Digital Image Fundamentals

Dr Deepayan Bhowmik

Digital Image Fundamentals

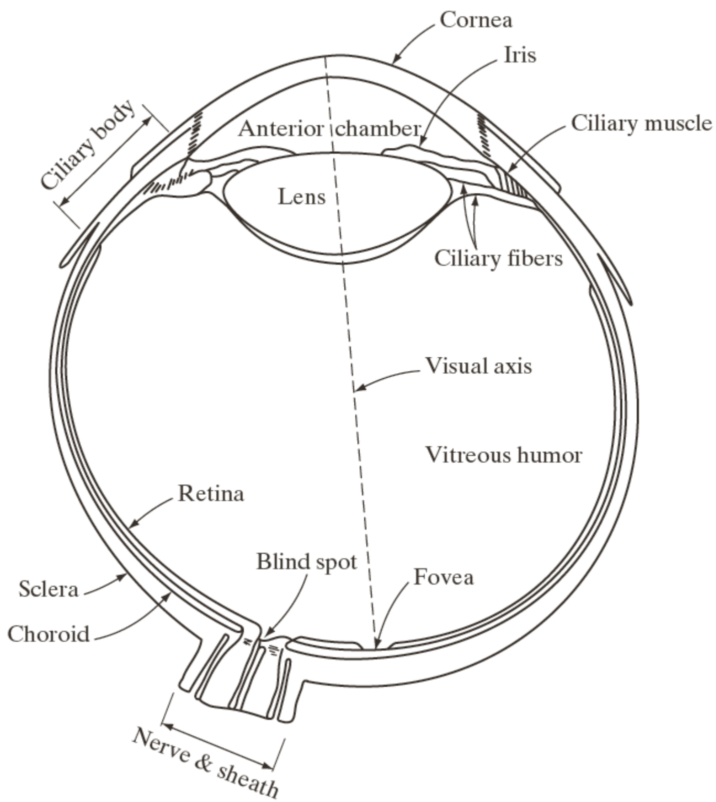
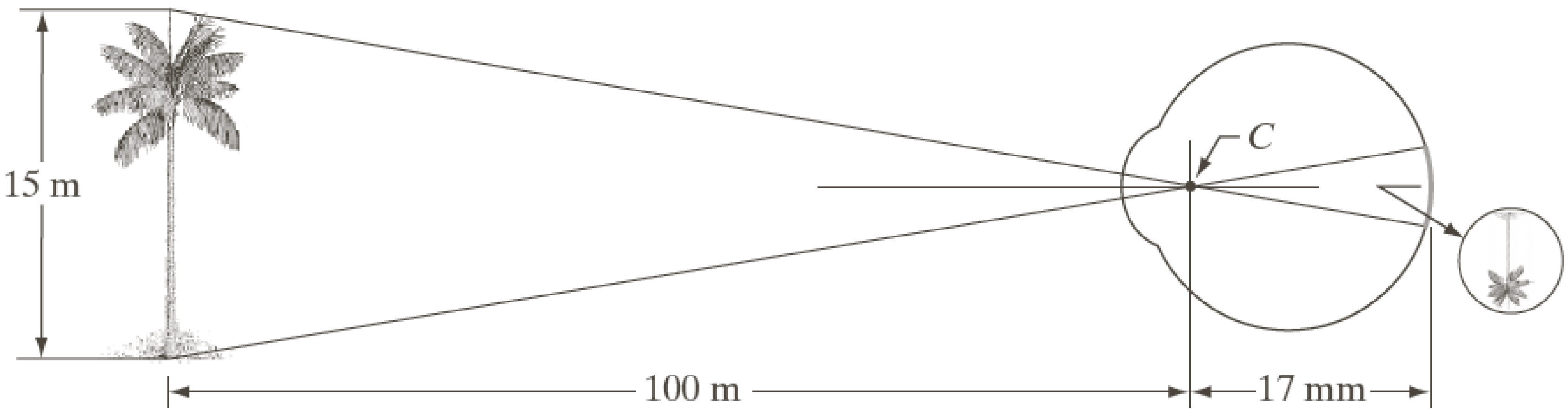


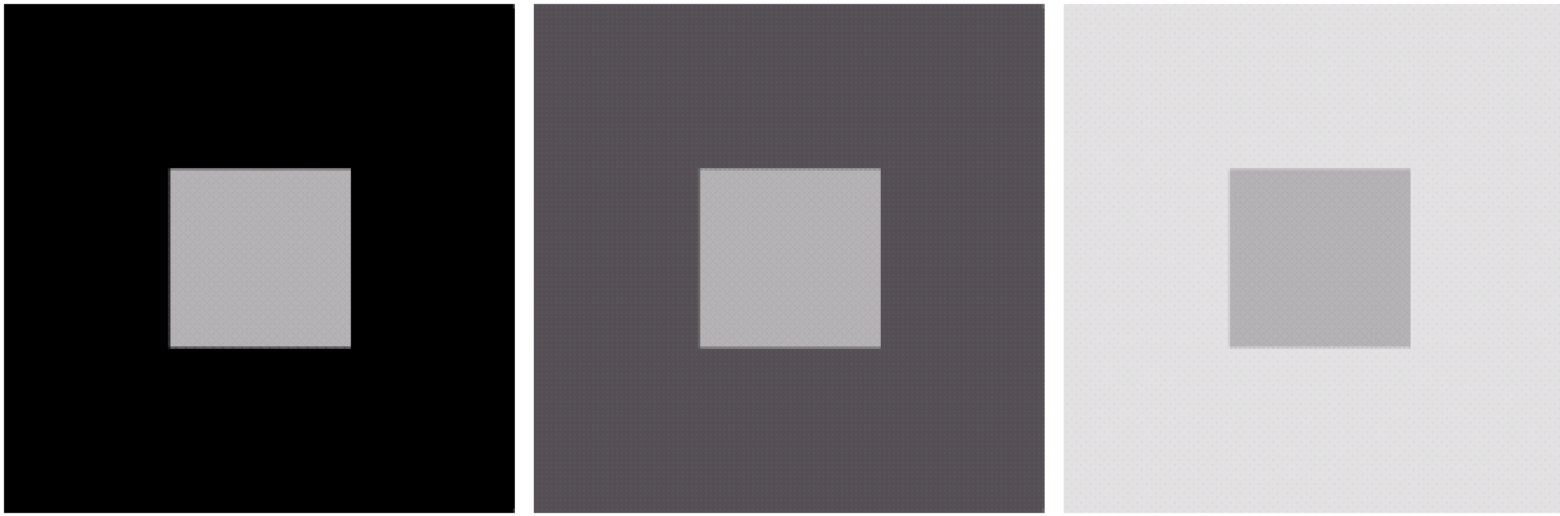
FIGURE 2.1 Simplified diagram of a cross section of the human eye.

