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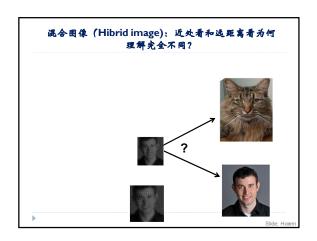
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第5讲 图像的频率域增强?

图像的频率域增强《数字图像处理与机器视觉》第6章

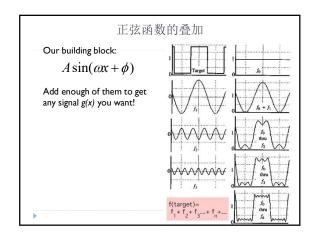
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关键词:傅立叶 卷积

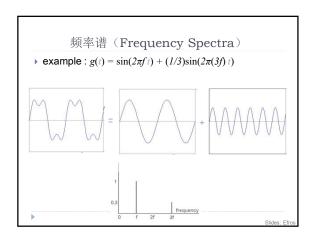
5.1 频率域滤波引言

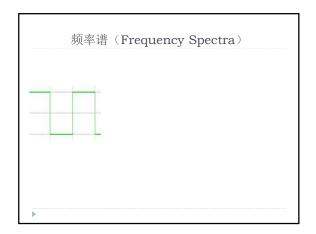


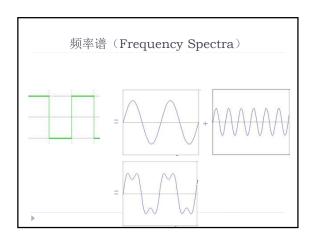


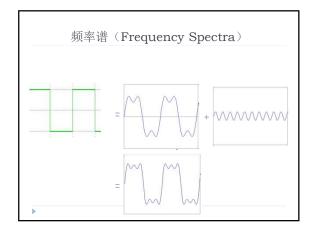


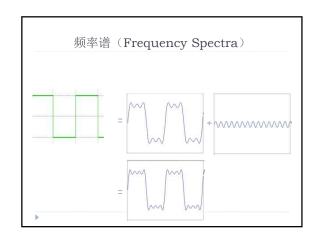


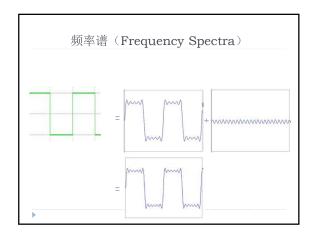


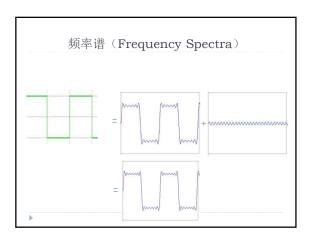


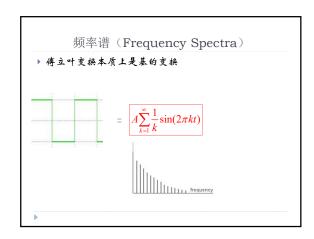


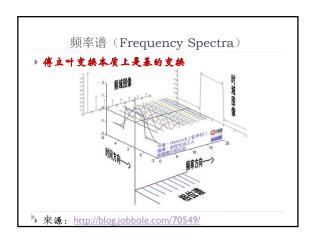


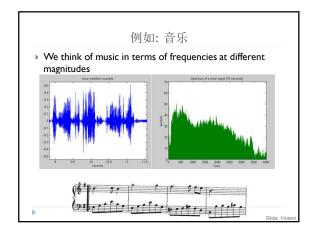


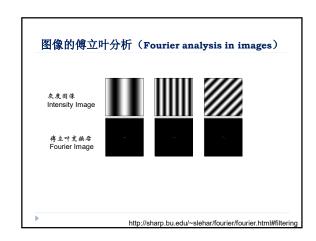


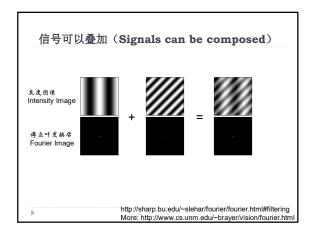












傅立叶变换(Fourier Transform) **傅立叶变换能够求出在每一个频率下信号分量的幅度和相位**> 信号幅度表征该频率下信号的强度

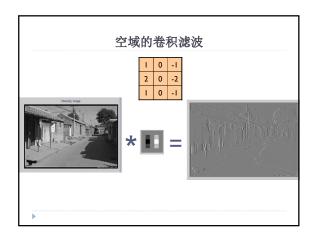
> 相位表征空间信息(非直接)

