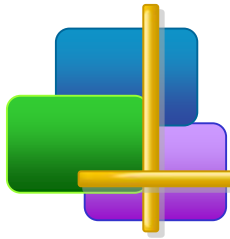


(I'm Fun) Digital Image Fundamentals



Week 3: Histogram Equalization

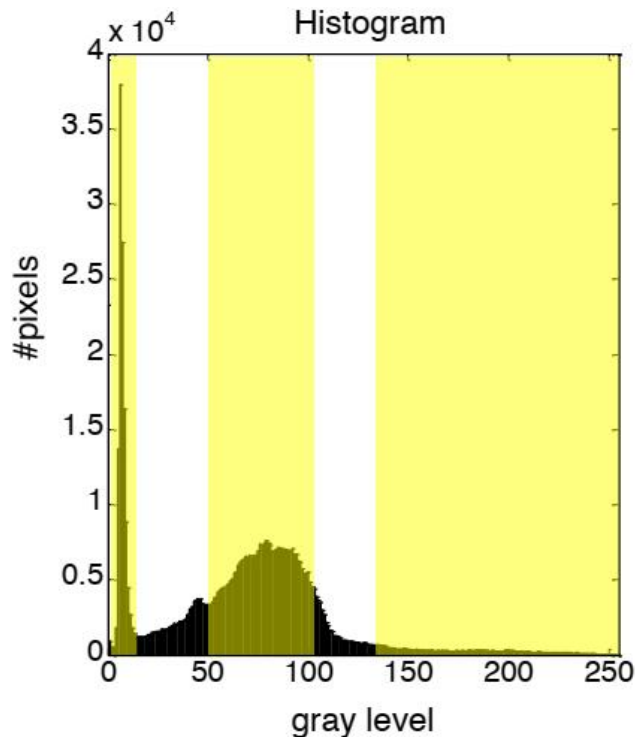
Thuong Nguyen Canh

Institute for Datability Science, Osaka University

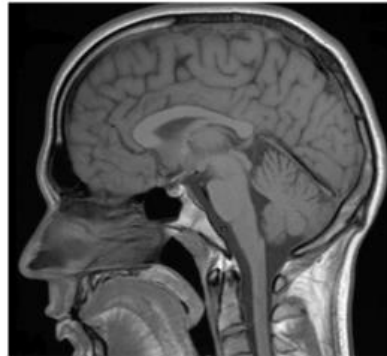
November 2019

Histogram (1)

- The histogram of an image is the density probability distribution of the pixel values in the image over the entire gray scale range.
 - For 8-bit image, 256 discrete gray level from 0 to 255, normalized histogram is



