



DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

The images used in this presentation can be found here:

[https://github.com/dphi-official/Deep Learning Bootcamp/
tree/master/Digital%20Image%20Processing/images](https://github.com/dphi-official/Deep_Learning_Bootcamp/tree/master/Digital%20Image%20Processing/images)

What is Digital Image Processing?

Digital Image:

A representation of a two-dimensional image as a finite set of digital values, called picture elements or pixels. $f(x, y)$

Where x, y are spatial coordinates

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{i}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) * \mathbf{r}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$$

$f(x, y)$: Intensity at given point (x, y)

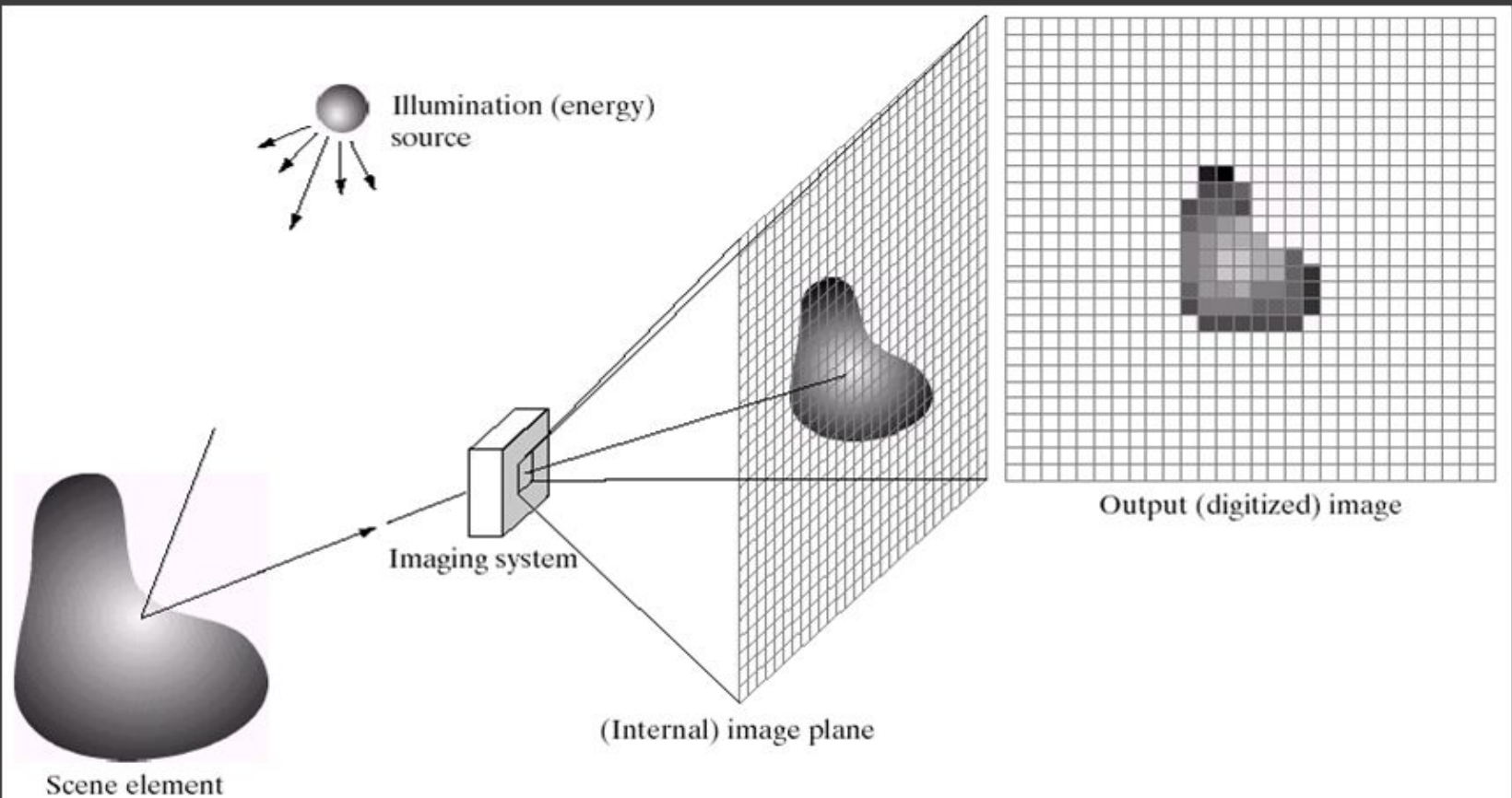
$i(x, y)$: Illumination at (x, y)

$r(x, y)$: Reflectance/ Transmissivity at (x, y)

M XN representation of f

$$f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} f(0,0) & f(0,1) & \dots & f(0,N-1) \\ f(1,0) & f(1,1) & \dots & f(1,N-1) \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ f(M-1,0) & f(M-1,1) & \dots & f(M-1,N-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

