

MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ
SETOR DE CIÊNCIAS DA TERRA
Departamento de Geomática

Disciplina: PROCESSAMENTO DIGITAL DE IMAGENS II
Código: GA144

CH Total:45 h

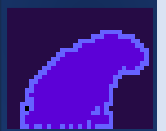
CH Semanal 03 h

Limiarizacao

Problema



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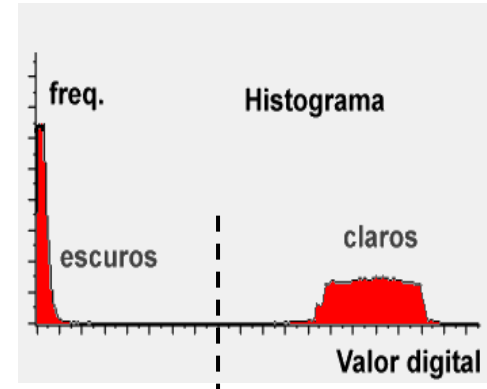
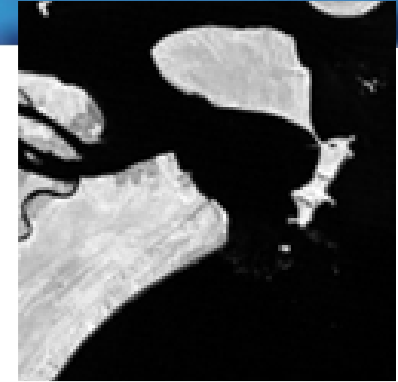
Dada uma imagem onde dois grandes grupos de pixels são visíveis (claro e escuros), achar o melhor limiar para separar estes dois grupos e binarizar a imagem

Parte-se da hipótese de que existem dois grupos de pixels na imagem:

- claros e escuros
- FUNDO e OBJETO

Para separar estes grupos é analisado o histograma da imagem. É assumido que o histograma é bimodal.

O problema é identificar automaticamente o valor ótimo para separar estes dois grupos.



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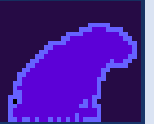
Detectar limiar no Histograma

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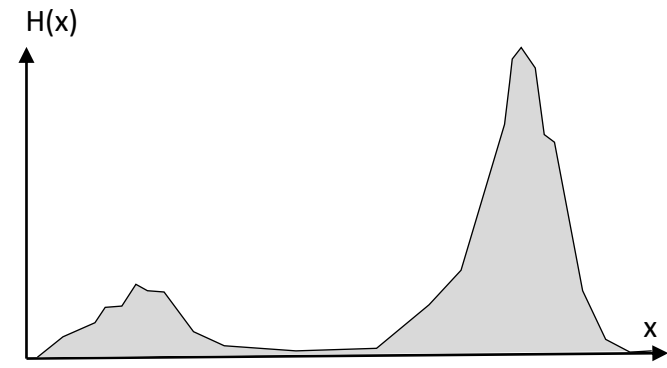
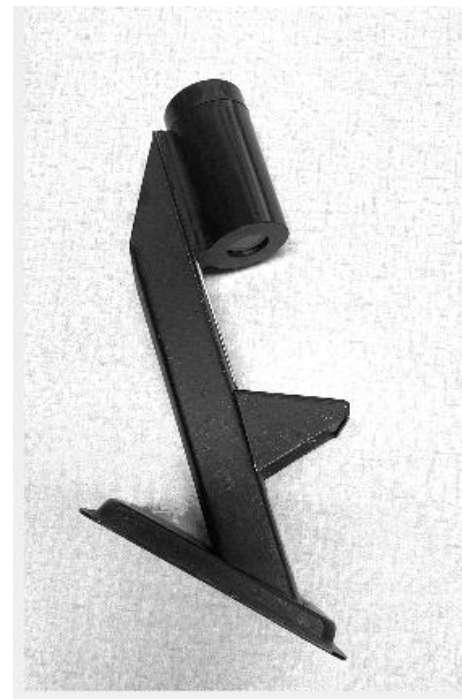
O Histograma $H(x)$ representa a variação dos valores digitais na imagem. Se na imagem ocorrem apenas dois tipos de superfícies, claros e escuros, o histograma será bimodal.

O histograma é uma função positiva definida em um domínio finito.

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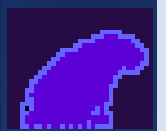


