

Image Enhancement and Restoration

» In Frequency Domain

#1 Fourier Transform Application

Frequency Filtering

for noise reduction

for contrast enhancement

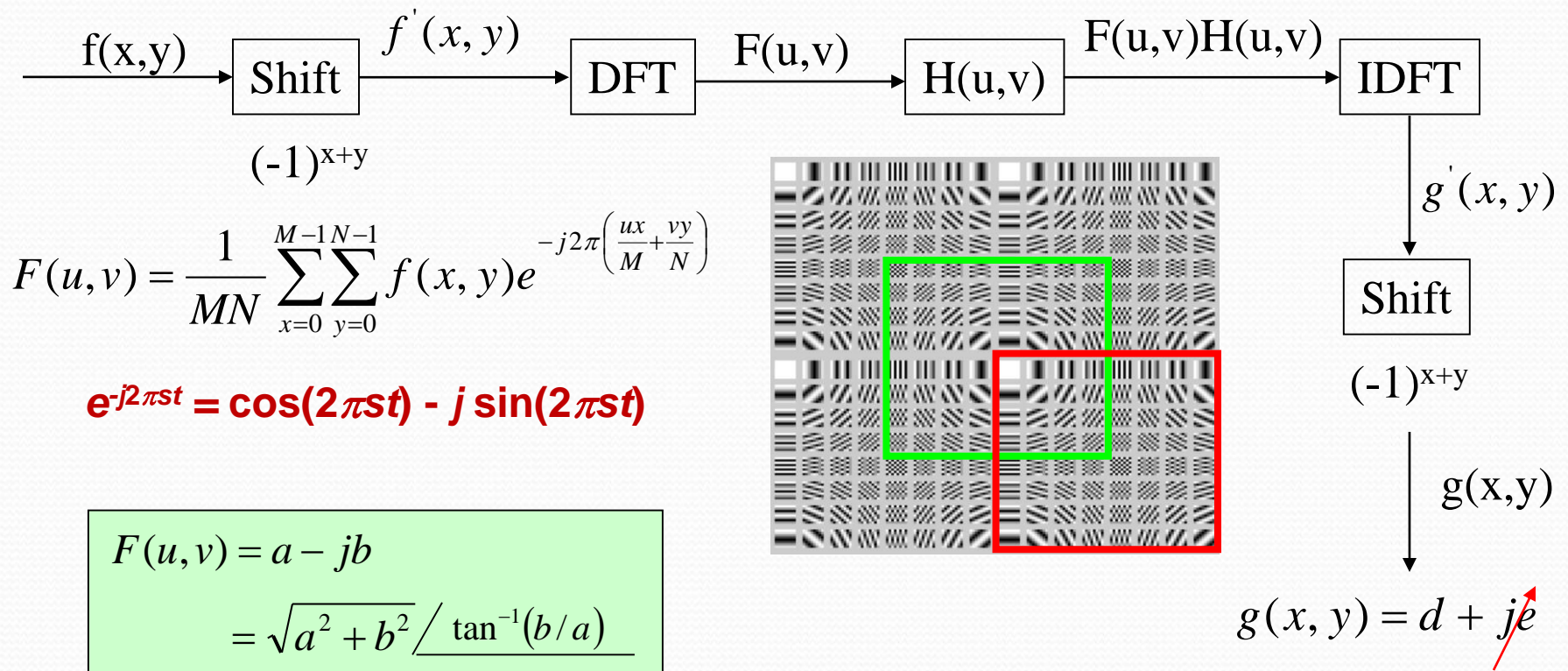
for texture analysis

for shape analysis

FOURIER TRANSFORM

For Filtering

Filtering in Frequency Domain



$$F(u,v) = a - jb$$

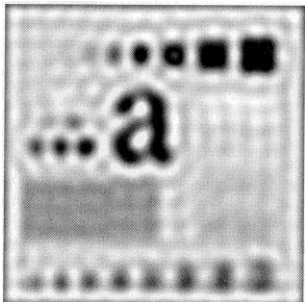
$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} / \tan^{-1}(b/a)$$

