Botzer_AI879_HW_Q1_Week5

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# Date: 1/15/2024
     # Class: Penn State - AI 879
     # Explain what a steerable filter is and apply it to Migrant Mother and Pennu
      ⇒State images
[]: # A steerable filter is a image filter that is designed to detect specific edges
     \# or orientations in an image. A Sobel filter is made up of two steerable \sqcup
      ⇔filters,
     # one in the horizontal and one in the vertical, [[1,2,1],[0,0,0],[-1,-2,-1]]_{\square}
     # the transpose respectivly, which each pass over the image. This is a_{\mathsf{L}}
      ⇔first-order
     # derivative filter.
     # The Laplacian filter [[0,1,0],[1,-4,1],[0,1,0]] uses a second-order derivative
     # to detect edges which allows it to detect the edges of an image in one pass.
     # The Laplacian looks at inensity change and is susceptible to noise.
     # A Gaussian filter is typically applied first to smooth the image and reduce_
      ⇔noise.
     # The Gabor filter uses a Gaussian kernel which is modulated by a sinusoidal \sqcup
      ⇔phase wave.
     # The filter is made up of the wavelength of the phase wave, the orientatinou
      ⇔of the wave,
     # the phase offset, the S.D. of the Gaussian kernel itself, and the spatal_{\sqcup}
      →aspect ratio.
     # This modulation provides both real and imaginary parts.
```

1 Below is Q2 where I implement filters: Sobel, Gaussian, Gabor

```
[]: # Imports for functions

# The scikit-image package provides a wide variety of filter applications

# which reduce the need to write out the corr / conv matricies
```

```
import skimage as ski
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Check skimage version
print('skimage version: ', ski.__version__) # 0.22 is current stable release (1/
→15/2024)
```

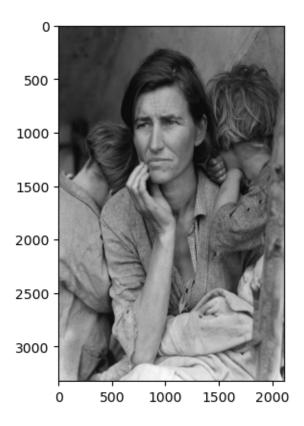
skimage version: 0.22.0

```
[]: # Load in images

migrant = ski.io.imread('L01 Migrant Mother.png')
greatvalley = ski.io.imread('L01 greatvalley.jpg', as_gray=True)

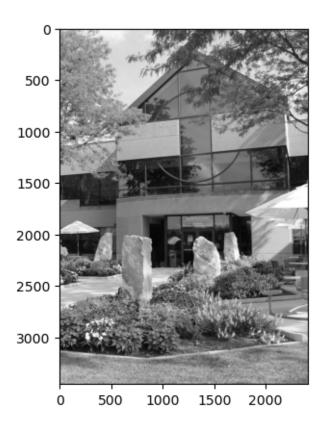
# Convert these both to floats to make filters easier to deal with
migrant = ski.util.img_as_float(migrant)
greatvalley = ski.util.img_as_float(greatvalley)
```

- []: migrant.shape
- []: (3324, 2112, 3)
- []: plt.imshow(migrant)
- []: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac64320440>



```
[]: plt.imshow(greatvalley, cmap='gray')
```

[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac6549c410>

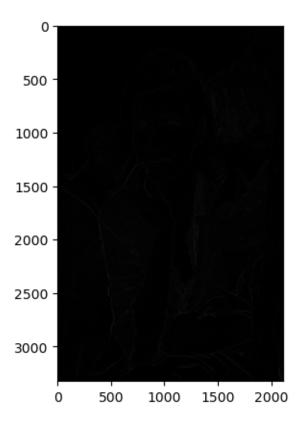


2 Sobel Edge Detection Filter

```
[]: # The Sobel detection filter for each image

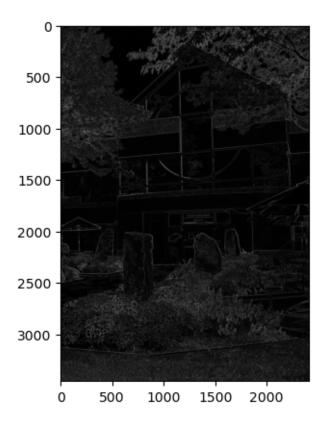
migrant_sobel = ski.filters.sobel(migrant)
greatvalley_sobel = ski.filters.sobel(greatvalley)
[]: plt.imshow(migrant_sobel)
```

[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac654a36e0>



```
[]: plt.imshow(greatvalley_sobel, cmap='gray')
```

[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac0a181610>



3 Laplacian Filter

[]: plt.imshow(migrant_gaussed)

```
[]: # The Laplacian filter

# Requires the smoothing of the image with a Gaussian

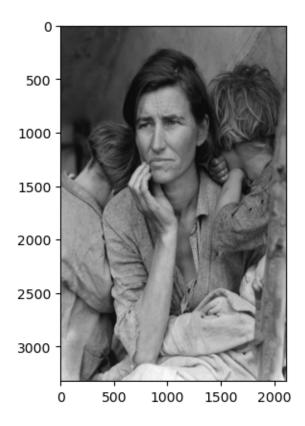
# Using the matlab default of 0.5 or the scikit-image default of 1.0

# did not allow the edges to be resolved in the Laplace image.

# Blurring the image further with a high sigma allowed the edges to be seen.

migrant_gaussed = ski.filters.gaussian(migrant, sigma=1, channel_axis=-1)
```

[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac1440b7a0>

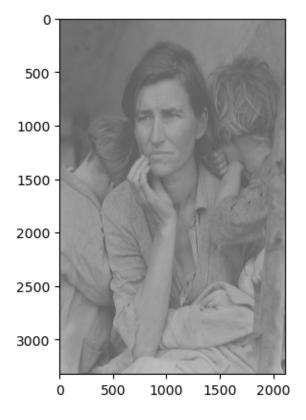


4 Gabor Filter

```
[0.00352134, 0.00325613, 0.00420614, ..., 0.00327484, 0.00250004, 0.00302401],
[0.00352761, 0.00324288, 0.00421541, ..., 0.00331782, 0.00257402, 0.00298725],
[0.00352802, 0.00324203, 0.004216 , ..., 0.00327207, 0.00266832, 0.00295317]]),
array([[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]]))
```

[]: # Real Parts of the Gabor plt.imshow(migrant_gabor[0], cmap='gray')

[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac143d9220>



```
[]: # Imaginary parts of the Gabor plt.imshow(migrant_gabor[1], cmap='gray')
```

[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ac142c9a90>

