

GÖRÜNTÜ İŞLEMENİN TEMELLERİ

Ders 1-Giriş

Dr. Meriç Çetin

2020

Ders Acaba Ne Hakkında

- **Amaç:**

- Bu dersin amacı öğrencilere görüntü iyileştirme, onarma ve sıkıştırma işlemlerini içeren düşük ve orta seviye görüntü işleme temellerini öğretmek ve bu çerçevede MATLAB destekli sayısal görüntü işleme becerisini öğrenciye kazandırmaktır.

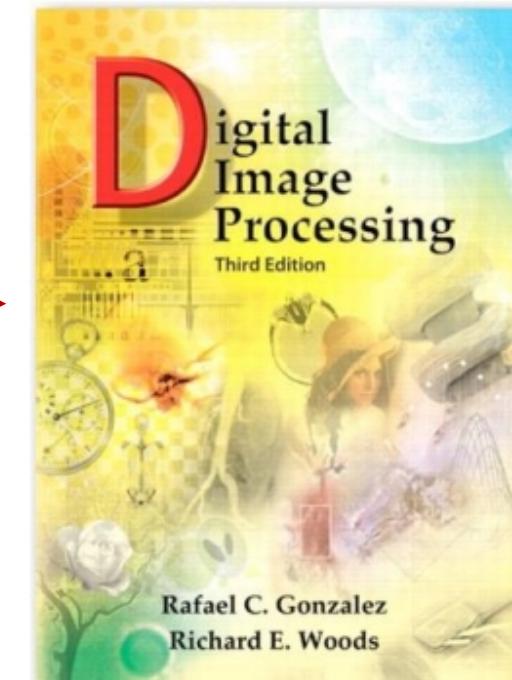
- **İçerik:**

- Görüntü işleme için Matlab
- Görüntü işlemenin temelleri
- Görüntü iyileştirme algoritmaları
- Histogram işlemi, yerel iyileştirmeler
- Uzaysal filtreleme ile yapılan iyileştirme işlemleri
 - (ideal alçak veya yüksek geçiren filtre, gaussian filtre, butterworth filtre, homomorfik filtre)
- Gürültülü görüntülerin iyileştirilmesi
- Türev tabanlı keskinleştirme işlemleri
- Frekans ortamında görüntü iyileştirme yöntemleri
 - (ideal alçak veya yüksek geçiren filtre, gaussian filtre, butterworth filtre, homomorfik filtre)
- Görüntü onarma
- Bozucu etkilerin kestirimi
- Uyarlamalı (Adaptive) filtreler
- Temel görüntü bölütleme işlemleri
- Görüntü sıkıştırma

Önerilen Ders Notları

- “Digital Image Processing”, Rafael C. Gonzalez, Richard E. Woods
- “Prof. Dr. Aydın Kızılkaya Ders Notları”, Pamukkale Üniversitesi

“Digital Image Processing” by R.C. Gonzalez and
R.E. Woods, 3rd edition, Pearson Prentice Hall,
2008



Görüntü İşlemenin Temelleri

Ders Notu

Doç. Dr. Aydın Kızılkaya
Müh. Fak. Binası 4.Kat Oda No. 429
e-mail: akizilkaya@pau.edu.tr,
web: <http://akizilkaya.pamukkale.edu.tr>



Ön Şartlar

- **Sinyaller ve Sistemler**
- **Doğrusal Cebir**
 - Matrices, Matrix Operations
 - Determinants, Systems of Linear Equations
 - Eigenvalues, Eigenvectors
- **Olasılık ve İstatistik**
 - Probability density function
 - Probability distribution
 - Mean, variance, co-variance, correlation
 - Priors, Posteriors, Likelihoods
 - Gaussian distribution
- **İyi Programlama Becerisi**



Değerlendirme

Vize (Ödevler^{*}): %35,

Proje^{**}: %25,

Final(Ödevler^{*}): %40

^{*} Haftalık verilecektir.

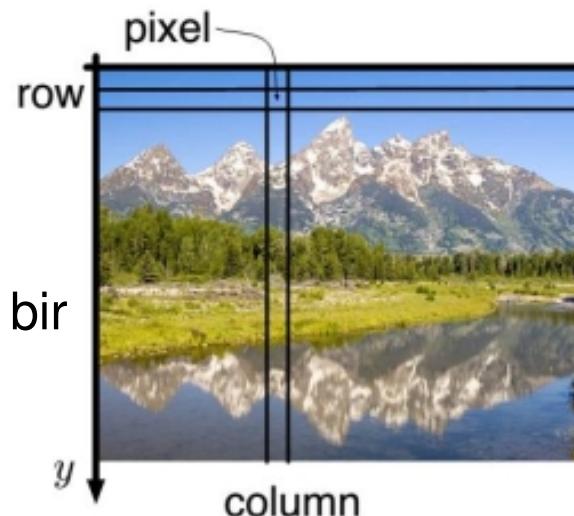
^{**} Dönem sonunda teslim edilecektir.

Bonus: Derse katılım ve katkı

Giriş

- **Dijital Görüntü İşleme**, özel olarak görüntülerle ilgilenen **sinyal işlemenin** bir alt dalıdır .

- **Dijital Görüntü**: 2 boyutlu bir fonksiyon ($f(x,y)$) yada matristir
 - x ve y ayrık ve sonlu uzaysal koordinatlardır.
 - f fonksiyonunun genliği; (x,y) noktasındaki yoğunluk yada gri seviye değeri anlamına gelmektedir.
 - Image size= $\max(x) \times \max(y)$ – örn: 640x480
 - Pixel: bir dijital görüntünün elemanlarıdır.
 - Pixel yoğunluk değeri $f(x,y) \in [0, 255]$ aralığındadır.
- **Dijital Görüntü İşleme**: bilgisayar kullanarak dijital görüntülerini düşük, orta ve yüksek seviyede işlemektir
 - Düşük seviye: girişler ve çıkışlar görüntülerdir
 - Orta seviye: çıkışlar giriş görüntülerini çıkarımına dayanmaktadır
 - Yüksek seviye: birbirinden ayrı nesnelerin tanınmasına dayanır



Neden Dijital Görüntü İşleme?

- İnsan algısı açısından düşünüldüğünde görüntü/resim herhangi bir bilgi biçiminden daha iyidir.
- İnsanlar görsel varlıklardır.
- «Bir resim binlerce kelimedenden daha iyidir.»
- Bununla birlikte, görsellik/görünüm makineler için sezgisel değildir.
 - 3D dünyanın 2D resimlere dönüşmesi => loss of information
 - Dinamik sahnelerin yorumlanması, örneğin bir hareketli kamera ve hareketli nesneler
- Görüntü anlayışı, görüntü analizi ve bilgisayarlı görü elektronik olarak insan görüş sürecini taklit etmeyi amaçlar.

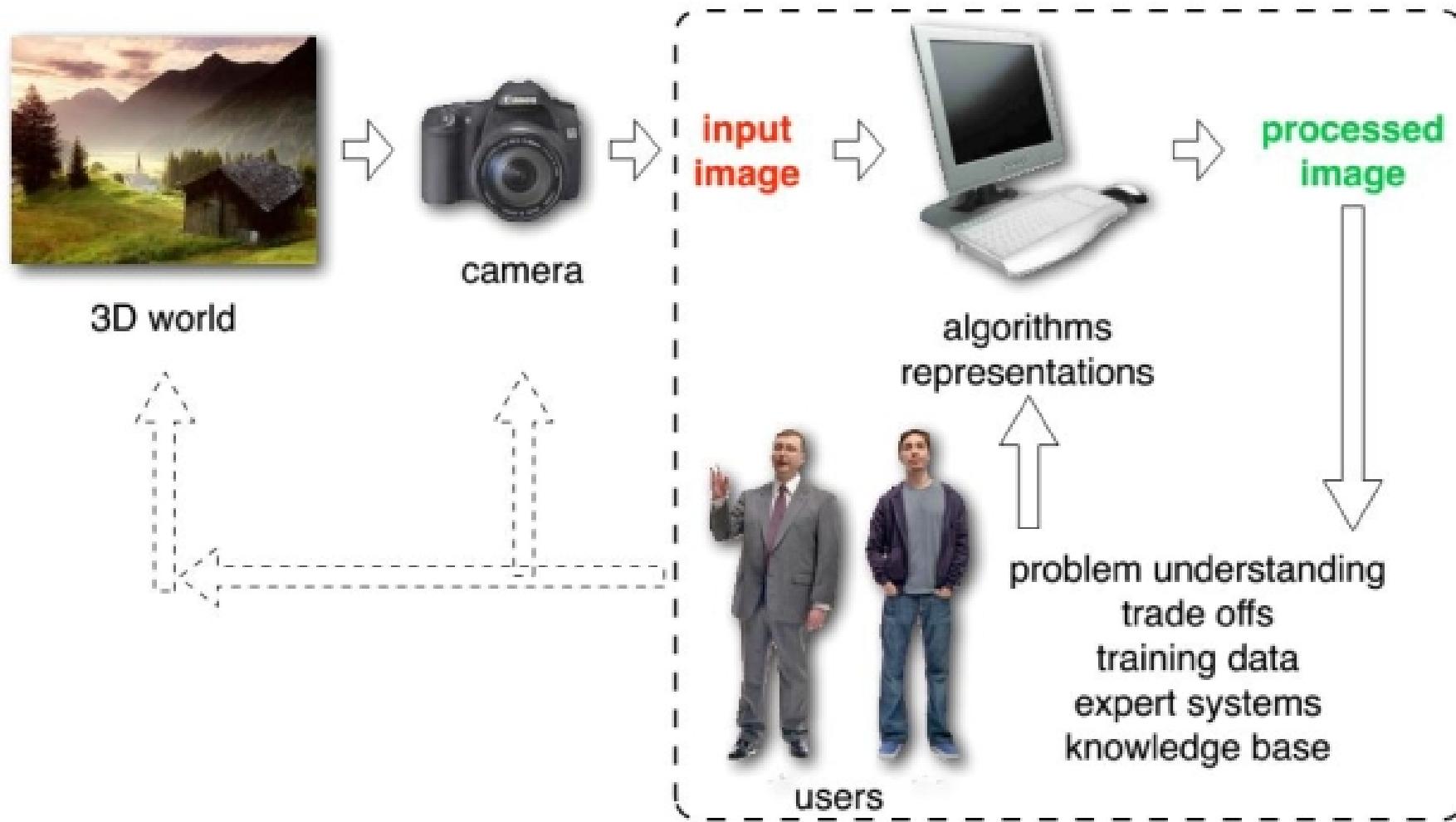
Görüntü İşlemede Zorluklar

- Görüntü sinyali pek çok durumda gürültüden etkilenebilir:
 - Objektif bozulmaları (Lens distortions)
 - Işıklandırma durumları (Lighting conditions)
 - Sensör termal gürültü (Sensor thermal noise)
 - Hareket bulanıklığı (Motion blur)
 - Sıkıştırma problemleri (Compression artifacts)
 - ...

