

## Aula 09 – Segmentação de imagens II

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#### Roteiro



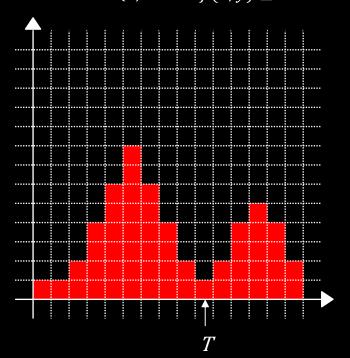
- Limiarização
- Limiarização global simples
- O método de Otsu

## Limiarização



- Limiarização de imagens
  - Posição central nas aplicações de segmentação de imagens
  - Facilidade de implementação
  - Velocidade computacional
- Limiarização global:
  - T é uma constante aplicável a uma imagem inteira.
- Limiarização local (variável ou regional):
  - T muda ao longo da imagem.

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & se \ f(x,y) > T \\ 0, & se \ f(x,y) \le T \end{cases}$$





# LIMIARIZAÇÃO GLOBAL SIMPLES



- 1. Selecionar uma estimativa inicial para o limiar global, T.
- 2. Segmentar a imagem usando T:

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & se \ f(x,y) > T \\ 0 & se \ f(x,y) \le T \end{cases}$$

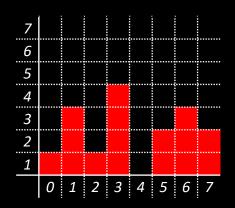
- Isso dará origem a dois grupos de pixels:
  - G<sub>1</sub>, pixels com valores de intensidade > T;
  - $G_2$ , pixels com valores  $\leq T$ .
- 3. Calcular os valores de intensidade média  $m_1$  e  $m_2$  para os pixels em  $G_1$  e  $G_2$ , respectivamente.
- 4. Calcular um novo valor de limiar:

$$T = \frac{1}{2}(m_1 + m_2)$$

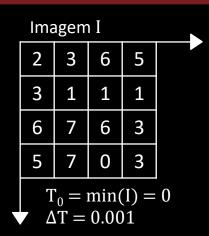
5. Repetir as etapas 2 a 4 até que a diferença entre os valores de T em iterações sucessivas seja menor que o parâmetro predefinido  $\Delta T$ .



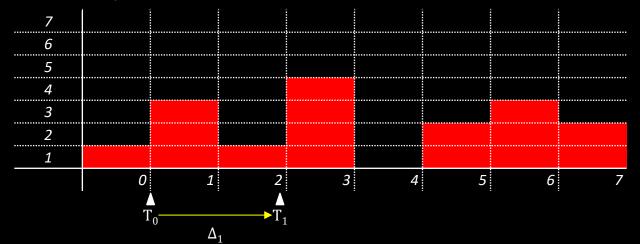
lma	agem	ı I						
2	3	6	5					
3	1	1	1					
6	7	6	3					
5	7	0	3					
	$T_0 = \min(I) = 0$ $\Delta T = 0.001$							



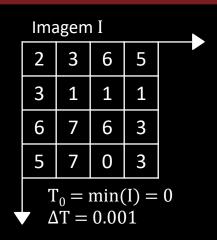




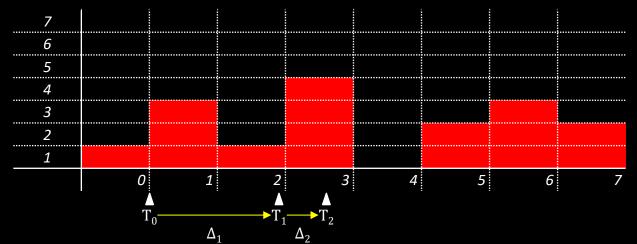
- $T_0 = \min(I) = 0$
- $G_1 = [2, 3, 6, 5, 3, 1, 1, 1, 6, 7, 6, 3, 5, 7, 3]$
- $G_2 = [0]$
- $m_1 = (2+3+6+5+3+1+1+1+6+7+6+3+5+7+3) / 15$ = 59 / 15 = 3.9333
- $m_2 = 0 / 1 = 0$
- $T_1 = (3.9333 + 0) / 2 = 1.9667$
- $|T_1 T_0| = |1.9667 0| = 1.9667 > \Delta T$ , então nova iteração.



