
**Geometrical product specifications
(GPS) — Filtration —**

Part 41:

**Morphological profile filters: Disk and
horizontal line-segment filters**

Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) — Filtrage —

*Partie 41: Filtres de profil morphologiques: Filtre disque et filtre segment
de droite horizontal*



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/TS 16610-41:2006

© ISO 2006

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Morphological filters.....	1
4.1 General.....	1
4.2 Discrete representation of input data	2
4.3 Discrete representation of structuring element	2
4.4 Discrete morphological filters	3
4.5 Discrete envelope filters	10
4.6 End conditions	10
5 Recommendations.....	11
5.1 Circular disk structuring element	11
5.2 Horizontal line structuring element	11
5.3 Default morphological filter	11
6 Filter designation	11
Annex A (informative) Relationship to the filtration matrix model.....	12
Annex B (informative) Relationship to the GPS matrix model.....	13
Bibliography	14

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 16610-41 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 213, *Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification*.

ISO/TS 16610 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Filtration*:

- *Part 1: Overview and basic concepts*
- *Part 20: Linear profile filters: Basic concepts*
- *Part 22: Linear profile filters: Spline filters*
- *Part 29: Linear profile filters: Spline wavelets*
- *Part 31: Robust profile filters: Gaussian regression filters*
- *Part 32: Robust profile filters: Spline filters*
- *Part 40: Morphological profile filters: Basic concepts*

- *Part 41: Morphological profile filters: Disk and horizontal line-segment filters*
- *Part 49: Morphological profile filters: Scale space techniques*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 21: Linear profile filters: Gaussian filters*
- *Part 26: Linear profile filters: Filtration on nominally orthogonal grid planar data sets*
- *Part 27: Linear profile filters: Filtration on nominally orthogonal grid cylindrical data sets*
- *Part 30: Robust profile filters: Basic concepts*
- *Part 42: Morphological profile filters: Motif filters*
- *Part 60: Linear areal filters: Basic concepts*
- *Part 61: Linear areal filters: Gaussian filters*
- *Part 62: Linear areal filters: Spline filters*
- *Part 69: Linear areal filters: Spline wavelets*
- *Part 70: Robust areal filters: Basic concepts*
- *Part 71: Robust areal filters: Gaussian regression filters*
- *Part 72: Robust areal filters: Spline filters*
- *Part 80: Morphological areal filters: Basic concepts*
- *Part 81: Morphological areal filters: Sphere and horizontal planar segment filters*
- *Part 82: Morphological areal filters: Motif filters*
- *Part 89: Morphological areal filters: Scale space techniques*

Introduction

This part of ISO/TS 16610 is a geometrical product specification (GPS) Technical Specification and is to be regarded as a global GPS Technical Specification (see ISO/TR 14638). It influences the chain links 3 and 5 of all chains of standards.

For more detailed information about the relation of this part of ISO/TS 16610 to the GPS matrix model, see Annex B.

This part of ISO/TS 16610 provides guidelines for computing profile morphological operations and filters with disk and horizontal segment structuring elements. It also describes techniques for applying morphological filters, including envelope filters, for open profiles.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/TS 16610-41:2006

Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Filtration —

Part 41:

Morphological profile filters: Disk and horizontal line-segment filters

1 Scope

This part of ISO/TS 16610 specifies techniques for computing morphological filters with disk and horizontal segment structuring elements, including envelope filters.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 14660-1:1999, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Geometrical features — Part 1: General terms and definitions*

ISO/TS 16610-1:2006, *Geometric product specifications (GPS) — Filtration — Part 1: Overview and basic concepts*

ISO/TS 16610-40:2006, *Geometric product specifications (GPS) — Filtration — Part 40: Morphological profile filters: Basic concepts*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definition given in ISO 14660-1, ISO/TS 16610-1 and ISO/TS 16610-40 apply.

4 Morphological filters

4.1 General

The morphological filters described in this part of ISO/TS 16610 are defined using Minkowski sums. There are two primary morphological operations (dilation and erosion) and two secondary morphological operations (opening and closing). The opening and closing operators are also called morphological filters. Any technique that can compute Minkowski addition and subtraction can be used to compute closing and opening morphological filters and the respective envelope filters. Computation of morphological filters can be greatly simplified if we deal with discrete morphological filters, which are described in the rest of this document. The main body of the document deals with general computational techniques; Annexes A and B deal with specific implementations of discrete morphological operations and filters for profiles.

