

수치해석

HW #10

Fabric Texture Recognition
(Discrete Fourier Transform)

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[pattern recognition 과정]

- 1) 반복되는 패턴 사진을 구한다
- 2) 패턴 이미지의 $-32 \sim +32$ 부분을 DFT 한다 (– 여기서 magnitude 만을 사용)

```
h, w = img.shape
dft = cv2.dft(np.float32(img[h//2-32:h//2+32, w//2-32:w//2+32]), flags=cv2.DFT_COMPLEX_OUTPUT)
dft_shift = np.fft.fftshift(dft)
magnitude = 20*np.log(cv2.magnitude(dft_shift[:, :, 0], dft_shift[:, :, 1]))

save.append(magnitude[33:50, 33:50].flatten())
```

- 3) pattern recognition 한다
– DC성분을 제외한 계수 값 비교

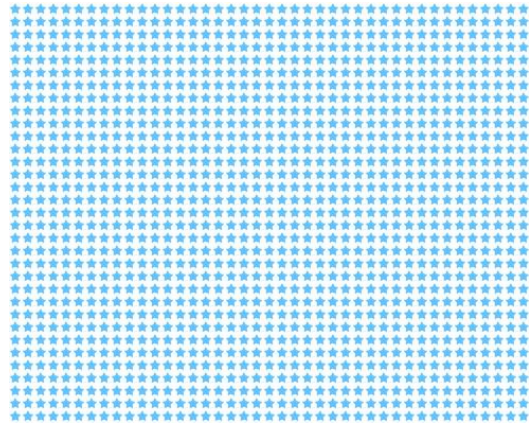
<pattern recognition>

랜덤하게 특정 패턴의 block (64x64)를 넣고 전체 20장의 패턴 중에 무엇인지를 맞춘다

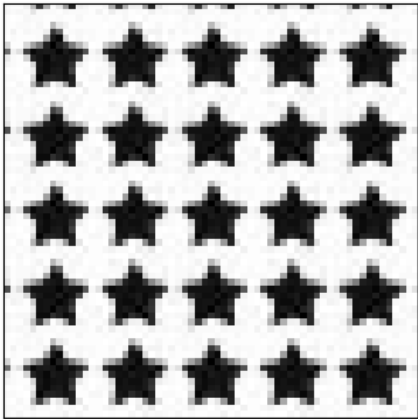
–> 20장의 각 이미지들마다 5번 시행하고,

그 100번의 시도 중 패턴을 인식한 횟수를 구해서 패턴이 인식되는 비율을 구해본다

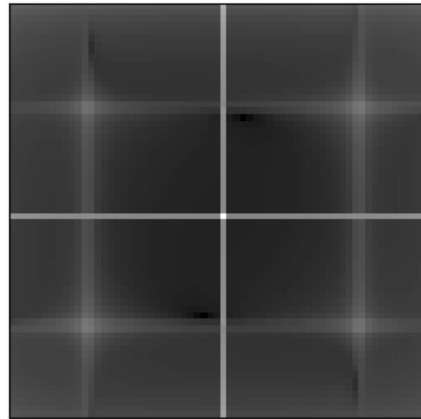
[1]



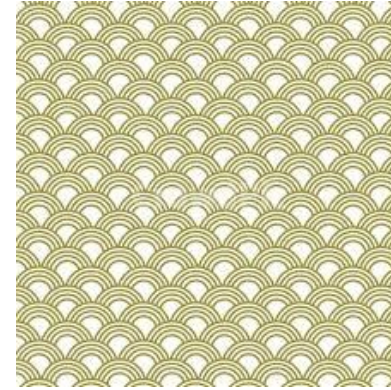
Input Image



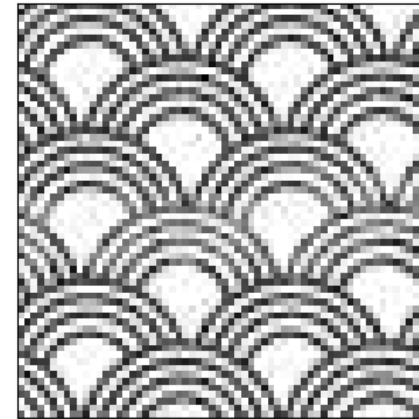
Magnitude Spectrum



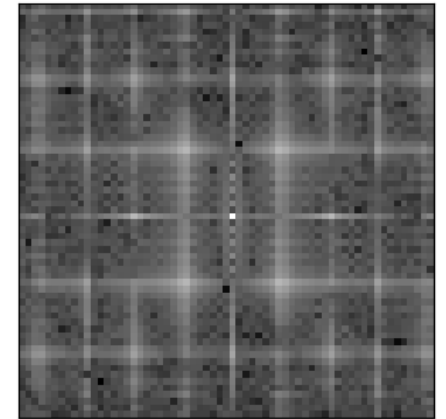
[2]



