

Thị giác máy tính

Ch3.1: Tăng cường chất lượng ảnh – lọc ảnh



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Nội dung

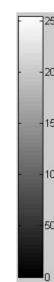
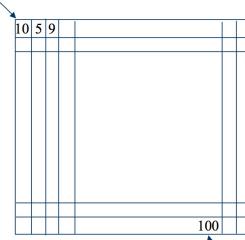
- Nhắc lại: biểu diễn ảnh số
- Tăng cường độ tương phản trên ảnh
 - Kéo giãn histogram
 - Cân bằng histogram
 - Biến đổi phi tuyến
- Nhân chập và lọc ảnh
 - Nhân chập
 - Một số bộ lọc tuyến tính
- Một số phép toán khác



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Biểu diễn ảnh số

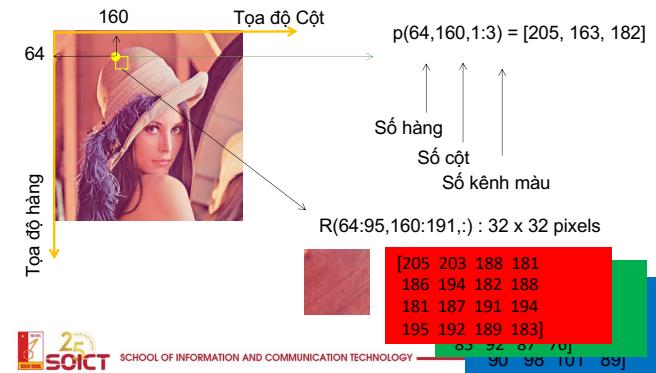


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Biểu diễn ảnh số

- Giá trị màu tại mỗi điểm ảnh, vùng ảnh



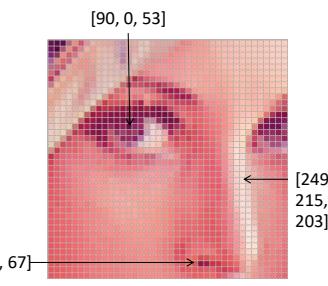
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Biểu diễn ảnh số

- Ảnh số chứa các điểm ảnh rời rạc
- Giá trị điểm ảnh:

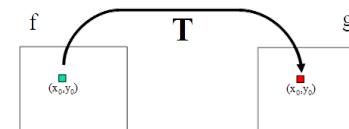
– “grayscale”
(or “intensity”): [0,255]



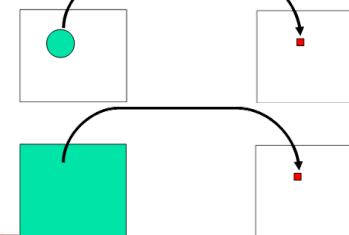
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Biến đổi giá trị điểm ảnh



Isolated: $g(x_0, y_0) = T[f(x_0, y_0)]$



Local: $g(x_0, y_0) = T[f(V)]$
V:neighbors of (x_0, y_0)



Global: $g(x_0, y_0) = T[f(x, y)]$
example: FFT

Source : Caroline Rougier. Traitement d'images (IFT2730). Univ. de Montréal.

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Nội dung

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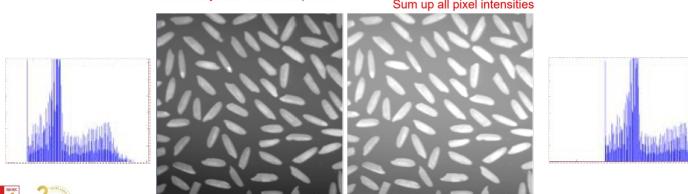
Độ sáng của ảnh (Brightness)

- Trung bình cường độ sáng của tất cả các điểm ảnh
 - Thể hiện mức sáng, tối trên ảnh

$$B(I) = \frac{1}{w \cdot h} \sum_{v=1}^h \sum_{u=1}^w I(u, v)$$

Divide by total number of pixels

Sum up all pixel intensities



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Độ tương phản (contrast)

- Thể hiện sự phân biệt dễ dàng các đối tượng trong ảnh
- Một số cách tính

– Standard deviation of intensity values of pixels in the image

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{1}{wh} \sum_{u=1}^h \sum_{v=1}^w (I(u, v) - \text{mean})^2}$$

