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# CANNY EDGE DETECTOR

Edge detection

# Objectives

- Low Error rate
- Edge points should be well localized
- Single edge point response

# Process

1. Smoothing
2. Gradient
3. Non-maxima suppression
4. Hysteresis thresholding
5. Connectivity analysis

# Gaussian Smoothing

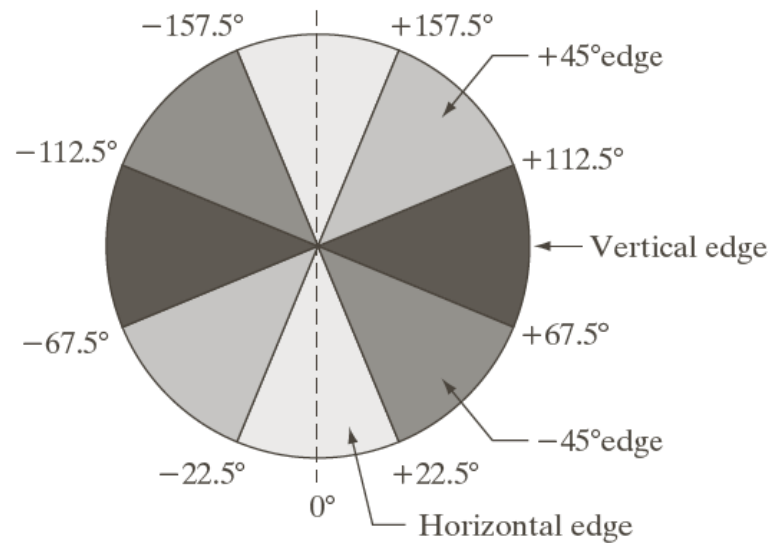
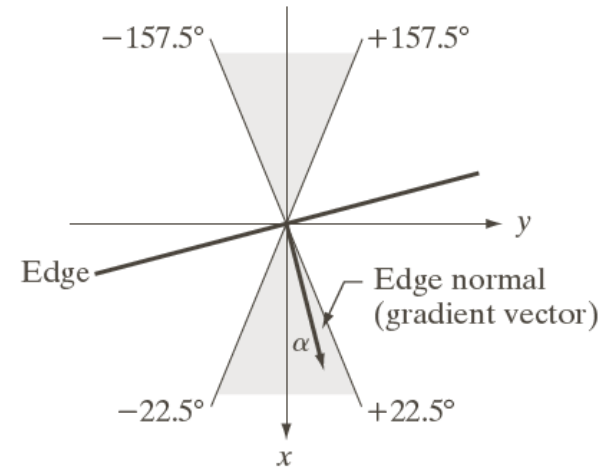
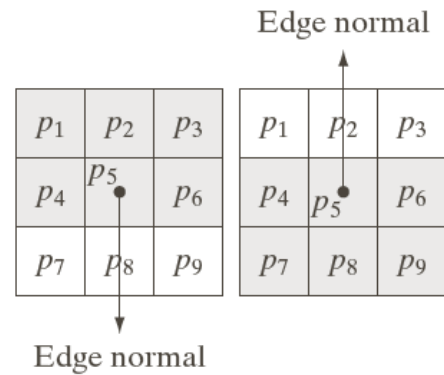
$$f_s(x, y) = G(x, y) \star f(x, y)$$

# Gradient

$$M(x, y) = \sqrt{g_x^2 + g_y^2}$$

$$\alpha(x, y) = \tan^{-1} \left[ \frac{g_y}{g_x} \right]$$

# Non-maxima Suppression



# Non-maxima Suppression

1. Find the direction  $d_k$  that is closest to  $\alpha(x, y)$ .
2. If the value of  $M(x, y)$  is less than at least one of its two neighbors along  $d_k$ , let  $g_N(x, y) = 0$  (suppression); otherwise, let  $g_N(x, y) = M(x, y)$

