



Technical University of Lodz

Institute of Electronics

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Image Processing and Computer Graphics

1. ENHANCEMENT

Przetwarzanie obrazów i grafika komputerowa

1. POPRAWA JAKOŚCI

Abstract

Image enhancement methods are to improve the quality and the information content of original data before viewing or processing. Here we focus on software methods applicable to digitally stored images.

The lecture covers issues related to pixel-wise contrast enhancement, selected linear and nonlinear filtration methods and methods based on mathematical morphology.

Image resampling methods, including down- and up-sampling are presented. In downsampling we focus on the aliasing problems and understanding of sampling theorem and its application. In upsampling we apply and compare several interpolation algorithms.

Streszczenie

Metody poprawy jakości obrazu mają na celu poprawę jakości i zawartości informacji w oryginalnych danych przed ich wizualizacją lub dalszymi etapami przetwarzania. Skupiamy się na metodach komputerowych mających zastosowanie do obrazów cyfrowych.

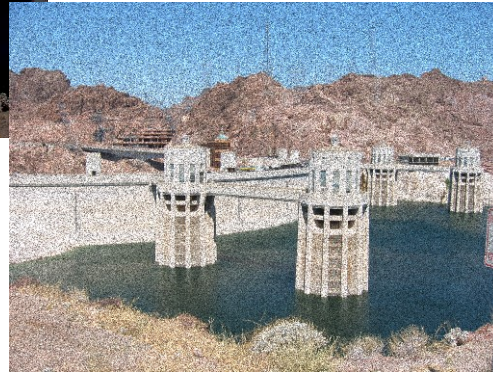
Wykład obejmuje zagadnienia związane z poprawą kontrastu, wybranymi liniowymi i nieliniowymi metodami filtracji oraz metodami opartymi na morfologii matematycznej.

Przedstawiono metody skalowania obrazów cyfrowych, w tym decymacji i interpolacji. W pierwszym przypadku skupiamy się na problemach aliasingu i zrozumieniu twierdzenia o próbkowaniu. W drugim porównujemy sposób i wyniki działania wybranych algorytmów interpolacji.

Problem

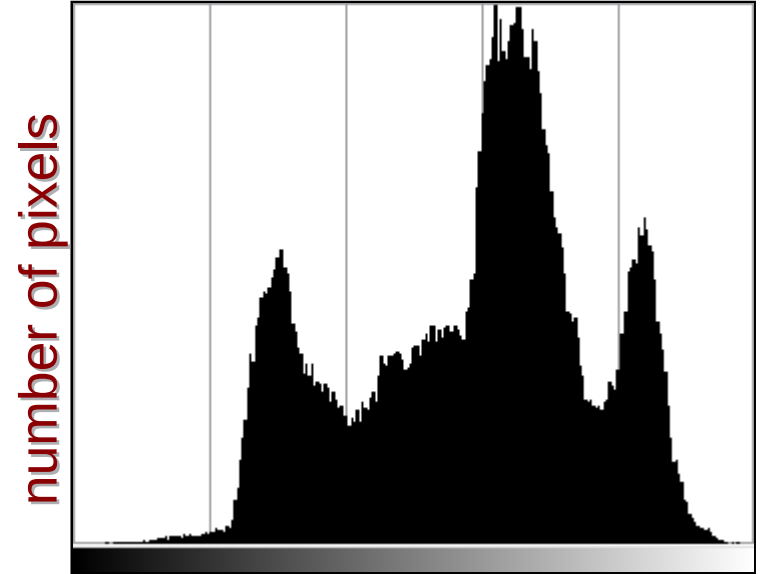
Image enhancement belongs to image preprocessing methods. Its goal is to process the image so that it is better suited for viewing, further processing or analysis.

In viewing image enhancement methods are applied to increase some subjective image quality criteria. Applied for processing and analysis they form image data to better suit the requirements of the following computer algorithms.



Pixel-wise and histogram
Punkowe, histogramowe

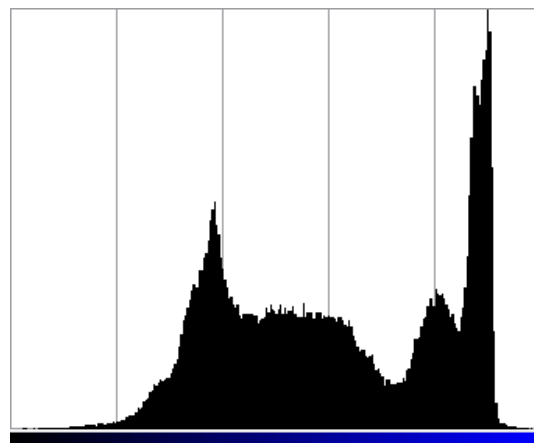
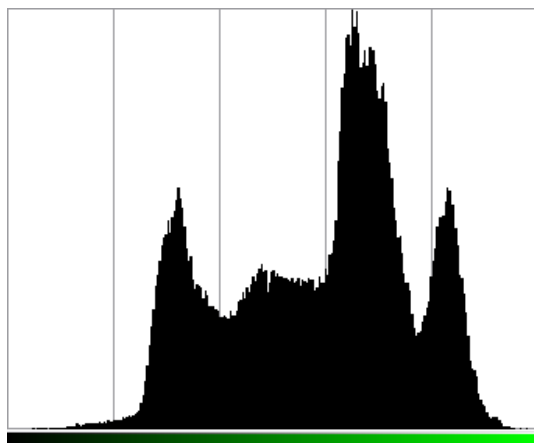
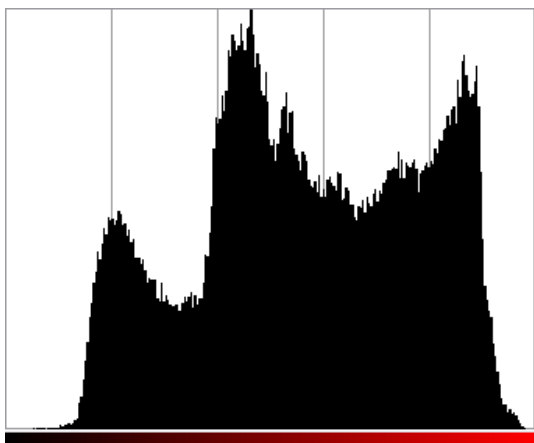
Image histogram – count of...



