电子信息工程导论第四篇信息处理技术

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4. 信息处理技术

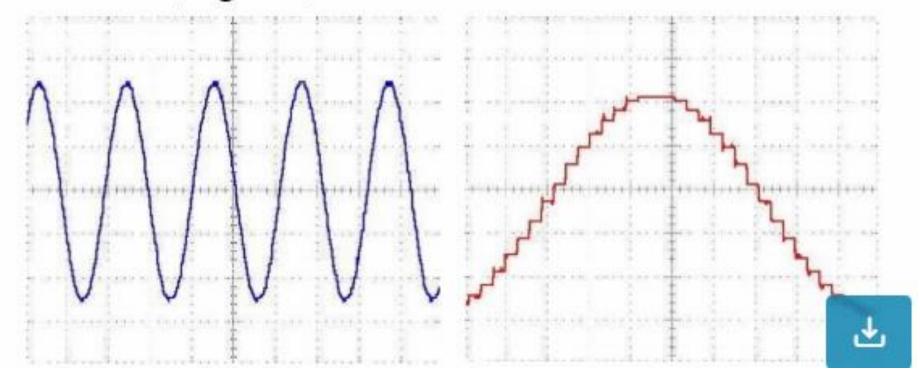
- 1. 信号与系统
- 2. 数字信号处理
- 3. 数位影像处理与分析
- 4. 信息论与编码

4.1 信号与系统

- DIGITAL: Operating by the use of discrete signals to represent data in the form of numbers.
- SIGNAL: A variable parameter by which information is conveyed through an electronic circuit.
- PROCESSING: To perform operations on data according to the programmed instructions.
- Digital signal processing: IT can be defined as analysis, interpretation, and manipulation of signals like sound, images time-varying measurement values and sensor data

4.1-1 信号数字化

 Converting a continuously changing waveform (analog) into a series of discrete levels (digital)



4.1-2 数字语音处理

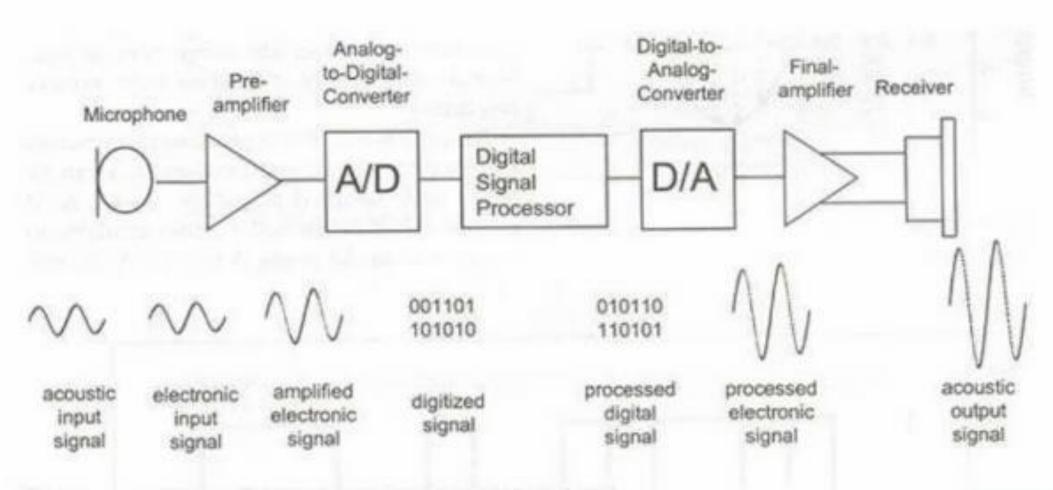
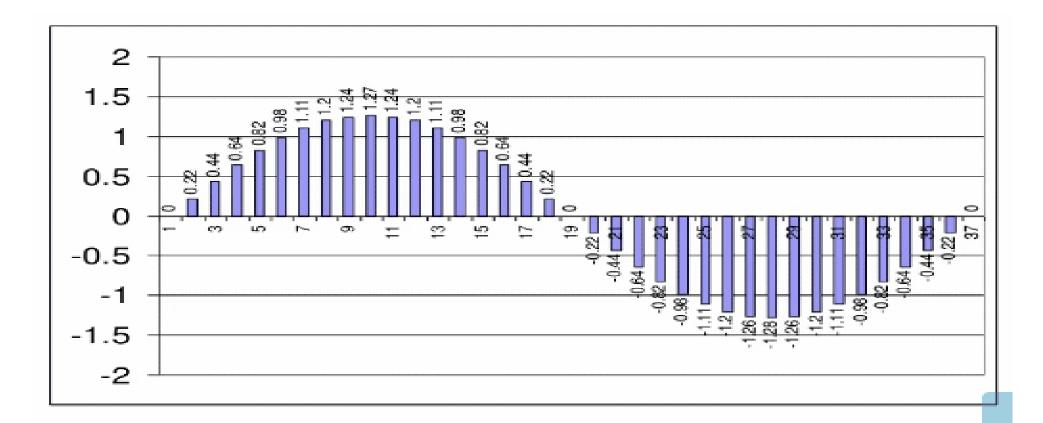


Figure 8-2. Block diagram of a digital hearing instrument.

