

Bwdist explanation

Monday, 29 March 2021 11:45

Nissan

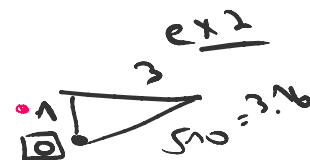
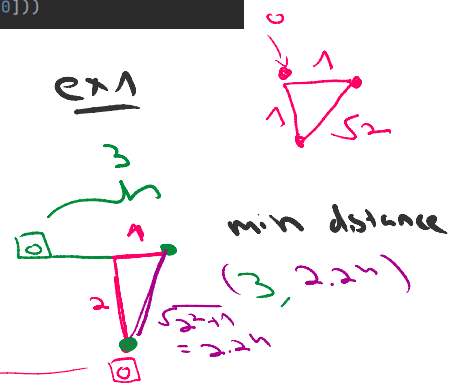
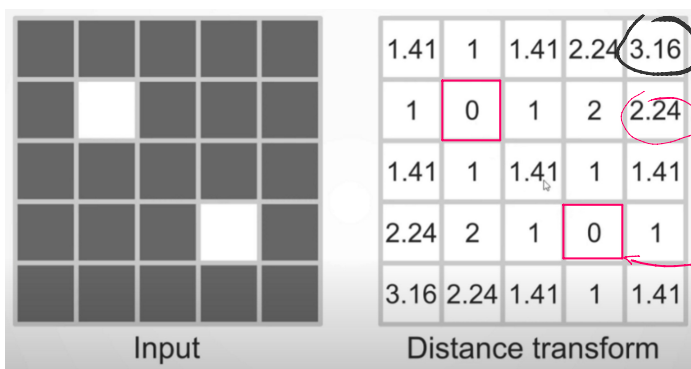
Distance transform

[distance transform edt video](#)

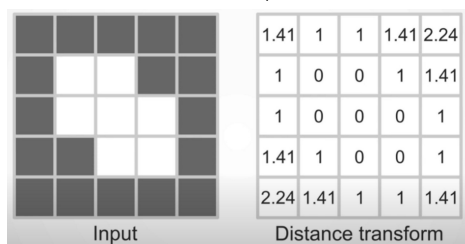
Bwdist = distance transform in matlab

```
83 def my_func(mask):
84     epsilon = 0
85     def bwdist(im): return distance_transform_edt(np.logical_not(im))
86     bw = mask
87     signed_dist = bwdist(bw) - bwdist(1 - bw)
88     d = signed_dist.astype(np.float32)
89     d += epsilon
90     while np.count_nonzero(d < 0) < 5:
91         d -= 1
92
93     return d
```

```
231 |
232 out_seg, map_lambda1, map_lambda2 = architectures.ddunet(x, is_training)
233 y_out_dl = tf.round(out_seg)
234 x_acm = x[:, :, :, 0]
235 rounded_seg_ac1 = y_out_dl[:, :, :, 0]
236 dt_trans = tf.py_func(my_func, [rounded_seg_ac1], tf.float32)
237 dt_trans.set_shape([args.batch_size, input_image_size, input_image_size])
238 phi_out_, lambda1_tr, lambda2_tr = tf.map_fn(fn=active_contour_layer,
239         elems=(x_acm, dt_trans, map_lambda1[:, :, :, 0],
240         map_lambda2[:, :, :, 0]))
```

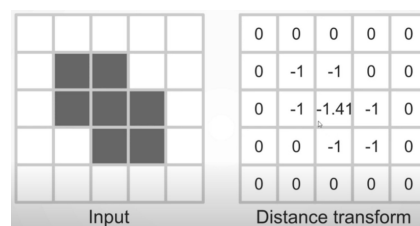


Another example

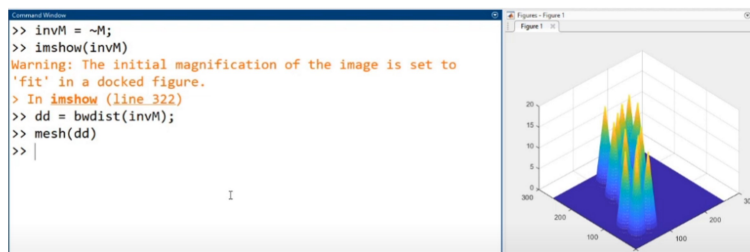


inverted mask

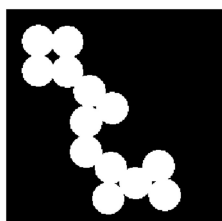
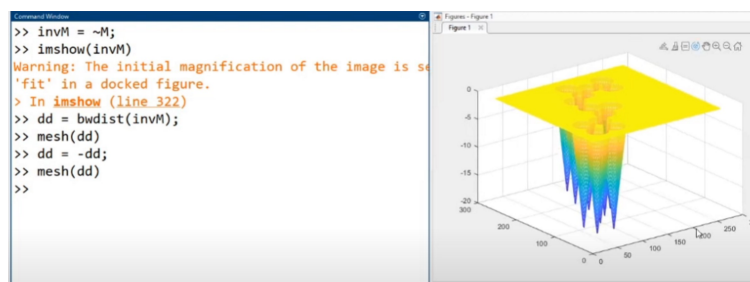
```
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86     bw = mask
87     signed_dist = bwdist(bw) - bwdist(1 - bw)
88     d = signed_dist.astype(np.float32)
89     d += epsilon
90     while np.count_nonzero(d < 0) < 5:
91         d -= 1
92
93     return d
```



inverted



negative
inverted

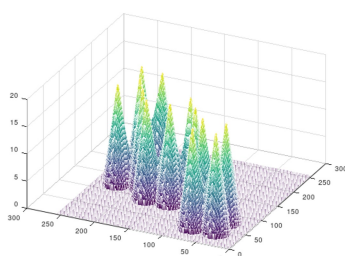


mask

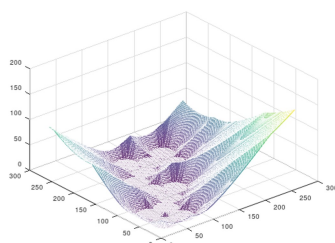
```
pkg load image

M = imread('circles.png');
imshow(M)
# white circles, black surroundings

signed_dist = bwdist(~M) - bwdist(~(1-M));
mesh(signed_dist)
```



$\text{bwdist}(\sim M)$



$-\text{bwdist}(\sim (1-M)) =$

