

Homework #1

Student: *Le Yang 1751894*

Course: *Digital Image Processing (42033501)* – Professor: *Dr. Qingjiang Shi*
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1. Denosing for Astrophotography

a) To generate a single denoised image from each video, compute a running average of the frames f^t ($t = 1, 2, \dots$) in the video without frame alignment, according to the following update rule:

$$f_{average}^1 = f^1$$
$$f_{average}^t = \frac{t-1}{t} f_{average}^{t-1} + \frac{1}{t} f^t$$

Display and submit $f_{average}^t$ at $t = 30$ for each video. Comment on how effectively the noise is reduced and how much the sharp features are blurred by the averaging operation.

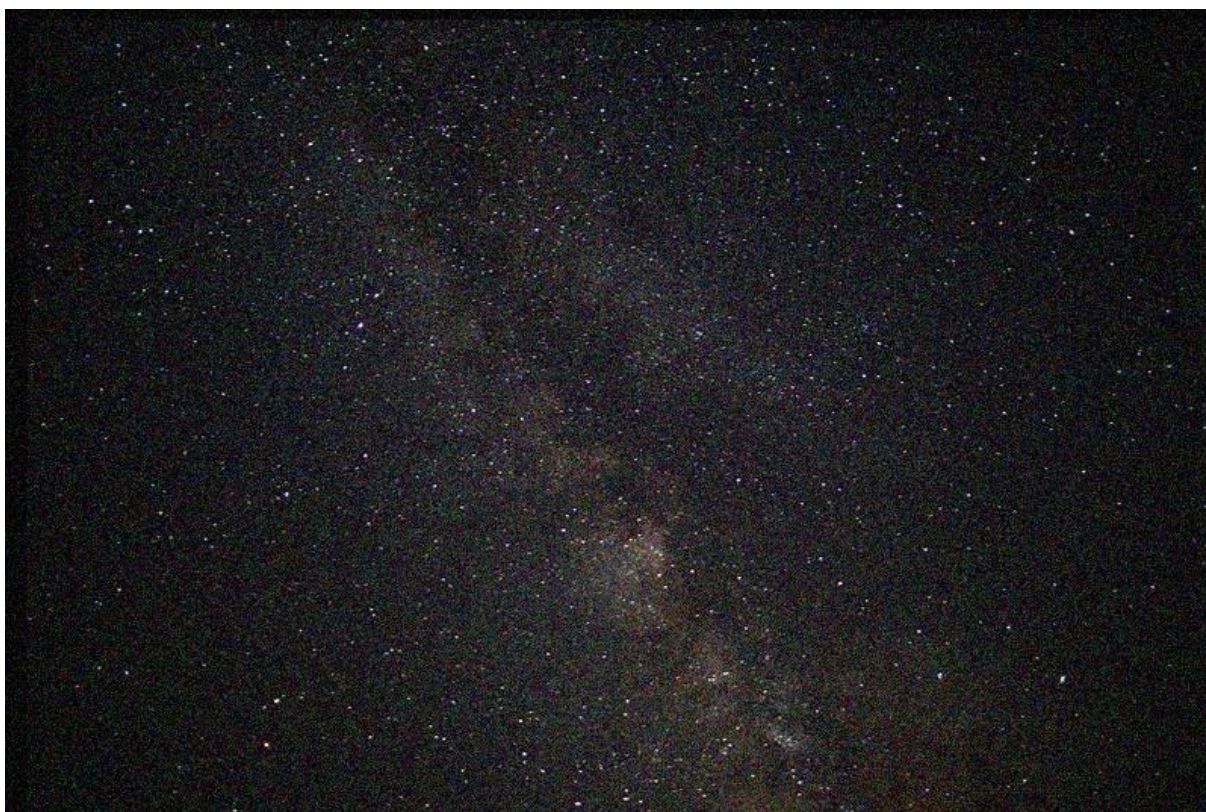


Figure 1: origin 30rd frame of sky_1



Figure 2: origin 30rd frame of sky_2

Answer: First, I generate the two origin 30rd frames of the two videos for comparison. The corresponding Matlab code is **origin.m**. This code generate two images: **sky1origin_30.jpg**, **sky2origin_30.jpg**. They are shown as **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. Then I use the update rule in the question to denoise the image. My Matlab code is followed and is saved as **without_align.m**, this code generate two $f_{average}^t$ at 30rd frame of each video which are shown as **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** below.

```

1      %without_align.m
2      clc,clear;
3      vidobj_1=VideoReader("hw1_sky_1.avi");
4      numFrames_1=vidobj_1.NumberOfFrames;
5
6      vidobj_2=VideoReader("hw1_sky_2.avi");
7      numFrames_2=vidobj_2.NumberOfFrames;
8
9      for i=1:numFrames_1
10         frame_1=im2double(read(vidobj_1,i));
11         image_name_1=strcat('result\sky1woalign_',num2str(i));
12         image_name_1=strcat(image_name_1, '.jpg');
13
14         frame_2=im2double(read(vidobj_2,i));
15         image_name_2=strcat('result\sky2woalign_',num2str(i));
16         image_name_2=strcat(image_name_2, '.jpg');
17         if(i==1)

```



```
18         f_average_1=frame_1;
19         f_average_2=frame_2;
20     else
21         f_average_1=(i-1)/i*f_average_1+frame_1/i;
22         f_average_2=(i-1)/i*f_average_2+frame_2/i;
23     end
24
25     if(i==30)
26         woalign_1=f_average_1;
27         imwrite(woalign_1,image_name_1,'jpg');
28         woalign_2=f_average_2;
29         imwrite(woalign_2,image_name_2,'jpg');
30         break;
31     end
32 end
```