Filter Categories

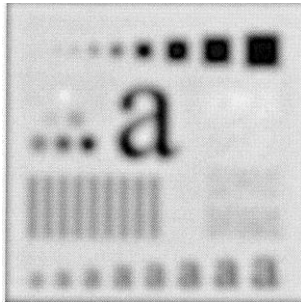
- Regular Filter
 - ▣ Low Pass Filter (LPF)
 - ▣ High Pass Filter (HPF)
 - ▣ Band Pass Filter (BPF)
 - ▣ Band Reject Filter (BRF)
 - ▣ High Frequency Emphasis Filter (HFE)
- Inverse Filter
- Wiener Filter (Minimum Mean Square Error Filter)

Matching image and filters

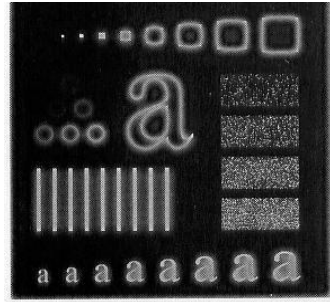
Images



(a)



(b)



(c)

Filters

Low Pass Filter

- ผลลัพธ์น่าจะเป็นรูปใด
(a), (b), (c)

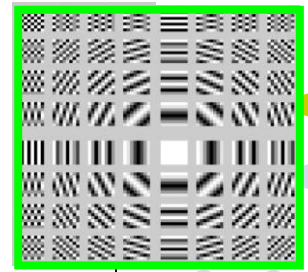
High Pass Filter

- ผลลัพธ์น่าจะเป็นรูปใด
(a), (b), (c)

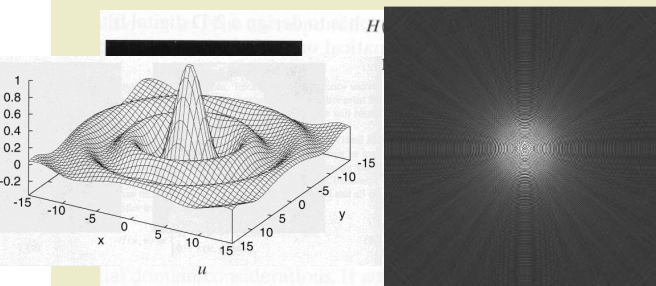
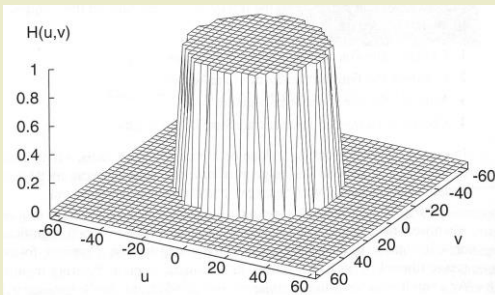
Regular Filter

Low Pass Filter (LPF)

Low Pass Filtering ($H(u,v)$)



Ideal LPF



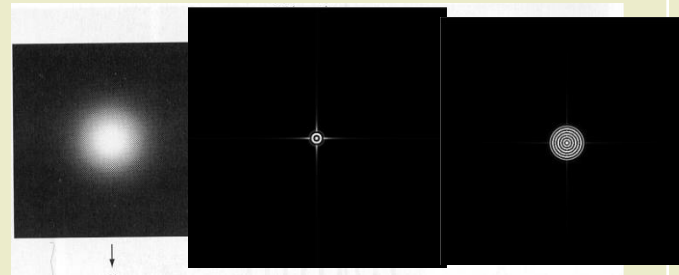
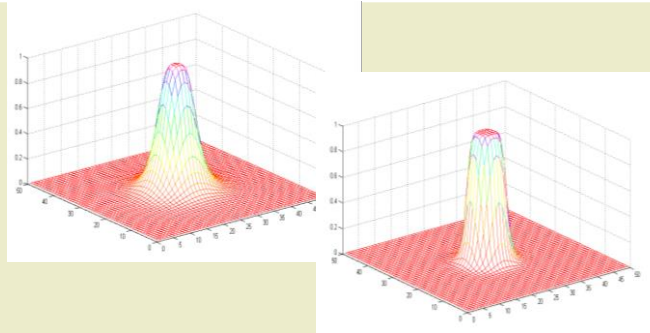
Frequency

Pixel

$$H(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & r(u,v) \leq r_0 \\ 0 & r(u,v) > r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$r(u,v) = \sqrt{(u - M/2)^2 + (v - N/2)^2}$$

