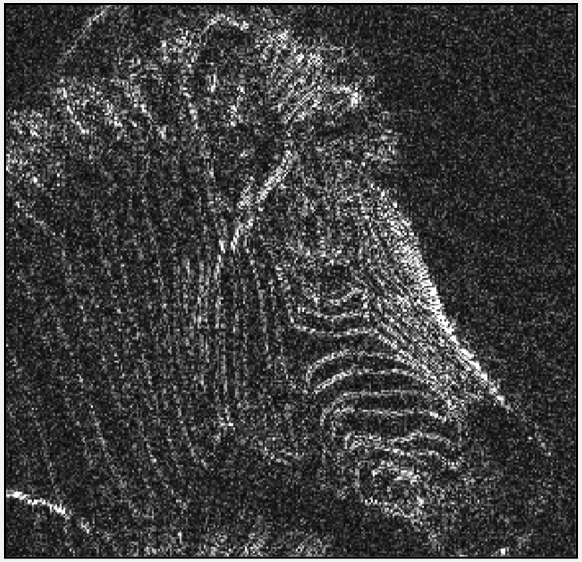
Department of Computer Science
University of Bristol

COMS30030 - Image Processing and Computer Vision

www.ole.bris.ac.uk/bbcswebdav/courses/COMS30030_2020_TB-1/content



Week 02

Frequency Domain & Transforms

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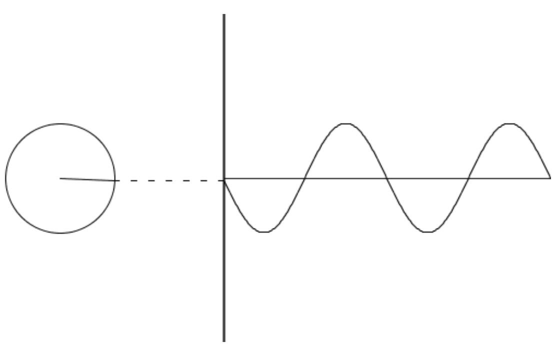
Signals as Functions

Frequency - allows us to characterise signals:

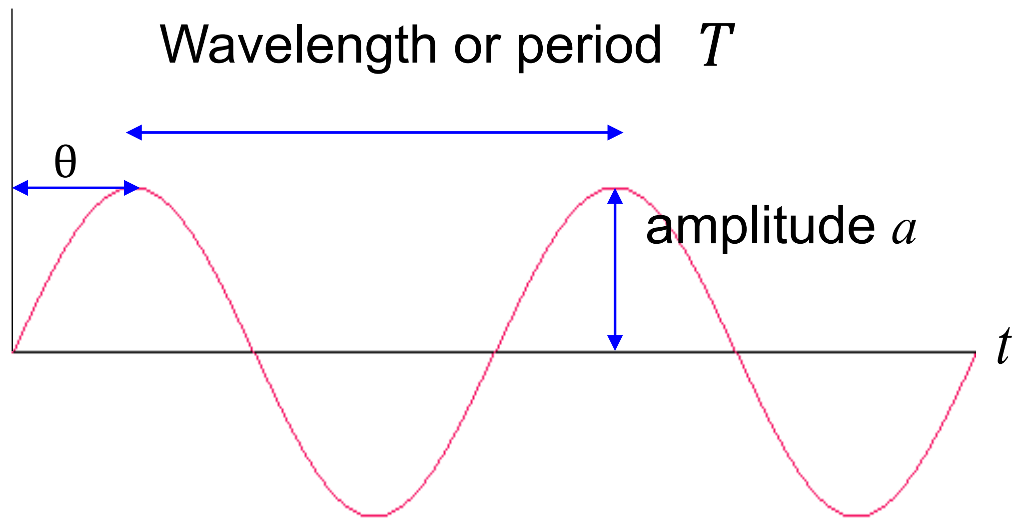
- Repeats over regular intervals with Frequency $u = \dfrac{1}{T}$ cycles/sec (Hz)
- Amplitude a (peak value)
- the Phase θ (shift in degrees)

