大话成像之

数字成像系统 32讲

图像质量

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什么是图像质量?

图像质量的两个基本方面

观者感受

用以满足客户需求的技术方法和设计

IQ 参数:锐度,噪声程度,色彩准确度,等等

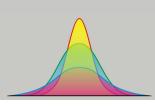
Minkowski 和

$$Q = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i\right)^{1/n}$$

Minkowski 和 说明的两层问题

直接和与欧式和

单调性假设的问题



系统性参数



IQ参数的三种类型

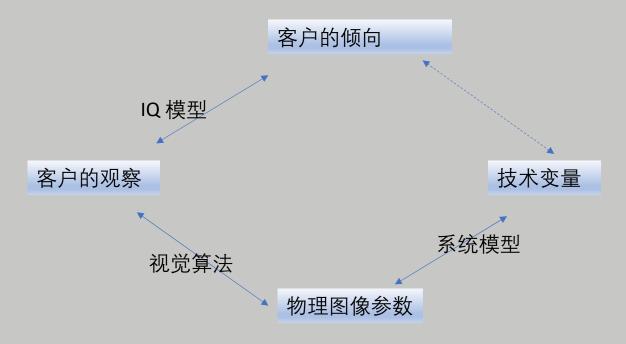
倾向性参数

审美性参数

为什么评价图像质量?目前成像工业的方法



IQ Circle:控制成像系统图像质量的过程



客户的观察:客户看到的各种'ness'

