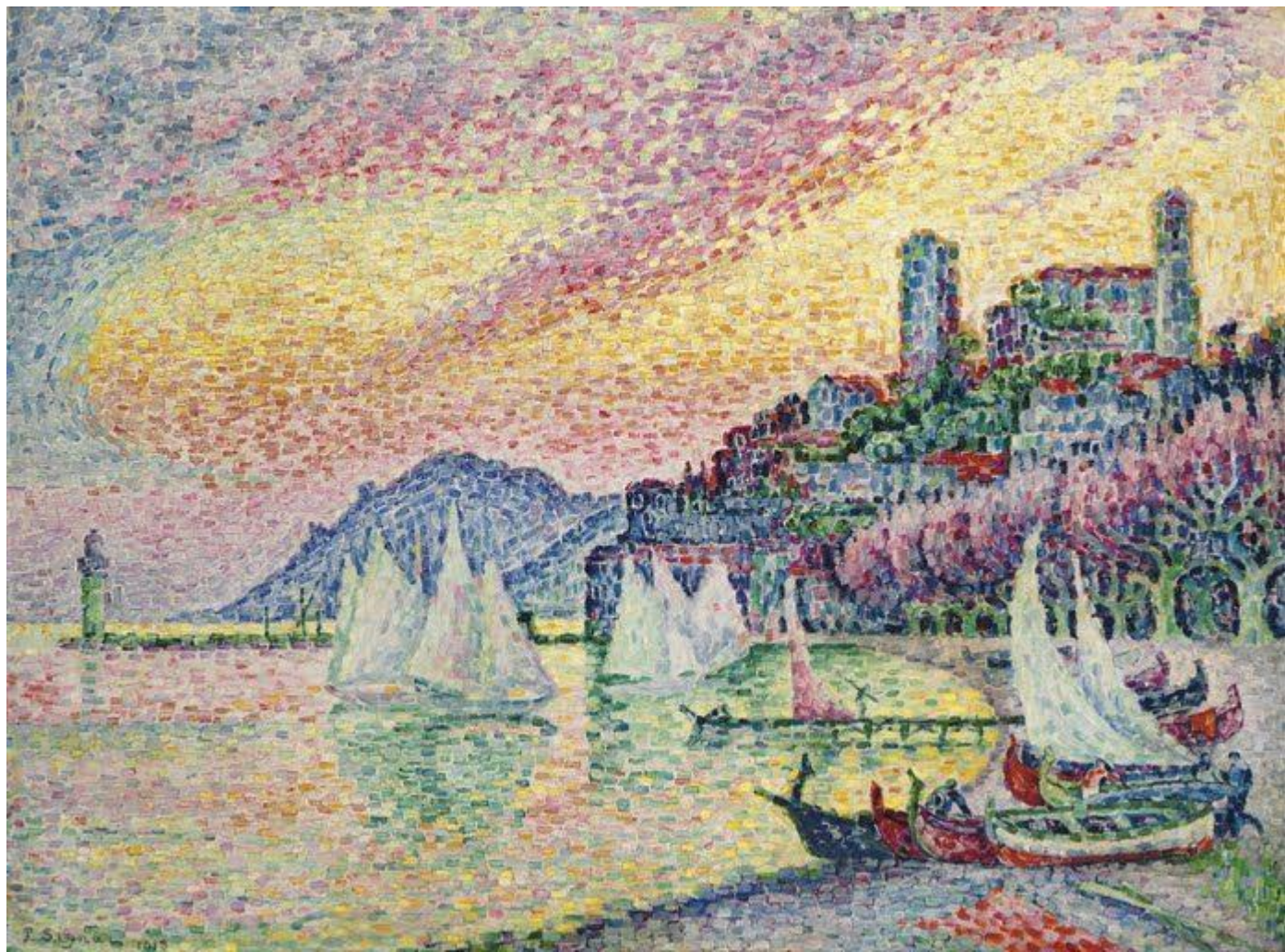


# Digital Image Processing (CSE/ECE 478)

## Lecture2: Intensity transformations and histograms

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Center for Visual Information Technology (CVIT), IIIT Hyderabad







# Matrix scene



# Motivation



Image courtesy: NASA

# Motivation



Image courtesy: [rationalqm.us](http://rationalqm.us)

