

EEN - 521 Digital Signal and Image Processing Lab Report 3

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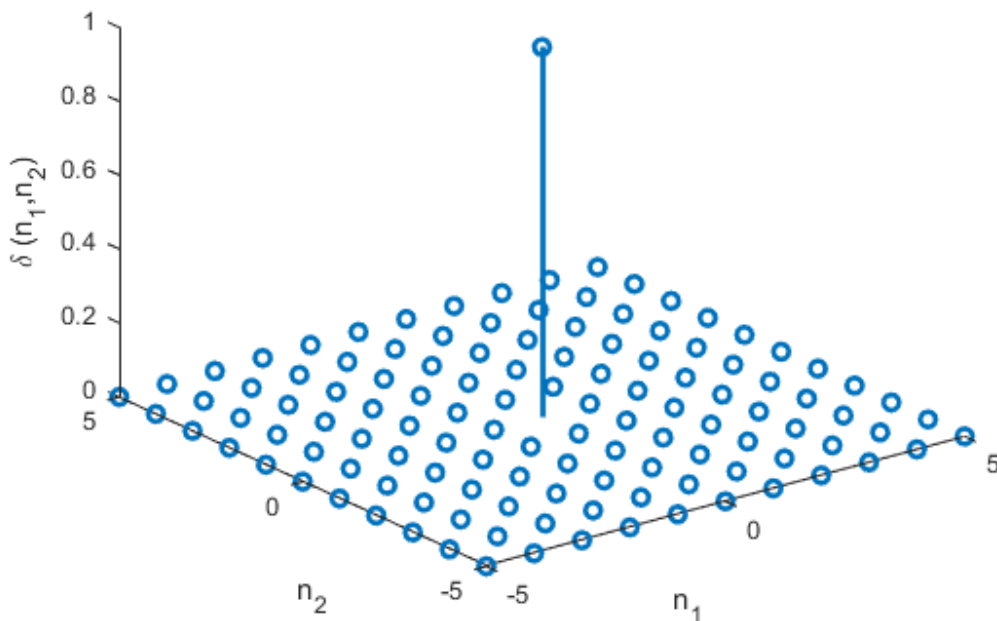
1) Plot the following 2-D sequences in MATLAB:

```
clc
clear all
close all
[n1 n2]=meshgrid(-5:5,-5:5);
```

(i) Impulse.

```
imp=[n1==0 & n2==0]; figure; stem3(n1,n2,imp,'linewidth',2); grid; % 2D Impulse
xlabel('n_1'); ylabel('n_2'); zlabel('\delta (n_1,n_2)'); title('2D Impulse sequence');
```

