数字图像处理第七次作业

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摘要: 包括本次作业首先通过三种算子的边缘检测来提取边缘像素,再用hough变换检测图中直线并比较不同边缘检测算法(2种以上)和不同hough变换参数对直线检测的影响

一.边缘检测

1.Sobel算子

就是将图像的每一个点都用sobel算子做卷积:一个用来检测垂直边缘,一个用来检测水平边缘,而最后两个卷积的最大值将作为该点的输出,即检测后的灰度。

Sobel算子:两组3*3的矩阵,左边的表示垂直,右边的表示水平。将它与图像作平面卷积,即可分别得出垂直及水平的亮度差分近似值。

-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

```
i1=imread('test1.tif');
i=i1(:,:,1);
i_can1=edge(i,'sobel');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can1),title('sobel image1');
i2=imread('test2.png');
i_can2=edge(i2,'sobel');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i2),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can2),title('sobel image2');
i3=imread('test3.jpg');
i_can3=edge(i3,'sobel');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i3),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can3),title('sobel image3');
```

```
i4=imread('test4.bmp');
i_can4=edge(i4,'sobel');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i4),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can4),title('sobel image4');

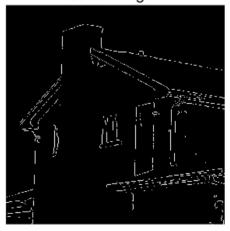
i5=imread('test2.png');
i_can5=edge(i5,'sobel');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i5),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can5),title('sobel image5');

i6=imread('test6.jpg');
i_can6=edge(i6,'sobel');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i6),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can6),title('sobel image6');
```

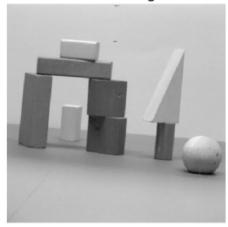
orininal image



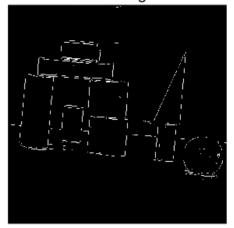
sobel image1



orininal image



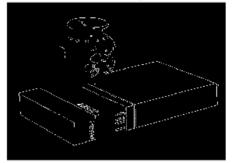
sobel image2



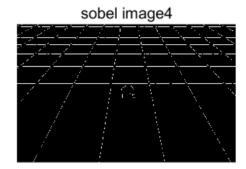
orininal image



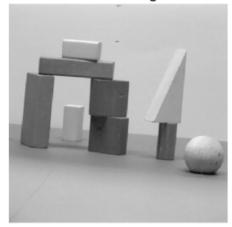
sobel image3



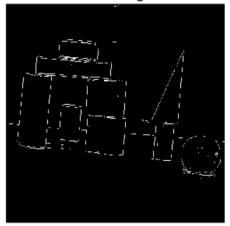
orininal image

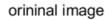


orininal image



sobel image5









sobel 算子是针对特定方向的,对于垂直水平的图像提取效果较好

2.canny:

具体算法步骤:

- 1:用高斯滤波器平滑图象;
- 2:用一阶偏导的有限差分来计算梯度的幅值和方向;
- 3:对梯度幅值进行非极大值抑制;
- 4:用双阈值算法检测和连接边缘。

```
i1=imread('test1.tif');
i=i1(:,:,1);
i_can1=edge(i,'canny');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can1),title('canny image1');

i2=imread('test2.png');
i_can2=edge(i2,'canny');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i2),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can2),title('canny image2');
```

```
i3=imread('test3.jpg');
i_can3=edge(i3,'canny');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i3),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can3),title('canny image3');
i4=imread('test4.bmp');
i_can4=edge(i4,'canny');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i4),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can4),title('canny image4');
i5=imread('test2.png');
i_can5=edge(i5,'canny');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i5),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i_can5),title('canny image5');
i6=imread('test6.jpg');
i_can6=edge(i6,'canny');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i6),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(i can6),title('canny image6');
```

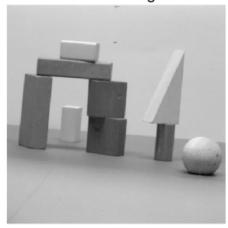
orininal image



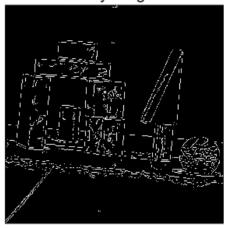
canny image1



orininal image



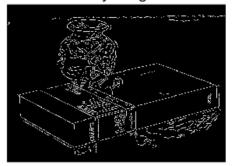
canny image2



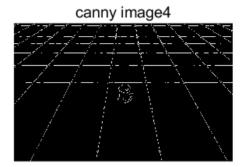
orininal image



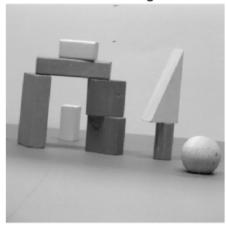
canny image3



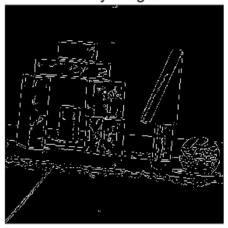
orininal image



orininal image



canny image5







canny image6



自适应Canny阈值算法提取的细节更多,由于其有高低阈值的设置,因此可以改变阈值再做分析

二.直线检测

我们先通过边缘检测,得到了幅值超过某个阈值的像素集合,即边缘像素。我们想知道,这些边缘像素是否连成直线,即验证这些边缘像素是否在某直线上。为此,我们可以采用Hough变换。

