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Problem Statement

Implement 2 Laplacian Mask, Minimum Variance Laplacian, Laplacian of Gaussian, and Difference of Gaussian(inhibitory sigma=3, excitatory sigma=1, kernel size 11x11). Please list the kernels and the thresholds(for zero crossing) you used.

II. **Programming Tools**

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

III. **Problem-Solving Process**

對 image 的由上到下、由左到右計算使用不同 kernel 去 pixel gradient,若 gradient 大於等於 threshold,則 mask 填 1,若 gradient 小於等於-threshold, 則 mask 填-1,其餘 mask 填 0,之後再對 mask 做 zero crossing 檢測邊緣。 以下為計算 gradient 與 mask 的程式碼。

```
def gradient(mask, k, b, threshold, img_padding):
 for r in range(img.shape[0]):
     for c in range(img.shape[1]):
         gradient_magnitude = np.sum(img_padding[r:r+b,c:c+b] * k)
         if gradient magnitude >= threshold:
             mask[r,c] = 1
         elif gradient_magnitude <= -threshold:</pre>
             mask[r,c] = -1
         else:
             mask[r,c] = 0
```

以下為 zero crossing 的程式碼,先判斷 mask 的 value 是否為 1,若等於 1 再 判斷他的八個鄰居是否有值為-1的,若有則為 edge。

```
def zero_crossing(img,mask):
mask_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(mask,1,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE)
img_return = np.full_like(img,255,dtype=np.uint8)
 for r in range(img.shape[0]):
     for c in range(img.shape[1]):
         if mask padding[r+1,c+1]==1 and (mask padding[r:r+3,c:c+3]==-1).any():
             img_return[r,c] = 0
return img_return
```

(a) Laplace Mask1 (0, 1, 0, 1, -4, 1, 0, 1, 0): 15 使用 k 作為 kernel,並設定 threshold 為 15。

```
def Laplacian 1(img, threshold=15):
 k = np.array([[0,1,0],[1,-4,1],[0,1,0]],dtype=np.int32)
 img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,1,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.int32)
mask = np.zeros_like(img,dtype=np.int32)
 gradient(mask, k, k.shape[0], threshold, img_padding)
 return zero_crossing(img, mask)
```

(b) Laplace Mask2 (1, 1, 1, 1, -8, 1, 1, 1, 1): 15 使用 k 作為 kernel,並設定 threshold 為 15。

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```
def Laplacian_2(img, threshold=15):
k = np.array([[1,1,1],[1,-8,1],[1,1,1]],dtype=np.float) / 3
img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
mask = np.zeros_like(img,dtype=np.int32)
gradient(mask, k, k.shape[0], threshold, img_padding)
return zero_crossing(img, mask)
```

(c) Minimum variance Laplacian: 20

使用 k 作為 kernel, 並設定 threshold 為 20。

```
def Minimum_variance_Laplacian(img, threshold=20):
 k = np.array([[2,-1,2],[-1,-4,-1],[2,-1,2]],dtype=np.float) / 3
img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,1,1,1,1,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
mask = np.zeros_like(img,dtype=np.int32)
gradient(mask, k, k.shape[0], threshold, img_padding)
return zero_crossing(img, mask)
```

(d) Laplace of Gaussian: 3000

使用 k 作為 kernel,並設定 threshold 為 3000。

```
def Laplacian_of_Gaussian(img, threshold=3000):
k = np.array([
         [0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -2, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0],
         [0, 0, -2, -4, -8, -9, -8, -4, -2, 0, 0],
         [0, -2, -7, -15, -22, -23, -22, -15, -7, -2, 0],
         [-1, -4, -15, -24, -14, -1, -14, -24, -15, -4, -1],
        [-1, -8, -22, -14, 52, 103, 52, -14, -22, -8, -1],
        [-2, -9, -23, -1, 103, 178, 103, -1, -23, -9, -2],
        [-1, -8, -22, -14, 52, 103, 52, -14, -22, -8, -1],
         [-1, -4, -15, -24, -14, -1, -14, -24, -15, -4, -1],
         [0, -2, -7, -15, -22, -23, -22, -15, -7, -2, 0],
         [0, 0, -2, -4, -8, -9, -8, -4, -2, 0, 0],
         [0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -2, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0]
     ],dtype=np.float)
img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,5,5,5,5,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
mask = np.zeros_like(img,dtype=np.int32)
gradient(mask, k, k.shape[0], threshold, img_padding)
return zero_crossing(img, mask)
```

(e) Difference of Gaussian: 1

使用 k 作為 kernel, 並設定 threshold 為 1。

```
def Difference_of_Gaussian(img, threshold=1):
k = np.array([
        [-1, -3, -4, -6, -7, -8, -7, -6, -4, -3, -1],
        [-3, -5, -8, -11, -13, -13, -13, -11, -8, -5, -3],
        [-4, -8, -12, -16, -17, -17, -17, -16, -12, -8, -4],
        [-6, -11, -16, -16, 0, 15, 0, -16, -16, -11, -6],
        [-7, -13, -17, 0, 85, 160, 85, 0, -17, -13, -7],
        [-8, -13, -17, 15, 160, 283, 160, 15, -17, -13, -8],
        [-7, -13, -17, 0, 85, 160, 85, 0, -17, -13, -7],
        [-6, -11, -16, -16, 0, 15, 0, -16, -16, -11, -6],
        [-4, -8, -12, -16, -17, -17, -17, -16, -12, -8, -4],
        [-3, -5, -8, -11, -13, -13, -13, -11, -8, -5, -3],
        [-1, -3, -4, -6, -7, -8, -7, -6, -4, -3, -1],
    ],dtype=np.float)
img_padding = cv2.copyMakeBorder(img,5,5,5,5,cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE).astype(np.float)
mask = np.zeros_like(img,dtype=np.int32)
gradient(mask, k, k.shape[0], threshold, img_padding)
 return zero crossing(img, mask)
```

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IV. Results

(a) Laplace Mask1 (0, 1, 0, 1, -4, 1, 0, 1, 0): 15



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(b) Laplace Mask2 (1, 1, 1, 1, -8, 1, 1, 1, 1): 15



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(c) Minimum variance Laplacian: 20



(d) Laplace of Gaussian: 3000



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(e) Difference of Gaussian: 1

