

Digital Image Processing Laboratory 1

Image Filtering
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Note: The **clipping()** and **_2Dconv()** functions are listed in “**utils.c**” which is provided at the end of this document along with its header file. The **MATLAB** code to generate plots is also provided at the end.

1 FIR Low Pass Filter

In this problem, we have to analyze and implement a simple low pass filter given by the 9x9 point spread function,

$$h(m, n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{81} & \text{for } |m| \leq 4 \text{ and } |n| \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

1.1 DSFT of $h(m, n)$

$$\begin{aligned} H(u, v) &= \sum_{m=-4}^4 \sum_{n=-4}^4 \frac{1}{81} e^{-j(mu+nv)} \\ &= \frac{1}{81} \sum_{m=-4}^4 e^{-jmu} \sum_{n=-4}^4 e^{-jnv} \end{aligned}$$

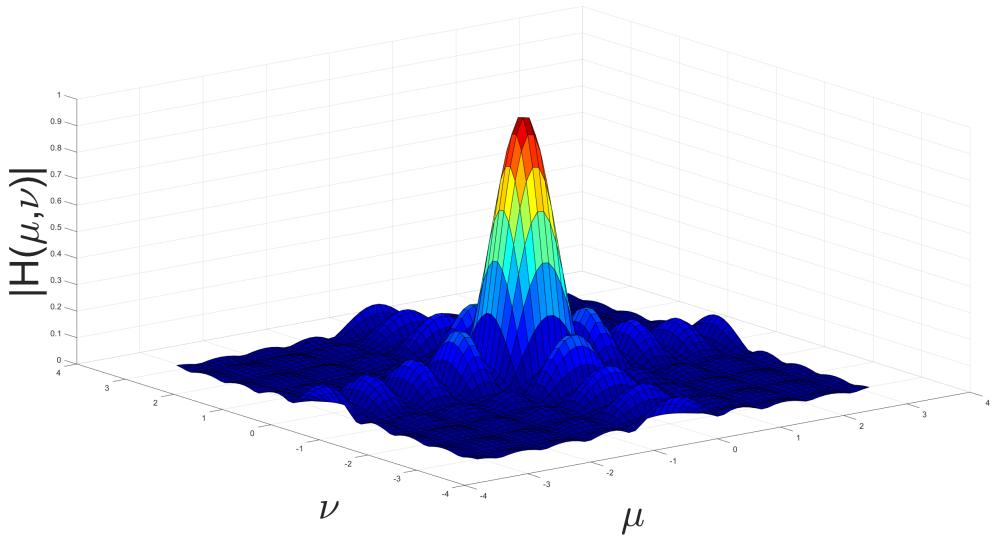
We also know that,

$$\sum_{n=-N}^N e^{-jwn} = e^{jwN} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-(2N+1)jw}}{1 - e^{-jw}} \quad (1)$$

Thus, using (1) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} H(u, v) &= \frac{1}{81} \left\{ e^{ju4} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-9ju}}{1 - e^{-ju}} \right\} \left\{ e^{jv4} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-9jv}}{1 - e^{-jv}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{81} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{9u}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{9v}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 Plot of frequency response of $|H(u, v)|$



1.3 Original Color Image & Filtered Color Image



1.4 C-Code

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include "tiff.h"
3 #include "allocate.h"
4 #include "randlib.h"
5 #include "typeutil.h"
6 #include "utils.h"
7
8 void error(char *name);
9
10 int main (int argc, char **argv)
11 {
12     FILE *fp;
```

