

Introduzione

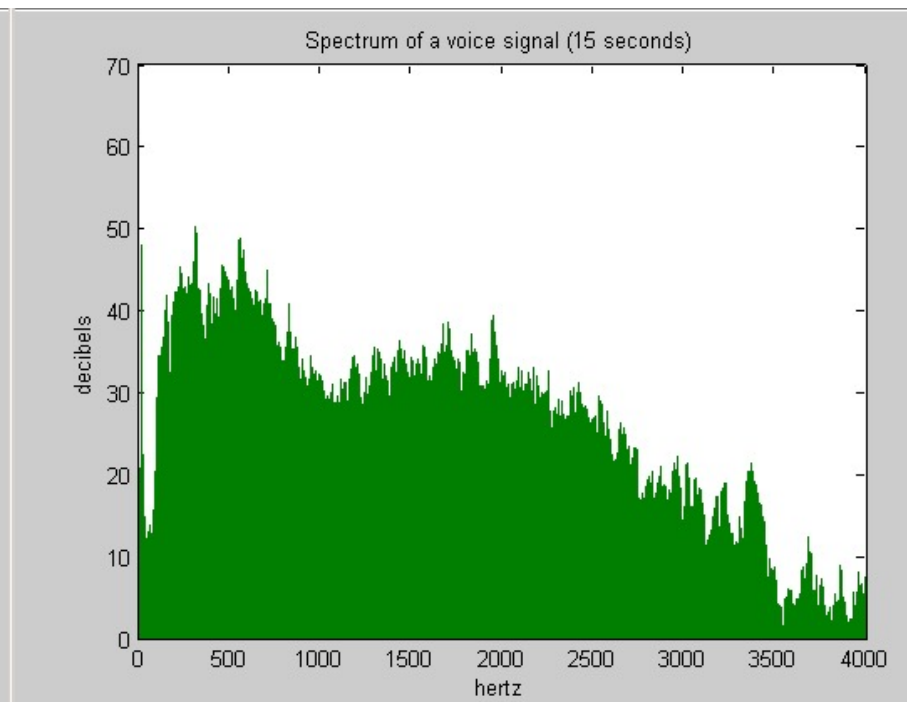
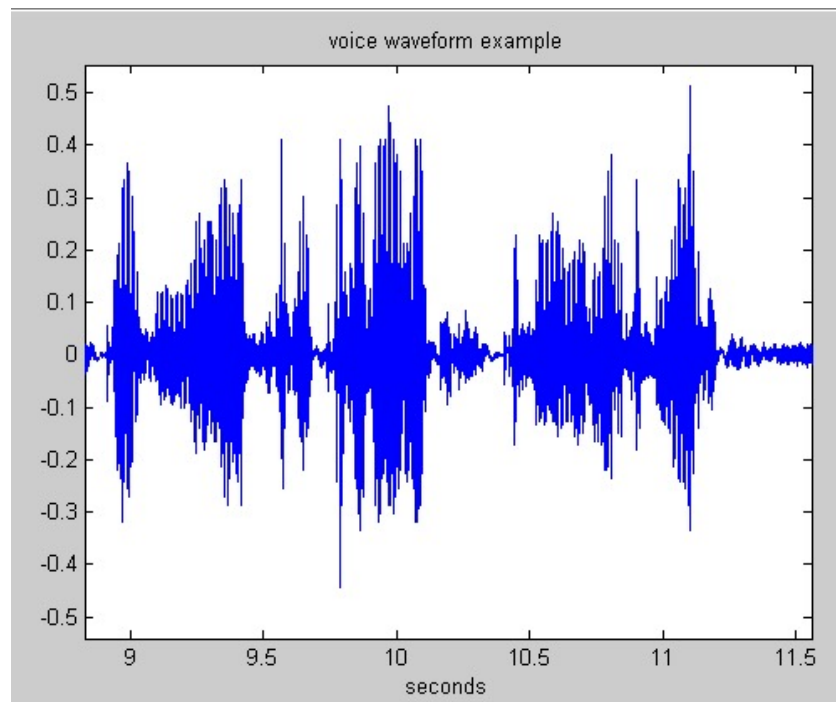
Fondamenti Elaborazione dei Segnali e Immagini
(FESI)

Francesca Odone francesca.odone@unige.it

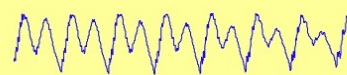
Gli ingredienti principali:

segnali 1D e 2D

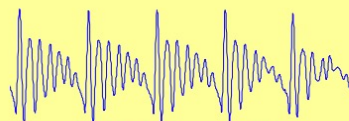
Segnali 1D: Audio e voce



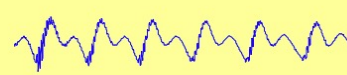
Vowels



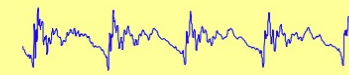
“oo” in “blue”



“o” in “spot”

