# 影像之修正與復原

- 壹、影像衰減模式
- 貳、交談式影像復原
- 參、空間領域中之影像復原
- 肆、影像之幾何復原

## 壹、影像衰減模式

#### 一、基本定義:

1 · 輸入 - 輸出關係式:

$$g(x,y) = H f(x,y) + \eta (x,y)$$

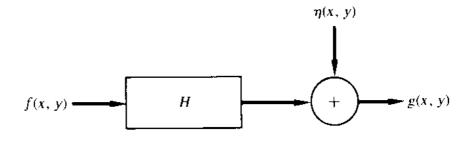


Figure 5.1 A model of the image degradation process.

2 · 線性(Linearity)

$$H[k_1 f_1(x,y) + k_2 f_2(x,y)] = k_1 H f_1(x,y) + k_2 H f_2(x,y)$$

3 · 相加性(Additivity)

$$H[f_1(x,y) + f_2(x,y)] = Hf_1(x,y) + Hf_2(x,y)$$

4 · 齊次性(Homogeneity)

$$H[k f(x,y)] = k H[f(x,y)]$$

5 · 空間不變式(Space Invariant)

$$H$$
 f(x- $\alpha$ , y- $\beta$ ) = g(x- $\alpha$ , y- $\beta$ )

#### 二、連續函數之衰減模式:

應用取樣或脈衝函數(Impulse Funtion)之觀念,f(x,y)可以下式表之:

$$f(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int f(\alpha, \beta) \delta(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta$$

若 $\eta(x,y)=0$ , 則由衰減模式之定義可得:

$$g(x, y) = Hf(x, y) = H\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int f(\alpha, \beta) \delta(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta$$

假設 H 為一線性運算子且積分之相加性成立,則:

$$g(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int H[f(\alpha, \beta)\delta(x - \alpha, y - \beta)]d\alpha d\beta$$

由於  $f(\alpha,\beta)$ 與 X, Y 無關,故由齊次性質可得:

$$g(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int f(\alpha, \beta) H \delta(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta$$

其中令  $h(x, \alpha, y, \beta) = H[\delta(x-\alpha, y-\beta)], h(x, \alpha, y, \beta)$  稱爲 H 之脈衝回應(Impulse Response), 光學中亦稱  $h(x, \alpha, y, \beta)$ 爲 Point Spread Function。 上式表示若 H 對於任一脈衝之脈衝回應爲已知,則 H 對於任何輸入  $f(\alpha, \beta)$ 之脈衝回應皆可以上式計算之。

若升與位置無關(Position Invariant),則

$$g(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int f(\alpha, \beta) h(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta$$

再加上雜訊之考慮,則連續函數之衰減模式以下式表之:

$$g(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int f(\alpha, \beta) h(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta + \eta(x, y)$$

#### 三、離散函數之衰減模式

$$g_e = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} f_e(m) h_e(x-m)$$
  $(M \ge A + B - 1)$ 

#### 以矩陣表式則為

$$g = H f$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} g_e(0) \\ g_e(1) \\ \vdots \\ g_e(M-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_e(0) & h_e(M-1) & h_e(M-2) & \dots & h_e(1) \\ h_e(1) & h_e(0) & h_e(M-1) & \dots & h_e(2) \\ h_e(2) & h_e(1) & h_e(0) & \dots & h_e(3) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_e(M-1) & h_e(M-2) & h_e(M-3) & \dots & h_e(0) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_e(0) \\ f_e(1) \\ \vdots \\ f_e(M-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

## 升爲一循環矩陣(Circulant Matrix)

[範例]: 若 f(x)為 A=4 之陣列, h(x)為 B=3 之陣列,則 M ≥ 4+3-1=6, 升循環矩陣為:

$$\mathsf{H} \ = \begin{bmatrix} h_e(0) & h_e(5) & h_e(4) & \dots & h_e(1) \\ h_e(1) & h_e(0) & h_e(3) & \dots & h_e(2) \\ h_e(2) & h_e(1) & h_e(0) & \dots & h_e(3) \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & & \ddots \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & & \ddots \\ h_e(5) & h_e(4) & h_e(3) & \dots & h_e(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} h(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & h(2) & h(1) \\ h(1) & h(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & h(2) \\ h(2) & h(1) & h(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & h(2) & h(1) & h(0) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & h(2) & h(1) & h(0) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & h(2) & h(1) & h(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

二維離散函數之衰減模式亦可類推如下:

$$f_e(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y) & 0 \le x \le A - 1 \text{ II. } 0 \le y \le B - 1 \\ 0 & A \le x \le M - 1 \text{ II. } B \le y \le N - 1 \end{cases}$$

