



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

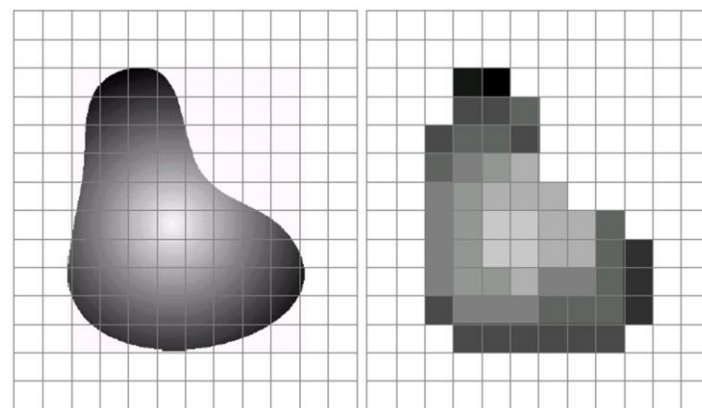
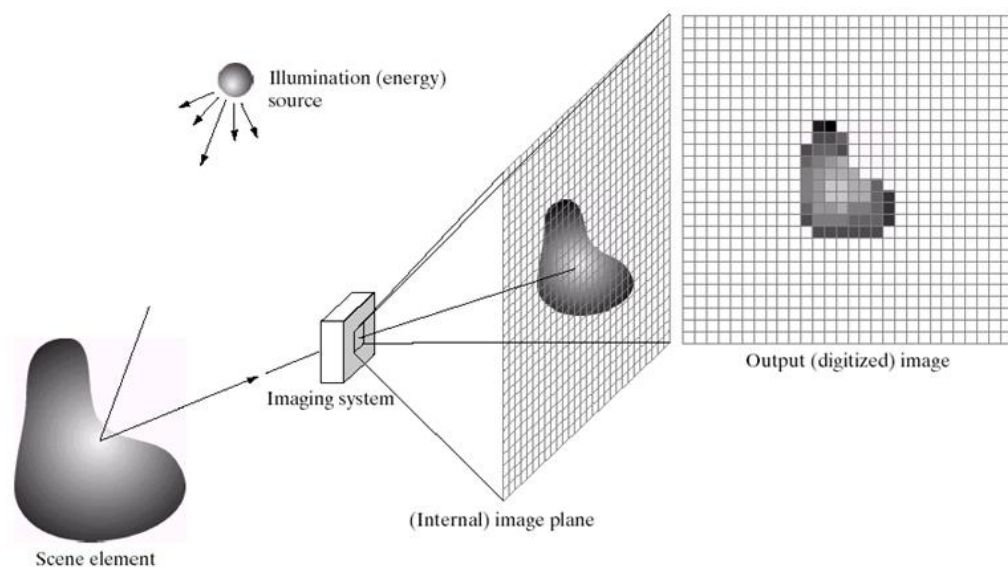
Image representation and coding