```

13 struct TIFF_img input_img, output_img;
14 int32_t i,j;
15 int32_t fil_h=9;
16 int32_t fil_w=9;
17 float *f_low_pass[fil_h];
18
19 if ( argc != 2 ) error( argv[0] );
20
21 /* allocating memory for filter */
22 for(i=0;i<fil_h;i++){
23     f_low_pass[i]=(float *)malloc(fil_w * sizeof(float));
24 }
25 /* assigning filter values */
26 for(i=0;i< fil_h;i++){
27     for(j=0;j<fil_w;j++){
28         f_low_pass[i][j]=1.0/81;
29     }
30 }
31
32 /* open image file */
33 if ( ( fp = fopen ( argv[1] , "rb" ) ) == NULL ) {
34     fprintf ( stderr, "cannot open file %s\n", argv[1] );
35     exit ( 1 );
36 }
37
38 /* read image */
39 if ( read_TIFF ( fp, &input_img ) ) {
40     fprintf ( stderr, "error reading file %s\n", argv[1] );
41     exit ( 1 );
42 }
43
44 /* close image file */
45 fclose ( fp );
46
47 /* check the type of image data */
48 if ( input_img.TIFF_type != 'c' ) {
49     fprintf ( stderr, "error: image must be 24-bit color\n" );
50     exit ( 1 );
51 }
52
53 /* set up structure for output achromatic image */
54 /* to allocate a full color image use type 'c' */
55 get_TIFF ( &output_img, input_img.height, input_img.width, 'c' );
56
57 /* Convolution Function called from utils.c */
58 _2Dconv(f_low_pass,fil_h,fil_w,&input_img,&output_img);
59
60 /* open output image file */
61 if ( ( fp = fopen ( "firlow-pass-output.tif" , "wb" ) ) == NULL ) {
62     fprintf ( stderr, "cannot open file green.tif\n" );
63     exit ( 1 );
64 }
65
66 /* write output image */
67 if ( write_TIFF ( fp, &output_img ) ) {
68     fprintf ( stderr, "error writing TIFF file %s\n", argv[2] );
69     exit ( 1 );
70 }
71
72 /* close output image file */

```

