

Tratamiento de Señales

Version 2024-1

Transformada de Hough

[Capítulo 8]

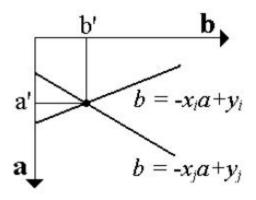
Dr. José Ramón Iglesias

DSP-ASIC BUILDER GROUP Director Semillero TRIAC Ingenieria Electronica Universidad Popular del Cesar

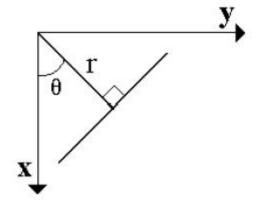
Transformada de Hough



Hay un número infinito de de rectas que pasan por (x_i, y_i)

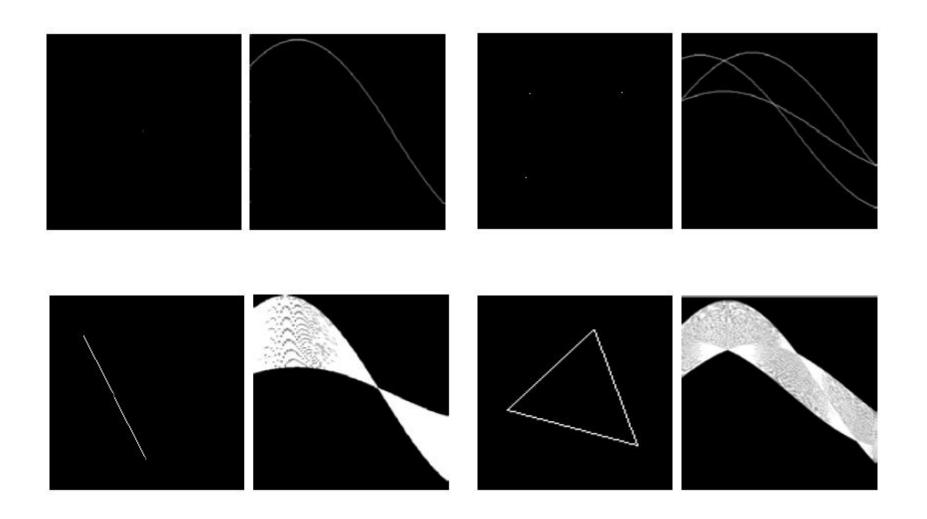


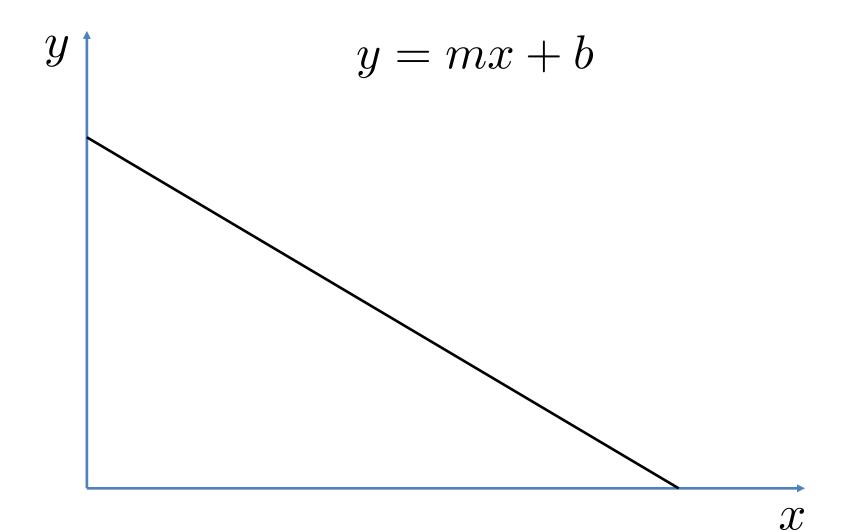
$$b = -x_i a + y_i$$

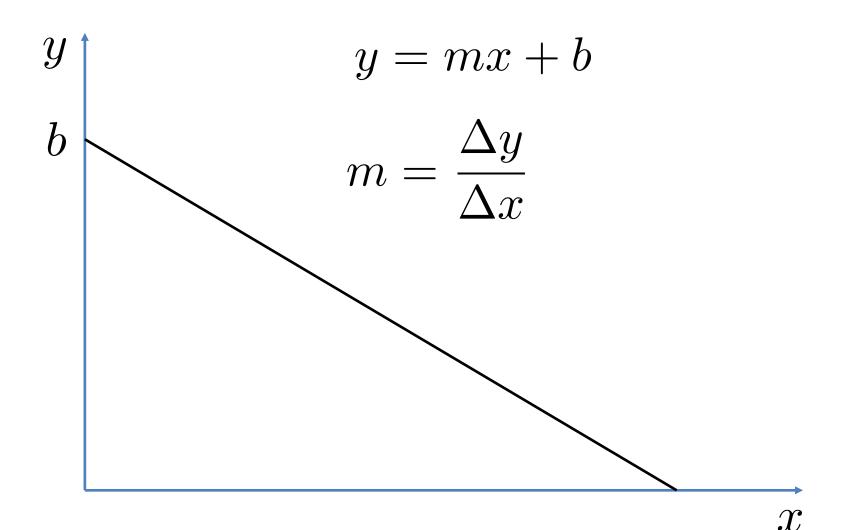


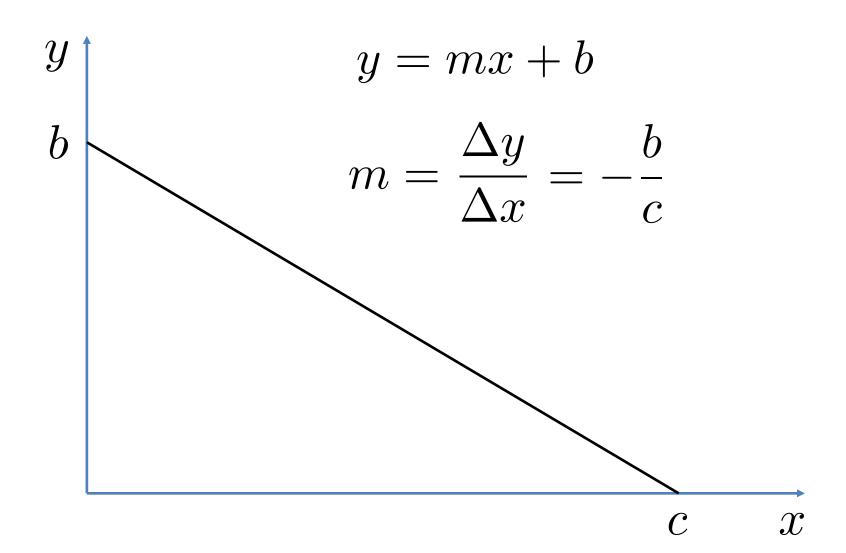