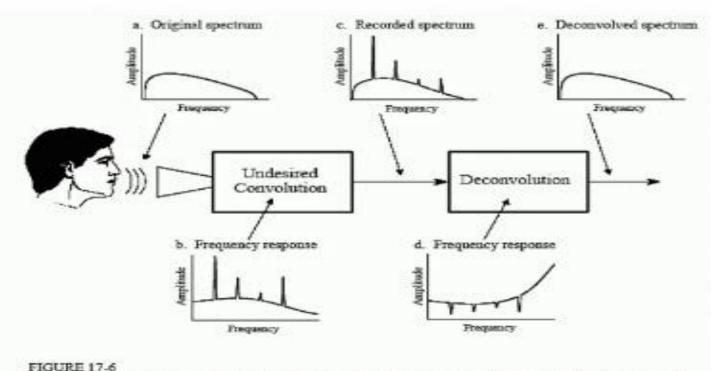
4.2 What is DSP?

- The analog waveform is sliced into equal segments and the waveform amplitude is measured in the middle of each segment
- The collection of measurements make up the digital representation of the waveform



How Does It Work?

- A waveform is sliced up and converted it into digital form
- Draw a simple waveform on graph paper Scale appropriately
- "Gather" digital data points to represent the waveform



Deconvolution of old phonograph recordings. The frequency spectrum produced by the original singer is illustrated in (a). Resonance peaks in the primitive equipment, (b), produce distortion in the recorded frequency spectrum, (c). The frequency response of the deconvolution filter, (d), is designed to counteracts the undesired convolution, restoring the original spectrum, (e). These graphs are for illustrative purposes only; they are not actual signals.

Three most commonly used digital modulation schemes for transmitting

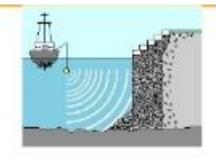
Digital data over bandpass channels are:

- Amplitude shift keying (ASK)
- Phase shift keying (PSK)
- Frequency shift keying (FSK)

When digital data is transmitted over an all digital network a scheme known As pulse code modulation (PCM) is used.

4.2-1 Application of DSP

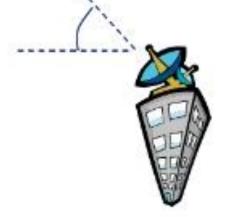
Radar and Sonar:





Examples

target detection – position and velocity estimation



2) tracking

Applications of DSP - Biomedical

Biomedical: analysis of biomedical signals, diagnosis, patient monitoring, preventive health care, artificial

organs



Examples:

 electrocardiogram (ECG) signal – provides doctor with information about the condition of the patient's heart

electroencephalogram (EEG) signal – provides
 Information about the activity of the brain

Applications of DSP - Speech

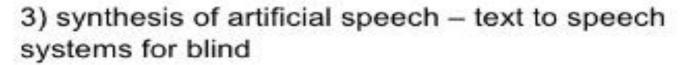
Speech applications:

Examples

noise reduction – reducing background noise
 in the sequence produced by a sensing device (microphone)



speech recognition – differentiating between various speech sounds





Applications of DSP - Communications

Communications:

Examples

telephony – transmission of information in digital form via
 telephone lines, modem technology, mobile phones

 encoding and decoding of the information sent over a physical channel (to optimise transmission or to detect or correct errors in transmission)



Applications of DSP - Image Processing

Image Processing:

Examples

 content based image retrieval – browsing, searching and retrieving images from database





2) image enhancement

compression - reducing the redundancy in the image data to optimise transmission / storage



Applications of DSP - Music

Music Applications:



Examples:

1) Recording



2) Playback



3) Manipulation (mixing, special effects)

Applications of DSP - Multimedia

Multimedia:



generation storage and transmission of sound, still images, motion pictures

Examples:

1) digital TV



2) video conferencing



4.2 - 3

DSP chips

 Introduction of the microprocessor in the late 1970's and early 1980's meant DSP techniques could be used in a much wider range of applications.