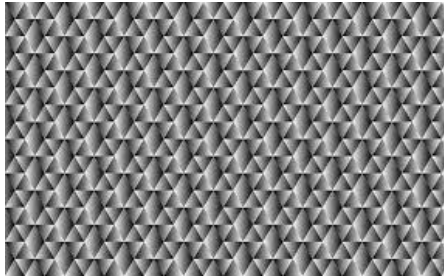
Input Image



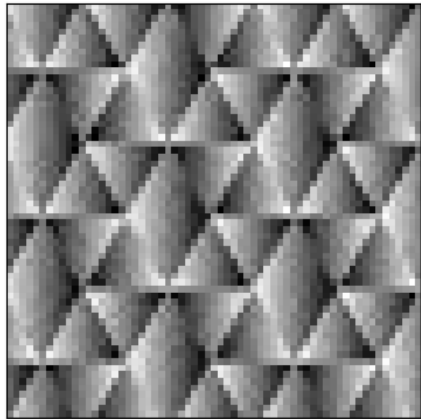
Magnitude Spectrum



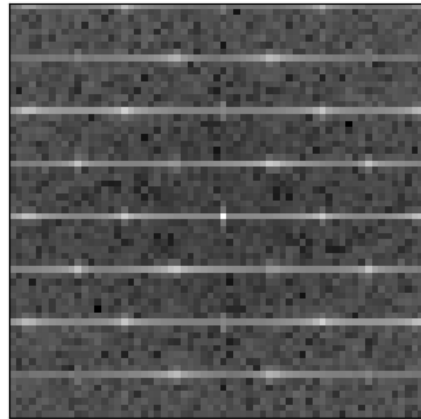
[3]



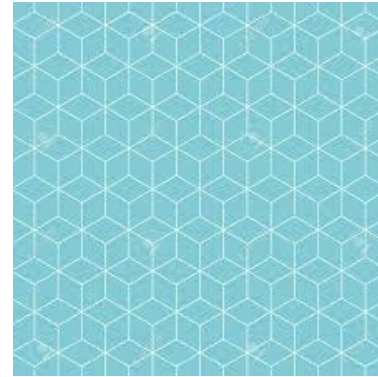
Input Image



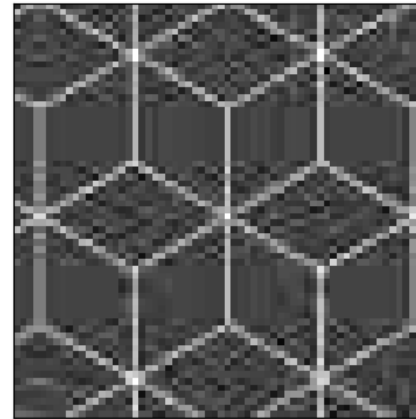
Magnitude Spectrum



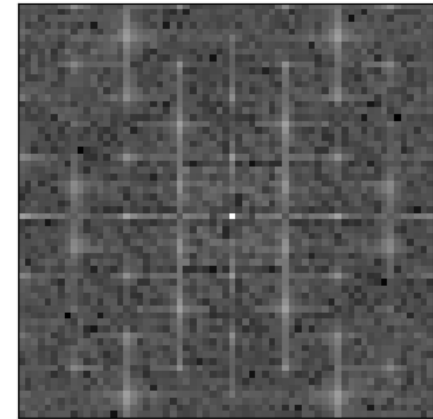
[4]



Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



[5]



