

Digital Image Processing 2019 Spring

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PROBLEM 1: EDGE DETECTION

對三張圖片做 edge detection，一張原圖，一張有 uniform noise，一張有 impluse noise

Discussion of results

1. Perform 1st order edge detection and output the edge map as E1

都是先套上 mask，然後先生成原圖計算 $cdf > 0.7$ 的地方是多少，在以此作為 threshold，Prewitt 和 Sobel 兩個 mask 比較後覺得沒有差太多。

smapple1

1st order with Prewitt no threshold



1st order with Prewitt



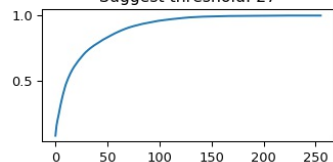
1st order with Sobel no threshold



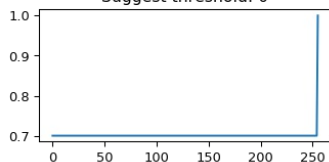
1st order with Sobel



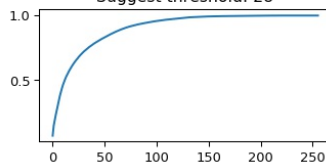
1st order with Prewitt no threshold
Suggest threshold: 27



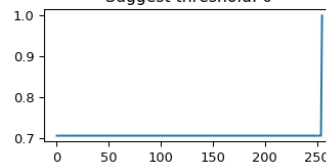
1st order with Prewitt
Suggest threshold: 0



1st order with Sobel no threshold
Suggest threshold: 28



1st order with Sobel
Suggest threshold: 0



smapple2

1st order with Prewitt no threshold



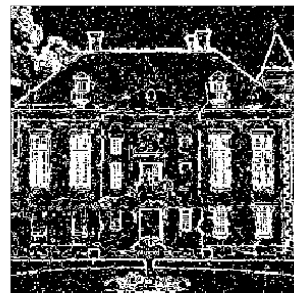
1st order with Prewitt

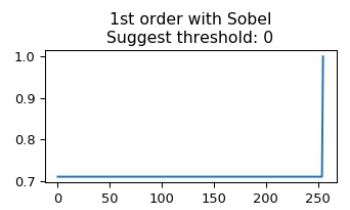
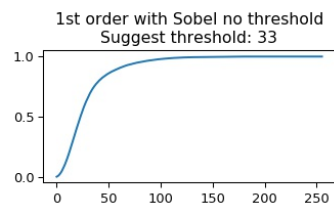
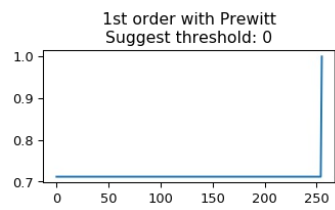
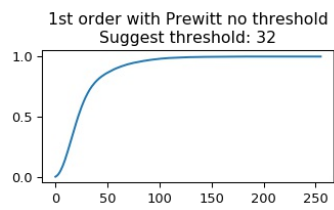


1st order with Sobel no threshold

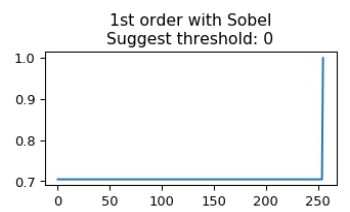
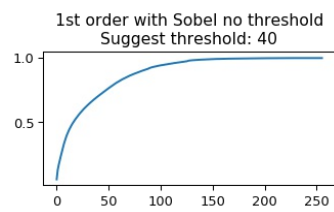
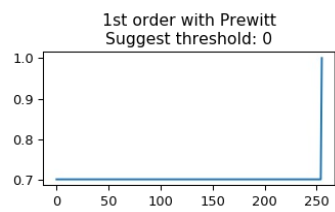
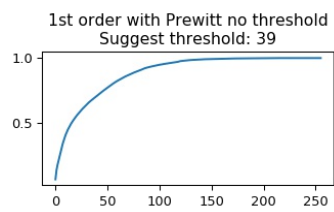
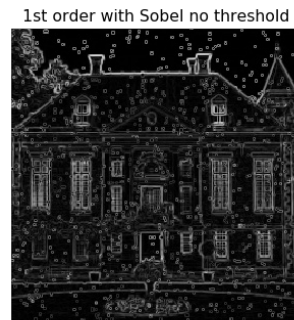
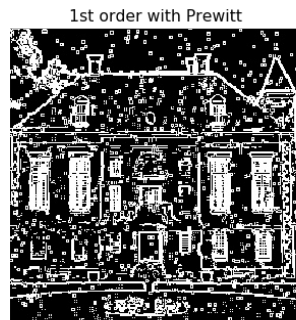


