

图像处理与分析

(第5章-图像恢复和重建)

肖阳

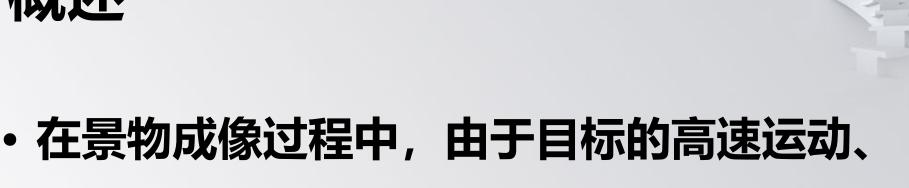
Yang_Xiao@hust.edu.cn

华中科技大学人工智能与自动化学院

教学提纲

- 概述
- 退化模型和对角化
- ・无约束恢复
- 有约束恢复
- 投影重建



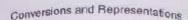


任京初风像过程中,田丁目你的高速运动、 成像系统的畸变和噪声干扰等,致使最后形成 的图像存在种种恶化,或称之为"退化"。

图像退化的典型表现为图像模糊、失真、有噪声等。







5.3.5 The Default Function Argument Conversions 6.3.5 The Delaur.

1. The Dela If an expression appears as an argument in the "..." part of a prototype type, or when the expression appears is an argument in the "..." part of a prototype type, or when the expression of the expression is converted before being passed by type, or when the expression appears as an expression is converted before being passed to type, or when the expression appears as an expression is converted before being passed to type, or when the expression appears as an expression is the same as the usual unary of the guarant list, then the value of the expression is the same as the usual unary of the grant of the expression appears as an expression is converted before being passed to type, or when the expression appears as an expression is converted before being passed to type, or when the expression appears as an expression is converted before being passed to type, or when the expression appears as an expression is converted before being passed to type. gument list, then the value of the expression is the same as the usual unary convertion. This default function argument conversion is the same as the usual unary convertion.

function. This default function argument control are always promoted to type double, even in sion, except that arguments of type float are always promoted to type double, even in dard C.

If the called function is governed by a prototype, then the arguments do not (heces.

If the called function is governed by the called fu sarily) undergo the usual integer production is free to perform these conversions if essarily) promoted to double. An implementation to optimize the calling essarily promoted to double allow the implementation to optimize the calling essarily) promoted to double. An implementation to optimize the calling sequence it wishes to, but these rules allow the implementation to optimize the calling sequence. The conversions of arrays and functions to pointers do occur,

in C99 prototypes, if a formal parameter of array type has a list L of type qualifiers In C99 prototypes, if a tental array argument is converted to an L-quilified within the brackets [and], then the actual array argument is converted to an L-quilified pointer to the element type. This is discussed further in Section 9.3.

ter to the element type.

The float-to-double argument conversion helped previous versions of tradition. The float-to-double float and float and double. C99 specifies a full server al and Standard C to consider and double. C99 specifies a full set of math func-- Anthie as well as double.

• 图像恢复

也称图象复原, 图象处理中的一大类技术;

• 图像恢复 vs 图像增强

相同之处: 改进输入图象的视觉质量

不同之处: 图像增强借助人的视觉系统特性, 以取得较

好的视觉结果 (不考虑退化原因)

图像恢复根据相应的退化模型和知识重建或

恢复原始的图象 (考虑退化原因)



图像恢复方法分类

技术: 无约束和有约束

策略: 自动和交互

处理所在域: 频域和空域

从广义的角度上来看:

几何失真(退化)校正(恢复)

投影(退化)重建(恢复)



图像恢复的一般过程:





图象退化示例:

图象退化指由场景得到的图象没能完全地反映场景的真实内容,产生了失真等问题

- 透镜象差/色差
- 聚焦不准 (失焦, 限制了图象锐度)
- 模糊 (限制频谱宽度)
- 噪声 (是一个统计过程)
- 抖动 (机械、电子)



噪声:

- 最常见的退化因素之一
- ・ 烦人的东西
- 图象中不希望有的部分
- 图象中不需要的部分

对信号来说, 噪声是一种外部干扰。但噪声本身也是一种信号 (携带了噪声源的信息)