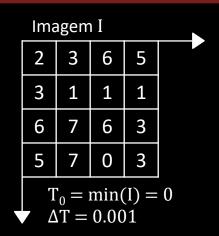




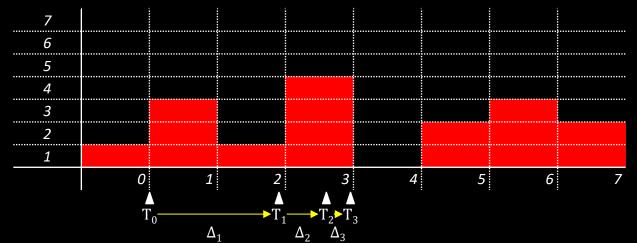
- $T_1 = 1.9667$
- $G_1 = [2, 3, 6, 5, 3, 6, 7, 6, 3, 5, 7, 3]$
- $G_2 = [1, 1, 1, 0]$
- $m_1 = (2 + 3 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 6 + 7 + 6 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 3) / 12$ = 56 / 12 = 4.6667
- $m_2 = (1 + 1 + 1 + 0) / 4 = 3 / 4 = 0.75$
- $T_2 = (4.6667 + 0.75) / 2 = 2.7084$
- $|T_2 T_1| = |2.7084 1.9667| = 0.7417 > \Delta T$ , então nova iteração.



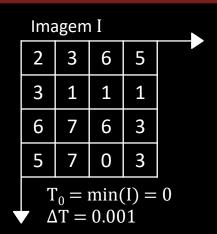




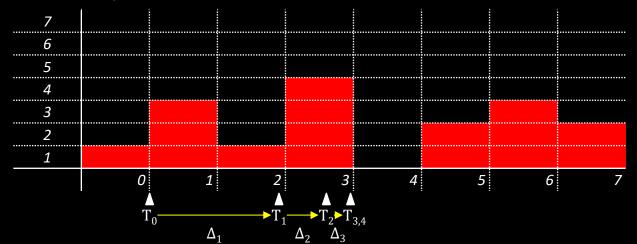
- $T_2 = 2,7084$
- $G_1 = [3, 6, 5, 3, 6, 7, 6, 3, 5, 7, 3]$
- $G_2 = [2, 1, 1, 1, 0]$
- $m_1 = (3+6+5+3+6+7+6+3+5+7+3) / 11$ = 54 / 11 = 4.9091
- $m_2 = (2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 0) / 5 = 1$
- $T_3 = (4.9091 + 1) / 2 = 2.9546$
- $|T_3 T_2| = |2.9546 2,7084| = 0.2462 > \Delta T$ , então nova iteração.



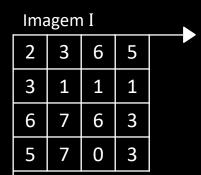




- $T_3 = 2.9546$
- $G_1 = [3, 6, 5, 3, 6, 7, 6, 3, 5, 7, 3]$
- $G_2 = [2, 1, 1, 1, 0]$
- $m_1 = (3+6+5+3+6+7+6+3+5+7+3) / 11$  = 54 / 11 = 4.9091
- $m_2 = (2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 0) / 5 = 1$
- $T_4 = (4.9091 + 1) / 2 = 2.9546$
- $|T_4 T_3| = |2.9546 2.9546| = 0.0 \le \Delta T$ , então, fim do algoritmo.