– Difference between intensity value maximum et minimum

$$C = \frac{\max(I(u, v)) - \min(I(u, v))}{\max(I(u, v)) + \min(I(u, v))}$$

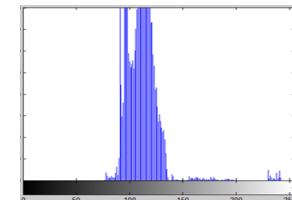
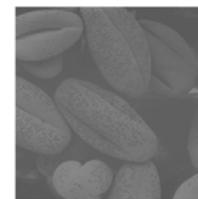


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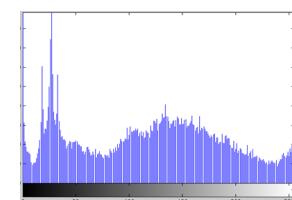
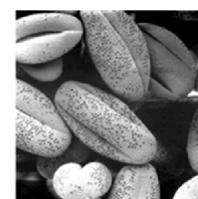
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Histogram & độ tương phản

Low- contrast image



High- contrast image

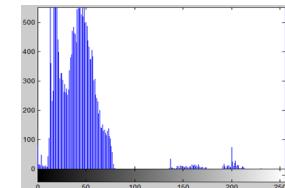
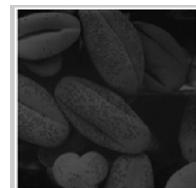


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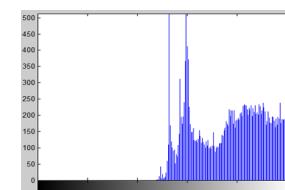
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Histogram & độ sáng

Dark image



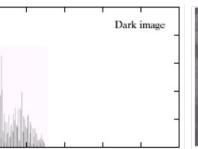
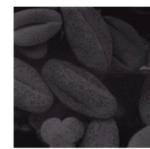
Light image



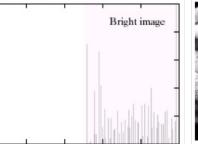
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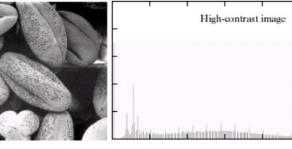
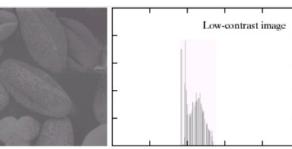
Ví dụ



Dark image



Bright image



Low-contrast image



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Tăng cường độ tương phản

- Thay đổi giá trị điểm ảnh để có độ tương phản cao hơn
- Một số phương pháp:
 - Kéo giãn dải động ảnh (Linear stretching of intensity range):
 - Linear stretching
 - Linear stretching with saturation
 - Piecewise linear transformation
 - Biến đổi phi tuyến. VD: log, gama correction
 - Cân bằng histogram



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Phép toán ở mức điểm ảnh

- Giá trị mới của điểm ảnh chỉ phụ thuộc vào giá trị hiện tại của điểm ảnh đó, không phụ thuộc vào các điểm lân cận

$$s = T(r)$$

- $r = f(x, y)$
- $s = g(x, y)$
- T : transformation function

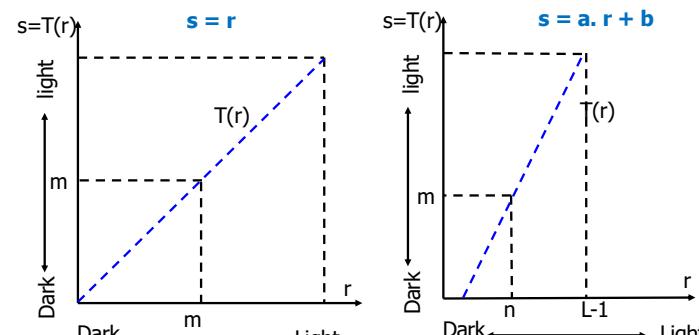


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Biến đổi đồng nhất / tuyến tính