噪声研究:

- 人们常只关心噪声的强度
- 信噪比 (signal-to-noise ratio, SNR)
- 能量比 (电压平方比)

$$SNR = 10\log_{10}\left(\frac{V_s^2}{V_n^2}\right)$$

• 合成图象时

$$SNR = \left(\frac{C_{\text{ob}}}{\sigma}\right)^2 = \left[\frac{灰度对比度}{噪声均方差}\right]^2$$



常见噪声:

热噪声:白噪声(频率覆盖整个频谱)高斯噪声(幅度符合高斯分布)

• 闪烁噪声: 具有反比于频率 (1/f) 的频谱 粉色噪声 (在对数频率间隔内有相同的能量)

• 发射噪声: 高斯分布 (电子运动的随机性)



1、高斯噪声

噪声灰度随机变 量用概率密度来刻画

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} \exp \left[-\frac{(z-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$$

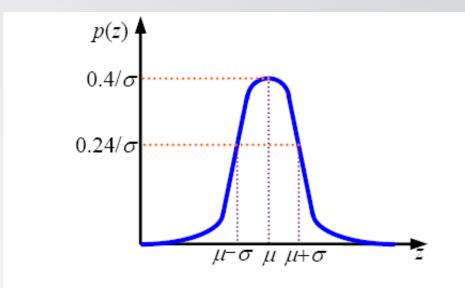


图 8.1.5 一个高斯噪声的概率密度函数



2、均匀噪声

$$p(z) = \begin{cases} 1/(b-a) & \text{如果} & a \leq z \leq b \\ 0 & \Box & \Box \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = (a+b)/2$$

$$\sigma^2 = (b-a)^2/12$$

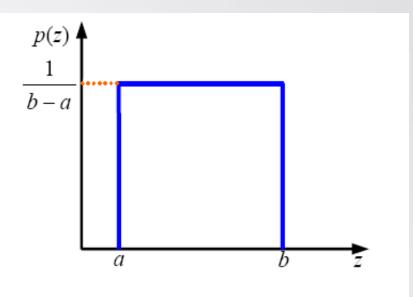


图 8.1.6 一个均匀噪声的概率密度函数



3、脉冲噪声

- · 噪声脉冲可以是正 的或负的
- 一般假设a和b都 是"饱和"值
- 双极性脉冲噪声也 称椒盐噪声

$$p(z) = \begin{cases} P_a & \text{如果} & z = a \\ P_b & \text{如果} & z = b \\ 0 & \Box \Box \end{cases}$$

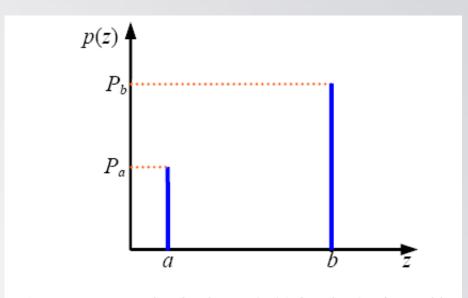


图 8.1.7 一个脉冲噪声的概率密度函数

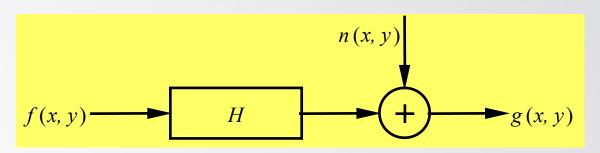


退化模型

• H: 退化过程

• n(x,y): 加性噪声 (统计特性已知)