Example: sine function

$$f(t) = a\, sin 2\pi u t$$



From giphy.com



Fourier's Theorem

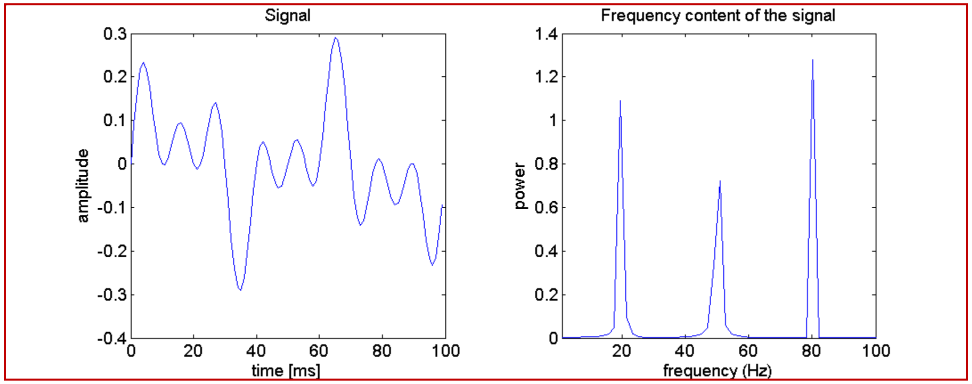
$$f(x) = \int a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx) \;\; \delta n$$

Jean-Baptiste Joseph Fourier

- The sines and cosines are the Basis Functions of this representation. a_n and b_n are the Fourier Coefficients.
- The sinusoids are harmonically related: each one's frequency is an integer multiple of the fundamental frequency of the input signal.

