Digital Image Processing

Lecture #4

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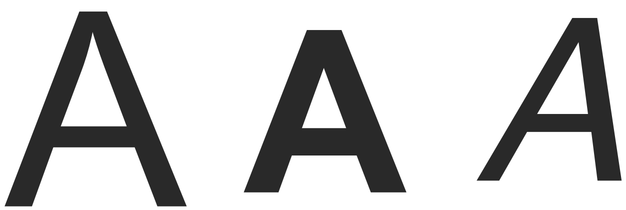
Morphological Image Processing

Morphological Processing

- Morphology
  - Morpho-: shape/form/structure
  - -ology: study
- Morphological image processing
  - Post-processing
  - Binary images → gray-level image

Morphological Processing

- For some applications
  - Structures of objects composed by lines or arcs
  - Care about the pattern connectivity
  - Independent of width

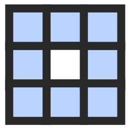


Hand-written characters

Fingerprint patterns

Morphological Processing

- Binary image connectivity
  - Pixel bond
    - Specify the connectivity of a pixel with its neighbors
    - Four-connected neighbor → bond = 2
    - Eight-connected neighbor → bond = 1



  - Minimally connected
    - Elimination of any black pixel (except boundary pixels) results in disconnection of the remaining black pixels

Morphological Processing

- Binary hit or miss transformations
  - Select a nxn hit pattern (odd-sized mask)
  - Compare with a nxn image window
    - Match → hit → change the central pixel value
    - Otherwise → miss → do nothing
  - Example
    - To clean the isolated binary noise

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

Hit or miss?

Morphological Processing

- **Binary hit or miss transformations**
  - 0 → background
  - 1 → object

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

Hit or miss?

- **Logical expression**

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_3 & X_2 & X_1 \\ X_4 & X & X_0 \\ X_5 & X_6 & X_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(j,k) = X \cap \underline{(X_0 \cup X_1 \cup \cdots \cup X_7)}$$

  - **Example**
    - If $G(j,k) = X \cap 1$ → do nothing
    - If $G(j,k) = X \cap 0$
      - If X=0 → G(j,k)=0 → do nothing
      - If X=1 → hit → G(j,k)=0

Morphological Processing

- **Binary hit or miss transformations**

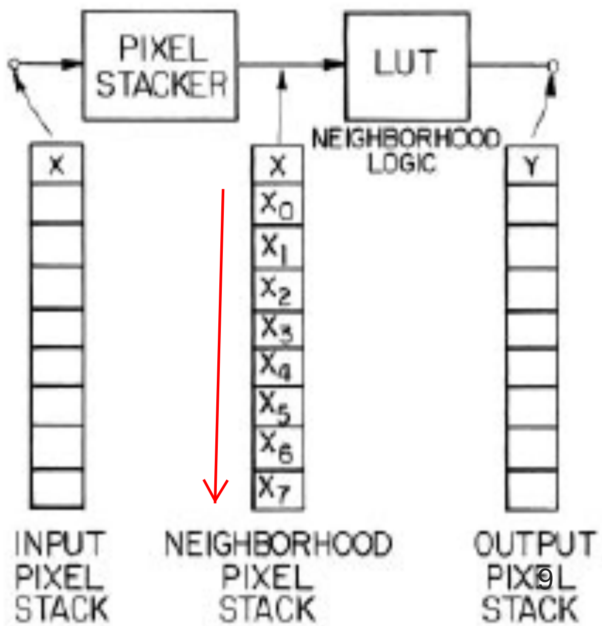
$$G(j,k) = X \cap (X_0 \cup X_1 \cup \cdots \cup X_7)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^9 \text{ possible mask patterns}$$

- Implementation
  - Pixel stack
    - Treat the 8 neighboring pixels as a "byte"

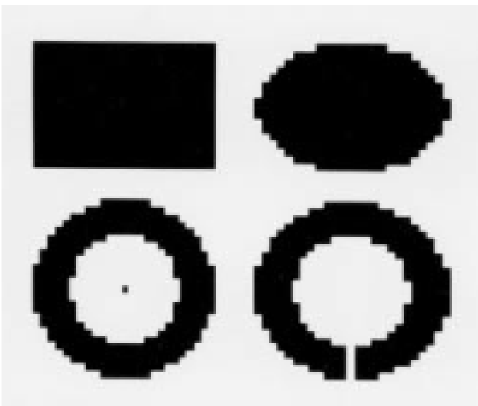
$$\begin{bmatrix} X_3 & X_2 & X_1 \\ X_4 & X & X_0 \\ X_5 & X_6 & X_7 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 2^{-4} & 2^{-3} & 2^{-2} \\ 2^{-5} & 2^{0} & 2^{-1} \\ 2^{-6} & 2^{-7} & 2^{-8} \end{bmatrix}$$

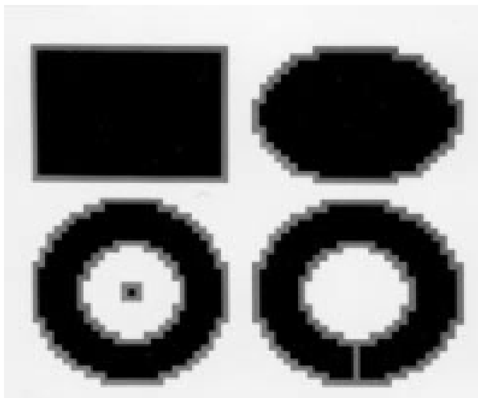
  - Look-Up-Table (LUT)

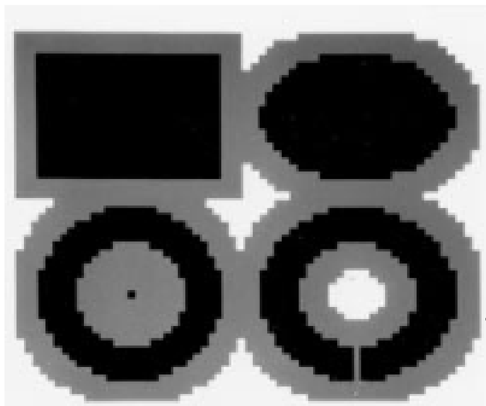


Morphological Processing

- Simple morphological processing based on binary hit or miss rules
  - Additive operators (0→1)
    - Interior fill
    - Diagonal fill
    - Bridge
    - 8-neighbor dilate







Morphological Processing

- **Interior fill**
  - Create a pixel if all four-connected neighbor pixels are white

	1	
1	0	1
	1	

	1	
1	1	1
	1	

- **Diagonal fill**
  - Create a pixel if creation eliminates the eight-connectivity of the background

	1	~~0~~
	~~0~~	1

	1	0
	1	1

Morphological Processing

- **Bridge**
  - Create a white pixel if creation results in connectivity of previously unconnected neighboring white pixels

1	0	0
0	0	1
0	0	0

→

1	0	0
0	1	1
0	0	0

- **8-neighbor dilate**
  - Create a black pixel if at least one eight-connected neighbor pixel is white

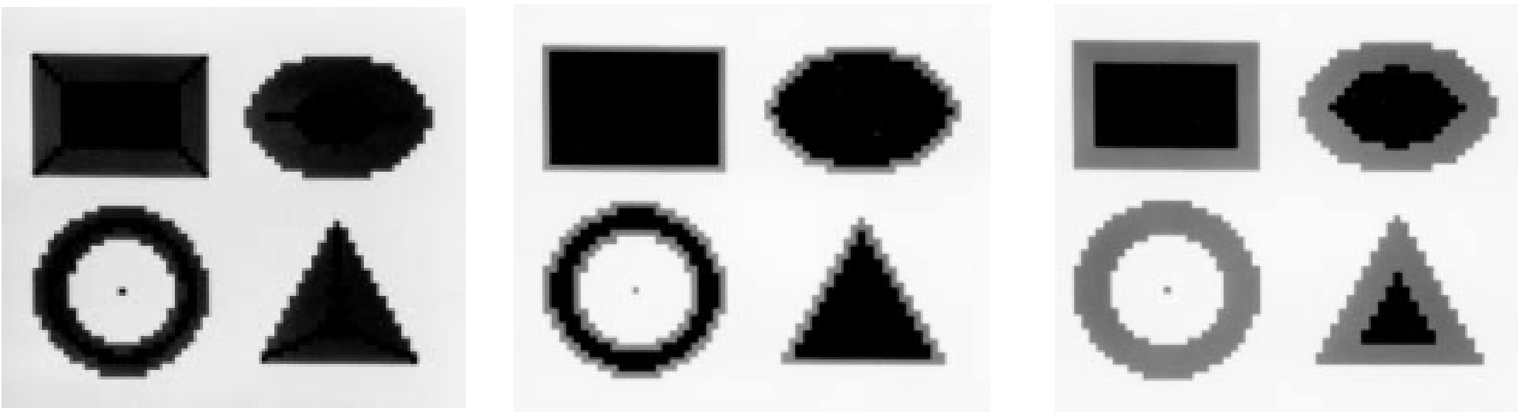
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	0	0

