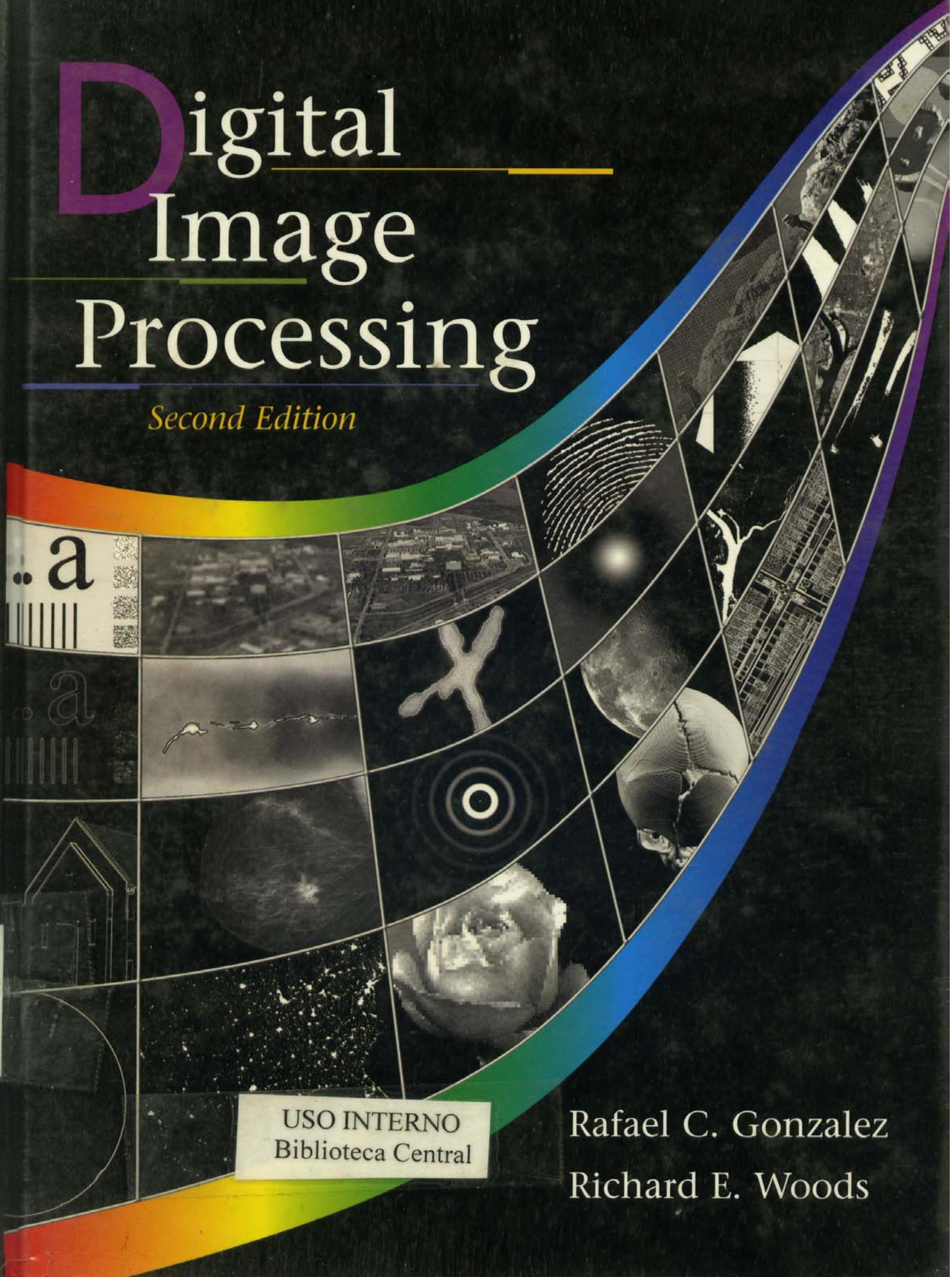
Digital Image Processing

Second Edition



Rafael C. Gonzalez
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Companion Website:
Digital Image Processing, 2/E
www.prenhall.com/gonzalezwoods

Digital Image Processing, 2/E is a completely self-contained book. The companion web site offers useful support in a number of important areas.

For the Student or Independent Reader the site contains:

- Brief tutorials on probability, statistics, vectors, and matrices.
- Complete solutions to selected problems.
- A database containing images from the book and other educational sources.