DFT

image rescaling

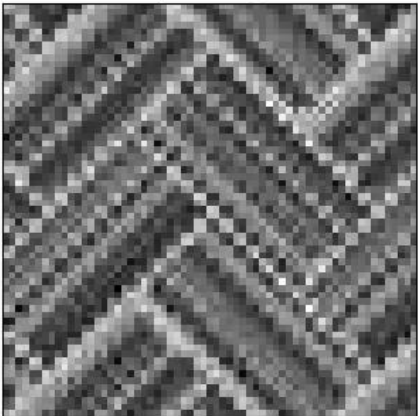
img size = 999x999



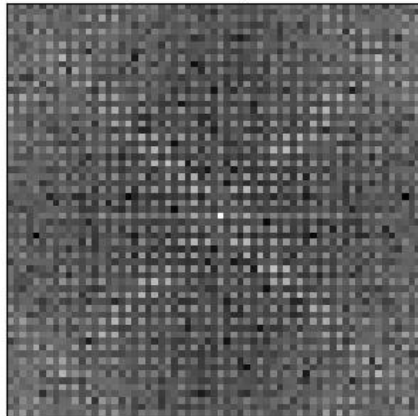
img size = 100x100



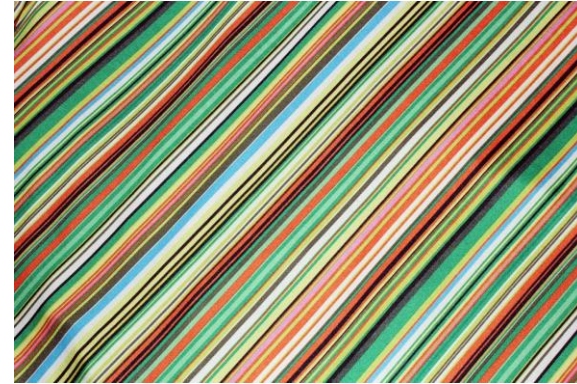
Input Image



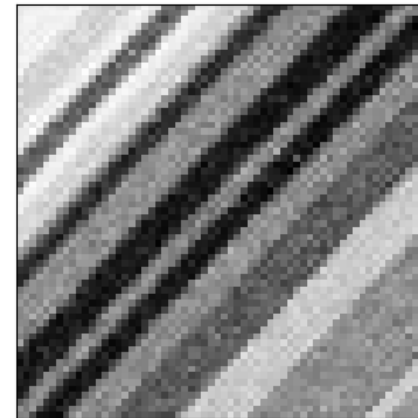
Magnitude Spectrum



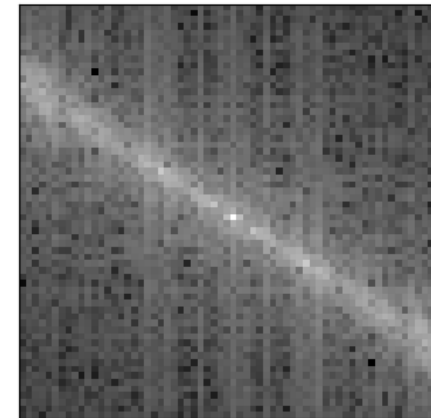
[6]



Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



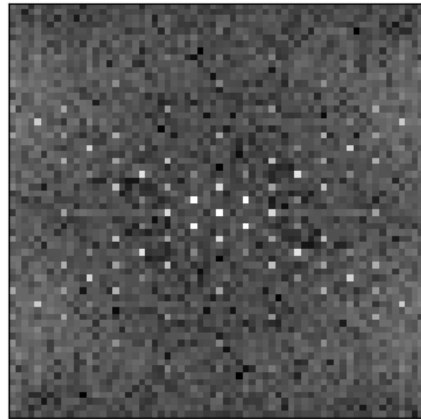
[7]



Input Image



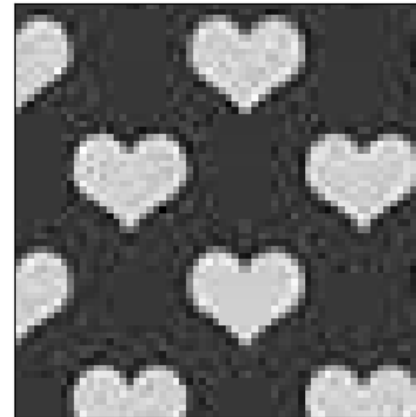
Magnitude Spectrum



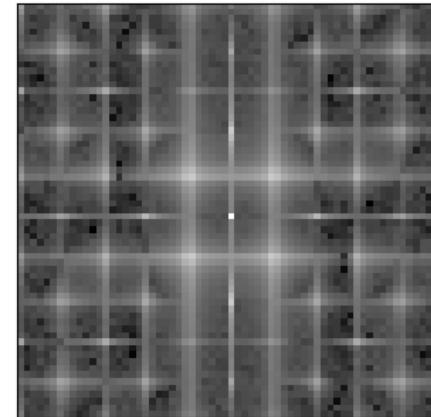
[8]



Input Image



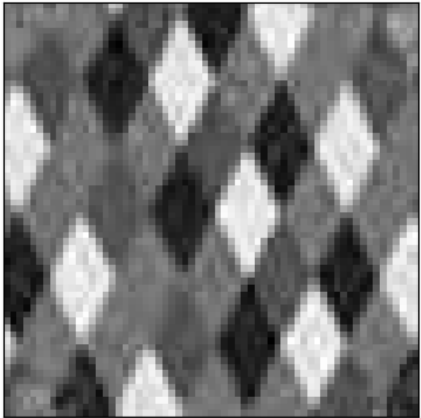
Magnitude Spectrum



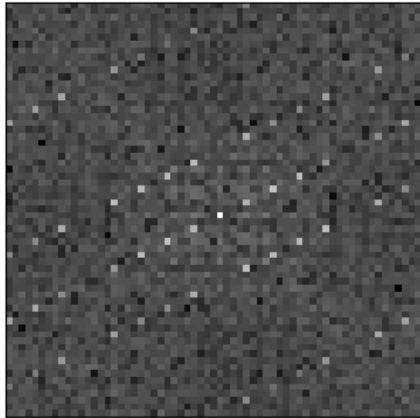
[9]



