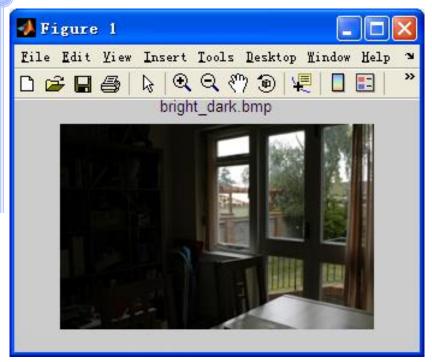


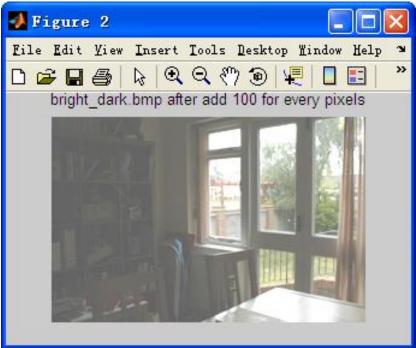
# 图像增强 Image Enhancement

许向阳 xuxy@hust.edu.cn





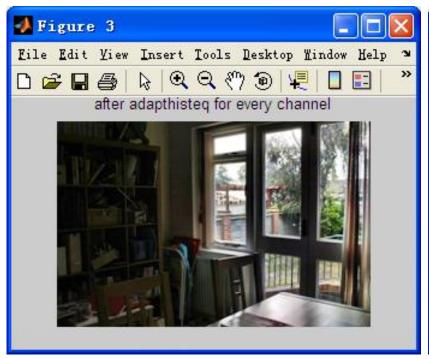




l=imread('bright\_dark.bmp');
figure,imshow(l);
title('bright\\_dark.bmp');

每个像素值均加100 J=I+100; figure,imshow(J), title('bright\_dark.bmp after add 100 for every pixe<u>ls');</u>







K(:,:,1)=adapthisteq(l(:,:,1)); K(:,:,2)=adapthisteq(l(:,:,2)); K(:,:,3)=adapthisteq(l(:,:,3)); figure,imshow(K)

L=double(I); L=log(L+1)\*255/log(256); L = uint8(L); figure,imshow(L)





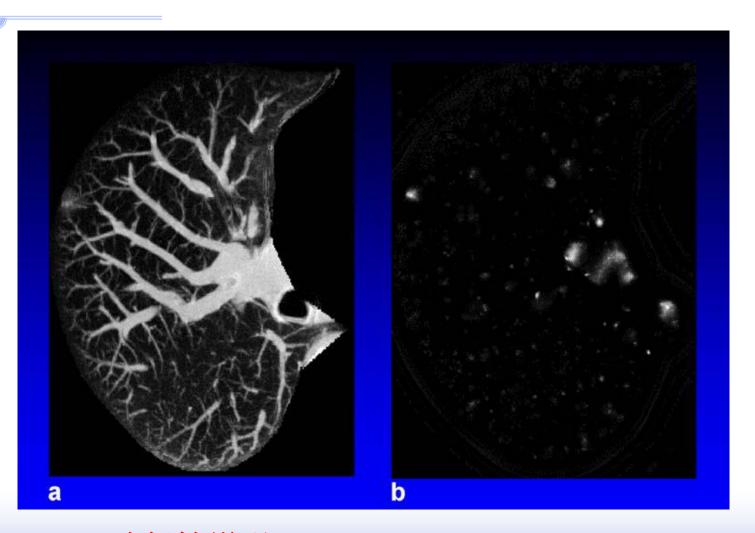




感兴趣区域增强 Enhancement for Region of Interest



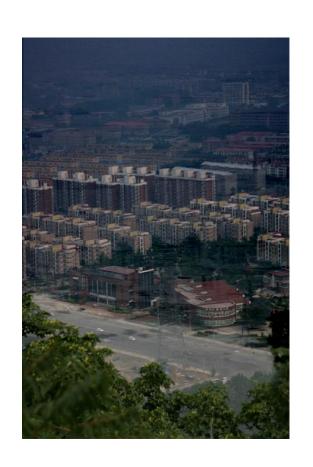








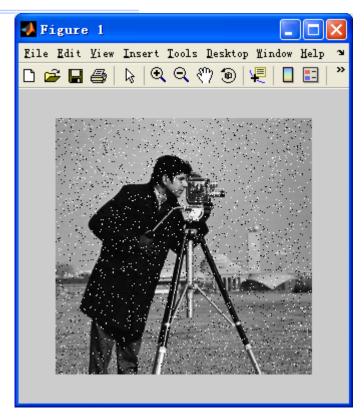


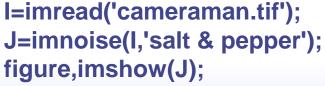


图像去雾 Image Dehaze









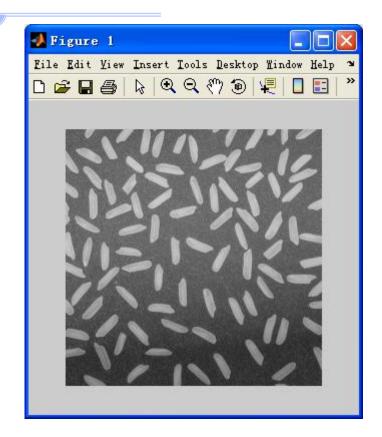


K=medfilt2(J);
figure,imshow(K);

图像去噪 Image Denoise





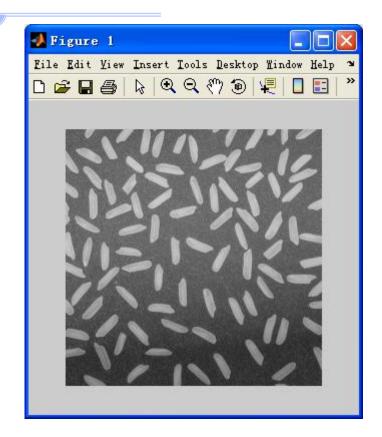




I = imread('rice.png');
background = imopen(I,strel('disk',15));
I2 = imsubtract(I,background);
imshow(I2,[]);