# Organization (today's lecture)

1. Intensity Transformation Functions

2. Histogram Processing

**Point  
Operations**



# Organization (today's lecture)

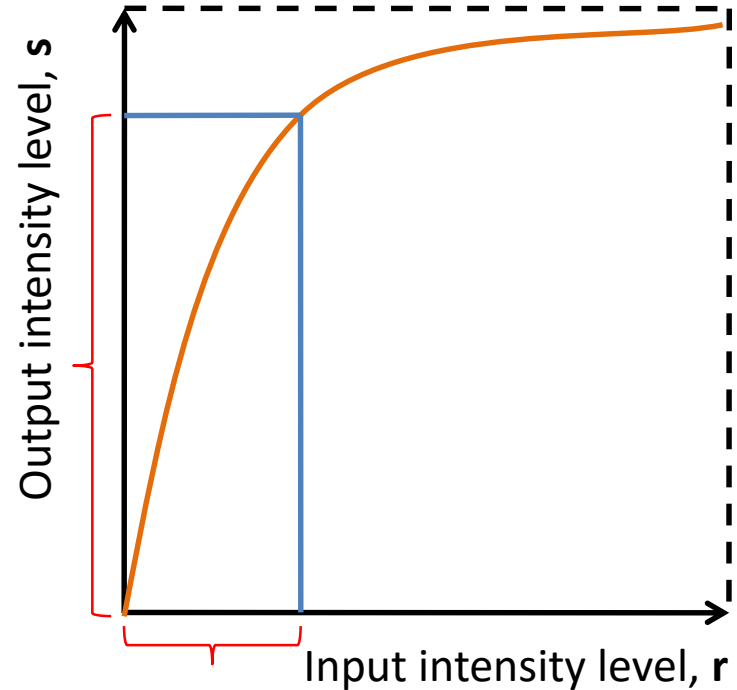
1. Intensity Transformation Functions

2. Histogram Processing

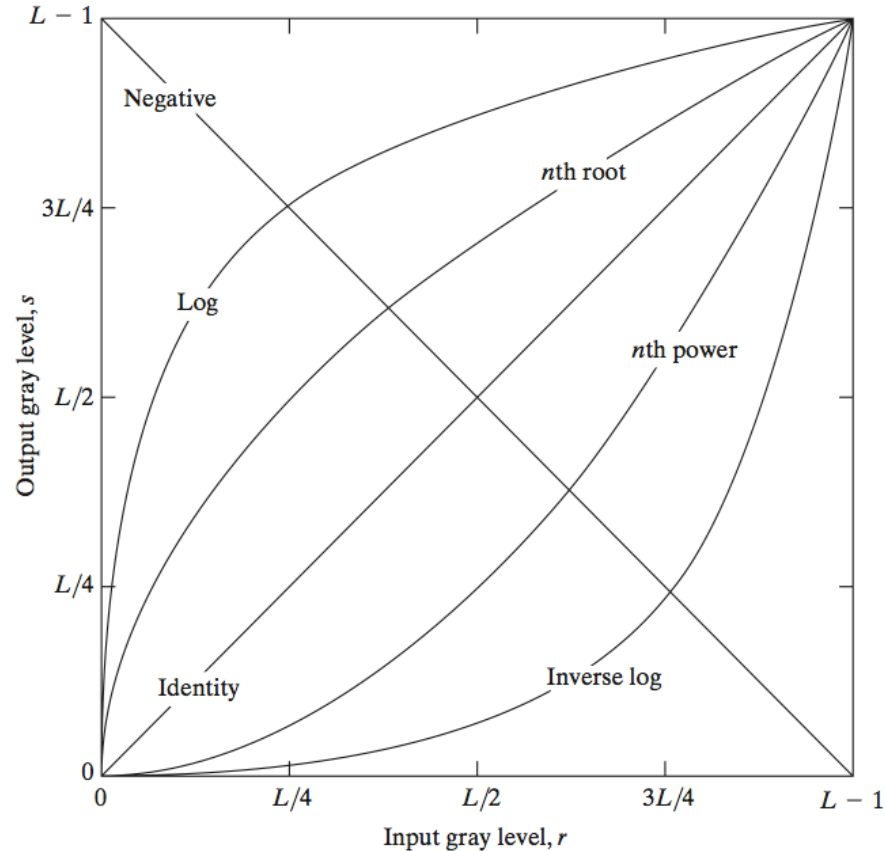


# Intensity transformation

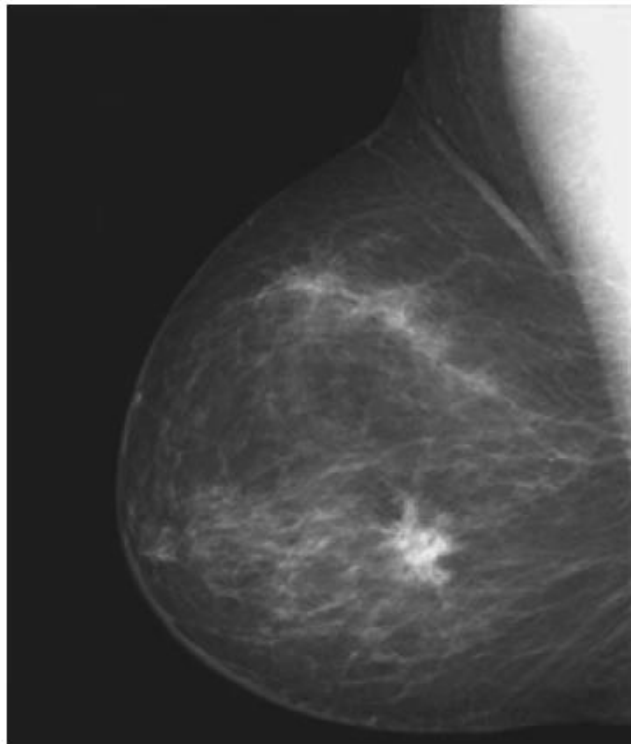
- Input pixel ( $r$ )  $\rightarrow$  output pixel ( $s$ )
- Independent pixel to pixel mapping



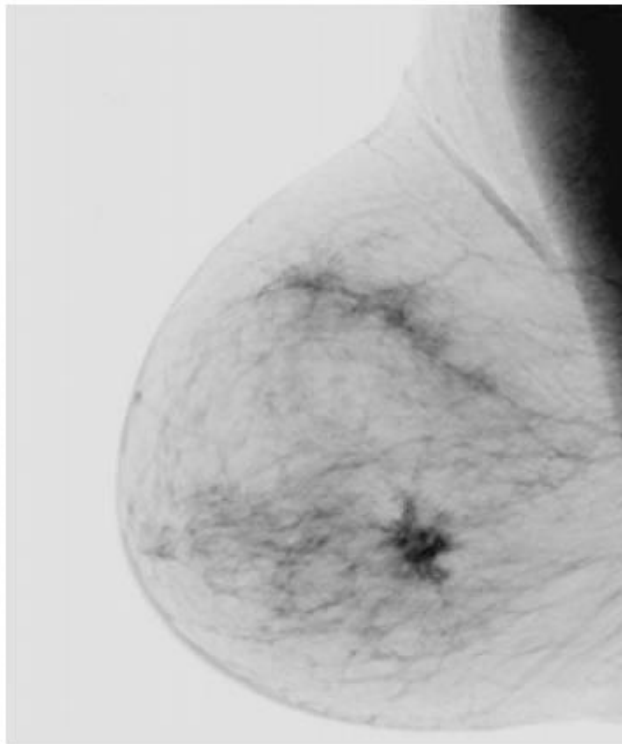
# Standard Intensity transformations



# Image Negatives



Intensity levels:  $[0, L-1]$



Transformation:  $s = L - 1 - r$

a b

## FIGURE 3.4

(a) Original digital mammogram.

(b) Negative image obtained using the negative transformation in Eq. (3.2-1).

(Courtesy of G.E. Medical Systems.)