Butterworth LPF



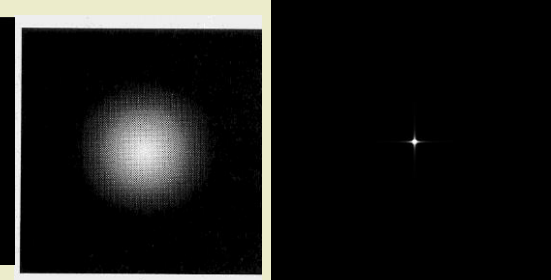
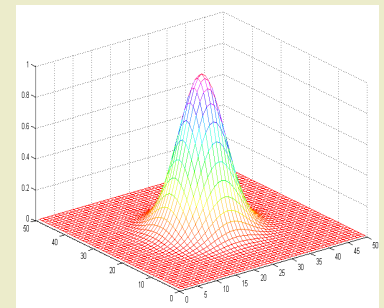
Frequency

Pixel

$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + [r(u,v) / r_0]^{2n}}$$

$$r(u,v) = \sqrt{(u - M/2)^2 + (v - N/2)^2}$$

Gaussian LPF



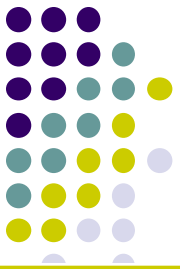
Frequency

Pixel

$$H(u,v) = e^{-r^2(u,v)/2D_0^2}$$

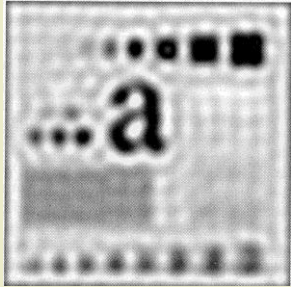
$$r(u,v) = \sqrt{(u - M/2)^2 + (v - N/2)^2}$$

$$D_0 = r_0$$



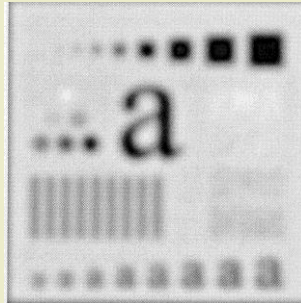
Low Pass Filtering

Ideal LPF



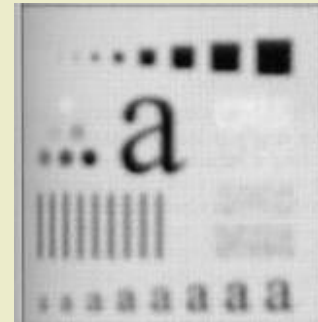
$r_0 = 15$

Butterworth LPF
(N=2)

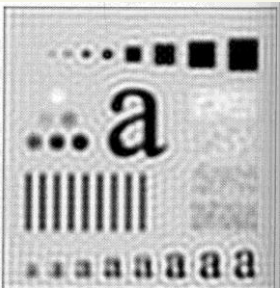


$r_0 = 15$

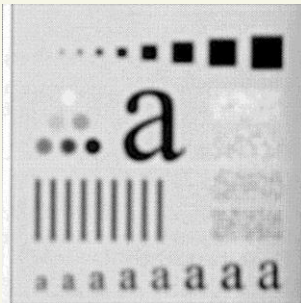
Gaussian LPF



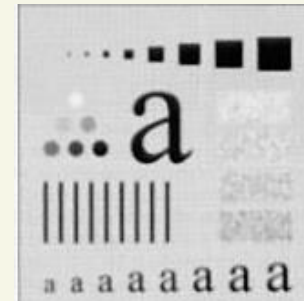
$r_0 = 15$



$r_0 = 30$

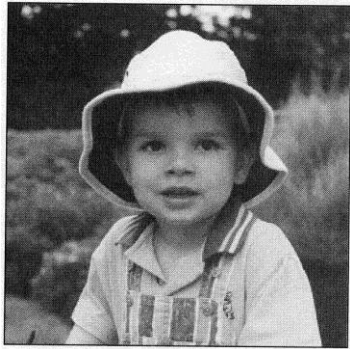


$r_0 = 30$

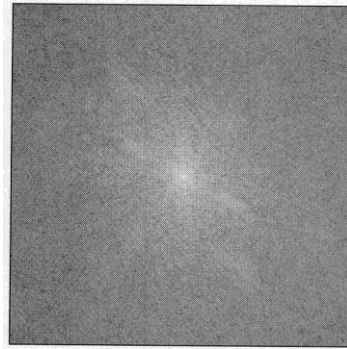
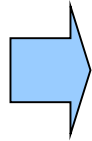


