

第七章 形态学图像处理

外表的美只能取悦于人的眼睛, 而为在的美却能感染人的灵魂。

——伏尔泰



形态学(Mophology)的概念

- 形态学本身从生物学中来,用于研究和表示动植物的形态和结构;
- 在图像中,我们用数学形态学作为工具,可以:
 - 从图像中提取描绘区域形状的有用分量,如边界、骨架和凸壳等。
 - 对图像进行预处理或者后处理,如形态学过滤,细化和修剪等。
- 从本章开始,从纯粹的输入输出都是图像的处理,转变为输入是图像,输出是从图像中提取属性(特征)的处理。





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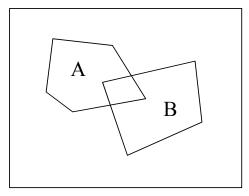
内容安排

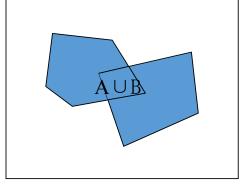
- 预备知识
- 腐蚀和膨胀
- 开操作与闭操作
- 击中与击不中变换
- 一些基本的形态学算法
- 灰度级形态学

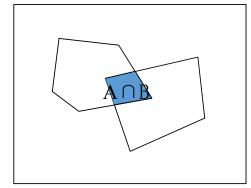


集合论基本概念

- 设A是一个集合,若a是A中的一个元素,称a属于集合A,记为 $a \in A$
- 如果a不是A中的元素,则称a不属于集合A,记为 $a \notin A$
- 空集:不包含任何元素的集合,用符号 Ø表示
- 子集:如果A的元素都是另一集合B的元素,则称A是B的子集,表示为 $A \subseteq B$
- 并集:由A和B的所有元素组成的集合,表示为 $A \cup B$
- 交集:由A和B的公共元素组成的集合,表示为 $A \cap B$





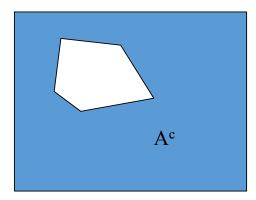


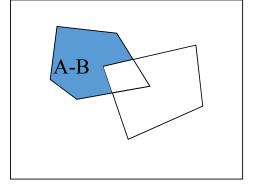


- 不相容:如果A和B没有公共元素,则称A和B是不相容的或互斥的,这时 $A \cap B = \emptyset$
- 补集:集合A的补集是不包含于集合A的所有元素组成的集合,记为 $A^c = \{a \mid a \notin A\}$
- 差集:集合A和B的差为集合A中去除那些同时属于B的元素,记为A-B,即:

$$A - B = \{a \mid a \in A, a \notin B\} = A \cap B^c$$

- 在本章中,集合的元素是图像中的像素点,也就是用像素的坐标值(x,y) 表示一个元素
- 如果考虑灰度图像,则每个元素可表示为(x,y,f(x,y))

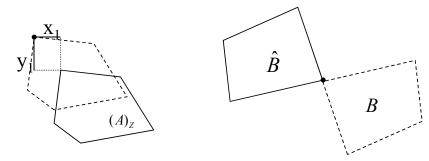






反射与平移

- 反射: 集合B的反射(也称映像),它表示各元素坐标对原点的对称,定义为: $\hat{B} = \{a \mid a = -b, b \in B\}$
- 平移: 集合A平移Z=($x_{1,}y_{1}$),表示所有集合A的像点的坐标均平移z,定义为: $(A)_{z} = \{c \mid c = a + z, a \in A\}$
- 反射和平移广泛用来表达基于结构元的操作。

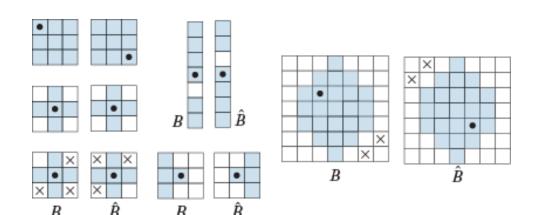


集合的平移和反射



结构元的基本定义

- 结构元的原点用黑点表示。若 结构元对称且未显示原点时, 通常假定原点位于对称中心处;
- 通常要求结构元是矩形阵列, 因此需要添加背景元素。但背 景本身不属于结构元。





二值图像的数学形态学操作

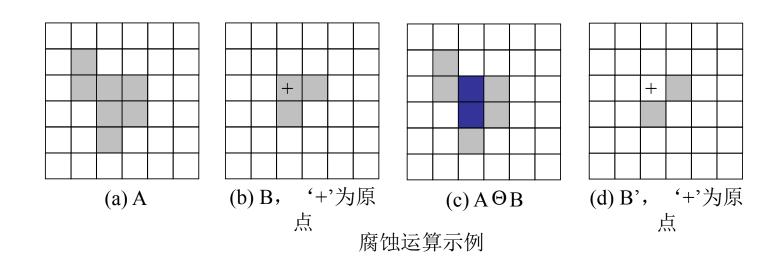
- 基本思想:利用若干给定的简单形态,通过几个基本的运算,以提取与这些形态有关的信息。
 - 对于二值形态学操作,由于它以逻辑运算为基本形式,适合于硬件实现,便于快速流水线方式处理,效率极高
- 基本操作:用一个预定的形状,即所谓的结构元,作为探针,来测试被分析图像的空间特性
 - 一般用A表示图像,用B表示结构元
 - 每个结构元, 指定一个原点, 作为结构元参与形态学运算的参考点
 - 原点可以包含在结构元内部,也可以在结构元外部。

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腐蚀(erosion)和膨胀(dilation)

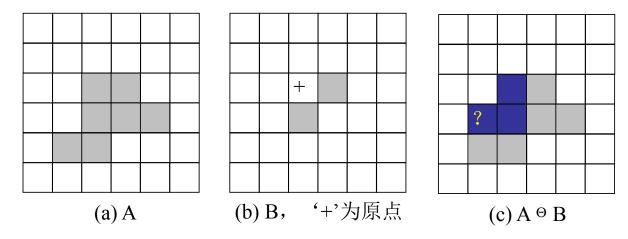
- 腐蚀
 - 用B腐蚀A可表示成集合的包含变换 $A\Theta B = \{z \mid B_z \subseteq A\}$
 - 或者 $A\Theta B = \{z \mid B_z \cap A^c = \emptyset\}$





腐蚀(erosion)和膨胀(dilation)

- 如果B的原点包含在B内部,则式中满足条件的z必在A中,故 $A\Theta B \subseteq A$
- 但如果B的原点不包含在B内部,则这种关系不一定满足

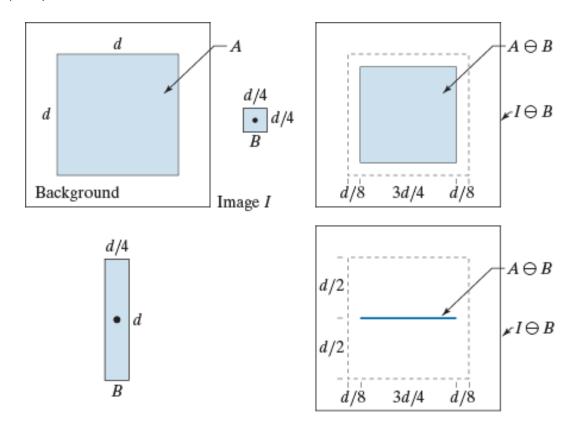


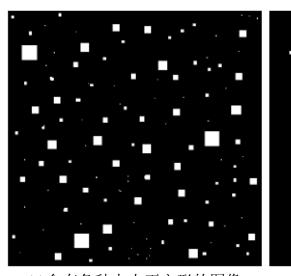
原点不在结构元内腐蚀运算示例

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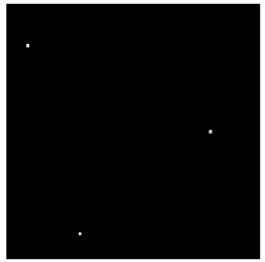