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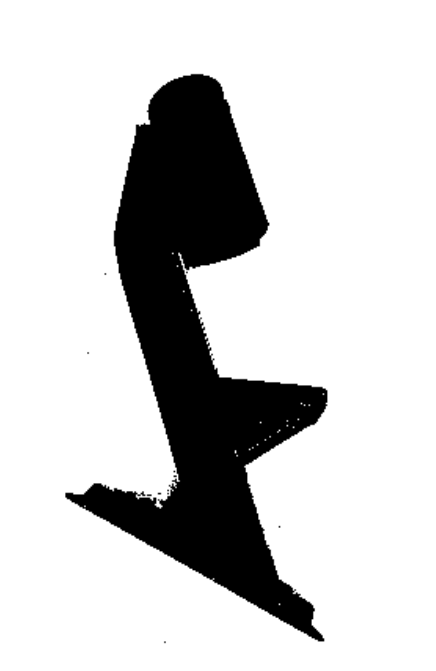
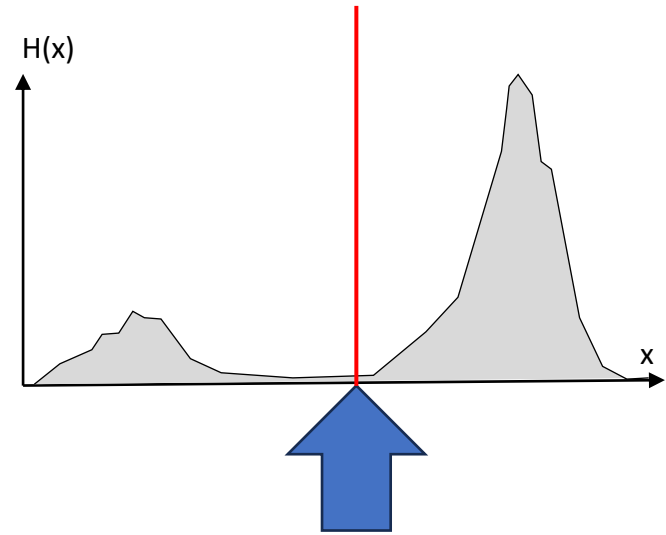
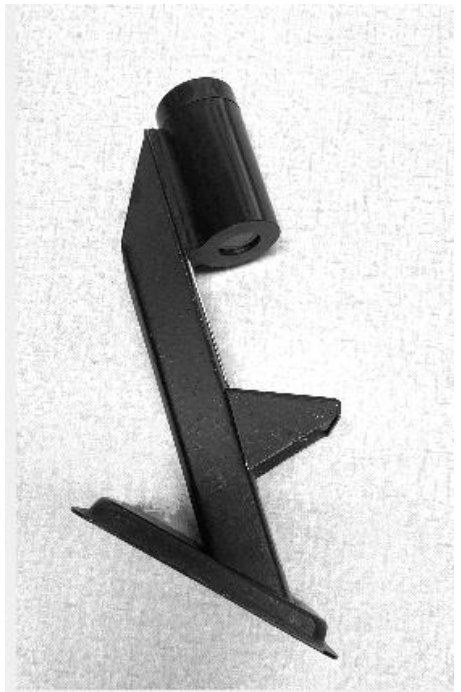


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- Problema: determinar o limiar ótimo para qualquer imagem contendo claros e escuros



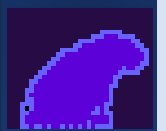
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exemplo

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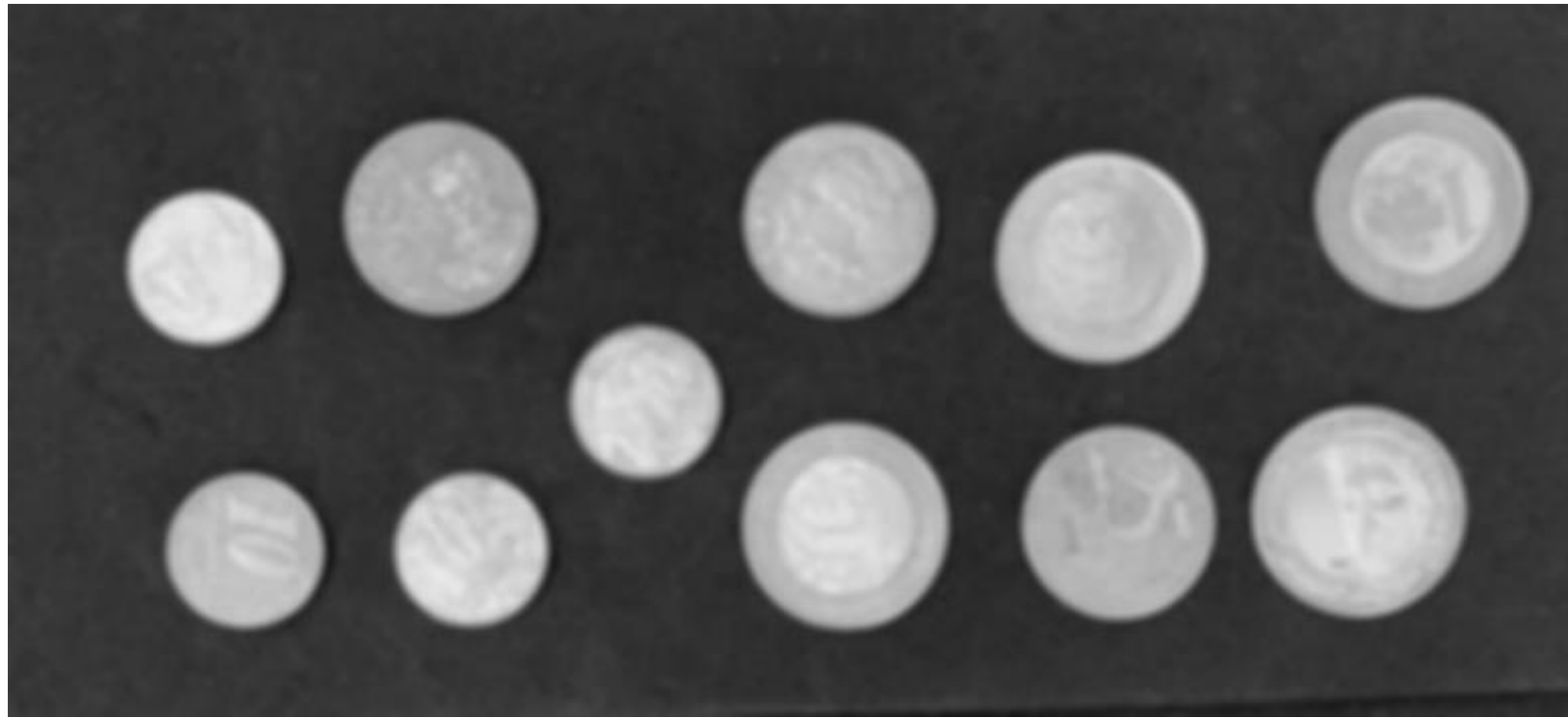


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- Dada a imagem com diferentes objetos, separe os objetos do fundo escuro. Vale a pena analisar o histograma para identificar a fronteira entre grupos (escuro e claro)

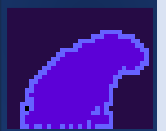


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Histograma



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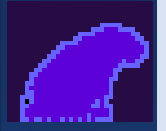
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`cv.calcHist(imagem, banda, mask, histSize, faixa)`