1st order with Sobel





smapple3

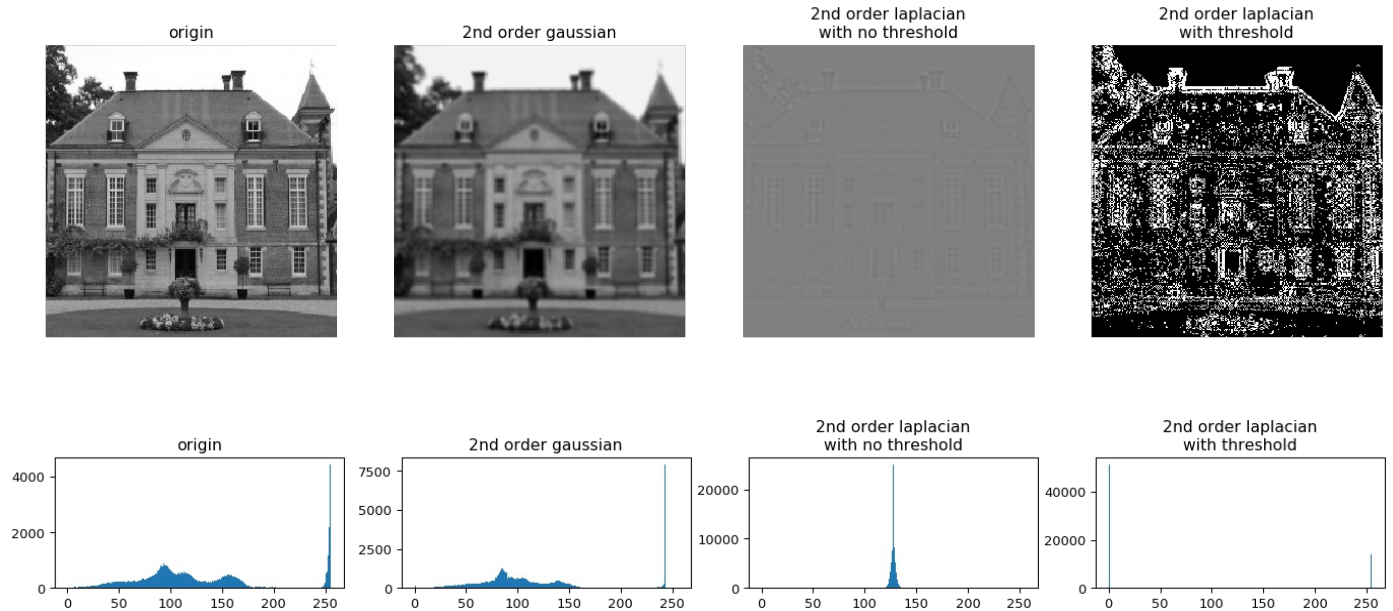


2. Perform 2nd order edge detection and output the edge map as E2.

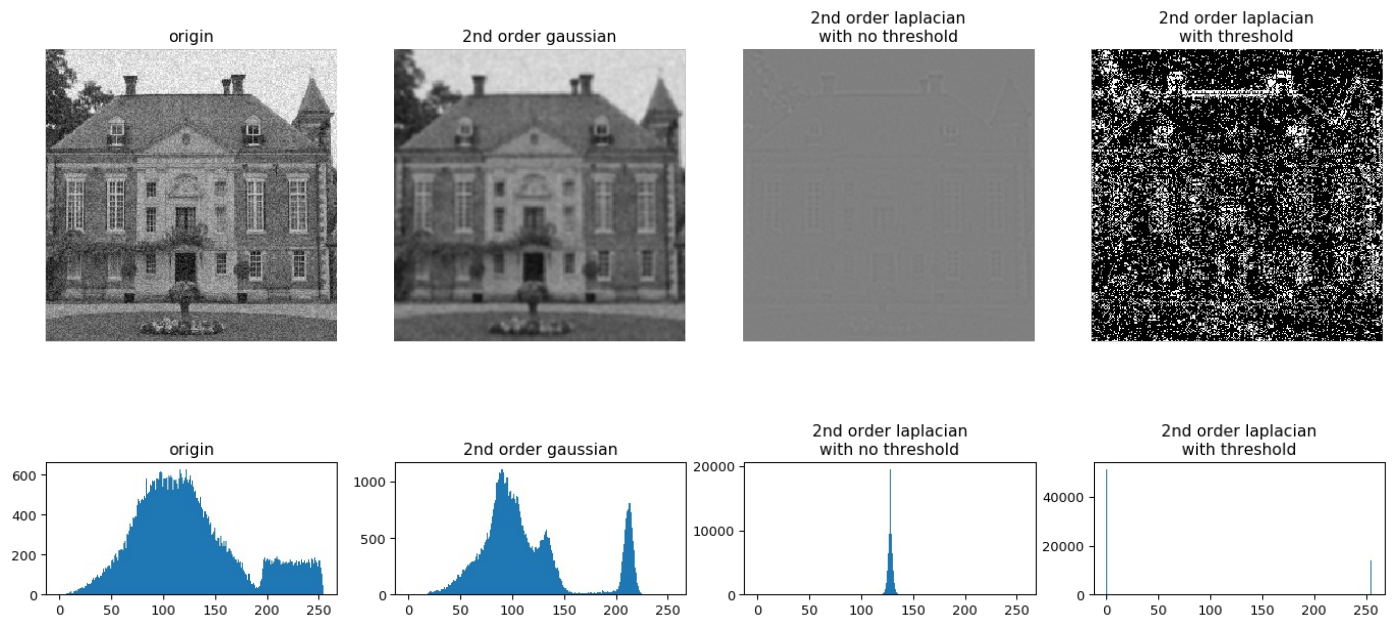
套用 LoG 的做法，先做 gaussian 在做 laplacian，然後就遇到難關，threshold 不管設多少出來的效果都很差，後來把 laplacian 平移 128 後生成 histogram，發現 沒有可以切 threshold 的地方...。後面的 zore crossing 偵測 zore point 的 mask 並用 2x2, 3x3, 4x4 效果也都很差...