腐蚀实例

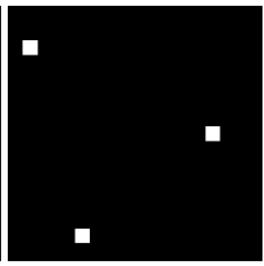




(a)含有各种大小正方形的图像



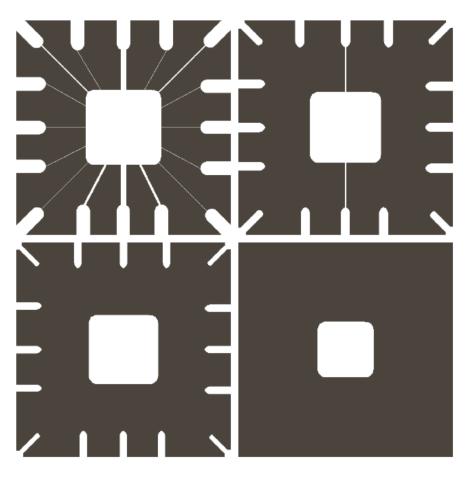
(b)用边长为13的正方形腐蚀



(c)用同一结构元对(b)膨胀

腐蚀运算应用示例





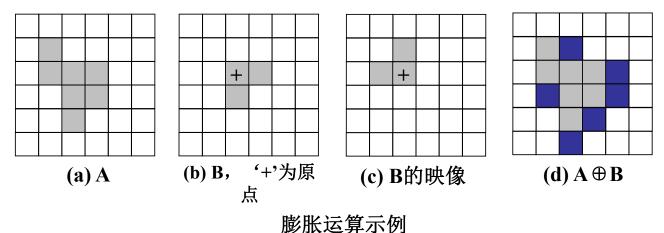
a b c d

FIGURE 9.5 Using erosion to remove image components. (a) A 486×486 binary image of a wirebond mask. (b)–(d) Image eroded using square structuring elements of sizes $11 \times 11, 15 \times 15,$ and 45×45 , respectively. The elements of the SEs were all 1s.

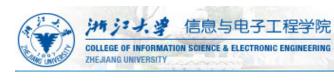




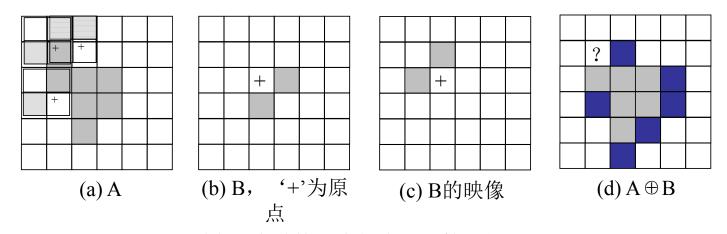
- 膨胀是腐蚀的对偶,集合A被B膨胀定义为 $A \oplus B = \{z \mid [(\hat{B})_z \cap A] \neq \emptyset\}$
 - 用B膨胀A得到的集合,是B的映像 \hat{B} 位移与A至少有一个非零元素相交时B的原点位置的集合



必瓜色异小则

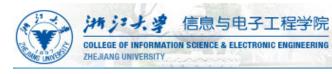


- 如果结构元的原点在结构元内部,则原点总是膨胀后的元素,这时膨胀结果必然包含A,即: $A \subseteq A \oplus B$
- 但若结构元的原点不在结构元内部,则膨胀结果将不包含A,即 $A \not\subset A \oplus B$



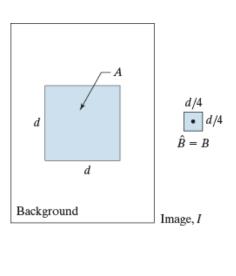
原点不在结构元内的膨胀运算示例

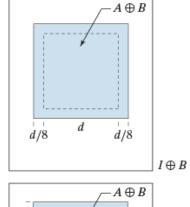
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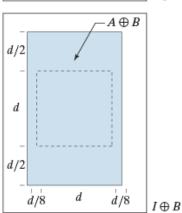


膨胀的效果

• 膨胀会"增长"或者 "粗化"二值图像中的 物体。这种特殊的方式 和粗化的宽度由所用的 结构元来控制。







a b c

FIGURE 9.6

- (a) Image I, composed of set (object) A and background.
- (b) Square SE (the dot is the origin).
- (c) Dilation of A by B (shown shaded).
- (d) Elongated SE.
- (e) Dilation of A by this element. The dotted line in (c) and (e) is the boundary of A, shown for reference.

d/4

 $\hat{B} = B$



膨胀运算实例

Historically, cartain 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 1000 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.





FIGURE 9.7

- (a) Low-resolution text showing broken characters (see magnified view).
- (b) Structuring element.
- (c) Dilation of (a) by (b). Broken segments were joined.



- 膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性
 - 对目标进行膨胀,相当于对背景进行腐蚀
 - 对目标进行腐蚀,相当于对背景进行膨胀

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

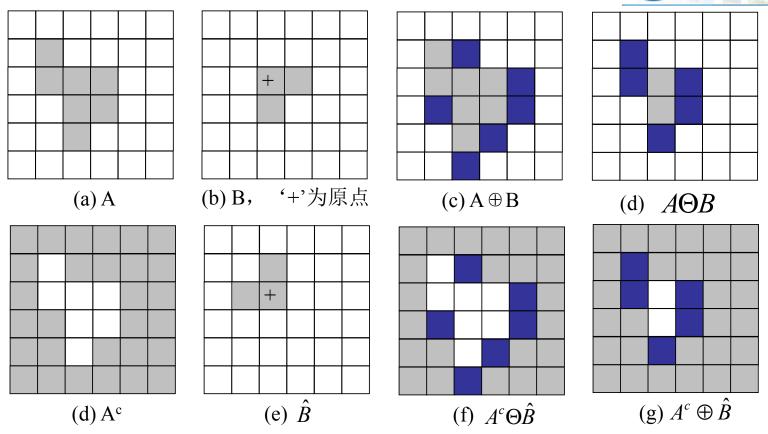
• 证明:

$$(A\Theta B)^{c} = \{ z \mid B_{z} \cap A^{c} = \varnothing \}^{c} = \{ z \mid B_{z} \cap A^{c} \neq \varnothing \} = A^{c} \oplus \hat{B}$$

$$(\{ z \mid B_{z} \subseteq A \})$$

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膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性示例

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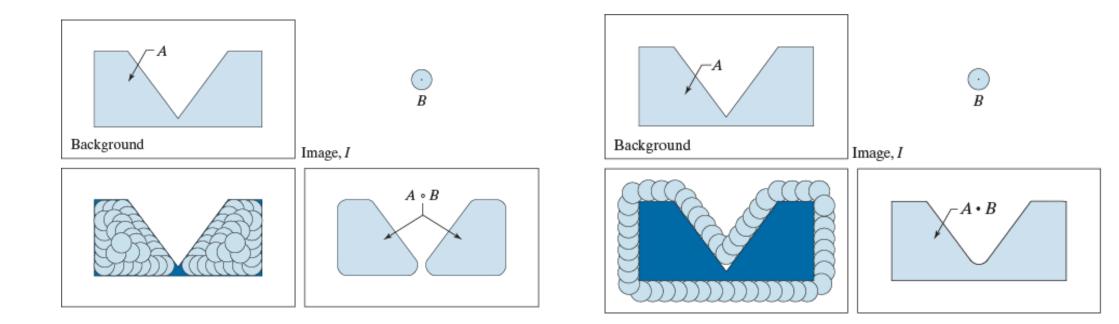
- 定义
 - 开运算 (Opening): $A \circ B = (A\Theta B) \oplus B$
 - 闭运算(Closing): $A \bullet B = (A \oplus B)\Theta B$
 - 开运算能把比结构元小的斑点、突刺滤掉,能切断细长搭接而起到分离作用
 - 闭运算能把比结构元小的缺口或孔填上,搭接短的间隙而起到连通作用



闭运算

开运算和闭运算的形象解释

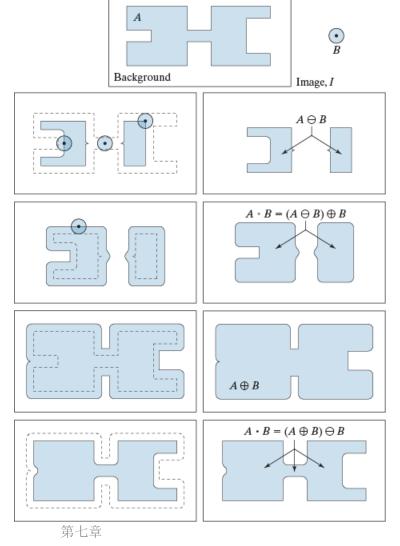
开运算





开操作: (1) 切断小的 搭接或者毛刺; (2) 外 凸角变圆了,内凹角不 受影响。

闭操作: (1) 搭接小的间隙或者孔洞; (2) 外凸角不受影响,内凹角变圆了。



a b c d e f g h i

FIGURE 9.10

Morphological opening and closing. (a) Image I, composed of a set (object) A and background; a solid, circular structuring element is shown also. (The dot is the origin.) (b) Structuring element in various positions. (c)-(i) The morphological operations used to obtain the opening and closing.

