

Robotika in računalniško zaznavanje (RRZ)

Procesiranje slik

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Literatura: W. Burger, M. J. Burge (2008).

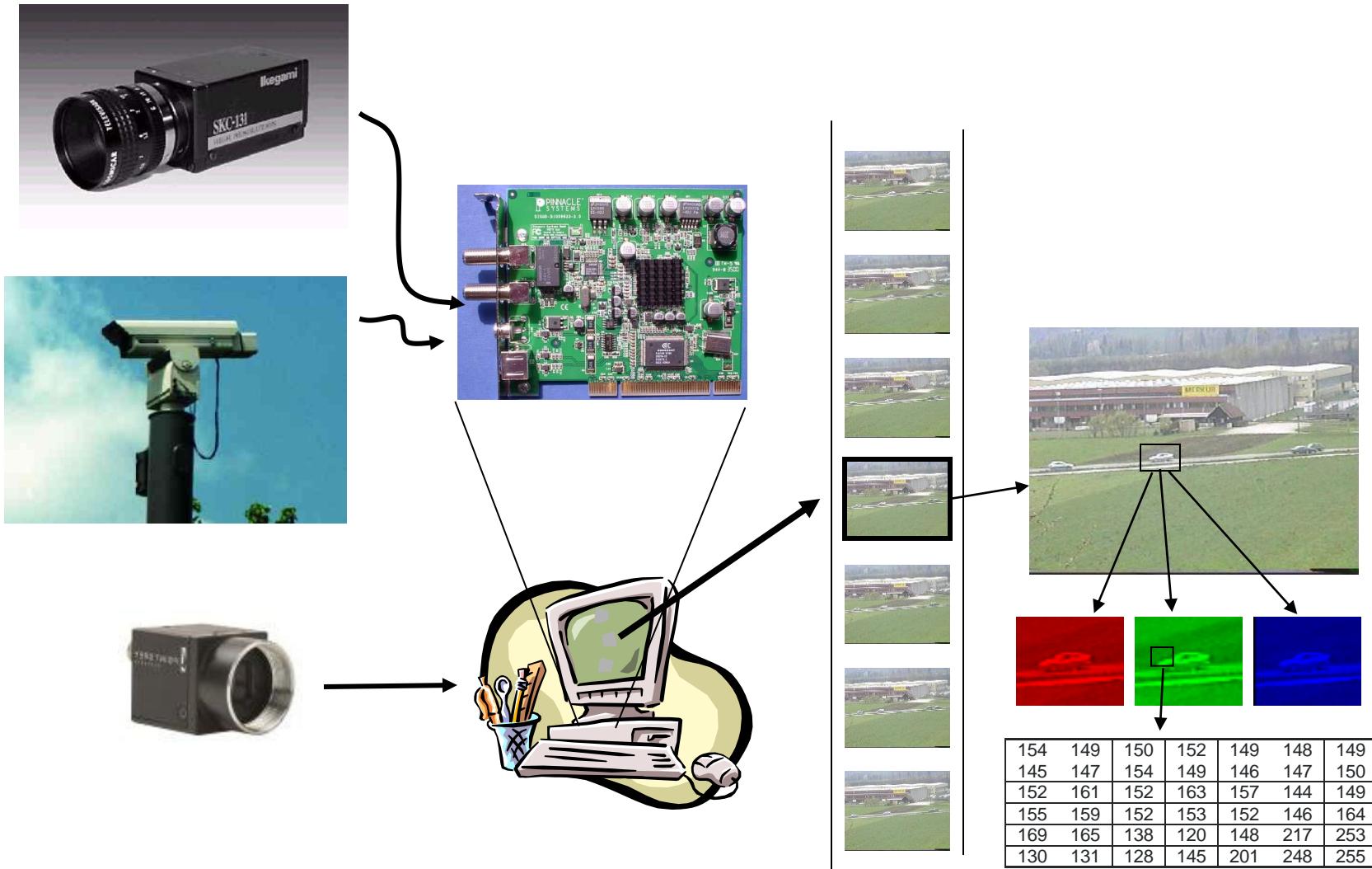
Digital Image Processing, poglavja 1, 4, 5

v1.0

Digitalna slika

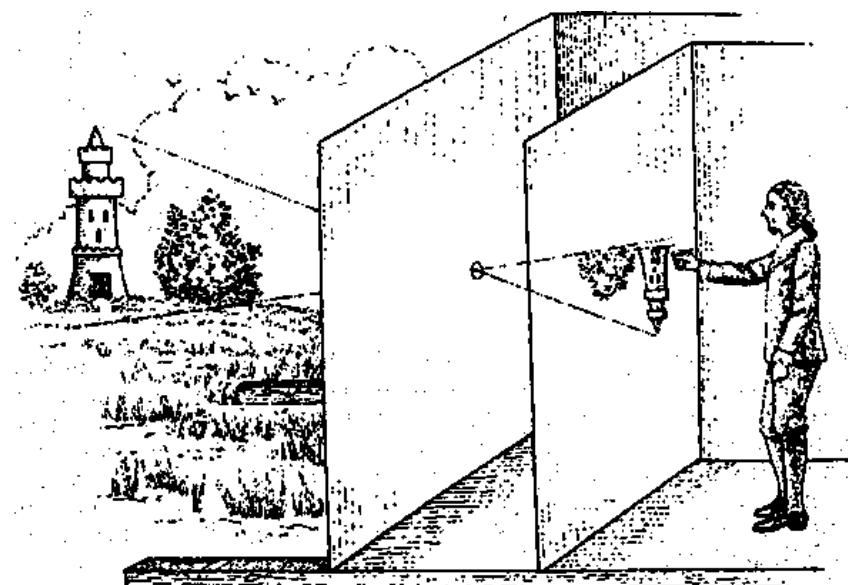


Digitalizacija videa

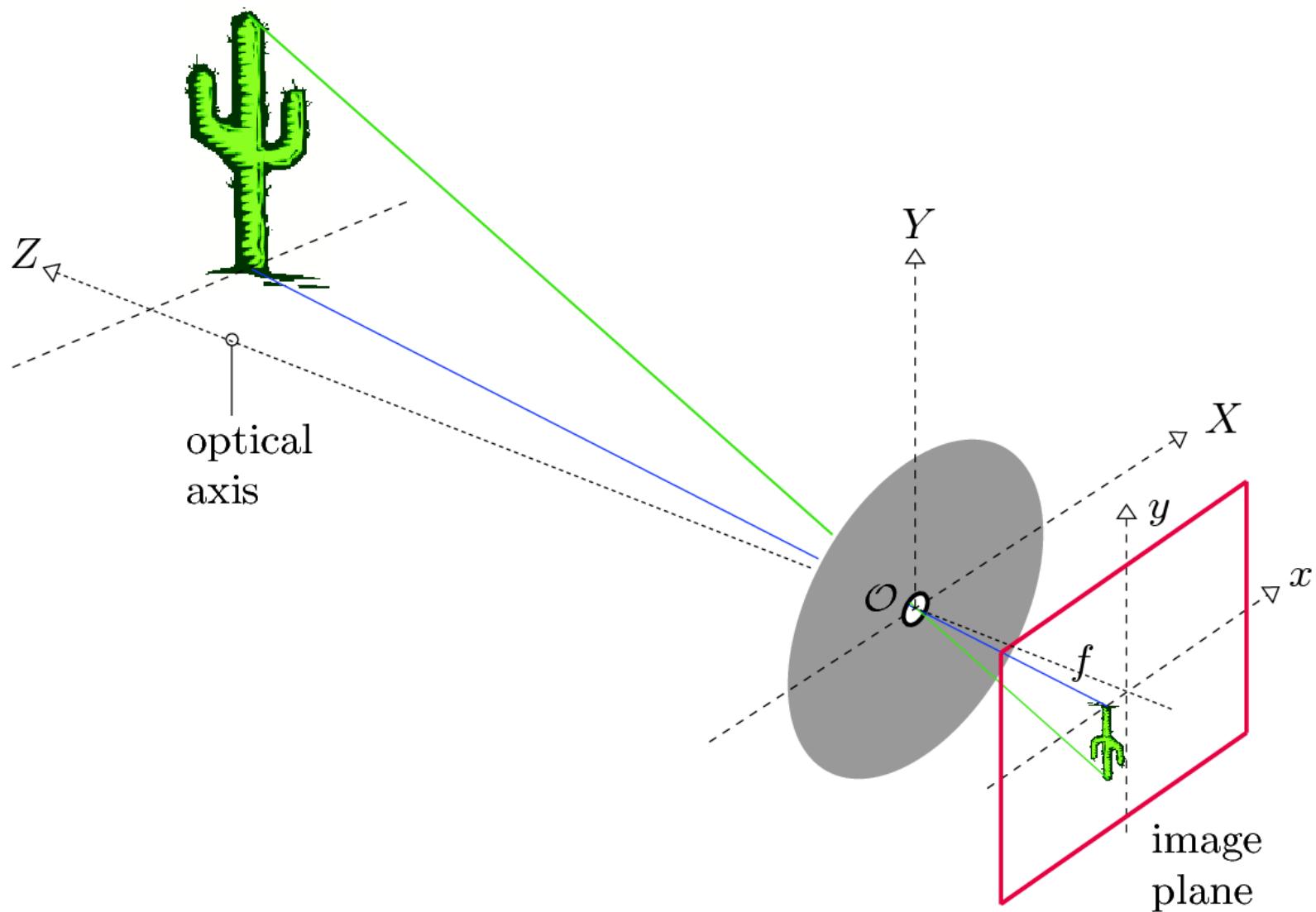


Model kamere

- Camera obscura



Kamera z luknjico



Perspektivna transformacija

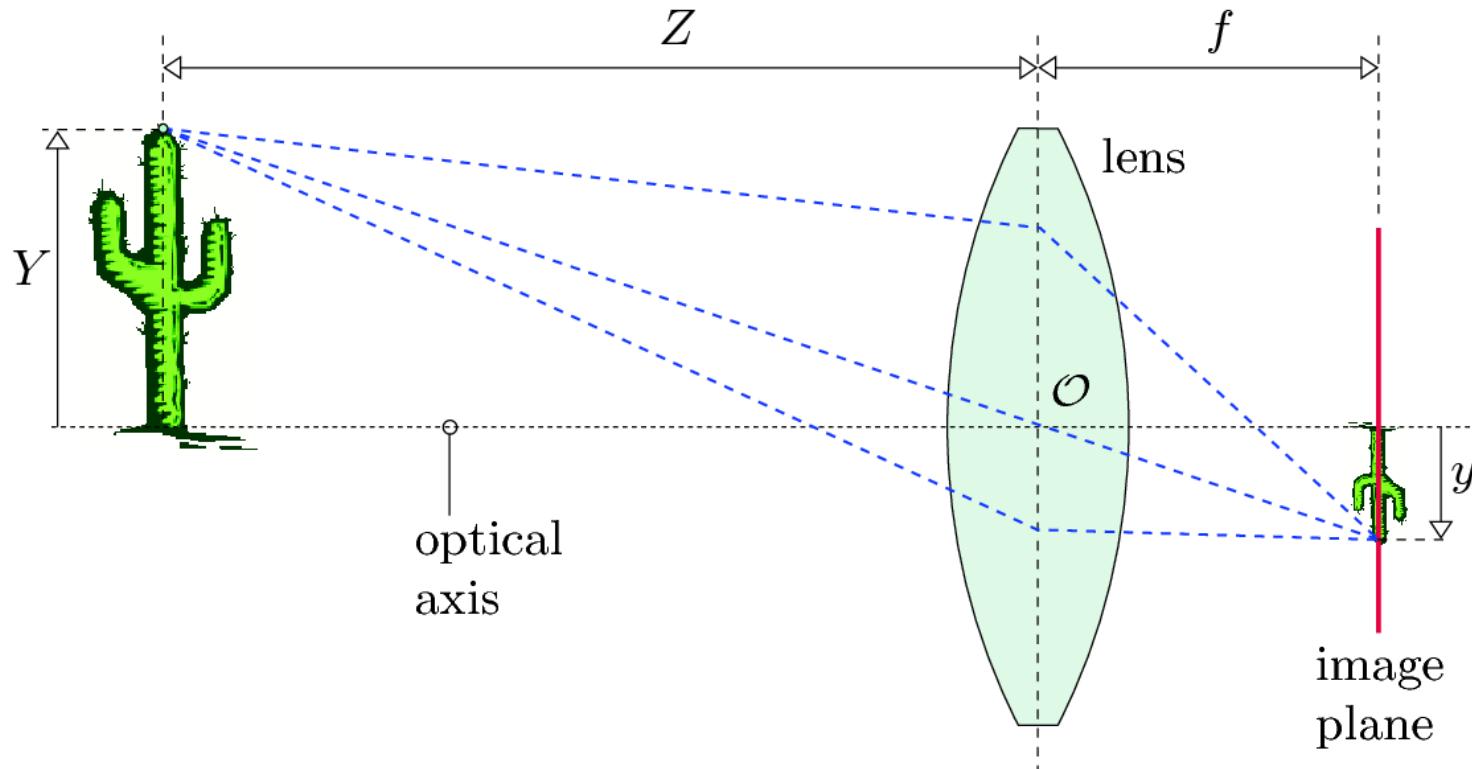
- Preslikava iz 3-D svetovnega koordinatnega sistema (poravnanega s kamero) (X,Y,Z) v 2-D koordinatni sistem slike (x,y)
- Optična os gre skozi odprtino in je pravokotna na slikovno ravnino
- Goriščna razdalja f
 - majhen f => majhna podoba, velik zorni kot, kot širokokotne leče
 - velik f => povečana podoba, majhen zorni kot, kot teleskopske leče
- Perspektivna transformacija:
 - $(X,Y,Z) \rightarrow (x,y)$

$$y = -f \frac{Y}{Z} \quad x = -f \frac{X}{Z}$$

- premice se preslikajo v premice
- krogi se preslikajo v elipse

Model s tanko lečo

- Luknjica mora biti majhna, da je slika ostra
 - skoznjo mora priti dovolj svetlobe => dolg čas ekspozicije
- Model kamere z neskončno tanko lečo
 - na sliko pade vsa svetloba, ki pade na lečo
 - geometrija enaka kot za model kamere z luknjico



