

Medical Image Processing for Diagnostic Applications

Filtering in Frequency Domain

Online Course – Unit 22

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Topics

Frequency Domain Filters

Homomorphic Filtering

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Frequency Domain Filters

Design a high-pass filter that eliminates the **low frequency bias field**.

Frequency Domain Filters

Let us consider the idea of high-pass filtering first by designing a filter in frequency domain:

- First, the observed input image $g = [g_{i,j}]$ is Fourier transformed:

$$G = \text{FT}([g_{i,j}]). \quad \text{transformed image}$$

- Second, a high-pass filter is defined in the discrete frequency domain by:

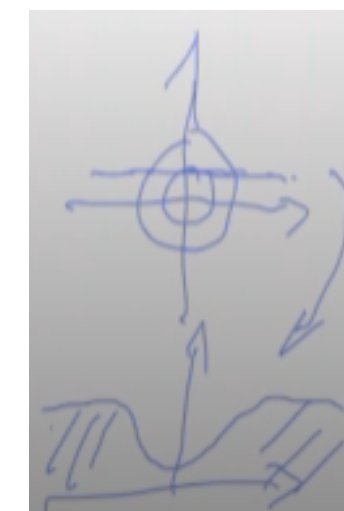
$$H_{k,l} = 1 - \beta e^{-\frac{k^2+l^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad \text{gaussian high pass filter}$$

"inverse Gaussian Filter" !!

k, l is basically x, y in frequency domain

where

- β is a scaling factor that ensures that $H_{k,l} \geq 0$ for all $k, l = 0, 1, \dots, M-1$,
- and σ^2 is closely related to the bandwidth of the filter-kernel.



basically this is an inverted gaussian.
low frequencies close to the center
get filtered out

Frequency Domain Filters

The relation between low- and high-pass filters is:

$$\begin{aligned} f &= g * h_{\text{HP}} \quad \text{convolve to get result} \\ &= \text{FT}^{-1}(\text{FT}(g * h_{\text{HP}})) \\ &= \text{FT}^{-1}(G \cdot H_{\text{HP}}) \\ &= \text{FT}^{-1}(G \cdot (1 - H_{\text{LP}})) \\ &= g * (1 - h_{\text{LP}}) \\ &= g - g * h_{\text{LP}}. \quad \text{we can also write this as a low pass filter} \end{aligned}$$

we subtract lowpass filtered image

Frequency Domain Filters

Using the convolution theorem, high-pass filtering is simply a **multiplication in the frequency domain**:

$$F_{k,l} = G_{k,l} \cdot H_{k,l},$$

for all $k, l = 0, 1, \dots, M - 1$.

The final output image f is obtained by computing the **inverse Fourier** transform:

$$f = \text{FT}^{-1}([F_{k,l}]).$$

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Homomorphic Filtering

These filtering approaches assume that IIH is

- an artifact with low frequencies, and
- anatomic structures contribute to the high frequencies of the image.

Elimination of image inhomogeneities can be done by low-pass filtering.

Homomorphic Filtering

Subtract the low-pass filtered image and normalize the mean.

at position zero zero we have the mean of the image -> we want to keep the mean

Homomorphic Filtering

Homomorphic filtering is applied to log-transformed images:

- Make a low-pass filtering of the log-transformed image

$$[h_{i,j}] = \text{LPF}([\log g_{i,j}]),$$

h is the low pass filtered image we subtract from the original one

where LPF denotes a low-pass filter (like averaging or a Gaussian filter).

- The IIR corrected, log-transformed image $\log f$ results from the difference:

$$[\log f_{i,j}] = [\log g_{i,j}] - [h_{i,j}] + \mu,$$

add back the mean we computed before the filter -> homomorphic filtering

where μ ensures that the correction is mean preserving.

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Take Home Messages

- The straightforward approach for IIH correction is low-pass filtering using the Fourier transform of the image.
- When using homomorphic filtering, a similar idea is applied on the log-transformed images including a mean preservation technique.

Further Readings

The webpage of the [National High Magnetic Field Laboratory](#) can be one starting point for more detailed information regarding MRI. For an initial overview of the technology, the following article is worth reading:

[MRI: A Guided Tour](#) by Kristen Coyne.

If you want to know more about segmentation of MR images, e. g., consult the [Google Scholar record](#) of ‘Sandy’ Wells’ publications.

Another article worth reading is this survey paper on algorithms for intensity correction methods:

[Zujun Hou](#). “A Review on MR Image Intensity Inhomogeneity Correction”. In: *International Journal of Biomedical Imaging* 2006. Article ID 49515 (Feb. 2006), pp. 1–11. DOI: 10.1155/IJBI/2006/49515