

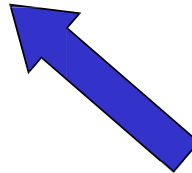
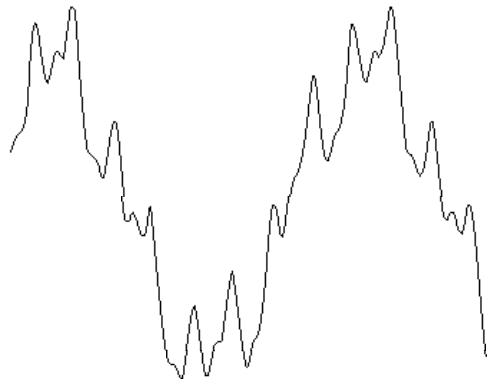
Processamento Digital de Imagens

Filtros no Domínio da Frequência

Agenda

- Filtragem no Domínio da Frequência
 - Bibliografia e imagens: Rafael C. Gonzalez and Richard E. Wood, Digital Image Processing, 3rd Edition.

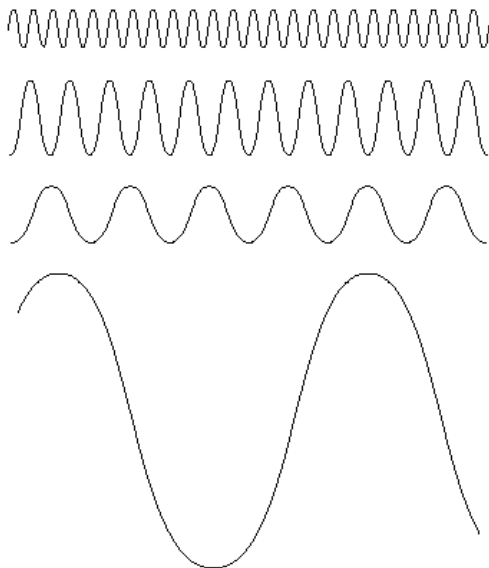
Série de Fourier



Série de Fourier:



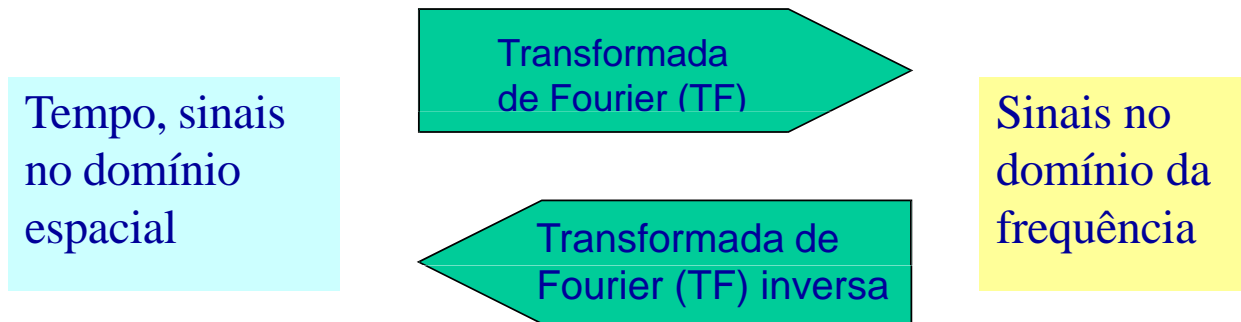
Quaisquer sinais periódicos
podem ser vistos como soma
ponderada de sinais sinusoidais
com diferentes frequências



Domínio de frequência:

Veja a frequência como uma
variável independente

Transformada de Fourier e Domínio da Frequência



1D, caso contínuo

TF

$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-j2\pi ux} dx$$

TF inversa

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u) e^{j2\pi ux} du$$

Transformada de Fourier e Domínio da Frequência

1D, caso discreto

$$\text{TF} \quad F(u) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x) e^{-j2\pi ux/M} \quad u = 0, \dots, M-1$$

$$\text{TF inversa} \quad f(x) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} F(u) e^{j2\pi ux/M} \quad x = 0, \dots, M-1$$

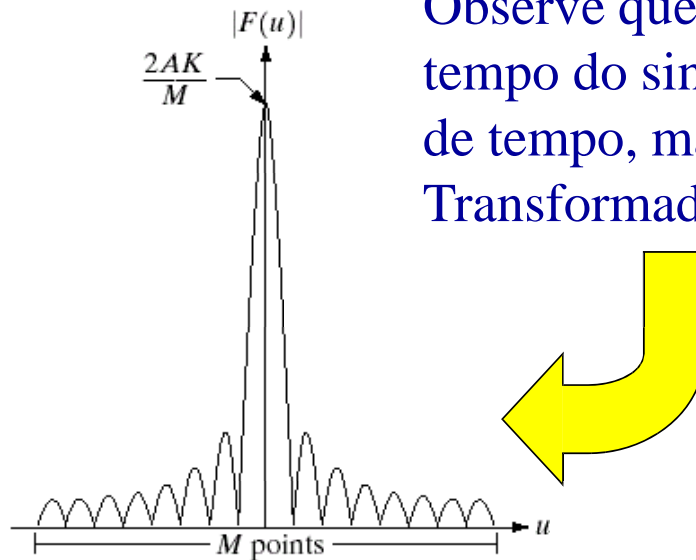
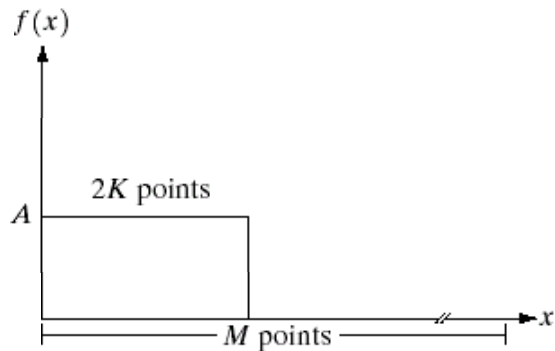
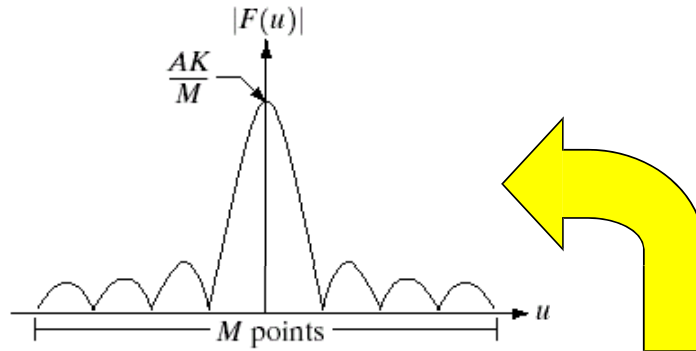
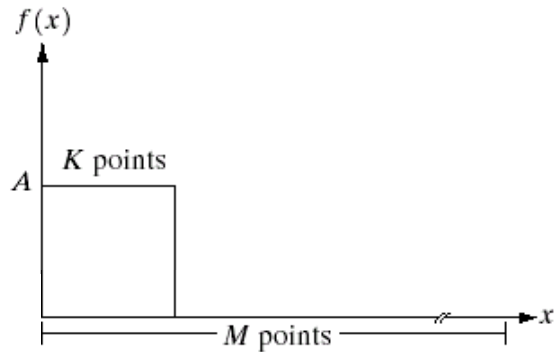
$F(u)$ pode ser escrito como

$$F(u) = R(u) + jI(u) \quad \text{or} \quad F(u) = |F(u)| e^{-j\phi(u)}$$

onde

$$|F(u)| = \sqrt{R(u)^2 + I(u)^2} \quad \phi(u) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{I(u)}{R(u)} \right)$$

Exemplo da TF para 1D



Observe que quanto maior o tempo do sinal de domínio de tempo, mais curto sua Transformada de Fourier

Relação entre Δx e Δu

Para um sinal $f(x)$ com pontos M , a resolução espacial Δx é o espaço entre amostras em $f(x)$ e a resolução da frequência Δu é o espaço entre os componentes de frequências em $F(u)$, sendo

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{M\Delta x}$$

Exemplo: para um sinal $f(x)$ com período amostral de 0,5 seg, 100 ponto, teremos resolução de frequência igual a

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{100 \times 0,5} = 0,02 \text{ Hz}$$

Isso significa que em $F(u)$ podemos distinguir 2 frequências que estão separadas por 0,02 Hertz ou mais

Transformada discreta de Fourier 2D

Para uma imagem de tamanho em pixels $M \times N$

2D DFT

O D em DFT diz
respeito a *discrete*

$$F(u, v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$

u = frequência em x , $u = 0, \dots, M-1$

v = frequência em y , $v = 0, \dots, N-1$

2D IDFT

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$

$x = 0, \dots, M-1$

$y = 0, \dots, N-1$

Transformada discreta de Fourier 2D

$F(u,v)$ pode ser escrita como

$$F(u,v) = R(u,v) + jI(u,v) \quad \text{or} \quad F(u,v) = |F(u,v)|e^{-j\phi(u,v)}$$

onde

$$|F(u,v)| = \sqrt{R(u,v)^2 + I(u,v)^2} \quad \phi(u,v) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{I(u,v)}{R(u,v)}\right)$$

Obs: Para fins de visualização, geralmente exibimos apenas a parte magnitude de $F(u,v)$

DTF 2D - Propriedades

TABLE 4.1

Summary of some important properties of the 2-D Fourier transform.

Property	Expression(s)
Fourier transform	$F(u, v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$
Inverse Fourier transform	$f(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$
Polar representation	$F(u, v) = F(u, v) e^{-j\phi(u, v)}$
Spectrum	$ F(u, v) = [R^2(u, v) + I^2(u, v)]^{1/2}, \quad R = \text{Real}(F) \text{ and } I = \text{Imag}(F)$
Phase angle	$\phi(u, v) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{I(u, v)}{R(u, v)} \right]$
Power spectrum	$P(u, v) = F(u, v) ^2$
Average value	$\bar{f}(x, y) = F(0, 0) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y)$
Translation	$f(x, y) e^{j2\pi(u_0 x/M + v_0 y/N)} \Leftrightarrow F(u - u_0, v - v_0)$ $f(x - x_0, y - y_0) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) e^{-j2\pi(ux_0/M + vy_0/N)}$ <p>When $x_0 = u_0 = M/2$ and $y_0 = v_0 = N/2$, then</p> $f(x, y) (-1)^{x+y} \Leftrightarrow F(u - M/2, v - N/2)$ $f(x - M/2, y - N/2) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) (-1)^{u+v}$

DTF 2D - Propriedades

Conjugate symmetry	$F(u, v) = F^*(-u, -v)$ $ F(u, v) = F(-u, -v) $
Differentiation	$\frac{\partial^n f(x, y)}{\partial x^n} \Leftrightarrow (ju)^n F(u, v)$ $(-jx)^n f(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial^n F(u, v)}{\partial u^n}$
Laplacian	$\nabla^2 f(x, y) \Leftrightarrow -(u^2 + v^2)F(u, v)$
Distributivity	$\Im[f_1(x, y) + f_2(x, y)] = \Im[f_1(x, y)] + \Im[f_2(x, y)]$ $\Im[f_1(x, y) \cdot f_2(x, y)] \neq \Im[f_1(x, y)] \cdot \Im[f_2(x, y)]$
Scaling	$af(x, y) \Leftrightarrow aF(u, v), f(ax, by) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{ ab } F(u/a, v/b)$
Rotation	$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta \quad u = \omega \cos \varphi \quad v = \omega \sin \varphi$ $f(r, \theta + \theta_0) \Leftrightarrow F(\omega, \varphi + \theta_0)$
Periodicity	$F(u, v) = F(u + M, v) = F(u, v + N) = F(u + M, v + N)$ $f(x, y) = f(x + M, y) = f(x, y + N) = f(x + M, y + N)$
Separability	<p>See Eqs. (4.6-14) and (4.6-15). Separability implies that we can compute the 2-D transform of an image by first computing 1-D transforms along each row of the image, and then computing a 1-D transform along each column of this intermediate result. The reverse, columns and then rows, yields the same result.</p>

TABLE 4.1
(continued)

DTF 2D - Propriedades

Property	Expression(s)
Computation of the inverse Fourier transform using a forward transform algorithm	$\frac{1}{MN} f^*(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F^*(u, v) e^{-j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$ <p>This equation indicates that inputting the function $F^*(u, v)$ into an algorithm designed to compute the forward transform (right side of the preceding equation) yields $f^*(x, y)/MN$. Taking the complex conjugate and multiplying this result by MN gives the desired inverse.</p>
Convolution [†]	$f(x, y) * h(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(m, n) h(x - m, y - n)$
Correlation [†]	$f(x, y) \circ h(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f^*(m, n) h(x + m, y + n)$
Convolution theorem [†]	$f(x, y) * h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) H(u, v);$ $f(x, y) h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) * H(u, v)$
Correlation theorem [†]	$f(x, y) \circ h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F^*(u, v) H(u, v);$ $f^*(x, y) h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) \circ H(u, v)$

TABLE 4.1
(continued)

DTF 2D - Propriedades

Some useful FT pairs:

TABLE 4.1
(continued)

Impulse $\delta(x, y) \Leftrightarrow 1$

Gaussian $A\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(x^2+y^2)} \Leftrightarrow Ae^{-(u^2+v^2)/2\sigma^2}$

Rectangle $\text{rect}[a, b] \Leftrightarrow ab \frac{\sin(\pi ua)}{(\pi ua)} \frac{\sin(\pi vb)}{(\pi vb)} e^{-j\pi(ua+vb)}$

Cosine $\cos(2\pi u_0 x + 2\pi v_0 y) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\frac{1}{2} [\delta(u + u_0, v + v_0) + \delta(u - u_0, v - v_0)]$

Sine $\sin(2\pi u_0 x + 2\pi v_0 y) \Leftrightarrow$
 $j \frac{1}{2} [\delta(u + u_0, v + v_0) - \delta(u - u_0, v - v_0)]$

[†] Assumes that functions have been extended by zero padding.

Vantagem da FFT comparada a DTF

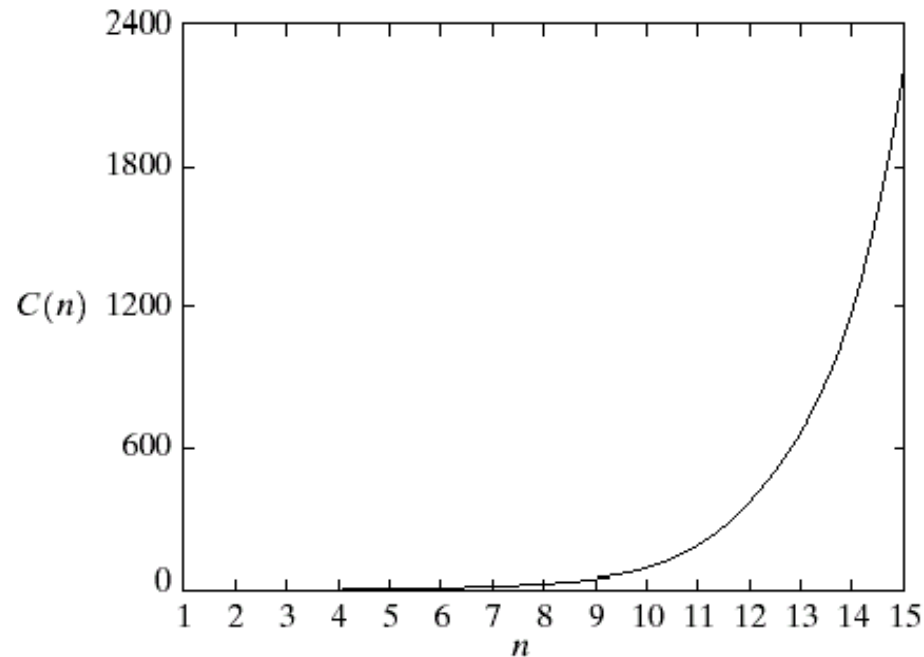


FIGURE 4.42

Computational advantage of the FFT over a direct implementation of the 1-D DFT. Note that the advantage increases rapidly as a function of n .

Relação entre resoluções espaciais e de frequência

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{M\Delta x}$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{1}{N\Delta y}$$

onde

Δx = resolução espacial na direção x

Δy = resolução espacial na direção y

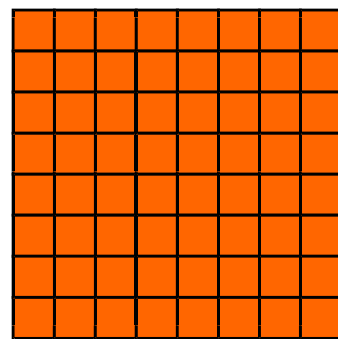
(Δx e Δy são largura e altura em pixels)

Δu = resolução de frequência na direção x

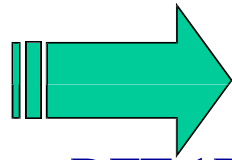
Δv = resolução de frequência na direção y

N,M = largura e altura da imagem

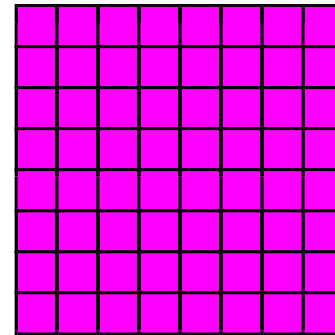
Como realizar DFT 2D usando DFT 1D



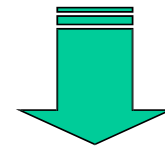
$f(x,y)$



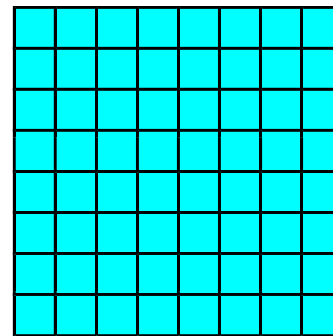
DFT 1D
por linha



$F(u,y)$

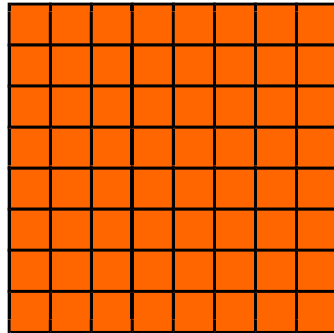


DFT 1D
por coluna



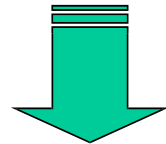
$F(u,v)$

Como realizar DFT 2D usando DFT 1D

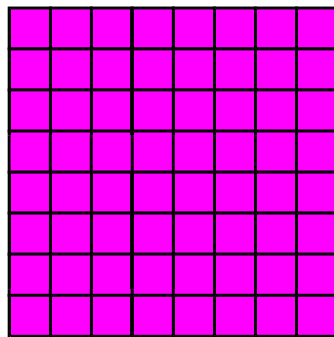


$f(x,y)$

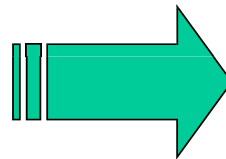
Método alternativo



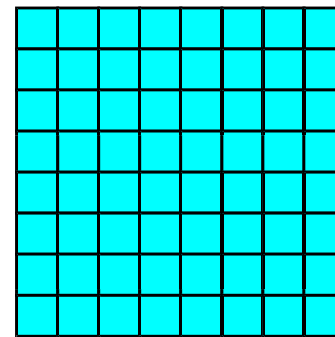
DFT 1D
por coluna



$F(x,v)$



DFT
1D
por linha

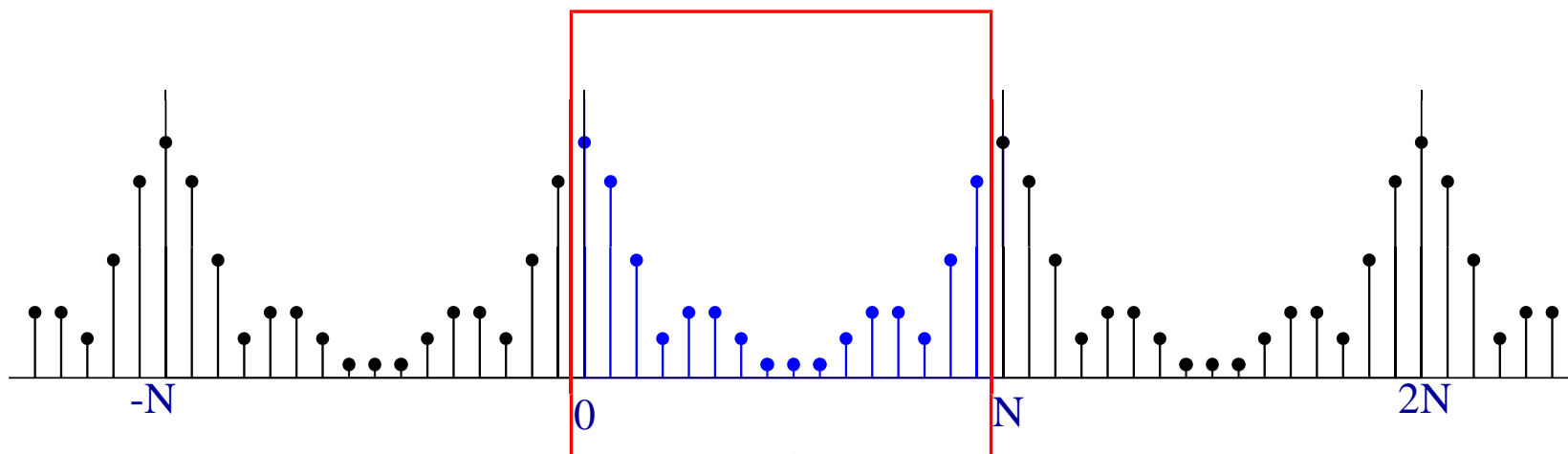


$F(u,v)$

Periodicidade de DFT 1D

Da DFT:

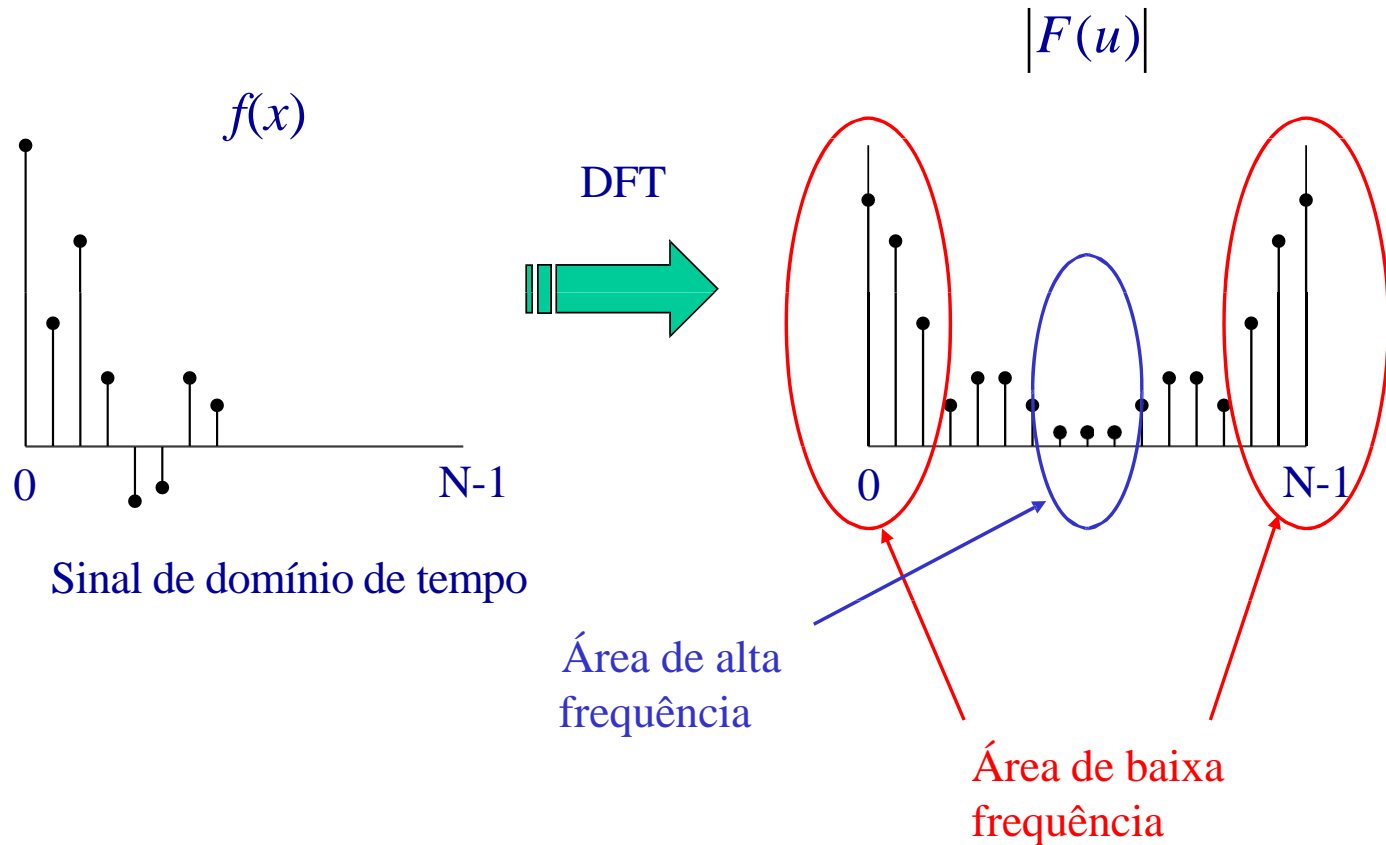
$$F(u) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x) e^{-j2\pi ux/M}$$



Exibimos apenas nesta faixa

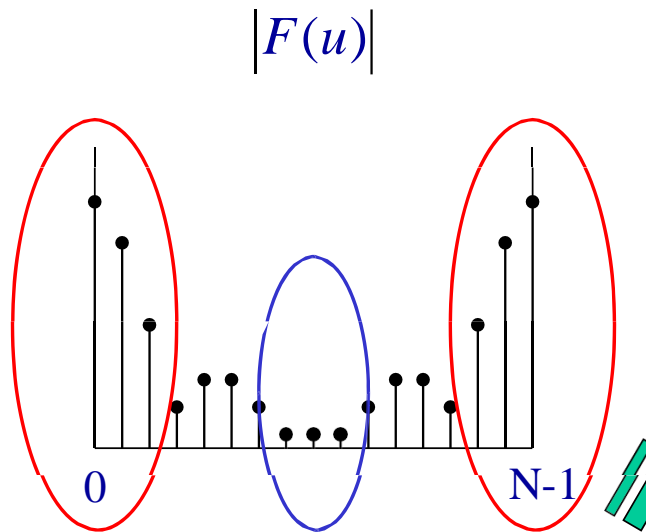
DFT repete-se a cada ponto N (Período = N) mas geralmente exibimos para $n = 0, \dots, N-1$

Apresentação convencional para DFT 1D



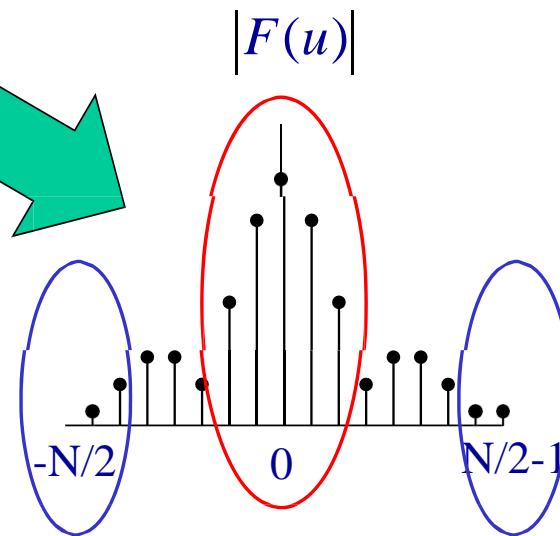
O gráfico $F(u)$ não é fácil de entender !

Demonstração convencional para DFT: FFT deslocada



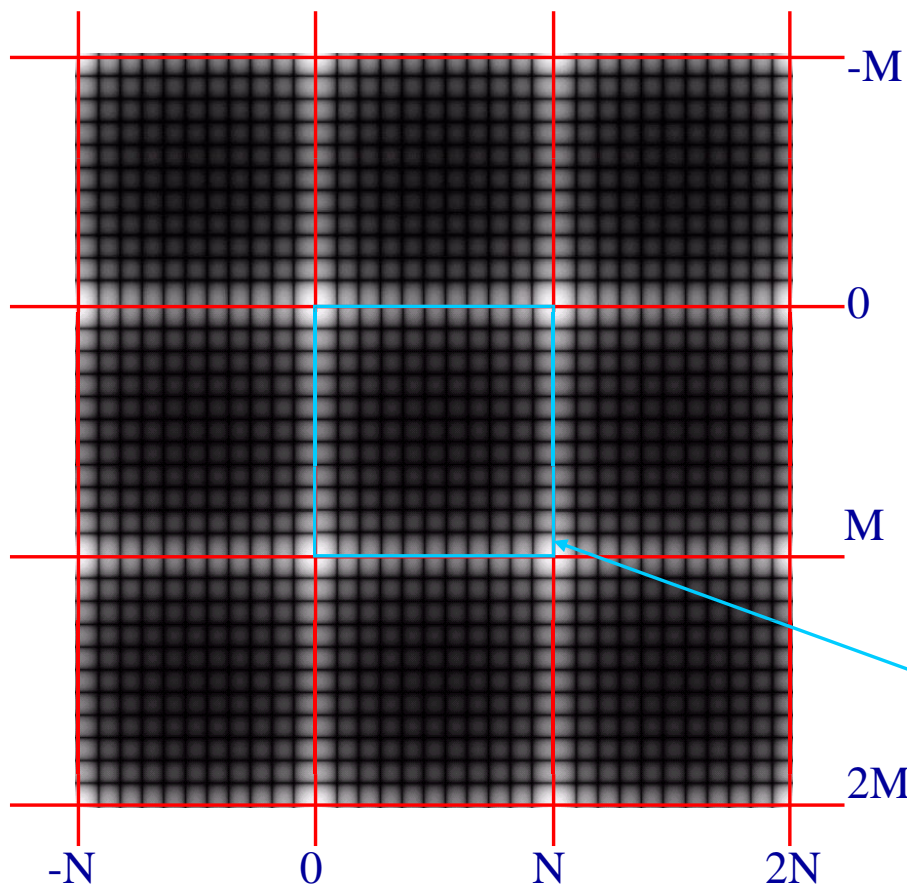
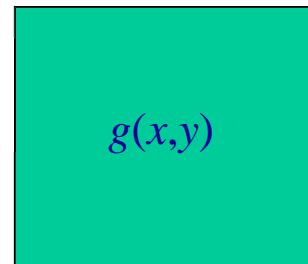
FFT deslocada: Muda o centro do gráfico $F(u)$ para 0 para obter uma exibição melhor, que é mais fácil de entender.

- Área de alta frequência
- Área de baixa frequência



Periodicidade da DFT 2D

DFT 2D:
$$F(u, v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$



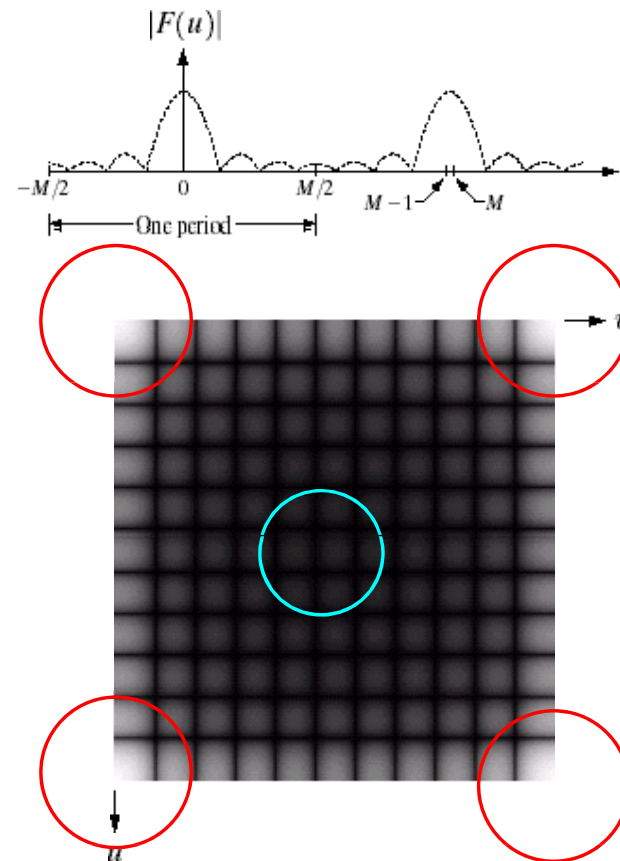
Para uma imagem de tamanho $N \times M$ pixels, sua DFT 2D se repete a cada N pontos em direção x e cada M aponta na direção y

Exibem-se apenas neste intervalo

Apresentação convencional para DFT 2D

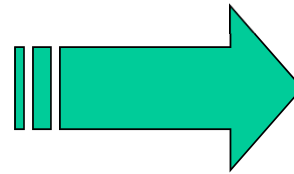
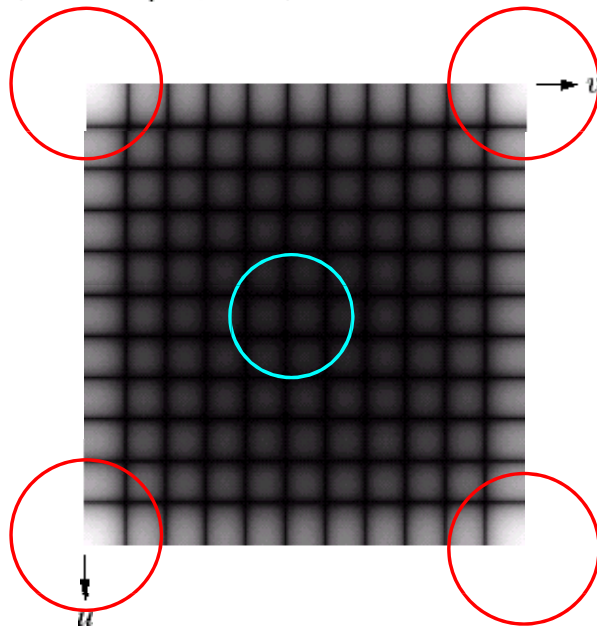
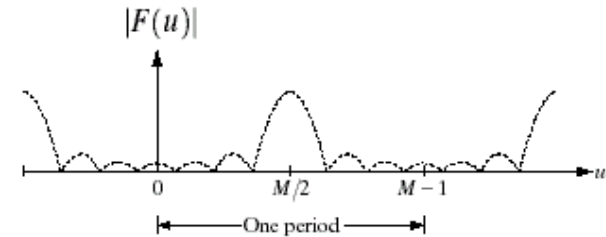
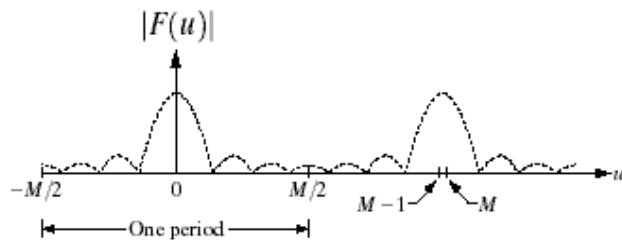
$F(u,v)$ tem áreas de baixa frequência nos cantos da imagem, enquanto áreas de alta frequência estão no centro da imagem, o que é inconveniente de interpretar

- Área de alta frequência
- Área de baixa frequência

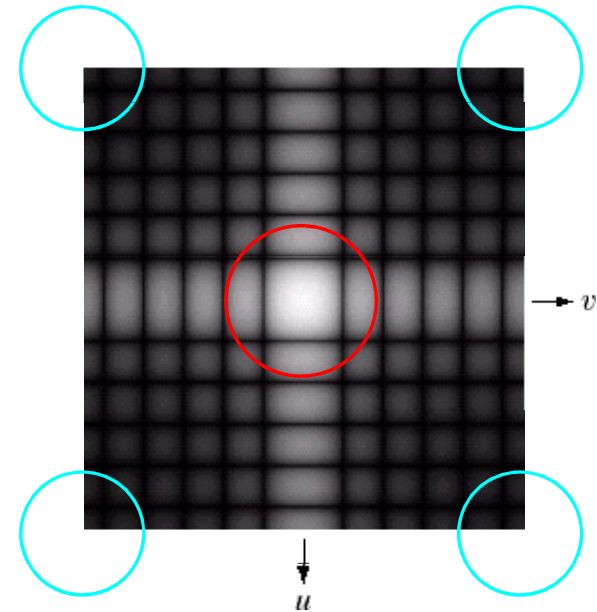


FFT 2D Deslocada: melhor exibição da DFT 2D

FFT 2D Deslocada como uma função da SciPy: Mude a frequência zero de $F(u,v)$ para o centro de uma imagem

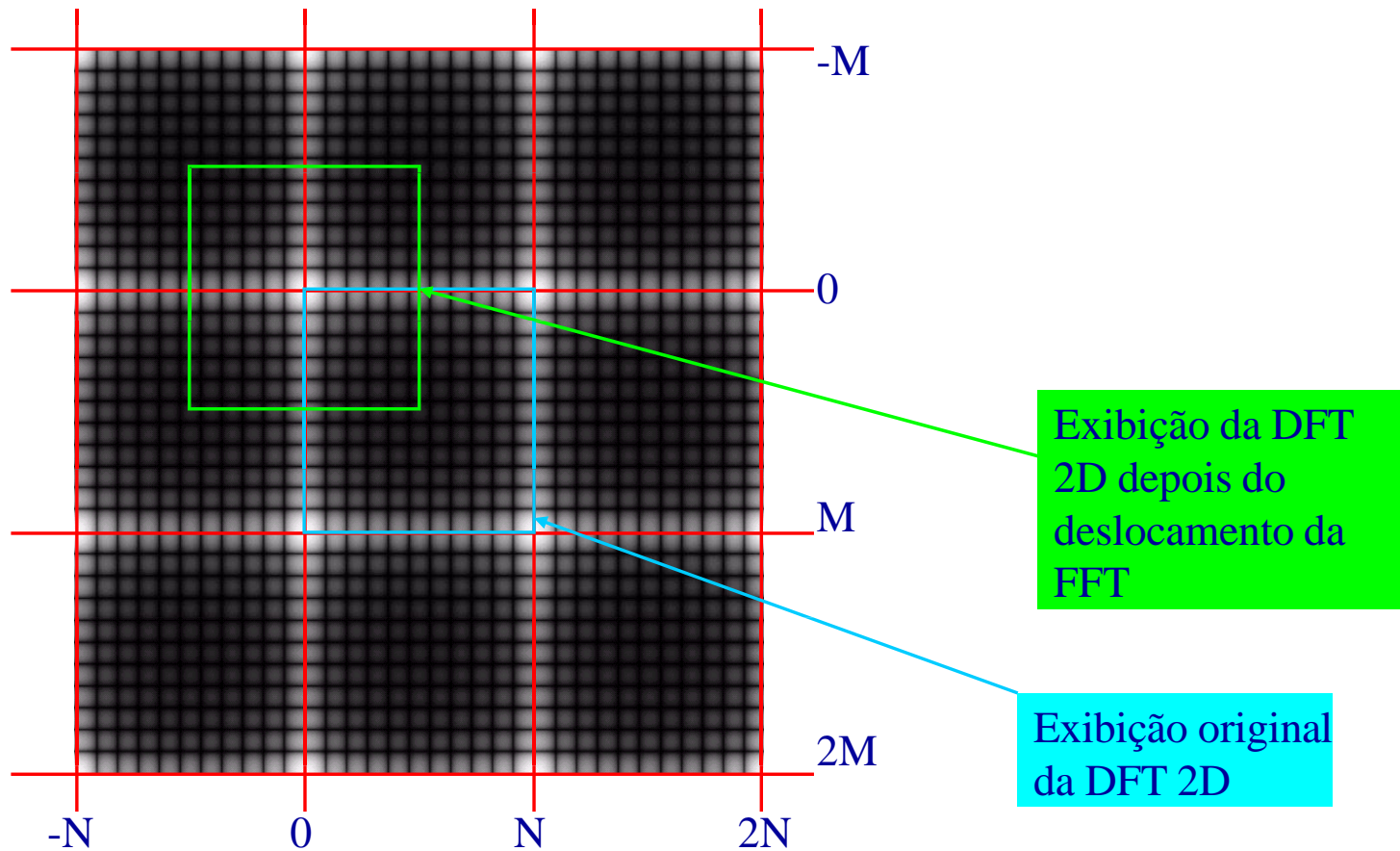


FFT 2D
Deslocada



○ Área de alta frequência ○ Área de baixa frequência

FFT 2D Deslocada: Como isso funciona



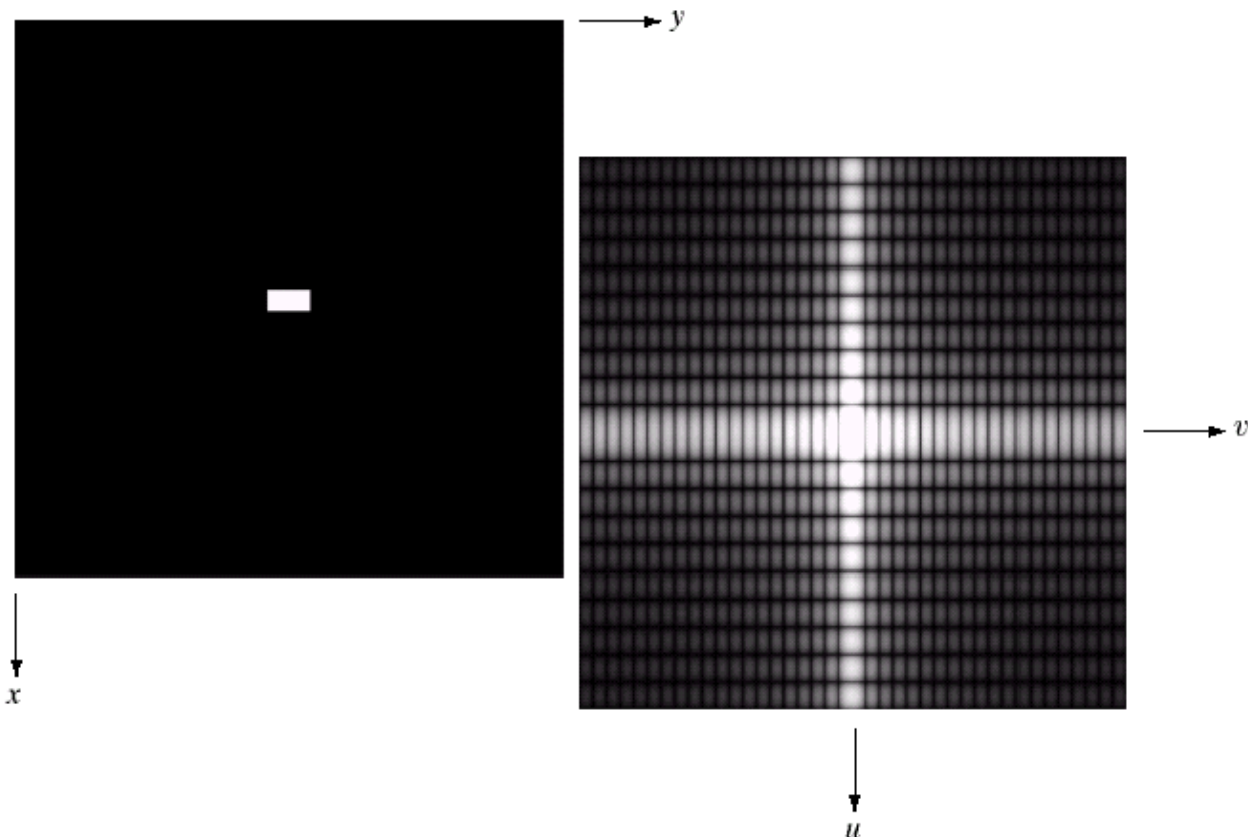
Exemplo da DFT 2D

a b

FIGURE 4.3

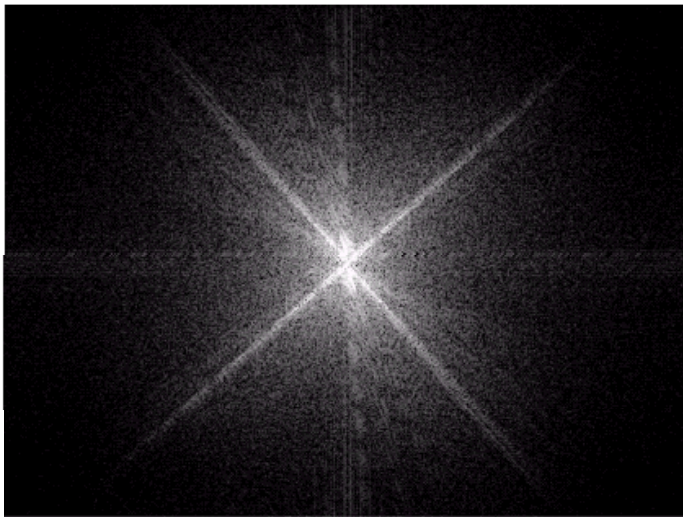
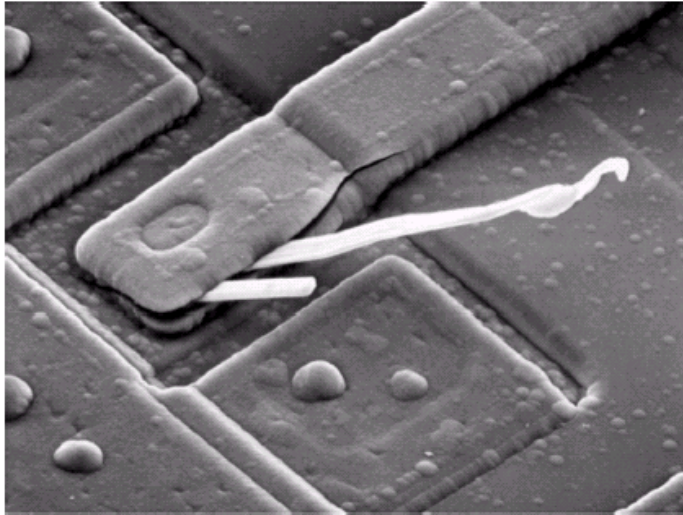
(a) Image of a 20×40 white rectangle on a black background of size 512×512 pixels.