pixel grey-level

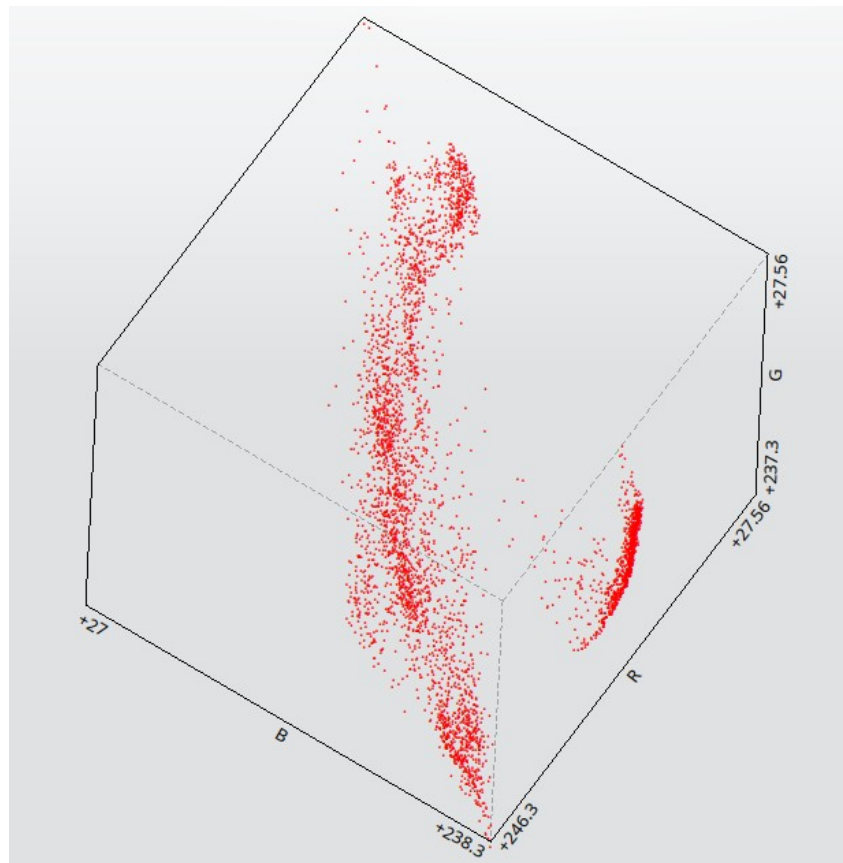


?

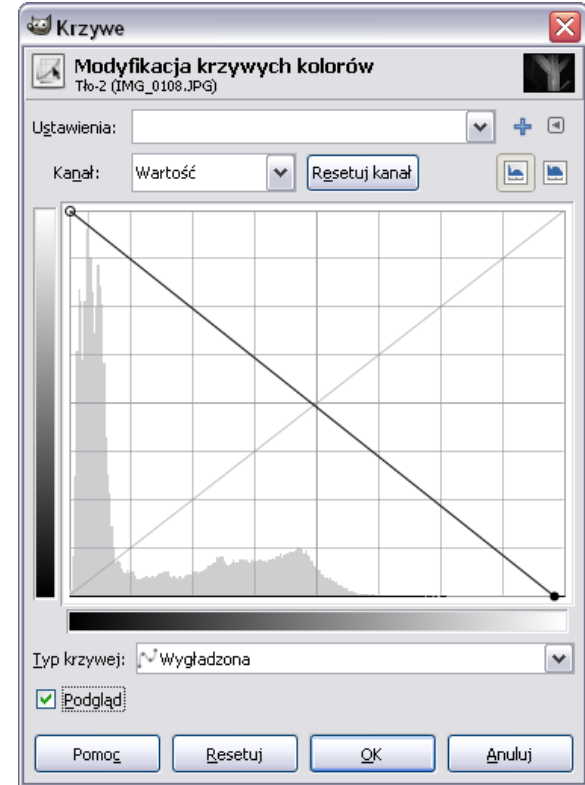
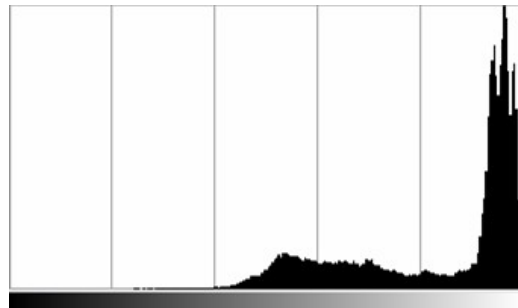
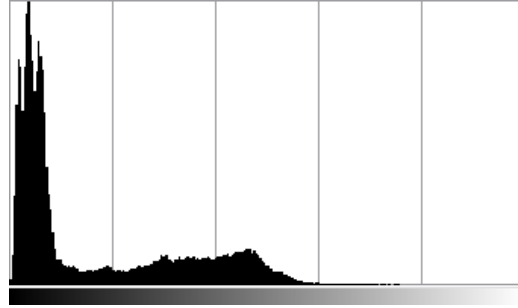




Where is a blue sky?



