



第二节

点特征提取算法



主要内容

一. Moravec算子

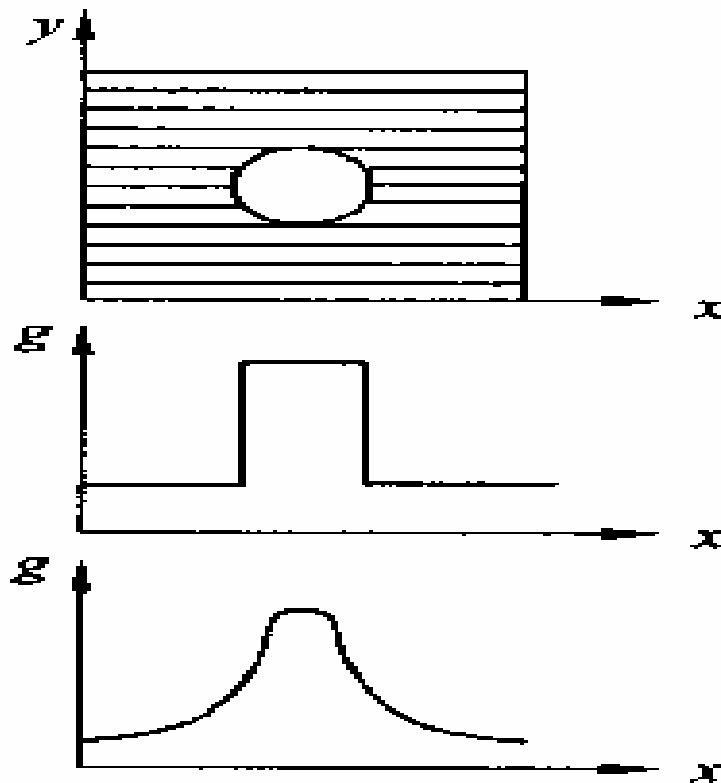
二. Forstner算子

1.点特征

- 点特征主要指明显点，
- 提取点特征的算子称为兴趣算子

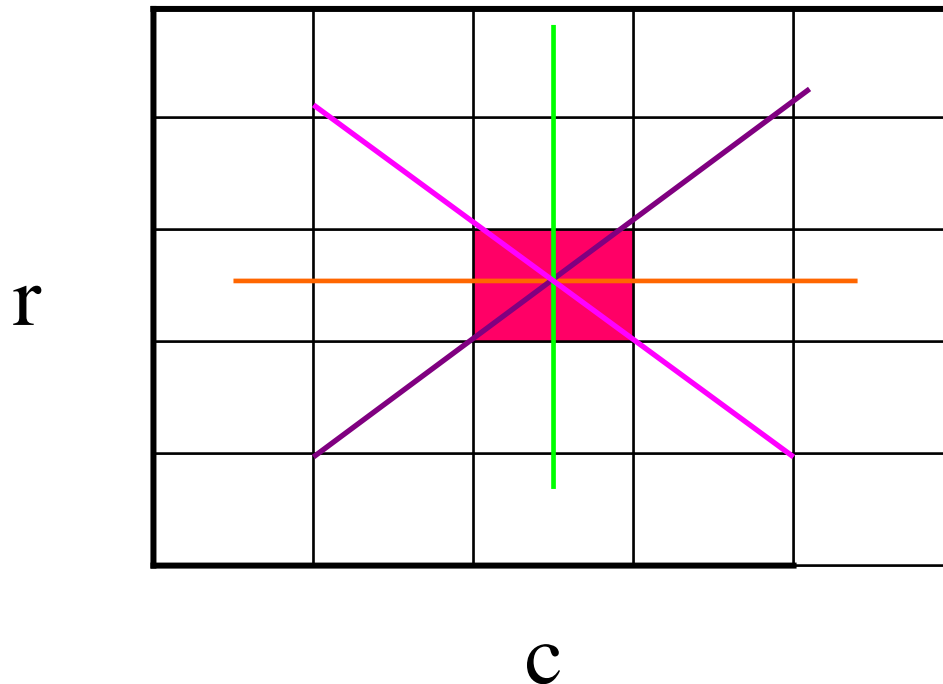


2.点特征的灰度特征



3. Moravec算子

Moravec于1977年提出利用灰度方差提取点特征的算子



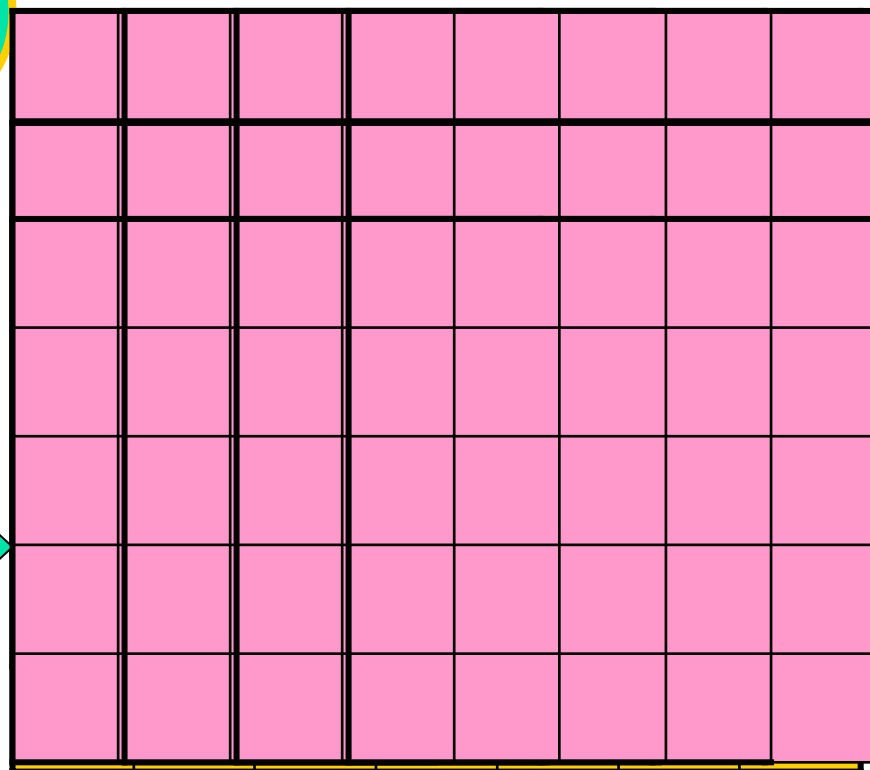
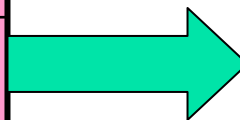
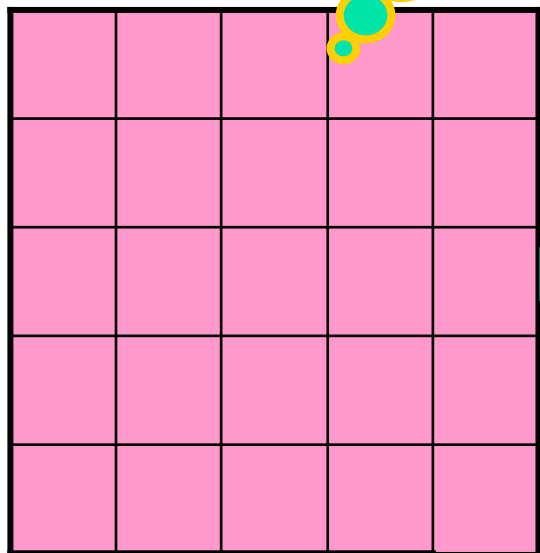
(1) 计算各像元的兴趣值 IV


$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_1 &= \sum_{i=-k}^{k-1} (g_{c+i,r} - g_{c+i+1,r})^2 \\ V_2 &= \sum_{i=-k}^{k-1} (g_{c+i,r+i} - g_{c+i+1,r+i+1})^2 \\ V_3 &= \sum_{i=-k}^{k-1} (g_{c,r+i} - g_{c,r+i+1})^2 \\ V_4 &= \sum_{i=-k}^{k-1} (g_{c+i,r-i} - g_{c+i+1,r-i-1})^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$IV_{c,r} = \min\{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4\}$$

