hw3

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实验平台

windows10 matlab R2017b

文件说明

文件名	说明
mycorr2.m	自己实现的相关操作函数
myconv2.m	卷积函数
GLPSpatialfilter.m	产生n*n高斯低通空间滤波器的函数
gradSobel.m	使用Sobel算子计算图像梯度
setdirection.m	设置梯度的方向
non_max_supression.m	非最大抑制
mycanny.m	Canny算法的实现
mooreneighbortracing.m	Moore-Neighbor Tracing算法的实现
applyCanny.m	应用Canny算法
applyMooretracing.m	应用Moore-Neighbor Tracing算法

Canny边缘检测算法

主要有五个步骤:

1.高斯函数平滑输入图像f:

 $f_s(x,y) = G(x,y)$ ★f(x,y), ★表示卷积

- 2.计算 f_s 的梯度
- 3.非最大抑制(将粗边缘变细)
- 4.滞后阈值(减少伪边缘点)
- 5.连通性分析(连接边缘)

卷积和相关

使用matlab实现卷积和相关计算函数

卷积: myconv2(A,B,shape)

相关: mycorr2(A,B,shape)

实现

输入: A(m*n)(图像), B(p*q)(滤波器: p==q=2k+1, 3*3, 5*5,..., (2k+1)*(2k+1)),

shape('full','same','valid')

输出:经过滤波器B滤波的图像C

相关操作过程如图:

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先对图像A进行0填充:对顶部和底部,左侧和右侧各填充(p-1)行/列0;

然后使用B对A进行滑动阵列乘积求和;

参考matlab提供的库函数conv2,使用参数shape定义输出矩阵的大小:

shape=='full': 输出矩阵是拓展后的矩阵,大小比原图像矩阵大;

shape=='same': 输出矩阵与原图像矩阵大小一致;

shape=='valid':不对图像A进行填充,直接进行滑动乘积求和;输出矩阵大小比原图像矩阵小;

例如:

```
1 | E = ones(3,3)
2 | F = ones(3,3)
3 | myconv2(E,F,'valid') = 9
```

代码

myconv2.m:

```
function C = myconv2(A,B,shape)
%myconv2 convolution of image-A and kernel-B
% 卷积需要将B旋转180度,之后的步骤与相关操作一样;

%rotate 180
Br = rot90(B,2);
%correlation
C = mycorr2(A,Br,shape);
end
```

mycorr2.m:

```
function Out = mycorr2(A,B,shape)
 2
 3
    [m,n] = size(A);
4
    [p,q] = size(B);
 5
 6
   %paddedsize:
7
    PM = m+2*(p-1);
8
   PN = n+2*(q-1);
9
10 %zero padding
   Cpadded = zeros(PM,PN);
11
12 \mid C = zeros(PM, PN);
   Cpadded(p:p+m-1,q:q+n-1) = A;
13
14
15 %calc loop variables
16 a = (p-1)/2;
17 b = (q-1)/2;
18 | rstart = (p+1)/2;
19
   rend = PM-a;
20
   cstart = (q+1)/2;
21 cend = PN-b;
22
23
   %calc
   for i=rstart:1:rend
24
25
        for j=cstart:1:cend
            tmp = Cpadded(i-a:i+a,j-a:j+a).*B;
26
27
            C(i,j) = sum(sum(tmp));
28
        end
29
    end
30
31 %cut
32 if strcmp(shape, 'full')
33
        Out = C(rstart:rend,cstart:cend);
34
   elseif strcmp(shape, 'same')
35
        Out = C(p:PM-p+1,q:PN-q+1);
```

```
36  elseif strcmp(shape,'valid')
37     rs = rstart + p-1;
38     re = rend - (p-1);
39     cs = cstart + q-1;
40     ce = cend - (q-1);
41     Out = C(rs:re,cs:ce);
42     end
43
44     end
```

