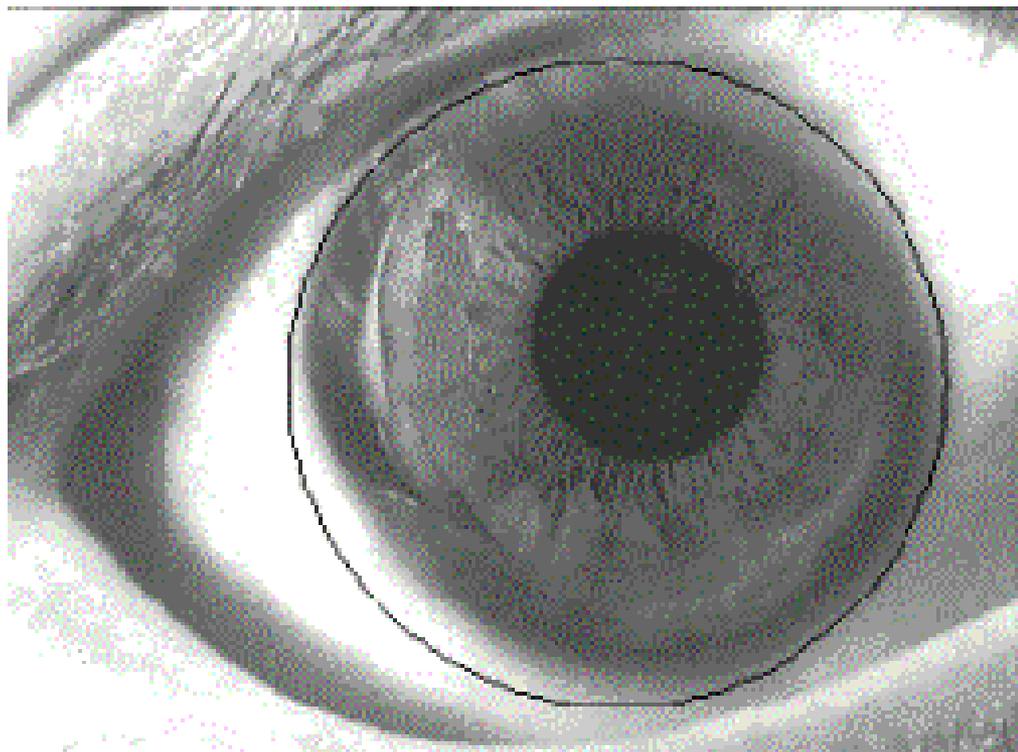


第5章 图像分割

图像分割实例：虹膜定位





主要内容

5.1 间断检测

5.2 边沿连接和边界检测

5.3 门限处理

5.4 基于区域的分割

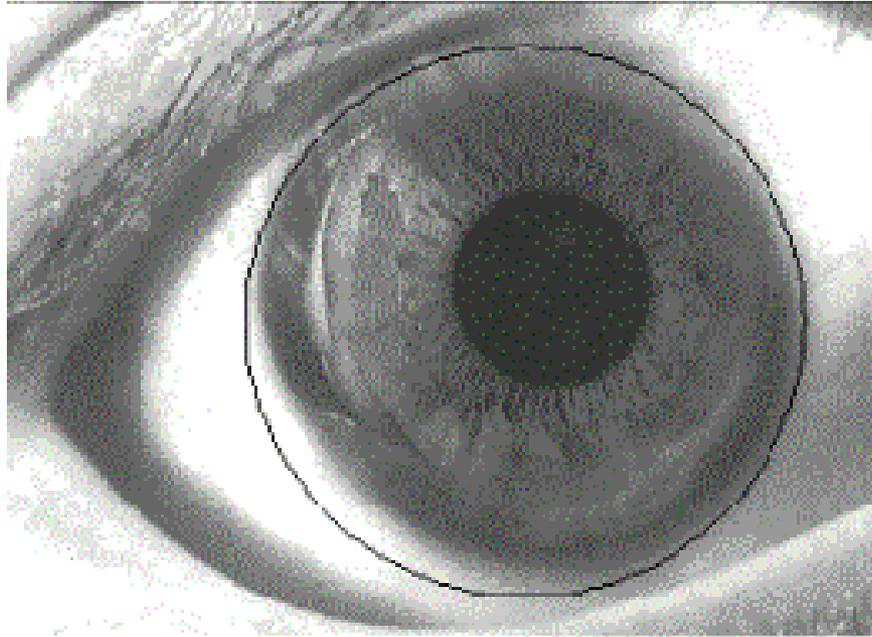
5.5 基于形态学分水岭的分割（自学）

概念

- 1、图像分割是指将图像划分为它的子区域或对象的过程。
- 2、有选择性地定位感兴趣对象在图像中的位置和范围。



虹膜定位



原理

- 1、基于灰度的不连续性。（区域之间）
- 2、基于灰度的相同性。（区域内部）
- 3、同步使用灰度不连续性和灰度相同性

。



5.1 间断检测

1 点检测

(1) 原理

用空域的高通滤波器来检测孤立点。

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^{i=9} w_i z_i$$

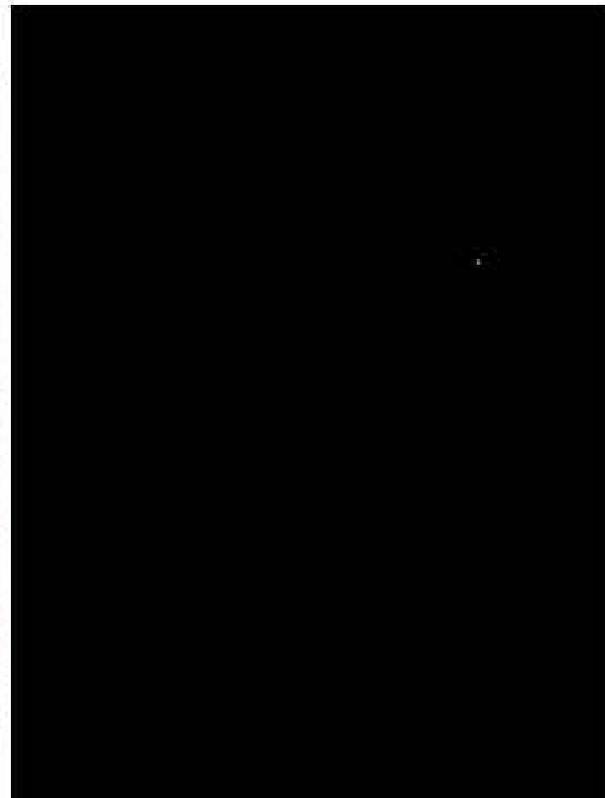
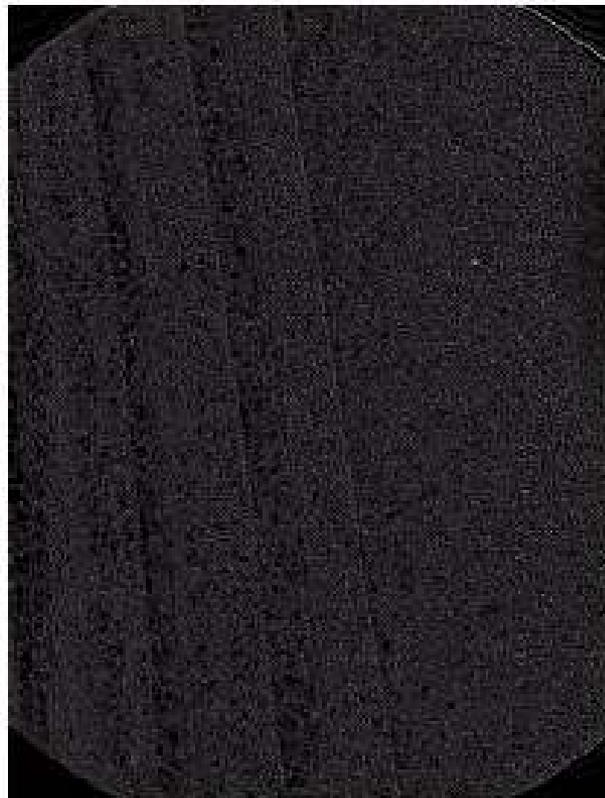
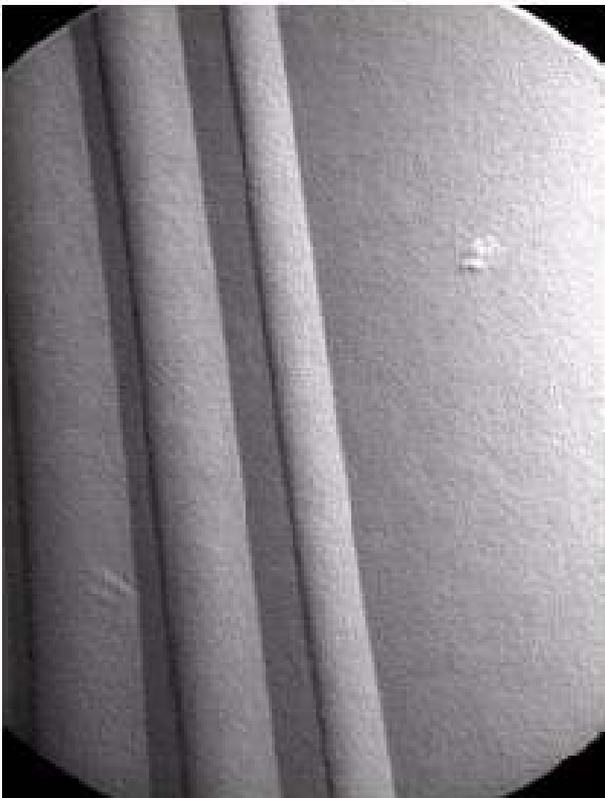
$$|R| \geq T$$

w_1	w_2	w_3
w_4	w_5	w_6
w_7	w_8	w_9

-1	-1	-2	-1	-1
-1	8	12	-2	-1
-1	-1	-2	-1	-1

与前面学过的滤波器有什么区别？