A morphological filter conforming to this part of ISO/TS 16610 shall exhibit the characteristics described in 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

NOTE The relationship of morphological profile filters: disk and horizontal line-segment filters to the filtration matrix model is given in Annex B.

4.2 Discrete representation of input data

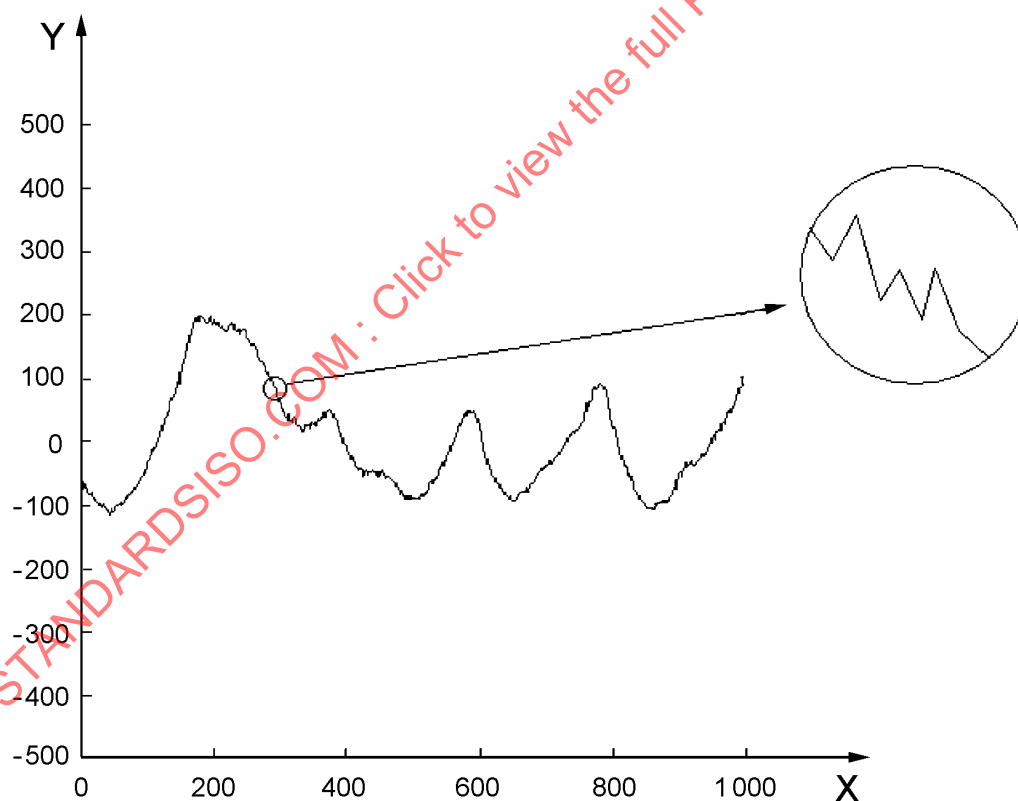
An extracted profile is represented as a vector z of finite size n . This is a discrete representation of a profile. For computational convenience, the sampling is assumed to be uniform with a sampling interval Δ . z_i , the i th component of z , is the value of the function evaluated at $i\Delta$.

EXAMPLE The first five entries in a long input vector are given in $z = [-63,3; -65,0; -67,0; -70,4; -69,6; \dots]$ where the dimensions are in μm . The interval Δ is $0,5 \mu\text{m}$. The input vector can easily contain several thousand entries.

A continuous representation of the extracted profile can be obtained by an appropriate interpolation, e.g. a simple linear interpolation piece by piece of the discrete data. Figure 1 illustrates the graph of this kind of continuous representation, starting with a discrete representation using vector z .