Inversion (negative) and transfer function



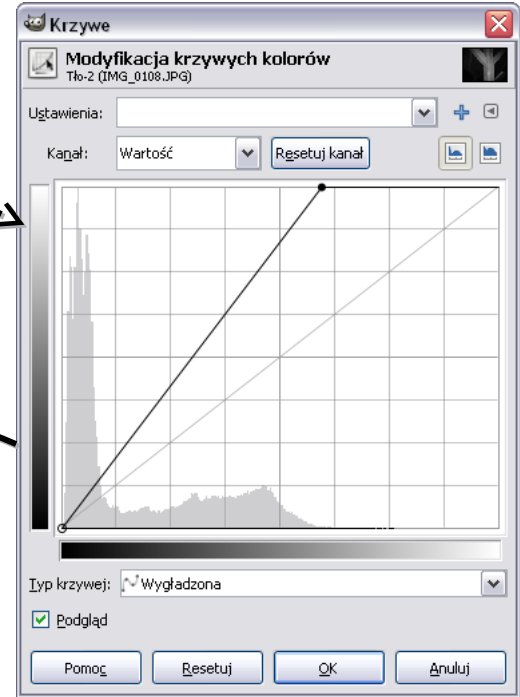
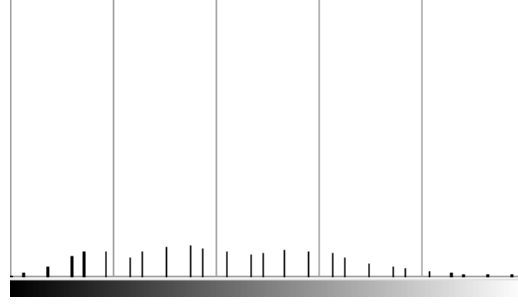
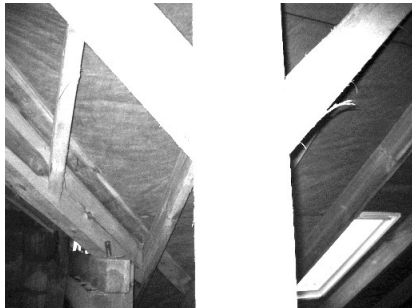
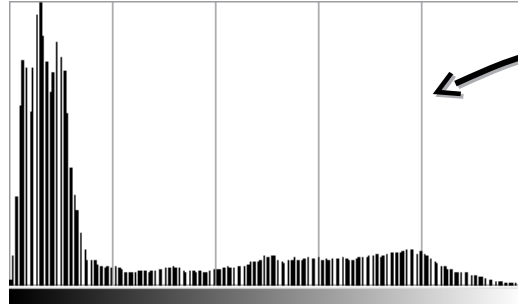
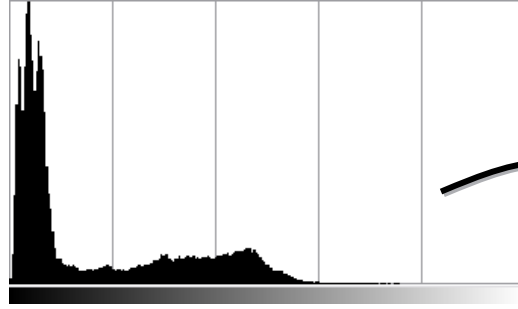
```
#!/usr/bin/python

import cv2
img = cv2.imread('./image.jpg', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
height, width = img.shape

for y in range(0, height-1):
    for x in range(0, width-1):
        img[y][x] = 255 - img[y][x]

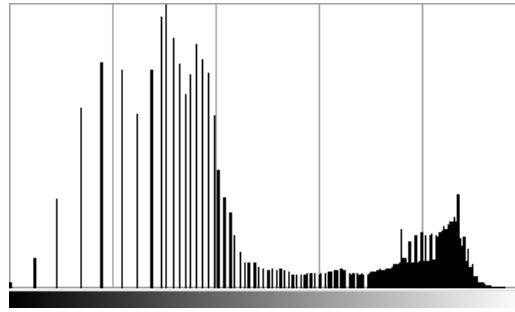
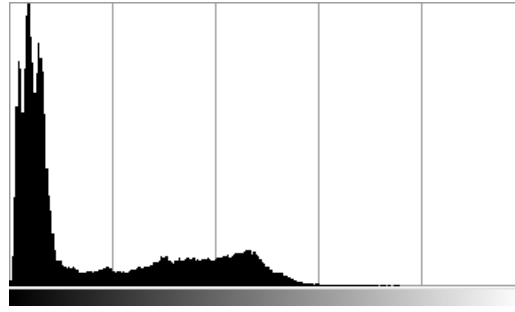
cv2.imshow('window', img)
cv2.waitKey(2000)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

cv2.CV_LOAD_IMAGE_GRAYSCALE



Made with GIMP

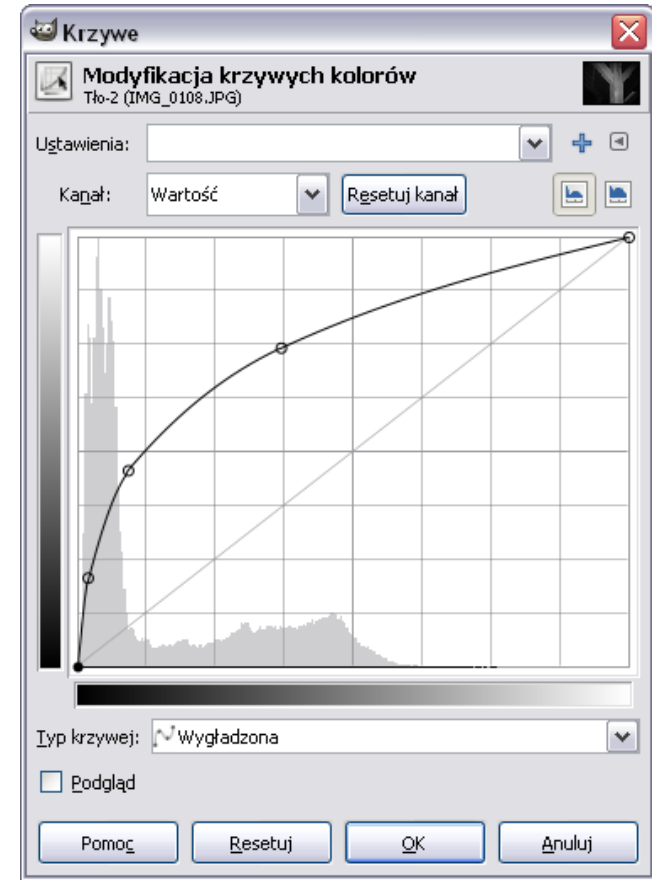
Is it linear or nonlinear?
Is it pixel-wise?
Background or foreground?



Gamma correction:

$$I_{\text{OUT}}(i, j) = I_{\text{IN}}^{\gamma}(i, j)$$

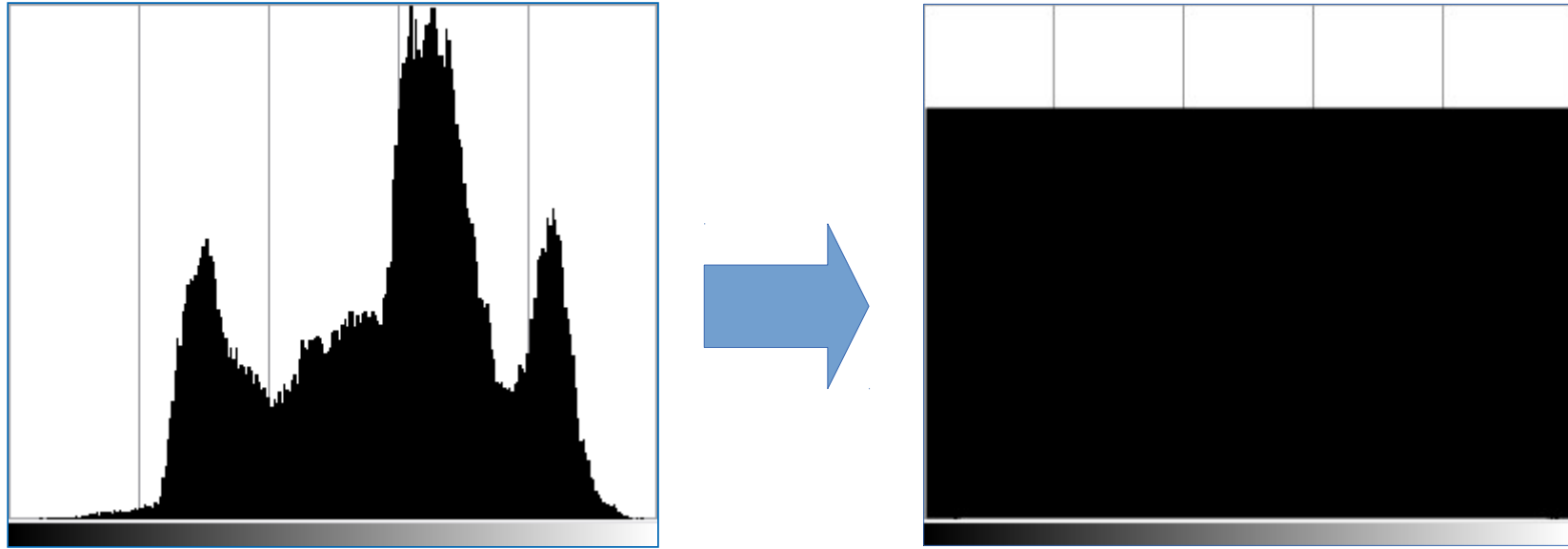
$$I_{\text{IN}} \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$



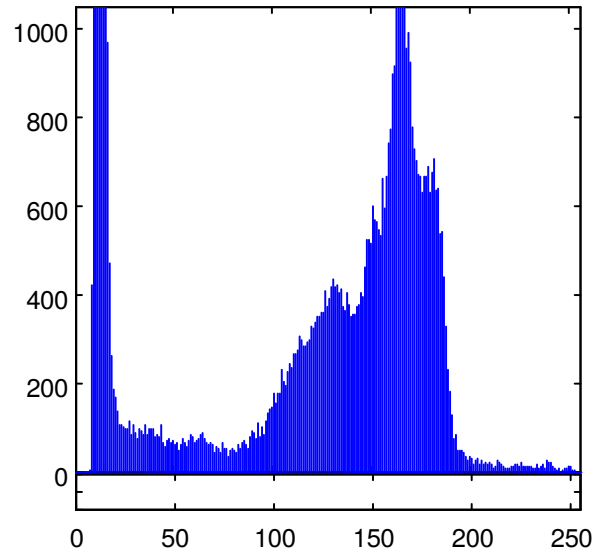
Linear or nonlinear?

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_correction

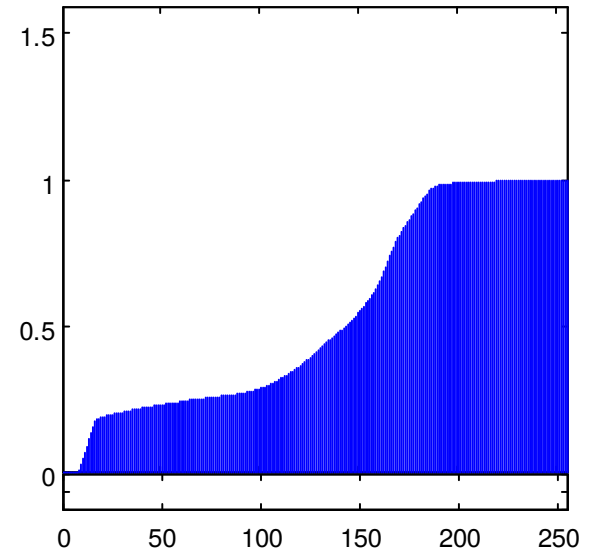
Histogram equalization