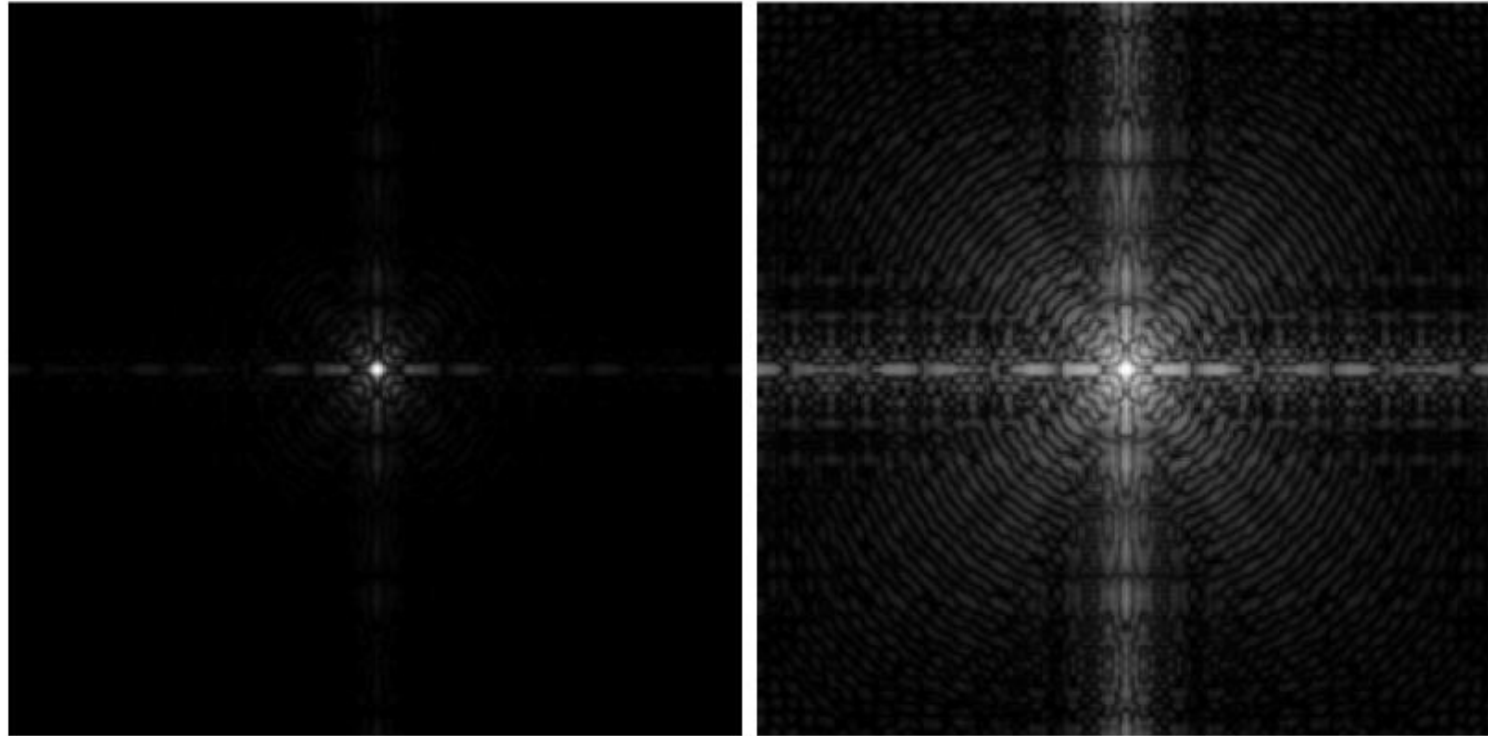
# Log Transformations

a b

**FIGURE 3.5**

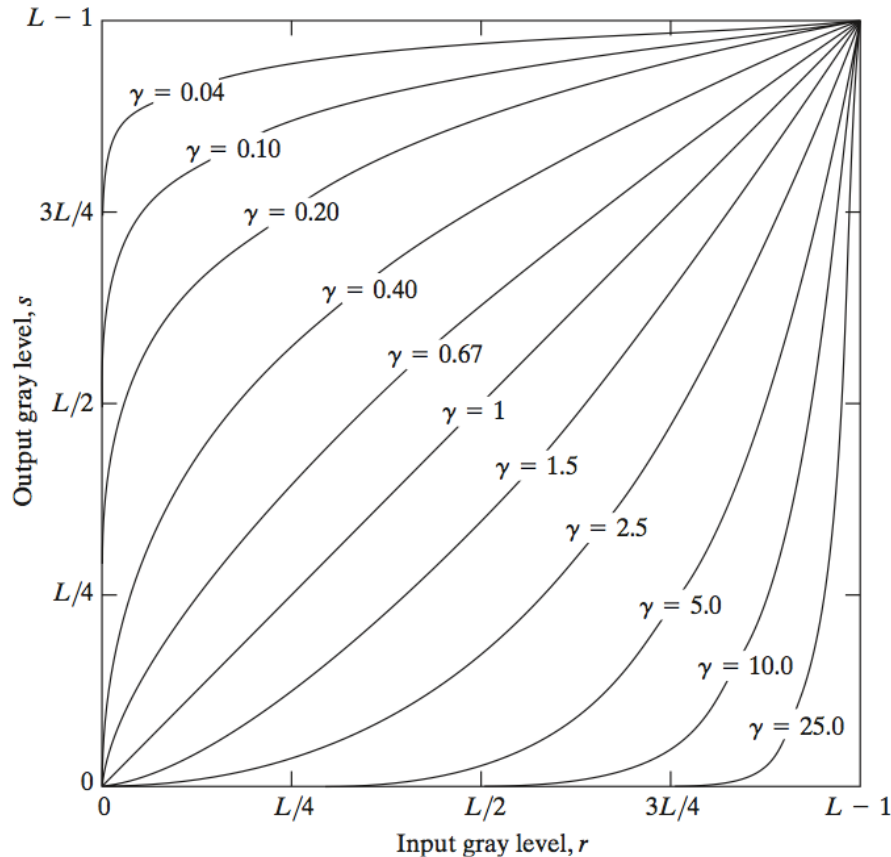
(a) Fourier spectrum.

(b) Result of applying the log transformation given in Eq. (3.2-2) with  $c = 1$ .



$$s = c \log(1+r)$$

# Power-Law (Gamma) Transformations



$$s = c r^{\gamma}$$



# Power-Law (Gamma) Transformations

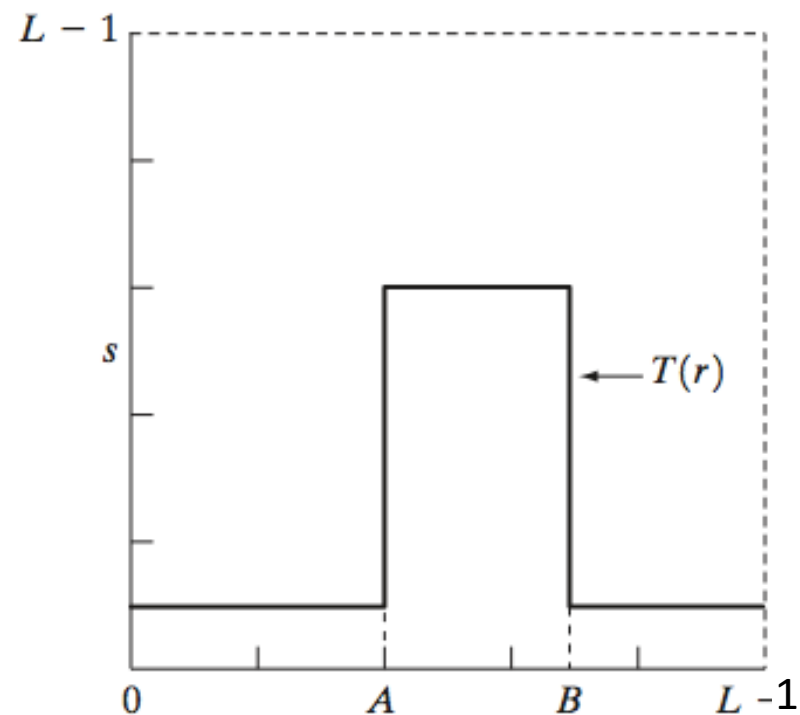
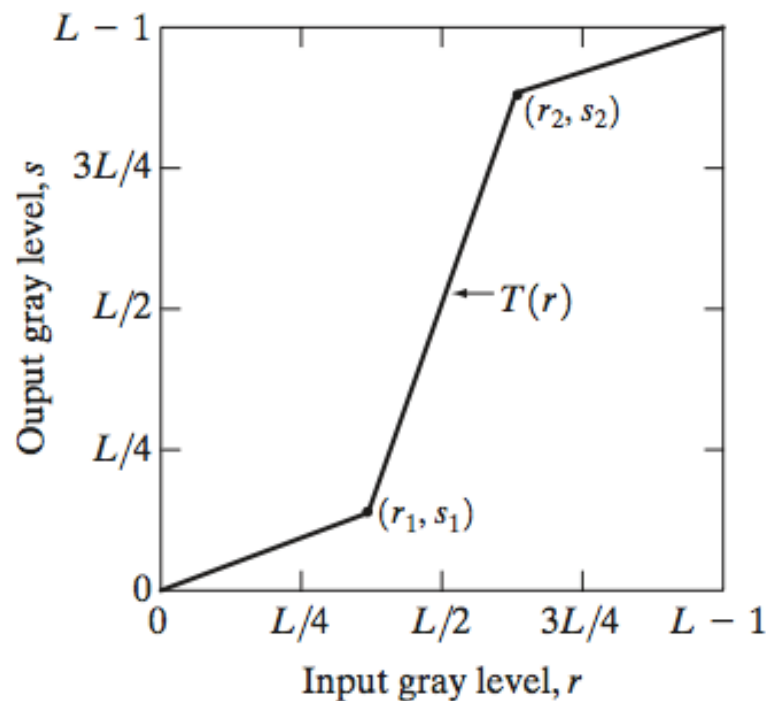
a b  
c d

**FIGURE 3.9**

(a) Aerial image.  
(b)–(d) Results of  
applying the  
transformation in  
Eq. (3.2-3) with  
 $c = 1$  and  
 $\gamma = 3.0, 4.0,$  and  
 $5.0$ , respectively.  
(Original image  
for this example  
courtesy of  
NASA.)



