



# DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

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Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain : Session1

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# Today's Lecture



- **Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain**
  - **Intensity Transform**

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Spatial Domain Vs. Transform Domain

- ❑ **Spatial domain:** image plane itself, directly process the intensity values of the image plane
- ❑ **Transform domain:** process the transform coefficients, not directly process the intensity values of the image plane

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain



## Spatial Domain Process

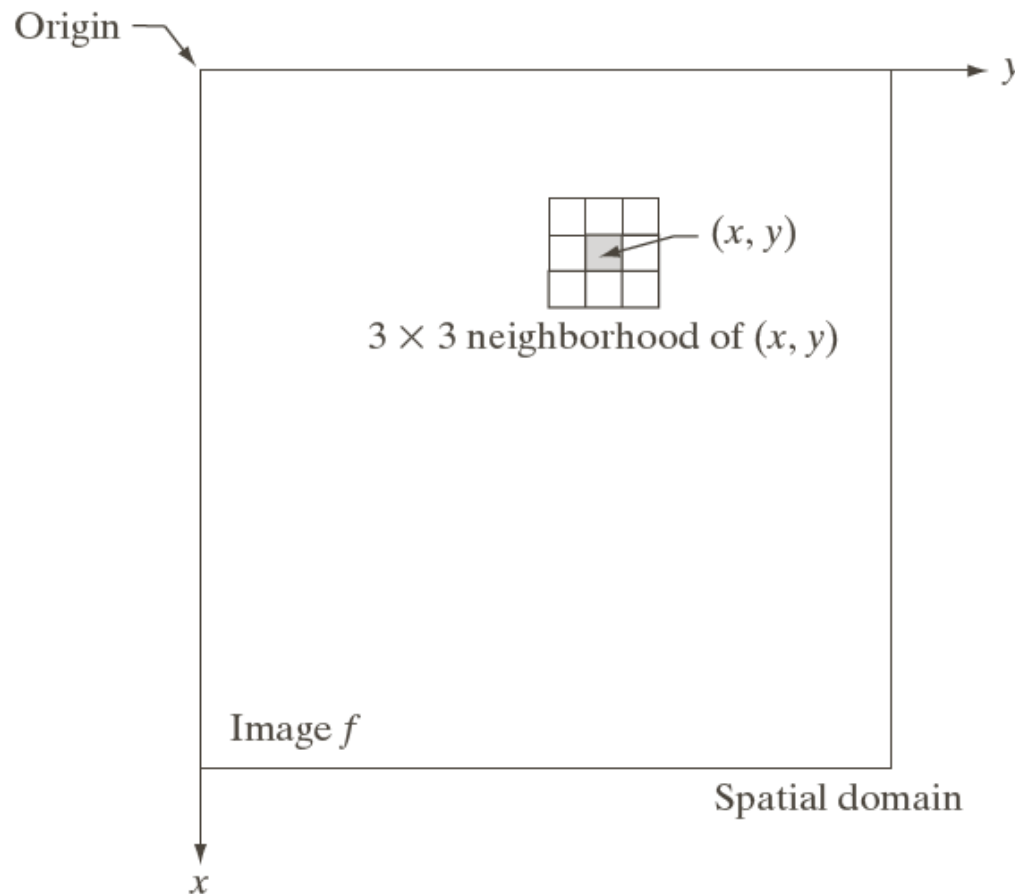
input image

output image

an operator  $H$  defined over a  
neighborhood of point  $(x, y)$ .

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Spatial Domain Process



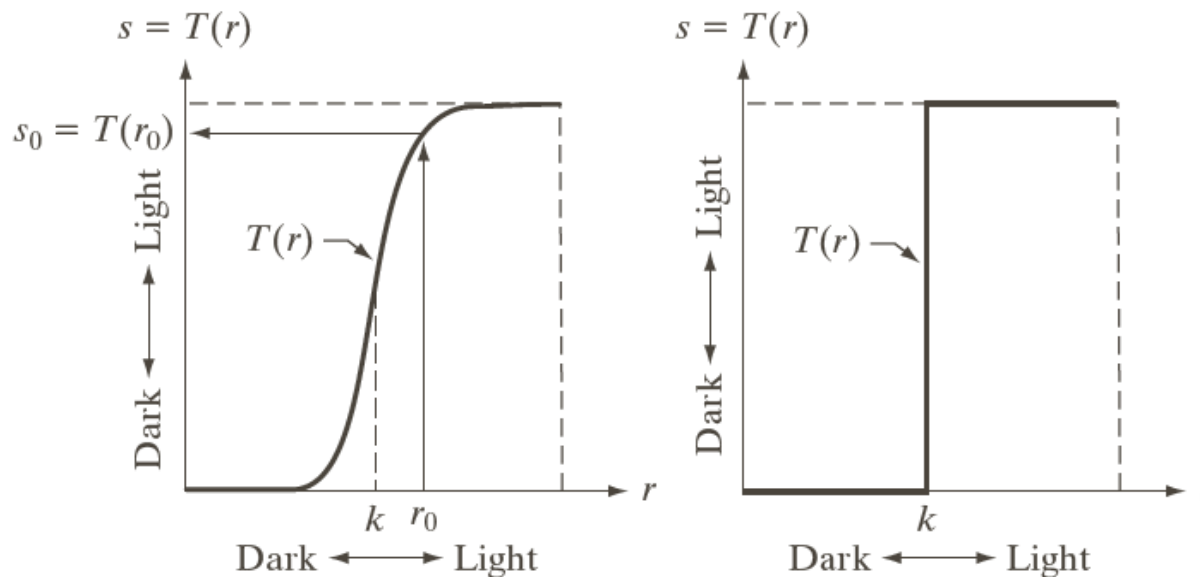
**FIGURE 3.1**

A  $3 \times 3$  neighborhood about a point  $(x, y)$  in an image in the spatial domain. The neighborhood is moved from pixel to pixel in the image to generate an output image.