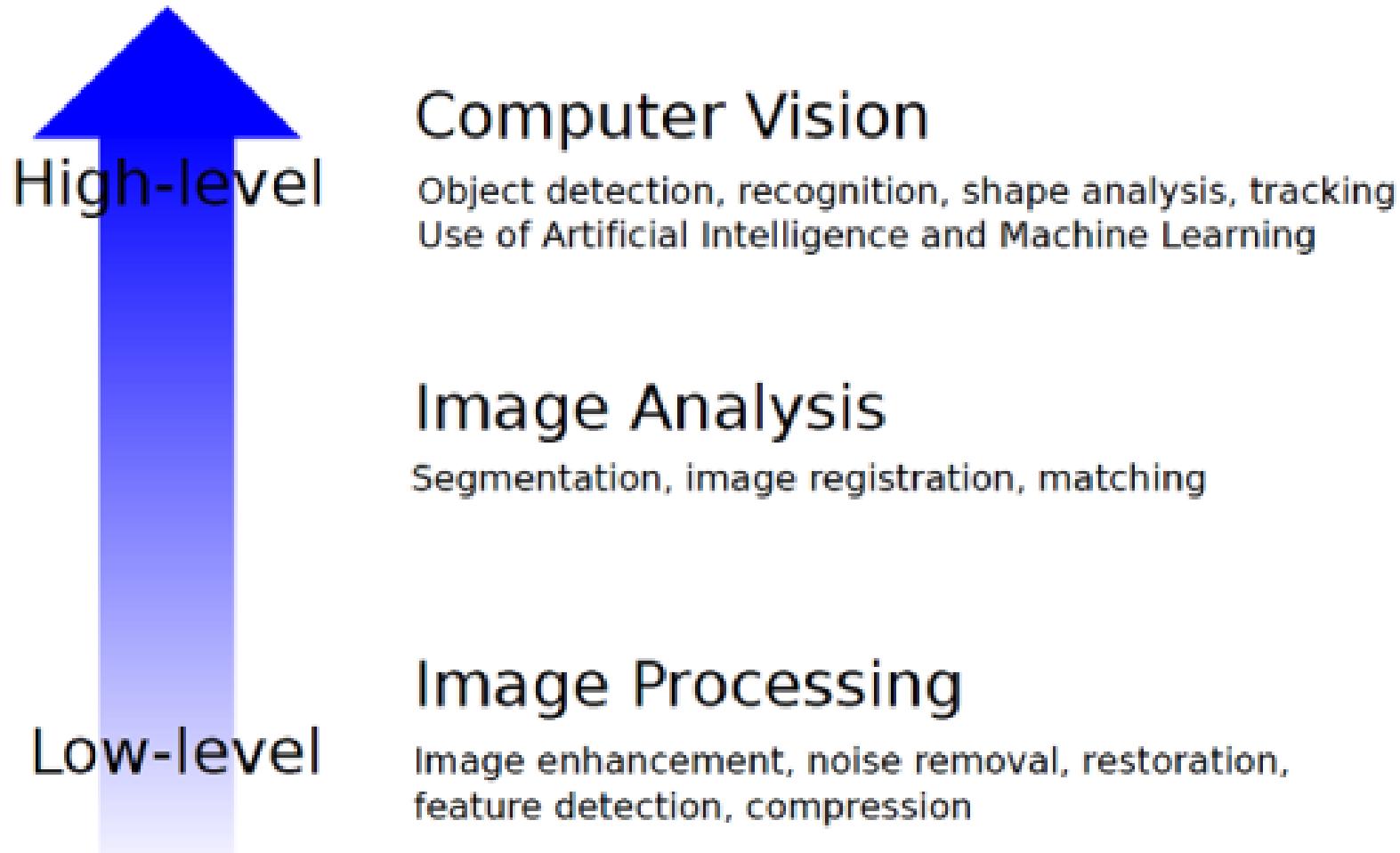
Görüntü Analizi / Bilgisayarlı Görü

- Görüntüden bilgi çıkarma
 - Sayısal (Nicel)
 - Nesnenin şekli, yeri ve uzaklığı
 - Anlamsal
 - Karakter tanıma
 - Nesne tanıma
 - Görüntüyü anlama
 - İnsan hareketini tanıma

Tipik Bir Görüntü İşleme Sistemi

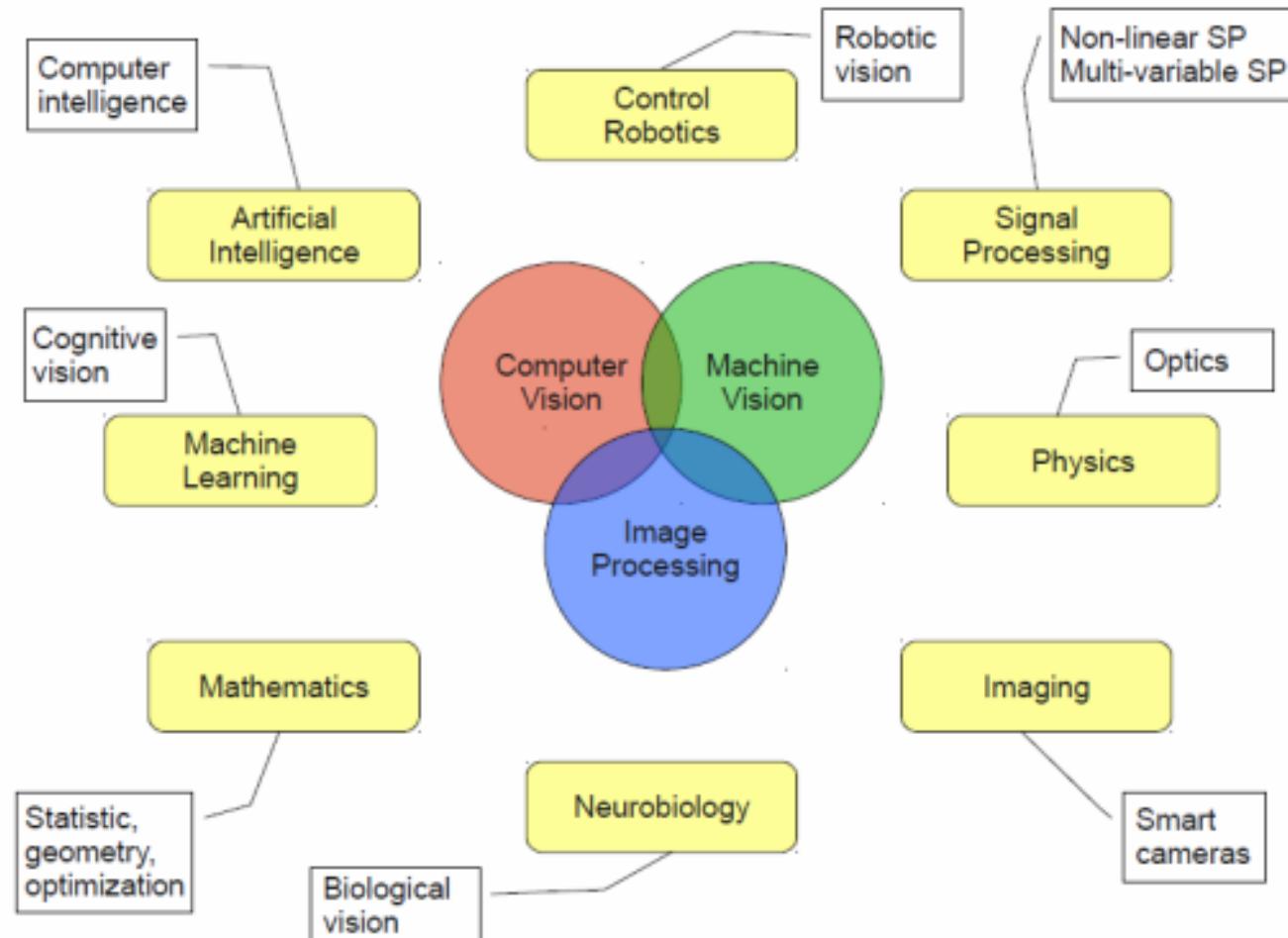


Diğer alanlarla ilgisi



Görüntü İşleme

(Image Processing)



Uygulama alanları

- Askeri endüstri (denizaltı sonic dalga taramaları), sualtı görüntüleme
- Güvenlik, kriminal laboratuvarlar
- Tıp
 - Tümör, damar gibi yapıların belirginleştirilmesi, Tomografi, Ultrason
- Robotik, trafik, astronomi, radar, gazete ve fotoğraf endüstrisi uygulamaları
- Hayvancılık (sığır eti kalite tayini), petrol arama
- Fizik, sanat, biyomedikal alanları
- Uzaktan algılama uygulamaları
 - Uydu görüntülerini üzerinde nüfus yoğunluğu, yerleşim yerleri, çevre kirliliği ve benzeri çevresel şartların tespiti
- Uydu görüntülerini üzerinde hava gözlem ve tahmin uygulamaları

Dijital Görüntü İşlemenin Temelleri

- İlk dijital resim 1921 yılında bir telgraf yazıcısıyla kodlanarak üretildi
- 1929 yılı ulaştı !



FIGURE 1.1 A digital picture produced in 1921 from a coded tape by a telegraph printer with special type faces. (McFarlane.[†])

Sent by submarine cable between London and New York, the transportation time was reduced to less than three hours from more than a week

↳ seviyesine

US: Ranger 7 - 1964 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QGJbybcXd0c>



FIGURE 1.4 The first picture of the moon by a U.S. spacecraft. *Ranger* 7 took this image on July 31, 1964 at 9 : 09 A.M. EDT, about 17 minutes before impacting the lunar surface. (Courtesy of NASA.)

Görüntü Kaynakları

- Electromagnetic (EM) energy spectrum
- Acoustic
- Ultrasonic
- Electronic
- Synthetic images produced by computer
- İnsanın bir cisimde algıladığı renk, nesneden yansıyan ışığın niteliği ile belirlenir.

Image Source by energy			
	Band Name	Energy per one photon	Applications
1. EM Spectrum	Gamma Rays	$10^6 - 10^4$ (highest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuclear Medicine (PET scan) Astronomy (Cygnus loop) Nuclear Reactor (natural radiation)
	X-Rays	$10^3 - 10^2$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical Diagnostics Imaging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAT scan Angiography Industrial Imaging Astronomy (Cygnus loop)
	Ultraviolet	10^1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Inspection Microscope (fluorescence) Laser Biological Imaging Astronomical Observations
	Visible	10^0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astronomy Light Microscopy Remote Sensing Industry Law Enforcement
	Infrared	$10^{-1} - 10^{-2}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imaging Radar
	Micro wave	$10^{-3} - 10^{-5}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine (MRI) Astronomy
2. Acoustic (low end of the sound spectrum, hundred of HZ)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral exploration Oil exploration Seismic Cross-Sectional Images
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing Medicine (baby, Muscle layers showing lesion)
3. Ultrasonic			
4. Electronic			
5. Synthetic (based on mathematical rules)			
	Electronic Microscopy		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fractals images 3-D Computer Modeling 		

Electromagnetic (EM) energy spectrum

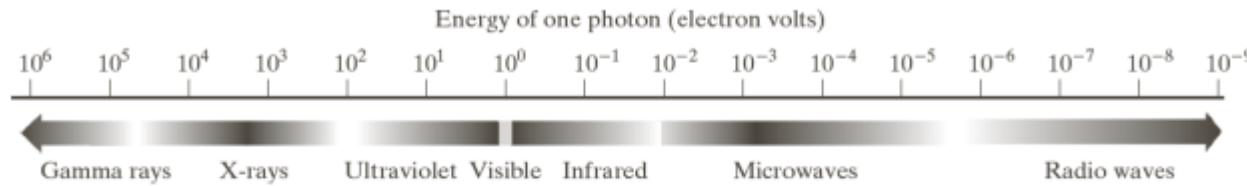


FIGURE 1.5 The electromagnetic spectrum arranged according to energy per photon.

Major uses

Gamma-ray imaging: nuclear medicine and astronomical observations

X-rays: medical diagnostics, industry, and astronomy, etc.

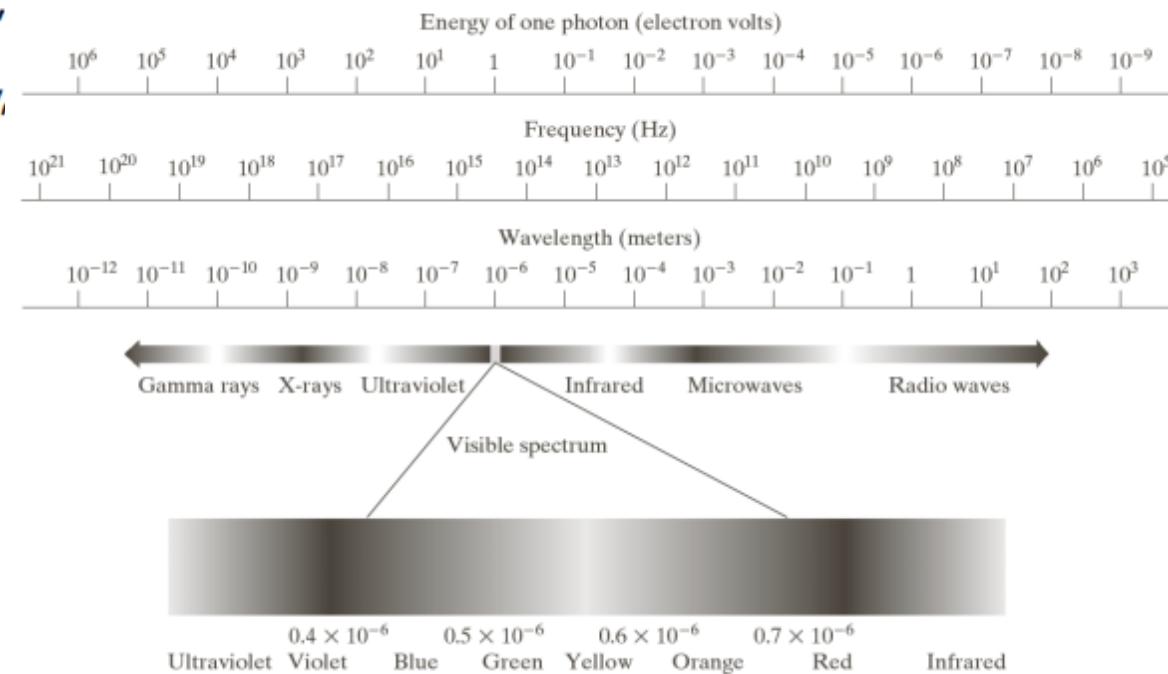
Ultraviolet: lithography, industrial inspection, microscopy, lasers, biological imaging, and astronomical observations

Visible and infrared bands: light microscopy, astronomy, remote sensing, industry, and law enforcement

