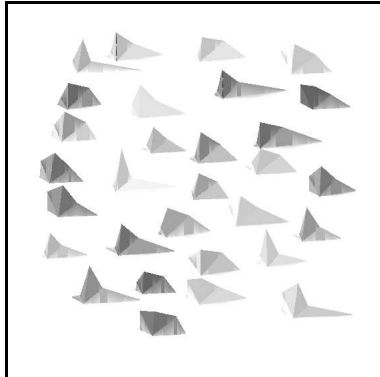


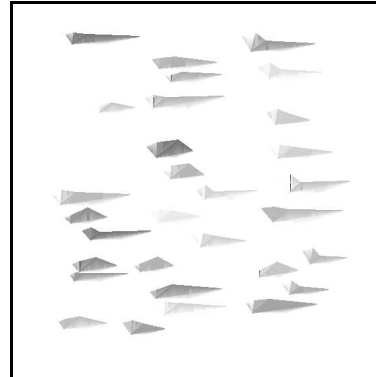
# Constrained Random Boolean Models

Class 1



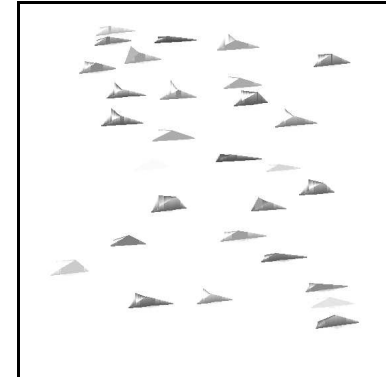
5 Sided Polyhedrons

Class 2



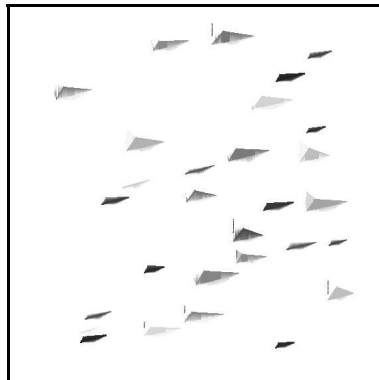
4 Sided Polyhedrons

Class 3



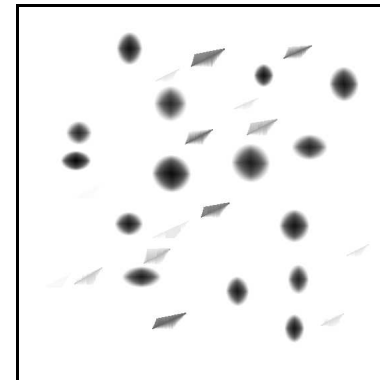
3 Sided Polyhedrons

Class 4



Mixture: 3 and 4 Sided Polyhedrons

Class 5



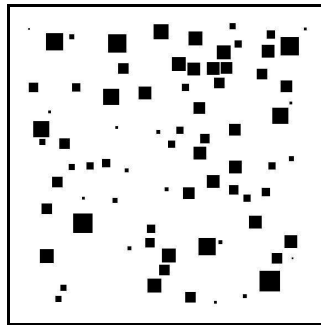
Mixture: 3 Sided Polyhedrons and Ellipses

# Granulometries

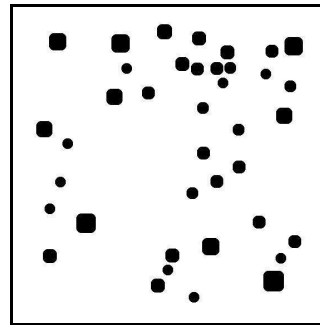
- Granulometries model parameterized sieving process on random sets;
- The most common granulometry is of the form:

$$\Psi_t(S) = \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{G}} S \circ tB$$

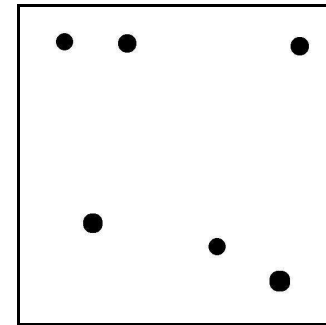
where  $\mathcal{G}$  is composed of convex structuring elements.