Bluetooth



Household appliances



Home theatre system

DSP chip – a programmable device, with its own native instruction code

designed specifically to meet numerically-intensive requirements of DSP

capable of carrying out millions of floating point operations per second

4.2 - 4

DSP Implementation - Operations

To implement DSP we must be able to:

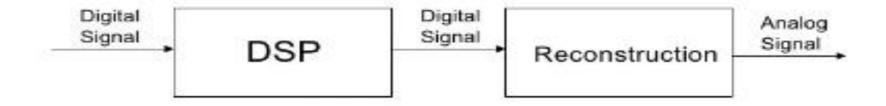


 perform numerical operations including, for example, additions, multiplications, data transfers and logical operations

either using computer or special-purpose hardware

DSP Implementation - Digital/Analog Conversion

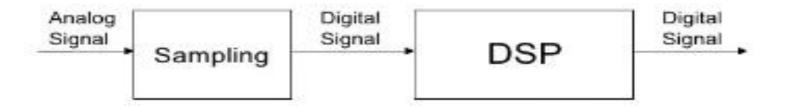
To implement DSP we must be able to:



- convert the digital information, after being processed back to an analog signal
 - involves digital-to-analog conversion & reconstruction (recall from 1B Signal and Data Analysis)
- e.g. text-to-speech signal (characters are used to generate artificial sound)

DSP Implementation –Analog/Digital Conversion

To implement DSP we must be able to:



- convert analog signals into the digital information
 sampling & involves analog-to-digital conversion
 - (recall from 1B Signal and Data Analysis)
- e.g. Touch-Tone system of telephone dialling (when button is pushed two sinusoid signals are generated (tones) and transmitted, a digital system determines the frequences and uniquely identifies the button – digital (1 to 12) output

DSP Implementation

To implement DSP we must be able to:



perform both A/D and D/A conversions

 e.g. digital recording and playback of music (signal is sensed by microphones, amplified, converted to digital, processed, and converted back to analog to be played

4.2-5 Advantages of Digital over Analog Signal Processing

- Why still do it?
- Digital system can be simply reprogrammed for other applications / ported to different hardware / duplicated
 - (Reconfiguring analog system means hardware redesign, testing, verification)
- DSP provides better control of accuracy requirements
 (Analog system depends on strict components tolerance, response may drift with temperature)
- Digital signals can be easily stored without deterioration
 (Analog signals are not easily transportable and often can't be processed off-line)
- More sophisticated signal processing algorithms can be implemented (Difficult to perform precise mathematical operations in analog form)

4.3 數位影像处理分析

- 应用領域与研究方向
 - 自动字符辨識(OCR, Optical Character Recognition)
 - エ业检测(Industry Inspection)
 - 军事識別用途(Military Use)
 - 指纹自动处理(Finger Print Processing)
 - 地理信息系统(Geometry Information System)
 - 医学影像分析(Medical Image Analysis)
 - 动态分析(Motion Analysis)
 - 计算机视觉(Computer Vision)

4.3-1 數位影像处理概念

影像处理基本步骤(Basic Steps)

- ▶影像撷取(Acquisition)
 - ·取得平面点阵式影像
 - ·黑白、灰阶、全彩(B/W、Gray、True Color)
- ▶前置处理(Preprocessing)
 - ·依应用領域改善影像质量(Quality Enhancement)
 - · 濾除噪声、增强影像内容比对、制作对象輪廓….
- ▶物件分割(Segmentation)
 - ·依间隔分離出影像中对象(Separate Object from Image)
 - ·建立空间关系(Spatial Relationship)

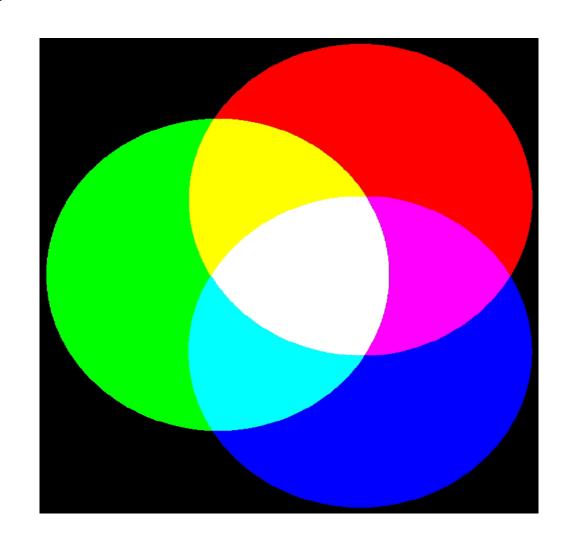
數位影像处理概念

- ▶表示或描述(Representation/Description)
 - · 简化对象描述方式(Simplify)
 - ·特征选取(Feature Selection)
- ▶辨識与解释(Recognition and Interpretation)
 - ·学习与分類(Learning and Classify)
 - ·与知識库比对(Matching with Knowledge Base)
 - · 依推論解释影像内容(Explanation by Image Contents)

Pixel 灰阶亮度范围



RGB三原色



數位影像处理概念

▶數位影像(Digital Image)

N: 垂直扫描取样点數

M: 水平扫描取样点數

G=2^m,灰阶量化數

▶數位影像位數: b= M x N x m

▶解析度(Resolution)

