



# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

## Spatial filtering

Stefano Ghidoni





- Intro to local operations
- Correlation and convolution
- Local filters overview

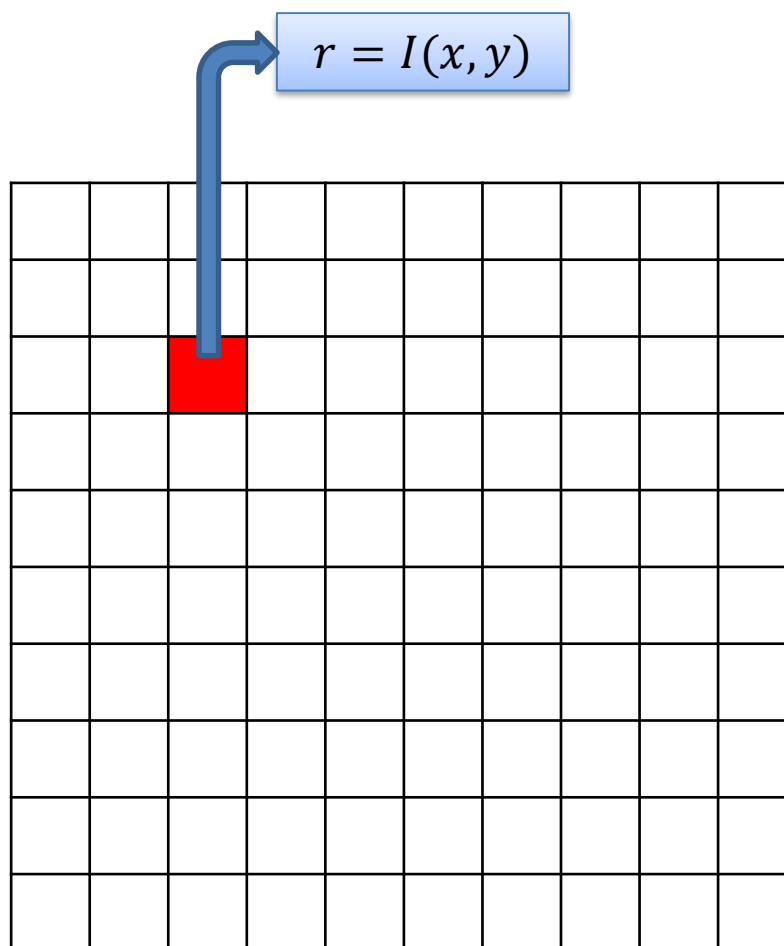
- Many different ways of transforming an image
- Single-pixel operations
  - Intensity transform, histogram equalization, ...
  - The output value of each pixel depends on the value
- Local operations
  - Linear and non-linear filters
  - The output value depends on the initial values of the pixel + its neighbors
- Geometric transforms
  - Scaling, rotation, ...
  - "Moving" points

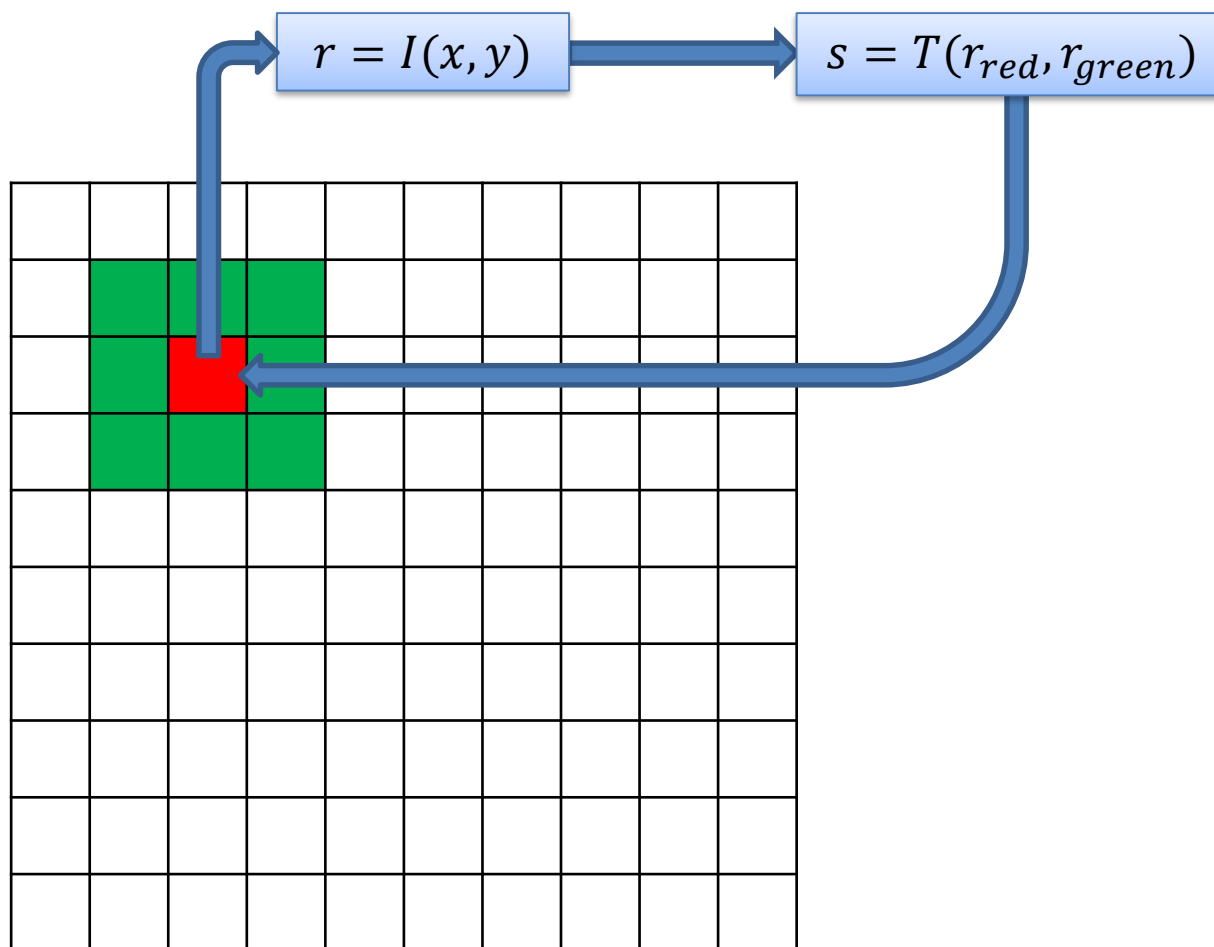
A red starburst graphic with a white outline, containing the text "Last modules".