原理:

Hough变换通过从直角坐标系到极坐标系的转换,将直角坐标系中的一条 " 直线 " ,转换为极坐标系上的一个 " 点 " ,落在这条 " 直线 " 上的像素点越多,这个极坐标中 " 点 " 的权越重,最终通过分析各个 " 点 " 的权重(局部最大值) v

采用两组参数, ρ 和 θ 。其中 ρ 代表由原点(一般是图像中心)到直线的距离, θ 代表直线的倾角。在这个参数空间里,过一点A的所有直线映射到参数空间会形成一条正弦曲线。同样的,交点代表同时过几个点的直线,相交于同一点的曲线越多,说明这组参数所代表的直线越显著。

matlab提供了三个与霍夫变换有关的函数。函数hough实现了前面讨论的概念,函数houghpeaks寻找霍夫变换的峰值(累加单元的高计数),函数houghlines以来自其他两个函数的结果为基础在原始图像中提取线段。

1.函数hough

H, theta, rho] = hough(f, 'ThetaRes', val1, 'RhoRes', val2)

其中, H是霍夫变换矩阵, theta(以度计)和rho是ρ和θ值向量, 在这些值上产生霍夫变换。

2.函数houghpeaks

完整的语法形式: peaks = houghpeaks(..., 'Threshold', val1, 'NHoodSize', val2)

其中,"..."指出来自默认语法和peaks的输入是持有峰值行和列坐标的Q×2大小的矩阵。Q的范围是0到NumPeaks,H是霍夫变换矩阵。

这个过程的基本思想是:通过把发现峰值的直接邻域中的霍夫变换单元置0来清理峰值。

3.函数houghlines

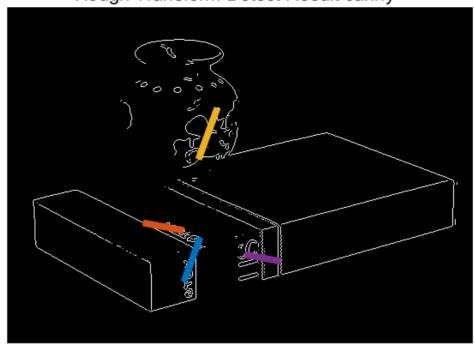
一旦一组候选的峰值在霍夫变换中被识别出来,如果存在与这些峰值相关的有意义的线段,剩下的就是决定线的起始点和终点

lines = houghlines(f, theta, rho, peaks)

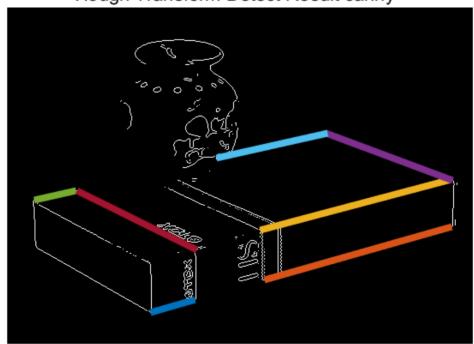
代码举例,以canny算法为例

```
i1=imread('test3.jpg');
i=i1(:,:,1);
BW=edge(i, 'canny');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(BW),title('canny image1');
[H, theta, rho]= hough(BW,'Theta',-80:100:80);
peak=houghpeaks(H,5);
lines=houghlines(BW,theta,rho,peak);
figure,imshow(BW,[]),title('Hough Transform Detect Result'),hold on
for k=1:length(lines)
    xy=[lines(k).point1;lines(k).point2];
    plot(xy(:,1),xy(:,2),'LineWidth',4);
end
i2=imread('test3.jpg');
BW=edge(i2, 'canny');
figure;
subplot(1,2,1),imshow(i2),title('orininal image');
subplot(1,2,2),imshow(BW),title('canny image2');
[H, theta, rho] = hough(BW, 'Theta', -50:0.1:50);
peak=houghpeaks(H,5); %求极值点
lines=houghlines(BW,theta,rho,peak);%返回原图直线信息
figure,imshow(BW,[]),title('Hough Transform Detect Result'),hold on
for k=1:length(lines)
   xy=[lines(k).point1;lines(k).point2];
    plot(xy(:,1),xy(:,2),'LineWidth',4);
end
```