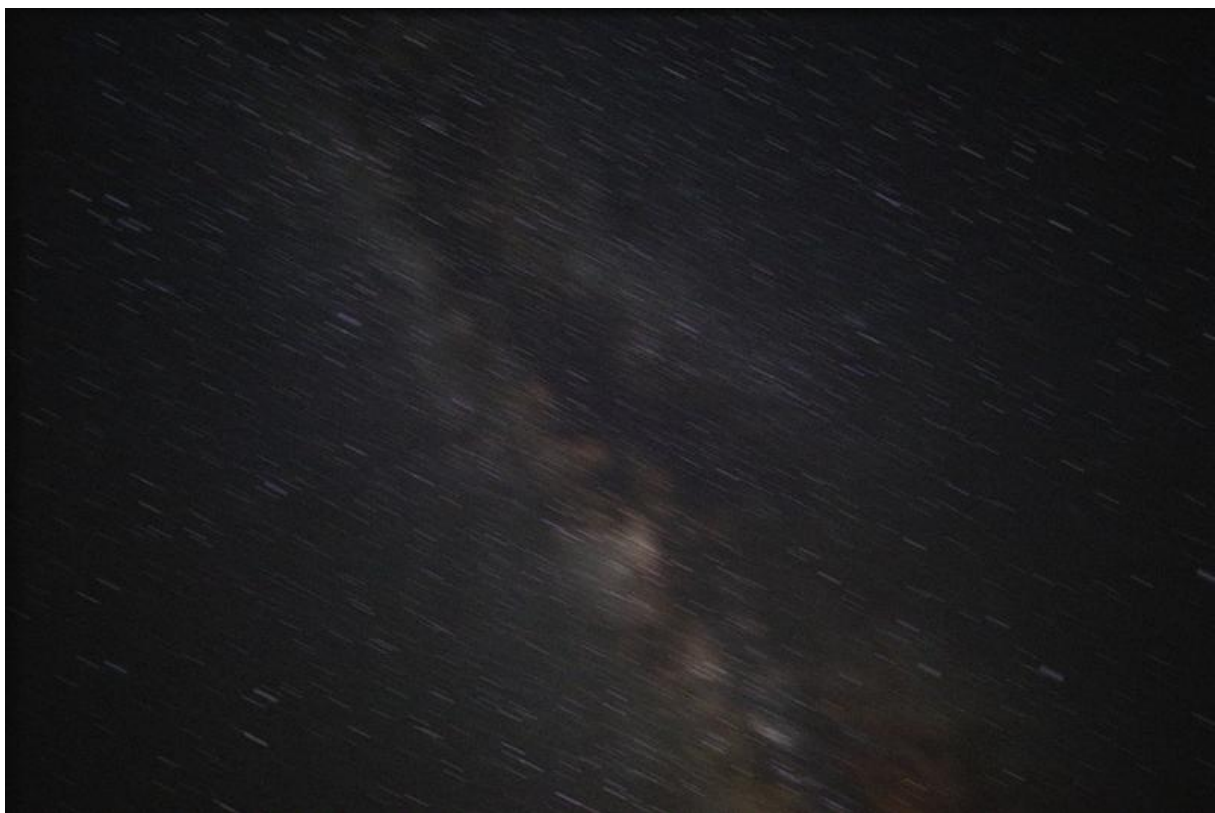


Figure 3: $f_{average}^t$ at 30rd frame of sky_1



Figure 4: $f_{average}^t$ at 30rd frame of sky_2

From the results above, we can see that we reduce the noise in the video to some extent by computing the running average of the frames. It is more easy to recognize in the sky2 video with the moon in the sky because the noise spots mix with stars in the sky1 video. Compared to **Figure 2**, we can see that in **Figure 4**, all the noise spots around the moon are removed. However, because we don't utilize frame alignment, we can see that many sharp features are blurred by the averaging operation like the edges of the moon in sky2 and stars in sky1. As a result, it is hard to see some details.

b) Now, compute a running average of the frames with frame alignment, according to the following update rule:

$$f_{average}^1 = f^1$$

$$f_{average}^t = \frac{t-1}{t} f_{average}^{t-1} + \frac{1}{t} \text{Align}(f^t, f_{average}^{t-1}), t = 2, 3, \dots$$

Display and submit $f_{average}^t$ at $t = 30$ for each video. Compare to the result in (a) and comment on how effectively noise is reduced while sharp features are better preserved.

Answer: I use the update rule in the question to denoise the image with frame alignment. My Matlab code is followed and is saved as **with_align.m**, this code generate

two $f_{average}^t$ at 30rd frame of each video which are shown as **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** below.

```
1      %with_align.m