(2) 给定一经验阈值，将兴趣值大于阈值的点作为候选点。

确定窗口大小



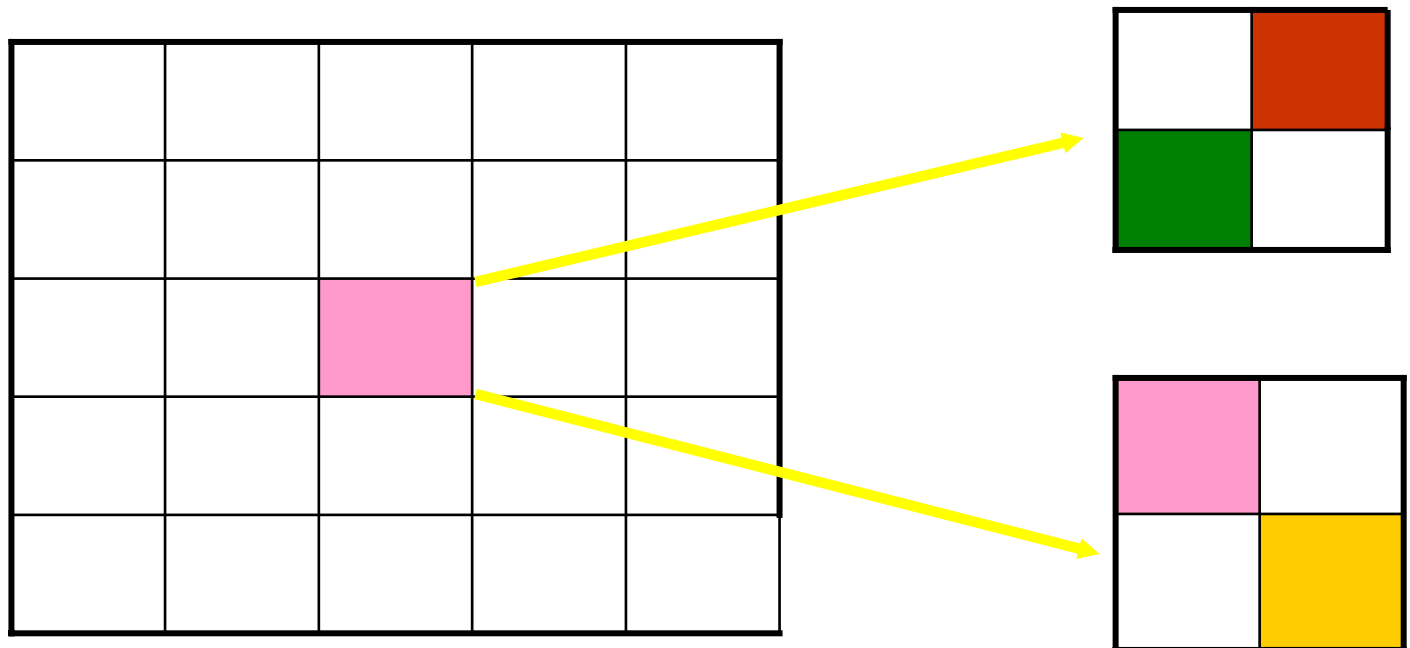


(3) 选取候选点中的极值点作为特征点。

Moravec算子是在四个主要方向上，选择具有最大最小灰度方差的点作为特征点

4. Forstner算子

Robert's梯度和灰度协方差矩阵，寻找具有尽可能小而接近圆的误差椭圆的点作为特征点





(1) 计算各像素的Robert's梯度

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_u &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = g_{i+1, j+1} - g_{i, j} \\ g_v &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = g_{i, j+1} - g_{i+1, j} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(2) 计算 $l \times l$ (如 5×5 或更大) 窗口中灰度的协方差矩阵

$$Q = N^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum g_u^2 & \sum g_u g_v \\ \sum g_v g_u & \sum g_v^2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\sum g_u^2 = \sum_{i=c-k}^{c+k-1} \sum_{j=r-k}^{r+k-1} (g_{i+1,j+1} - g_{i,j})^2$$

$$\sum g_v^2 = \sum_{i=c-k}^{c+k-1} \sum_{j=r-k}^{r+k-1} (g_{i,j+1} - g_{i+1,j})^2$$

$$\sum g_u g_v = \sum_{i=c-k}^{c+k-1} \sum_{j=r-k}^{r+k-1} (g_{i+1,j+1} - g_{i,j})(g_{i,j+1} - g_{i+1,j})$$

(3) 计算兴趣值q与w

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\text{tr}Q} = \frac{\text{Det}N}{\text{tr}N}$$

DetN代表矩阵N之行列式

$$q = \frac{4 \text{Det}N}{(\text{tr}N)^2}$$

trN代表矩阵N之迹

(4) 确定待选点

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_q &= 0.5 \sim 0.75 \\ T_w &= \begin{cases} f\bar{w} & (f = 0.5 \sim 1.5) \\ c\omega_c & (c = 5) \end{cases} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

