19CSE367 Digital Image Processing

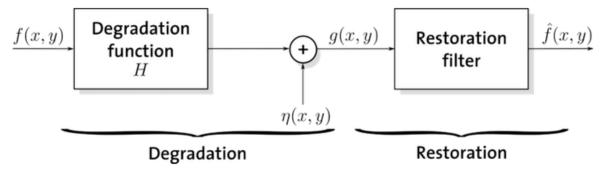
SARATH TV

Last lecture

- Image Transforms
- FT on images
- High pass and low pass filtering in frequency domain.

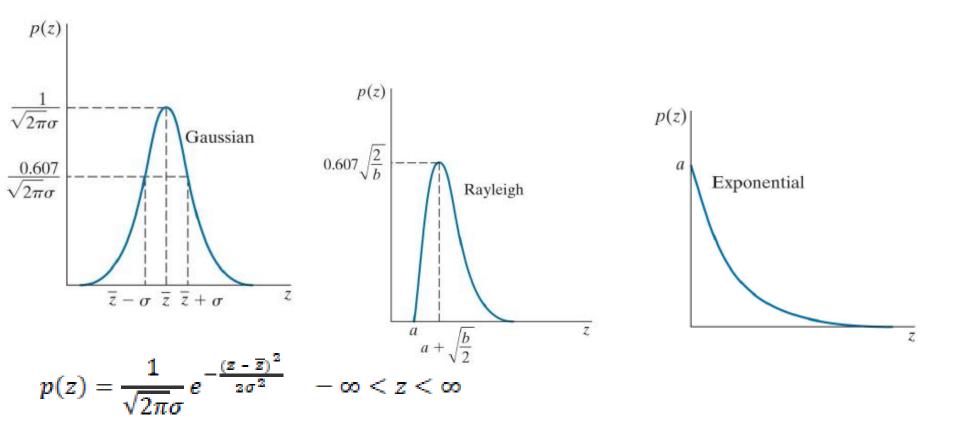
Image restoration

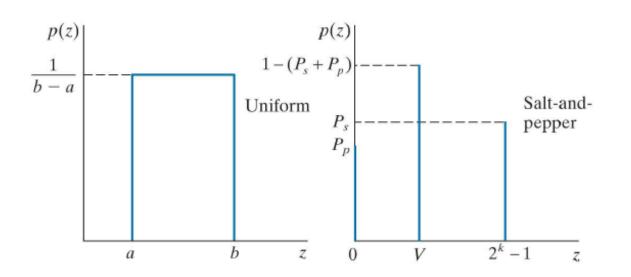
- Restoration-improve an image in some predefined sense.
- Image enhancement –Subjective
- Image restoration Objective process
- Knowledge of the degradation process.
- Model the degradation and apply inverse process & recover original image



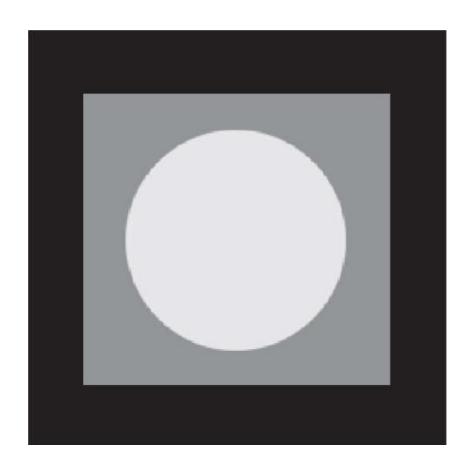
Noise Models

- Noise in images-image acquisition and/or transmission.
- Spatial & frequency characteristics of noise.
- Various noise probability density functions.
 - Gaussian
 - Uniform
 - Salt and pepper noise
- Noise component –same size as the input image.
- Array with intensity values –random numbers with a specified density function.





$$p(z) = \begin{cases} P_s & \text{for } z = 2^k - 1 \\ P_p & \text{for } z = 0 \\ 1 - (P_s + P_p) & \text{for } z = V \end{cases}$$