2      clc,clear;
3      vidobj_1=VideoReader("hw1_sky_1.avi");
4      numFrames_1=vidobj_1.NumberOfFrames;
5
6      vidobj_2=VideoReader("hw1_sky_2.avi");
7      numFrames_2=vidobj_2.NumberOfFrames;
8
9      for i=1:numFrames_1
10         frame_1=im2double(read(vidobj_1,i));
11         image_name_1=strcat('result\sky1wialign_',num2str(i));
12         image_name_1=strcat(image_name_1, '.jpg');
13         frame_2=im2double(read(vidobj_2,i));
14         image_name_2=strcat('result\sky2wialign_',num2str(i));
15         image_name_2=strcat(image_name_2, '.jpg');
16         if(i==1)
17             f_average_1=frame_1;
18             f_average_2=frame_2;
19         else
20             f_average_1=(i-1)/i*f_average_1+Align(frame_1,f_average_1)/i;
21             f_average_2=(i-1)/i*f_average_2+Align(frame_2,f_average_2)/i;
22         end
23
24         if(i==30)
25             wialign_1=f_average_1;
26             imwrite(wialign_1,image_name_1, 'jpg');
27             wialign_2=f_average_2;
28             imwrite(wialign_2,image_name_2, 'jpg');
29             break;
30         end
31     end
```



Figure 5: $f_{average}^t$ at 30rd frame of sky_1



Figure 6: $f_{average}^t$ at 30rd frame of sky_2

From the results above, we can see that with frame alignment the bluriness is reduced and we also remove the noise effectively.

2. Nighttime Road Contrast Enhancement

a) Plot and submit the histogram (MATLAB function: `imhist`) of the original images grayscale values. Briefly comment on the shape of each histogram.

