

Integrating Morphological Operators in Neural Networks

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September 5, 2021

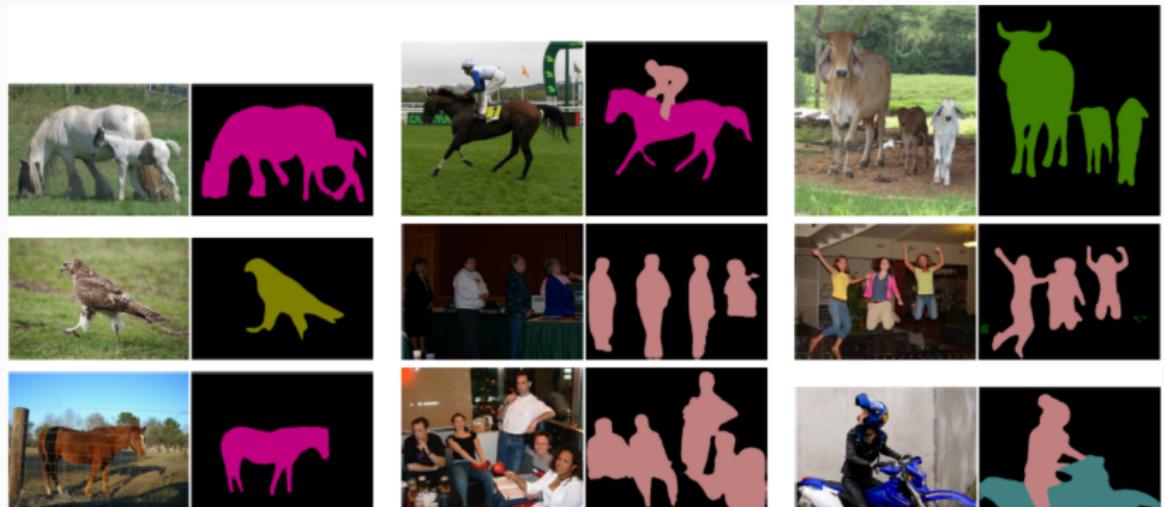
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Context

Image Segmentation

Detecting objects **automatically** within an image



Chen et al. (2017)

Object Detection and Classification

Detecting and classifying objects **automatically**

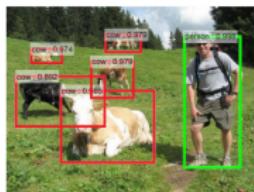
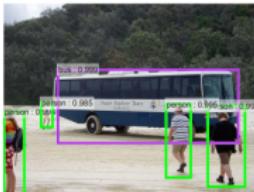
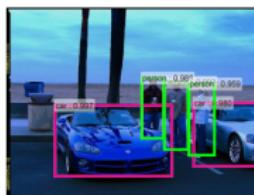
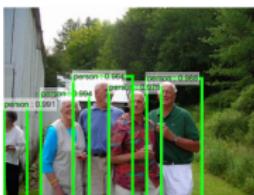
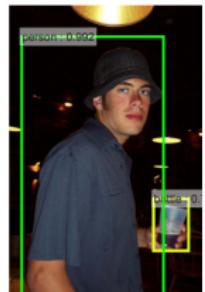
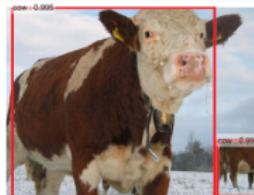
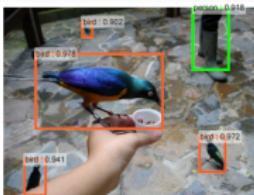
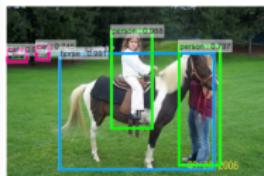
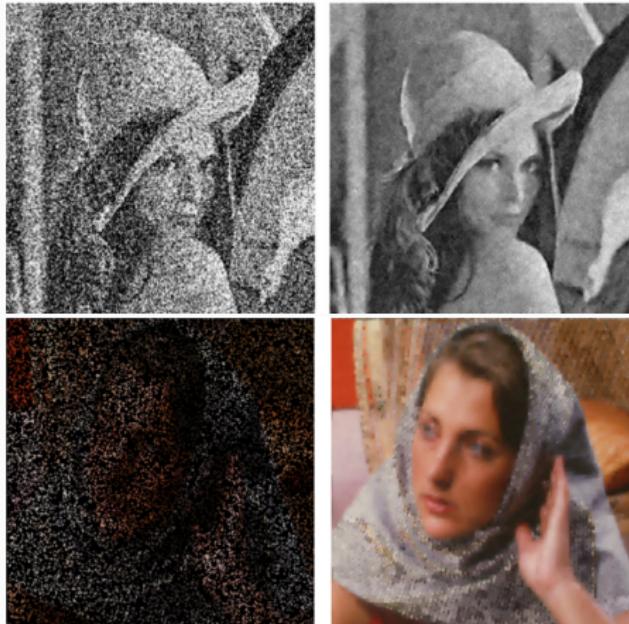


Image Denoising

Reducing the *noise* in an image, increasing its **quality**



Liu et al. (2017)

Binary Mathematical Morphology

Binary Mathematical Morphology: Definitions

- A binary transformation of X by B in E
 - E is an Euclidean space
 - X a subset of E (e.g. a form, an image)
 - B a set, called a *structuring element*

$$\varepsilon_B(X) = \{z \in E, B_z \subseteq X\} \quad (\text{erosion})$$

$$\delta_B(X) = \{z \in E, B_z \cap X \neq \emptyset\} \quad (\text{dilation})$$

- Where B_z is the *structuring element* centered in z

$$B_z = \{b + z \mid b \in B\}$$

Matheron (1975); Serra (1983)

Binary Mathematical Morphology: Exemple

Peter Corke (YouTube)

Binary Mathematical Morphology: Exemple

Higher Order Operators

We can **combine** these filters to create higher order operators:

- The opening $\gamma = \delta \circ \varepsilon$
 - Removes small objects (usually bright pixels) of an image
- The closing $\phi = \varepsilon \circ \delta$
 - Removes (fill) small holes

Grayscale Mathematical Morphology

Image are not usually binary

- Conventional images are stored as matrices of values between 0 and 255, you can see them as 3D landscapes
- ...

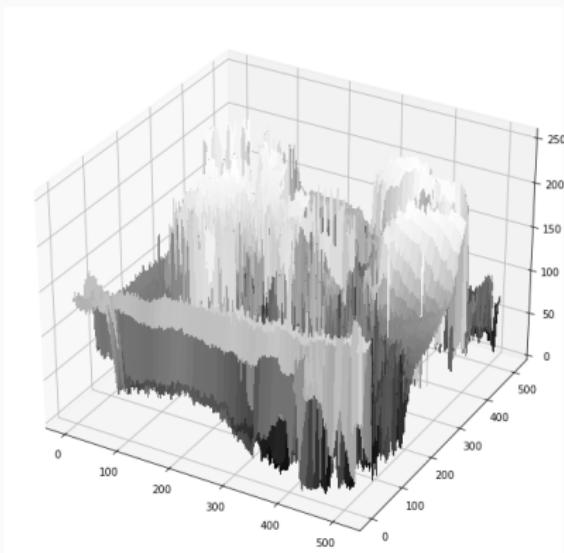
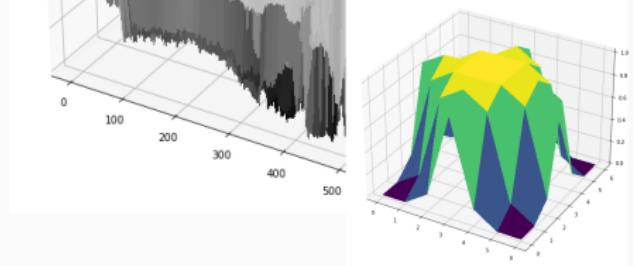
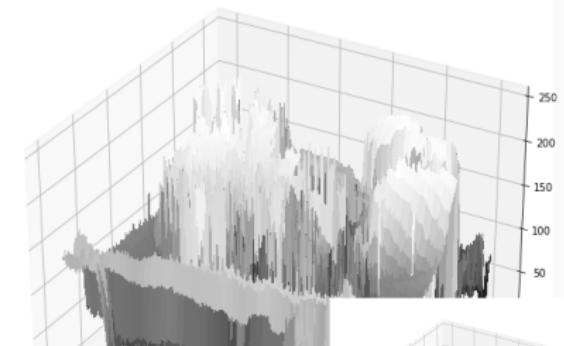


Image are not usually binary

- Conventional images are stored as matrices of values between 0 and 255, you can see them as 3D landscapes
- A structuring element too!