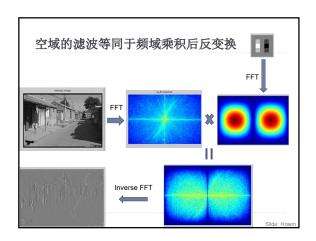
幅度Amplitude: $A=\pm\sqrt{R(\omega)^2+I(\omega)^2}$ 相位Phase: $\phi=\tan^{-1}\frac{I(\omega)}{R(\omega)}$

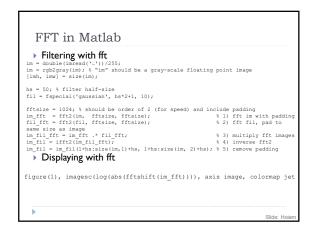
计算傅立叶变换 为了数学表达便捷起见,经常用复指数表示 连续函数(Continuous) $H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x)e^{-j\omega x}dx$ 寓散表达(Discrete) $H(k) = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{x=0}^{N-1}h(x)e^{-j\frac{2\pi kx}{N}} \quad k=-N/2..N/2$ Fast Fourier Transform (FFT): NlogN

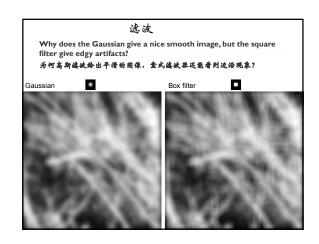
卷积理论

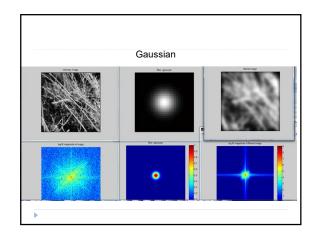
Description of the convolution of two functions is the product of their Fourier transforms
$$F[g*h] = F[g]F[h]$$
Description in spatial domain is equivalent to multiplication in frequency domain!
$$g*h = F^{-1}[F[g]F[h]]$$