亮度不均校正 Correcting Nonuniform Illumination







I = imread('rice.png');
background = imopen(I,strel('disk',15));
I2 = imsubtract(I,background);
imshow(I2,[]);

亮度不均校正 Correcting Nonuniform Illumination



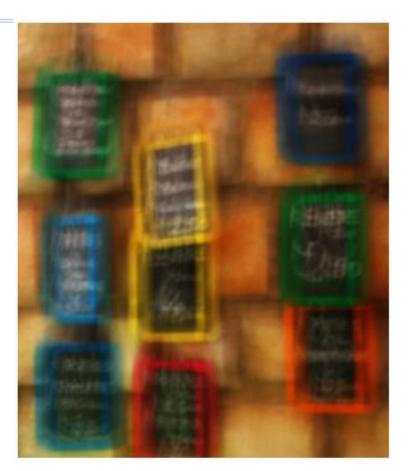




### 模糊图像复原







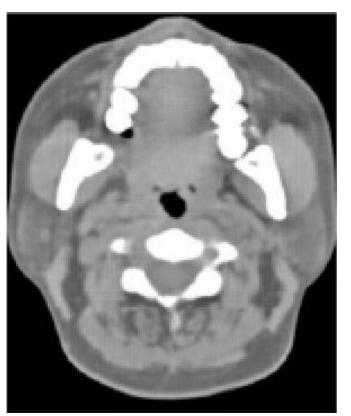


模糊图像复原









金属去伪影









### 多尺度视网膜 (Multiscale retinex) 增强



## 一、什么是图像增强呢?



### 图像增强的目的:

- > 改善图像的视觉效果
- > 转换为更适合于人或机器分析处理的形式
- > 突出对人或机器分析有意义的信息
- > 抑制无用信息,提高图像的使用价值
- > 增强后的图像并不一定保真



### 一、什么是图像增强呢?



### 图像增强需要注意的问题

- 考虑人眼的视觉特性和硬件的表现能力,达到合理的匹配
- > 处理时必须考虑处理目的,选用合适的方法



## 二、图像增强有哪些方法呢?



从处理方法分类

空域方法

点处理(灰度变换)

邻域方法 (空域滤波)

从处理目的分类

灰度调整

频域方法

平滑去噪

图像锐化

从处理策略分类

全局处理

局部处理(ROI,Region of Interest)

从处理对象分类

灰度图像

(伪)彩色图像





### 图像增强的方法分类:

### 空间域处理

全局运算: 在整个图像空间域进行

局部运算: 在与像素有关的空间域进行

逐点运算:对图像作逐点运算

### 频域处理

在图像的变换域(Fourier、小波等)上进行





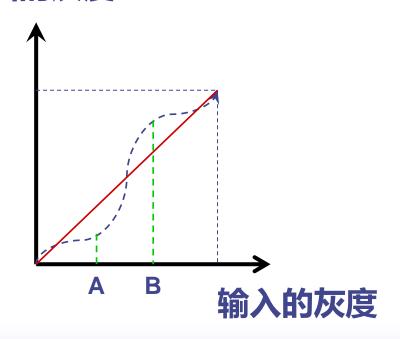
### 图像增强的方法:对比度增强

- 》 灰度变换法 线性变换 对数变换 指数变换
- ▶直方图调整法 直方图均衡化 直方图匹配





#### 输出的灰度



#### 输入图像



#### 输出图像

红色线
output = f(input)
= input

采用虚线映射函数 g, g(A) < A g(B) > B 新图像与原图像比, 有什么变化特点?





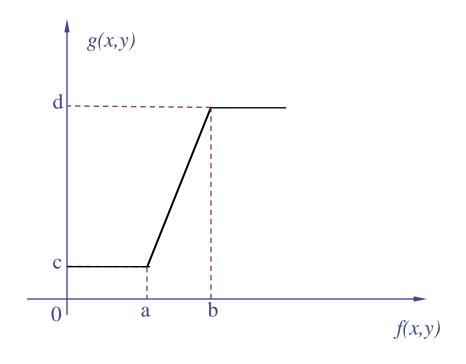
### >线性灰度变换

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} d & f(x,y) > b \\ \frac{d-c}{b-a} [f(x,y)-a] + c & a \le f(x,y) \le b \\ c & f(x,y) < a \end{cases}$$





## ▶线性灰度变换







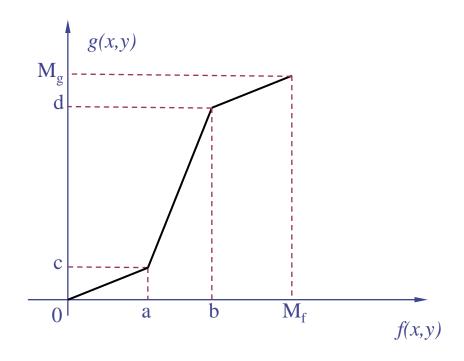
### ▶分段线性灰度变换

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{M_g - d}{M_f - b} [f(x,y) - b] + d & b \le f(x,y) \le M_f \\ \frac{d - c}{b - a} [f(x,y) - a] + c & a \le f(x,y) < b \\ \frac{c}{a} f(x,y) & 0 \le f(x,y) < a \end{cases}$$





## >分段线性灰度变换







### > 对数变换

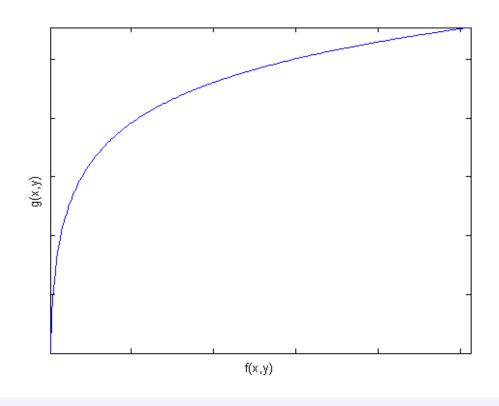
$$g(x, y) = a + \frac{\ln[f(x, y) + 1]}{b \ln c}$$

