



UAI

UNIVERSIDAD ADOLFO IBÁÑEZ
FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA Y CIENCIAS



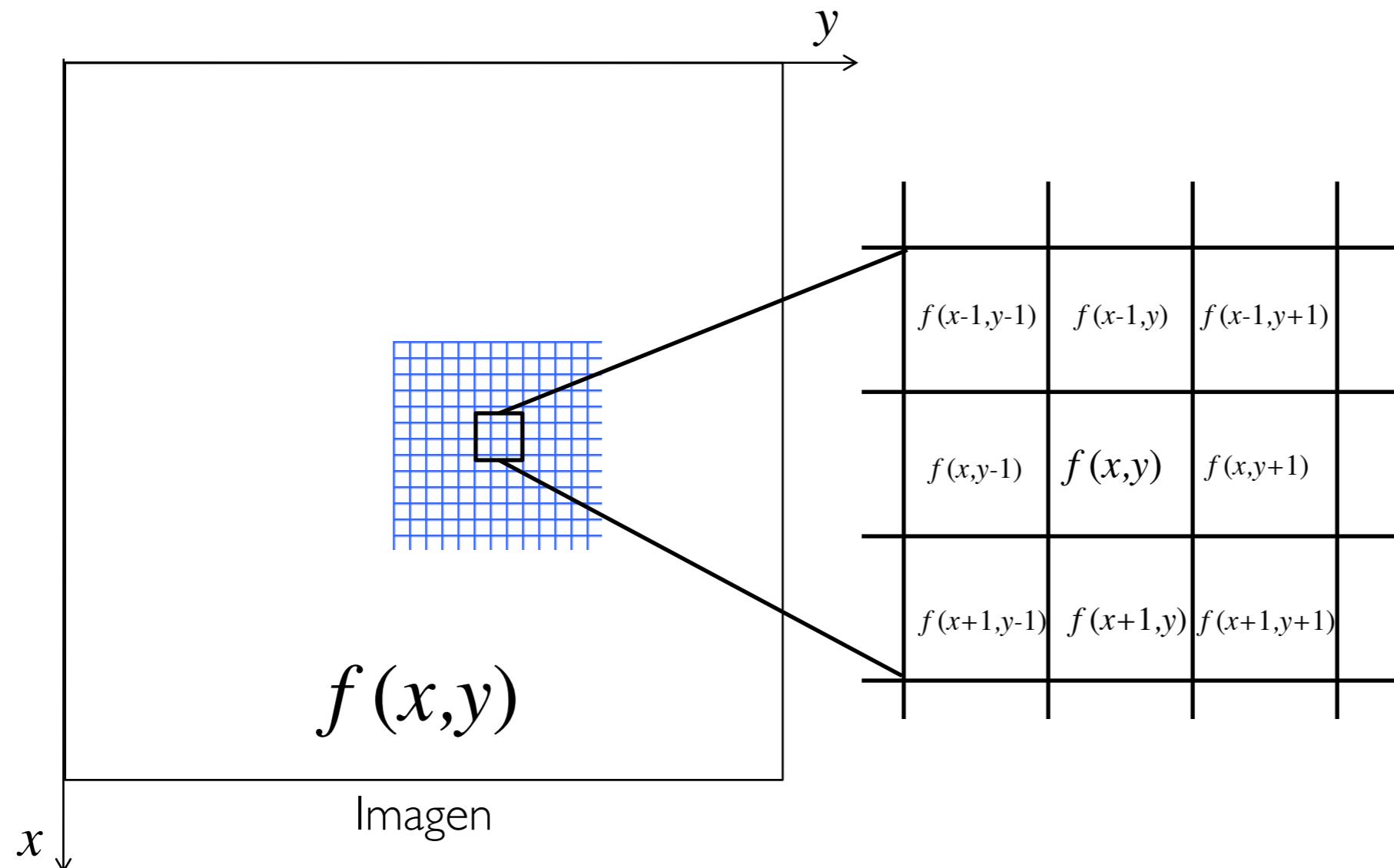
MDS²⁰¹⁹ PROCESAMIENTO DE IMÁGENES

MEJORAMIENTO EN EL ESPACIO

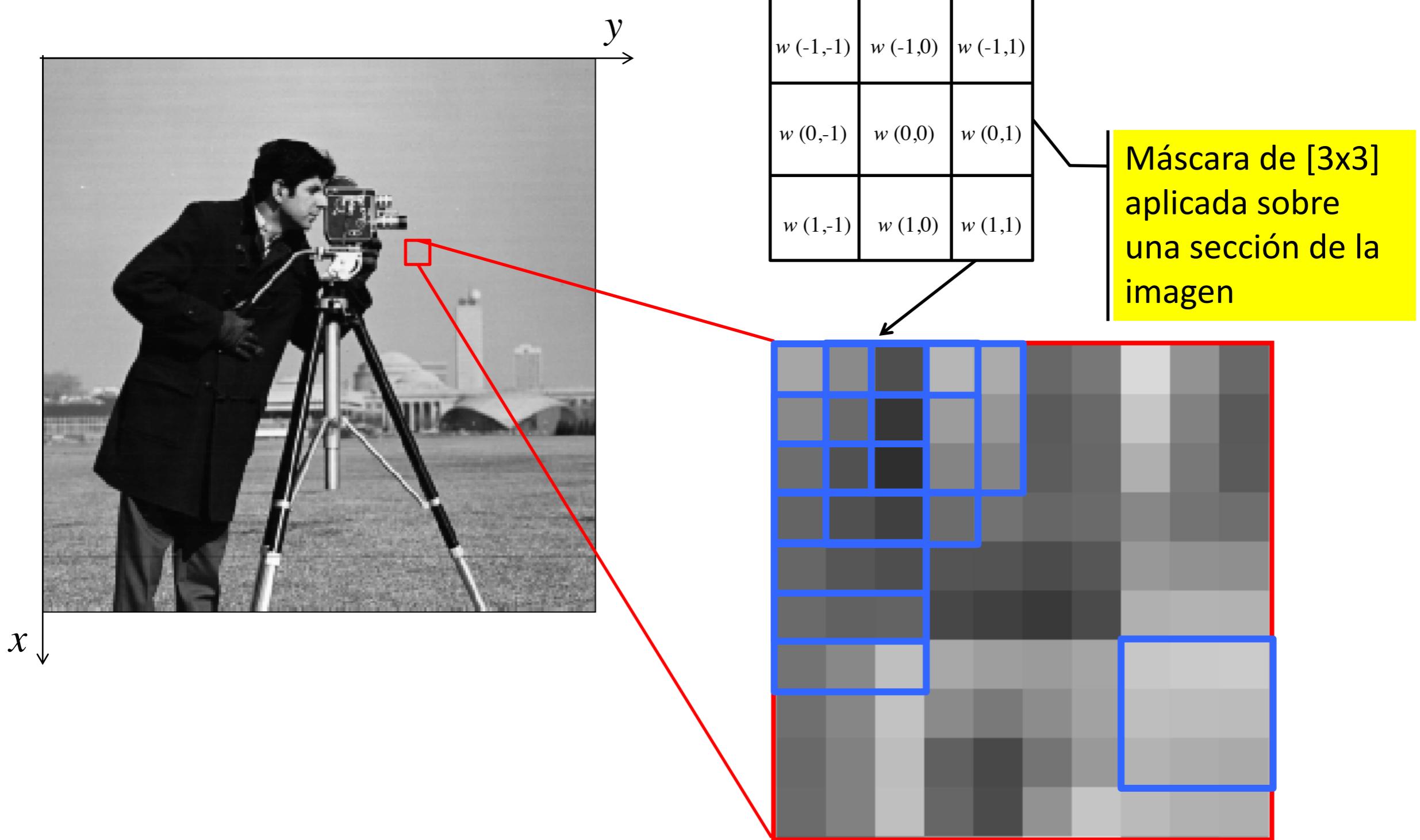
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1er Semestre 2020

- ▶ Mejoramiento en el espacio
 - Filtros espaciales (lineal y no lineal)

- ▶ Posiciones del píxel en la imagen



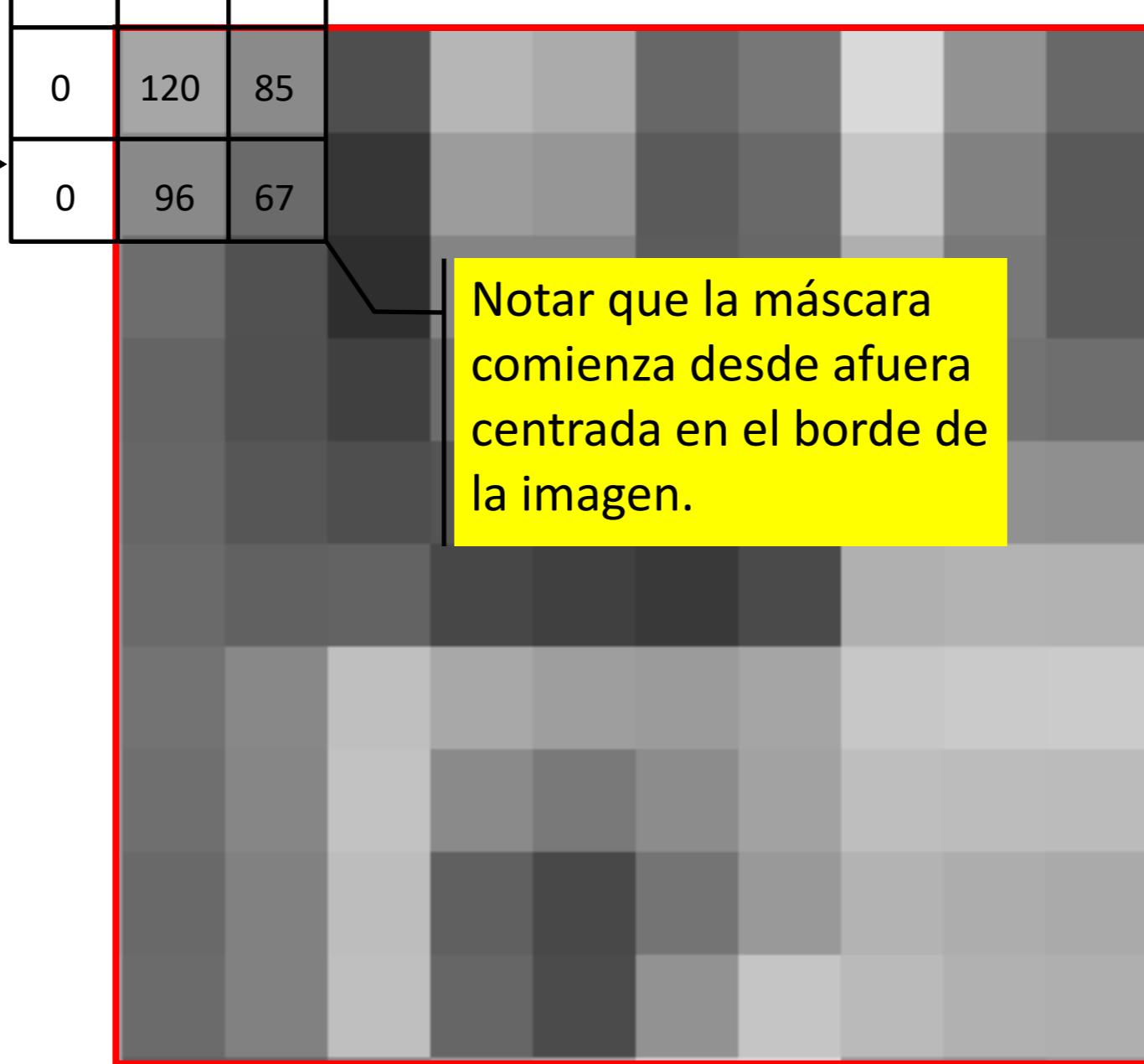
▶ Proceso de la máscara



▶ Proceso de la máscara

píxeles de
la imagen
 $f(x)$

0	0	0
0	120	85
0	96	67



▶ Tipos de máscara

- El proceso de filtrar con una máscara se denomina operación de ventana deslizante. Este consume mucho proceso ya que debe ser aplicado a toda la imagen.

