### 1、掌握各种图像复原算法的思想,推导出维纳滤波算法。

#### 算法原理与推导:

#### (1) 有限长滤波器

对于一列输入信号 x. 一般的无限长线性滤波器输出为:

 $y(n)=\Sigma h(m)x(n-m) m=0\cdots \infty$ 

实际中, 滤波器的长度, 即阶数是有限长的, 设为 M, 则有:

 $y(n)=\Sigma h(m)x(n-m) m=0...M$ 

即滤波器的当前时刻输出为前 M 个时刻的值经过加权之后得到的。

为便于书写与理解,上式可以写为矩阵形式:

y(n)=H(m)\*X(n)

如果期望信号 d 已知,则可以计算输出与期望信号之间的误差:

e(n)=d(n)-y(n)=d(n)-H(m)\*X(n) m=0...M

Wiener 滤波的目标是,如何确定一个长为 M 的系数序列 H,使得上述误差值最小。

#### (2) 最小均方误差滤波

根据目标函数的不同,又可以将滤波算法细分为不同的类别,一般来说有最小均方误差,最小二乘误差等等,这里讨论最小均方误差。

令目标函数为:

 $MinE[e(n)^2] = E[(d(n) - H(m)*X(n))^2]$ 

当滤波器的系数最优时,目标函数对系数的倒数应该为0,即:

 $dE[e(n)^2]/dH=0$ 

2 E[ (d(n)-H(m)\*X(n))]\* X(n)=0

E[(d(n)X(n)) - H(m)E[X(n)X(n)] = 0

根据随机过程的知识,上式可以表达为:

Rxd-H\*Rxx=0

其中 Rxd 与 Rxx 分别为输入信号与期望信号的相关矩阵与输入信号的自相关矩阵。

从而有:

H=Rxx-1\*Rxd

综上,得到了 Wiener 滤波的基本原理与公式推导。

2、模拟原始图像受运动模糊、散焦模糊、湍流模型模糊、高斯模糊并加不同类型噪

声降质退化时,编程实现模糊含噪图像的逆滤波复原,维纳滤波复原、有约束最小二乘滤波复原、盲卷积滤波复原、Lucy-Richardson滤波复原等,并比较分析得到的实验结果。要求创建用户交互界面,能够实现图像读取、显示不同退化过程、复原结果显示等。(自选图像)

### (1) 结果分析

逆滤波是无约束滤波,需要根据最优准则,寻找f得到最小的范数。

维纳滤波使用的前提是知道信号和噪声的功率谱,但在实际应用中较难得到,只能根据先验知识进行估计。

约束最小二乘滤波算法需要提供点扩散函数和噪声参数,但很多场合下噪声的参数未知,采用不同的约束条件,使用不同的复原技术。

盲卷积滤波复原的复原效果明显。

Lucky-Richardson 属于图像复原中的非线性算法,与维纳滤波这种较为直接的算法不同,该算法使用非线性迭代技术,在计算量、性能方面都有了一定提升,在噪声未知的情况下仍能得到较好的复原结果。该算法用泊松噪声对未知噪声建模,通过迭代求出最可能的复原图像。

