Üsküdar Üniversitesi - Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü- Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Yüksek Lisans Programı

BIL 552 - Sayısal Görüntü İşleme - Final Projesi Raporu

Öğrenci Numarası: 224327024

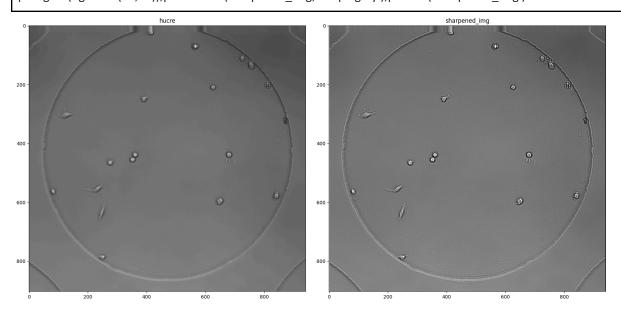
Öğrenci Adı-Soyadı: Z. Gizemnur Karakaya

Görev: Mikroskop görüntüsündeki Hücre sayısını ve hücrelerinden elde edilecek öznitelikleri bulma

1. Verilen görüntüye öncelikli olarak keskinleştirme işlemi uygulayın

Hücre görüntüsünün yüklendi ve gösterimi, kodda verilen kernel belirlenerek keskinleştirme işlemi uygulandı.

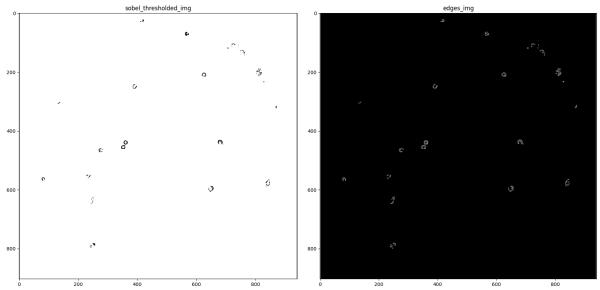
sharpened_img = cv2.filter2D(src=img, ddepth=-1, kernel=sharpening_kernel)
plt.figure(figsize = (15,10)),plt.imshow(sharpened_img,cmap='gray'),plt.title('sharpened_img')



2. Elde edilen görüntüye en uygun eşikleme yöntemini uygulayarak ikili görüntüye dönüştürün.

Sobel thresholding kullanılarak eşikleme yapıldı ve ek olarak canny edge algoritması ile edgeler çıkarıldı.

```
# improved thresholding
x = cv2.Sobel(img, cv2.CV_16S, 1, 0, ksize=3)
y = cv2.Sobel(img, cv2.CV_16S, 0, 1, ksize=3)
absX = cv2.convertScaleAbs(x)
absY = cv2.convertScaleAbs(y)
sobel = cv2.addWeighted(absX, 0.5, absY, 0.5, 0)
_, sobel_thresholded_img = cv2.threshold(sobel, 100, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV)
plt.figure(figsize = (15,10)),plt.imshow(sobel_thresholded_img,cmap='gray'),plt.title('sobel_thresholded_img')
edges_img = cv2.Canny(sobel_thresholded_img,200,255)
plt.figure(figsize = (15,10)),plt.imshow(edges_img,cmap='gray'),plt.title('edges_img')
```