Original Image



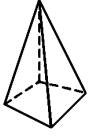



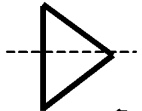












$t = 19$



$t = 31$

# Structuring Elements

The following structuring elements are used for feature extraction:

- |     |   |                      |      |   |                                    |
|-----|---|----------------------|------|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) |    | Cone                 | (9)  |    | Linear, 45 °                       |
| (2) |    | Triangle             | (10) |    | Union of Linear 's,<br>0 ° & 45 °  |
| (3) |    | Triangle, 90°        | (11) |    | Triangle, 45°                      |
| (4) |    | Triangle, Increasing | (12) |    | Cross, 45 °                        |
| (5) |   | Triangle, Decreasing | (13) |    | Linear, 135 °                      |
| (6) |  | Flat                 | (14) |  | Union of Linear 's,<br>0 ° & 135 ° |
| (7) |  | Linear               | (15) |  | Triangle, 135°                     |
| (8) |  | Vertical             | (16) |  | Cross, 135 °                       |
|     |   |                      | (17) |  | Cross, 90 °                        |

# Size Distribution

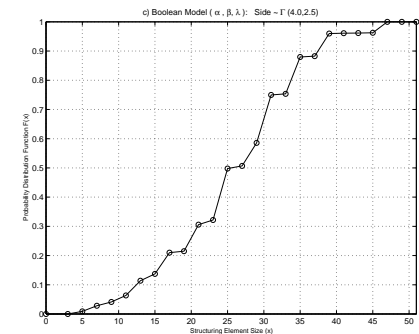
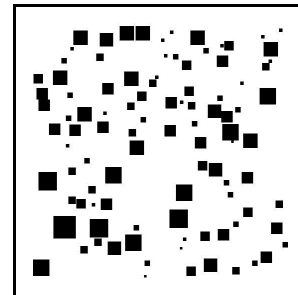
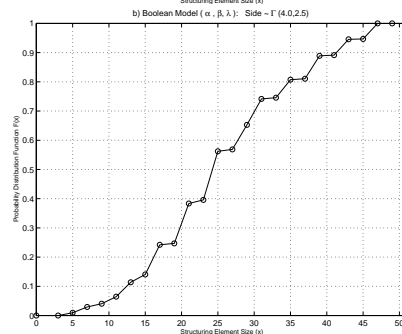
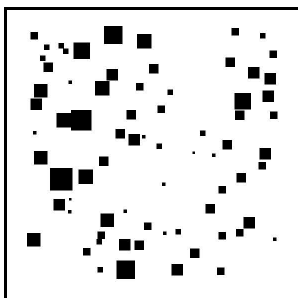
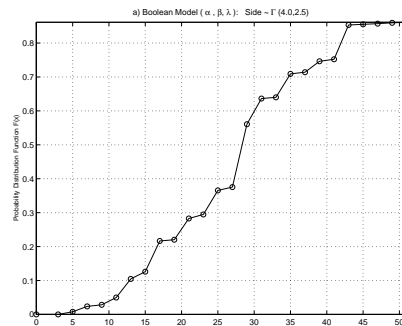
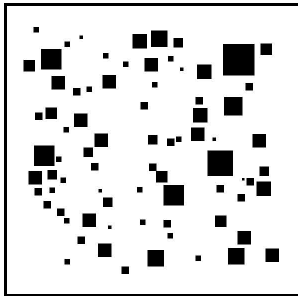
- For a compact set  $S$ , we define the *size distribution* as

$$\Omega(t) = \nu[S] - \nu[\Psi_t(S)].$$

- $\Omega$  measures the area removed by  $\Psi_t$ .
- $\Omega$  is an increasing function.
- $\Omega(0) = 0$  and  $\Omega(t) = \nu[S]$  for sufficiently large  $t$ .

