Image Processing Project2 Answer Sheet

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Explain how you implement FFT by DFT

N 為偶數時,先將 N 點的 DFT 分解為兩個 N/2 點的 DFT,使複數乘法減少一半:再將每個 N/2 點的 DFT 分解成 N/4 點的 DFT,使複數乘又減少一半,繼續進行分解可以大大減少計算量。最小變換的點數稱為基數,對於基數為 2 的 FFT 算法,它的最小變換是 2 點 DFT。

首先將 $n = 2^N$ 個輸入點列按二進位進行編號,然後對各個編號按位倒置並按此重新排序。例如,對於一個 8 點變換,001 倒置以後變成 100 倒置後的編號為 $\{0,4,2,6,1,5,3,7\}$ 。

 $010 \rightarrow 010$

 $011 \rightarrow 110$

 $100 \rightarrow 001$

 $101 \rightarrow 101$

 $110 \rightarrow 011$

 $111 \rightarrow 111$

然後將這n個點列作為輸入傳送到蝶形結網路中,將因子 $W_N \cap K$ 逐層加入到蝶形網路中。

Explain how you implement inverse FFT from FFT

先將輸入的序列做排序,排序的方式是先將索引轉成 2 進制然後反轉,再轉回十進制。接著產生新的索引序列,再依照公式做利用規則與對稱性做運算。

Show the result of problem1.txt after FFT

data =

9.0000	7.0000	5.0000	3.0000
1.0000	-2.0000	3.0000	-4.0000
8.0000	6.0000	9.0000	7.0000
0.6000	7.0000	5.0000	6.0000

1.

image with noise

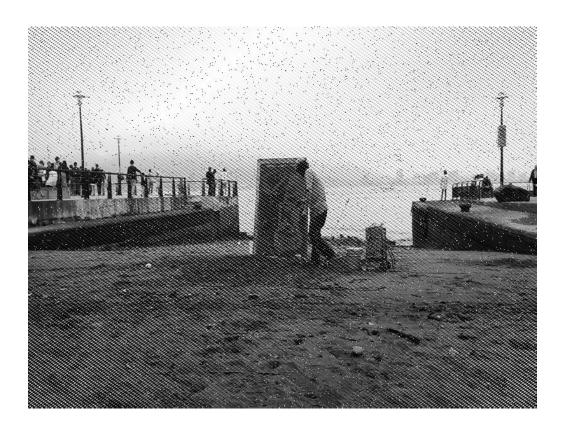
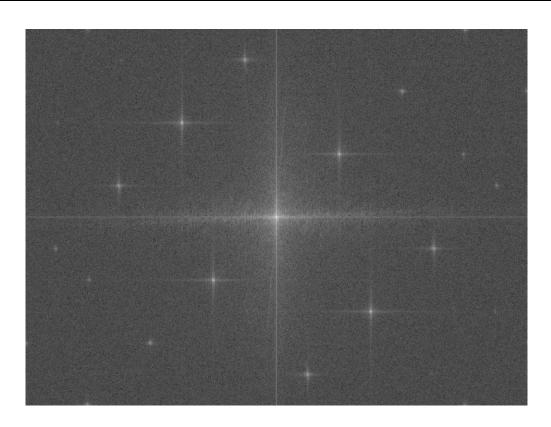


image with noise after FFT



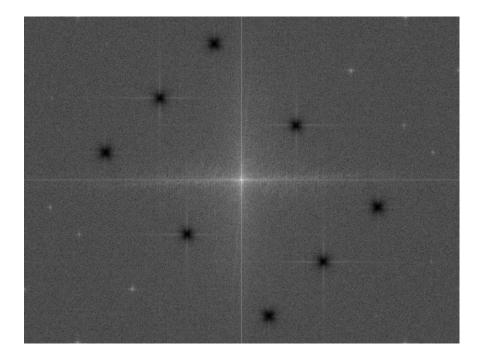
Explain what kind of the noise is (are) in the image

