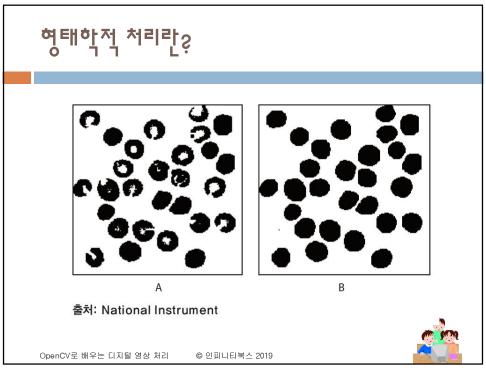


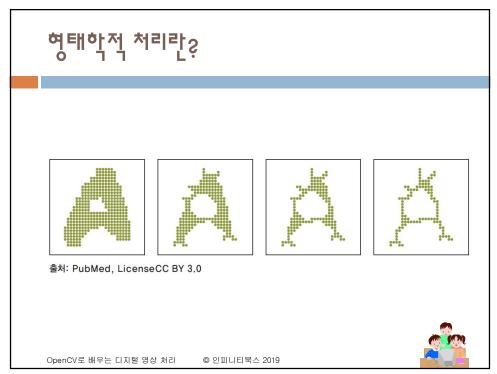
형태학적 처리란?

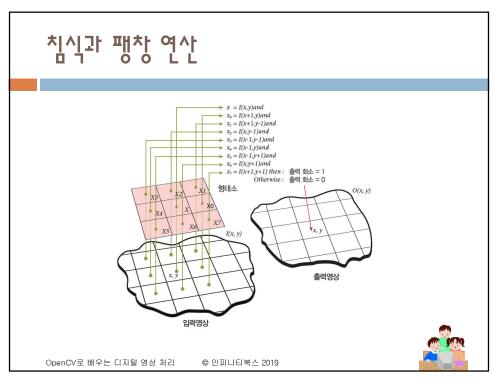
- □ 형태학적 처리(mathematical morphology)란 특정한 모양 의 형태소(structuring element)를 영상에 적용하여 출력 영상을 생성하는 연산
- . 형태학적 필터링
- Ⅱ. 잡음 제거
- Ⅲ. 세선화
- Ⅳ. 골격화

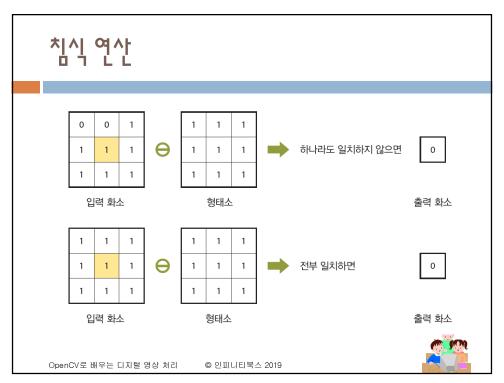


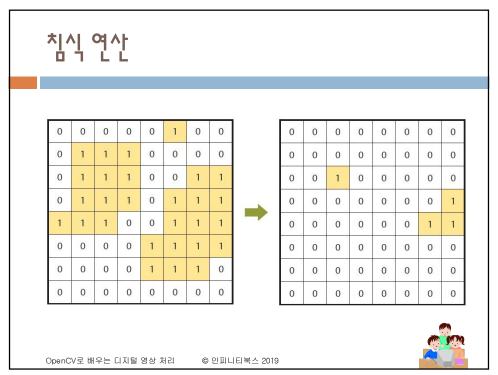
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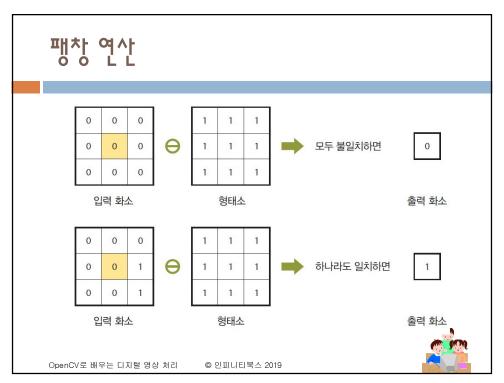