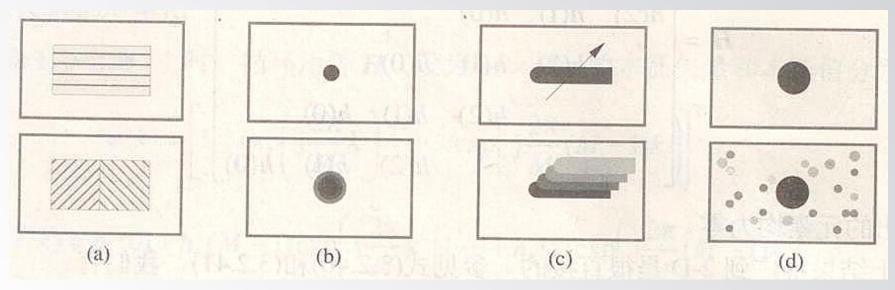
$$g(x,y) = H[f(x,y)] + n(x,y)$$



加性噪声:在给定g(x,y)和代表退化的H的基础上得到对 f(x,y)的某个近似



退化模型



非线性退化

孔径衍射模糊退化

运动模糊退化

随机噪声退化



退化H的性质

(1) 线性:

 $H\left[k_{1}f_{1}(x,y)+k_{2}f_{2}(x,y)\right]=k_{1}H\left[f_{1}(x,y)\right]+k_{2}H\left[f_{2}(x,y)\right]$

(2) 相加性 $(k_1 = k_2 = 1)$:

$$H[f_1(x,y) + f_2(x,y)] = H[f_1(x,y)] + H[f_2(x,y)]$$

(3) 一致性 $(f_2(x,y)=0)$:

$$H\left[k_1f_1(x,y)\right] = k_1H\left[f_1(x,y)\right]$$

(4) 位置 (空间) 不变性:

$$H[f(x-a,y-b)] = g(x-a,y-b)$$



1-D退化过程

卷积f(x)和h(x): 采样 —>2个数组A和B

为避免卷积周期重叠: $M \geq A + B - 1$

$$f_{e}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & 0 \le x \le A - 1 \\ 0 & A \le x \le M - 1 \end{cases} \quad h_{e}(x) = \begin{cases} h(x) & 0 \le x \le B - 1 \\ 0 & B \le x \le M - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$h_{e}(x) = \begin{cases} h(x) & 0 \leq x \leq B - 1 \\ 0 & B \leq x \leq M - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g_{e}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} f_{e}(m)h_{e}(x-m)$$
 $x = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$

用矩阵表示

$$g_{e}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} f_{e}(m)h_{e}(x-m)$$
 $x = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{e}(0) \\ g_{e}(1) \\ \vdots \\ g_{e}(M-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{e}(0) & h_{e}(-1) & \dots & h_{e}(-M+1) \\ h_{e}(1) & h_{e}(0) & \dots & h_{e}(-M+2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{e}(M-1) & h_{e}(M-2) & \dots & h_{e}(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{e}(0) \\ f_{e}(1) \\ \vdots \\ f_{e}(M-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

根据周期性

$$h_e(x) = h_e(x + M)$$

根据周期性

$$h_e(x) = h_e(x + M)$$
将 *轮换矩阵

$$h_e(0) \quad h_e(-1) \quad \dots \quad h_e(-M+1)$$

$$h_e(1) \quad h_e(0) \quad \dots \quad h_e(-M+2)$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$h_e(M-1) \quad h_e(M-2) \quad \dots \quad h_e(0)$$



推广到2-D

扩

$$f_{e}(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y) & 0 \le x \le A - 1 & \text{fil} \quad 0 \le y \le B - 1 \\ 0 & A \le x \le M - 1 & \text{gil} \quad B \le y \le N - 1 \end{cases}$$

展

$$h_{e}(x,y) = \begin{cases} h(x,y) & 0 \le x \le C - 1 & \text{fil} \quad 0 \le y \le D - 1 \\ 0 & C \le x \le M - 1 & \text{gi} \quad D \le y \le N - 1 \end{cases}$$

不考虑噪声

$$g_{e}(x,y) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_{e}(m,n)h_{e}(x-m,y-n)$$

$$x = 0,1,\dots, M-1$$

$$y = 0,1,\dots, N-1$$

$$g_{e}(x,y) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_{e}(m,n)h_{e}(x-m,y-n)$$

$$x = 0,1,\dots, M-1$$

$$y = 0,1,\dots, N-1$$

块轮换矩阵 (每块都轮换标注)