(b) Centered Fourier spectrum shown after application of the log transformation given in Eq. (3.2-2). Compare with Fig. 4.2.



Observe que quanto mais tempo o sinal no domínio do tempo, mais curta sua Transformada de Fourier

Exemplo da DFT 2D



a
b

FIGURE 4.4

(a) SEM image of a damaged integrated circuit.

(b) Fourier spectrum of (a).

(Original image courtesy of Dr. J.

M. Hudak,

Brockhouse

Institute for

Materials

Research,

McMaster

University,

Hamilton,

Ontario, Canada.)

Observe que a direção de um objeto na imagem espacial e sua Transformada de Fourier são ortogonais entre si

Exemplo da DFT 2D

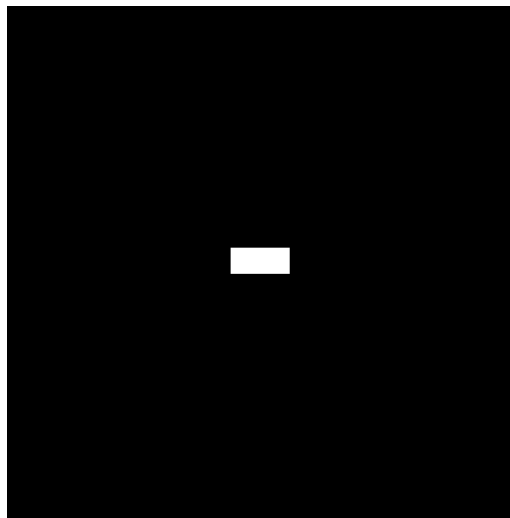
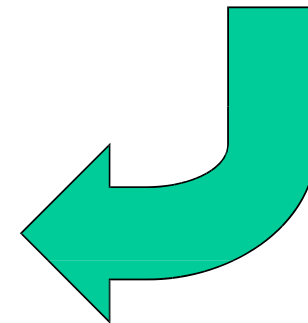
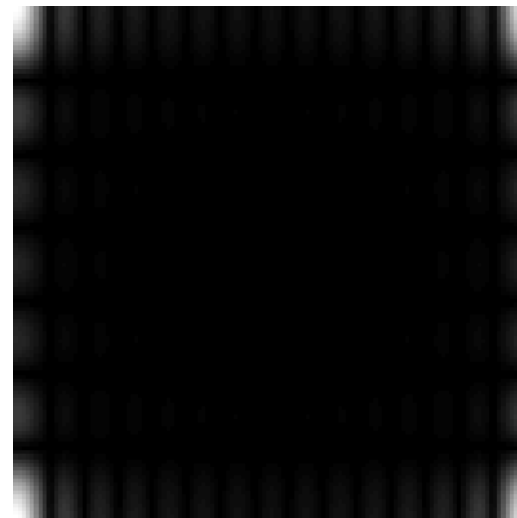
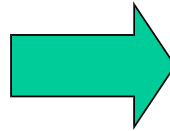
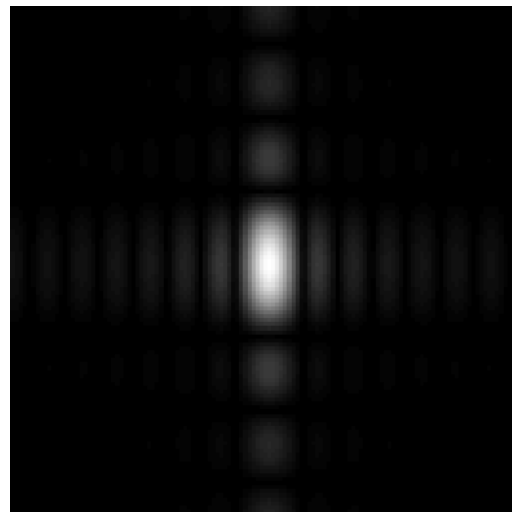


Imagem Original

DFT 2D



Deslocamento
da FFT 2D



Exemplo da DFT 2D

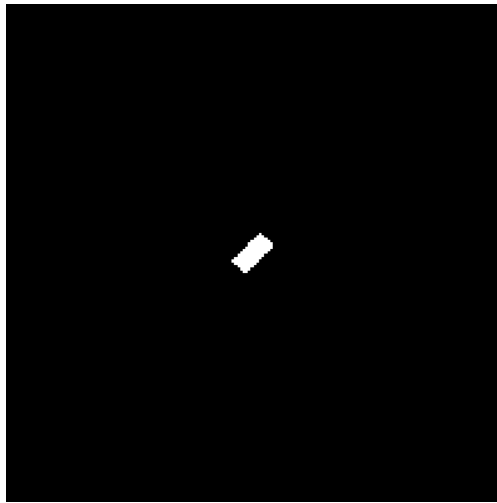
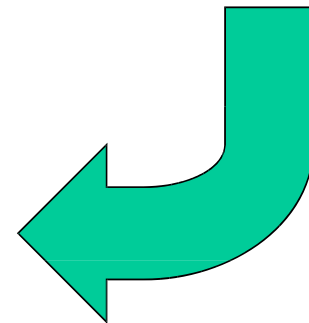
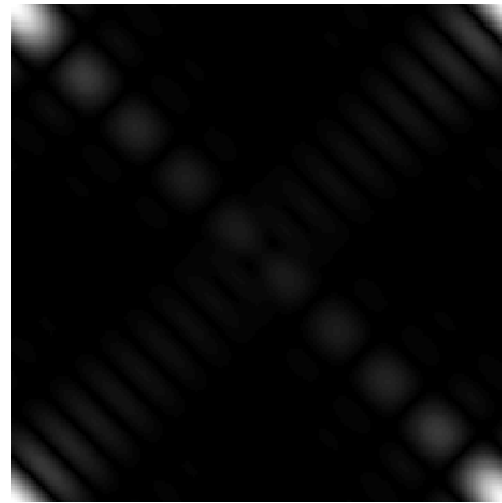
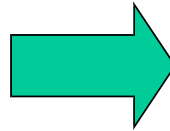
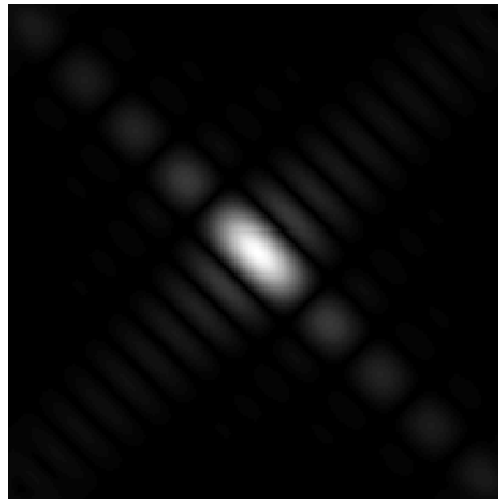


Imagem Original

DFT 2D



Deslocamento
da FFT 2D

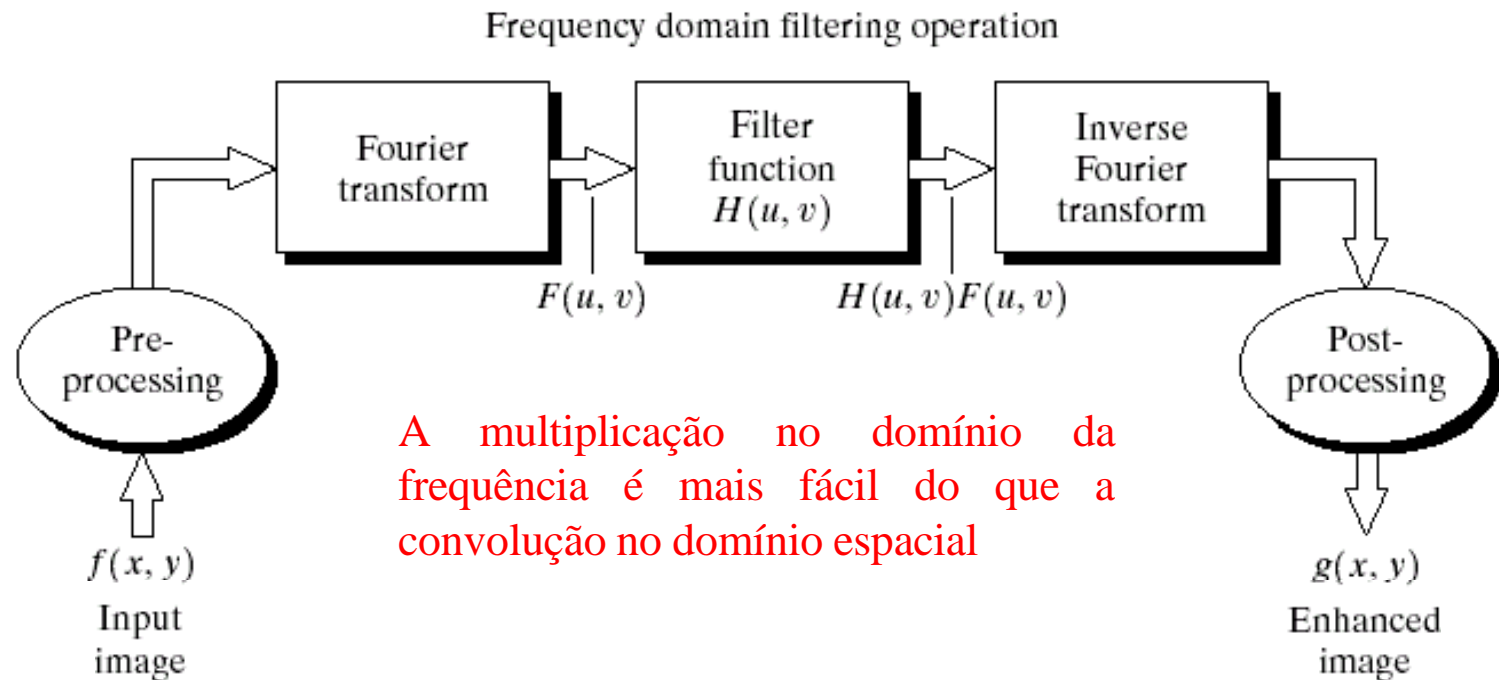


Conceito Básico de Filtragem no Domínio da Frequência

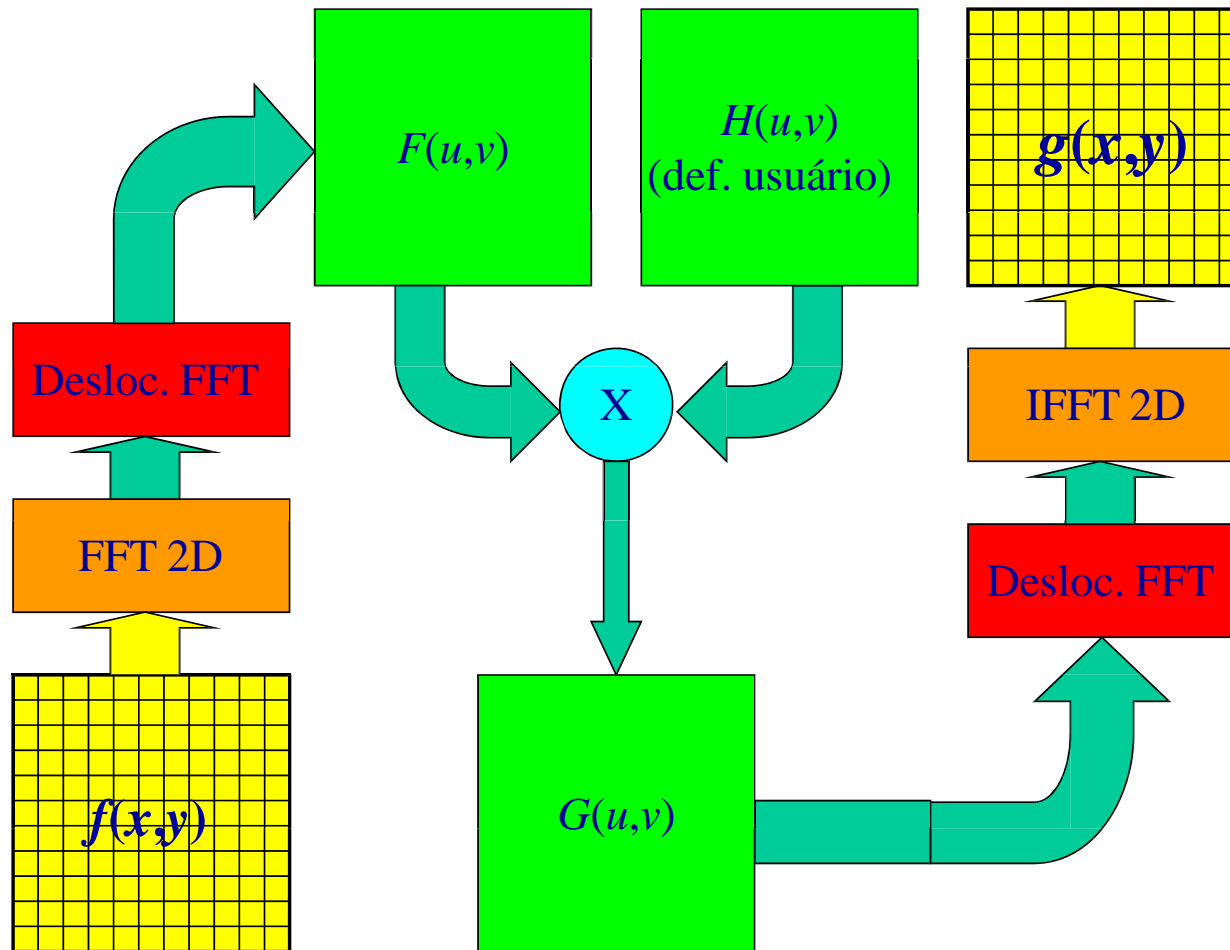
Da propriedade da Transformada de Fourier :

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) * h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) \cdot H(u, v) = G(u, v)$$

Podemos realizar o processo de filtragem usando

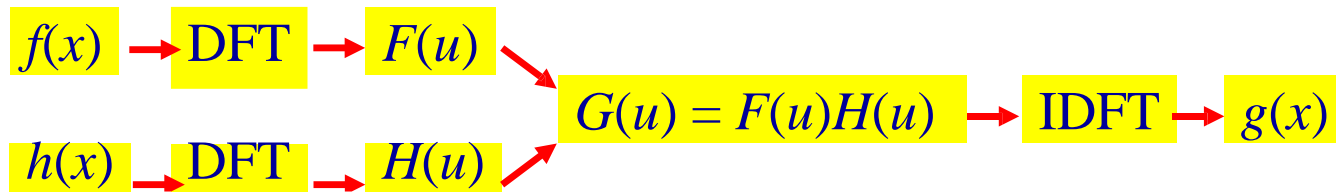


Filtragem no domínio da frequência com deslocamento FFT



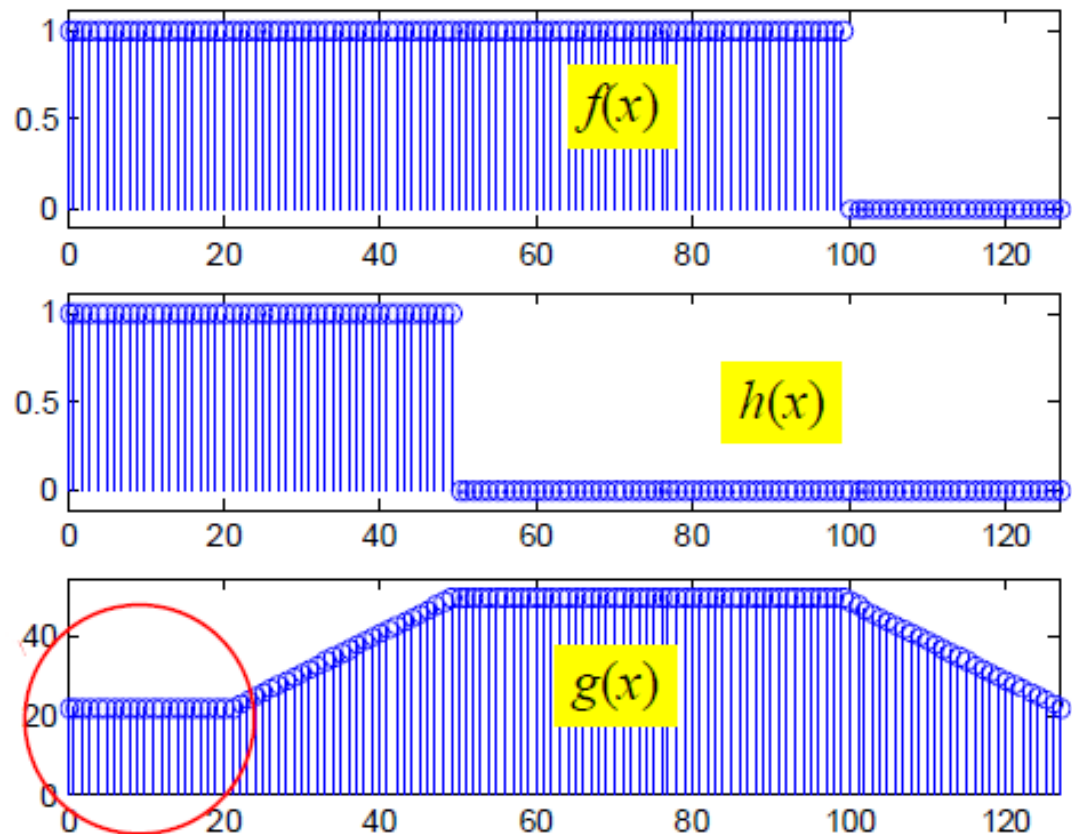
Neste caso, $F(u,v)$ e $H(u,v)$ devem ter o mesmo tamanho e ter a frequência zero no centro

Multiplicação no Domínio da Frequência - Convolução Circular



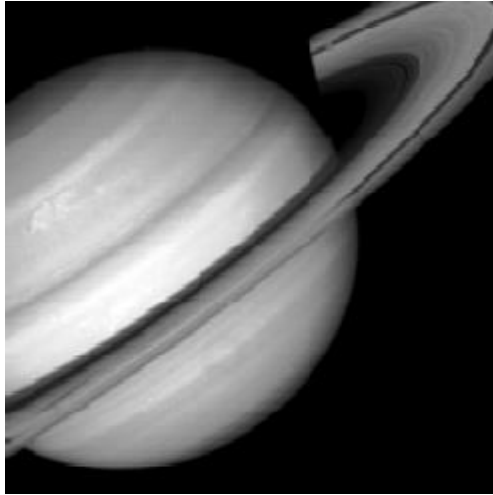
A multiplicação de DFTs de 2 sinais é equivalente a realizar a convolução circular no domínio espacial.