→

0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0

Morphological Processing

- Simple morphological processing based on binary hit or miss rules
  - Subtractive operators (1→0)
    - Isolated pixel removal
    - Spur removal
    - Interior pixel removal
    - H-break / Eight-neighbor erode



Morphological Processing

- **Isolated pixel removal**
  - Erase a white pixel with eight black neighbors

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

→

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

- **Spur removal**
  - Erase a white pixel with a single eight-connected neighbor

1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

→

1	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

Morphological Processing

- **Interior pixel removal**
  - Erase a white pixel if all four-connected neighbors are white

	1	
1	1	1
	1	

→

0	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	0

- **H-break**
  - Erase a white pixel that is H-connected

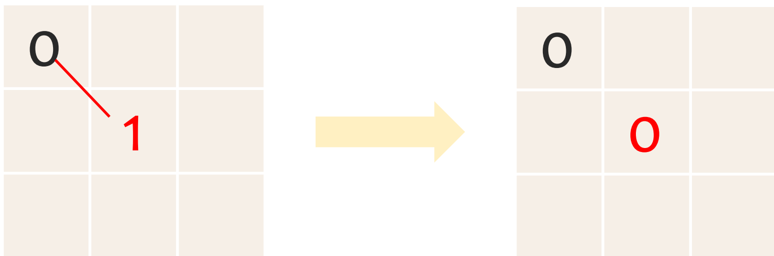
1	1	1
0	1	0
1	1	1

→

1	1	1
0	0	0
1	1	1

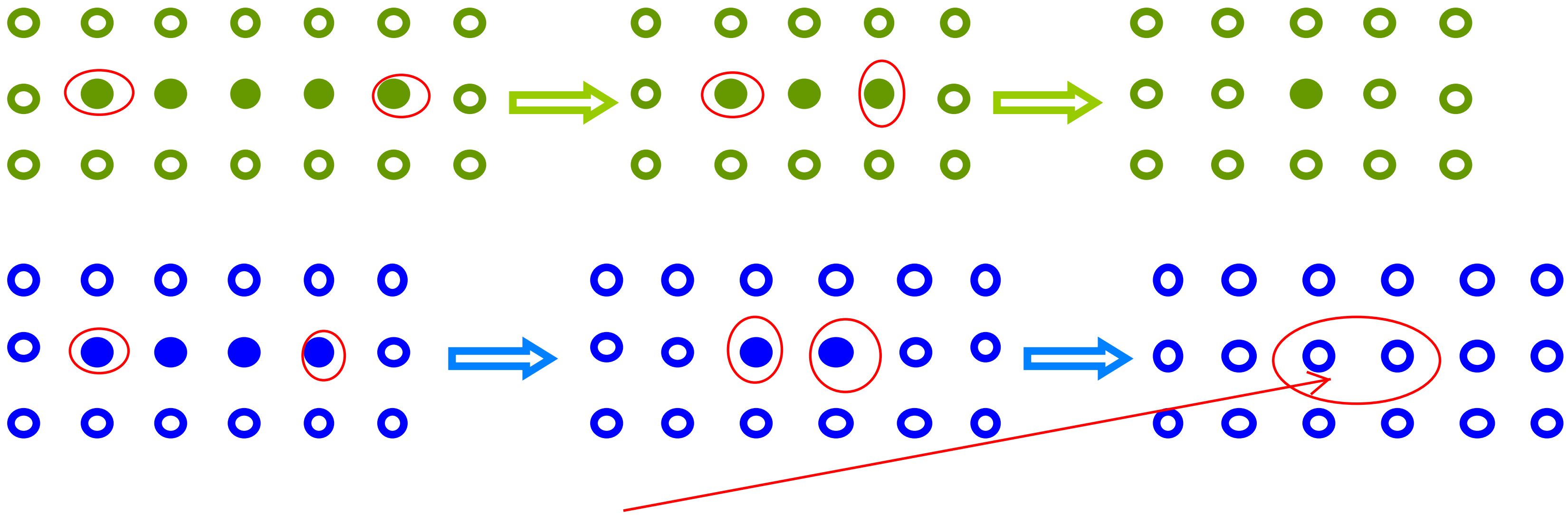
Morphological Processing

- **Eight-neighbor erode**
  - Erase a white pixel if at least one eight-connected neighbor pixel is black



Morphological Processing

- **Example**
  - **Subtractive operator**



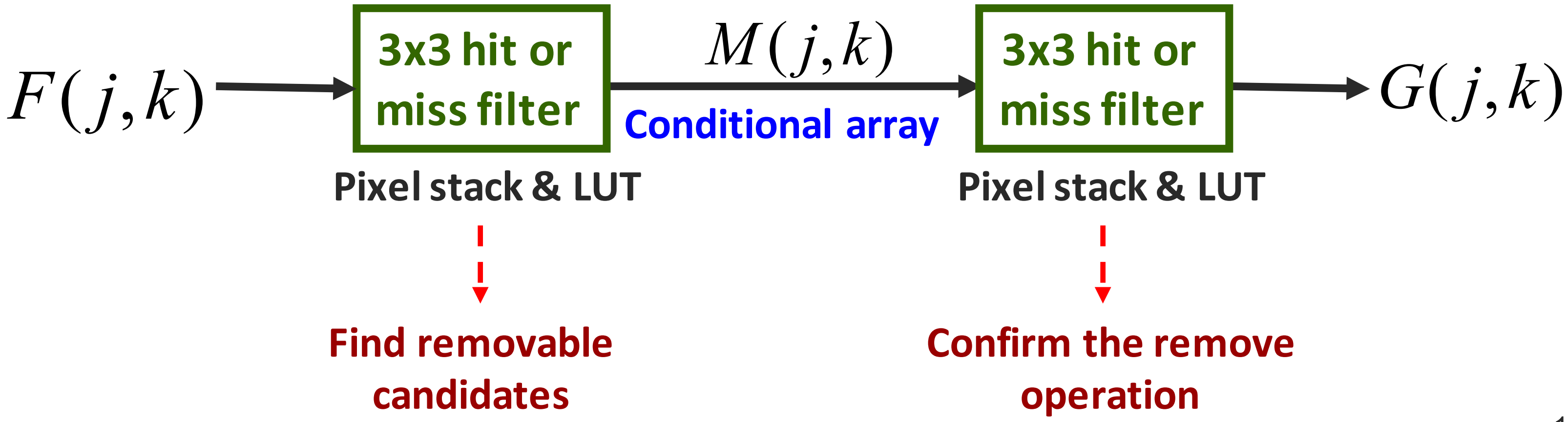
- doesn't prevent total erasure and ensure connectivity
- In this case, only a 3x3 window does not sufficient to tell whether the final stage of iteration is reached or not

Morphological Processing

- Solutions
  - Approach I
    - Apply a filter with larger size
      - “fairly complicated patterns”, “many combinations”
  - Approach II
    - Consider a structural (composite) design with 3x3 filters: two-stage approach
      - Application dependent
      - Thinning, shrinking, skeletonizing
      - Share the same structure but vary in some modular details

Morphological Processing

- **Advanced morphological processing**
  - Shrinking/Thinning/Skeletonizing
    - Conditional erosion
    - Prevent total erasure & Ensure connectivity

