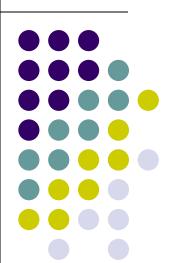
数字图像处理

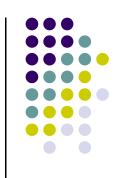
第八讲 形态学处理





提纲

- 预备知识
- 腐蚀和膨胀
- 开操作和闭操作
- 击中或击不中变换
- 基本形态学算法
 - 边界提取、孔洞填充
 - 连通分量提取、凸包
 - 细化、粗化
 - 骨架、裁剪



引言

- 形态学 (morphology)
 - 生物学的一个分支
 - 研究动植物的形态和结构

- 数学形态学(mathematical morphology)
 - 提取表示区域形状的图像成分
 - 边界、凸包、骨架
 - 輸入:图像
 - 输出:图像中提取的属性



预备知识

- 集合论
 - 描述形态学的数学语言
 - 集合:表示图像中的对象
 - 例如,二值图像中的所有白色像素
- 二值图像
 - 集合:属于2维整数空间 Z^2
 - 元素:二元组(x,y)
 - 表示白色像素的坐标
- 灰度图像、Z³

(铅门,铅孔,灰度值)



基本集合操作

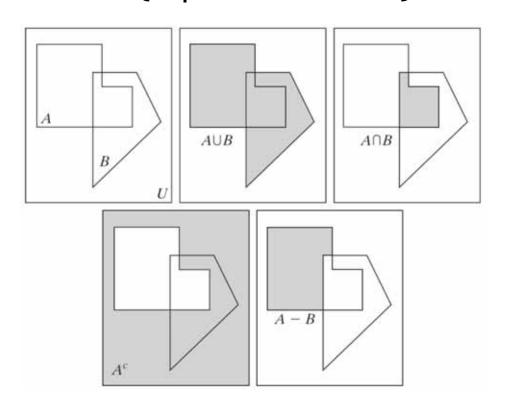
- $a = (a_1, a_2)$ 是A的元素: $a \in A$
- a不是A的元素: a ∉ A
- 空集:∅
- 全集: *U*
- A是B的子集:A ⊆ B
- 集合A和B的并集: $A \cup B$
- 集合A和B的交集: $A \cap B$
- 集合A和B互斥: $A \cap B = \emptyset$

基本集合操作



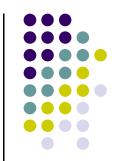
- 集合A的补集: $A^{c} = \{w | w \notin A\} = U A$
- 集合A和B的差:

