图像处理-增强

谢斌

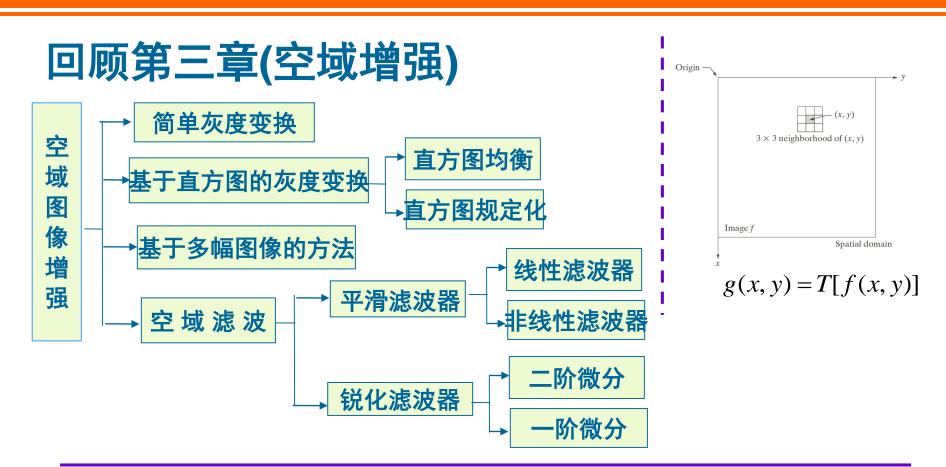
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第四章 频域图像增强



A thorough understanding of this spatial techniques for enhancement is impossible without having at least a working knowledge of how the Fourier transform and the frequency domain can be used for image processing.

—— Gonzalez



- >数学家: 傅立叶
 - •法国人, Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier, 1768.3.21~1830.5.16
 - ●16岁时任Auxerre军事学校的数学教师
 - ●27岁时任巴黎高等师范学院(全球19名)教师
 - ●30岁跟随Napoleon东征, 任governor of Lower Egypt
 - ●33岁返回法国,任Grenoble总督
 - ●39岁(1807年)发表了关于傅立叶变换的论文
 - ●54岁 (1822年) 撰写著名专著: The Analytic Theory of Heat
 - ●去世48年后 (1878年) "The Analytic Theory of Heat"被翻译成英语



傅立叶级数仅用来表示周期(periodic)函数,而傅立叶变换可以表示非周期(non-periodic)函数。

① 一维傅立叶变换对(Fourier transform pair) $F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-j2\pi ux}dx \quad \text{From 时域 to 频域}$ $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u)e^{j2\pi ux}du \quad \text{From 频域 to 时域}$

② 二维傅立叶变换对(Fourier transform pair)

$$F(u,v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y)e^{-j2\pi(ux+vy)}dxdy$$
 From 2π to 5π

$$f(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u,v)e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)}dudv$$
 From 频域 to 空域



▶图像(二维离散函数)的傅立叶变换(DFT)对

二维连续函数的傅立叶变换对

$$F(u,v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y)e^{-j2\pi(ux+vy)}dxdy$$

$$f(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(u,v)e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)}dudv$$

二维图像的傅立叶变换(DFT)对

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

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

离散化

N是图像的高度

M是图像的宽度

▶图像的频域(频谱)特征

F(u,v)的幅度|F(u,v)|称为频谱 $|F(u,v)|=[R^2(u,v)+I^2(u,v)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

- 1) 频域中的频率反映了空间域中图像灰度的变化程度;
- 2) 一般地, 图像的能量集中在低频段;

$$F(0,0) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi(0x/M + 0y/N)} = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) = MN \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x,y) = MN \bar{f}(x,y)$$

- 频谱的原点的值F(0,0)表示图像的直流(不变化)分量,为图像均值的MN倍;
- (u,v)越远离频域中心(0,0), F(u,v)对应的空域的灰度变化就越强烈;

3) 图像的边缘方向能在频域中得到反映

低频对应着图像的平坦区域,高频对应着图像的剧烈变化区域(边缘或噪声等细节).

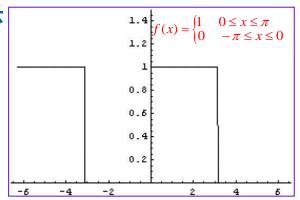


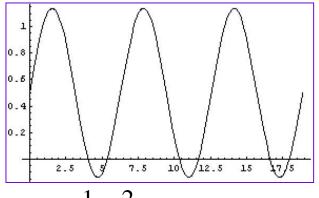
e南大兽

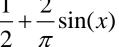
4.1 傅立叶变换及图像的频域特征

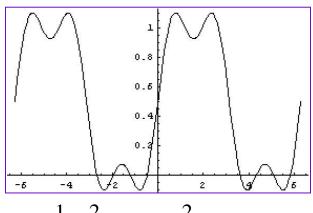
➤低频对应图像平坦区域, 高频对应图像边缘或噪声

例如:方波的傅立叶表示

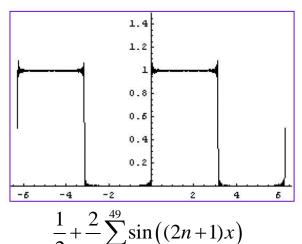








$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi}\sin(x) + \frac{2}{3\pi}\sin(3x)$$





能量比 $\alpha =$

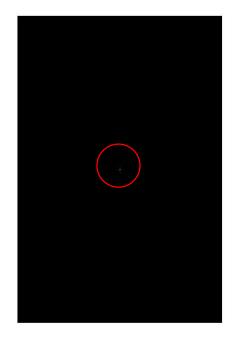
4.1 傅立叶变换及图像的频域特征

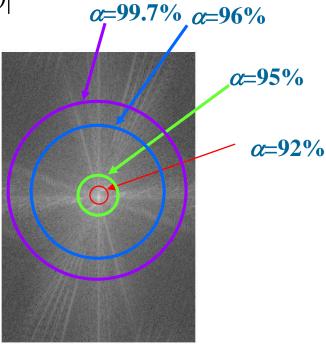
> 图像能量集中在低频段

图像所有能量

$$= \frac{\sum_{\boldsymbol{r}=0}^{\boldsymbol{R}'} \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} |\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{r},\theta)|^2}{\sum_{\boldsymbol{r}} \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} |\boldsymbol{F}(\boldsymbol{r},\theta)|^2} \times 100$$









