

Morphological processing

Dr. Tushar Sandhan

Morphological processing

- Morphology

- deals with shape

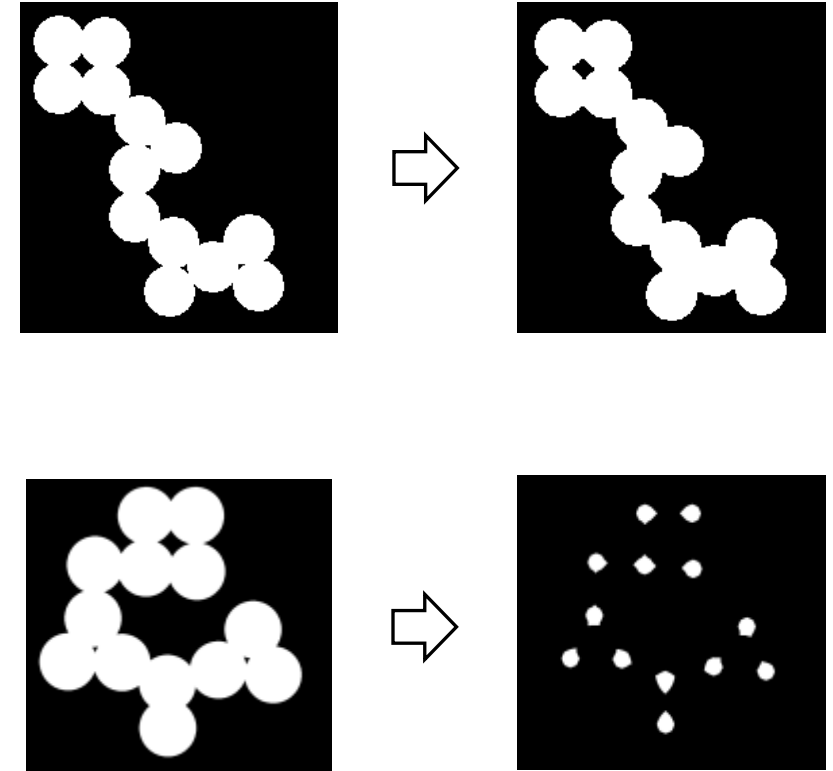
- to adjust slight imperfections in shapes

- operations carried out using operator

- operator relies on structuring element
 - structuring element is the base shape (mould) which re-structures entire image
 - used for modifying, extracting shapes

- processing is based on set-theoretic operations

- mostly used in pre-processing or post-processing
 - mostly for binary images, but can be extended to grey scale (level sets)



Set operations

$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $w \in A$, $w = (x, y)$

- union

$$A \cup B = \{w : w \in A \text{ or } w \in B\}$$

- intersection

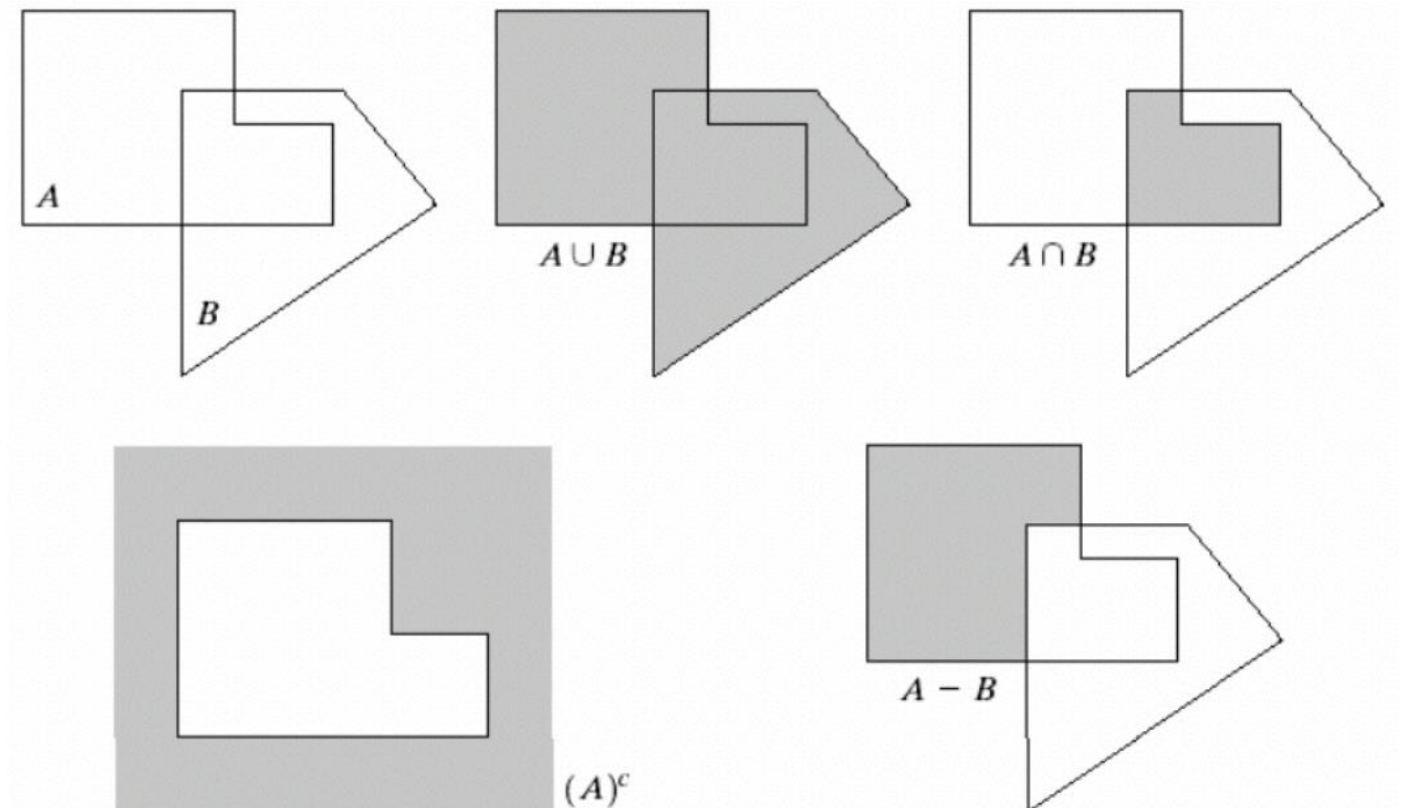
$$A \cap B = \{w : w \in A \text{ and } w \in B\}$$

- complement

$$A^c = \{w : w \notin A\}$$

- difference

$$A \setminus B = \{w : w \in A, w \notin B\}$$



Set operations

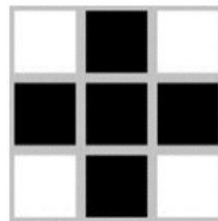
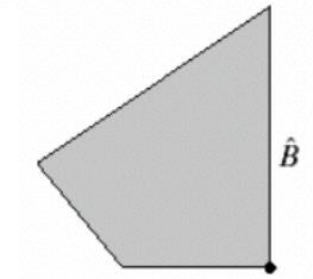
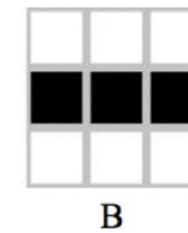
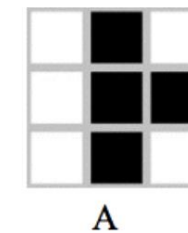
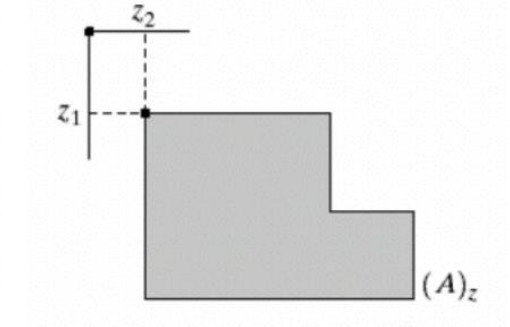
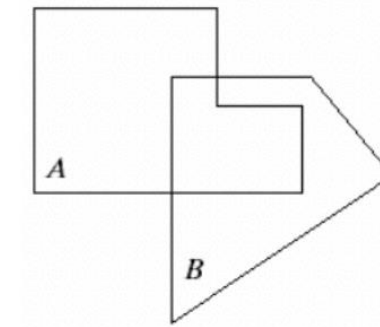
$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $w \in A$, $w = (x, y)$

