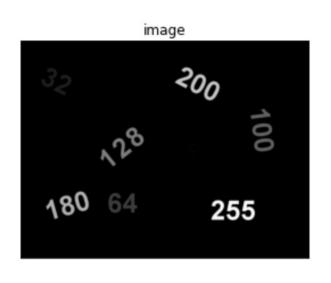
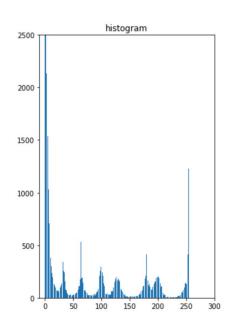
## **CAP5415 - COMPUTER VISION**

# Programming assignment 4

PRUDVI KAMTAM UCFID: 5498416

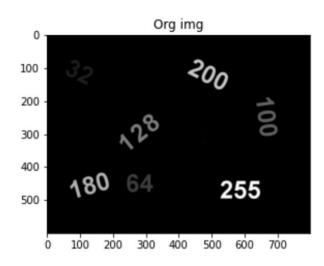
#### Simple thresholding based image binarization algorithm

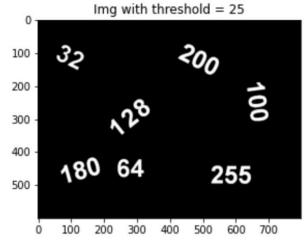


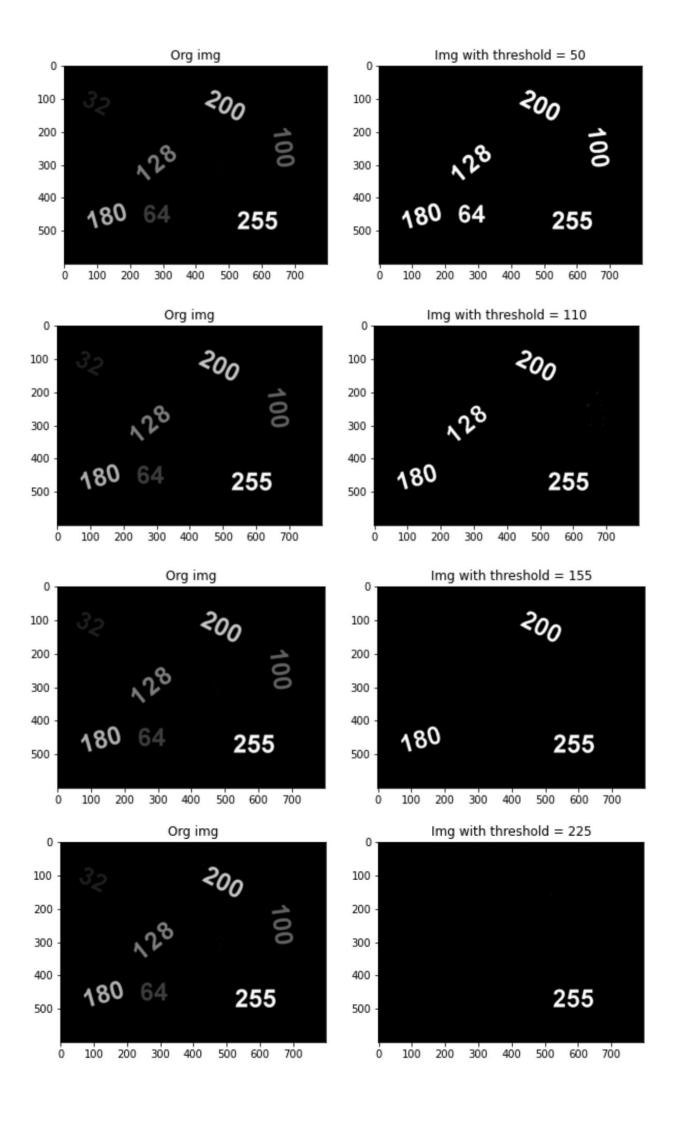


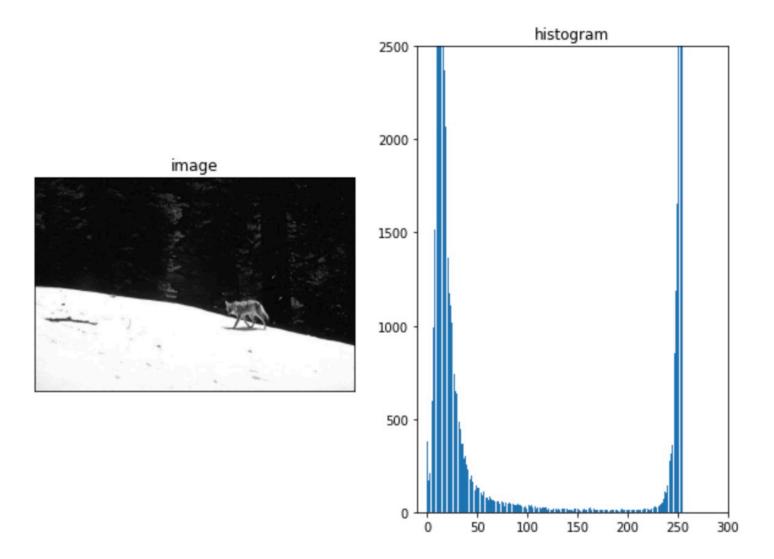
#### Image 1

- We can see that we can choose multiple threshold values and get different results potential threshold values are: 25, 50, 75, 110, 155, 225
- After the binarization using the threshold, we can see that the pixels with lower intensities are completely removed (turned off).
