Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Method

A Median Filter has been used to remove the salt and pepper noise within the image. As displayed in figure 1, the filter has worked well to remove the outlier pixels whilst retaining overall image quality. The median filter determines each output value based on the pixels neighborhood. The filter computes the median value from the neighborhood list (including the input value), subsequently changing the input pixel with the median value. (Phillips , 1996)

Padding

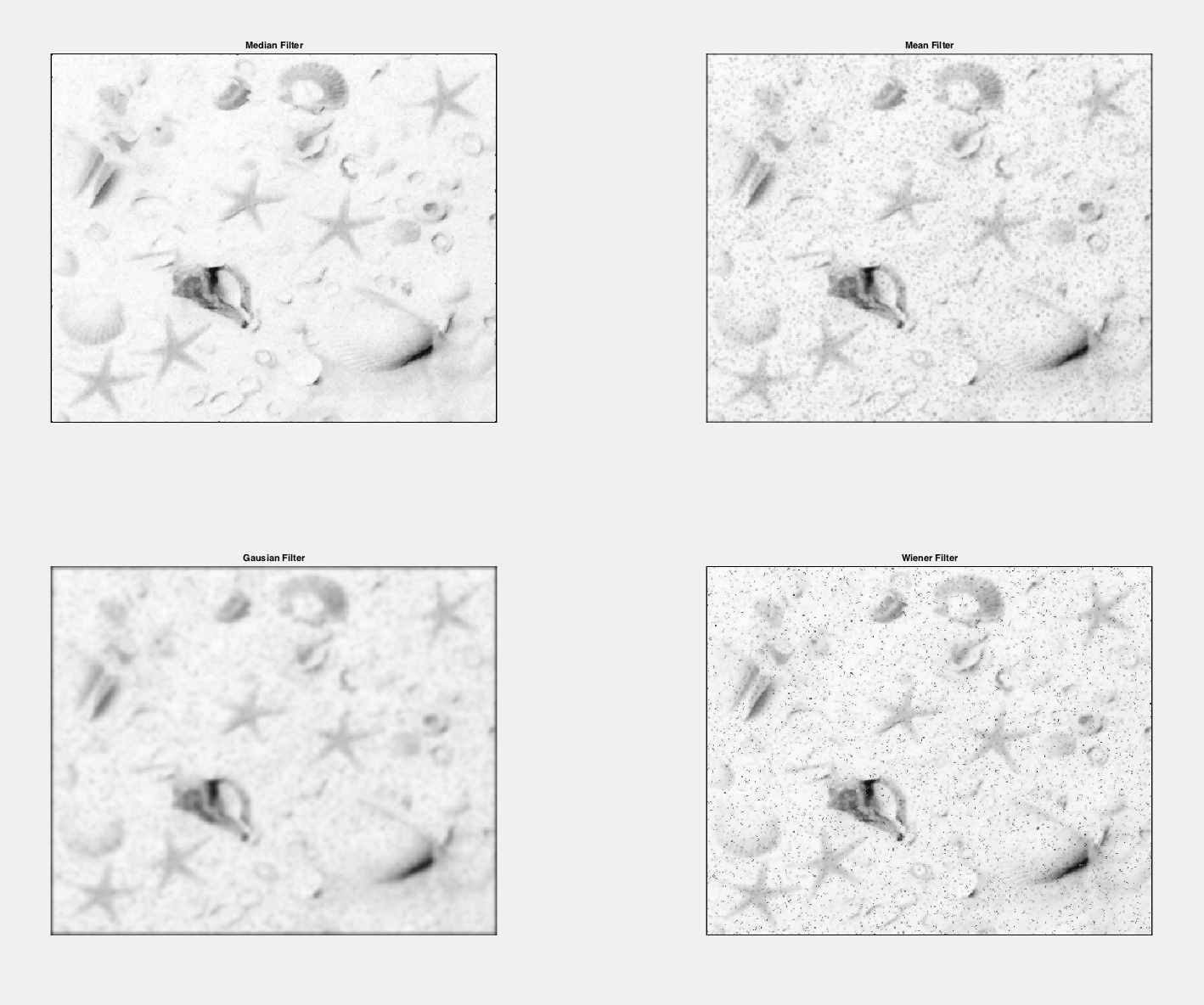
Zero padding has been used. The median filter therefore has full coverage of the image including it corners and sides. Alternatively the image could be cropped. However this would reduce PPI losing image detail. (Howard, 2000)

Filter Comparison

When testing a mean filter, output displays grey specks in similar positions to the salt and pepper noise. This is due to the linear filter being more sensitive to the 0 and 255 outliers (Nelson, 2005). Pixels true to the original image are being influenced by outlier pixels in their neighborhood. With its trait of selecting the middle value within a pixels neighborhood a median filter is less sensitive to these outliers and therefore in this case a better choice for noise removal than the mean filter.

