

# Morphological processing

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Dr. Tushar Sandhan

# Morphological processing

- Morphology

- deals with shape

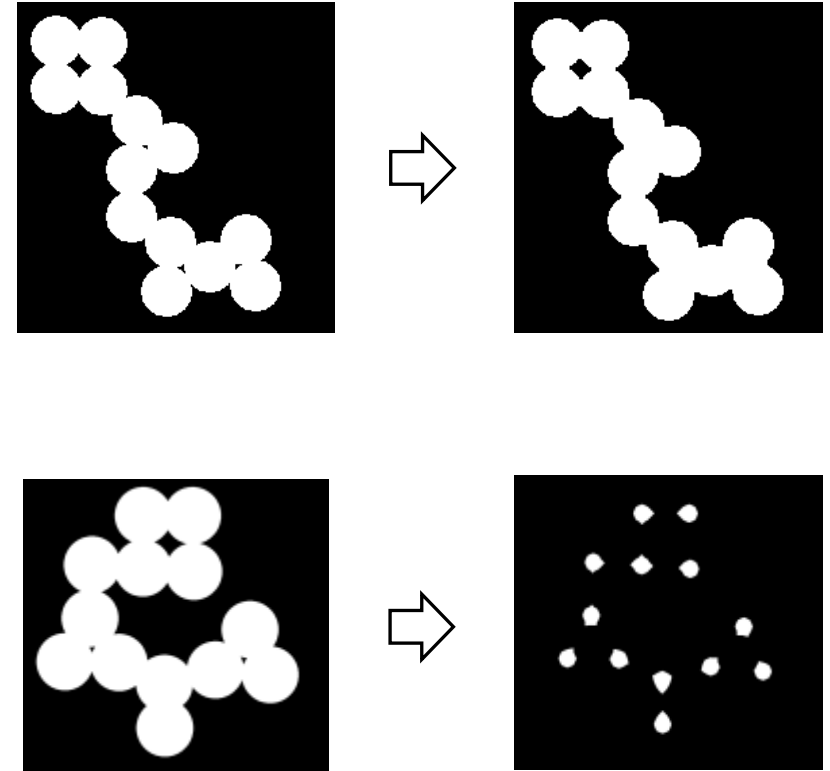
- to adjust slight imperfections in shapes

- operations carried out using operator

- operator relies on structuring element
    - structuring element is the base shape (mould) which re-structures entire image
    - used for modifying, extracting shapes

- processing is based on set-theoretic operations

- mostly used in pre-processing or post-processing
    - mostly for binary images, but can be extended to grey scale (level sets)



# Set operations

$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $w \in A$ ,  $w = (x, y)$

- union

$$A \cup B = \{w : w \in A \text{ or } w \in B\}$$

- intersection

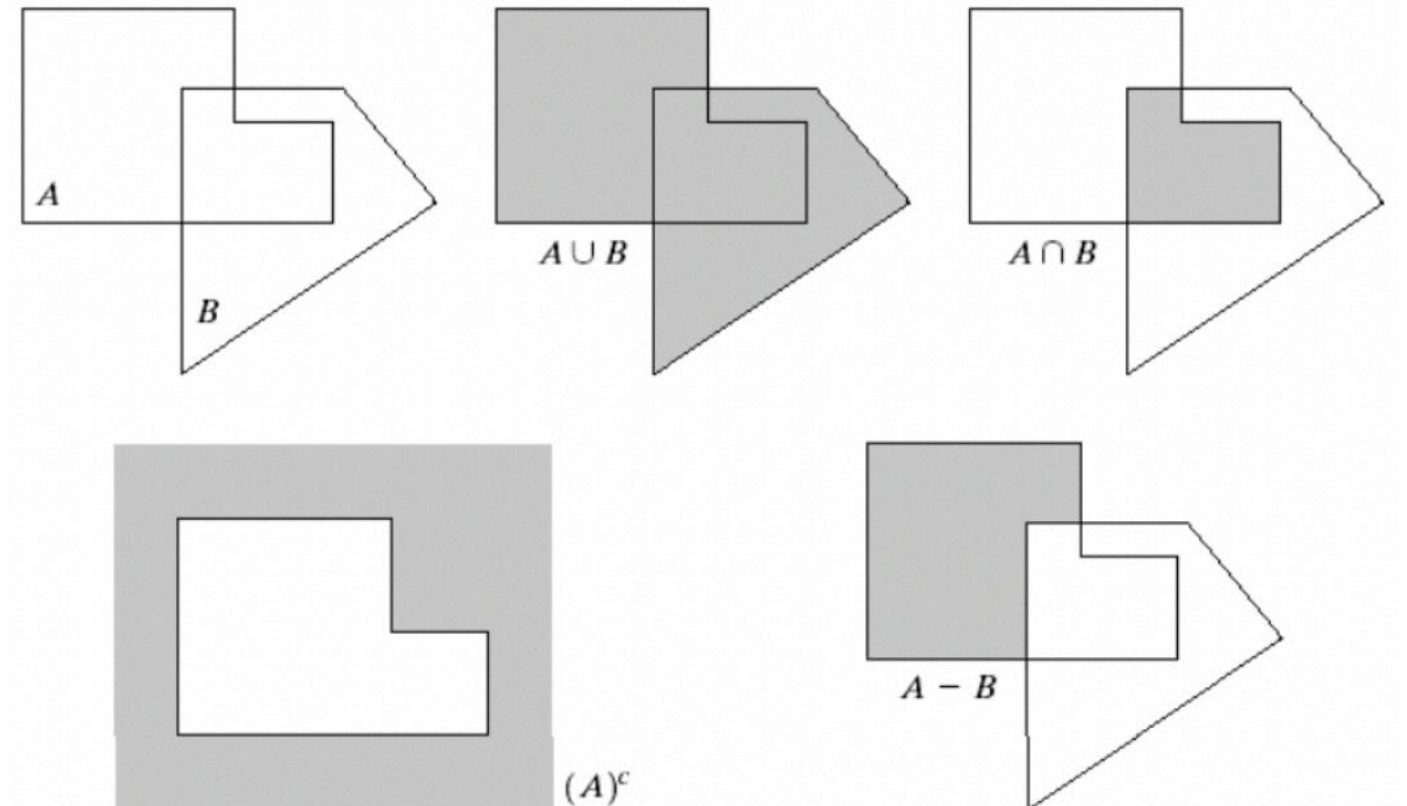
$$A \cap B = \{w : w \in A \text{ and } w \in B\}$$

- complement

$$A^c = \{w : w \notin A\}$$

- difference

$$A \setminus B = \{w : w \in A, w \notin B\}$$



# Set operations

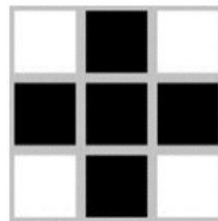
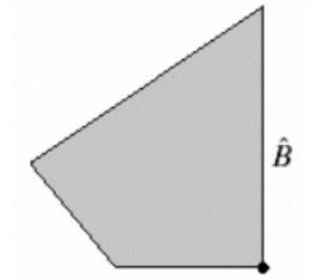
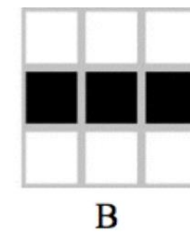
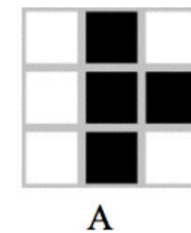
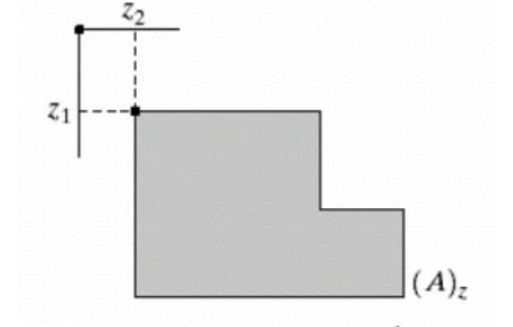
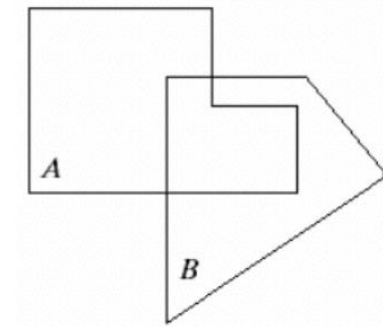
$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $w \in A$ ,  $w = (x, y)$