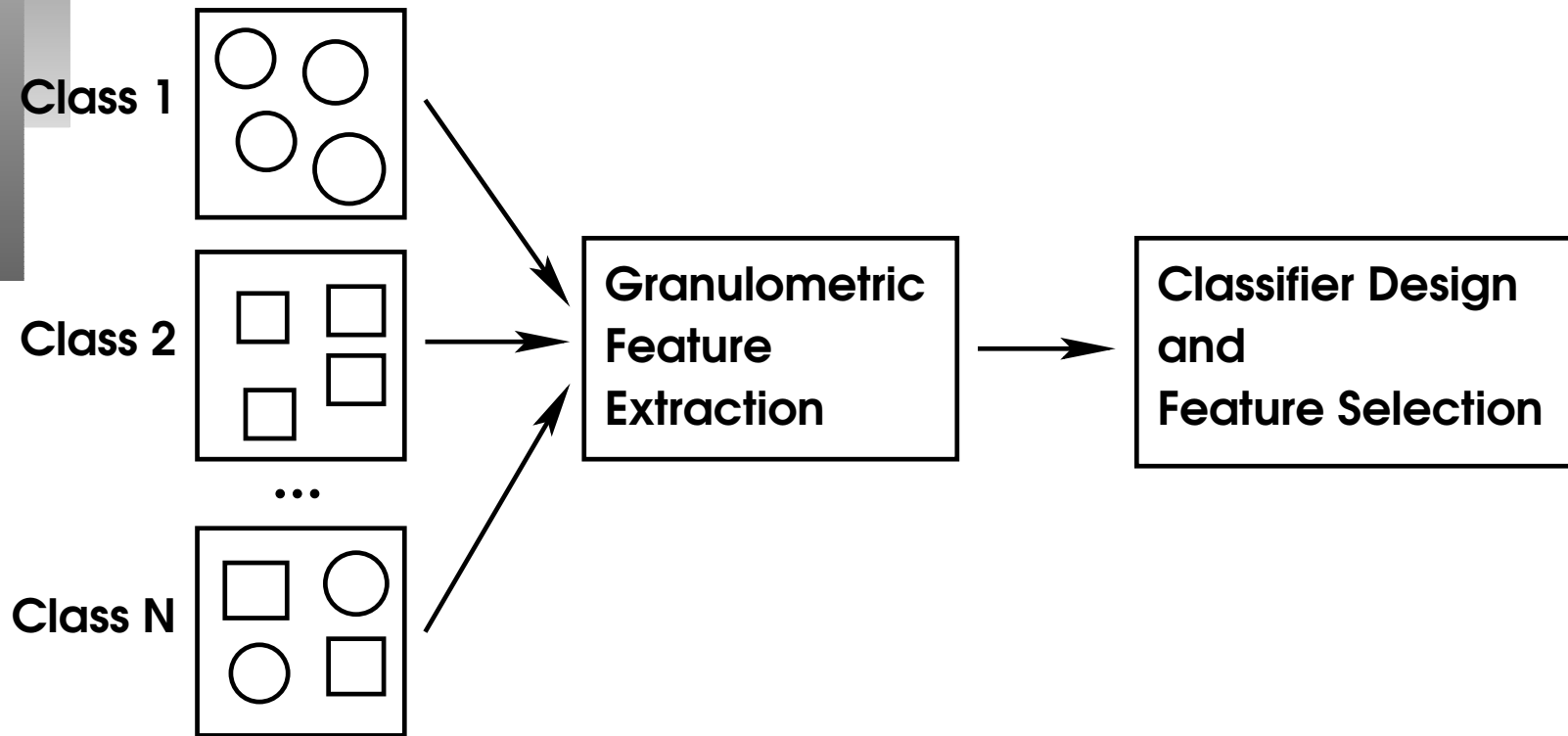
# Pattern Spectrum

- The *pattern spectrum*, which is a random function, is defined by  $\Phi(t) = \Omega(t)/\nu[S] = 1 - \nu[\Psi_t(S)]/\nu[S]$ .
- $\Phi(t)$  is a probability distribution with moments being random variables.