(2) 实例



(3) MATLAB实现

点检测模板w:

-1	-1	-1
-1	8	-1
-1	-1	-1

检测措施:

$$g = \text{abs}(\text{imfilter}(\text{double}(f), w)) \geq T$$

示例

```
f=imread('moon.tif');  
w=[-1 -1 -1; -1 8 -1; -1 -1 -1];  
g=abs(imfilter(double(f), w));  
T=max(g(:));  
T=T*0.9;  
g=g>=T;  
imshow(f); figure, imshow(g);
```

2 线检测

(1) 原理

模板检测。

-1	-1	-1
2	2	2
-1	-1	-1

Horizontal

-1	-1	2
1	2	1
2	-1	-1

+45°

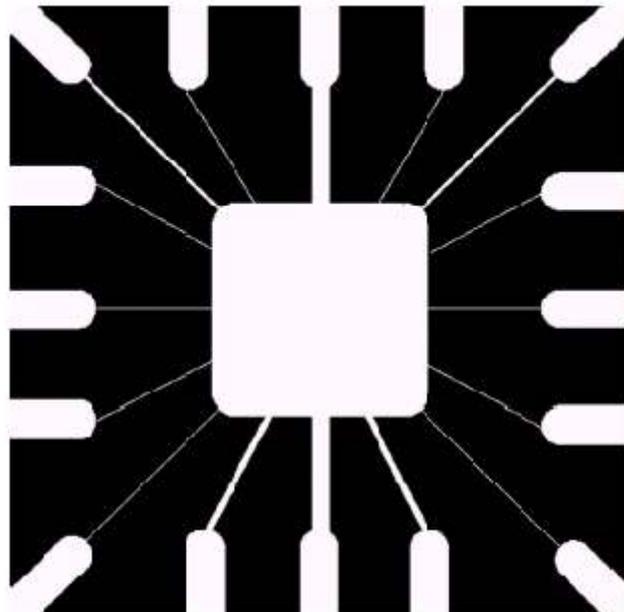
-1	2	-1
1	2	1
-1	2	-1

Vertical

2	-1	-1
1	2	1
-1	-1	2

-45°

(2) 实例



a
b c

FIGURE 10.4
Illustration of line detection.
(a) Binary wire-bond mask.
(b) Absolute value of result after processing with -45° line detector.
(c) Result of thresholding image (b).

