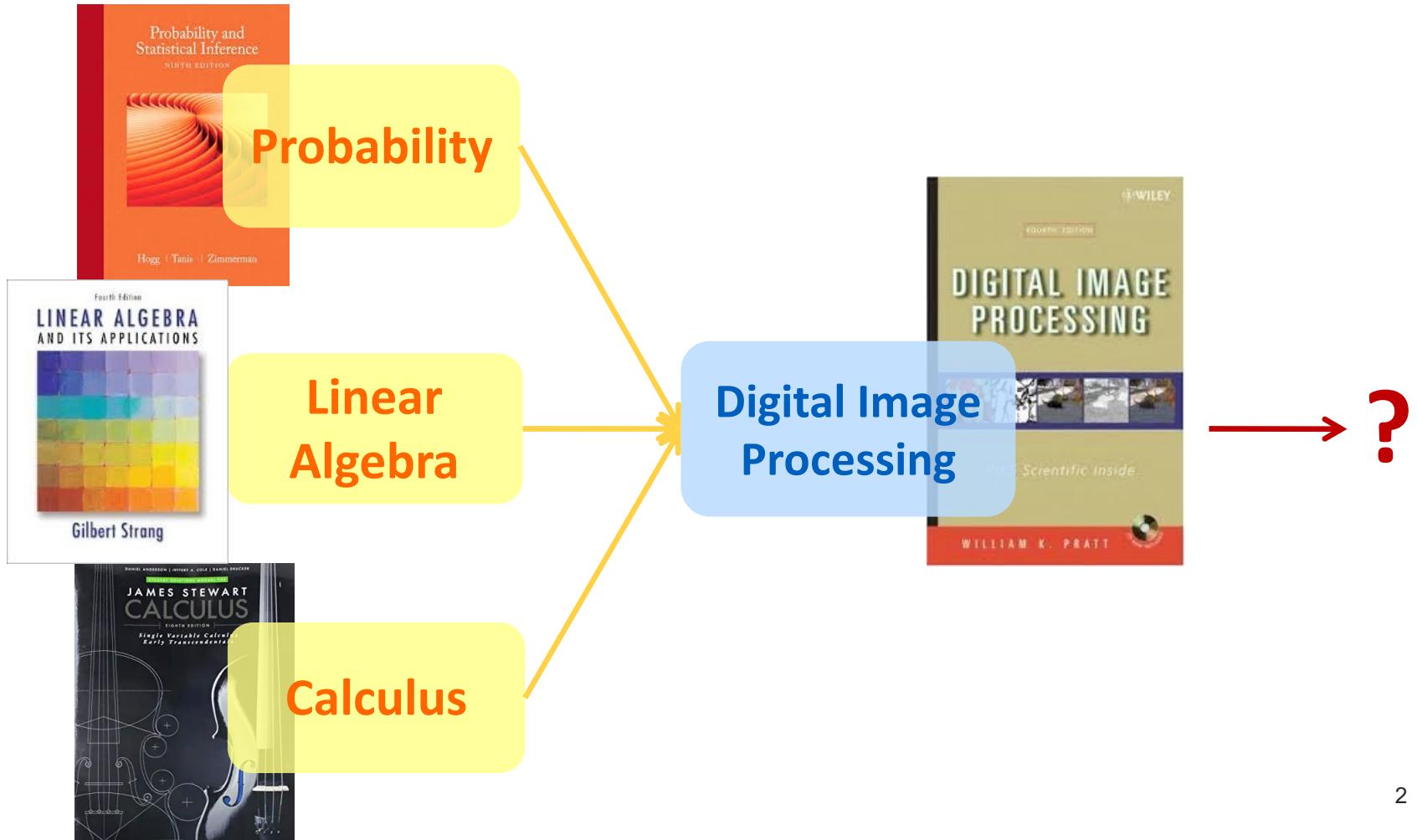


Digital Image Processing

Ming-Sui (Amy) Lee
Lecture 01

Prerequisites



Related Courses

- 醫學影像處理: 張瑞峰教授
Medical Image Processing
- 多媒體資訊分析與檢索:徐宏民教授
Multimedia Analysis and Indexing
- 資訊理論與編碼技巧:吳家麟教授、李明穗教授
Information Theory and Coding Techniques
- 數位訊號處理導論:吳家麟教授、陳祝嵩教授、李明穗教授
Introduction to Digital Signal Processing
- 電腦視覺:傅楸善教授
Computer Vision

[Related Courses]

- 圖形分析辨認:洪一平教授
Pattern Analysis and Classification
- 數位影像生成 & 數位視覺效果:莊永裕教授
Digital Image Synthesis & Digital Visual Effects
- 電腦圖學:歐陽明教授
Computer Graphics
- 多媒體安全:吳家麟教授
Multimedia Security
- 視訊通訊:李明穗教授
Video Communications

Important Journals

- IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence (IEEE-T-PAMI)
- IEEE Trans. Image Processing
- IEEE Trans. Circuits and Systems for Video Technology
- Journal of Visual Communication & Image Representation
- Journal of Electronic Imaging
- Pattern Recognition Letter
- Computer Vision and Image Understanding
- 影像與識別 Image Processing and Pattern Recognition
(中華民國影像處理與圖形識別會刊, IPPR)

