

第四章:形态学

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形态学



- □ 形态学
 - 二值形态学
 - ✓ 基本定义
 - ✓ 基本运算
 - ✓ 实用算法

二值形态学



□ 基本集合定义

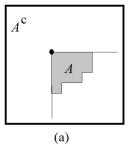
■ 集合:用大写字母表示,空集记为∅

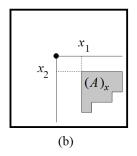
■ 元素:用小写字母表示

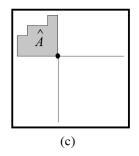
■ 子集: |_Дс

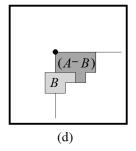
■ 并集:

■ 交集:









- 补集: $A^c = \{x | x \notin A\}$
- 位移: $(A)_x = \{y | y = a + x, a \in A\}$
- **映像:** $\hat{A} = \{x | x = -a, a \in A\}$
- 差集: $A B = \{x | x \in A, x \notin B\} = A \cap B^c$

二值形态学基本运算



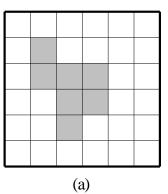
- □ 集合运算
 - A为图象集合, B 为结构元素(集合)
 - 数学形态学运算是用 B 对 A 进行操作
 - 结构元素要指定1个原点(参考点)



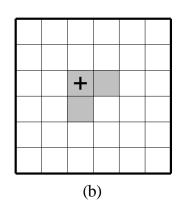
- 膨胀
 - 膨胀的算符为⊕

$$A \oplus B = \{x | \left[\left(\hat{B} \right)_x \cap A \right] \neq \emptyset \}$$

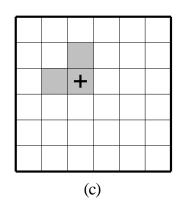




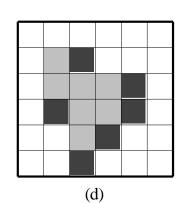
结构元素B



B的映象



集合 $A \oplus B$





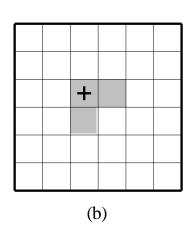
- 腐蚀
 - 腐蚀的算符为⊖

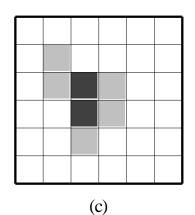
$$A \ominus B = \{x | (B)_x \subseteq A\}$$

集合A

(a)

结构元素B 集合 $A \ominus B$







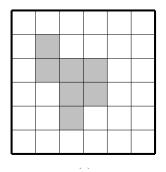
- □ 原点不包含在结构元素中时的膨胀和腐蚀
 - 原点包含在结构元素中
 - ✓ 膨胀运算: $A \subseteq A \oplus B$
 - ✓ 腐蚀运算: $A \ominus B \subseteq A$
 - 原点不包含在结构元素中
 - ✓ 膨胀运算: $A \subset A \oplus B$
 - ✓ 腐蚀运算: $A \ominus B \subseteq A$, 或 $A \ominus B \not\subset A$

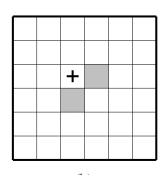


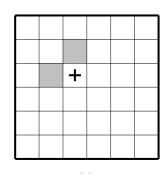
□ 原点不包含在结构元素中时的膨胀运算

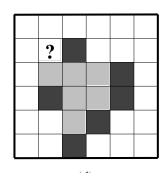
$$A \not\subset A \oplus B$$

$$A \oplus B = \{x | \left[\left(\hat{B} \right)_x \cap A \right] \neq \emptyset \}$$