$r_0 = 30$

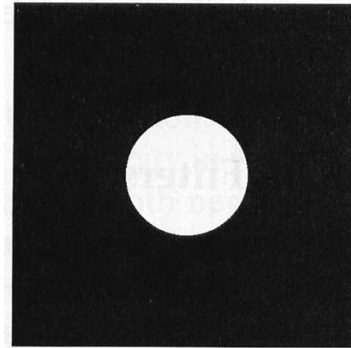
ILPF ripple effects



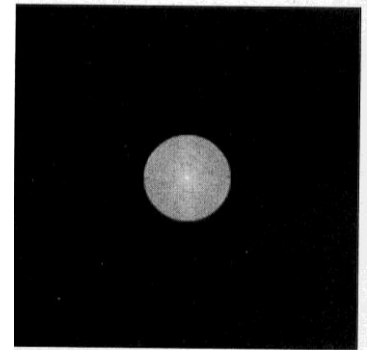
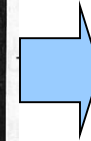
DFT



$F(u,v)$

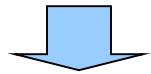


$H(u,v)$

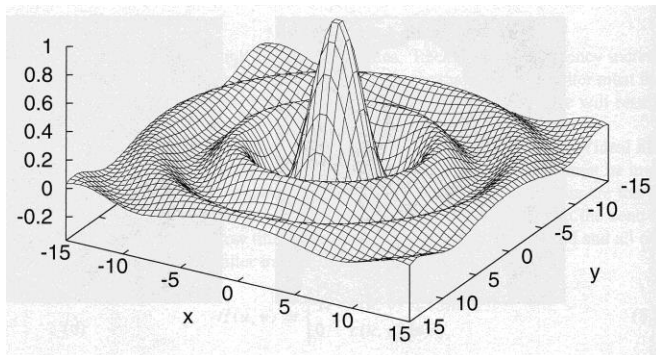


$G(u,v) = F(u,v) H(u,v)$

Original image $[f(x,y)]$

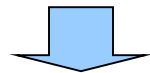


$f * h$

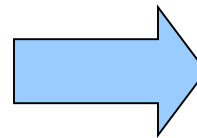


$h(x,y)$

Inverse DFT

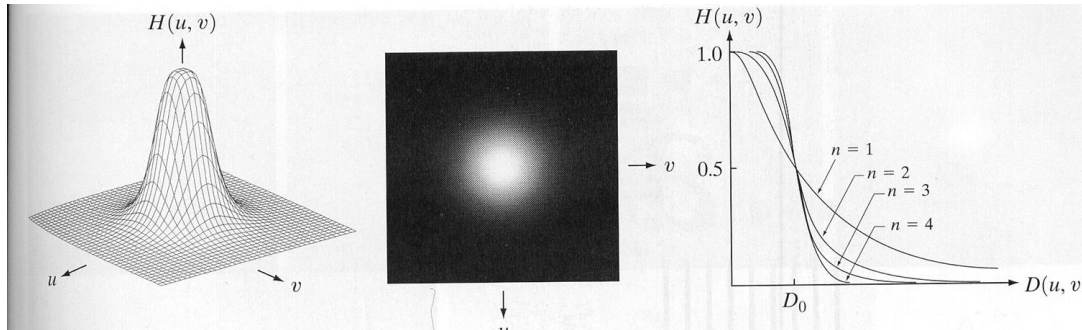


$f * h = \text{inverse DFT}[FH]$



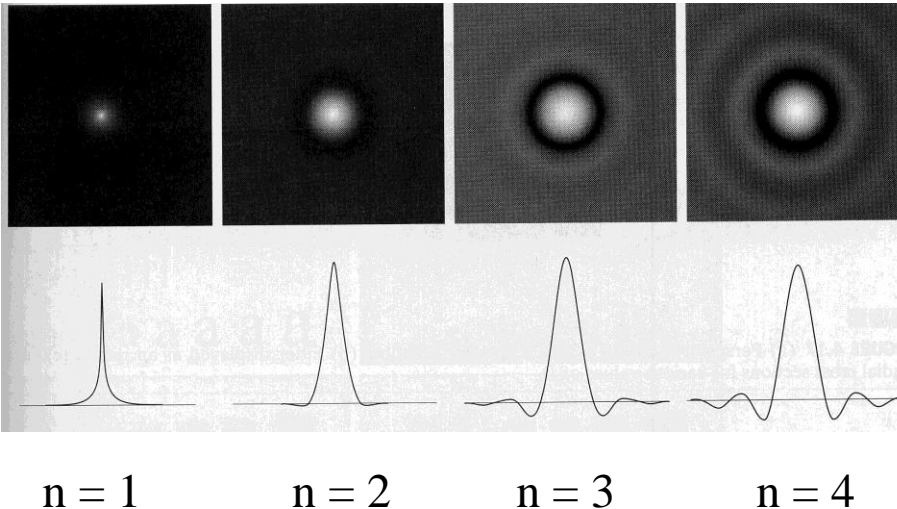
$g(x,y)$

Butterworth Low Pass Filter (BLPF)



$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{1 + [r(u, v) / r_0]^{2n}}$$

$$r(u, v) = \sqrt{(u - M/2)^2 + (v - N/2)^2}$$



$h(x, y)$