4.3 Discrete representation of structuring element

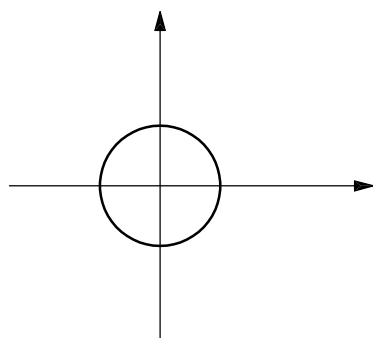
In the process of filtering profiles, a circular disk is used, as outlined in Figure 2. Due its symmetry about the origin, it is sufficient to consider only its first quadrant form, and represent it discretely as the vector b . The same applies with a horizontal straight line segment, as shown in Figure 3. Again, due its symmetry about the origin, it is sufficient to consider only its right half, and represent it discretely as the vector b . The length of the structuring element vector b is much smaller than that of the input vector z . For ease of computation, input z and structuring element b are sampled at the same interval Δ .



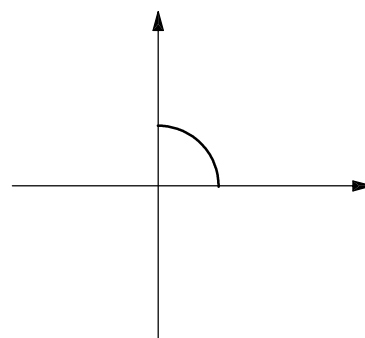
Key

X distance, μm
Y height, μm

Figure 1 — Example of extracted profile graphed after linear interpolation of its discrete representation



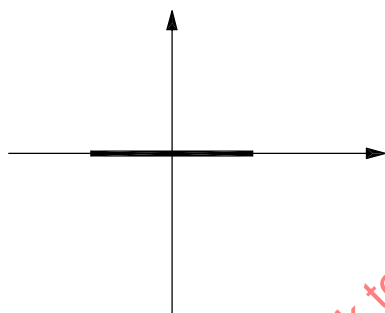
a) Representation in full form



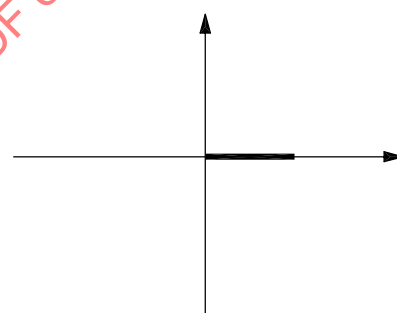
b) Representation in economic form in the first quadrant due to its symmetry

NOTE For example, an economic representation of a circular disk of radius $2\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ is $b = [2,000\ 0; 1,936\ 5; 1,732\ 1; 1,322\ 9; 0]$, where the dimensions are in μm and the sampling interval is $0,5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. In Figure 2 b), only the circular arc in the first quadrant is represented due the symmetry of the circular disk.

Figure 2 — Example of a circular disk structuring element



a) Representation in full form



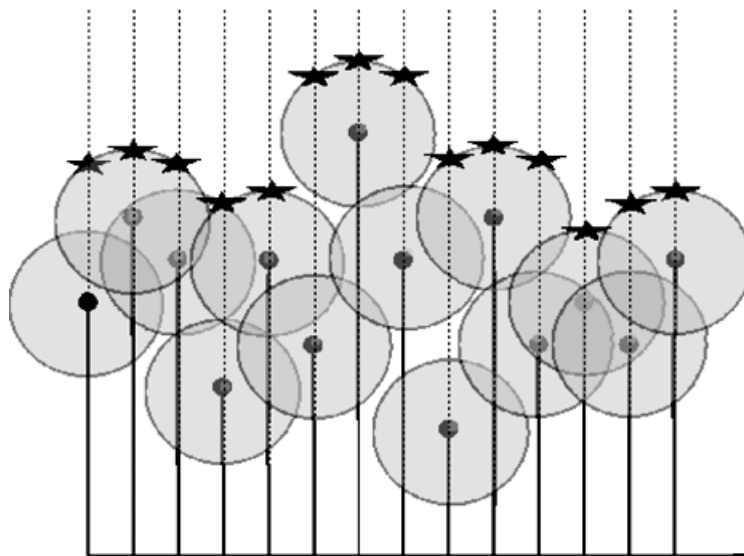
b) Representation in economic form showing only its right half due to its symmetry

NOTE An economic representation of a horizontal line-segment of total length $4\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ is $b = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]$, where the dimensions are in μm and the sampling interval is $0,5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. In Figure 3 b), only the right half of the line-segment is represented due the symmetry of the line-segment.