a,b,c是按需要可以调整的参数。





## ▶对数变换







## ▶指数变换

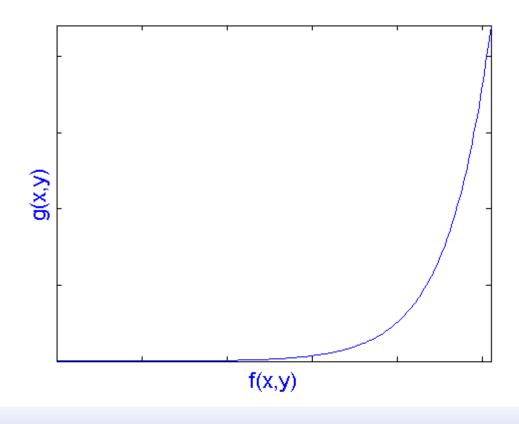
$$g(x, y) = b^{c[f(x,y)-a]} - 1$$

a,b,c是按需要可以调整的参数。





## ▶指数变换







#### 讨论:

对数变换和指数变换的变换效果有何差别?

对数变换: 低灰度区扩展, 高灰度区压缩

指数变换: 高灰度区扩展, 低灰度区压缩

商业软件的灰度变换效果展示:

Adobe Photoshop (可以自由调整对比度曲线) ACDSee

学习:何斌,《VC 数字图像处理》,人民邮电出版社

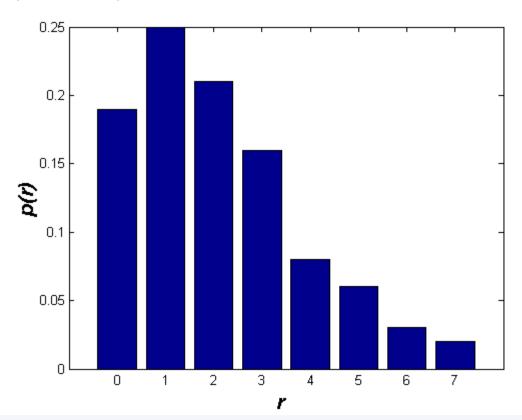


# 直方图调整法



### 直方图

#### 频数(或概率)



灰度级



## 直方图调整法



$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 设图像F的大小为M\*N

$$h(g) = \sum_{x=1}^{M} \sum_{y=1}^{N} \delta(F(x, y) - g)$$

$$g=0,1,2,\cdots,255$$

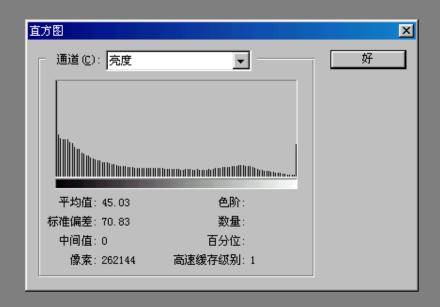


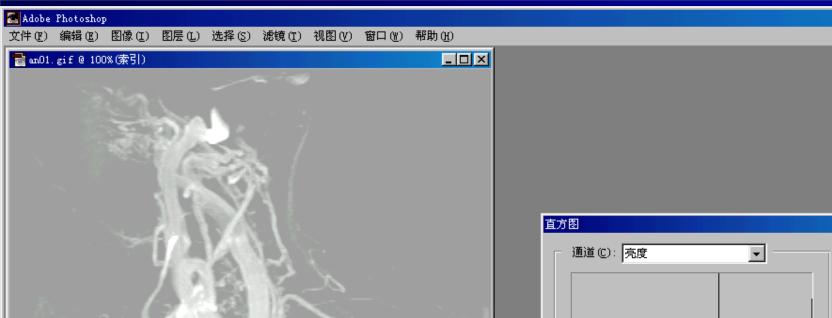


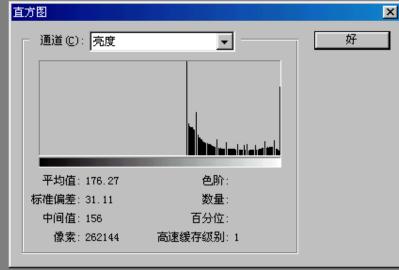
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文件(P) 編輯(B) 图像(L) 图层(L) 选择(S) 滤镜(T) 视图(V) 窗口(W) 帮助(H)

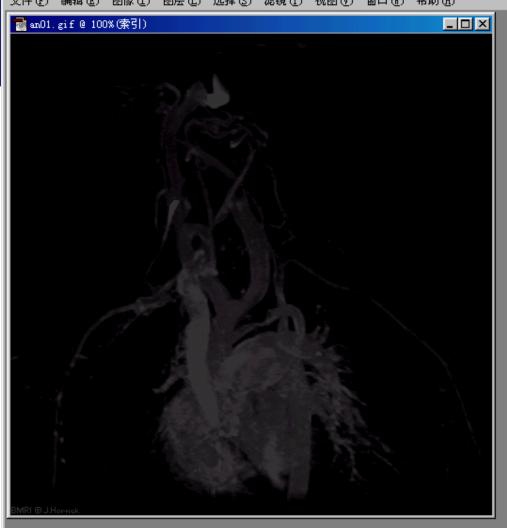






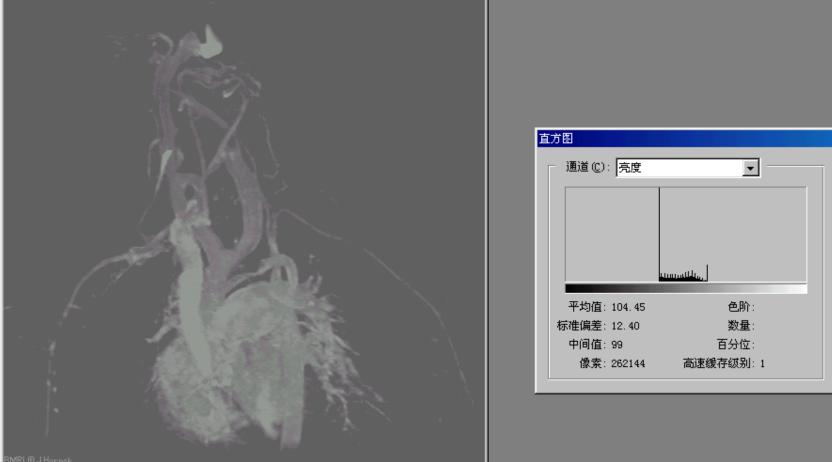
















BMRI © J.Hornak





文件(P) 編輯(E) 图像(I) 图层(L) 选择(S) 滤镜(T) 视图(V) 窗口(W) 帮助(H)