Image Acquisition Process



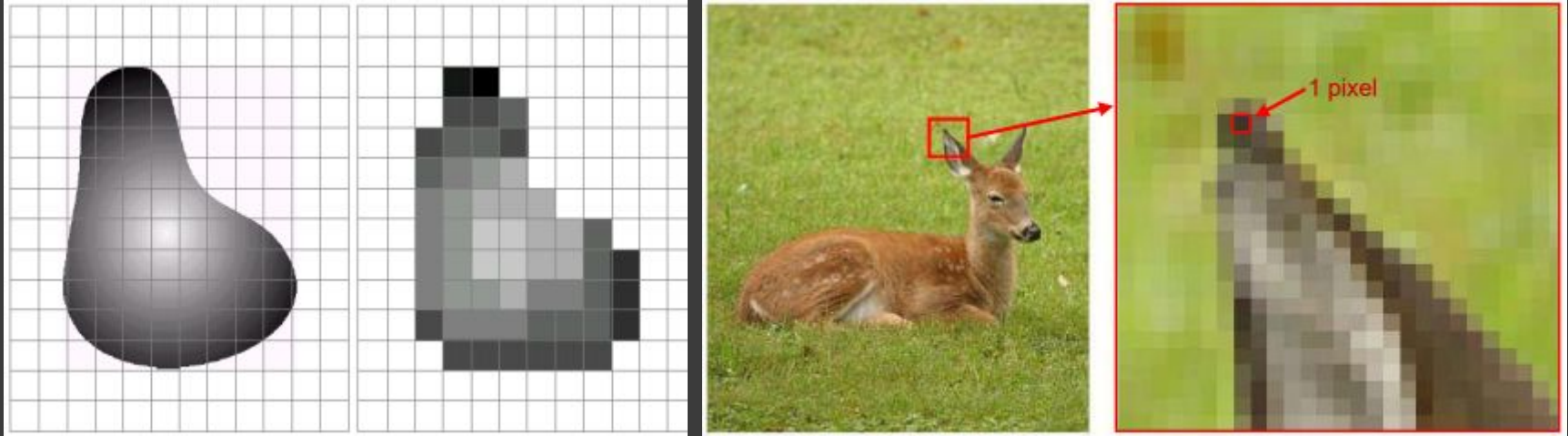
a b c d e

FIGURE 2.15 An example of the digital image acquisition process. (a) Energy (“illumination”) source. (b) An element of a scene. (c) Imaging system. (d) Projection of the scene onto the image plane. (e) Digitized image.

Pixel & Digitization

Pixels are the elements of a digital image that typically represent gray levels, colours, heights, opacities.

Digitization implies that a digital image is an approximation of a real scene in the numerical matrices form



Digital Image

Common digital image formats include

- 1 sample per point (B&W / Grayscale)
- 3 samples per point (Red, Green and Blue)
- 4 samples per point (Red, Green, Blue and Alpha / opacity)



What is Digital Image Processing?

Digital Image Processing:

Processing digital images by means of a computer.

An **image processing** operation typically defines a new image g in terms of an existing image f .

We can transform either the range of f .

$$g(x, y) = t(f(x, y))$$

Or the domain of f :

$$g(x, y) = f(t_x(x, y), t_y(x, y))$$

Why Digital Image Processing?

- Improvement of pictorial information for human interpretation
- Processing of image data for storage, transmission and representation for autonomous machine perception

Where image processing ends, fields such as image analysis and computer vision start.

The continuum from image processing to computer vision is broken down into:

Low – Level:

Inputs and outputs are images

Ex: Noise Removal, Image Sharpening

Mid – Level:

Outputs are the attributes extracted from input images

Ex: Object Recognition, Image Segmentation

High – Level:

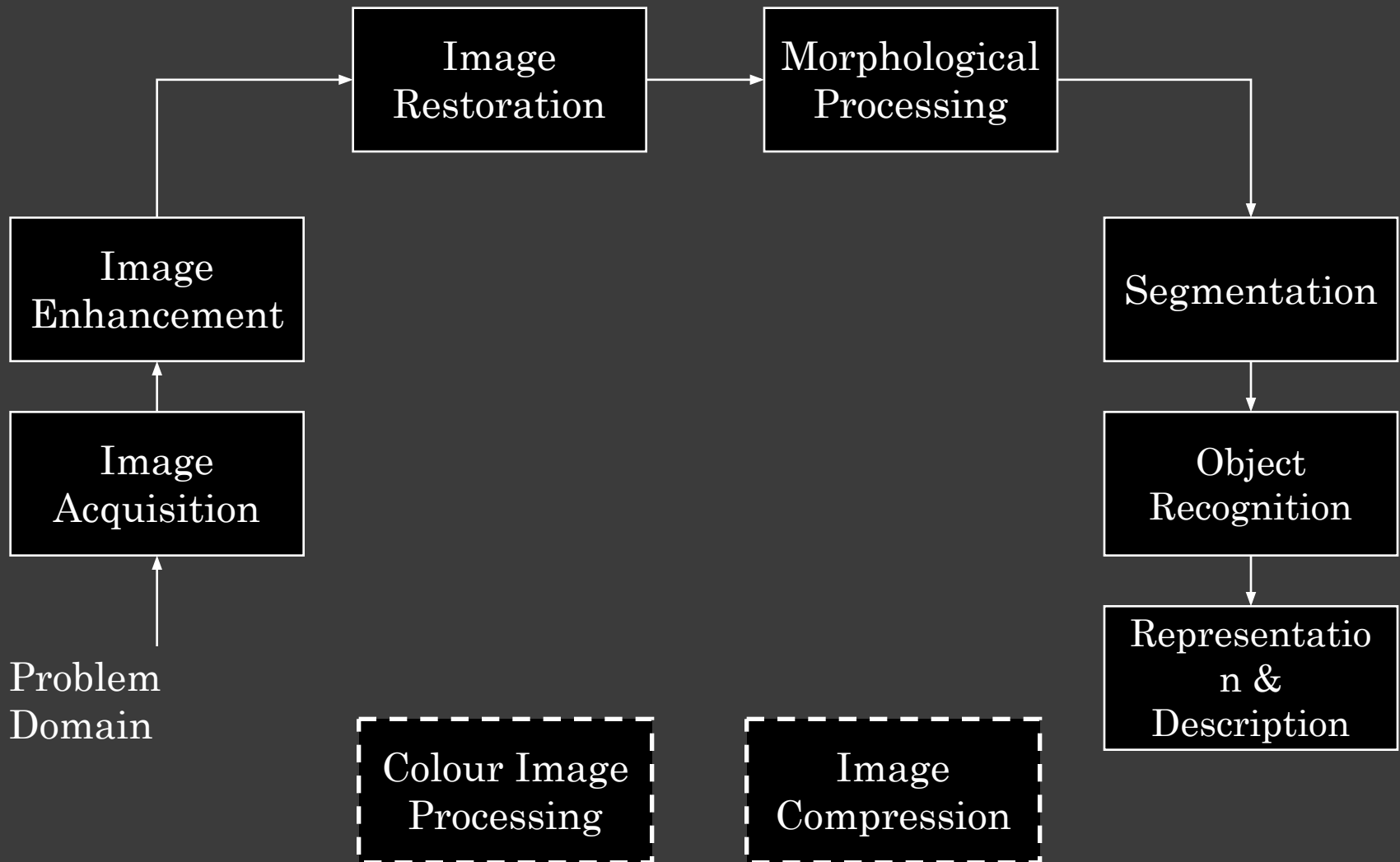
An ensemble of recognition of individual objects