Grayscale Mathematical Morphology: Definitions

- For an image $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a structuring function $b: B \subseteq E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, operations are written as

$$(f \ominus b)(x) = \inf_{y \in E} \{f(y) - b(x - y)\} \quad (\text{erosion})$$

$$(f \oplus b)(x) = \sup_{y \in E} \{f(y) + b(x - y)\} \quad (\text{dilation})$$

- Also allows for binary structuring elements

$$b(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in B \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Sternberg and Serra, 1980s

Grayscale Mathematical Morphology: Definitions

- For an image $f: E \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a structuring function $b: B \subseteq E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, operations are written as

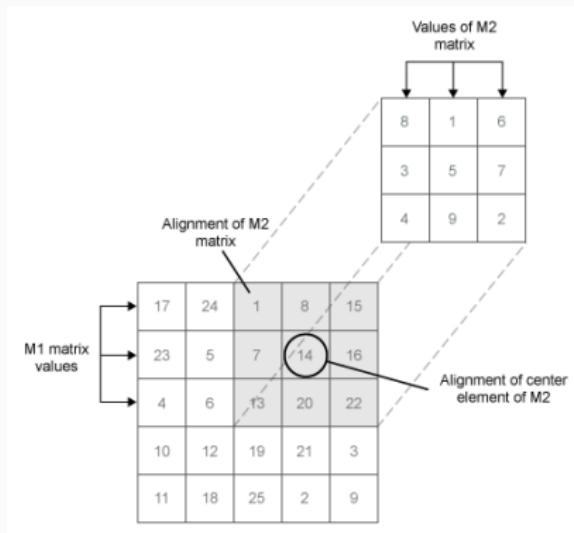
$$f \circ b = (f \ominus b) \oplus b \quad (\text{opening})$$

$$f \bullet b = (f \oplus b) \ominus b \quad (\text{closing})$$

- Every operation has the same properties than its binary homologous

Grayscale Mathematical Morphology: Methodology

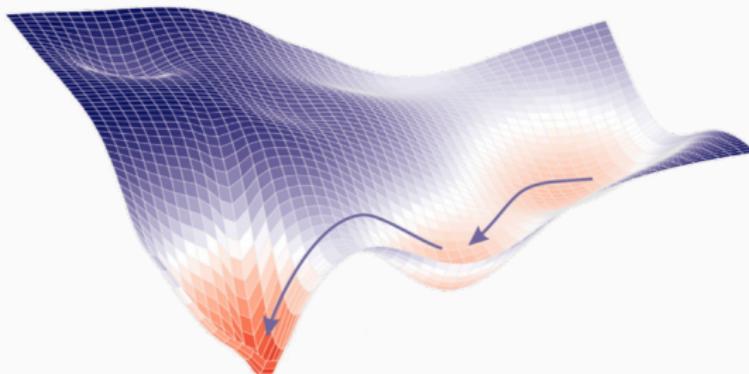
Superposition of matrices, taking the *maximum* (resp. *minimum*) of the additions (resp. subtractions) of the overlapped values



Supervised Learning

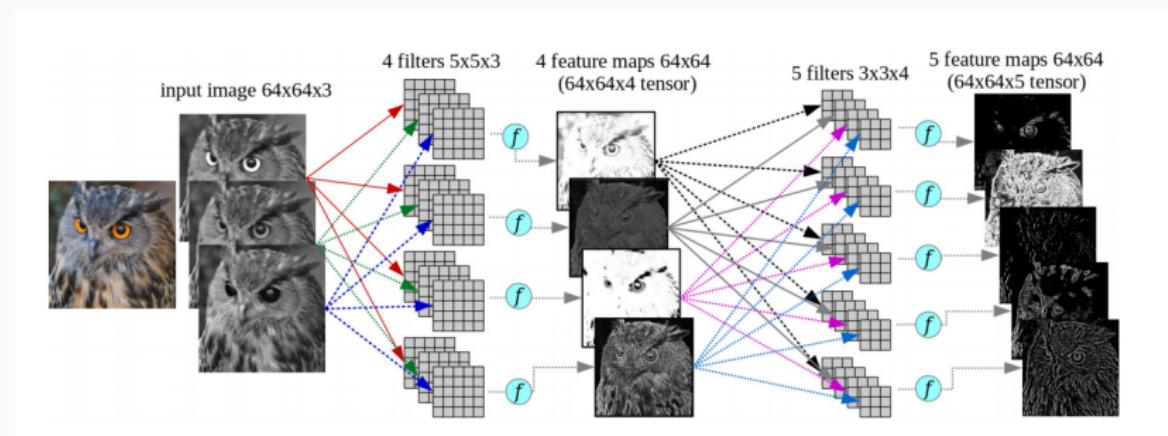
Intuition

- Automate complex processes (deduction, decision, distinction...)
- Give an input, compute the output, calculate the error, adjust the network parameters to minimize the error
- It is about finding the global minimum of the error function
- The method used is called **Gradient Descent**



Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) (LeCun et al., 1989)

- Feature extraction
- AlexNet (Krizhevsky et al., 2012), VGG-16 (Simonyan and Zisserman, 2015), ResNet (He et al., 2016), GoogLeNet (Szegedy et al., 2015)...



Ponti et al. (2017)

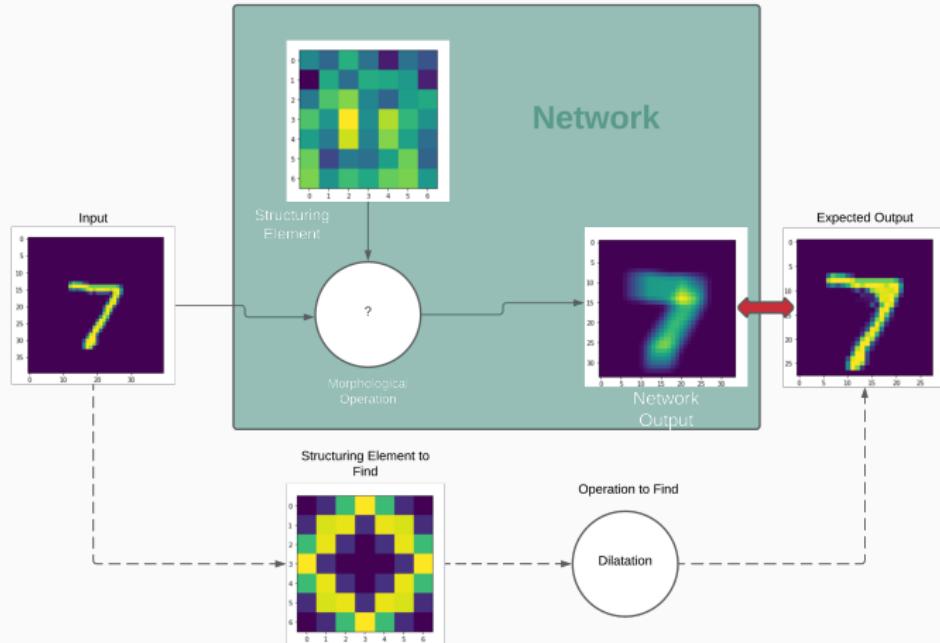
Mathematical Morphology and Supervised Learning

Integrating Morphological Operators in Neural Networks

- For complex tasks, you need specific combinations of operators and structuring elements
- Finding this perfect combination is a tedious and very complicated process
- Letting a neural network **learn** them, is a very appealing strategy

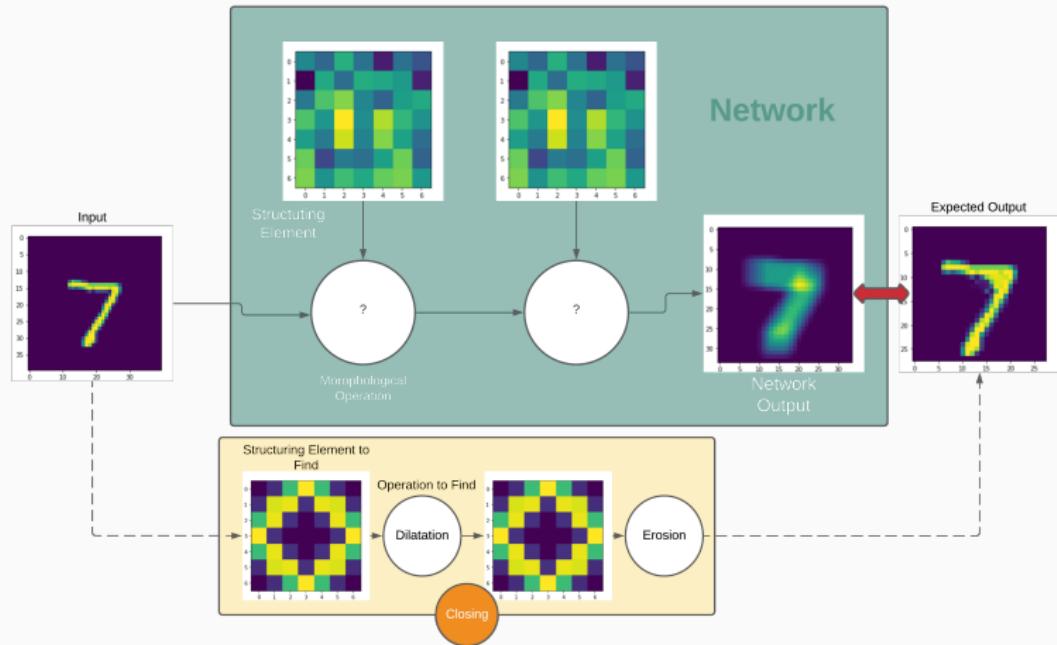
Objective

Design a neural network able to **learn** morphological operators and structuring elements