constante que conserva el promedio

$1/9 \times$

↑

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

Promedio

$1/16 \times$

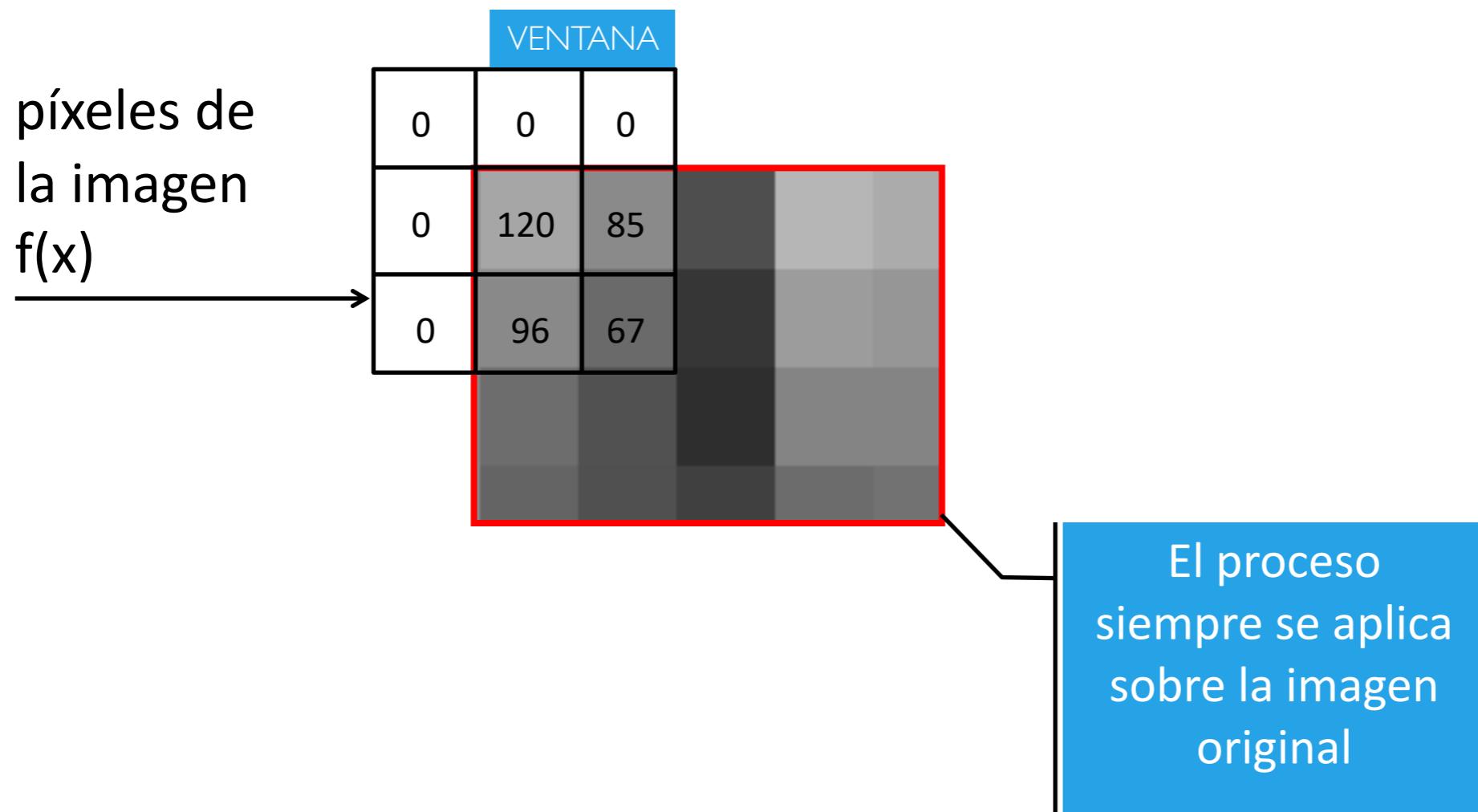
1	2	1
2	4	2
1	2	1

Promedio ponderado

FILTRO LINEAL

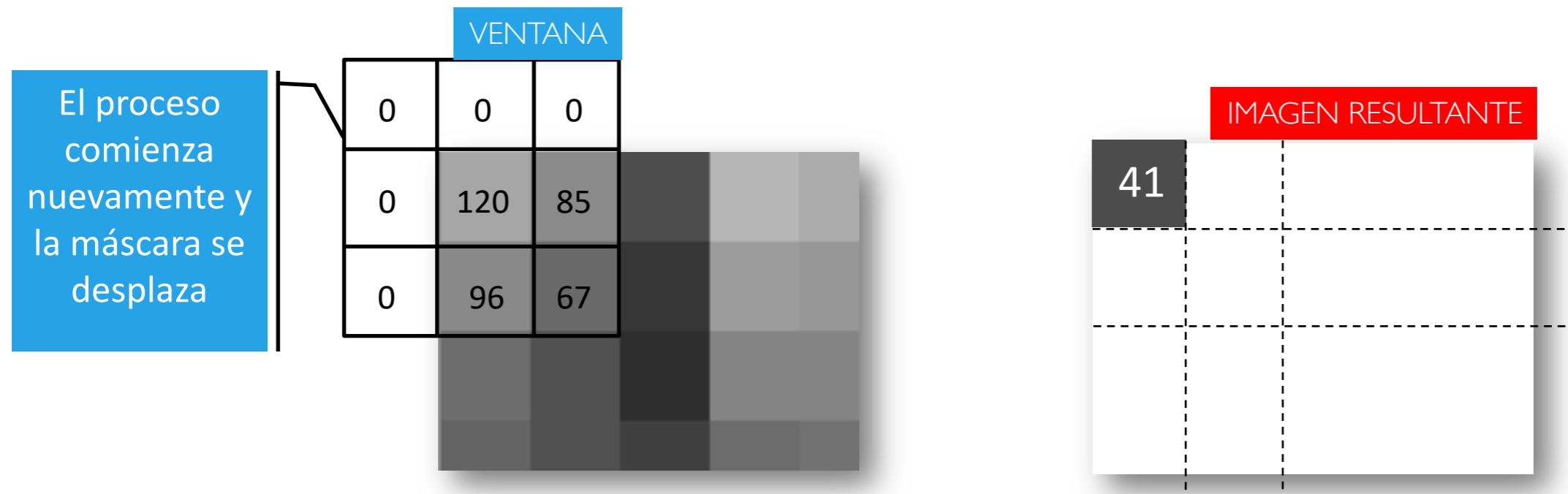
▶ Proceso de la máscara

- Primer paso: Extraer una parte de la imagen (ventana deslizante)



▶ Proceso de la máscara

- Resultado: Se reemplaza solo el valor central de la máscara y luego movemos la máscara a una nueva posición. Recordar que el nuevo valor está en nueva imagen.



$$f(1,1) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 120 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 96 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 85 \cdot \frac{1}{9} + 67 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = 41$$

$$f(1,1) = 41$$

▶ Paso de máscara



```
import cv2  
  
img = cv2.imread('cameraman.png')  
  
imgBlur = cv2.blur(img, (5,5))  
  
cv2.imshow('image',imgBlur)  
cv2.waitKey(0)
```

resultado ← cv2.blur(img, (5,5))