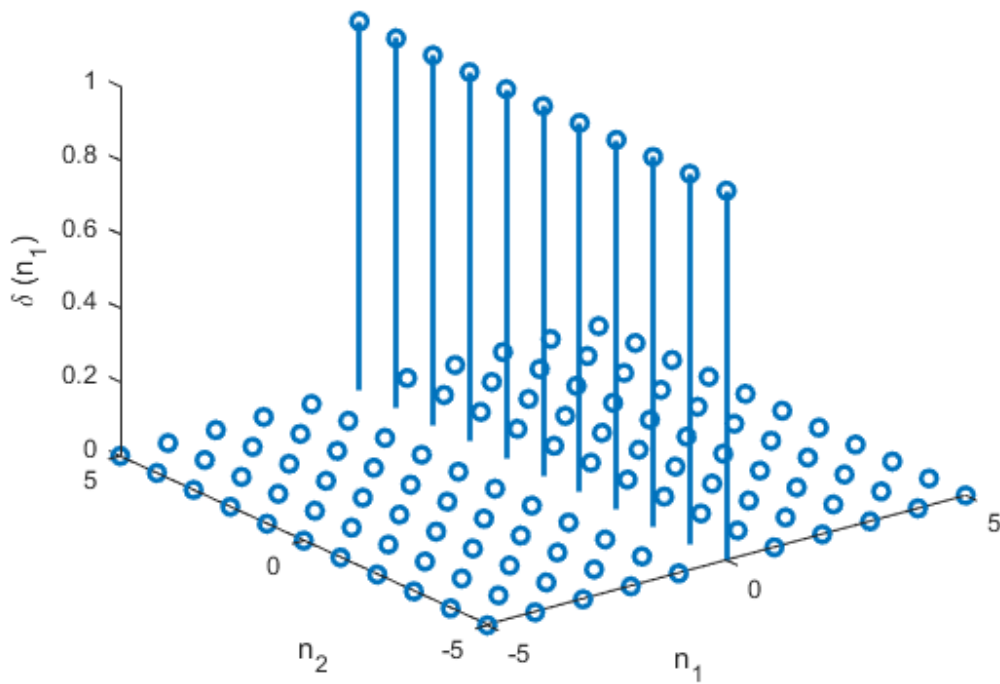
2D Impulse sequence



(ii) horizontal and vertical impulses.

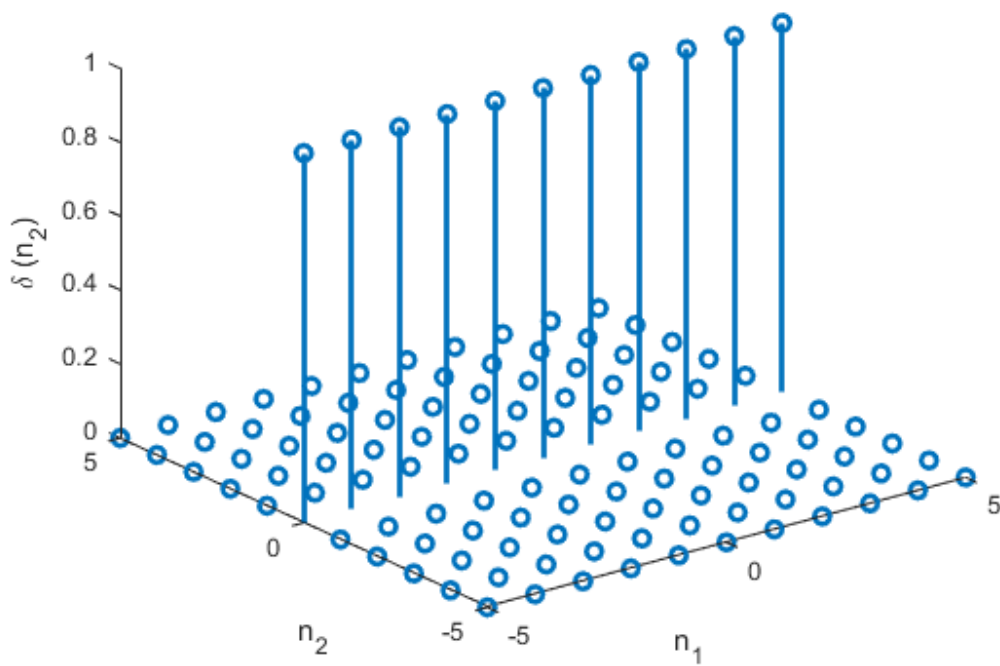
```
H_imp=[n1==0]; figure; stem3(n1,n2,H_imp,'linewidth',2); grid; % 2D Horizontal Impulse
xlabel('n_1'); ylabel('n_2'); zlabel('\delta (n_1)'); title('2D Horizontal Impulse');
```

