2.3 Image enhancement

Image enhancement is the process of adjusting a digital image so the resultant one is more suitable for further image analysis (edge detection, feature extraction, segmentation, etc.), in other words, **its goal is to improve the contrast and brightness of the image**.

There are three typical operations for enhancing images. We have already explored one of them in notebook *2.1 IP tools*: (linear) Look-Up Tables (LUTs). In this notebook we will play with a variant of LUTs and other two operations:

- Non-linear look-up tables (Section 2.3.1).
- Histogram equalization (Section 2.3.2).
- Histogram specification (Section 2.3.3).

Also, some color-space conversions are going to be needed. If you are not familiar with the YCrCb color space, **Appendix 2: Color spaces** contains the information you need to know about it.

Problem context - Implementing enhancement techniques for an image editor tool

We have all tried an image editor tool, sometimes without even knowing it! For example, modern smartphones already include an application for applying filters to images, cut them, modify their contrast, brightness, color temperature, etc.

One example of open source tool is the GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP). Quoting some words from its website:

> GIMP is a cross-platform image editor available for GNU/Linux, OS X, Windows and more operating systems. It is free software, you can change its source code and distribute your changes. Whether you are a graphic designer, photographer, illustrator, or scientist, GIMP provides you with sophisticated tools to get your job done. You can further enhance your productivity with GIMP thanks to many customization options and 3rd party plugins.

In this case we were contacted by UMA for implementing two techniques to be included in their own image editor tool! Concretely, we were asked to develop and test two methods that are also part of GIMP: **gamma correction** and **equalize**.

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib
from ipywidgets import interactive, fixed, widgets
matplotlib.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20.0, 20.0)

images_path = './images/'
```

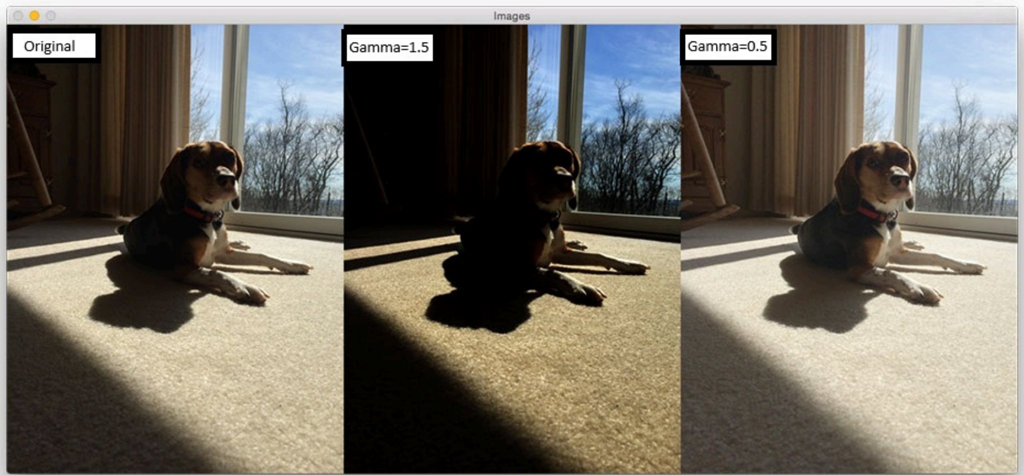
2.3.1 Non-linear look-up tables

Gamma correction, or often simply **gamma**, is a nonlinear operation used to adjust the luminance or brightness levels of an image. In other words, it is the result of applying an (already defined) **non-linear LUT** in order to stretch or shrink image intensities.

In this way, the gamma LUT definition for grayscale images, where each pixel i takes values in the range $[0 \dots 255]$, is:

$$LUT(i) = (\frac{i}{255})^{\gamma} * 255, \; \gamma > 0$$

The following images illustrate the application of gamma correction for different values of γ.



The role of γ:

- $\gamma < 1$: The image is lightened. Dark areas become brighter, enhancing shadow details.
- $\gamma = 1$: No change is applied; the output is identical to the input.
- $\gamma > 1$: The image is darkened. Bright areas become darker, which can reduce glare or overexposure.

ASSIGNMENT 1: Applying non-linear LUTs

Your task is to develop the `lut_chart()` function, which takes as arguments the image to be enhanced and a gamma value for building the non-linear LUT. It will also display a chart containing the original image, the gamma-corrected one, the used LUT and the histogram of the resulting image.

As users from UMA will use color images, you will have to **implement it for color images**. This can be done by:

1. **transforming** an image in the BGR color space **to the YCrCb one**,
2. then, **applying gamma LUT only to first band** of the YCrCb space (that's because it contains pixel intensities and you can handle it like a gray image), and
3. finally, as matplotlib displays RGB images (if verbose is True), it should be **converted back**. Also, return the resultant image.

Interesting functions:

- `np.copy()` : method that returns a copy of the array provided as input.
- `cv2.LUT()` : *function that performs a look-up table transform of an array of arbitrary dimensions.*
- `plt.hist()` *function that computes and draws the histogram of an array.* `numpy.ravel()` *is a good helper here, since it converts a n-dimensional array into a flattened 1D array.*

In [2]:
```
# ASSIGNMENT 1
# Implement a function that:
# -- converts the input image from the BGR to the YCrCb color space
# -- creates the gamma LUT
# -- applies the LUT to the original image
# -- displays in a 2x2 plot: the input image, the gamma-corrected one, the appli
def lut_chart(image, gamma, verbose=False):
    """ Applies gamma correction to an image and shows the result.