Efeito "Envolver em torno"



Multiplicação no Domínio da Frequência - Convolução Circular

Imagem
original



$H(u,v)$
Filtro
gaussiano
passa-
baixa com
 $D_0 = 5$

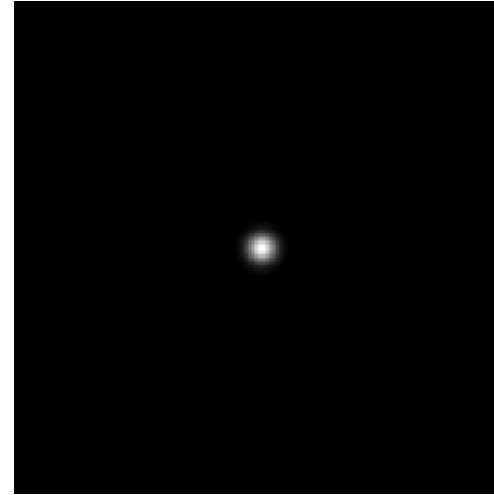
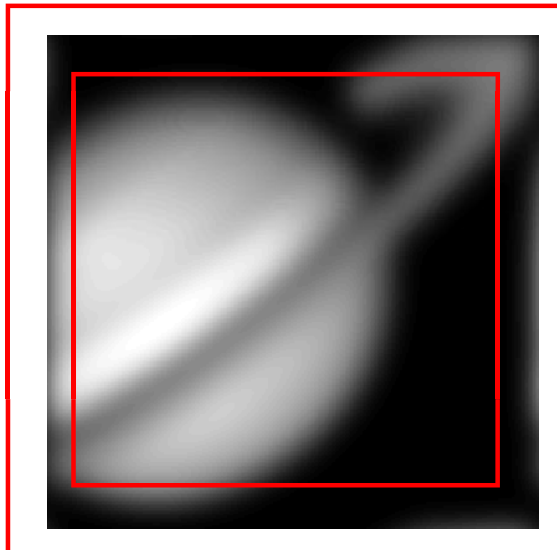
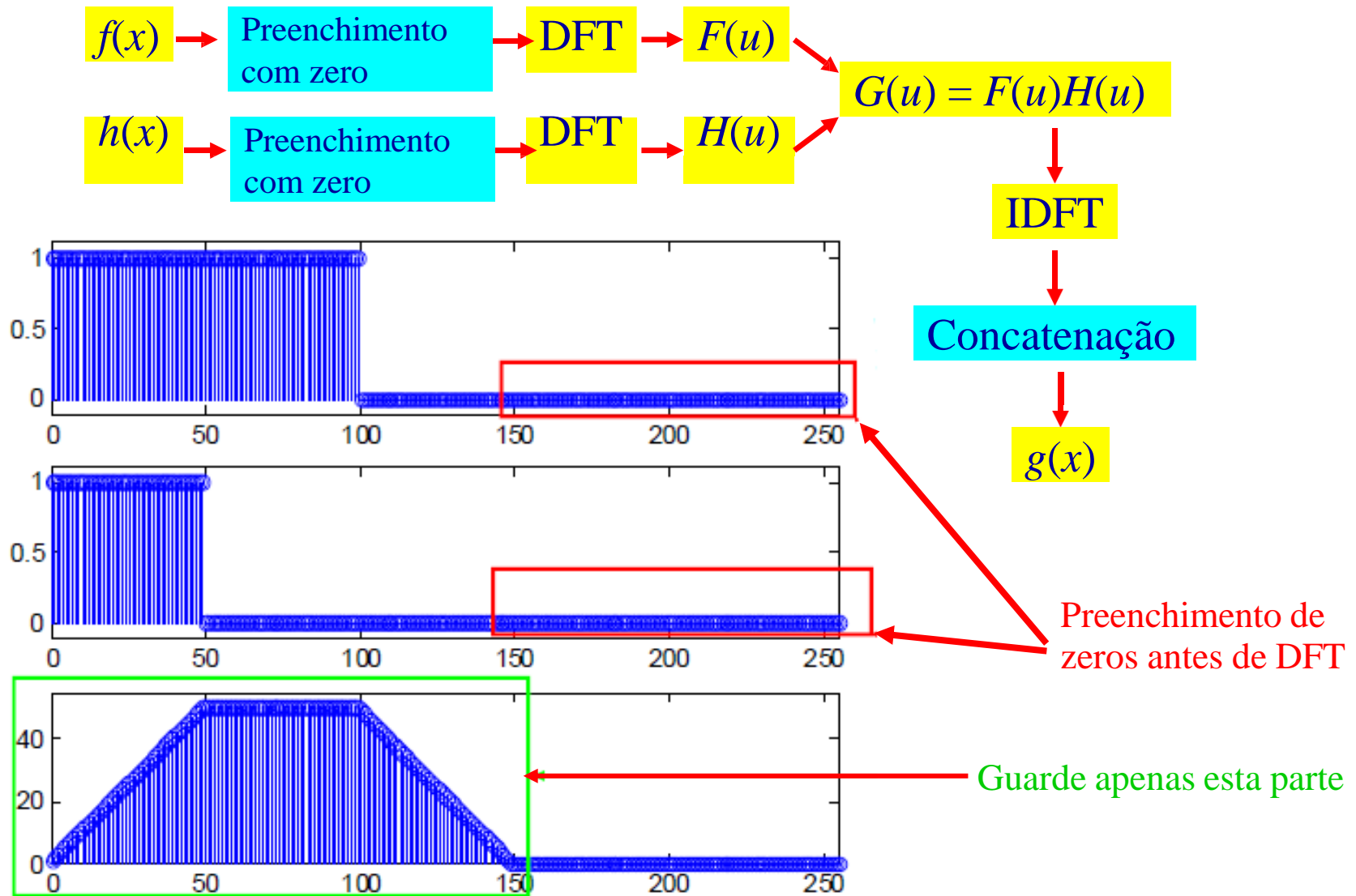


Imagem filtrada
obtida usando
convolução circular

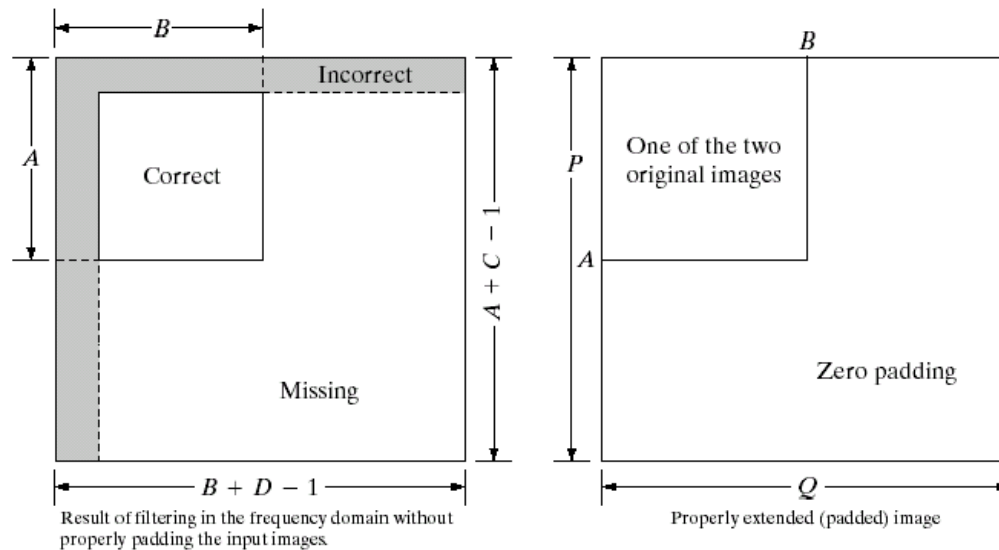


← Áreas incorretas nas bordas
da imagem

Convolução linear usando convolução circular e preenchimento de zero



Convolução linear usando convolução circular e preenchimento de zero



a b
c

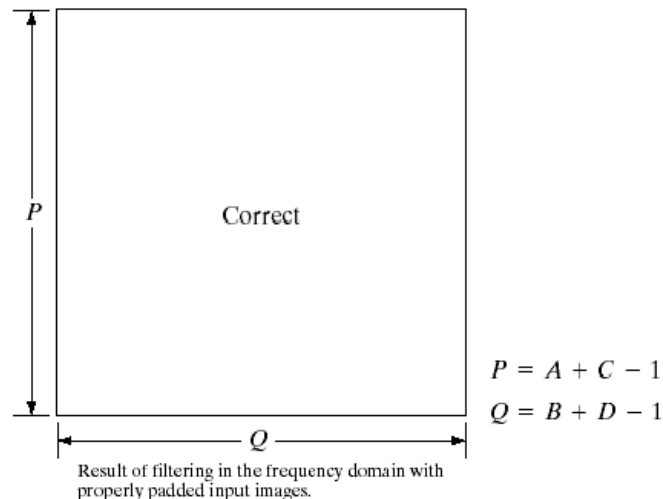
FIGURE 4.38

Illustration of the need for function padding.

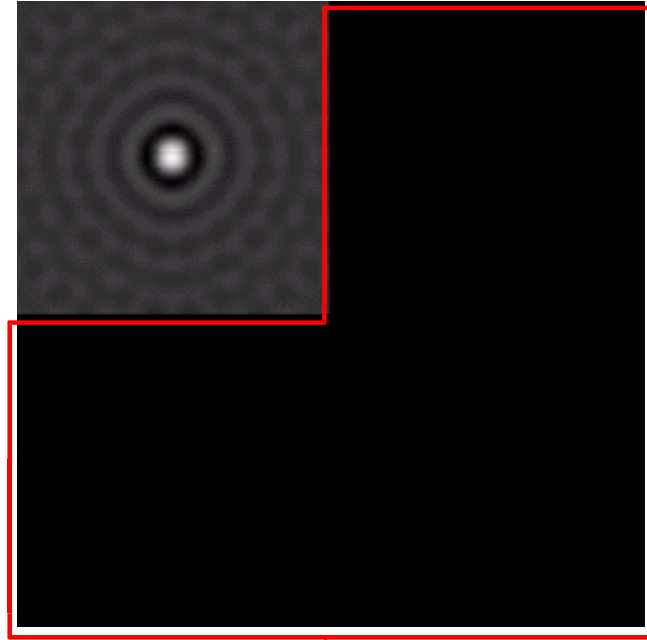
(a) Result of performing 2-D convolution without padding.

(b) Proper function padding.

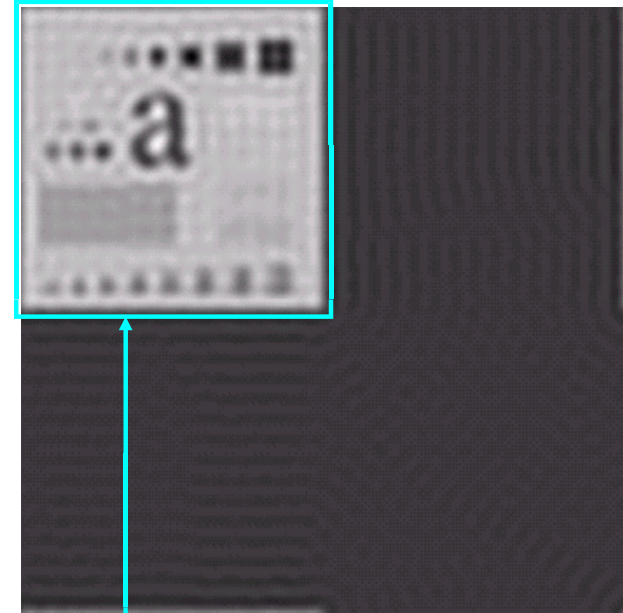
(c) Correct convolution result.



Convolução linear usando convolução circular e preenchimento de zero



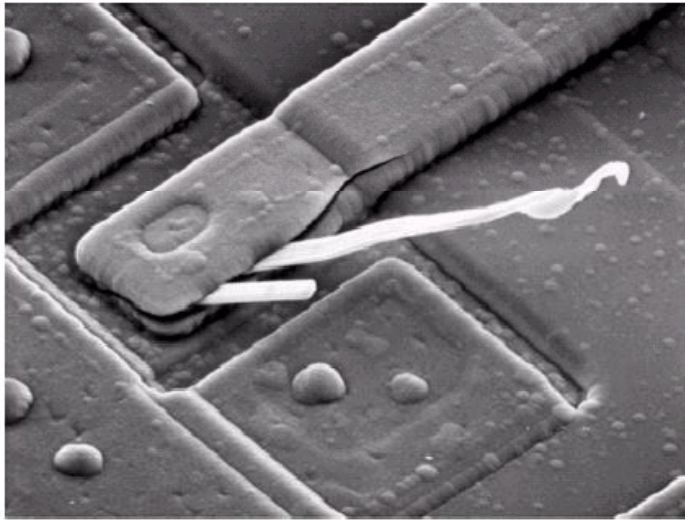
Área de preenchimento com zero no domínio espacial da máscara da imagem (o filtro passa-baixo ideal)



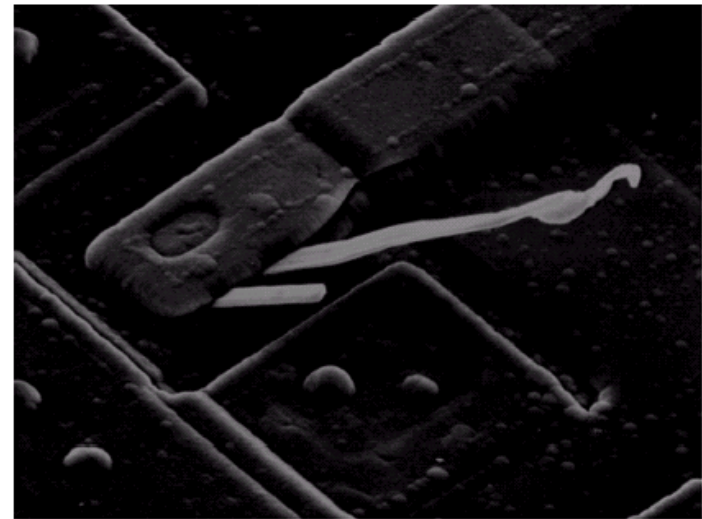
Filtered image

Apenas esta área é mantida

Filtrando no Domínio da Frequência - Exemplo



Neste exemplo, definimos $F(0,0)$ como zero, o que significa que o componente de frequência zero é removido



Nota: Frequência zero = intensidade média de uma imagem

Filtrando no Domínio da Frequência - Exemplo

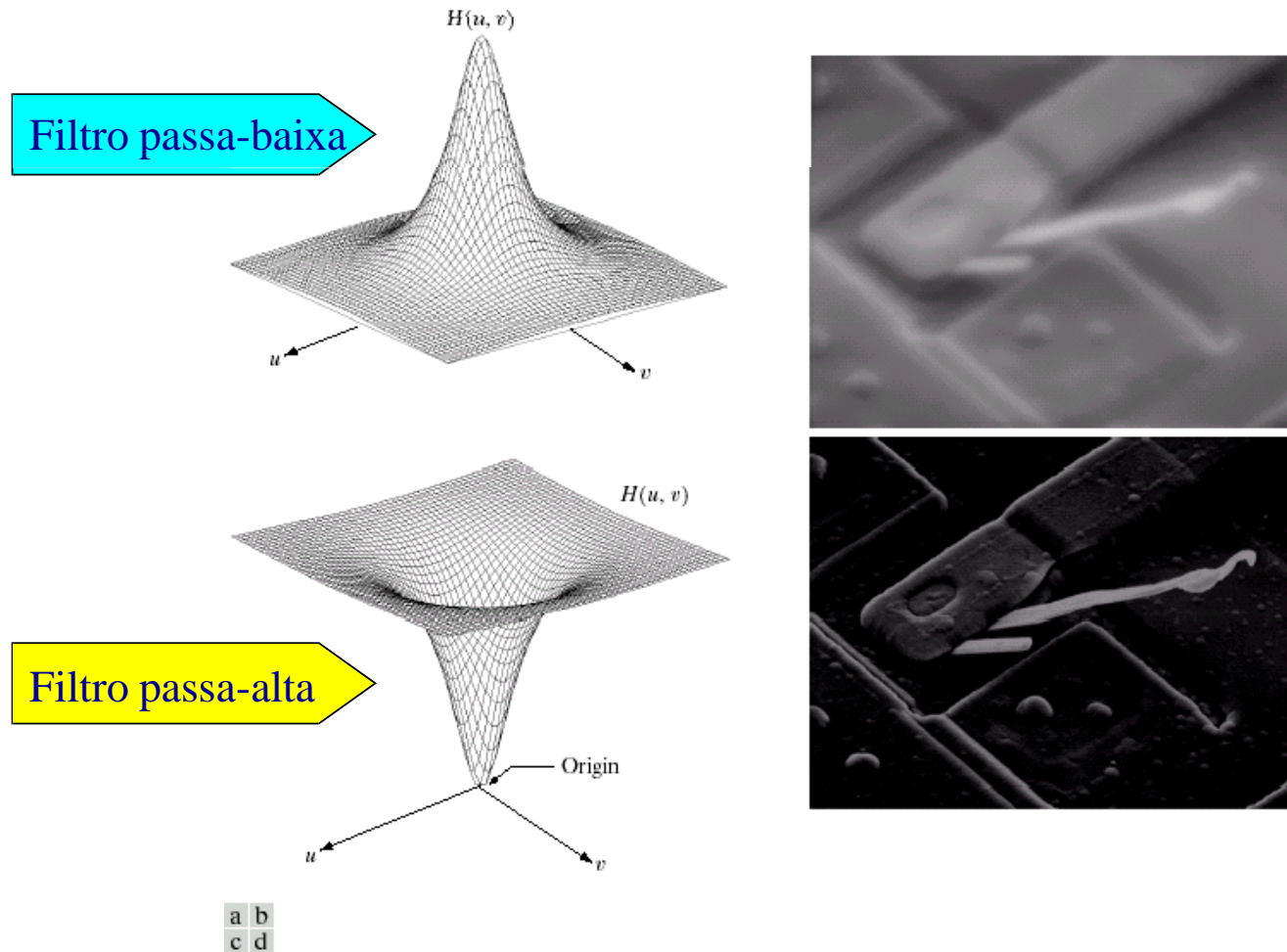
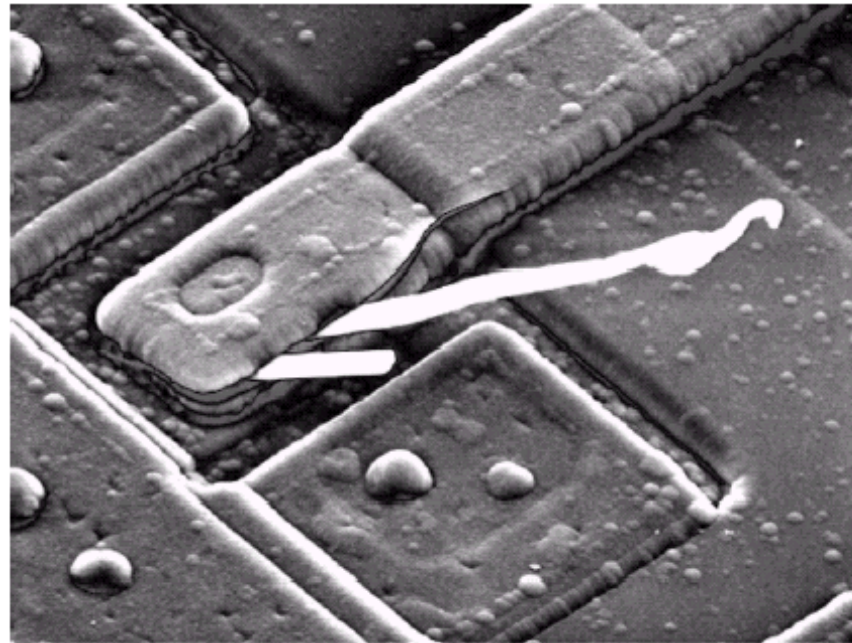


FIGURE 4.7 (a) A two-dimensional lowpass filter function. (b) Result of lowpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.4(a). (c) A two-dimensional highpass filter function. (d) Result of highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.4(a).

Filtrando no Domínio da Frequência - Exemplo

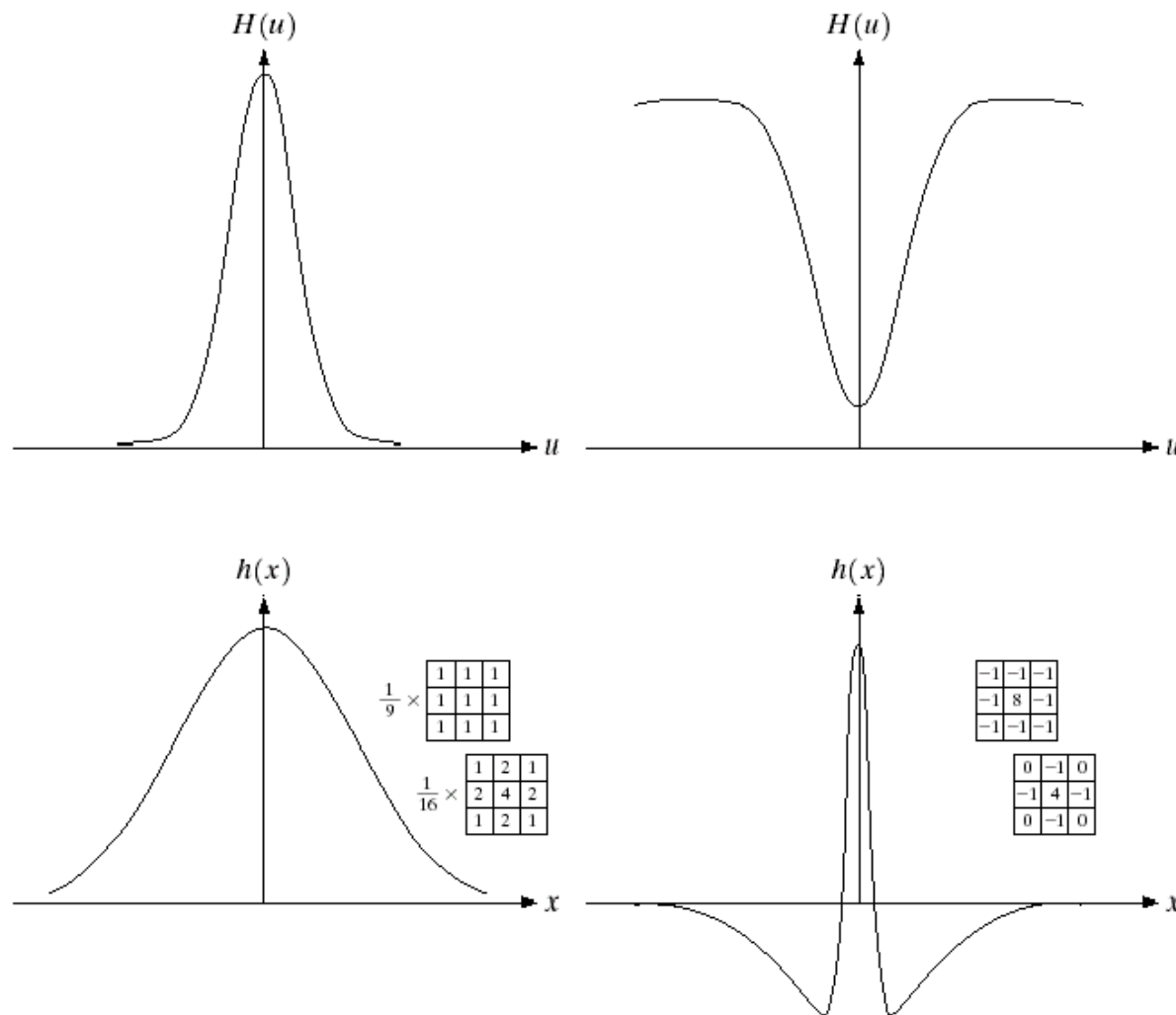
FIGURE 4.8

Result of highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.4(a) with the filter in Fig. 4.7(c), modified by adding a constant of one-half the filter height to the filter function. Compare with Fig. 4.4(a).