同時有兩種雜訊在圖內

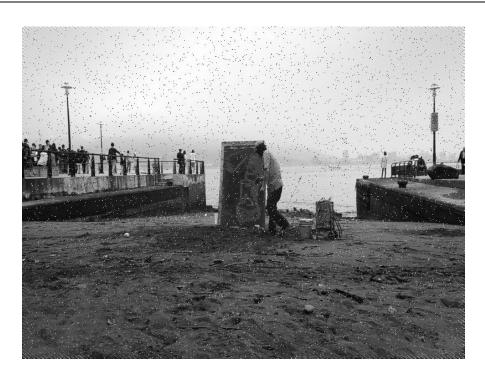
- 1. 胡椒鹽雜訊
- 2. 週期性(脈衝)雜訊

The filter(s) you use to process the image

(Hint: you need to show the filter parameter)



The result of image with noise after ____Butterworth Notch__ filter



Without noise after median filter

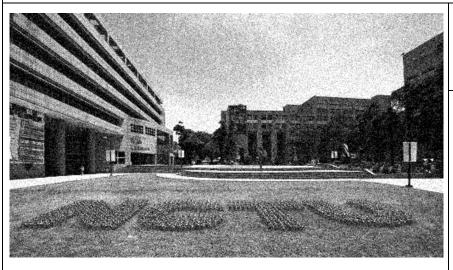


f).Result image without noise

Summary and discussion:

- 1. 使用 FFT 轉換後, 再取 log(1+abs(fft_img)), 發現有週期性的脈衝
- 2. 使用 Butterworth Notch filter 將各個亮點給遮住, 衰減週期性脈衝
- 3. 與原圖相比, 經過 butterworth notch filter 後, 背景格狀圖樣被移除
- 4. 使用中值濾波, 將亮、暗點的胡椒雜訊給移除

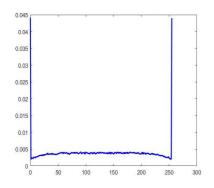
problem3_4a.bmp



1.Noise type: 白鹽式雜訊

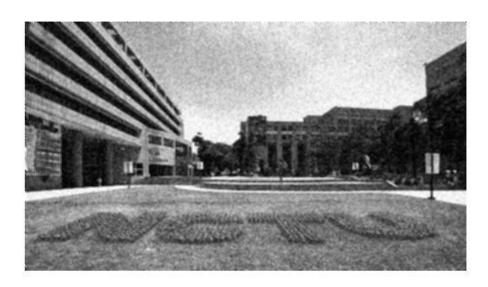
2.Noise mean: 0.33.Noise deviation: 0.3

Histogram of noise:



How do you get the noise type? 產生 pdf distribution 後,畫出分佈圖

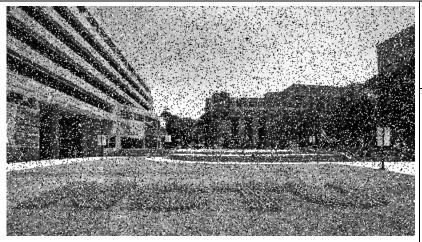
Result of problem3_4a.bmp after filtering



What filter is more suitable to problem3_1.bmp? why?

- 1. 算術平均濾波器
- 2. 因為可以使影像變平滑,使雜訊變模糊

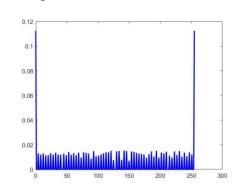
problem3_4b.bmp



1.Noise type: 胡椒鹽及白鹽

2.Noise mean: <0.2 3.Noise deviation: <0.2

Histogram of noise:



How do you get the noise type?

產生 pdf distribution 後, 畫出分佈圖

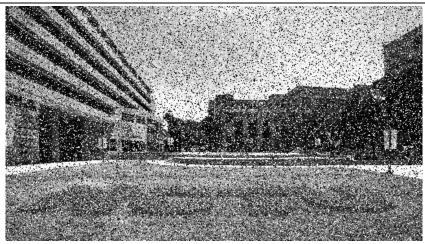
Result of problem3_4b.bmp after filtering



What filter is more suitable to problem3_2.bmp? why?