        Args:
            image: Input image
            gamma: Gamma parameter
            verbose: Only show images if this is True

        Returns:
            out_image: Gamma image
    """

    #Transform image to YCrCb color space
    image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2YCrCb)
    out_image = np.copy(image)

    # Define gamma correction LUT
    lut = np.array([((i / 255.0) ** gamma) * 255 for i in np.arange(0, 256)]).as

    # Apply LUT to first band of the YCrCb image
    out_image[:,:,0] = cv2.LUT(image[:,:,0],lut) # [:,:,0] selects every row, co
```

```
    if verbose:
        # Plot used LUT
        plt.subplot(2,2,3)
        plt.title('LUT')
        plt.plot(lut)


        # Plot histogram of gray image after applying the LUT
        plt.subplot(2,2,4)
        plt.hist(out_image[:,:,0].ravel(),256,[0,256])
        plt.title('Histogram')


        # Reconvert image to RGB
        image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_YCrCb2RGB)  # careful! RGB, not BG
        out_image = cv2.cvtColor(out_image, cv2.COLOR_YCrCb2RGB)

        # Show the initial image
        plt.subplot(2,2,1)
        plt.imshow(image)
        plt.title('Original image')

        # Show the resultant one
        plt.subplot(2,2,2)
        plt.imshow(out_image)
        plt.title('LUT applied')

    return out_image
```

You can use the next code to **test if results are correct**:

In [3]:
```
image = np.array([[[10,60,20],[60,22,74],[72,132,2]],[[11,63,42],[36,122,27],[37
gamma = 2
print(lut_chart(image, gamma))
```

```
[[[  6 112 110]
  [  6 151 138]
  [ 29  68 120]]

 [[ 10 122 105]
  [ 27  87 101]
  [ 25  92 104]]

 [[  0 127 126]
  [  1 122 122]
  [  0 122 127]]]
```

Expected output:

```
[[[  6 112 110]
  [  6 151 138]
  [ 29  68 120]]

 [[ 10 122 105]
  [ 27  87 101]
  [ 25  92 104]]