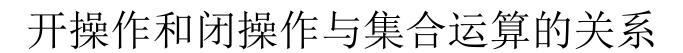


• 开操作和闭操作的对偶性

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

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

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• 并集的开包含了开的并集:

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}\right) \circ B \supseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{i} \circ B\right)$$

• 交集的开包含在开的交集中

$$\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}\right) \circ B \subseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{i} \circ B\right)$$

• 并集的闭包含了闭的并集

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}\right) \bullet B \supseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{i} \bullet B\right)$$

• 交集的闭包含在闭的交集中

$$\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}\right) \bullet B \subseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \left(A_{i} \bullet B\right)$$



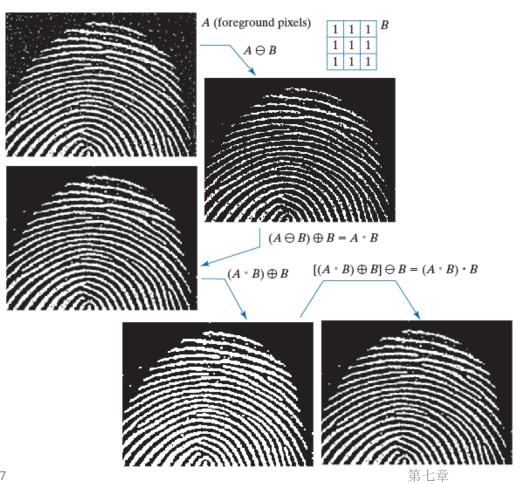


| 运算性质 | 膨胀 | 腐蚀 | 开 | 闭 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 位移不 变性 | $(A)_x \oplus B = (A \oplus B)_x$ | $(A)_x \Theta B = (A \Theta B)_x$ | $A \circ (B)_x = A \circ B$ | $A \bullet (B)_{x} = A \bullet B$ |
| 互换性 | $A \oplus B = B \oplus A$ | | | |
| 组合性 | $(A \oplus B) \oplus C$ | $(A\Theta B)\Theta C$ | | |
| | $= A \oplus (B \oplus C)$ | $= A\Theta(B \oplus C)$ | | |
| 增长性 | $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow$ |
| | $A \oplus C \subseteq B \oplus C$ | $A\Theta C \subseteq B\Theta C$ | $A \circ C \subseteq B \circ C$ | $A \bullet C \subseteq B \bullet C$ |
| 同前性 | | | $(A \circ B) \circ B = A \circ B$ | $(A \bullet B) \bullet B = A \bullet B$ |
| 外延性 | $A \subseteq A \oplus B$ | $A\Theta B \subseteq A$ | $A \circ B \subseteq A$ | $A \subseteq A \bullet B$ |

上表中膨胀和腐蚀的外延性只当结构元原点在内部(通常默认)时成立



使用开闭运算进行形态学滤波



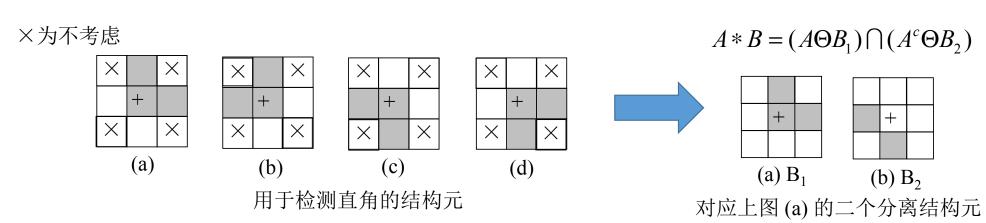
由于在保持连续性方 面并未插入任何条件, 处理结果中纹路并未 完全修复,还有间断。

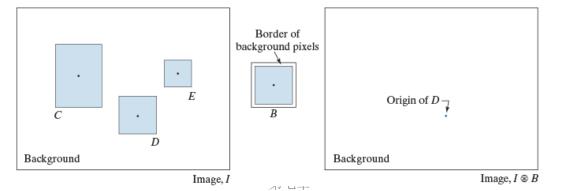
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击中击不中(Hit or Miss)变换



• 击中变换就是除不用考虑的像素外,若<mark>前景和背景</mark>都匹配了,则 称为击中了(Hit),结构元原点置为1,否则结构元原点置0

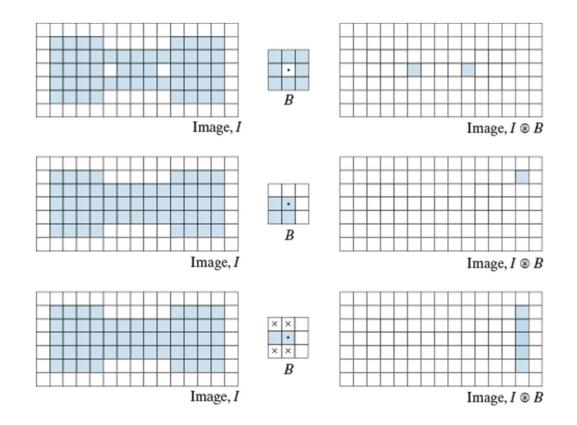




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用击中击不中变换检测特定特征的例子



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二值形态学简单算法

- 噪声滤除
 - 将开和闭操作结合起来,可用于滤除图像上噪声

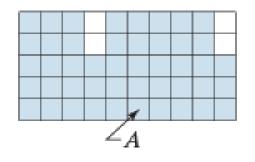
$$\{[(A\Theta B) \oplus B] \oplus B\}\Theta B = (A \circ B) \bullet B$$

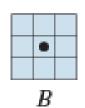
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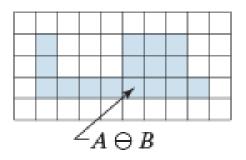
边界提取

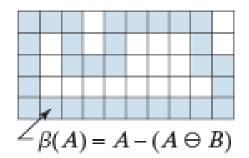


$$\beta(A) = A - (A\Theta B)$$





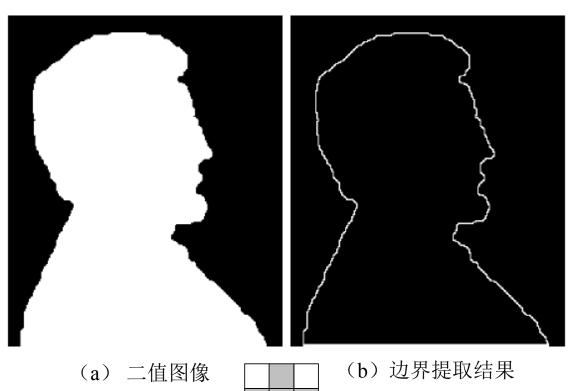






另一种结构元







结构元

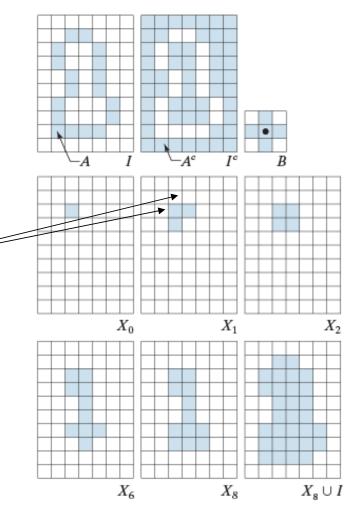
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孔洞填充

