



بينايي كامپيوتري

درس ۸

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال

Morphological Image Processing

کاظم فولادی دانشکده مهندسی، پردیس فارابی دانشگاه تهران

http://courses.fouladi.ir/vision

repared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editi

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال

مورفولوژی ریاضی

MORPHOLOGICAL IMAGE PROCESSING

موروفولوژی (ریختشناسی)، نام شاخهای از زیستشناسی است که با شکل و ساختار حیوانات و گیاهان سرو کار دارد. همین مفهوم را در مورد شکل و ساختار تصویر استفاده میکنیم.

مورفولوژی ریاضی (ریختشناسی ریاضی):

* ابزاری برای استخراج مؤلفههای تصویر

به منظور بازنمایی و توصیف نواحی شکل مانند: مرزها، اسکلتها و پوسته ی محدب

+

* تكنيكهاى مورفولوژيكى براى پيشپردازش و پسپردازش

مانند: فیلتر کردن مورفولوژیکی، نازکسازی، هرس کردن

زبان مورفولوژی ریاضی: نظریهی مجموعهها



بينايي كامپيوتري

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



مقدمات

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

بازنمایی/توصیف مورفولوژیکی تصویرهای دودویی

MORPHOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION/DESCRIPTION OF BINARY IMAGES

مجموعه ها بیانگر اشیای موجود در تصویر هستند.

توصیف مورفولوژیکی تصویر دودویی:

مجموعهی همهی پیکسلهای سفید (1) در یک تصویر

(A Binary Image)
$$\subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$$

مختصات نقاط سفید در تصویر را در مجموعه قرار میدهیم.

$$I = \{(x, y) : f(x, y) = 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$$



epared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

بازنمایی/توصیف مورفولوژیکی تصویرهای سطح خاکستری

MORPHOLOGICAL REPRESENTATION/DESCRIPTION OF GRAYSCALE IMAGES

مجموعه ها بیانگر اشیای موجود در تصویر هستند.

توصيف مورفولوژيكي تصوير سطح خاكسترى:

مجموعهی همهی پیکسلهای غیر صفر در یک تصویر بههمراه شدت روشنایی هر پیکسل

(A Grayscale Image) $\subseteq \mathbb{Z}^3$

مختصات هر نقطهی غیر سیاه در تصویر را بههمراه سطح خاکستری (گسسته) آن در قالب یک سهتایی مرتب در مجموعه قرار می دهیم:

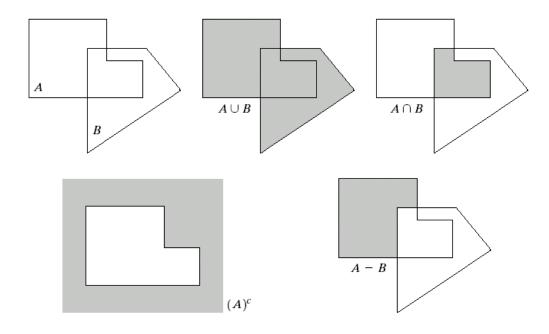
$$I = \{(x, y, g) : f(x, y) = g\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^3$$



برخی مفاهیم پایه از نظریهی مجموعهها

عملگرهای مجموعه ای

SOME BASIC CONCEPTS FROM SET THEORY





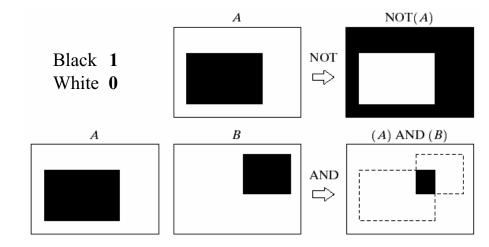
Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

عمليات منطقى شامل تصاوير دودويي

(۱ از ۲)

LOGIC OPERATIONS INVOLVING BINARY IMAGES

p	q	p AND q (also $p \cdot q$)	$p \ \mathbf{OR} \ q \ (\mathbf{also} \ p \ + \ q)$	NOT (p) (also \bar{p})
0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0



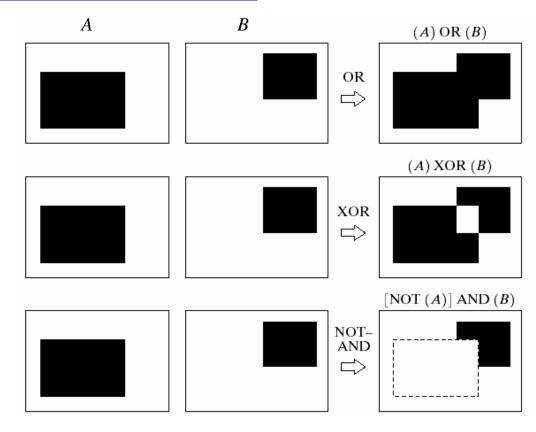


Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

عمليات منطقى شامل تصاوير دودويي

(11;7)

LOGIC OPERATIONS INVOLVING BINARY IMAGES

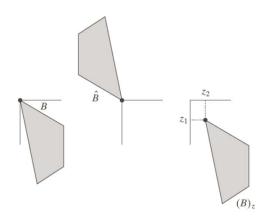






 $Gonzalez \ \mathcal{E} \ Woods$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



abc

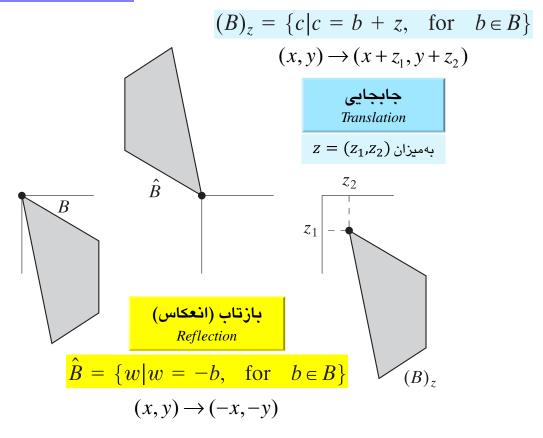
FIGURE 9.1 (a) A set, (b) its reflection, and

reflection, and (c) its translation by z.

epared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

بازتاب و جابجایی مجموعهای

SET REFLECTION AND TRANSLATION







 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & & \\$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

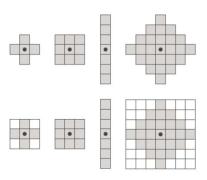


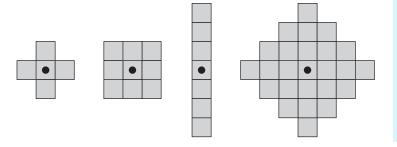
FIGURE 9.2 First row: Examples of structuring elements. Second row: Structuring elements converted to rectangular arrays. The dots denote the centers of the SEs.

المانهاي ساختاري

STRUCTURE ELEMENTS (SES)

مجموعه / زیرتصویر کوچکی که برای کاوش تصویر تحت بررسی به منظور یافتن ویژگیهای مورد نظر استفاده می شود.

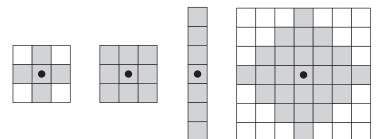
المان ساختاری (عنصر ساختاری) Structure Element (SE)



نمونه هایی از المان های ساختاری:

هر مربع هاشور خورده، عضوی از SE است.

(اگر عضویت یک نقطه در مجموعه ی SE مهم نباشد، با \times (بهمعنی don't care) نشان داده می شود.)



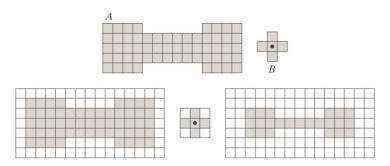
بازنمایی المانهای ساختاری فوق در قالب آرایههای مستطیلی

(نقطهی سیاه توپر ●: مرکز SE) * اگر SE متقارن باشد، فرض: مرکز = مرکز تقارن



Gonzalez & Woods
www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c d e

FIGURE 9.3 (a) A set (each shaded square is a member of the set). (b) A structuring element. (c) The set padded with background elements to form a rectangular array and provide a background border. (d) Structuring element as a rectangular array. (e) Set processed by the structuring element.

epared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editio

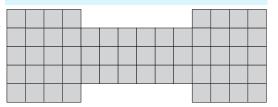
المانهاي ساختاري

روش به کارگیری المانهای ساختاری

STRUCTURE ELEMENTS (SES)

P در هر مکان مرکز P اگر P به طور کامل در P قرار گرفت، آن مکان به عنوان عضوی از مجموعه ی جدید خواهد بود (هاشور میخورد).

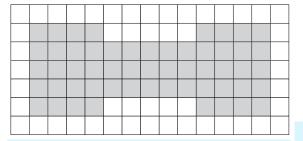
۱) یک مجموعه (عناصر هاشوردار عضو مجموعه هستند)



الف) با اعمال B روی A: به نحوی که مرکز B از همه ی عناصر A عبور کند \Rightarrow یک مجموعه ی جدید ساخته می شود.



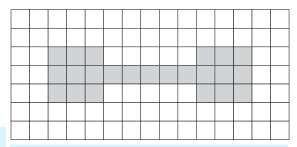
۲) یک المان ساختاری



۳) مجموعهی پد شده با المانهای پسزمینه برای ایجاد آرایهی مستطیلی و تشکیل مرز پسزمینه



۱) المان ساختاری بهشکل یک آرایهی مستطیلی



(a) مجموعه (b) بردازش شده با المان ساختاری نتیجه: وقتی مرکز (b) روی مرز (b) قرار دارد، همپوشانی کامل نیست، پس مرز (b) فرسایش مییابد.



بينايي كامپيوتري

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



فرسایش و گسترش

فرسایش

كاهش ضخامت

EROSION

B فرسایش A توسط A The Erosion of A by B

$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$

تعریف معادل:

$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \cap A^c = \emptyset\}$$

$$A, B \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$$

مجموعهی همه ی جابجاییها z که B با هیچ پسزمینه ای از A همپوشانی نداشته باشد.

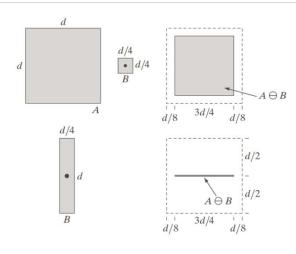




Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



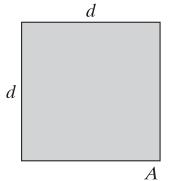
a b c

FIGURE 9.4 (a) Set A. (b) Square structuring element, B. (c) Erosion of A by B, shown shaded. (d) Elongated structuring element. (e) Erosion of A by B using this element. The dotted border in (c) and (e) is the boundary of set A, shown only for reference.