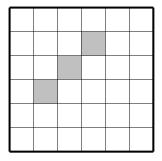


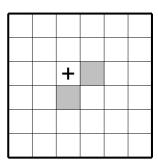


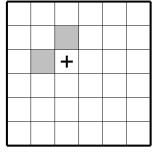


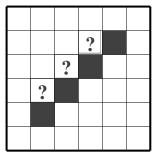


A在膨胀中自身完全消失了





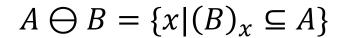


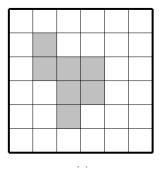


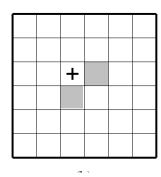


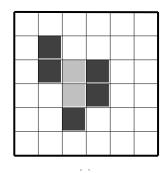
□ 原点不包含在结构元素中时的腐蚀运算

$$A \ominus B \subseteq A$$

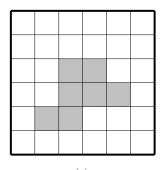


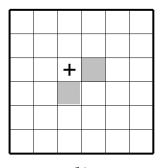


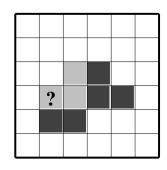




 $A \ominus B \not\subset A$







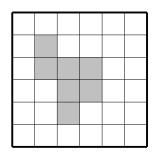


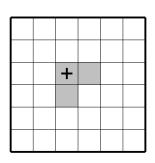
□ 用向量运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

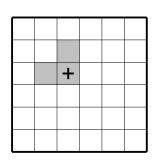
$$A \oplus B = \{x | x = a + b,$$
对于任意 $a \in A$ 和 $b \in B\}$

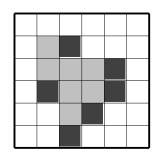
$$A = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (2, 4)\}$$

$$B = \{(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)\}$$









$$A \oplus B = \{(1, 1), (2, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2), (4, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3), (4, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4), (2, 5)\}$$

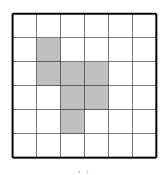


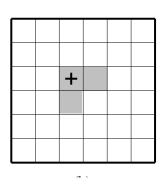
□ 用向量运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

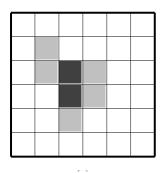
$$A \ominus B = \{x | (x + b) \in A$$
对每一个 $b \in B\}$

$$A = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (2, 4)\}$$

$$B = \{(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)\}$$







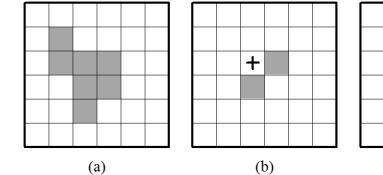
$$A \ominus B = \{(2, 2), (2, 3)\}$$

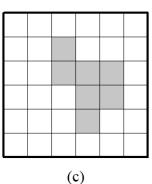


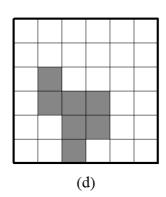
□ 用位移运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

