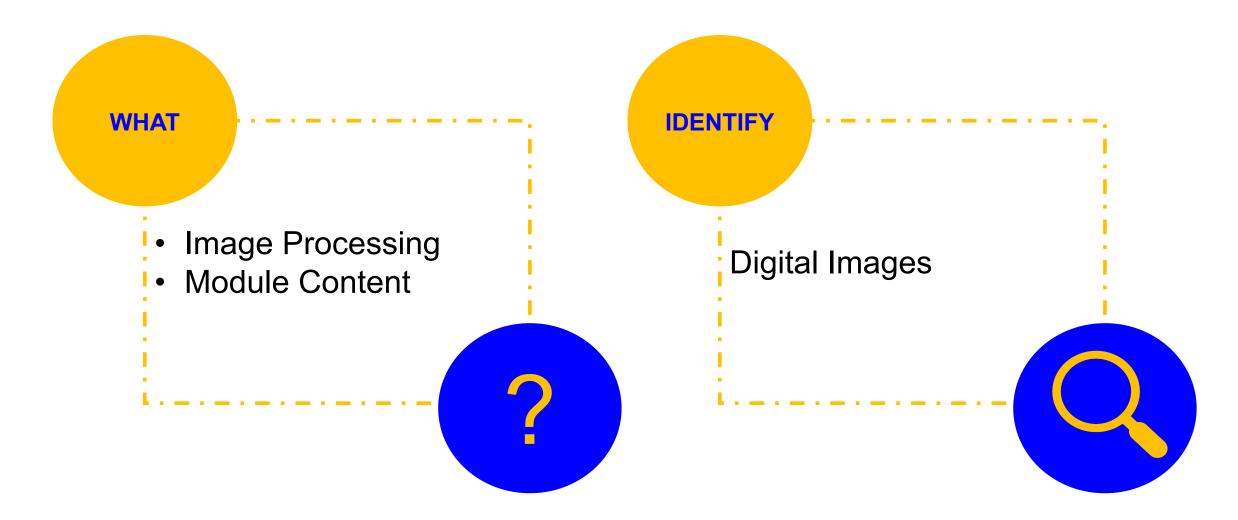


COMP-2032 Introduction to Image Processing

Lecture 1 Introductory



Learning Outcomes





What is Image Processing?

Let's Debunk!

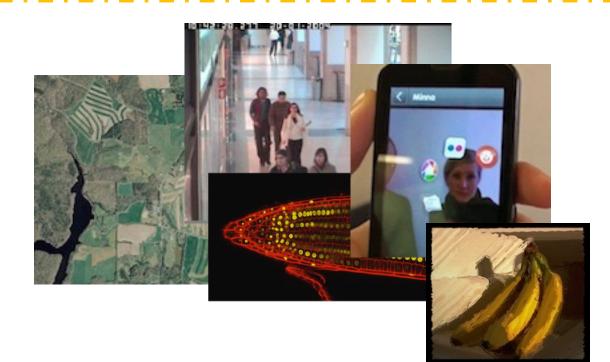


Image Processing

Collection of topics & techniques related to the use of computers to perform the following actions on digital images



- Acquire
- Store
- Manipulate
- Model
- Analyse/Interpret
- Display



Generic techniques that are applied to images from most sources

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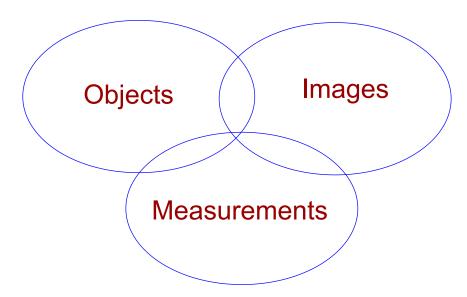
Know Your Limitations



Terms are often used together and some are sometimes confused



- 1. Image Processing
- 2. Image Analysis
- 3. Computer Vision
- 4. Computer Graphics



- All share representations, underlying mathematics & some algorithms
- Their goals are very different