且

$$h_e(x,y) = \begin{cases} h(x,y) & 0 \le x \le C - 1 \text{ } \text{!!} \text{!!} \text{!!} \text{!!} 0 \le y \le D - 1 \\ 0 & C \le x \le M - 1 \text{!!} \text{!!} \text{!!} D \le y \le N - 1 \end{cases}$$

代入衰減模式

$$g_e = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_e(m,n) h_e(x-m, y-n)$$

若考慮干擾雜訊則併入 $\eta_{e}(x,y)$ 

$$g_e = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f_e(m,n) h_e(x-m, y-n) + \eta_e(x, y)$$

以矩陣表示之則為:

$$g = Hf + n$$

g,f,n 均爲 $(MN) \times 1$  之矩陣,升爲 $(MN) \times (MN)$ 之矩陣

$$\mathbf{H} \ = \begin{bmatrix} H_0 & H_{M-1} & H_{M-2} & \dots & H_1 \\ H_1 & H_0 & H_{M-1} & \dots & H_2 \\ H_2 & H_1 & H_0 & \dots & H_3 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ H_{M-1} & H_{M-2} & H_{M-3} & \dots & H_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} h_e(j,0) & h_e(j,N-1) & h_e(j,N-2) & \dots & h_e(j,1) \\ h_e(j,1) & h_e(j,0) & h_e(j,N-1) & \dots & h_e(j,2) \\ h_e(j,2) & h_e(j,1) & h_e(j,0) & \dots & h_e(j,3) \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ h_e(j,N-1) & h_e(j,N-2) & h_e(j,N-3) & \dots & h_e(j,0) \end{bmatrix}$$

## 貳、交談式影像復原

- 直接由觀察影像者調整與控制影像復原過程中之參數 使所想復原之影像改善至符合某特定目的之需要。
- 一、影像中具有條理雜訊之去除

假設有一週期性雜訊如下式所示:

$$\eta (x,y) = A \sin(u_0 x + v_0 y)$$

其傅利葉轉換為:

$$N(u,v) = \frac{-jA}{2} \left[ \delta(u - \frac{u_0}{2\pi}, v - \frac{v_0}{2\pi}) - \delta(u + \frac{u_0}{2\pi}, v + \frac{v_0}{2\pi}) \right]$$

對於受此類訊號干擾之影像,其復原方法即是在頻率領域中由原影像經傳利葉轉換後之 G(u,v)中除去此加成之 N(u,v)干擾訊號

$$F(u,v) = G(u,v) - N(u,v)$$

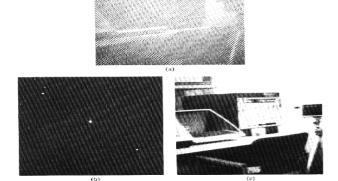


Figure 5.7 Example of sinusoidal interference removal: (a) corrupted image; (b) Fourier spectrum showing impulses due to sinusoidal pattern; (c) image restored by using a bandwice tilter with a radius of 1.1

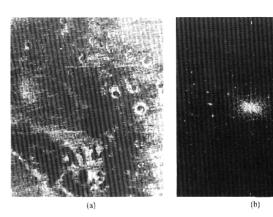


Figure 5.8 (a) Picture of the Martian terrain taken by Mariner 6; (b) Fourier spectrum. Note the periodic interference in the image and the corresponding spikes in the spectrum. (Courtesy of NASA, Jet Propulsion Laboratory.)

#### 二、去除雜訊之加權處理:

上式中 p(x,y)為受干擾影像之雜訊部分, w(x,y)為加權 值,其推演如下:

$$\sigma^{2}(x,y) = \frac{1}{(2X+1)(2Y+1)} \sum_{m=-X}^{X} \sum_{n=-Y}^{Y} \{\hat{f}(x+m,y+n) - \hat{f}(x,y)\}^{2}$$

 $\sigma^2(x,y)$ 對 W(x,y)取偏微分以求其最小值,故得:

$$w(x, y) = \frac{\overline{g(x, y)p(x, y)} - \overline{g}(x, y)\overline{p}(x, y)}{\overline{p^{2}}(x, y) - \overline{p^{2}}(x, y)}$$

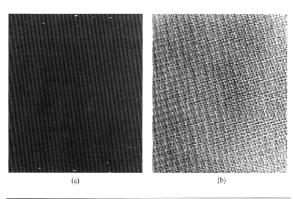


Figure 5.10 (a) Fourier spectrum of P(u, v); (b) corresponding interference pattern p(x, y). (Courtesy of NASA, Jet Propulsion Laboratory.)



Figure 5.9 Fourier spectrum (without shifting) of the image shown in Fig. 5.8(a). (Courtesy of NASA, Jet Propulsion Laboratory.)

