数字图像处理

第一讲 导言

王伟强

中国科学院大学计算机科学与技术学院

课程介绍

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教学目标



- ▶ 讲授广泛的图像处理和分析的基本技术,提供计算机视觉课程的理论基础知识。
- ➤ 学生借助图像处理的应用背景,学习掌握<mark>编程语言Matlab</mark>,尤其与 图像处理相关的工具箱。
- ➤ 对学习本课程的学生来说,将强化他们**理论联系实际**的习惯,在 学习理论的同时,提升<mark>运用Matlab进行算法实现与验证</mark>的能力。

参考教材

- 1. 冈萨雷斯, 伍兹著, 数字图像处理 (第2版), 电子工业出版社, 2007.
- Rafael C.Gonzalez, Richard E.Woods, Steven L.Eddins, 数字图 像处理(MATLAB版)(第1/2版), 电子工业出版社,2013年4月.





课程的组织方法

中文PPT与中文教学

作业 80% 每周3-5颢,

通过课程网站提交电子版

不可抄袭

工程项目 20% 利用matlab实现一个图像处理方面的小应用

答疑与答疑课的初步想法



教学内容



- 1.导言与MATLAB快速介绍
- 2. 空域处理(I) 亮度变换(I)
- 3. 空域处理(Ⅱ) 卷积与线性移动不变系统
- 4. 频域处理(I) 傅立叶变换
- 5. 频域处理(Ⅱ) 高低频滤波器与频域处理框架
- 6. 图像复原(I) 噪声与相关的去噪技术
- 7. 图像复原(Ⅱ) 降质函数与约束最小二乘恢复方法
- 8. 彩色图像处理
- 9. 小波变换与图像处理(I) 小波的相关理论
- 10.小波变换与图像处理(Ⅱ)-尺度函数、小波函数、快速小波变换



预祝学习愉快!

基本概念

▶图像

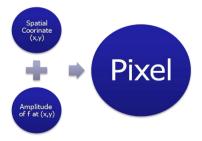
二维函数f(x, y)

x, y:空间坐标

(x, y)上的幅值f:该点图像的强度或灰度

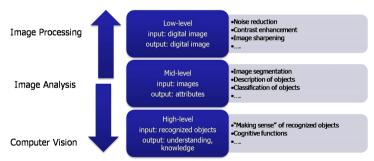
▶数字图像

x, y和幅值 f(x, y)为有限的离散数值 像素 Pixel 是数字图像的基本元素



数字图像处理(Digital Image Processing,DIP)

- ▶ 数字图像处理就是利用数字计算机对数字图像进行处理。
- ➤ 数字图像几乎覆盖了整个电磁波谱。DIP可以对各种来源的图像 进行操作,包括超声、电子显微镜和计算机生成的图像



数字图像处理的起源

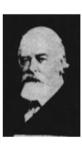


FIGURE 1.1 A digital picture produced in 1921 from a coded tape by a telegraph printer with special type faces.

FIGURE 1.3
Unretouched cable picture of Generals Pershing and Foch, transmitted in 1929 from London to New York by 15-tone equipment.



FIGURE 1.2 A digital picture made in 1922 from a tape punched after the signals had crossed the Atlantic twice. Some errors are visible.



数字图像处理的起源

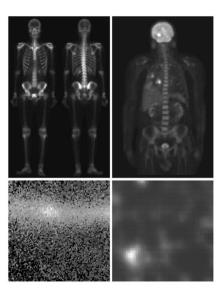
19世纪60年代,改进了太空探测器的图像

20世纪60年代末至70年代初,医学成像、地球资源远程观测、天文学



FIGURE 1.4 The first picture of the moon by a U.S. spacecraft. Ranger 7 took this image on July 31, 1964 at 9:09 A.M. EDT, about 17 minutes before impacting the lunar surface.

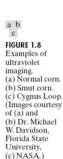
应用 1: 伽马射线成像

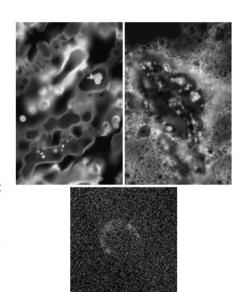


a b

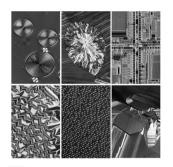
FIGURE 1.6 Examples of gamma-ray imaging. (a) Bone scan. (b) PET image. (c) Cygnus Loop. (d) Gamma radiation (bright spot) from a reactor valve. (Images courtesy of (a) G.E. Medical Systems, (b) Dr. Michael E. Casey, CTI PET Systems, (c) NASA. (d) Professors Zhong He and David K. Wehe. University of Michigan.)