(3) MATLAB实现

水平模板、+45度模板、垂直模板、-45度模板。

-1	-1	-1
2	2	2
-1	-1	-1

-1	-1	2
-1	2	-1
2	-1	-1

-1	2	-1
-1	2	-1
-1	2	-1

2	-1	-1
-1	2	-1
-1	-1	2

示例

```
f=imread('wirebond_mask.tif');
```

```
imshow(f);
```

```
w=[2 -1 -1; -1 2 -1; -1 -1 2];
```

```
g=abs(imfilter(double(f), w));
```

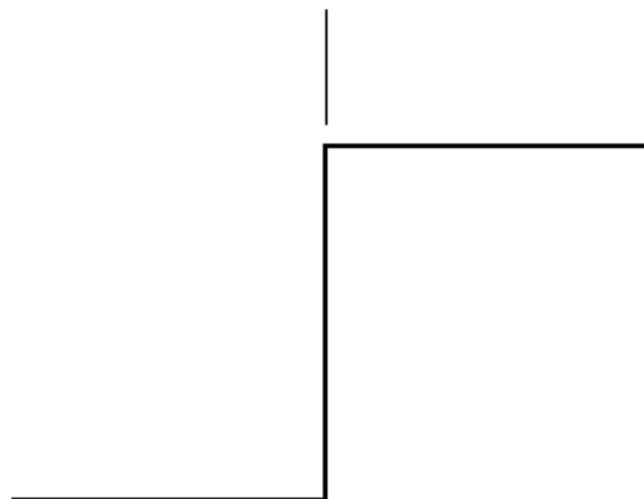
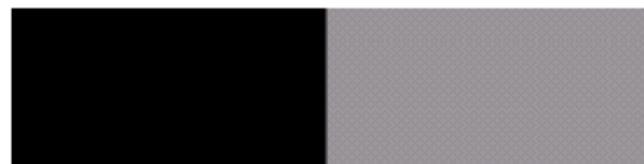
```
figure,imshow(g);
```

3 边沿检测

(1) 基础

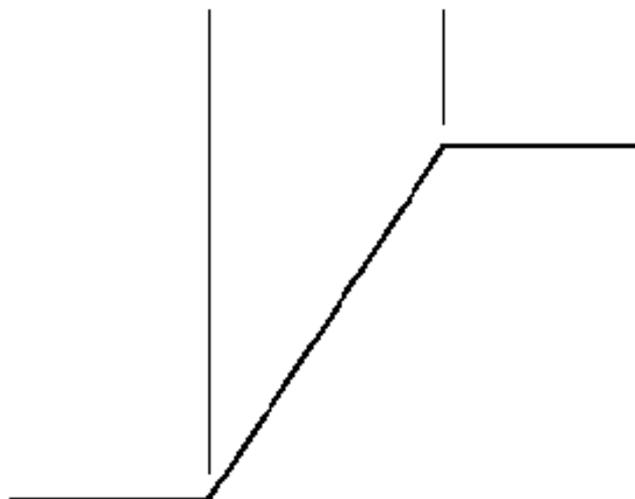
A、两种边沿模型

Model of an ideal digital edge



Gray level profile of a horizontal line through the image

Model of a ramp digital edge



Gray level profile of a horizontal line through the image

a b

FIGURE 10.5

(a) Model of an ideal digital edge.
(b) Model of a ramp edge. The slope of the ramp is proportional to the degree of blurring in the edge.

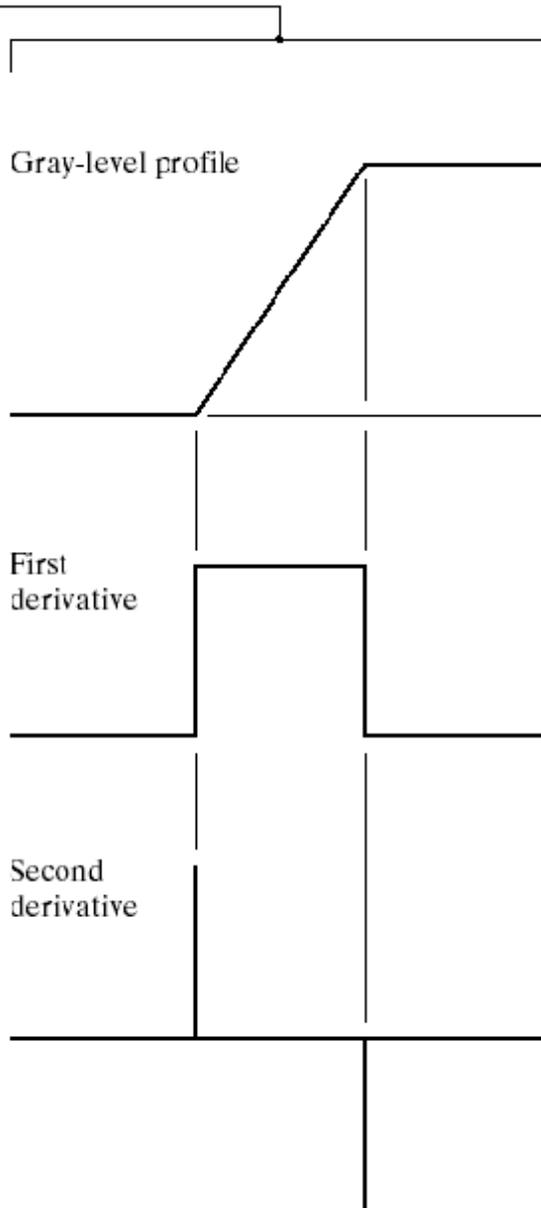
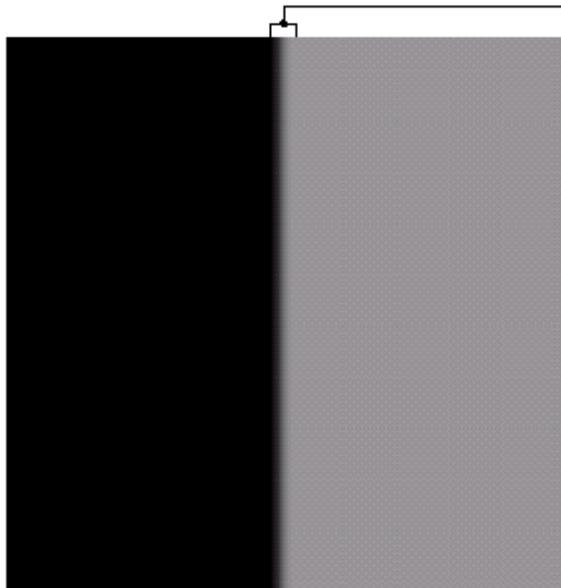
B、一阶导数和二阶导数

a b

FIGURE 10.6

(a) Two regions separated by a vertical edge.