高斯模糊

2D-Gaussian function

$$G(x,y)=rac{1}{2\pi\delta^2}e^{-rac{x^2+y^2}{2\delta^2}}$$

对于一个n*n的高斯滤波器,设其中心位置坐标为(0,0),则其它位置的坐标也可以随之确定;由于高斯函数的对称性,只要中心位置坐标相同,即使坐标轴方向不同,计算出来的滤波器也相同;

例如,对于3*3的滤波器:

只需要根据坐标带入高斯函数计算对应值即可;

高斯滤波器生成

对于一个n*n滤波器(n=2k+1): 中心坐标为(k+1,k+1), 其x和y坐标的范围都是[-k,k]; 代码实现如下:

高斯模糊:

```
1 %高斯模糊
2 G = GLPSpatialfilter(n,delta);
3 bluredgray = myconv2(gray,G,'same');
4 figure(2),imshow(bluredgray,[]);
```

梯度

定义

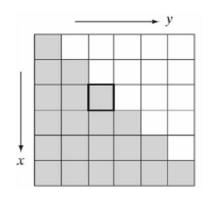
$$abla f \equiv grad(f) \equiv egin{bmatrix} g_x \ g_y \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} rac{\partial f}{\partial x} \ rac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

大小和方向

$$egin{aligned} M(x,y) &= mag(
abla f) = \sqrt{g_x^2 + g_y^2} \ & \ lpha(x,y) = arctan\left(rac{g_y}{g_x}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

几何意义

以黑色方框为中心的3*3领域,灰色设为0,白色设为1,梯度计算如图:



$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} g_x \\ g_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

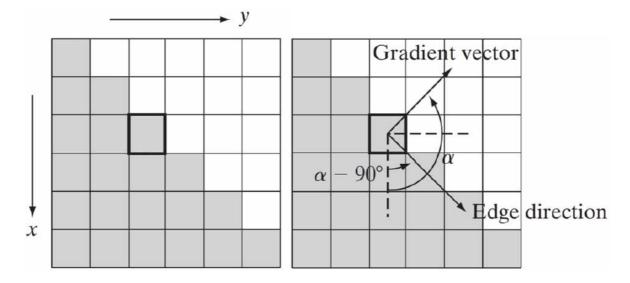
$$M(x, y) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\alpha(x, y) = \tan^{-1}(g_y/g_x) = -45^{\circ}$$

-1	-1	-1	-1	0	1
0	0	0	-1	0	1
1	1	1	-1	0	1

梯度计算模板

梯度向量与边缘方向垂直

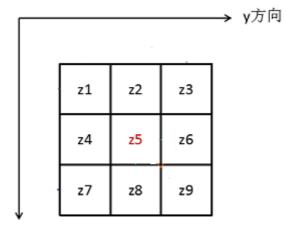


计算

计算图像上每个像素的偏导数的数字近似:

$$egin{aligned} g_x &= rac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = f(x+1,y) - f(x,y) \ g_y &= rac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = f(x,y+1) - f(x,y) \end{aligned}$$

Sobel算子



x方向

$$egin{aligned} g_x &= rac{\partial f}{\partial x} = (z_7 + 2z_8 + z_9) - (z_1 + 2z_2 + z_3) \ g_y &= rac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (z_3 + 2z_6 + z_9) - (z_1 + 2z_4 + z_7) \end{aligned}$$

使用阵列相乘求和计算gx:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
-1 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 2 & 1
\end{array}$$

使用阵列相乘求和计算gy:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

代码实现

```
function [gx, gy, M, a] = gradSobel(img)
 2
    %gradSobel(img) 使用Sobel算子计算img的梯度
 3
    % 此处显示详细说明
 5
    sobelx = [-1 -2 -1; 0 0 0; 1 2 1]
    sobely = [-1 \ 0 \ 1; \ -2 \ 0 \ 2; \ -1 \ 0 \ 1]
 8
    gx = mycorr2(img, sobelx, 'same');
9
    gy = mycorr2(img, sobely, 'same');
10
11
   M = sqrt(gx.*gx+gy.*gy);
12
    a = atan2d(gy,gx);
13
14
   end
```