- `image` : entrada uint8 ou float32. Deve ser escrito em colchetes, "[I]".
- `banda` : No caso de imagens coloridas, especifica qual banda será processada. Em imagens em nível de cinza, deve-se usar [0], sempre entre colchetes.
- `mask` : opção de processor apenas uma parte da imagem (mascara). Por default se processa toda a imagem com a opção "None".
- `histSize` : número de elementos do histograma. Em imagens de 8 bits o correto é usar [256].
- `faixa` : a faixa a ser representada, em colchetes. Geralmente [0,256]



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```
hist = cv2.calcHist([I],[0],None,[256],[0,256])
```

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.plot(hist,color = 'red')
```

```
plt.xlim([0,256])
```

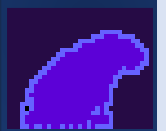
```
plt.show()
```

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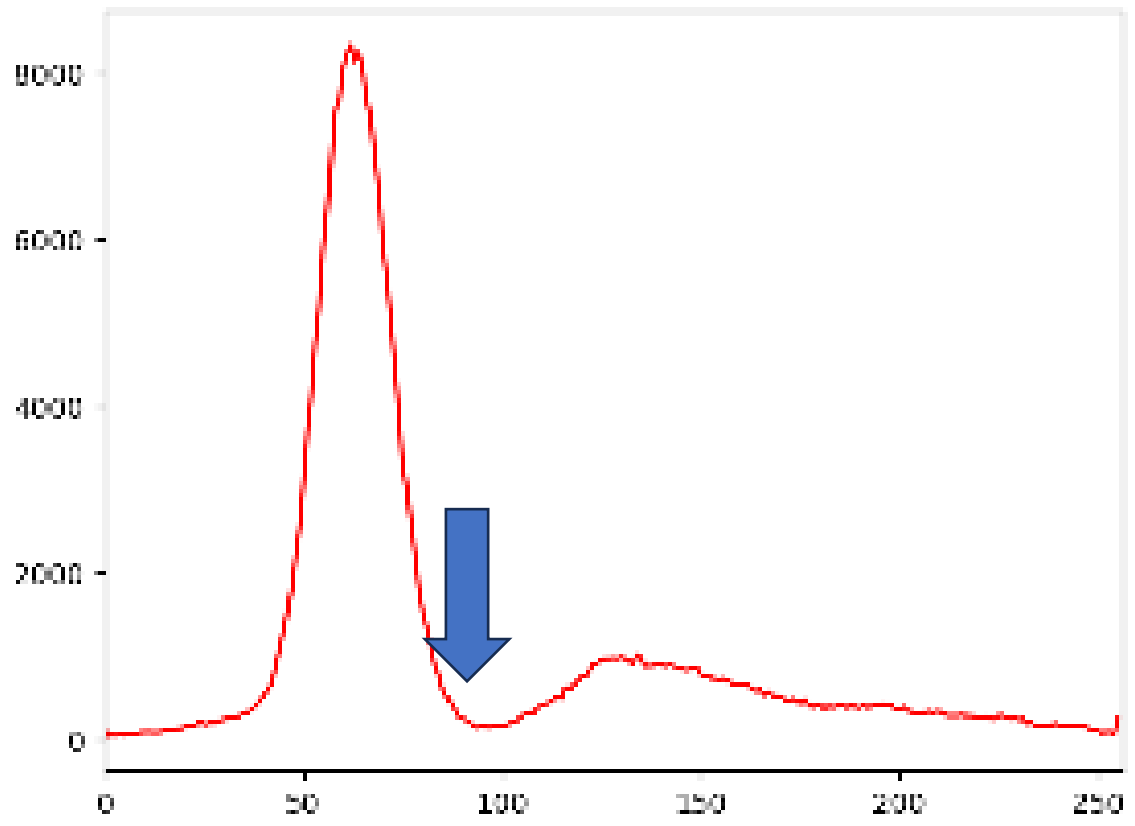


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- Analisar o histograma e detectar o melhor valor LIMAR



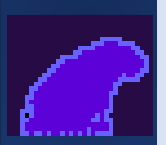
Limiar =90, ou 100?

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Limiar=100

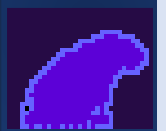
```
for i in range(nlin):  
    for j in range(ncol):  
        if I[i,j] > Limiar:  
            J[i,j] = 255  
        else:  
            J[I,j] = 0
```

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•Limiarizacao MANUAL

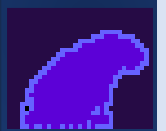


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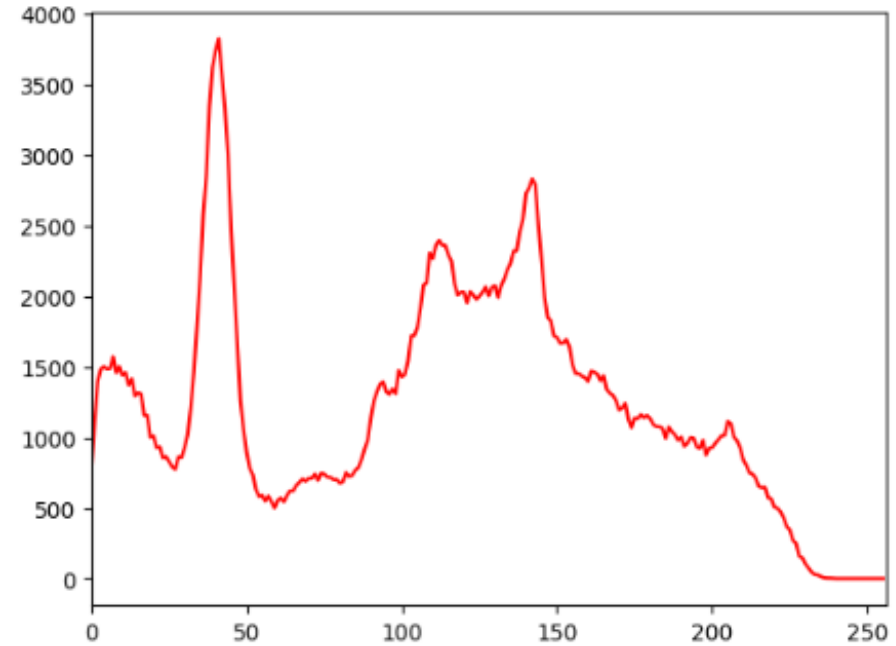