 ↑ ↑
 imagen dimensión máscara

▶ Máscara promedio



3x3



9x9



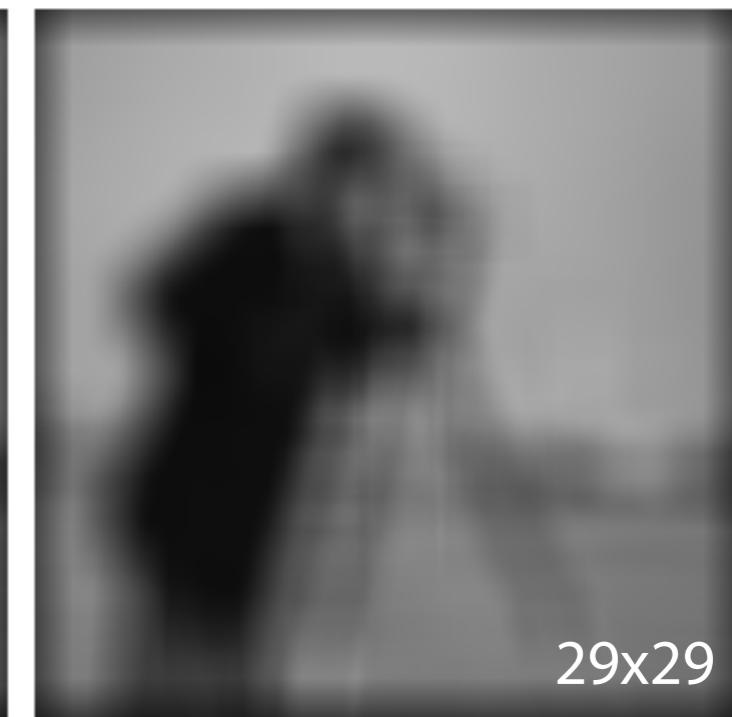
13x13



17x17



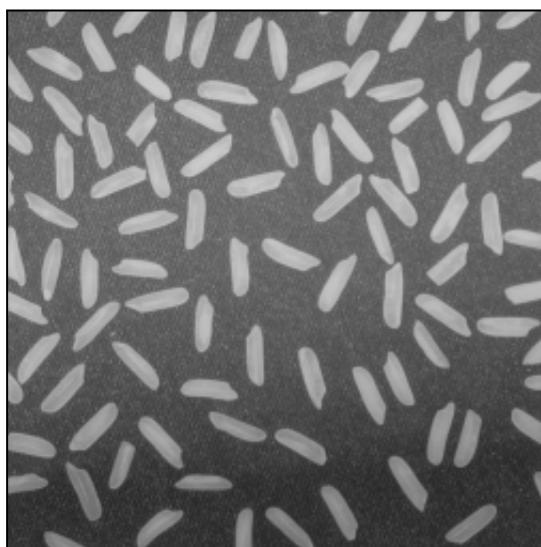
23x23



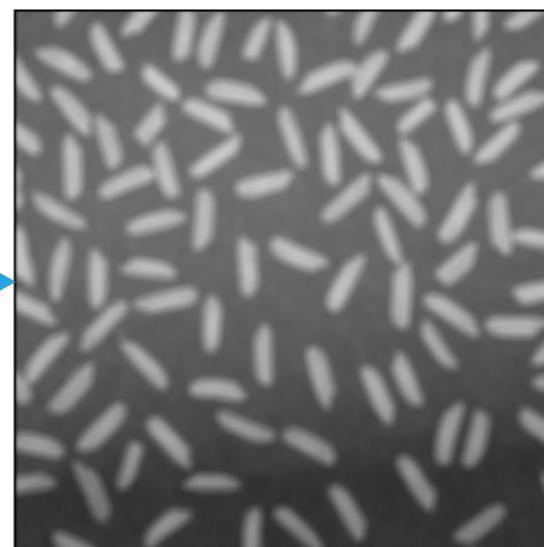
29x29



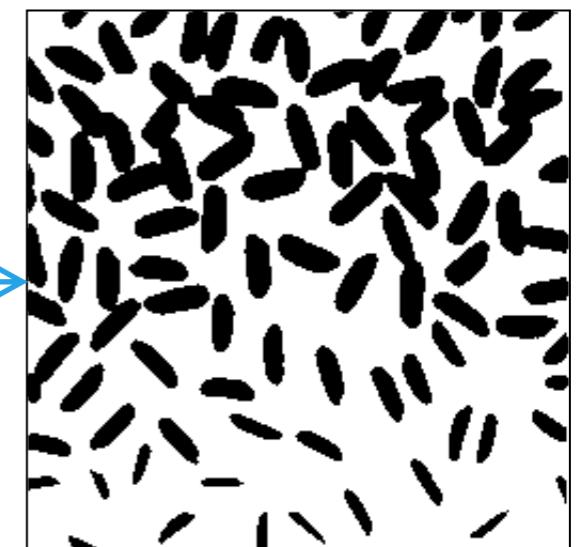
- ▶ Máscara promedio + umbralización



I



J



BJ



```
import cv2

I = cv2.imread('rice.png', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)

J = cv2.blur(I,(5,5))

ret, BJ= cv2.threshold(J, 120, 255, type=cv2.THRESH_BINARY)

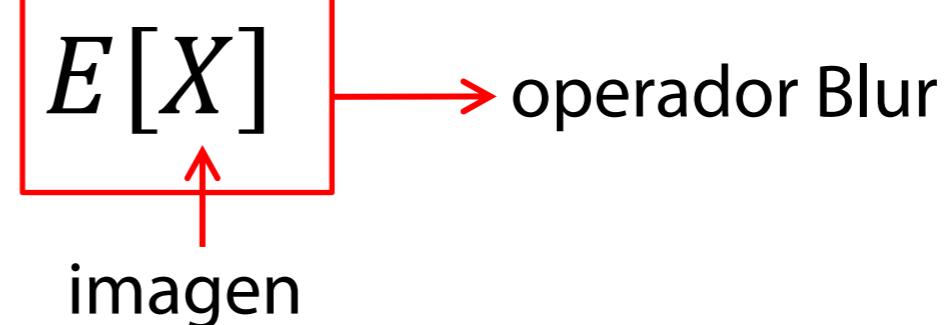
cv2.imshow('image',BJ)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```

▶ Máscara desviación estándar



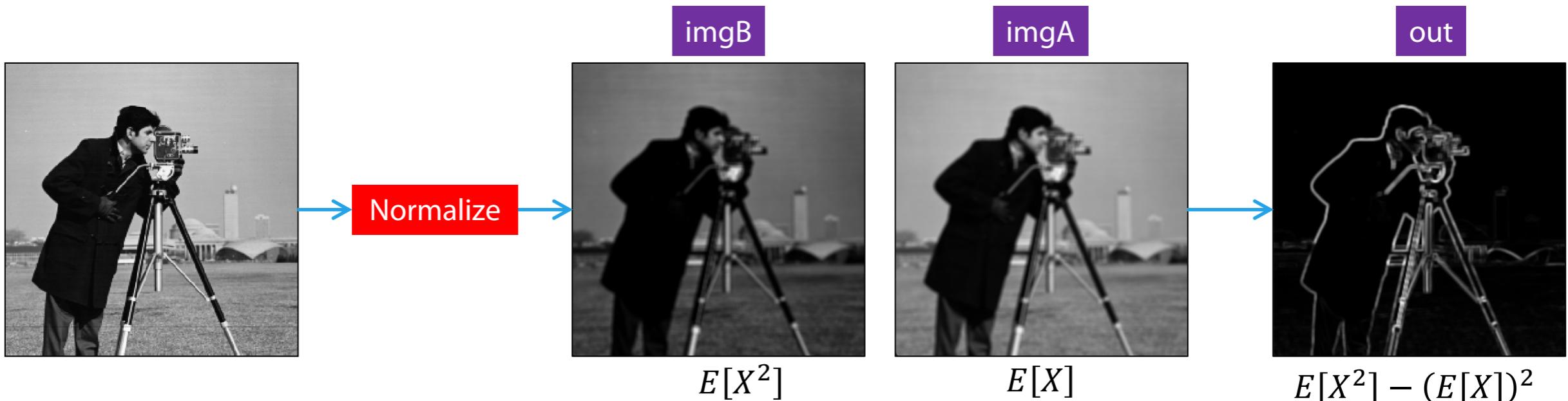
Desviación estándar

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)^2]} \\ &= \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^2] + \mathbb{E}[-2\mu X] + \mathbb{E}[\mu^2]} \\ &= \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^2] - 2\mu \mathbb{E}[X] + \mu^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^2] - 2\mu^2 + \mu^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mu^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[X^2] - (\mathbb{E}[X])^2}\end{aligned}$$



fuente: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_deviation#Definition_of_population_values

▶ Máscara desviación estándar

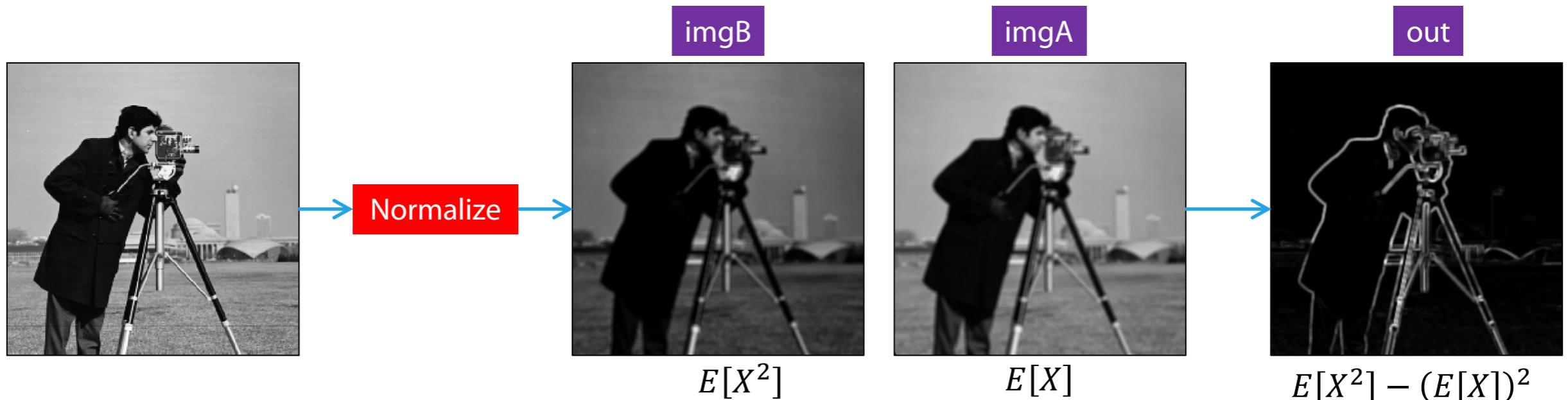


```
import cv2

img = cv2.imread('cameraman.png', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
imgN = cv2.normalize(img.astype('float'), None, 0.0, 1.0, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)

imgA = cv2.blur(imgN,(3,3))
imgB = cv2.blur(imgN*imgN,(3,3))
```

- ▶ Máscara desviación estándar



```

import cv2

img = cv2.imread('cameraman.png', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
imgN = cv2.normalize(img.astype('float'), None, 0.0, 1.0, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)

imgA = cv2.blur(imgN,(3,3))
imgB = cv2.blur(imgN*imgN,(3,3))

out = imgB - imgA**2 <..... E[X^2] - (E[X])^2

out = cv2.normalize(out.astype('float'), None, 0.0, 1.0, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)
cv2.imshow('image',out)
cv2.waitKey(0)

```

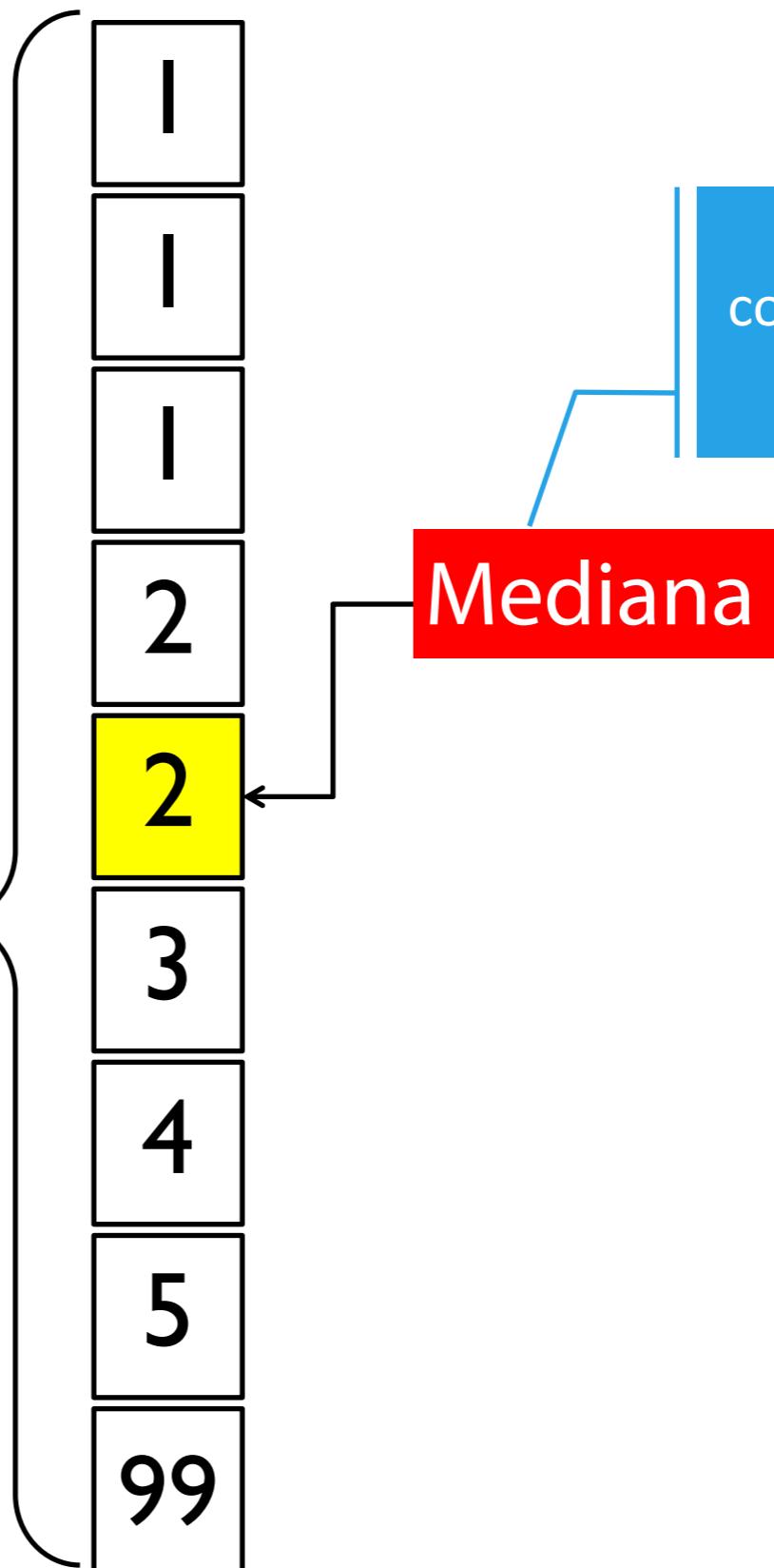
- ▶ Máscara desviación estándar



▶ Filtro de la mediana

1^{ro}. Determinar la mediana

4	2	3
5	99	2
1	1	1



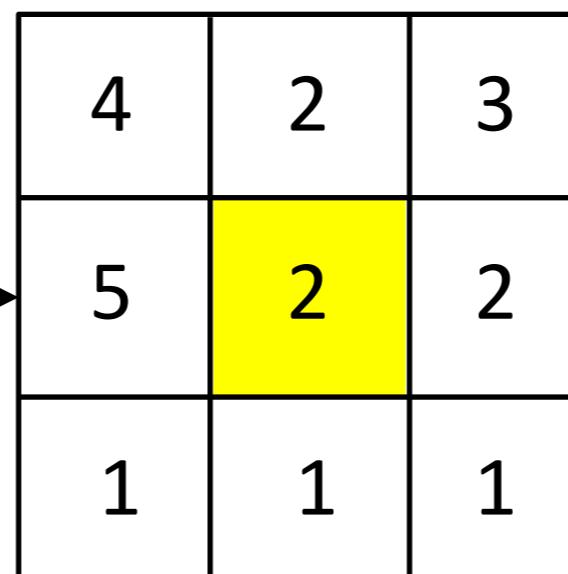
En una lista impar corresponde al valor en la posición media.

- ▶ Filtro de la mediana

2^{ro}. Reemplazar del valor central el valor mediana

FILTRO NO LINEAL

4	2	3
5	99	2
1	1	1



4	2	3
5	2	2
1	1	1

Al reemplazar el centro por el valor de la mediana, eliminamos el ruido

▶ Máscara mediana



```
import cv2  
  
img = cv2.imread('cameraman.png')  
  
img_median = cv2.medianBlur(img, 7)  
  
cv2.imshow('image', img_median)  
cv2.waitKey(0)
```

resultado ← cv2.medianBlur(img, 7)

 ↑
 ↑
 imagen
 ↑
 número impar

▶ Máscara mediana



▶ Máscara mediana



img



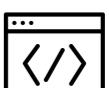
```
import cv2
import numpy as np

img = cv2.imread('cameraman.png', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)

m,n = img.shape
mat_noise=np.random.rand(m,n); #Agregamos ruido aleatorio entre 0 y 1

sp_noise_white= np.uint8(np.where(mat_noise>=0.99, 255, 0))
sp_noise_black= np.uint8(np.where(mat_noise>=0.01, 1, 0))
```

▶ Máscara mediana



```
noise_img      = cv2.multiply(img,sp_noise_black)
noise_img_sp  = cv2.add(noise_img,sp_noise_white)

img_median    = cv2.medianBlur(noise_img_sp,3)

cv2.imshow('image',img_median)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```

▶ Mejoramiento en el espacio

- Filtros espaciales (lineal y no lineal)
- Gradientes



► Gradiente

$$G\{f(i,j)\} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial i} \\ \frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial j} \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradiente de una función vectorial

$$|G\{f(i,j)\}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial j}\right)^2}$$

(1)

Módulo del gradiente

Aproximación digital al gradiente

$$\left(\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial i}\right)^2 \approx (f(i,j) - f(i,j+1))^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial j}\right)^2 \approx (f(i,j) - f(i+1,j))^2$$

(2)



► Reemplazando (2)en (1)

$$\left(\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial i} \right)^2 \approx (f(i,j) - f(i,j+1))^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial i} \right)^2 \approx (f(i,j) - f(i+1,j))^2$$

$$|G\{f(i,j)\}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial i} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f(i,j)}{\partial j} \right)^2}$$