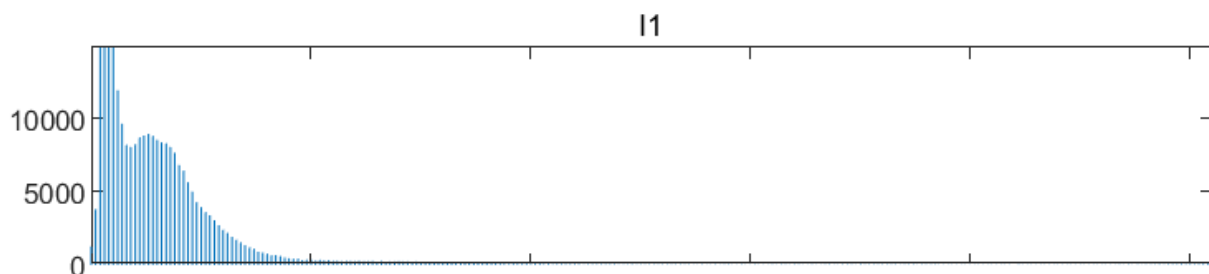


Figure 7: histogram of road1

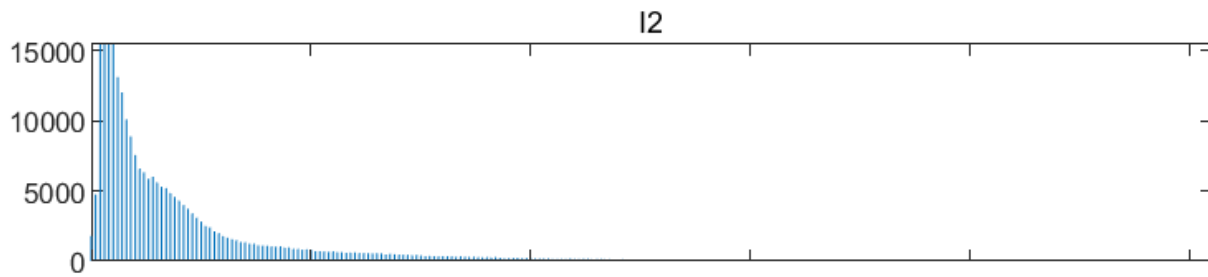


Figure 8: histogram of road2

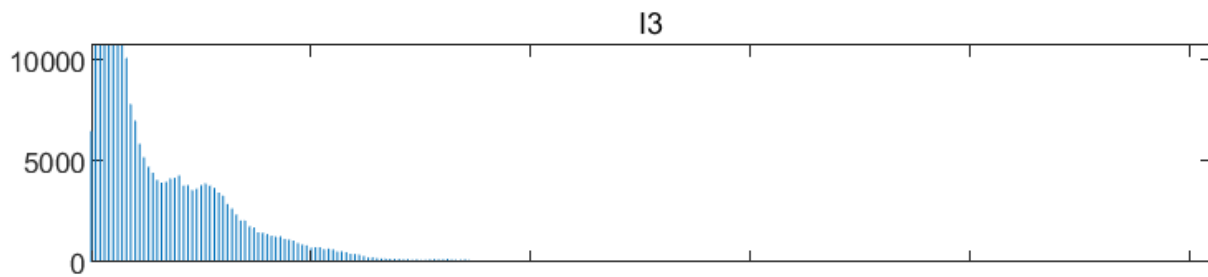


Figure 9: histogram of road3

Answer. The three images above are the histograms of the three origin images grayscale values. We can see that the contrast of the picture is very low, The components of the histogram are concentrated at the low (dark) end of the gray level, and the width is narrow, and the distribution of the pixels is uneven.

In the histograms of road1 the grayscale values are concentrated at the low(dark) levels. There are two peaks.

In the histograms of road2 the grayscale values are concentrated at the low(dark) levels. There is only one peak.

In the histograms of road3 the grayscale values are concentrated at the low(dark) levels. There are one top peak and a few short peaks.