应用 II:紫外波段成像





应用 III: 可见光及红外波段成像(1)



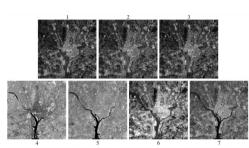


FIGURE 1.10 LANDSAT satellite images of the Washington, D.C. area. The numbers refer to the thematic bands in Table 1.1. (Images courtesy of NASA.)

a b c d e f

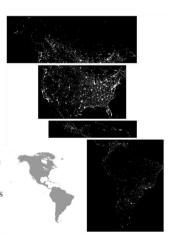
FIGURE 1.9 Examples of light microscopy images (a) Taxol (anticancer agent), magnified 250×. (b) Cholesterol—40×. (c) Microprocessor—60×. (d) Mickel oxide thin film—600 ×. (e) Surface of audio CD—1750×. (f) Organic superconductor—450×. (Images courtesy of Dr. Michael W. Davidson, Florida State University.)

应用 Ⅲ: 可见光及红外波段成像(2)

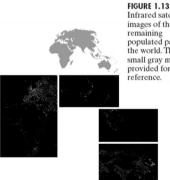


FIGURE 1.11
Multispectral
image of
Hurricane
Andrew taken by
NOAA GEOS
(Geostationary
Environmental
Operational
Satellite) sensors.
(Courtesy of
NOAA.)

FIGURE 1.12 Infrared satellite images of the Americas. The small gray map is provided for reference. (Courtesy of NOAA.)



应用 III: 可见光及红外波段成像(3)

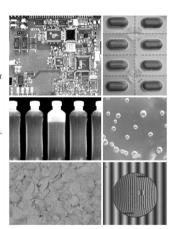


Infrared satellite images of the remaining populated part of the world. The small gray map is provided for

FIGURE 1.14 Some examples of manufactured goods often checked using digital image processing. (a) A circuit board controller. (b) Packaged pills. (c) Bottles. (d) Bubbles in clear-plastic product. (e) Cereal. (f) Image of intraocular implant. (Fig. (f) courtesy of Mr. Pete Sites, Perceptics

Corporation.)

a b c d



应用 III: 可见光及红外波段成像(4)





FIGURE 1.15 Some additional examples of imaging in the visual spectrum. (a) Thumb print. (b) Paper currency. (c) and (d). Automated license plate reading. (Figure (a) courtesy of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Figures (c) and (d) courtesy of Dr. Juan Herrera, Perceptics Corporation.)

应用 IV: 微波波段成像

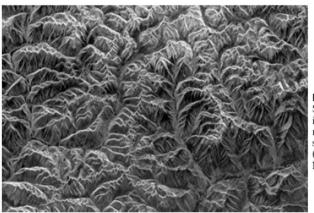


FIGURE 1.16 Spaceborne radar image of mountains in southeast Tibet. (Courtesy of NASA.)

应用 V: 无线电波成像





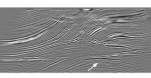
a b

FIGURE 1.17 MRI images of a human (a) knee, and (b) spine. (Image (a) courtesy of Dr. Thomas R. Gest, Division of Anatomical Sciences, University of Michigan Medical School, and (b) Dr. David R. Pickens, Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center.)

应用 VI: 其他图像模式应用

FIGURE 1.19

Cross-sectional image of a seismic model. The arrow points to a hydrocarbon (oil and/or gas) trap. (Courtesy of Dr. Curtis Ober. Sandia National Laboratories.)





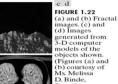
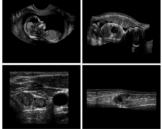






FIGURE 1.20 Examples of ultrasound imaging. (a) Baby. (2) Another view of baby. (c) Thyroids (d) Muscle layers showing lesion. (Courtesy of Siemens Medical Systems, Inc., Ultrasound

Group.)



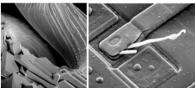
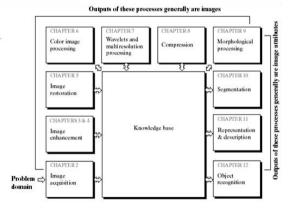


FIGURE 1.21 (a) 250× SEM image of a tungsten filament following thermal failure. (b) 2500× SEM image of damaged integrated circuit. The white fibers are oxides resulting from thermal destruction. (Figure (a) courtesy of Mr. Michael Shaffer, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene; (b) courtesy of Dr. J. M. Hudak, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.)

数字图像处理的基本步骤

FIGURE 1.23
Fundamental
steps in digital
image processing.



图像处理系统的部件

图像传感器 特殊图像处理硬件 图像处理软件 大规模存储 图像显示 硬拷贝 激光打印机, 文件 相机..... 网络