Important Conferences

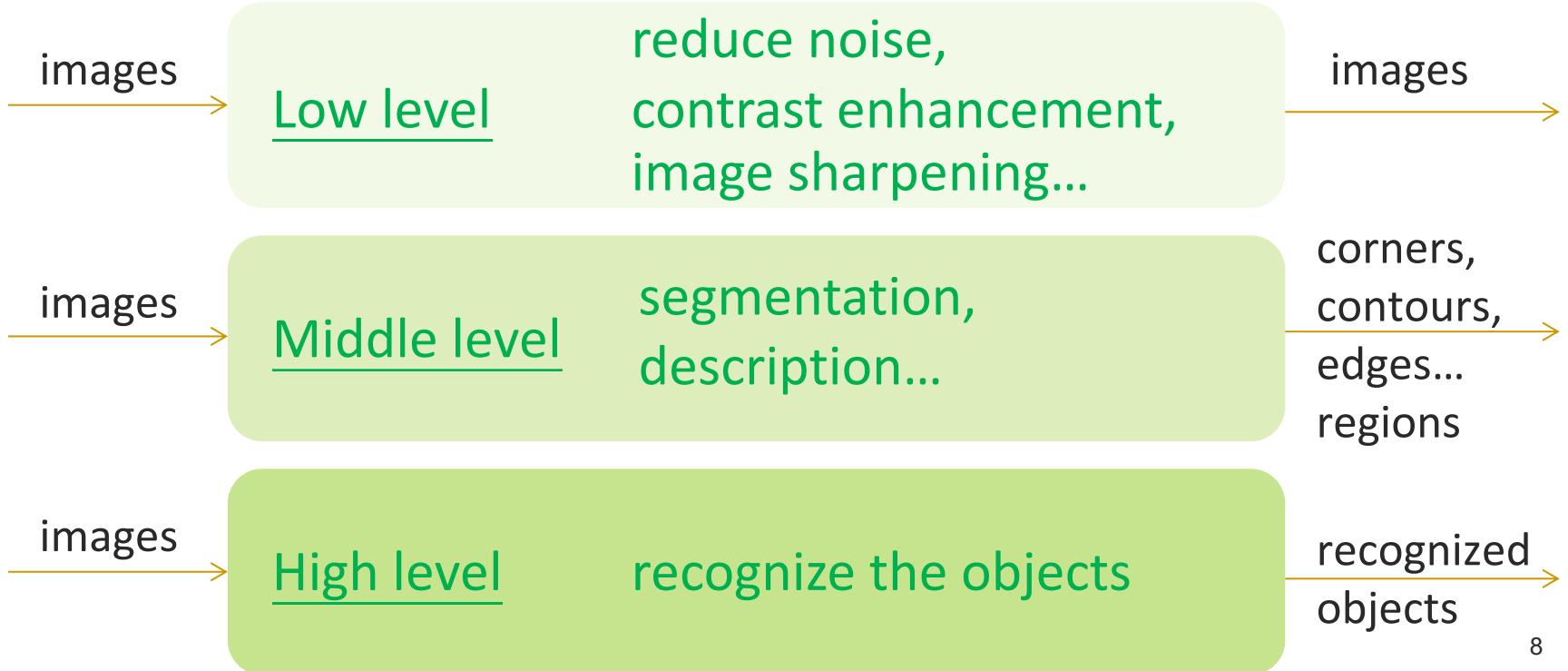
- IEEE International Conference on Multimedia & Expo (ICME)
- IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP)
- IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing (ICASSP)
- IEEE International Symposium on Circuit and System (ISCAS)
- IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)
- International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV)
- Asian Conference on Computer Vision (ACCV)
- European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV)

Important Conferences

- SPIE conference on Visual Communication and Image Processing (VCIP)
- IPPR Conference on Computer Vision, Graphics and Image Processing (CVGIP @ Taiwan)
- International Computer Symposium (ICS or NCS @ Taiwan)

What is this course about?

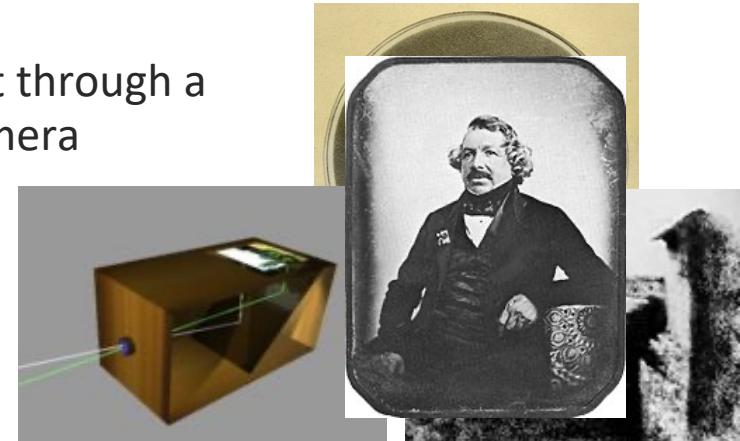
- **Digital Image Processing**
→ process digital images



Introduction

Invention of Photography

- **1826** -- first world negative on the idea
“making permanent photographs on a support through a compound, the images seen at the back of camera obscura.”
 - Joseph Nicephore Niepce (France)
“heliography”(照相製版法) – sun writing
- **1839** -- “Daguerreotypes ” (銀版照相法)
 - French painter, Louis J. M. Daguerre
- **1839** “Photography”, “Negative”, “Snapshot”
 - England astronomer Sir John Herschel
- **1880** “paper-backed film ”
 - instead of “glutted dry plate”
 - USA George Eastman
- **1884** -- “Kodak Camera”
 - Eastman Kodak
- **1889** -- “Pocket Kodak Camera”
 - Eastman



Camera Obscura



The first Kodak handheld camera



Pocket Kodak Camera

Film Camera



Once Time Use Camera



Polaroid Camera



Portable Camera



Professional SLR
(single lens reflex)