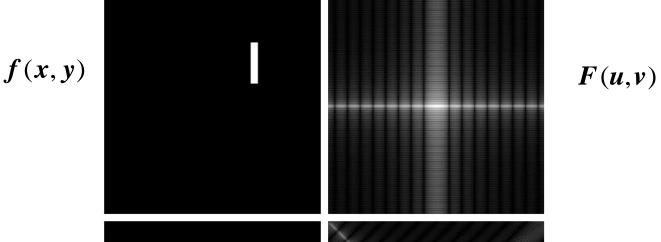
e南大學

4.1 傅立叶变换及图像的频域特征

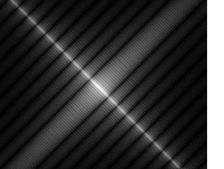
> 图像边缘的方向能在频域中得到体现

$$f(x,y)$$
 $F(u,v)$

$$f(x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta, -x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta) \iff F(u\cos\theta + v\sin\theta, -u\sin\theta + v\cos\theta)$$



 $f(x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta, -x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta)$



 $F(u\cos\theta+v\sin\theta,-u\sin\theta+v\cos\theta)$

图像的上述频域特征是频域图像增强的直观基础

特别是低频对应图像平坦区域, 高频对应图像细节

4.2 频域平滑滤波器

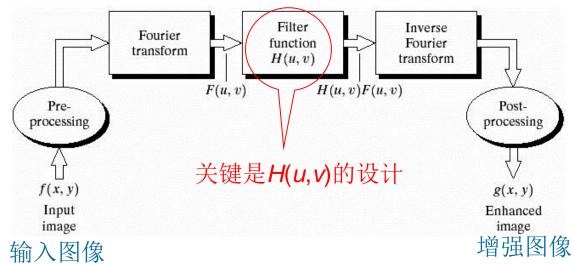
>基本思想

因为图像的边缘和其它灰度变化剧烈的部分对应着频域的高频成分(high-frequency components), 所以可以通过减弱高频成分就可以实现图像的平滑 (模糊)。

>基本手段:在频域中低通滤波(频域相乘)

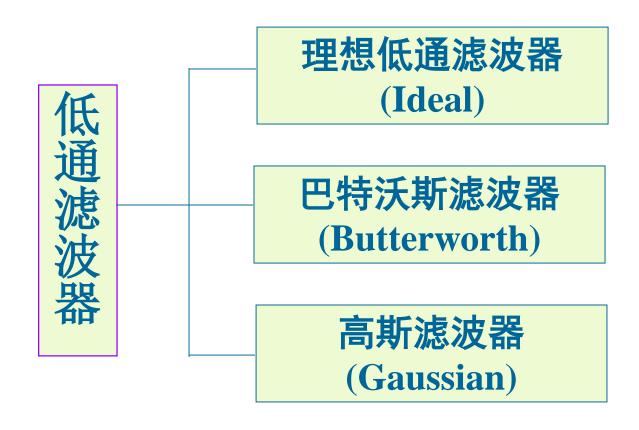
$$G(u,v) = H(u,v)F(u,v)$$

增强图像 =
$$\mathfrak{I}^{-1}[H(u,v)F(u,v)]$$



4.2 频域平滑滤波器

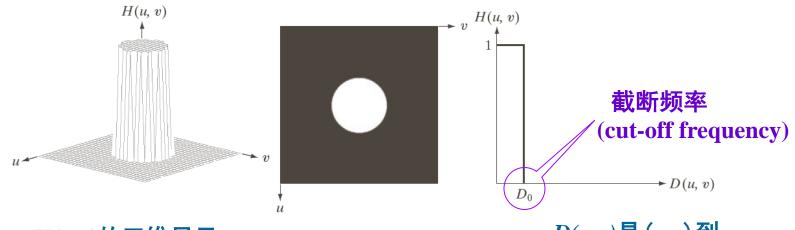
\rightarrow 频域低通滤波器 H(u,v) 的设计方法



▶理想低通滤波器传递函数 H(u,v)

方法:从高频处截断,只保留低频部分

$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) \leq \boldsymbol{D}_0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) > \boldsymbol{D}_0 \end{cases} \quad \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \left[\left(\boldsymbol{u} - \frac{\boldsymbol{M}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\boldsymbol{v} - \frac{\boldsymbol{N}}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$



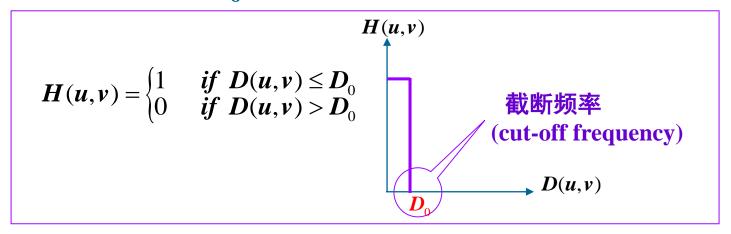
H(u,v)的三维显示

H(u,v)的平面显示

D(u,v)是(u,v)到

原点(M/2, N/2)的距离

选择截止频率 D_0 的方法



用能量比 α 选择截止频率 D_0 (丢弃高频能量)