A Gaussian filter seems to remove the salt and pepper noise however does not preserve edges of the image as well as the median filter. In terms of speed the linear trait of the Gaussian algorithm is likely to be faster than median filter's non-linear sorting process. However maintenance of detail is crucial in later stages i.e. identifying the starfishes. As a result detail over speed is an accepted trade off.

A Wiener filter has been used to determine if the tailoring of local image variance removes more noise than a median filter. It seems when defining a 3 by 3 neighborhood, the wiener filter has relatively poor performance removing a small amount of salt and pepper noise.



Step 4

Histogram equalisation is used to enhance the contrast of the image. The method outputs the images intensity levels by aproximation of thier probability of occurrance. As displayed in figure 1, the orignal image has histogram components which are localised to high intensity values. As shown in the HE algorithm, the probability of the starfishes intensity is high. This makes output of each starfish darker which aids in their segmentation from the rest of the image. However the uniform manner in which histogram equaltion distrubtes its pixel intesites has led to areas around the starfish have becoming darker in constrast therefore increasing unwanted detail around each starfish. However as displyed in task 6 morpholgical processing can be used to remove such detail whilst still retaing the shape of the

The origianl images intesity levels are narrowly localised around the higher end of the intensity spectrum. Contrast stretching has subitly expanded the narrow range making the pixel intenisities slighlty darker. This has slightly increased the darkness of the starfish. However, contrast streching has stretched already dark pixel intensities of large artifacts to an even darker end of range which makes them more defined then each starfish. From this, Histogram equalisation appears to be a better option for enhancment. This is because the high probability of each starfishes intenstiy leads to a darker output. As a result, it returns more definition to each starfish than contrast stretching where edges are more defined.

Task 5

Task 6

The high intensity probability of background pixels within the image leads to histogram equalisation increasing the detail of background artefacts which do not belong to the pixels of interest.

Morphological processing inhibits a set of non-linear operations which can be used to remove the imperfect artefacts within the binary image. Opening has been utilised. Opening comprises of two operations, erosion and dilation. Both operations create a new binary image where a structuring element ‘Kernel’ determines whether a pixel has a zero or non-zero value. Each morphological kernel has a pixel arrangement which specifies the evaluative region of the input image. For example the square shaped kernel in figure … will consider a complete 3 by 3 neighbour of a pixel, whilst figure …. will only consider the corresponding pixels ‘plus shaped’.

Erosion superimposes the structuring element se on top of the binary image where the origin of se is placed at every computed pixel in the input image. If the structuring elements meet non-zero neighbourhood pixel from evaluated the given pixel stays the same, otherwise the pixel is converted to 0. A disk shaped kernel with a size of 2 is used to erode the image. As displayed in figure… this eliminates small background artefacts whilst still retaining general shape of each starfish. When using a when using a square shaped kernel, unwanted shapes in the image are reduced to a smaller size however edges of the stars seem to lose a high amount of detail, this is because of the higher 3 by 3 evaluate kernel where more neighbourhood pixels are being evaluated than the disk arrangement.

In using a larger 4… kernel size more unwanted detail is removed from the binary image. However this is at the cost of further reducing the shape of each starfish (figure). The subsequent process of dilation would recover this shape, however a higher kernel size would also be required. As displayed in (figure). This increased the size of other artefacts as a well as the pixels of interest. As a result a size of … seems like the best compromise between removal of artefacts and maintenance of starfish shape.

Dilation works in an opposite manner to the erosion process. If one or more pixels in the structuring process corresponds with a pixel in the binary images neighbourhood, the evaluated pixel is changes to 1, otherwise the pixel is already one and another pixel is evaluated. Using a kernel size of .. and a square arrangement Increases the size of each starfish, without compromising the shape. When using a disk arrangement the starfishes shape …. In using a large … kernel size with the ….. shape bloats the starfishes whilst also increasing the size  of the unwanted artefacts. Whilst using a smaller size “” does not match their original image size (figure).

When implementing a closing operation (dilation and erosion) this is maintains more wanted artefacts than the *chosen* opening method. This is a result of the small background pixels being dilated first, then not being taken away due to the erosive kernel not being large enough to remove the artefacts. A “” size kernel which removes the unwanted pixels also deforms the pixels of interest (starfish). As a result the closing operation is not utilised in the binary image.

Task 7

To estimate the area and perimeter of all objects within the binary image the function ‘regionprops’ is used. Region Props works by….

The metric “4\*pi\*area/perimeter^2” indicates the roundness of a given object. The closer the metric is to ….. the rounder there object.

The MATLAB function BWLabel is used, the function works by...

Using a for loop every object within the binary image has been evaluated (Using the regionprops function). On each iteration an if statement has a condition. The condition is passed if the roundness metric is above 0.2 and below 0.3. This seems like the best threshold in order to identify the pixels of interest in the binary image. If passed the given object …..talk about  the outCol