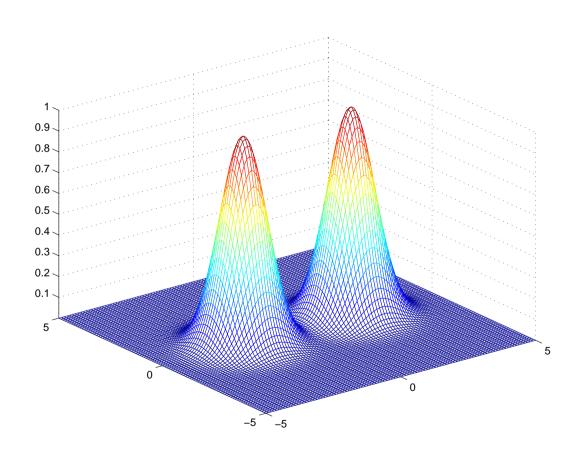
TEL 519E – Image Processing

Fall 2010

İlker Bayram

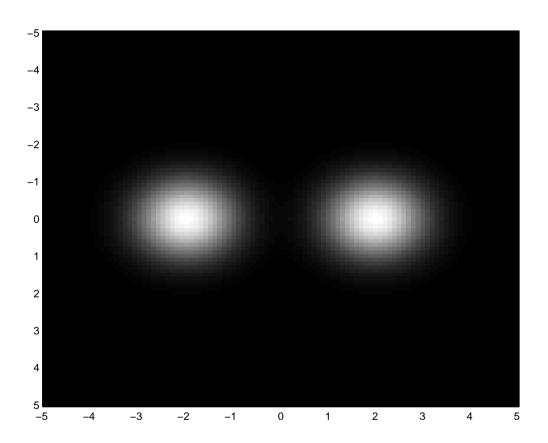
What is an Image?

An image is a two-dimensional function, f(x,y).



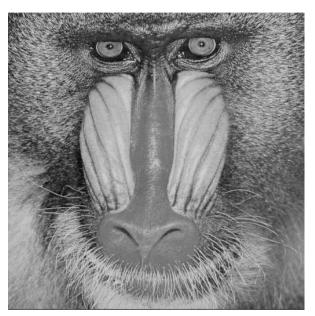
What is an Image?

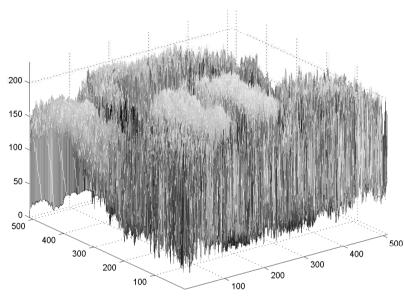
An image is a two-dimensional function, f(x,y).



Intensity of the image f, at a particular location (x_0, y_0) is $f(x_0, y_0)$.

Representing Images

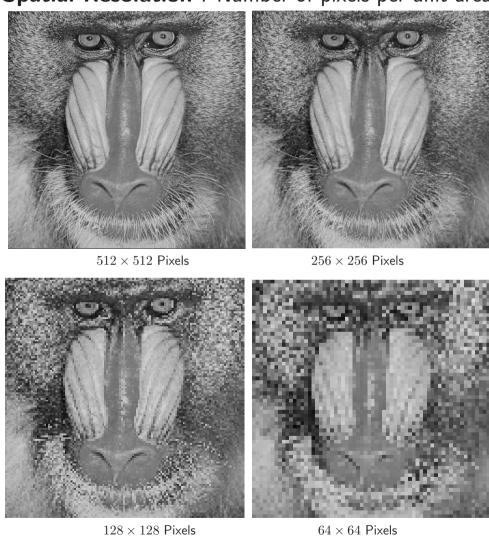




Spatial Resolution

We will take an image as essentially a two-dimensional array $f(n_1, n_2)$, $n_1, n_2 = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

