Image Processing COMP 4421 Fall 2017

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COMP 4421

- Lecture:
 - Monday, 1:30pm-2:50pm, G009A, CYT Bldg.
 - Friday, 9am-10:20am, G009A, CYT Bldg.
- Tutorial 1: Monday, 12nn-12:50pm, Rm 4503, Lift25-26.
- Tutorial 2: Thursday, 6:00pm-6:50pm, Rm 2404, Lift17-18.
- Class Dates: Sep 1, 2017 Nov 30, 2017.
- Lecture notes will be available on-line.
- Office Hours: by appointment.
- No lab sessions.

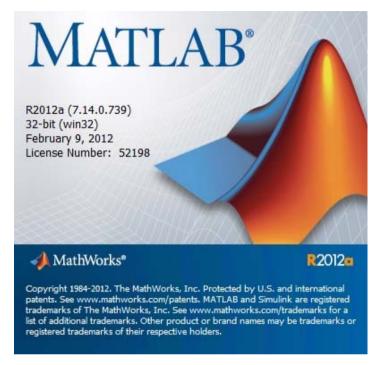
Teaching assistants (TAs)

- TA 1: MOK, Chi Wing (Tony), cwmokab@connect.ust.hk
- Office: Room 4208, Medical Image Analysis Laboratory
- Office Hours: By appointment.

- TA 2: WANG Jierong, jwangdh@connect.ust.hk
- Office: Room 4208, Medical Image Analysis Laboratory
- Office Hours: By appointment.

- TA 3: HUANG Yongxiang, yhuangch@connect.ust.hk
- Office Hours: By appointment.

Computing requirements



We use MATLAB
http://www.mathworks.com/
for assignments

Image Source: http://www.mathworks.com/

- Workstations in <u>ITSC Computer Barns</u>
 http://www.ust.hk/itsc/computerbarn/
- MATLAB software and related toolboxes are available in the computer barns, e.g., image processing toolbox.

Expected background and related courses

- Basic partial derivatives and multiple integrals (mainly two-dimensional)
- Programming in C++/MATLAB
- Basic linear algebra, e.g., eigenvalues and eigenvectors
- Basic statistics and probability

Course topics

Topics

- 1. Introduction, Image Representation, MATLAB
- 2. Enhancement in the Spatial Domain
- 3. Enhancement in the Frequency Domain
- 4. Restoration and Filtering, Non-linear Filtering
- 5. Morphological Image Processing
- 6. Segmentation of Images
- 7. Registration of Images
- 8. Image Compression
- 9. Feature Descriptors, e.g., LBP/LTP and SIFT
- 10. Applications, e.g., Face/Iris Recognition and Fingerprint Recognition.
- 11. Guest lectures (1-2)

Course outcomes

On successful completion of this course, students are expected to be able to

- 1. Identify basic image enhancement techniques in both the spatial and frequency domains
- 2. Enhance an image in the presence of noise and distortion
- 3. Apply basic morphological image processing techniques
- 4. Segment image components from an image
- 5. Register images with similarity metrics and transformations
- 6. Compress an image with lossless or lossy compression methods
- 7. Represent and describe an image using different feature descriptors

Course references

• References:

- *Digital Image Processing*, by Gonzalez and Woods, 3rd Ed., Prentice Hall, 2008.
- *Digital Image Processing using MATLAB*, by Gonzalez and Woods, Prentice Hall, 2004.
- The Image Processing Handbook, by John C. Russ (On-line at UST Library).
- Digital Image Processing, by Kenneth R. Castleman, Prentice Hall, 1996.
- *Two-dimensional Signal and Image Processing*, by Jae S. Lim, Prentice Hall, 1990.
- *Computer Vision: A Modern Approach* by Forsyth and Ponce, Prentice Hall, 2003.

Course requirements

- Homework assignments
 - 3 assignments
 - Written: write answers on paper
 - Programming: write computer programs using MATLAB

- Midterm and Final examinations
 - Written: write answers on paper

Evaluations

Assignments (30%)

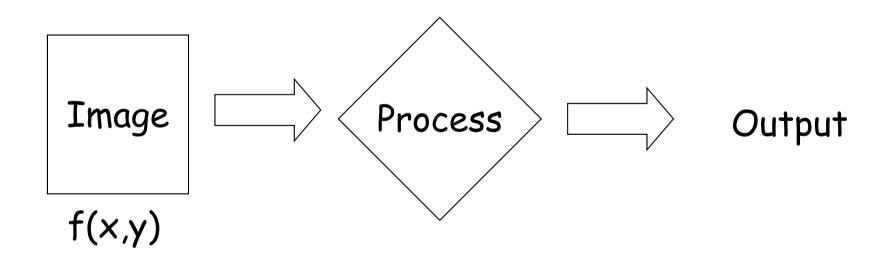
- Written and programming based; analyzing and implementing topics we cover in class
- Assignments must be submitted by midnight of the due day. Late assignments will incur a 10% penalty
- Assignments more than one day late will not be accepted
- More information about the submission procedure will be given

Examinations (70%)

- Midterm: Oct 20, 2017 (Friday), 9am-10:20am (Class Time),
 Venue will be announced.
- Final: TBC

What is Image Processing?