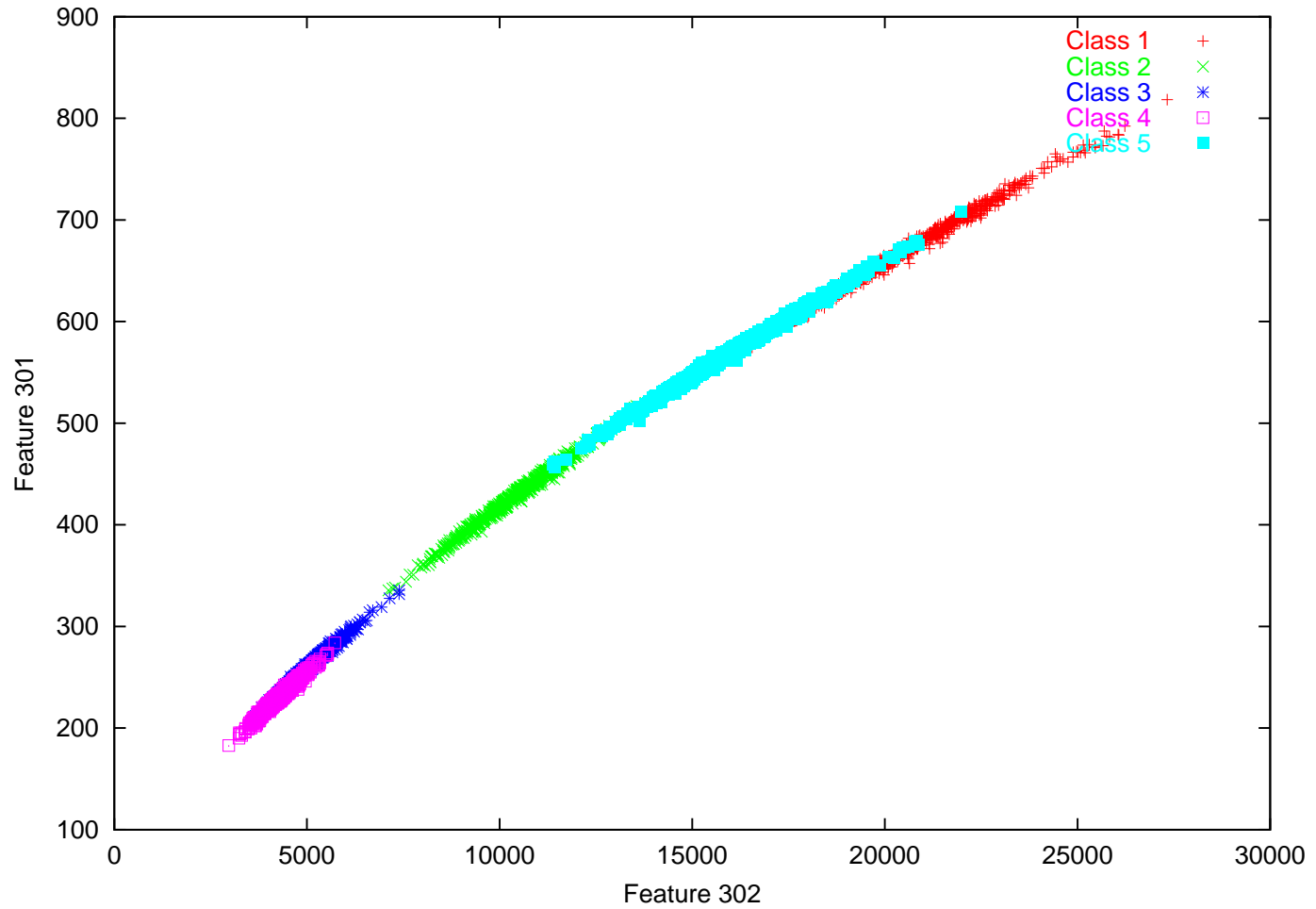


- Morphological granulometry and its size distribution moments are good quantitative shape descriptors (Matheron 75, Serra 82);
- They are successfully used to classify image texture in binary and gray-scale images (Dougherty 92, Chen 94);

# Problem Overview



# Feature Selection Problem





# Feature Selection Problem