Figure 3 — Example of a horizontal line-segment structuring element

4.4 Discrete morphological filters

A discrete morphological filter takes z and b as input and produces a filtered output of the same array length as the input z . It is a discrete representation of the filtered profile. The basic idea behind the computation of dilation and erosion is to position the origin of the structuring element at every point of the input and to sum them, as illustrated for a few positions of a circular structuring element for dilation in Figure 4. The extreme value at each sampling point is then collected and these values are reported as the output. For example, in Figure 4, the top-most star in each vertical line is collected after all the disks are positioned, and the array of the vertical coordinates of all the top-most stars form the output for dilation.

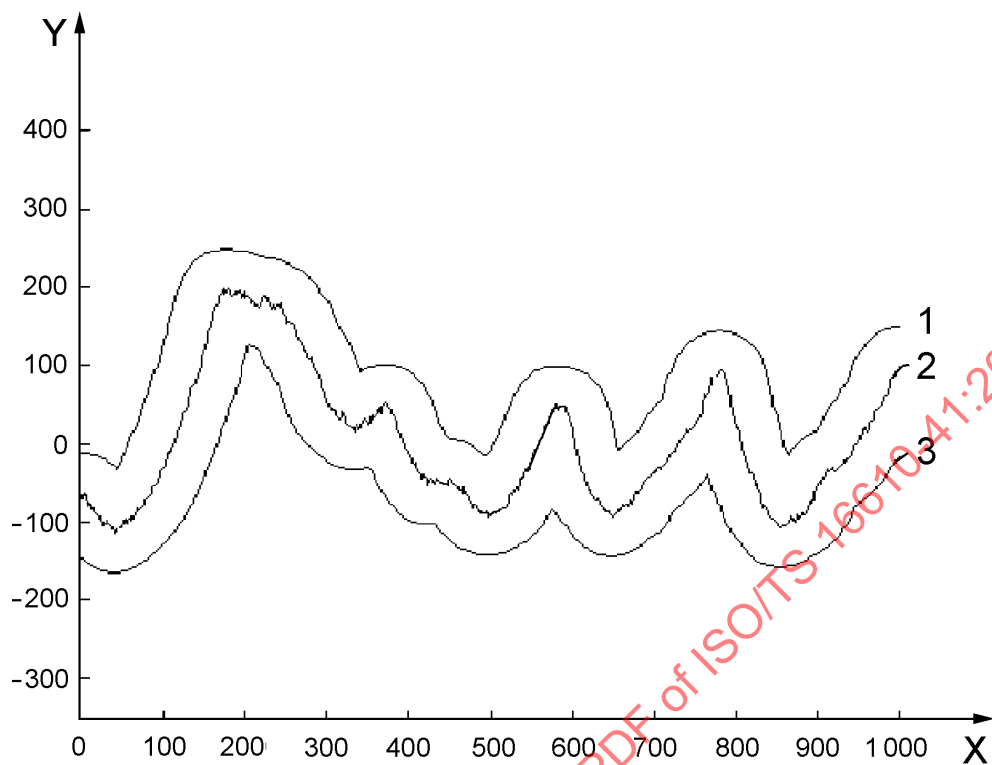


NOTE The centre of the disk is positioned at every input data point. The stars are the maximum height of all the results calculated by adding the coordinates of input points (filled dots) to the coordinates of sampled points on the circle.