This is an Image Processing module with a little Image Analysis

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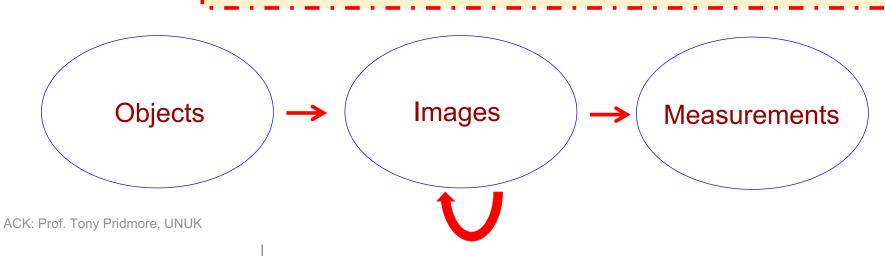


Image Analysis

What is the difference?

Concerned with making quantitative measurements on images:

- Image acquisition is constrained so that image measurements are a proxy for some real world value
- Sits between image processing and computer vision



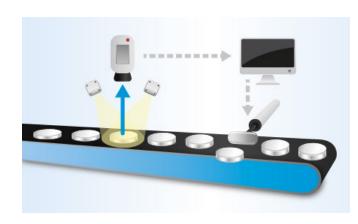




Image Analysis

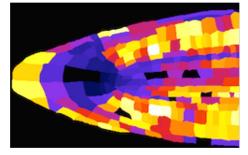
- Solutions are application specific
- Uses generic operations where possible, but takes an engineering more than scientific approach
- Many application areas:

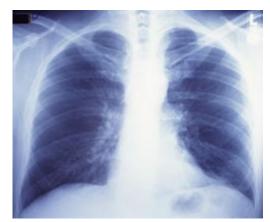


- Scientific
- Industrial
 - Food, textiles, manufacturing....







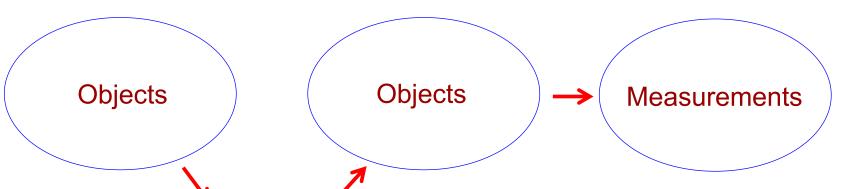




It's **NOT** Computer Vision

Aims to invert image formation & recover information about the viewed world: 3D shape, motion, identity...

What is the difference?







Image(s)

Computer Vision



It's **NOT** Computer Graphics

Focus is on creating images from object models What is the difference?

- Lighting and shading modelling
- Volume modelling
- Curve and surface modelling
- Visibility modelling
- Texture synthesis
- Character animation
- Modelling terrain, liquids, fire/smoke, cloth, hair/fur, feature, skin etc.



Computer Graphics

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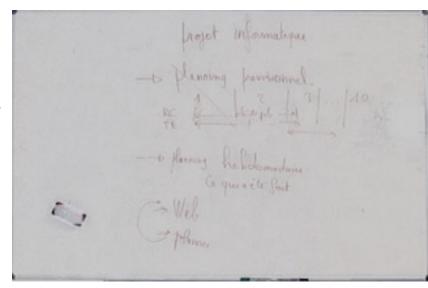
Image Processing

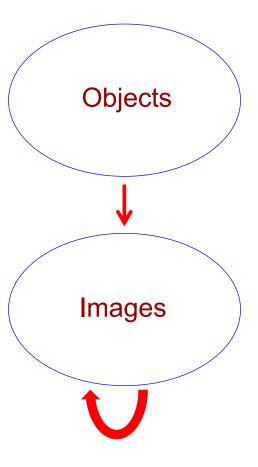
REMEMBER

- Image(s) in, image(s) out
- Key information more easily seen/extracted
- More aesthetically pleasing