Digital Image Fundamentals



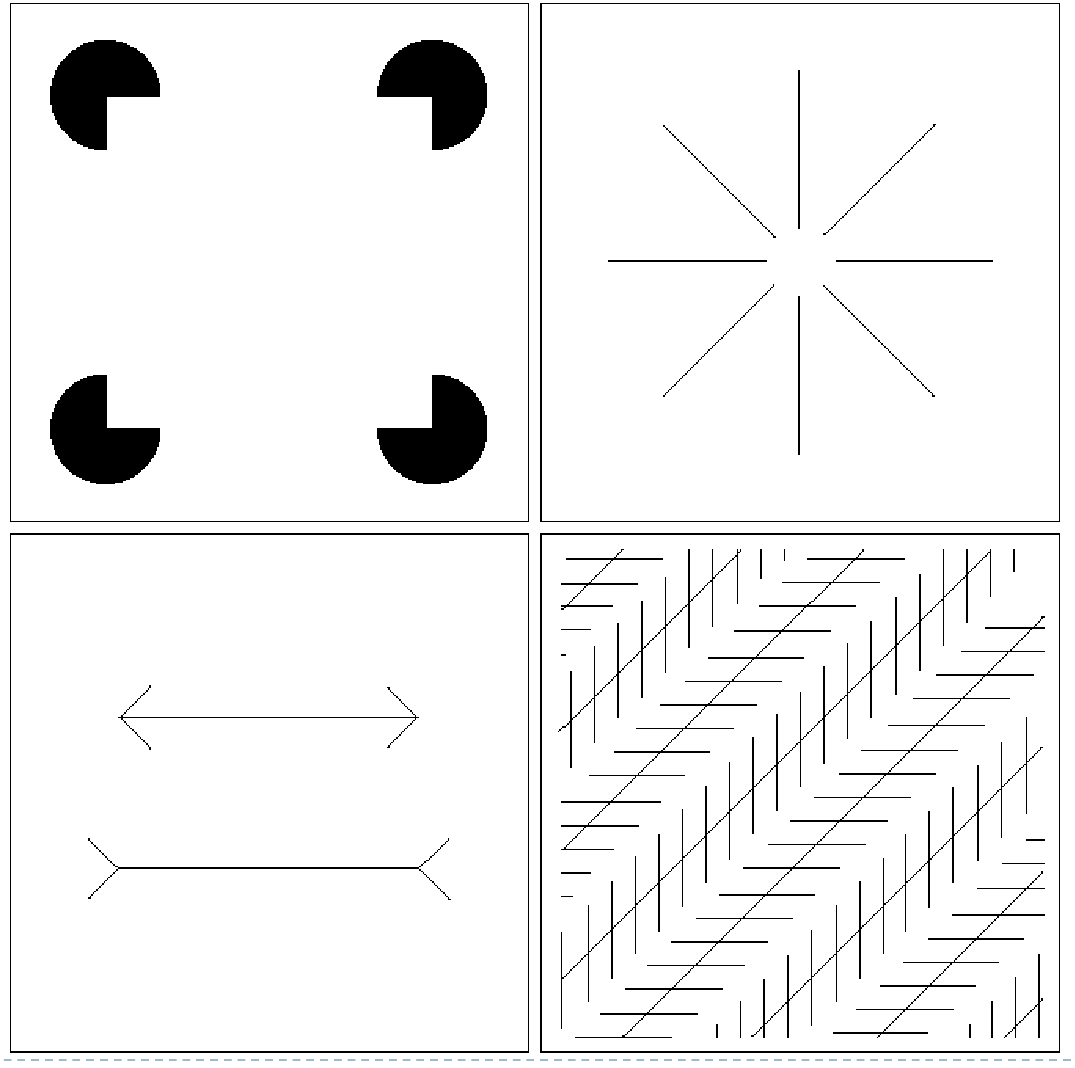
Graphical representation of the eye looking at a tree. Point C is the optical center of the lens.

Digital Image Fundamentals

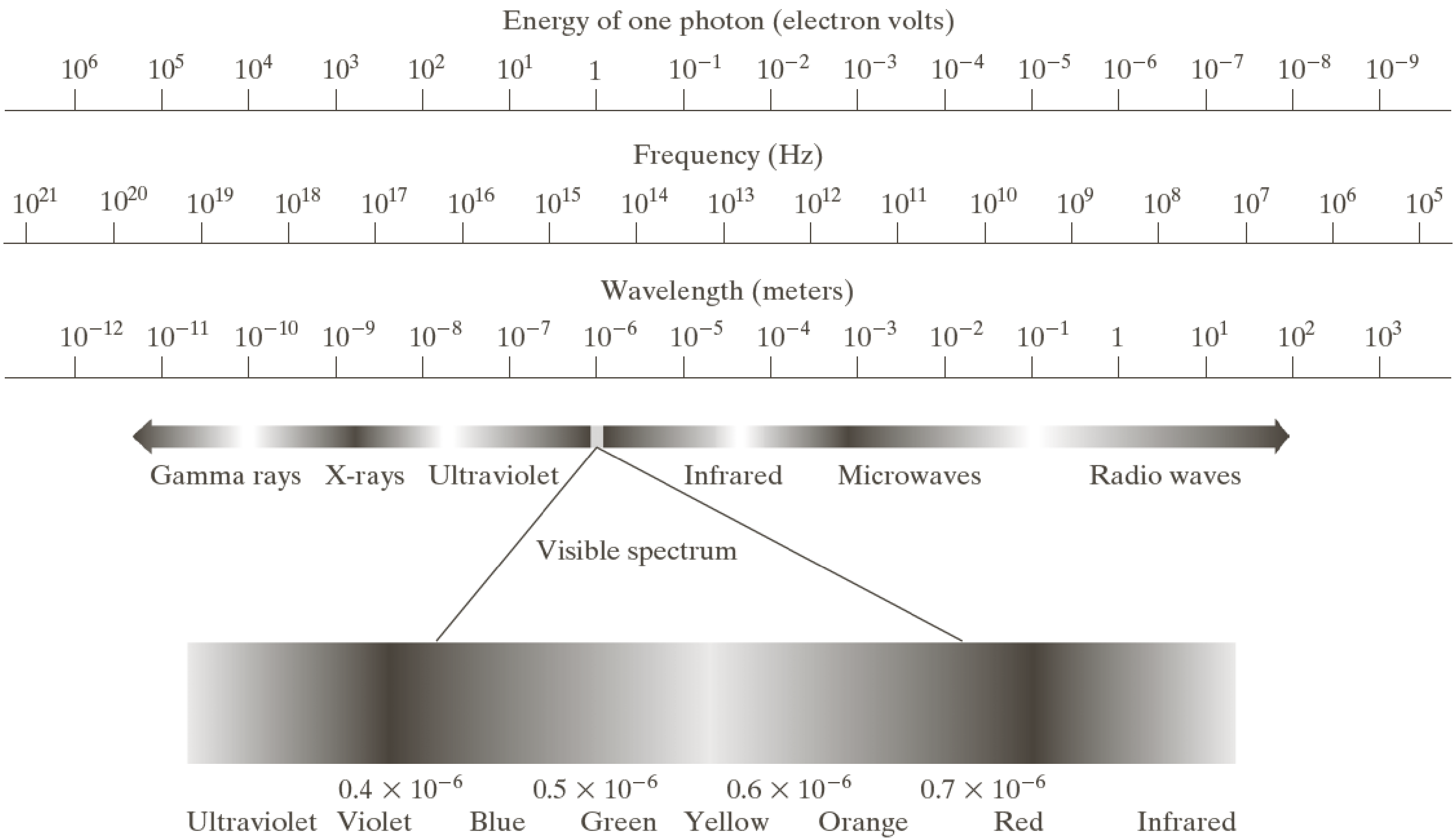


Example of simultaneous contrast. All the inner squares have the same intensity, but they appear progressively darker as the background becomes lighter.

