影像處理

(Image Processing)

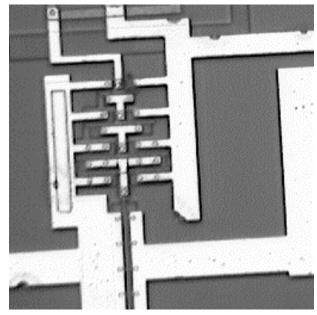
Course 9 影像分割 真理大學 資訊工程系 吳汶涓老師



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9.1 前言

- 切割(segmentation)指的是將影像按照組成部分 分割,或將影像中各個物體分割開來。
- 本章將會探討兩個非常重要的主題:
 - 1. 閥值運算
 - 2. 邊緣偵測

9.2 閥值運算

■ <mark>單一閥值</mark>:依照門檻值*T*將灰階影像轉換成二元 黑白的數位影像。(基礎分割處理)

```
>> r=imread('rice.tif');
>> imshow(r),figure,imshow(r>110)
```

灰階值> T,則像素轉換為白色 灰階值 $\le T$,則像素轉換為黑色

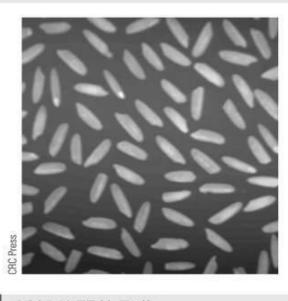




圖 9.1

稻穀的閥值影像

```
>> b=imread('bacteria.tif');
>> imshow(b),figure,imshow(b>100)
```

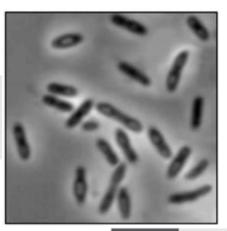




圖 9.2 細菌的閥值影像

也可以使用函數im2bw,對任何資料形態的影像進行閥值 運算,語法為:im2bw(image,level)

```
>> im2bw(r,0.43);
>> im2bw(b,0.39); level:介於0~1的數值
```

■ 除了擷取物體外,也可顯示影像中隱藏的特性

```
>> p=imread('paper1.tif');
>> imshow(p),figure,imshow(p>241)
```

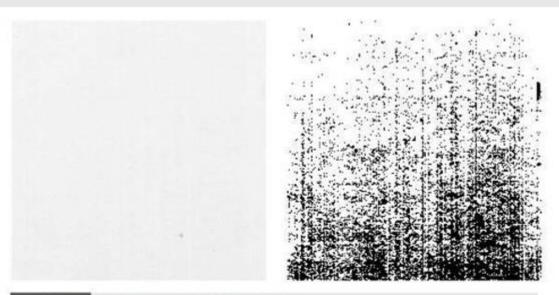
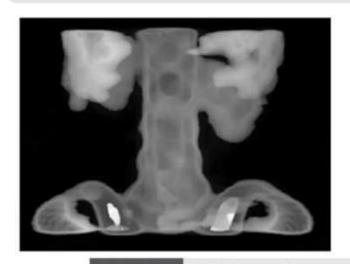


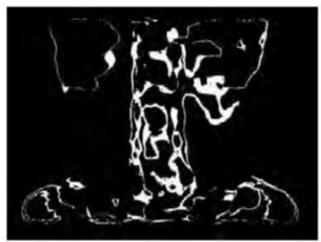
圖 9.3 紙張影像及閥值結果

■ 雙重閥值:設定兩個門檻值 T1 與 T2

灰階值介於 T_1 與 T_2 ,則像素轉換為白色 灰階值為其他數值,則像素轉換為黑色

- >> [x,map]=imread('spine.tif');
- >> s=ind2gray(x,map);
- >> imshow(s), figure, imshow(s>115 & s<125)





(可顯示出脊椎 一些細緻的地方)

圖 9.4 影像 spine.tif 及雙重閥值之結果

9.3 閥值的應用

- 去除影像中不需要的細節
- 顯示隱藏的細節
- 去除文字或圖畫中雜亂的背景

```
>> r=rand(256)*128+127;

>> t=imread('text.tif');

>> tr=uint8(r.*double(not(t));

>> imshow(tr) >> imshow(tr>100)
```