Objective

Design a neural network able to **learn** morphological operators and structuring elements



Problematic: Stake

Reminder of erosion and dilation formulas, which are operations we want the network to learn:

$$(f \ominus b)(x) = \inf_{y \in E} \{f(y) - b(x - y)\} \quad (\text{erosion})$$

$$(f \oplus b)(x) = \sup_{y \in E} \{f(y) + b(x - y)\} \quad (\text{dilation})$$

- But... *min* and *max* operations are **not differentiable**
- How can we do? **Approximate** those functions by differentiable ones

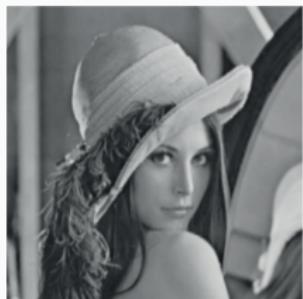
Approximation

- Counter-harmonic mean (CHM) (also known as Lehmer mean)

$$L_{p,w}(X) := \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n w_k \cdot x_k^p}{\sum_{k=1}^n w_k \cdot x_k^{p-1}}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} (L_{p,w}(X)) = \max(X),$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow -\infty} (L_{p,w}(X)) = \min(X)$$



- The p -convolution of an image f at pixel x for a given (positive) convolution kernel $w: W \subseteq E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ and parameter $p \in \mathbb{R}$ is defined as

$$PConv(f, w, p)(x) = (f *_p w)(x) = \frac{(f^{p+1} * w)(x)}{(f^p * w)(x)} = \frac{\sum_{y \in W(x)} f^{p+1}(y) w(x-y)}{\sum_{y \in W(x)} f^p(y) w(x-y)}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} PConv(f, w, p)(x) = \sup_{y \in W(x)} \{f(y) + \frac{1}{p} \log(w(x-y))\} = (f \oplus \frac{1}{p} \log(w))(x)$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow -\infty} PConv(f, w, p)(x) = \inf_{y \in W(x)} \{f(y) - \frac{1}{p} \log(w(x-y))\} = (f \ominus \frac{1}{p} \log(w))(x)$$

Pitfalls of *PConv* layer:

- $f(x) = 0$ and $p < 0 \Rightarrow f^p(x) \equiv NaN$
- $f(x) < 0$ and $p \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f^p(x) \in \mathbb{C}$
- If $w(x) = 0$ or $f^p(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(f^p * w)(x)} \equiv NaN$
- Need to rescale images between [1, 2] before feeding them to any *PConv* layer
- Tends to learn hollow structuring elements

- Also based on Counter-harmonic mean (CHM)

$$\mathcal{L}Morph(f, w, p)(x) = \frac{\sum_{y \in W(x)} (f(y) + w(x - y))^{p+1}}{\sum_{y \in W(x)} (f(y) + w(x - y))^p}$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{L}Morph(f, w, p)(x) = \sup_{y \in W(x)} \{f(y) + w(x - y)\} = (f \oplus w)(x)$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow -\infty} \mathcal{L}Morph(f, w, p)(x) = \inf_{y \in W(x)} \{f(y) + w(x - y)\} = (f \ominus -w)(x)$$

- Same issues as the $PConv$ layer

$\mathcal{S}Morph$ (Kirszenberg et al., 2021)

The α -softmax function for some $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e^{\alpha x_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{\alpha x_i}}$$
$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\mathbf{x}) = \max_i x_i$$
$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow -\infty} \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\mathbf{x}) = \min_i x_i$$

$$\mathcal{S}Morph(f, w, \alpha)(x) = \frac{\sum_{y \in W(x)} (f(y) + w(x - y)) e^{\alpha(f(y) + w(x - y))}}{\sum_{y \in W(x)} e^{\alpha(f(y) + w(x - y))}}$$

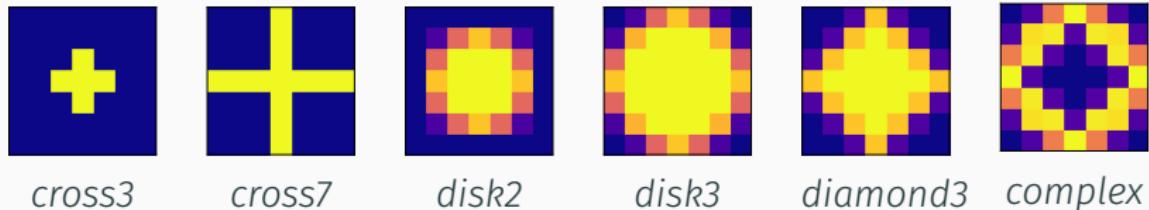
$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{S}Morph(f, w, \alpha)(x) = (f \oplus w)(x)$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow -\infty} \mathcal{S}Morph(f, w, \alpha)(x) = (f \ominus -w)(x)$$

No numerical issues

Experiments Environment

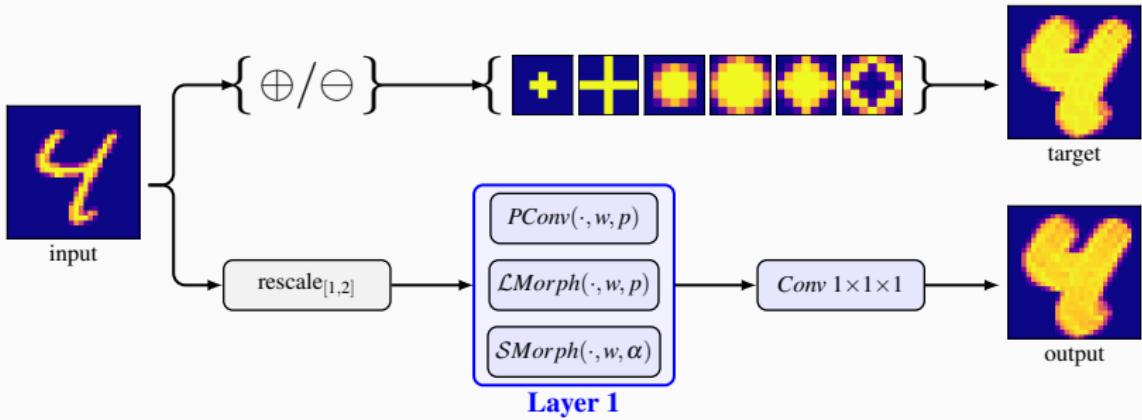
Structuring Elements



- 7×7 target grayscale structuring elements. All values range between 0 (deep blue) and 1 (yellow)
- Used to create target images and we expect the networks to learn them

Pipeline

- Insertion of \mathcal{LMorph} , \mathcal{SMorph} , and $PConv$ layers into a network
- Using the **MNIST**¹ and **Fashion-MNIST**² databases for training



¹Yann LeCun (LeCun et al., 1989)

²Zalando Research

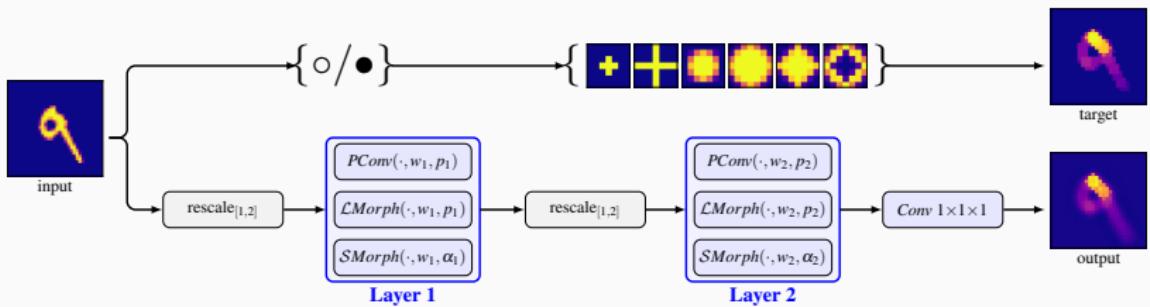
Pipeline

- Loss function (MSE)

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2$$

- RMSE function

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}{n}}$$



Semester Work: Initiation and Objectives

Introduction to the Subject

- Understanding and experiment mathematical morphology
- Refresh of deep learning mechanisms
- Documentation, literature
- Frameworks introductions (*scikit-learn*, *PyTorch*, *CUDA*...)
- Code appropriation, bug resolution

April, 9

Previous Results (Kirszenberg et al., 2021)

Better results than $PConv$ and almost perfect learning for simple operations

		\oplus						
$PConv$	\oplus		$p = 20.2$	$p = 23.2$	$p = 8.3$	$p = 9.4$	$p = 9.4$	$p = 12.6$
	\ominus							
\mathcal{LMorph}	\oplus							
	\ominus							
$SMorph$	\oplus							
	\ominus							

Previous Results (Kirszenberg et al., 2021)

Globally better than *PConv* but fails on some operations, especially for *LMorph*