2D Horizontal Impulse



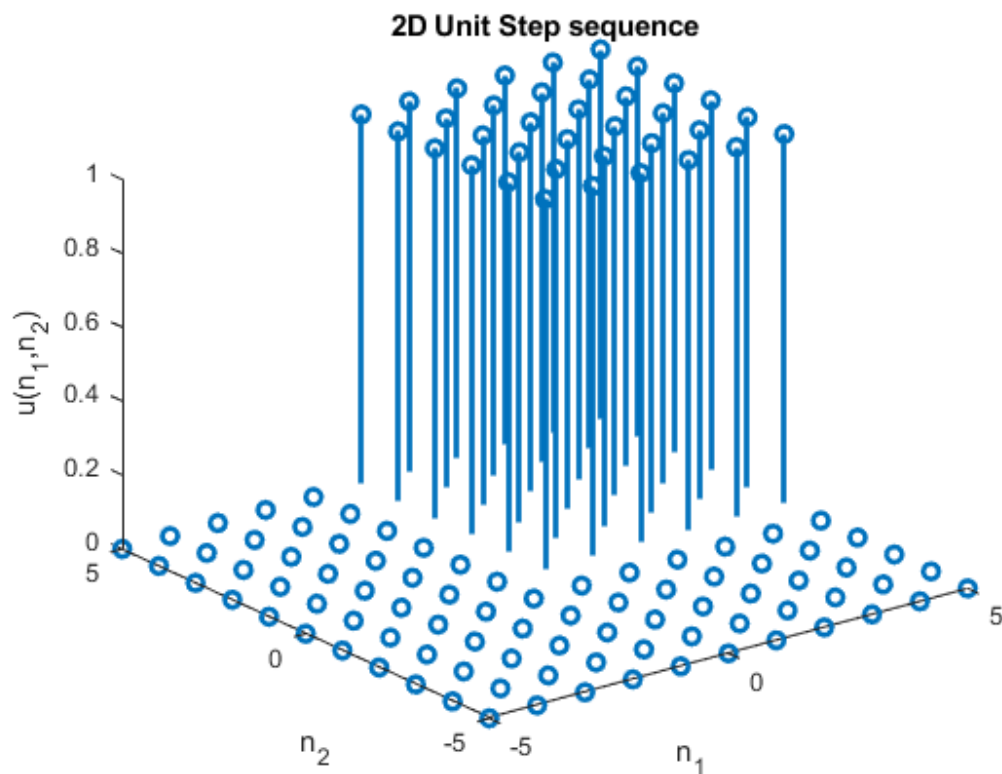
```
V_imp=[n2==0]; figure; stem3(n1,n2,V_imp,'linewidth',2); grid; % 2D Vertical Impulse
xlabel('n_1'); ylabel('n_2'); zlabel('\delta (n_2)'); title('2D Vertical Impulse');
```

2D Vertical Impulse



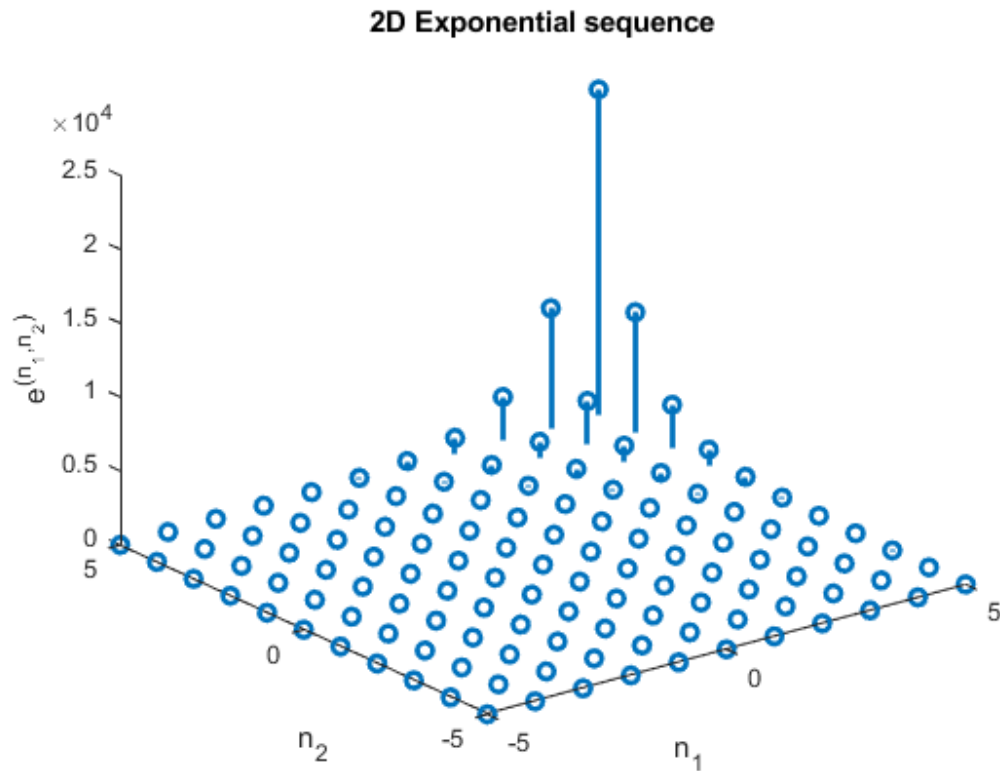
(iii) step sequence.

```
step=[n1>=0 & n2>=0]; figure; stem3(n1,n2,step,'linewidth',2); grid; % Step Sequence  
xlabel('n_1'); ylabel('n_2'); zlabel('u(n_1,n_2)'); title('2D Unit Step sequence')
```