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Spatial Domain Process

### Intensity Transformation Function:



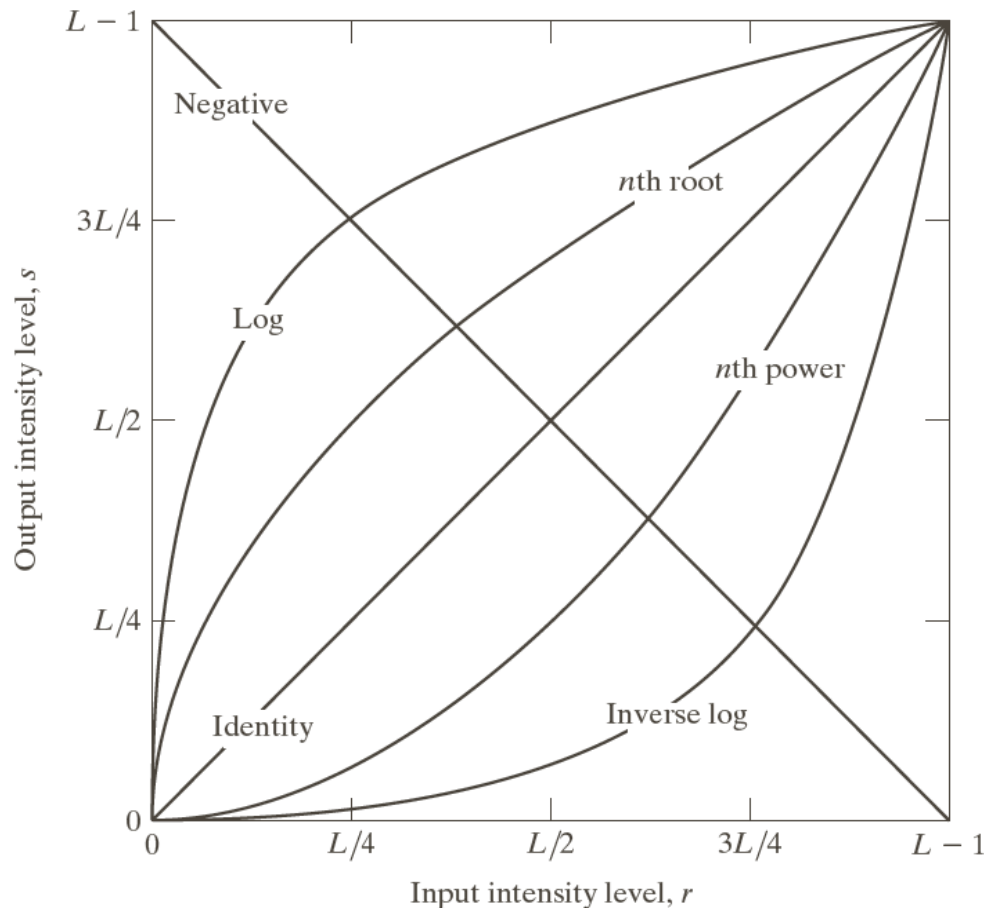
a b

**FIGURE 3.2**  
Intensity transformation functions.  
(a) Contrast-stretching function.  
(b) Thresholding function.

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain



## Some Basic Intensity Transformation Functions

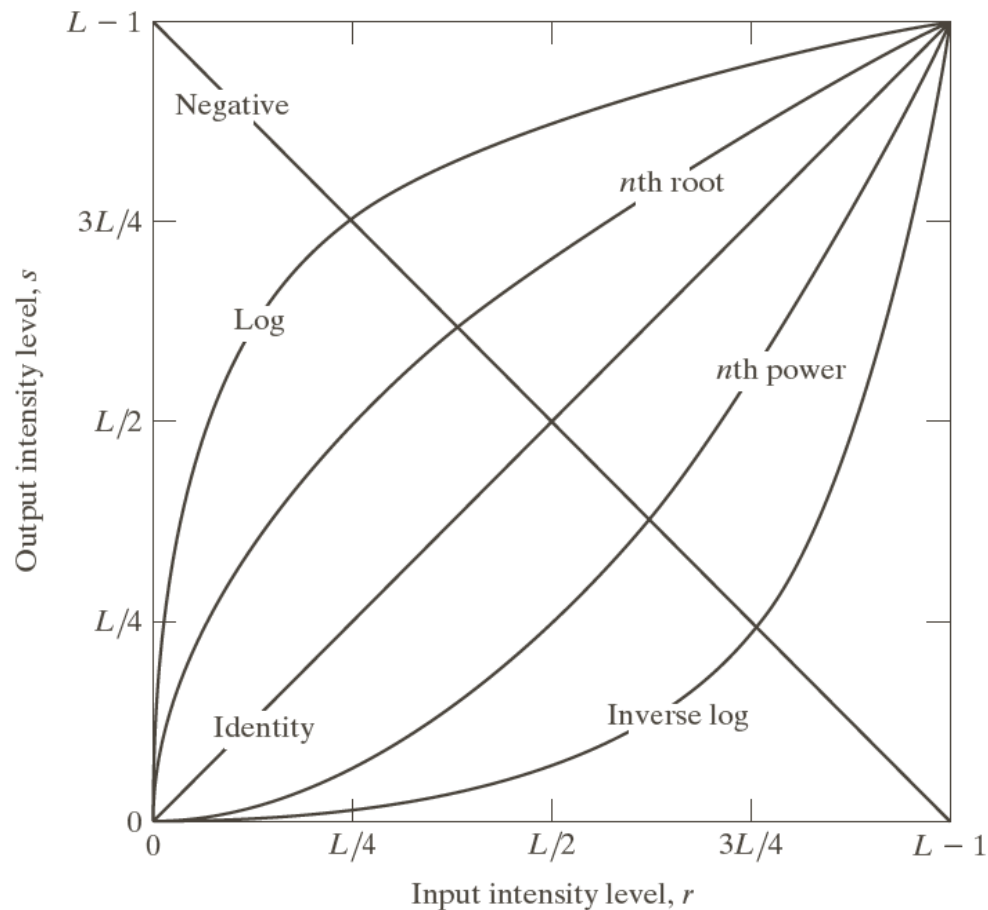


**FIGURE 3.3** Some basic intensity transformation functions. All curves were scaled to fit in the range shown.

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain



## Some Basic Intensity Transformation Functions



**Image negatives**



# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Some Basic Intensity Transformation Functions