Histogram equalization aims at obtaining uniform statistical distribution of image gray levels (uniform probability density function)

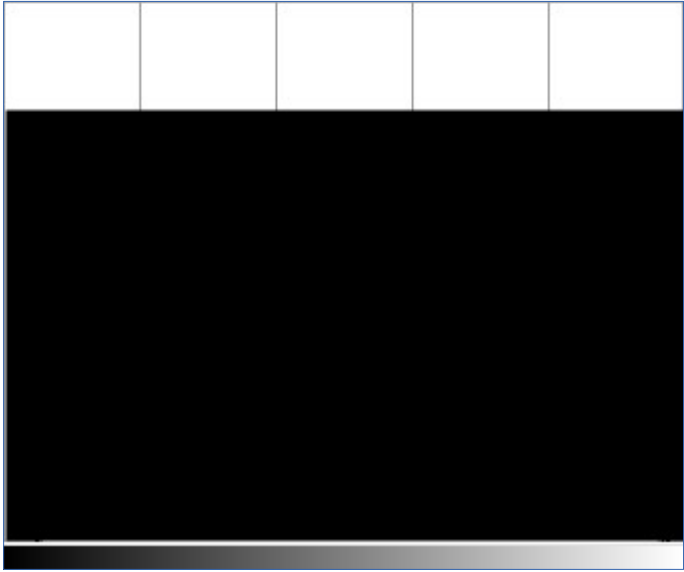


Histogram

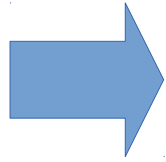


Cumulative histogram

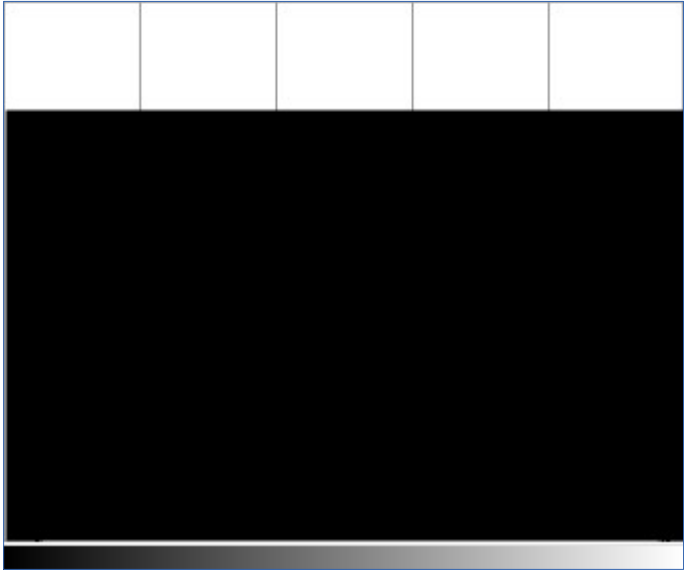
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cumulative_distribution_function
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4W7Z-QkGz2Q>



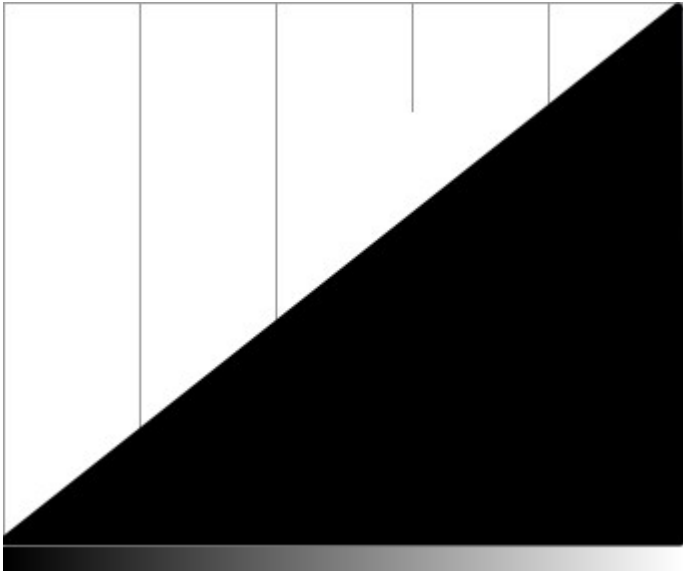
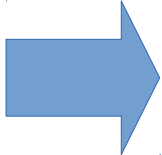
Histogram



Cumulative histogram



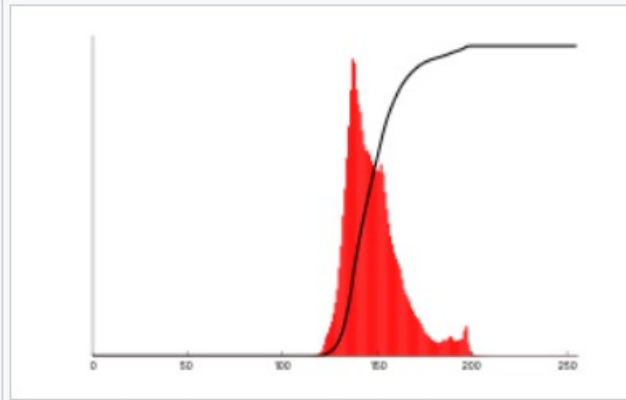
Histogram



Cumulative histogram



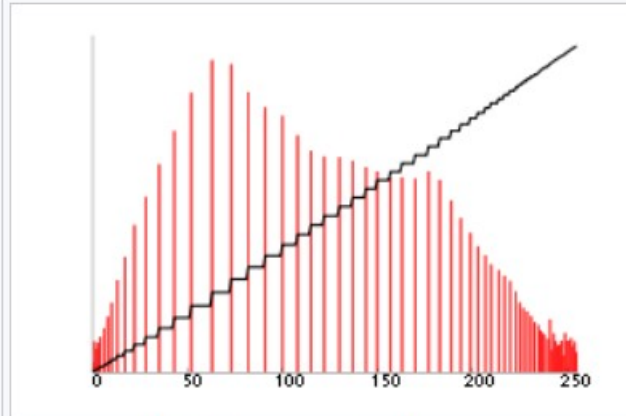
Before Histogram Equalization



Corresponding histogram (red) and cumulative histogram (black)



After Histogram Equalization



Corresponding histogram (red) and cumulative histogram (black)



**What is a transfer function?
Is it pixel-wise?
Is it linear or nonlinear?**

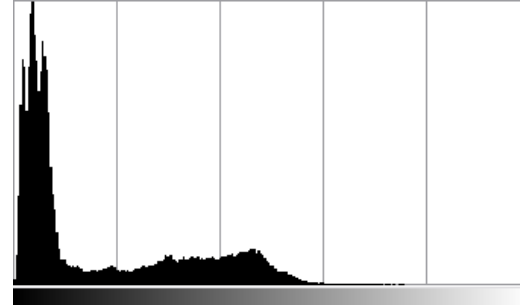
```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
import cv2
img = cv2.imread('./image.jpg', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
cv2.namedWindow('original')
cv2.namedWindow('equalized')
cv2.imshow('original', img)

