

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

Disciplina: PROCESSAMENTO DIGITAL DE IMAGENS II
Código: GA144

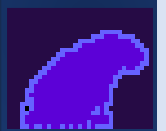
CH Total:45 h

CH Semanal 03 h

Componentes conexos



01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
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Aplicar suavização para uniformizar as regiões

E depois, binarizar

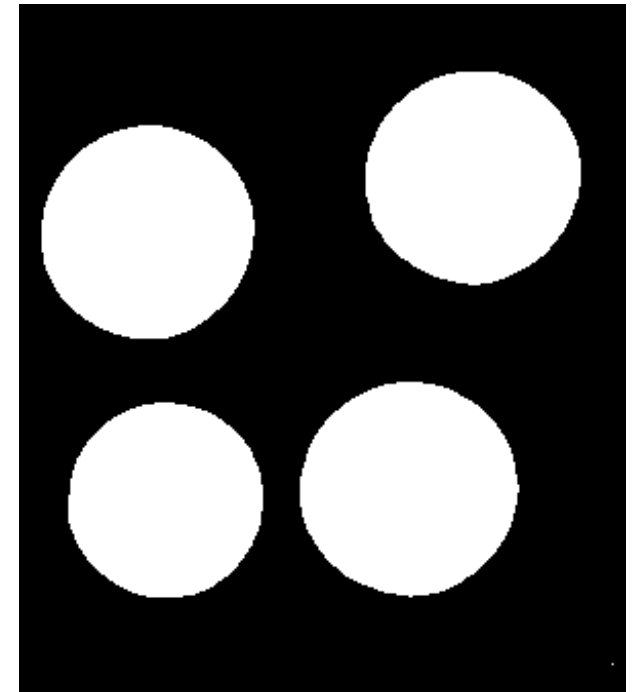
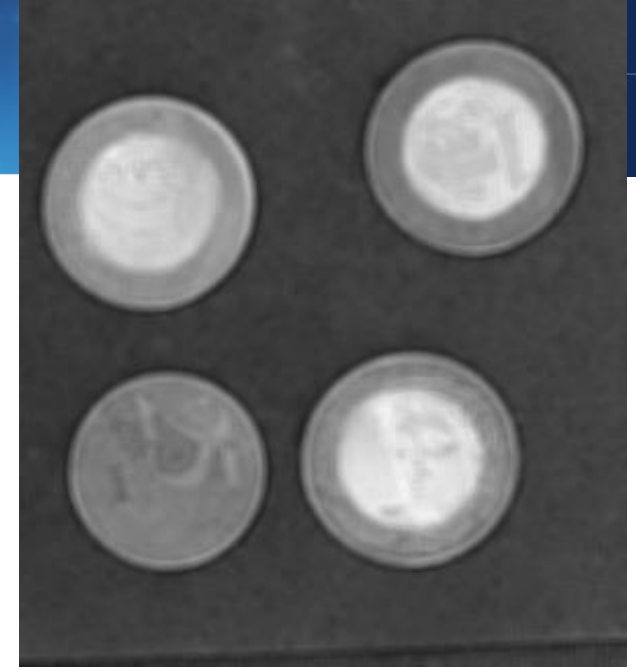
```
im = cv2.blur(src=I, ksize=(5,5))  
cv2_imshow(im)
```

```
limiar=90
```

```
maximo=255
```

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

```
cv2_imshow(K)
```



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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:

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

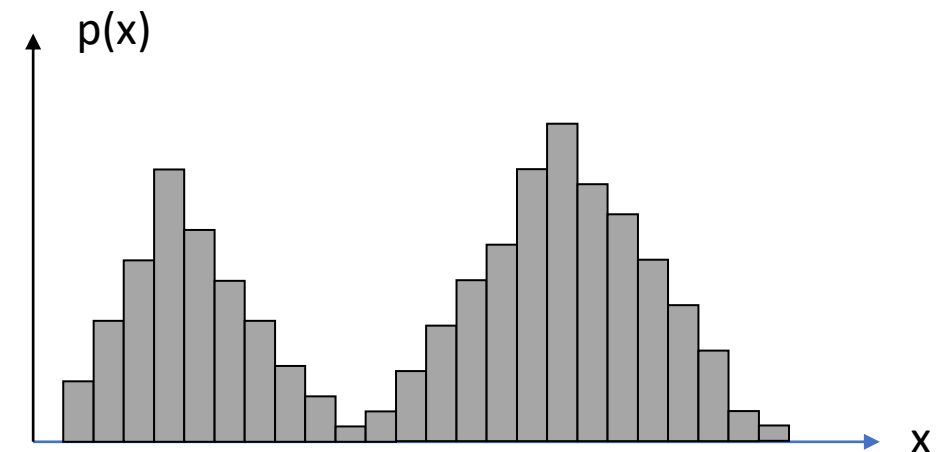
Onde:

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

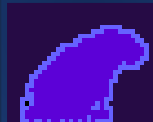
$H(x)$ = número de pixels com valor digital x

N = número total de pixels na imagem

Qual valor é mais provável?
quele mais frequentemente!



