

Fourier-2D

Görüntünün 2D Fourier dönüşümü

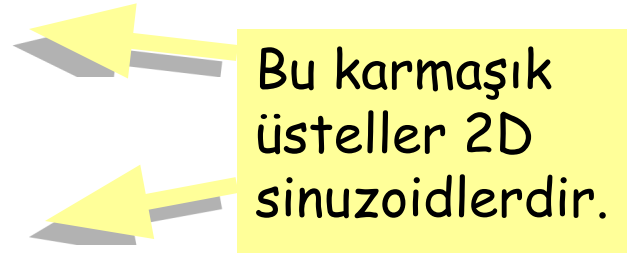
$I(r,c)$, R satır ve C sütuna sahip tek kanallı bir görüntü olsun.
O zaman $I(r,c)$ 'nin Fourier sunumu

$$I(r,c) = \sum_{u=0}^{R-1} \sum_{v=0}^{C-1} \mathbf{I}(u,v) e^{+i2\pi\left(\frac{ur}{R} + \frac{vc}{C}\right)},$$

burada

$$\mathbf{I}(u,v) = \frac{1}{RC} \sum_{r=0}^{R-1} \sum_{c=0}^{C-1} I(r,c) e^{-i2\pi\left(\frac{ur}{R} + \frac{vc}{C}\right)}$$

$R \times C$ Fourier katsayılarıdır.



2D sinüzoid nedir?

Düşün

$$e^{\pm i 2\pi \left(\frac{ur}{R} + \frac{vc}{C} \right)} = e^{\pm i 2\pi \omega \left(\frac{r \sin \theta}{R} + \frac{c \cos \theta}{C} \right)}$$

burada

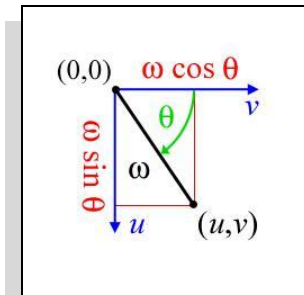
$$u = \omega \sin \theta, \quad v = \omega \cos \theta, \quad \omega = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-u}{v} \right).$$

Farz etki $R = C = N$. O zaman

$$e^{\pm i 2\pi \left(\frac{ur}{R} + \frac{vc}{C} \right)} = e^{\pm i \frac{2\pi \omega}{N} (r \sin \theta + c \cos \theta)} = e^{\pm i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (r \sin \theta + c \cos \theta)}$$

burada

$$\lambda = N/\omega.$$



2D sinüzoid nedir?

Euler ilişkisini kullanarak,

$$e^{\pm i 2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda} (c \cos \theta - r \sin \theta)} = \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (c \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) \right] \pm i \sin \left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (c \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) \right]$$

bunun gerçel kısmı

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ e^{\pm i 2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda} (c \cos \theta - r \sin \theta)} \right\} = \pm \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (c \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) \right]$$

sanal kısmı

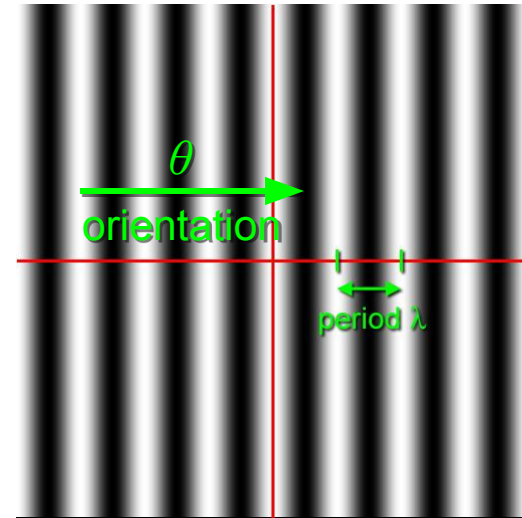
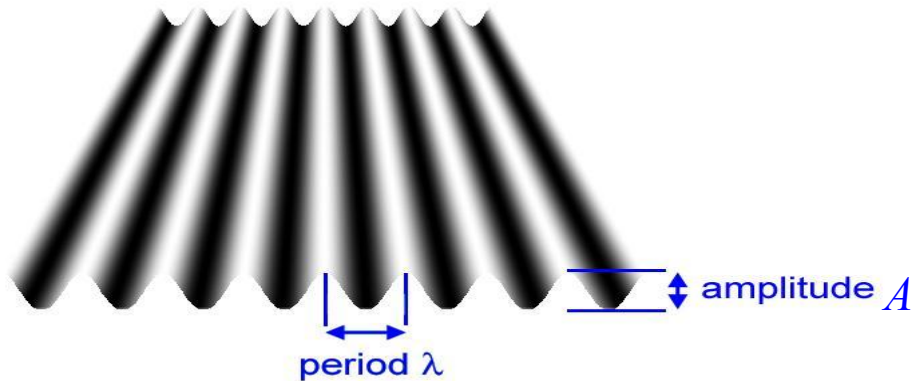
$$\operatorname{Im} \left\{ e^{\pm i 2\pi \frac{1}{\lambda} (c \cos \theta - r \sin \theta)} \right\} = \pm i \sin \left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (c \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) \right]$$

birim genlikli, λ periyotlu ve θ yönlü sinüzoidlerdir.