فرسایش

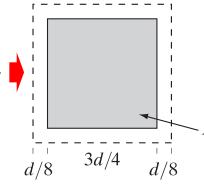
مثال



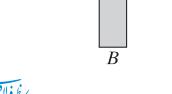


d/4

 $\frac{SE_1}{d/4}$



SE₂ • d

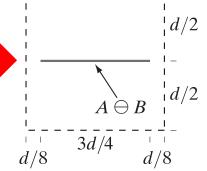




 $A \ominus B = \{ z | (B)_z \subseteq A \}$

$$A \ominus B = \{z | (B)_z \cap A^c = \emptyset\}$$



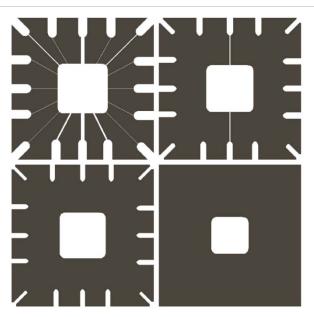




 $Gonzalez \ \mathcal{E} \ Woods$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9

Morphological Image Processing



a b

FIGURE 9.5 Using erosion to remove image components. (a) A 486×486 binary image of a wirebond mask. (b)-(d) Image eroded using square structuring elements of sizes $11 \times 11, 15 \times 15,$ and 45×45 , respectively. The elements of the SEs were all 1s.

pared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

فرسايش

مثال: کاربرد در حذف اجزای تصویر

EROSION

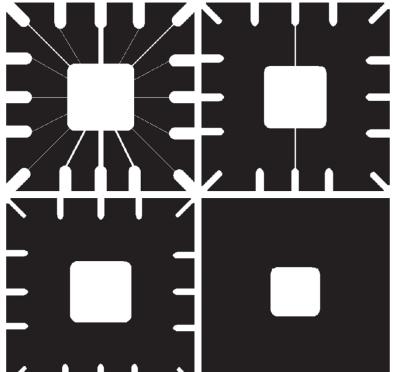


تصوير فرسايشيافته

با استفاده از المان

۱۵ در ۱۵

ساختاری با اندازهی



۲) تصویر فرسایشیافته با استفاده از المان ساختاری با اندازهی ۱۱ در ۱۱

تصویر فرسایشیافته با استفاده از المان ساختاری با اندازهی ۴۵ در ۴۵



repared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

گسترش (اتساع)

افزايش ضخامت

DILATION

B گسترش A توسط A The Dilation of A by B

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z | (\hat{B})_z \cap A \neq \emptyset \right\}$$

تعریف معادل:

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z | [(\hat{B})_z \cap A] \subseteq A \right\}$$

$$A, B \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$$

بازتاب دادن B حول مرکز آن و انتقال این بازتاب با Z: مجموعهی همهی جابجاییها Z که \hat{B} و A حداقل در یک عنصر اشتراک داشته باشند.





Gonzalez & Woods

www. Image Processing Place.com

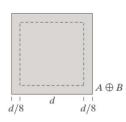
d/4

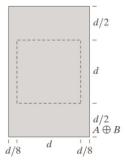
 $\hat{B} = B$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



 $\hat{B} = B$



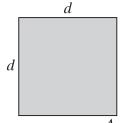


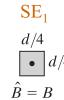
abc d e

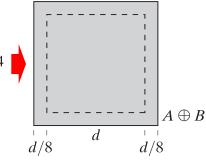
FIGURE 9.6

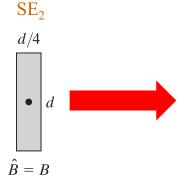
- (a) Set A.
 (b) Square structuring element (the dot denotes the origin).
 (c) Dilation of A by B, shown shaded.
- (d) Elongated structuring element. (e) Dilation of A using this element. The dotted border in
- element. The dotted border in (c) and (e) is the boundary of set A, shown only for reference

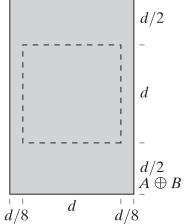
DILATION











$m{B}$ گسترش $m{A}$ توسط

The Dilation of A by B

$$A\oplus B=\left\{z\big|(\hat{B})_z\cap A\neq\varnothing\right\}$$

$$A \oplus B = \left\{ z | [(\hat{B})_z \cap A] \subseteq A \right\}$$

گسترش (اتساع)

خواص

DILATION

شركتپذيرى

$$A \oplus (B \oplus C) = (A \oplus B) \oplus C$$

جابجاپذیری

$$A \oplus B = B \oplus A$$



Gonzalez & Woods

www. Image Processing Place.com

Chapter 9

Morphological Image Processing

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.

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.



FIGURE 9.7

(a) Sample text of poor resolution with broken characters (see magnified view). (b) Structuring element. (c) Dilation of (a) by (b). Broken segments were joined.

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editi

گسترش

مثال: کاربرد در پر کردن بریدگیها

DILATION

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.

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.



SE

0	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

۱) گسترش تصویر سمت راست با SE: قسمتهای شکسته شده، متصل شدند.

۱) نمونه ای از متن با قابلیت تفکیک پایین و کاراکترهای شکسته شده



repared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

دوگانی فرسایش و گسترش

DUALITY OF DILATION AND EROSION

فرسایش و گسترش، نسبت به عملهای مجموعهای متمم و بازتاب، دوگان یکدیگر هستند:

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

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

$$(A \ominus B)^{c} = \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \subseteq A \right\}^{c}$$
$$(A \ominus B)^{c} = \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \cap A^{c} = \emptyset \right\}^{c}$$
$$(A \ominus B)^{c} = \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \cap A^{c} \neq \emptyset \right\}$$
$$= A^{c} \oplus \hat{B}$$

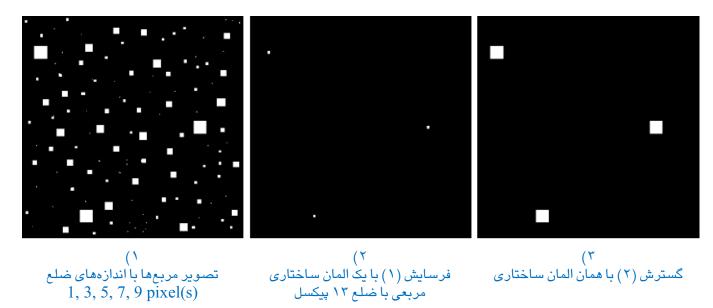


repared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editic

فرسایش و گسترش

مثال

EROSION AND DILATION





بينايي كامپيوتري

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



باز کردن و ستن

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editio

باز کردن (گشودن)

هموارسازی + شکستن فواصل باریک + حذف برآمدگیهای باریک

OPENING

B باز کردن A توسط A The Opening of A by B

باز کردن:

محتوای یک شیئ را هموارتر میکند، فواصل باریک را میشکند و برآمدگیهای باریک را حذف میکند.

باز کردن A با B = فرسایش A با B و سپس گسترش حاصل با B است.

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

تعریف معادل (بر اساس تعبیر هندسی باز کردن):

$$A \circ B = \bigcup \{(B)_z | (B)_z \subseteq A\}$$

$$A, B \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$$

تعبير هندسي:

مرز $A\circ B$ دورترین نقاطی است که المان ساختاری B (به صورت یک توپ هموار) در حال چرخش در داخل A به آن میرسد.

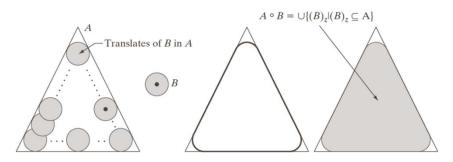




 $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods$

www. Image Processing Place.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



abcd

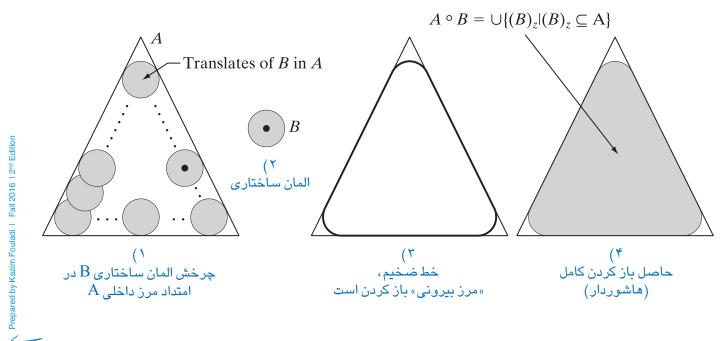
FIGURE 9.8 (a) Structuring element B "rolling" along the inner boundary of A (the dot indicates the origin of B). (b) Structuring element. (c) The heavy line is the outer boundary of the opening. (d) Complete opening (shaded). We did not shade A in (a) for clarity.

باز کردن

مثال

OPENING

 $oldsymbol{B}$ باز کردن $oldsymbol{A}$ توسط The Opening of A by B





بستن

هموارسازی + جوش دادن شکستگیهای باریک و فواصل طولانی + حذف سوراخهای کوچک + پر کردن شکافهای کانتور

CLOSING

B بستن A توسط

The Closing of A by B

بستن:

بخشهایی از کانتور را هموار میکند، شکستگیهای باریک و فواصل طولانی را به هم جوش میدهد، سوراخهای کوچک را حذف میکند و شکافهای موجود در کانتور را پر میکند.

بستن A با B = گسترش A با B و سپس فرسایش حاصل با B است.

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

$$A, B \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$$

تعبير هندسي:

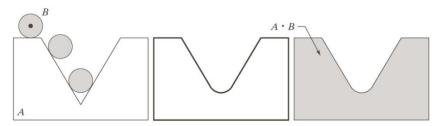
مرز $A\circ B$ دورترین نقاطی است که المان ساختاری B (بهصورت یک توپ هموار) در حال چرخش در خارج مرز A به آن میرسد.





 ${\it Gonzalez}~{\it \& Woods}$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



abc

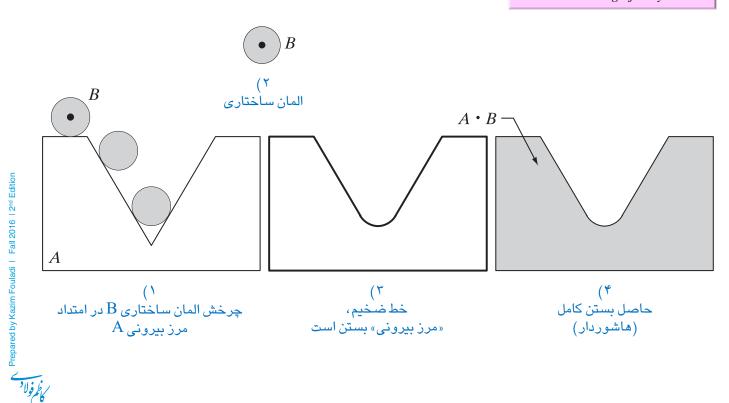
FIGURE 9.9 (a) Structuring element B "rolling" on the outer boundary of set A. (b) The heavy line is the outer boundary of the closing. (c) Complete closing (shaded). We did not shade A in (a) for clarity.

بستن

مثال

CLOSING

B بستن A توسط The Closing of A by B







Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9

Morphological Image Processing

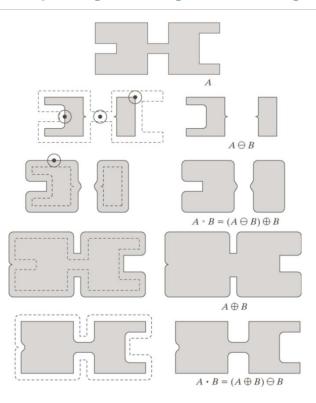


FIGURE 9.10

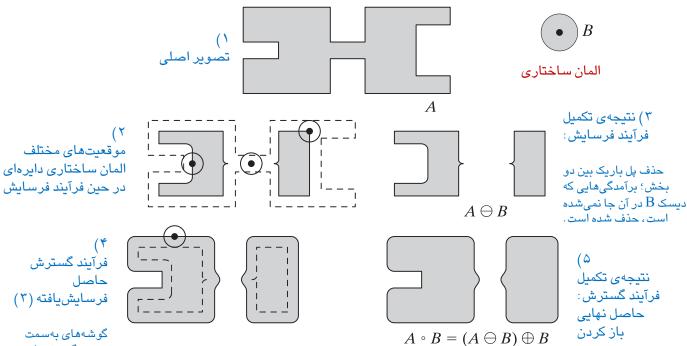
Morphological opening and closing. The structuring element is the small circle shown in various positions in (b). The SE was not shaded here for clarity. The dark dot is the center of the structuring element.

rred by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editic

باز کردن و بستن

مثال (۱ از ۲)

OPENING AND CLOSING



گوشههای بهسمت بیرون گرد شدهاند، اما گوشههای بهسمت داخل تغییر نکردهاند.

