

Lecture 11 – Mathematical morphology I

Prof. João Fernando Mari

joaofmari.github.io

joaof.mari@ufv.br

- Mathematical morphology
- Basic operations with sets
- Erosion
- Dilation
- Duality
- Gray level mathematical morphology

MATHEMATICAL MORPHOLOGY

- A linguagem da morfologia matemática é a teoria dos conjuntos
 - Os objetos em uma imagem são representados como conjuntos
 - O conjunto de todos os pixels brancos (ou pretos, dependendo da convenção) em uma imagem binária é uma representação completa da imagem
- Em imagens binárias esses conjuntos estão em \mathbb{Z}^2
 - Cada elemento do conjunto é um vetor bidimensional
 - Cada dimensão corresponde às coordenadas (x, y) de um pixel branco da imagem
- As imagens em níveis de cinza podem ser representadas como conjuntos em \mathbb{Z}^3
 - Dois componentes de cada elemento referem-se às coordenadas do pixel
 - O terceiro corresponde ao seu valor discreto de intensidade

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

$$C_0 = \{ (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 2), (2, 3) \}$$

$$C_1 = \{ (1, 5), (1, 6), (1, 7), (2, 7), (3, 6), (3, 7) \}$$

$$C_2 = \{ (5, 5) \}$$

$$C_3 = \{ (5, 1), (5, 2), (6, 1), (6, 2) \}$$

$$C_I = \bigcup_{i=0}^{N-1} C_i, \quad \text{for } N \text{ objects}$$

Intensity images as sets

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

$$C_0 = \{ (1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 2), (1, 3, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 3, 3) \}$$

$$C_1 = \{ (1, 5, 5), (1, 6, 7), (1, 7, 5), (2, 7, 6), (3, 6, 4), (3, 7, 7) \}$$

$$C_2 = \{ (5, 5, 3) \}$$

$$C_3 = \{ (5, 1, 1), (5, 2, 2), (6, 1, 1), (6, 2, 3) \}$$

$$C_I = \bigcup_{i=0}^{N-1} C_i, \quad \text{for } N \text{ objects}$$

BASIC OPERATIONS WITH SETS

Basic operations with sets

- Seja A um conjunto de pares ordenados de números reais
 - Se $a=(a_1, a_2)$ for um elemento de A , temos:
 - $a \in A$ (a é elemento de A)
 - Se a não for um elemento de A :
 - $a \notin A$ (a não é elemento de A)
 - Se um conjunto não contém elementos:
 - Conjunto vazio – \emptyset

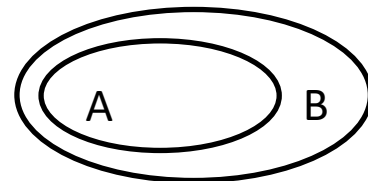
- Um conjunto é especificado pelo conteúdo de duas chaves
 - Ex.: $C = \{w | w = -d, d \in D\}$
 - C é o conjunto dos elementos, w , tal que w é formado multiplicando cada um dos elementos do conjunto D por -1

- Uma forma de utilizar conjuntos em processamento de imagens é:
 - Considerar os elementos do conjunto como as coordenadas dos pixels (pares ordenados de números inteiros)
 - Cada conjunto representa regiões (objetos) na imagem

Basic operations with sets

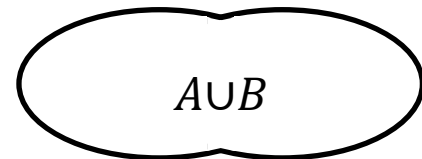
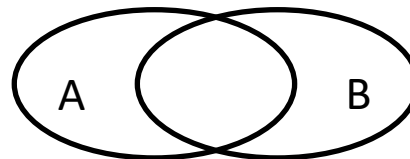
- Se cada elemento de um conjunto A também é elemento de um conjunto B, então...

- A é subconjunto de B
- $A \subseteq B$



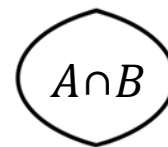
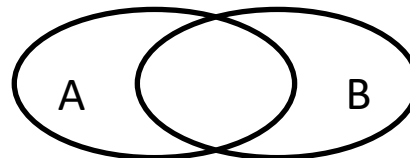
- A união dos conjuntos A e B é:

- O conjunto dos elementos que pertencem ou ao conjunto A, ou ao B ou a ambos
- $C = A \cup B$



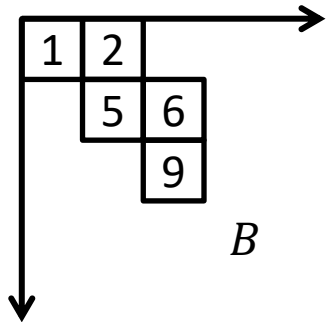
- A intersecção de dois conjuntos A e B é:

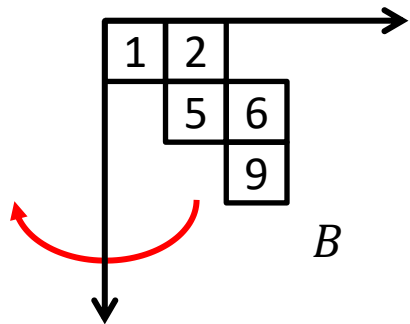
- O conjunto de elementos que pertencem a ambos os conjuntos
- $D = A \cap B$

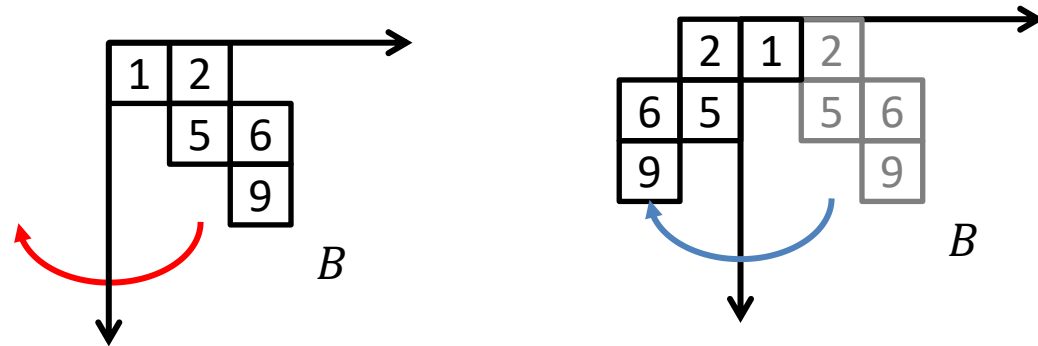


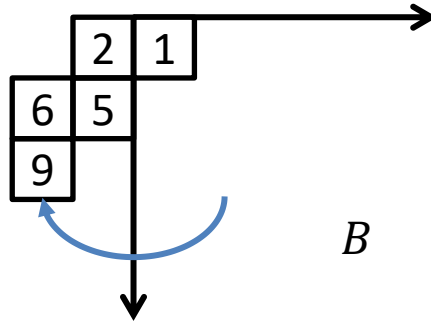
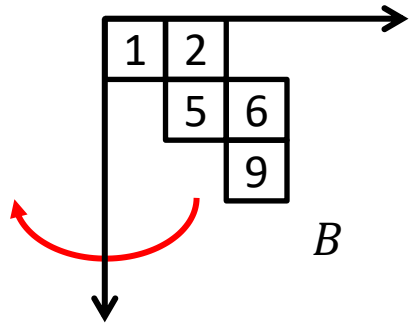
Basic operations with sets

