An order-independent sequential thinning algorithm

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Content

- Skeletonization by thinning
- Order-independent thinning
- Proposed algorithm
- Results

Skeleton

- Region-based shape descriptor
- Definitions:
 - Result of the Medial Axis Transform
 - Praire-fire analogy
 - Centers of maximal inscribed hyperspheres.



Requirements of skeletonization

- Topology preserving
- 1-pixel thin
- Medialness
- Invariant under the most important geometrical transformations

Thinning

- Simulation of the fire-front propagation
- Iterative object reduction
- Parallel and sequential alternatives
 - In sequential case the skeleton depends on the visiting order of border points



Sequential thinning algorithms

repeatPhase 1:label border points in the imagePhase 2:remove deletable border pointsuntil no points are deleted



forward scan



forward scan



forward scan



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Basic notions

- C(p): number of black components in the 3x3 environment of p
- *C(p,q)*: number of black components in the 3x4 or 4x3 environment of the set {*p,q*}











C(p)=3 C(q)=1 C(p,q)=3

C(p)=1 C(q)=1 C(p,q)=1



critical pair

Expected properties

- Order-independency
- Topology preserving
- 1-pixel thin
- Shape preserving

Order-independent algorithms

2D

- Algorithm of Ranwez and Soille (RS)
 - Basically a *shrinking* algorithm!
 - End-point detection needed (anchor points)
- Our proposed algorithm
 - End-point definition included
- 3D
 - Unsolved problem












































Behavior of algorithm RS



Expected properties - algorithm RS

- Order-independency
- Topology preserving
- 1-pixel thin
- Shape preserving



What is an end-point?

- Different possible definitions
- We use the following supports and their k·90° rotations:

















































A more complicated case



A more complicated case



How is order-independency guaranteed?

- Detect end-points in the first phase
- Precedency on different types of points in critical pairs:
 - ο α-, β-, and γ-points
 - higher or lower index

Labeling the points of critical pairs



Labeling the points of critical pairs



Labeling the points of critical pairs



Proposed algorithm

Input: array *P* containing the picture **Output:** array *P* containing the skeleton

repeat

Phase 1:detect end-pointslabel α -, β -, γ - and corner points in PPhase 2:for each labeled point pif C(p)=1 and p is not an end-point andp is a preferred pointthendelete p

until no points are deleted

Expected properties proposed algorithm

- Order-independency
- Topology preserving
- 1-pixel thin
- Shape preserving







Proposed algorithm (1085)

Algorithm RS (1781)
Results





Proposed algorithm

Algorithm RS

Results



Proposed algorithm



Algorithm RS