```

73 fclose ( fp );
74
75 /* de-allocate space which was used for the images */
76 free_TIFF ( &(input_img) );
77 free_TIFF ( &(output_img) );
78
79 /* free filter memory */
80 for(i=0;i<fil_h;i++){
81     free(f_low_pass[i]);
82 }
83 return(0);
84 }
85
86 void error(char *name)
87 {
88     printf("usage: %s image.tiff \n\n",name);
89     printf("this program reads in a 24-bit color TIFF image.\n");
90     printf("It then horizontally filters the green component, adds noise,\n");
91     printf("and writes out the result as an 8-bit image\n");
92     printf("with the name 'green.tiff'.\n");
93     printf("It also generates an 8-bit color image,\n");
94     printf("that swaps red and green components from the input image");
95     exit(1);
96 }
```

2 FIR Sharpening Filter

In this problem, we will analyze the effect of a sharpening filter known as an unsharp mask. The terminology comes from the fact that an unsharp mask filter removes the unsharp (low frequency) component of the image, and therefore produces an image with a sharper appearance.

Let $h(m, n)$ as shown below be the low-pass filter,

$$h(m, n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{25} & \text{for } |m| \leq 2 \text{ and } |n| \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The unsharp mask filter $g(m, n)$ is given as follows,

$$g(m, n) = \delta(m, n) + \lambda(\delta(m, n) - h(m, n)) , \lambda > 0$$

2.1 DSFT of $h(m, n)$

$$\begin{aligned} H(u, v) &= \sum_{m=-2}^2 \sum_{n=-2}^2 \frac{1}{25} e^{-j(mu+nv)} \\ &= \frac{1}{25} \sum_{m=-2}^2 e^{-jmu} \sum_{n=-4}^4 e^{-jnv} \end{aligned}$$

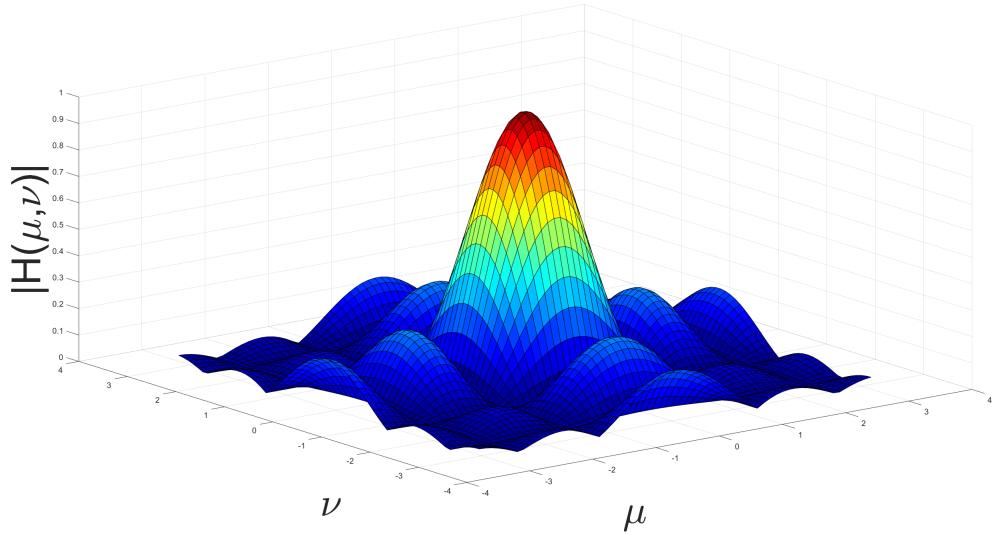
Thus, using (1) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
H(u, v) &= \frac{1}{25} \left\{ e^{ju2} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-5ju}}{1 - e^{-ju}} \right\} \left\{ e^{jv5} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-5jv}}{1 - e^{-jv}} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{25} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5u}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5v}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

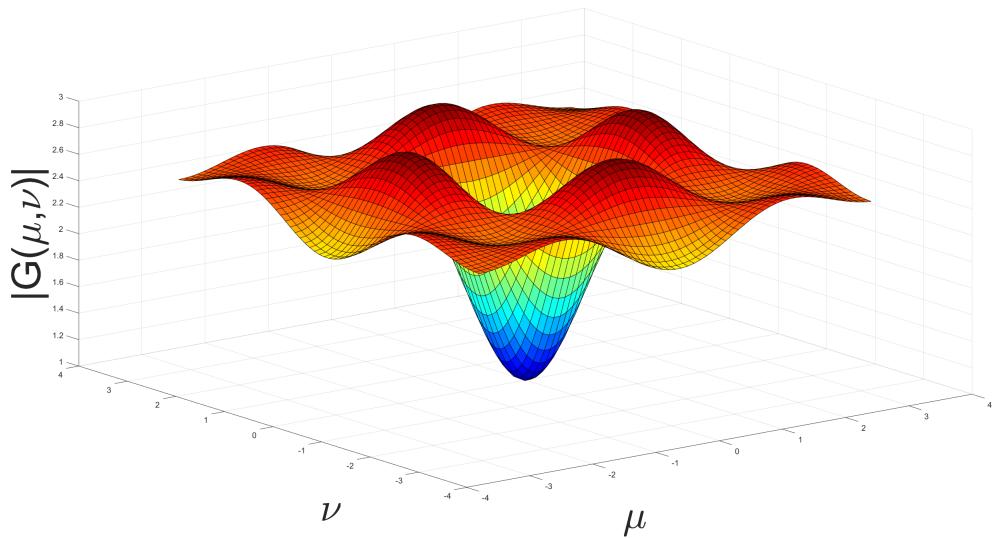
2.2 DSFT of $g(m, n)$

$$\begin{aligned}
G(u, v) &= 1 + \lambda(1 - H(u, v)) \\
&= 1 + \lambda \left(1 - \frac{1}{25} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5u}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{5v}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{v}{2}\right)} \right\} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

2.3 Plot of frequency response of $|H(u, v)|$



2.4 Plot of frequency response of $|G(u, v)|$, $\lambda = 1.5$



2.5 Original Color Image & Filtered Color Image ($\lambda = 1.5$)



2.6 Filtered Images at λ values = 0.2, 0.8 & 1.5 respectively



We can clearly see that, as the λ value increases, the image gets sharper.

2.7 C-Code

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <math.h>
