

Procesarea Imaginilor

(An 3, Semestrul 2)

Curs 5: Operatii morfologice.



Definiţii

Morfologie matematica ⇒ unelte pentru modificarea formei sau extragere de componente, reprezentarea si descrierea formei unei regiuni / obiect (contur, skeleton).

Teorie mulțimilor (set-urilor) ⇒ Limbajul folosit in morfologia matematica

Fie A o mulțime din Z^2 . Dacă $a = (a_1, a_2)$ este un element din A: $a \in A$.

Similar, daca a **nu** este un element din A:

a∉ A.

Mulțimea fără nici un element: Ø.

Notație: { ... }

Elementele mulțimilor pe care le consideram: pixeli b(x,y) ai obiectelor imagini binare



Relaţii şi operaţii cu mulţimi

1. Incluziunea

$$A \subseteq B$$

2. Reuniunea

$$C = A \cup B$$

3. Intersecția

$$D = A \cap B$$

4. Mulțimi disjuncte (mutual exclusive)

$$A \cap B = \emptyset$$
.

5. Complementul

$$A^C\!=\!\{w\mid w\not\in A\}$$

6. Diferența

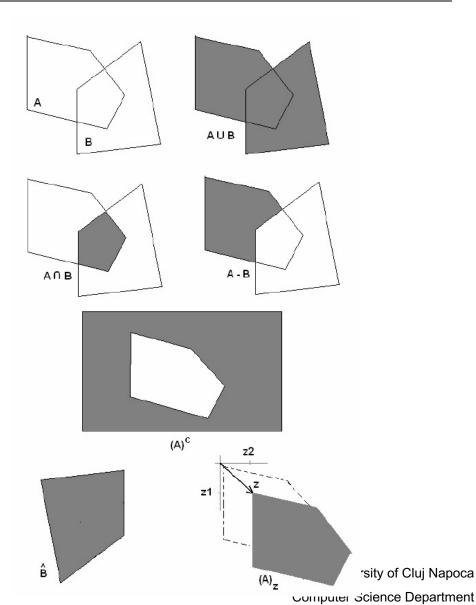
$$A\text{-}B\text{=}\{w\mid w\text{\in}\,A, w\text{\notin}\,B\}\text{=}A\cap B^C$$

7. Reflexia (flip orizontal + vertical)

$$\hat{B} = \{ w | w = -b, \text{ for } b \in B \}$$

8. Translația (setului A cu $z=(z_1,z_2)$)

$$(A)_z = \{c | c = a + z, \text{ for } a \in A\}$$







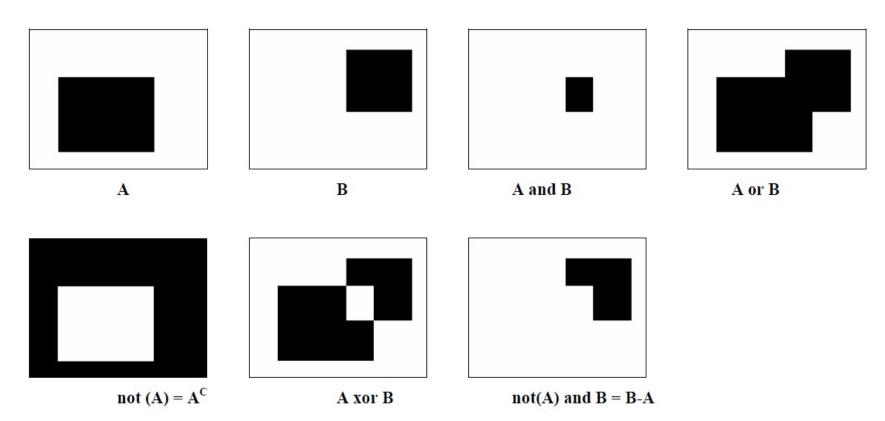
Operaţii aritmetice şi logice aplicate pe imagini binare

· Unare: imagine op operand scalar

Binare: imagine1 op imagine2

Realizate la nivel de pixel

Operații logice: AND, OR, and NOT (COMPLEMENT) + orice alte combinații





Dilatarea si eroziunea - cele doua primitive de baza ale operațiilor morfologice!