	•											
<i>PConv</i>	•											
	<i>p</i>	16.5	-21.2	6.6	-10.1	5.8	-8.5	7.8	-10.2	3.4	-9.8	5.8
<i>LMorph</i>	•											
	<i>p</i>	-18.9	22.6	-14.2	21.3	-8.2	17.7	-8.5	7.2	-8.0	7.5	-9.2
<i>SMorph</i>	•											
	<i>p</i>	12.5	-14.2	93.7	-92.1	74.8	-83.4	89.4	-86.2	12.2	-12.2	74.6
<i>SMorph</i>	○											
	<i>p</i>	7.4	-12.9	-14.8	67.9	-10.9	-1.1	-7.8	3.0	-11.3	12.8	-9.1
<i>SMorph</i>	•											
	α	-0.2	-3.3	43.4	-43.5	-0.2	-6.4	49.1	-44.2	46.1	-46.1	38.0
<i>SMorph</i>	○											
	α	-0.3	-3.7	-26.3	40.8	-37.3	42.6	-32.6	46.0	-40.2	47.4	-33.6

Main Objectives

- Reconduct the experiments
- Investigate on failing cases
- Make other and more extensive experiments
- Target of 30% additional data for publication

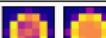
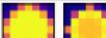
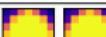
Semester Work: Experiments

Overview

- Writing scripts to automate runs and thus expand the results database
- Writing scripts to visualize the results and learning processes
- Compare actual results to those of the paper
- Try different approaches to study the results and eventually explain errors
- Conduct new experiments

Comparison: Opening

- Could **not reproduce** aberrant results from $\mathcal{LM}orph$ (over 15 runs)
- $\mathcal{SM}orph$ and $\mathcal{LM}orph$ superior to $PConv$

							
$PConv$	w_1/w_2						
	p_1	-18.65 ± 0.29	-14.17 ± 0.32	-8.13 ± 0.04	-8.59 ± 0.06	-8.05 ± 0.01	-9.26 ± 0.15
	p_2	22.11 ± 0.35	21.21 ± 0.47	17.72 ± 0.15	7.03 ± 0.10	7.49 ± 0.01	8.87 ± 0.10
	RMSE ₁	$0.91 \pm 4 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.45 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.69 \pm 7 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.13 \pm 3 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.17 \pm 5 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.53 \pm 3 \times 10^{-2}$
	RMSE ₂	$0.32 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.87 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.49 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.51 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.43 \pm 4 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.49 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$
	LOSS	$8.9 \times 10^{-5} \pm 3 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.5 \times 10^{-5} \pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.9 \times 10^{-4} \pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$	$3.9 \times 10^{-4} \pm 2 \times 10^{-5}$	$4.4 \times 10^{-4} \pm 4 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.2 \times 10^{-4} \pm 6 \times 10^{-6}$
	EPOCHS	167 ± 43	114 ± 8	61 ± 8	47 ± 13	50 ± 5	27 ± 12
$\mathcal{LM}orph$	w_1/w_2						
	p_1	7.39 ± 0.14	-22.68 ± 0.57	-10.74 ± 0.14	-10.88 ± 0.11	-12.82 ± 0.08	-9.54 ± 0.03
	p_2	-12.89 ± 0.06	66.71 ± 0.91	-1.07 ± 0.003	8.18 ± 0.08	12.55 ± 0.07	9.79 ± 0.10
	RMSE ₁	$3.17 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.02 \pm 6 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.99 \pm 7 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.17 \pm 8 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.92 \pm 5 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.15 \pm 8 \times 10^{-2}$
	RMSE ₂	$4.72 \pm 8 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.02 \pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.61 \pm 8 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.80 \pm 4 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.70 \pm 4 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.85 \pm 8 \times 10^{-3}$
	LOSS	$8.7 \times 10^{-3} \pm 9 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-3} \pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.8 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.2 \times 10^{-4} \pm 4 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.3 \times 10^{-4} \pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$
	EPOCHS	51 ± 6	111 ± 8	165 ± 42	21 ± 5	46 ± 6	44 ± 4
$\mathcal{SM}orph$	w_1/w_2						
	α_1	-0.36 ± 0.0009	-24.71 ± 0.16	-34.71 ± 0.01	-29.15 ± 0.07	-38.36 ± 0.08	-18.69 ± 0.02
	α_2	-3.72 ± 0.05	40.62 ± 0.01	41.38 ± 0.008	45.41 ± 0.02	47.13 ± 0.02	16.08 ± 0.02
	RMSE ₁	$3.30 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.22 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.06 \pm 8 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.04 \pm 8 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.06 \pm 5 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.11 \pm 3 \times 10^{-2}$
	RMSE ₂	$1.63 \pm 5 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.06 \pm 3 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.03 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.05 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.06 \pm 2 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.11 \pm 3 \times 10^{-2}$
	LOSS	$4.8 \times 10^{-3} \pm 4 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.6 \times 10^{-7} \pm 9 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.5 \times 10^{-7} \pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$	$6.2 \times 10^{-7} \pm 8 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.5 \times 10^{-7} \pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.8 \times 10^{-6} \pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$
	EPOCHS	22 ± 3	41 ± 5	35 ± 3	42 ± 4	42 ± 6	42 ± 4

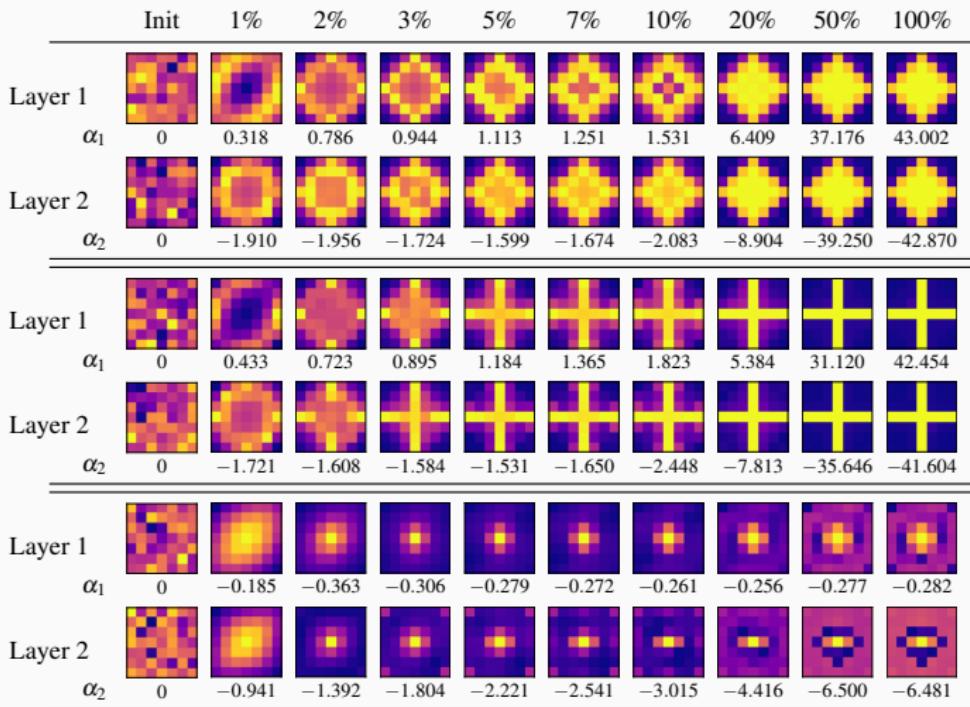
Learning Structuring Elements: Evolution

Runs on *SMorph*; target structuring elements are *diamond3* (top row), *cross7* (middle row) and *disk2* (bottom row)

	Init	1%	2%	3%	5%	7%	10%	20%	50%	100%
Layer 1										
	α_1 0	0.318	0.786	0.944	1.113	1.251	1.531	6.409	37.176	43.002
Layer 2										
	α_2 0	-1.910	-1.956	-1.724	-1.599	-1.674	-2.083	-8.904	-39.250	-42.870
Layer 1										
	α_1 0	0.433	0.723	0.895	1.184	1.365	1.823	5.384	31.120	42.454
Layer 2										
	α_2 0	-1.721	-1.608	-1.584	-1.531	-1.650	-2.448	-7.813	-35.646	-41.604
Layer 1										
	α_1 0	-0.185	-0.363	-0.306	-0.279	-0.272	-0.261	-0.256	-0.277	-0.282
Layer 2										
	α_2 0	-0.941	-1.392	-1.804	-2.221	-2.541	-3.015	-4.416	-6.500	-6.481

Learning Structuring Elements: Evolution

- Structuring elements seem to be learned from the **support edges** to the inside
- Is a structuring element **not touching** the support edges harder to learn?