01001000
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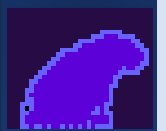


100101
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001111
001101
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OTSU



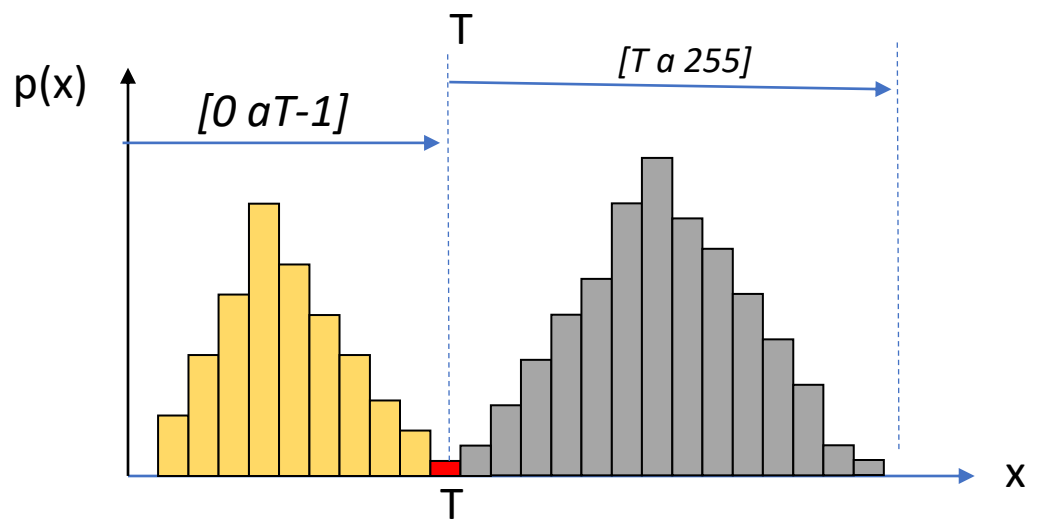
01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



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

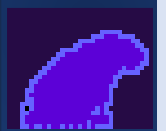
- A = pixels com valores entre [0, T-1] e
- B = pixels com valores entre [T, 255]



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



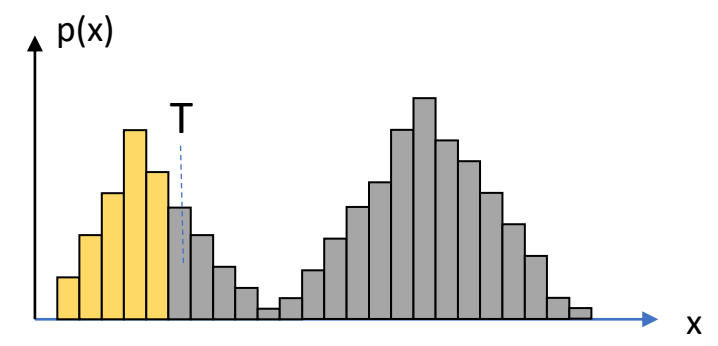
01001000
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21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
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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)



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

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

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

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

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

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

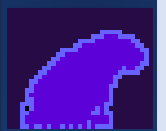
PDI-2
0100
1100
1010
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0000
1000

Variância (S) mínima

0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000



01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
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100101
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001101
001010
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O Limiar ótimo separa os pixels em dois grupos uniformes.