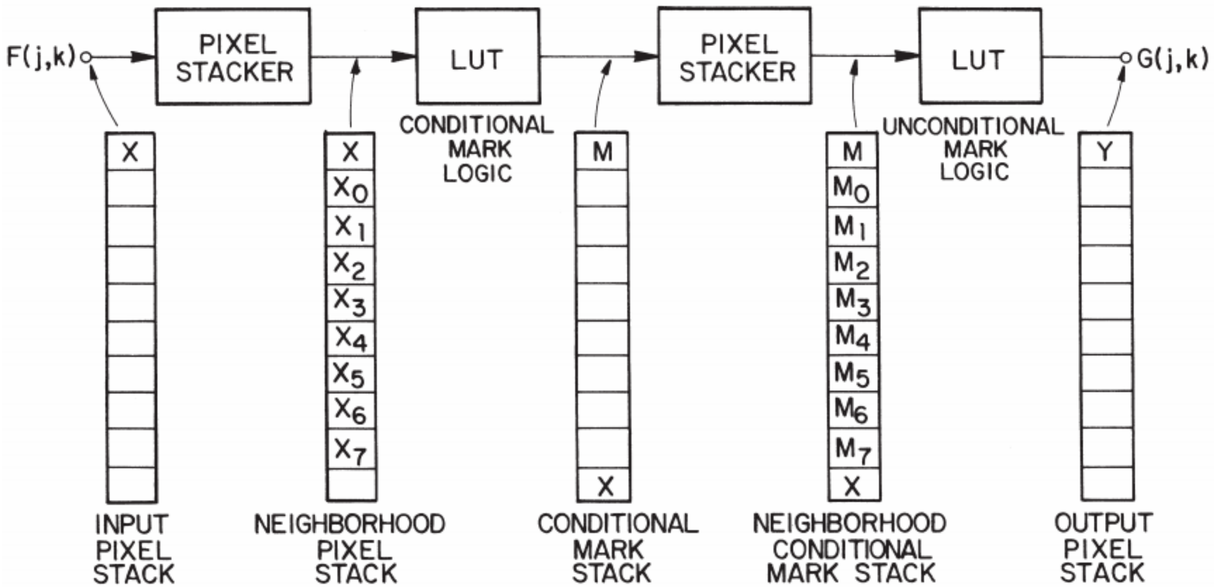


Morphological Processing

- **Advanced morphological processing**
  - **Shrinking/Thinning/Skeletonizing**
    - **Conditional erosion**
    - **Prevent total erasure & Ensure connectivity**

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_3 & X_2 & X_1 \\ X_4 & X & X_0 \\ X_5 & X_6 & X_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_3 & M_2 & M_1 \\ M_4 & M & M_0 \\ M_5 & M_6 & M_7 \end{bmatrix}$$



Morphological Processing

- **Shrinking/Thinning/Skeletonizing**
  - Stage I
    - Generate a binary image M(j,k) called the conditional array (or mask)
      - If M(j,k)=1, it means (j,k) is a candidate for erasure
      - If M(j,k)=0, it means no further operation is needed on (j,k)
  - Stage II
    - Based on the center pixel, X, and M(j,k) pattern, we decide whether to erase X or not in the output G(j,k)
      - If there's a hit → do nothing
      - If there's a miss → erase the center pixel

Morphological Processing

- **Stage I → Part of Table 14.3-1**

TABLE 14.3-1. Shrink, Thin and Skeletonize Conditional Mark Patterns [M = 1 if hit]

Table	Bond	Pattern							
S	1	$\begin{matrix}0&0&1\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}1&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&0\\1&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&1\end{matrix}$				
S	2	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&1\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&1&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\1&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&1&0\end{matrix}$				
S	3	$\begin{matrix}0&0&1\\0&1&1\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&1&1\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}1&1&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}1&0&0\\1&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\1&1&0\\1&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&0\\1&1&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&0\\0&1&1\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&1\\0&0&1\end{matrix}$
TK	4	$\begin{matrix}0&1&0\\0&1&1\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&1&0\\1&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\1&1&0\\0&1&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&1\\0&1&0\end{matrix}$				
STK	4	$\begin{matrix}0&0&1\\0&1&1\\0&0&1\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}1&1&1\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}1&0&0\\1&1&0\\1&0&0\end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix}0&0&0\\0&1&0\\1&1&1\end{matrix}$				

Bond: classification, narrow down the search space
Pattern: coded as an 8-bit symbol for a filter

$$\begin{bmatrix}X_3 & X_2 & X_1\\ X_4 & X & X_0\\ X_5 & X_6 & X_7\end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix}2^{-4} & 2^{-3} & 2^{-2}\\ 2^{-5} & 2^{0} & 2^{-1}\\ 2^{-6} & 2^{-7} & 2^{-8}\end{bmatrix}$$

Morphological Processing

- **Stage II → Part of Table 14.3-2**

TABLE 14.3-2. Shrink and Thin Unconditional Mark Patterns
$[P(M, M_0, M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4, M_5, M_6, M_7) = 1 \text{ if hit}]^a$

Pattern							
Spur		Single 4-connection					
0 0 M 0 M 0 0 0 0	M 0 0 0 M 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 M 0 0 M 0	0 0 0 0 M M 0 0 0				
L Cluster							
0 0 M 0 M M 0 0 0	0 M M 0 M 0 0 0 0	M M 0 0 M 0 0 0 0	M 0 0 M M 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 M M 0 M 0 0	0 0 0 0 M 0 M M 0	0 0 0 0 M 0 0 M M	0 0 0 0 M M 0 0 M
4-Connected offset							
0 M M M M 0 0 0 0	M M 0 0 M M 0 0 0	0 M 0 0 M M 0 0 M	0 0 M 0 M M 0 M 0				

$$G(j,k) = X \cap [\overline{M} \cup P(M, M_1, \ldots, M_7)]$$

where $P(M, M_1, \ldots, M_7)$ **is an erasure inhibiting logical variable**

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_3 & M_2 & M_1 \\ M_4 & M & M_0 \\ M_5 & M_6 & M_7 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 2^{-4} & 2^{-3} & 2^{-2} \\ 2^{-5} & 2^{0} & 2^{-1} \\ 2^{-6} & 2^{-7} & 2^{-8} \end{bmatrix}$$

Morphological Processing

- **Stage II → Part of Table 14.3-2 (cont'd)**

Spur corner cluster

$$\begin{matrix}0&A&M\\0&M&B\\M&0&0\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}M&B&0\\A&M&0\\0&0&M\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}0&0&M\\A&M&0\\M&B&0\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}M&0&0\\0&M&B\\0&A&M\end{matrix}$$

Corner cluster

$$\begin{matrix}M&M&D\\M&M&D\\D&D&D\end{matrix}$$

Tee branch

$$\begin{matrix}D&M&0\\M&M&M\\D&0&0\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}0&M&D\\M&M&M\\0&0&D\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}0&0&D\\M&M&M\\0&M&D\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}D&0&0\\M&M&M\\D&M&0\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}D&M&D\\M&M&0\\0&M&0\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}0&M&0\\M&M&0\\D&M&D\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}0&M&0\\0&M&M\\D&M&D\end{matrix}\quad\begin{matrix}D&M&D\\0&M&M\\0&M&0\end{matrix}$$

$$A\cup B\cup C=1,\quad D=0\cup 1,\quad A\cup B=1$$

Morphological Processing

- **Stage II → Part of Table 14.3-3**

TABLE 14.3-3. Skeletonize Unconditional Mark Patterns
[$P(M, M_0, M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4, M_5, M_6, M_7) = 1$ if hit][a]

$$A \cup B \cup C = 1, \quad D = 0 \cup 1$$

Pattern

Spur

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*M*	*M*	0	0
0	*M*	0	*0*	*M*	0	0	*M*	0	0	*M*	0
0	0	*M*	*M*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Single 4-connection

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*M*	0
0	*M*	0	0	*M*	*M*	*M*	*M*	0	0	*M*	0
0	*M*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

L corner

0	*M*	0	0	*M*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	*M*	*M*	*M*	*M*	0	0	*M*	*M*	*M*	*M*	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	0	0	*M*	0

Morphological Processing

- **Example - shrinking**

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

$F(j,k)$

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	M	M	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

$M(j,k)$

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	P	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

