

Edge Detection Using Combined Isotropic and Directional Wavelet Transform

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Abstract

In this paper we propose a new approach for solving the edge detection problem using combined isotropic and directional wavelet transform. A primary knowledge about the direction of the gradient of the image, the direction of the probable edges, is extracted by the ordinary separable isotropic wavelet-based edge detector; then based on the computed direction of the probable edges, the adaptive nonseparable directional wavelet-based edge detector is applied on these pixels and the new magnitude of the wavelet transform coefficients is computed and compared to a certain threshold value; then the pixel is classified as edge points or not edge points. This method detects the edges of the image with superior quality and performance comparing to the ordinary wavelet-based edge detection in the presence of noise; and has less computational cost compared to the directional wavelet-based edge detection methods presented before.

Key words: Edge detection, Wavelet transform, Isotropic wavelet, Directional wavelet.

(Fine Scales)

(Coarse Scales)

[] Xu . () :

[] Canny .

[] Hildreth Marr .

[] Haralick

[]

[] Poggio Torre .

(Gaussian Smoothing Function)

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[] Zhong Mallat []

(Isotropic Wavelets)

Mallat .

(Directional Wavelets)

(Wavelet Transform)

[] Zhong

(Multi Scale)

(Multi Resolution)

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$$f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

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$$W_s f(x) = f * \psi_s(x) \quad ()$$

$\psi_s(x)$

$$\psi_s(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \psi\left(\frac{x}{s}\right) \quad \psi(x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

*

$$L^2(\mathbb{R}) \quad g \quad f$$

$$f * g(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u)g(x-u)du$$

[] Otsu

$\psi(x)$

(Mother Wavelet Function)

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$$W_s f(x) = f * s^2 \frac{d^2 \theta_s}{d^2 x}(x) = s^2 \frac{d^2}{d^2 x}(f * \theta_s)(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{\psi}(0) = 0 \quad (\text{Admissibility Condition})$$

$$\hat{\psi}(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x) e^{-j2\pi f x} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(x) dx = 0$$

$$\theta(x) \quad [\quad]$$

(Separable)

$$f(x, y) \in L^2(R^2) \quad (2)$$

$$\theta(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \theta(x) dx = 1$$

$$\psi(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \theta(x) \quad (3)$$

$$W_s^1 f(x, y) = f * \psi_s^1(x, y),$$

$$W_s^2 f(x, y) = f * \psi_s^2(x, y) \quad (4)$$

$$W_s f(x)$$

$$W_s f(x) = f * s \frac{d}{dx} \theta_s(x) = s \frac{d}{dx} (f * \theta_s)(x) \quad (5)$$

$$\psi_s^2(x, y) \quad \psi_s^1(x, y)$$

$$\psi_s(x) = s \frac{d}{dx} \theta_s(x)$$

$$\hat{\psi}^k(f_x, f_y) \quad k = 1, 2 \quad \hat{\psi}^k(0, 0) = 0$$

$$\psi^k(x, y)$$

$$\theta_s(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \theta\left(\frac{x}{s}\right)$$

$$s$$

$$f * \theta_s$$

$$\hat{\psi}^k(f_x, f_y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi^k(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(f_x x + f_y y)} dx dy \quad (6)$$

$$|W_s f(x)|$$

$$\|W_s f(x, y)\| = \sqrt{|W_s^1 f(x, y)|^2 + |W_s^2 f(x, y)|^2}$$

$$\angle W_s f(x, y) = \arctan\left(\frac{W_s^2 f(x, y)}{W_s^1 f(x, y)}\right) \quad ()$$

$$\|W_s f(x, y)\|$$

$$\angle W_s f(x, y) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$E_s(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \|W_s f(x, y)\| < T \\ 1 & \|W_s f(x, y)\| > T \end{cases} \quad ()$$

[] Bao Zhang [] Xu

[] Xu .