 $A, B \subset Z^2$

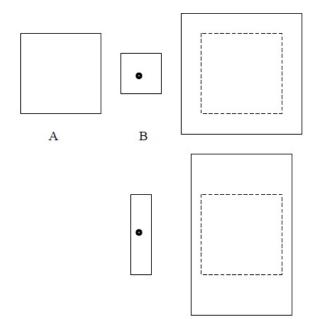
DILATAREA

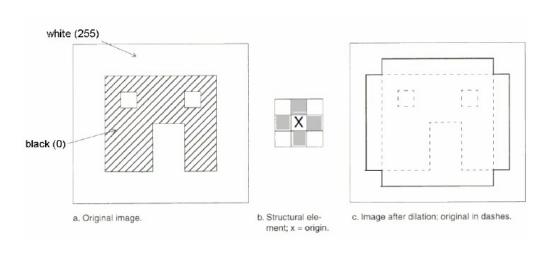
Dilatarea A cu B

$$A \oplus B = \{z \mid (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$$
 sau $A \oplus B = \{z \mid [(\hat{B})_z \cap A] \subseteq A\}$

B – element structural

:







Alta definiție pt. dilatare

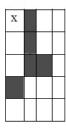
$$a=(a_1, a_2, ..., a_N)$$
 și $b=(b_1, b_2, ..., b_M)$.

$$A \oplus B = \{z \in \mathbb{Z}^2 | z = a + b \text{ pt. un } a \in A \text{ si } b \in B \}$$

Ex: $A = \{(0,1), (1,1), (2,1), (2,2), (3,0)\};$

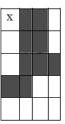
$$B = \{(0,0), (0,1)\}$$

A



B





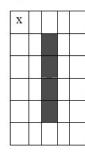
 $A \oplus B = \{(0,1), (1,1), (2,1), (2,2), (3,0), (0,2), (1,2), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1)\}$

Ex:
$$A = \{(1,2), (2,2), (3,2), (4,2)\};$$
 $B = \{(0,-1), (0,1)\}$

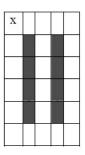
$$B = \{(0,-1), (0,1)\}$$

A

$$A \oplus B$$







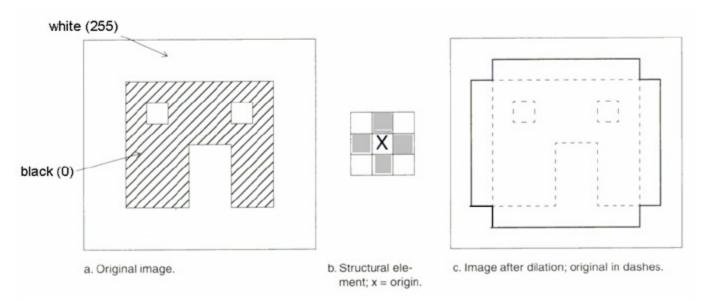


Modalitate practica de aplicare (laborator)

Pixelii destinație sunt inițializați ca pixeli fundal.

Se glisează elementul structural pe imaginea sursă:

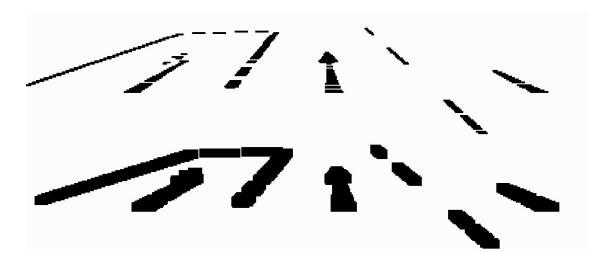
- 1. Dacă originea elementului structural coincide cu un pixel fundal, nu se face nimic, se trece la pixelul următor
- 2. Dacă originea elementului structural coincide cu un pixel obiect, pixelii destinaţie corespunzători elementului structural sunt transformaţi în pixeli obiect.