→ $|G\{f(i,j)\}| \approx \sqrt{(f(i,j) - f(i,j+1))^2 + (f(i,j) - f(i+1,j))^2}$

Separando términos obtenemos una
aproximación digital del gradiente

$$|G\{f(i,j)\}| \approx |f(i,j) - f(i,j+1)| + |f(i,j) - f(i+1,j)|$$

▶ Filtro de Roberts

Gradiente de
Roberts

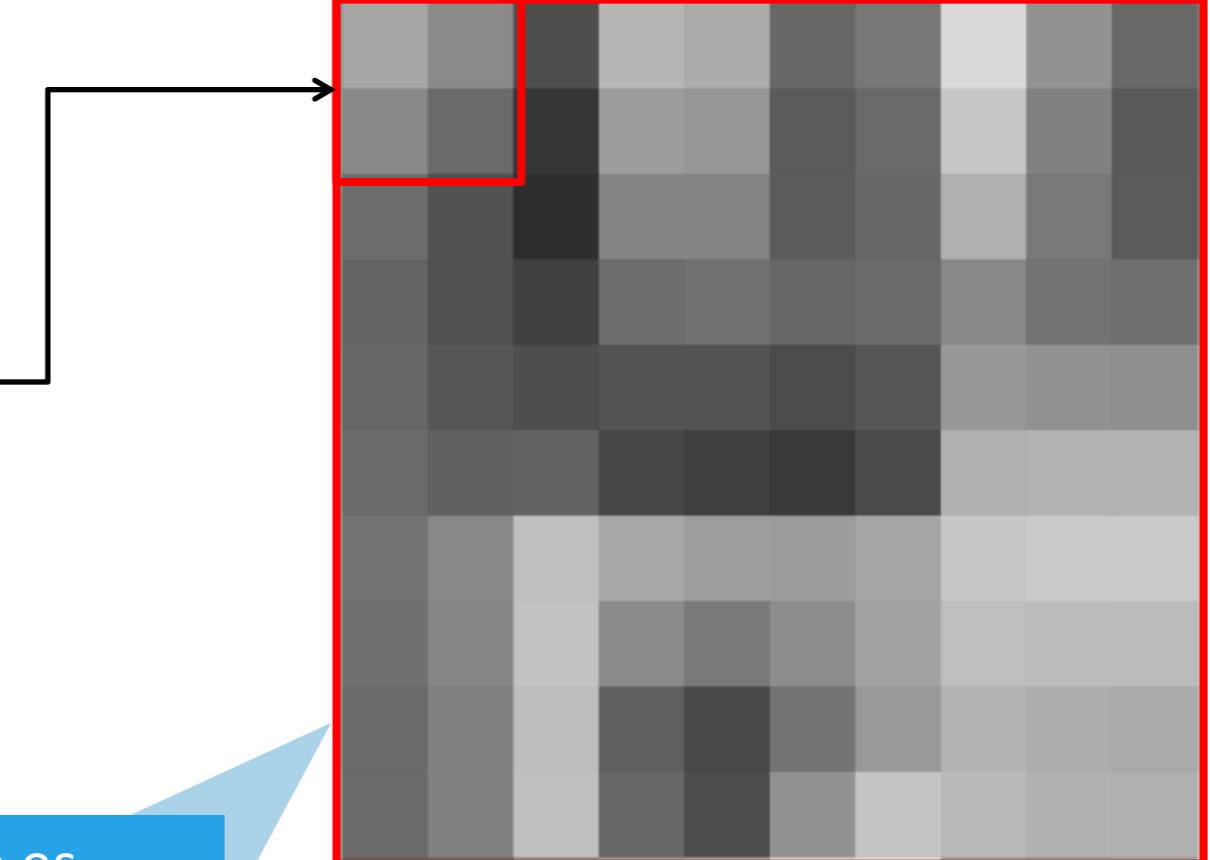
$$|G\{f(i,j)\}| \approx |f(i,j) - f(i+1,j+1)| + |f(i+1,j) - f(i,j+1)|$$

The diagram shows two 2x2 kernel matrices side-by-side. The left matrix has values 1, 0 in the top row and 0, -1 in the bottom row. The right matrix has values 0, -1 in the top row and 1, 0 in the bottom row. Both matrices are enclosed in a light blue hatched rectangular border.

1	0
0	-1

0	-1
1	0

Matrices del
gradiente



Para aplicar este filtro es
necesario multiplicar la submatriz
por cada matriz de Robert

