



AREL ÜNİVERSİTESİ BİYOMEDİKAL GÖRÜNTÜ İŞLEME

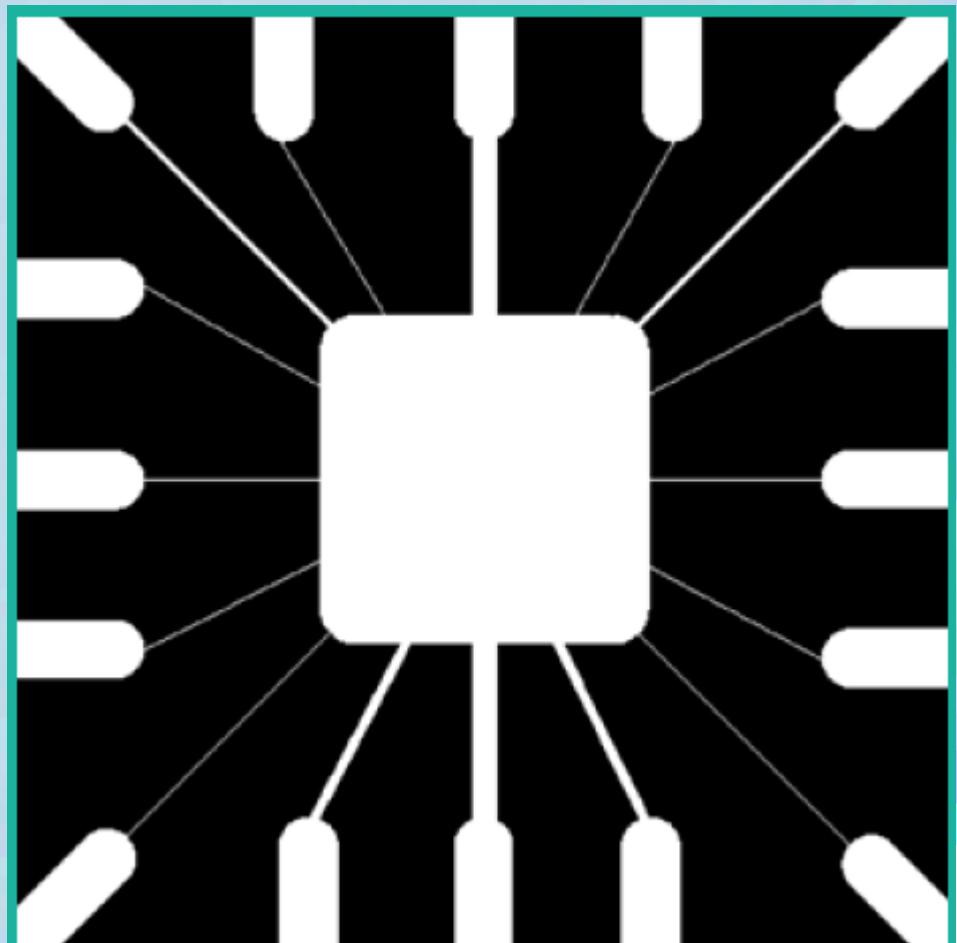
MORFOLOJİK GÖRÜNTÜ İŞLEME

DR. GÖRKEM SERBES

İkili Seviye Görüntü Analizi

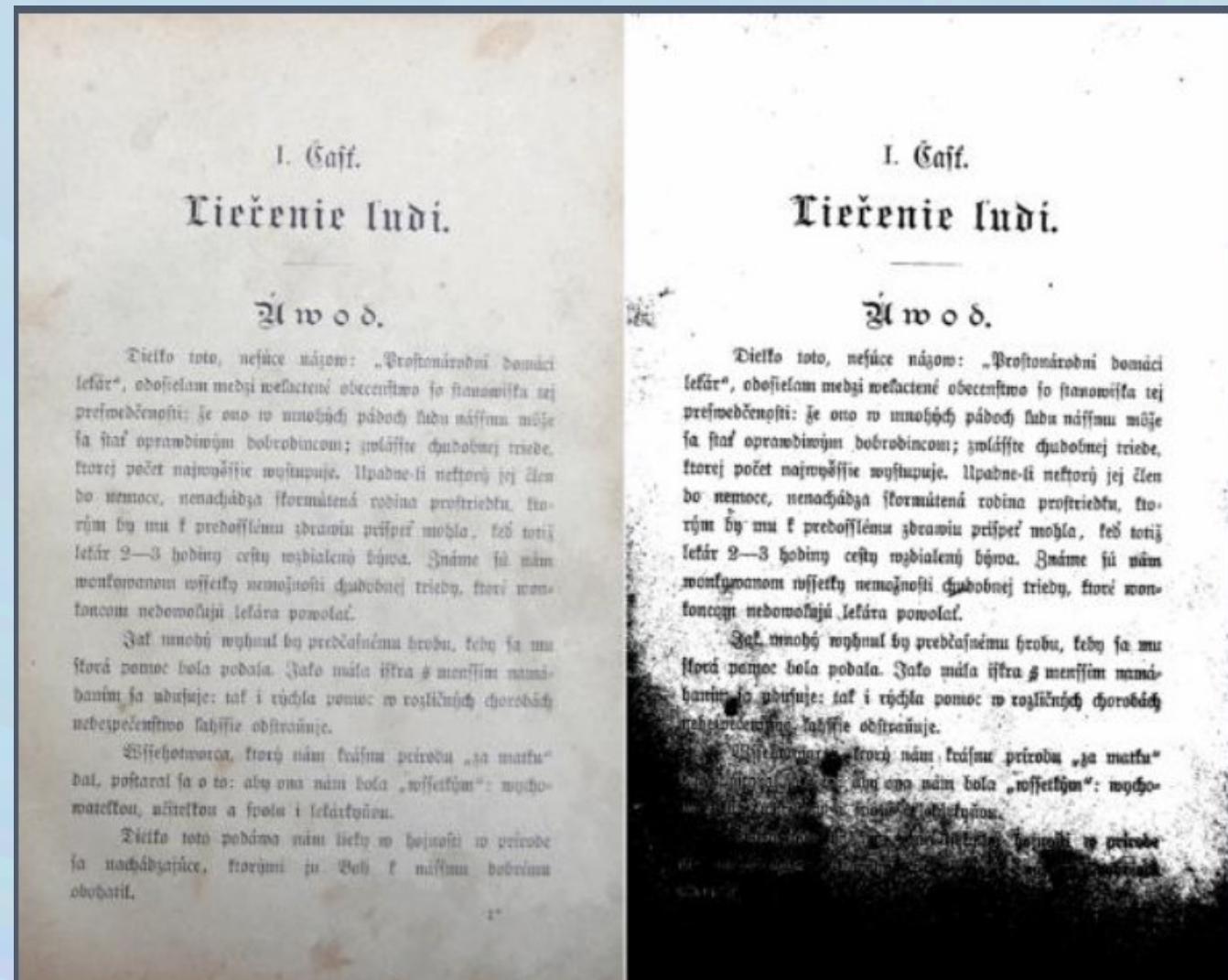
- İkili seviye (binary) görüntülerini işleyen operasyon bütünüleri, 1'ler ve 0'lar.
 - 0 arka planı temsil etmekte
 - 1 ön planı temsil etmekte

```
00010010001000  
00011110001000  
00010010001000
```



İkili Seviye Görüntü Analizi

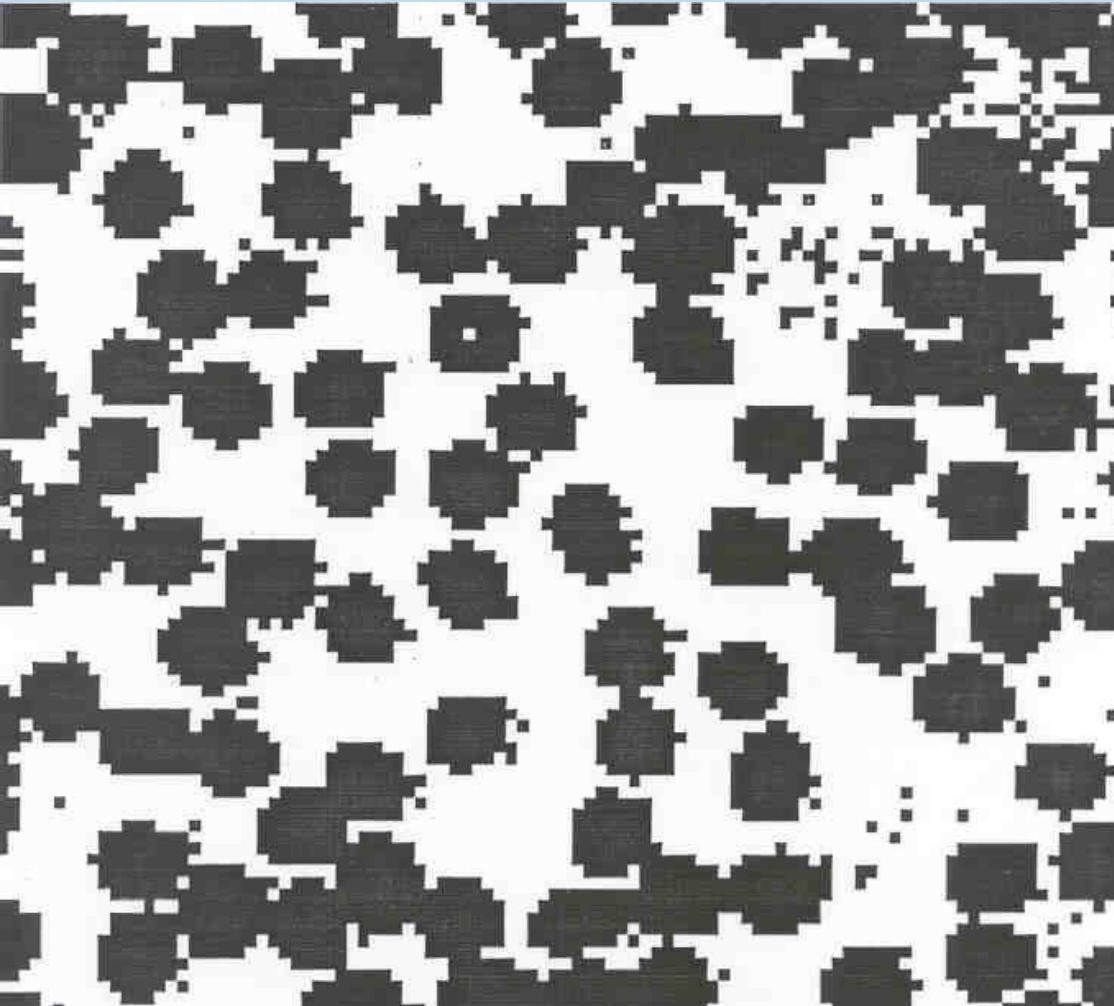
- Hangi pratik uygulamalarda kullanılabilir?
 - Belge işleme
 - Parça muayene
 - Üretim



Ne Tür Operasyonlar Yapılıyor?

- Objeleri arka plandan ayırtırmak.
- Objelerin piksel bütünlüğünü sağlamak.
- Objelerden öznitelik çıkarmak.