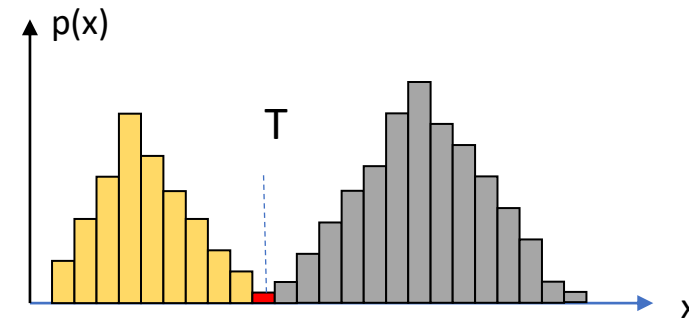
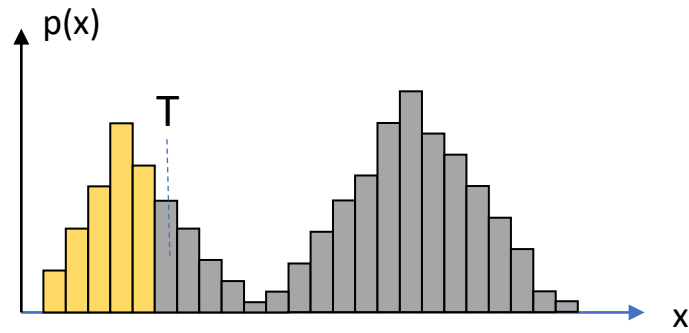
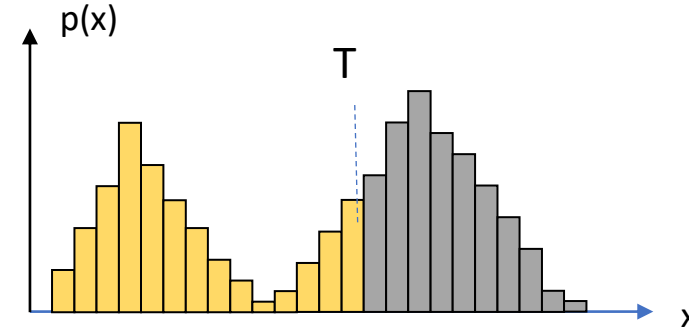
Grupos uniformes tem variância baixa.

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



PDI-2
0100
1100
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Variância (S) mínima

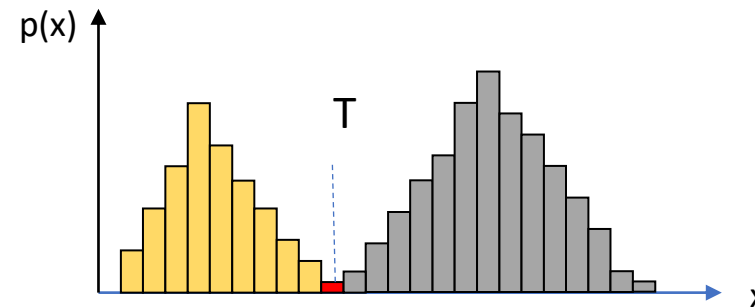
0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000

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.

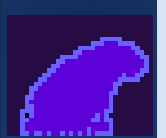
$$S^2(T) = w_1(T) S_1^2(T) + w_2(T) S_2^2(T)$$

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

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



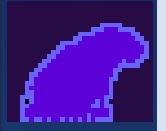
01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
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01010100
01000000



100101
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01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
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001101
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100101
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Minimizar a variância dentro das classes equivale a
Maximizar a variância entre classes:

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

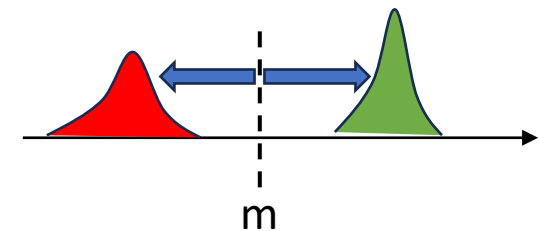
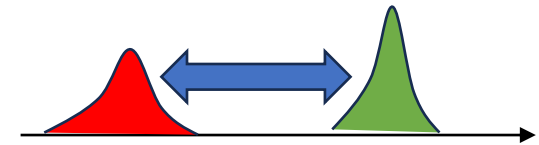
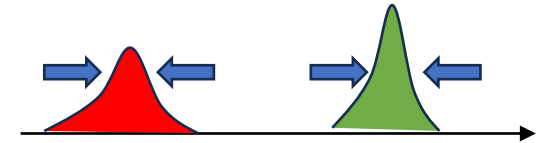
A variância entre classes pode ser calculada com ajuda da
distância das médias dos grupos à média de toda a imagem
média da imagem

$$m = w_1 m_1 + w_2 m_2$$

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

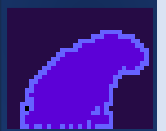
Ou, desenvolvendo e agrupando...