# Piecewise Transformations

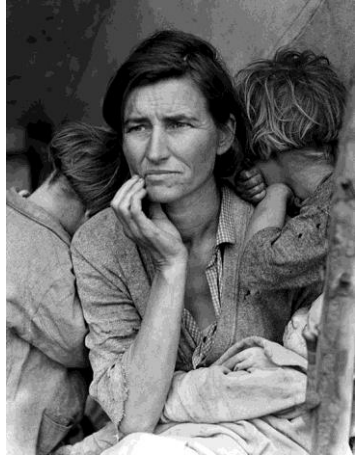


# Piecewise Transformations: Contrast Stretching

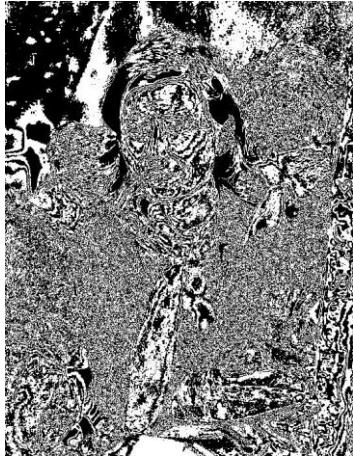
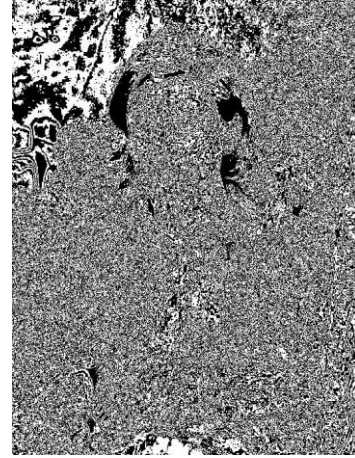
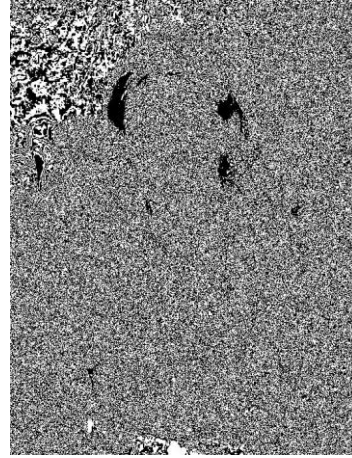
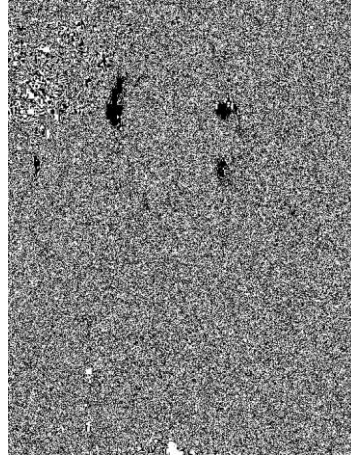
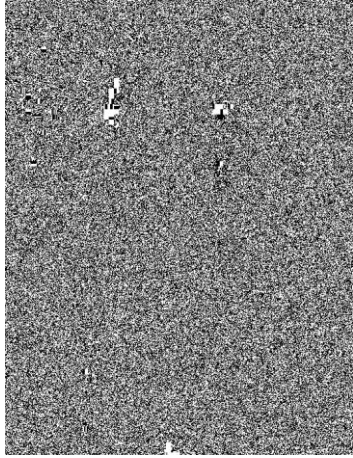




# Bit Plane Slicing

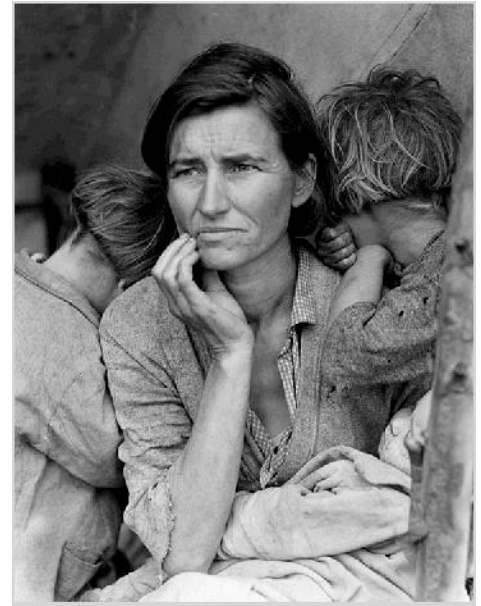
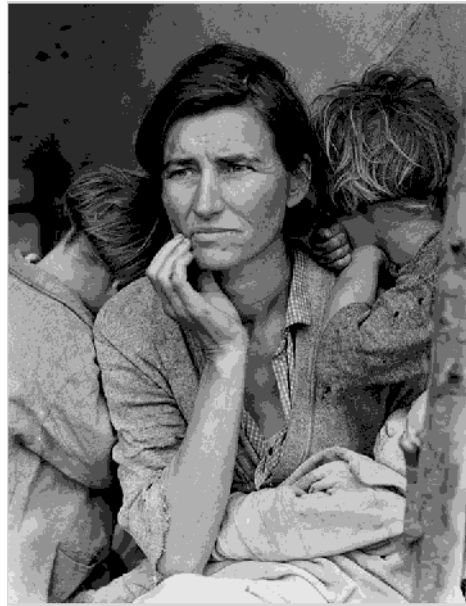
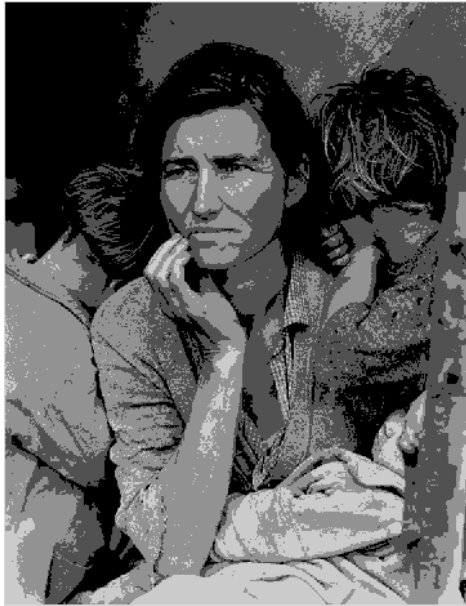


Dorothea Lange's  
"Migrant Mother"