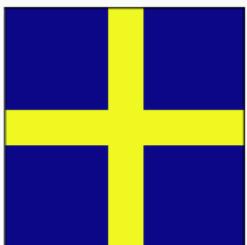
Border Track

- Augmenting or decreasing the filter size seems to affect the learning
- For a more precise conclusion it still needs a comparison to a touching structuring element with a bigger size
- Other tracks are promising, especially for the closing difficulties

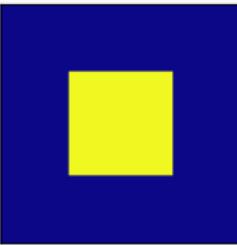
		5×5 cross3	5×5 disk2	9×9 disk3	11×11 disk3	13×13 disk3	
$\mathcal{L}Morph$	O						3.725 -8.506 -44.25 60.04 -10.52 9.408 -9.948 9.094 -1.971 1.055
	•						86.62 -83.89 84.46 -81.52 12.58 -19.47 12.26 -7.721 14.29 -8.800
		$\mathcal{S}Morph$	$\mathcal{S}Morph$	$\mathcal{S}Morph$	$\mathcal{S}Morph$	$\mathcal{S}Morph$	
$\mathcal{S}Morph$	O						-37.33 38.35 -36.70 43.56 -27.56 43.44 -25.49 41.65 -24.39 39.95
	•						-0.167 -1.697 -0.181 -4.581 38.76 -37.14 0.820 -1.176 45.06 -29.77

SMorph and Binary Operations

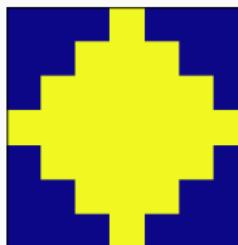
- Only *SMorph* is equipped for those operations
- The following 7×7 target binary structuring elements were used. Yellow (resp. blue) corresponds to boolean TRUE (resp. FALSE)



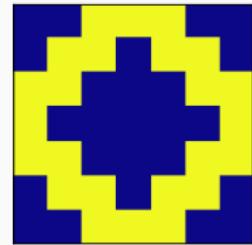
cross7



bsquare



bdiamond



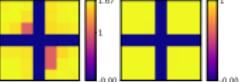
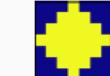
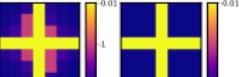
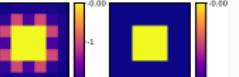
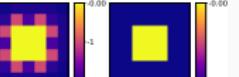
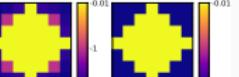
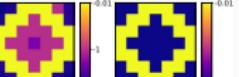
bcomplex

- The network is expected to learn 0 for TRUE parts and $-\infty$ otherwise

$$b(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \in B \\ -\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Binary Operations: Results

SMorph is a *champ*

	<i>cross7</i>	<i>bsquare</i>	<i>bdiamond</i>	<i>bcomplex</i>
				
w	1.67 -0.00	1.91 -0.02	1.54 -0.00	1.48 -0.00
α	-10.12	-9.80	-10.59	-10.43
RMSE	1.75×10^{-2}	4.65×10^{-2}	1.72×10^{-2}	1.08×10^{-2}
LOSS	2.9×10^{-7}	3.1×10^{-7}	2.9×10^{-7}	2.9×10^{-7}
EPOCHS	31	31	26	32
	<i>cross7</i>	<i>bsquare</i>	<i>bdiamond</i>	<i>bcomplex</i>
				
w	0.01 -0.03	0.00 -0.06	0.01 -0.07	0.01 -0.02
α	9.10	8.88	9.96	10.11
RMSE	3.96×10^{-2}	1.78×10^{-2}	6.57×10^{-2}	5.45×10^{-2}
LOSS	4.5×10^{-7}	4.0×10^{-7}	4.6×10^{-7}	4.9×10^{-7}
EPOCHS	34	38	48	31

First row is erosion, second row is dilation

Journal of Mathematical Imaging and Vision (JMIV), 2021

Journal of Mathematical Imaging and Vision manuscript No.
(will be inserted by the editor)

Learning grayscale mathematical morphology with smooth morphological layers

Romain Hermary · Guillaume Tochon · Élodie Puybareau · Alexandre Kirszberg ·
Jesús Angulo

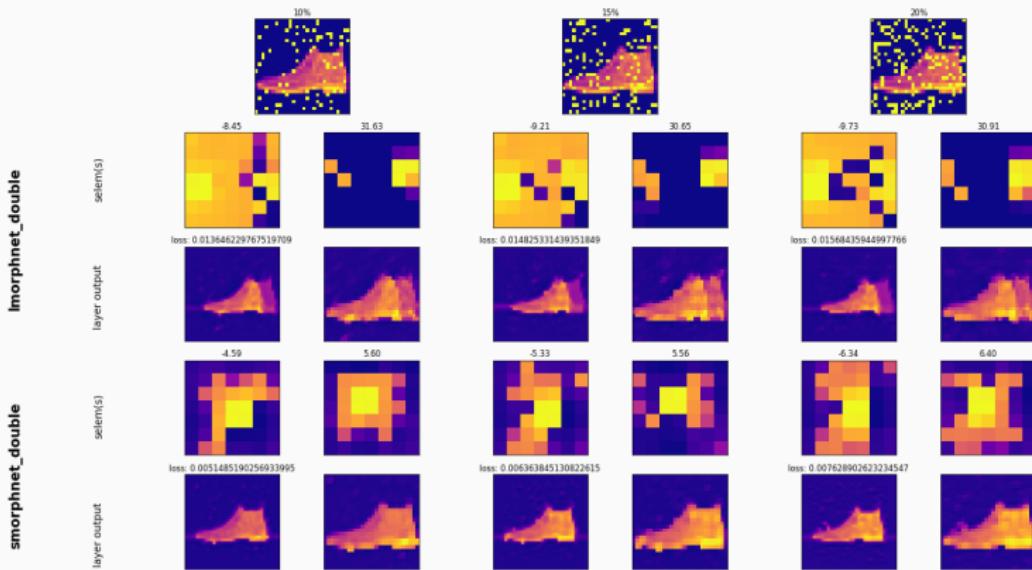
What Is Not In The Paper

Ranges Problems

- Learned filters are not in the $[0; 1]$ range, but have the correct visual shape (and give great results)
- Scale bias layer seems to compensate everything
- Especially needed because of image rescaling between $[1; 2]$, input normalization and formulas definition domain ($\mathcal{L}Morph$, $PConv$)

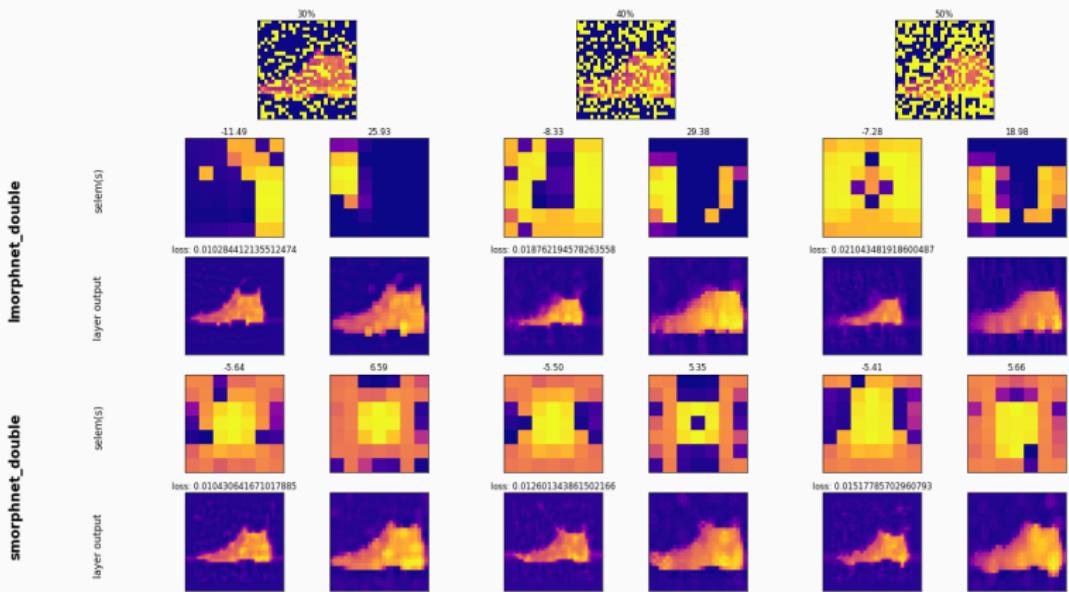
Denoising: Salt

Promising results



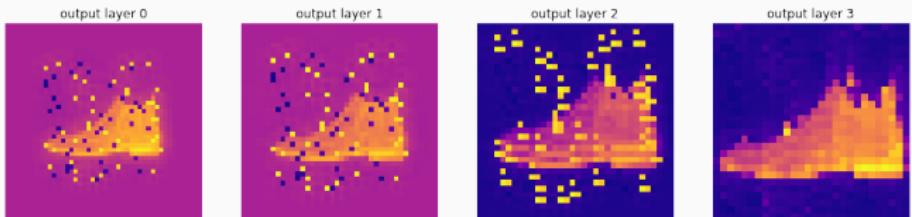
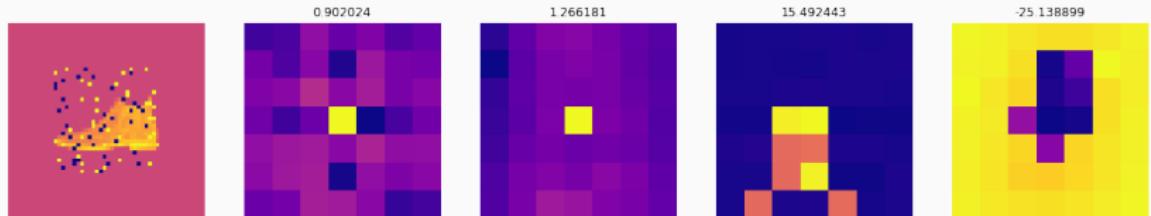
Denoising: Salt

Promising results



Denoising: Salt and Pepper ($SMorph$ 10%)

Promising results



What's next?

