# 数字图像处理 Digital Image Processing

-- Morphological Image Processing

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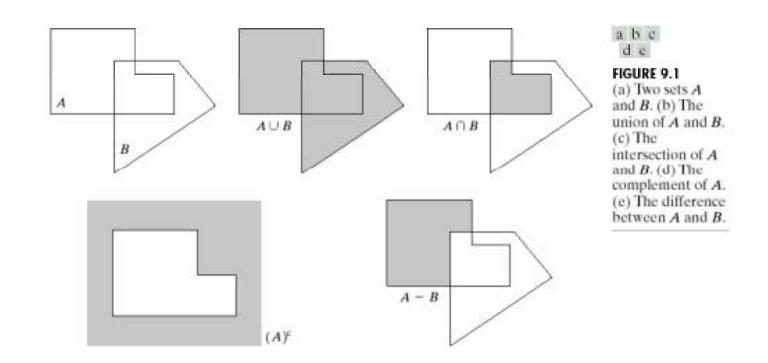
- 概述
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  - □区域填充
  - □ 连通分量的提取
  - □凸壳
  - □ 细化
  - □ 粗化等

#### ■ 概述

- □形态学一般指生物学中研究动物和植物结构的一个分支
- □ 用数学形态学(也称图像代数)表示以形态为基础对图 像进行分析的数学工具
- □ 基本思想是用具有一定形态的结构元素去度量和提取图像中的对应形状以达到对图像分析和识别的目的
- □形态学图像处理的数学基础和所用语言是集合论
- □ 形态学图像处理的应用可以简化图像数据,保持它们基本的形状特性,并除去不相干的结构
- □ 形态学图像处理的基本运算有4个: 膨胀、腐蚀、开操作 和闭操作



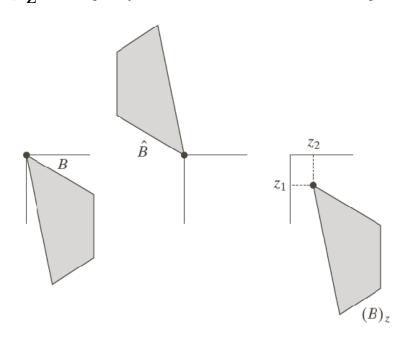
- 集合论基础知识
  - □集合的并、交、补、差





- 集合论基础知识
  - □ 集合B的反射  $\hat{B}$ ,定义为  $\hat{B} = \{w \mid w = -b, b \in B\}$  即关于原集合原点对称
  - □ 集合A平移到点 $z=(z_1,z_2)$ ,表示为 $(A)_z$ , 定义为:

$$(A)_z = \{c \mid c = a + z, a \in A\}$$



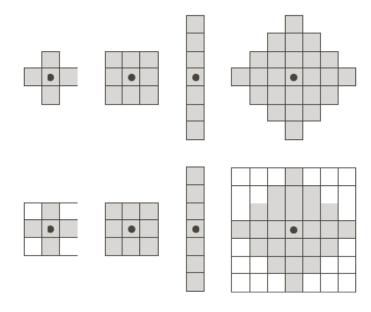
a b c

#### FIGURE 9.1

(a) A set, (b) its reflection, and (c) its translation by z.



#### ■ 点集合



row: Examples of structuring elements. Second row: Structuring elements converted to rectangular arrays. The dots denote the centers of the SEs.

#### ■膨胀和腐蚀

□ 膨胀: 使图像扩大 A和B是两个集合, A被B膨胀定义为:

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \mid \left( \hat{B} \right)_z \cap A \neq \phi \right\}$$

□ 上式表示: B的反射进行平移与A的交集不为空

□ B的反射: 相对于自身原点的映象

□ B的平移:对B的反射进行位移



- ■膨胀和腐蚀
  - □ 膨胀的另一个定义

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \mid \left( \hat{B} \right)_z \cap A \subseteq A \right\}$$

□ 上式表示: B的反射进行平移与A的 交集是A的子集

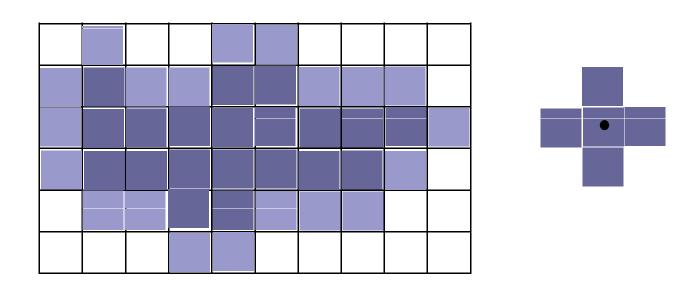
		_			_	_
_	?	?	<b>?</b> ·			



- ■膨胀和腐蚀
  - □ 膨胀的另一个定义

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□ 上式表示: B的反射进行平移与A的交集是A的子集





#### 膨胀举例

相当于拿集合B对集合A作一遍滤波式加法

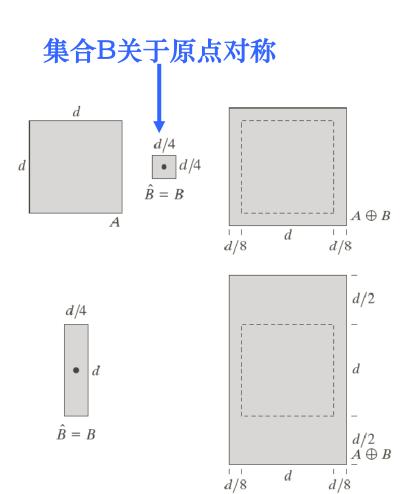


#### FIGURE 9.6

(a) Set *A*. (b) Square structuring element (the dot denotes the origin). (c) Dilation of A by B, shown shaded. (d) Elongated structuring element. (e) Dilation of A using this element. The dotted border in (c) and (e) is the boundary of set A,

shown only for

reference



保证B的反射的平移 与A的交集不为空

#### 膨胀应用举例

#### ■ 桥接文字裂缝

优点:在一幅二值图像中直接得到结果,可与低通滤波方法 对比

Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.

Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.



#### FIGURE 9.7

- (a) Sample text of poor resolution with broken characters (see magnified view).
- (b) Structuring element.
- (c) Dilation of (a) by (b). Broken segments were joined.

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

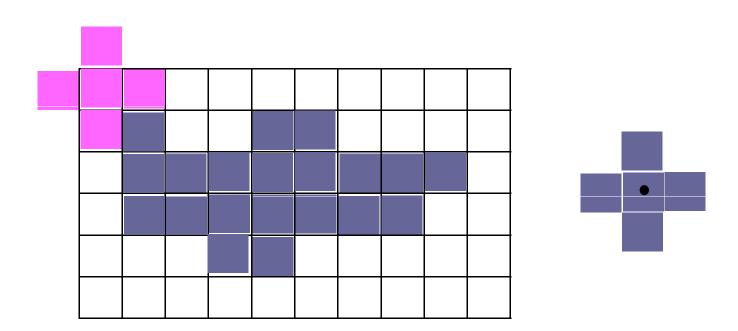
- ■膨胀和腐蚀
  - □ 腐蚀: 使图像缩小 A和B是两个集合, A被B腐蚀定义为:

$$A\Theta B = \{z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$

□ 上式表示: B进行平移后包含于A

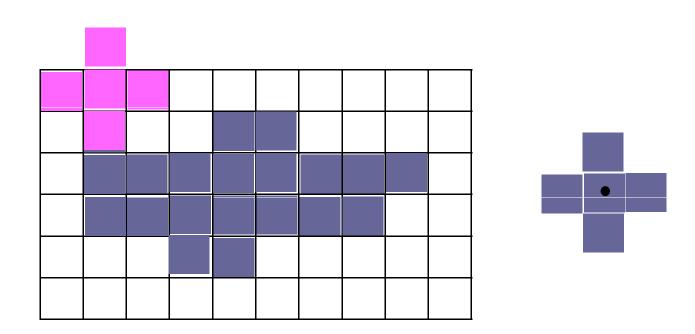


$$A\Theta B = \{z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$



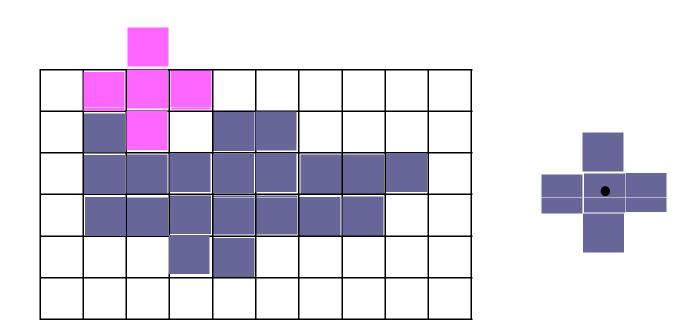


$$A\Theta B = \{z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$



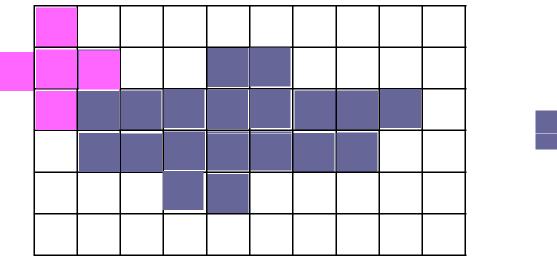


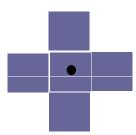
$$A\Theta B = \{ z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A \}$$





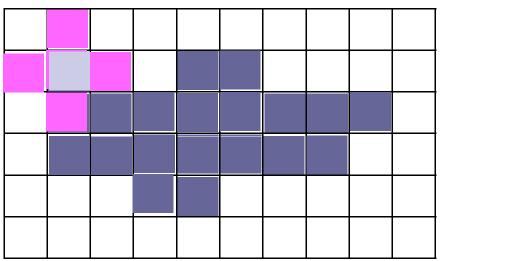
$$A\Theta B = \{ z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A \}$$

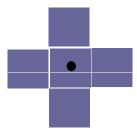






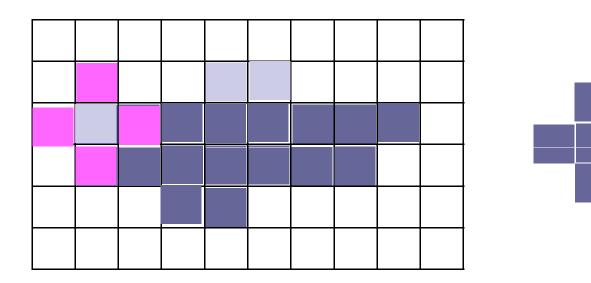
$$A\Theta B = \{ z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A \}$$





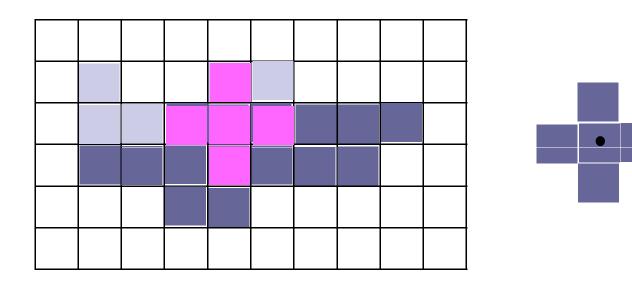


$$A\Theta B = \{ z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A \}$$



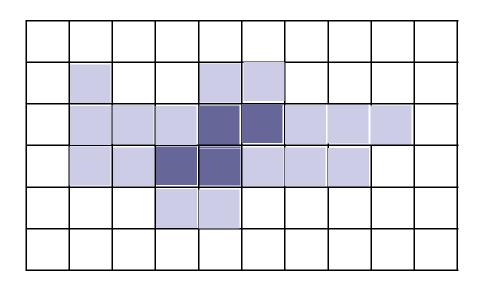


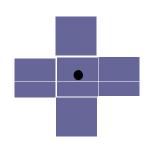
$$A\Theta B = \{ z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A \}$$





