

# 19CSE367 Digital Image Processing

SARATH TV

# Last lecture

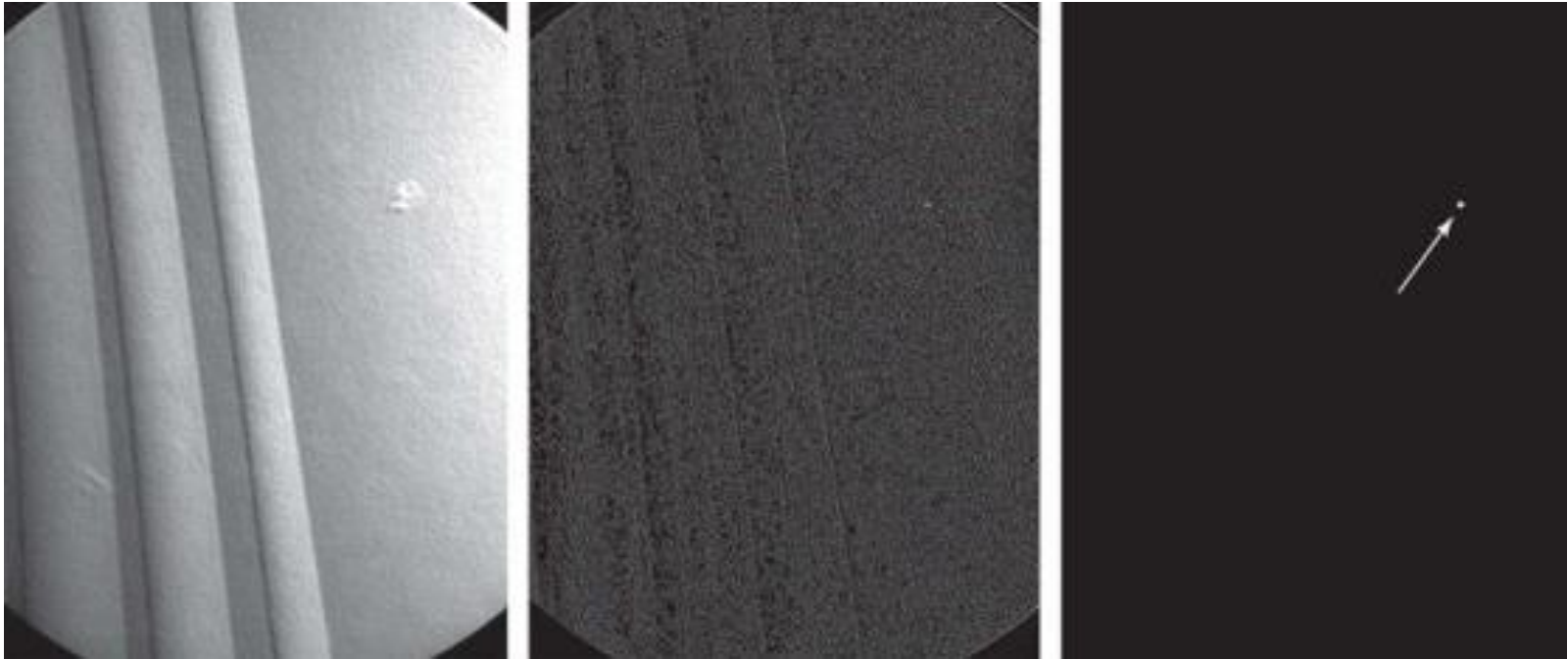
- Segmentation
- Edge pixel, edges and lines
- Isolated points

# Detection of Isolated points

- Second order derivatives.
- Isolated point –different from its surroundings
- Intensity wise its different from surroundings
- Use kernel -->
- If the absolute value of the response of the filter at that Point exceed a specific threshold

1	1	1
1	-8	1
1	1	1

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |Z(x,y)| > T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