- Fail reproduction (*SMorph*)
- Changing/tweaking the formulas to solve some issues
- Other losses
- Other morphological operations (top-hat, bot-hat, hit-miss...)
- Symmetric and asymmetric structuring elements
- Real pictures
- Other approximation formulas

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The End

Any Questions?

Previous Results (Kirszenberg et al., 2021)

		<i>cross3</i>	<i>cross7</i>	<i>disk2</i>	<i>disk3</i>	<i>diamond3</i>	<i>complex</i>	
<i>PConv</i>	\oplus	LOSS	0.5	0.8	5.1	6.4	3.3	$\times 10^{-4}$
		RMSE	0.41	1.42	2.22	3.09	2.80	2.38
	\ominus	LOSS	2.4	0.62	13	2.6	5.2	$\times 10^{-5}$
		RMSE	0.82	1.55	2.82	3.77	3.63	2.76
<i>LMorph</i>	\oplus	LOSS	0.84	1.2	0.78	1.2	1.2	$\times 10^{-5}$
		RMSE	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.48
	\ominus	LOSS	1.1	0.37	1.3	0.37	0.58	1.1 $\times 10^{-6}$
		RMSE	0.44	0.63	0.37	0.29	0.38	0.48
<i>SMorph</i>	\oplus	LOSS	1.8	4.0	2.5	4.9	3.9	1.7 $\times 10^{-7}$
		RMSE	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.51
	\ominus	LOSS	210	4.1	0.8	4.1	4.3	9.5 $\times 10^{-7}$
		RMSE	0.78	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.51

Better scores in **bold**

Previous Results (Kirszenberg et al., 2021)

\mathcal{SMorph} gets the **majority** of bests results

		<i>cross3</i>	<i>cross7</i>	<i>disk2</i>	<i>disk3</i>	<i>diamond3</i>	<i>complex</i>	
<i>PConv</i>	●	LOSS RMSE	0.09 0.83 0.81	5.1 3.94 3.97	1.7 2.82 3.07	1.0 4.44 4.64	5.4 4.34 4.51	4.9 3.68 3.65
	○	LOSS RMSE	0.86 0.91 0.32	0.76 1.45 0.87	4.8 2.70 2.49	3.9 3.10 2.52	4.4 3.15 2.43	2.3 2.10 2.08
	●	LOSS RMSE	0.5 3.58 5.12	0.13 0.01 0.63	2.0 0.14 1.16	0.18 0.07 0.40	6.2 0.75 0.95	0.14 0.47 0.99
	○	LOSS RMSE	8.7 3.17 4.74	36 2.90 1.20	2.0 1.99 1.61	2.7 2.81 5.56	4.6 1.66 3.54	2.5 2.72 3.98
<i>LMorph</i>	●	LOSS RMSE	1700 2.10 3.59	0.31 0.14 0.08	4400 2.78 3.68	0.42 0.08 0.01	0.37 0.08 0.10	0.17 0.52 0.52
	○	LOSS RMSE	4700 3.40 1.63	0.14 0.18 0.02	0.22 0.05 0.01	0.25 0.02 0.02	0.24 0.02 0.01	0.09 0.51 0.52
	●	LOSS RMSE	1700 2.10 3.59	0.31 0.14 0.08	4400 2.78 3.68	0.42 0.08 0.01	0.37 0.08 0.10	0.17 0.52 0.52
	○	LOSS RMSE	4700 3.40 1.63	0.14 0.18 0.02	0.22 0.05 0.01	0.25 0.02 0.02	0.24 0.02 0.01	0.09 0.51 0.52

Comparison: Erosion

		<i>w</i>	<i>cross3</i>	<i>cross7</i>	<i>disk2</i>	<i>disk3</i>	<i>diamond3</i>	<i>complex</i>
<i>PConv</i>	<i>p</i>		-20.86 ± 0.45	-20.35 ± 0.20	-10.52 ± 0.004	-15.64 ± 0.06	-13.21 ± 0.02	-16.45 ± 0.07
	RMSE		$0.82 \pm 7 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.55 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.82 \pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.77 \pm 6 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.64 \pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.19 \pm 6 \times 10^{-3}$
	LOSS		$2.4 \times 10^{-5} \pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.2 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1 \times 10^{-8}$	$2.6 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5 \times 10^{-8}$	$5.2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 2 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$
	EPOCHS		209 ± 45	169 ± 22	49 ± 3	92 ± 7	66 ± 8	130 ± 18
	<i>w</i>							
								
<i>ℳMorph</i>	<i>p</i>		-77.09 ± 0.15	-59.58 ± 0.20	-67.78 ± 0.30	-59.46 ± 0.18	-66.25 ± 0.17	-79.36 ± 0.93
	RMSE		$0.44 \pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.60 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.37 \pm 4 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.30 \pm 7 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.38 \pm 4 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.04 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$
	LOSS		$1.1 \times 10^{-6} \pm 5 \times 10^{-9}$	$3.6 \times 10^{-7} \pm 4 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-6} \pm 6 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.7 \times 10^{-7} \pm 4 \times 10^{-9}$	$5.8 \times 10^{-7} \pm 3 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-6} \pm 5 \times 10^{-8}$
	EPOCHS		158 ± 4	164 ± 20	146 ± 16	256 ± 3	231 ± 9	876 ± 139
	<i>w</i>							
<i>ℳMorph</i>	<i>α</i>		-33.95 ± 0.03	-28.52 ± 0.013	-30.61 ± 0.016	-28.10 ± 0.006	-34.38 ± 0.003	-23.79 ± 0.011
	RMSE		$0.78 \pm 2 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.18 \pm 3 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.10 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.04 \pm 2 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.13 \pm 4 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.08 \pm 2 \times 10^{-2}$
	LOSS		$2.1 \times 10^{-5} \pm 5 \times 10^{-9}$	$4.0 \times 10^{-7} \pm 8 \times 10^{-9}$	$4.6 \times 10^{-7} \pm 8 \times 10^{-9}$	$4.2 \times 10^{-7} \pm 6 \times 10^{-9}$	$4.3 \times 10^{-7} \pm 3 \times 10^{-9}$	$9.5 \times 10^{-7} \pm 7 \times 10^{-9}$
	EPOCHS		40 ± 4	45 ± 4	38 ± 8	38 ± 7	42 ± 5	55 ± 9
								

Comparison: Dilation

							
	w						
<i>PConv</i>	p	19.87 ± 0.23	22.58 ± 0.44	8.27 ± 0.002	9.43 ± 0.002	9.39 ± 0.001	12.57 ± 0.005
	RMSE	$0.41 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.42 \pm 6 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.22 \pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.05 \pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.79 \pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.81 \pm 7 \times 10^{-5}$
	LOSS	$4.8 \times 10^{-5} \pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$	$9.0 \times 10^{-5} \pm 4 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.1 \times 10^{-4} \pm 5 \times 10^{-8}$	$6.3 \times 10^{-4} \pm 6 \times 10^{-9}$	$6.8 \times 10^{-4} \pm 5 \times 10^{-9}$	$3.3 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1 \times 10^{-8}$
	EPOCHS	194 ± 17	222 ± 38	46 ± 8	41 ± 3	38 ± 4	70 ± 7
	w						
$\mathcal{L}\text{Morph}$	p	94.92 ± 0.18	95.89 ± 0.29	94.16 ± 0.17	94.25 ± 0.96	94.67 ± 0.31	91.27 ± 0.64
	RMSE	$0.02 \pm 9 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.003 \pm 8 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.01 \pm 8 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.05 \pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.01 \pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.04 \pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$
	LOSS	$8.4 \times 10^{-6} \pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-5} \pm 9 \times 10^{-8}$	$7.6 \times 10^{-6} \pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-5} \pm 3 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-5} \pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-5} \pm 2 \times 10^{-7}$
	EPOCHS	119 ± 12	159 ± 22	206 ± 11	193 ± 27	206 ± 9	295 ± 35
	w						
$\mathcal{SM}\text{orph}$	α	41.97 ± 0.016	52.01 ± 0.027	40.75 ± 0.014	50.06 ± 0.044	49.47 ± 0.04	32.79 ± 0.021
	RMSE	$0.1 \pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.14 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.09 \pm 4 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.08 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.09 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.05 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$
	LOSS	$8.5 \times 10^{-7} \pm 3 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-6} \pm 2 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-6} \pm 1 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.8 \times 10^{-6} \pm 4 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-6} \pm 9 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-6} \pm 2 \times 10^{-8}$
	EPOCHS	39 ± 8	39 ± 9	44 ± 9	45 ± 4	44 ± 4	49 ± 7