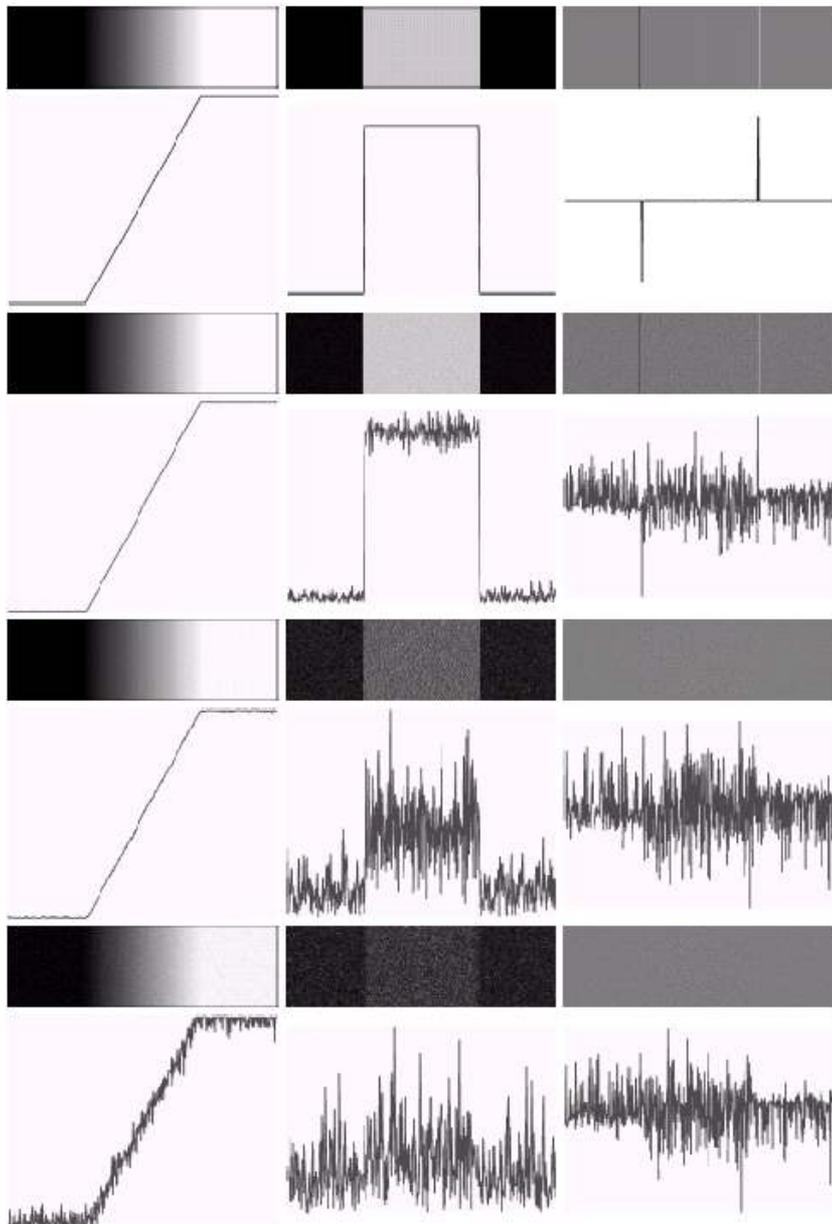
(b) Detail near the edge, showing a gray-level profile, and the first and second derivatives of the profile.



特点

- 1、一阶导数：在斜坡上，导数值为正，在平坦区为零。
- 2、二阶导数：在跃变点，一正一负，其他部分为零。（过零点）

C、噪声对一阶导数和二阶导数的影响



噪声对一阶和二阶导数都有影响，尤其对二阶导数影响较大，所以，在检测边沿前应该考虑平滑处理。

(2) 梯度算子

A、梯度算子

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} G_x \\ G_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{mag}(\nabla f) = \left[G_x^2 + G_y^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] G^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\approx |G_x| + |G_y|$$

$$a(x, y) = \arctan\left(\frac{G_y}{G_x}\right)$$

-1	0	0	-1
0	1	1	0

Roberts

-1	-1	-1	-1	0	1
0	0	0	-1	0	1
1	1	1	-1	0	1

Prewitt

-1	-2	-1	-1	0	1
0	0	0	-2	0	2
1	2	1	-1	0	1

Sobel

B、多种梯度模板

0	1	1	-1	-1	0
-1	0	1	-1	0	1
-1	-1	0	0	1	1

Prewitt

0	1	2	-2	-1	0
-1	0	1	-1	0	1
-2	-1	0	0	1	2

Sobel

C、实例

a b
c d

FIGURE 10.10

(a) Original image. (b) $|G_x|$, component of the gradient in the x -direction.

(c) $|G_y|$, component in the y -direction.

(d) Gradient image, $|G_x| + |G_y|$.



思索题：为何图像的梯度只需要计算x和y方向的梯度？

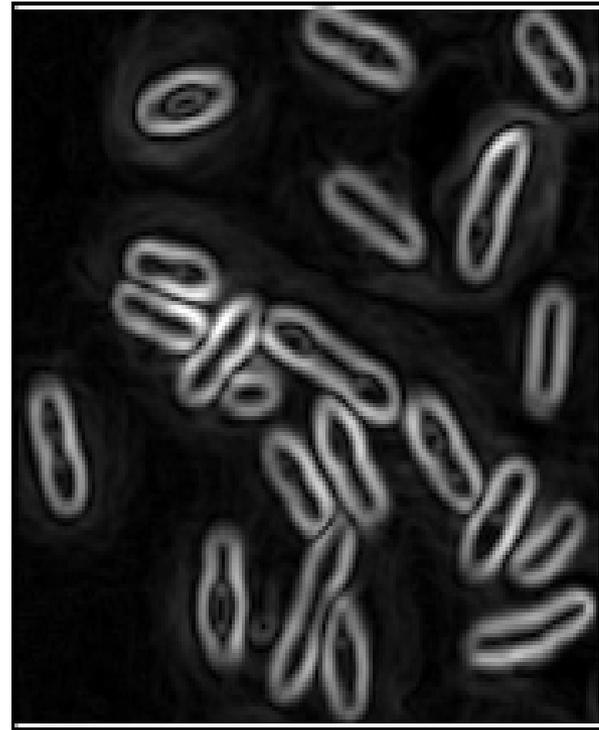
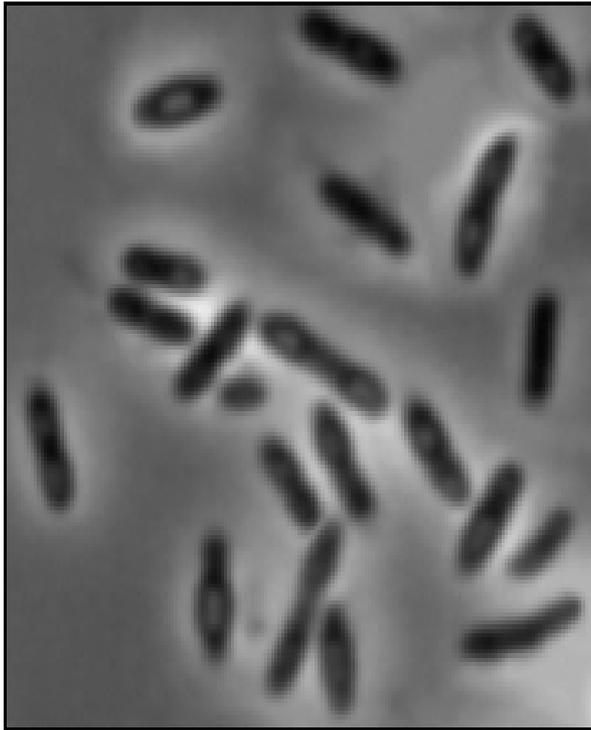