○ translation

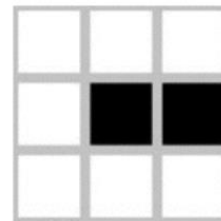
$$(A)_z = \{c : c = a + z, a \in A\}$$

○ reflection

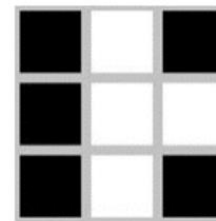
$$\hat{B} = \{w : w = -b, b \in B\}$$



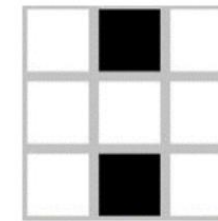
$C = A \cup B$



$C = A \cap B$



$C = A^c$



$C = A \setminus B$

Morphological processing

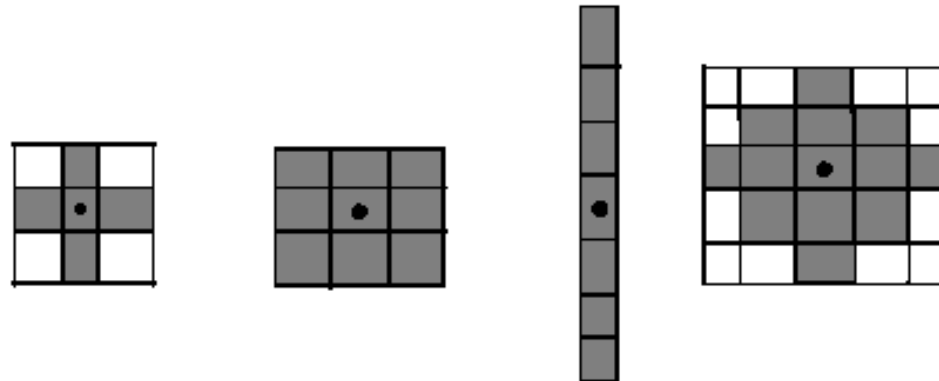
- Operations

- set $A = I$ image
- set $B = E$ element (structuring)
 - element can have any shape and size
 - symmetry is preferred but not necessary
 - filtering: element is translated over entire image

Morphological processing

■ Operations

- set $A = I$ image
- set $B = E$ element (structuring)
 - element can have any shape and size
 - symmetry is preferred but not necessary
 - filtering: element is translated over entire image
 - E e.g.

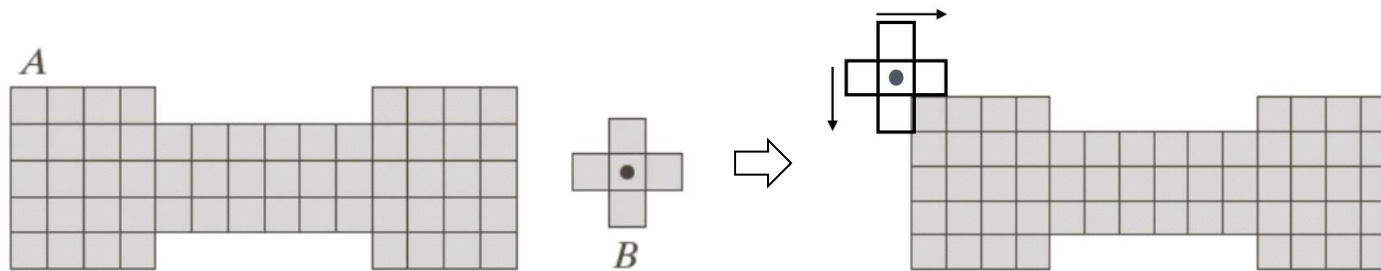


Morphological processing

■ Dilation

- dilation of A by B
- joining broken bridges

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \mid \left(\hat{B} \right)_z \cap A \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

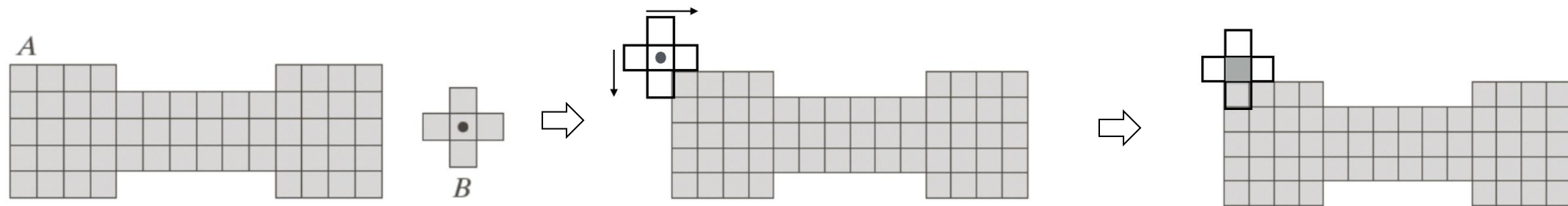


Morphological processing

■ Dilation

- dilation of A by B
- joining broken bridges

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \left| \left(\hat{B} \right)_z \cap A \neq \emptyset \right. \right\}$$

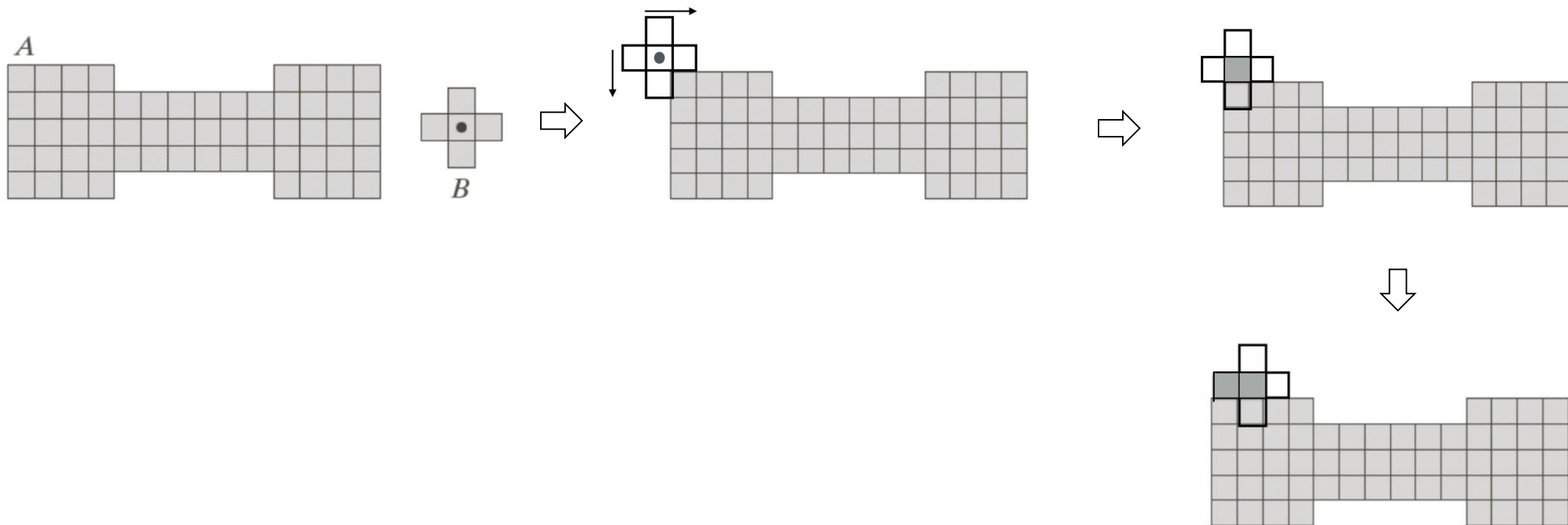


Morphological processing

■ Dilation

- dilation of A by B
- joining broken bridges

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \mid \left(\hat{B} \right)_z \cap A \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