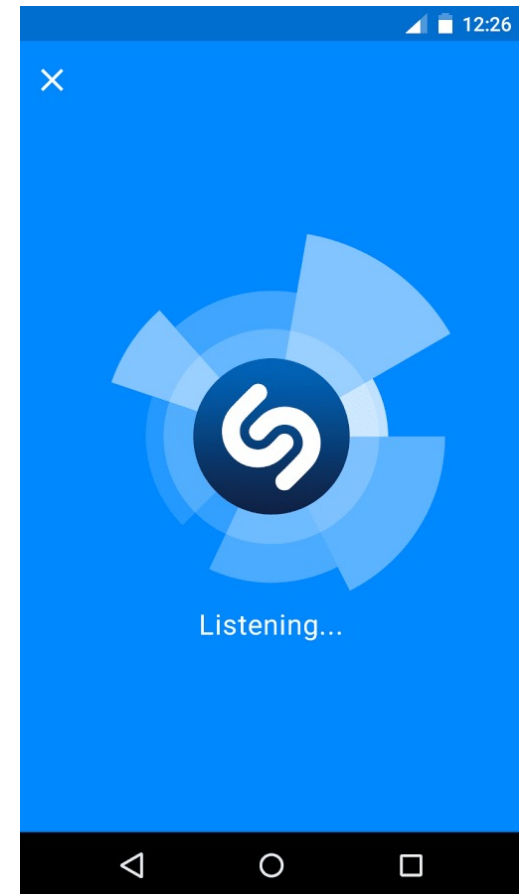
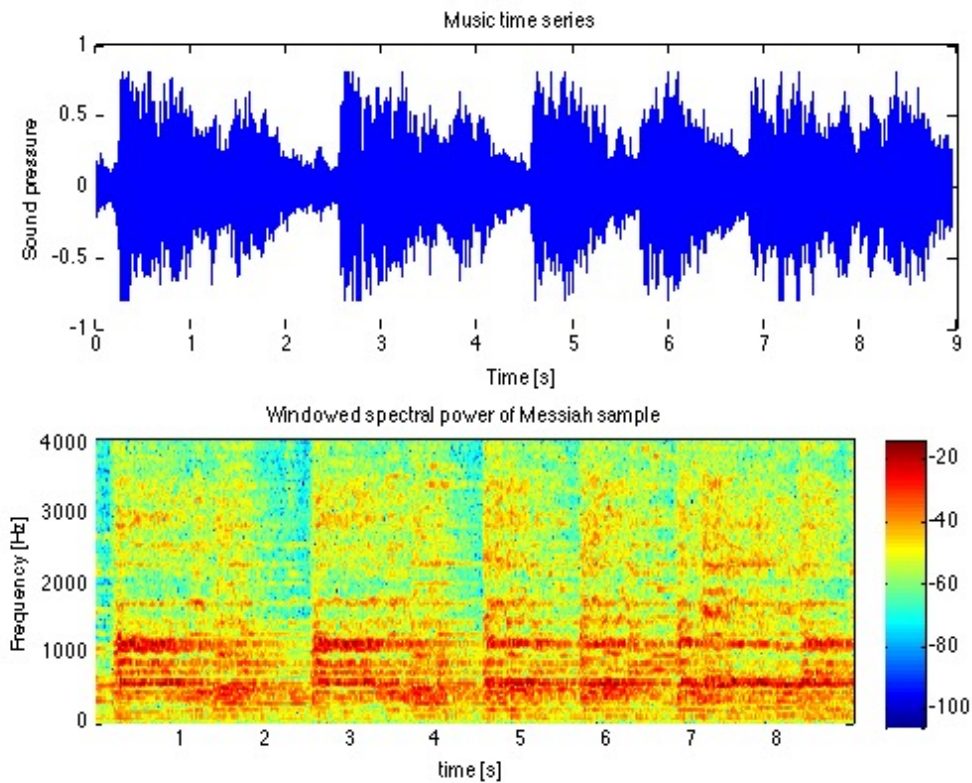


“ee” in “key”

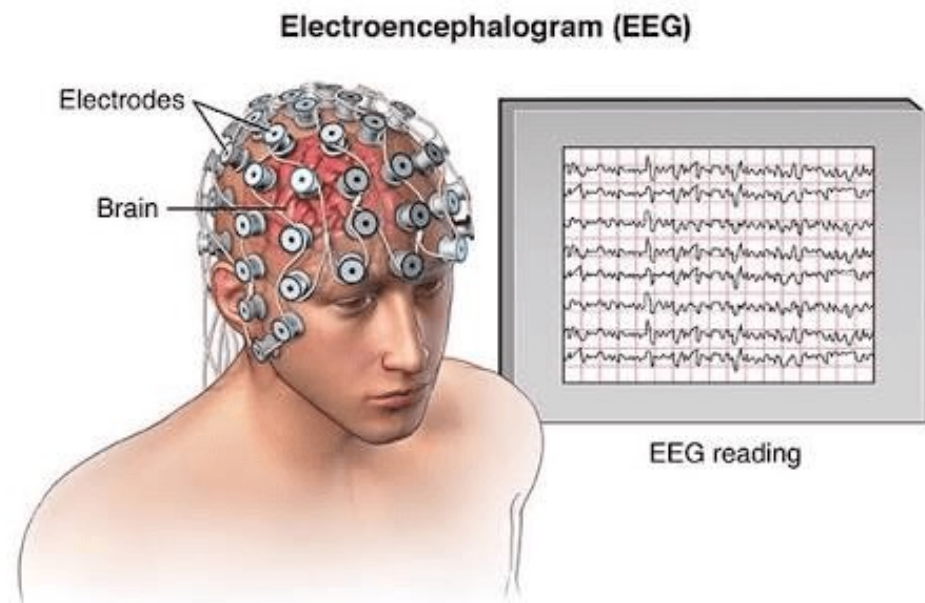
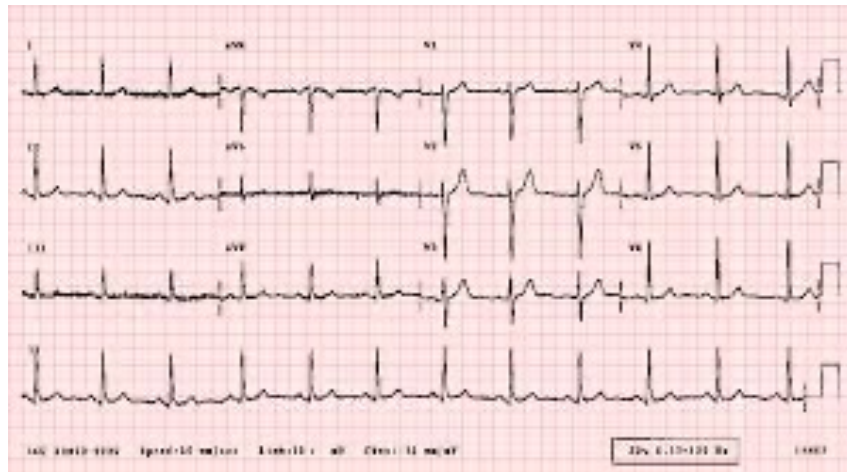


“e” in “again”

