

# 图像处理与机器学习

Digital Image Processing and Machine Learning

主讲人: 黄琳琳

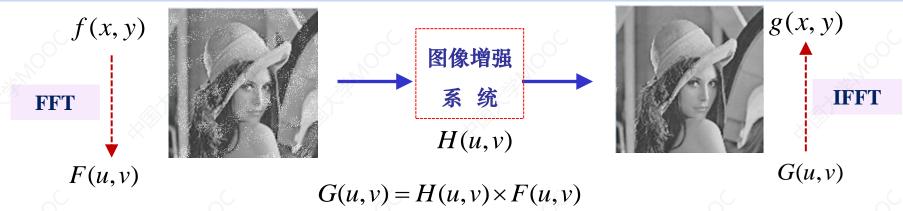
电子信息工程学院



# 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



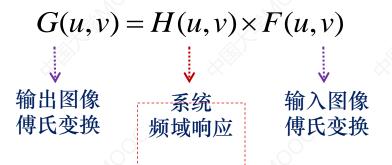


$$g(x,y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} G(u,v) e^{j2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$

$$f(x, y) \longrightarrow \mathbf{FFT} \longrightarrow H(u, v) \longrightarrow \mathbf{IFFT} \longrightarrow g(x, y)$$



#### > 频域滤波原理



通过滤波系统"修正"输入图像频率成分 从而达到图像增强目的

H(u,v)

低通滤波器

高通滤波器

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> 低通滤波器

低频成分通过,去除(衰减)高频成分

图像中尖锐的细节被平滑

- ✓ 理想低通滤波器
- ✓ Butterworth低通滤波器
- ✓ 高斯低通滤波器



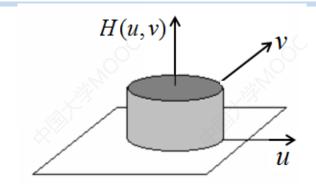
#### > 理想低通滤波器

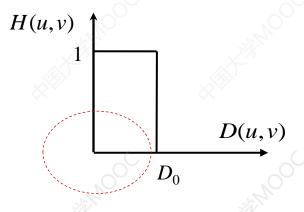
 $D_0$  是一个实数 D(u,v) 是点(u,v) 到原点的距离  $D(u,v) = (u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}$ 

H(u,v) 满足下列条件的滤波器,被称为理想低通滤波器

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

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







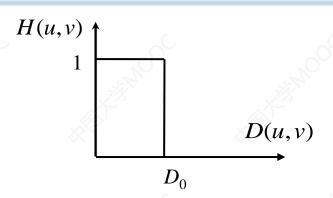
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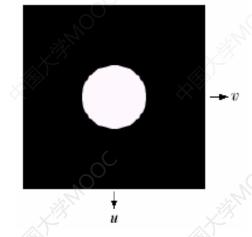
截止频率可以通过频谱中通过的功率占比选择

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

$$P(u,v)=R^{2}(u,v)+I^{2}(u,v)$$

总功率 
$$P_T = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} P(u,v)$$







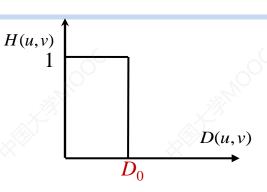
图像总功率

$$P_T = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} P(u, v)$$

通过截止频率为00低通滤波器

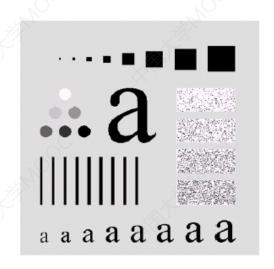
$$P_{pass} = \sum_{i=0}^{\hat{M}-1} \sum_{v=0}^{\hat{N}-1} P(u,v), \quad \hat{M} < M; \hat{N} < N$$

