Subject: Re: IDL's built-in function DILATE and ERODE doesn't work as described in help
Posted by Karsten Rodenacker on Thu, 12 Oct 2006 17:22:27 GMT
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Not really, except the free implementations in Java for ImageJ. Good to bridge by a Java freak into IDL! Look into the plugins of ImageJ.

I have written some things in C. But the state is not tranferrable.
I have lots of MM routines but not good enough documented. Usually I am using 3x3 structuring elements to construct larger ones and for that I have a border-consistet implementation of erosion and dilation in C (see above), in fact a 3x3 hitormiss transformation.
I have a version of microMorph from Fontainebleau, an Windows program with documentation. It is used to train the students there and for 'prototyping'. That is a very small interpreter but rather efficient in math. morph. From the software included I learn. They have a certain poor language for implementation of most of the more elevated routines.

Regards
Karsten

Am Thu, 12 Oct 2006 14:22:26 +0200 schrieb Haje Korth <haje.korth@jhuapl.edu>:

> Karsten,
> do you have suggestions for an alternative library (C, Fortran, IDL)?
>
> Haje
>
> Karsten Rodenacker wrote:
>> Don't use IDL's dilate and erode without embedding your data into a
>> sufficiently large array. Border handling is not coherently implemented.
>> That is a large disadvantage, not to say an error, for the application
>> of
>> math. morph. operations in sequences. Ask for improvement, possibly
>> ITTVIS
>> can be convinced!
>> Regards
>> Karsten
>>
>> Am Thu, 12 Oct 2006 04:33:59 +0200 schrieb Gongqin Shen
>> <gqshen2008@gmail.com>:
>>
>>> For example, if you have the data as a = [0, 1, 1, 0] and kernel as
>> k
>>> = [1, 1], according to the help provided by IDL, the result of running
>>> the code:

>>> result = DILATE(a, k)
>>> will be [0, 1, 1, 0], however, IDL's output is [1, 1, 1, 0].
>>> ERODE performs in a similar way. Does that mean the help is actually
>>> broken?
>>>
>>
>>
>> --
>> Erstellt mit Operas revolutionï¿œrem E-Mail-Modul:
>> http://www.opera.com/m2/
>

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