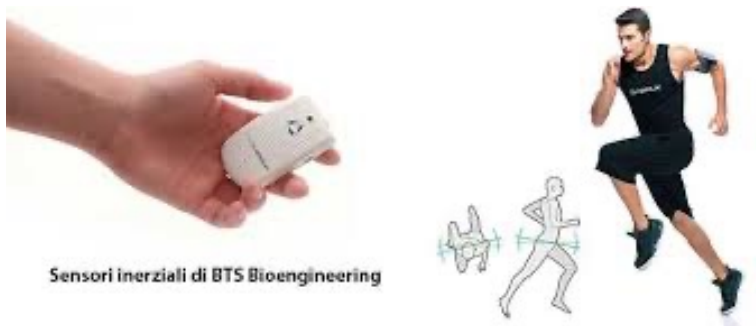
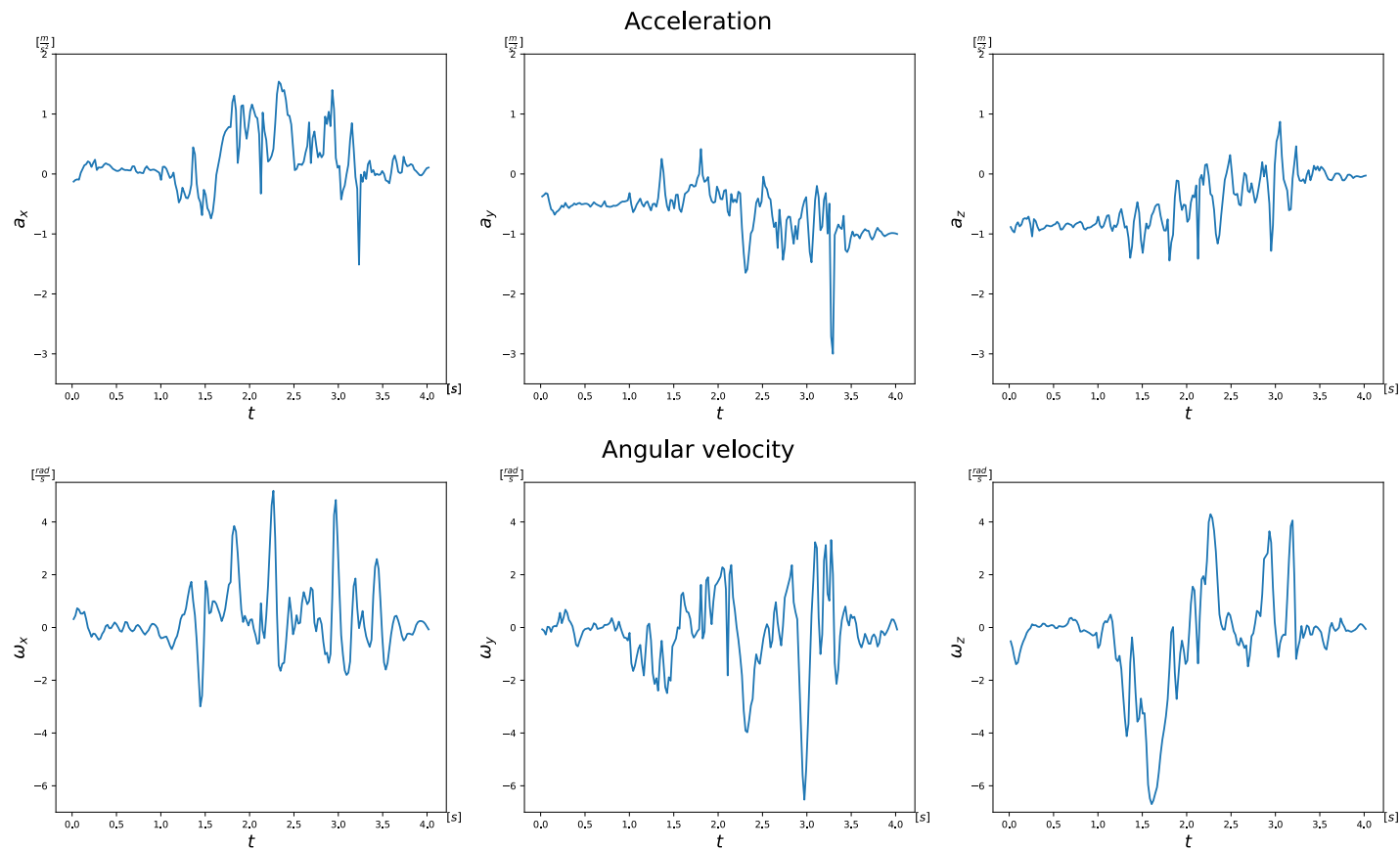
Segnali 1D: Musica



Segnali 1D: ECG e EEG



Segnali 1D: Sensori inerziali



Segnali 2D: foto a colori

... o meglio immagini a colori



Come rappresentare
il colore?



Segnali 2D : immagini a livelli di grigio

Codifichiamo la sola intensità luminosa in una scala di valori chiamati “livelli di grigio”