Microwave band: radar

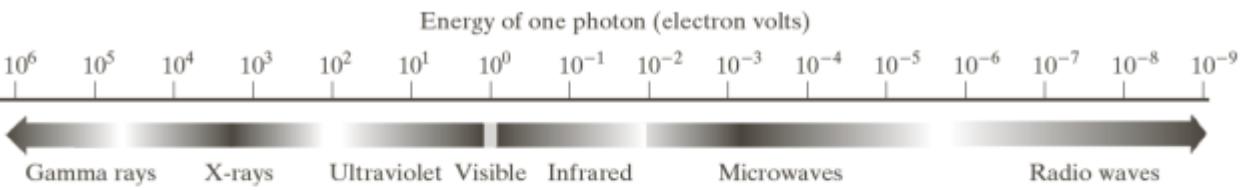
Radio band: medicine (such as MRI) and astronomy

Light and EM Spectrum



$$c = \lambda v$$

$$E = h\nu, \quad h: \text{Planck's constant.}$$



Examples: Gama-Ray Imaging

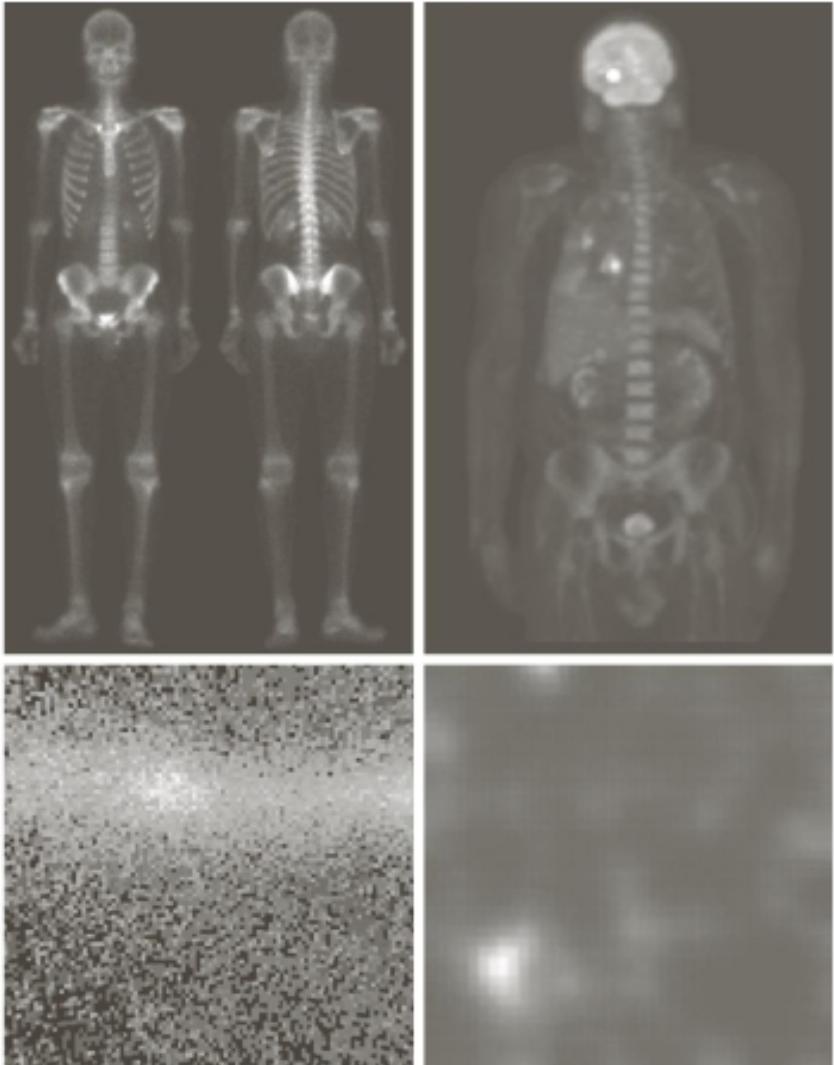
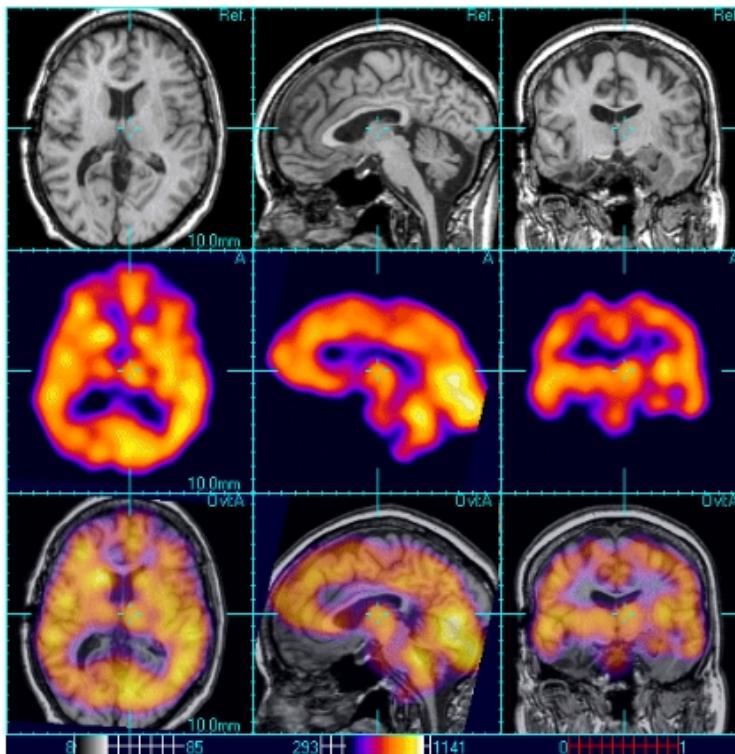
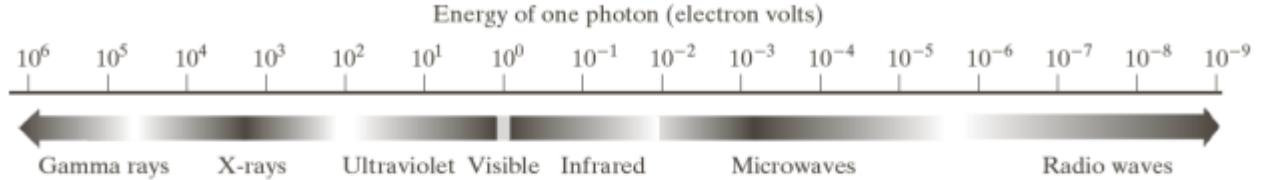


FIGURE 1.6
Examples of gamma-ray imaging. (a) Bone scan. (b) PET image. (c) Cygnus Loop. (d) Gamma radiation (bright spot) from a reactor valve. (Images courtesy of (a) G.E. Medical Systems, (b) Dr. Michael E. Casey, CTI PET Systems, (c) NASA, (d) Professors Zhong He and David K. Wehe, University of Michigan.)

10⁶-10⁴



- Tumor imaging
- Infection imaging
- Bones imaging
- Thyroid imaging
- Cardiac functionality
- Brain imaging
- Diagnosis of Alzheimer



10³-10²

Examples: X-Ray Imaging

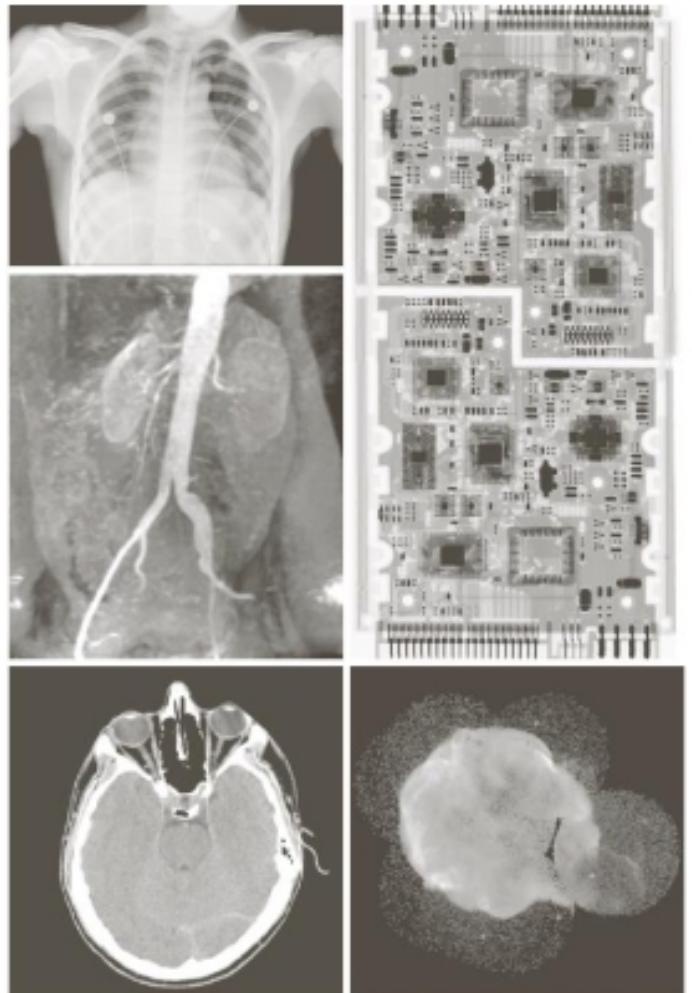
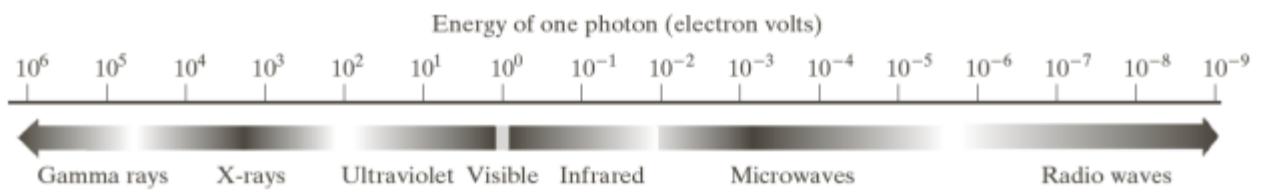


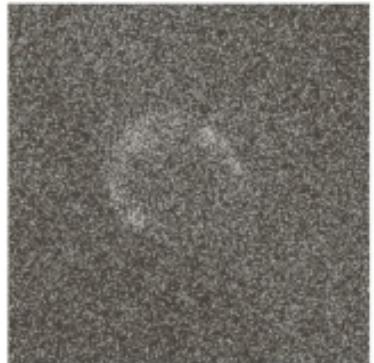
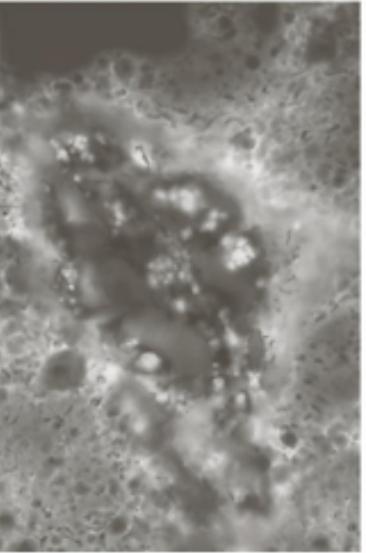
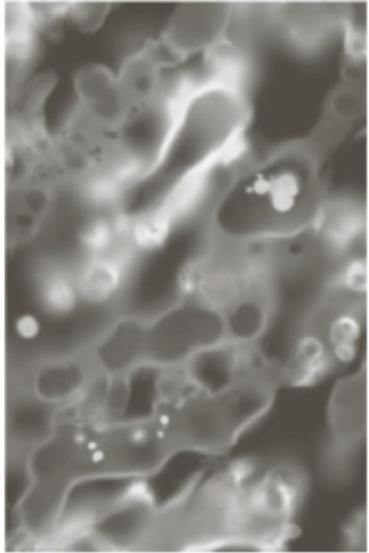
FIGURE 1.7 Examples of X-ray imaging. (a) Chest X-ray. (b) Aortic angiogram. (c) Head CT. (d) Circuit boards. (e) Cygnus Loop. (Images courtesy of (a) and (c) Dr. David R. Pickens, Dept. of Radiology & Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center; (b) Dr. Thomas R. Gest, Division of Anatomical Sciences, University of Michigan Medical School; (d) Mr. Joseph E. Pascente, Lixi, Inc.; and (e) NASA.)