图5-10

用Prewitt算子进行边沿检测的成果



用Sobel算子进行边沿检测的成果

(3) 拉普拉斯算子

A、拉普拉斯算子

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = f(x+1, y) + f(x-1, y) - 2f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y+1) + f(x, y-1) - 2f(x, y)$$

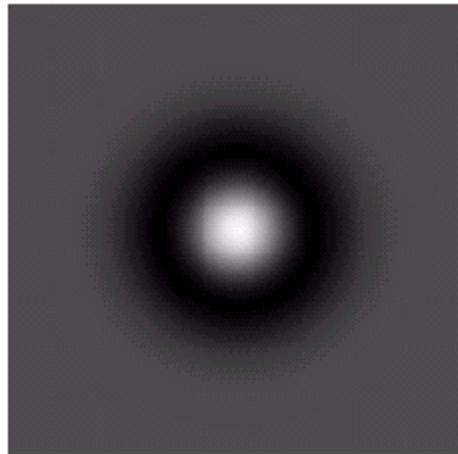
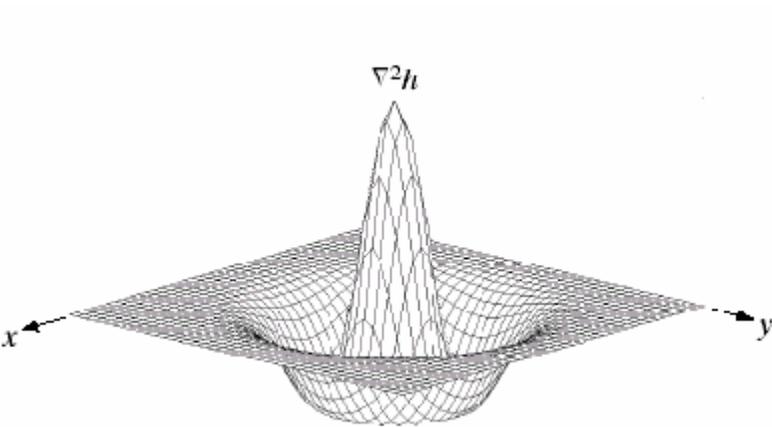
$$\nabla^2 f = [f(x+1, y) + f(x-1, y) + f(x, y+1) + f(x, y-1)] - 4f(x, y)$$

0	1	0	1	1	1
1	-4	1	1	-8	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1
-1	4	-1	-1	8	-1
0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1

B、LoG算子

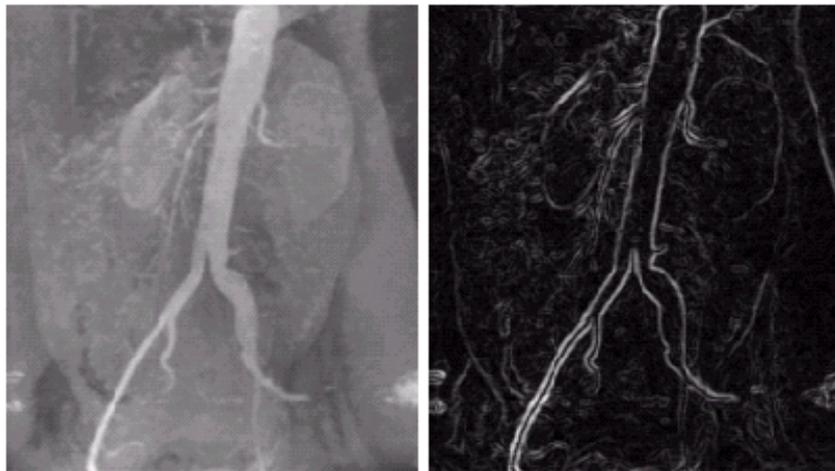
$$h(r) = -e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\nabla^2 h(r) = -\left[\frac{r^2 - \sigma^2}{\sigma^4} \right] e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

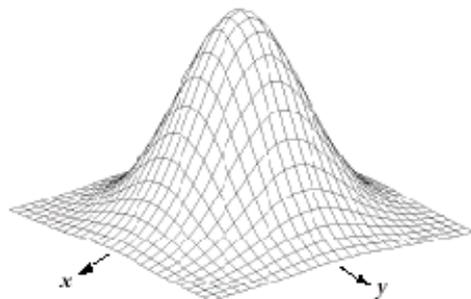


0	0	-1	0	0
0	-1	-2	-1	0
-1	-2	16	-2	-1
0	-1	-2	-1	0
0	0	-1	0	0

为何在Laplacian算子的基础上引入LoG算子？



零交叉求边沿



-1	-1	-1
-1	8	-1
-1	-1	-1



(4) MATLAB实现

语法: `[g,t]=edge(f, 'method', parameter)`

阐明: `g`是一种逻辑数组, 其值为: 在`f`中检测到边沿的位置为1, 其他位置为零; `t`是`edge`是用的阈值; `method`为边沿监测器措施, 可选为: 'sobel', 'prewit', 'roberts', 'log'(LoG), 'zerocross', 'canny'等; `parameter`包括两部分: `T`为指定的阈值, 第二部分为`dir` (检测边沿的首选方向: 'horizontal', 'vertical', 'both'), 或`sigma` (原则方差), 或`H` (指定的滤波函数)。

示例:

```
f=imread('rice.tif');
```

```
imshow(f);
```

```
[gsobel,t]=edge(f, 'sobel');
```

```
figure, imshow(gsobel);
```

```
[glog,t]=edge(f, 'log');
```

```
figure, imshow(glog);
```

```
[gcanny,t]=edge(f, 'canny');
```

```
figure, imshow(gcanny);
```