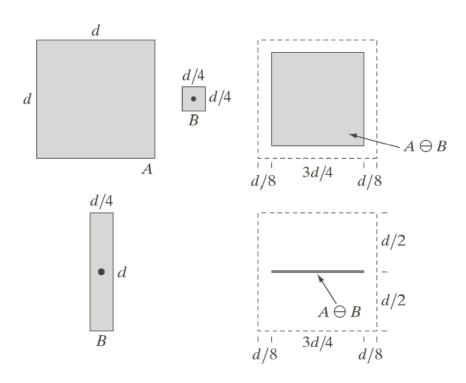
$$A\Theta B = \{ z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A \}$$





# 腐蚀举例

#### ■ 相当于拿集合B对集合A作一遍滤波式加法



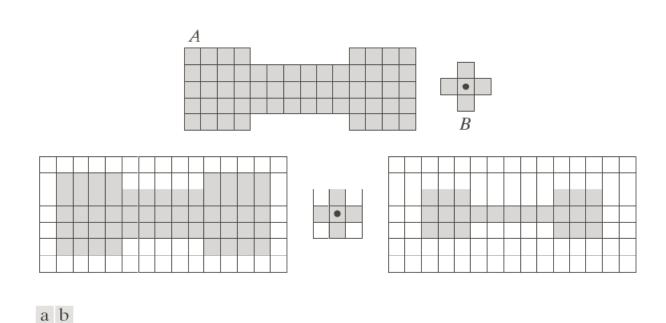
**FIGURE 9.4** (a) Set A. (b) Square structuring element, B. (c) Erosion of A by B, shown shaded. (d) Elongated structuring element. (e) Erosion of A by B using this element. The dotted border in (c) and (e) is the boundary of set A, shown only for reference.

# M

### 腐蚀举例

c d e

■ 相当于拿集合B对集合A作一遍滤波式减法

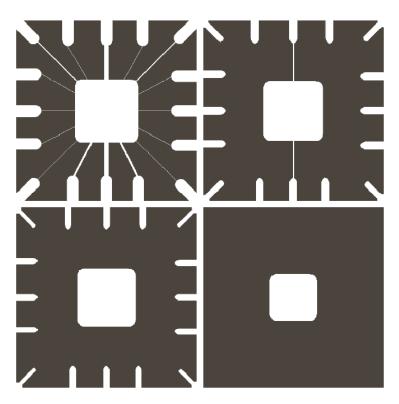


**FIGURE 9.3** (a) A set (each shaded square is a member of the set). (b) A structuring element. (c) The set padded with background elements to form a rectangular array and provide a background border. (d) Structuring element as a rectangular array. (e) Set processed by the structuring element.



### 腐蚀举例

■ 用腐蚀的方法去掉不同粗细的区域



a b c d

FIGURE 9.5 Using erosion to remove image components. (a) A  $486 \times 486$  binary image of a wirebond mask. (b)-(d) Image eroded using square structuring elements of sizes  $11 \times 11, 15 \times 15,$ and  $45 \times 45$ , respectively. The elements of the SEs were all 1s.

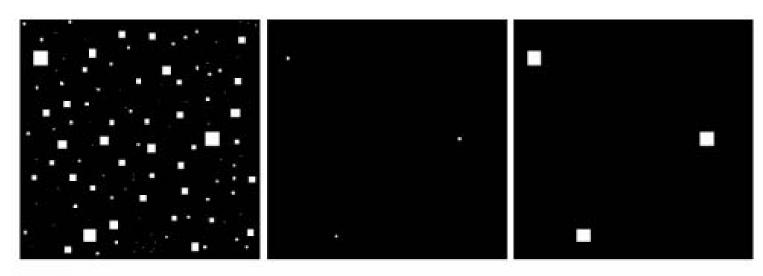
#### 腐蚀应用举例

使用腐蚀消除图像的细节部分,产生滤波器的作用

包含边长为1,3,5,7,9 和15像素正方形的二 值图像

的结构元素腐蚀原图 像的结果

使用13×13像素大小 使用13×13像素大小的结 构元素膨胀图b,恢复原来 15×15尺寸的正方形



n b c

**FIGURE 9.7** (a) Image of squares of size 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 15 pixels on the side. (b) Erosion of (a) with a square structuring element of 1's, 13 pixels on the side. (c) Dilation of (b) with the same structuring element.

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#### 开操作和闭操作

- 开操作
  - □ 在不改变形状的前提下,使图像的轮廓变得光滑
  - □断开狭窄的间断
  - □ 消除细的突出物
- 使用结构元素B对集合A进行开操作,定义为:

$$A \circ B = (A \Theta B) \oplus B$$

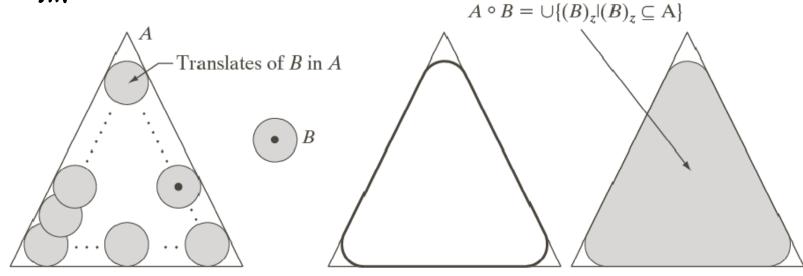
- □ 含义: 先用B对A腐蚀, 然后用B对结果膨胀
- □ 另一个定义形

$$A \circ B = \bigcup \{ (B)_z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A \}$$

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#### 开操作的几何解释

- $A \circ B$  的边界通过B中的点完成
- B在A的边界内转动时,B中的点所能到达的A的边界的最远点



a b c d

**FIGURE 9.8** (a) Structuring element B "rolling" along the inner boundary of A (the dot indicates the origin of B). (b) Structuring element. (c) The heavy line is the outer boundary of the opening. (d) Complete opening (shaded). We did not shade A in (a) for clarity.