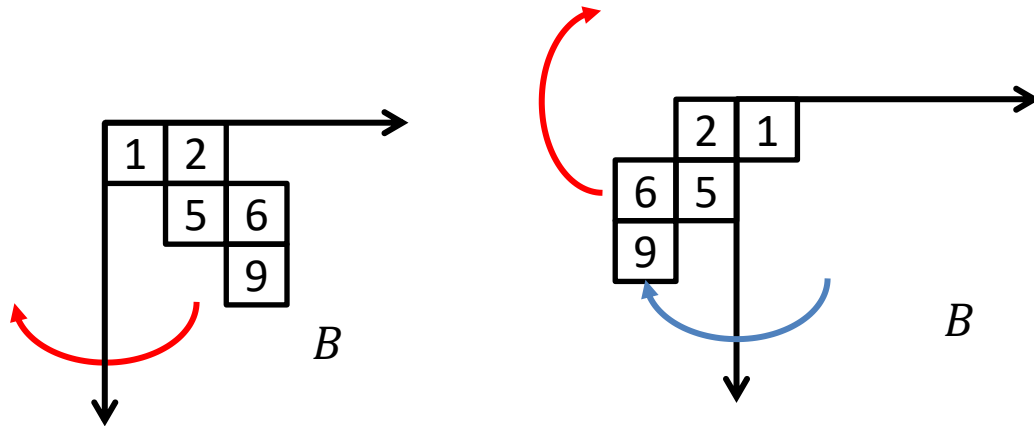
- A reflexão de um conjunto B , \hat{B} , é:
 - $\hat{B} = \{w | w = -b, \text{para } b \in B\}$
 - Se B é o conjunto de pixels que representa um objeto,
 - \hat{B} é conjunto de pixels em B cujas coordenadas (x, y) foram substituídas pro $(-x, -y)$.
- A translação de um conjunto B no ponto (z_1, z_2) , $(B)_z$, é:
 - $(B)_z = \{c | c = b + z, \text{para } b \in B\}$
 - Se B é o conjunto de pixels que representa um objeto,
 - $(B)_z$ é o conjunto de pixels em B cujas coordenadas (x, y) foram substituídas por $(x+z_1, y+z_2)$

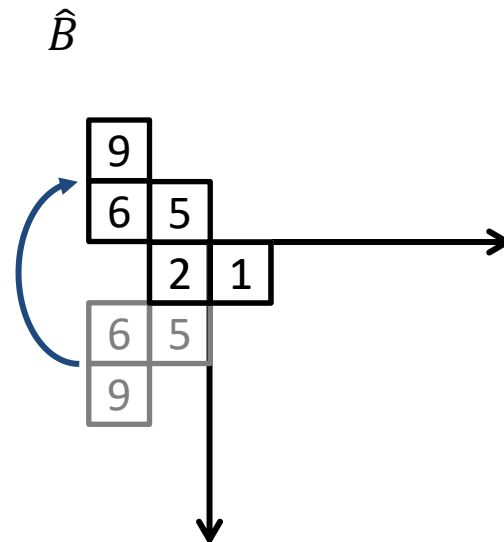
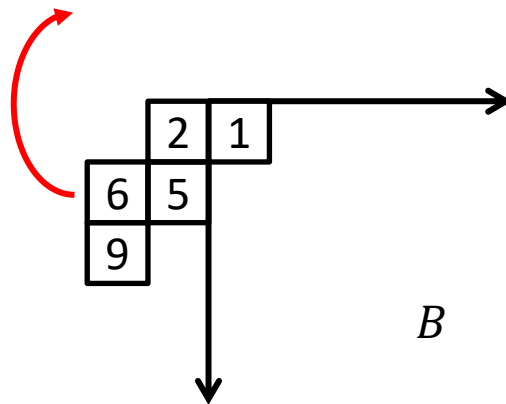
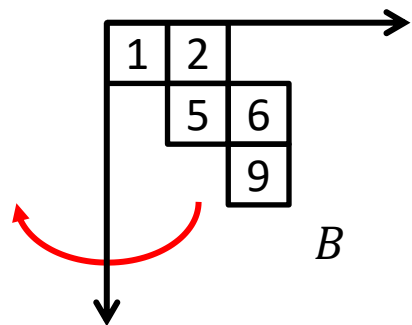


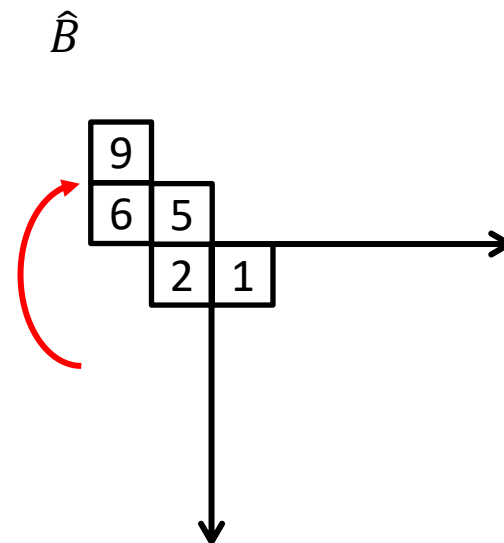
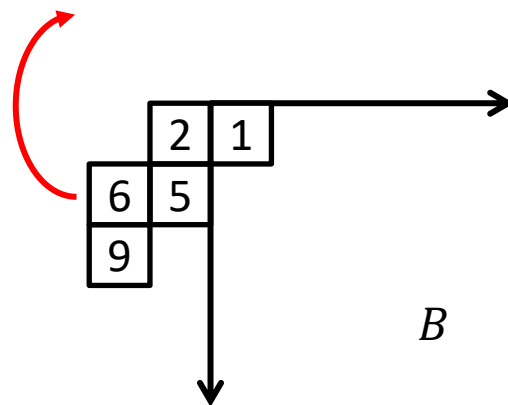
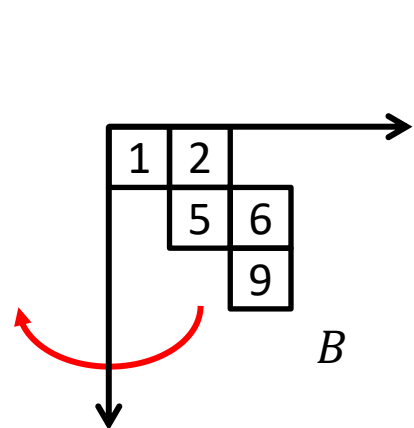