(COLLEGE OF INFORMATION SCIENCE & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY

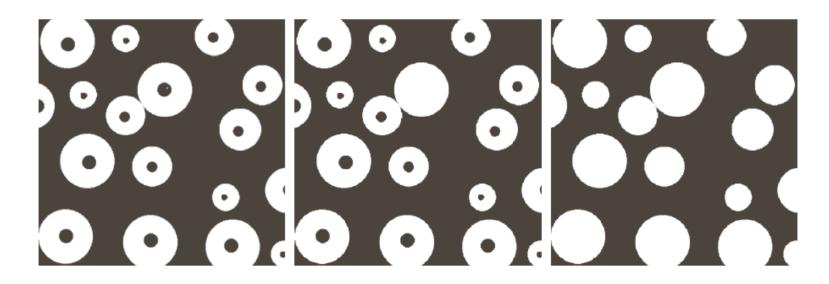
- 二值形态学填充区域内部
- 过程:
 - 设X₀是区域内的一个元素(像素点) (已知)
 - 作 $X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c$ ——条件膨胀 k=1,2,3,...
 - 当 $X_k = X_{k-1}$ 时,迭代停止
 - 区域填充的结果为 $X_k \cup A$

与**A°**相交 后被去掉





孔洞填充



a b c

FIGURE 9.16 (a) Binary image (the white dot inside one of the regions is the starting point for the hole-filling algorithm). (b) Result of filling that region. (c) Result of filling all holes.





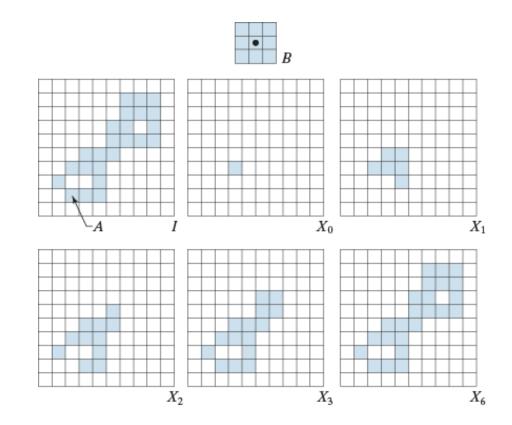
• 设有二值连通分量A,其中有一点p是已知的,把这点作为 X_0 ,作

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

k=1,2,3,...

可取得该连通分量

• 原理与区域填充方法相似, 都是采用条件膨胀,只是把 条件改为膨胀限制在区域A 内部,即与区域A相交。





• 使用联通分量检测包装食品中大 于一定尺寸的外来物







| Connected component | No. of pixels in connected comp |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01 | 11 |
| 02 | 9 |
| 03 | 9 |
| 04 | 39 |
| 05 | 133 |
| 06 | 1 |
| 07 | 1 |
| 08 | 743 |
| 09 | 7 |
| 10 | 11 |
| 11 | 11 |
| 12 | 9 |
| 13 | 9 |
| 14 | 674 |
| 15 | 85 |
| | |

| a | |
|---|---|
| b | |
| С | C |

FIGURE 9.18 (a) X-ray image of chicken filet with bone fragments. (b) Thresholded image. (c) Image eroded with a 5×5 structuring element of 1s. (d) Number of pixels in the connected components of (c). (Image courtesy of NTB Elektronische Geraete GmbH, Diepholz, Germany, www.ntbxray.com.)

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凸壳

- 如果集合A内连接任意两个点的直线段都在A的内部,则称集合A是凸形的。任意集合S的凸壳H是包含于S的最小凸集。集合H-S称为S的凸缺。
- 令 B^i 为四个特定形状的结构元,凸壳由下式实现:

$$X_k^i = (X_{k-1} * B^i) \cup A, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4;$$

$$k = 1, 2, 3, \dots; \quad \sharp PX_0^i = A$$

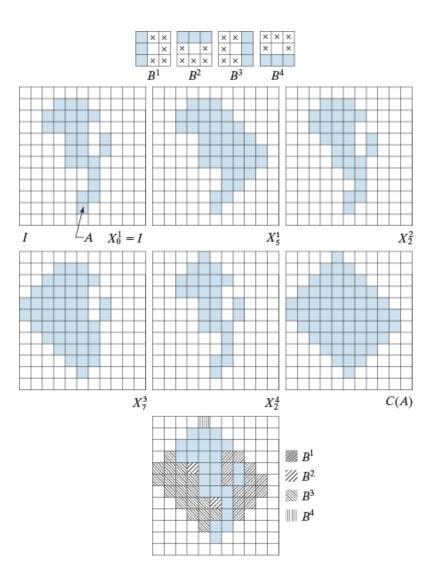
• 当过程收敛时, $\Diamond D^i = X_k^i$, 则A的凸壳为

$$C(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{4} D^{i}$$

• 该方法先反复使用 B^1 作击中或击不中变换,当结果不再变化时,执行与A的并集运算,结果为 D^1 ;重复使用这一过程;最后得到的4个D的并集组成了A的凸壳。

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a b c d e f g h

FIGURE 9.19

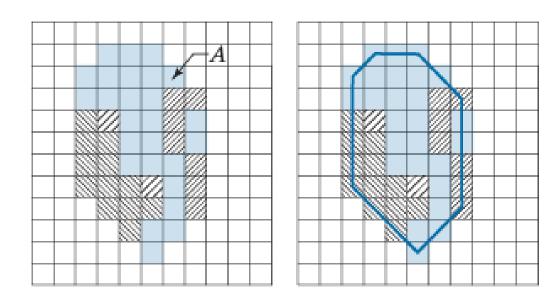
(a) Structuring elements. (b) Set A. (c)–(f) Results of convergence with the structuring elements shown in (a). (g) Convex hull. (h) Convex hull showing the contribution of each structuring element.

4个结构元分别对应A的右、下、 左和上边缘,并利用击中击不中 操作进行边缘膨胀。

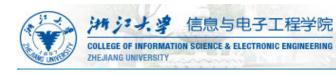


限制凸壳的尺寸

• 将凸壳限制在原始点集垂直和水平方向的最大尺寸



细化



- 逐渐去掉集合上的边界元素
- 细化过程可以根据击中变换定义

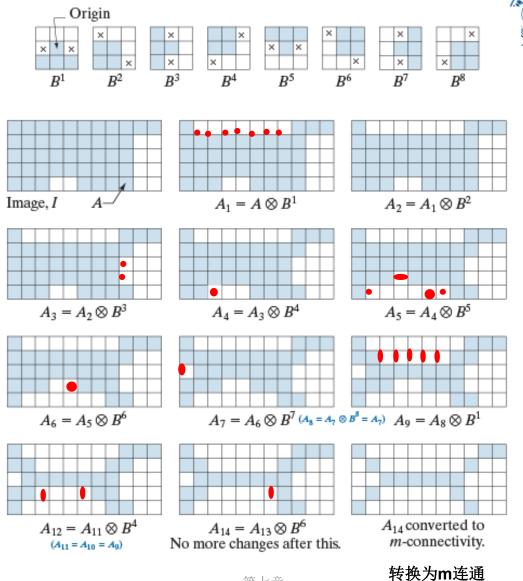
$$A \otimes B = A - (A * B) = A \cap (A * B)^{c}$$

• 细化过程对边界的各个方向进行, 故应该用一组结构元

$$\{B\} = \{B^{1}, B^{2}, B^{3}, ..., B^{n}\}$$

这里**B**ⁱ是**B**ⁱ⁻¹旋转后的形式
 $A \otimes \{B\} = ((...((A \otimes B^{1}) \otimes B^{2})...) \otimes B^{n})$

整个过程不断重复,直到结果不再变化



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粗化

- 逐渐沿边界上的点加粗
- 粗化与细化在形态学上是对偶的过程,定义为

$$A \odot B = A \bigcup (A * B)$$

• 粗化处理过程

$$A \odot \{B\} = ((...((A \odot B^1) \odot B^2)...) \odot B^n)$$

整个过程不断重复,直到结果不再变化

- 粗化处理的结构元可采用细化相同的形式,但所有0和1要互换
- 实际操作时:
 - 一般是先对背景进行细化,再对结果求补集来实现粗化
 - 先作 $C = A^c$,再对C进行细化,最后求补集

$$(C \odot B)^c = (A^c \otimes B)^c$$



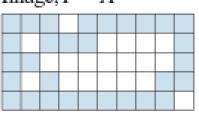
粗化操作示例

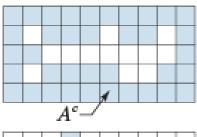


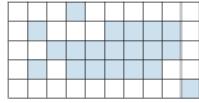
FIGURE 9.24

- (a) Set A.
- (b) Complement of A.(c) Result of
- (c) Result of thinning the complement.
- (d) Thickened set obtained by
- complementing (c). (e) Final result, with no disconnected points.