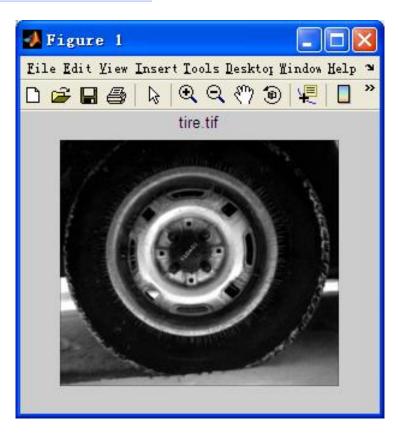
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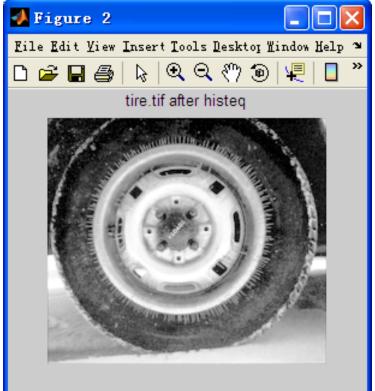


- ▶均衡: 图像的直方图是平直的,即各灰度级具有相同的出现频数
- ▶均衡化:将原图像的直方图通过变换函数修正为均匀的直方图
- ▶均衡化后的图像看起来就更清晰







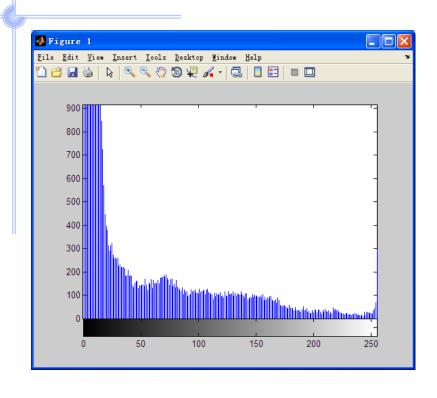


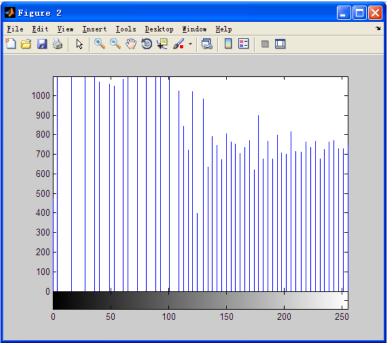
l=imread('tire.tif');
figure, imshow(l);
hold on,title('tire.tif');

J=histeq(I); figure, imshow(J); hold on,title('t...');



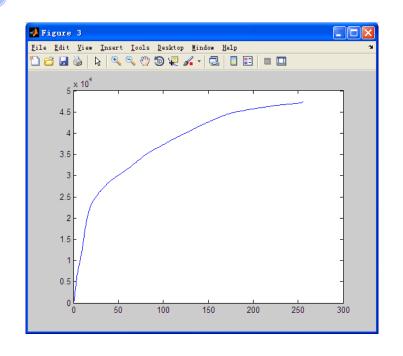


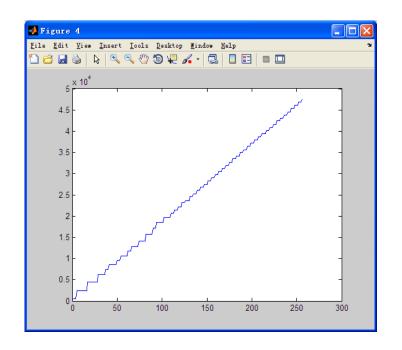








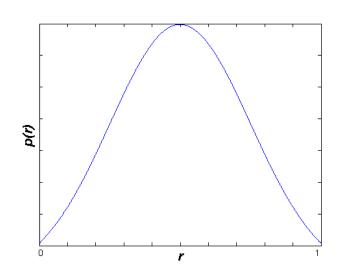


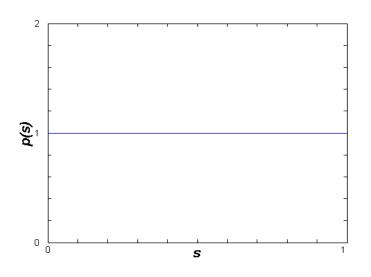


[c,b] = imhist(l);
t = cumsum(c);
figure, plot ( t )







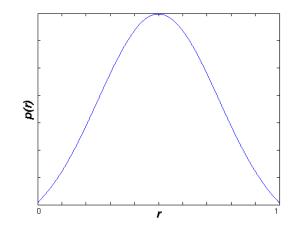


非均匀分布

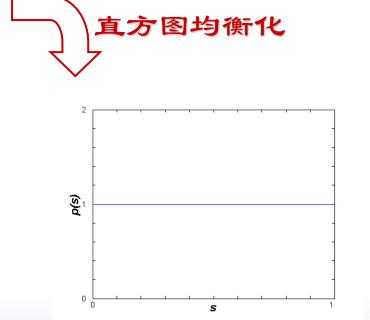
均匀分布







直方图均衡化目标







- ▶找到一种变换 S=T(r) 使直方图变平直
- ≻规定:

反变换 r=T-1(s),

T-1(s) 也为单调递增函数, 0≤s≤1。





将 r 映射为 s 原图像的概率密度函数为 p(r)均衡化后,图像的概率密度函数为  $\hat{p}(s) = 1$ 

$$\int_0^r p(r)dr = \int_0^s \hat{p}(s)ds = \int_0^s 1 \cdot ds = s = T(r)$$

$$T(r) = \int_0^r p(r) dr$$





设一幅图像的像素总数为n,分L个灰度级。

n<sub>k</sub>: 第k个灰度级出现的频数。

P(r<sub>k</sub>) 第k个灰度级出现的概率

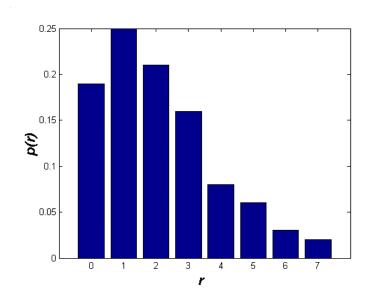
 $0 \le r_k \le 1$ , k = 0, 1, ..., L-1

$$S_k = T(r_k) = \sum_{j=0}^k p(r_j) = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{n_j}{n}$$

由直方图计算累积概率分布: cumsum

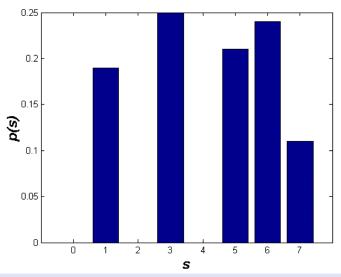






均衡化前后直方图比较







#### 实验:

比较直方图均衡化前后的直方图,以及相应的图像视觉效果

- **≻Tire.tif**
- >Pout.tif
- >Sperm.bmp
- > Breast.bmp





#### 讨论:

均衡化时,变换前后的灰度级是否一一对应?

原图像的灰度: 0 -> 1

概率: p(r)

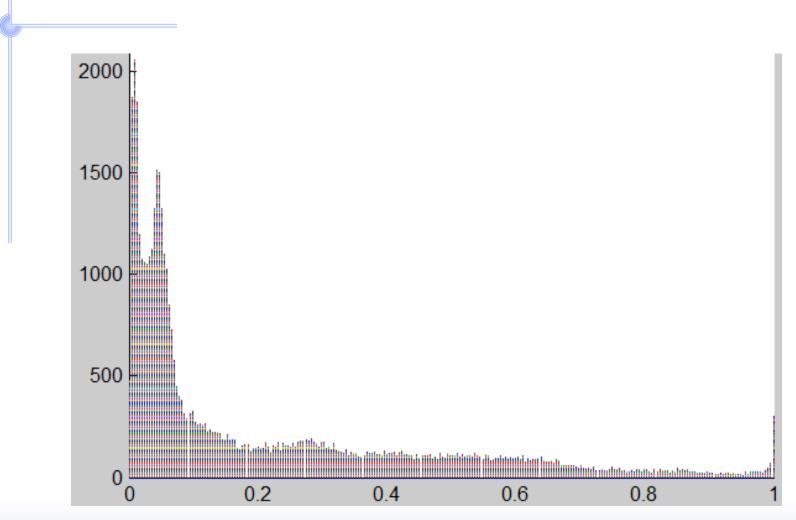
累计 概率: 0->1

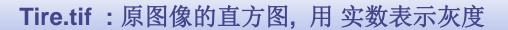
$$t(r_k) = \sum_{j=0}^k p(r_j)$$

在实数范围内: 灰度映射是——对应的



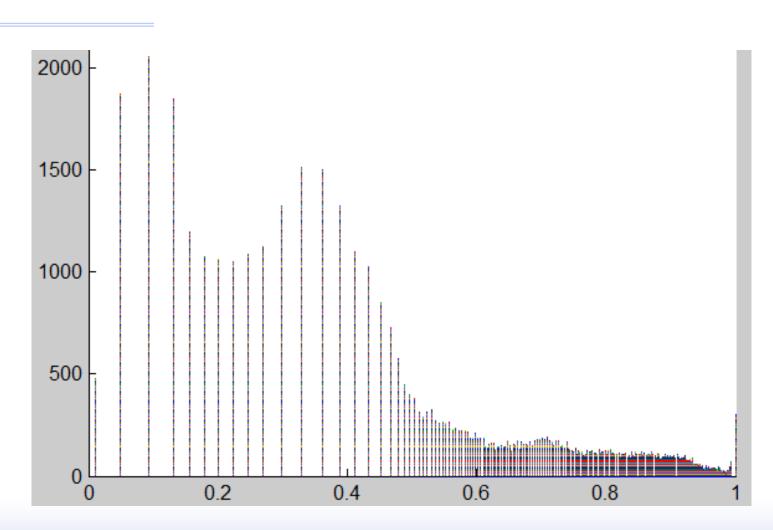














hieteq\_comprehension.m





#### 讨论:

均衡化时,变换前后的灰度级是否一一对应?将灰度映射为无符号8位整数: 0~255

- **>减少图像的灰度级以换取对比度的加大**
- ▶原图上频数较小的灰度级被归入很少几个或一个灰度级内,故得不到增强。
- 若这些灰度级所构成的图象细节比较重要,则需采用局部区域直方图均衡。

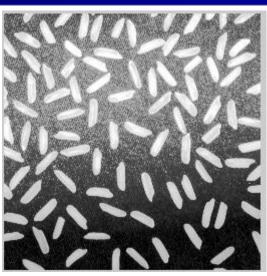
讨论: 何种情况下使用直方图均衡化?

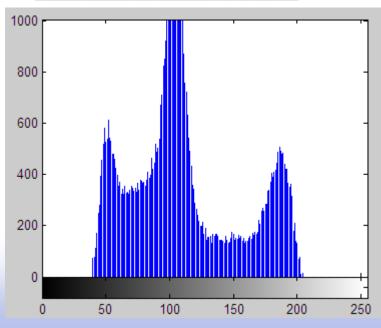


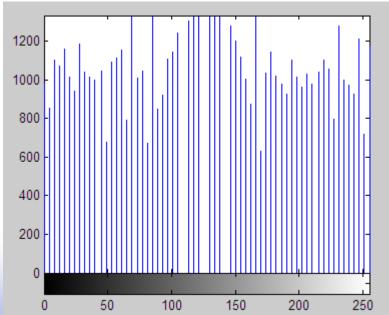




J=imhist(I);