$$x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta = r$$

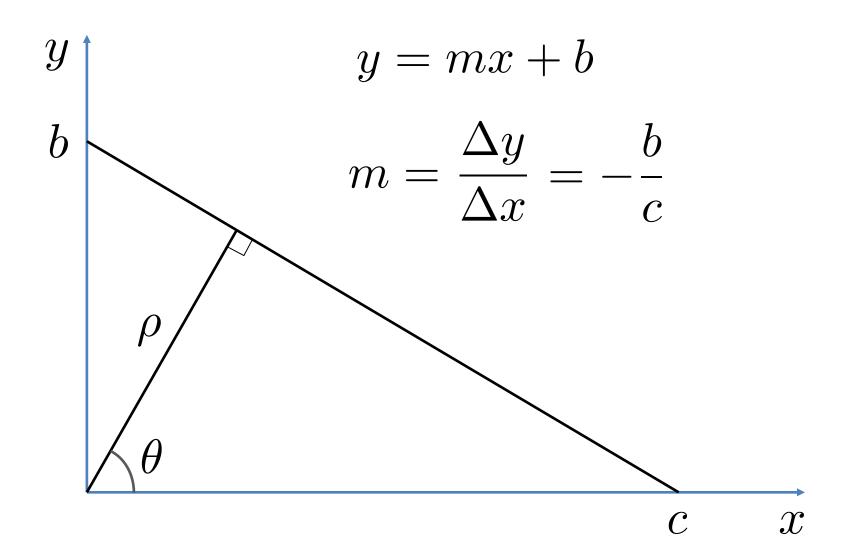
Transformada de Hough (Cont)

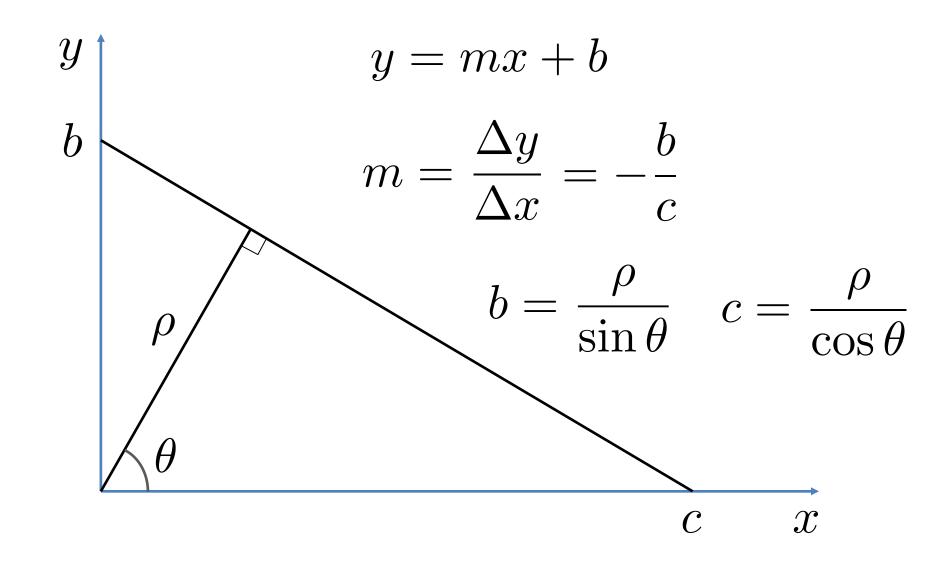


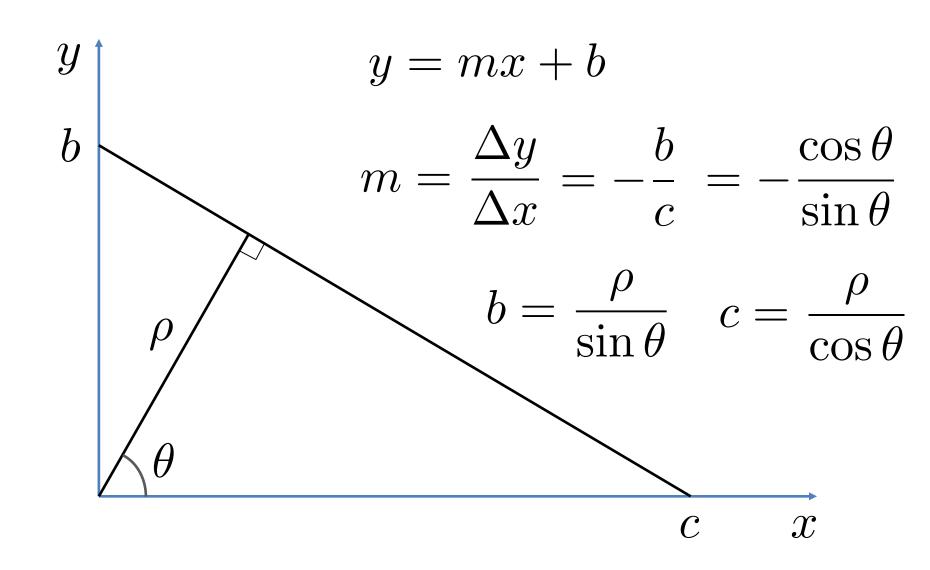












$$y = mx + b$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\frac{b}{c} = \left(-\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right)$$

$$b = \left(\frac{\rho}{\sin \theta}\right) \quad c = \frac{\rho}{\cos \theta}$$

$$y = \left(-\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right) x + \left(\frac{\rho}{\sin \theta}\right)$$