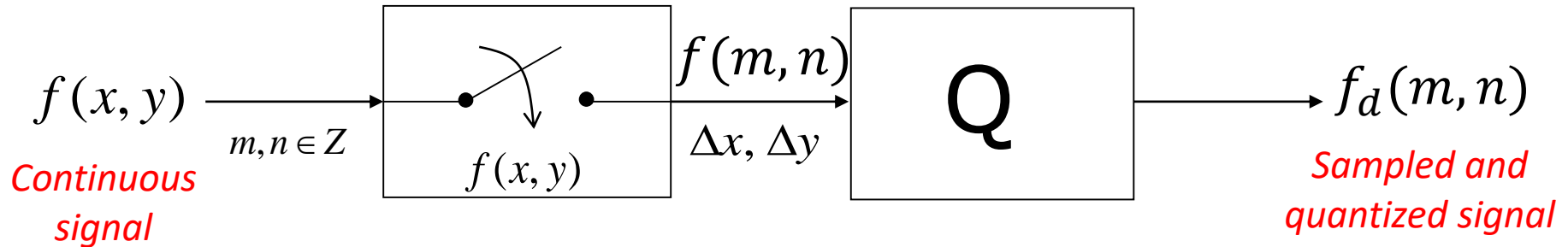
Stefano Ghidoni





- Digital image coding
- Spatial resolution
- Gray level resolution





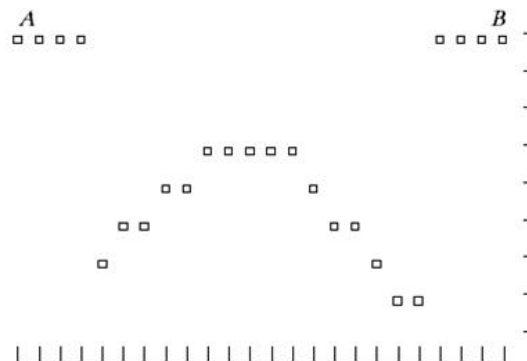
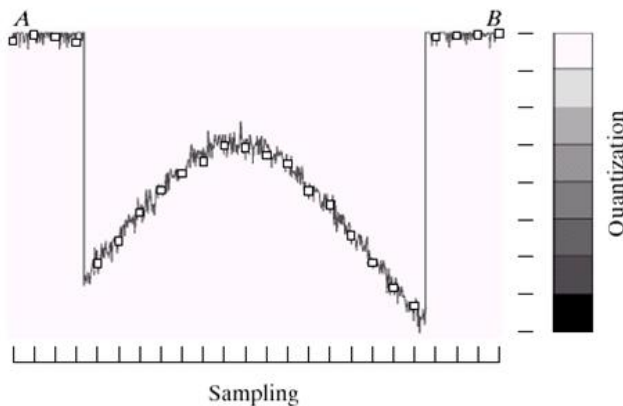
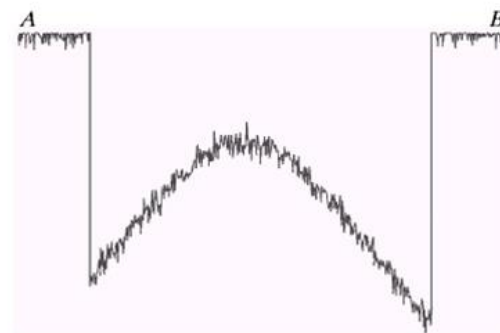
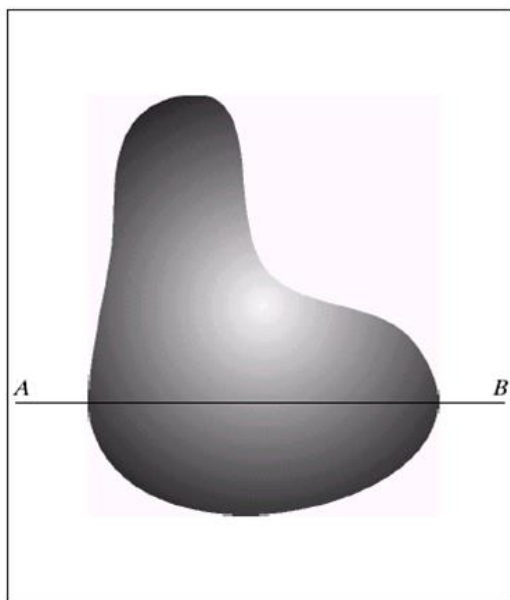
- Sampling:

$$f(m, n) \triangleq f(m\Delta x, n\Delta y)$$

– Δx and Δy sampling period along x and y axis

- Quantization:

$$f_d(m, n) = Q[f(m, n)]$$

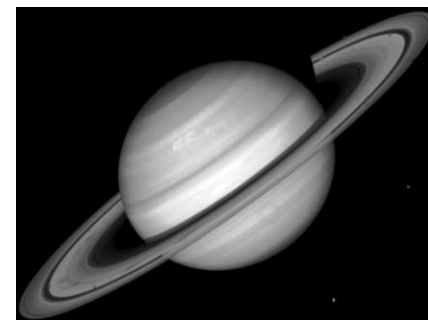
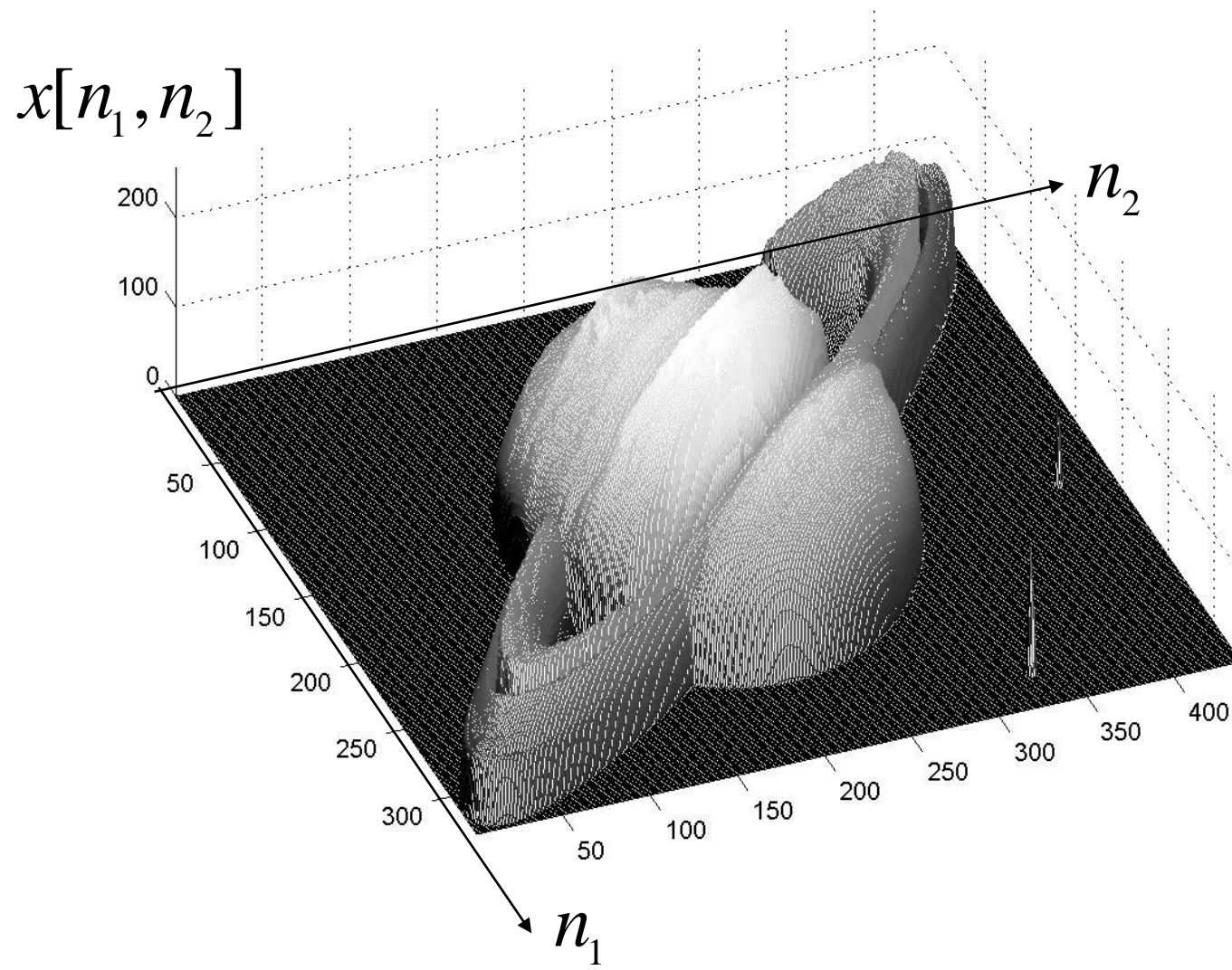




