影像處理9_形態學

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助教:莊媞涵

形態學簡介大綱

- ▶形態學簡介(Morphology)
- ▶膨脹 (Dilation)
- ➤ 侵蝕 (Erosion)
- ▶開運算 (Opening)
- ▶ 閉運算 (Closing)

形態學定義

對區塊的形狀做處理





形狀不易受遮蔽影像



形態學用法







灰階

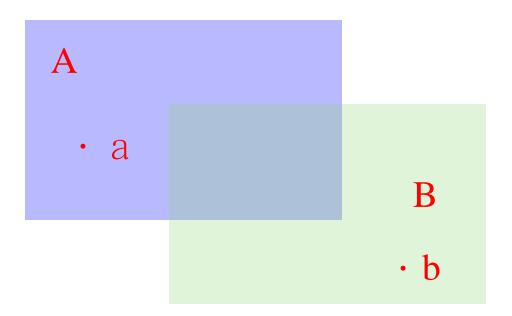
二值化

形態學

連通元件

集合

- ➤ A集合、B集合
- \triangleright a屬於A, $a \in A$
- ▶ b不屬於A,b∉A



聯集、交集

➤ 聯集AUB A B B

Dilation 膨脹

對影像的邊界進行擴張

Original Image

OpenCV OpenCV OpenCV

OpenCV

OpenCV

OpenCV

OpenCV

效果:

- 1. 填補前景中的小孔洞
- 2. 連接分離的目標
- 3. 擴大物體或突出區域







Dilation 膨脹

對影像的邊界進行擴張

kernel

	(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	
(0,0)	1	1	1	(0,2)
(1,0)	1	1	1	(1,2)
(2,0)	1	1	1	(2,2)
	(2,0)	(2,1)	(2,2)	

如果矩陣的任何元素遇到影像的值「1」,則 與<mark>錨點(anchor)</mark>元素重疊的像素將變為「1」

										Dil	ated			
	(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(0,3)	(0,4)	(0,5)		(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(0,3)	(0,4)	(0,5)	
(0,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(1,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
(2,0)	0	0	1	0	0	0	→ (2,0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
(3,0)	0	0	0	0	1	0	(3,0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
(4,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(5,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
										No c	hange			
	(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(0,3)	(0,4)	(0,5)		(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(0,3)	(0,4)	(0,5)	
(0,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(1,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2,0)	0	0	1	0	0	0	→ (2,0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
(3,0)	0	0	0	0	1	0	(3,0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
(4,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(5,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
										Dila	ated			
	(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(0,3)	(0,4)	(0,5)		(0,0)	(0,1)	(0,2)	(0,3)	(0,4)	(0,5)	
(0,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(1,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(2,0)	0	0	1	0	0	0	→ (2,0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
(3,0)	0	0	0	0	1	0	(3,0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
(4,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(5,0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5,0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

膨脹處理數學式

$$A \oplus B = \{z \mid (B_z \cap A) \neq \emptyset\}$$

當 B的任何部分與影像 A的1有交集時,對應的位置就會被設為1。

- ▶A:二值影像。
- ▶B:結構元素。
- $\triangleright B_Z$:將結構元素 B 平移到位置 Z。

膨脹處理應用

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.

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0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

結構元素

Erosion 侵蝕

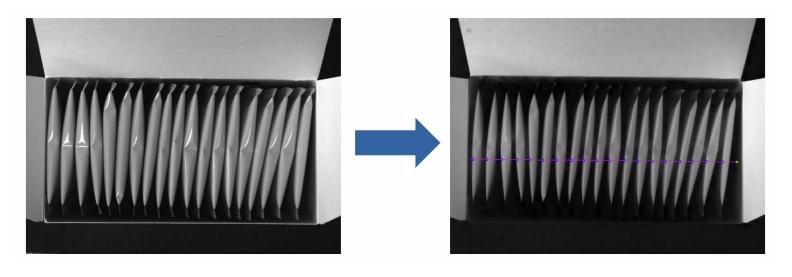
把物體的邊界腐蝕掉





效果:

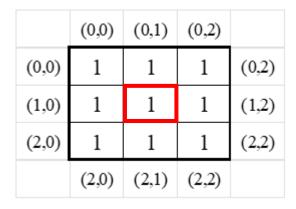
- 1. 去除小型雜訊點
- 2. 分割連通的物體
- 3. 縮小物體或突出區域



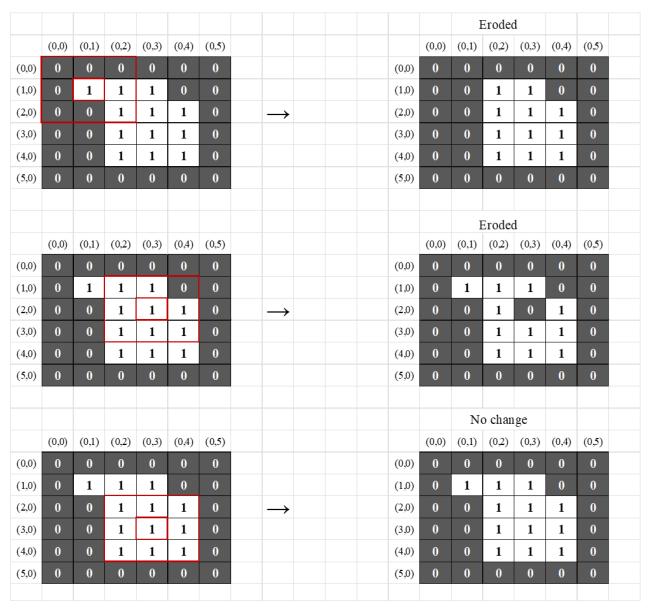
Erosion 侵蝕

把物體的邊界腐蝕掉

kernel



如果與矩陣重疊的所有像素恰好都是「1」,則不會發生任何變化。但如果任何重疊像素碰巧為「0」,則與<mark>錨點(anchor)元素</mark>重疊的像素將設為「0」。



侵蝕處理數學式

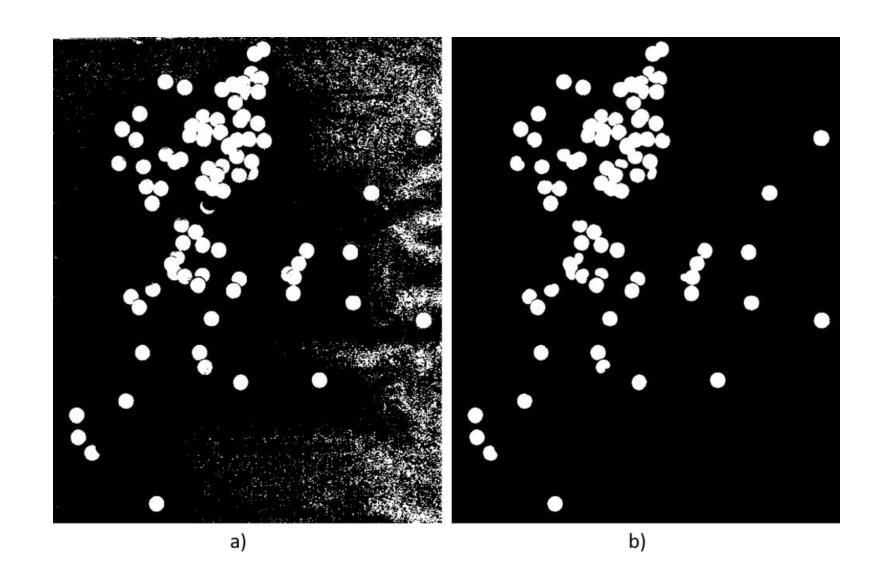
子集 (Subset)