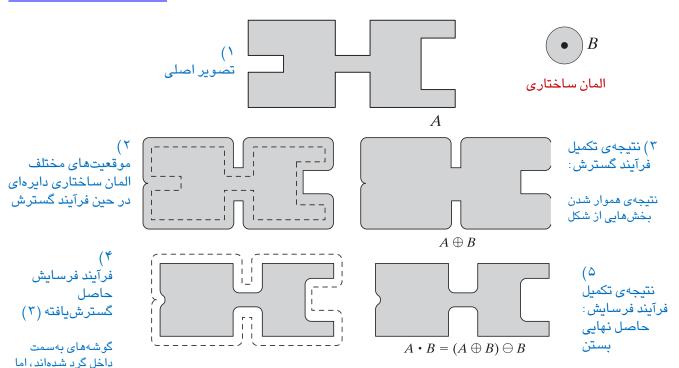


pared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

باز کردن و بستن

مثال (۲ از ۲)

OPENING AND CLOSING





گوشههای بهسمت

repared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

دوگانی باز کردن و بستن

DUALITY OF OPENING AND CLOSING

باز کردن و بستن (مانند فرسایش و گسترش)، نسبت به عملهای مجموعهای متمم و بازتاب، دوگان یکدیگر هستند:

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

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

epared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

خصوصیات باز کردن و بستن

PROPERTIES OF OPENING AND CLOSING

خصوصیات باز کردن

- (a) $A \circ B$ is a subset (subimage) of A.
- **(b)** If C is a subset of D, then $C \circ B$ is a subset of $D \circ B$.
- (c) $(A \circ B) \circ B = A \circ B$.

خصوصيات بستن

- (a) A is a subset (subimage) of $A \cdot B$.
- **(b)** If C is a subset of D, then $C \bullet B$ is a subset of $D \bullet B$.
- (c) $(A \bullet B) \bullet B = A \bullet B$.

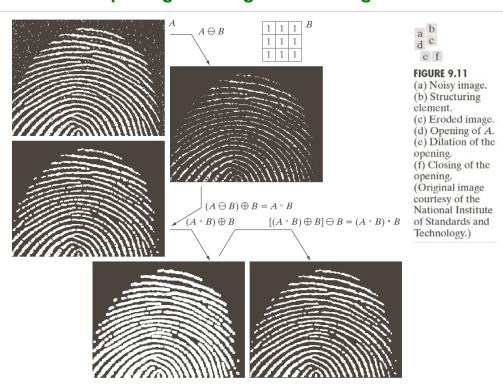




Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

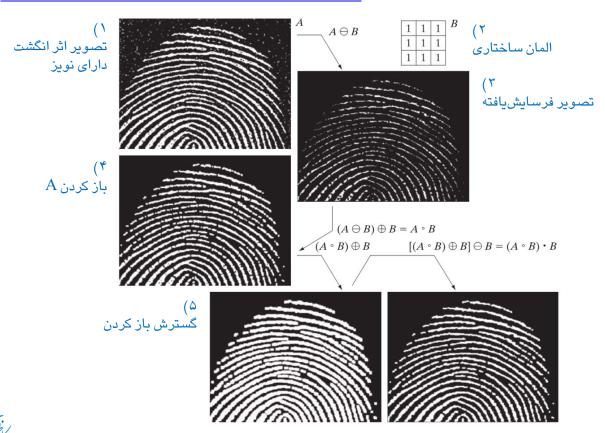


Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

باز کردن و بستن

مثال: فیلتر کردن مورفولوژیکال

OPENING AND CLOSING: MORPHOLOGICAL FILTERING



بينايي كامپيوتري

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



تبدیل هیت یا میس

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

تبدیل هیت یا میس (اصابت یا فقدان)

THE HIT-OR-MISS TRANSFORMATION

تبدیل هیت یا میس

The Hit-or-Miss Transformation

میخواهیم مکان شیئ D را بیابیم. اگر B مجموعهی شامل D و پسزمینهی آن باشد، اصابت B در A عبارت است از:

$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus D) \cap \left[A^c \ominus (W - D) \right]$$

بخش حاوی شیئ اصلی و بخش حاوی پسزمینهی آن را تفکیک میکنیم:

$$B = (B_1, B_2),$$
 $B_1 = D$ $B_2 = (W - D).$

$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) \cap (A^c \ominus B_2)$$

با استفاده از تعریف تفاضل مجموعه ها و رابطه ی دوگانی فرسایش و گسترش، داریم:

$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) - (A \oplus \hat{B}_2)$$

تبدیل مورفولوژیکی هیت یا میس:

مجموعه پیکسلهایی که با B_1 مطابقت دارند (hit) و همزمان با هیچیک از پیکسلهای B_2 مطابقت ندارند (miss)





Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9

Morphological Image Processing

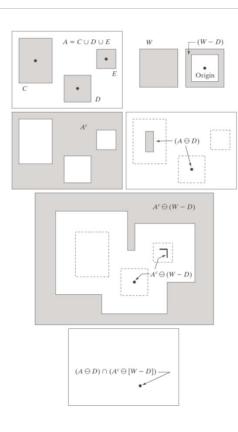




FIGURE 9.12

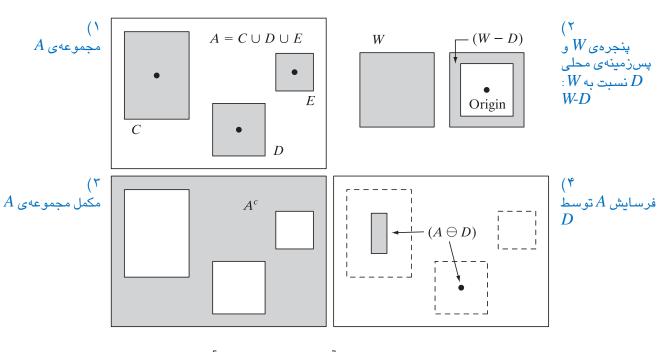
(a) Set A. (b) A window, W, and the local background of D with respect to W,(W-D).(c) Complement of A. (d) Erosion of A by D. (e) Erosion of Ac by (W-D). (f) Intersection of (d) and (e), showing the location of the origin of D, as desired. The dots indicate the origins of C, D, and E.

pared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editi

تبدیل هیت یا میس (اصابت یا فقدان)

مثال: هدف آشکارسازی محل شکل D (۱ از ۲)

THE HIT-OR-MISS TRANSFORMATION



$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus D) \cap \left[A^c \ominus (W - D) \right] \qquad A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) \cap (A^c \ominus B_2)$$

ared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editi

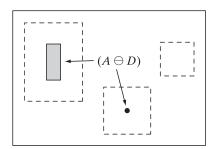
تبدیل هیت یا میس (اصابت یا فقدان)

مثال: هدف آشکار سازی محل شکل D (۲ از ۲)

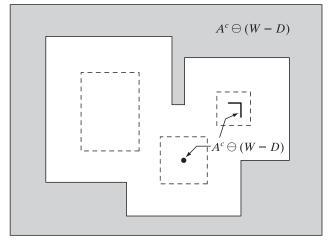
THE HIT-OR-MISS TRANSFORMATION

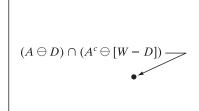


$$B = (X, W - X)$$



D)فرسایش Aتوسط





(۵) و (۴) اشتراک (۴) او (۵): مکان مرکز *D* با یک نقطه نشان داده شده است.



بينايي كامپيوتري

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



برخی الگوریتمهای مورفولوژیکی پایه

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

برخى الكوريتمهاى مورفولوژيكى پايه

SOME BASIC MORPHOLOGICAL ALGORITHMS

استخراج مرز

Boundary Extraction

پر کردن حفرہ Hole Filling

استخراج مؤلفههاى همبند

Extraction of Connected Components

نازکسازی

Thinning

ضخيمسازى

Thickening

استخراج اسكلت

Skeletons Extraction

هرس کردن

Pruning





 $Gonzalez \ \mathcal{E} \ Woods$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

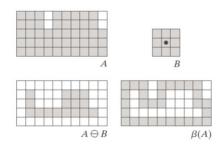
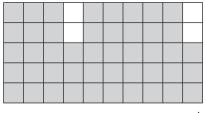


FIGURE 9.13 (a) Set A. (b) Structuring element B. (c) A eroded by B. (d) Boundary, given by the set difference between A and its erosion.

a b

BOUNDARY EXTRACTION

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

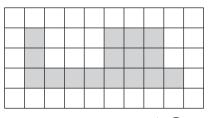


ضخامت مرز با اندازهی المان ساختاری B متناسب است.

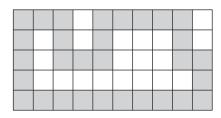


 \boldsymbol{A}





 $A \ominus B$



 $\beta(A)$



 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & & \\$

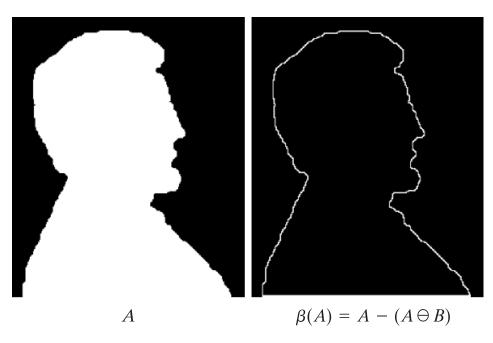
Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



FIGURE 9.14
(a) A simple binary image, with 1s represented in white (b) Pasult

binary image, with 1s represented in white. (b) Result of using Eq. (9.5-1) with the structuring element in Fig. 9.13(b).

BOUNDARY EXTRACTION





epared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editi

پر کردن حفره

HOLE FILLING

ناحیهای از پس زمینه که توسط مرز همبندی از پیکسلهای پس زمنیه احاطه شده است.

Hole

پر کردن حفره:

فرض میکنیم A مجموعه ای باشد که اعضای آن مرزهای A مجموعه ای باشد. هر مرز حول یک نقطه پسزمینه (حفره) قرار دارد. با داشتن یک نقطه از هر حفره، هدف یر کردن همه ی حفره ها با 1 است.

الگوريتم پر كردن حفره

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

 $X_0 = p$ p is an initial point inside the hole boundary Repeat until $X_k = X_{k-1}$.



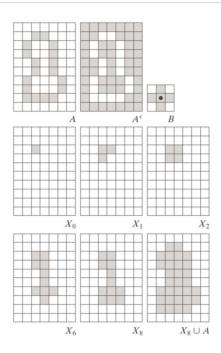
R





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & & \\$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c d e f g h i

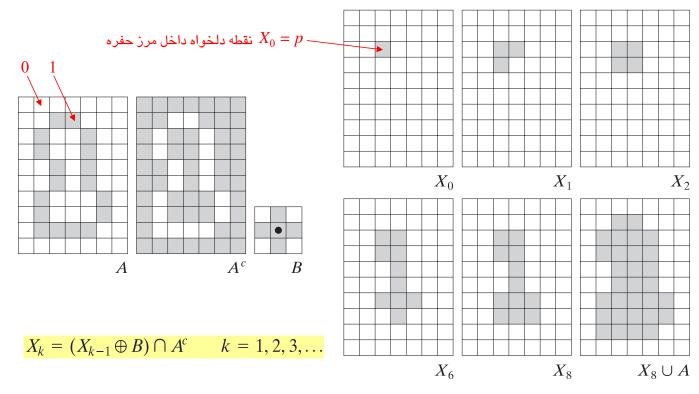
FIGURE 9.15 Hole filling. (a) Set A (shown shaded). (b) Complement of A. (c) Structuring element B. (d) Initial point inside the boundary. (e)-(h) Various steps of Eq. (9.5-2). (i) Final result [union of (a) and (h)].

pared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editio

پر کردن حفره

مثال

HOLE FILLING

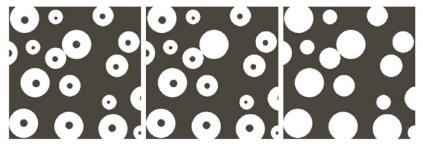






 ${\it Gonzalez}~{\it \& Woods}$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



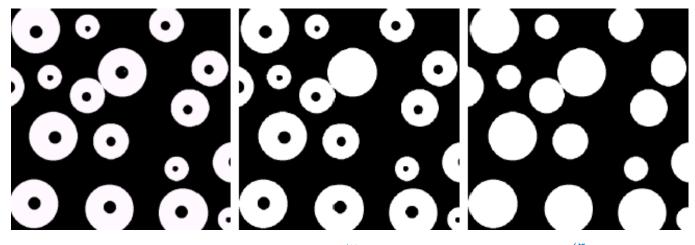
a b c

FIGURE 9.16 (a) Binary image (the white dot inside one of the regions is the starting point for the hole-filling algorithm). (b) Result of filling that region. (c) Result of filling all holes.