上述代码中使用atan2d直接计算出每个像素位置的梯度方向对应角度a;

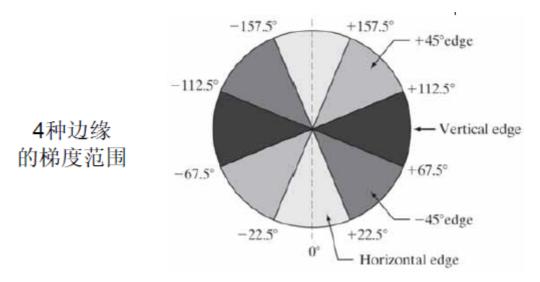
调用上述函数计算高斯模糊后的图像的梯度:

```
1 | %计算梯度
2 | [gx, gy, M, a]=gradSobel(bluredgray);
```

非最大抑制

利用该方法将边缘变细;

梯度的方向可分为水平,垂直,+45度,-45度四个方向,划分为如图范围:



根据gradSobel.m中求出的角度矩阵a,即可得到梯度在上图中所属范围;

对任一位置(x,y), 若该位置梯度的模值M(x,y)比梯度方向上任一邻居的数值小,则对其抑制:即将其值置为0;否则保留原值。

首先确定梯度方向:输入梯度计算产生的角度矩阵a,按照角度将四个方向分别设置不同数值代表;产生梯度方向矩阵dir

```
1 | function dir = setdirection(a)
 2
   %setdirection(a): 根据角度矩阵a设置各个确定梯度方向
 3
   %1:垂直梯度,水平边
   %2: +45度梯度
4
   %3: 水平梯度
 6 %4: -45度梯度
   dir1 = ((-22.5 \le a\&a \le 22.5) \mid (abs(a) \ge 157.5));
8
9
    dir1 = dir1*1;
10
11
   . . . . . .
12
13
   end
```

然后对每一个位置(i,j),读取方向矩阵dir相应值判断其方向,取该方向的两个邻居的mag值与其比较;

```
function out = non_max_supression(dir,mag)
 2
   %non_max_supression(dir,mag) 非最大抑制
   % mag: 梯度的模; dir: 梯度方向
4
   [m,n] = size(mag);
 5
 6
   out = mag;
 7
8
    i:1->m,j:1->n:
9
      switch dir(i,j)
10
           case 1
               %垂直梯度
11
12
               if(i-1>=1)
13
                   out(i,j)=(mag(i,j))=mag(i-1,j))*out(i,j);
14
               end
15
               if(i+1 \le m)
                   \texttt{out(i,j)=(mag(i,j)>=mag(i+1,j))*out(i,j);}\\
16
17
               end
18
           case 2
19
               %+45度梯度方向(西北-东南方向)
20
                . . . . . .
21
          case 3
22
               %水平梯度方向
23
24
           case 4
25
               %-45度梯度方向(东北-西南方向)
26
                . . . . . .
27
        end
28 end
```

根据之前梯度计算中(gradSobel.m)产生的角度矩阵a,计算出梯度方向矩阵dir,然后根据方向dir和模M进行非最大抑制过程:

```
1 %非最大抑制
2 %根据梯度方向角度设置方向
3 dir = setdirection(a);
4 Mag = non_max_supression(dir,M);
5 figure(5),imshow(Mag);
```

滞后阈值

```
使用该方式减少伪边缘点;
设定两个阈值:T_L和T_H,比值2:1或者3:1,T_H>T_L;
利用阈值T_H得到强边缘点:g_{NH}(x,y)=g_N(x,y)\geq T_H
利用阈值T_L得到弱边缘点:g_{NL}(x,y)=g_N(x,y)\geq T_Lg_{NL}(x,y)=g_{NL}(x,y)-g_{NH}(x,y)
```

```
1 %滞后阈值
2 %强边缘
3 g_NH=(Mag>=high);
4 g_NL=(Mag>=low);
5 %弱边缘
6 g_NL = g_NL-g_NH;
7 figure(6),imshow(g_NH);
8 figure(7),imshow(g_NL);
```