Hough Transform Detect Result canny



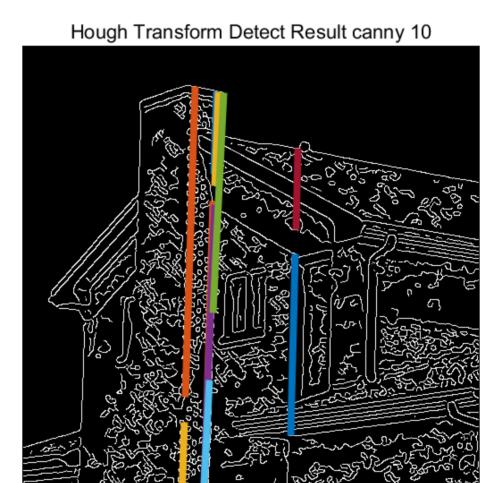
Hough Transform Detect Result canny



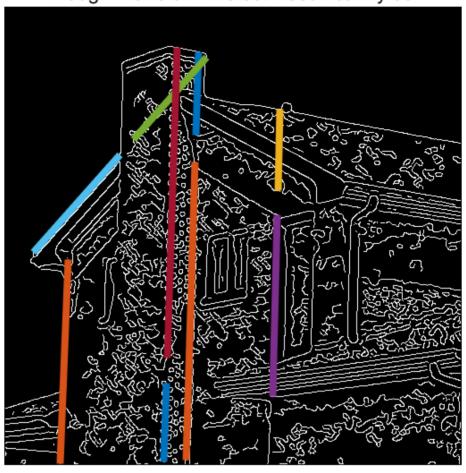
边缘检测总体效果canny算子最佳, sobel 检测较粗, 对于垂直和水平的轮廓识别明显直线检测很大程度取决与参数的选择, 对于不同的效果, 需要不断调整到合适的参数 1.改变theta得到四张图, test1绝对值分别为10, 50, 80, test280

当参数选为10只能检测出垂直的直线

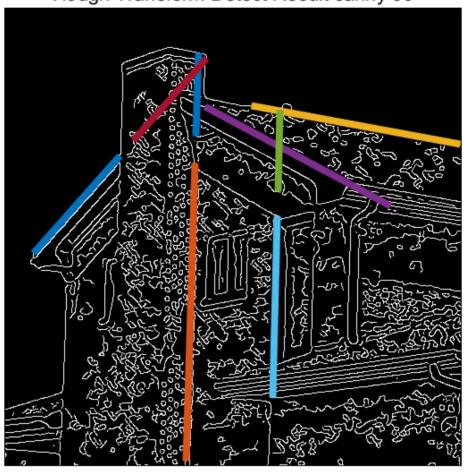
为50时可以检测出斜线,而当参数取80时近乎只能检测出水平的线,由于test1水平线较少,从test2的结果可以很明显的看出



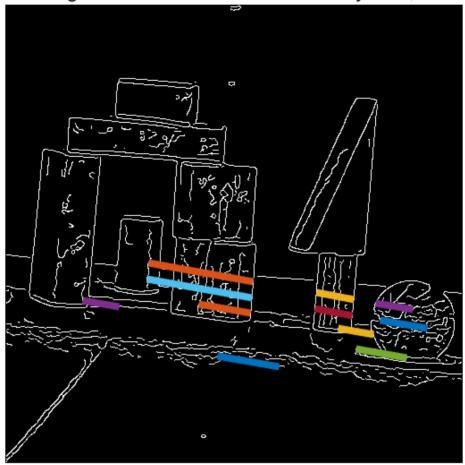
Hough Transform Detect Result canny 50



Hough Transform Detect Result canny 90



Hough Transform Detect Result canny 100,50



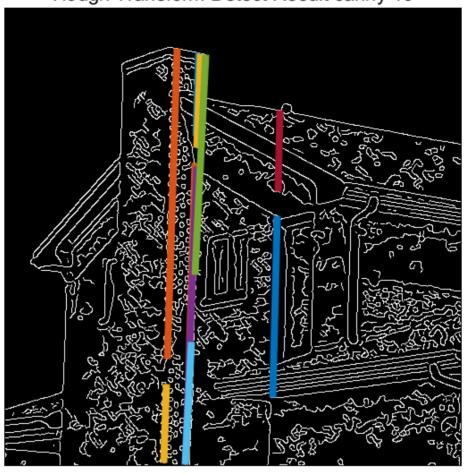
2.改变rho

图为rho增大,参数分别为0.1 10 50, theta保持为10不变,观察垂直直线

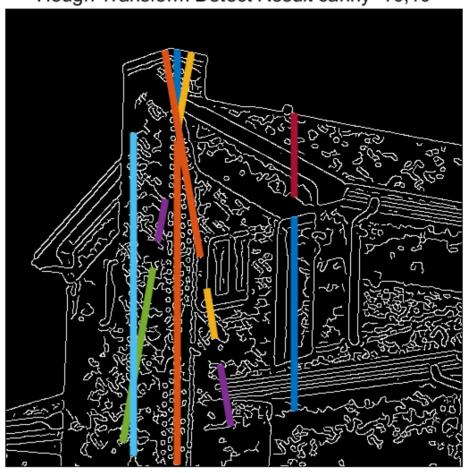
对于细节要求变低后,使得出现了不是直线的被误认为直线提取出来,同样,要根据具体的图分析,test1不适合更大的细分

对比多张图, rho参数不应选取过大,会出现伪直线检测,比如test4中

Hough Transform Detect Result canny 10



Hough Transform Detect Result canny 10,10



Hough Transform Detect Result canny 10,50

