



مبانی بینایی کامپیوتری

درس ۸

بردازش تصوير مورفولوژيكال

Morphological Image Processing

کاظم فولادی قلعه دانشکده مهندسی، پردیس فارابی دانشگاه تهران

http://courses.fouladi.ir/fcvision

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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 پوستهی محدب

+

* تكنيكهاى مورفولوژيكى براى پيشپردازش و پسپردازش

مانند: فیلتر کردن مورفولوژیکی، نازکسازی، هرس کردن

زبان مورفولوژی ریاضی: نظریهی مجموعهها



مبانی بینایی کامپیوتری

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



مقدمات

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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.

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



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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:

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

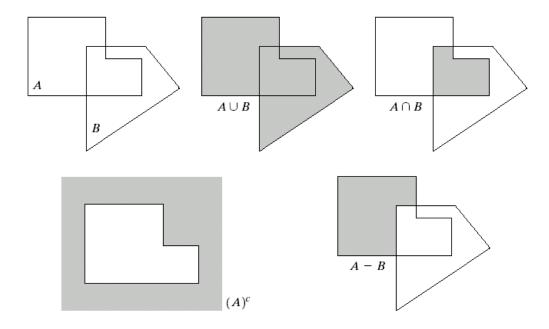




برخی مفاهیم پایه از نظریهی مجموعهها

عملگرهای مجموعه ای

SOME BASIC CONCEPTS FROM SET THEORY



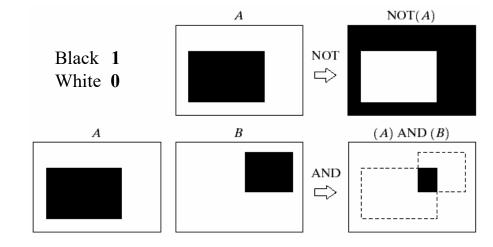
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عمليات منطقى شامل تصاوير دودويي

(۱ از ۲)

LOGIC OPERATIONS INVOLVING BINARY IMAGES

| р | 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 |



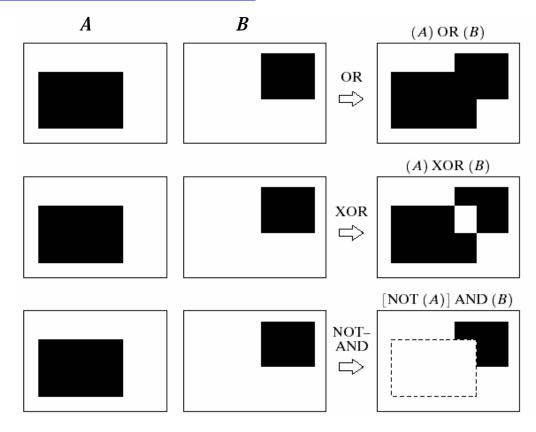


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عمليات منطقى شامل تصاوير دودويي

(11;7)

LOGIC OPERATIONS INVOLVING BINARY IMAGES

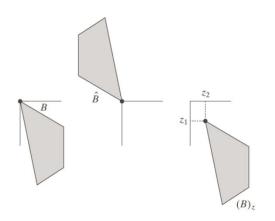






 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & {\tt www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



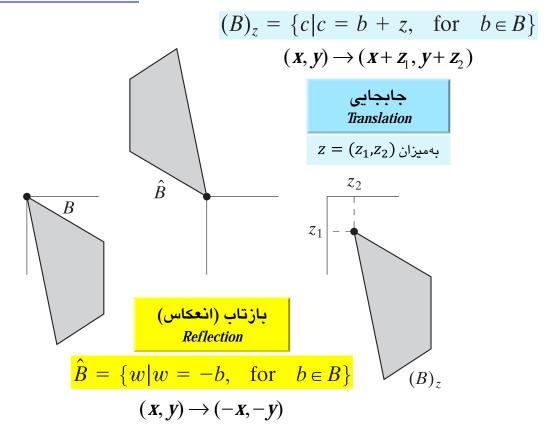
abc

FIGURE 9.1(a) A set, (b) its reflection, and (c) its translation by z.

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بازتاب و جابجایی مجموعهای

SET REFLECTION AND TRANSLATION







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

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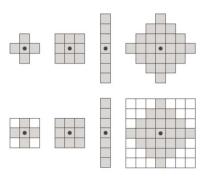


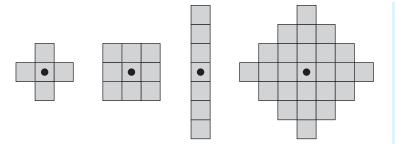
FIGURE 9.2 First row: Examples of structuring elements. Second row: Structuring elements converted to rectangular arrays. The dots denote the centers of the SEs.

المانهاي ساختاري

STRUCTURE ELEMENTS (SES)

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

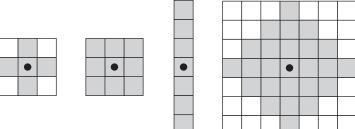
المان ساختاری (عنصر ساختاری) Structure Element (SE)



نمونه هایی از المان های ساختاری:

هر مربع هاشور خورده، عضوی از SE است.

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



بازنمایی المانهای ساختاری فوق در قالب آرایههای مستطیلی

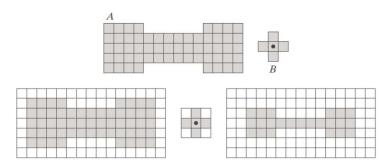
(نقطهی سیاه توپر ●: مرکز SE) * اگر SE متقارن باشد، فرض: مرکز = مرکز تقارن





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

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.

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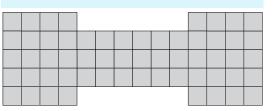
المانهاي ساختاري

روش به کارگیری المانهای ساختاری

STRUCTURE ELEMENTS (SES)

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

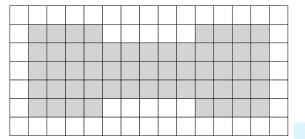
۱) یک مجموعه (عناصر هاشوردار عضو مجموعه هستند)



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.



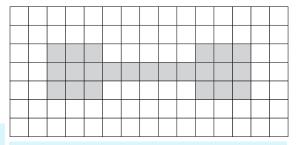
۲) یک المان ساختاری



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



المان ساختاری بهشکل یک آرایهی مستطیلی



(a) مجموعه (b) بردازش شده با المان ساختاری نتیجه: وقتی مرکز (b) وی مرز (b) فرسایش مییابد.



مبانی بینایی کامپیوتری

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



فرسایش و گسترش

فرسایش

كاهش ضخامت

EROSION

 $m{B}$ فرسایش $m{A}$ توسط $m{The}$ Erosion of $m{A}$ by $m{B}$

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

تعریف معادل:

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

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

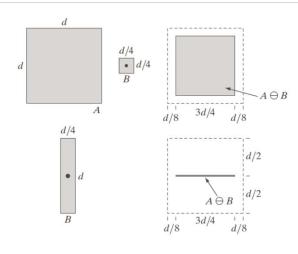
مجموعهی همهی جابجاییها z که B با هیچ پسزمینهای از A همپوشانی نداشته باشد.