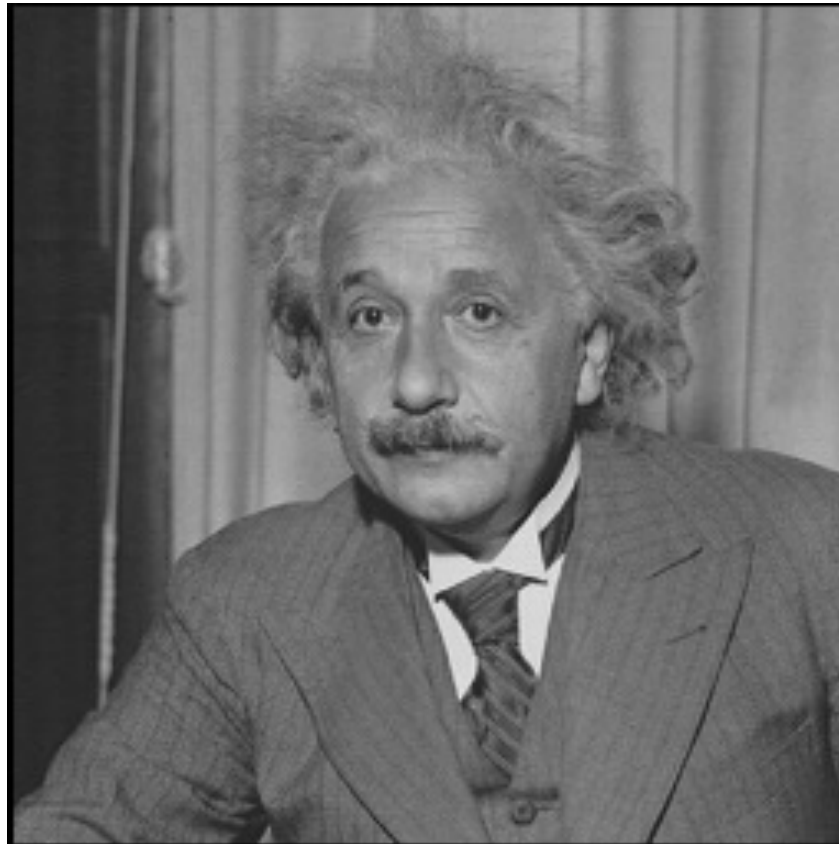


Immagine digitale

Dimensione dell'immagine = numero di pixel
Convenzione: righe x colonne

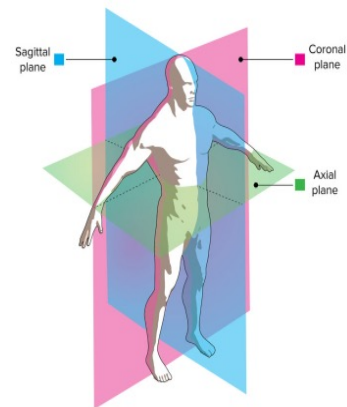
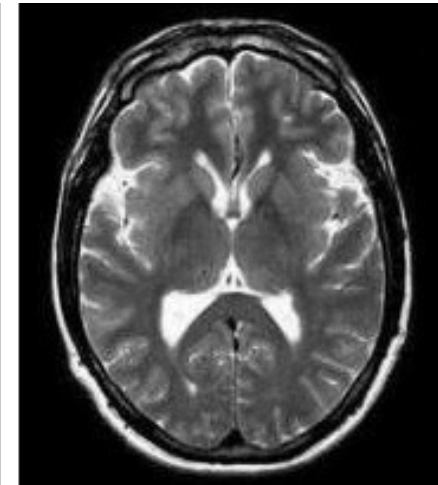
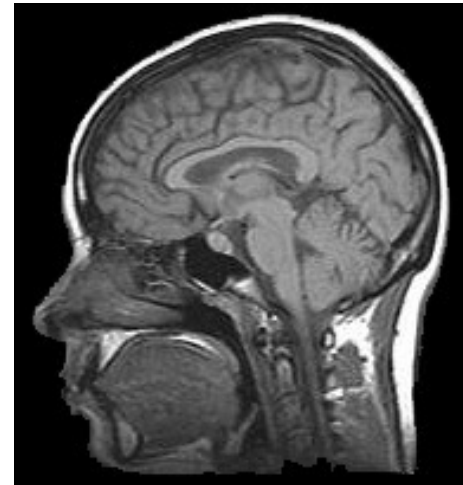
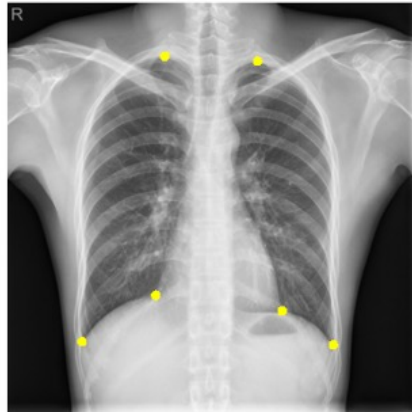
Matrice di numeri

COLONNA

RIGA

98	103	102	110	118	118	119	119	118	118	109	88
98	105	101	110	118	118	119	118	116	113	105	84
92	98	96	109	116	121	130	130	142	141	151	145
95	98	98	104	110	112	124	127	148	147	157	159
95	98	98	104	110	112	124	127	148	147	157	159
103	104	107	111	116	121	128	128	137	135	146	169
101	106	106	110	116	119	128	128	134	133	145	166
99	109	106	118	127	131	143	145	154	153	155	168
102	110	110	121	131	136	148	148	157	157	160	169
102	110	111	124	136	140	153	154	164	165	167	174
105	113	112	124	130	135	147	147	159	159	167	175
104	113	112	125	134	137	144	147	161	161	169	177
102	110	108	122	131	131	140	140	149	150	157	168
103	109	109	121	128	131	139	140	149	148	156	167
101	106	103	116	127	133	144	143	148	148	149	159
84	94	91	103	113	118	132	134	145	146	146	149
85	92	91	103	114	119	134	135	146	145	146	149
70	82	81	91	97	100	112	115	131	130	139	142
70	82	81	91	97	100	114	115	131	132	139	142
77	76	76	82	89	89	100	101	115	113	127	135
111	85	84	79	81	81	90	90	102	100	111	125
107	86	88	79	79	79	88	88	100	101	110	126

Immagine biomediche

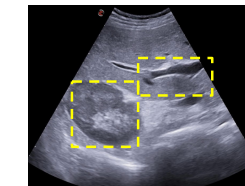
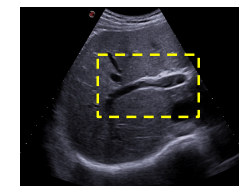
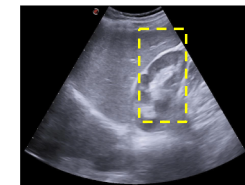
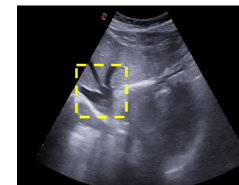


Axial scan 1

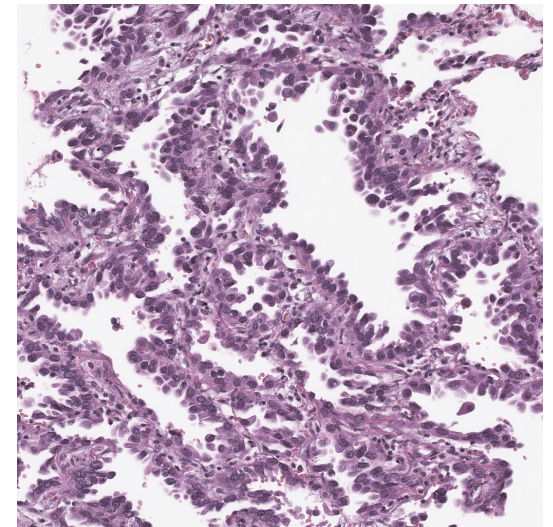
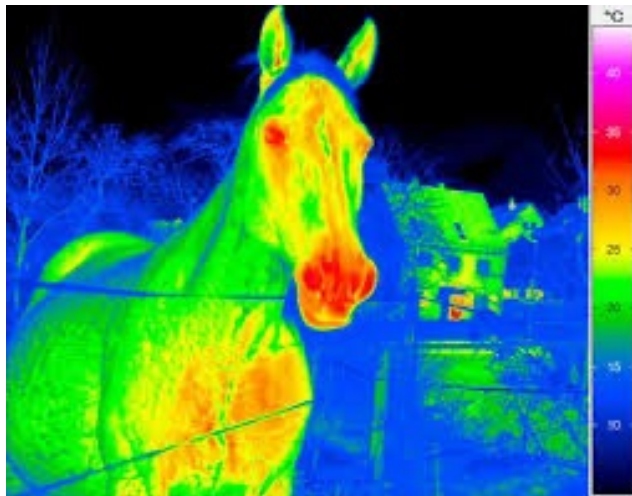
...