# Hysteresis thresholding

$$g_{NH}(x, y) = g_N(x, y) \geq T_H$$

$$g_{NL}(x, y) = g_N(x, y) \geq T_L$$

$$g_{NL}(x, y) = g_N(x, y) - g_{NH}(x, y)$$



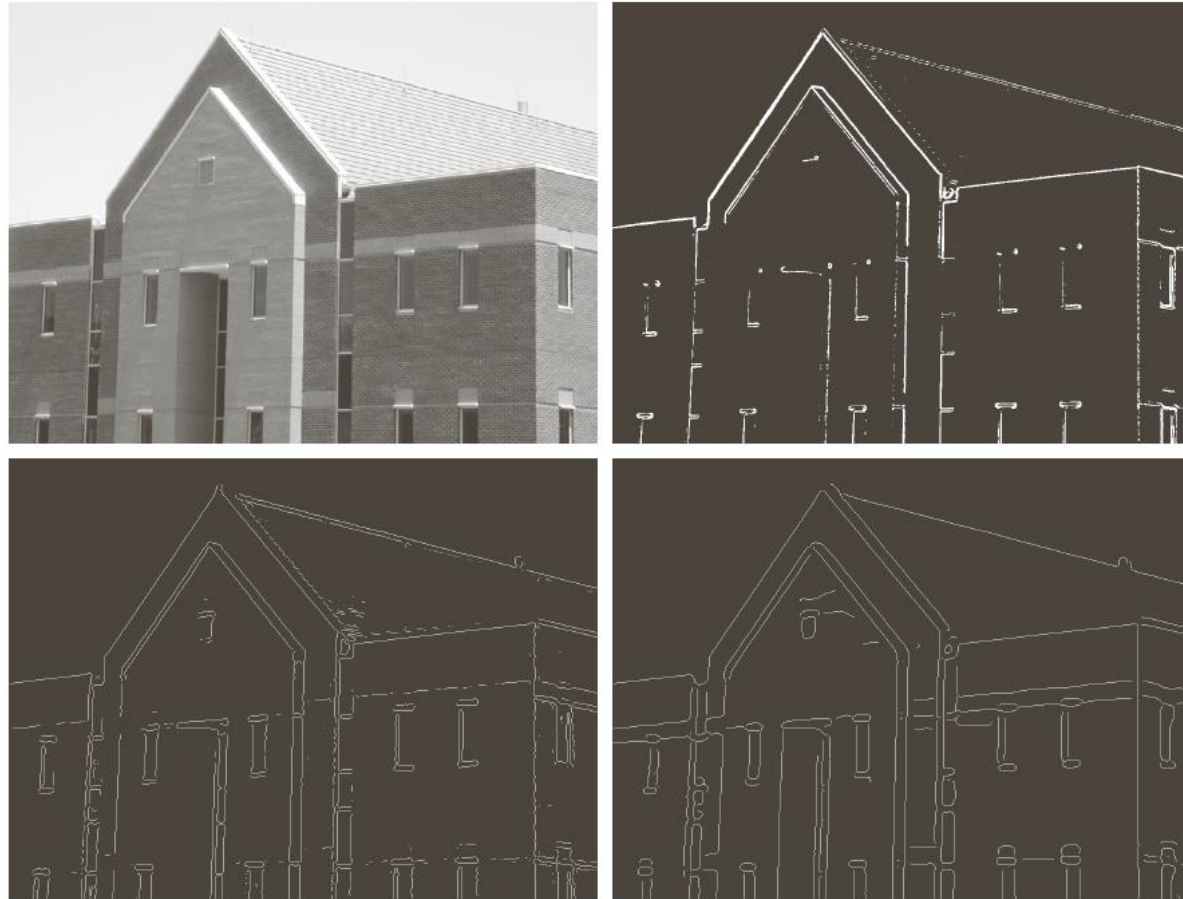
# Longer Edge formation

- (a) Locate the next unvisited edge pixel,  $p$ , in  $g_{NH}(x, y)$ .
- (b) Mark as valid edge pixels all the weak pixels in  $g_{NL}(x, y)$  that are connected to  $p$  using, say, 8-connectivity.
- (c) If all nonzero pixels in  $g_{NH}(x, y)$  have been visited go to Step d. Else, return to Step a.
- (d) Set to zero all pixels in  $g_{NL}(x, y)$  that were not marked as valid edge pixels.

# Final Edge image

- Append all non-zero pixels of  $g_{NL}(x,y)$  on  $g_{NH}(x,y)$

# Example



|   |   |
|---|---|
| a | b |
| c | d |

**FIGURE 10.25**

(a) Original image of size  $834 \times 1114$  pixels, with intensity values scaled to the range  $[0, 1]$ .

(b) Thresholded gradient of smoothed image.

(c) Image obtained using the Marr-Hildreth algorithm.

(d) Image obtained using the Canny algorithm.

Note the significant improvement of the Canny image compared to the other two.

# Example