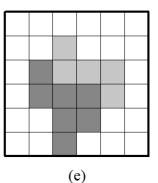
按每个b来位移A并把结果或(OR)起来

$$A \oplus B = \bigcup_{b \in B} (A)_b$$







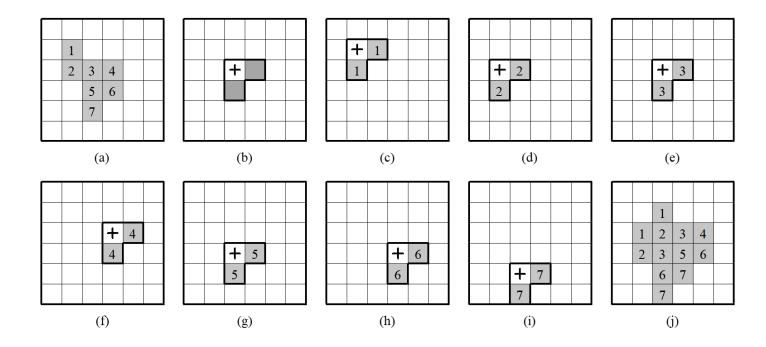




□ 用位移运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

按每个a来位移B并把结果或(OR)起来

$$A \oplus B = \bigcup_{a \in A} (B)_a$$

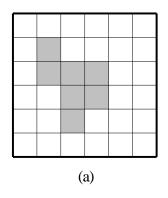


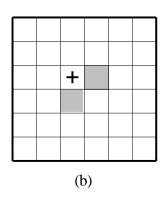


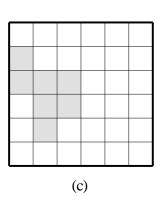
□ 用位移运算实现膨胀和腐蚀

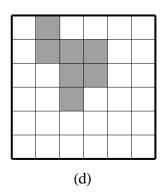
按每个b来负位移A并把结果交(AND)起来

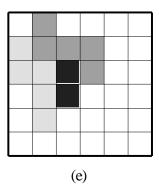
$$A \ominus B = \bigcap_{b \in B} (A)_{-b}$$