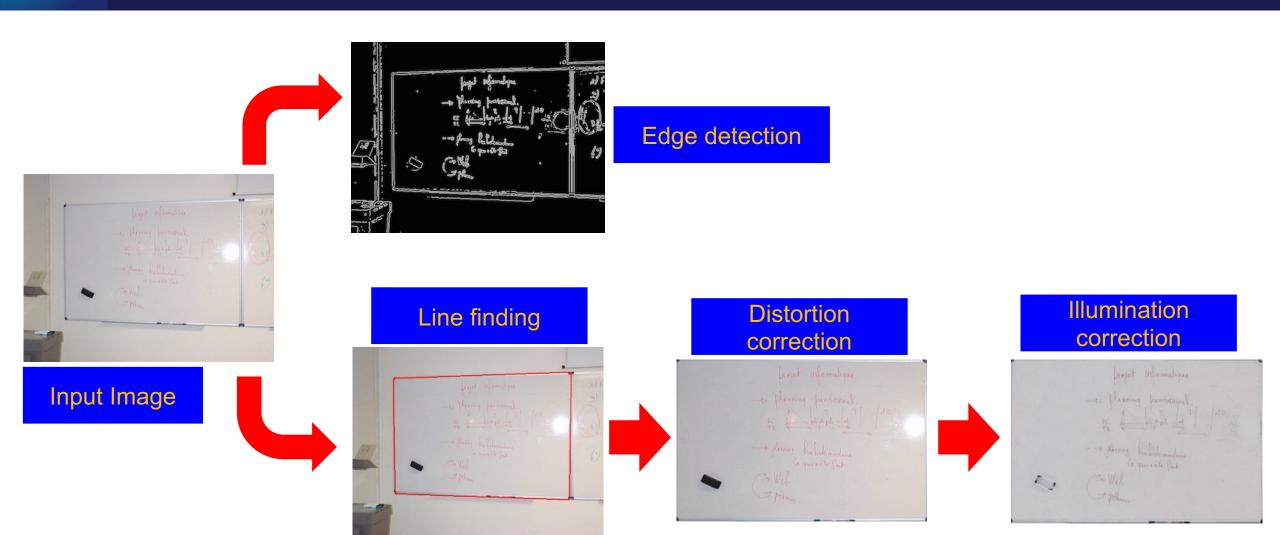






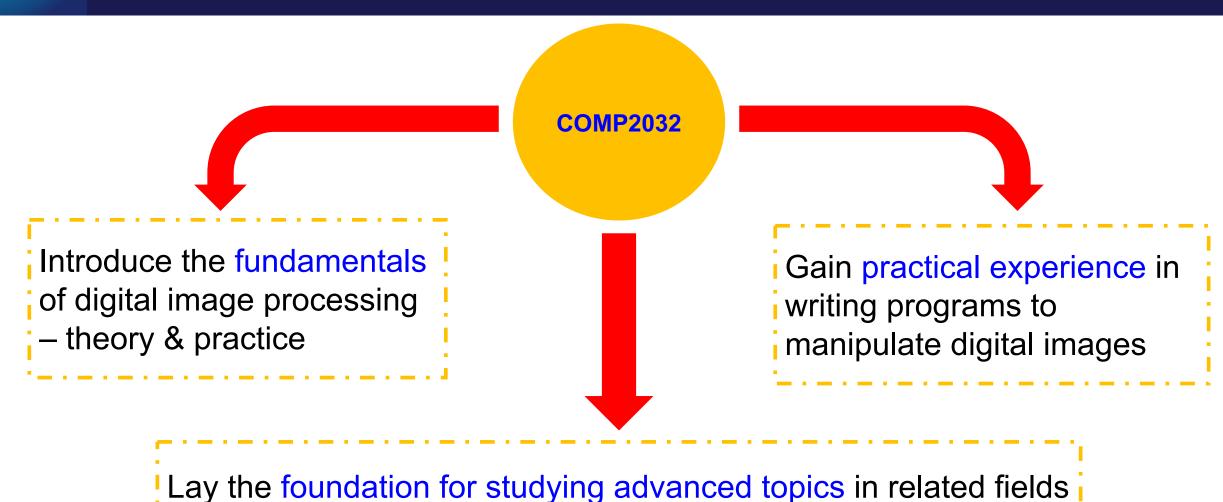


It's a toolkit





Primary Aims



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Break





Module Content

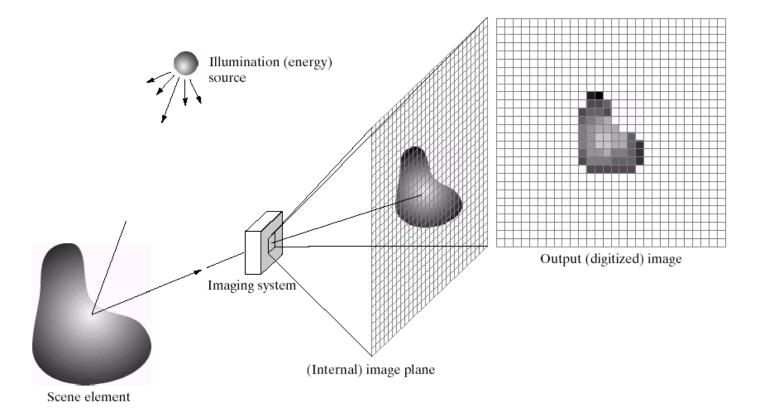
More SECRETs Revealed!



Image Formation

Acquisition

Colour Representation





Digital Images

A common, low-level representation of the viewed world



123 33 234 45 67 90 12 134 34 56 89 54 67 98 111 56 67 90 65 34