$P(j,k)$

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

$G(j,k)$

Morphological Processing

- **Example - shrinking**

0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0

$F(j,k)$

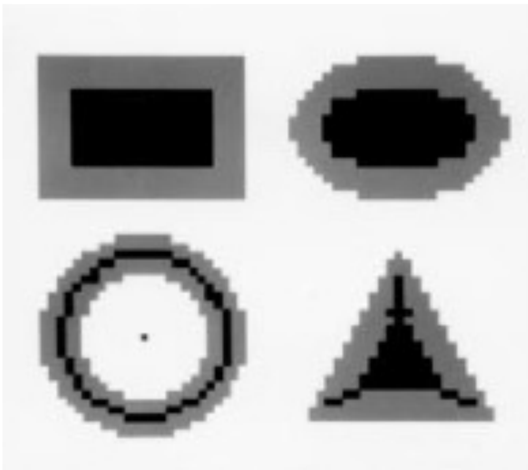
$M(j,k)$

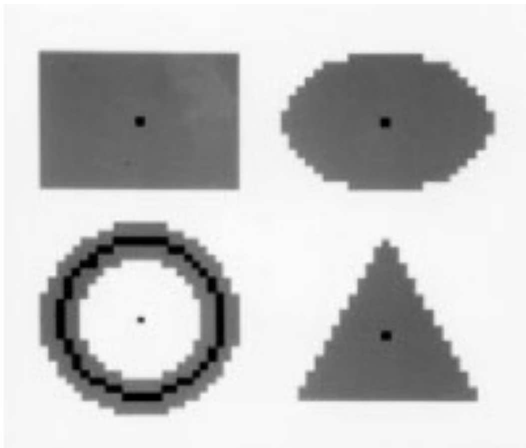
$P(j,k)$

$G(j,k)$

Morphological Processing

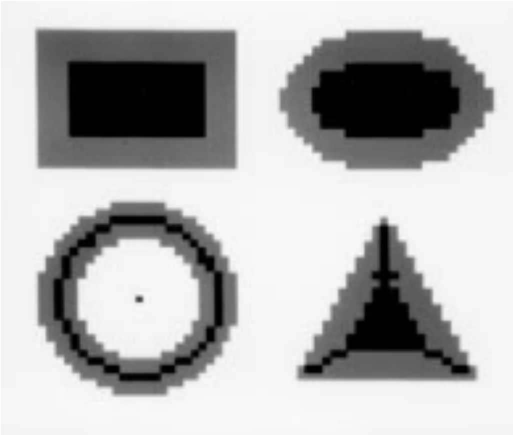
- **Shrinking**
  - Erase black pixels such that an object without holes erodes to a single pixel at or near its center of mass, and an object with holes erodes to a connected ring lying midway between each hole and its nearest outer boundary

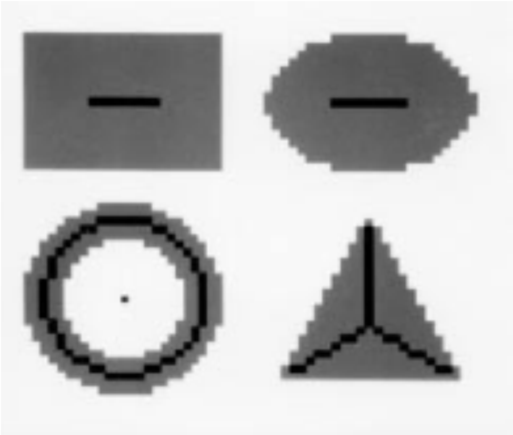




Morphological Processing

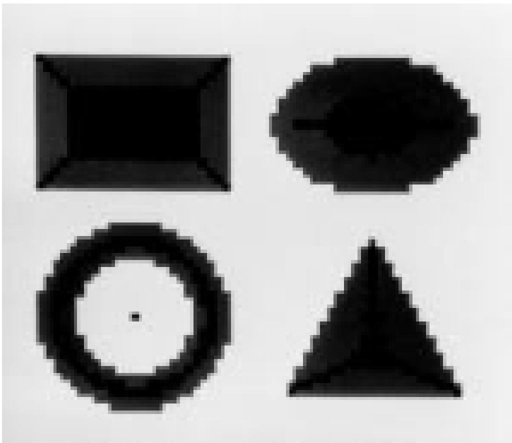
- **Thinning**
  - Erase black pixels such that an object without holes erodes to a minimally connected stroke located equidistant from its nearest outer boundaries, and an object with holes erodes to a minimally connected ring midway between each hole and its nearest outer boundary

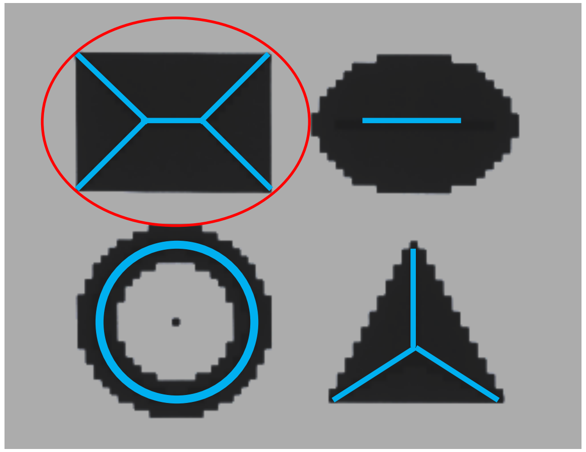




Morphological Processing

- **Skeletonizing**
  - The medial axis skeleton consists of the set of points that are equally distant from two closest points of an object boundary





Morphological Processing

- **Algebraic operations on binary arrays**

$$\begin{matrix}0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\end{matrix}$$

A

$$\begin{matrix}0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&1&1&1&1&0\\0&1&1&1&1&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\end{matrix}$$

B

$$\begin{matrix}1&1&1&1&1&1\\1&1&0&0&1&1\\1&1&0&0&1&1\\1&1&0&0&1&1\\1&1&0&0&1&1\\1&1&1&1&1&1\end{matrix}$$

$\bar{A}$

complement

$$\begin{matrix}0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&1&1&1&1&0\\0&1&1&1&1&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\end{matrix}$$

$A \cup B$

union

OR

$$\begin{matrix}0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\end{matrix}$$

$A \cap B$

intersection

AND

$$\begin{matrix}0&0&0&0&0&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&1&0&0&1&0\\0&1&0&0&1&0\\0&0&1&1&0&0\\0&0&0&0&0&0\end{matrix}$$

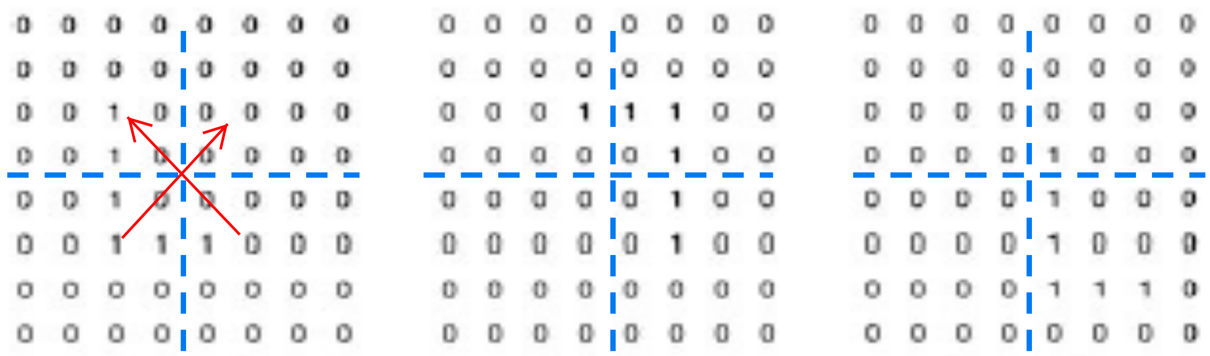
A XOR B

exclusive-OR

XOR

Morphological Processing

- **Generalized dilation and erosion**
  - **Reflection and translation of a binary image**