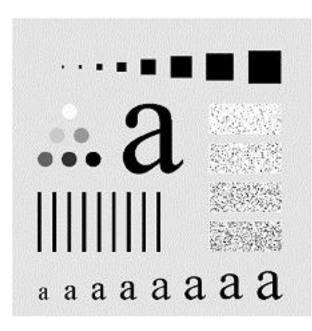
例如选取α=95%

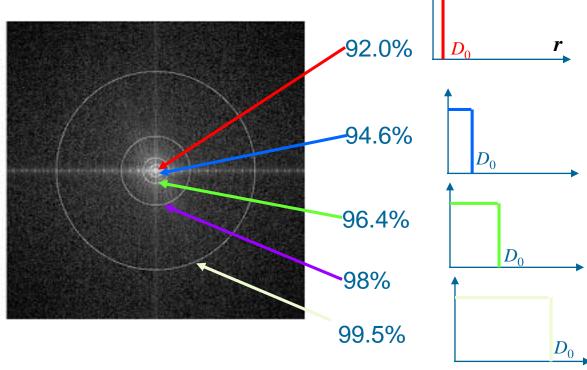
H(u,v)

4.1.1 理想低通滤波器

\rightarrow 举例: 选取截止频率 D_0 丢弃高频能量

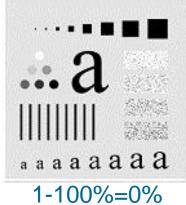
低频能量: $\alpha = \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{D_0} \sum_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} |F(r,\theta)|^2}{\sum_{r=0}^{D_{\text{max}}} \sum_{r=0}^{2\pi} |F(r,\theta)|^2} \times 100$ 高频能量: $1 - \alpha$



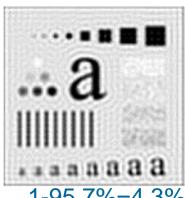


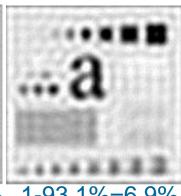
ightharpoonup举例: 选取截止频率 D_0 保持低频能量 $a = \sum_{\substack{r=0 \ \theta=0 \ \frac{R}{R} \ 2\pi \ \sum \sum |F(r,\theta)|^2 \ \sum |F(r,\theta)|^2}} \times 100$

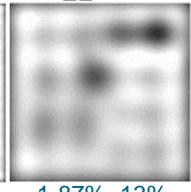












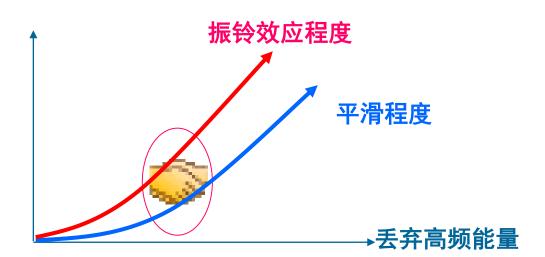
1-99.2%=0.8%

1-95.7%=4.3% 1-93.1%=6.9%

1-87%=13%



平滑程度和振铃(环)效应的矛盾



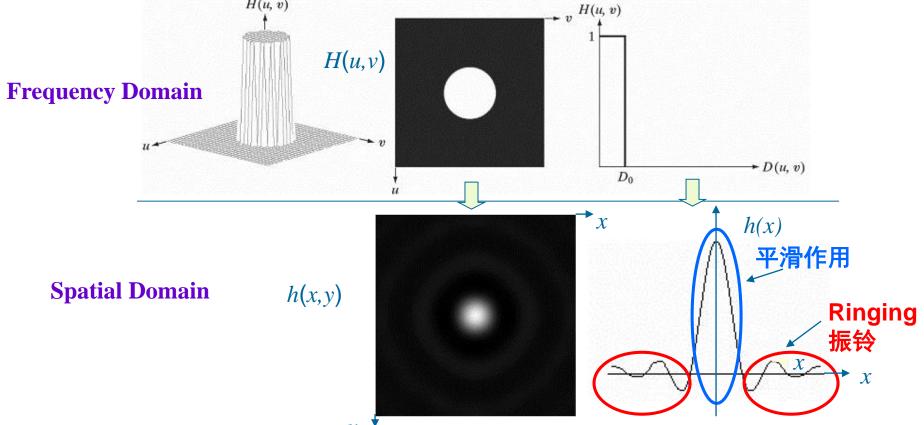




为什么有振铃效应?



✓观察H(u,v)的空域形式可找到直观解释



The filtered image can have negative values, so scaling normally is required

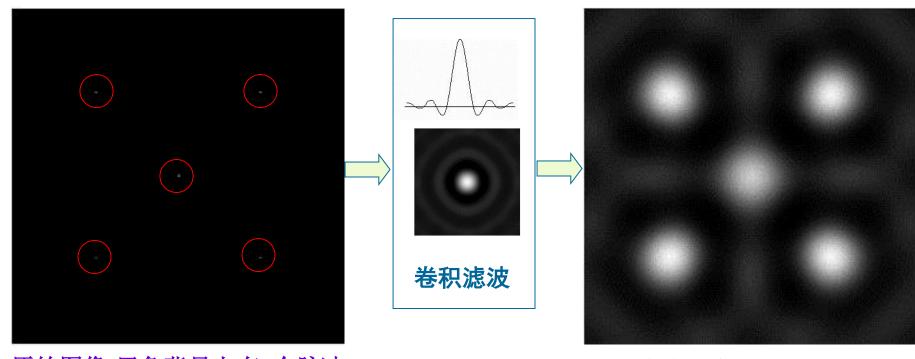




为什么有振铃效应?



✓观察H(u,v)的空域形式可找到直观解释



原始图像(黑色背景上有5个脉冲)

滤波图像



怎样才能平滑的同时又没有振铃效应呢?