Last modules

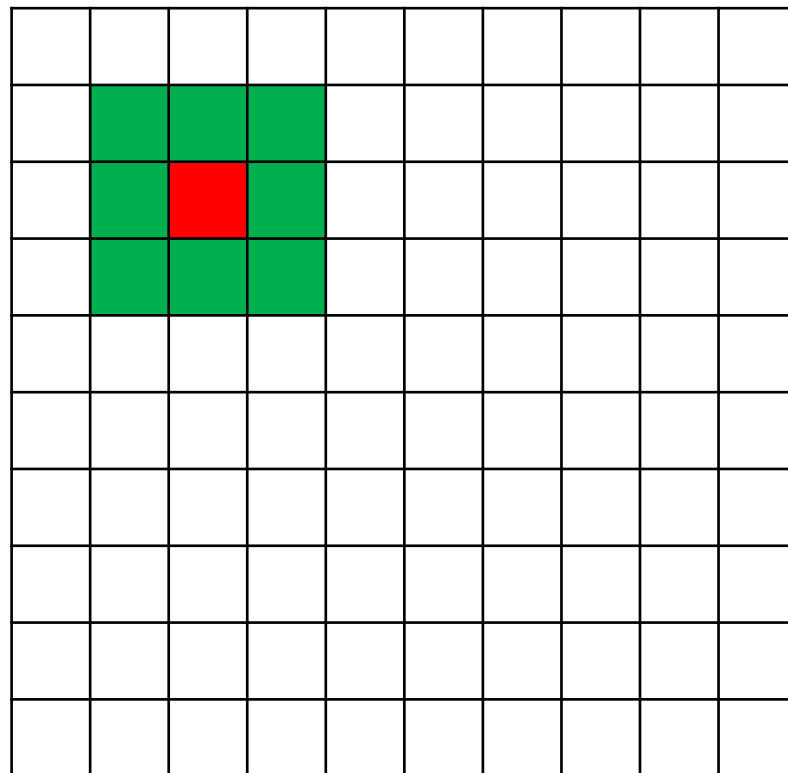


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- Local operations are defined based on a **filter/kernel**
- The kernel defines
  - A neighborhood (the set of "green" pixels)
  - A weight associated with each pixel involved in the computation

	1	1	1						
	1	1	1						
	1	1	1						





- Local operations are performed in the **spatial domain** of the image (the space containing the pixels)
  - AKA spatial filtering
  - The kernel is AKA spatial filter