Brain image

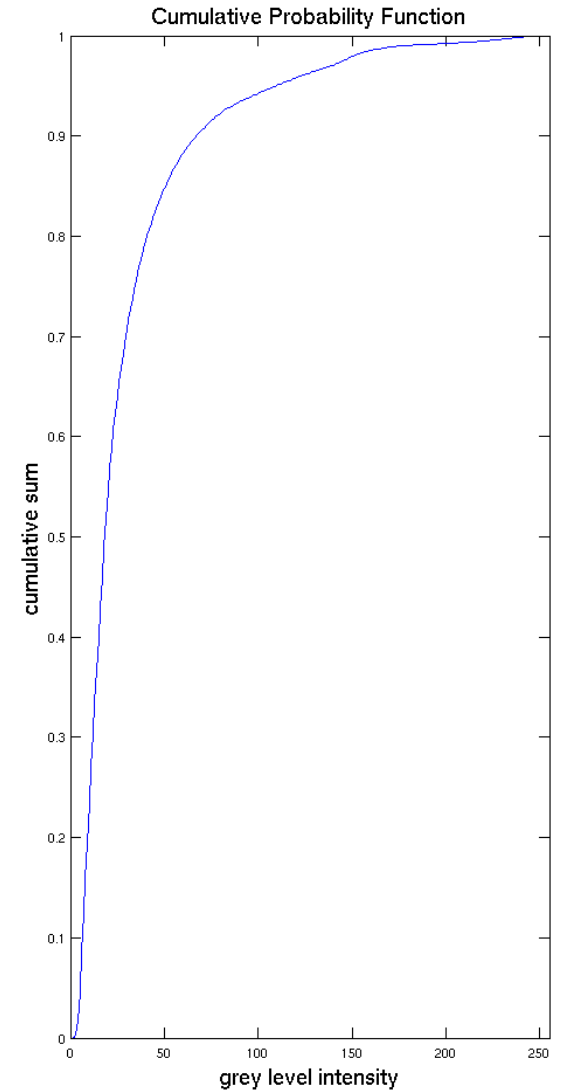
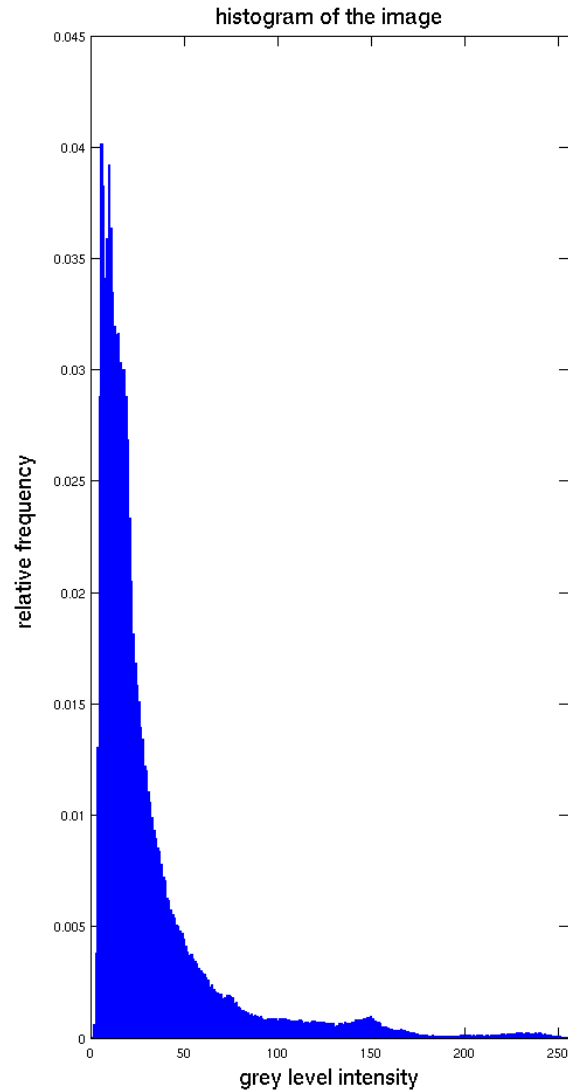
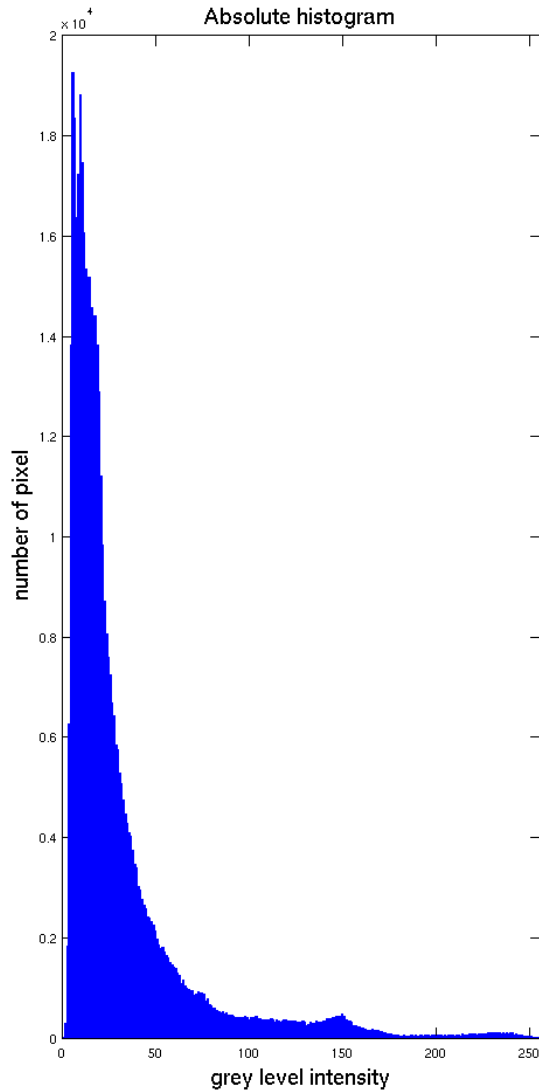


$$h[i] = \frac{n_i}{M \times N},$$

$(i = 0, \dots, L - 1 = 255)$

- n_i number of pixels of gray level i
- Image size $M \times N$

Histogram (2)



Histogram (3)