当 $q > T_q$ 同时 $w > T_w$, 该像元为待选点

(5) 选取极值点

即在一个适当窗口中选择最大的待选点



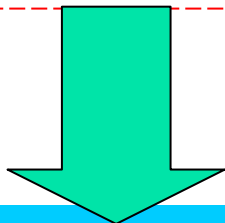
第三节

线特征提取算子



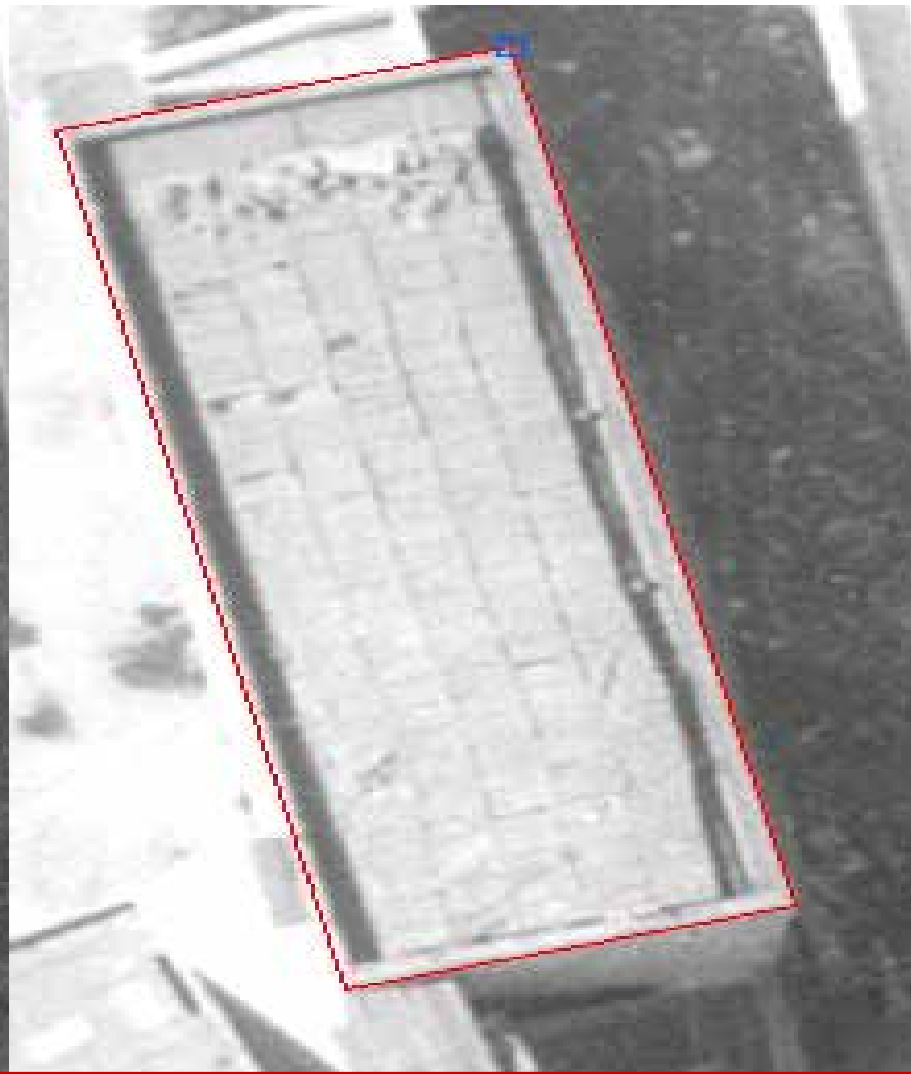
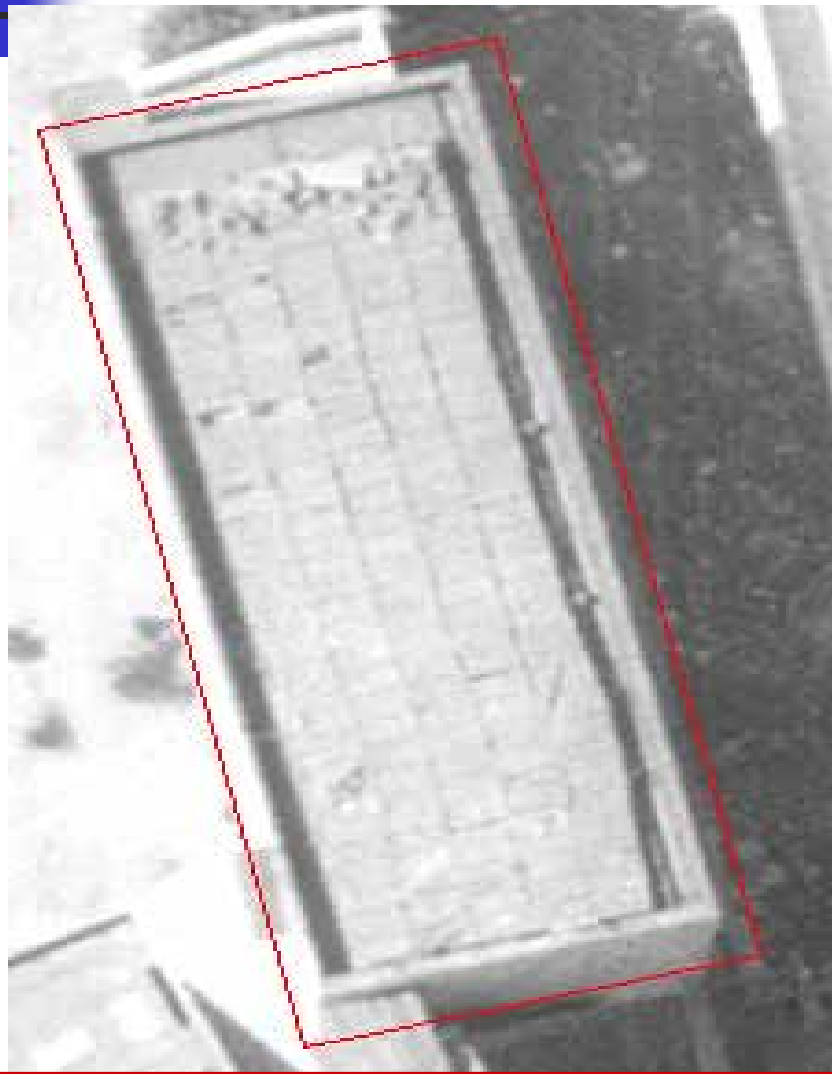
1. 线特征