پر کردن حفره

مثال

HOLE FILLING



۱) تصویر دودویی (یک نقطهی سفید داخل هر یک از ناحیهها، نقطهی شروع الگوریتم پر کردن حفره است) ۲) نتیجهی پر کردن آن حفره

۱) نتیجهی پر کردن همهی حفرهها



repared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

استخراج مؤلفههاى همبند

EXTRACTION OF CONNECTED COMPONENTS

هبمندی در زیرمجموعهی S از یک تصویر : دو پیکسل همبند هستند، هرگاه مسیری بین آن دو وجود داشته باشد که کاملاً درون S قرار گیرد.

همبندی کمسمعنینن

Connectivity

مؤلفه ی همبند S: مجموعه ی همه ی پیکسلها در S که به یک پیکسل داده شده در S همبند باشد.

مؤلفهى همبند

Connected Component

استخراج مؤلفههای همبند:

فرض میکنیم A مجموعه ای باشد حاوی یک یا چند مؤلفه ی همبند؛ آرایه ی X_0 هماندازه با A با مقدار صفر که فقط در یک نقطه از هر مؤلفه ی همبند X_0 است. هدف یافتن همه ی مؤلفه های همبند است.

الكوريتم استخراج مؤلفههاى همبند

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



 $X_0 = p$ p is an initial point inside the connected component

Repeat until
$$X_k = X_{k-1}$$
.





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

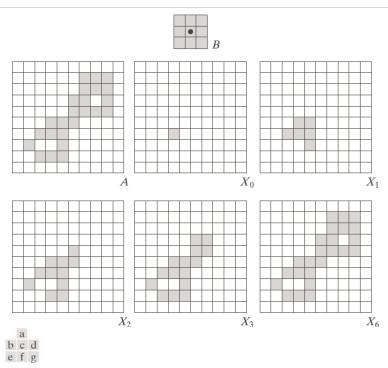


FIGURE 9.17 Extracting connected components. (a) Structuring element. (b) Array containing a set with one connected component. (c) Initial array containing a 1 in the region of the connected component. (d)–(g) Various steps in the iteration of Eq. (9.5-3).

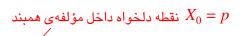
Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

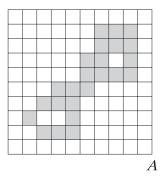
استخراج مؤلفههاى همبند

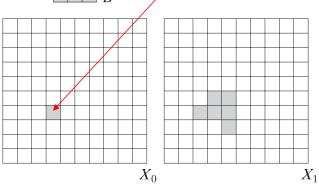
EXTRACTION OF CONNECTED COMPONENTS

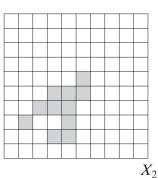
 $X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A$ k = 1, 2, 3, ...

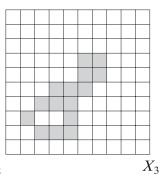


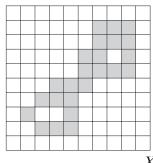














 $Gonzalez \ \mathcal{E} \ Woods$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing







Connected component	No. of pixels in connected comp
01	- 11
01	11
02	9
03	9
04	39
05	133
06	1
07	1
08	743
09	7
10	11
11	11
12	9
13	9
14	674
15	85

a b c d

FIGURE 9.18

(a) X-ray image of chicken filet with bone fragments. (b) Thresholded image. (c) Image eroded with a 5×5 structuring element of 1s. (d) Number of pixels in the connected components of (c). (Image courtesy of NTB Elektronische Geraete GmbH, Diepholz, Germany, www.ntbxray.com.)

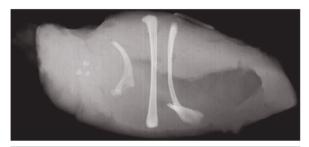
repared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edit

استخراج مؤلفههاى همبند

مثال

EXTRACTION OF CONNECTED COMPONENTS

۱) تصویر اشعهی ایکس از سینهی مرغ با قطعات استخوان



۲) تعداد پیکسلها در هر مؤلفهی همبند تصویر (۳) (با برچسبگذاری روی پیکسلهای هر مؤلفه)

۱) تصویر آستانهگذاری شده



۱) تصویر فرسایشیافته با یک المان ساختاری ۵ در ۵ تمام ۱



استخراج يوستهى محدب

EXTRACTION OF CONVEX HULL

مجموعهی A محدب نام دارد، اگر خطراست متصل کنندهی هر دو نقطهی دلخواه در A کاملاً داخل A قرار گیرد. محدب بودن Convexity

یو سته ی محدب H محمو عه ی دلخو اه S : کوچکترین مجموعهی محدب شامل S می باشد.

يوستهي محدب Convex Hull

استخراج يوستهي محدب: با داشتن مجموعهی A، هدف یافتن یوستهی محدب آن C(A) است.

الكوريتم استخراج يوستهى محدب

$$X_k^i = (X_{k-1} \circledast B^i) \cup A \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ and } k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

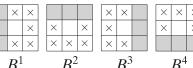
$$X_0^i = A$$

Repeat until $X_k^i = X_{k-1}^i$

$$D^i = X^i_k$$

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

$$B^{i}$$
, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$,



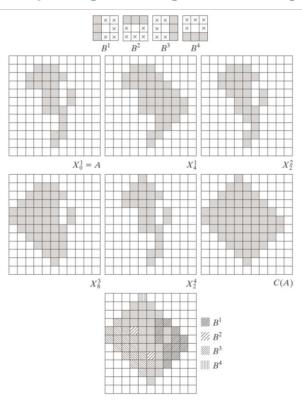






Gonzalez & Woods www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a bcd e f g

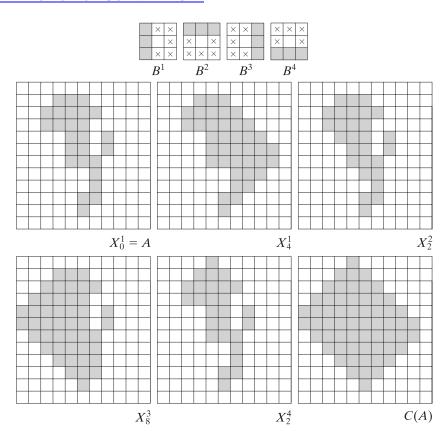
FIGURE 9.19

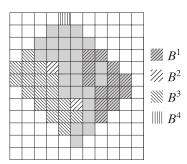
(a) Structuring elements. (b) Set A. (c)-(f) Results of convergence with the structuring elements shown in (a). (g) Convex hull. (h) Convex hull showing the contribution of each structuring element.

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

استخراج پوستهی محدب

EXTRACTION OF CONVEX HULL







 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

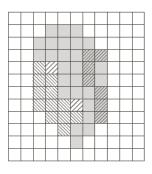


FIGURE 9.20
Result of limiting growth of the convex hull algorithm to the maximum dimensions of the original set of points along the vertical and horizontal directions.

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editio

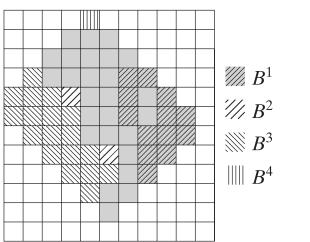
استخراج پوستهی محدب

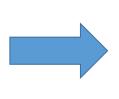
مثال

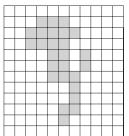
EXTRACTION OF CONVEX HULL

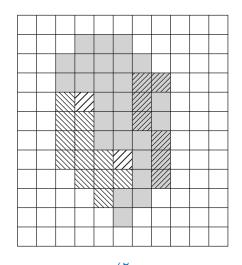
يك نقص واضح در الگوريتم:

پوستهی محدب ممکن است از حداقل ابعاد لازم برای محدب بودن بزرگتر باشد.









ا) کاهش این نقص: محدود کردن رشد پوسته به میزانی که از ابعاد عمودی و افقی مجموعه نقاط اصلی فراتر نرود.



Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

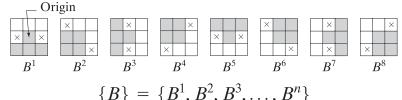
نازکسازی

THINNING

Bنازکسازی مجموعهی A توسط المان ساختاری

$$A \otimes B = A - (A \circledast B)$$
$$= A \cap (A \circledast B)^{c}$$

الگوريتم نازكسازي



$$(B)$$
 (B, B, B, \dots, B)

where B^i is a rotated version of B^{i-1} .

$$A \otimes \{B\} = ((\dots((A \otimes B^1) \otimes B^2) \dots) \otimes B^n)$$

... طی یک گذر با B^1 نازک میشود ، سپس نتیجه طی یکگذر با B^2 نازک میشود و A تا اینکه A طی یک گذر با B^n نازک میشود .

كل فرآيند فوق تكرار مىشودتا ديگر هيچ تغييرى رخ ندهد.

هر بار گذر برای نازکسازی با رابطهی $A \otimes B$ انجام میشود.





Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9

Morphological Image Processing

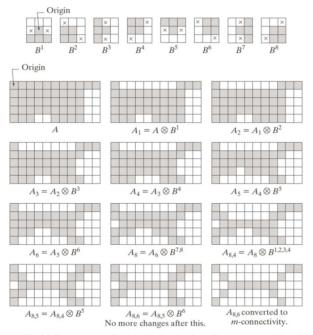
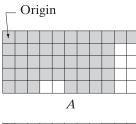
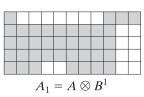


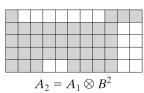


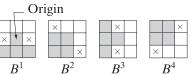
FIGURE 9.21 (a) Sequence of rotated structuring elements used for thinning. (b) Set A. (c) Result of thinning with the first element. (d)–(i) Results of thinning with the next seven elements (there was no change between the seventh and eighth elements). (j) Result of using the first four elements again.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

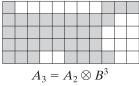
THINNING

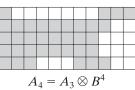


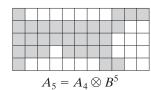


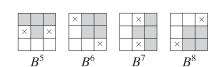


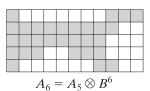


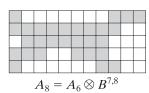


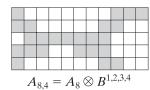




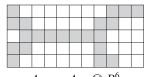


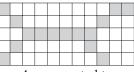












$$A_{8,5} = A_{8,4} \otimes B^5$$

 $A_{8,6} = A_{8,5} \otimes B^6$ No more changes after this.

 $A_{8,6}$ converted to m-connectivity.