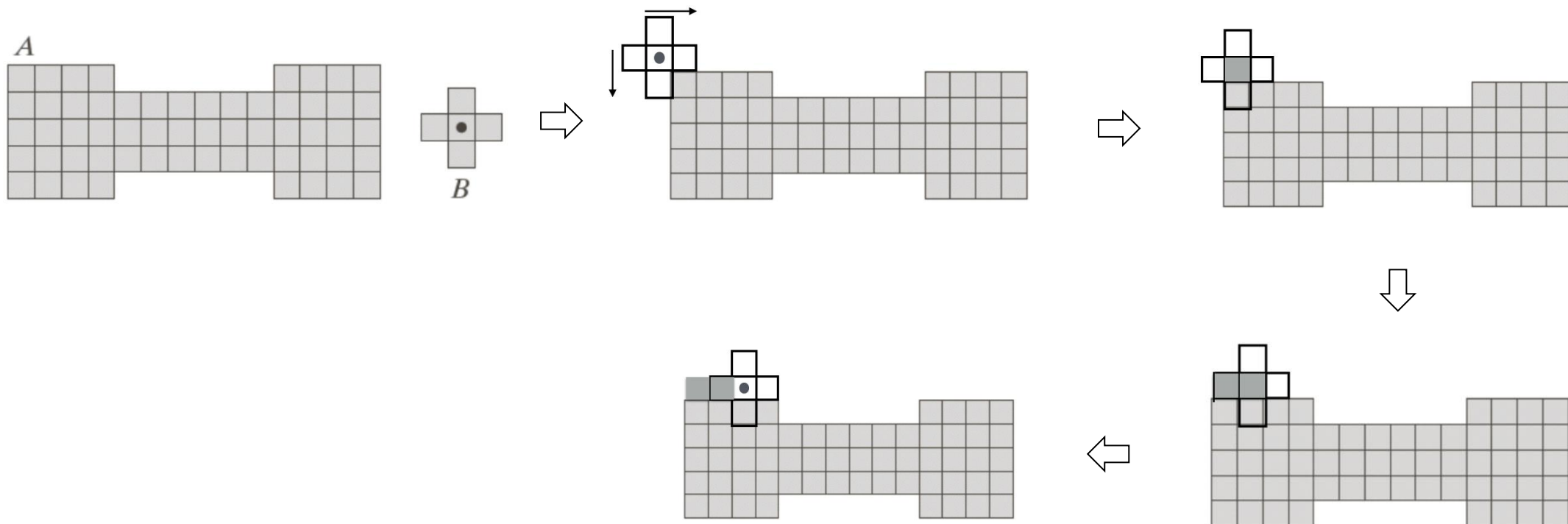


Morphological processing

■ Dilation

- dilation of A by B
- joining broken bridges

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \left| \left(\hat{B} \right)_z \cap A \neq \emptyset \right. \right\}$$

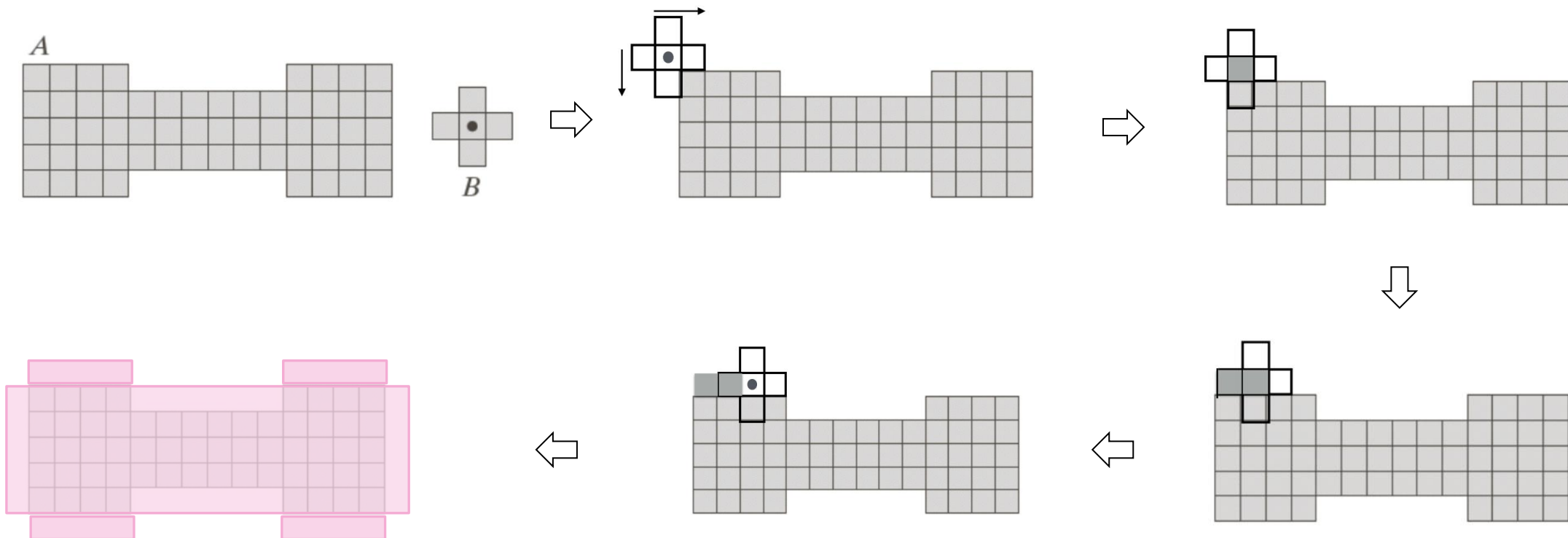


Morphological processing

■ Dilation

- dilation of A by B
- joining broken bridges

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \left| \left(\hat{B} \right)_z \cap A \neq \emptyset \right. \right\}$$



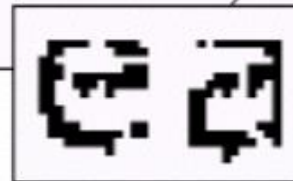
Morphological processing

■ Dilation

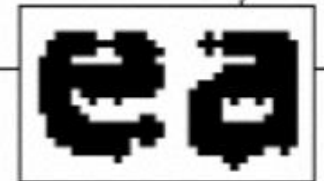
- dilation of A by B
- joining broken bridges
- B : structuring element

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

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.



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.