- ▶影像解析度: 点數X 点數
- ▶空间解析度不足:马赛克(Mosaic)
- ▶灰阶(Gray)解析度不足: 假輪廓(False Contouring)

4.3-2 數位影像处理技术

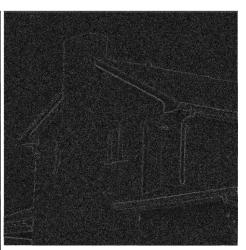
单色二维影像处理技术

1. 空间域影像处理:

主要是利用回旋定理表现在像素像素的灰阶 值变化、灰度值分布情形和相邻像素灰阶值总 和变化。藉由比较及适度处理输入影像的灰度 值以侦测出欲寻求物体的相关信息。一般而 言,利用此种方式有较快的处理速度。







數位影像处理技术

2.频率領域影像处理:

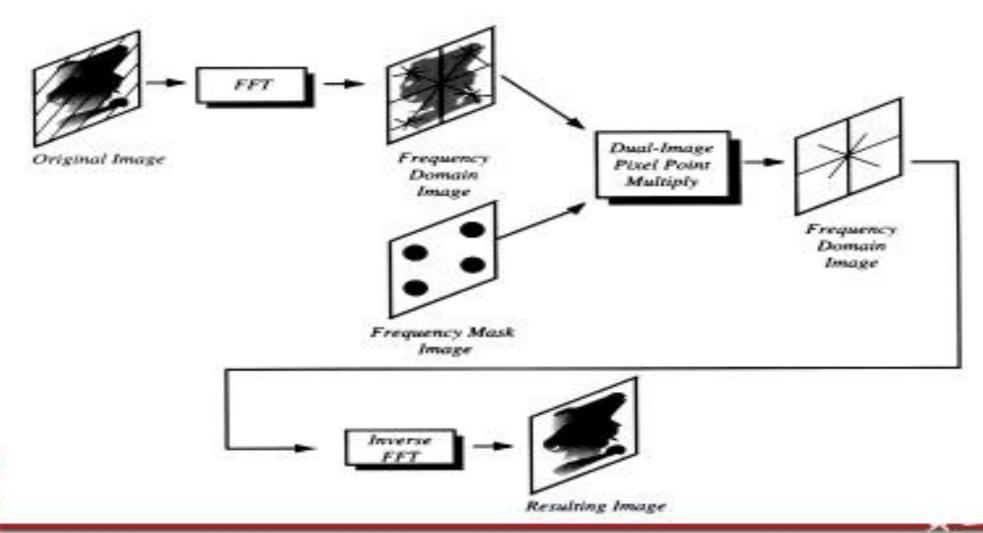
主要是将回旋定理以傅立葉转换分析,将输入信号直接转换至频率域,然后直接在频率域上处理。其可将复杂的回旋运算转换为代數运算。对于影像上的某些问题在原函數定义的領域内较不容易或是无法解决时,可藉助转换法将其转换到另一領域,使的问题较易处理。

除了傅立葉转换分析外,还有余弦转换、小波转换





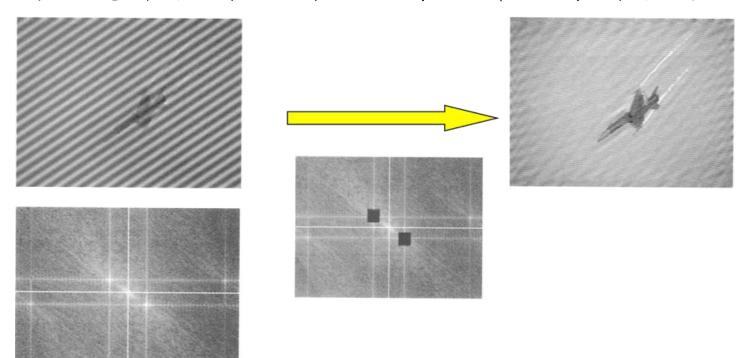
Enhancement in the frequency domain





4.3-3 影像濾波

在空间域的影像处理不論是低通濾波、高通濾 波器、均化濾波器、中值濾波或各种边缘强化濾 波器等都是使用回旋运算來完成,只要改变屏蔽 (Mask)内的系數即可得到不同的濾波效果



影像在强度上常常会受到一些不规则因素的影 响,称为噪声(Noise)。一般常見的噪声包含: Salt and pepper noise、Impulse noise及Gaussian noise。

- · Salt and pepper noise:包括对黑、白强度的不规则影响
- · Impulse noise :则只包含对白强度的不规则影响;
- · Gaussian noise: 所包含对强度的变異则不像前二者般 的不规则,而是呈『高斯分布』(或称常态分布),这种 噪声的模型非常符合由传感器(Sensor)所得之噪声。