○ translation

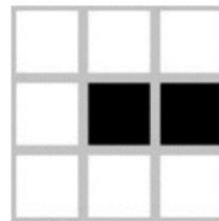
$$(A)_z = \{c : c = a + z, a \in A\}$$

○ reflection

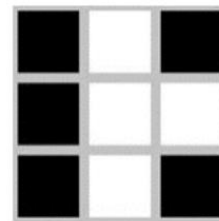
$$\hat{B} = \{w : w = -b, b \in B\}$$



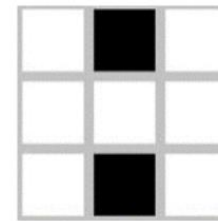
$C = A \cup B$



$C = A \cap B$



$C = A^c$



$C = A \setminus B$

# Morphological processing

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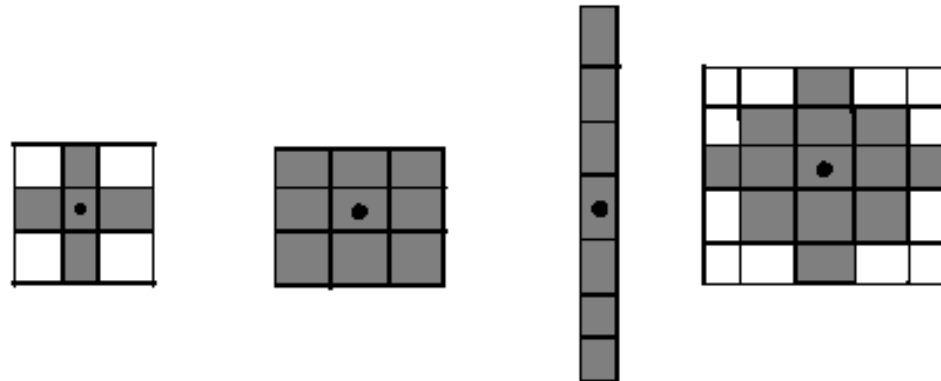
## ■ Operations

- set  $A = I$  image
- set  $B = E$  element (structuring)
  - element can have any shape and size
  - symmetry is preferred but not necessary
  - filtering: element is translated over entire image

# Morphological processing

## ■ Operations

- set  $A = I$  image
- set  $B = E$  element (structuring)
  - element can have any shape and size
  - symmetry is preferred but not necessary
  - filtering: element is translated over entire image
  - $E$  e.g.

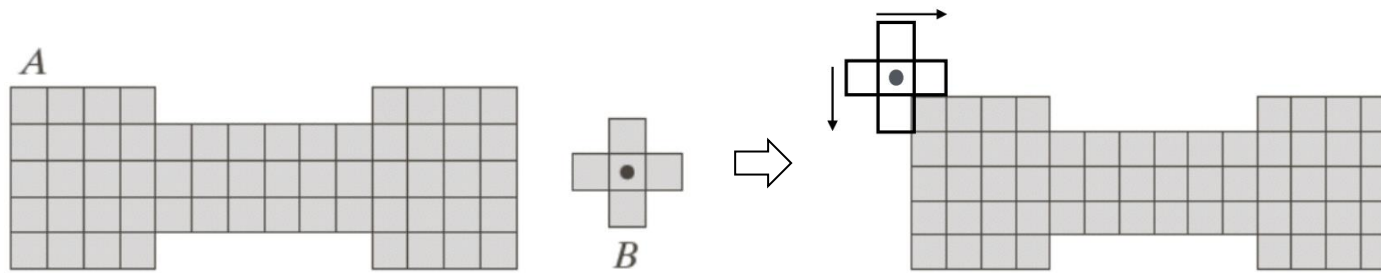


# Morphological processing

## ■ Dilation

- dilation of  $A$  by  $B$
- joining broken bridges

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z \mid \left( \hat{B} \right)_z \cap A \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

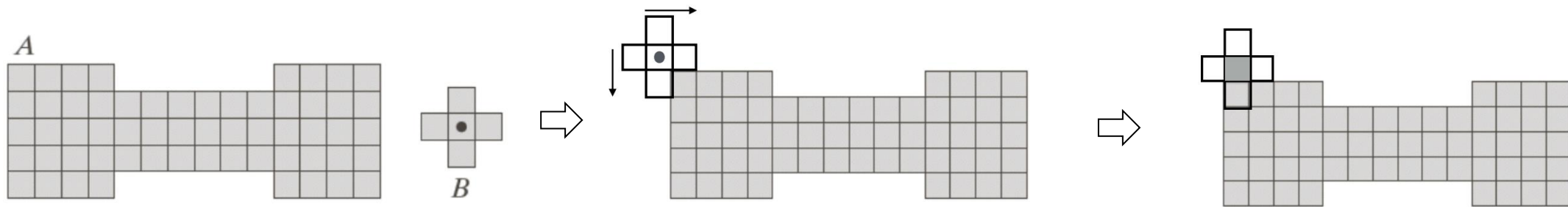


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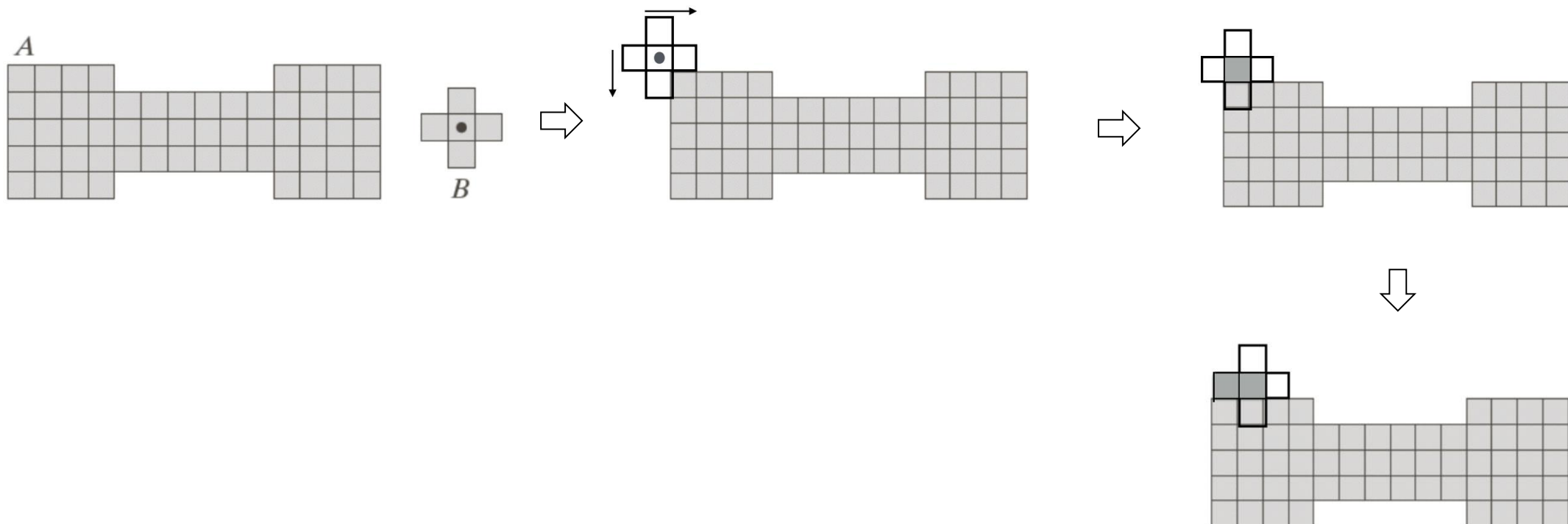