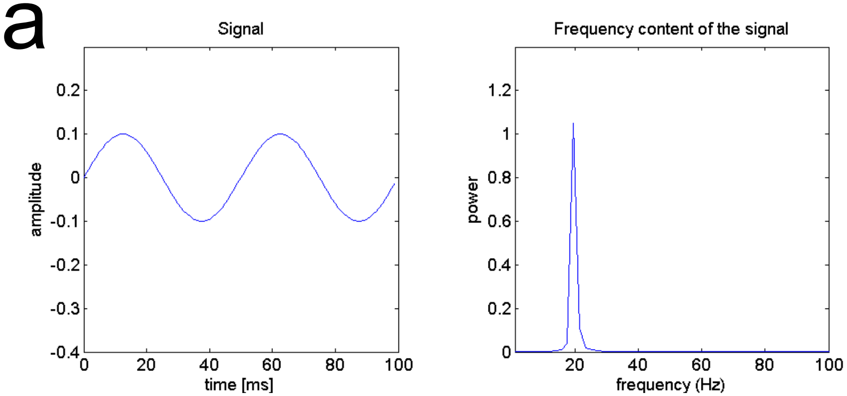
Intuition I: Simple 1D example

d = a + b + c



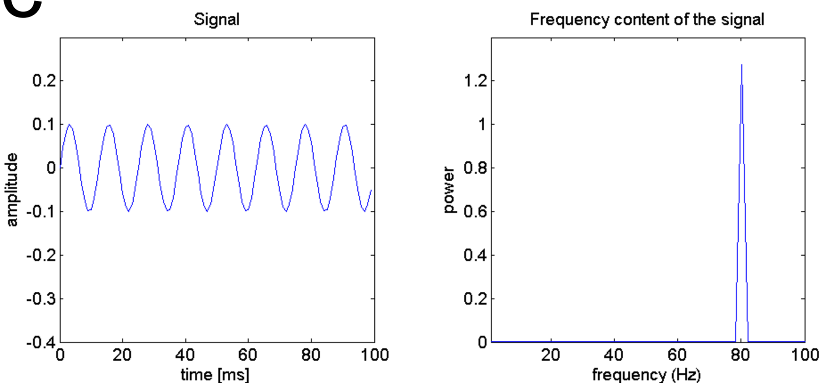
time domain frequency domain

a



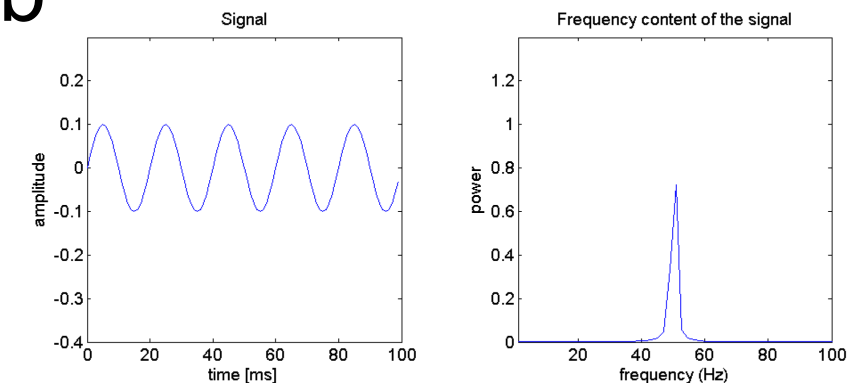
time domain frequency domain

c



time domain frequency domain

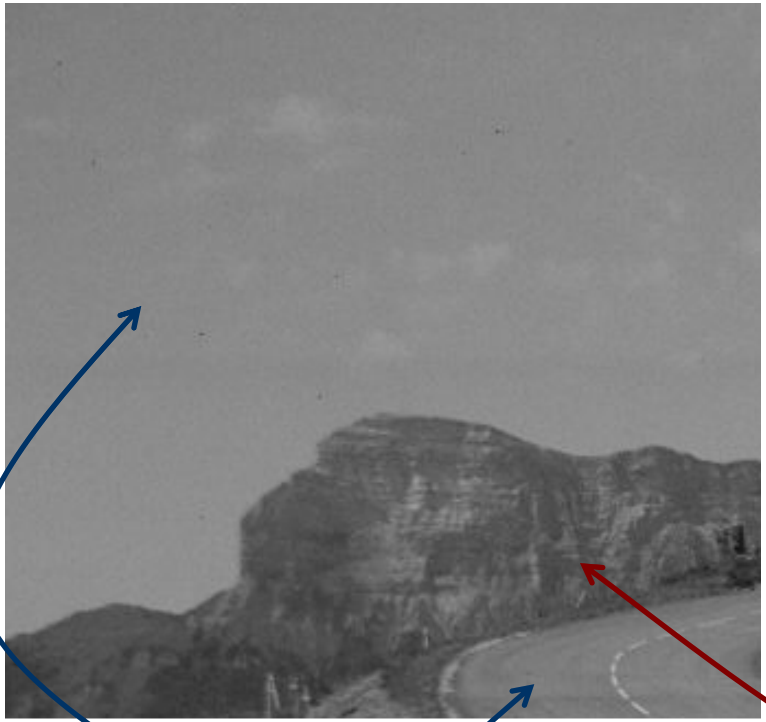
b

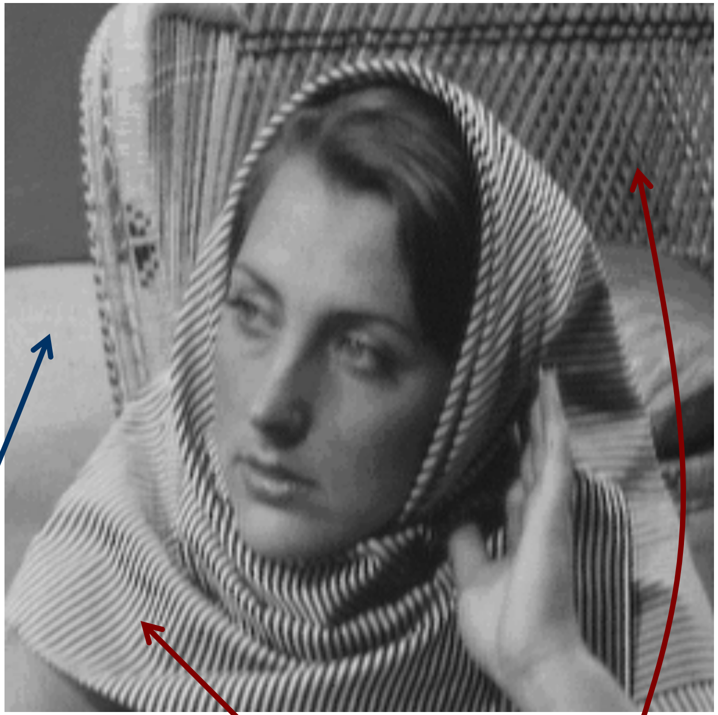


time domain frequency domain

Intuition III: Concept of Frequency in Images

Rate of change of intensity



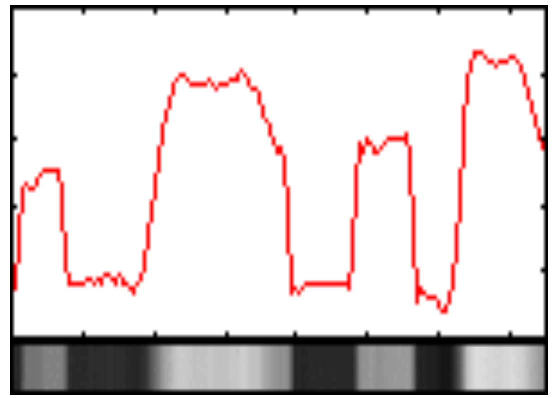


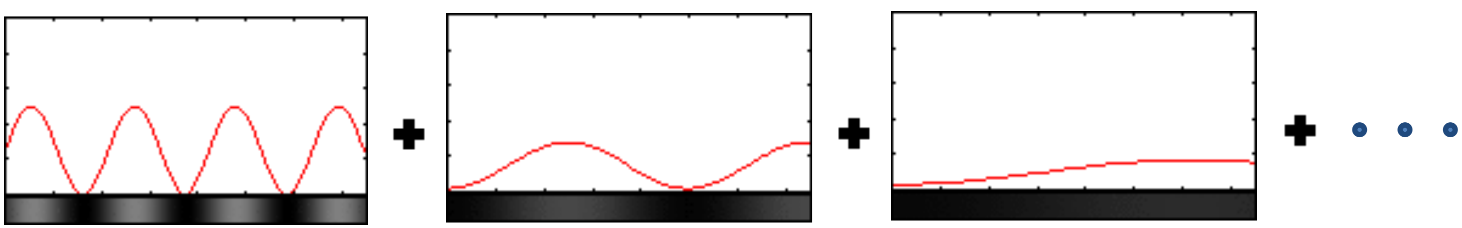
Slowly changing → low frequency

Rapidly changing →high frequency

Intuition IV: Images as waves!?

Take a single row or column of pixels from an image → a 1D signal





From ImageNagik

2D Fourier Transform: Continuous Form

- The Fourier Transform of a continuous function of two variables *f(x,y)* is:

$$F(u,v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y)\, e^{-i2\pi(ux+vy)}\, dxdy$$

- Conversely, given *F(u,v)*, we can obtain *f(x,y)* by means of the *inverse* Fourier Transform:

$$f(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u,v)\, e^{i2\pi(ux+vy)}\, dudv$$

These two equations are also known as the Fourier Transform Pair.
Note, they constitute a lossless representation of data.