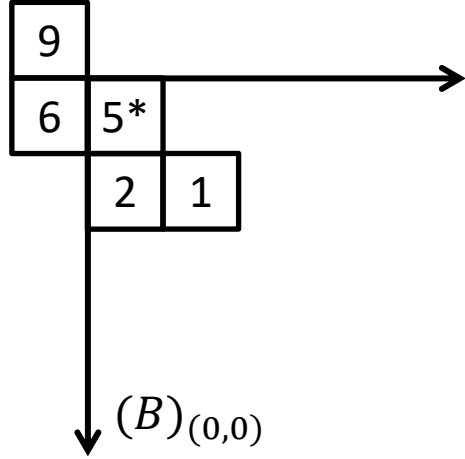


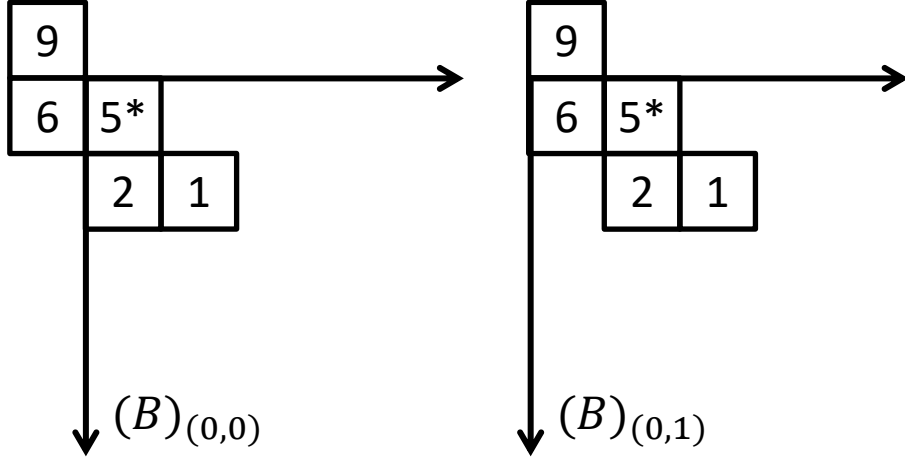


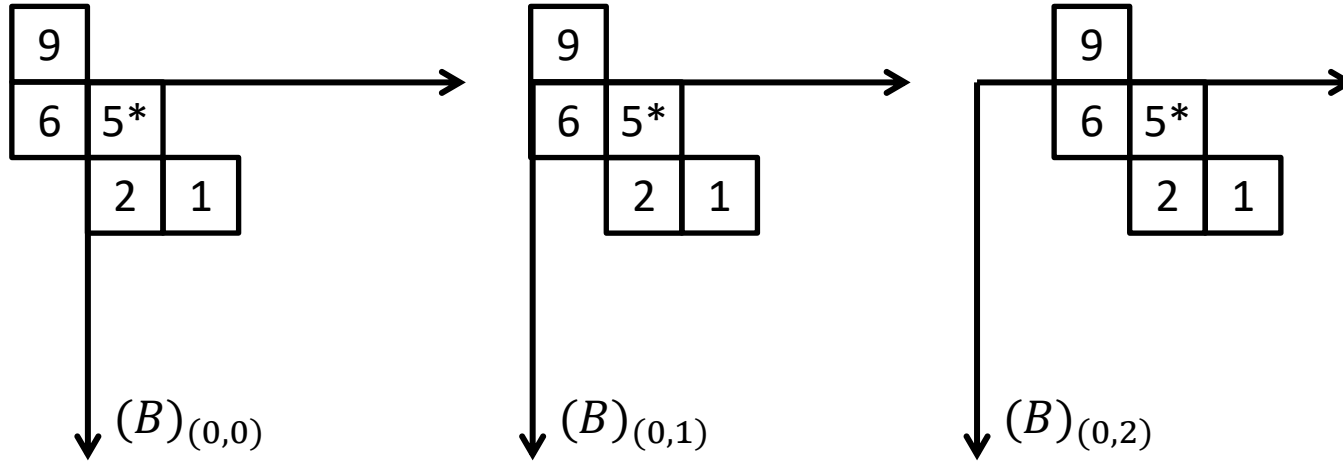


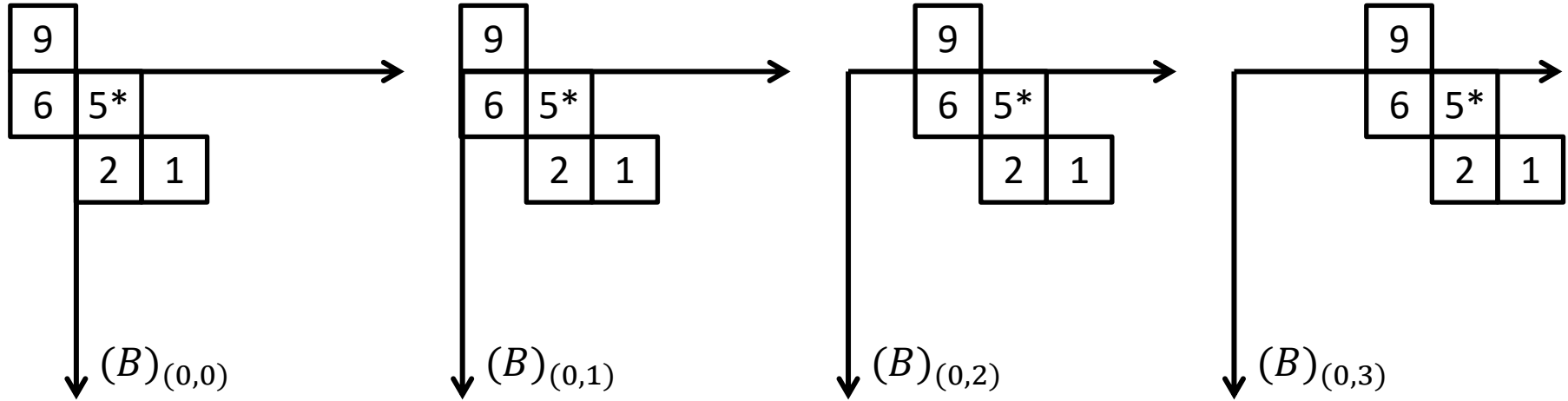


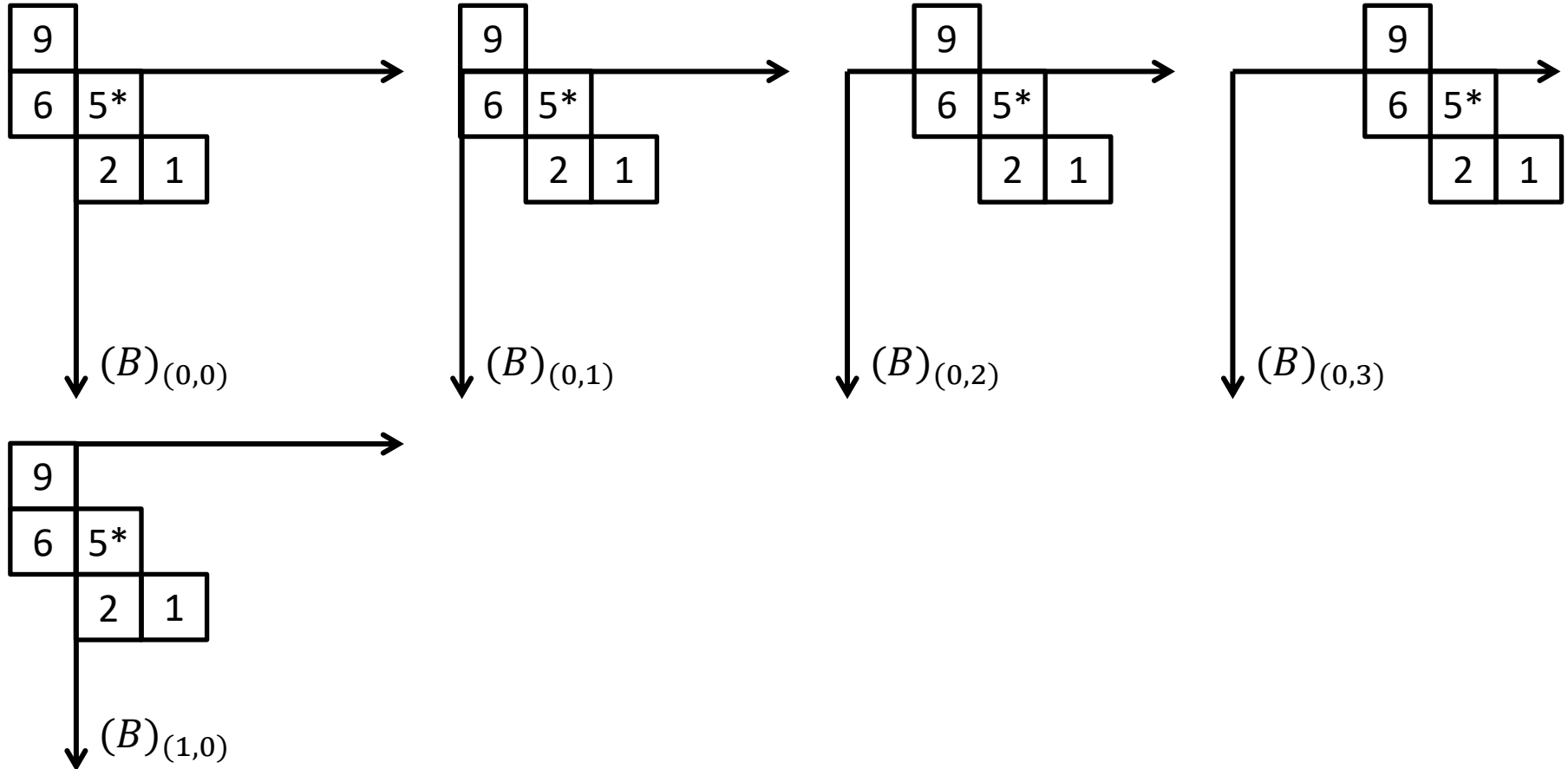


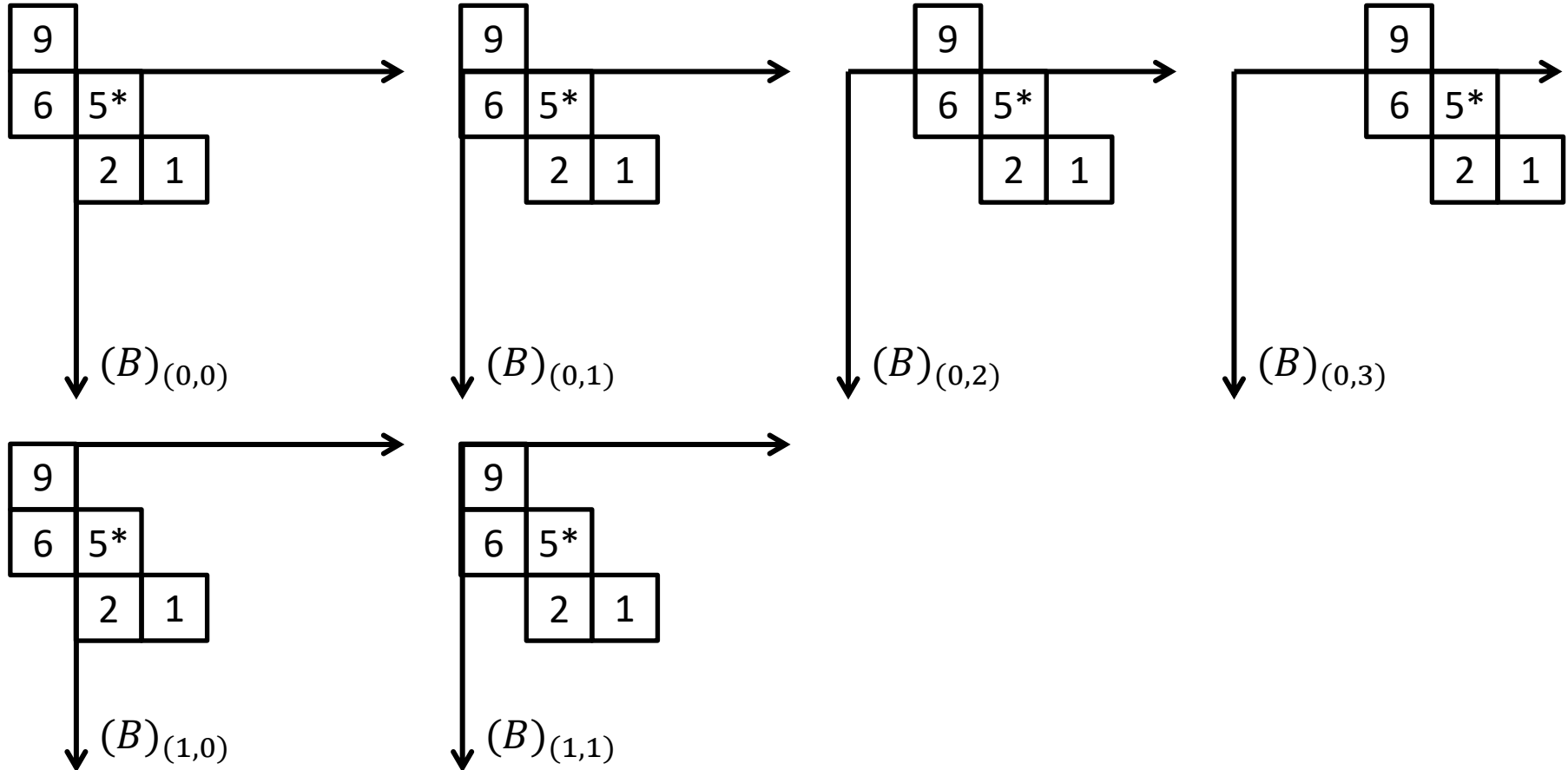


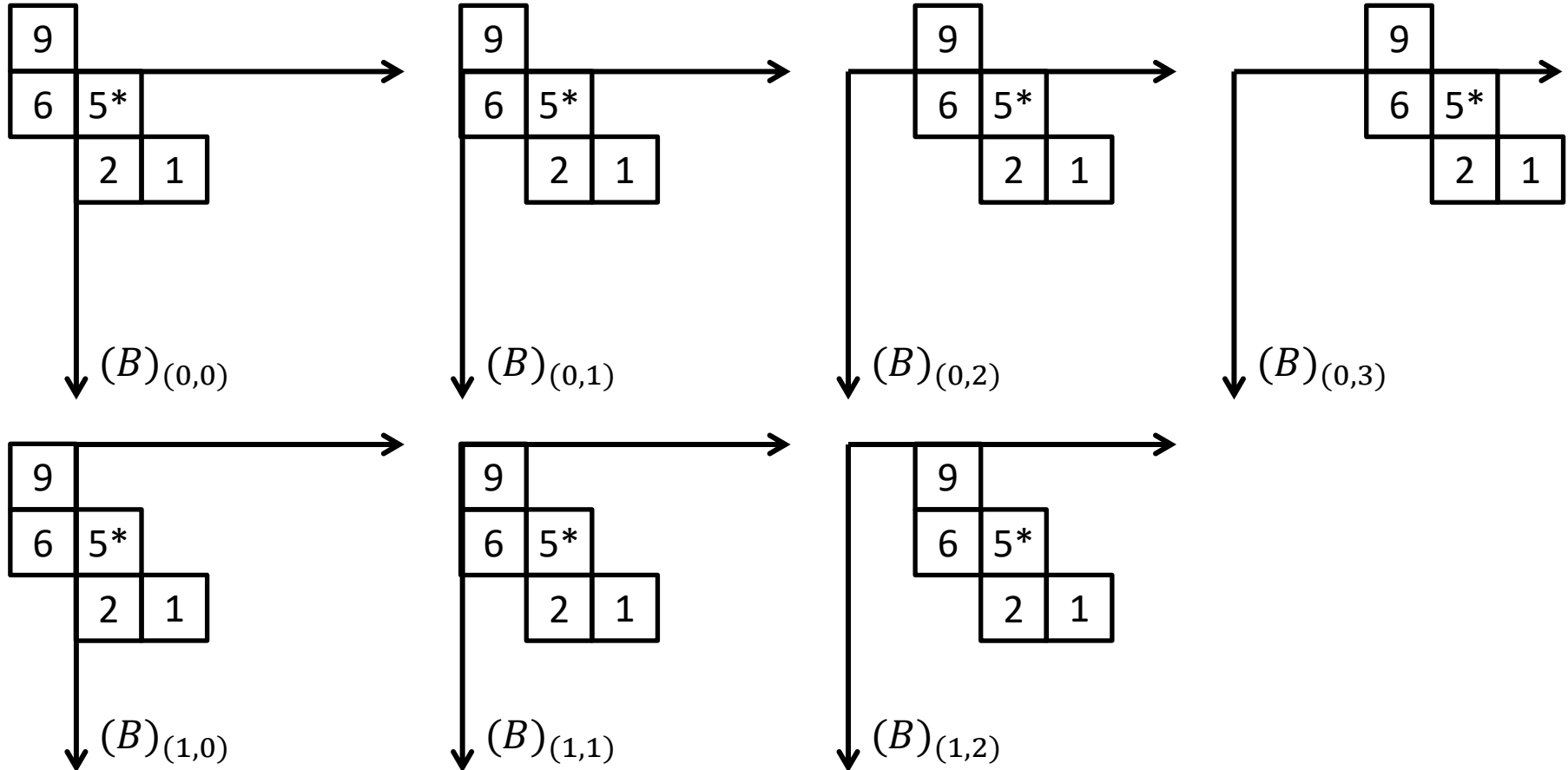


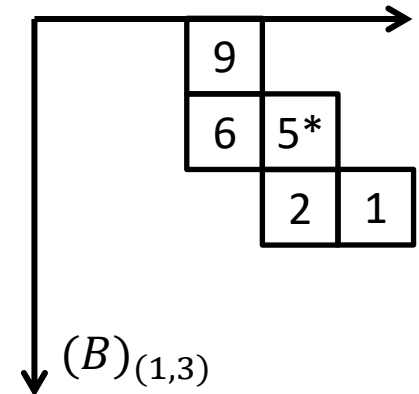
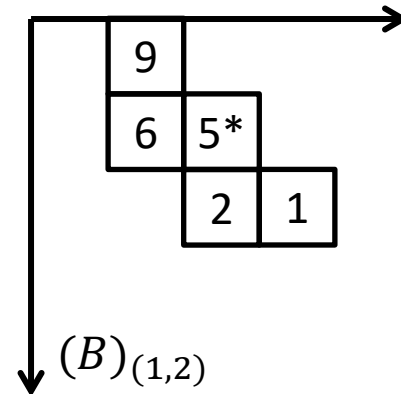
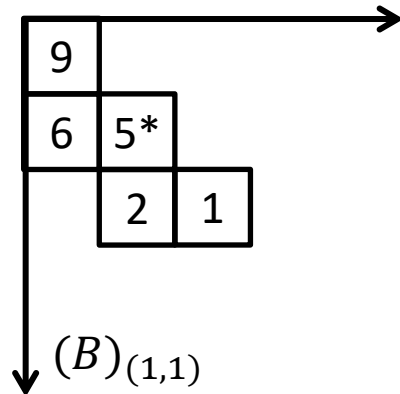
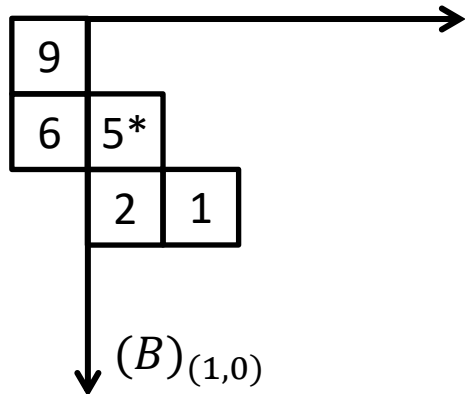
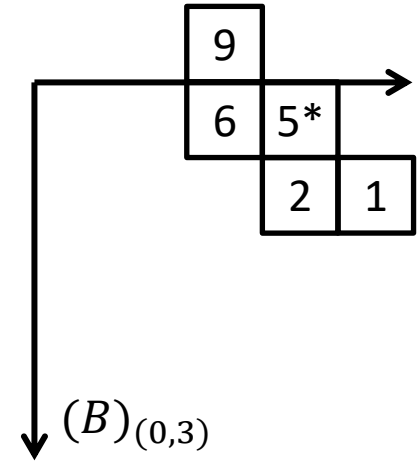
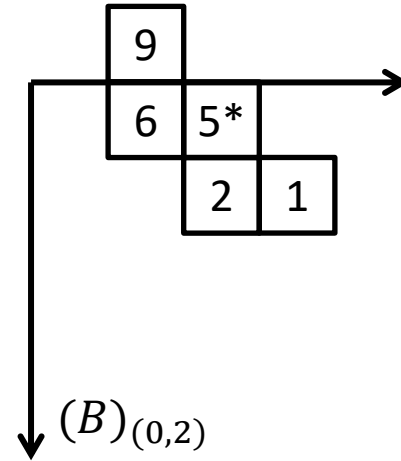
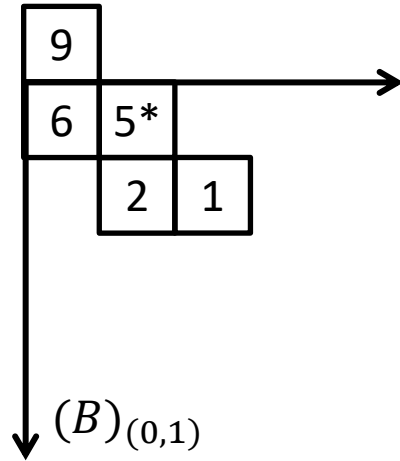
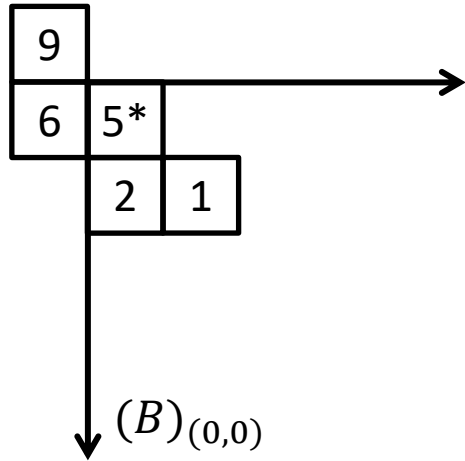












Structuring elements