Resultado do filtro de nitidez

Máscaras de filtro e suas transformadas de Fourier



a b
c d

FIGURE 4.9

(a) Gaussian frequency domain lowpass filter.

(b) Gaussian frequency domain highpass filter.

(c) Corresponding lowpass spatial filter.

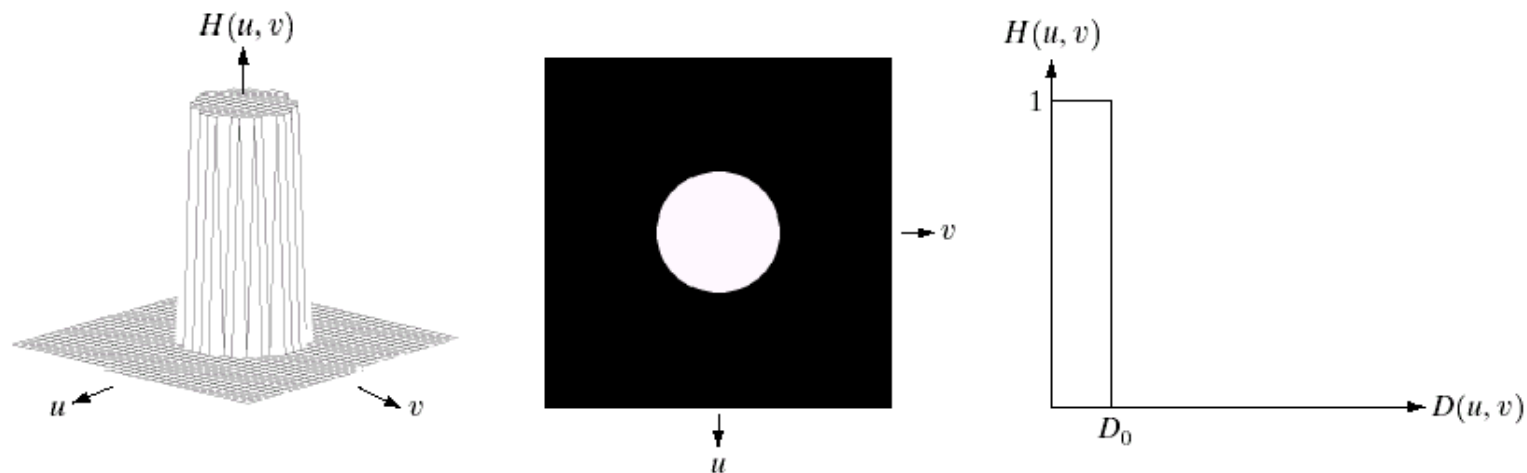
(d) Corresponding highpass spatial filter. The masks shown are used in Chapter 3 for lowpass and highpass filtering.

Filtro passa-baixa ideal

Função de transferência de filtro LP ideal

$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1 & D(u, v) \leq D_0 \\ 0 & D(u, v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

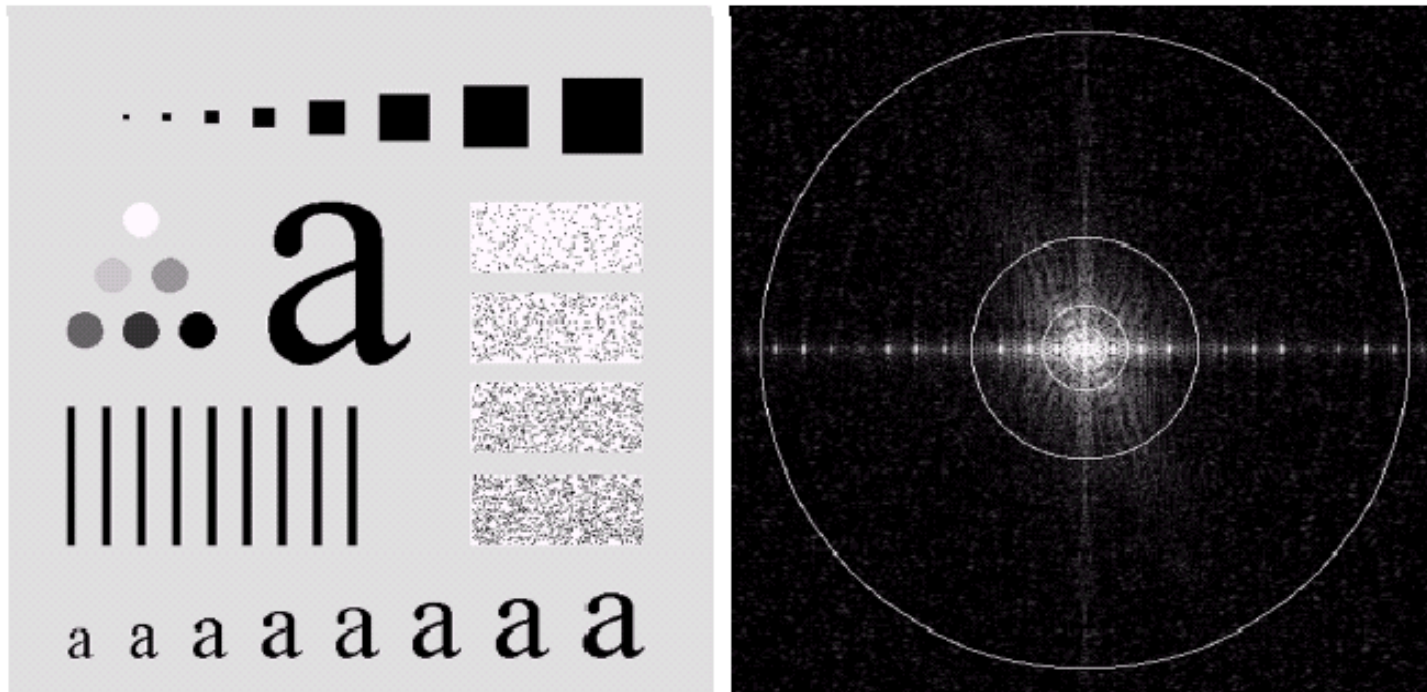
onde $D(u, v)$ = Distância de (u, v) ao centro da máscara



a b c

FIGURE 4.10 (a) Perspective plot of an ideal lowpass filter transfer function. (b) Filter displayed as an image. (c) Filter radial cross section.

Exemplo filtro passa-baixa ideal

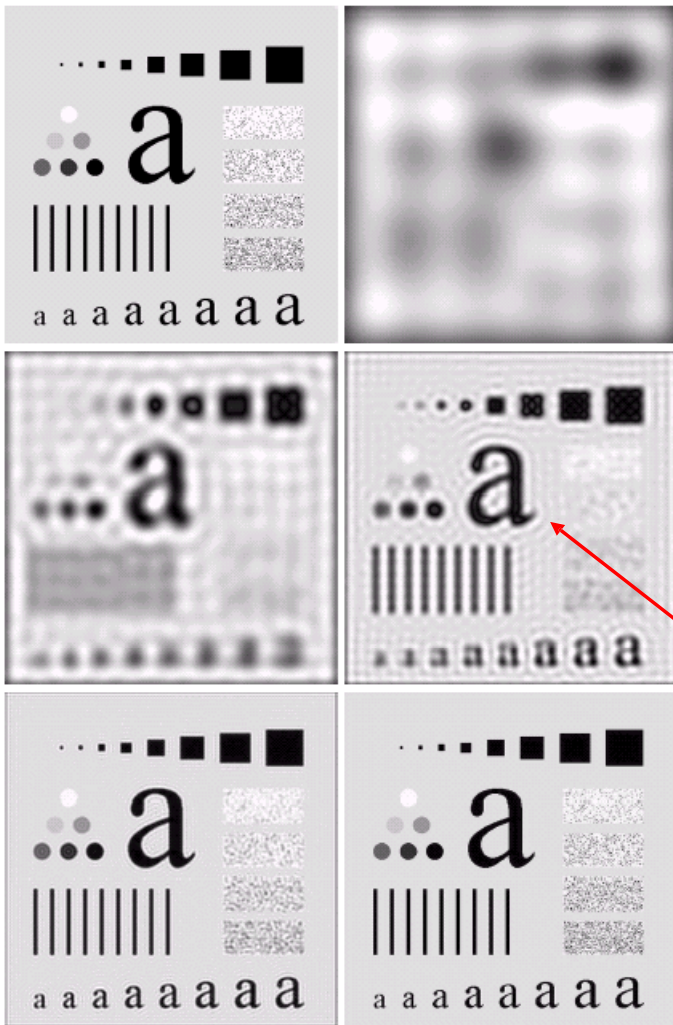


(Images from Rafael C. Gonzalez and Richard E. Wood, Digital Image Processing, 2nd Edition.

FIGURE 4.11 (a) An image of size 500×500 pixels and (b) its Fourier spectrum. The superimposed circles have radii values of 5, 15, 30, 80, and 230, which enclose 92.0, 94.6, 96.4, 98.0, and 99.5% of the image power, respectively.

Quanto menor D_0 , mais componentes de alta frequência são removidos

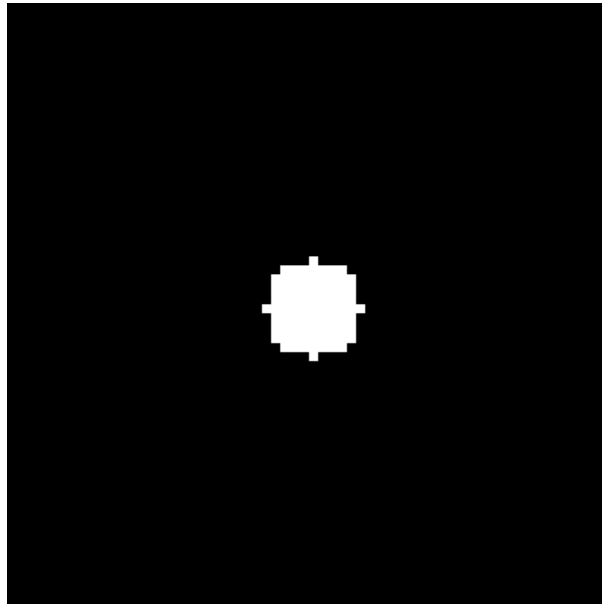
Resultados de filtro passa-baixa ideal



O efeito de ringing
pode ser visto
obviamente!

(Images from Rafael C. Gonzalez and Richard E.
Wood, Digital Image Processing, 2nd Edition.

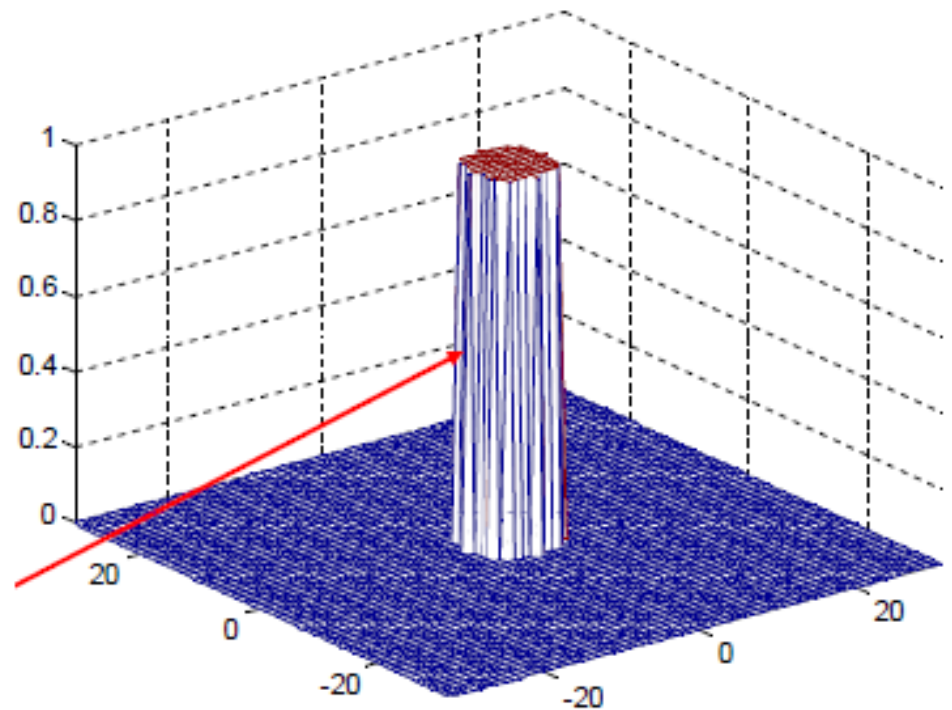
Como o efeito ringing acontece



Filtro passa-baixa
ideal com $D_0 = 5$

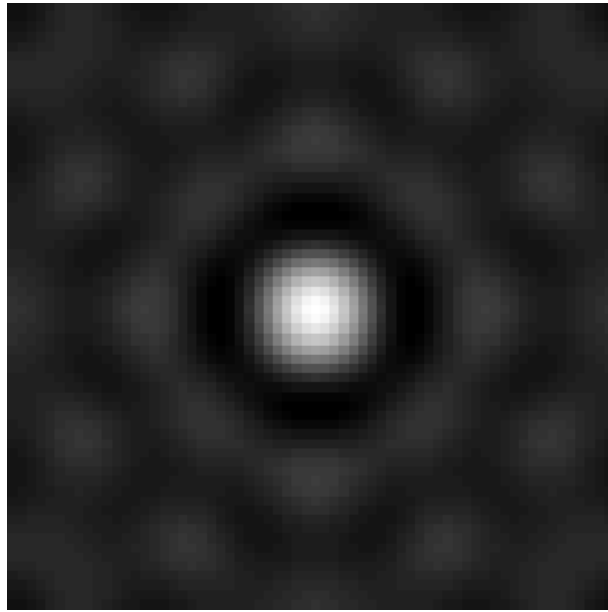
$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 1 & D(u, v) \leq D_0 \\ 0 & D(u, v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

Plotagem de superfície



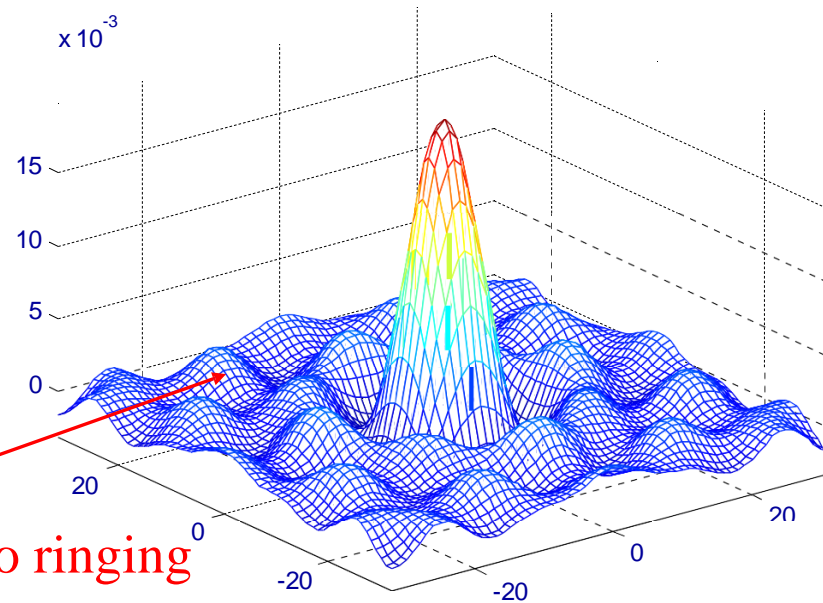
Mudança abrupta na amplitude

Como o efeito ringing acontece



Resposta espacial do filtro passa-baixa ideal com $D_0 = 5$

Plotagem de superfície



Ripples que causa o efeito ringing

Como o efeito ringing acontece

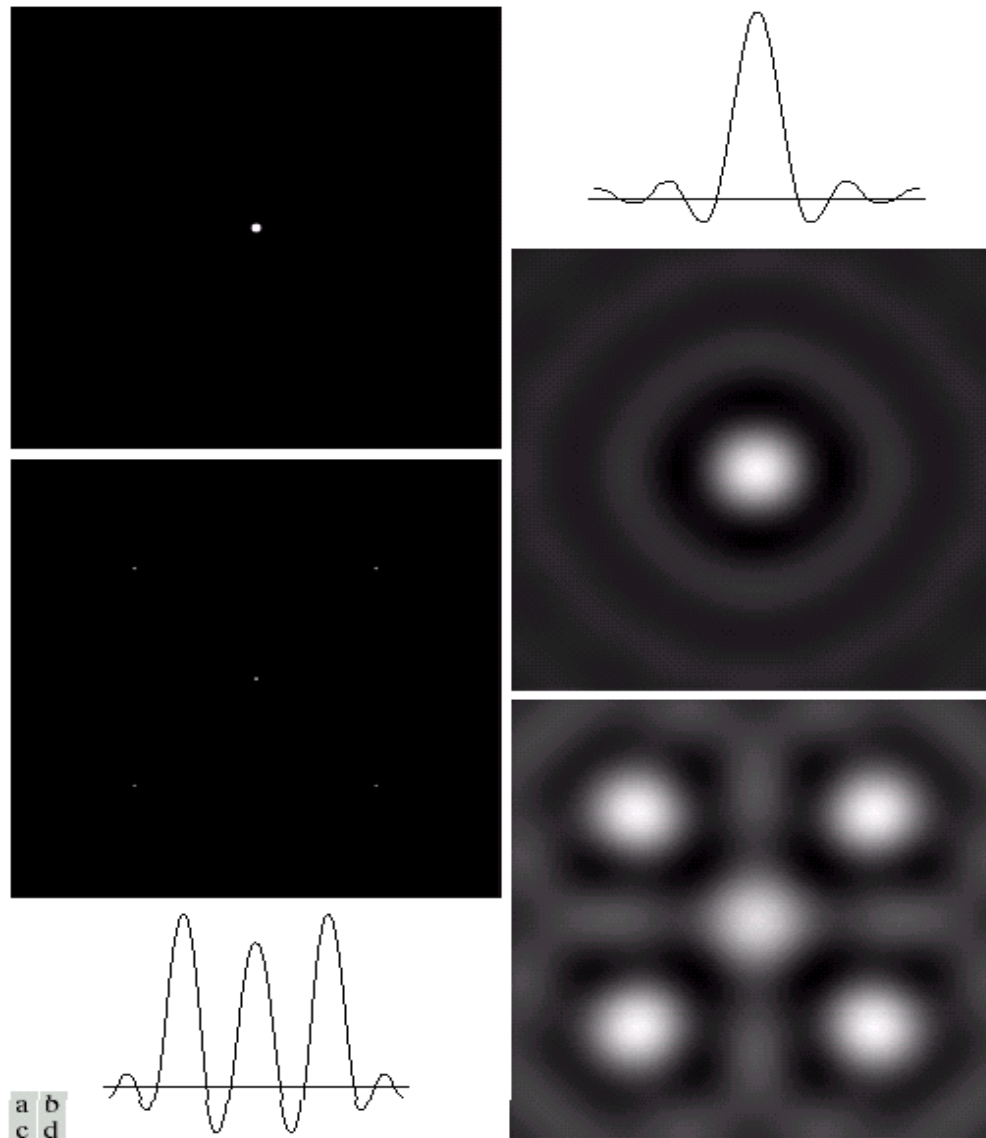


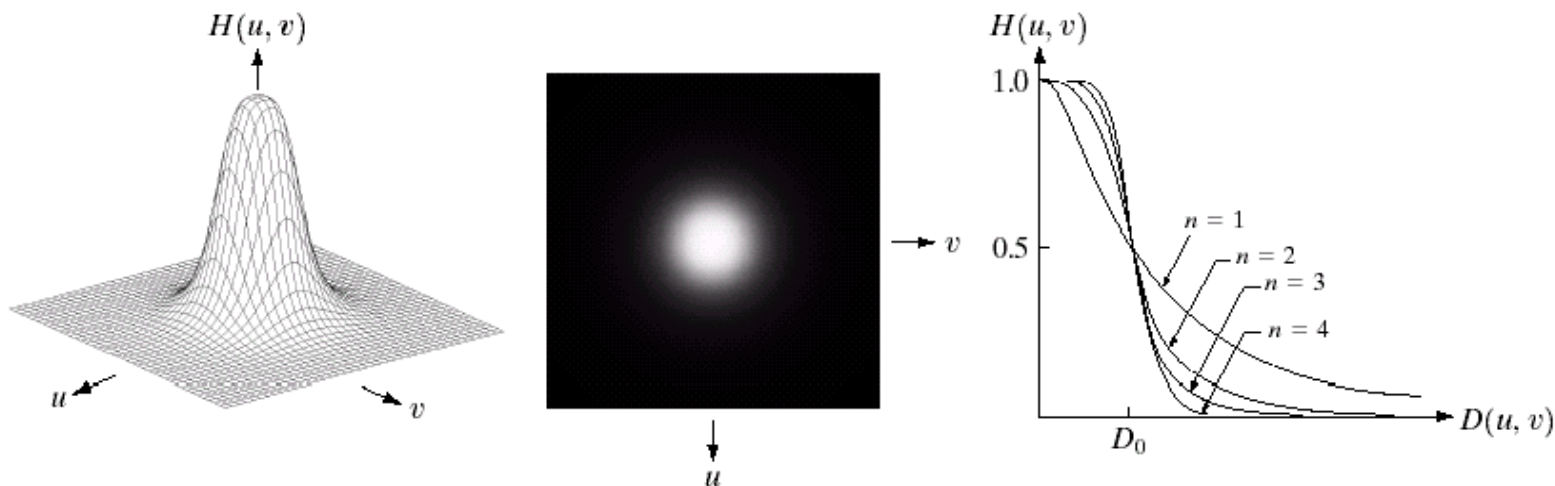
FIGURE 4.13 (a) A frequency-domain ILPF of radius 5. (b) Corresponding spatial filter (note the ringing). (c) Five impulses in the spatial domain, simulating the values of five pixels. (d) Convolution of (b) and (c) in the spatial domain.

