数字图像处理第七次作业报告

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摘要:数字图像处理是通过计算机对图像进行去除噪声、增强、复原、分割、提取特征等处理的方法,然后利用计算机达到某种目的的技术。数字图像处理技术是在计算机发展和数学发展的推动下,得以进步和完善的,最初的时候主要应用在生物医药工程和工业工程等方面。其实图像处理技术一项具有良好发展前景的新型技术,在未来的不断进步发展过程中,必然会对社会做出巨大贡献。本文实现了图像的空间滤波和边缘检测。

一、边缘检测

边缘是所要提取目标和背景的边界线,而提取出边缘才能将目标和背景区分出来。因此,边缘检测技术对数字图像处理非常重要。常用的边缘检测算子有 sobel, Roberts, Prewitt, Laplace 等等

1) Robert 算子

Robert 使用一个 2×2 的模板,对角线做差,其差分为:

因为向量无法在图像中显示,我们要计算梯度向量的长度:

$$M_1(x,y) = \left[(z_{90} - z_{5})_{10}^2 + (z_{81} - z_{6})_{9}^2 \right]_{10}^{1/2}$$

$$M(x, y) \approx |z_9 - z_5| + |z_8 - z_6|$$

简化为绝对值方法:

这个就是 Robert 交叉算子。模板:

z_1	z_2	Z3 -
z_4	h Z tp:	// b fog
Z.7	z_8	Zg

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0	1

S	0 hengTar	-1
	1	0

2) Sobel 模板:

其数字模板为:

$$g_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (z_7 + 2z_8 + z_9) - (z_1 + 2z_2 + z_3)$$

http://blog.csdn.net/TonyShengTan

$$g_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (z_3 + 2z_6 + z_9) - (z_1 + 2z_4 + z_7)$$

其下降速率 (梯度的长度) 计算公式:

$$M(x, y) \approx |(z_7 + 2z_8 + z_9) - (z_1 + 2z_2 + z_3)| + |(z_3 + 2z_6 + z_9) - (z_1 + 2z_4 + z_7)|$$

3) canny 算子:

Canny 算子求边缘点具体算法步骤如下:

用高斯滤波器平滑图像.

用一阶偏导有限差分计算梯度幅值和方向.

对梯度幅值进行非极大值抑制.

用双阈值算法检测和连接边缘.

二、直线检测

hough 变换原理:

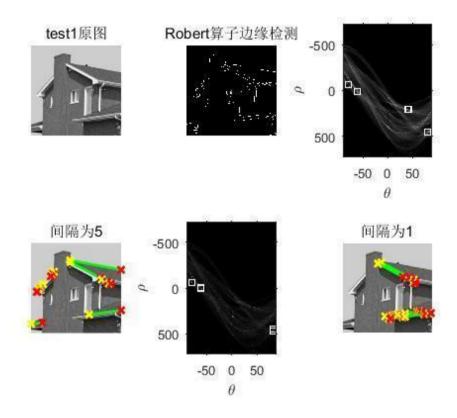
x-y 坐标系中直线方程为 y=ax+b x-y 坐标系中的每一个点在,在 a-b 坐标系中对应一条直线 x-y 坐标系中共线的点集,在 a-b 坐标系中对应一个线束(射影几何中的概念),线束的中心(a',b'),在 x-y 平面中可以确定一条直线

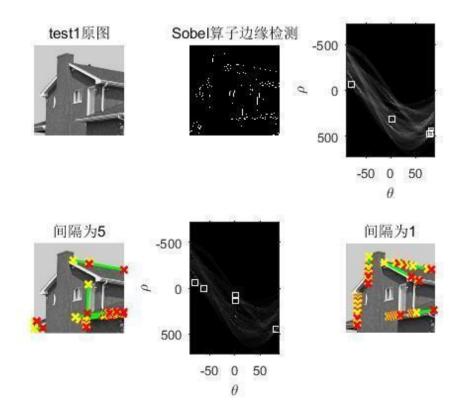
但是直线方程 y=ax+b 不能表示斜率无限大的直线,所用改用直线方程: $xcos\theta+ysin\theta=\rho$ x-y 坐标系上的每一点在参数空间 $\theta-\rho$ 对应一条正弦线 x-y 坐标系上共线的点集,在 $\theta-\rho$ 空间中有一组正弦线,并且交于一点(θ',ρ'),在 x-y 平面中可确定一条直线