- Structuring elements (SE)
 - Conjuntos pequenos ou sub-imagens usados para examinar uma imagem buscando propriedades de interesse.

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

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
0	0	1
0	1	0

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0*

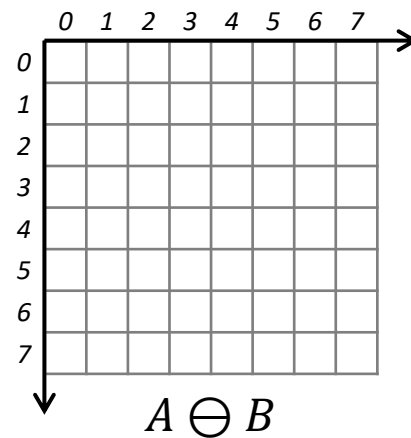
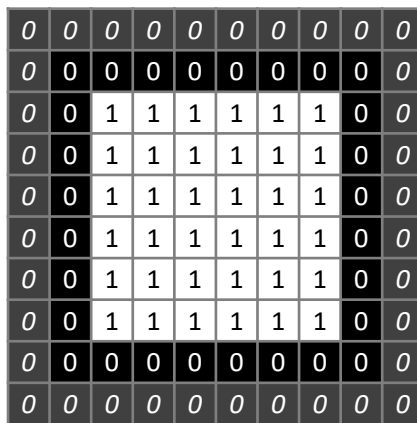
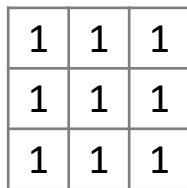
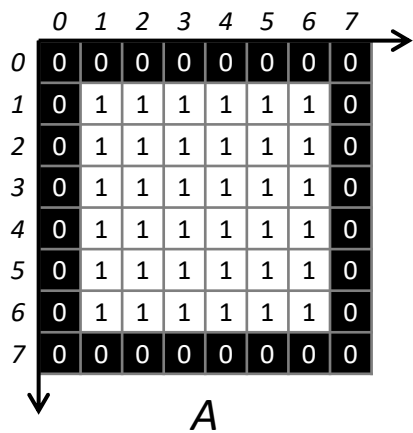
- O * indica o centro do elemento estruturante.*
- Quando omitido, o centro do EE corresponde ao centro da matriz*

EROSION

- **Erosão e dilatação** são operações fundamentais da morfologia matemática.
