# Przetwarzanie obrazów binarnych

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# Założenia projektu

- obraz binarny (czarny piksel wartość 0, biały - wartość 255)
- obraz ulega przetworzeniu za pomocą algorytmu dylatacji
- biblioteka odpowiada jedynie za sam algorytm (reszta w c#)
- główny szkielet programu w c#, algorytm w c oraz assembler

#### Algorytmy morfologiczne obrazów binarnych

- <u>dylatacja</u>
- erozja
- otwarcie
- domknięcie
- hit-or-miss
- pocienianie
- pogrubianie
- transformata odległościowa
- top hat
- bottom hat

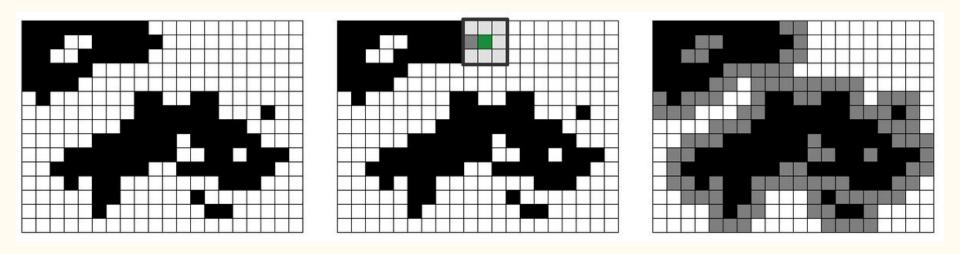
#### Dylatacja

$$I \oplus B \equiv \{p \in U_1 | \tilde{B} \cap I \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$I\oplus B\equiv igcup_{p\in B}(I+p).$$

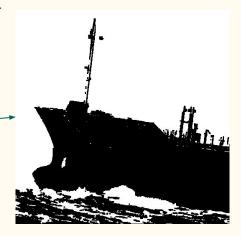
$$I(x,y) \in \{0,1\}$$
  $U_1 = \{p | I(p) = 1\}$   $p = (x,y)$ , **B** - element strukturalny

## Dylatacja



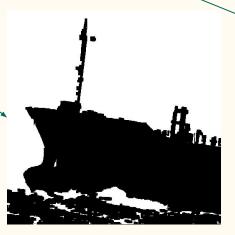
### Przykłady

Element strukturalny: 3x3Punkt centralny: x = 1, y = 1





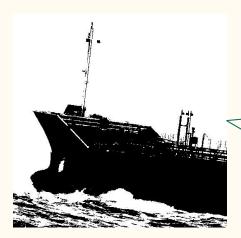
Element strukturalny: 6x6Punkt centralny: x = 3, y = 3



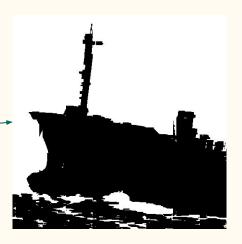
Element strukturalny: 3x3Punkt centralny: x = 0, y = 0



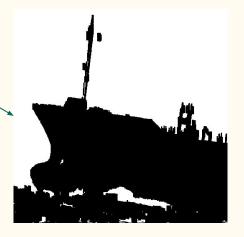
### Przykłady



Element strukturalny: 3x15Punkt centralny: x = 7, y = 1



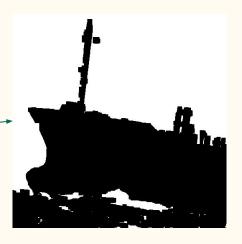
Element strukturalny: 15x3Punkt centralny: x = 1, y = 7



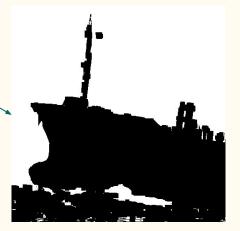
### Przykłady



Element strukturalny: 10x10Punkt centralny: x = 0, y = 0



Element strukturalny: 10x10Punkt centralny: x = 9, y = 9





Przykłady





Element strukturalny: 5x5Punkt centralny: x = 2, y = 2



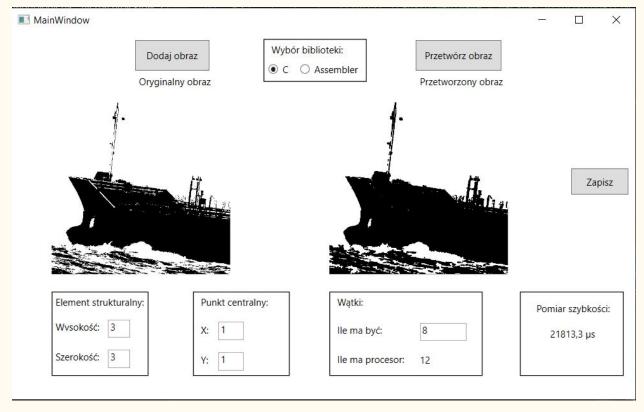
Element strukturalny: 3x3Punkt centralny: x = 1, y = 1



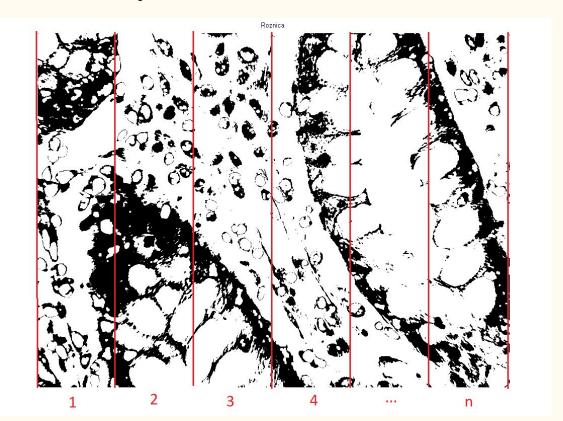
Element strukturalny: 7x7Punkt centralny: x = 3, y = 3