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- histograma

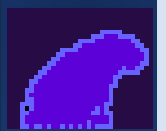


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opções

th, K = cv2.threshold(IMA, limiar, maximo, MODO)

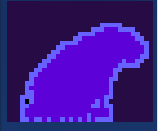
- th: limiar (redundante)
- K: imagem de saída
- **IMA**: imagem de entrada
- **Limiar**: Limiar especificado pelo usuário. Deve estar dentro da faixa de valores da imagem. Vale a pena visualizar o histograma para escolher um valor
- **Maximo**: o valor que será atribuído aos pixels que superem o limiar
- **MODO**: opção de binarização, pode ser simples ou preservando valores originais. veja a lista ...

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Exemplo

cv2.THRESH_BINARY: opção de binarização simples

limiar=100

maximo=255

```
th, K = cv2.threshold(I, limiar, maximo, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
```

```
cv2.imshow(K)
```

```
print(th)
```

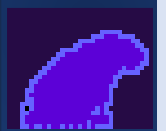
```
maximo=255  
Limiar=100  
if I[x,y] > Limiar:  
    J[x,y] = maximo  
else:  
    J[x,y] = 0
```

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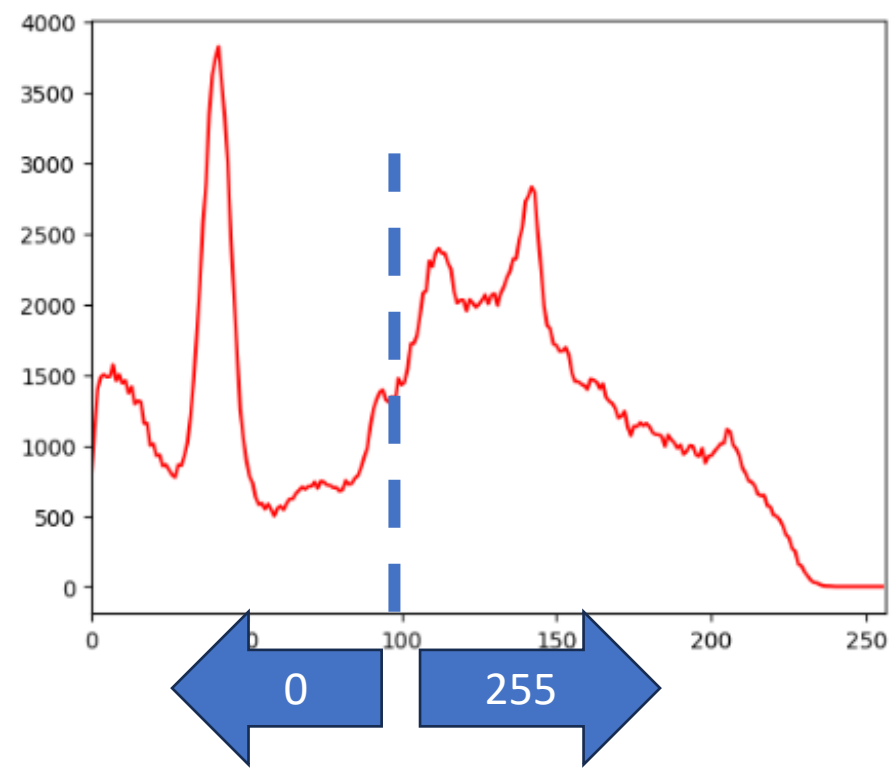
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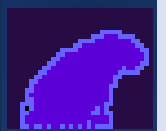


Limiar=100

Qual o melhor Limiar para separar as áreas escuras desta imagem?



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- MODO: THRESH_BINARY_INV

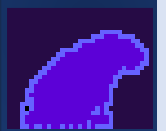
Neste caso, o resultado é o negative do anterior. Ou seja, os valores que superam o limiar são marcados como zero.



```
maximo=255  
Limiar=100  
if I[x,y] > Limiar:  
    J[x,y] =0  
else:  
    J[x,y] = maximo
```



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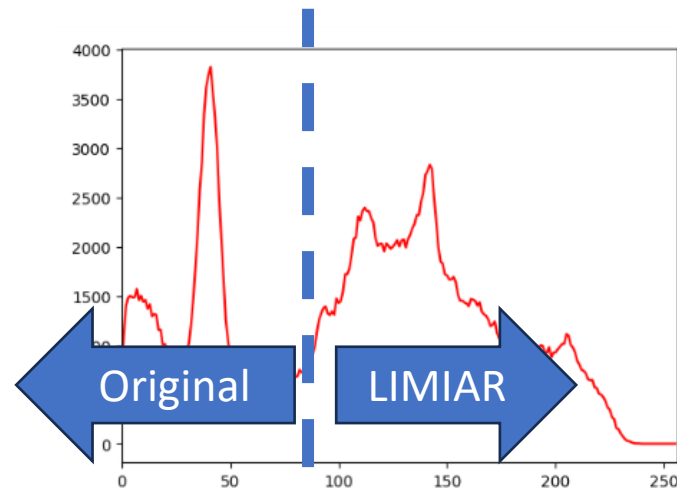
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- MODO THRESH_TRUNC

É usado para salientar os valores acima do limiar e preservar aqueles abaixo do limiar. Neste caso, os valores que seriam anulados (abaixo do limiar) preservam seu valor original e aqueles acima do limiar assumem o valor do limiar. Equivale a truncar a imagem com o limiar.

