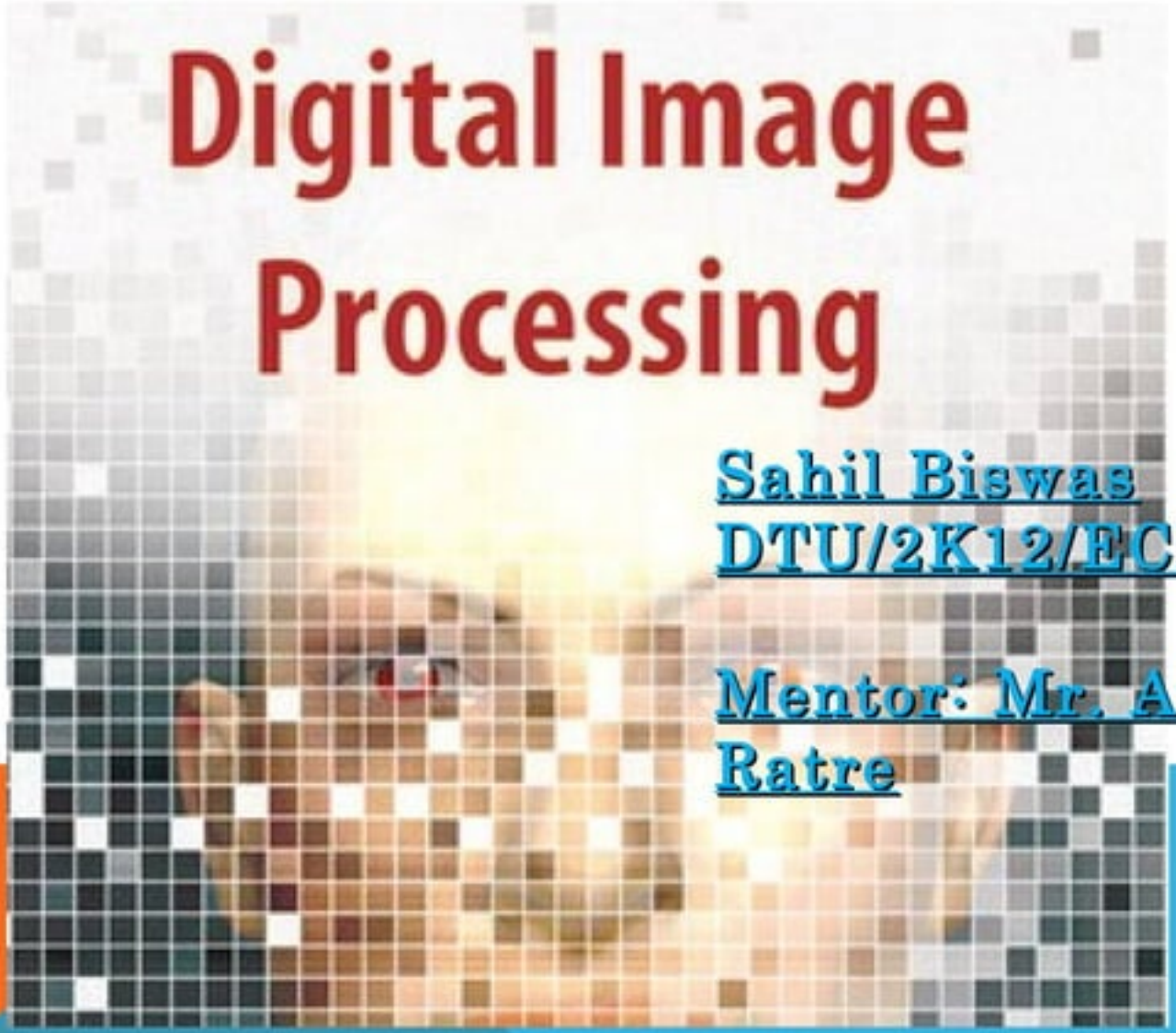
Digital Image Processing



Sahil Biswas
DTU/2K12/ECE-150

Mentor: Mr. Avinash Ratre

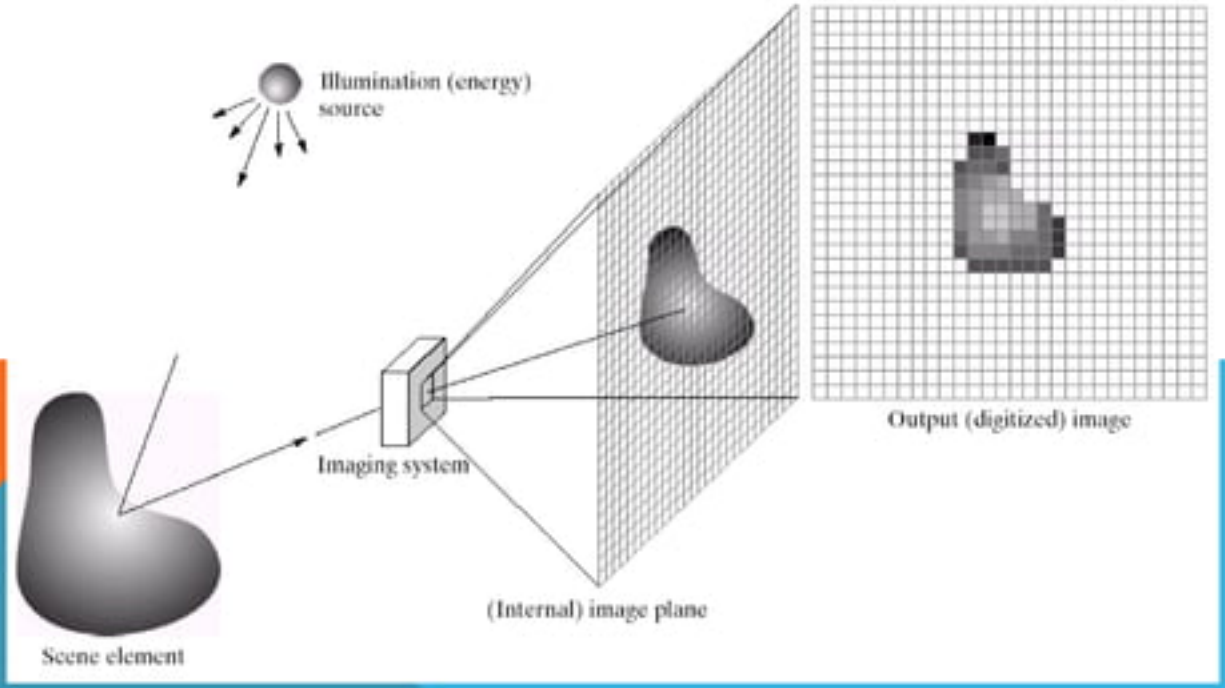
CONTENTS

This presentation covers:

- What is a digital image?
- What is digital image processing?
- History of digital image processing
- State of the art examples of digital image processing
- Key stages in digital image processing
- Face detection

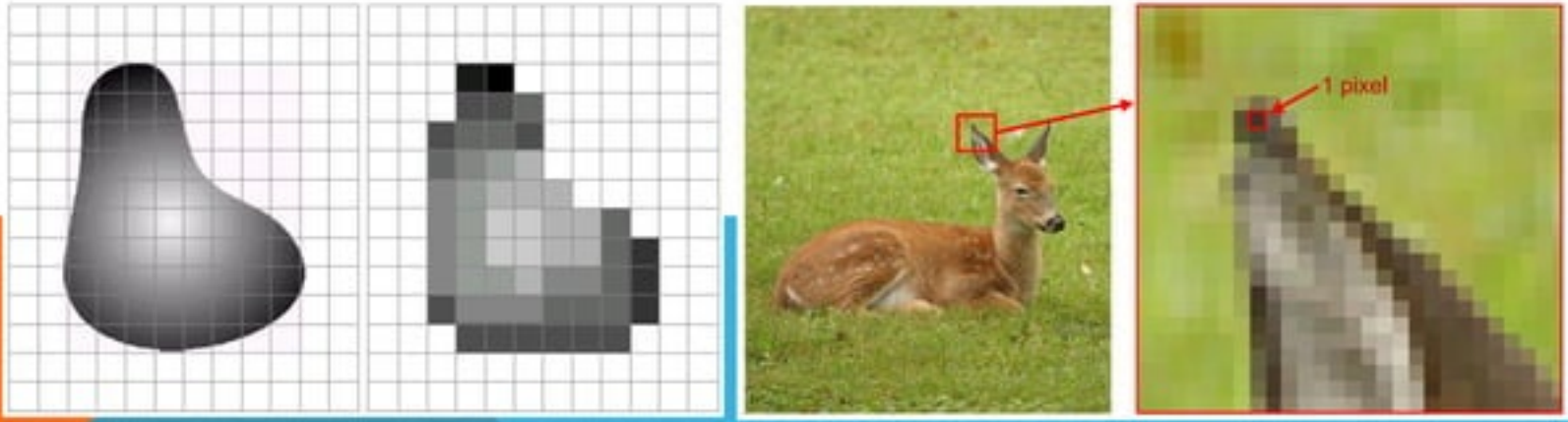
WHAT IS A DIGITAL IMAGE?

A digital image is a representation of a two-dimensional image as a finite set of digital values, called picture elements or pixels



Pixel values typically represent gray levels, colours, heights, opacities etc

Remember *digitization* implies that a digital image is an *approximation* of a real scene



Common image formats include:

- 1 sample per point (B&W or Grayscale)
- 3 samples per point (Red, Green, and Blue)
- 4 samples per point (Red, Green, Blue, and “Alpha”, a.k.a. Opacity)

For most of this presentation we will focus on greyscale images.