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Digital gray level images

IAS-LAB



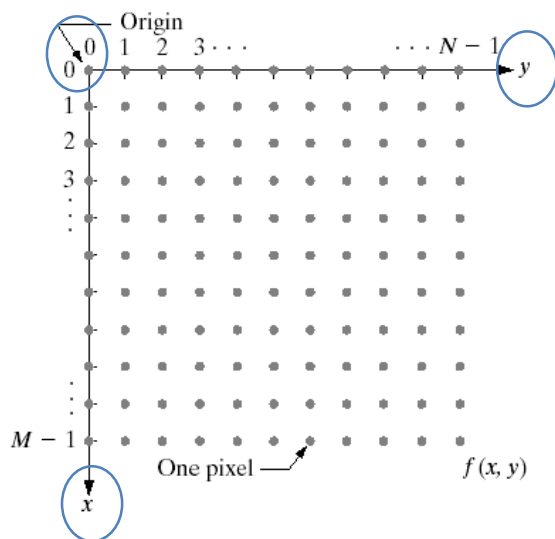
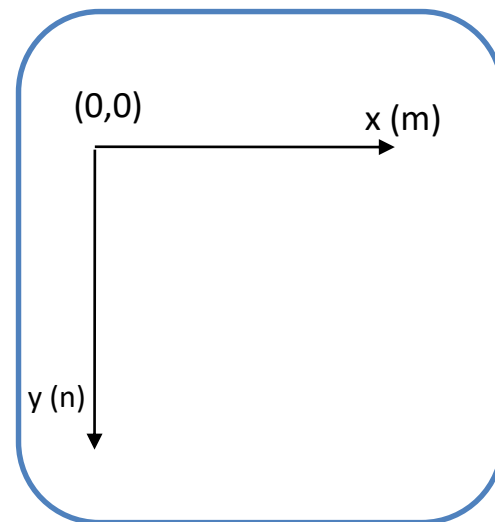


FIGURE 2.18
Coordinate convention used in this book to represent digital images.



Caveats

- Vertical axis usually pointing down
- (x, y) vs (r, c)
- Starting index: 0 vs 1

	Origin	(x,y)	X Axis	Y Axis
Computer Vision (this course)	(0,0)	(c,r)	O	V
Gonzalez- Woods	(0,0)	(r,c)	V	O
Matlab	(1,1)	(r,c)	V	O
Image processing libraries (C++, Java, OpenCV)	(0,0)	(c,r)	O	V
Gimp (and most photo-editing softwares)	(0,0)	(c,r)	O	V



$$x[n_1, n_2] = \begin{bmatrix} r[n_1, n_2] \\ g[n_1, n_2] \\ b[n_1, n_2] \end{bmatrix}$$