ضخيمسازى

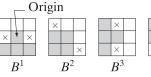
THICKENING

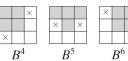
فخیمسازی مجموعهی A توسط المان ساختاری B:

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

الكوريتم ضخيمسازى

صفر و بکها ىر خلاف المانهاي ساختاري ناز کسازی







$$B^n$$
}

 ${B} = {B^1, B^2, B^3, \dots, B^n}$

where B^i is a rotated version of B^{i-1} .

$$A \odot \{B\} = ((\dots((A \odot B^1) \odot B^2) \dots) \odot B^n)$$

 \ldots طی یک گذر با B^1 ضخیم می شود، سیس نتیجه طی یکگذر با B^2 ضخیم می شود و A

تا ابنکه A طی یک گذر یا B^n ضخیم می شود.

کل فرآیند فوق تکرار میشود تا دیگر هیچ تغییری رخ ندهد.

هر بار گذر برای ضخیمسازی با رابطهی $A\odot B$ انجام میشود.



Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editio

ضخيمسازى

الگوریتم جایگزین بر پایهی نازکسازی

THICKENING

فخيم سازى مجموعه ي A توسط المان ساختارى B:

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

الكوريتم ضخيمسازى

پسزمینهی مجموعهی مورد نظر A را نازکسازی میکنیم و حاصل را مکمل میکنیم:

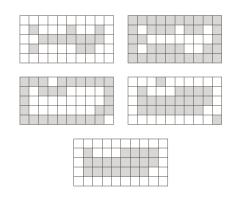
$$C = A^c \Rightarrow thin C \Rightarrow C^c$$





 ${\it Gonzalez}~{\it \& Woods}$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



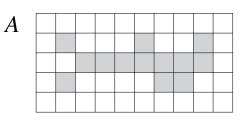
a b c d

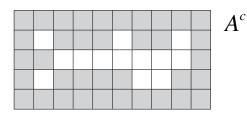
FIGURE 9.22 (a) Set A. (b) Complement of A. (c) Result of thinning the complement of A. (d) Thickened set obtained by complementing (c). (e) Final result, with no disconnected points.

ضخيمسازى

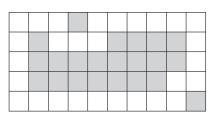
مثال

THICKENING



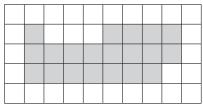


 $thin(A^c)$



 $(thin(A^c))^c$

پسزمینهی باریکشدهی مرز (این پس زمینه در الگوریتم مستقیم حضور نُدارد.)



نتیجهی نهایی ضخیمسازی: پس از حذف نقاط جدا از هم (که در اثر این فرآیند احتمال تولید دارند.)



pared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

استخراج اسكلتها

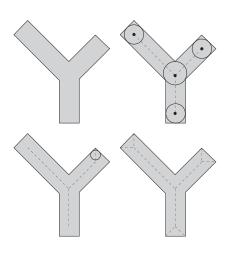
EXTRACTION OF SKELETONS

اسكلت

Skeleton

مجموعه ی S(A) به عنوان اسکلت مجموعه ی A به صورت زیر تعریف می شود: A الف. اگر Z یک نقطه از S(A) باشد و $S(D)_z$ بزرگترین دیسک با مرکز Z باشد که کاملاً داخل Z قرار می گیرد، نتوان دیسک بزرگتری (نه لزوماً به مرکز Z) یافت که Z(D) را شامل شود و کاملاً داخل Z(D) باشد.

ب. دیسک $(D)_z$ با مرز A در دو یا چند مکان مختلف تماس دارد.

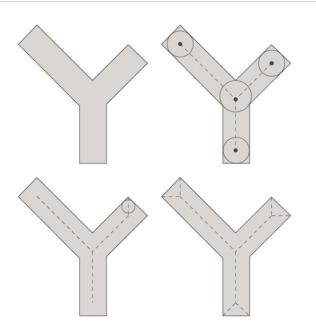






Gonzalez & Woods www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c d

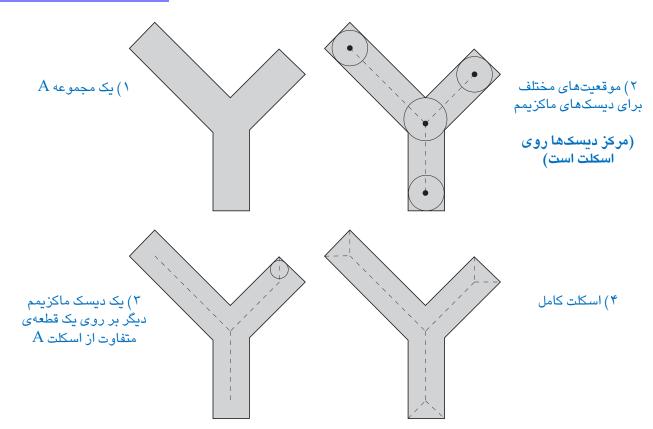
FIGURE 9.23

(a) Set A. (b) Various positions of maximum disks with centers on the skeleton of A. (c) Another maximum disk on a different segment of the skeleton of A. (d) Complete skeleton.

استخراج اسكلتها

مثال

EXTRACTION OF SKELETONS



The skeleton of A can be expressed in terms of erosions and openings. That is, it can be shown (Serra [1982]) that

$$S(A) = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K} S_k(A)$$
 (9.5-11)

with

$$S_k(A) = (A \ominus kB) - (A \ominus kB) \circ B \tag{9.5-12}$$

where *B* is a structuring element, and $(A \ominus kB)$ indicates *k* successive erosions of *A*:

$$(A \ominus kB) = ((\dots((A \ominus B) \ominus B) \ominus \dots) \ominus B) \tag{9.5-13}$$

k times, and K is the last iterative step before A erodes to an empty set. In other words,

$$K = \max\{k | (A \ominus kB) \neq \emptyset\}$$
 (9.5-14)

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

استخراج اسكلتها

الگوریتم بازسازی مجموعه از روی زیرمجموعههای اسکلتی آن

The formulation given in Eqs. (9.5-11) and (9.5-12) states that S(A) can be obtained as the union of the *skeleton subsets* $S_k(A)$. Also, it can be shown that A can be *reconstructed* from these subsets by using the equation

$$A = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K} (S_k(A) \oplus kB) \tag{9.5-15}$$

where $(S_k(A) \oplus kB)$ denotes k successive dilations of $S_k(A)$; that is,

$$(S_k(A) \oplus kB) = ((\dots((S_k(A) \oplus B) \oplus B) \oplus \dots) \oplus B) \qquad (9.5-16)$$





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & & \\$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

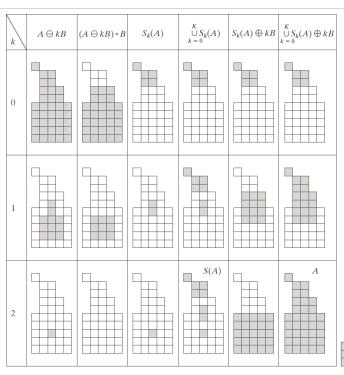


FIGURE 9.24 Implementation of Eqs. (9.5-11) through (9.5-15). The original set is at the top left, and its morphological skeleton is at the bottom of the fourth column. The reconstructed set is at the bottom of the sixth column.

B

B

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

استخراج اسكلتها

مثال

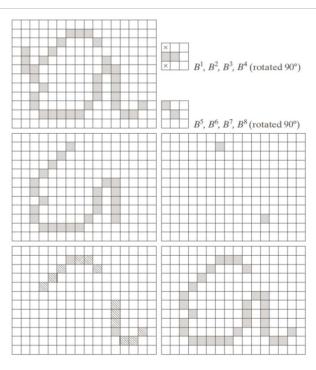
k	$A\ominus kB$	$(A\ominus kB)\circ B$	$S_k(A)$	$\bigcup_{k=0}^{K} S_k(A)$	$S_k(A) \oplus kB$	$\bigcup_{k=0}^{K} S_k(A) \oplus kB$
0						
1						
2				S(A)		A





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & www.ImageProcessingPlace.com \\ \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b d e

FIGURE 9.25

(a) Original image. (b) and (c) Structuring elements used for deleting end points. (d) Result of three cycles of thinning. (e) End points of (d). (f) Dilation of end points conditioned on (a). (g) Pruned image.

pared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

هرس کردن

PRUNING

هرس کردن: مکمل الگوریتمهای نازکسازی و استخراج اسکلت است: این الگوریتمها اجزای مزاحمی را در تصویر باقی میگذارند که باید با پسپردازش تمیز شوند.

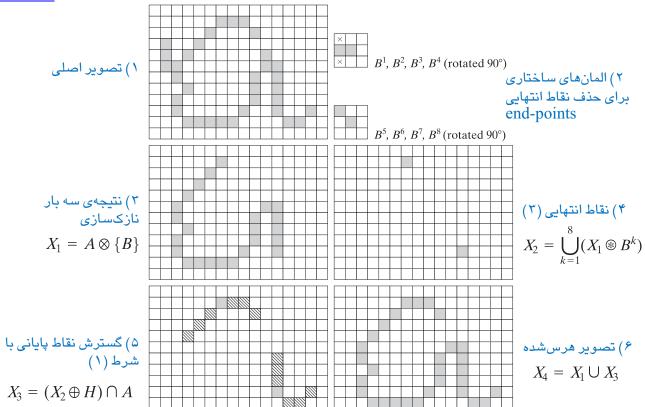


Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

هرس کردن

مثال

PRUNING



ared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

بازسازی مورفولوژیکی

MORPHOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION

بازسازی مورفولوژیکی: شامل دو تصویر و یک المان ساختاری است:

بازسازی موروفولوژیکی Morphological Reconstruction			
تصویر علامتگذار Marker Image	تصویر ماسک Mask Image	المان ساختارى Structuring Element	
حاوی نقاط شروع برای تبدیل	ایجاد قید روی تبدیل	برای تعریف همبندی	



 $Gonzalez \ \mathcal{E} \ Woods$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

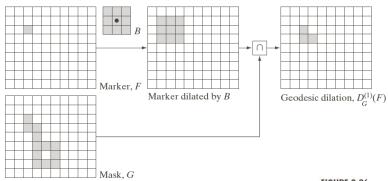
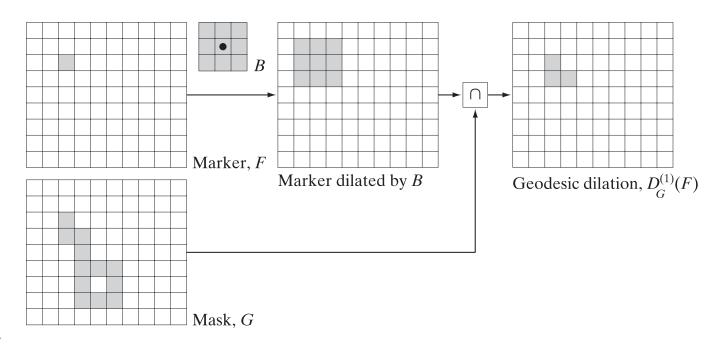


FIGURE 9.26 Illustration of geodesic dilation.