2D sinüzoid:

$$I(r, c) = \frac{A}{2} \left\{ \cos \left[\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (c \cdot \cos \theta - r \cdot \sin \theta) + \phi \right] + 1 \right\}$$

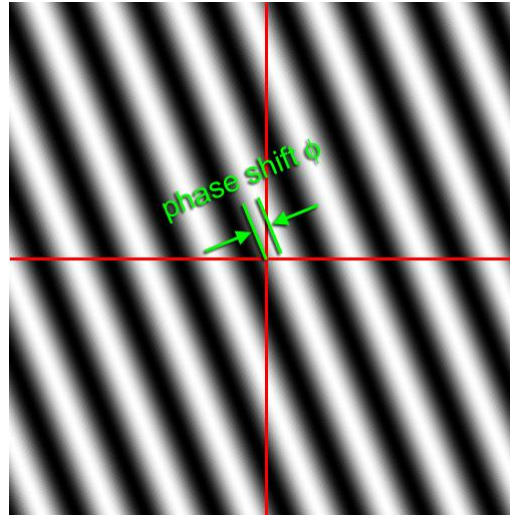
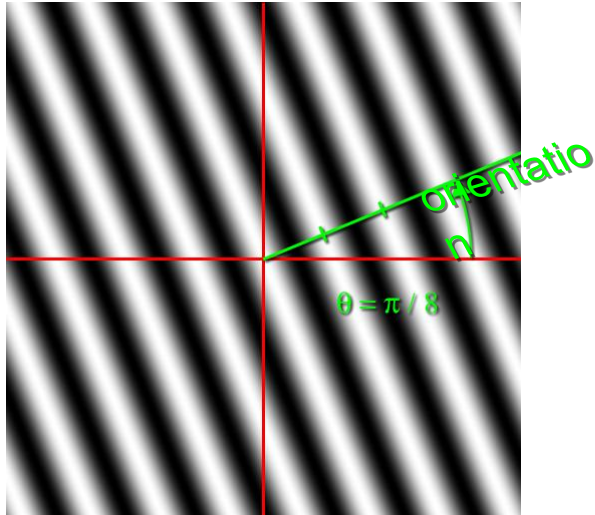
... grayscale genlikli düzlem dalgalarıdır.



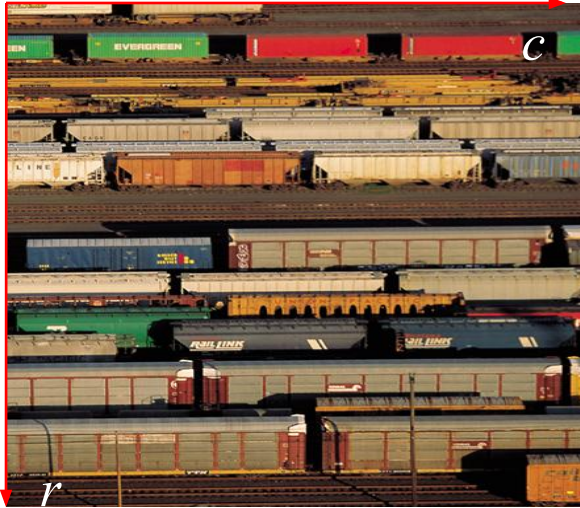
ϕ = faz kayması

2D Sinüzoidler:

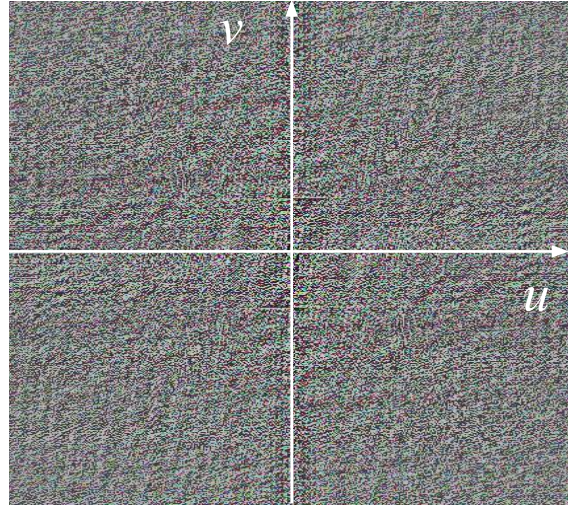
... belirli dönmeler ve,
faz kaymaları



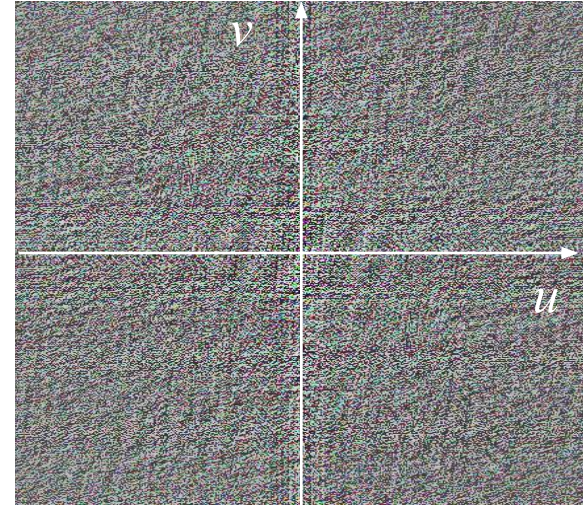
Bir Görüntünün FT'si



I



$\text{Re}[\mathcal{R}I]$

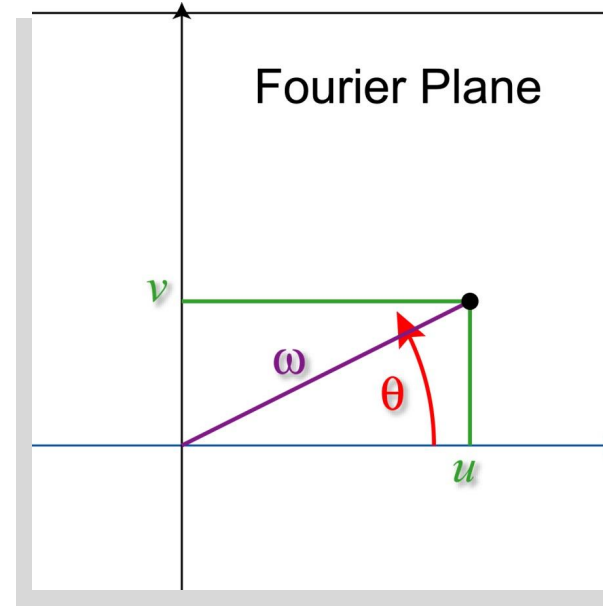


$\text{Im}[\mathcal{R}I]$

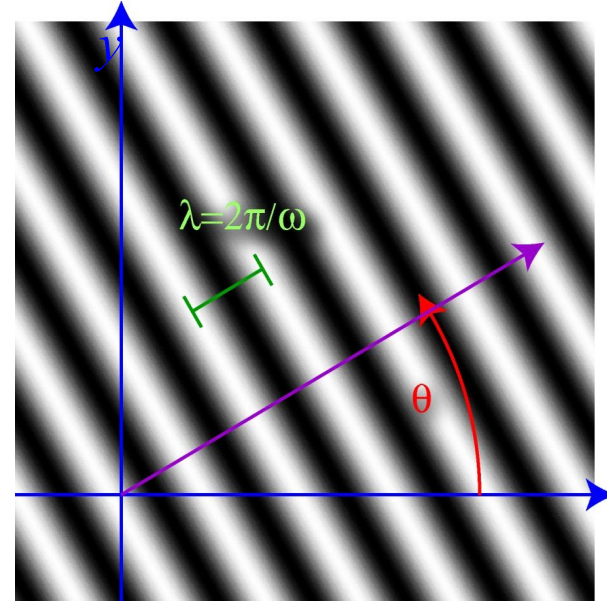
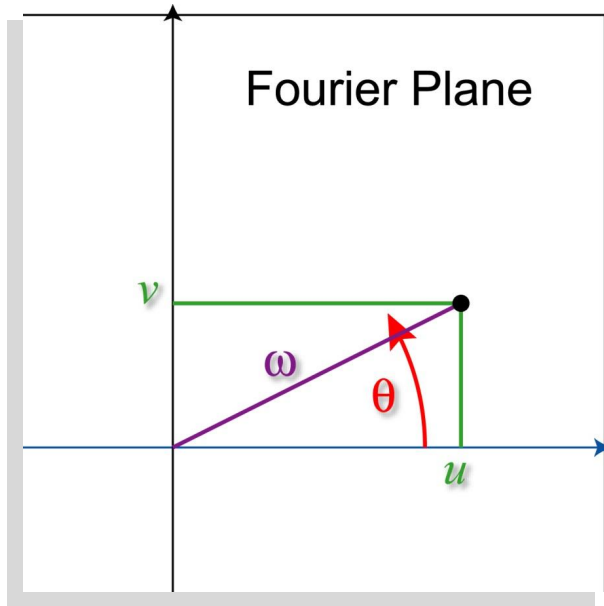
Fourier Düzlemindeki Noktalar

u sütun ve v satır
frekansındaki bir nokta ω
dalga boyu ve θ açısı
değerli bir sinüzoiddir.

$\omega = 2\pi/\lambda$, burada λ dalga
boyudur.