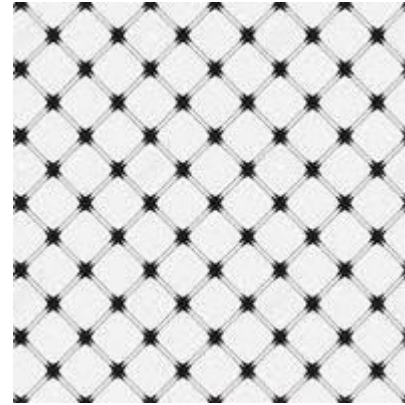
Input Image



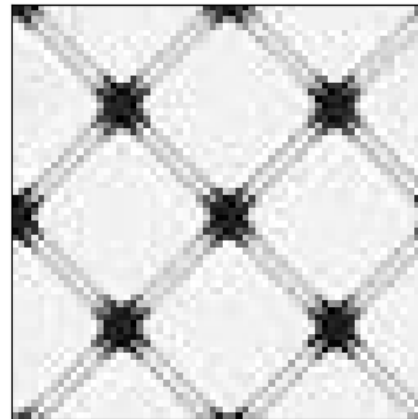
Magnitude Spectrum



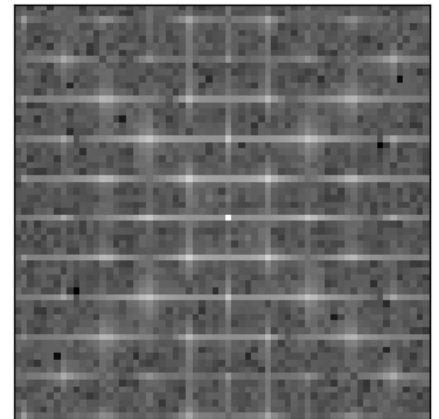
[10]



Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



[11]



DFT

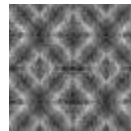
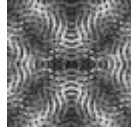


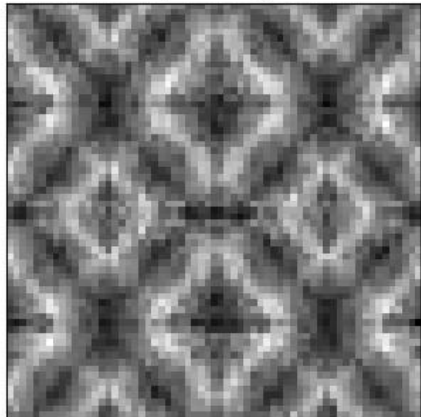
image rescaling

img size = 200x200

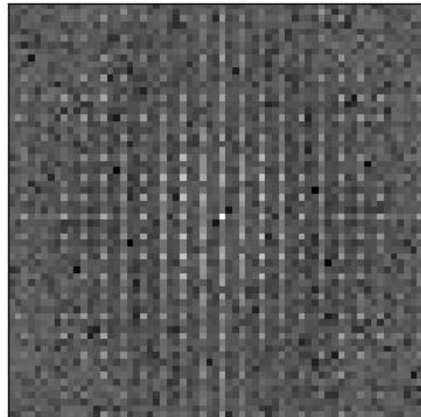


img size = 100x100

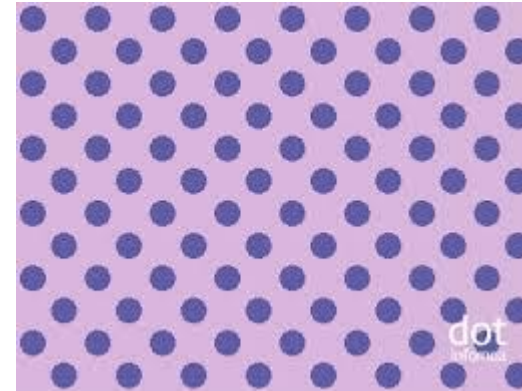
Input Image



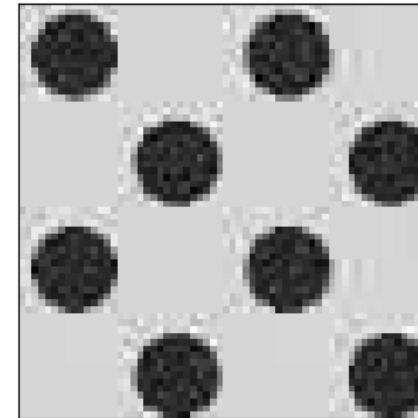
Magnitude Spectrum



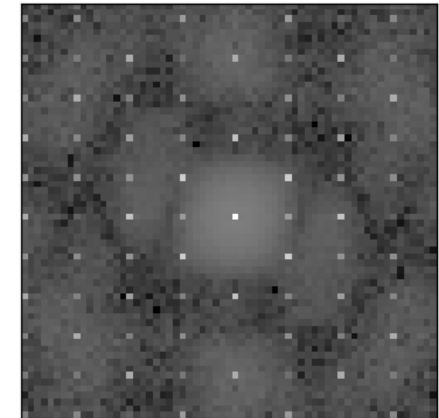
[12]



