INTRODUCCIÓN AL PROCESAMIENTO DIGITAL DE IMÁGENES

2do cuatrimestre de 2017



Ruidos y Filtros

Qué es Restauración de Imágenes

Es una clase de algoritmos que remueven o reducen distintos tipos de distorsiones producidas por:

- el sensor
- desenfoque (fuera de foco)
- movimiento de la cámara
- condiciones climáticas
- fotos antiguas deterioriadas

Objetivo

Minimizar el efecto de las degradaciones



Modelo de imagen

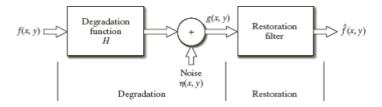


TABLE 4.1 Generation of random variables.

| Name | PDF | Mean and Variance | CDF | Generator [†] |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Uniform | $p(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{if } 0 \le z \le b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | $m = \frac{a+b}{2}, \ \sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$ | $F(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < a \\ \frac{z - a}{b - a} & a \le z \le b \\ 1 & z > b \end{cases}$ | MATLAB function rand. |
| Gaussian | $p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi b}}e^{-(z-a)^2/2b^2}$ $-\infty < z < \infty$ | $m = a$, $\sigma^2 = b^2$ | $F(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{z} p(v) dv$ | MATLAB function rands. |
| Lognormal | $p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}bz} e^{-\left[\ln(z) - d\right]^2/2\delta^2}$ $z > 0$ | $m = e^{a + (b^2/2)}, \ \sigma^2 = [e^{b^2} - 1]e^{2a + b^2}$ | $F(z) = \int_0^z p(v) dv$ | $z = e^{bN(0,1) + a}$ |
| Rayleigh | $p(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{b}(z - a)e^{-(z - a)^2/b} & z \ge a \\ 0 & z < a \end{cases}$ | $m = a + \sqrt{\pi b/4}, \ \sigma^2 = \frac{b(4-\pi)}{4}$ | $F(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-(z-a)^2/b} & z \ge a \\ 0 & z < a \end{cases}$ | $z = a + \sqrt{-b \ln \left[1 - U(0, 1)\right]}$ |
| Exponential | $p(z) = \begin{cases} ae^{-az} & z \ge 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$ | $m = \frac{1}{a}, \ \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{a^2}$ | $F(z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-ax} & z \ge 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$ | $z = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left[1 - U(0,1)\right]$ |
| Erlang | $p(z) = \frac{a^b z^{b-1}}{(b-1)!} e^{-az}$ $z \ge 0$ | $m = \frac{b}{a}, \ \sigma^2 = \frac{b}{a^2}$ | $F(z) = \left[1 - e^{-ac} \sum_{n=0}^{b-1} \frac{(az)^n}{n!}\right]$ $z \ge 0$ | $z = E_1 + E_2 + \dots + E_b$ (The E's are exponential random numbers with parameter a .) |
| Salt & Pepper [‡] | $p(z) = \begin{cases} P_p & \text{for } z = 0 \text{ (pepper)} \\ P_s & \text{for } z = 2^g - 1 \text{ (salt)} \\ 1 - (P_p + P_s) \text{ for } z = k \\ & (0 < k < 2^n - 1) \end{cases}$ | $\begin{split} m &= (0)P_{\rm p} + k(1-P_{\rm p} - P_{\rm s}) \\ &+ (2^{\sigma} - 1)P_{\rm s} \\ \sigma^2 &= (0-m)^2P_{\rm p} \\ &+ (k-m)^2(1-P_{\rm p} - P_{\rm s}) \\ &+ (2^{\sigma} - 1 - m)^2P_{\rm s} \end{split}$ | $F(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } z < 0 \\ P_p & \text{for } 0 \le z < k \\ 1 - P_z \text{ for } k \le z < 2^n - 1 \\ 1 & \text{for } 2^n - 1 \le z \end{cases}$ | MATLAB function rand with some additional logic. |

[†]N(0, 1) denotes normal (Gaussian) random numbers with mean 0 and variance 1, U(0, 1) denotes uniform random numbers in the range (0, 1).

As explained in the text, salt-and-pepper noise can be viewed as a random variable with three values, which in turn are used to modify the image to which noise is applied. In these are not as meaningful as for the other noise types, we include them here for completeness (the 0 in the equation for the mean and variance are included to a dictate explicitly that the intensity of pepper noise is assumed to be zero.) Variable a view the number of this in the digital image to which noise is applied.

