

SARGUR N. SRIHARI is Director of CEDAR. He is also the Pattern Recognition Professor of Computer Science at SUNY at Buffalo. He is an author of over 125 papers, two US patents, and an IEEE tutorial on Computer Text Recognition and Error Correction. He has supervised nine completed doctoral dissertations.

EUGENE WALACH was born in Lvov, USSR, on February 2, 1952. He received the B.Sc., M.Sc., and D.Sc. degrees in electrical engineering, from the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel, in 1973, 1975, and 1981, respectively. During the years 1981-1983 he was with Information System Laboratory, Stanford University as a Chaim Weizmann Postdoctoral Fellow. In 1983-1984 he was a visiting scientist in the IBM T.J. Watson Research Center at Yorktown Heights. He is currently a staff member of IBM Israel Scientific Center, Haifa, Israel. His research interests are in the areas of image and signal processing, adaptive systems, and analysis of multivariable systems.

Erratum

“A Unified Distance Transform Algorithm and Architecture”

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David W. Paglieroni

It was stated incorrectly in the introduction to the manuscript referenced above that the “standard” algorithms for computing distance transforms (DT’s) (i.e., the raster propagation algorithms), cannot be used to generate nearest feature transforms (FT’s) or equivalently, signed distance transforms (SDT’s). Although some raster propagation algorithms cannot be used to generate FT’s (e.g., Rosenfeld and Pfaltz 1966, 1968), others can (e.g., Ye, “The Signed Euclidean Distance Transform and its Applications,” Proc. 9th Int. Conf. on Pattern Recognition, Rome, Italy, vol. 1, November 1988, p. 459–499).

It was also stated incorrectly in the introduction that the “standard” algorithms do not yield exact Euclidean results. This statement needs to be qualified. There are currently no *serial* raster propagation algorithms that yield exact Euclidean DT or SDT results. However, there are some that yield Euclidean SDT’s that are guaranteed to be off by no more than 1 pixel in x and y (e.g., Ye, 1988).