- “边缘” 影像局部区域特征不相同的区域间的分界线
- “线” 是具有很小宽度的其中间区域具有相同的影像特征的边缘对



差分算子、拉普拉斯算手、LOG算子等

房屋的提取



道路的提取



2.线的灰度 特征

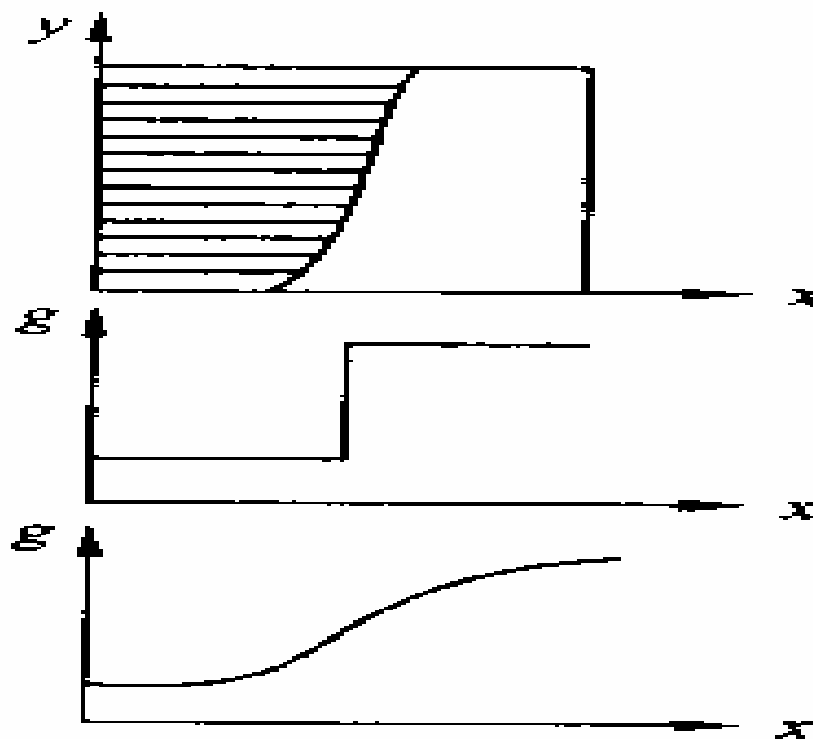


图 2-3-3 边缘特征



主要内容

一. 微分算子

二. 二阶差分算子

三. Hough变换

3. 微分算子

- 梯度算子

$$G [g(x, y)] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(x, y) = \text{mag} [G] = \left[\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

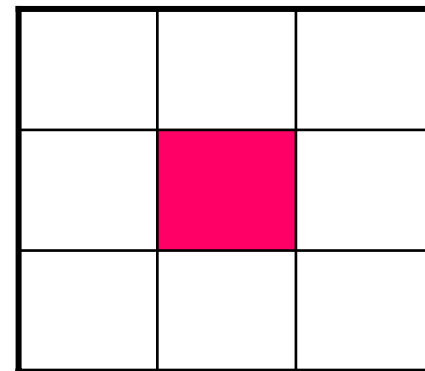
• 差分算子

$$G_{i,j} = \left[(g_{i,j} - g_{i+1,j})^2 + (g_{i,j} - g_{i,j+1})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

近似

$$G_{i,j} = |g_{i,j} - g_{i+1,j}| + |g_{i,j} - g_{i,j+1}|$$

对于一给定的阈值T，当时，则认为像素(i, j)是边缘上的点。

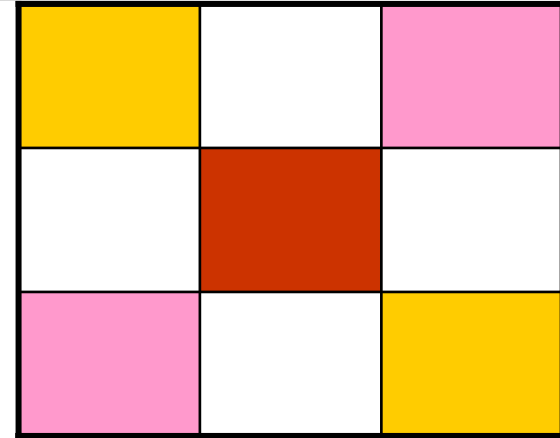


-1	1
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-1
1

• Roberts 梯度算子

$$G_r [g(x, y)] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_u \\ g_v \end{bmatrix}$$



$$G_r(x, y) = (g_u^2 + g_v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

-1	
	1

$$G_{i,j} = \left[(g_{i,j} - g_{i+1,j})^2 + (g_{i,j} - g_{i,j+1})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

	-1
1	

• 方向差分算子

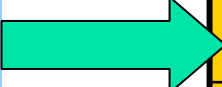
直线与边缘的方向

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \underline{\text{北}} & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \underline{\text{东北}} & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \underline{\text{东}} & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \underline{\text{东南}} & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & \underline{\text{南}} & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \underline{\text{西南}} & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \underline{\text{西}} & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \underline{\text{西北}} & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

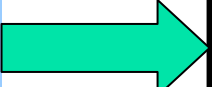
· Sobel算子

考察它上下、左右邻点灰度的加权差。与之接近的邻点的权大：


$$G_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$G_y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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