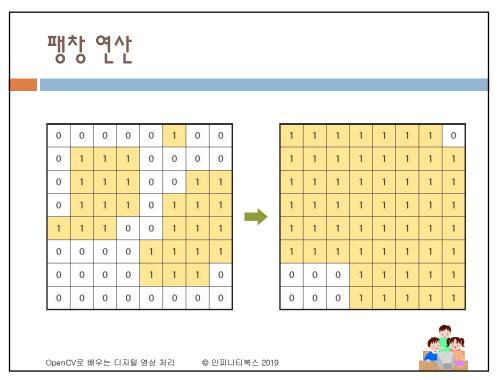


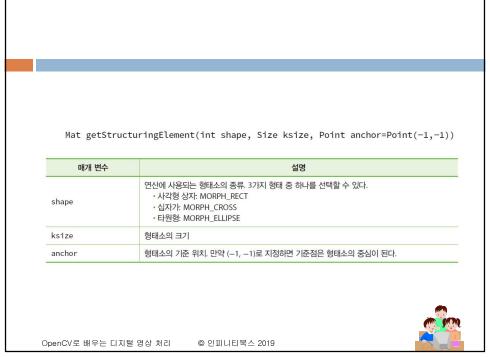










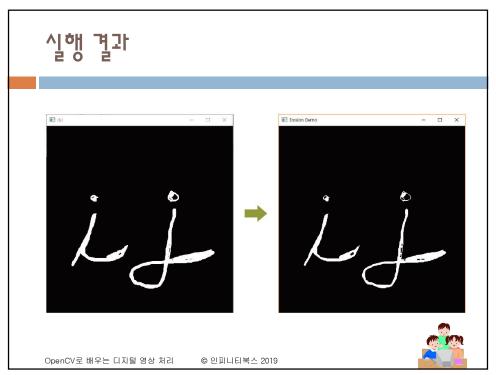


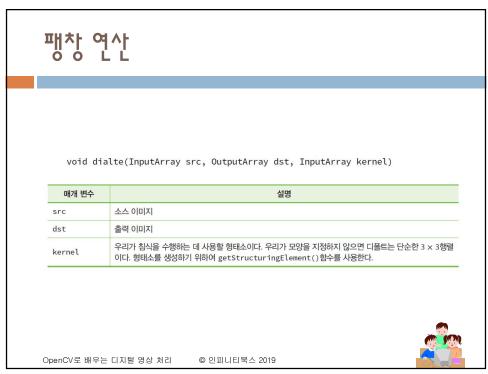
void erode(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, InputArray kernel)

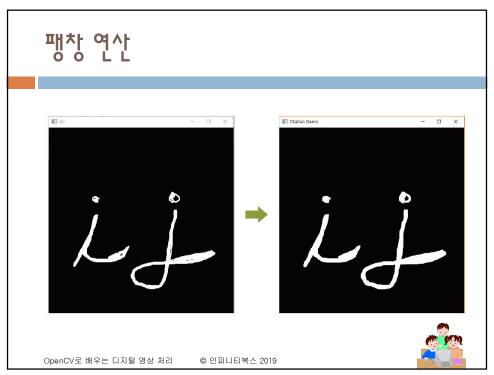
매개 변수	설명
src	소스 이미지
dst	출력 이미지
kernel	우리가 침식을 수행하는 데 사용할 형태소이다. 우리가 모양을 지정하지 않으면 디폴트는 단순한 3x3행렬이다. 형태소를 생성하기 위하여 getStructuringElement()함수를 사용한다.

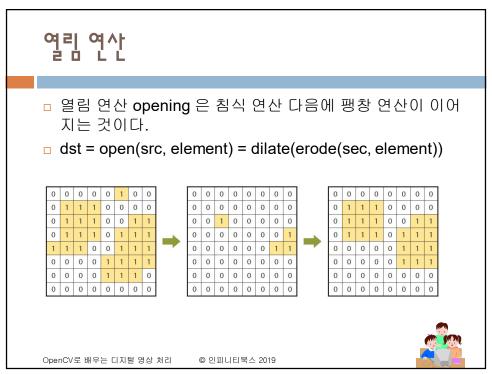
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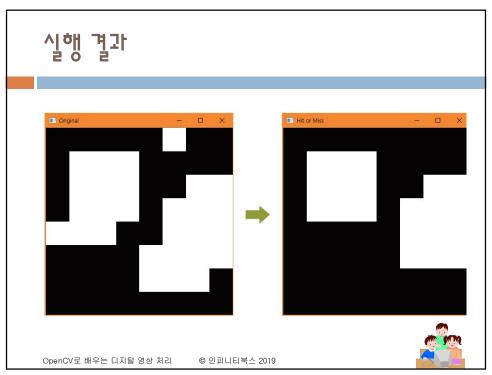