gaussian filter 的 x,y sigma 都設成 1.4，threshold 都為 3，出來的圖勉強可以看到輪廓。

smapple1



smapple2



smapple3

origin



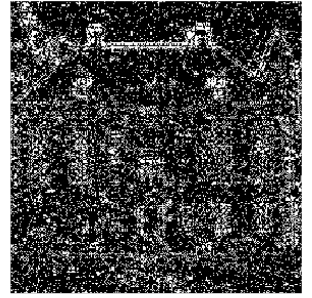
2nd order gaussian



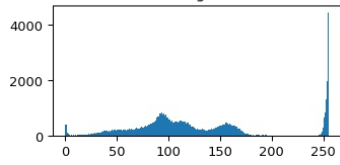
2nd order laplacian
with no threshold



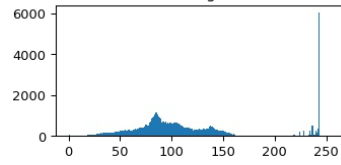
2nd order laplacian
with threshold



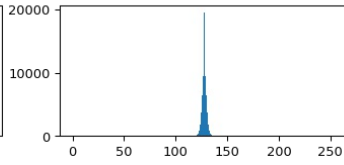
origin



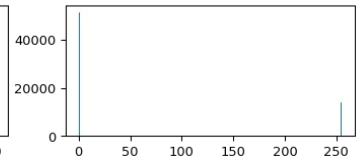
2nd order gaussian



2nd order laplacian
with no threshold



2nd order laplacian
with threshold

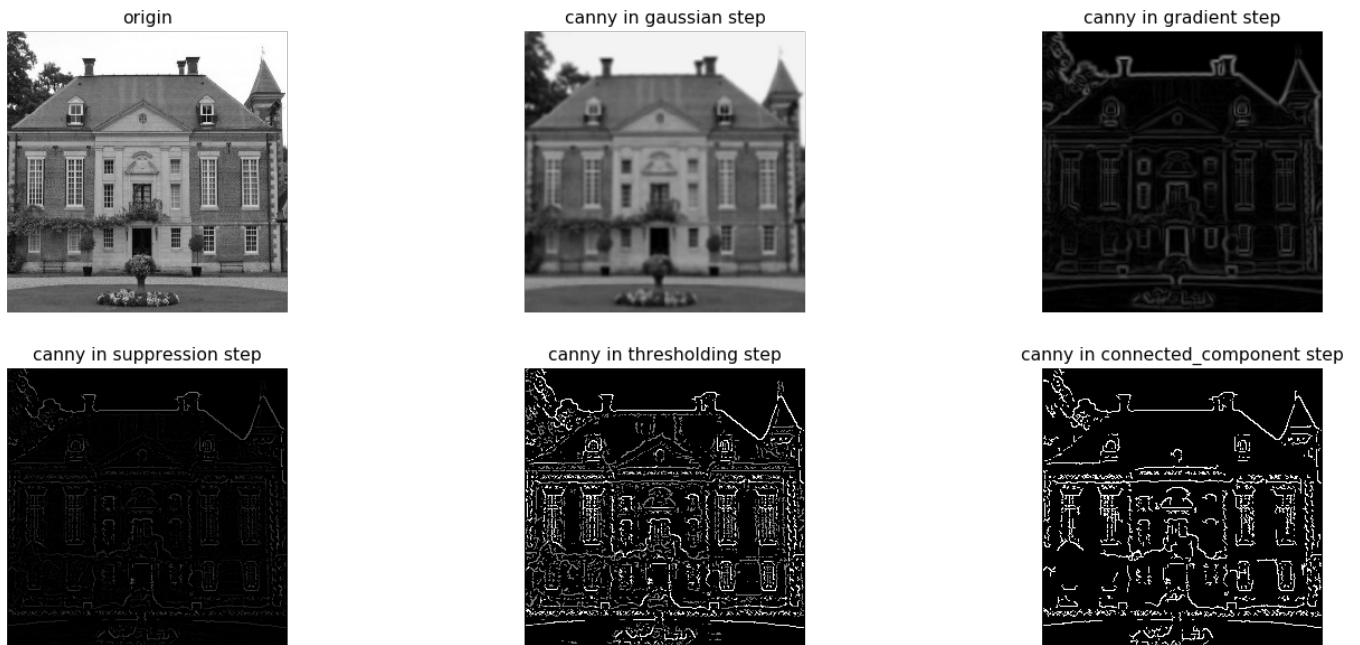


3. Perform Canny edge detection and output the edge map as E3.

