

# Lección 5: Morfología

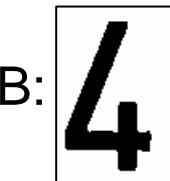
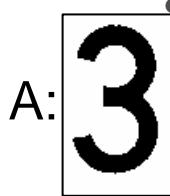
1. Introducción
2. Expansión y contracción
3. Dilatación y erosión
4. Apertura y cierre
5. Esqueletos
6. Mapas de distancia



# 1/6. Introducción

- **Morfología:** estudio de la **forma** de las componentes conexas.
- Operadores **algebráicos** aplicables a imágenes binarias para extraer componentes útiles en la representación de la forma
  - Contornos
  - Envolvente convexo
  - Esqueletos
- Se busca:
  - Simplificación de las imágenes
  - Eliminación de irrelevancias
  - Preservar características fundamentales

Técnicas paralelizables



- **Definiciones:** Sean  $A$  y  $B$  imágenes binarias,  $p$  y  $q$  dos pixels con índices  $[i,j]$  y  $[k,l]$  respectivamente, y  $\Omega$  la imagen binaria universal.

- **Unión:**

$$A \cup B = \{p | p \in A \vee p \in B\}$$

- **Intersección:**

$$A \cap B = \{p | p \in A \wedge p \in B\}$$

- **Complemento:**

$$\overline{A} = \{p | p \in \Omega \wedge p \notin A\}$$

- **Diferencia:**

$$A - B = A \cap \overline{B}$$

- **Traslación:**

$$A_p = \{a + p | a \in A\}$$

- Suma vectorial:

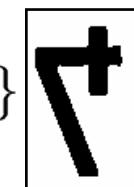
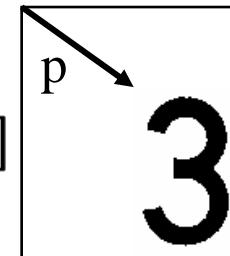
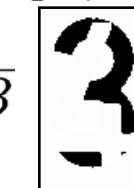
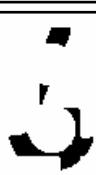
$$p + q = [i + k, j + l]$$

- Resta Vectorial:

$$p - q = [i - k, j - l]$$

- **Reflejo:**

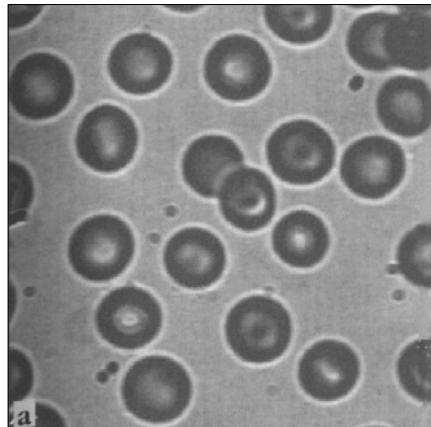
$$A' = \{-p | p \in A\}$$



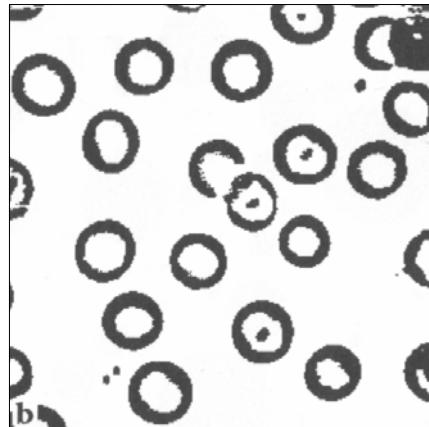
# Introducción

- Ejemplo: umbralización

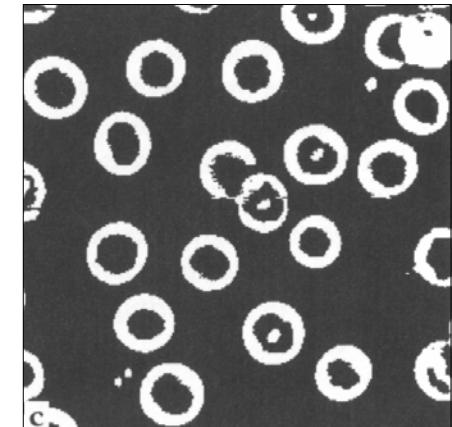
*A*



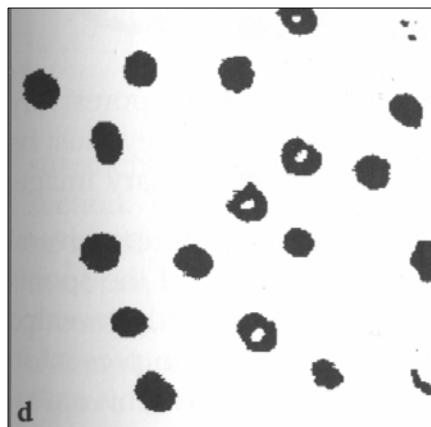
*B*



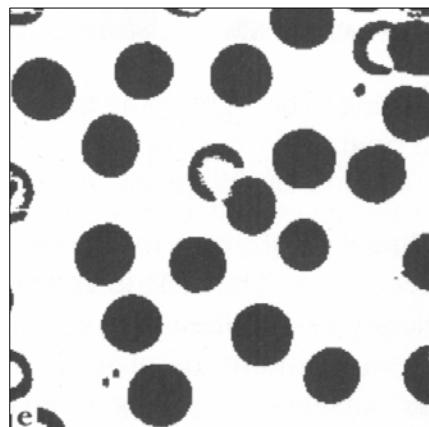
$\overline{B}$



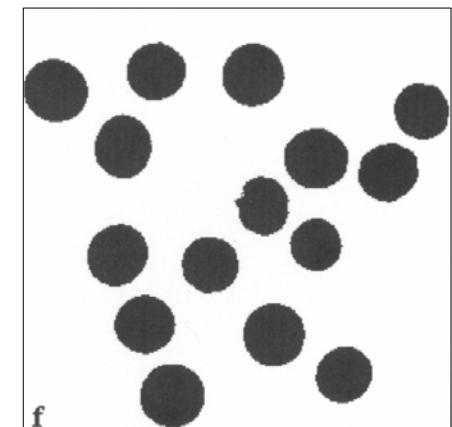
*C*



$B \cup C$



*D*



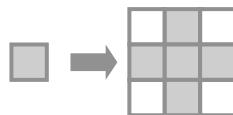
no tocan bordes

filtro tamaño

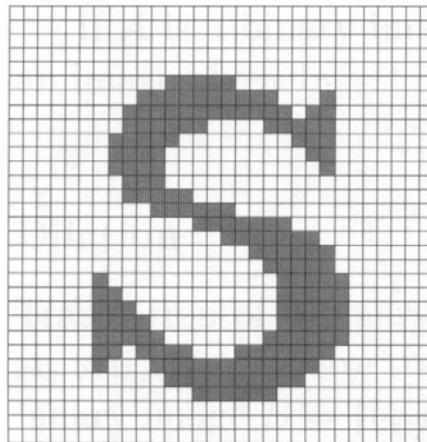
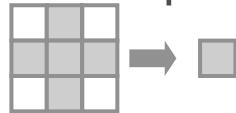


## 2/6. Expansión y contracción

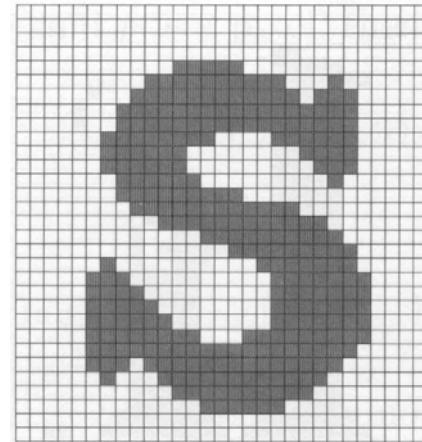
- Transformaciones que convierten pixels de fondo en pixels objeto y viceversa.
- Expansión:** cambiar un pixel de 0 a 1 si cualquier vecino es 1.