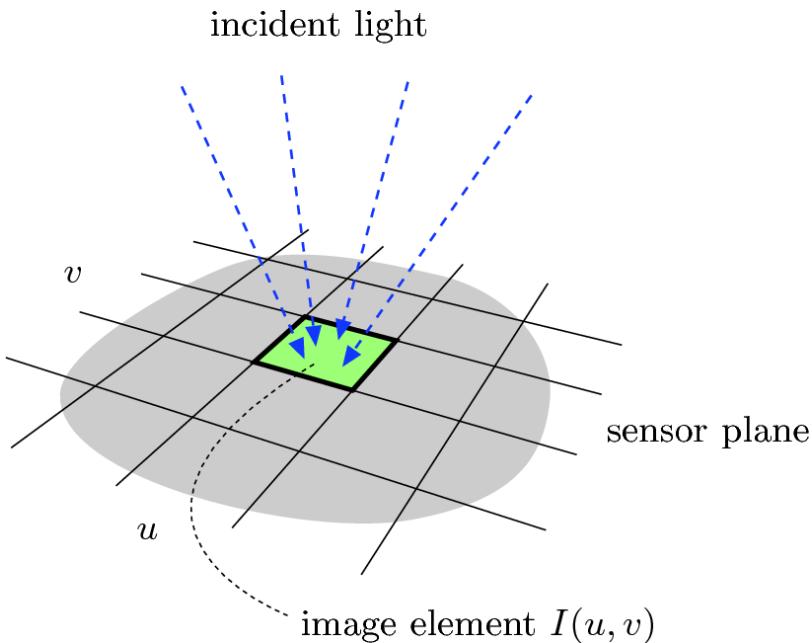
Digitalizacija slike

- Projekcija na slikovno ravnino je
 - dvo-dimenzionalna
 - zvezna
 - časovno-odvisna
- porazdelitev energije vpadle svetlobe

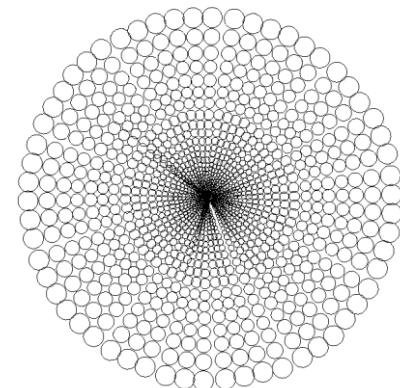
- Pretvorba v digitalno sliko vsebuje
 - prostorsko vzorčenje zveznega signala
 - časovno vzorčenje zveznega signala
 - kvantizacija vrednosti vpadle energije v diskrete razrede

Prostorsko vzorčenje

- Prevedba zveznega signala v diskretnega (v prostoru)
- Odvisno od geometrije senzorja
 - ponavadi so posamezni senzorski elementi urejeni v obliko matrike

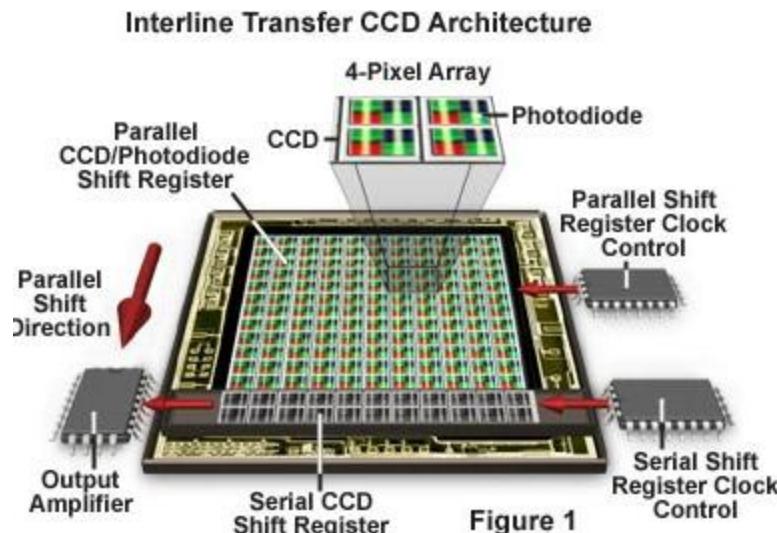


- tudi drugačne geometrije: heksagonalna, goriščna:

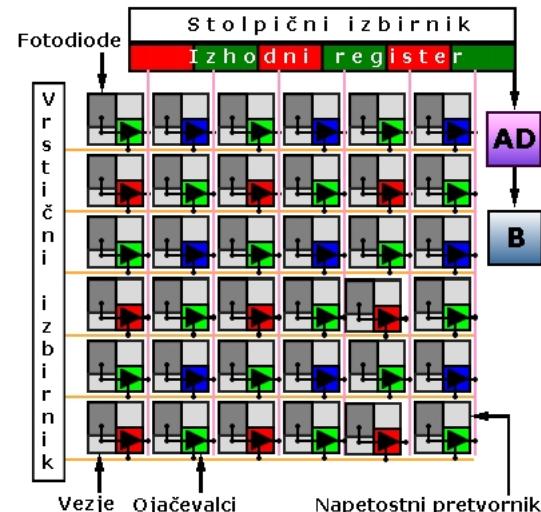


Časovno vzorčenje

- Ob pravilnih časovnih intervalih se meri količino svetlobe vpadle na vsak posamezni senzorski element
- CCD (Charge-coupled device): meri se koliko električnega naboja se nabere v časovnem intervalu (ki je odvisen od števila vpadlih fotonov)
- Podobno zaznava tudi CMOS (Complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor) senzor



<http://learn.hamamatsu.com/articles/interline.html>



<http://www.astrokaktus.com/DigitalPhotography>

Kvantizacija slikovnih elementov

- Analogno – digitalna konverzija izmerjenega naboja
- Vrednosti slikovnih elementov so ponavadi celoštevilčne
 - $256 = 2^8$
 - $4096 = 2^{12}$
- Včasih so tudi realne vrednosti
 - medicinske slike
 - sprocesirane slike

Slika kot diskretna funkcija

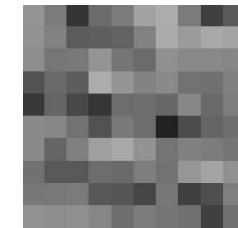
- Digitalna slika je dvodimensionalna matrika celih števil



148	123	52	107	123	162	172	123	64	89	...
147	130	92	95	98	130	171	155	169	163	...
141	118	121	148	117	107	144	137	136	134	...
82	106	93	172	149	131	138	114	113	129	...
57	101	72	54	109	111	104	135	106	125	...
138	135	114	82	121	110	34	76	101	111	...
138	102	128	159	168	147	116	129	124	117	...
113	89	89	109	106	126	114	150	164	145	...
120	121	123	87	85	70	119	64	79	127	...
145	141	143	134	111	124	117	113	64	112	...
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	...

$F(x, y)$

$I(u, v)$



oz. dvodimensionalna funkcija celoštevilskih koordinat

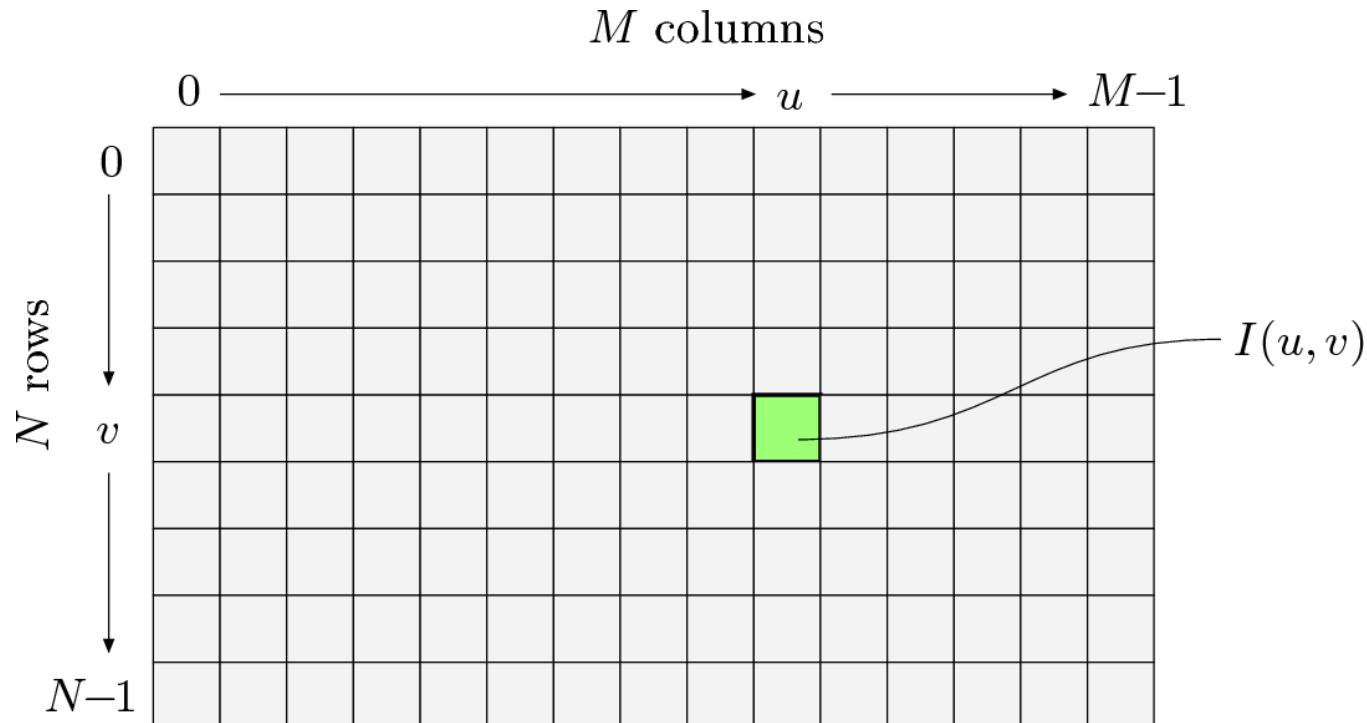
$$I(u, v) \in \mathbb{P} \quad \text{and} \quad u, v \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Velikost slike in ločljivost

- Ponavadi imamo opravka s pravokotnimi slikami
 - širina slike M (št. stolpcev)
 - višina slike N (št. vrstic)
- Ločljivost slike
 - št. slikovnih elementov
 - velikost slike v realnem svetu
 - pik na palec (dpi)
 - slikovnih elementov na kilometr

Slikovni koordinatni sistem

- Slika velikosti $M \times N$:



Vrednosti slikovnih elementov

Grayscale (Intensity Images):

Chan.	Bits/Pix.	Range	Use
1	1	0...1	Binary image: document, illustration, fax
1	8	0...255	Universal: photo, scan, print
1	12	0...4095	High quality: photo, scan, print
1	14	0...16383	Professional: photo, scan, print
1	16	0...65535	Highest quality: medicine, astronomy