### 开操作和闭操作

- 闭操作
  - □ 在不明显改变面积前提下,使图像的轮廓变得光滑
  - □ 消除小的孔洞
  - □消除狭窄的间断
  - □ 细长的鸿沟
  - □填补轮廓线中的裂痕
- 使用结构元素B对集合A进行闭操作,定义为:

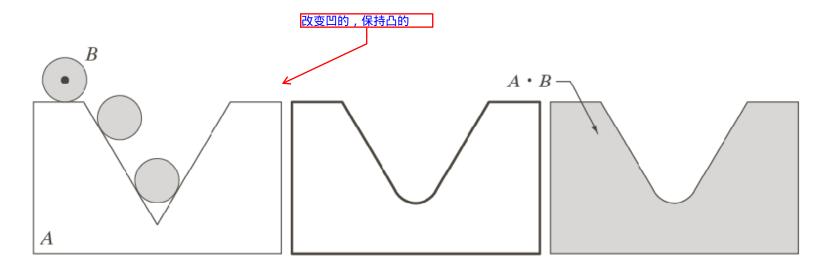
$$A \bullet B = (A \oplus B) \Theta B$$

□ 含义: 先用B对A膨胀, 然后用B对结果腐蚀



#### 闭操作的几何解释

- $A \bullet B$  的边界通过B中的点完成
- B在A的边界外部转动时



a b c

**FIGURE 9.9** (a) Structuring element B "rolling" on the outer boundary of set A. (b) The heavy line is the outer boundary of the closing. (c) Complete closing (shaded). We did not shade A in (a) for clarity.

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#### 开/闭操作的性质

- 开操作的3条性质
  - □  $A \circ B$  是A的子集合
  - □ 如果C是D的子集,则  $C \circ B$  是  $D \circ B$  的子集  $(A \circ B) \circ B = A \circ B$
- 闭操作的3条性质
  - □  $A \neq A \bullet B$  的子集合
  - □ 如果C是D的子集,则  $C \bullet B$  是  $D \bullet B$  的子集

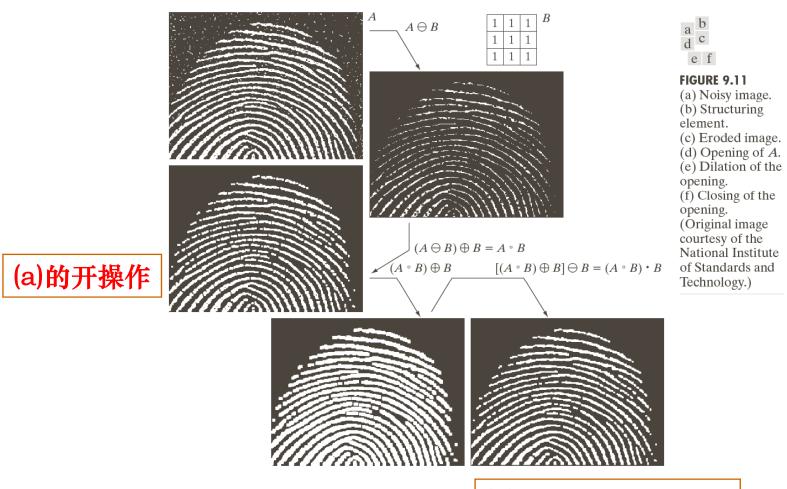
$$(A \bullet B) \bullet B = A \bullet B$$

#### 开操作和闭操作的应用举例

- 说明: 先开操作再闭操作,构成噪声滤波器
  - □ a图是受噪声污染的指纹二值图像,噪声为黑色背景上的亮元素和亮 指纹部分的暗元素
  - □ b图是使用的结构元素
  - □ c图是使用结构元素对图a腐蚀的结果:黑色背景噪声消除了,指纹中的噪声尺寸减小
  - □ d图是使用结构元素对图c膨胀的结果:包含于指纹中的噪声分量的 尺寸被减小或被完全消除,带来的问题是:在指纹纹路间产生了新 的间断
  - □ e图是对图d膨胀的结果,图d的大部分间断被恢复,但指纹的线路 变粗了
  - □ f图是对图e腐蚀的结果,即对图d中开操作的闭操作。最后结果消除了噪声斑点
  - □ 缺点: 指纹线路还是有缺点,可以通过加入限制性条件解决

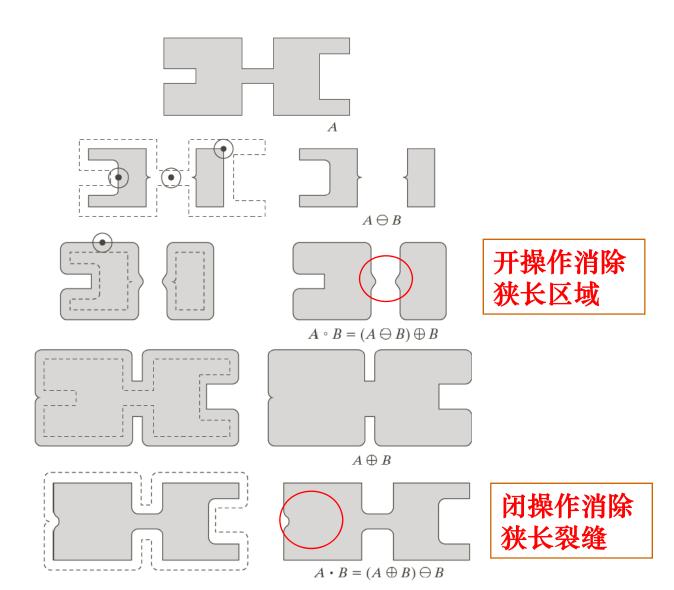
## H

#### 开操作和闭操作的应用举例



(a)的开操作的闭操作

#### 开操作和闭操作的应用举例



b c d e f g h i

#### FIGURE 9.10

Morphological opening and closing. The structuring element is the small circle shown in various positions in (b). The SE was not shaded here for clarity. The dark dot is the center of the structuring element.