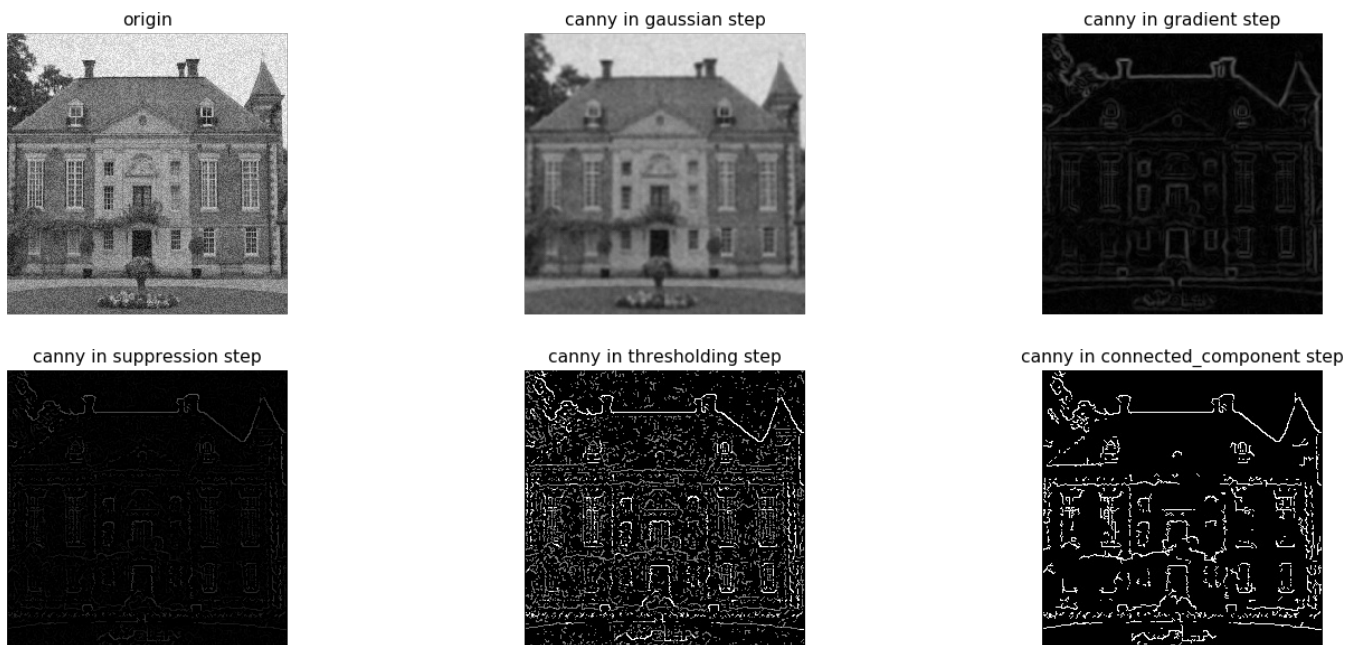
仿造講義(lecture3.p24)，對每個步驟都生成圖片來對照，在寫的過程中發現 `threshold` 區間不能設太小，不然 `connected component` 階段會沒有東西可以連接。

`gaussian filter` 的 `x,y sigma` 都設成 `1.4`，`threshold` 為 `8,30`，在有 `noise` 的情況下也可以去除大部分的 `noise` 不被影響。

smapple1



smapple2



smapple3

origin



canny in gaussian step



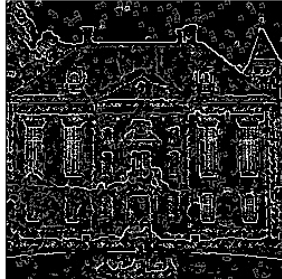
canny in gradient step



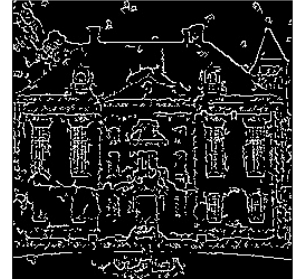
canny in suppression step



canny in thresholding step



canny in connected_component step



PROBLEM 2: GEOMETRICAL MODIFICATION

對圖片做 edge crispening 和 warping!