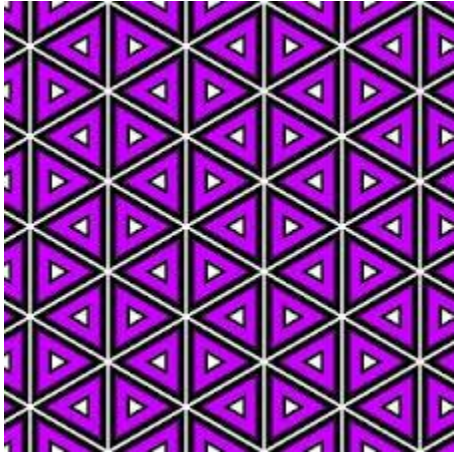
Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



[13]



DFT

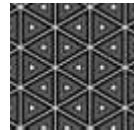


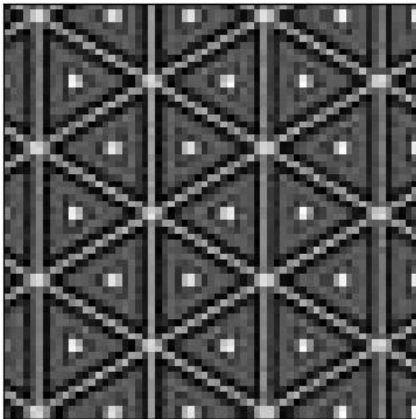
image rescaling

img size = 225x225

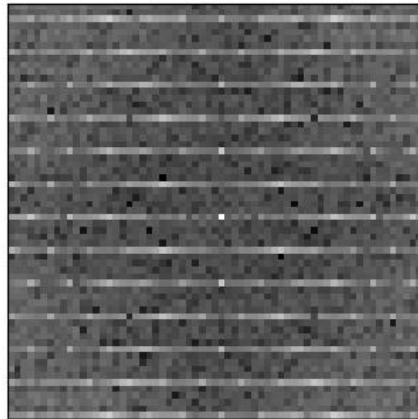


img size = 100x100

Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



[14]



DFT

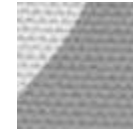


image rescaling

img size = 1500x1500

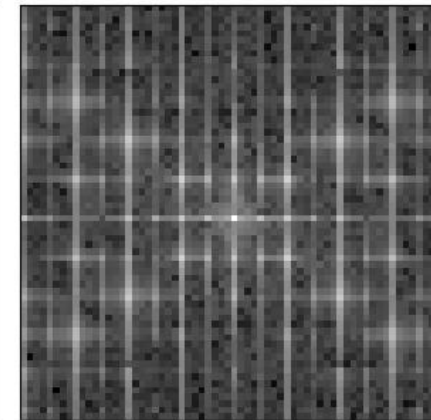


img size = 200x200

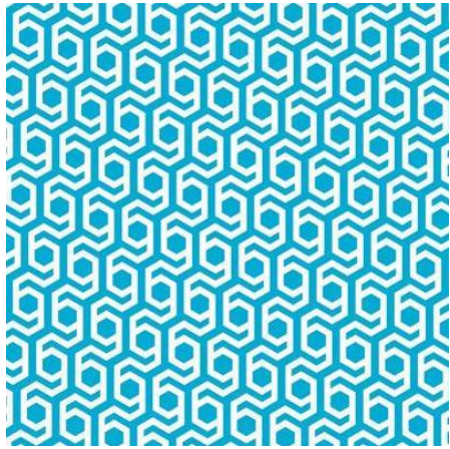
Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



[15]



DFT

image rescaling

img size = 400x400



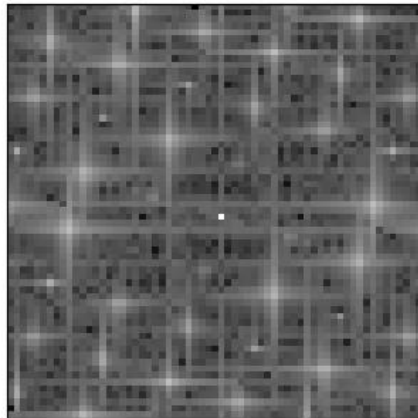
img size = 100x100



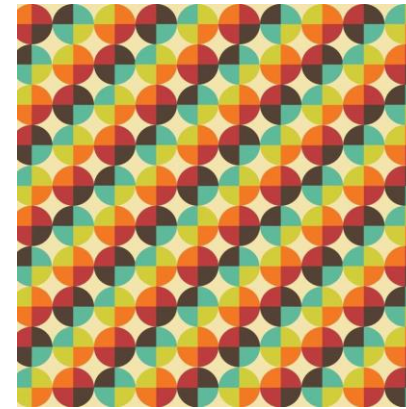
Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