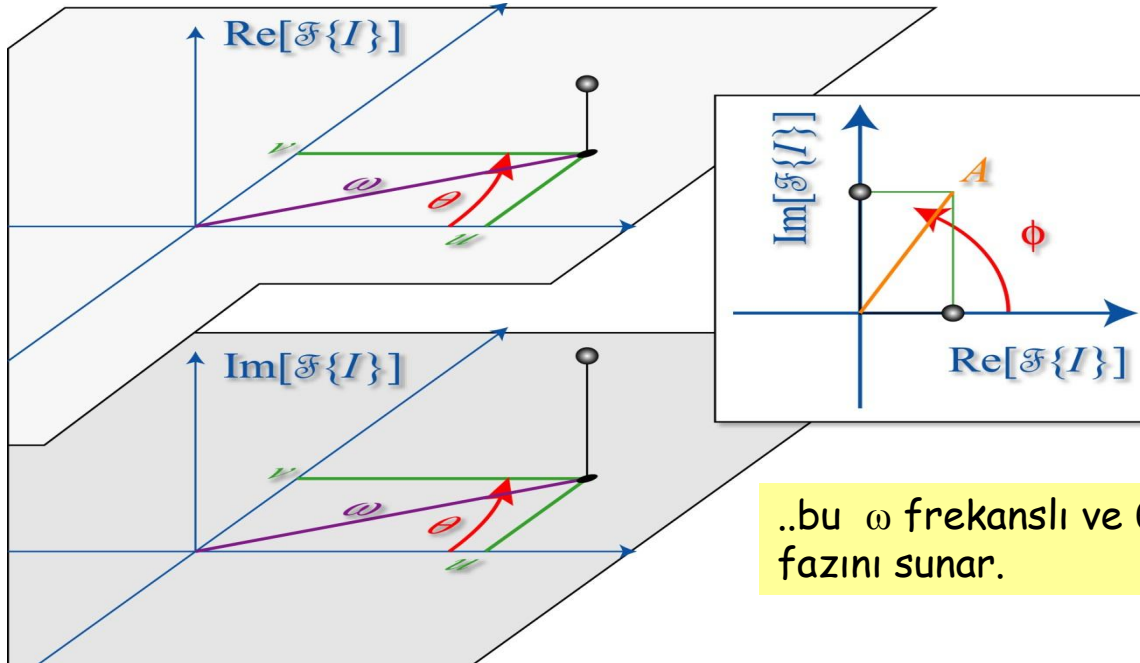


Fourier Düzlemindeki Noktalar



Bu nokta, bu özel sinüzoidi sunar

Fourier Değerleri

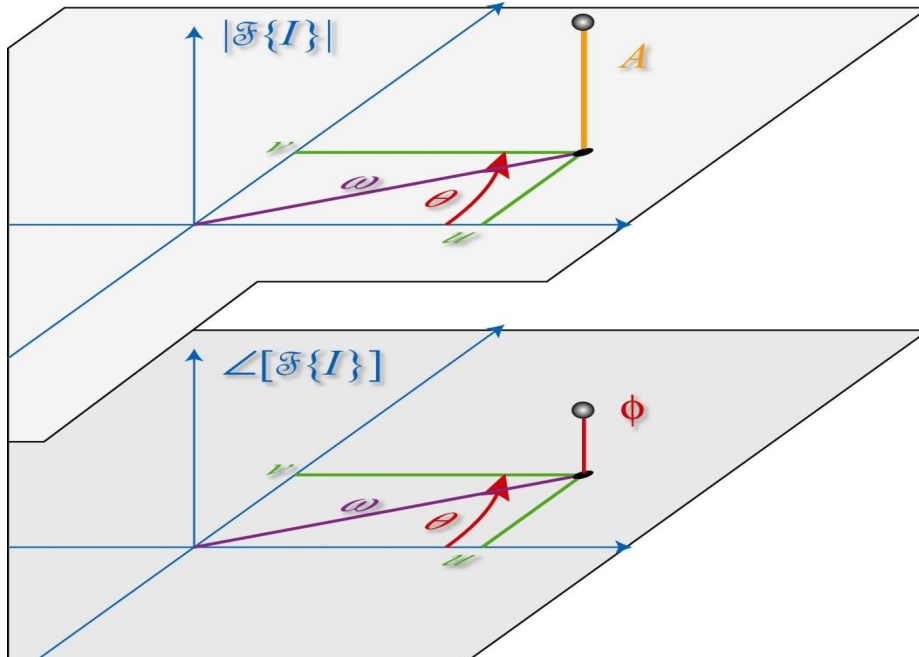


... gerçel ve sanal
kısmılı karmaşık bir
sayıdır.

Eğer bu sayıyı bir genlik
 A , ve bir faz, ϕ , olarak
sunarsak

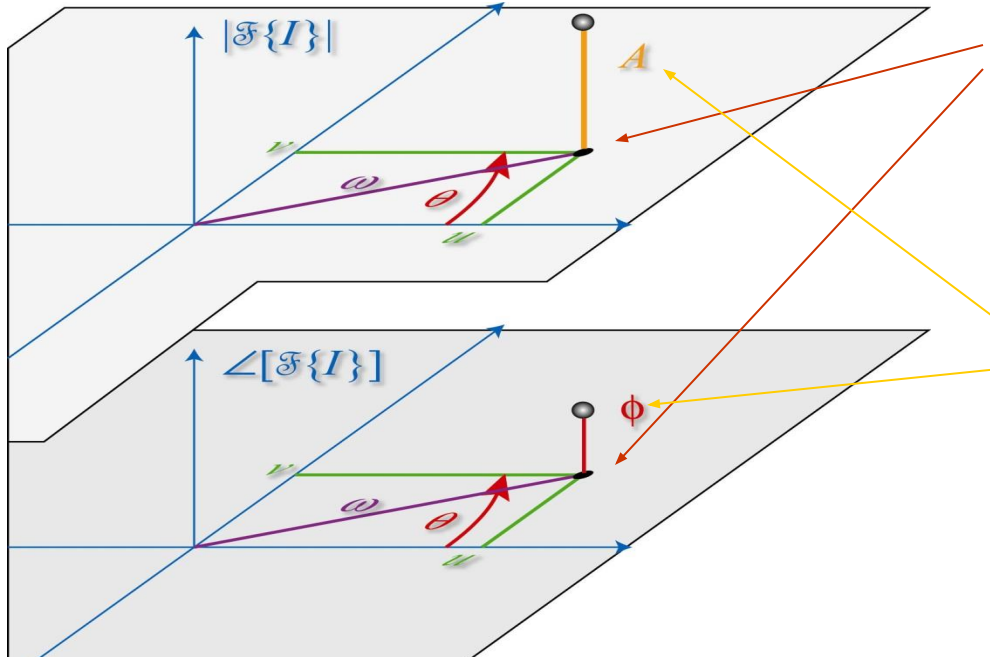
..bu ω frekanslı ve θ yönlü sinüzoidin genlik ve
fazını sunar.