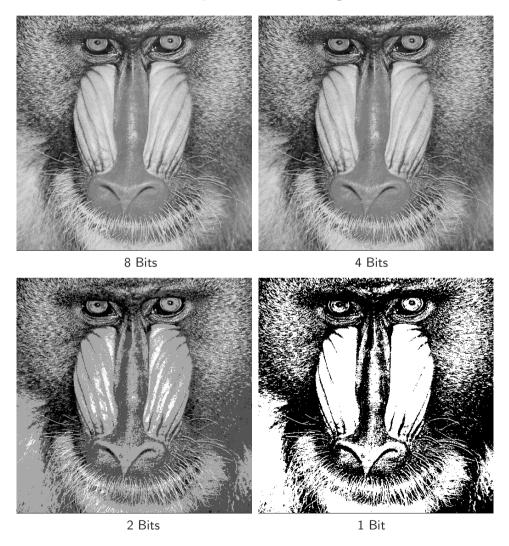
Spatial Resolution: Number of pixels per unit area.



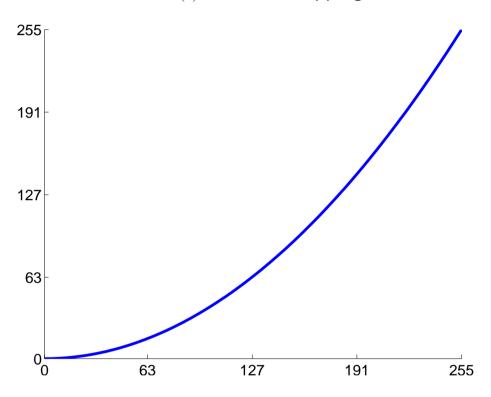
Intensity Resolution

Intensity Resolution: Number of bits used to represent the intensity value at a pixel.

 \implies Number of bits used to represent an image is at worst $b \times N_1 \times N_2$.

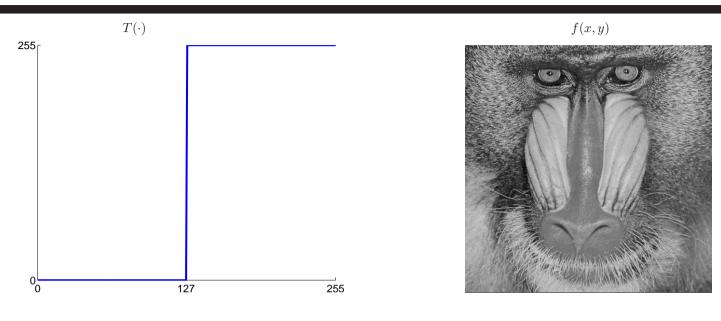


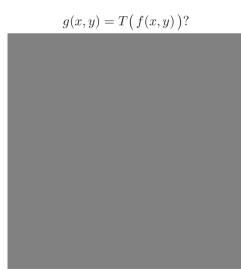
Let $T(\cdot)$ be a 1D mapping.

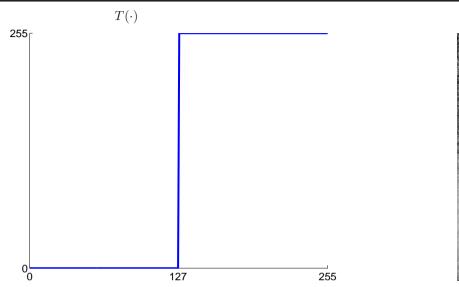


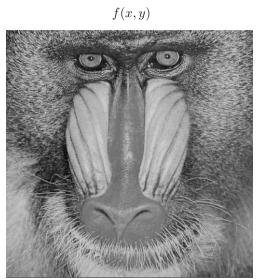
We take a point operation on f(x,y) as the application of some $T(\cdot)$.

