

數位影像處理 Digital Image Processing

Instructor: J. Shaw 蕭俊祥

Office: 綜科館 426

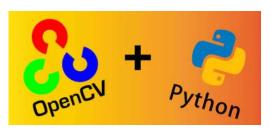
Tel:27712171 #2046

jshaw@ntut.edu.tw

Mechanical Engineering Dept.

Taipei Tech

Syllabus and Grading



Course	Digital Image Processing	
Syllabus	1. Introduction to Anaconda, Jupyter, Spyder, Python	
	LEARN OPENCY PYTHON OPENCY IN 10 HOURS	

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdLM6AOd2vc&list=PLS1Qu1Wo1RIa7D1O6skqDQ-JZ1GGHKK-K

Grading

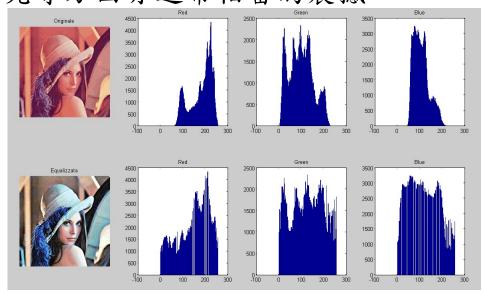
Midterm 35%, Final 35%, HW 30%

「影像處理」(image processing),大體說來就是改變或分析影像的資料。於日常生活中,我們隨時均可發現影像處理的例子;最常見的,大概就是眼鏡了,它可以在我們眼睛接觸景象之前做一番適當的修正,來彌補我們眼睛的視差;另一個常見的例子,就是我們在調整電視上的亮度及對比,可增強影像,而適於我們觀賞。至於最強而有力的影像處理系統,該可以說是我們的眼睛及大腦,此種生理組織,以非常快的速度接收、增強、分割、分析並儲存所見到之影像。

數位影像處理(digital image processing)

數位影像處理就是利用電腦來處理數位化的影像資料,以改善影像的品質,其範圍大致有影像校正及復原、濾波及分析、影像傳輸與圖形識別及應用。

近年來,由於微電腦功能的日益增強,價格也日趨低廉, 數位影像處理不再侷限於太空、軍事專門研究的範疇,它正快 速地步入我們的日常生活中,同時在診斷醫學、遙感探測、生 產線上檢驗、海洋研究等方面亦造常相當的震撼。



數位影像處理技術之應用

- 1. 文字之自動辨認。
- 2. 工廠機器人或自動化機具之產品檢視。
- 3. 軍事目標之辨認。
- 4. 氣象之預測。
- 5. 農產品之選別。
- 6. 微生物鑑定與計數。
- 7. 植物工場自動化之應用。
- 8. 電腦斷層攝影(Computerized Tomography)
- 9. 指紋辨識。

影像之取樣與量化

- 1. 影像取樣(Image sampling) 空間座標之數位化
 - (1). 像素 (pixel)

因為數位影像處理器只能對非連續性資料作 運算及處理,所以必須將影像數位化。對於每一個 攝取到的資料,賦予一個數值代表它的對應位置。 此一最小單位為影像元素(picture element)簡 稱像素(pixel)。

(2). 解析度 (resolution) - 空間的解析度

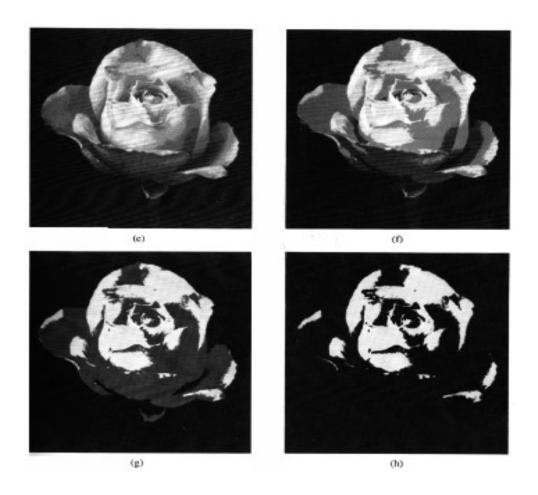
(2). 解析度 (resolution) - 空間的解析度

640×480 1920×1080 fuzzy clear $VGA = 640 \times 480$ $HD = 1280 \times 720$ $FHD = 1920 \times 1080$ $4K = 3840 \times 2160$