3 #include "tiff.h"
4 #include "allocate.h"
5 #include "randlib.h"
6 #include "typeutil.h"
7 #include "utils.h"
8
9 void error(char *name);
10
11 int main (int argc, char **argv)
12 {
13     FILE *fp;
14     struct TIFF_img input_img, output_img;
15     int32_t i,j;
16     int32_t fil_h=5;
17     int32_t fil_w=5;
18     float lambda;
19
20     if ( argc != 3 ) error( argv[0] );
21
22     /* reading lambda value from user */
23     sscanf(argv[2], "%f", &lambda);
24
25     /* allocating filter memory */
26     float *f_sharp[fil_h];
27     for(i=0;i<fil_h;i++){
28         f_sharp[i]=(float *)malloc(fil_w * sizeof(float));
29     }
30
31     /* assigning filter values */
32     for(i=0;i< fil_h;i++){
33         for(j=0;j<fil_w;j++) {
```

```

34     if ( i==2 && j==2){
35         f_sharp[i][j]=1.0 + lambda *(1.0 - (1.0/25));
36     }
37     else{
38         f_sharp[i][j]=0.0 + lambda *(0.0 - (1.0/25));
39     }
40 }
41 }
42
43 /* open image file */
44 if ( ( fp = fopen ( argv[1] , "rb" ) ) == NULL ) {
45     fprintf ( stderr, "cannot open file %s\n", argv[1] );
46     exit ( 1 );
47 }
48
49 /* read image */
50 if ( read_TIFF ( fp, &input_img ) ) {
51     fprintf ( stderr, "error reading file %s\n", argv[1] );
52     exit ( 1 );
53 }
54
55 /* close image file */
56 fclose ( fp );
57
58 /* check the type of image data */
59 if ( input_img.TIFF_type != 'c' ) {
60     fprintf ( stderr, "error: image must be 24-bit color\n" );
61     exit ( 1 );
62 }
63
64 /* set up structure for output achromatic image */
65 /* to allocate a full color image use type 'c' */
66 get_TIFF ( &output_img, input_img.height, input_img.width, 'c' );
67
68 /* convolution function called from utils.c */
69 _2Dconv(f_sharp,fil_h,fil_w,&input_img,&output_img);
70
71 /* open output image file */
72 if ( ( fp = fopen ( "fir-sharp-output.tif" , "wb" ) ) == NULL ) {
73     fprintf ( stderr, "cannot open file fir-sharp-output.tif\n" );
74     exit ( 1 );
75 }
76
77 /* write output image */
78 if ( write_TIFF ( fp, &output_img ) ) {
79     fprintf ( stderr, "error writing TIFF file %s\n", argv[2] );
80     exit ( 1 );
81 }
82
83 /* close green image file */
84 fclose ( fp );
85
86 /* de-allocate space which was used for the images */
87 free_TIFF ( &(input_img) );
88 free_TIFF ( &(output_img) );
89
90 /*free all filter memory*/
91 for(i=0;i<fil_h;i++){
92     free(f_sharp[i]);
93 }
```

```

94     return(0);
95 }
96
97 void error(char *name)
98 {
99     printf("usage: %s image.tiff \n\n",name);
100    printf("this program reads in a 24-bit color TIFF image.\n");
101    printf("It then horizontally filters the green component, adds noise,\n");
102    printf("and writes out the result as an 8-bit image\n");
103    printf("with the name 'green.tiff'.\n");
104    printf("It also generates an 8-bit color image,\n");
105    printf("that swaps red and green components from the input image");
106    exit(1);
107 }
108 }
```