2D Fourier Transform: Discrete Form

- The FT of a discrete function of two variables, *f(x,y),* is:

image kernels (probing functions)

$$F(u,v) = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} \boxed{f(x,y)} \boxed{e^{-i2\pi(\frac{ux+vy}{N})}} \quad \text{for } u,v = 0,1,2,\ldots,N-1 .$$

- Conversely, given *F(u,v)*, we can obtain *f(x,y)* by means of the *inverse FT:*

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u,v)\ e^{i2\pi(\frac{ux+vy}{N})} \quad \text{for } x,y = 0,1,2,\ldots,N-1.$$

These two equations are also known as the Fourier Transform Pair.

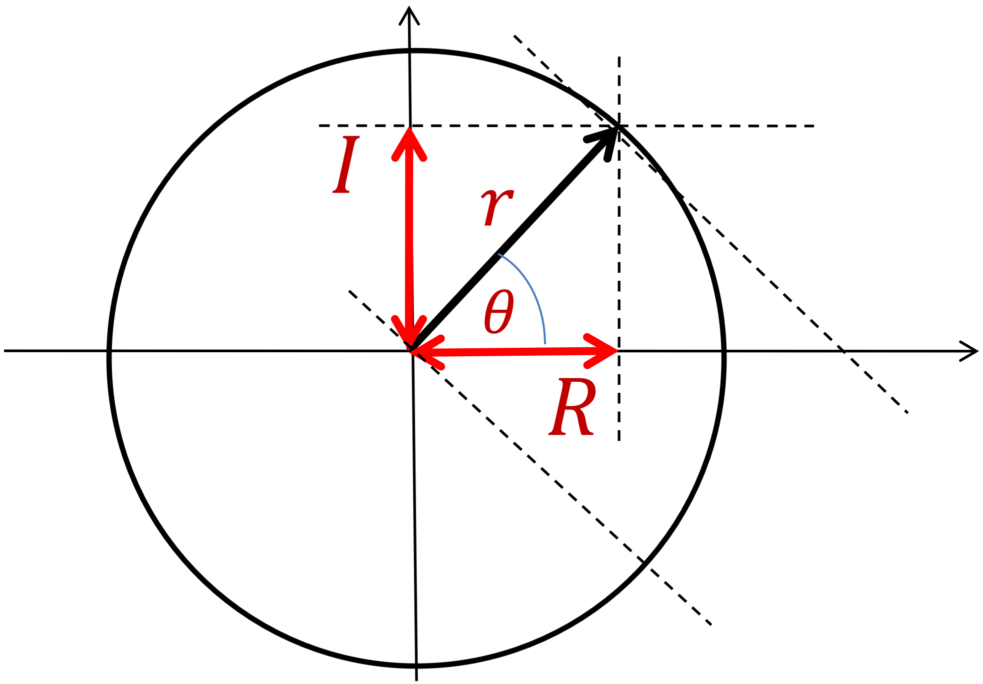
Note, they constitute a lossless representation of data.

Euler's Formula

$e^{i2\pi(\frac{ux+vy}{N})}$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

Thus, a kernel is associated with a complex number (r, θ) in polar coordinates or $R(u, v), I(u, v)$ in standard complex notation.



2D Fourier Transforms

- Euler's Formula:

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

- Thus, each term of the Fourier Transform is composed of the sum of all values of the image function *f(x,y)* multiplied by a particular kernel at a particular frequency and orientation specified by *(u,v)*:

$$F(u,v) = \frac{1}{N^2}\sum_{x=0}^{N-1}\sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y)\left[\cos\left(\frac{2\pi(ux+vy)}{N}\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{2\pi(ux+vy)}{N}\right)\right]$$

for $u, v = 0,1,2,\ldots,N-1$.

All kernels together form a new orthogonal basis for our image.