**Example:** Image Negative



a b

**FIGURE 3.4**

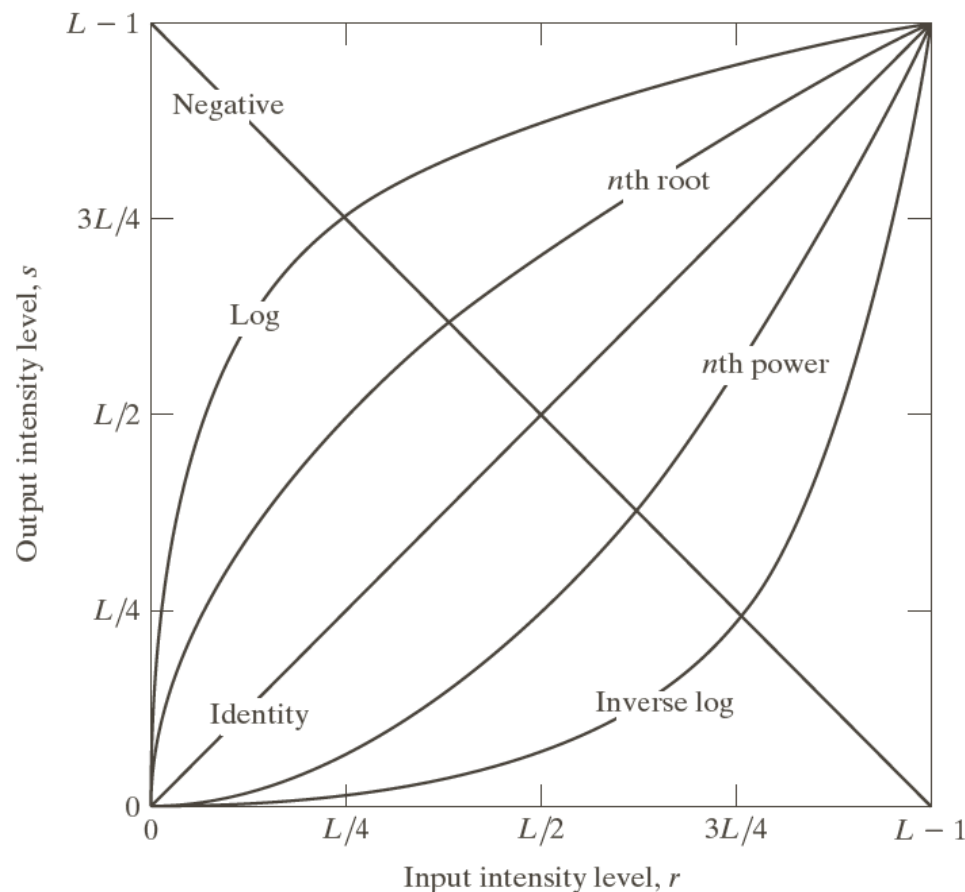
(a) Original digital mammogram.

(b) Negative image obtained using the negative transformation in Eq. (3.2-1).  
(Courtesy of G.E. Medical Systems.)

Small lesion

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Some Basic Intensity Transformation Functions

