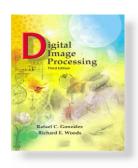


### 第四章

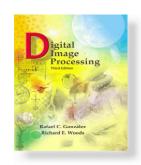
# 空间域图像增强

第二部分一直方图处理



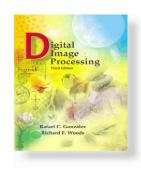
## 空间域图像增强主要内容

- 3.4直方图处理
  - 直方图均衡化
  - 直方图规定化
  - 局部增强
  - 直方图统计学应用



## 3.4 直方图处理

- 灰度直方图是灰度级的函数,描述的是图像中该灰度级的像素的个数:从图形上说,其横坐标是灰度级,纵坐标是该灰度出现的频率;从数学上说,灰度直方图是图像各灰度值统计特性与图像灰度值的函数,它统计一幅图像中各灰度级出现的次数或概率。
- 灰度级为[0, L-1]范围的数字图像的直方图是离散函数  $h(r_k) = n_k$ , $\mathbf{r_k}$ 是第k级灰度, $\mathbf{n_k}$ 是图像中灰度级为 $\mathbf{r_k}$ 的像素的个数。



#### 3.4 直方图处理

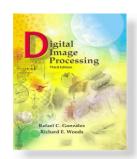
•直方图归一化  $P(r_k) = n_k/n$ 

这里k=0,1,2,....,L-1。  $\frac{P(r_k)}{p(r_k)}$  给出了灰度级为  $\frac{r_k}{p(r_k)}$  发生的概率估计值,n为图像像素的总数。

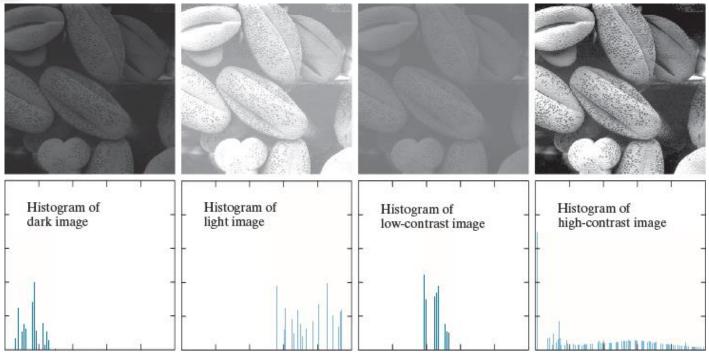
•一个归一化的直方图其所有部分之和等于1。

$$\sum_{0}^{L-1} P(r_k) = 1$$

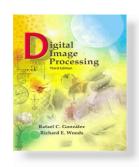
•直方图是多种空间域处理技术的基础,直方图操作能有效地用于图像增强。



### 3.4 直方图处理



高对比度图像直方图分布较宽,如果一幅图像的直方图均匀分布且占据所有的灰度级,图像会如何?

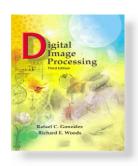


考虑连续函数并让变量r代表增强图像的灰度级。假设r的灰度区间[0,L-1]。对于任一个满足上述条件的r,我们注意以下变换形式

$$s = T(r) \qquad 0 \le r \le L - 1$$

在原始图像中,对于每一个象素值r产生一个灰度值s。显然可以假设变换函数T(r)满足以下条件:

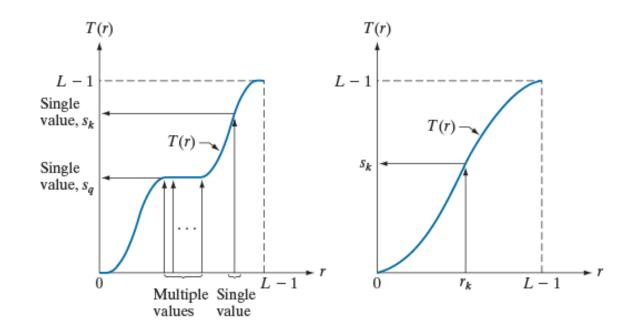
- 1) **7(r)**在区间[0,L-1]中为单值且单调递增。
- 2) 当 $0 \le r \le L-1$  时, $0 \le T(r) \le L-1$ 。



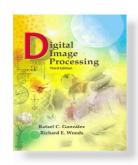
a b

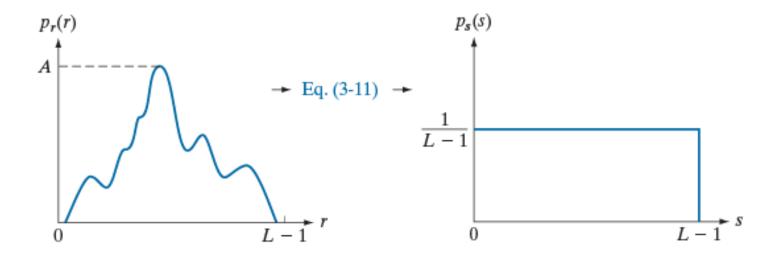
#### FIGURE 3.17

(a) Monotonic increasing function, showing how multiple values can map to a single value. (b) Strictly monotonic increasing function. This is a one-to-one mapping, both ways.



思考: 为什么直方图映射时要满足单调增条件?

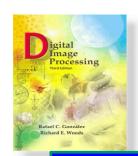




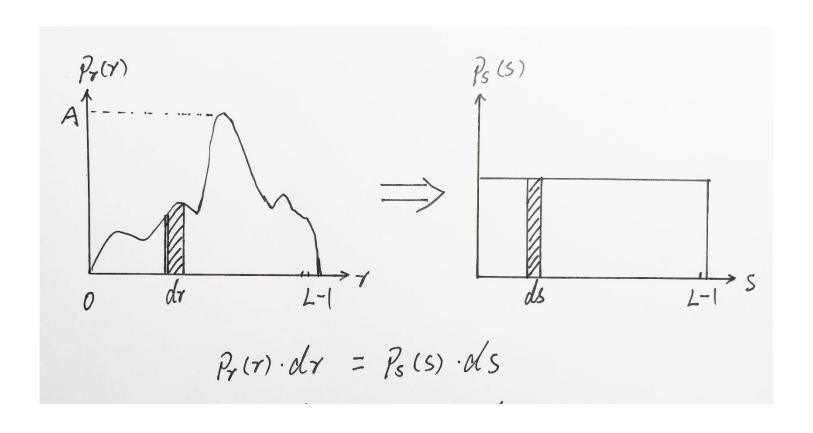
a b

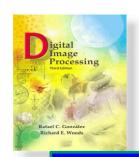
FIGURE 3.18 (a) An arbitrary PDF. (b) Result of applying Eq. (3-11) to the input PDF. The resulting PDF is always uniform, independently of the shape of the input.

