Filtering in the Frequency Domain

- Fourier transform
- Filtering in the frequency domain
- Separable filters
- Filtering examples

1-D Discrete-Time Fourier Transform (DTFT)

- Given a 1-d sequence $s[k], k \in \{\ldots, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$
- Discrete-time Fourier transform

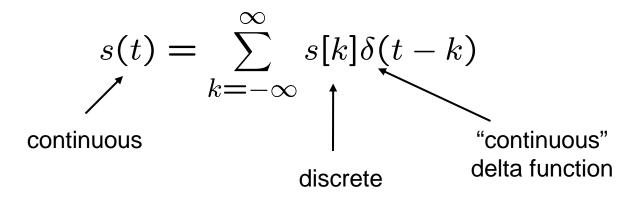
$$S(\omega) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} s[k]e^{-j\omega k} \quad \omega \in \mathcal{R}$$

- Discrete-time Fourier transform is periodic with 2π
- Inverse DTFT:

$$s[k] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} S(\omega) e^{j\omega k} d\omega$$

Sampling Interpretation of the 1-D DTFT

• How is the Fourier transform of a sequence s[k] related to the Fourier transform of the continuous signal?



Continuous-time Fourier transform

$$S(\omega) = \int_{\mathcal{R}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} s[k] \delta(t-k) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} s[k] e^{-j\omega k}$$



2-D Discrete-Space Fourier Transform (DSFT)

Given a 2-d field of image samples

$$s[m,n] \quad (m,n) \in \mathcal{Z}^2$$

Discrete-space Fourier transform

$$S(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \sum_{(m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} s[m,n] e^{-j\omega_x m - j\omega_y n} \quad (\omega_x, \omega_y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

- DSFT is 2π -periodic both in ω_x and ω_y
- Inverse DSFT:

$$s[m,n] = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} S(\omega_x, \omega_y) e^{j\omega_x m + j\omega_y n} d\omega_x d\omega_y$$



Sampling Interpretation of the 2-D DSFT

How is the Fourier transform of the field s[m,n] related to the Fourier transform of the continuous signal?

$$s(x,y) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} s[m,n] \delta(x-m,y-n)$$
 continuous discrete 2-d delta function

Continuous-space 2-d Fourier transform

$$S(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \int_{\mathcal{R}^2} \sum_{m,n} s[m,n] \delta(x-m,y-n) e^{-j\omega_x x - j\omega_y y} dx dy$$
$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} s[m,n] e^{-j\omega_x m - j\omega_y n}$$



Some Properties of the 2-D DSFT

Translation

$$s[x-x_0, y-y_0]$$

$$\circ^{\mathcal{F}_*}$$

$$s[x-x_0,y-y_0]$$
 \circ $S(\omega_x,\omega_y)e^{-j(\omega_x x_0+\omega_y y_0)}$

$$s[x,y]e^{j(x\omega_{x,0}+y\omega_{y,0})}$$

$$\circ \frac{\mathcal{F}_*}{\bullet}$$

$$s[x,y]e^{j(x\omega_{x,0}+y\omega_{y,0})} \circ \underbrace{\mathcal{F}_*}_{} S(\omega_x-\omega_{x,0},\omega_y-\omega_{y,0})$$

Scaling



$$\circ \frac{\mathcal{F}_*}{|ab|} S\left(\frac{\omega_x}{a}, \frac{\omega_y}{b}\right)$$



Filtering in the Frequency Domain

Linear shift-invariant processing

$$g[m,n] = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{y=-\infty}^{\infty} f[x,y] h_{siv}[m-x,n-y]$$

Convolution theorem

$$g[x,y] = h[x,y] * f[x,y]$$

$$\mathcal{F}_*$$

$$G(\omega_x, \omega_y) = H(\omega_x, \omega_y) F(\omega_x, \omega_y)$$



Separable Filters

For separable, shift-invariant, linear processing

$$h[x,y] = h_x[x]h_y[y]$$

Separable filters

$$H(\omega_x, \omega_y) = H_x(\omega_x)H_y(\omega_y)$$

Filtering Examples - Revisited



Cameraman original

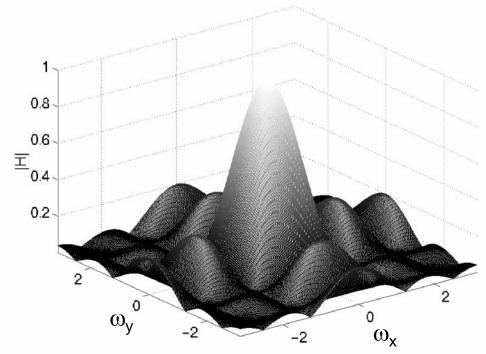


Cameraman
blurred by convolution
Filter impulse response:



