

Task 4: Unsharp Masking & High-boost Filtering

Image: datasets/mega_space_molly.jpg

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

什么是 UNSHARP MASKING:

Unsharp masking 是一种图像增强技术，通过将输入图像与模糊版本的自身进行减法运算来增加对比度。

步骤：

1. 计算模糊版本： $\text{blur} = \text{Gaussian_blur}(\text{original})$
2. 计算掩码： $\text{mask} = \text{original} - \text{blur}$
3. 尖化掩码： $\text{sharpened} = \text{original} + \text{mask}$

公式：

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

示例：

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

什么是 HIGH-BOOST FILTERING:

High-boost filtering 是一种增强技术，它结合了 Unsharp Masking 和一个可变的 k 值（放大因子）。

公式：

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

示例公式：

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

示例：

- k = 1.0: 传统锐化掩码
 - k > 1.0: 高增益锐化滤波器 (high-boost)
 - k < 1.0: 反锐化掩码
-

PARAMETERS 什么是：

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

Unsharp Masking Process

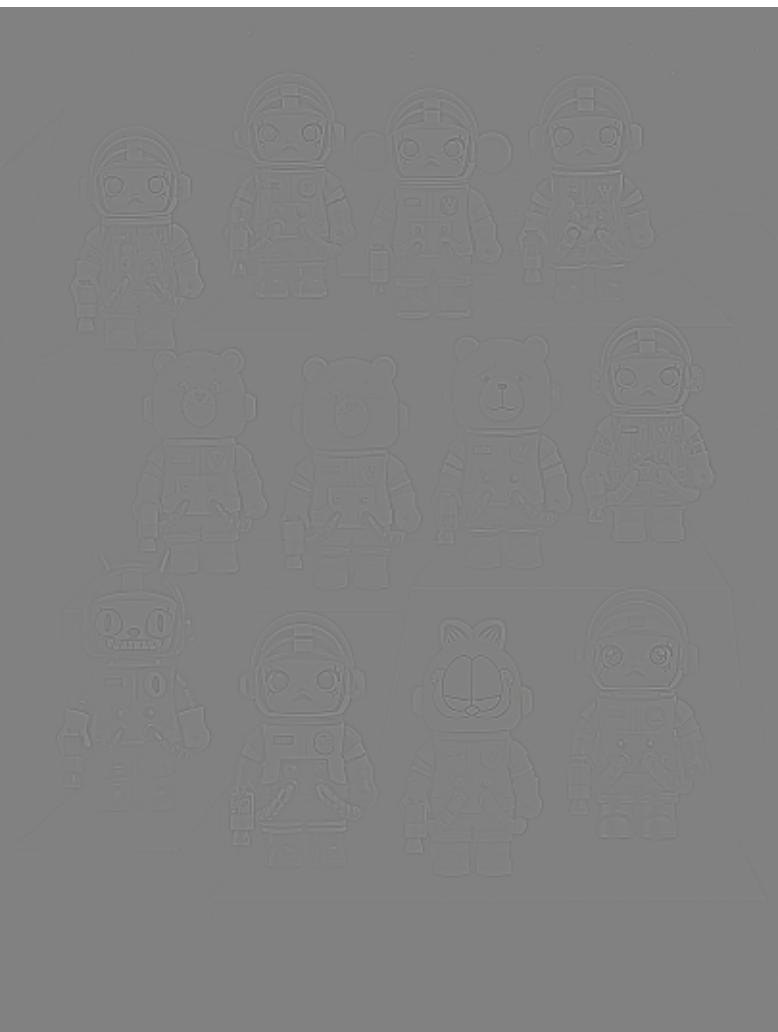
Original Image



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

Original

Unsharp Masking ($k=1.0$)



High-boost ($k=1.5$)



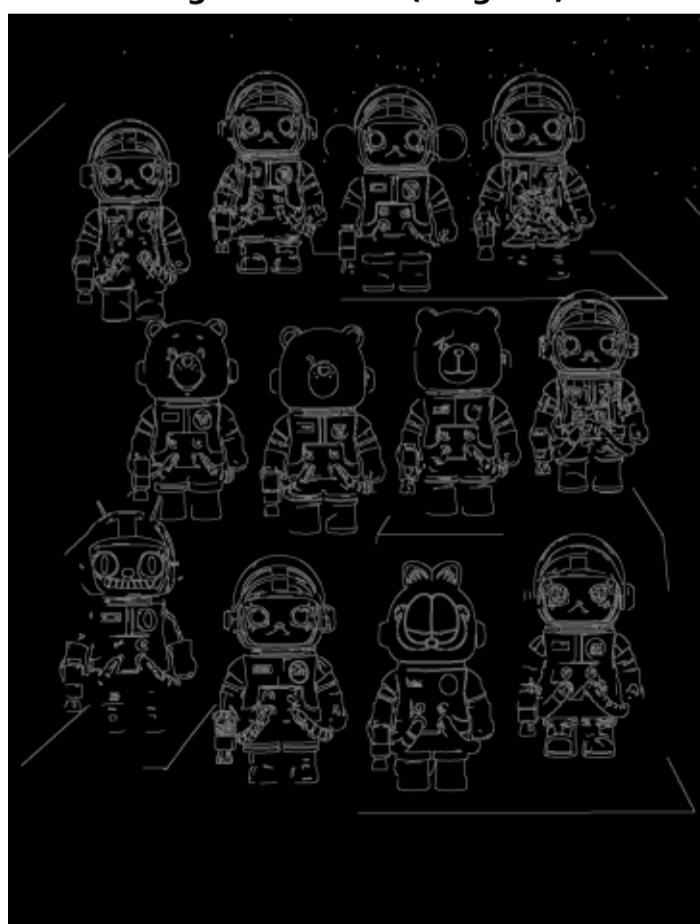
High-boost ($k=2.0$)



