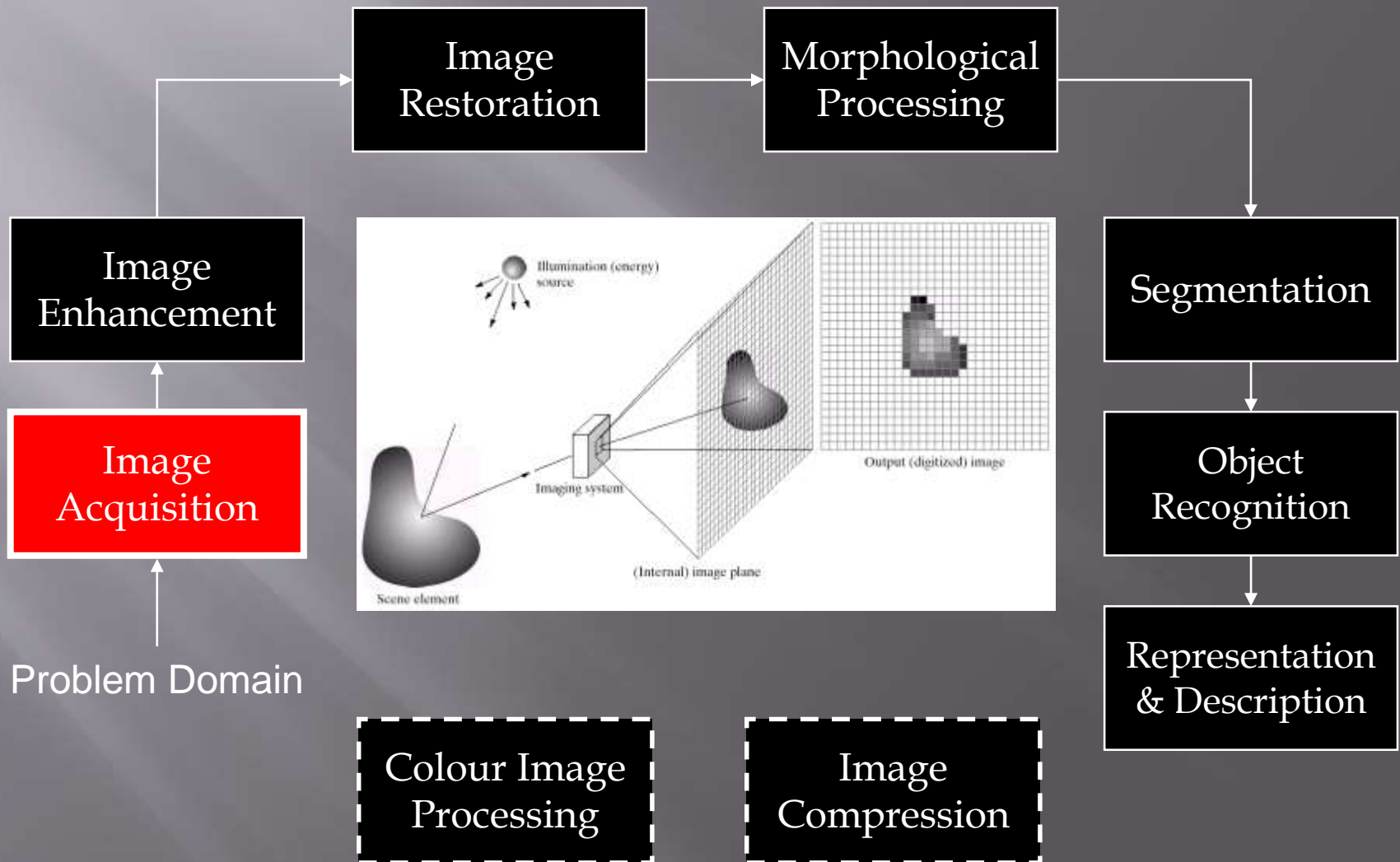


# STAGES OF IMAGE PROCESSING

# WHAT IS DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

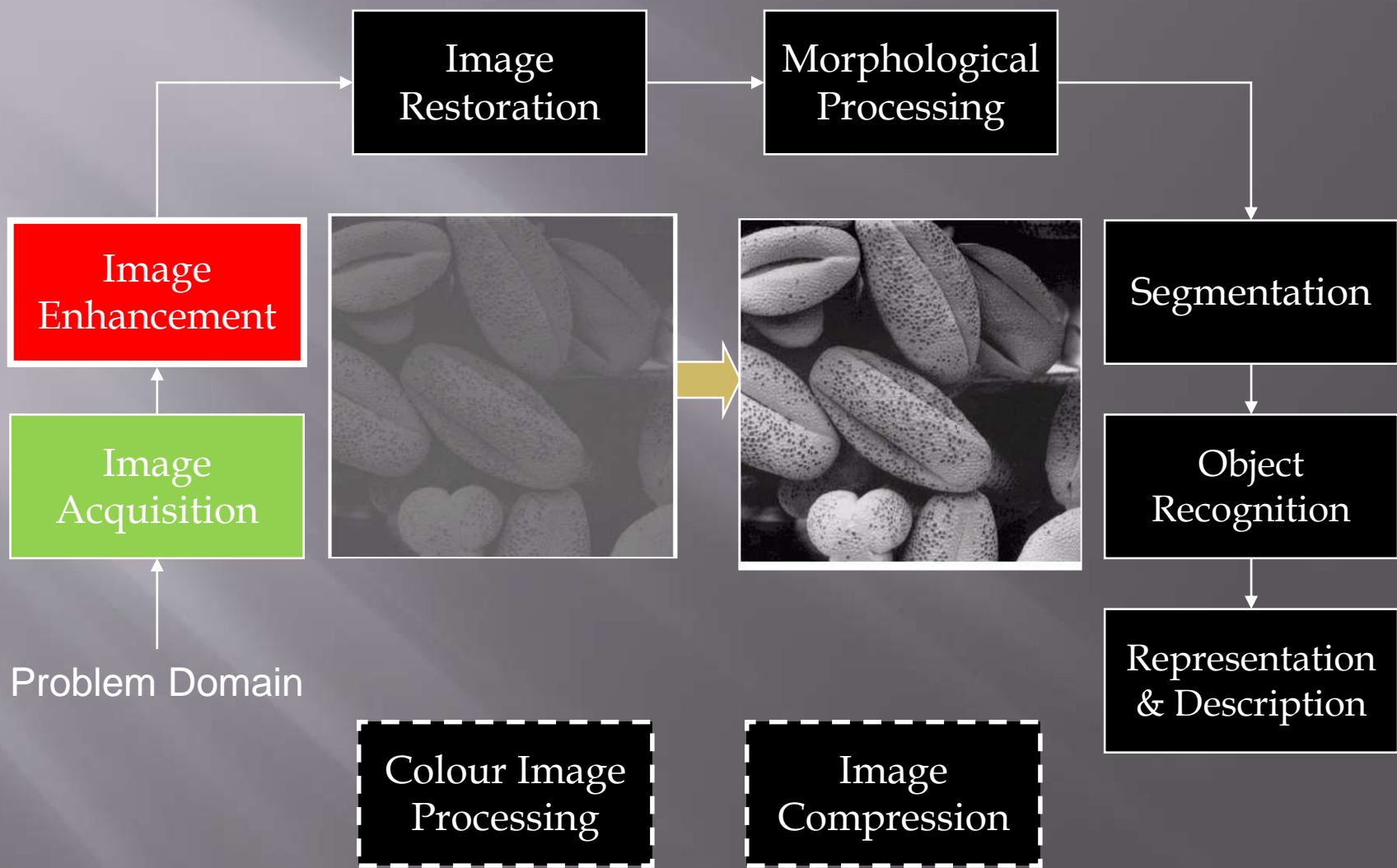
Digital image processing is the use of computer algorithms to perform image processing on digital images .

# Key Stages in Digital Image Processing



# IMAGE ACQUISITION

A digital image is produced by one or several image sensors, which, besides various types of light-sensitive cameras, include range sensors, tomography devices, radar, ultra-sonic cameras, etc.