连通性分析

遍历 g_{NH} 中的每一个点p,保留 g_{NL} 中与p连通的点,去掉 g_{NL} 中剩余的点,合并 g_{NH} 和 g_{NL}

```
1 %连通性分析
   %八个邻居位置偏移量
   neigh=[-1 -1;-1 0;-1 1;0 -1;0 1;1 -1;1 0;1 1];
   %padding
   gNHpad = padarray(g_NH,[1,1],'replicate');
   gNLpad = padarray(g_NL,[1,1],'replicate');
 7
   res = zeros(size(qNLpad));
   %保留gNL中八连通的点,并将gNH和gNL合并到res中
9
   for i=2:1:size(gNLpad,1)-1
10
       for j=2:1:size(gNLpad,2)-1
11
           if gNHpad(i,j)>0
               %将gNH中的点加入res
12
13
               res(i,j)=gNHpad(i,j);
               %遍历当前点的八个邻居,将gNL中的非零值加入res
14
               for k=1:8
15
16
                   if gNLpad(i+neigh(k,1),j+neigh(k,2))>0
17
     res(i+neigh(k,1),j+neigh(k,2))=gNLpad(i+neigh(k,1),j+neigh(k,2));
18
                   end
19
               end
20
           end
21
        end
   end
```

完整代码见mycanny.m文件

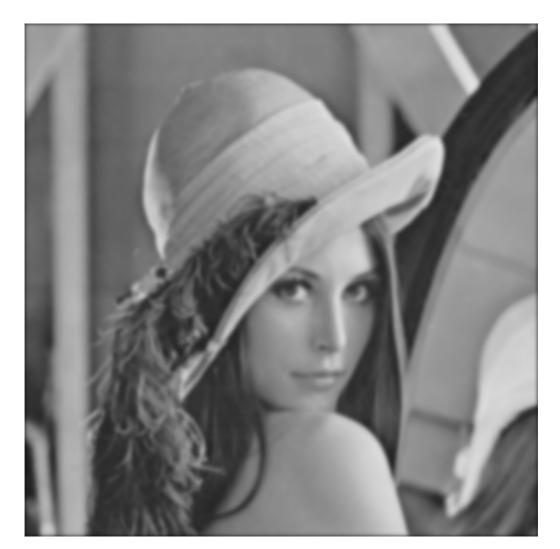
实现效果

用法见applyCanny.m;

lenna转为灰度图:



使用高斯模糊(n=13,delta=2.0):



梯度的模:



非最大抑制后:



强边缘(阈值0.1):



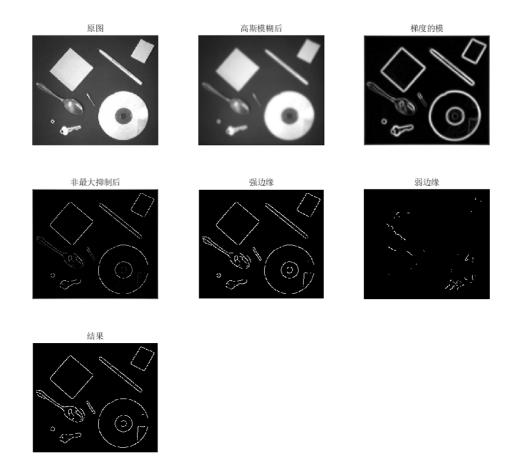
弱边缘(阈值0.04):



最后的结果:



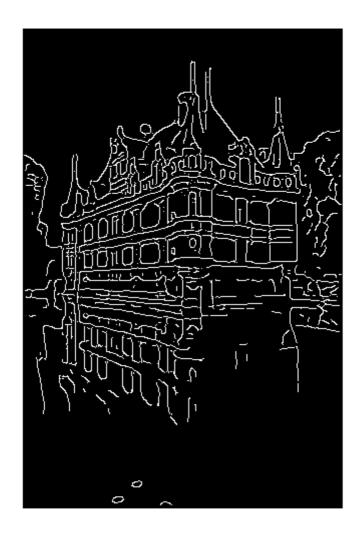
disk.jpg边缘(n=13,delta=2.0,TL=0.04,TH=0.1):



giraffe.jpg边缘(n=13,delta=2.0,TL=0.04,TH=0.1):