客户的倾向:客户打分

技术变量:我们调什么

物理图像参数:我们测什么

视觉算法:从图像中提炼出物理图像参数

系统模型:关联物理图像参数与技术变量

IQ 模型:经验或者统计的方法给IQ打分



客观评价

主观评价

Tone transfer curve and OECF

Color difference and color encoding

Resolving power, acutance, and MTF

RMS noise, autocovariance, and NPS

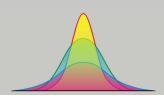


Tone reproduction

Color reproduction

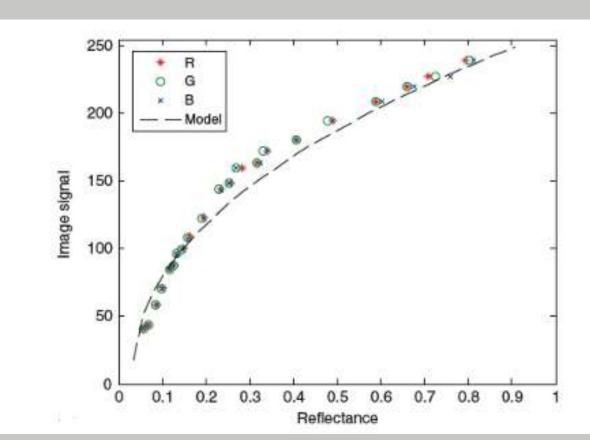
Spatial detail and sharpness

Image noise



Tone Reproduction

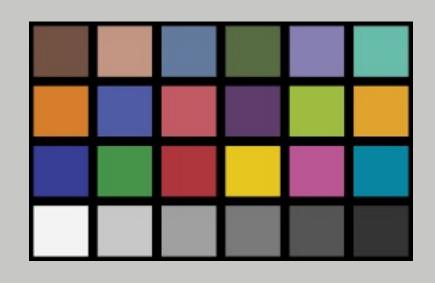


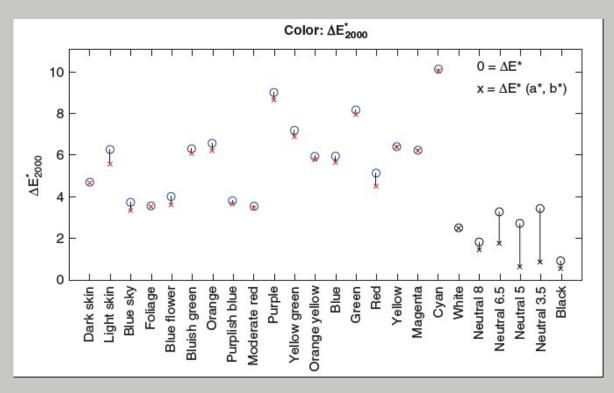


ISO 14524: Methods for Measuring OECF



色彩重建的准确性



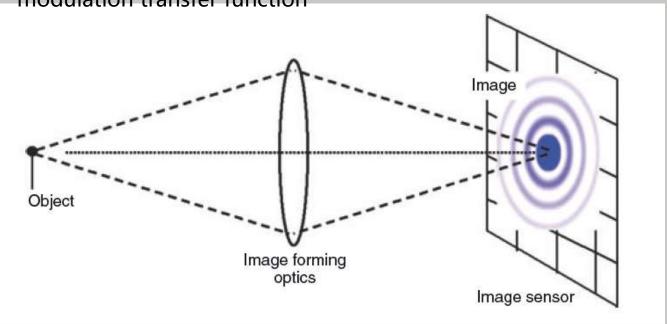


ISO17321 -1



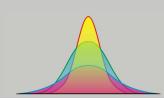
图像的细节重建





$$g(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x-\tau_1,y-\tau_2) f(\tau_1,\tau_2) \mathrm{d}\tau_1 \mathrm{d}\tau_2$$

$$\text{MTF}(u, v) \equiv |H(u, v)| = \frac{G(u, v)}{F(u, v)}$$

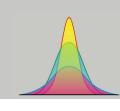


SFR, Spatial Frequency Response

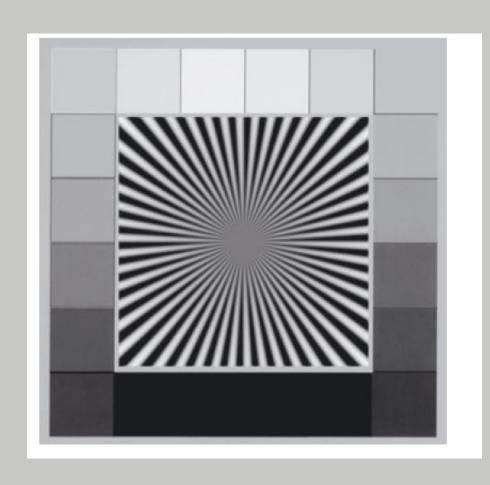
ESF 也就是Edge Profile LSF 是Edge Profile 做微分 SFR是LSF的傅立叶变换 SFR 等同于MTF, 表示系统从低频到高频的解析能力

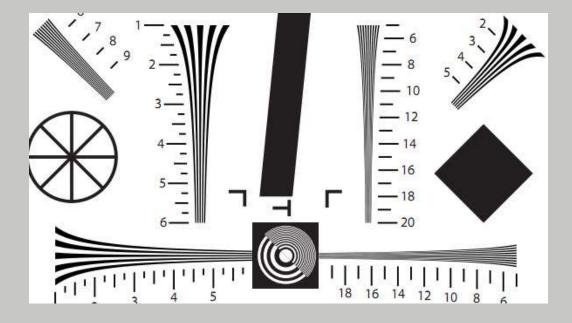
180 Camera SFR & OECF VO 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 42834002 2 8 9 10 3 5 (a) Pixels 16 14 0.9 12 8.0 10 0.7 0.6 LSF 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 2 3 6 8 9 0.1 0.2 0.7 (b) Pixels (c) Spatial frequency (cy/pixel)