Color Images:

Chan.	Bits/Pix.	Range	Use
3	24	$[0...255]^3$	RGB, universal: photo, scan, print
3	36	$[0...4095]^3$	RGB, high quality: photo, scan, print
3	42	$[0...16383]^3$	RGB, professional: photo, scan, print
4	32	$[0...255]^4$	CMYK, digital prepress

Special Images:

Chan.	Bits/Pix.	Range	Use
1	16	$-32768\dots32767$	Whole numbers pos./neg., increased range
1	32	$\pm3.4 \cdot 10^{38}$	Floating point: medicine, astronomy
1	64	$\pm1.8 \cdot 10^{308}$	Floating point: internal processing

Intezitetne slike

- Samo en kanal, ena matrika
- ponavadi 8-bitne slike (256 nivojev)
- v zahtevnejših aplikacijah in zmogljivejših senzorjih tudi 12, 14 ali celo 16 bitne slike



8-bitna



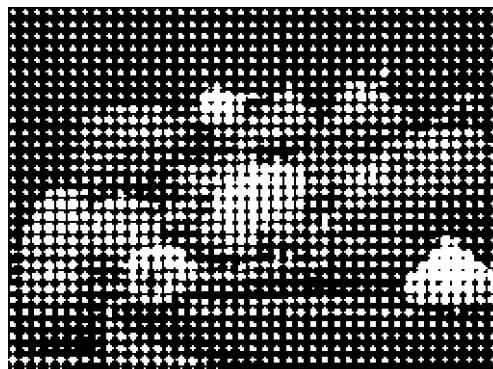
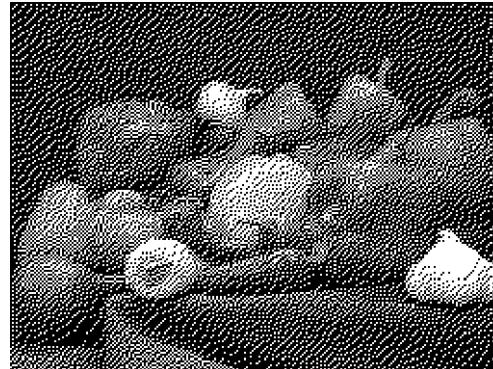
6-bitna



3-bitna

Binarne slike

- Samo dve vrednosti slikovnih elementov (1 bit)



Pierre BRUNNICK
117, Drapeau de Mar
Boulevard Léopold III
BRUXELLES
8/11/50,

The decaying satellite to over Western Europe, on Nov 05, is now well and truly described, as follows:

90-94C, parking rocket (3rd stage) of the geostationary Russian satellite. *Soyout 21* launched on the afternoon of Nov 03 (70-944).

The objects A and D (4th stage) are now 3500 km above the Earth Equator. The object B should have decayed on Nov 04, around noon.

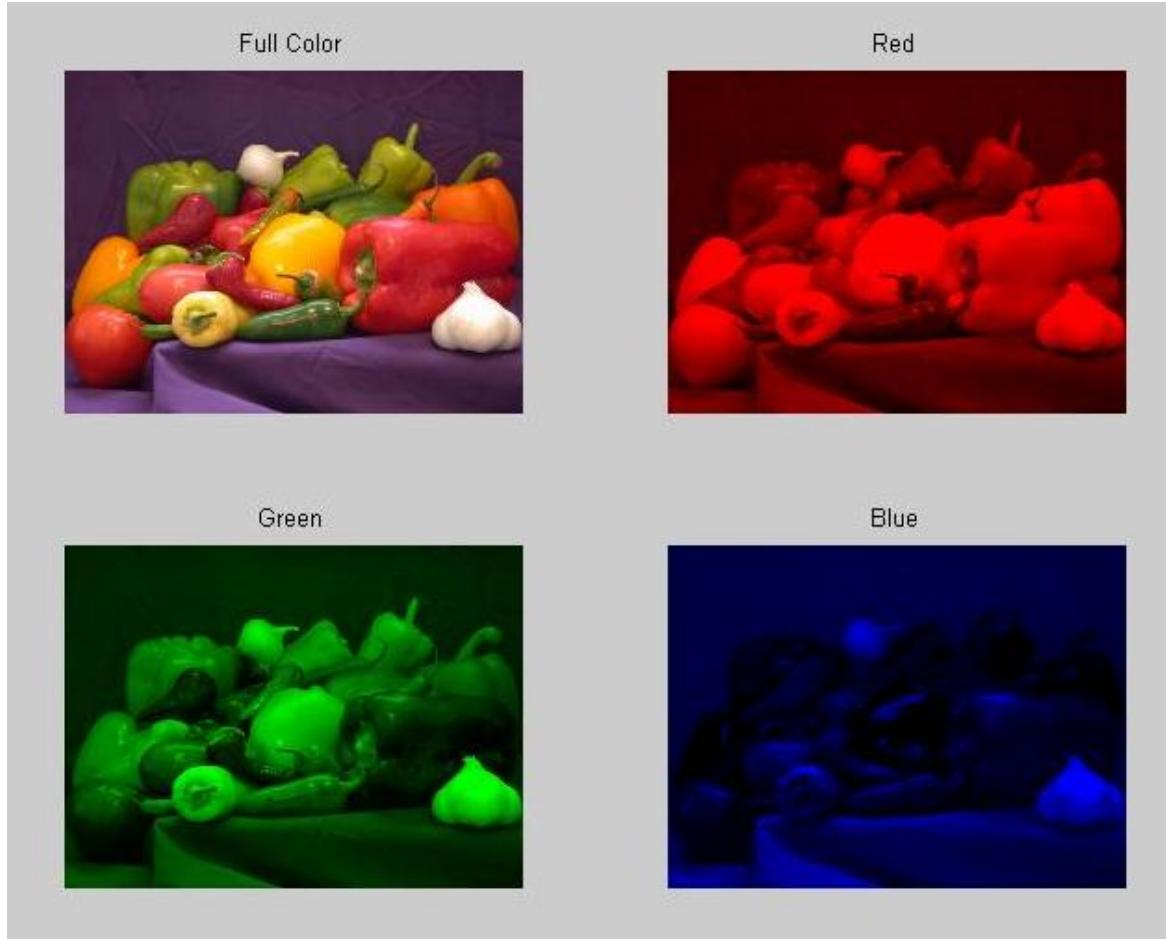
The time and position taken at W.Haizing by my colleague Daniel Roche allow to compute the precise local height of the main body: 83.8 km, which is in a good agreement with previous such sightings (*I must add* Perseus and *Caravane* 10 of them). Hence a likely 10km above the Bay of Biscay and fragments to be picked up in Germany (The 1000's fallen in Ales and Habarne in 1970 after Russian as well as I found it while studying the Guiana Satellite).

But the phenomenon which puzzle the specialists is the almost total extinction of them. As far as the French specialists, such as the Mouscron (Mauras) Observatory which when I was Satellite Group Leader (1966-1981) was one of the few observatories to have some 3000 spectra data - It was obvious at the first glance, that it could be nothing like a meteorite - See my unused previous message to the N.E.R.C. H.Q.

Member of La Royal Society Teaching Committee

Bavne slike

- Trije kanali, RGB komponente



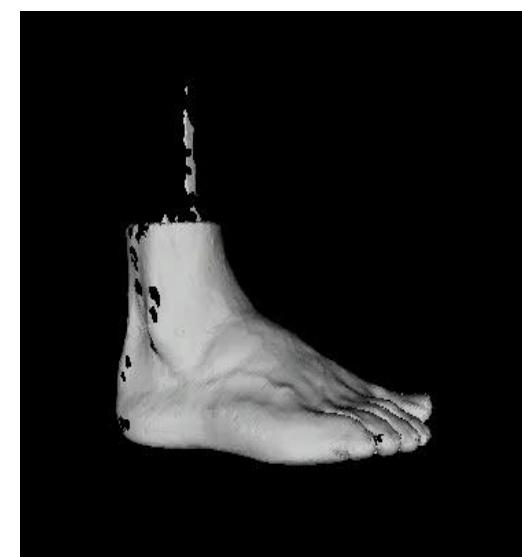
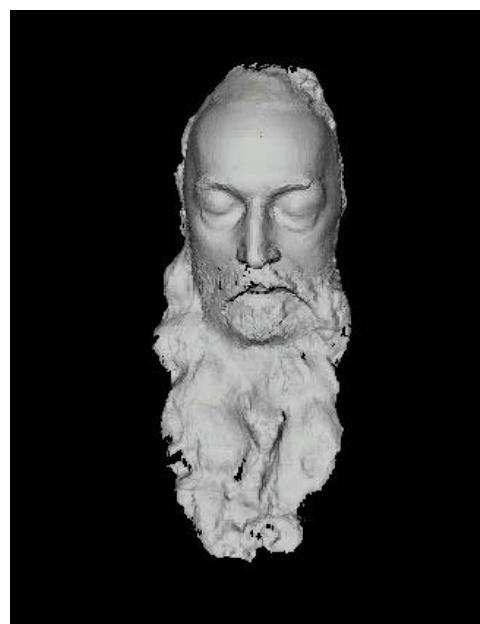
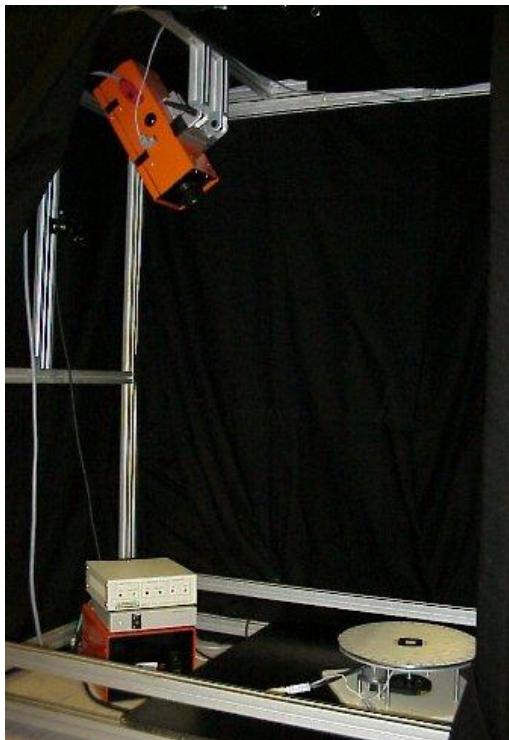
Video

- Zaporedje slik



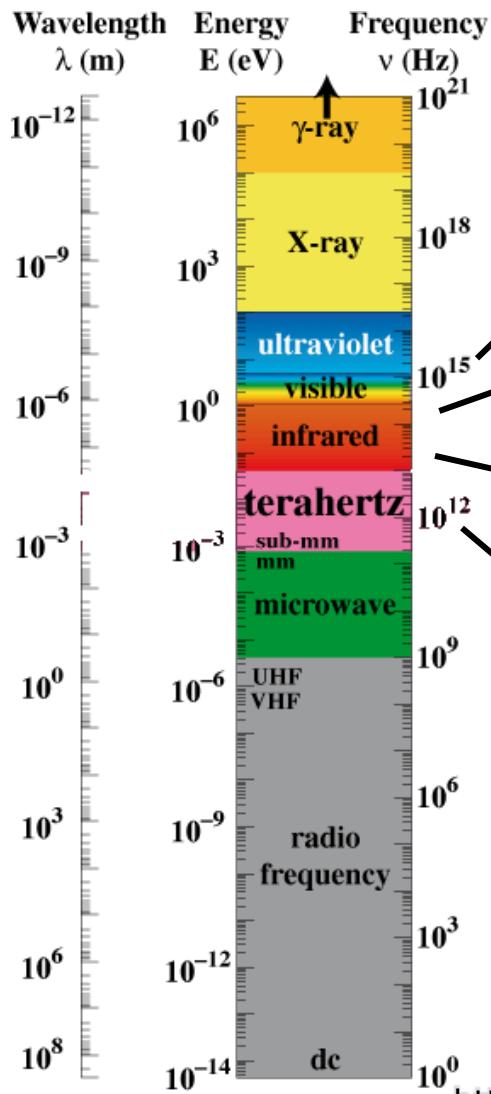
Globinske slike

- Kodirajo oddaljenost predmeta od kamere
- Rekonstrukcija oblike
- Globinski senzor