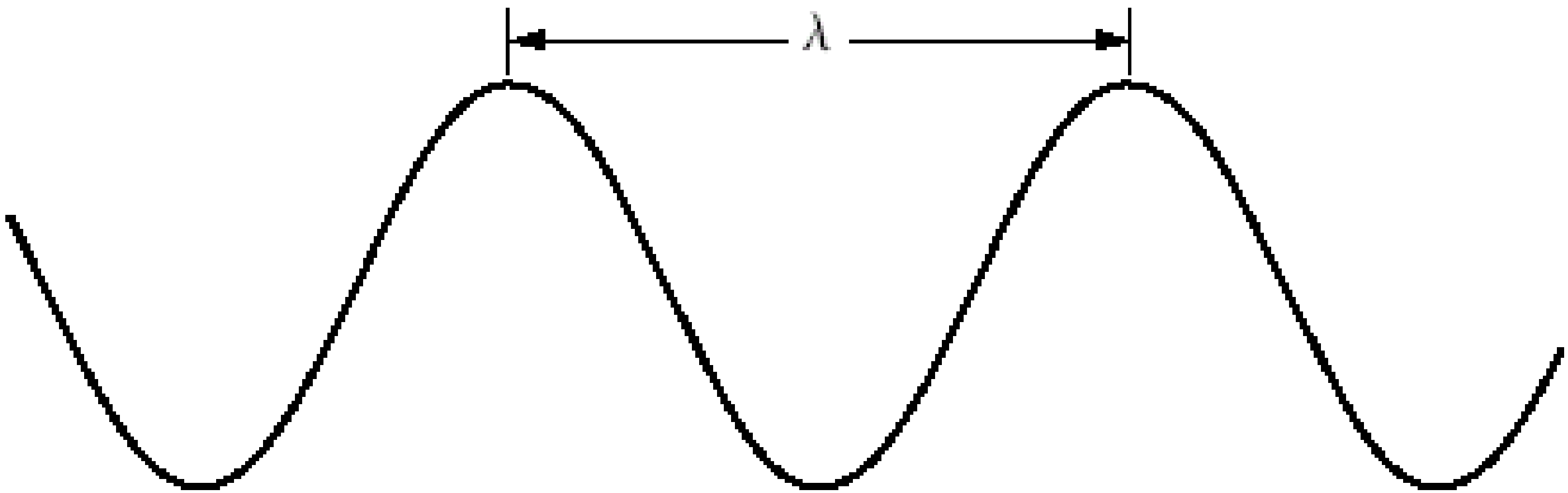
Some well known optical illusions



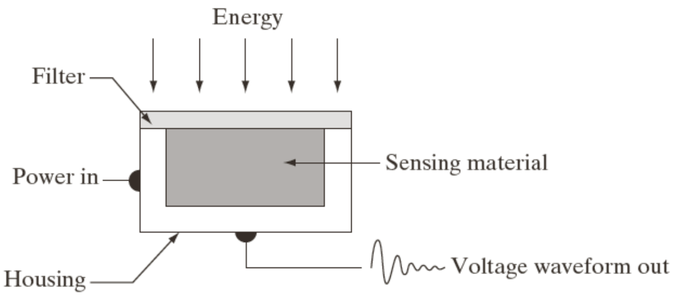
Electromagnetic spectrum



Wavelength representation

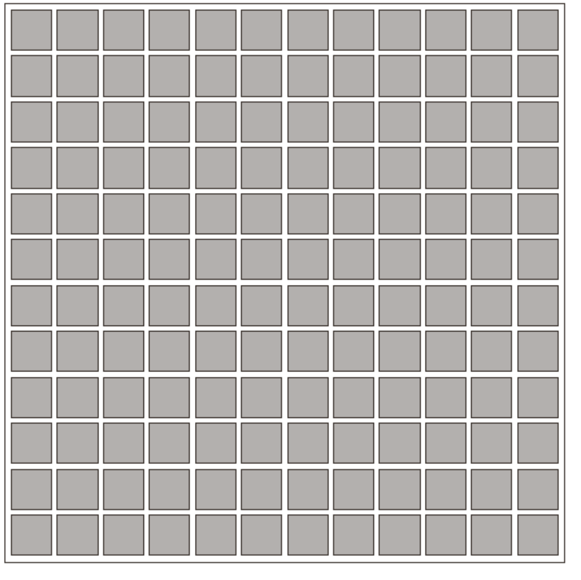


Imaging sensors



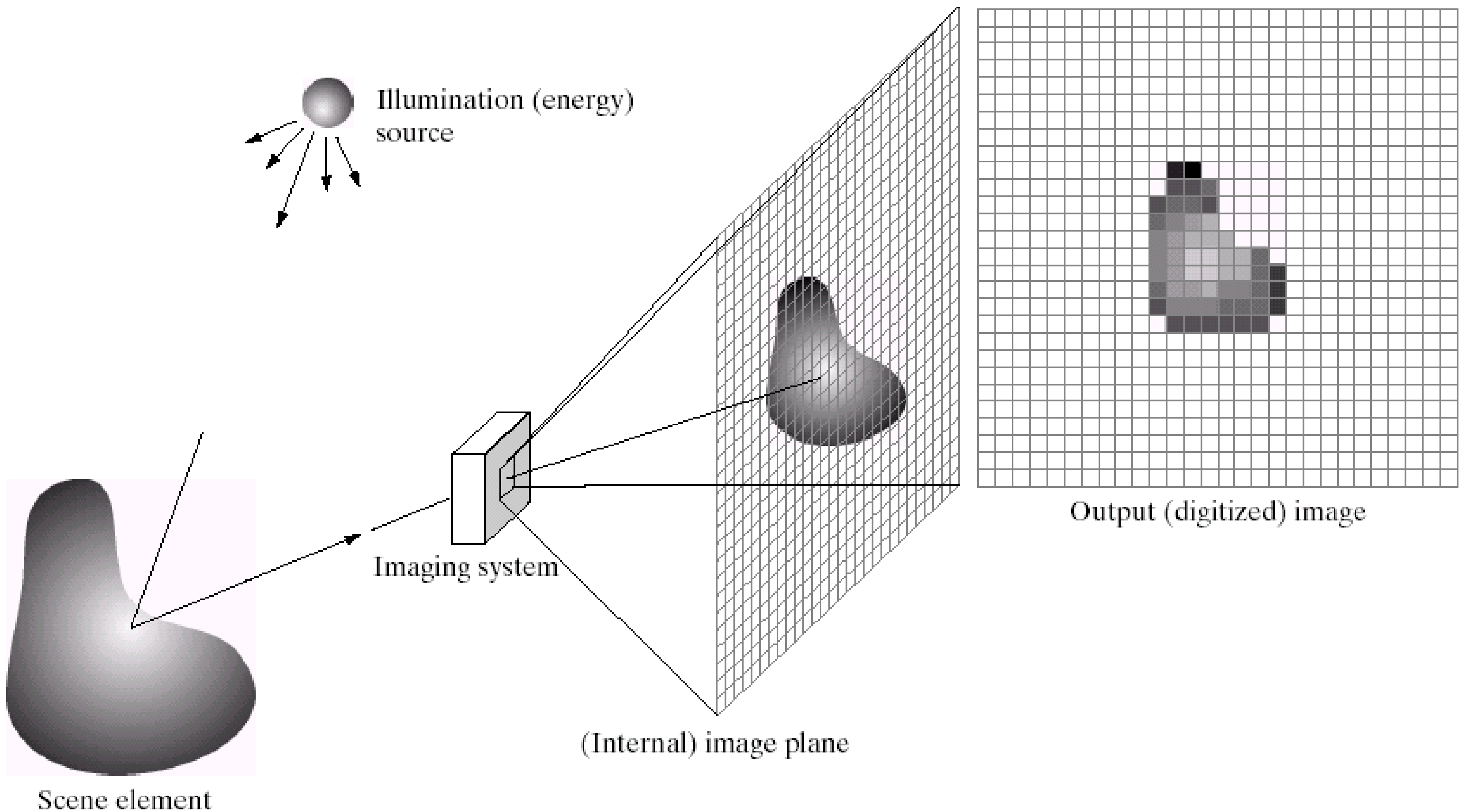
Single imaging sensor

Line sensor

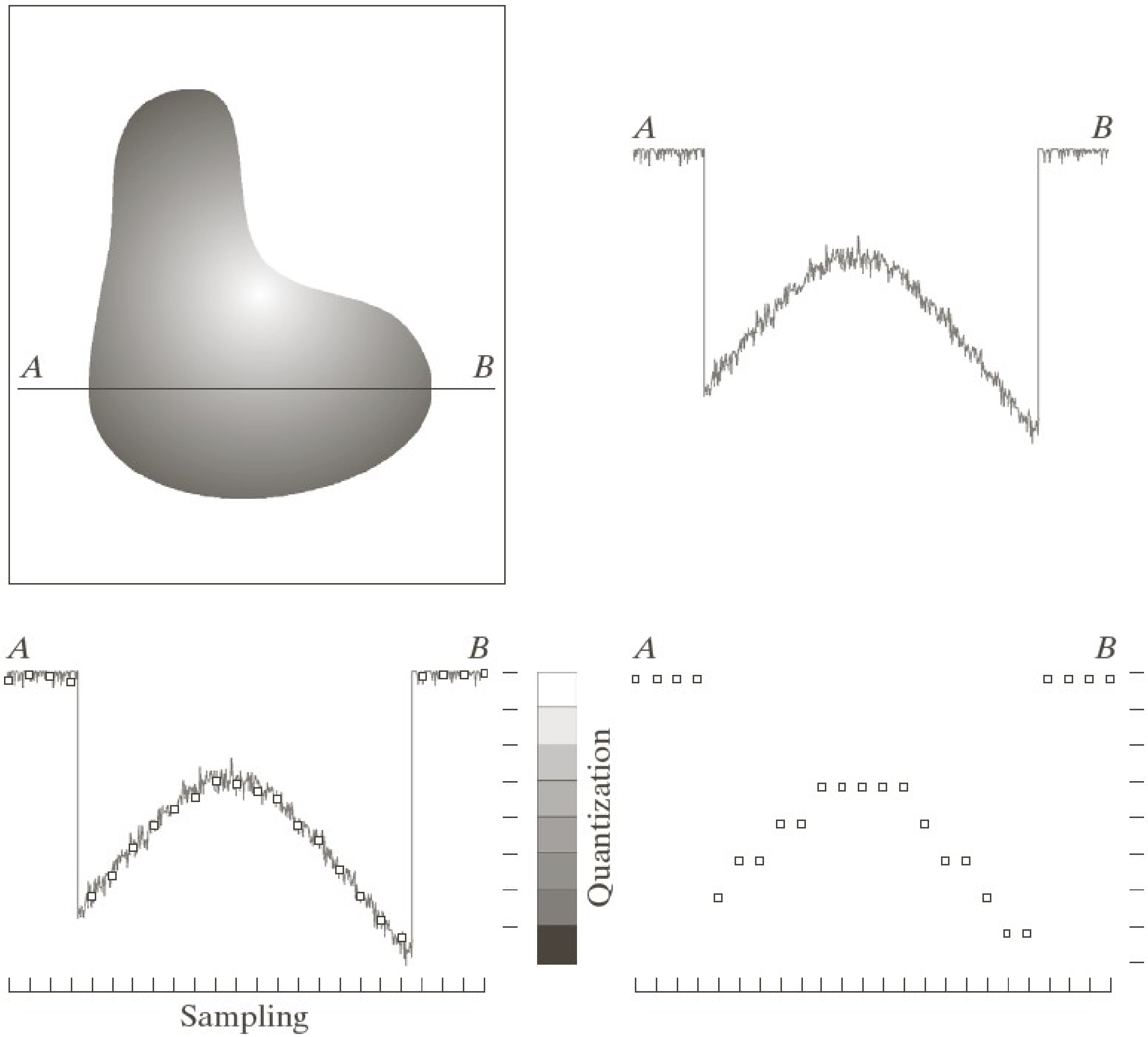