基本思想:

使理想低通滤波器的频域下降沿变得光滑,从而使得空域滤波器(点扩展函数)的旁瓣变小,使得振铃效应减弱或消失

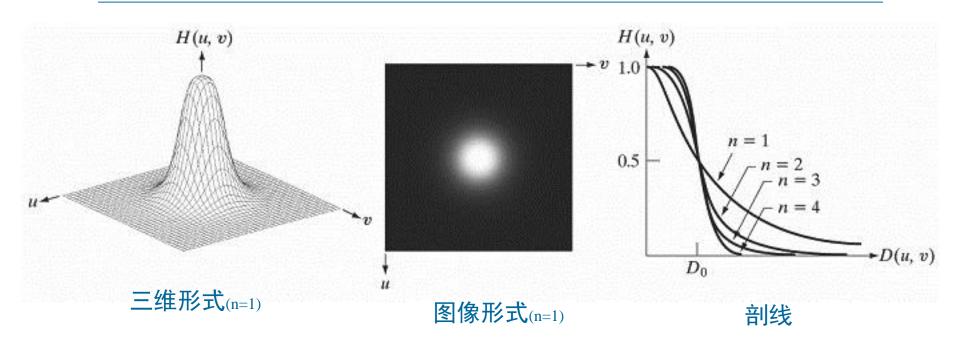
4.2.2 巴特沃斯低通滤波器

>频域传递函数

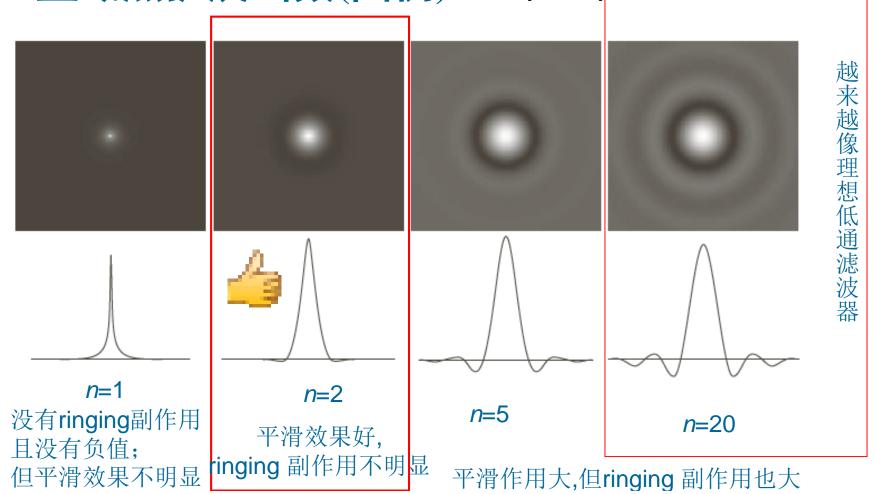
$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v})/\boldsymbol{D}_{0}\right]^{2n}}$$

$$D(u,v) = \left[\left(u - \frac{M}{2} \right)^2 + \left(v - \frac{N}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

- ① 低通:距离中心越远, H值越小;
- ② 光滑下降沿



4.2.2 巴特沃斯低通滤波器



The BLPF of order 1 has neither ringing nor negative values;

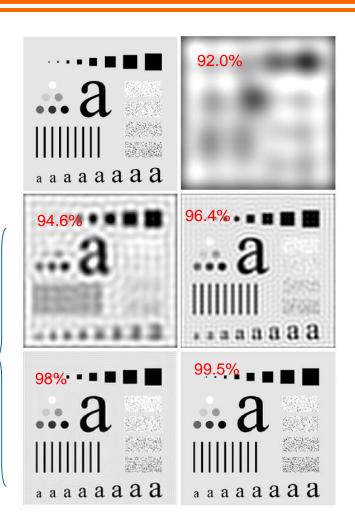


4.2.2 巴特沃斯低通滤波器

理想低通滤波结果



No ringing is visible



平滑和振铃之间难以取 得平衡



> 巴特沃斯滤波器理论上仍存在些许振铃效应, 且有负值

是否存在没有(一点也没有)振铃效应的低

通滤波器?



高斯(Gaussian)低通滤波器

Carl Friedrich Gauss 德国人



比傅立叶小9岁



高斯(Gaussian)低通滤波器

神奇的高斯函数:



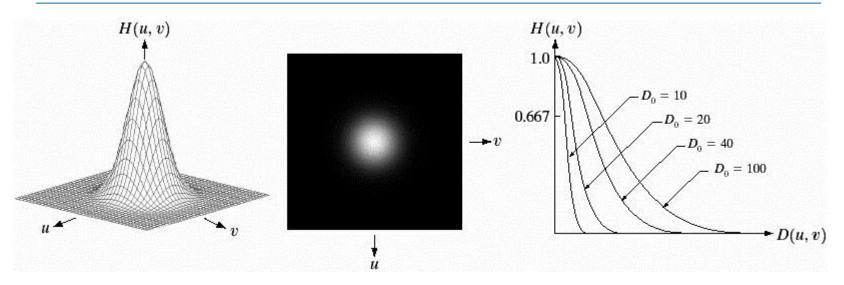
- ✓自然界中很多事件均服从高斯分布.(身高,成绩,噪声)
- ✓高斯函数的导数还是高斯函数
- ✓高斯函数的傅立叶变换还是高斯函数
- ✓高斯函数的反傅立叶变换还是高斯函数

▶频域传递函数

$$H(u,v) = e^{\frac{-D^2(u,v)}{2\sigma^2} \sigma = D_0} e^{\frac{-D^2(u,v)}{2D_0^2}}$$

$$D(u,v) = \left[\left(u - \frac{M}{2} \right)^2 + \left(v - \frac{N}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

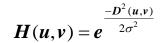
高斯函数的反傅立叶变换还是高斯函数,因此高斯低通 滤波器不会产生ringing

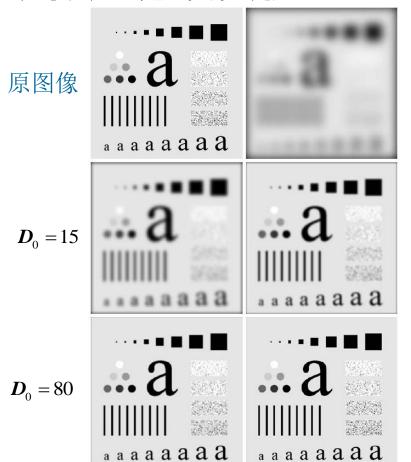


三维形式(n=1)