▶一般空间濾波器包含了低通濾波、高通濾波、中间值濾波、排列、边缘强化···等。以下列出一些常用的空间濾波器:

1. 低通濾波(Low pass Filter)

主要用來消除影像上高频变化的部分,可使影像的 变化较均匀。这种濾波器能消除高频噪声 (noise),使 影像变化较平缓,(即强化低频部分),一般可去除对 比强烈的杂点。

1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9

2.高通濾波(High Pass Filter)

高通濾波器(加权濾波)可突显影像中的高频及边缘 部分,能将一个模糊的影像处理成较清晰的影像,使影像中的特征更明显。此濾波器会使影像变化较大的部分强化,即强化高频的部分。其作法可以原始影像减去抵 通濾波之影像。

-1	-1	-1
-1	9	-1
-1	-1	-1

3.中间值滤波(Median Filter)

此濾波可以用來除去孤立的噪声,以保持影像本身的锐 利度。 Algorithm:

取中间值的方法是将w范围内的每一点由大而小顺序排列后 取

中间的數值。





4.边缘强化滤波(Edge Enhancement Filter)

物体的边缘侦测在影像处理的应用上是一个重要的前级处理步骤,一般常用的方法为Sobel、Laplacian等。此濾波可分为X方向及Y方向的濾波。可视为一次微光的濾波器。可应用于前级处理中只需边缘部分的讯号者。

0	-1	0
-1	4	-1
0	-1	0



4.3-4 影像二值化

• 二值化影像处理及理論基础

『二值化』是将灰度值不到某臨界值的像素订为0(全黑)、大于或等于某臨界值的像素订为255(全白),这裡所谓的臨界值一般称为『阀值』(Threshold)

$$H(g_q) = \begin{cases} 0 & g_q < t \\ 255 & g_q \ge t \end{cases}$$



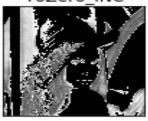
ToZero



Binary



ToZero_INC



Binary_INV



Trunc



4.3-5 影像型态学

• 定义形态学的基本概念

形态学(Morhpology)原本是指研究动植物形态的生物 学门,由于數学形态学是抽取对表示和描述区域形狀 有用的影像分量的工具,所以在影像方面,则用來专 指抽取出影像中特定成份的技术。

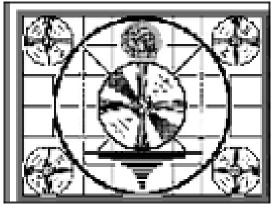
• 一般较常用之六个简单的形态学基本运算:

收缩(Erosion)、膨胀(Dilation)、断开(Open)(又称开运算)、闭合(Close)(又称闭运算)、断开闭合(Open-Close)、及闭合断开(Close-Open)

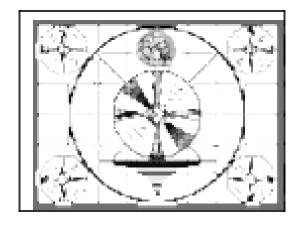
影像型态学

- •膨胀(Dilation)
 - $\triangleright A \oplus B = \{ d \in E / d = a + b \text{ for some } a \in A \text{ and } b \in B \}$
- 侵蚀(Erosion)
 - $\triangleright A \theta B = \{e \in E / e + b \in A \text{for every} \\ b \in B\}$

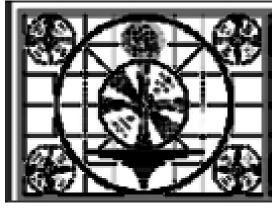
Original



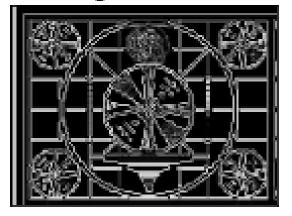
dilate



erode



gradient



影像型态学

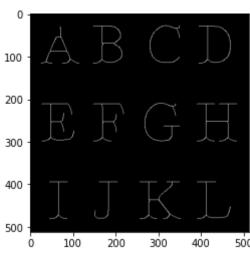
细线化

户所谓细线化即是将不相等图形或宽度的字体之边界点, 经过多次迭代地删除边界点,而留下等宽像素的連结 线,而我们将此过程称之为细线化可经由细线化法则 所产生的數位骨架(Skeleton), 來唯一表示影像中的 物体。