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



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

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

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

$$S_x(i, j) = |g_1 - g_3 + 2g_4 - 2g_5 + g_7 - g_9|$$

$$S_y(i, j) = |g_7 + 2g_8 + g_9 - g_1 - 2g_2 - g_3|$$



Prewitt算子与Sobel算子

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

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

Prewitt算子

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

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

Sobel 算子

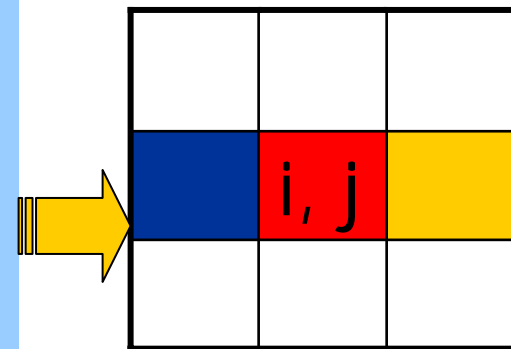
加大模板
抑制噪声

4. 二阶差分算子

• 方向二阶差分算子

$$g'_{ij} = (g_{i+1,j} - g_{i,j}) - (g_{i,j} - g_{i-1,j})$$

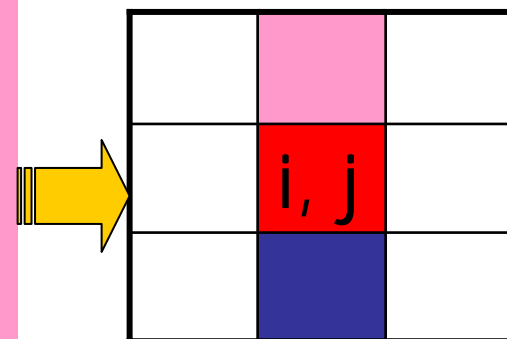
$$= [g_{i-1,j} \quad g_{i,j} \quad g_{i+1,j}] \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = g_{ij} * [-1 \ 2 \ -1]$$

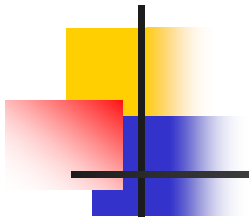


$$g''_{ij} = (g_{i+1,j} - g_{i,j}) - (g_{i,j} - g_{i-1,j})$$

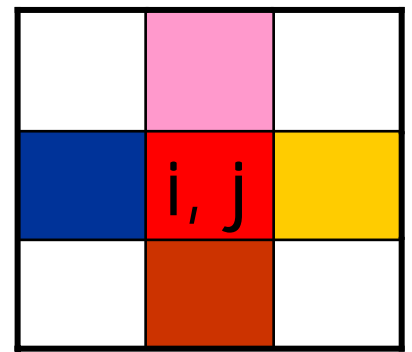
$$= [g_{i,j-1} \quad g_{i,j} \quad g_{i,j+1}] \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -g_{ij} * \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} & -1 & \\ & 2 & \\ & -1 & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



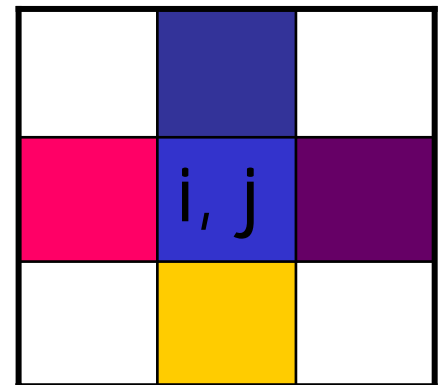
$$D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} & & -1 \\ & 2 & \\ -1 & & \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

•拉普拉斯算子 (Laplace)

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

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2 g_{ij} &= (g_{i+1,j} - g_{i,j}) - (g_{i,j} - g_{i-1,j}) + \\ &\quad (g_{i,j+1} - g_{i,j}) - (g_{i,j} - g_{i,j-1}) \\ &= g_{i+1,j} + g_{i-1,j} + g_{i,j+1} + g_{i,j-1} - 4g_{i,j}\end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



取其符号变化的点，即通过零的点为边缘点，通常也称其为零交叉点

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

卷积核
掩膜



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

• 高斯—拉普拉斯算子 (LOG)

$$f(x, y) = \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

高斯函数

$$G(x, y) = f(x, y) * g(x, y)$$

低通滤波

$$G(x, y) = \nabla^2 [f(x, y) * g(x, y)]$$

边缘提取

LOG算子为卷积核，对原灰度函数进行卷积运算后，提取零交叉点为边缘

$$G(x, y) = \nabla^2 [f(x, y) * g(x, y)]$$

$$G(x, y) = [\nabla^2 f(x, y)] * g(x, y)$$

$$\nabla^2 f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2\sigma^2}{\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