Ex: Scene Understanding, Autonomous Navigation

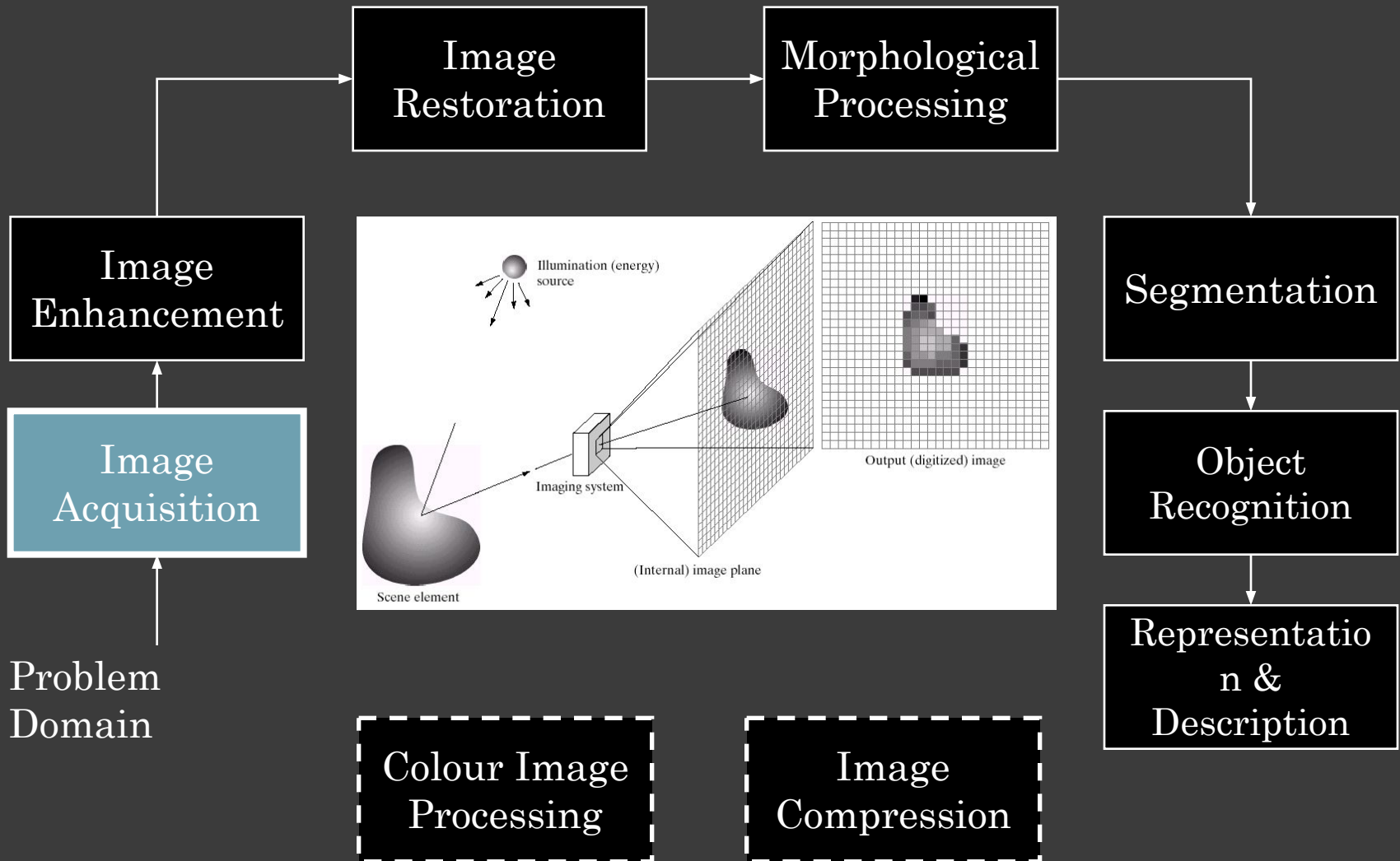
For more details about each of the steps in the next set of slides refer this article:

<https://medium.com/futframe-ai/fundamental-steps-of-digital-image-processing-d7518d6bb23c>

