

Tratamiento de Señales

Version 2024-I

Convolución Discreta 2D usando la DFT

[Capítulo 4]

Dr. José Ramón Iglesias

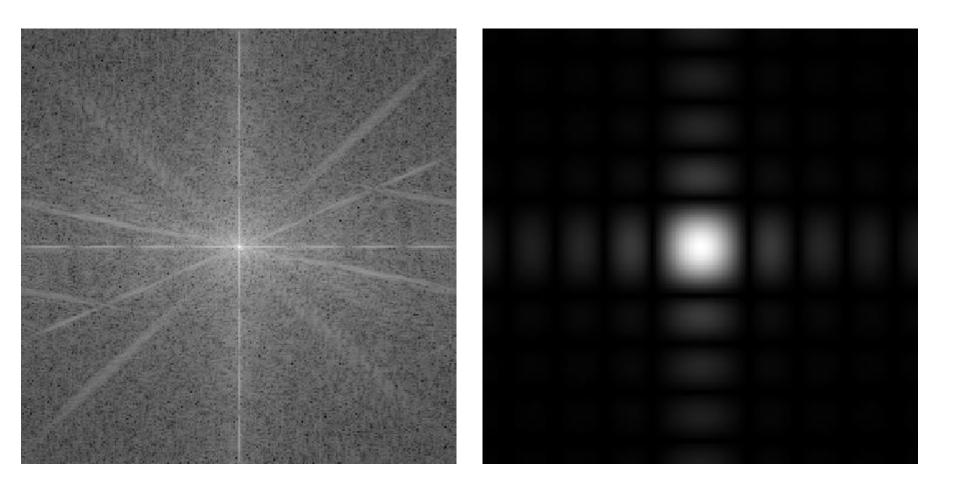
DSP-ASIC BUILDER GROUP Director Semillero TRIAC Ingenieria Electronica Universidad Popular del Cesar La convolución en 2D es similar a la convolución en 1D: es necesario hacer un zero padding para evitar el traslape.

Este programa obtiene el mismo resultado de J=conv2 (I,h,'same').

```
function J = conv2fft(I,h);
[A,B] = size(I);
[C,D] = size(h);
P = A + C - 1;
O = B + D -1;
Ip = zeros(P,Q);
Ip(1:A,1:B) = I;
hp = zeros(P,Q);
hp(1:C,1:D) = h;
Ipf = fft2(Ip);
Hpf = fft2(hp);
Jpf = Ipf.*Hpf;
Jp = ifft2(Jpf);
m1 = (C+1)/2;
m2 = (D+1)/2;
    = Jp(m1:m1+A-1,m2:m2+B-1);
J
```