Transfer Function 5x5 Low-Pass Filter

$$H(\omega_x, \omega_y) = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{m=-2}^{2} \sum_{n=-2}^{2} e^{-j\omega_x m - j\omega_y n} = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{m=-2}^{2} e^{-j\omega_x m} \sum_{n=-2}^{2} e^{-j\omega_y n}$$
$$= \frac{1}{25} [1 + 2\cos(\omega_x) + 2\cos(2\omega_x)][1 + 2\cos(\omega_y) + 2\cos(2\omega_y)]$$

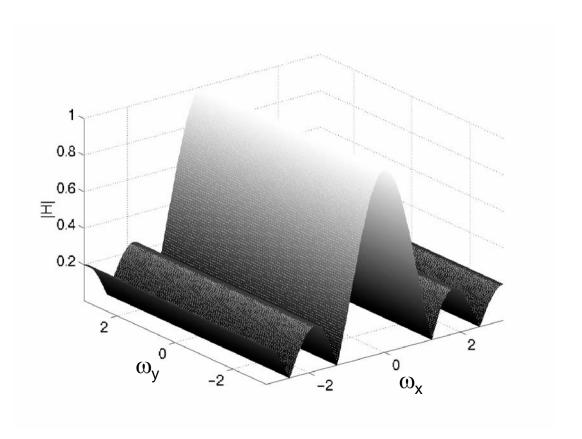






Cameraman
blurred horizontally
Filter impulse response:

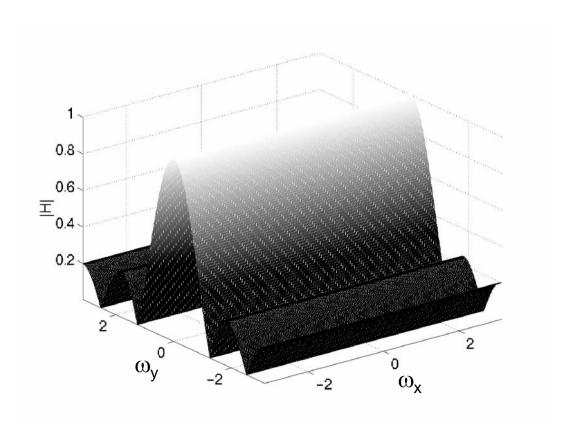
$$\frac{1}{5}[1 \ 1 \ [1] \ 1 \ 1]$$





Cameraman
blurred vertically
Filter impulse response:

$$\frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
1 \\
[1]
1 \\
1
\end{bmatrix}$$





Cameraman original

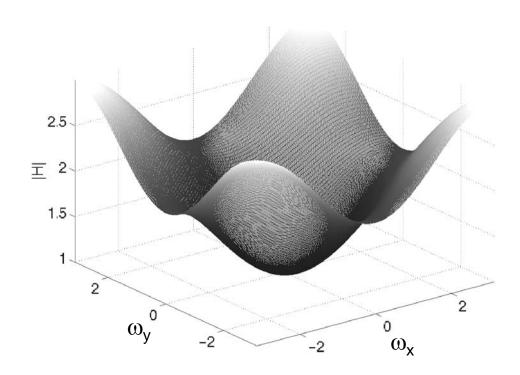


Cameraman sharpened Filter impulse response:

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & [8] & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Transfer Function High-Pass Filter

$$H(\omega_{x}, \omega_{y}) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[m, n] e^{-j\omega_{x}m - j\omega_{y}n} = \frac{1}{4} \left[8 - e^{-j\omega_{x}} - e^{j\omega_{x}} - e^{-j\omega_{y}} - e^{j\omega_{y}} \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[8 - 2\cos(\omega_{x}) - 2\cos(\omega_{y}) \right]$$







Cameraman sharpened Filter impulse response:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & -1 & 0 \\
-1 & [5] & -1 \\
0 & -1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