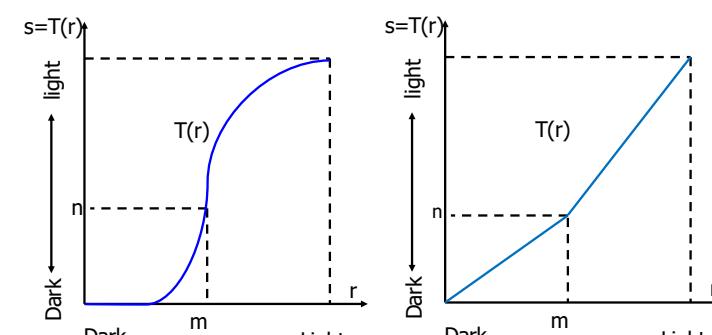


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Biến đổi tuyến tính / phi tuyến tính theo đoạn

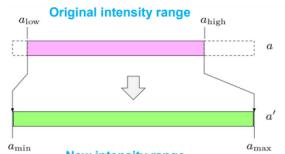


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Linear stretching



$$f_{ac}(a) = a_{\min} + (a - a_{\min}) \cdot \frac{a_{\max} - a_{\min}}{a_{\max} - a_{\min}}$$

If $a_{\min} = 0$ and $a_{\max} = 255$

$$f_{ac}(a) = (a - a_{\min}) \cdot \frac{255}{a_{\max} - a_{\min}}$$



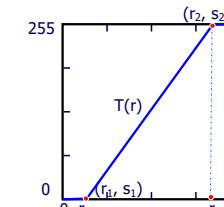
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Linear stretching

- If $(r_1, s_1) = (r_{\min}, 0)$;

$(r_2, s_2) = (r_{\max}, 255)$

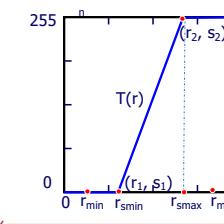
— Linear stretching



- If $(r_1, s_1) = (r_{\min}, 0)$, $r_{\min} > r_{\max}$

$(r_2, s_2) = (r_{\max}, 255)$ $r_{\max} < r_{\min}$

— Linear stretching with saturation



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Piecewise-Linear transformation

- Biến đổi tuyến tính theo đoạn:

— Tăng hoặc giảm độ tương phản ở các khoảng mức xám khác nhau

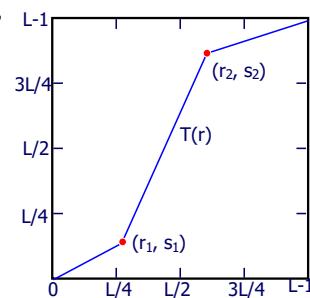
— Mức độ tăng, giảm khác nhau ở mỗi khoảng giá trị

- VD hàm bên:

— Độ tương phản giảm trong khoảng

- từ 0 đến r_1 và
- từ r_2 đến $L-1$

— Độ tương phản tăng trong khoảng từ r_1 đến r_2



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Piecewise-Linear transformation

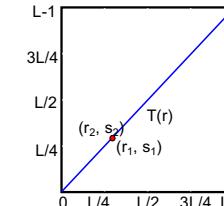
- Trường hợp đặc biệt

— Nếu $r_1 = s_1, r_2 = s_2$,

• Biến đổi đồng nhất: $I' = I$

— Nếu $s_1 = 0, s_2 = L-1$,

- Trở thành hàm lấy ngưỡng
- Đầu ra: ảnh nhị phân



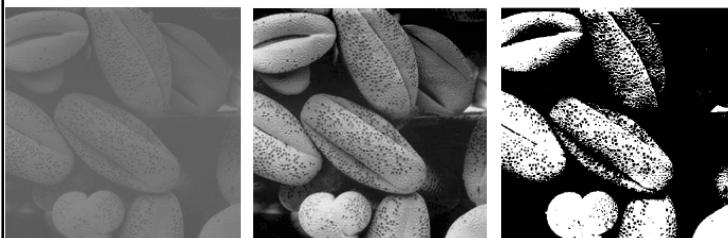
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Piecewise-Linear transformation



Original image, low contrast

Contrast sketching
 $(r_1, s_1) = (r_{\min}, 0)$
 $(r_2, s_2) = (r_{\max}, L-1)$

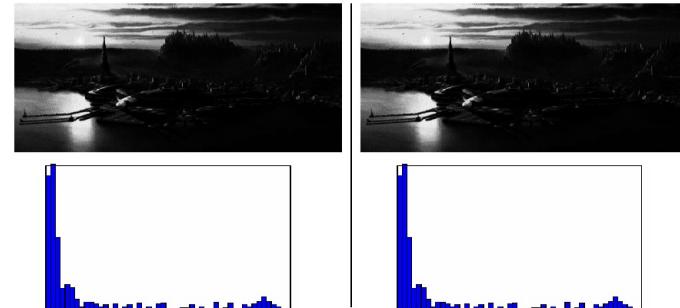
Thresholding
 $(r_1, s_1) = (m, 0)$
 $(r_2, s_2) = (m, L-1)$
 m : mean of intensities



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Linear stretching



No efficace?