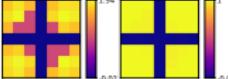
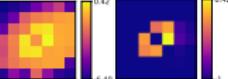
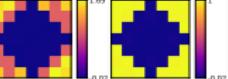
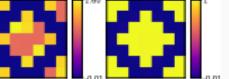
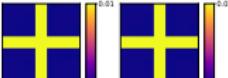
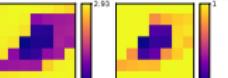
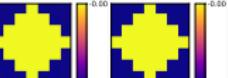
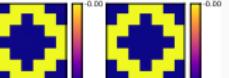
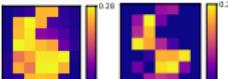
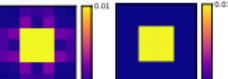
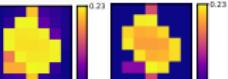
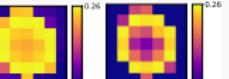
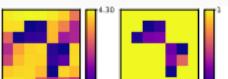
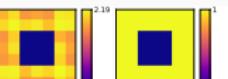
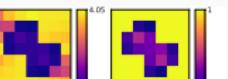
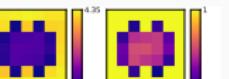
Comparison: Closing

	<i>cross3</i>	<i>cross7</i>	<i>disk2</i>	<i>disk3</i>	<i>diamond3</i>	<i>complex</i>
<i>PConv</i>						
	w_1/w_2					
	p_1	16.36 ± 0.12	5.99 ± 0.5	5.78 ± 0.004	7.85 ± 0.21	3.43 ± 0.002
	p_2	-20.95 ± 0.14	-8.07 ± 1.65	-8.54 ± 0.002	-10.22 ± 0.36	-9.73 ± 0.04
	RMSE ₁	$0.82 \pm 6 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.82 \pm 1 \times 10^{-1}$	$2.82 \pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$	$4.47 \pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.34 \pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$
	RMSE ₂	$0.81 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.87 \pm 9 \times 10^{-2}$	$3.07 \pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$	$4.63 \pm 2 \times 10^{-1}$	$4.51 \pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$
<i>LMMorph</i>	LOSS	$8.9 \times 10^{-5} \pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.5 \times 10^{-3} \pm 7 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-3} \pm 6 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-3} \pm 6 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.4 \times 10^{-3} \pm 5 \times 10^{-7}$
	EPOCHS	194 ± 21	56 ± 8	50 ± 4	60 ± 7	35 ± 8
<i>S²Morph</i>	w_1/w_2					
	p_1	46.55 ± 29.7	93.67 ± 0.43	73.33 ± 2.49	89.50 ± 0.55	12.19 ± 0.009
	p_2	-41.33 ± 22.2	-92.077 ± 0.38	-82.37 ± 1.84	-86.29 ± 0.26	-12.24 ± 0.02
	RMSE ₁	$3.17 \pm 2 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.01 \pm 7 \times 10^{-5}$	$0.14 \pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.07 \pm 3 \times 10^{-4}$	$0.75 \pm 7 \times 10^{-4}$
	RMSE ₂	$3.29 \pm 9 \times 10^{-1}$	$0.63 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.16 \pm 2 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.40 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.95 \pm 6 \times 10^{-4}$
	LOSS	$3.7 \times 10^{-3} \pm 6 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 2 \times 10^{-7}$	$2.0 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-5} \pm 2 \times 10^{-7}$	$6.2 \times 10^{-4} \pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$
<i>S²Morph</i>	EPOCHS	72 ± 3	300 ± 22	157 ± 12	123 ± 17	61 ± 8
<i>S²Morph</i>	w_1/w_2					
	α_1	-0.25 ± 0.0003	42.47 ± 0.02	-0.28 ± 0.002	41.42 ± 0.26	43.02 ± 0.04
	α_2	-3.44 ± 0.01	-41.60 ± 0.02	-6.48 ± 0.02	-39.96 ± 0.06	-42.94 ± 0.03
	RMSE ₁	$1.99 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.16 \pm 1 \times 10^{-2}$	$2.77 \pm 2 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.09 \pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.09 \pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$
	RMSE ₂	$3.77 \pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.09 \pm 8 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.81 \pm 9 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.01 \pm 3 \times 10^{-3}$	$0.10 \pm 5 \times 10^{-3}$
	LOSS	$1.9 \times 10^{-3} \pm 6 \times 10^{-7}$	$8.0 \times 10^{-7} \pm 3 \times 10^{-8}$	$4.5 \times 10^{-3} \pm 4 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-6} \pm 3 \times 10^{-8}$	$8.7 \times 10^{-7} \pm 3 \times 10^{-8}$
<i>S²Morph</i>	EPOCHS	18 ± 2	39 ± 6	15 ± 1	44 ± 4	39 ± 4

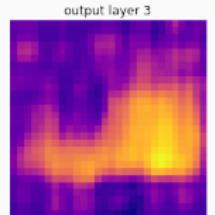
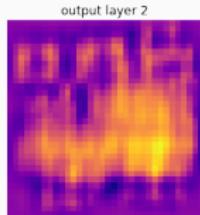
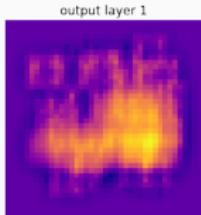
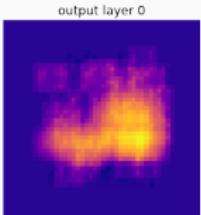
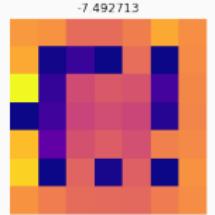
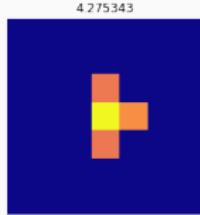
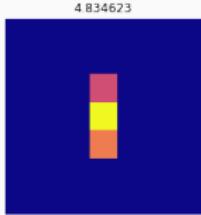
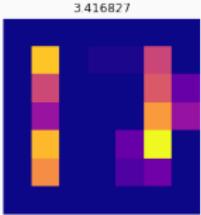
Learning A Structuring Element

Learning A Structuring Element

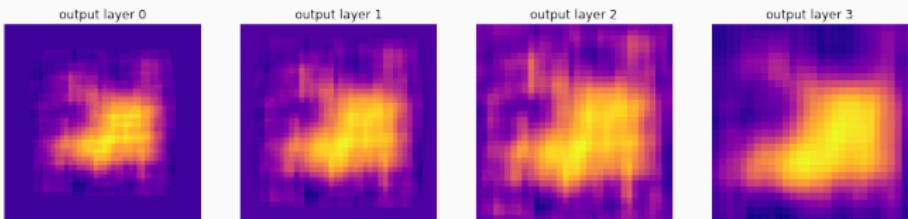
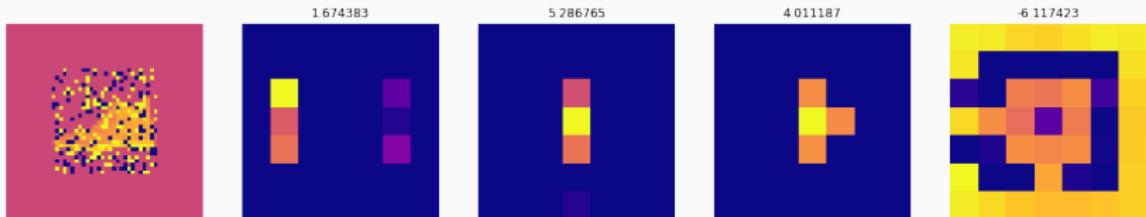
Binary Operations: Results

				
w_1				
α_1	-8.07	2.72	-8.40	-8.61
RMSE ₁	9.12×10^{-2}	29.27	6.69×10^{-2}	4.77×10^{-2}
w_2				
α_2	8.53	-8.32	9.74	9.33
RMSE ₂	3.75×10^{-2}	20.99	6.82×10^{-3}	4.11×10^{-3}
LOSS	7.7×10^{-7}	2.4×10^{-2}	7.2×10^{-7}	7.1×10^{-7}
EPOCHS	28	21	38	34
<hr/>				
w_1				
α_1	3.63	6.65	4.25	4.32
RMSE ₁	3.80	2.49×10^{-2}	2.47	4.70
w_2				
α_2	-4.32	-8.39	-4.54	-4.30
RMSE ₂	3.87	6.43×10^{-2}	3.22	47
LOSS	1.4×10^{-2}	8.6×10^{-7}	1.1×10^{-2}	1.2×10^{-2}
EPOCHS	27	29	22	16