For the Instructor the site contains:

- Suggested curricula and sample laboratory projects.
- Material removed from the previous edition, downloadable in convenient PDF format.
- Presentation materials for the classroom.
- Instructor's Manual containing complete solutions to all the problems in the book and solutions to sample laboratory projects. (Available only to instructors who have adopted the book for classroom use.)

For the Practitioner the book web site contains:

- Links to sites that deal with various complementary aspects of image processing.
- Listing of selected recent publications.
- Bulletin board with announcements of conferences and other professional events in the field of image processing.
- Listing of public domain and commercial image databases.

The web site provides the means to refresh material between editions by including new topics, digital images, recent developments, and information on emerging technology. Reference to the book's web site is designated in the margins of the book by use of the icon that appears below.

Digital Image Processing

To Connie, Ralph, and Robert
and
To Janice, David, and Jonathan

Digital Image Processing

Second Edition

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MedData Interactive

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Preface

When something can be read without effort,
great effort has gone into its writing.
Enrique Jardiel Poncela

This edition is the most comprehensive revision of *Digital Image Processing* since the book first appeared in 1977. As the 1977 and 1987 editions by Gonzalez and Wintz, and the 1992 edition by Gonzalez and Woods, the present edition was prepared with students and instructors in mind. Thus, the principal objectives of the book continue to be to provide an introduction to basic concepts and methodologies for digital image processing, and to develop a foundation that can be used as the basis for further study and research in this field. To achieve these objectives, we again focused on material that we believe is fundamental and has a scope of application that is not limited to the solution of specialized problems. The mathematical complexity of the book remains at a level well within the grasp of college seniors and first-year graduate students who have introductory preparation in mathematical analysis, vectors, matrices, probability, statistics, and rudimentary computer programming.

The present edition was influenced significantly by a recent market survey conducted by Prentice Hall. The major findings of this survey were:

1. A need for more motivation in the introductory chapter regarding the spectrum of applications of digital image processing.
2. A simplification and shortening of material in the early chapters in order to "get to the subject matter" as quickly as possible.
3. A more intuitive presentation in some areas, such as image transforms and image restoration.
4. Individual chapter coverage of color image processing, wavelets, and image morphology.
5. An increase in the breadth of problems at the end of each chapter.

The reorganization that resulted in this edition is our attempt at providing a reasonable degree of balance between rigor in the presentation, the findings of the market survey, and suggestions made by students, readers, and colleagues since the last edition of the book. The major changes made in the book are as follows.

Chapter 1 was rewritten completely. The main focus of the current treatment is on examples of areas that use digital image processing. While far from exhaustive, the examples shown will leave little doubt in the reader's mind regarding the breadth of application of digital image processing methodologies. Chapter 2 is totally new also. The focus of the presentation in this chapter is on how digital images are generated, and on the closely related concepts of sampling, aliasing, Moiré patterns, and image zooming and shrinking. The new material and the manner in which these two chapters were reorganized address directly the first two findings in the market survey mentioned above.

Chapters 3 though 6 in the current edition cover the same concepts as Chapters 3 through 5 in the previous edition, but the scope is expanded and the presentation is totally different. In the previous edition, Chapter 3 was devoted exclusively to image transforms. One of the major changes in the book is that image transforms are now introduced when they are needed. This allowed us to begin discussion of image processing techniques much earlier than before, further addressing the second finding of the market survey. Chapters 3 and 4 in the current edition deal with image enhancement, as opposed to a single chapter (Chapter 4) in the previous edition. The new organization of this material does not imply that image enhancement is more important than other areas. Rather, we used it as an avenue to introduce spatial methods for image processing (Chapter 3), as well as the Fourier transform, the frequency domain, and image filtering (Chapter 4). Our purpose for introducing these concepts in the context of image enhancement (a subject particularly appealing to beginners) was to increase the level of intuitiveness in the presentation, thus addressing partially the third major finding in the marketing survey. This organization also gives instructors flexibility in the amount of frequency-domain material they wish to cover.

Chapter 5 also was rewritten completely in a more intuitive manner. The coverage of this topic in earlier editions of the book was based on matrix theory. Although unified and elegant, this type of presentation is difficult to follow, particularly by undergraduates. The new presentation covers essentially the same ground, but the discussion does not rely on matrix theory and is much easier to understand, due in part to numerous new examples. The price paid for this newly gained simplicity is the loss of a unified approach, in the sense that in the earlier treatment a number of restoration results could be derived from one basic formulation. On balance, however, we believe that readers (especially beginners) will find the new treatment much more appealing and easier to follow. Also, as indicated below, the old material is stored in the book Web site for easy access by individuals preferring to follow a matrix-theory formulation.