Array sensor

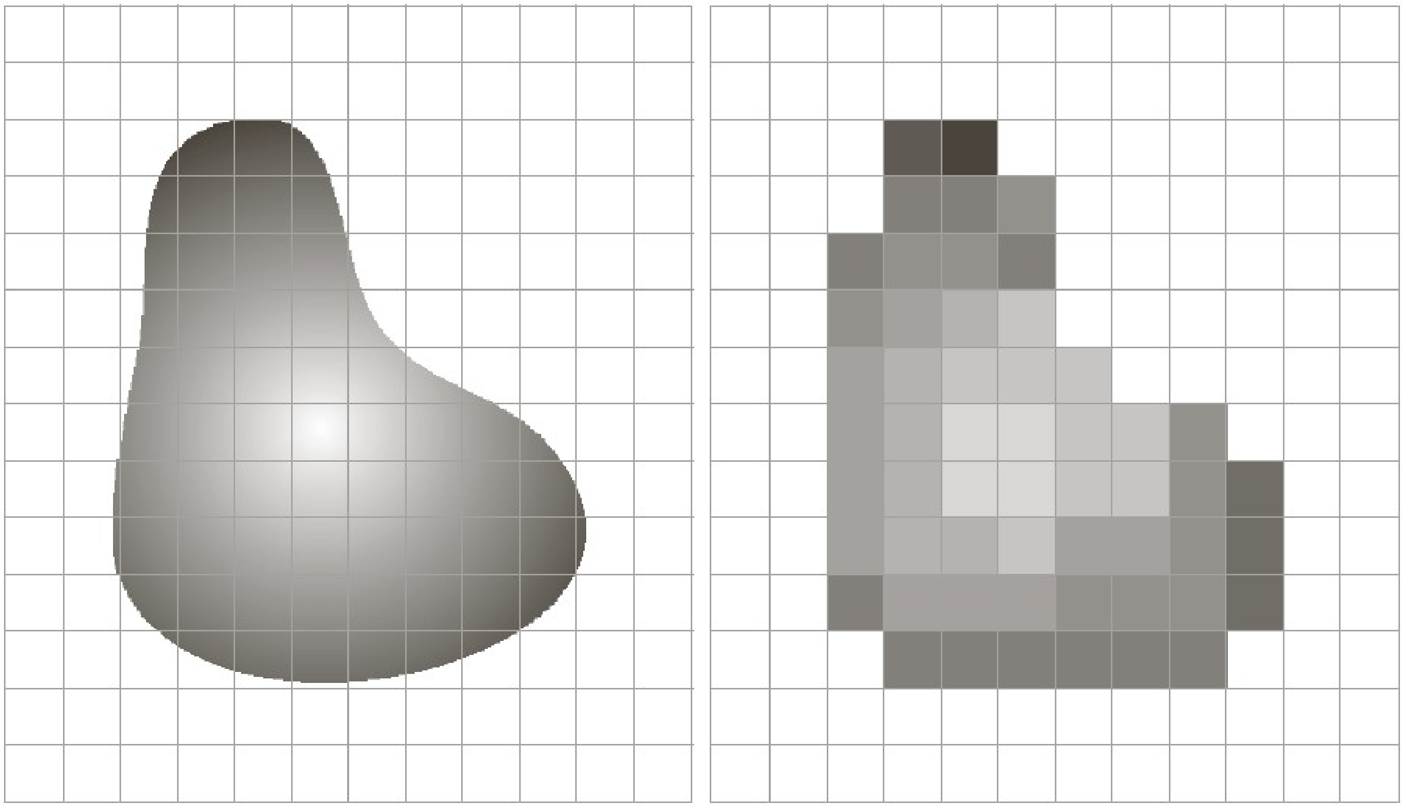
Digital acquisition



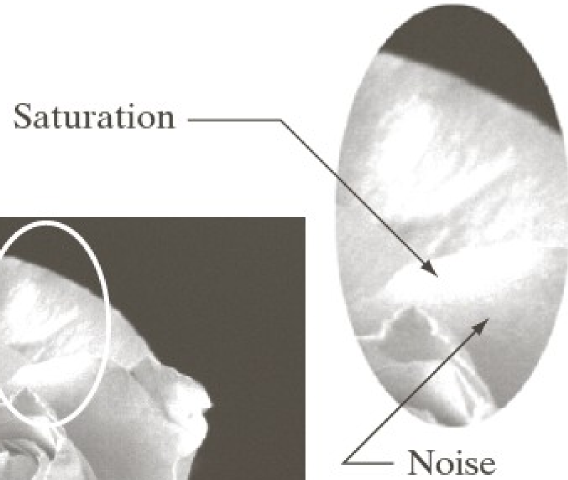
Digital acquisition

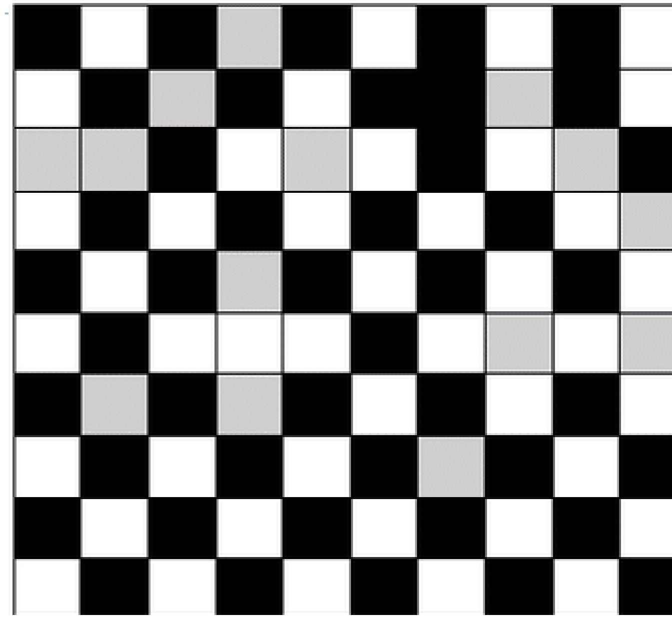


Digital acquisition



Digital Image Representation





23	11	12	200	34	35	45	46	50	25
1	89	1	33	78	60	55	1	76	99
89	0	56	45	90	91	88	3	80	87
67	56	77	90	23	1	99	34	90	68