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





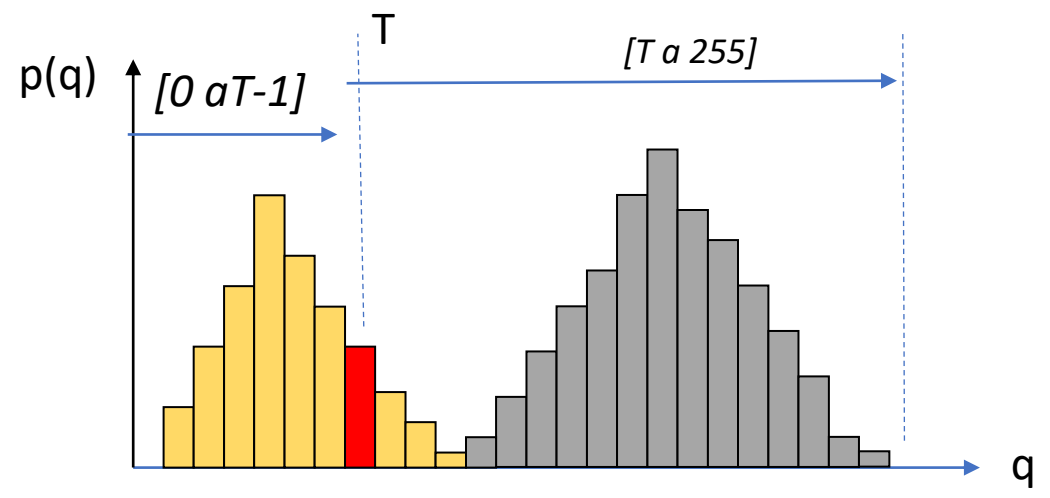
01001000
10102010
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01001011
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01010100
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Como fazer?

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



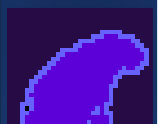
Consulte: Otsu N., "A Threshold Selection Method from Gray-level Histograms", IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics, v. SMC 9, no 1, pp.62-66, 1979.

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
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000011
100110
100101
000101
01000

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

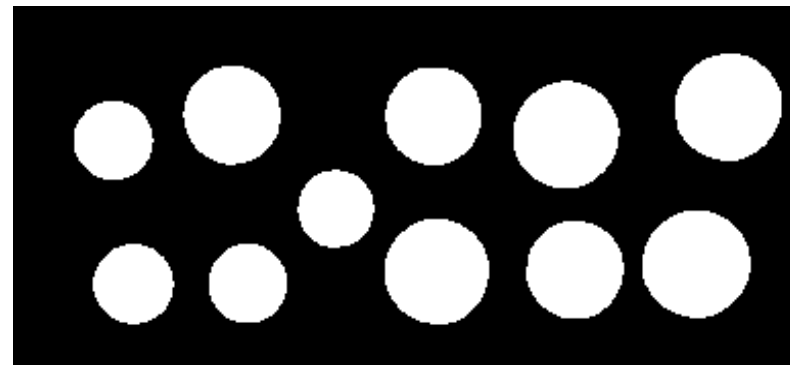
```
im = cv2.GaussianBlur(I, (7, 7), 0)
```

```
# threshold com OTSU
```

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

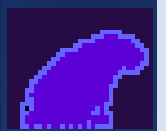
```
cv2_imshow(K)
```

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



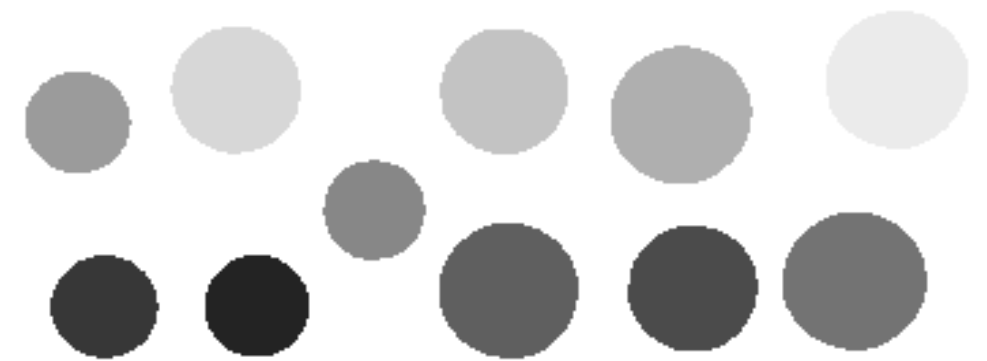


01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
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001101
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01000