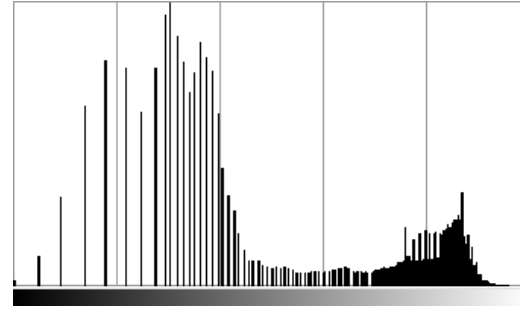
equ = cv2.equalizeHist(img)

cv2.imshow('equalized', equ)
cv2.waitKey(2000)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

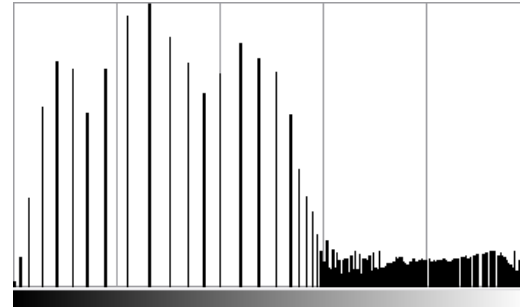
Original image



Gamma corrected




Histogram equalized



Convolution filter
Filtr splotowy

Convolution is the process of...



Podgląd

Macierz

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

Podzielnik: Przesunięcie:

Normalizuj
 Ważenie alfa

aznaczenie Widok Obraz Warstwa Kolory Narzędzia Filtry Okna Pomoc

100 200 300 400 500



Brzeg

Rozszerz
 Zawiń
 Kadruj

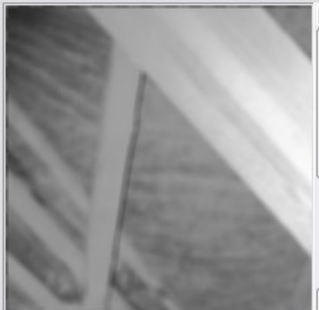
Kanały

Szary

px 100% aaaa.png (1,7 MB)