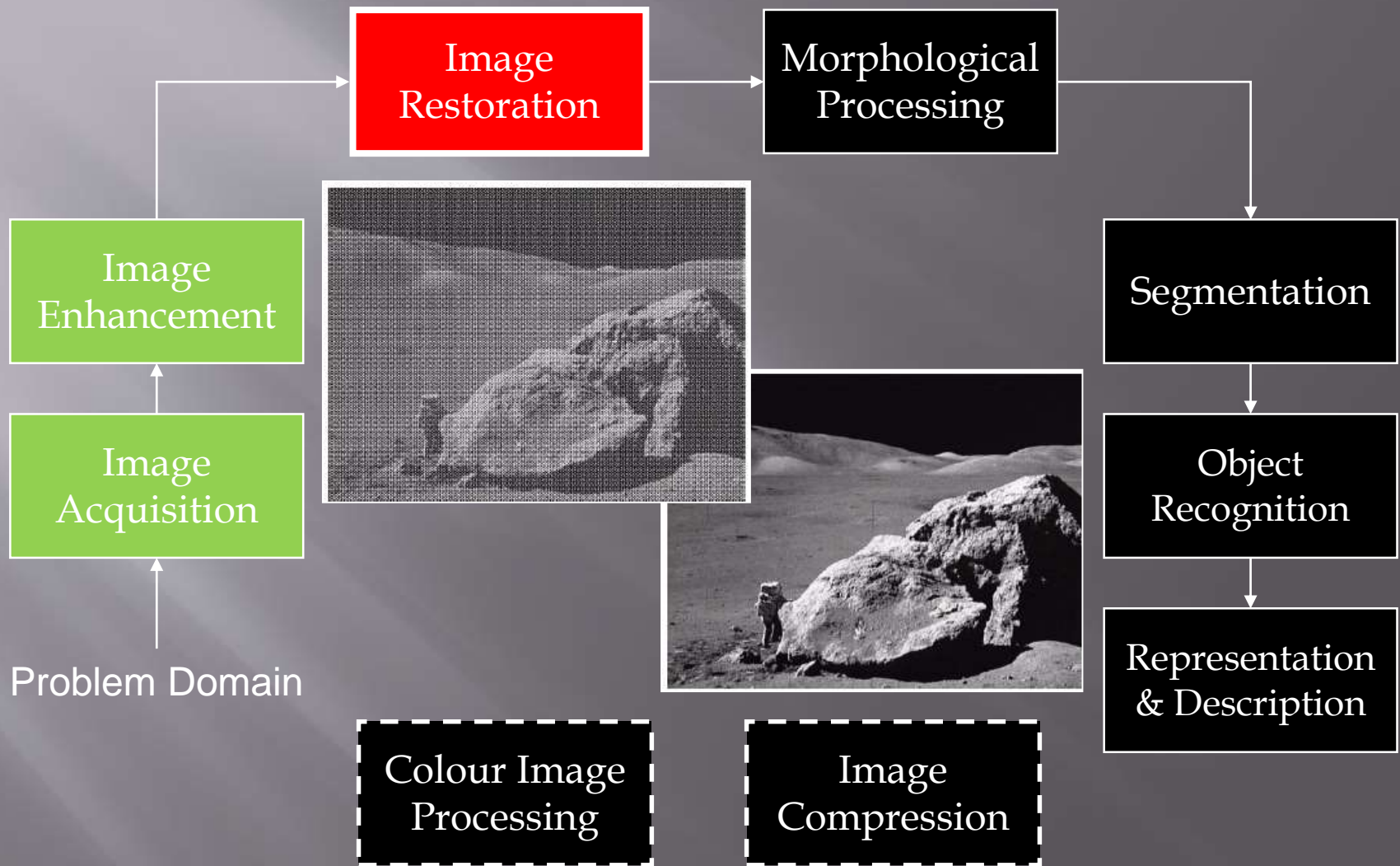


# IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

- Used to improve the visual quality of image
- To bring out details that are hidden in image
- 2 type techniques :
  - (1) Spatial domain method ,
  - (2) Transform domain method

- Spatial domain method operates directly on pixels
- Transform domain method operates on the Fourier transform of an image & then transform it back to spatial domain