▶ Filtro de Roberts



```
import cv2
from skimage import filters

img = cv2.imread('cameraman.png')
gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

roberts = filters.roberts(gray)

cv2.imshow('roberts', roberts)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```



esta biblioteca posee
muchísimos filtros, cuec

ver más en: <https://scikit-image.org/docs/dev/api/skimage.filters.html>

Abre ➤



una ventana de terminal

Escribe:

pip install scikit-image



- ▶ Filtro de Roberts



El filtro de Robert permite determinar los bordes, sin embargo, es muy sensible al ruido

- ▶ Filtro Laplaciano (de segunda derivada)

<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>-8</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	-8	1	1	1	1	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>-4</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	1	0	1	-4	1	0	1	0
1	1	1																	
1	-8	1																	
1	1	1																	
0	1	0																	
1	-4	1																	
0	1	0																	
<table border="1"><tr><td>-1</td><td>-1</td><td>-1</td></tr><tr><td>-1</td><td>8</td><td>-1</td></tr><tr><td>-1</td><td>-1</td><td>-1</td></tr></table>	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>-1</td><td>4</td><td>-1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	-1	0	-1	4	-1	0	-1	0
-1	-1	-1																	
-1	8	-1																	
-1	-1	-1																	
0	-1	0																	
-1	4	-1																	
0	-1	0																	

Observe que la suma de los valores de cada matriz es cero.



Filtros de gradientes

0	1	0
1	-4	1
0	1	0



0	-1	0
-1	4	-1
0	-1	0



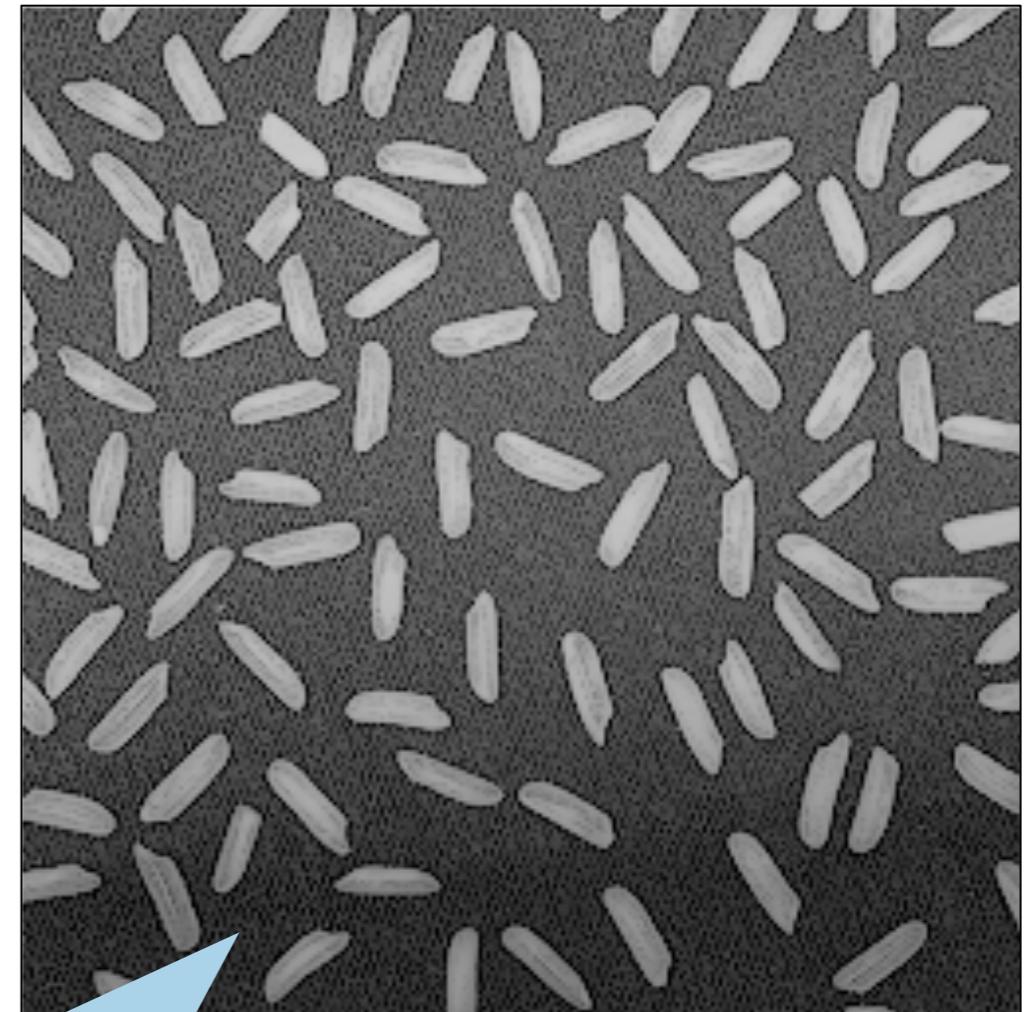
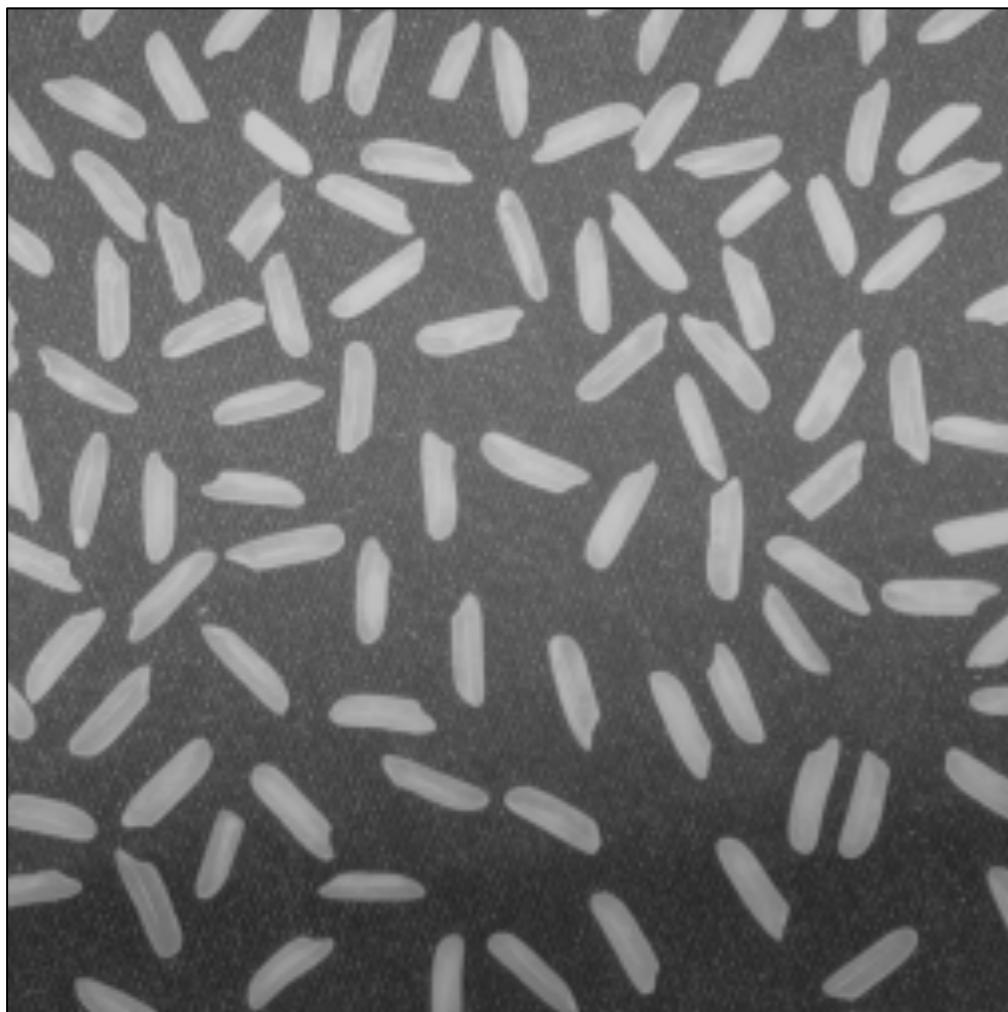
1	1	1
1	-8	1
1	1	1



-1	-1	-1
-1	8	-1
-1	-1	-1

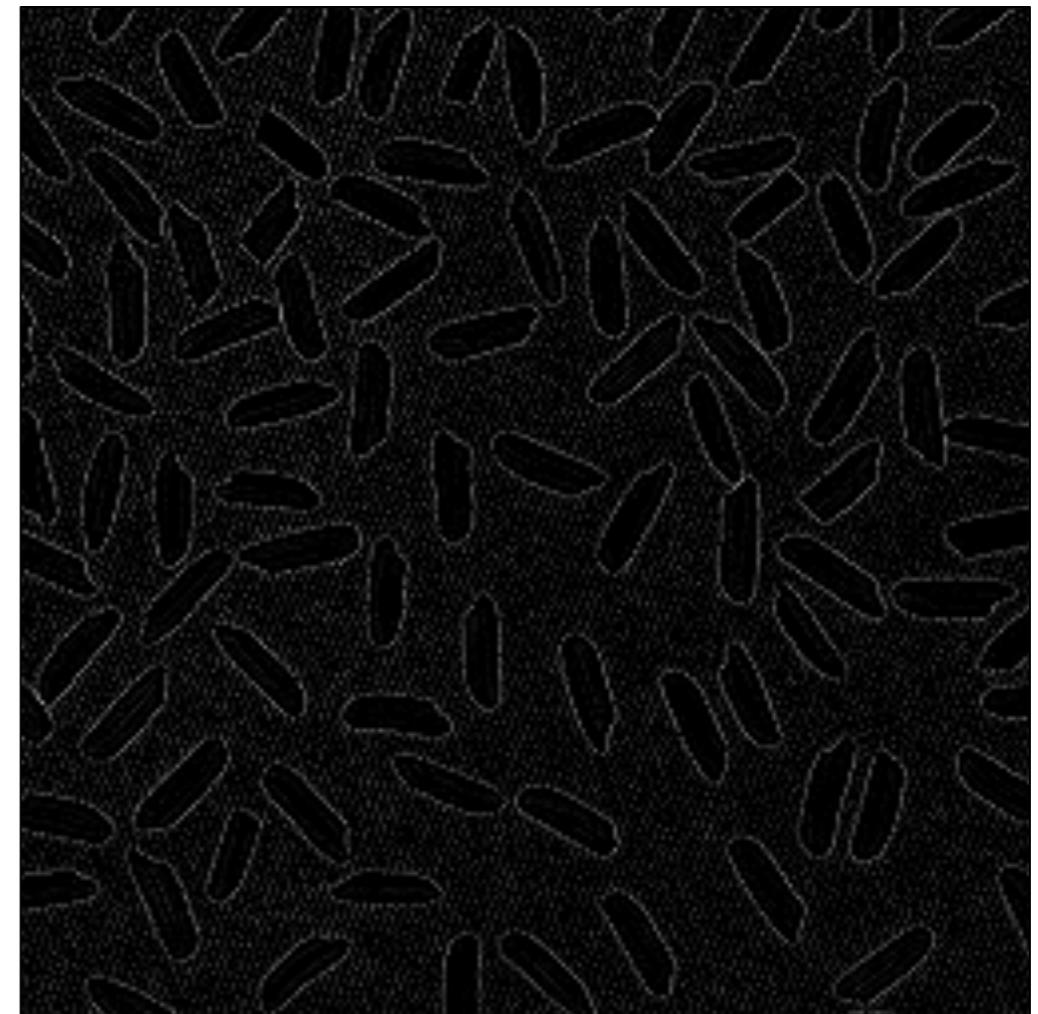
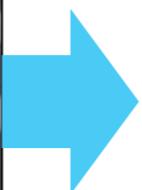
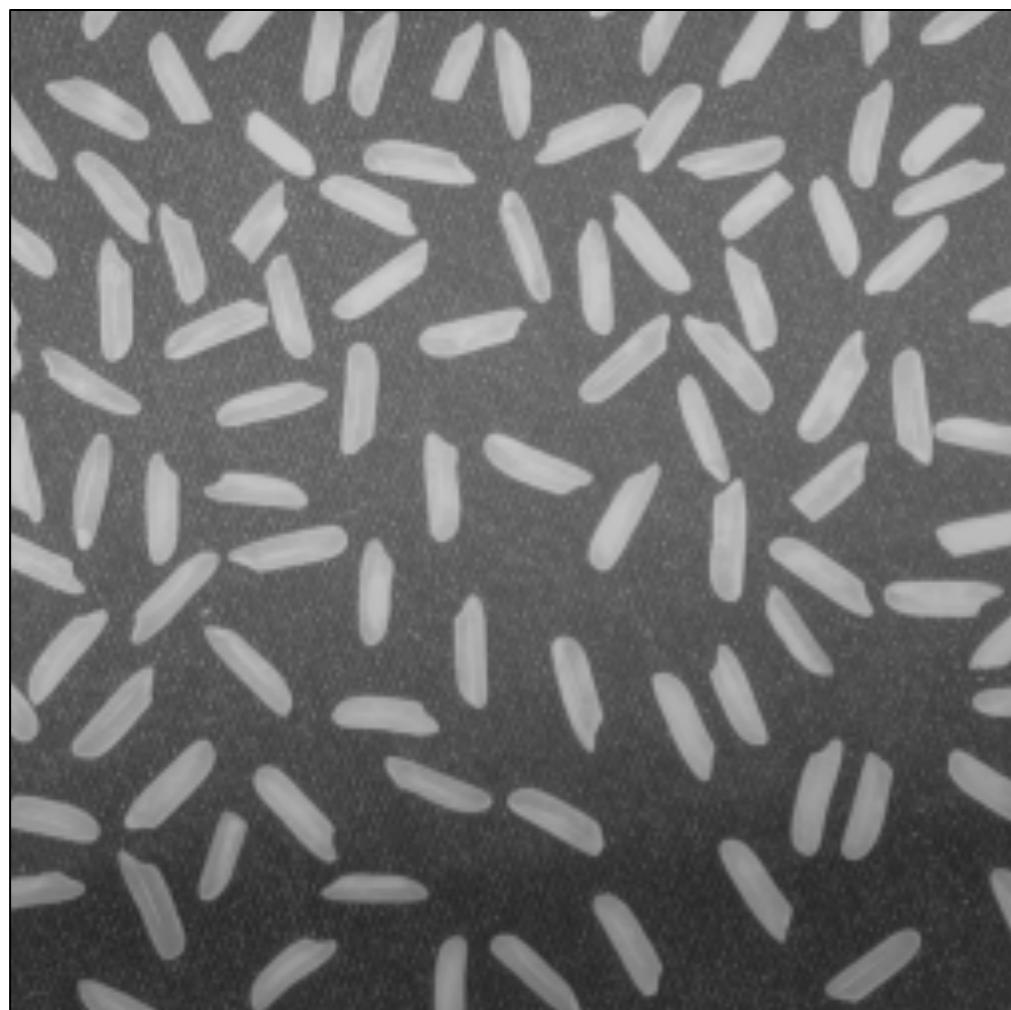


- ▶ Unsharp mask



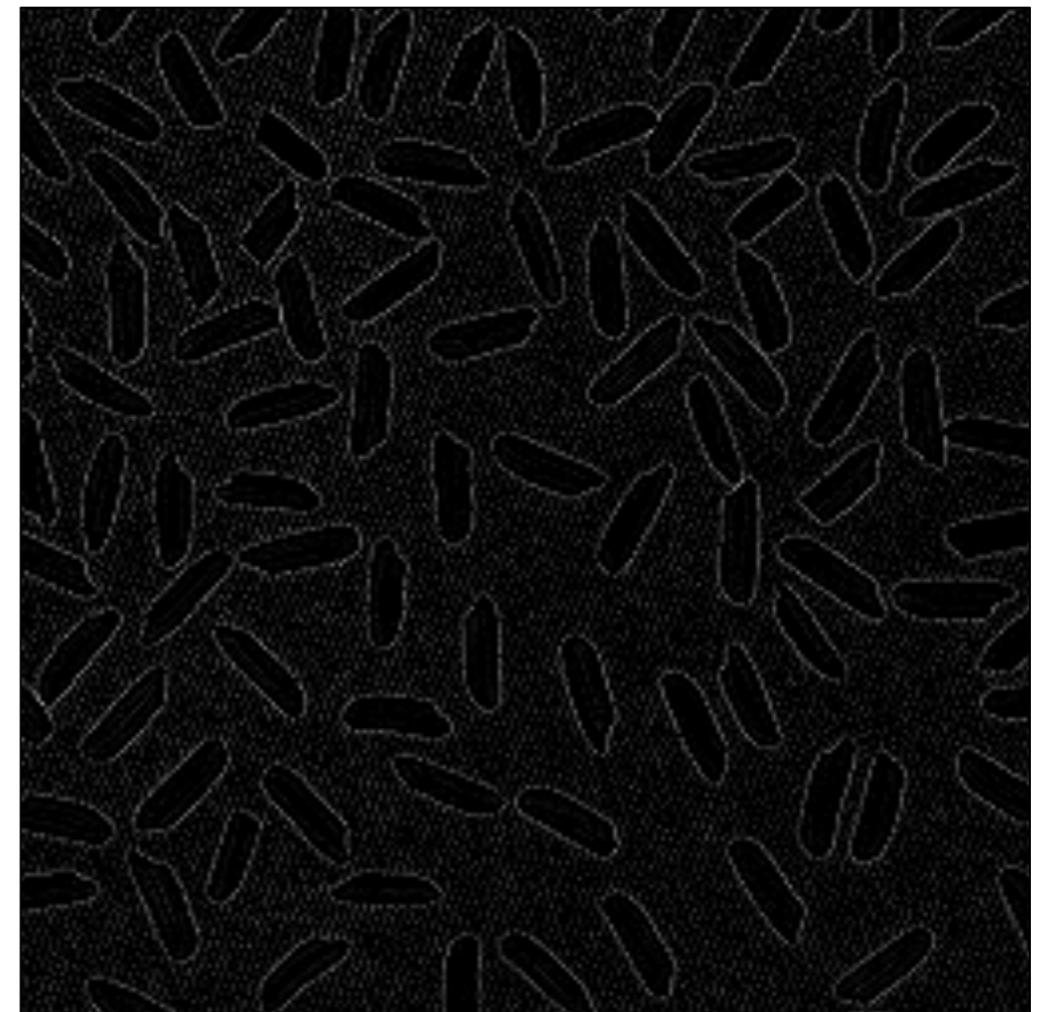
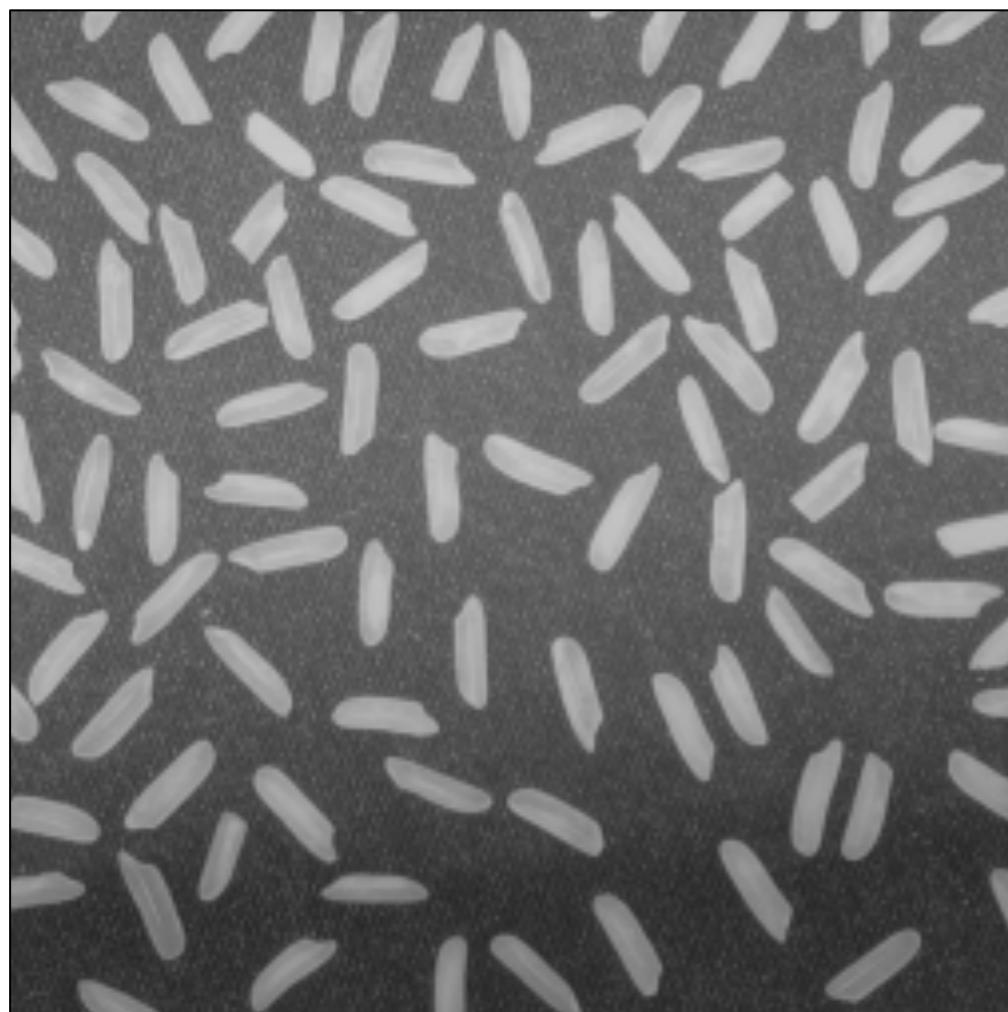
Esta imagen se ve más
nítida, ¿por qué?

- ▶ Unsharp mask



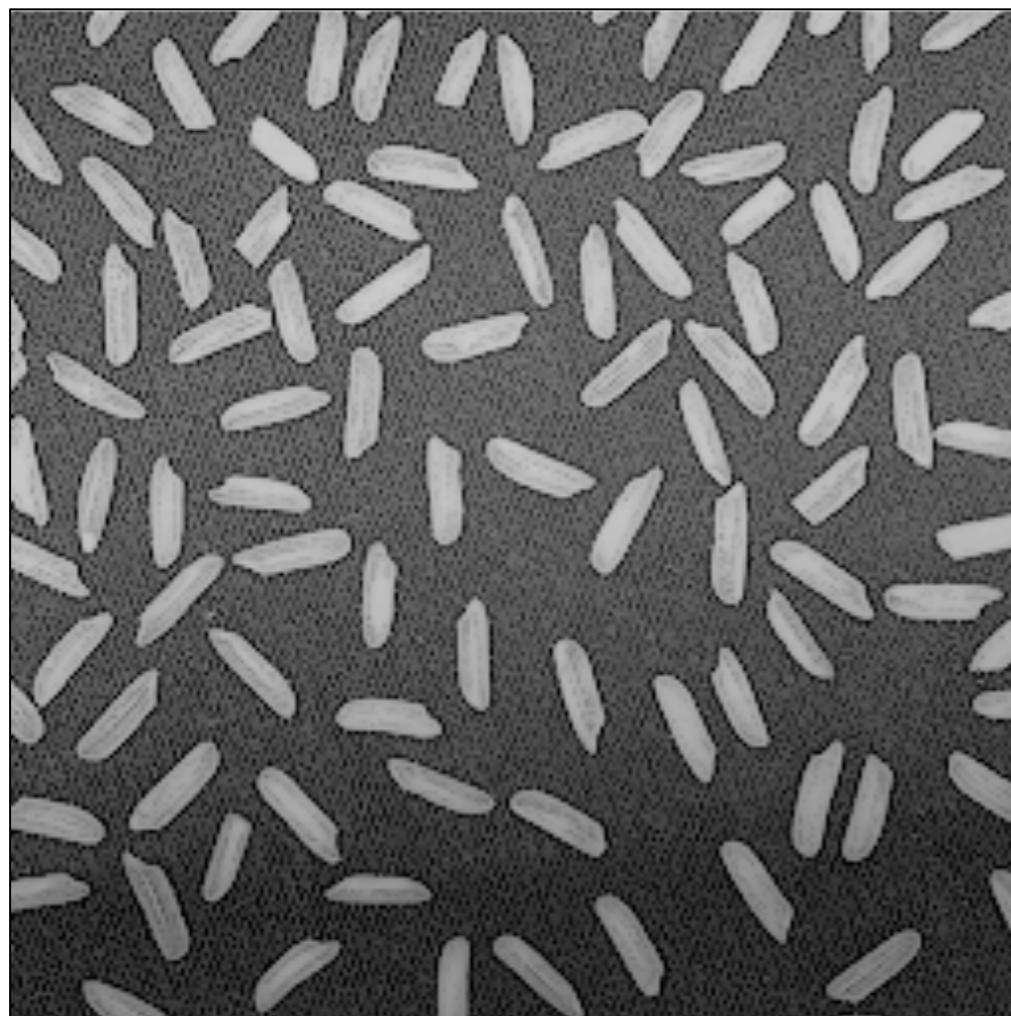
PASO 1:
Calcular el Laplaciano

- ▶ Unsharp mask



PASO 2:
Restar ambas imágenes

► Unsharp mask



