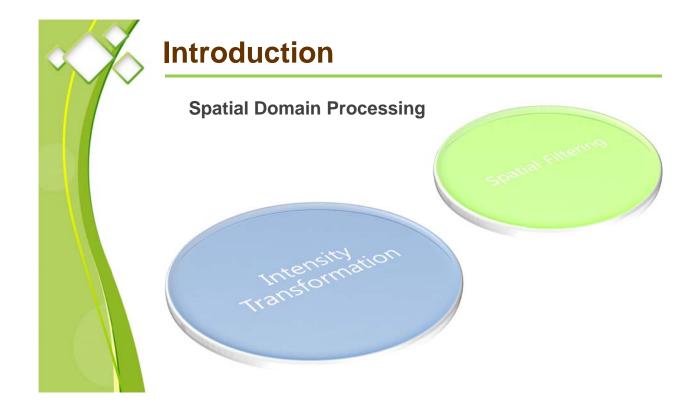
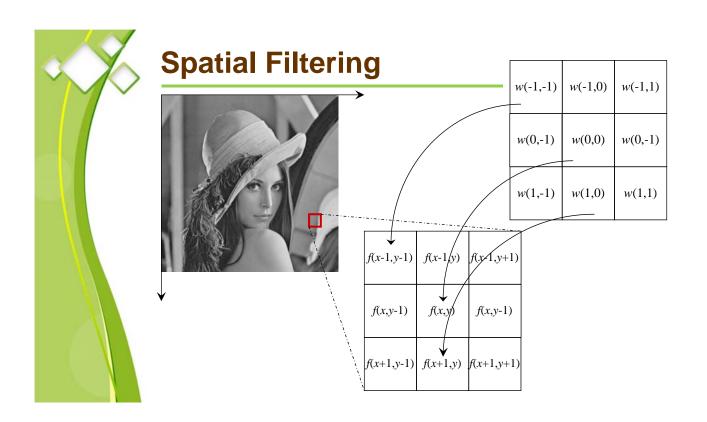


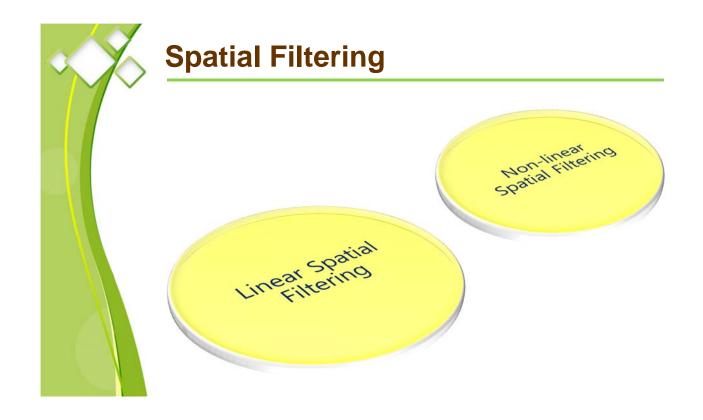
Image Processing

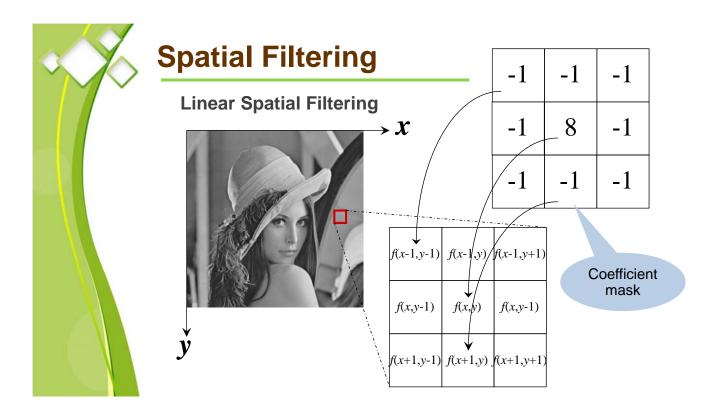
Intensity Transformation and Spatial Filtering (Part II)

Pattern Recognition and Image Processing Laboratory (Since 2012)











Linear Spatial Filtering

A 2-D linear spatial filter usually has the following properties:

- The mask size is symmetric, such as 3x3, 5x5, 7x7, ...
- The operation of a filter is based on convolution and correlation.



Linear Spatial Filtering: Correlation

			0	0	0	0	0	
1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	
4	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	
7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	
w	(x, y)	v)	0	0	0	0	0	
			f(x,y)					

Padded f(x,y)



Spatial Filtering

Linear Spatial Filtering: Correlation

1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Initial operation

Correlation result



Linear Spatial Filtering: Convolution

Initial operation

Convolution result



Spatial Filtering

The following syntax is used when implementing IPT standard linear spatial filters.

Filter mask

g = imfilter(f, w, 'filter mode', 'boundary option', 'size options')

Input image



>> ex3_04 % See demonstration



Spatial Filtering

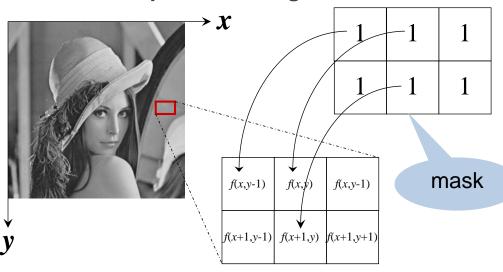
Non-linear Spatial Filtering

A 2-D non-linear spatial filter usually has the following properties:

- The mask size can be both symmetric and asymmetric forms, such as 2x2, 2x3, 3x3, 3x4, 5x7, ...
- The operation is directly performed on image pixels.



Non-linear Spatial Filtering





Spatial Filtering

The following syntax is used for implementing generalized non-linear spatial filters.

mask

g = colfilt(f, [m n], 'sliding',@function, parameter)

Input image



Applications of Non-linear Spatial Filtering: Image Enhancement

>> ex3_04 % See demonstration



Applications of Non-linear Spatial Filtering: Noise Filtering

>> ex3_04 % See demonstration

