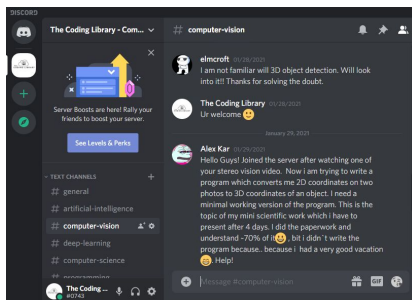




# Computer Vision

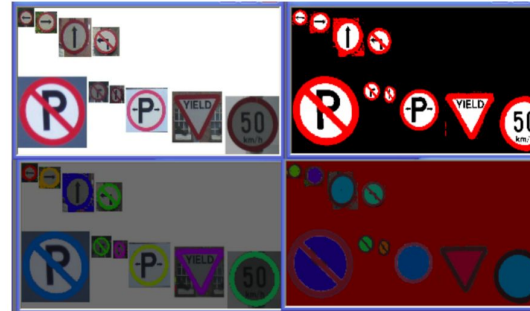
## Thresholding and Binary Vision



**Discord Link in Description**

# Binary Vision

- Thresholding
- Threshold Detection
- Variations
- Mathematical Morphology
- Objects of interest vs background

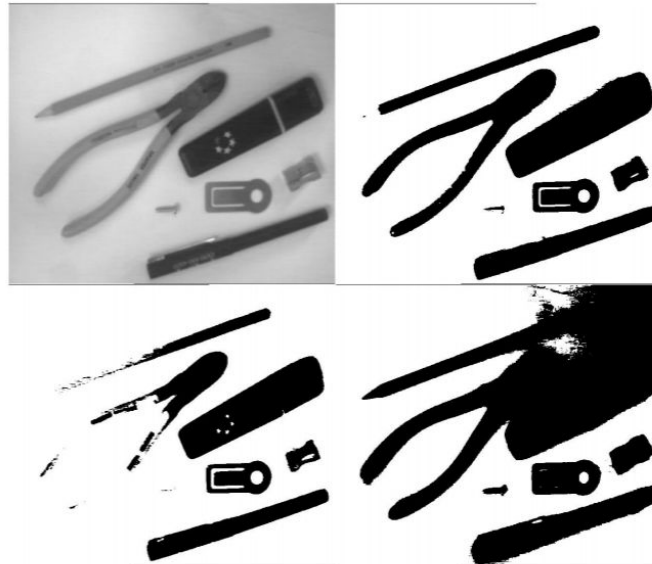


Based on *A Practical Introduction to Computer Vision with OpenCV* by Kenneth Dawson-Howe © Wiley & Sons Inc. 2014

```
threshold(gray_image,binary_image,threshold, 255, THRESH_BINARY);
```