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{n} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{0} & \mathbf{H}_{M-1} & \dots & \mathbf{H}_{1} \\ \mathbf{H}_{1} & \mathbf{H}_{0} & \dots & \mathbf{H}_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_{M-1} & \mathbf{H}_{M-2} & \dots & \mathbf{H}_{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{e}(0) \\ f_{e}(1) \\ \vdots \\ f_{e}(MN-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n_{e}(0) \\ n_{e}(1) \\ \vdots \\ n_{e}(MN-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

轮换矩阵

$$H_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{e}(i,0) & h_{e}(i,N-1) & \dots & h_{e}(i,1) \\ h_{e}(i,1) & h_{e}(i,0) & \dots & h_{e}(i,2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{e}(i,N-1) & h_{e}(i,N-2) & \dots & h_{e}(i,0) \end{bmatrix}$$



对角化H来简化运算

 $(M = N = 512, H尺寸为262144 \times 262144)$

轮换矩阵的对角化

考虑M×N的轮换矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{w}(k) = \lambda(k)\boldsymbol{w}(k)$$

本征矢量

$$w(k) = \left[1 \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi}{M}k\right) \dots \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi}{M}(M-1)k\right)\right]^{T}$$

本征值

$$\lambda(k) = h_e(0) + h_e(M-1)\exp\left(j\frac{2\pi}{M}k\right) + \dots + h_e(1)\exp\left(j\frac{2\pi}{M}(M-1)k\right)$$

轮换矩阵的对角化

H的M个本征矢量组成1个 $M \times N$ 的矩阵W:

$$W = \left[w(0) \ w(1) \ \cdots w(M-1) \right]$$

- · 各w的正交性保证了W的逆矩阵存在
- W^{-1} 的存在保证了W的列(即H的本征矢量)是线性独立的

$$H = WDW^{-1}$$

$$D = W^{-1}HW$$

D是一个对角矩阵,
$$D(k,k) = \lambda(k)$$

块轮换矩阵的对角化

定义尺寸为 $MN \times MN$ 的矩阵W,每个元素为:

$$W(i,m) = \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi}{M}im\right)W_N$$
 $i, m = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$

W_N 为一个 $N \times N$ 的矩阵W,每个元素为:

$$W_N(k,n) = \exp\left(j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn\right) \qquad k, n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

类似于对轮换矩阵的讨论:

$$H = WDW^{-1}$$

$$H = WDW^{-1}$$
 $D = W^{-1}HW$

退化模型对角化的效果 (1-D无噪声)

$$H = WDW^{-1}$$
 + $g = Hf$ \Rightarrow $W_{\bullet}^{-1}g = DW_{\bullet}^{-1}f$

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} f_{e}(i) \exp\left(-j\frac{2\pi}{M}ki\right) \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

$$G(k) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} g_{e}(i) \exp\left(-j\frac{2\pi}{M}ki\right) \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

本征值

$$D(k,k) = \lambda(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} h_{e}(i) \exp\left(-j\frac{2\pi}{M}ki\right) = MH(k) \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

$$G(k) = M \times H(k)F(k) \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

退化模型对角化的效果(2-D有噪声)

$$H = WDW^{-1}$$
 + $g = Hf + n$ \Longrightarrow $W^{-1}g = DW^{-1}f + W^{-1}n$

F(u, v)
N(u, v)
H(u, v)
$$G(u,v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} g_e(x,y) \exp\left[-j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N}\right)\right]$$

对角元素
$$D(k,i) = \begin{cases} MN \times H\left(\left\lfloor \frac{k}{N} \right\rfloor, & k \bmod N \right) & \text{如} & i = k \\ 0 & \text{如} & i \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$G(u, v) = H(u, v)F(u, v) + N(u, v)$$

$$u = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1$$

$$v = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$$

退化模型对角化的效果 (2-D有噪声)