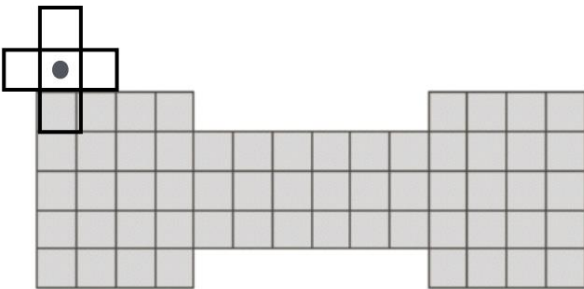


Morphological processing

- Erosion

- erosion of A by B
- peeling away layers

$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$

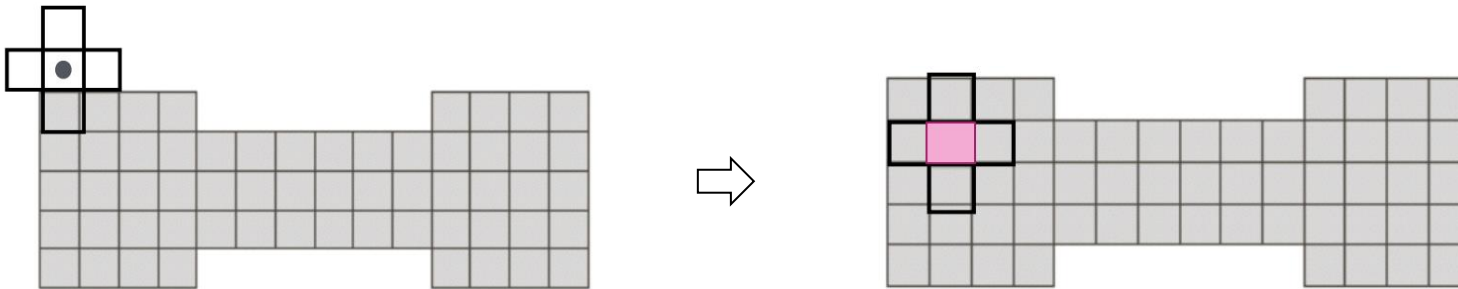


Morphological processing

- Erosion

- erosion of A by B
- peeling away layers

$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$

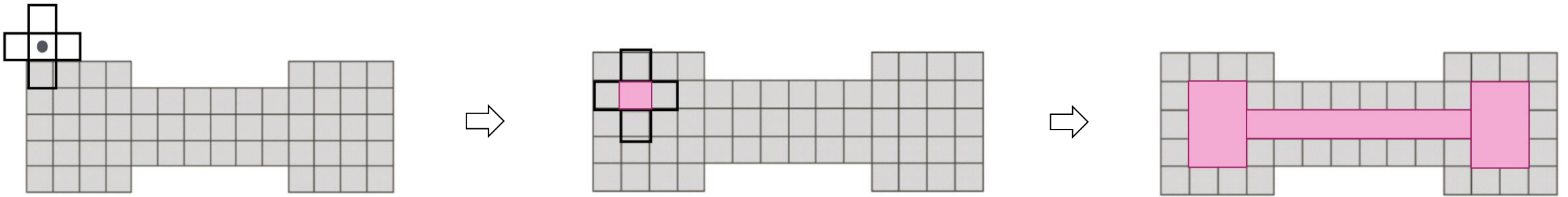


Morphological processing

- Erosion

- erosion of A by B
- peeling away layers

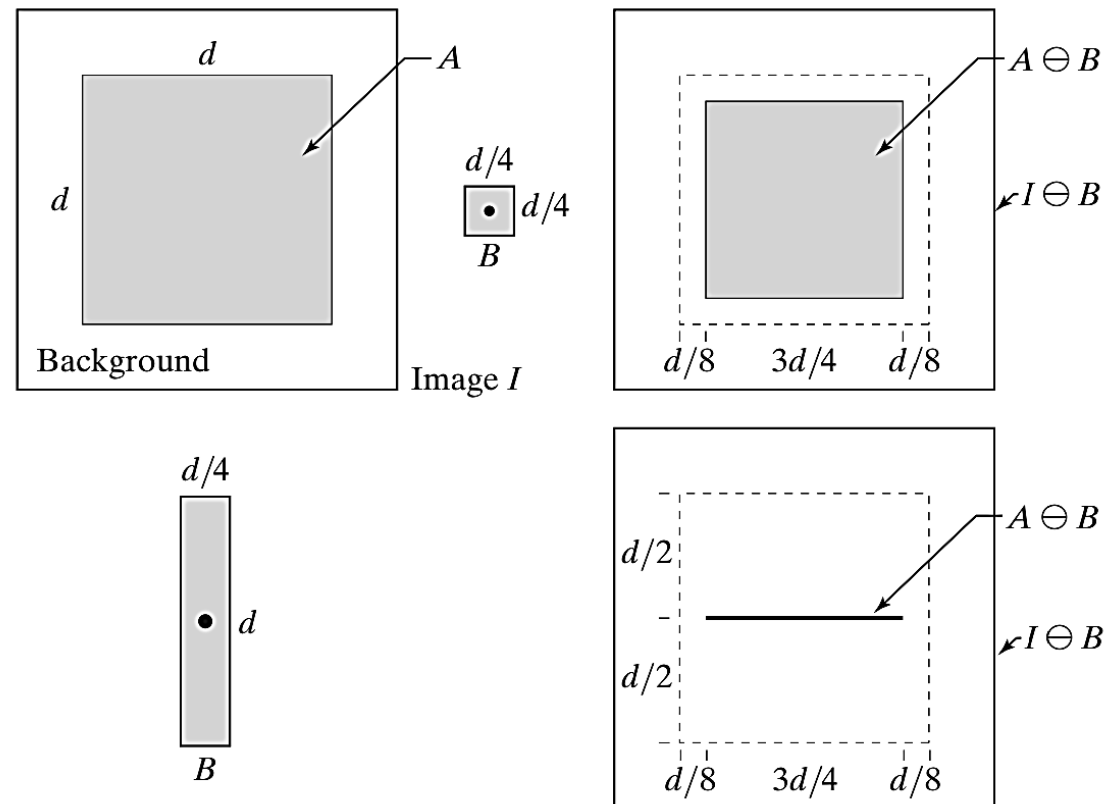
$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$