Aplicaţiile dilatării: umplerea golurilor rezultate în urma procesului de binarizare







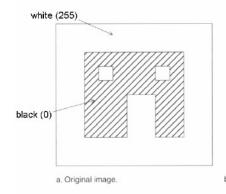
EROZIUNEA

Eroziunea A cu B

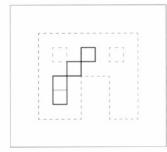
$$A\Theta B = \{z \mid (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$











Structural element;
 x = origin

c. Image after erosion; original in dashes.

Alta definiție pt. eroziune

Eroziunea ↔ dilatare (duale /complementare)

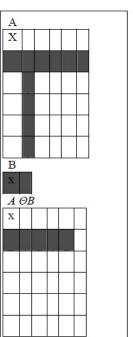
$$a=(a_1, a_2, ..., a_N)$$
 şi $b=(b_1, b_2, ..., b_N)$.

$$A \Theta B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^2 | x + b \in A \text{ pt. orice } b \in B\}$$

$$Ex1: A=\{(1,0), (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (2,1), (3,1), (4,1), (5,1)\}$$

$$B=\{(0,0), (0,1)\}$$

A
$$\Theta B = \{(1,0), (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4)\}$$



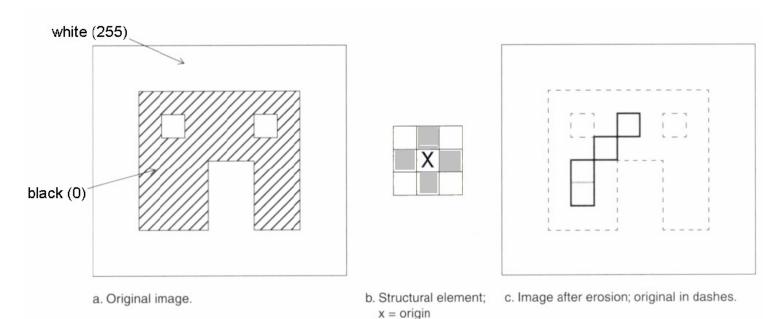


Modalitate practica de aplicare (laborator)

Pixelii destinație sunt inițializați ca pixeli fundal.

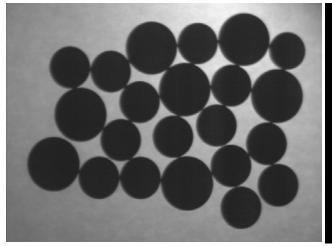
Se glisează elementul structural pe imaginea sursă:

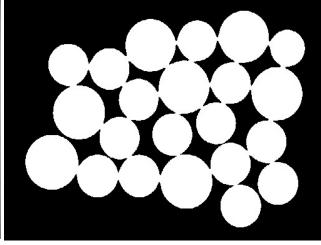
- 1. Dacă elementul structural acoperă doar puncte obiect, pixelul din imaginea destinație corespunzător poziției elementului structural devine pixel obiect.
- 2. Dacă elementul structural acoperă cel puţin un punct fundal, pixelul din imaginea destinaţie rămâne fundal.

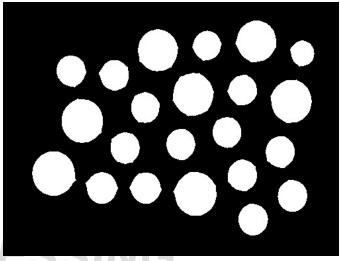




Aplicaţiile eroziunii: eliminarea obiectelor zgomot şi a conexiunilor false dintre obiecte









Deschiderea și închiderea

Deschidere

$$A \circ B = (A \Theta B) \oplus B$$

Aplicații: netezire contur, umplere goluri mici in obiecte, spargere legaturi slabe intre obiecte (istmuri)

Închidere

$$A \bullet B = (A \oplus B)\Theta B$$

Aplicații: netezire contur, eliminare goluri mici intre obiecte, unire legaturi slabe intre obiecte (istmuri)