44	99	80	65	40	100	8	7	8	49
55	32	23	55	71	0	19	200	33	45
45	34	21	44	207	65	18	33	12	77
88	45	22	33	45	66	78	89	0	77
9	10	13	57	89	88	90	200	208	100
11	23	12	7	209	56	78	45	88	78

0-255

Effects of spatial resolution

1250 DPI

300 DPI

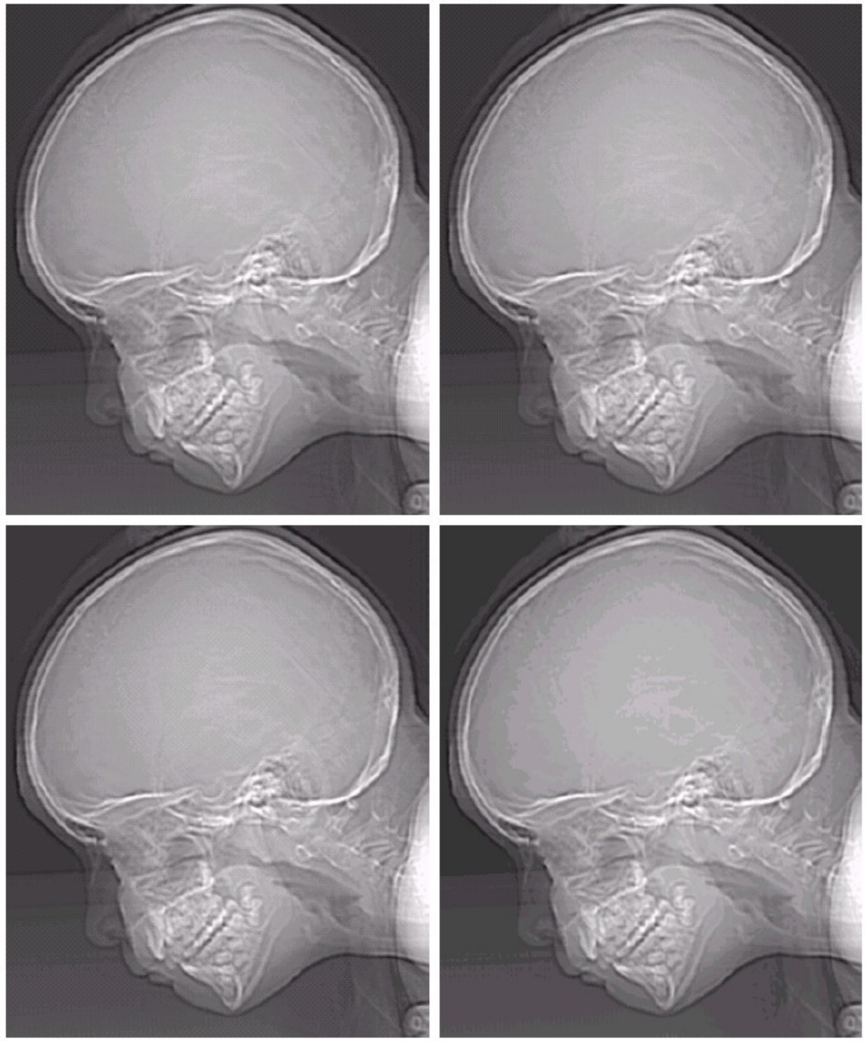
150 DPI

72 DPI

Effect of bit representation

256 gray levels (8bit)

128 gray levels (7bit)