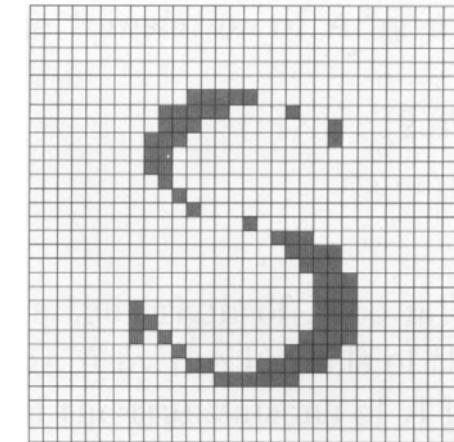
- Contracción:** Cambiar un pixel de 1 a 0 si cualquier vecino es 0.



Expansión (4v)



Contracción (4v)



Expandir un blob es contraer el fondo.

$S^k$   $s$  expandido  $k$  veces

$S^{-k}$   $s$  contraído  $k$  veces

- No son conmutativas

$$(S^m)^{-n} \neq (S^{-n})^m$$

$$\neq S^{m-n}$$

- Tampoco inversibles

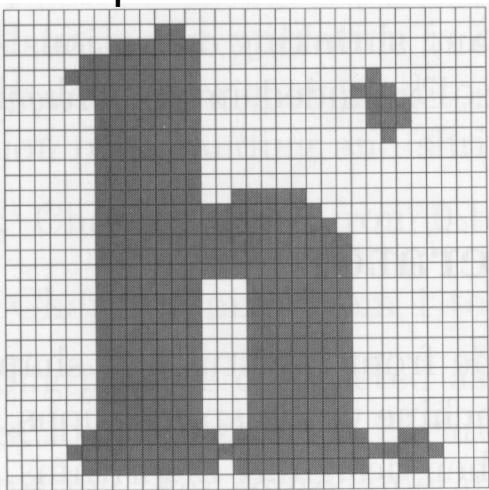
$$S \subset (S^k)^{-k}$$

$$S \supset (S^{-k})^k$$

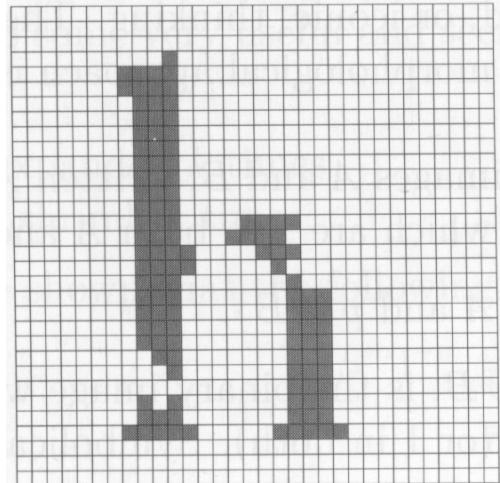


# Expansión y contracción

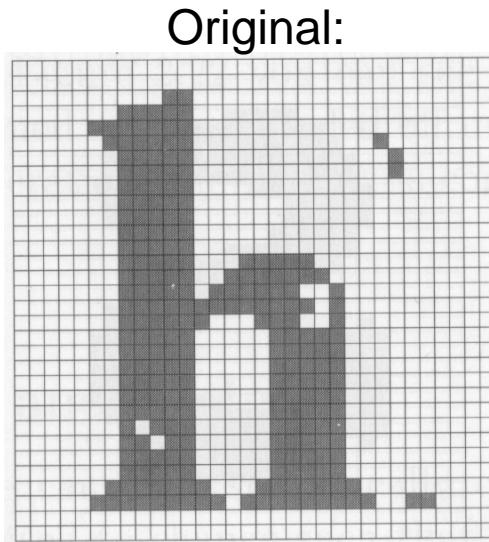
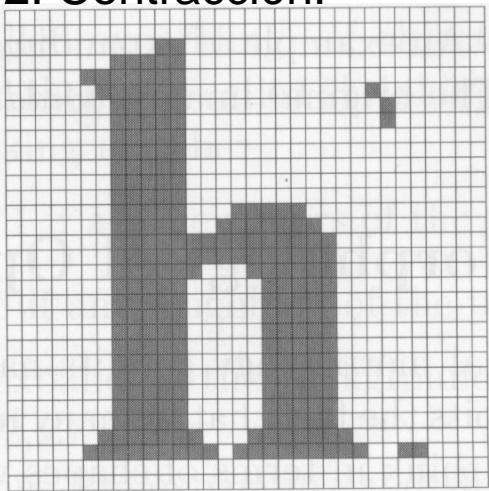
1. Expansión:



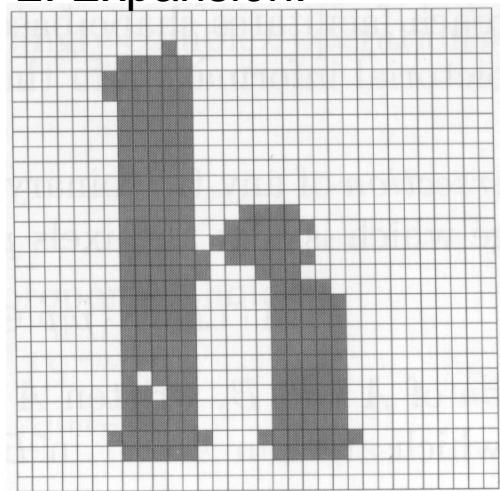
1. Contracción:



2. Contracción:



2. Expansión:



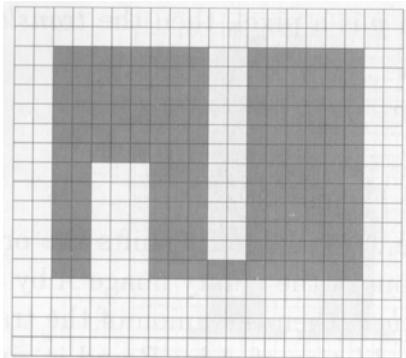
- **Expansión + Contracción:**  
eliminación de agujeros no deseados (sal).

- **Contracción + Expansión:**  
Eliminación de ruido (pimienta).

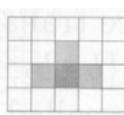


# 3/6. Dilatación y erosión

A

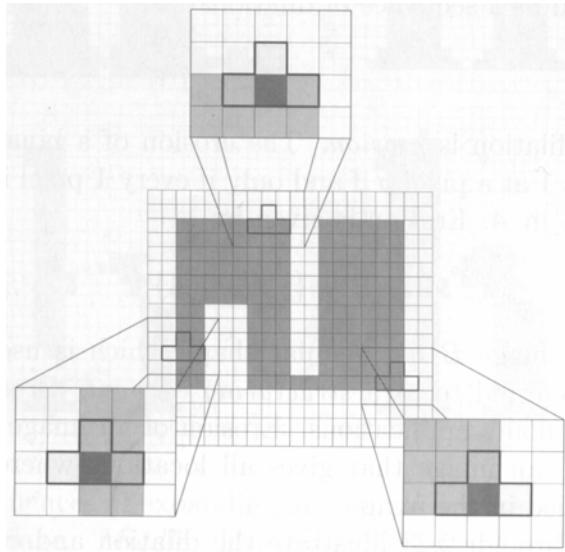
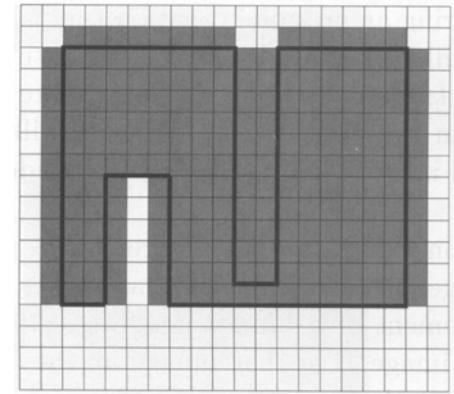