Druge slike

Elektromagnetni spekter



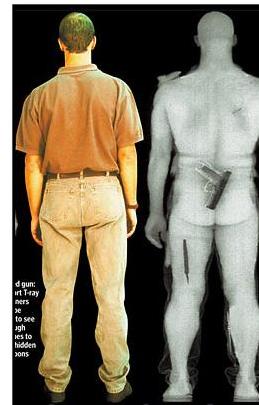
Vidna
“svetloba”



Bližnjeval. infra
rdeča “svetloba”
(NIR)

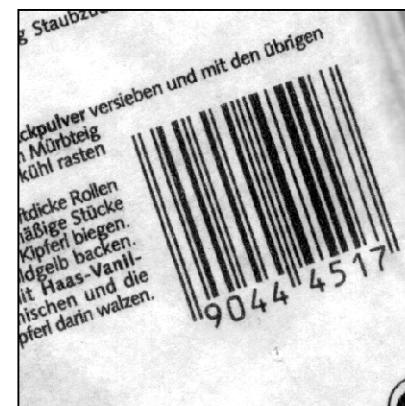
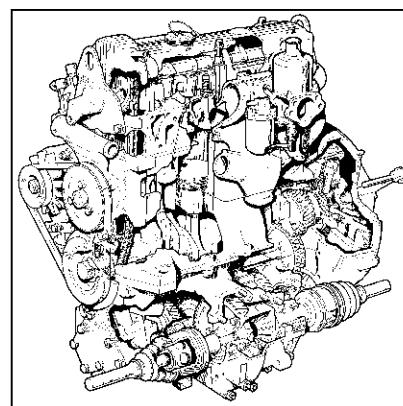
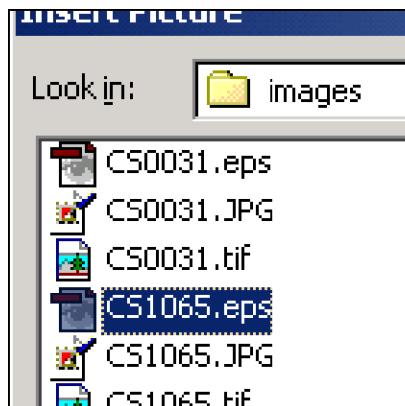
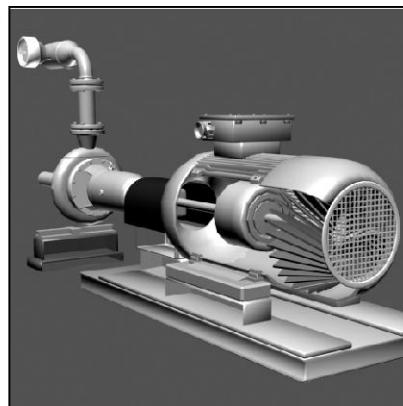


Dolgoval. infra
rdeča “svetloba”
(FLIR)

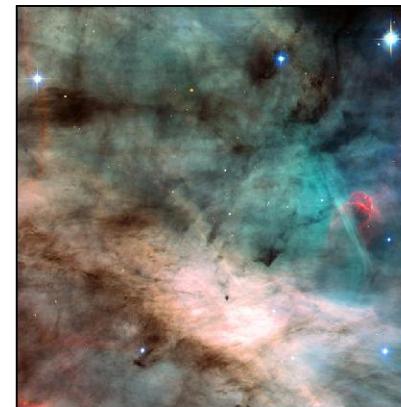
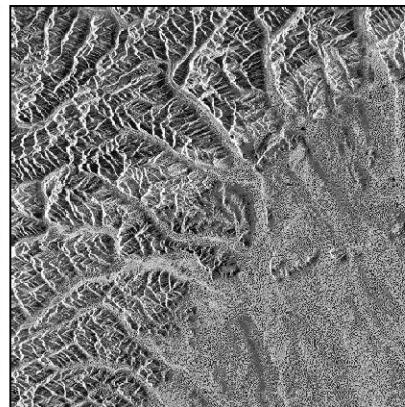
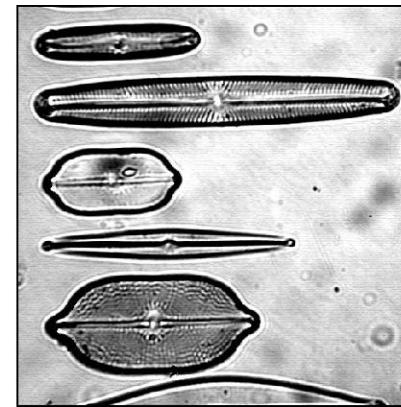


Teraherčna
“svetloba”
(T-ray)

Vrste slik



Vrste slik

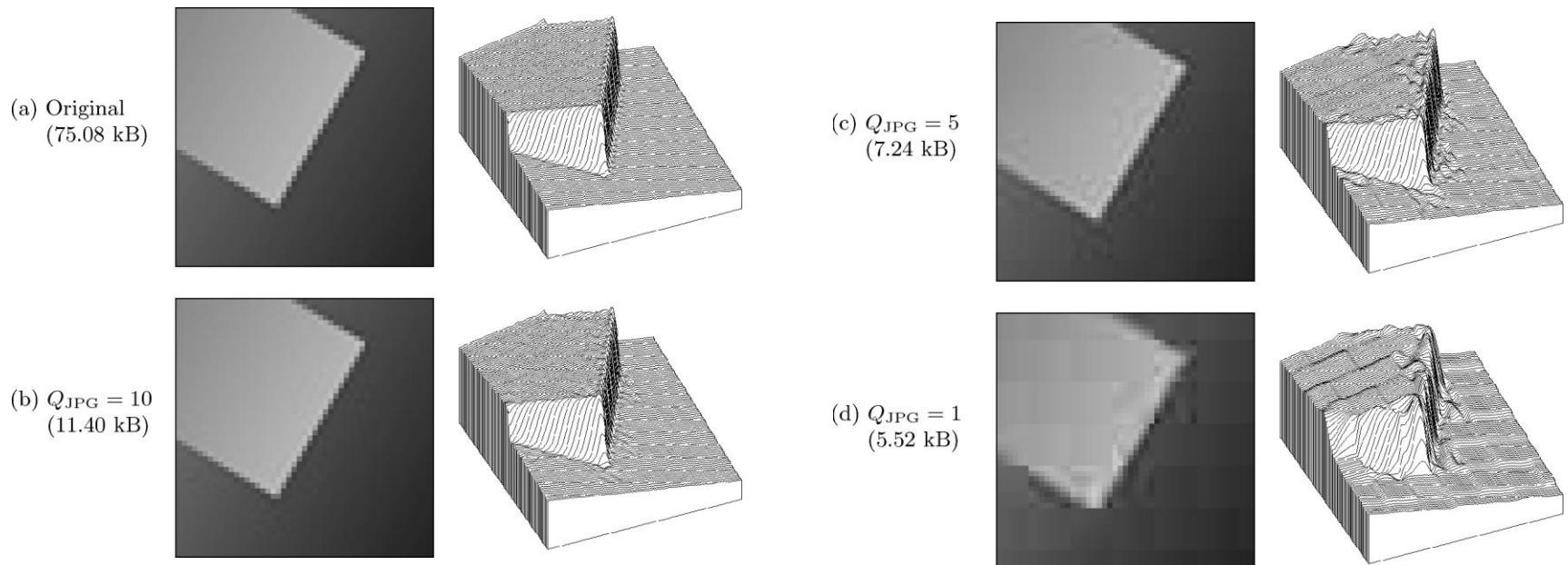


Formati slik

- Zelo veliko formatov slik, standardov
- Kriteriji za izbiro:
 - tip slike (ČB ali barvna, dokumenti, slike, ipd.)
 - velikost datoteke in kompresija (brezizgubna ali izgubna)
 - zelo pomemben faktor v procesiranju sli in računalniškem vidu
 - Kompatibilnost (in prenosljivost slike)
 - Domena aplikacije (za kaj bo slika uporabljena)
- Rastrska (bitna) ali vektorska grafika
 - vektorski formati: SVG, CGM, DXF, AI, PICT, WMF, EMF, PS, EPS, PDF
 - rastrski formati: TIFF, GIF, PNG, JPEG, JFIF, EXIF, BMP, PBM, RGB, RAS, TGA, XBM, XPM, surovi (raw) formati...
 - pri procesiranju slik se ponavadi ukvarjamo z rastskimi (bitnimi) slikami v obliki matrik

Kompresija slik

- Za zmanjšaje velikosti slike lahko sliko skompresiramo
 - brezizgubno kompresiranje
 - izgubno kompresiranje
- Biti moramo zelo pazljivi, da ne izgubimo pomembne informacije
 - Zelo pomembno za računalniški vid!



Glave datotek

- Včasih lahko tip slike določimo po končnici datoteke (.jpg, .png)
- Bolj zanesljivo jo določimo po podpisu v prvih dveh dveh bytih datoteke:

<i>Format</i>	<i>Signature</i>	
PNG	0x89504e47	�PNG
JPEG/JFIF	0xffd8ffe0	����
TIFF _{little}	0x49492a00	II*�
TIFF _{big}	0x4d4d002a	MM�*

<i>Format</i>	<i>Signature</i>	
BMP	0x424d	BM
GIF	0x4749463839	GIF89
Photoshop	0x38425053	8BPS
PS/EPS	0x25215053	%!PS

- Glava datoteke ponavadi vsebuje tudi podatke o velikosti slike, ipd.

Histogram

- Zelo enostavna statistika slike
 - z njim lahko npr. ugotovimo, če so nastavitev zaslonek in časa ekspozicije ustrezne



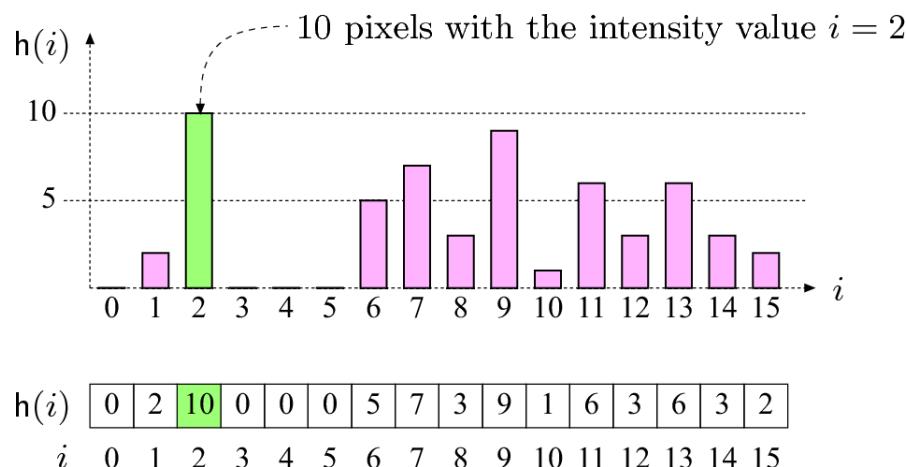
Kaj je histogram?