macierz zniekształceń



Podgląd

Macierz

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Brzeg

Rozszerz

Zawni

Kadruj

Kanały

Szary

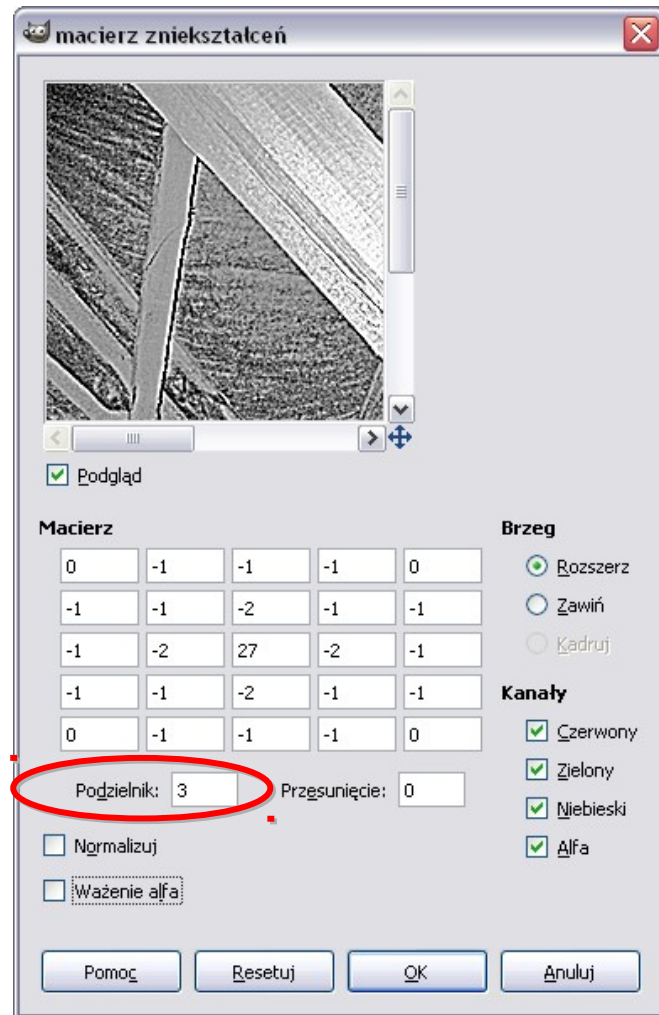
Alfa

Podzielnik: 25 Przesunięcie: 0

Normalizuj

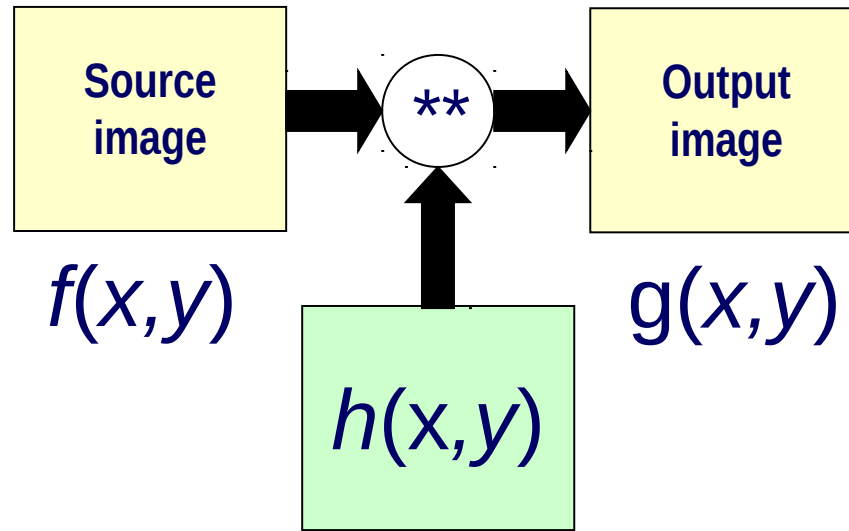
Ważenie alfa

Pomoc Resetuj OK Anuluj



**What is a convolution filtration?
Is it linear or nonlinear?
How to blure and sharpen?
How to preserve local brightness?
Are they low-pass or high-pass?**

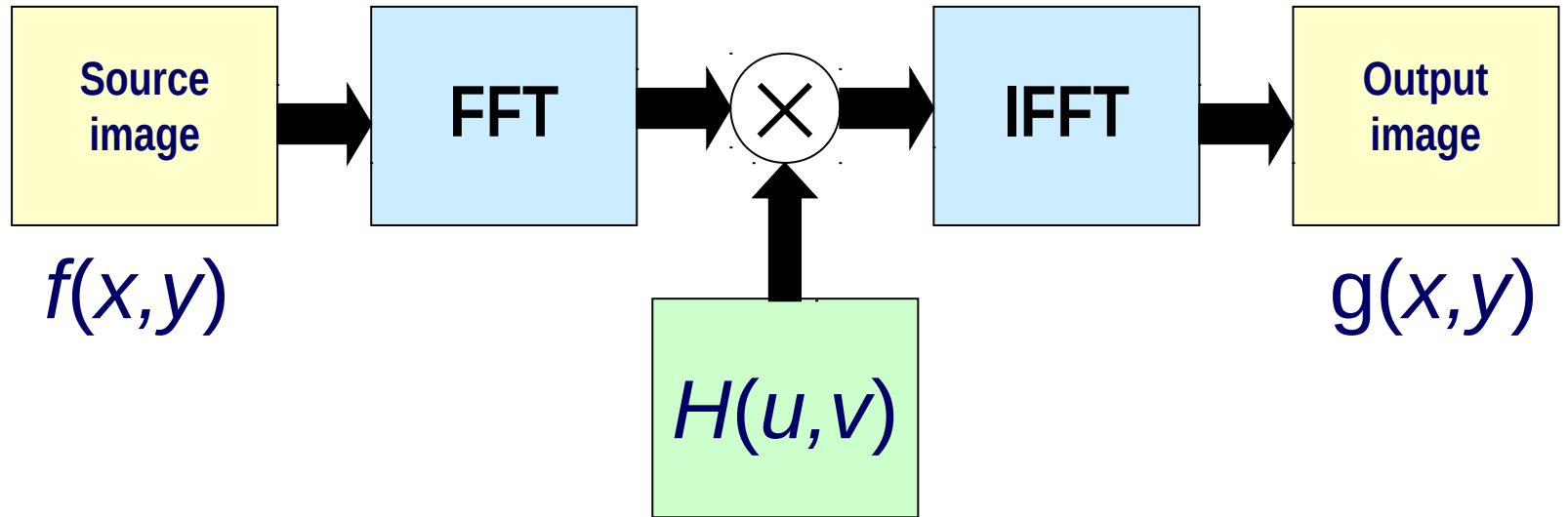
By the definition – may be slow



$$g(x,y) = h(x,y)**f(x,y)$$

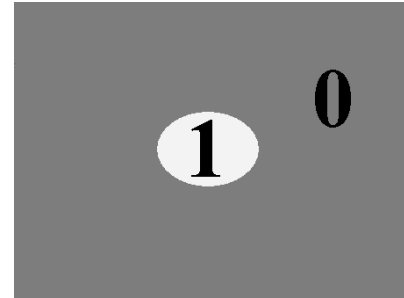
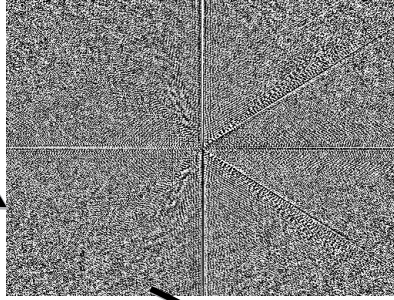
The other way – sometimes faster