```
import cv2

img = cv2.imread('rice.png')

lpl = cv2.Laplacian(img, cv2.CV_8U)

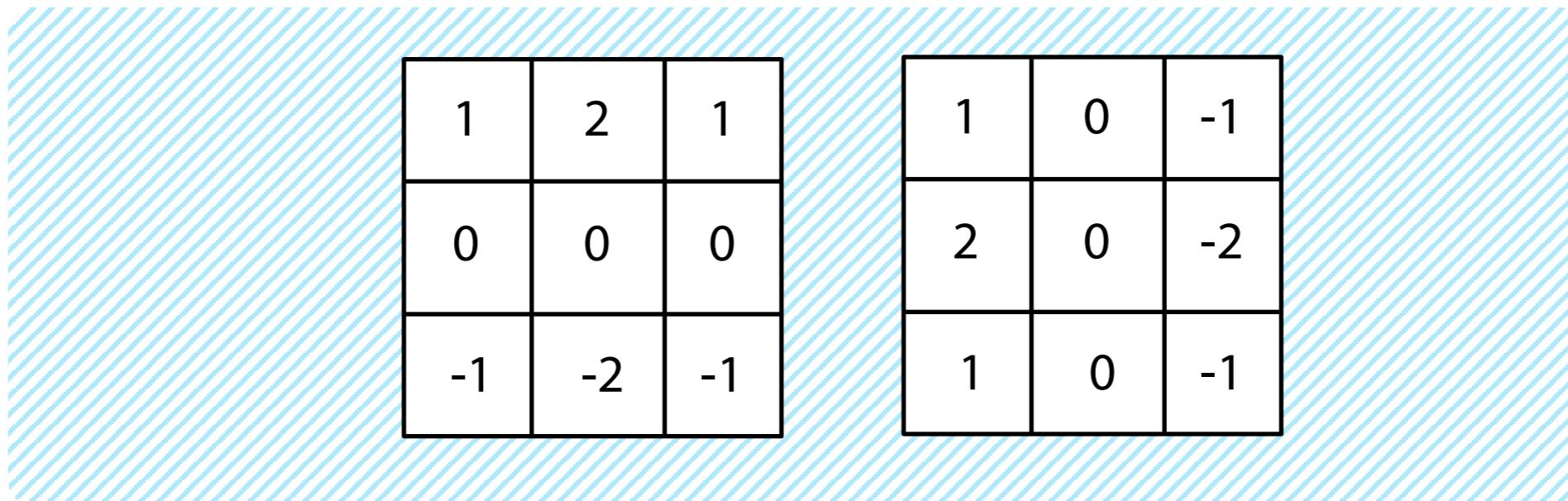
uSharp= cv2.subtract(img, lpl)

cv2.imshow('img',img)
cv2.imshow('usharp',uSharp)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```

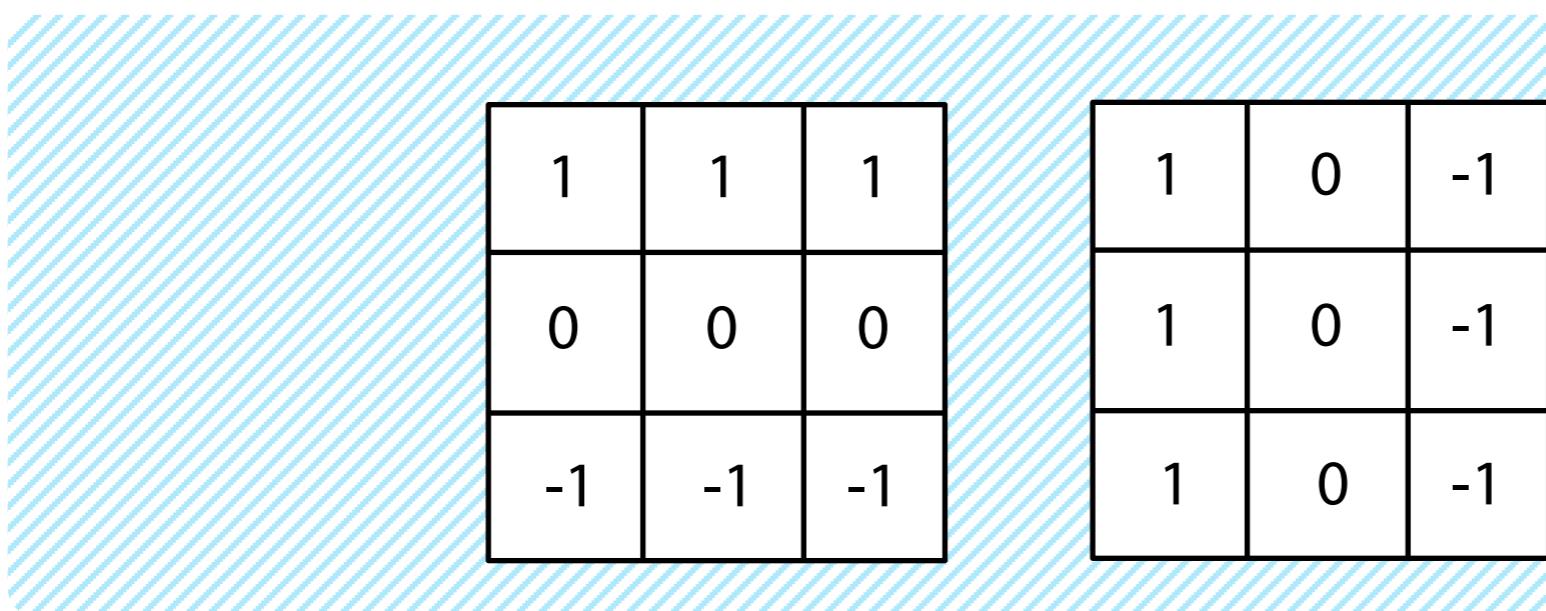
Este es un clásico del
procesamiento de imágenes