Medium Format Camera

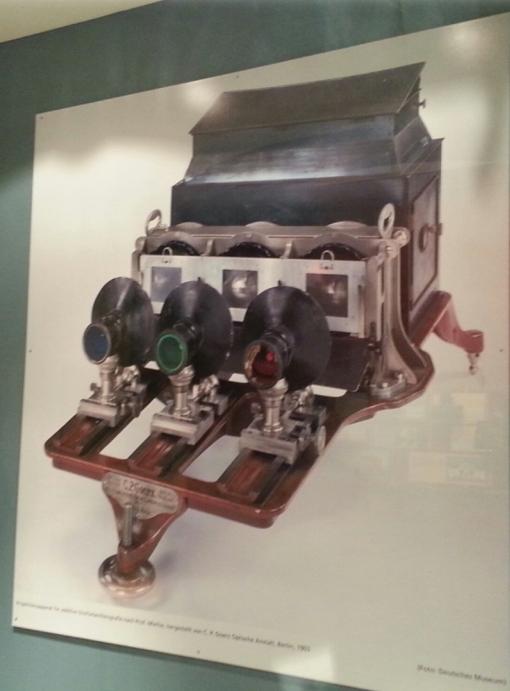
[



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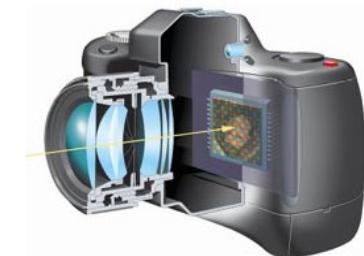




Digital Still Camera (DSC)

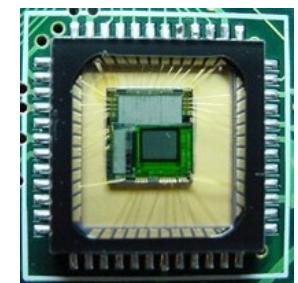
■ Main difference

- no film needed
- has a sensor that converts light into electrical charges



■ Image sensor

- most DSC: charge coupled device (CCD)
- some low-end camera: complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) technology



CMOS

■ Resolution

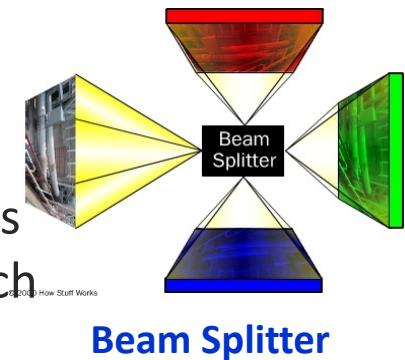
- measured in pixels
 - 256x256 pixels: cheap cameras
 - 640x480 pixels: low-end cameras. Great for e-mail exchange
 - 1216x912 pixels: (1.1 megapixel) good for print images
 - 1600x1200 pixels: (2 million pixels) good for 8x10 inches image

Digital Still Camera (DSC)

■ Several ways of recording RGB color

○ Beam Splitter

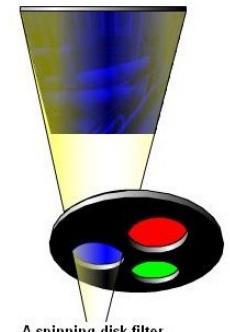
- separates the light into different sensors
- each sensor responds to one of the primary colors
- Advantage: records each of the three colors at each pixel location



Beam Splitter

○ Spinning Disk

- rotating a series of red, blue and green filters in front of a single sensor
- camera and the target of the photo remain stationary for all three readings
- not practical for candid photography or handheld cameras



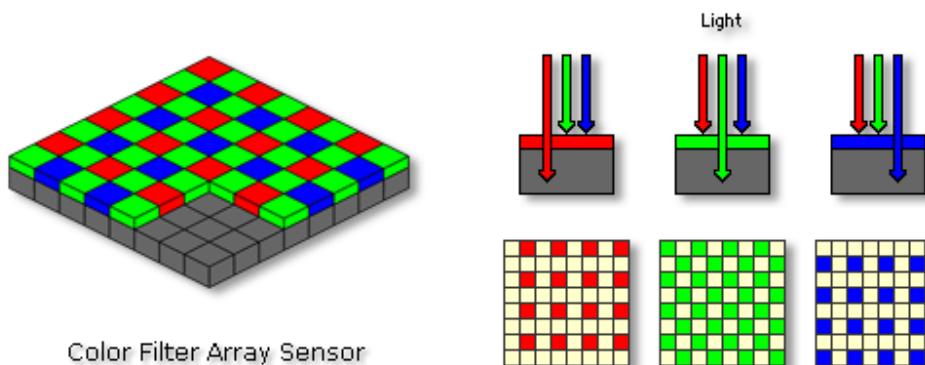
Spinning Disk

Digital Still Camera (DSC)

■ Several ways of recording RGB color

○ Bayer Filter

- alternates a row of R and G filter with a row of B and G filters
- not evenly divided
- Advantage: only one sensor is required and all the color information is recorded at the same moment.
Smaller, cheaper in camera design



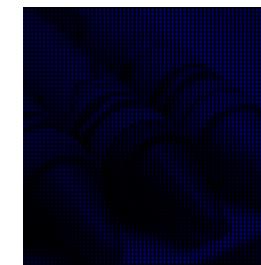
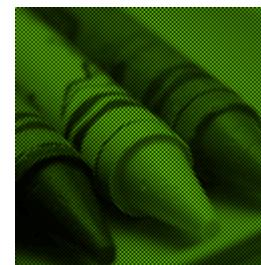
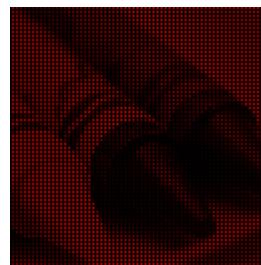
Digital Still Camera (DSC)