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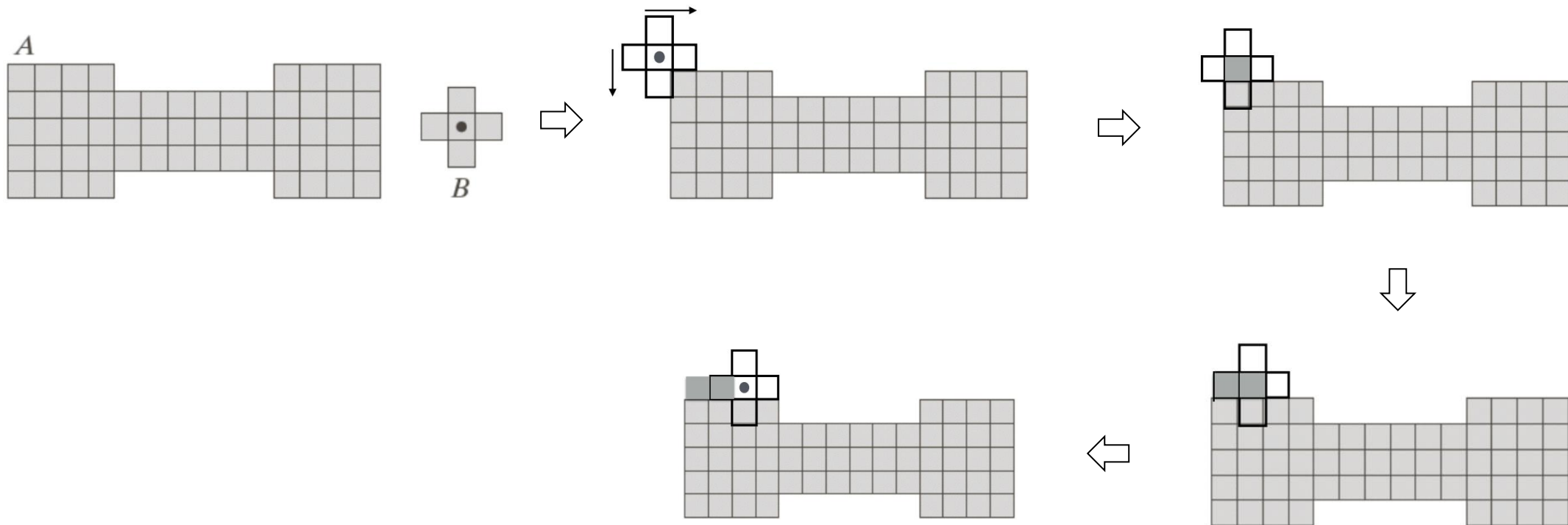


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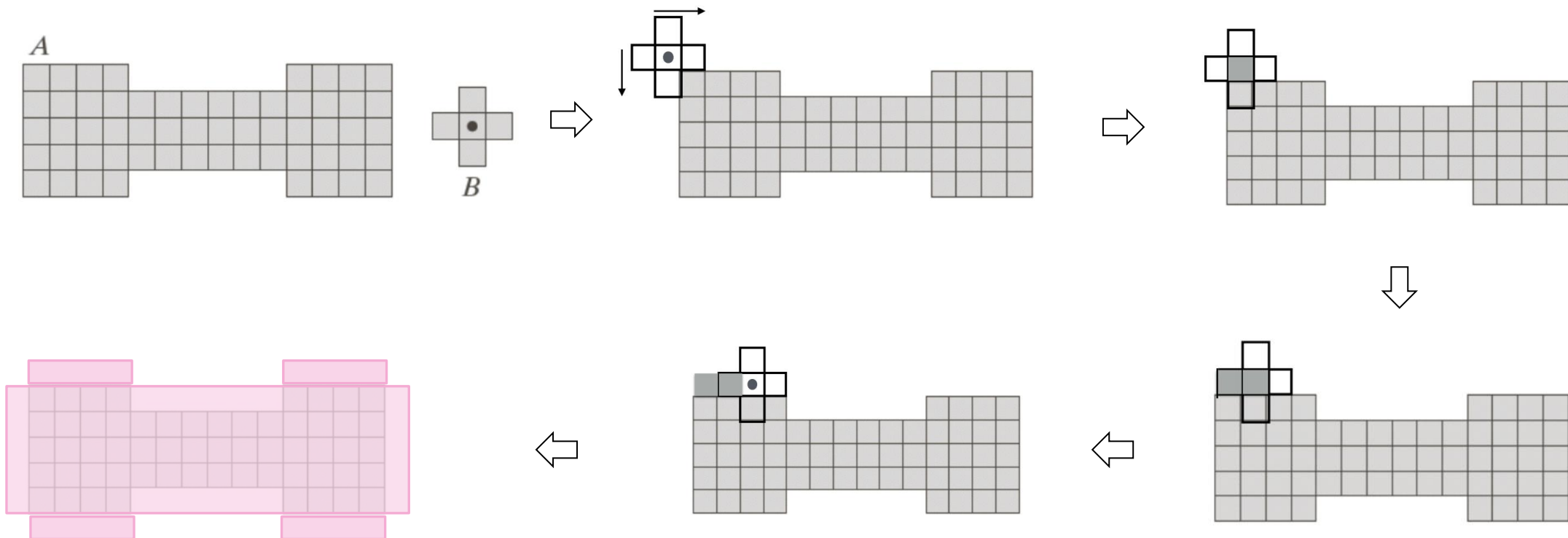


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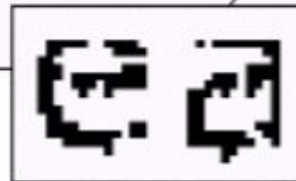
# Morphological processing

## ■ Dilation

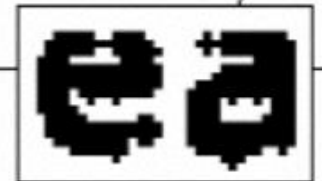
- dilation of  $A$  by  $B$
- joining broken bridges
- $B$ : structuring element

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.



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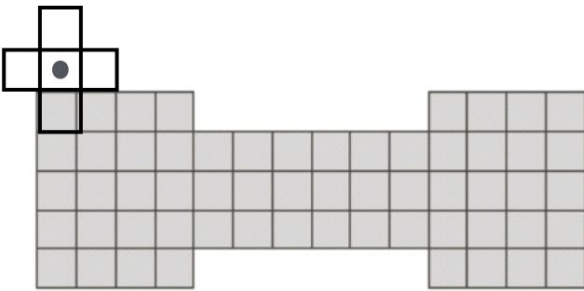
# Morphological processing