[16]



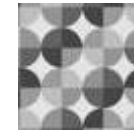
DFT

image rescaling

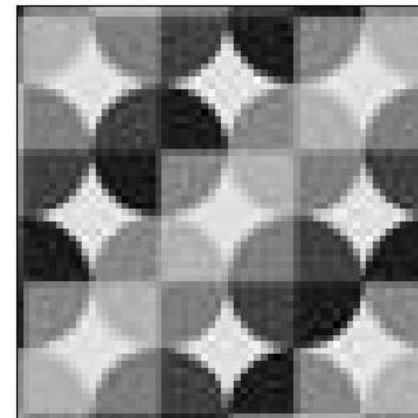
img size = 800x800



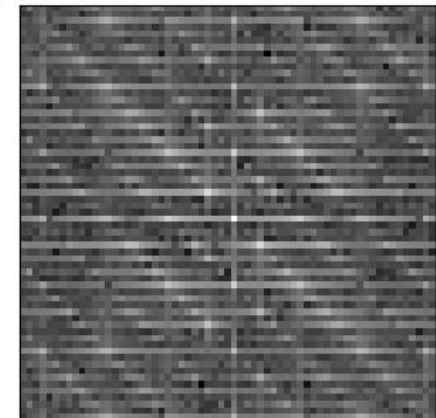
img size = 400x400



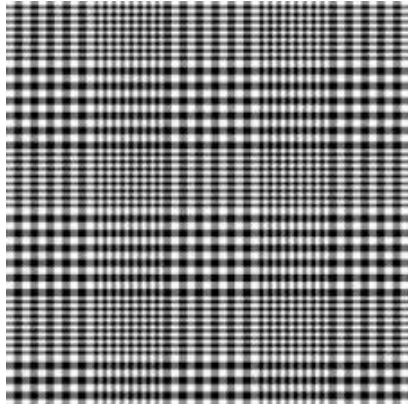
Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



[17]



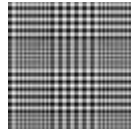
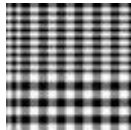
DFT

image rescaling

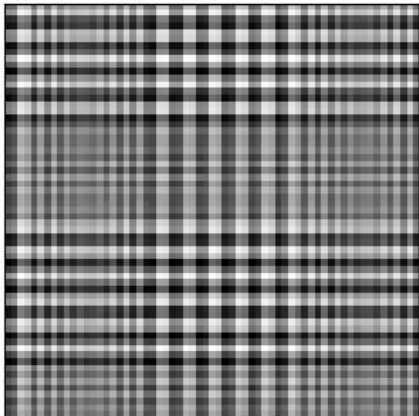
img size = 224x224



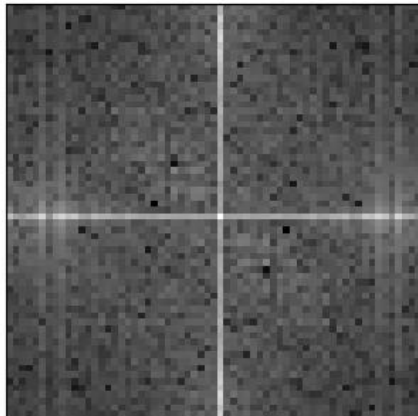
img size = 100x100



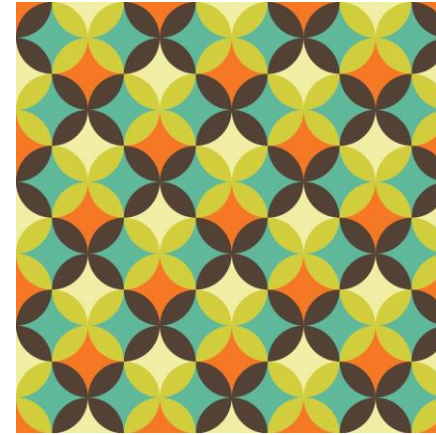
Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



[18]