■ Several ways of recording RGB color

○ De-mosaicking Algorithms

- convert the mosaic of separate colors into an equally sized mosaic of true colors
- each colored pixel can be used more than once
- true color can be determined by averaging the values from the closest surrounding pixels

Before



After



Digital Image Processing

Storage and Image Capacity

- A number of storage systems (reusable digital film)
 - Build-in memory
 - Smart Media cards
 - Compact Flash
 - Floppy Disk and Hard Disk
 - Writeable CD and DVD
- Two main file formats
 - TIFF: uncompressed format
 - JPEG: compressed format and also providing quality setting

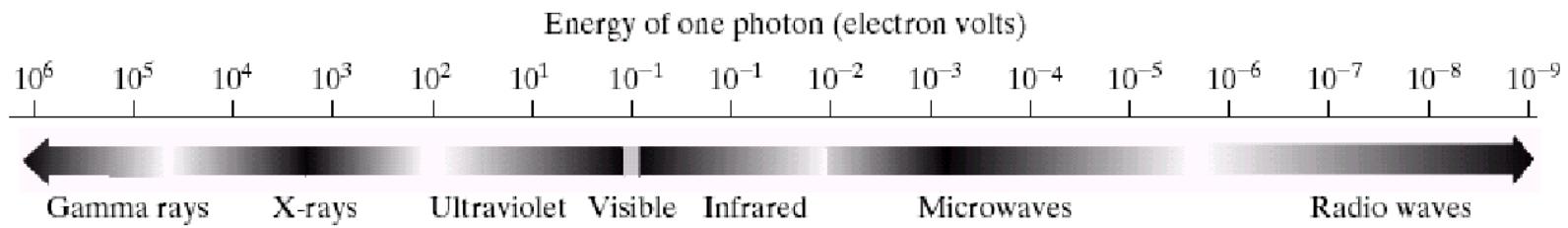
Image Size	TIFF (uncompressed)	JPEG (high quality)	JPEG (medium quality)
640x480	1.0 MB	300 KB	90 KB
800x600	1.5 MB	500 KB	130 KB
1024x768	2.5 MB	800 KB	200 KB
1600x1200	6.0 MB	1.7 MB	420 KB

Applications of DIP

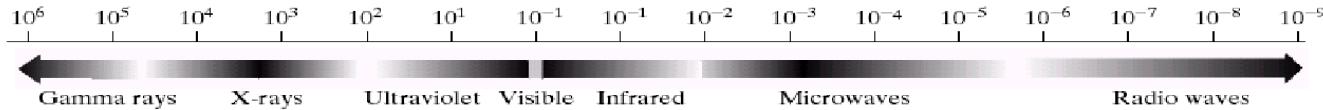
- Industry
 - Digital camera, camcoder, scanner,...
 - LCD TV, Plasma TV, ...
 - Vision-based vehicle detection
 - OCR, alignment, positioning
- Medical Imaging & Image Analysis
 - CT, MRI, X-ray, Ultrasound
 - Bioinformatics for drug design
- Others
 - Satellite imaging, resource analysis, national defense

Categorize Images via Source

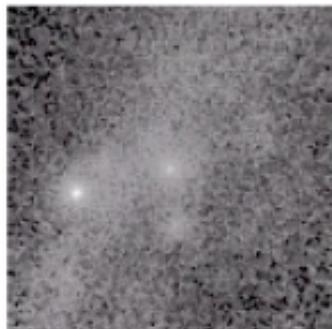
- Image sources may come from:
electromagnetic (EM) bands (see below), acoustics,
ultrasound, electron, range measurement or simply
computer-generated
- Others
 - Electron Microscopy, Synthetic Imaging
- Electromagnetic (EM) Spectrum



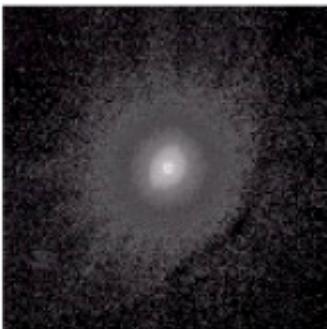
Examples



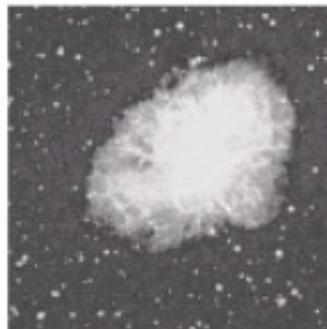
蟹狀星雲(Crab Nebula)