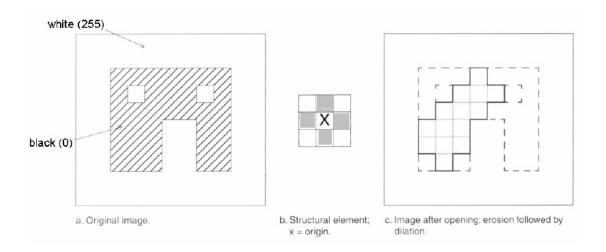




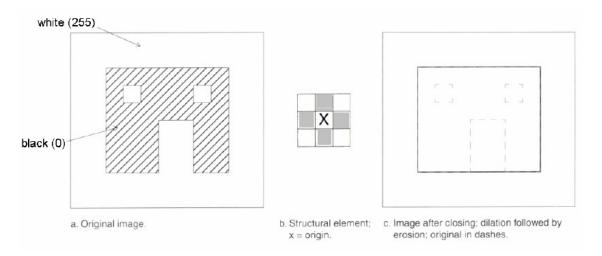
Deschiderea și închiderea

Exemple:

Deschidere



Închidere





Proprietati ale operatorilor morfologici

1.
$$A \oplus B = B \oplus A$$

2.
$$(A \Theta B)^C = A^C \oplus B$$

$$3. A \circ B \subseteq A$$

4.
$$C \subseteq D \Rightarrow C \circ B \subseteq D \circ B$$

5.
$$(A \circ B) \circ B = A \circ B$$

6.
$$A \subseteq A \bullet B$$

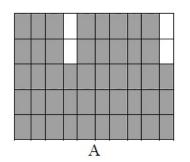
7.
$$C \subseteq D \Rightarrow C \bullet B \subseteq D \bullet B$$

8.
$$(A \bullet B) \bullet B = A \bullet B$$

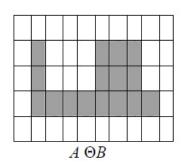


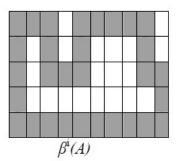
EXTRAGERE CONTUR

$$\beta^{i}(A) = A - (A\Theta B)$$
 (contur interior)









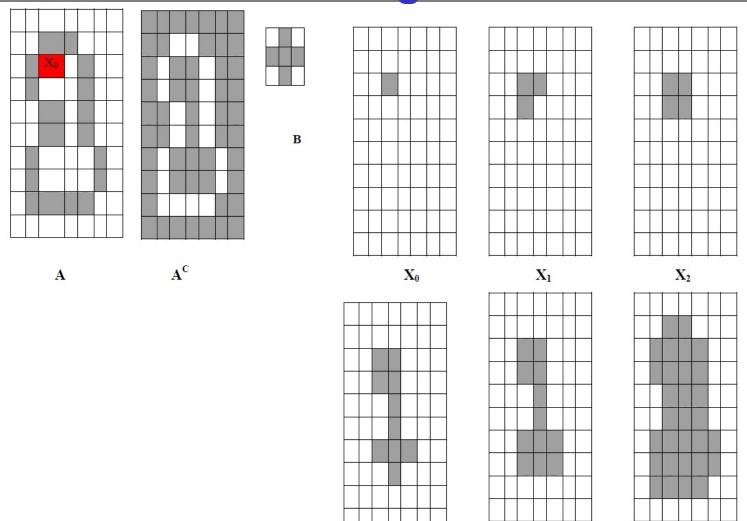
$$\beta^{e}(A) = (A \oplus B) - A$$
 (contur exterior)

UMPLERE REGIUNI

- p in interiorul conturului A (care se dorește a fi umplut in interior cu "1")
- 1. $X_0 = p$, (p='1')
- $2. X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^C \quad k=1,2,3,$
- 3. $Daca X_k = X_{k-1} \Rightarrow$ stop. Altfel repeta 2.