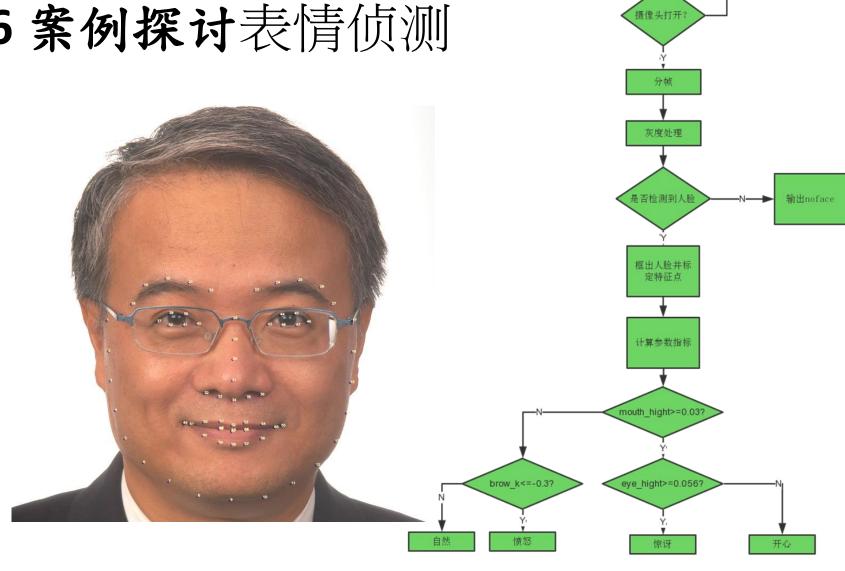
ABCD

200 EFGH

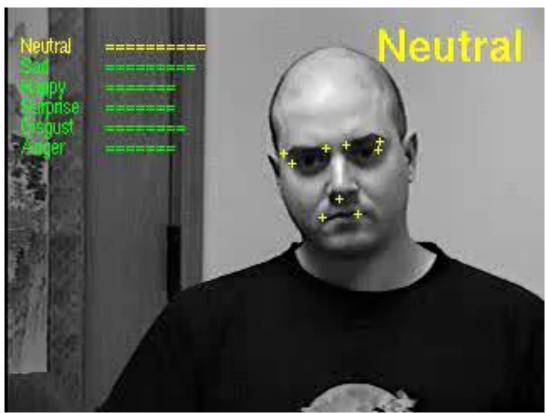
400 IJKL
500 100 200 300 400 500



4.3-6 案例探讨表情侦测







4.4 信息论与编码

一、信息论发展简史

- 信息论是在长期通信工程的实践中,由通信技术与概率论、 随机过程和数理统计相结合而逐步发展起来的一门科学。
- 奈魁斯特:他在1924年研究影响电报传递速度的因素时,就察觉到信息传输速度和频带宽度有关系;
- 哈特莱(Hartley): 他在1928年用概率的观点来分析信息传 输问题;
- 仙农 (Claude E.Shannon): 1948年发表《通信的数学理论》(A Mathematical Theory of Communication),为创立信息论作出了决定性的贡献;
- 维纳(N. Wiener)等: 为信息论的进一步发展和拓展作了大量工作;主要在通信的统计理论与滤波器理论方面

仙农关于"信息"的定义

- 关于信息的科学定义,目前已有百余种流行的说法,它们 从不同的侧面和层次来揭示信息的本质;
- 仙农从研究通信系统传输的实质出发,对信息做出了科学的定义:
- 仙农注意到:收信者在收到消息之前是不知道消息的具体内容的。通信系统消息的传输对收信者来说,是一个从不知到知的过程,或者从知之甚少到知之甚多的过程,或是从不确定到部分确定或全部确定的过程。
- 因此,对于收信者来说,通信过程是消除事物状态的不确定性的过程,不确定性的消除,就获得了信息,原先的不确定性消除的越多,获得的信息就越多;
- "信息"是事物运动状态或存在方式的不确定性的描述, 这就是仙农关于信息的定义。

信息论中"信息"与其他概念的区别(续)

- "信息"不同于知识
 - 知识是人们根据某种目的,从自然界收集得来的数据中整理、概括、提取得到的有价值的信息, 是一种高层次的信息;
 - 知识是信息,但不等于信息的全体;
- "信息"不同于信号
 - 把消息变换成适合信道传输的物理量,就是信号;信号是承载消息的物理量;

信息的度量

- 信息的度量(信息量)和不确定性消除的程度有关,消除了多少不确定性,就获得了多少不确定性,就获得了多少信息量;
- 不确定性就是随机性,可以用概率论和随机 过程来测度不确定性的大小,出现概率小的 事件,其不确定性大,反之,不确定性小;
- ■由以上两点可知:概率小 ——> 信息量大,即信息量是概率的单调递减函数;
- 此外,信息量应该具有可加性;

信息的度量 (续)

■由于信息量与概率成反比,并且具有可加性,可以证明,信息量的计算式为

$$I(x_k) = \log_2 \frac{1}{p_k} = -\log_2 P_k$$

其中 P_k 是事件 X_k 发生的概率,这也是先农关于(自)信息量的度量(概率信息);