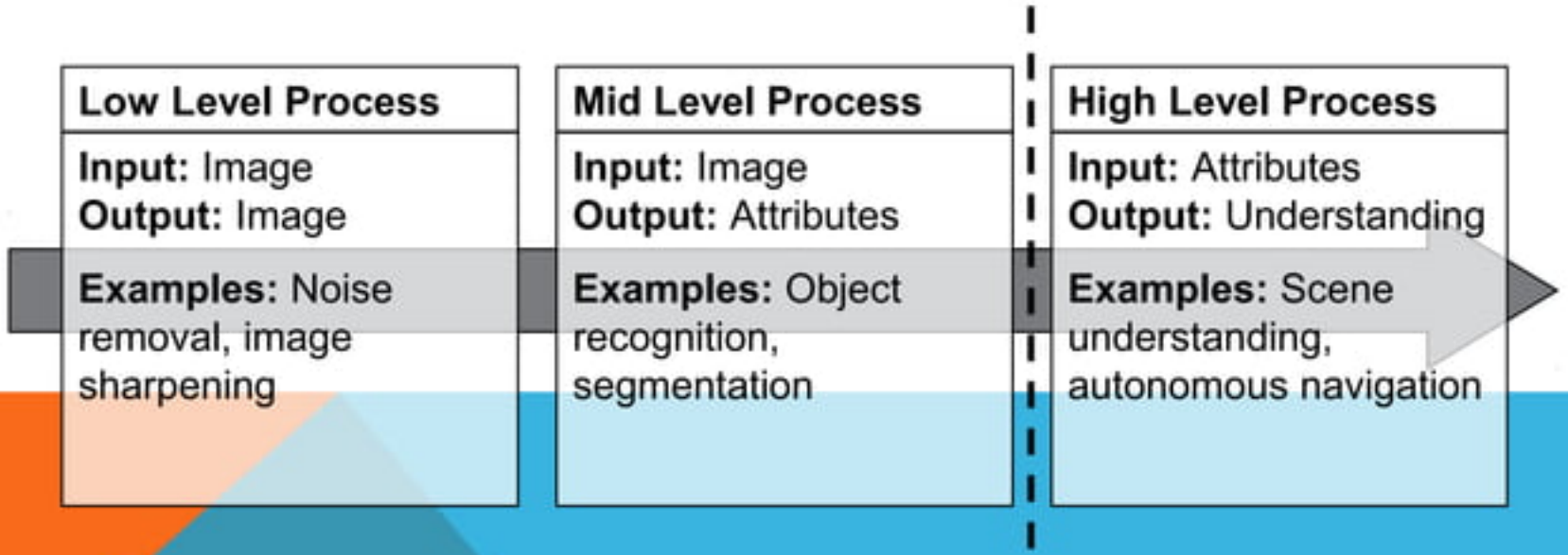
WHAT IS DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING?

Digital image processing focuses on two major tasks

- Improvement of pictorial information for human interpretation
- Processing of image data for storage, transmission and representation for autonomous machine perception

Some argument about where image processing ends and fields such as image analysis and computer vision start

The continuum from image processing to computer vision can be broken up into low-, mid- and high-level processes



HISTORY OF DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

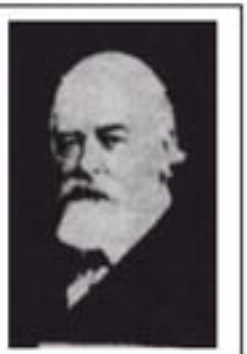
Early 1920s: One of the first applications of digital imaging was in the news-paper industry

- The Bartlane cable picture transmission service
- Images were transferred by submarine cable between London and New York
- Pictures were coded for cable transfer and reconstructed at the receiving end on a telegraph printer

Early digital image

Mid to late 1920s: Improvements to the Bartlane system resulted in higher quality images

- New reproduction processes based on photographic techniques
- Increased number of tones in reproduced images



Improved digital image

Early 15 tone digital image

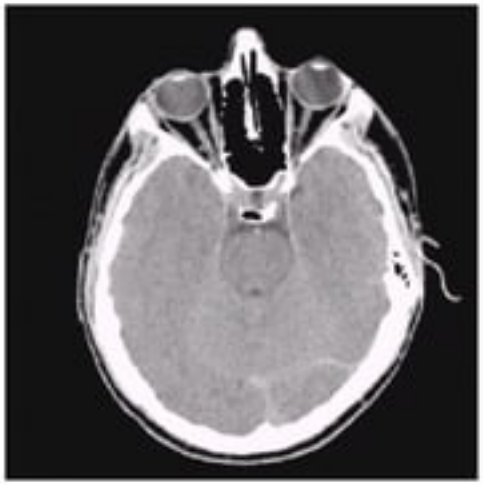
1960s: Improvements in computing technology and the onset of the space race led to a surge of work in digital image processing

- **1964:** Computers used to improve the quality of images of the moon taken by the *Ranger 7* probe
- Such techniques were used in other space missions including the Apollo landings

A picture of the moon taken by the Ranger 7 probe minutes before landing

1970s: Digital image processing begins to be used in medical applications

- **1979:** Sir Godfrey N. Hounsfield & Prof. Allan M. Cormack share the Nobel Prize in medicine for the invention of tomography, the technology behind Computerised Axial Tomography (CAT) scans



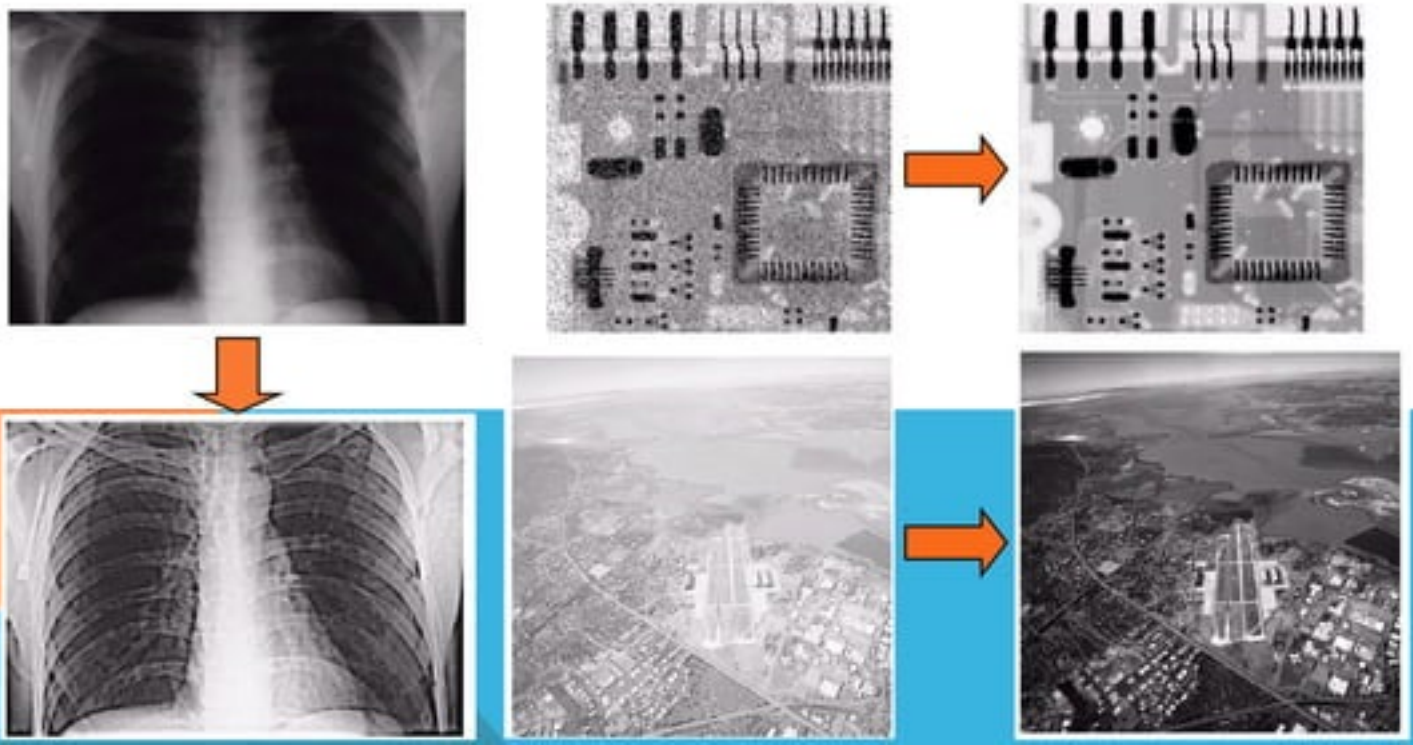
Typical head slice CAT image

1980s - Today: The use of digital image processing techniques has exploded and they are now used for all kinds of tasks in all kinds of areas

- Image enhancement/restoration
- Artistic effects
- Medical visualisation
- Industrial inspection
- Law enforcement
- Human computer interfaces