Iso12233



其他方法







图像的噪声

图像噪声的定义:图像中,不想要的像素间的变化

噪声评价方法

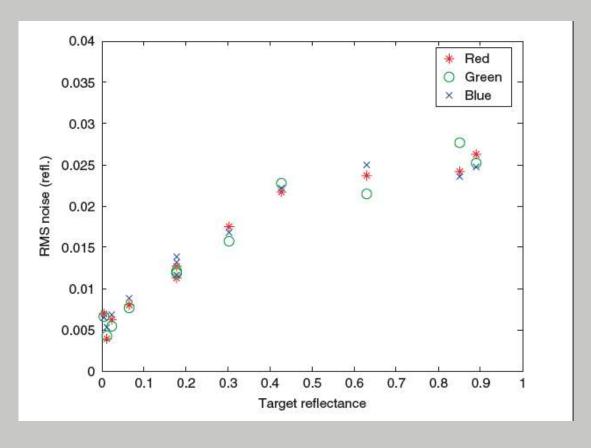
$$\sigma_d = \left[\frac{1}{MN-1}\sum_{i=1}^N\sum_{j=1}^M\left(d_{i,j}-\mu_d\right)^2\right]^{0.5}$$
 where $\mu_d=\frac{1}{MN}\sum_{i=1}^N\sum_{j=1}^Md_{i,j}$.

对nxm像素区域,d是像素值

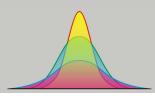
δd,μd 分别是标准差与均值



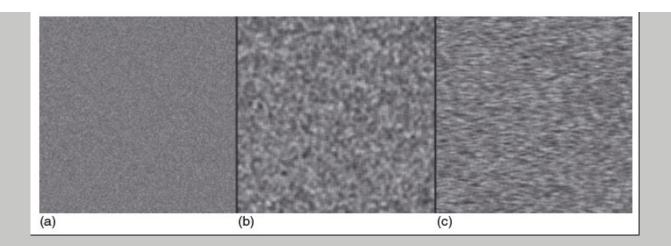
rms noise level



$$\sigma^2 = a0 + a1\mu + a2\mu^2$$
;



噪声的空间特性

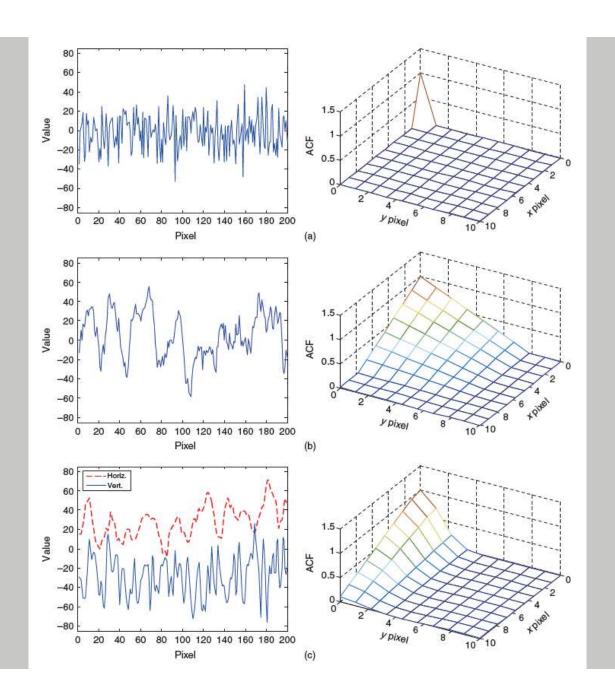


 $cdd(t, s) = E[(d(x, y) - \mu d)(d(x + t, y + s) - \mu d)]$

$$C_{k,l} = \frac{1}{(MN-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{M-k} \sum_{j=1}^{N-l} (d_{i,j} - m_d) (d_{i+k,j+l} - m_d)$$