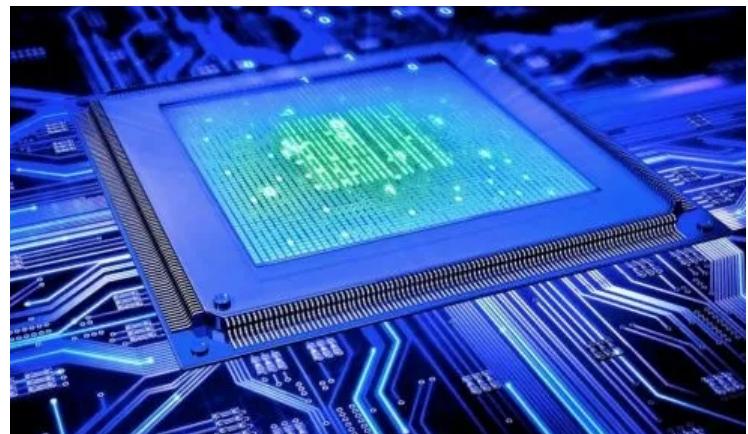
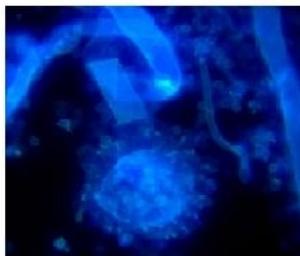
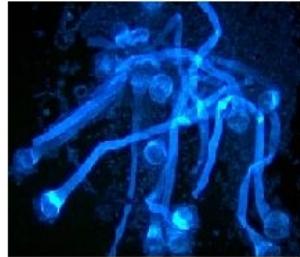
10¹

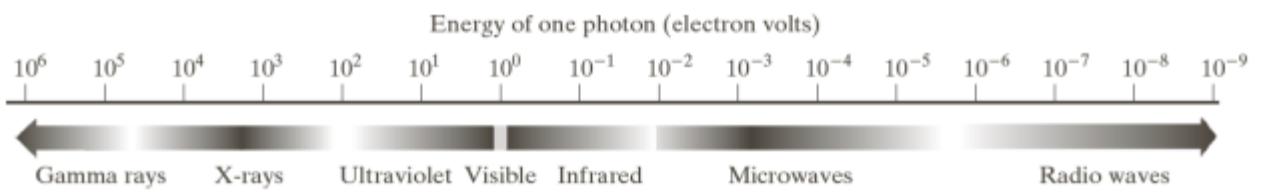
Examples: Ultraviolet Imaging



a b
c

FIGURE 1.8
Examples of ultraviolet imaging.
(a) Normal corn.
(b) Smut corn.
(c) Cygnus Loop.
(Images courtesy of (a) and (b) Dr. Michael W. Davidson, Florida State University, (c) NASA.)





Examples: Light Microscopy Imaging

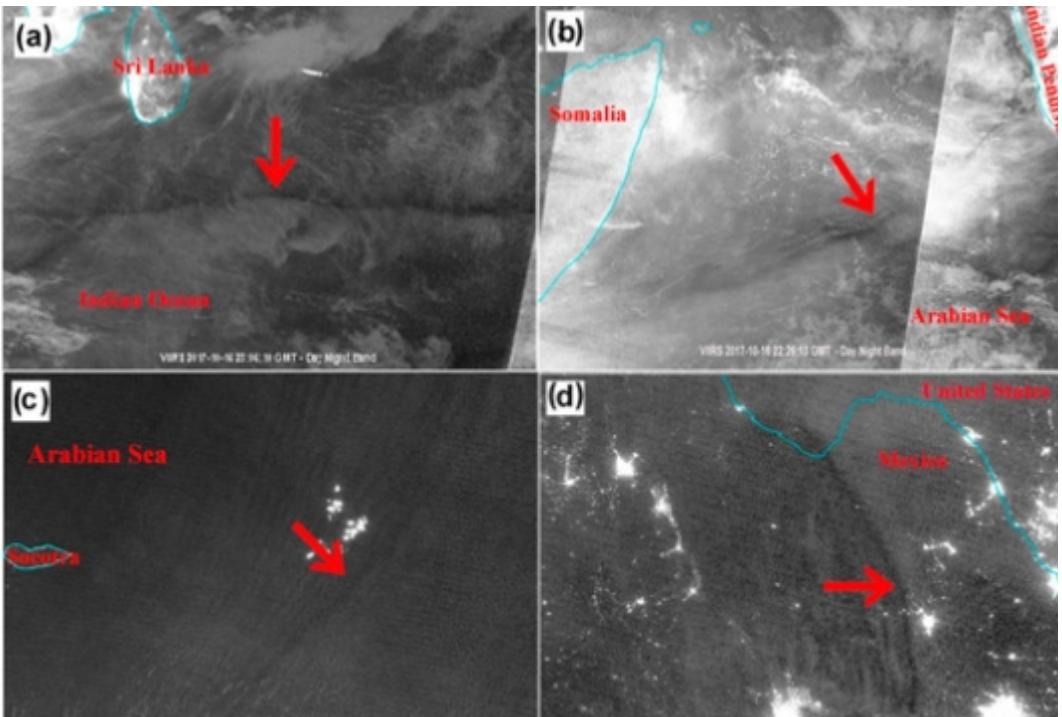
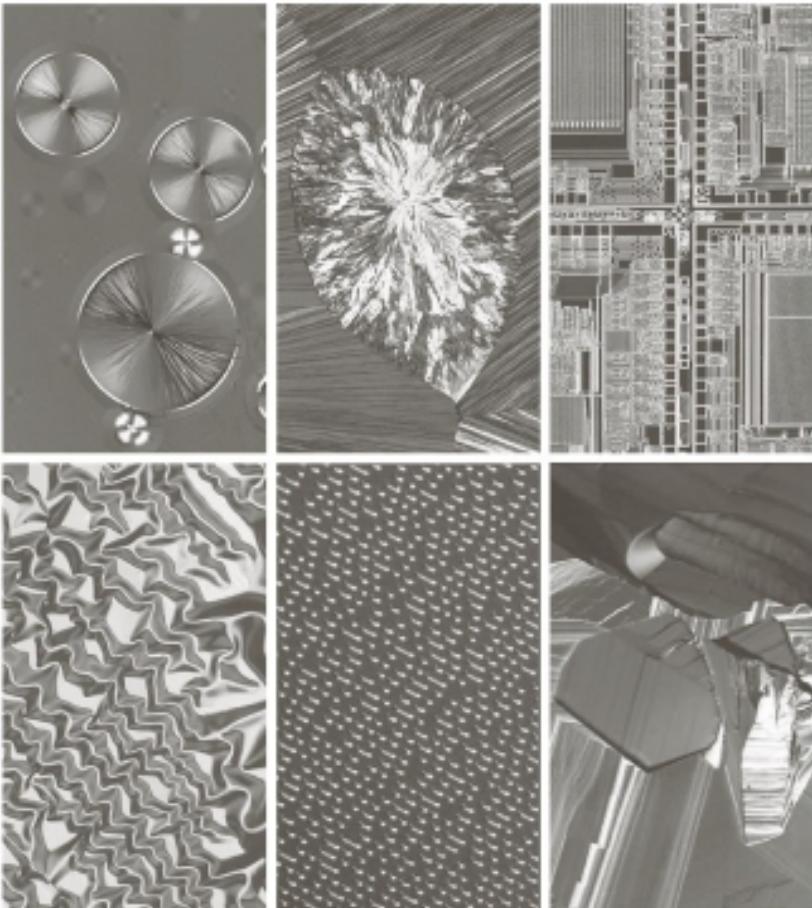
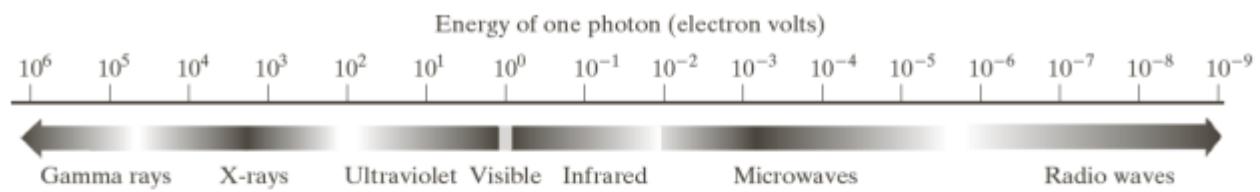


FIGURE 1.9 Examples of light microscopy images. (a) Taxol (anticancer agent), magnified 250×. (b) Cholesterol—40×. (c) Microprocessor—60×. (d) Nickel oxide thin film—600×. (e) Surface of audio CD—1750×. (f) Organic superconductor—450×. (Images courtesy of Dr. Michael W. Davidson, Florida State University.)



Examples: Visual and Infrared Imaging

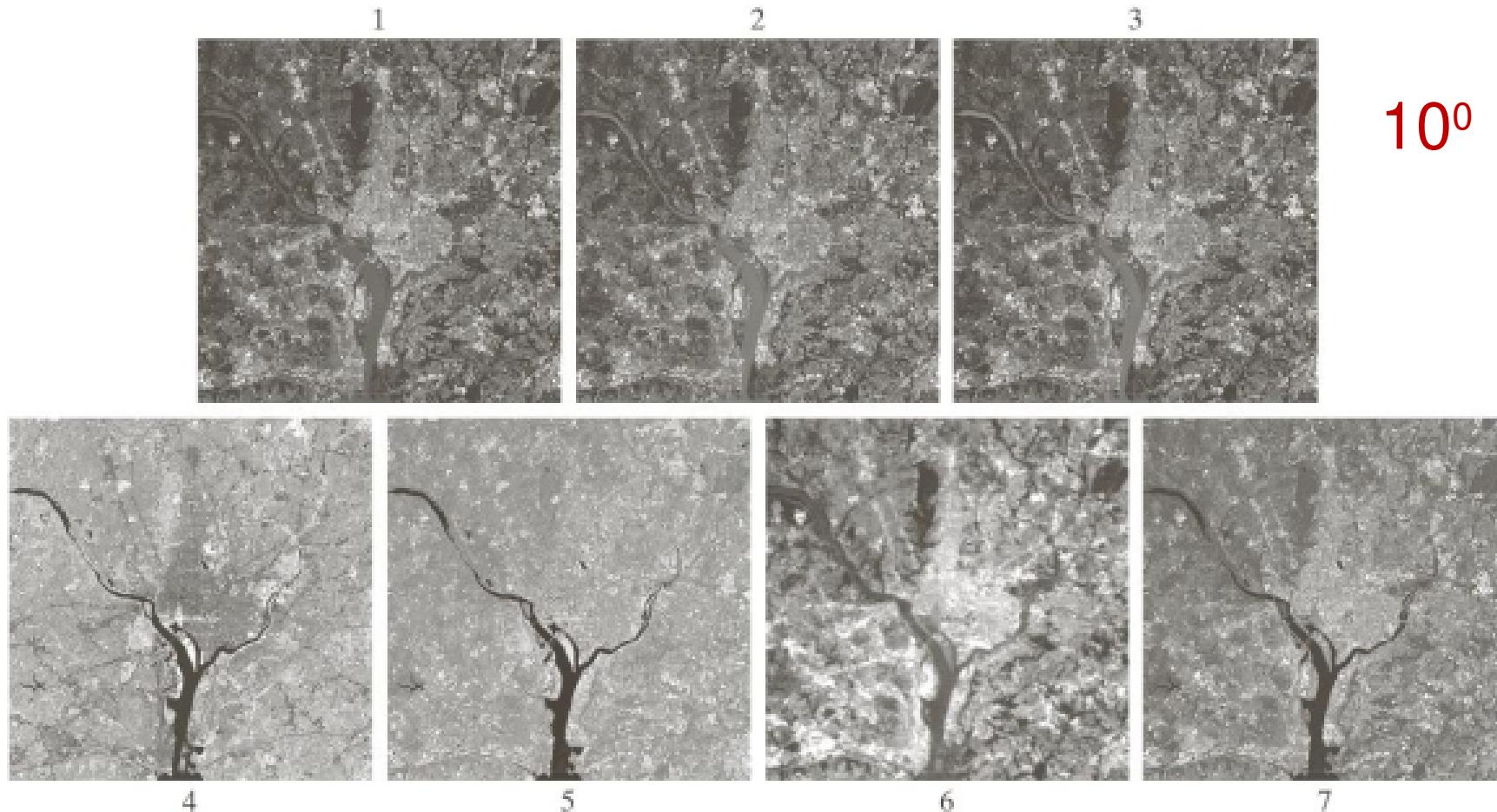
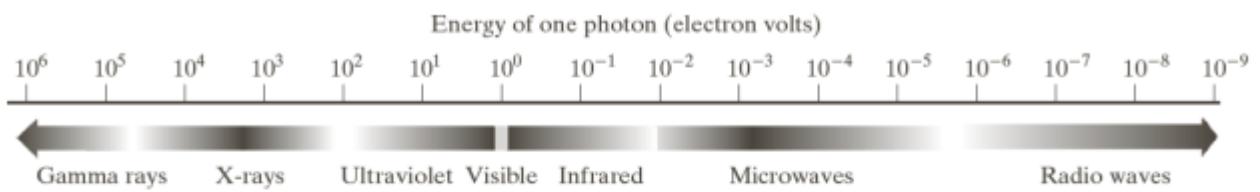


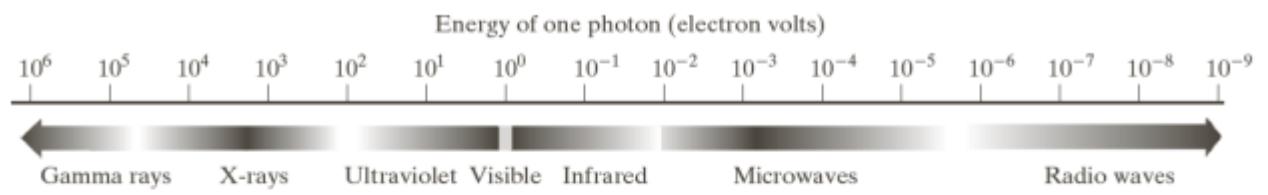
FIGURE 1.10 LANDSAT satellite images of the Washington, D.C. area. The numbers refer to the thematic bands in Table 1.1. (Images courtesy of NASA.)