$$A - B = \{w | w \in A, w \notin B\} = A \cap B^c$$



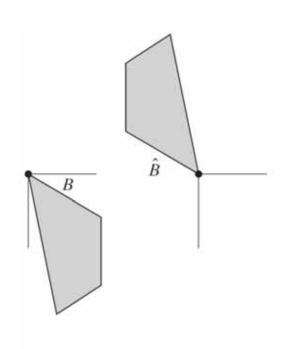


集合操作



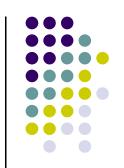
• 集合的反射

$$\hat{B} = \{w | w = -b, \text{ for } b \in B\}$$





集合操作

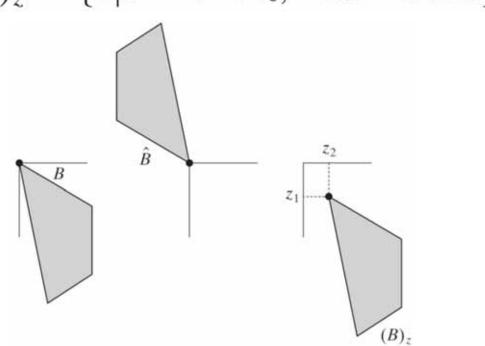


• 集合的反射

$$\hat{B} = \{w | w = -b, \text{ for } b \in B\}$$

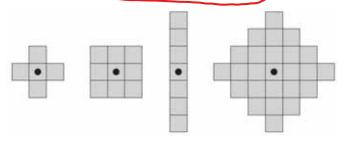
• 集合的平移

$$(B)_z = \{c | c = b + z, \text{ for } b \in B\}$$

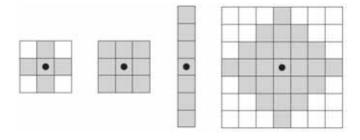




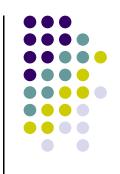
- 结构元(structuring elements)
 - 用于研究图像性质的小集合或子图像



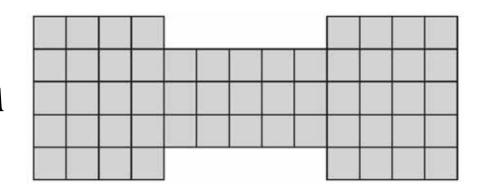
- 黑点表示结构元的原点
- 通常用矩形表示
 - 填充背景



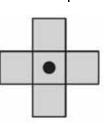




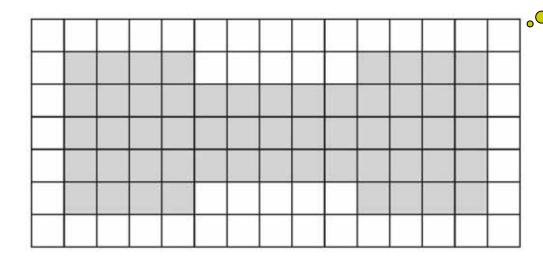
集合A



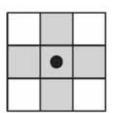
结构元B



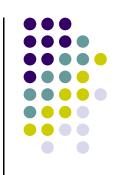
• 填充成矩形



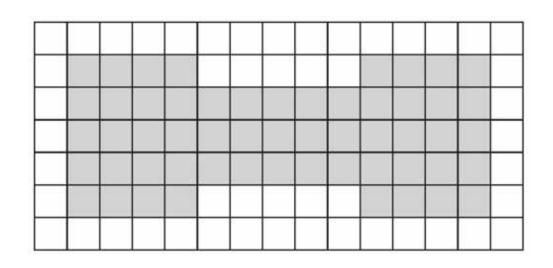
添加边框以 容纳结构元

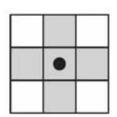




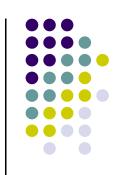


- 利用结构元构造一个新集合*C*
 - 1. 用结构元B覆盖集合A
 - 2. 在当前位置(B的原点),如果A完全包含B,则当前位置属于C

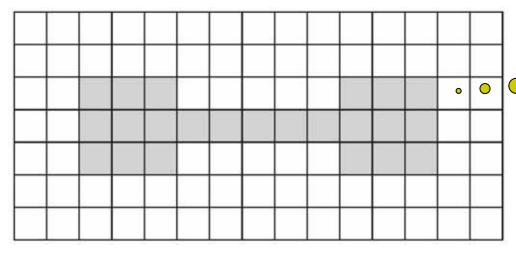








- 利用结构元构造一个新集合C
 - 1. 用结构元B覆盖集合A
 - 2. 在当前位置(B的原点),如果A完全包含B,则当前位置属于C
 - 3. 移动结构元B,使其原点访问A中的所有元素

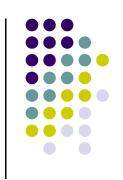




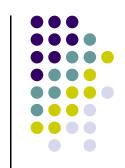


提纲

- 预备知识
- 腐蚀和膨胀
- 开操作和闭操作
- 击中或击不中变换
- 基本形态学算法
 - 边界提取、孔洞填充
 - 连通分量提取、凸包
 - 细化、粗化
 - 骨架、裁剪