 - Muitos dos algoritmos morfológicos são derivados dessas duas operações.
- A erosão de um conjunto A por um EE B é:
 - $A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$
 - A erosão de A por B é o conjunto de todos z de forma que B transladado por z está contido em A .
- Uma definição alternativa para o mesmo caso:
 - Dizer que B esta contido em A equivale a dizer que B não tem elementos comuns com o fundo.
 - $A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \cap A^c = \emptyset\}$

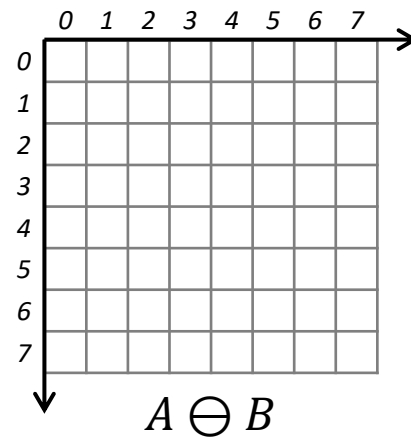
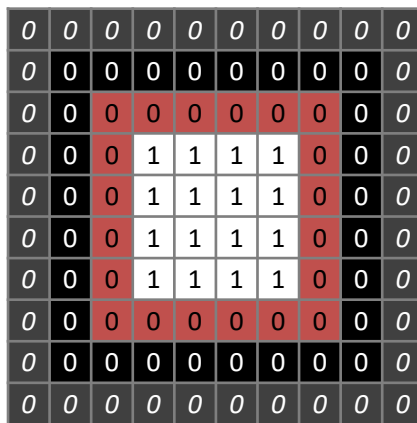
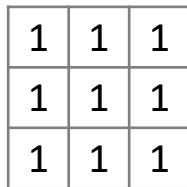
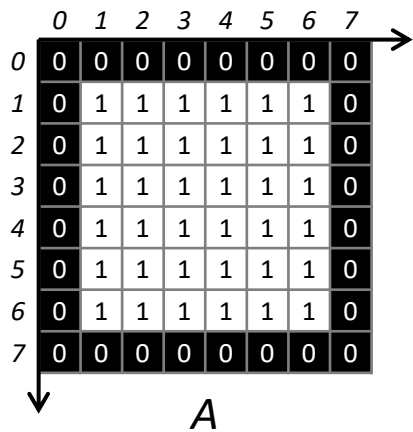
Erosion