Gamma



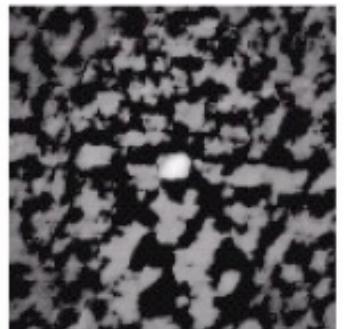
X-ray



Optical



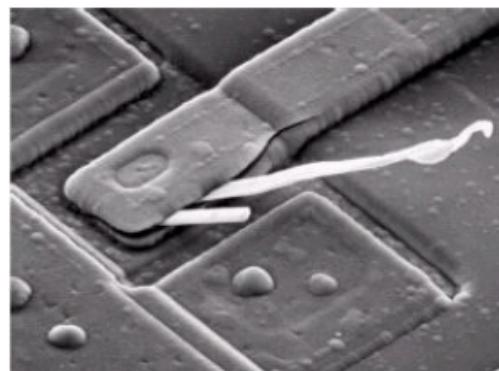
Infrared



Radio

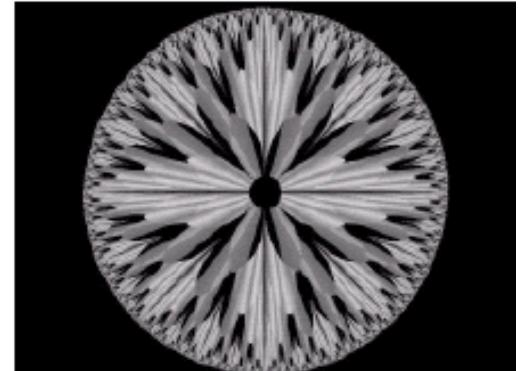


Ultrasound



SEM

Scanning Electron Microscope



synthetic

Examples

■ X-Ray Imaging

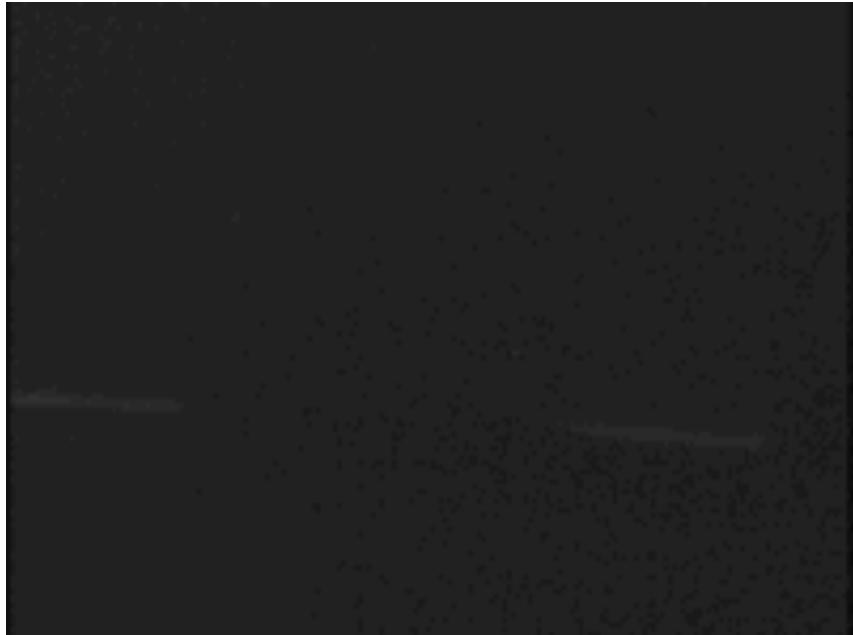


[

Examples

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■ Infrared and Thermal Imaging



Examples

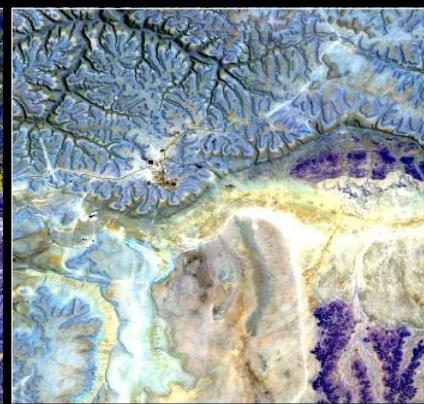
Multispectral Imaging



1. ASTER (Visible to Near infrared VNIR) - BANDS 231



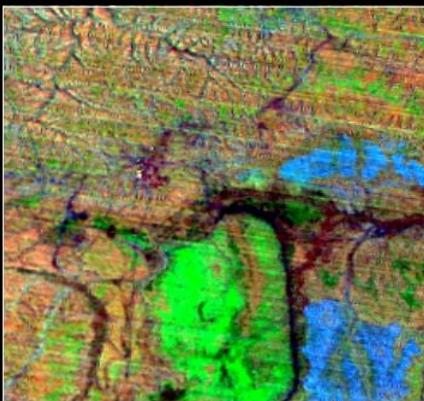
2. ASTER (SWIR and VNIR) - BANDS 931



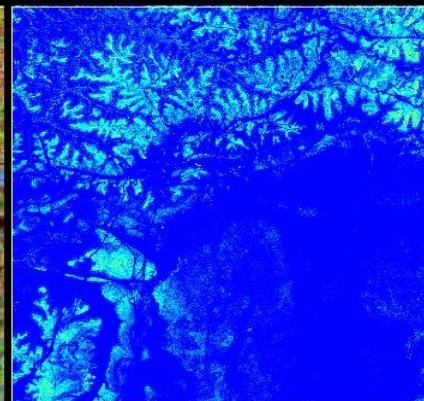
3. ASTER (Shortwave Infrared SWIR) - BANDS 954