Fourier Değerleri



Genlik ve faz sunumu onu daha anlaşılır yapar

Fourier Değerleri



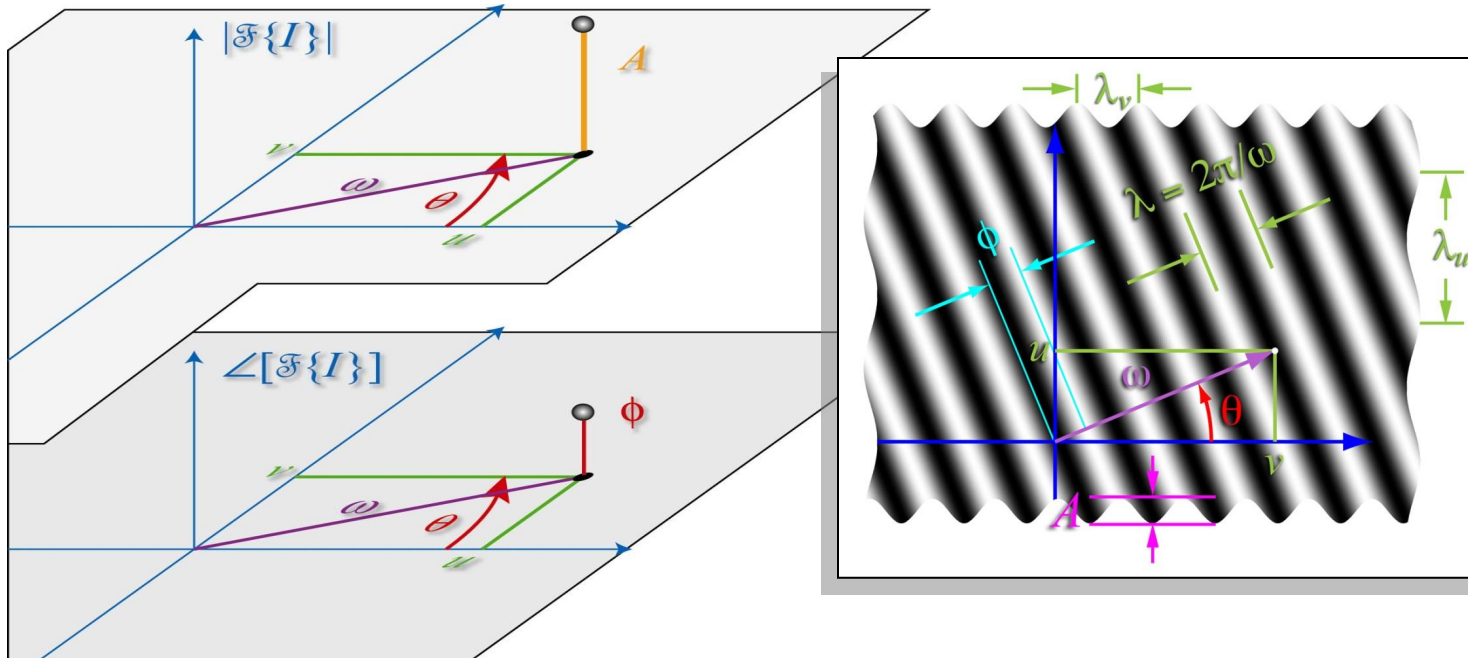
Bu nedenle, Fourier düzlemindeki (u, v)

... ω frekanslı ve θ yönelimli bir sinüzoidi sunar.

(u, v) nin FT'u karmaşık değerli $F(u, v)$ dur.

...sinüzoidin genlik A , ve fazı ϕ değerini sunar.

Fourier Değerleri



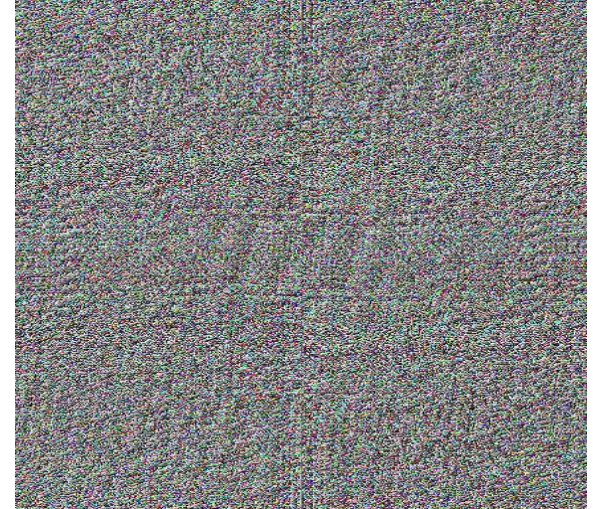
Görüntünün FT si (Genlik+ Faz)



I



$\log \{|\mathcal{F}I|^2 + 1\}$

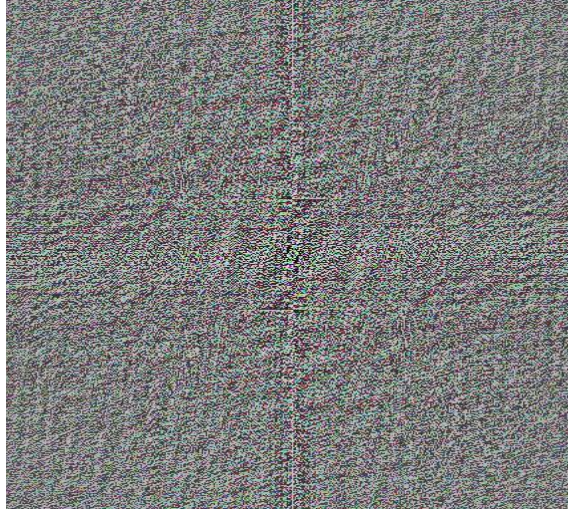


$\angle[\mathcal{F}I]$

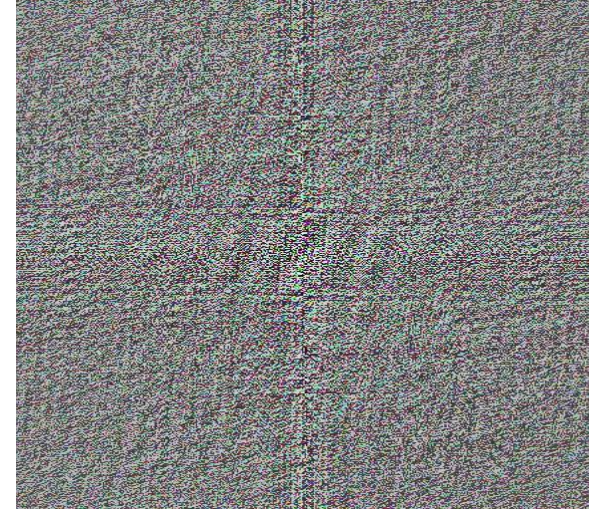
FT'nin Gerçekel + Sanal değeri



I



$\text{Re}[\mathcal{F}I]$



$\text{Im}[\mathcal{F}I]$

Güç Spektrumu

Güç spektrumu, sinyal genliğinin karesidir.