Filtro passa-baixa Butterworth

Função de transferência

$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{1 + [D(u, v) / D_0]^{2N}}$$

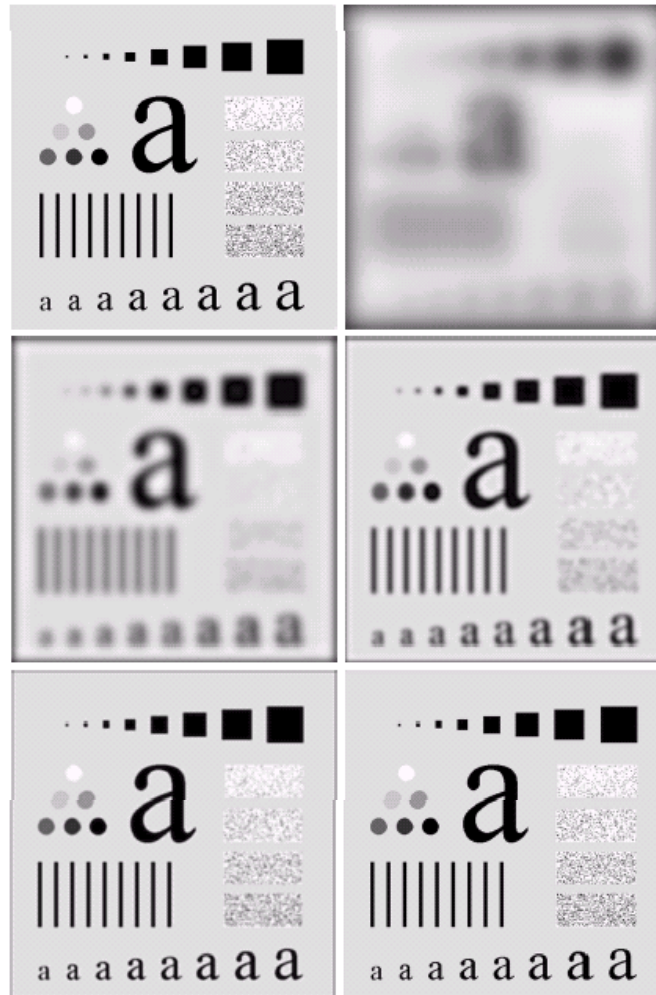
Onde D_0 = frequência de corte, N = ordem do filtro



a b c

FIGURE 4.14 (a) Perspective plot of a Butterworth lowpass filter transfer function. (b) Filter displayed as an image. (c) Filter radial cross sections of orders 1 through 4.

Resultados de filtro passa-baixa Butterworth



a b
c d
e f

FIGURE 4.15 (a) Original image. (b)–(f) Results of filtering with BLPFs of order 2, with cutoff frequencies at radii of 5, 15, 30, 80, and 230, as shown in Fig. 4.11(b). Compare with Fig. 4.12.

Há menos efeito de ringing em comparação com os filtros passa-baixa ideais!

Máscaras espaciais dos filtros passa-baixa Butterworth

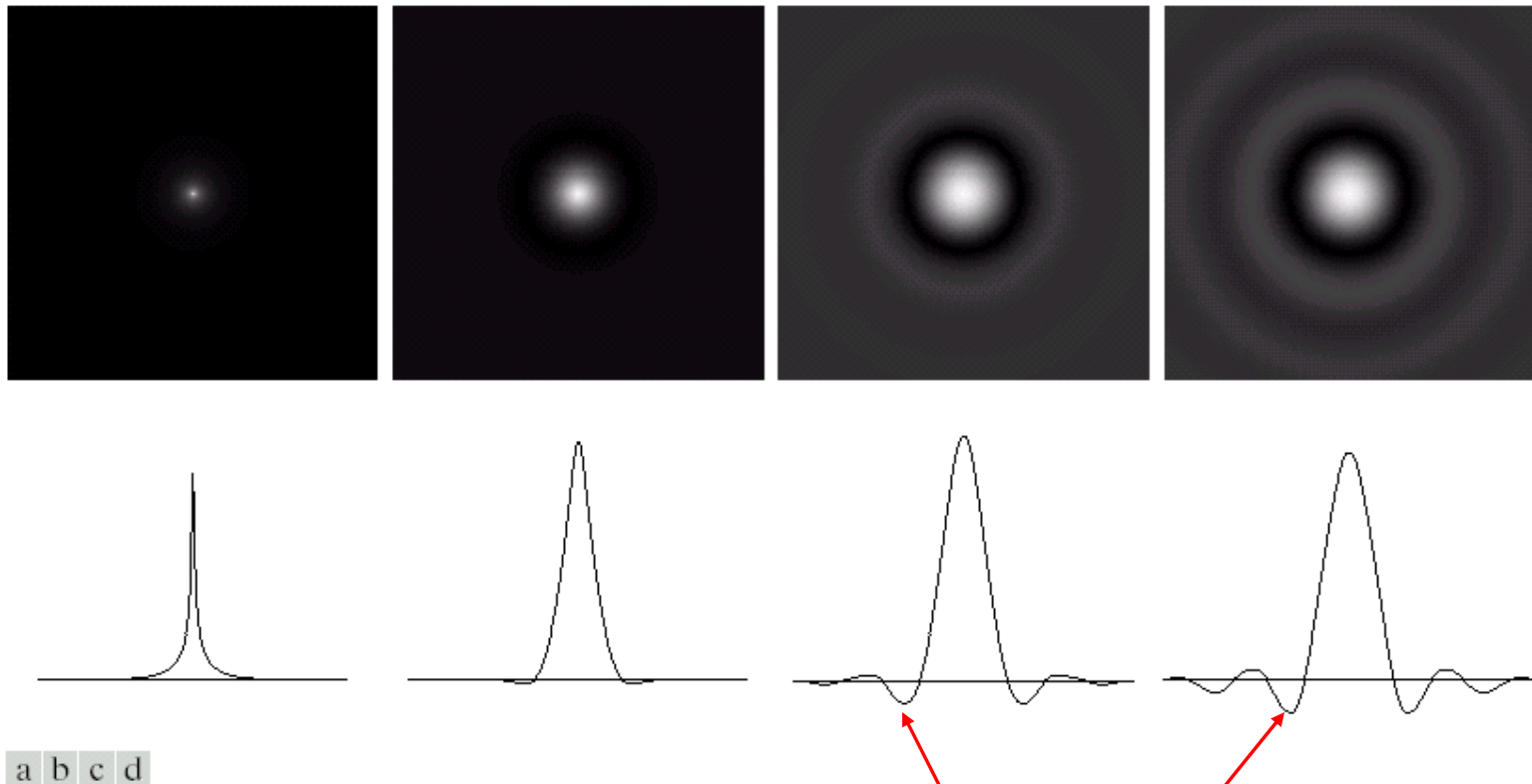


FIGURE 4.16 (a)–(d) Spatial representation of BLPFs of order 1, 2, 5, and 20, and corresponding gray-level profiles through the center of the filters (all filters have a cutoff frequency of 5). Note that ringing increases as a function of filter order.

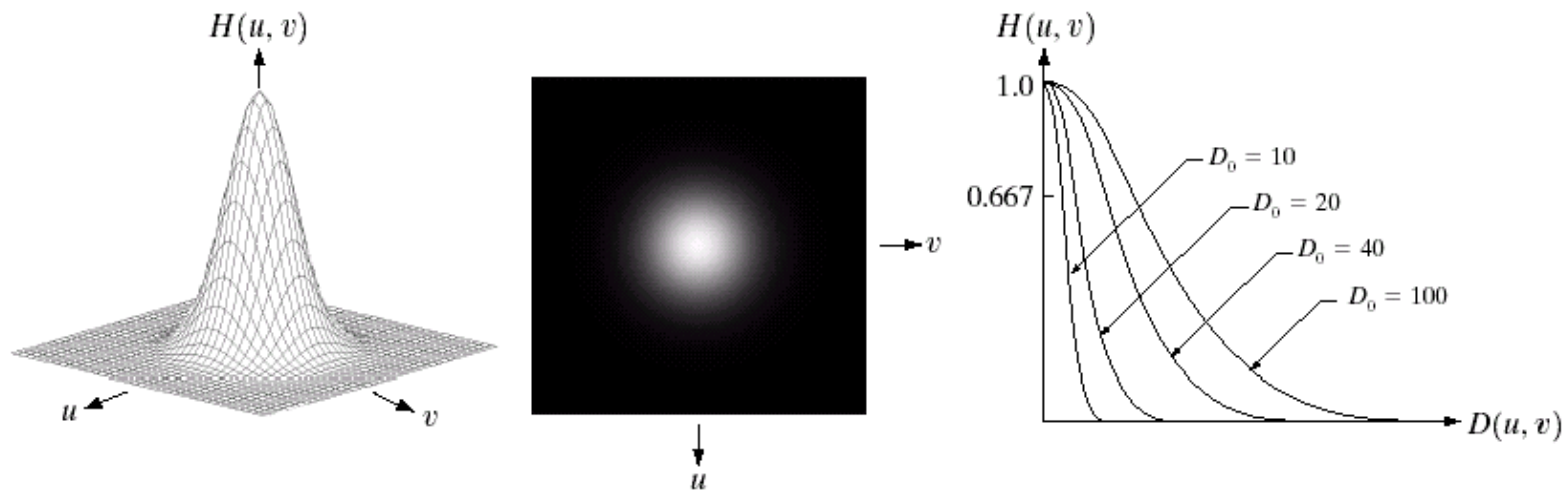
Alguns ripples podem ser visto

Filtro passa-baixa gaussiano

Função de transferência

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

onde D_0 = fator de propagação



a b c

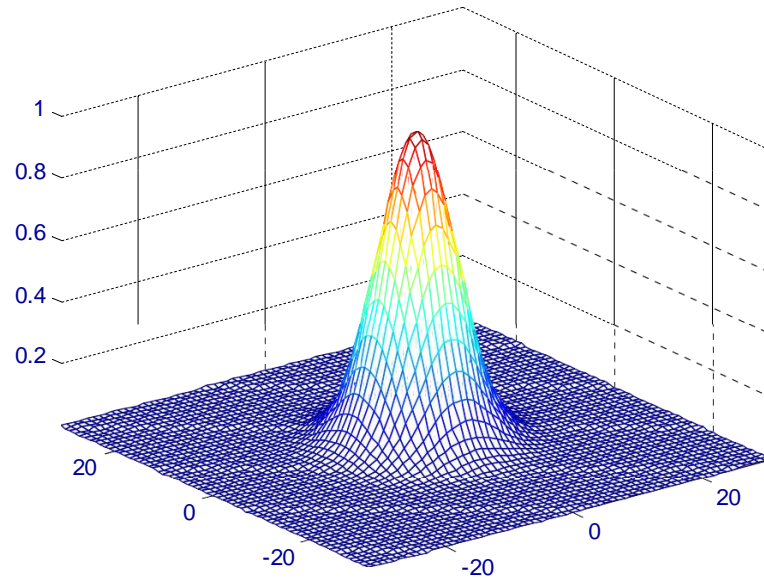
FIGURE 4.17 (a) Perspective plot of a GLPF transfer function. (b) Filter displayed as an image. (c) Filter radial cross sections for various values of D_0 .

Nota: o filtro gaussiano é o único filtro que não tem ondulação e, portanto, nenhum efeito de ringing

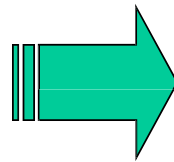
Filtro passa-baixa gaussiano

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

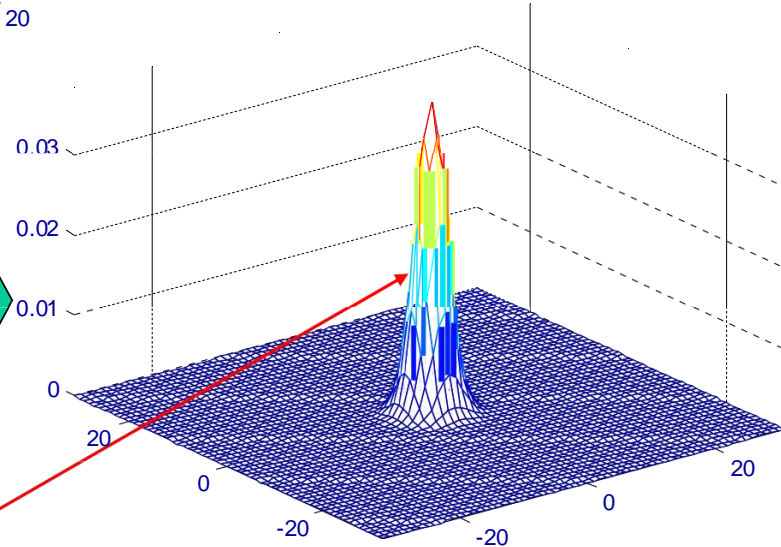
Filtro passa-baixa
gaussiano com $D_0 = 5$



Resposta espacial do
filtro passa-baixa
gaussiano com $D_0 = 5$



Forma gaussiana



Resultados do filtro passa-baixa gaussiano

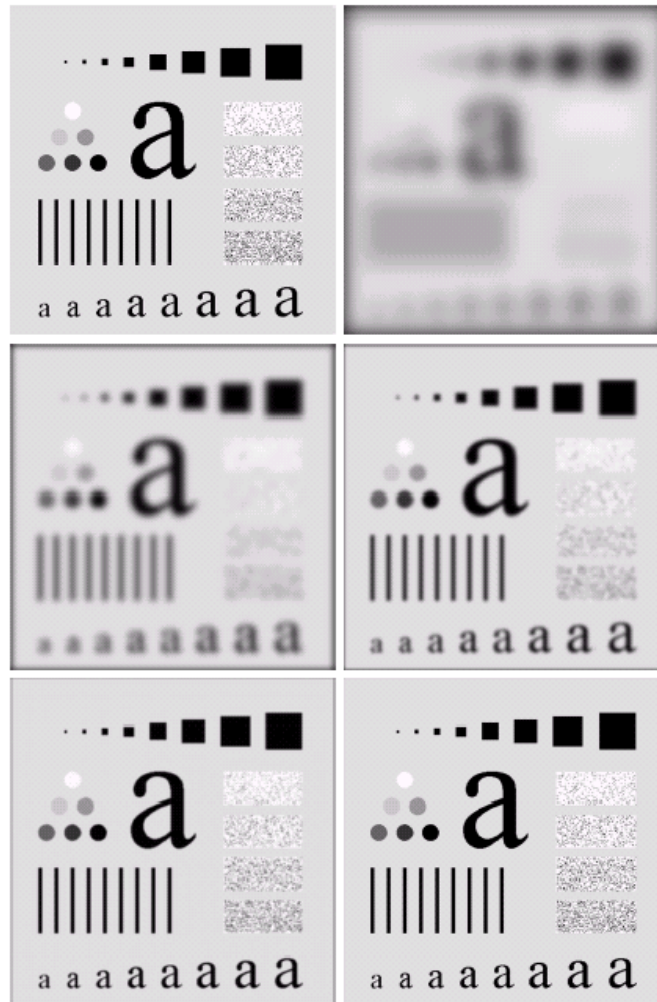


FIGURE 4.18 (a) Original image. (b)–(f) Results of filtering with Gaussian lowpass filters with cutoff frequencies set at radii values of 5, 15, 30, 80, and 230, as shown in Fig. 4.11(b). Compare with Figs. 4.12 and 4.15.

Sem efeito de ringing!

Aplicação de filtros passa-baixa gaussianas

a b

FIGURE 4.19

(a) Sample text of poor resolution (note broken characters in magnified view).
(b) Result of filtering with a GLPF (broken character segments were joined).

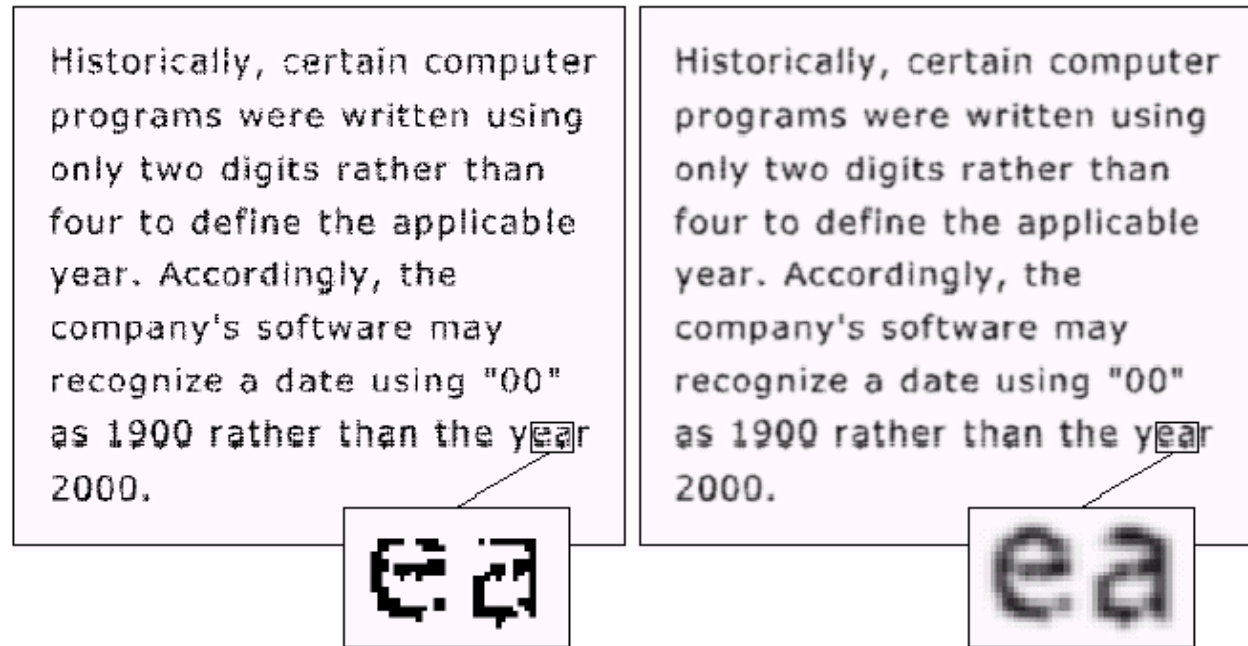


Imagem original

Visualização fica melhor

O GLPF pode ser usado para remover bordas irregulares e “consertar” caracteres quebrados.

Aplicação de filtros passa-baixa gaussianas



FIGURE 4.20 (a) Original image (1028×732 pixels). (b) Result of filtering with a GLPF with $D_0 = 100$. (c) Result of filtering with a GLPF with $D_0 = 80$. Note reduction in skin fine lines in the magnified sections of (b) and (c).

Aplicação de filtros passa-baixa gaussianas

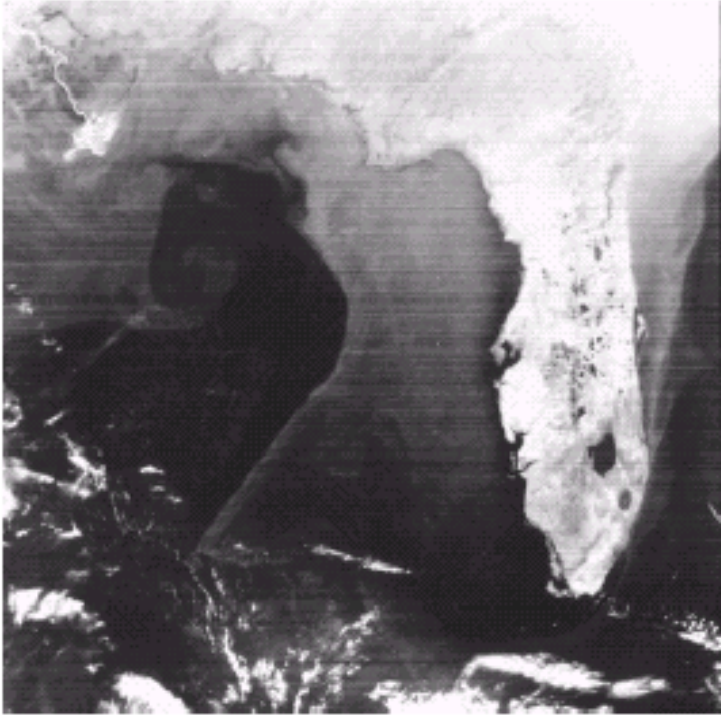


Imagem original: Golfo do México e Flórida do satélite NOAA.