$$g(x,y) = \text{IFFT}\{ H(u,v) \text{FFT}\{f(x,y)\} \}$$

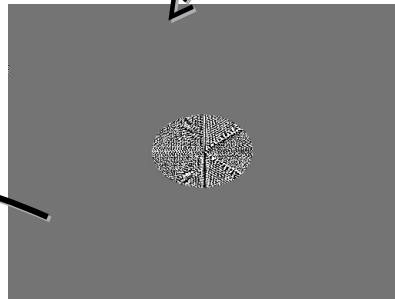




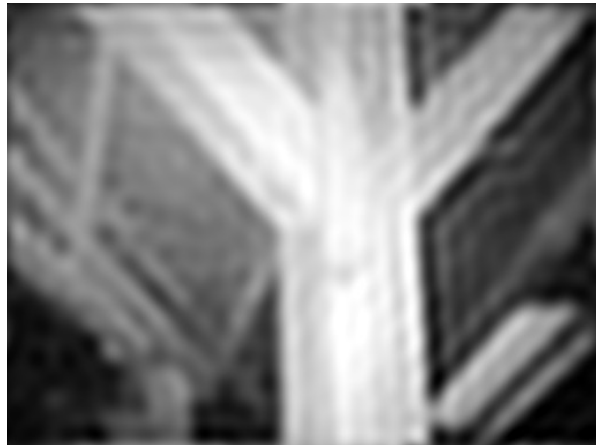
FFT



xH



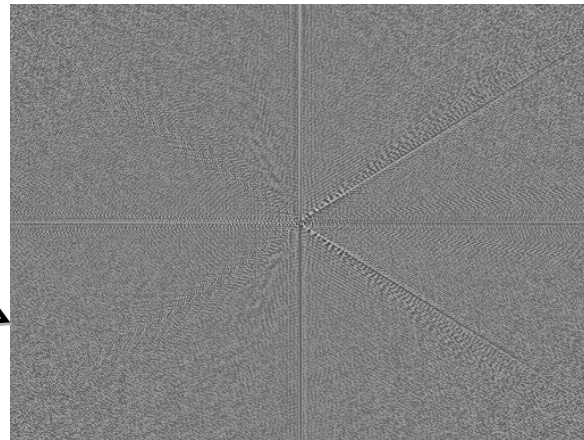
IFFT



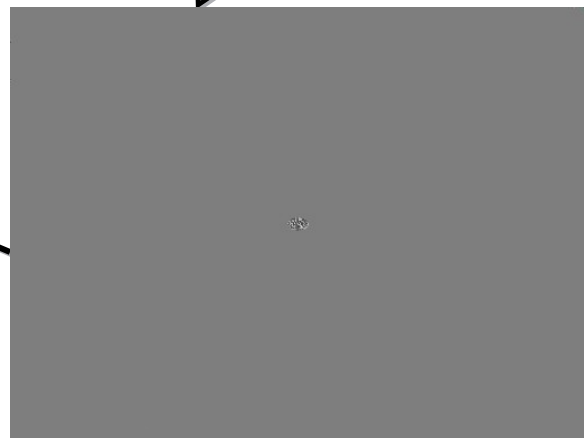
Examples created with GIMP
and FFT plugin by Remi Peyronnet



FFT



xH

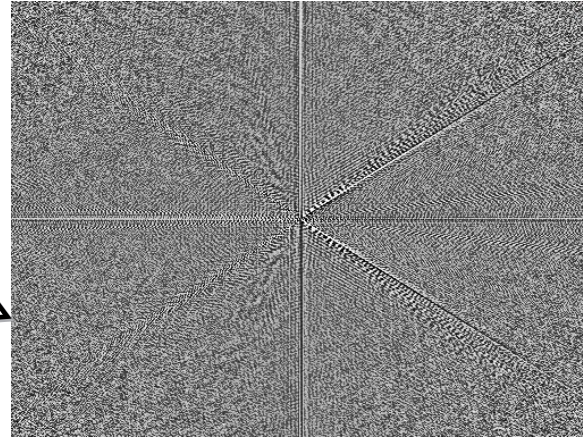


IFFT

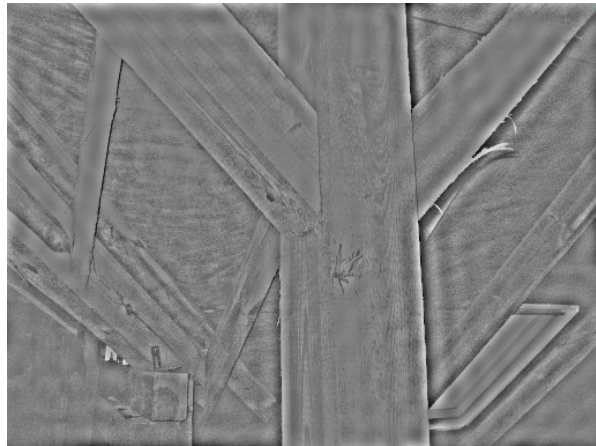




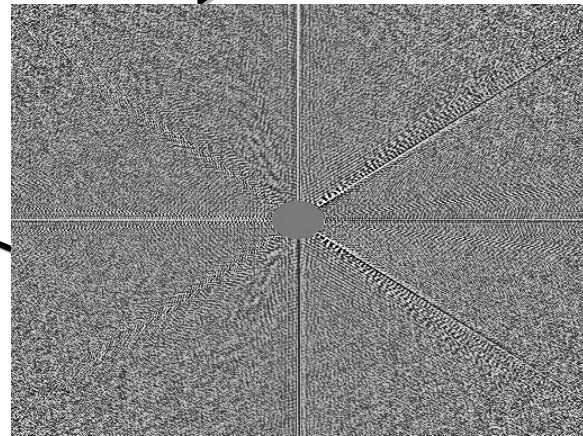
FFT



xH



IFFT



Is it linear or nonlinear?