3 IIR Filter

In this problem, we will analyze the effect of an IIR filter specified by a 2-D difference equation. Let $h(m, n)$ be the impulse response of an IIR filter with corresponding difference equation,

$$y(m, n) = 0.01x(m, n) + 0.9(y(m - 1, n) + y(m, n - 1)) - 0.81y(m - 1, n - 1)$$

where $x(m, n)$ is the input & $y(m, n)$ is the output.

3.1 DSFT of $h(m, n)$

Applying Z-transform to the above equation, we get

$$Y(z_1, z_2) = 0.01X(z_1, z_2) + 0.9(z_1^{-1}Y(z_1, z_2) + z_2^{-1}Y(z_1, z_2)) - 0.81z_1^{-1}z_2^{-1}Y(z_1, z_2)$$

$$\frac{Y(z_1, z_2)}{X(z_1, z_2)} = \frac{0.01}{1 - 0.9z_1^{-1} - 0.9z_2^{-1} + 0.81z_1^{-1}z_2^{-1}}$$

And thus,

$$H(z_1, z_2) = \frac{0.01}{1 - 0.9z_1^{-1} - 0.9z_2^{-1} + 0.81z_1^{-1}z_2^{-1}}$$

We know that,

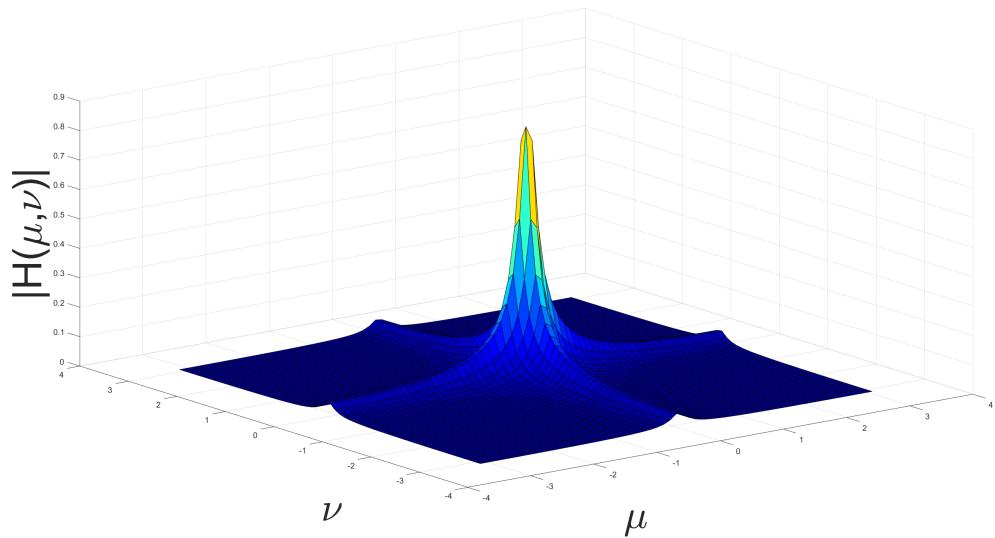
$$H(w) = H(z)|_{z=e^{-jw}}$$

Let $z_1 = e^{-ju}$ and $z_2 = e^{-jv}$.