`th, K = cv2.threshold(I, limiar, maximo, cv2.THRESH_TRUNC)`

Ignora-se máximo



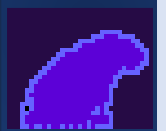
`maximo=255`
`Limiar=100`
`if I[x,y] > Limiar:`
`J[x,y] = maximo`
`else:`
`J[x,y] = I[i,j]`

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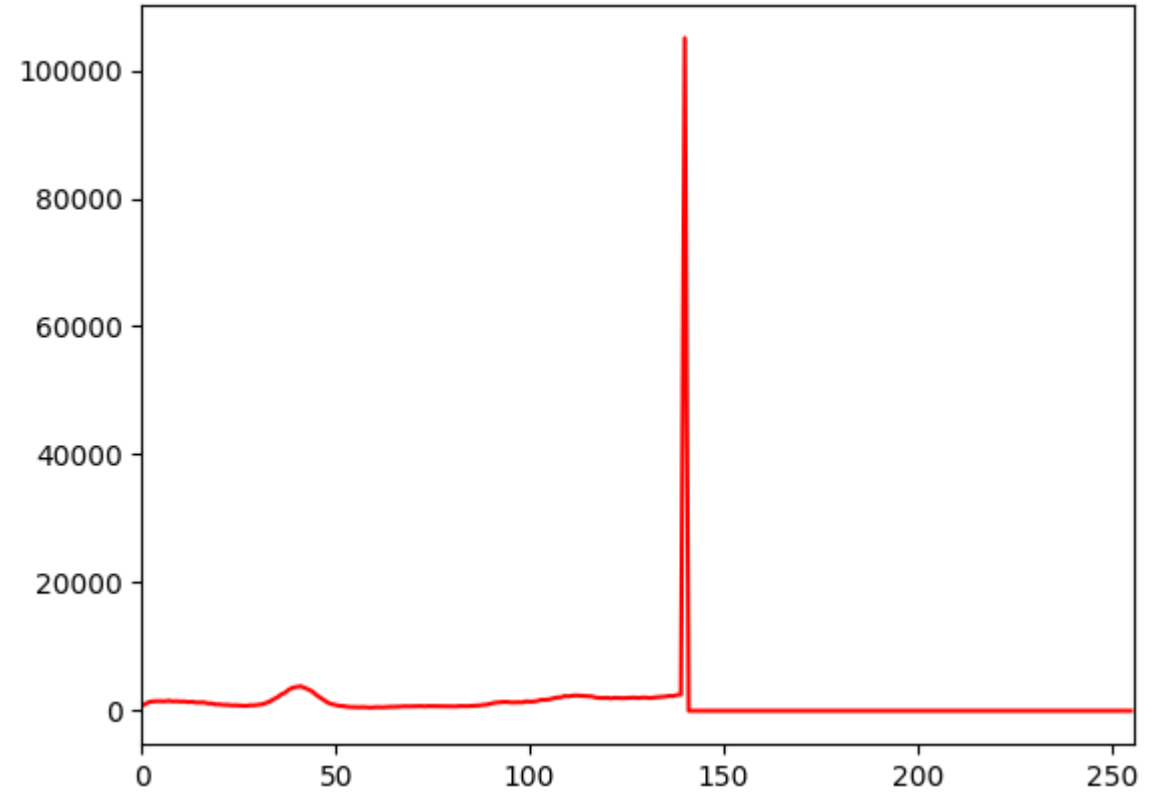
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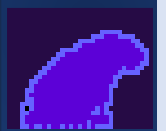
limiar=140

```
th, K = cv2.threshold(I, limiar, maximo, cv2.THRESH_TRUNC)  
cv2_imshow(K)
```





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THRESH_TOZERO

- Similar ao anterior, mas neste caso o valor original é representado se o limiar for superado. Os pixels abaixo do limiar são anulados (zero)



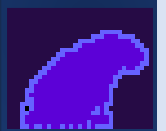
THRESH_TOZERO_INV

- Inverted Threshold to Zero,
- Se o valor do limiar for superado, o pixel recebe zero. Caso contrário o valor original é preservado.



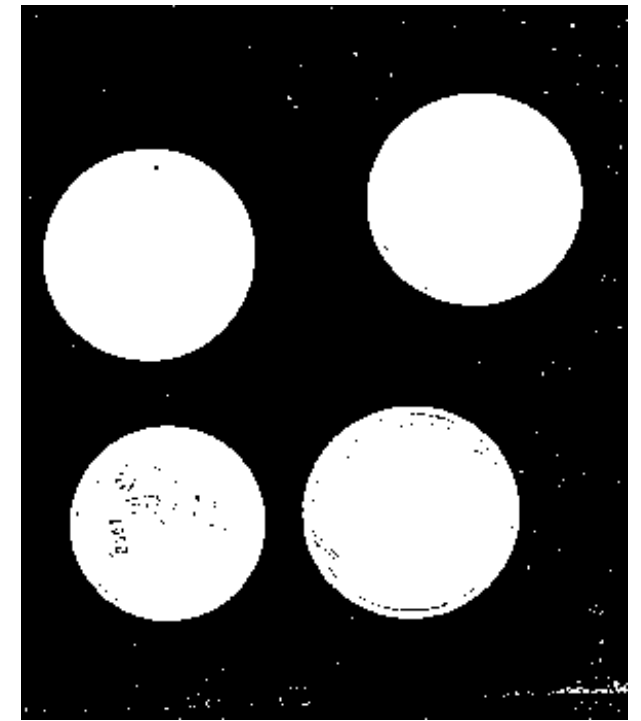


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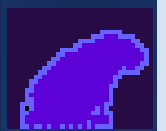
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- Cuidado! Devido às sombras, as regiões podem conter “buracos”, e pontos claros podem ocorrer no “fundo”. Como contornar este problema?