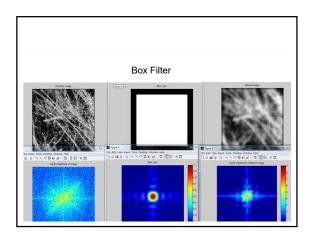




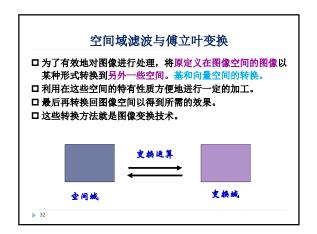


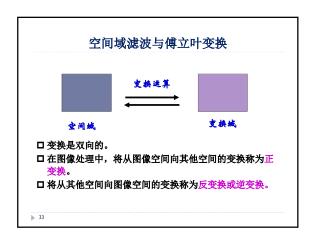


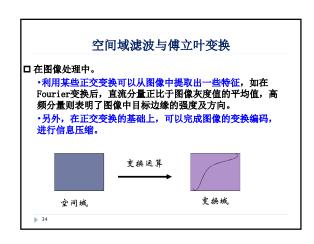












常用的图像变换

▶ 离散傅里叶变换

▶ 沃尔什变换

▶ 哈达马变换

▶ 离散余弦变换

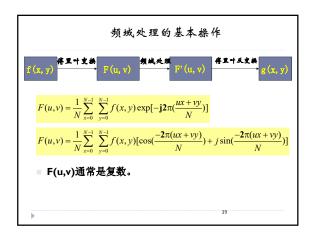
▶ Radon变换

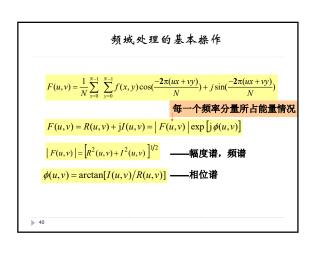
▶ 小波变换

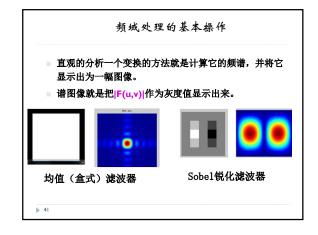
离散傅里叶变换DFT

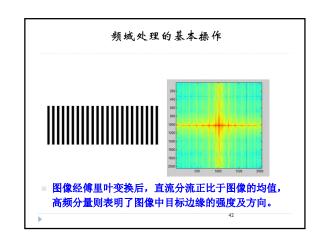
• 傅里叶变换在信号处理和图像处理中得到广泛的使用。
• 设大小为M*N的图像 f(x,y),x=0,...,M-1;y=0,...,N-1■ 其离散傅里叶变换F(u,v) $F(u,v)=\frac{1}{MN}\sum_{x=0}^{N-1}\sum_{y=0}^{N-1}f(x,y)\exp[-j2\pi(ux/M+vy/N)]$ u=0,...,M-1;v=0,...,N-1 $\exp(-j\omega\pi)=\cos(-\omega\pi)+j\sin(-\omega\pi)$ ■ u,v均为频率分量。F(u,v)失去了空间关系,只记录了频率关系。

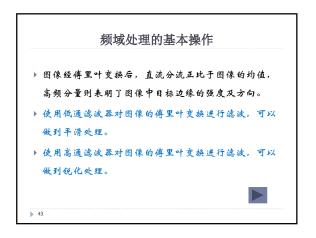
离散傅里叶变换DFT **傅里叶变换F(u,v)** $F(u,v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{s=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) \exp[-j2\pi(ux/M+vy/N)]$ u = 0,...,M-1; v = 0,...,N-1 **空间域是由f(x,y)**所张成的坐标系,x和y是变量。 频率域是由F(u,v)所张成的坐标系,u和v是变量。 **山和v**定义的矩形区域称为频率矩形,其大小与图像f的大小相同。F(u,v)——傅里叶系数。

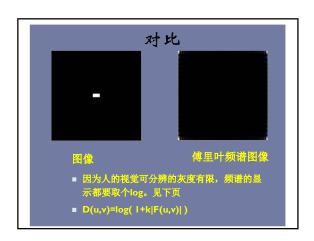


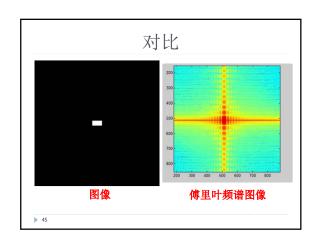


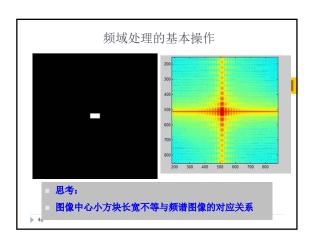


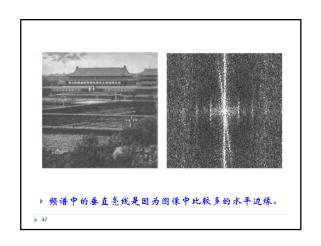


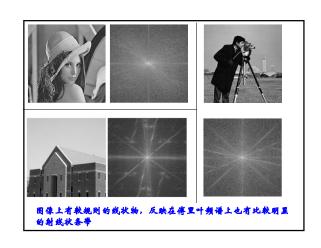












MATLAB中傅里叶变换的实现

- (1) 己知f(x,y), 求F(u,v)
- ▶fft2函数:快速傅里叶变换函数
- F=fft2(f)
- ▶ f:M*N , F: M*N
- (2)求幅度频谱
- ▶abs函数:求实数的绝对值,复数的模
- ▶ S=abs(F)
- ▶ imshow(S,[]) %四个角上有亮点

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- (3)显示一个完整周期的频谱
- ▶ fftshift函数:重排数据,将变换的原点移动到 频率矩形的中心
 - F=fft2(f);
 - Fc=fftshift(F);
 - S=abs(Fc);
 - imshow(S,[])
 - imshow(log(I+S),[])

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- ▶求傅里叶逆变换ifft2
- F=ifftshift(Fc);
- f=ifft2(F)
- f=real(ifft2(F));