Pixel values represent the brightness and colour of the viewed objects, but give no indication of what object, e.g., books, monitors, these numbers refer to – hence low-level



Redundancy & image compression – efficiently represent image data for storage (*minimise disk space*) & communication (*minimise network bandwidth*)







245,760 bytes

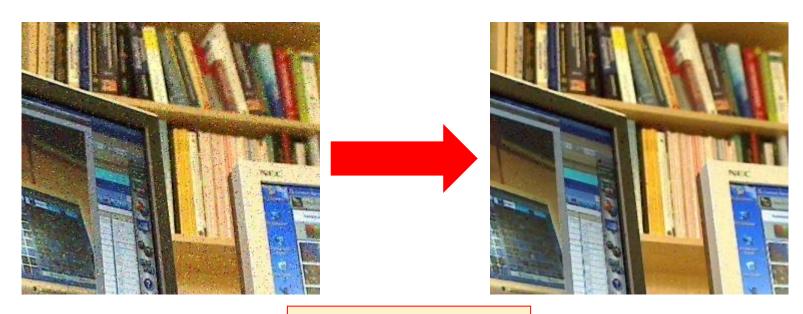
69,632 bytes

5,951 bytes

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Image manipulation – noise removal, smoothing, sharpening, contrast enhancement, changing the appearance of an image, etc.