DFT

image rescaling

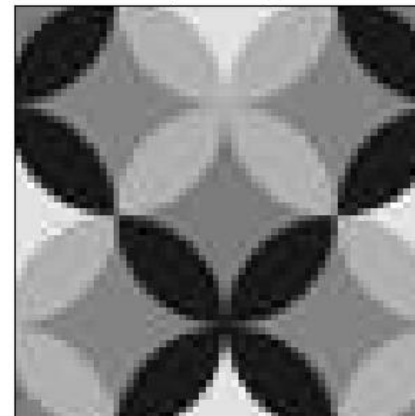
img size = 1000x1000



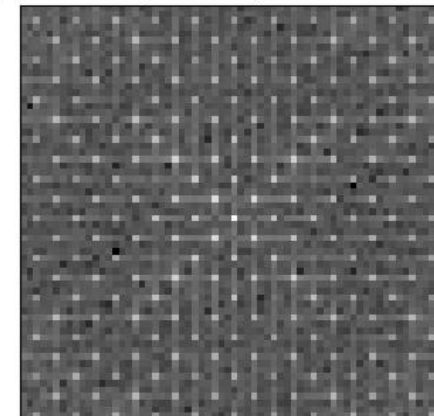
img size = 200x200



Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum



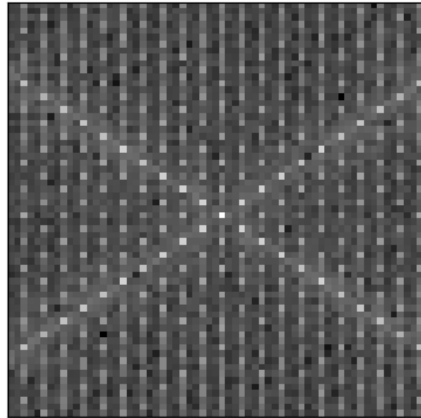
[19]



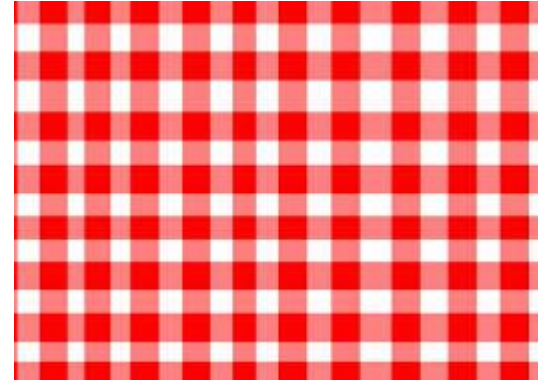
Input Image



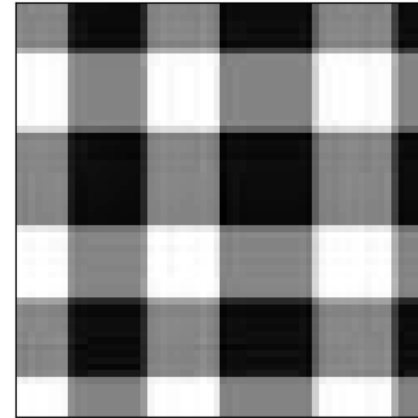
Magnitude Spectrum



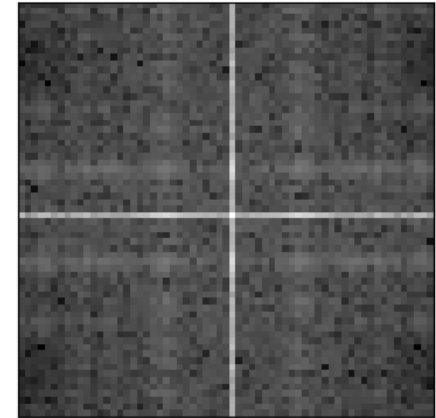
[20]

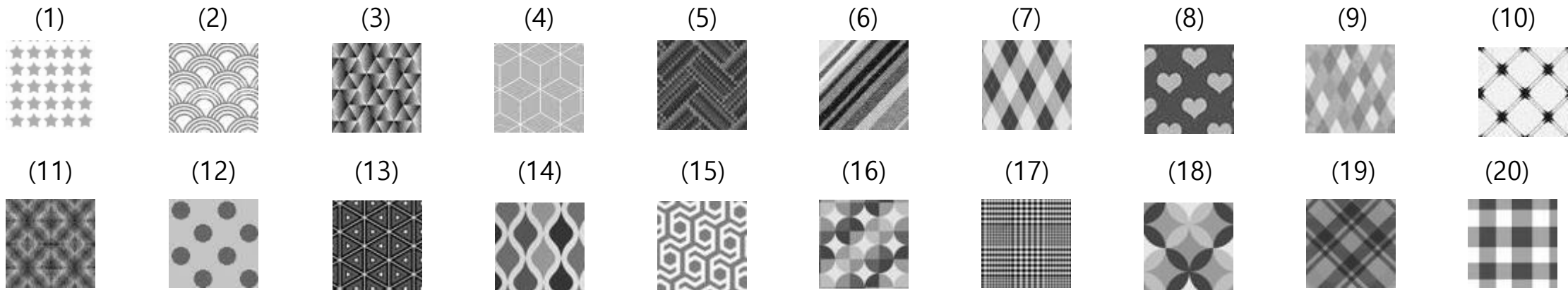


Input Image



Magnitude Spectrum





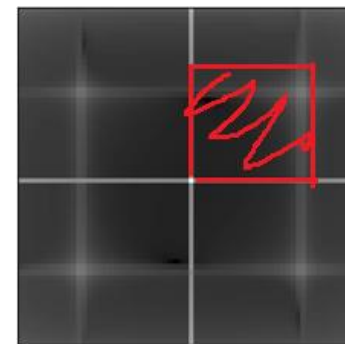
[pattern recognition]