$F(j,k)$ $\tilde{F}(j,k)$ $T_{1,2}\{F(j,k)\}$

  - **Dilation**

$$G(j,k) = F(j,k) \oplus \underbrace{H(j,k)}_{\text{Structuring element}}$$

  - **Erosion**

$$G(j,k) = F(j,k) \Theta H(j,k)$$

Morphological Processing

- **Dilation** $G(j,k) = F(j,k) \oplus H(j,k)$
  - Can be implemented in several ways
  - Minkowski addition definition

$$G(j,k) = \bigcup_{(r,c)\in H} \bigcup T_{r,c}\{F(j,k)\}$$

$$G(j,k) = T_{0,0}\{F(j,k)\} \cup T_{0,1}\{F(j,k)\} \cup T_{1,0}\{F(j,k)\}$$
$$\cup\, T_{1,1}\{F(j,k)\} \cup T_{2,0}\{F(j,k)\}$$

$$\underset{F(j,k)}{\begin{array}{ccccc} 0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&1&0&0\\ 0&1&1&0&0\\ 0&0&1&1&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0 \end{array}} \qquad \underset{H(j,k)}{\begin{array}{ccc} 1&1&0\\ 1&1&0\\ 1&0&0 \end{array}}$$

$$\underset{T_{0,0}\{F(j,k)\}}{\begin{array}{ccccc} 0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&1&0&0\\ 0&1&1&0&0\\ 0&0&1&1&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0 \end{array}} \quad \underset{T_{0,1}\{F(j,k)\}}{\begin{array}{cccccc} \cdot&0&0&0&0&0\\ \cdot&0&0&1&0&0\\ \cdot&0&1&1&0&0\\ \cdot&0&0&1&1&0\\ \cdot&0&0&0&0&0 \end{array}} \quad \underset{T_{1,0}\{F(j,k)\}}{\begin{array}{ccccc} \cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot\\ 0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&1&0&0\\ 0&1&1&0&0\\ 0&0&1&1&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0 \end{array}} \quad \underset{T_{1,1}\{F(j,k)\}}{\begin{array}{cccccc} \cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot\\ \cdot&0&0&0&0&0\\ \cdot&0&0&1&0&0\\ \cdot&0&1&1&0&0\\ \cdot&0&0&1&1&0\\ \cdot&0&0&0&0&0 \end{array}} \quad \underset{T_{2,0}\{F(j,k)\}}{\begin{array}{ccccc} \cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot\\ \cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot&\cdot\\ 0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&1&0&0\\ 0&1&1&0&0\\ 0&0&1&1&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0 \end{array}} \Rightarrow \underset{G(j,k)}{\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\ 0&0&1&1&0&0&0\\ 0&1&1&1&0&0&0\\ 0&1&1&1&1&0&0\\ 0&1&1&1&1&0&0\\ 0&0&1&1&0&0&0\\ 0&0&0&0&0&0&0 \end{array}}$$

Morphological Processing

- **Erosion** $G(j,k) = F(j,k) \Theta H(j,k)$
  - **Can be implemented in several ways**
  - **Dual relationship of Minkowski addition**

$$G(j,k) = \bigcap_{(r,c)\in H} \bigcap T_{r,c}\{F(j,k)\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \ominus \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$F(j,k)$ $H(j,k)$ $G(j,k)$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \ominus \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$F(j,k)$ $H(j,k)$ $G(j,k)$

//Sternberg definition//

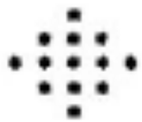
$$G(j,k) = \cap \cap_{(r,c)\in H} T_{r,c}\{F(j,k)\}$$

