



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

《计算机视觉》 实验文档

(实验二)

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实验二：用CImg重写、封装给定的Canny代码，并测试

一. 实验目的

1. 学习如何利用Canny算子进行边缘检测。

二. 实验内容

1. 利用CImg库改写Code0，封装成C++类；
2. 新增函数，将相邻的边缘连成长的线条，删除长度小于20的边缘。

三. 实验环境

Windows 10 64位

四. 实验过程

1. 设计Canny类，封装Canny边缘检测的步骤

Canny边缘检测需要的成员变量：

```
class Canny {
private:
    char *infilename = NULL; /* Name of the input image */
    char *dirfilename = NULL; /* Name of the output gradient direction image */
    FILE *fpdir = NULL; /* File to write the gradient image to. */
    char outfilename[128]; /* Name of the output "edge" image */
    char composedfname[128]; /* Name of the output "direction" image */
    int w, h; /* The dimensions of the image. */
    float *dir_radians = NULL; /* Gradient direction image. */
    CImg<unsigned char> src, /* The input image */
        image, /* The grey scale image */
        edge, /* The output edge image */
        nms; /* Points that are local maximal magnitude. */
    CImg<short int> smoothedimg, /* The image after gaussian smoothing. */
        delta_x, /* The first devivative image, x-direction. */
        delta_y, /* The first derivative image, y-direction. */
        magnitude; /* The magnitude of the gadient image. */
    float sigma, /* Standard deviation of the gaussian kernel. */
        tlow, /* Fraction of the high threshold in hysteresis. */
        thigh; /* High hysteresis threshold control. The actual
                threshold is the (100 * thigh) percentage
                point in the histogram of the magnitude of
                the gradient image that passes non-maximal
                suppression. */
};
```

将Canny边缘检测的步骤封装成Canny类的成员函数。其中，to_grey_scale()、optimize()、connect()是在原代码基础上增加的函数：

```

void to_grey_scale();           /* Convert the image to grey scale. */
void gaussian_smooth();        /* Perform gaussian smoothing on the
                                image using the input standard deviation. */
void derrivative_x_y();        /* Compute the first derivative in the
                                x and y directions. */
void radian_direction();       /* Compute the direction of the gradient.(optional) */
void magnitude_x_y();          /* Compute the magnitude of the gradient. */
void non_max_supp();           /* Perform non-maximal suppression. */
void apply_hysteresis();       /* Use hysteresis to mark the edge pixels. */
void optimize();               /* Delete edges that are shorter than 20 px. */
void output();                 /* Write out the edge image to a file. */

void make_gaussian_kernel(float**, int*); /* Create a one dimensional gaussian kernel. */
double angle_radians(double, double);    /* Computes the angle of a vector */
void follow_edges(int, int, int);         /* A recursive routine that traces eds along
                                           all paths whose magnitude values remain above
                                           some specifyable lower threshold. */
bool connect(int, int, int);              /* A recursive routine that finds whether an edge
                                           point should be preserved. */

```

Canny类的public函数如下，供主程序调用：

```

public:
    Canny(char*, float, float, float, char*); /* The constructor. */
    void edge_detection();                   /* Start the edge detection process. */
};

```

2. 编写Canny类的构造函数，对成员变量作初始化

```

Canny::Canny(char *in, float s, float tl, float th, char *dir) {
    if(VERBOSE) cout << "Reading the image " << in << "." << endl;
    infilename = in;
    src.load_bmp(infilename);
    sigma = s;
    tlow = tl;
    thigh = th;
    dirfilename = dir;
    w = src._width;
    h = src._height;
    image.assign(w, h, 1, 1, 0);
    smoothedimg.assign(w, h, 1, 1, 0);
    delta_x.assign(w, h, 1, 1, 0);
    delta_y.assign(w, h, 1, 1, 0);
    magnitude.assign(w, h, 1, 1, 0);
    nms.assign(w, h, 1, 1, 0);
    edge.assign(w, h, 1, 1, 0);
    if (dirfilename != NULL) {
        sprintf(composedfname, "%s_s_%3.2f_l_%3.2f_h_%3.2f.fim", infilename,
            sigma, tlow, thigh);
        dirfilename = composedfname;
    }
}