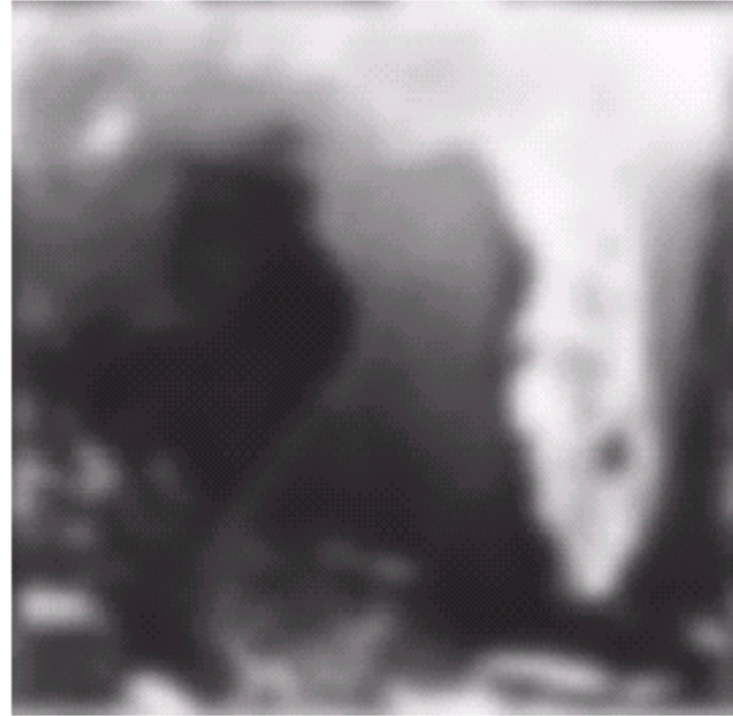
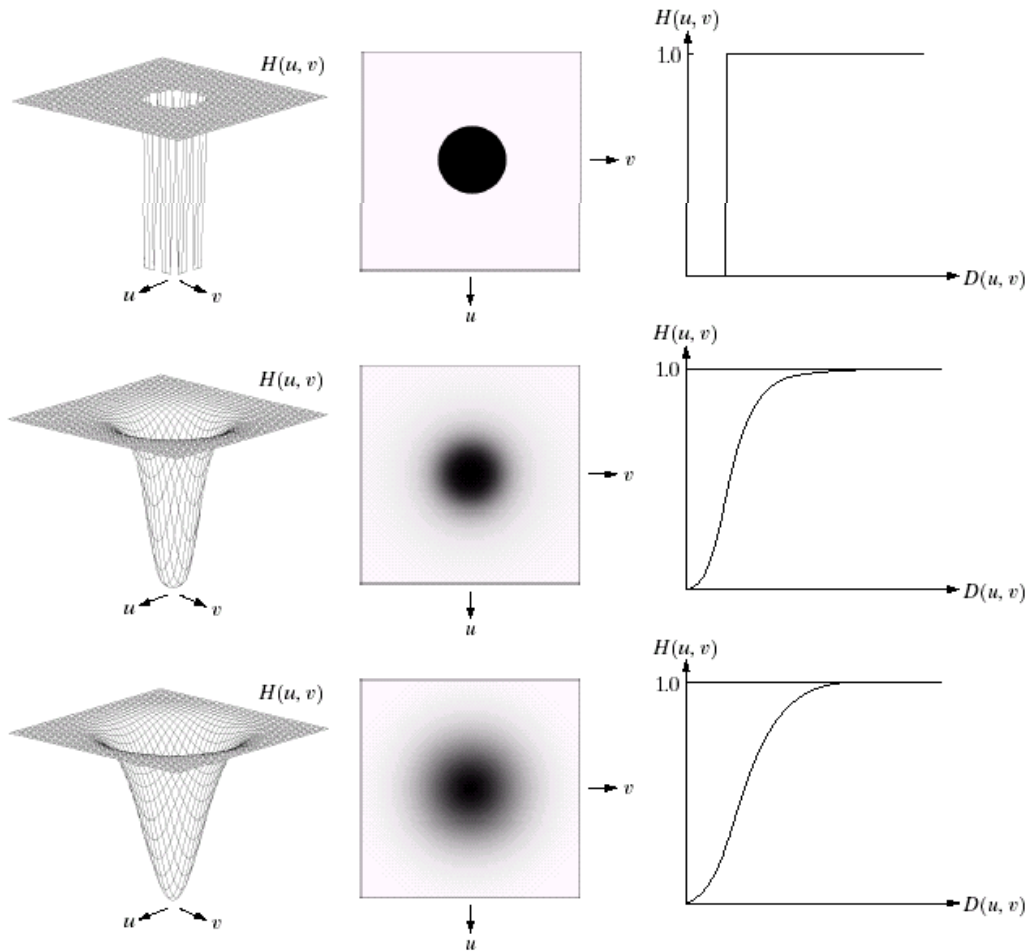


Imagem filtrada

Remova linhas de artefato: esta é uma maneira simples, mas bruta de fazer isso!

Filtros passa-alta



$$H_{hp} = 1 - H_{lp}$$

a	b	c
d	e	f
g	h	i

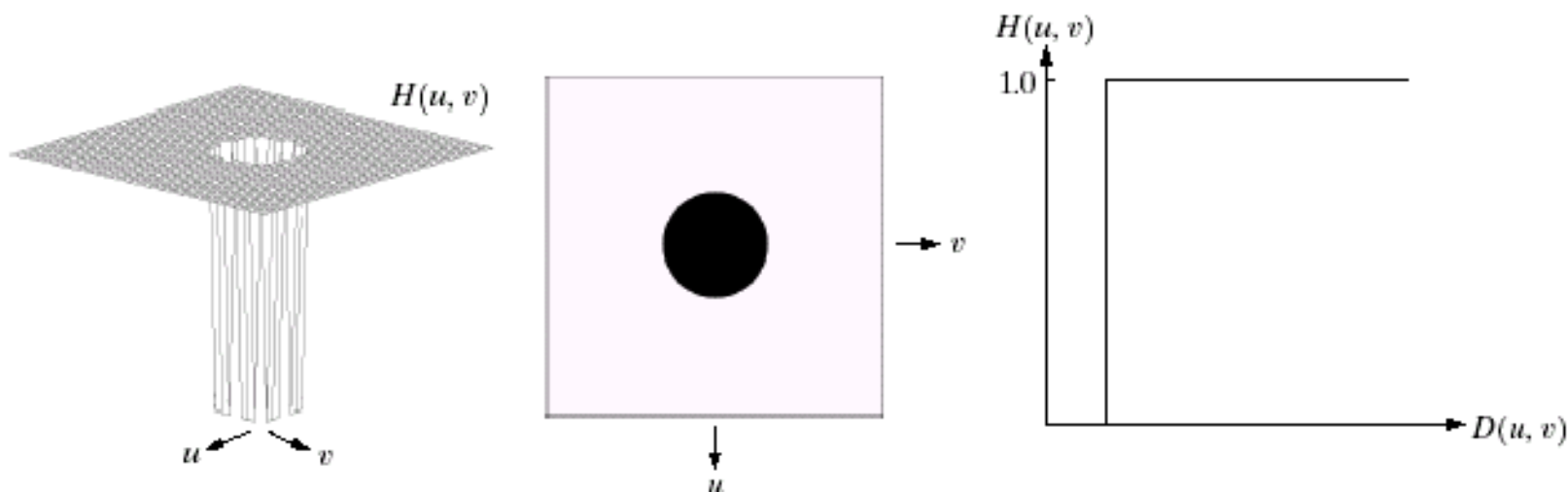
FIGURE 4.22 Top row: Perspective plot, image representation, and cross section of a typical ideal highpass filter. Middle and bottom rows: The same sequence for typical Butterworth and Gaussian highpass filters.

Filtros passa-alta ideais

Função de transferência de filtro HP ideal

$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0 & D(u, v) \leq D_0 \\ 1 & D(u, v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

onde $D(u, v)$ = Distância de (u, v) ao centro da máscara

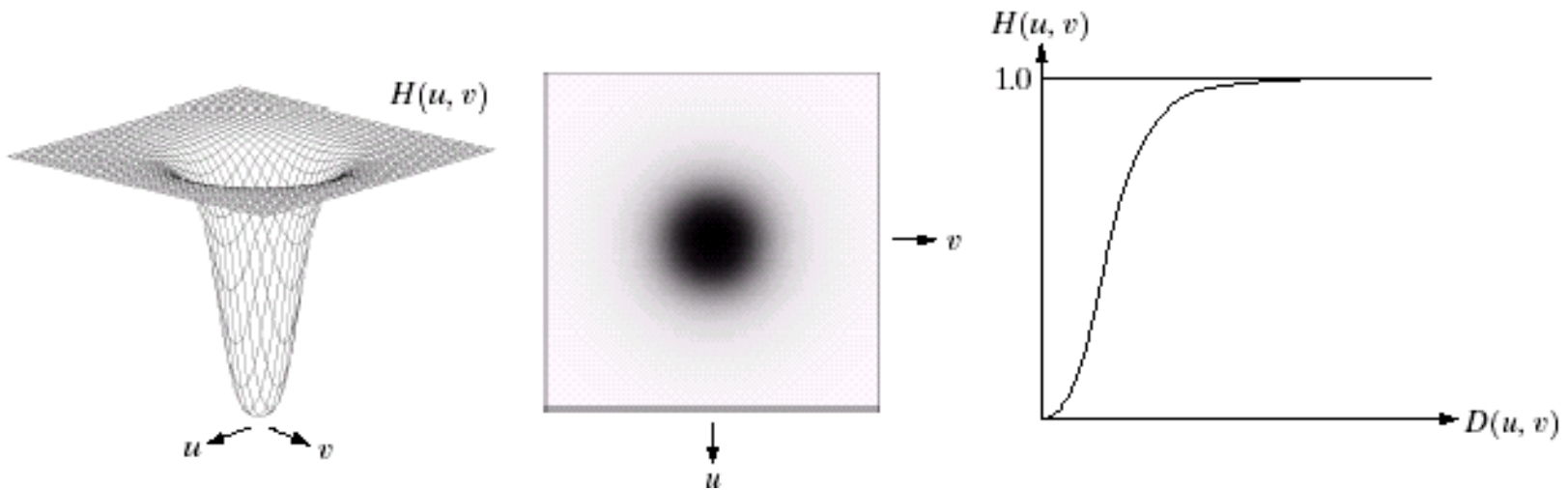


Filtros passa-alta Butterworth

Função de transferência

$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{1 + [D_0 / D(u, v)]^{2N}}$$

onde D_0 = frequência de corte, N = ordem do filtro

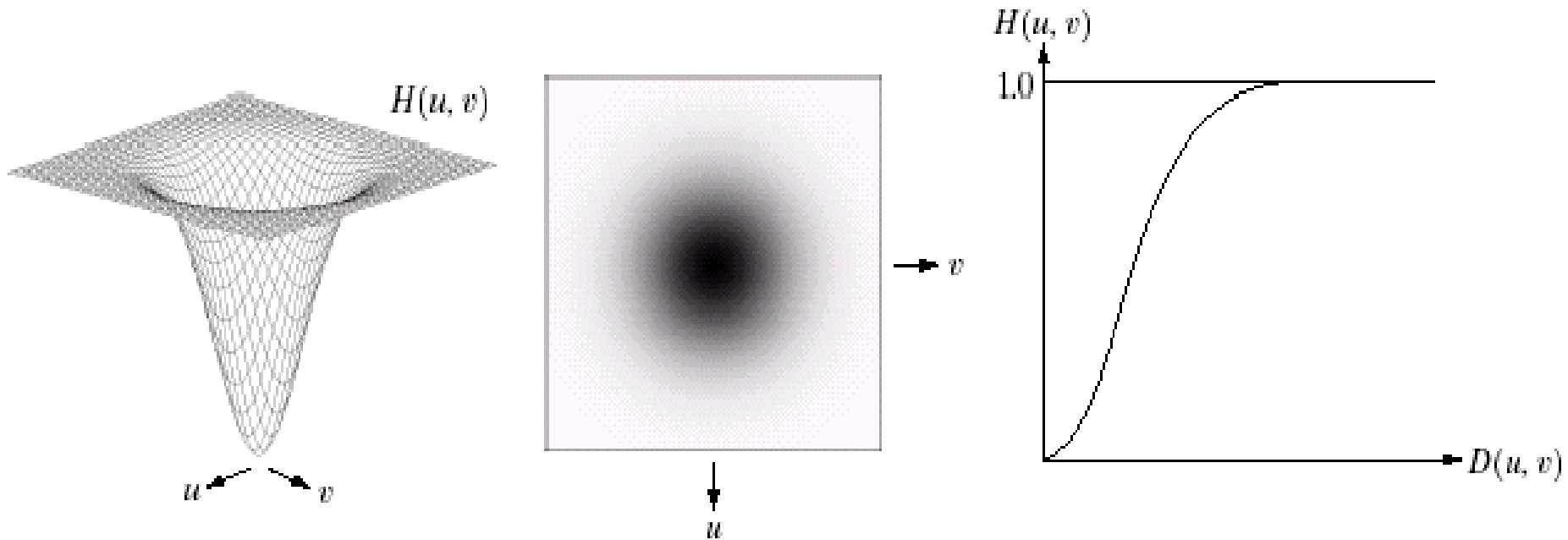


Filtros passa-alta gaussiano

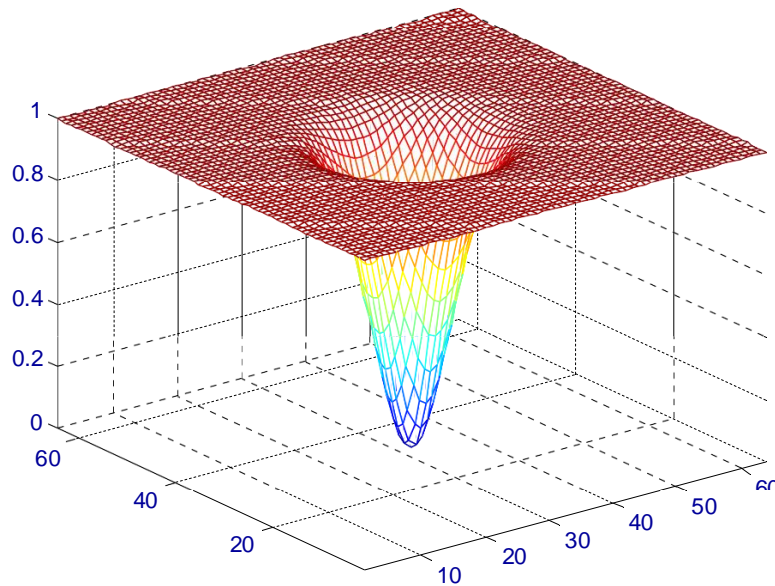
Função de transferência

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

onde D_0 = fator de propagação



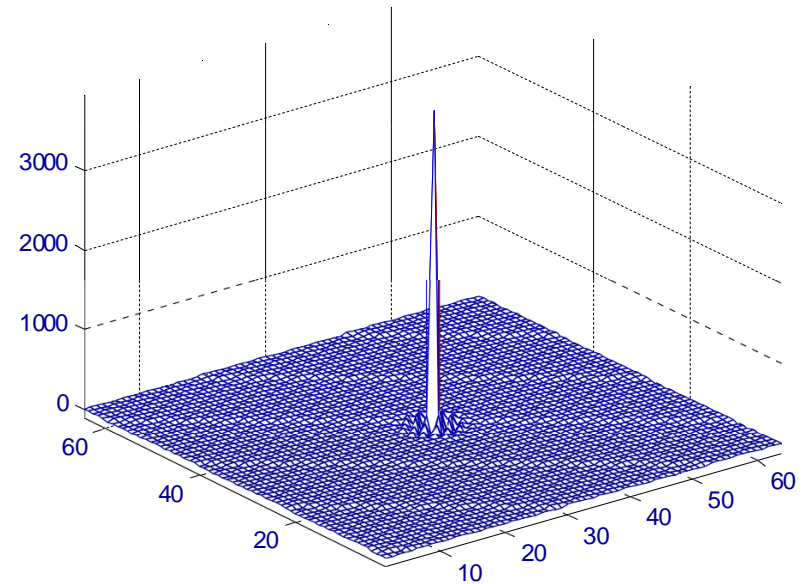
Filtros passa-alta gaussiano



Resposta espacial do
filtro passa-alta
gaussiano com $D_0 = 5$

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

Filtro passa-alta
gaussiano com $D_0 = 5$



Resposta especial de um Filtro passa-alta

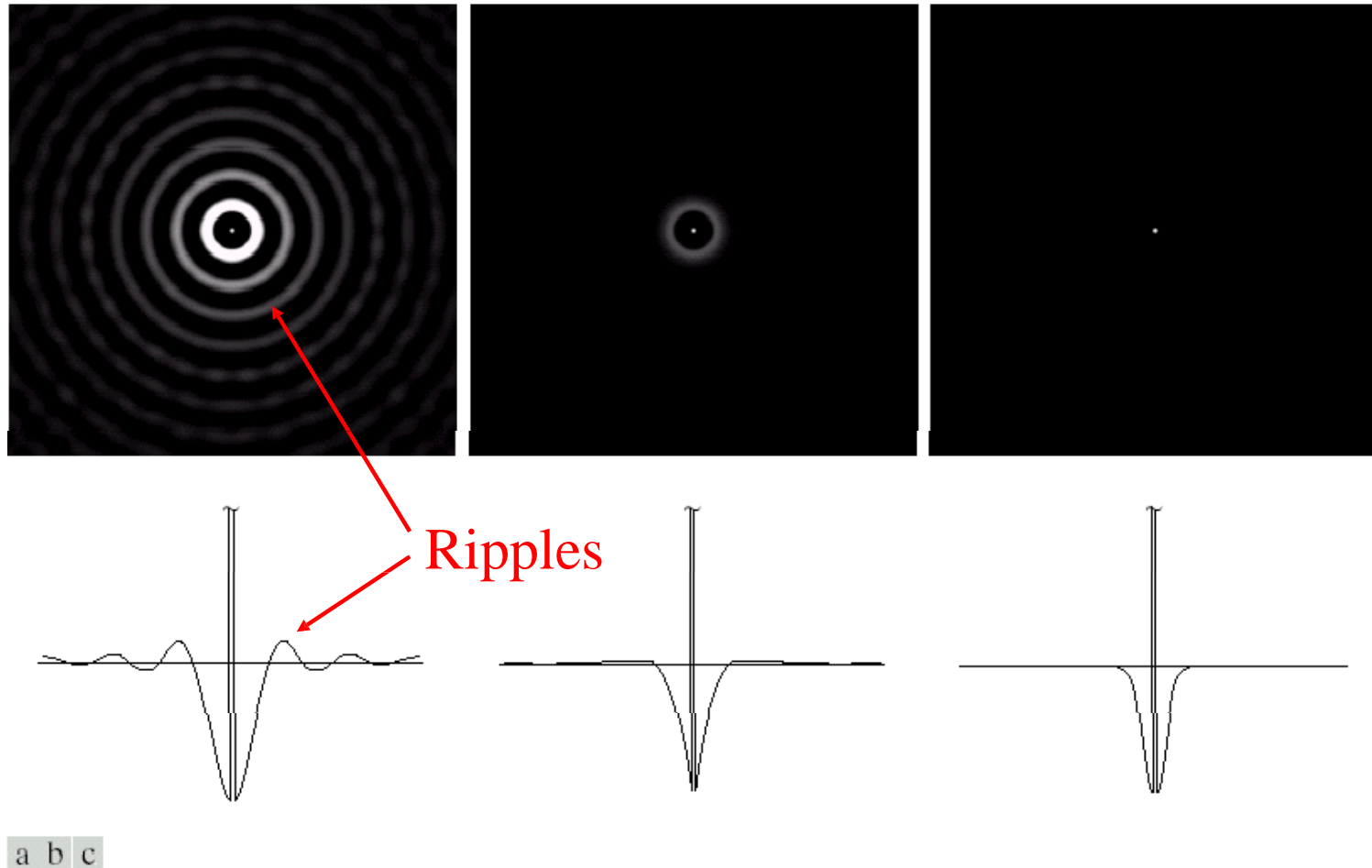
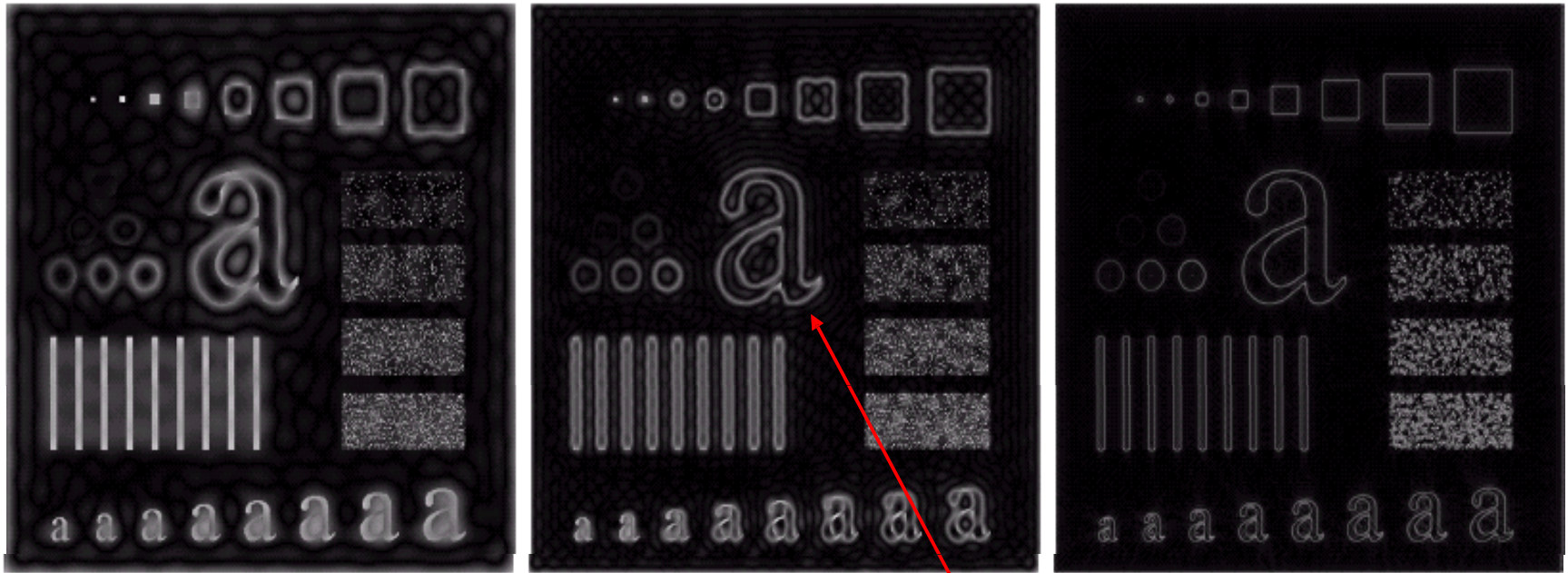


FIGURE 4.23 Spatial representations of typical (a) ideal, (b) Butterworth, and (c) Gaussian frequency domain highpass filters, and corresponding gray-level profiles.

Resultados de um filtro passa-alta ideal



a b c

FIGURE 4.24 Results of ideal highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.11(a) with $D_0 = 15$, 30, and 80, respectively. Problems with ringing are quite evident in (a) and (b).

Efeito ringing pode ser visto com clareza!