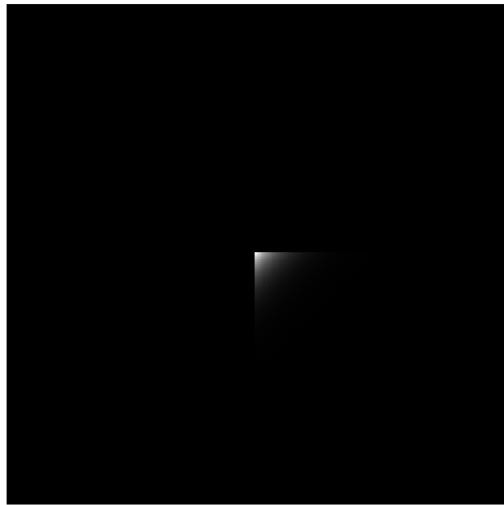
We then get,

$$H(u, v) = \frac{0.01}{1 - 0.9e^{-ju} - 0.9e^{-jv} + 0.81e^{-j(u+v)}}$$

3.2 Plot of frequency response of $|H(u, v)|$



3.3 Image of the Point Spread Function



3.4 Original Color Image & Filtered Color Image



3.5 C-Code

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <math.h>
3 #include "tiff.h"
4 #include "allocate.h"
5 #include "randlib.h"
6 #include "typeutil.h"
7 #include "utils.h"
8
9 void error(char *name);
10
11 int main (int argc, char **argv)
12 {
13     FILE *fp;
14     struct TIFF_img input_img, output_img;
15     int32_t i,j,m;
16     int32_t img_h;
17     int32_t img_w;
18     int32_t channels = 3;
19
20     if ( argc != 2 ) error( argv[0] );
21
22     /* open image file */
23     if ( ( fp = fopen ( argv[1], "rb" ) ) == NULL ) {
24         fprintf ( stderr, "cannot open file %s\n", argv[1] );
25         exit ( 1 );
26     }
27
28     /* read image */
29     if ( read_TIFF ( fp, &input_img ) ) {
30         fprintf ( stderr, "error reading file %s\n", argv[1] );
31         exit ( 1 );
32     }
33
34     /* close image file */
35     fclose ( fp );
```

```

36
37 /* check the type of image data */
38 if ( input_img.TIFF_type != 'c' ) {
39     fprintf ( stderr, "error: image must be 24-bit color\n" );
40     exit ( 1 );
41 }
42
43 get_TIFF(&output_img, input_img.height, input_img.width, 'c');
44
45 /* set up structure for output achromatic image */
46 /* to allocate a full color image use type 'c' */
47 img_h=input_img.height;
48 img_w=input_img.width;
49
50 double (*_2dtemp)[img_h][img_w]=malloc(sizeof(double[3][img_h][img_w]));
51
52 for (m = 0; m < channels; m++) {
53     for (i = 0; i < img_h; i++) {
54         for (j = 0; j < img_w; j++) {
55             _2dtemp[m][i][j] = 0.01 * input_img.color[m][i][j];
56             if (i > 0) {
57                 _2dtemp[m][i][j] += 0.9 * _2dtemp[m][i-1][j];
58             }
59             if (j > 0) {
60                 _2dtemp[m][i][j] += 0.9 * _2dtemp[m][i][j-1];
61             }
62             if (i > 0 && j > 0) {
63                 _2dtemp[m][i][j] += -0.81 * _2dtemp[m][i-1][j-1];
64             }
65         }
66     }
67 }
68 }
69
70 for (m = 0; m < 3; m++) {
71     for (i = 0; i < img_h; i++) {
72         for (j = 0; j < img_w; j++) {
73             output_img.color[m][i][j]=clipping(_2dtemp[m][i][j]);
74         }
75     }
76 }
77
78 /* open output image file */
79 if ( ( fp = fopen ( "iir.tif", "wb" ) ) == NULL ) {
80     fprintf ( stderr, "cannot open file green.tif\n" );
81     exit ( 1 );
82 }
83
84 /* write output image */
85 if ( write_TIFF ( fp, &output_img ) ) {
86     fprintf ( stderr, "error writing TIFF file %s\n", argv[2] );
87     exit ( 1 );
88 }
89
90 /* close green image file */
91 fclose ( fp );
92
93
94 /* de-allocate space which was used for the images */
95 free_TIFF ( &(input_img) );

```

```

96     free_TIFF( &(output_img) );
97
98     /*free all filter memory*/
99
100    return(0);
101}
102
103
104 void error(char *name)
105{
106     printf("usage: %s image.tiff \n\n",name);
107     printf("this program reads in a 24-bit color TIFF image.\n");
108     printf("It then horizontally filters the green component, adds noise,\n");
109     printf("and writes out the result as an 8-bit image\n");
110     printf("with the name 'green.tiff'.\n");
111     printf("It also generates an 8-bit color image,\n");
112     printf("that swaps red and green components from the input image");
113     exit(1);
114}

```

4 Utility functions

4.1 utils.h

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include "typeutil.h"
3 #include "tiff.h"
4
5 uint8_t clipping(float pix_val);
6 void _2Dconv(float **filter,int fil_h,int fil_w,struct TIFF_img *in_img,struct
    TIFF_img *out_img);

```

4.2 utils.c

```

1 #include "utils.h"
2
3 uint8_t clipping(float pix_val){
4     uint8_t val;
5     if (pix_val > 255){
6         val=255;
7     }
8     else if (pix_val < 0){
9         val=0;
10    }
11    else{
12        val=(uint8_t)pix_val;
13    }
14    return val;
15}
16
17
18 void _2Dconv(float **filter, int fil_h, int fil_w,struct TIFF_img *in_img, struct
    TIFF_img *out_img){
19
20     int32_t fil_cx=(fil_h-1)/2;
21     int32_t fil_cy=(fil_w-1)/2;
22     int32_t img_h=in_img->height;
23     int32_t img_w=in_img->width;
24     int32_t i,j,row,col,x,y;