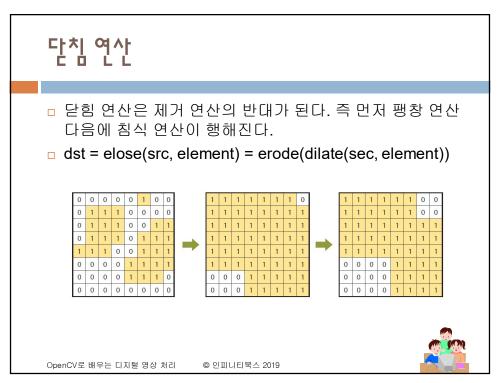


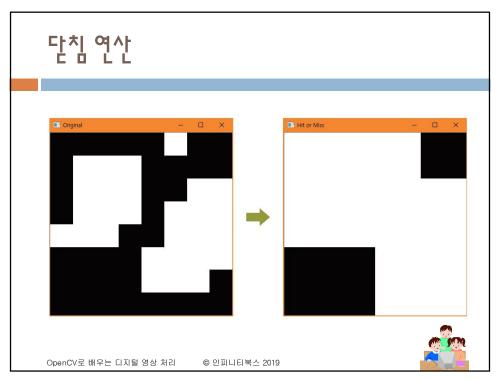
```
morphologyEx(input_image, output_image, MORPH_OPEN, kernel);

const int rate = 50;
resize(input_image, input_image, Size(), rate, rate, INTER_NEAREST);
imshow("Original", input_image);
resize(output_image, output_image, Size(), rate, rate, INTER_NEAREST);
imshow("Open", output_image);
waitKey(0);
return 0;
}

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```







```
int main()
{

Mat src, dst, open, close;
src = imread("d:/test1.png", IMREAD_GRAYSCALE);

Mat saltpepper_noise = Mat::zeros(src.rows, src.cols, CV_8U);
randu(saltpepper_noise, 0, 255);

Mat black = saltpepper_noise < 30;
Mat white = saltpepper_noise > 225;

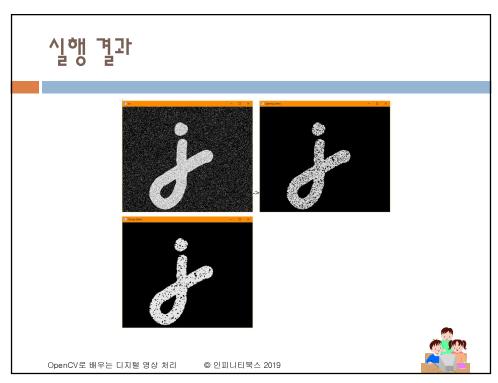
Mat saltpepper_img = src.clone();
saltpepper_img.setTo(255, white);
saltpepper_img.setTo(0, black);
imshow("src", saltpepper_img);

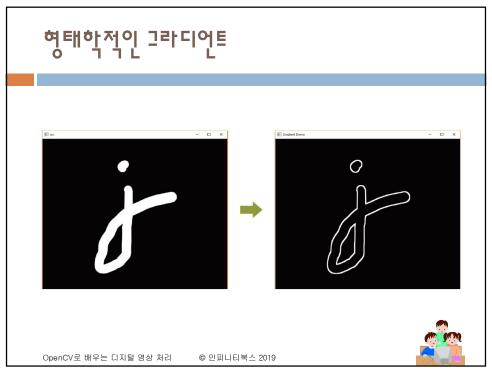
OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리

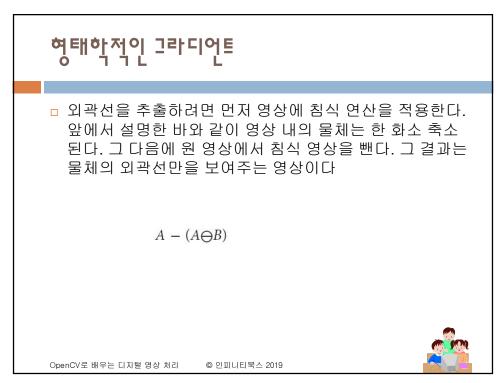
© 인피니티복스 2019
```

```
Mat element = getStructuringElement(MORPH_RECT, Size(3, 3));
morphologyEx(saltpepper_img, open, MORPH_OPEN, element);
imshow("Opening Demo", open);
morphologyEx(open, close, MORPH_CLOSE, element);
imshow("Closing Demo", close);
waitKey(0);
return 0;
}

OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리 © 인피니티북스 2019
```



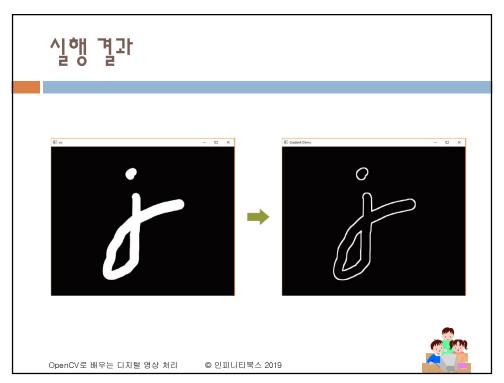


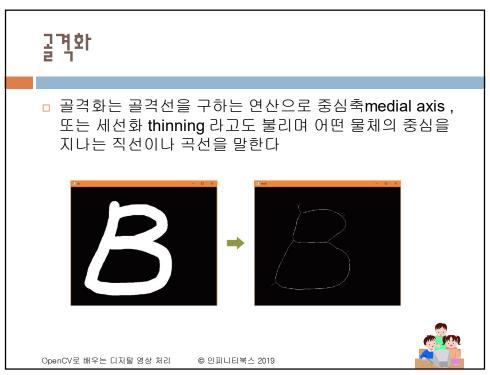