# Bit Plane Slicing



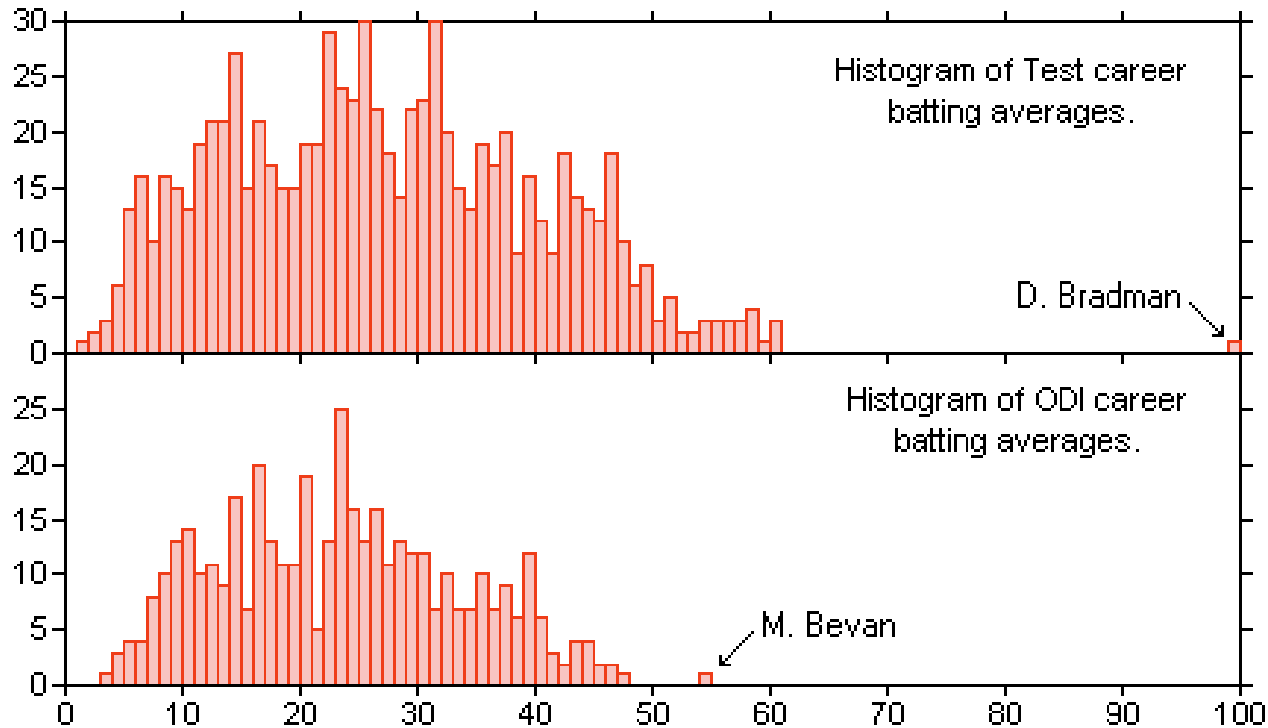


# Organization (today's lecture)

1. Intensity Transformation Functions

2. Histogram Processing

# Histogram

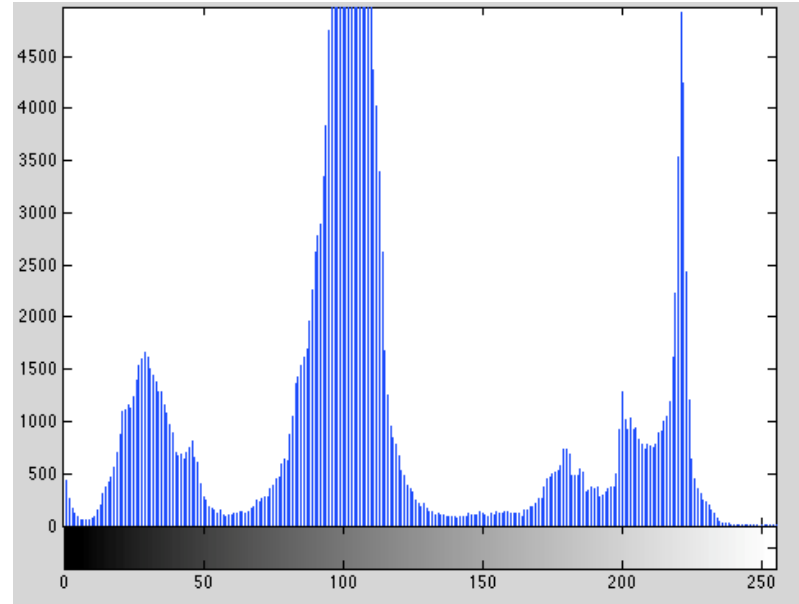
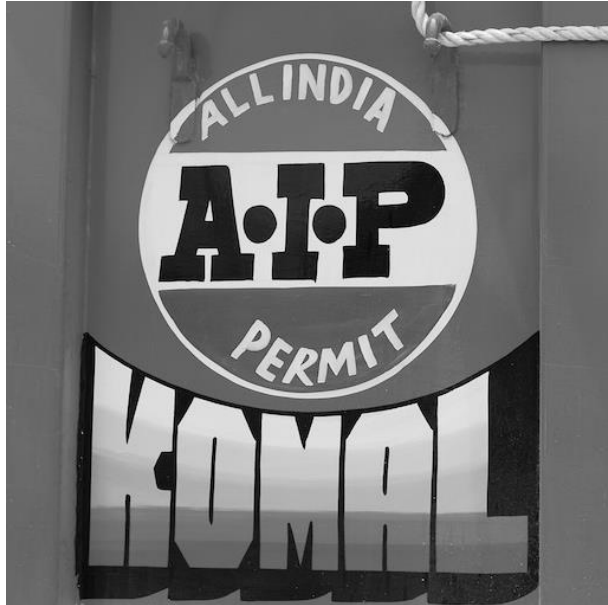


# Histogram

$$h_r(i) = n_i$$

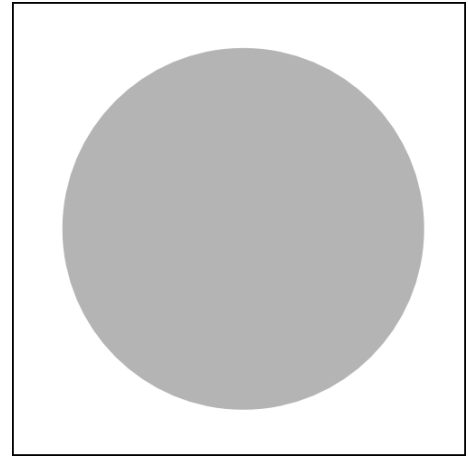
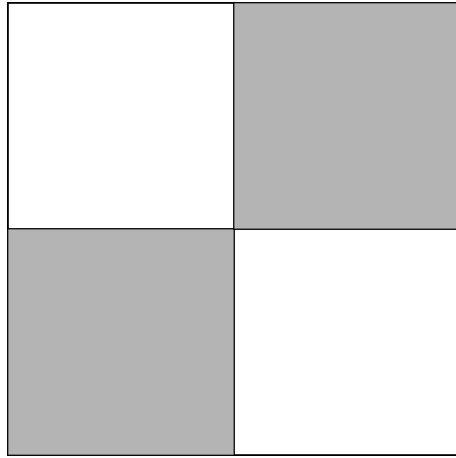
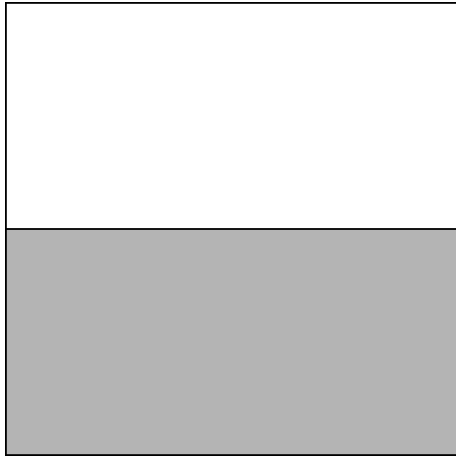
$i \rightarrow$  intensity value, range  $[0 \text{ } L-1]$

$n_i \rightarrow$  number of pixels with intensity  $i$



# Histograms

- Different images can have same histogram



- No information about distribution of intensity values

# Histograms

- What can we infer from histograms?