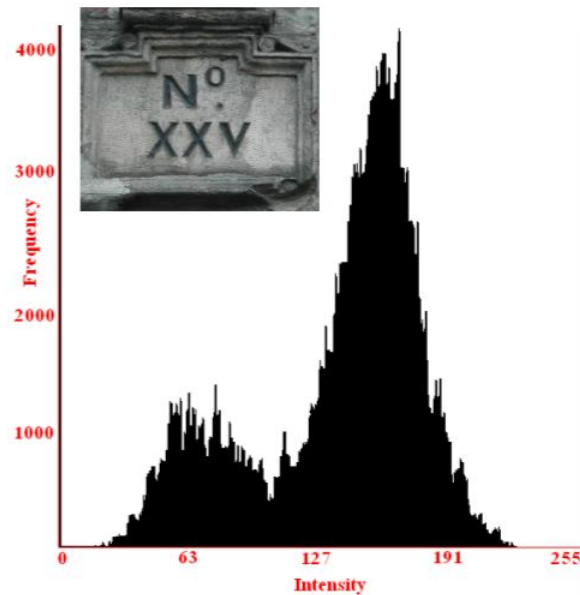
# Thresholding

- Distinct foreground and background
- How to determine the best threshold



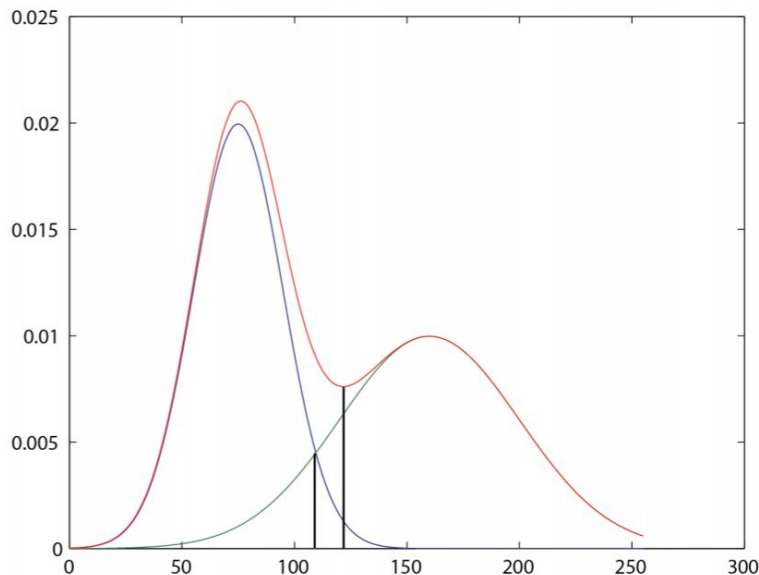
# Threshold Detection

- Manual Setting
- Changing lighting
- Need to determine automatically
- Techniques:
  - Image
  - Histogram
  - Probability Distribution



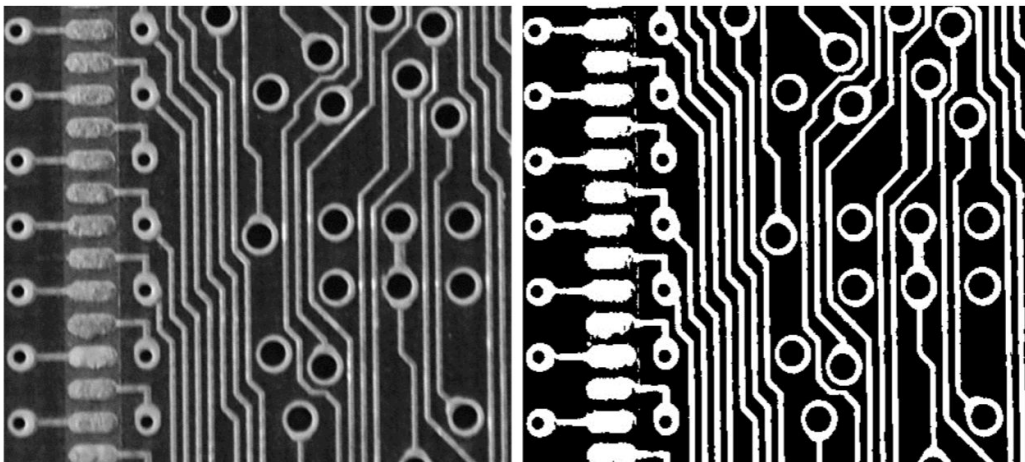
# Threshold Detection - Optimal Thresholding

- Model as two normal distributions



# Threshold Detection - Otsu Thresholding

- If it's not two normal distributions
- Minimizes the spread of the pixels



```
threshold( gray_image, binary_image, threshold,  
           255, THRESH_BINARY | THRESH_OTSU );
```

# Adaptive Thresholding

- Divide the image into sub-images
- Compute thresholds for each sub-image
- Interpolate thresholds for every point using bilinear interpolation



# Adaptive Thresholding in OpenCV

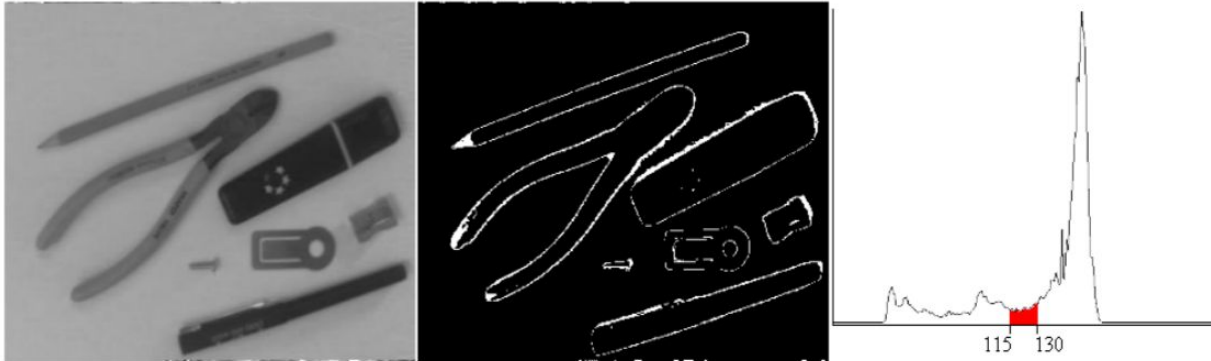


```
adaptiveThreshold( gray_image,binary_image,output_value,  
                  ADAPTIVE_THRESH_MEAN_C,THRESH_BINARY,  
                  block_size,offset );
```