EXAMPLES: IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

One of the most common uses of DIP techniques: improve quality, remove noise etc



EXAMPLES: THE HUBBLE TELESCOPE

Launched in 1990 the Hubble telescope can take images of very distant objects

However, an incorrect mirror made many of Hubble's images useless

Image processing techniques were used to fix this

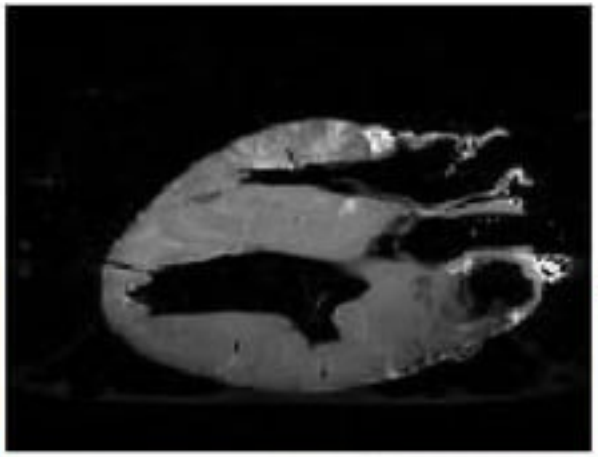
EXAMPLES: ARTISTIC EFFECTS

Artistic effects are used to make images more visually appealing, to add special effects and to make composite images

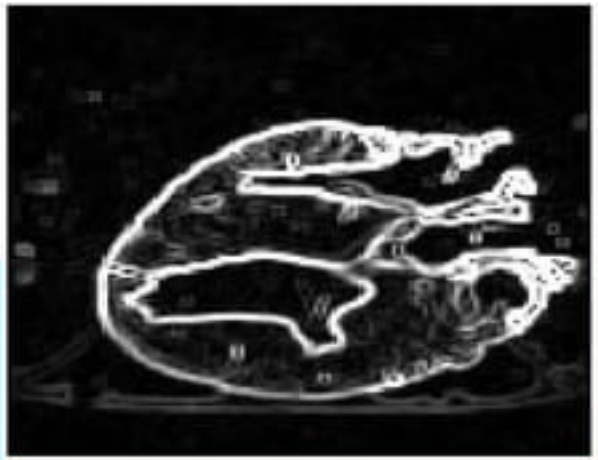
EXAMPLES: MEDICINE

Take slice from MRI scan of canine heart, and find boundaries between types of tissue

- Image with gray levels representing tissue density
- Use a suitable filter to highlight edges



Original MRI Image of a Dog Heart

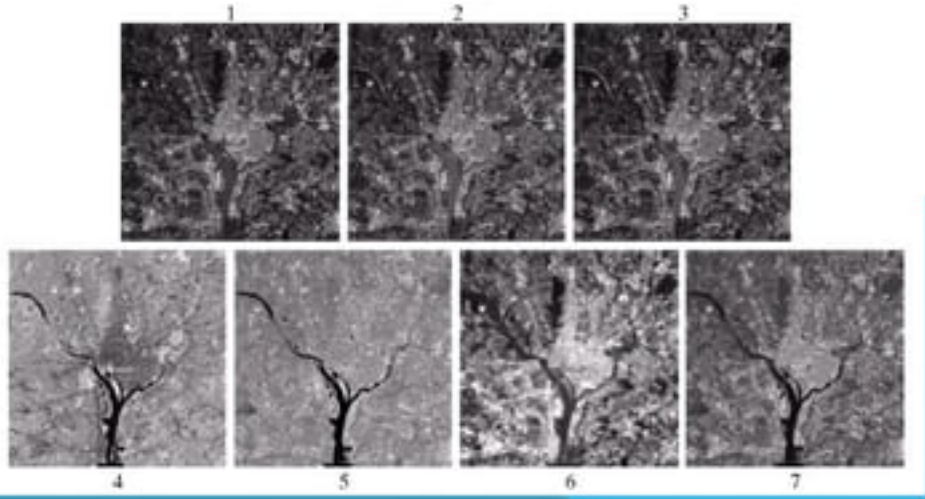


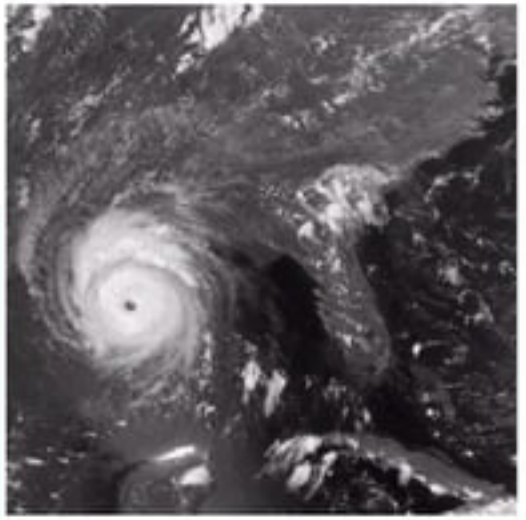
Edge Detection Image

EXAMPLES: GIS

Geographic Information Systems

- Digital image processing techniques are used extensively to manipulate satellite imagery
- Terrain classification
- Meteorology





EXAMPLES: GIS (CONT…)

***Night-Time Lights of the World* data set**

- Global inventory of human settlement
- Not hard to imagine the kind of analysis that might be done using this data

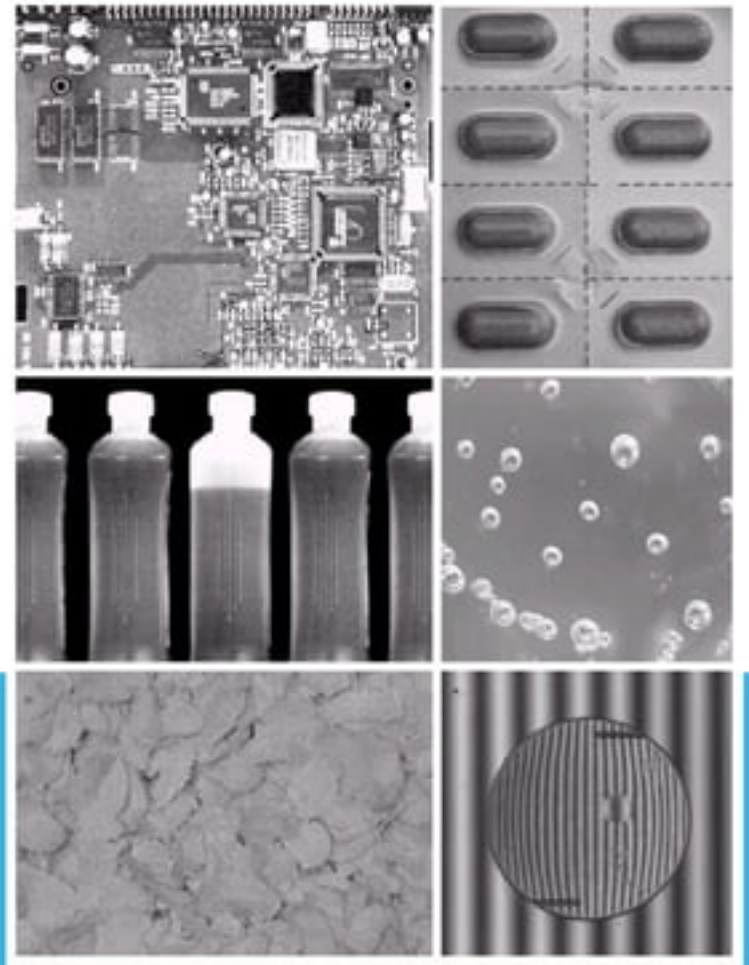
EXAMPLES: INDUSTRIAL INSPECTION

Human operators are expensive, slow and unreliable

Make machines do the job instead

Industrial vision systems are used in all kinds of industries

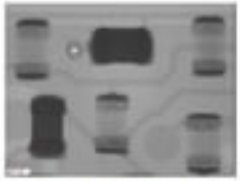
Can we trust them?

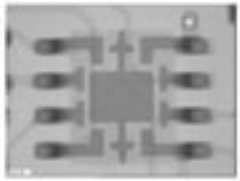


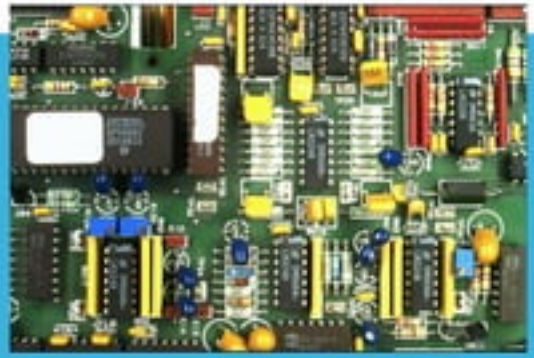
EXAMPLES: PCB INSPECTION

Printed Circuit Board (PCB) inspection

- Machine inspection is used to determine that all components are present and that all solder joints are acceptable
- Both conventional imaging and x-ray imaging are used







EXAMPLES: LAW ENFORCEMENT

Image processing techniques are used extensively by law enforcers

- Number plate recognition for speed cameras/automated toll systems
- Fingerprint recognition
- Enhancement of CCTV images