//Serra definition//

$$G(j,k) = \cap \cap_{(r,c)\in \tilde{H}} T_{r,c}\{F(j,k)\}$$

Morphological Processing

- Example

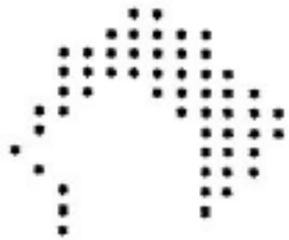


Structuring element

original

Dilation

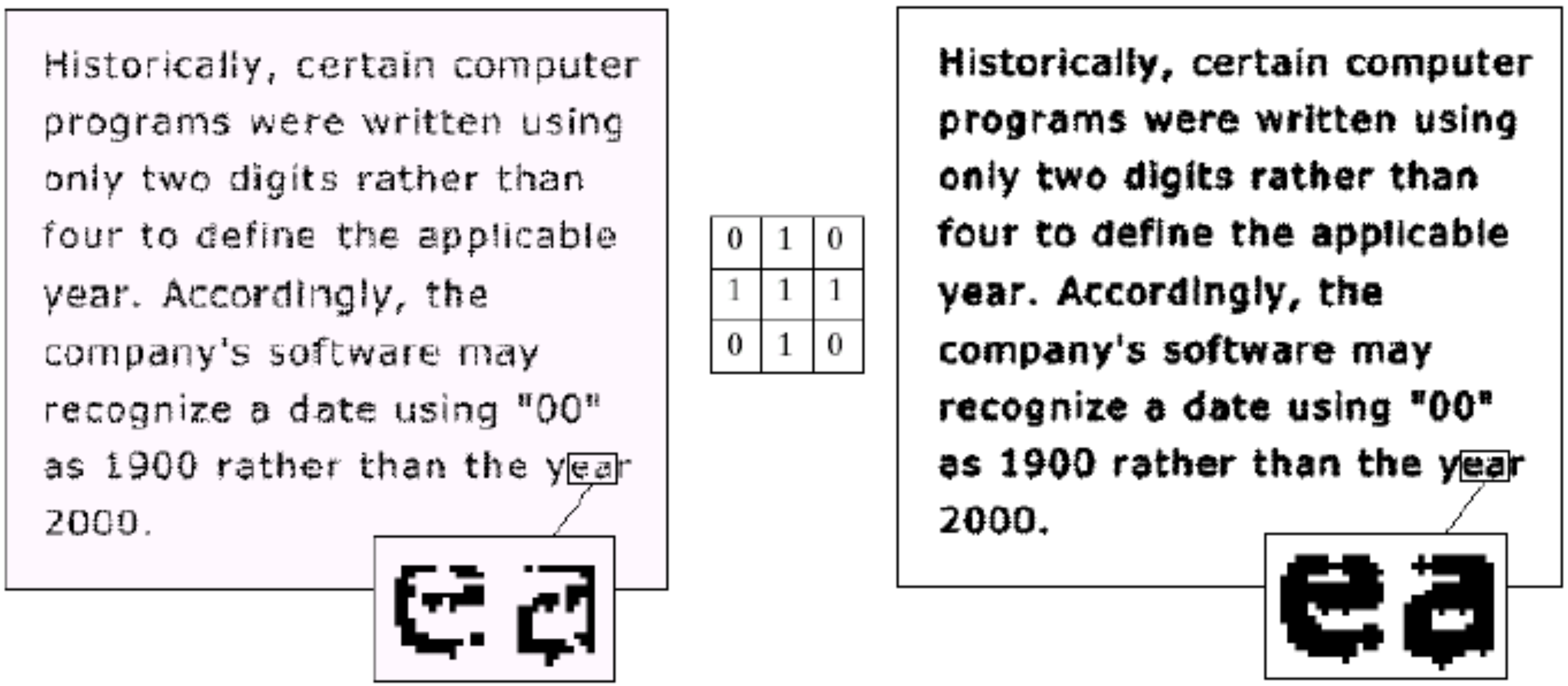
original



Erosion

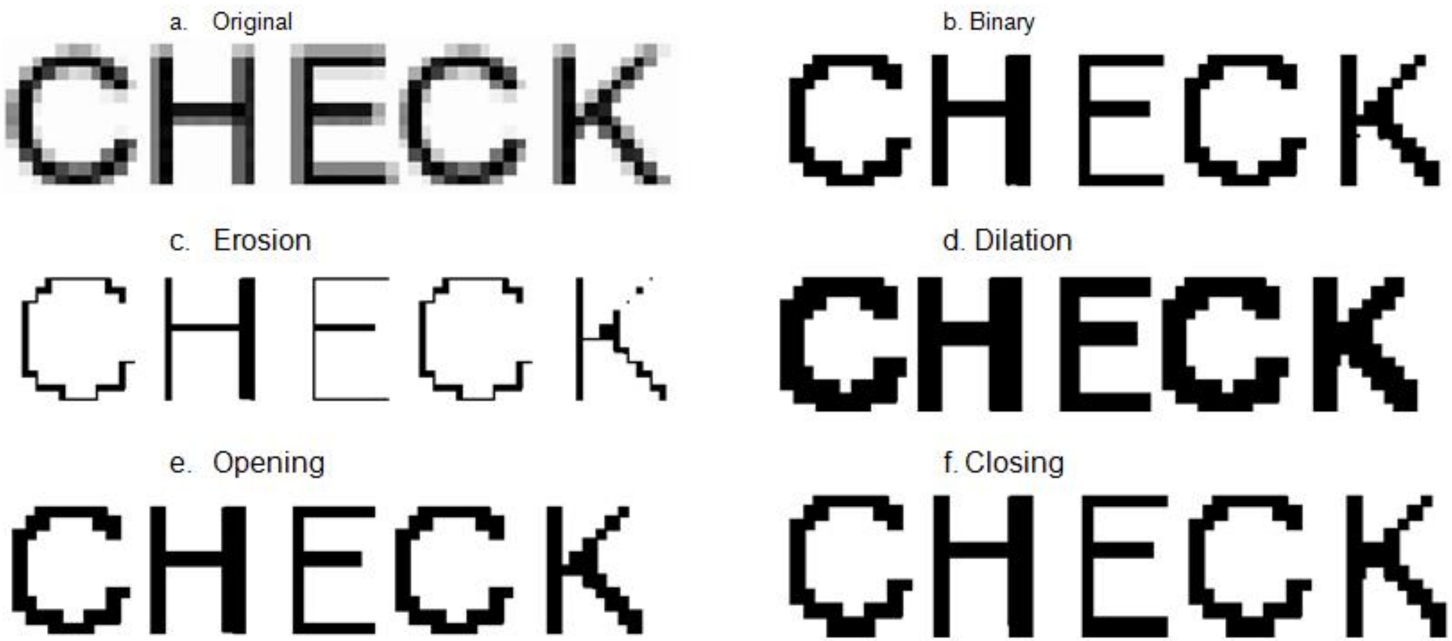
Morphological Processing

- **Example**



Morphological Processing

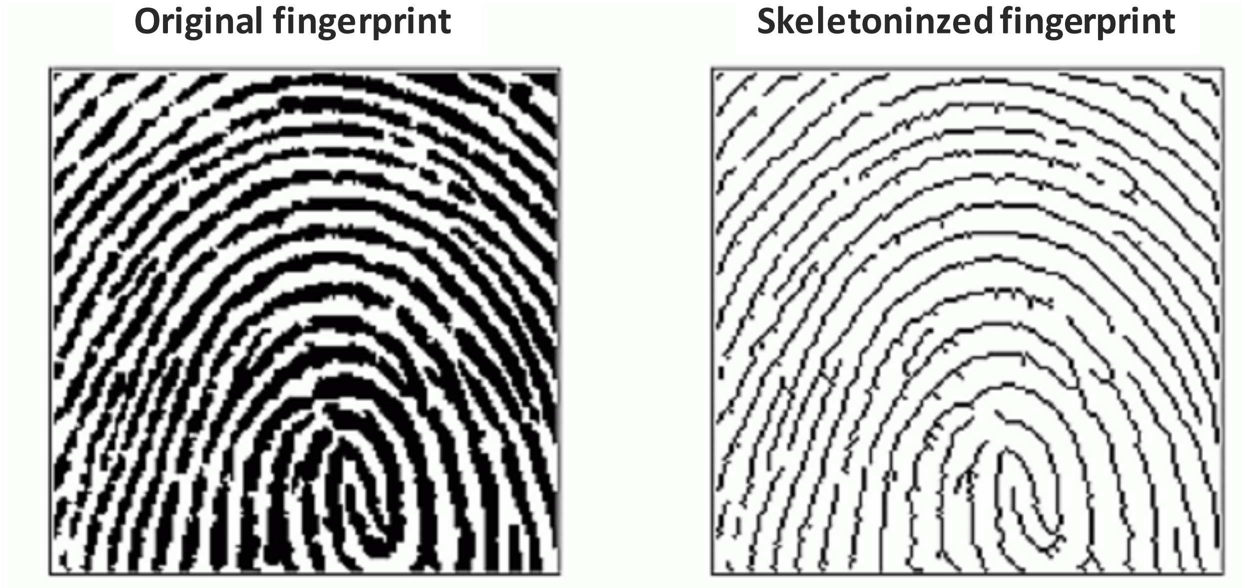
- **Example**



http://xplorimaging.com/DocumentCleanUp.html

Morphological Processing

- **Example**



The original fingerprint contains ridges with width of several pixels.
The skeletonized fingerprint contains ridges only a single pixel wide.

http://www.dspguide.com/ch25/4.htm

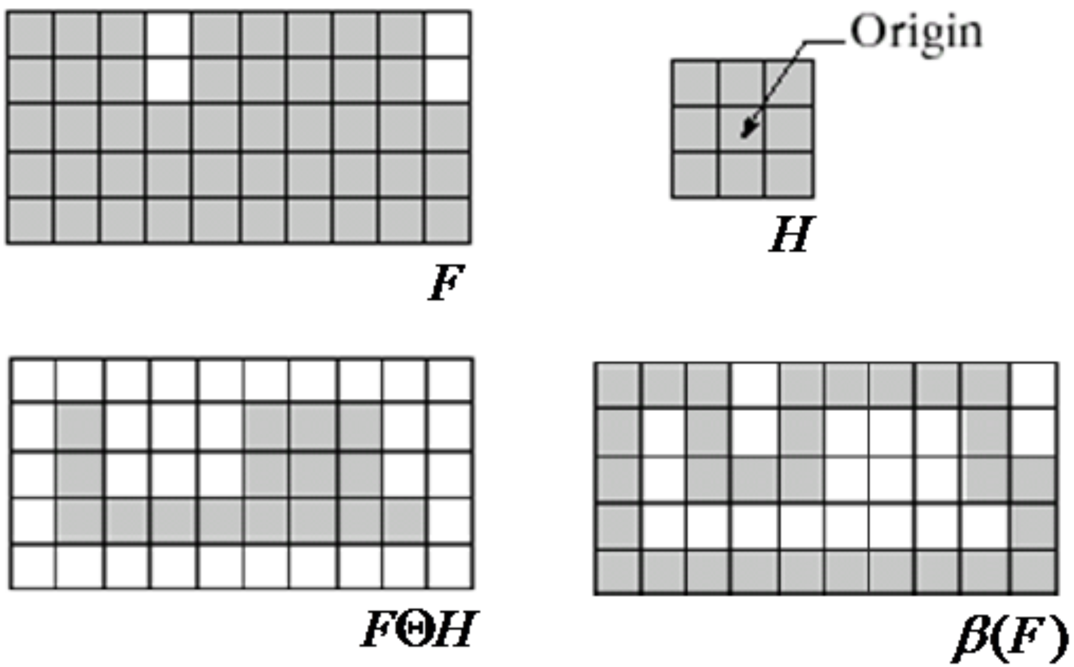
Morphological Processing

- Applications
  - Boundary Extraction
    - Extract the boundary (or outline) of an object
  - Hole Filling
    - Given a pixel inside a boundary, hole filling attempts to fill that boundary with object pixels
  - Connected Component Labeling
    - Scan an image and groups its pixels into components based on pixel connectivity