Modelo con ruido aditivo

$$g(x,y)=f(x,y)+\eta(x,y),$$

donde

- f(x, y) imagen original sin ruido
- $\eta(x, y)$ imagen de ruido.
- g(x, y) imagen de salida corrupta con ruido aditivo

Modelo con ruido multiplicativo

$$g(x,y) = f(x,y).\eta(x,y),$$

donde $\eta(x, y)$ ruido multiplicativo.

Ruido Impulsivo

Función de densidad de probabilidad

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} P_p & x = 0 & (pimienta) \\ P_s & x = 2^n - 1 & (sal) \\ 1 - (P_p + P_s) & x = k, \quad 0 < k < 2^n - 1 \end{cases}$$

Generador

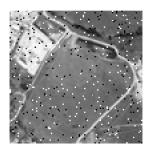
para cada (x, y) se genera un número aleatorio, $u \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$,

$$f(x,y) \begin{cases} 0 & u < P_p \\ 2^n - 1 & u > P_s \\ f(x,y) & \text{otro caso} \end{cases}$$



Sal y Pimienta





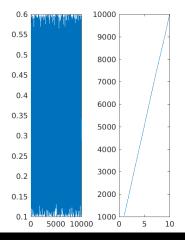
Ruido Uniforme

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \le x \le b \\ 0 & \text{otro caso} \end{cases}$$

- Media: $\frac{b-a}{2}$
- Varianza: $\sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$
- Generador: x = a + (b a)u, $u \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$

Ruido Uniforme

Histograma, Acumulado, Imagen con valores con distribución $\mathcal{U}(0,1)$





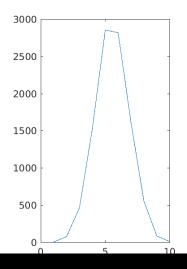
Ruido Gaussiano

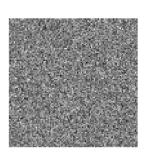
$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi b}} e^{\frac{-(x-a)^2}{b^2}}, \qquad -\infty \le x \le \infty$$

- · Media: a
- Varianza: b²
- Generador: x = a + (b a)n, $n \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

Ruido Gaussiano

Histograma, Imagen con valores con distribución $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$



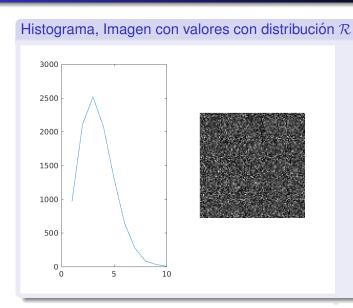


Ruido Rayleigh

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{b}(x-a)e^{\frac{-(x-a)^2}{b}} & x \ge a \\ 0 & x < a \end{cases}$$

- Media: $a + \sqrt{\frac{\pi b}{4}}$
- Varianza: $\sigma^2 = \frac{b(4-\pi)}{4}$
- Generador: $x = a + \sqrt{-b \ln[1 u]}, \quad u \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$

Ruido Rayleigh

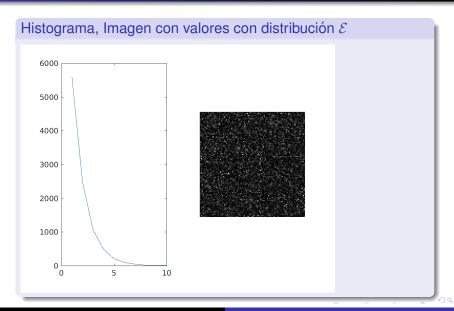


Ruido Exponencial

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} ae^{-ax}, & x \ge 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

- Media: $\frac{1}{a}$
- Varianza: $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{a^2}$
- Generador: $x = -\frac{1}{a} \ln[1 u], \quad u \sim \mathcal{U}(0, 1)$

Ruido Exponencial



Filtros Pasabajo

Suavizan la imagen, dejan pasar las frecuencias bajas y atenúan las frecuencias altas.

• media

$$A = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 mediana: filtro no-lineal, ordena la vecindad del pixel y lo reemplaza por el valor central.