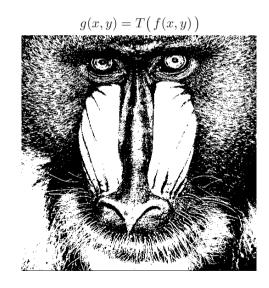
$$g(x,y) = T(f(x,y))$$

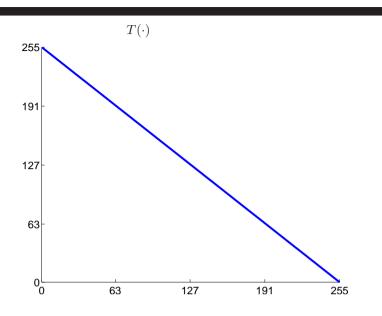


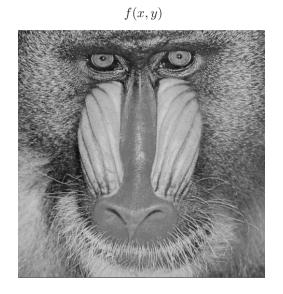




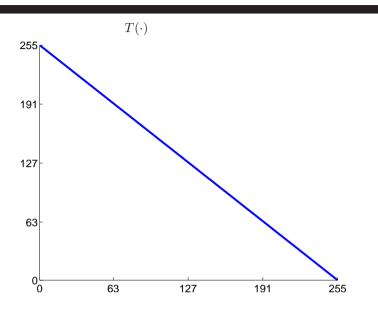


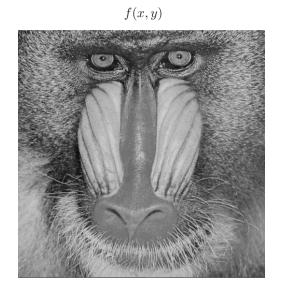


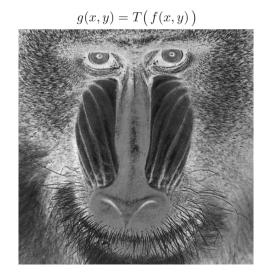




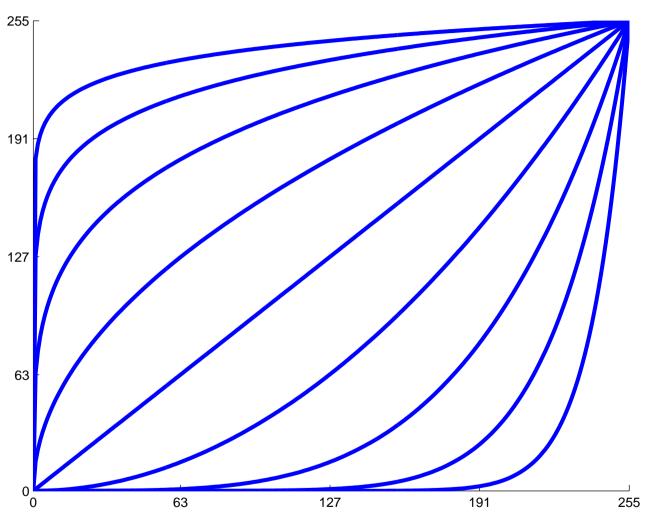
$$g(x,y) = T(f(x,y))?$$



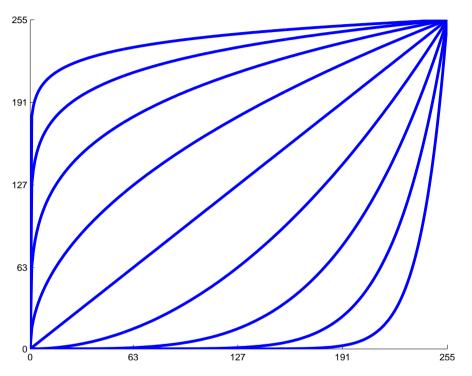








Gamma Correction : $T(z) = c\,z^\gamma$