Örnek: Kırmızı Kan Hücreleri Görüntüsü



- Kan hücreleri ayrı objelerdir.
- Bir çoğu temas halinde.
- Eşiklemeden dolayı oluşan tuz biber gürültüsü.

Analiz Sonuçları

- 63 ayrı nesne tespit edildi.
- Hücreler ortalama 50 piksel alana sahip.
- Gürültü noktaları var.
- Hücrelerin birleşiminden dolayı oluşan yapılar var.

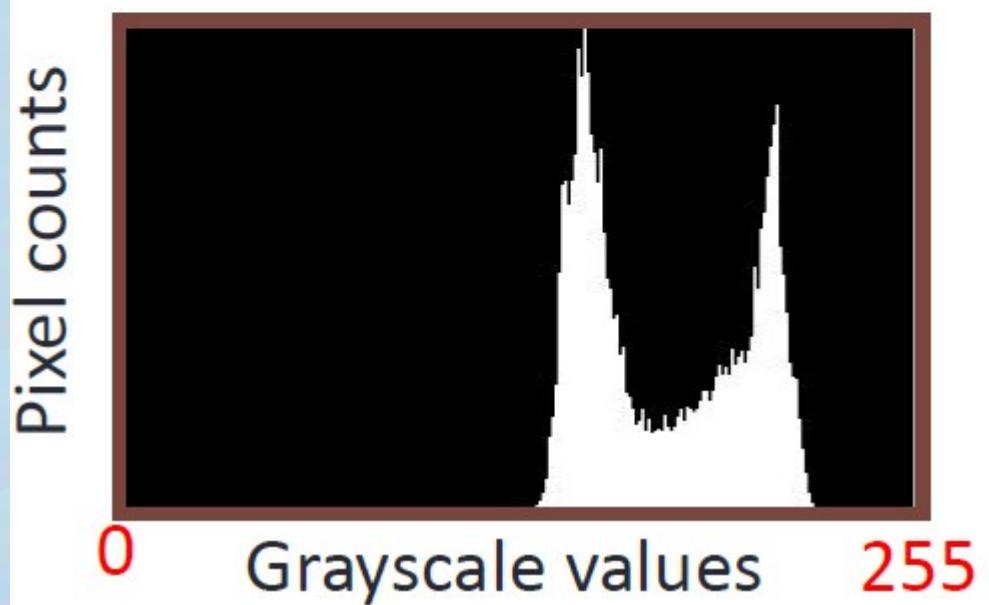
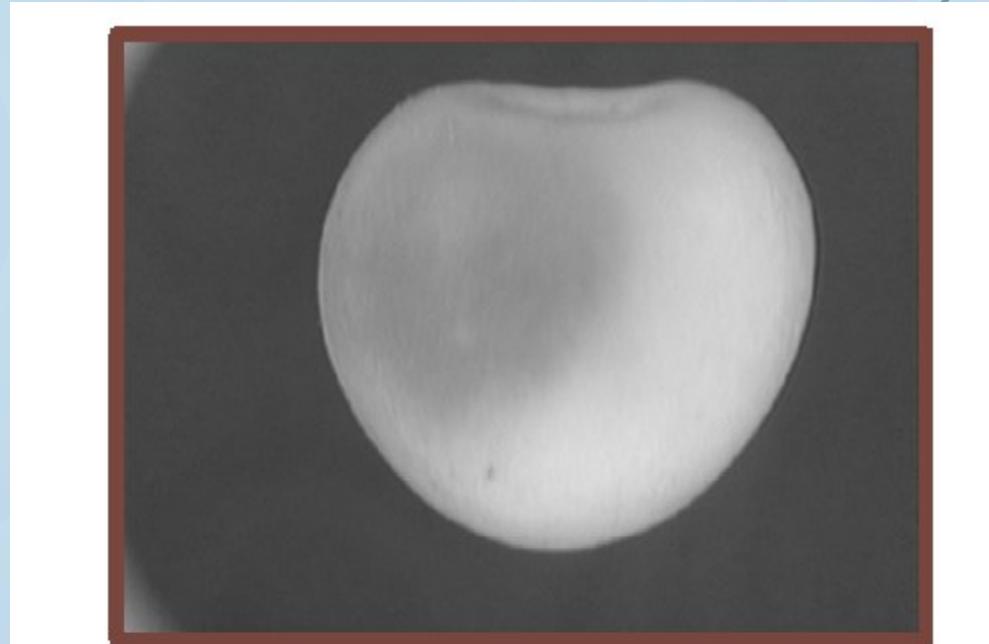
| Object | Area | Centroid | Bounding Box | |
|--------|------|---------------|----------------|------|
| 1 | 383 | (8.8 , 20) | [1 22 1 39] | |
| 2 | 83 | (5.8 , 50) | [1 11 42 55] | |
| 3 | 11 | (1.5 , 57) | [1 2 55 60] | |
| 4 | 1 | (1 , 62) | [1 1 62 62] | |
| 5 | 1048 | (19 , 75) | [1 40 35 100] | gobs |
| 32 | 45 | (43 , 32) | [40 46 28 35] | cell |
| 33 | 11 | (44 , 1e+02) | [41 47 98 100] | cell |
| 34 | 52 | (45 , 87) | [42 48 83 91] | cell |
| 35 | 54 | (48 , 53) | [44 52 49 57] | cell |
| 60 | 44 | (88 , 78) | [85 90 74 82] | |
| 61 | 1 | (85 , 94) | [85 85 94 94] | |
| 62 | 8 | (90 , 2.5) | [89 90 1 4] | |
| 63 | 1 | (90 , 6) | [90 90 6 6] | |

Kullanılan İşlemler

- Gri seviye gürültünün eşiklenmesi.
- Doğru eşik değerlerinin tespit edilmesi.
- Bağlantılı Bileşen Etiketleme (Connected Component Labeling).
- Morfolojik işlemlerin uygulanması.
- İstatistiksel analiz ve öznitelik çıkarımı.

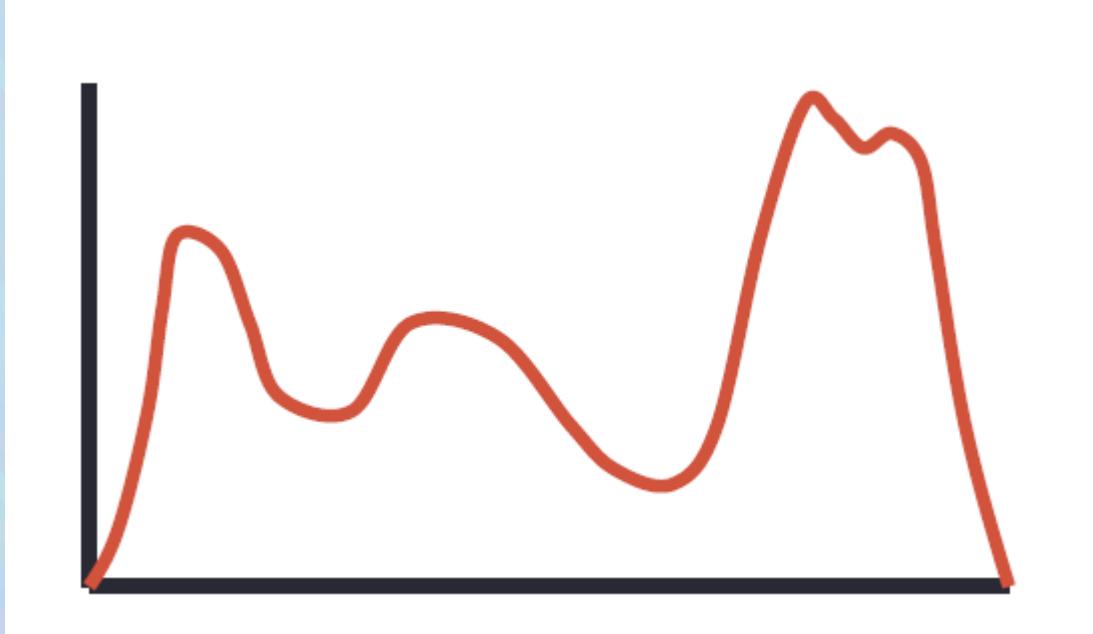
Eşikleme (Thresholding)

- Aka plan siyah.
- Sağlıklı kısım parlak.
- Çürülmüş kısım daha koyu.
- Histogramda iki alan ön plana çıkıyor.



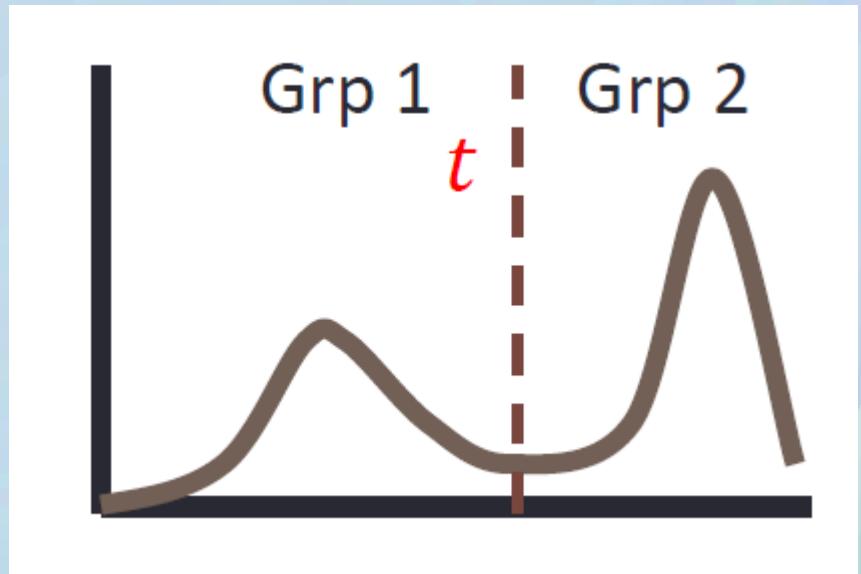
Histogram – Eşik Değeri Bulma

- Histogramı nasıl parçalara böleceğiz?

