資工所 r08922123 Date: 1st Dec., 2020 Author: 王韻豪

### **Problem Statement**

You are to implement following edge detectors with thresholds:

(a) Robert's Operator: 12

(b) Prewitt's Edge Detector: 24 (c) Sobel's Edge Detector: 38

(d) Frei and Chen's Gradient Operator: 30

(e) Kirsch's Compass Operator: 135 (f) Robinson's Compass Operator: 43 (g) Nevatia-Babu 5x5 Operator: 12500

#### II. **Programming Tools**

Programming language: Python 3.8.5 Library: Numpy 1.19.1, OpenCV 4.0.1

#### III. **Problem-Solving Process**

(a) Robert's Operator

使用 r1 與 r2 為 kernel,對 img 由左到右、由上到下,算出每個 pixel 的 gradient r1 與 gradient r2,並對兩個 gradient 平方和開根號,若計算值大於 threshold, 則 pixel value 為 0,否則為 255,這邊使用的 threshold 為 30。

```
def Roberts(img,threshold=30):
    img = img.astype(np.float)
    r1 = np.array([[-1,0],[0,1]],dtype=np.float)
    r2 = np.array([[0,-1],[1,0]],dtype=np.float)
    img_return = np.full_like(img,255,dtype=np.uint8)
    for r in range(img.shape[0]-1):
        for c in range(img.shape[1]-1):
            magnitude_r1 = np.sum(img[r:r+2,c:c+2]*r1)
            magnitude_r2 = np.sum(img[r:r+2,c:c+2]*r2)
            if np.sqrt(magnitude_r1**2 + magnitude r2**2) >= threshold:
                img_return[r,c] = 0
    return img_return
```

### (b) Prewitt's Edge Detector

使用 p1 與 p2 為 kernel,對 img 由左到右、由上到下,算出每個 pixel 的 gradient p1 與 gradient p2,並對兩個 gradient 平方和開根號,若計算值大於 threshold,則 pixel value為0,否則為255,這邊使用的threshold為24。

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```
def Prewitt(img,threshold=24):
    p1 = np.array([[-1,-1,-1],[0,0,0],[1,1,1]],dtype=np.float)
    p2 = p1.T
    img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,1,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
    img_return = np.full_like(img,255,dtype=np.uint8)
    for r in range(img.shape[0]):
        for c in range(img.shape[1]):
            magnitude p1 = np.sum(img padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*p1)
            magnitude_p2 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*p2)
            if np.sqrt(magnitude_p1**2 + magnitude_p2**2) >= threshold:
                img_return[r,c] = 0
    return img_return
```

## (c) Sobel's Edge Detector

使用 s1 與 s2 為 kernel,對 img 由左到右、由上到下,算出每個 pixel 的 gradient s1 與 gradient s2,並對兩個 gradient 平方和開根號,若計算值大於 threshold,則 pixel value 為 0,否則為 255,這邊使用的 threshold 為 38。

```
def Sobel(img,threshold=38):
    s1 = np.array([[-1,-2,-1],[0,0,0],[1,2,1]],dtype=np.float)
    s2 = s1.T
    img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,1,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
    img_return = np.full_like(img,255,dtype=np.uint8)
    for r in range(img.shape[0]):
        for c in range(img.shape[1]):
           magnitude_s1 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*s1)
           magnitude_s2 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*s2)
           if np.sqrt(magnitude_s1**2 + magnitude_s2**2) >= threshold:
                img_return[r,c] = 0
    return img_return
```

### (d) Frei and Chen's Gradient Operator

使用 f c1 與 f c2 為 kernel,對 img 由左到右、由上到下,算出每個 pixel 的 gradient f c1 與 gradient f c2,並對兩個 gradient 平方和開根號,若計算值大 於 threshold,則 pixel value 為 0,否則為 255,這邊使用的 threshold 為 30。

```
def Frei_and Chen(img,threshold=30):
    f_c1 = np.array([[-1,-np.sqrt(2),-1],[0,0,0],[1,np.sqrt(2),1]],dtype=np.float)
    f c2 = f c1.T
    img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,1,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
    img_return = np.full_like(img,255,dtype=np.uint8)
    for r in range(img.shape[0]):
        for c in range(img.shape[1]):
            magnitude_s1 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*f_c1)
            magnitude_s2 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*f_c2)
            if np.sqrt(magnitude_s1**2 + magnitude_s2**2) >= threshold:
                img_return[r,c] = 0
    return img return
```

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## (e) Kirsch's Compass Operator

使用 k0、k1、k2、k3、k4、k5、k6、k7 為 kernel,對 img 由左到右、由上到 下,算出每個 pixel 的 gradient k1 ... gradient k7,並對取出 gradient 最大值, 若 gradient 值大於 threshold,則 pixel value 為 0,否則為 255,這邊使用的 threshold 為 135。