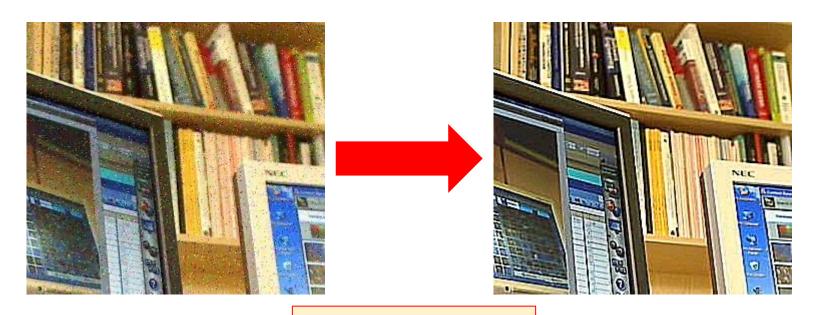
ACK: Prof. Tony Pridmore, UNUK

Noise reduction

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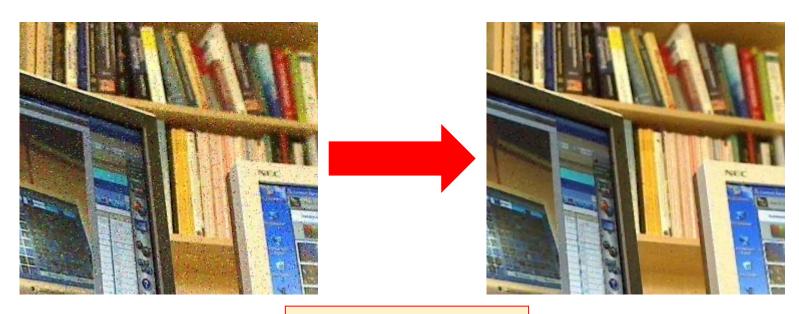
Image manipulation – noise removal, smoothing, sharpening, contrast enhancement, changing the appearance of an image, etc.



Sharpening



Image manipulation – noise removal, smoothing, sharpening, contrast enhancement, changing the appearance of an image, etc.



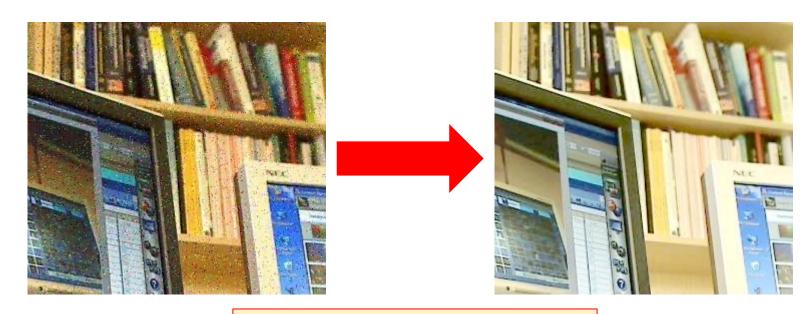
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Smoothing

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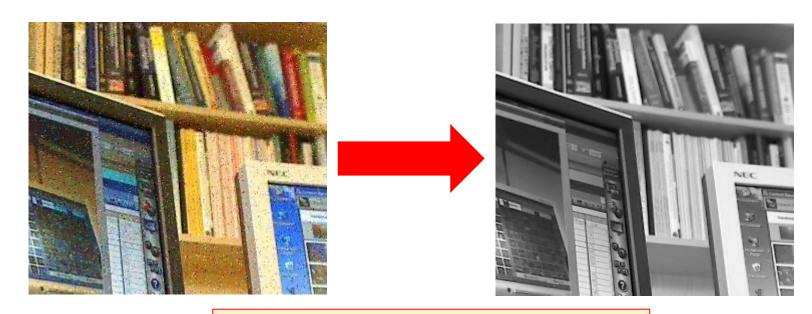
Image manipulation – noise removal, smoothing, sharpening, contrast enhancement, changing the appearance of an image, etc.



Contrast Enhancement



Image manipulation – noise removal, smoothing, sharpening, contrast enhancement, changing the appearance of an image, etc.



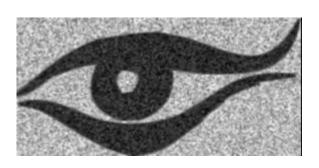
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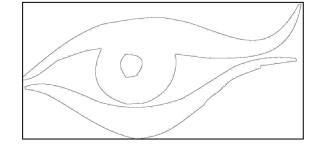
Changing image appearance