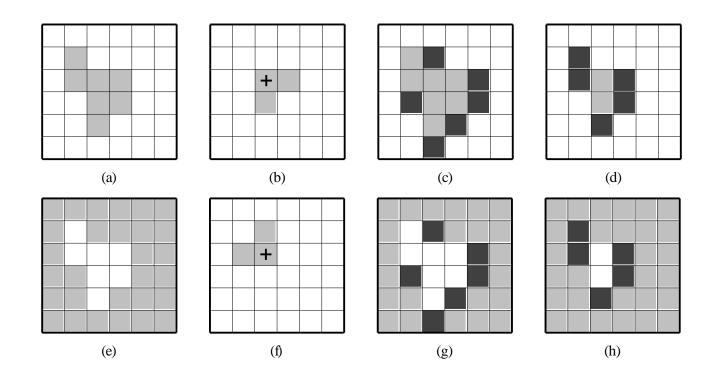




膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性

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

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





□ 膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性

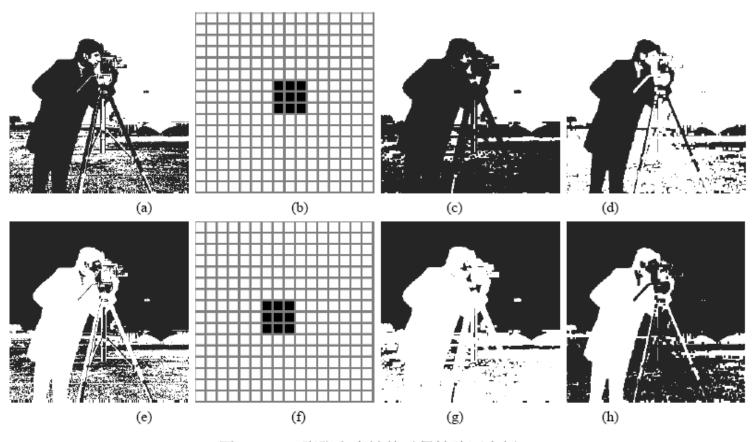


图 14.2.12 膨胀和腐蚀的对偶性验证实例



□ 开启和闭合定义

- 膨胀和腐蚀并不互为逆运算
- 它们可以级连结合使用
- 开启: 先对图象进行腐蚀然后膨胀其结果

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

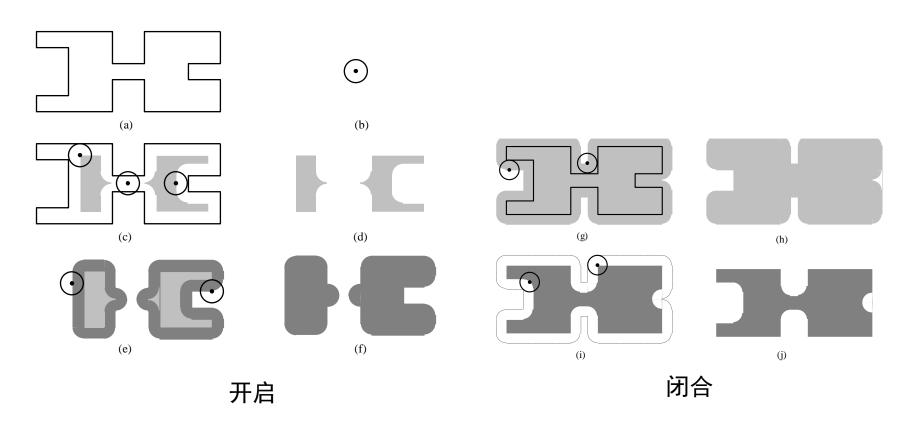
■ 闭合: 先对图象进行膨胀然后腐蚀其结果

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

■ 开启和闭合不受原点是否在结构元素之中的影响



- □ 开启和闭合定义
 - 开启运算可以把比结构元素小的突刺滤掉
 - 闭合运算可以把比结构元素小的缺口或孔填充上





□ 开启和闭合定义



原图



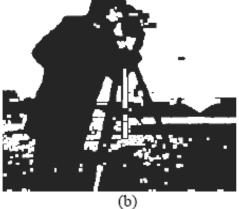


图 14.2.14 开启和闭合实例



- □ 开启和闭合的对偶性
 - 开启和闭合也具有对偶性

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

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

$$(A \circ B)^c = [(A \ominus B) \oplus B]^c = (A \ominus B)^c \ominus \hat{B} = A^c \oplus \hat{B} \ominus \hat{B} = A^c \cdot \hat{B}$$

$$(A \cdot B)^c = [(A \oplus B) \ominus B]^c = (A \oplus B)^c \oplus \hat{B} = A^c \ominus \hat{B} \oplus \hat{B} = A^c \circ \hat{B}$$



□ 开启和闭合与集合的关系

操作	并集	交集
开 启	$\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right) \circ B \supseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} (A_i \circ B)$	$\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right) \circ B \subseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} (A_i \circ B)$
闭合	$\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}\right) \cdot B \supseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} (A_{i} \cdot B)$	$\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i\right) \cdot B \subseteq \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} (A_i \cdot B)$



□ 开启和闭合的几何解释

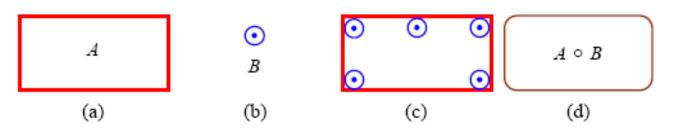


图 14.2.15 开启的填充特性

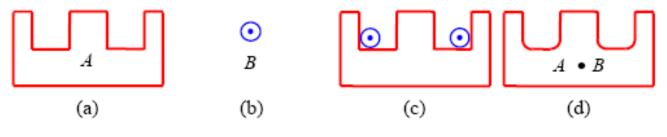


图 14.2.16 闭合的几何解释



- □ 击中-击不中变换
 - 形状检测的一种基本工具
 - 对应两个操作,所以用到两个结构元素
 - 设A为原始图象,E和F为一对不重合的集合

$$A \uparrow (E,F) = (A \ominus E) \cap (A^c \ominus F) = (A \ominus E) \cap (A \ominus F)^c$$

E: 击中结构元素

F: 击不中结构元素



□ 击中-击不中变换

$$A \cap (E,F) = (A \ominus E) \cap (A^c \ominus F) = (A \ominus E) \cap (A \ominus F)^c$$

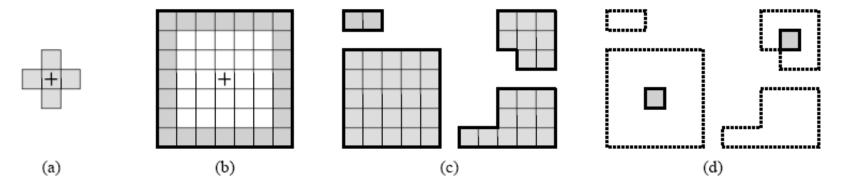


图 14.3.1 击中-击不中变换示例

(a): 击中结构元素 (b): 击不中结构元素

(c): 原始图像 (d): 变换结果



□ 击中-击不中变换 ((e)和(f)来自于别的变换)