图像形式(n=1)

▶高斯低通滤波实例 1





$$D_0 = 5$$

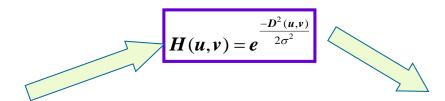


No ringing at all

$$D_0 = 230$$

The filtered image can have no negative values

▶高斯低通滤波实例 2



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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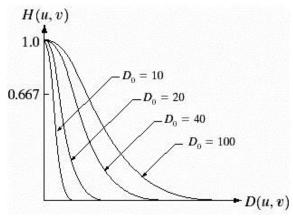
▶高斯低通滤波实例 3



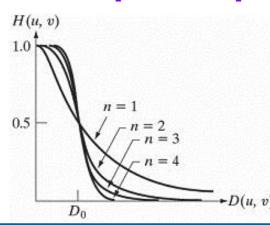
原始 Do=100 Do=80

▶高斯低通滤波

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



$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v})/\boldsymbol{D}_0\right]^{2n}}$$



- 高斯滤波器可以从根本上消除ringing, 但巴特沃斯不能彻底消除ringing
- 高斯函数在截止频率处的变化不如巴特沃斯函数的变化快(sharp)
- 因此, 如果对高频到低频的快速过渡要求高, 则宜选用巴特沃斯
- 如果绝对不允许ringing出现(如医学诊断),则宜选用高斯低通

The Gaussian lowpass filter did not achieve as much smoothing as the Butterworth lowpass filter of order 2 for the same value of cutoff frequency.

This is expected, because the profile of the Gaussian filter is not as "tight" as the profile of the Butterworth filter of order 2.

小结

低通(平 滑 滤

理想低通滤波器 (Ideal)

巴特沃斯滤波器 (Butterworth)

> 高斯滤波器 (Gaussian)

- ✓ 低通滤波→平滑图像
- ✓ 截止频率的选择
- ✓ 振铃效应
 - ✔ 如何选择低通滤波器

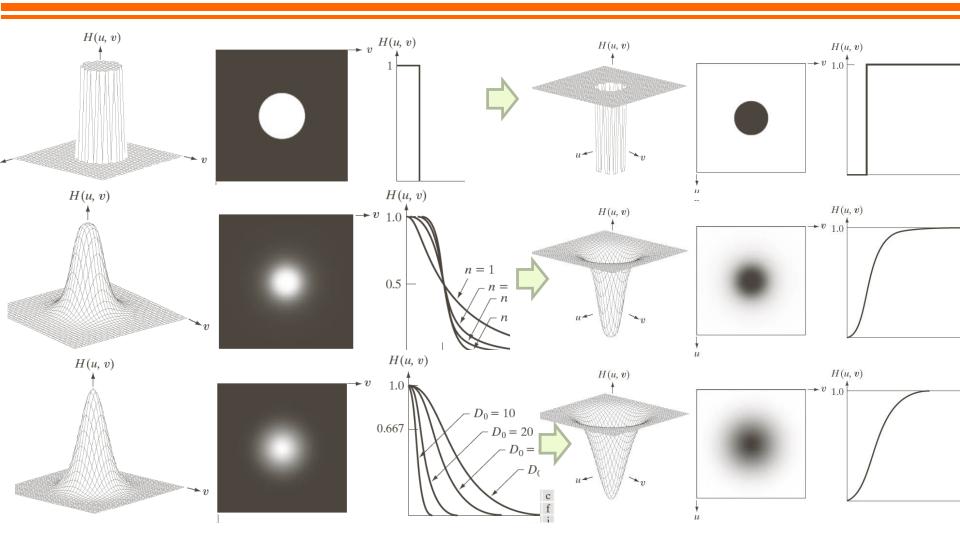
4.3 频域锐化滤波器

- ▶基本思想(根据图像的频谱特点)
 - 衰减图像的高频成分并保留低频成分,可以平滑图像
 - 衰减图像低频成分并保留高频成分,可以 使图像的细节(如边缘)得到锐化. 故图像 锐化可以通过高通(highpass)滤波实现
- ▶基本方法 (From lowpass filter to highpass filter)

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{hn}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = 1 - \boldsymbol{H}_{ln}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v})$$

高通滤波器=1-低通滤波器

4.3 频域锐化滤波器



4.3.1 理想高通滤波器

▶理想高通滤波传递函数(transfer function)

指定截止频率(cutoff frequency) D_0 , 则理想高通滤波器传递函数 $H_{hp}(u,v)$ 为:

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{hp}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) \leq \boldsymbol{D}_0 \\ 1 & \text{if } \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) > \boldsymbol{D}_0 \end{cases}$$

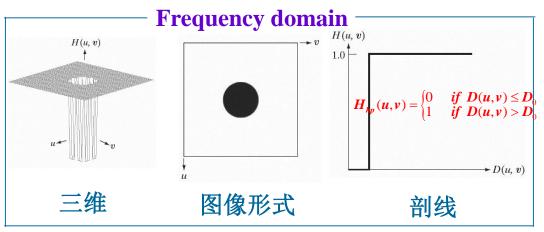
$$D(u,v) = \left[\left(u - \frac{M}{2} \right)^2 + \left(v - \frac{N}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

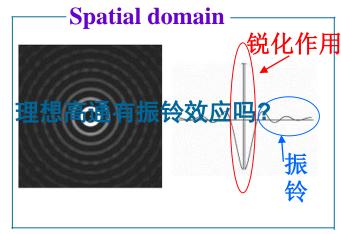
$$H_{lp}(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } D(u,v) \leq D_0 \\ 0 & \text{if } D(u,v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

$$H_{hp}(u,v) = 1 - H_{lp}(u,v)$$

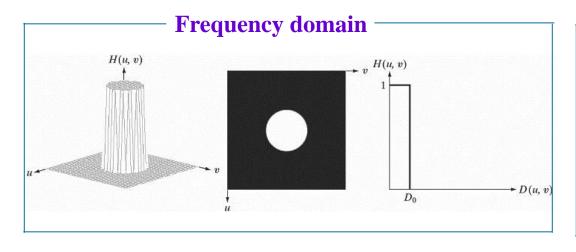
$$H_{hp}(u,v) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } D(u,v) \le D_0 \\ 1 & \text{if } D(u,v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