Edge detection

Image segmentation





- Underlying theory
- Some useful algorithms

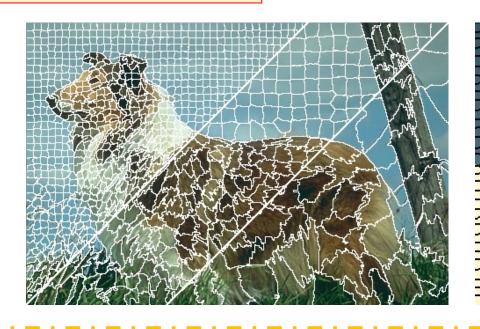


A step towards image analysis & computer vision

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Superpixels

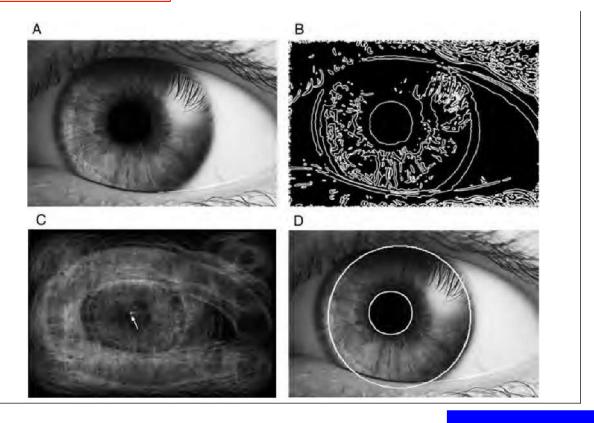




- An increasingly popular intermediate representation
- Fewer data points = less work



Finding geometric objects



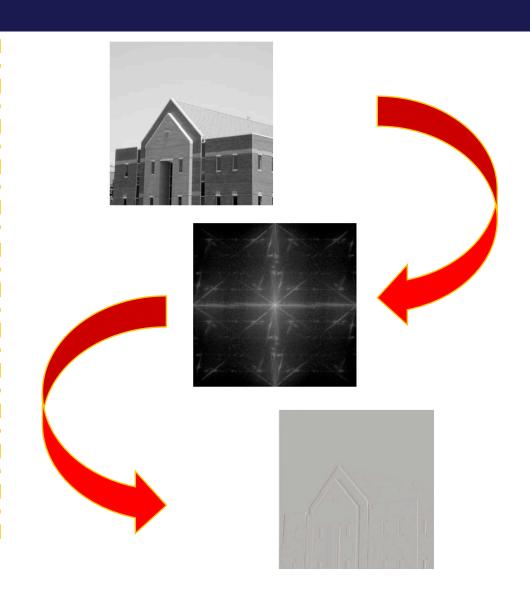
The Hough Transform

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- Focus on spatial domain methods (operating directly on the image)
 - Point operations
 - Area operations
- Overview of frequency domain methods (One Lecture)
 - Compute the power spectrum of the image
 - Process the power spectrum
 - Reconstruct a new image from the modified power spectrum





Geometric operations – manipulate the array structure underlying image, not just the pixel values







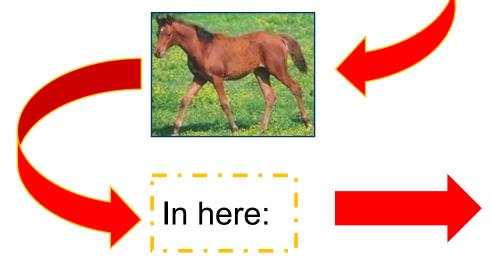
Rotation, translation, scaling and affine transformations



Some Applications

Content-based Image Retrieval

Show me all the image like this:







Some Applications

Painterly Rendering

- Process images to give a painted feel
- Aims to reproduce a particular artist or movement's style,
 e.g., Impressionism