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$$\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$$

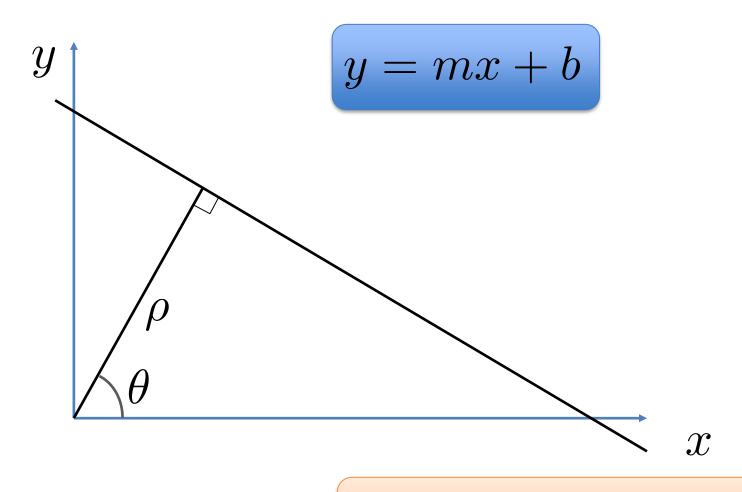
$$y = mx + b$$

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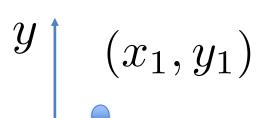
$$b = \frac{\rho}{\sin \theta} \quad c = \frac{\rho}{\cos \theta}$$

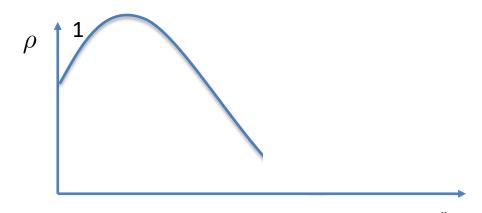
$$y = -\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}x + \frac{\rho}{\sin \theta}$$

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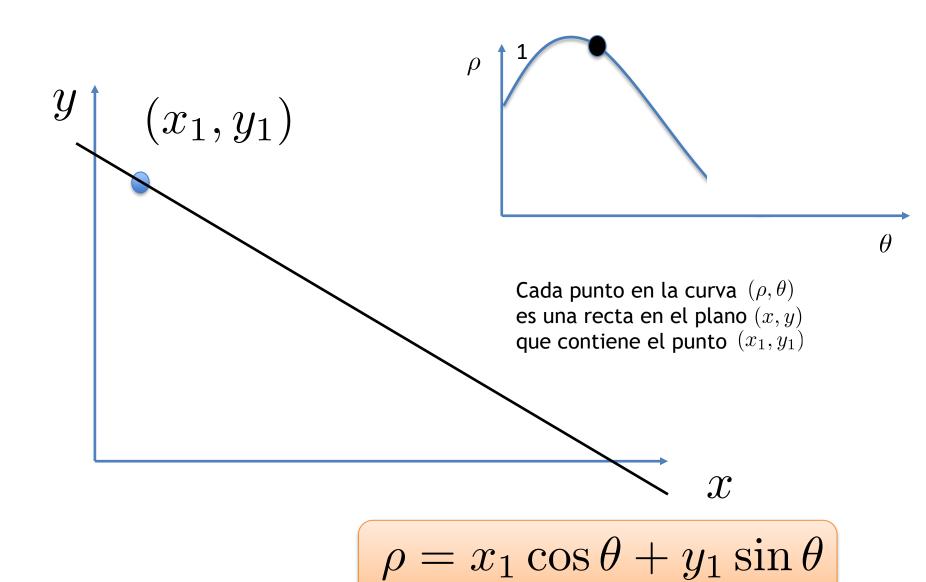