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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



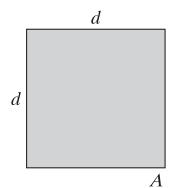
a b c

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



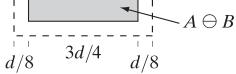


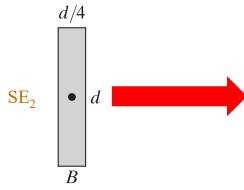
 $\frac{SE_1}{d/4}$

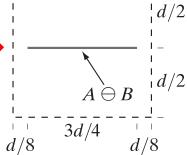
 $m{B}$ فرسایش $m{A}$ توسط $m{The}$ Erosion of $m{A}$ by $m{B}$

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

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





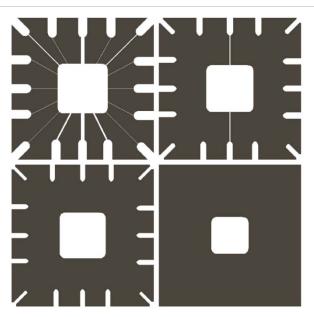




 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & www.ImageProcessingPlace.com \\ \end{tabular}$

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.

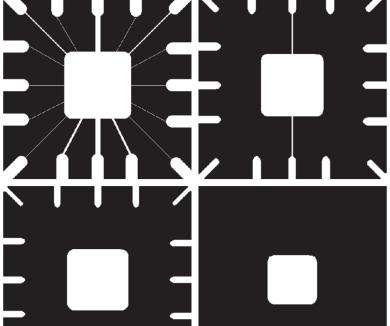
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فرسايش

مثال: کاربرد در حذف اجزای تصویر

EROSION

۱) یک تصویر دودویی ۴۸۶ در ۴۸۶ پیکسل



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

تصویر فرسایشیافته با استفاده از المان ساختاری با اندازهی ۱۵ در ۱۵



DILATION

 $m{B}$ گسترش $m{A}$ توسط $m{The}$ Dilation of $m{A}$ by $m{B}$

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

تعریف معادل:

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

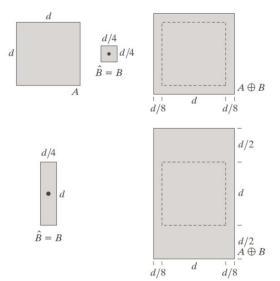
$$A, B \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$$

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



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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

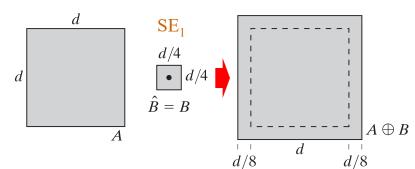


a b c d e FIGURE 9.6 (a) Set A. (b) Square structuring element (the dot denotes the origin). (c) Dilation of A by B, shown shaded. (d) Elongated structuring element. (e) Dilation of A using this element. The dotted border in (c) and (e) is the boundary of set A, shown only for reference

گسترش

مثال

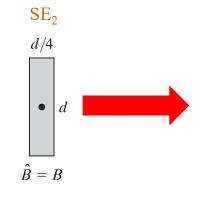
DILATION

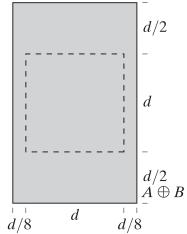


 $m{B}$ گسترش $m{A}$ توسط $m{The}$ Dilation of $m{A}$ by $m{B}$

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

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





گسترش (اتساع)

خواص

DILATION

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

جابجاپذیری

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



Gonzalez & Woods www.ImageProcessingPlace.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 ioined.

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

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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

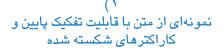
 0
 1
 0

 1
 1
 1

 0
 1
 0

1

گسترش تصویر س^مت راست با SE: قسمتهای شکسته شده، متصل شدند.





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دوگانی فرسایش و گسترش

DUALITY OF DILATION AND EROSION

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

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

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

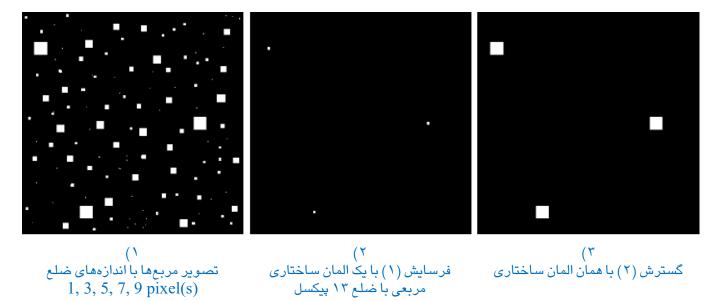
$$(A \ominus B)^{c} = \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \subseteq A \right\}^{c}$$
$$(A \ominus B)^{c} = \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \cap A^{c} = \emptyset \right\}^{c}$$
$$(A \ominus B)^{c} = \left\{ z | (B)_{z} \cap A^{c} \neq \emptyset \right\}$$
$$= A^{c} \oplus \hat{B}$$



فرسایش و گسترش

مثال

EROSION AND DILATION



مبانی بینایی کامپیوتری

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکا<u>ل</u>



باز کردن و ستن

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باز کردن (گشودن)

هموارسازی + شکستن فواصل باریک + حذف برآمدگیهای باریک

OPENING

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

باز کردن:

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

باز کردن A باB = فرسایش A باB و سپس گسترش حاصل باB 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:

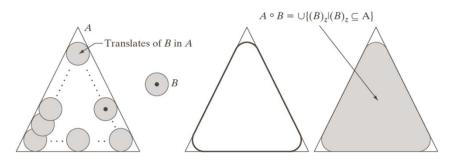
مرز $A\circ B$ دورترین نقاطی است که المان ساختاری B (به صورت یک توپ هموار) در حال چرخش در داخل A به آن میرسد.





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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



abcd

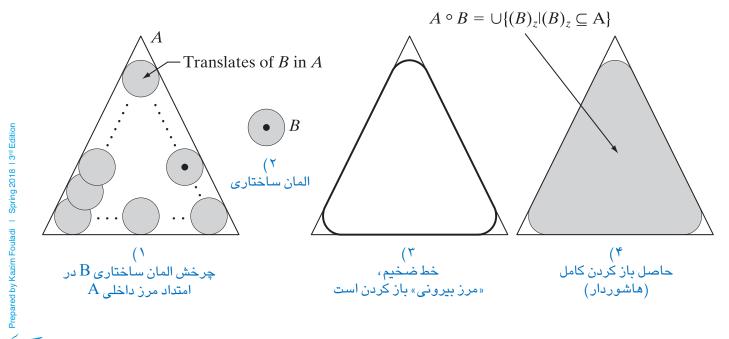
FIGURE 9.8 (a) Structuring element B "rolling" along the inner boundary of A (the dot indicates the origin of B). (b) Structuring element. (c) The heavy line is the outer boundary of the opening. (d) Complete opening (shaded). We did not shade A in (a) for clarity.

باز کردن

مثال

OPENING

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





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بستن

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

CLOSING

 $m{B}$ بستن $m{A}$ توسط $m{The}$ Closing of $m{A}$ by $m{B}$

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 باB = گسترش A باB و سپس فرسایش حاصل باB است.

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

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

تعبير هندسي:

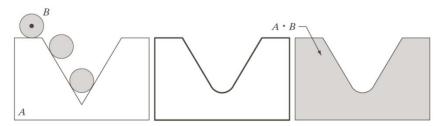
مرز $A\circ B$ دورترین نقاطی است که المان ساختاری B (بهصورت یک توپ هموار) در حال چرخش در خارج مرز A به آن میرسد.





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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



abc

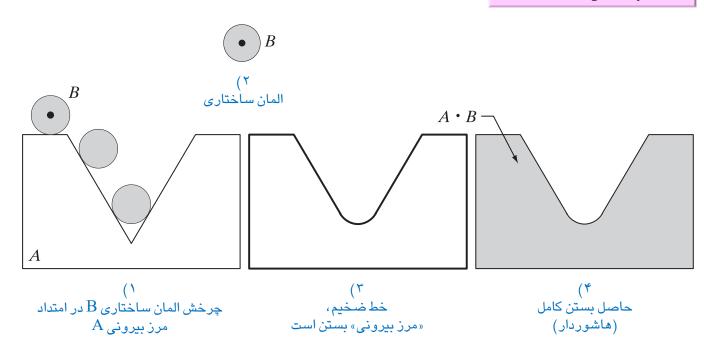
FIGURE 9.9 (a) Structuring element B "rolling" on the outer boundary of set A. (b) The heavy line is the outer boundary of the closing. (c) Complete closing (shaded). We did not shade A in (a) for clarity.