Simple implementation (Binsize = 1)

```
For each pixel of the image  
    value = Intensity(pixel)  
    histogram(value)++  
end
```

$$binsize = \left\lceil \frac{\max - \min}{n} \right\rceil$$

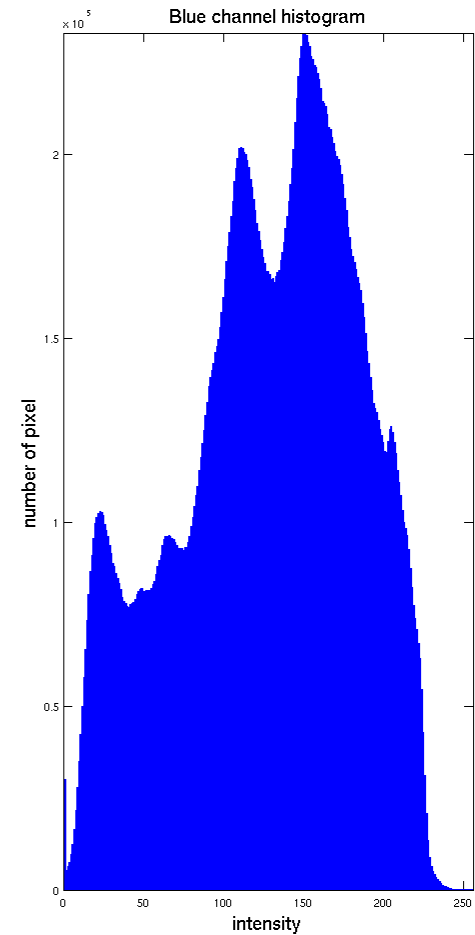
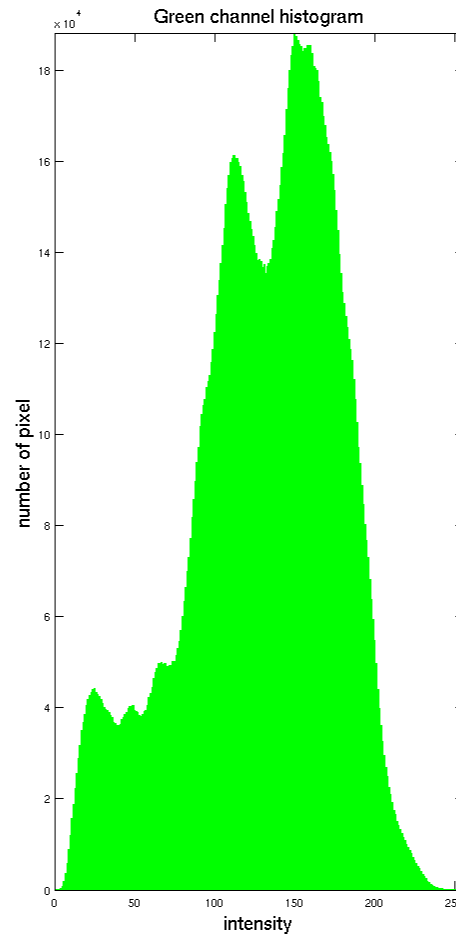
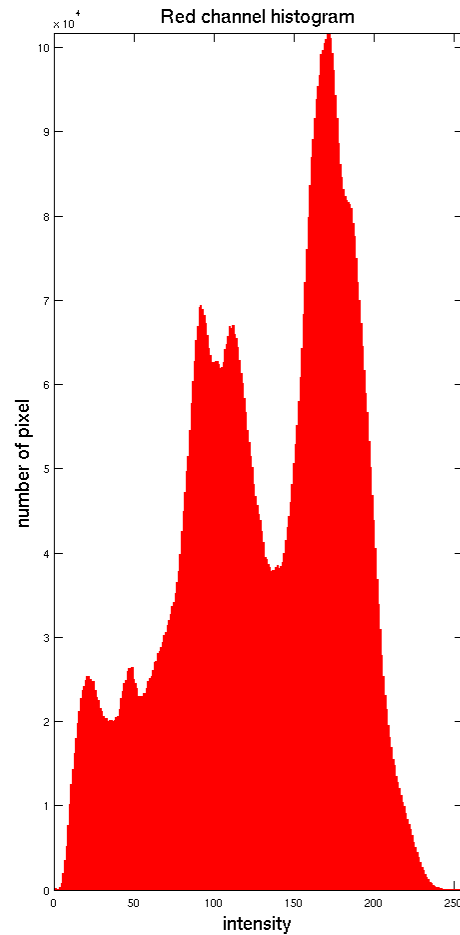
Implementation with bin information

```
define bin width  
For each value read from the image  
    value belong to [min,max] interval ?  
        if yes find in which bin and increment bin  
        else return  
        end  
end
```

```
% Load test image  
img = imread('bay.jpg');  
[counts, index] = imhist(img);
```