Morphological processing

- Dilation and erosion

- results vary significantly by changing the shape of B

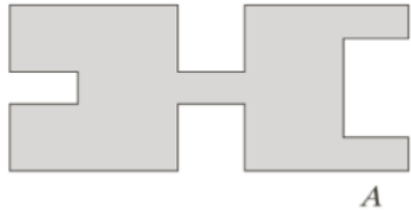


Morphological processing

- Opening

- dilate the eroded
- i.e. first erode then dilate
- E is same

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

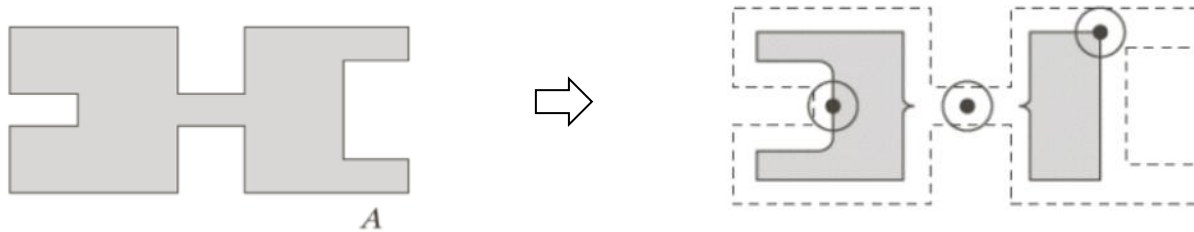


Morphological processing

- Opening

- dilate the eroded
- i.e. first erode then dilate
- E is same

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

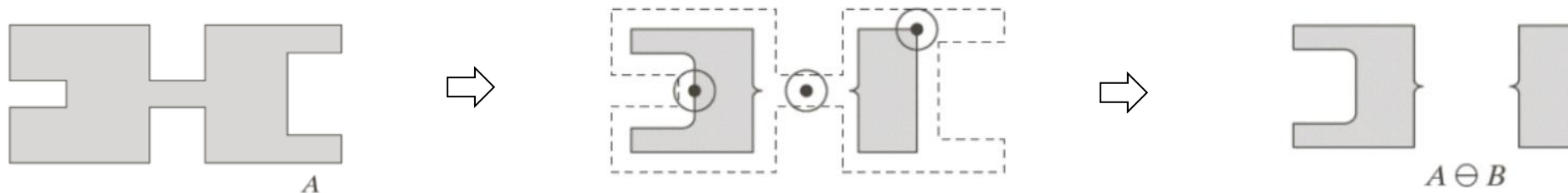


Morphological processing

- Opening

- dilate the eroded
- i.e. first erode then dilate
- E is same

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

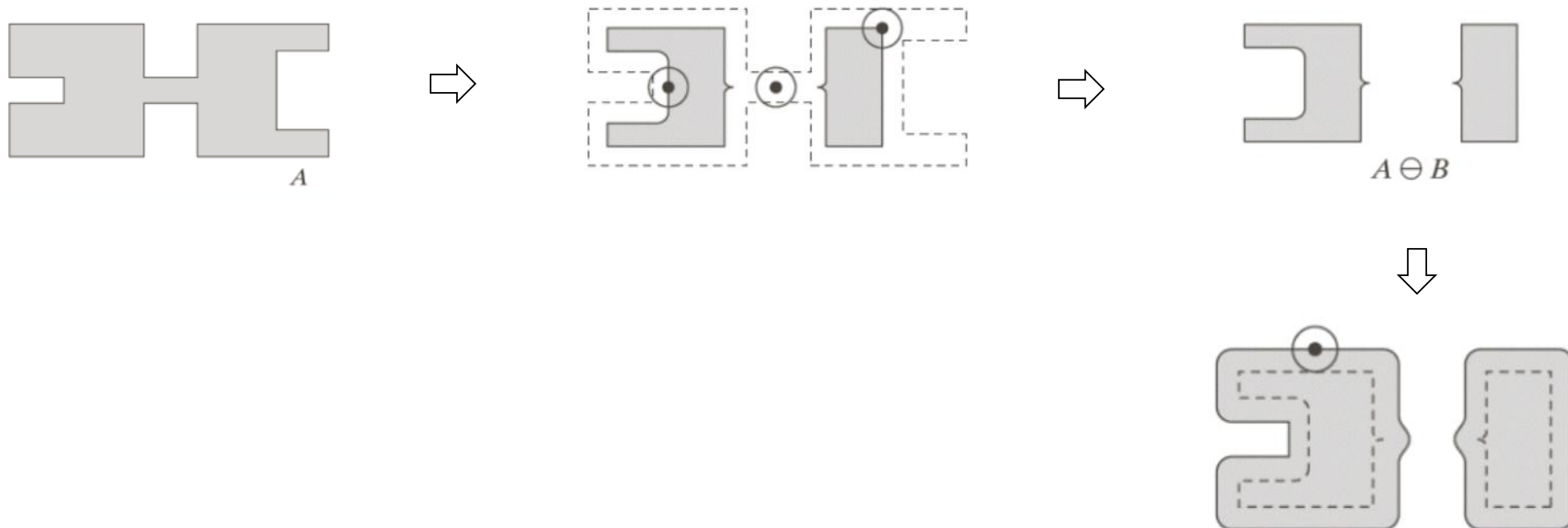


Morphological processing

- Opening

- dilate the eroded
- i.e. first erode then dilate
- E is same

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

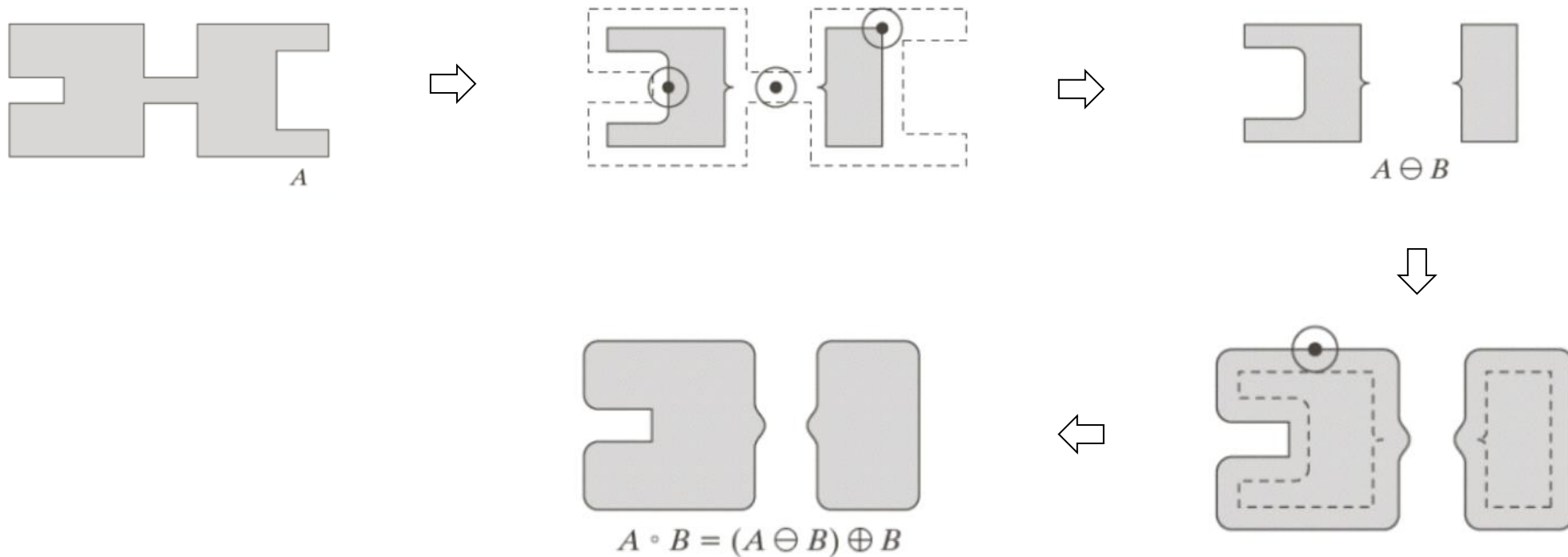


Morphological processing

- Opening

- dilate the eroded
- i.e. first erode then dilate
- E is same

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



Morphological processing

■ Opening

○ useful for removing

- small objects
- connections
- protrusions

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

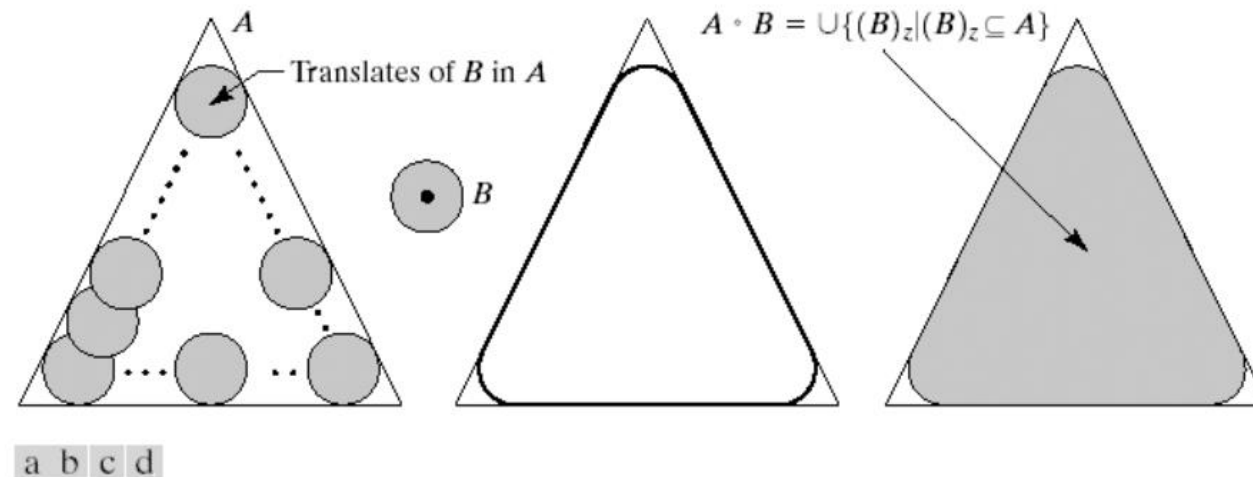


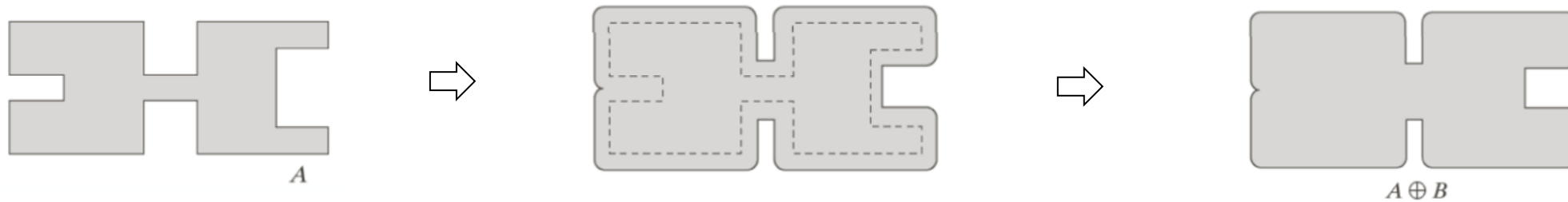
FIGURE 9.8 (a) Structuring element B “rolling” along the inner boundary of A (the dot indicates the origin of B). (c) The heavy line is the outer boundary of the opening. (d) Complete opening (shaded).