3. Çıktı çok sayıda bileşen içeriyorsa, bileşen sayısını azaltmak için morfolojik bir teknik uygulayın, 3x3, 5x5, 11x11 farklı boyutta SE seçip uygulandı.

```
I_img=edges_img.astype(np.uint8)

#kernel1 = np.ones((3,3),np.uint8)

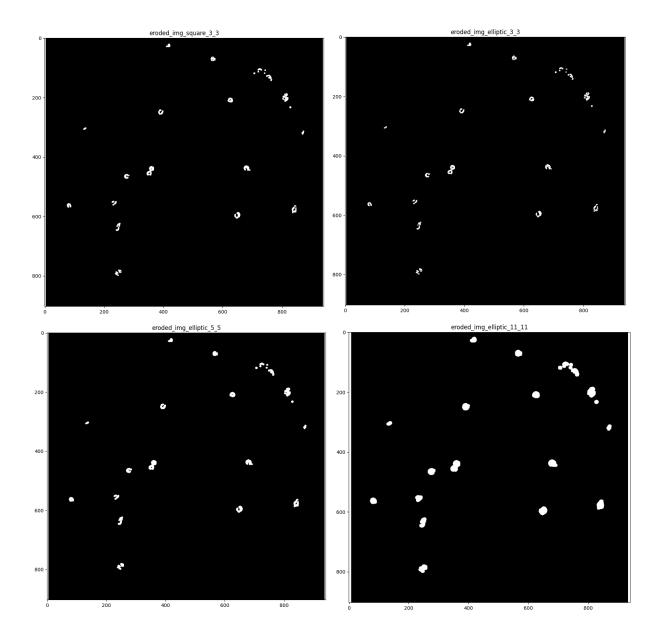
#kernel1 = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_ELLIPSE,(3,3))

kernel1 = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_ELLIPSE,(5,5))

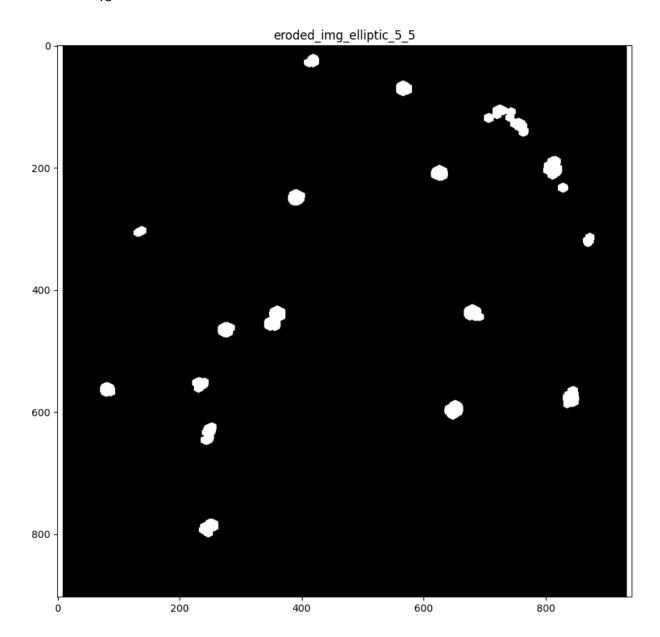
#kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_ELLIPSE,(11,11))

eroded_img = cv2.dilate(I_img,kernel1,iterations=3)

plt.figure(figsize = (15,10)),plt.imshow(eroded_img,cmap='gray'),plt.title('eroded_img_elliptic_5_5')
```



Yapılan karşılaştırma sonucunda en iyi sonucu 5x5 cv2.MORPH_ELLIPSE ile elde edildi. Bu kernel iterative olarak 3 kez uygulandı.



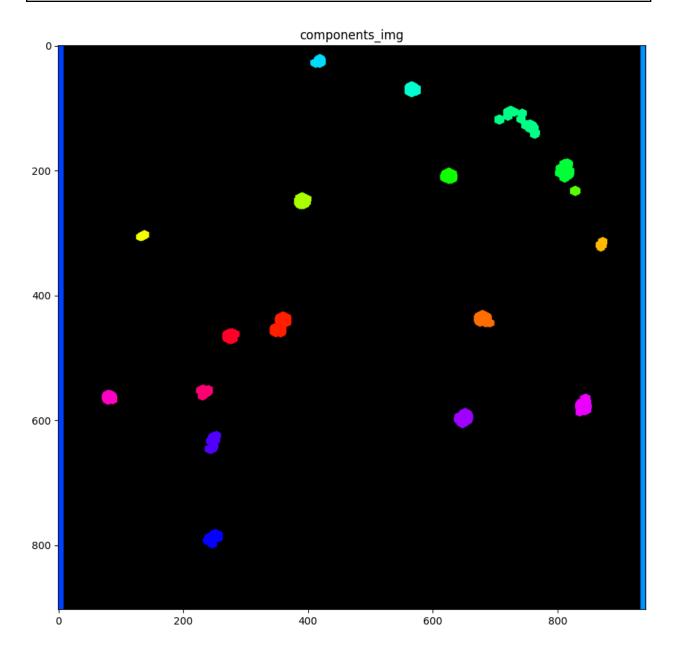
4. Verilen görüntülere Bağlantı bileşen etiketleme (connected component labeling) algoritması uygulayın

Connectivity 8 seçilerek connected component labeling algoritması uygulandı.

```
nb_components, comp, stats, centroids = cv2.connectedComponentsWithStats(eroded_img,
connectivity=8)
sizes = stats[1:, -1]; nb_components = nb_components - 1
min_size=np.max(sizes)
```

5. Algılanan bileşenleri/nesneleri farklı renklerle görüntüleyerek sonuçlarınızı gösterin

```
label_hue = np.uint8(179 * comp / np.max(comp))
blank_ch = 255 * np.ones_like(label_hue)
labeled_img = cv2.merge([label_hue, blank_ch, blank_ch])
labeled_img = cv2.cvtColor(labeled_img, cv2.COLOR_HSV2BGR)
labeled_img[label_hue == 0] = 0
plt.figure(figsize = (15,10)),plt.imshow(labeled_img,cmap='gray'),plt.title('components_img')
```



6. İlgili her bölge/nesne için alanı, yönü ve daireselliği (Area,orientation, circularity) hesaplayın.

