15EEE337 Digital Image Processing

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Last Lecture

Region based segmentation Region growing Region splitting and merging Morphological operations

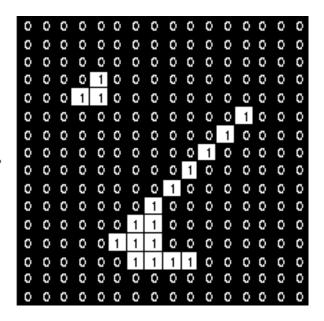
Erosion and dilation

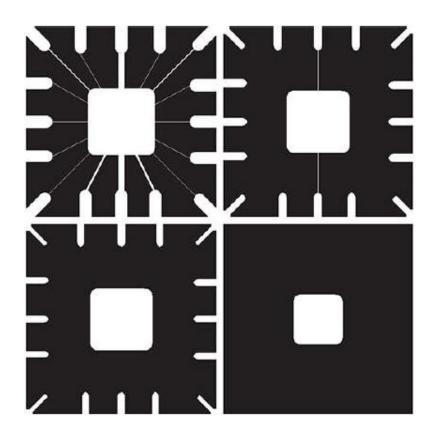
• The erosion of a binary image f by a structuring element s produces a new binary image with ones in all locations (x,y) of a structuring element's origin at which that structuring element fits the input image f, i.e. g(x,y) = 1 is s fits f and 0 otherwise, repeating for all pixel coordinates (x,y).





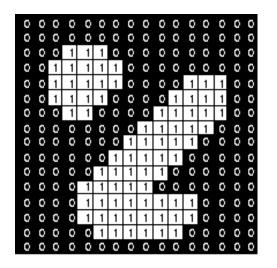
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



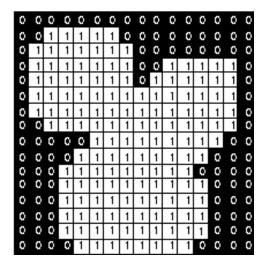


Dilation

- The dilation of an image f by a structuring element produces a new binary image with ones in all locations (x,y) of a structuring element's origin at which that structuring element s hits the input image f, i.e. g(x,y) = 1 if s hits f and g0 otherwise, repeating for all pixel coordinates g(x,y).
- Dilation has the opposite effect to erosion -- it adds a layer of pixels to both the inner and outer boundaries of regions.

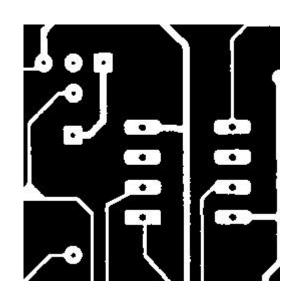


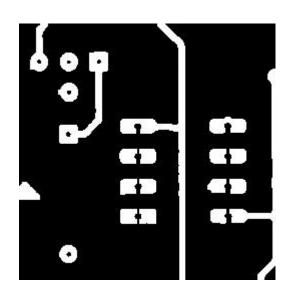


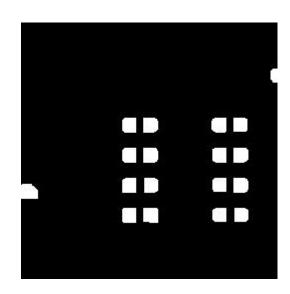


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Hit-or-Miss Transform

- used for shape detection or finding particular patterns in the given image.
- pattern to match has to be provided via the structuring element
- we use two structuring elements
- B1 and B2
- does B1 fits the object while, simultaneously, B2 misses the object,

$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) \cap (A^c \ominus B_2)$$