Genellikle görüntülemelerde güç spektrumun log sunumu tercih edilir.

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{I}(u, v)|^2 &= \mathbf{I}(u, v) \mathbf{I}^*(u, v) \\ &= [\operatorname{Re} \mathbf{I}(u, v) + i \operatorname{Im} \mathbf{I}(u, v)][\operatorname{Re} \mathbf{I}(u, v) - i \operatorname{Im} \mathbf{I}(u, v)] \\ &= [\operatorname{Re} \mathbf{I}(u, v)]^2 + [\operatorname{Im} \mathbf{I}(u, v)]^2. \end{aligned}$$

Her bir (u, v) noktası, karesel yoğunluklu frekans bileşenini işaret eder. Bu frekans $\lambda = 1/\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ periyotlu ve $\theta = \tan^{-1}(v/u)$ yönelimlidir.

Matlab:

```
PS = fftshift(2*log(abs(fft2(I))+1));
```


Güç spektrumun hesabı üzerine

Güç spektrumu $PS(I) = |\mathbf{F}\{I(u,v)\}|^2$ olarak tanımlanır.

Onu görüntülemek için e tabanında logaritma kullanılır. Aksi halde onun dinamik aralığı çok geniş olduğundan her şeyin birlikte görünmesini engeller. İlk olarak ona 1 eklenir ki, minimum logaritma sonucu sıfır olsun (hatırlayalım ki, $\log(f^2) = 2\log(f)$)

Eğer PS görüntülenmek istenirse, iki ile çarpmaya gerek duyulmaz. Çünkü onu 0-255 aralığına dönüştürmek gerekir. Eğer orijin merkezdeyse o zaman Fourier yapılarını görmek daha kolaydır. Bu nedenle genellikle fftshift kullanılır.

```
>> PS = fftshift(log(abs(fft2(I))+1));
```

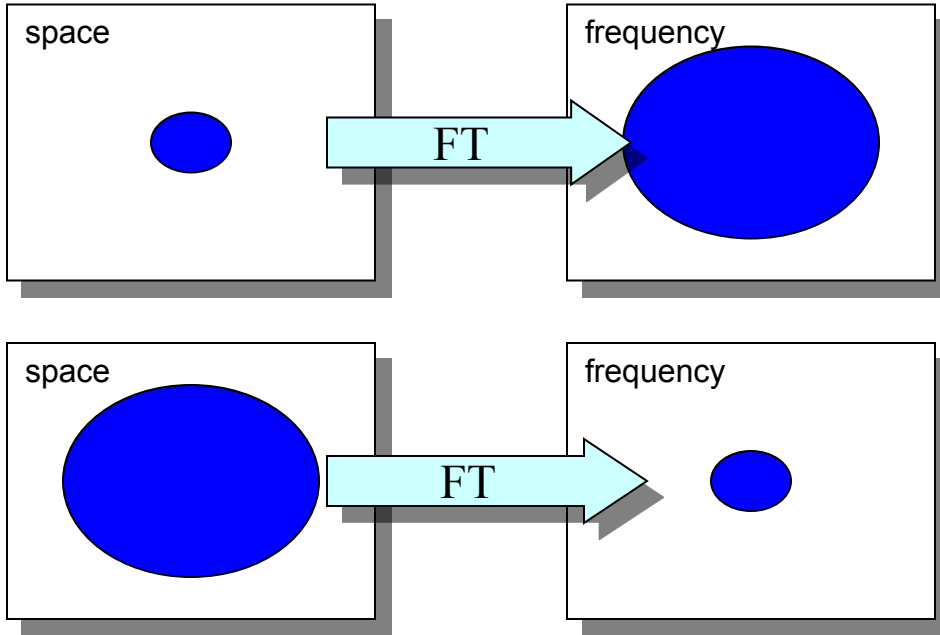
```
>> M = max(PS(:));
```

```
>> image(uint8(255*(PS/M)));
```

Eğer PS sonraki hesaplamalar için kullanılacaksa (örneğin bir fonksiyonun oto korelasyonu, fonksiyonun PS sinin ters FT dir), aşağıdaki gibi hesaplanmalı.

```
>> PS = abs(fft2(I)).^2;
```