#### 击中或击不中变换

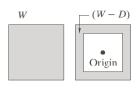


#### FIGURE 9.12

(a) Set A. (b) A window, W, and the local background of D with respect to W, (W D).(c) Complement of A. (d) Erosion of A by D. (e) Erosion of  $A^c$  $\dot{by}(W-D).$ (f) Intersection of (d) and (c), showing the location of the origin of D, as desired. The dots indicate the

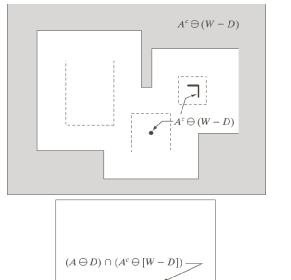
origins of C, D, W-D对A的补集 腐蚀的结果: 去掉较大的区域

 $A = C \cup D \cup E$ •  $A^c$ 



设D被包围在一个小窗 口W中,与W有关的D 的局部背景定义为W-D





它们的交集,得到D的 原点位置。在该位 置,D找到了在A中的 匹配 (击中)

# re.

#### 击中或击不中变换

#### ■ 三个相关公式

A中对B进行的匹配表示为:

$$A * B = (A \Theta X) \cap [A^c \Theta (W - X)]$$

$$A * B = (A \Theta B_1) \cap [A^c \Theta B_2] \qquad B = (B_1, B_2), B_1 = X, B_2 = (W - X)$$

B1是由与一个对象相联系的B元素构成的集合,

B2是与相应背景有关的B元素的集合

$$A * B = (A \Theta B_1) - (A^c \Theta \hat{B}_2)$$

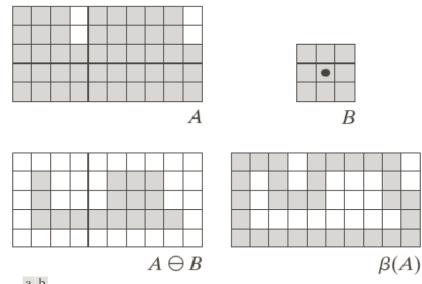
# ŊΑ

#### 形态学的主要应用

- 边界提取
  - □ 边界提取定义为:

$$\beta(A) = A - (A\Theta B)$$

□ 上式表示: 先用B对A腐蚀, 然后用A减去腐蚀得到, B是结构元素

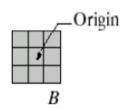


a b c d



#### 形态学的主要应用

■ 边界提取举例





a b

#### FIGURE 9.14

(a) A simple binary image, with 1s represented in white. (b) Result of using Eq. (9.5-1) with the structuring element in Fig. 9.13(b).

- 区域填充
  - □ 区域填充定义为

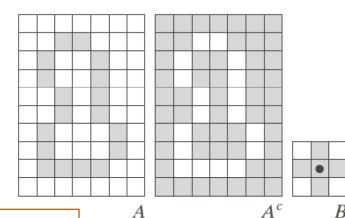
$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c$$

 $X_0=p$ ,如果 $X_k=X_{k-1}$ ,则算法在迭代的第k步结束。 $X_k$ 和A的并集包含被填充的集合和它的边界

□ 条件膨胀:如果对上述公式的左部不加限制,则上述公式的膨胀将填充整个区域。利用A°的交集结果限制在感兴趣区域内,实现条件膨胀形



■ 区域填充应用举例



a b c d e f g h i

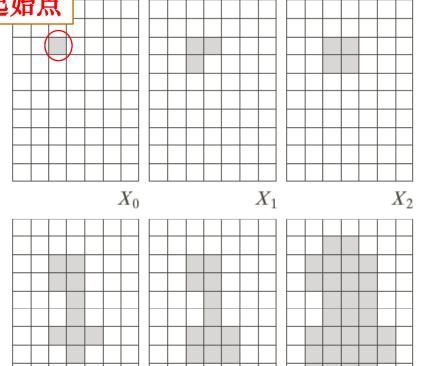
交互定义起始点

FIGURE 9.15 Hole filling. (a) Set A (shown shaded). (b) Complement of A. (c) Structuring element B. (d) Initial point

boundary. (e)–(h) Various steps of Eq. (9.5-2). (i) Final result

inside the

(i) Final result [union of (a) and (h)].



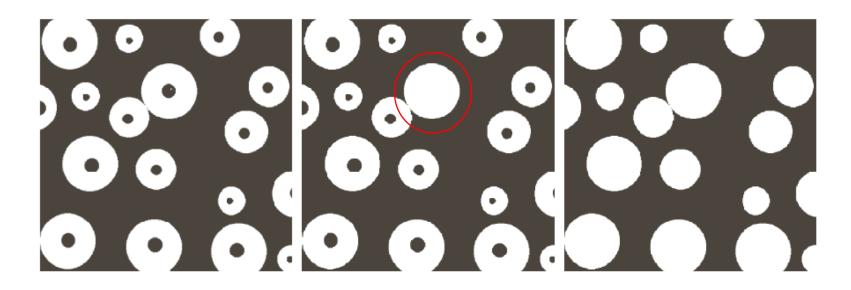
 $X_8$ 

 $X_8 \cup A$ 

 $X_6$ 



■ 通过区域填充消除白色圆圈内的黑点



a b c

**FIGURE 9.16** (a) Binary image (the white dot inside one of the regions is the starting point for the hole-filling algorithm). (b) Result of filling that region. (c) Result of filling all holes.

