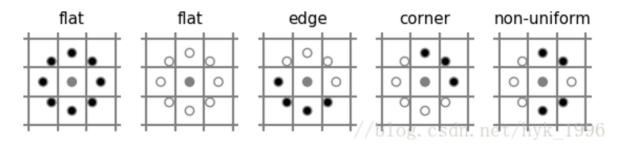
一. LBP特征

LBP(Local Binary Pattern),局部二值模式,主要用于提取纹理特征,根据文献[1]我们可以了解到LBP及其变体。一般的使用方法是,先将图像转换为灰度图,接着计算LBP特征图,最后计算其**直方图**作为特征向量。

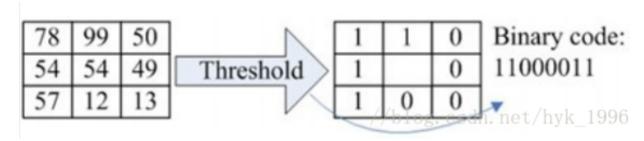
0.如何描述纹理信息

不多说,看图。LBP特征可以表示平坦、边缘、角点等区域。



1.original LBP

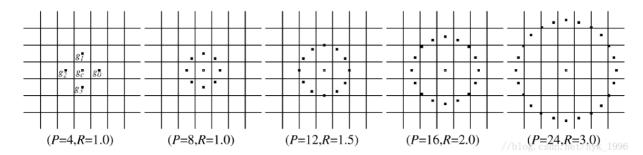
最经典的LBP特征,对于某像素的8-邻域,大于该像素值的置1,小于该像素值的置0,最后组成八位二进制码。



2.采样方式及角空间

圆形邻域的像素采样方式会比8-邻域的方式要更灵活,可以通过改变圆形的半径R来调整邻域大小。但半径R越大,采样点的数目P也越多。对于没有落到像素格子中央的点的灰度值,一般采用插值法得到。

除此之外,通过对采样角度设置更高的量化等级,可以得到更精细的角度分辨率。



3.灰度不变性

由于各邻域像素的灰度值需要减去中心像素的灰度值,可以实现针对平均光源的灰度不变性。

$$LBP_{P,R} = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} s(g_p - g_c) 2^p.$$
//blog.p=0ln.net/hyk_1996

4.旋转不变性

由于编码的起始点是一定的,每一种二值编码模式经旋转(循环位移)后会产生不同的编码结果。为了形成旋转不变的编码模式,我们让有同一编码模式经旋转后产生的编码结果编码为同一值,定义二值编码为这些旋转结果中的最小值。

在具体代码实现时,通过使用计算映射(mapping)的方式来将不同的旋转二值编码映射为旋转不变的二值编码。

首先,我们将LBP的二值编码看作是头尾相接的,接着定义**计数U**为二值编码中0-1变化的次数(即0变成1,或者1变成0,记做一次),公式表达如下:

$$U(LBP_{P,R}) = |s(g_{P-1} - g_c) - s(g_0 - g_c)|$$

$$+ \sum_{p=1}^{P-1} |s(g_p - g_c) - s(g_{p-1} - g_c)|.$$
+ $\sum_{p=1}^{P-1} |s(g_p - g_c) - s(g_{p-1} - g_c)|.$

对于U值小于等于2的二值编码,我们定义其为uniform pattern,例如半径为1,采样点为8的LBP特征有如下8种uniform pattern:

而对于其它的非uniform编码,我们将其归为一类。之所以这样定义,是因为这类编码易受噪声 影响,变化频率非常大。

最终的uniform LBP计算公式如下:

$$LBP_{P,R}^{riu2} = \begin{cases} \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} s(g_p - g_c) & \text{if } U(LBP_{P,R}) \leq 2\\ P+1 & \text{//blootherwise/hyk_1996} \end{cases}$$

总结一下,对于8个采样点的LBP,灰度不变LBP有256种编码输出,旋转不变LBP有36种编码输出,而uniform旋转不变LBP只有9种编码输出(8种uniform编码和剩余的非uniform编码),非旋转不变的uniform LBP有58种输出。

6.结合对比度的LBP

根据灰度不变LBP的定义,我们直接舍弃了像素点间的灰度幅值差异,进而丢失了对比度的信息 (即灰度值的方差)。因此,我们考虑结合对比度Var和LBP作为联合特征. 对比度计算公式如下:

$$VAR_{P,R} = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} (g_p - \mu)^2$$
, where $\mu = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{p=0.996}^{P-1} g_p$.