- 自信息量 I(x_k) 的含义
 - 当事件 x_k发生以前,表示事件x_k发生的不确定性;
 - \blacksquare 当事件 x_k 发生以后,表示事件 x_k 所提供的信息量;

信息的度量 (续)

- 计算信息量主要要注意有关事件发生概率的 计算;
- 例: 从26个英文字母中,随即选取一个字母,则该事件的自信息量为

I = -log₂ (1/26) = 4.7 比特

■例:设m比特的二进制数中的每一个是等概率出现的(这样的数共有2^m个),则任何一个数出现的自信息为:

I = -log₂ (1/ 2^m) = m 比特/符号

信息的度量 (续)

- ■自信息量的单位
 - 自信息量的单位取决于对数的底_b
 - 底为2, 单位为"比特(bit)";
 - 底为e,单位为" 奈特 (nat) ";
 - 底为10,单位为"哈特(hat)";
 - 1 nat = 1.44bit, 1 hat = 3.32 bit;

夏农把随机变量X的熵值H(希腊字母Eta)定义如下

$$\operatorname{H}(X) = \sum_i \operatorname{P}(x_i) \operatorname{I}(x_i) = -\sum_i \operatorname{P}(x_i) \log_b \operatorname{P}(x_i),$$

先农关于信息定义和度量的优点

■ 优点

- 它是一个科学的定义,有明确的数学模型和定量计算;
- 它与日常生活中关于信息的理解不矛盾;
- 它排除了对信息一词某些主观性的含义,是纯粹形式化的概念;

4.4-2 编码

- 1. 与资料有关的编码较出名的有
- 符号编码
- 重复字符编码
- 空白削去编码法
- 字典编码
- 2. 与资料无关的编码较出名的有
- 行程编码
- 霍夫曼编码
- 算术编码
- 3.图像编码:目前以JPG最为普遍

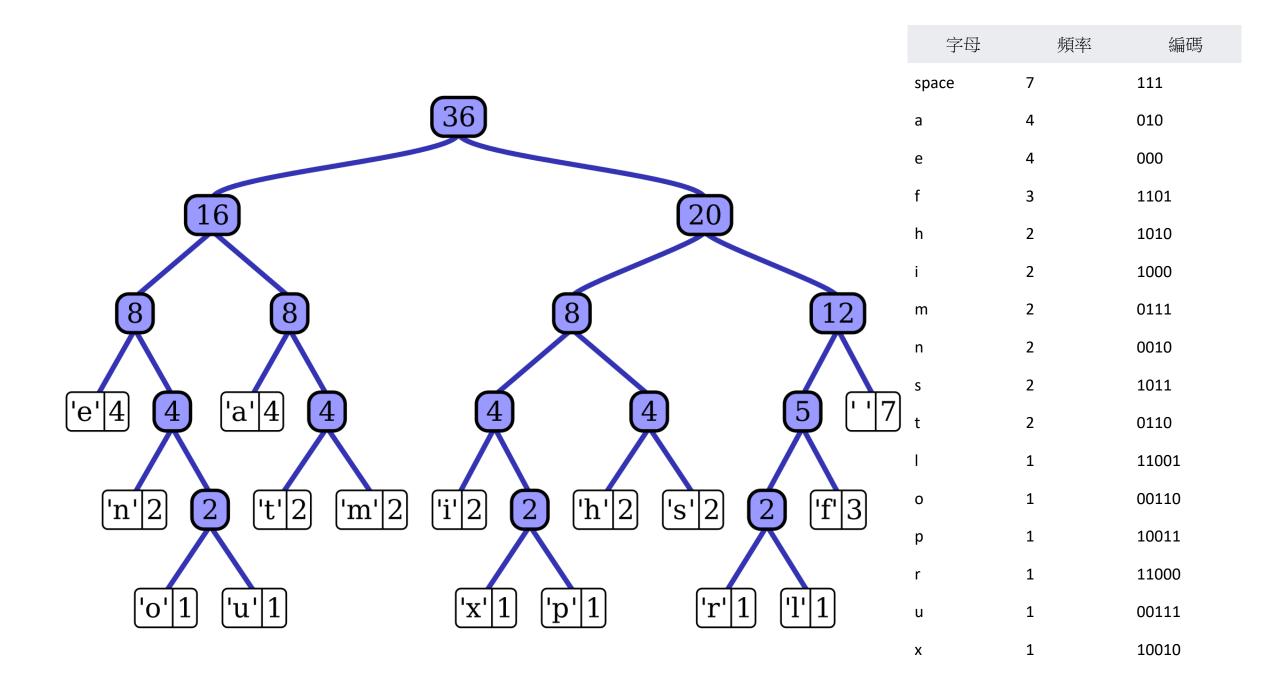
4.4-3与资料有关的编码

- 符号编码 "Jan 1st 2022" 编码成 "01012022"
- 重复字符编码 "0000000" 编码成 "@90"
- 空白与零消去编码 "CHANG CHIN CHEN00000"编码成"CHANG#5CHIN#3CHEN%6"
- 字典(code book)编码