Componentes conexos



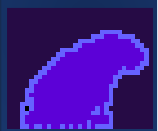
PDI-2
0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000

Componentes conexos

0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000



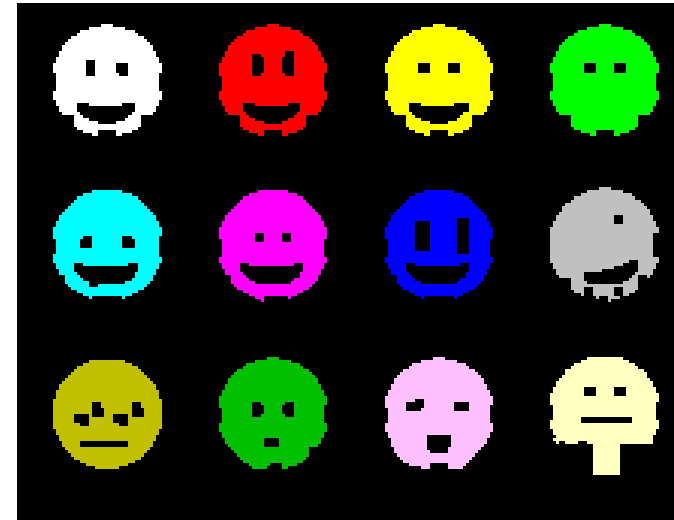
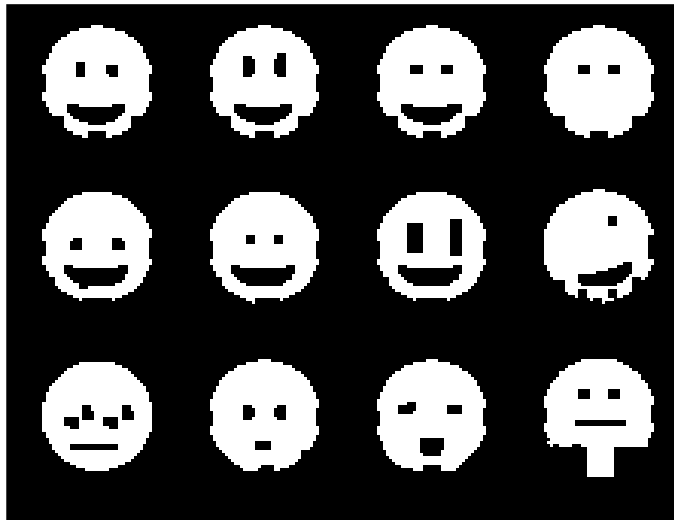
01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



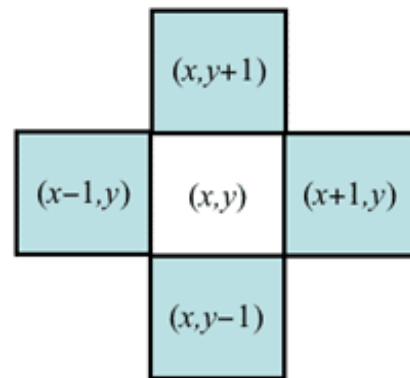
100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
001010
100010
000011
100110
100101
000101
01000

- Objetivo

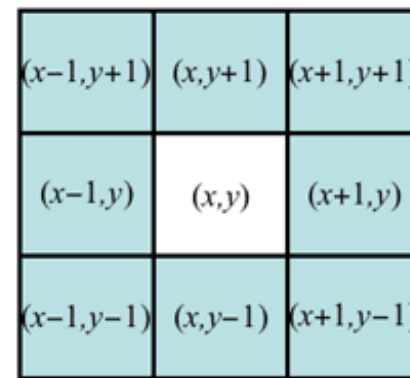
Dada uma imagem contendo regiões conexas de mesma cor, identificar cada grupo de pixels (conexos) como uma região única.



- Definir Conceito de conectividade
- Quando podemos considerar que dois pixels são “vizinhos”?
- Verificar a conectividade 4 ou 8 vizinhos



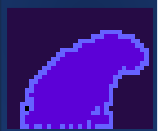
Vizinhança 4



Vizinhança 8



01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
001010
100010
000011
100110
100101
000101
01000

Dois pixels estão conectados se eles satisfazem uma relação de adjacência

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0		D	0	0				0
0			0	0	0	0		0
0	A	B	0	0	0	0		0
0	0	0	0	C		0	0	0
0	0	0	0			0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A e B estão conectados

B e C não

.