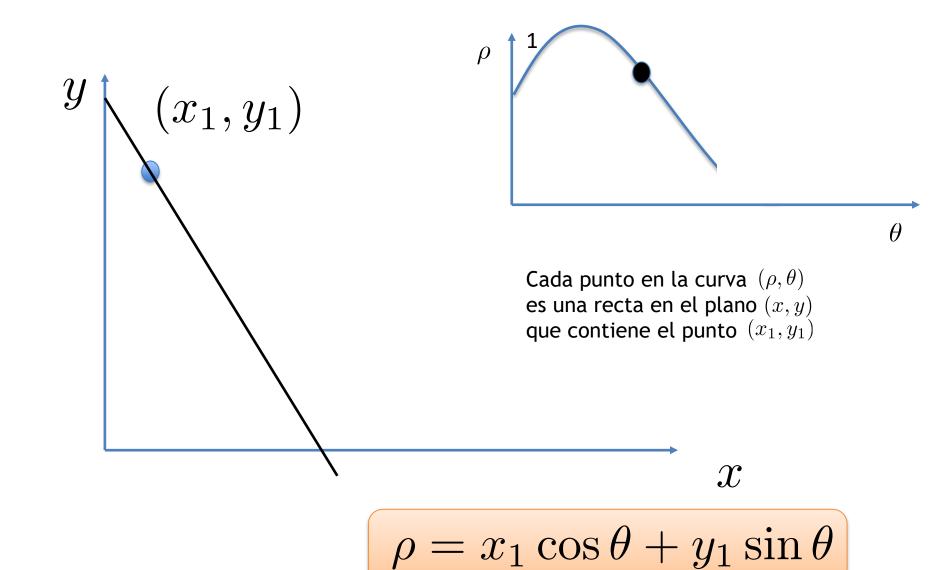


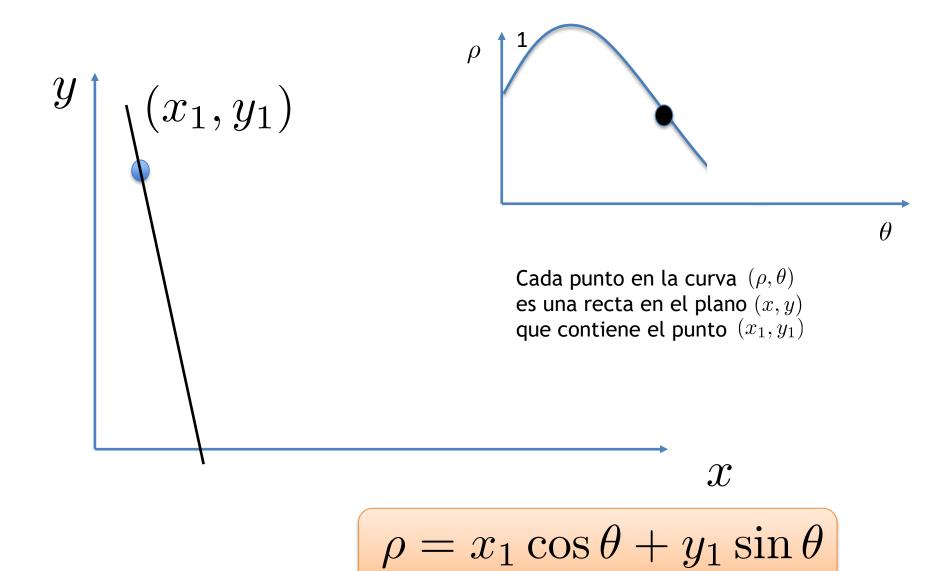
Cada punto en la curva (ρ, θ) es una recta en el plano (x, y) que contiene el punto (x_1, y_1)

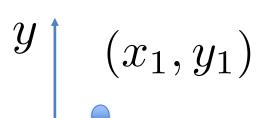
$$\mathcal{X}$$

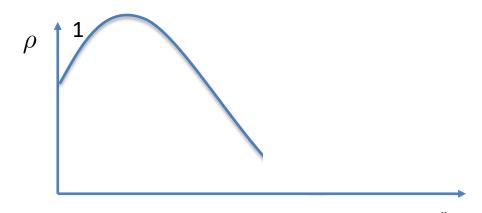
$$\rho = x_1 \cos \theta + y_1 \sin \theta$$







