洲ジメ学实验报告

课程名称: _____图象信息处理______ 指导老师: ___宋明黎____ 成绩: ___________

实验名称: ___Assignment-6 Bilateral Filters___

一、实验目的和要求

学习和掌握双边滤波 (Bilateral Filters)。

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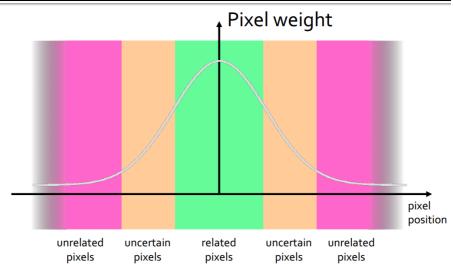
学号: 3170102587

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二、实验内容和原理

1. Gaussian Blur (高斯模糊)

Gaussian Profile
$$G_{\sigma}(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

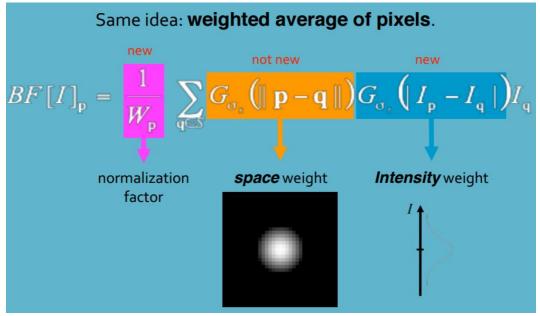


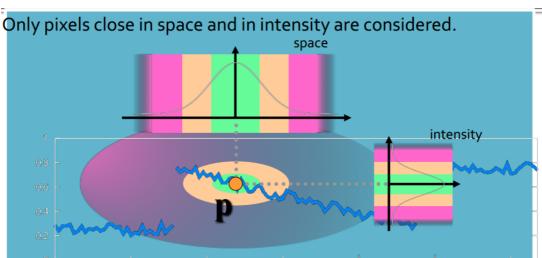
$$GB[I]_{p} = \sum_{q \in S} G_{\sigma}(\|\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q}\|) I_{q}$$

高斯模糊用来处理图像中的噪点,使图像变得更加"光滑"——但是也自然地会变"糊"。

具体做法是,将每一个像素赋值成它周围像素点的加权平均。离它近的点显然比重应该搞一些,然后很自然地想到了正态分布函数。所以它周围每一个点的权值对于它的比重就是一个μ=0,σ可以调整的正态分布。注意到,实际处理图像的时候为了加速,计算每个像素新的亮度值时,只需取出它周围的一个"窗格"(例如 20*20)来进行计算,以为离得远了正态分布函数迅速衰减。

2. 双边滤波 (Bilateral Filters)





高斯模糊会有一个缺点:在去掉噪声的同时,把一些边界也弄得模糊了,这不符合我们的需求;而双 边滤波可以很好地解决这个问题。

双边滤波其实就是在高斯模糊的基础上,还加上了一个亮度大小的权。感性地想一想,和中心亮度值相近的点应该被赋予更多的权重,以避免边界被外侧的点影响。完全类似高斯模糊的方法,也用 $\mu=p_i$, σ 可以调整的正态分布来赋予权重(p_i 是这个像素的亮度值)。

将正态分布展开,实际的权重公式为:

$$w(i, j, k, l) = \exp\left(-\frac{(i - k)^2 + (j - l)^2}{2\sigma_d^2} - \frac{\|f(i, j) - f(k, l)\|^2}{2\sigma_r^2}\right)$$

其中有σ1和σ2两个参数可以调节。

我在实现的时候,每次枚举的窗格 K 也是可调的,所以一共要输入三个参数。事实上,窗格只要不要过小(如>10),得到的结果都比较接近。

三、成果展示

■ E:\ZJU大学生活\课程学习\图像信息处理\报告6\code.exe

```
Please input the name of the picture to be operated:
NOTICE: It's better to operate a picture with small size
For simplicity, the suffix name must be'.bmp'
e.x. 'Origin.bmp'

Origin.bmp

Please input the parameter sigma_s:
e.x. 10

10

Please input the parameter sigma_r:
e.x. 7

20

Please input the parameter Windows:
e.x. 12
(Small parameter better, because the program become much slower when it increases)
15

Running...

The result has been printed into Bilateral_Filters.bmp
```