影像之取樣與量化

2. 灰度量化(Gray-level Quantization) - 強度或明亮度之數位化

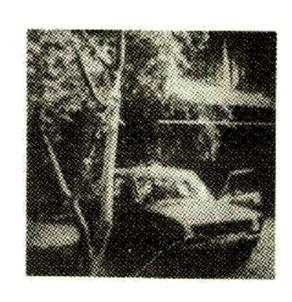
影像的第二種解析度,就是亮度解析度。亮度解析度的觀念即是討論數位畫像元素對於原影像在同一個位置其亮度的真確性。例如三個位元的二值化數目將允許每一個畫像元素可以有八種不同的亮度可能。(八個位元 256種不同的亮度可能)

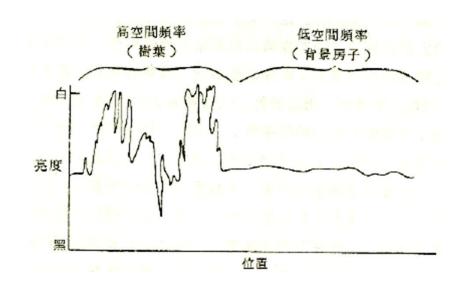


A 1024x1024 image displayed in 16 \ 8 \ 4 and 2 levels respectively

空間頻率(spatial frequency)

此即影像的亮度從暗轉為亮,或亮轉為暗 的變化頻率。

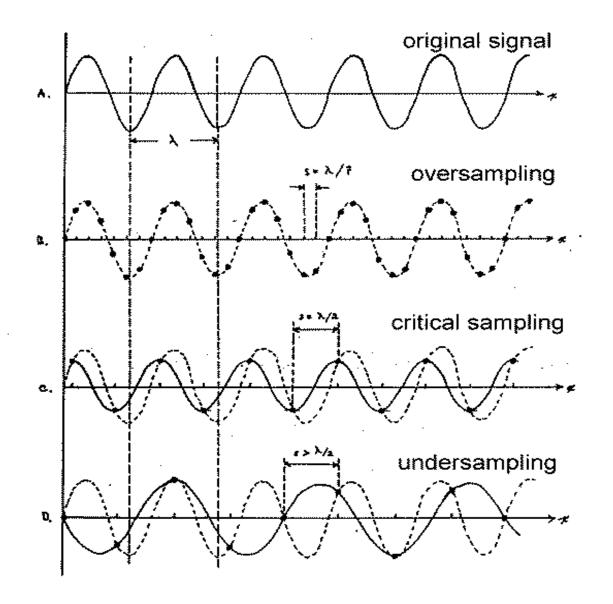




奈奎斯特原則 (Nyquist Criterion)

空間的解析度,即是我們必須考慮的影像中明暗度的變化頻率,由左至右及由上至下。當我們要決定此取樣頻率時,需用奈奎斯特之抽樣理論。此理論只是取樣的頻率必須比待測訊號的頻率至少快2倍以上,才能的到有意義的抽樣資料。亦即抽樣或是影像元素要夠細緻才能令肉眼無法察覺數位化影像和原來影像的差異。

(Sampling Theorem)

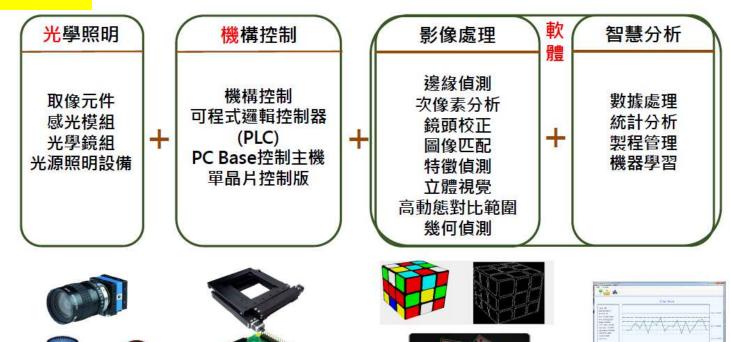


Machine Vision (機器視覺)