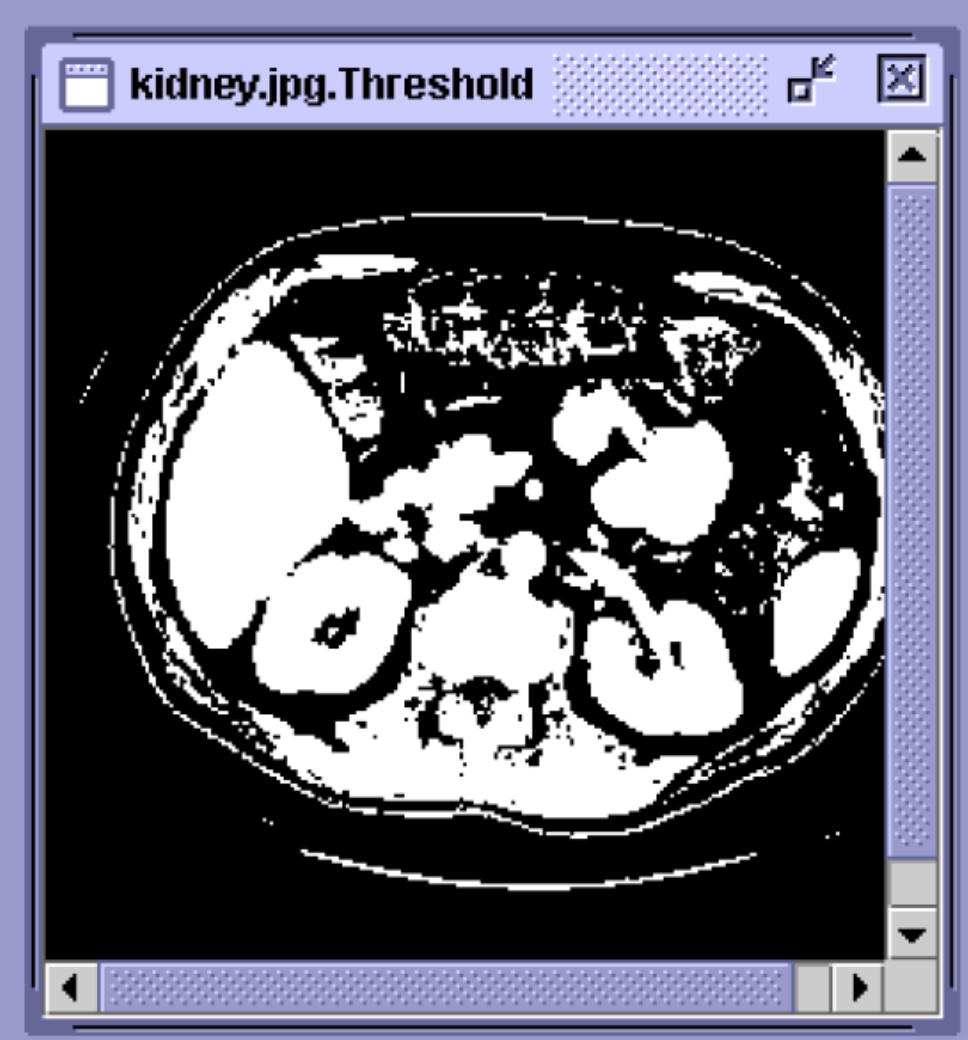
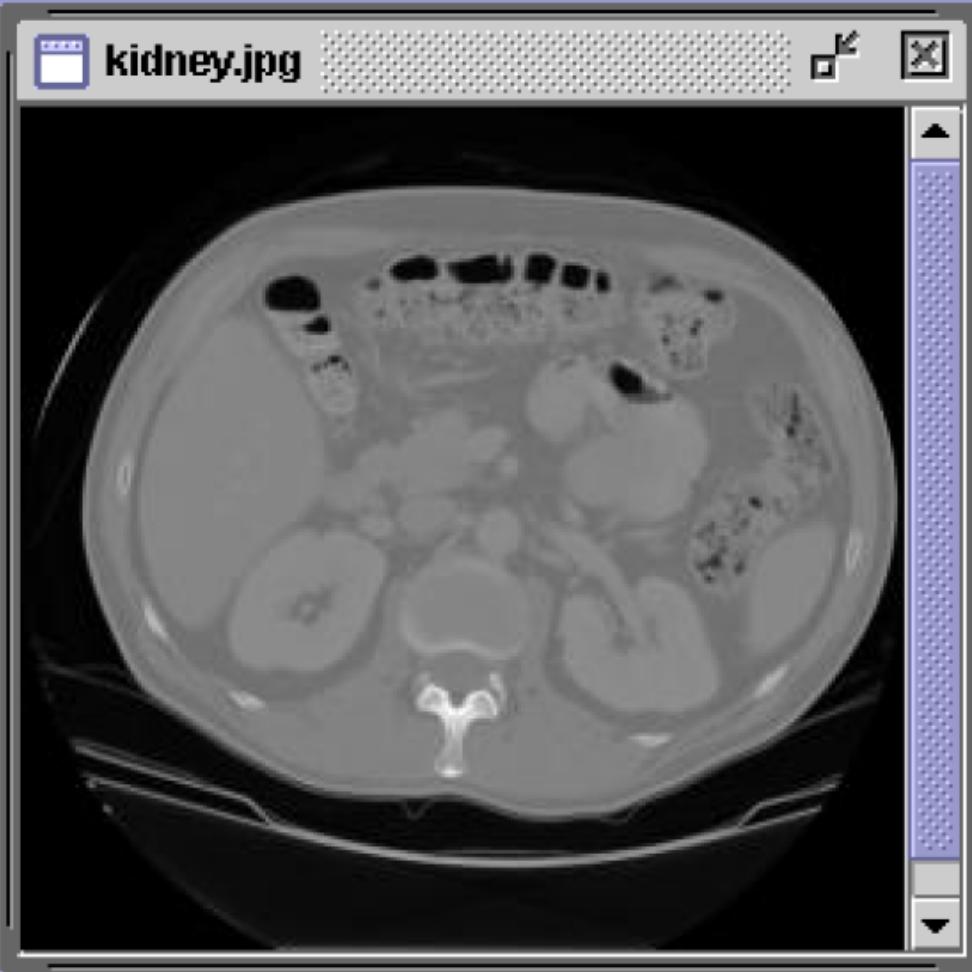


Otomatik Eşik Değeri Bulma : Otsu Metodu

- Kabul: Histogram bimodal.
- Yöntem: Grup içi varyansların ağırlıklı toplamını en aza indiren eşik değerini bulun.

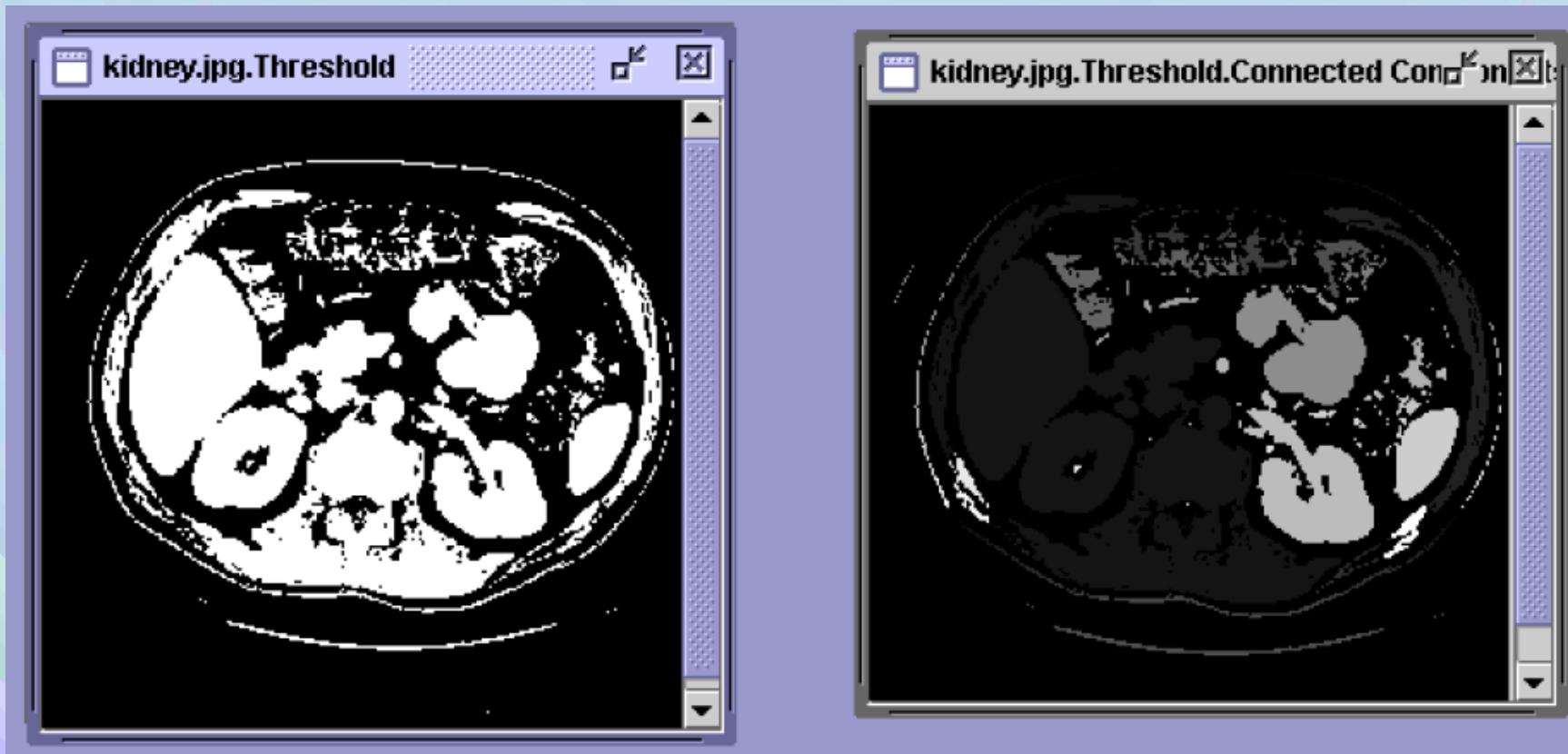


Eşikleme Örneği



Bağlantılı Bileşen Etiketleme (Connected Component Labeling)

- Elinizde ikili (binary) görüntü var ise, birbirine bağlı pikselleri analiz edip onları belirleyebilirsiniz.