B



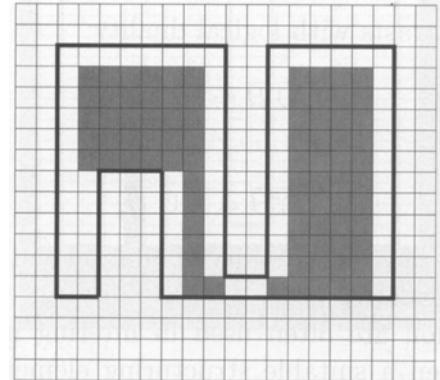
- **Dilatación:** unión de las traslaciones de una imagen  $A$  por cada pixel de una imagen  $B$ , llamada *elemento estructural* o *sonda*:

$$A \oplus B = \bigcup_{b_i \in B} A_{b_i}$$



- **Erosión** Operación inversa a la dilatación:

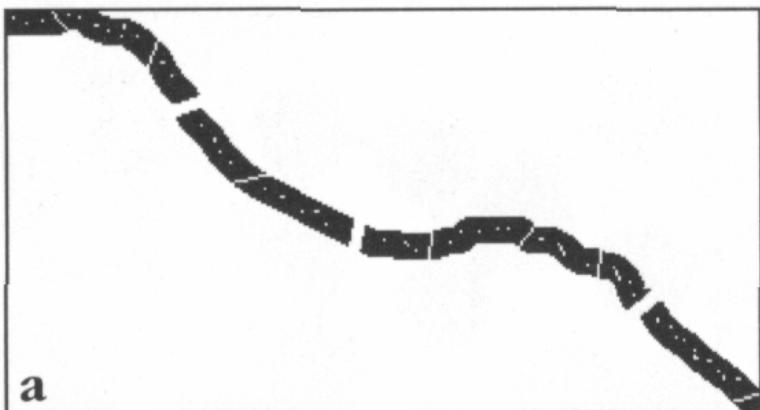
$$A \ominus B = \{p | B_p \subseteq A\}$$



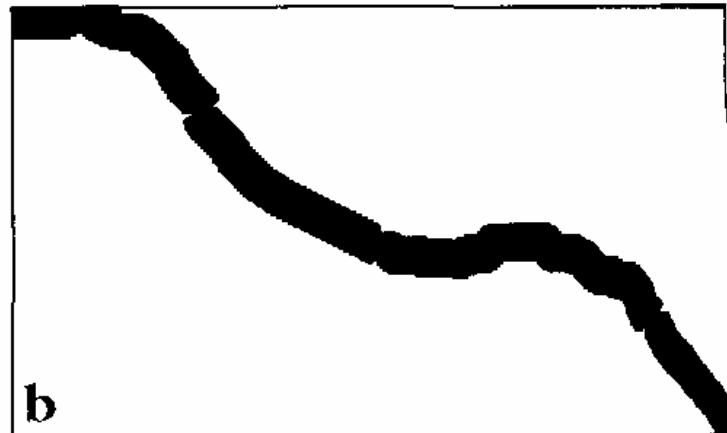
¿Asociativas y conmutativas?



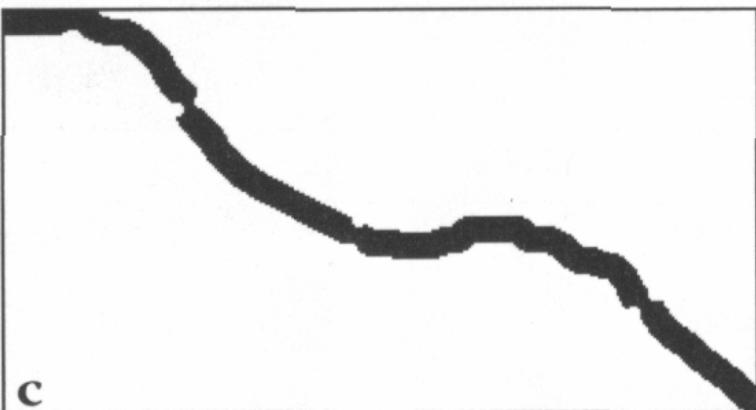
# Conexión de objetos



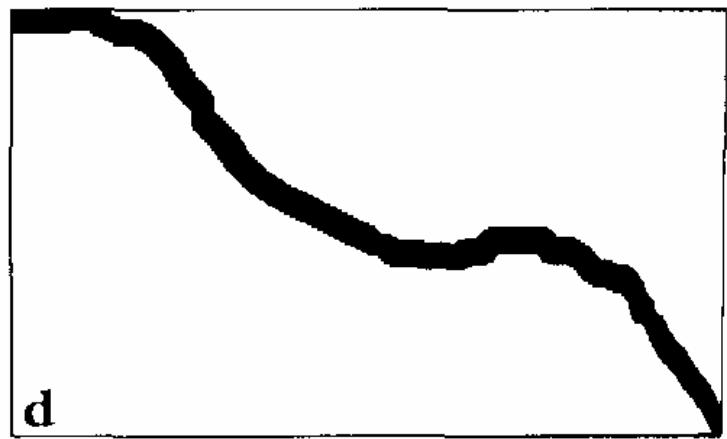
Original



Dilatada dos veces



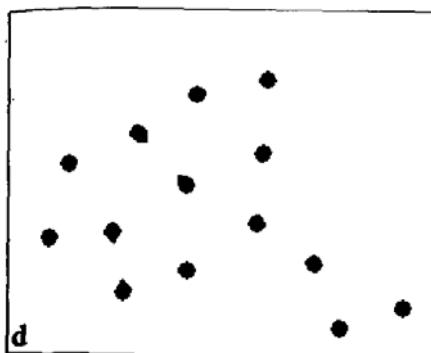
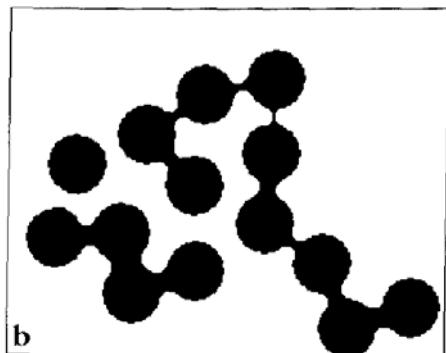
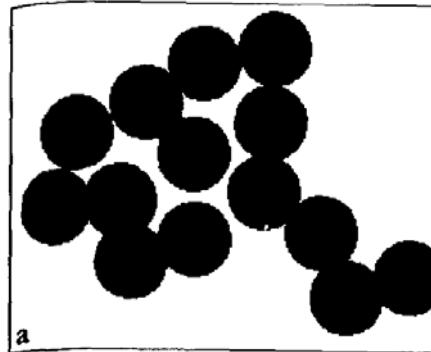
Erosionada dos veces



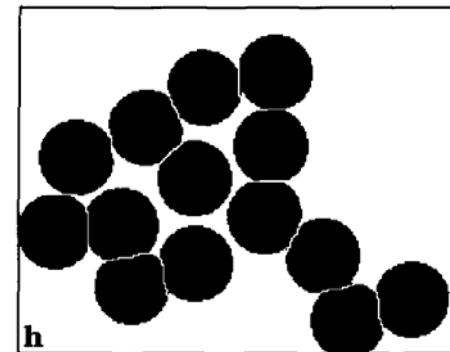
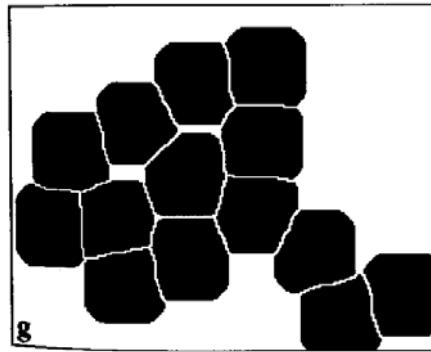
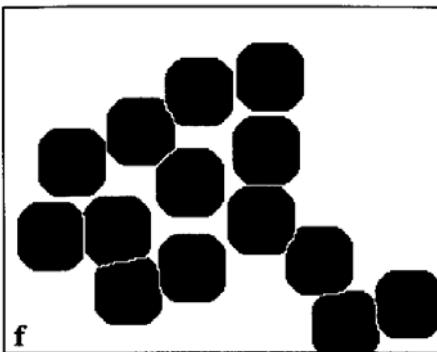
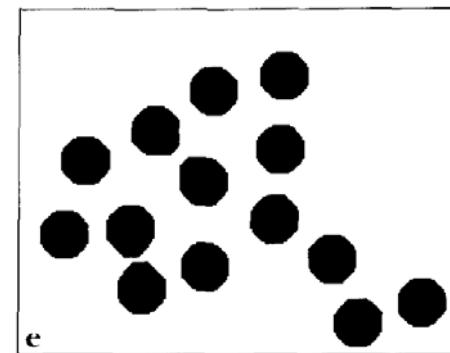
Dilatada y erosionada  
cuatro veces