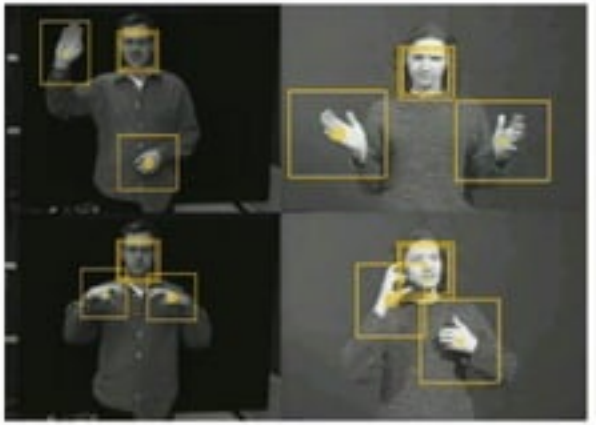
EXAMPLES: HCI

Try to make human computer interfaces more natural

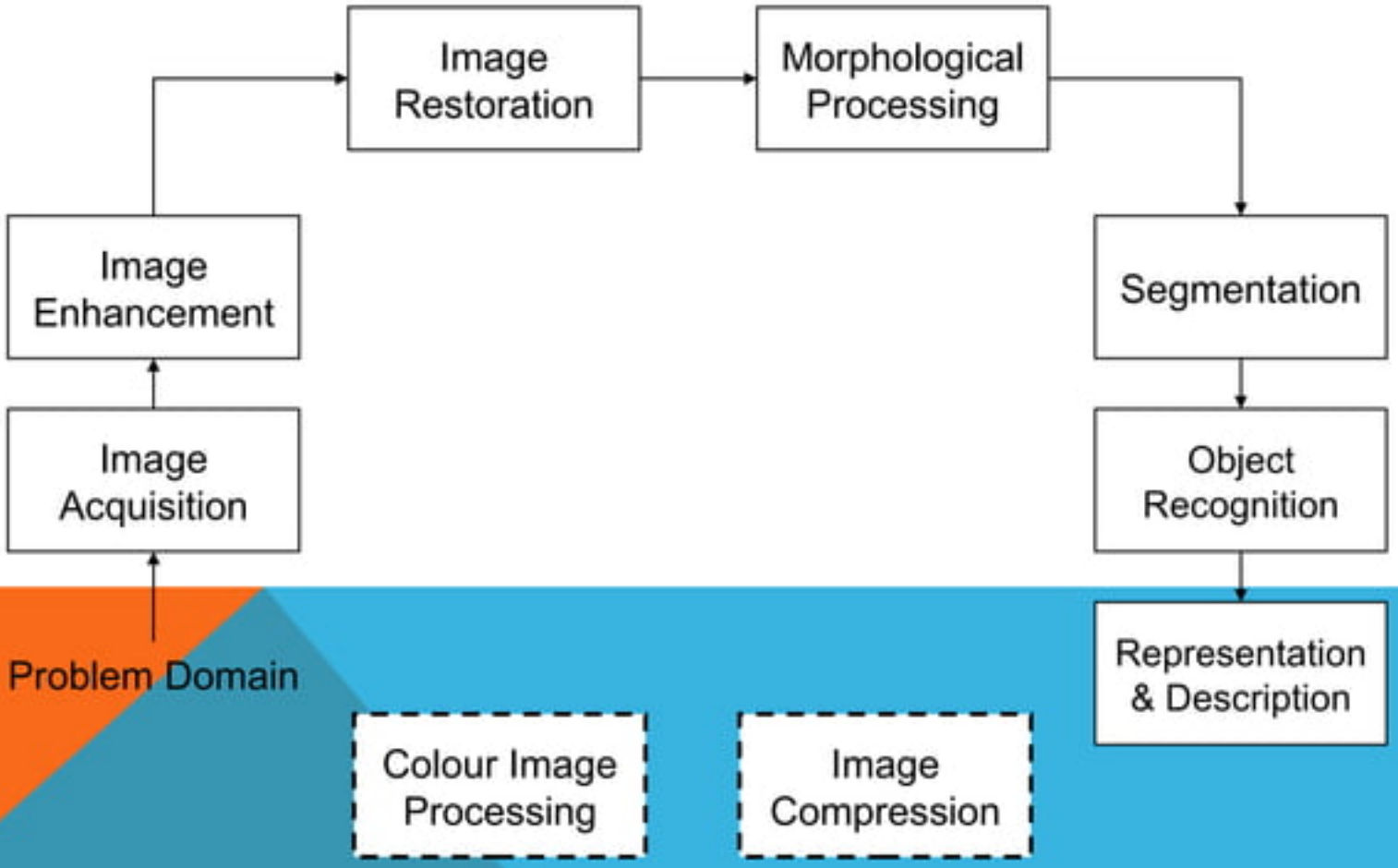
- Face recognition
- Gesture recognition

Does anyone remember the user interface from "Minority Report"?