(iv) exponential sequence.

```
a=0.5; b=0.2;  
Exp=(exp(n1)).*(exp(n2)); figure; stem3(n1,n2,Exp,'linewidth',2); grid; % 2D Exponential Seq.  
xlabel('n_1'); ylabel('n_2'); zlabel('e^{(n_1,n_2)}'); title('2D Exponential sequence')
```



2) Write a MATLAB code for 1-D convolution and extend this for computing 2-D convolution of separable sequences.

```
xn=[7 8 9; 4 5 6; 1 2 3];
h_n1_n2=[1 -3 1; -3 9 -3; 1 -3 1];
h_n1=[1 -3 1]';
h_n2=[1 -3 1];

for i=1:3
conv_col(:,i)= Conv1D(xn(:,i)',h_n1')'; % Function code is in the last
end

for i=1:5
conv_row(i,:) = Conv1D(conv_col(i,:),h_n2);
end
convolved2D=conv_row;
disp("Convolved 2D output using 1D convolution Row and Column wise = ");
```

Convolved 2D output using 1D convolution Row and Column wise =

```
disp(convolved2D);
```

```
7    -13   -8   -19    9
-17   32   19   44   -21
```

-4	7	5	13	-6
1	-4	1	8	-3
1	-1	-2	-7	3

```
out=conv2(xn,h_n1_n2,'full');
disp("Convolved 2D output directly for verification = ");
```

Convolved 2D output directly for verification =

```
disp(out);
```

7	-13	-8	-19	9
-17	32	19	44	-21
-4	7	5	13	-6
1	-4	1	8	-3
1	-1	-2	-7	3

3) Write a MATLAB code to separate the 2-D impulse response into 1-D impulse responses.

```
hn1n2=[1 -3 1; -3 9 -3; 1 -3 1]; %input('Enter the Matrix to be seperate into row and column v
[r c]=size(hn1n2);
if (r~=c)
    disp('Matrix must be squre matrix')
elseif (det(hn1n2)~=0)
    disp('Matrix is not singular')
else
    disp('The Matrix is seperable')
end
```

The Matrix is seperable

```
cdr=gcd(sym(hn1n2(:,1)));
cdc=gcd(sym(hn1n2(1,:)));
hn1=(1/cdr)*(hn1n2(1,:));
hn2=(1/cdc)*(hn1n2(:,1));
display(hn1, "Row Vector")
```

Row Vector = (1 -3 1)

```
display(hn2, "Column Vector")
```

Column Vector =

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4) Consider a digital image of size 512×512 and apply the amplitude quantization at

(i) 8 bits/pixel,

```
[I1 map]=imread("lenna.bmp");
figure; imshow(I1,map); title("Original image");
```

Original image



```
[r c ch] = size(I1);
if ch>=2;
    I1=rgb2gray(I1);
%     figure; imshow(I1); title("GreyScal image");
end

thresh=multithresh(I1,8); % Calculating Thresholds for 8 bits
seg_I=imquantize(I1,thresh); % Applying thresholds to obtain segmented image
RGB=label2rgb(seg_I); % Assigning the RGB color to the labels
figure; subplot(221); imshow(RGB); title("Segmented image 8bits/[pixel]");
```