```

3. 编写public函数edge_detection(), 依次调用Canny边缘检测的各个步骤

生成灰度图、高斯模糊、求偏导：

```

void Canny::edge_detection() {
    if(VERBOSE) cout << "Starting Canny edge detection." << endl;

    /* *****
    * Convert the image to grey scale.
    * ***** */
    if(VERBOSE) cout << "Converting the image to grey scale." << endl;
    to_grey_scale();

    /* *****
    * Perform gaussian smoothing on the image using the input standard
    * deviation.
    * ***** */
    if(VERBOSE) cout << "Smoothing the image using a gaussian kernel." << endl;
    gaussian_smooth();

    /* *****
    * Compute the first derivative in the x and y directions.
    * ***** */
    if(VERBOSE) cout << "Computing the X and Y first derivatives." << endl;
    derrivative_x_y();
}

```

以下过程为原代码的一个可选过程，用于生成一个记录图像梯度方向的文件：

```

/*****
 * This option to write out the direction of the edge gradient was added
 * to make the information available for computing an edge quality figure
 * of merit.
 *****/
if (dirfilename != NULL) {
    /*****
     * Compute the direction up the gradient, in radians that are
     * specified counterclockwise from the positive x-axis.
     *****/
    radian_direction();

    /*****
     * Write the gradient direction image out to a file.
     *****/
    if((fpdir = fopen(dirfilename, "wb")) == NULL) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error opening the file %s for writing.\n", dirfilename);
        exit(1);
    }
    fwrite(dir_radians, sizeof(float), h * w, fpdir);
    fclose(fpdir);
    free(dir_radians);
}

```

计算梯度大小、非最大化抑制、滞后边界跟踪、优化（去掉短边缘）并输出：

```

/*****
 * Compute the magnitude of the gradient.
 *****/
if(VERBOSE) cout << "Computing the magnitude of the gradient." << endl;
magnitude_x_y();

/*****
 * Perform non-maximal suppression.
 *****/
if(VERBOSE) cout << "Doing the non-maximal suppression." << endl;
non_max_supp();

/*****
 * Use hysteresis to mark the edge pixels.
 *****/
if(VERBOSE) cout << "Doing hysteresis thresholding." << endl;
apply_hysteresis();

/*****
 * Delete edges that are shorter than 20 px.
 *****/
if(VERBOSE) cout << "Deleting short edges." << endl;
optimize();

/*****
 * Write out the edge image to a file.
 *****/
output();
}

```

4. 用CImg重写原代码的过程函数

用CImg对象取代原代码的指针，对图像数据进行处理。具体实现见代码文件Canny.cpp。下面以计算x方向偏导数的步骤为例。其中，smoothedim和delta_x均为CImg对象，分别记录原图像高斯模糊后的信息和x方向的偏导数信息。

```

void Canny::derivative_x_y() {
    /**
     * Compute the x-derivative. Adjust the derivative at the borders to avoid
     * losing pixels.
     */
    if(VERBOSE) cout << "    Computing the X-direction derivative." << endl;
    cimg_forXY(smoothedim, x, y) {
        if (x == 0) {
            delta_x(x, y) = smoothedim(x + 1, y) - smoothedim(x, y);
        }
        else if (x == w - 1) {
            delta_x(x, y) = smoothedim(x, y) - smoothedim(x - 1, y);
        }
        else {
            delta_x(x, y) = smoothedim(x + 1, y) - smoothedim(x - 1, y);
        }
    }
}

```

5. 新增to_grey_scale()、optimize()和connect()函数

编写to_grey_scale()函数，使用最流行的加权平均法，将原图像转换成灰度图像：

```

/**
 * PROCEDURE: to_grey_scale
 * PURPOSE: Convert the image to grey scale.
 */
void Canny::to_grey_scale() {
    cimg_forXY(src, x, y) {
        int r = src(x, y, 0);
        int g = src(x, y, 1);
        int b = src(x, y, 2);
        int grey = (r * 30 + g * 59 + b * 11 + 50) / 100;
        image(x, y) = grey;
    }
}

```

编写optimize()函数，以删除长度小于20的边缘。首先对每个边缘点调用connect()函数，标记需要保留的边缘点，然后删除未被标记的边缘点：

```

/**
 * PROCEDURE: optimize
 * PURPOSE: This routine finds edges that are shorter than 20px and delete them.
 */
void Canny::optimize() {
    cimg_forXY(edge, x, y) {
        if (edge(x, y) == EDGE) {
            connect(x, y, 1);
        }
    }
    cimg_forXY(edge, x, y) {
        if (edge(x, y) == EDGE) {
            // delete the edge points of short edges.
            edge(x, y) = NOEDGE;
        }
        else if (edge(x, y) == PRESERVED) {
            edge(x, y) = EDGE;
        }
    }
}