Computer Vision (電腦視覺)

Automatic Optical Inspection 自動光學檢測

AOI核心技術



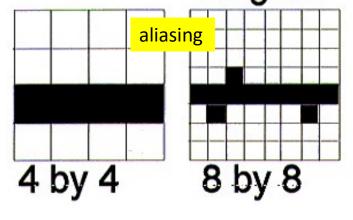
數位影像尺寸大小(Image Size):一般以「像素尺寸」表示

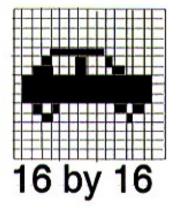
像素尺寸 =水平像素數量×垂直像素數量

能拍攝最大影像為3072×2304=7,077,888 像素,稱為7百萬像數的相機

pixel= picture element 像素

Original







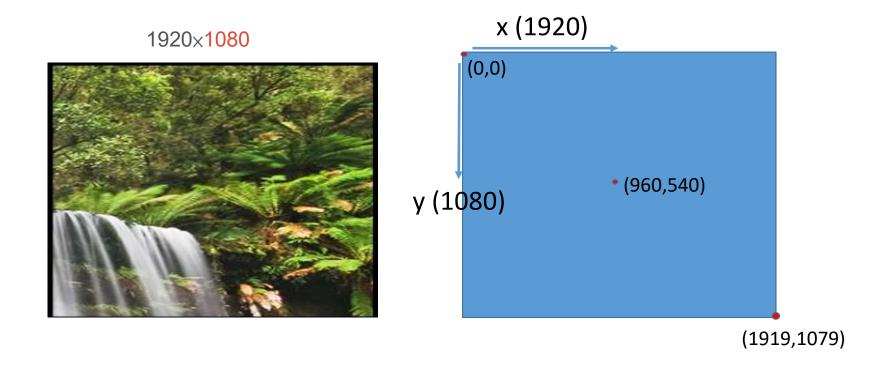


640×480

clear

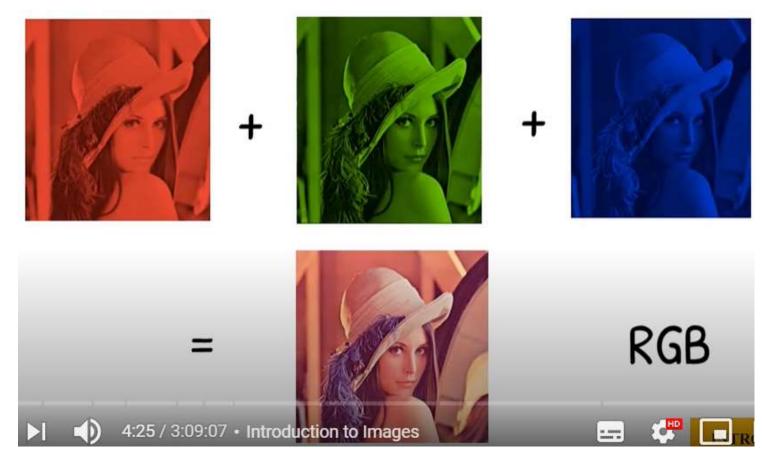
fuzzy

Image Plane



Color Model 色彩模型(3 channels)

RGB, (red, green, blue)

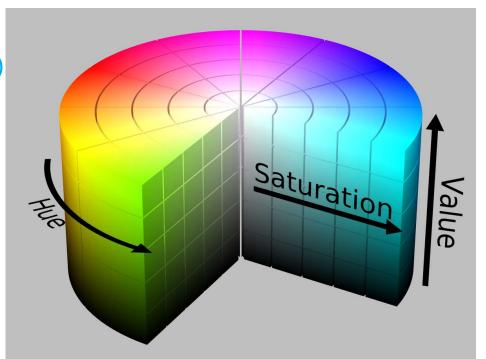


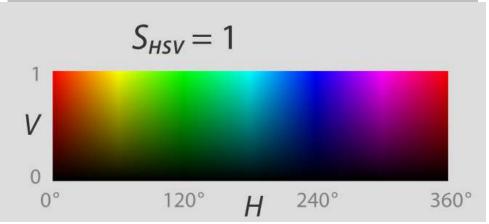
Color Model 色彩模型(3 channels)

