

图像处理与机器学习

Digital Image Processing and Machine Learning

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第二章 图像增强

- ◆ 频域增强
 - -- 二维傅里叶变换定义
 - -- 二维傅里叶变换性质
 - -- 频域滤波器设计



> 高通滤波器

高频成分通过,去除(衰减)低频成分

图像中边缘等被增强

- ✓ 理想高通滤波器
- ✓ Butterworth高通滤波器
- ✓ 高斯高通滤波器



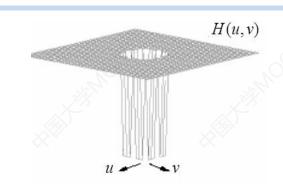
> 理想高通滤波器

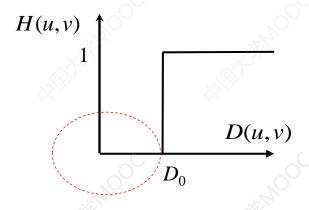
 D_0 是一个实数 D(u,v) 是点(u,v) 到原点的距离 $D(u,v) = (u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}$

H(u,v) 满足下列条件的滤波器,被称为理想高通滤波器

$$H(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & D(u,v) > D_0 \\ 0 & D(u,v) \le D_0 \end{cases}$$
 D_0 被称为截止频率

半径为 D_0 圆外的频率成分可以无失真<mark>通过</mark>; 在此半径之内的频率成分被<mark>截止</mark>(衰减为0)

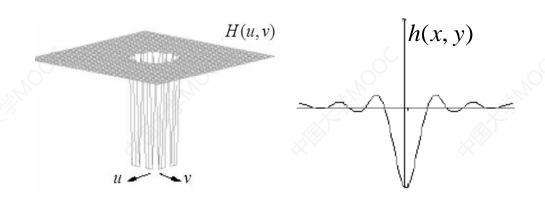






> 理想高通滤波器

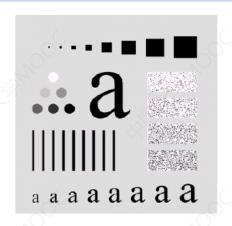
$$H(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & D(u,v) > D_0 \\ 0 & D(u,v) \le D_0 \end{cases}$$

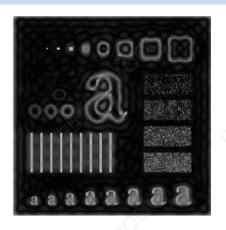


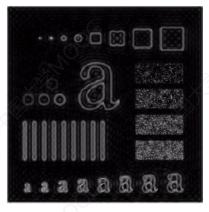
振铃现象严重

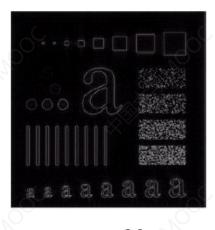


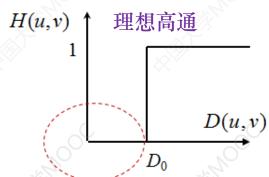












$$D_0 = 15$$
 $D_0 = 30$ 振铃现象严重

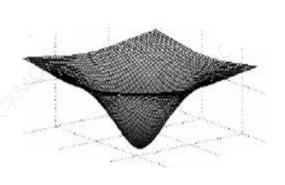
$$D_0 = 80$$

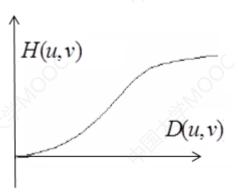


➤ Butterworth 高通滤波器

$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)[D_0 / D(u,v)]^{2n}} \qquad D(u,v)$$