- Histogram slike opisuje frekvenco posameznih intenzitetnih vrednosti v sliki

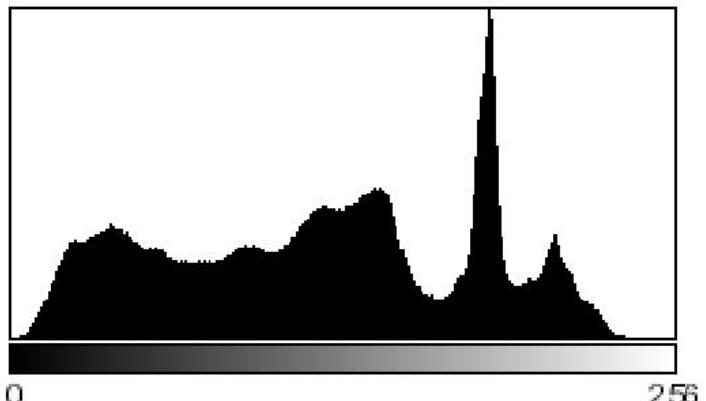
$h(i) =$ the *number* of pixels in I with the intensity value i

$$h(i) = \text{card}\{(u, v) \mid I(u, v) = i\}$$

- Primer:



Primer histograma



Count: 1920000

Mean: 118.848

StdDev: 59.179

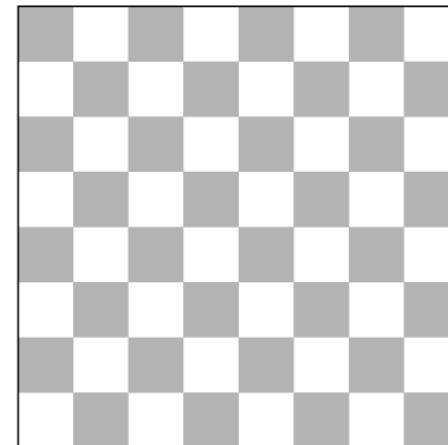
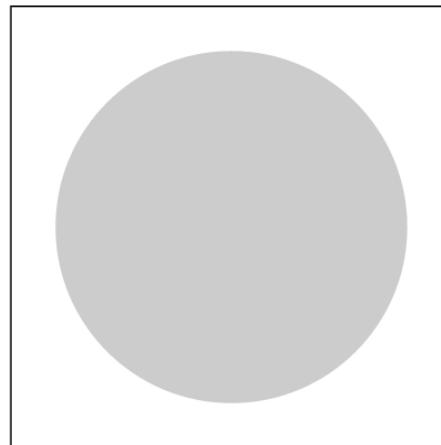
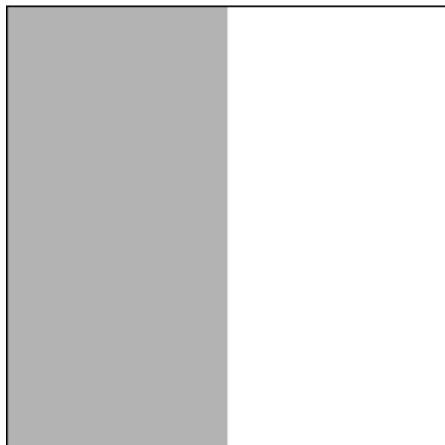
Min: 0

Max: 251

Mode: 184 (30513)

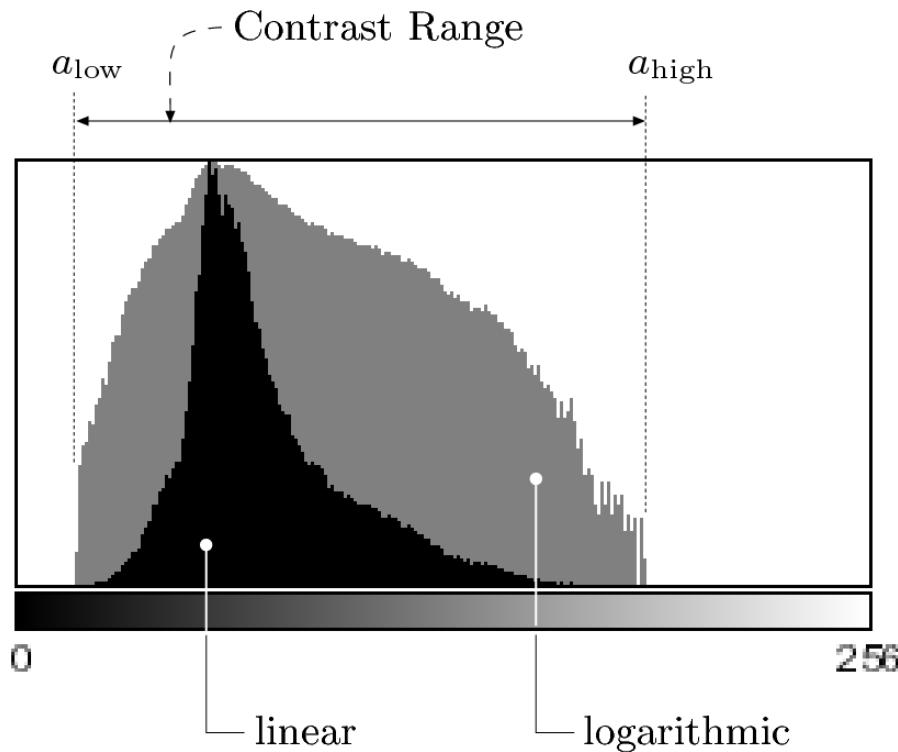
Prostorska informacija

- Histogram ne hrani popolnoma nič prostorske informacije
 - zelo različne slike imajo lahko enak histogram



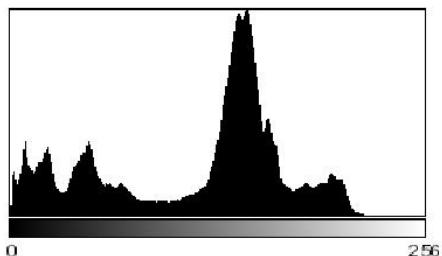
Interpretacija histograma

- Z analizo histograma lahko detektiramo probleme pri zajemanju slik
 - npr. slab intenzitetni obseg

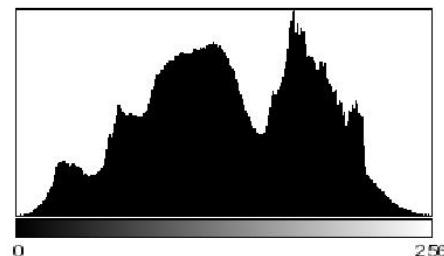


Histogram in ekspozicija

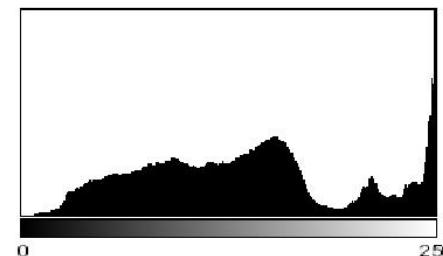
- S histograma lahko razberemo ali je ekspozicija slike pravilna



(a)



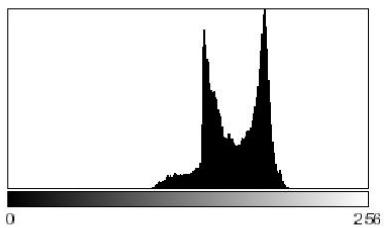
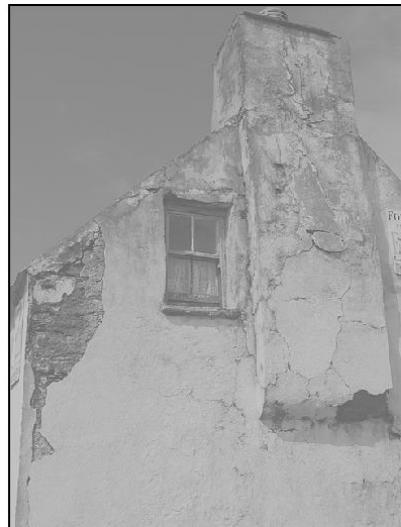
(b)



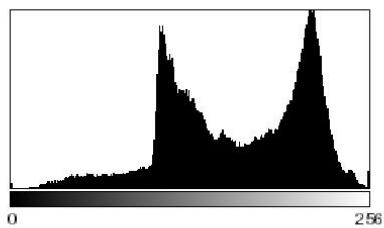
(c)

Histogram in kontrast

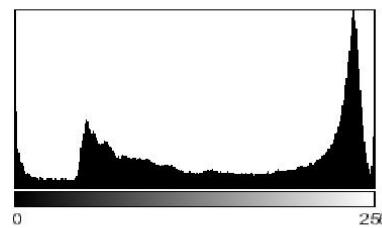
- Kontrast je kombinacija obsega intenzitetnih vrednosti, ki so uporabljene na sliki in razlike med maksimalno in minimalno vrednostjo slikovnih elementov



(a)



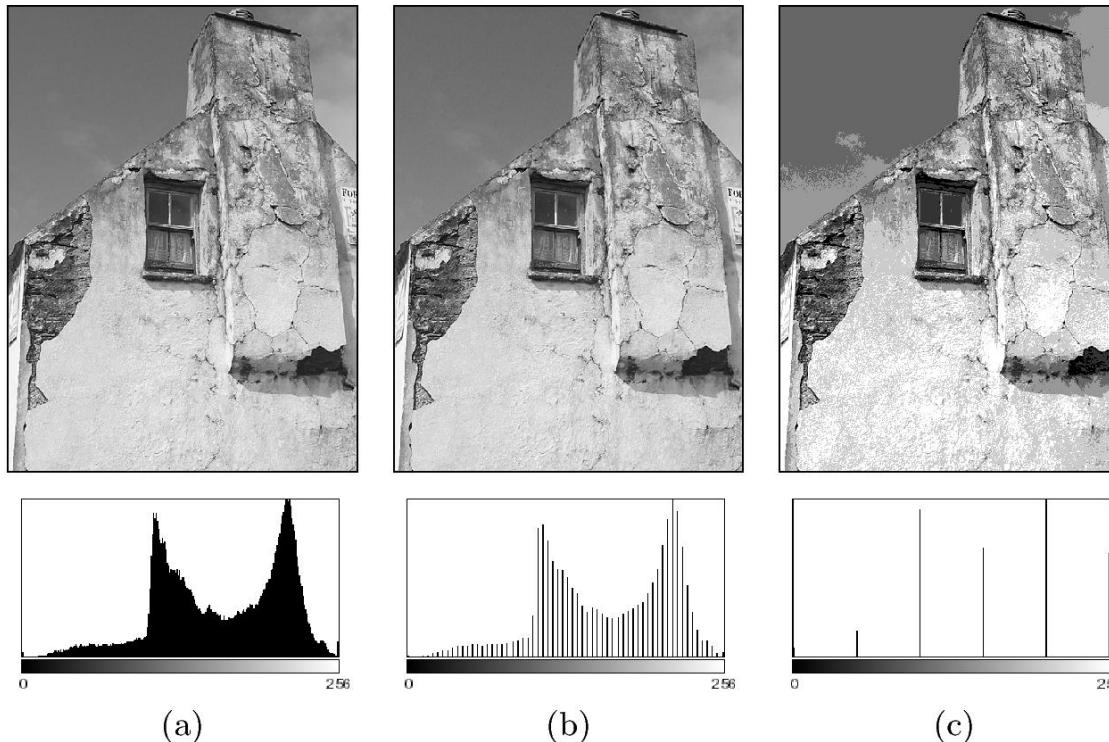
(b)



(c)

Histogram in dinamični obseg

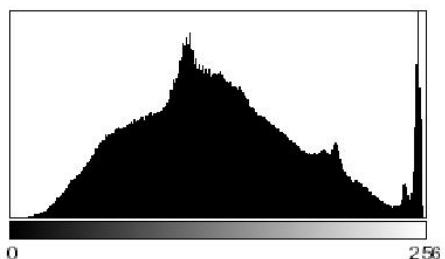
- Dinamični obseg nam pove število različnih vrednosti slikovnih elementov, ki se uporablja na sliki.



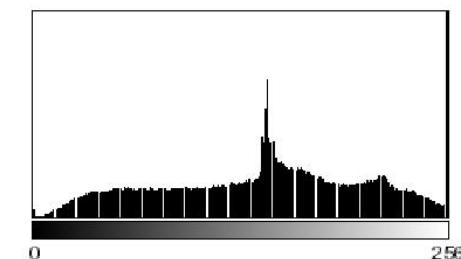
- Kamera naj bi omogočala čimvečji intenzitetni obseg (tudi več kot 8-bitno globino (12 ali 14)

Histogram in napake na slikah

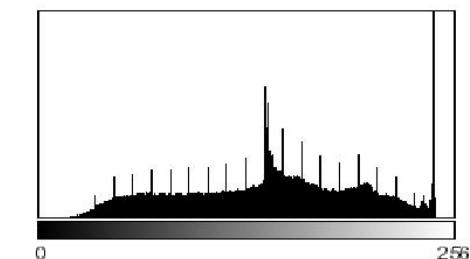
- Nasičenje nizkih ali visokih intenzitetnih vrednosti (a)
 - kot posledica scen z zelo visokim intenzitetnim obsegom
- Vrzeli in odstopanja
 - kot posledica spremembe kontrasta



(a)



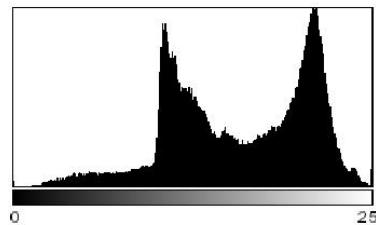
(b)



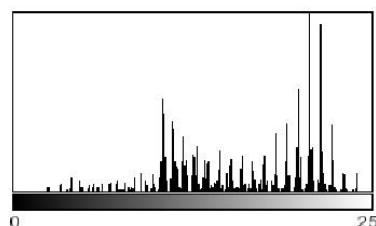
(c)

Histogram in vpliv kompresije

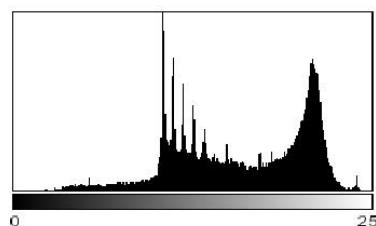
- Izguba informacije pri kompresiji se lahko vidi tudi na histogramu