بازسازی مورفولوژیکی گسترش ژئودزی: مثال

GEODESIC DILATION

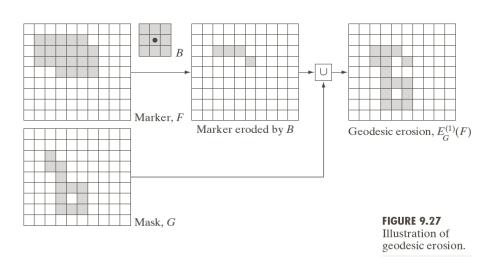






 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

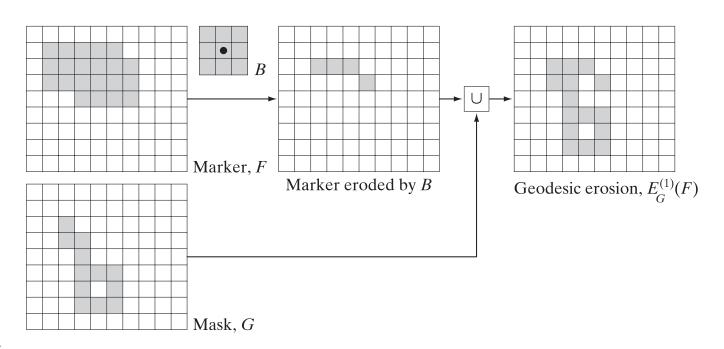


red by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Editio

بازسازی مورفولوژیکی

فرسایش ژئودزی: مثال

GEODESIC EROSION

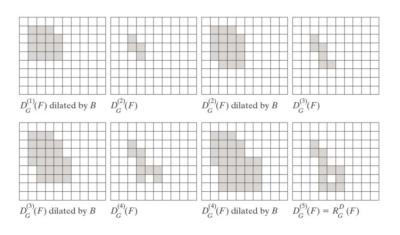






 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & & \\$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



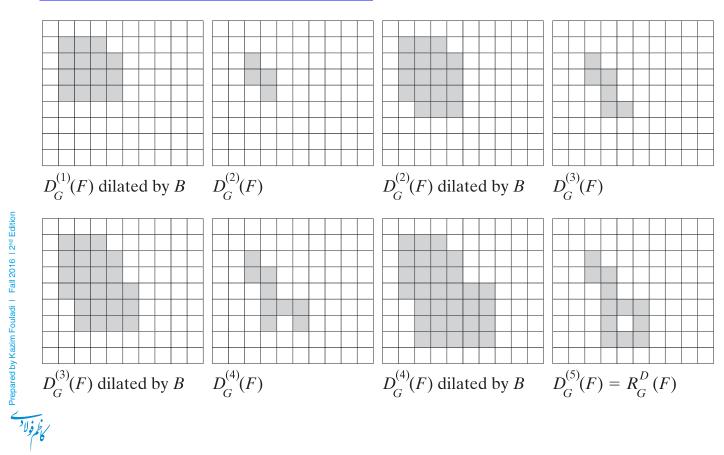
abcd efgh

FIGURE 9.28 Illustration of morphological reconstruction by dilation. F, G, B and $D_G^{(1)}(F)$ are from Fig. 9.26.

بازسازى مورفولوژيكى

بازسازى مورفولوژيكى توسط گسترش

MORPHOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION BY EROSION





Gonzalez & Woods

www. Image Processing Place.com

Chapter 9

Morphological Image Processing

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evol computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, the taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to such







a b c d

FIGURE 9.29 (a) Text image of size 918×2018 pixels. The approximate average height of the tall characters is 50 pixels. (b) Erosion of (a) with a structuring element of size 51×1 pixels. (c) Opening of (a) with the same structuring element, shown for reference. (d) Result of opening by reconstruction.

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

بازسازی مورفولوژیکی

کاربرد: باز کردن از طریق بازسازی

OPENING BY RECONSTRUCTION

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no pointion past the level of detail required to identify those

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evof computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, to be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to such





a b c d

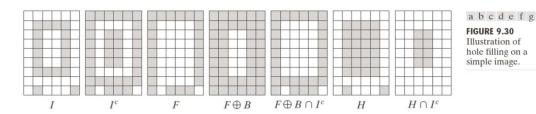
FIGURE (a) Text image of size 918×2018 pixels. The approximate average height of the tall characters is 50 pixels. (b) Erosion of (a) with a structuring element of size 51×1 pixels. (c) Opening of (a) with the same structuring element, shown for reference. (d) Result of opening by reconstruction.





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



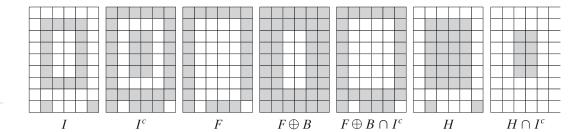
© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods

بازسازی مورفولوژیکی کاربرد: پر کردن حفرهها

FILLING HOLES

a b c d e f g

Illustration of hole filling on a simple image.





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & & \\$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those. Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mosprocessing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evolution of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, the taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced idesigner invariably pays considerable attention to such

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point ion past the level of detail required to identify those

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mos processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the ev of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, c be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced i designer invariably pays considerable attention to such

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the morprocessing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evolution of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, to taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced idesigner invariably pays considerable attention to such

a b c d

FIGURE 9.31

(a) Text image of size 918 × 2018 pixels. (b) Complement of (a) for use as a mask image. (c) Marker image. (d) Result of hole-filling using Eq. (9.5-29).

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

بازسازی مورفولوژیکی

کاربرد: یر کردن حفرهها: مثال

FILLING HOLES

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no pointion past the level of detail required to identify those

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the moprocessing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evof computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, of be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to suc ponents or broken connection paths. There is no poir tion past the level of detail required to identify those

Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the even of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, of the taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced if designer invariably pays considerable attention to such

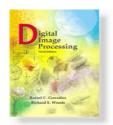
ponents or broken connection paths. There is no pointion past the level of detail required to identify those. Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mosprocessing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evolution of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, to taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to such

(a) Text image of size 918 × 2018 pixels. (b) Complement of (a) for use as a mask image. (c) Marker image. (d) Result of hole-filling using Eq. (9.5-29).

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - I(x, y) & \text{if } (x, y) \text{ is on the border of } I \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(9.5-28)

$$H = \left[R_{I^c}^D(F) \right]^c \tag{9.5-29}$$





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & & \\$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



ponents or broken connection paths. There is no poi tion past the level of detail required to identify those Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mo processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the ev of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to suc

a b

FIGURE 9.32

Border clearing. (a) Marker image. (b) Image with no objects touching the border. The original image is Fig. 9.29(a).

BORDER CLEARING

a b

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no poi tion past the level of detail required to identify those Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mo processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the ev of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to suc

Border clearing. (a) Marker image. (b) Image with no objects touching the border. The original image is Fig. 9.29(a).

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} I(x, y) & \text{if } (x, y) \text{ is on the border of } I\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(9.5-30)

$$X = I - R_I(F) (9.5-31)$$



Gonzalez & Woods

www. Image Processing Place.com

Chapter 9

Morphological Image Processing

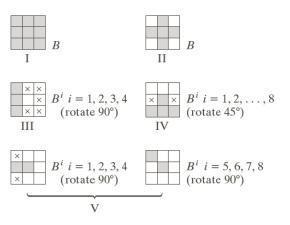


FIGURE 9.33 Five basic types of structuring elements used for binary morphology. The origin of each element is at its center and the ×'s indicate "don't care" values.

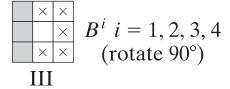
Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

خلاصهی عملیات مورفولوژیکی بر روی تصاویر دودویی

پنج نوع پایهی المان ساختاری

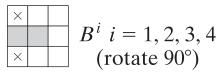
SUMMARY OF MORPHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS ON BINARY IMAGES







 $B^{i} i = 1, 2, \dots, 8$ (rotate 45°)





 B^{i} i = 5, 6, 7, 8 (rotate 90°)



Gonzalez & Woods

www. Image Processing Place.com

Chapter 9

Morphological Image Processing

Operation	Equation	Comments (The Roman numerals refer to the structuring elements in Fig. 9.33.)
Translation	$(B)_z = \{w w = b + z, $ for $b \in B\}$	Translates the origin of B to point z .
Reflection	$\hat{B} = \{w w = -b, \text{ for } b \in B\}$	Reflects all elements of <i>B</i> about the origin of this set.
Complement	$A^{c} = \{w w \notin A\}$	Set of points not in A.
Difference	$A - B = \{w w \in A, w \notin B\}$ $= A \cap B^c$	Set of points that belong to A but not to B .
Dilation	$A \oplus B = \left\{ z (\hat{B}_z) \cap A \neq \emptyset \right\}$	"Expands" the boundary of A. (I)
Erosion	$A\ominus B=\big\{z (B)_z\subseteq A\big\}$	"Contracts" the boundary of A. (I)
Opening	$A \circ B = (A \ominus B) \oplus B$	Smoothes contours, breaks narrow isthmuses, and eliminates small islands and sharp peaks. (I)

TABLE 9.1 Summary of morphological operations and their properties.

(Continued)

Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

خلاصهی عملیات مورفولوژیکی بر روی تصاویر دودویی

		Comments
Operation	Equation	(The Roman numerals refer to the structuring elements in Fig. 9.33.)
Translation	$(B)_z = \{w w = b + z, $ for $b \in B\}$	Translates the origin of B to point z .
Reflection	$\hat{B} = \{ w w = -b, \text{ for } b \in B \}$	Reflects all elements of <i>B</i> about the origin of this set.
Complement	$A^c = \{w w \notin A\}$	Set of points not in A.
Difference	$A - B = \{w w \in A, w \notin B\}$ $= A \cap B^{c}$	Set of points that belong to A but not to B .
Dilation	$A \oplus B = \left\{ z (\hat{B}_z) \cap A \neq \emptyset \right\}$	"Expands" the boundary of A. (I)
Erosion	$A \ominus B = \left\{ z (B)_z \subseteq A \right\}$	"Contracts" the boundary of <i>A</i> . (I)
Opening	$A \circ B = (A \ominus B) \oplus B$	Smoothes contours, breaks narrow isthmuses, and eliminates small islands and sharp peaks. (I)





Operation	Equation	Comments (The Roman numerals refer to the structuring elements in Fig. 9.33.)
Closing	$A \bullet B = (A \oplus B) \ominus B$	Smoothes contours, fuses narrow breaks and long thin gulfs, and eliminates small holes. (I)
Hit-or-miss transform	$A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) \cap (A^c \ominus B_2)$ $= (A \ominus B_1) - (A \oplus \hat{B}_2)$	The set of points (coordinates) at which, simultaneously, B_1 found a match ("hit") in A and B_2 found a match in A^c
Boundary extraction	$\beta(A) = A - (A \ominus B)$	Set of points on the boundary of set A. (I)
Hole filling	$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c;$ k = 1, 2, 3,	Fills holes in A ; $X_0 = \text{array of } 0$ s with a 1 in each hole. (II)
Connected components	$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A;$ $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$	Finds connected components in A ; $X_0 = \text{array of 0s with a}$ 1 in each connected component. (I)
Convex hull	$ \begin{aligned} X_k^i &= (X_{k-1}^i \otimes B^i) \cup A; \\ i &= 1, 2, 3, 4; \\ k &= 1, 2, 3, \dots; \\ X_D^i &= A; \text{ and } \\ D^i &= X_{\text{conv}}^i \end{aligned} $	Finds the convex hull $C(A)$ of set A , where "conv" indicates convergence in the sense that $X_k^i = X_{k-1}^i$. (III)
Thinning	$A \otimes B = A - (A \otimes B)$ $= A \cap (A \otimes B)^{c}$ $A \otimes \{B\} =$ $((\dots((A \otimes B^{1}) \otimes B^{2}) \dots) \otimes B^{n})$ $\{B\} = \{B^{1}, B^{2}, B^{3}, \dots, B^{n}\}$	Thins set A. The first two equations give the basic defi- nition of thinning. The last equations denote thinning by a sequence of structuring elements. This method is normally used in practice. (IV
Thickening	$A \odot B = A \cup (A \otimes B)$ $A \odot \{B\} =$ $((\dots(A \odot B^1) \odot B^2 \dots) \odot B^n)$	Thickens set A. (See preceding comments on sequences of structuring elements.) Uses IV with 0s and 1s reversed.
Skeletons	$S(A) = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K} S_k(A)$ $S_k(A) = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K} \{ (A \ominus kB) - [(A \ominus kB) \circ B] \}$ Reconstruction of A : $A = \bigcup_{k=0}^{K} (S_k(A) \oplus kB)$	Finds the skeleton $S(A)$ of set A . The last equation indicates that A can be reconstructed from its skeleton subsets $S_k(A)$. In all three equations, K is the value of the iterative step after which the set A erodes to the empty set. The notation $(A \ominus kB)$ denotes the k th iteration of successive erosions of A by B . (I)