Which γ values should be chosen? $\gamma > 1? \ \gamma < 1?$

Gamma Correction : $T(z) = c \, z^{\gamma}$

Original





$$\gamma = 0.45$$

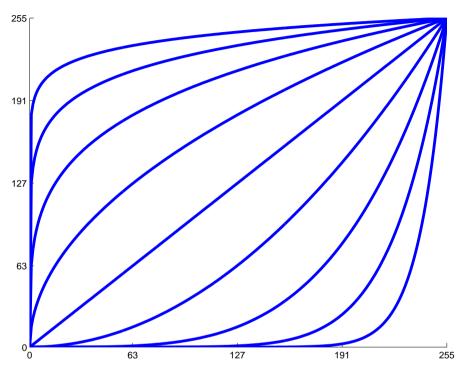
 $\gamma = 0.6$





 $\gamma = 0.3$

Gamma Correction : $T(z) = c \, z^{\gamma}$





Which γ values should be chosen? $\gamma > 1? \ \gamma < 1?$



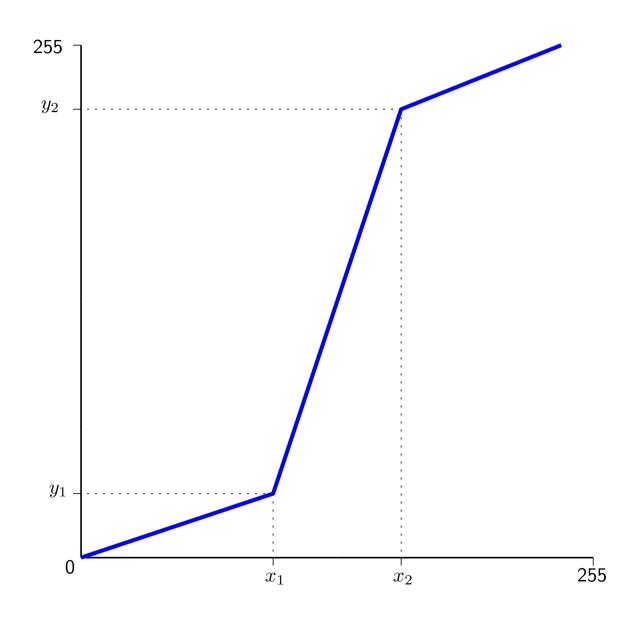
$$\gamma = 4.5$$





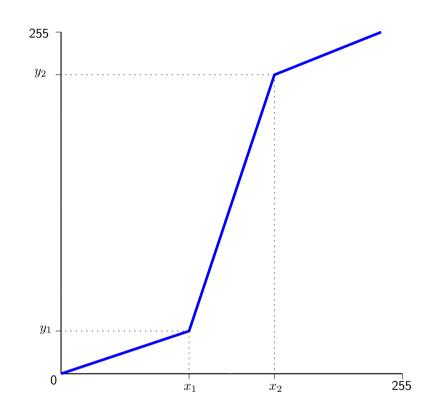
 $\gamma = 6$