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{f} + \mathbf{n} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{\theta} & \mathbf{H}_{M-1} & \dots & \mathbf{H}_{1} \\ \mathbf{H}_{1} & \mathbf{H}_{\theta} & \dots & \mathbf{H}_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_{M-1} & \mathbf{H}_{M-2} & \dots & \mathbf{H}_{\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{e}(0) \\ f_{e}(1) \\ \vdots \\ f_{e}(MN-1) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n_{e}(0) \\ n_{e}(1) \\ \vdots \\ n_{e}(MN-1) \end{bmatrix}$$





$$G(u,v) = H(u,v)F(u,v) + N(u,v)$$

$$u = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

$$v = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

g = Hf + n

无约束和有约束恢复

由退化模型

$$n = g - Hf$$

最小均方误差准则

$$\|\mathbf{n}\|^2 = \mathbf{n}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{n} = \|\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{f}}\|^2 = (\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{f}})^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H}\hat{\mathbf{f}})$$

无约束

最小化目标函数

$$L(\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}) = \left\| \boldsymbol{g} - \boldsymbol{H} \hat{\boldsymbol{f}} \right\|^2$$

$$L(\hat{f}) = \left\| \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{H} \hat{f} \right\|^{2} \qquad \hat{f} = (\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{H}^{-1} (\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{H}^{-1} \mathbf{g}$$

有约束 (Q为线性操作符, s = 1/l)

$$L(\hat{f}) = \|Q\hat{f}\|^2 + l(\|g - H\hat{f}\|^2 - \|n\|^2) \qquad \hat{f} = [H^T H + sQ^T Q]^{-1} H^T g$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{f}} = \left[\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{H} + s \boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q} \right]^{-1} \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{g}$$

逆滤波

设
$$M = N$$

$$\hat{f} = H^{-1}g = (WDW^{-1})^{-1}g = WD^{-1}W^{-1}g$$

$$\hat{F}(u,v) = \frac{G(u,v)}{H(u,v)}$$
 $u, v = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$

逆滤波: 用H(u,v)去除G(u,v)

(滤波函数H(u,v)与F(u,v)相乘: 退化)

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\hat{F}(u,v)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{G(u,v)}{H(u,v)}\right]$$
 $x, y = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$

G(u,v) = H(u,v)F(u,v) + N(u,v) $u = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$ $v = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$

分析/讨论

$$\hat{F}(u,v) = \frac{G(u,v)}{H(u,v)}$$
 $u, v = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$

$$\hat{F}(u,v) = F(u,v) + \frac{N(u,v)}{H(u,v)}$$
 $u,v = 0,1,\dots,M-1$

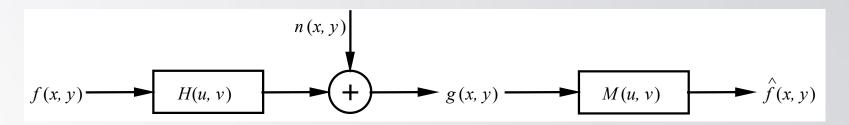
- · H(u,v)在UV平面上取零或很小,N(u,v)/H(u,v)就会使恢复结果与预期结果有很大差异
- 噪声带来更严重的问题(知道H也估计不准f)

H(u,v)常随u, v与原点距离的增加而迅速减小,而噪声 N(u,v)却一般变化缓慢。在这种情况下,恢复只能在与原点较近(接近频域中心)的范围内进行。



记M(u,v)为恢复转移函数,并不正好是1/H(u,v)

图象退化和恢复模型



除去H(u,v)为零的点

$$M(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1/H(u,v) & \text{if } u^2 + v^2 \le w_0^2 \\ 1 & \text{if } u^2 + v^2 > w_0^2 \end{cases}$$

减少振铃效应 k和d均为小于1的常数

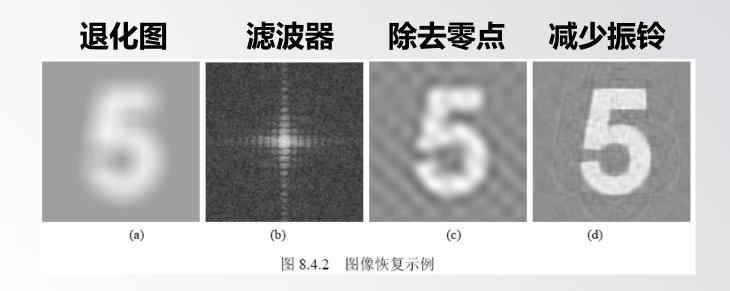
$$M(u,v) = \begin{cases} k & \text{如 } H(u,v) \leq d \\ 1/H(u,v) & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