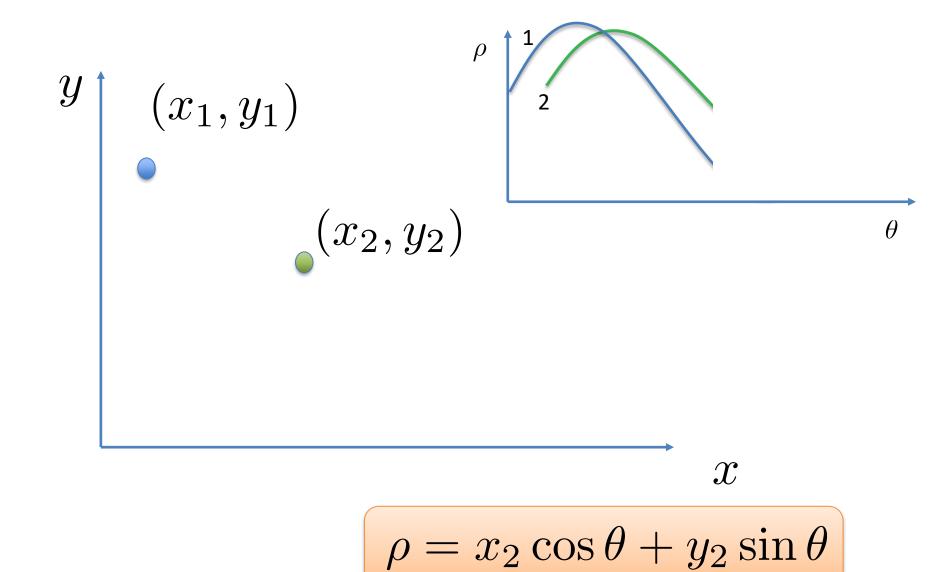


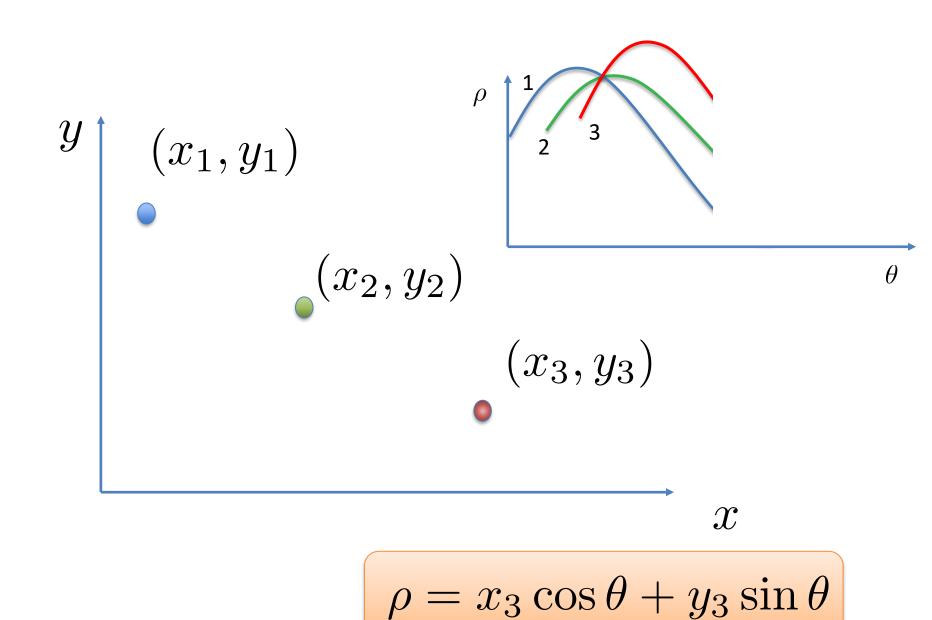


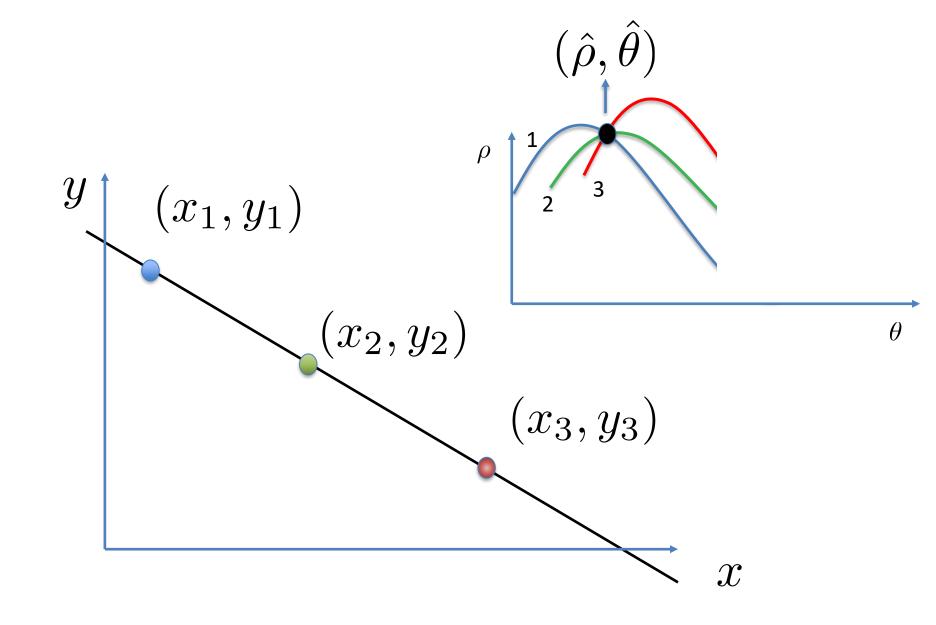
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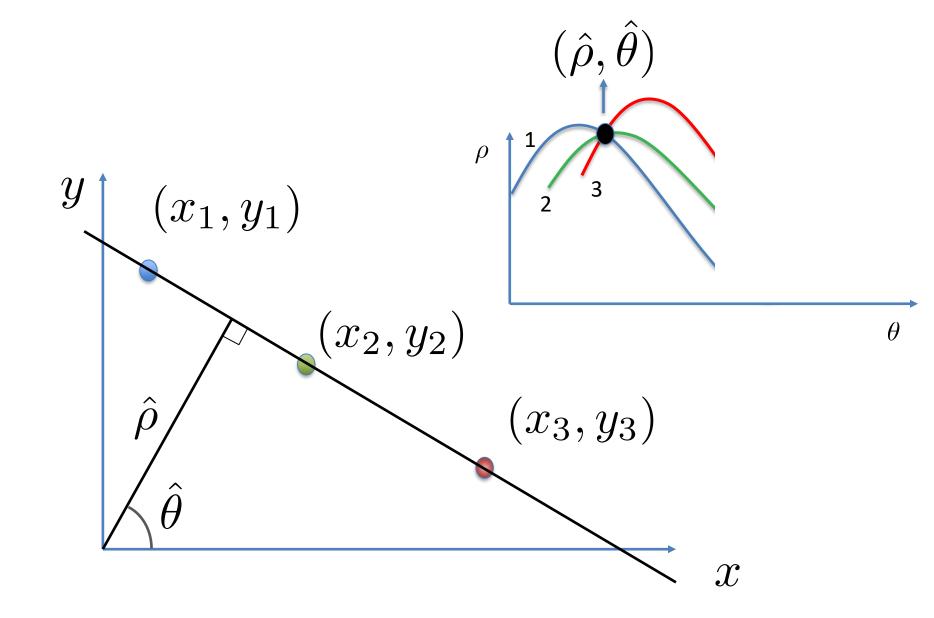
$$\mathcal{X}$$

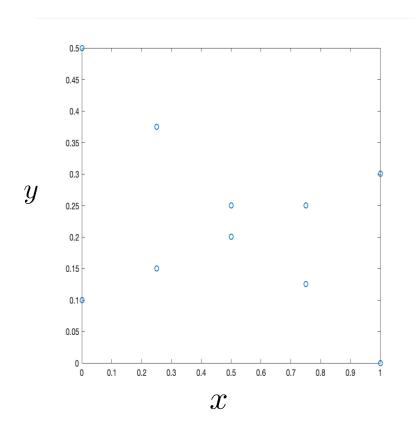
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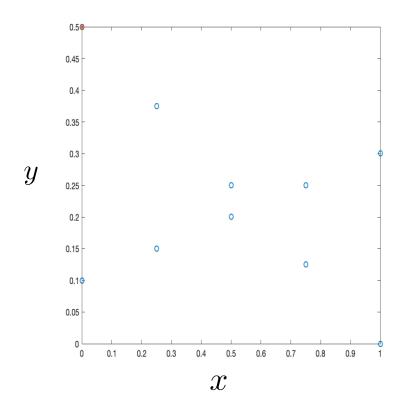