任意直方图(左)要想变成均匀直方图(右),需要满足什么条件?映射过程中什么是不变的?请结合真实图像思考

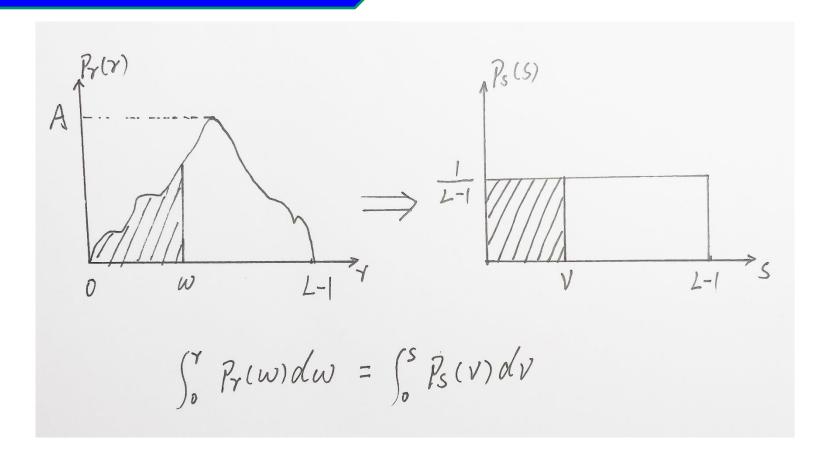


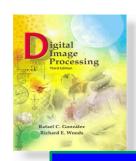
#### 如何获取均匀直方图?





#### 如何获取均匀直方图?





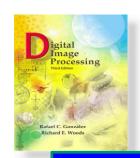
#### 如何获取均匀直方图?——正推导

$$\int_0^r p_r(\omega)d\omega = \int_0^s p_s(v)dv$$

$$\int_{0}^{r} p_{r}(\omega)d\omega = \int_{0}^{s} \frac{1}{L-1} dv = \frac{s}{L-1}$$

$$s = (L-1) \int_0^r p_r(\omega) d\omega$$

知 均 匀 直方 图 推 导 映射关系式



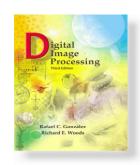
#### 如何获取均匀直方图?——反推导

$$s = T(r) = (L-1) \int_0^r P_r(w) dw$$

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{dT(r)}{dr} = (L-1)\frac{d}{dr} \left[ \int_0^r P_r(w) dw \right] = (L-1)P_r(r)$$

$$P_{s}(s) = P_{r}(r) \left| \frac{dr}{ds} \right| = P_{r}(r) \left| \frac{1}{(L-1)P_{r}(r)} \right| = \frac{1}{L-1}$$

$$0 \le s \le L-1$$



对于离散的数字图像,则变换函数 $T(r_k)$ 的离散形式可表示为:

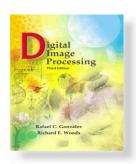
$$S_k = T(r_k) = (L-1)\sum_{j=0}^k p_r(r_j) = \frac{L-1}{MN}\sum_{j=0}^k n_j$$

上式表明,均衡后各像素的灰度值s<sub>k</sub>可直接由原图像的直方图算出。

例 假定有一幅总像素为n=64×64的图像,灰度级数为8,各 灰度级分布列于表中。对其均衡化计算过程如下:

r <sub>k</sub>	n <sub>k</sub>	P(r <sub>k</sub> )	S <sub>k并</sub>	S <sub>k</sub>	S <sub>k</sub>	n <sub>sk</sub>	P(s <sub>k</sub> )
0	790	0.19	0.19	1.33	1	790	0.19
1	1023	0.25	0.44	3.08	3	1023	0.25
2	850	0.21	0.65	4.55	5	850	0.21
3	656	0.16	0.81	5.67	6		
4	329	0.08	0.89	6.23	6	985	0.24
5	245	0.06	0.95	6.65	7		
6	122	0.03	0.98	6.86	7		
7	81	0.02	1	7	7	448	0.11

若在原图像一行上连续8个像素的灰度值分别为: 0、1、 、3、4、5、6、7,则均衡后,他们的灰度值为多少?



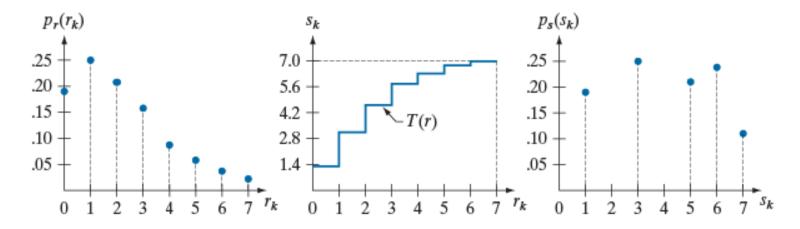


TABLE 3.1 Intensity distribution and histogram values for a 3-bit, 64 × 64 digital image.

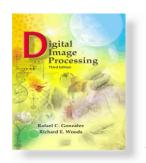
$r_k$	$n_k$	$\rho_r(r_k) = n_k/MN$
$r_0 = 0$	790	0.19
$r_1 = 1$	1023	0.25
$r_2 = 2$	850	0.21
$r_3 = 3$	656	0.16
$r_4 = 4$	329	0.08
$r_5 = 5$	245	0.06
$r_6 = 6$	122	0.03
<b>r</b> <sub>7</sub> = 7	81	0.02

a b c

#### FIGURE 3.19

Histogram equalization.

- (a) Original histogram.
- (b) Transformation function.
- (c) Equalized histogram.