```

编写connect()函数。采用深度优先搜索的思路，对边缘点八邻域上的八个位置进行递归操作，以搜索相邻的边缘点，并记录搜索路径的长度。若搜索长度超过20，或者路径与已经被标记为保留的像素点相交，则说明该路径是有效的，因此将路径上所有的边缘点标记为保留。否则，将边缘点标记为普通边缘点，后续在optimize()函数中删除。

```

/*****
 * PROCEDURE: connect
 * PURPOSE: This is a recursive routine that finds whether an edge point
 * is on a long edge and should be preserved.
 *****/
bool Canny::connect(int x, int y, int length) {
    if (x < 0 || x >= w || y < 0 || y >= h) return false;
    if (edge(x, y) == NOEDGE || edge(x, y) == VISITED) return false;
    if (length >= 20 || edge(x, y) == PRESERVED) {
        edge(x, y) = PRESERVED;
        return true;
    }
    edge(x, y) = VISITED;
    int dirX[8] = {1,1,0,-1,-1,-1,0,1},
        dirY[8] = {0,1,1,0,-1,-1,-1,1};
    bool isPreserved = false;
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        isPreserved = isPreserved || connect(x + dirX[i], y + dirY[i], length + 1);
        if (isPreserved) {
            edge(x, y) = PRESERVED;
            return true;
        }
    }
    edge(x, y) = EDGE;
    return false;
}

```

6. 编写output()函数，输出最终的边缘图像：

```

void Canny::output() {
    sprintf(outfilename, "%s_s_%3.2f_l_%3.2f_h_%3.2f.bmp", infilename,
        sigma, tlow, thigh);
    if(VERBOSE) cout << "Writing the edge image in the file "
        << outfile << "." << endl;
    edge.save(outfilename);
}

```

五. 测试过程及结果

1. 保留原代码的main()函数，来读取命令行的参数。在函数的最后，用读取的参数构造Canny对象，并执行边缘检测操作

```

Canny cny(infilename, sigma, tlow, thigh, dirfilename);
cny.edge_detection();

```

2. 编译程序

```

g++ Canny.cpp main.cpp -lgdi32 -o main

```

3. 编写test.cmd执行程序，使用不同的参数批量测试数据


```

.\main.exe bigben.bmp 1 0.5 0.5
.\main.exe bigben.bmp 2 0.5 0.5
.\main.exe bigben.bmp 3 0.5 0.5
.\main.exe bigben.bmp 1 0.1 0.5
.\main.exe bigben.bmp 1 0.9 0.5
.\main.exe bigben.bmp 1 0.5 0.2
.\main.exe bigben.bmp 1 0.5 0.8

.\main.exe lena.bmp 1 0.5 0.8
.\main.exe lena.bmp 1 0.8 0.7
.\main.exe lena.bmp 1.5 0.5 0.8
.\main.exe lena.bmp 1.5 0.3 0.9
.\main.exe lena.bmp 2 0.1 0.8
.\main.exe lena.bmp 2 0.3 0.8

.\main.exe stpietro.bmp 0.5 0.8 0.3
.\main.exe stpietro.bmp 1 0.5 0.5
.\main.exe stpietro.bmp 1 0.8 0.3
.\main.exe stpietro.bmp 1.5 0.8 0.3
.\main.exe stpietro.bmp 2 0.4 0.6
.\main.exe stpietro.bmp 2 0.5 0.5

.\main.exe twows.bmp 0.5 0.5 0.5
.\main.exe twows.bmp 1 0.3 0.5
.\main.exe twows.bmp 1 0.5 0.5
.\main.exe twows.bmp 1.5 0.5 0.5
.\main.exe twows.bmp 2 0.3 0.8
.\main.exe twows.bmp 2 0.2 0.5

```

4. 四幅测试图像各取一组结果，展示如下





六. 结果分析

1. 参数分析;

边缘检测过程有三个重要的参数：高斯模糊的标准差 σ ，滞后边缘跟踪的高阈值因子 $thigh$ 和低阈值因子 $tlow$ 。

i. σ 的影响

固定 $thigh = tlow = 0.5$ ，改变 σ 的值，来研究 σ 对边缘检测的影响。可以看到， σ 越大，高斯模糊后的图像越平滑。图像越平滑，噪声越小，但边缘也越不清晰，丢失了许多细节信息。因此随着 σ 增大，细节边缘丢失越多（如钟的细节边缘），轮廓越简单。