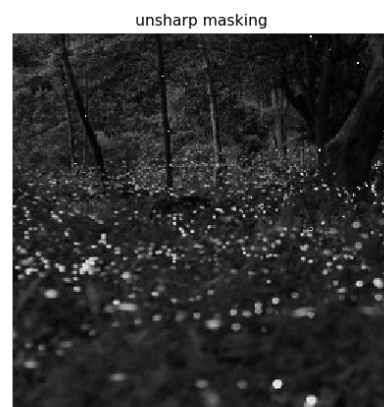
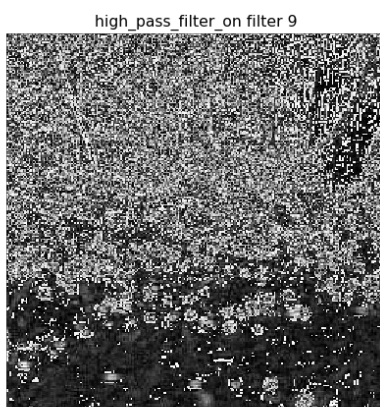
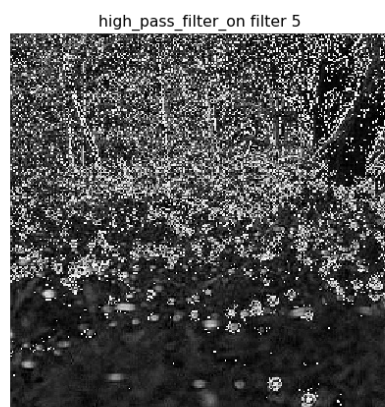
Discussion of results

1. Perform edge crispening on I2 and denote the result as C. Show the parameters and provide some discussions on the result as well.

比較上課講到的兩種 filter，分別是 5 和 9，但效果都差強人意

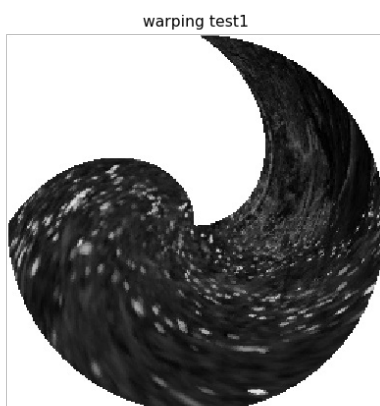
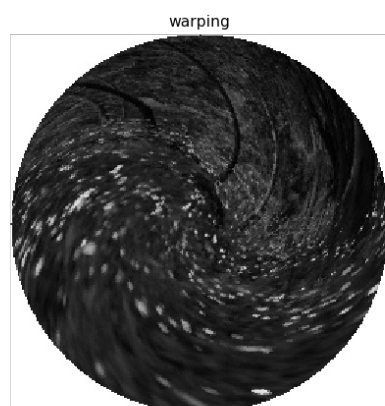
```
5:      9:
0 -1  0  -1 -1 -1
-1  5 -1  -1  9 -1
0 -1  0  -1 -1 -1
```

另外一個是 unsharp，調整 c，覺得 4/5 的結果最好。往上，會太接進原圖，往下會因為 low pass 的比例變多而模糊。



2. Design a warping method to produce D from C. As shown in Fig. 2(b), D is a swirled disk with diameter of 256 pixels.

一開始看到原圖，想說是裁切成圓型後按照離圓心距離越遠 rotate 的角度越大的方式進行，結果如 warping，但很快的觀察到有 1/4 的圓轉之後不太一樣，test1 是差不多的部分，test2 是差很多得部分。推測不一樣的地方是只用別種方式旋轉後在拼貼。不過想不出此種旋轉方式...



```

//translate
int x = i - IMG_SIZE / 2, y = j - IMG_SIZE / 2, r = IMG_SIZE / 2;
//rotate theta
double theta = -PI / 2 * (1 - sqrt(x * x + y * y) / 128);

temp(i, j) = 255;
if (x * x + y * y <= r * r) {
    // inverse rotate to backward
    int u = get_u(x, y, theta), v = get_v(x, y, theta);
    temp(i, j) = this->image(get_u(x, y, theta), get_v(x, y, theta));
}

int get_u(int x, int y, double theta) {
    return cos(theta) * x + sin(theta) * y + IMG_SIZE / 2;
}
int get_v(int x, int y, double theta) {
    return cos(theta) * y - sin(theta) * x + IMG_SIZE / 2;
}

```

Note:

histogram 的產生方式是使用 python 的 matplotlib 和 numpy · 使用 jupyter 來當顯示界面 · jupyter export 的 html 檔為 homework2_problem1.html 和 homework2_problem2.html