[] Xu

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$$\theta(x, y)$$

y x

[]

$$\psi^1(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \theta(x, y)$$

$$\psi^2(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \theta(x, y) \quad ()$$

$$\theta(x, y)$$

:

$$\theta(x, y) \rightarrow 0 \quad \int_{R^2} \theta(x, y) dx dy = 1$$

$$\theta(x, y) \quad (x^2 + y^2)$$

y x

$$\theta_s(x, y) = \frac{1}{s} \theta\left(\frac{x}{s}, \frac{y}{s}\right)$$

$$\psi_s^1(x, y) = s \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \theta_s(x, y)$$

$$\psi_s^2(x, y) = s \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \theta_s(x, y) \quad ()$$

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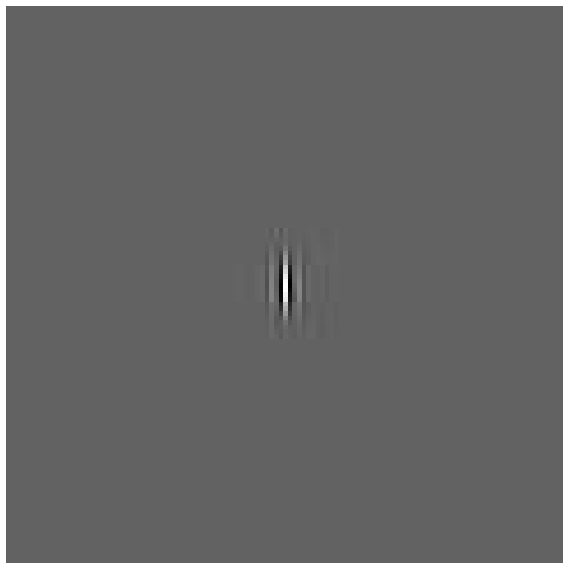
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$$W_s^1(x, y) = s \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f * \theta_s)(x, y)$$

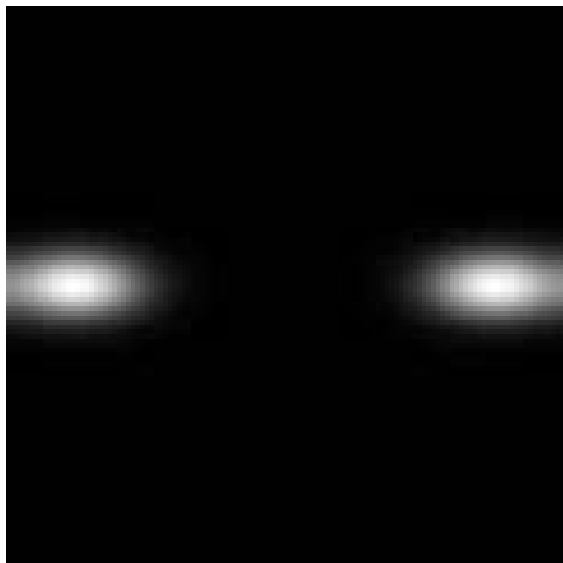
$$W_s^2(x, y) = s \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f * \theta_s)(x, y) \quad ()$$

$$W_s f(x, y) = [W_s^1 f(x, y) \quad W_s^2 f(x, y)]^T \quad ()$$

$$W_s f(x, y) = [W_s^1 f(x, y) \quad W_s^2 f(x, y)]^T \quad ()$$



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$\sigma_x = 2$

Gabor

- $\theta = 0^\circ$ $w = 0.375$ $\sigma_y = 4$

Gabor

$\pm W$

f_x

x

y

x

y

) Gabor

Gabor

(Morlet

y x

σ_y σ_x

x W

$$\psi(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x^2}{\sigma_x^2} + \frac{y^2}{\sigma_y^2}\right)\right] \cos(2\pi Wx)$$

:

$$\hat{\psi}(f_x, f_y) = \frac{1}{4\pi\sigma_{f_x}\sigma_{f_y}} \left(\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{(f_x - W)^2}{\sigma_{f_x}^2} + \frac{f_y^2}{\sigma_{f_y}^2}\right]\right\} + \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{(f_x + W)^2}{\sigma_{f_x}^2} + \frac{f_y^2}{\sigma_{f_y}^2}\right]\right\} \right) \quad ()$$

$$\sigma_{f_y} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_y} \quad \sigma_{f_x} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_x} :$$