$$D(u,v) = (u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}$$





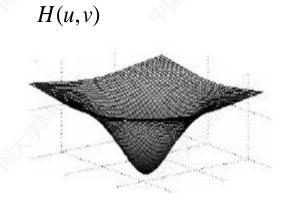
透视图

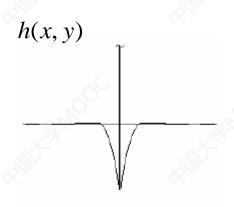
滤波器横截面



➤ Butterworth 高通滤波器

$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)[D_0 / D(u,v)]^{2n}}$$

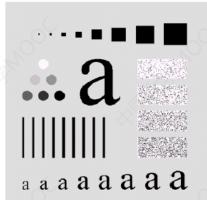


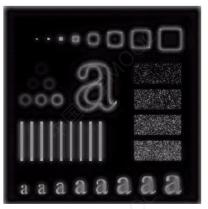


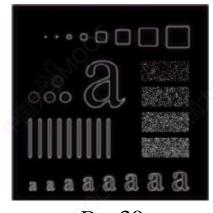


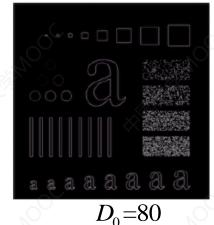
振铃现象



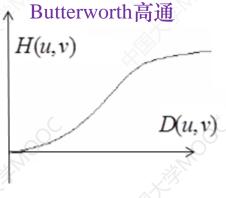


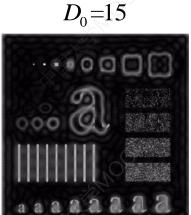


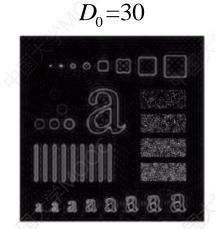










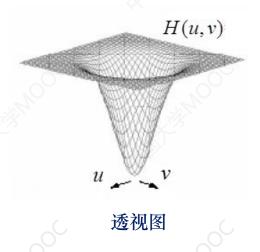


理想高通



> 高斯高通滤波器

$$H(u,v)=1-e^{-D^2(u,v)/2\sigma^2}$$
 $D(u,v)=(u^2+v^2)^{1/2}$

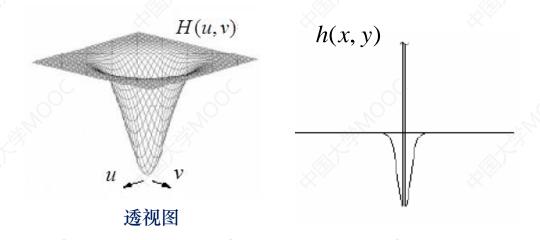


D(u,v) 滤波器横截面



> 高斯高通滤波器

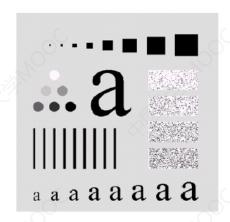
$$H(u,v)=1-e^{-D^2(u,v)/2\sigma^2}$$
 $D(u,v)=(u^2+v^2)^{1/2}$

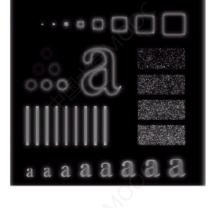


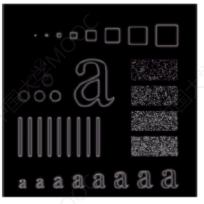


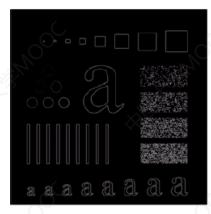
无振铃现象











$$D_0 = 15$$

$$D_0 = 30$$

$$D_0 = 80$$

高斯高通滤波器滤波效果比理想高通 和Butterworth高通<mark>更平滑</mark>



- > 频域图像增强
 - -- 原始图像与高频滤波后结果叠加



原图



高通滤波器提取边缘



高频增强图像



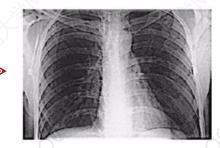




图a: 胸部X光图像

图b: 巴特沃思高通滤波的结果





图c: 高频增强滤波的结果

图d: 图c直方图均衡化的结果



谢谢

本课程所引用的一些素材为主讲 老师多年的教学积累,来源于多种媒 体及同事和同行的交流,难以一一注 明出处,特此说明并表示感谢!