- $A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$



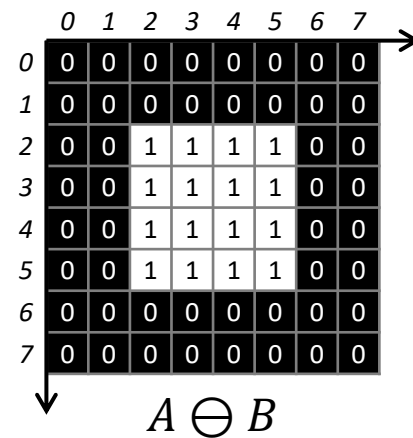
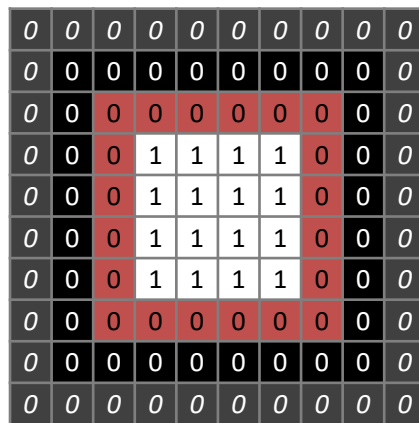
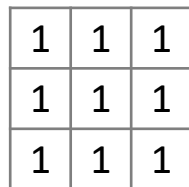
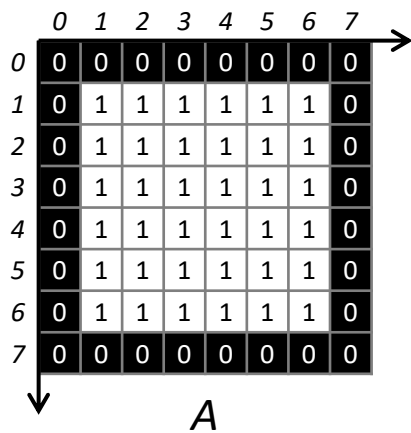
Erosion

- $A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$



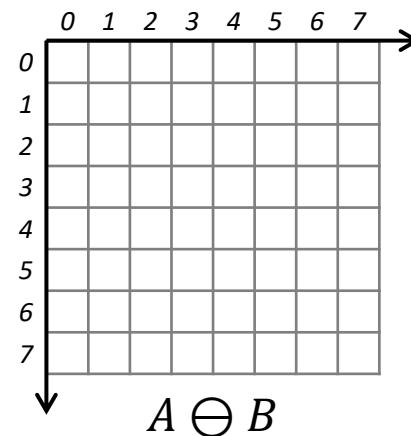
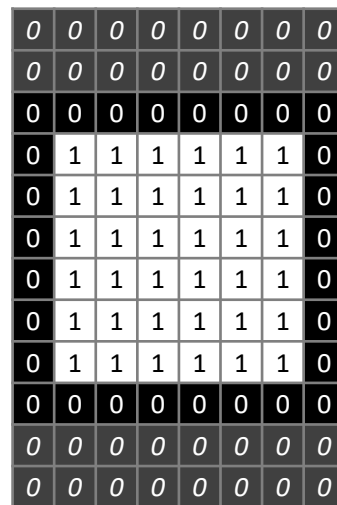
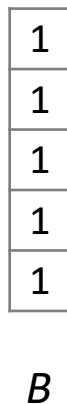
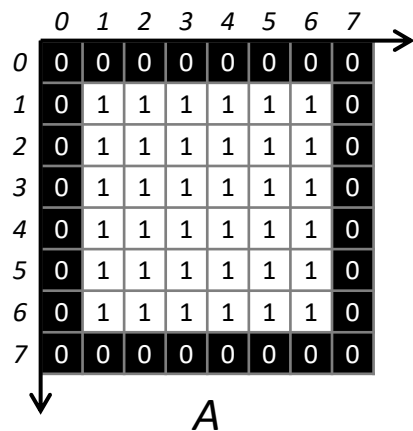
Erosion

- $A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$



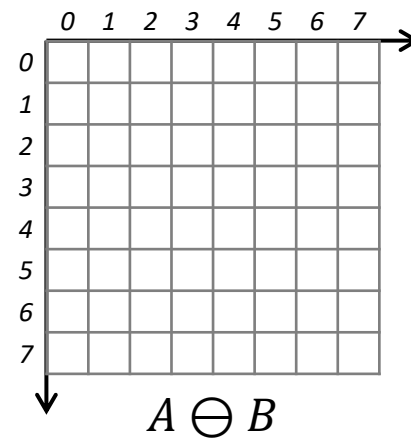
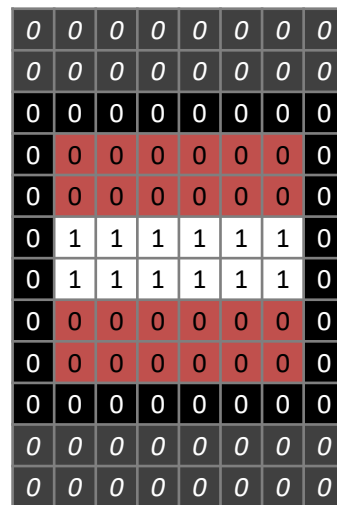
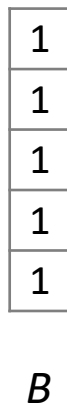
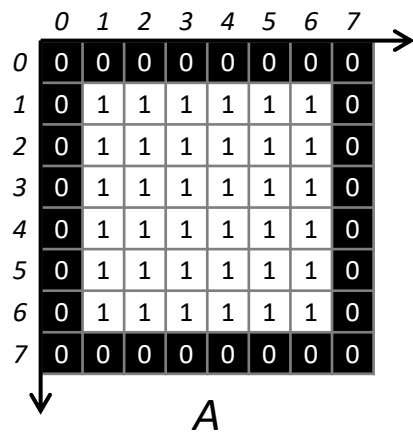
Erosion

- $A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$



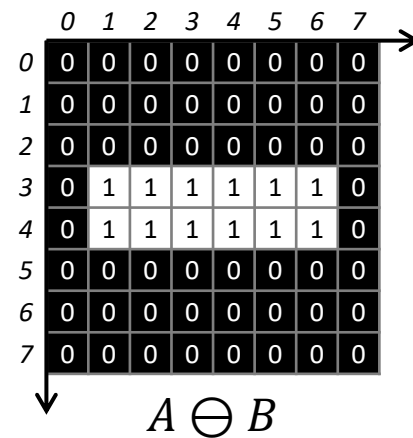
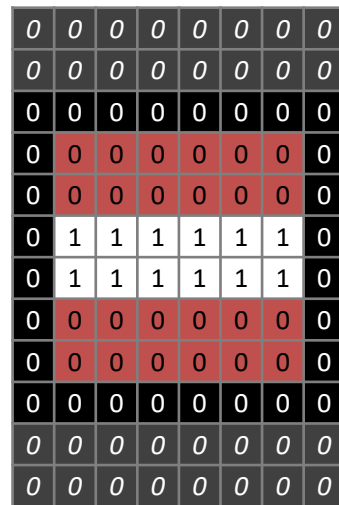
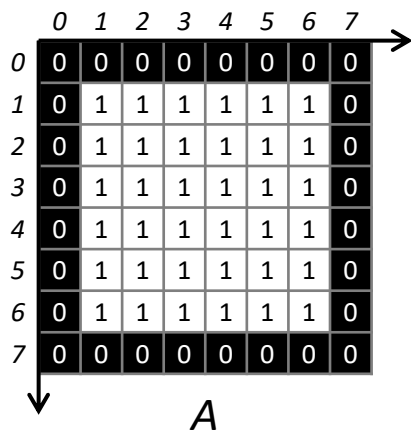
Erosion

- $A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$



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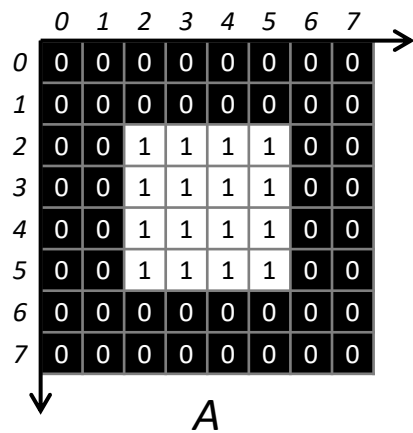
DILATION