Chapter 6 dealing with color image processing is new. Interest in this area has increased significantly in the past few years as a result of growth in the use of digital images for Internet applications. Our treatment of this topic represents a significant expansion of the material from previous editions. Similarly Chapter 7, dealing with wavelets, is new. In addition to a number of signal processing applications, interest in this area is motivated by the need for more sophisticated methods for image compression, a topic that in turn is motivated by a increase in the number of images transmitted over the Internet or stored in web servers. Chapter 8 dealing with image compression was updated to include new compression methods and standards, but its fundamental structure remains the same as in the previous edition. Several image transforms, previously covered in Chapter 3 and whose principal use is compression, were moved to this chapter.

Chapter 9, dealing with image morphology, is new. It is based on a significant expansion of the material previously included as a section in the chapter on image representation and description. Chapter 10, dealing with image segmentation, has the same basic structure as before, but numerous new examples were included and a new section on segmentation by morphological watersheds was added. Chapter 11, dealing with image representation and description, was shortened slightly by the removal of the material now included in Chapter 9. New examples were added and the Hotelling transform (description by principal components), previously included in Chapter 3, was moved to this chapter. Chapter 12 dealing with object recognition was shortened by the removal of topics dealing with knowledge-based image analysis, a topic now covered in considerable detail in a number of books which we reference in Chapters 1 and 12. Experience since the last edition of *Digital Image Processing* indicates that the new, shortened coverage of object recognition is a logical place at which to conclude the book.

Although the book is totally self-contained, we have established a companion web site (see inside front cover) designed to provide support to users of the book. For students following a formal course of study or individuals embarked on a program of self study, the site contains a number of tutorial reviews on background material such as probability, statistics, vectors, and matrices, prepared at a basic level and written using the same notation as in the book. Detailed solutions to many of the exercises in the book also are provided. For instruction, the site contains suggested teaching outlines, classroom presentation materials, laboratory experiments, and various image databases (including most images from the book). In addition, part of the material removed from the previous edition is stored in the web site for easy download and classroom use, at the discretion of the instructor. A downloadable instructor's manual containing sample curricula, solutions to sample laboratory experiments, and solutions to all problems in the book is available to instructors who have adopted the book for classroom use.

This edition of *Digital Image Processing* is a reflection of the significant progress that has been made in this field in just the past decade. As is usual in a project such as this, progress continues after work on the manuscript stops. One of the reasons earlier versions of this book have been so well accepted throughout the world is their emphasis on fundamental concepts, an approach that, among other things, attempts to provide a measure of constancy in a rapidly-evolving body of knowledge. We have tried to observe that same principle in preparing this edition of the book.

R.C.G.
R.E.W.

Acknowledgments

We are indebted to a number of individuals in academic circles as well as in industry and government who have contributed to this edition of the book. Their contributions have been important in so many different ways that we find it difficult to acknowledge them in any other manner but alphabetically. In particular, we wish to extend our appreciation to our colleagues Mongi A. Abidi, William E. Blass, Ramiro Jordan, Yongmin Kim, Bryan Morse, Andrew Oldroyd, Ali M. Reza, Edgardo Felipe Riveron, and Jose Ruiz Shulcloper, for their many suggestions on how to improve the presentation and/or the scope of coverage in the book.

Numerous individuals and organizations provided us with valuable assistance during the writing of this edition. Again, we list them alphabetically. We are particularly indebted to Steve Eddins and Naomi Fernandes at The MathWorks for providing us with MATLAB software and support that were important in our ability to create or clarify many of the examples and experimental results included in this edition of the book. A significant percentage of the new images used in this edition (and in some cases their history and interpretation) were obtained through the efforts of individuals whose contributions are sincerely appreciated. In particular, we wish to acknowledge the efforts of Serge Beucher, Melissa D. Binde, James Blankenship, Uwe Boos, Ernesto Bribiesca, Dragana Brzakovic, Michael E. Casey, D. R. Cate, Michael W. Davidson, Thomas R. Gest, Lalit Gupta, Zhong He, Roger Heady, Juan Herrera, John M. Hudak, Michael Hurwitz, Chris J. Johannsen, Rhonda Knighton, Ashley Mohamed, A. Morris, Curtis C. Ober, Joseph E. Pascente, David R. Pickens, Michael Robinson, Barrett A. Schaefer, Michael Shaffer, Pete Sites, Sally Stowe, Craig Watson, and David K. Wehe. We also wish to acknowledge other individuals and organizations cited in the captions of numerous figures throughout the book for their permission to use that material.