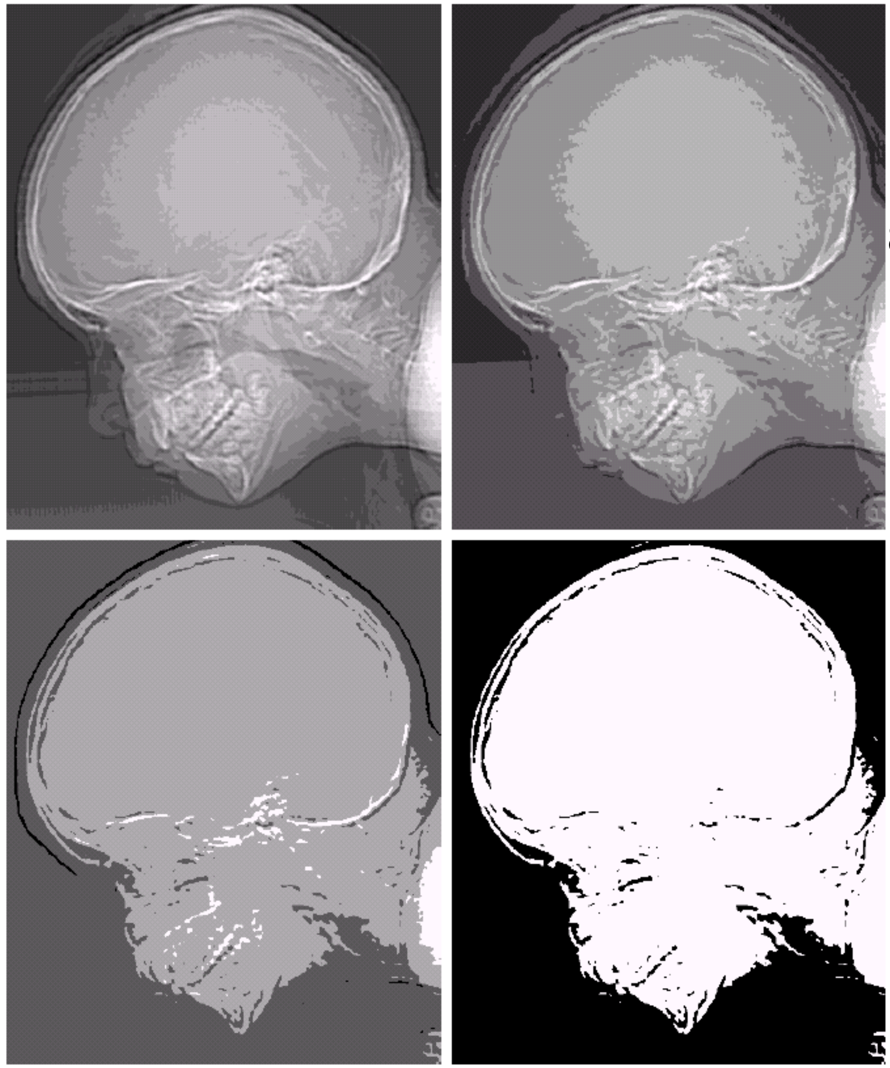
64 gray levels (6bit)

32 gray levels (5bit)

Digital Image Fundamentals

16 gray levels (4bit)

8 gray levels (3bit)



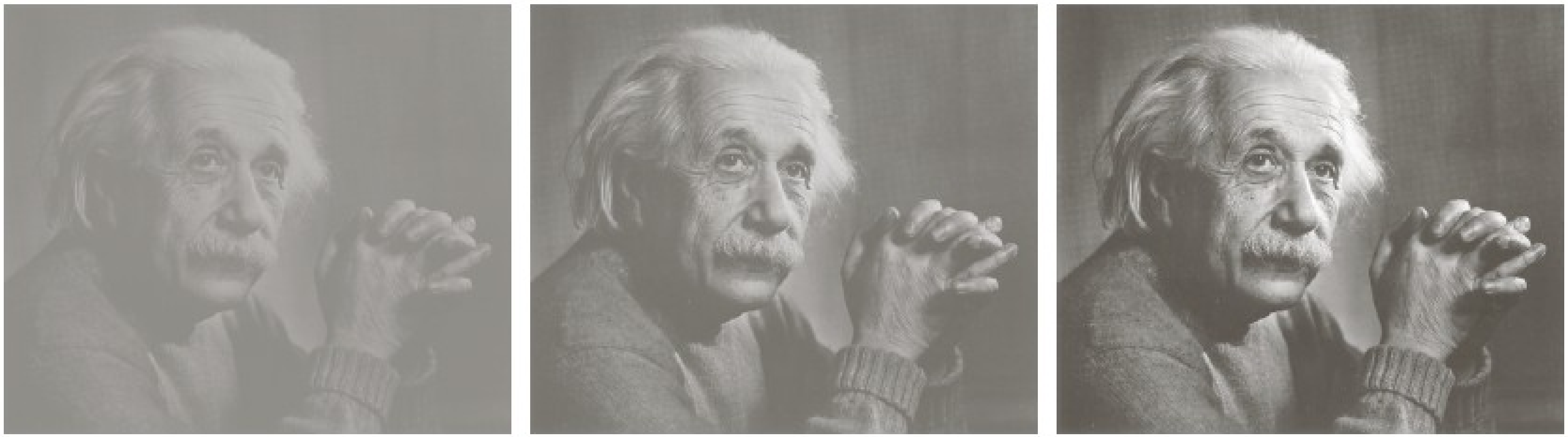
4 gray levels (2bit)

2 gray levels (1bit)

Image details / textures

Low level details | Medium level details | High level details

Image contrast



Low Medium High

Pixel arrangement and neighbourhood

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

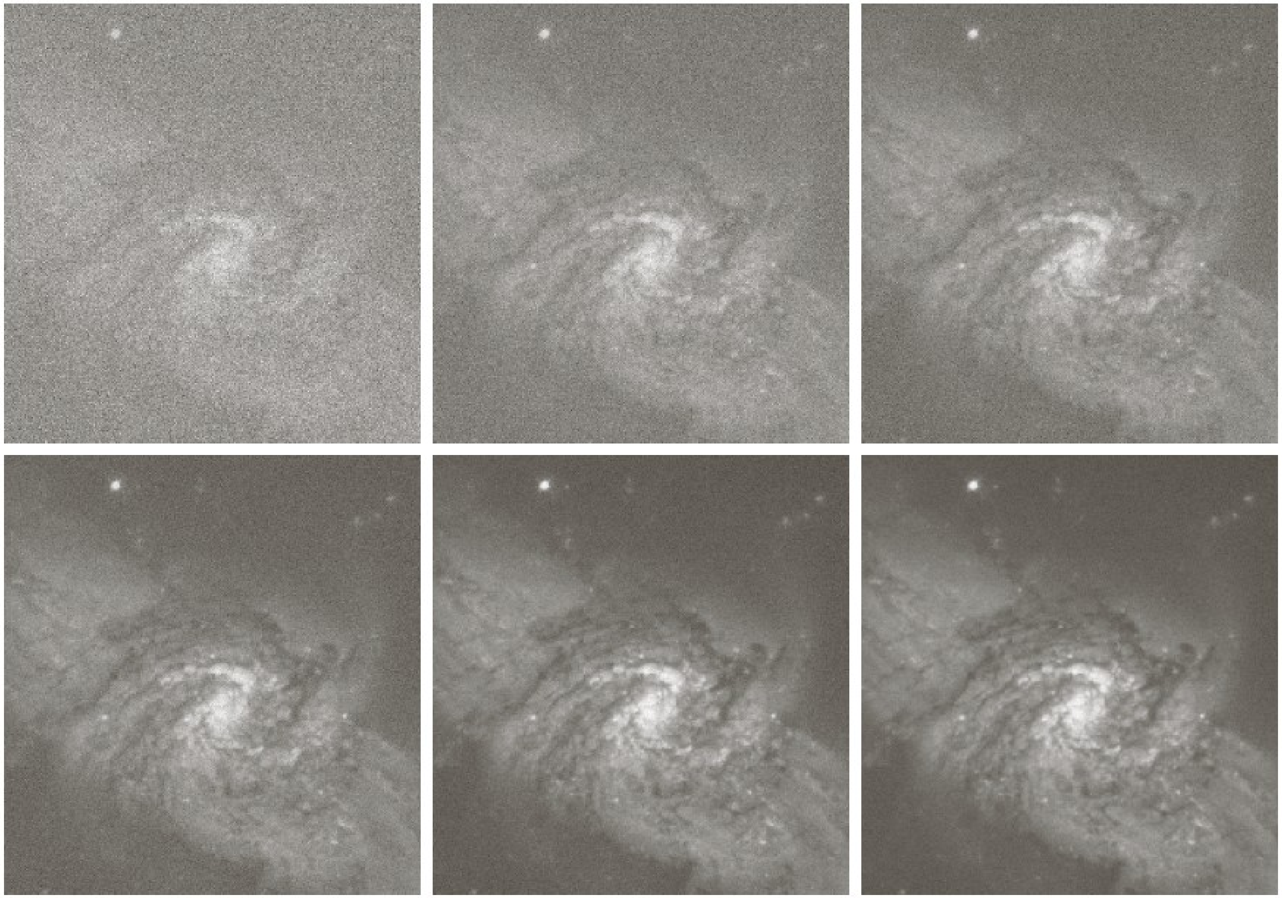
m-adjacency

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \left.\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right\} R_i \\ \left.\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right\} R_j \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