# Separación de objetos

- a. Original
- b. Erosionada dos veces
- d. Erosionada siete veces

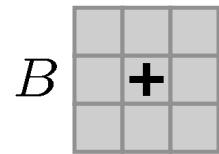
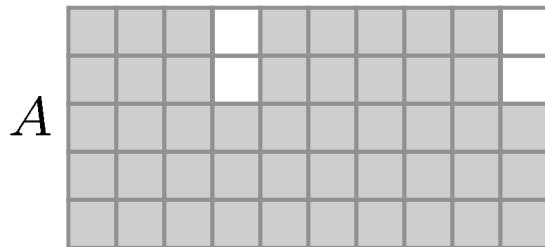


- e. Dilatada cuatro veces con XOR
- f. Dilatada siete veces con XOR
- g. Dilatada nueve veces con XOR
- h. AND con imagen original

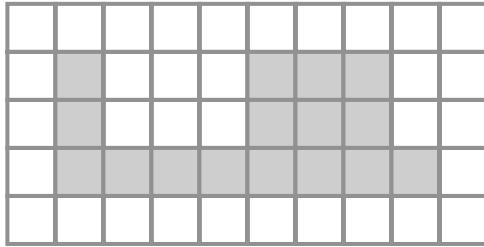


# Extracción de contornos

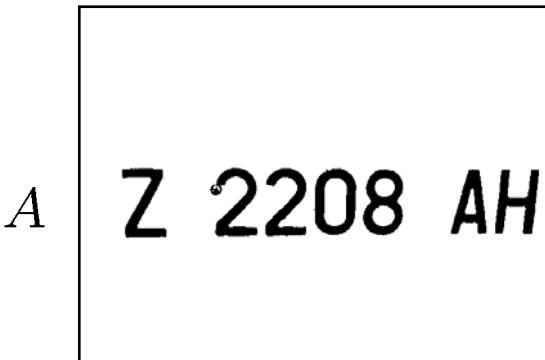
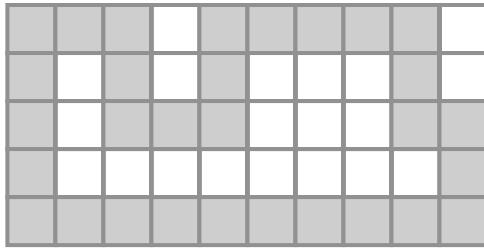
$$\beta(A) = A - (A \ominus B)$$



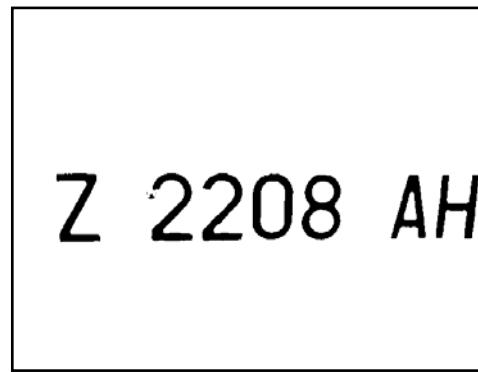
$$A \ominus B$$



$$\beta(A)$$



$$A \ominus B$$



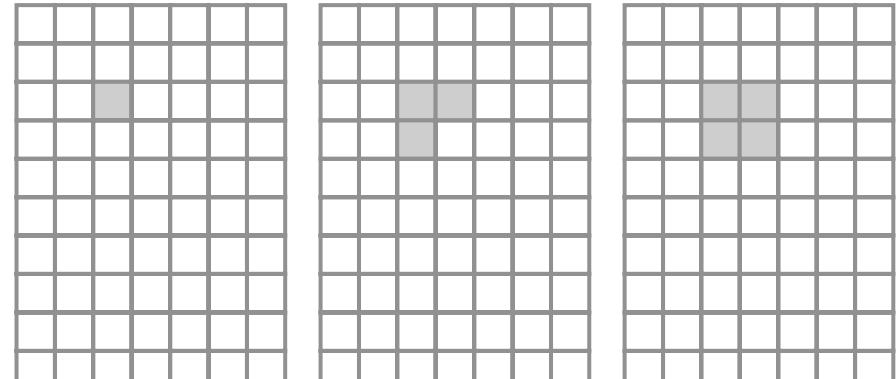
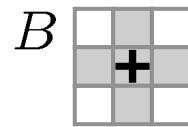
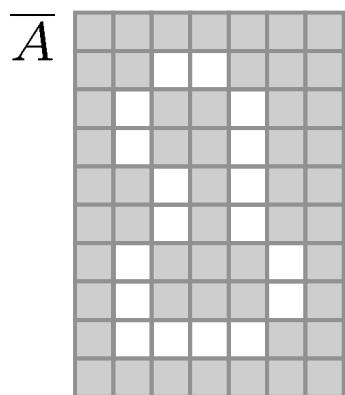
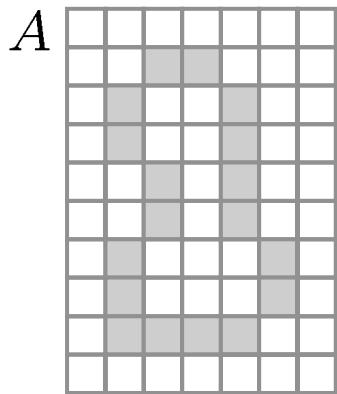
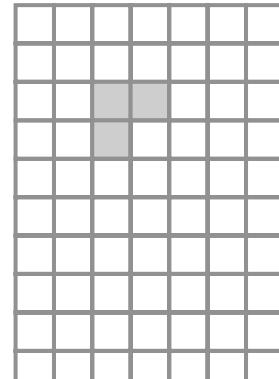
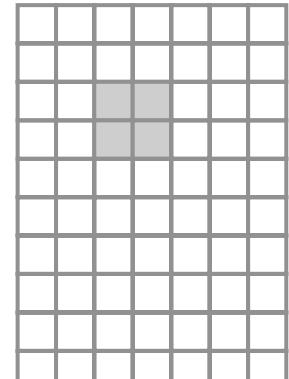
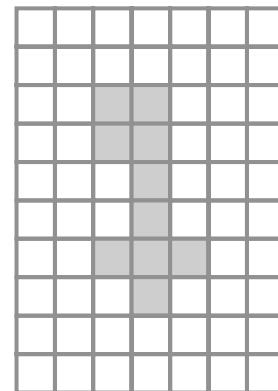
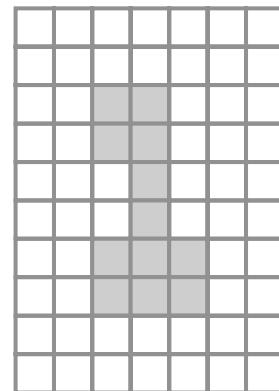
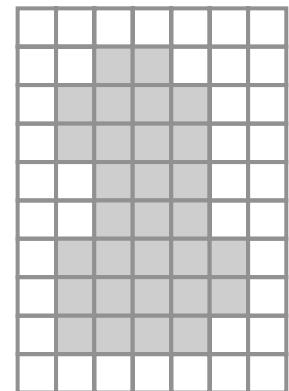
$$\beta(A)$$