Resultados dos filtros Butterworth passa-alta

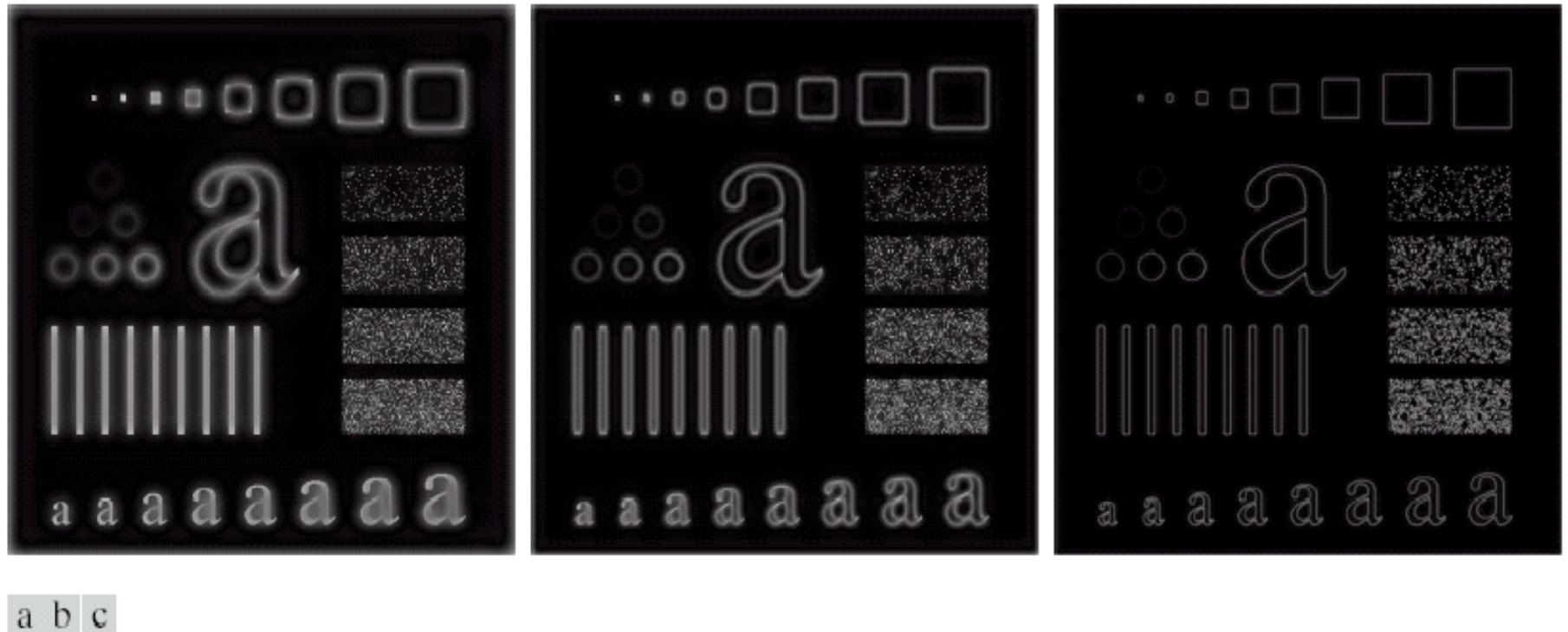


FIGURE 4.25 Results of highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.11(a) using a BHPF of order 2 with $D_0 = 15$, 30, and 80, respectively. These results are much smoother than those obtained with an ILPF.

Resultados de filtros passa-altas gaussianas



a b c

FIGURE 4.26 Results of highpass filtering the image of Fig. 4.11(a) using a GHPF of order 2 with $D_0 = 15$, 30, and 80, respectively. Compare with Figs. 4.24 and 4.25.

Filtro Laplaciano no domínio da frequência

Da propriedade da TF

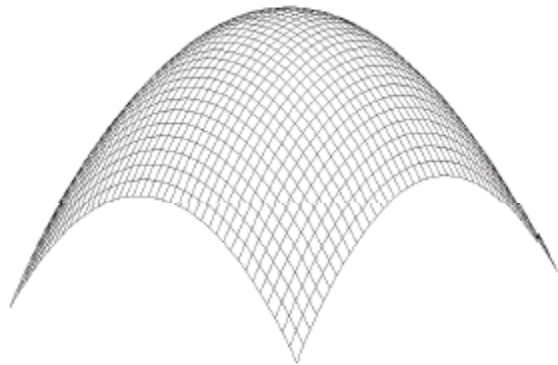
$$\frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n} \Leftrightarrow (ju)^n F(u)$$

Então, para o operador Laplaciano

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Leftrightarrow -(u^2 + v^2) F(u, v)$$

Nós temos

$$\nabla^2 \Leftrightarrow -u^2 - v^2$$



Plotagem de superfície

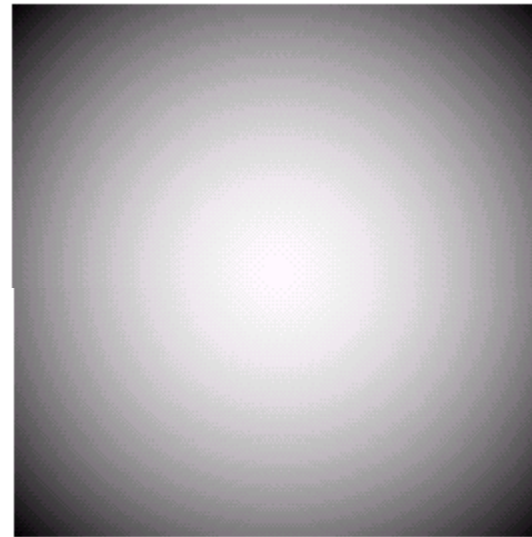
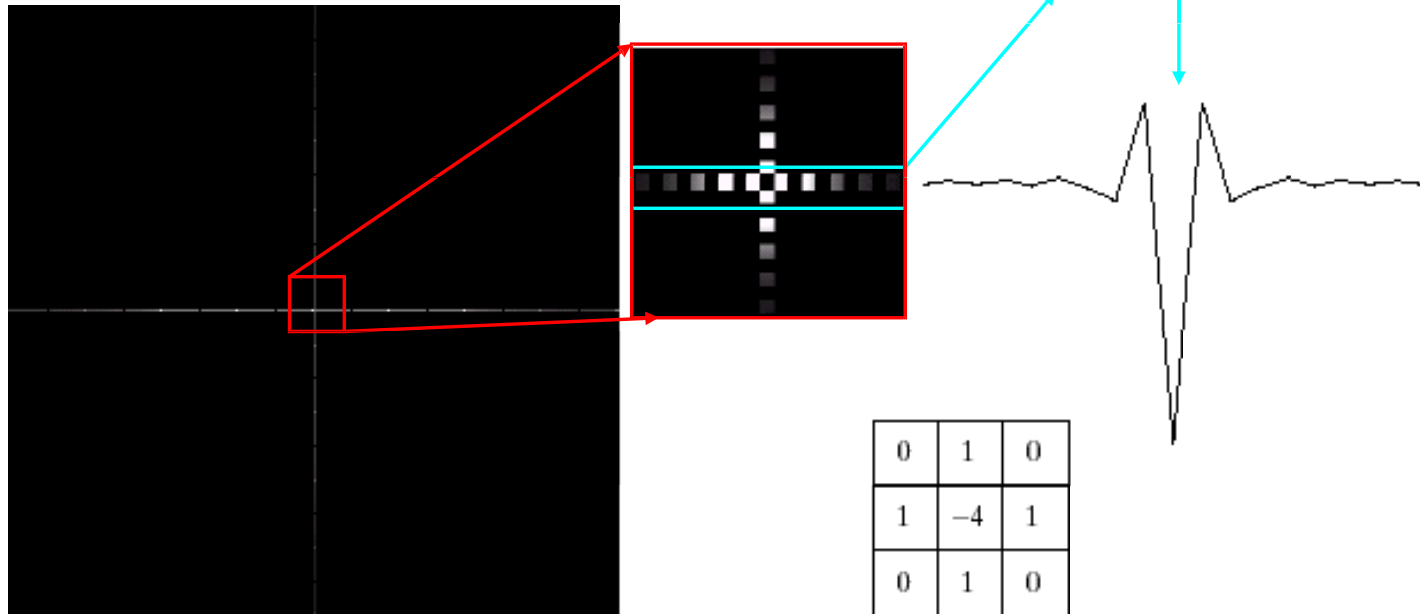


Imagem de
 $-(u^2 + v^2)$

Filtro Laplaciano no domínio da frequência

Resposta espacial de $-(u^2+v^2)$



Máscara Laplaciana dos
filtros espaciais

Aguçamento no domínio da frequência

Domínio espacial

$$f_{hp}(x, y) = f(x, y) - f_{lp}(x, y)$$

$$f_{hb}(x, y) = Af(x, y) - f_{lp}(x, y)$$

$$f_{hb}(x, y) = (A-1)f(x, y) + f(x, y) - f_{lp}(x, y)$$

$$f_{hb}(x, y) = (A-1)f(x, y) + f_{hp}(x, y)$$

Filtro de Domínio de Frequência

$$H_{hp}(u, v) = 1 - H_{lp}(u, v)$$

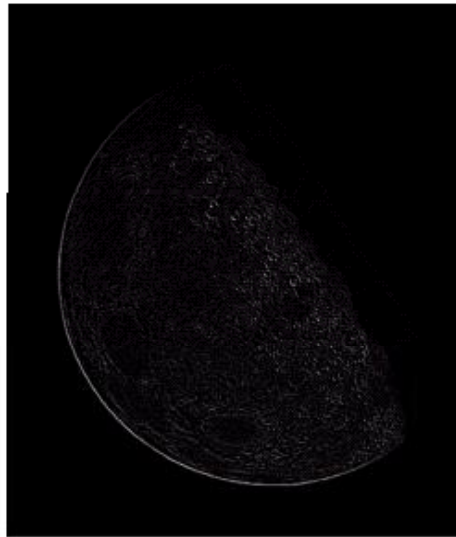
$$H_{hb}(u, v) = (A-1) + H_{hp}(u, v)$$

Aguçamento no domínio da frequência

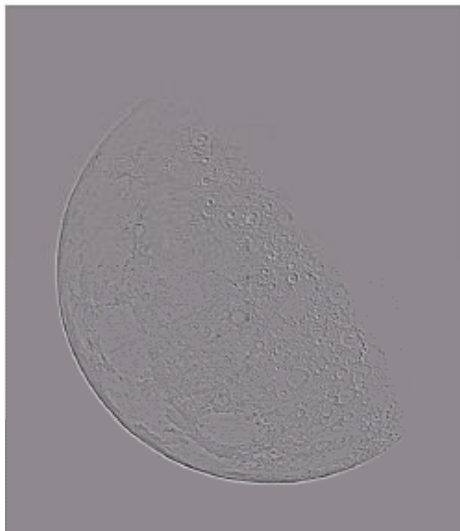
p



$\nabla^2 P$



$\nabla^2 P$



$P - \nabla^2 P$

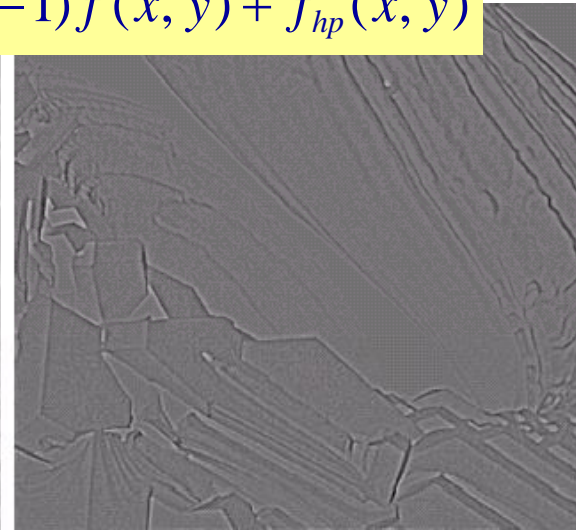
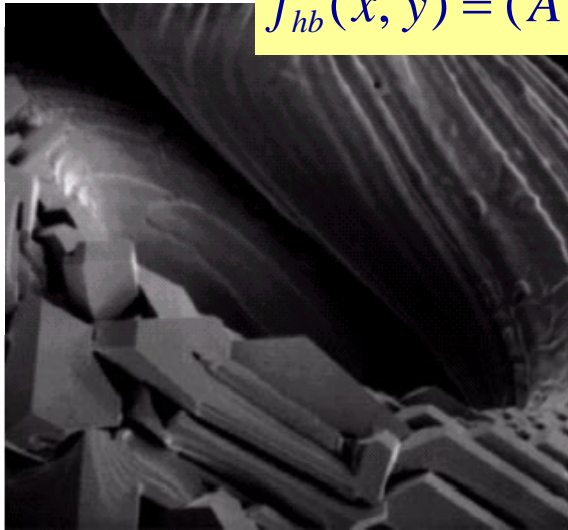


(Images from Rafael C. Gonzalez and Richard E. Wood, Digital Image Processing, 2nd Edition.)

Aguçamento no domínio da frequência

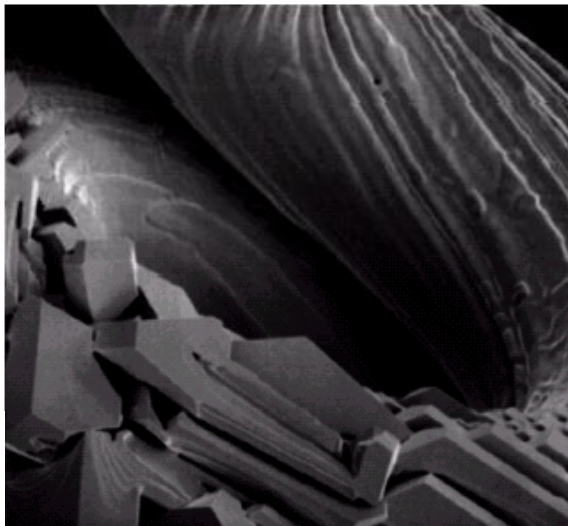
$$f_{hb}(x, y) = (A-1)f(x, y) + f_{hp}(x, y)$$

f



$$f_{hp} = \nabla^2 P$$

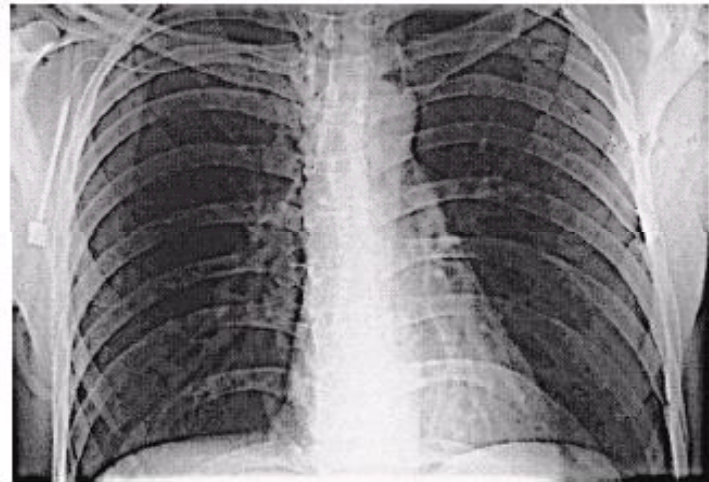
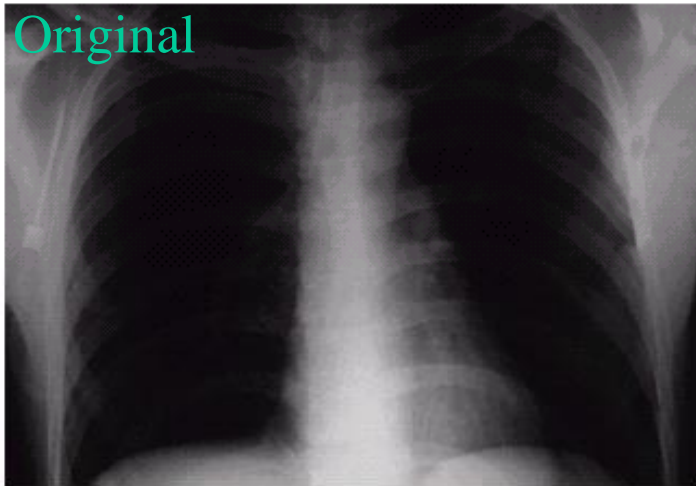
$$A = 2$$



$$A = 2.7$$

Filtragem de ênfase em alta frequência

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



(Images from Rafael C. Gonzalez and Richard E. Wood, Digital Image Processing, 2nd Edition.

Filtragem Homomórfica

Uma imagem pode ser expressa como

$$f(x, y) = i(x, y)r(x, y)$$

$i(x, y)$ = componente de iluminação

$r(x, y)$ = componente de refletância

Precisamos suprimir o efeito da iluminação que faz com que a intensidade da imagem mude lentamente

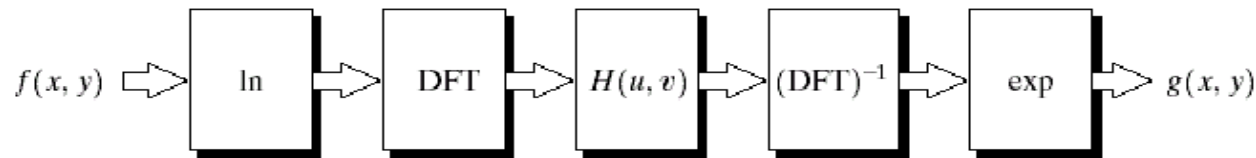


FIGURE 4.31
Homomorphic
filtering approach
for image
enhancement.

Filtragem Homomórfica

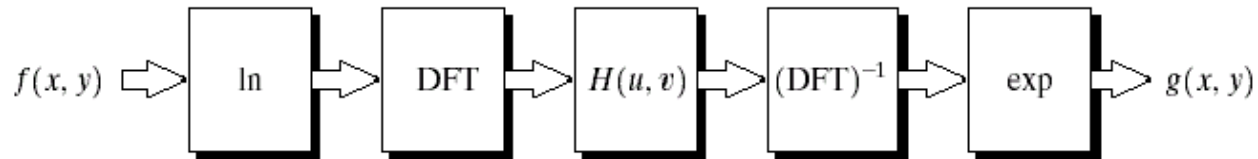


FIGURE 4.31
Homomorphic
filtering approach
for image
enhancement.

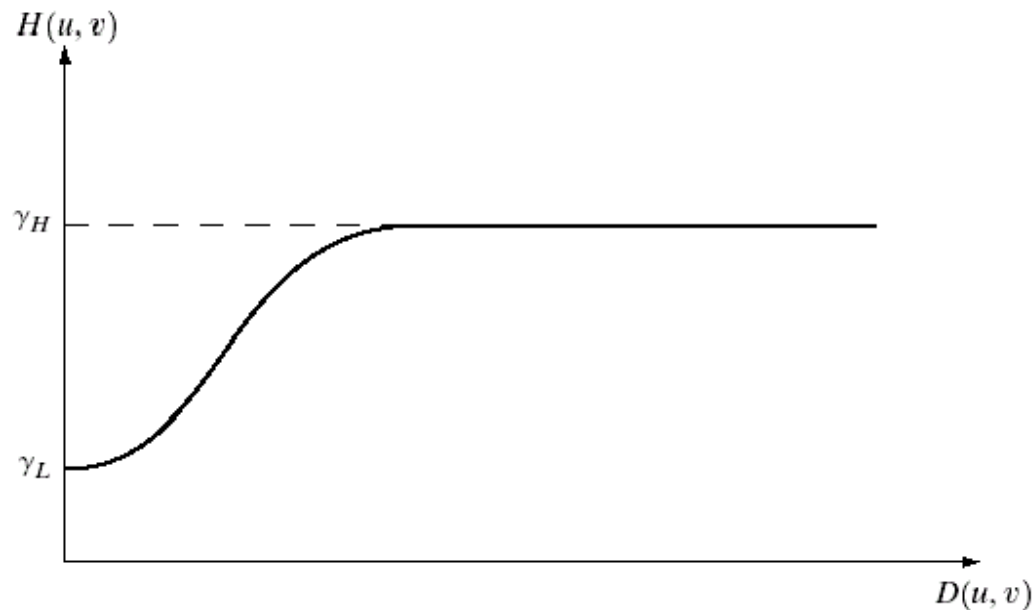


FIGURE 4.32
Cross section of a
circularly
symmetric filter
function. $D(u, v)$
is the distance
from the origin of
the centered
transform.

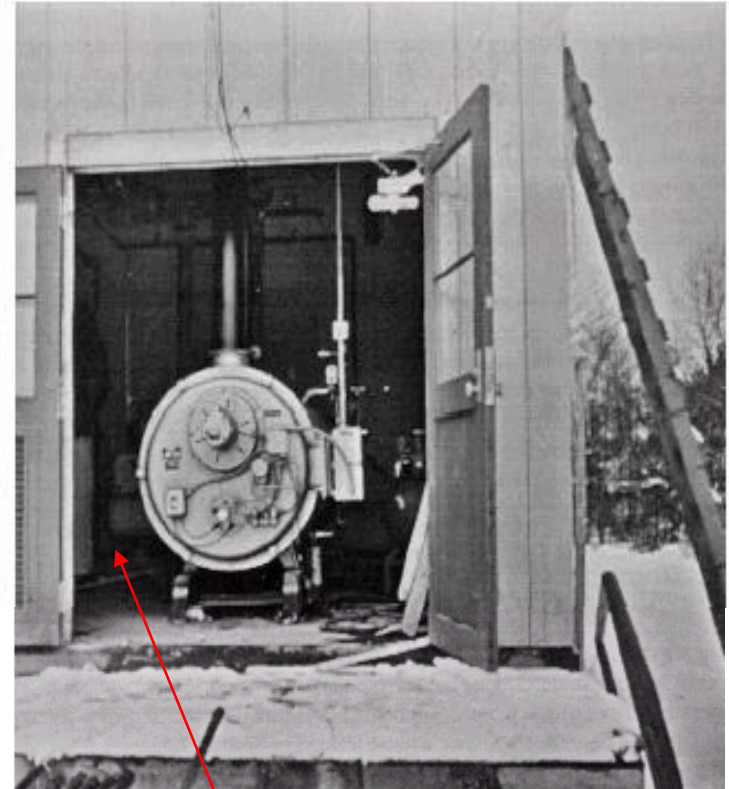
(Images from Rafael C. Gonzalez and Richard E. Wood, Digital Image Processing, 2nd Edition.

Filtragem Homomórfica

a b

FIGURE 4.33

(a) Original image. (b) Image processed by homomorphic filtering (note details inside shelter). (Stockham.)



Mais detalhes na sala podem ser vistos!

(Images from Rafael C. Gonzalez and Richard E. Wood, Digital Image Processing, 2nd Edition.