Morphological processing

- Closing

- erode the dilated
- i.e. first dilate then erode
- E is same

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

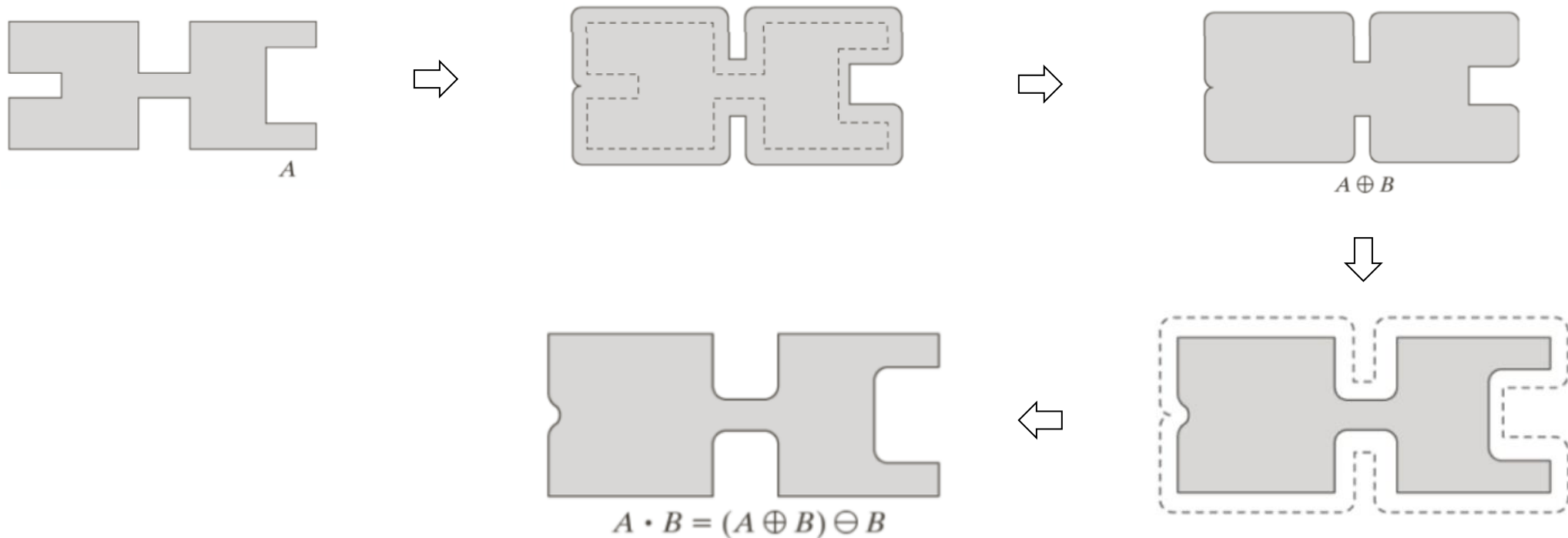


Morphological processing

- Closing

- erode the dilated
- i.e. first dilate then erode
- E is same

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



Morphological processing

■ Closing

○ useful for filling

- small holes
- gaps

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

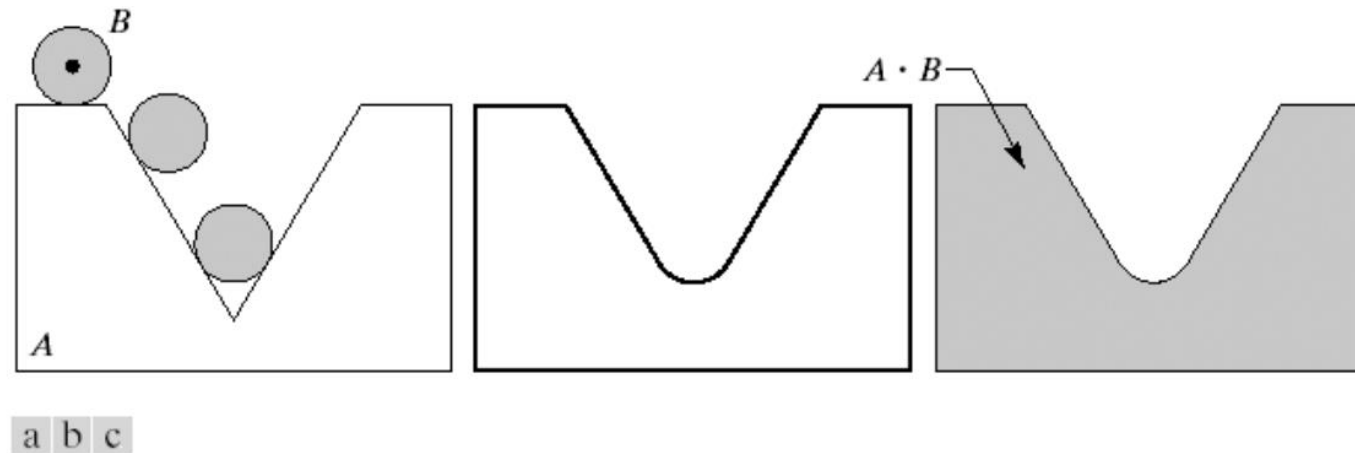


FIGURE 9.9 (a) Structuring element B “rolling” on the outer boundary of set A . (b) Heavy line is the outer boundary of the closing. (c) Complete closing (shaded).