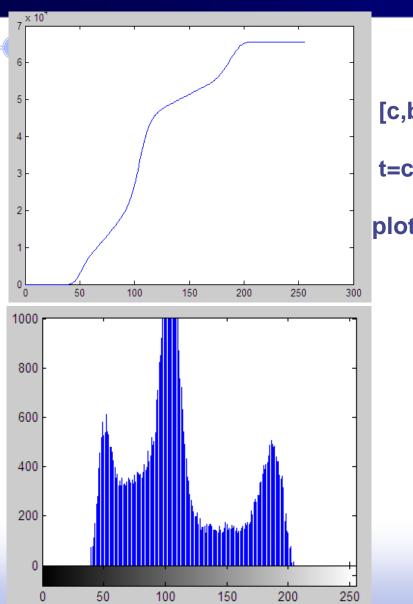




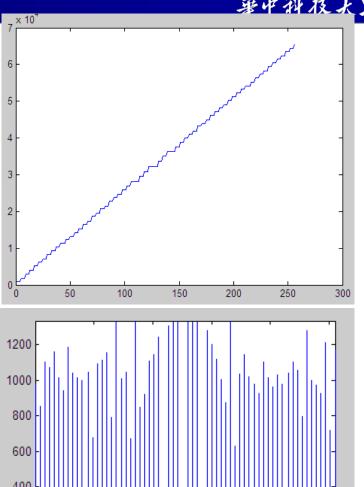


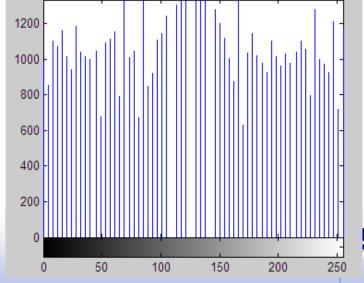


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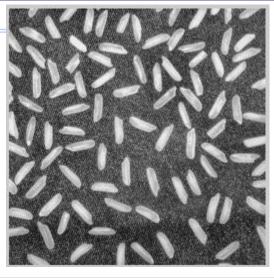


[c,b]=imhist(I); t=cumsum(c); plot(t)









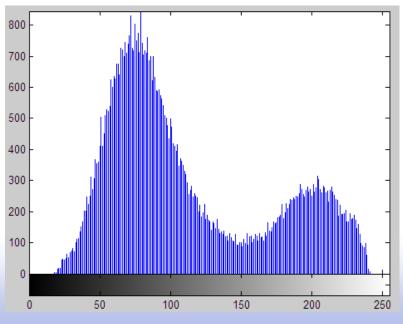
#### 左图:

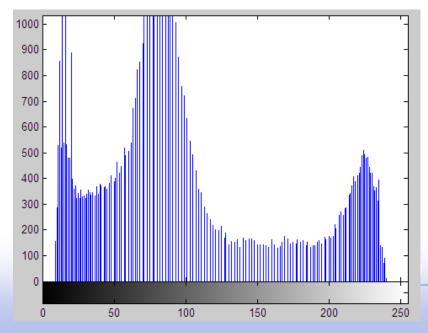
#### J=adapthist(I);

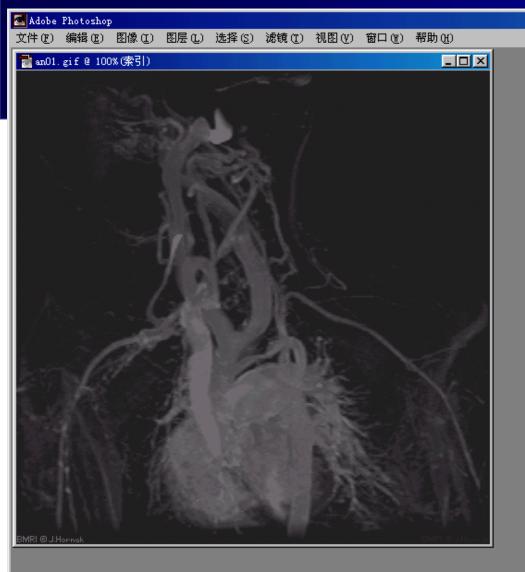
#### 右图:

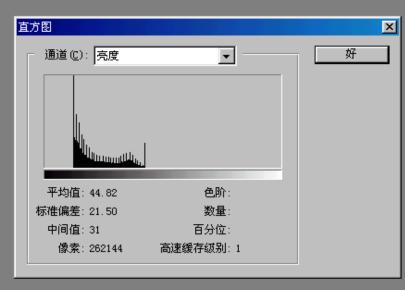
$$J = \psi^{-1}(2 * \psi(I))$$
  
$$\psi(I) = \log((255 - I) / I)$$









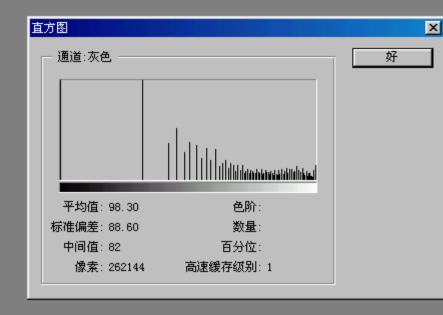


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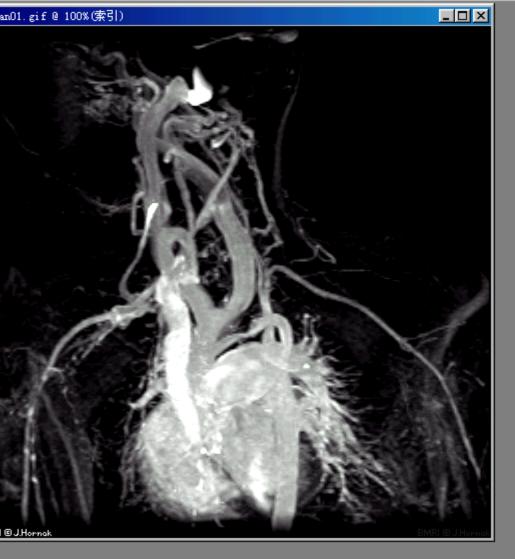
(P) 編辑(E) 图像(E) 图层(L) 选择(S) 滤镜(T) 视图(Y) 窗口(Y) 帮助(H)