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- Erosion

- erosion of  $A$  by  $B$
- peeling away layers

$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$

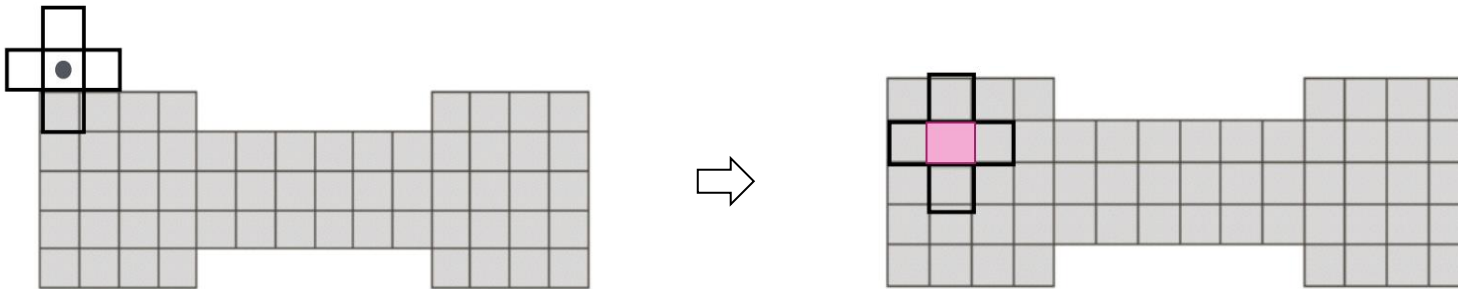


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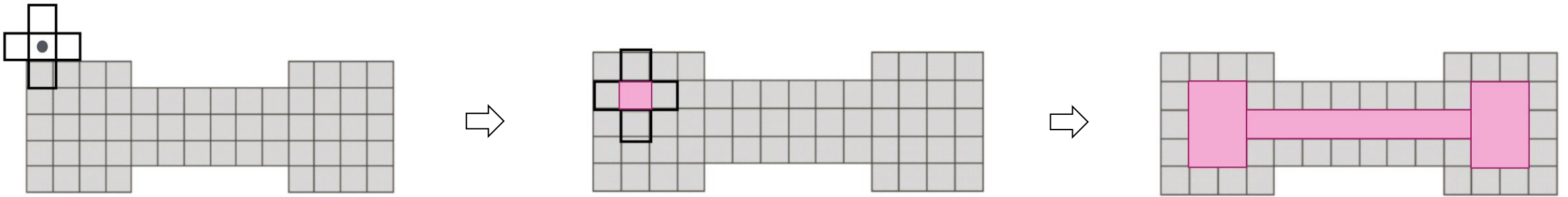


# Morphological processing

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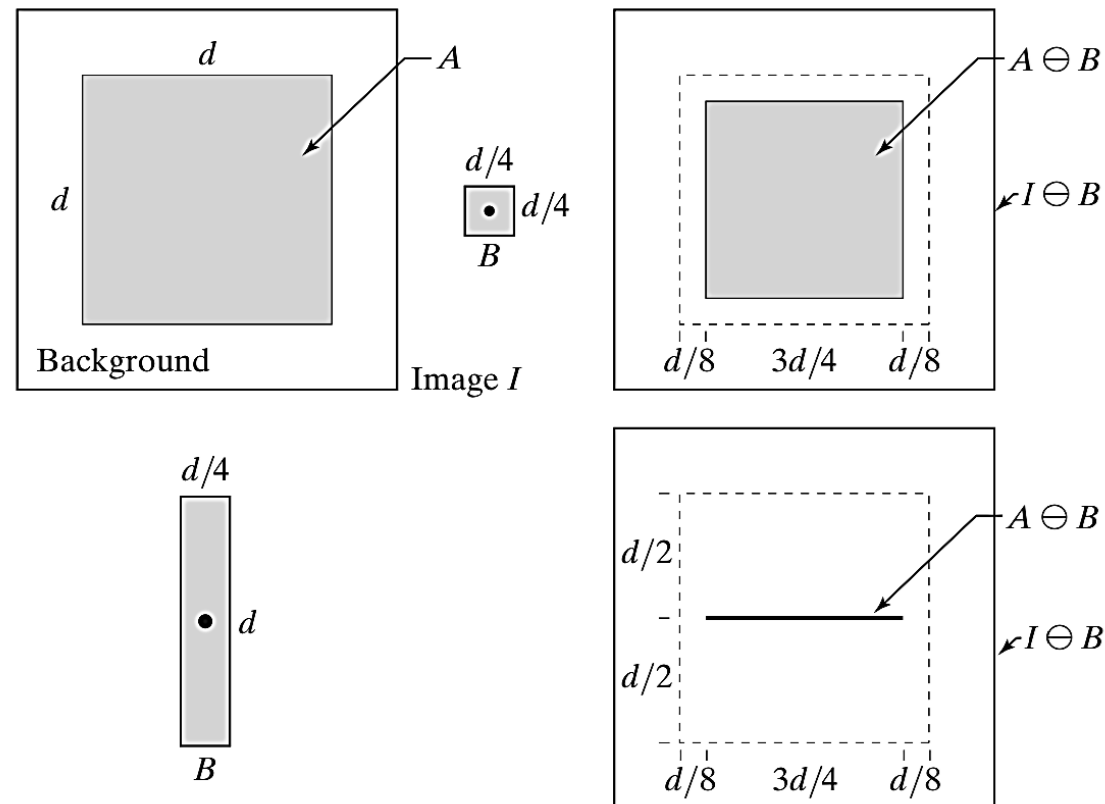
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# Morphological processing

- Dilation and erosion

- results vary significantly by changing the shape of  $B$





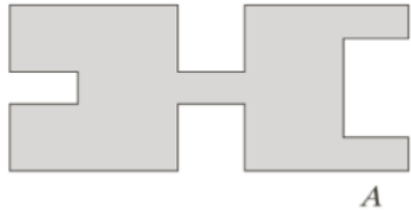
# Morphological processing

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- Opening

- dilate the eroded
- i.e. first erode then dilate
- $E$  is same

$$A \circ B = (A \ominus B) \oplus B$$

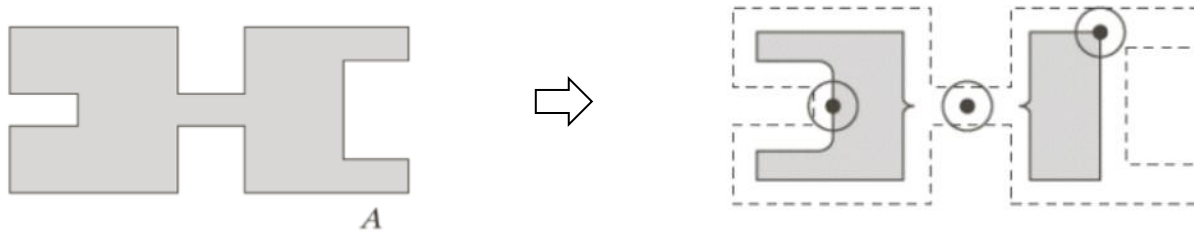


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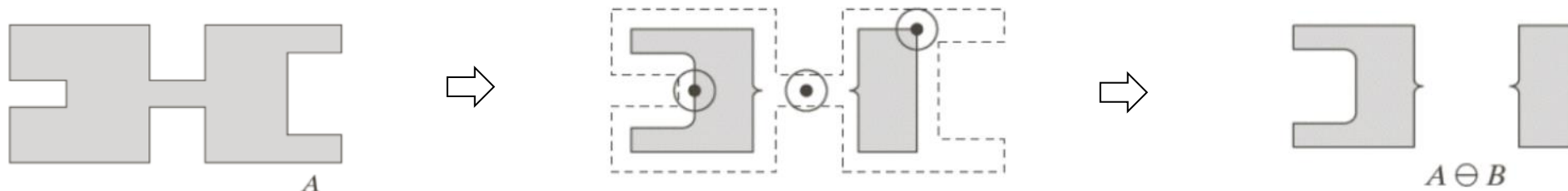