(ii) 6 bits/pixel.


```

thresh=multithresh(I1,6); % Calculating Thresholds for 6 bits
seg_I=imquantize(I1,thresh); % Applying the thresholds to obtain segmented image
RGB=label2rgb(seg_I); % Assigning the RGB color to the labels
subplot(222); imshow(RGB); title("Segmented image 6bits/[pixel]");

```

(iii) 2 bits/ pixel.

```

thresh=multithresh(I1,2); % Calculating Thresholds for 2 bits
seg_I=imquantize(I1,thresh); % Applying the thresholds to obtain segmented image
RGB=label2rgb(seg_I); % Assigning the RGB color to the labels
subplot(223); imshow(RGB); title("Segmented image 2bits/[pixel]");

```

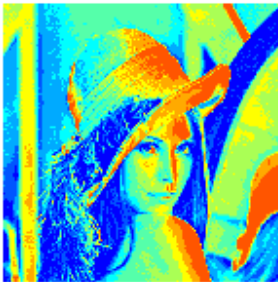
(iv) 1 bit/pixel.

```

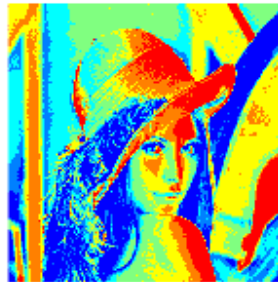
thresh=multithresh(I1,1); % Calculating Thresholds for 1 bits
seg_I=imquantize(I1,thresh); % Apply the thresholds to obtain segmented image
RGB=label2rgb(seg_I); % Assigning the RGB color to the labels
subplot(224); imshow(RGB); title("Segmented image 1bit/[pixel]");

```

Segmented image 8bits/[pixel]



Segmented image 6bits/[pixel]



Segmented image 2bits/[pixel]



Segmented image 1bit/[pixel]



Conclusion : There is a significant change in the color / intensity image for different number of bits/pixels

5) Consider a digital image of size 512 X 512 and reduce pixels to (i) 256 X 256, (ii) 128 X 128, (iii) 64 X 64, (iv) 32 X 32. Comment on the variation on the image.

```
I=imread("peppers.png"); % Reading Image of size 512x512  
figure; imshow(I); title("Original image 512 x 512");
```

Original image 512 x 512



```
I_256=imresize(I,0.5); % Resizing Image for size 256x256.  
figure; imshow(I_256); title("Resized image 256 x 256");
```

Resized image 256 x 256



```
I_128=imresize(I,0.25); % Resizing Image for size 128x128  
figure; imshow(I_128); title("Resized image 128 x 128");
```

Resized image 128 x 128



```
I_64=imresize(I,0.125); % Resizing Image for size 64x64  
figure; imshow(I_64); title("Resized image 64 x 64");
```

Resized image 64 x 64



```
I_32=imresize(I,0.0625); % Resizing Image for size 32x32  
figure; imshow(I_32); title("Resized image 32 x 32");
```

Resized image 32 x 32



6) Use an image file of your choice and pass it through a low-pass filter whose impulse response is given in Fig. 1, and observe the output.

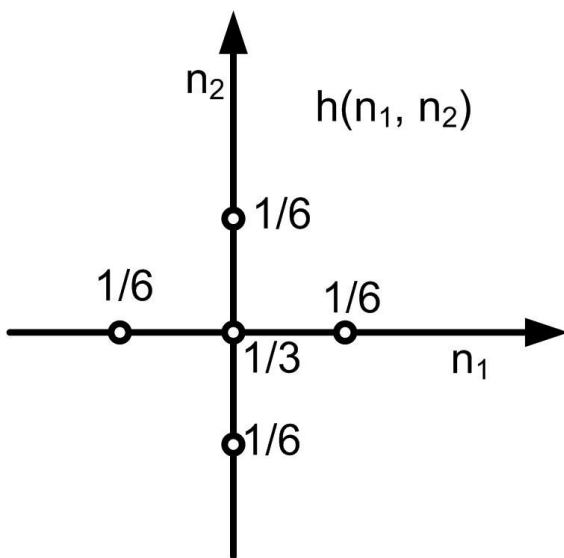


Fig. 1. Low-pass filter impulse response

```
I_512 = imread('peppers.png'); % Reading Image in RGB format
LPF = [0 1/6 0; 1/6 1/3 1/6; 0 1/6 0]; % Creating LFP
Io = imfilter(I_512, LPF); % Passing image through LPF.

Ig = rgb2gray(I_512); % Converting from RGB to Gray scale image.
Iout = uint8(round(conv2(Ig, LPF, 'same'))); % Filtering Image through LPF
figure; imshow(I_512); title('Original Image'); % Plotting Original Image
```