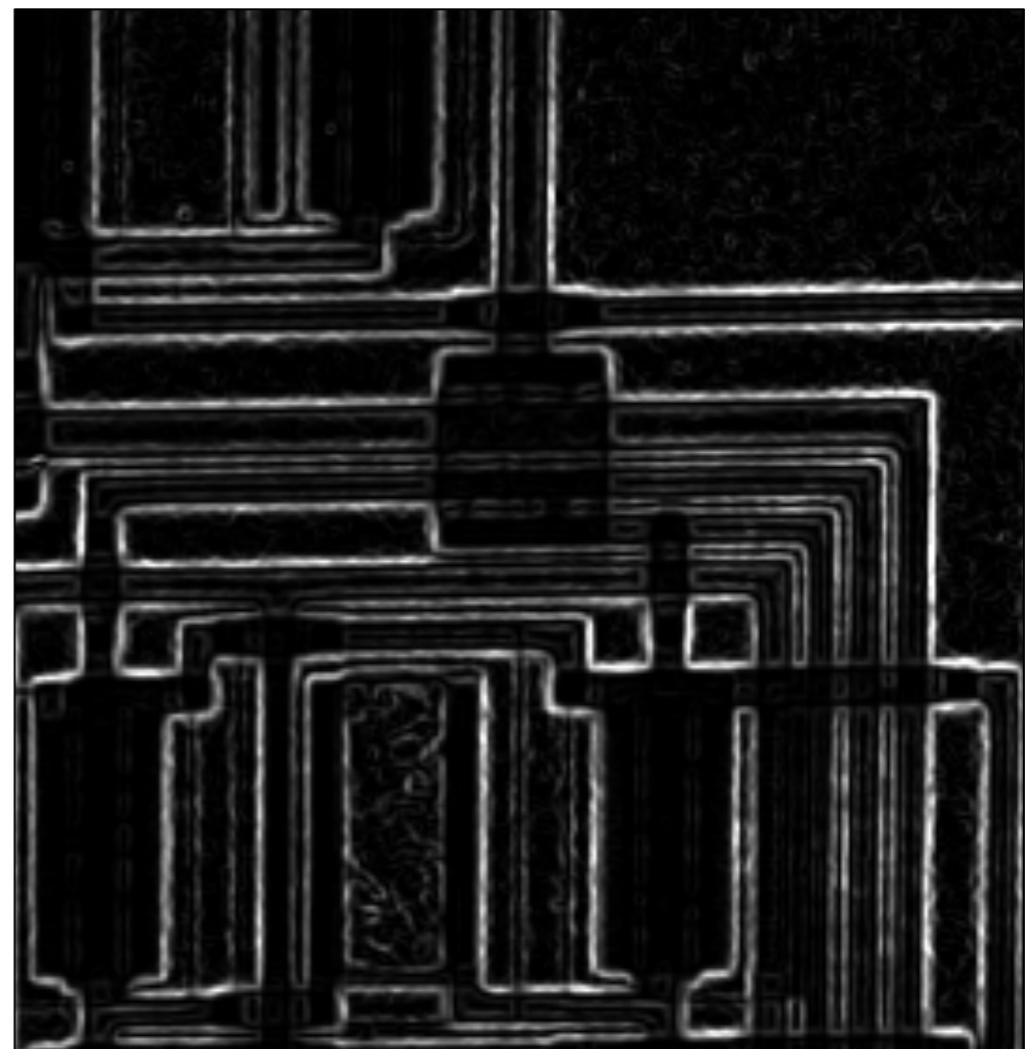
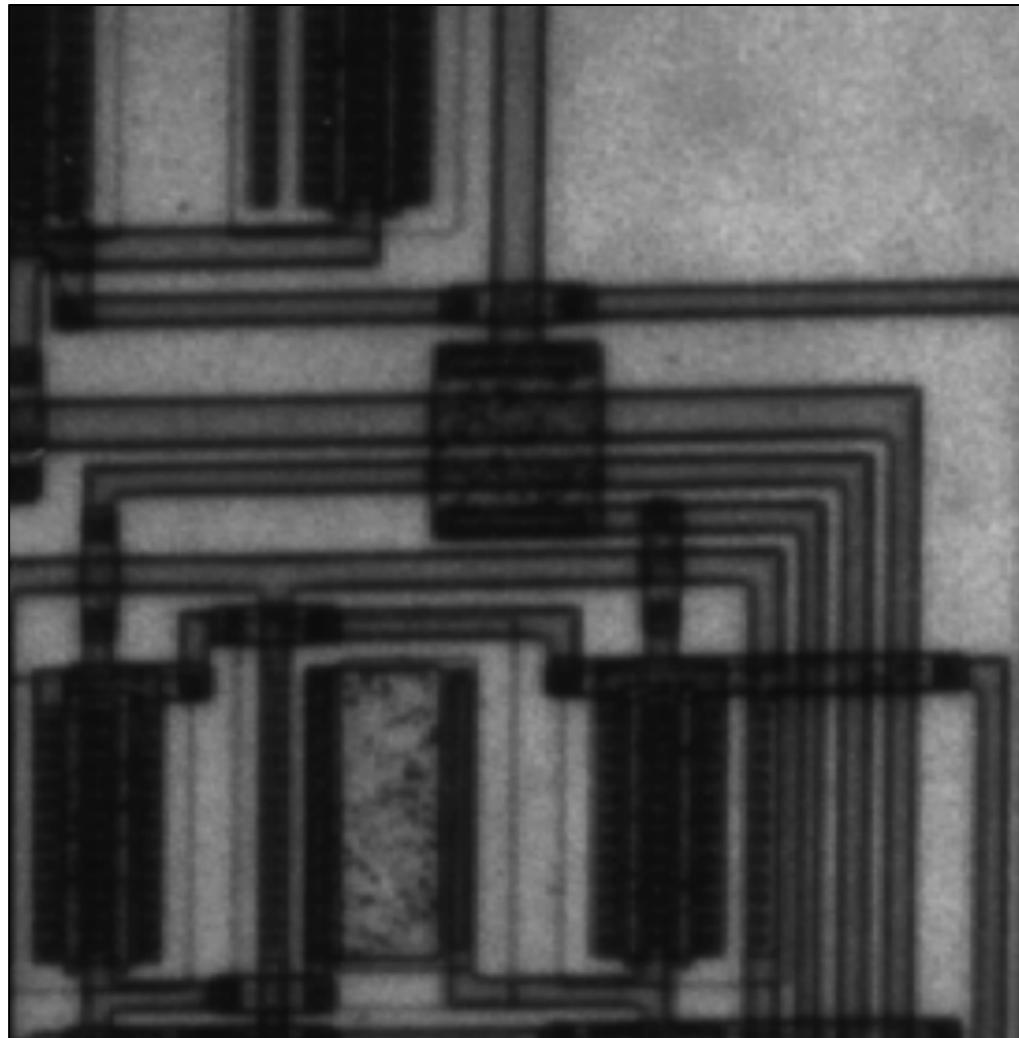
- ▶ Operador de Sobel



- Operador de Prewitt

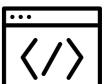


- ▶ Operador de Sobel



Resultado del operador
SOBEL

▶ Operador de Sobel

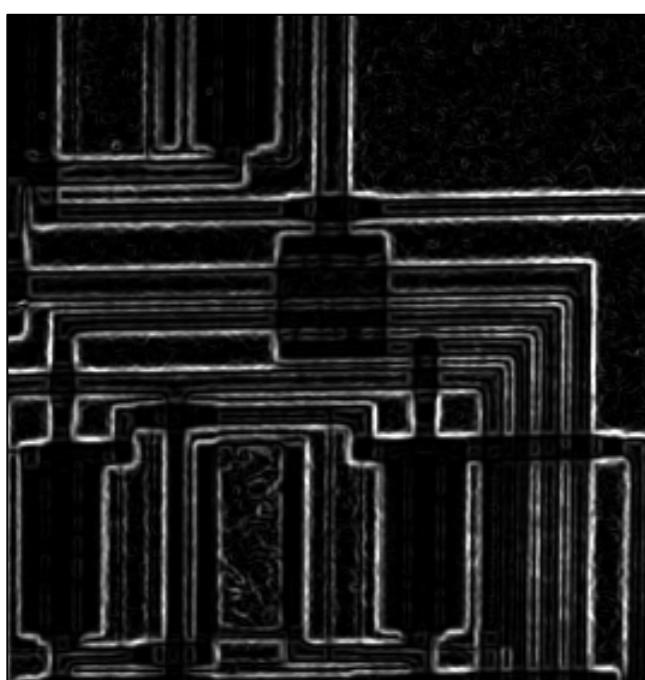


```
import cv2
from skimage import filters

img = cv2.imread('circuit.png')
gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

edges= filters.sobel(gray)

out = cv2.normalize(edges.astype('float'), None, 0.0, 1.0, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)
cv2.imshow('Sobel',out)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```

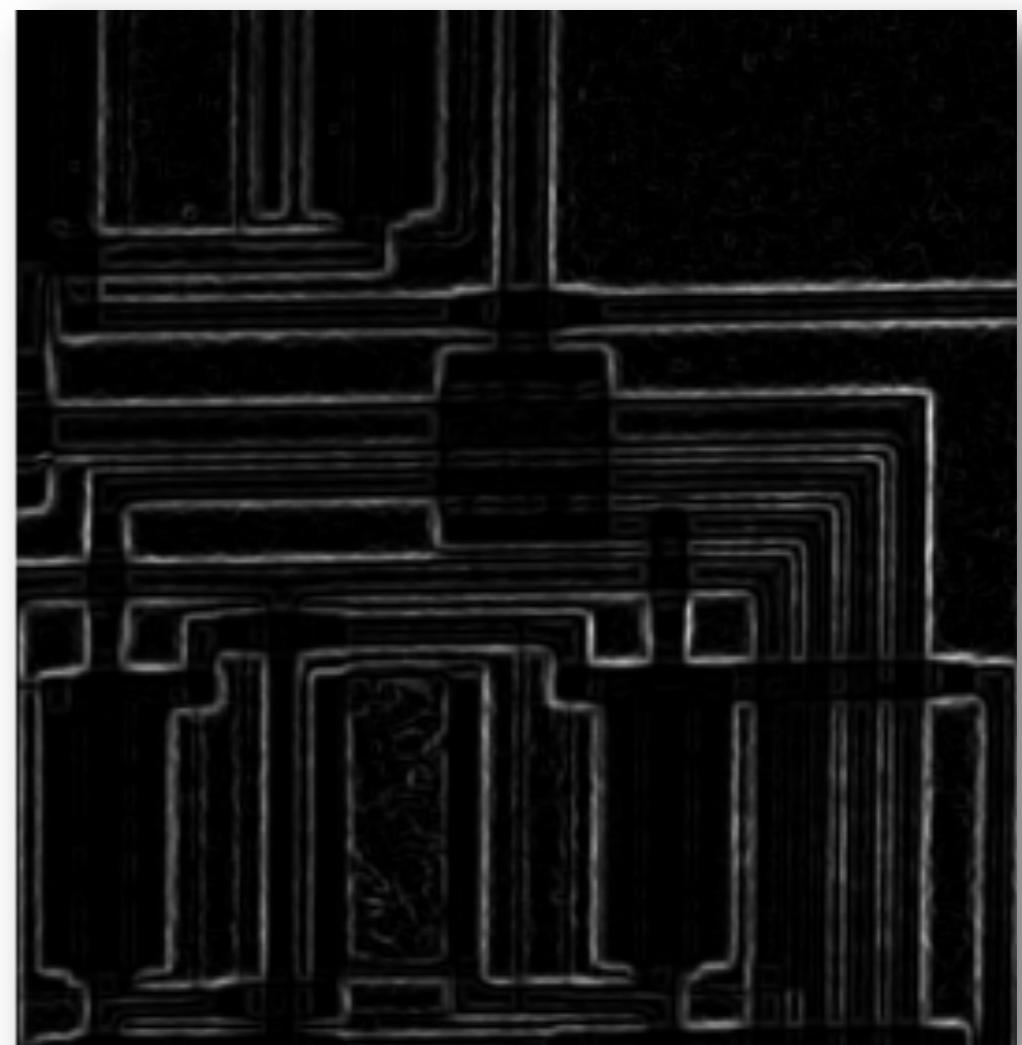
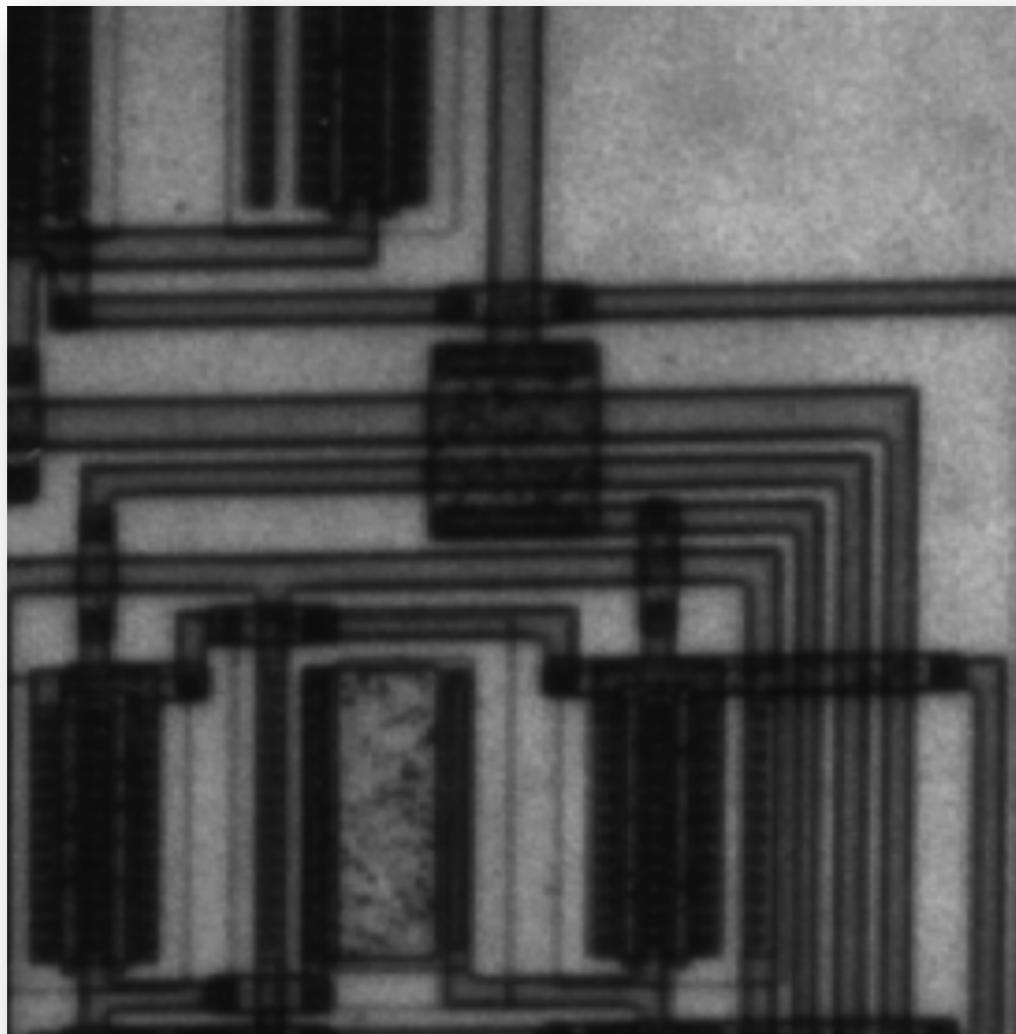


Una vez que obtenemos los bordes, normalizamos la imagen



ver más en: https://scikit-image.org/docs/dev/auto_examples/edges/plot_edge_filter.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-edges-plot-edge-filter-py

- ▶ Operador de Prewitt



Resultado del operador
PREWITT

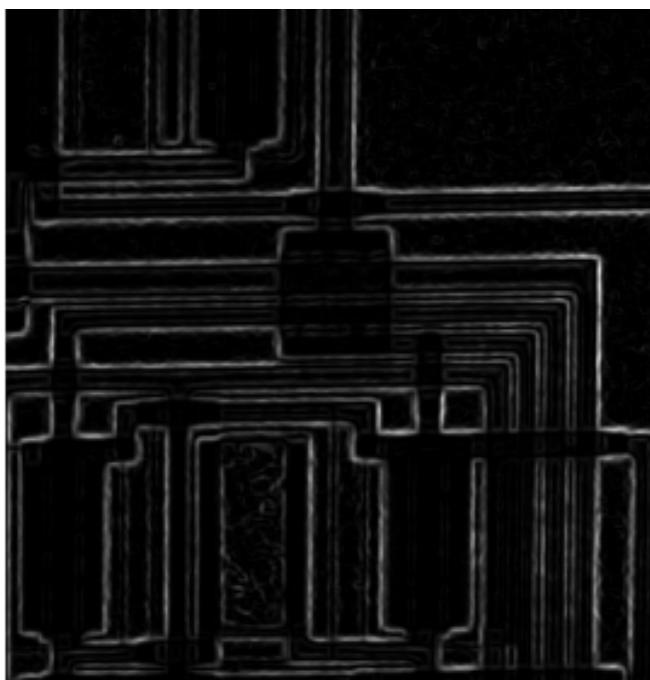
▶ Operador de Prewitt