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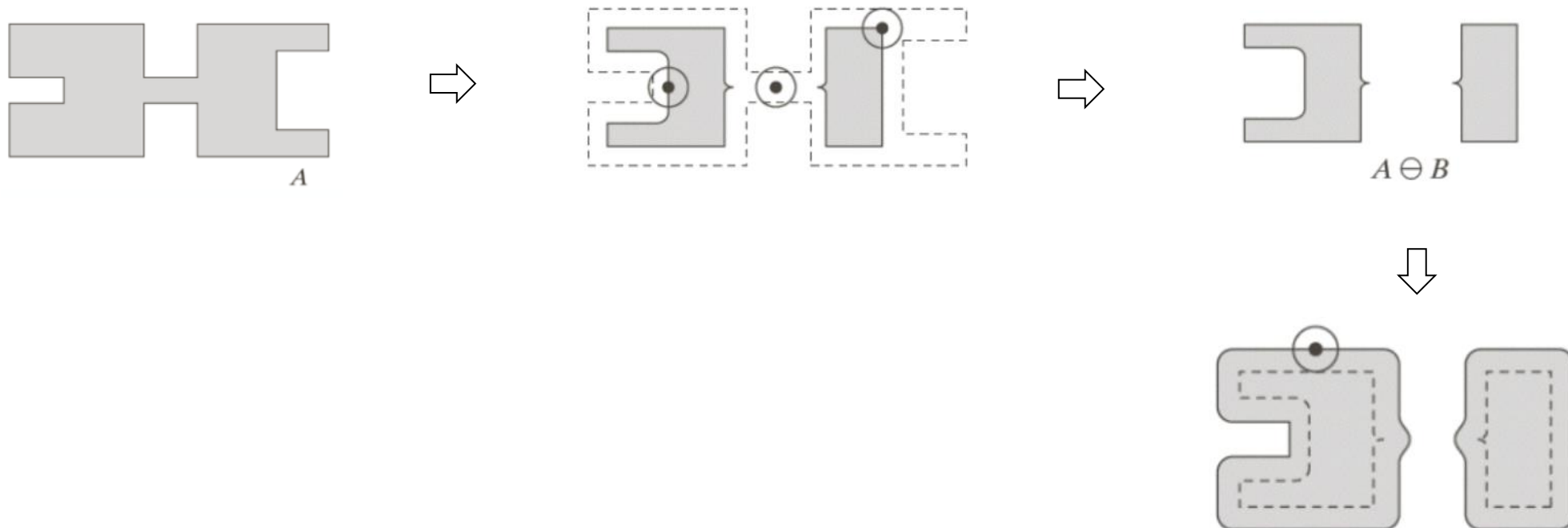


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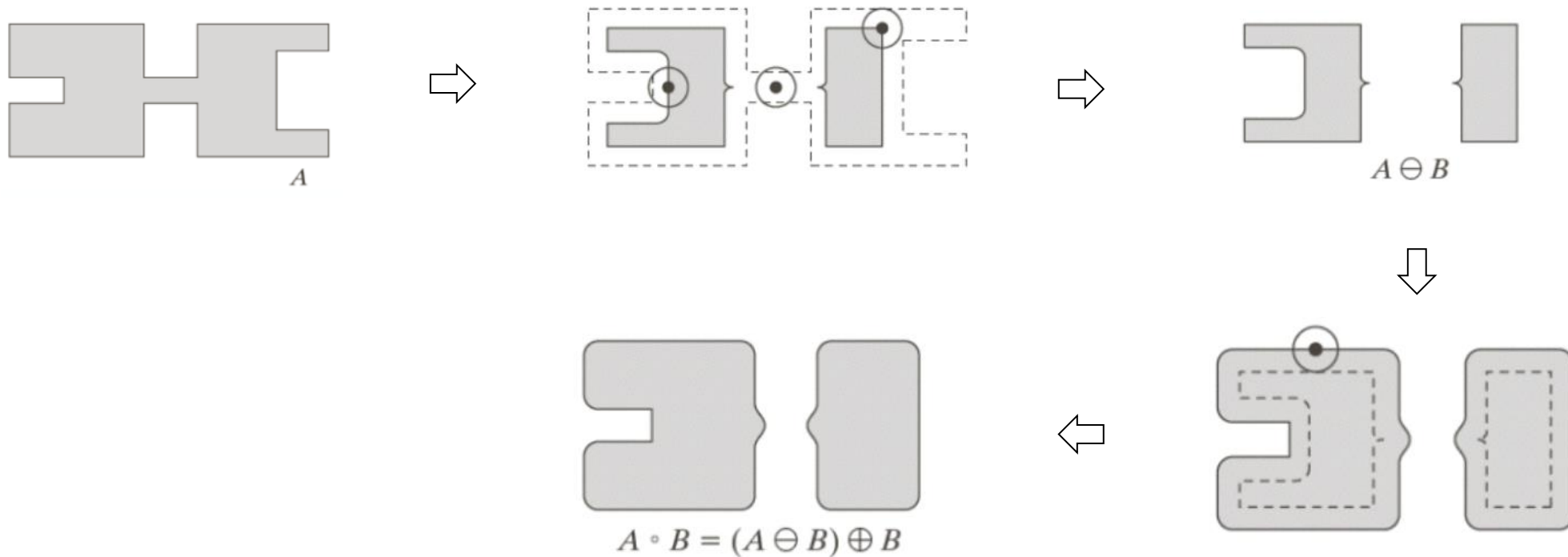


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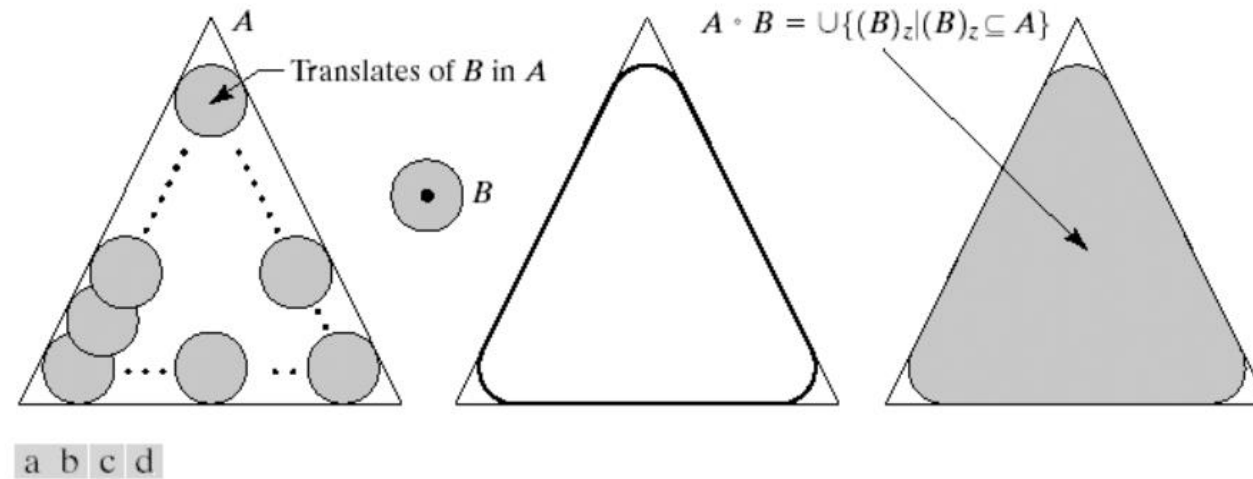
# Morphological processing

## ■ Opening

○ useful for removing

- small objects
- connections
- protrusions

$$A \circ B = (A \ominus B) \oplus B$$



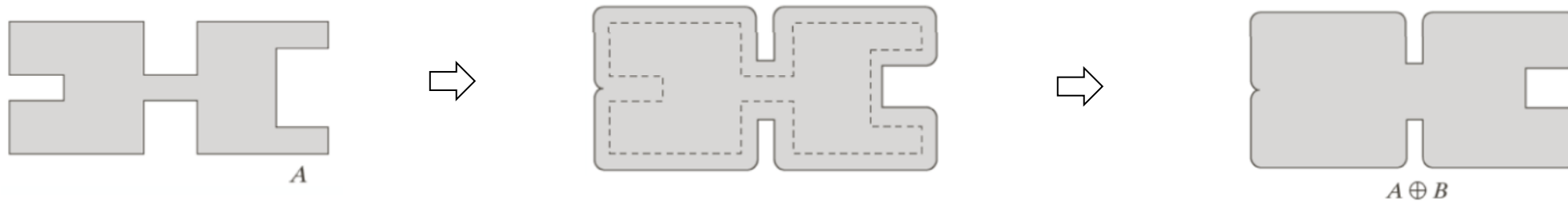
**FIGURE 9.8** (a) Structuring element  $B$  “rolling” along the inner boundary of  $A$  (the dot indicates the origin of  $B$ ). (c) The heavy line is the outer boundary of the opening. (d) Complete opening (shaded).