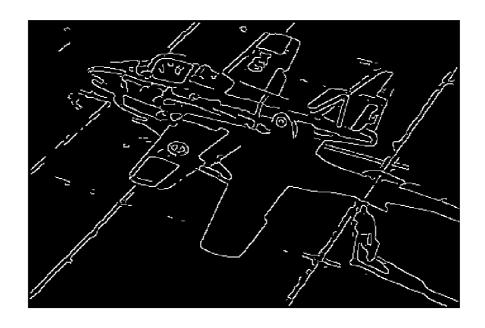
castle.jpg的边缘:



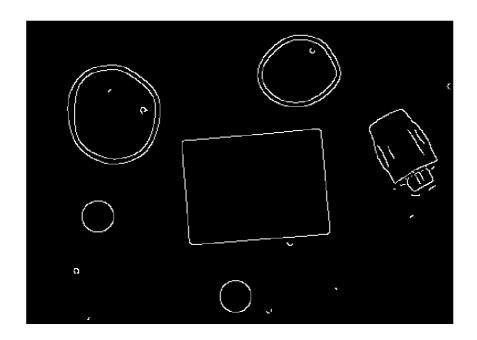
leaf.jpg的边缘:



plane.jpg的边缘:



rubberband_cap.png的边缘:

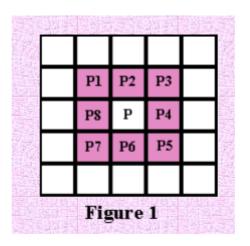


边缘追踪(Moore-Neighbor Tracing)

使用Moore-Neighbor算法进行边缘追踪;

Moore Neighborhood

Moore领域:像素点P的八个邻居,如图所示:



算法过程

输入二值图,指定需要追踪的边缘上的一个点P作为起始点,按照顺时针或者逆时针顺序遍历P的Moore 邻域(整个算法过程中遍历顺序需要保持一致),每次遇到值为1的点,同样对该点的Moore邻域进行遍历,直到遇到一个值为1的点,重复上述过程。当再次回到起始点后算法终止。

伪代码如图:

Input: A square tessellation, T, containing a connected component P of black cells.

Output: A sequence B (b1, b2, ..., bk) of boundary pixels i.e. the contour.

Define M(a) to be the Moore neighborhood of pixel a.

Let p denote the current boundary pixel.

Let c denote the current pixel under consideration i.e. c is in M(p).

Begin

- Set B to be empty.
- From bottom to top and left to right scan the cells of T until a black pixel, s, of P is found.
- Insert s in B.
- Set the current boundary point p to s i.e. p=s
- · Backtrack i.e. move to the pixel from which s was entered.
- Set c to be the next clockwise pixel in M(p).
- While c not equal to s do

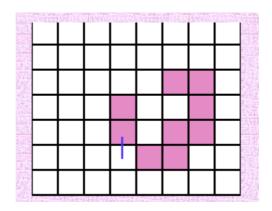
If c is black

- o insert c in B
- o set p=c
- backtrack (move the current pixel c to the pixel from which p was entered)
- advance the current pixel c to the next clockwise pixel in M(p)
 end While

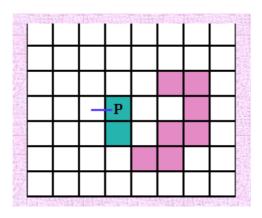
End

Jacob停止条件

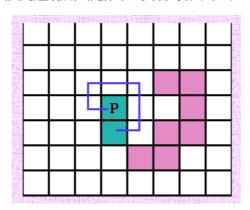
上述过程存在问题,如图:



从图中蓝色线所在的点开始,顺时针遍历,遇到邻域中的点P,再从P点开始遍历:



顺时针遍历P点的邻域,最后又回到起始点,根据终止条件,算法终止。



显然最后得到的边缘并不完整,算法在这种条件下不能正确运行,于是更改终止条件,使用Jacob终止条件;

Jacob's stopping criterion: the algorithm terminates when it visits the **start** pixel for a second time in the same direction it did the first time around.