$n = 1$

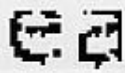
$n = 2$

$n = 3$

$n = 4$

Applications of Low Pass Filter

Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.



Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.



Character recognition

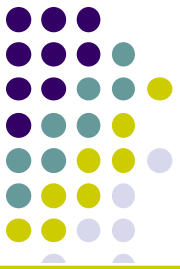


Picture Studio Decoration

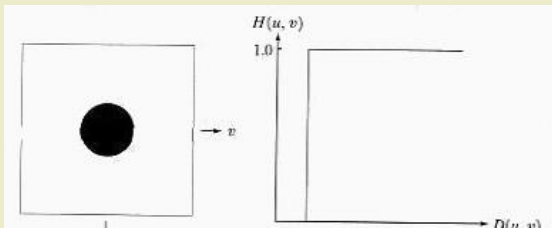
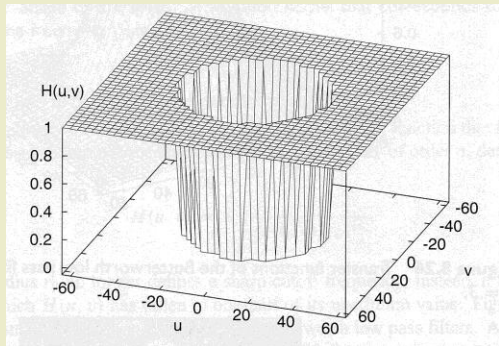
Regular Filter

High Pass Filter (HPF)

High Pass Filtering



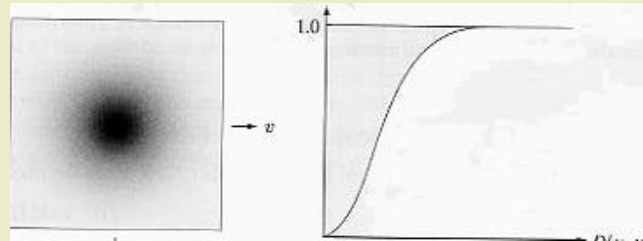
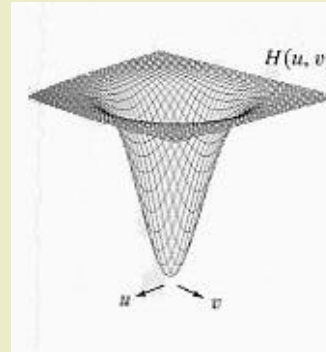
Ideal HPF



$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0 & r(u, v) \leq r_0 \\ 1 & r(u, v) > r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$r(u, v) = \sqrt{(u - M/2)^2 + (v - N/2)^2}$$