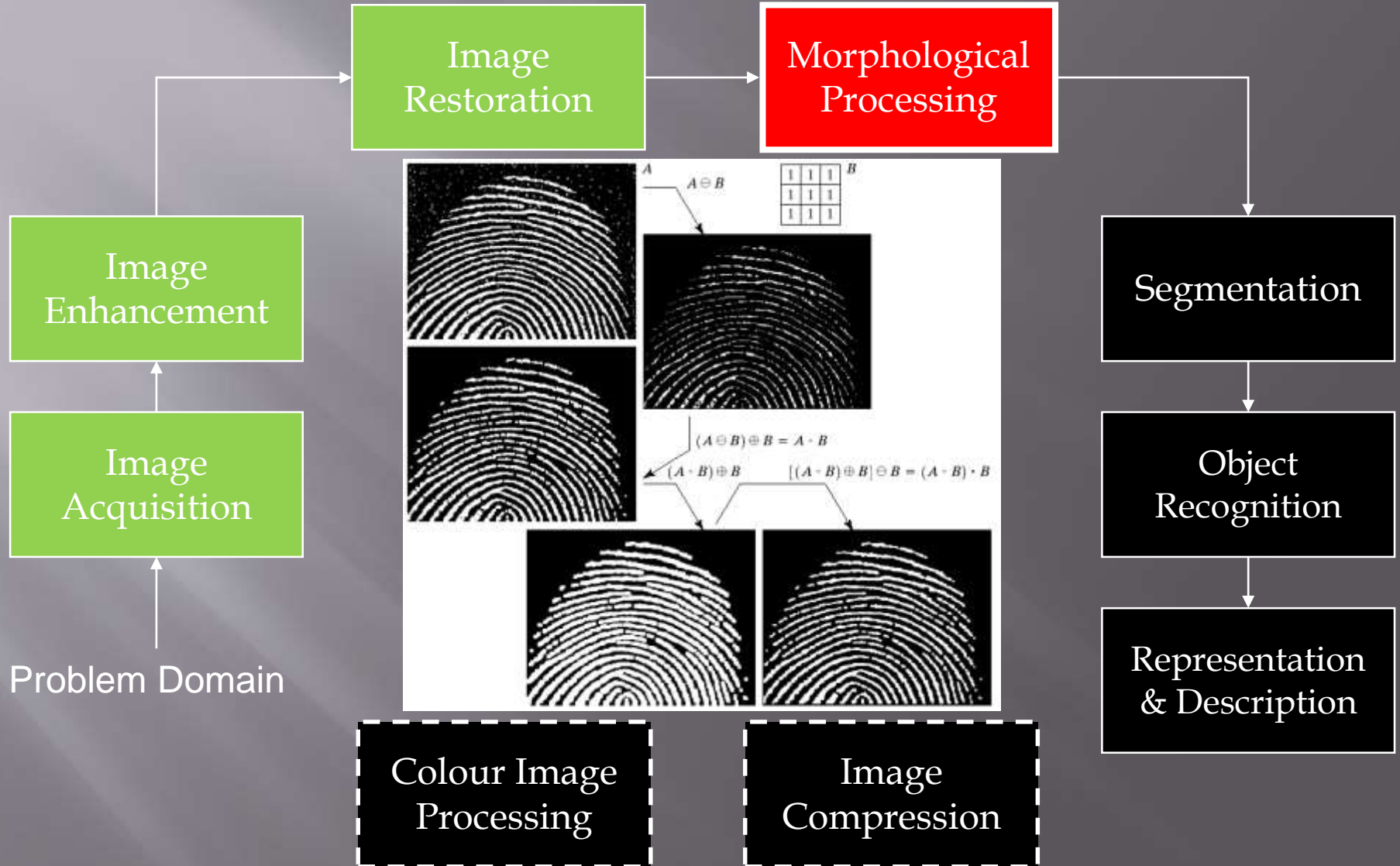






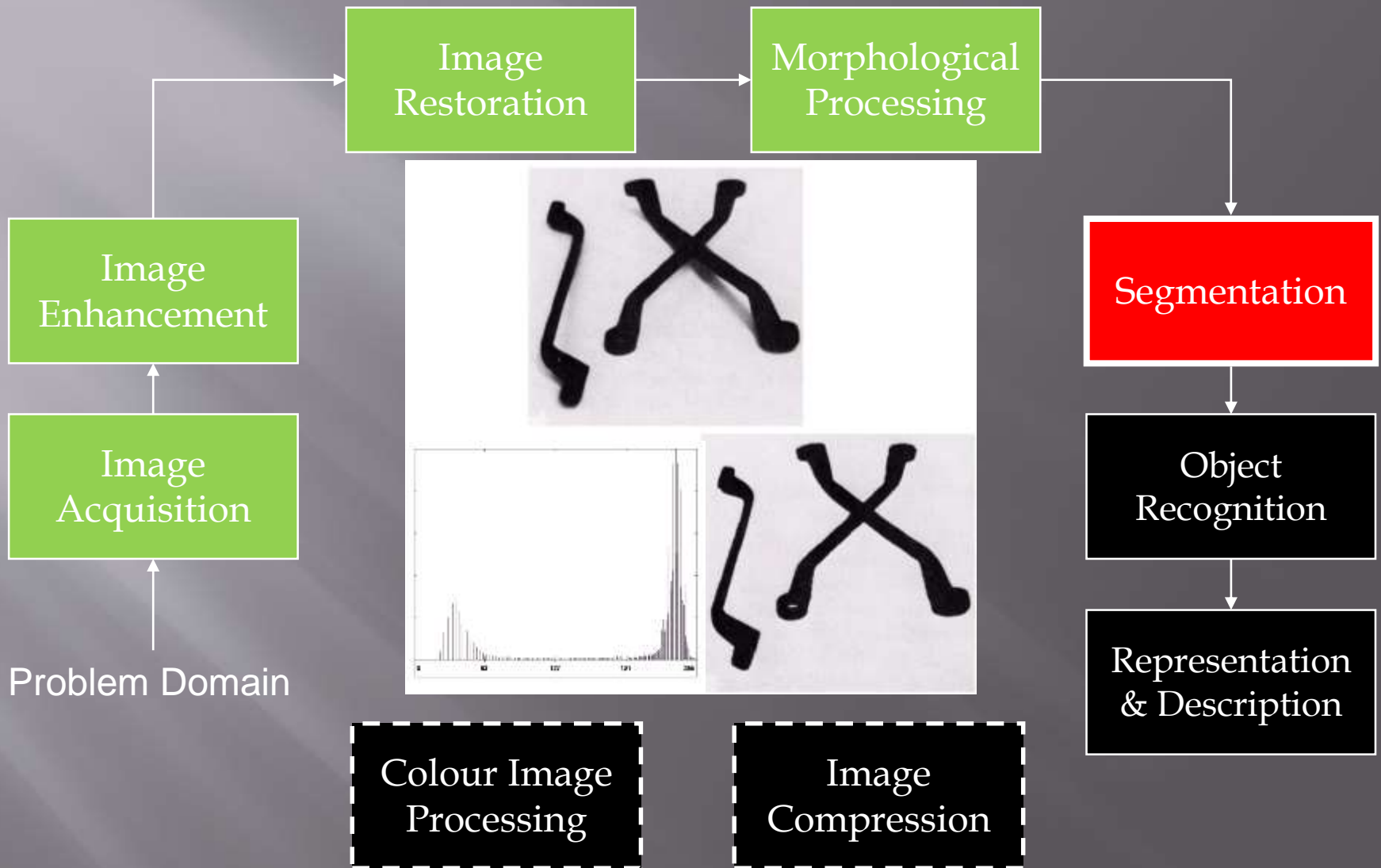
# IMAGE RESTORATION

- Used to remove the noise in the original image
- Noise occur due to camera shake ,less light etc..
- Filter are used to remove noise
- **Image restoration** is the operation of taking a corrupted/noisy **image** and estimating the clean original **image**. Corruption may come in many forms such as motion blur, noises and camera miss focus.



# MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSING

- Tools for extracting image components that are useful in representation & description of shape
- Used for edge detection
- Is like convolution process



# SEGMENTATION

- Partitioning of image into sets of pixels
- Classified as 2 techniques:

1. Local Segmentation

2. Global Segmentation

- **Local Segmentation:**

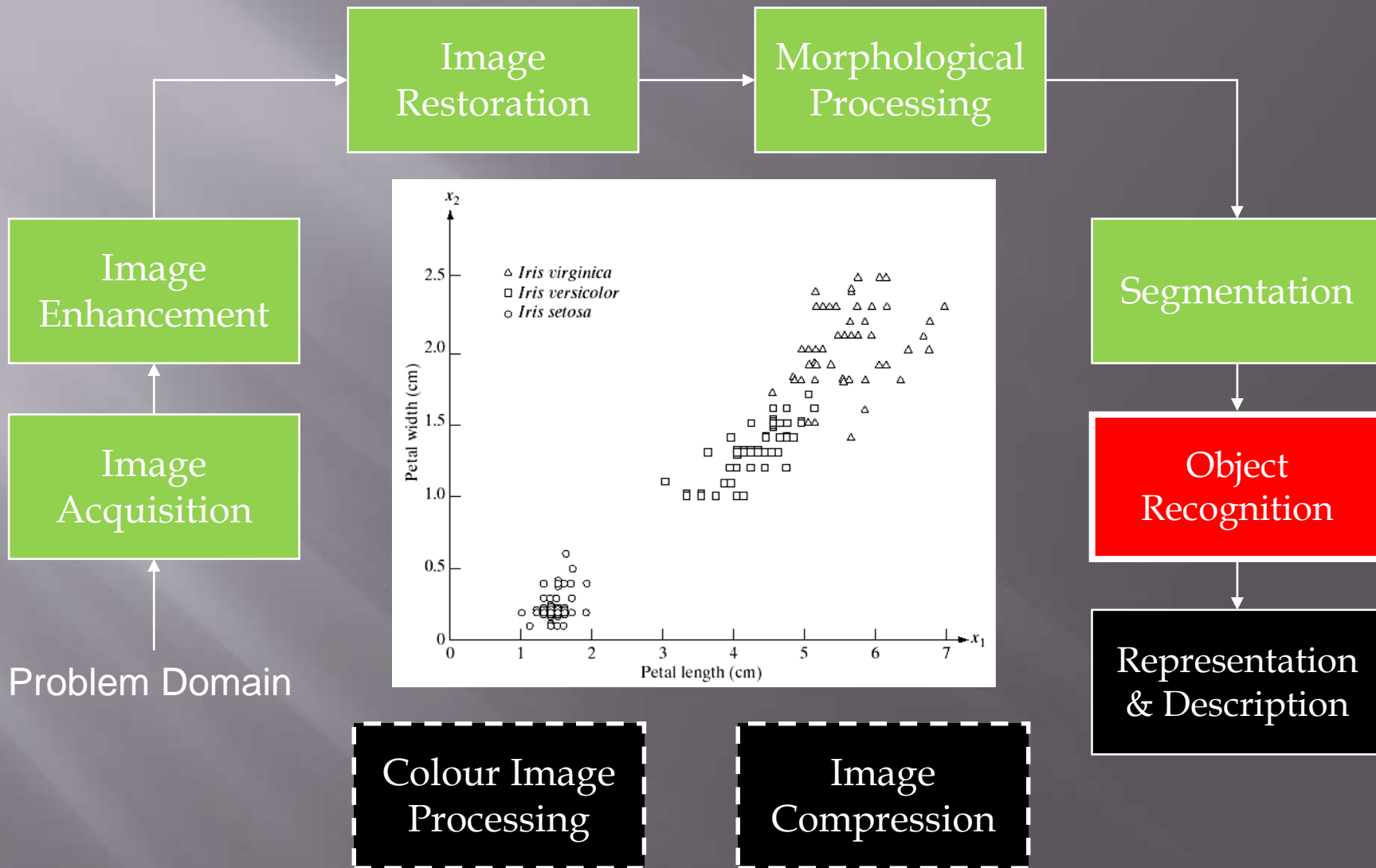
Segmenting sub-images which are small windows on a whole images. Number of pixel available to local seg is less than Global seg

- **Global segmentation :**

Segmenting whole image .