(a) originalen histogram



(b) po GIF konverziji



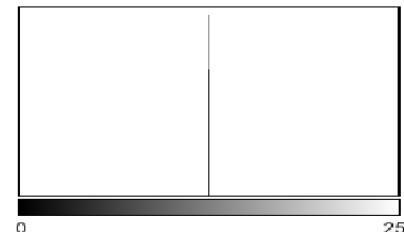
(c) po zmanjšanju za 50%

Histogram in vpliv kompresije

- Vpliv kompresije binarne slike



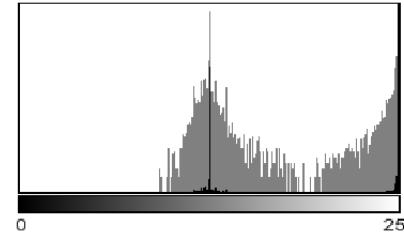
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Algoritem za izračun histograma

- Za 8-bitne slike:

```
1 public class Compute_Histogram implements PlugInFilter {  
2  
3     public int setup(String arg, ImagePlus img) {  
4         return DOES_8G + NO_CHANGES;  
5     }  
6  
7     public void run(ImageProcessor ip) {  
8         int[] H = new int[256]; // histogram array  
9         int w = ip.getWidth();  
10        int h = ip.getHeight();  
11  
12        for (int v = 0; v < h; v++) {  
13            for (int u = 0; u < w; u++) {  
14                int i = ip.getPixel(u,v);  
15                H[i] = H[i] + 1;  
16            }  
17        }  
18        ... //histogram H[] can now be used  
19    }  
20  
21 } // end of class Compute_Histogram
```

Histogrami slik z večjo barvno globino

- vektorji z več kot npr. 256 elementi niso primerni
 - so preveliki za hrambo in vizualizacijo
 - so "redki" in težki za pimerjanje
- posamezna vrednost v histogramu pokriva več vrednosti slikovnih elementov
 - "škatlanje" (binning)
 - celoten obseg vrednosti z max. vrednostjo B razdelimo na K škatel dolžine $k_B = K/B$

$$h(j) = \text{card} \{(u, v) \mid a_j \leq I(u, v) < a_{j+1}\} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq j < B$$

$$a_j = j \cdot \frac{K}{B} = j \cdot k_B$$

Primer

- št. elementov v histogramu: $B=256$
- 14-bitna slika => $K=2^{14}$
- dolžina posamezne škatle: $k_B=K/B=2^6=64$

$$\begin{array}{llll} h(0) & \leftarrow & 0 \leq I(u, v) < & 64 \\ h(1) & \leftarrow & 64 \leq I(u, v) < & 128 \\ h(2) & \leftarrow & 128 \leq I(u, v) < & 192 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ h(j) & \leftarrow & a_j \leq I(u, v) < & a_{j+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ h(255) & \leftarrow & 16320 \leq I(u, v) < & 16384 \end{array}$$

Implementacija

$$\frac{I(u, v)}{k_B} = \frac{I(u, v)}{K/B} = I(u, v) \cdot \frac{B}{K} \quad j = \left\lfloor I(u, v) \cdot \frac{B}{K} \right\rfloor$$

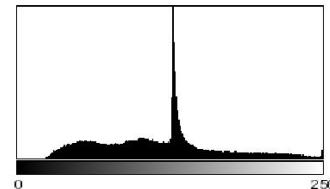
```
1  int[] binnedHistogram(ImageProcessor ip) {
2      int K = 256; // number of intensity values
3      int B = 32; // size of histogram, must be defined
4      int[] H = new int[B]; // histogram array
5      int w = ip.getWidth();
6      int h = ip.getHeight();
7
8      for (int v = 0; v < h; v++) {
9          for (int u = 0; u < w; u++) {
10             int a = ip.getPixel(u, v);
11             int i = a * B / K; // integer operations only!
12             H[i] = H[i] + 1;
13         }
14     }
15     // return binned histogram
16     return H;
17 }
```

Histogrami barvnih slik

- barvna slika je sestavljena iz treh kanalov (R,G,B)
- histogram sivinske slike (svetilnosti) in posameznih barvnih kanalov – vsak histogram lahko analiziramo posebej



(a)



(b) h_{Lum}



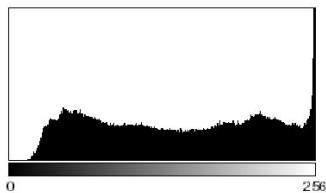
(c) R



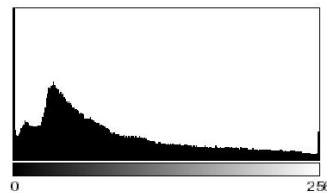
(d) G



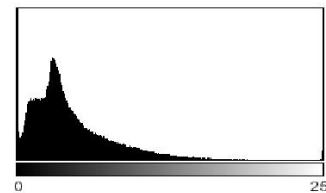
(e) B



(f) h_R



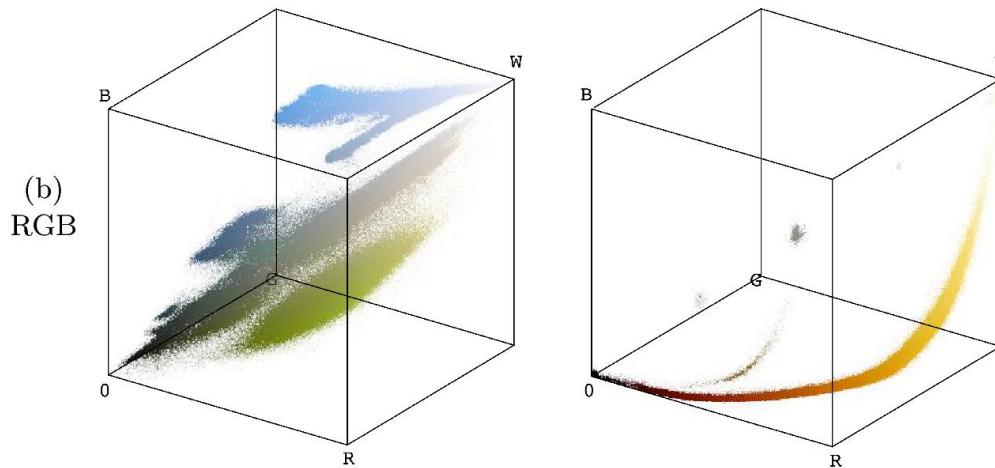
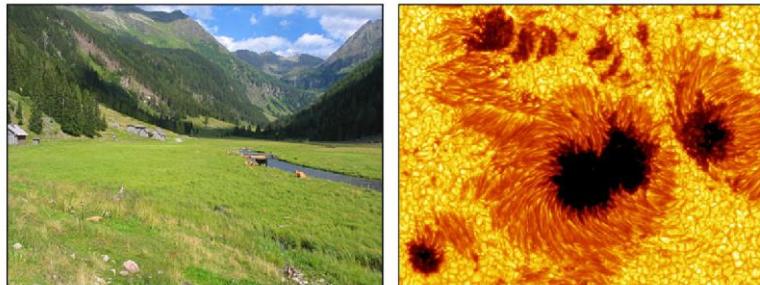
(g) h_G



(h) h_B

Večdimenzionalni histogrami

- Enodimenzionalni histogrami ne zajamejo odivsnosti med vrednostmi posameznih barvnih kanalov
- Tridimenzionalni RGB histogram

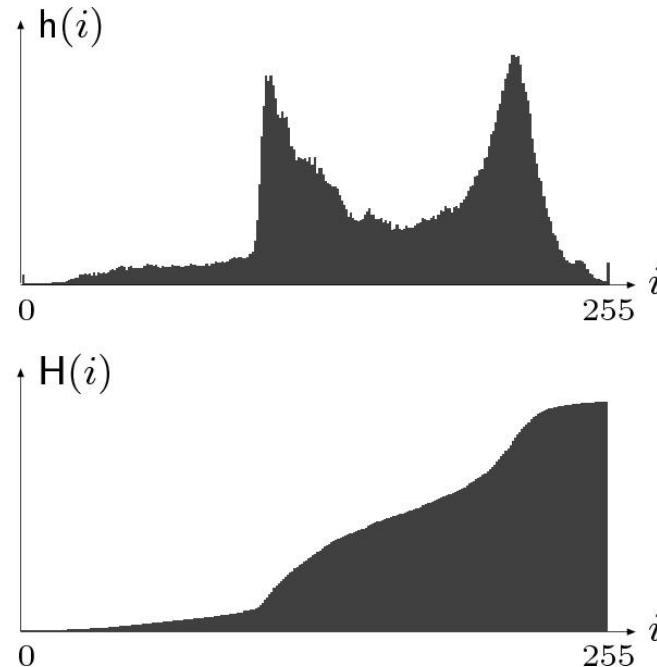


Kumulativni histogram

- Kumulativni histogram je monotonično naraščajoča funkcija

$$H(i) = \sum_{j=0}^i h(j) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i < K$$

$$H(i) = \begin{cases} h(0) & \text{for } i = 0 \\ H(i-1) + h(i) & \text{for } 0 < i < K \end{cases}$$



Točkovne operacije

- Operacije na slikovnih elementih pri čemer se
 - velikost
 - geometrija
 - lokalna strukturaslike ne spremenijo
- Nova vrednost slikovnega elementa je odvisna samo od prejšnje vrednosti istoležnega slikovnega elementa
- Homogene operacije:

$$a' \leftarrow f(a)$$

$$I'(u, v) \leftarrow f(I(u, v))$$

- Nehomogene operacije

$$a' \leftarrow g(a, u, v)$$

$$I'(u, v) \leftarrow g(I(u, v), u, v)$$

Primeri operacij

- Homogene operacije
 - spreminjanje svetlosti in kontrasta
 - poljubne intezitetne transformacije
 - kvantizacija (posterizacija) slik
 - globalno upravljanje
 - gama korekcija
 - barvne transformacije
- Nehomogene transformacije
 - lokalno adaptivno upravljanje
 - lokalno spreminjanje svetlosti in kontrasta

Spreminjanje intenzitete slike

- Spreminjanje kontrasta in svetlosti

$$f_{\text{contr}}(a) = a \cdot 1.5 \quad \text{and} \quad f_{\text{bright}}(a) = a + 10$$

- Omejevanje rezultata na maks. oz. min. vrednost

$$\text{if } (a > 255) \quad a = 255; \quad \text{if } (a < 0) \quad a = 0;$$

- Invertiranje slike

$$f_{\text{invert}}(a) = -a + a_{\max} = a_{\max} - a$$

- Upragovljenje

$$f_{\text{threshold}}(a) = \begin{cases} a_0 & \text{for } a < a_{\text{th}} \\ a_1 & \text{for } a \geq a_{\text{th}} \end{cases}$$

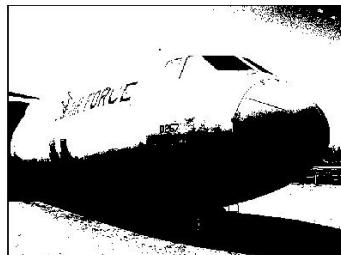
$$0 < a_{\text{th}} \leq a_{\max}$$

Točkovne operacije in histogram

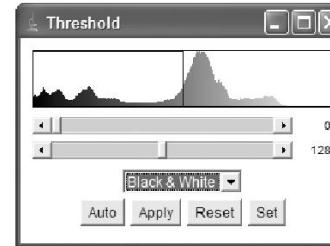
- Upragovljenje na osnovi histograma



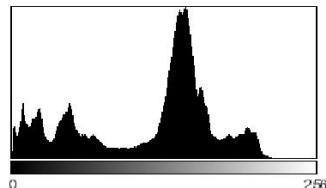
(a)



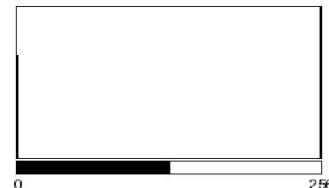
(b)