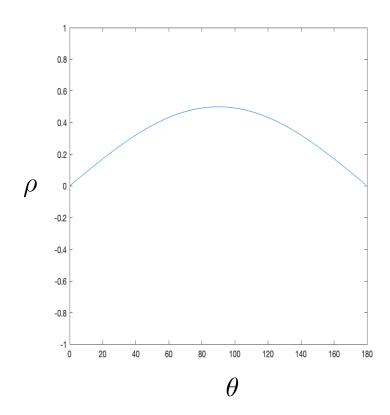


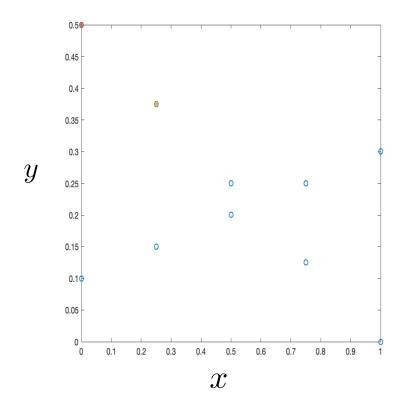


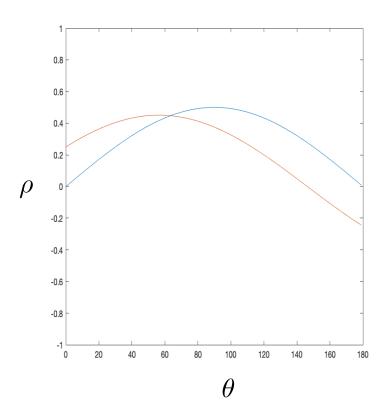


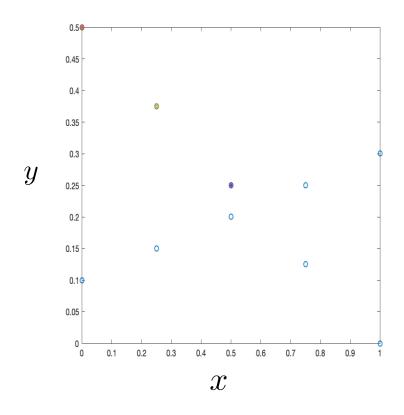


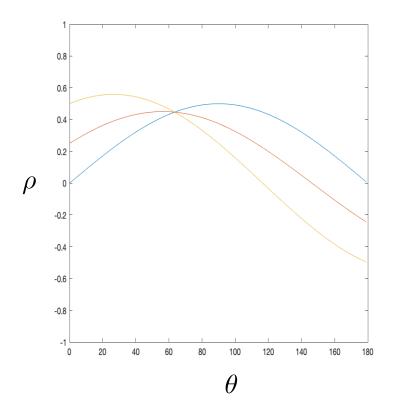


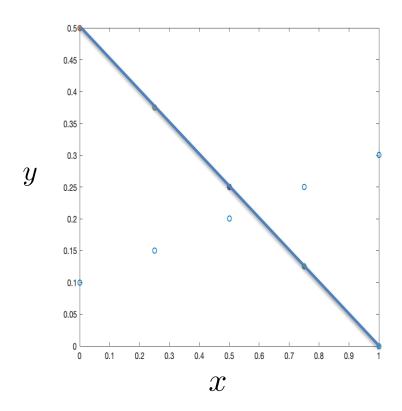


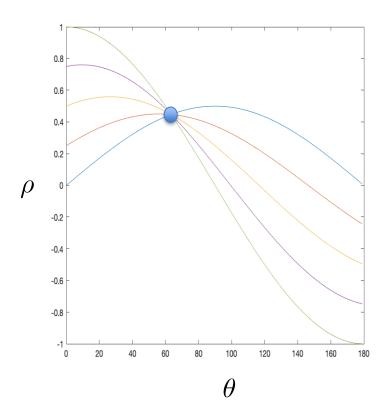


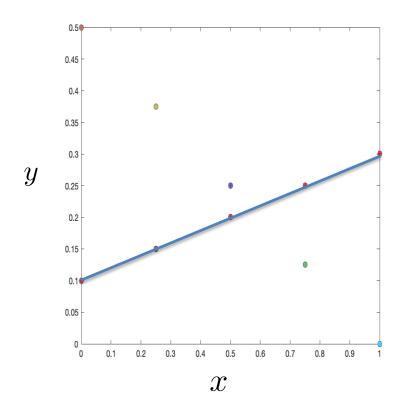


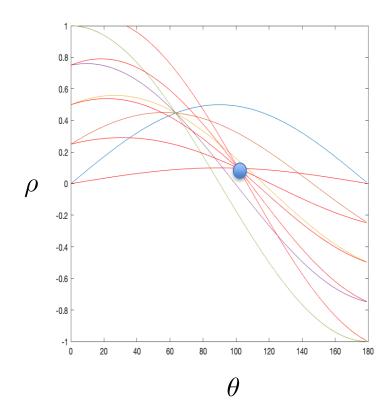


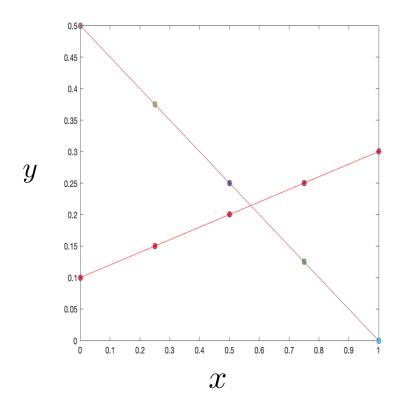


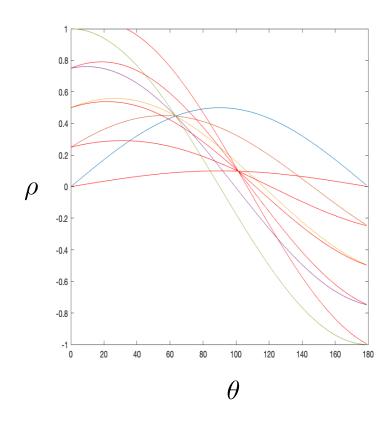






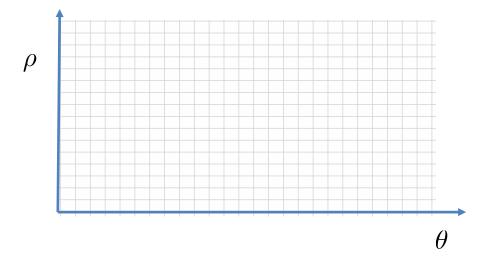






0. Leer imagen de entrada X

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- 1. Inicializar en cero H, el histograma 2D