二. Python实现

在研究了网上LBP的代码实现后,我认为使用ski-image包的LBP特征提取函数比较好,因为它 封装了多种LBP的方法,非常简单易用。官网上的参考文档如下:

Parameters:

image: (N, M) array

Graylevel image.

P: int

Number of circularly symmetric neighbour set points (quantization of the angular sp.

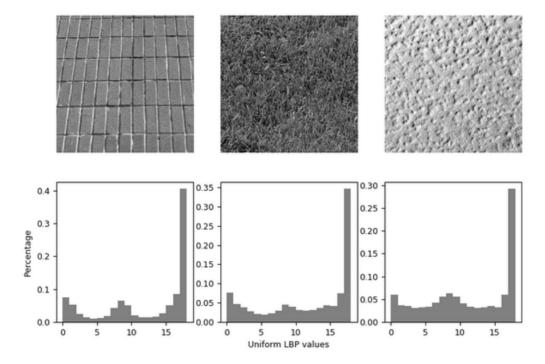
R: float

Radius of circle (spatial resolution of the operator). method: {'default', 'ror', 'uniform', 'var'} Method to determine the pattern. 'default': original local binary pattern which is gray scale but not rotation invariant. 'ror': extension of default implementation which is gray scale and rotation invarian 'uniform': improved rotation invariance with uniform patterns and finer quantization gray scale and rotation invariant. 'nri_uniform': non rotation-invariant uniform patterns variant which is only gray so: 'var': rotation invariant variance measures of the contrast of localimage texture wh scale invariant. output: (N, M) array Returns: LBP image.

代码例程:

```
1. # settings for LBP
2. radius = 2
3. n_{points} = 8 * radius
4. defkullback_leibler_divergence(p, q):
5. p = np.asarray(p)
6. q = np.asarray(q)
7. filt = np.logical_and(p != 0, q != 0)
8. return np.sum(p[filt] * np.log2(p[filt] / q[filt]))
9. defmatch(refs, img):
10. best_score = 10
11. best_name = None
12. lbp = local_binary_pattern(img, n_points, radius, METHOD)
13. n_bins = int(lbp.max() + 1)
14. hist, _ = np.histogram(lbp, normed=True, bins=n_bins, range=(0, n_bins))
15. for name, ref in refs.items():
16. ref_hist, _ = np.histogram(ref, normed=True, bins=n_bins,
```

```
17. range=(0, n_bins))
18. score = kullback_leibler_divergence(hist, ref_hist)
19. if score < best_score:
20. best score = score
21. best_name = name
22. return best_name
23. brick = data.load('brick.png')
24. grass = data.load('grass.png')
25. wall = data.load('rough-wall.png')
26. refs = {
27. 'brick': local_binary_pattern(brick, n_points, radius, METHOD),
28. 'grass': local_binary_pattern(grass, n_points, radius, METHOD),
29. 'wall': local_binary_pattern(wall, n_points, radius, METHOD)
30.}
31. # classify rotated textures
32. print('Rotated images matched against references using LBP:')
33. print('original: brick, rotated: 30deg, match result: ',
34. match(refs, rotate(brick, angle=30, resize=False)))
35. print('original: brick, rotated: 70deg, match result: ',
36. match(refs, rotate(brick, angle=70, resize=False)))
37. print('original: grass, rotated: 145deg, match result: ',
38. match(refs, rotate(grass, angle=145, resize=False)))
39. # plot histograms of LBP of textures
40. fig, ((ax1, ax2, ax3), (ax4, ax5, ax6)) = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=3,
41. figsize=(9, 6))
42. plt.gray()
43. ax1.imshow(brick)
44. ax1.axis('off')
45. hist(ax4, refs['brick'])
46. ax4.set_ylabel('Percentage')
47. ax2.imshow(grass)
48. ax2.axis('off')
49. hist(ax5, refs['grass'])
50. ax5.set_xlabel('Uniform LBP values')
51. ax3.imshow(wall)
52. ax3.axis('off')
53. hist(ax6, refs['wall'])
54. plt.show()
结果如下:
```



Out: Rotated images matched against references using LBP: original: brick, rotated: 30deg, match result: brick original: brick, rotated: 70deg, match result: brick original: grass, rotated: 145deg, match result: grass //blog.csdn.net/hyk_1996

网站参考:

doc文档

官方例程

参考文献:

[1] Ojala T, Pietikäinen M, Mäenpää T. Multiresolution Gray-Scale and Rotation Invariant Texture Classification with Local Binary Patterns[C]// European Conference on Computer Vision. Springer-Verlag, 2000:404-420.

[2] Walt S V D, Schönberger J L, Nuneziglesias J, et al. scikit-image: image processing in Python[J]. Peerj, 2014, 2(2):e453.