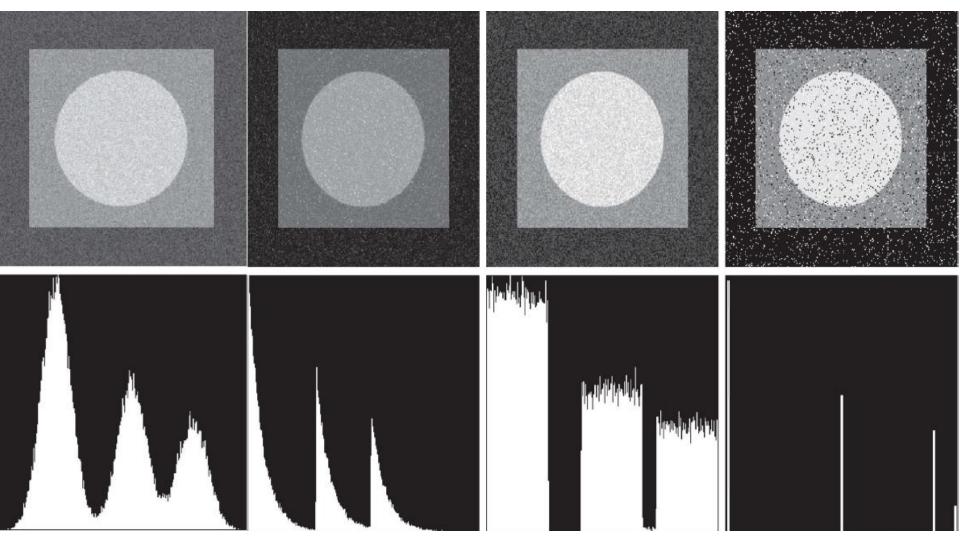


Image denoising

When an image is degraded only by additive noise

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

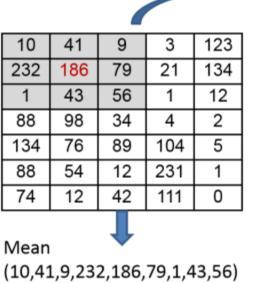
$$G(u, v) = F(u, v) + N(u, v)$$

- The noise terms generally are unknown,
- Spatial filtering is the method of choice for estimating f(x, y) [i.e., denoising image g(x, y)] in situations when only additive random noise is present.

Mean Filters-Arithmetic Mean Filter

- The arithmetic mean filter is the simplest of the mean filters -same as the box filter.
- $S_{xy} S$
- A mean filter smooths local variations in an image,
- noise is reduced as a result of blurring.

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{(r,c) \in s_{xy}} g(r,c)$$



10	41	9	3	123
232	186	79	21	134
1	43	56	1	12
88	98	34	4	2
134	76	89	104	5
88	54	12	231	1
74	12	42	111	0

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1	43	56	1	112
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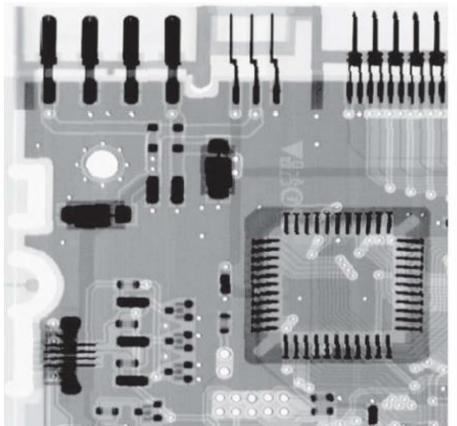
Mean (41,9,3,186,79,21,43,56,1)

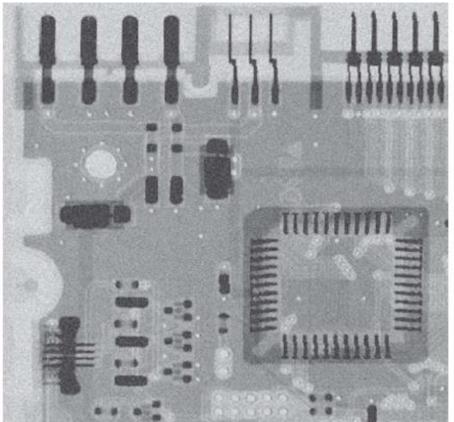
Mean (9,3,123,79,21,134,56,1,112)

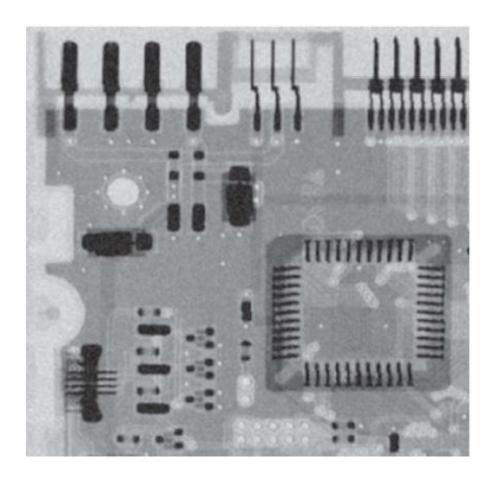
73.0		

73.0	48.7	

73.0	48.8	61.1	







THANKYOU!