5.2 边沿连接和边界检测

1 基于局部处理的边沿点连接

分析图像中每个点 (x,y) 的小邻域（如 $3*3$ 或 $5*5$ ）内像素的特点，将满足相同性准则的点连接起来，形成边沿。

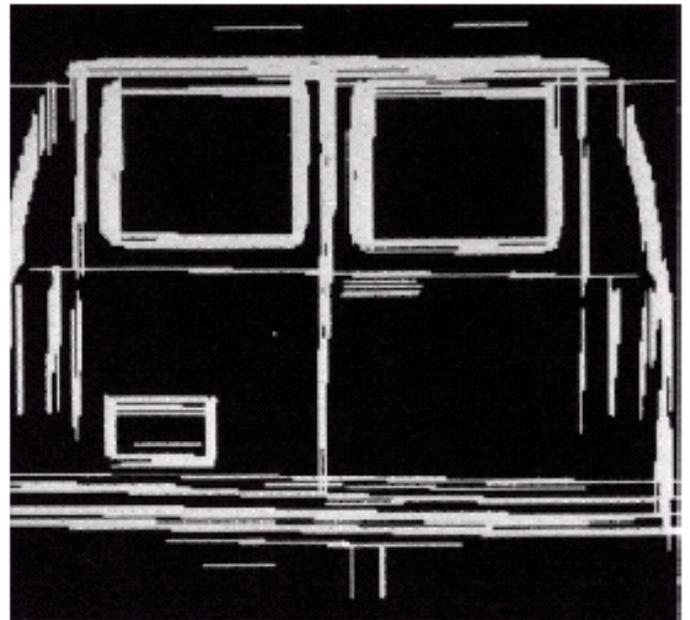
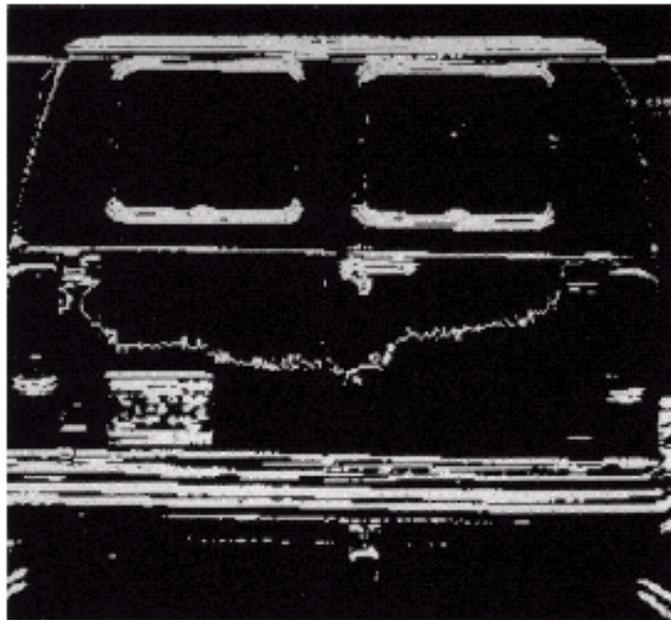
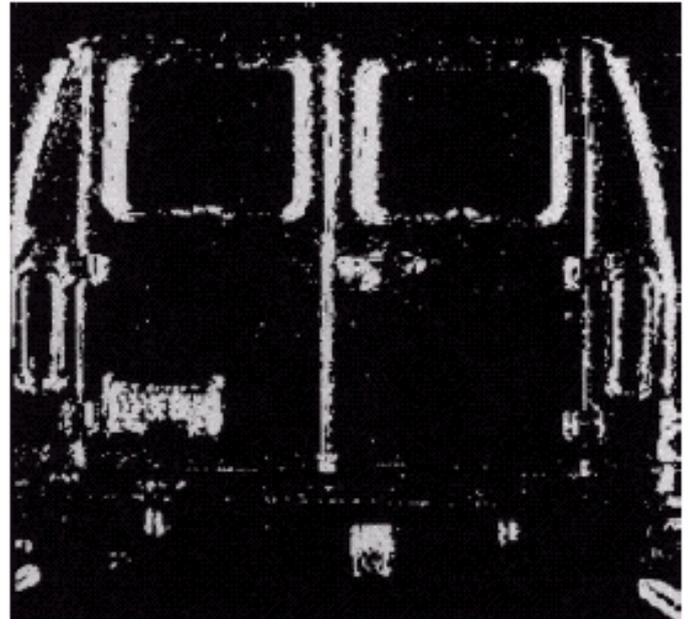
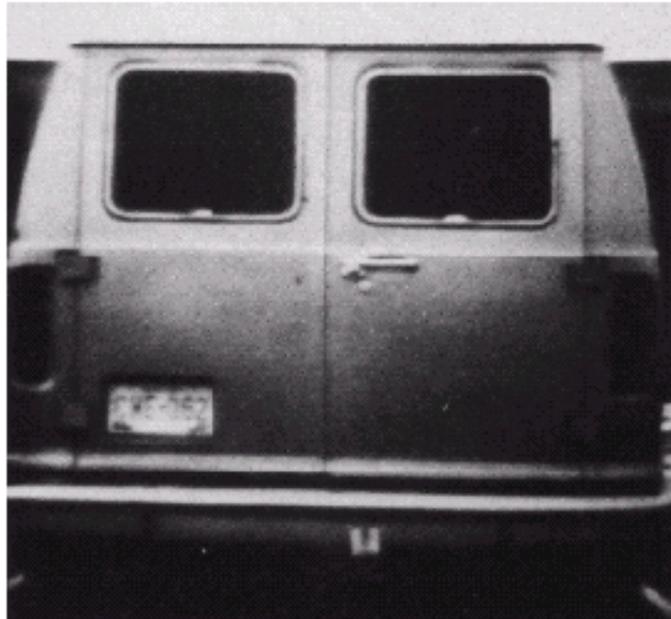
$$|\nabla f(x, y) - \nabla f(x_0, y_0)| \leq E$$

$$|a(x, y) - a(x_0, y_0)| \leq A$$

a b
c d

FIGURE 10.16

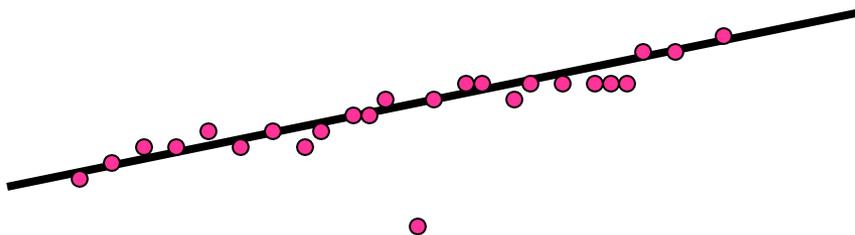
- (a) Input image.
- (b) G_y component of the gradient.
- (c) G_x component of the gradient.
- (d) Result of edge linking. (Courtesy of Perceptics Corporation.)