Figure 4 — Illustration of dilation with a circular disk

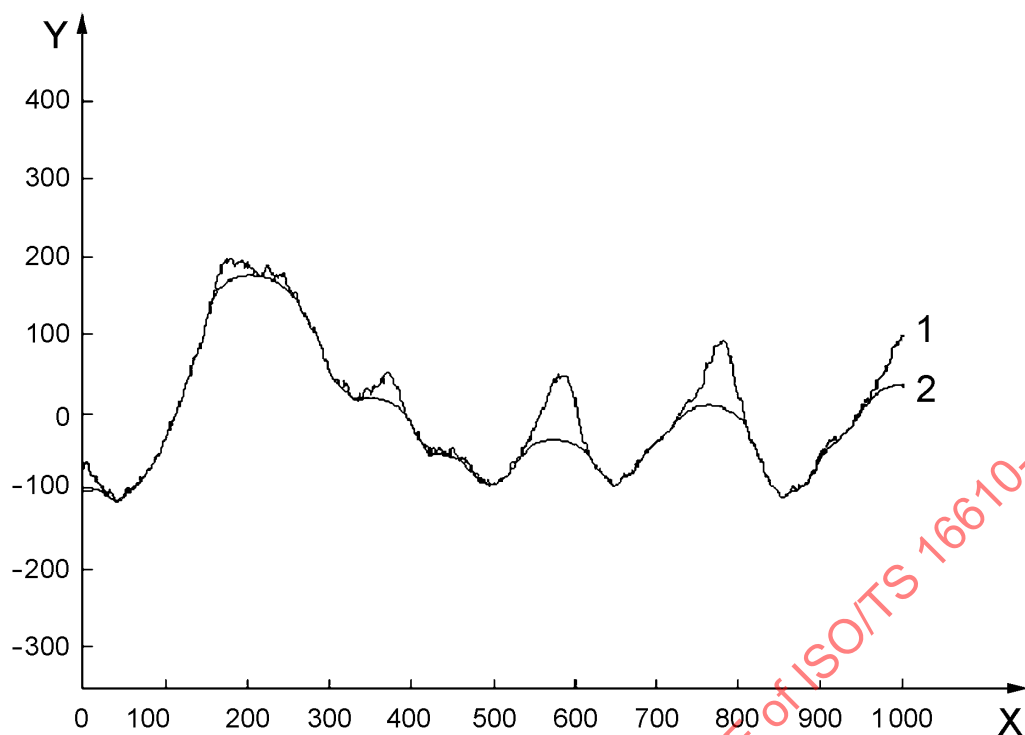
Closing and opening filters can be computed by applying the dilation and erosion in a specific sequence. Figure 5 illustrates how an input profile is dilated and eroded by a disk structuring element. Figures 6 and 7 show the results of opening and closing filters. In these figures, the input function and the structuring element are uniformly sampled at $0,5 \mu\text{m}$ intervals. In general, dilation and closing produce outputs that are above the input function (extensivity), whereas erosion and opening result in outputs that are below the input function (anti-extensivity). Figures 8, 9 and 10 show the effect of a horizontal line-segment structuring element.

NOTE The same technique of positioning, summing and taking the extremes can be applied to discrete morphological filtering of surfaces.

**Key**

- X distance, μm
- Y height, μm
- 1 dilation
- 2 input function
- 3 erosion

Figure 5 — Input profile, its dilation and its erosion by a circular disk of 50 μm radius