# Morphological processing

- Closing

- erode the dilated
- i.e. first dilate then erode
- $E$  is same

$$A \cdot B = (A \oplus B) \ominus B$$

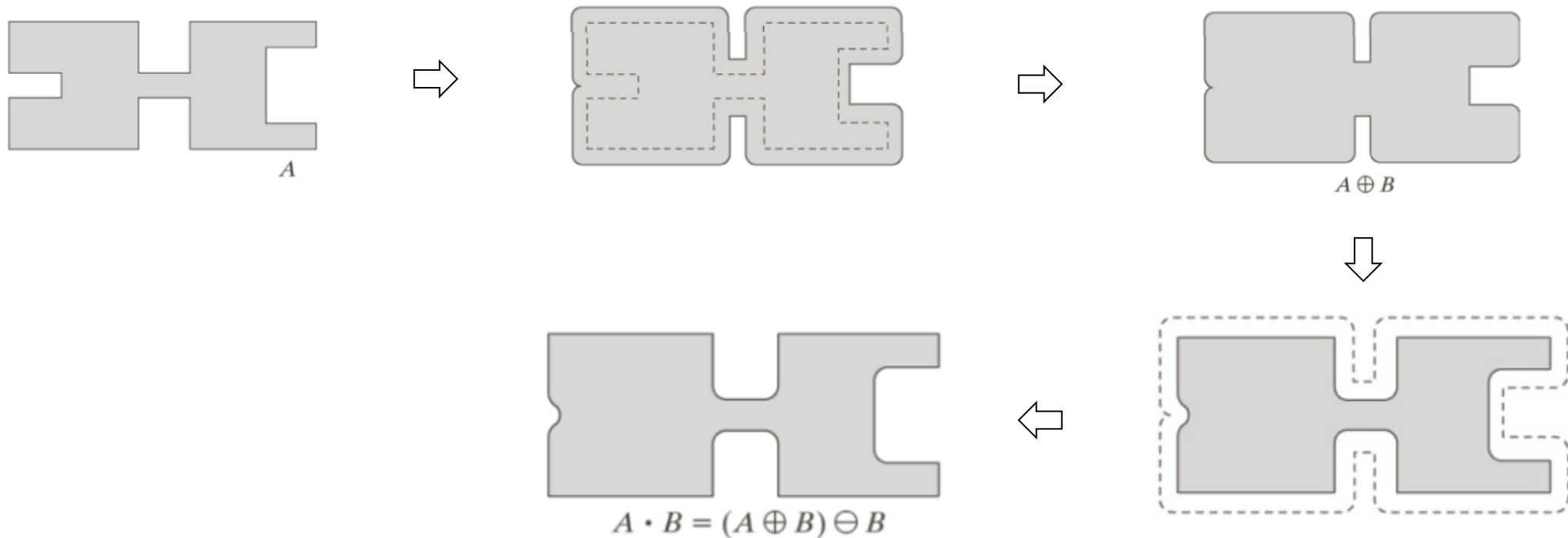


# Morphological processing

- Closing

- erode the dilated
- i.e. first dilate then erode
- $E$  is same

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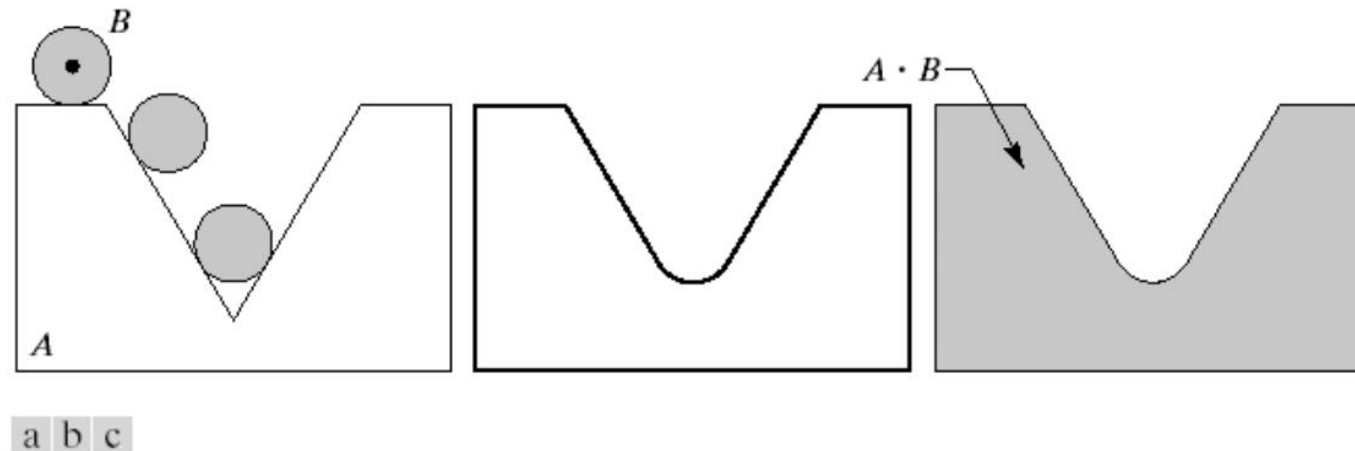
# Morphological processing

## ■ Closing

○ useful for filling

- small holes
- gaps

$$A \cdot B = (A \oplus B) \ominus B$$



**FIGURE 9.9** (a) Structuring element  $B$  “rolling” on the outer boundary of set  $A$ . (b) Heavy line is the outer boundary of the closing. (c) Complete closing (shaded).