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Cân bằng histogram

- Histogram của ảnh sau thay đổi hướng tới phân phối đều



- Không tham số. OpenCV: cv2.equalizeHist(img)



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Cân bằng histogram (histogram equalization)

- s1. đếm số điểm ảnh có mức xám k trong ảnh: $n_k \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, L-1$.
- s2. tính histogram chuẩn hóa $p(k)$

$$p(k) = \frac{n_k}{n}$$

- s3. Tính histogram tích lũy $T(k)$:

$$T(k) = \sum_{j=0}^k p(j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^k n_j$$

- s4. Mức xám s_k của ảnh đầu ra J, tương ứng mức xám k của ảnh đầu vào:

$$s_k = \text{round}[(L-1)T(k)]$$

- s5. J được xác định bằng cách thay các giá trị mức xám k trong ảnh đầu vào bằng mức xám s_k



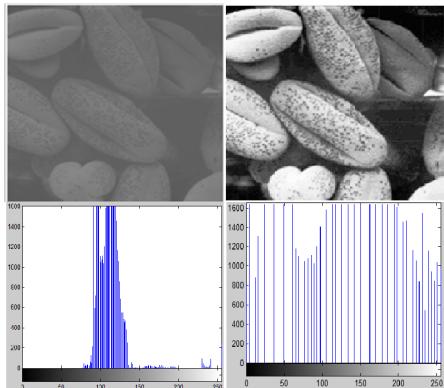
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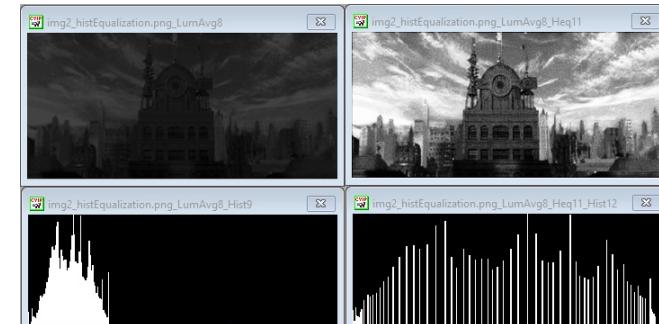
Histogram equalization



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Cân bằng histogram



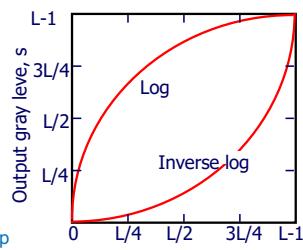
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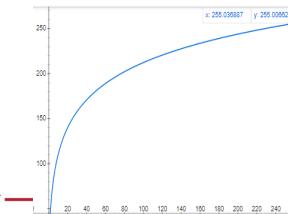
Log transformations

- Biến đổi log:

$$s = c \times \log(1 + r)$$
 - c: constant
 - $r \geq 0$
- Log
 - Các điểm ảnh có **khoảng giá trị hẹp** ở **mức xám thấp** trên ảnh đầu vào thành **khoảng rộng hơn** ở ảnh đầu ra
 - Ngược lại với các điểm ảnh có **mức xám cao**
- Inverse log: ngược lại



$$255 \times \log(r+1)/\log(256)$$

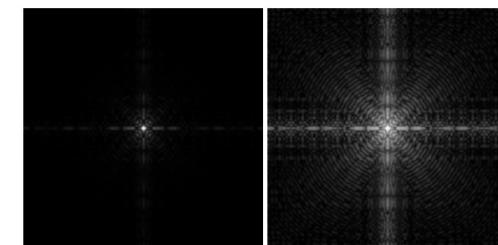


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Log transformations

- Làm sáng hơn các điểm có mức xám thấp trong khi **nén** các giá trị có mức xám cao