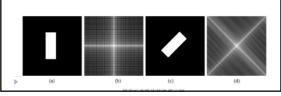
%理论上逆变换的结果也是实数,但由于浮点计算的含入误差,ifft2的输出实际上都会有很小的虚数分量,因此计算逆变换后提取结果的实部。

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- ▶频谱图像|F(u,v)|特点:
 - ▶ 低频部分集中了大部分能量;

 $F(0,0) = N \times \overline{f}$

□高频部分对应边缘和噪声等细节内容。



频域增强原理

- ▶ 在频域空间,图像的信息表现为不同频率分量的组合。
- 频谱图像|F(u,v)|特点:
 - □低频部分集中了大部分能量;

 $F(0,0) = N \times \overline{f}$

- □高频部分对应边缘和噪声等细节内容。
- ■频域增强是通过改变图像中不同频率分量来实现的。
- 频域滤波器:不同的滤波器滤除的频率和保留的频率 不同,因而可获得不同的增强效果。

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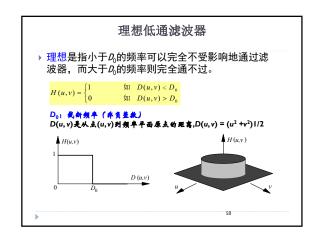
- ▶频域增强方法的三个步骤:
- 1.将图像从图像空间转换到频域空间(如傅里叶变换);——计算图像的傅立叶变换
- 2.在频域空间对图像进行增强;

——将其与频率滤波器相乘

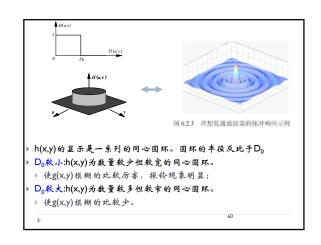
- ▶ 3.将增强后的图像再从频域空间转换到图像空间。
 - ——进行傅立叶反变换
- 频率滤波:
 - □低通滤波,高通滤波,带通和带阻滤波,同态滤波

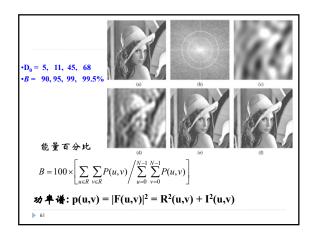
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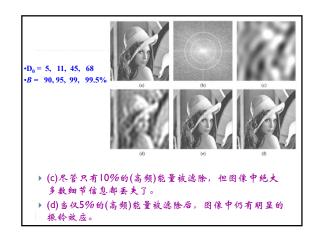