Processing of "pictorial" information

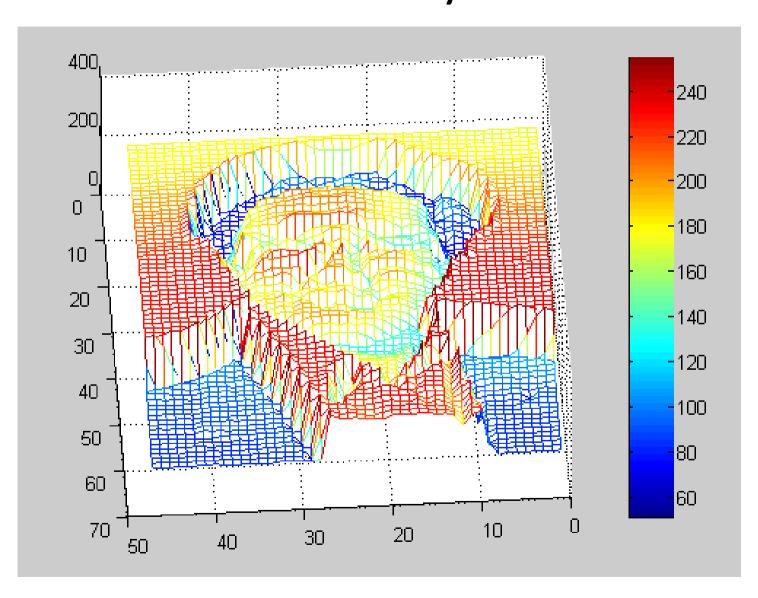


Pictorial Information

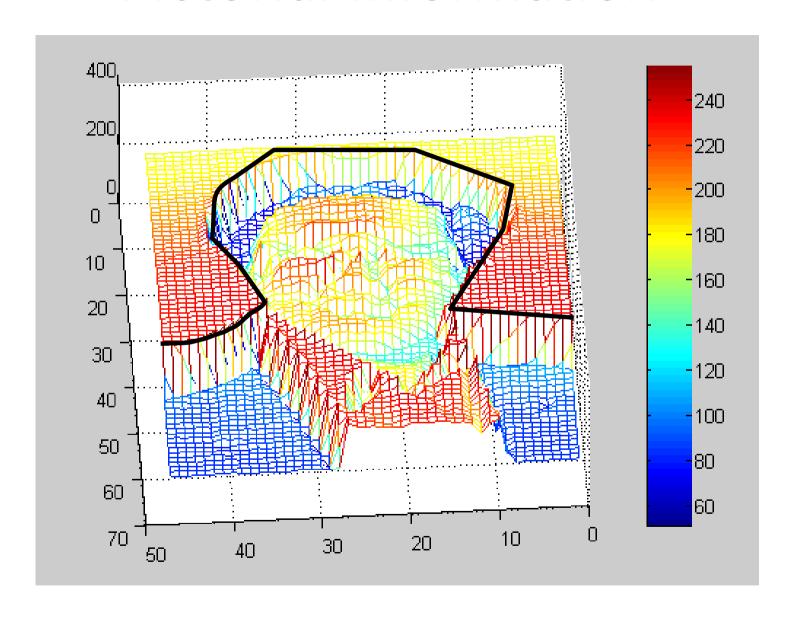


Problem: How to find a person in an image?

"Pictorial" Information based on Image Intensity



Pictorial Information

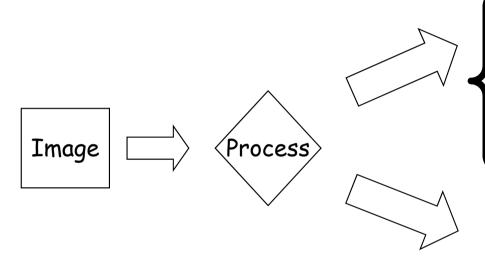


Pictorial Information



Two principal applications

Machine Perception



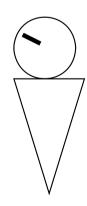
Derive useful information [Edges, Regions, Objects, Color...]

Used for further "Machine" Processing, e.g., face detection, object detection, object tracking, diagnosis, etc.

Human Perception

New Image

Often
"perceptually"
enhanced, e.g.,
image/feature
enhancement for
finger print
analysis.

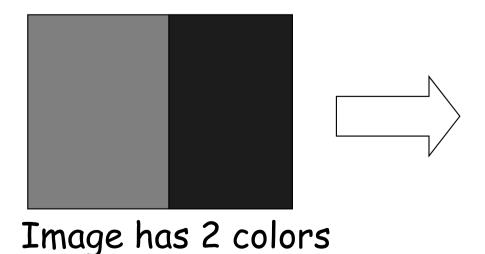


Two principal applications

Machine Perception



Human Perception





Still has two colors (perceptually clearer)

Two words: image processing

- image
 - Fundamentals
 - Image formation based on individual elements (pixels)
 - Representations
 - Sampling and Quantization
 - Alternative representations (Transforms)

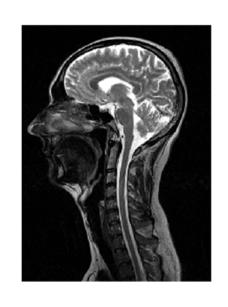
Two words: image processing

processing

- manipulation of the image data
 - Geometric transformations, e.g., rotation.
 - Enhancement/Restoration
 - Segmentation
 - Object Detection

Examples of image processing usage

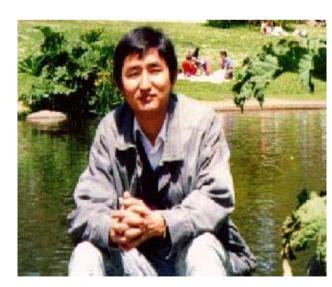












Where does image processing fit in?