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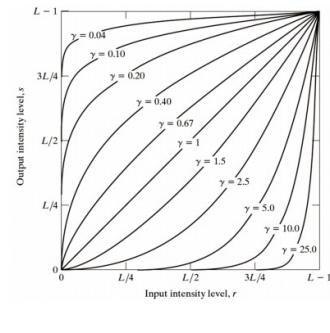
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Power-Law (Gamma) transformations

- The general form of power-law transformation is:

$$s = c \cdot r^\gamma$$

- $\gamma > 1$: compress values in dark area, while expanding values in light area
- $\gamma < 1$: expand values in dark area, while compressing values in light area
- r : normalized values to $[0, 1]$
- c : scaling constant corresponding to the bit size used



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Power-Law (Gamma) transformations

- $\gamma_1 = 1; \gamma_2 = 3; \gamma_3 = 4; \gamma_4 = 5;$



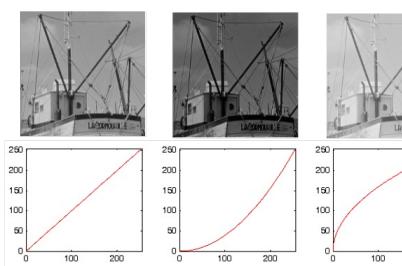
Increasing the dynamic ranges of high intensities



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Gama correction



Ex: Gamma correction (g)

$$s = c \cdot r^\gamma$$

$$\gamma_{screen} \in [1.3, 3.0]$$

$$\gamma_{eye} \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ to } \frac{1}{3}$$

In Practice with grey level image :

$$c = 255$$

$$r = \text{gray_level}/255$$



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Gama correction

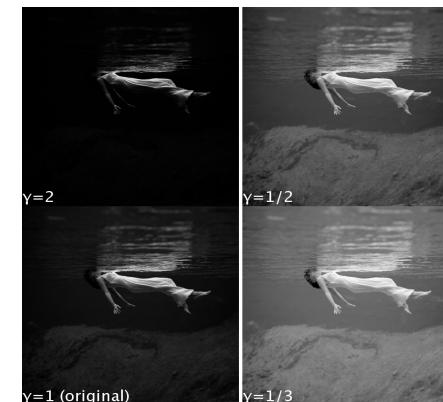


Image: Wikipedia



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Cân bằng histogram

If we take the **same image** with **different contrasts**, histogram equalization will give the **same results** for all images

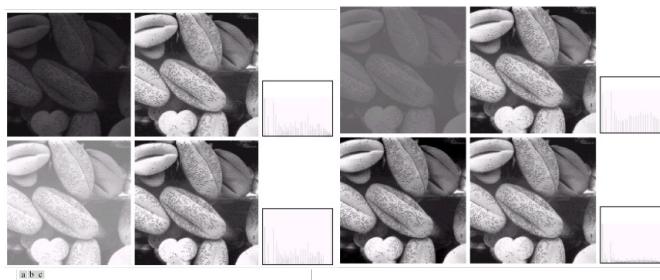


FIGURE 3.17 (a) Images from Fig. 3.15. (b) Results of histogram equalization. (c) Corresponding histograms.



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Cân bằng histogram cục bộ

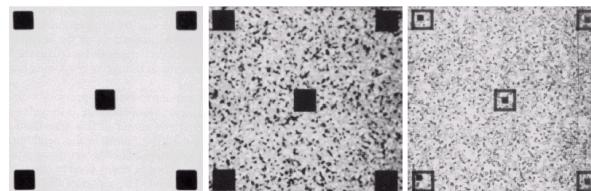


FIGURE 3.23 (a) Original image. (b) Result of global histogram equalization. (c) Result of local histogram equalization using a 7×7 neighborhood about each pixel.



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Cân bằng histogram vs. pp khác

• Discussion

- Cân bằng histogram có luôn tốt?
- Cân bằng histo vs Piecewise-Linear transformation ?
- Cân bằng histo vs hiệu chỉnh gamma / log ?