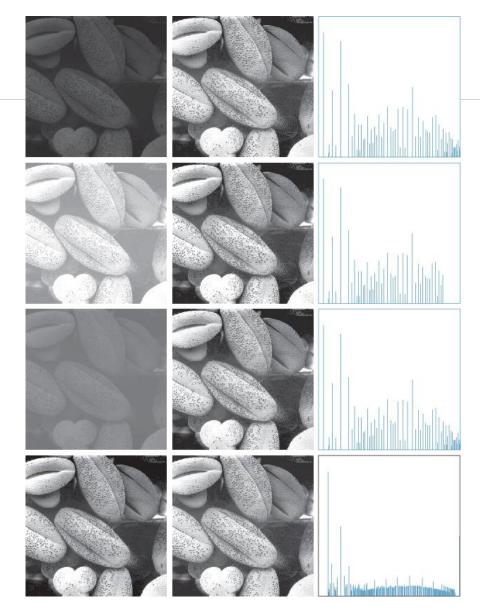
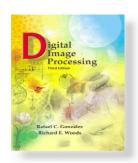
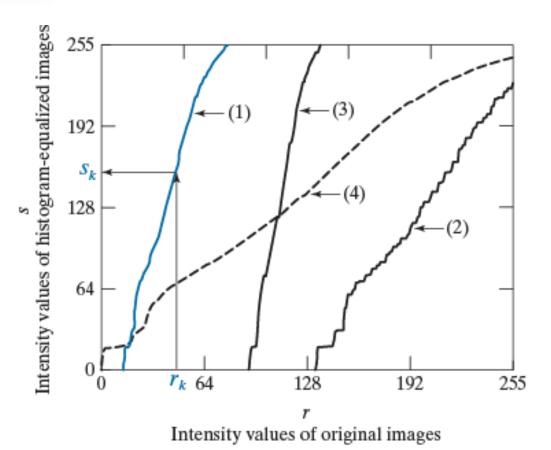


FIGURE 3.20 Left column: Images from Fig. 3.16. Center column: Corresponding histogram-equalized images. Right column: histograms of the images in the center column (compare with the histograms in Fig. 3.16).

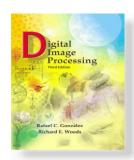




#### FIGURE 3.21

Transformation functions for histogram equalization.
Transformations (1) through (4) were obtained using Eq. (3-15) and the histograms of the images on the left column of Fig. 3.20. Mapping of one intensity value  $r_k$  in image 1 to its corresponding value  $s_k$  is shown.

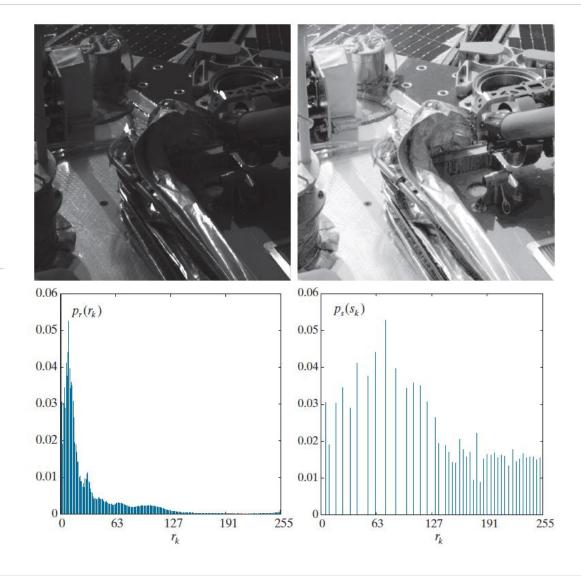
思考: 什么样的直方图适于采用直方图均衡化进行增强?

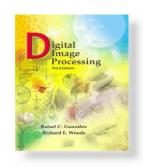


a b c d

#### FIGURE 3.22

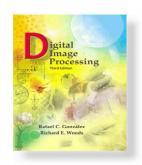
(a) Image from Phoenix Lander. (b) Result of histogram equalization. (c) Histogram of image (a). (d) Histogram of image (b). (Original image courtesy of NASA.)





在某些情况下,并不一定需要具有均匀 直方图的图像,有时需要具有特定的直方图 的图像,以便能够增强图像中某些灰度级。 直方图规定化方法就是针对上述思想提出来 的。直方图规定化是使原图像灰度直方图变 成规定形状的直方图而对图像作修正的增强 方法。

可见,它是对直方图均衡化处理的一种有效的扩展。直方图均衡化处理是直方图规定化的一个特例。



首先对原始图像进行直方图均衡化,即求变换

$$s = T(r) = (L-1) \int_0^r p_r(r) dr$$

假定已得到了所希望的图像,对它也进行均衡化

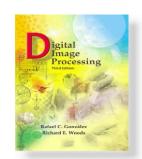
处理,即

$$v = G(z) = (L-1) \int_0^z p_z(r) dr$$

它的逆变换是

$$z = G^{-1}(v)$$

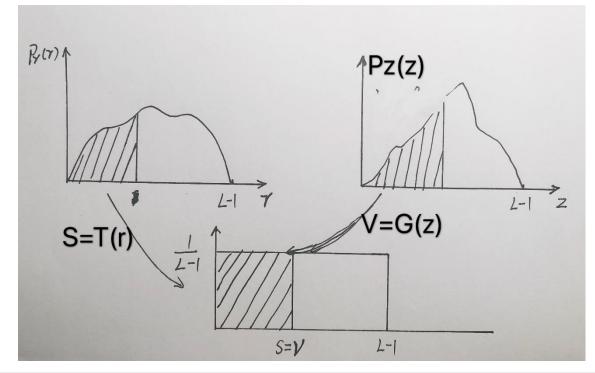
由s代替v 得 z=G<sup>-1</sup>(s)