Histogram (4)

- Histogram of image channels are difference



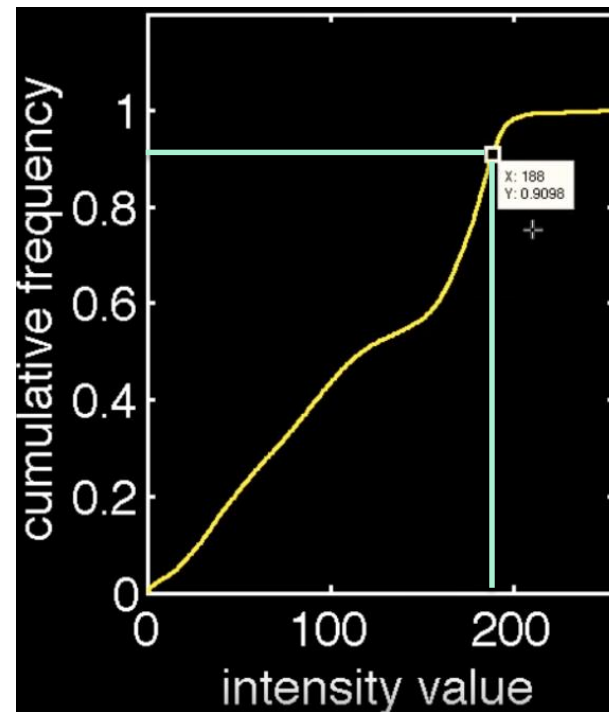
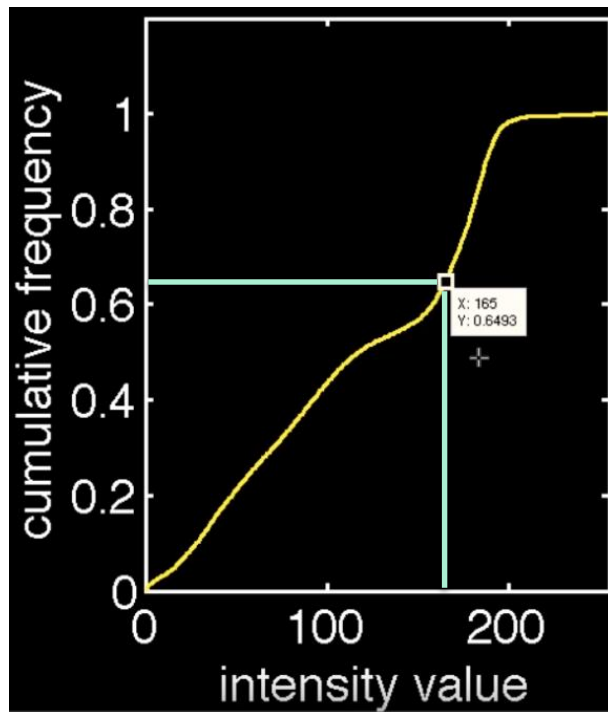
Histogram Equalization

- A way to distribute the image histogram uniformly within the image
 - Find a non-linear transformation for each pixel

```
% Perform histogram equalization  
eqImg = histeq(img);
```

$$g = T(f)$$

- Using the Cumulative Frequency Distribution as a “transform information”



Mapping the image intensity

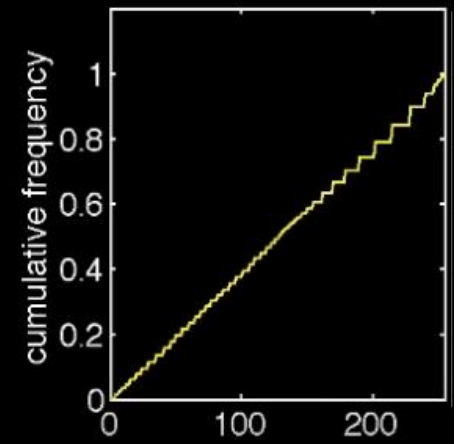
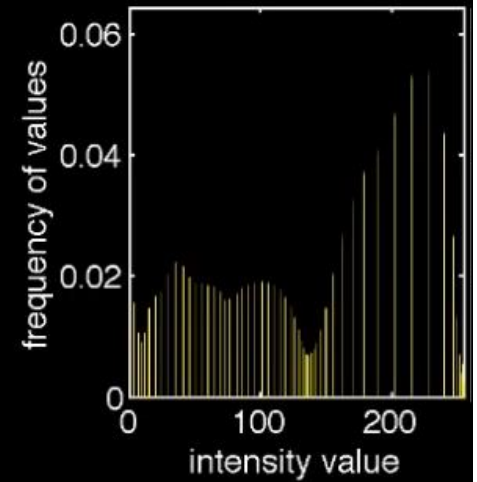
Why Histogram Equalization?