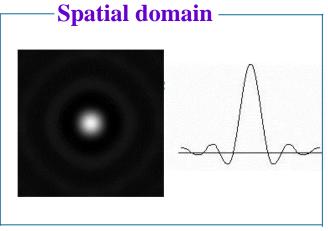
4.3.1 理想高通滤波器





ightharpoonup低通滤波传递函数图形显示: $H_{l_p}(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } D(u,v) \leq D_0 \\ 0 & \text{if } D(u,v) > D_0 \end{cases}$

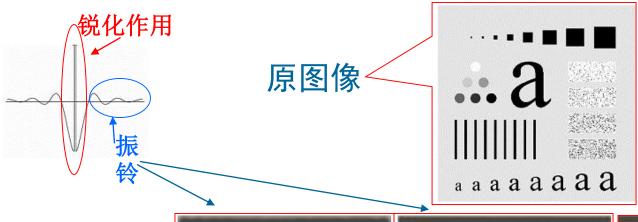




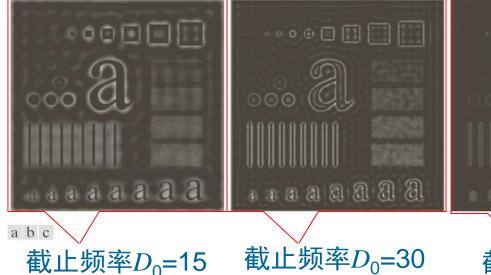


4.3.1 理想高通滤波器

▶理想高通滤波实例



理想目标是:平坦区 域全部变为黑色, 变化部分变为白色



截止频率 D_0 =80

4.3.2 巴特沃斯高通滤波器

ightharpoonup 巴特沃斯高通滤波器传递函数 $D(u,v) = \left[\left(u - \frac{M}{2} \right)^2 + \left(v - \frac{N}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$

指定截止频率(cutoff frequency) D_0 ,和阶数n则巴特沃斯高通滤波器传递函数 H(u,v)为:

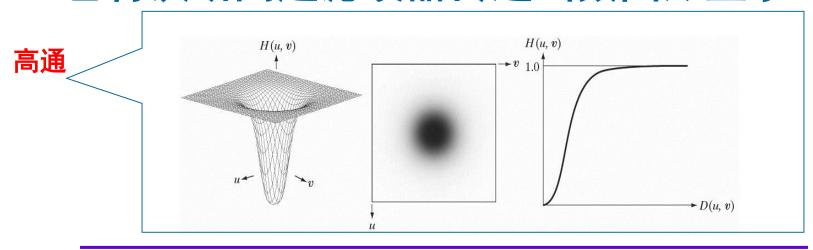
$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\boldsymbol{D}_0 / \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v})\right]^{2n}}$$

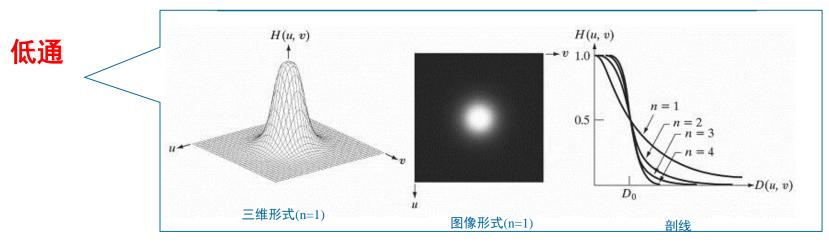
一巴特沃斯低通滤波器传递函数

$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v})/\boldsymbol{D}_0\right]^{2n}}$$

4.3.2 巴特沃斯高通滤波器

▶巴特沃斯高通滤波器传递函数图形显示



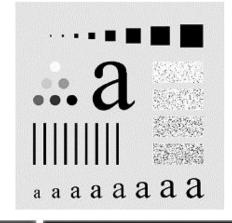




4.3.2 巴特沃斯高通滤波器

▶巴特沃斯高通滤波实例

原图像



几乎没有 ringing



$$n = 2, D_0 = 15$$



$$n = 2, D_0 = 30$$



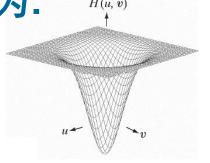
$$n = 2, D_0 = 80$$

▶高斯高通滤波器传递函数

$$\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \left[\left(\boldsymbol{u} - \frac{\boldsymbol{M}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\boldsymbol{v} - \frac{\boldsymbol{N}}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

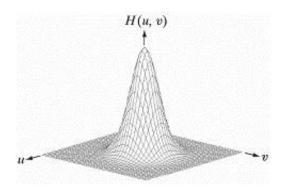
指定截止频率(cutoff frequency) D_0 则高斯高通滤波器传递函数 H(u,v)为:

$$H(u,v) = 1 - e^{\frac{-D^2(u,v)}{2D_0^2}}$$



▶高斯斯低通滤波器传递函数

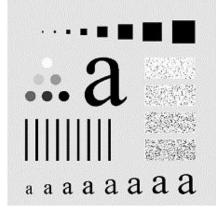
$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v}) = \boldsymbol{e}^{\frac{-\boldsymbol{D}^2(\boldsymbol{u},\boldsymbol{v})}{2\boldsymbol{D}_0^2}}$$