TABLE 9.1 (Continued)

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

Smoothes contours, fuses narrow breaks and long thin gulfs, and eliminates small holes. (I)

Hit-or-miss transform

$$A \circledast B = (A \ominus B_1) \cap (A^c \ominus B_2)$$

= $(A \ominus B_1) - (A \oplus \hat{B}_2)$

The set of points (coordinates) at which, simultaneously, B_1 found a match ("hit") in A and B_2 found a match in A^c

Boundary extraction

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

Set of points on the boundary of set A. (I)

Fills holes in A; $X_0 = \text{array of}$

0s with a 1 in each hole. (II)

Hole filling

$$X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A^c;$$

 $k = 1, 2, 3, ...$

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

Finds connected components in A; X_0 = array of 0s with a 1 in each connected component. (I)

Convex hull

$$X_k^i = (X_{k-1}^i \circledast B^i) \cup A;$$

 $i = 1, 2, 3, 4;$
 $k = 1, 2, 3, ...;$
 $X_0^i = A;$ and
 $D^i = X_{conv}^i$

Finds the convex hull C(A) of set A, where "conv" indicates convergence in the sense that $X_k^i = X_{k-1}^i$. (III)



Prepared by Kazim Fouladi | Fall 2016 | 2nd Edition

خلاصهی عملیات مورفولوژیکی بر روی تصاویر دودویی

Thinning
$$A \otimes B = A - (A \circledast B)$$

 $= A \cap (A \circledast B)^c$
 $A \otimes \{B\} =$
 $((\dots((A \otimes B^1) \otimes B^2) \dots) \otimes B^n)$
 $\{B\} = \{B^1, B^2, B^3, \dots, B^n\}$

Thickening
$$A \odot B = A \cup (A \otimes B)$$

 $A \odot \{B\} =$
 $((\dots (A \odot B^1) \odot B^2 \dots) \odot B^n)$

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

Reconstruction of A:

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

Thins set A. The first two equations give the basic definition of thinning. The last equations denote thinning by a sequence of structuring elements. This method is normally used in practice. (IV)

Thickens set A. (See preceding comments on sequences of structuring elements.) Uses IV with 0s and 1s reversed.

Finds the skeleton S(A) of set A. The last equation indicates that A can be reconstructed from its skeleton subsets $S_k(A)$. In all three equations, K is the value of the iterative step after which the set A erodes to the empty set. The notation $(A \ominus kB)$ denotes the kth iteration of successive erosions of A by B. (I)





Oneration	Fountion	Comments (The Roman numerals refer to the
Operation Pruning	Equation $X_1 = A \otimes \{B\}$ $X_2 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{8} (X_1 \oplus B^k)$ $X_3 = (X_2 \oplus H) \cap A$ $X_4 = X_1 \cup X_3$	structuring elements in Fig. 9.33.) X ₄ is the result of pruning set A. The number of times that the first equation is applied to obtain X ₁ must be specified. Structuring elements V are used for the first two equations. In the third equation H denotes structuring element I.
Geodesic dilation of size 1 Geodesic dilation of size n	$\begin{split} D_G^{(1)}(F) &= (F \oplus B) \cap G \\ \\ D_G^{(n)}(F) &= D_G^{(1)} \big[D_G^{(n-1)}(F) \big]; \\ \\ D_G^{(0)}(F) &= F \end{split}$	F and G are called the marker and mask images, respectively.
Geodesic erosion of size 1	$E_G^{(1)}(F) = (F \ominus B) \cup G$	
Geodesic erosion of size n	$E_G^{(n)}(F) = E_G^{(1)}[E_G^{(n-1)}(F)];$ $E_G^{(0)}(F) = F$	
Morphological reconstruction by dilation	$R_G^D(F) = D_G^{(k)}(F)$	k is such that $D_G^{(k)}(F) = D_G^{(k+1)}(F)$
Morphological reconstruction by erosion	$R_G^E(F) = E_G^{(k)}(F)$	k is such that $E_G^{(k)}(F) = E_G^{(k+1)}(F)$
Opening by reconstruction Closing by	$O_R^{(n)}(F) = R_F^D[(F \ominus nB)]$	$(F \ominus nB)$ indicates n erosions of F by B .
reconstruction	$C_R^{(n)}(F) = R_F^E [(F \oplus nB)]$	$(F \oplus nB)$ indicates n dilations of F by B .
Hole filling	$H = \left[R_F^D(F)\right]^c$	H is equal to the input image I , but with all holes filled. See Eq. (9.5-28) for the definition of the marker image F .
Border clearing	$X = I - R_I^D(F)$	X is equal to the input image I , but with all objects that touch (are connected to) the boundary removed. See Eq. $(9.5-30)$ for the definition of the marker image F .

TABLE 9.1 (Continued)

Pruning

$$X_1 = A \otimes \{B\}$$

$$X_2 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{8} (X_1 \otimes B^k)$$

$$X_3 = (X_2 \oplus H) \cap A$$

$$X_4 = X_1 \cup X_3$$

 X_4 is the result of pruning set A. The number of times that the first equation is applied to obtain X_1 must be specified. Structuring elements V are used for the first two equations. In the third equation H denotes structuring element I.

خلاصهی عملیات مورفولوژیکی بر روی تصاویر دودویی

 $D_G(F) = (F \oplus B) \cap G$

F and G are called the marker and *mask* images, respectively.

$$D_G^{(n)}(F) = D_G^{(1)} [D_G^{(n-1)}(F)];$$

$$D_G^{(0)}(F) = F$$

$$E_G^{(1)}(F) = (F \ominus B) \cup G$$

$$E_G^{(n)}(F) = E_G^{(1)}[E_G^{(n-1)}(F)];$$

 $E_G^{(0)}(F) = F$

by erosion

Morphological
$$R_G^D(F) = D_G^{(k)}(F)$$
 reconstruction

Morphological
$$R_G^E(F) = E_G^{(k)}(F)$$

reconstruction

$$R_G^E(F) = E_G^{(k)}(F)$$

k is such that
$$D_C^{(k)}(F) = D_C^{(k+1)}(F)$$

$$k$$
 is such that
$$E_G^{(k)}(F) = E_G^{(k+1)}(F)$$



خلاصهی عملیات مورفولوژیکی بر روی تصاویر دودویی

Opening by $O_R^{(n)}(F) = R_F^D[(F \ominus nB)]$ reconstruction Closing by

reconstruction
$$C_R^{(n)}(F) = R_F^E[(F \oplus nB)]$$

Hole filling
$$H = \left[R_{I^c}^D(F) \right]^c$$

Border clearing
$$X = I - R_I^D(F)$$

$$(F \ominus nB)$$
 indicates n erosions of F by B .

$$(F \oplus nB)$$
 indicates n dilations of F by B .

H is equal to the input image I, but with all holes filled. See Eq. (9.5-28) for the definition of the marker image F.

X is equal to the input image I, but with all objects that touch (are connected to) the boundary removed. See Eq. (9.5-30) for the definition of the marker image F.



بينايي كامپيوتري

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال

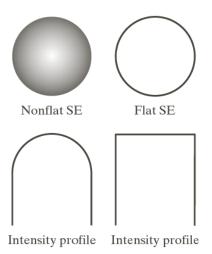


مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری



 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

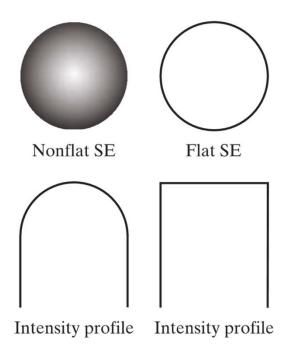


a b c d

FIGURE 9.34
Nonflat and flat
structuring
elements, and
corresponding
horizontal
intensity profiles
through their
center. All
examples in this
section are based
on flat SEs.

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



a b c d

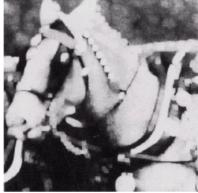
Nonflat and flat structuring elements, and corresponding horizontal intensity profiles through their center. All examples in this section are based on flat SEs.

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY







(a) Original image. (b) Result of dilation. (c) Result of erosion.

$$[f \oplus b](x, y) = \max_{(s,t) \in b} \{f(x - s, y - t)\}$$



$$[f \ominus b](x, y) = \min_{(s, t) \in b} \{f(x + s, y + t)\}$$



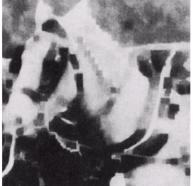
مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY







a b

(a) Opening and (b) closing



مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

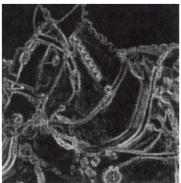
مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY





Morphological Smoothing



Morphological Gradients

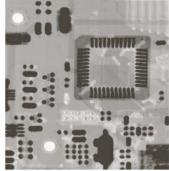




 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing







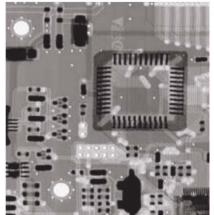
a b c

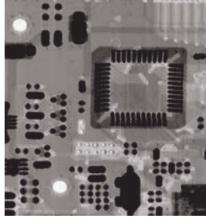
FIGURE 9.35 (a) A gray-scale X-ray image of size 448×425 pixels. (b) Erosion using a flat disk SE with a radius of two pixels. (c) Dilation using the same SE. (Original image courtesy of Lixi, Inc.)

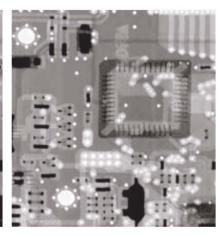
مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY







a b c

FIGURE (a) A gray-scale X-ray image of size 448×425 pixels. (b) Erosion using a flat disk SE with a radius of two pixels. (c) Dilation using the same SE. (Original image





Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

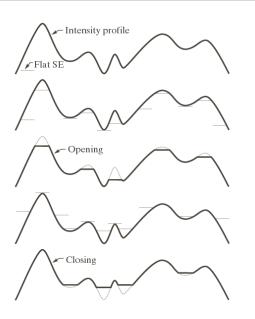




FIGURE 9.36

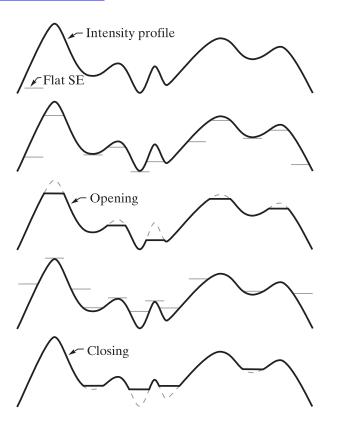
Opening and closing in one dimension. (a) Original 1-D signal. (b) Flat structuring element pushed up underneath the signal.

- (c) Opening. (d) Flat structuring element pushed down along the top of the signal.
- (e) Closing.

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



- a
- D
- А
- e

Opening and closing in one dimension. (a) Original 1-D signal. (b) Flat structuring element pushed up underneath the signal.

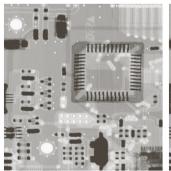
- (c) Opening.
- (d) Flat structuring element pushed down along the top of the signal.
- (e) Closing.