Image, I A







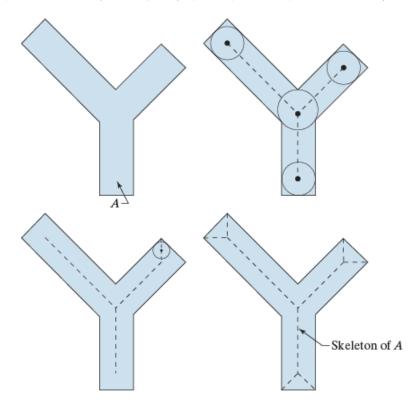


d->e: 后处 理消除断点



骨架化(中轴变换)

• 骨架可看成是区域边界内切圆的圆心的集合



骨架化(中轴变换)



- 骨架化过程
 - 先用下式得到骨架子集:

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

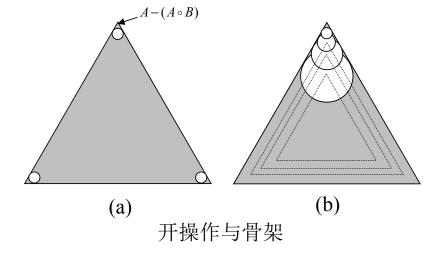
■ 本质上是将每次腐蚀结果的" 毛刺"部分(开运算去除的) 并在一起作为骨架

这里 $(A\Theta kB) = (...(A\Theta B)\Theta B...)\Theta B$

• 将这些骨架子集合并,得到完整骨架:

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

这里k是使 $(A\Theta kB)$ 非空的最大k值





骨架化(中轴变换)

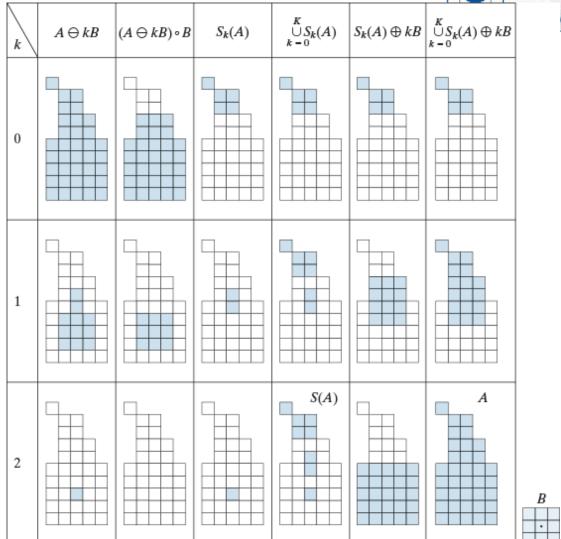
• 利用骨架子集,我们还可通过下式重构集合A

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

这里 $(S_k(A) \oplus kB)$ 表示对 $S_k(A)$ 的k次连续膨胀:

$$(S_k(A) \oplus kB) = (...(A \oplus B) \oplus B...) \oplus B$$

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形态学重建

形态学重建涉及<mark>两幅</mark>图像和一个结构元,一幅图像是标记,包含操作的起始点,另一幅图像是模板,约束该变换。

• 测地膨胀

• 令F表示标记图像,G表示模板图像,均为二值图像,且 $F \subseteq G$

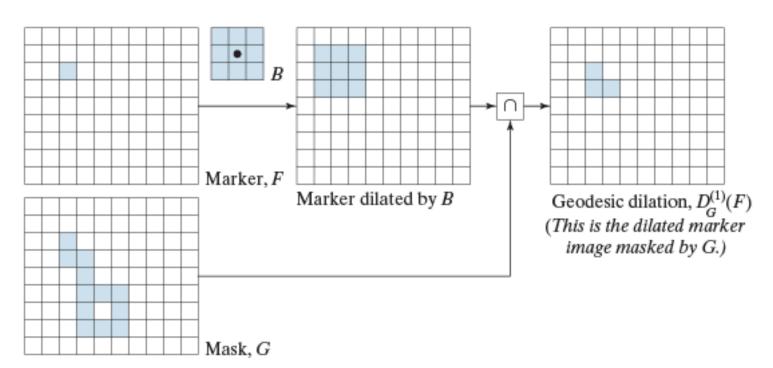
大小为1的标记图像关于模板的测地膨胀定义为: $D_G^{(1)}(F) = (F \oplus B) \cap G$

F关于G的大小为n的测地膨胀定义为: $D_G^{(n)}(F) = D_G^{(1)}(D_G^{(n-1)}(F))$

集合求交在每一步中都执行,并约束标记F的膨胀,保持其小于等于模板图像G



• 测地膨胀





测地腐蚀

- 令F表示标记图像,G表示模板图像,均为二值图像,且 $F \subseteq G$
- 大小为1的标记图像关于模板的测地腐蚀定义为:

$$E_G^{(1)}(F) = (F\Theta B) \cup G$$

F关于G的大小为n的测地腐蚀定义为: $E_G^{(n)}(F) = E_G^{(1)}(E_G^{(n-1)}(F))$

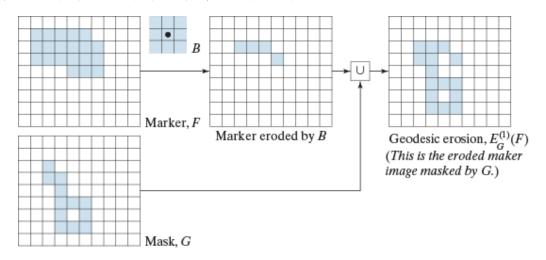
集合求并在每一步中都执行,并保证一幅图像的测地腐蚀仍然大于或等于其模板图像。

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测地腐蚀

• 大小为1的测地腐蚀示例;



- 测地膨胀和测定腐蚀关于集合的补集对偶;
- 测地膨胀和腐蚀经过有限数量的迭代步骤后总会收敛,因为标记图像的扩散和收缩受模板约束。

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用膨胀和腐蚀的形态学重建



• 来自标记图像F对模板图像G的膨胀形态学重建,被定义为F关于G的测地膨胀,反复迭代直达到稳定状态。即:

$$R_G^D(F) = D_G^{(k)}(F)$$

迭代k次,直至
$$D_G^{(k)}(F) = D_G^{(k+1)}(F)$$

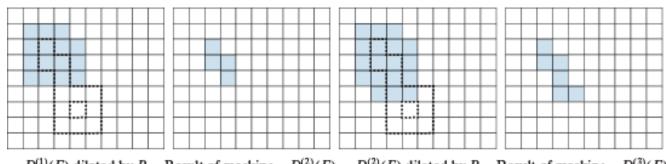
• 来自标记图像F对模板图像G的<mark>腐蚀形态学重建</mark>,被定义为F关于G的测地腐蚀,反复迭代直达到稳定状态。即:

$$R_G^E(F) = E_G^{(k)}(F)$$

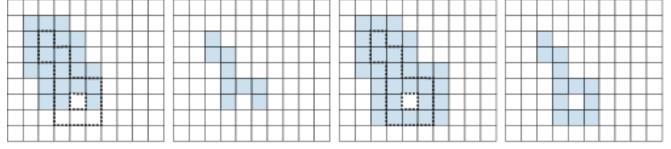
迭代k次,直至
$$E_G^{(k)}(F) = E_G^{(k+1)}(F)$$



