Assignment No. 2

Problem Statement: Read an image, plot its histogram then do histogram equalization. Comment about the result. Implement various spatial domain and frequency domain filters.

Aim: To read a grayscale image, plot its histogram, perform histogram equalization for contrast enhancement, and implement various spatial domain and frequency domain filters for image enhancement and analysis.

Objective:

1. To study the concept of image histogram and its importance in image processing.
2. To apply histogram equalization for contrast improvement.
3. To implement spatial domain filters (smoothing and sharpening) to enhance image details.
4. To implement frequency domain filters (low-pass and high-pass) using Fourier Transform.
5. To analyze and compare the results of spatial and frequency domain filtering.

Outcomes:

1. Understand histogram equalization and its effect on image contrast.
2. Gain practical experience with spatial domain filtering techniques.
3. Implement frequency domain filters using Fourier Transform.
4. Analyze and compare the impact of different image enhancement techniques.

Theory

1. Histogram & Histogram Equalization

- Image Histogram: A graph representing the distribution of pixel intensities in an image.
- Histogram Equalization: A technique to spread out pixel intensities more evenly, improving image contrast.

  Formula:

  $$s_k = round\ (\ (L - 1)\ \sum_{j=0}^{k} p_r\ (r_j)\ )$$

  where,

  s_k = output intensity level

  L = total number of intensity levels

  $P_r\ (r_j)$ = probability of intensity level r_j

2. Spatial Domain Filtering

- Operates directly on pixels.
- A filter (mask/kernel) is convolved with the image.

Formula:

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

where,

f(x,y) = input image

g(x,y) = output image

w(s,t) = filter mask / kernel

Examples:

- Gaussian Blur (Smoothing) → reduces noise.
- Sharpening (Laplacian/High-boost) → enhances edges.

3. Frequency Domain Filtering

- Based on Fourier Transform, where the image is represented in terms of frequency components.
- High frequencies → edges, noise, fine details.
- Low frequencies → smooth background, general shape.

Discrete Fourier Transform Formula:

$$X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)\, e^{-j2\Pi kn/N}$$

Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform:

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)\, e^{j2\Pi nk/N}$$

- **Low-pass filter** → retains low frequencies, removes high frequencies → smoothing.
- **High-pass filter** → retains high frequencies, removes low frequencies → edge enhancement.

Pseudocode:

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Algorithm ImageEnhancement

Input: Grayscale image f(x,y)
Output: Enhanced images using histogram equalization, spatial filters, and frequency domain filters

Step 1: Read the grayscale image
   f ← ReadImage("input_image.jpg")

Step 2: Plot original histogram
   hist_f ← ComputeHistogram(f)
   Plot(hist_f, title="Original Histogram")

Step 3: Perform histogram equalization
   f_eq ← HistogramEqualization(f)
   hist_eq ← ComputeHistogram(f_eq)
   Plot(hist_eq, title="Equalized Histogram")

Step 4: Comment on results
   Print("Histogram equalization redistributes pixel intensities to enhance contrast")

Step 5: Implement Spatial Domain Filtering
   // Smoothing filters
   f_mean     ← ApplyFilter(f, MeanFilter(3x3))        // Average filter
   f_weighted ← ApplyFilter(f, WeightedAverageFilter()) // e.g., Gaussian weights
   f_median   ← ApplyFilter(f, MedianFilter(3x3))      // Non-linear, removes salt & pepper noise
   f_gaussian ← ApplyFilter(f, GaussianFilter(σ=1.0))  // Smooths while preserving edges better than mean

   // Display results
   Display(f_mean, "Mean Filtered Image")
   Display(f_weighted, "Weighted Average Filtered Image")
   Display(f_median, "Median Filtered Image")
   Display(f_gaussian, "Gaussian Filtered Image")

Step 6: Implement Frequency Domain Filtering
   // Compute Fourier Transform
   F ← DFT(f)

   // Apply frequency domain filters
   F_lowpass  ← ApplyLowPassFilter(F, cutoff_radius)
   F_highpass ← ApplyHighPassFilter(F, cutoff_radius)
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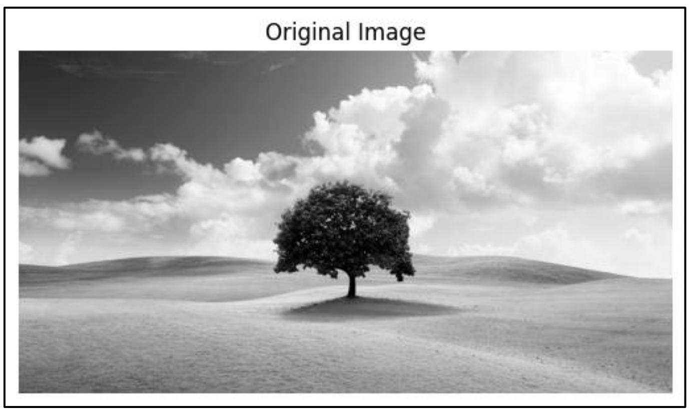
    // Inverse transform to get spatial images
    f_lowpass  ← IDFT(F_lowpass)
    f_highpass ← IDFT(F_highpass)