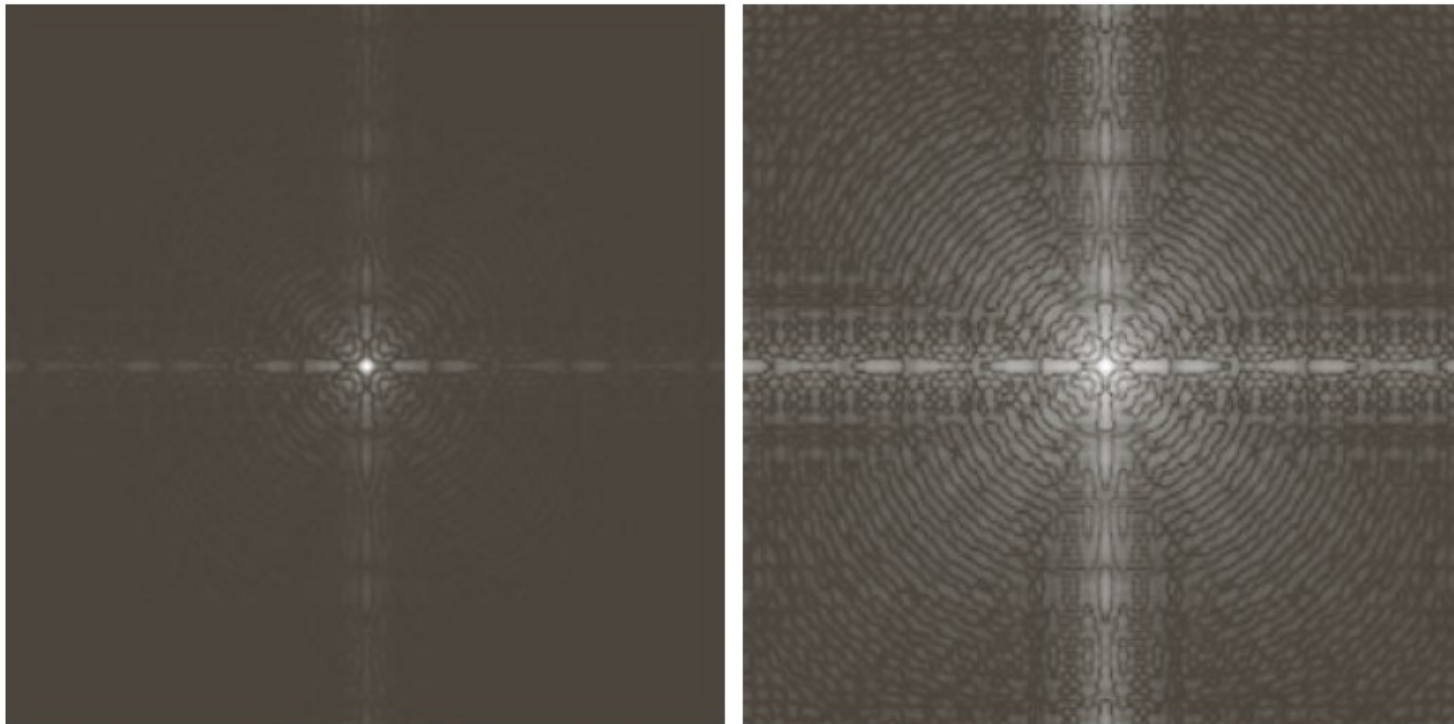


## Log Transformations

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Some Basic Intensity Transformation Functions

### Example: Log Transformations



a b

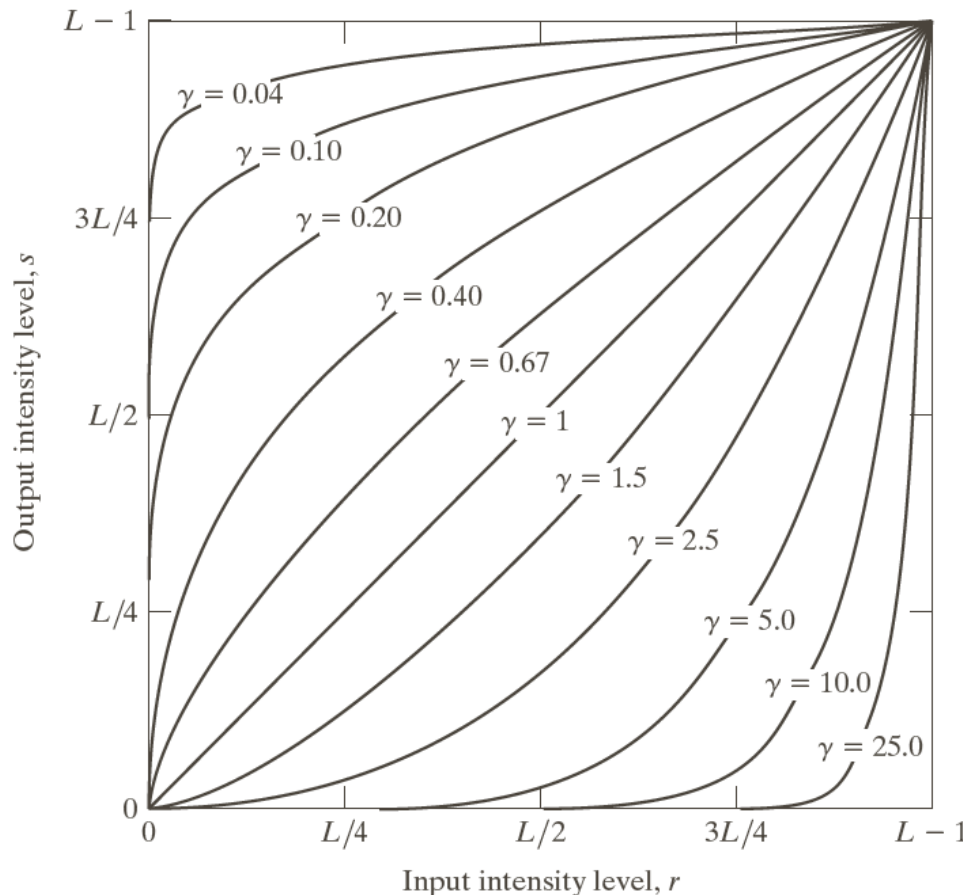
**FIGURE 3.5**

(a) Fourier spectrum.

(b) Result of applying the log transformation in Eq. (3.2-2) with  $c = 1$ .

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Some Basic Intensity Transformation Functions