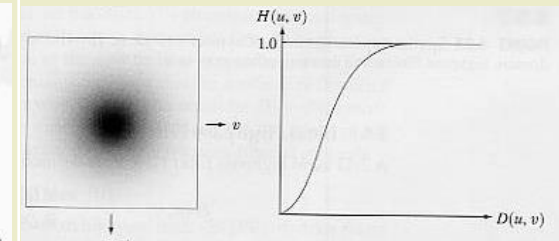
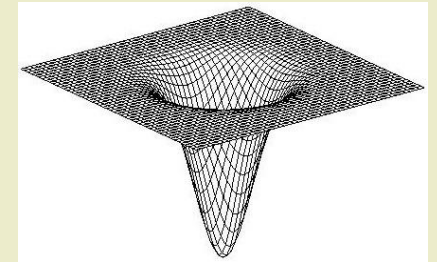
Butterworth HPF



$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{1 + [r_0 / r(u, v)]^{2n}}$$

$$r(u, v) = \sqrt{(u - M/2)^2 + (v - N/2)^2}$$

Gaussian HPF



$$H(u, v) = 1 - e^{-r^2(u, v) / 2D_0^2}$$

$$r(u, v) = \sqrt{(u - M/2)^2 + (v - N/2)^2}$$

$$D_0 = r_0$$

High Pass Filtering

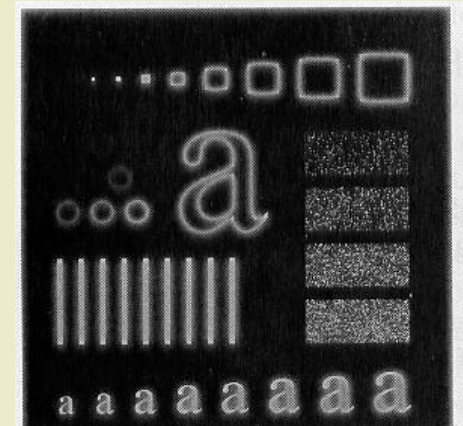
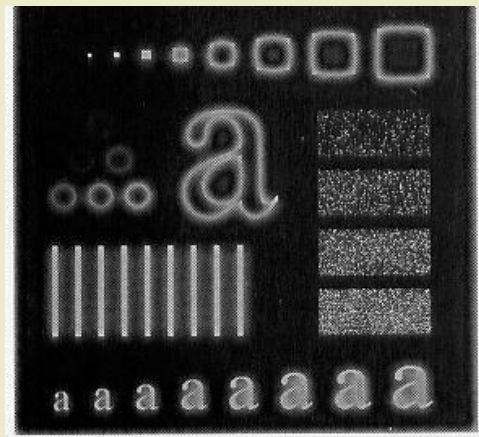
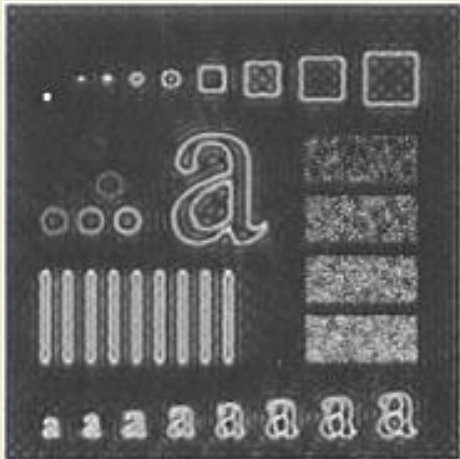