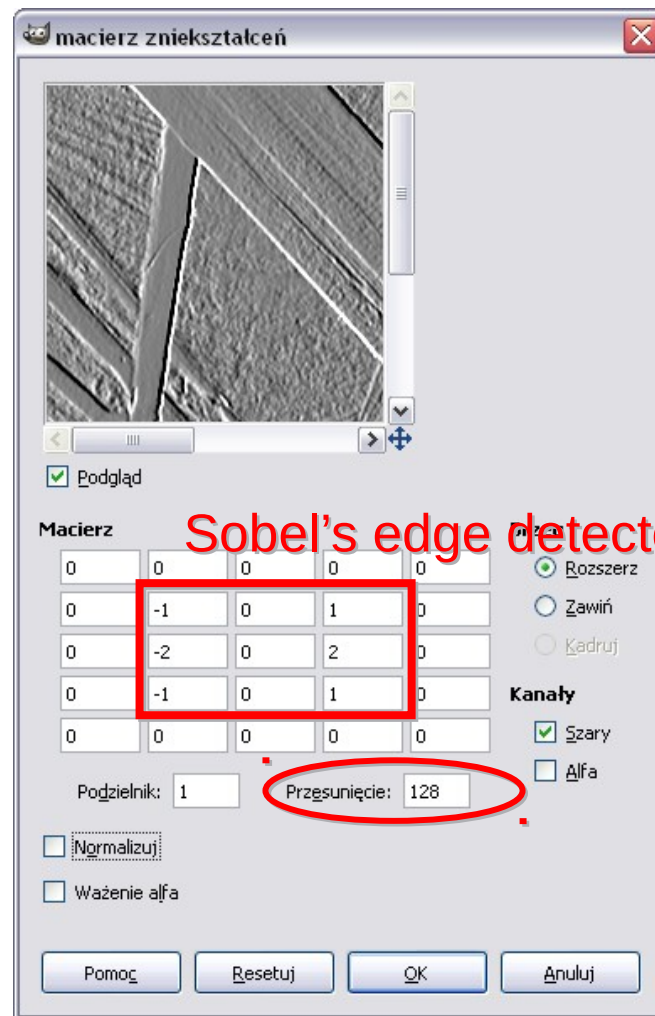
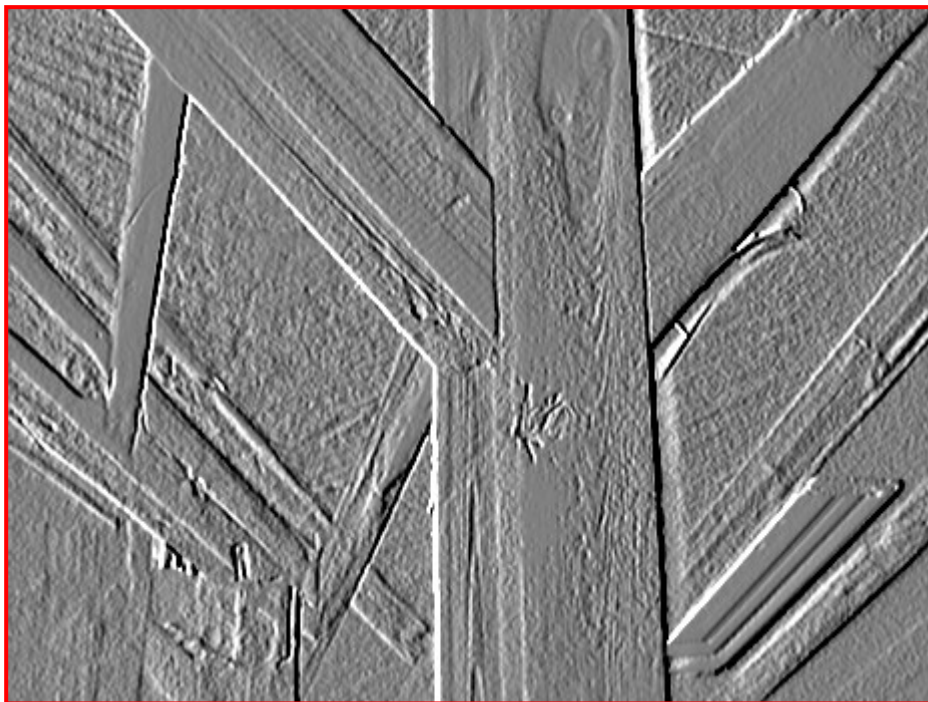
```
#!/usr/bin/python

import cv2
img = cv2.imread('./image.jpg', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
cv2.imshow('original', img)

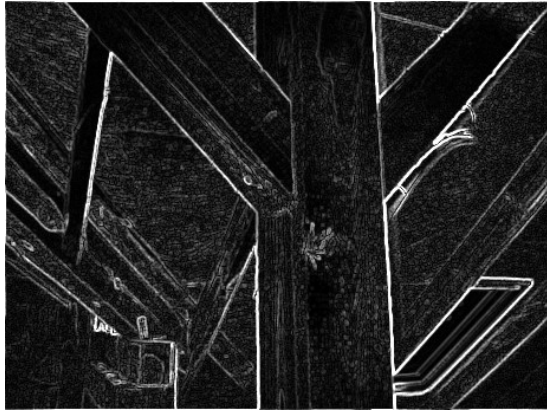
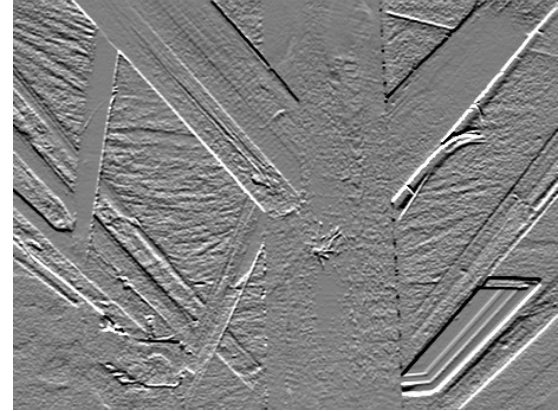
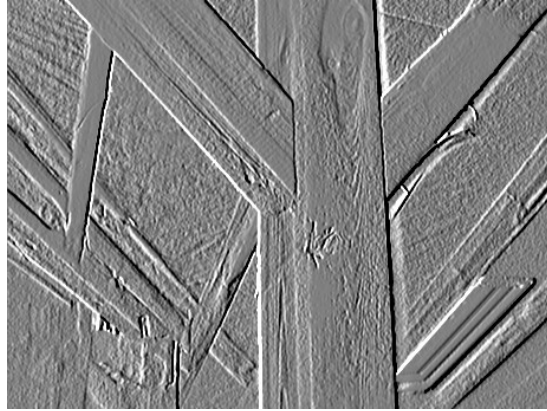
kernel = np.array([[ -1.0, -1.0, -1.0],
                   [ -1.0,  9.0, -1.0],
                   [ -1.0, -1.0, -1.0]])
conv = cv2.filter2D(img, -1, kernel)

cv2.imshow('convolved', conv)
cv2.waitKey(2000)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

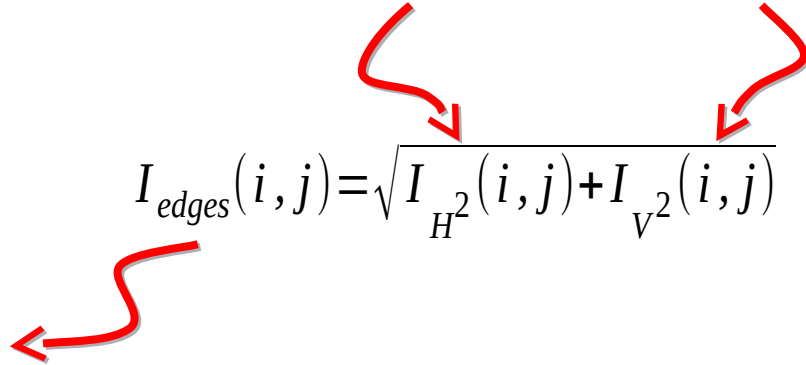
Edge detection
Detekcja krawędzi



Nonlinear!



$$I_{edges}(i, j) = \sqrt{I_{H^2}(i, j) + I_{V^2}(i, j)}$$



```
#!/usr/bin/python

import cv2
img = cv2.imread('./image.jpg', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
cv2.imshow('original', img)

sb1 = cv2.Sobel(img, -1, 1, 1)

cv2.namedWindow('edges')
cv2.imshow('edges', sb1)
cv2.waitKey(2000)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge_detection

Edge enhancement operators:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge_detection

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sobel_operator

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prewitt_operator

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roberts_cross

Thin and binary:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canny_edge_detector

Quiz

1. What is a goal of image enhancement procedures?
2. What is a transfer function?
3. How many loops in program we need for pixel-wise algorithms?
4. How many loops in program we need to convolve?
5. Is Sobel operator for horizontal direction linear?
6. How to design a filter kernel to preserve brightness and contrast?