Enhance the quality of images (poor contrast images)



Example (1)

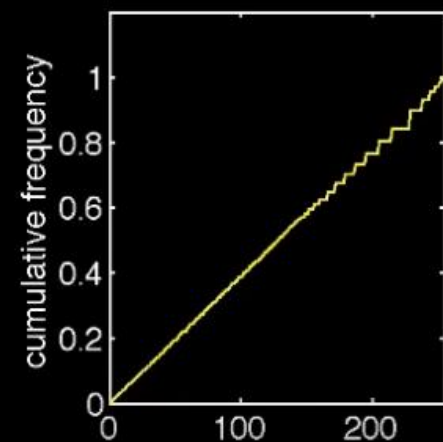
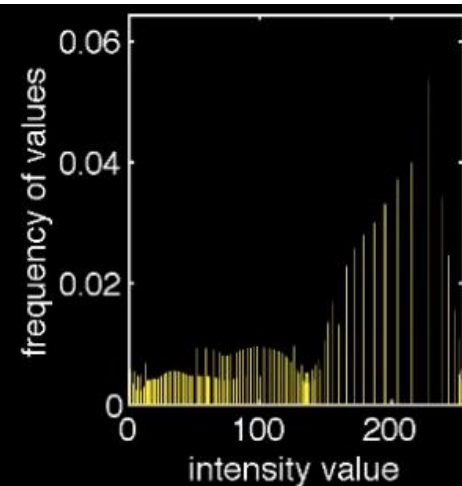
Under exposed images (dark images)



Pixel value is equally distributed

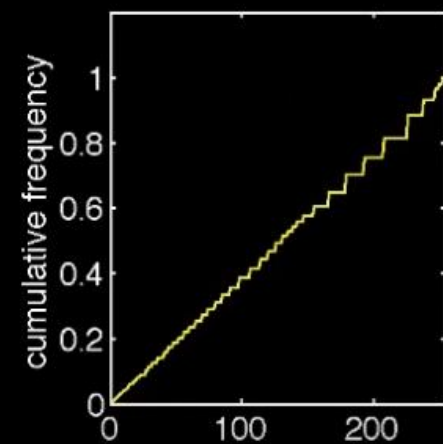
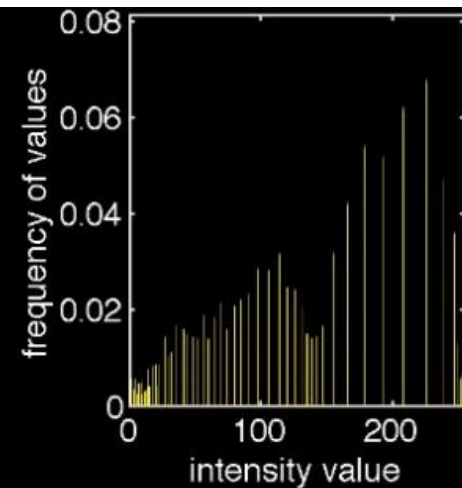
Example (2)

Over exposed images



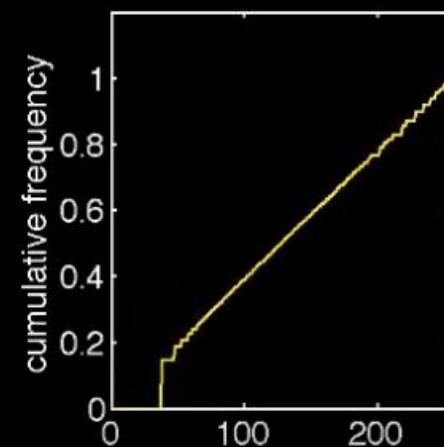
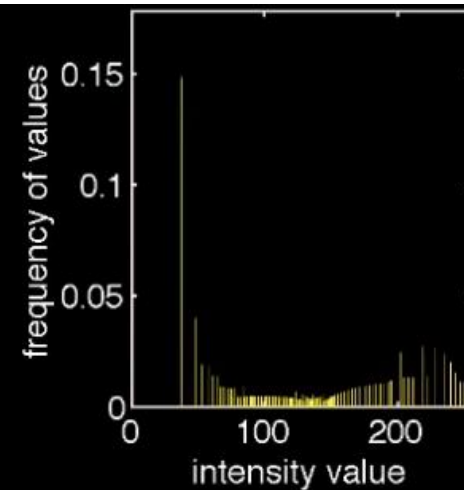
Example (3)