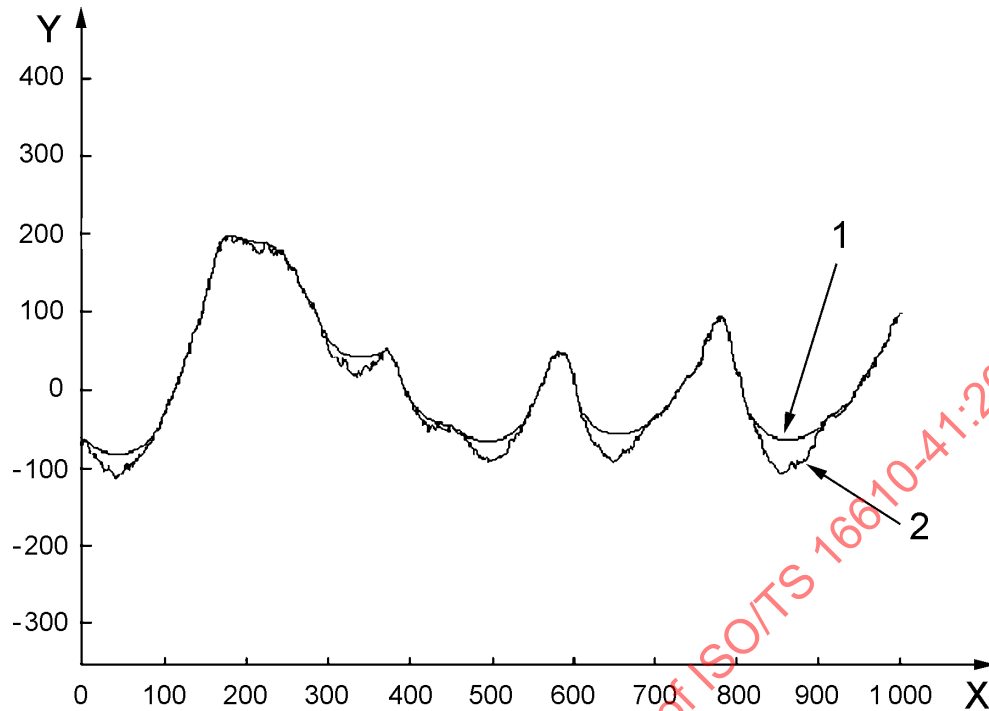


Key

- X distance, μm
- Y height, μm
- 1 input function
- 2 output

NOTE The structuring element is a circular disk of $50\ \mu\text{m}$ radius.

Figure 6 — Input profile and output of an opening filter

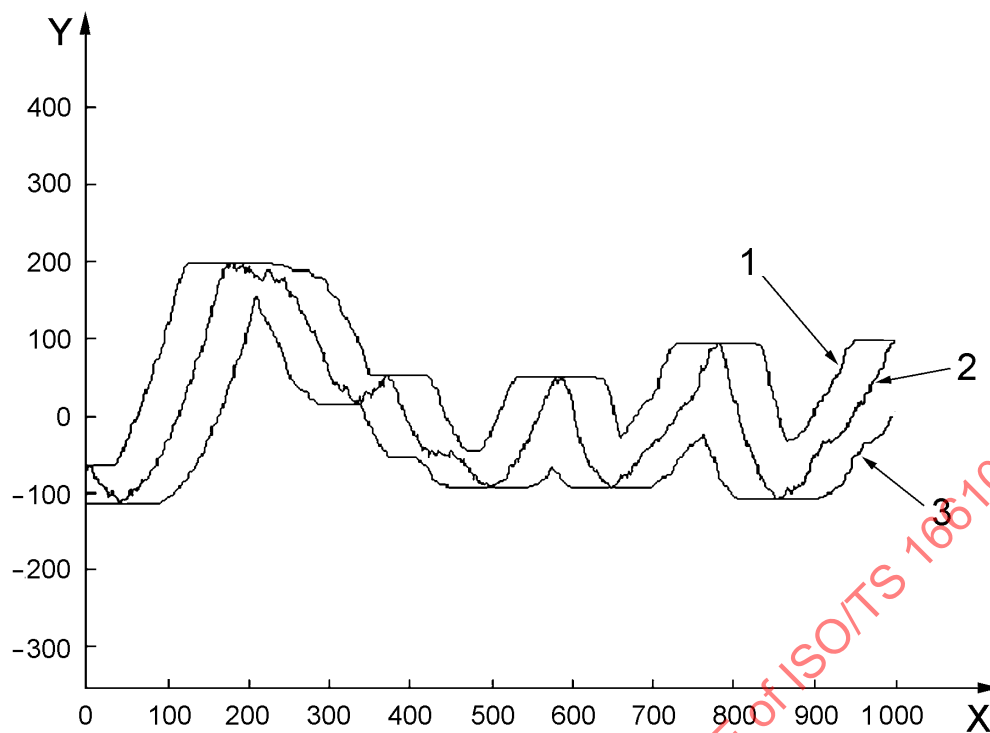
**Key**X distance, μm Y height, μm

1 output

2 input function

NOTE The closing filter is also the envelope filter. The structuring element is a circular disk of 50 μm radius.