击中变换: [111]

击不中变换: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

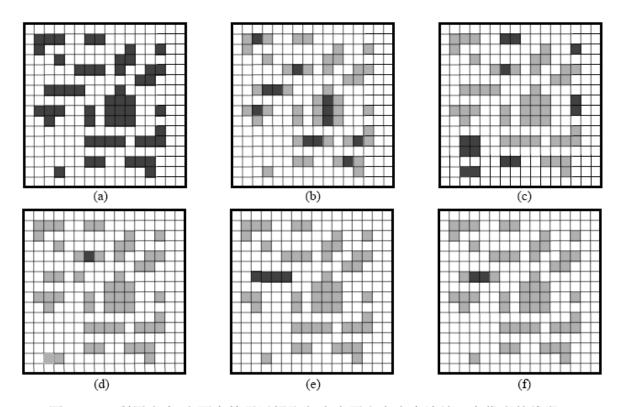
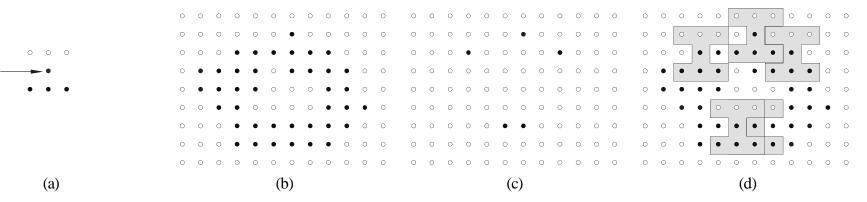


图 14.3.2 利用击中-击不中算子以提取包含水平方向上有连续 3 个像素的线段



- □ 击中-击不中算子中的击中模板与击不中模板不重合,可以被结合成一个结构元素,1对应击中模板,0对应击不中模板,X表示不关心的像素
- □ 击中-击不中变换中的结构元素
 - $A \cap B$ 的结果中仍保留的目标象素对应在A中其邻域与结构元素 B对应的象素

$$A \cap B = (A \Theta B_o) \cap (A^c \Theta B_b)$$



组合运算-I



□ 区域凸包

■ 令 $B_i(i = 1,2,3,4)$ 代表4个结构元素, $X_i^0 = A$ 构造:

$$X_i^k = (X_i^{k-1} \cap B_i) \cup A$$
 $i = 1,2,3,4 \text{ fill } k = 1,2,...$

■ 令 $D_i = X_i^{conv}$,上标 "conv"表示在 $X_i^k = X_i^{k-1}$ 意义下收敛, A的凸包可表示为:

$$C(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{4} D_i$$

组合运算-I



□ 区域凸包 (X表示其值可为任意)