$\psi(x, y)$

()

Gabor

$\theta = 0$

N M
 W_L $s > 1$ W s

$$\theta_n = \frac{n\pi}{N}$$

:[]

$$W_{mn}f(x, y) = (f * \psi_{mn})(x, y) \quad ()$$

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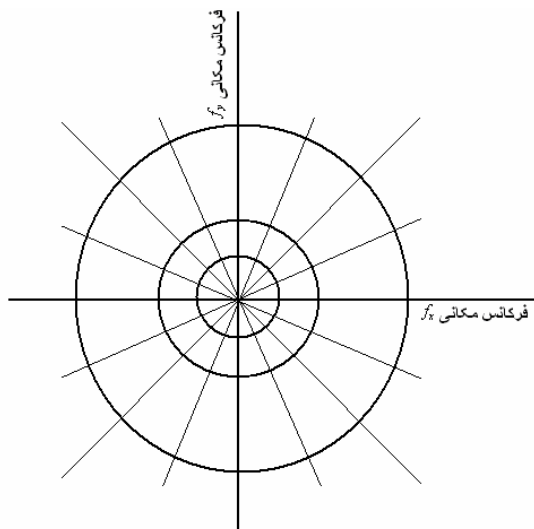
$$\psi_{mn}(x, y)$$

Gabor

Gabor

$$\theta_n = \frac{n\pi}{N}$$

: $\psi(x, y)$



$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{mn}(x, y) &= s^{-m}\psi(x', y'), \\ y' &= s^{-m}(-x \sin \theta_n + y \cos \theta_n), \\ x' &= s^{-m}(x \cos \theta_n + y \sin \theta_n) \end{aligned} \quad ()$$

σ_y σ_x Gabor

$$\theta_n = \frac{n\pi}{N}$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1 \quad s^m$$

$W = 0.45$

Gabor

$$M = 2 \quad N = 8 \quad s = 2$$

(Rosette)

:[]

$$\theta_n = \frac{n\pi}{N}$$

$$s^m \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$$

$$m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1$$

:

$$Mf(x, y) = \text{Max}_n \{ \Pi_{m=1}^2 W_{mn} f(x, y) \} \quad ()$$

$$n \quad \theta_n = \frac{n\pi}{N}$$

$$\sigma_{f_x} = \frac{(s-1)W}{(s+1)\sqrt{2 \ln 2}},$$

$$\sigma_{f_y} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2N}\right) \left[W - \left(\frac{\sigma_{f_x}^2}{W}\right) 2 \ln 2 \right]}{\sqrt{2 \ln 2 - \frac{(2 \ln 2)^2 \sigma_{f_x}^2}{W^2}}},$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{f_x}},$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{f_y}},$$

$$W_L = \frac{W}{s^{M-1}}, \quad ()$$

$$\theta_s(x, y) = \frac{1}{s} \theta\left(\frac{x}{s}, \frac{y}{s}\right), \quad []$$

$$W_s^1 f(x, y) = s \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f * \theta_s)(x, y),$$

$$W_s^2 f(x, y) = s \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f * \theta_s)(x, y), \quad [] \text{ Xu}$$

$$s = a^{-m}, m = 1, 2$$

$$W^1 f(x, y) = \prod_{m=1}^2 W_s^1 f(x, y),$$

$$W^2 f(x, y) = \prod_{m=1}^2 W_s^2 f(x, y),$$

$$\theta_e = \angle Wf(x, y) = \arctan\left(\frac{W^2 f(x, y)}{W^1 f(x, y)}\right) \quad ()$$