膨胀形态学重建示例



 $D_G^{(1)}(F) \ {\rm dilated \ by} \ B \quad {\rm Result \ of \ masking} = D_G^{(2)}(F) \quad D_G^{(2)}(F) \ {\rm dilated \ by} \ B \quad {\rm Result \ of \ masking} = D_G^{(3)}(F)$



 $D_G^{(3)}(F)$ dilated by B Result of masking = $D_G^{(4)}(F)$ $D_G^{(4)}(F)$ dilated by B Result of masking = $D_G^{(5)}(F)$ No changes after this point, so $R_G^D(F) = D_G^{(5)}(F)$



Mask, G



形态学重建的应用

- 重建开操作
 - 形态学开操作中,腐蚀会删除小的物体,而后的膨胀试图恢复遗留物体的形状,但恢复的准确性高度依赖于物体形状和所用结构元的相似性。
 - 重建开操作可以正确恢复腐蚀后所保留物体的形状。
 - 定义为

$$O_R^{(n)}(F) = R_F^D[(F\Theta nB)]$$

其中, $(F\Theta nB)$ 表示B对F的n次腐蚀(普通形态学腐蚀)。随后进行膨胀重建(还是以F为模板)。



重建开操作示例

pounts or broken connection paths. There is no pointion past the level of detail required to identify those is Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evolution of improve the probability of sugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some two covironment is possible at times. The experienced is designer invariably pays considerable attention to such that it is a such as industrial inspection applications, at least some two covironment is possible at times. The experienced is designer invariably pays considerable attention to such that it is a such as industrial inspection applications at least some two covironment is possible at times. The experienced is designer invariably pays considerable attention to such that it is a such as industrial inspection applications, at least some two covironment is possible at times. The experienced is designer invariably pays considerable attention to such that it is a such as industrial inspection applications, at least some two covironment is possible at times. The experienced is designer invariably pays considerable attention to such that it is a such as industrial inspection applications, at least some two covironment is possible at times. The experienced is designer invariably pays considerable attention to such that it is a such as industrial inspection applications, at least some to covironment is possible at times. The experienced is designer invariably pays considerable attention to such as industrial inspection applications, at least some of the most some to covironment invariable at times. The experienced is designer invariable at times. The exp

a b c d

FIGURE 9.29 (a) Text image of size 918×2018 pixels. The approximate average height of the tall characters is 50 pixels. (b) Erosion of (a) with a structuring element of size 51×1 pixels. (c) Opening of (a) with the same structuring element, shown for reference. (d) Result of opening by reconstruction.

注意: 重建开操作中, 膨胀用的不是原先的结构元,而是普通3*3的 结构元。



形态学重建的应用(2)

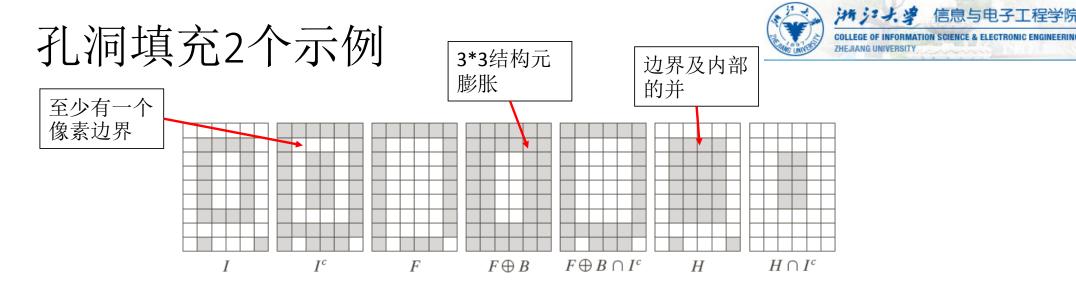
- 填充孔洞的自动算法
 - 普通孔洞填充时,需要对每个孔洞确定一个已知起始点。基于形态学重建,可以建立一个全自动化的孔洞填充过程。
 - 建立图像I的标记图像F为

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 - I(x,y), & (x,y) \in I \text{的边界上} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

则
$$H = \left[R_{I_c}^D(F) \right]^C$$

是一幅等于I且所有孔洞都被填充的二值图像。

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ponents or broken connection paths. There is no poir tion past the level of detail required to identify those

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mos processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the ev of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to suc ponents or broken connection paths. There is no poir tion past the level of detail required to identify those

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mos processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the ev of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, c be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment. such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced i designer invariably pays considerable attention to sucl

penents or broken connection paths. There is no poin tion past the level of detail required to identify those

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mos processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the ev of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to suc

a b c d

FIGURE 9.31

(a) Text image of size 918×2018 pixels. (b) Complement of (a) for use as a mask image. (c) Marker image. (d) Result of hole-filling using Eq. (9.5-29). 信息与电子工程学院



形态学重建的应用(3)

• 边界清除

删除接触边界的物体,可以屏蔽图像,处理只保留完整的物体;可用 作视野中存在物体的一个信号。

• 用原图像为模板,使用如下标记图像

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} I(x,y), & (x,y) \in I \text{的边界上} \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

• 计算 $X = I - R_I^D(F)$ 可以得到没有接触边界的物体的图像X。

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no poi tion past the level of detail required to identify those Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mo processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the ev of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to suc

- (a)边界膨胀 形态学重建结 果;
- (b) 去除边界 后的图像



二值图像形态学结构元小结

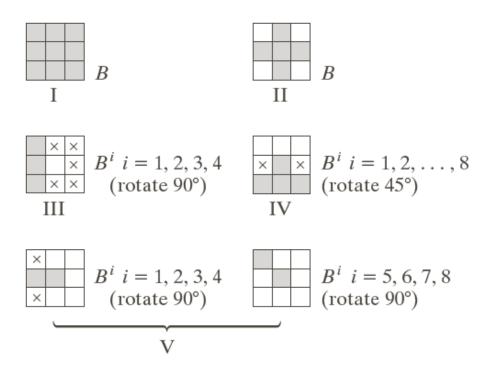


FIGURE 9.33 Five basic types of structuring elements used for binary morphology. The origin of each element is at its center and the ×'s indicate "don't care" values.

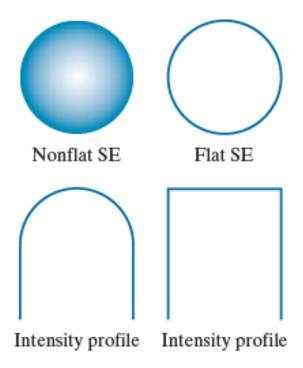
• 注意p484表9.1的形态学操作及性质小结

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灰度图像的数学形态学操作

- 灰度级形态学中的结构元属于两类: 非平坦的和平坦的结构元。
- 本课程中都以高度为1,对称平坦的结构元为主要对象, 其原点位于中心处。



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灰度图像的数学形态学操作

膨胀和腐蚀

- 1. 膨胀
 - 对应平坦结构元,有:

$$(f \oplus b)(s,t) = \max \{ f(s-x,t-y) | (s-x,t-y) \in D_f; (x,y) \in D_b \}$$

- 其中 D_f 和 D_b 分别是f和b的定义域 采用平坦结构元时,相当于最大值滤波。
- 灰度膨胀操作通常有二种效果:
 - (1) 如果结构元函数值都为正,则结果趋于图像更亮
 - (2) 根据所用结构元的值和形状,发暗的细节被减小或消失





• 2. 腐蚀

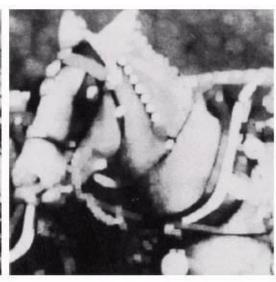
$$(f\Theta b)(s,t) = \min\{f(s+x,t+y) | (s+x,t+y) \in D_f; (x,y) \in D_b\}$$

- 其中 D_f 和 D_h 分别是f和b的定义域
- 对应于平坦结构元,相当于最小值滤波器。
- 灰度腐蚀操作通常有二种作用:
 - (1) 如果结构元函数值都为正,则结果趋于图像更暗
 - (2) 根据所用结构元的值和形状,亮细节被减小或消失。