- 이미지의 가운데 64x64 블록을 추출해서 dft를 하고 DC성분을 제외한 일부분을 저장한다
- DC성분은 평균값이기 때문에 패턴의 굴곡에 의미가 없으므로 비교 대상에서 제외한다
- 각 패턴당 5개의 랜덤한 64x64 block을 생성해서 20장의 패턴 중에 무엇인지 맞춘다

```
dft = cv2.dft(np.float32(img[h//2-32:h//2+32, w//2-32:w//2+32]), flags=cv2.DFT_COMPLEX_OUTPUT)
dft[0, 0] = 0 # DC remove

dft_shift = np.fft.fftshift(dft)
magnitude = 20*np.log(cv2.magnitude(dft_shift[:, :, 0], dft_shift[:, :, 1]))

# print(magnitude[h//2, w//2]) # -> DC 성분 위치
# print(mask[32][32]) # DC 성분 위치
```



dft[0, 0]=0 으로 만들어보니 magnitude[h//2, w//2] (=mask[32][32])값이 -inf로 나왔다
이를 통해 해당 위치가 DC성분 위치라는 것을 알 수 있었다 이 위치를 비교 대상에서 제외시켰다

```
save.append(magnitude[33:50, 33:50].flatten())
```

20장의 패턴의 magnitude의 오른쪽 위 사분면 일부분을 뽑아서(대칭성 이용) 저장한다
[32,32]가 DC성분 위치이므로 33부터 추출한다

[pattern recognition using vector distance]

```
# 이미지 하나당 5번씩
for n in range(5):
    # 랜덤한 64x64 block 추출
    x = random.randrange(h-64) # 1부터 가로 사이즈 -64 사이의 난수 생성
    y = random.randrange(w-64)
    print('{}:{}'.format(x, x+63, y, y+63))
    mask = testimg[x:x+64, y:y+64]
```

각 이미지당 랜덤한 5개의 64x64 block을 추출한다

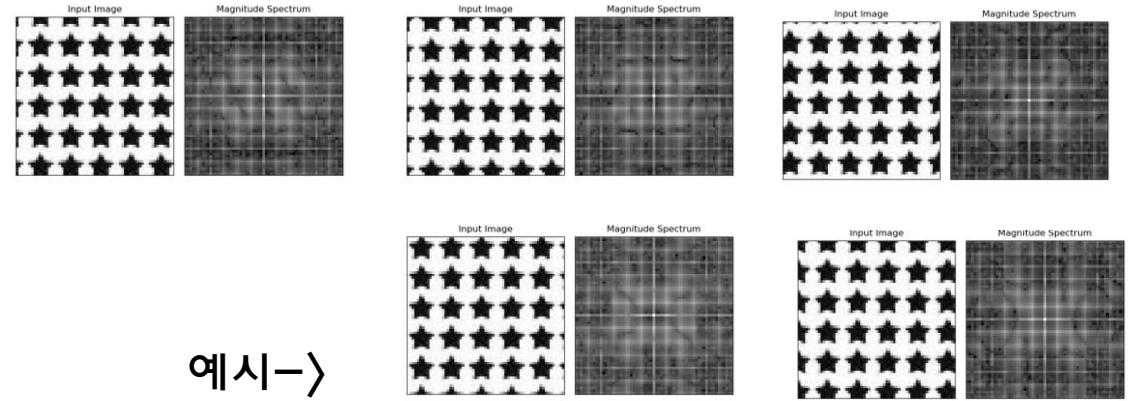
```
a=magnitude2[33:50, 33:50].flatten()
b=[]
for i in range(20):
    b.append(np.mean(save[i]-a)) # 비교
idx = np.argmin(b)
result.append(name[idx])
```

test img도 같은 부분의 계수들을 뽑고
저장된 값과의 차이가 제일 적은 패턴을 찾는다

```
# 적중률 계산
if len(result)!=0:
    for n in range(5):
        if result[n] == name[img_num]:
            hit_num += 1

    img_num += 1

print('100번의 횃수 중 패턴을 잘 인식한 횃수: {}'.format(hit_num))
```



인식된 이미지가 맞으면 hit_num+=1

[pattern recognition]

패턴 인식 : 약 %98

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패턴 인식이 상당히 잘 되는 것을 볼 수 있다