 [[  0 127 126]
```

```
[  1 122 122]
[  0 122 127]]]
```

Thinking about it (1)

In the interactive code cell below, **you are asked to** explore how your new `lut_chart()` function works with `gamma_1.jpg` (an underexposed image) and `gamma_2.jpeg` (an overexposed image). Then, **answer the following question** (you can take a look at the LUT and the resulting histogram):

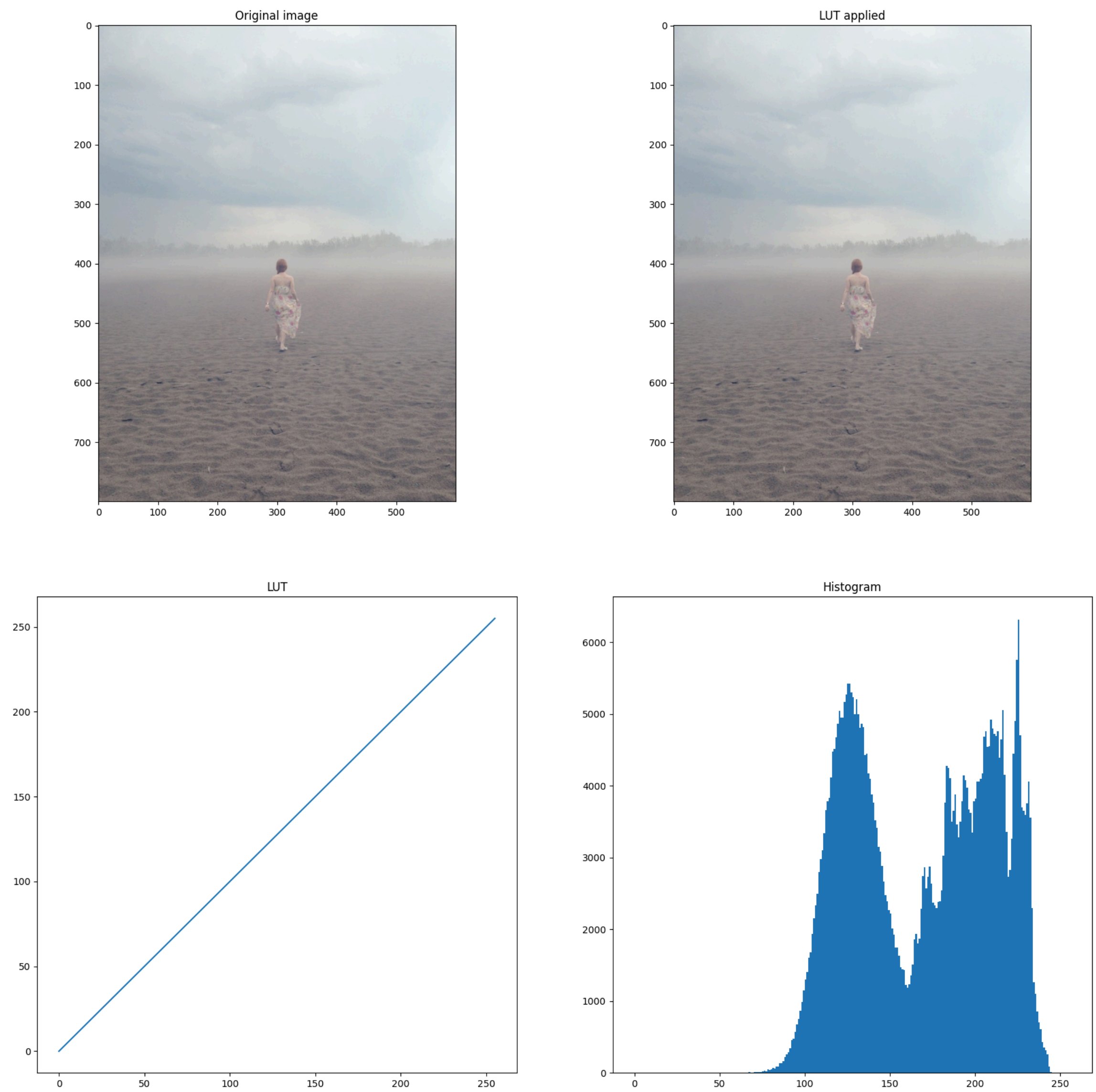
- What is happening when the *gamma value* is modified?

  If gamma<1, the image is lightened. ***In the first picture****, the image is quite dark as it is underexposed. Lowering gamma below 1 (somewhere in the whereabouts [0.4, 0.6]) will apply the gamma function as a LUT, enriching the image with further detail now that stuff is more easily distinguishable in the darker spots. It, basically, exploits the dynamic range of the image better, as now intensities are better distributed. Something similar happens with* ***image 2****, but now it has overexposure (gamma>1, the image is darkened). Applying a gamma in the range [2,3] will drammatically improve the detail, as now the dynamic range of the photo is better used.*

In [4]:

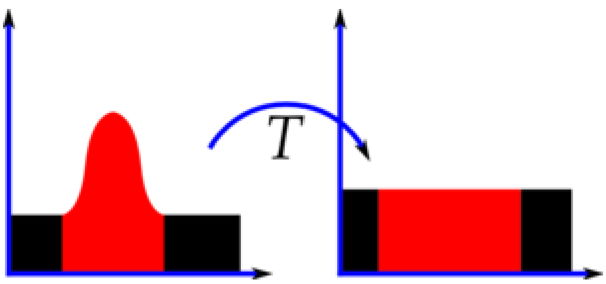
```
# Create widget object
gamma_widget = widgets.FloatSlider(value=1, min=0.1, max=5, step=0.1, descriptic