```
int main()
{
    Mat src, dst, open, close;
    src = imread("d:/letterj.png", IMREAD_GRAYSCALE);
    imshow("src", src);

    Mat element = getStructuringElement(MORPH_RECT, Size(5, 5));
    morphologyEx(src, open, MORPH_GRADIENT, element);
    imshow("Gradient Demo", open);
    waitKey(0);
    return 0;
}

OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리  © 인피니티북스 2019
```





```
아크리즘

img = 입력 영상;
do
{
    skeleton = skeleton | (img - open(img));
    img = erosion(img);
} while(img가 빈 영상이 될 때까지)

OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리 © 인피니티북스 2019
```

```
int main()
{

Mat img = imread("d:/letterb.png", CV_LOAD_IMAGE_GRAYSCALE);
threshold(img, img, 127, 255, cv::THRESH_BINARY);

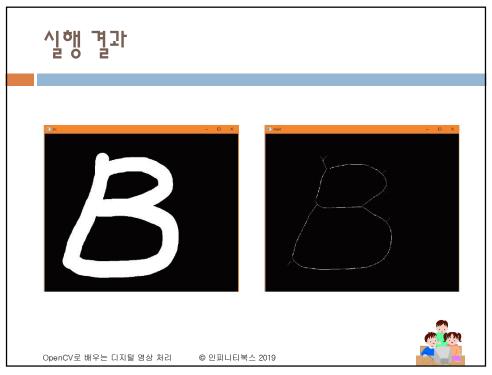
imshow("src", img);
Mat skel(img.size(), CV_8UC1, Scalar(0));
Mat element = getStructuringElement(MORPH_CROSS, Size(3, 3));
Mat temp, eroded;

OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리 @ 인피니티북스 2019
```

```
do
{
    erode(img, eroded, element);
    dilate(eroded, temp, element);
    subtract(img, temp, element);
    bitwise_or(skel, temp, skel);
    eroded.copyTo(img);
} while ((countNonZero(img)!= 0));

imshow("result", skel);
    waitKey(0);
    return 1;
}

OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리 © 인피니티북스 2019
```



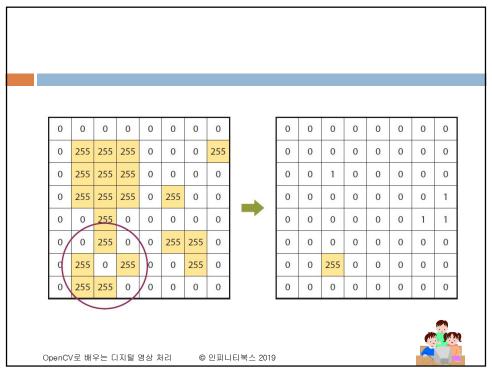
Hit-or-Miss 변환

□ Hit-or-Miss 변환Hit-or-Miss transform 은 영상에서 특정 한 패턴을 찾는 데 사용할 수 있는 이진 형태학적 연산이 다

$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) \cap (A^c \ominus B_2)$$

OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리

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```
코드
int main()
         Mat input_image = (Mat_<uchar>(8, 8) <<
                   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                   0, 255, 255, 255, 0, 0, 0, 255,
                   0, 255, 255, 255, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                   0, 255, 255, 255, 0, 255, 0, 0,
                   0, 0, 255, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                   0, 0, 255, 0, 0, 255, 255, 0,
                   0, 255, 0, 255, 0, 0, 255, 0,
                   0, 255, 255, 255, 0, 0, 0, 0);
         Mat kernel = (Mat_{int}>(3, 3) <<
                   0, 1, 0,
                   1, -1, 1,
                   0, 1, 0);
         Mat output_image;
   OpenCV로 배우는 디지털 영상 처리
                                  © 인피니티북스 2019
```

```
morphologyEx(input_image, output_image, MORPH_HITMISS, kernel);

// 영상을 확대하여 표시한다.
const int rate = 50;
resize(input_image, input_image, Size(), rate, rate, INTER_NEAREST);
imshow("Original", input_image);
resize(output_image, output_image, Size(), rate, rate, INTER_NEAREST);
imshow("Hit or Miss", output_image);
waitKey(0);
return 0;
}
```