My Matlab code is followed and is saved as **a.m**.

```

1  clc,clear;
2  I1=imread("hw1_dark_road_1.jpg");
3  I2=imread("hw1_dark_road_2.jpg");
4  I3=imread("hw1_dark_road_3.jpg");
5  figure('name','histogram','NumberTitle','off');
6  subplot(3,1,1);
7  imhist(I1);           %display the origin image
8  title("I1");
9  subplot(3,1,2);
10 imhist(I2);           %display the origin hist
11 title("I2");
12 subplot(3,1,3);
13 imhist(I3);           %display the origin hist
14 title("I3");

```


b) Apply global histogram equalization to the original image. Display and submit the modified image. Plot and submit the histogram of the modified images grayscale values. Comment on visually desirable/undesirable regions in the modified image.



Figure 10: image of road1 after apply global histogram equalization



Figure 11: image of road2 after apply global histogram equalization



Figure 12: image of road3 after apply global histogram equalization

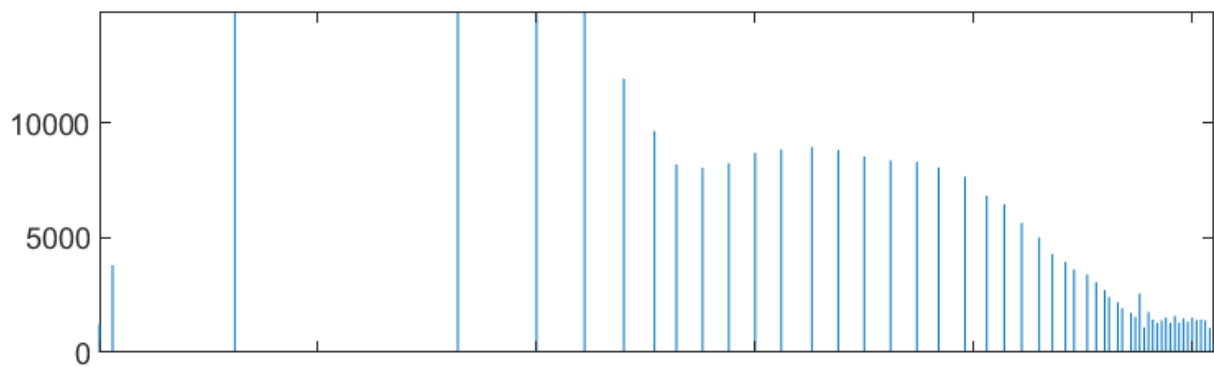


Figure 13: histogram of road1 after apply global histogram equalization

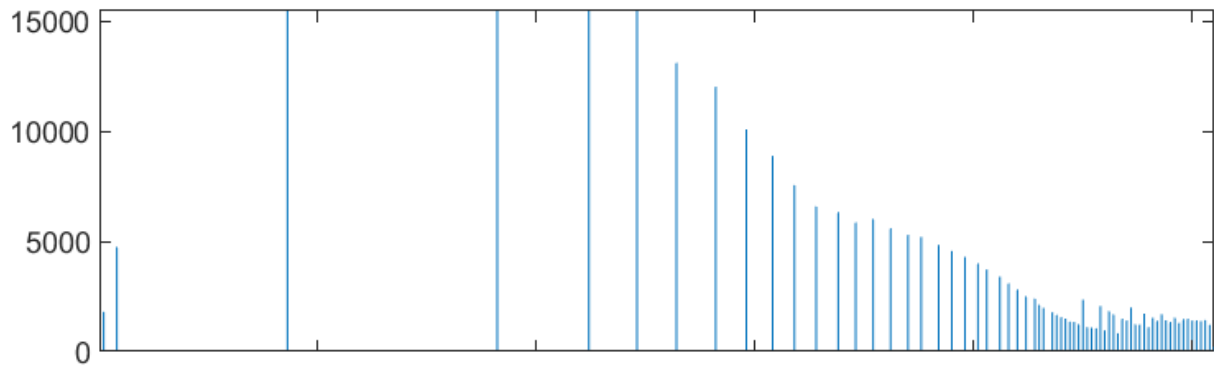


Figure 14: histogram of road2 after apply global histogram equalization

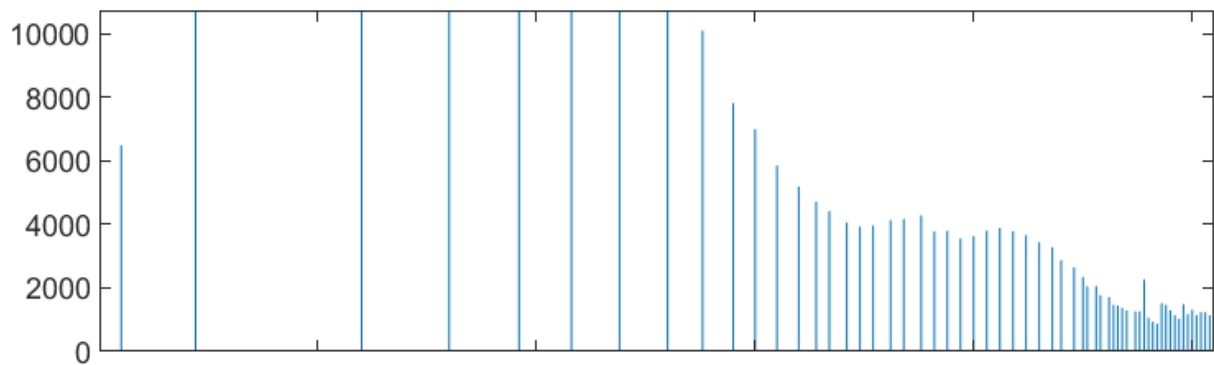


Figure 15: histogram of road3 after apply global histogram equalization

Answer. Figure 10-12 are the images after applying global histogram equalization to the origin images.

We can see that The contrast of the image is greatly enhanced. For Example in the image of road1, we can see the wall, the lamp and the car; in the image of road2, we can clearly see the car and the house; in the picture of the road3, we can see the bushes and the department.