#### (2) 结果图

#### 1) 逆滤波复原



含高斯噪声图像的复原

### 2) 维纳滤波复原



含高斯噪声图像的复原

# 3) 有约束最小二乘滤波复原



带运动模糊和噪声图像的复原

### 4) 盲卷积滤波复原

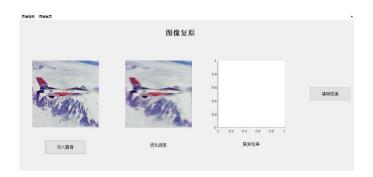


5) Lucy-Richardson 滤波复原

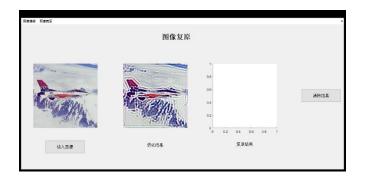


LR100 次迭代

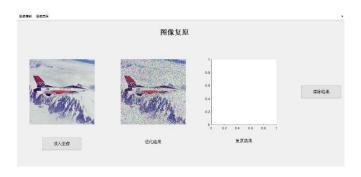
# 6) 运动模糊



# 7) 散焦模糊

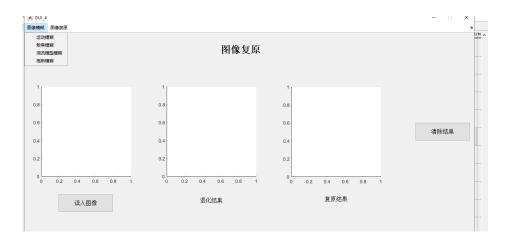


### 8) 高斯模糊



# (3) 交互界面





### (4) 编程代码

```
function varargout = GUI 4(varargin)
gui Singleton = 1;
gui_State = struct('gui_Name',
                                  mfilename, ...
                'gui_Singleton', gui_Singleton, ...
                'gui_OpeningFcn', @GUI_4_OpeningFcn, ...
                'gui OutputFcn', @GUI 4 OutputFcn, ...
                'gui_LayoutFcn', [] , ...
                'gui Callback',
                                 []);
if nargin && ischar(varargin{1})
   gui_State.gui_Callback = str2func(varargin{1});
end
if nargout
   [varargout{1:nargout}] = gui mainfcn(gui State, varargin{:});
else
   gui mainfcn(gui State, varargin{:});
end
function GUI_4_OpeningFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles, varargin)
handles.output = hObject;
guidata(hObject, handles);
function varargout = GUI 4 OutputFcn(hObject, eventdata, handles)
varargout{1} = handles.output;
% 图像复原菜单栏按钮
function Untitled 1 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
% 逆滤波复原
function Untitled 2 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
```

```
I = getimage(gca);
x1=I(:,:,1);
x1=double(x1);
[r,r1]=size(x1);
y1=fftshift(fft2(x1));
[r,r1]=size(y1);
m=1:r;
m1=1:r1;
[m, m1] = meshgrid(m, m1);
noise=20.*imnoise(zeros(r,r1), 'gaussian',0,0.008);
a=double(21/100);
b=double(21/100);
t=double(88/100);
f=ones(r,r1);
g=(m-r/2-1).*a+(m1-r1/2-1).*b+eps;
f=t.*sin(pi.*g).*exp(-j.*pi.*g)./(pi.*g);
h=f'.*y1;
tu=ifft2(h);
tu=abs(tu)+noise;
axes(handles.axes2);
imshow(tu,[]);
handles.img=tu;
guidata(hObject, handles);
v1=h./f';
axes(handles.axes3);
imshow(abs(ifft2(y1)),[]);
handles.img=abs(ifft2(y1));
guidata(hObject, handles);
% 维纳滤波复原
function Untitled_3_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
I = getimage(gca);
%I=rgb2gray((I);
x1=I(:,:,1);
x1=double(x1);
[r,r1]=size(x1);
y1=fftshift(fft2(x1));
[r,r1]=size(y1);
m=1:r;
m1=1:r1;
[m,m1] = meshgrid(m,m1);
noise=20.*imnoise(zeros(r,r1),'gaussian',0,0.008);
a = double(21/100);
b=double(21/100);
```

```
t=double(88/100);
f=ones(r,r1);
g=(m-r/2-1).*a+(m1-r1/2-1).*b+eps;
f=t.*sin(pi.*g).*exp(-j.*pi.*g)./(pi.*g);
h=f'.*y1;
tu=ifft2(h);
tu=abs(tu)+noise;
axes(handles.axes2);
imshow(tu,[]);
handles.img=tu;
guidata(hObject, handles);
h=fftshift(fft2(tu));
x=fftshift(fft2(noise));
K=x.*conj(x)./(y1.*conj(y1));
w=(f.*conj(f))'.*h./(f.*(f.*conj(f)+K'))';
weina=abs(ifft2(w));
axes(handles.axes3);
imshow(weina,[]);
handles.img=weina;
guidata(hObject, handles);
% 有约束最小二乘滤波复原
function Untitled 4 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
I = im2double(getimage(gca));
[hei,wid,\sim] = size(I);
LEN = 21;
THETA = 11;
PSF = fspecial('motion', LEN, THETA);
blurred = imfilter(I, PSF, 'conv', 'circular');
Pf = psf2otf(PSF, [hei, wid]);
noise_mean = 0;
noise var = 0.00001;
blurred_noisy = imnoise(blurred, 'gaussian', noise_mean, noise_var);
axes(handles.axes2);
imshow(blurred noisy);
handles.img=blurred noisy;
guidata(hObject, handles);
p = [0 -1 0; -1 4 -1; 0 -1 0];
P = psf2otf(p,[hei,wid]);
qama = 0.001;
If = fft2(blurred_noisy);
numerator = conj(Pf);
denominator = Pf.^2 + gama*(P.^2);
deblurred2 = ifft2( numerator.*If./ denominator );
```

```