4. ASTER (SWIR) - BANDS 975 normalized to 4



5. ASTER (Thermal) - BANDS 14-1211 normalized to 10



6. ASTER (Vegetation Cover)- BANDS 3/2

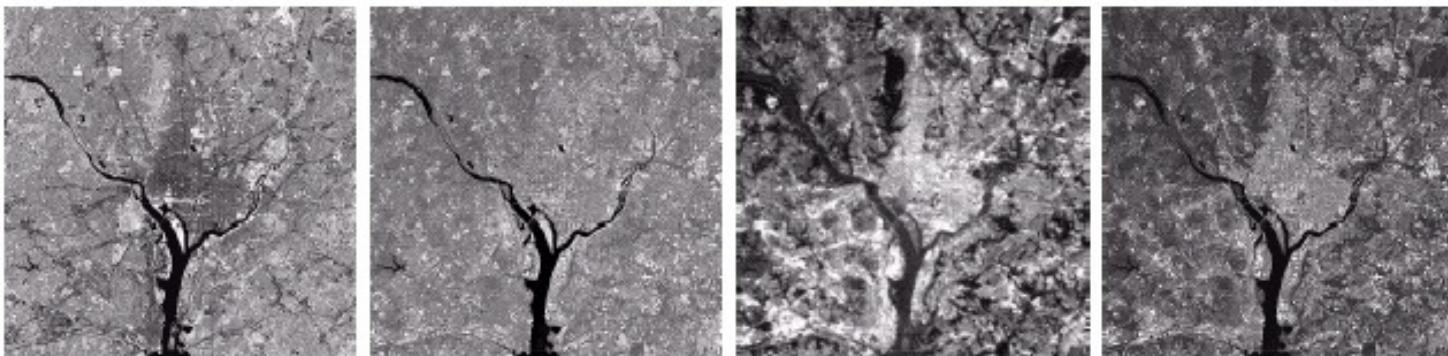
Yemen ASTER Satellite Data
PhotoSavvy.com

[

Examples

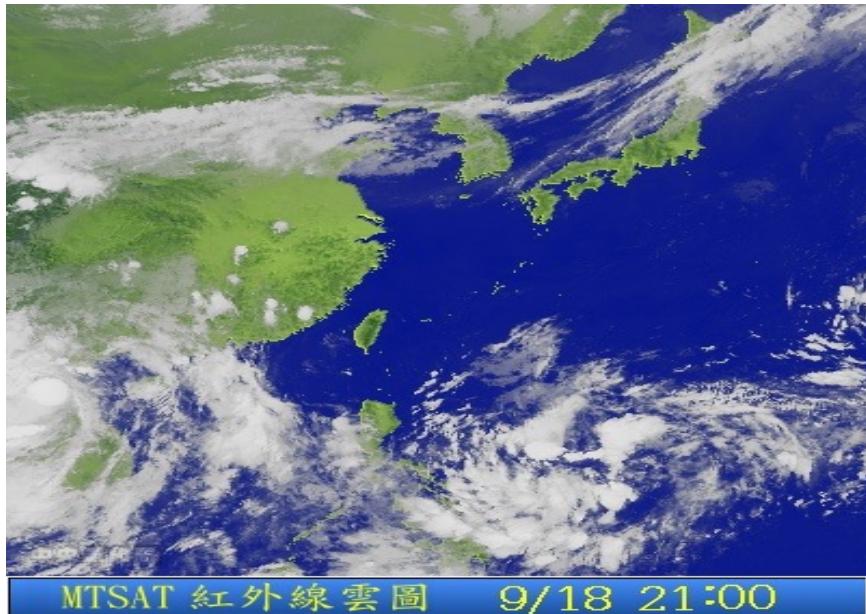
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- Multispectral Imaging
 - Satellite images of the D.C. area