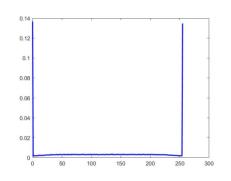
- 1. 自適中值濾波器
- 2. 可以將 P< 0.2 的胡椒鹽及白鹽式雜訊過濾

problem3_4c.bmp



- 1.Noise type: 胡椒鹽及白鹽
- 2.Noise mean: <0.2
- 3. Noise deviation: <0.2

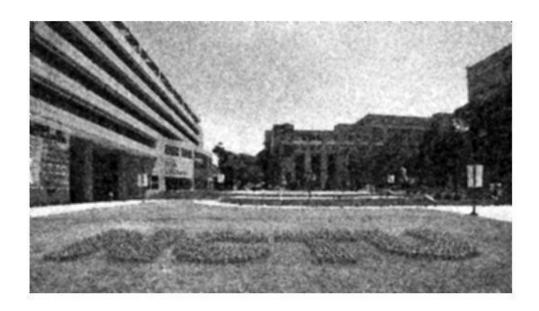
Histogram of noise:



How do you get the noise type?

產生 pdf distribution 後, 畫出分佈圖

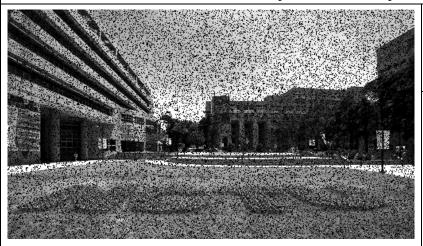
Result of problem3_4c.bmp after filtering



What filter is more suitable to problem3_3.bmp? why?

- 1. 自適中值濾波器+幾何平均濾波器
- 2. 可以將 P<0.2 的胡椒鹽及白鹽式雜訊過濾, 再用算術平均將影像做平滑處理

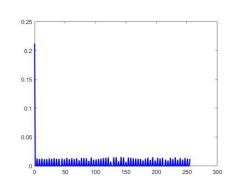
problem3_4d.bmp



1.Noise type: 胡椒鹽 2.Noise mean: 0.3

3. Noise deviation: 0.3

Histogram of noise:



How do you get the noise type? 產生 pdf distribution 後, 畫出分佈圖

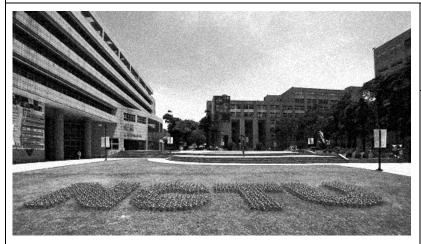
Result of problem3_4d.bmp after filtering



What filter is more suitable to problem3_4.bmp? why?

- 1. 自適中值濾波器 * 2 (第一次 filter_size=5, 第二次 filter_size=3)
- 2. 可以將 P> 0.2 的胡椒鹽及白鹽式雜訊過濾後,還有部分雜訊沒被過濾,再用 filter_size=3 的自適中值濾波器過濾 (因為第二次 filter_size=5 時,會造成影像比較模糊, filter_size=3 可以保留比較多細節

problem3_4e.bmp

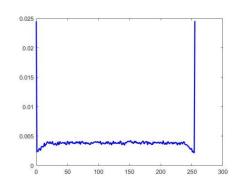


1.Noise type: 高斯雜訊

2.Noise mean: 0.2

3. Noise deviation: 0.2

Histogram of noise:



How do you get the noise type?

產生 pdf distribution 後, 畫出分佈圖

Result of problem3_4e.bmp after filtering



What filter is more suitable to problem3_5.bmp? why?

- 1. 算術平均濾波器
- 2. 因為可以使影像變平滑, 使雜訊變模糊