بستن

مثال

CLOSING

B بستن **A** توسط The Closing of A by B







Gonzalez & Woods www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

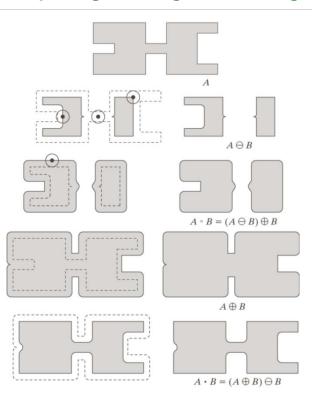


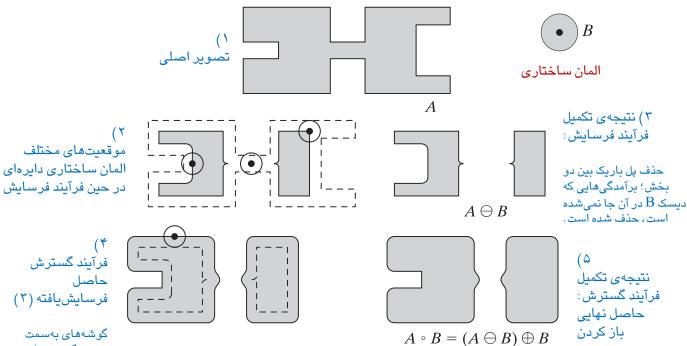
FIGURE 9.10 Morphological opening and closing. The structuring element is the small circle shown in various positions in (b). The SE was not shaded here for clarity. The dark dot is the center of the structuring element.

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باز کردن و بستن

مثال (۱ از ۲)

OPENING AND CLOSING



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

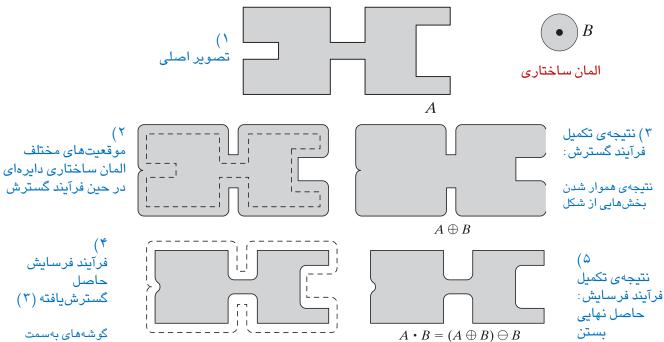


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باز کردن و بستن

مثال (۲ از ۲)

OPENING AND CLOSING



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



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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:

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

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

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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) $(A \circ B) \circ B = A \circ B$.

خصوصیات بستن

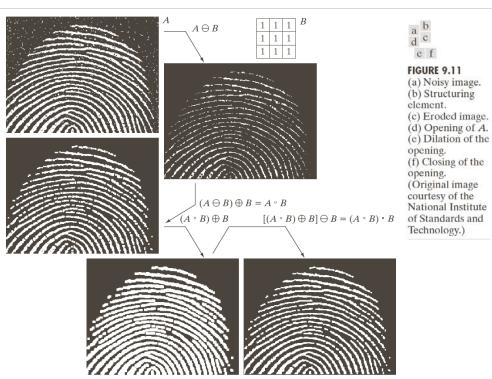
- (a) A is a subset (subimage) of $A \cdot B$.
- **(b)** If C is a subset of D, then $C \bullet B$ is a subset of $D \bullet B$.
- (c) $(A \bullet B) \bullet B = A \bullet B$.





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

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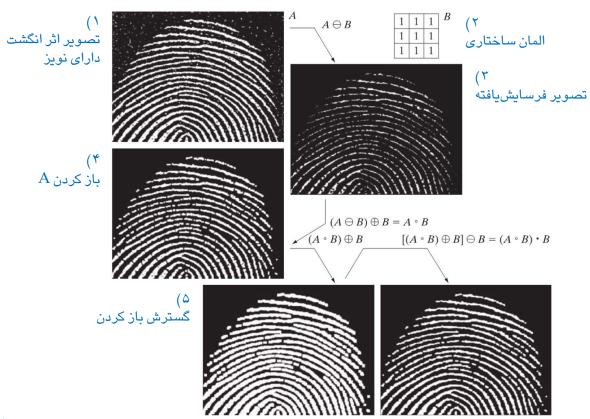


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باز کردن و بستن

مثال: فیلتر کردن مورفولوژیکال

OPENING AND CLOSING: MORPHOLOGICAL FILTERING





مبانی بینایی کامپیوتری

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



تبدیل هیت یا میس

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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:

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

داريم:

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

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 که با B_1 مطابقت ندارند (miss) م





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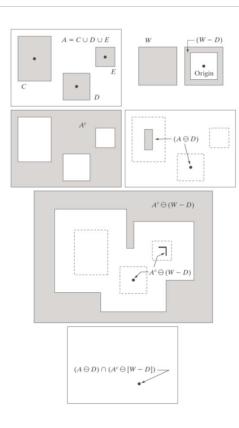


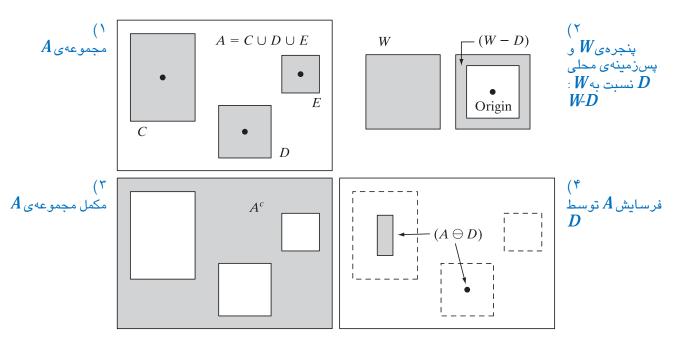


FIGURE 9.12

(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.

مثال: هدف آشکارسازی محل شکل $oldsymbol{D}$ (۱ از ۲)

THE HIT-OR-MISS TRANSFORMATION



$$A \otimes B = (A \ominus D) \cap [A^c \ominus (W - D)]$$
 $A \otimes B = (A \ominus B_1) \cap (A^c \ominus B_2)$

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

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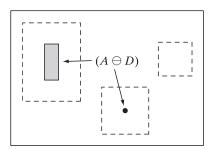
تبدیل هیت یا میس (اصابت یا فقدان)

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

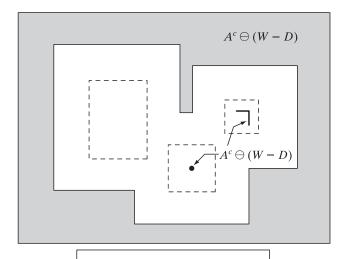
THE HIT-OR-MISS TRANSFORMATION

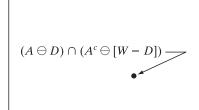
 $W\!\!-\!\!D$ فرسایش مکمل A توسط

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



 $oldsymbol{D}$ فرسایش $oldsymbol{A}$ توسط





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



مبانی بینایی کامپیوتری

پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکا<u>ل</u>



برخی الگوریتمهای مورفولوژیکی پایه

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برخى الگوريتمهاى مورفولوژيكى پايه

SOME BASIC MORPHOLOGICAL ALGORITHMS

استخراج مرز Boundary Extraction

> پر کردن حفرہ Hole Filling

استخراج مؤلفههای همبند Extraction of Connected Components

> نازکسازی Thinning

ضخیمسازی Thickening

استخراج اسکلت Skeletons Extraction

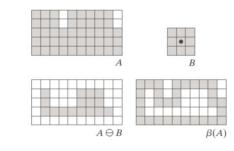
> هرس کردن Pruning





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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



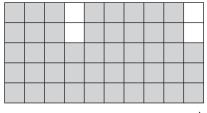
a b

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.