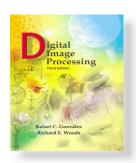


这表明可由均衡化后的灰度得到希望图像的灰度。

若对原始图像和希望图像都作了均衡化处理,则二者均衡化的 $p_s(s)$ 和 $p_v(v)$ 相同,即都为均匀分布的密

度函数。

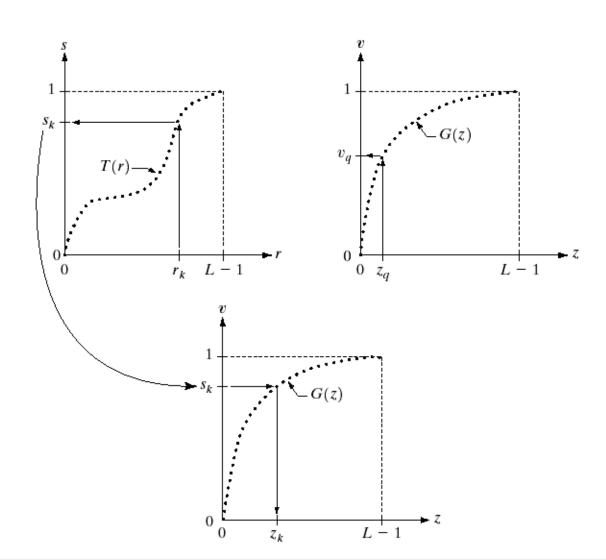


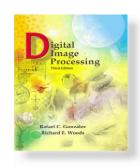


a b

#### FIGURE 3.19

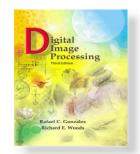
(a) Graphical interpretation of mapping from  $r_k$  to  $s_k$  via T(r). (b) Mapping of  $z_q$  to its corresponding value  $v_q$  via G(z). (c) Inverse mapping from  $s_k$  to its corresponding value of  $z_k$ .





直方图规定化增强处理的步骤如下:

- ①对原始图像作直方图均衡化处理;
- ②按照希望得到的图像的灰度概率密度函数 $p_z(z)$ ,求得变换函数G(z):
- ③用步骤①得到的灰度级s作逆变换z=  $G^{-1}(s)$ 。 经过以上处理得到的图像的灰度级将具有规定的概率密度函数 $p_{z}(z)$ 。



- 例:假设一幅图像的灰度PDF为  $p_r(r) = 2r/(L-1)$ ,  $0 \le r \le L-1$ 
  - ,对于其他r值有  $p_r(r)=0$  。寻找一个变换函数
  - ,使得产生的图像的灰度PDF是  $p_z(z) = 3z^2/(L-1)^3$
  - $, 0 \le z \le L-1$ ,而其他的z值有  $p_z(z) = 0$ 。
- 解: 首先

$$s = T(r) = (L-1) \int_0^r p_r(\omega) d\omega = \frac{2}{L-1} \int_0^r w dw = \frac{r^2}{L-1}$$

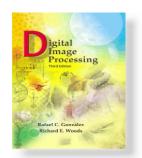
$$G(z) = (L-1) \int_0^z p_z(t) dt = \frac{3}{(L-1)^2} \int_0^z t^2 dt = \frac{z^3}{(L-1)^2}$$

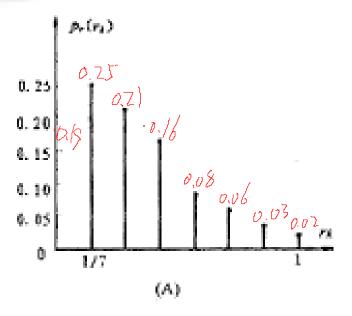
则,

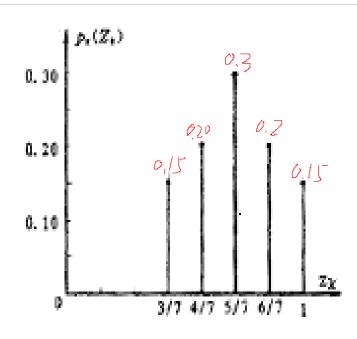
$$\frac{z^3}{(L-1)^2} = s \qquad z = [0]$$

$$\frac{z^3}{(L-1)^2} = s \qquad z = \left[ (L-1)^2 s \right]^{1/3} = \left[ (L-1)^2 \frac{r^2}{(L-1)} \right]^{1/3} = \left[ (L-1)r^2 \right]^{1/3}$$

由此可见,均衡输入图像的中间一步可以直接跳 过,我们需要的是得到r映射为s的变换函数T(r)