Morphological Processing

- **Boundary Extraction**

$$\beta(F(j,k)) = F(j,k) - (F(j,k)\Theta H(j,k))$$



Morphological Processing

- **Example**

Original Image

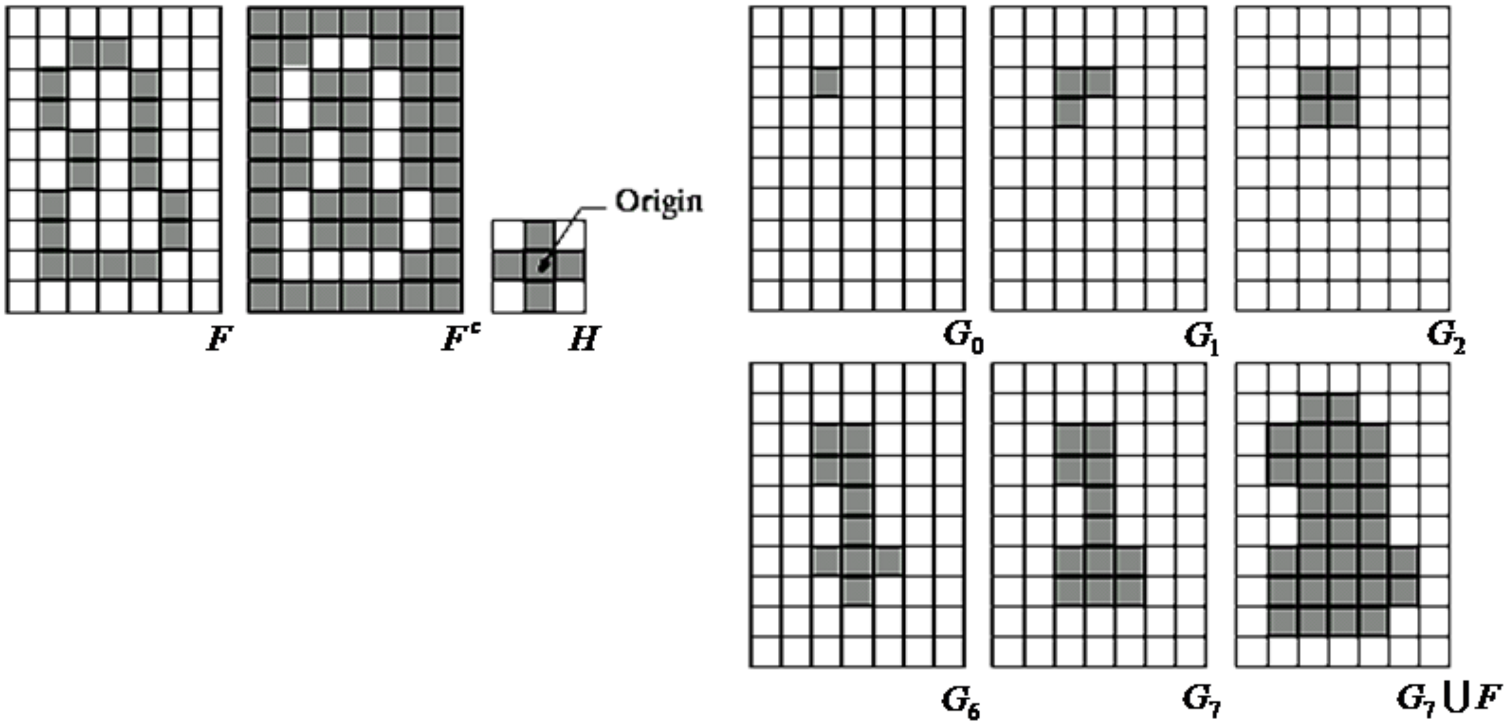
Extracted Boundary

Morphological Processing

- **Hole Filling**

$$G_i(j,k) = (G_{i-1}(j,k) \oplus H(j,k)) \cap F^c(\mathrm{j},\mathrm{k}) \qquad i = 1,2,3\ldots$$

$$G(j,k) = G_i(j,k) \cup F(\mathrm{j,k})$$



Morphological Processing

- **Example**

Original Image

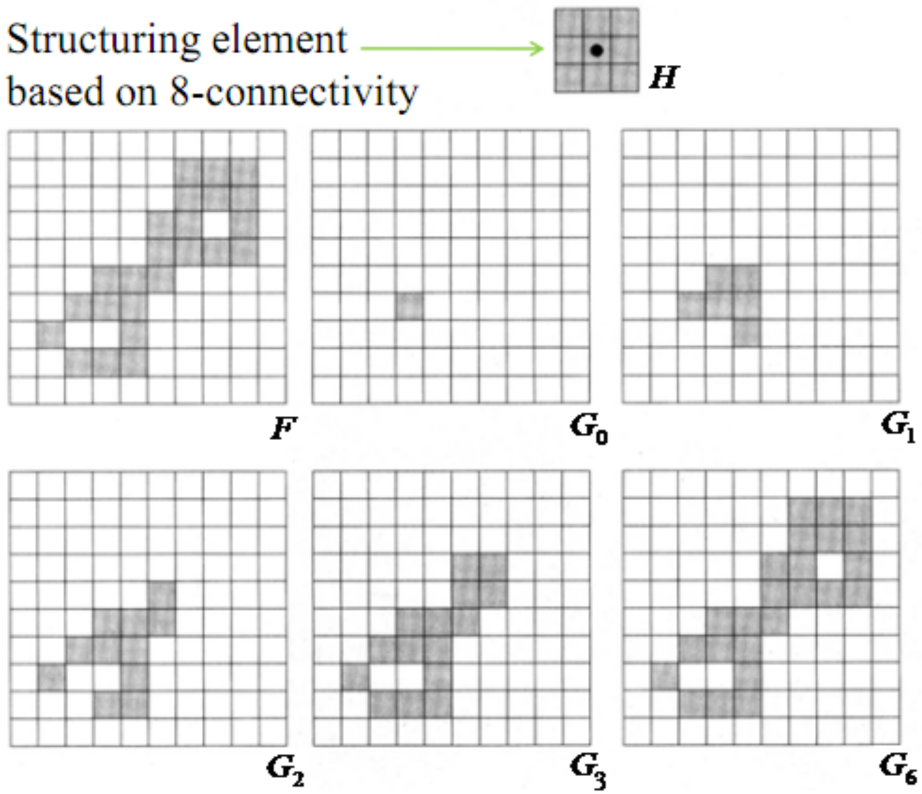
One Hole Filled

All Holes Filled

Morphological Processing

- **Connected Component Labeling**

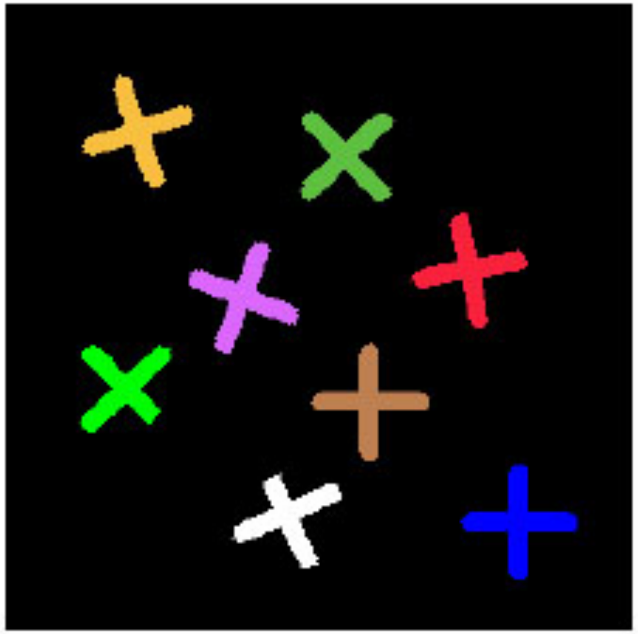
$$G_i(j,k) = (G_{i-1}(j,k) \oplus H(j,k)) \cap F(j,k) \quad \mathrm{i} = 1,2,3,\ldots$$



Morphological Processing

- Example

Original Image



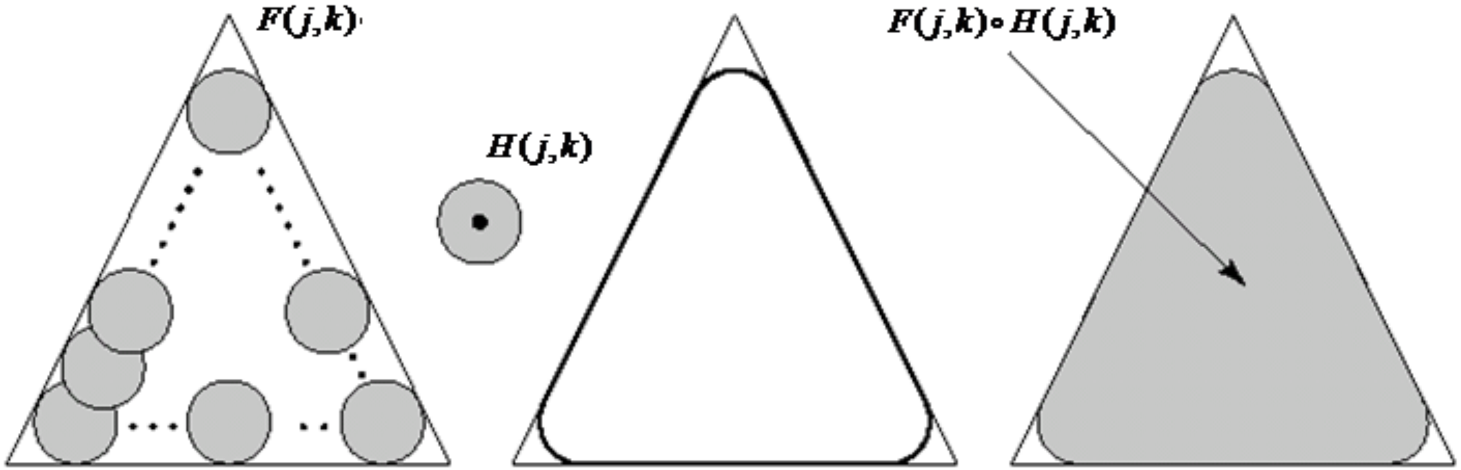
Labelled Components

Morphological Processing

- **Applications**
  - **Open operator**

$$G(j,k) = F(j,k) \circ H(j,k) = [F(j,k) \Theta \tilde{H}(j,k)] \oplus H(j,k)$$

- **With a compact structuring element**
  - **Smoothes contours of objects**
  - **Eliminates small objects**
  - **Breaks narrow strokes**