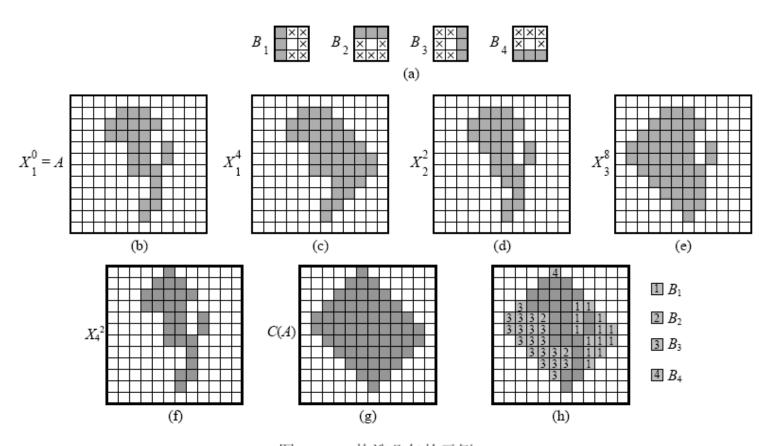


图 14.3.5 构造凸包的示例

组合运算-Ⅱ



□ 细化

- 用结构元素B细化集合A记作A⊗B
- 借助击中-击不中变换定义

$$A \otimes B = A - (A \uparrow B) = A \cap (A \uparrow B)^c$$

■ 定义一个结构元素系列

$${B} = {B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n}$$

$$A \otimes \{B\} = A - ((\cdots ((A \otimes B_1) \otimes B_2) \cdots) \otimes B_n)$$

组合运算-II



□ 细化

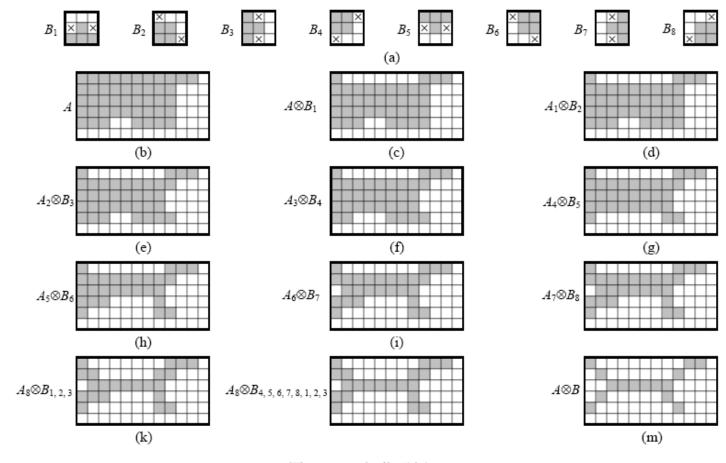


图 14.3.6 细化示例

组合运算-Ⅲ



□ 粗化

■ 用结构元素B粗化集合A记作A & B

$$A \odot B = A \bigcup (A \cap B)$$

■ 定义为一系列操作

$$A \odot \{B\} = ((\cdots((A \odot B_1) \odot B_2)\cdots) \odot B_n)$$

粗化从形态学角度来说与细化是对应的,实际中可先细化背景然后求补以得到粗化的结果。换句话说,如果要粗化集合A,可先构造 $C = A^c$,然后细化C,最后求 C^c 。

组合运算-III



□ 粗化







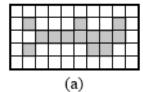


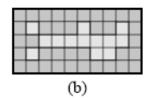


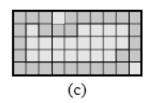


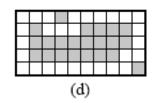












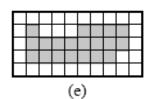


图 14.3.7 利用细化进行粗化

二值形态学实用算法



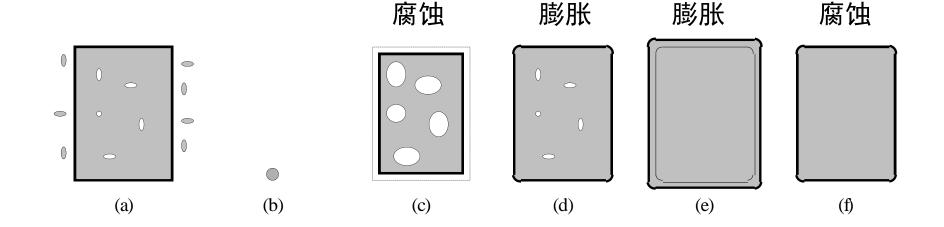
- □ 噪声滤除
- □ 目标检测
- □ 边界提取
- □ 区域填充
- □ 连通组元提取
- □ 区域骨架提取

二值形态学实用算法-I



- □ 噪声滤除
 - 先开启后闭合

$$\{[(A \ominus B) \oplus B] \oplus B\} \ominus B = (A \circ B) \cdot B$$



二值形态学实用算法-11



- 目标检测(击中击不中变换)
 - 3 × 3, 5 × 5, 7 × 7和9 × 9的实心正方形

3×3实心正方形

9×9方框



(b) : E

(c): F



(c)