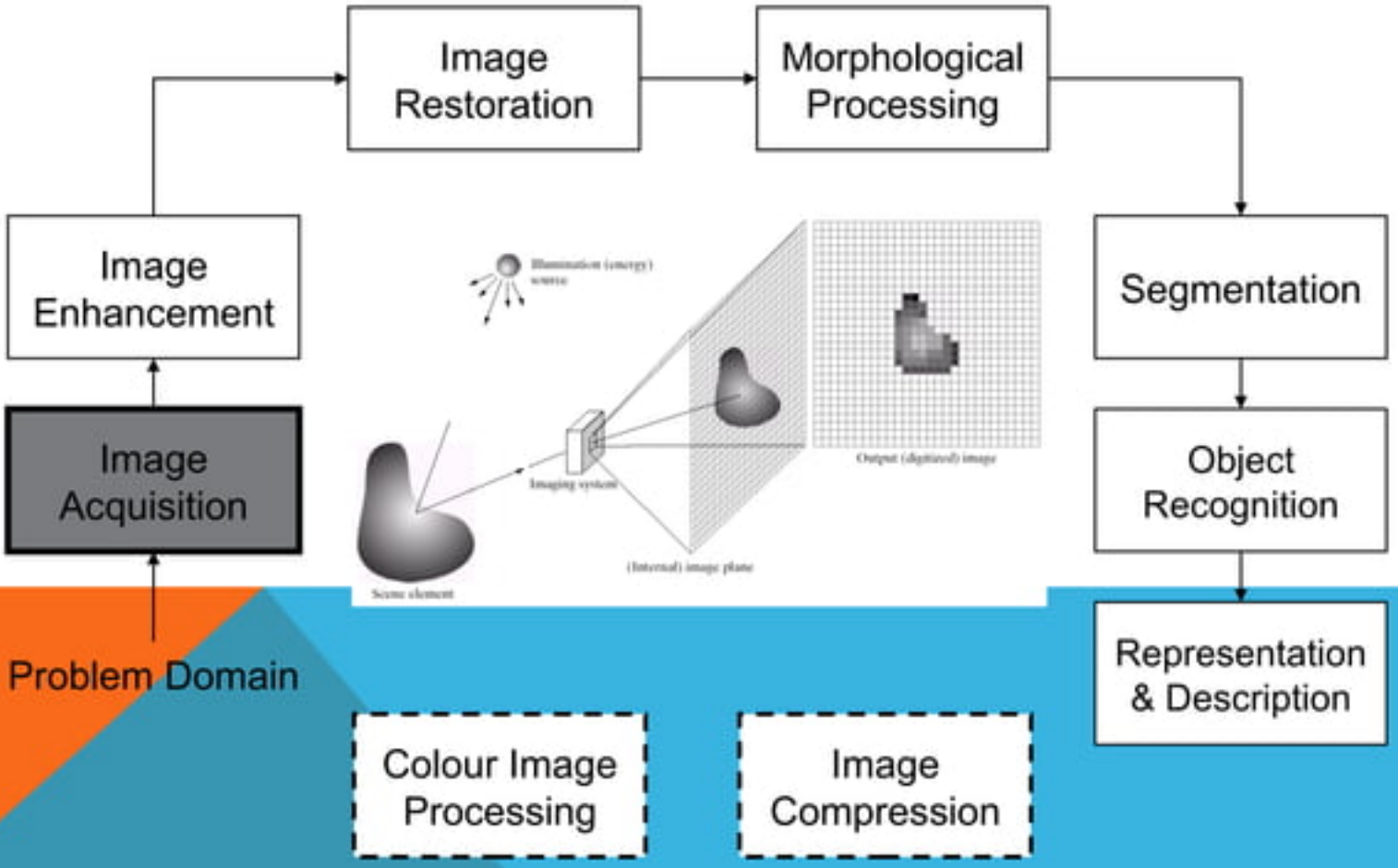
These tasks can be extremely difficult



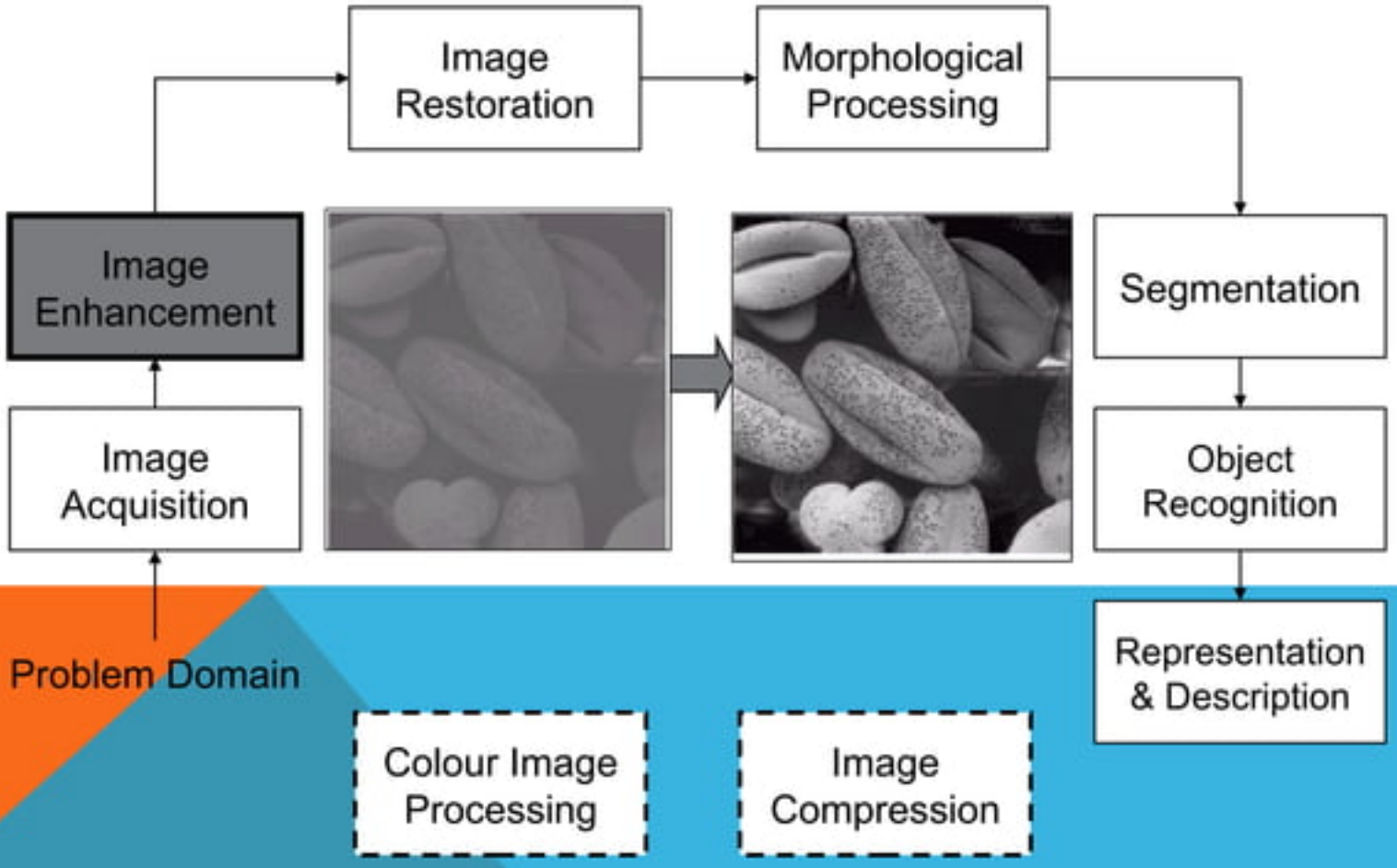
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING



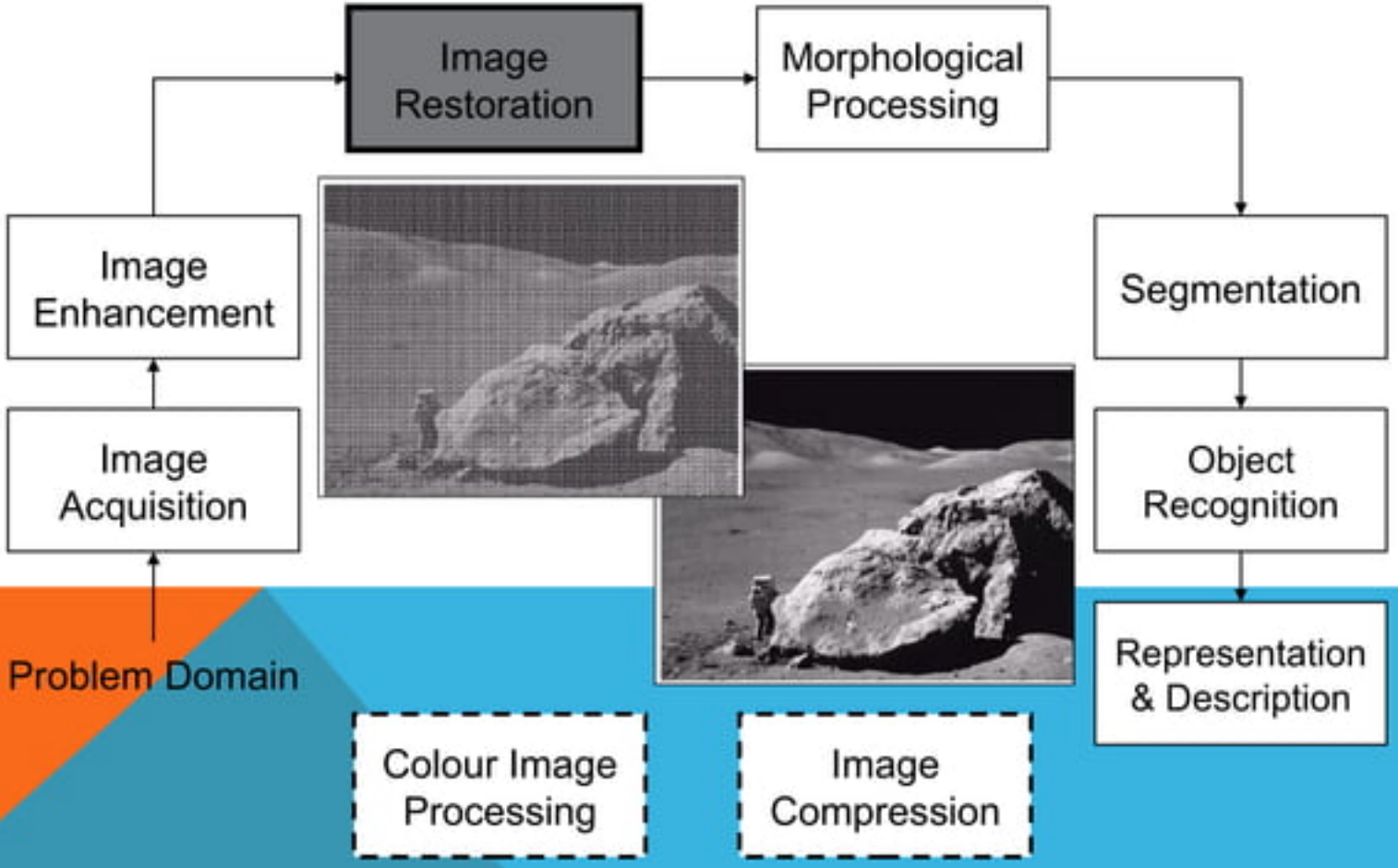
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: IMAGE AQUISITION



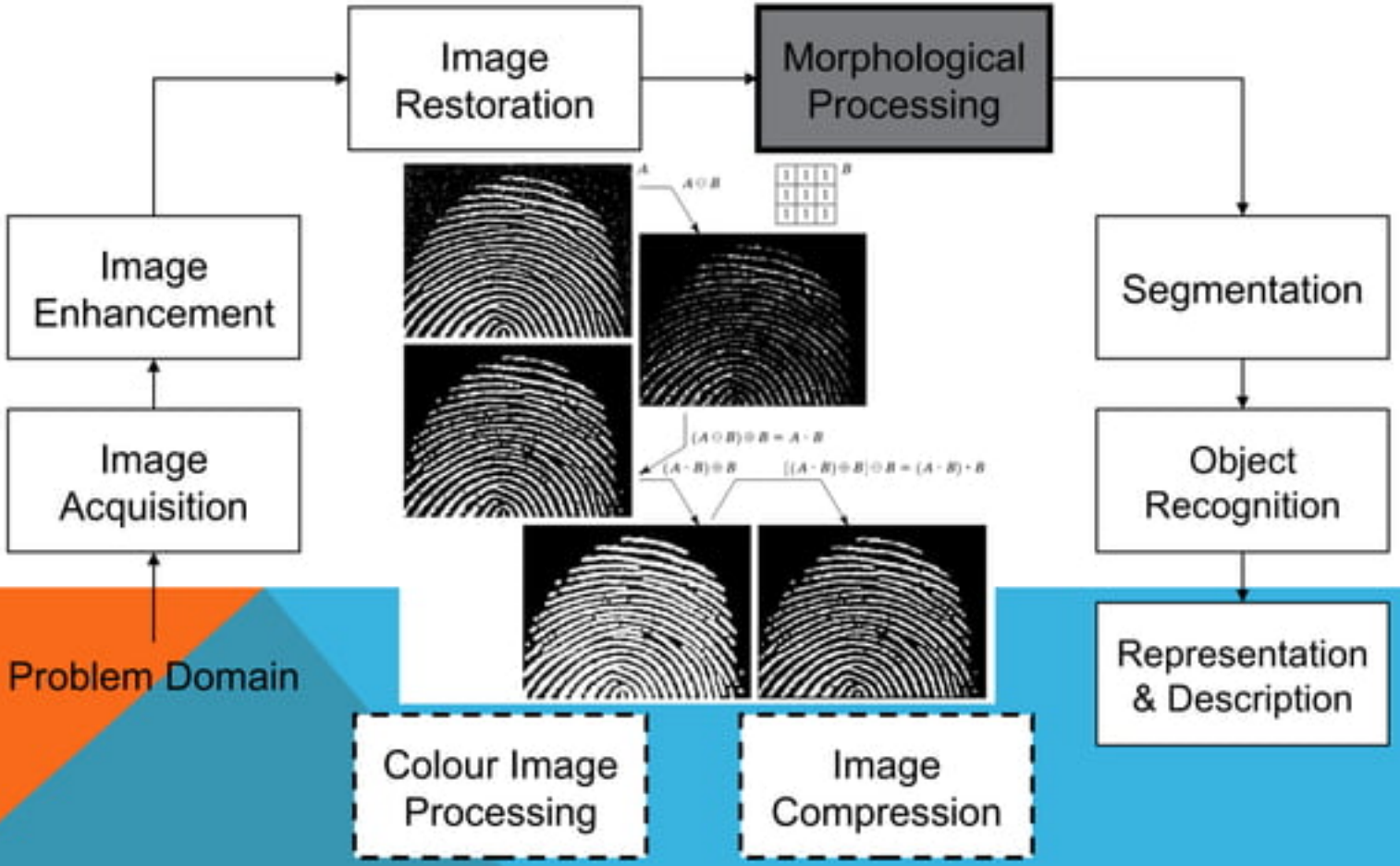
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: IMAGE ENHANCEMENT