Two regions with 8-adjacency

Boundary formation with zeros

Pixel averaging



a	b	c
d	e	f

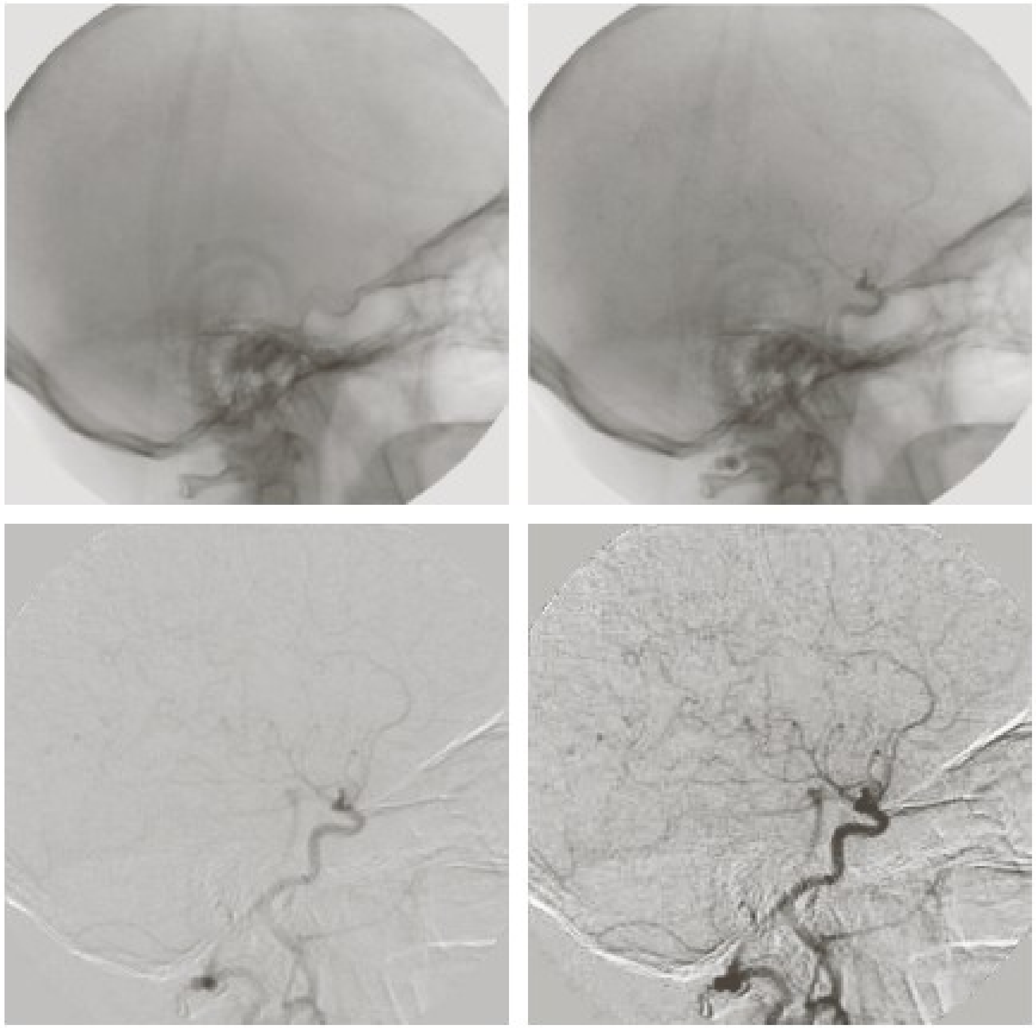
FIGURE 2.26 (a) Image of Galaxy Pair NGC 3314 corrupted by additive Gaussian noise. (b)–(f) Results of averaging 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 noisy images, respectively. (Original image courtesy of NASA.)

Bit value setting

a b c

FIGURE 2.27 (a) Infrared image of the Washington, D.C. area. (b) Image obtained by setting to zero the least significant bit of every pixel in (a). (c) Difference of the two images, scaled to the range [0, 255] for clarity.

Difference image and masking



a b
c d

FIGURE 2.28 Digital subtraction angiography. (a) Mask image. (b) A live image. (c) Difference between (a) and (b). (d) Enhanced difference image. (Figures (a) and (b) courtesy of The Image Sciences Institute, University Medical Center, Utrecht, The Netherlands.)

Product image

a b c

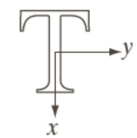
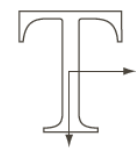
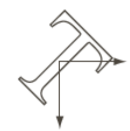
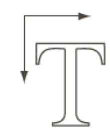
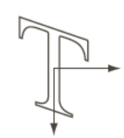
FIGURE 2.29 Shading correction. (a) Shaded SEM image of a tungsten filament and support, magnified approximately 130 times. (b) The shading pattern. (c) Product of (a) by the reciprocal of (b). (Original image courtesy of Mr. Michael Shaffer, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene.)

Region of interest (ROI)

a b c

FIGURE 2.30 (a) Digital dental X-ray image. (b) ROI mask for isolating teeth with fillings (white corresponds to 1 and black corresponds to 0). (c) Product of (a) and (b).

Affine transformations

Transformation Name	Affine Matrix, T	Coordinate Equations	Example
Identity	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x = v$ $y = w$	
Scaling	$\begin{bmatrix} c_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x = c_x v$ $y = c_y w$	
Rotation	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x = v\cos\theta - w\sin\theta$ $y = v\cos\theta + w\sin\theta$	
Translation	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ t_x & t_y & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x = v + t_x$ $y = w + t_y$	
Shear (vertical)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ s_v & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x = v + s_v w$ $y = w$	
Shear (horizontal)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & s_h & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$x = v$ $y = s_h v + w$	