- Threshold 90% of the highest absolute pixel value of image

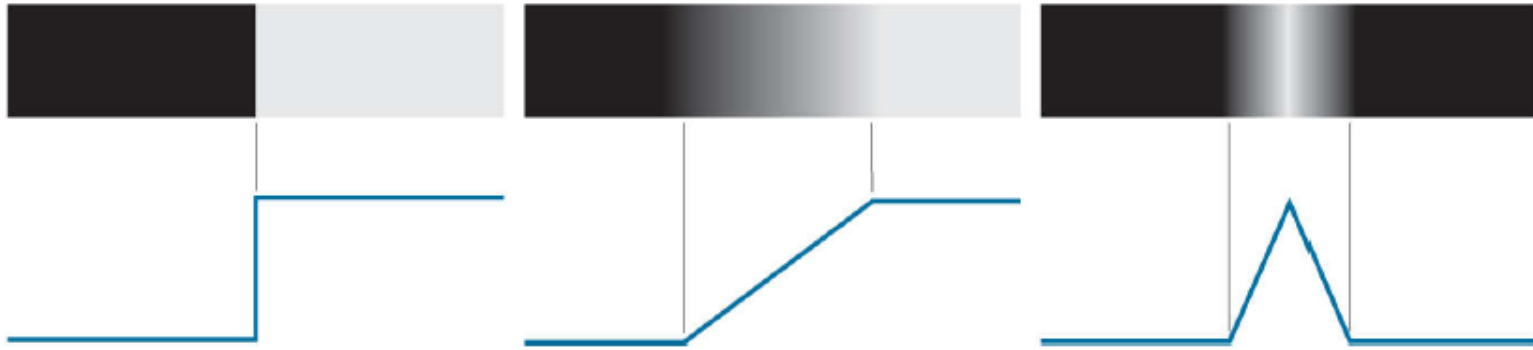
# Line detection

-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	2
2	2	2	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1
Horizontal			+45°			Vertical			-45°		

- Detecting lines in specified directions.

# Edges

- Frequently used approach
- Abrupt changes in intensity.
- Edge models- intensity profiles.
- Step, ramp, roof edges



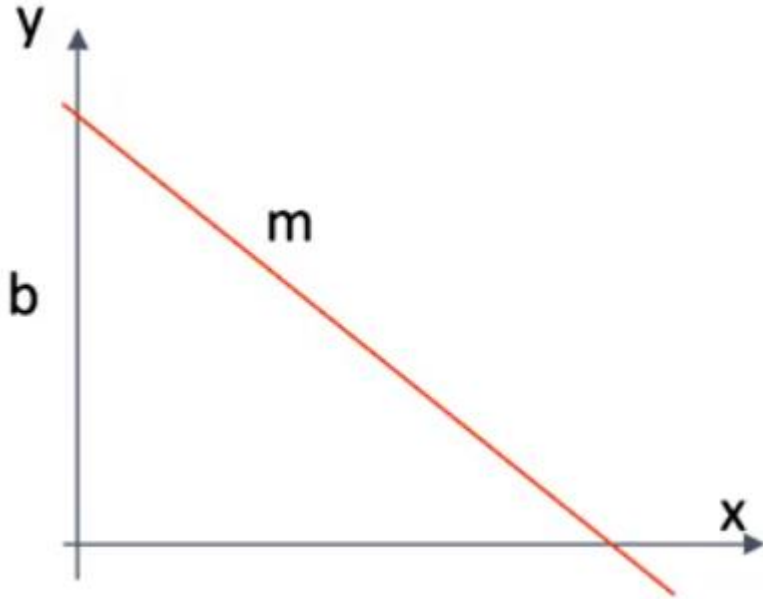
- The three steps performed typically for edge detection are
  - **Image smoothing for noise reduction**
  - **Detection of edge points**
  - **Edge localization**
- 
- Edge detection should yield set of pixels lying **only** on edges
  - Edge detection followed by linking algorithms → meaningful edges or boundaries.

# Fitting approach



- Extraneous data
- Incomplete data
- Noise



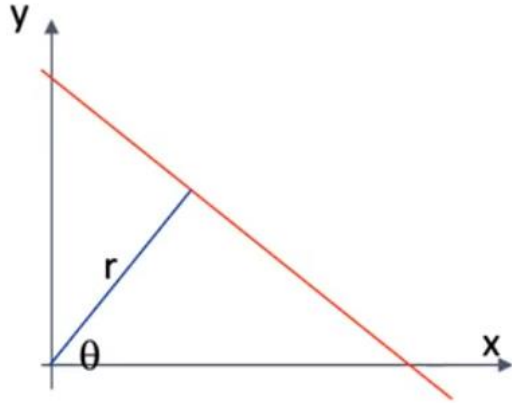


The straight line is normally parameterized as:

$$y = mx + b$$

Where  $m$  is the slope and  $b$  is the intercept.

NOTE:  $m$  goes to infinity for vertical lines.