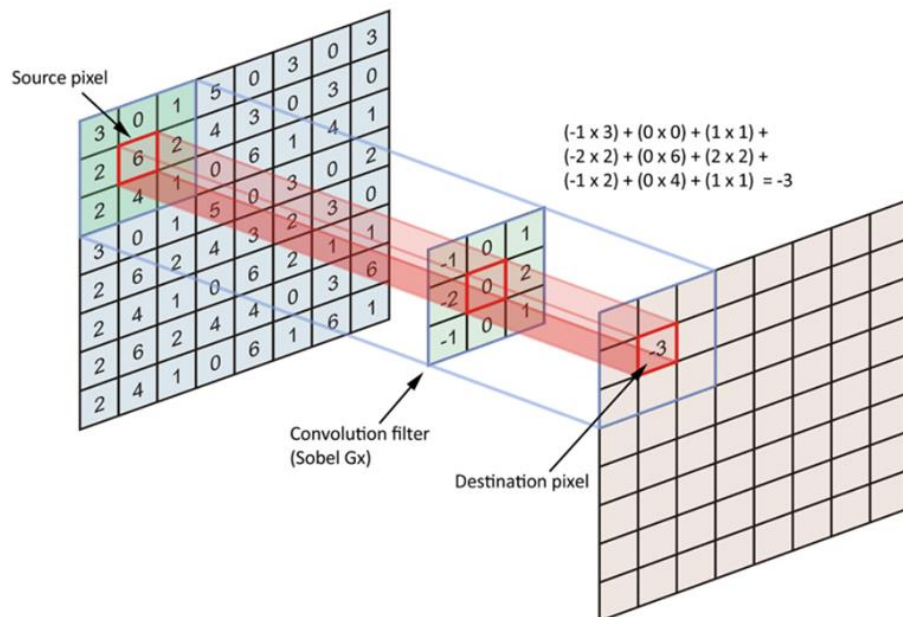


- How is the spatial filter applied to the image?
- Several options are available
  - Evaluating a correlation/convolution
  - Calculating the min/max
  - ...
- Depending on the processing applied to the image the filter can be linear or non-linear

Linear filtering

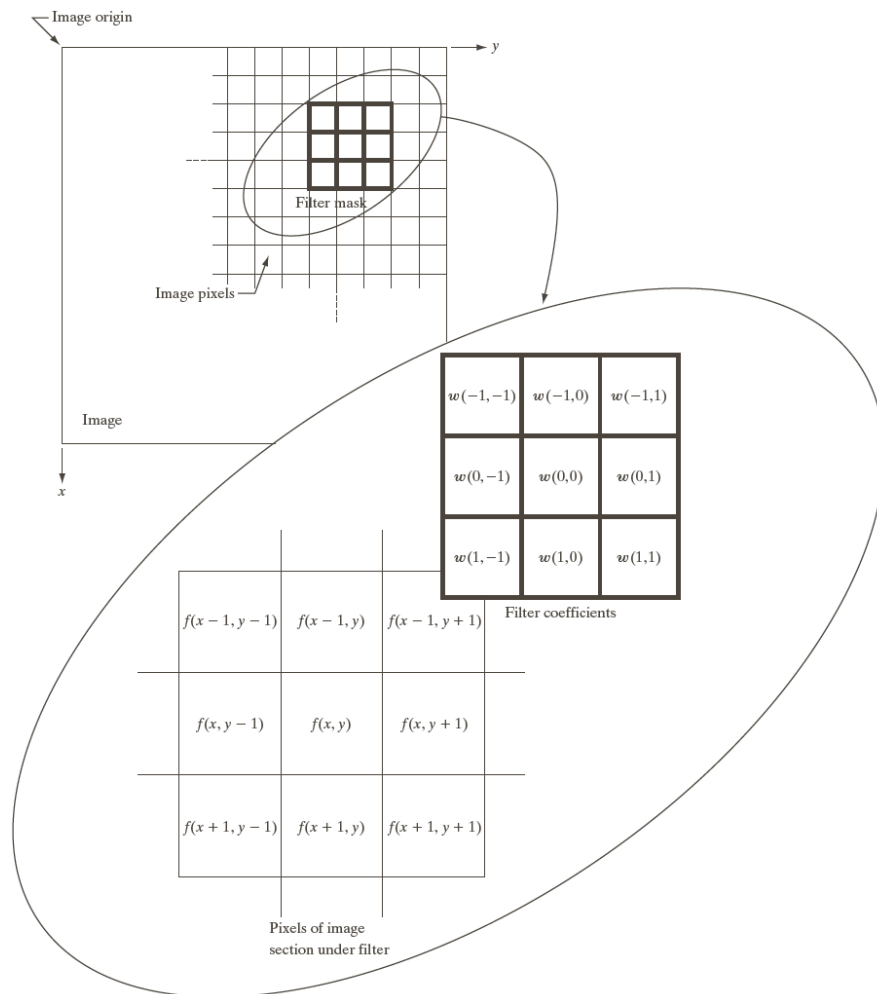
Non-linear filtering

- Correlation operation
  - Filter superimposed on each pixel location
  - Evaluation of a weighted average
    - Pixel value
    - Filter weight