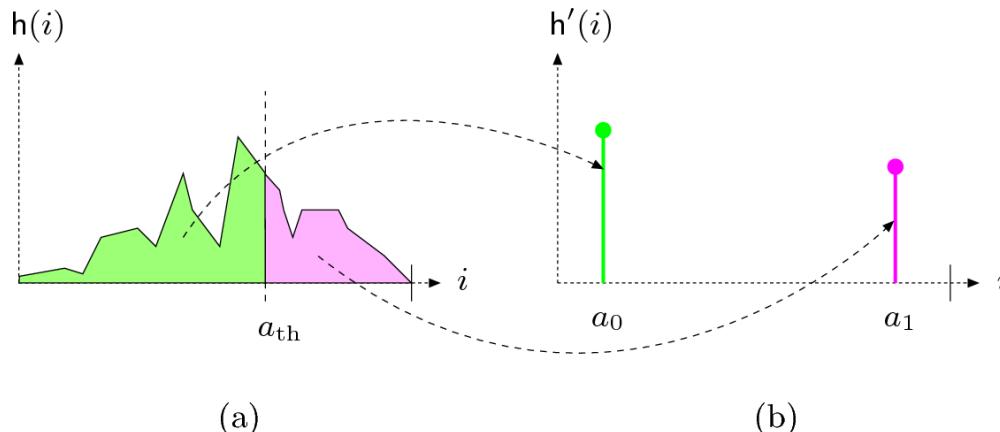
(e)



(c)

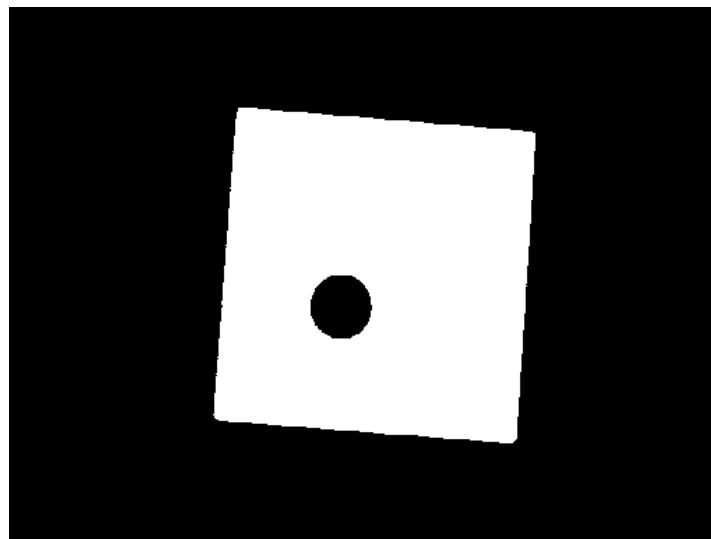
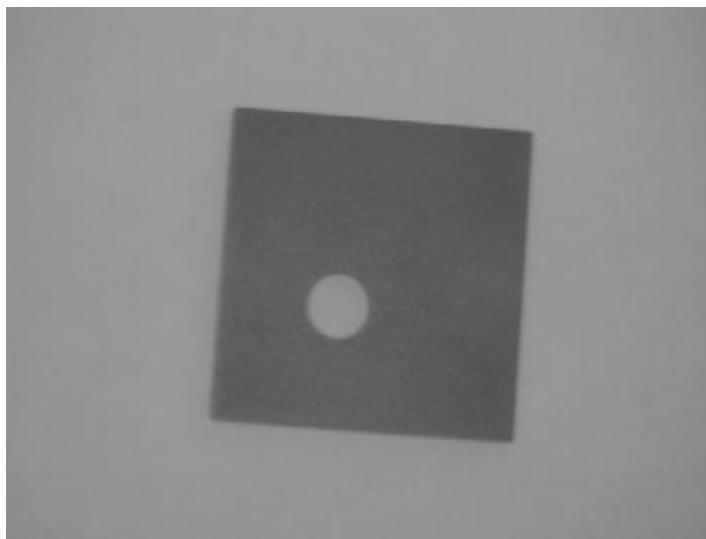
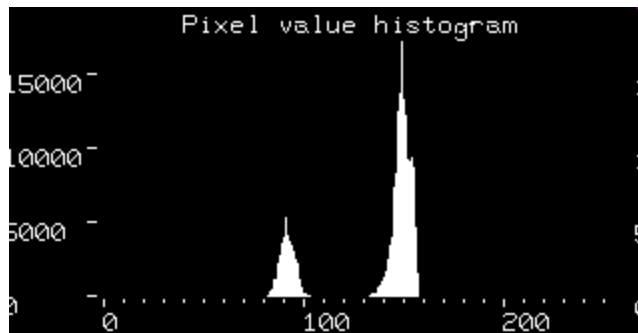


(d)



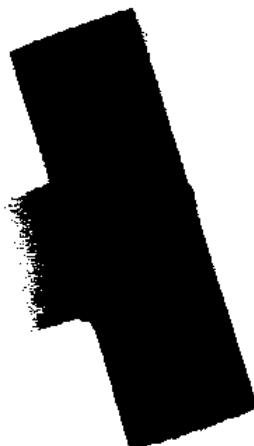
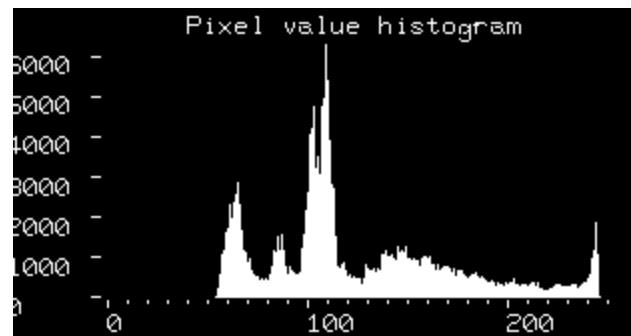
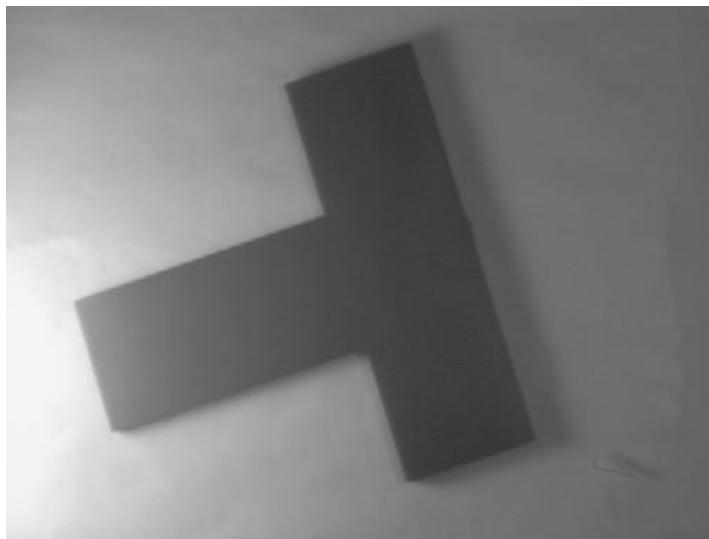
Globalno upravljanje

- Bimodalni histogram
- En prag za celotno sliko



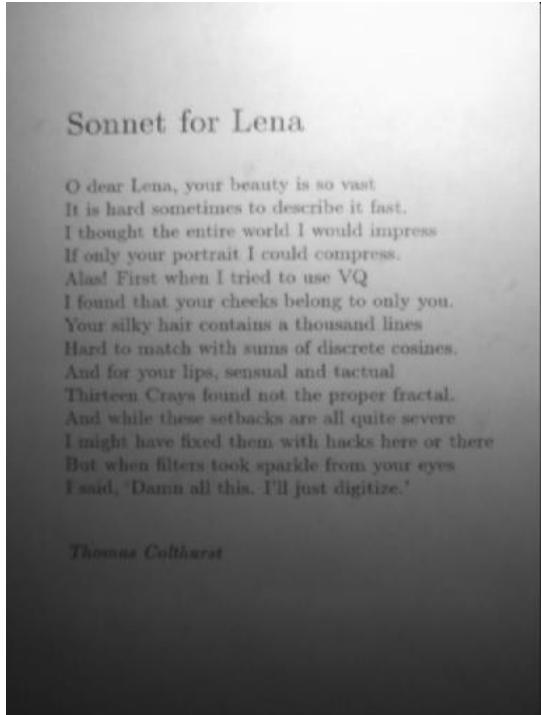
Globalno upravljanje

- Težavne pri večmodalnem histogramu



Lokalno upragovljenje

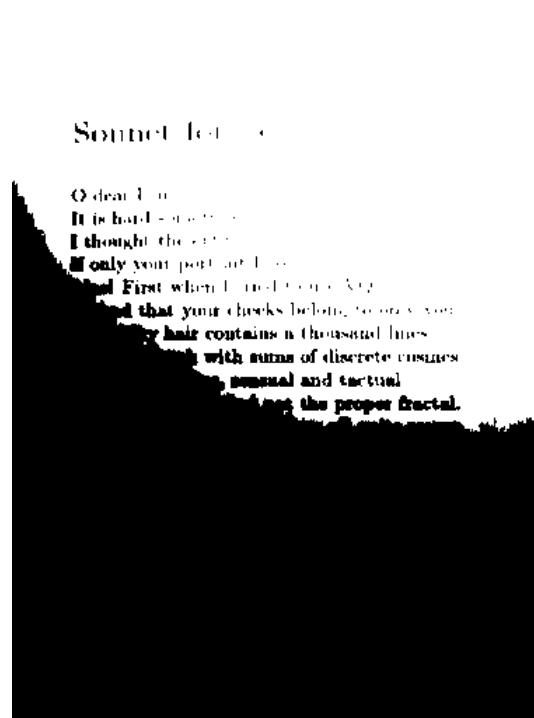
- Lokalni prag se spreminja in je odvisen od okolice



Sonnet for Lena

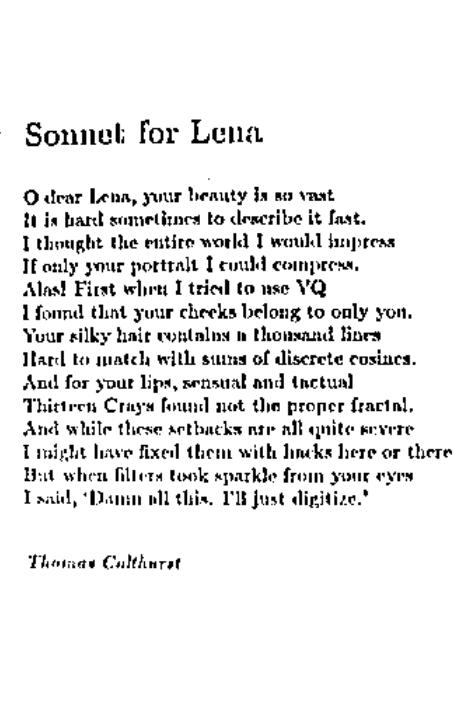
O dear Lena, your beauty is so vast
It is hard sometimes to describe it fast.
I thought the entire world I would impress
If only your portrait I could compress.
Alas! First when I tried to use VQ
I found that your cheeks belong to only you.
Your silky hair contains a thousand lines
Hard to match with sums of discrete cosines.
And for your lips, sensual and tactful
Thirteen Crays found not the proper fractal.
And while these setbacks are all quite severe
I might have fixed them with hacks here or there
But when filters took sparkle from your eyes
I said, 'Damn all this. I'll just digitize.'