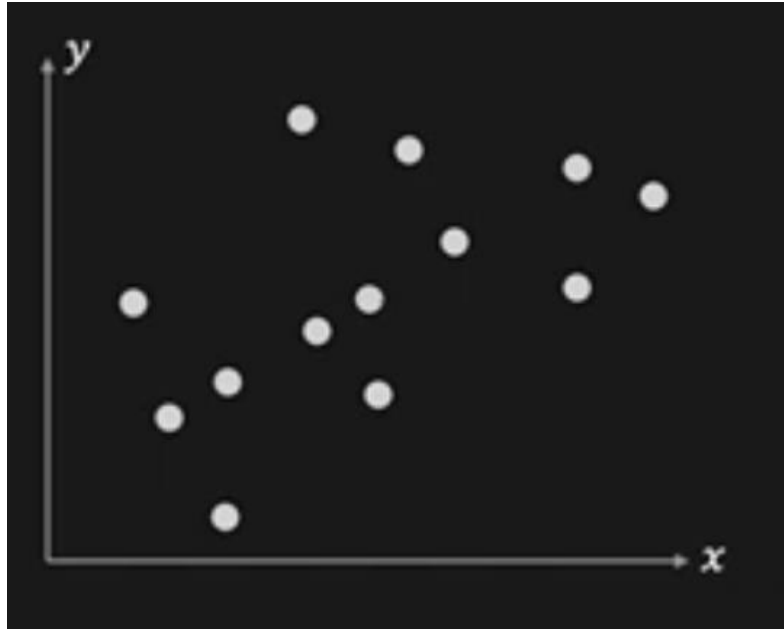
The line can also be represented as:

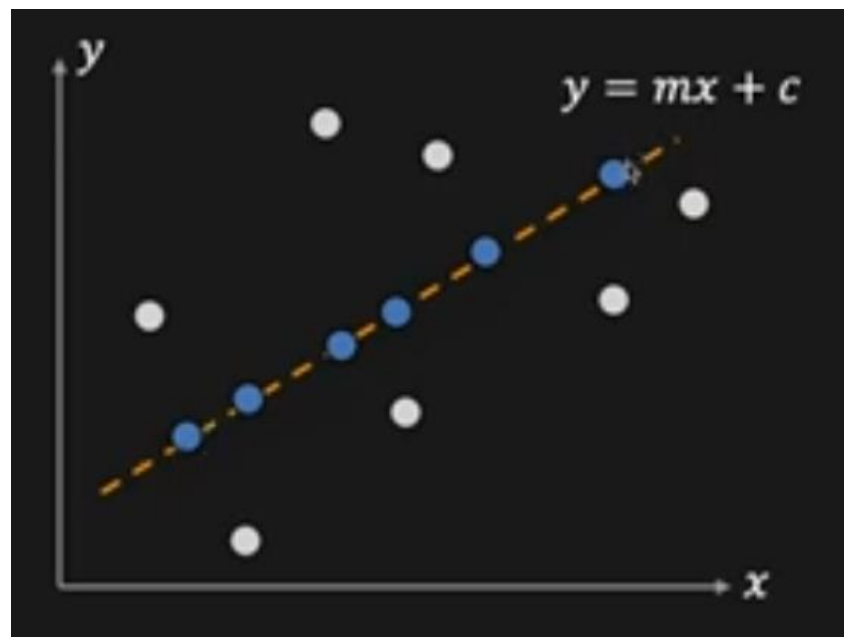
$$r = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$$

where  $r$  is the distance from the origin to the closest point the straight line.