Cross-Correlation Used
To Locate a Known
To Locate a Known
Target in an Image
Target in an Image
Target

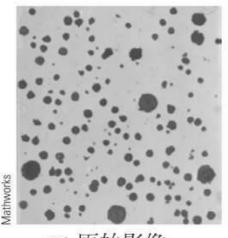
Cross-Correlation Used To Locate a Known Target in an Image

> Text Running in Another Direction

圖 9.5 雜亂背景中的文字及閥值結果

9.4 設定合適的閥值

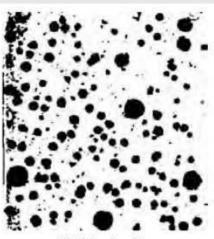
```
>> n=imread('nodules1.tif');
>> imshow(n);
>> n1=im2bw(n,0.35);
>> n2=im2bw(n,0.75);
>> figure,imshow(n1),figure,imshow(n2)
```



n:原始影像



n1: 閥值太低



n2: 閥值太高

圖 9.6 閥值設定

Q: 如何才能找到 合適的閥值呢?

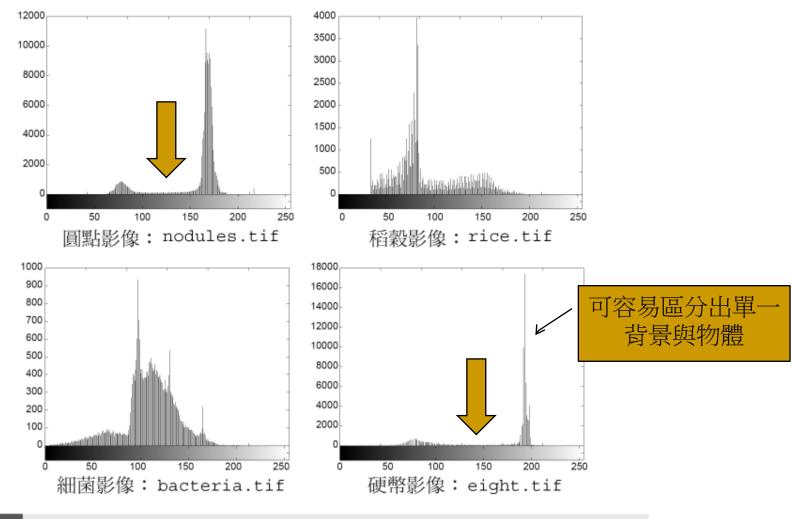
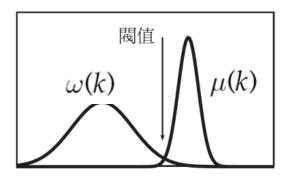


圖 9.7 直方圖

■ 將直方圖視為一種機率分布: $p_i = n_i/N$



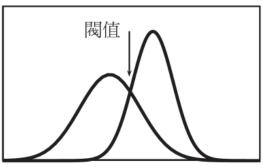


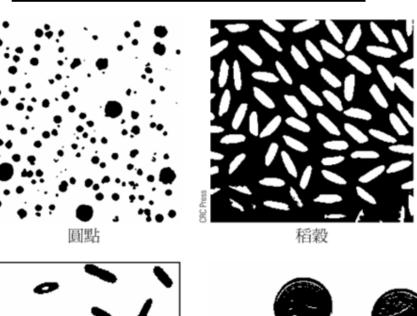
圖 9.8 分割直方圖以便設定閥值

$$\omega(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} p_i \qquad \mu(k) = \sum_{i=k+1}^{L-1} p_i \qquad \omega(k) + \mu(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} p_i = 1$$

 \rightarrow 希望計算出 $\omega(k)$ 與 $\mu(k)$ 差異最大時的k 值 $\frac{\left(\mu_T\omega(k) - \mu(k)\right)^2}{\omega(k)\mu(k)}$

```
>> tn=graythresh(n)
tn = 0.5804
>> r=imread('rice.tif');
>> tr=graythresh(r)
tr = 0.4902
>> b=imread('bacteria.tif');
>> tb=graythresh(b)
tb = 0.3765
>> e=imread('eight.tif');
>> te=graythresh(e)
te = 0.6490
```