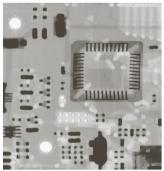


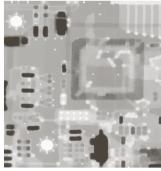


 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing







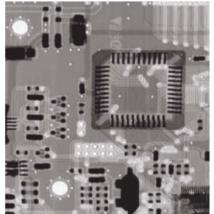
abc

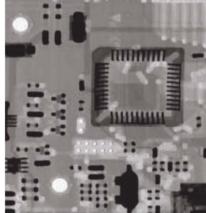
FIGURE 9.37 (a) A gray-scale X-ray image of size 448×425 pixels. (b) Opening using a disk SE with a radius of 3 pixels. (c) Closing using an SE of radius 5.

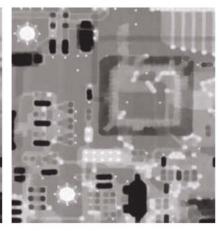
مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY







a b c

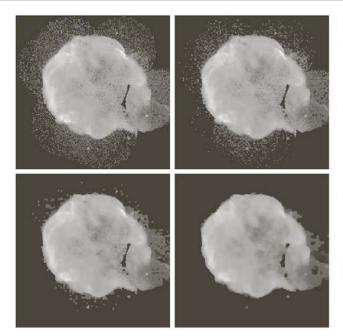
FIGURE (a) A gray-scale X-ray image of size 448×425 pixels. (b) Opening using a disk SE with a radius of 3 pixels. (c) Closing using an SE of radius 5.





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



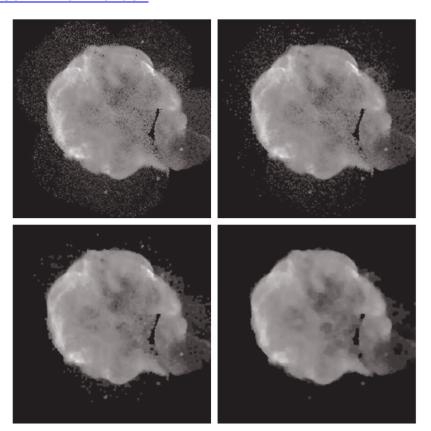
a b c d

FIGURE 9.38 (a) 566×566 image of the Cygnus Loop supernova, taken in the X-ray band by NASA's Hubble Telescope. (b)-(d) Results of performing opening and closing sequences on the original image with disk structuring elements of radii. 1, 3, and 5, respectively. (Original image courtesy of NASA.)

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



a b c d

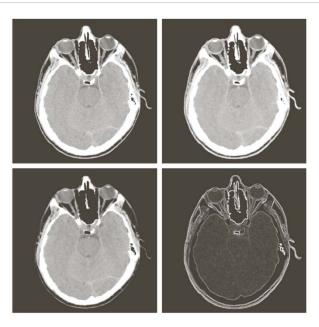
(a) 566×566 image of the Cygnus Loop supernova, taken in the X-ray band by NASA's Hubble Telescope. (b)–(d) Results of performing opening and closing sequences on the original image with disk structuring elements of radii, 1, 3, and 5, respectively.





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c d

FIGURE 9.39

(a) 512 × 512 image of a head CT scan.

- (b) Dilation.
- (c) Erosion.
- (d) Morphological gradient, computed as the difference between (b) and (c). (Original image courtesy of Dr. David R. Pickens, Vanderbilt University.)

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

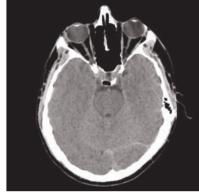
مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY

- a b c d
- (a) 512×512 image of a head CT scan.
- (b) Dilation.
- (c) Erosion.
- (d) Morphological gradient, computed as the difference between (b) and (c).







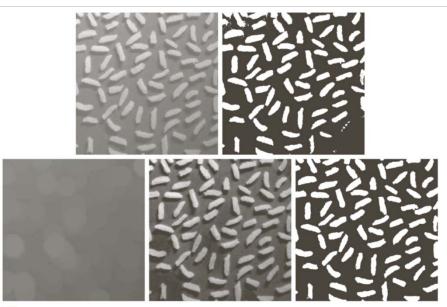






 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



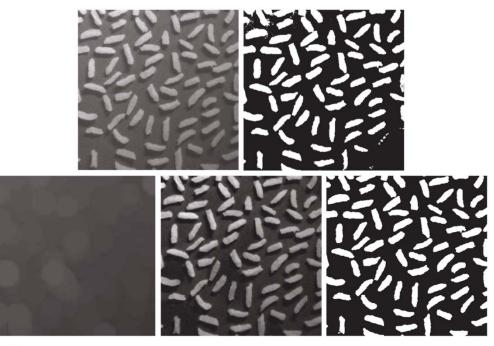
a b c d e

FIGURE 9.40 Using the top-hat transformation for *shading correction*. (a) Original image of size 600×600 pixels. (b) Thresholded image. (c) Image opened using a disk SE of radius 40. (d) Top-hat transformation (the image minus its opening). (e) Thresholded top-hat image.

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



a b c d e

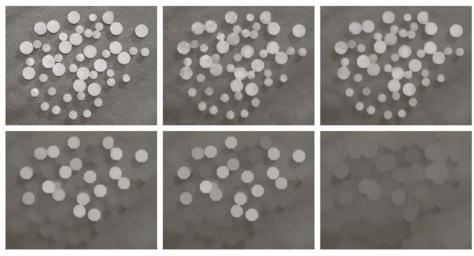
Using the top-hat transformation for *shading correction*. (a) Original image of size 600×600 pixels. (b) Thresholded image. (c) Image opened using a disk SE of radius 40. (d) Top-hat transformation (the image minus its opening). (e) Thresholded top-hat image.





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



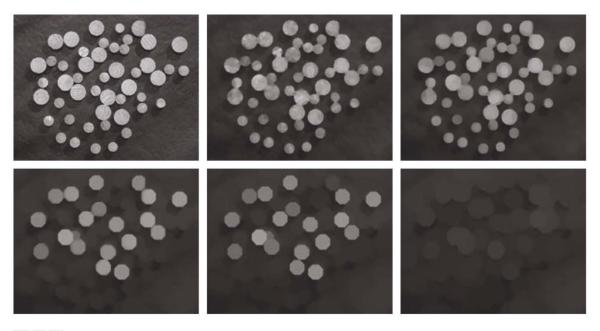
a b c d e f

FIGURE 9.41 (a) 531×675 image of wood dowels. (b) Smoothed image. (c)–(f) Openings of (b) with disks of radii equal to 10, 20, 25, and 30 pixels, respectively. (Original image courtesy of Dr. Steve Eddins, The MathWorks, Inc.)

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



a b c d e f

(a) 531×675 image of wood dowels. (b) Smoothed image. (c)–(f) Openings of (b) with disks of radii equal to 10, 20, 25, and 30 pixels, respectively.





 $Gonzalez \ \mathcal{E} \ Woods$ www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

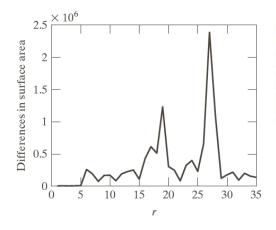


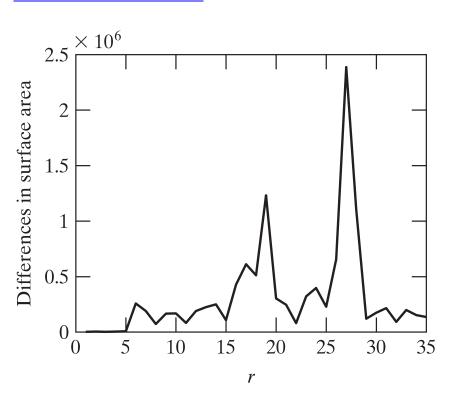
FIGURE 9.42 Differences in surface area as a function of SE disk radius, r. The two peaks are

disk radius, r. The two peaks are indicative of two dominant particle sizes in the image.

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



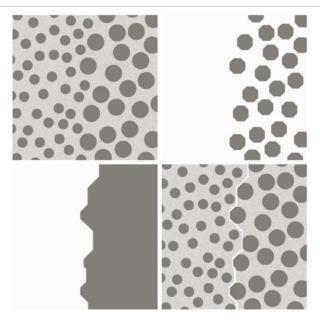
Differences in surface area as a function of SE disk radius, r. The two peaks are indicative of two dominant particle sizes in the image.





 $\begin{tabular}{ll} $Gonzalez \ \& \ Woods \\ & \mbox{www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c d

FIGURE 9.43 Textural segmentation. (a) A 600×600 image consisting of two types of blobs. (b) Image with small blobs removed by closing (a). (c) Image with light patches between large blobs removed by opening (b). (d) Original image with boundary between the two regions in (c) superimposed. The boundary was obtained using a morphological gradient operation.

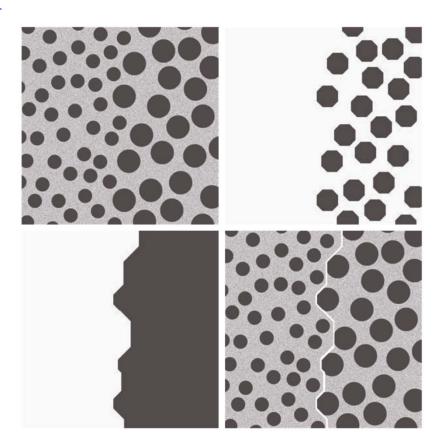
مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY

a b c d

Textural segmentation. (a) A 600×600 image consisting of two types of blobs. (b) Image with small blobs removed by closing (a). (c) Image with light patches between large blobs removed by opening (b). (d) Original image with boundary between the two regions in (c) superimposed. The boundary was obtained using a morphological gradient operation.









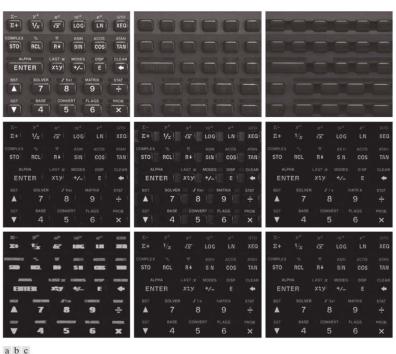
a b c d e f g h i

FIGURE 9.44 (a) Original image of size 1134×1360 pixels. (b) Opening by reconstruction of (a) using a horizontal line 71 pixels long in the erosion. (c) Opening of (a) using the same line. (d) Top-hat by reconstruction. (e) Top-hat. (f) Opening by reconstruction of (d) using a horizontal line 11 pixels long. (g) Dilation of (f) using a horizontal line 21 pixels long. (h) Minimum of (d) and (g). (i) Final reconstruction result. (Images courtesy of Dr. Steve Eddins, The MathWorks, Inc.)

مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



d e f

(a) Original image of size 1134 × 1360 pixels. (b) Opening by reconstruction of (a) using a horizontal line 71 pixels long in the erosion. (c) Opening of (a) using the same line. (d) Top-hat by reconstruction. (e) Top-hat. (f) Opening by reconstruction of (d) using a horizontal line 11 pixels long. (g) Dilation of (f) using a horizontal line 21 pixels long. (h) Minimum of (d) and (g). (i) Final reconstruction



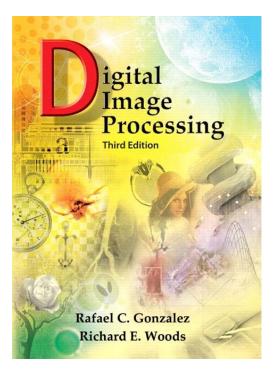
بينايي كامپيوتري

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



منابع

منبع اصلى



Rafael C. Gonzalez, Richard E. Woods, Digital Image Processing, Third Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2008. Chapter 9