(a) 原图



(b) 灰度膨胀结果



(c) 灰度腐蚀结果

灰度形态学膨胀和腐蚀示例





• 3.膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性

$$(f\Theta b)^{c}(s,t) = (f^{c} \oplus \hat{b})(s,t)$$

$$(f \oplus b)^{c}(s,t) = (f^{c}\Theta\hat{b})(s,t)$$

- 这里函数的补定义为 $f^c = -f(x, y)$
- 函数的映象定义为 $\hat{b} = b(-x, -y)$





- 开操作和闭操作
 - 开操作 $f \circ b = (f \Theta b) \oplus b$
 - 闭操作 $f \bullet b = (f \oplus b)\Theta b$
 - 灰度开操作和闭操作对于求补和映射也是对偶的

$$(f \bullet b)^c = f^c \circ \hat{b}$$
$$(f \circ b)^c = f^c \bullet \hat{b}$$

• 由于 $f^c = -f(x, y)$,上二式可写成

$$-(f \bullet b) = (-f) \circ \hat{b}$$
$$-(f \circ b) = (-f) \bullet \hat{b}$$

平坦结构元的开和闭操作示例



a b c d e

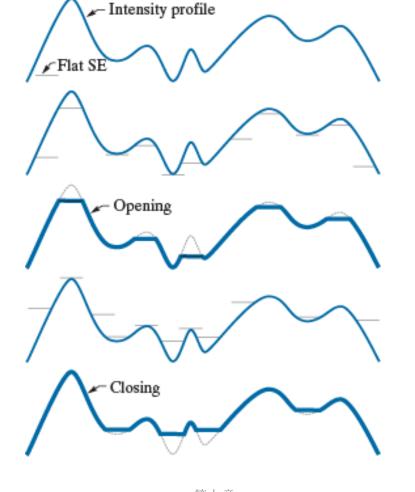
FIGURE 9.36

Opening and closing in one dimension. (a) Original 1-D signal. (b) Flat structuring element pushed up underneath the signal.

(c) Opening.(d) Flat structuring element pushed down along the top of the signal.

(e) Closing.

灰度开操作:削



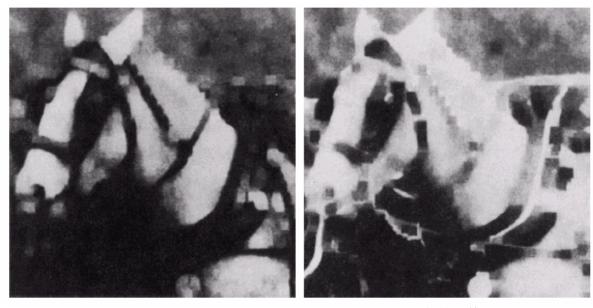
灰度闭操作:去 坑效应

顶效应

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- 灰度开操作常用于去除较结构元小的发亮细节,同时相对地保持整体图像灰度和较平坦的明亮区域不变。
- 灰度闭操作常用于除去图像上的暗细节,而亮细节或平坦的暗区域基本不受影响



(a)开操作 (b)闭操作 灰度开和闭操作实例



灰度图像开和闭操作效果示例

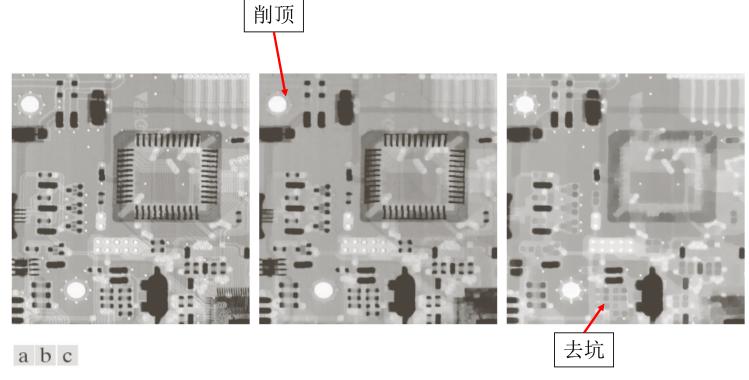
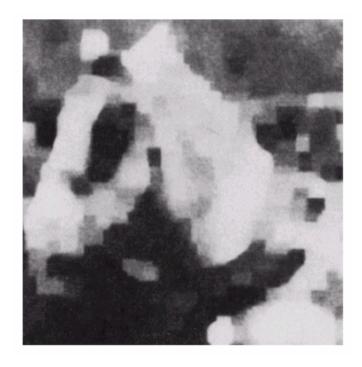


FIGURE 9.37 (a) A gray-scale X-ray image of size 448×425 pixels. (b) Opening using a disk SE with a radius of 3 pixels. (c) Closing using an SE of radius 5.





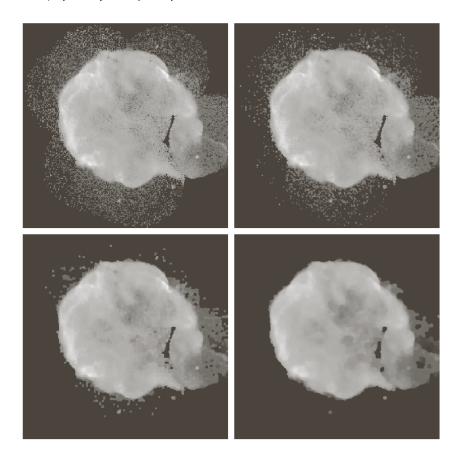
- 形态学平滑
 - 因为开操作抑制比结构元 小的亮细节,而闭操作抑制暗细节,因此将他们组 合起来实现形态学滤波, 用于图像平滑和噪声消除;
 - 先对图像进行开操作,再 对结果作闭操作



形态学平滑实例

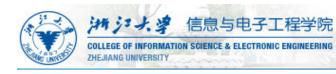


形态学平滑示例



a b c d

FIGURE 9.38 (a) 566×566 image of the Cygnus Loop supernova, taken in the X-ray band by NASA's Hubble Telescope. (b)–(d) Results of performing opening and closing sequences on the original image with disk structuring elements of radii, 1, 3, and 5, respectively. (Original image courtesy of NASA.)

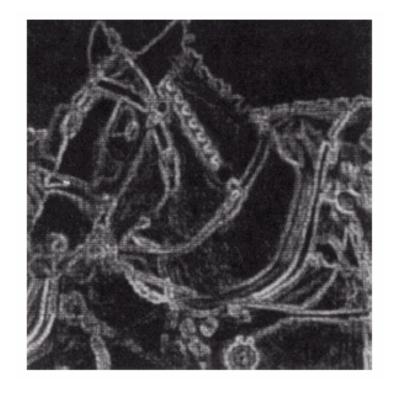


形态学梯度

• 形态学梯度

$$g = (f \oplus b) - (f\Theta b)$$

- 膨胀粗化一副图像中的区域, 而腐蚀则细化他们。膨胀和腐 蚀的差强调了区域的边界,产 生类似与微分的效果。
- 能加强图像中灰度变化强烈的 区域
 - 如果采用对称结构元,则对 边缘方向不敏感

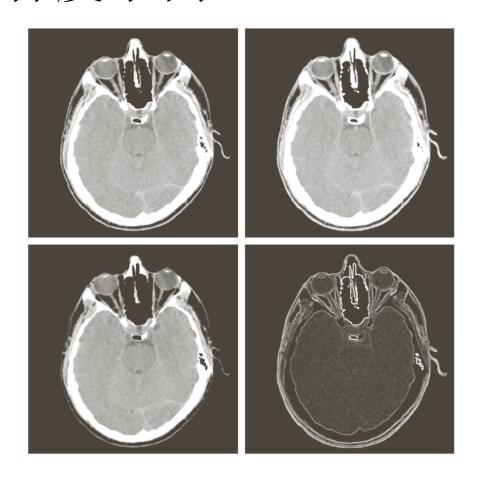


形态学梯度实例

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形态学梯度示例



a b c d

FIGURE 9.39

- (a) 512×512 image of a head CT scan.
- (b) Dilation.
- (c) Erosion.
- (d) Morphological gradient, computed as the difference between (b) and (c). (Original image courtesy of Dr. David R. Pickens, Vanderbilt University.)