腐蚀



集合B对集合A的腐蚀(erosion)

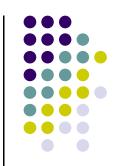
$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$
 完全在A中

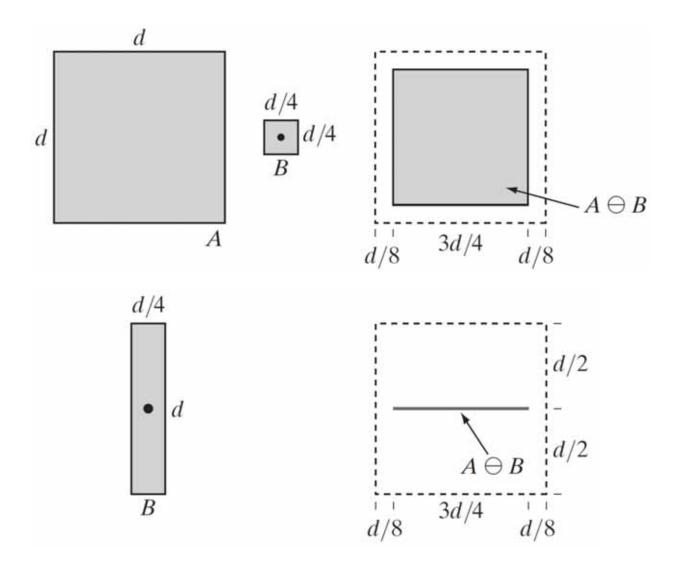
- $(B)_z$ 表示把集合B平移到坐标Z
- 通常假设集合B为结构元
- $(B)_z$ 意味着把B的原点平移到Z
- 等价定义

$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \cap A^c = \emptyset\}$$
 完全在 $A^c \neq$