Thomas Colthurst



Sonnet for Lena

O dear Lena,
It is hard sometimes to describe it fast.
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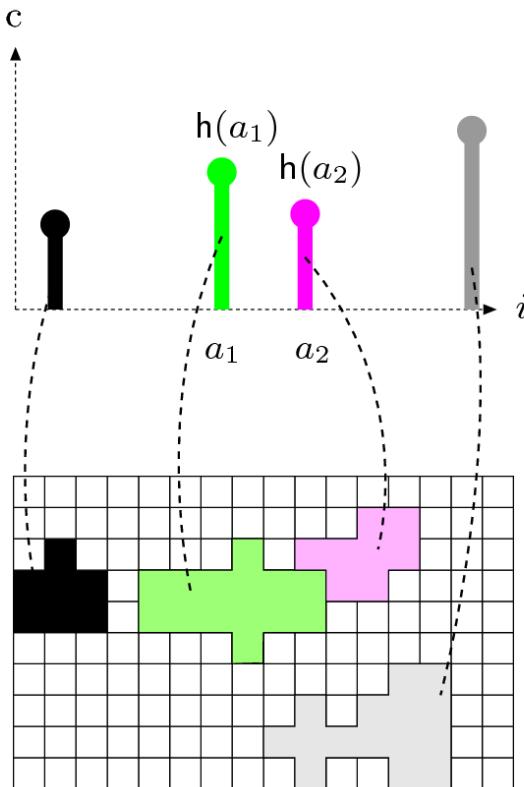
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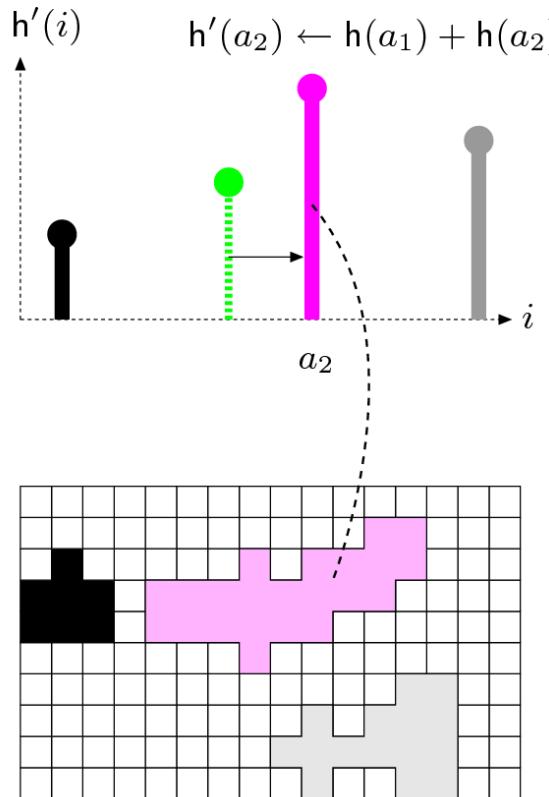
Thomas Colthurst

Točkovne operacije in histogram

- Točkovne operacije vplivajo na histogram
 - lahko pride do zmanjšanja intenzitetnega obsega



(a)

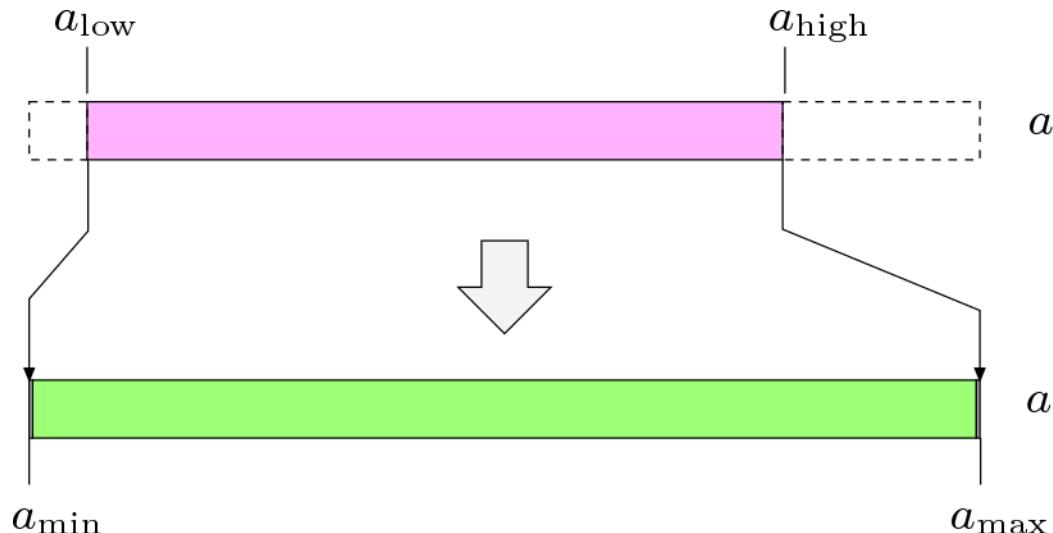


(b)

Avtomatska nastavitev kontrasta

- Preslika vrednosti slikovnih elementov tako, da so uporabljene vrednosti na celotnem obsegu vrednosti

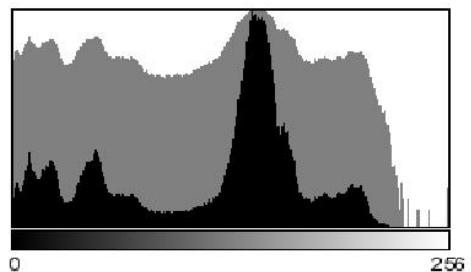
$$f_{ac}(a) = a_{\min} + (a - a_{\text{low}}) \cdot \frac{a_{\max} - a_{\min}}{a_{\text{high}} - a_{\text{low}}}$$



- za 8-bitne slike:

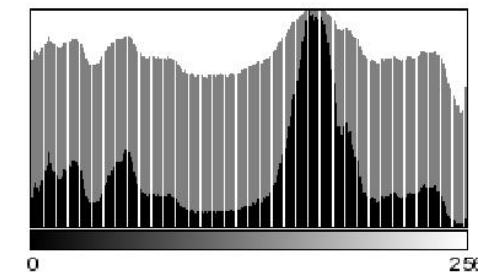
$$f_{ac}(a) = (a - a_{\text{low}}) \cdot \frac{255}{a_{\text{high}} - a_{\text{low}}}$$

Avtomatska nastavitev kontrasta



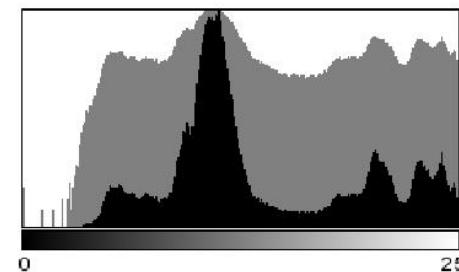
(a)

originalen
histogram



(b)

po avtomatski
nastaviti kontrasta

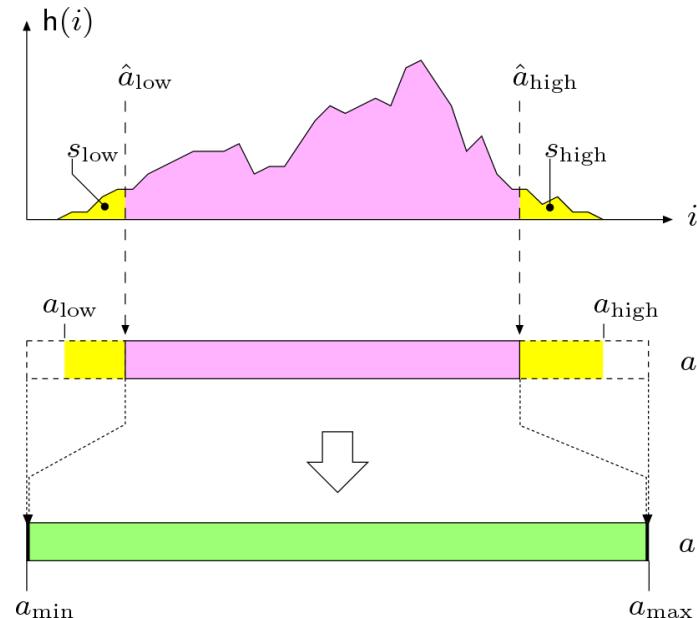


(c)

po inverziji

Spremenjeni auto-kontrast

- Bolj robustna izvedba



$$\hat{a}_{\text{low}} = \min \{ i \mid H(i) \geq M \cdot N \cdot s_{\text{low}} \}$$

$$\hat{a}_{\text{high}} = \max \{ i \mid H(i) \leq M \cdot N \cdot (1 - s_{\text{high}}) \}$$

$$f_{\text{mac}}(a) = \begin{cases} a_{\min} & \text{for } a \leq \hat{a}_{\text{low}} \\ a_{\min} + (a - \hat{a}_{\text{low}}) \cdot \frac{a_{\max} - a_{\min}}{\hat{a}_{\text{high}} - \hat{a}_{\text{low}}} & \text{for } \hat{a}_{\text{low}} < a < \hat{a}_{\text{high}} \\ a_{\max} & \text{for } a \geq \hat{a}_{\text{high}} \end{cases}$$

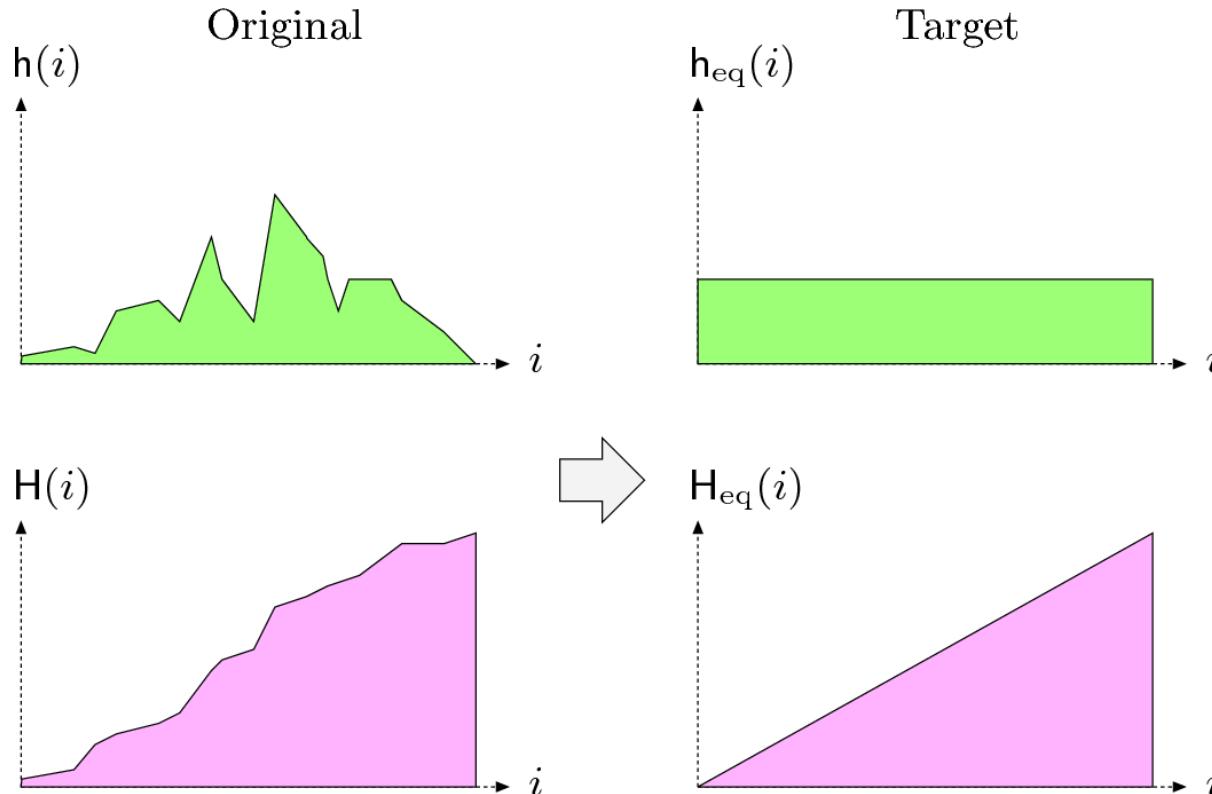
for $a \leq \hat{a}_{\text{low}}$

for $\hat{a}_{\text{low}} < a < \hat{a}_{\text{high}}$

for $a \geq \hat{a}_{\text{high}}$

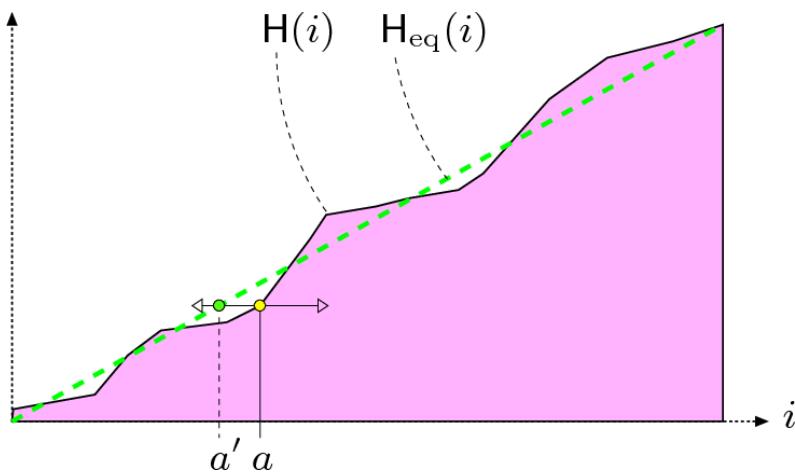
Izenačenje histograma

- Histogram dobljene slike aproksimira uniformno porazdelitev
- Kumulativni histogram dobljene slike je približno linearen



Izenačenje histograma

- Pomikamo posamezne črte histograma tako, da bo kumulativni histogram približno linearen



$$f_{eq}(a) = \left\lfloor H(a) \cdot \frac{K-1}{MN} \right\rfloor$$