# Rellenado de regiones

$$X_0 = p$$

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

 $X_0$  $X_1$  $X_2$  $X_6$  $X_7$  $X_7 \cup A$ 

$$X_k = X_{k-1}$$

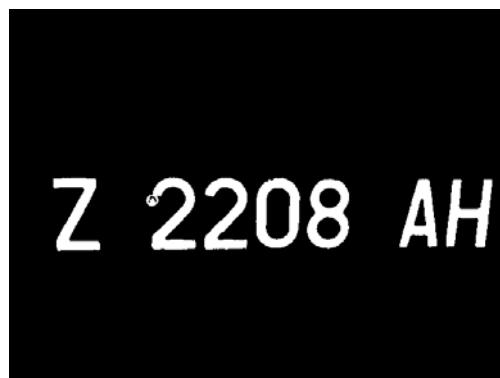


# Agujeros

$M$

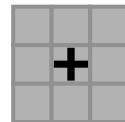


$A = \overline{M}$

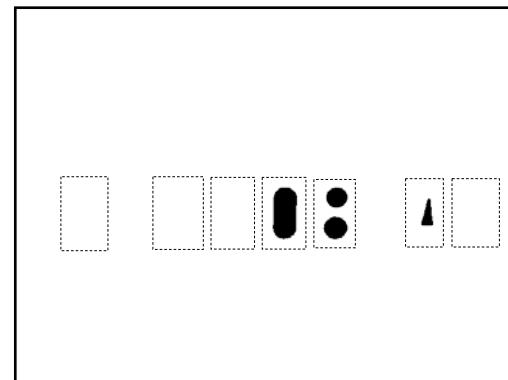


El área total puede ser menos sensible al ruido, aunque el número de Euler puede ser más discriminante.

$X_0$



$X_n$



# Hit or Miss

- Selección de pixels con ciertas propiedades (esquinas, aislados, bordes).

$$B = (J, K), J \cap K = \emptyset$$

$$A \otimes B = (A \ominus J) \cap (\overline{A} \ominus K)$$

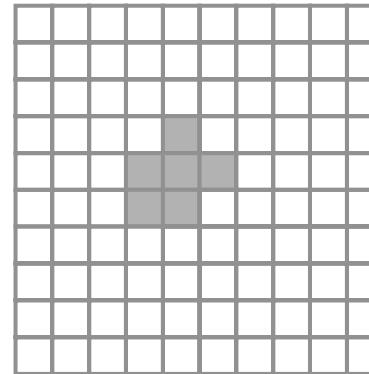
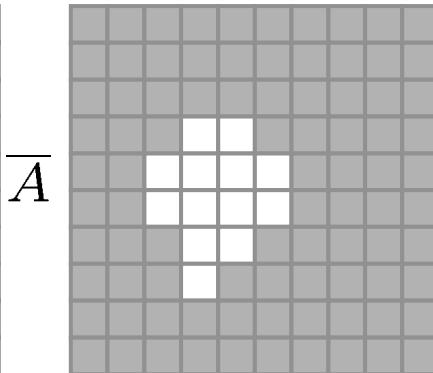
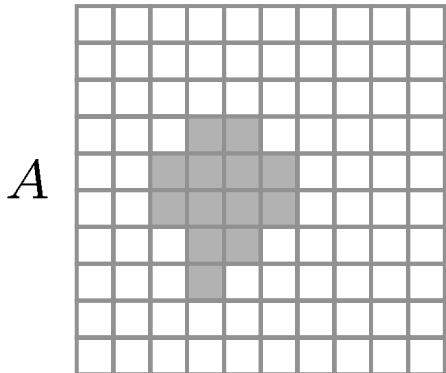
- Ejemplo: esquinas sup. der.



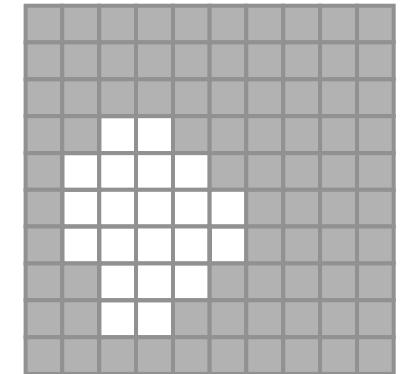
- $J$ : descripción de pixels objeto
- $K$ : descripción de pixels fondo



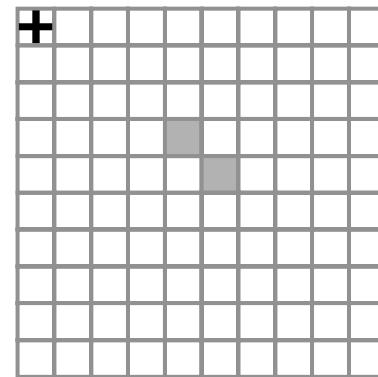
$$J \quad K \quad B$$



$$A \ominus J$$



$$\overline{A} \ominus K$$

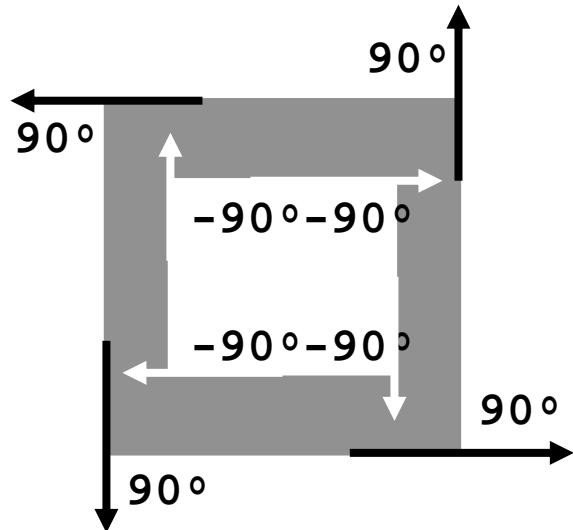


$$(A \ominus J) \cap (\overline{A} \ominus K)$$

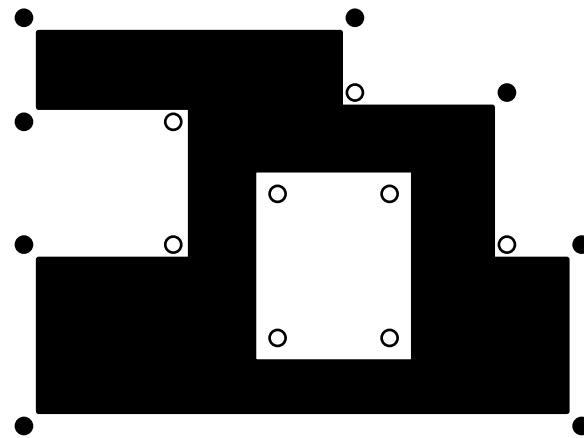
# Cálculo del número de Euler

$$Eu = C - H$$

- Dada una línea poligonal cerrada, la suma de sus ángulos debe ser igual a  $\pm 360^\circ$



- El número de Euler es igual al número de esquinas convexas menos el número de esquinas cóncavas, todo dividido por cuatro:



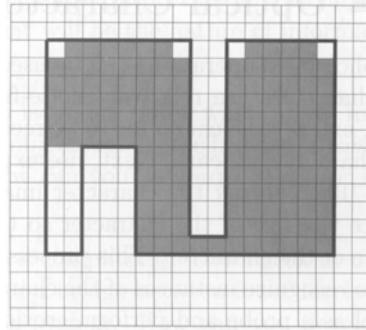
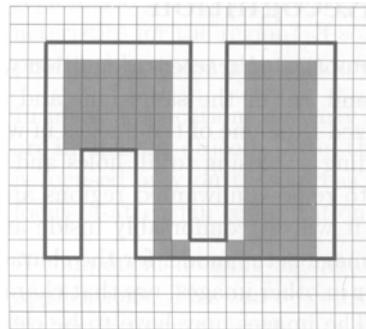
$$\frac{N_\bullet - N_\circ}{4} = 0$$