Low Contrast Image



Example (4)

High Contrast Image

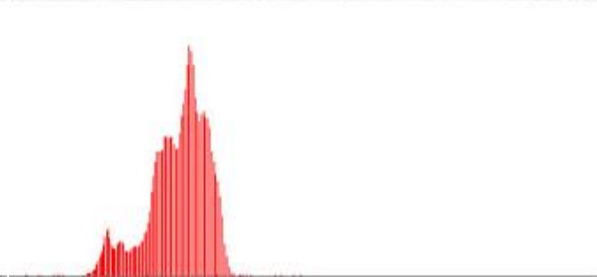
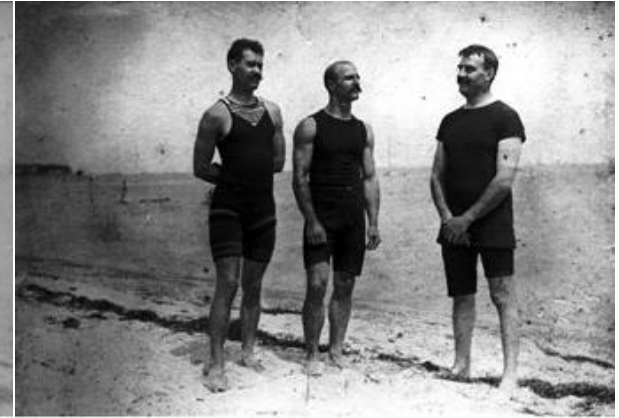


Why Histogram Equalization?

Contrast stretching



Histogram Equalization

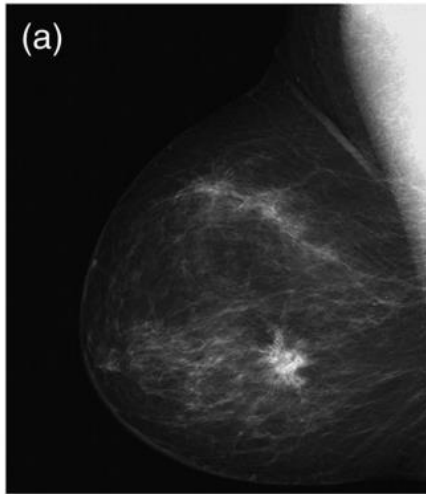


Stretch the range to span from 0 to 255 ? $((\text{pixel} - \text{min}) / (\text{max} - \text{min})) * 255.$

Histogram equalization not only stretches histogram, but also tries to make it flat,

Why Histogram Equalization?

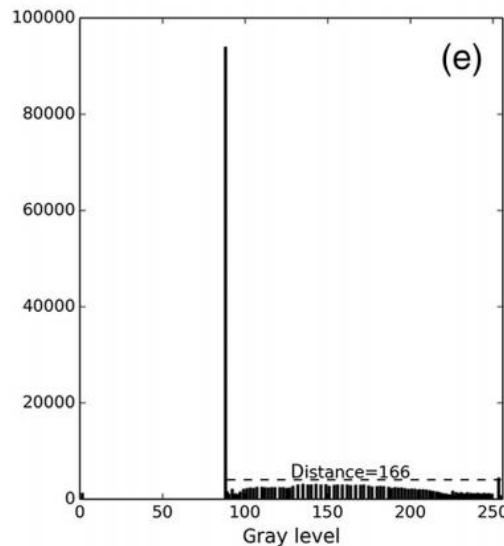
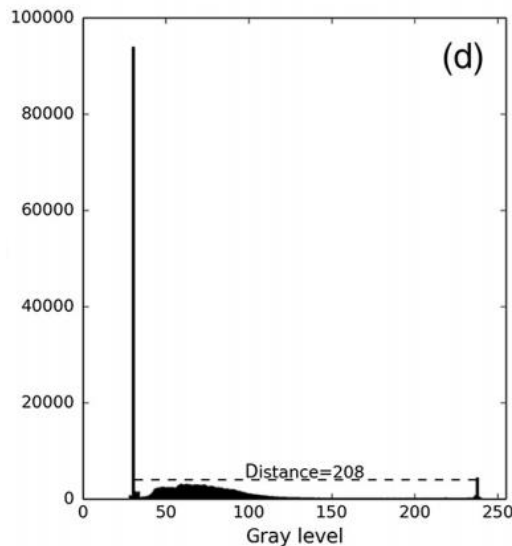
- Enhance the quality of images (poor contrast images) but **not always**



Input image (a) has a large area low-intensity background.