交互界面







左 1: 原图 左 2: 调用 $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, K) = (10,9,15)$ 左 3: 调用 $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, K) = (10,20,15)$





左 1: 原图 左 2: 调用 $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, K) = (20,7,12)$







左 1: 原图 左 2: 调用 (σ_1, σ_2, K) = (1.5,1000,8) 左 3: 调用 (σ_1, σ_2, K) = (3.5,1000,8)







左 1: 原图 左 2: 调用 $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, K) = (10,7,12)$ 左 3: 调用 $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, K) = (10,18,12)$

四、源代码与分析

双边滤波的处理简单,但结果却意外的好。其本质其实不难理解,在高斯模糊的的基础上,加强周围 相似点的权重以起到防止边界被"污染"的作用。

原理简单,但是调参还是挺复杂的。对于不同的图片,要尝试各种不同的参数才能得到一个比较完美的结果。通过多次测试发现,我的参数 K 没有太大的影响(当然 K 必须满足大于一个下界)。也就是说,高斯分布的衰减很快, -8~8 的区域和-20~20 没有太大区别,远处的格子很难影响当前的答案。

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <assert.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <cstring>
#include <time.h>
using namespace std;
typedef unsigned char BYTE;
typedef unsigned short WORD;
typedef unsigned int DWORD;
typedef int LONG;
FILE *fin , *fout;
typedef struct tagBITMAPFILEHEADER{
   WORD type;
   DWORD bfSize;
   WORD bfReserved1;
   WORD bfReserved2;
   DWORD bfOffBits;
}head1;
//定义第一个头
typedef struct tagBITMAPINFOHEADER{
   DWORD biSize;
   LONG biWidth;
   LONG biHeight;
   WORD biPlanes;
   WORD biBitCount;
   DWORD biCompression;
   DWORD biSizeImage;
   LONG biXPelsPerMeter;
   LONG biYPelsPerMeter;
   DWORD biClrUsed;
```

```
DWORD biClrImportant;
}head2;
//定义第二个头
typedef struct _RGB{
   BYTE R;
   BYTE G;
   BYTE B;
}RGB;
typedef struct _YUV{
   short Y;
   short U;
   short V;
}YUV;
//YUV 格式可能会有负数,就直接用 short 存了
typedef struct _HSV{
   short H;
   short S;
   short V;
}HSV;
YUV RGB_To_YUV(RGB cur){
   YUV ret;
   ret.Y = round(0.299 * cur.R + 0.587 * cur.G + 0.114 * cur.B);
   ret.U = round(-0.147 * cur.R - 0.289 * cur.G + 0.435 * cur.B);
   ret.V = round(0.615 * cur.R - 0.515 * cur.G - 0.100 * cur.B);
   return ret;
BYTE In(short cur){
   if (cur > 255) cur = 255;
   if (cur < 0) cur = 0;
   return (BYTE)cur;
//担心 YUV 转 RGB 时导致 RGB 范围出错,写一个框定范围的函数
RGB YUV_To_RGB(YUV cur){
   RGB ret;
   ret.R = In(round(cur.Y + 1.14 * cur.V));
   ret.G = In(round(cur.Y - 0.395 * cur.U - 0.581 * cur.V));
   ret.B = In(round(cur.Y + 2.033 * cur.U));
   return ret;
```

```
int line_byte, extra_byte, S, all;
head1 bmfh;
head2 bmih, canvas;
struct exRGB{
    short R;
    short G;
    short B;
};
void readStream(RGB *cur, BYTE *p, int W, int S, int extra_byte){
    for (int i = 0; i < S; i++){
        cur->R = *p++;
        cur->G = *p++;
        cur->B = *p++;
        if ((i + 1) \% bmih.biWidth == 0)
            p = p + extra_byte;
        cur++;
   }
//从读入流里获取宽度为 W, 总大小为 S 的像素矩阵
void printStream(short *Y, YUV *Z, BYTE *p, int W, int S, int extra_byte){
    for (int i = 0; i < S; i++){
        YUV T = Z[i]; T.Y = Y[i];
        RGB now = YUV_{To}RGB(T);
        *p++ = now.R;
        *p++ = now.G;
        *p++ = now.B;
        if ((i + 1) \% W == 0)
            for (int k = 0; k < extra_byte; k++)</pre>
                *p++ = 0;
   }
//将宽度为 W, 总大小为 S 的像素矩阵放入输出流 p 里。
void printPicture(short *q, YUV *Last, head2 canvas, char *str){
    BYTE *oStream = (BYTE *) malloc(canvas. biSizeImage);
   printStream(q, Last, oStream, canvas.biWidth, S, extra_byte);
    fout = fopen(str, "wb");
    fwrite(&bmfh, 14, 1, fout);
```