# Band Thresholding

- Could be used for edge detection

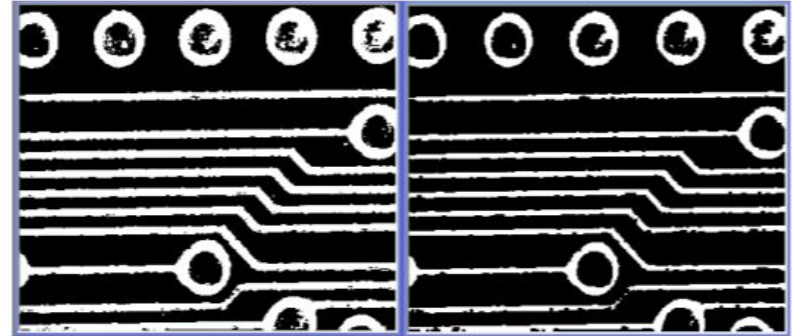
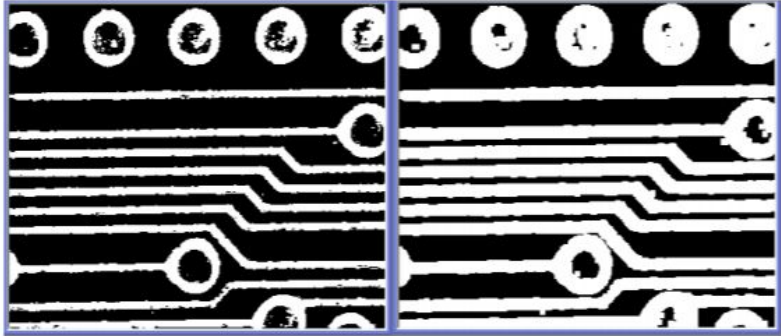


```
threshold( image, binary1, low_threshold, 255, THRESH_BINARY );  
threshold( image, binary2, high_threshold, 255, THRESH_BINARY_INV );  
bitwise_and( binary_image1, binary_image2, band_thresholded_image );
```

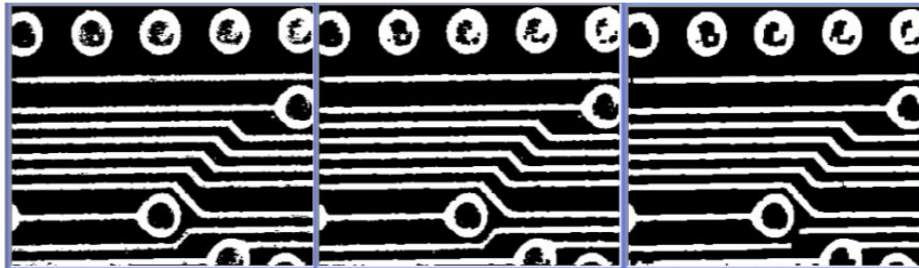
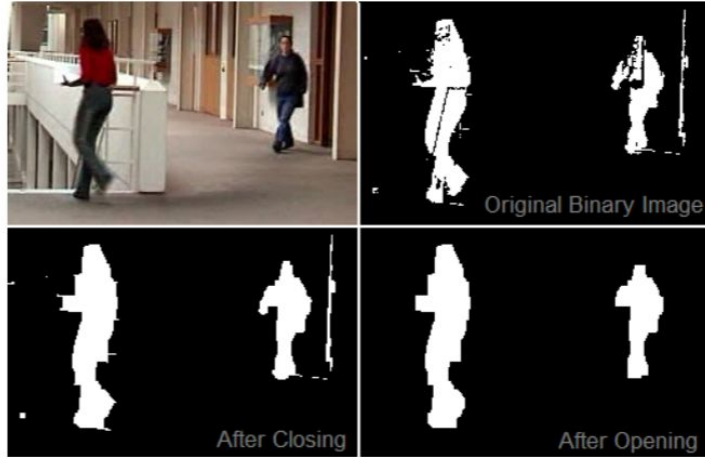
# Mathematical Morphology

- Based on algebra of non-linear operators operating on object shape
- Performs many tasks better and more quickly than standard approaches
- Seperate part of image analysis
- Main uses:
  - Pre-processing
  - Object structure enhancement
  - Segmentation
  - Description of objects

# Mathematical Morphology - Dilation and Erosion



# Mathematical Morphology - Closing and Opening



# Mathematical Morphology in OpenCV

```
dilate( binary_image, dilated_image, Mat());
```

```
Mat structuring_element( 5, 5, CV_8U, Scalar(1) );  
dilate( binary_image, dilated_image, structuring_element);
```

```
erode( binary_image, eroded_image, Mat());
```

```
Mat structuring_element( 5, 5, CV_8U, Scalar(1) );  
erode( binary_image, eroded_image, structuring_element);
```

```
Mat five_by_five_element( 5, 5, CV_8U, Scalar(1) );  
morphologyEx( binary_image, opened_image,  
               MORPH_OPEN, five_by_five_element );  
morphologyEx( binary_image, closed_image,  
               MORPH_CLOSE, five_by_five_element );
```