Examples: Visual and Infrared Imaging

TABLE 1.1
Thematic bands
in NASA's
LANDSAT
satellite.

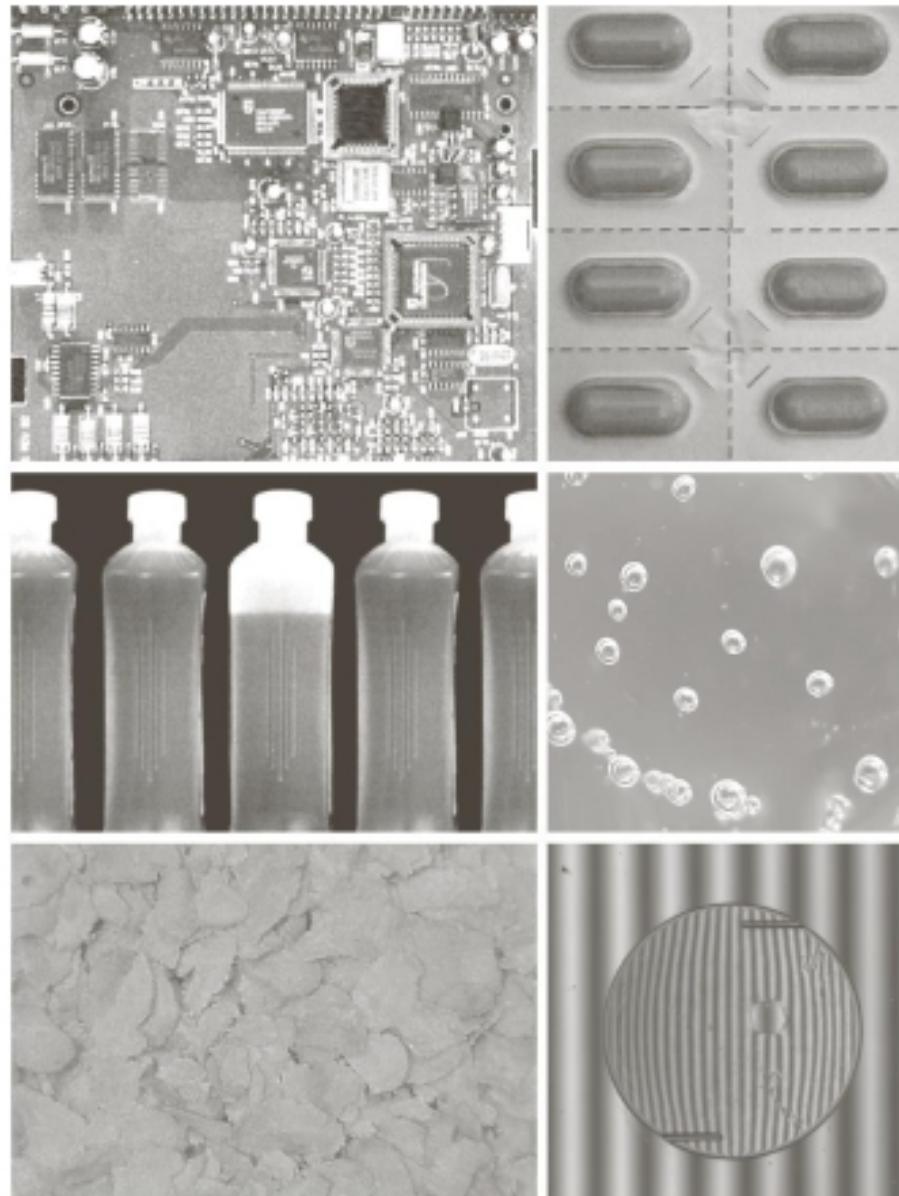
Band No.	Name	Wavelength (μm)	Characteristics and Uses
1	Visible blue	0.45–0.52	Maximum water penetration
2	Visible green	0.52–0.60	Good for measuring plant vigor
3	Visible red	0.63–0.69	Vegetation discrimination
4	Near infrared	0.76–0.90	Biomass and shoreline mapping
5	Middle infrared	1.55–1.75	Moisture content of soil and vegetation
6	Thermal infrared	10.4–12.5	Soil moisture; thermal mapping
7	Middle infrared	2.08–2.35	Mineral mapping



Examples: Infrared Satellite Imaging



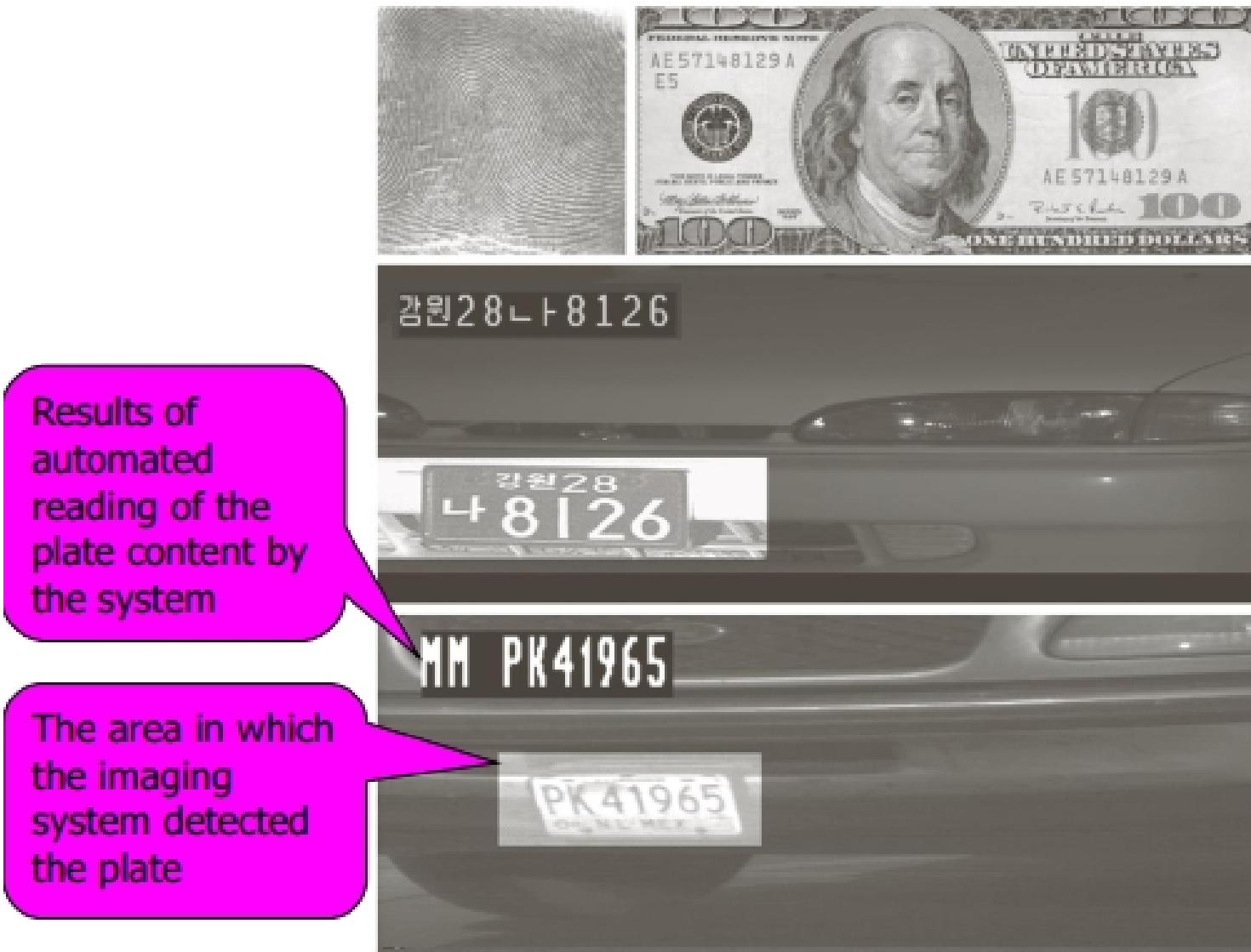
Examples: Automated Visual Inspection



a b
c d
e f

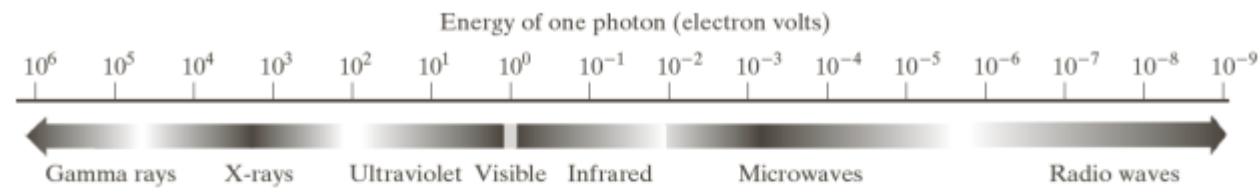
FIGURE 1.14
Some examples of manufactured goods often checked using digital image processing.
(a) A circuit board controller.
(b) Packaged pills.
(c) Bottles.
(d) Air bubbles in a clear-plastic product.
(e) Cereal.
(f) Image of intraocular implant.
(Fig. (f) courtesy of Mr. Pete Sites, Perceptics Corporation.)

Examples: Automated Visual Inspection



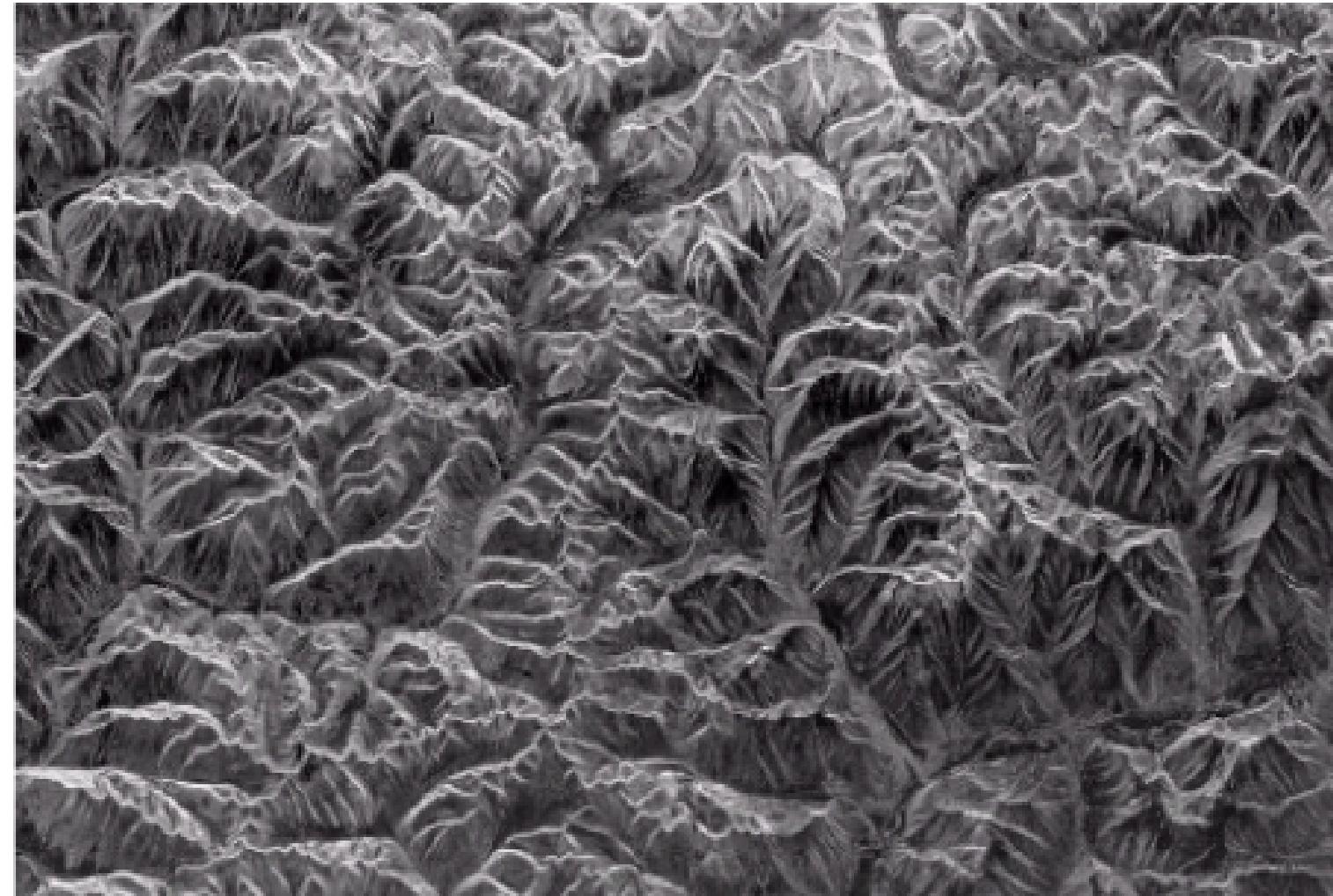
a b
c
d

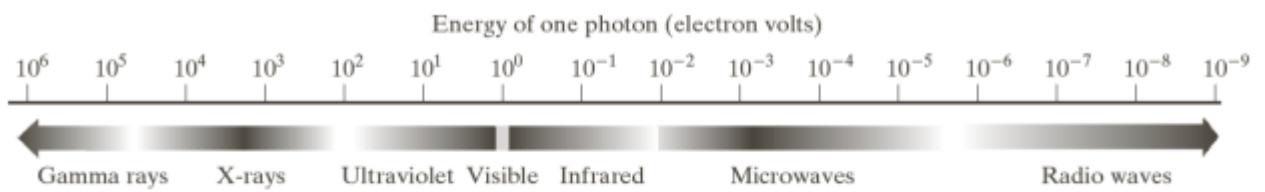
FIGURE 1.15
Some additional examples of imaging in the visual spectrum.
(a) Thumb print.
(b) Paper currency.
(c) and (d) Automated license plate reading.
(Figure (a) courtesy of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
Figures (c) and (d) courtesy of Dr. Juan Herrera, Perceptics Corporation.)