Original Image



```
figure; imshow(Io); title('LPF Image, using inbuilt command'); % LPF'ed Image
```

LPF Image, using inbuilt command



Conclusion : Filtered Image through LFP, got Blurred compare to Original Image

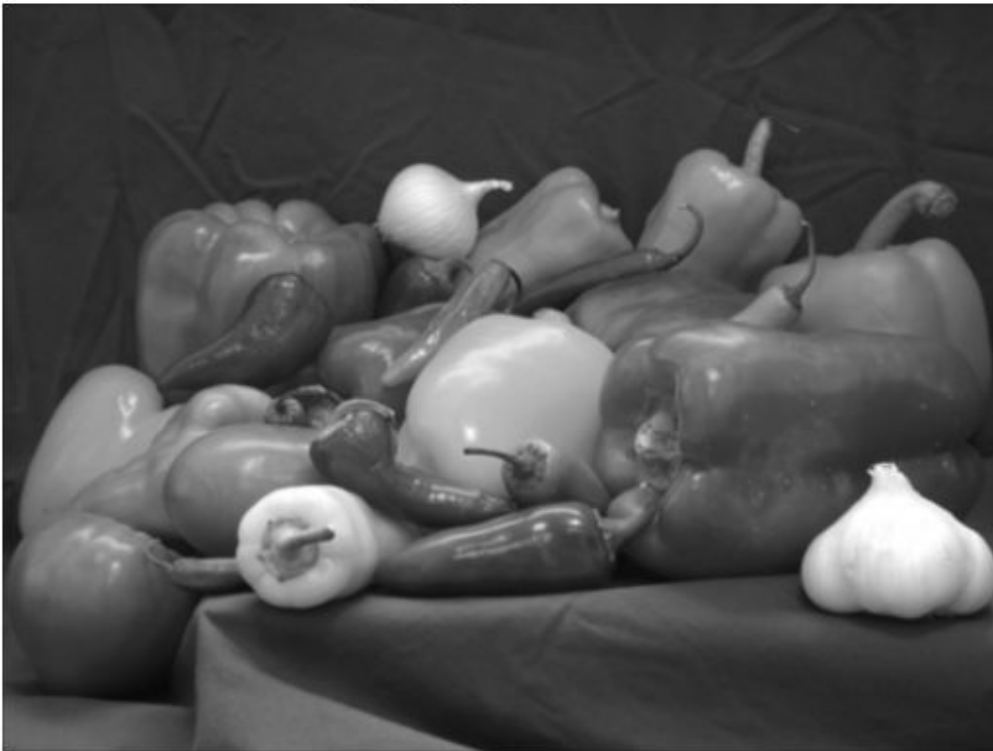
```
figure; imshow(Ig); title('Grayscale Image'); % Plotting Grayscale Image
```

Grayscale Image



```
figure; imshow(Iout); title('LPF Image, using convolution Method'); % LPF Image using Convolut
```

LPF Image, using convolution Method



Conclusion : Filtered Image through LFP, got Blurred compare to Original Image

7) Use an image file of your choice and pass it through a high-pass filter whose impulse response is given in Fig. 2, and comment on the output.