Axial scan 5

US videos



Altri tipi di immagini digitali



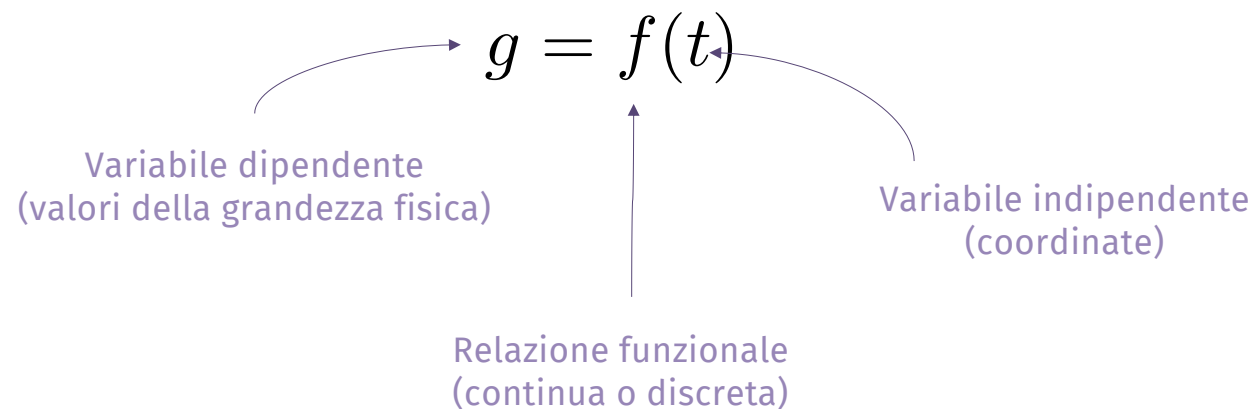


Più formalmente

Definizione operativa

Un segnale descrive una grandezza fisica che varia nel tempo, nello spazio, o rispetto ad altre variabili indipendenti

Lo strumento matematico che utilizziamo per modellare i segnali sono le funzioni in una o più variabili



Segnali a tempo continuo o a tempo discreto

$$g = f(t)$$

Nei segnali a tempo continuo t assume valori reali

Nei segnali a tempo discreto t assume valori in un sottoinsieme discreto dei numeri reali, come risultato di un'operazione chiamata **CAMPIONAMENTO**

Segnali a valori continui o a valori discreti

$$g = f(t)$$

Nei segnali a valori continui g assume valori reali

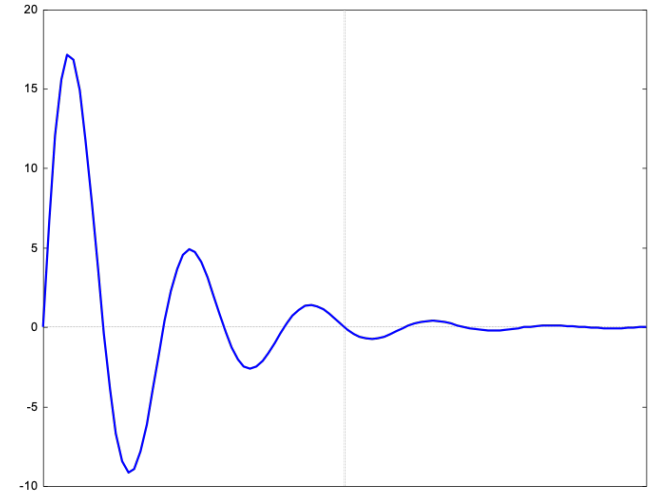
Nei segnali a valori discreti g assume valori in un sottoinsieme discreto dei numeri reali, come risultato di un'operazione chiamata **QUANTIZZAZIONE**

Un esempio tipico sono quantizzazioni con 2^m valori, codificabili con m bit

Analogico e digitale

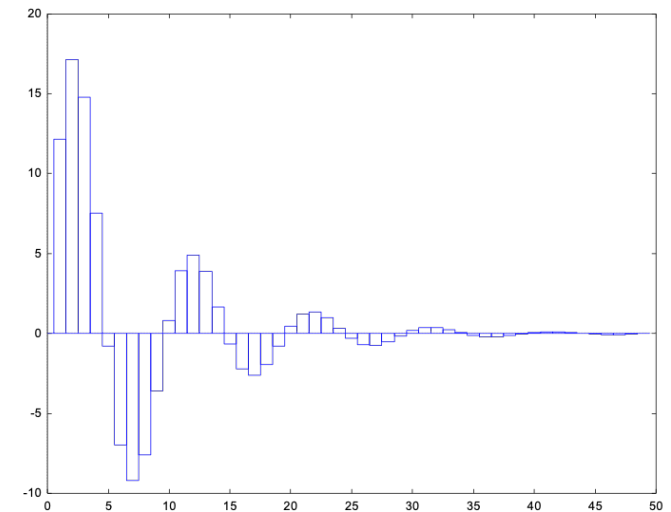
Segnali analogici:

tempo continuo valori continui

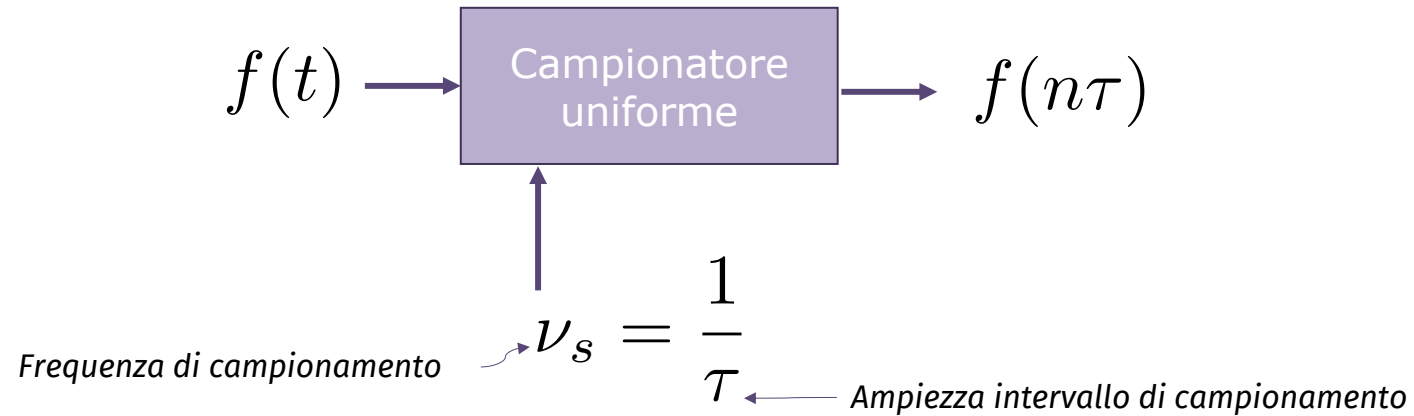


Segnali digitali:

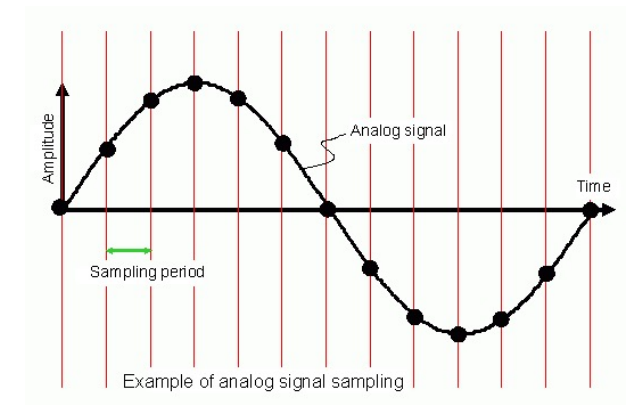
a tempo discreto e valori discreti



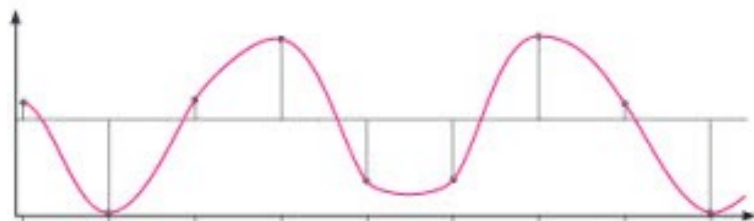
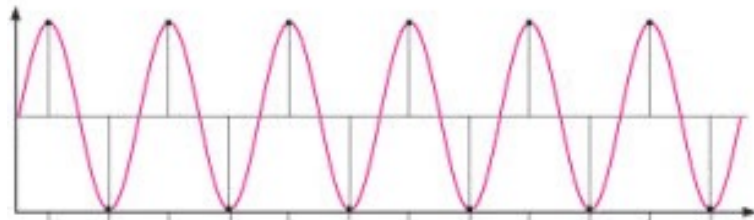
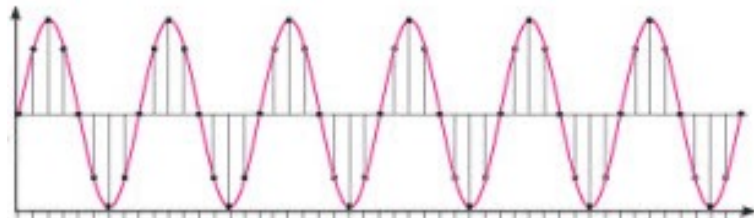
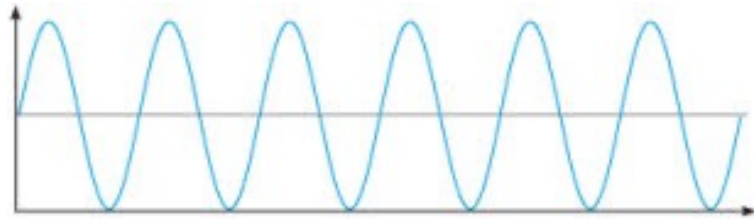
Campionamento (in essence)



Il sistema campionatore uniforme con frequenza di campionamento $\nu_s = 1/\tau$, trasforma quindi un segnale a tempo continuo $f(t)$ nel segnale a tempo discreto $f(n\tau)$