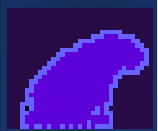
PDI-2
0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000

Rotular pixels conexos

0100
1100
1010
1100
0000
1000



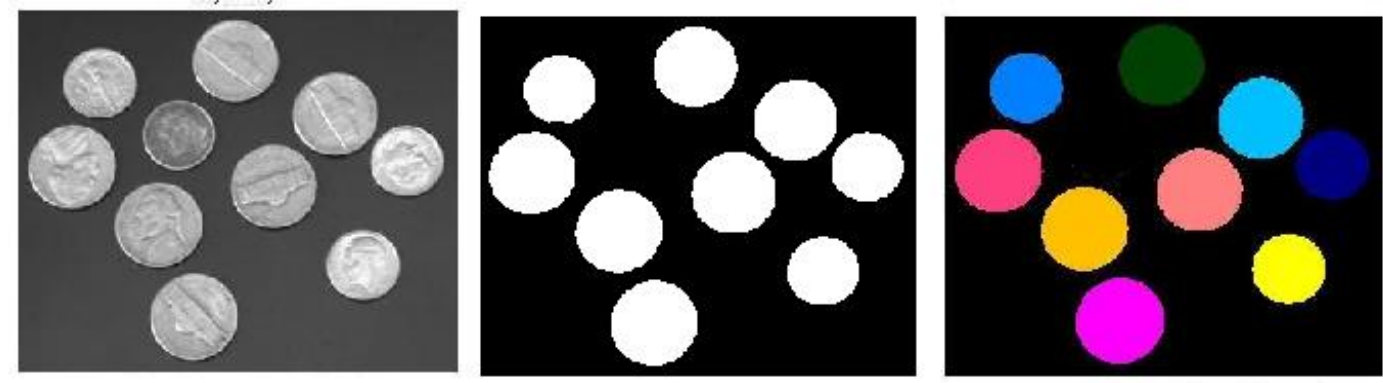
01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
001010
100010
000011
100110
100101
000101
01000

Problema: dada uma imagem com pixels rotulados com o mesmo valor e o fundo:

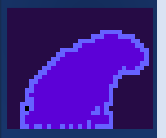
- Encontrar quantos grupos existem e
- Rotular todos os pixels de um mesmo grupo com o mesmo valor



Algoritmo



01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
001010
100010
000011
100110
100101
000101
01000

1) Numerar todos os pixels “ativos” começando no canto superior esquerdo até o canto inferior direito.

2) Analisar a vizinhança dos pixels numerados:

- se existe um pixel “ativo” com valor menor que o valor do pixel central, o pixel central adota esse menor valor.

3) Repetir isto até não ocorrer mais mudanças

4) Rotular os grupos resultantes com base no histograma.

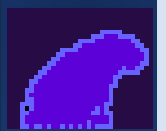
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	3	0	4	0	5	0
0	6	7	8	0	9	0
0	0	10	0	0	11	0
0	0	0	0	12	13	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Algoritmo



01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
001010
100010
000011
100110
100101
000101
01000

2) Analisar a vizinhança dos pixels numerados:

se existe um pixel "ativo" com valor menor que o valor do pixel central, o pixel central adota esse menor valor.

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	3	0	4	0	5	0
0	6	7	8	0	9	0
0	0	10	0	0	11	0
0	0	0	0	12	13	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

→

↓

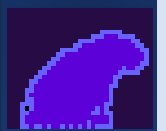
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	5	0
0	6	7	8	0	9	0
0	0	10	0	0	11	0
0	0	0	0	12	13	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	5	0
0	1	1	1	0	5	0
0	0	1	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	0	5	5	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Algoritmo



01001000
10102010
21011001
01001110
10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000



100101
100110
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- 1) Numerar todos os pixels "ativos" começando no canto superior esquerdo até o canto inferior direito.
- 2) Analisar a vizinhança dos pixels numerados:
se existe um pixel "ativo" com valor menor que o valor do pixel central, o pixel central adota esse menor valor.
- 3) Repetir isto até não ocorrer mais mudanças

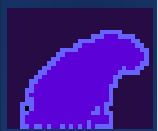
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	5	0
0	1	1	1	0	5	0
0	0	1	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	0	5	5	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	5	0
0	1	1	1	0	5	0
0	0	1	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	0	5	5	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	5	0
0	1	1	1	0	5	0
0	0	1	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	0	5	5	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0