Belirsizlik ilişkisi



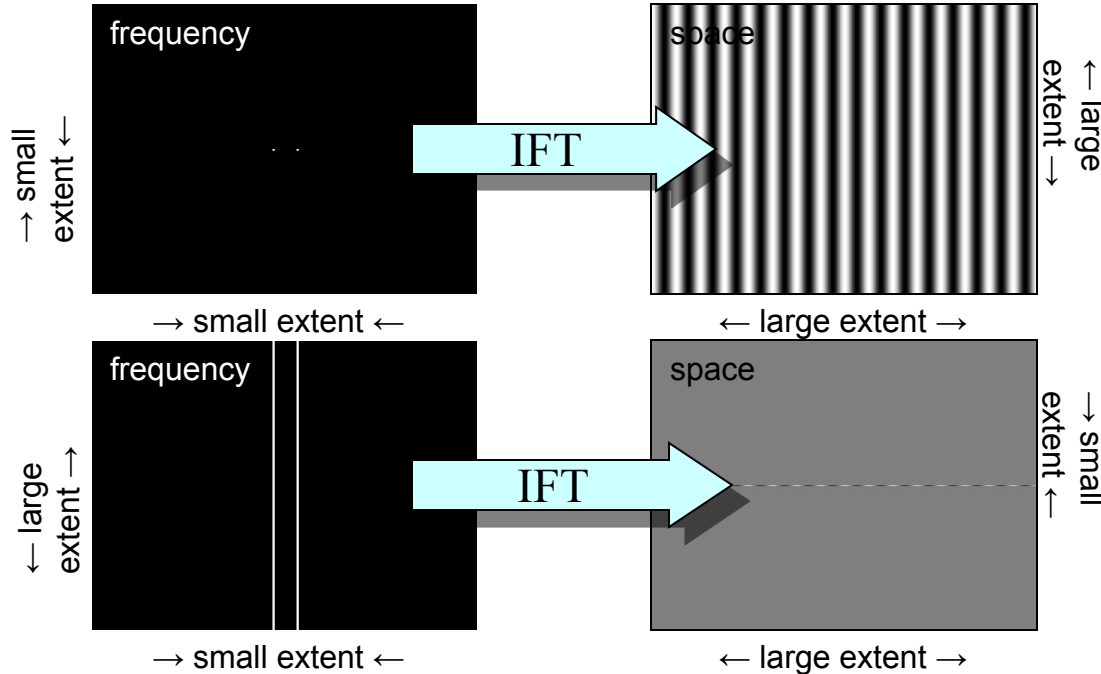
$\Delta x \Delta y$ uzaysal boyutlar

$\Delta u \Delta v$ frekans boyutları

$$\Delta x \Delta y \cdot \Delta u \Delta v \geq \frac{1}{16\pi^2}$$

Uzayda küçük bir nesne
yüksek bir frekans etkisine
sahiptir (tersi de geçerli).

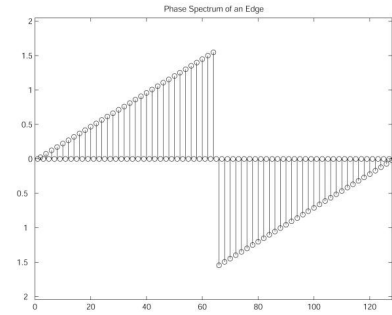
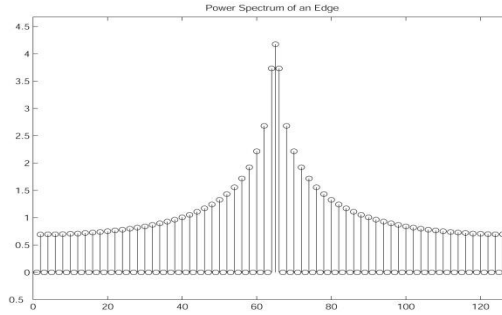
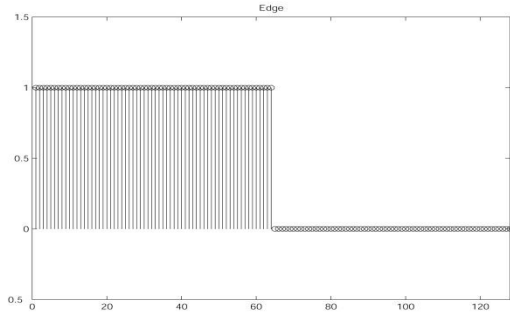
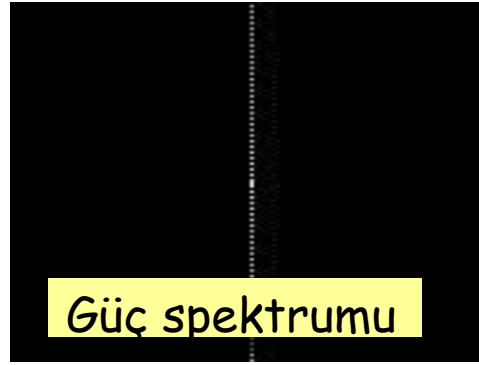
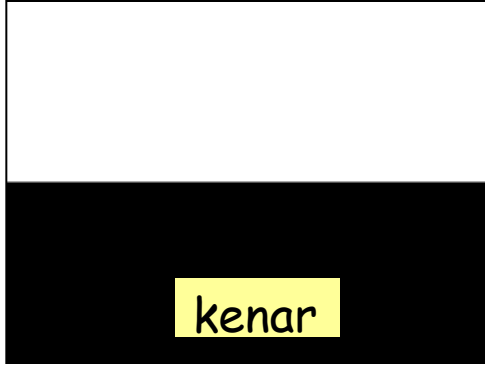
Belirsizlik ilişkisi



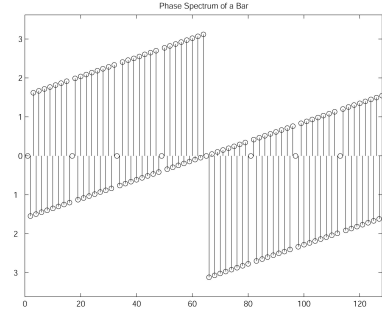
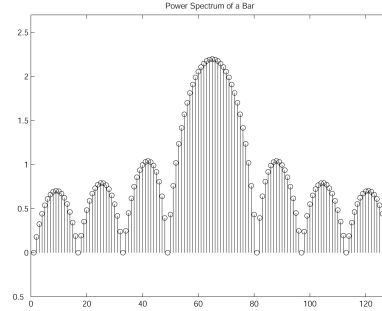
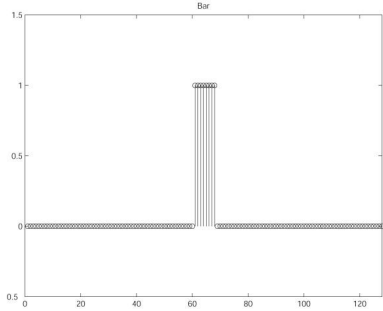
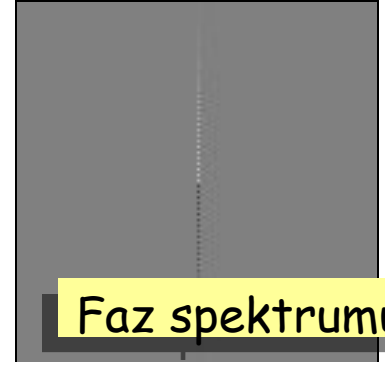
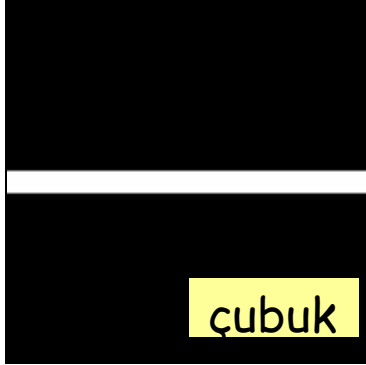
Hatırla ki: Frekans alanında bir çift simetrik impulse uzaysal alanda bir sinüzoid olur.