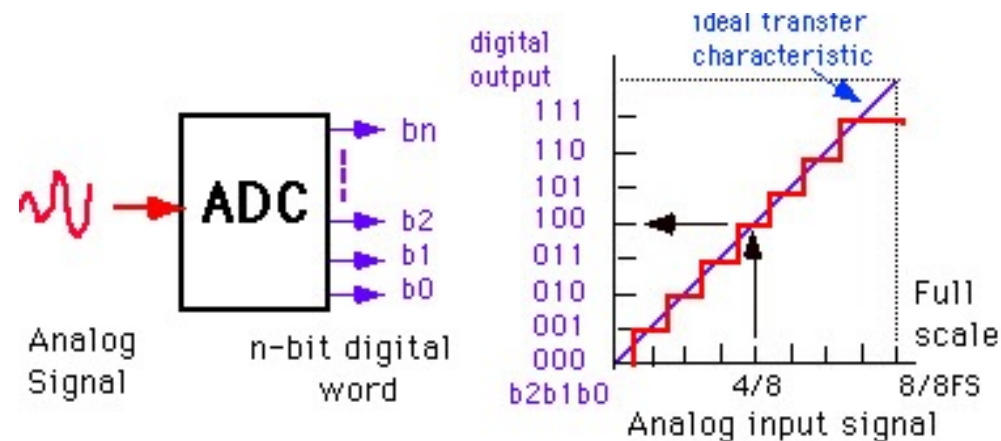
Frequenza ideale di campionamento



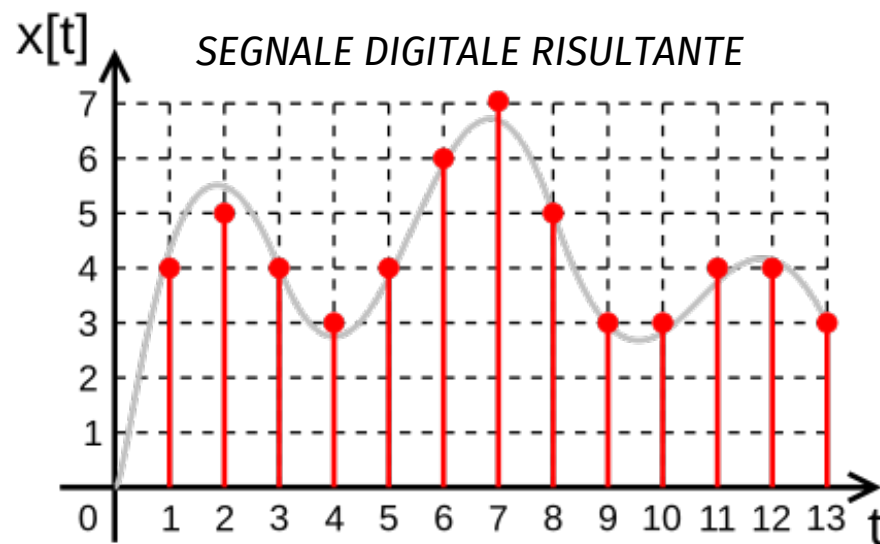
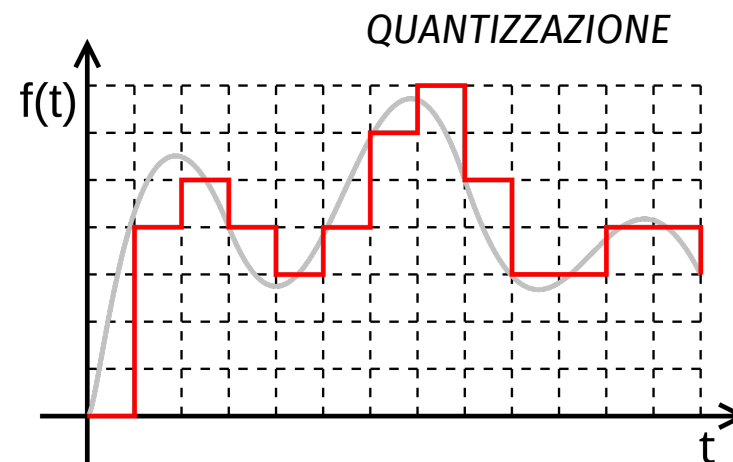
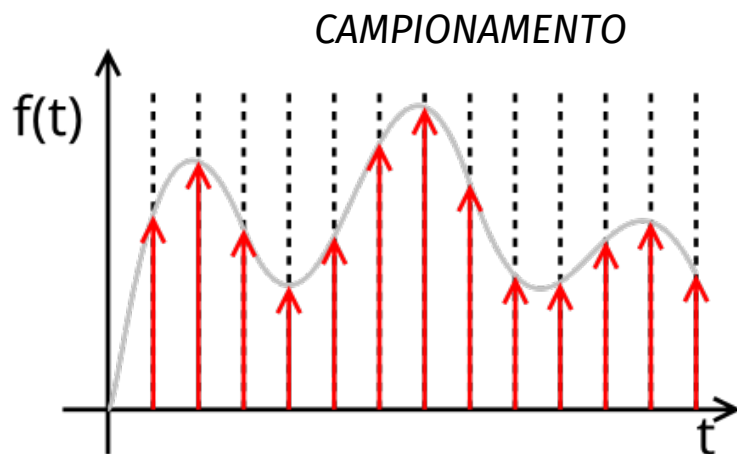
Quantizzazione

Un modo semplice di quantizzare consiste nel prefissare un insieme finito di l valori numerici $\{x_1, \dots, x_l\}$ e di associare ad ogni numero x il valore numerico x_k che è più vicino a x .

Il passo ulteriore è quello della codifica dei valori dell'insieme $\{x_1, \dots, x_l\}$ in parole binarie opportunamente codificate



Rivediamo i passi di digitalizzazione



Quantizzazione, caso bidimensionale

CODIFICA 8 BIT



CODIFICA 1 BIT

Ripasso: trasformazioni di segnali (1D)

Traslazione di una *quantità* t_0 : $\phi(t) = f(t - t_0)$

Scalatura

$$\phi(t) = f(at)$$

$a > 1$ compressione

$0 < a < 1$ rilassamento

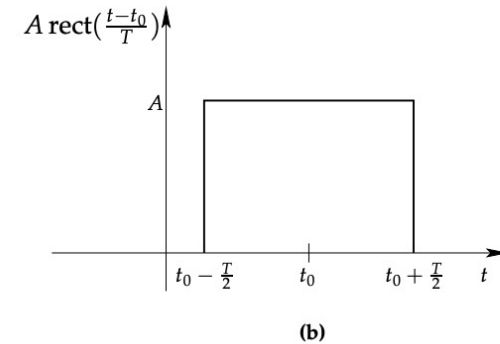
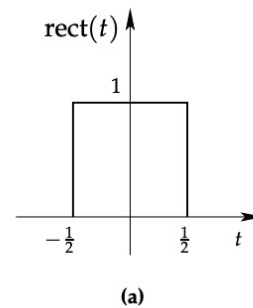
Inversione

$$\phi(t) = f(-t)$$

Esempi di segnali “notevoli”

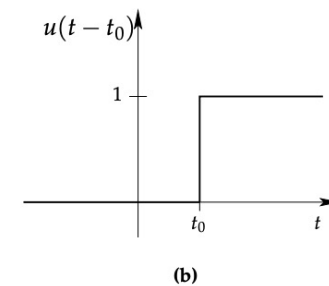
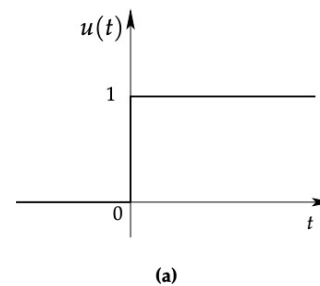
Segnale rettangolare

$$\text{rect}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } |t| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0, & \text{se } |t| > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



Segnale gradino

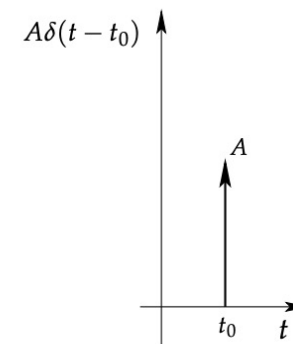
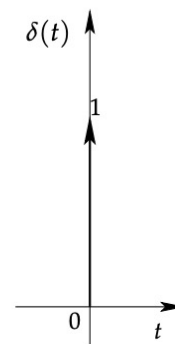
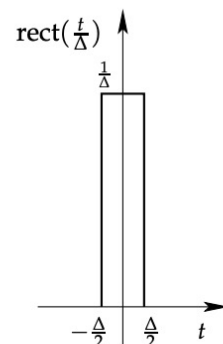
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } t > 0 \\ 0, & \text{se } t < 0 \end{cases}$$



Esempi di segnali “notevoli”

Segnale impulso (o delta di Dirac)

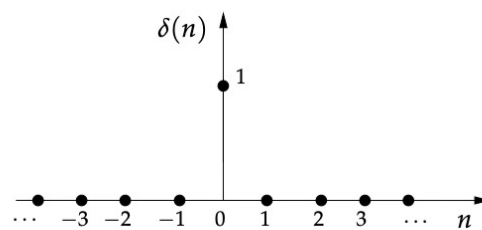
$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } t = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