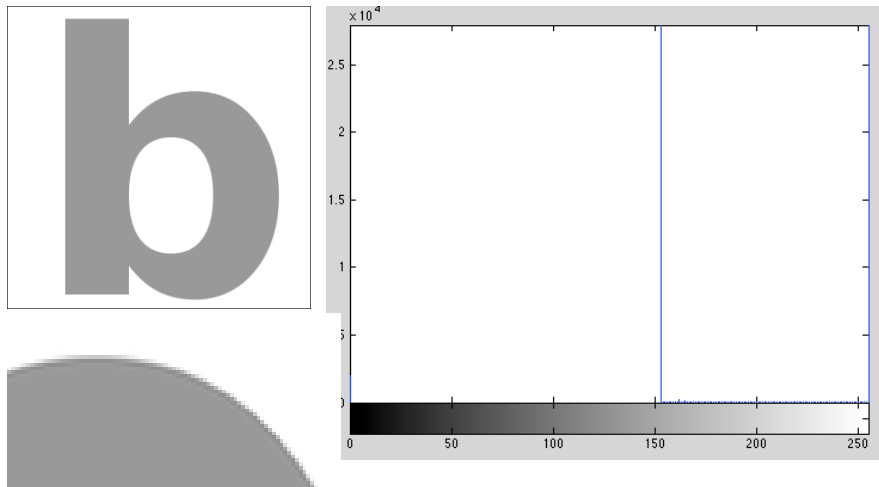


Histogram viewing standard in most DSLR cameras

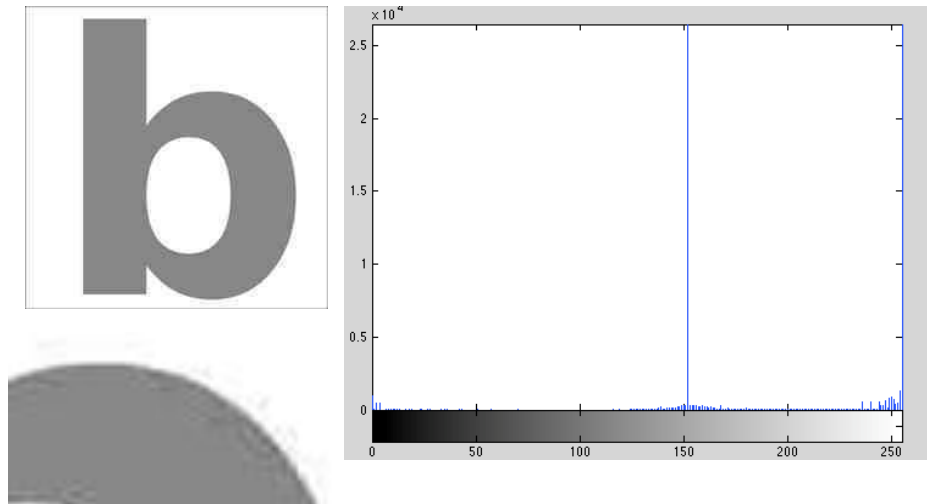


# Histograms

- Histograms can help interpret the images



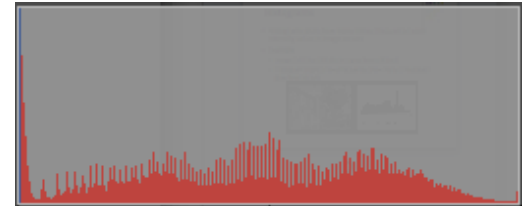
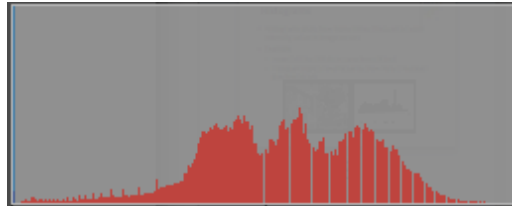
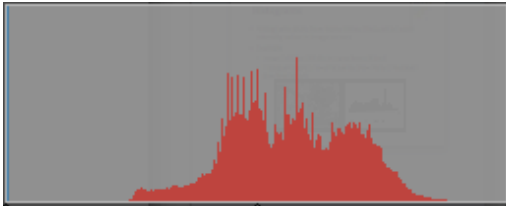
Original Image and histogram



Compressed Image and histogram

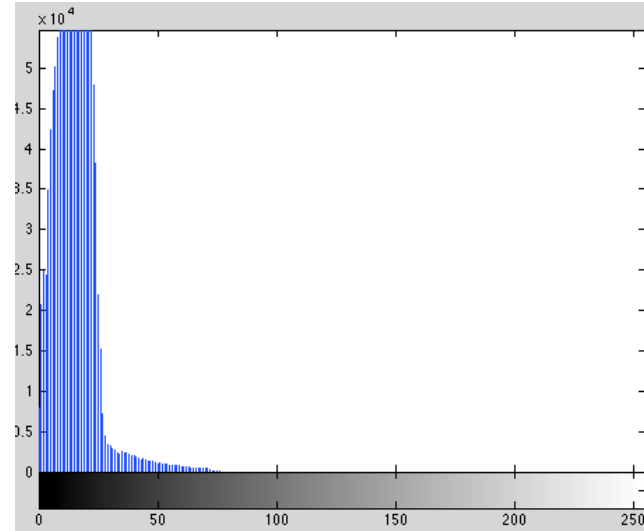
# Histograms

- Histogram and contrast



# Histograms

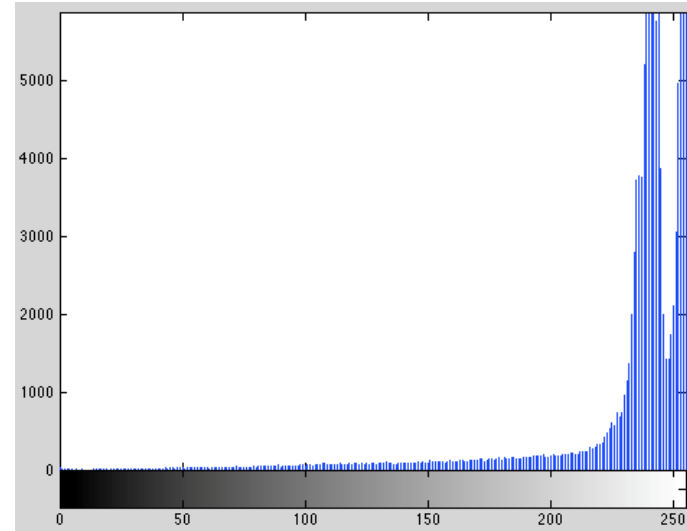
- Histograms and brightness



Under exposure

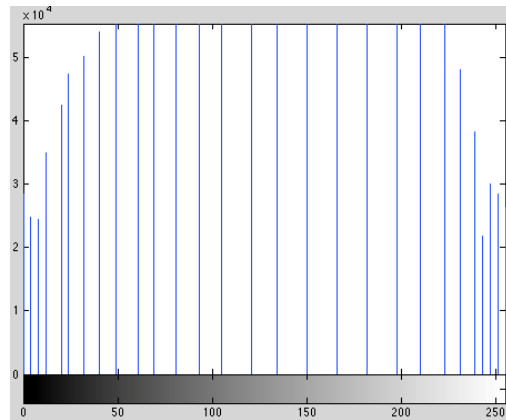
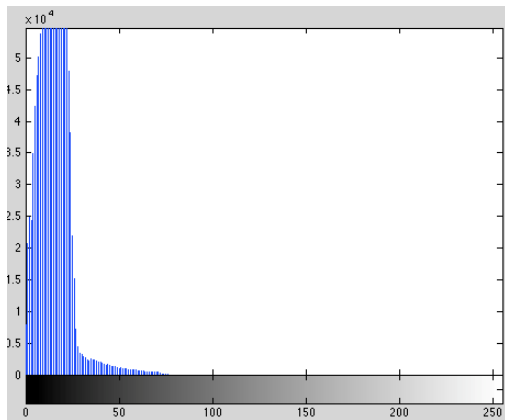
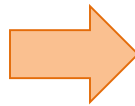
# Histograms