### 形态学的主要应用

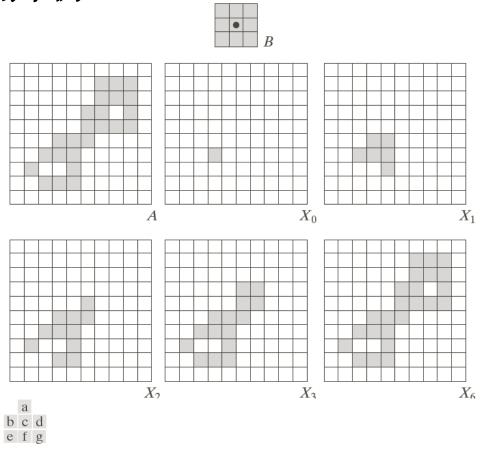
- 连通分量的提取
  - □ 令Y表示一个包含于集合A中的连通分量,并假设Y中的一个 点p是已知的。用下列迭代式生成Y的所有元素:

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A \qquad k = 1,2,3,\dots$$

 $X_0=p$ ,如果 $X_k=X_{k-1}$ ,算法收敛,令 $Y=X_k$ 



■ 连通分量的提取应用举例



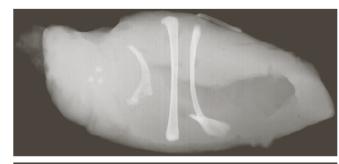
**FIGURE 9.17** Extracting connected components. (a) Structuring element. (b) Array containing a set with one connected component. (c) Initial array containing a 1 in the region of the connected component. (d)–(g) Various steps in the iteration of Eq. (9.5-3).

#### ■ 连通分量的提取应用举例

a b c d

#### FIGURE 9.18

(a) X-ray image of chicken filet with bone fragments. (b) Thresholded image. (c) Image eroded with a  $5 \times 5$  structuring element of 1s. (d) Number of pixels in the connected components of (c). (Image courtesy of NTB Elektronische Geraete GmbH, Diepholz, Germany, www.ntbxray.com.)







Connected component	No. of pixels in connected comp
01	11
02	9
03	9
04	39
05	133
06	1
07	1
08	743
09	7
10	11
11	11
12	9
13	9
14	674
15	85
	30

#### ■ 凸壳

- □ 如果连接集合A内任意两个点的直线段都在A的内部,则A是凸形的
- □ 集合S的凸壳H是包含S的最小凸集合
- □ H-S称为S的凸缺
- □ 求取集合A的凸壳C(A)的简单形态学算法: 令B<sup>i</sup>表示4个结构元素,i=1,2,3,4,

$$X_k^i = \left(X_{k-1} \mathbin{\widehat{*}} B^i\right) \bigcup A$$
  $i=1,2,3,4$   $k=1,2,\ldots$   $X_0^i = A$  令  $D^i = X_{conv}^i$  conv表示在  $X_k^i = X_{k-1}^i$  收敛,则: $C(A) = \bigcup^4 D^i$ 

- □ 先对A用B¹运用击中或击不中变换,反复使用,当不再发生变化时, 执行与A的并集运算,用D¹表示结果
- □ 上述过程用B<sup>2</sup>重复,直到不发生变化。
- □ 最后得到的4个D的并集组成了A的凸壳

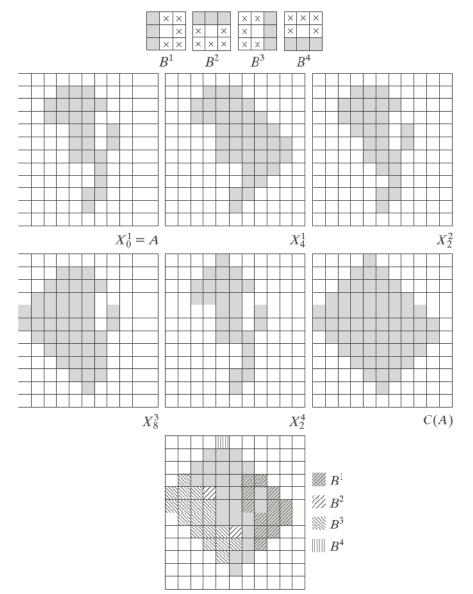
## 形态学的主要应用

#### ■ 凸壳方法求凸包的实例

a b c d e f g h

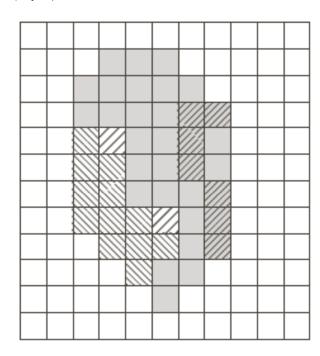
#### FIGURE 9.19

(a) Structuring elements. (b) Set A. (c)–(f) Results of convergence with the structuring elements shown in (a). (g) Convex hull. (h) Convex hull showing the contribution of each structuring element.





- 凸壳方法求凸包的实例
  - □ 上述过程的一个明显缺点是: 凸壳可能超出确保凸性所需的最小尺寸
  - □ 解决办法: 限制水平和垂直方向上的尺寸大小,如下图所示。
  - □ 也可限制水平、垂直和对角线方向上的最大尺寸。缺点是增加了算法 的复杂性



#### **FIGURE 9.20**

Result of limiting growth of the convex hull algorithm to the maximum dimensions of the original set of points along the vertical and horizontal directions.