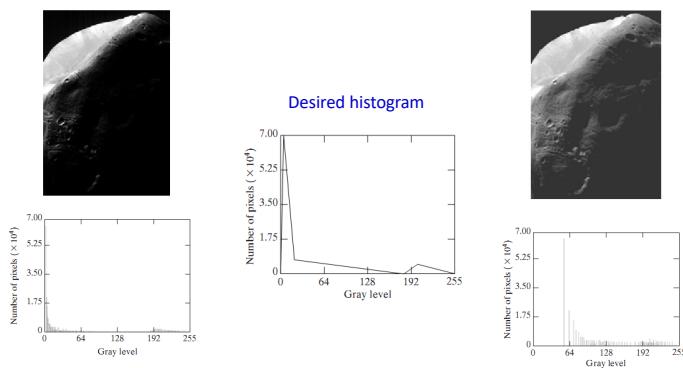


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Một số phép biến đổi ảnh khác

Histogram matching



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➔ Additional lecture

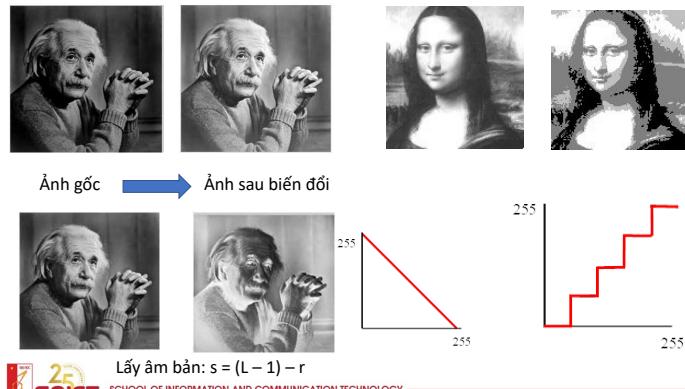
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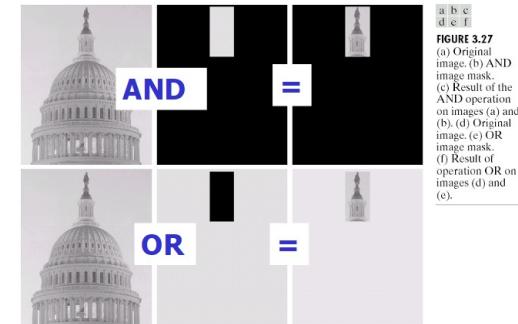
Một số phép biến đổi ảnh khác

$$G(x,y) = F(x,y) + c$$



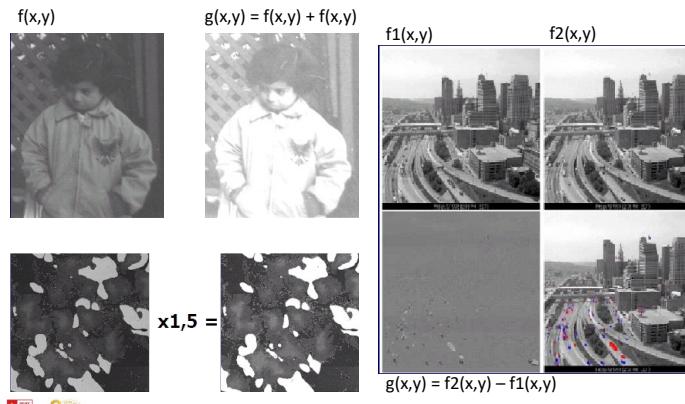
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Phép toán logic trên ảnh



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Phép toán +, -, x trên ảnh



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Tăng cường độ tương phản cho ảnh màu?

• Cân bằng histogram trên ảnh màu ?

– Thực hiện trên mỗi kênh màu

- Có thể tạo ra những thay đổi màu bất bình thường
- **KHÔNG KHUYẾN NGHỊ** trừ khi có lý do cụ thể

– Phương pháp gợi ý

- Chuyển ảnh sang **không gian màu khác** như Lab, HSL/HSV
- Thực hiện **cân bằng histogram** trên **kênh** thể hiện độ sáng tối trên ảnh như **L** hay **V**
- Chuyển ngược lại sang **RGB**

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Nội dung

- Nhắc lại: biểu diễn ảnh số
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 - Biến đổi phi tuyến
- Nhân chập và lọc ảnh
 - Nhân chập
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Lọc ảnh (image filtering)

