Curvature Estimation Algorithm's Implementation

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Abstract

Several curvature estimators along digital contours were proposed. In this paper, we show the implementation of *Osculating Circles Estimator* and *Binomial Convolution Curvature Estimator*. After that is an approach to parallel the calculations on GPU.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the last lesson of Formal Design, we were given a project to finish individually. Our job is to design a sorted array in ascending order, and a method to confirm if one array is sorted.

I used a software, named **Rodin**, to do this project. There were three steps needed in this project

- Definition of an array
- Specification of a machine that will evaluate an array to see if it's sorted in ascending order
- Implementation of the machine

2 DGTal Library

In this project, we used DGtal for image and contour's realization. DGtal library is a project aimed at developing generic, efficient and reliable digital geometry data structures, algorithms and tools. This project is made by the cooperation between LIRIS, LAMA, LORIA, GREYC and IRCCyN.

3 Osculating Circles Estimator

Osculating Circles Estimator is an algorithm that calculate the curvature of a contour, by pointing out the tangent circle at each point of the contour.

For implementing this part, we used the definition of digital straight segment and digital straight line.

3.1 Digital Straight Line

Digital Straight Line (DSL) is defined by 4 values : $D(a, b, \mu, \omega)$, with $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ and qcd(a, b) = 1. a/b is called a sloped of D, μ is an intercept and ω is the thickness of D.

Every points that belong to $D(a,b,\mu,\omega)$ must satisfy :

$$\mu \le ax - by < \mu + \omega$$

In DGtal, there are 2 types of DSL:

- Naive Digital Straight Line
- Standard Digital Straight Line

These type of DSL is made by specifying the value *thickness*.

- Naive DSL : $\omega = max(|a|, |b|)$
- Standard DSL : $\omega = |a| + |b|$

3.2 Digital Straight Segment

Digital Straight Segment (DSS) is the set of points that belong to a digital straight line. Just like DSL, in DGtal there are also two specifics DSS: Naive DSS and Standard DSS.

3.3 Implementation

4 CONCLUSION

After finishing this project, I have obtained many knowledge, first of all, is the usage of *Rodin* and the way to define a system in a logical way. I have to think about the problems that I have never thought about before when programming. And most importantly, is that I could find out that all my knowledges about boolean algebra are still useful, and it could contribute to build a system in a clear and logical way.