```
fwrite(&canvas, sizeof(head2), 1, fout);
   fwrite(oStream, 1, canvas. biSizeImage, fout);
//将像素矩阵 p 里的结果输出至 str 文件
int sqr(int x){return x*x;}
void Bilateral_Filters(YUV *p, int w, int h, double sigmas = 10, double sigmar = 7, int
block = 12){
    sigmas = sigmas * sigmas * 2;
    sigmar = sigmar * sigmar * 2;
    short *q = (short *)malloc(S * sizeof(short));
    for (int i = 0; i < h; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < w; j++){
            double sum = 0, tot = 0;
            for (int dx = -block; dx <= block; dx++)
                for (int dy = -block; dy <= block; dy++){
                    int x = i + dx;
                    int y = j + dy;
                    if (x < 0 || x >= h || y < 0 || y >= w) continue;
                    int dist = dx * dx + dy * dy;
                    double weight = exp(- dist / sigmas - sqr(p[i * w + j].Y - p[x *
w + y].Y) / sigmar);
                    tot += weight; sum += weight * p[x * w + y].Y;
            q[i * w + j] = round(sum / tot);
   printPicture(q, p, canvas, (char *)"Bilateral_Filters.bmp");
int main(){
    printf("Please input the name of the picture to be operated:\n");
    printf("NOTICE: It's better to operate a picture with small size\n");
    printf("For simplicity, the suffix name must be '.bmp'\n");
    printf("e.x. 'Origin.bmp'\n\n");
    char str[50];
    while (true){
        scanf("%s", str);
        fin = fopen(str, "rb");
        fread(&bmfh, 14, 1, fin);
       fread(&bmih, sizeof(head2), 1, fin);
       if (bmih.biBitCount != 24)
```

```
printf("\nInput Error!\nPlease try it again!\n\n");
       else break;
   canvas=bmih;
   line_byte = (bmih.biWidth * 3 + 3) / 4 * 4; //计算实际存储时每行的字节数
   extra_byte = line_byte - bmih.biWidth * 3; //计算每行结尾空的字节数
                                             //计算像素总个数
   S = bmih.biWidth * bmih.biHeight;
                                            //计算像素矩阵总的字节数
   all = line_byte * bmih.biHeight;
   BYTE *iStream = (BYTE *) malloc(all); //将原图读取到 iStream 里
   fread(iStream, 1, all, fin);
   RGB *Origin = (RGB*) malloc(S * sizeof(RGB));
   readStream(Origin, iStream, bmih.biWidth, S, extra_byte);
   YUV *Last = (YUV *) malloc(S * sizeof(YUV));
   for (int i = 0; i < S; i++)
       Last[i] = RGB_To_YUV(Origin[i]);
   printf("\nPlease input the parameter sigma_s:\ne.x. 10\n");
   double sigma s;
   scanf("%lf", &sigma_s);
   printf("\nPlease input the parameter sigma_r:\ne.x. 7\n");
   double sigma_r;
   scanf("%lf", &sigma_r);
   printf("\nPlease input the parameter Windows:\ne.x. 12\n");
   printf("(Small parameter better, because the program become much slower when it
increases)\n");
   int windows;
   scanf("%d", &windows);
   puts("\nRunning...\n");
   Bilateral_Filters(Last, bmih.biWidth, bmih.biHeight, sigma_s, sigma_r, windows);
   printf("\nThe result has been printed into ""Bilateral_Filters.bmp""\n\n");
   system("pause");
   return 0;
```