2 经过Hough变换进行整体处理

(1) 问题的提出

在找出边界点集之后，需要连接，形成完整的边界图形描述。



(2) Hough变换检测直线的基本思想

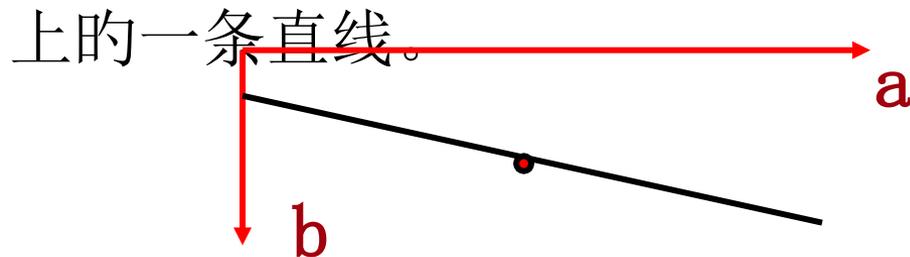
对于边界上的 n 个点的点集，找出共线的点集和直线方程。设任意两点的直线方程： $y = ax + b$ ，构造一种参数 a ， b 的平面。



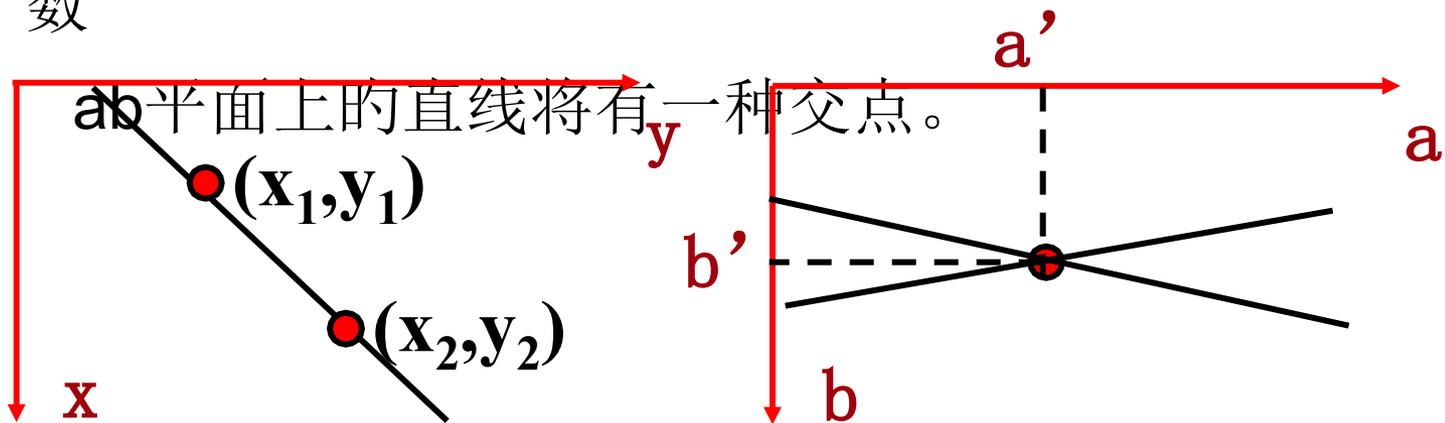
A、 xy 平面上的任意一条直线 $y = ax + b$ ，相应地在参数 ab 平面上都有一种点。



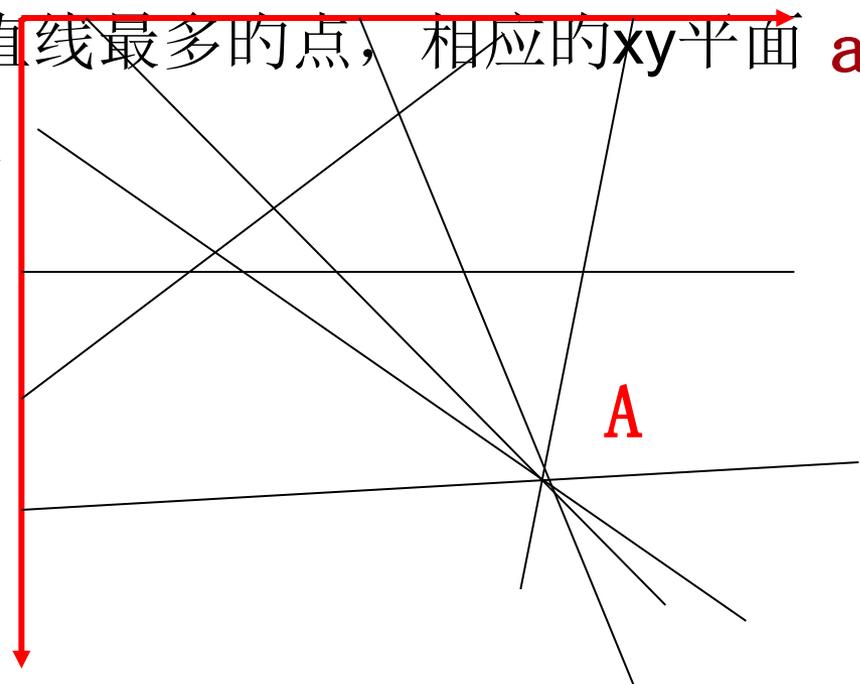
B、过 xy 平面一种点 (x,y) 的全部直线，构成参数 ab 平面上的一条直线。