- Example, when a threshold of 110 is applied to the image, all the pixel values less than 110 i.e. 32, 64 and 100 are set to 0 while all the pixel value values greater than 110 i.e. 128, 180, 200 and 255 are set to max.

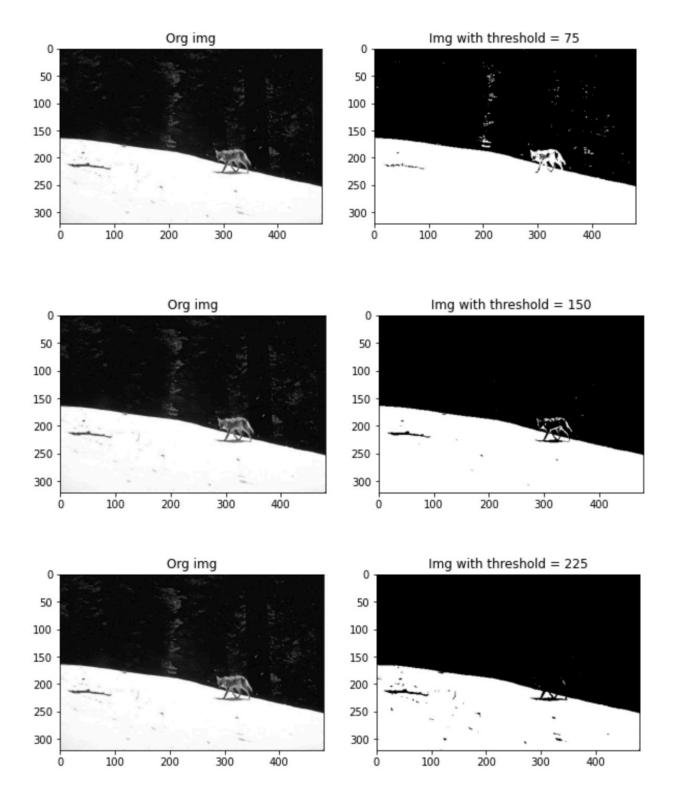




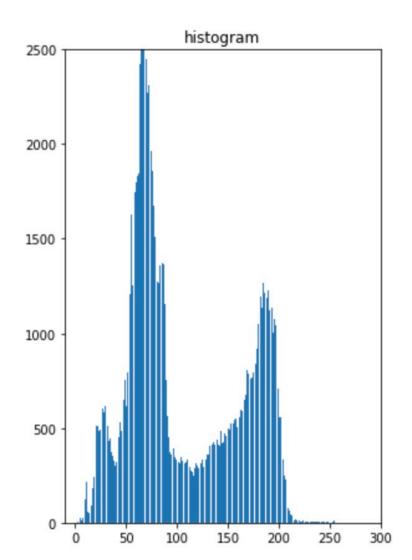




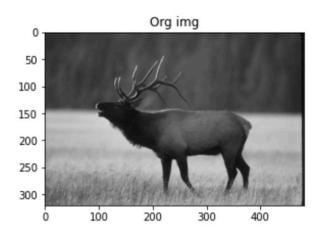
- The clear threshold seems to be around 150
- The image is clearly divided into two regions where all the dark pixels are located in 1 area and the light pixels are located in another.
- From the histogram we can see that these two intensities are located at the either end of the intensity spectrum.
- Images in next page

