

# Image Smoothing

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- Image filtering
- Image smoothing

# Image filtering

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Filtering has its roots in the use of the Fourier transform for **signal processing**

**spatial filtering**



# System

일련의 입력 신호를 처리하여 또 다른 일련의 출력 신호를 만들어 내는 실체

선형시스템 vs. 비선형시스템

$$f(ax_1[n] + bx_2[n]) = af(x_1[n]) + bf(x_2[n])$$

시불변시스템 vs. 시변시스템

$$f(x[n - n_0]) \rightarrow y[n - n_0]$$

# Filter

신호의 일부 성분을 제거하거나 일부 특성을 변경하기 위해 설계된 시스템의 한 종류

유한 임펄스 응답 (FIR) vs. 무한 임펄스 응답

$$\begin{aligned} y[n] &= x[n] * h[n] \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n-k]h[k] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k] \end{aligned}$$

예: 3점의 계산을 위한 FIR 필터

$$h[n] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y[0] &= x[0-0]h[0] + x[0-1]h[1] + x[0-2]h[2] \\ &= 3 \times \frac{1}{2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

| n    | ... | -2  | -1  | 0   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4   | 5 | 6   | 7 | ... |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| x[n] | 0   | 0   | 0   | 3   | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3   | 0 | 0   | 0 | 0   |
| h[n] |     | 1/6 | 1/3 | 1/2 |   |   |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| y[n] | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1/2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7/2 | 2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0   |

$$h[n] = [1\ 2\ 3\ 4] \quad x[n] = [0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0]$$

0 0 1 0 0 0

1 2 3 4

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

1 2 3 4

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

1 2 3 4

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

1 2 3 4

0 0 4 3 2 1

Correlation

0 0 1 0 0 0

4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0


4 3 2 1

0 0 1 2 3 4

Convolution

# Convolution

마스크(mask), 필터(filter), 템플릿(template), 커널(kernel)

$$g(x, y) = h(x, y) * f(x, y) = \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-a}^b h(s, t) f(x-s, y-t)$$


단,

$$a = (m-1) / 2$$

$$b = (n-1) / 2$$

입력 영상( $f$ )의 크기:  $M \times N$

마스크( $h$ )의 크기:  $m \times n$



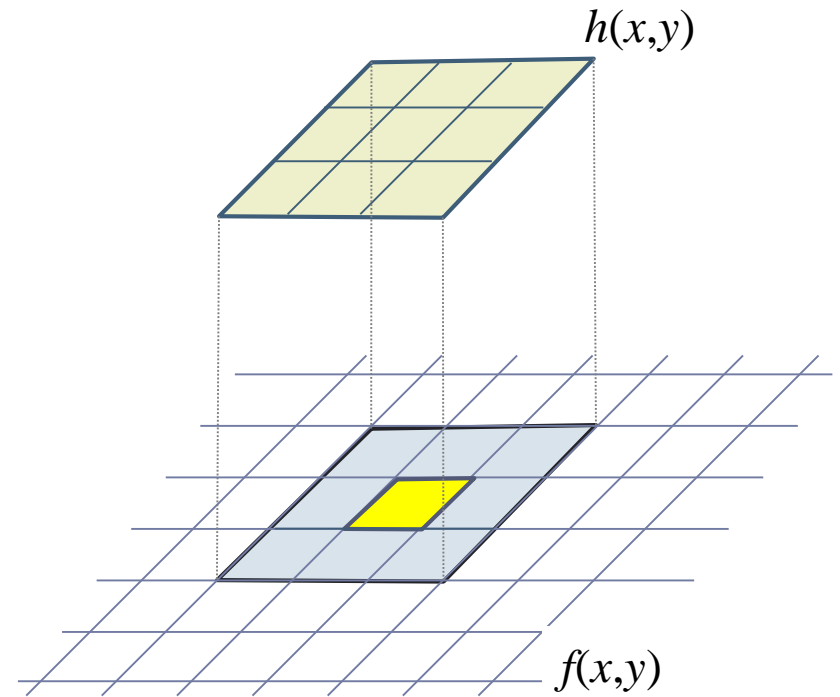
|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a | b | c |
| d | e | f |
| g | h | i |

