图像分割作业

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1. 实验要求

- 用一种方法实现图像前景、背景分割,并提取前景区域边缘;
- 给出灰度图像、分割后二值化图像、边缘提取结果图像,以及边缘的链码表示;
- 上述结果可以是运行结果截屏图像,同时,提交核心代码。

2. 实验步骤

2.1 otsu 实现图像分割

otsu法(大津法)是阈值化中常用的自动确定阈值的方法之一。Otsu法确定最佳阈值的准则是使阈值分割后各个像素类的类内方差最小。另一种确定阈值的准则是使得阈值分割后的像素类的类间方差最大。这两种准则是等价的,因为类间方差与类内方差之和即整幅图像的方差,是一个常数。分割的目的就是要使类别之间的差别最大,类内之间的差别最小。

设图像总像素数为N,灰度级总数为L,灰度值为i的像素数为 N_i 。令 $\omega(k)$ 和 $\mu(k)$ 分别表示从灰度级0到灰度级k的像素的出现概率和平均灰度,分别表示为:

$$w(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k rac{N_i}{N}$$

$$\mu(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \frac{i \cdot N_i}{N}$$

由此可见,所有像素的总概率为 $\omega(L-1)=1$,图像的平均灰度为 $\mu_T=\mu(L-1)$ 。

设有M-1个阈值 $(0 \le t_1 \le t_2 \le \ldots \le t_{M-1} \le L-1)$,将图像分成M个像素类 $C_j(C_j \in [t_{j-1}+1,\ldots,t_j]$; $j=1,2,\ldots,M$; $t_0=0$, $t_M=L-1$),则 C_j 的出现概率 ω_j 、平均灰度 μ_j 和方差 σ_j^2 为

$$egin{aligned} \omega_j &= \omega(t_j) - \omega(t_{j-1}) \ \mu_j &= rac{\mu(t_j) - \mu(t_{j-1})}{\omega(t_j) - \omega(t_{j-1})} \ \sigma_j^2 &= \sum_{i=t_{i-1}+1}^{t_j} (i - \mu_j)^2 rac{\omega(i)}{\omega_j} \end{aligned}$$

由此可得类内方差, 类间方差为

$$egin{align} \sigma_W^2(t_1,t_2,\dots,t_{M-1}) &= \sum_{j=1}^M \omega_j * \sigma_j^2 \ & \ \sigma_B^2(t_1,t_2,\dots,t_{M-1}) &= \sum_{j=1}^M \omega_j * (\mu_j - \mu_T)^2 \ & \ \end{pmatrix}$$

将使(*)式最小或使(#)式最大的阈值组 (t_1,t_2,\ldots,t_{M-1}) 作为M阈值化的最佳阈值组。若取M为2,即分割成2类,则可用上述方法求出二值化的最佳阈值。

```
hist_norm = hist.ravel()/hist.sum()
Q = hist_norm.cumsum()
bins = np.arange(256)
fn min = np.inf
thresh = -1
for i in range(1, 256):
   p1, p2 = np.hsplit(hist_norm, [i]) # probabilities
   q1, q2 = Q[i], Q[255]-Q[i] # cum sum of classes
   if q1 < 1.e-6 or q2 < 1.e-6:
        continue
   b1, b2 = np.hsplit(bins, [i]) # weights
   # finding means and variances
   m1, m2 = np.sum(p1*b1)/q1, np.sum(p2*b2)/q2
   v1, v2 = np.sum(((b1-m1)**2)*p1)/q1, np.sum(((b2-m2)**2)*p2)/q2
   # calculates the minimization function
   fn = v1*q1 + v2*q2
   if fn < fn_min:</pre>
       fn_min = fn
       thresh = i
# find otsu's threshold value with OpenCV function
ret, otsu = cv2.threshold(blur, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH BINARY+cv2.THRESH OTSU)
```

2.2 基于8方向码轮廓跟踪

STEP1 首先从上到下、从左到右顺序扫描图像,寻找第一个目标点作为边界跟踪的起始点,记为A,为最左角上的边界点。定义搜索方向变量 dir ,初始化为 dir=5 。若不是边界点,则逆时针旋转搜索方向,更新 dir=(dir+1) mod 8 直到搜索到边界点为止。

```
# find the first boundary point
dirs = []
for x in range(0, result_img.shape[0]):
   for y in range(0, result_img.shape[1]):
        if result_img[x][y] == 0:
            f = 1
            break
   if f:
        break
dirs.append([x, y, 5])
flag = dirs[0][2]
while(1):
   x_new, y_new = update_xy(dirs[0], flag)
   res = result_img[x_new, y_new]
   # if it is the boundary point
   if res == 0 and np.sum(result_img[x_new-1:x_new+2, y_new-1:y_new+2]) >= 255:
        break
   flag = (flag + 1) \% 8
```

STEP2 把上一次搜索到的边界点作为当前边界点,在其 3×3 邻域内按逆时针方向搜索新的边界点,起始搜索方向: 若上次搜索到边界点的方向 [dir] 为奇数,则 $[dir=(dir+6) \mod 8]$; 若 [dir] 为偶数,则 $[dir=(dir+7) \mod 8]$ 。 若未找到边界点,则依次使搜索方向逆时针旋转一个方向,更新 $[dir=(dir+1) \mod 8]$ 。