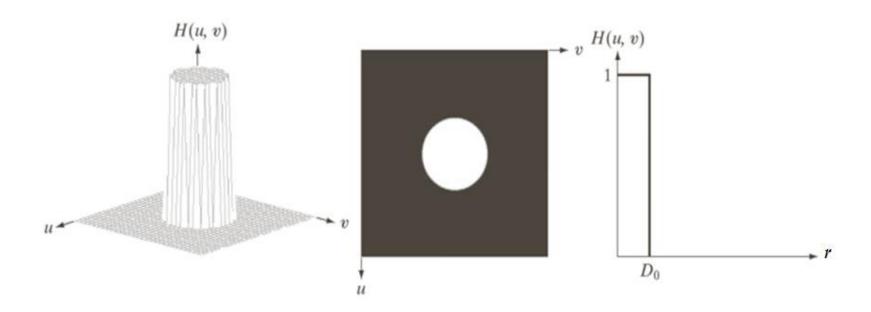








Filtro Pasa Bajos Ideal

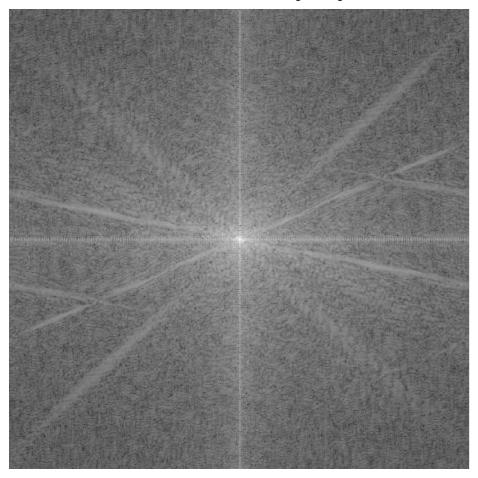


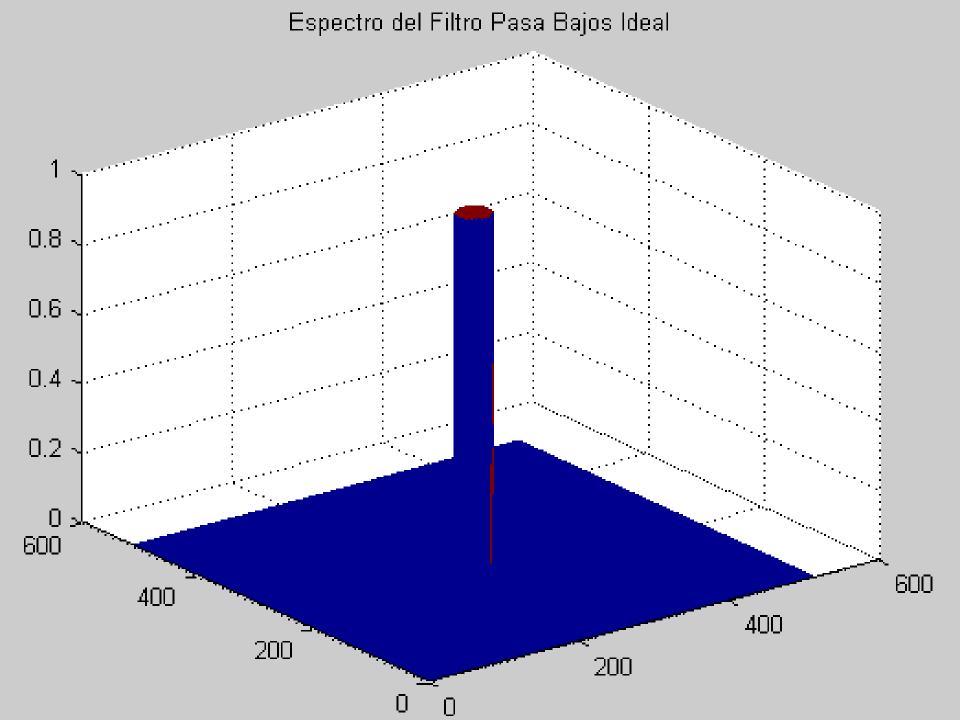
```
function J = ilpf(I,Do);
[N,M] = size(I);
P = 2*N; O = 2*M;
Ip = zeros(P,Q);
Ip(1:N,1:M) = I;
Ipf = fftshift(fft2(Ip));
D = zeros(P,Q);
H = zeros(P,Q);
for u=1:P; for v=1:Q
    D(u,v) = sqrt((u-P/2)^2+(v-Q/2)^2);
    if D(u,v) < Do
       H(u,v) = 1;
    else
       H(u,v) = 0;
    end
end; end
It = H.*Ipf;
T = fftshift(It);
J0 = real(ifft2(T));
J = J0 (1:N,1:M);
```