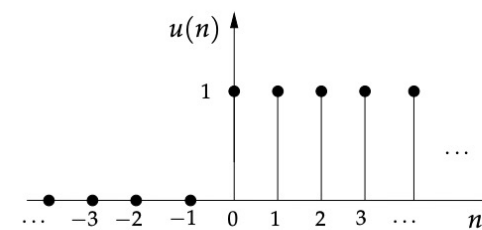
(a)

(b)

Impulso e gradino discreti



(a)



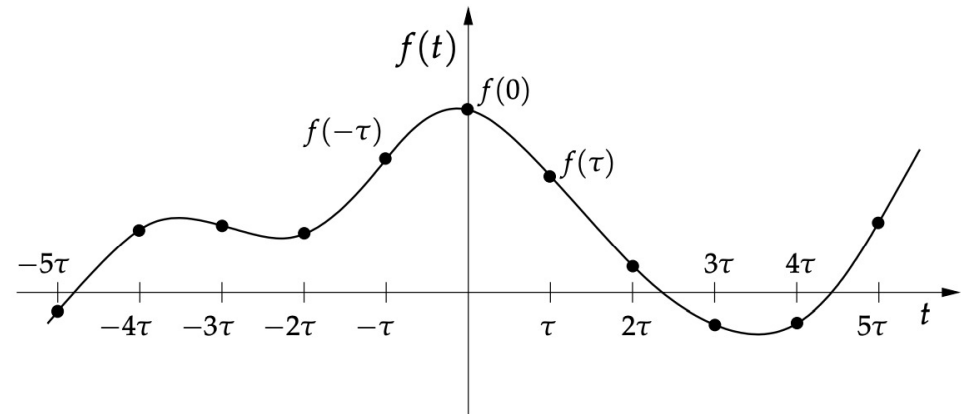
(b)

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

Delta di Dirac e campionamento

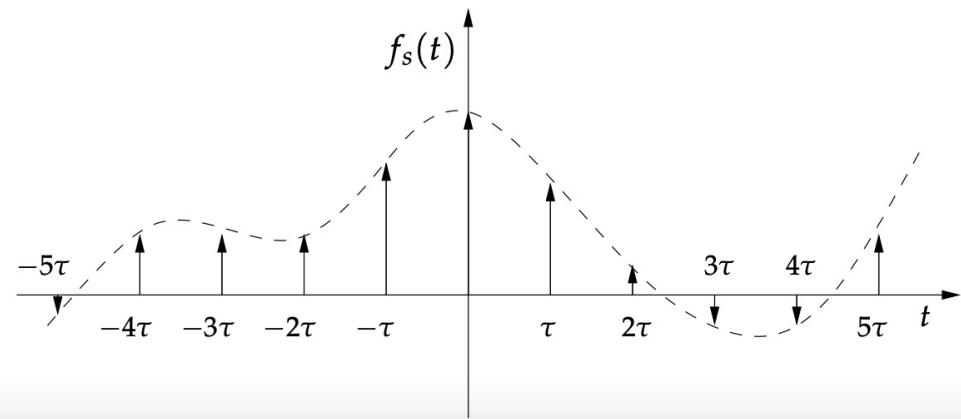
Treno di impulsi equispaziati

$$\delta_\tau(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - n\tau).$$



Campionamento

$$f_s(t) = f(t)\delta_\tau(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(n\tau)\delta(t - n\tau)$$

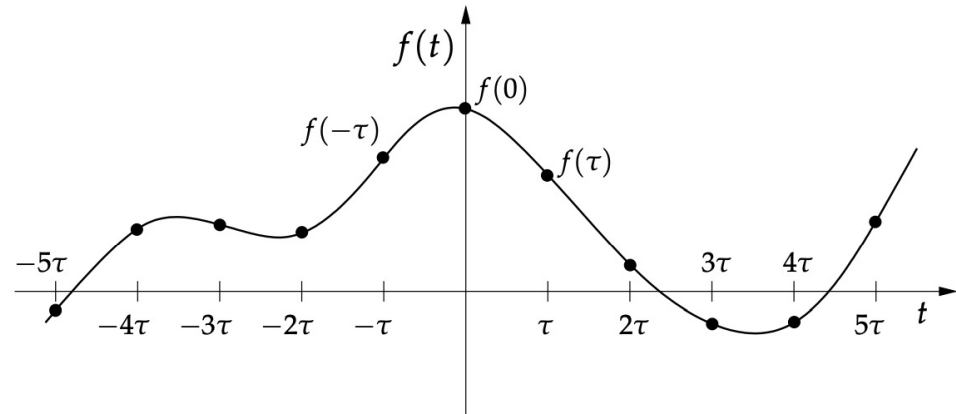


Delta di Dirac e campionamento

Proprietà della delta

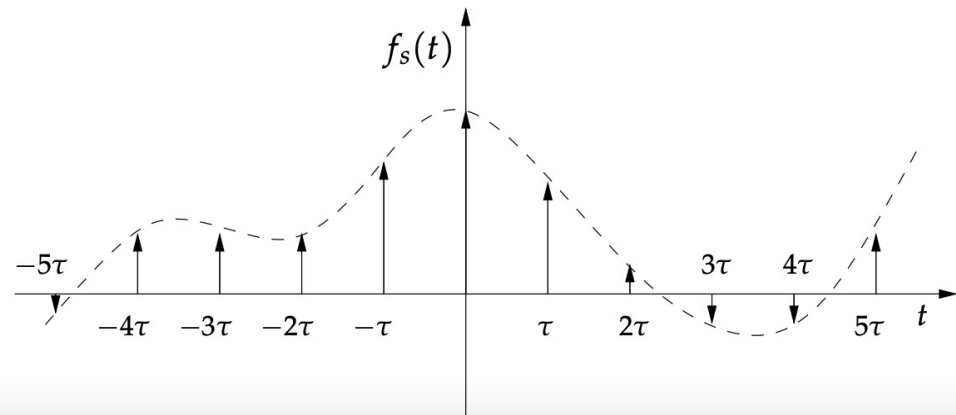
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)\delta(t)dt = f(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)\delta(t - \tau)dt = f(\tau)$$



Treno di impulsi equispaziati

$$\delta_\tau(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - n\tau).$$



Campionamento

$$f_s(t) = f(t)\delta_\tau(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(n\tau)\delta(t - n\tau)$$

UniGe