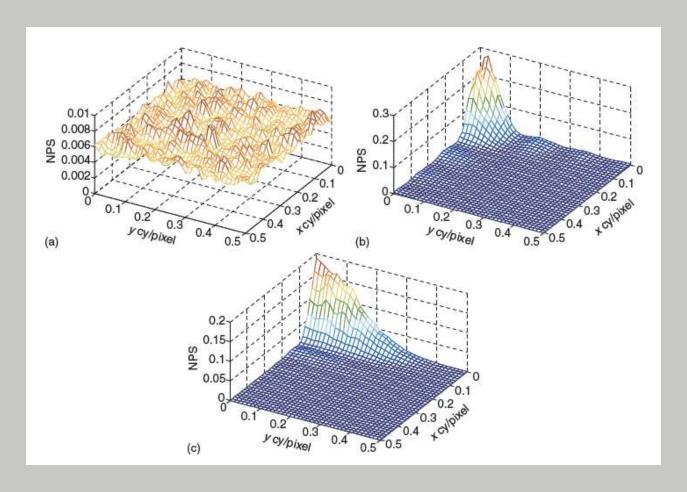
$$m_d = \frac{1}{(MN)} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{j=1}^{N} d_{i,j} \qquad \qquad \text{di,j, i = 1, \dots, N, j = 1, \dots, M}$$

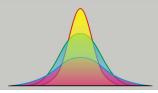




三种类型空间噪声的ACF

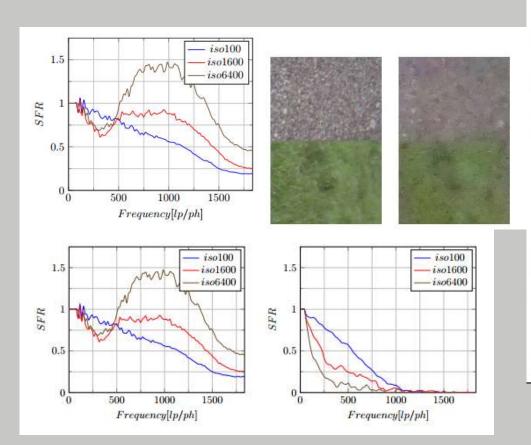
NPS噪声功率谱----ACF做傅里叶变换

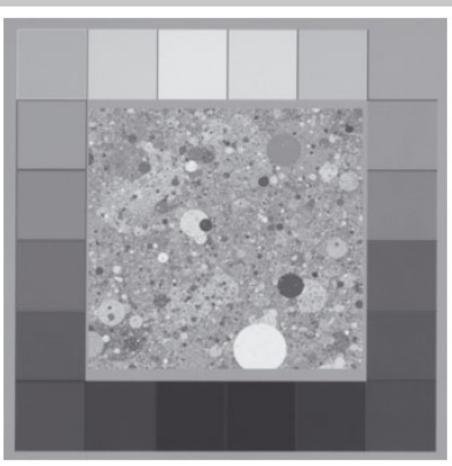


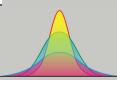


NPS计算MTF-----枯叶图

Sf (u, v) = MTF²(u, v)Sg(u, v) Sg是输入信号的NPS Sf是输出信号的NPS







THANKS

本课程由 Maver Jiang提供



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内容目录

- 1. 数字成像系统介绍
- 2. CMOS image sensor基础
- 3. 光学基础
- 4. 颜色科学基础
- 5. ISP 信号处理基础
- 6. 3A概述
- 7. 黑电平与线性化
- 8. Green Imbalance
- 9. 坏点消除
- 10. Vignetting与Color shading
- 11. SNR 与Raw Denoise
- 12. Dynamic Range与Tone Mapping
- 13. MTF与Demosaic
- 14. 色彩空间与色彩重建
- 15. Color Correction Matrix与3D LUT
- 16. Gamma与对比度增强
- 17. Sharpening

- 18. Color Space Conversion
- 19. 空域去噪
- 20. 时域去噪
- 21. Color Aberrance Correction and Depurple
- 22. ISP 的统计信息
- 23. 自动曝光
- 24. 自动白平衡
- 25. 自动对焦
- 26. 闪光灯
- 27. HDR
- 28. Exif 和DNG
- 29. Encoder
- 30. 图像防抖
- 31. 图像质量
- 32. 画质调优