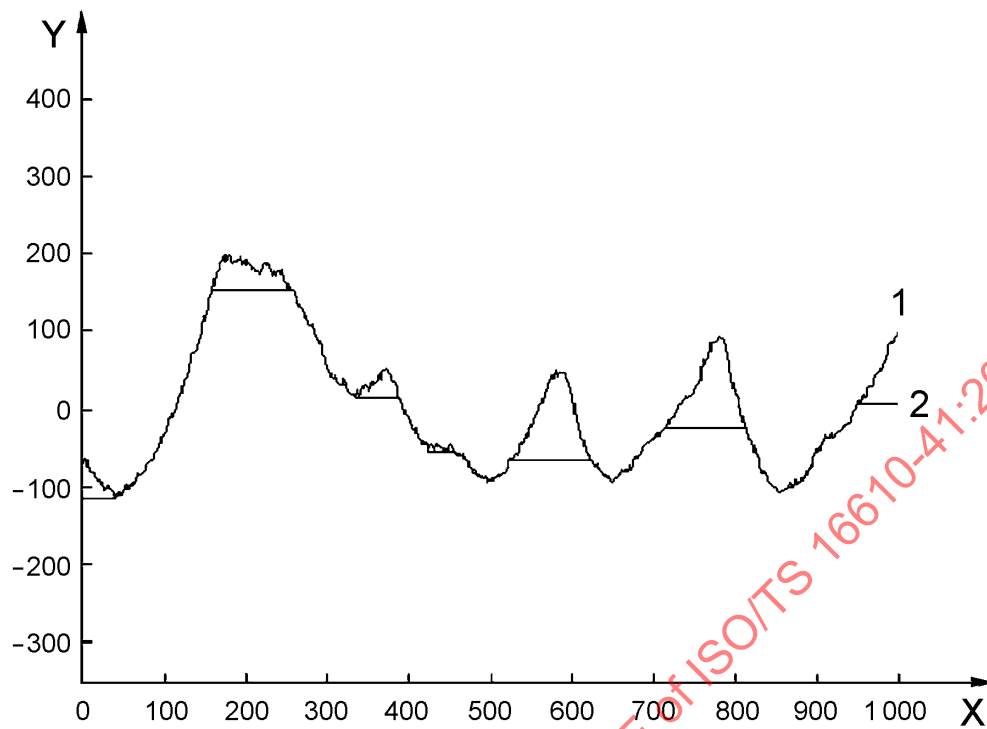
Figure 7 — Input profile and output of a closing filter



Key

- X distance, μm
- Y height, μm
- 1 dilation
- 2 input function
- 3 erosion

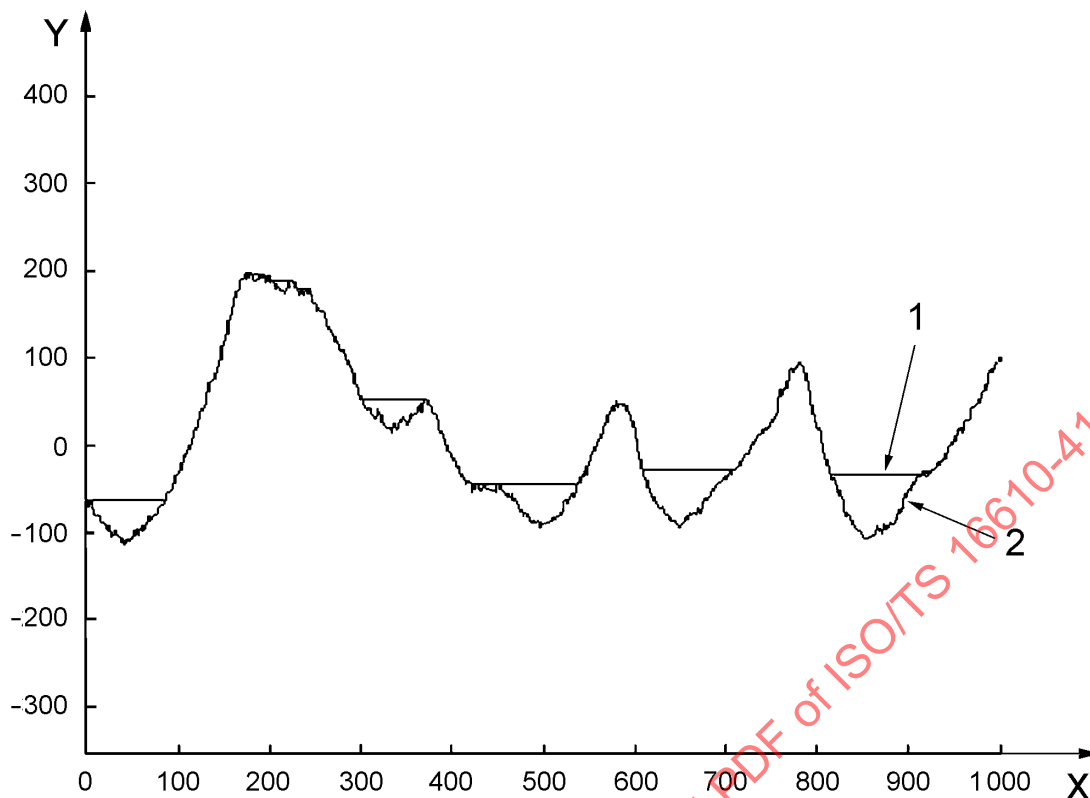
Figure 8 — Input profile, its dilation and its erosion by a horizontal line-segment of 100 μm length