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Digital color image

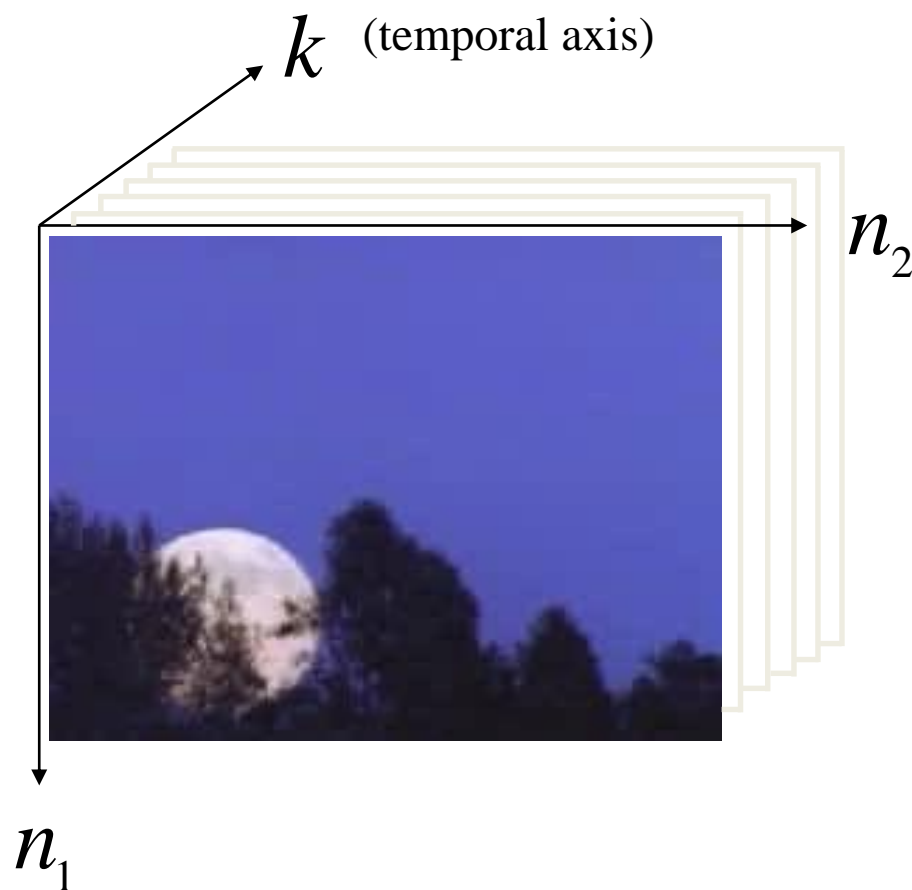
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$b[n_1, n_2]$

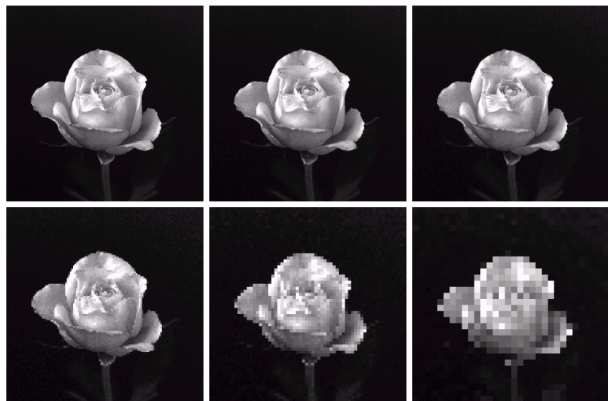
$g[n_1, n_2]$

$r[n_1, n_2]$

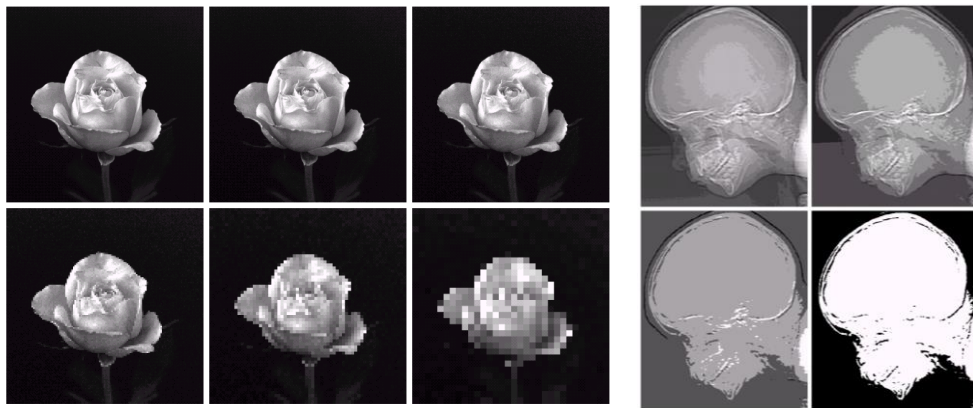


$$x[n_1, n_2, k] = \begin{bmatrix} r[n_1, n_2, k] \\ g[n_1, n_2, k] \\ b[n_1, n_2, k] \end{bmatrix}$$

