

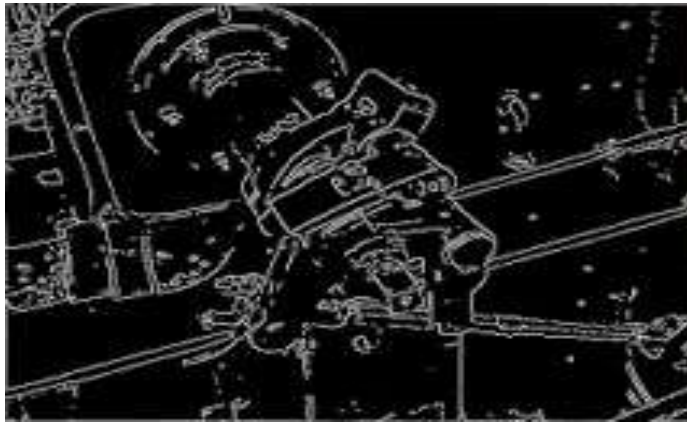
Aim: To study Edge detection with Canny

Objective : Perform Canny Edge detector using Noise reduction using Gaussian filter ,Gradient calculation along the horizontal and vertical axis

Non-Maximum suppression of false edges ,Double thresholding for segregating strong and weak edges ,Edge tracking by hysteresis

Theory :

The Canny edge detector is an edge detection operator that uses a multi-stage algorithm to detect a wide range of edges in images. It was developed by John F. Canny in 1986. Canny also produced a computational theory of edge detection explaining why the technique works.



What are the three stages of the Canny edge detector

To fulfill these objectives, the edge detection process included the following stages.

- Stage One - Image Smoothing.
- Stage Two - Differentiation.

- Stage Three - Non-maximum Suppression.

The basic steps involved in this algorithm are:

- Noise reduction using Gaussian filter
- Gradient calculation along the horizontal and vertical axis
- Non-Maximum suppression of false edges
- Double thresholding for segregating strong and weak edges
- Edge tracking by hysteresis

Now let us understand these concepts in detail:

1. Noise reduction using Gaussian filter

This step is of utmost importance in the Canny edge detection. It uses a Gaussian filter for the removal of noise from the image, it is because this noise can be assumed as edges due to sudden intensity change by the edge detector. The sum of the elements in the Gaussian kernel is 1, so the kernel should be normalized before applying convolution to the image. In this Experiment, we will use a kernel of size 5 X 5 and sigma = 1.4, which will blur the image and remove the noise from it. The equation for Gaussian filter kernel is

$$G_{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$K_x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, K_y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

after applying these kernel we can use the gradient magnitudes and the angle to further process this step. The magnitude and angle can be calculated as

$$|G| = \sqrt{I_x^2 + I_y^2},$$

$$\theta(x, y) = \arctan\left(\frac{I_y}{I_x}\right)$$

Non-Maximum Suppression

This step aims at reducing the duplicate merging pixels along the edges to make them uneven. For each pixel find two neighbors in the positive and negative gradient directions, supposing that each neighbor occupies the angle of $\pi/4$, and 0 is the direction straight to the right. If the magnitude of the current pixel is greater than the magnitude of the neighbors, nothing changes, otherwise, the magnitude of the current pixel is set to zero.

4. Double Thresholding

The gradient magnitudes are compared with two specified threshold values, the first one is lower than the second. The gradients that are smaller than the low threshold value are suppressed, the gradients higher than the high threshold value are marked as strong ones and the corresponding pixels are included in the final edge map. All the rest gradients are marked as weak ones and pixels corresponding to these gradients are considered in the next step.

5. Edge Tracking using Hysteresis

Since a weak edge pixel caused by true edges will be connected to a strong edge pixel, pixel W with weak gradient is marked as edge and included in the final edge map if and only if it is involved in the same connected component as some pixel S with strong gradient. In other words, there should be a chain of neighbor weak pixels connecting W and S (the neighbors are 8 pixels around the considered one). We will make up and implement an algorithm that finds all the connected components of the gradient map considering each pixel only once. After that, you can decide which pixels will be included in the final edge map.

Below is the implementation.

```
    neighb_1_x, neighb_1_y = i_x-1, i_y
    neighb_2_x, neighb_2_y = i_x + 1, i_y

# Non-maximum suppression step
if width>neighb_1_x>= 0 and height>neighb_1_y>= 0:
    if mag[i_y, i_x]<mag[neighb_1_y, neighb_1_x]:
        mag[i_y, i_x]= 0
        continue

if width>neighb_2_x>= 0 and height>neighb_2_y>= 0:
    if mag[i_y, i_x]<mag[neighb_2_y, neighb_2_x]:
        mag[i_y, i_x]= 0
```

```

weak_ids = np.zeros_like(img)
strong_ids = np.zeros_like(img)
ids = np.zeros_like(img)

# double thresholding step
for i_x in range(width):
    for i_y in range(height):

        grad_mag = mag[i_y, i_x]

        if grad_mag < weak_th:
            mag[i_y, i_x] = 0
        elif strong_th > grad_mag >= weak_th:
            ids[i_y, i_x] = 1
        else:
            ids[i_y, i_x] = 2

# finally returning the magnitude of
# gradients of edges
return mag

frame = cv2.imread('food.jpeg')

# calling the designed function for
# finding edges

```

```
canny_img = Canny_detector(frame)

# Displaying the input and output image
plt.figure()

f, plots = plt.subplots(2, 1)
plots[0].imshow(frame)
plots[1].imshow(canny_img)
```

Input and Output Image:-





Conclusion:

Canny edge detection is a popular image processing technique used to identify edges or boundaries in digital images. It employs a multi-step process, including Gaussian smoothing to reduce noise, gradient calculation to find intensity changes, non-maximum suppression to thin edges, and hysteresis-based edge tracking for connectivity. The method is versatile and effective for various applications like object recognition and segmentation. However, parameter tuning is essential to balance between detecting edges accurately and avoiding false positives, and it is sensitive to noise. Overall, Canny edge detection remains a valuable tool in computer vision and image analysis.

