

Task 4: Unsharp Masking High-boost Filtering

Image: datasets/mega_space_molly.jpg

Generated: 2025-11-02 00:50:15

UNSHARP MASKING:

Unsharp masking is a technique used to sharpen images by subtracting a blurred version of the image from the original image, and then adding the result back to the original image.

Algorithm:

1. Calculate the blurred image: `blur = Gaussian_blur(original)`
2. Calculate the mask: `mask = original - blur`
3. Sharpen the image: `sharpened = original + mask`

Equation:

$$g(x,y) = f(x,y) + [f(x,y) - f^-(x,y)]$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= \text{original image} \\ f^-(x,y) &= \text{blurred image} \\ [f(x,y) - f^-(x,y)] &= \text{unsharp mask} \end{aligned}$$

HIGH-BOOST FILTERING:

High-boost filtering is a technique used to sharpen images by subtracting a blurred version of the image from the original image, and then adding the result back to the original image, multiplied by a factor k (amplification factor).

Equation:

$$g(x,y) = k \cdot f(x,y) - f^-(x,y)$$

Where k is the amplification factor:

$$g(x,y) = (k-1) \cdot f(x,y) + [f(x,y) - f^-(x,y)]$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} k = 1.0 &: \text{equivalent to unsharp masking} \\ k > 1.0 &: \text{high-boost filtering} \\ k < 1.0 &: \text{low-pass filtering} \end{aligned}$$

PARAMETERS:

- Kernel size: 5x5
- Sigma (σ): 1.0
- k values: 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5

Unsharp Masking Process

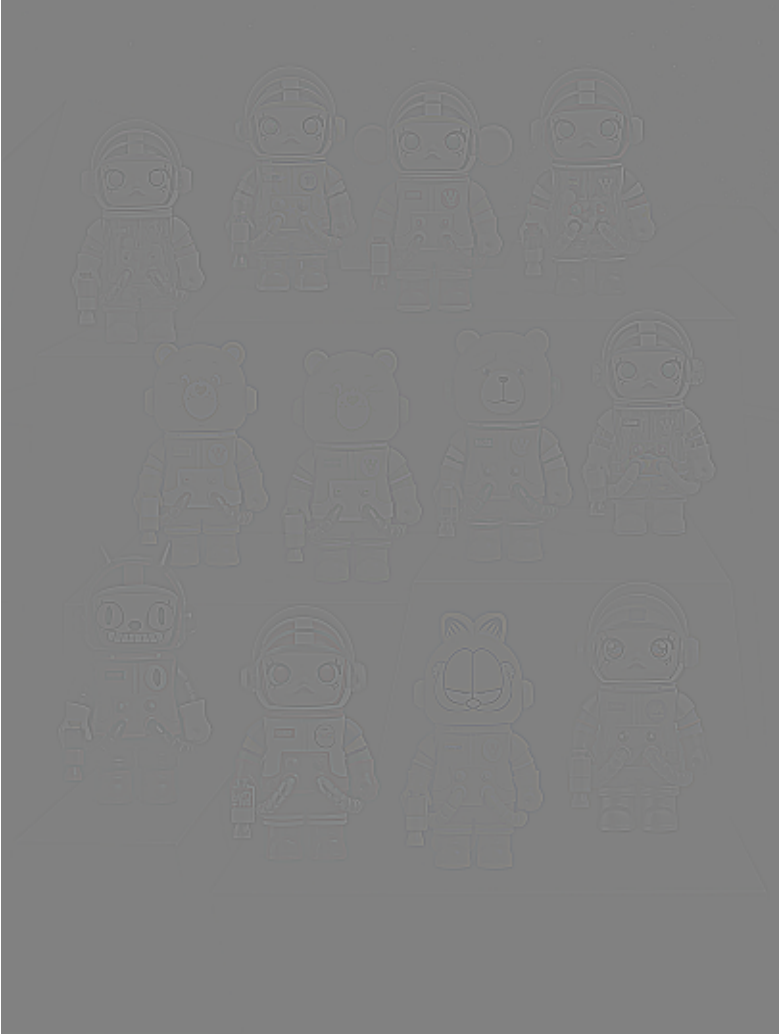
Original Image



Blurred (Gaussian 5x5, $\sigma=1.0$)



Unsharp Mask (Original - Blurred)



Sharpened (Unsharp Masking)



High-boost Filtering - Effect of k Parameter

Original Image

Unsharp Masking
($k = 1.0$)

High-boost Filtering
($k = 1.5$)

High-boost Filtering
($k = 2.0$)

High-boost Filtering
($k = 2.5$)

PARAMETERS:

- Kernel size: 5x5
- Sigma (σ): 1.0

OBSERVATION:

- $k = 1.0$: Standard unsharp masking
- $k = 1.5$: Moderate sharpening
- $k = 2.0$: Strong sharpening
- $k = 2.5$: Very strong sharpening

Note: Higher k values amplify edges and details more, but may also amplify noise.