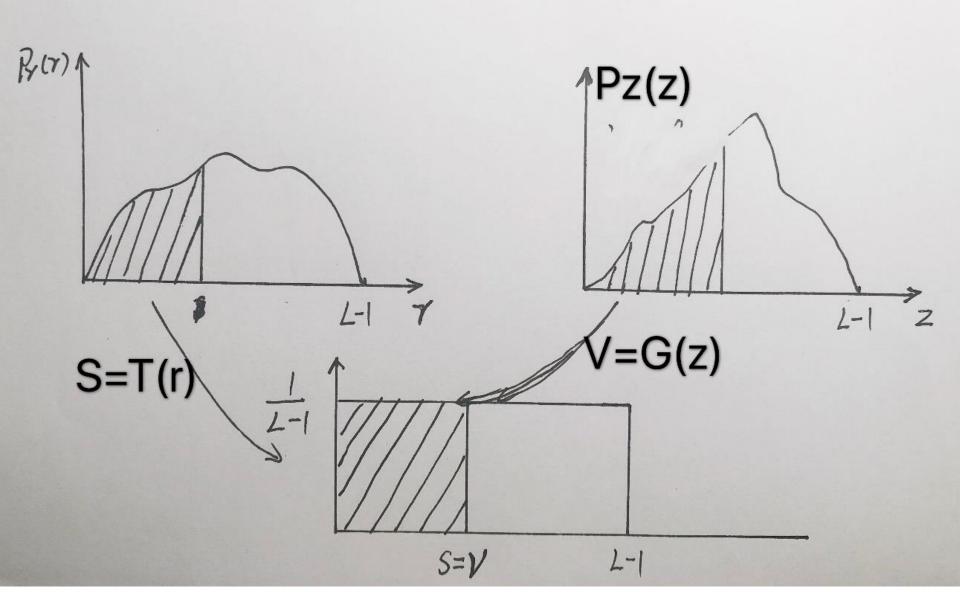




原图像的直方图

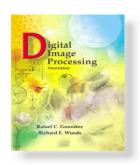
规定化直方图

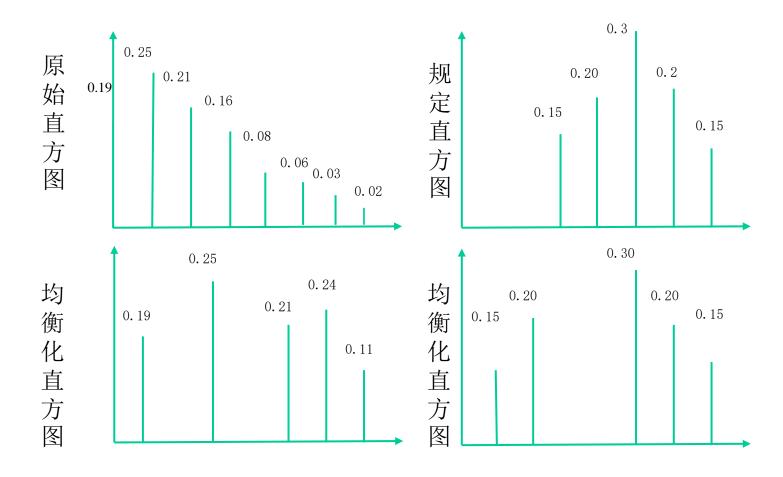






$\mathbf{r_j} \rightarrow \mathbf{s_k}$	n <sub>k</sub>	$p_{\rm s}({\rm s_k})$	$\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{k}}$	$p_{\rm z}({ m z}_{ m k})$	v <sub>k</sub>	<b>Z</b> k并	n <sub>k</sub>	$p_{\rm z}({ m z}_{ m k})$
$r_0 \rightarrow s_0 = 1$	790	0.19	$z_0 = 0$	0.00	0.00	$\mathbf{z}_0$	0	0.00
$r_1 \rightarrow s_1 = 3$	1023	0.25	$z_1=1$	0.00	0.00	$\mathbf{z}_1$	0	0.00
$r_2 \rightarrow s_2 = 5$	850	0.21	$\mathbf{z}_2 = 2$	0.00	0.00	$\mathbf{z}_2$	0	0.00
$r_3 \rightarrow s_3 = 6$			<b>z</b> <sub>3</sub> =3	0.15	0.15	$z_3 \rightarrow s_0 = 1$	790	0.19
$r_4 \rightarrow s_3 = 6$	985	0.24	<b>z</b> <sub>4</sub> =4	0.20	0.35	$z_4 \rightarrow s_1 = 2$	1023	0.25
$r_5 \rightarrow s_4 = 7$			<b>z</b> <sub>5</sub> =5	0.30	0.65	$z_5 \rightarrow s_2 = 5$	850	0.21
$r_6 \rightarrow s_4 = 7$			<b>z</b> <sub>6</sub> =6	0.20	0.85	$z_6 \rightarrow s_3 = 6$	985	0.24
$r_7 \rightarrow s_4 = 7$	448	0.11	1	0.15	1.00	$z_7 \rightarrow s_4 = 7$	448	0.11



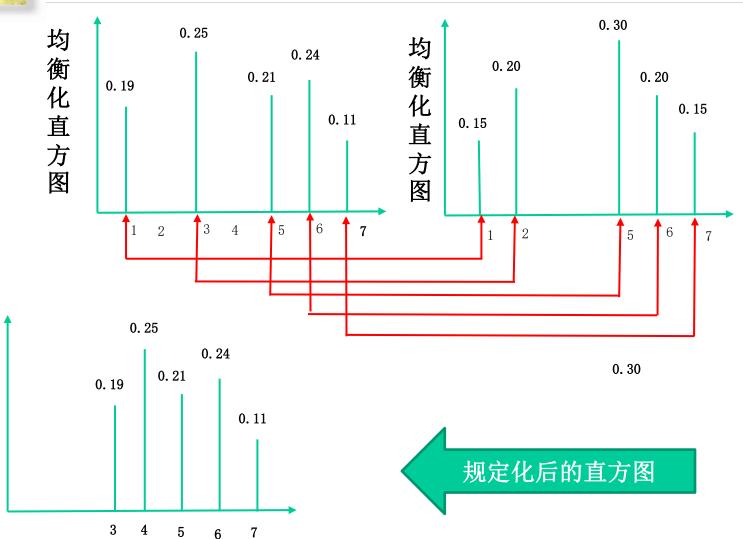


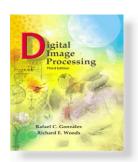
#### Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

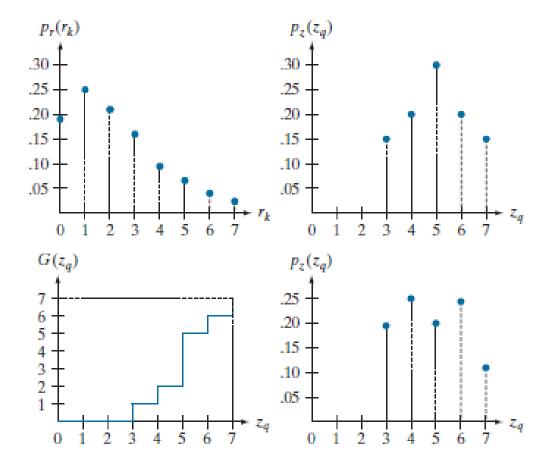
Gonzalez & Woods



#### 规定



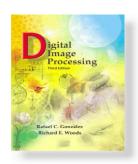




ab cd

#### FIGURE 3.22

- (a) Histogram of a3-bit image.
- (b) Specified histogram.
- (c) Transformation function obtained from the specified histogram.
- (d) Result of histogram specification. Compare the histograms in (b) and (d).