顶帽变换用于校正阴影示例

• 顶帽变换

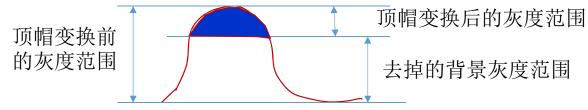
$$T_{hat}(f) = f - (f \circ b)$$

• 底帽变换

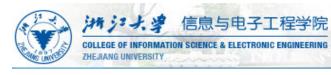
$$B_{hat}(f) = (f \bullet b) - f$$



FIGURE 9.40 Using the top-hat transformation for *shading correction*. (a) Original image of size 600×600 pixels. (b) Thresholded image. (c) Image opened using a disk SE of radius 40. (d) Top-hat transformation (the image minus its opening). (e) Thresholded top-hat image.



a b c d e



• 粒度测定

- 形态学间接用于估计颗粒的尺寸分布,而不需要识别并测量图像中的每个颗粒。
- 对于比背景亮且具有规则形状的颗粒,方法由使用逐渐增大的结构元对图像执行开操作组成。
- 基本概念:
 - 某个特殊尺寸的开操作应会对包含类似尺寸颗粒的图像区域产生最大的效果。对于每次开操作,计算操作后像素值的和,一般会随着结构元的增大而减小。
 - 计算连续开操作导致的像素值和的变化,可得到图像中颗粒的主要大小分布。



粒度测定示例

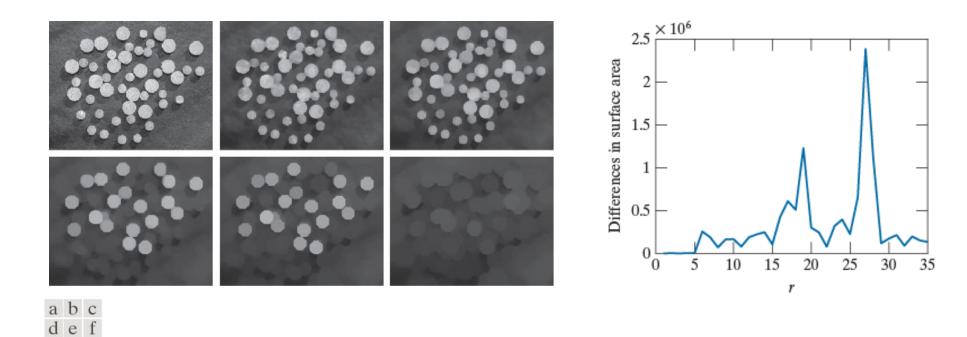


FIGURE 9.41 (a) 531×675 image of wood dowels. (b) Smoothed image. (c)–(f) Openings of (b) with disks of radii equal to 10, 20, 25, and 30 pixels, respectively. (Original image courtesy of Dr. Steve Eddins, The MathWorks, Inc.)

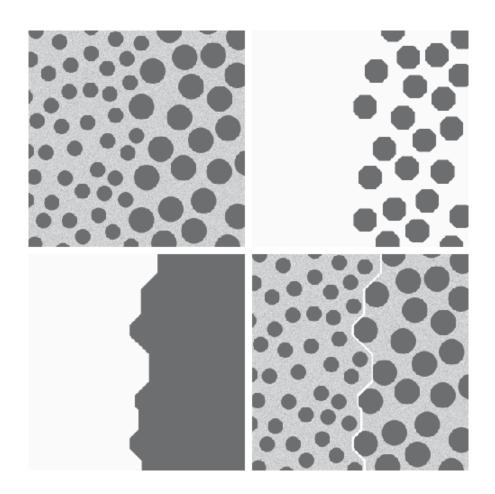


纹理分割

(a)(b)

(c)(d)

- (b)用比小斑点大的结构元 对图像做闭操作;
- (c)用尺寸大于大斑点间隔的结构元对图像做开操作
- (d) 使用形态学梯度求得边界,叠加到原图上的结果





灰度级形态学重建

- 基本和二值图像的形态学重建相同。
- 测地膨胀
 - 令f表示标记图像,g表示模板图像,均为灰度图像,且 $f \leq g$

大小为1的标记图像关于模板的测地膨胀定义为: $D_g^{(1)}(f) = (f \oplus b) \land g$

f关于g的大小为n的测地膨胀定义为: $D_g^{(n)}(f) = D_g^{(1)}(D_g^{(n-1)}(f))$

灰度最小在每一步中都执行,并约束标记f的膨胀,保持其小于等于模板图像g



测地腐蚀

- 令f表示标记图像,g表示模板图像,均为灰度图像
- 大小为1的标记图像关于模板的测地腐蚀定义为:

$$E_g^{(1)}(f) = (f\Theta b) \vee g$$

f关于g的大小为n的测地腐蚀定义为: $E_g^{(n)}(f) = E_g^{(1)}(E_g^{(n-1)}(f))$

灰度求最大在每一步中都执行,并保证一幅图像的测地腐蚀仍然大于或等于其模板图像。

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用膨胀和腐蚀的形态学重建

• 来自标记灰度级图像f对灰度级模板图像g的膨胀形态学重建,被定义为f 关于g的测地膨胀,反复迭代直达到稳定状态。即

$$R_g^D(f) = D_g^{(k)}(f)$$

迭代k次,直至 $D_g^{(k)}(f) = D_g^{(k+1)}(f)$

• 来自标记灰度级图像f对灰度级模板图像g的腐蚀形态学重建,被定义为f 关于g的测地膨胀,反复迭代直达到稳定状态。即

$$R_g^E(f) = E_g^{(k)}(f)$$

迭代k次,直至 $E_g^{(k)}(f) = E_g^{(k+1)}(f)$

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灰度级重建开操作

• 重建开操作可以正确恢复腐蚀后所保留物体的形状。

定义为 $O_R^{(n)}(f) = R_f^D[(f\Theta nb)]$

其中, $(f\Theta nb)$ 表示b对f的n次腐蚀(普通形态学腐蚀,非测地腐蚀)。随后进行灰度级膨胀重建。

• 灰度级重建闭操作 $C_R^{(n)}(f) = R_f^E[(f \oplus nb)]$



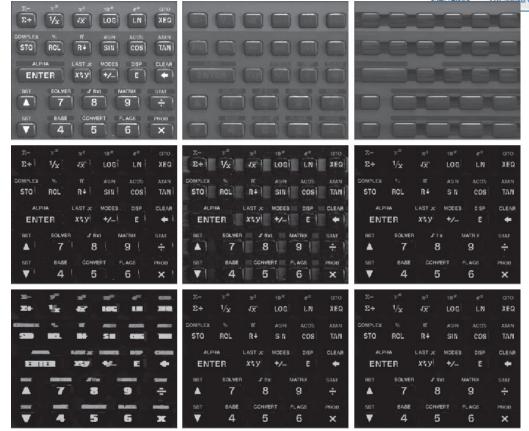
灰度形态学重建 示例

- 重建顶帽——从 一幅图像中减去 其重建开操作
- 使用灰度形态学 重建展平复杂的 背景
 - 1.消除水平反射 和背景
 - 2.消除垂直反射

a b c d e f

ghi

3.复原字符



(a) 大小为 1134×1360 像素的原图像; (b) 用腐蚀中的一条 71 像素长的水平 线对图(a)的重建开操作;(c)用相同的线对图(a)的开操作;(d)重建顶帽 操作; (e) 顶帽操作; (f) 用 11 个像素长的水平线对图(d) 的重建开操作; (g)使用 21 个像素长的水平线对图 f 的膨胀操作; (h)图 (d) 和图 (g) 的最小操 作; (i) 最后的重建结果(原图像由 MathWork 公司的 Steve Eddins 博士提供)

i: 以h为标记

图像,以d为

模板进行灰

度级测地膨

胀。



作业

- 习题9.8, 9.9, 9.20, 9.23, 9.40
- 上机作业(二选一)
 - 1. 用二值形态学方法实现一幅二值图像的边界提取;
 - 2. 用灰度形态学方法计算一幅图像的形态学梯度。