### Power-Law (Gamma)

Transformations

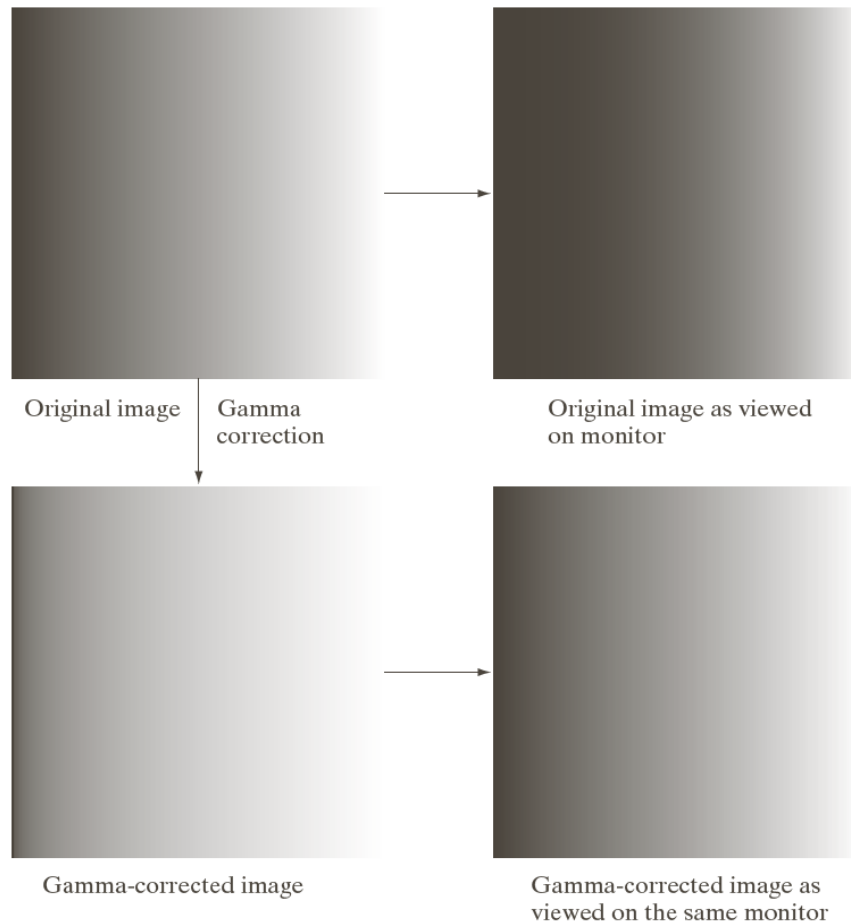
$$s = cr^\gamma$$

**FIGURE 3.6** Plots of the equation  $s = cr^\gamma$  for various values of  $\gamma$  ( $c = 1$  in all cases). All curves were scaled to fit in the range shown.

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Some Basic Intensity Transformation Functions

### Example: Gamma Transformations



a	b
c	d

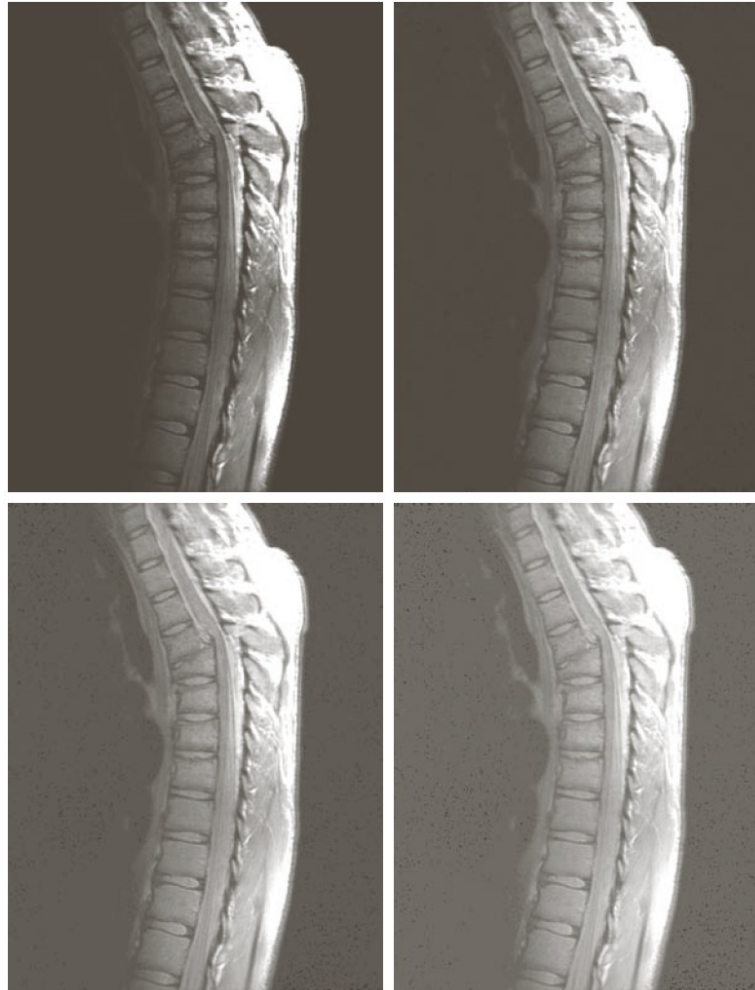
**FIGURE 3.7**

(a) Intensity ramp image. (b) Image as viewed on a simulated monitor with a gamma of 2.5. (c) Gamma-corrected image. (d) Corrected image as viewed on the same monitor. Compare (d) and (a).

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain



## More Example: Gamma Transformations



a	b
c	d

**FIGURE 3.8**

(a) Magnetic resonance image (MRI) of a fractured human spine.

(b)–(d) Results of applying the transformation in Eq. (3.2-3) with  $c = 1$  and

$\gamma = 0.6, 0.4,$  and  $0.3$ , respectively.

(Original image courtesy of Dr. David R. Pickens, Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center.)



# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain



## More Example: Gamma Transformations



a	b
c	d

**FIGURE 3.9**

(a) Aerial image.  
(b)–(d) Results of applying the transformation in Eq. (3.2-3) with  $c = 1$  and  $\gamma = 3.0, 4.0$ , and  $5.0$ , respectively. (Original image for this example courtesy of NASA.)

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Piecewise-Linear Transformations

### ❑ **Contrast Stretching**

Expands the range of intensity levels in an image so that it spans the full intensity range of the recording medium or display device.

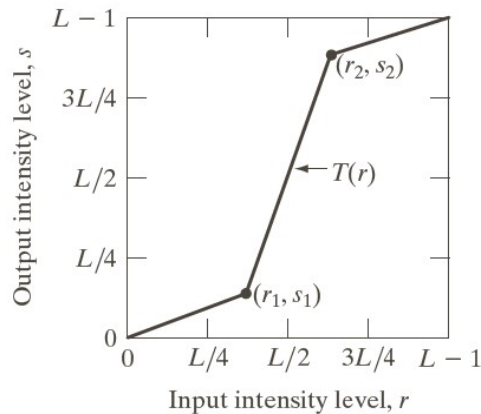
### ❑ **Intensity-level Slicing**

Highlighting a specific range of intensities in an image often is of interest.



# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Piecewise-Linear Transformations



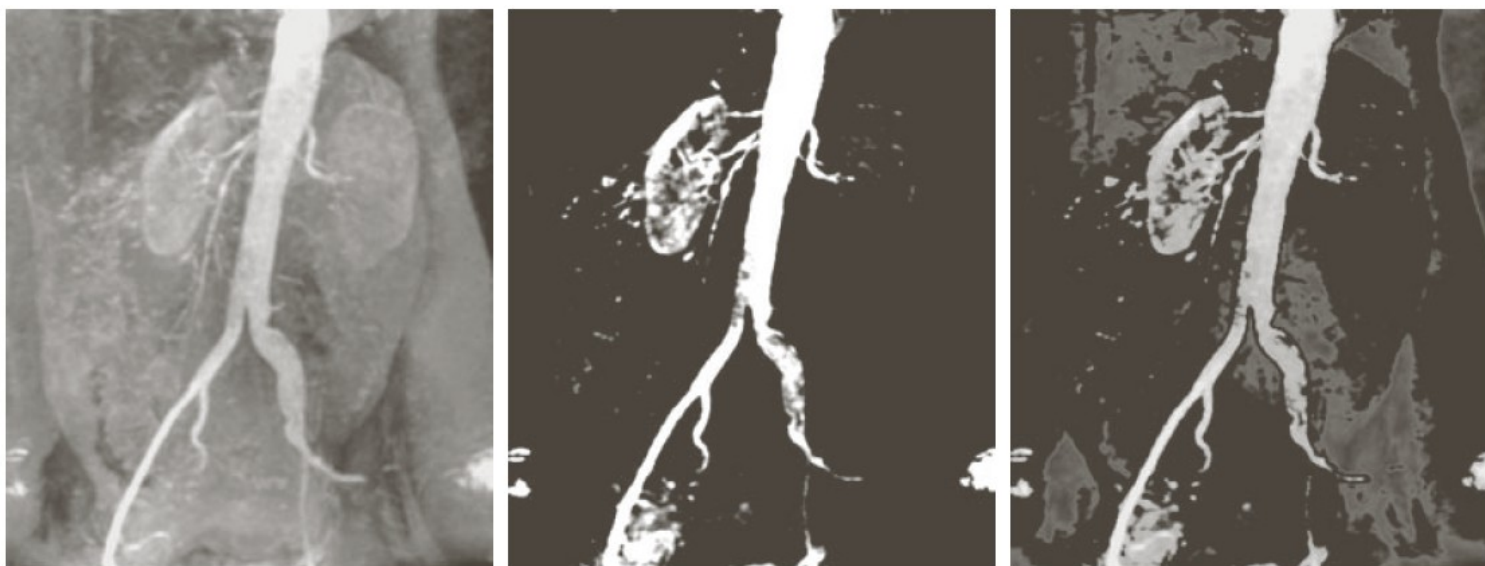
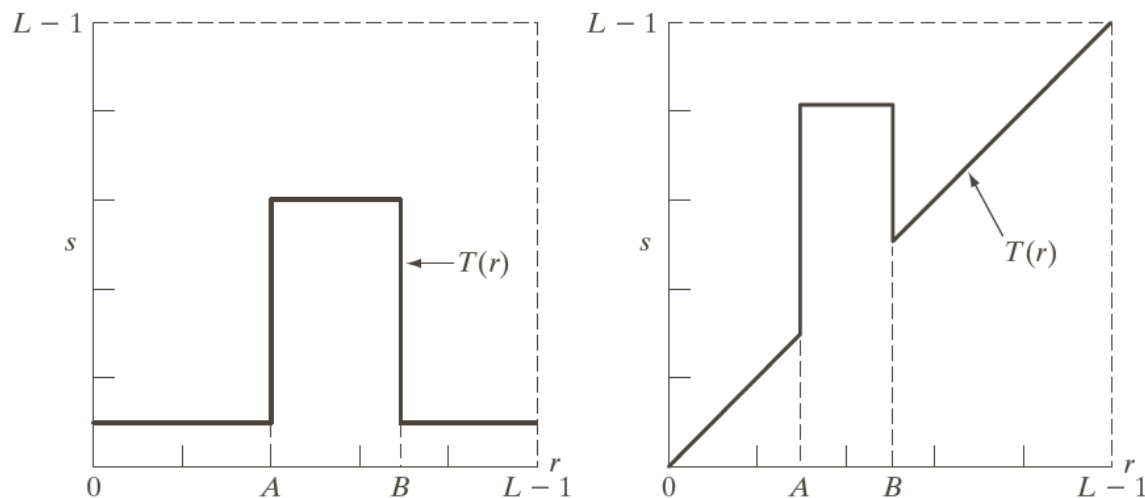
a	b
c	d

**FIGURE 3.10**  
Contrast stretching.  
(a) Form of transformation function. (b) A low-contrast image. (c) Result of contrast stretching. (d) Result of thresholding. (Original image courtesy of Dr. Roger Heady, Research School of Biological Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.)



a b

**FIGURE 3.11** (a) This transformation highlights intensity range  $[A, B]$  and reduces all other intensities to a lower level. (b) This transformation highlights range  $[A, B]$  and preserves all other intensity levels.