#Read image
image = cv2.imread(images_path + 'gamma_2.jpeg',-1)

#Interact with your code!
interactive(lut_chart, image=fixed(image), gamma=gamma_widget, verbose=fixed(Tru
```

Out[4]: Gamma: 1.00



2.3.2 Histogram equalization

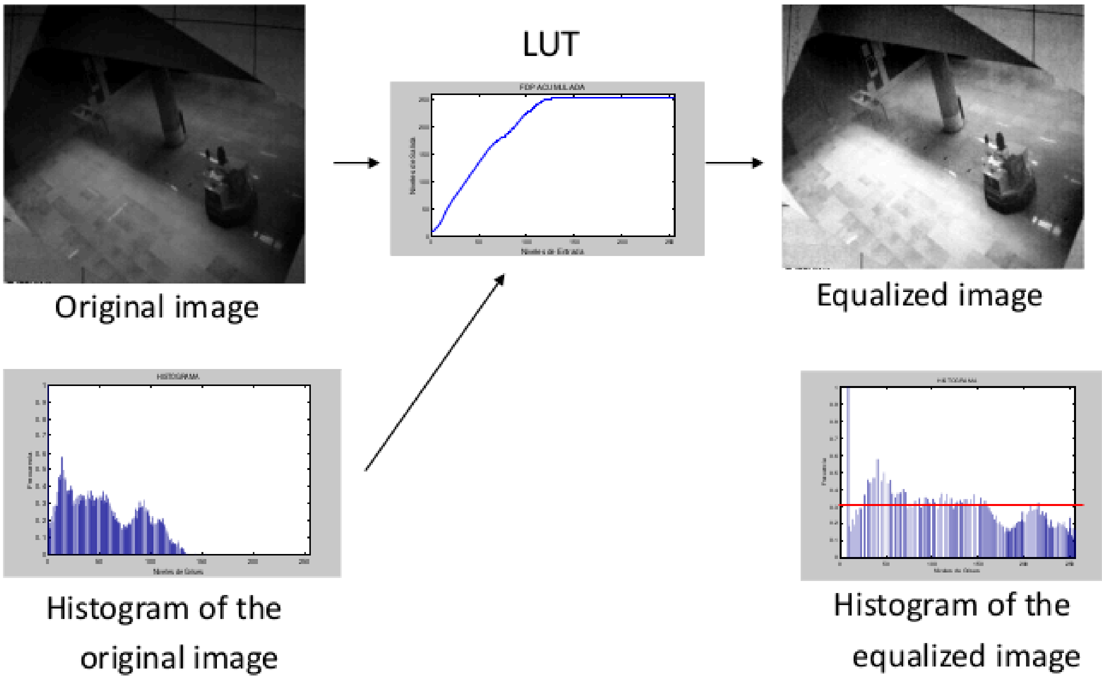
Histogram equalization is an image processing technique used to improve contrast in images. It operates by effectively spreading out the most frequent intensity values, i.e. stretching out the intensity range of the image so each possible pixel intensity appears the same number of times as every other value. This method usually increases the global contrast of images when its usable data is represented by close contrast values. This allows for areas of lower local contrast to gain a higher contrast.



To put an example, the **equalize** command from GIMP applies histogram equalization. But... how is this equalization achieved?

- First it is calculated the PMF (probability mass function) of all the pixels in the image. Basically, this is a normalization of the histogram.
- Next step involves calculation of CDF (cumulative distributive function), producing the LUT for histogram equalization.
- Finally, the obtained LUT is applied.

The figure below shows an example of applying histogram equalization to an image.



ASSIGNMENT 2: Equalizing the histogram!

Similarly to the previous exercise, **you are asked to** develop a function called `equalize_chart()`. This method takes a **color** image, and will display a plot containing:

- the original image,
- the equalized image,
- the original image histogram, and
- the equalized image histogram.

Tip: openCV implements histogram equalization in cv2.equalizeHist()

In [5]:
```
# ASSIGNMENT 2
# Implement a function that:
# -- converts the input image from the BGR to the YCrCb color space
# -- applies the histogram equalization
# -- displays in a 2x2 plot: the input image, the equalized one, the original hi
def equalize_chart(image, verbose=False):
```