Sonuç:

```
------İlgili her bölge/nesne için alanı, yönü ve daireselliği (Area,orientation, circularity) hesaplaması.-----
Component - 0: area: 8127.0, orientation: 0.0, circularity: 0.030831691215703717
Component - 1: area: 8127.0, orientation: 0.0, circularity: 0.030831691215703717
Component - 2: area: 410.0, orientation: -1.164247291018316, circularity: 0.8355196772233848
Component - 3: area: 515.0, orientation: 1.4161109908667306, circularity: 0.9057890936102615
Component - 4: area: 1514.0, orientation: 1.1077263191908675, circularity: 0.28025234501104396
Component - 5: area: 886.0, orientation: -0.1587789150305613, circularity: 0.790621595013193
Component - 6: area: 565.0, orientation: 1.496819587072075, circularity: 0.8844267655386782
Component - 7: area: 215.0, orientation: -1.5668289886901348, circularity: 0.9251058675629368
Component - 8: area: 590.0, orientation: -1.3108731049469715, circularity: 0.8376009294438315
Component - 9: area: 270.0, orientation: -1.1671197017393613, circularity: 0.8362101298939707
Component - 10: area: 333.0, orientation: -0.44368106660910883, circularity: 0.8471060924548997
Component - 11: area: 691.0, orientation: 1.1837893667307082, circularity: 0.7766196083567961
Component - 12: area: 1002.0, orientation: -0.5211495088218888, circularity: 0.7164677104280527
Component - 13: area: 553.0. orientation: -1.3021790543507246. circularity: 0.8344940347291124
Component - 14: area: 511.0, orientation: -1.1346532000504255, circularity: 0.8104603248430887
Component - 15: area: 483.0, orientation: 1.2498769440489663, circularity: 0.8684912158185071
Component - 16: area: 759.0, orientation: -0.32730756071091816, circularity: 0.8026043044611161
Component - 17: area: 720.0, orientation: -0.8809691390585773, circularity: 0.8682270044728422
Component - 18: area: 684.0, orientation: -0.3615093261543167, circularity: 0.6701198306356027
Component - 19: area: 680.0, orientation: -0.9367702080418159, circularity: 0.7748886826833938
```

7. Her bölgenin sınır piksellerini tanımlayın (edge detection) ve alanın çevreye oranını, kompaktlığı (compactness, the ratio of the area to the perimeter) hesaplayın

```
cx=np.zeros(26)
cy=np.zeros(26)
area=np.zeros(26)
perimeter=np.zeros(26, dtype=int)
aspect_ratio=np.zeros(26)
equi diameter=np.zeros(26)
print("-----")
print("-----Her bölgenin alanın çevreye oranı (compactness)
hesaplamasi:----")
label edged img = labeled img
for i in range(0, nb_components):
 component img = np.zeros((comp.shape), dtype = np.uint8)
 component img[comp == i] = 255
 # moments
 contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(component img, 1, 2)
 label_edged_img = cv2.drawContours(label_edged_img, contours, -1, (255, 255, 255), 1)
 cnt = contours[0]
 M = cv2.moments(cnt)
 # center
 cx[i] = round(M['m10']/M['m00'])
 cy[i] = round(M['m01']/M['m00'])
 # contour area
 area[i] = cv2.contourArea(cnt)
 # perimeter
 perimeter[i] = cv2.arcLength(cnt,True)
 # aspect ratio
 x,y,w,h = cv2.boundingRect(cnt)
 aspect_ratio[i] = float(w)/h
 # eq dia
 are = cv2.contourArea(cnt)
 equi_diameter[i] = np.sqrt(4*are/np.pi)
 print("Component -",i, ": area/perimeter (compactness):", area[i]/perimeter[i])
print("-----")
plt.figure(figsize = (15,10)),plt.imshow(label_edged_img,cmap='gray'),plt.title('label_edged_image')
```

Sonuç:

```
----------------Her bölgenin alanın çevreye oranı (compactness) hesaplaması:-------
Component - 0: area/perimeter (compactness): 6.613636363636363
Component - 1: area/perimeter (compactness): 3.964835164835165
Component - 2: area/perimeter (compactness): 3.964835164835165
Component - 3: area/perimeter (compactness): 4.801282051282051
Component - 4: area/perimeter (compactness): 5.6726190476190474
Component - 5: area/perimeter (compactness): 5.382692307692308
Component - 6: area/perimeter (compactness): 7.055084745762712
Component - 7: area/perimeter (compactness): 5.898876404494382
Component - 9: area/perimeter (compactness): 5.840425531914893
Component - 10: area/perimeter (compactness): 3.83333333333333333
Component - 11: area/perimeter (compactness): 4.3
Component - 12: area/perimeter (compactness): 6.142857142857143
Component - 13: area/perimeter (compactness): 7.143939393939394
Component - 14: area/perimeter (compactness): 5.637362637362638
Component - 15: area/perimeter (compactness): 5.297752808988764
Component - 16: area/perimeter (compactness): 5.373493975903615
Component - 17: area/perimeter (compactness): 6.509174311926605
Component - 18: area/perimeter (compactness): 6.617647058823529
Component - 19: area/perimeter (compactness): 5.601769911504425
```