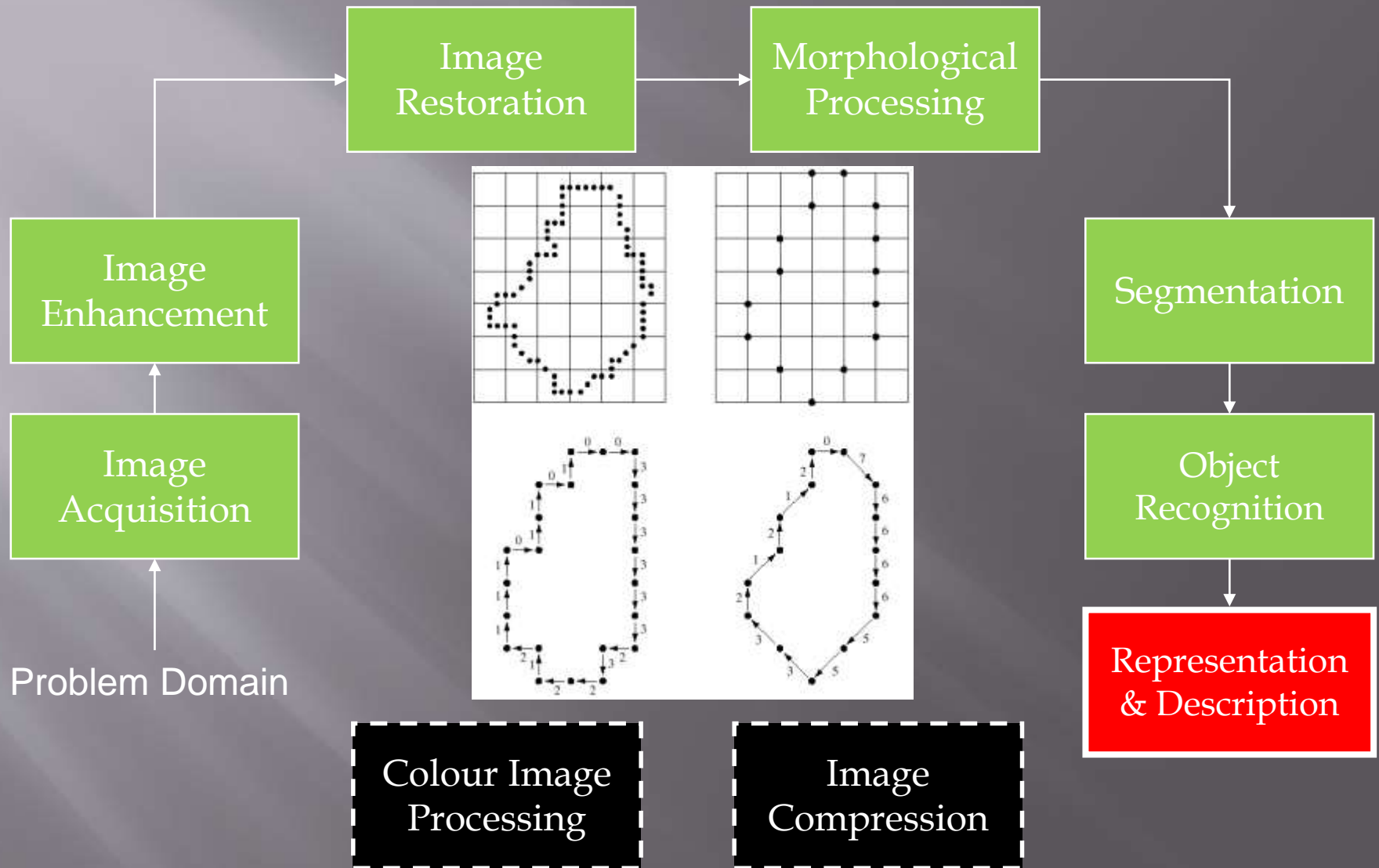
- The goal of **segmentation** is to simplify or change the representation of an **image** into something that is more meaningful and easier to analyse