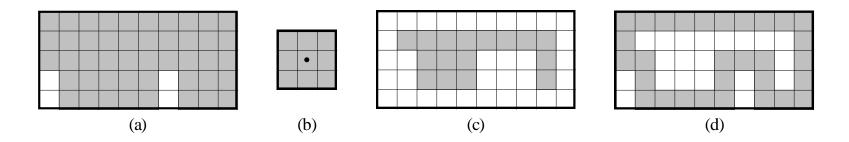
二值形态学实用算法-III



□ 边界提取

■ 先用1个结构元素B腐蚀 A,再求取腐蚀结果和A的差集就可得 到边界 β (A)

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



结构元素是8-连通的,而所得到的边界是4-连通的

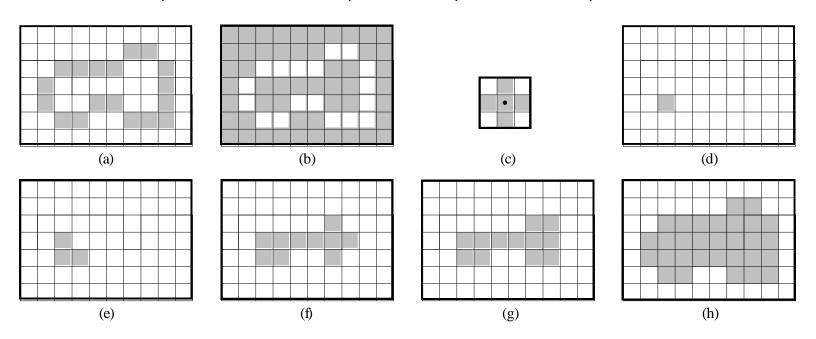
二值形态学实用算法-IV



□ 区域填充

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c$$
 $k = 1,2,3,...$

取内部一个点,按照模板膨胀,取交集,迭代多次;最后与(a)取并集



结构元素是4-连通的,而原填充的边界是8-连通的

二值形态学实用算法-V



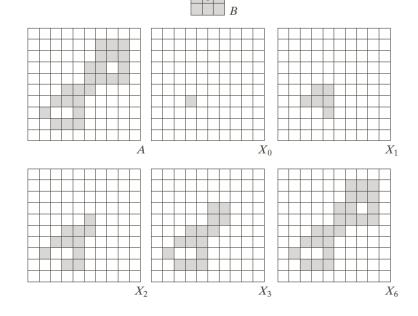
□ 连通组元提取

• 设Y为集合A中的一个连通组元,已知Y上的一个点记为阵列 X_0 。如下迭代过程可完成这一目的:

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B \cap A)$$
 $k = 1,2,3,\cdots$

• 当 $X_k = X_{k-1}$ 时,迭代过程结束, X_k 包含输入图像中的所有连通分量。

右图说明了此机理,k=6时即可收敛。注意,所用结构元的形状在像素间是基于8连通的



二值形态学实用算法-VI



□ 区域骨架提取

$$S(A) = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K} S_k(A) \qquad S_k(A) = (A \ominus kB) - [(A \ominus kB) \circ B]$$

$$(A \ominus kB) = ((\cdots (A \ominus B) \ominus B) \ominus \cdots) \ominus B$$

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

□ 也可以用骨架重构A

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

二值形态学实用算法-VI



□ 区域骨架提取



表 14.4.1 区域骨架抽取示例

列	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
运算		$A \stackrel{\bigodot}{\Theta} kB$	$(A \ominus kB) \circ B$	$S_k(A)$	$\bigcup_{k=0}^{K} S_k(A)$	$S_k(A) \oplus kB$	$\bigcup_{k=0}^{K} \left[S_k \left(A \right) \oplus kB \right]$
	<i>k</i> = 0						
	k = 1						
	k = 2						