$h(x,y)$

$*$

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| r | s | t |
| u | v | w |
| x | y | z |

$f(x,y)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 g = & a \cdot z + b \cdot y + c \cdot x + \\
 & d \cdot w + e \cdot v + f \cdot u + \\
 & g \cdot t + h \cdot s + i \cdot r
 \end{aligned}$$

# Correlation

$$g(x, y) = h(x, y) \times f(x, y) = \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-a}^b h(s, t) f(x + s, y + t)$$

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a | b | c |
| d | e | f |
| g | h | i |

$h(x, y)$

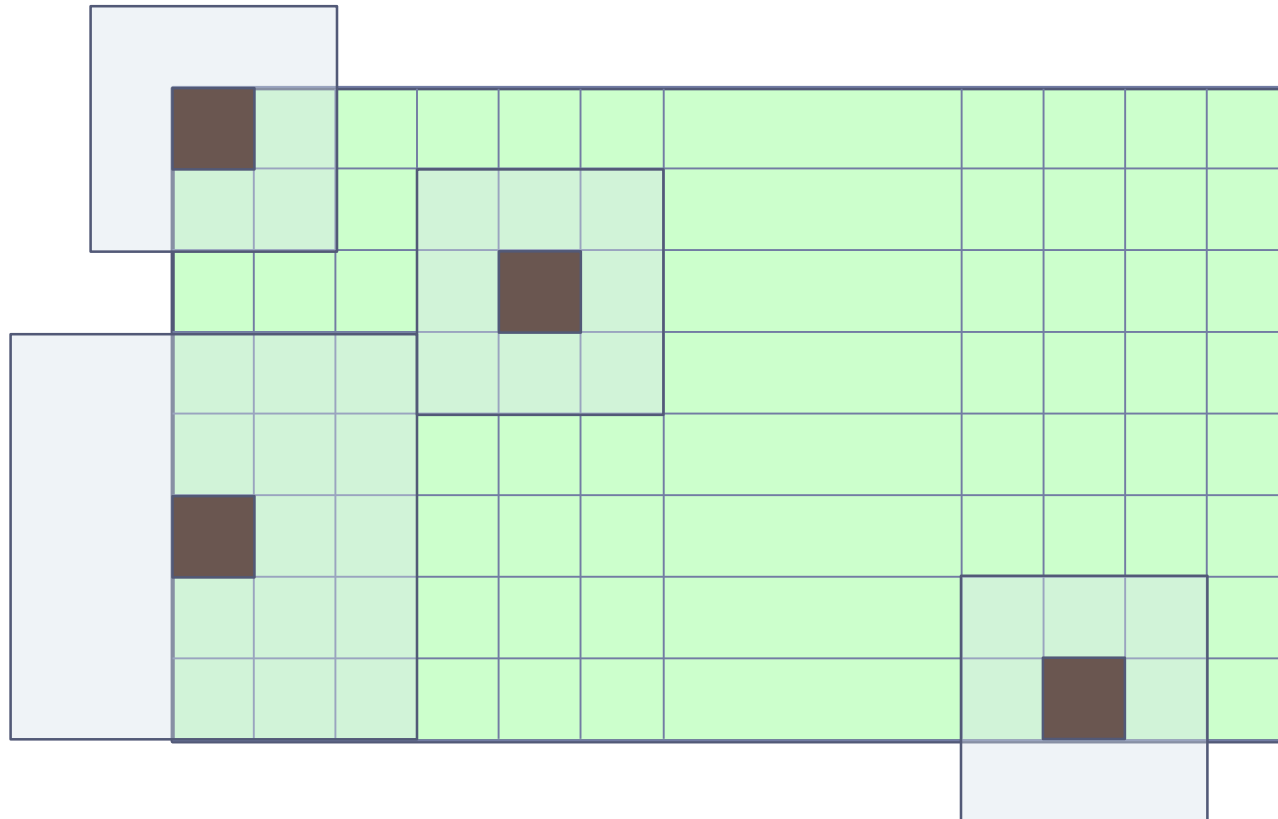
$\times$

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| r | s | t |
| u | v | w |
| x | y | z |