Contrast Stretching

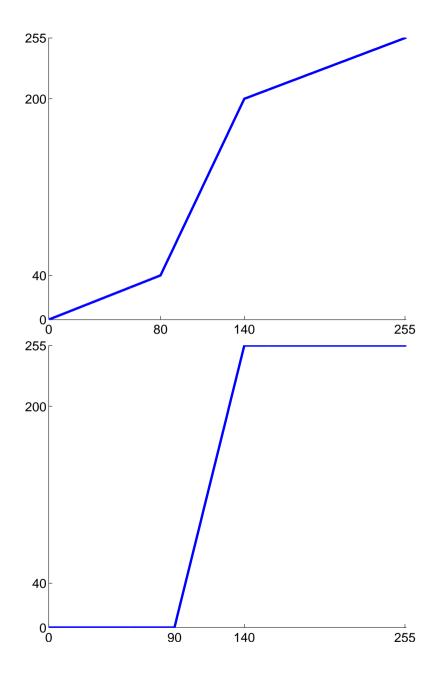


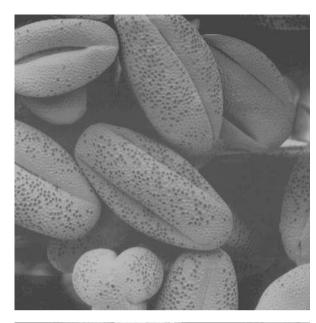
Contrast Stretching





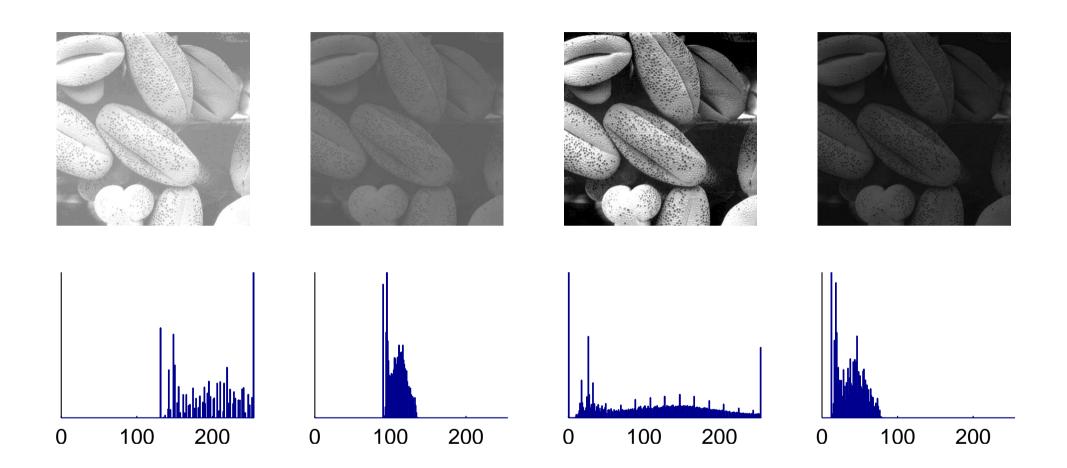
How should we choose x_1 , y_1 , x_2 , y_2 ?







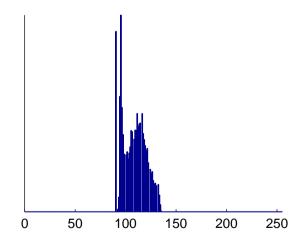
Histogram

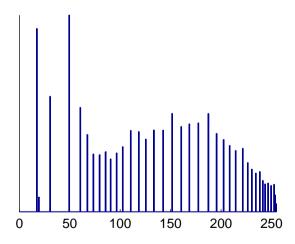


Histogram Equalization

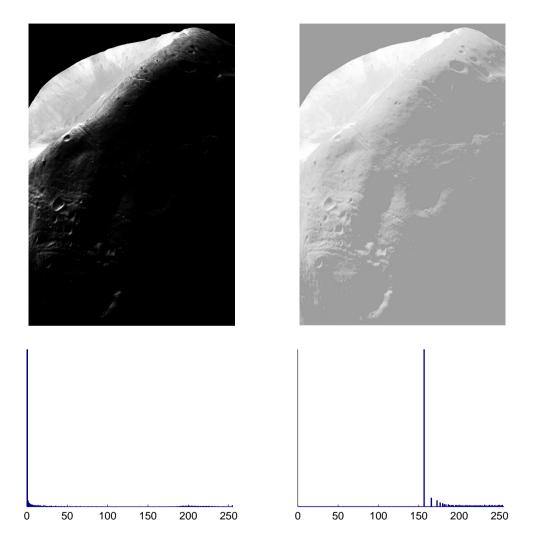








Histogram Equalization



Histogram Modification