# Morphological processing

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- Duality

- opening and closing are dual to each other

$$(A \circ B)^c = A^c \bullet \hat{B}$$

$$(A \bullet B)^c = A^c \circ \hat{B}$$

- dilation and erosion are dual to each other

$$(A \ominus B)^c = A^c \oplus \hat{B}$$

- Idempotency

$$A \circ B \circ B = A \circ B$$

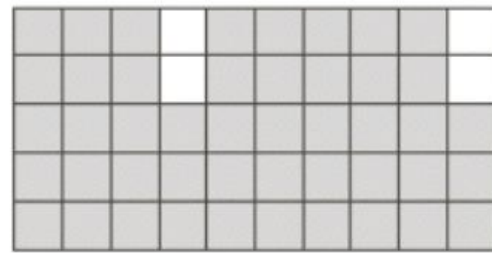
$$A \bullet B \bullet B = A \bullet B$$

# Morphological processing

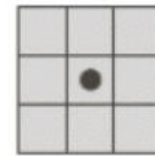
- Boundary

- extracting boundary from a region

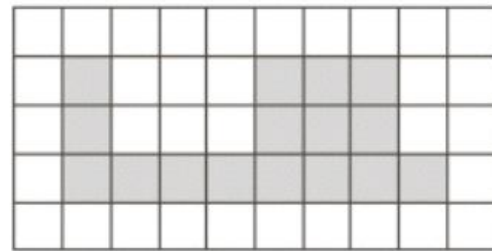
$$\beta(A) = A - (A \ominus B)$$



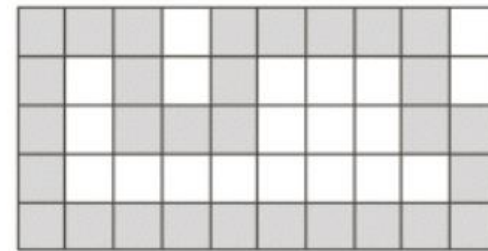
$A$



$B$



$A \ominus B$

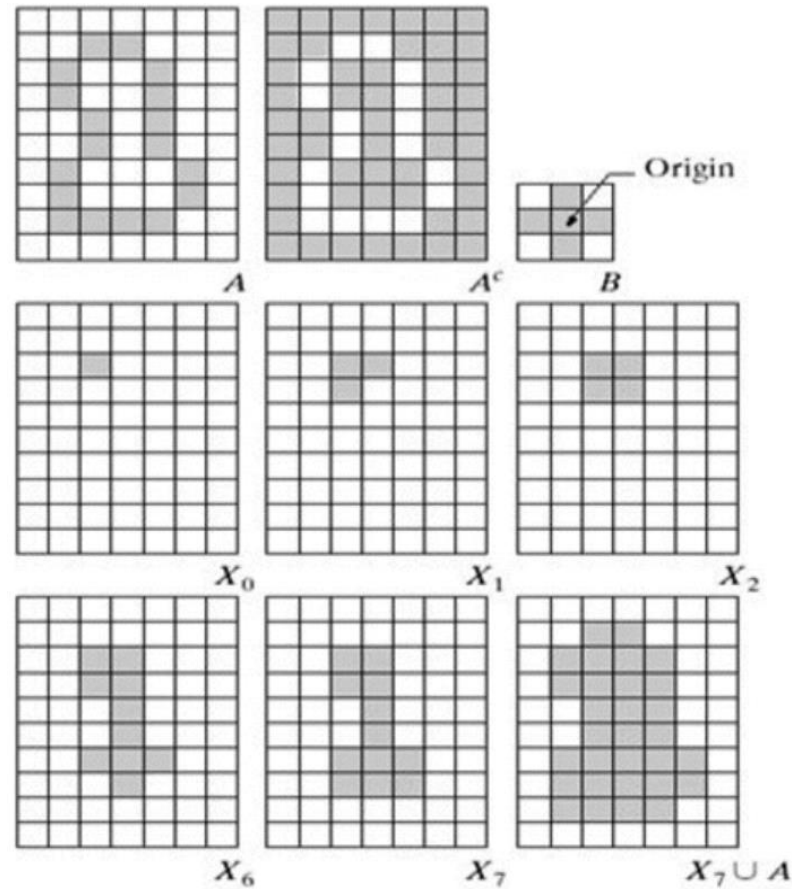


$\beta(A)$

# Morphological processing

- Region filling

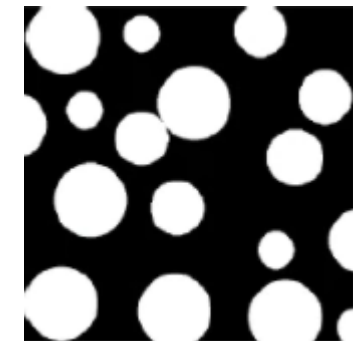
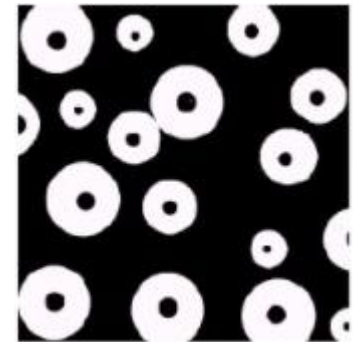
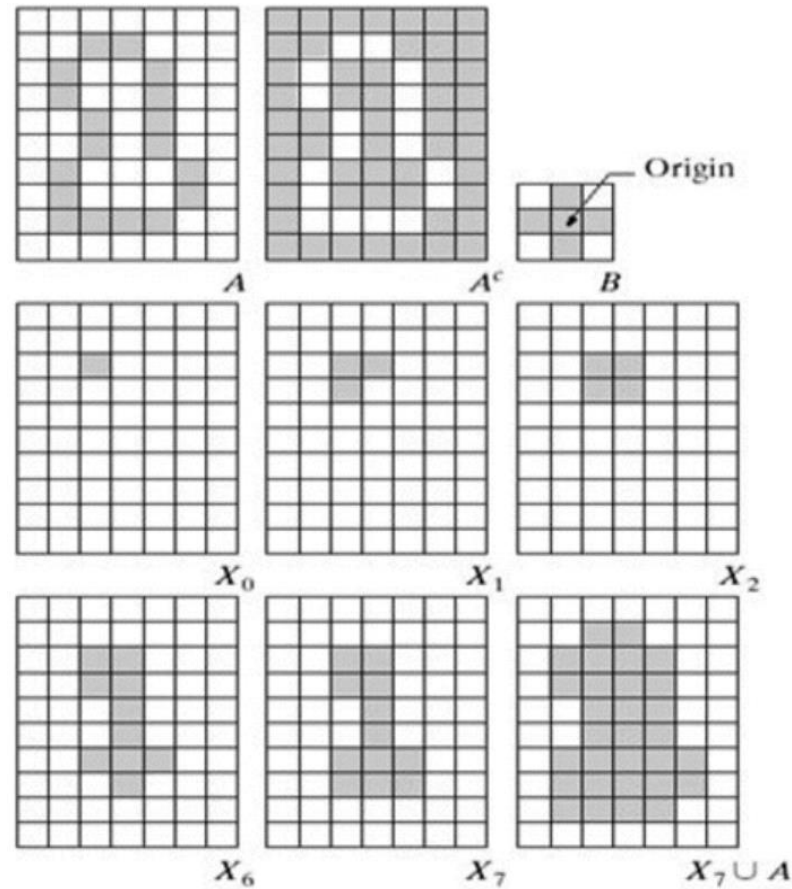
$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c$$



# Morphological processing

- Region filling

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c$$

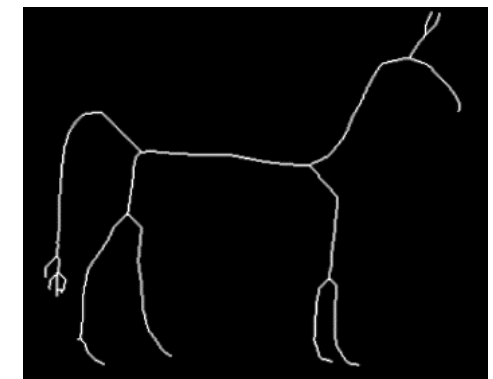
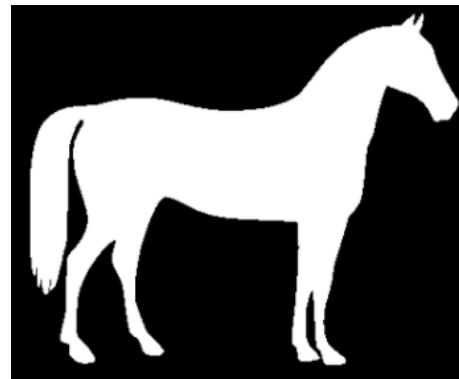
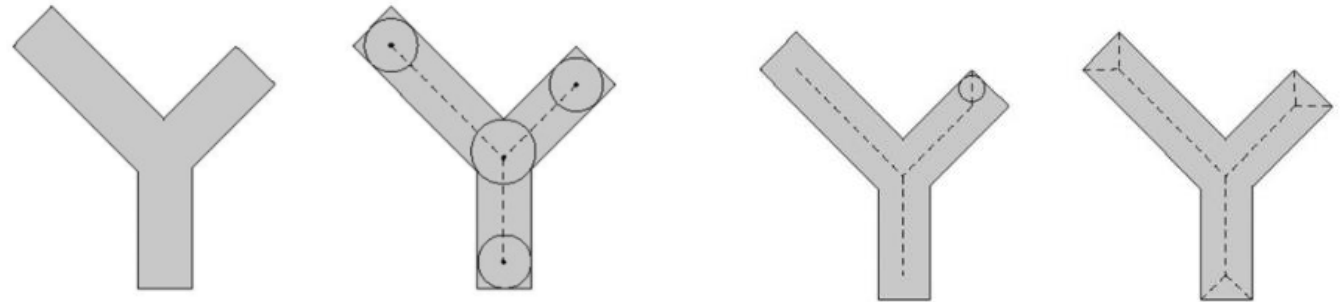