Bağlantılı Bileşen Etiketleme (Connected Component Labeling)

Original Binary Image

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

Bağlantılı Bileşen Etiketleme (Connected Component Labeling)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Bağlantılı Bileşen Etiketleme (Connected Component Labeling)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

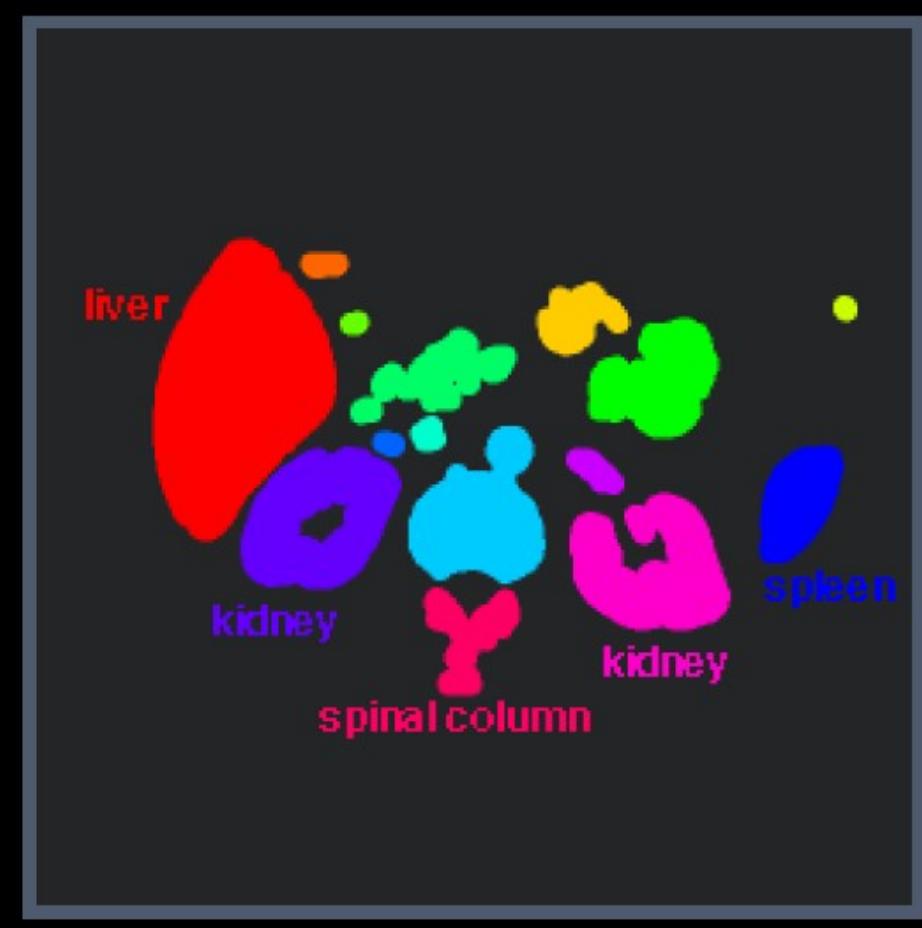
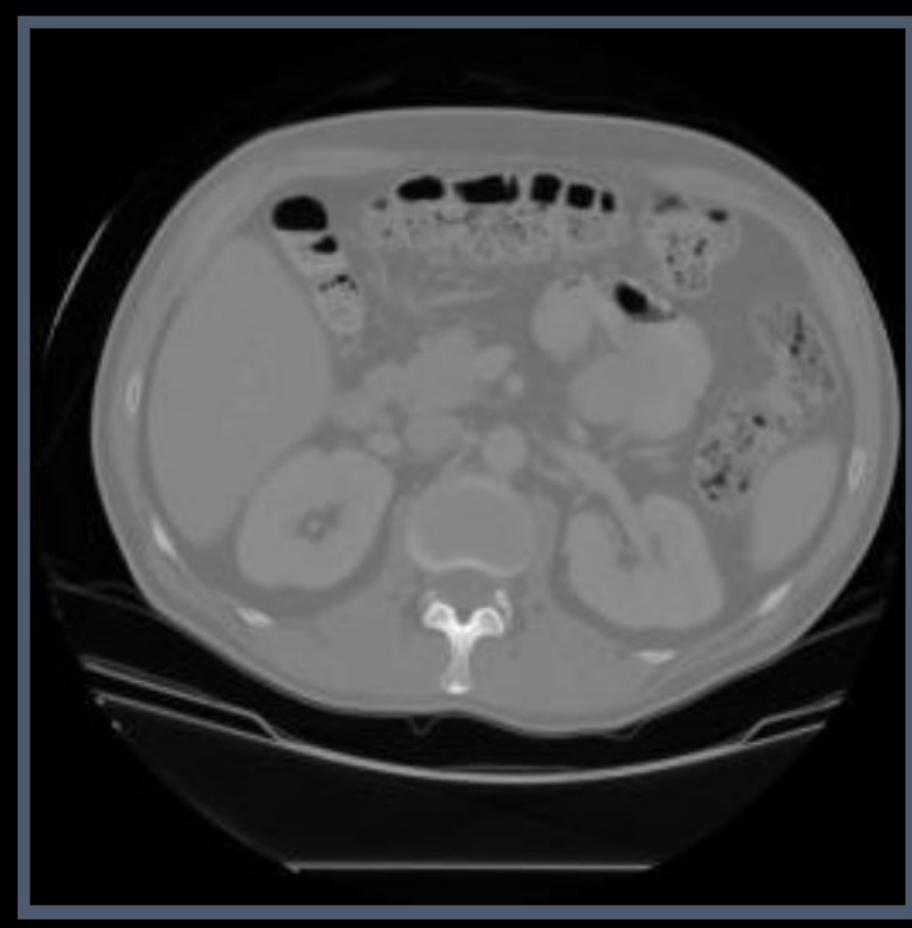
$1 \equiv 2$
 $1 \equiv 3$

Bağlantılı Bileşen Etiketleme (Connected Component Labeling)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

$1 \equiv 2$
 $1 \equiv 3$

Ayrılan Objeleri Etiketleme

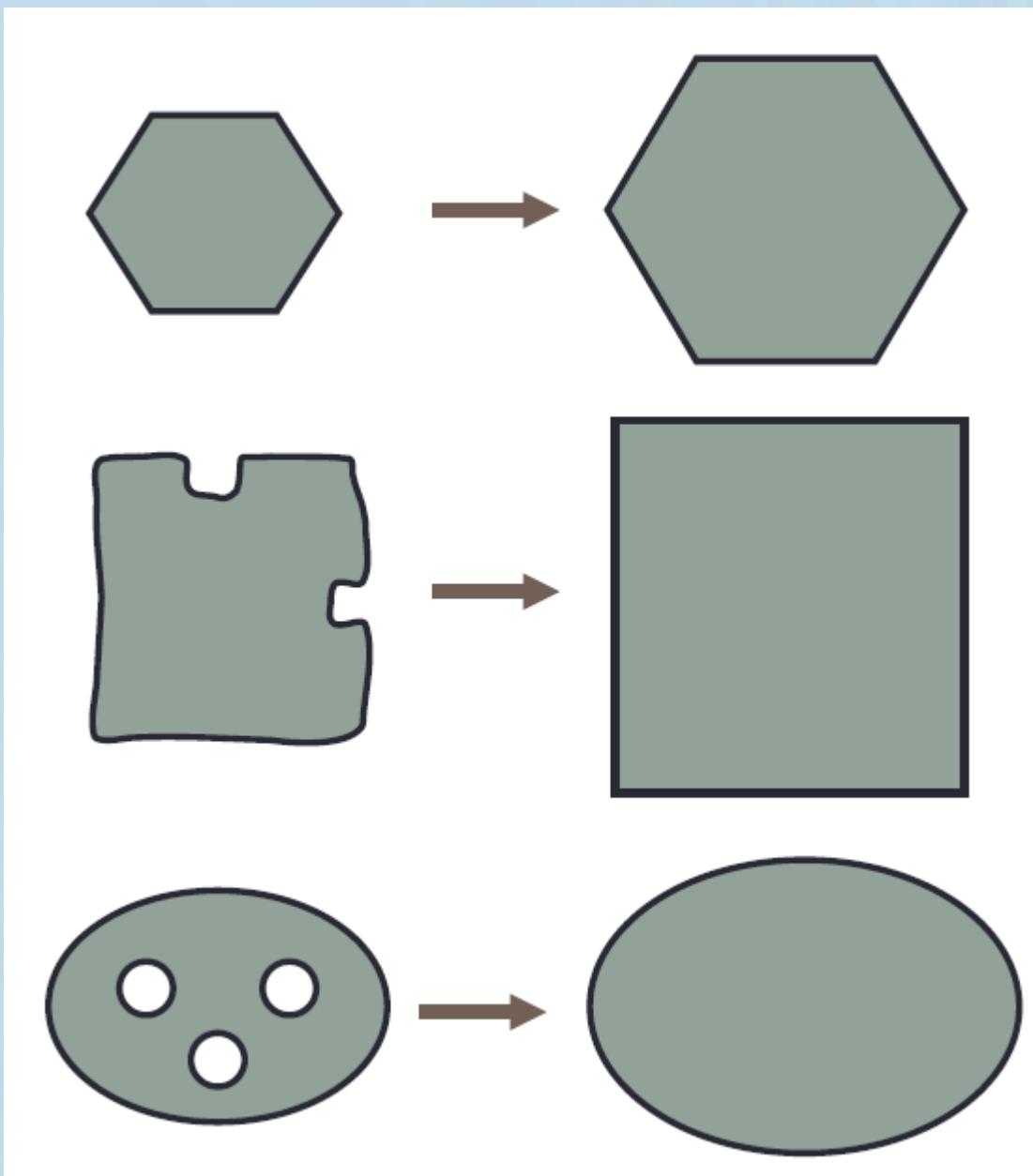


Morfolojik İşlemler

- Temel iki işlem:
 - Dilation (Genişleme)
 - Erosion (Aşınma)
- Ve bu temel işlemlerin birleşiminden oluşan işlemler.
 - Açıma ve Kapama
 - İnceltme ve kalınlaştırma

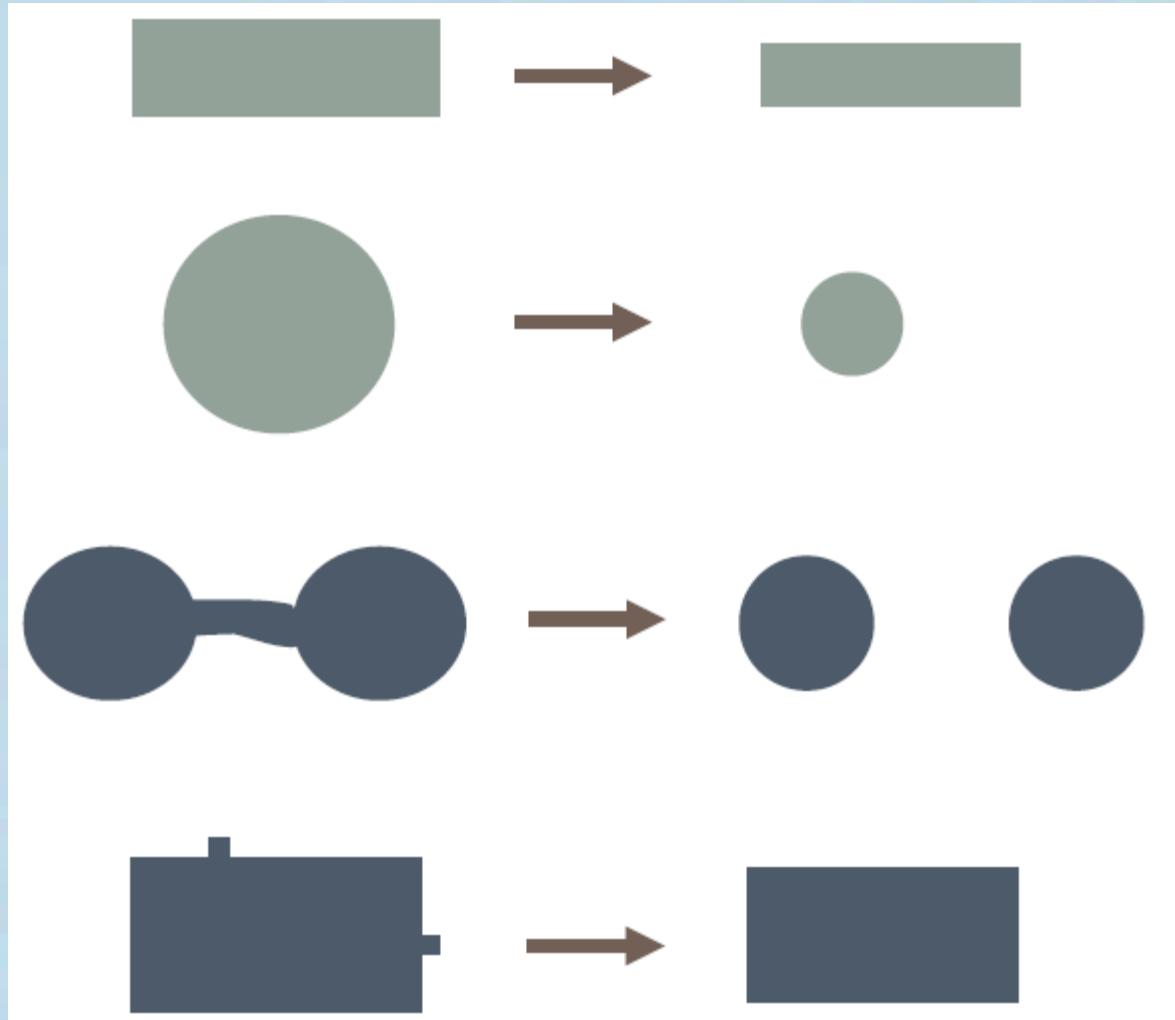
Dilation (Genişleme)

- Biri ikili görüntüdeki bağlanmış 1'li kümeleri genişletir.
- Ne için kullanılır:
 - İmgeleri genişletmek
 - Boşlukları doldurmak.