Example of Radar Image

FIGURE 1.16
Spaceborne radar
image of
mountains in
southeast Tibet.
(Courtesy of
NASA.)





Examples: MRI (Radio Band)

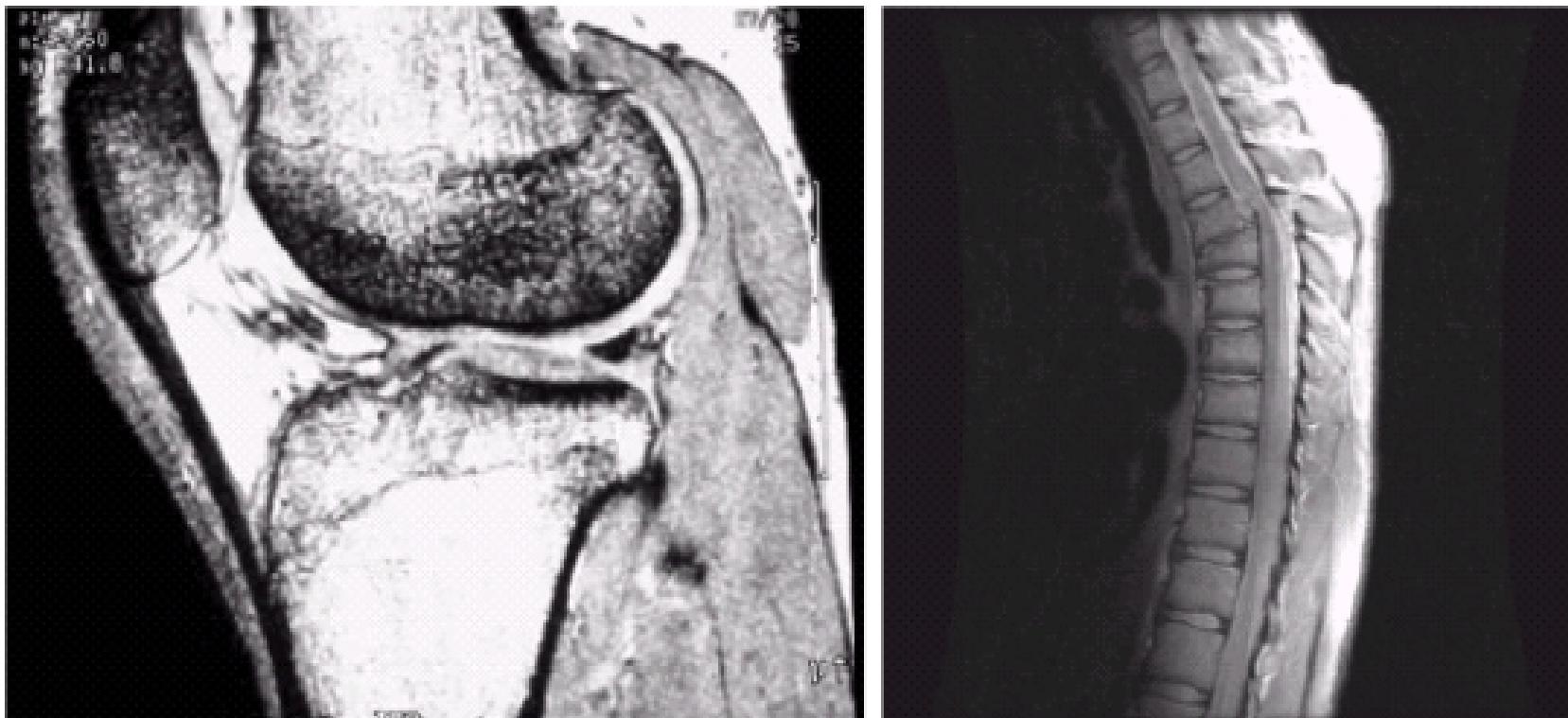
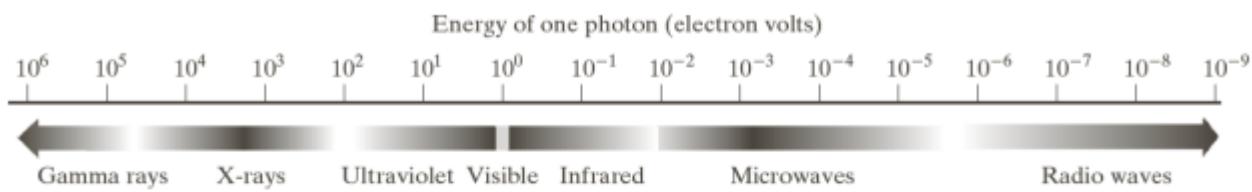
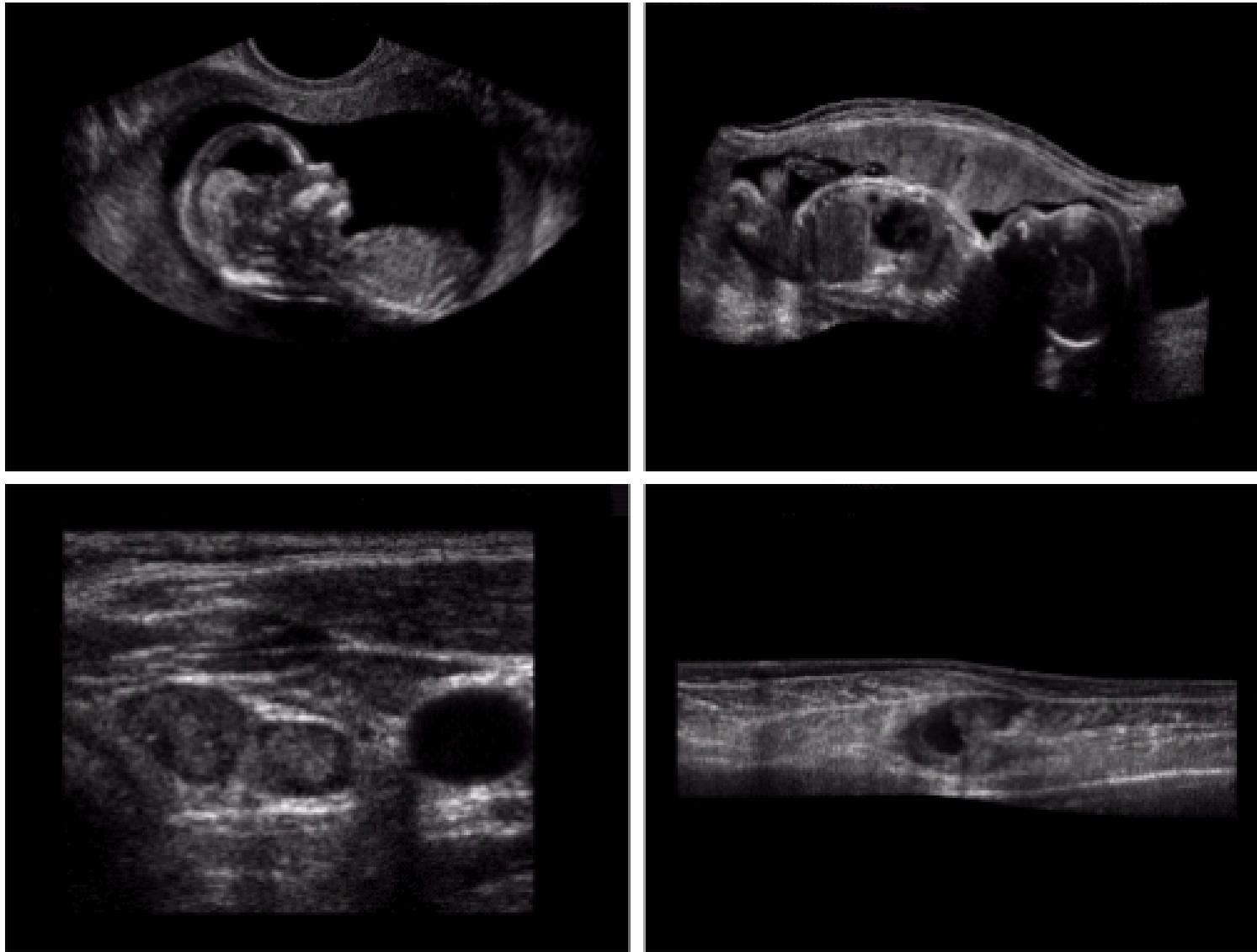


FIGURE 1.17 MRI images of a human (a) knee, and (b) spine. (Image (a) courtesy of Dr. Thomas R. Gest, Division of Anatomical Sciences, University of Michigan Medical School, and (b) Dr. David R. Pickens, Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center.)



Examples: Ultrasound Imaging



a b
c d

FIGURE 1.20
Examples of ultrasound imaging. (a) Baby.
(b) Another view of baby.
(c) Thyroids.
(d) Muscle layers showing lesion.
(Courtesy of Siemens Medical Systems, Inc., Ultrasound Group.)

