

# Matlab和数字 图像处理

# 实验内容

- **图像形态学滤波**

- 基于形态学处理
- 连通分量提取

# 1.形态学处理基本运算

## 1.定义结构元素

`SE= strel(shape, parameters)`

`se=strel('diamond',5)`

## 2.腐蚀、膨胀、开、闭运算

(a) `imerode(IM,SE)`

(b) `imdilate(IM,SE)`

(c) `imopen(IM,SE)`

(d) `imclose(IM,SE)`

# SE = strel(shape, parameters)

`SE = strel(shape, parameters)` creates a structuring element, SE, of the type specified by `shape`. This table lists all the supported shapes. Depending on `shape`, `strel` can take additional parameters. See the syntax descriptions that follow for details about creating each type of structuring element.

## Flat Structuring Elements

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 'arbitrary' | 'pair'         |
| 'diamond'   | 'periodicline' |
| 'disk'      | 'rectangle'    |
| 'line'      | 'square'       |
| 'octagon'   |                |

## Nonflat Structuring Elements

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 'arbitrary' | 'ball' |
|-------------|--------|

## 2. 形态学处理应用



## 2.形态学处理应用

### 1.连通分量提取



## 2 .形态学应用-得到二值图像-图像分割

- % Convert image to binary image, based on threshold
- `BW = im2bw(I, level)`
- `I`:input image
- `level`: threshold
- converts the grayscale image `I` to a binary image.
- The output image `BW` replaces all pixels in the input image with luminance greater than `level` with the value 1 (white) and replaces all other pixels with the value 0 (black).

## 2.形态学处理应用

### 1.连通分量提取

**CC = bwconncomp(BW)** 返回在二值图像 BW 中找到的连通分量 CC

The output cc is a structure with information about each object;

"Connectivity"

The connectivity used in the boundary tracing. This may be different from the input argument, e.g., if conn is defined as a matrix of 1s and size 3x3, the "Connectivity" value will still be 8.

"ImageSize"

The size of the matrix bw.

"NumObjects"

The number of objects in the image bw.

"PixelIdxList"

A cell array with linear indices for each element of each object in bw A cell array containing where each element corresponds to an object in BW. Each element is represented as a vector of linear indices of the boundary of the given object.

Element connectivity conn, to define the size of objects, can be specified with a numeric scalar (number of elements in the neighborhood):



## 2.形态学处理应用

### 1.连通分量提取

%bwlablel对二维二值图像中的连通分量进行标注

```
[L, num] = bwlablel(BW, conn)
```

%其中 conn 指定连通性。如4连通、8连通

%L 返回标签矩阵，

%num即在 BW 中找到的连通对象的数量。

## 2.形态学处理应用

### 1.连通分量提取

%作用：删除二值图像BW中面积小于P的对象，默认情况下使用8邻域

`BW2 = bwareaopen(BW, P)`

Removes from a binary image all connected components (objects) that have fewer than P pixels, producing another binary image

## 2.形态学处理应用



图像分割  
im2bw

形态学处理



# 伪彩色增强

`Imshow(X,map)`

'colormap' uses this to set the figure's colormap property.

Use this parameter to view grayscale images in false color.

`help imshow`

`Help colormap`

# 伪彩色增强