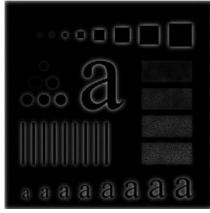


▶高斯高通滤波实例

原图像



没有 ringing, 且比巴特 沃斯光滑



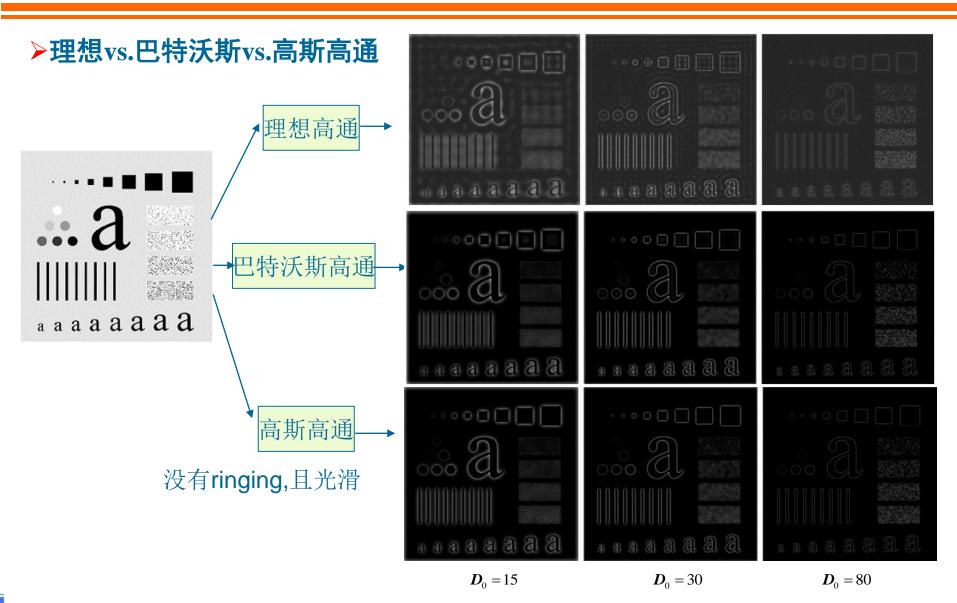




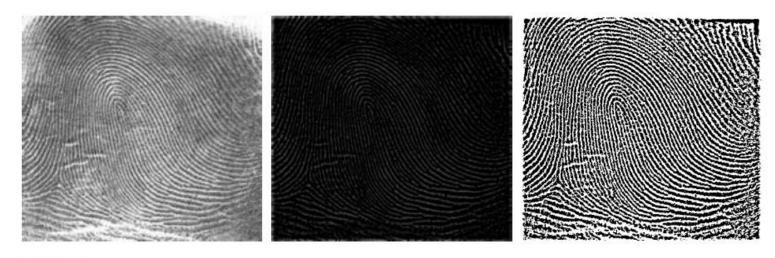
$$D_0 = 15$$

$$D_0 = 30$$





▶高斯高通举例



a b c

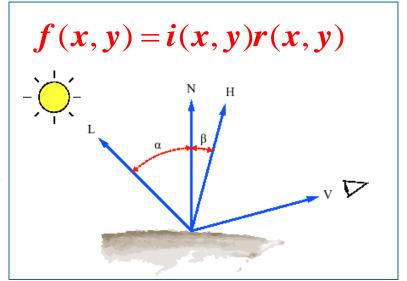
FIGURE 4.57 (a) Thumb print. (b) Result of highpass filtering (a). (c) Result of thresholding (b). (Original image courtesy of the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology.)

▶同态滤波器的出发点

根据图像是由光照和物体表面特性(反射率)共同决定的原理,通过同态滤波使得光照的动态范围减少,同时使得物体表面特性得以突出.

> 图像的光照分量和反射分量的特点

光照分量的空间变化比较小, 所以主要是低频; 而反射分量(特别是边缘处)的变化比较剧烈, 所以主要是高频.



- ▶ 同态滤波的目的: 给定图像*f*(*x*,*y*), 设计一个滤波器使得光照分量的变化减弱,同时增强反射分量的变化.即:对于光照分量,衰减低频成分; 对于反射分量,增强高频成分.
- **炒问题是如何使光照分量和反射分量分离开来?**



关键是: 对图像f(x,y)求对数

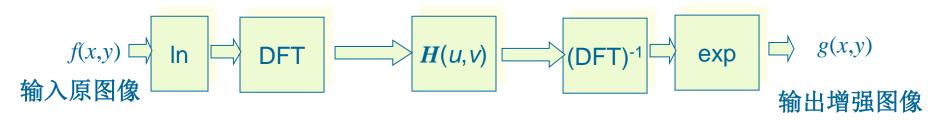
$$z(x,y) = \ln[f(x,y)] = \ln[i(x,y)r(x,y)]$$
$$= \ln[i(x,y)] + \ln[r(x,y)]$$

> 对数变换在频域产生的分离作用

频域卷积

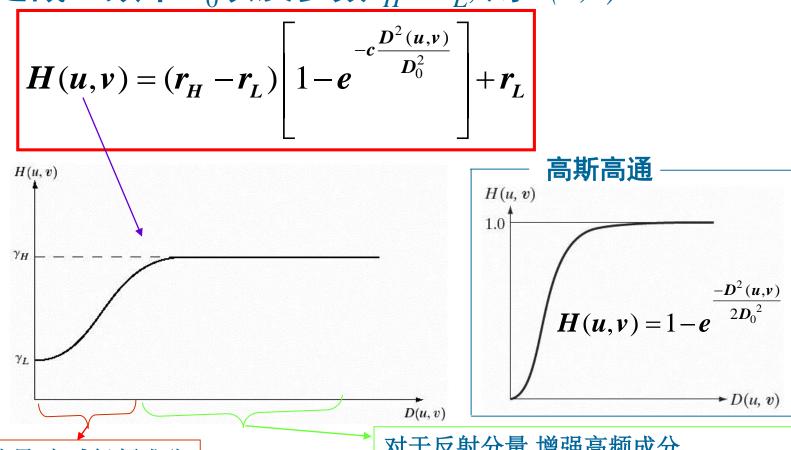
变换前
$$\Im\{f(x,y)\}=\Im\{i(x,y)r(x,y)\}\neq\begin{cases}\Im\{i(x,y)\}\Im\{r(x,y)\}\\\Im\{i(x,y)\}+\Im\{r(x,y)\}\end{cases}$$
 变换后 $\Im\{z(x,y)\}=\Im\{\ln[f(x,y)]\}=\Im\{\ln[i(x,y)]\}+\Im\{\ln[r(x,y)]\}$