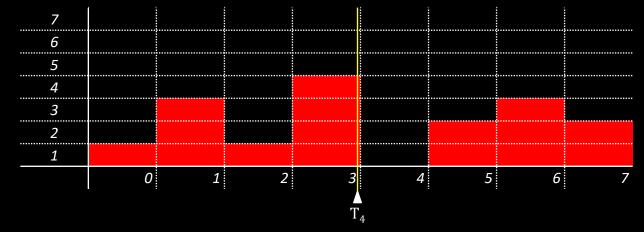
$$T_0 = \min(I) = 0$$
$$\Delta T = 0.001$$

Imagem I

imagem i						
2	3	6	5			
3	1	1	1			
6	7	6	3			
5	7	0	3			

$$T_3 = 2.9546$$

- $G_1 = [3, 6, 5, 3, 6, 7, 6, 3, 5, 7, 3]$
- $G_2 = [2, 1, 1, 1, 0]$
- $m_1 = (3+6+5+3+6+7+6+3+5+7+3) / 11$  = 54 / 11 = 4.9091
- $m_2 = (2+1+1+1+0) / 5 = 1$
- $T_4 = (4.9091 + 1) / 2 = 2.9546$
- $|T_4 T_3| = |2.9546 2.9546| = 0.0 \le \Delta T$ , então, fim do algoritmo.





# O MÉTODO DE OTSU



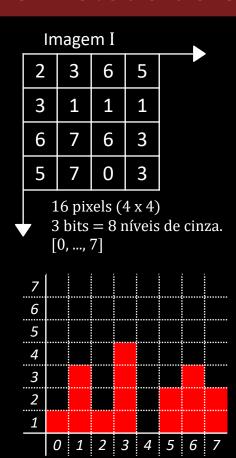
- Calcular o histograma normalizado da imagem de entrada:
  - Designar os componentes do histograma como p<sub>i</sub>, i = 0, 1, ..., L-1.
- Calcular as somas acumuladas, P<sub>1</sub>(k), para k=0, 1, 2, ..., L-1, de acordo com:
  - $P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$
- Calcular as médias acumuladas m(k), para k=0, 1, 2, ..., L-1, de acordo com:
  - $m(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} i p_i$
- Calcular a intensidade média global,  $m_G$ , de acordo com:
  - $m_G = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} i p_i$
- Calcular a variância entre classes,  $\sigma_B^2(k)$ , para k=0, 1, 2, ..., L-1, de acordo com:

$$- \sigma_B^2 = P_1(m_1 - m_G)^2 + P_2(m_2 - m_G)^2, \text{ reescrita como: } \sigma_B^2(k) = \frac{[m_G P_1(k) - m(k)]^2}{P_1(k)[1 - P_1(k)]}$$

- O limiar de Otsu, k\*, é valor de k para o qual  $\sigma_B^2(k)$  é máxima.
  - Se ocorrer mais de uma máxima, K\* é a média dos valores de k correspondentes
- Obter a medida de separabilidade,  $\eta^*$ , considerando k = k\* na equação:

$$-\eta(k)=rac{\sigma_B^2(k)}{\sigma_G^2},$$
 em que:  $\sigma_G^2=\sum_{i=0}^{L-1}(i-m_G)^2p_i$ 





İ	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625			
1	3	0.1875			
2	1	0.0625			
3	4	0.2500			
4	0	0.0000			
5	2	0.1250			
6	3	0.1875			
7	2	0.1250			

$(i-m_G)^2 p_i$



$$P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

i	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.0625		
1	3	0.1875	0.2500		
2	1	0.0625	0.3125		
3	4	0.2500	0.5625		
4	0	0.0000	0.5625		
5	2	0.1250	0.6875		
6	3	0.1875	0.8750		
7	2	0.1250	1.0000		

$(i-m_G)^2 p_i$



$$P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$m(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} i p_i$$

i	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.0625	0.0	
1	3	0.1875	0.2500	0.1875	
2	1	0.0625	0.3125	0.3125	
3	4	0.2500	0.5625	1.0625	
4	0	0.0000	0.5625	1.0625	
5	2	0.1250	0.6875	1.6875	
6	3	0.1875	0.8750	2.8125	
7	2	0.1250	1.0000	3.6875	