$$\frac{P_{pass}}{P_{T}} \times 100 = \alpha \quad 频域中心半径为 D_0 包含 \alpha% 的功率$$

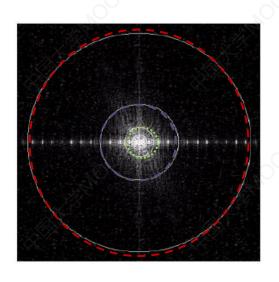




#### > 理想低通滤波器



500x500 图像



频谱

$$D_0 = 30$$

圆环包含图像总功率的96.4%

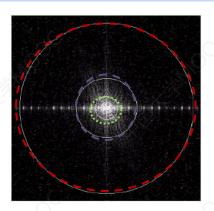
$$D_0 = 80$$

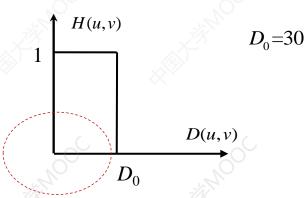
圆环包含图像总功率的98%

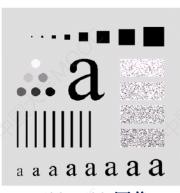
$$D_0 = 230$$

圆环包含图像总功率的99.5%

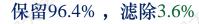


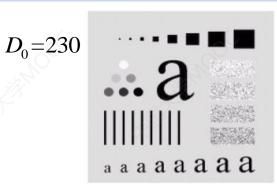




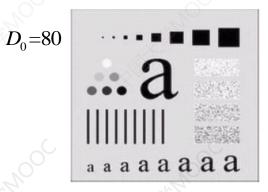








保留99.5%,滤除0.5%



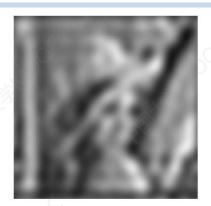
保留98%,滤除2%



#### > 理想低通滤波器



原始图像



保留95%,滤除5%



保留99%,滤除1%



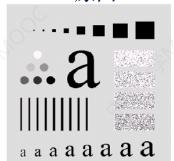
保留98%,滤除2%



保留99.5%,滤除0.5%



#### 原图





保留98%,滤除2%





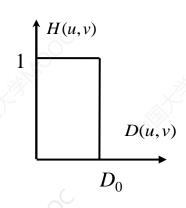
包含更多细节 (高频成分)

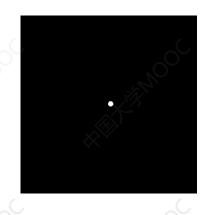


#### 理想低通滤波器的振铃现象

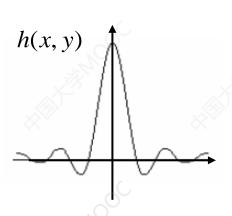
$$H(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & D(u,v) \le D_0 \\ 0 & D(u,v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

h(x,y)是一个抽样函数  $Sa(\cdot)$ 





H(u,v)投影图

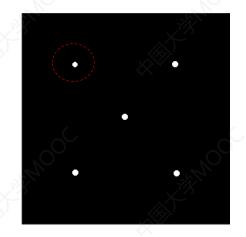




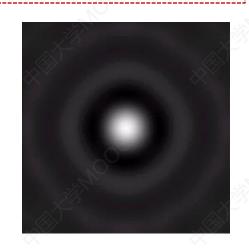
h(x,y)投影图



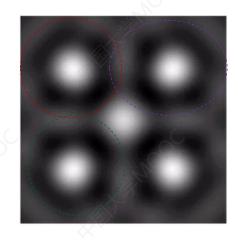
$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) \otimes h(x, y)$$



f(x, y) 包含5个白色点



h(x, y) 理想低通滤波器 脉冲响应



g(x, y)

振铃现象

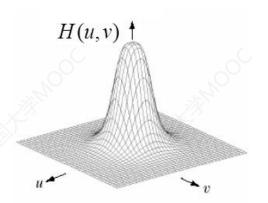


#### ➤ Butterworth 低通滤波器

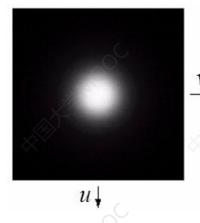
$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + [D(u,v)/D_0]^{2n}}$$