#### GUI (WPF)



Dla n wątków:



```
public ThreadsManaging(BitmapImage image, Params parameters)
   this.Threads = new List<Thread>();
   this.transformedImages = new List<IntPtr>();
   this.parameters = parameters;
   this.imagesIntPtr = SplitImage(image, parameters.NrOfThreads);
   this.imWithIndices = new List<ImageWithIndex>();
   for (int i = 0; i < parameters.NrOfThreads; i++)</pre>
       unsafe
           transformedImages.Add(new IntPtr(null));
       imWithIndices.Add(new ImageWithIndex(imagesIntPtr[i].GetPtr(), i, imagesIntPtr[i].GetWidth()));
       Thread t = new Thread(performOperation)
           Name = "" + i
       Threads.Add(t);
```

#### Wątki (mała dygresja)

```
public void performOperation(Object image)
       ImageWithIndex im = (ImageWithIndex) image;
       //IntPtr transformedImage = Marshal.AllocHGlobal(im.image);
       IntPtr transformedImage;
       if (!(bool)parameters.Function)
           transformedImage = dilatationC(im.image, im.width, parameters.ImageHeight,
           parameters.ElemWidth, parameters.ElemHeight, parameters.CentrPntX, parameters.CentrPntY);
            this.transformedImages[im.index] = transformedImage;
       else
           transformedImage = dilatationAsm(im.image, im.width, parameters.ImageHeight,
               parameters.ElemWidth, parameters.ElemHeight, parameters.CentrPntX, parameters.CentrPntY);
       Marshal.FreeHGlobal(im.image);
```

#### Wątki (mała dygresja)

```
oublic static List<IntPtrWithSize> SplitImage(BitmapImage image, int n)
   int width = image.PixelWidth / n;
   Bitmap bmpImage = Converter.BitmapImage2Bitmap(image);
   List<IntPtrWithSize> result = new List<IntPtrWithSize>();
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
       int widthOfThisPart = width;
       if (i == n - 1)
           int extraWidth = image.PixelWidth - (width * n);
           widthOfThisPart += extraWidth;
       Rectangle cropArea = new Rectangle(0 + i * width, 0, widthOfThisPart, image.PixelHeight);
       Bitmap bmpCrop = bmpImage.Clone(cropArea,
           bmpImage.PixelFormat);
       byte[] bmpBytes = Converter.BitmapToBytes(bmpCrop);
       int size = Converter.GetBytesSize(bmpBytes);
       IntPtr cropIntPtr = Converter.ByteToIntPtr(Converter.BitmapToBytes(bmpCrop));
       IntPtrWithSize intPtrWithSize = new IntPtrWithSize(cropIntPtr, size, widthOfThisPart);
       result.Add(intPtrWithSize);
   return result;
```

```
public static BitmapImage MergeImage(List<IntPtrWithSize> images, int heightOfOneImage) {
   List<byte[]> imageBitmapsBytes = new List<byte[]>();
   int width = 0;
   foreach (var image in images)
       byte[] imageBytes = Converter.IntPtrToBytes(image.GetPtr(), image.GetSize());
       imageBitmapsBytes.Add(imageBytes);
       width += image.GetWidth();
   byte[] finalImageBytes = new byte[heightOfOneImage * width];
   for (int i = 0; i < heightOfOneImage; i++) {</pre>
       for(int j = 0; j < images.Count; j++)</pre>
           Buffer.BlockCopy(imageBitmapsBytes[j], images[j].GetWidth() * i, finalImageBytes, width * i + j * images[0].GetWidth(),
                images[j].GetWidth());
   Bitmap bitmapImage = Converter.BytesToBitmap(finalImageBytes, width, heightOfOneImage);
   return Converter.Bitmap2BitmapImage(bitmapImage);
```

#### Pomiar szybkości

```
public void start() {
    for (int i = 0; i < parameters.NrOfThreads; i++) {
        Threads[i].Start(imWithIndices[i]);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < parameters.NrOfThreads; i++) {
        Threads[i].Join();
    }
}</pre>
```

```
char* dilatationC(const unsigned char* image, int imagewidth, int imagewidth, int elemeidth, int elemeight, int contribute, int contribute, int
unsigned char* buffer = (unsigned char*)malloc(imagnisight*imagnisidth * sizeof(unsigned char));
               for (int i = 0; i c elementar - w && w + i c imagediath && (czy_jest; i++)
                       czy_jest = 1;
buffer[w + h * imagowidth] = 0;
               for (int ] = 0; ] < elemenight - h && h + j < imageMeight && (czy jest; j++)
                   for (int i = 0; i c elements as w + i c imageneigth as (czy jest; i++)
                           czy_jest = 1;
                   for (int 1 = 0; 1 < elemedth - w && w + 1 < inagonaldth && (czy jest; 1++)
                            czy_jest = 1;
                           buffer[w + h * imageWidth] - 8;
                            czy_jest = 1;
                           buffer[w + h * imageWidth] = 8;
return buffer;
```

#### Kod w C

```
int czy_jest = 0;
for (int j = 0; j < elemHeight && h + j < imageHeight && !czy_jest; j++)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < elemWidth && w + i < imageWidth && !czy_jest; i++)
    {
        if (image[w + h * imageWidth - imageWidth * centrPntY - centrPntX + i + j * imageWidth] < 10)|
        {
            czy_jest = 1;
            buffer[w + h * imageWidth] = 0;
        }
}</pre>
```

#### Fragment kodu w Asm

```
, dword ptr[
                        +40]
         , dword ptr[
                        +48]
         , dword ptr[
                        +56]
extern malloc : PROC
     malloc
```

#### Testowanie

