The Hough Transform is a procedure for identifying linear features in imagery or in rasters depicting the distribution of point features. The procedure utilizes a transformation from normal x-y spatial coordinates to a specialized polar coordinate space. The Hough Transform process in TNTmips 6.6 (Process / Raster / Interpret / Hough Transform) has been expanded to perform the inverse transformation to normal coordinate space for designated positions in the Hough space raster. This new inverse procedure creates raster and vector objects containing the lines corresponding to the selected Hough space positions. Controls for the inverse Hough transform are found on the new Inverse tabbed panel in the Hough Transform window.

Each sinusoidal curve that crosses a cell in the Hough raster increments its value by 1. So a location where many curves cross (indicating Hough coordinates for a prominent linear feature) is a local cell value maximum. You can set a global minimum percentage threshold to identify all Hough raster positions from which to generate output lines, or use a Circle graphic tool to interactively identify individual local maxima corresponding to curve intersections.