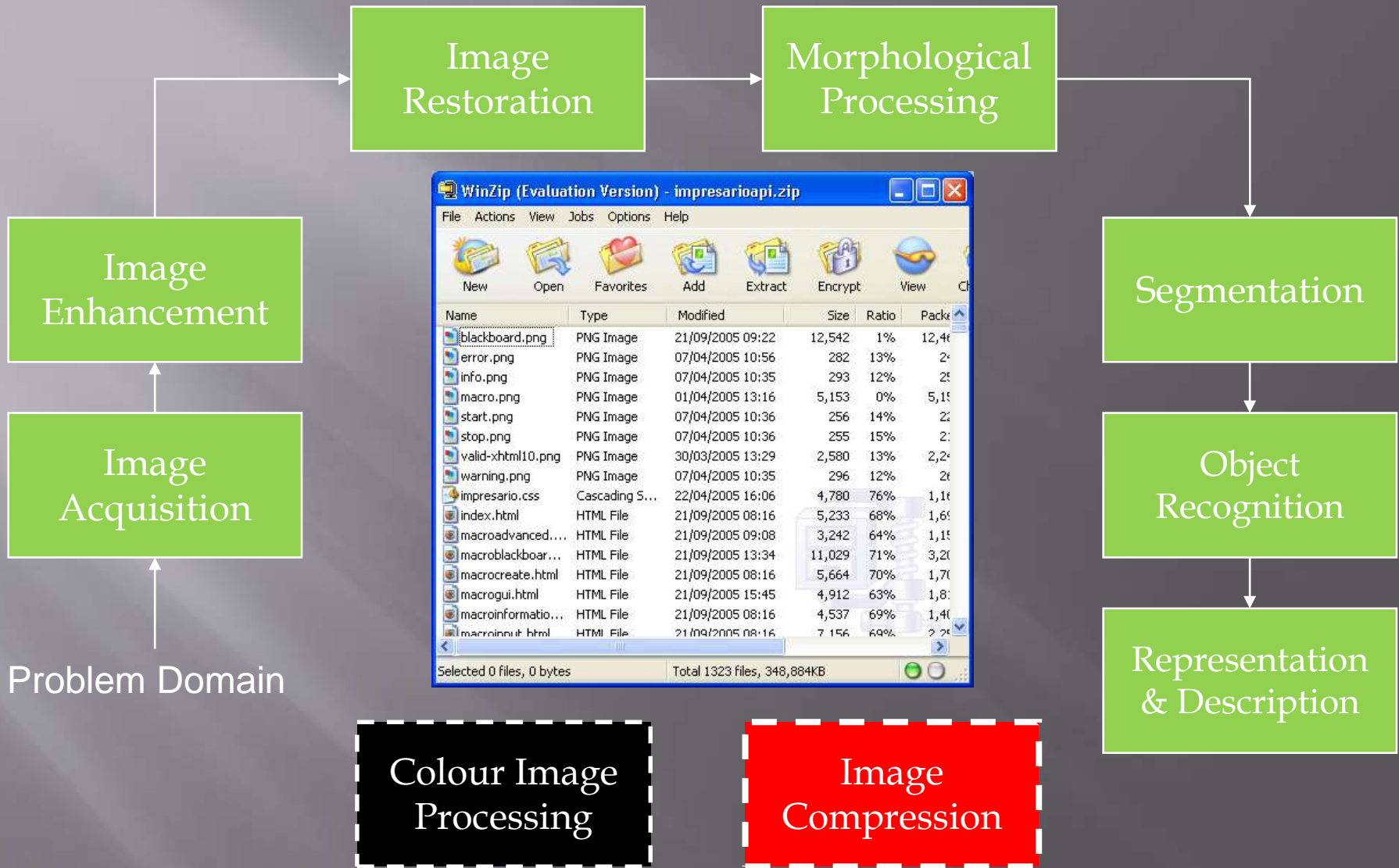
# OBJECT RECOGNITION

- To recognize different parts in an image
- To recognize color, shape and texture
- **Object recognition** is the ability to perceive an **object's** physical properties (such as shape, colour and texture) and apply semantic attributes to the **object**, which includes the understanding of its use, previous experience with the **object** and how it relates to others.



# REPRESENTATION & Description

- **Representation:** an object may be represented by its boundary.
- An object can be represented by: its external characteristics, such as its boundary or its internal characteristics, such as its texture.
- **Description:** the object boundary may be described by its length, orientation, or number of concavities
-



# IMAGE COMPRESSION

- Compression is done for saving the disc space(represent image with minimum number of bits)
- 2 types of compression :
  - 1. Lossy compression
  - 2. Lossless compression
- **Lossy compression:**
  - Here some of the information is lost