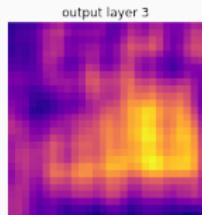
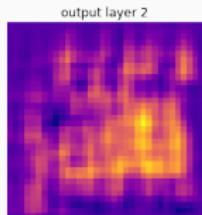
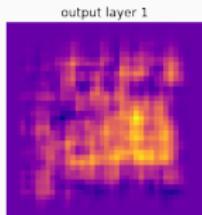
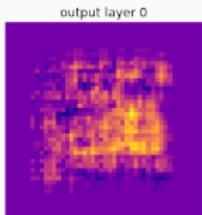
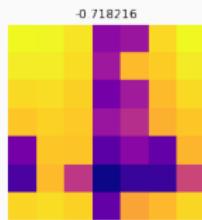
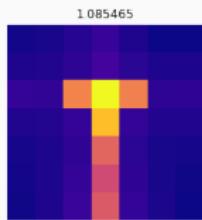
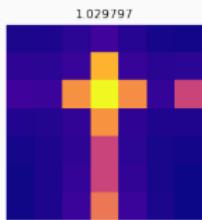
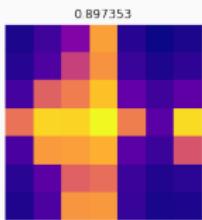
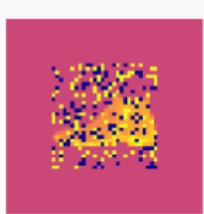
Denoising: Salt and Pepper ($\mathcal{L}Morph$ 10%)



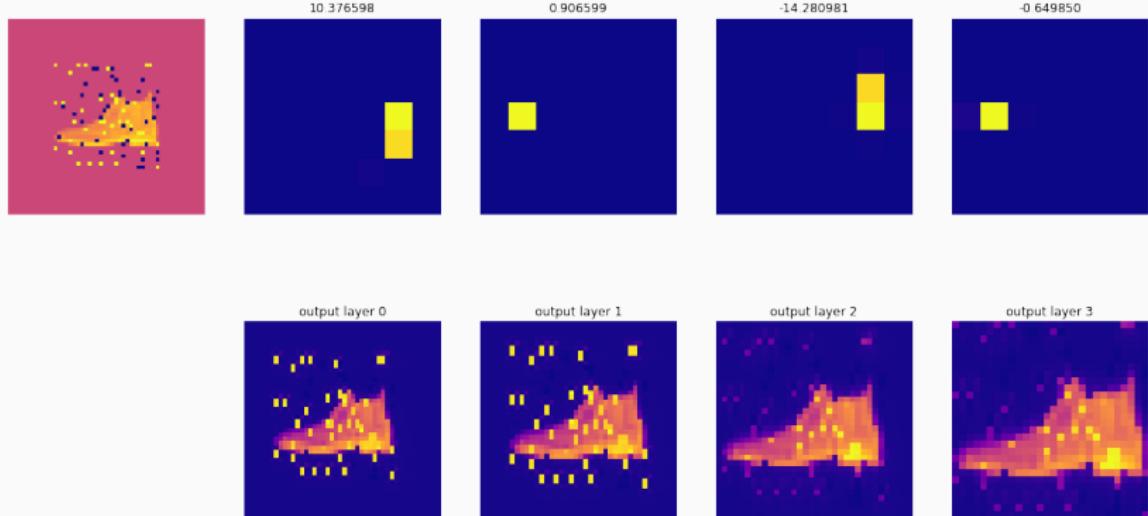
Denoising: Salt and Pepper ($\mathcal{L}Morph$ 30%)



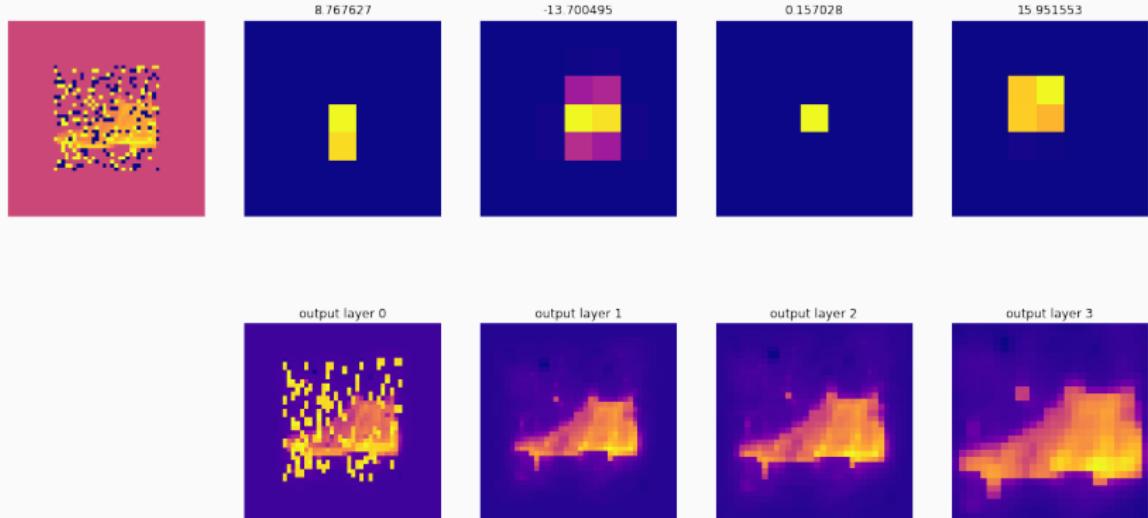
Denoising: Salt and Pepper ($SMorph$ 30%)



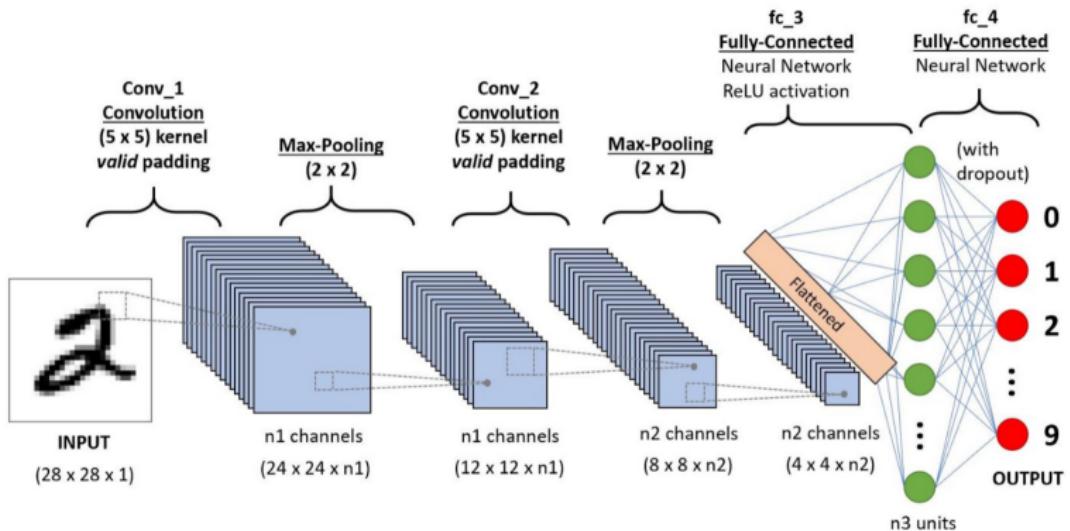
Denoising: Salt and Pepper ($PConv$ 10%)



Denoising: Salt and Pepper ($PConv$ 30%)

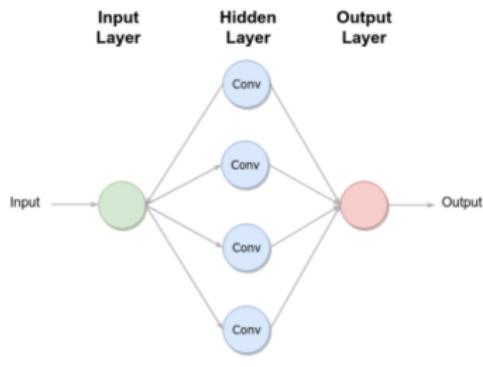


Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

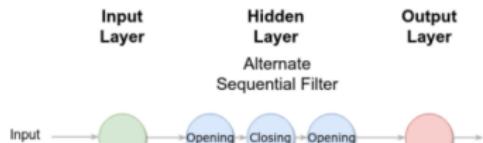


Towards Data Science

Deep Morphological Networks (Franchi et al., 2020)



(a)



(b)

Noise level	MSE (\downarrow)		PSNR (\nearrow)		SSIM (\nearrow)	
	DCNN	DMNN	DCNN	DMNN	DCNN	DMNN
10%	0.015	0.009	18.71	20.89	0.9994	0.9995
20%	0.022	0.016	16.64	18.34	0.9988	0.9990
30%	0.030	0.022	15.38	16.89	0.9980	0.9985
40%	0.038	0.029	14.35	15.66	0.9972	0.9978
50%	0.047	0.040	13.44	14.26	0.9961	0.9966
60%	0.058	0.051	12.59	13.19	0.9945	0.9953
70%	0.069	0.063	11.86	12.29	0.9930	0.9934
80%	0.080	0.079	11.25	11.36	0.9907	0.9908
90%	0.089	0.088	10.83	10.85	0.9888	0.9894