#### 两种映射/对应规则

(1) 单映射规则

$$\left| \sum_{i=0}^{k} p_s(s_i) - \sum_{j=0}^{l} p_u(u_j) \right| \qquad k = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$$

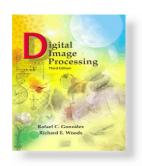
$$l = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$k = 0, 1, \cdots, M - 1$$

(2) 组映射规则(I(I):整数函数)

$$\left| \sum_{i=0}^{I(l)} p_s(s_i) - \sum_{j=0}^{l} p_u(u_j) \right| \qquad l = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

$$l=0,1,\cdots,N-1$$



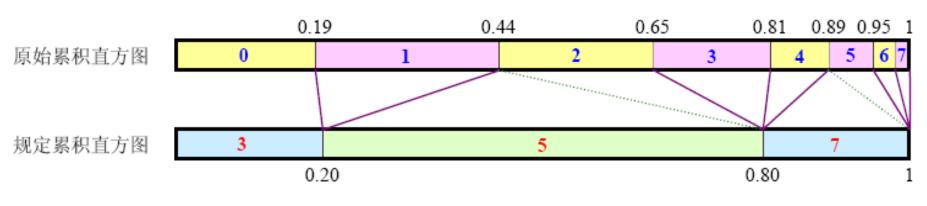
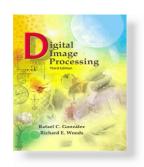
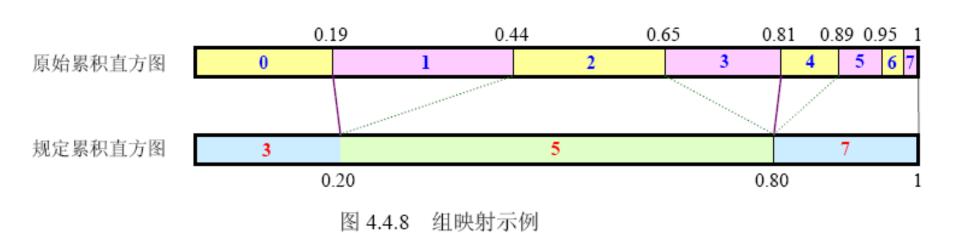


图 4.4.7 单映射示例

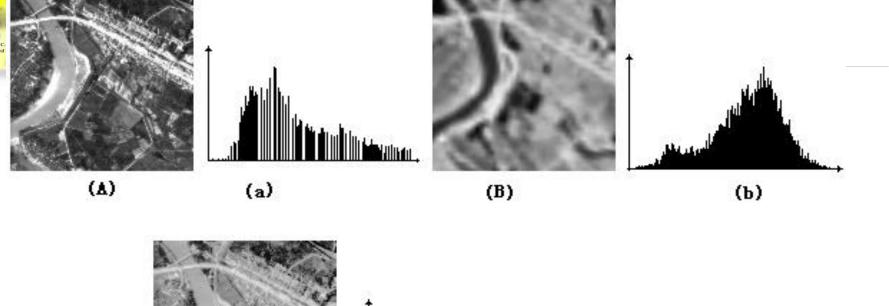
•单映射的规则是取原始累积直方图的各项依次向规定累积直方图进行,每次选择最接近的数值。

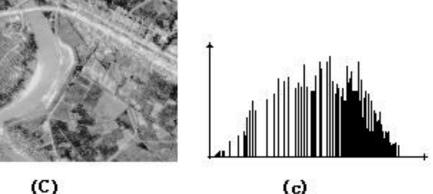




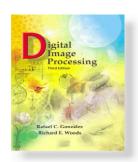
•组映射的规则是取规定累积直方图的各项依次向原始累积直方图进行,每次选择最接近的数值。

Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed. Gonzalez & Woods 下面是一个直方图规定化应用实例。

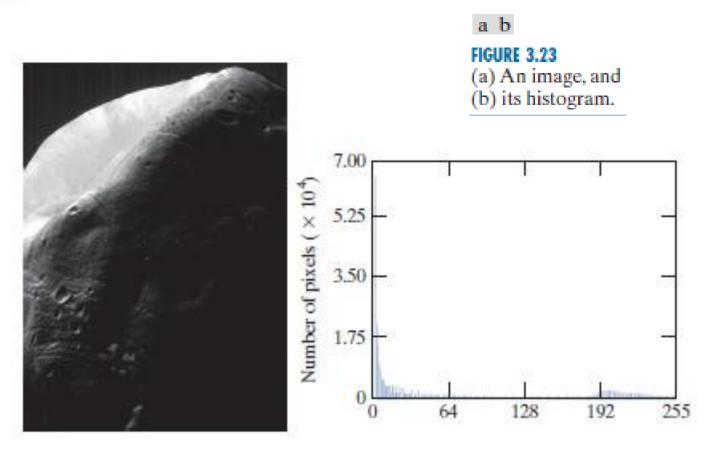




图(C)、(c)是将图像(A)按图(b)的直方图进行规定化得到的结果及其直方图。通过对比可以看出图(C)的对比度同图(B)接近一致,对应的直方图形状差异也不大。这样有利于影像融合处理,保证融合影像光谱特性变化小。



#### 直方图均衡化和直方图规定化比较



火星卫星图像

直方图

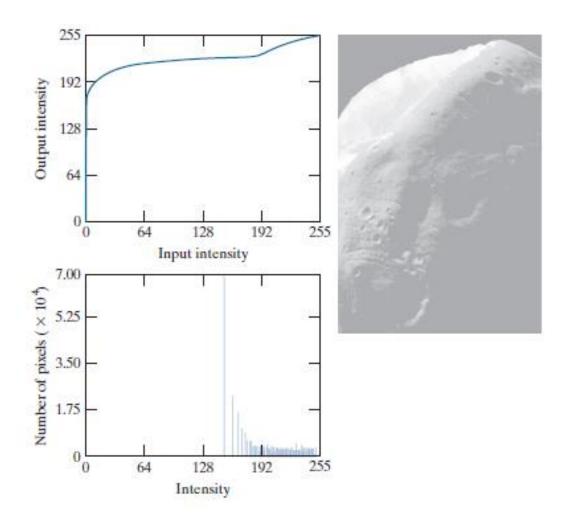


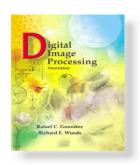
## 直方图均衡化结果

a b

#### FIGURE 3.24

(a) Histogram equalization transformation obtained using the histogram in Fig. 3.23(b). (b) Histogram equalized image. (c) Histogram of equalized image.





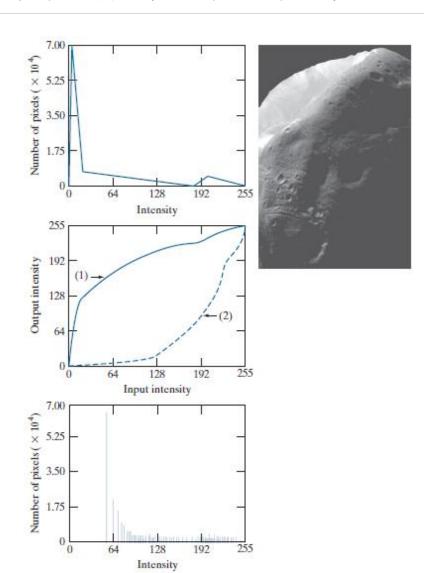
# 直方图规定化结果

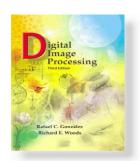
a c b

#### FIGURE 3.25

Histogram specification.