# 100

### 形态学的主要应用

- 细化
  - □ 细化过程根据击中或击不中变换定义

$$A \otimes B = A - (A \widehat{*} B) = A \cap (A \widehat{*} B)^{c}$$

□ 定义结构元素序列为

$$A \otimes \{B\} = ((...((A \otimes B^1) \otimes B^2)...)B^n)$$

Bi是Bi-1旋转后的形式,如在B4中旋转900

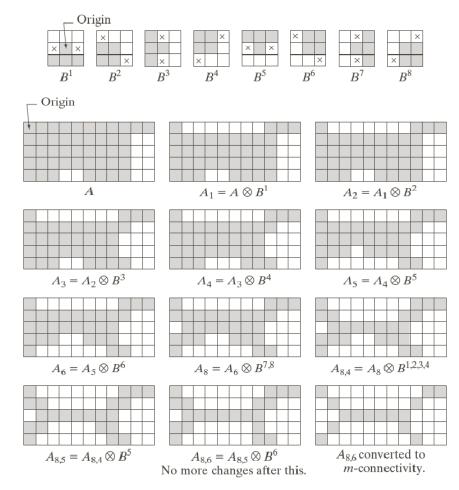
□ 用结构元素序列定义细化为

$${B} = {B^1, B^2, B^3, \dots, B^n}$$

即连续使用B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, ···, B<sup>n</sup>对A细化

### 形态学的主要应用

### ■ 细化





**FIGURE 9.21** (a) Sequence of rotated structuring elements used for thinning. (b) Set A. (c) Result of thinning with the first element. (d)–(i) Results of thinning with the next seven elements (there was no change between the seventh and eighth elements). (j) Result of using the first four elements again. (l) Result after convergence. (m) Conversion to *m*-connectivity.

#### ■粗化

□ 粗化和细化在形态学上是对 偶过程,定义为

$$A\Theta B = A \cup (A \circledast B)$$

□ 用结构元素序列定义粗化为

$$A \widehat{\bullet} \{B\} = \left( \left( \dots \left( \left( A \widehat{\bullet} B^1 \right) \widehat{\bullet} B^2 \right) \dots \right) \widehat{\bullet} B^n \right)$$

即连续使用B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, ···, B<sup>n</sup> 对A粗化

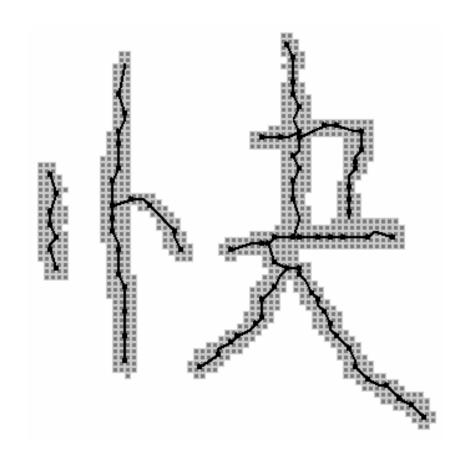
□ 粗化可以通过细化算法求补 集实现: 先对所讨论集合的 背景进行细化, 然后对结果 求补集



# 骨架

许多图像,其形状足以用其骨架来表示骨架特点:

- 单像素厚度
- 等距性





■ 骨架化 (skeletonization) 也叫中轴变换(Medialaxis transform)

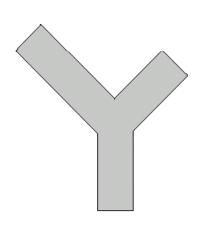


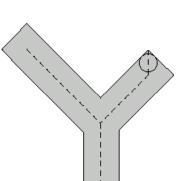
#### FIGURE 9.23

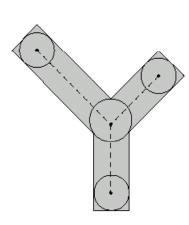
- (a) Set *A*.
- (b) Various positions of maximum disks with centers on the skeleton of A. (c) Another maximum disk on a different segment of the skeleton of A. (d) Complete skeleton.

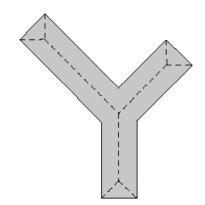
$$S(A) = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K} S_k(A)$$

$$S_k(A) = (A\Theta kB) - (A\Theta kB) \circ B$$



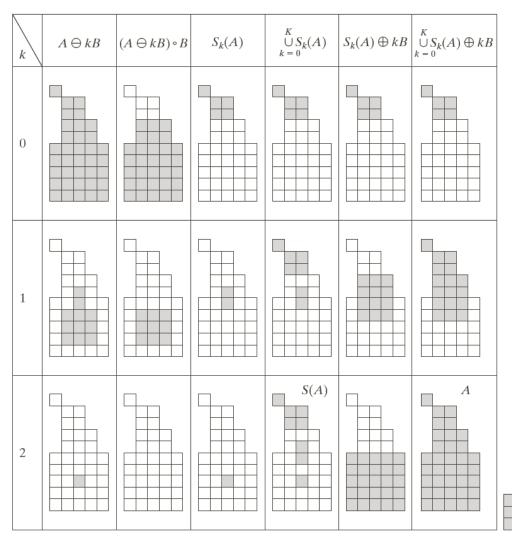








#### ■ 骨架化 (skeletonization)



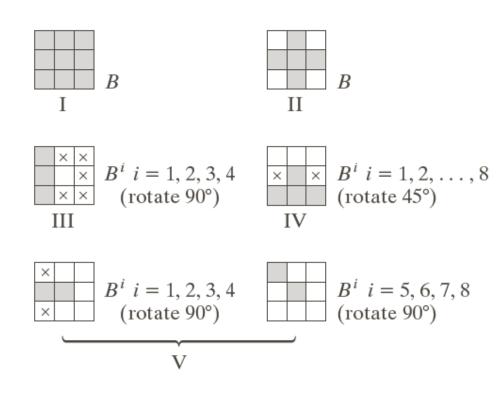
#### FIGURE 9.24

Implementation of Eqs. (9.5-11) through (9.5-15). The original set is at the top left, and its morphological skeleton is at the bottom of the fourth column. The reconstructed set is at the bottom of the sixth column.

算法不保证连接



## 五种基本形态学结构元素



basic types of structuring elements used for binary morphology. The origin of each element is at its center and the ×'s indicate "don't care" values.