Detailed Comparison: Original vs Enhanced

OriginalUnsharp Masking (k=1.0)



High-boost (k=1.5)



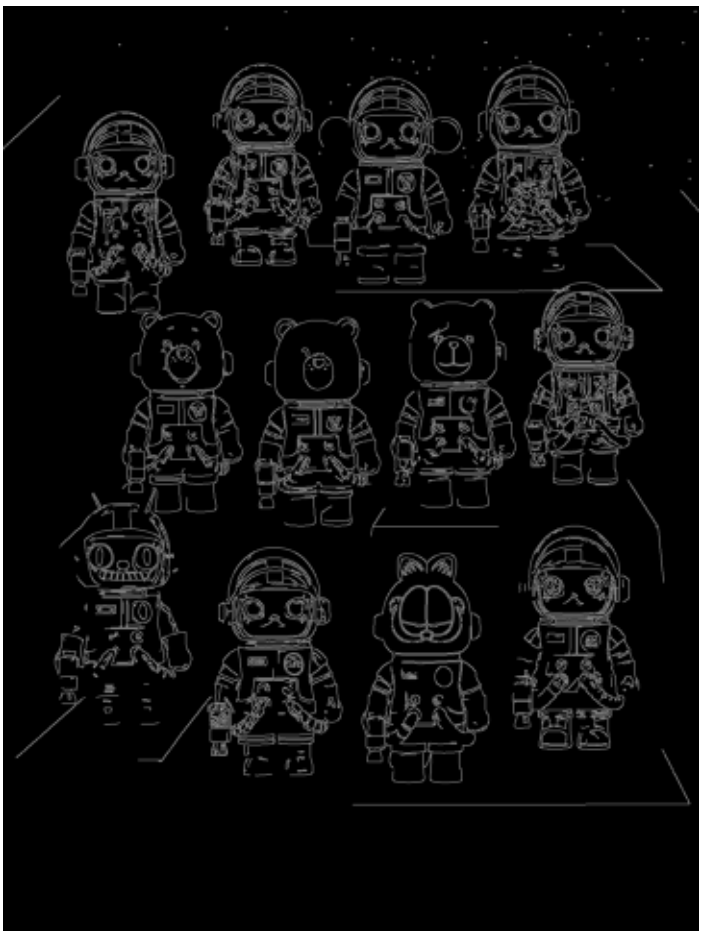
High-boost (k=2.0)



High-boost (k=2.5)