Examples

Satellite Imaging

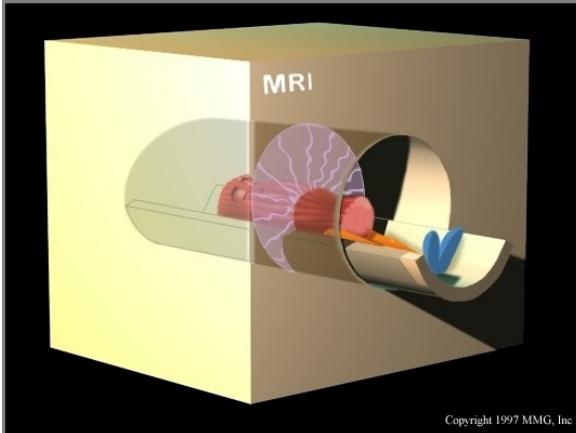


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Examples

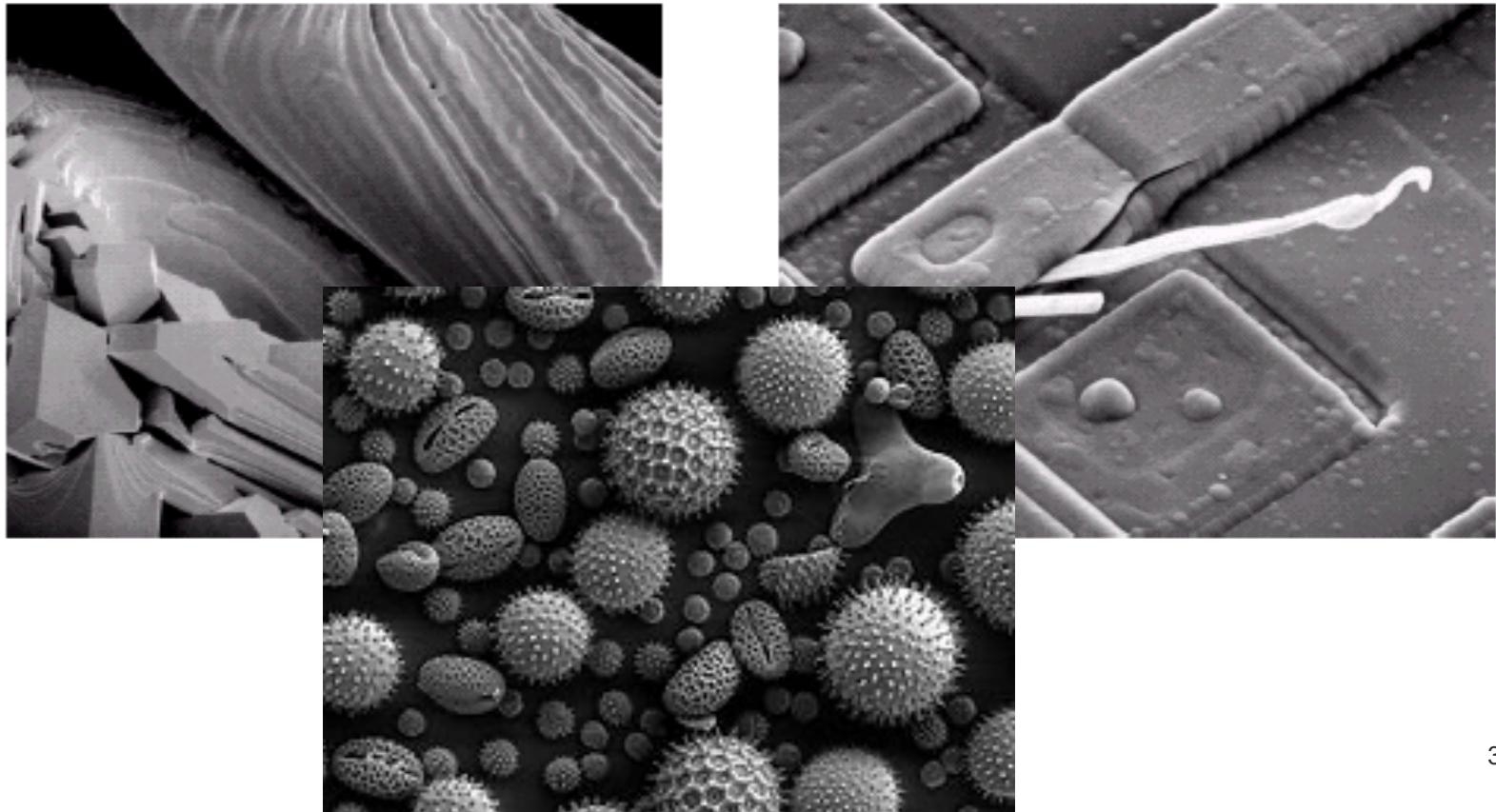
]

■ MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)



[Examples]

■ SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope)



Traditional Topics

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Traditional Topics

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■ Image Enhancement

- Improve image contrast by adjusting its histogram



Traditional Topics

Image Restoration

- Remove the degradation effects to recover an image to its original condition

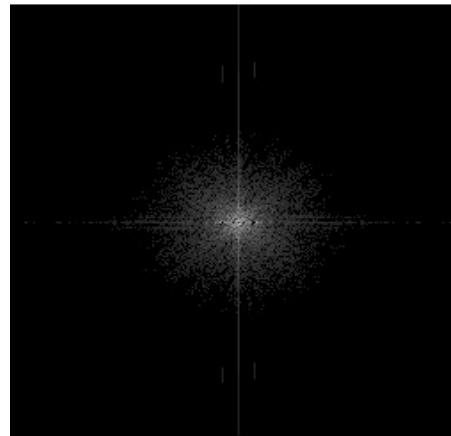
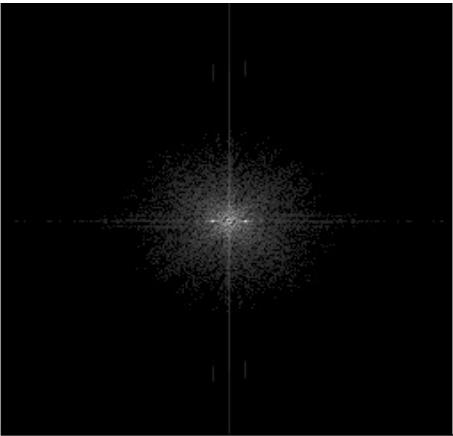
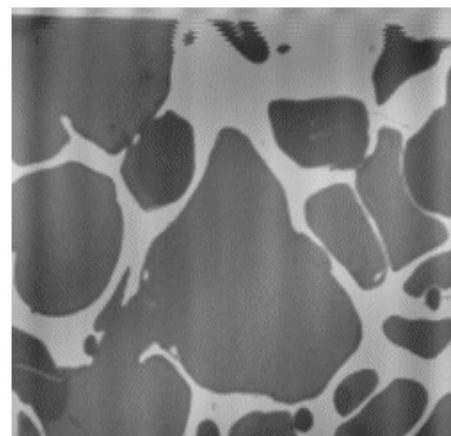
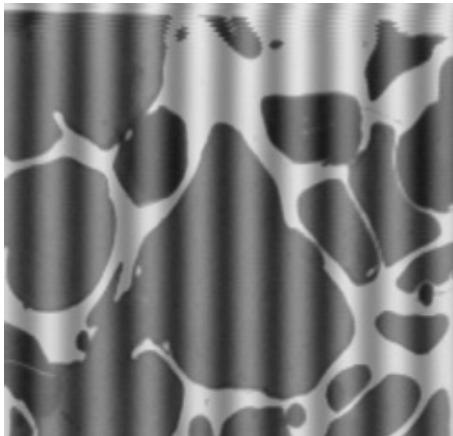