But there are many patches in the image because there are jumps between different grayscale values.

My Matlab code is followed and is saved as **b.m**

```

1  clc,clear;
2  I1=imread("hw1_dark_road_1.jpg");
3  I2=imread("hw1_dark_road_2.jpg");
4  I3=imread("hw1_dark_road_3.jpg");
5  I1_process=myhisteq(I1);
6  I2_process=myhisteq(I2);
7  I3_process=myhisteq(I3);
8
9  figure('name','road1','NumberTitle','off');
10
11 subplot(2,1,1);
12 imshow(I1_process);           %display the MY process image
13 imwrite(I1_process,"result/I1_global.jpg","jpg");
14
15 subplot(2,1,2);

```

```

16     imhist(I1_process);           %display the MY process hist
17
18     figure('name','road2','NumberTitle','off');
19
20     subplot(2,1,1);
21     imshow(I2_process);           %display the MY process image
22     imwrite(I2_process,"result/I2_global.jpg","jpg");
23
24     subplot(2,1,2);
25     imhist(I2_process);           %display the MY process hist
26
27     figure('name','road3','NumberTitle','off');
28
29     subplot(2,1,1);
30     imshow(I3_process);           %display the MY process image
31     imwrite(I3_process,"result/I3_global.jpg","jpg");
32
33     subplot(2,1,2);
34     imhist(I3_process);           %display the MY process hist

```

c) Apply locally adaptive histogram equalization to the original image. Display and submit the modified image. Plot and submit the histogram of the modified images grayscale values. Choose and report the number of tiles and the clipping limit for attaining higher contrast while avoiding the generation of noisy regions and the amplification of nonuniform lighting effects. Comment on the subjective quality of the modified image compared to the result in (b).