Some Applications -- Storing Images

Standard
DVD



Blue-ray
DVD



Aerial images

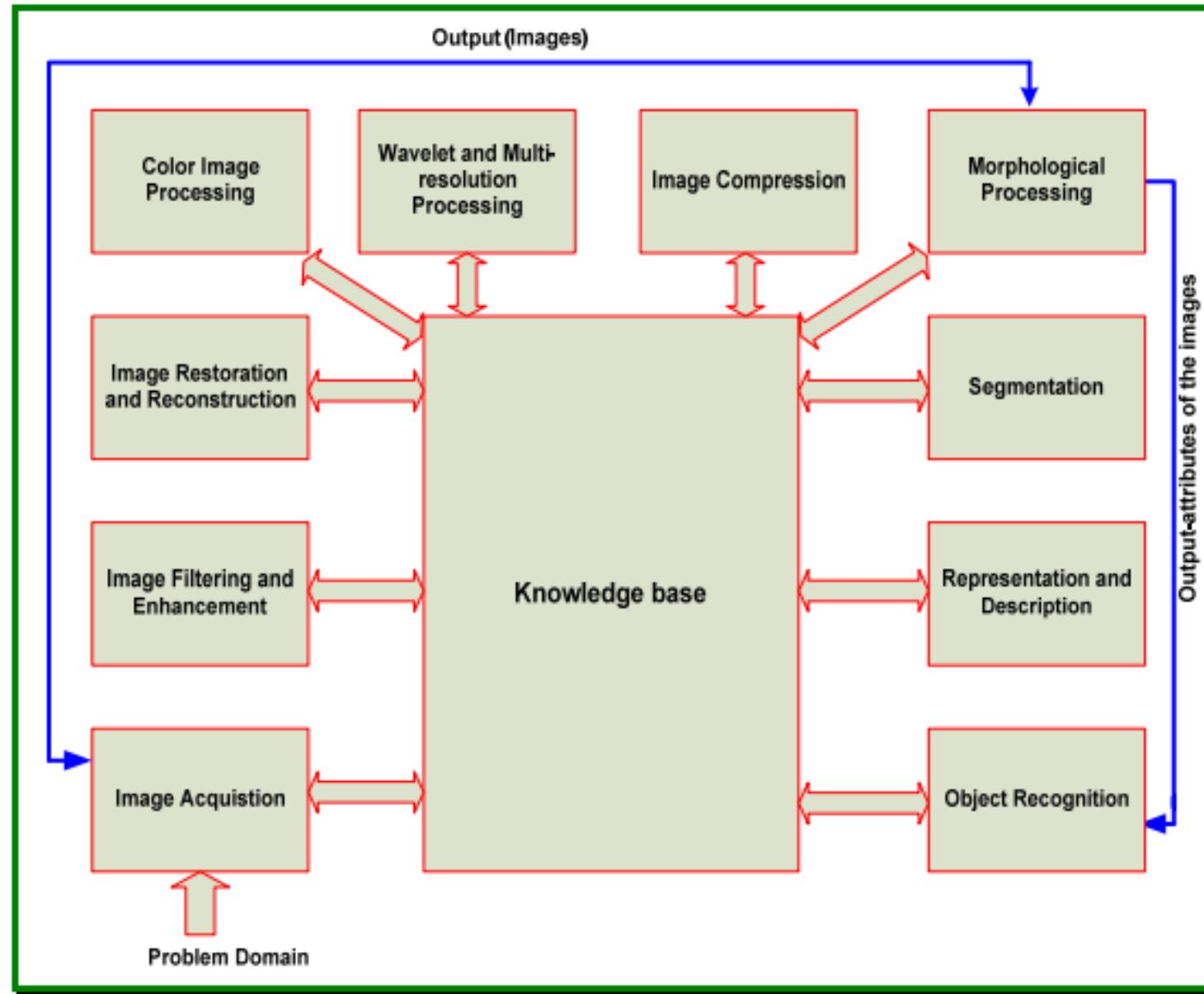


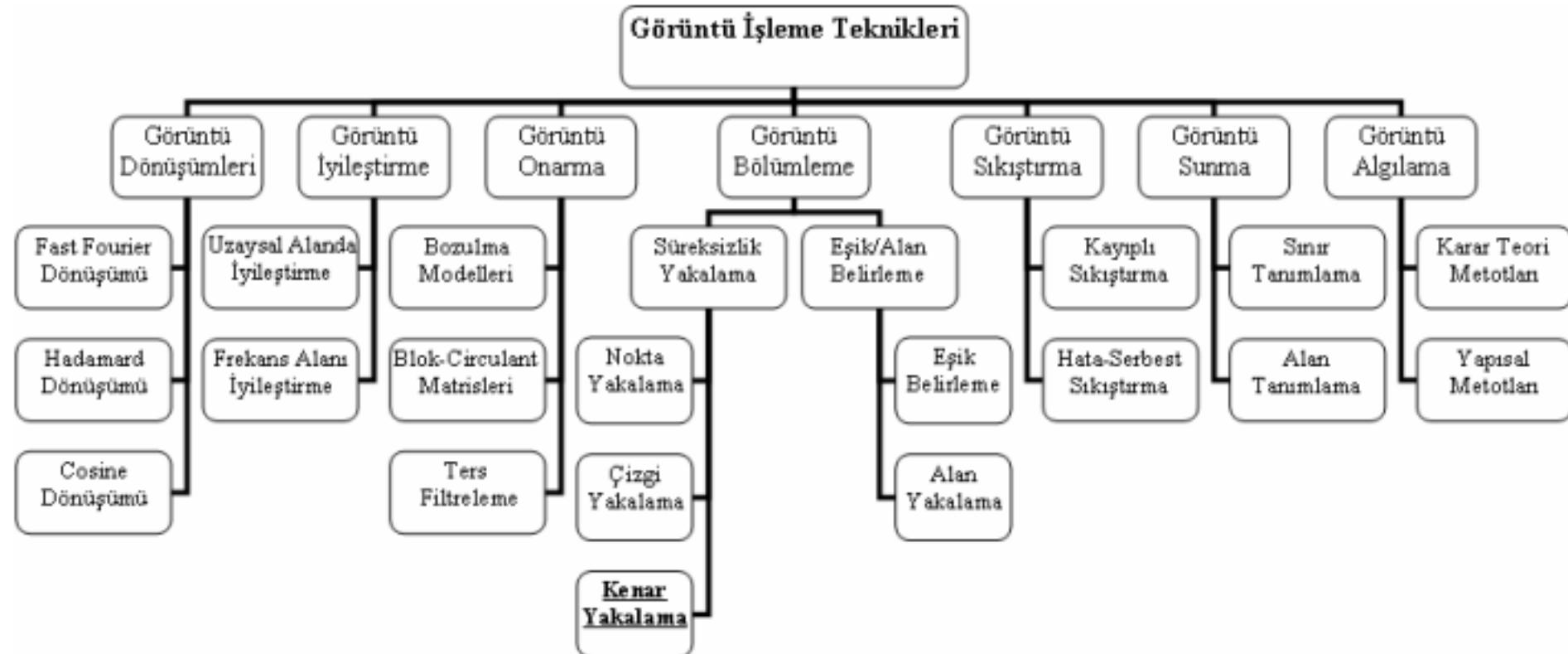
Satellite images

Image Forensics



Görüntü İşlemede Temel Adımlar



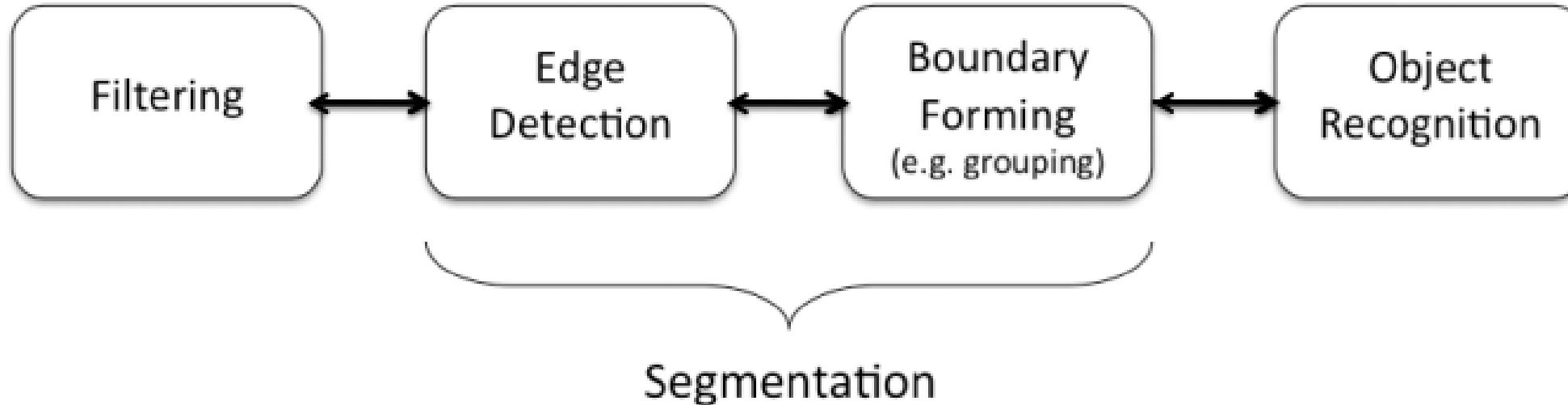


- **1-Görüntü edinme:** bu adımda görüntü bir sensör aracılığıyla (monochrome yada renkli bir TV kamera) yakalanır ve sayısallaştırılır, eğer kamera veya sensör çıkışı dijital forma uygun değilse bir ADC ile dijitale çevrilir.
- **2-Görüntü iyileştirme:** görüntü üzerindeki oynamaları içerir bu sayede özel uygulamalar için orijinalinden daha uygun bir sonuç elde edilmiş olur. İyileştirme teknikleri çok çeşitlidir ve oldukça farklı görüntü işleme yaklaşımı kullanılır.
- **3-Görüntü onarma:** görüntünün görünümünü düzeltir. Görüntünün matematiksel veya olasılıksal modelleri kullanılır.
- **4-Renkli Görüntü İşleme:** ilgilenilen özellik çıkarımı için renkli görüntünün kullanılması
- **5- Wavelets:** görüntü verisi sıkıştırma ve piramidal gösterimde kullanılır.
- **6- Sıkıştırma:** bir görüntüyü kaydederken gerek duyulan depolama alanını azaltmak için yada uygun bant genişliğinde iletimini gerçekleştirmek için (JPEG standarı) boyutunu küçültmede kullanılır.

- **7-Morfolojik İşleme:** görüntü bileşenlerini (şekil gösteriminde ve açıklamasında faydalıdır) çıkarmada kullanılan bir araçtır.
- **8- Görüntü bölütleme:** Bilgisayar, nesneleri görüntü arka planından ayırmaya çalışır. Bu dijital görüntü işlemedeki en zor durumlardan birisidir. Türleri:
 - Autonomous Segmentation.
 - Rugged Segmentation (long process to get successful solution).
 - Erratic Segmentation.
- **9-Gösterim ve açıklama:** gösterim, verinin bir sınır bölgesi olarak mı yoksa tam bir alan olarak mı sunulacağının kararını verir
- **10- Tanılama ve yorumlama:** tanılayıcılar tarafından sağlanan bilgilere dayalı olarak bir nesneyi etiketleme sürecidir.
- **11- Bilgi tabanı:** Bilgi tabanı modüller arası etkileşimi kontrol eder.

Görüntü İşleme Örnekleri

Visual Modules and the Information Flow



Subject matter of this course

- Vision modules can be categorized into three groups according to their functionality:
 - Low-level vision: filtering out irrelevant image data
 - Mid-level vision: grouping pixels or boundary fragments together
 - High-level vision: complex cognitive processes

Edge Detection



Canny edge detecto

- Edges: abrupt changes in the intensity
 - Uniformity of intensity or color
- Edges to object boundaries

Image Filtering

- **Difficulty:** Some of the irrelevant image information have characteristics similar to those of important image features

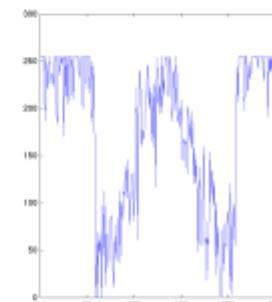
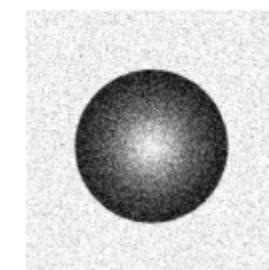
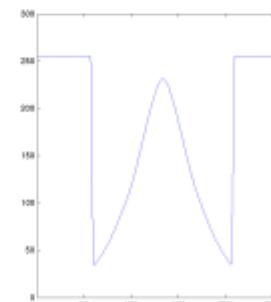
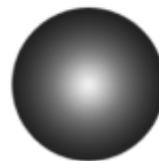


Image Smoothing - A Little Bit of History

- Gaussian Filtering / linear diffusion
 - the most widely used method



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla u) = \nabla^2 u$$

- mid 80's – unified formulations
 - methods that combine smoothing and edge detection
 - Geman & Geman'84, Blake & Zisserman'87, Mumford & Shah'89, Perona & Malik'90

- Images are corrupted with 70% salt-and-pepper noise



What do
these examples
demonstrate?



Noisy input

Recovered image

Original image

R. H. Chan, C.-W. Ho, and M. Nikolova, Salt-and-Pepper Noise Removal by Median-Type
Noise Detectors and Detail-Preserving Regularization. IEEE TIP 2005

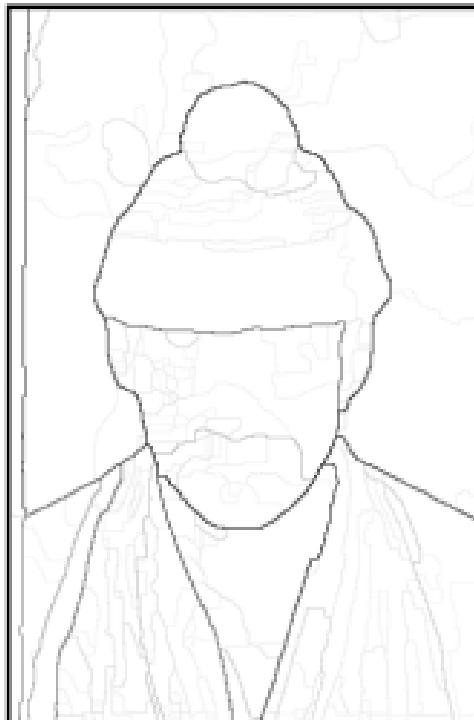
Image Smoothing



L. Xu, C. Lu, Y. Xu, J. Jia, Image Smoothing via L0 Gradient Minimization, SIGGRAPH ASIA 2011

From contours to regions

- State-of-the-art: gPb-owt-ucm segmentation algorithm



P. Arbelaez, M. Maire, C. Fowlkes and J. Malik, Contour Detection and Hierarchical Image Segmentation,
IEEE Trans Pattern Anal. Mach. Intell. 33(5):898-916, 2011

Image Inpainting

- Reconstructing lost or deteriorated parts of images



What do
these examples
demonstrate?