Histogram (d) has a spike component corresponding to the background gray level.

The output image (b) has a severe washed-out appearance while its dynamic range actually becomes smaller (e).



Why Histogram Equalization?

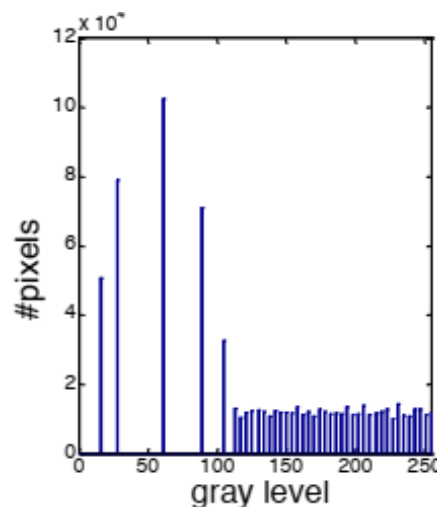
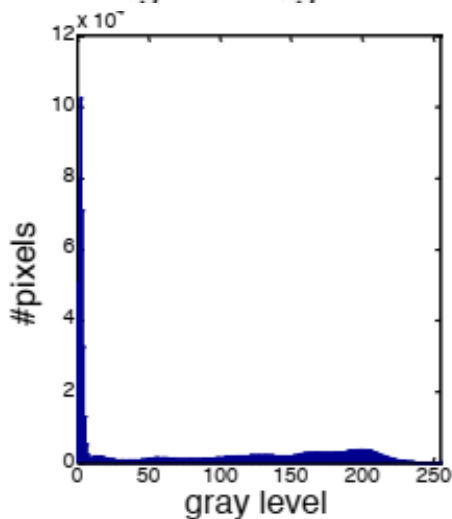
- Enhance the quality of images (poor contrast images) but **not always**