Morphological processing

- Duality

- opening and closing are dual to each other

$$(A \circ B)^c = A^c \bullet \hat{B}$$

$$(A \bullet B)^c = A^c \circ \hat{B}$$

- dilation and erosion are dual to each other

$$(A \ominus B)^c = A^c \oplus \hat{B}$$

- Idempotency

$$A \circ B \circ B = A \circ B$$

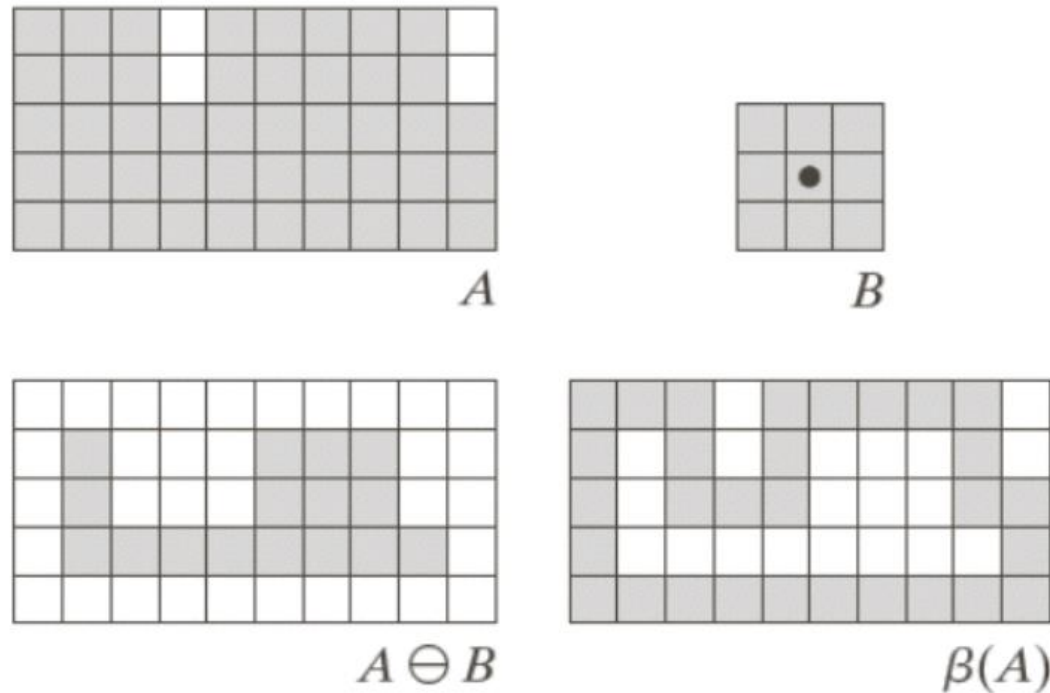
$$A \bullet B \bullet B = A \bullet B$$

Morphological processing

- Boundary

- extracting boundary from a region

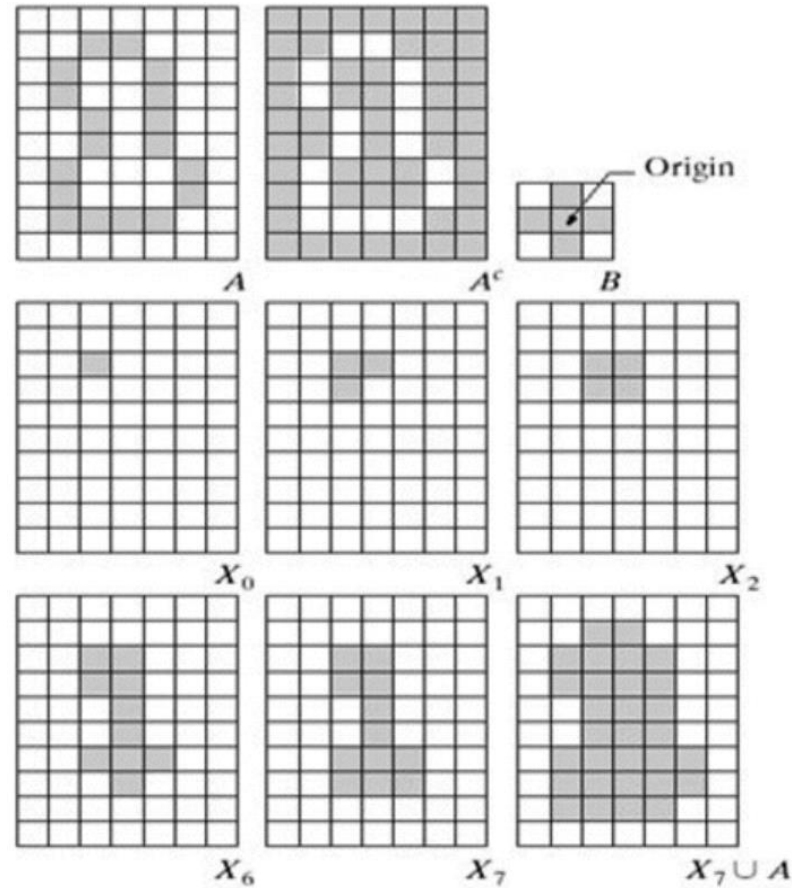
$$\beta(A) = A - (A \ominus B)$$



Morphological processing

- Region filling

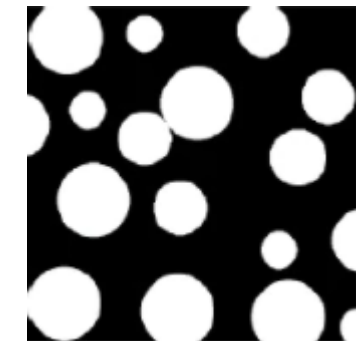
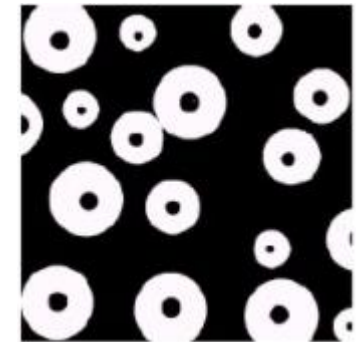
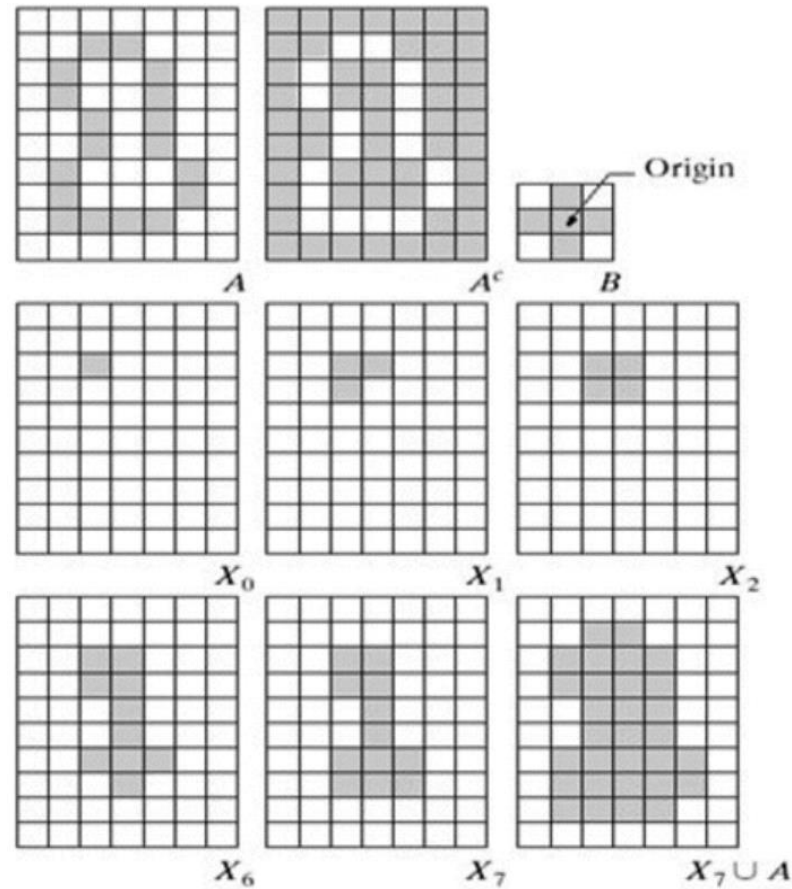
$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c$$



Morphological processing

- Region filling

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c$$

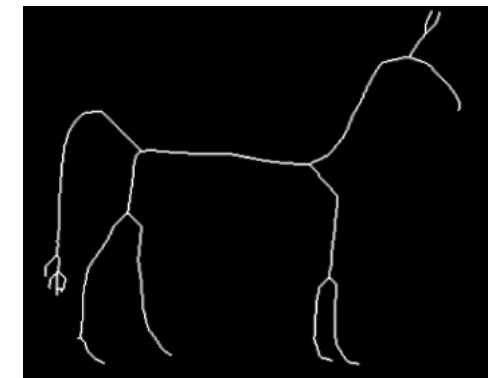
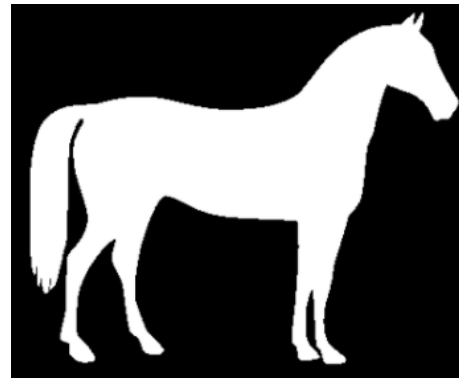
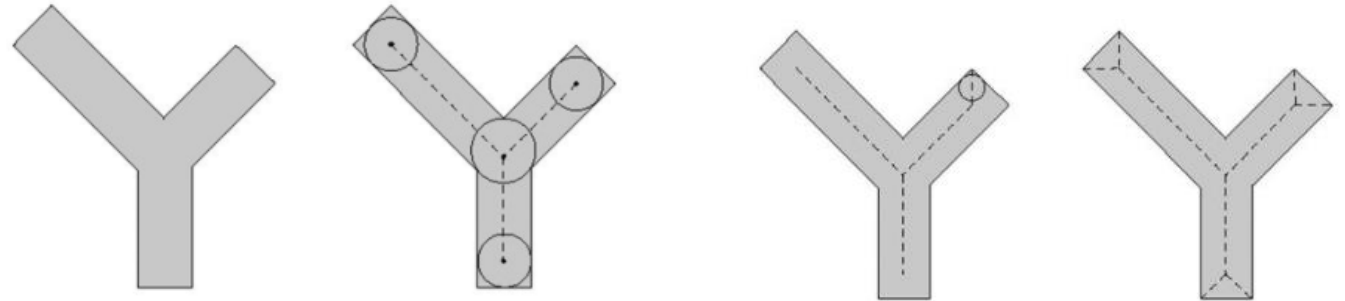