**$C$  y  $H$  no pueden calcularse separadamente**

## 4/6. Apertura y cierre

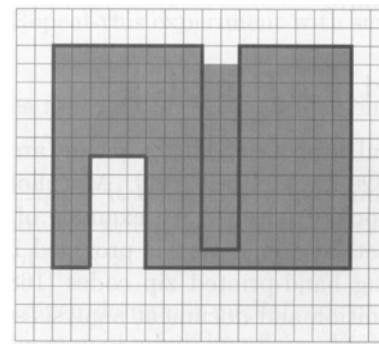
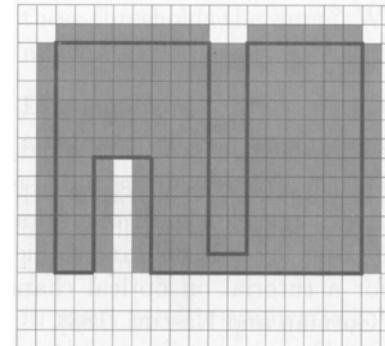
- **Apertura:** erosión + dilatación con la misma sonda

$$A \circ K = (A \ominus K) \oplus K$$



- **Cierre:** dilatación + erosión con la misma sonda.

$$A \bullet K = (A \oplus K) \ominus K$$



- Elimina todas las regiones demasiado pequeñas para contener la sonda

- Rellena todas los agujeros y cavidades más pequeños que la sonda

$$A \circ K \circ K = A \circ K$$

Son idempotentes

$$A \bullet K \bullet K = A \bullet K$$



# Aplicaciones

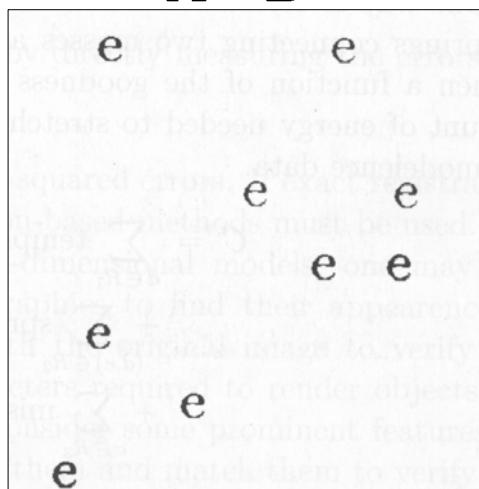
- **Template matching**

*A*

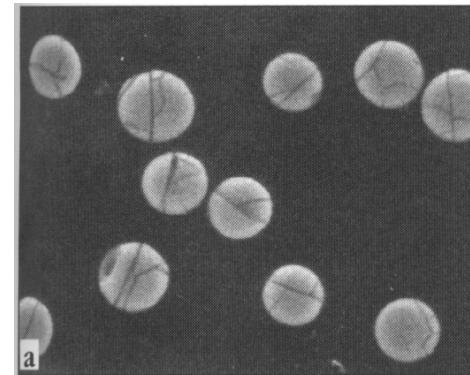
objects in the *real object models*. This cognition effortless ask for implementation we will discuss d techniques that have We will discuss dif