$(i-m_G)^2 p_i$



$$P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$m(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} i p_i$$

$$m_G = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} i p_i$$

i	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.0625	0.0	
1	3	0.1875	0.2500	0.1875	
2	1	0.0625	0.3125	0.3125	
3	4	0.2500	0.5625	1.0625	
4	0	0.0000	0.5625	1.0625	
5	2	0.1250	0.6875	1.6875	
6	3	0.1875	0.8750	2.8125	
7	2	0.1250	1.0000	3.6875	

$$(i-m_G)^2p_i$$

$$m_G = 3.6875$$



$$P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$m(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} i p_i$$

$$m_G = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} i p_i$$

$$\sigma_B^2(k) = \frac{[m_G P_1(k) - m(k)]^2}{P_1(k)[1 - P_1(k)]}$$

i	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.0625	0.0	0.906510
1	3	0.1875	0.2500	0.1875	2.876302
2	1	0.0625	0.3125	0.3125	3.283026
3	4	0.2500	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
4	0	0.0000	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
5	2	0.1250	0.6875	1.6875	3.344389
6	3	0.1875	0.8750	2.8125	1.567522
7	2	0.1250	1.0000	3.6875	

$$(i-m_G)^2 p_i$$

$$m_G = 3.6875$$



$$P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$m(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} i p_i$$

$$m_G = \sum\nolimits_{i=0}^{L-1} i p_i$$

$$\sigma_B^2(k) = \frac{[m_G P_1(k) - m(k)]^2}{P_1(k)[1 - P_1(k)]}$$

$$k^* = \frac{1}{2}(3+4) = 3.5$$

i	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.0625	0.0	0.906510
1	3	0.1875	0.2500	0.1875	2.876302
2	1	0.0625	0.3125	0.3125	3.283026
3	4	0.2500	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
4	0	0.0000	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
5	2	0.1250	0.6875	1.6875	3.344389
6	3	0.1875	0.8750	2.8125	1.567522
7	2	0.1250	1.0000	3.6875	

$$(i-m_G)^2p_i$$

$$m_G = 3.6875$$



$$P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$m(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} i p_i$$

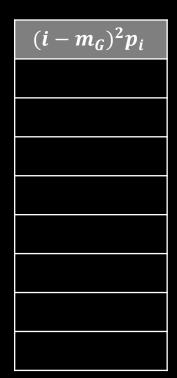
$$m_G = \sum\nolimits_{i=0}^{L-1} i p_i$$

$$\sigma_B^2(k) = \frac{[m_G P_1(k) - m(k)]^2}{P_1(k)[1 - P_1(k)]}$$

$$k^* = \frac{1}{2}(3+4) = 3.5$$

$$\eta(k) = \frac{\sigma_B^2(k)}{\sigma_G^2},$$

Í	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.0625	0.0	0.906510
1	3	0.1875	0.2500	0.1875	2.876302
2	1	0.0625	0.3125	0.3125	3.283026
3	4	0.2500	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
4	0	0.0000	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
5	2	0.1250	0.6875	1.6875	3.344389
6	3	0.1875	0.8750	2.8125	1.567522
7	2	0.1250	1.0000	3.6875	



 $m_G = 3.6875$ 



 $(i-m_G)^2p_i$ 

$$P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$m(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} i p_i$$

$$m_G = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} i p_i$$

$$\sigma_B^2(k) = \frac{[m_G P_1(k) - m(k)]^2}{P_1(k)[1 - P_1(k)]}$$

$$\mathbf{k}^* = \frac{1}{2}(3+4) = 3.5$$

$$\eta(k) = \frac{\sigma_B^2(k)}{\sigma_G^2}$$
, em que:

$$\sigma_G^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} (i - m_G)^2 p_i$$

Í	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.0625	0.0	0.906510
1	3	0.1875	0.2500	0.1875	2.876302
2	1	0.0625	0.3125	0.3125	3.283026
3	4	0.2500	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
4	0	0.0000	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
5	2	0.1250	0.6875	1.6875	3.344389
6	3	0.1875	0.8750	2.8125	1.567522
7	2	0.1250	1.0000	3.6875	

$$m_G = 3.6875$$

$$\sigma_G^2 = 5.08984$$



$$P_1(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_i$$

$$m(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} i p_i$$

$$m_G = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} i p_i$$

$$\sigma_B^2(k) = \frac{[m_G P_1(k) - m(k)]^2}{P_1(k)[1 - P_1(k)]}$$

$$k^* = \frac{1}{2}(3+4) = 3.5$$

$$\eta(k) = \frac{\sigma_B^2(k)}{\sigma_G^2}$$
, em que:

$$\sigma_G^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} (i - m_G)^2 p_i$$

i	$h_i$	$p_i$	$P_1(k)$	m(k)	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.0625	0.0	0.906510
1	3	0.1875	0.2500	0.1875	2.876302
2	1	0.0625	0.3125	0.3125	3.283026
3	4	0.2500	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
4	0	0.0000	0.5625	1.0625	4.159288
5	2	0.1250	0.6875	1.6875	3.344389
6	3	0.1875	0.8750	2.8125	1.567522
7	2	0.1250	1.0000	3.6875	

 $m_G = 3.6875$ 

$$(i - m_G)^2 p_i$$

$$0.84985$$

$$1.35425$$

$$0.17798$$

$$0.11816$$

$$0.00000$$

$$0.21533$$

$$1.00269$$

$$1.37158$$

$$\sigma_G^2 = 5.08984$$

 $\eta(k^*) = 0.81717$ 



				$\longrightarrow$
2	3	6	5	
3	1	1	1	
6	7	6	3	
5	7	0	3	
0	0	0	0	<b>→</b>
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	

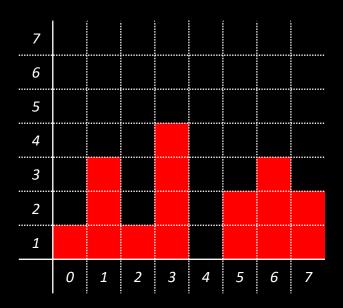
Í	$h_i$	$p_i$	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1		
1	3		
2	1		
3	4		
4	0		
5	2		
6	3		
7	2		

7								
6								
5								
4								
3								
2								
1								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



				$\rightarrow$
2	3	6	5	
3	1	1	1	
6	7	6	3	
5	7	0	3	
<u> </u>				$\longrightarrow$
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	

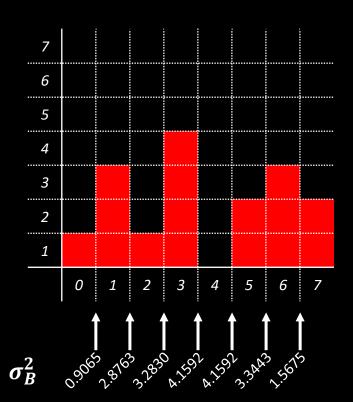
i	$h_i$	$p_i$	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	
1	3	0.1875	
2	1	0.0625	
3	4	0.2500	
4	0	0.0000	
5	2	0.1250	
6	3	0.1875	
7	2	0.1250	





				$\longrightarrow$
2	3	6	5	
3	1	1	1	
6	7	6	3	
5	7	0	3	
/				
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	

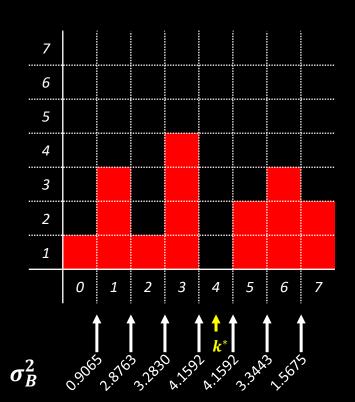
i	$h_i$	$p_i$	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.906510
1	3	0.1875	2.876302
2	1	0.0625	3.283026
3	4	0.2500	4.159288
4	0	0.0000	4.159288
5	2	0.1250	3.344389
6	3	0.1875	1.567522
7	2	0.1250	





				$\rightarrow$				
5	1	3	3		5	1	3	3
6	1	6	0		6	1	6	0
3	1	7	7		3	1	7	7
2	3	6	5	/	2	3	6	5

Í	$h_i$	$p_i$	$\sigma_B^2(k)$
0	1	0.0625	0.906510
1	3	0.1875	2.876302
2	1	0.0625	3.283026
3	4	0.2500	4.159288
4	0	0.0000	4.159288
5	2	0.1250	3.344389
6	3	0.1875	1.567522
7	2	0.1250	



## Bibliografia



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## FIM