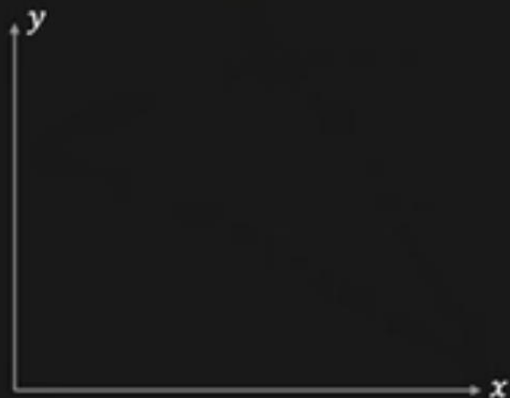
# Hough Transform

- Algorithmic approach



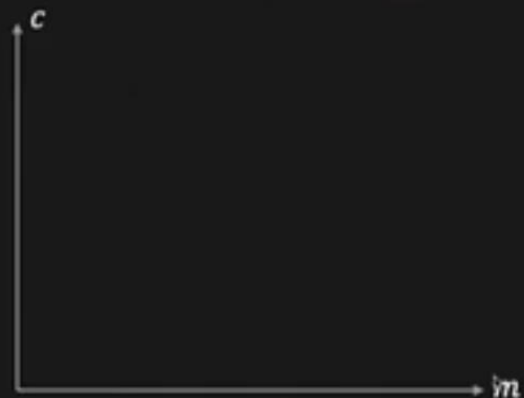


## Image Space

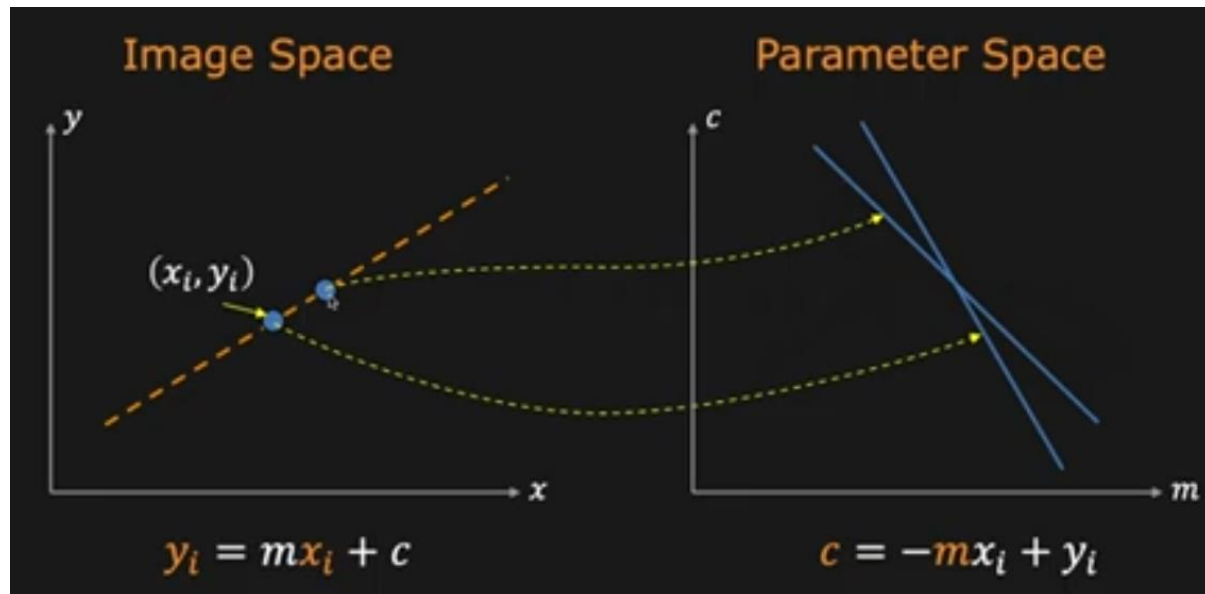


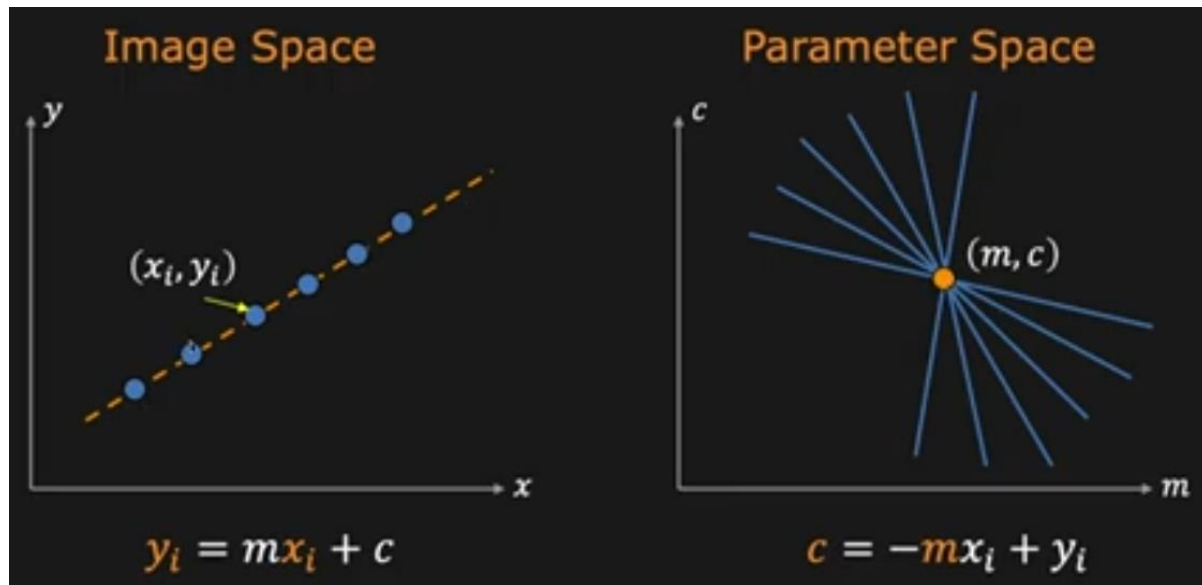
$$y_i = mx_i + c$$

## Parameter Space



$$c = -mx_i + y_i$$





THANK YOU!