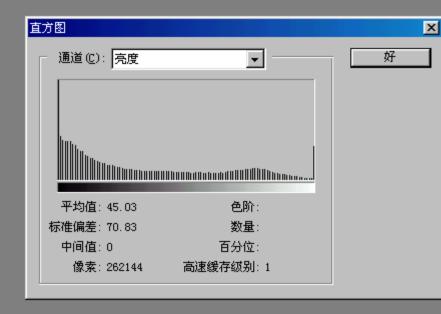
# 直方图均衡化 灰度动态范围扩展



(P) 編辑(E) 图像(I) 图层(L) 选择(S) 滤镜(T) 视图(Y) 窗口(Y) 帮助(H)



#### 对比度扩展



(P) 編辑(E) 图像(I) 图层(L) 选择(S) 滤镜(T) 视图(Y) 窗口(Y) 帮助(H)



#### 直方图均衡化

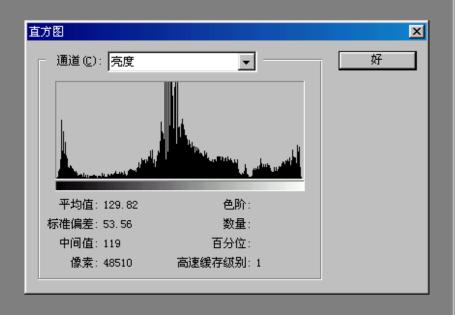












### 直方图调整法: 直方图匹配

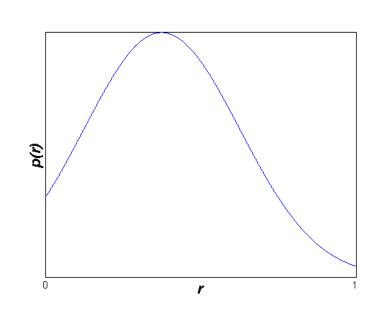


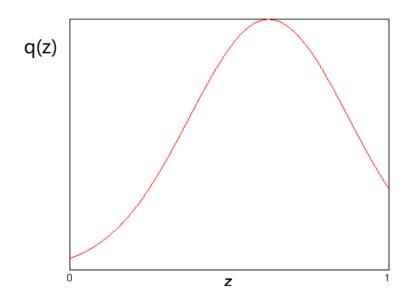
- ▶修改一幅图像的直方图,使得它与另一幅图像的直方图匹配或具有一种预先规定的函数形状
- ▶突出感兴趣的灰度范围,使图像质量改善



## 直方图调整法: 直方图匹配







原图的直方图

规定的直方图

$$Z = T(r) : \int_0^z q(z)dz = \int_0^r p(r)dr$$

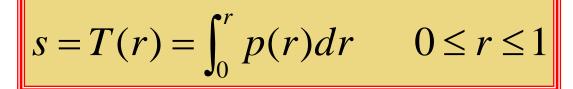
$$Z^* = \arg(z) \min |\int_0^z q(z)dz - \int_0^r p(r)dr|$$



## 直方图调整法: 直方图匹配



>各点灰度由 r 映射成 s



>各点灰度由 z映射成 v

$$v = G(z) = \int_0^z \mathbf{q}(z)dz \quad 0 \le z \le 1$$

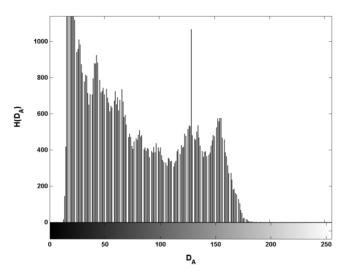
→根据 v=G(z), z=G<sup>-1</sup>(v)
 由于 v, s有相同的分布,
 逐一取 v=s, 求出与 r 对应的 z=G<sup>-1</sup>(s)。

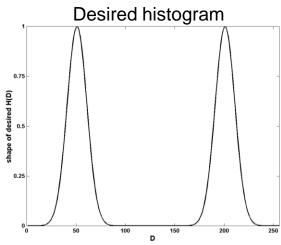


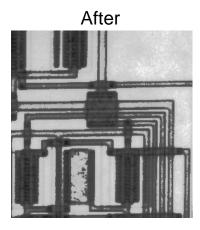


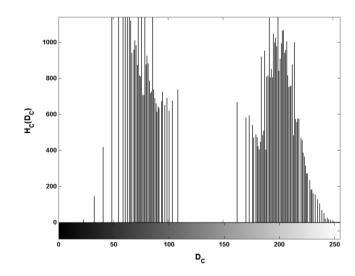
#### **Histogram Matching (Specification)**

original





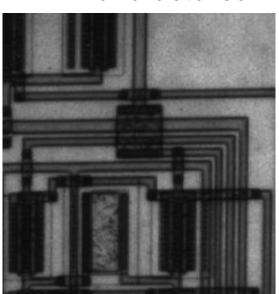




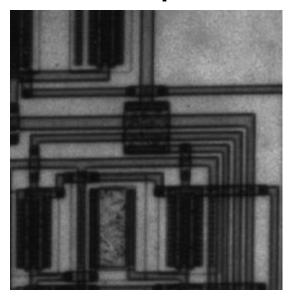
## **Example - Application**

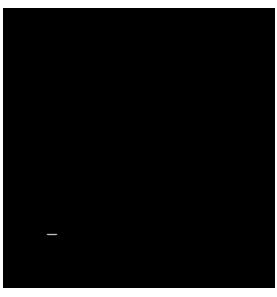
We wish to check if a circuit board (image 1) matches the template (image 2) from which it was manufactured. Any defects?

1 - Manufactured



2 - Template



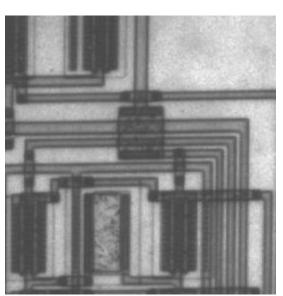


Compute difference image (defined later), threshold by setting pixels with non-zero absolute difference to 1 and all other pixels to 0:

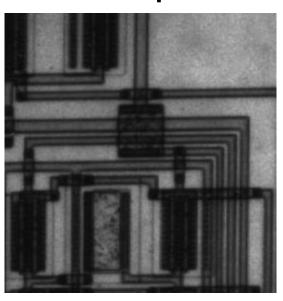
## **Example - Application**

What if the overall brightness of image 1 is different from that of image 2?

