08-edge-detection

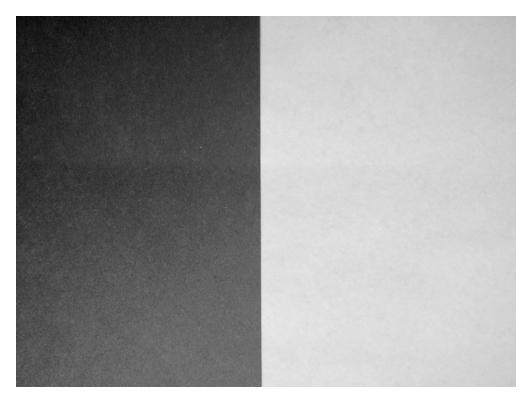
January 13, 2020

1 Edge Detection

1.1 Line Profile

1.2 Canny Edge Detection

```
In []: # created by John Canny in 1986
        # fancy algorithm composed of multiple steps
        # algorithm steps:
            # gaussian blur, remove noise; !sigma
            # sobel edge detection: derivative of curve fitted to pixels
            # non-maximum suppression
            # double threshold
            # hysteresis
        # important part: parameters -> sigma, low, high threshold
        # read image as grayscale:
        import skimage.feature
        import skimage.viewer
        import skimage
        image = skimage.io.imread("../data/07-shapes.tif", as_gray=True)
        sigma = 2
        low_threshold = 0.1
        high\_threshold = 0.3
```



An Edge

```
edges = skimage.feature.canny(
    image=image,
    sigma=sigma,
    low_threshold=low_threshold,
    high_threshold=high_threshold,
)
plt.imshow(edges)
# to get rid of artifacts
# plt.imshow(edges, interpolation='bicubic')
# plt.rc("image", interpolation='bilinear')
```

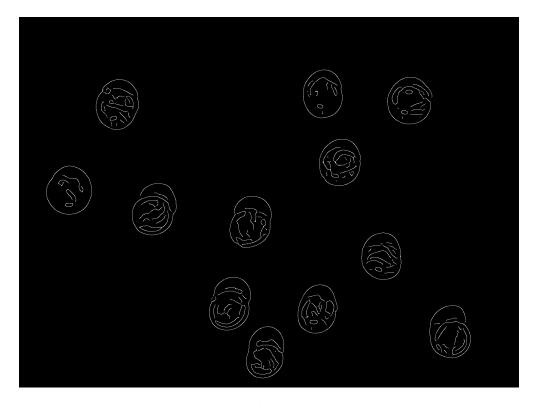
1.3 Viewer plugins: Interact with the image viewer

```
In []: # parameters are interdependent, hard to "guess"
    image = skimage.io.imread("../data/07-beads.jpg", as_gray=True)

viewer = skimage.viewer.ImageViewer(image)

canny_plugin = skimage.viewer.plugins.Plugin(image_filter=skimage.feature.canny)
    canny_plugin.name = "Canny Filter Plugin"

# Add sliders for the parameters
    # The filter function will be called with the slider parameters according to their names canny_plugin += skimage.viewer.widgets.Slider(
```



beads result

```
name="sigma", low=0.0, high=7.0, value=2.0
)
canny_plugin += skimage.viewer.widgets.Slider(
    name="low_threshold", low=0.0, high=1.0, value=0.1
)
canny_plugin += skimage.viewer.widgets.Slider(
    name="high_threshold", low=0.0, high=1.0, value=0.2
)
viewer += canny_plugin
viewer.show()
```

1.3.1 Exercise:

Load the beads.jpg image from the data folder and use the interactive viewer to find the values that produce the following result after filtering:

1.3.2 Exercise: Using sliders for thresholding

Let's apply what we know about creating sliders to another, similar situation: Consider this image (..data/maize-roots.tif) of a collection of maize seedlings, and suppose we wish to use simple

fixed-level thresholding to **mask out** everything that is not part of one of the plants.

```
In [ ]: image = skimage.io.imread("../data/maize-roots.tif", as_gray=True)
        def filter_function(image, sigma, threshold):
            masked = image.copy()
            masked[skimage.filters.gaussian(image, sigma=sigma) <= threshold] = 0</pre>
            return masked
        smooth_threshold_plugin = skimage.viewer.plugins.Plugin(
            image_filter=filter_function
        )
        smooth_threshold_plugin.name = "Smooth and Threshold Plugin"
        smooth_threshold_plugin += skimage.viewer.widgets.Slider(
            "sigma", low=0.0, high=7.0, value=1.0
        )
        smooth_threshold_plugin += skimage.viewer.widgets.Slider(
            "threshold", low=0.0, high=1.0, value=0.5
        )
        viewer = skimage.viewer.ImageViewer(image=image)
        viewer += smooth_threshold_plugin
        viewer.show()
```

1.3.3 Keypoints

- The skimage.viewer.ImageViewer is extended using a skimage.viewer.plugins.Plugin.
- We supply a filter function callback when creating a Plugin.
- Parameters of the callback function are manipulated interactively by creating sliders with the skimage.viewer.widgets.slider() function and adding them to the plugin.