高等數位影像處理

作業#2

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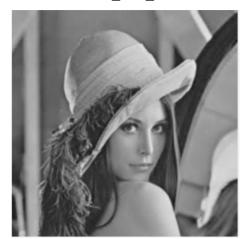
1

Figure

lena256_blur_1.raw



lena256_blur_2.raw



MSE against lena256.raw: 0.95 PSNR against lena256.raw: 48.351

Discussion

從 MSE 可以得出兩張照片的像素質均方誤差很低, 再由 PSNR(大於 30dB) 更可以得出兩張照片的差異是人眼很難察覺的。

2(1)

Figure

lena128_to_256_nearest_neighbor.png



MSE against lena256.raw: 101.649 PSNR against lena256.raw: 28.060 Execution time: 4ms

lena128_to_512_nearest_neighbor.png



MSE against lena512.raw: 172.788 PSNR against lena512.raw: 25.756 Execution time: 14ms

lena128_to_256_bilinear.png



MSE against lena256.raw: 86.254 PSNR against lena256.raw: 28.773 Execution time: 3ms

lena128_to_512_bilinear.png



MSE against lena512.raw: 122.800 PSNR against lena512.raw: 27.239 Execution time: 14ms

Discussion

由 MSE 及 PSNR 的比較,可以看出使用 bilinear 放大優於 nearest neighbor, 且 nearest neighbor 可以明顯看到棋盤效應, bilinear 則是有些模糊效果。

再由執行時間可以看出當影像越大計算時間越久,而兩種演算法之間的計算時間差異不大。

2(2)

Figure

lena512_to_256_nearest_neighbor.png



MSE against lena256.raw: 44.809 PSNR against lena256.raw: 31.617 Execution time: 3ms

lena512_to_128_nearest_neighbor.png



MSE against lena128.raw: 104.640 PSNR against lena128.raw: 27.934 Execution time: 1ms

lena512_to_256_bilinear.png



MSE against lena256.raw: 13.056 PSNR against lena256.raw: 36.973 Execution time: 3ms

lena512_to_128_bilinear.png



MSE against lena128.raw: 81.330 PSNR against lena128.raw: 29.028 Execution time: 1ms

lena512 blur to 256 nearest neighbor.png



MSE against lena256.raw: 31.636 PSNR against lena256.raw: 33.129

Execution time: 4ms

lena512 blur to 128 nearest neighbor.png



MSE against lena256.raw: 12.646 PSNR against lena256.raw: 37.111 Execution time: 3ms

lena512 blur to 128 nearest neighbor.png



PSNR against lena128.raw: 29.316

MSE against lena128.raw: 76.111 Execution time: 1ms



MSE against lena128.raw: 63.373 PSNR against lena128.raw: 30.112 Execution time: 1ms

Discussion

由 MSE 及 PSNR 的比較,可以看出使用 bilinear 縮小優於 nearest neighbor, 且 nearest neighbor 可以明顯看到棋盤效應, bilinear 則是有些模糊效果。

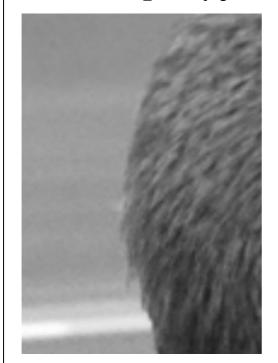
觀察是否有先做模糊再縮小,可以發現效果更優於沒有先模糊(雖然肉眼 觀察不出來)。

再由執行時間可以看出當影像越小計算時間越快,而兩種演算法之間的計 算時間差異不大。

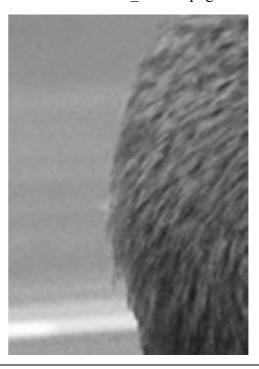
2(3)

Figure

duck500x710_bilinear.png



duck500x710_bicubic.png



Discussion

bilinear 使用周圍 2x2,4個鄰居做垂直、水平的線性內插,bicubic 使用周圍 4x4,16個鄰居來做內插,內插的算式比較複雜,按距離的遠近有不同的權重。

個人偏好使用 bicubic 演算法放大,因為取了 16 個鄰居來做內插,品質相對更好,圖片中可以明顯看到 bicubic 保留了更多紋理細節,bilinear 反而使影像變模糊了,不適合用於細節觀察。

Figure

lena256_binarization.png



MSE against lena256: 8493.905 PSNR against lena256: 8.840 baboon256_binarization.png

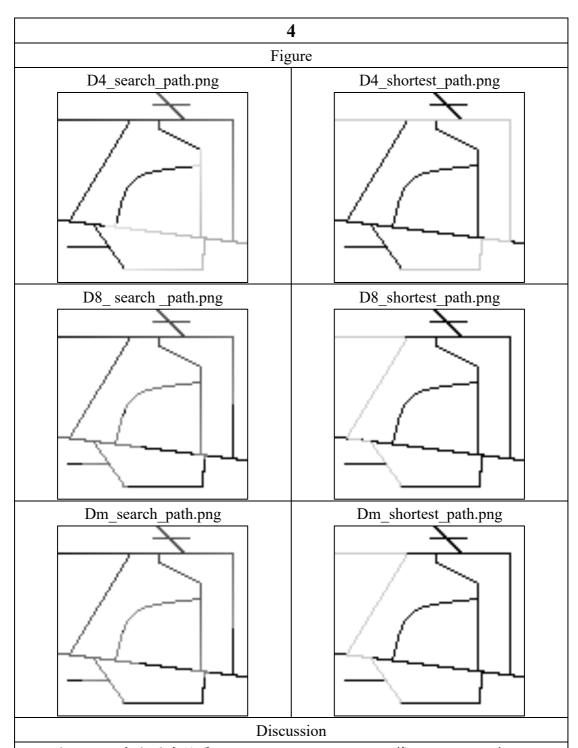


MSE against baboon25: 9678.369 PSNR against baboon256: 8.273

Discussion

量化灰階解析度的影像會很明顯失去影像中大面積的紋理特徵,因為能使 用的顏色變少了,但也可以節省儲存空間。

本題將 8bit 影像量化為 1bit(二值化)影像,原先需要 256x256x8,二值化 影像則只需要 256x256x1 的空間,節省率為 100% x (8-1) / 8=87.5%。



本題使用廣度優先搜尋法(Breadth-first Search)演算法。從圖的某一 pixel 開始走訪,接著走訪該 pixel 相鄰且可以走且未走過的 pixel,由走訪過的 pixel 繼續進行先廣後深的搜尋,直到找到目的 pixel。

左圖為搜尋的路徑過程,其中 pixel 值代表從起點至該點的步數。 右圖為搜尋結果的最短路徑。