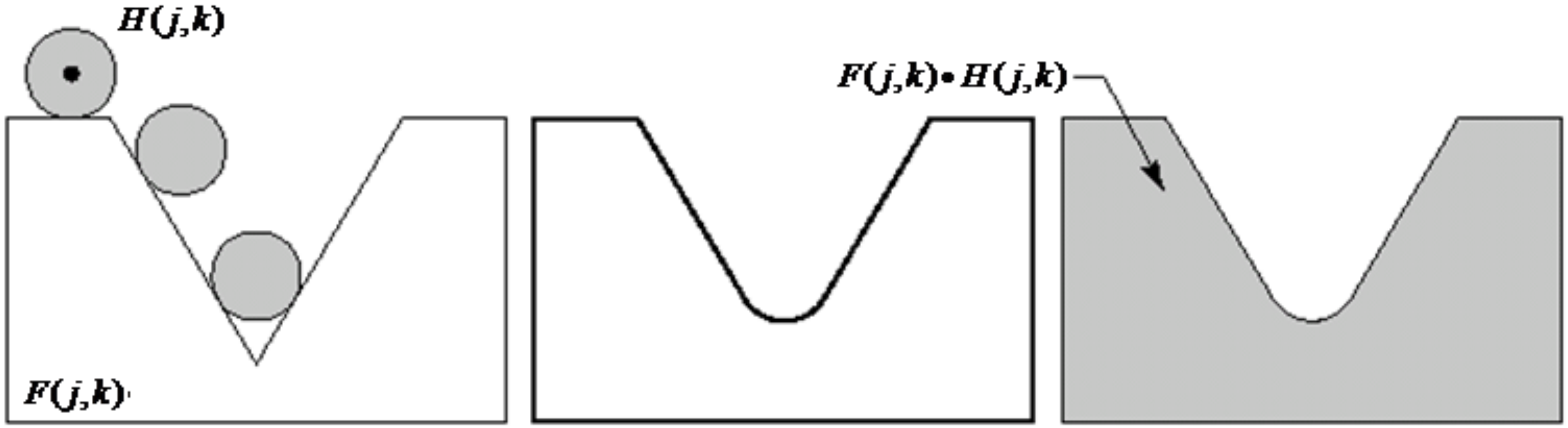


Morphological Processing

- **Applications**
  - **Close operator**

$$G(j,k) = F(j,k) \bullet H(j,k) = [F(j,k) \oplus H(j,k)] \Theta \tilde{H}(j,k)$$

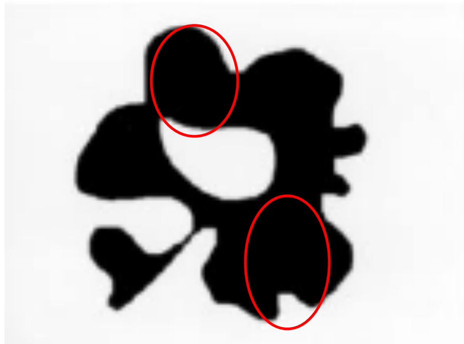
- **With a compact structuring element**
  - **Smoothes contours of objects**
  - **Eliminate small holes**
  - **Fuses short gaps between objects**



Morphological Processing

- **Example**

original

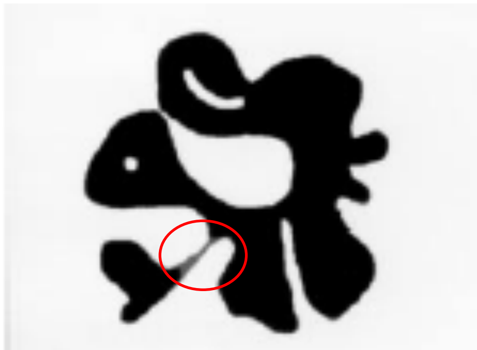


(a) close

(b) open

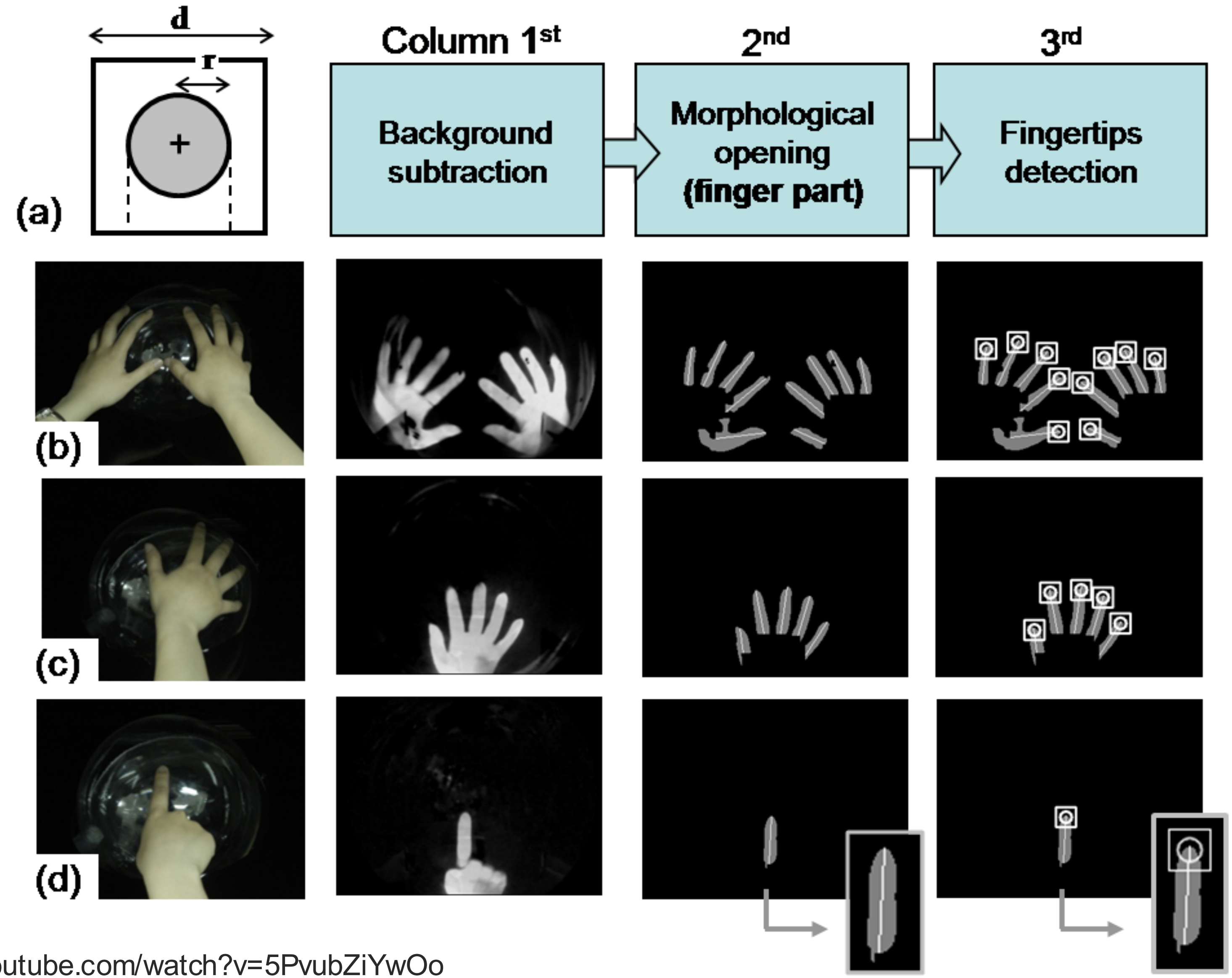
Q: repeated openings/closings?

Compare (a) with the original image



Compare (b) with the original image

MCBall



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PvubZiYwOo