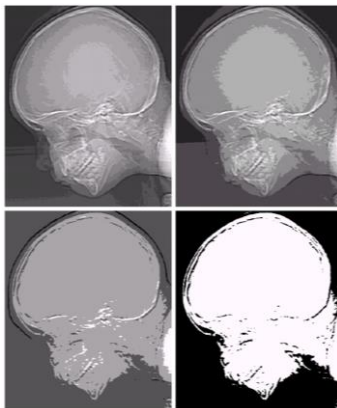
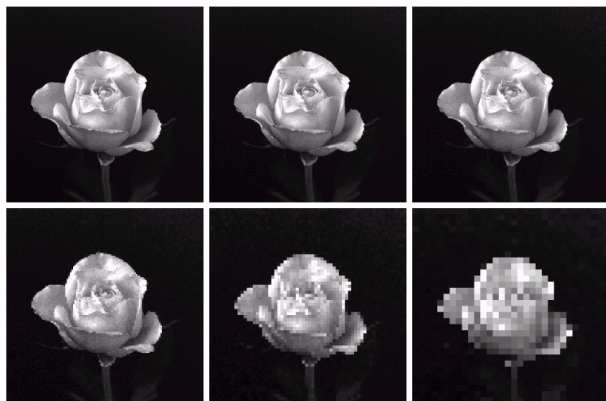
- Spatial resolution – influences the smallest detectable detail in the image
 - # of pixels per unit distance



- Spatial resolution – influences the smallest detectable detail in the image
- Gray-level/intensity resolution – smallest detectable change in gray level
 - # of bits per pixel



- Spatial resolution – smallest detectable detail in the image
- Gray-level resolution – smallest detectable change in gray level
- Contrast – difference between highest and lowest gray level in the image