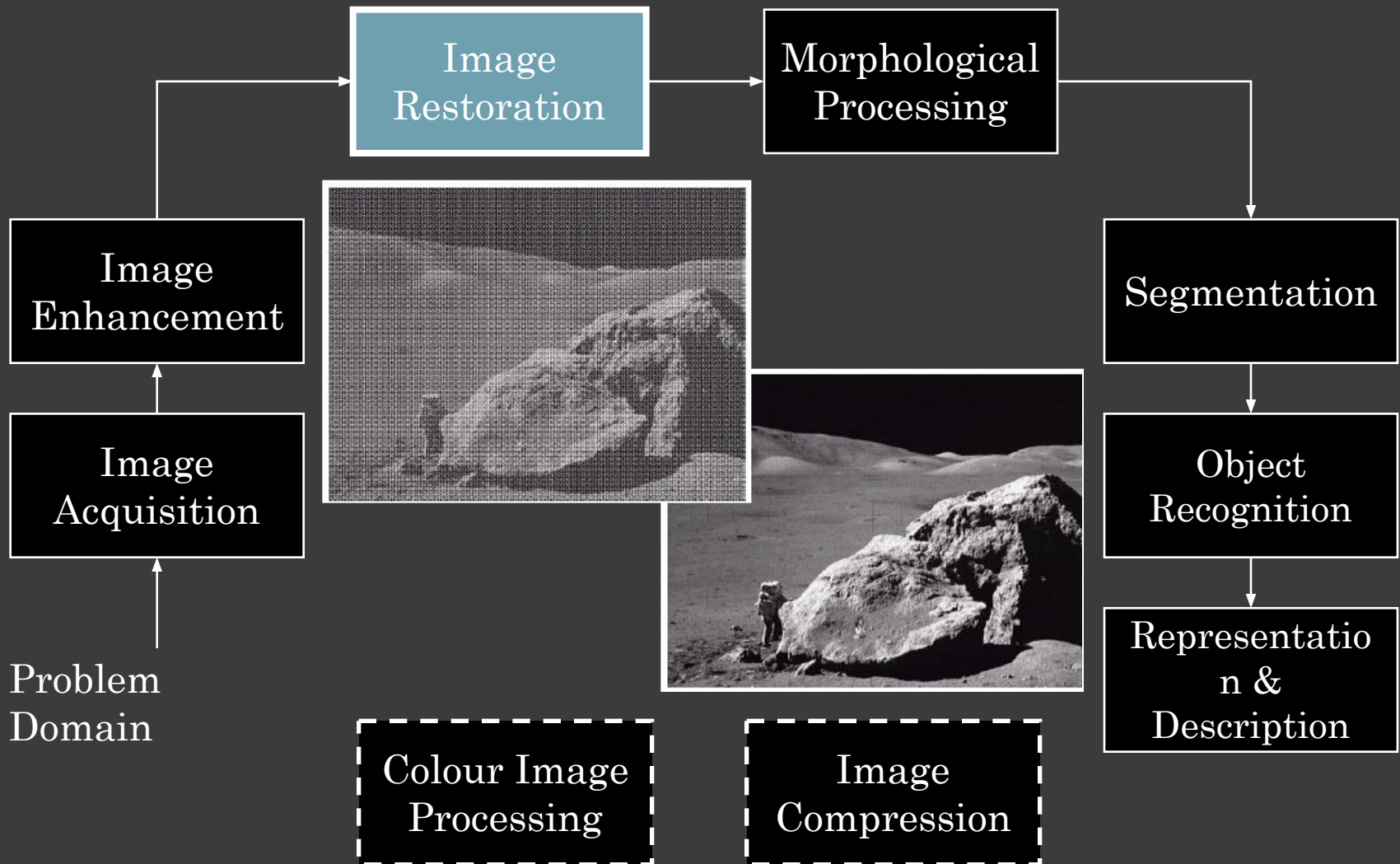
Key Stages in Digital Image Processing



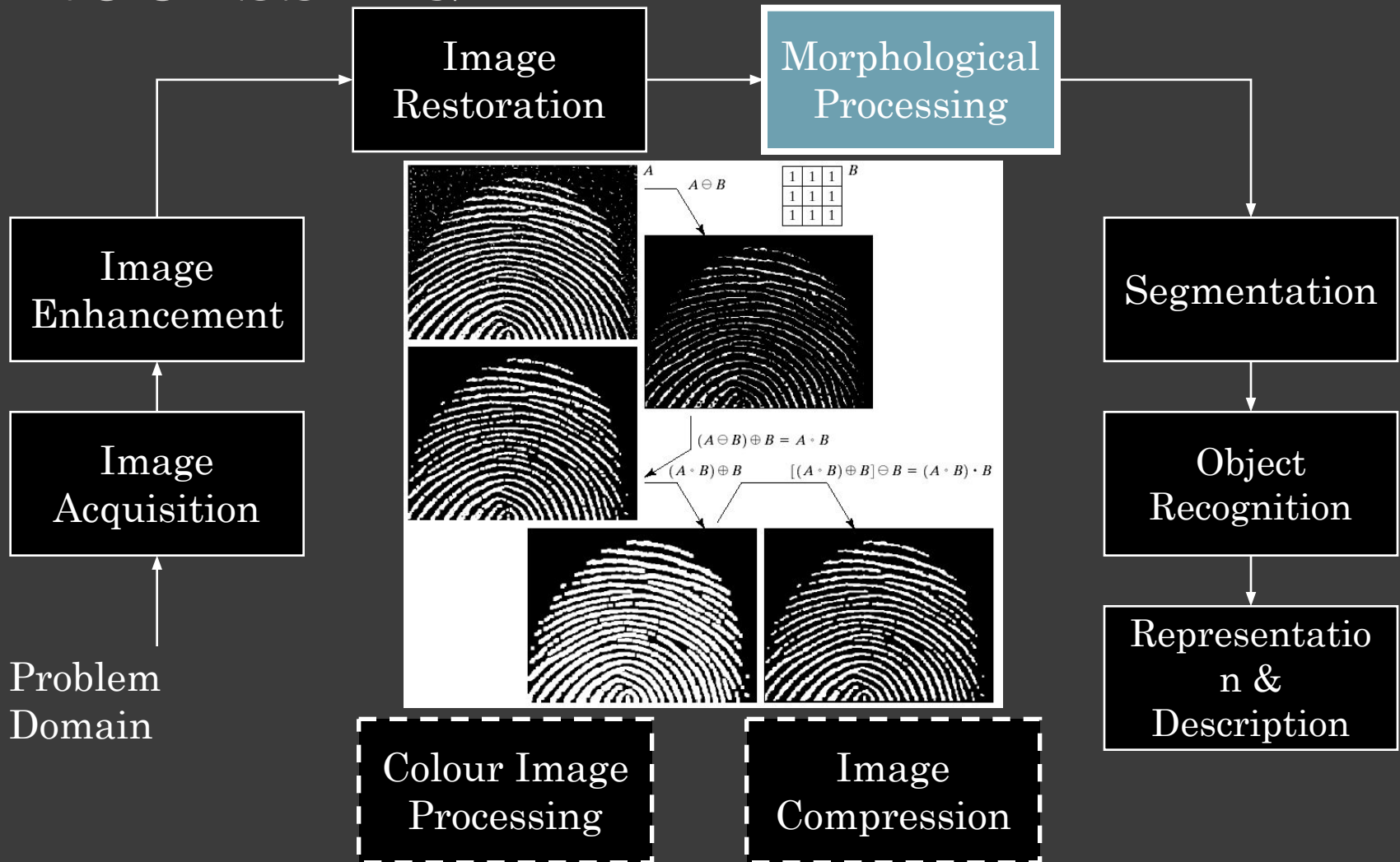
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: IMAGE ACQUISITION



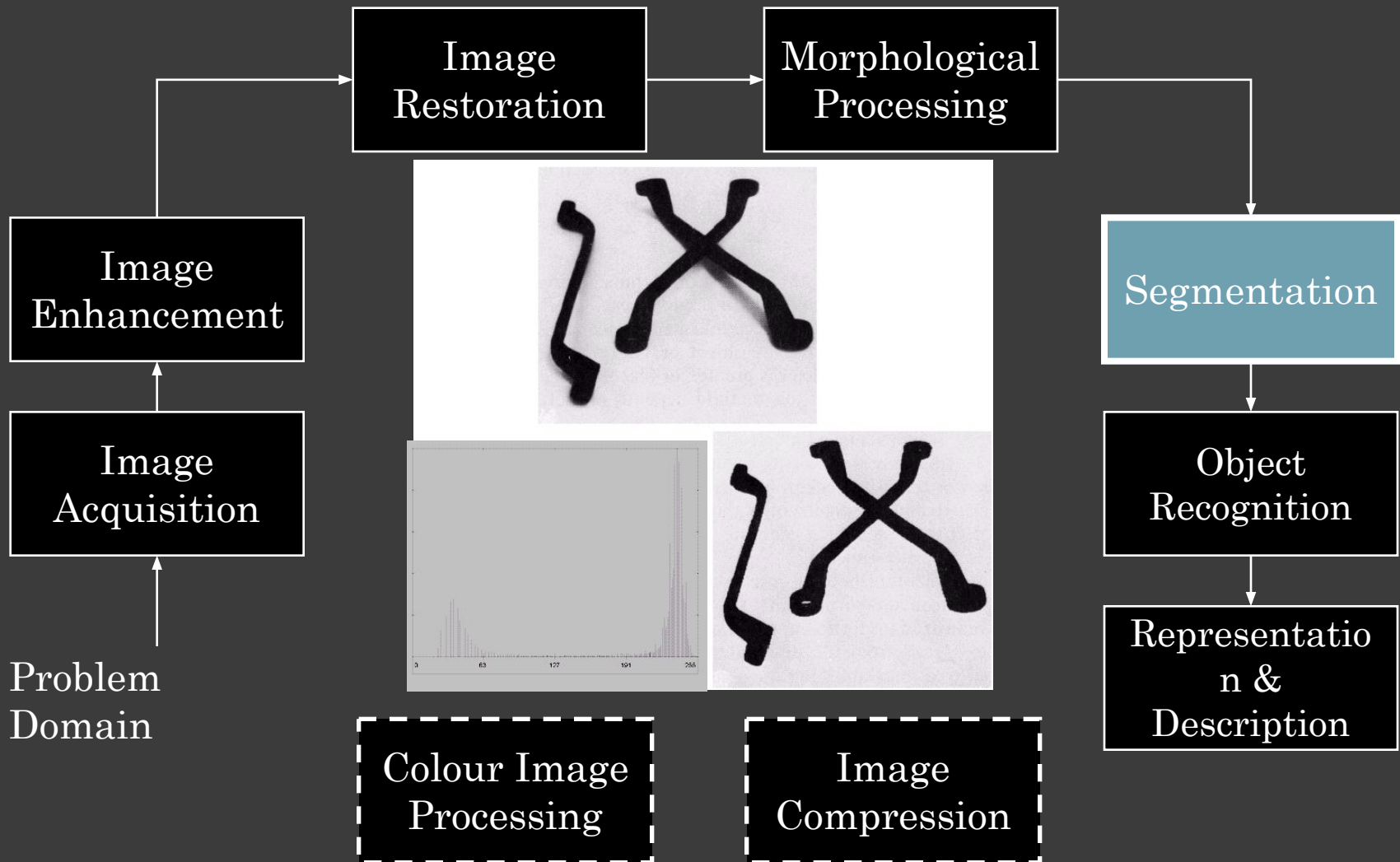
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: IMAGE RESTORATION