Ideal HPF

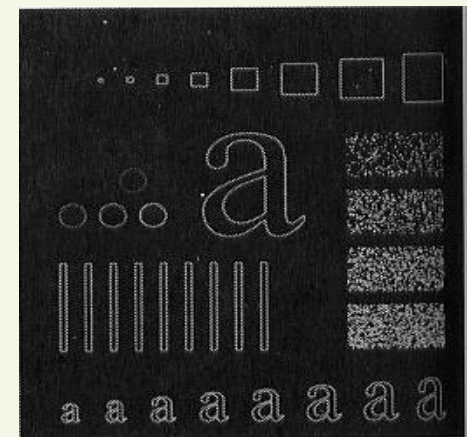
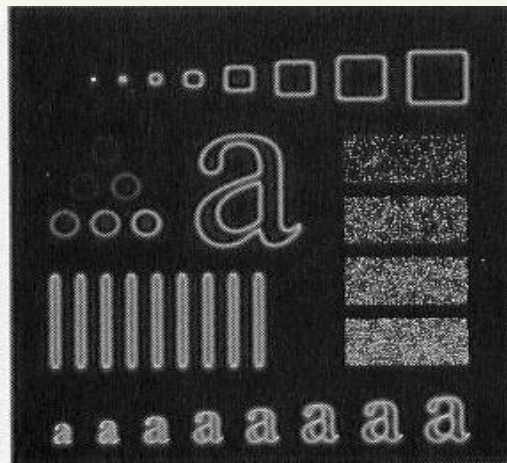
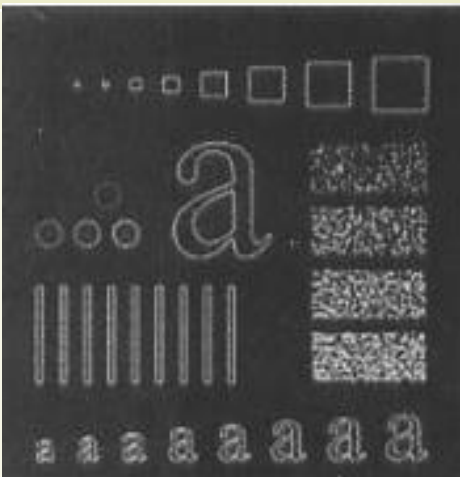
Butterworth HPF

Gaussian HPF

$r_0 = 15$



$r_0 = 30$

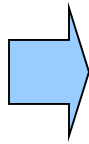


High Frequency Emphasis Filter

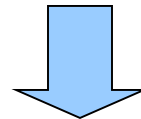


Original image

HPF



High Freq. filtered
 $H_{hp}(u,v)$
image



$$H_{hfe}(u,v) = a + bH_{hp}(u,v)$$

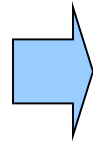


High Frequency Emphasis Filter

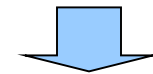


$f(x,y)$

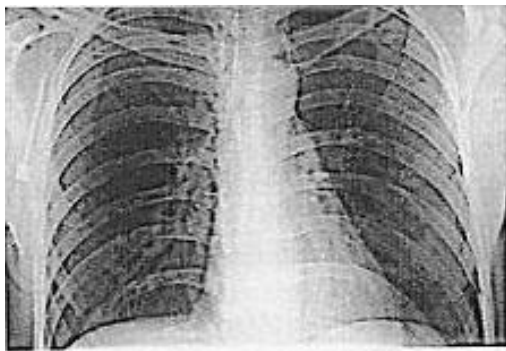
$$H_{hp}(u,v)$$



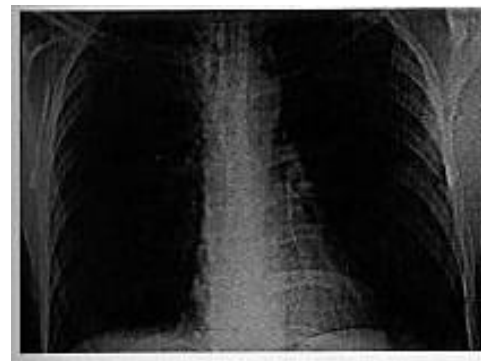
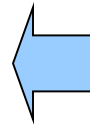
BHPF



$$H_{hfe}(u,v) = a + bH_{hp}(u,v)$$



Histogram
equalization

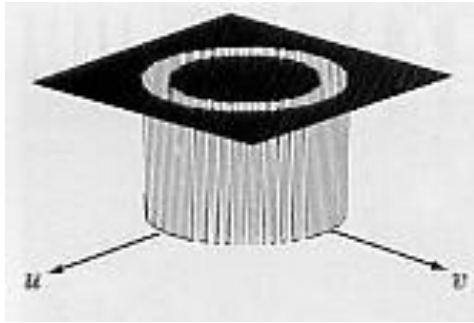


HFE

Regular Filter

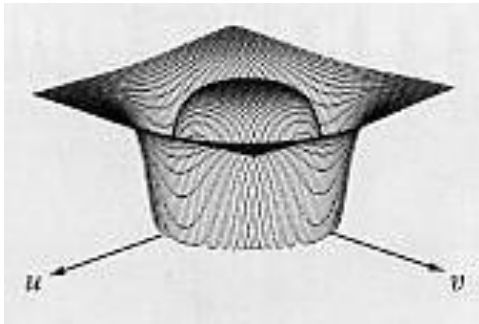
Band Pass Filter (BPF)
Vs
Band Reject Filter (BRF)