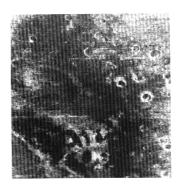


Figure 5.11 Processed image. (Courtesy of NASA, Jet Propulsion Laboratory.)

# 參、空間領域中之影像復原

#### 步驟:

- 一、在頻率領域中求取 H(u,v)。
- 二、利用 H(u,v)推演在空間領域中之近似捲積遮罩,
- 三、應用推導得之捲積遮罩在空間領域進行復原作業。

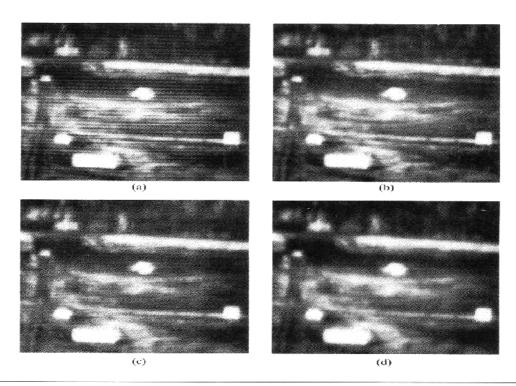


Figure 5.12 (a) Infrared image showing interference; (b) image restored using a notch filter in the frequency domain; (c) image restored using a  $9 \times 9$  convolution mask; (d) result of applying the mask a second time. (From Meyer and Gonzalez [1983].)

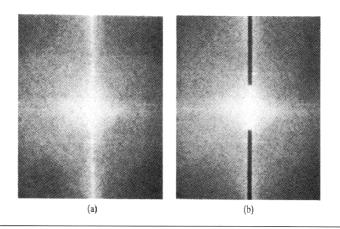


Figure 5.13 (a) Fourier spectrum of the image in Fig. 5.12(a); (b) Notch filter superimposed on the spectrum. (From Meyer and Gonzalez [1983].)

## 肆、影像之幾何復原

# → 、空間轉換(Spatial Transform)

一個影像 f 中影像元素座標(x,y)經由幾何失真 (Geometric Distortion)產生一個新影像 g(x',y'),此幾何 失真轉換可以下式表示之:

$$x' = r(x,y)$$
$$y' = s(x,y)$$

#### 復原方法有下列兩種:

- 1 · 已知 r(x,y)與 s(x,y)關係式之復原。
- 2 · 應用固定點(Tiepoints)進行復原。

$$r(x,y) = c_1x + c_2y + c_3xy + c_4$$
  
 $s(x,y) = c_5x + c_6y + c_7xy + c_8$ 

$$x' = c_1x + c_2y + c_3xy + c_4$$
  
 $y' = c_5x + c_6y + c_7xy + c_8$ 

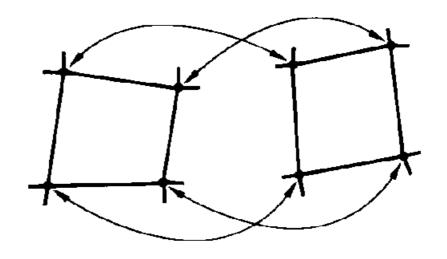


Figure 5.14 Corresponding tiepoints in two image segments.

## 二、灰度值之内差法

1 ・最近鄰近點或零次內插法(Nearest-neighbor or Zero-order Interpolation)

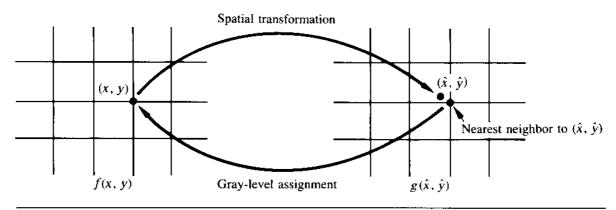


Figure 5.15 Gray-level interpolation based on the nearest neighbor concept.

## 2.雙線性内差法(Bilinear Interpolation)

$$v(x',y') = ax' + by' + cx'y' + d$$

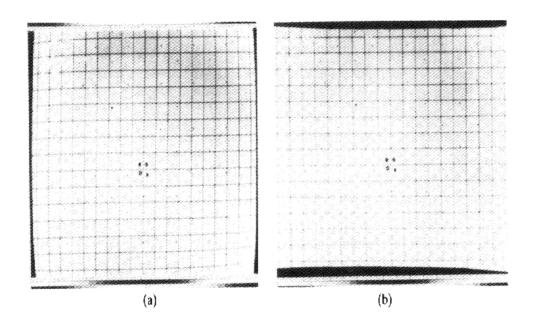


Figure 5.16 (a) Distorted image; (b) image after geometric correction. (From O'Handley and Green [1972].)



The original picture



The magnified window with replicated pixels



The interpolated picture