```
import cv2
from skimage import filters

img = cv2.imread('circuit.png')
gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

edges= filters.prewitt(gray)

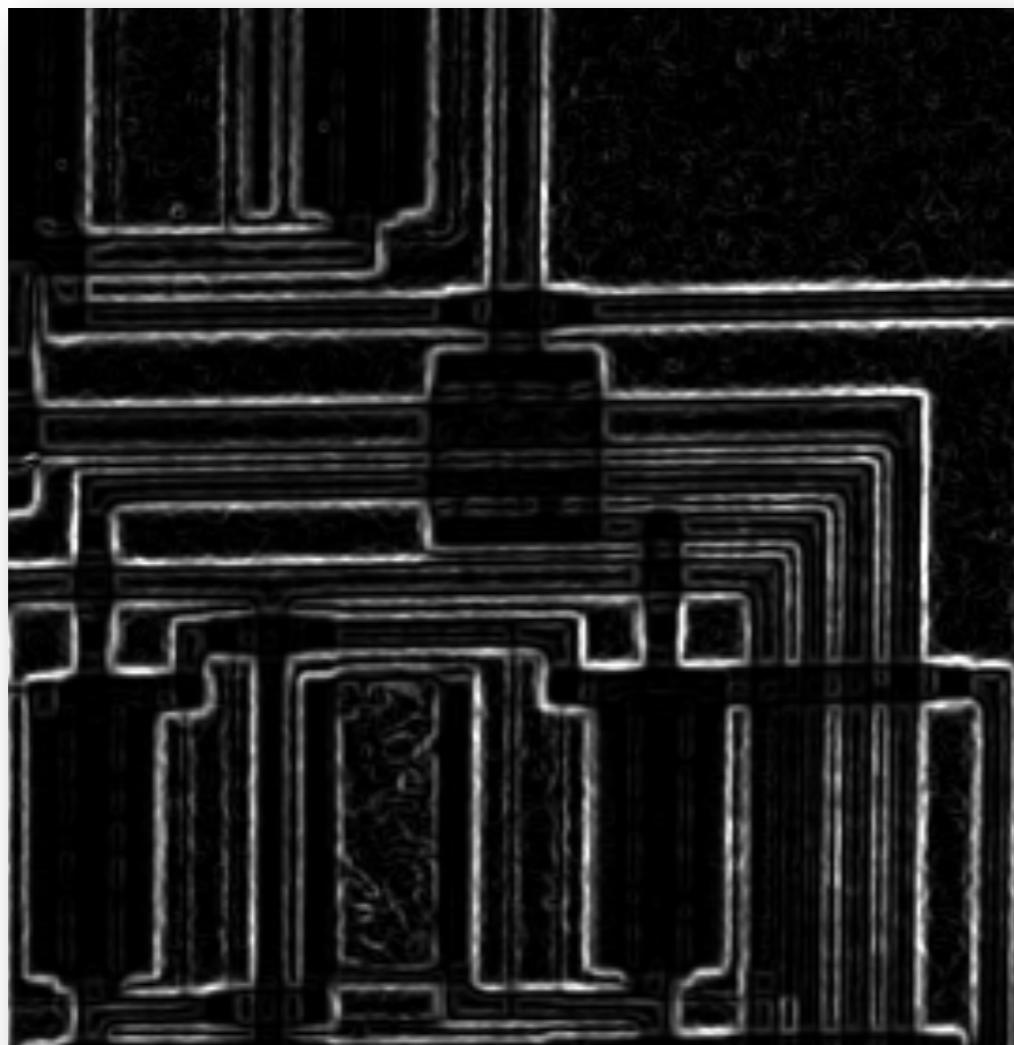
out = cv2.normalize(edges.astype('float'), None, 0.0, 1.0, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)
cv2.imshow('Sobel',out)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```



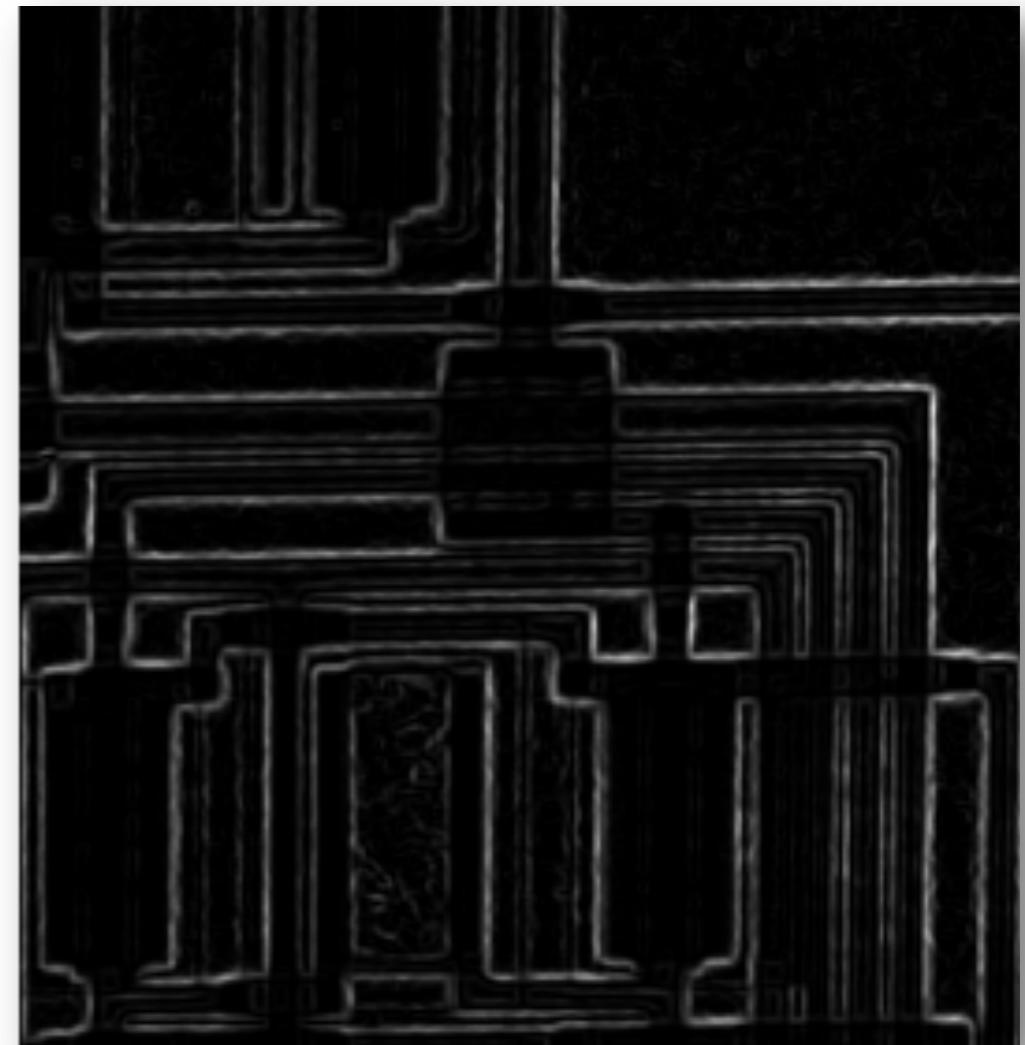
Una vez que obtenemos los bordes, normalizamos la imagen



- ▶ Comparación entre SOBEL y PREWITT

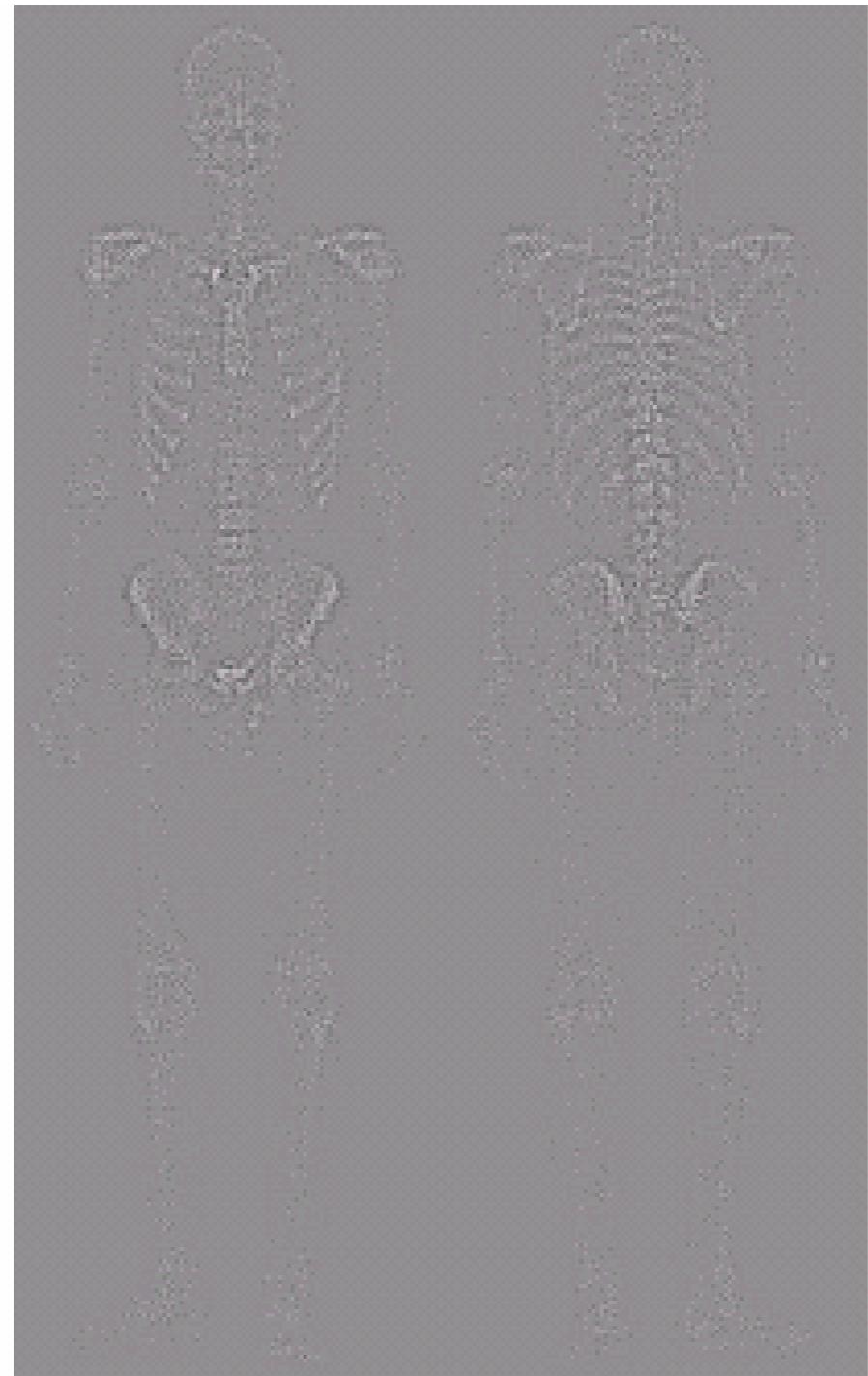


SOBEL



PREWITT

- ▶ Ejemplo de un proceso



original

laplaciano

- ▶ Ejemplo de un proceso



original +
laplaciano



sobel

- ▶ Ejemplo de un proceso



sobel+
promedio



unsharp

- ▶ Ejemplo de un proceso