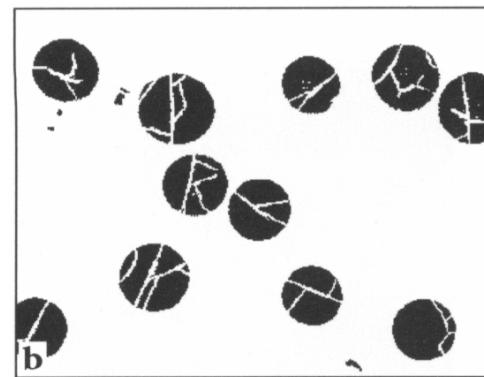
$A \circ B$



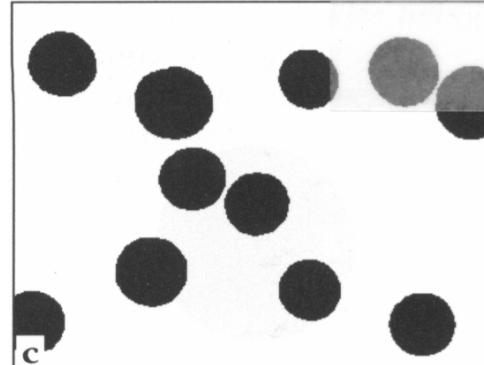
- **Reconstrucción**



Original



Umbralizada

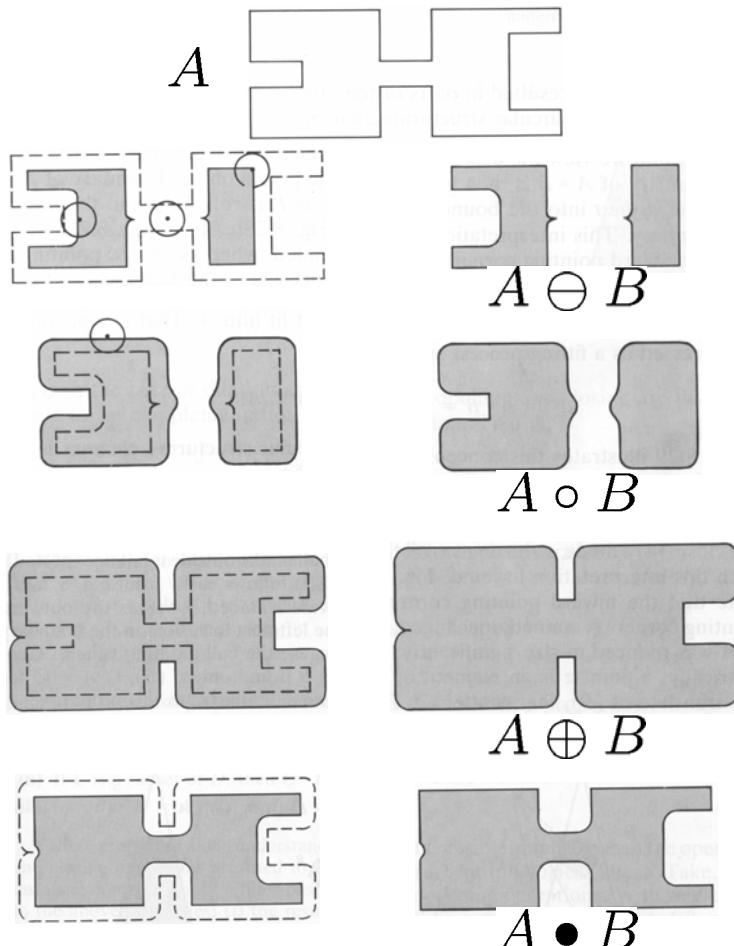


Cierre

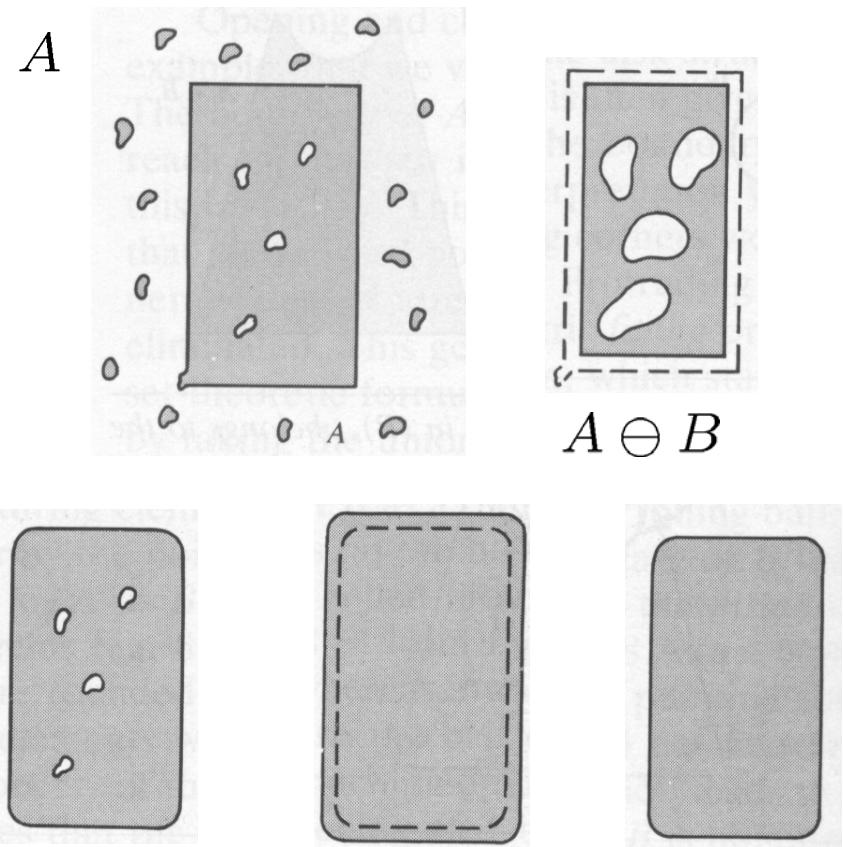


# Aplicaciones

- **Suavizado:**

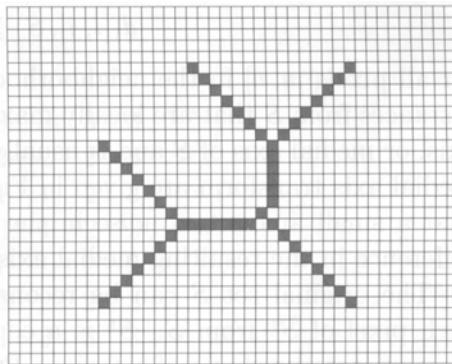
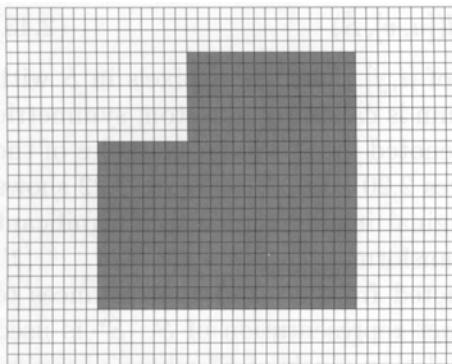


- **Filtrado morfológico:** B es un disco de tamaño  $\geq$  que todas las componentes de ruido.  $(A \circ B) \bullet B$

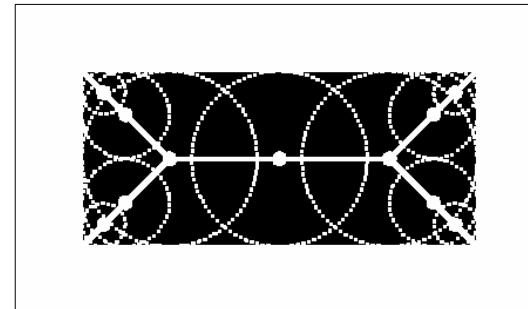


# 5/6. Esqueletos

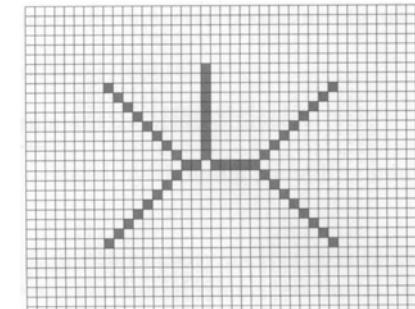
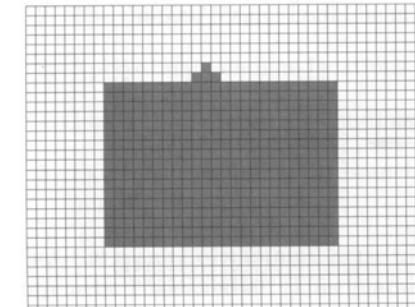
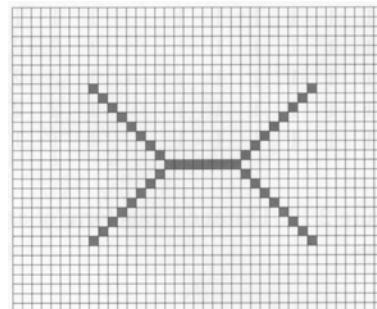
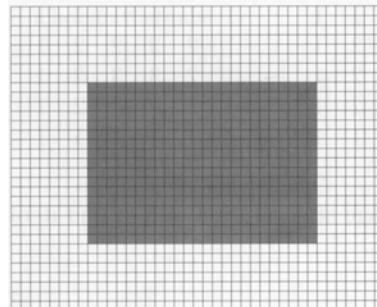
- **Esqueleto, Eje Simétrico, o Eje Medio  $S^*$ :** lugar geométrico de los centros de círculos (al menos) bitangentes.



- $S^*$  es una representación compacta de  $S$ ; representa la *forma* de la región.



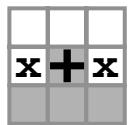
- Es muy sensible al ruido.



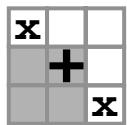
La frontera también es una representación compacta de una región.

# Adelgazamiento

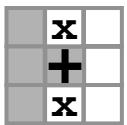
$B^1$



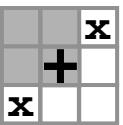
$B^2$



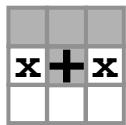
$B^3$



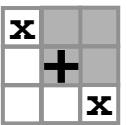
$B^4$



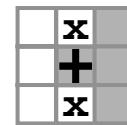
$B^5$



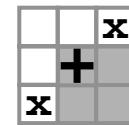
$B^6$



$B^7$

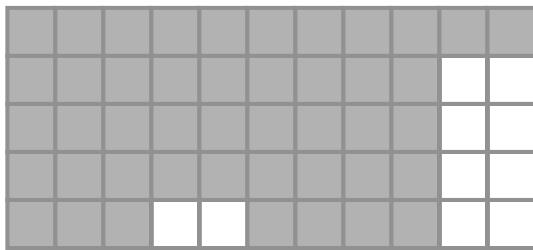


$B^8$

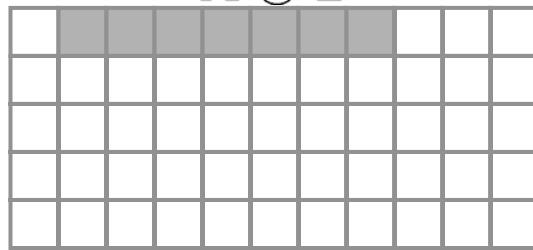


$$A \odot B^i = A - (A \otimes B^i)$$

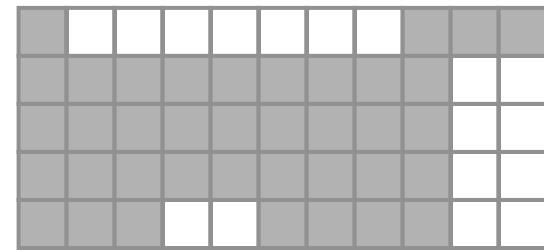
$A$



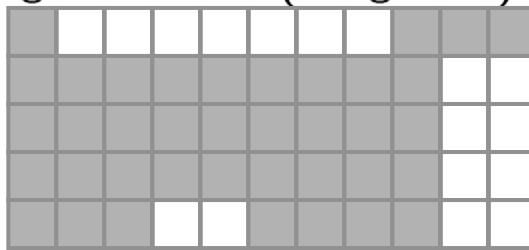
$A \otimes B^1$



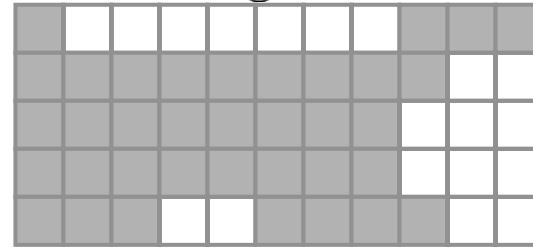
$A \odot B^1$



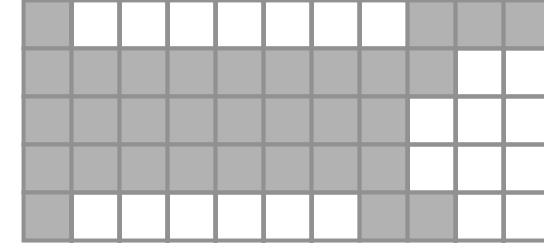
$$A \odot B^{1,2} = (A \odot B^1) \odot B^2$$