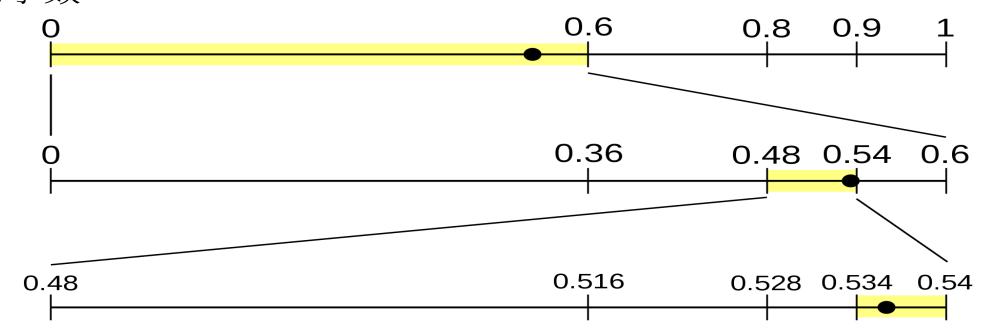
頻率高低	單字	原位元數	出現頻率	新位元串
1	THE-	32	0.270	00
2	OF-	24	0.170	01
3	AND-	32	0.131	10
4	A-	16	0.088	11

4.4-4与资料无关的编码

- run-length encoding,缩写RLE,又称行程长度编码或变动长度编码法,是一种与资料性质无关的无损数据压缩技术,基于「使用变动长度的码来取代连续重复出现的原始资料」来实现压缩。举例来说,一组资料串"AAAABBBCCDEEEE",由4个A、3个B、2个C、1个D、4
- 霍夫曼编码(英语:Huffman Coding),又译为哈夫曼编码、赫夫曼编码,是一种用于<u>无失真数据压缩的熵编码</u>(权编码)<u>算法。由美国计算器科学家戴维·霍夫曼</u>(David Albert Huffman)在1952年发明



• **算术编码**是一种<u>无失真数据压缩</u>方法,也是一种<u>熵编码</u>的方法。 和其它熵编码方法不同的地方在于,其他的熵编码方法通常是把 输入的讯息分割为符号,然后对每个符号进行编码,而算术编码 是直接把整个输入的讯息编码为一个数,一个满足(0.0≤n<1.0) 的小数n。



4.4-6 图像编码dct(Discrete cosine transform)

- It is better at compactly representing images of very small size than the Fourier transform
- Zigzag scan

```
    0
    1
    5
    6
    14
    15
    27
    28

    2
    4
    7
    13
    16
    26
    29
    42

    3
    8
    12
    17
    25
    30
    41
    43

    9
    11
    18
    24
    31
    40
    44
    53

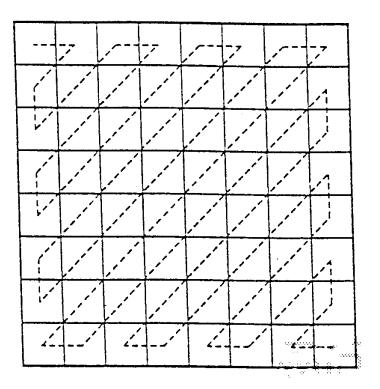
    10
    19
    23
    32
    39
    45
    52
    54

    20
    22
    33
    38
    46
    51
    55
    60

    21
    34
    37
    47
    50
    56
    59
    61

    35
    36
    48
    49
    57
    58
    62
    63
```

JPEG 閥值編碼的鋸齒狀順序



DC(Direct Current、直流值)

$$D(0,0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) \cos 0 \cos 0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2N}} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y)$$

此處N=8,則

$$D(0,0) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{x=0}^{7} \sum_{y=0}^{7} f(x,y)$$

AC(Alternative Current、交流值)



20	23	12	5	7	9	22	30
22	32	16	5	8	12	11	23
29	32	16	11	70	30	20	20
100	142	3	45	44	200	50	22
103	120	33	41	200	50	22	70
120	210	22	123	23	70	69	160
12	222	24	126	90	20	6	60
212	252	243	26	149	221	61	90

圖8x8的灰階圖案及其灰階值

-481	107	41	57	-26	-159	-43	-70
-316	-104	-11	14	32	100	18	41
0	41	9	-67	-56	9	47	40
-49	-29	37	-77	85	10	-91	-43
114	26	-9	103	-49	-26	86	53
-60	-17	-23	-9	-22	12	-55	-94
64	-7	56	-2	-7	27	43	12
-74	-4	-77	-25	74	-41	-44	103

圖 DCT後的結果

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