01001000
10102010
21011001
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10010010
01001011
00110001
11100110
10010100
01010100
01000000

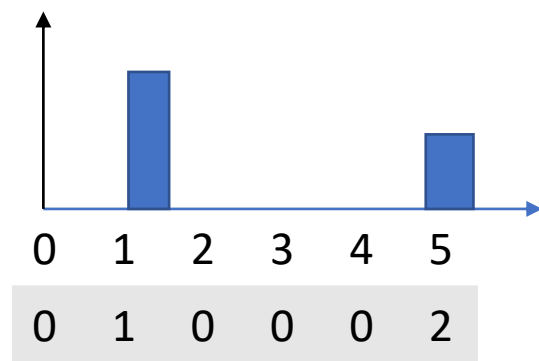


100101
100110
001111
001101
001010
001010
100010
000011
100110
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01000

4) Rotular os grupos resultantes com base no histograma.

- Calcular o Histograma
- Numerar apenas as posições do histograma que possuem valores acima de zero.
- Aplicar esta nova tabela para mudar os números na imagem

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	5	0
0	1	1	1	0	5	0
0	0	1	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	0	5	5	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

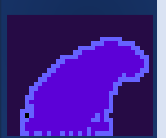


0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	2	0
0	1	1	1	0	2	0
0	0	1	0	0	2	0
0	0	0	0	2	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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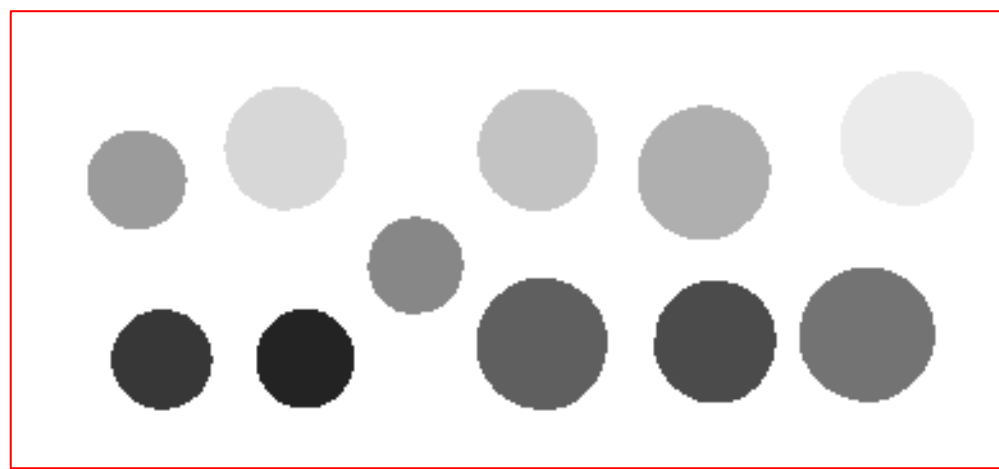
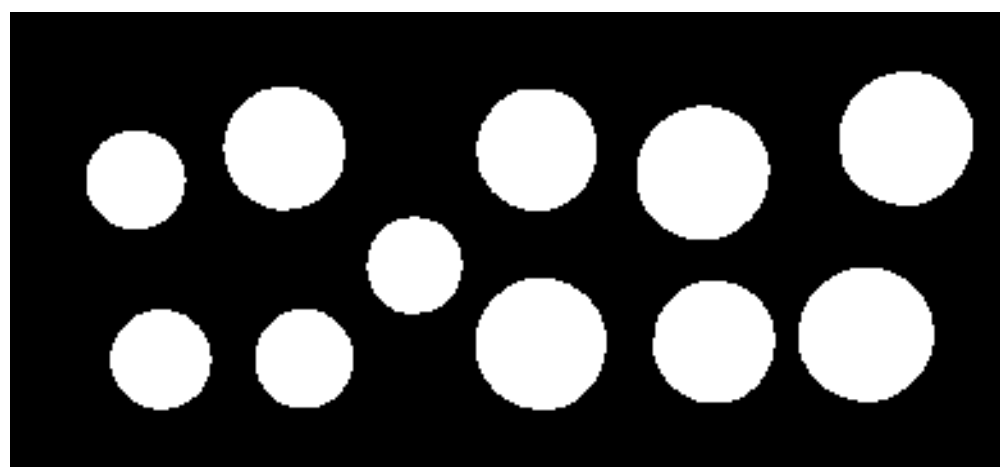