2D Fourier Transforms

- Euler's Formula:

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

- Thus, each term of the Fourier Transform is composed of the sum of all values of the image function $f(x,y)$ multiplied by a particular kernel at a particular frequency and orientation specified by (u,v):

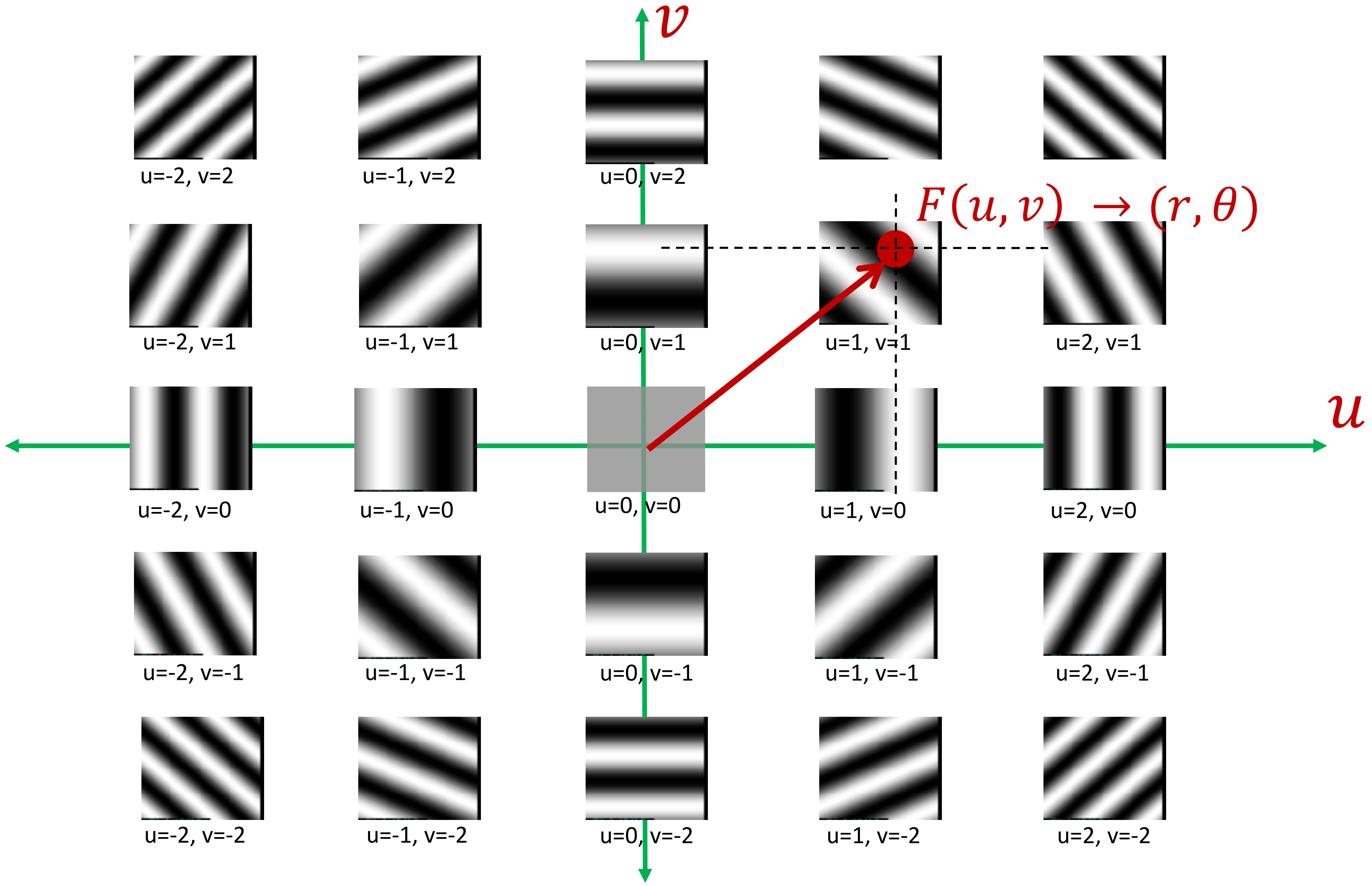
$$F(u,v) = \frac{1}{N^2}\sum_{x=0}^{N-1}\sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y)$$

1 **0**

The slowest varying frequency component, i.e. when $u=0,v=0$ → average image graylevel

All kernels together form a new orthogonal basis for our image.