$f(x, y)$

$$g = a \cdot r + b \cdot s + c \cdot t + \\ d \cdot u + e \cdot v + f \cdot w + \\ g \cdot x + h \cdot y + i \cdot z$$

# 경계 처리



- ① 상수 값(예를 들어, 0)을 덧붙임
- ② 경계에 있는 픽셀 값을 복사
- ③ 영상을 주기적인 신호로 해석하여 맞은 편 픽셀 값을 복사 (Wrap-around)
- ④ 모든 이웃 픽셀이 정의되는 위치에서 convolution 연산을 시작하고 출력 영상의 경계 영역의 값은 입력 영상의 값으로 복사

# Image smoothing

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Used to give an image a softer or special effect  
or to eliminate noise

done by various types of mean, Gaussian and  
median filters

# Mean filtering

$$\frac{1}{9}(v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4 + v_5 + v_6 + v_7 + v_8 + v_9)$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Box filtering

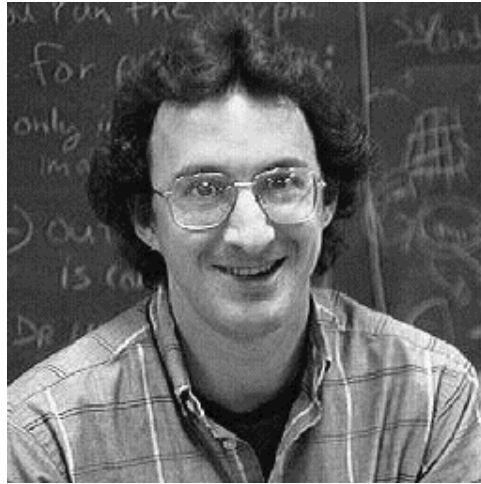
|    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 10  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10  | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |



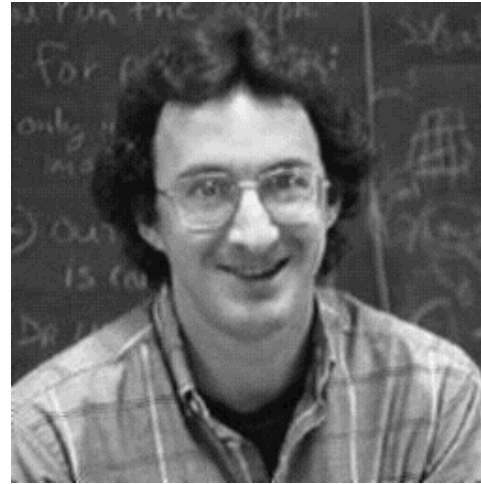
Mean filtering

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

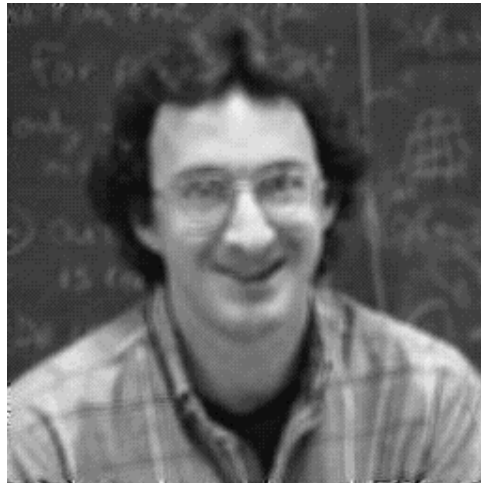
Original  
image



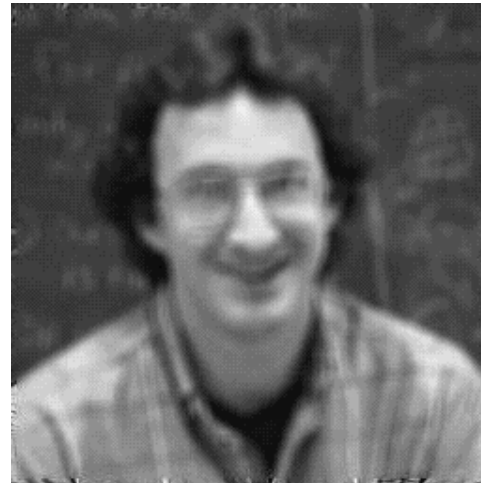
3\*3  
Mean filtering



5\*5



7\*7





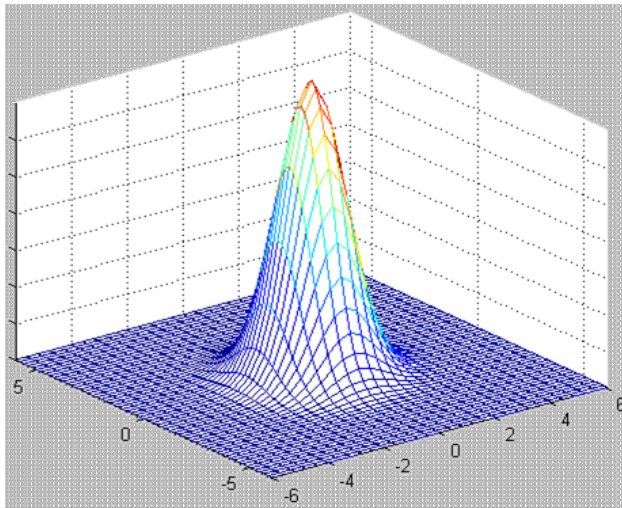
# Gaussian filtering

$$I'(x, y) = \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-a}^a G(s, t) I(x + s, y + t)$$

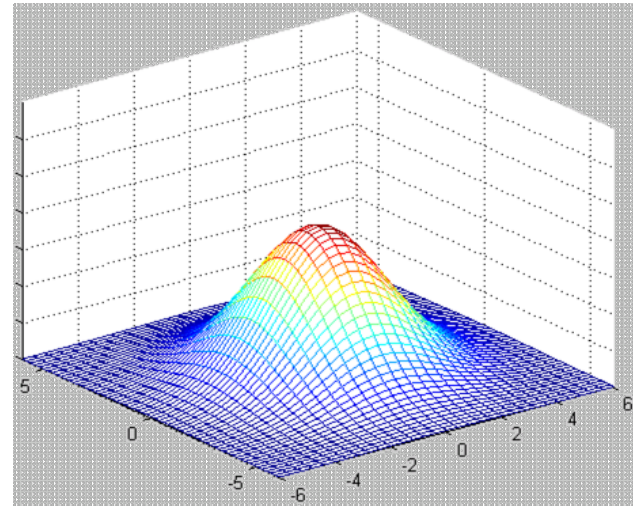
$$G(s, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{s^2+t^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$\pm 2.5\sigma$ : 98.76%

$\pm 3.0\sigma$ : >99%



$\sigma=1$



$\sigma=2$

Gaussian theoretically has infinite support,  
but we need a filter of finite size

$$\frac{1}{273}$$

|   |    |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|----|---|
| 1 | 4  | 7  | 4  | 1 |
| 4 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 4 |
| 7 | 26 | 41 | 26 | 7 |
| 4 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 4 |
| 1 | 4  | 7  | 4  | 1 |

Discrete approximation to Gaussian function with  $\sigma=1.0$



$\sigma=1$



$\sigma=2$

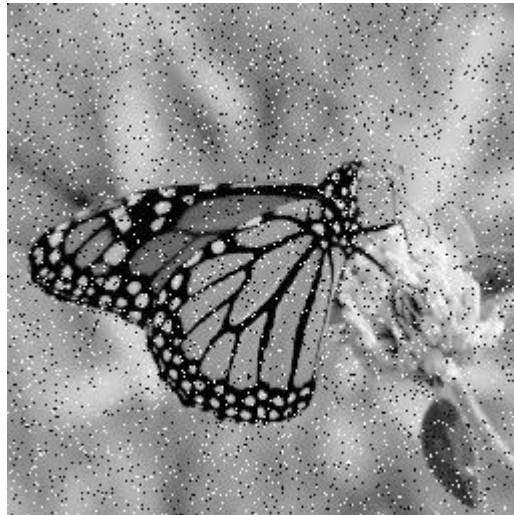
# Median filtering

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## Nonlinear filter

Useful for removing salt-, pepper-, or salt-and-paper noise

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3,3,4,4,\mathbf{5},5,5,6,7) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & \mathbf{5} & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$