Special thanks go to Tom Robbins, Rose Kernan, Alice Dworkin, Vince O'Brien, Jody McDonnell, and Heather Scott at Prentice Hall for their commitment to excellence in all aspects of the production of this edition of the book. Their creativity, assistance, and patience are truly appreciated.

R.C.G
R.E.W

About the Authors

Rafael C. Gonzalez

R. C. Gonzalez received the B.S.E.E. degree from the University of Miami in 1965 and the M.E. and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Florida, Gainesville, in 1967 and 1970, respectively. He joined the Electrical and Computer Engineering Department at University of Tennessee, Knoxville (UTK) in 1970, where he became Associate Professor in 1973, Professor in 1978, and Distinguished Service Professor in 1984. He served as Chairman of the deparment from 1994 through 1997. He is currently a Professor Emeritus at UTK.

Gonzalez is the founder of the Image & Pattern Analysis Laboratory and the Robotics & Computer Vision Laboratory at the University of Tennessee. He also founded Perceptics Corporation in 1982 and was its president until 1992. The last three years of this period were spent under a full-time employment contract with Westinghouse Corporation, who acquired the company in 1989.

Under his direction, Perceptics became highly successful in image processing, computer vision, and laser disk storage technology. In its initial ten years, Perceptics introduced a series of innovative products, including: The world's first commercially-available computer vision system for automatically reading the license plate on moving vehicles; a series of large-scale image processing and archiving systems used by the U.S. Navy at six different manufacturing sites throughout the country to inspect the rocket motors of missiles in the Trident II Submarine Program; the market leading family of imaging boards for advanced Macintosh computers; and a line of trillion-byte laser disk products.

He is a frequent consultant to industry and government in the areas of pattern recognition, image processing, and machine learning. His academic honors for work in these fields include the 1977 UTK College of Engineering Faculty Achievement Award; the 1978 UTK Chancellor's Research Scholar Award; the 1980 Magnavox Engineering Professor Award; and the 1980 M.E. Brooks Distinguished Professor Award. In 1981 he became an IBM Professor at the University of Tennessee and in 1984 he was named a Distinguished Service Professor there. He was awarded a Distinguished Alumnus Award by the University of Miami in 1985, the Phi Kappa Phi Scholar Award in 1986, and the University of Tennessee's Nathan W. Dougherty Award for Excellence in Engineering in 1992.

Honors for industrial accomplishment include the 1987 IEEE Outstanding Engineer Award for Commercial Development in Tennessee; the 1988 Albert Rose Nat'l Award for Excellence in Commercial Image Processing; the 1989 B. Otto Wheeley Award for Excellence in Technology Transfer; the 1989 Coopers and Lybrand Entrepreneur of the Year Award; the 1992 IEEE Region 3 Outstanding Engineer Award; and the 1993 Automated Imaging Association National Award for Technology Development.

Gonzalez is author or co-author of over 100 technical articles, two edited books, and four textbooks in the fields of pattern recognition, image processing, and robotics. His books are used in over 500 universities and research institutions throughout the world. He is listed in the prestigious Marquis *Who's Who in America*, Marquis *Who's Who in Engineering*, Marquis *Who's Who in the World*, and in 10 other national and international biographical citations. He is the co-holder of two U.S. Patents, and has been an associate editor of the IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics, and the International Journal of Computer and Information Sciences. He is a member of numerous professional and honorary societies, including Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi. He is a Fellow of the IEEE.

Richard E. Woods

Richard E. Woods earned his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. His professional experiences range from entrepreneurial to the more traditional academic, consulting, governmental, and industrial pursuits. Most recently, he founded MedData Interactive, a high technology company specializing in the development of handheld computer systems for medical applications. He was also a founder and Vice President of Perceptics Corporation, where he was responsible for the development of many of the company's quantitative image analysis and autonomous decision making products.

Prior to Perceptics and MedData, Dr. Woods was an Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the University of Tennessee and prior to that, a computer applications engineer at Union Carbide Corporation. As a consultant, he has been involved in the development of a number of special-purpose digital processors for a variety of space and military agencies, including NASA, the Ballistic Missile Systems Command, and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Dr. Woods has published numerous articles related to digital signal processing and is a member of several professional societies, including Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, and the IEEE. In 1986, he was recognized as a Distinguished Engineering Alumnus of the University of Tennessee.

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