```
    """ Applies histogram equalization to an image and shows the result.

        Args:
            image: Input image
            verbose: Only show images if this is True

        Returns:
            out_image: Equalized histogram image
    """

    #Transform image to YCrCb color space
    image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2YCrCb)
    out_image = np.copy(image)

    # Apply histogram equalization to first band of the YCrCb image
    out_image[:,:,0] = cv2.equalizeHist(image[:,:,0])

    if verbose:

        # Plot histogram of gray image
        plt.subplot(2,2,3)
        plt.hist(image[:,:,0].ravel(),bins=256,range=[0,256])  # careful! You mu
        plt.title('Original histogram')

        # Plot equalized histogram of the processed image
        plt.subplot(2,2,4)
        plt.hist(out_image[:,:,0].ravel(),bins=256,range=[0,256]) # careful! You
        plt.title('Equalized histogram')

        # Reconvert image to RGB
        image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_YCrCb2RGB)
        out_image = cv2.cvtColor(out_image, cv2.COLOR_YCrCb2RGB)

        # Show the initial image
        plt.subplot(2,2,1)
        plt.imshow(image)
        plt.title('Original image')

        # Show the resultant one
        plt.subplot(2,2,2)
        plt.imshow(out_image)
        plt.title('Equalized histogram image')

    return out_image
```

You can use the next code to **test if your results are correct**:

In [6]:
```
image = np.array([[[10,60,20],[60,22,74],[72,132,2]],[[11,63,42],[36,122,27],[37
print(equalize_chart(image))
```

```
[[[128 112 110]
  [128 151 138]
  [255  68 120]]

 [[159 122 105]
  [223  87 101]
  [191  92 104]]

 [[  0 127 126]
  [ 64 122 122]
  [ 32 122 127]]]
```

Expected output:

```
[[[128 112 110]
  [128 151 138]
  [255  68 120]]

 [[159 122 105]
  [223  87 101]
  [191  92 104]]