$\sigma = 1$

$\sigma = 2$

$\sigma = 3$



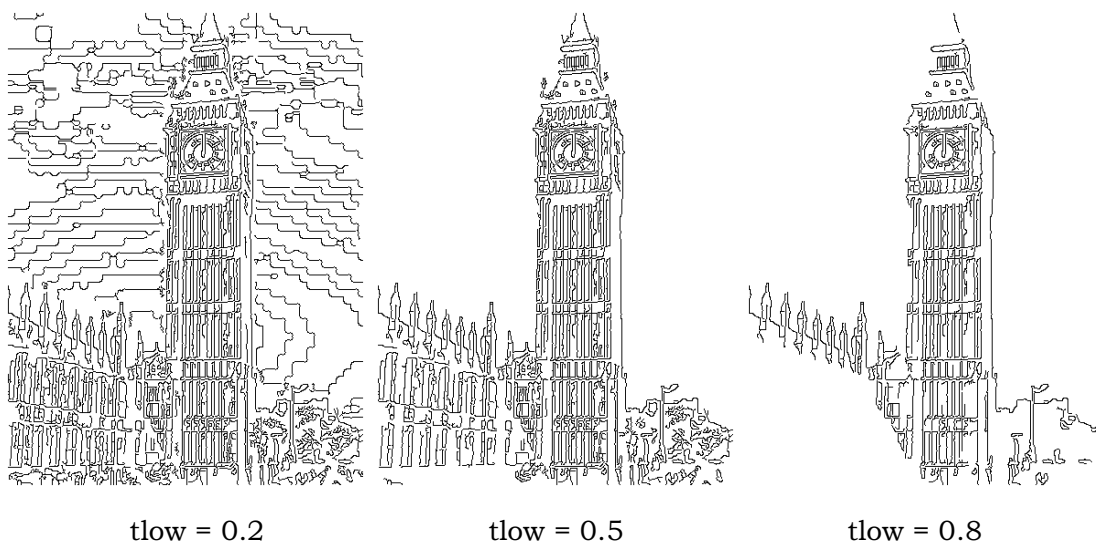
ii. thigh的影响

thigh是梯度值低于高阈值的像素点占有所有像素的比例，决定了高阈值的大小。固定 $\sigma = 1$, $tlow = 0.5$, 改变thigh的值。可以看出，随着thigh的增大，高阈值越大，因此梯度值较小（灰度值变化不明显）的边缘点越来越少，例如图像右下方的树叶边缘。