▶同态滤波的流程



▶同态滤波器的传递函数 H(u,v)

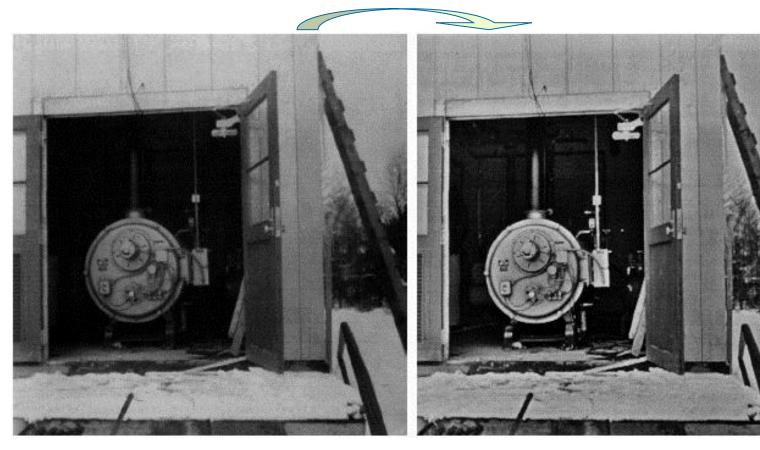
指定截止频率 D_0 以及参数 r_H 、 r_L ,则H(u,v)



对于光照分量,衰减低频成分

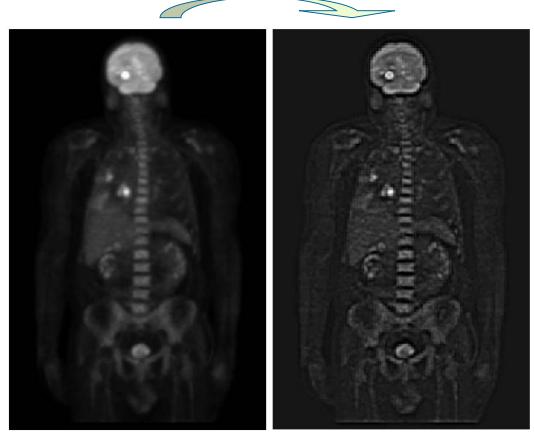
对于反射分量,增强高频成分.

▶同态滤波图像增强实例1



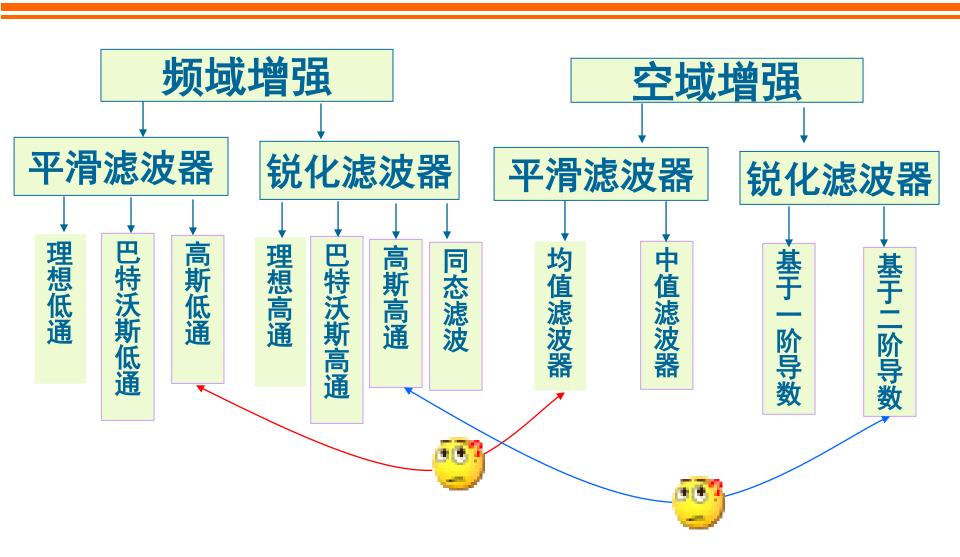
Simultaneous dynamic range compression and contrast enhancement

▶同态滤波图像增强实例2



Simultaneous dynamic range compression and contrast enhancement

4.5 空域和频域



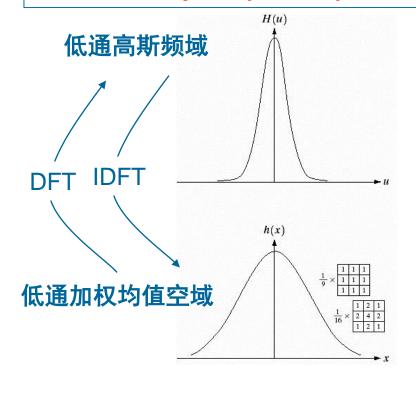
4.5 空域和频域

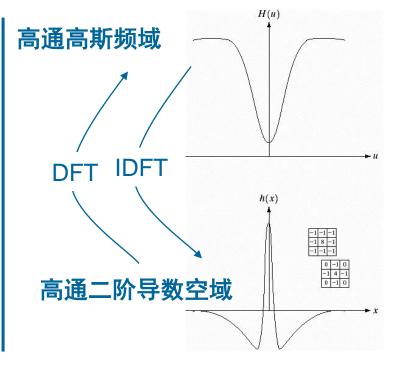


频域增强和空域增强的关系: 卷积定理(convolution theorem)

$$f(x,y)*h(x,y) \Leftrightarrow F(u,v)H(u,v)$$

 $f(x,y)h(x,y) \Leftrightarrow F(u,v)*H(u,v)$







4.5 空域和频域