Transformation and interpolations

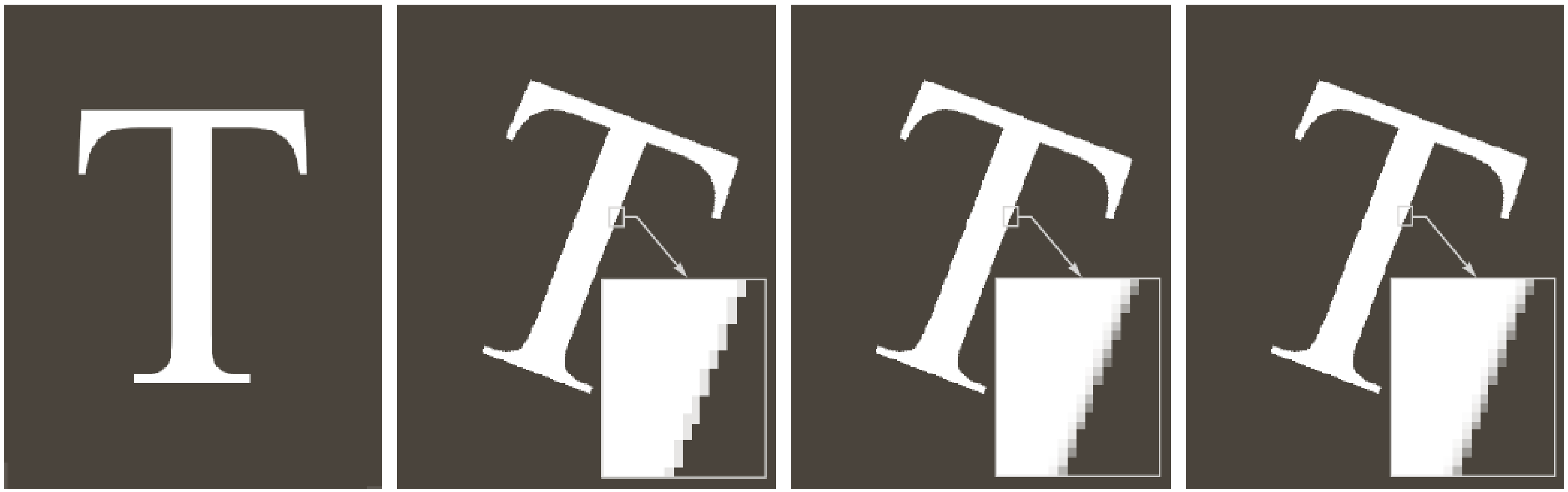
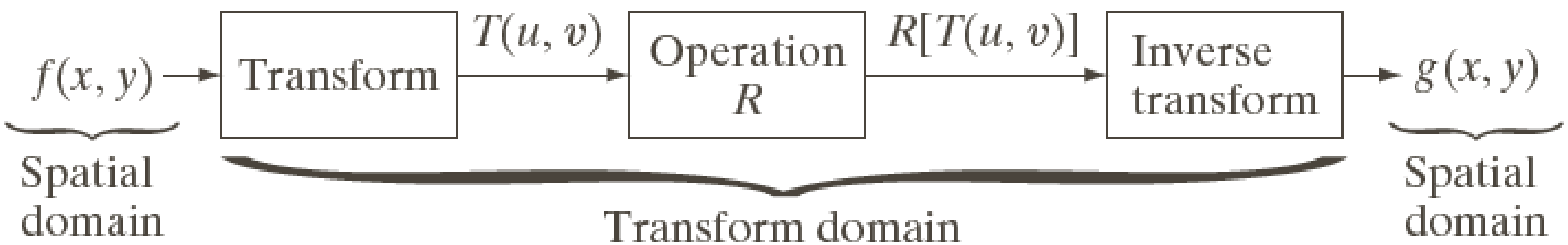


FIGURE 2.36 (a) A 300 dpi image of the letter T. (b) Image rotated 21° clockwise using nearest neighbor interpolation to assign intensity values to the spatially transformed pixels. (c) Image rotated 21° using bilinear interpolation. (d) Image rotated 21° using bicubic interpolation. The enlarged sections show edge detail for the three interpolation approaches.

General approach to linear transformation



Example of transformation and filtering

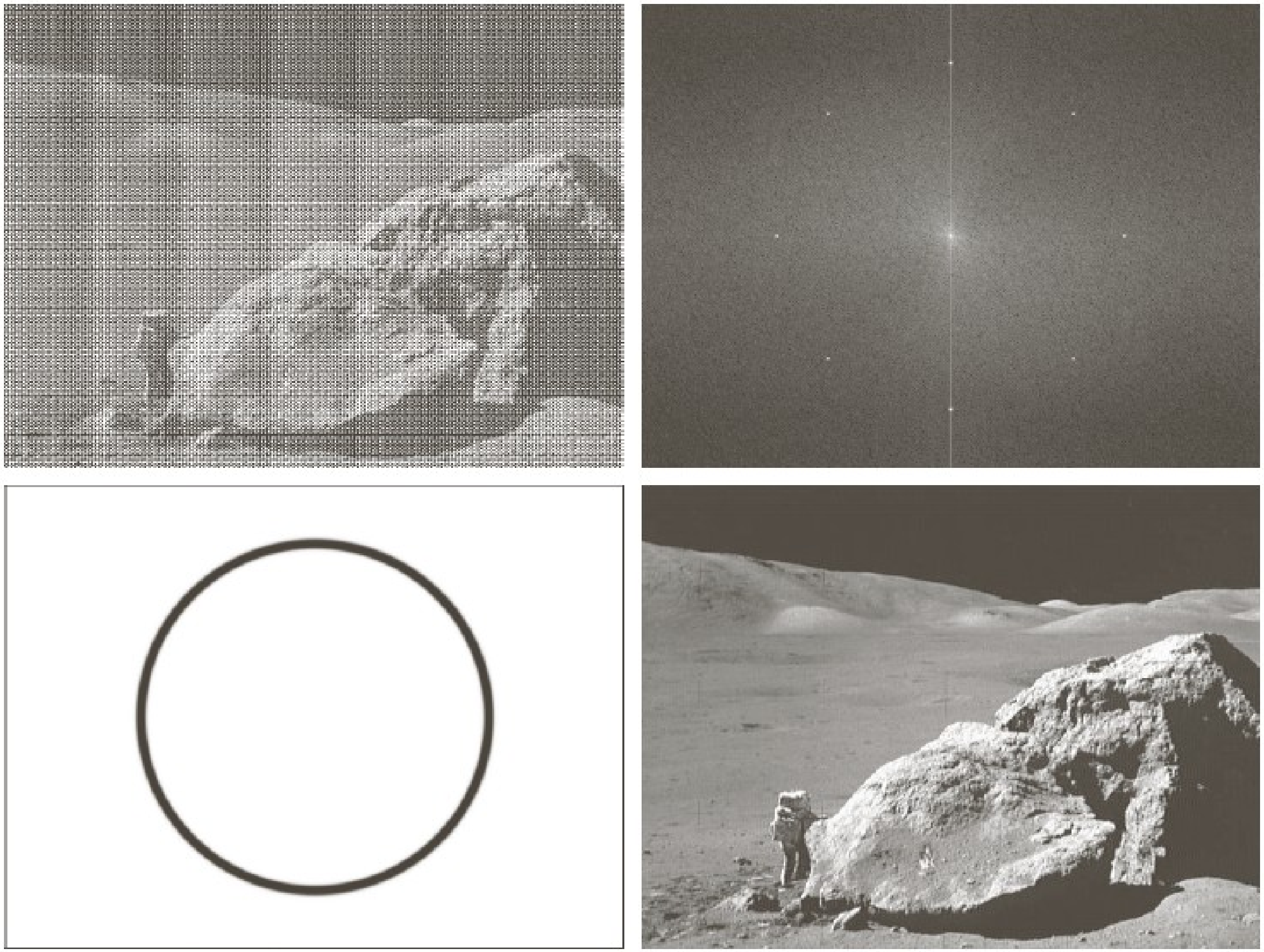


FIGURE 2.40
(a) Image corrupted by sinusoidal interference. (b) Magnitude of the Fourier transform showing the bursts of energy responsible for the interference. (c) Mask used to eliminate the energy bursts. (d) Result of computing the inverse of the modified Fourier transform. (Original image courtesy of NASA.)