 [[  0 127 126]
  [ 64 122 122]
  [ 32 122 127]]]
```

Thinking about it (2)

We have developed our second image enhancement technique! Now try `equalize_chart()` with the `park.png` image in the code cell below. Then, **answer following questions**:

- What is the difference between the original histogram and the equalized one?

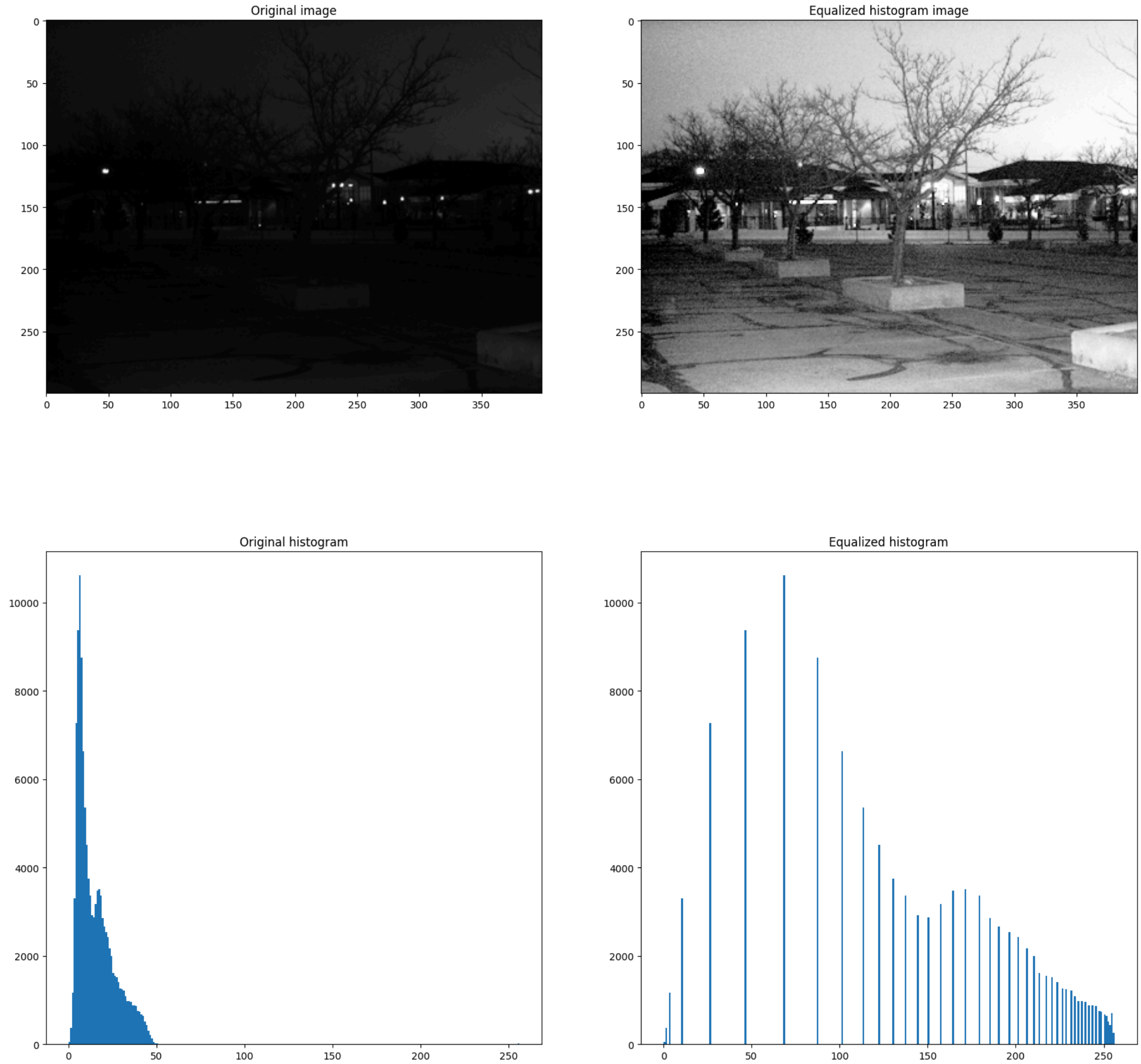
  In the first one, the histogram has a clear tendency to the darkest intensities. By equalizing it, those intensities are distributed through the histogram, resulting in a well-used dyncamic range (and, by extension, higher contrast). Now, we can distinguish the items in the dark photo easily.

- Is the final histogram uniform? why?

  No, it is not. There are wide gaps between intensity peaks, because the equalized histogram depends on the original image's pixel distribution. In other words, equalization only "stretches" the histogram in order to take advantage of the whole colouring range, which doesn't ensure a uniform histogram.

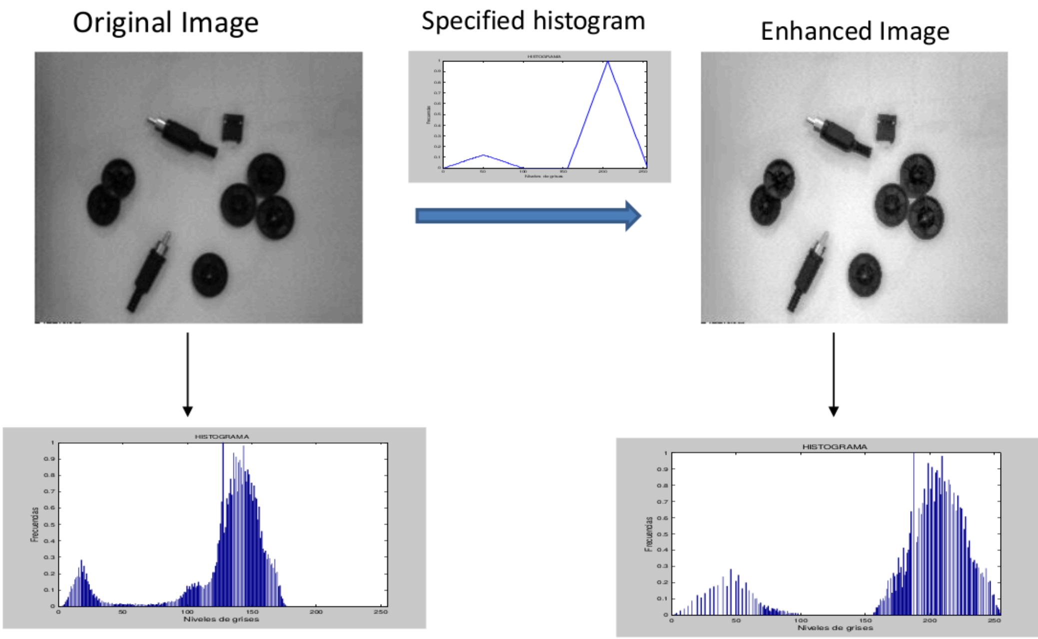
In [7]:
```
# Read image
image = cv2.imread(images_path + 'park.png',-1)