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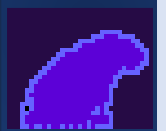
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```
ret, ICC = cv2.connectedComponents(K)
print(ret) # quantas regiões achou?
cv2_imshow(255-ICC*20)
```



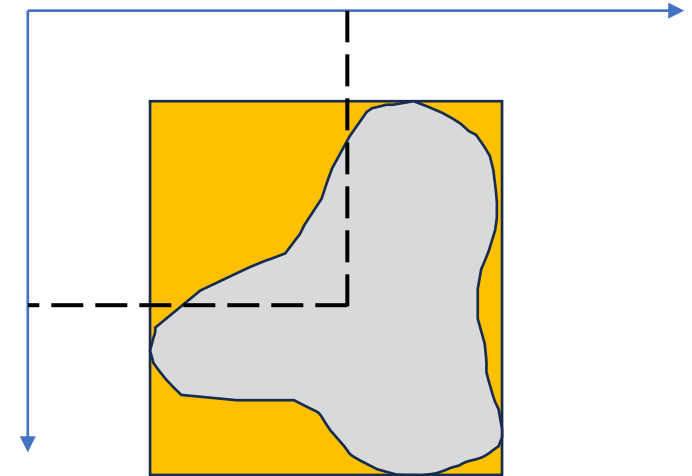


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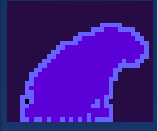
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- OpenCV também pode calcular algumas propriedades das regiões como
 - a) número de regiões
 - b) Coordenadas do canto superior esquerdo do retângulo envolvente
 - c) Dimensões do retângulo envolvente
 - d) Área
 - e) Coordenadas do centróide





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Calcular as componentes conexas com suas propriedades

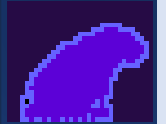
```
props = cv2.connectedComponentsWithStats(K, 4, cv2.CV_32S)
```

- recuperar as informações em variáveis separadas (totalLabels, label_ids, valores, centroide) = props
- totalLabels: número de regiões (a primeira é a imagem toda)
- Valores: tabela contendo: coordenadas do canto superior esquerdo, largura, altura do bounding box, e área [x0, y0, dx, dy]
- Centroide: coordenadas do centroide [Xc, Yc]

exemplo



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- Desenhe o bounding box e o centroide de cada região (conected componente) identificada
- Na tabela VALORES temos [x0, y0, dx, dy, área]
- Estas informações podem ser diretamente lidas usando índices de coluna (0,1,2,3,4), por exemplo, a coluna 4 tem a área...
- Ou com os índices de OpenCV equivalentes

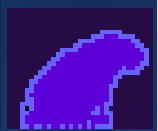
cv2.CC_STAT_LEFT	=0	X0
cv2.CC_STAT_TOP	=1	Y0
cv2.CC_STAT_WIDTH	=2	largura
cv2.CC_STAT_HEIGHT	=3	altura
cv2.CC_STAT_AREA]	= 4	Area

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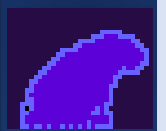
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```
L = np.zeros(img.shape, dtype="uint8") # crie imagem vazia com dimensões =imagem original
RGB
for i in range(1, totalLabels): # variar as componentes I(regiões), desconsidere zero
    x1 = valores[i, cv2.CC_STAT_LEFT] # ler coordenadas do bounding box
    y1 = valores[i, cv2.CC_STAT_TOP]
    w = valores[i, cv2.CC_STAT_WIDTH]
    h = valores[i, cv2.CC_STAT_HEIGHT]
    pt1 = (x1, y1) # canto superior esquerdo
    pt2 = (x1+ w, y1+ h) # calcular o canto inferior direito
    # desenhar o retângulo envolvente com função cv2.rectangle
    cv2.rectangle(L, pt1,pt2, (0, 255, 0), 1) # desenha retângulo verde, linha=1

    (X, Y) = centroid[i] # recupera coordenadas do centroide
    cv2.circle(L, (int(X), int(Y)), 2, (0, 0, 255), -1) # desenha cengtroide em vermelho
    area = values[i, cv2.CC_STAT_AREA] # recupera a Area e mostra área e centroide
    print(area, X,Y)
cv2_imshow(L) # mostre imagem final
```



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- Usando estas informações
- Conte quantas moedas tem de cada valor!