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

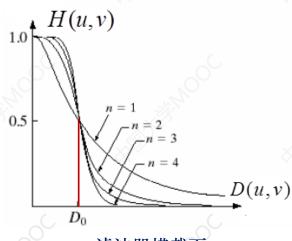
$$H(u,v)=0.5 \rightarrow D_0$$



透视图

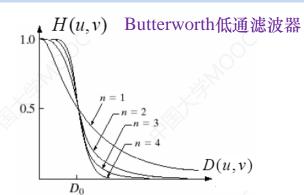


滤波器频响投影图



滤波器横截面

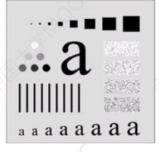




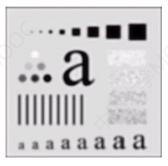




$$D_0 = 15$$



$$D_0 = 80$$



$$D_0 = 30$$

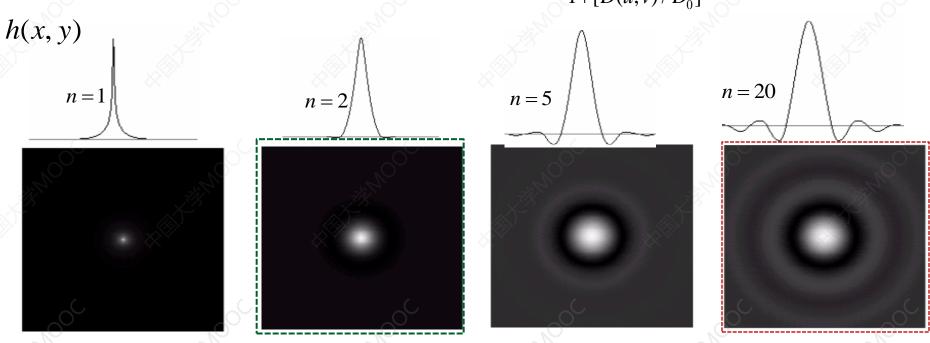


$$D_0 = 230$$



Butterworth低通滤波器的振铃现象

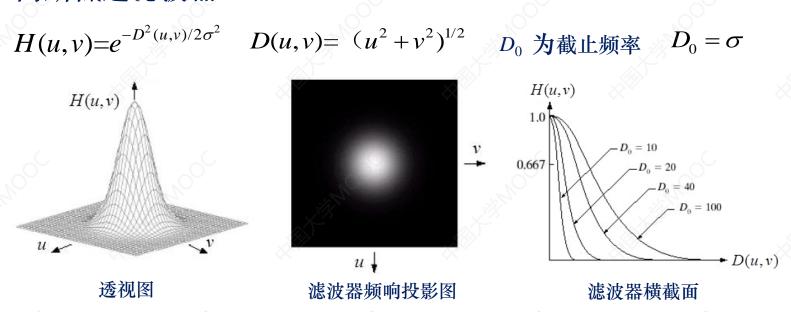
$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + [D(u,v)/D_0]^{2n}}$$



2阶Butterworth低通滤波器有效低通效果、振铃现象可忽略

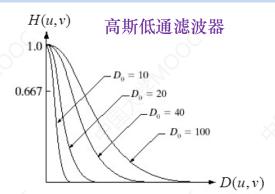


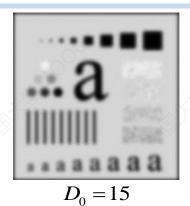
#### > 高斯低通滤波器

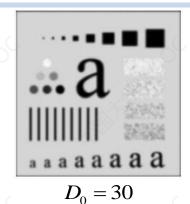


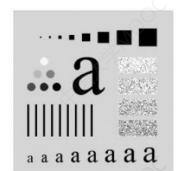
随着截止频率提高,保留的高频成分越多。



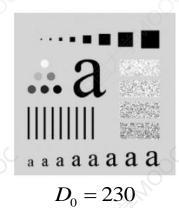








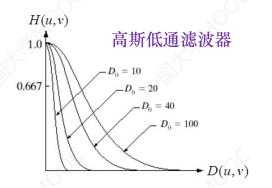


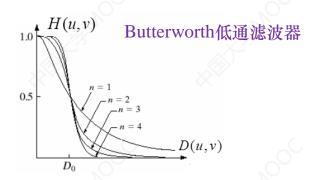


$$D_0 = 80$$



#### > 高斯低通滤波器

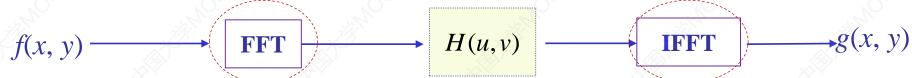


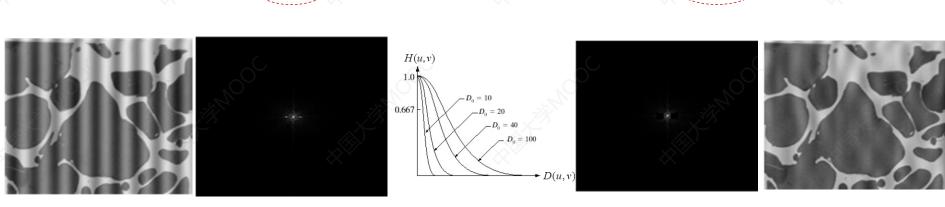


- ✓ 高斯低通滤波器不能达到相同截止频率的Butterworth低通滤波器平滑效果
- ✓ 高斯低通滤波器没有振铃现象



> 低通滤波器应用举例





有栅格影响图像

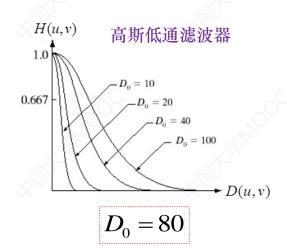
低通滤波后图像



#### > 低通滤波器应用举例



#### 人脸图像处理



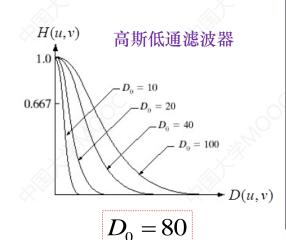




#### ▶ 低通滤波器应用举例

#### 文本图像中字 符失真、断裂修复

Historically, certain computer programs were written using only two digits rather than four to define the applicable year. Accordingly, the company's software may recognize a date using "00" as 1900 rather than the year 2000.



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# 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!