

# Experiment 5: Edge Detection using Canny and Sobel Algorithms

## Aim

To detect the edges of a given input image using the following edge detection algorithms:

- Sobel Edge Detection
- Canny Edge Detection

## Software Required

- Python
- OpenCV
- NumPy
- Matplotlib

## Theory

Edge detection identifies points in an image where intensity changes abruptly. These points correspond to object boundaries and are important for image analysis, segmentation, and feature extraction.

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## Sobel Edge Detection

### Theory

Sobel edge detection uses first-order derivatives to compute image gradients. Two convolution masks are applied to detect horizontal and vertical edges.

$$G_x = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad G_y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradient magnitude is given by:

$$G = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2}$$

## Algorithm

1. Read the grayscale image.
2. Apply Sobel operator in horizontal and vertical directions.
3. Compute gradient magnitude.
4. Display the edge detected image.

## Pseudo Code (Python Style)

1. Read image into `img`
2. Compute horizontal gradient `Gx`
3. Compute vertical gradient `Gy`
4. Compute gradient magnitude
5. Display Sobel edge image

## Example

Consider a  $3 \times 3$  image region:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 10 & 50 & 50 \\ 10 & 50 & 50 \end{bmatrix}$$

Applying the Sobel operator produces high gradient values at the boundary between low and high intensity regions, indicating the presence of an edge.

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## Canny Edge Detection

### Theory

Canny edge detection is a multi-stage algorithm designed to produce thin and continuous edges. It reduces noise and minimizes false edge detection.

The steps involved are:

- Gaussian smoothing
- Gradient calculation
- Non-maximum suppression
- Double thresholding and hysteresis

## **Algorithm**

1. Read the grayscale image.
2. Apply Gaussian filter to reduce noise.
3. Compute gradient magnitude and direction.
4. Perform non-maximum suppression.
5. Apply double thresholding.
6. Track edges using hysteresis.

## **Pseudo Code (Python Style)**

1. Read image into `img`
2. Apply Gaussian blur
3. Compute gradient magnitude and direction
4. Perform non-maximum suppression
5. Apply double threshold
6. Track edges using hysteresis
7. Display Canny edge image

## **Example**

Consider an image with a sharp boundary between dark and bright regions. After Gaussian smoothing and gradient calculation, Canny edge detection identifies strong edges and suppresses weak responses, resulting in thin and continuous edge boundaries.

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## **Result**

Thus, edges of the given input image were successfully detected using Sobel and Canny edge detection algorithms.