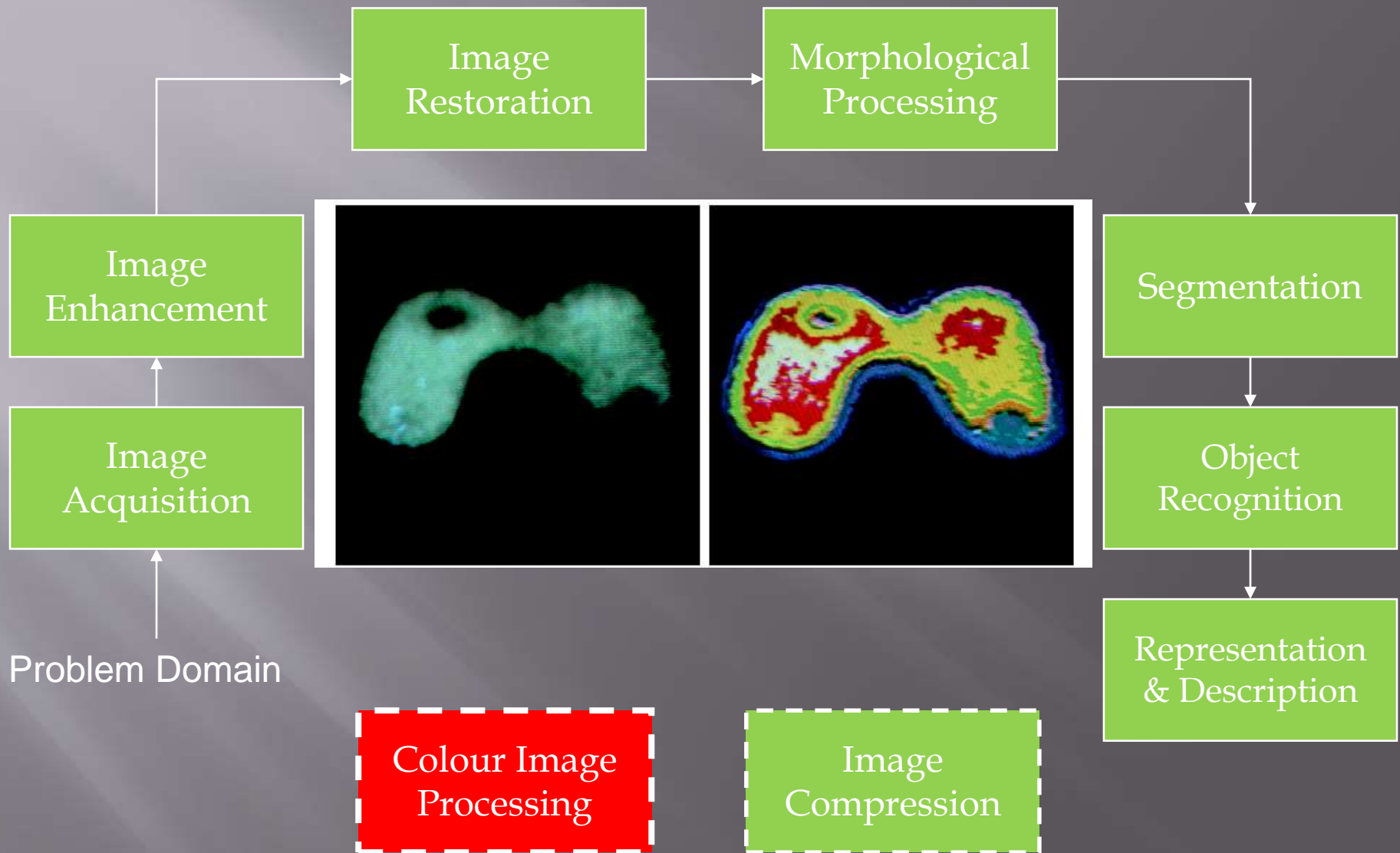


➤ **Lossless compression:**

Reconstructed image will be same as the original image.

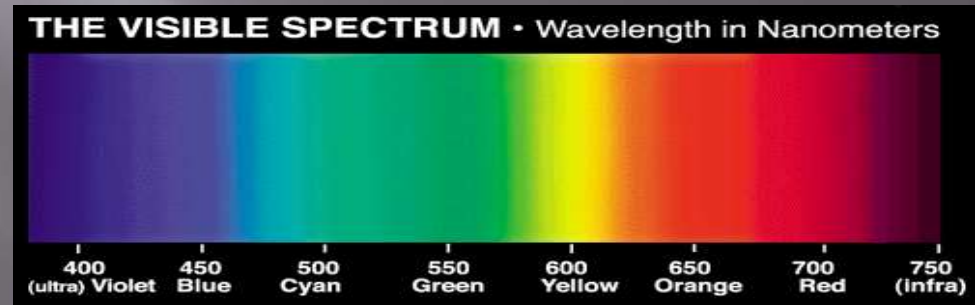
❑ 2 of the technique used in lossless compression:

1. run -length coding
2. Huffman coding



# COLOR IMAGE PROCESSING

- Within 100 shades of grey- human eye can distinguish hundreds of thousands of different colours.



- Image- contains more information.
- Using this information we can simplify image analysis(eg. Object identification and extraction).

# ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

## ADVANTAGES

- ▣ Post-processing the image
- ▣ images can be stored in the computer memory

## DISADVANTAGES

- ▣ initial cost

# FUTURE SCOPES

- ▣ Rescue
- ▣ Visuals for blind

The background features a light blue and white abstract design. It includes several large, stylized blue question marks of varying sizes. Overlaid on these are thin, light blue lines forming a grid and circles, some of which have arrows at their ends, suggesting a technical or scientific theme. The overall composition is clean and modern.

**ANY QUESTION?**



**THANK YOU ☺**