$$A \ominus B = \{z \mid B_z \subseteq A\}$$

當 B的所有部分包含在影像 A的1時,對應的位置才會被設為1。

- ▶A:二值影像。
- ▶B:結構元素。
- $\triangleright B_Z$:將結構元素 B 平移到位置 Z。

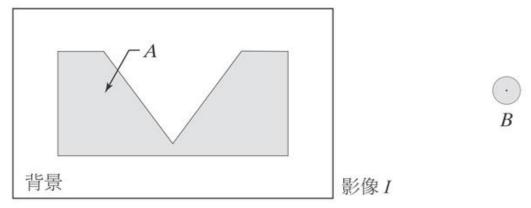
侵蝕處理應用

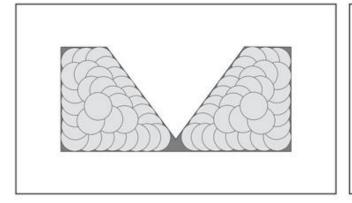


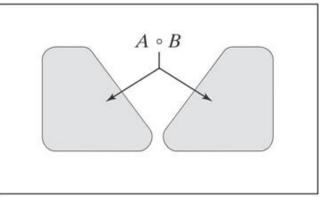
斷開處理數學式

$$A \circ B = (A \ominus B) \oplus B$$

先侵蝕後膨脹,用於去除小物體或噪點,保留較大且形狀規則的結構。







閉合處理數學式

$$A \cdot B = (A \oplus B) \ominus B$$

先膨脹後侵蝕,用於填補小孔或連接相鄰的區域,平滑前景邊界。

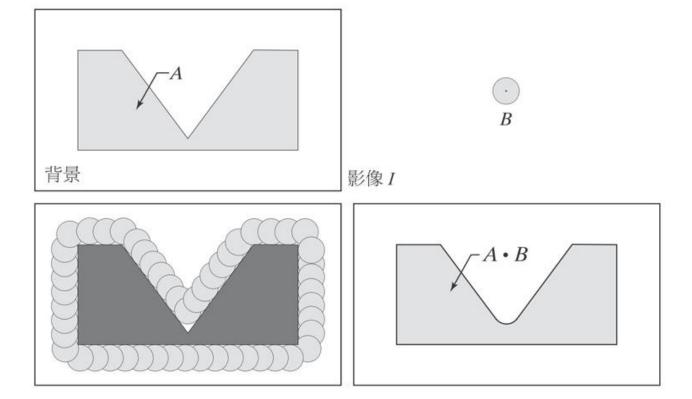
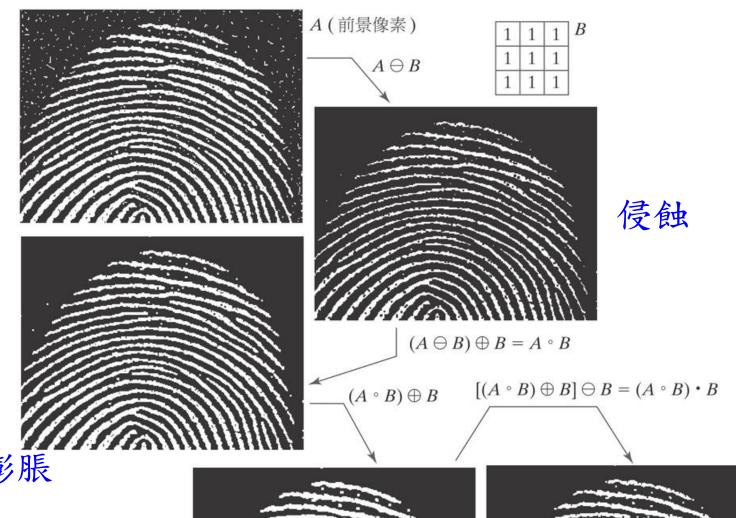




圖 9.11

(a) 帶有(b) 無不 有雜 (b) 無 (c) 像 (c) 像 (d) 是 (e) (e) (原) 是 (原) 是 (f) 是 (原) 是 (度) 是 (度) 是 (度) 是 (度) 是 (



侵蝕後膨脹

再膨脹

再侵蝕