استخراج مرز

BOUNDARY EXTRACTION

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

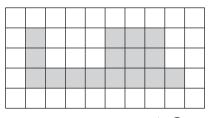


ضخامت مرز با اندازهی المان ساختاری B متناسب است.

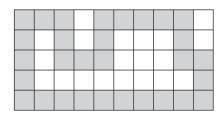


 \boldsymbol{A}





 $A \ominus B$



 $\beta(A)$





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

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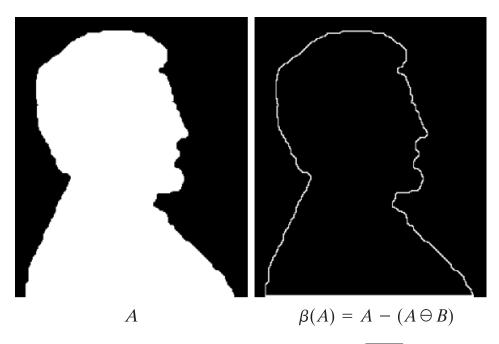
a b

FIGURE 9.14

(a) A simple binary image, with 1s represented in white. (b) Result of using

Eq. (9.5-1) with the structuring element in Fig. 9.13(b). مثال

BOUNDARY EXTRACTION





پر کردن حفره

HOLE FILLING

ناحیهای از پسزمینه که توسط مرز همبندی از پیکسلهای پسزمنیه احاطه شده است.

حفره 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 ا 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 $X_k = X_{k-1}$.



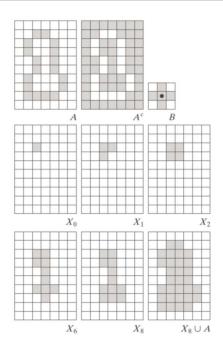
R





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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c d e f g h i

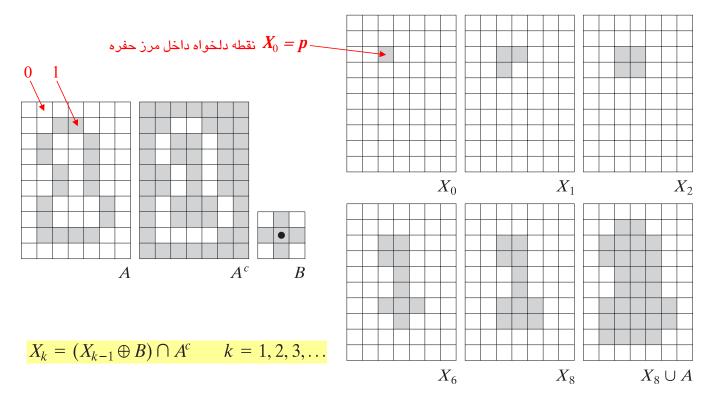
FIGURE 9.15 Hole filling. (a) Set A (shown shaded). (b) Complement of A. (c) Structuring element B. (d) Initial point inside the boundary. (e)-(h) Various steps of Eq. (9.5-2). (i) Final result [union of (a) and (h)].

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پر کردن حفره

مثال

HOLE FILLING

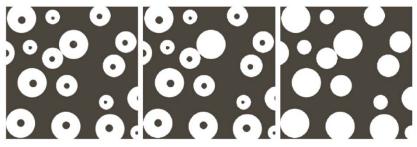






 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & www.ImageProcessingPlace.com \\ \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c

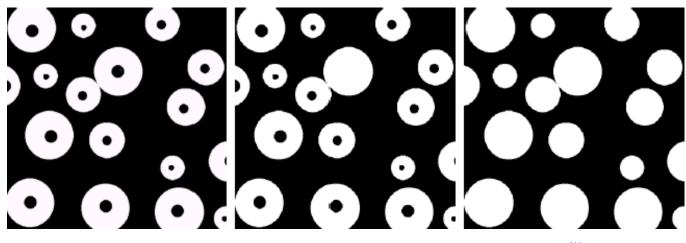
FIGURE 9.16 (a) Binary image (the white dot inside one of the regions is the starting point for the hole-filling algorithm). (b) Result of filling that region. (c) Result of filling all holes.

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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 ۳) نتیجهی پر کردن همهی حفرهها

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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 Connectivity

مؤلفهی همبند S: مجموعهی همهی پیکسلها در S که به یک پیکسل داده شده در S همبند باشد.

مؤلفهی 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 X_0 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
$$X_k = X_{k-1}$$
.





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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

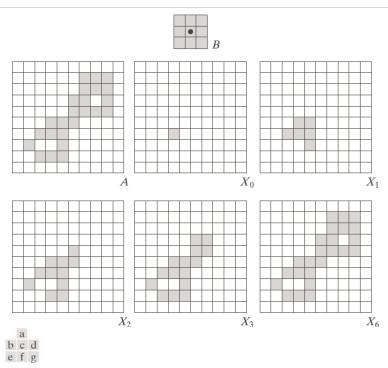


FIGURE 9.17 Extracting connected components. (a) Structuring element. (b) Array containing a set with one connected component. (c) Initial array containing a 1 in the region of the connected component. (d)–(g) Various steps in the iteration of Eq. (9.5-3).

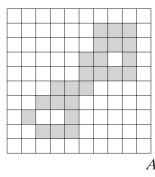
استخراج مؤلفههاى همبند

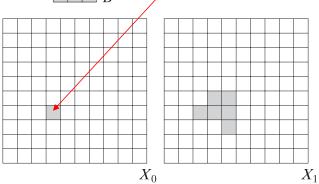
EXTRACTION OF CONNECTED COMPONENTS

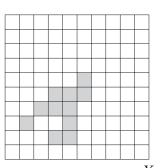
 $X_k = (X_{k-1} \oplus B) \cap A$ k = 1, 2, 3, ...

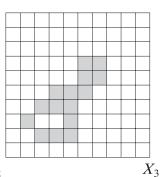


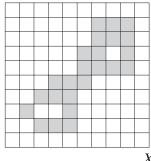
نقطه دلخواه داخل مؤلفهی همبند $oldsymbol{X}_0 = oldsymbol{p}$











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| 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.)

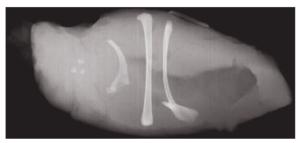
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استخراج مؤلفههاى همبند

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

مجموعه A محدب نام دارد، اگر خط راست متصل کنندهی هر دو نقطهی دلخواه در A کاملاً داخل A قرار گیرد. محدب بودن **Convexity**

یو سته ی محدبH محمو عه ی دلخو اهS : کوچکترین مجموعهی محدب شامل S می باشد.

يوستهي محدب Convex Hull

استخراج يوستهي محدب: با داشتن مجموعهی A ، هدف یافتن یوستهی محدب آن $\mathcal{C}(A)$ است.