- Correlation operation
- Suppose the filter dimensions are  $m \times n$ 
  - $m = 2a + 1$
  - $n = 2b + 1$
- Correlation is defined as:

$$g(x, y) = \sum_{s=-a}^{s=a} \sum_{t=-b}^{t=b} w(s, t) I(x + s, y + t)$$





- Recall: signal convolution

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau)d\tau$$



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$$g(x, y) = \sum_{s=-a}^{s=a} \sum_{t=-b}^{t=b} w(s, t)I(x - s, y - t)$$

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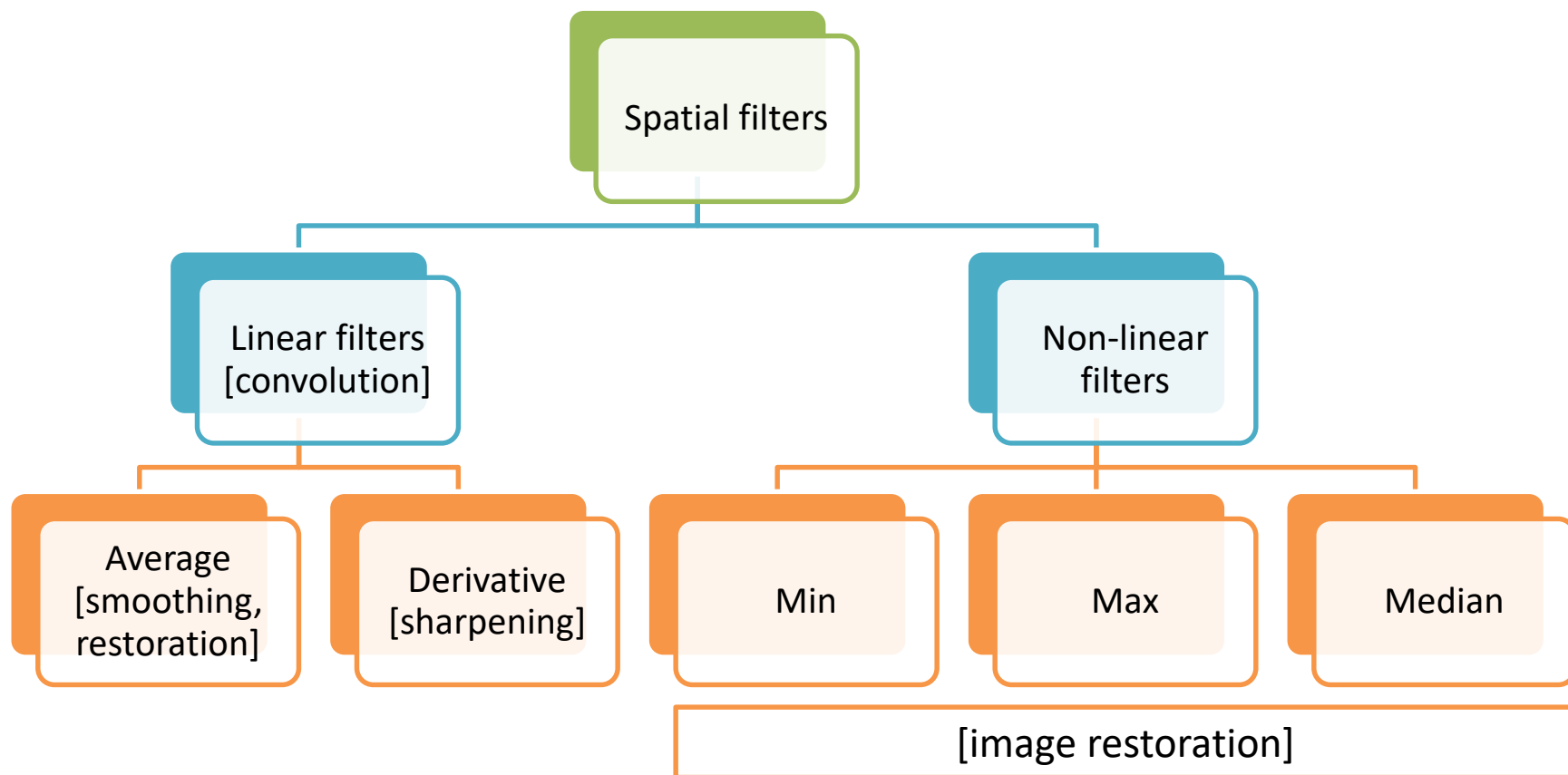


- In the CV context, convolution and correlation are often used as synonyms
  - Usually, correlation is evaluated
    - But it is called convolution!
- Filters are usually symmetric
  - Convolution and correlation are equal
- Filters obtained by applying convolution are called **convolutional filters**

- **The filter weights can change the image brightness**
- Brightness is unchanged if:

$$\sum_i w_i = 1$$

- This is obtained by a normalization factor





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