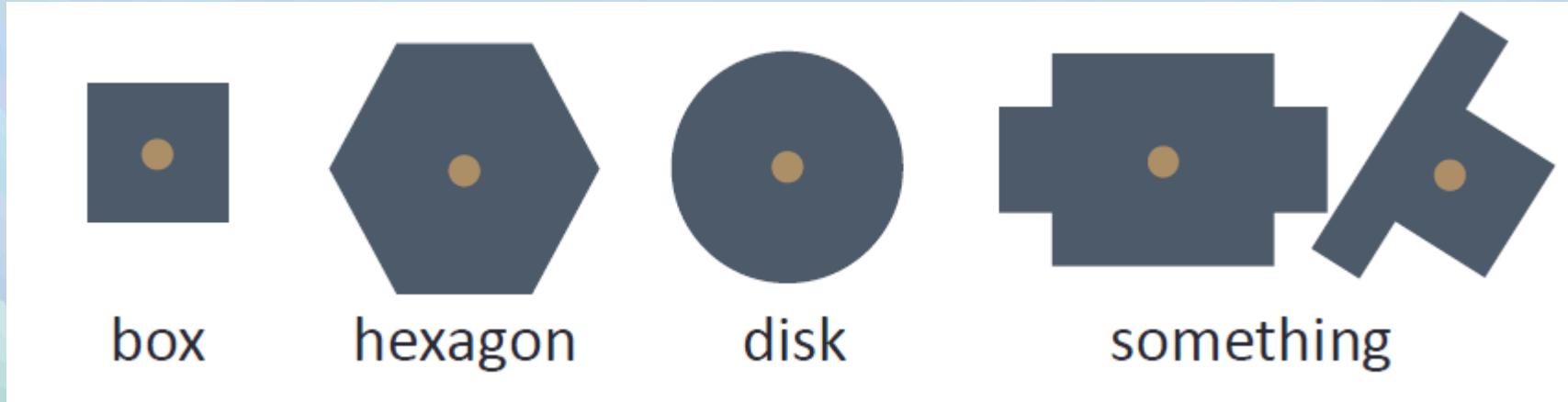
Erosion (Aşınma)

- Biri ikili görüntüdeki bağlanmış 1'li kümeleri küçültür.
- Ne için kullanılır:
 - İmgeleri küçültmek
 - Köprüleri, dalları ve çıkışları kaldırırmak.

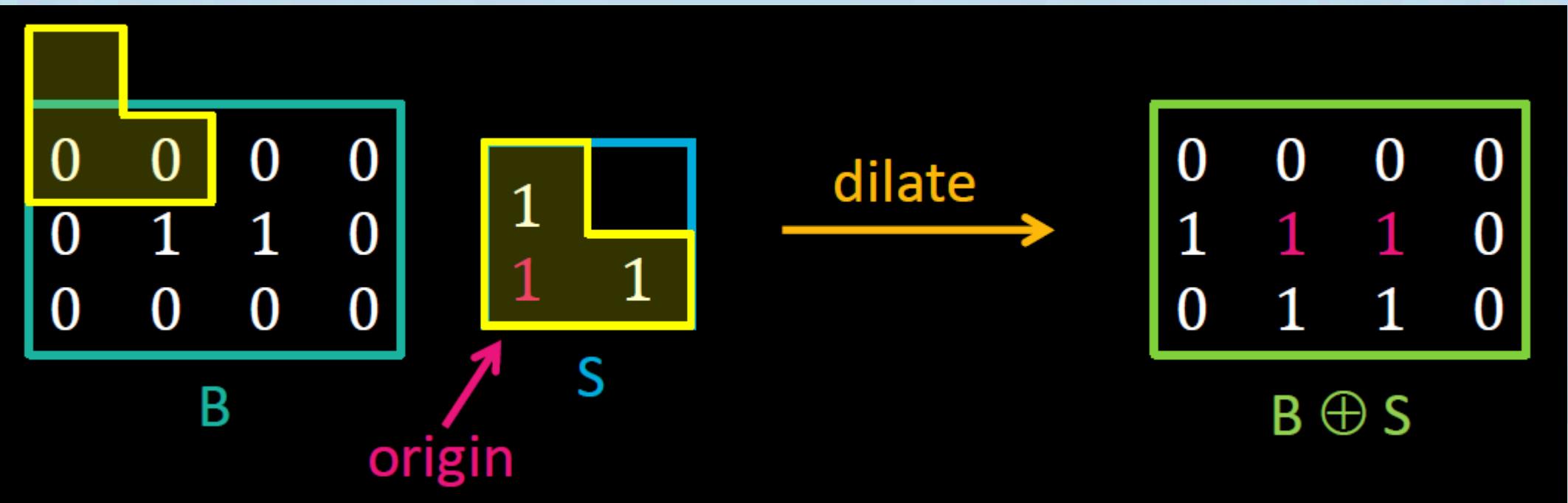


Yapı Elemanı (Structure Element)

- Sayısal olarak oluşturulabilen her şekil ve ebatta olabilir.
- Morfolojik işlemlerde kullanılan maskelerdir.
- Orjin ile birlikte belirtilir.



Dilation (Genişleme)



Örnek

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.

Original

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | | 1 |

Structuring
Element S

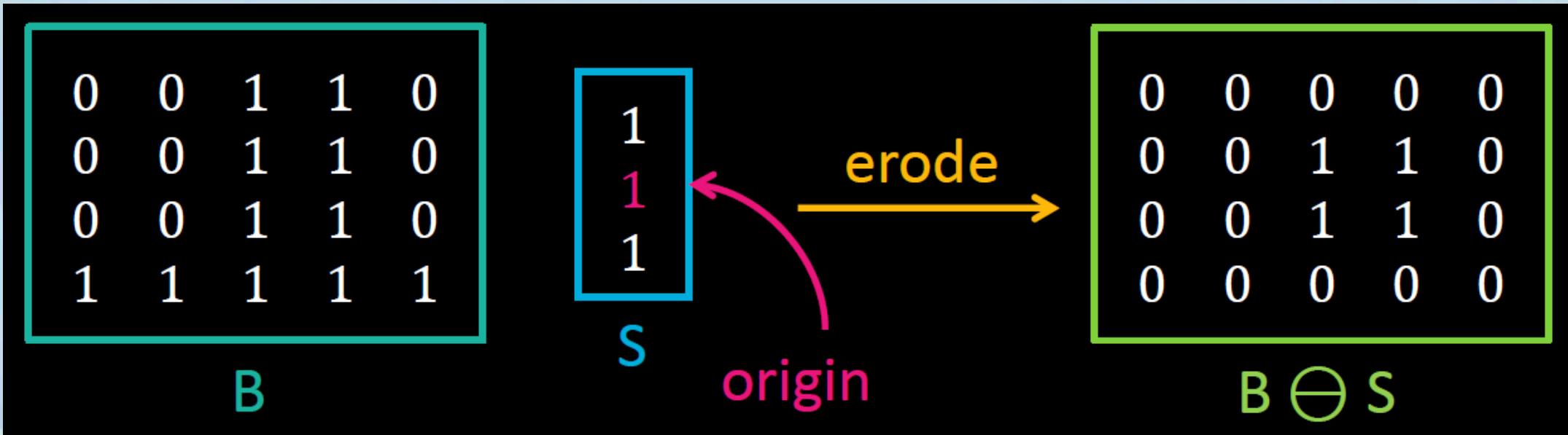
Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.

Dilated by S

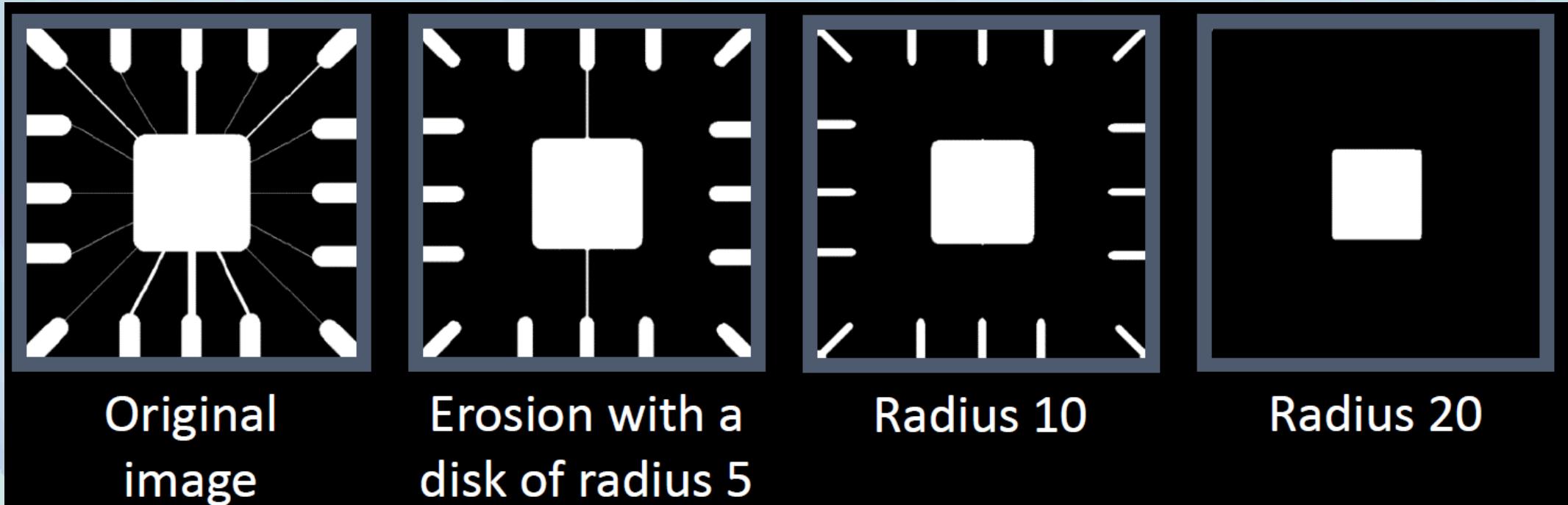
Soru:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \quad & \quad & \quad \end{bmatrix}$$