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Aplicar suavização para uniformizar as regiões

E depois, binarizar

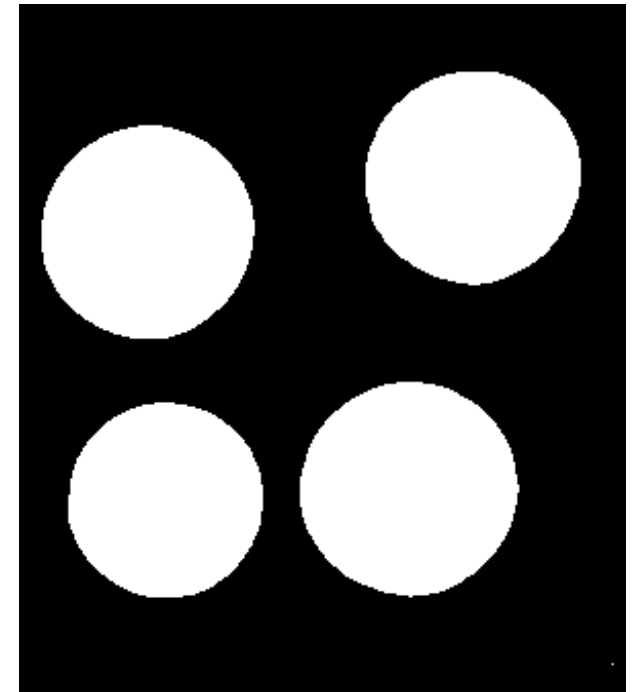
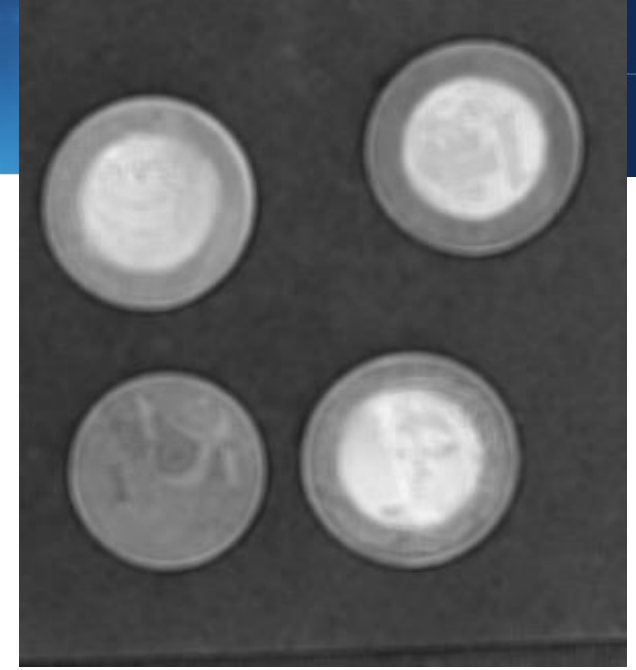
```
im = cv2.blur(src=I, ksize=(5,5))  
cv2_imshow(im)
```

limiar=90

maximo=255

```
th, K = cv2.threshold(im, limiar,  
maximo, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
```

```
cv2_imshow(K)
```



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Código: GA144

CH Total:45 h

CH Semanal 03 h

Método de OTSU

Método de OTSU

Trata o Histograma da imagem como uma Função Densidade de Probabilidade Discreta:

$$p(x) = H(x) / N$$

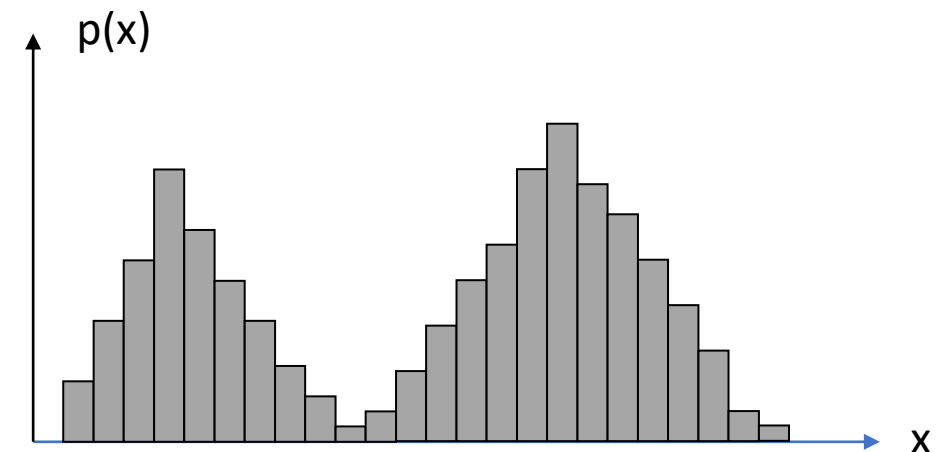
Onde:

x = valor digital, com $q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 255$ (*pode ser outro valor máximo)

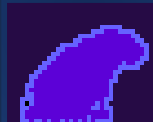
$H(x)$ = número de pixels com valor digital x

N = número total de pixels na imagem

Qual valor é mais provável?
quele mais frequentemente!