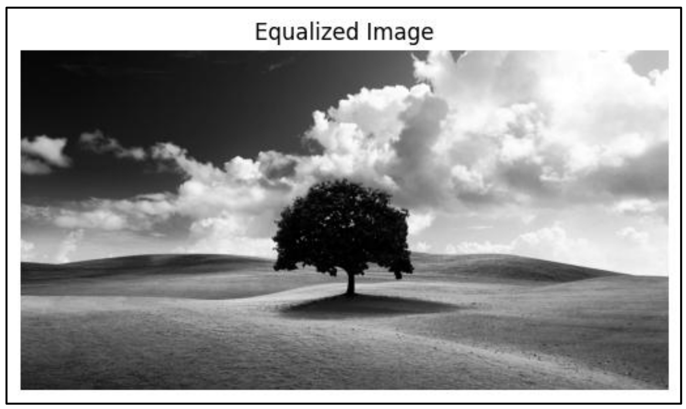
    Display(f_lowpass, "Low-Pass Filtered Image")
    Display(f_highpass, "High-Pass Filtered Image")

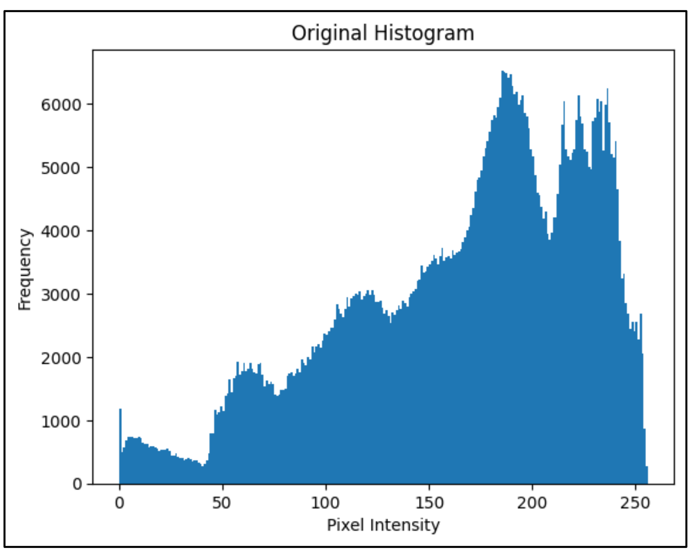
Step 7: Comment on overall results
    Print("Spatial filters modify local pixel neighborhoods, useful for smoothing, sharpening, and edge detection.")
    Print("Frequency domain filters selectively enhance or suppress certain frequency components.")
    Print("Histogram equalization enhances overall contrast by redistributing intensity values.")

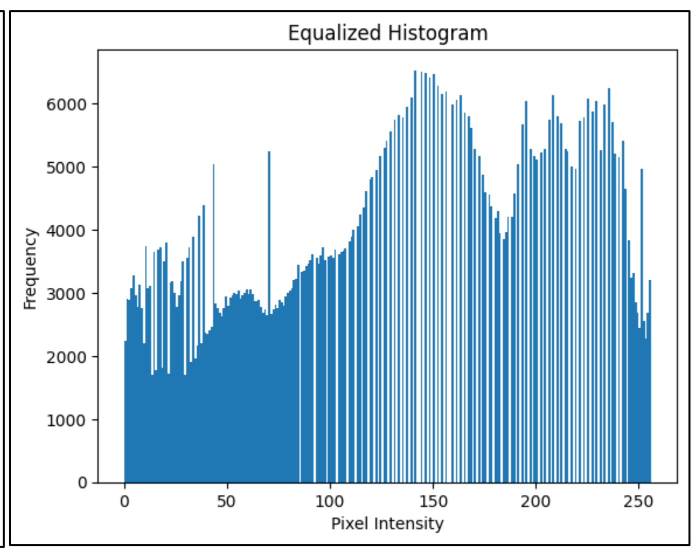
End Algorithm
```

Result:









1.Different Types Of Spatial Filter

Fig. Image After Mean Filter

Fig. Image After Gaussian Filter

Fig. Image After Median Filter

Fig. Image After Sobel Filter

Fig. Image After laplacian Filter

2.Different Types of Frequecy Filter

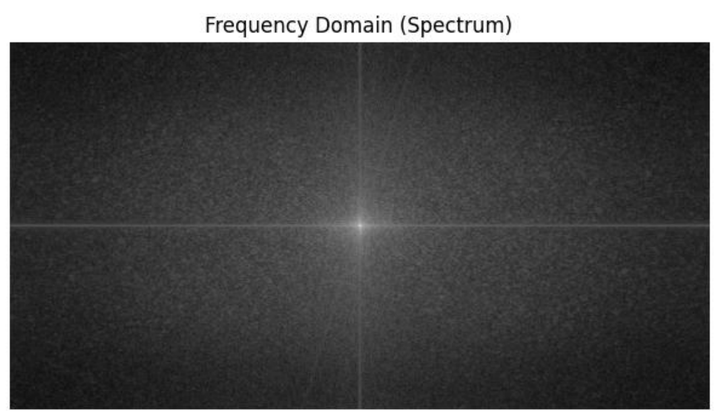


Fig. Original Image **Fig. Frequency Domain Image**

Fig. Gaussian Low Pass Filter

Fig. Butterworth Low Pass Filter

Fig. Gaussian High Pass Filter

Fig. Butterworth Low Pass Filter

Conclusion:

Histogram equalization improves image contrast by redistributing pixel intensities, making hidden details clearer. Spatial domain filters help in noise removal and edge enhancement, while frequency domain filters are effective for global transformations and periodic noise reduction. Each method has its own importance, and together they provide powerful tools for image enhancement and preprocessing in various applications like medical imaging and computer vision.