边缘检测算子比较结果

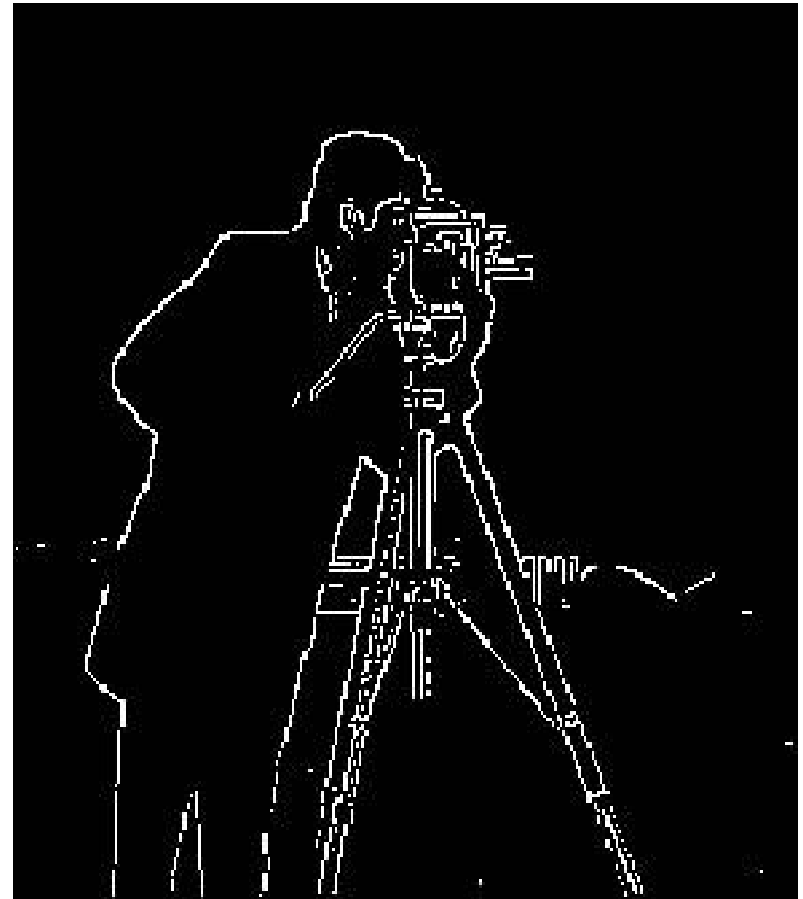
Sobel





Prewitt

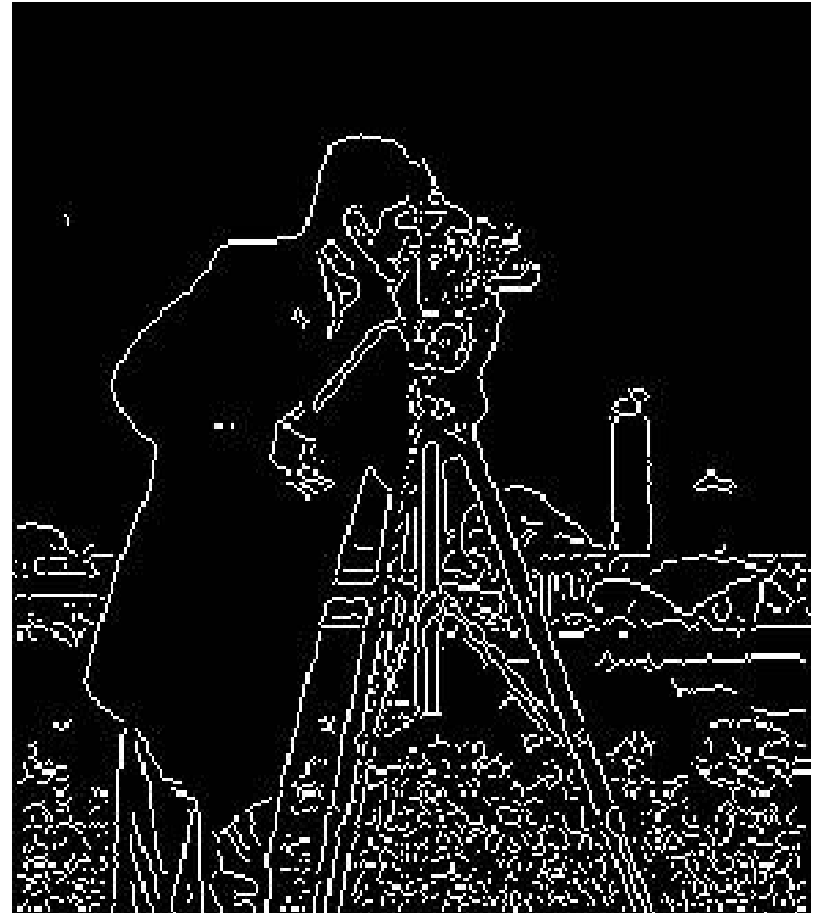
Roberts

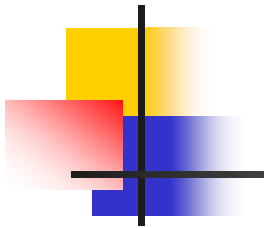




Laplacian of Gaussian

Canny

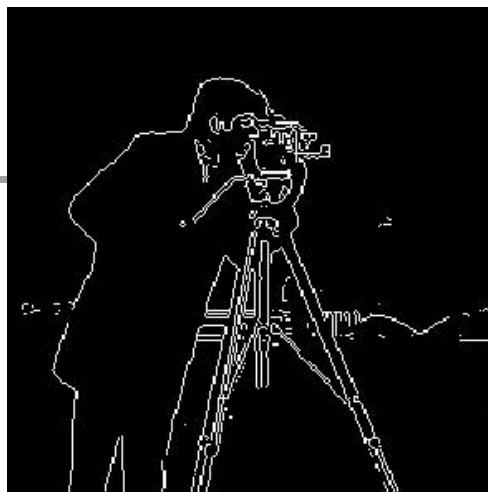




原始图像



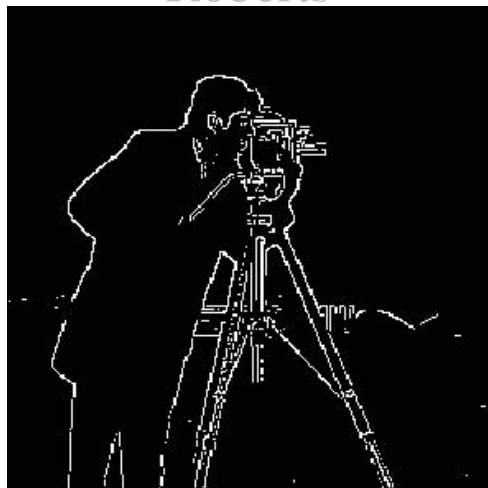
Sobel



Prewitt



Roberts



Laplacian of Gaussian



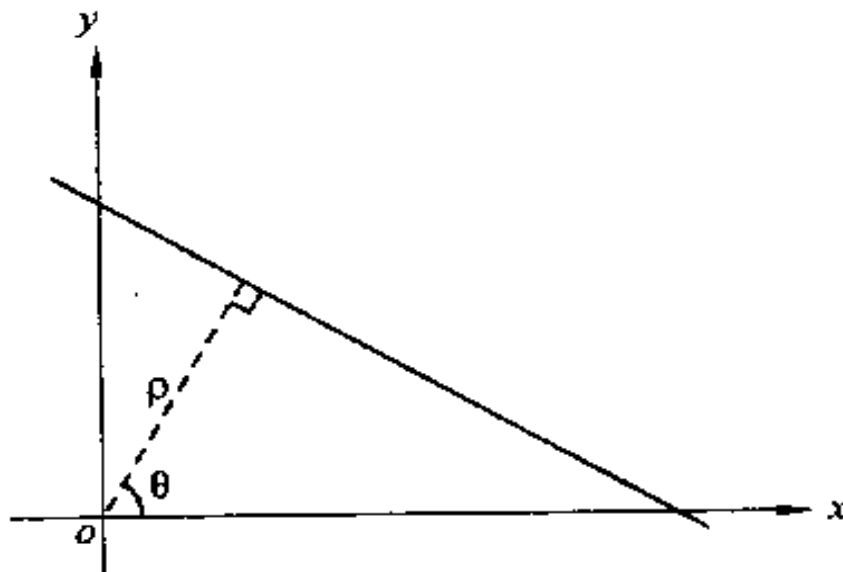
Canny



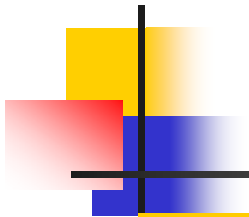
5. Hough变换

用于检测图像中直线、圆、抛物线、椭圆等

$$\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$$