Erosion (Aşınma)

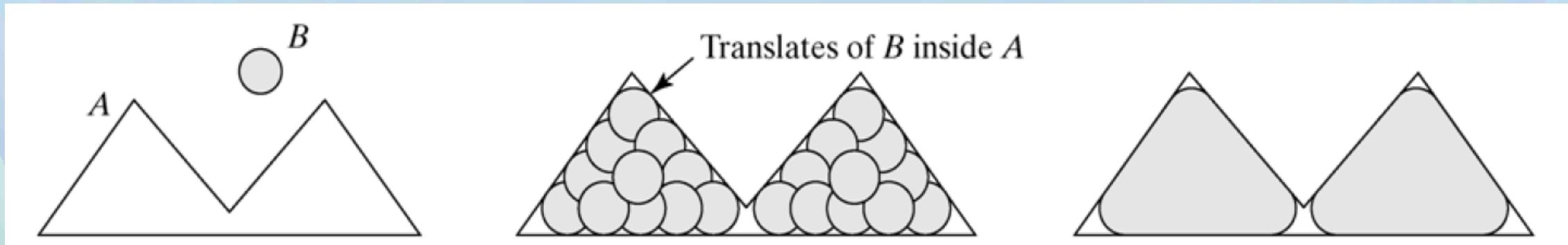


Aşınmada Yapı Elemanının Boyutunun Etkisi

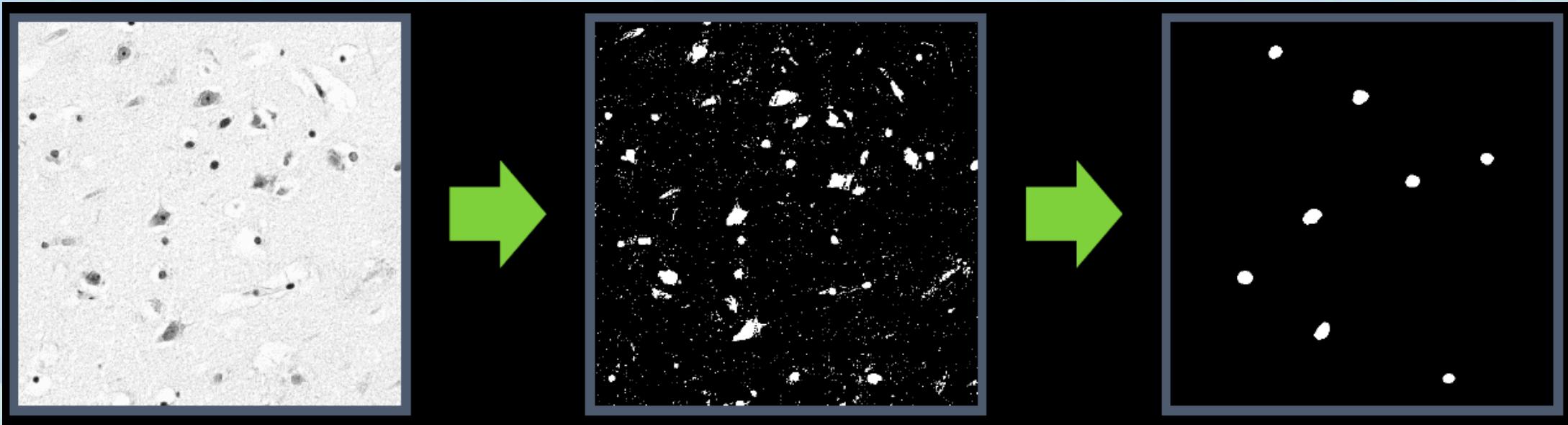


Opening (Açma)

- Önce aşındırma ve sonrasında genişleme operatörü uygulanmakte .

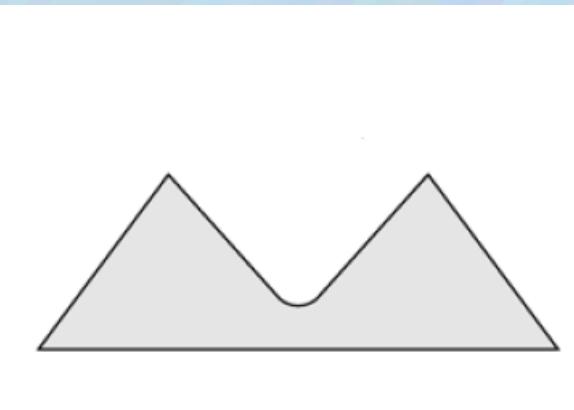
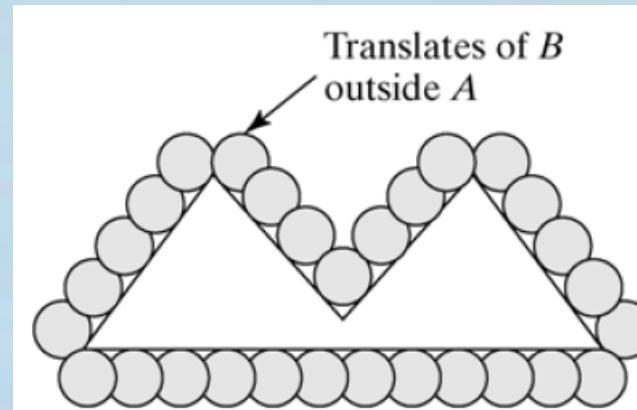
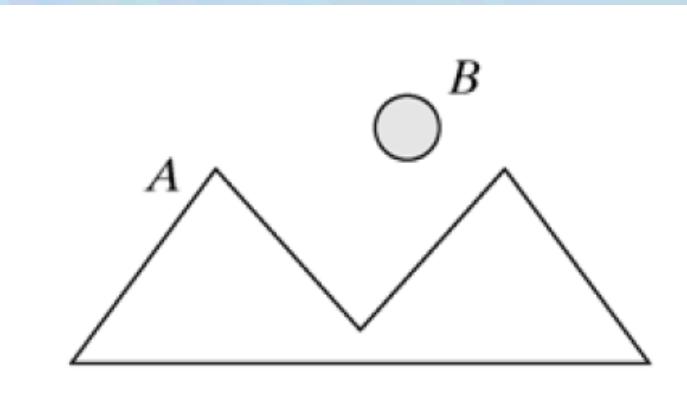


Opening Örnek



Closing (Kapama)

- Önce genişleme ve sonrasında aşındırma operatörü uygulanmakta .

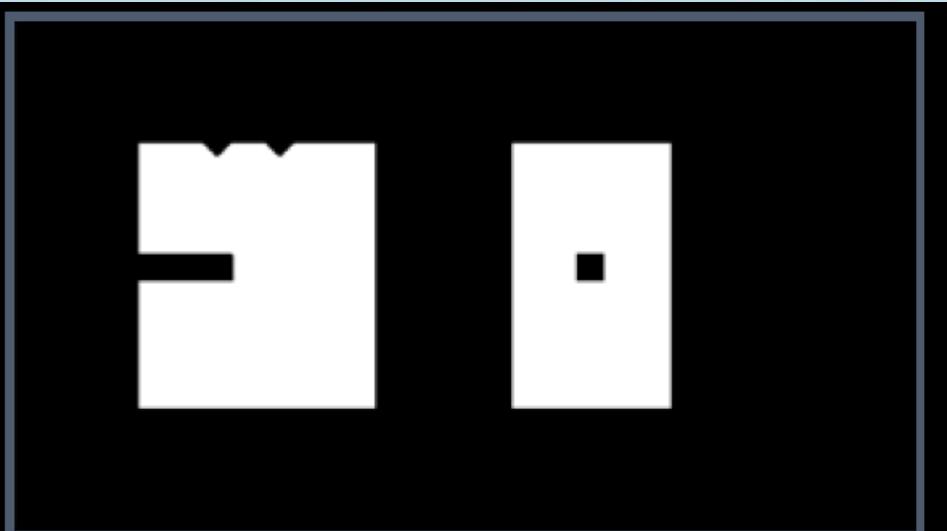


Closing Example – Segmentation Simple segmentation:





Original image



Opening



Closing



Opening followed by closing

Gerçek Örnek – Parmak izi



Temel Morfolojik Uygulamalar

- Boundary extraction
- Region filling
- Extraction of connected components
- Convex Hull
- Thinning
- Skeletons
- Pruning

Sınır Çıkarma

Let $A \oplus B$ denote the dilation of A by B and let $A \ominus B$ denote the erosion of A by B .

The boundary of A can be computed as:

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

where B is a 3x3 square structuring element.

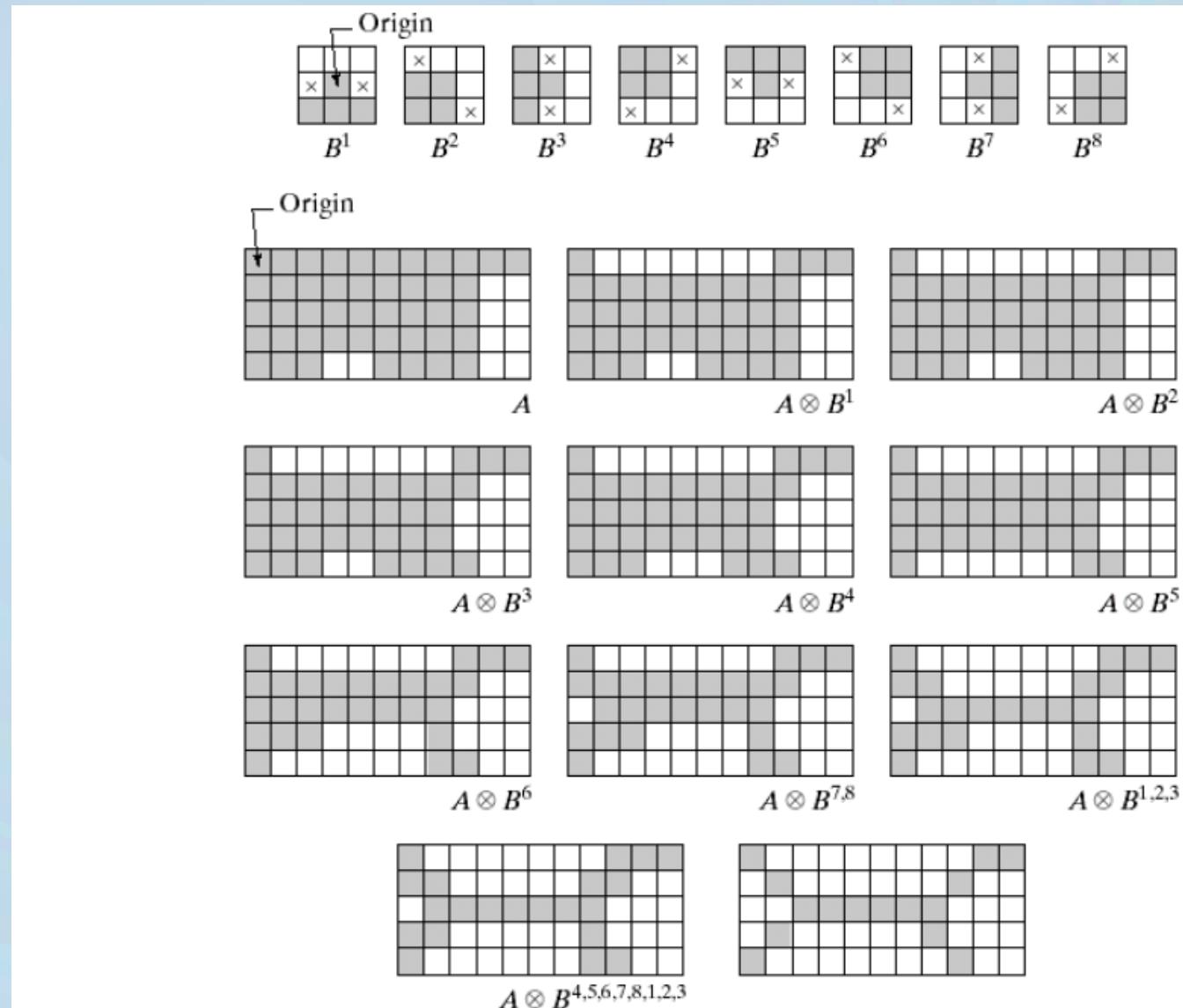
That is, we subtract from A an erosion of it to obtain its boundary.