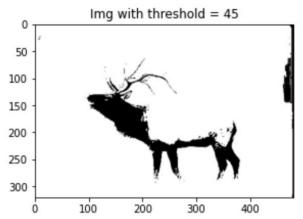


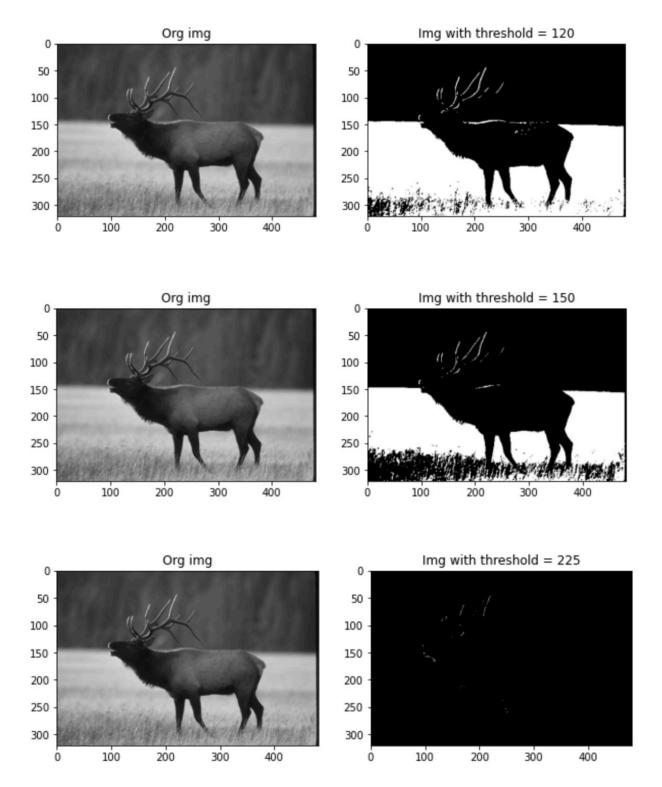




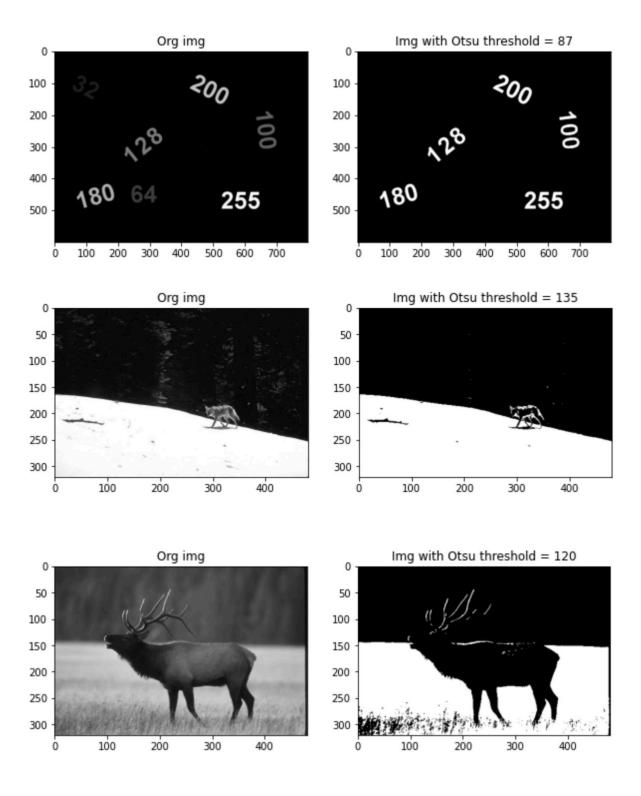
A good threshold seem to be around 120

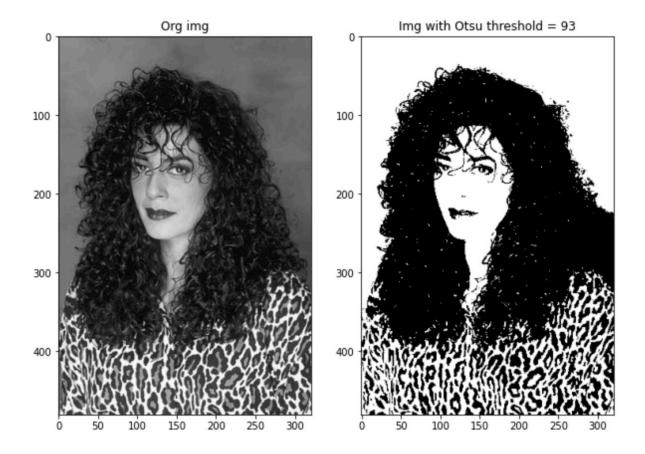






### Otsu Thresholding





- Otsu thresholding has found the best threshold for each image.
- These threshold values are closer to what I have manually selected after visual inspection of the respective histograms.