- Histograms and brightness



Over exposure

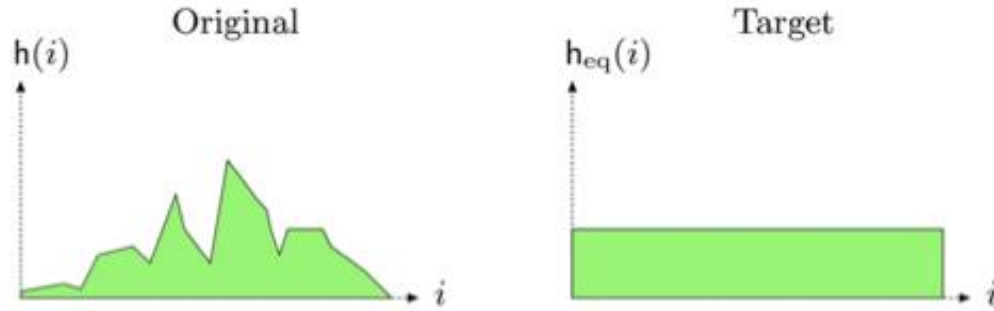
# Histogram Equalization



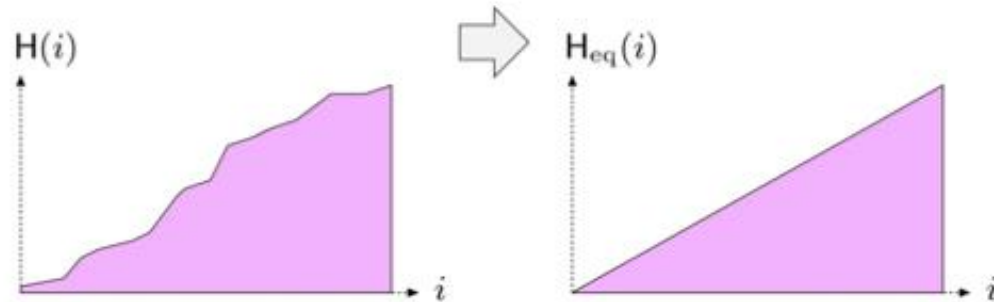


# Histogram Equalization

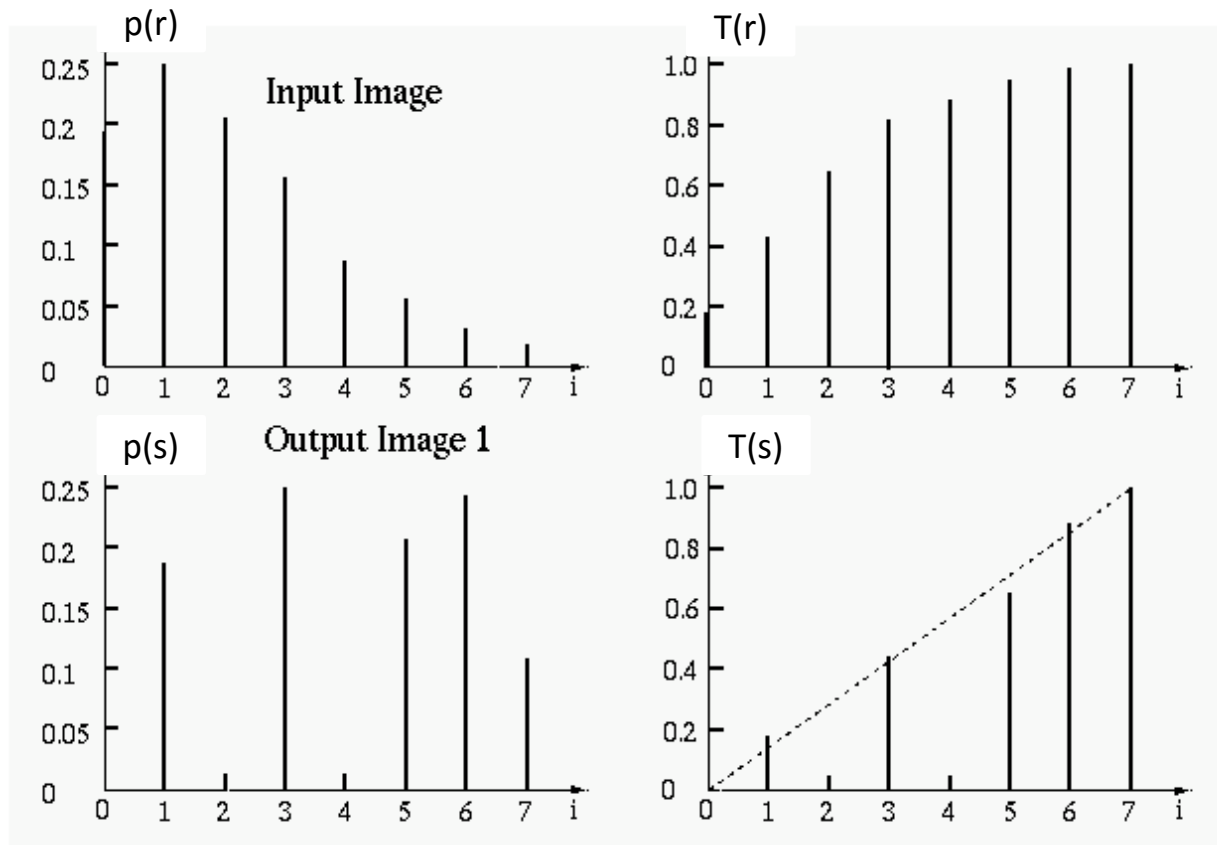
**Histogram**



**Cumulative Histogram**



# Histogram Equalization



# Histogram Equalization

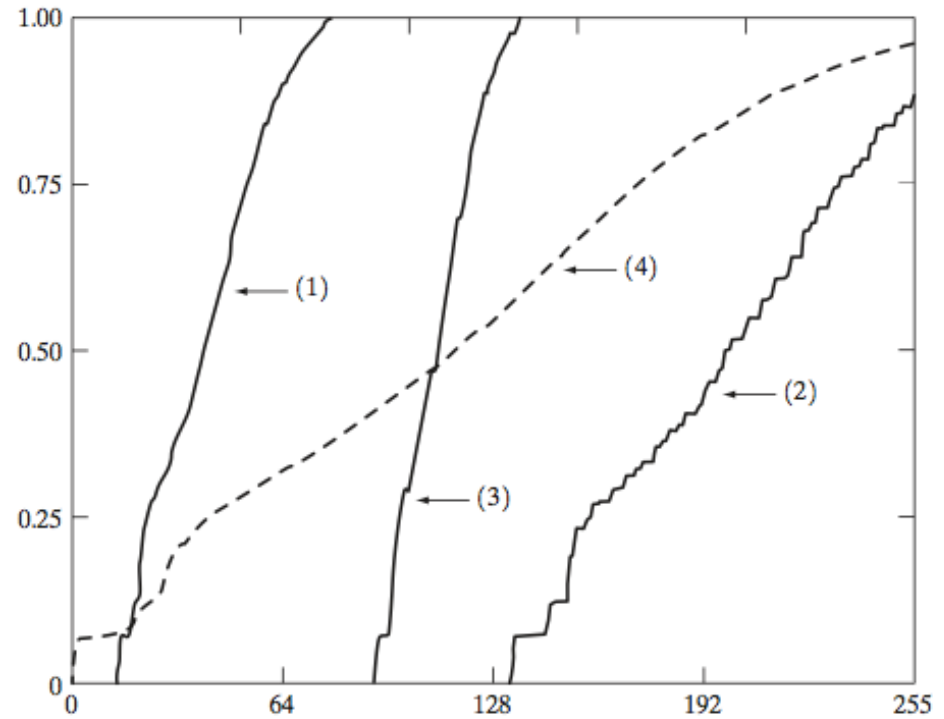
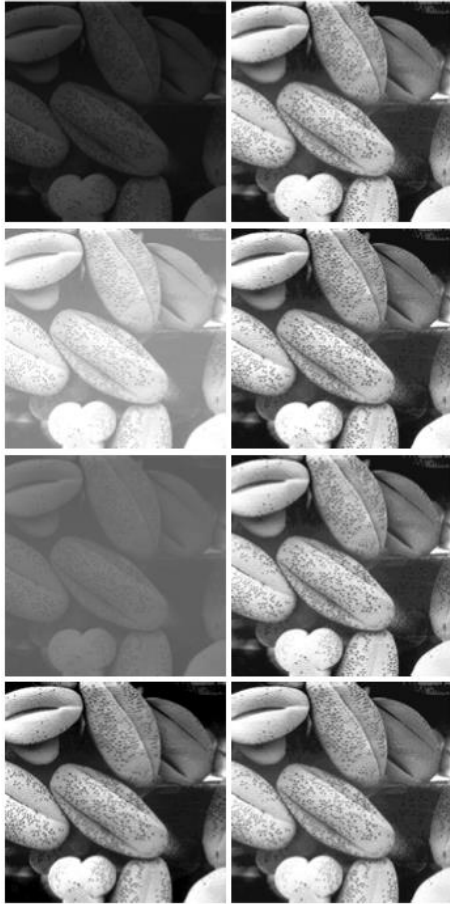