RGB, (red, green, blue) HSL, (hue, saturation, lightness) HSV, (value) 較不受光線變化影響 HSI, (intensity)

• • •

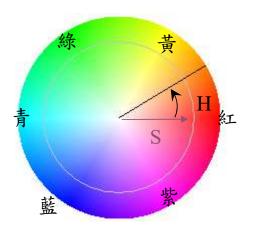
hue色相; saturation飽和 lightness亮度 value明度 intensity強度





色調 (Hue)

- H介於0~2π之間
- 正規化:將色相值乘上255/2π,使其介於0~255之間



顏色	色調值(度)	正規化	
紅	H<30或H <u>≥</u> 330	0~21 234~255	
黄	30 ≦ H < 90	21~62	
綠	90 ≦ H < 150	63~105	
青	150 ≦ H < 210	106~147	
藍	210 ≦ H < 270	148~190	
紫	270 ≦ H < 330	191~233	
S>0.3(飽和度) I>0.3(強度)			

grayscale image (1 channel) 灰階圖像



 $0 \sim 255$ (8bits) black~ white

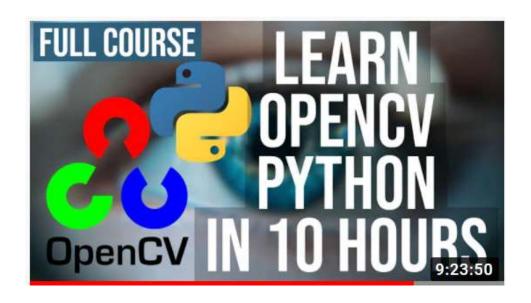
Black and white binary image (1 channel) (二值化圖像)



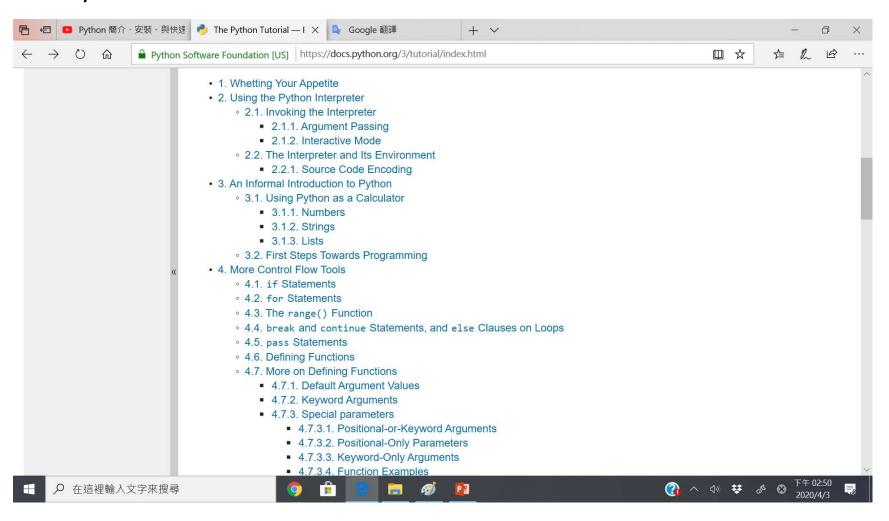
[0, 255]或 [0, 1] black, white

OpenCV Python Tutorial For Beginners (10 hrs)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N81PCpADwKQ&t=27645shttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdLM6AOd2vc&list=PLS1Qu1Wo1RIa7D106skqDQ-JZ1GGHKK-K