θ_e

Gabor

$$x' = s^{-m} (x \cos \theta_e + y \sin \theta_e),$$

$$y' = s^{-m} (-x \sin \theta_e + y \cos \theta_e),$$

$$\psi_m(x, y) = s^{-m} \psi(x', y'),$$

$$W_m f(x, y) = (f * \psi_m)(x, y),$$

$$Mf(x, y) = \prod_{m=1}^2 W_m f(x, y) \quad ()$$

$$\theta_n = \frac{n\pi}{N} \quad N \quad N$$

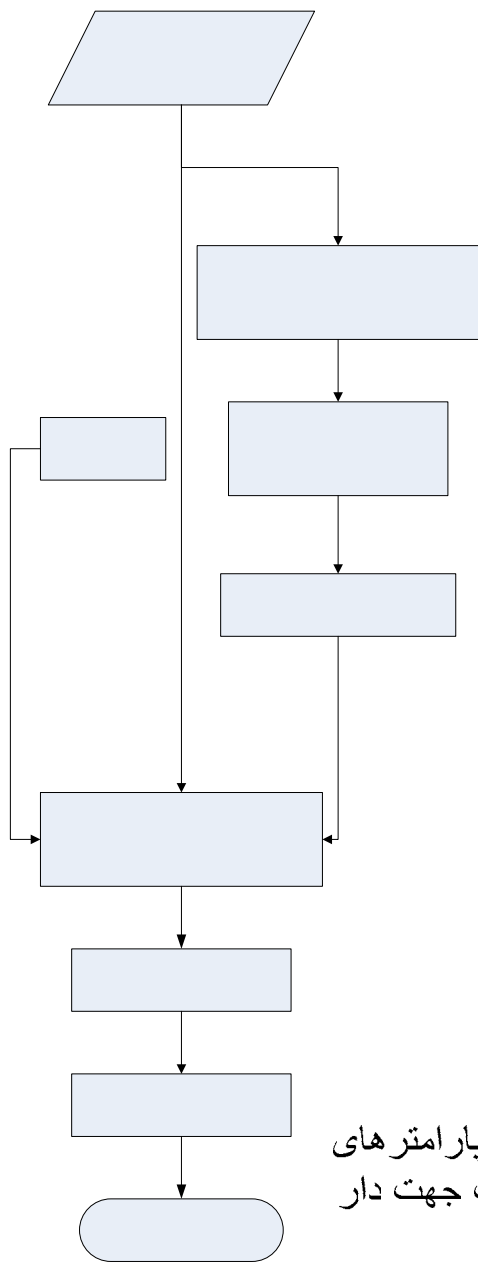
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N

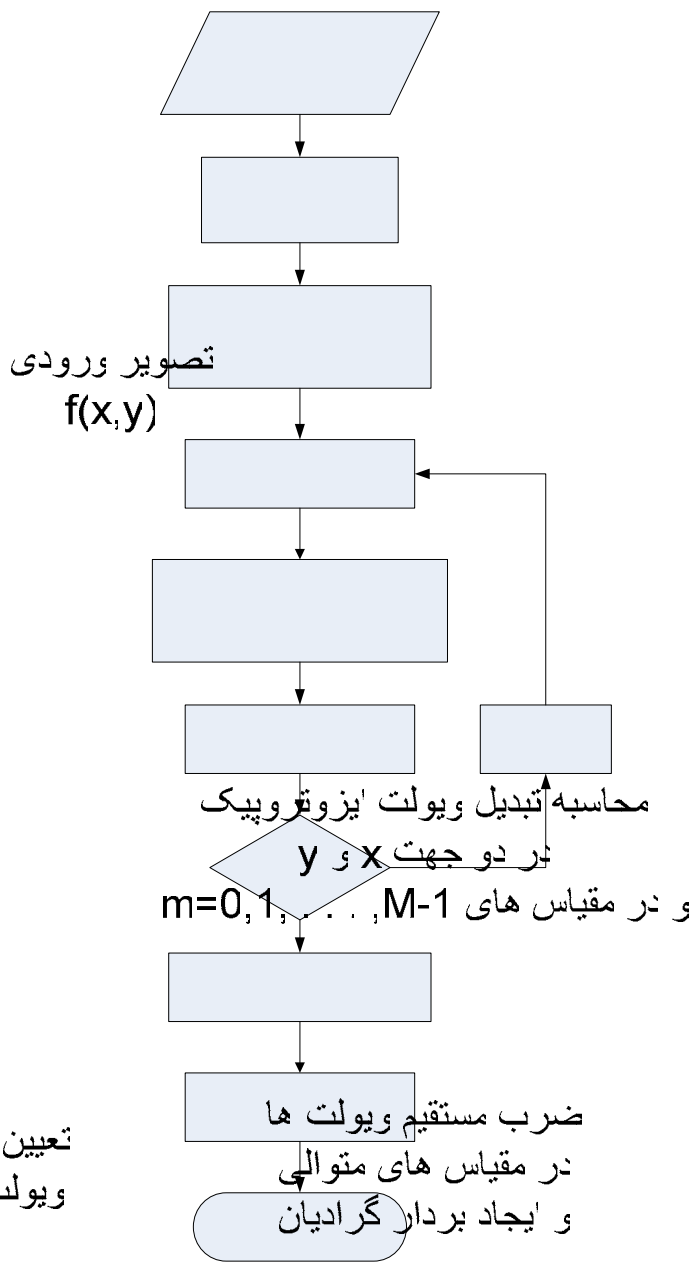
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$$\theta(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x^2 + y^2)\right],$$



