# 机器视觉 - 第六次作业

计算下图中的圆形物体的位置、面积、近似圆的直径,可以用Opencv自己写算法实现(鼓励尝试对二值图像进行行程编码)、也可以在Halcon里实现。

#### 步骤:

- 1.图像二值化
- 2.形态学开运算
- x.图像行程编码
- 3. 连诵域
- 4.特征计算选取圆
- 5.参数计算

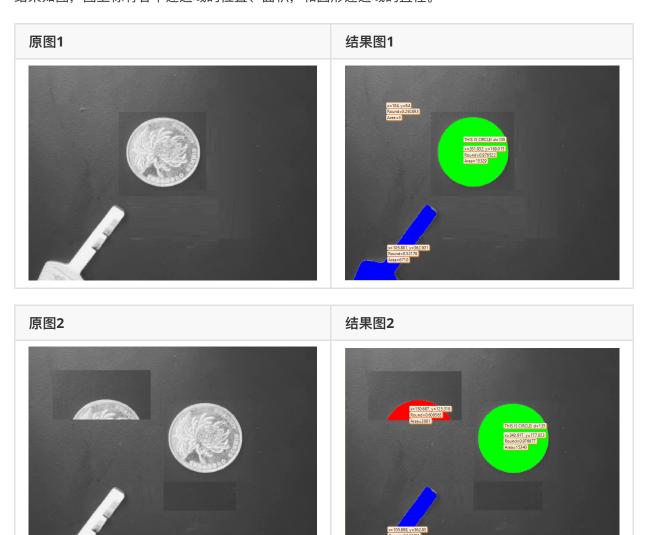
要求:以Word或pdf的形式提交源码,结果数据及计算时间。

## 程序

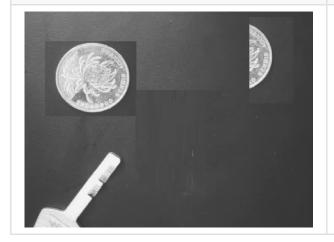
```
for j:=0 to 4 by 1
    read_image(Image, 'img/homework'+j+'.png')
    binary_threshold (Image, Region, 'max_separability', 'light', UsedThreshold)
   closing circle(Region, RegionClosing, 5)
    connection(RegionClosing, ConnectedRegions)
    region features(ConnectedRegions, 'roundness', RoundValues)
   region features (ConnectedRegions, 'area', AreaValues)
    region features(ConnectedRegions, 'row', RowValues)
   region features(ConnectedRegions, 'column', ColValues)
   region features(ConnectedRegions, 'width', WValues)
   region features (Connected Regions, 'height', HValues)
   region features (Connected Regions, 'inner radius', RValues)
   maxid := 0
    for i:=0 to |RoundValues|-1 by 1
        /** 请自行补充 **/
    endfor
    dev disp text('THIS IS CIRCLE! d='+(2*RValues[maxid]), 'image',
RowValues[maxid]-30, ColValues[maxid]-20, 'black', [], [])
   stop()
endfor
```

# 结果及数据

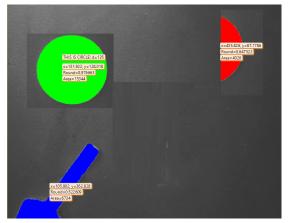
结果如图,图上标有各个连通域的位置、面积,和圆形连通域的直径。



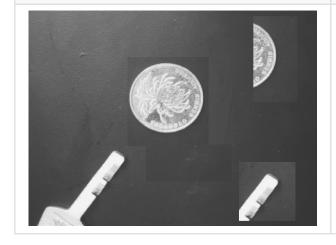
#### 原图3



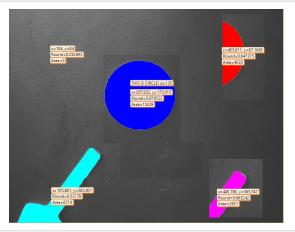
#### 结果图3



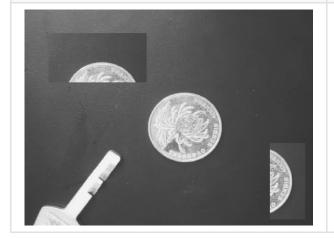
#### 原图4



### 结果图4



#### 原图5



#### 结果图5