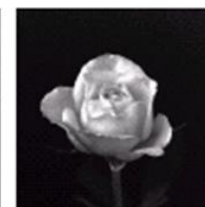




1024



512



256



128



64



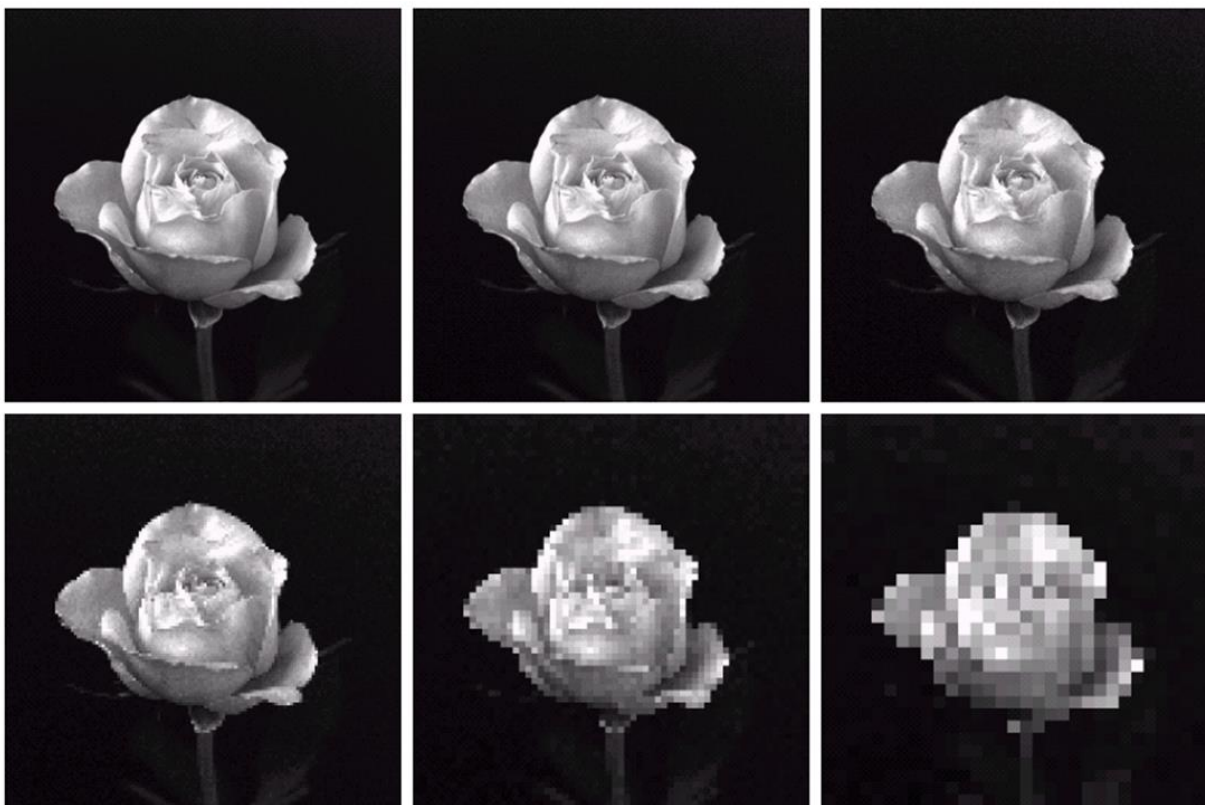
32



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Spatial resolution – example

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Gray-level resolution – example

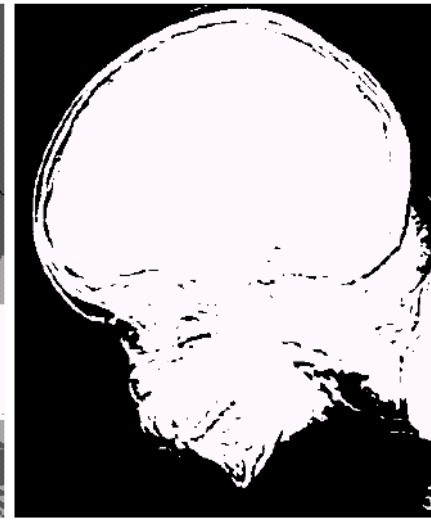
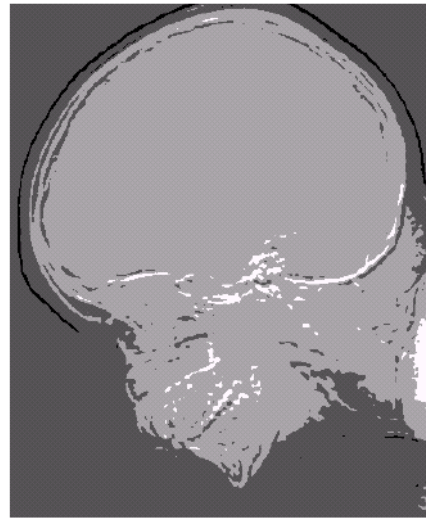
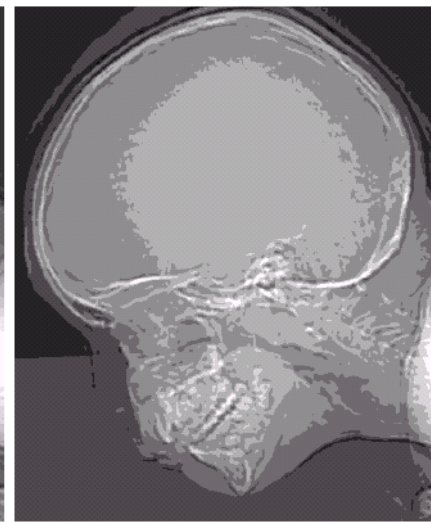
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$L=256$

$L=128$

$L=16$

$L=8$



$L=64$

$L=32$

$L=4$

$L=2$



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