# Morphological processing

## ■ Skeleton

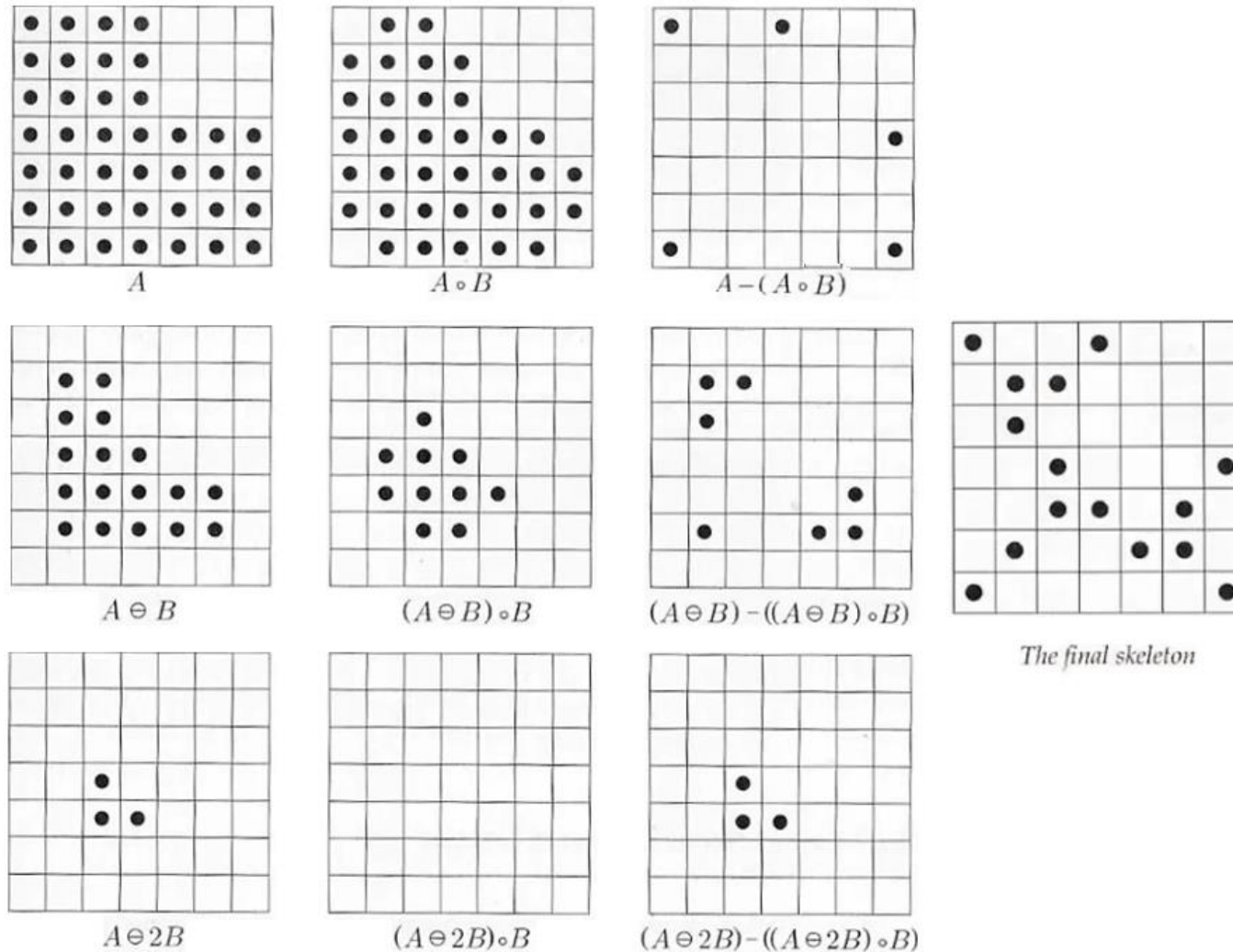
- a set consists of the centres of max enclosing discs
- repeatedly run adjusted erosions

Erosions	Openings	Set differences
$A$	$A \circ B$	$A - (A \circ B)$
$A \ominus B$	$(A \ominus B) \circ B$	$(A \ominus B) - ((A \ominus B) \circ B)$
$A \ominus 2B$	$(A \ominus 2B) \circ B$	$(A \ominus 2B) - ((A \ominus 2B) \circ B)$
$A \ominus 3B$	$(A \ominus 3B) \circ B$	$(A \ominus 3B) - ((A \ominus 3B) \circ B)$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$A \ominus kB$	$(A \ominus kB) \circ B$	$(A \ominus kB) - ((A \ominus kB) \circ B)$



# Morphological processing

## ■ Skeleton



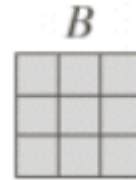
# Morphological processing

## ■ Skeleton

$$S(A) = \bigcup_{k=0}^K S_k(A)$$

$$S_k(A) = (A \ominus kB) - (A \ominus kB) \circ B$$

$$K = \max\{k | (A \ominus kB) \neq \emptyset\}$$

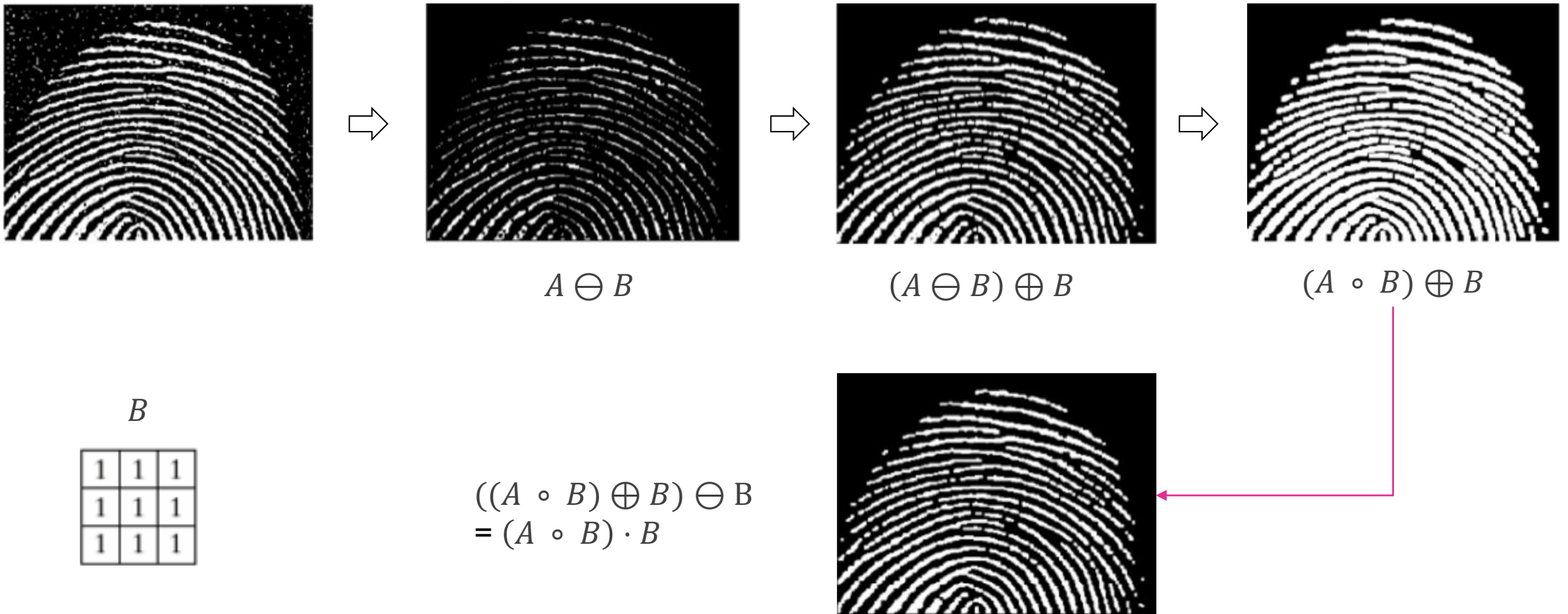


$k \backslash$	$A \ominus kB$	$(A \ominus kB) \circ B$	$S_k(A)$	$\bigcup_{k=0}^K S_k(A)$
0				
1				
2				



# Morphological processing

- Fingerprint image processing



# Conclusion

- Dilation
- Erosion
- Opening
- Closing

How will the closing by ● look like?