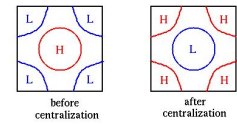
Frekans alanında simetrik bir çift çizgi uzaysal alanda sinüzoidal bir çizgi olur.

Bir kenarın Fourier dönüşümü



Kalın bir çubuğun FT si





FFT'nin koordinat merkezi

$$\text{Center} = (\text{floor}(R/2)+1, \text{floor}(C/2)+1)$$

Even

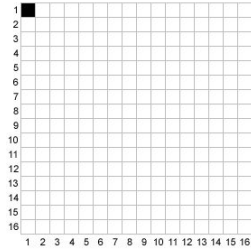


Image Origin

Odd

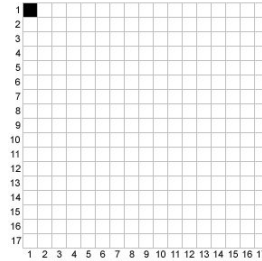
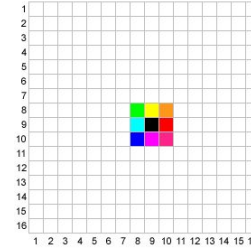


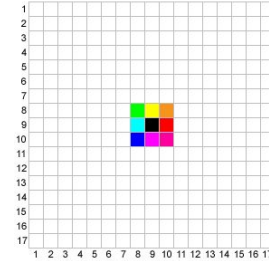
Image Origin

Even

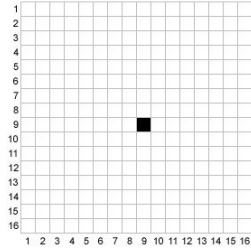


Weight Matrix Origin

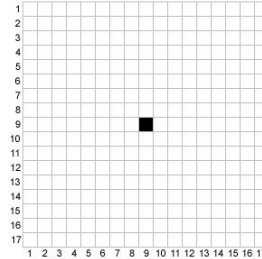
Odd



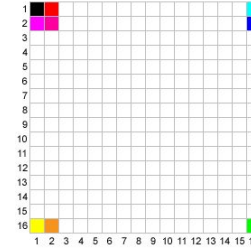
Weight Matrix Origin



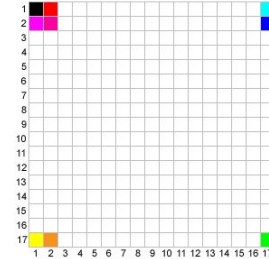
After FFT shift



After FFT shift



After IFFT shift



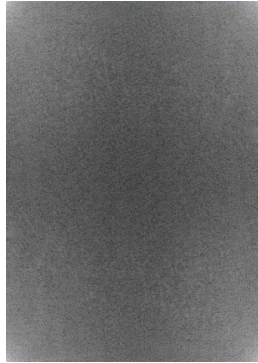
After IFFT shift

Matlabda `fftshift` ve `ifftshift`

`I = ifftshift(J) :`

Orijin

FFT2



`J = fftshift(I) :`

Orijin

sonra `fftshift`



$$J(\lfloor R/2 \rfloor + 1, \lfloor C/2 \rfloor + 1) \rightarrow I(1,1)$$

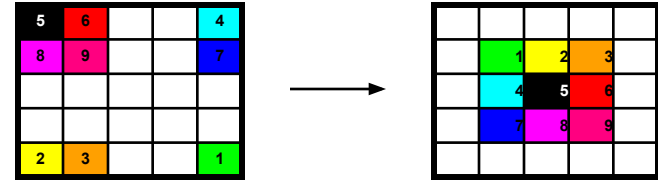
$$I(1,1) \rightarrow J(\lfloor R/2 \rfloor + 1, \lfloor C/2 \rfloor + 1)$$

burada $\lfloor x \rfloor = \text{floor}(x)$ = x 'den daha küçük en büyük tam sayı

Matlabda `fftshift` ve `ifftshift`

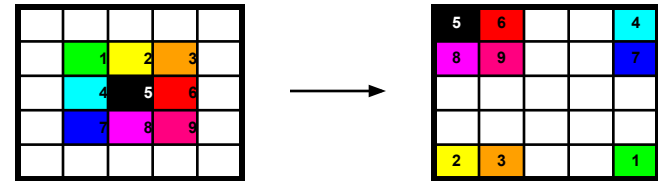
`J = fftshift(I) :`

$I(1,1) \rightarrow J(\lfloor R/2 \rfloor + 1, \lfloor C/2 \rfloor + 1)$



`I = ifftshift(J) :`

$J(\lfloor R/2 \rfloor + 1, \lfloor C/2 \rfloor + 1) \rightarrow I(1,1)$



burada $\lfloor x \rfloor = \text{floor}(x) = x$ 'den daha küçük en büyük tam sayı