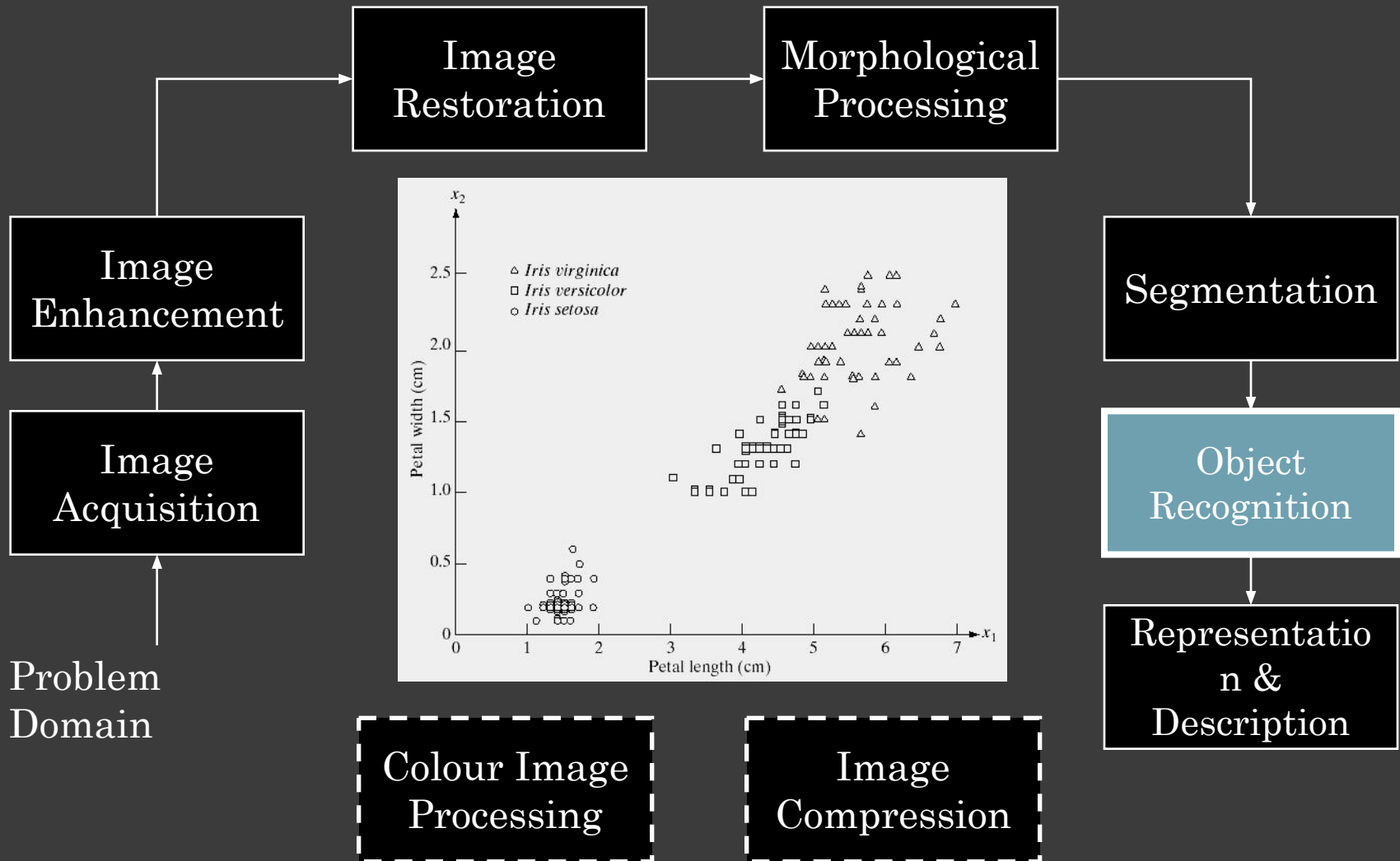
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSING



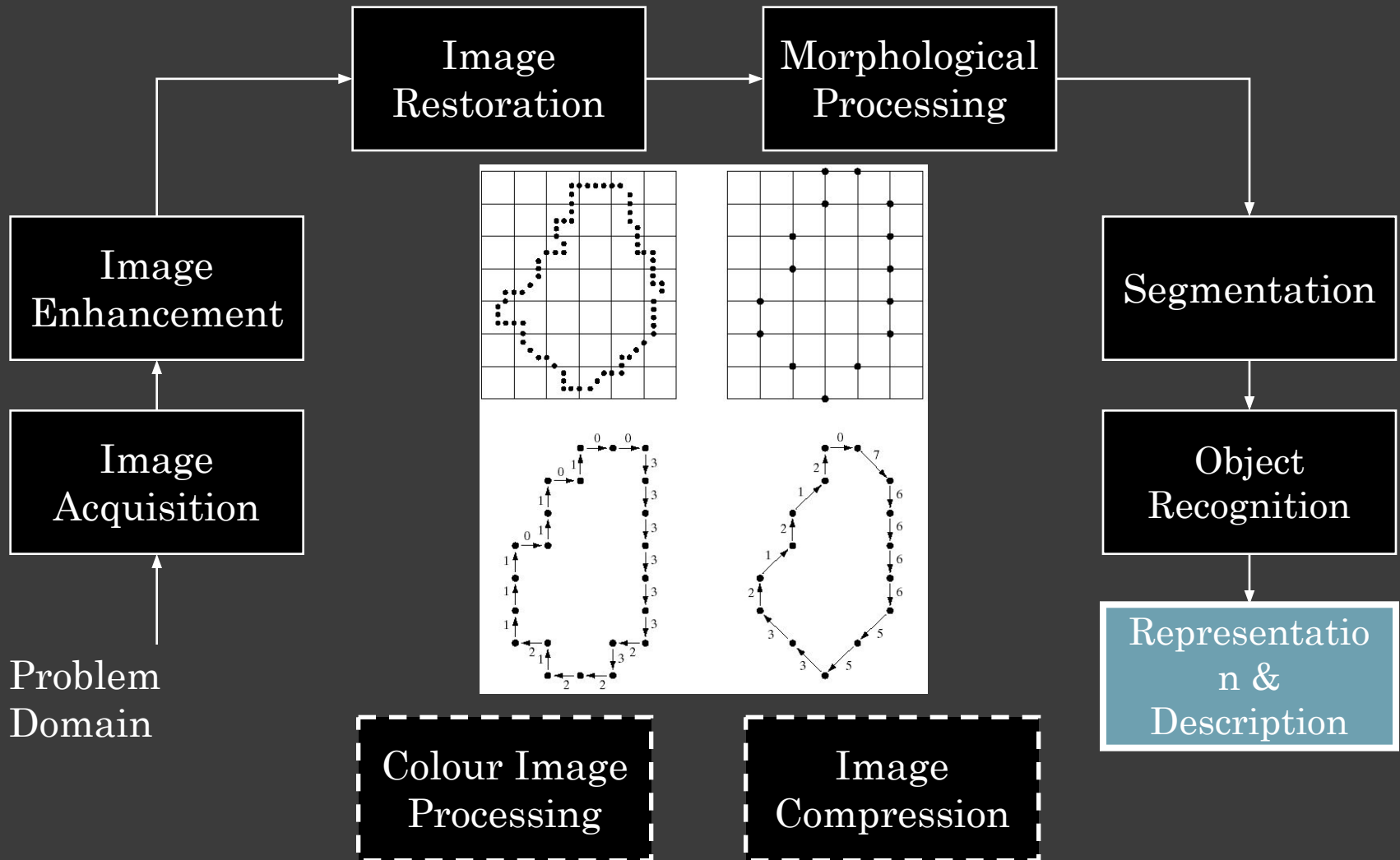
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: SEGMENTATION



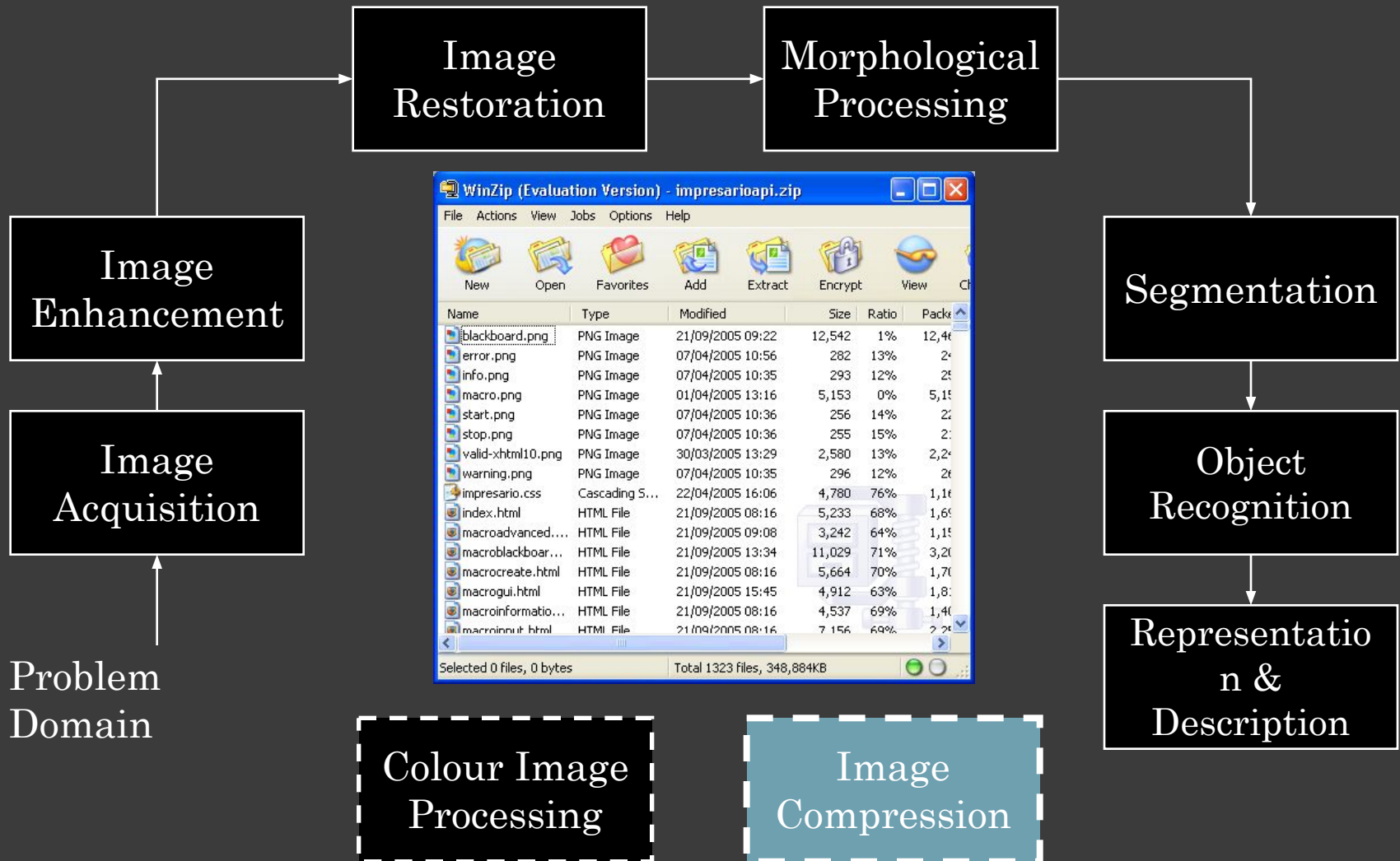
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: OBJECT RECOGNITION