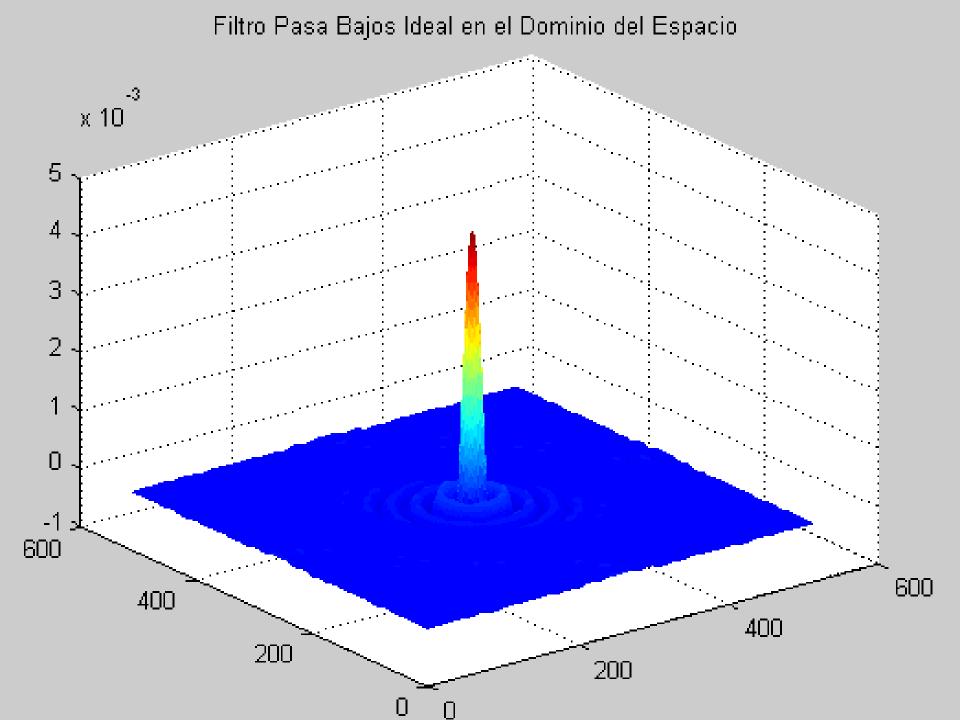
imagen original

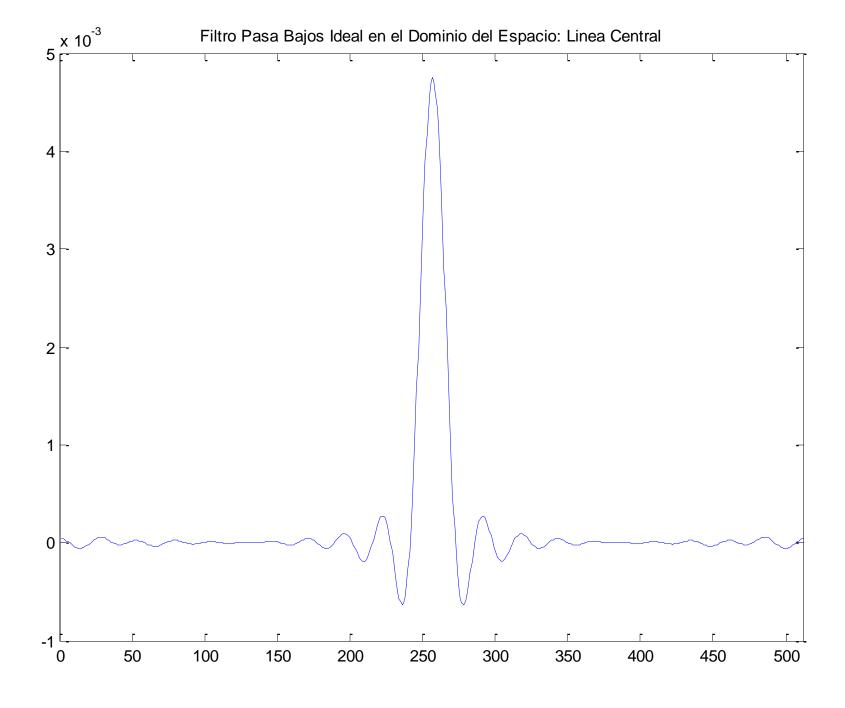


Transformada de Fourier de Imagen Original









Espectro de la imagen filtrada

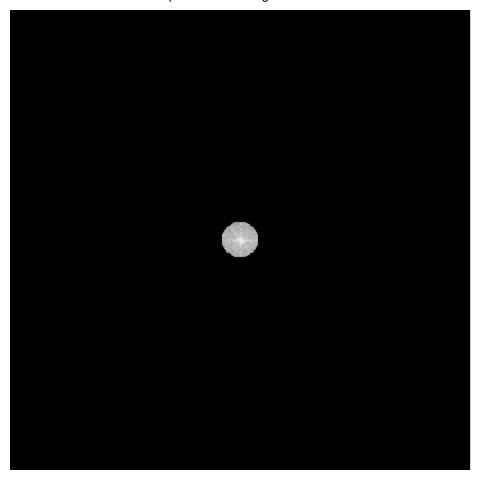


imagen filtrada



imagen filtrada



imagen filtrada