‘Fabric’ of the 2D Fourier Space (as kernels)



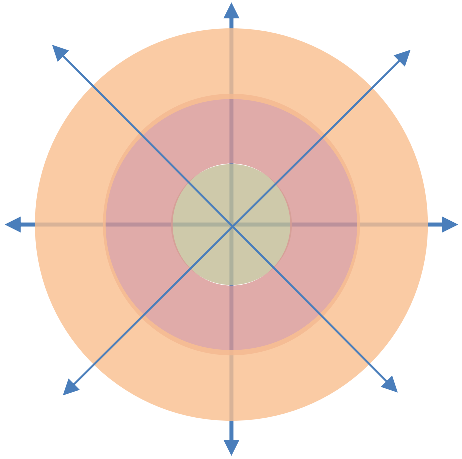
Power Spectrum and Phase Spectrum

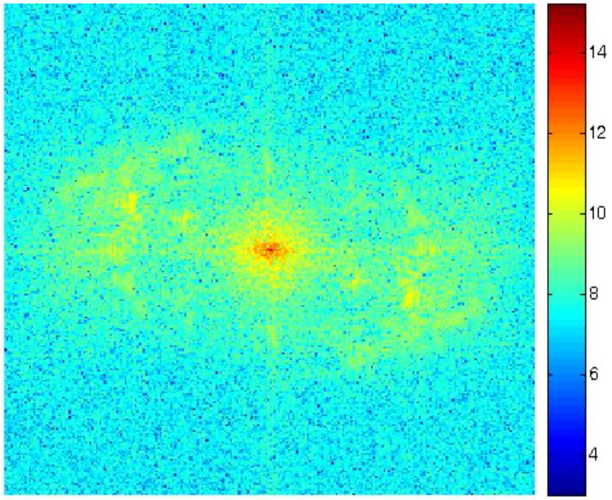
$f(x, y)$

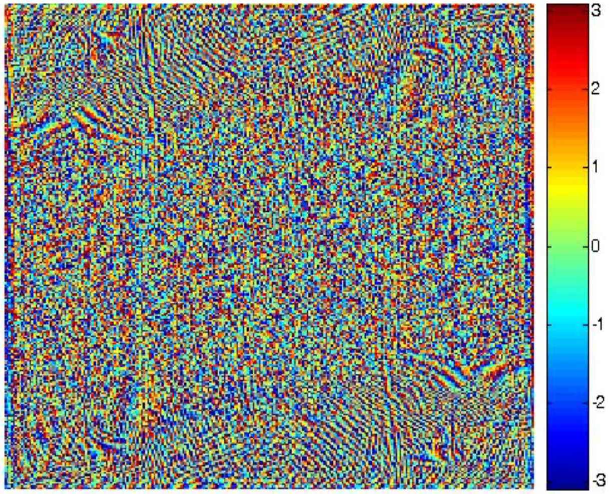
Low to Low-ish frequencies

Mid-range frequencies

High frequencies







$$|F(u,v)| = \sqrt{R^2(u,v) + I^2(u,v)}$$

$$\theta(u,v) = \tan^{-1}\left[I(u,v)/R(u,v)\right]$$

The Frequency Domain

- $F(u,v)$ is a complex number and has real and imaginary parts:

$$F(u,v) = R(u,v) + iI(u,v)$$

- Magnitudes (forming the Power Spectrum):

$$|F(u,v)| = \sqrt{R^2(u,v) + I^2(u,v)}$$

- Phase Angles (forming the Phase Spectrum):

$$\theta(u,v) = \tan^{-1}\left[I(u,v)/R(u,v)\right]$$

- Expressing $F(u,v)$ in polar coordinates (r, θ) :

$$F(u,v) = |F(u,v)|e^{i\theta(u,v)} = re^{i\theta}$$