Edge Detection (Original)



```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
"""
Task 4: Unsharp Masking and High-boost Filtering
Image: datasets/mega_space_molly.jpg
"""

import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.backends.backend_pdf import PdfPages
from datetime import datetime

# =====
# Unsharp Masking and High-boost Filtering
# =====
"""
UNSHARP MASKING:
-----
Unsharp Masking is a technique used to enhance the edges of an image. It involves subtracting a blurred version of the image from the original image, and then adding the result back to the original image.

Steps:
1. Create a Gaussian blur of the original image.
2. Subtract the blurred image from the original image to create a mask.
3. Add the mask back to the original image to sharpen the edges.

Formula:
g(x,y) = f(x,y) + [f(x,y) - f^(x,y)]

Where:
- f(x,y) is the original image.
- f^(x,y) is the blurred image.
- [f(x,y) - f^(x,y)] is the unsharp mask.

HIGH-BOOST FILTERING:
-----
High-boost filtering is a technique used to enhance the edges of an image. It involves subtracting a blurred version of the image from the original image, and then adding the result back to the original image, scaled by a factor k.

Formula:
g(x,y) = k * f(x,y) - f^(x,y)

Where:
- k is the amplification factor.
- f(x,y) is the original image.
- f^(x,y) is the blurred image.

Steps:
- k = 1: Unsharp masking
- k > 1: High-boost filtering
- k < 1: Low-pass filtering
"""

print("="*80)
print("TASK 4: UNSHARP MASKING and HIGH-BOOST FILTERING")
print("="*80)

# Parameters
image_path = 'datasets/mega_space_molly.jpg'
print(f"Image path: {image_path}")

img = cv2.imread(image_path)
if img is None:
    print(f"Error: Image not found at {image_path}")
    exit(1)

img_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
print(f"Image shape: {img.shape}")

# =====
# FUNCTION DEFINITIONS
# =====

def apply_unsharp_masking(image, kernel_size=5, sigma=1.0, amount=1.0):
    """
    Unsharp Masking

    Parameters:
    - image: A 3D array (RGB)
    """
```

```
- kernel_size: 5x5 Gaussian kernel (5x5x3x3x3)
- sigma: 1.0 standard deviation 1.0 Gaussian
- amount: 1.0 sharpen (1.0 = 1.0 sharpen unsharp masking)

Returns:
- sharpened: 5x5 unsharp masking 5x5
- mask: unsharp mask
- blurred: 5x5
"""
# Convert image to float
image_float = image.astype(np.float32)

# Step 1: 5x5 Gaussian blur
blurred = cv2.GaussianBlur(image_float, (kernel_size, kernel_size), sigma)

# Step 2: 5x5 unsharp mask = original - blurred
mask = image_float - blurred

# Step 3: 5x5 mask 5x5 sharpening
# sharpened = original + amount * mask
sharpened = image_float + amount * mask

# Clip sharpened, mask, blurred [0, 255]
sharpened = np.clip(sharpened, 0, 255).astype(np.uint8)

return sharpened, mask, blurred.astype(np.uint8)

def apply_highboost_filtering(image, kernel_size=5, sigma=1.0, k=1.5):
    """
    High-boost Filtering

    Parameters:
    - image: 5x5x3x3x3 (RGB)
    - kernel_size: 5x5 Gaussian kernel
    - sigma: 1.0 standard deviation 1.0 Gaussian
    - k: amplification factor (k > 1 5x5 high-boost)

    Returns:
    - enhanced: 5x5 high-boost filtering 5x5

    """
    # Convert image to float
    image_float = image.astype(np.float32)

    # 5x5 Gaussian blur
    blurred = cv2.GaussianBlur(image_float, (kernel_size, kernel_size), sigma)

    # High-boost filtering: k*original - blurred
    enhanced = k * image_float - blurred

    # Clip enhanced [0, 255]
    enhanced = np.clip(enhanced, 0, 255).astype(np.uint8)

    return enhanced

# =====
# PROCESSING
# =====

print("\n" + "="*80)
print("=====...")
print("="*80)

# Parameters
kernel_size = 5
sigma = 1.0

# 1. Unsharp Masking (amount = 1.0)
print("\n1. Unsharp Masking (amount = 1.0)...")
unsharp_result, unsharp_mask, blurred_img = apply_unsharp_masking(
    img_rgb, kernel_size=kernel_size, sigma=sigma, amount=1.0
)
```

Source Code (Page 7)

```
# 2. High-boost Filtering with different k values
k_values = [1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5]
highboost_results = {}

print("\n2. High-boost Filtering:")
for k in k_values:
    print(f"    - k = {k}")
    result = apply_highboost_filtering(img_rgb, kernel_size=kernel_size, sigma=sigma, k=k)
    highboost_results[k] = result

print("\n✓   !")

# =====
# VISUALIZATION
# =====

print("\n" + "="*80)
print("   ...")
print("="*80)

# Figure 1: Unsharp Masking Process
fig1, axes1 = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(14, 12))
fig1.suptitle('Unsharp Masking Process', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')

# Original
axes1[0, 0].imshow(img_rgb)
axes1[0, 0].set_title('Original Image', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
axes1[0, 0].axis('off')

# Blurred
axes1[0, 1].imshow(blurred_img)
axes1[0, 1].set_title('Blurred (Gaussian {kernel_size}x{kernel_size}, σ={sigma})', fontsize=12)
axes1[0, 1].axis('off')

# Unsharp Mask (   grayscale   contrast)
mask_display = unsharp_mask.astype(np.float32)
mask_display = (mask_display - mask_display.min()) / (mask_display.max() - mask_display.min())
axes1[1, 0].imshow(mask_display)
axes1[1, 0].set_title('Unsharp Mask (Original - Blurred)', fontsize=12)
axes1[1, 0].axis('off')

# Sharpened Result
axes1[1, 1].imshow(unsharp_result)
axes1[1, 1].set_title('Sharpened (Unsharp Masking)', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
axes1[1, 1].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()

# Figure 2: High-boost Filtering Comparison
fig2, axes2 = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=(16, 11))
fig2.suptitle('High-boost Filtering - Effect of k Parameter', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')

# Original
axes2[0, 0].imshow(img_rgb)
axes2[0, 0].set_title('Original Image', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
axes2[0, 0].axis('off')

# Unsharp Masking (k=1.0 equivalent)
axes2[0, 1].imshow(unsharp_result)
axes2[0, 1].set_title('Unsharp Masking\n(k = 1.0)', fontsize=12)
axes2[0, 1].axis('off')

# High-boost k=1.5
axes2[0, 2].imshow(highboost_results[1.5])
axes2[0, 2].set_title('High-boost Filtering\n(k = 1.5)', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
axes2[0, 2].axis('off')

# High-boost k=2.0
axes2[1, 0].imshow(highboost_results[2.0])
axes2[1, 0].set_title('High-boost Filtering\n(k = 2.0)', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
axes2[1, 0].axis('off')

# High-boost k=2.5
axes2[1, 1].imshow(highboost_results[2.5])
```