$$A \odot B^{1,2,3}$$

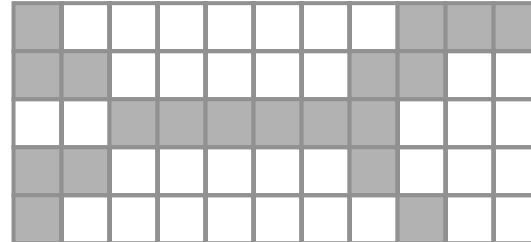


$$A \odot B^{1,2,3,4,5}$$



$$X_0 = A$$

$$X_k = X_{k-1} \odot B^{\{1, \dots, n\}}$$



resultado final



# Adelgazamiento

Original

HU · 1034 · K

Iteración 1

HU · 1034 · K

Iteración 3

HU · 1034 · K

Iteración 5

HU · 1034 · K

Iteración 7

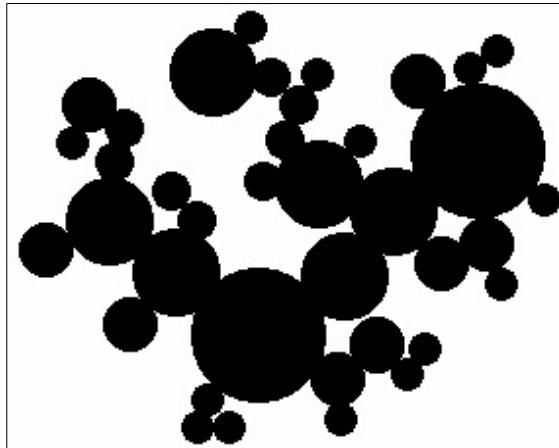
HU · 1034 · K



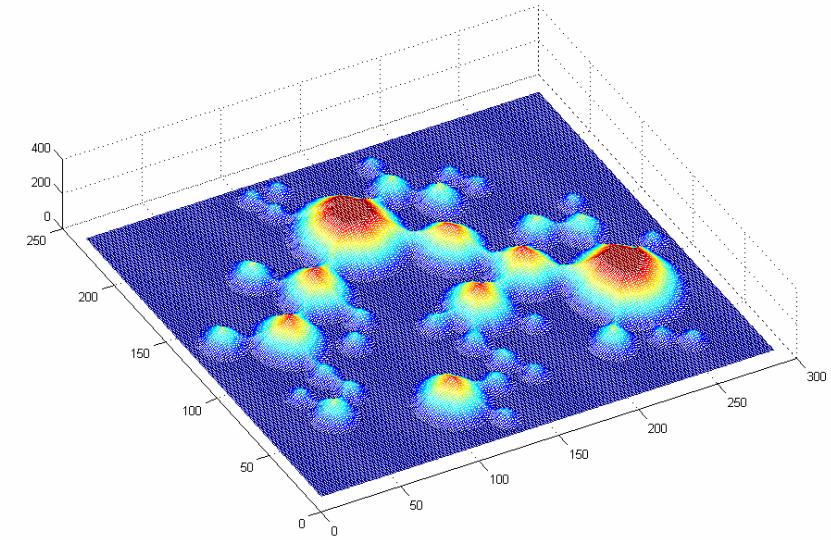
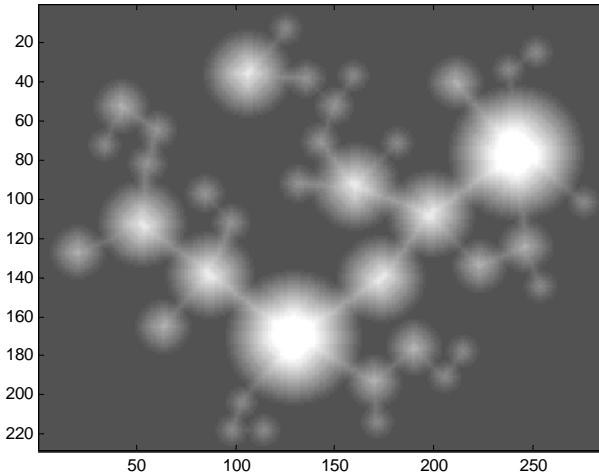
# 6/6. Mapa de distancias (EDM)

- Imagen que representa la distancia mínima de c/pixel con el fondo.

A



D



$D(3d)$

Hay varias posibles definiciones para distancia.



# Medidas de Distancia

- Propiedades fundamentales:

$\forall p, q, r :$

- $d(p, q) \geq 0,$
- $d(p, q) = 0 \Leftrightarrow p = q$
- $d(p, q) = d(q, p)$
- $d(p, r) \leq d(p, q) + d(q, r)$

$$d([i_1, j_1], [i_2, j_2]) =$$

- Euclidiana:

$$\sqrt{(i_1 - i_2)^2 + (j_1 - j_2)^2}$$

- Manhattan:

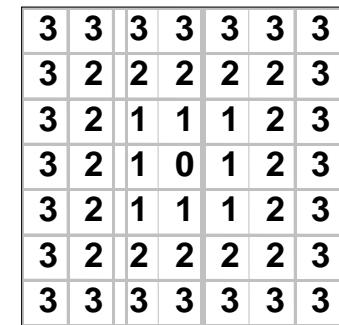
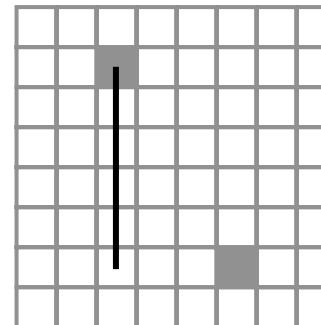
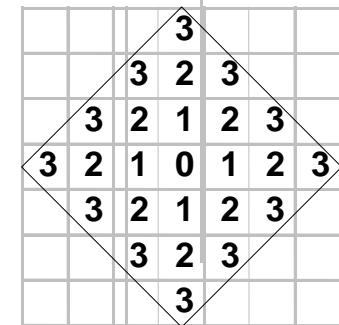
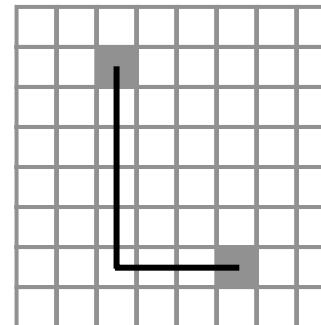
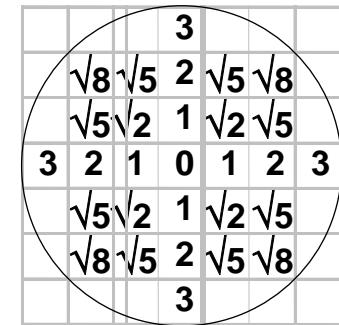
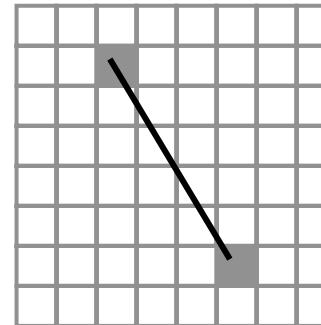
$$|i_1 - i_2| + |j_1 - j_2|$$

- Ajedrez:

$$\max(|i_1 - i_2|, |j_1 - j_2|)$$

Euclidiana: más cercana al caso real; más costosa de calcular.

**Discos:** pixels a distancia  $\leq k$ .



# Obtención del mapa de distancias

$$f^0[i, j] = B[i, j]$$

$$f^m[i, j] = f^0[i, j] + \min(f^{m-1}[u, v])$$

$$\forall [u, v] : d([u, v], [i, j]) = 1$$

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	2	2	2	1	1
1	2	2	2	2	1	1
1	2	2	2	2	1	1
1	2	2	2	2	1	1
1	2	2	2	2	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- **Iteración 0:** imagen original.
- **Iteración 1:** Todos los pixels no adyacentes al fondo cambian a 2.
- **Siguientes iteraciones:** pixels más lejanos al fondo van cambiando.
- Ningún pixel cambia cuando las distancias de todos han sido calculadas.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	2	2	2	2	1
1	2	3	3	2	1	1
1	2	3	3	2	1	1
1	2	2	2	2	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

- **Eje medio:** pixels con más de un pixel de fondo a distancia mínima.