```

```

25 /* setting up channels */
26 float *rconv[img_h], *gconv[img_h], *bconv[img_h];
27
28 /* allocating memory for each channel */
29 for(i=0;i

```

5 MATLAB Code

```
1 u=-pi:0.1:pi;
2 v=-pi:0.1:pi;
3
4 %Without meshgrid
5 u=u+0.0000001;
6 v=v+0.0000001;
7 new_u=sin(4.5*u)./sin(0.5*u);
8 new_v=sin(4.5*v)./sin(0.5*v);
9 res=new_u' * new_v;
10
11 res=(1/81)*res;
12 fig0 = figure(1);
13 surf(u,v,abs(res))
14 colormap jet
15 xlabel('mu');
16 ylabel('nu');
17 zlabel('|H(mu,nu)|');
18
19
20
21 [U,V] = meshgrid(u,v);
22 h=(1/81)*(sin(4.5*U)./sin(0.5*U)).*(sin(4.5*V)./sin(0.5*V));
23 fig1 = figure(2);
24 surf(U,V,abs(h))
25 colormap jet
26 xlabel('mu');
27 ylabel('nu');
28 zlabel('|H(mu,nu)|');
29
30
31
32
33 h=(1/25)*(sin(2.5*U)./sin(0.5*U)).*(sin(2.5*V)./sin(0.5*V));
34 fig2 = figure(3);
35 surf(U,V,abs(h))
36 colormap jet
37 xlabel('mu');
38 ylabel('nu');
39 zlabel('|H(mu,nu)|');
40
41 lamda=1.5;
42 g = 1 + lamda*(1 - h);
43 fig3 = figure(3);
44 surf(U,V,abs(g));
45 colormap jet
46 xlabel('mu');
47 ylabel('nu');
48 zlabel('G(mu,nu)');
49
50
51 h = 0.01./(1-0.9*exp(-1i*U)-0.9*exp(-1i*V)+0.81*exp(-1i*(U+V)));
52 fig4 = figure(4);
53 surf(U,V,abs(h));
54 colormap jet
55 xlabel('mu');
56 ylabel('nu');
57 zlabel('|H(mu,nu)|');
```

```

58
59
60
61 % PSF
62 x = zeros(256,256);
63 y = zeros(256,256);
64 x(128,128) = 1;
65
66 for m = 1:256
67   for n = 1:256
68     y(m,n) = 0.01*x(m,n);
69     if (m > 1)
70       y(m,n) = y(m,n) + 0.9*y(m-1,n);
71     end
72     if (n > 1)
73       y(m,n) = y(m,n) + 0.9*y(m,n-1);
74     end
75     if (m > 1 && n > 1)
76       y(m,n) = y(m,n) - 0.81*y(m-1,n-1);
77     end
78   end
79 end
80
81 y(y(:) > 255) = 255;
82 y(y(:) < 0) = 0;
83
84
85
86 %Comparing FFT of images sharpened at different values of lambda
87 img = imread('fir-sharp-output02.tif');
88 img = fftshift(img(:,:,2));
89 F = fft2(img);
90 figure;
91 imagesc(100*log(1+abs(fftshift(F)))); colormap(gray);
92 title('magnitude spectrum');
93
94
95 img = imread('fir-sharp-output08.tif');
96 img = fftshift(img(:,:,2));
97 F = fft2(img);
98 figure;
99 imagesc(100*log(1+abs(fftshift(F)))); colormap(gray);
100 title('magnitude spectrum');
101
102 img = imread('fir-sharp-output15.tif');
103 img = fftshift(img(:,:,2));
104 F = fft2(img);
105 figure;
106 imagesc(100*log(1+abs(fftshift(F)))); colormap(gray);
107 title('magnitude spectrum');

```