Source Code (Page 8)

```
axes2[1, 1].set_title('High-boost Filtering\n(k = 2.5)', fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')
axes2[1, 1].axis('off')

# Comparison text
comparison_text = f"""
PARAMETERS:
• Kernel size: {kernel_size}x{kernel_size}
• Sigma ( $\sigma$ ): {sigma}

OBSERVATION:
• k = 1.0: Standard unsharp masking
• k = 1.5: Moderate sharpening
• k = 2.0: Strong sharpening
• k = 2.5: Very strong sharpening

Note: Higher k values amplify
edges and details more, but may
also amplify noise.
"""
axes2[1, 2].text(0.1, 0.5, comparison_text, fontsize=10,
                 verticalalignment='center', family='monospace',
                 bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='wheat', alpha=0.5))
axes2[1, 2].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()

# Save figures
fig1.savefig('output/task4_unsharp_masking_process.png', dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')
fig2.savefig('output/task4_highboost_comparison.png', dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')

print("✓   ██████████:")
print("  - output/task4_unsharp_masking_process.png")
print("  - output/task4_highboost_comparison.png")

# =====
# DETAILED COMPARISON
# =====

fig3, axes3 = plt.subplots(3, 2, figsize=(12, 16))
fig3.suptitle('Detailed Comparison: Original vs Enhanced', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')

images_to_compare = [
    ("Original", img_rgb),
    ("Unsharp Masking (k=1.0)", unsharp_result),
    ("High-boost (k=1.5)", highboost_results[1.5]),
    ("High-boost (k=2.0)", highboost_results[2.0]),
    ("High-boost (k=2.5)", highboost_results[2.5]),
]

# Add edge detection comparison
edges_original = cv2.Canny(cv2.cvtColor(img_rgb, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY), 100, 200)
images_to_compare.append(("Edge Detection (Original)", edges_original))

for idx, (title, image) in enumerate(images_to_compare):
    row = idx // 2
    col = idx % 2
    if len(image.shape) == 2: # Grayscale
        axes3[row, col].imshow(image, cmap='gray')
    else:
        axes3[row, col].imshow(image)
    axes3[row, col].set_title(title, fontsize=11, fontweight='bold')
    axes3[row, col].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
fig3.savefig('output/task4_detailed_comparison.png', dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')

print("  - output/task4_detailed_comparison.png")

# =====
# CREATE PDF REPORT
# =====

print("\n" + "="*80)
print("████████████████ PDF Report...")
print("="*80)
```



```
pdf_filename = 'output/Task4_Unsharp_Highboost_Report.pdf'

with PdfPages(pdf_filename) as pdf:

    # Page 1: Title and Theory
    fig_title = plt.figure(figsize=(8.5, 11))
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.9, 'Task 4: Unsharp Masking High-boost Filtering',
                   ha='center', fontsize=18, fontweight='bold')
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.85, f'Image: {image_path}',
                   ha='center', fontsize=12)
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.82, f'Generated: {datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")}',
                   ha='center', fontsize=10, style='italic')

    theory_text = """
    UNSHARP MASKING:

    Unsharp masking is a technique used to enhance the edges of an image by subtracting a blurred version of the image from the original image.
    The process involves the following steps:

    1. Blur the original image using a Gaussian kernel.
    2. Subtract the blurred image from the original image to create a mask.
    3. Add the mask back to the original image to create the sharpened image.

    The mathematical representation of the unsharp mask is given by:

    g(x,y) = f(x,y) + [f(x,y) - f^(x,y)]

    where f(x,y) is the original image, f^(x,y) is the blurred image, and g(x,y) is the sharpened image.

    The unsharp mask is calculated as:

    f(x,y) = original image
    f^(x,y) = blurred image
    [f(x,y) - f^(x,y)] = unsharp mask
    """