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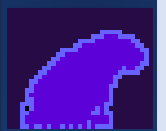


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OTSU



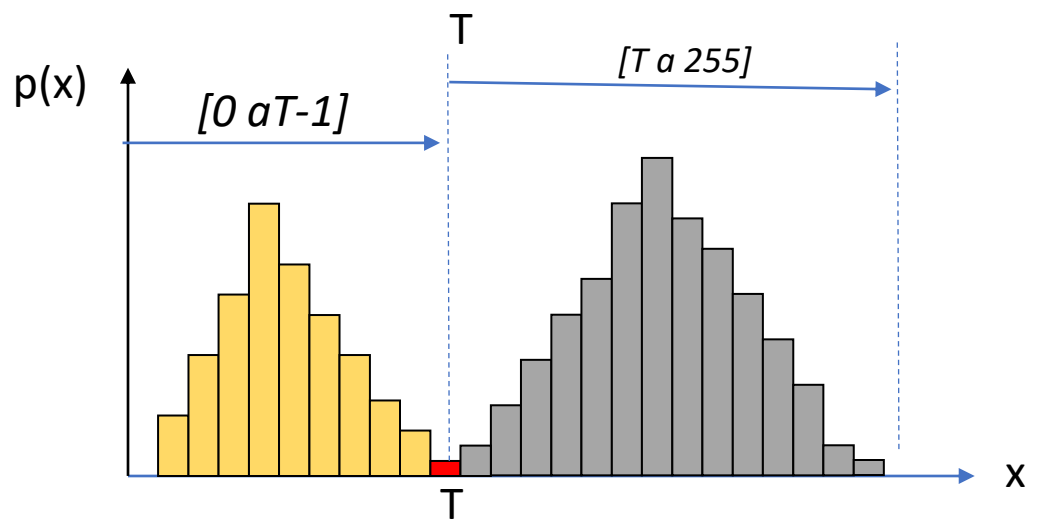
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Usando o Limiar (T) pode-se separar a imagem em duas classes, dois grupos:

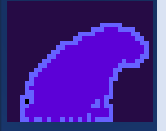
- A = pixels com valores entre [0, T-1] e
- B = pixels com valores entre [T, 255]



```
Limiar=100  
if I[x,y] < Limiar:  
    J[x,y] = 0  
else:  
    J[x,y] = 255
```



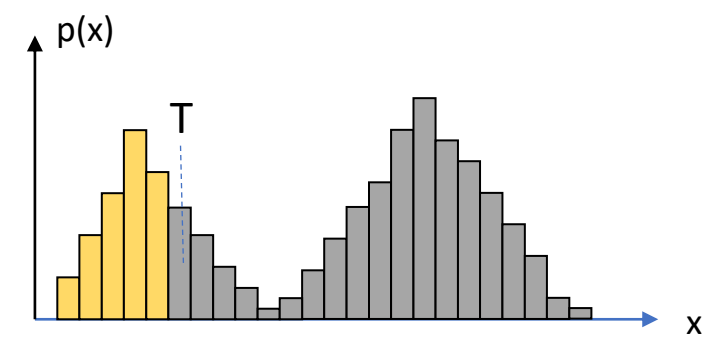
01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
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000011
100110
100101
000101
01000

Cada grupo é descrito por:
soma das probabilidades das classes ,
a área de cada grupo (w)

- valor x médio (m)
- variância (S)



$$w_1 = \sum_0^{T-1} p(x)$$

$$m_1 = \sum_0^{T-1} x * p(x) / w_1$$

$$S_1 = \sum_0^{T-1} (x - m_1)^2 * p(x) / w_1$$

$$w_2 = \sum_T^{255} p(x)$$

$$m_2 = \sum_T^{255} x * p(x) / w_2$$

$$S_2 = \sum_T^{255} (x - m_2)^2 * p(x) / w_2$$

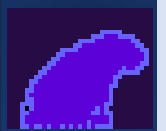
PDI-2
0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000

Variância (S) mínima

0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000



01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



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100110
100101
000101
01000

O Limiar ótimo separa os pixels em dois grupos uniformes.

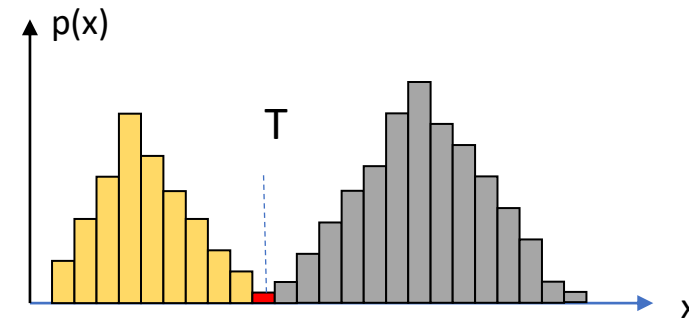
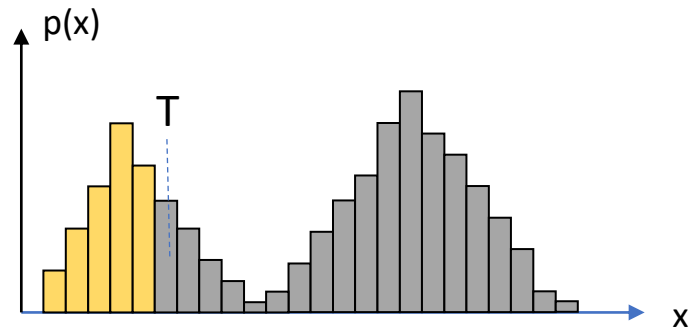
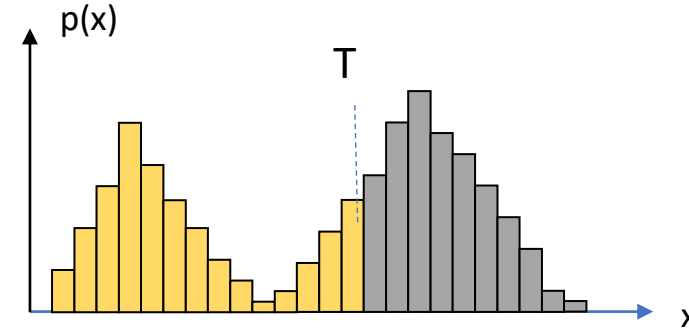
Grupos uniformes tem variância baixa.