• A^c 表示集合A的补集

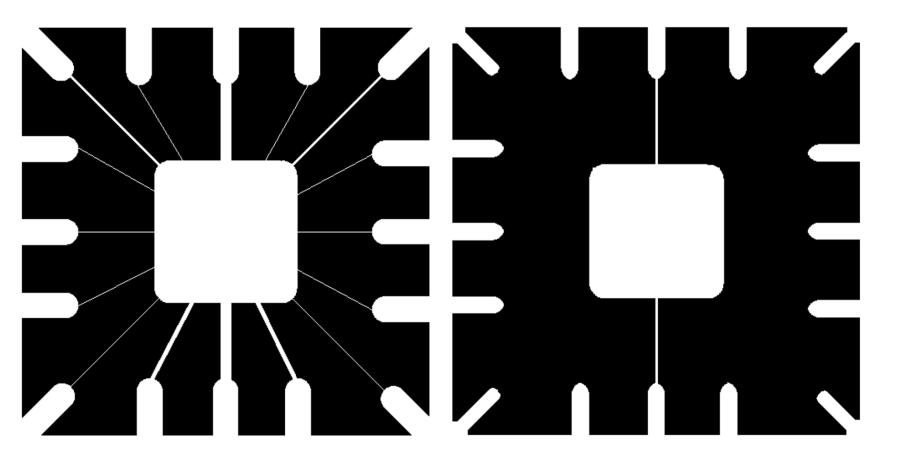






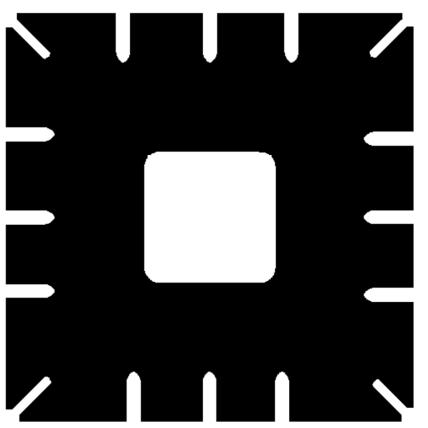


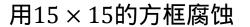
• 去掉连接线



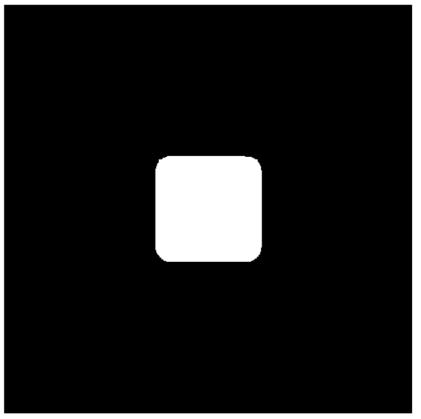


• 去掉连接线





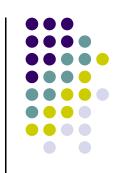




用45×45的方框腐蚀



膨胀



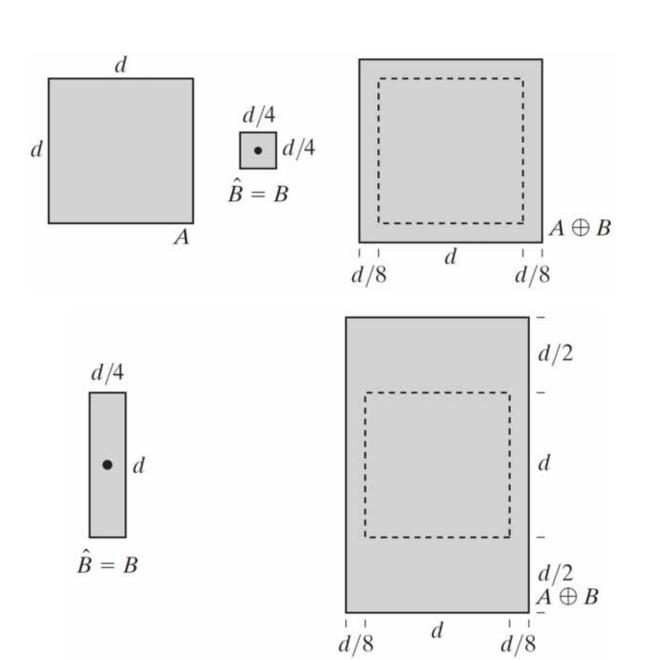
● 集合B对集合A的膨胀 (dilation)

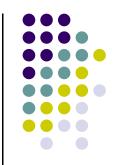
$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z | (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

- *Î*表示集合B的反射
- $(\hat{B})_z$ 表示把集合 \hat{B} 平移到坐标z
- 通常假设集合B为结构元
- 等价定义

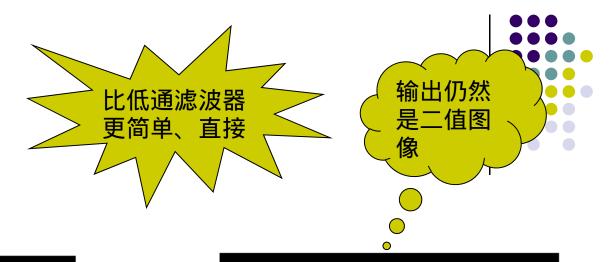
$$A \oplus B = \bigcup_{b \in B} (A)_b$$











Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.

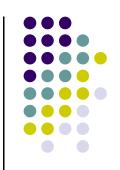
0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.

最长间距是2个像素



对偶性



• 公式

$$(A \ominus B)^c = A^c \oplus \hat{B}$$

$$(A \oplus B)^c = A^c \ominus \hat{B}$$

证明

$$(A \ominus B)^{c} = \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \subseteq A \right\}^{c}$$

$$= \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \cap A^{c} = \emptyset \right\}^{c}$$

$$= \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \cap A^{c} \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

$$= A^{c} \oplus \hat{B}$$