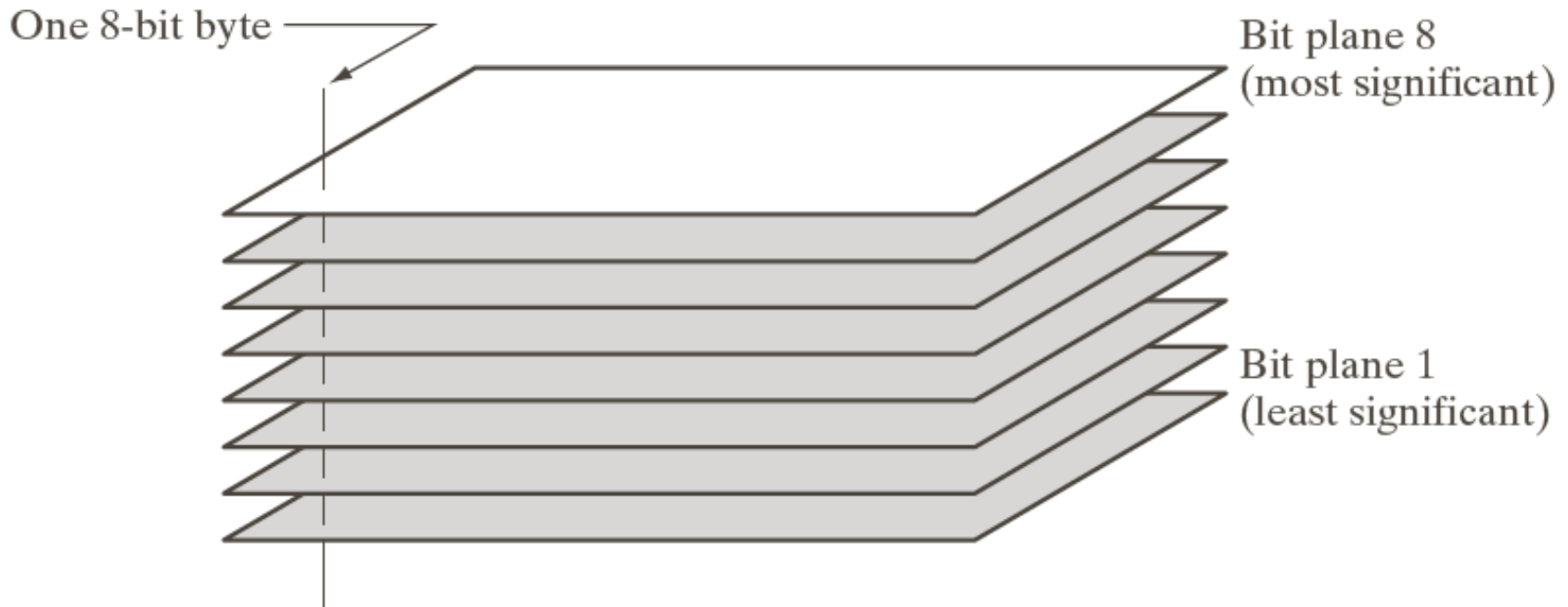


a b c

**FIGURE 3.12** (a) Aortic angiogram. (b) Result of using a slicing transformation of the type illustrated in Fig. 3.11(a), with the range of intensities of interest selected in the upper end of the gray scale. (c) Result of using the transformation in Fig. 3.11(b), with the selected area set to black, so that grays in the area of the blood vessels and kidneys were preserved. (Original image courtesy of Dr. Thomas R. Gest, University of Michigan Medical School.)

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Bit-plane Slicing



**FIGURE 3.13**  
Bit-plane  
representation of  
an 8-bit image.

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Bit-plane Slicing



a	b	c
d	e	f
g	h	i

**FIGURE 3.14** (a) An 8-bit gray-scale image of size  $500 \times 1192$  pixels. (b) through (i) Bit planes 1 through 8, with bit plane 1 corresponding to the least significant bit. Each bit plane is a binary image.



# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain



## Bit-plane Slicing



**FIGURE 3.15** Images reconstructed using (a) bit planes 8 and 7; (b) bit planes 8, 7, and 6; and (c) bit planes 8, 7, 6, and 5. Compare (c) with Fig. 3.14(a).

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Histogram Processing

- **Histogram Equalization**
- **Histogram Matching**
- **Local Histogram Processing**
- **Using Histogram Statistics for Image Enhancement**