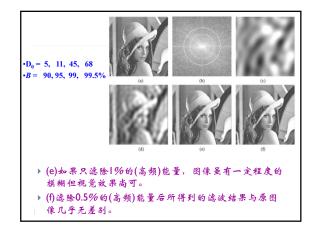


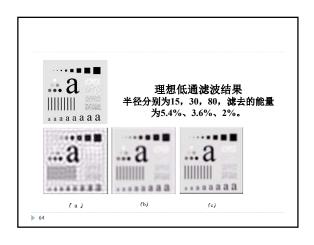


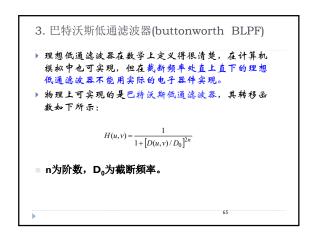


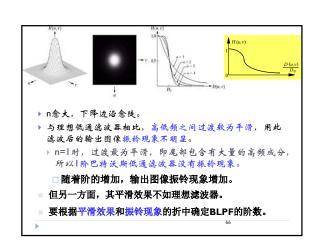


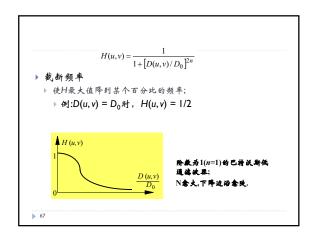




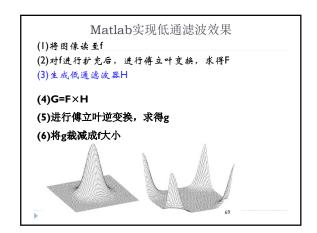




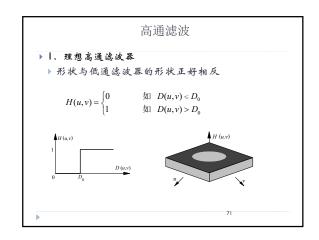


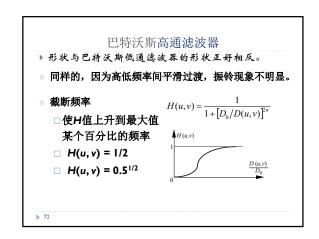


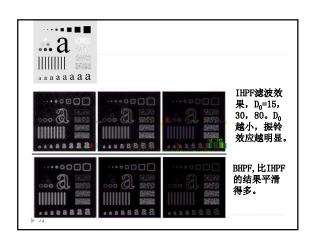




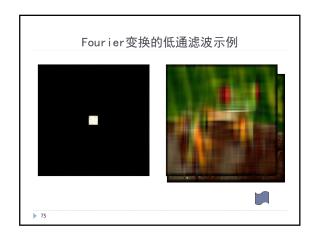


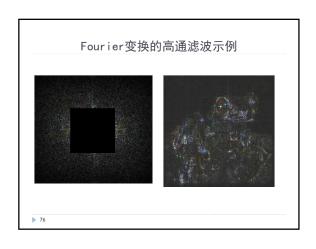










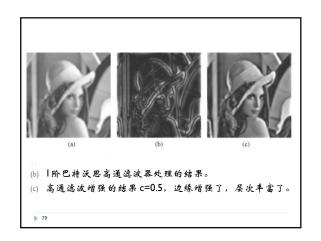


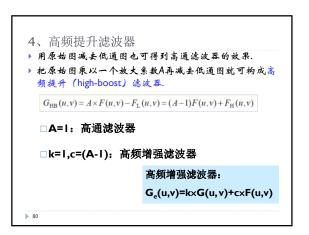
3、高频增强滤波器 > 高通滤波将低频分量滤掉,导致增强图中边缘得到加强但平坦区域灰度很暗接近于黑色。 > 解决办法: > 对频域里的高通滤波器的转移函数加一个常数以将一些低频分量加回去。 > 既保持光滑区域灰度又改善边缘区域对比度。 > ——高频增强滤波器。

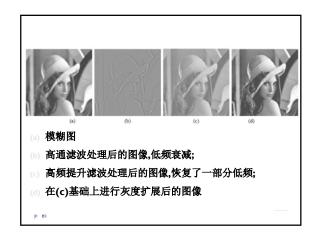
應路
 ▶ 傅里叶变换: G(u,v) = H(u,v)F(u,v)
 ▶ 高頻增强转移函数: H_e(u,v) = k × H(u,v) + C
 ▶ 高頻增强输出图的傅里叶变换:
 G_e(u,v) = k × G(u,v) + c × F(u,v)

 ▶ 反变换回去:
 g_e(x,y) = k × g(x,y) + c × f(x,y)

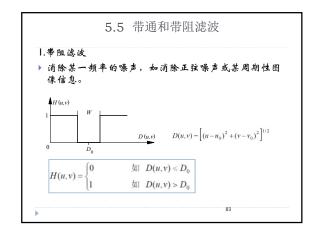
 ▶ 既保留了原图的灰度层次, 又锐化了边缘 (对比上一次课中的拉普拉斯图像增强)。

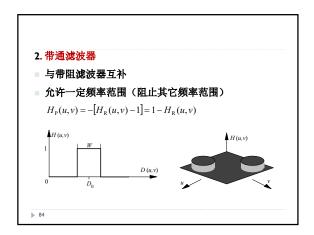


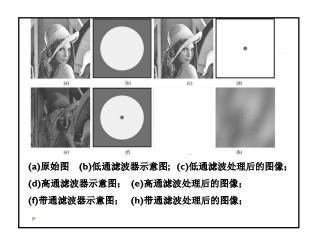


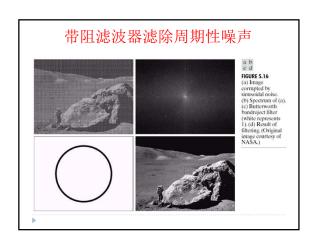














频域技术与空域技术