axes(handles.axes3);
imshow(deblurred2);
handles.img=deblurred2;
guidata(hObject, handles);
%盲卷积滤波复原
function Untitled 5 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
I=getimage(gca);
A=rgb2gray(I);
f = im2double(A);
F = fftshift(fft2(f));
[M, N] = size(F);
[u, v] = meshgrid(1:N, 1:M);
k = 0.0025;
H = \exp(-k*((v-M/2).^2+(u-N/2).^2).^(5/6));
G = F.*H;
g = ifft2(ifftshift(G));
g = uint8(abs(g)*255);
axes(handles.axes2);
imshow(g);
handles.img=g;
guidata(hObject, handles);
I = deconv(q, H, 110);
axes(handles.axes3);
imshow(I);
handles.img=I;
guidata(hObject, handles);
function I new = deconv(I, H, thresh)
if size(I, 3) == 3
   I = rgb2gray(I);
I = im2double(I);
G = fftshift(fft2(I));
[M, N] = size(G);
F = G;
[x, y] = meshgrid(1:N, 1:M);
if thresh > M/2
   F = G./(H+eps);
else
   idx = (x-N/2).^2 + (y-M/2).^2 < thresh^2;
   F(idx) = G(idx)./(H(idx)+eps);
end
I new = ifft2(ifftshift(F));
I new = uint8(abs(I new)*255);
```

```
%Lucy-Richardson滤波复原
function Untitled 6 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
I=getimage(gca);
f=rgb2gray(I);
f = im2double(f);
PSF = fspecial('motion', 7, 45);
gb = imfilter( f, PSF, 'circular' );
noise = imnoise( zeros(size(f)), 'gaussian', 0, 0.001 );
g = gb + noise;
axes(handles.axes2);
imshow(qb);
handles.img=gb;
guidata(hObject, handles);
I=getimage(gca);
g = im2double(I);
ori = g;
PSF = fspecial( 'gaussian', 7, 10 );
SD = 0.01;
g = imnoise( imfilter(g, PSF), 'gaussian', 0, SD^2 );
damper = 10*SD;
lim = ceil(size(PSF, 1) / 2);
weight = zeros( size(g) );
weight( lim+1:end-lim, lim+1:end-lim ) = 1;
numit = 5;
f5 = deconvlucy( g, PSF, numit, damper, weight );
numit = 20;
f20 = deconvlucy( g, PSF, numit, damper, weight );
numit = 50;
f50 = deconvlucy( g, PSF, numit, damper, weight );
numit = 100;
f100 = deconvlucy( g, PSF, numit, damper, weight );
axes(handles.axes3);
imshow(f100, []);
handles.img=f100,[];
guidata(hObject, handles);
% 图像读入按钮
function pushbutton1 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
[filename, pathname, filterindex] = ...
uigetfile({'*.*';'*.bmp';'*.tif';'*.png';'*.jpg';'*.jpeg'},'select picture');
str=[pathname filename];
s=str;
```

```
handles.filebig=filterindex;
if filterindex==0
return
else
im1=imread(str);
axes(handles.axes1);
imshow(im1);
handles.img=im1;
guidata(hObject, handles);
%页面清除按钮
function pushbutton2 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
axes(handles.axes1);
cla reset;
axes(handles.axes2);
cla reset;
cla reset;
%图像模糊菜单栏按钮
function Untitled_7_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
%运动模糊
function Untitled 8 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
I = im2double(getimage(gca));
[hei,wid,~] = size(I);
LEN = 21;
THETA = 11;
PSF = fspecial('motion', LEN, THETA);
blurred = imfilter(I, PSF, 'conv', 'circular');
Pf = psf2otf(PSF, [hei, wid]);
noise_mean = 0;
noise var = 0.00001;
blurred_noisy = imnoise(blurred, 'gaussian', noise_mean, noise_var);
axes(handles.axes2);
imshow(blurred_noisy);
handles.img=blurred_noisy;
guidata(hObject, handles);
%散焦模糊
function Untitled 9 Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
I = getimage(gca);
I=im2double(I);
psf=fspecial('disk',10);
res1=deconvblind(I,psf);
```

```
axes(handles.axes2);
imshow(res1);

%高斯模糊
function Untitled_11_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
I = getimage(gca);
m=1;
if m==1
    J=imnoise(I,'gaussian',0,0.1);
    axes(handles.axes2);
    imshow(J);
else if m==2
    J=imnoise(I,'salt & pepper',0.1);
    axes(handles.axes2);
    imshow(J);
end
```