Sınır Çıkarma Örneği



inceltme

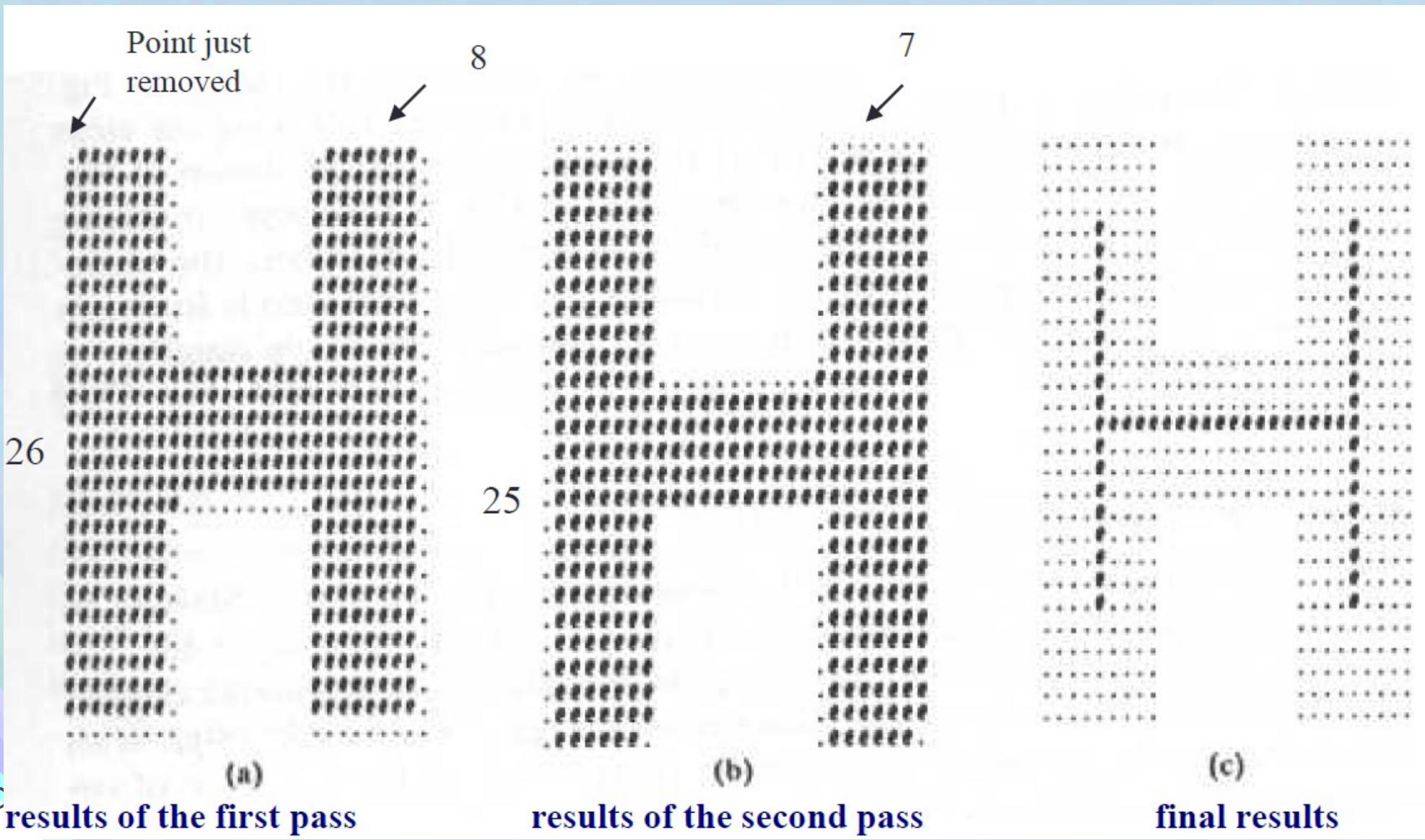
$$\begin{aligned}
 A \otimes B &= A - (A \odot B) \\
 &= A \cap (A \odot B)^c
 \end{aligned}$$



| |
|-------|
| a |
| b c d |
| e f g |
| h i j |
| k l |

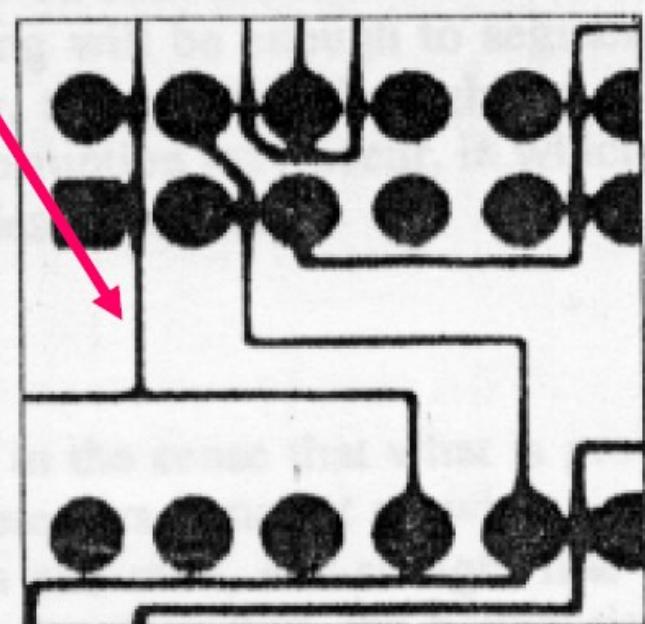
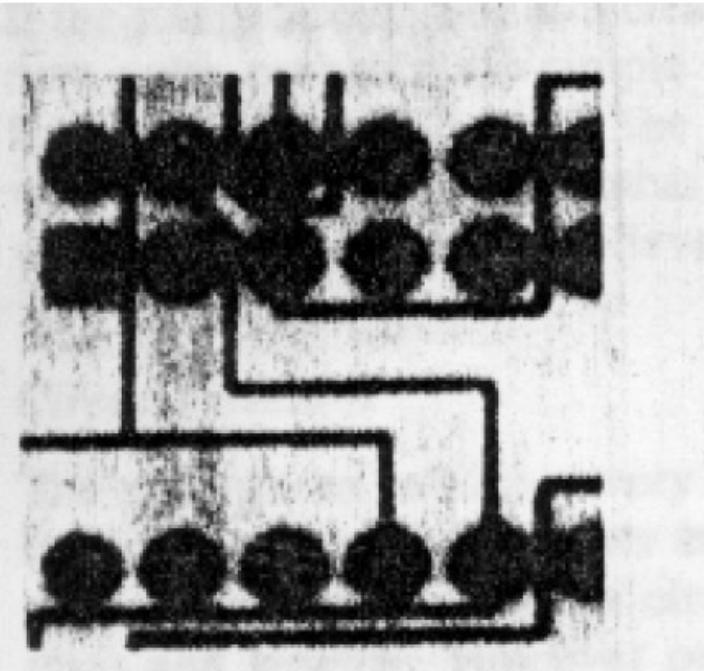
FIGURE 9.21 (a) Sequence of rotated structuring elements used for thinning. (b) Set A . (c) Result of thinning with the first element. (d)–(i) Results of thinning with the next seven elements (there was no change between the seventh and eighth elements). (j) Result of using the first element again (there were no changes for the next two elements). (k) Result after convergence. (l) Conversion to m -connectivity.

İnceltme Örneği



İnceltme Örneği

All lines are thinned to one pixel width
Now you can check connectivity



Kalınlaştırma

$$A \odot B = A \cup (A * B)$$

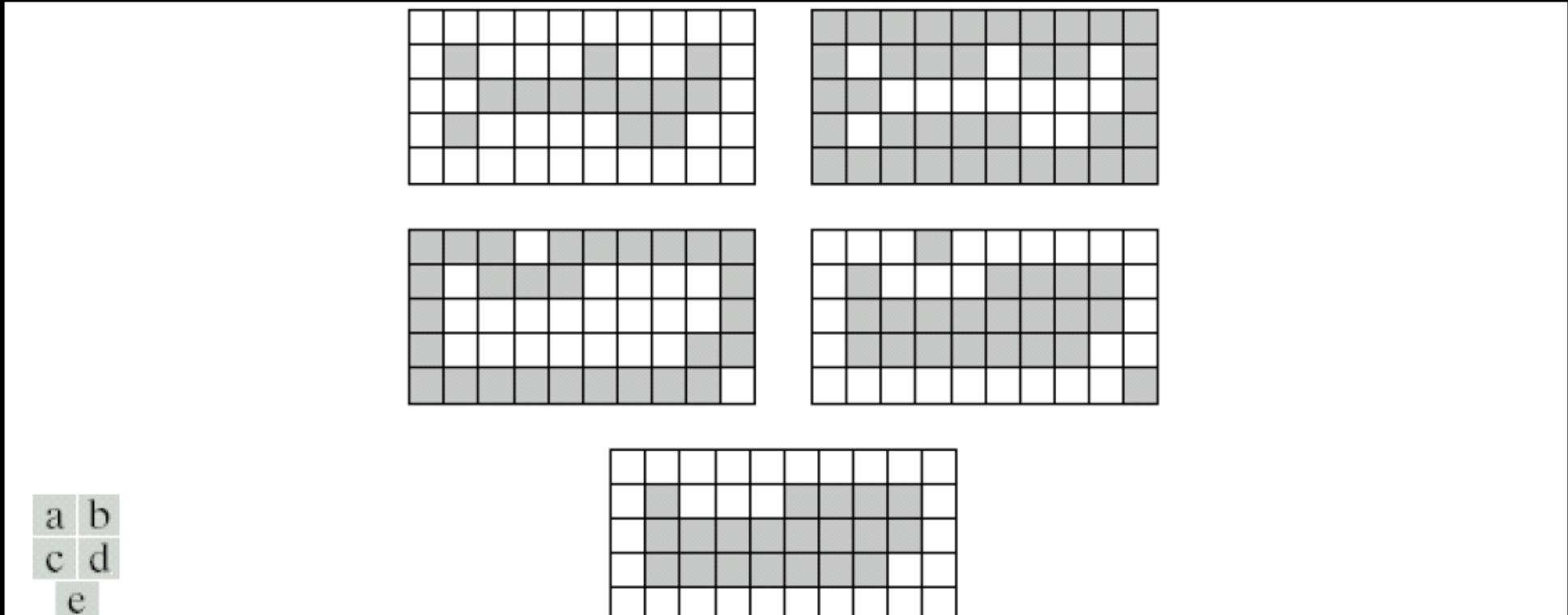
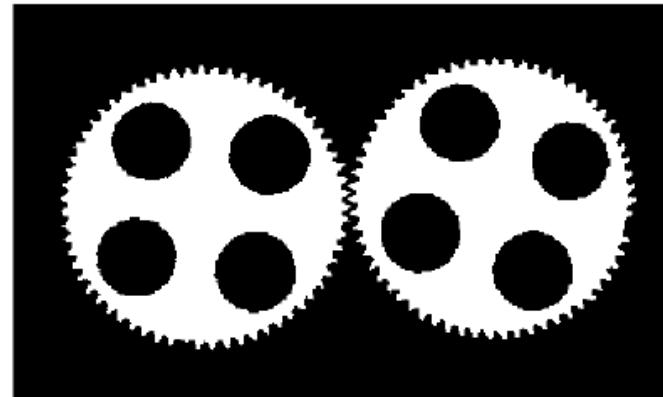