Original  
image

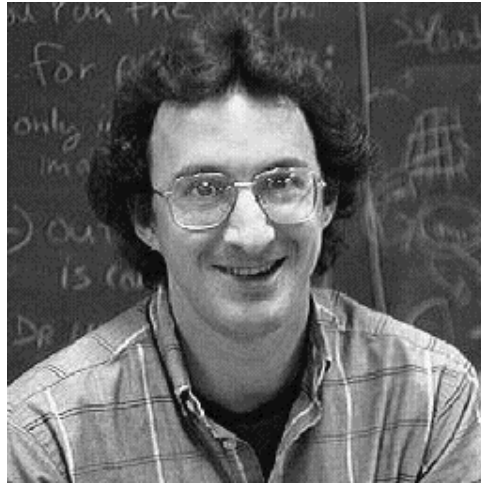


Mean  
Filtering

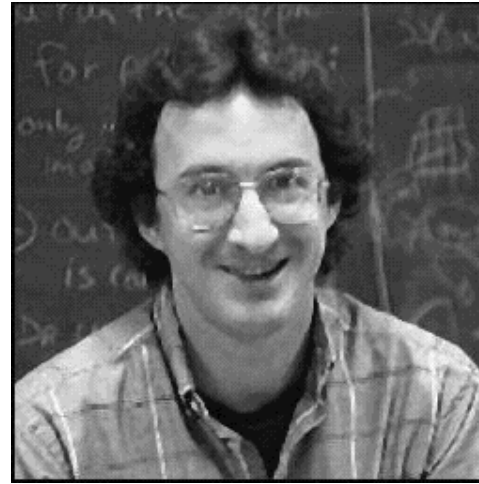


Median  
Filtering

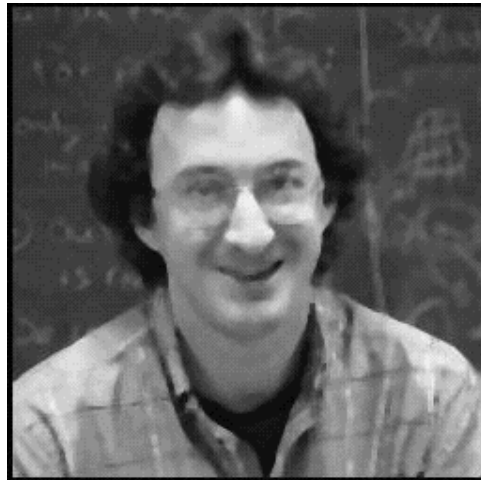
Original  
image



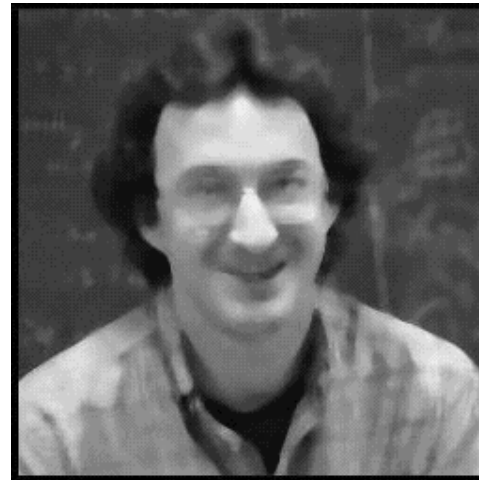
$3 \times 3$   
Median  
filter



$5 \times 5$



$7 \times 7$



- Image filtering
  - spatial filtering
  - with convolution, correlation
- Image smoothing
  - 영상을 부드럽게 변경하거나 노이즈를 제거
  - mean, Gaussian and media filters

# Reference

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- R. Gonzalez, R. Woods, **Digital Image Processing (2nd Edition)**, Prentice Hall, 2002
- Scott E Umbaugh, **Computer Imaging**, CRC Press, 2005
- 김우생, **영상처리 및 패턴인식 배움터**, 생능, 2007