Figure 16: image of road1 after apply local adaptive histogram equalization



Figure 17: image of road2 after apply local adaptive histogram equalization



Figure 18: image of road3 after apply local adaptive histogram equalization

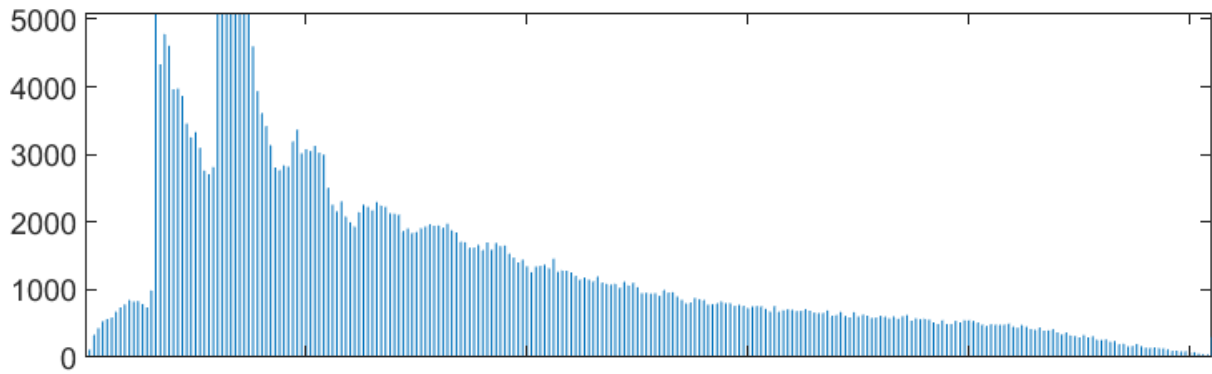


Figure 19: histogram of road1 after apply local adaptive histogram equalization

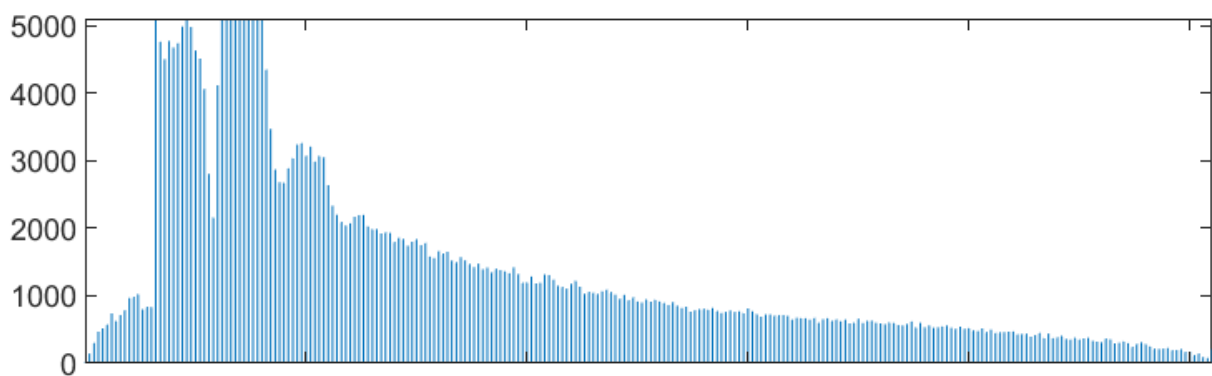


Figure 20: histogram of road2 after apply local adaptive histogram equalization

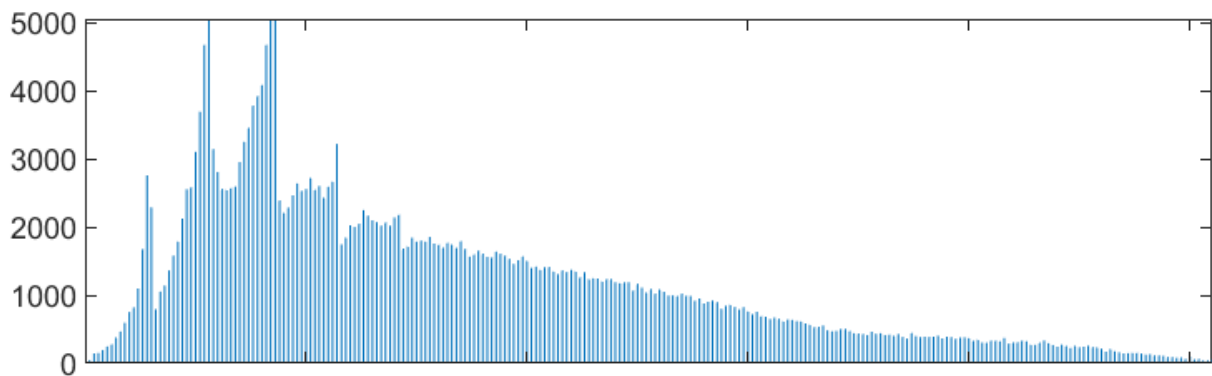


Figure 21: histogram of road3 after apply local adaptive histogram equalization

Answer. Figure 16-18 are the images after applying local adaptive histogram equalization to the origin images. We can see that the effect is much better than the case using global histogram equalization, There are not much patches, which makes us feel we can see more details in the images.

In the image of road1: tiles = 25*25, clipping limit =0.05;

In the image of road2: tiles = 25*25, clipping limit =0.05;

In the image of road3: tiles = 25*25, clipping limit =0.05;

My Matlab code is followed and is saved as **c.m**.

```
1   clc,clear;
2   I1=imread("hw1_dark_road_1.jpg");
3   I2=imread("hw1_dark_road_2.jpg");
4   I3=imread("hw1_dark_road_3.jpg");
5
6   I1_process=adapthisteq(I1,'NumTiles',[25 25],'ClipLimit',0.05);
7   I2_process=adapthisteq(I2,'NumTiles',[25 25],'ClipLimit',0.05);
8   I3_process=adapthisteq(I3,'NumTiles',[25 25],'ClipLimit',0.05);
9
10  figure('name','road1','NumberTitle','off');
11
12  subplot(2,1,1);
13  imshow(I1_process);           %display the process image
14  imwrite(I1_process,"result/I1_local.jpg","jpg");
15
16  subplot(2,1,2);
17  imhist(I1_process);          %display the process hist
18
19  figure('name','road2','NumberTitle','off');