### 扩展至灰度图像

#### ■膨胀

$$(f \oplus b)(s,t) = \max\{f(s-x,t-y) + b(x,y) \mid (s-x,t-y) \in D_f; (x,y) \in D_b\}$$

#### ■腐蚀

$$(f\Theta b)(s,t) = \min\{f(s+x,t+y) - b(x,y) \mid (s+x,t+y) \in D_f; (x,y) \in D_b\}$$

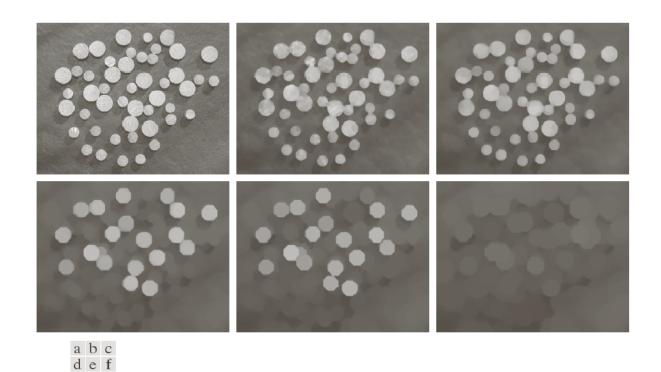
■ 开

$$f \circ b = (f\Theta b) \oplus b$$

#### ■ 闭

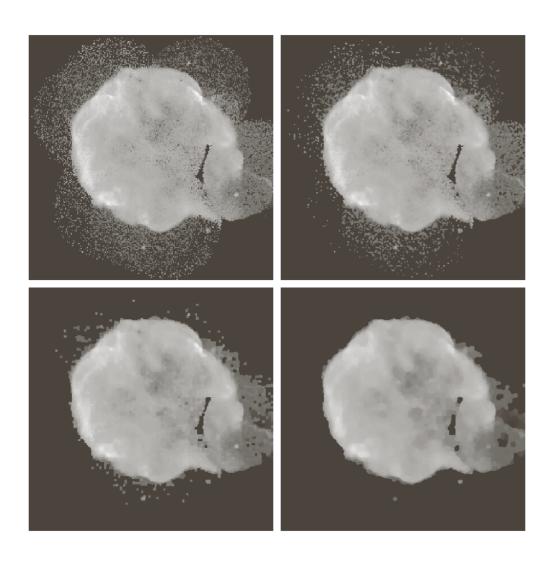
$$f \bullet b = (f \oplus b)\Theta b$$

# 扩展至灰度图像



**FIGURE 9.41** (a)  $531 \times 675$  image of wood dowels. (b) Smoothed image. (c)–(f) Openings of (b) with disks of radii equal to 10, 20, 25, and 30 pixels, respectively. (Original image courtesy of Dr. Steve Eddins, The MathWorks, Inc.)

# 扩展至灰度图像



a b c d

FIGURE 9.38
(a) 566 × 566
image of the
Cygnus Loop
supernova, taken
in the X-ray band
by NASA's
Hubble Telescope.
(b)–(d) Results of
performing
opening and
closing sequences
on the original
image with disk
structuring
elements of radii,
1, 3, and 5,
respectively.
(Original image
courtesy of
NASA.)

# Ŋ.

## 扩展至灰度图像

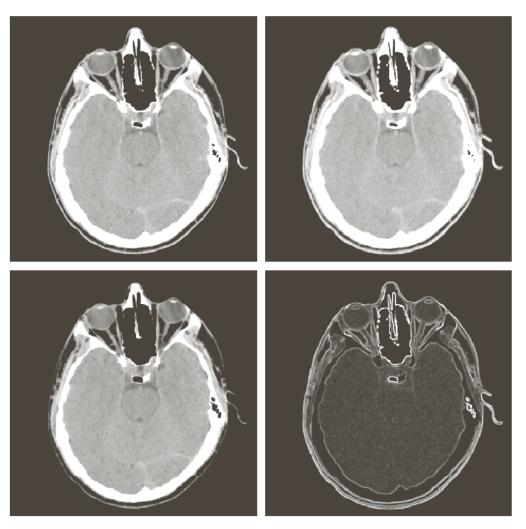
■ 形态学梯度

$$g = (f \oplus b) - (f \Theta b)$$

■ Top-hat变换

$$h = f - (f \circ b)$$

# 扩展至灰度图像

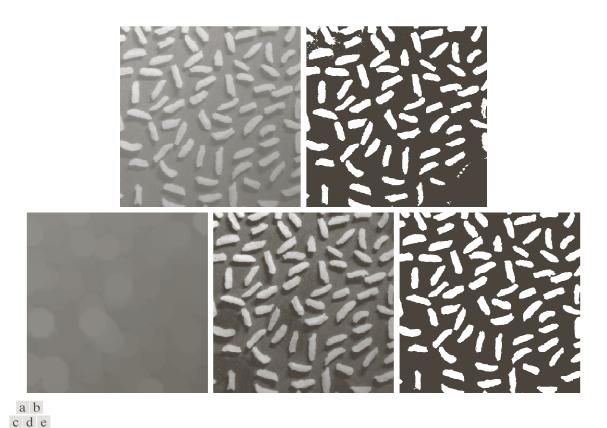


a b c d

#### **FIGURE 9.39**

- (a) 512 × 512 image of a head CT scan.
- (b) Dilation.
- (c) Erosion.
- (d) Morphological gradient, computed as the difference between (b) and (c). (Original image courtesy of Dr. David R. Pickens, Vanderbilt University.)

# 扩展至灰度图像



**FIGURE 9.40** Using the top-hat transformation for *shading correction*. (a) Original image of size  $600 \times 600$  pixels. (b) Thresholded image. (c) Image opened using a disk SE of radius 40. (d) Top-hat transformation (the image minus its opening). (e) Thresholded top-hat image.