Morphological processing

■ Skeleton

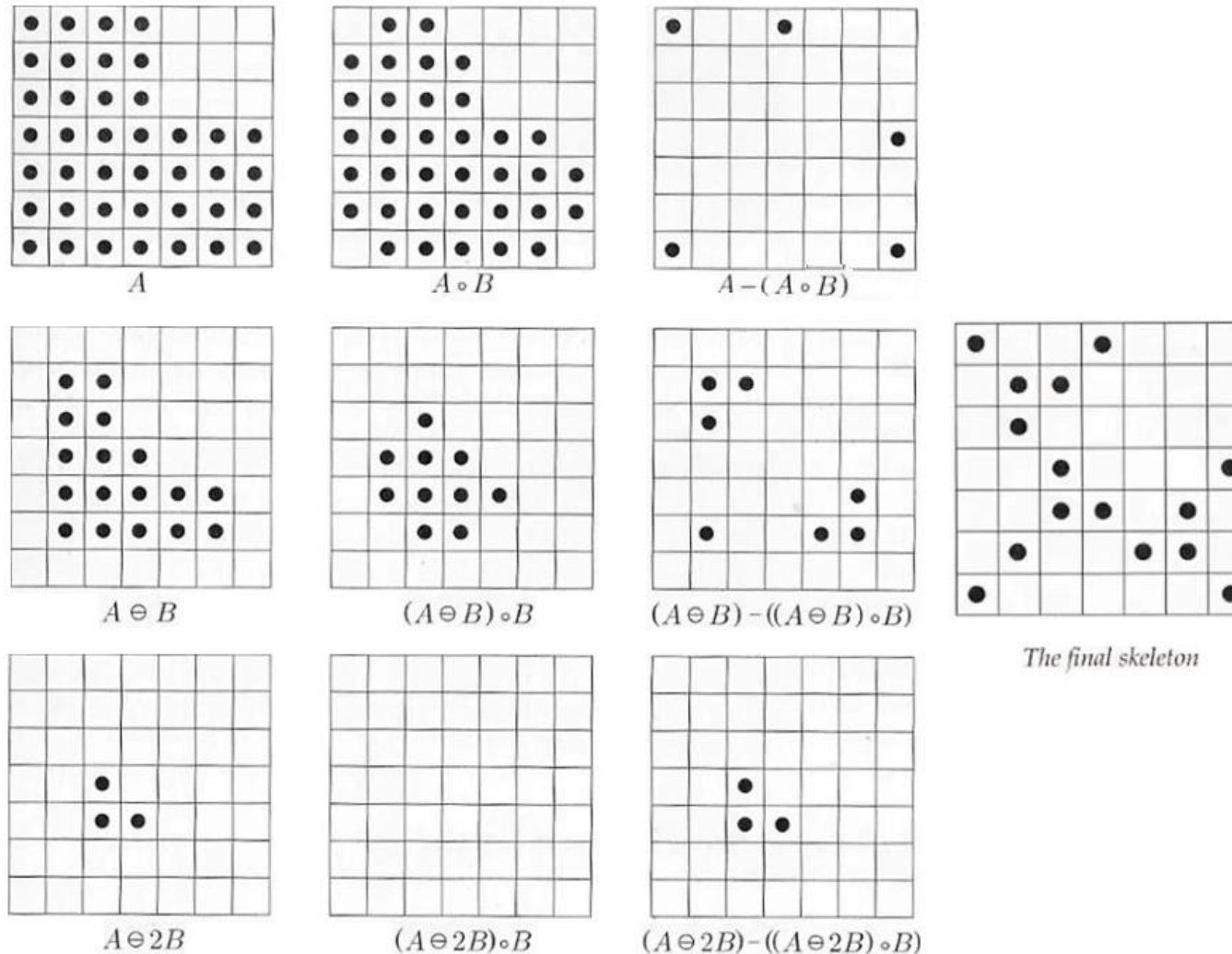
- a set consists of the centres of max enclosing discs
- repeatedly run adjusted erosions

Erosions	Openings	Set differences
A	$A \circ B$	$A - (A \circ B)$
$A \ominus B$	$(A \ominus B) \circ B$	$(A \ominus B) - ((A \ominus B) \circ B)$
$A \ominus 2B$	$(A \ominus 2B) \circ B$	$(A \ominus 2B) - ((A \ominus 2B) \circ B)$
$A \ominus 3B$	$(A \ominus 3B) \circ B$	$(A \ominus 3B) - ((A \ominus 3B) \circ B)$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$A \ominus kB$	$(A \ominus kB) \circ B$	$(A \ominus kB) - ((A \ominus kB) \circ B)$



Morphological processing

■ Skeleton



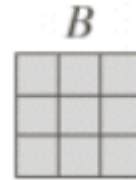
Morphological processing

■ Skeleton

$$S(A) = \bigcup_{k=0}^K S_k(A)$$

$$S_k(A) = (A \ominus kB) - (A \ominus kB) \circ B$$

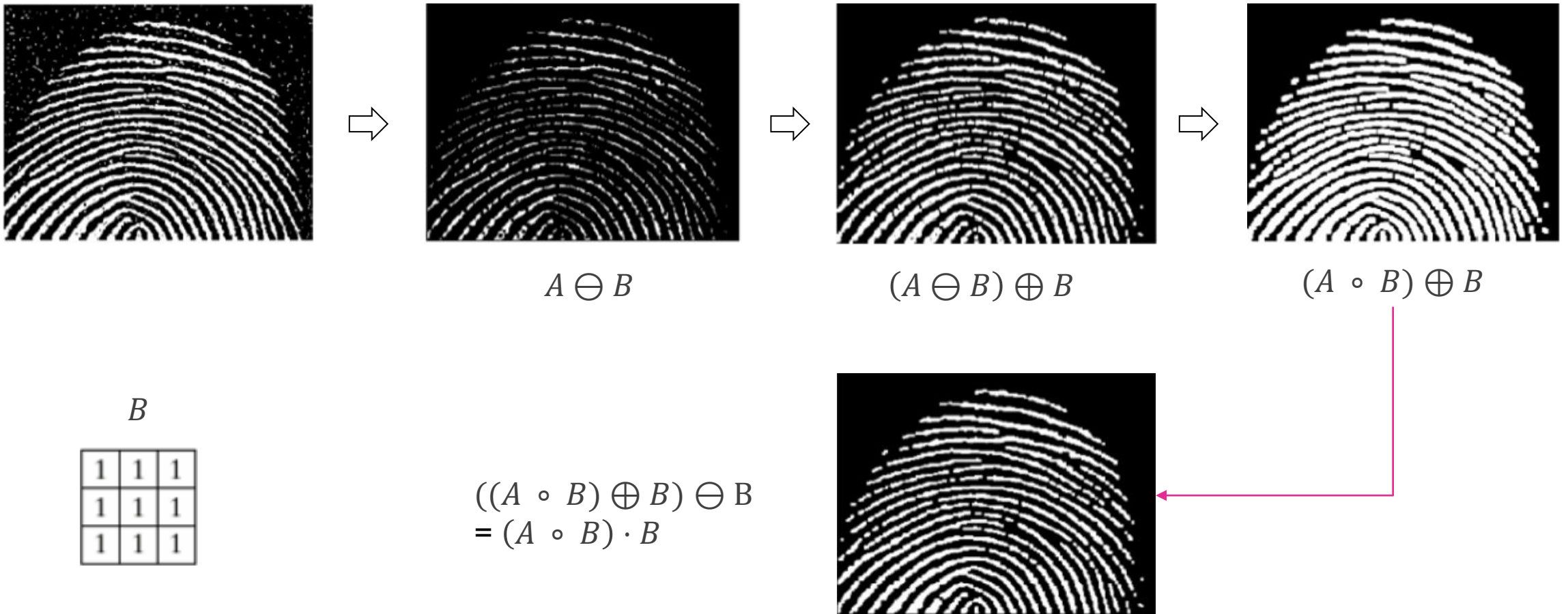
$$K = \max\{k | (A \ominus kB) \neq \emptyset\}$$



$k \backslash$	$A \ominus kB$	$(A \ominus kB) \circ B$	$S_k(A)$	$\bigcup_{k=0}^K S_k(A)$
0				
1				
2				

Morphological processing

■ Fingerprint image processing



Conclusion

- Dilation
- Erosion
- Opening
- Closing

How will the closing by ● look like?