当第二次从同一方向进入起始点才停止算法;

定义:

[2][3][4]

[1][X][5]

[8][7][6]

设上表表示点X的Moore邻域,按照数字顺序进行遍历: 1->2->3->...->8

遍历时,若从同一个点遍历到起始点则视为从同一方向进入起始点;即将某一点X的方向定义为到达该点X前的点的位置;

例如按照顺时针顺序遍历,则有: 8->1, 1->2, 2->3, 3->4, 4->5, 5->6, 6->7, 7->8, 8->1;

于是对应方向: 8在1的邻域中位置7上, 1在2的邻域中位置7上, 2在3的邻域中位置1上.....

matlab实现

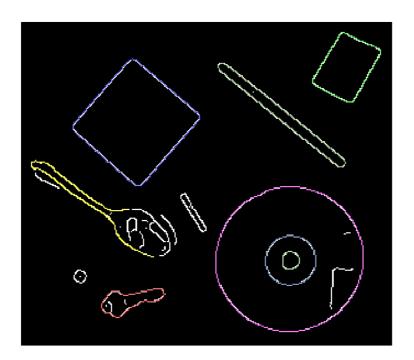
mooreneighbortracing.m:

```
function boundary = mooreneighbortracing(binimg,pos)
 2
   %mooreneighbortracing(binimg,pos)
 3
      binimg: 输入的二值图
 4
   % pos: 给定位置(x,y)作为起始点,寻找该点所在边缘
 5
   % boundary: 输出边缘所有点的坐标集合
 7
   initial_entry = pos;
 8
9
   % 点X的Moore邻域, 按照数字顺序进行遍历
10 | % [ 2 ][ 3 ][ 4 ]
   % [ 1 ][ x ][ 5 ]
11
12 | % [ 8 ][ 7 ][ 6 ]
13 % 八个邻居的坐标偏移:
   neighborhood = [0 -1; -1 -1; -1 0; -1 1; 0 1; 1 1; 1 0; 1 -1];
14
   exit_direction = [ 7 7 1 1 3 3 5 5 ];
15
16
17
   % 遍历给定点的邻域,找到第一个值为1的点
18
   for n = 1 : 8 % 8-connected neighborhood
       c = initial_entry + neighborhood( n, : );
19
20
       if binimg( c(1), c(2)) == 1
           initial_position = c;
21
22
           break;
23
       end
24
   end
25
   % 基于找到的点的位置设置进入该点的方向
26
27
   initial_direction = exit_direction( n );
28
29
   % 将这个点的位置加入边界集合
   boundary( 1, : ) = initial_position;
30
31
32 % 初始化循环变量
   position = initial_position;
   direction = initial_direction;
34
35
   boundary_size = 1;
36
   % 循环查找
37
38
   while true
39
40
       % 顺时针查找
41
       for i=1:8
42
           n = mod(direction + i - 1, 8);
           if n==0
44
               n = 8;
45
           end
46
           c = position + neighborhood(n,:);
47
           if binimg(c(1),c(2))==1
               position = c;
48
49
               break;
50
           end
51
       end
```

```
52
53
        % 根据找到的点的信息进行更新
        direction = exit_direction( n );
54
55
        boundary_size = boundary_size + 1;
        boundary( boundary_size, : ) = position;
56
57
58
        % Jacob's stopping criterion
59
        if all( position == initial_position ) &&...
        ( direction == initial_direction )
60
61
            break;
62
        end
63
    end
64
65
    end
66
```

实现效果

对disk部分图形的边缘进行追踪;



reference

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- https://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/42144-moore-neighborboundary-trace

Jacob's stopping criterion

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