

services berra, along with G. Matheron, formulated the Theory of Mathematical Morphology in 1965. The two together branched the Centre de Morphologie Mathematique (CMM) at "Ecole des Mines de Paris" in 1967 - a centre that two decades, from 1979 to 2002. Under his able stewardship the centre emerged as the world's foremost laboratory for research in Mathematical Morphology. Not only did J. Serial work at the Centre on further developing his own theory, but also created a setting and environment that attracted work at the Centre or further developing his own theory, but also created a setting and environment that attracted work at the Centre of further developing his own theory, but also created a setting and environment that attracted work at the Centre of further developing his own theory, but also created a setting and environment that attracted verificant researchers from around the globe. Every scientist who visited the centre generated new ideas, worked on solutions to existing problems and developed new software and new devices—all of which helped in advancing the torribars of the discipline. In extending the frontlers of Mathematical Morphology, which seeks to understand the torribars of the discipline. In extending the frontlers of Mathematical Morphology, which seeks to understand the torribars of processing some characteristics of the medium of the image under study, second, he elaborates a comprehensive range of random models, and third he develops a synthesis between terrums and physical or biological properties range of random models, and third he develops a synthesis between terrums and physical or biological properties. The field, through original ideas developed over four decades, has played a significant role in laying the foundation. The field, through original ideas developed over four decades, has played a significant role in laying the foundation and in understanding the morphological bases of various physically varies generated on biological properties. The field, through original ideas de

Jean Serra earned his Ph. D. In Mathematical Geology in 1967 from the University of Nancy; and, subsequently, Doctoral d'Etat in Mathematics from Pierre et Marie Curie University, Paris in 1955. He has authored seven broks, over one hundred research papers, more than one hundred scientific communications, and has to his credit several over one hundred research papers, more than one hundred scientific communications, and has to his credit several patents for image processing devices: the CMM - the centre founded and led by him - has to its credit nearly one hundred books and several thousand papers. Under Sera's able supervision, over fifty students - many of whom are hundred books and several thousand papers. Under Sera's able supervision, over fifty students - many of whom are now recognized internationally as expents - have defended their doctoral theses. He has inspired many and his now recognized internationally as expents - have defended their doctoral theses. He has inspired many and his not reachematical geospenists. Practically all standard mathematical libraries in the world propose dilations, openings, morphological filters, connections, watersheds, etc. Similarly, most of the devices in telecom, digital operators radiology and quartitative microscopy that incorporate image processing make use of some morphological operators tools on memorphological operators.

Jean Serra has also been instrumental in setting up research laborationes around the world - MGU (Moscow 1971-1972). University of Michigan Anni Arbor (1981 - 1984) CSIRO (Sydney, 1975,1987,1995). UPC (Barcelona, 1972). University of Michigan Anni Arbor (1981 - 1984) CSIRO (Sydney, 1975,1987,1995). UPC (Barcelona, 1994), USC (Sab Paulo, 1996), in mention a few up advance the fromtiers of mathematical morphology. He contributions to the industry have been no less bignificant. During his career, a series of image processors and/or confined packages. Were designed by him or under has discisions, and commercialised under licence by several software packages. Were designed by him or under has discisions, and commercialised under licence by several confined 575 of Cambridge Instruments (U.K. 1982-1985), the Michigan Series of Transvator (France Operations 575 of Cambridge Instruments (U.K. 1982-1985), in 1982, Jean Seria casulad a company, called Morpho Systems, for fingerprints recognition in a company was acquarted by the SAGEM group in 1993 and correctly accounts for more than half of the recommendations area.

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New Bangalore Center, India 25th October 2018.