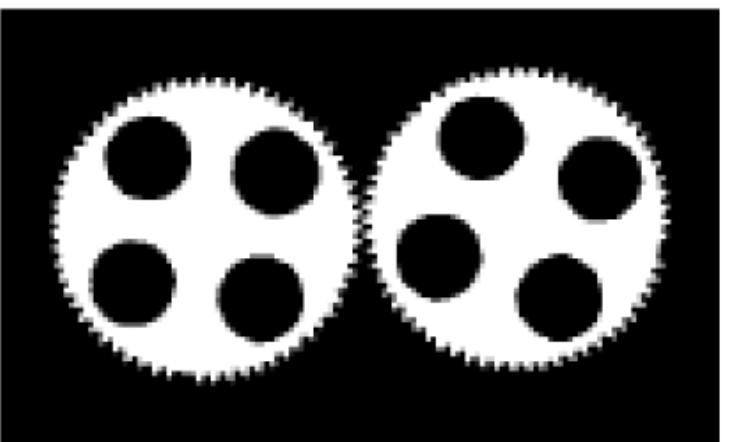
FIGURE 9.22 (a) Set A . (b) Complement of A . (c) Result of thinning the complement of A . (d) Thickened set obtained by complementing (c). (e) Final result, with no disconnected points.

Morfoloji ne kadar Güçlü?

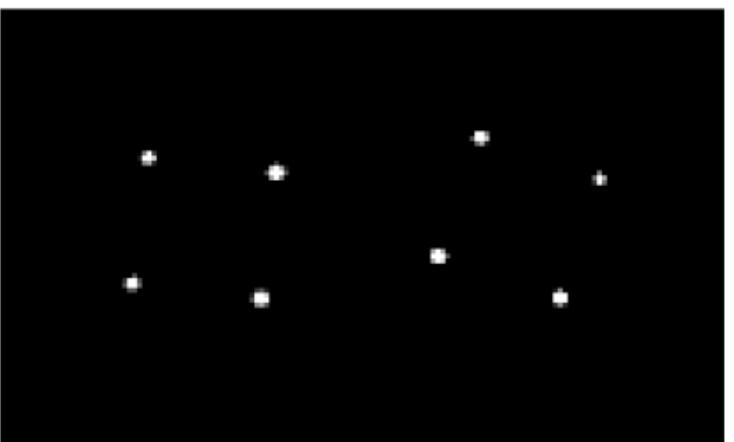
- Uygulamaya bağlıdır.
- Temiz ya da temize yakın görüntülerde istenilen işlemleri yapabilir.
- Örneğin



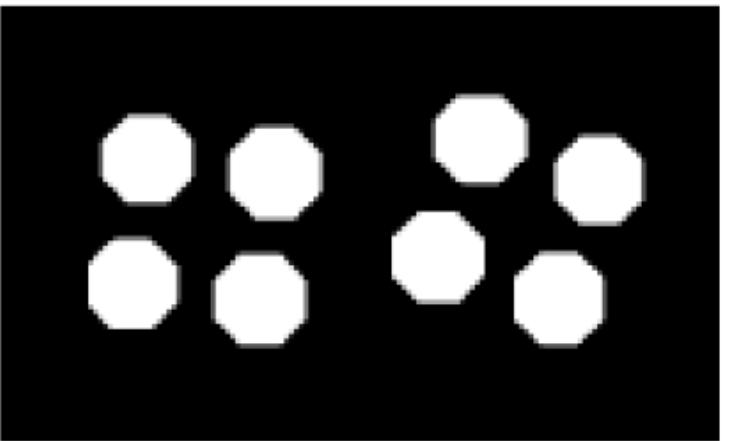
- Dişli Diş Kontrolü



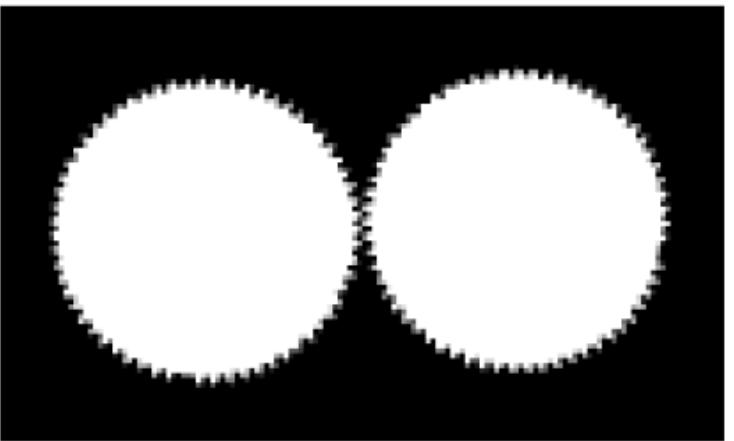
a) Original image B



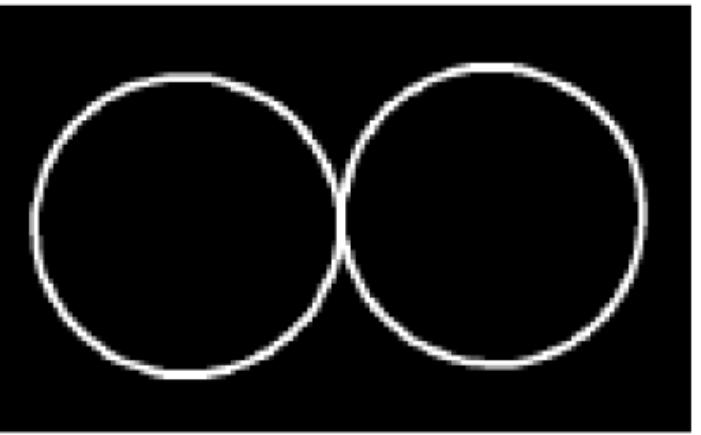
b) $B1 = B \ominus hole_ring$



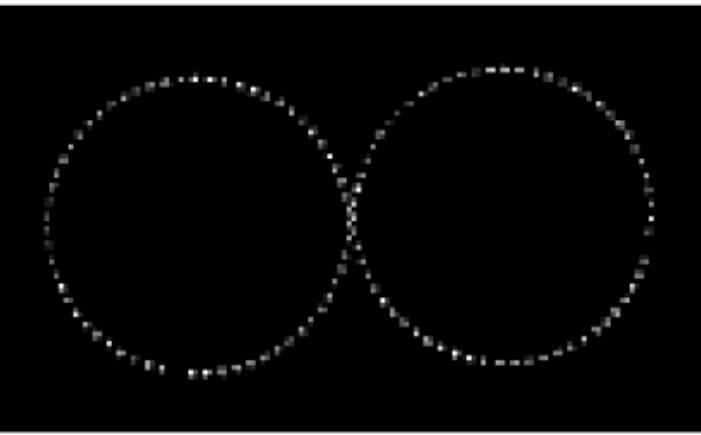
c) $B2 = B1 \oplus hole_mask$



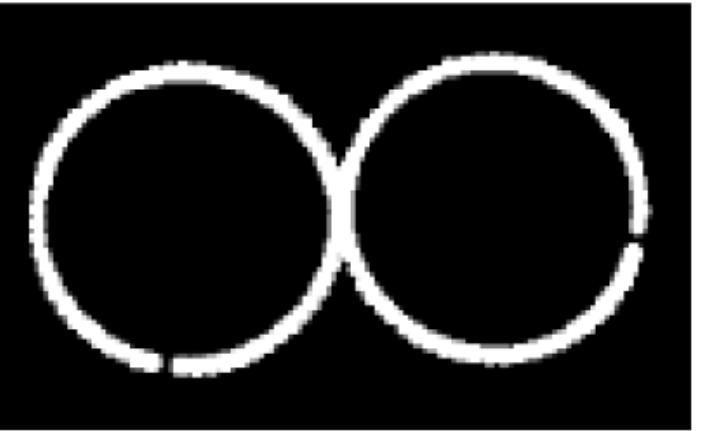
d) $B3 = B \text{ OR } B2$



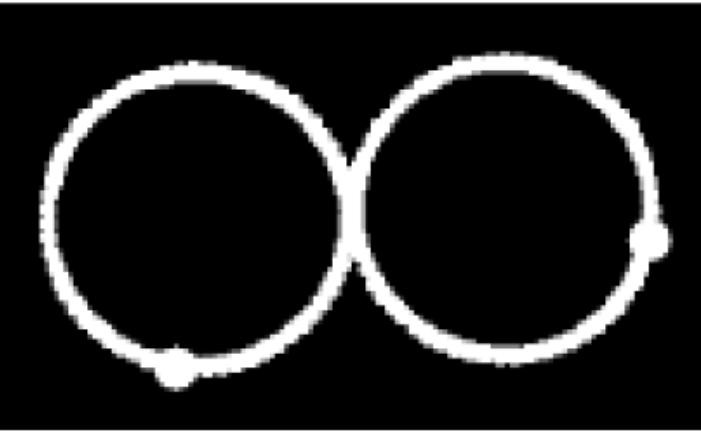
e) $B7$



f) $B8 = B \text{ AND } B7$



g) $B9 = B8 \oplus \text{tip_spacing}$



h) $\text{RESULT} = ((B7 - B9) \oplus \text{defect}_{\text{cue}}) \text{ OR } B9$