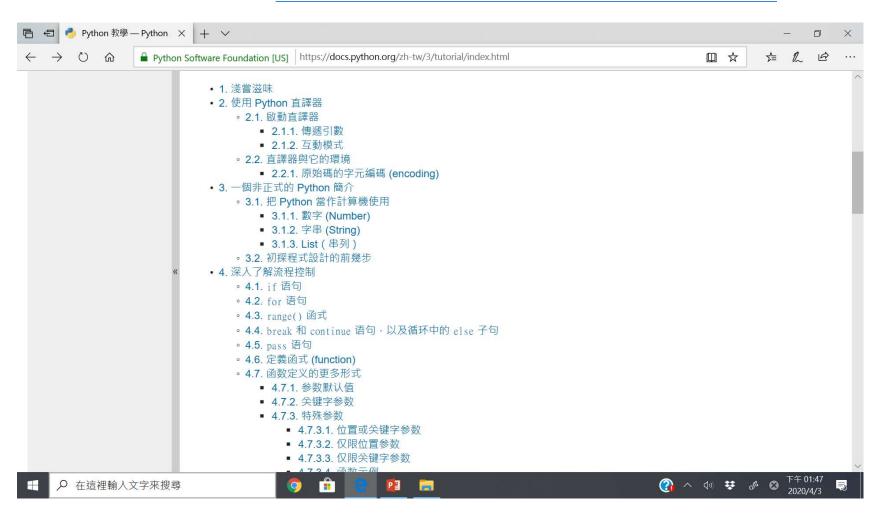
The Python Tutorial: https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html





Guido van Rossum

The Python Tutorial: https://docs.python.org/zh-tw/3/tutorial/index.html





Guido van Rossum

Learning by Watching, Learning by Doing

1. 彭彭的課程 1~29 clips (youtube)

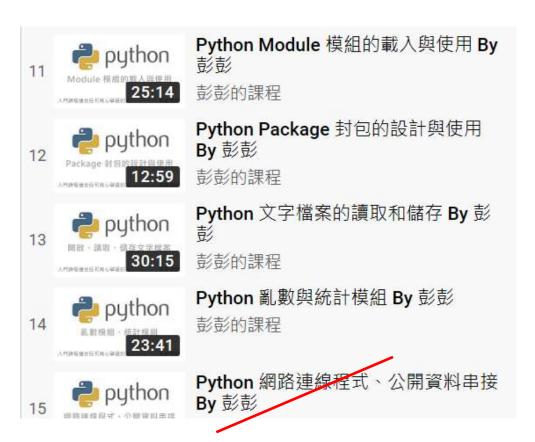
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wqRIKVRUV_k&list=PL-g0fdC5RMboYEyt6QS2iLb_1m7QcgfHk





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Learning by Watching, Learning by Doing

2. Mike https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rfscVS0vtbw, 4:26:51



Setup & Hello World 6:40

Variables & Data Types 15:07

Working with Strings 27:03

Working With Numbers 38:18

Getting Input from Users 48:26

Mad libs game 58:26

Lists 1:03:10

✓ Tuples 1:18:57

Functions 1:24:15

If Statements

If Statements & Comparisons

Building a Better Calculator

Try Except

Exponent Function

•

:

Dictionary: key-value pair 鍵值對

```
# 字典的連算: key-value 配對
#dic={"apple":"蘋果","bug":"蟲蟲"}
#dic["apple"]="小蘋果"
#print(dic["apple"])
#print("test" not in dic) # 判斷 key 是否存在
#dic={"apple":"蘋果","bug":"蟲蟲"}
#print(dic)
#del dic["apple"] # 删除字典中的鍵值對 (key-value pair)
#print(dic)
dic={x:x*2 for x in [3,4,5]} # 從列表的資料產生字典
print(dic)
```

Build a Number Guessing Game in Python

guess_a_number.py

```
1# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 2 " " "
 3Created on Sun Sep 13 13:42:46 2020
 5@author: user
 7import random
 8random number = random.randint(1,100)
 9won = False
10turns = 0
11while not won:
12 try:
      guess = input("Enter a number between 1 and 100: ")
13
14
     guess = int(guess)
15 except ValueError:
16
      print("The following is not a valid number: ", guess)
     print("Please try again.")
17
     continue
18
19
20 turns += 1
21 if random number == guess:
      print("You won!")
      print("Number of turns you have used: ", turns)
      won = True
25 elif random number > guess:
      print("Your guess was low, please enter a higher number")
26
27 else:
      print("Your guess was high, please enter a lower number")
28
```