20
21  subplot(2,1,1);
22  imshow(I2_process);          %display the process image
23  imwrite(I2_process,"result/I2_local.jpg","jpg");
24
25  subplot(2,1,2);
26  imhist(I2_process);          %display the process hist
27
28  figure('name','road3','NumberTitle','off');
29
30  subplot(2,1,1);
31  imshow(I3_process);          %display the process image
32  imwrite(I3_process,"result/I3_local.jpg","jpg");
33
34  subplot(2,1,2);
35  imhist(I3_process);          %display the process hist
```

d) Apply a γ -nonlinearity mapping to each image to perform contrast enhancement, show the new image, and submit the displayed image. For each image, find and report a value of γ that allows you to see more details.



Figure 22: image of road1 after apply γ -nonlinearity mapping



Figure 23: image of road2 after apply γ -nonlinearity mapping



Figure 24: image of road3 after apply γ -nonlinearity mapping

Answer. The images above are processed images after apply γ -nonlinearity mapping, the value of γ is 0.4.

My Matlab code is followed and is saved as **d.m**.

```
1  clc,clear;
2  I1=imread("hw1_dark_road_1.jpg");
3  I2=imread("hw1_dark_road_2.jpg");
4  I3=imread("hw1_dark_road_3.jpg");
5
6  I1_process=gama(im2double(I1),0.4);
7  figure('name','', 'NumberTitle','off');
8  imshow(I1_process);           %display the process image
9  imwrite(I1_process,"result/I1_gama.jpg","jpg");
10
11 I2_process=gama(im2double(I1),0.4);
12 figure('name','', 'NumberTitle','off');
13 imshow(I2_process);           %display the process image
14 imwrite(I2_process,"result/I2_gama.jpg","jpg");
15
16 I3_process=gama(im2double(I1),0.4);
17 figure('name','', 'NumberTitle','off');
18 imshow(I3_process);           %display the process image
19 imwrite(I3_process,"result/I3_gama.jpg","jpg");
```