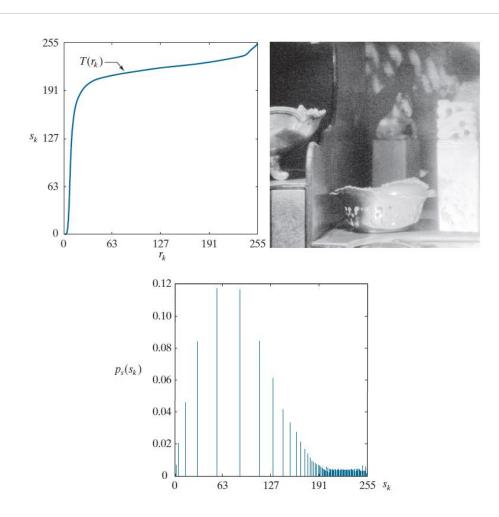
- (a) Specified histogram.
- (b) Transformation  $G(z_q)$ , labeled (1), and  $G^{-1}(s_k)$ , labeled (2).
- (c) Result of histogram specification.
- (d) Histogram of image (c).

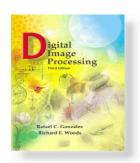




# 直方图均衡化结果





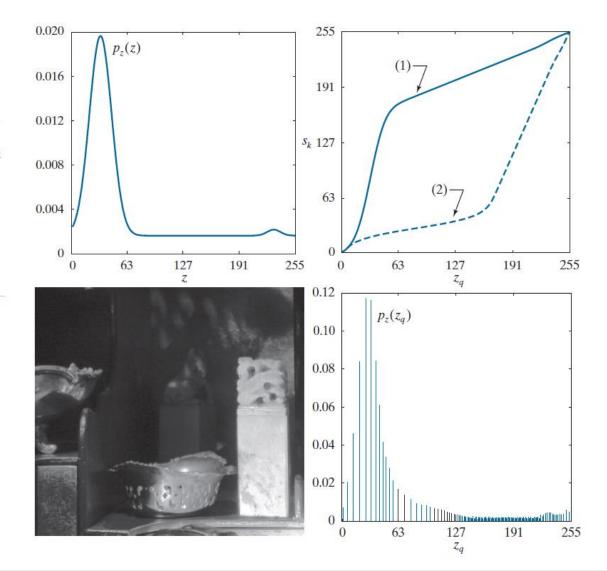


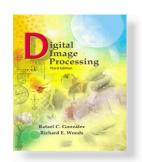
## 直方图规定化结果

a b c d

#### FIGURE 3.26

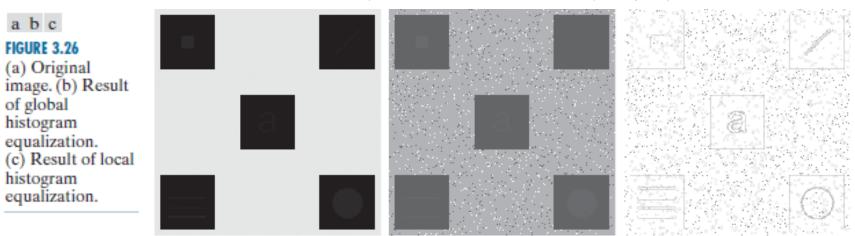
Histogram specification.
(a) Specified histogram.
(b) Transformation  $G(z_q)$ , labeled (1), and  $G^{-1}(s_k)$ , labeled (2).
(c) Result of histogram specification.
(d) Histogram of image (c).





# 3.4.3局部增强

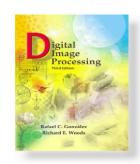
定义一个方形或者矩形的邻域,在这个邻域内进行均衡,然后再移动这个邻域到下一个像素



原图像

全局均衡 化的结果

局部均衡化 后图像



$$\mu_n(r) = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} (r_i - m)^n p(r_i)$$

$$\mu_2(r) = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} (r_i - m)^2 p(r_i)$$

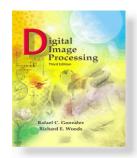
表示图像的对比度

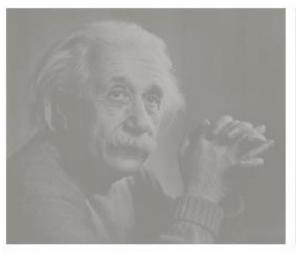
$$m = \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} r_i p(r_i)$$

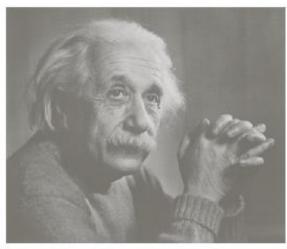
表示图像的平均亮度

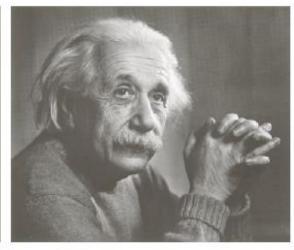
$$m_{s_{xy}} = \sum_{(s,t) \in s_{xy}} r_{s,t} p(r_{s,t})$$

$$\delta^{2}_{s_{xy}} = \sum_{(s,t) \in s_{xy}} [r_{s,t} - m_{s_{xy}}]^{2} p(r_{s,t})$$









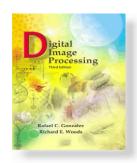
a b c

#### FIGURE 2.41

Images exhibiting

- (a) low contrast,
- (b) medium contrast, and
- (c) high contrast.