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- محاسبه تابع فاز برای بردار گرادیان

$y \ x$

N

پیکسل مورد بررسی
امتداد لبه احتمالی در

محاسبه تبدیل ویولت جهت دار وقتی در جهت لبه احتمالی

SNR

N ()

M

()

Gabor

$$\frac{\pi}{N}$$

N

$$W = 0.375$$

M

Xu

$$\sigma_x = 1.5$$

$$M = 2$$

$$N = 12$$

$$s = 2$$

$$\sigma_y = 4$$

()

$$512 \times 512$$

N

$$\frac{N}{3}$$

$$\sigma_x = 1.5 \quad M = 2 \quad s = 2$$

$$\sigma_y = 1.5$$

N

$$N = 12 \quad s = 2 \quad W = 0.375$$

$$\sigma_y = 4 \quad \sigma_x = 1.5 \quad M = 2$$

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$$s = 2 \quad W = 0.375$$

$$\sigma_y = 1.5 \quad \sigma_x = 1.5 \quad M = 2 \quad s = 2$$

$$\sigma_y = 4 \quad \sigma_x = 1.5 \quad M = 2 \quad N = 12$$

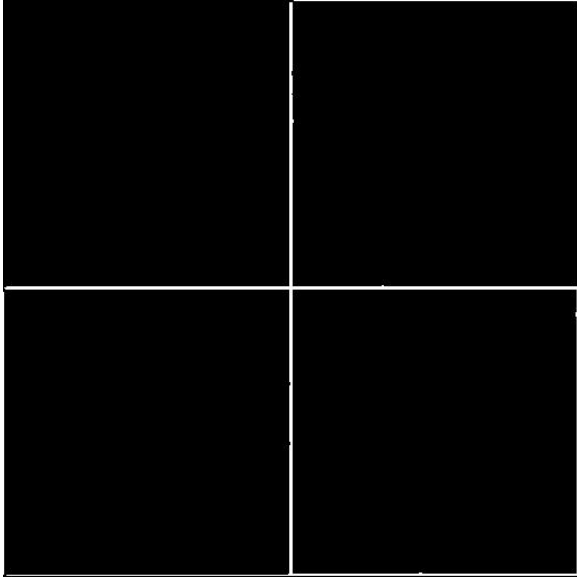
[] Otsu

$$512 \times 512$$

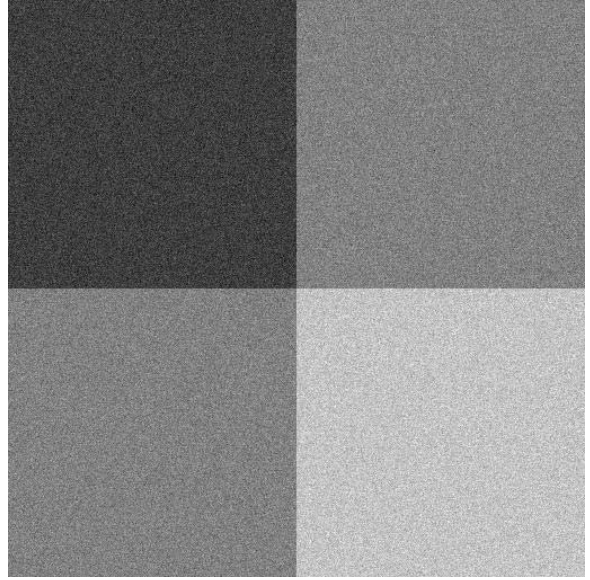
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$$512 \times 512$$

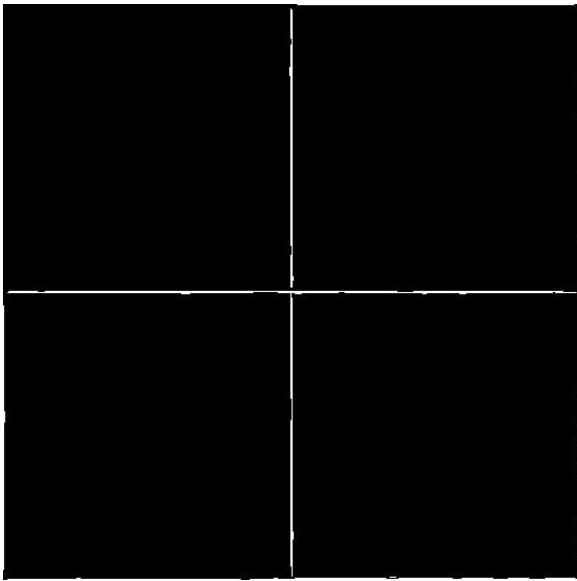
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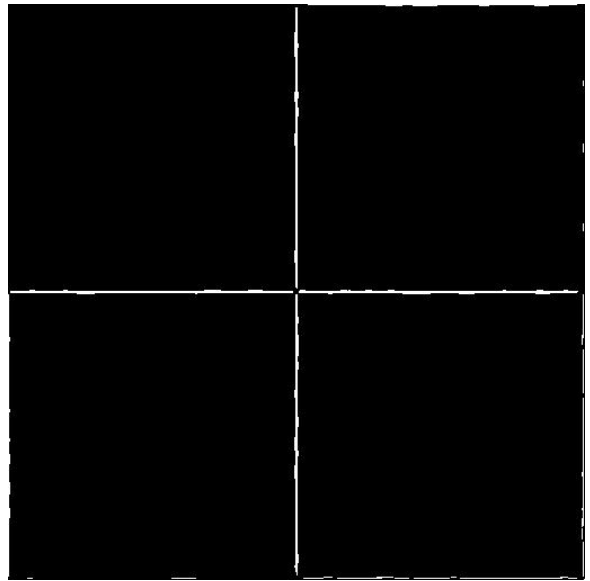
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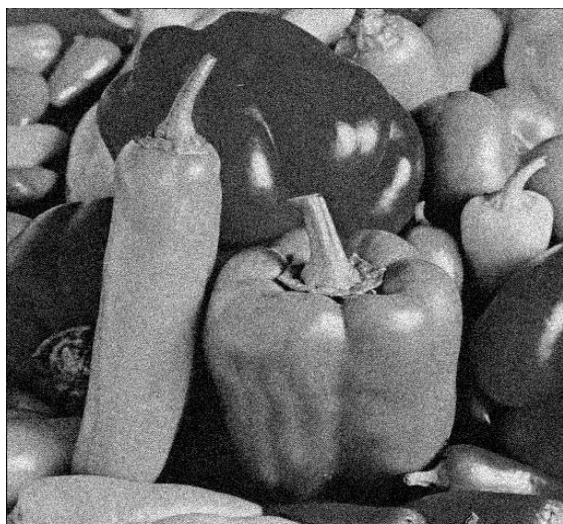
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