**Key**

- X distance, μm
 Y height, μm
 1 input function
 2 output

NOTE The structuring element is a horizontal line-segment of 100 μm length.

Figure 9 — Input profile and output of an opening filter

**Key**

- X distance, μm
 Y height, μm
 1 output
 2 input function

NOTE The closing filter is also an envelope filter. The structuring element is a horizontal line-segment of $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ length.

Figure 10 — Input profile and output of a closing filter

4.5 Discrete envelope filters

Discrete envelope filters are the same as discrete closing and opening filters. Figure 7 shows the input function along with the output of an envelope filter using a circular disk structuring element. Figure 10 presents similar results where the structuring element is a horizontal line-segment.

4.6 End conditions

As stated in 4.2, the input is confined to a finite interval. The input is assumed to drop down to negative infinity outside the interval, for dilation. This “infinity padding” approach is similar to the “zero padding” technique used in studies on linear filtering. When the input function is subjected to dilation, the output extends beyond the finite interval of interest. Only that part of the output which falls within the interval is retained; the output is assumed to drop down to negative infinity outside this interval, for dilation.

For erosion, end conditions are handled by assuming that the input moves up to positive infinity outside the interval. After applying erosion, the output is cropped and only that which falls within the input interval is retained.

Since closing and opening filters are defined using the dilation and erosion, the end conditions for these secondary filters are handled automatically.

5 Recommendations

5.1 Circular disk structuring element

It is recommended that the nesting index (the radius of the circular disk of the structuring element) be chosen from a logarithmic series (constant ratio) of scale values. Experience has shown that a constant ratio of around two between successive scale values is optimum. The nesting index should be chosen to be greater than or equal to the stylus tip radius, used to define the mechanical surface, from the following series of values:

...1 μm , 2 μm , 5 μm , 10 μm , 20 μm , 50 μm , 100 μm , 200 μm , 500 μm , 1 mm, 2 mm, 5 mm, 10 mm, ...

This series has the added advantage that it is consistent with the recommended stylus tip radii for surface texture (see ISO 3274:1996) and form documents (see ISO/TS 12180-2, ISO/TS 12181-2, ISO/TS 12780-2, ISO/TS 12781-2). Hence, surfaces measured with different styli have an overlap of scale values and so are directly comparable.

5.2 Horizontal line structuring element

It is recommended that the nesting index (the length of the horizontal line of the structuring element) be chosen from a logarithmic series (constant ratio) of scale values. Experience has shown that a constant ratio of around two between successive scale values is optimum. The nesting index should be chosen to be greater than or equal to the stylus tip radius, used to define the mechanical surface, from the following series of values:

...1 μm , 2 μm , 5 μm , 10 μm , 20 μm , 50 μm , 100 μm , 200 μm , 500 μm , 1 mm, 2 mm, 5 mm, 10 mm, ...

This series has the added advantage that it is consistent with the recommended stylus tip radii for surface texture (see ISO 3274:1996). Hence, surfaces measured with different styli have an overlap of scale values and so are directly comparable.

5.3 Default morphological filter

If not otherwise specified, the default profile morphological filter shall be a morphological filter with a circular disk structuring element.

6 Filter designation

Morphological profile filters according to this part of ISO/TS 16610 are designated as follows:

	Closing	Opening
Horizontal line-segment	FPMCH	FPMOH
Disk	FPMCD	FPMOD

See also ISO/TS 16610-1:2006, Clause 5.