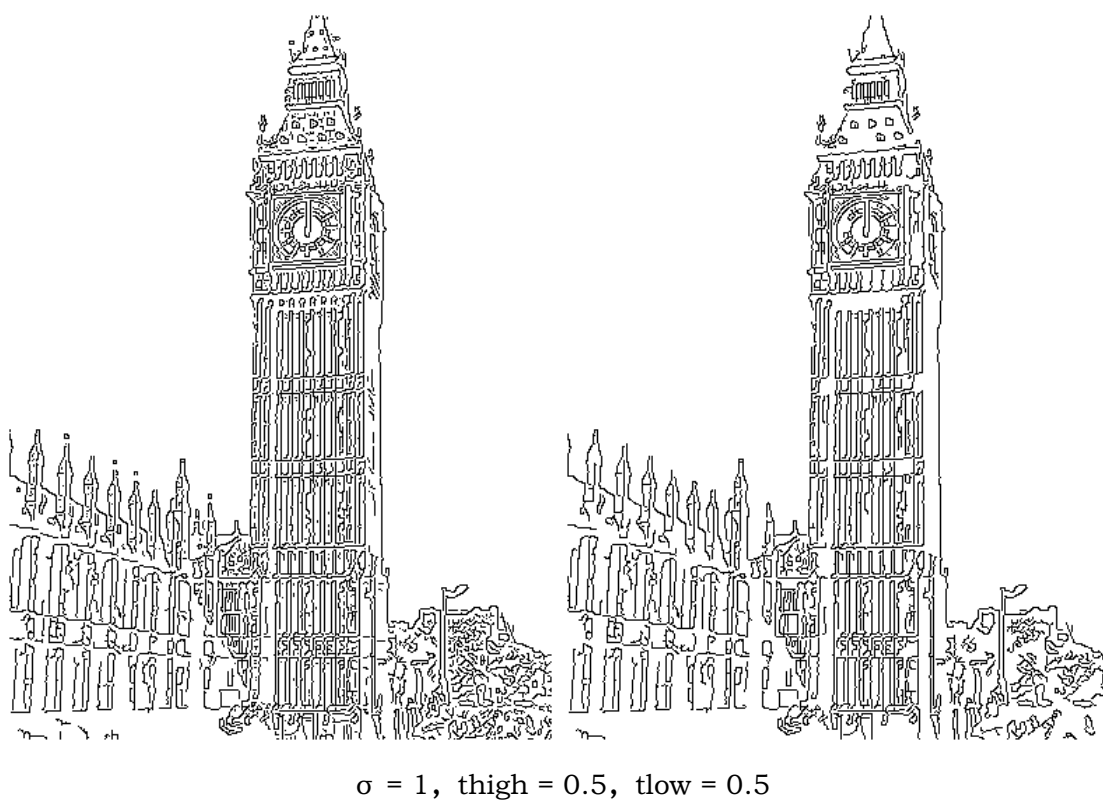
iii. tlow的影响

tlow是梯度值低于低阈值的像素点占有所有梯度值低于高阈值像素的比例，与高阈值一起决定了低阈值的大小。固定 $\sigma = 1$, $thigh = 0.5$, 改变tlow的值。可以看出，随着tlow的增大，低阈值越大，因此不与真实边缘相连的边缘点（假轮廓）越来越少，如天空中的线条。但当低阈值变得很大时，真实但梯度值较小的边缘点也会被当作假边缘被删除，如图像左下方的边缘。



2. 删除短边缘前后对比；

通过`optimize()`和`connect()`函数，可以删除长度小于20的边缘，有利于减少假边缘的出现，减轻边缘图的颗粒化现象。下面为四幅测试图像的前后对比图。

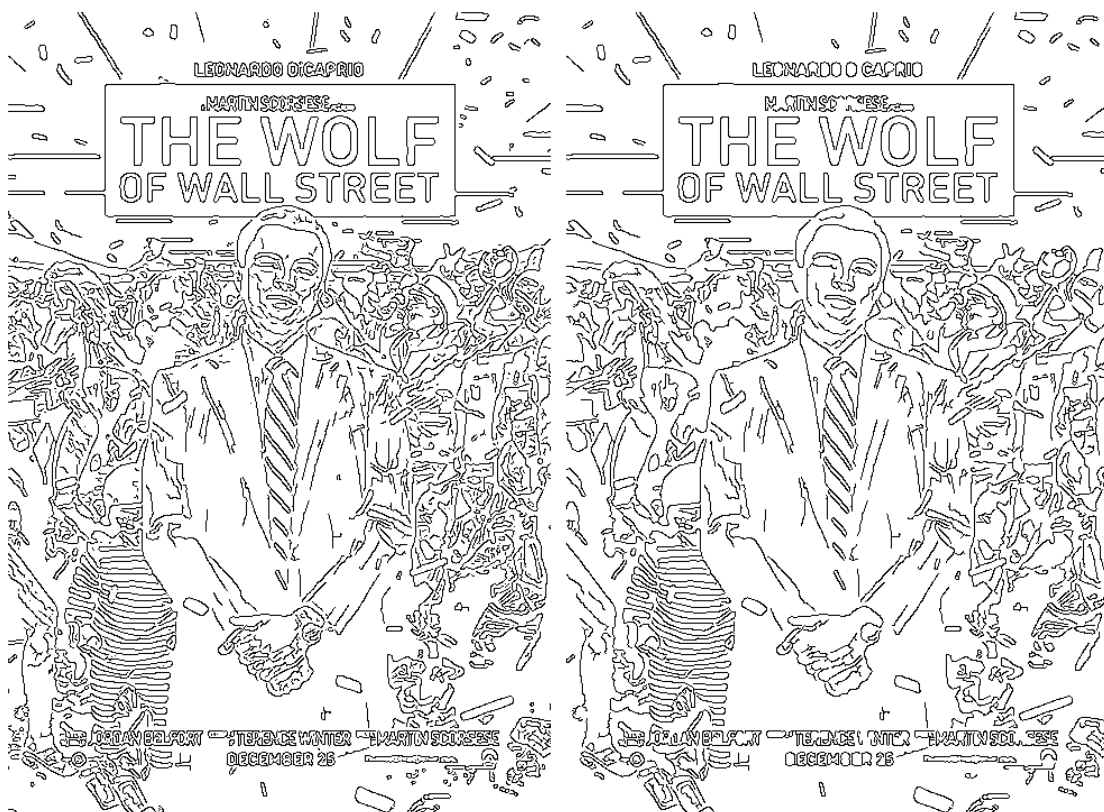




$\sigma = 1$, thigh = 0.8, tlow = 0.7



$\sigma = 1$, thigh = 0.8, tlow = 0.3



$\sigma = 1$, thigh = 0.5, tlow = 0.5

从上面的结果能够看出，增加的函数能够显著减少短边缘的数量，令边缘图更加清晰和干净。但是，这样的处理方法也有它的不足之处，在去噪的同时，会丢失一些真实的边缘信息，例如第二组图的眼睛边缘和第四组图的字母边缘。因此，该算法还存在进一步优化的空间。