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Traditional Topics

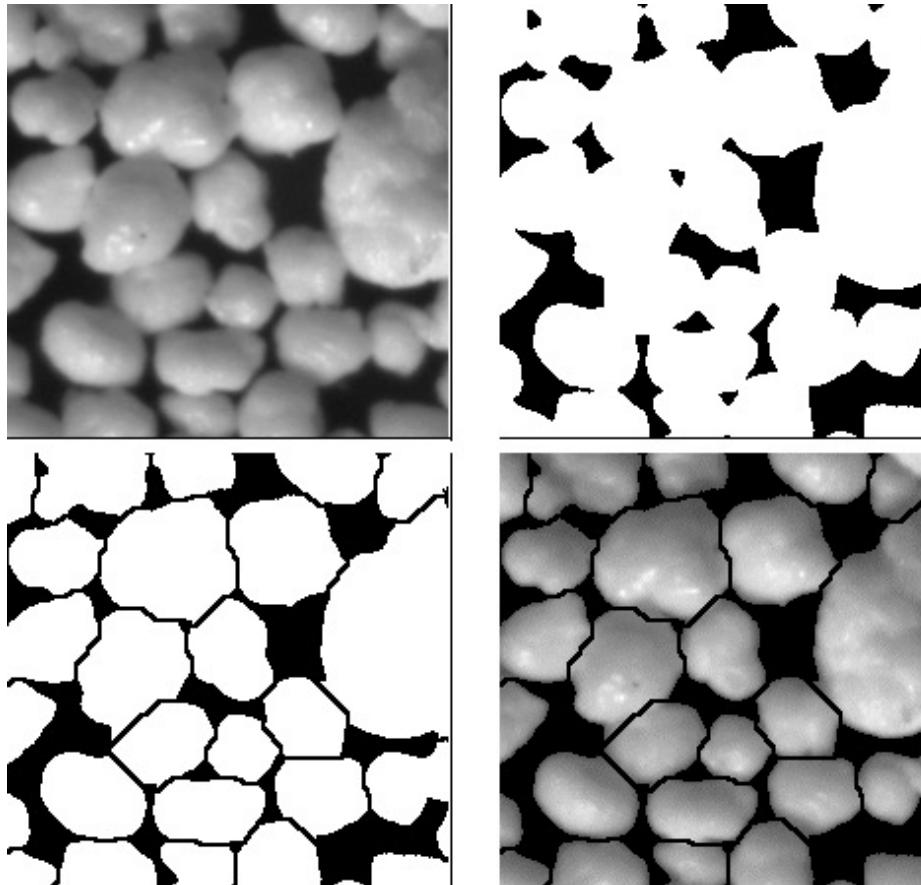
]

■ Image Transformation



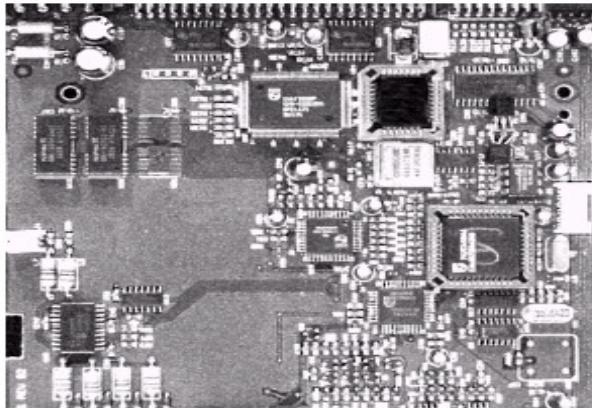
Traditional Topics

■ Image Segmentation



Examples

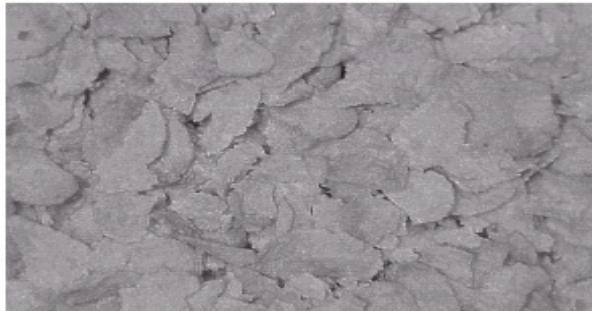
A circuit board



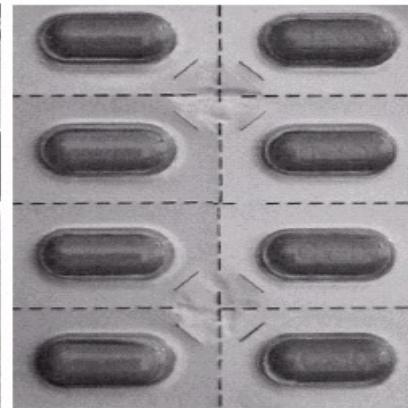
bottles



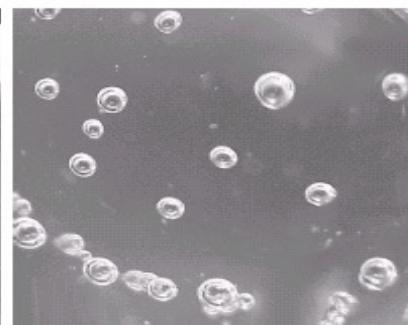
cereal



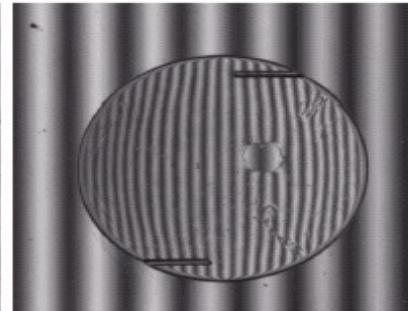
Packaged pills



bubbles



Intraocular implant



Examples

Fingerprint



Serial number



License plates