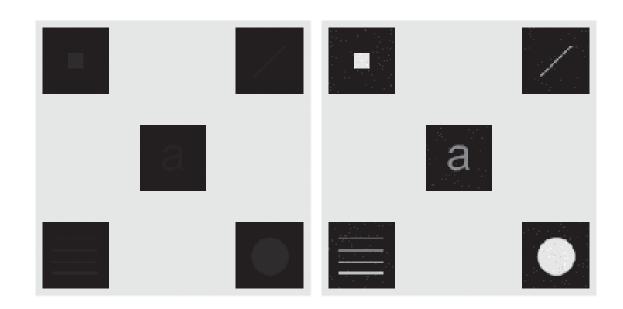
标准差分别是14.3, 31.6, 49.2 方差分别是204.3, 997.8, 2424.9



a b

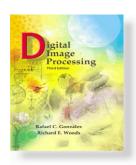
#### FIGURE 3.27

(a) Original image. (b) Result of local enhancement based on local histogram statistics. Compare (b) with Fig. 3.26(c).



原图像

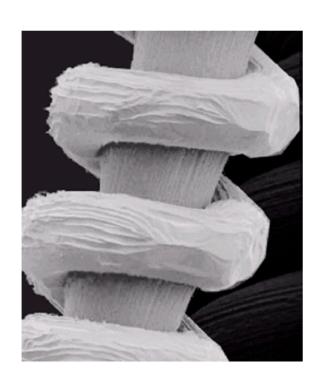
使用统计量 增强

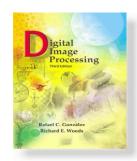


#### FIGURE 3.24 SEM

image of a tungsten filament and support, magnified approximately 130×. (Original image courtesy of Mr. Michael Shaffer, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene).

支架上的钨丝





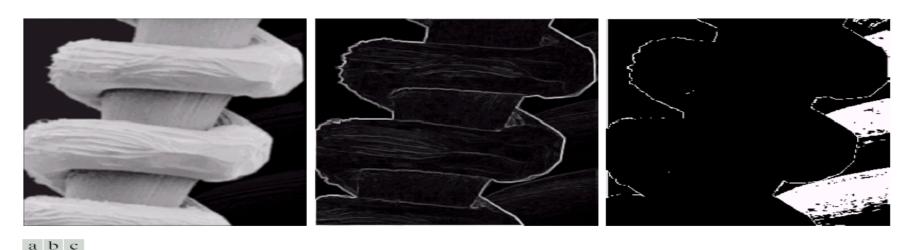


FIGURE 3.25 (a) Image formed from all local means obtained from Fig. 3.24 using Eq. (3.3-21). (b) Image formed from all local standard deviations obtained from Fig. 3.24 using Eq. (3.3-22). (c) Image formed from all multiplication constants used to produce the enhanced image shown in Fig. 3.26.

### 局部平均得到的 图像

$$m_{s_{xy}} = \sum_{(s,t) \in s_{xy}} r_{s,t} p(r_{s,t})$$

### 局部方差得到 的图像

符合处理条件的 图像

$$m_{s_{xy}} = \sum_{(s,t)\in s_{xy}} r_{s,t} p(r_{s,t})$$
  $\delta^2_{s_{xy}} = \sum_{(s,t)\in s_{xy}} [r_{s,t} - m_{s_{xy}}]^2 p(r_{s,t})$ 

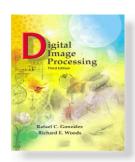
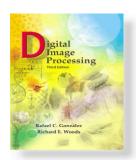


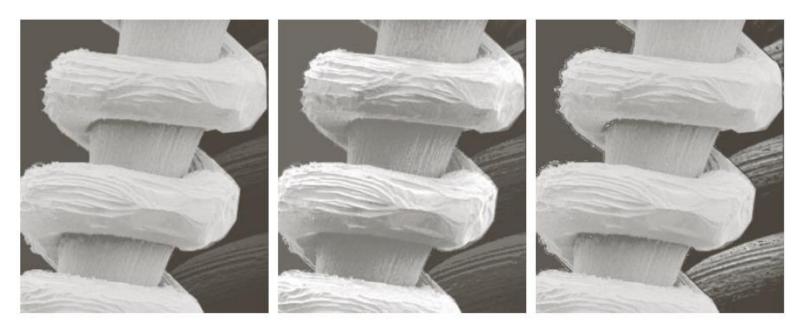


image. Compare with Fig. 3.24. Note in particular the enhanced area on the right side of the image.

FIGURE 3.26 Enhanced SEM

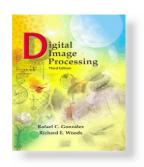
增强后的图像





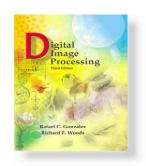
a b c

**FIGURE 3.27** (a) SEM image of a tungsten filament magnified approximately 130×. (b) Result of global histogram equalization. (c) Image enhanced using local histogram statistics. (Original image courtesy of Mr. Michael Shaffer, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene.)



# 作业题

- 在位图切割中,就8比特图像的位平面抽取而言
  - (1) 通常,如果将低阶比特面设为零值, 对一幅图像的直方图有何影响?
  - (2) 如果将高阶比特面设为零值将对直方图有何影响?



# 答案

- 答: (1)如果将低阶比特面设为零,图像的不同灰度级的个数会减少,即某些灰度级的像素数会丢失,而像素总数是不变的,丢失的像素转移到其它未丢失的灰度级上,从而图像的直方图密度变低;
- (2) 当图像高阶比特面设为零,高灰度级的像素会丢失,丢失的像素都转移到低灰度级上,从而导致图象直方图只有低灰度区,高灰度区直方图均为零。

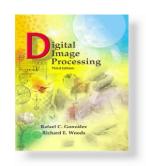


### 作业题

### 已知一幅图灰度级的概率分布密度:

$$p_r(r) = \begin{cases} -2r+2 & 0 \le r \le L-1 \\ 0 & other \end{cases}$$

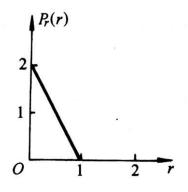
如何对其进行直方图均衡化。

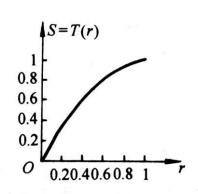


### 答案

解:实质是求T(r).

$$s = T(r) = (L-1) \int_{0}^{r} p(\omega) d\omega = (L-1) \int_{0}^{r} (-2\omega + 2) d\omega$$
$$= (L-1)(-r^{2} + 2r)$$





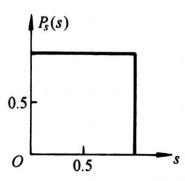


图 5.2.6 直方图均匀化