Some Applications

Interactive Tools & Compositing











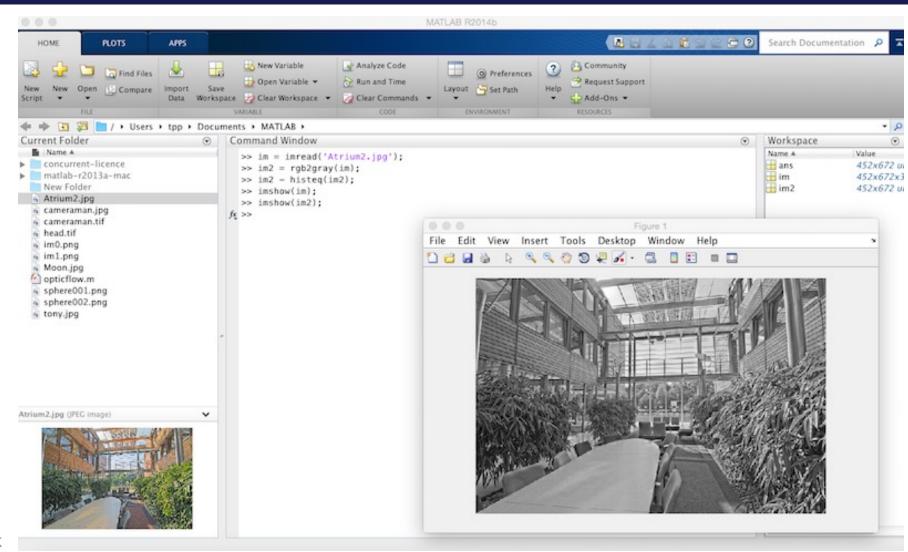


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MATLAB IP Toolbox



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Assessment

Very IMPORTANT



COMP2032 - Assessment

- 2000 word report + programming
 - MATLAB application
 - Explanation & evaluation of results

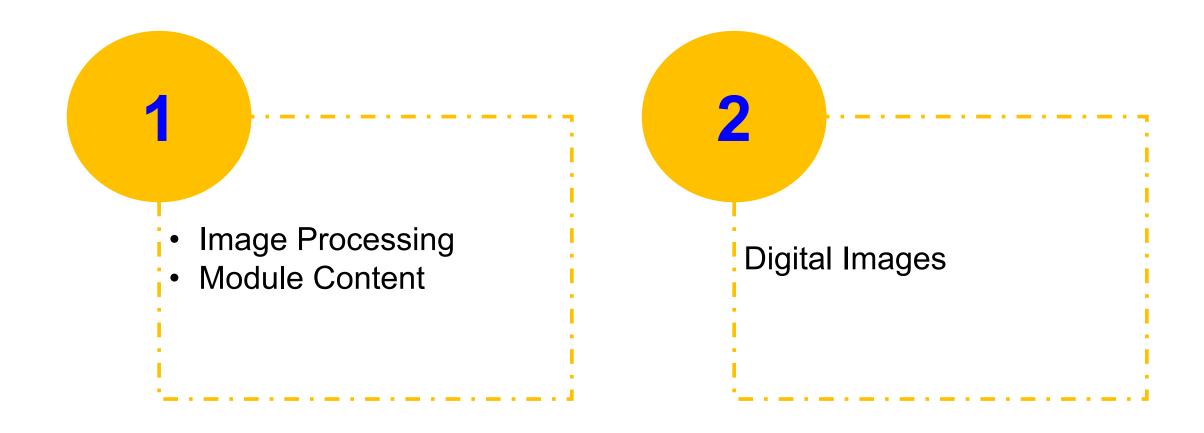
Coursework

- 1 hour exam
 - Answer ALL 3 questions

Exam

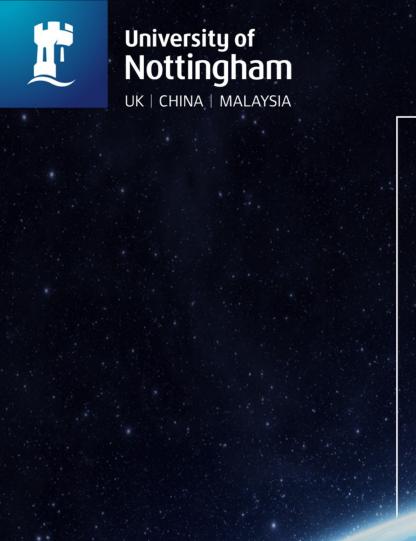


Summary



COMP 2032

Introductory



Questions



NEXT:

Digital Images + Point Processing