Original image *Moon*



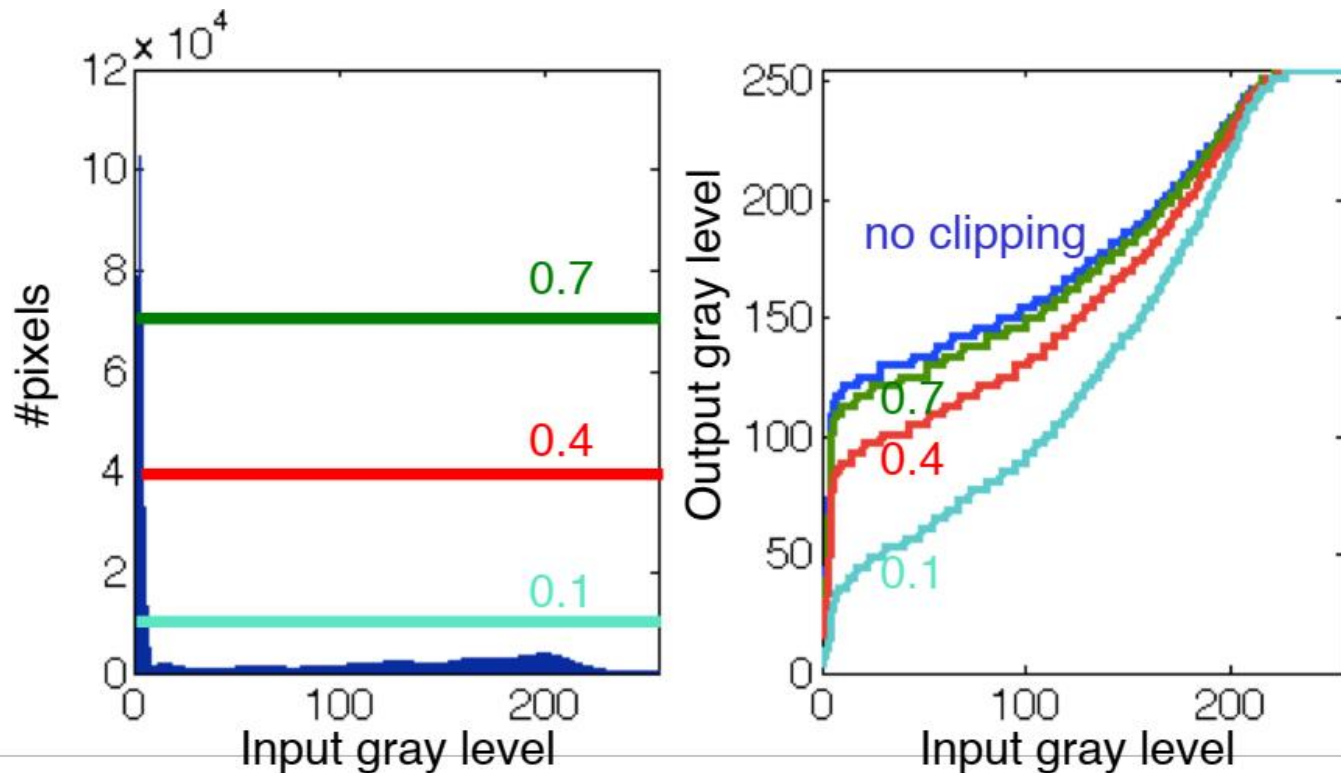
.. after histogram equalization



Noise is also enhanced after histogram equalization

Adaptive Histogram
Equalization

Contrast-Limited Histogram Equalization



Adaptive Histogram Equalization



Sliding window approach:
different histogram (and
mapping) for every pixel



Tiling approach:
subdivide into overlapping
regions, mitigate blocking
effect by smooth blending
between neighboring tiles

Limit contrast expansion in flat regions of the image, e.g., by clipping histogram values.
("Contrast-limited adaptive histogram equalization")

Adaptive Histogram Equalization

Original image
Parrot



Global histogram
equalization



Adaptive histogram
equalization, 8x8 tiles



Adaptive histogram
equalization, 16x16 tiles



Adaptive Histogram Equalization

Original image
Dental Xray



Global histogram
equalization



Adaptive histogram
equalization, 8x8 tiles

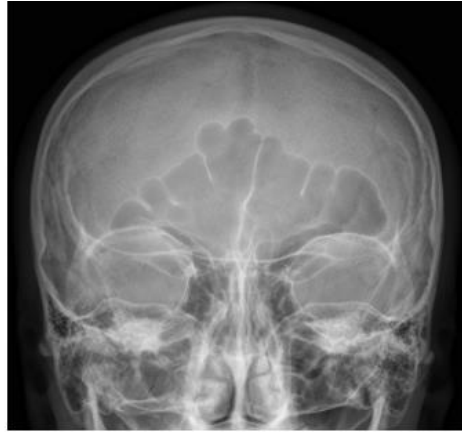


Adaptive histogram
equalization, 16x16 tiles

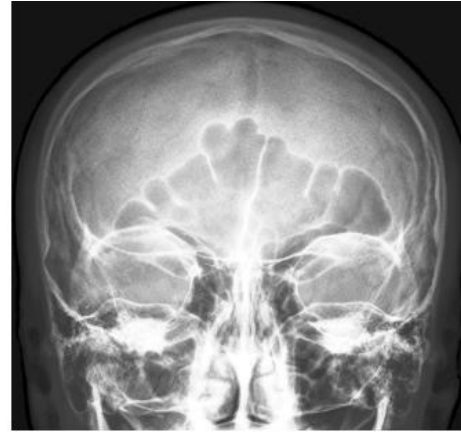


Adaptive Histogram Equalization

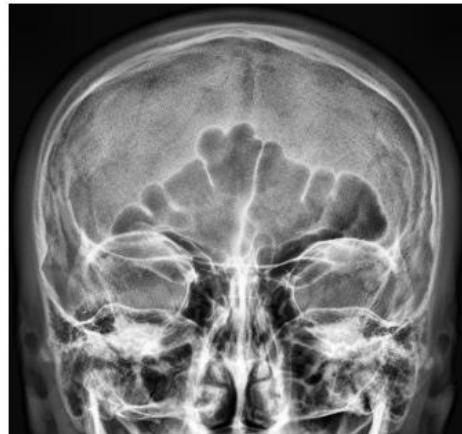
Original image
Skull Xray



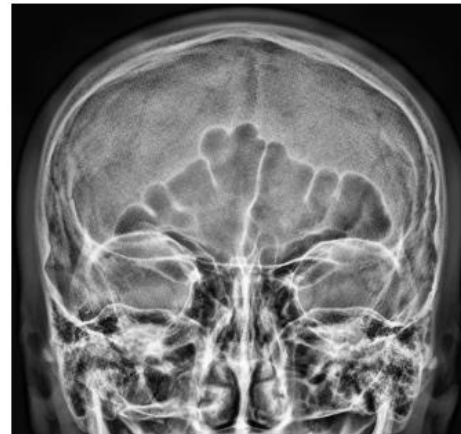
Global histogram
equalization



Adaptive histogram
equalization, 8x8 tiles



Adaptive histogram
equalization, 16x16 tiles



BLC, WDR, DWDR LÀ GÌ?



CAMERA CHỐNG NGƯỢC SÁNG