Jean Paul Frédéric SERRA

Jean Serra, along with G. Matheron, formulated the *Theory of Mathematical Morphology* in 1965. The two together founded the Centre de Morphologie Mathématique (CMM) at "Ecole des Mines de Paris" in 1967 – a centre that was directed by J. Serra himself for more than two decades, from 1979 to 2002. Under his able stewardship the Centre emerged as the world's foremost laboratory for research in mathematical morphology. Not only did J. Serra work at the Centre on further developing his own theory, but also created a setting and environment that attracted brilliant researchers from around the globe. Every scientist who visited the centre generated new ideas, worked on solutions to existing problems and developed new software and new devices - all of which helped in advancing the frontiers of the discipline. In extending the frontiers of Mathematical Morphology, which seeks to understand the physical world, Jean Serra has developed his theory along three paths: First, he proposes a set of operators expressing some characteristics of the medium of the image under study; second, he elaborates a comprehensive range of random models, and third he develops a synthesis between texture and physical or biological properties. The field, through original ideas developed over four decades, has played a significant role in laying the foundation and in understanding the morphological bases of various physically viable geometrical operations and has found applications in several areas - fluid mechanics, sintering processes, optical and electron microscopy, material sciences, physics, mathematics and in all areas handling numerical images (e.g. remote sensing). It has also found applications in new fields such as Geo-computations, GIS, multi-media applications, medical imagery, robot vision, and video image processing, to mention a few. When one retrospectively considers the state of the art of Mathematical Morphology, the contributions of Jean Serra stand out. The phenomenal impact of Jean Serra's work could be gauged from the fact that his book "Image Analysis and Mathematical Morphology" - the first book of its kind and published by Academic Press in 1982 - has been cited more than 3000 times till date in peer-reviewed ISI recognised journals alone. If one were to include other journals, the number of citations would be much higher.

Jean Serra earned his Ph. D. in Mathematical Geology in 1967 from the University of Nancy; and, subsequently, Doctorat d'Etat in Mathematics from Pierre et Marie Curie University, Paris in 1986. He has authored seven books, over one hundred research papers, more than one hundred scientific communications, and has to his credit several patents for image processing devices; the CMM – the centre founded and led by him - has to its credit nearly one hundred books and several thousand papers. Under Serra's able supervision, over fifty students – many of whom are now recognized internationally as experts - have defended their doctoral theses. He has inspired many and his influence has been considerable. The numerous notions that Jean Serra propounded have become theoretical tools for mathematical geoscientists. Practically all standard mathematical libraries in the world propose dilations, openings, morphological filters, connections, watersheds, etc. Similarly, most of the devices in telecom, digital radiology and quantitative microscopy that incorporate image processing make use of some morphological operators that he invented.

Jean Serra has also been instrumental in setting up research laboratories around the world - MGU (Moscow, 1971-1972), University of Michigan-Ann Arbor (1981-1984), CSIRO (Sydney, 1975, 1987, 1996), UPC (Barcelona, 1991), USP (São Paulo, 1996), to mention a few - to advance the frontiers of mathematical morphology. His contributions to the industry have been no less significant; During his career, a series of image processors and/or software packages were designed by him or under his direction, and commercialised under licence by several manufacturers: the Leitz-TAS (Germany,1971-1984), the Visiomat of Allen Bradley (USA, 1984-1988), the Quantimet 570 of Cambridge Instruments (U.K., 1989 -1993), the MICROMORPH Package of Transvalor (France, 1996 -), the APHELION Package, of Adcis (France, 1995 -). In 1982, Jean Serra created a company, called "Morpho-Systems" for fingerprints recognition. The company was acquired by the SAGEM group in 1993 and currently accounts for more than half of the world market in the area.

Jean Serra has been associated with many professional bodies of interest to Earth Science communities around the world. In 1993, International Society for Mathematical Morphology, which was founded by

Jean Serra, elected him as its first president. In the same year, he received the title of Dr honoris causa of one of the most prestigious universities of Spain, the Autonoma of Barcelona. He has lectured extensively in different countries of the world and was invited to deliver the inaugural lecture in the prestigious *IAMG-Georges Matheron Lecture Series* during September 2006 in Belgium. His services to professional periodicals as Editor/Reviewer/Consultant have been substantial. The *Journal of Mathematical Imaging and Vision* (JMIV) published a special issue (v. 22 (2-3), p.103-353) on the occasion of Serra's 65th Birthday. He is also a recipient of the prestigious "Chevalier of the National Order of Merit" in 1989. He is a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Uppsala, Sweden.

Even as the world recognizes Jean Serra's extraordinary accomplishments in the field of Mathematical Morphology, one cannot miss his human qualities. A loving husband to his doctor-wife and a caring father of his two children, Serra is a man of principles and a person with an excellent sense of humour. To his friends, he is a constant source of inspiration and encouragement. Interestingly, Serra served as Deputy Mayor of Fountainbleau from 2001 to 2005, and is the organist in a church in the city.

Jean Serra is currently professor emeritus at the ESIEE Institute of Paris-Est University and an active member of an international network of scientists working on *Modelling Environmental Risks*.

Jean Serra has turned 70 and it is a pleasure and a privilege to dedicate this workshop – featuring invited talks by eminent scientists on mathematical morphology /computational and digital geometry – to this outstanding scientist.

Systems Science and Informatics Unit, Indian Statistical Institute-Bangalore Center, India 25th October 2010.