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Date due 11/15

Date handed in 11/2

宣告和讀取

```
clc;
clear all;
img_array=cell(1,2);
img_array{1} = imread('skeleton_orig.bmp');
img_array{2} = imread('blurry_moon.tif');
img_array{1}=rgb2gray(img_array{1});
```

spatial domain

用自定義convolution_spatial函式對圖片做捲積

並顯示結果

```
for i=1:2

mask=[0,-1,0;-1,4,-1;0,-1,0];
I_Lap = img_array{i}+convolution_spatial(img_array{i},mask);

mask=[0,-1,0;-1,5,-1;0,-1,0];
I_Unsharp = convolution_spatial(img_array{i},mask);

mask=[0,-1,0;-1,5.5,-1;0,-1,0];
I_High_Boost = convolution_spatial(img_array{i},mask);

figure;
sgtitle('spatial domain');
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(img_array{i});title('Original image');
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(I_Lap);title('Laplacian operator');
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(I_Unsharp);title('unsharp masking');
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(I_High_Boost);title('high-boost filtering ');
end
```

frequency domain

用自定義frequency函式對圖片做處理

並顯示結果

```
for i=1:2

mask=[0,-1,0;-1,4,-1;0,-1,0];
I_Lap = img_array{i}+frequency(img_array{i},mask);

mask=[0,-1,0;-1,5,-1;0,-1,0];
I_Unsharp = frequency(img_array{i},mask);

mask=[0,-1,0;-1,5.5,-1;0,-1,0];
I_High_Boost = frequency(img_array{i},mask);

figure;
sgtitle('frequency domain');
subplot(2,2,1),imshow(img_array{i});title('Original image');
subplot(2,2,2),imshow(I_Lap);title('Laplacian operator');
```

```
subplot(2,2,3),imshow(I_Unsharp);title('unsharp masking');
subplot(2,2,4),imshow(I_High_Boost);title('high-boost filtering ');
end
```

convolution_spatial 函式

產生一個和image同樣大小的output,將原圖轉成double並拉伸到[0 1]之間,用無視邊界值的方式做convolution,迴圈的起始和結束分別為2到m-1和2到n-1,並將最後的結果轉到uint8

```
function output = convolution_spatial(I,mask)
[m,n]=size(I);
I=im2double(I);
output=zeros(size(I));
for i = 2 : m - 1
    for j = 2 : n - 1
        tmp=mask.*I(i-1:i+1,j-1:j+1);
        output(i-1:i+1,j-1:j+1)=sum(tmp(:));
    end
end
output=im2uint8(output);
end
```

frequency 函式

frequency domain的影像處理步驟如下

- 1. Multiply the input image by (-1)x+y to center the transform
- 2. Compute F(u, v), the DFT of the image from (1).
- 3. Multiply F(u, v) by a filter function H(u, v).
- 4. Compute the inverse DFT of the result in (3).
- 5. Obtain the real part of the result in (4).
- 6. Multiply the result in (5) by (-1)x+y.

```
function output = frequency(I,mask)
I = im2double(I);
[m \ n] = size(I);
% 1.
%影像乘上(-1)x+y,為了置中
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        I(i,j) = I(i,j)*(-1)^{(i+j)};
    end
end
% 2.
F = fft2(I);
% Frequency response
H = freqz2(mask,[m n]);
% 3.和4.
%G(u,v) = H(u,v)F(u,v)
G = H.*F;
% 5.
%取Filtered image的實部
G = real(ifft2(G));
```

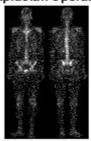
2 Experimental results

Spatial domain

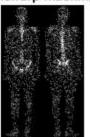
Original image



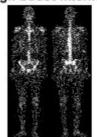
Laplacian operator



unsharp masking



high-boost filtering



Spatial domain

Original image





Laplacian operator

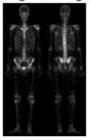


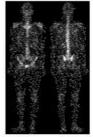
high-boost filtering



frequency domain

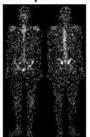
Original image



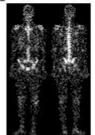


Laplacian operator

unsharp masking



high-boost filtering



frequency domain

Original image



unsharp masking



Laplacian operator



high-boost filtering



3 Discussions

(1)spatial domain

跟作業一差不多,差別在mask,過程都是對原圖做捲積。

(2)frequency domain

雖然程式不長,但是因為對 frequency domain 的不熟悉,所以花了不少時間在了解 frequency domain的概念如何在matlab實現。

影像在 spatial domain 的時候需要做 convolution,要對每個點做處理,而frequency domain則是經過轉換後,一次對原圖做處理,最後再還原到spatial domain

在spatial domain和frequency domain處理的圖片看起來差不多

4 References and Appendix

https://www.cs.uregina.ca/Links/class-info/425/Lab5/index.html

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_30815237/article/details/98655630

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=spUNpyF58BY

https://theailearner.com/2019/05/14/unsharp-masking-and-highboost-filtering/