High-boost ($k=2.5$)



Edge Detection (Original)



Source Code (Page 5)

```
#!/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

# =====
# 任务4: Unsharp Masking 和 High-boost Filtering
# =====
# """

UNSHARP MASKING:
-----
# 1. 原始图像: blur = Gaussian_blur(original)
# 2. 面罩 (unsharp mask): mask = original - blur
# 3. 锐化面罩 (sharpened): sharpened = original + mask

# 定义:
g(x,y) = f(x,y) + [f(x,y) - f̂(x,y)]

# 公式:
- f(x,y) = 原始图像
- f̂(x,y) = 平滑图像
- [f(x,y) - f̂(x,y)] = unsharp mask

HIGH-BOOST FILTERING:
-----
# 任务4: Unsharp Masking 和 High-boost Filtering k (amplification factor)

# 定义:
g(x,y) = k·f(x,y) - f̂(x,y)

# 公式:
g(x,y) = (k-1)·f(x,y) + [f(x,y) - f̂(x,y)]

# 注意:
- k = 1: 原始的 unsharp masking 方案
- k > 1: 高增益高对比度 (high-boost)
- k < 1: 去锐化
"""

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

# 读取图像
image_path = 'datasets/mega_space_molly.jpg'
print(f"\n正在读取图像: {image_path}")

img = cv2.imread(image_path)
if img is None:
    print(f"! 错误: 无法读取图像: {image_path}")
    exit(1)

img_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
print(f"✓ 图像尺寸: {img.shape}")

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

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

    Parameters:
    - image: 图像 (RGB)
    """
```

Source Code (Page 6)

```
- kernel_size: ဂုဏ် Gaussian kernel (ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက်)
- sigma: ဂုဏ် standard deviation ဂုဏ် Gaussian
- amount: ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် sharpen (ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် = 1.0 မှာ ဖြတ်၍ unsharp masking)

Returns:
- sharpened: ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် unsharp masking ဂုဏ်
- mask: unsharp mask
- blurred: ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက်
"""
# ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် float ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက်
image_float = image.astype(np.float32)

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

# Step 2: ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် unsharp mask = original - blurred
mask = image_float - blurred

# Step 3: ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် mask ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက်
# sharpened = original + amount * mask
sharpened = image_float + amount * mask

# Clip ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် [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: ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် (RGB)
    - kernel_size: ဂုဏ် Gaussian kernel
    - sigma: ဂုဏ် standard deviation ဂုဏ် Gaussian
    - k: amplification factor (k > 1 မှာ ဖြတ်၍ high-boost)

    Returns:
    - enhanced: ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် high-boost filtering ဂုဏ်
    """
    g(x,y) = k·f(x,y) - f̂(x,y)
    # ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက် float
    image_float = image.astype(np.float32)

    # ဂုဏ်ပြန်ချက်
    blurred = cv2.GaussianBlur(image_float, (kernel_size, kernel_size), sigma)

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

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

    return enhanced

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

print("\n" + "*80")
print("ဗိုလ်ချုပ်... ")
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✓ 2. High-boost Filtering!")

# =====
# 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(f'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 (σ): {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("✓ 任务4完成!")
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("任务4完成 PDF Report...")
print("=*80")
```

Source Code (Page 9)

```
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 以及 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 = """
    什么是 UNSHARP MASKING:
    Unsharp masking 是一种图像处理技术，通过将输入图像与模糊版本的自身进行减法运算来增强边缘。
    具体步骤:
    1. 原始图像: blur = Gaussian_blur(original)
    2. 核心 mask: mask = original - blur
    3. 结果 mask 与原始图像相加: sharpened = original + mask

    公式:
    g(x,y) = f(x,y) + [f(x,y) - f^*(x,y)]"""

    # HIGH-BOOST FILTERING:
    High-boost filtering 是一种图像处理技术，通过将输入图像与模糊版本的自身进行减法运算来增强边缘。
    它依赖于 k (amplification factor)

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

    # PARAMETERS:
    # • Kernel size: 5x5
    # • Sigma ( $\sigma$ ): 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)
```

Source Code (Page 10)

```
# 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✓ 任务4 PDF 生成完成: {pdf_filename}")

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

print("\n" + "="*80)
print("任务4完成!")
print("=*80")

print(f"""
图像路径: {image_path}
图像尺寸: {img.shape[1]} x {img.shape[0]} pixels

操作步骤:
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}x{kernel_size}
- Sigma (σ): {sigma}

注意事项:
✓ Unsharp masking 可以增强图像的锐度
✓ High-boost filtering (k > 1) 可以去除图像中的噪音
✓ 大的 k 值可能会导致图像中出现伪影或噪点

输出文件:
- {pdf_filename}
- output/task4_unsharp_masking_process.png
- output/task4_highboost_comparison.png
- output/task4_detailed_comparison.png
""")

print("=*80")
print("✓ Task 4 任务完成!")
```

Source Code (Page 11)

```
print("=*80)  
# Show plots  
plt.show()
```