```
kirscn(lmg, threshold=las):
k0 = np.array([[-3,-3,5],[-3,0,5],[-3,-3,5]],dtype=np.float)
k1 = np.array([[-3,5,5],[-3,0,5],[-3,-3,-3]],dtype=np.float)
k2 = np.array([[5,5,5],[-3,0,-3],[-3,-3,-3]],dtype=np.float)
k3 = np.array([[5,-3,-3],[5,0,-3],[-3,-3,-3]],dtype=np.float)
k4 = np.array([[5,-3,-3],[5,0,-3],[5,-3,-3]],dtype=np.float)
k5 = np.array([[-3,-3,-3],[5,0,-3],[5,5,-3]],dtype=np.float)
k6 = np.array([[-3,-3,-3],[-3,0,-3],[-5,5,-3]],dtype=np.float)
k6 = np.array([[-3,-3,-3],[-3,0,-3],[5,5,5]],dtype=np.float)
k7 = np.array([[-3,-3,-3],[-3,0,5],[-3,5,5]],dtype=np.float)
img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,1,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
img_return = np.full_like(img,255,dtype=np.uint8)
      r in range(img.shape[0]):
         for c in range(img.shape[1]):
              magnitude_k0 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*k0)
magnitude_k1 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*k1)
                magnitude_k2 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*k2)
               magnitude_k3 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*k3)
magnitude_k4 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*k4)
                magnitude_k5 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*k5)
                magnitude_k6 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*k6)
                 magnitude k7 = np.sum(img padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*k7)
                    max(magnitude_k0,magnitude_k1,magnitude_k2,magnitude_k3,magnitude_k4,magnitude_k5,magnitude_k6,magnitude_k7) >= threshold
                      img_return[r,c] = 0
```

## (f) Robinson's Compass Operator

使用 r0、r1、r2、r3、r4、r5、r6、r7 為 kernel,對 img 由左到右、由上到下, 算出每個 pixel 的 gradient r0 ... gradient r7, 並對取出 gradient 最大值,若 gradient 值大於 threshold,則 pixel value 為 0,否則為 255,這邊使用的 threshold 為 43。

```
r0 = np.array([[-1,0,1],[-2,0,2],[-1,0,1]],dtype=np.float)
r1 = np.array([[-1,0,1],[-1,0,1],[-2,-1,0]],dtype=np.float)
r2 = np.array([[1,2,1],[0,0,0],[-1,-2,-1]],dtype=np.float)
r3 = np.array([[2,1,0],[1,0,-1],[0,-1,-2]],dtype=np.float)
    = np.negative(r0)
r5 = np.negative(r1)
   = np.negative(r2)
img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,1,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
img_return = np.full_like(img,255,dtype=np.uint8)
       in range(img.shape[0])
      for c in range(img.shape[1]):
           magnitude_r0 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*r0)
           magnitude_r1 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*r1)
magnitude_r2 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*r2)
           magnitude_r3 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*r3)
           \label{eq:magnitude_r4} magnitude\_r4 = np.sum(img\_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*r4)
           magnitude_r5 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*r5)
            magnitude_r6 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*r6)
            magnitude_r7 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]*r7)
           if max(magnitude_r0,magnitude_r1,magnitude_r2,magnitude_r3,magnitude_r4,magnitude_r5,magnitude_r6,magnitude_r7) >= threshold:
return img return
```

#### (g) Nevatia-Babu 5x5 Operator

使用 n0、n1、n2、n3、n4、n5 為 kernel,對 img 由左到右、由上到下,算 出每個 pixel 的 gradient n0 ... gradient n5, 並對取出 gradient 最大值,若 gradient 值大於 threshold,則 pixel value 為 0,否則為 255,這邊使用的 threshold 為 12500。

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```
Nevatia_Babu(img,threshold=12500):
n0 = np.array([[100,100,100,100],[100,100,100,100,100],[0,0,0,0,0],[-100,-100,-100,-100],[-100,-100,-100,-100],dtype=np.float)
n1 = np.negative(n0.T)
n2 = np.array([[100,100,100,100,100],[100,100,100,100,78,-32],[100,92,0,-92,-100],[32,-78,-100,-100,-100],[-100,-100,-100,-100]],dtype=np.float)
         = np.array([[100,100,100,100,100],[-32,78,100,100,100],[-100,-92,0,92,100],[-100,-100,-100,-78,32],[-100,-100,-100,-100,-100]],dtype=np.float) = np.negative(n4.T)
 img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,2,2,2,2,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
img_return = np.full_like(img,255,dtype=np.uint8)
for r in range(img.shape[0]):
    for c in range(img.shape[1]):
        magnitude_n0 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+5,c:c+5]*n0)
        magnitude_n1 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+5,c:c+5]*n1)
        magnitude_n2 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+5,c:c+5]*n2)
        magnitude_n3 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+5,c:c+5]*n3)
        magnitude_n4 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+5,c:c+5]*n3)
        magnitude_n5 = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+5,c:c+5]*n3)
        if max(magnitude_n6,magnitude_n1,magnitude_n2,magnitude_n3,magnitude_n4,magn
                             max(magnitude_n0,magnitude_n1,magnitude_n2,magnitude_n3,magnitude_n4,magnitude_n5) >= threshold:
img_return[r,c] = 0
  return img_return
```

## IV. Results

(a) Robert's Operator: 12



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# (b) Prewitt's Edge Detector: 24



(c) Sobel's Edge Detector: 38



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(d) Frei and Chen's Gradient Operator: 30



(e) Kirsch's Compass Operator: 135



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(f) Robinson's Compass Operator: 43



(g) Nevatia-Babu 5x5 Operator: 12500