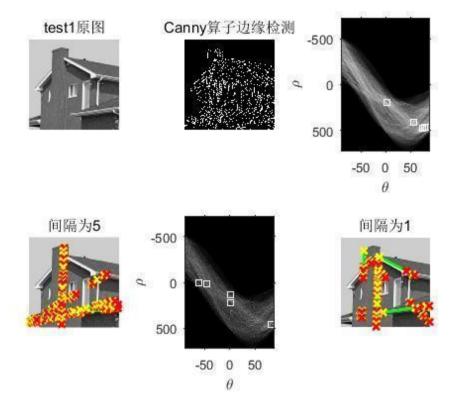
将图像空间(x-y 平面)中所有点映射到 $\theta-\rho$ 空间(实际上是二维矩阵),这个二维矩阵叫做"累计数组"或"累加器"。累计数组中值较大的元素,往往对应着图像中的直线。

三 比较不同边缘检测算法(2 种以上)、不同 hough 变换参数对直线检测的影响;

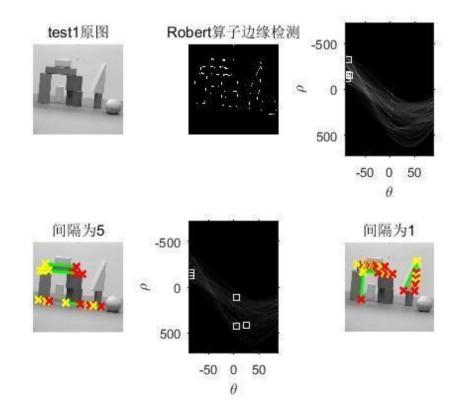
test1:

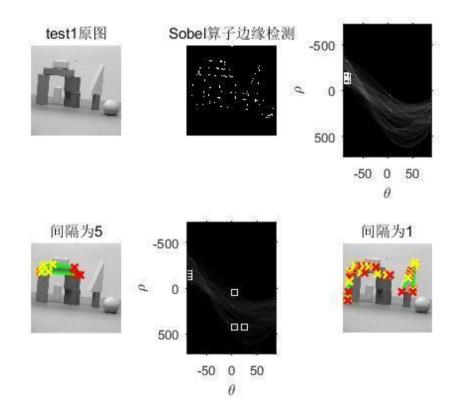


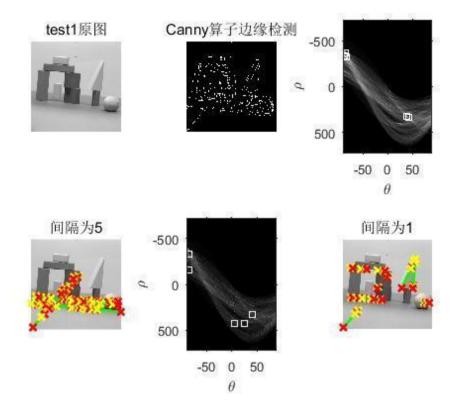




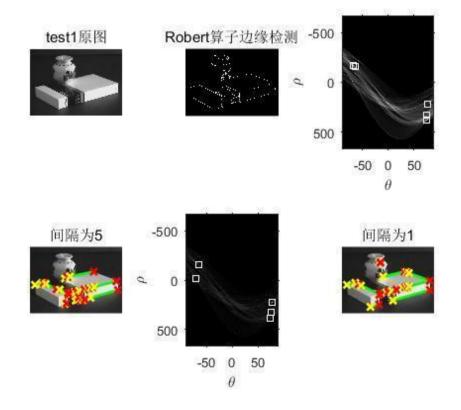
test2:

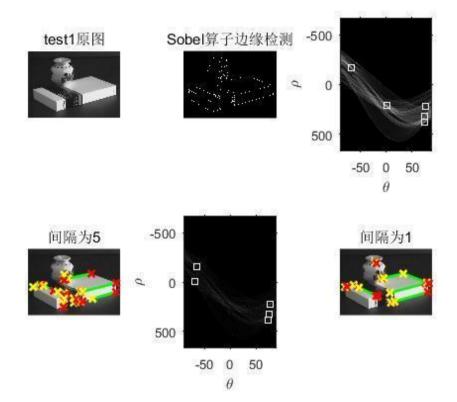


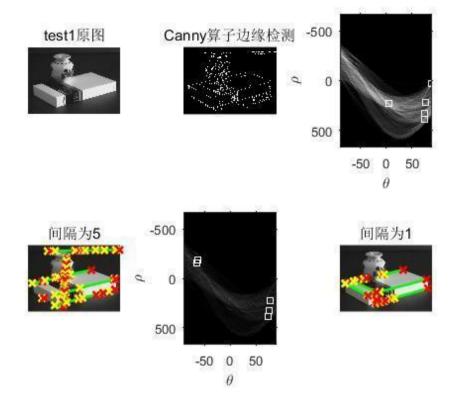




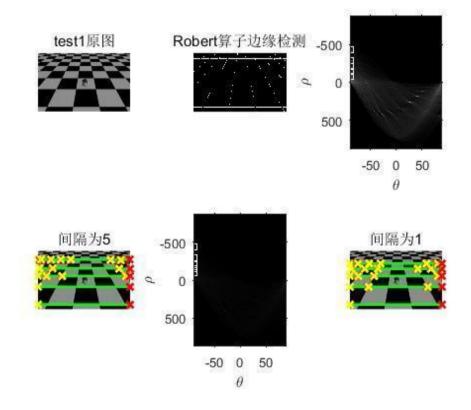
test3:

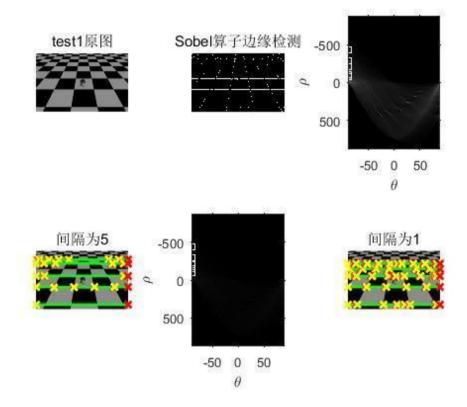


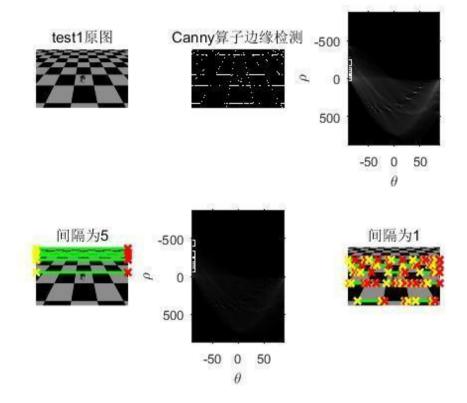




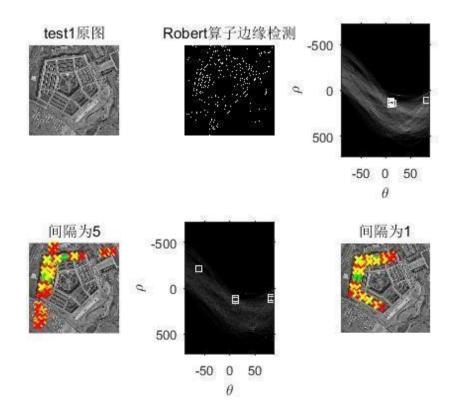
test4:

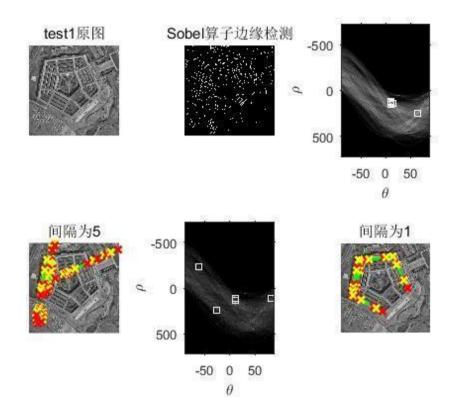


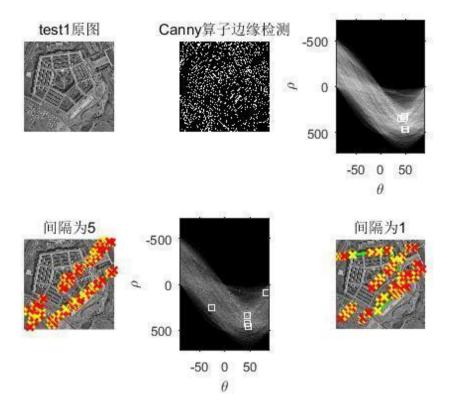




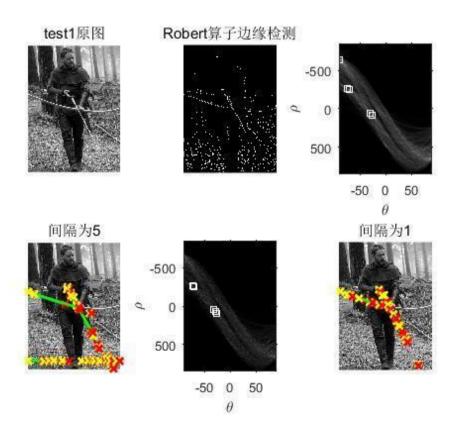
test5:

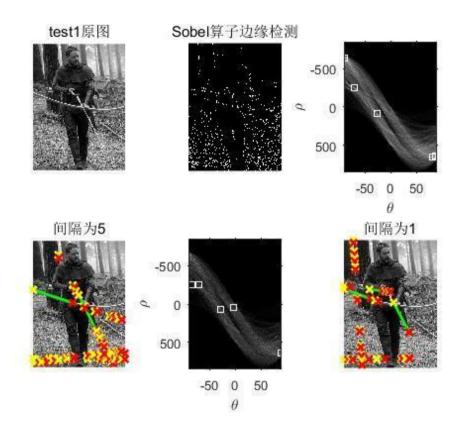


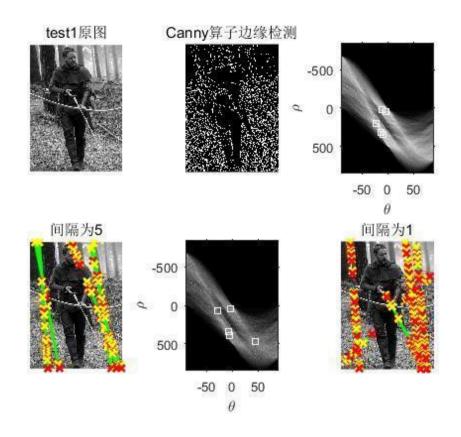




test6:







综上可以发现: canny 算子进行边缘检测后,hough 变换后经常会出现一些原图中不存在直线,但观察原图后发现其近似存在一条抽象的直线,Robert 算子得到直线相对较长,而 sobel 算子得到的直线相对较短。 随着间隔的增大,canny 算子,sobel 算子,和 robert 算子都会得到一些抽象的直线,以 test4 为代表,随着间隔增大,hough 变换得到的直线长度有明显增加。

程序代码:

im1=imread('test1.tif');

im2=imread('test2.png');

im3=imread('test3.jpg');

im4=imread('test4.bmp');

```
im5=imread('test5.png');
im6=imread('test6.jpg');
im1=im1(:,:,1);
a=edge(im1,'canny');
b=edge(im2,'canny');
c=edge(im3,'canny');
d=edge(im4,'canny');
e=edge(im5,'canny');
f=edge(im6,'canny');
figure;
subplot(2,3,1),
imshow(a),axis on;
title('test1');
subplot(2,3,2),
imshow(b),axis on;
title('test2');
subplot(2,3,3),
imshow(c),axis on;
title('test3');
subplot(2,3,4),
```

```
imshow(d),axis on;
title('test4');
subplot(2,3,5),
imshow(e),axis on;
title('test5');
subplot(2,3,6),
imshow(f),axis on;
title('test6');
im=imread('test2.png');
a=edge(im, 'sobel', 0.02);
b=edge(im,'sobel',0.07);
c=edge(im,'sobel');
figure;
subplot(1,3,1),
imshow(a),axis on;
title(' 阈值=0.02');
subplot(1,3,2),
imshow(b),axis on;
```

```
title(' 阈值=0.07');
subplot(1,3,3),
imshow(c),axis on;
title('默认');
BW=imread('test2.png');
%BW=rgb2gray(BW);
thresh=[0.01,0.17];
sigma=2;%定义高斯参数
%f = edge(double(BW),'canny',thresh,sigma);
f = edge(double(BW),'canny');
figure(1),imshow(f,[]);
title('canny 边缘检测');
[H, theta, rho] = hough(f, 'RhoResolution', 0.5);
%imshow(theta,rho,H,[],'notruesize'),axis on,axis normal
%xlabel('\theta'),ylabel('rho');
peak=houghpeaks(H,5);
```

```
lines=houghlines(f,theta,rho,peak);
figure,imshow(f,[]),title('Hough Transform Detect Result'),hold on
for k=1:length(lines)
    xy=[lines(k).point1;lines(k).point2];
    plot(xy(:,1),xy(:,2),'LineWidth',4,'Color',[.6.6.6]);
end
im1=imread('test1.tif');
im2=imread('test2.png');
im3=imread('test3.jpg');
im4=imread('test4.bmp');
im5=imread('test5.png');
im6=imread('test6.jpg');
im1=im1(:,:,1);
a=edge(im1,'sobel');
b=edge(im2,'sobel');
c=edge(im3,'sobel');
d=edge(im4,'sobel');
e=edge(im5,'sobel');
f=edge(im6, 'sobel');
```