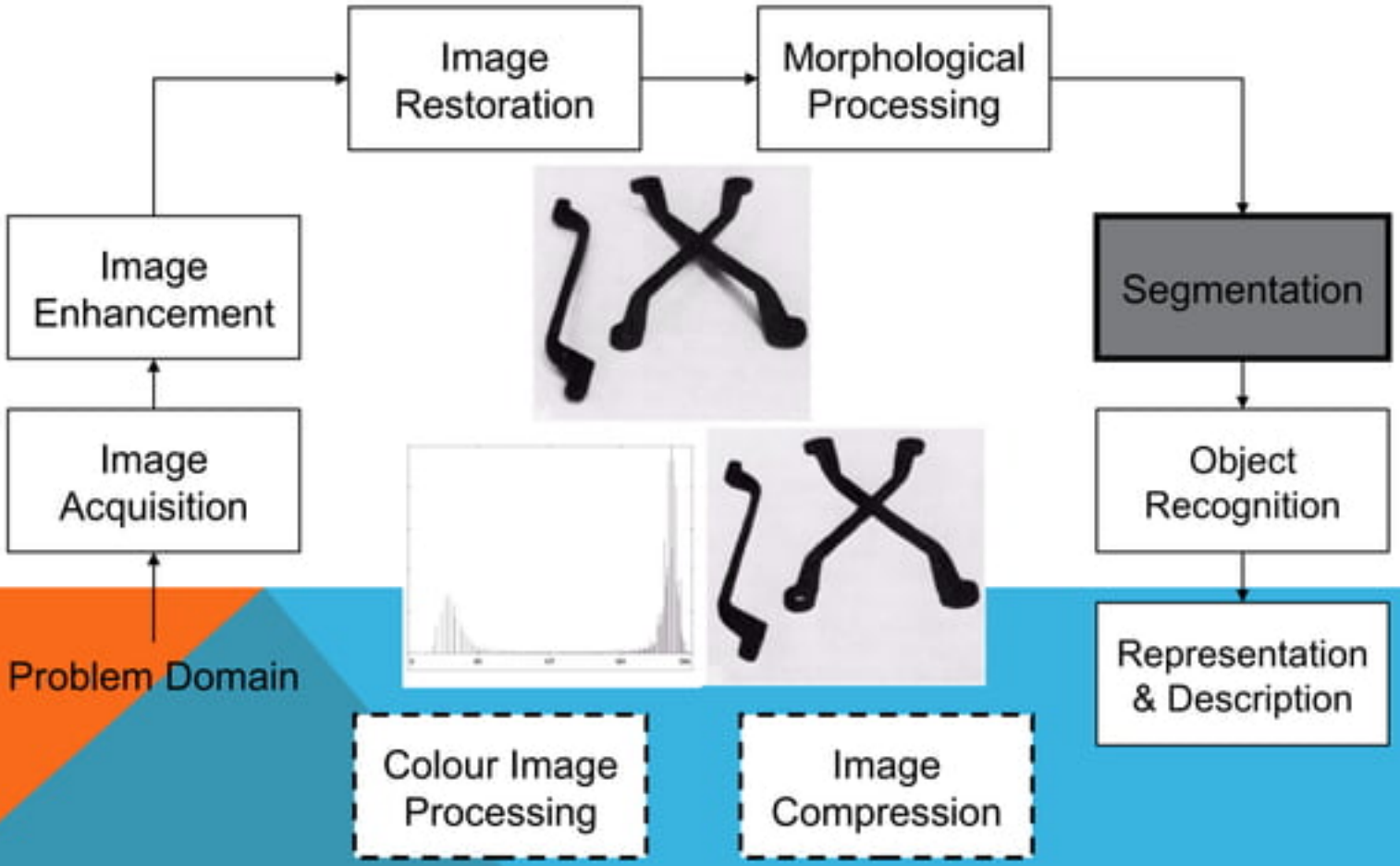
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: IMAGE RESTORATION



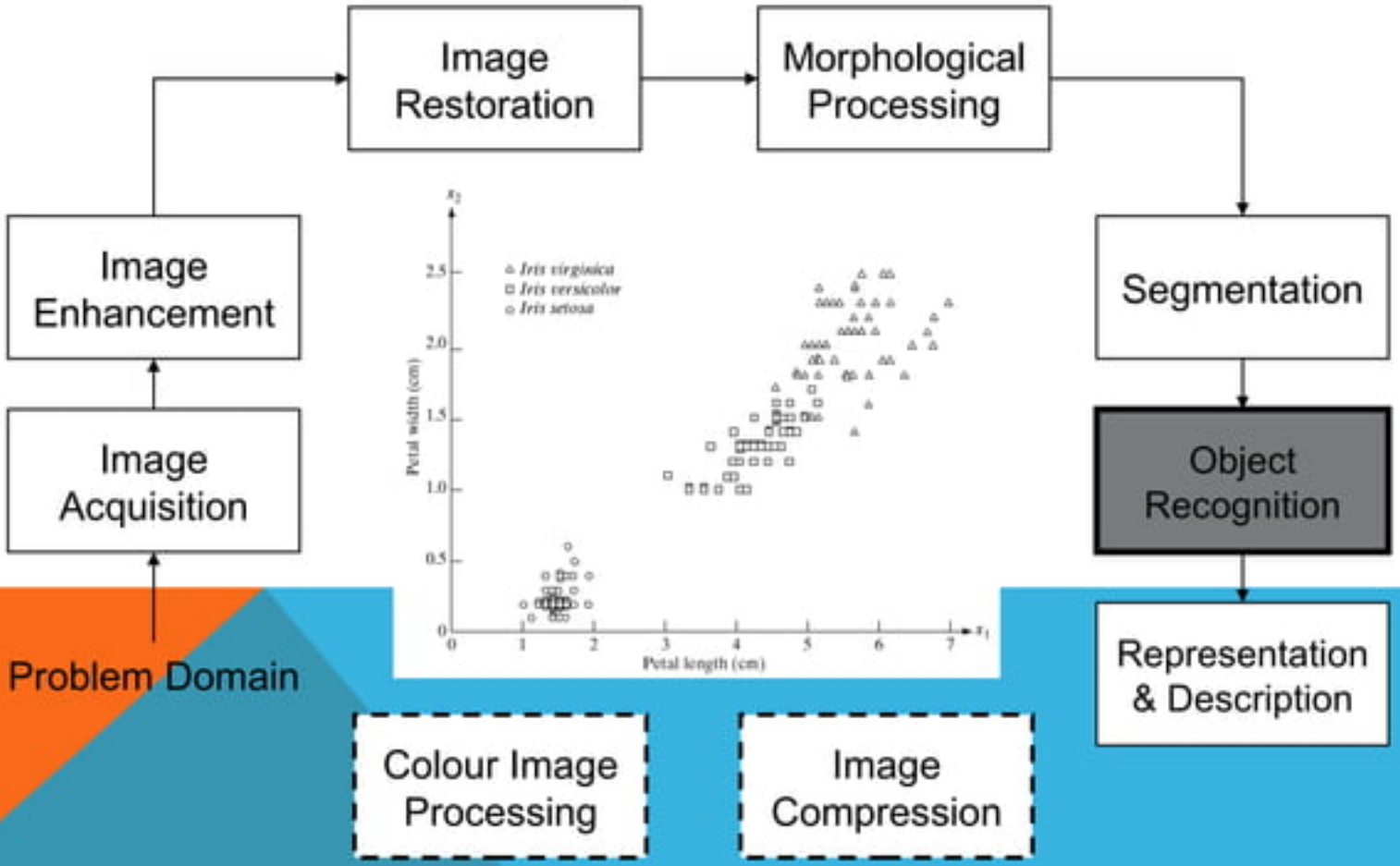
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSING



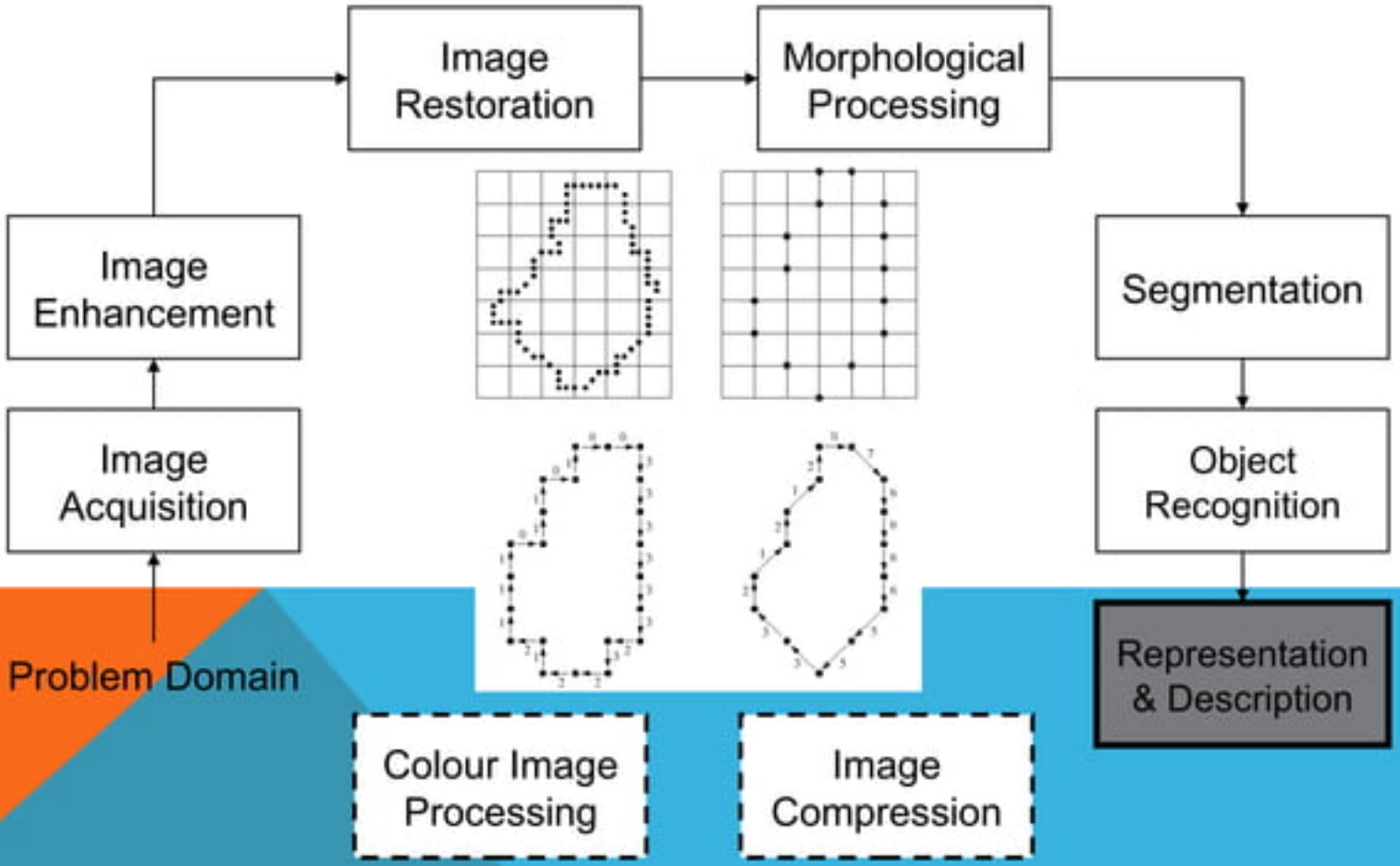
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: SEGMENTATION



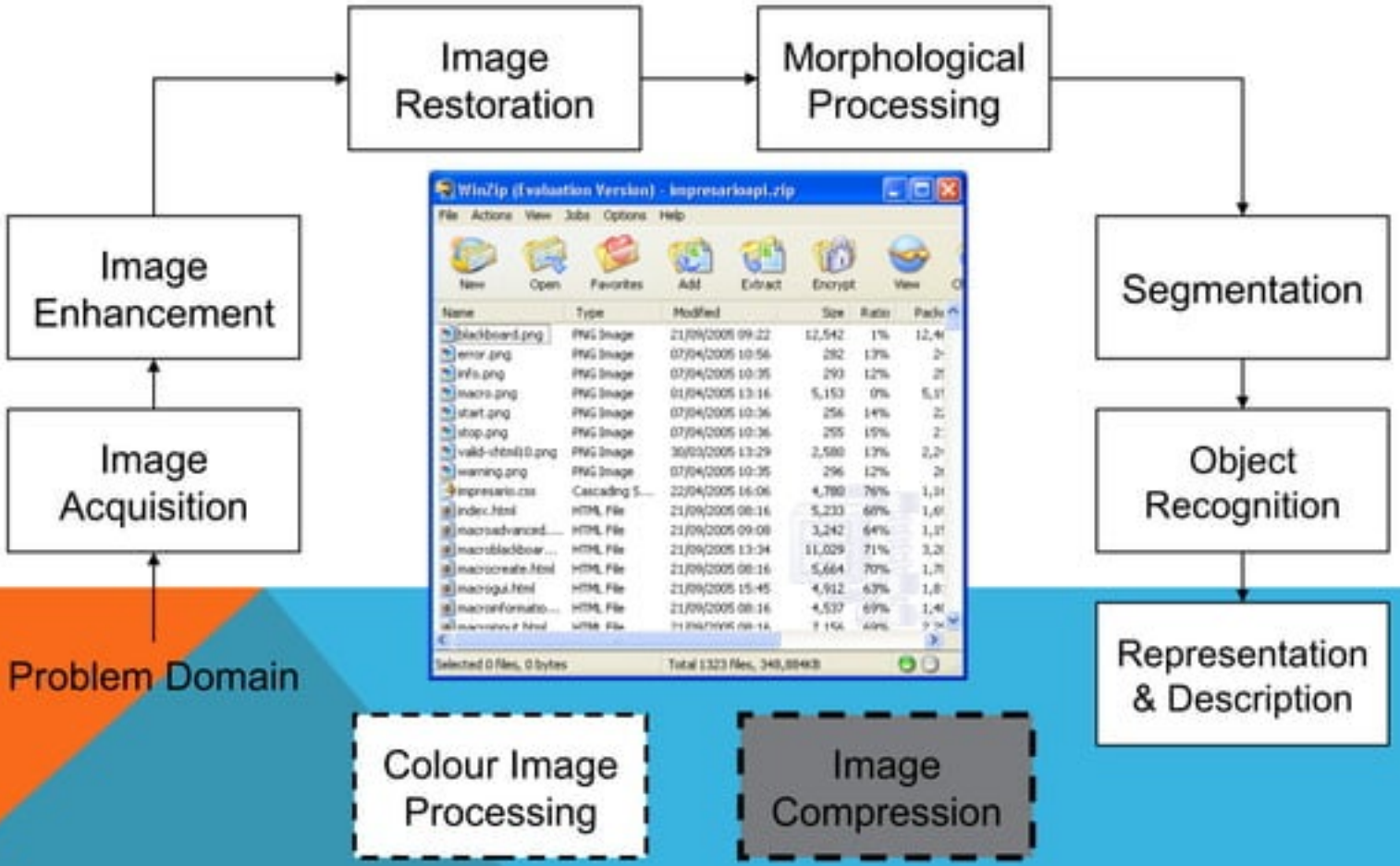
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: OBJECT RECOGNITION



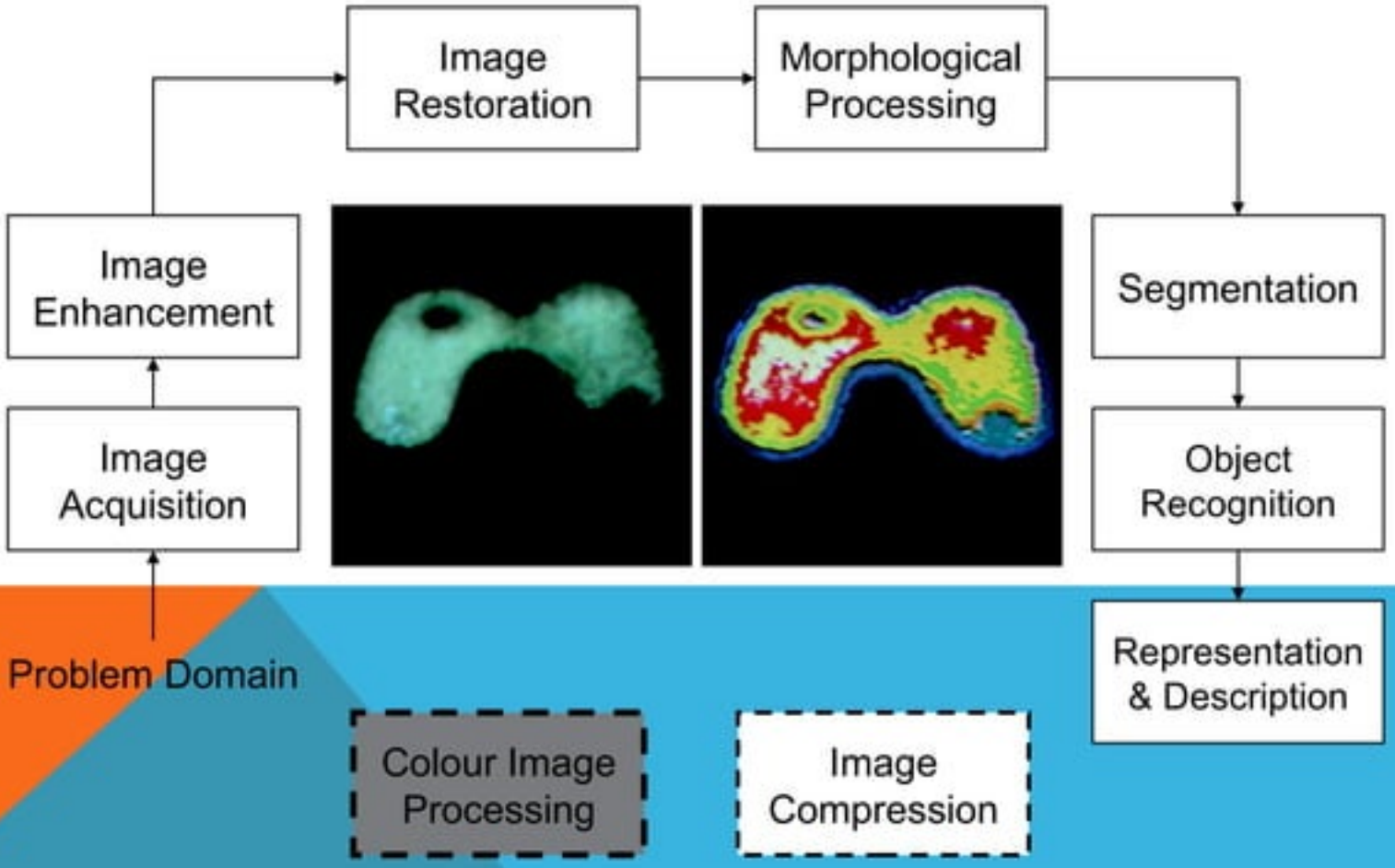
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: REPRESENTATION & DESCRIPTION



KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: IMAGE COMPRESSION



KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: COLOUR IMAGE PROCESSING



AUTOMATIC FACE RECOGNITION USING COLOR BASED SEGMENTATION

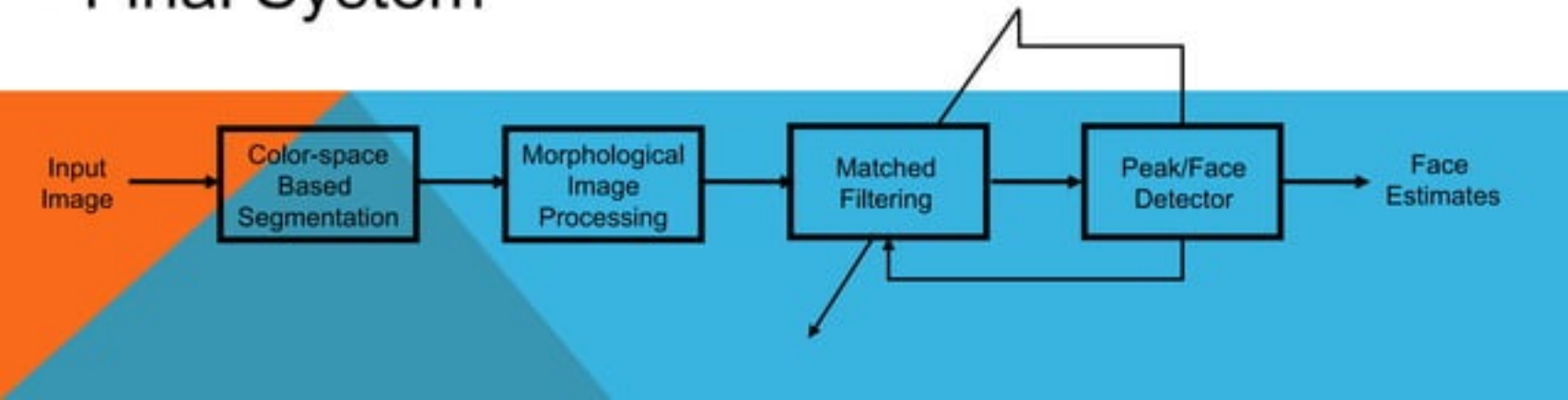
In given digital image, detect the presence of faces in the image and output their location.

BASIC SYSTEM SUMMARY

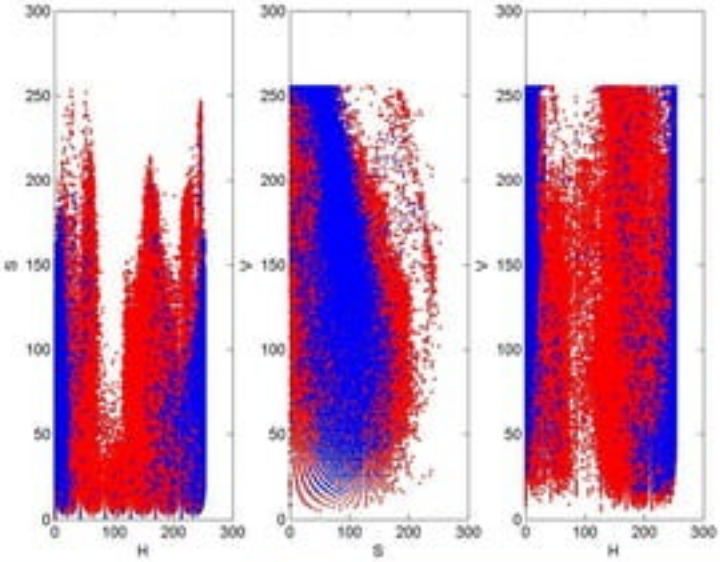
• Initial Design

- Reduced Eigenface-based coordinate system defining a "face space", each possible face a point in space.
- Using training images, find coordinates of faces/non-faces, and train a neural net classifier.
- Abandoned due to problems with neural network: lack of transparency, poor generalization.
- Replaced with our secondary design strategy:

• Final System



H VS. S VS. V (FACE VS. NON-FACE)



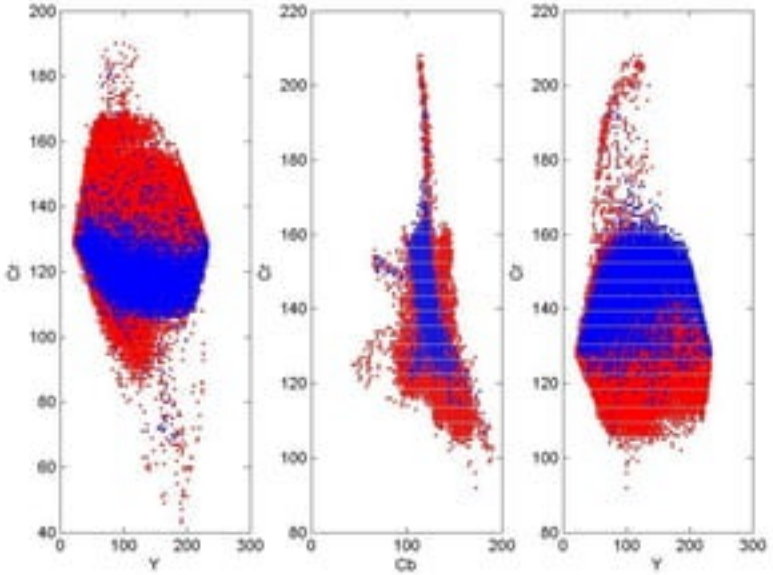
For faces, the Hue value is seen to typically occupy values in the range

$H < 19$

$H > 240$

We use this fact to remove some of the non-faces pixels in the image.

Y VS. CR VS. CB



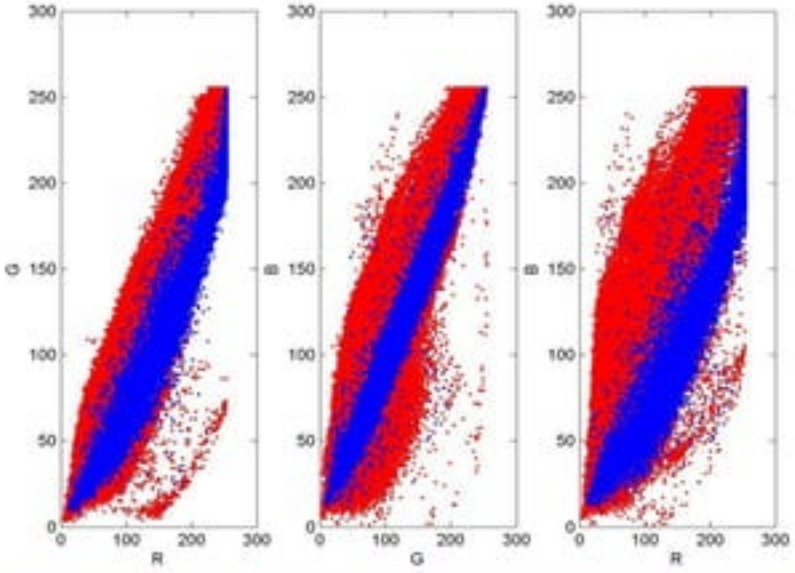
In the same manner, we found empirically that for the YCbCr space that the face pixels occupied the range

$102 < Cb < 128$

$125 < Cr < 160$

Any other pixels were assumed non-face and removed.

R VS. G VS. B



Finally, we found some useful trends in the RGB space as well. The Following rules were used to further isolate face candidates:

$$0.836 \cdot G - 14 < B < 0.836 \cdot G + 44$$

$$0.89 \cdot G - 67 < B < 0.89 \cdot G + 42$$

REMOVAL OF LOWER REGION – ATTEMPT TO AVOID POSSIBLE FALSE DETECTIONS

Just as we used information regarding face color, orientation, and scale from The training images, we also allowed ourselves to make the assumption that Faces were unlikely to appear in the lower portion of the visual field: We Removed that region to help reduce the possibility of false detections.

CONCLUSIONS

- In most cases, effective use of color space – face color relationships and morphological processing allowed effective pre-processing.
- For images trained on, able to detect faces with reasonable accuracy and miss and false alarm rates.
- Adaptive adjustment of template scale, angle, and threshold allowed most faces to be detected.

REFERENCES

- R. Gonzalez and R. Woods, "Digital Image Processing – 2nd Edition", Prentice Hall, 2002
- C. Garcia et al., "Face Detection in Color Images Using Wavelet Packet Analysis".
- "Machine Vision: Automated Visual Inspection and Robot Vision", David Vernon, Prentice Hall, 1991

  Available online at:
  homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/BOOKS/VERNON/