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- 4. Calcular la curva $\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$

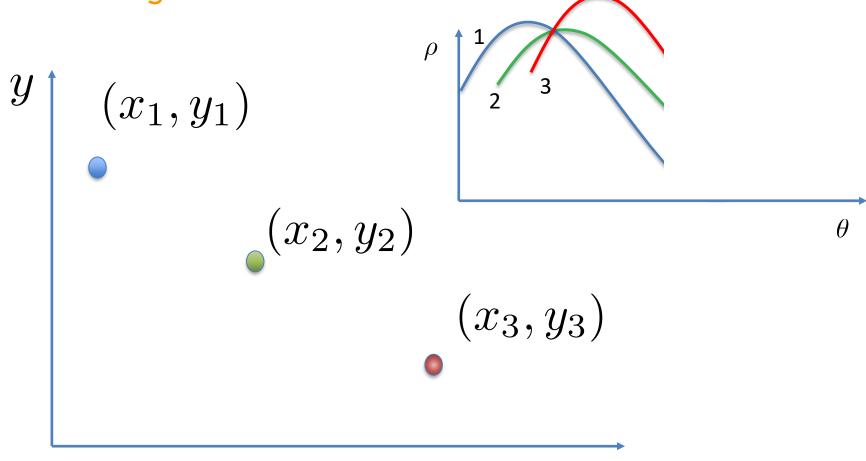
Algoritmo de detección de líneas rectas en imágenes

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- 1. Inicializar en cero H, el histograma 2D (
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- 2. Calcular E, la imagen binaria de los bordes de X
- 3. Para cada pixel '1' en E, obtener las coordenadas (x,y)
- 4. Calcular la curva $\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$
- 5. Discretizar la curva (
 ho, heta) y actualizar histograma H sumando +1 en las celdas por donde pasa la curva

Algoritmo de detección de líneas rectas en imágenes

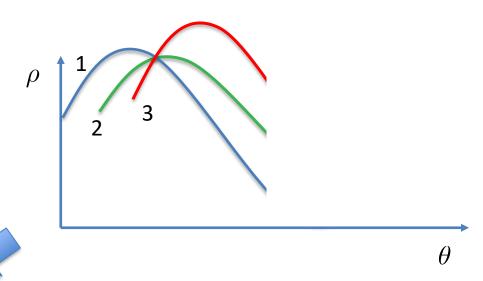
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- 1. Inicializar en cero H, el histograma 2D (
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- 3. Para cada pixel '1' en E, obtener las coordenadas (x,y)
- 4. Calcular la curva $\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$
- 5. Discretizar la curva (
 ho, heta) y actualizar histograma H sumando +1 en las celdas por donde pasa la curva
- 6. Buscar en H los máximos: por cada máximo hay una recta detectada en X