الكوريتم استخراج يوستهى محدب

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

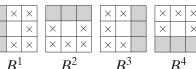
$$X_0^i = A$$

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

$$D^i = X^i_k$$

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

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



$$B^2$$
 B^3



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

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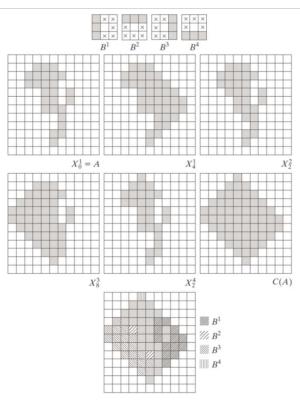




FIGURE 9.19

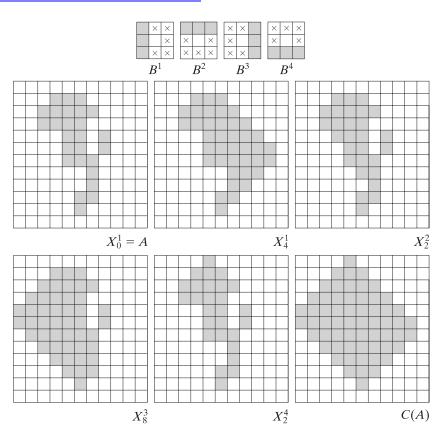
(a) Structuring elements. (b) Set A. (c)–(f) Results of convergence with the structuring elements shown in (a). (g) Convex hull. (h) Convex hull showing the contribution of each structuring element.

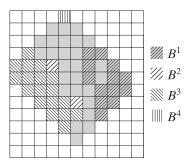
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استخراج پوستهی محدب

مثال

EXTRACTION OF CONVEX HULL







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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

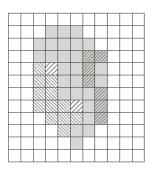


FIGURE 9.20 Result of limiting growth of the convex hull algorithm to the maximum dimensions of the original set of points along the vertical and horizontal directions.

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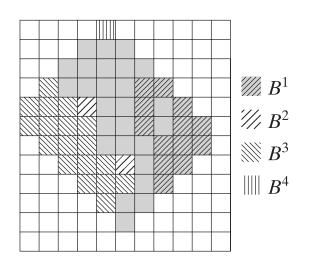
استخراج پوستهی محدب

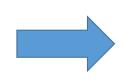
مثال

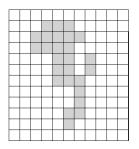
EXTRACTION OF CONVEX HULL

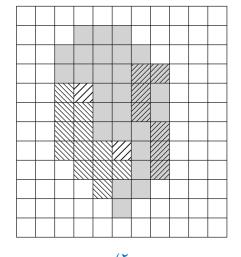
يك نقص واضح در الگوريتم:

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.



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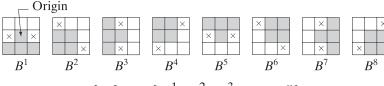
نازکسازی

THINNING

Bنازکسازی مجموعهی A توسط المان ساختاری

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

الگوريتم نازكسازي



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

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

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

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

كل فرآيند فوق تكرار مىشود تا 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

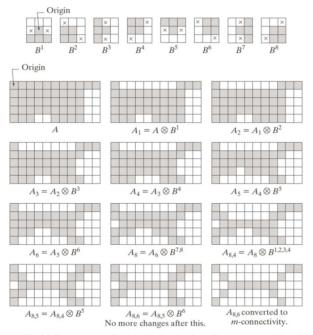




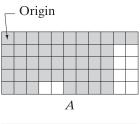
FIGURE 9.21 (a) Sequence of rotated structuring elements used for thinning. (b) Set A. (c) Result of thinning with the first element. (d)–(i) Results of thinning with the next seven elements (there was no change between the seventh and eighth elements). (j) Result of using the first four elements again.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

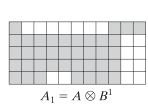
THINNING

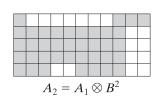
Origin

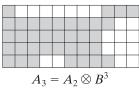
 B^1

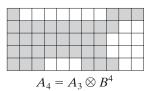


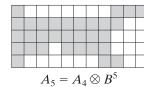


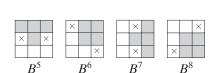








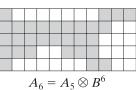


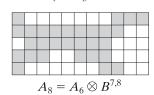


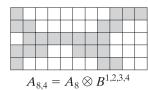
 B^3

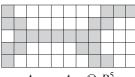
 B^4

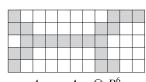
 B^2

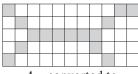


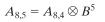












 $A_{8,6} = A_{8,5} \otimes B^6$ No more changes after this.

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

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ضخيمسازى

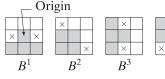
THICKENING

فخیمسازی مجموعهی A توسط المان ساختاری B:

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

الكوريتم ضخيمسازى

صفر و یکها برخلاف المانهای ساختاری نازکسازی









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

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

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

 $m{B}^2$ طی یک گذر با $m{B}^2$ ضخیم میشود، سپس نتیجه طی یکگذر با $m{B}^2$ ضخیم میشود و $m{A}$

تا اینکه A طی یک گذر با B^n ضخیم میشود.

كل فرآيند فوق تكرار مىشود تا ديگر هيچ تغييرى رخ ندهد.

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



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ضخيمسازى

الگوریتم جایگزین بر پایهی نازکسازی

THICKENING

ف خیمسازی مجموعه ی A توسط المان ساختاری B:

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

الكوريتم ضخيمسازى

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

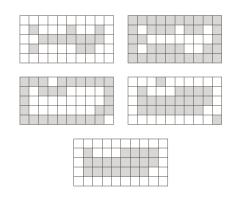
$$C = A^c \Rightarrow \text{thin } C \Rightarrow C^c$$





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

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.

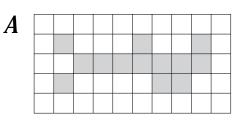
 A^{c}

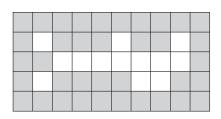
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ضخيمسازى

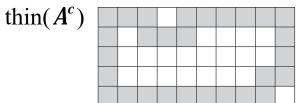
مثال

THICKENING

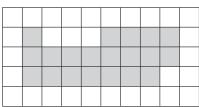




 $(\tanh(A^c))^c$



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



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



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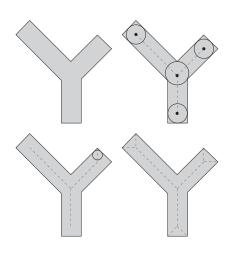
استخراج اسكلتها

EXTRACTION OF SKELETONS

اسکلت Skeleton

مجموعهی S(A) به عنوان اسکلت مجموعهی A به صورت زیر تعریف می شود: I الف. اگر I یک نقطه از I باشد و I باشد و باشدی دیسک با مرکز I باشد که کاملاً داخل I قرار می گیرد، نتوان دیسک بزرگتری (نه لزوماً به مرکز I) یافت که I را شامل شود و کاملاً داخل I باشد.