模糊点源以获得转移函数

将点源图象看做单位脉冲函数 $(F[\delta(x,y)] = 1)$ 的近似 则有 $G(u,v) = H(u,v)F(u,v) \approx H(u,v)$

图象退化和恢复示例





维纳 (Wiener) 滤波器

一种最小均方误差滤波器:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{f}} = \left[\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{H} + s \boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q} \right]^{-1} \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{g} = \left[\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{H} + s \boldsymbol{R}_{f}^{-1} \boldsymbol{R}_{n} \right]^{-1} \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{g}$$

设 R_f 是f的相关矩阵: $R_f = E\{ff^T\}$

 R_f 的第ij个元素是 $E\{f_if_j\}$,代表f的第i 和第j元素的相关

 $\partial R_n = n$ 的相关矩阵: $R_n = E\{nn^T\}$



维纳 (Wiener) 滤波器

根据两个象素间的相关只是它们相互距离而不是位置的函数的假设,可将 R_f 和 R_n 都用块轮换矩阵表达,并借助矩阵W来对角化:

$$R_f = WAW^{-1}$$

$$R_n = WBW^{-1}$$

A中的元素: $f_e(x,y)$ 的功率谱,记为 $S_f(u,v)$

B中的元素: $n_e(x,y)$ 的功率谱,记为 $S_n(u,v)$

对比 (轮换矩阵对角化) $H = WDW^{-1}$

D是1个对角矩阵, $D(k, k) = \lambda(k)$

滤波器推导

$$\boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{R_f}^{-1}\boldsymbol{R_n}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{f}} = \left[\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{H} + s \boldsymbol{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{Q} \right]^{-1} \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{g}$$

$$\hat{f} = (\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{H} + s\boldsymbol{R}_{f}^{-1}\boldsymbol{R}_{n})^{-1}\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{g}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{D}^{*}\boldsymbol{W}^{-1} \qquad \boldsymbol{R}_{f} = \boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{W}^{-1} \qquad \boldsymbol{R}_{n} = \boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{W}^{-1}$$

$$\hat{f} = (\boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{D}^{*}\boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{W}^{-1} + s\boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{W}^{-1})^{-1}\boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{D}^{*}\boldsymbol{W}^{-1}\boldsymbol{g}$$

两边同时乘以 W^{-1}

$$W^{-1}\hat{f} = (D * D + sA^{-1}B)^{-1}D * W^{-1}g$$

滤波器推导
$$W^{-1}\hat{f} = (D*D + sA^{-1}B)^{-1}D*W^{-1}g$$

上式中的元素可写成如下形式

$$\widehat{F}(u,v) = \left[\frac{1}{H(u,v)} \times \frac{|H(u,v)|^2}{|H(u,v)|^2 + s[S_n(u,v)/S_f(u,v)]}\right] G(u,v)$$

- 如果s = 1,方括号中的项就是维纳滤波器
- ·如果s是变量,就称为参数维纳滤波器
- 当没有噪声时, $S_n(u,v)=0$,维纳滤波器退化为理想逆

滤波器

分析/讨论

$$\widehat{F}(u,v) = \left[\frac{1}{H(u,v)} \times \frac{|H(u,v)|^2}{|H(u,v)|^2 + s[S_n(u,v)/S_f(u,v)]}\right] G(u,v)$$

- ・ 当 $H(u,v) \to 0$ 或者幅值很小时,由于 $S_f(u,v)$ 和 $S_n(u,v)$ 存在,分母不为零,不会出现被零除的情况;
- ・当没有噪声时, $S_n(u,v)=0$, $\widehat{F}(u,v)
 ightarrow rac{1}{H(u,v)}$ 维纳滤

波器退化为理想逆滤波器;

・如果 $S_n(u,v)\gg S_f(u,v)$,有 $\widehat{F}(u,v)\to 0$,这表明不能从完全是噪声的信号中来复原有用的信息。



逆滤波

维纳滤波