Dilation

- A **dilatação** de um conjunto A por um EE B é:
 - $A \oplus B = \{z | (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$
- Primeiramente, realiza-se a reflexão de B em torno de sua origem.
 - A dilatação de A por B é o conjunto de todos os deslocamentos z , de forma que \hat{B} (reflexão de B) e A se sobreponham em pelo menos um elemento.
- Uma definição alternativa para o mesmo caso:
 - $A \oplus B = \{z | [(\hat{B})_z \cap A] \subseteq A\}$

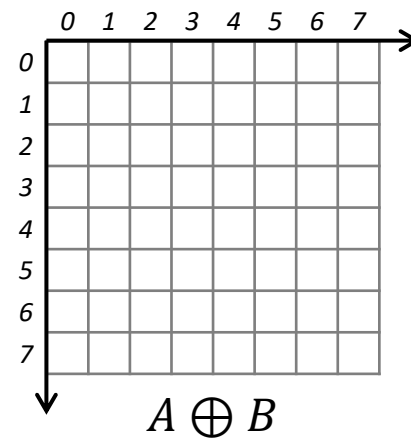
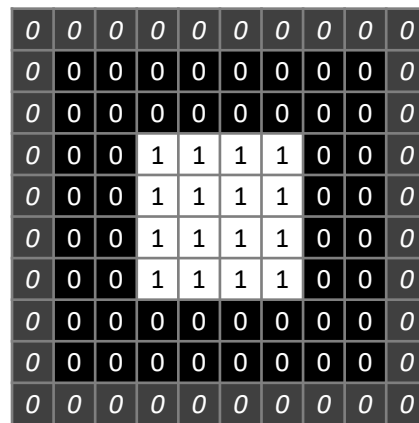
Dilation

- $A \oplus B = \{z \mid (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$



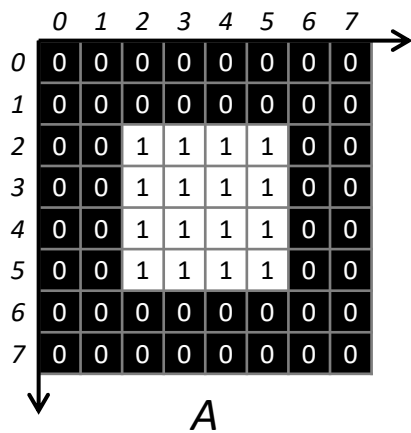
1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

B



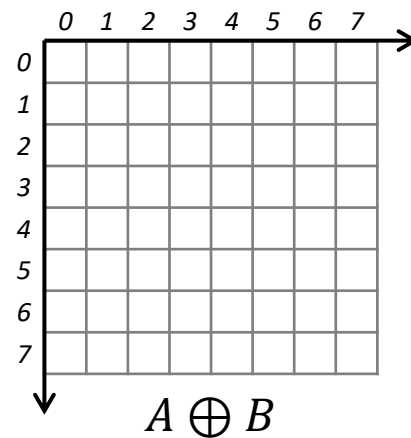
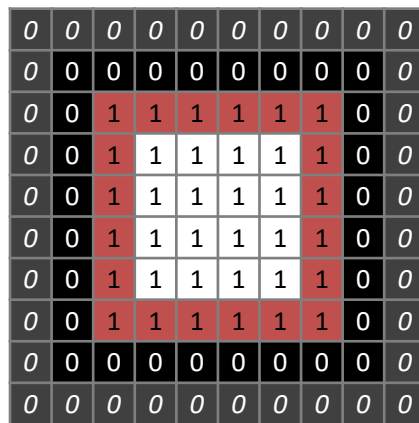
Dilation

- $A \oplus B = \{z \mid (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$



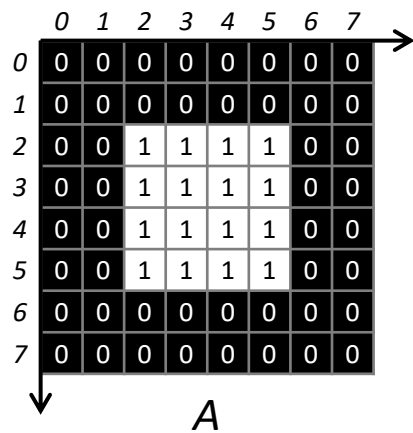
1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

B



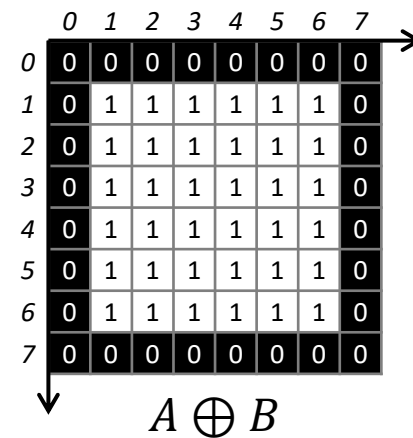
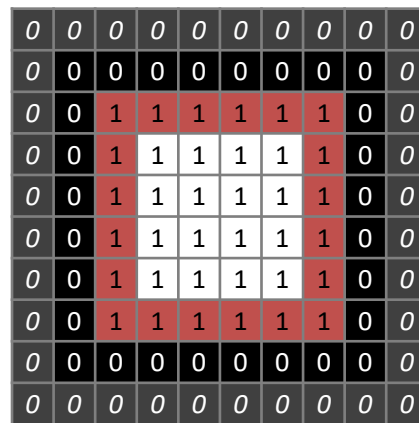
Dilation

- $A \oplus B = \{z \mid (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$



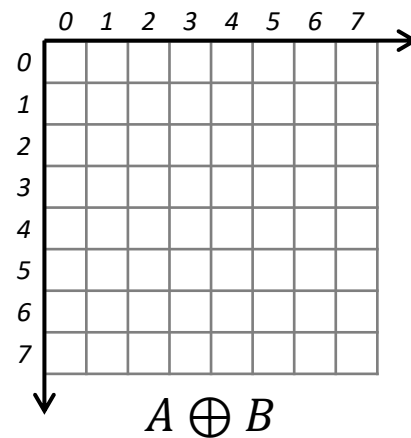
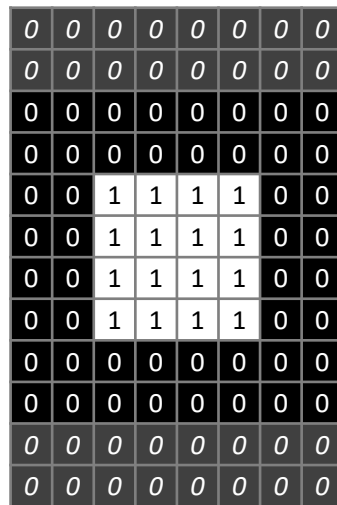
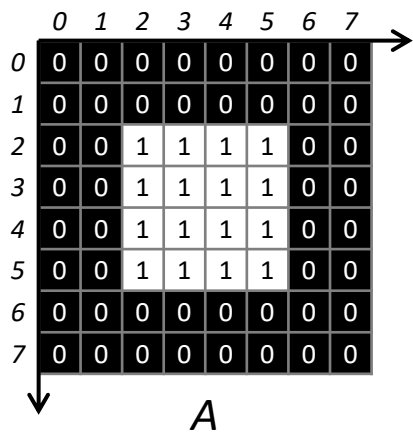
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1	1	1
1	1	1