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Histogram Processing

Histogram  $h(r_k) = n_k$

$r_k$  is the  $k^{th}$  intensity value

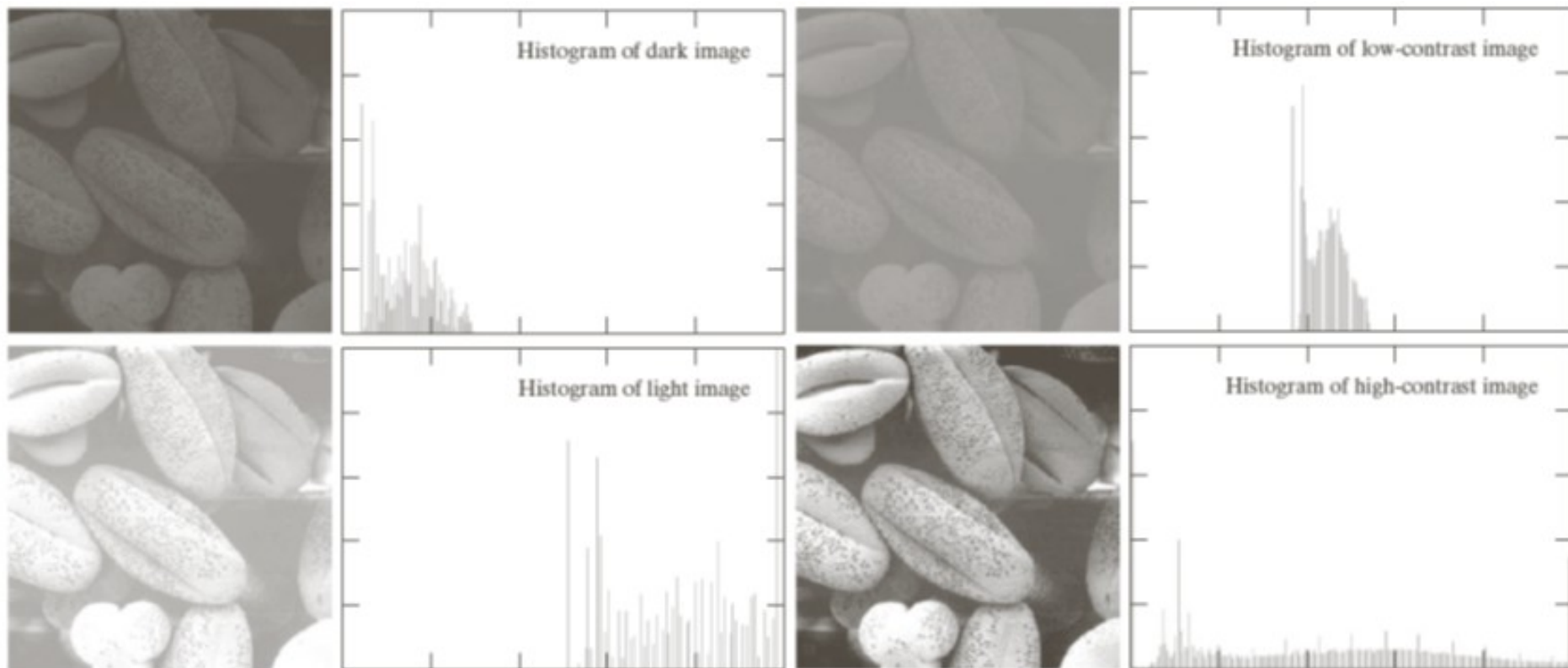
$n_k$  is the number of pixels in the image with intensity  $r_k$

Normalized histogram  $p(r_k) = \frac{n_k}{MN}$

$n_k$ : the number of pixels in the image of  
size  $M \times N$  with intensity  $r_k$

# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

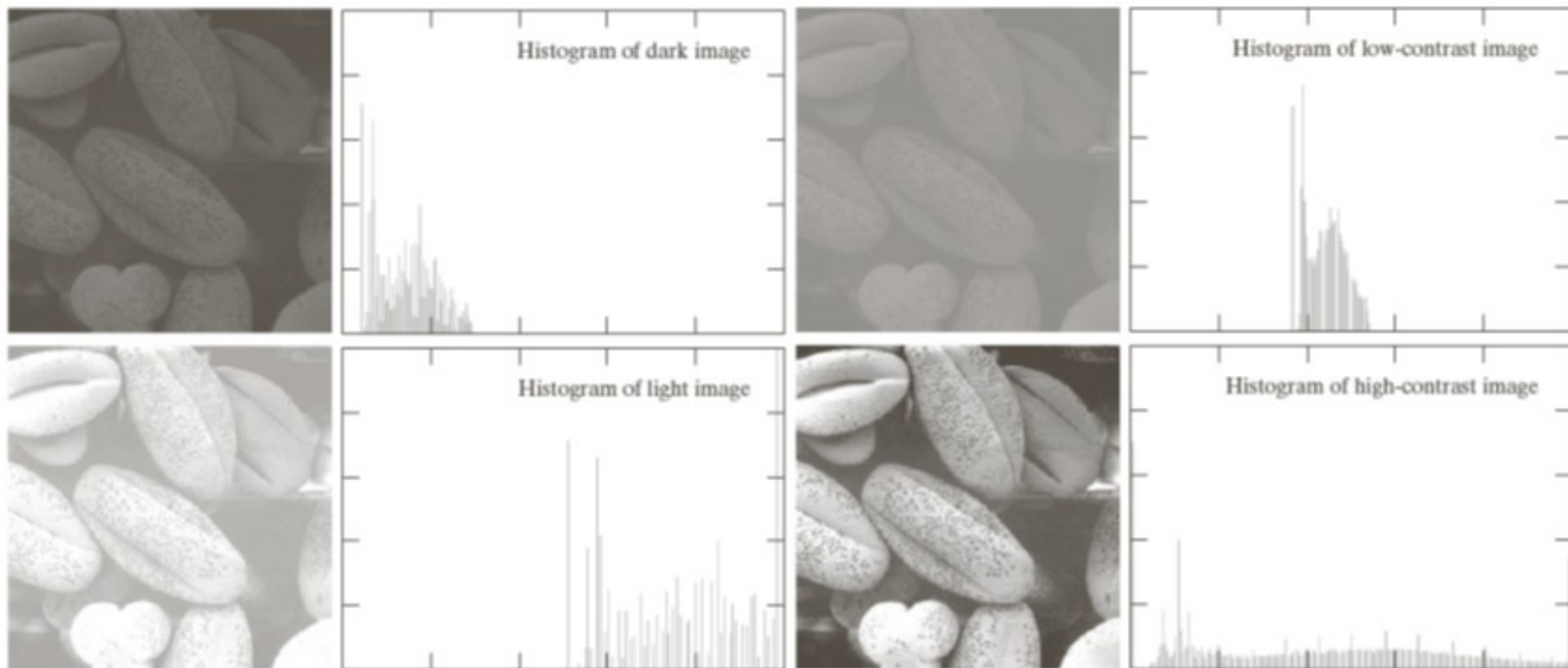
## Histogram Processing





# Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain

## Histogram Processing



# Next Class

- **Image Enhancement in Spatial Domain**
  - **Histogram Equalization**
  - **Histogram Matching**

**Thank you: Question?**