Objectul final (umplut): $A \cup X_k$













EXTRAGERE COMPONENTE CONEXE (ETICHETARE)

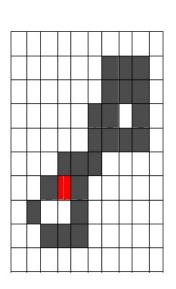
 $A = \{ Y_1, Y_2, ..., Y_n \}, Y_i - componente conexe$

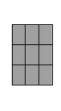
 $Y \subseteq A$

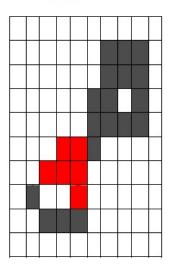
$$1. p \in Y. X_0 = p$$

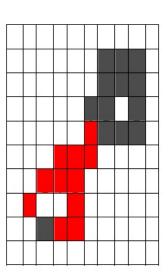
$$2. X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A \quad k=1,2,3,...$$

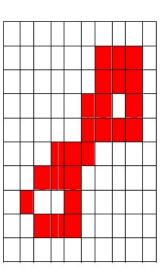
3. Dc.
$$X_k = X_{k-1} \Rightarrow \text{stop } (Y = X_k)$$
. Altfel repeta 2.











Y, p

В

 X_1

 X_2

 $X_3 = Y$

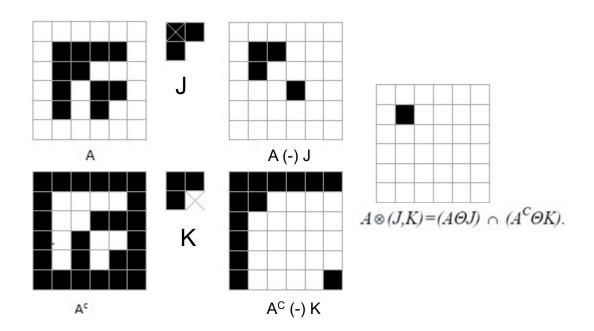


TRANSFORMATA "HIT-AND-MISS"

Se folosește la selecția unor seturi de pixeli cu proprietăți geometrice specifice: colturi, puncte izolate, puncte de contur, template matching (obiecte cu o anumită formă), subțiere, îngroșare etc.

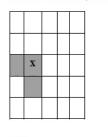
Transformat hit & miss a unui set A cu elementele structurale (J,K):

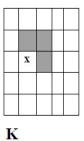
$$A \otimes (J,K) = (A\Theta J) \cap (A^C \Theta K).$$

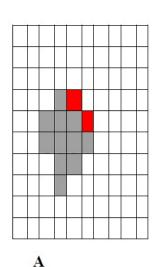


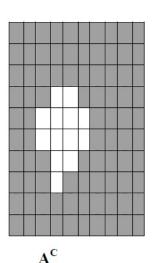


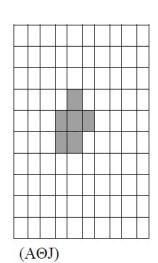
Ex.2: Detecție colțuri

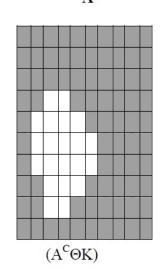


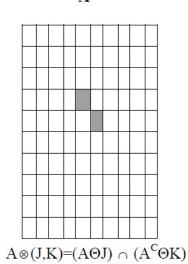






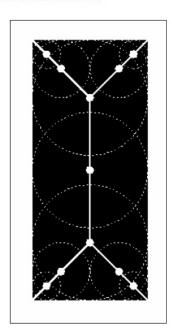








SKELETIZAREA



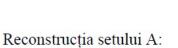
,Skeletonul' setului A:

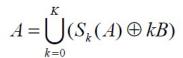
$$S(A) = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K} S_k(A)$$

$$S_k(A) = (A\Theta kB) - (A\Theta kB) \circ B$$

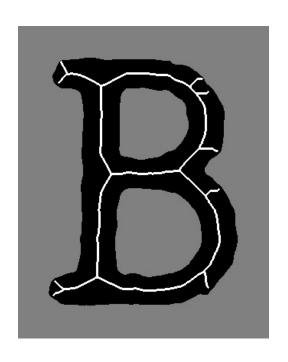
$$A\Theta kB = (...(A\Theta B)\Theta B)......)\Theta B$$

$$K = \max\{k \mid (A\Theta kB) \neq \Phi$$





K - trebuie sa fie cunoscut





Bibliografie

Referințe:

[1] Robert M. Haralick, Linda G. Shapiro, Computer and Robot Vision, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1993

[2] Rafael C. Gonzalez, Digital Image Processing, Prentice-Hall, 2002