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

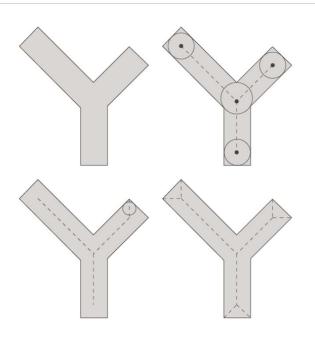






 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & www.ImageProcessingPlace.com \\ \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c d

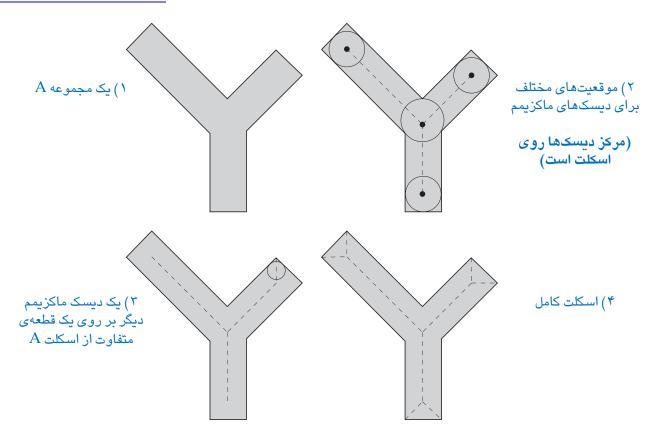
FIGURE 9.23

(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,

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

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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

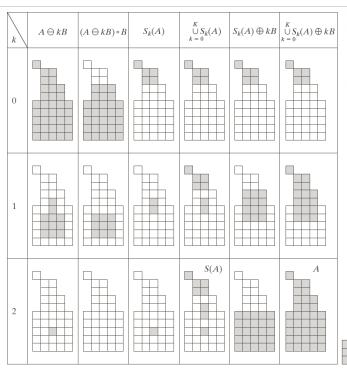


FIGURE 9.24 Implementation of Eqs. (9.5-11) through (9.5-15). The original set is at the top left, and its morphological skeleton is at the bottom of the fourth column. The reconstructed set is at the bottom of the sixth column.

B

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استخراج اسكلتها

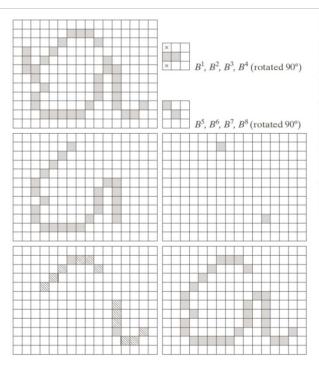
مثال

| | 3 - | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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 |



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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



a b c 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 conditioned on (a). (g) Pruned image.

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هرس کردن

PRUNING

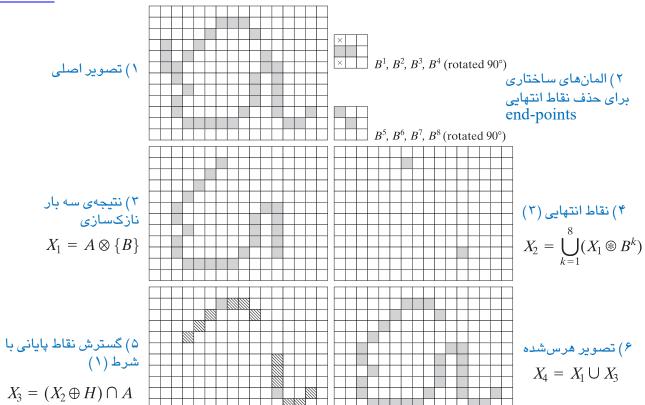
هرس کردن: مکمل الگوریتمهای نازکسازی و استخراج اسکلت است: این الگوریتمها اجزای مزاحمی را در تصویر باقی میگذارند که باید با پسپردازش تمیز شوند.



هرس کردن

مثال

PRUNING





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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 | |





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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

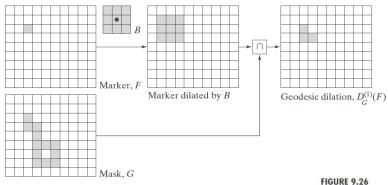
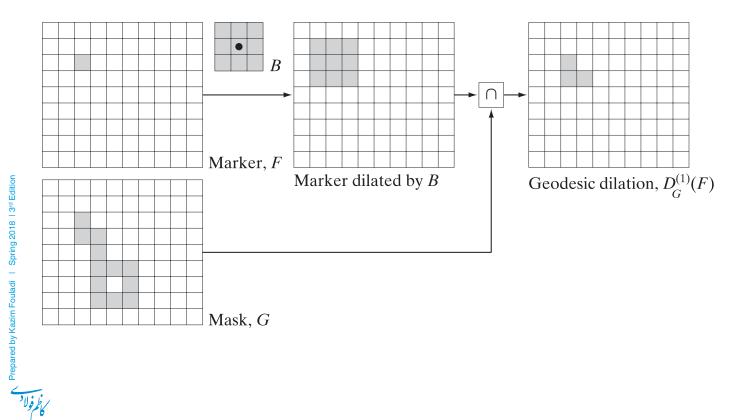


Illustration of geodesic dilation.

بازسازی مورفولوژیکی گسترش ژئودزی: مثال

GEODESIC DILATION

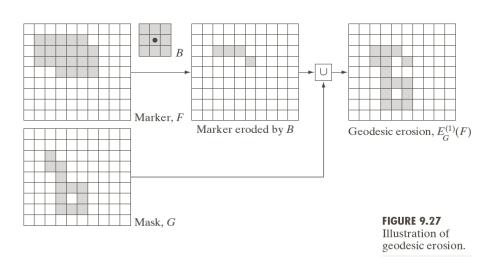






 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & {\tt www.ImageProcessingPlace.com} \end{tabular}$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

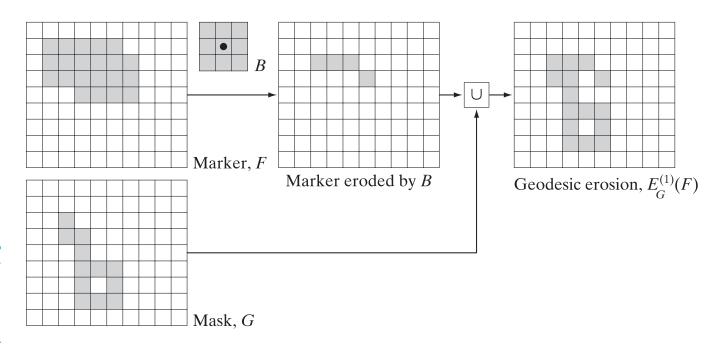


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بازسازی مورفولوژیکی

فرسایش ژئودزی: مثال

GEODESIC EROSION

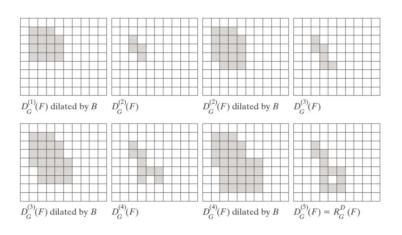






 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Gonzalez & Woods \\ & & & \\$

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



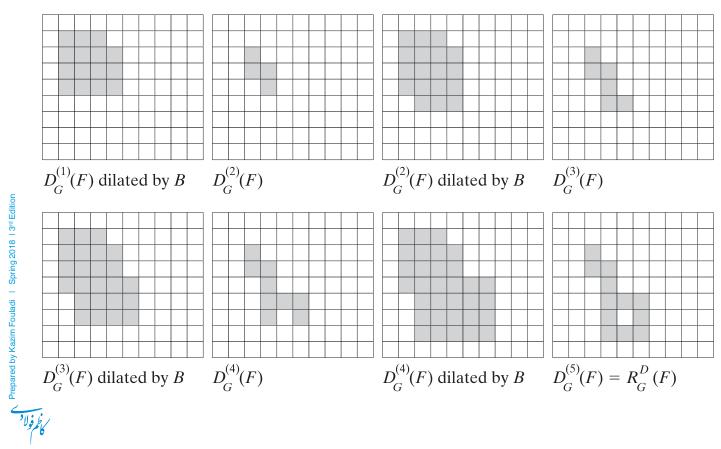
abcd efgh

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







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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those of Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the event 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 the process of the process







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.