图像空间



对于影像空间直线上任一点 (x, y)
变换将其映射到参数空间 (θ, ρ) 的
一条正弦曲线上

$$\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$$

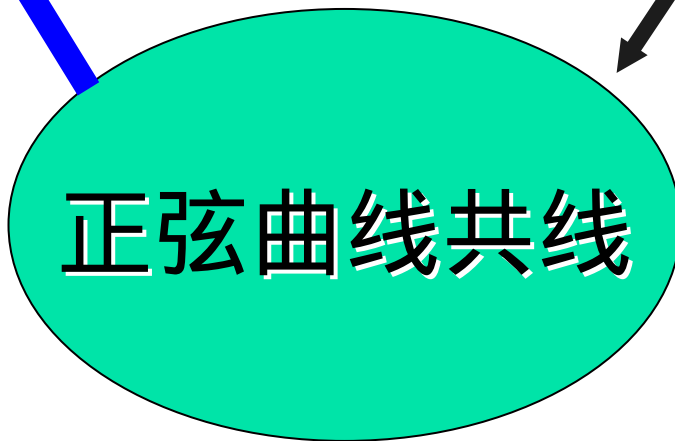
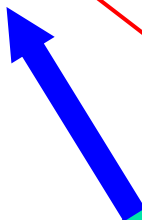
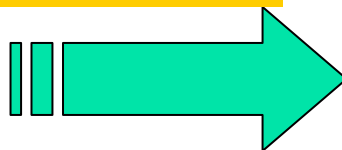
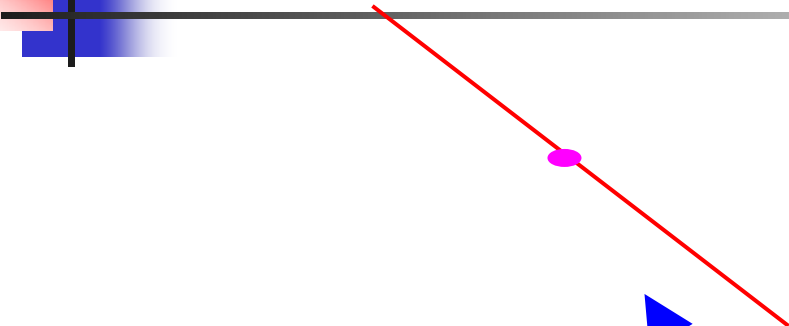
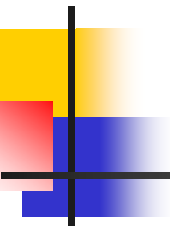
图像空间

参数空间

映射

正弦
曲线

正弦曲线共线



Hough变换步骤

- 提取特征并计算其梯度方向.
- 设置累计矩阵 $H(\theta_i, \rho_j)$.
- 边缘细化,
- 设置一小区间 $[\Psi - \varrho_0, \Psi + \varrho_0]$
- 将大于阈值的点作为备选点.
- 取累计矩阵中备选点中的极大值点为所需的峰值点.