>> imshow(im2bw(n,tn))
>> figure,imshow(im2bw(r,tr))
>> figure,imshow(im2bw(b,tb))
>> figure,imshow(im2bw(e,te))







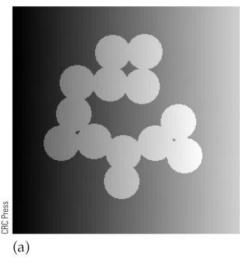
細菌

硬幣

9.5 可適性閥值運算

■ 當物體和背景的亮度都不均時:

```
>> c=imread('circles.tif');
>> x=ones(256,1)*[1:256];
>> c2=double(c).*(x/2+50)+(1-double(c)).*x/2;
>> c3=uint8(255*mat2gray(c2));
```



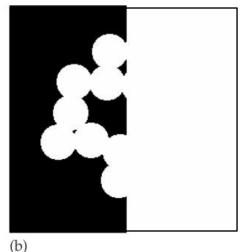


圖 9.10 閥值運算 (a) 圓形影像: c3 (b) 閥值運算: ct

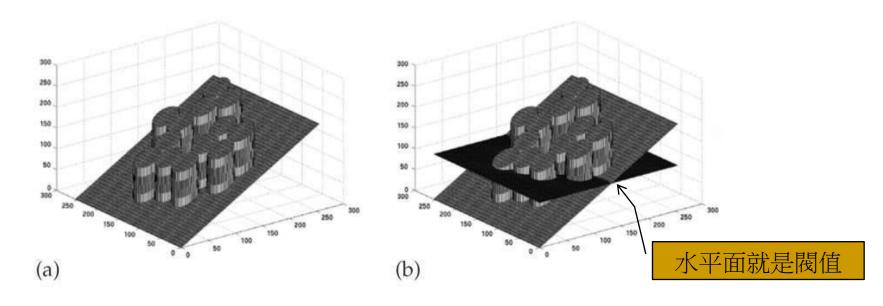


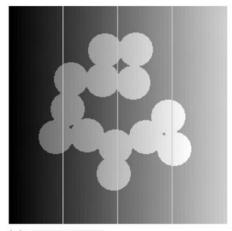
圖 9.11 閥值運算:函數顯示 (a) 以函數顯示影像 (b) 閥值運算

→解決方式:將影像切成小塊

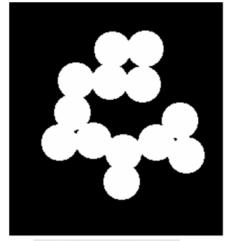
```
>> p1=c3(:,1:64);
>> p2=c3(:,65:128);
>> p3=c3(:,129:192);
>> p4=c3(:,193:256);
```

```
>> g1=im2bw(p1,graythresh(p1));
>> g2=im2bw(p2,graythresh(p2));
>> g3=im2bw(p3,graythresh(p3));
>> g4=im2bw(p4,graythresh(p4));
```

```
>> imshow([g1 g2 g3 g4])
```



(a) 切割影像



(b) 分別進行閥值運算

9.6 邊緣偵測

■ 最常用於偵測邊緣的指令:

```
edge (image, 'method', parameters...)
```

■ 所謂邊緣:為像素值局部的不連續狀況

51	52	53	59
54	52	53	62
50	52	53	68
55	52	53	55
(a)			

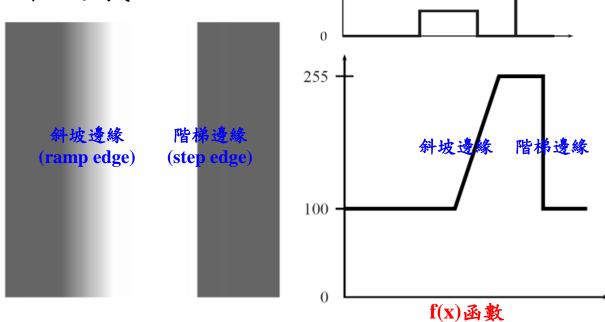
60
70
90
55

圖 9.13 化

像素區塊

9.7 導數與邊緣

■ 基本定義:



邊緣剖面的導數

圖 9.14 邊緣及其剖面

微分(differentiation)→處理影像不連續之處

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f(x+1) - f(x)$$

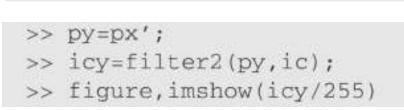
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f(x, y+1) - f(x, y)$$

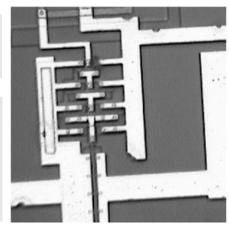
■ 邊緣偵測濾波器 -- Prewitt filter

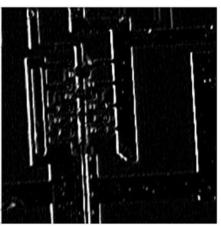
$$P_{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad P_{y} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

>> ic=imread('ic.tif');

```
>> px=[-1 0 1;-1 0 1;-1 0 1];
>> icx=filter2(px,ic);
>> figure,imshow(icx/255)
```



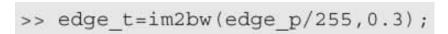


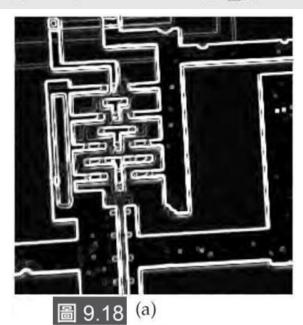


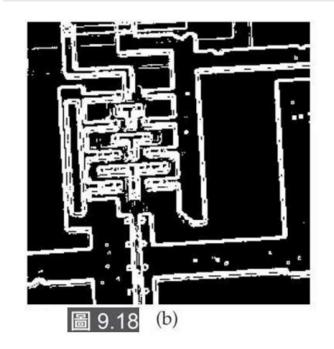
垂直方向

 \rightarrow icx矩陣是垂直方向的梯度值(gradient),但每個像素點的梯度大小則為 $\sqrt{(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial f}{\partial y})^2}$ 或 $\max\{|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|,|\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|\}$ 或 $|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}| + |\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|$

```
>> edge_p=sqrt(icx.^2+icy.^2);
>> figure,imshow(edge_p/255)
```







>> edge_p=edge(ic,'prewitt');

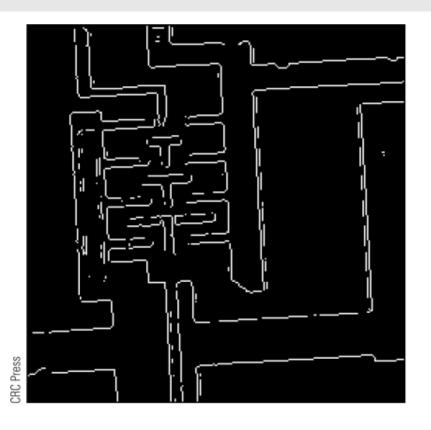


圖 9.19 edge 函數使用 Prewitt 濾波器

■ 邊緣偵測濾波器 -- Roberts filter (交叉梯度)

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 -1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 邊緣偵測濾波器 -- Sobel filter (凸顯中間像素)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

```
edge_s=edge(ic,'sobel');
>> edge_r=edge(ic,'roberts');
  figure, imshow (edge_r)
                              >> figure,imshow(edge_s)
                               (b)
     (a)
```

圖 9.20 Roberts 和 Sobel 濾波器的結果 (a) Roberts 邊緣偵測 (b) Sobel 邊緣偵測

練習

- 將自拍的彩色影像讀入並產生其灰階子影像:
 - >> f=imread('XXX.tif');
 - >> fg=rgb2gray(f);
 - → 找出合適的閥值,將影像變成二元黑白圖
 - → 帶入Roberts, Prewitt, Sobel的濾波器,利用filter2函數找出偵測的邊緣圖,並分析結果哪種效果較好,為什麼?

PS: 上傳時,除了繳交.m程式與word報告外,還需繳交自拍彩色影像。