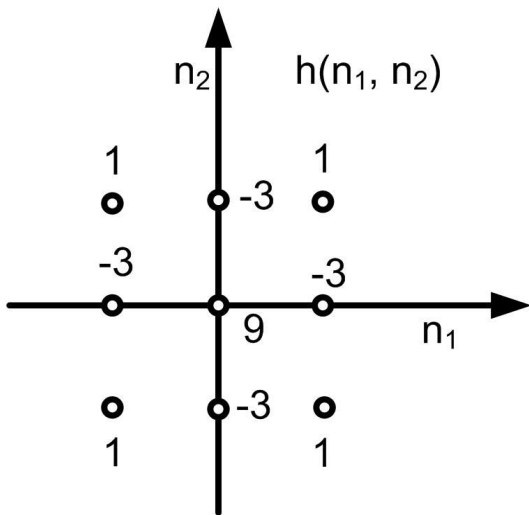
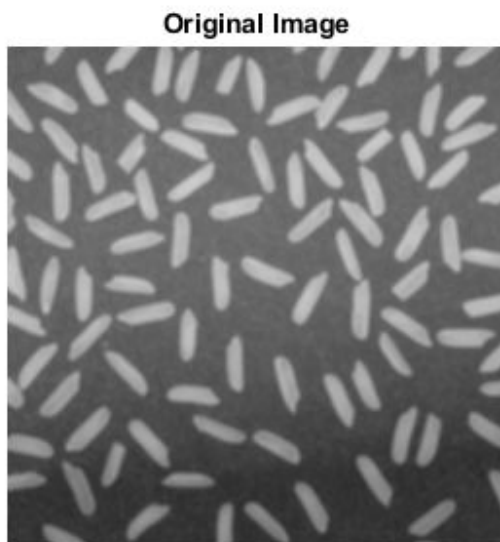


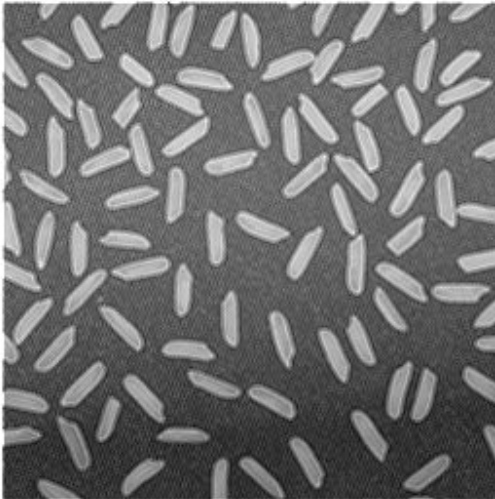
Fig. 2. High-pass filter impulse response

```
Ig = imread('riceblurred.png'); % Reading Image in RGB format
figure; imshow(Ig); title('Original Image'); % Plotting Original Image
```



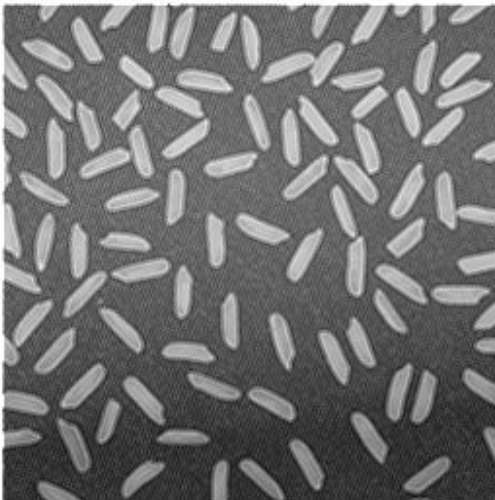
```
HPF=[1 -3 1;-3 9 -3;1 -3 1]; % Creating HPF
Io = imfilter(Ig,HPF); % Passing Image Through HPF
figure; imshow(Io); title('HPF Image, using inbuilt command') % HPF Image, using inbuilt command
```

HPF Image, using inbuilt command



```
Iout = uint8(round(conv2(Ig, HPF, 'same'))); % Convolving Image with HPF  
figure; imshow(Iout); title('HPF Image, using convolution Method') % HPF Image, using convolution Method
```

HPF Image, using convolution Method



Conclusion : Image got Sharpen after Paassing throgh HPF

Function for 1D Convolution

```
function yn = Conv1D(xn,hn)
m=length(xn);
n=length(hn);
X=[xn,zeros(1,n)];
H=[hn,zeros(1,m)];
for i=1:n+m-1
    yn(i)=0;
    for j=1:m;
        if(i-j+1>0)
            yn(i)=yn(i)+X(j)*H(i-j+1);
        else
            end
    end
end
end
```