Image Courtesy: Gonzalez and Woods

# Histogram Equalization

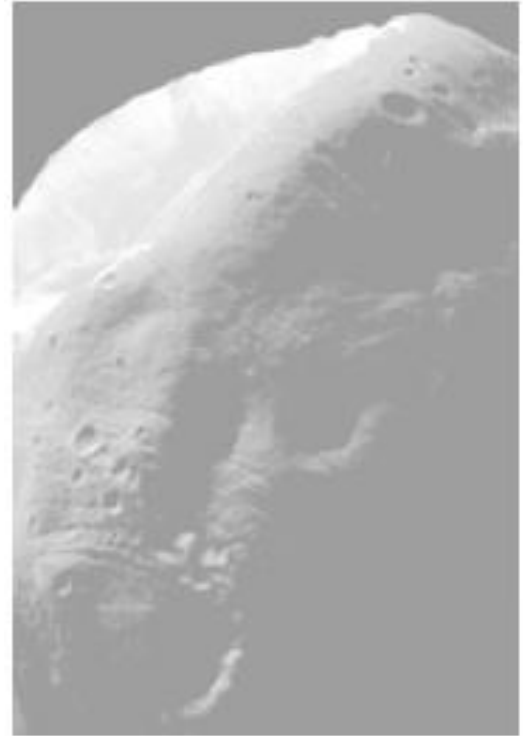
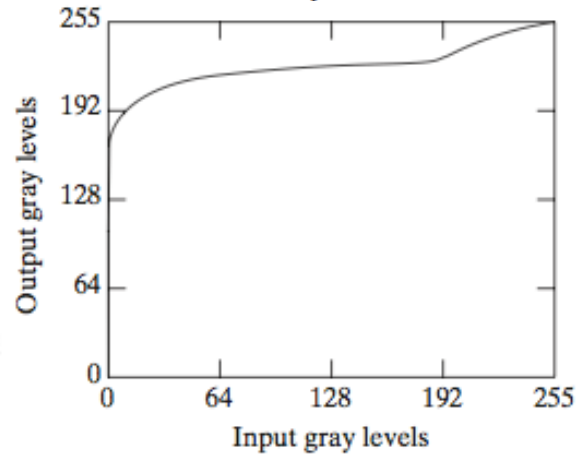
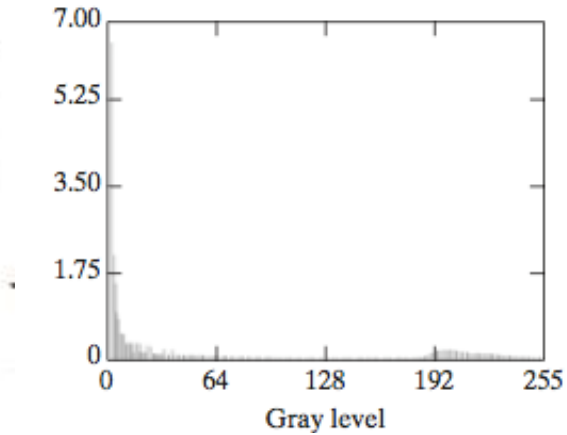


Intensity  
transformation

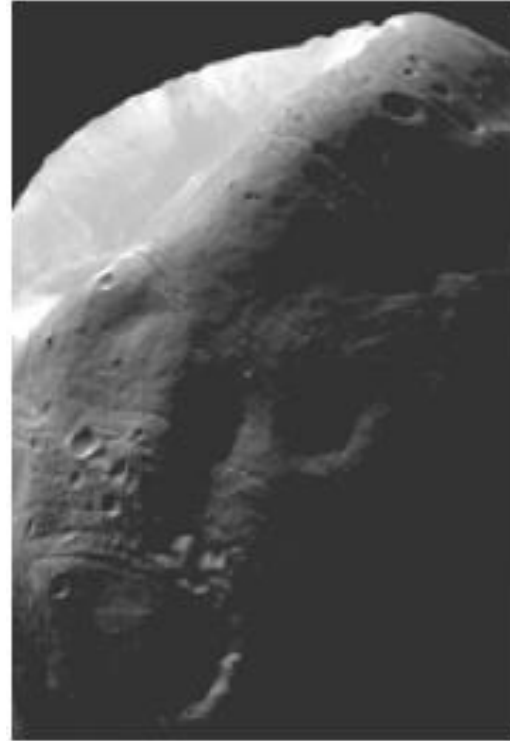


Histogram  
Equalization

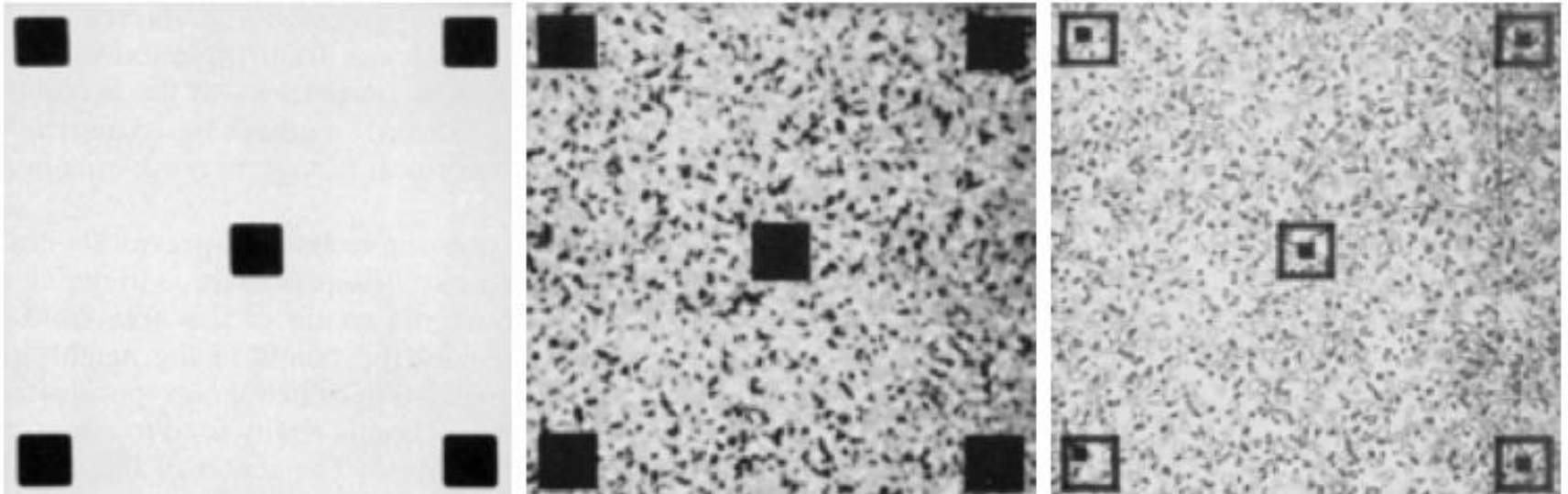
# Histogram Equalization



# Histogram Matching



# Local Histogram Processing





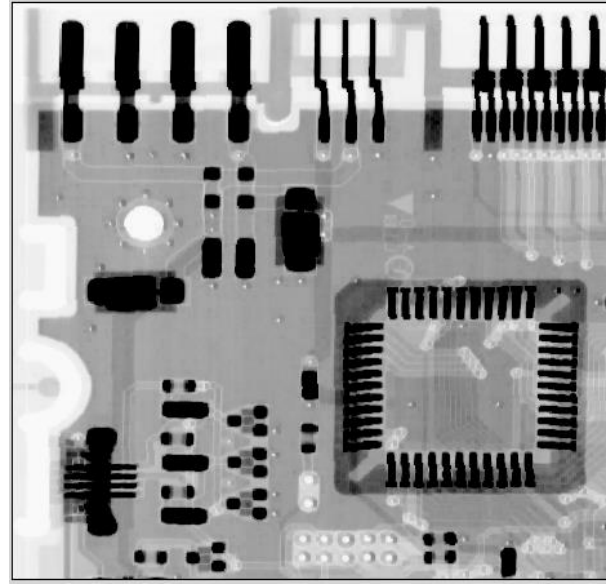
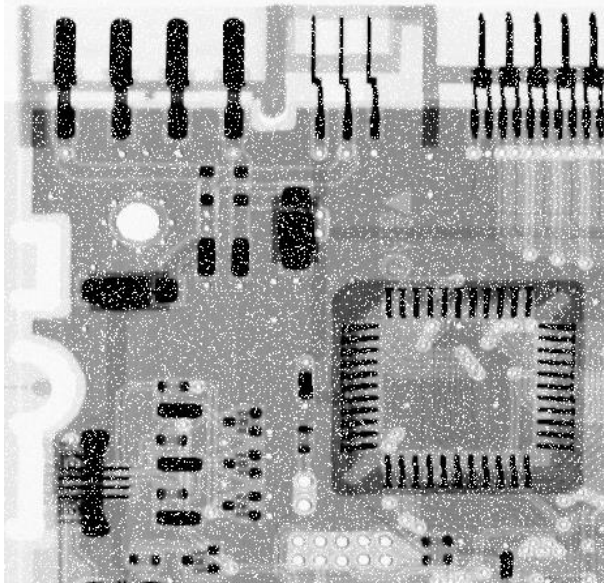
# What point operations can't do?



Image Sharpening



# What point operations can't do?



Noise removal

# Organization (today's lecture)

1. Intensity Transformation Functions

2. Histogram Processing

Spatial Filtering → Next class