    # Page 2: HIGH-BOOST FILTERING:

    High-boost filtering is a technique used to enhance the edges of an image by subtracting a blurred version of the image from the original image.
    The process involves the following steps:

    1. Blur the original image using a Gaussian kernel.
    2. Subtract the blurred image from the original image to create a mask.
    3. Add the mask back to the original image to create the sharpened image.

    The mathematical representation of the high-boost filter is given by:

    g(x,y) = k * f(x,y) - f^(x,y)

    where k is the amplification factor, f(x,y) is the original image, f^(x,y) is the blurred image, and g(x,y) is the sharpened image.

    The high-boost filter is calculated as:

    g(x,y) = (k-1) * f(x,y) + [f(x,y) - f^(x,y)]

    The amplification factor k is typically chosen to be greater than 1.0.

    k = 1.0: unsharp masking
    k > 1.0: high-boost
    k < 1.0: unsharp masking

    """

    # Page 3: PARAMETERS:

    # Kernel size: 5x5
    # Sigma (σ): 1.0
    # k values: 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5
    """

    fig_title.text(0.1, 0.7, theory_text, fontsize=9, family='monospace',
                   verticalalignment='top',
                   bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightblue', alpha=0.3))

    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.05, 'Page 1', ha='center', fontsize=8)
    plt.axis('off')
    pdf.savefig(fig_title, bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.close()

    # Page 2: Unsharp Masking Process
    pdf.savefig(fig1, bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.close(fig1)

    # Page 3: High-boost Comparison
    pdf.savefig(fig2, bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.close(fig2)
```

```
# Page 4: Detailed Comparison
pdf.savefig(fig3, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.close(fig3)

# Page 5-6: Source Code
fig_code = plt.figure(figsize=(8.5, 11))

# Read this file's source code
with open(__file__, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    source_code = f.read()

# Split code into pages if too long
lines_per_page = 75
code_lines = source_code.split('\n')

page_num = 5
for i in range(0, len(code_lines), lines_per_page):
    fig_code_page = plt.figure(figsize=(8.5, 11))
    code_chunk = '\n'.join(code_lines[i:i+lines_per_page])

    fig_code_page.text(0.5, 0.98, f'Source Code (Page {page_num})',
                       ha='center', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
    fig_code_page.text(0.05, 0.95, code_chunk, fontsize=6, family='monospace',
                       verticalalignment='top', wrap=True)
    fig_code_page.text(0.5, 0.02, f'Page {page_num}', ha='center', fontsize=8)
    plt.axis('off')
    pdf.savefig(fig_code_page, bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.close(fig_code_page)
    page_num += 1

# PDF metadata
d = pdf.infodict()
d['Title'] = 'Task 4: Unsharp Masking and High-boost Filtering'
d['Author'] = 'Image Processing Course'
d['Subject'] = 'Unsharp Masking, High-boost Filtering'
d['Keywords'] = 'Image Enhancement, Sharpening, Unsharp Masking'
d['CreationDate'] = datetime.now()

print(f"\n✓ PDF 文档: {pdf_filename}")

# =====
# SUMMARY
# =====

print("\n" + "="*80)
print("文档信息:")
print("="*80)

print(f"""
文档路径: {image_path}
文档尺寸: {img.shape[1]} × {img.shape[0]} pixels
""")

print(f"""
文档内容:
1. Unsharp Masking (amount = 1.0)
2. High-boost Filtering (k = 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5)
""")

Parameters:
- Gaussian kernel size: {kernel_size}×{kernel_size}
- Sigma (σ): {sigma}

文档内容:
✓ Unsharp masking 文档内容 sharpen 文档内容
✓ High-boost filtering (k > 1) 文档内容 k
✓ 文档 k 文档内容 artifacts 文档 amplify noise

文档内容:
[] {pdf_filename}
[] output/task4_unsharp_masking_process.png
[] output/task4_highboost_comparison.png
[] output/task4_detailed_comparison.png
""")

print("="*80)
print(f"Task 4 文档!")
```

Source Code (Page 11)

```
print("="*80)

# Show plots
plt.show()
```