Band Reject Filter (BRF)



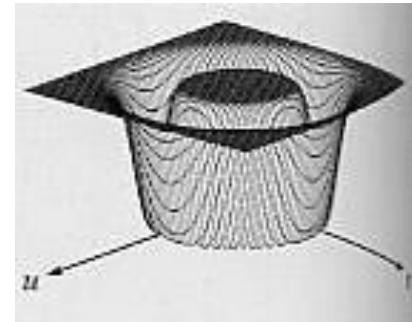
Ideal BRF

$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; \quad r(u, v) < r_0 - \frac{BW}{2} \\ 0 & ; \quad r_0 - \frac{BW}{2} \leq r(u, v) \leq r_0 + \frac{BW}{2} \\ 1 & ; \quad r(u, v) > r_0 + \frac{BW}{2} \end{cases}$$



Butterworth BRF

$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{r(u, v) \cdot BW}{r^2(u, v) - r_0^2} \right]^2}$$



Gaussian BRF

$$H(u, v) = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{r^2(u, v) - r_0^2}{r(u, v) \cdot BW} \right]^2}$$

Matching image and filters

Images



(a)



(b)

Filters

□ Band Pass Filter

- ผลลัพธ์น่าจะเป็นรูปใด
(a), (b)

□ Band Reject Pass Filter

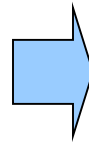
- ผลลัพธ์น่าจะเป็นรูปใด
(a), (b)

BRF results

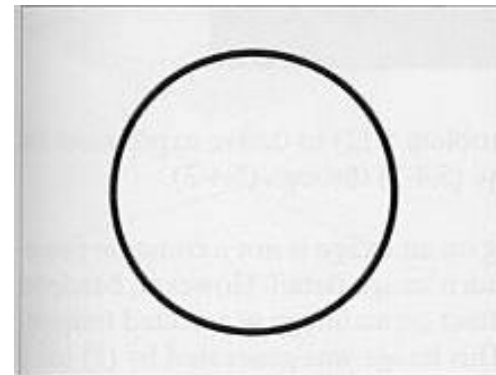
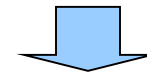


$f(x,y)$

DFT



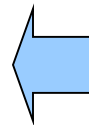
$F(u,v)$



$H(u,v)$

Inverse DFT

$F(u,v)H(u,v)$



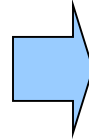
$g(x,y)$

Band Pass Filter (BPF)

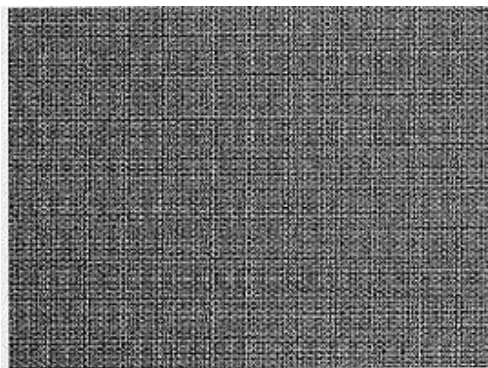
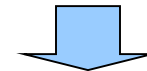


$f(x,y)$

DFT



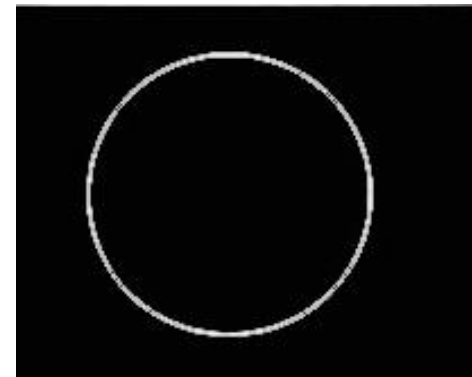
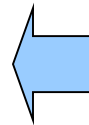
$F(u,v)$



$g(x,y)$

Inverse DFT

$F(u,v)H(u,v)$



$H(u,v)$

$$H_{BP}(u,v) = 1 - H_{BR}(u,v)$$