# Equalize its histogram
interactive(equalize_chart, image=fixed(image), verbose=fixed(True))
```

Out[7]:



2.3.3 Histogram specification

Histogram specification is the transformation of an image so that its histogram matches a specified one. In fact, the histogram equalization method is a special case in which the specified histogram is uniformly distributed.



Histogram of the original image

Histogram of the enhaced image

It's implementation is very similar to histogram equalization:

- First it is calculated the PMF (probability mass function) of all the pixels in both (source and reference) images.
- Next step involves calculation of CDF (cumulative distributive function) for both histograms (F_1 for source histogram and F_2 for reference histogram).
- Then for each gray level $G_1 \in [0, 255]$, we find the gray level G_2, for which $F_1(G_1) = F_2(G_2)$, producing the LUT for histogram equalization.
- Finally, the obtained LUT is applied.

ASSIGNMENT 3: Let's specify the histogram

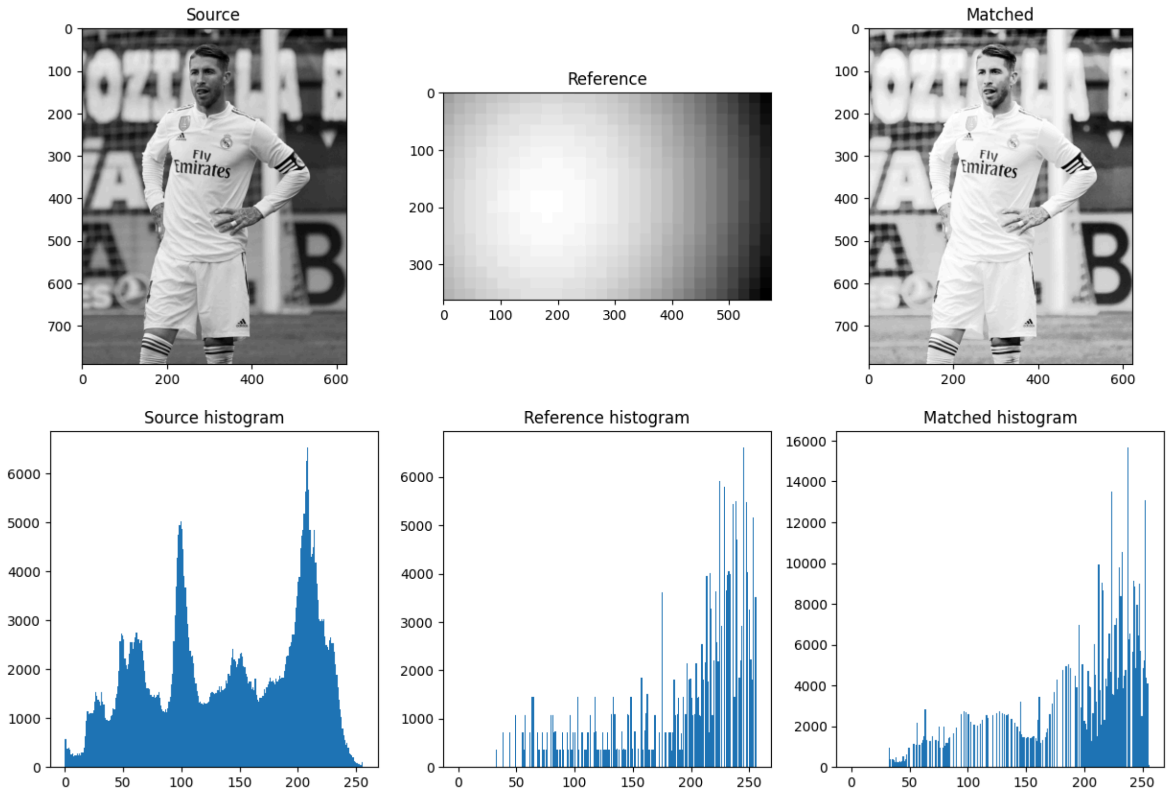
Apply histogram specification using the `ramos.jpg` (image to enhance) and `illumination.png` (reference) gray images. Then, show the resultant image along with input images (show their histograms as well).

Unfortunately, histogram specification is not implemented in our loved OpenCV. In this case you have to rely on the skimage.exposure.match_histograms() function from the also popular scikit-image library.

In [8]:
```
# ASSIGNMENT 3
# Write your code here!
from skimage.exposure import match_histograms