STEP3 如果搜索到的边界点就是第一个边界点A,则停止搜索,结束跟踪,否则重复步骤2继续搜索。

```
## STEP 2,3
while(1):
   # initiate flag
   flag_0 = dirs[i][2]
   if flag_0 % 2 == 0:
        flag = (flag_0 + 7) \% 8
   else:
        flag = (flag_0 + 6) \% 8
   while(1):
        x_new, y_new = update_xy(dirs[i], flag)
        res = result_img[x_new, y_new]
        if res == 0 and np.sum(result_img[x_new-1:x_new+2, y_new-1:y_new+2]) >= 255:
        flag = (flag + 1) \% 8
   dirs.append([x_new, y_new, flag])
   i = i + 1
   if x_new == dirs[0][0] and y_new == dirs[0][1]:
        break
```

3. 实验结果与讨论

3.1实验结果

选用 100×100 大小的 McDonald's Logo,如图1,用 ostu 法得出 [thresh = 228],提取前景图片如图2, 对其进行轮廓提取,得到的图片如图3示。





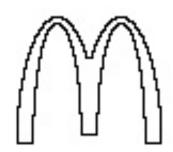


图1. McDonald's Logo

图2. 前景图片

图3. McDonald's 轮廓图

得到的链码表示如下(起始点为[20,32]):

结果分析

otsu法的实现我参照了 opencv 的官方文档,8方向的轮廓跟踪我参照了课件。二者的实现都不是很难,但是对于处理的图片要求较为严格。一般的图片虽然也能通过otsu 得到 [thresh] 但是不能很好的分辨出前后景,基于8方向的轮廓跟踪也只适用于只有一个连通的目标区域的图像。

附录:源代码

```
from tkinter import YView
import cv2
import numpy as np
def update_xy(dir, flag):
   x = dir[0]
   y = dir[1]
   if flag == 0:
        return x, y+1
   elif flag == 1:
        return x-1, y+1
   elif flag == 2:
       return x-1, y
   elif flag == 3:
        return x-1, y-1
   elif flag == 4:
        return x, y-1
   elif flag == 5:
        return x+1, y-1
   elif flag == 6:
        return x+1, y
   elif flag == 7:
        return x+1, y+1
img = cv2.imread(
    '/Users/zhangjiahao/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/MyFiles/4_数字图像处理与机
器视觉/Homeworks/hw4/codes/gray_img.jpg', 0)
blur = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (5, 5), 0)
# find normalized_histogram, and its cumulative distribution function
hist = cv2.calcHist([blur], [0], None, [256], [0, 256])
hist_norm = hist.ravel()/hist.sum()
Q = hist norm.cumsum()
bins = np.arange(256)
fn_min = np.inf
thresh = -1
for i in range(1, 256):
    p1, p2 = np.hsplit(hist_norm, [i]) # probabilities
   q1, q2 = Q[i], Q[255]-Q[i] # cum sum of classes
   if q1 < 1.e-6 or q2 < 1.e-6:
        continue
   b1, b2 = np.hsplit(bins, [i]) # weights
   # finding means and variances
   m1, m2 = np.sum(p1*b1)/q1, np.sum(p2*b2)/q2
```

```
v1, v2 = np.sum(((b1-m1)**2)*p1)/q1, np.sum(((b2-m2)**2)*p2)/q2
   # calculates the minimization function
   fn = v1*q1 + v2*q2
   if fn < fn_min:</pre>
        fn_min = fn
        thresh = i
# find otsu's threshold value with OpenCV function
ret, otsu = cv2.threshold(blur, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY+cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
# print("{} {}".format(thresh, ret))
result_img = img.copy()
for x in range(0, img.shape[0]):
   for y in range(0, img.shape[1]):
        if result_img[x][y] < thresh:</pre>
            result_img[x][y] = 0
        else:
            result_img[x][y] = 255
# cv2.imshow("res", result_img)
# cv2.imwrite("result_img.jpg", result_img)
# cv2.waitKey(0)
# get shape
dirs = []
flag = 0
for x in range(0, result_img.shape[0]):
   for y in range(0, result_img.shape[1]):
        if result_img[x][y] == 0:
            flag = 1
            break
   if flag:
        break
dirs.append([x, y, 5])
print([x, y, 5])
i = 0
flag = dirs[i][2]
while(1):
   x_new, y_new = update_xy(dirs[i], flag)
   res = result_img[x_new, y_new]
   if res == 0 and np.sum(result_img[x_new-1:x_new+2, y_new-1:y_new+2]) >= 255:
        break
   flag = (flag + 1) \% 8
i = i + 1
dirs.append([x_new, y_new, flag])
while(1):
   # while(i < 50):
```

```
print("i = ", i)
   flag_0 = dirs[i][2]
   if flag_0 % 2 == 0:
       flag = (flag_0 + 7) \% 8
       flag = (flag_0 + 6) \% 8
   while(1):
       x_new, y_new = update_xy(dirs[i], flag)
       res = result_img[x_new, y_new]
       if res == 0 and np.sum(result_img[x_new-1:x_new+2, y_new-1:y_new+2]) \geq 255:
            break
       flag = (flag + 1) \% 8
   dirs.append([x_new, y_new, flag])
   print("Final: ", x_new, y_new, flag)
   i = i + 1
   if x_new == dirs[0][0] and y_new == dirs[0][1]:
       break
img_1 = img.copy()
for x in range(0, result_img.shape[0]):
   for y in range(0, result_img.shape[1]):
        img_1[x][y] = 255
for k in range(0, 410):
   print(dirs[k][2], end=" ")
    img_1[dirs[k][0]][dirs[k][1]] = 0
cv2.imshow("result", img_1)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```