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بازسازى مورفولوژيكى

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 suc





a b c d

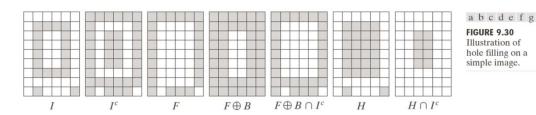
FIGURE (a) Text image of size 918×2018 pixels. The approximate average height of the tall characters is 50 pixels. (b) Erosion of (a) with a structuring element of size 51×1 pixels. (c) Opening of (a) with the same structuring element, shown for reference. (d) Result of opening by reconstruction.





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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



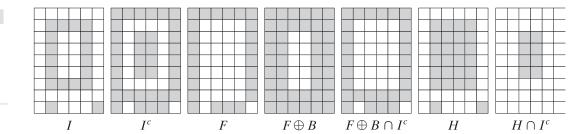


بازسازی مورفولوژیکی کاربرد: پر کردن حفرهها

FILLING HOLES

a b c d e f g

Illustration of hole filling on a simple image.



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

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

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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

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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).

بازسازى مورفولوژيكى

کاربرد: پر 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 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 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)

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





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

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

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

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)

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



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

Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing

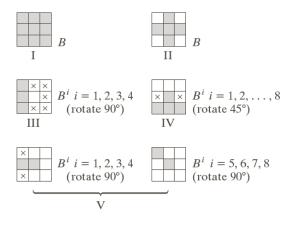


FIGURE 9.33 Five basic types of structuring elements used for binary morphology. The origin of each element is at its center and the X's indicate "don't care" values.

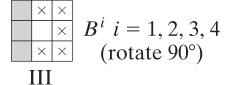


خلاصهی عملیات مورفولوژیکی بر روی تصاویر دودویی

ينج نوع يايهي المان ساختاري

SUMMARY OF MORPHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS ON BINARY IMAGES







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



 B^i i = 1, 2, 3, 4(rotate 90°)



 B^i i = 5, 6, 7, 8(rotate 90°)



Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.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 B 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)

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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 | $X_k^i = (X_{k-1}^i \oplus B^i) \cup A;$ i = 1, 2, 3, 4; k = 1, 2, 3,; $X_0^i = A;$ and $D^i = X_{\text{conv}}^i$ | 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) |
| 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 | $A \odot B = A \cup (A \oplus B)$ $A \odot \{B\} = ((\dots(A \odot B^1) \odot B^2 \dots) \odot B^n)$ | 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)

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

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

$$k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Fills holes in A; $X_0 = \text{array of}$ 0s with a 1 in each hole. (II)

Finds connected components

Connected components

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

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

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

Convex hull

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

 $i = 1, 2, 3, 4;$

$$k = 1, 2, 3, 4,$$

 $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots;$

$$X_0^i = A$$
; and

$$A_0^i = A$$
, 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)

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

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

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

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

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

Thickening

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

$$A \odot \{B\} =$$

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

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)

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| Operation | Equation | Comments (The Roman numerals refer to the structuring elements in Fig. 9.33.) |
|--|--|---|
| 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 . |
| Geodesic dilation of size 1 | $D_G^{(1)}(F) = (F \oplus B) \cap G$ | F and G are called the marker and mask images, respectively. |
| Geodesic dilation of size <i>n</i> | $D_G^{(n)}(F) = D_G^{(1)}[D_G^{(n-1)}(F)];$ $D_G^{(0)}(F) = F$ | |
| 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 | | 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)

خلاصهی عملیات مورفولوژیکی بر روی تصاویر دودویی

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

Geodesic dilation of size 1

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

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

Geodesic dilation of size *n*

 $D_G^{(n)}(F) = D_G^{(1)}[D_G^{(n-1)}(F)];$ $D_G^{(0)}(F) = F$

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

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

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

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

reconstruction by erosion

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.



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پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال

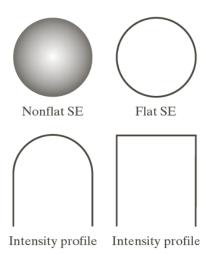
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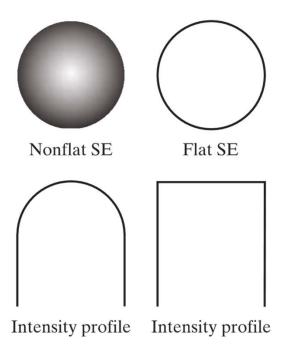
Chapter 9 Morphological Image Processing



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.

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.

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

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



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



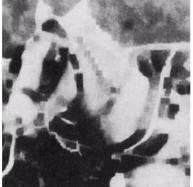
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مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY







a b

(a) Opening and (b) closing



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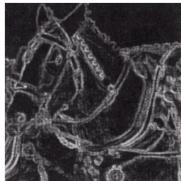
مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY





Morphological Smoothing



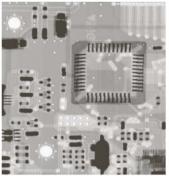
Morphological Gradients

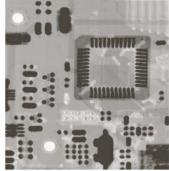




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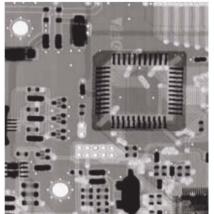
a b c

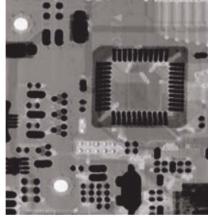
FIGURE 9.35 (a) A gray-scale X-ray image of size 448×425 pixels. (b) Erosion using a flat disk SE with a radius of two pixels. (c) Dilation using the same SE. (Original image courtesy of Lixi, Inc.)

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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





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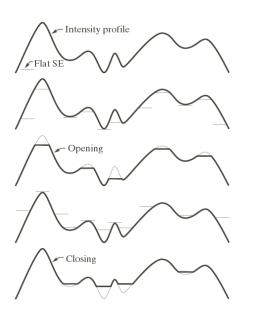




FIGURE 9.36

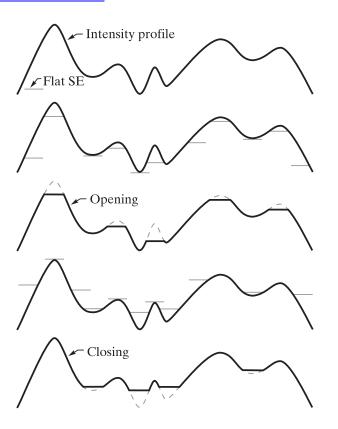
Opening and closing in one dimension. (a) Original 1-D signal. (b) Flat structuring element pushed up underneath the signal.

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

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GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



a

0

d

e

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

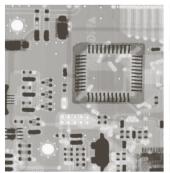
- (c) Opening.
- (d) Flat structuring element pushed down along the top of the signal.
- (e) Closing.

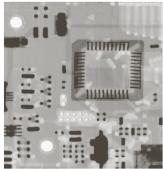




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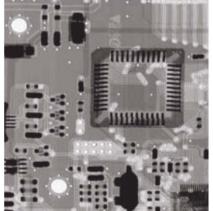
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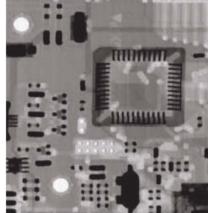
FIGURE 9.37 (a) A gray-scale X-ray image of size 448×425 pixels. (b) Opening using a disk SE with a radius of 3 pixels. (c) Closing using an SE of radius 5.