1 - Manufactured



2 - Template



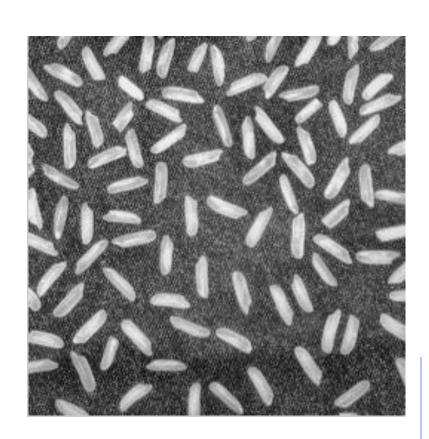
Difference image is white everywhere because there is a difference in the brightness of all pixels.

One solution would be to match the histograms of the two images and then do the subtraction.





l=imread('rice.png');
J=histeq(l);
figure,imshow(J);

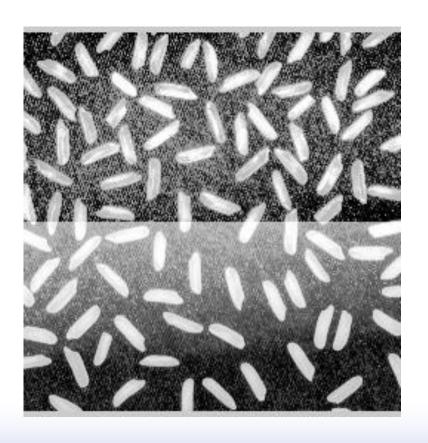


K=adapthisteq(I); figure,imshow(K);





图像分块,每块都均衡化



上面的块将 r -> s1

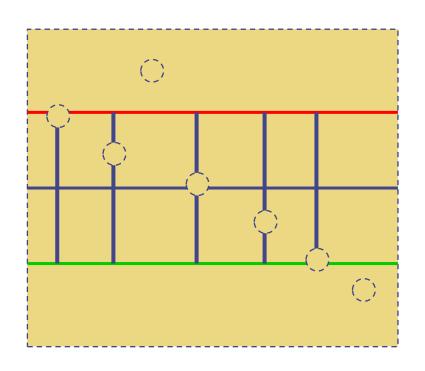
下面的块将 r -> s2

如何光滑化?





图像分块,每块都均衡化



如何光滑化?

线性插值:

离上块中心线的距离

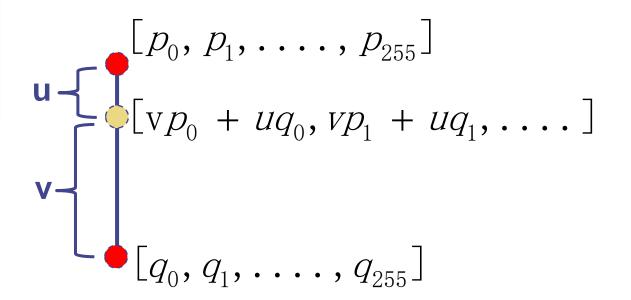
离下块中心线的距离

设图中圆圈代表的点,在原图像上灰度相同,如何确定他们在变换后的灰度值?





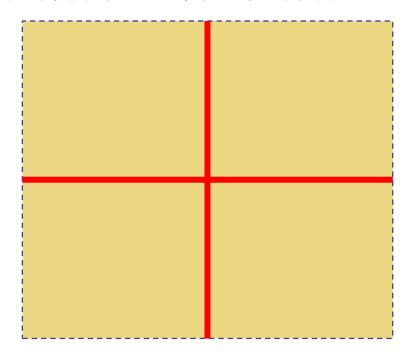
#### 图像分块,每块都均衡化



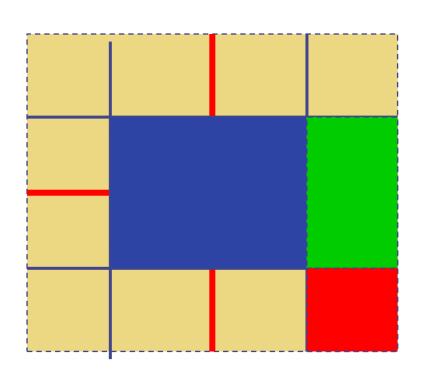




图像分块,每块都均衡化







不同颜色块灰度映射平滑时使用的信息不同



#### 直方图均衡化中有什么缺点?

设r → S

p(r+1) 又很大,映射后会有什么现象?

$$T(r+1) = \sum_{j=0}^{r+1} p(j) = \{\sum_{j=0}^{r} p(j)\} + p(r+1)$$
$$= T(r) + p(r+1)$$

对直方图进行修正: 削峰填谷





Image enhancement: 图 像 增 强

Image quality:图像质量

Globe operation: 全局运算

Local operation: 局部运算

Point operation: 点运算

Spatial domain:空间域

Spatial coordinate:空间坐标

Frequency domain: 频域

Fourier transform: 傅立叶变换





Contrast enhancement: 对比度增强

Contrast stretching: 对比度扩展

Linear: 线性

Nonlinear: 非线性

Frequency: 频率

Frequency variable: 频率变量





Gray-scale transformation(GST): 灰度变换

Logarithm transformation: 对数变换

Exponential transformation: 指数变换

Threshold: 阈值

Thresholding: 二值化、门限化

False contour: 假轮廓





Histogram: 直方图

Multivariable histogram: 多变量直方图

Histogram modification: 直方图调整、直方图修改

Histogram equalization: 直方图均衡化

Histogram specification: 直方图规定化

Histogram matching: 直方图匹配





Histogram thresholing: 直方图门限化

Probability density function(PDF): 概率密度函数

Cumulative distribution function(CDF): 累积分布函数

Slope: 斜率

Normalized: 归一化

Inverse function: 反函数





#### MATLAB 的图像增强函数

imadjust histeq adapthisteq stretchlim