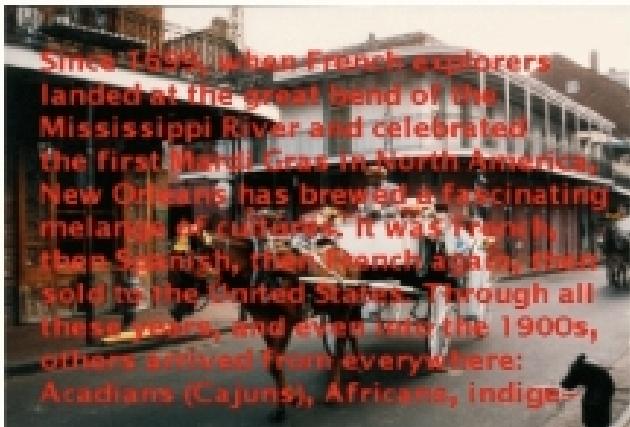


Image Retargetting

- automatically resize an image to arbitrary aspect ratios while preserving important image features

How we define the importance?



S. Avidan and A. Shamir, Seam Carving for Content-Aware Image Resizing, SIGGRAPH, 2007

Image Segmentation

- Partition an image into meaningful regions that are likely to correspond to objects exist in the image



Grouping of pixels
according to what
criteria?

high-level object
specific knowledge
matters!

Figures: A. Erdem

Sahte görüntülerin tespiti

(Detecting fake images)

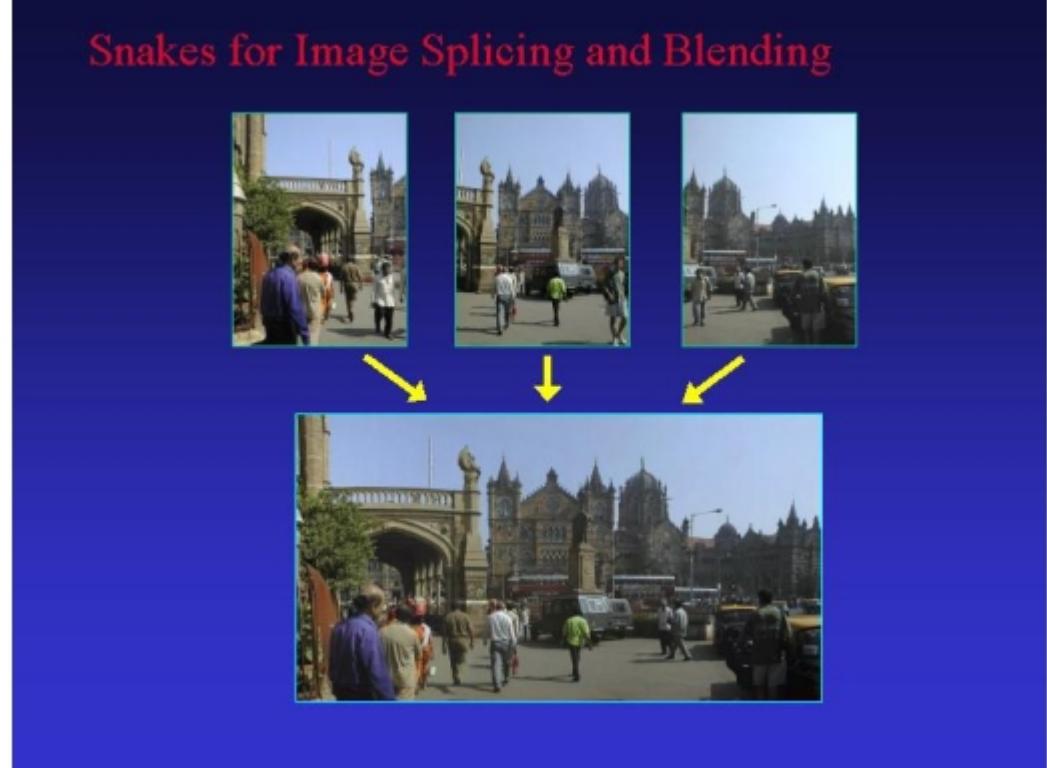


- Bir görüntüden orijinal görüntünün kenar bilgisini içeren veri çıkarılabilir.

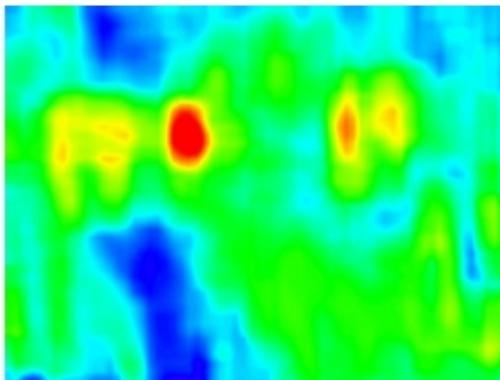
Parçalama ve Harmanlama

(Splicing and Blending)

- Birden fazla görüntünün tek bir görüntüyü oluşturması
 - Girdi:
 - Birçok görüntü
 - Çıkış:
 - Yeni oluşan tek görüntü
 - Örneğin kuşbakışı ya da geniş bakış açılı (Panoramic)



jet renk haritalama (jet color map)

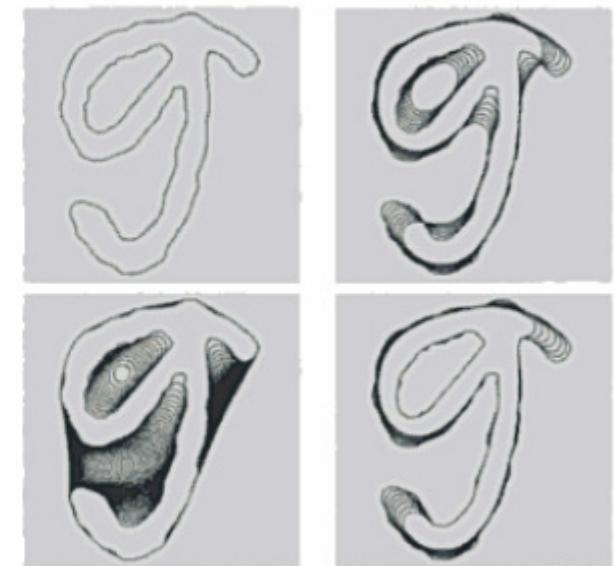


- Yaygın olarak kullanılan bir yöntem:
 - Gri seviyeli görüntülerin piksel yoğunluklarını renkli haritalayarak yeniden sunmak.

Yoğunluk: Renk değeri

Image Recognition from Sethian,
"Level Set Methods and Fast Marching Methods", 1996

- Ters görüntü problemini
(the inverse image problem)
sinir ağlarıyla (neural networks)
birleştirmek ve görüntü
tanımlama ile şekil tanıma
işlemlerinin sağlanması



Şekil: Farklı durumlarda sayısal karışıklıklar

Kenar Tespitinin Anjiyogram Örneği

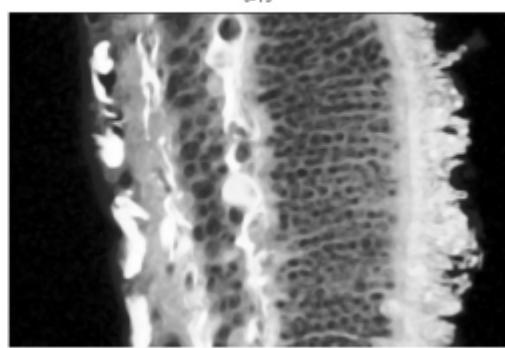
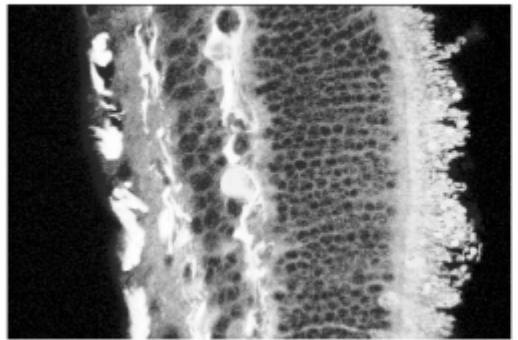
(Angiogram Example of Edge Detection)



Şekil: Bir damarın kenarının bulunması

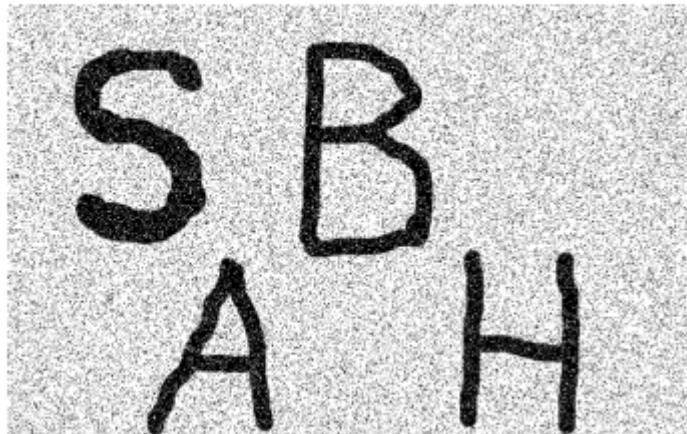
- <http://math.berkeley.edu/~sethian/2006/>
 - Applications/Medical_Imaging/artery.html by J.A. Sethian.

Bir retina resmi ile örnek

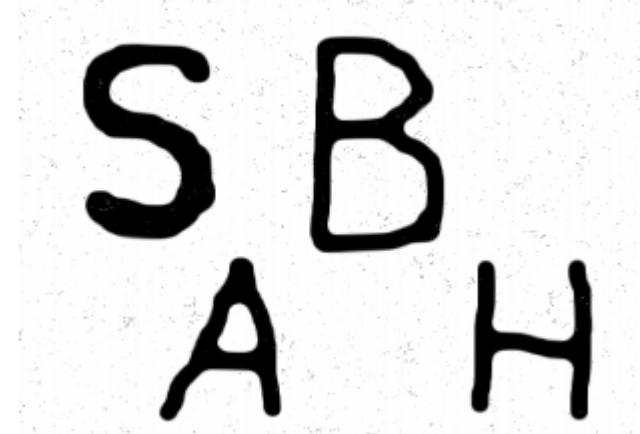


Şekil: Bir retinayı düzgünleştirmek (Smoothing a retina)

$F_{min}=max$ kullanarak gürültü giderme



Şekil: 25% gürültülü harfler



Şekil: Düzgünleştirilen harfler

Görüntü İşleme Araçları ve Yazılımları

Matlab
OpenCV
ImageJ

Matlab Image Processing Toolbox

- Matlab is optimised for operating on matrices. Images are matrices!
- It provides a comprehensive set of reference-standard algorithms, functions, and apps for image processing, analysis, visualization, and algorithm development.
- You can perform image analysis, image segmentation, image enhancement, noise reduction, geometric transformations, and image registration.
- Many toolbox functions support multicore processors, GPUs, and C-code generation.

OpenCV

- OpenCV means Intel® Open Source Computer Vision Library.
- It is a collection of C functions and a few C++ classes that implement some popular Image Processing and Computer Vision algorithms.
- It has **C++, C, Python** and **Java** interfaces and supports Windows, Linux, Mac OS, iOS and Android.
- FREE for commercial and non-commercial uses
- Written in optimized C/C++, the library can take advantage of multi-core processing
- Available on Sourceforge
 - <http://opencv.org/>
 - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary/>

ImageJ

- **ImageJ:** Open source Java Image processing software
- Developed by Wayne Rasband at Nat. Inst for Health (NIH)
 - Many image processing algorithms **already implemented**
 - New image processing algorithms can also be implemented easily
 - Nice click-and-drag interface
- **Key Features**
 - **Interactive tools** for image processing of images
 - Supports many image file formats (JPEG, PNG, GIF, TIFF, BMP, DICOM, FITS)
 - **Plug-in mechanism** for implementing new functionality, extending ImageJ
 - **Macro language + interpreter:** Easy to implement large blocks from small pieces without knowing Java
- ImageJ uses Java's windowing system (AWT) for display
 - Programmer writes plugins to extend ImageJ

Image Processing Toolboxes

□ In C/C++

- IPL ... : <http://www.cs.nott.ac.uk/~jzg/nottsvision/old/index.html>
- OpenCV: <http://sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary>
- ImageMagick: <http://www.imagemagick.org/>
- Insight Toolkit ITK (medical image) : <http://www.itk.org/>
- mathtools.net: http://www.mathtools.net/C_C__/Image_Processing/

□ In Java

- Java Media APIs: JAI, JMF, Java image I/O:
<http://java.sun.com/javase/technologies/desktop/media/>
- http://www.mathtools.net/Java/Image_Processing/index.html

□ Python

- Python Imaging Library (PIL)
 - ◆ <http://www.pythonware.com/products/pil/>
 - ◆ numpy, scipy
- SciKit,

Image Processing Software

- **Bitmap editing:** Adobe Photoshop, Macromedia Fireworks
- **Vector graphics editing:** Adobe Illustrator, Corel Draw
- **Consumer photo tools:** Picasso, ACDSee, Windows Paint, XV, Photoshop Elements