

形態骨架法與 FUZZY 骨架法之比較研究

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中文摘要

在電腦視覺的研究領域中，形狀的描述是很重要的一環，它通常被用來當作是電腦視覺系統在做特徵抽取和辨識時的輸入資料。其中尤以骨架轉換最引起我們的興趣，因為骨架是一種幾何形狀的表示方式。目前已有許多發表的論文提供骨架化的方法，而本計劃的重點放在形態骨架法和 FUZZY 骨架法的探討上。

在本報告中，我們回顧了過去關於形態骨架法與 FUZZY 骨架法的相關文獻資料，比較了兩種骨架法的優缺點，並提出一個演算法則 (algorithm) 將形態骨架轉換成 FUZZY 骨架，為說明這個演算法則，我們使用一些實際的影像來做實驗，實驗結果顯示，對於經過平滑化 (smoothing) 的影像，經由我們的演算法則所求出的 FUZZY 骨架總是使用較少的記憶空間。

關鍵詞：數學形態學， L -影像，形態骨架法，Fuzzy 骨架法

英文摘要

Shape description is an important field of research in computer vision. It is often used as a source of a prior information for

feature extraction and recognition in a machine vision system. Of particular interest is the skeleton transformation since it is a geometrical shape representation. Many methods have been proposed to compute the skeleton or medial axis. In this project, we focus our study on the morphological skeletonization and the fuzzy skeletonization.

In this report, we brief review the morphological skeletonization and the fuzzy skeletonization, compare the defect and the advance between them. We also propose a new algorithm to translate the morphological skeleton to the fuzzy skeleton of the image. For demonstrating the proposed algorithm, we apply it to some practical images. The experimental results reveal that the fuzzy skeleton produced by the proposed algorithm need less memory for smoothed images.

Keywords: Mathematical morphology, L -images, Morphological skeletonization, Fuzzy skeletonization.


```

skeleton subset  $S_k$ .
If(  $S_k(p) == \text{skeleton point}$  ){
  If( DISKMAP(p) != NULL )
  {
    Add point  $S_k(p)$  to the
    end of link
    DISKMAP(p);
  }
else {
  if(  $k == 0$  ){
    Add point  $S_k(p)$  to
    the end of link
    DISKMAP(p);
  }
else {
  Dilate  $S_k$  by
  structure element  $g$  for
  a dilated skeleton
  subset  $S'_k$ ;
  For(  $l=0; l<k; l++$  ) {
    Add point  $S'_k(p)$ 
    to the end of link
    DISKMAP(p);
  }
}
}
}
}
Step 3: For all elements on the
DISKMAP {
  If( DISKMAP(p) !=
NULL ){
    Output fuzzy disk center at
    point p;
  }
}
}

```

(3) 我們使用一些實際的影像來驗證我們提出的演算法則，圖一是兩個例圖。實驗結果顯示在一般情形下，我們的

演算法則比較耗時且找出的骨架點 (skeleton point) 數也較多，但所需儲存空間較少，如圖一的(a)圖，請參考表一，這是因為我們的演算法則求出的 fuzzy disk 大部份是半徑較小的，而在平滑化(smoothing)之後的影像 (如圖四) 上或原本即較平滑的影像 (如圖一的(b)圖)，不管是儲存空間或是計算時間的須求，我們的演算法則的表現均較 FUZZY 骨架法為優。

結論與討論

在本報告中我們探討了形態骨架法及 FUZZY 骨架法的特性，並提出一個新的演算法則，用來將形態骨架轉換到 FUZZY 骨架，實驗的結果顯示，對於平滑化後的影像，我們所提出的演算法則，不管是在計算時間及儲存空間的表現，都較 FUZZY 骨架法為優。

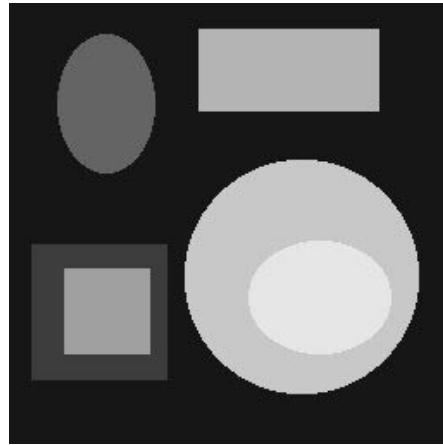
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(a)

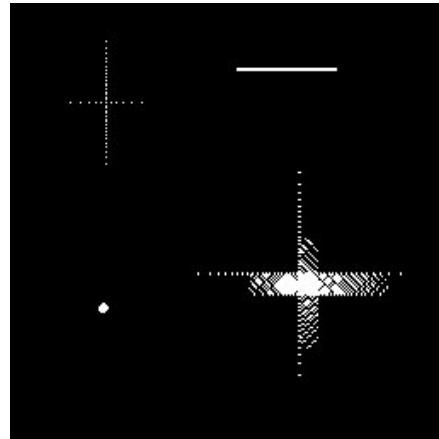


(b)

Figure 1. Origin images.



(a)

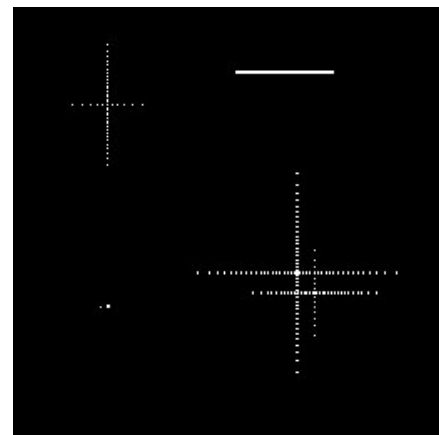


(b)

Figure 2. Fuzzy skeleton of origin images.



(a)



(b)

Figure 3. Morphological skeleton of origin images.



Figure 4. Smoothed images.



(a)



(b)

Figure 5. (a) Fuzzy skeleton of smoothed images; (b) Morphological skeleton of smoothed images.

Table 1.

Image file name	Fuzzy skeletonization			Morphological skeletonization		
	Skeleton points	Time used (sec.)	Storage need (bytes)	Skeleton points	Time used (sec.)	Storage need (bytes)
Fig. 1(a)	22522	32.33	585464	23244	36.66	462468
Fig. 1(b)	1100	82.08	153252	410	58.37	44348
Fig. 4	14300	379.85	1225388	10119	36.42	477728