matplotlib.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15.0, 10.0)

image = cv2.imread(images_path + "ramos.jpg",0)
reference = cv2.imread(images_path + "illumination.png",0)
```

```python
matched = match_histograms(image, reference)

# Plot results
plt.subplot(231)
plt.imshow(image, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Source')

plt.subplot(232)
plt.imshow(reference, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Reference')

plt.subplot(233)
plt.imshow(matched, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Matched')

plt.subplot(234)
plt.hist(image.ravel(),bins=256,range=[0,256])
plt.title('Source histogram')

plt.subplot(235)
plt.hist(reference.ravel(),bins=256,range=[0,256])
plt.title('Reference histogram')

plt.subplot(236)
plt.hist(matched.ravel(),bins=256,range=[0,256])
plt.title('Matched histogram')
```

Out[8]: `Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Matched histogram')`



Conclusion

Great! We are sure that UMA users are going to appreciate your efforts. Also, next time you use an image editor tool you are going to have another point of view of how things work.

In conclusion, in this notebook you have learned:

- How to define a **gamma correction (non-linear) LUT** and to how to apply it to an image.
- How **histogram specification** works and its applications. When the specified histogram is uniformly distributed, we call it **histogram equalization**.

Extra

But this doesn't have to be the end, open GIMP and look through others implemented methods.

As you are learning about image processing, **comment how you think they are implemented from scratch.**