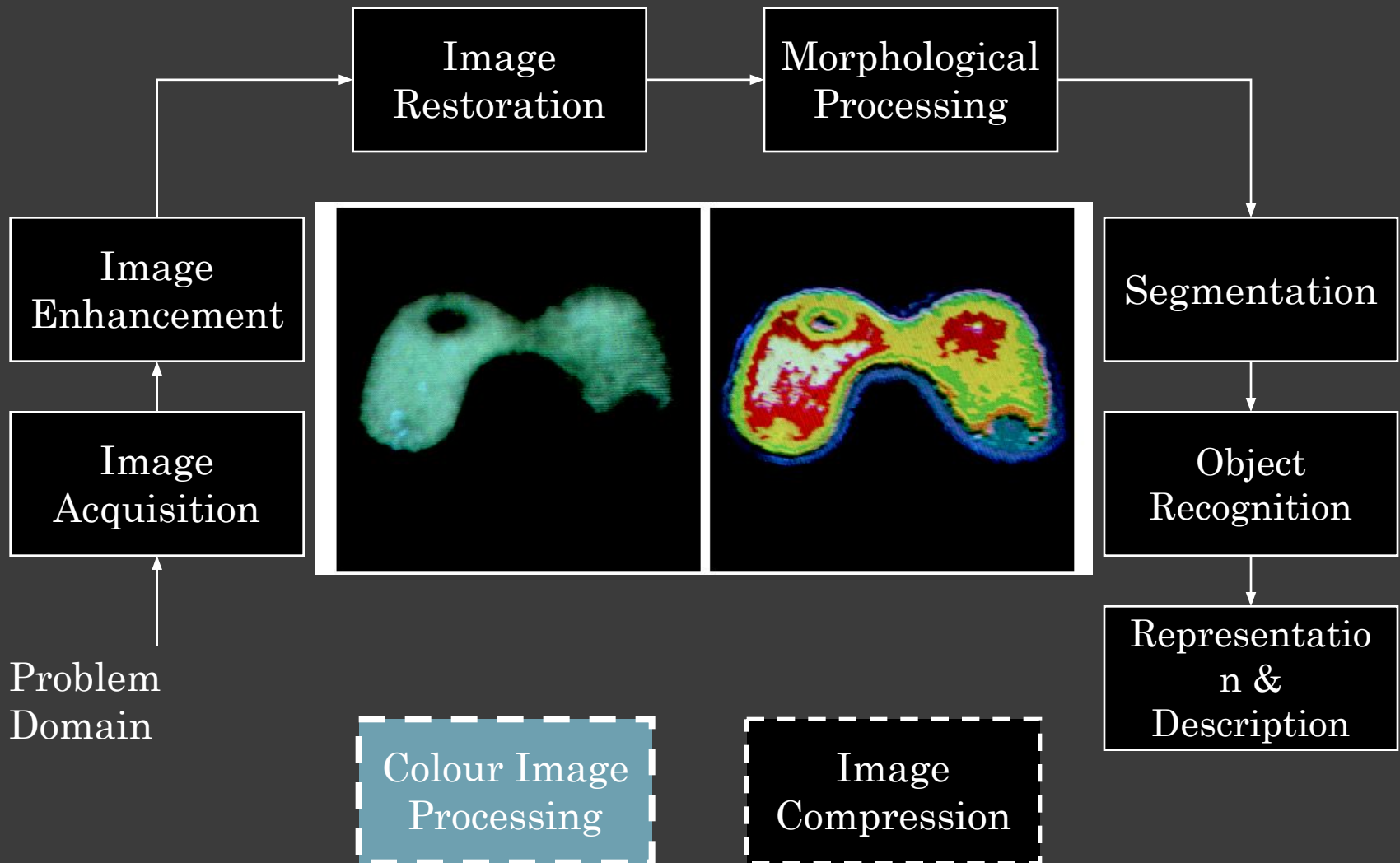
KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: REPRESENTATION



KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: COMPRESSION



KEY STAGES IN DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING: COLOUR PROCESSING



APPLICATIONS

- Document Handling
- Signature Verification
- Biometric Verification
- Object Recognition Research
- Target Recognition
- Interpretation of aerial photography
- Autonomous Vehicle
- Traffic Monitoring
- Face Recognition and Tracking
- Medical Applications -> Tumor detection
- Image generations
- Image styling



THANK YOU
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