B



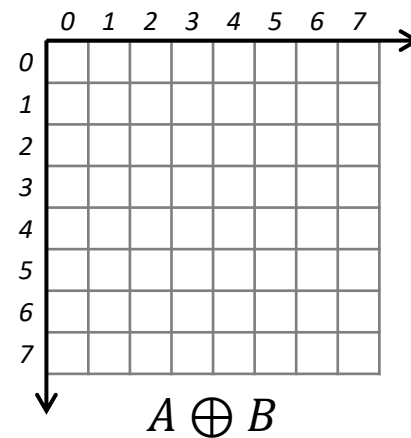
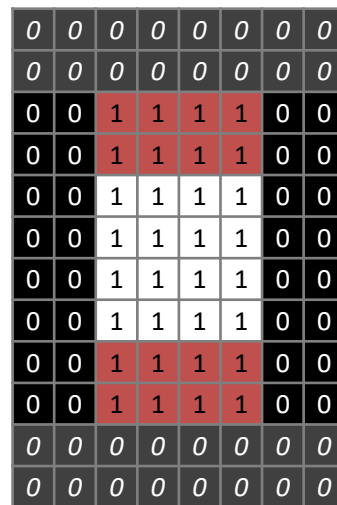
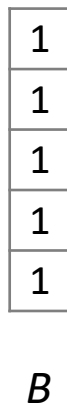
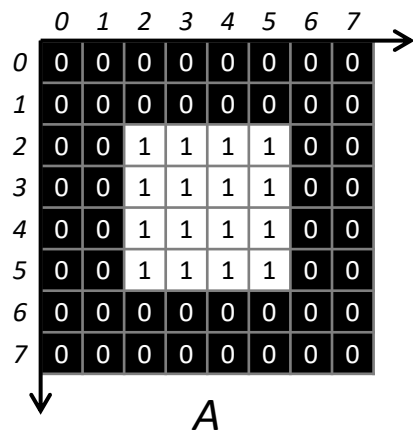
Dilation

- $A \oplus B = \{z | (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$



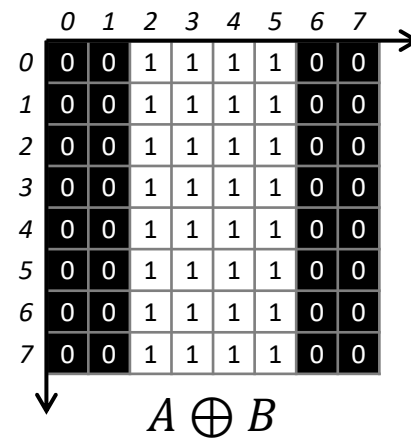
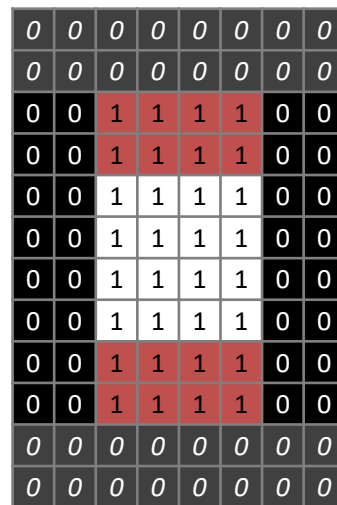
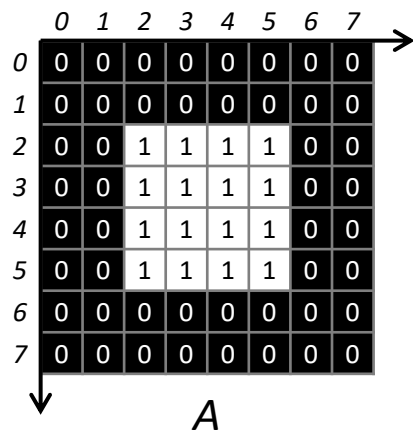
Dilation

- $A \oplus B = \{z | (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$



Dilation

- $A \oplus B = \{z \mid (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$



DUALITY

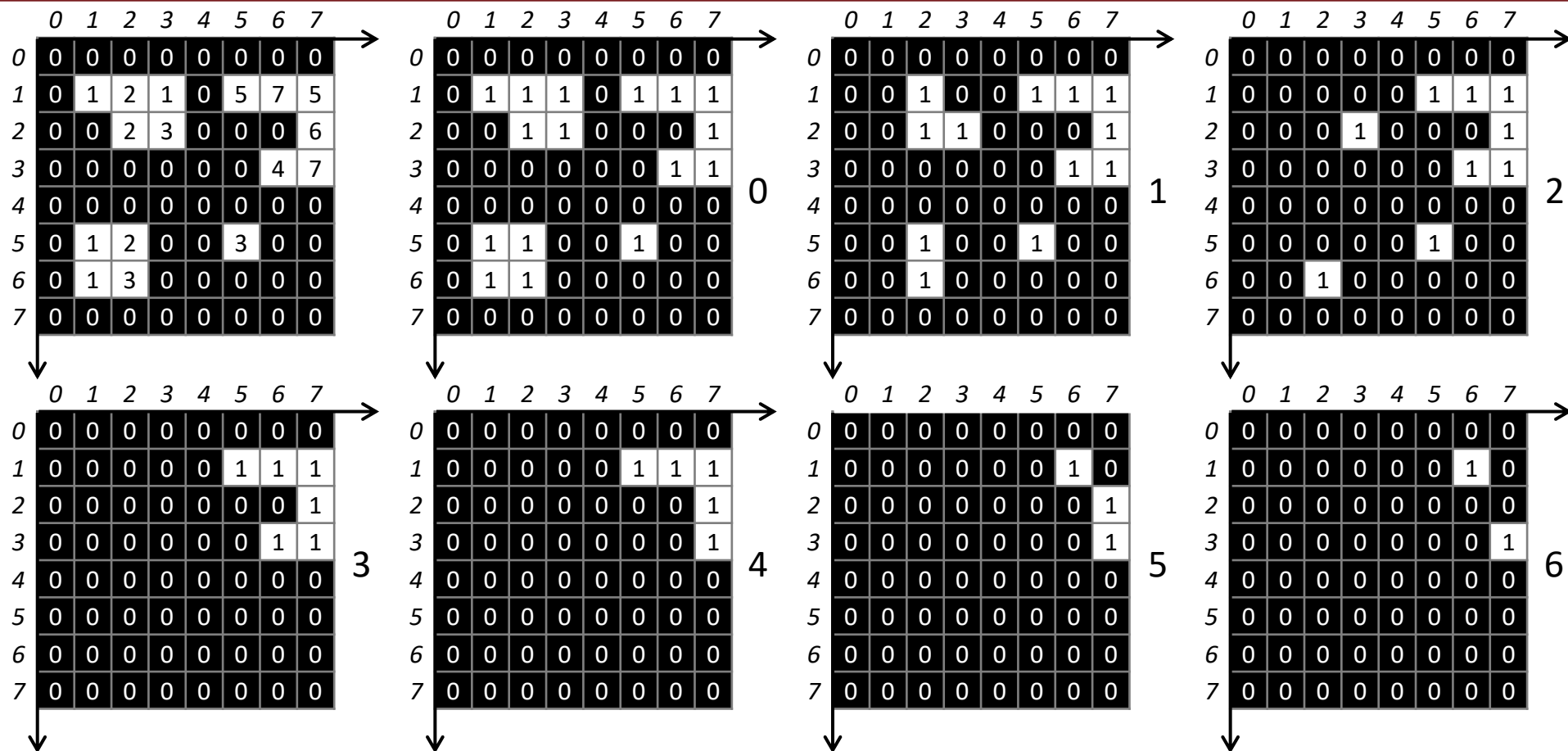
- A dilatação e a erosão são operações duais:
 - $(A \ominus B) = A^c \oplus \hat{B}$
 - $(A \oplus B) = A^c \ominus \hat{B}$
 - A **erosão** de A por B é o complemento da dilatação de A^c por \hat{B}
 - A **dilatação** de A por B é o complemento da erosão de A^c por \hat{B}
 - Quando o EE é simétrico pode-se obter a dilatação por meio da erosão do fundo da imagem.
 - Assim como, obter a erosão por meio da dilatação do fundo da imagem

GRAY LEVEL MATHEMATICAL MORPHOLOGY

Gray level mathematical morphology

- Morfologia matemática em níveis de cinza usando decomposição por limiarização:
 1. Decompor a imagem de intensidade $f(x, y)$ por limiarização em todos os possíveis níveis de cinza.
 - Cada limiarização irá gerar uma imagem binária
 2. Aplicar a operação morfológica sobre cada imagem binária
 3. Reconstruir a imagem de saída $g(x, y)$ “empilhando” as imagens binárias processadas.

Gray level mathematical morphology



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 - <http://www.ppgia.pucpr.br/~facon/Books/2011WVCMinicurso2Morfo.pdf>

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THE END