

# Image Analysis and Computer Vision

## Lecture 5、Image Enhancement in Frequency Domain(I)

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## Outline

- 1 2-D Discrete Fourier Transform
- 2 Filtering in the Frequency Domain
- 3 Obtaining Frequency Domain Filters from Spatial Filters
- 4 Generating Filters Directly in the Frequency Domain
- 5 Sharpening Frequency Domain Filters

## Sharpening Frequency Domain Filters

- General high-pass frequency domain filters

$$\underline{H_{hp}(u, v) = 1 - H_{lp}(u, v)}$$

Why? how to prove it?

## Sharpening Frequency Domain Filters

高频对应边缘信息 — 变化剧烈

- Ideal highpass filter

$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } D(u, v) \leq D_0 \\ 1 & \text{if } D(u, v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

- Butterworth highpass filter

$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{1 + [D_0/D(u, v)]^{2n}}$$

- Gaussian highpass filter

$$H(u, v) = 1 - e^{-D^2(u, v)/2D_0^2}$$

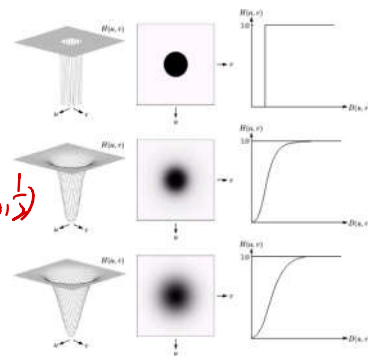


FIGURE 4.22 Top row: Perspective plot, image representation, and cross section of a typical ideal highpass filter. Middle and bottom rows: The same sequence for typical Butterworth and Gaussian highpass filters.

## Highpass Filters Spatial Representations

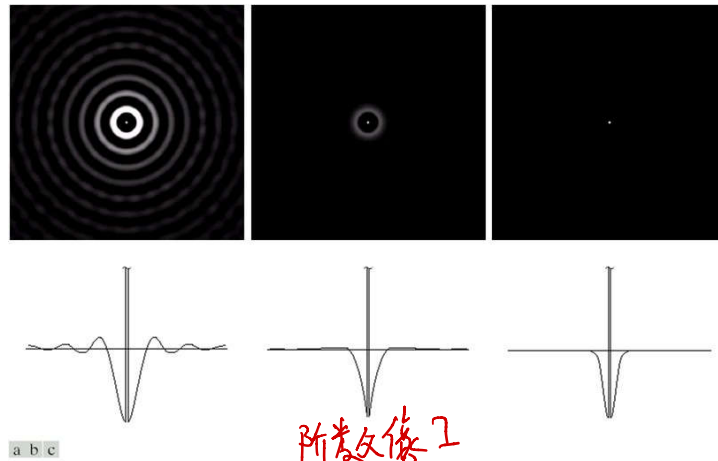


FIGURE 4.23 Spatial representations of typical (a) ideal, (b) Butterworth, and (c) Gaussian frequency domain highpass filters, and corresponding gray-level profiles.

## Ideal Highpass Filters

- Ideal highpass filter

$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } D(u, v) \leq D_0 \\ 1 & \text{if } D(u, v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

$D_0$  变大, 能量变小, 定位更准确.  
(筛选出来的能量更高了)  
但是整体变暗.

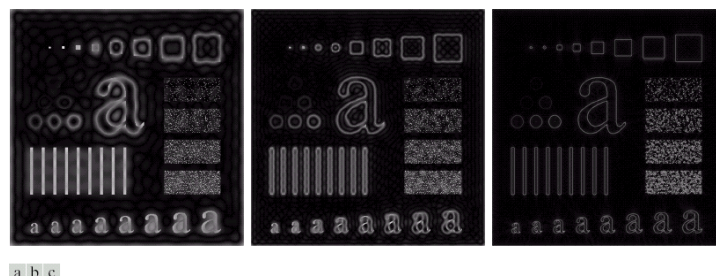
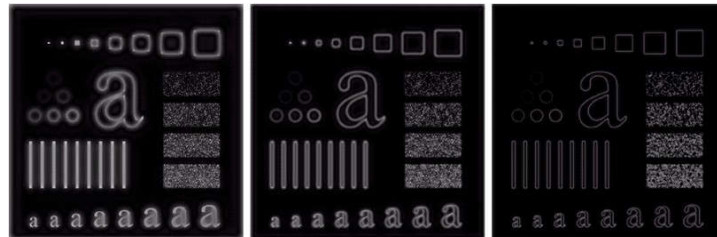


FIGURE 4.24 Results of ideal highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.11(a) with  $D_0 = 15, 30$ , and  $80$ , respectively. Problems with ringing are quite evident in (a) and (b).

## Butterworth Highpass Filters

- Butterworth highpass filter

$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{1 + [D_0/D(u, v)]^{2n}}$$



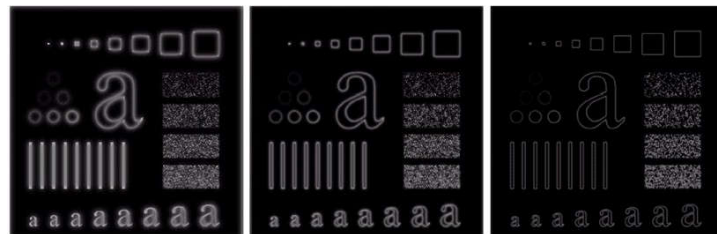
a b c

**FIGURE 4.25** Results of highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.11(a) using a BHPF of order 2 with  $D_0 = 15$ , 30, and 80, respectively. These results are much smoother than those obtained with an LPF.

## Gaussian Highpass Filters

- Gaussian highpass filter

$$H(u, v) = 1 - e^{-D^2(u, v)/2D_0^2}$$



a b c

**FIGURE 4.26** Results of highpass filtering the image of Fig. 4.11(a) using a GHPF of order 2 with  $D_0 = 15$ , 30, and 80, respectively. Compare with Figs. 4.24 and 4.25.

## Sharpening Frequency Domain Filters

- High-Frequency Emphasis Filtering

高频加强滤波

$$H_{hfe}(u, v) = a + bH_{hp}(u, v)$$

```
>>f=imread('Fig0419(a)(chestXray_original).tif');
```

```
>>PQ=paddedsize(size(f));
```

```
>>D0=0.05*PQ(1);
```

```
>>HBW=hpfilter('btw',PQ(1),PQ(2),D0,2);
```

```
>>H=0.5+2*HBW;
```

```
>>gbf=dftfilt(f,H);
```

```
>>ghf=gscale(gbf);
```

```
>>ghe=histeq(ghf,256);
```

```
>>imshow(ghe);
```