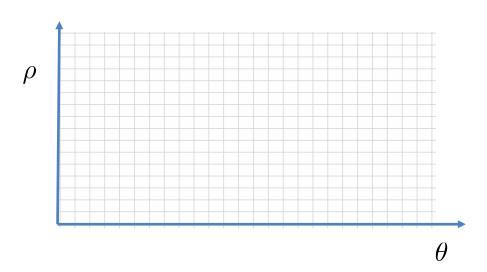
Histograma H



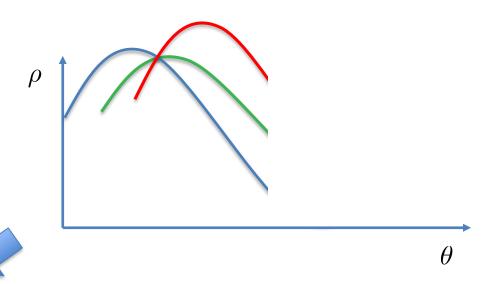
 ${\mathcal X}$

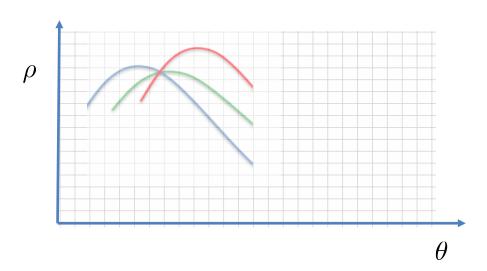
Histograma H



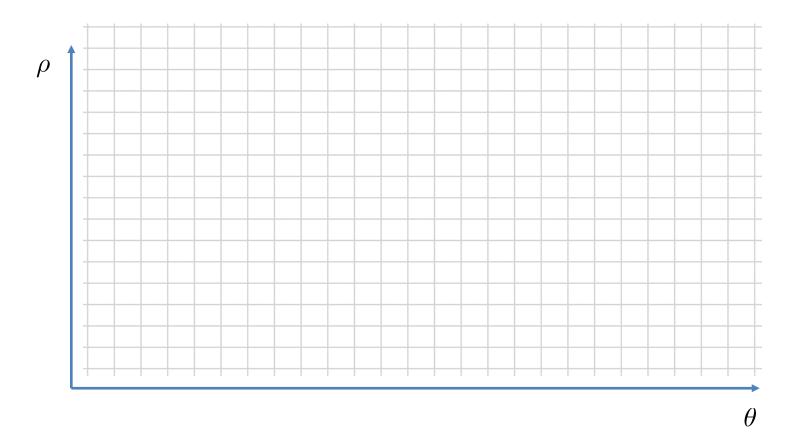


Histograma H

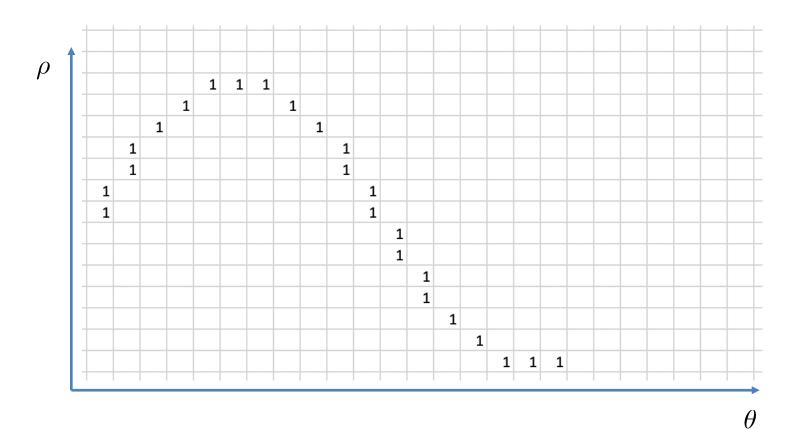




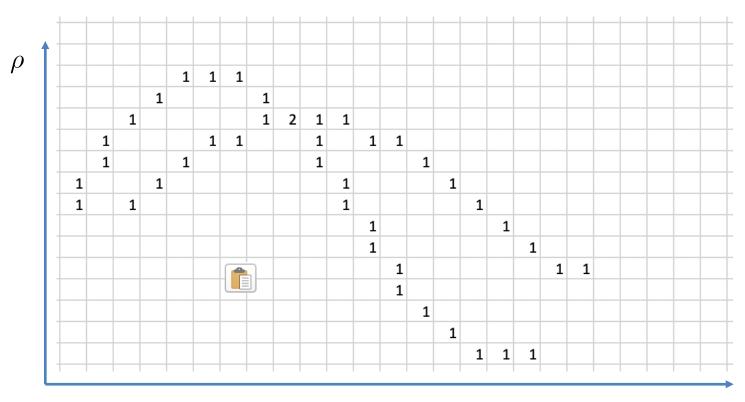
Histograma H (inicialización)



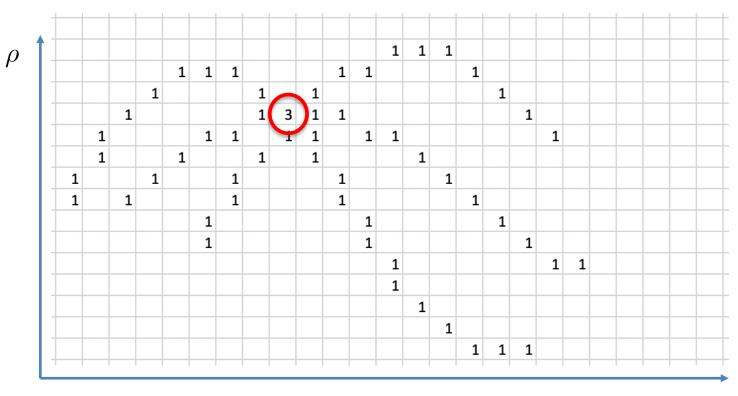
Histograma H (después del pixel 1)



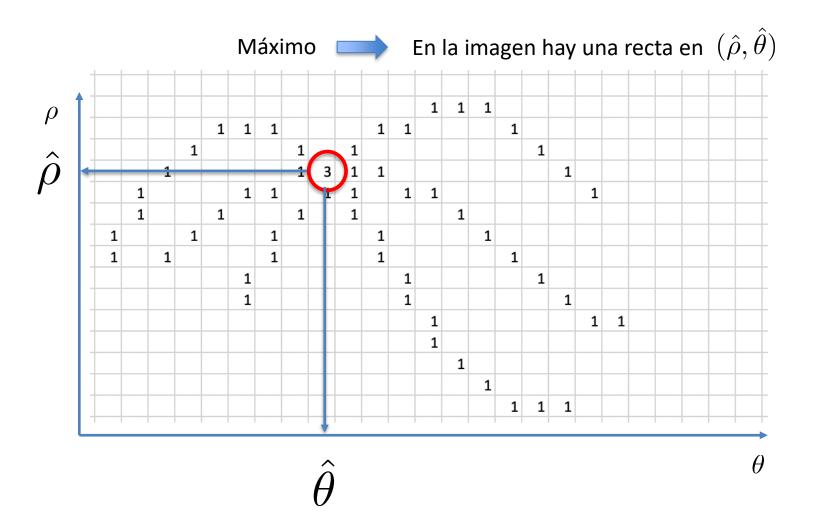
Histograma H (después del pixel 2)



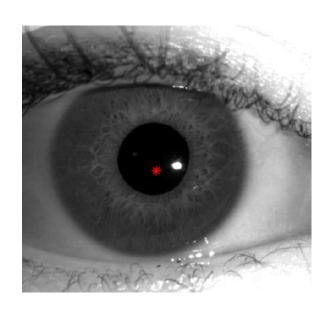
Histograma H (después del pixel 3)

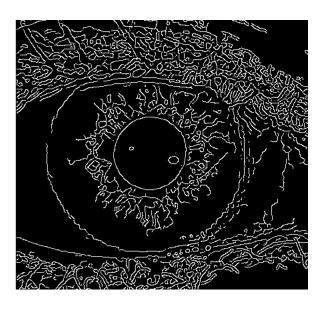


Histograma H (después de Línea 3)



Transformada Hough para Círculos





Segmentación de Iris