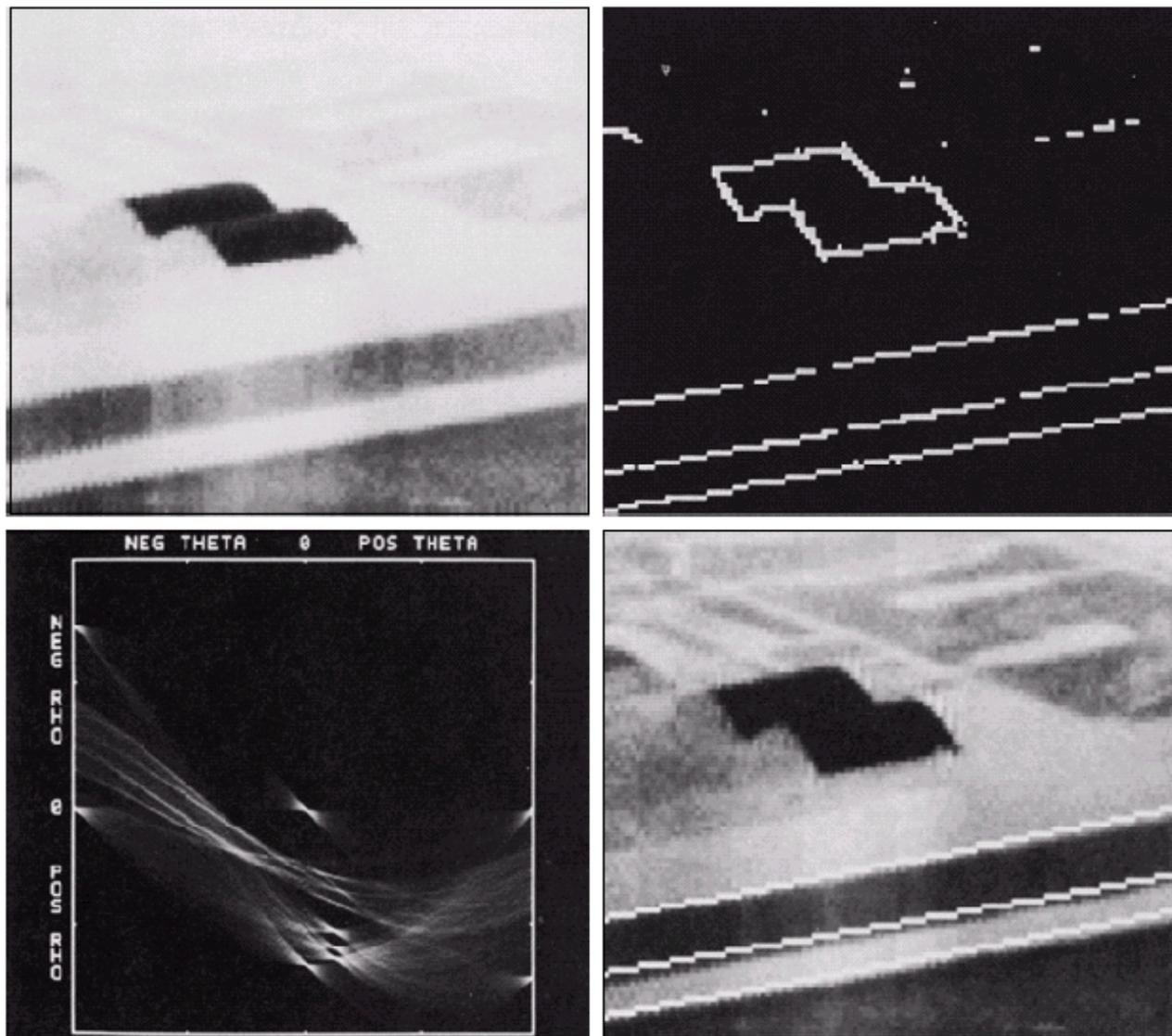
C、假如点 (x_1, y_1) 与点 (x_2, y_2) 共线，那么这两点在参数



D、在参数ab平面上相交直线最多的点，相应的xy平面



(3) 实例



a	b
c	d

FIGURE 10.21

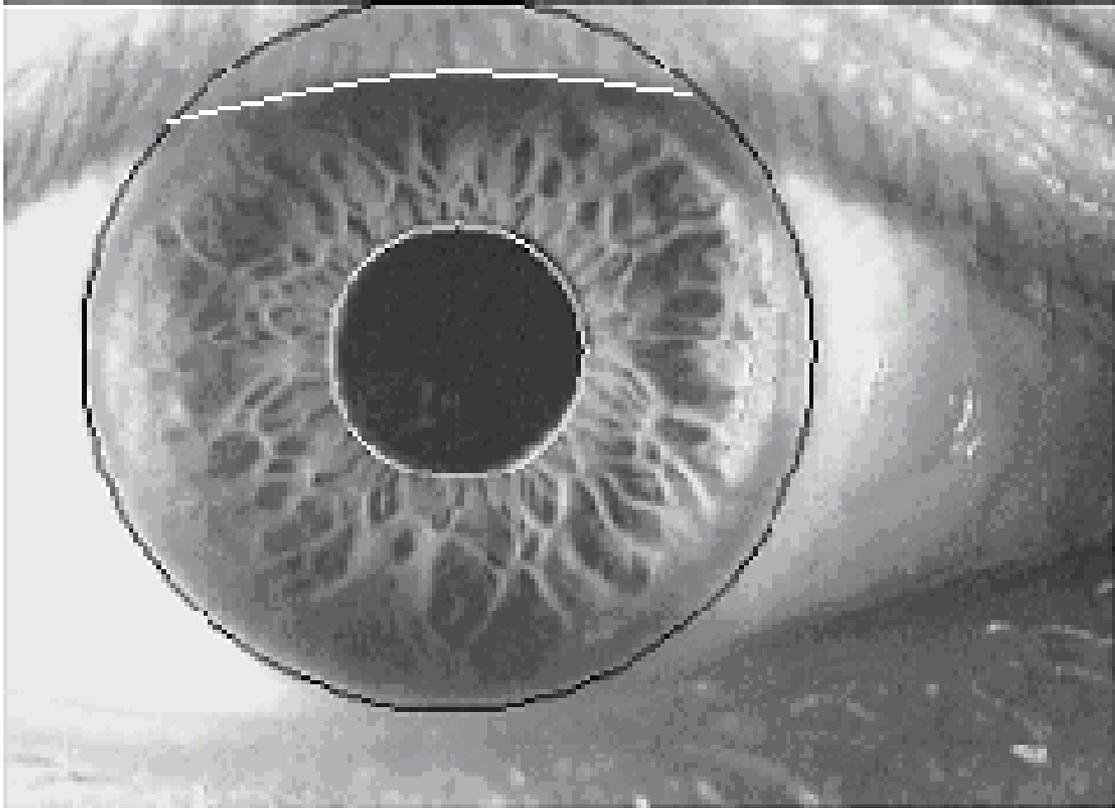
(a) Infrared image.

(b) Thresholded gradient image.

(c) Hough transform.

(d) Linked pixels.

(Courtesy of Mr. D. R. Cate, Texas Instruments, Inc.)



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