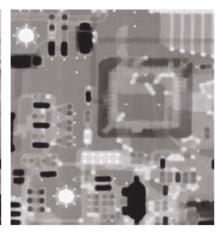
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a b c

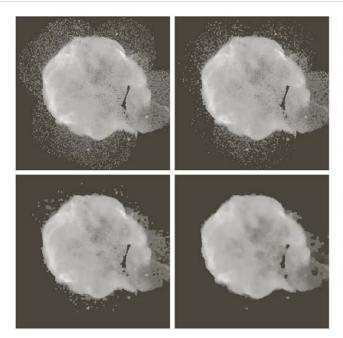
FIGURE (a) A gray-scale X-ray image of size 448×425 pixels. (b) Opening using a disk SE with a radius of 3 pixels. (c) Closing using an SE of radius 5.





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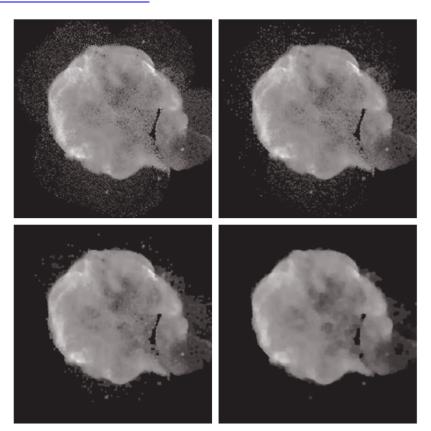
a b c d

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.)

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a b c d

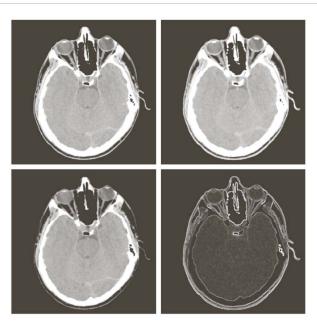
(a) 566×566 image of the Cygnus Loop supernova, taken in the X-ray band by NASA's Hubble Telescope. (b)–(d) Results of performing opening and closing sequences on the original image with disk structuring elements of radii, 1, 3, and 5, respectively.





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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

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

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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).







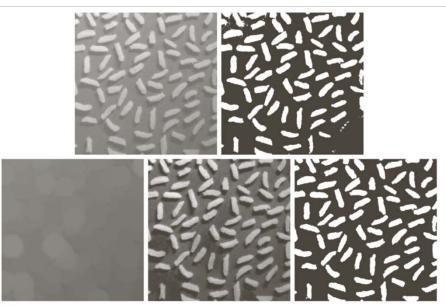






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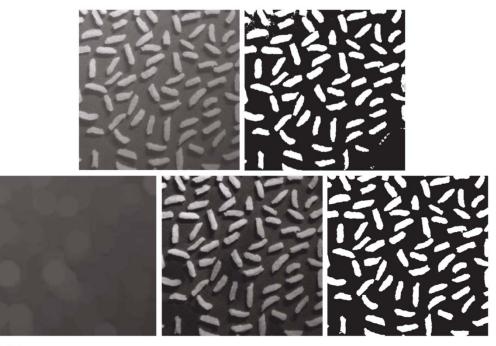
a b c d e

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.

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a b c d e

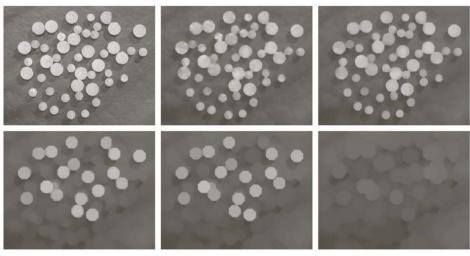
Using the top-hat transformation for *shading correction*. (a) Original image of size 600×600 pixels. (b) Thresholded image. (c) Image opened using a disk SE of radius 40. (d) Top-hat transformation (the image minus its opening). (e) Thresholded top-hat image.





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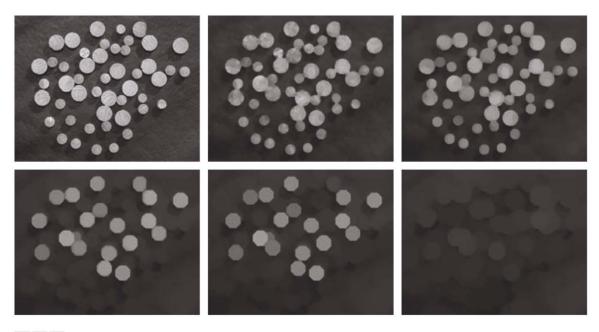
a b c d e f

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.)

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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.





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

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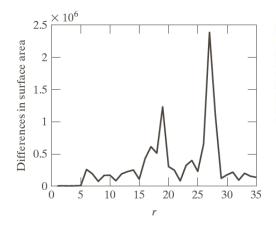
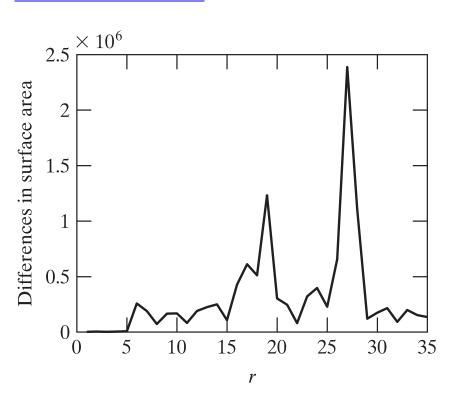


FIGURE 9.42 Differences in surface area as a function of SE disk radius, r. The two peaks are indicative of two dominant particle sizes in the image.

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مثال

GRAY-SCALE MORPHOLOGY



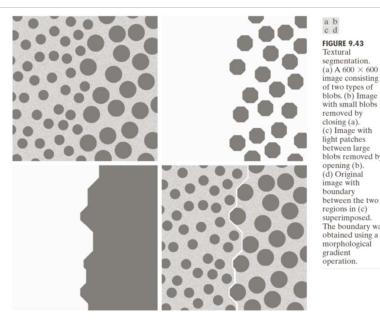
Differences in surface area as a function of SE disk radius, r. The two peaks are indicative of two dominant particle sizes in the image.





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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

operation.

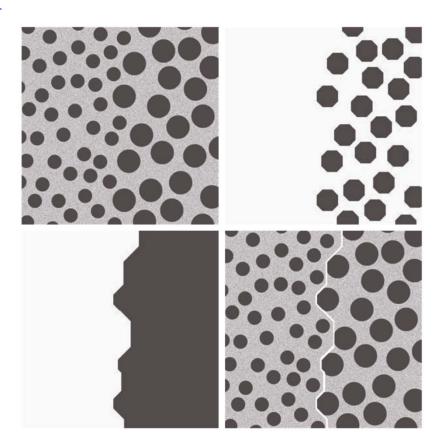
مورفولوژی سطح خاکستری

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.









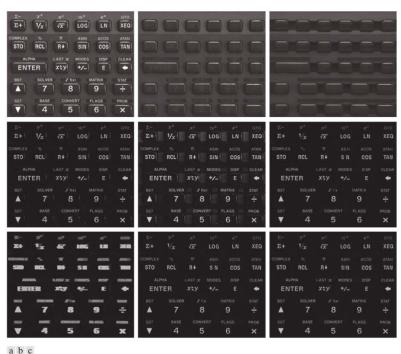
a b c d e f g h i

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



مبانی بینایی کامپیوتری

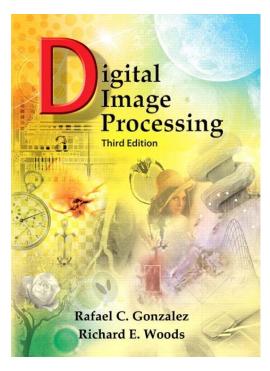
پردازش تصویر مورفولوژیکال



منابع

منبع اصلى

مبانی بینایی کامپیوتری



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