Logo, a variância combinada dos dois grupos deve ser baixa

A variância combinada é dada pela soma (ponderada) das variâncias

$$S^2(T) = a_1(T) S_1^2(T) + a_2(T) S_2^2(T)$$

a = fator de ponderação



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Variância (S) mínima

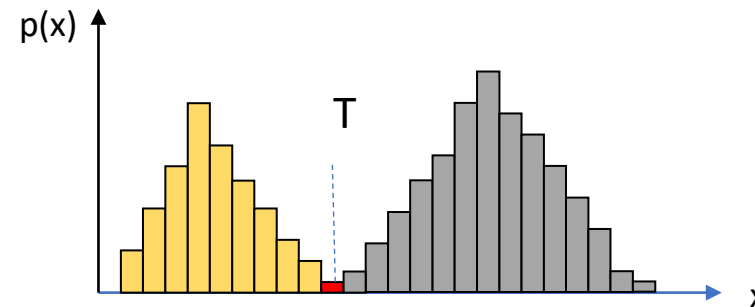
0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000

Busca-se o Limiar “T” que minimiza a variância combinada (dentro dos grupos).
Como “peso”, usa-se a soma das probabilidades das classes (a área).
Classe mais frequente “pesa” mais.

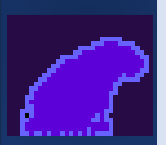
$$S^2(T) = w_1(T) S_1^2(T) + w_2(T) S_2^2(T)$$

$$w_1(T) = \sum_0^{T-1} p(x)$$

$$w_2(T) = \sum_T^{255} p(x)$$



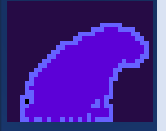
01001000
10102010
21011001
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00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
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100101
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01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
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Minimizar a variância dentro das classes equivale a
Maximizar a variância entre classes:

$$S_{entre}^2(T) = S^2 - S_{dentro}^2(T)$$

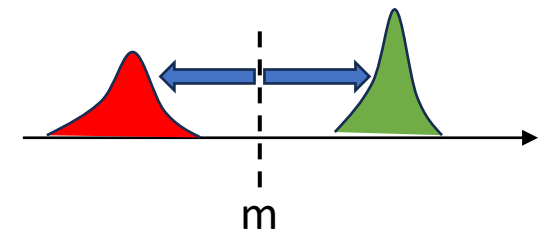
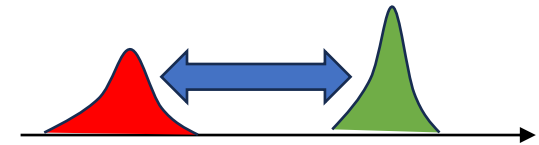
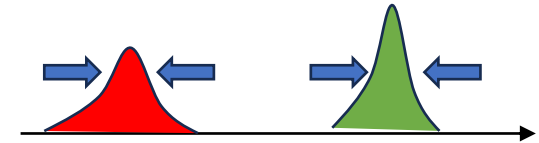
A variância entre classes pode ser calculada com ajuda da
distância das médias dos grupos à média de toda a imagem
média da imagem

$$m = w_1 m_1 + w_2 m_2$$

$$S_{entre}^2 = w_1 (m_1 - m)^2 + w_2 (m_2 - m)^2$$

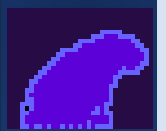
Ou, desenvolvendo e agrupando...

$$S_{entre}^2 = w_1 w_2 (m_1 - m_2)^2$$





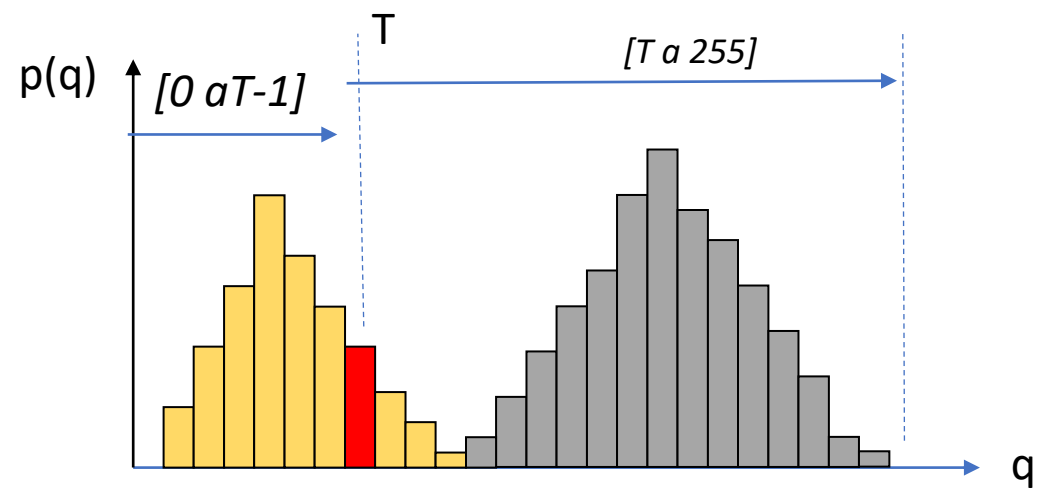
01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
001110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
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Como fazer?

Varrer todos os possíveis valores e calcular a variância para achar o máximo



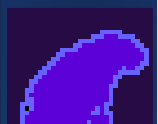
Consulte: Otsu N., "A Threshold Selection Method from Gray-level Histograms", IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics, v. SMC 9, no 1, pp.62-66, 1979.

PDI-2 0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000

OTSU



01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
001010
100010
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100110
100101
000101
01000

```
# Gaussian Blur (7x7)
```

```
im = cv2.GaussianBlur(I, (7, 7), 0)
```

```
# threshold com OTSU
```

```
th, threshold = cv2.threshold(im, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY |  
cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
```

```
cv2_imshow(K)
```

```
print(th) # veja o valor do limiar que foi calculado automaticamente
```