- Lọc ảnh: Với mỗi điểm ảnh, tính giá trị mới của điểm ảnh dựa trên 1 hàm theo các điểm trong lân cận của nó
 - Lọc trong **miền không gian**
 - Với mỗi điểm ảnh, tính giá trị mới của điểm ảnh dựa trên 1 hàm theo các điểm trong lân cận của nó
 - Lọc ảnh trong **miền tần số** (bài sau)
 - Ảnh đầu vào và ra thường có **cùng kích thước**
 - Nhân chập: phép lọc tuyến tính, hàm số là tổng có trọng số của các điểm ảnh trong lân cận của điểm ảnh xét.
- $$I' = I * K$$
- Có vai trò quan trọng!
 - Tăng cường ảnh: giảm nhiễu, làm trơn, tăng độ tương phản, ...
 - Trích chọn thông tin từ ảnh: Texture, edges, distinctive points, etc.
 - Phát hiện mẫu (template matching)



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Lọc ảnh (image filtering)

- Lọc trong miền không gian
 - Biến đổi cục bộ được thực hiện trên ma trận điểm ảnh

$$g(x,y) = T(f(x,y))$$
 - T : hàm tính toán dựa trên giá trị **điểm** (x,y) và **các điểm hàng xóm** (K)

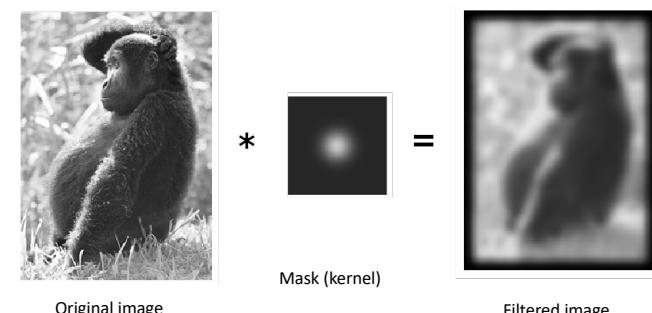
(K : Filter/Mask/Kernel/Window/Template Processing)
 - T giống nhau tại mọi vị trí trên ảnh



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Lọc ảnh



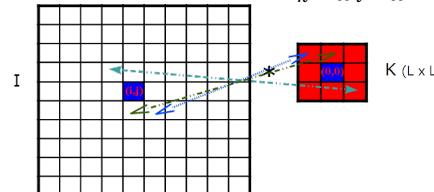
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Nhân chập (Convolution)

- Convolution: tổng có trọng của các điểm ảnh trong lân cận của điểm ảnh xét

$$f(n, m) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f[k, l] \times h[n - k, m - l]$$



$$I'(i, j) = \sum_{u=-\frac{(L-1)}{2}}^{\frac{(L-1)}{2}} \sum_{v=-\frac{(L-1)}{2}}^{\frac{(L-1)}{2}} I(i-u, j-v) K(u, v)$$



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Nhân chập

- New value of a pixel(i,j) is a weighted sum of its neighbors

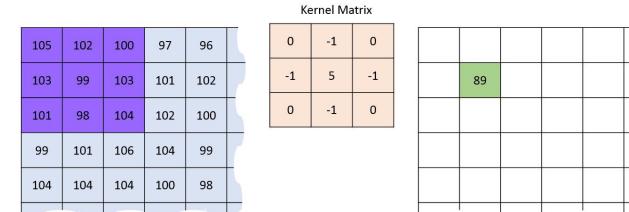


Image Matrix

$$105 * 0 + 102 * -1 + 100 * 0 \\ + 103 * -1 + 99 * 5 + 103 * -1 \\ + 101 * 0 + 98 * -1 + 104 * 0 = 89$$

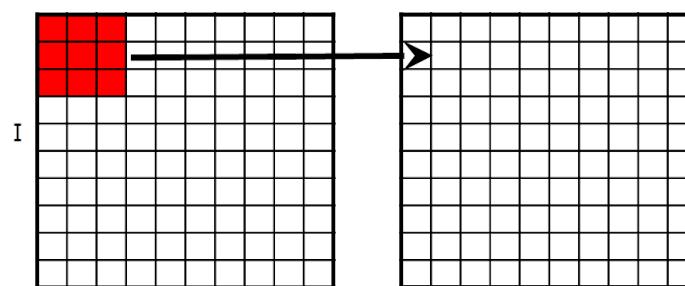
Output Matrix

Source: <http://machinelearningguru.com>

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Nhân chập

$$I' = I * K$$

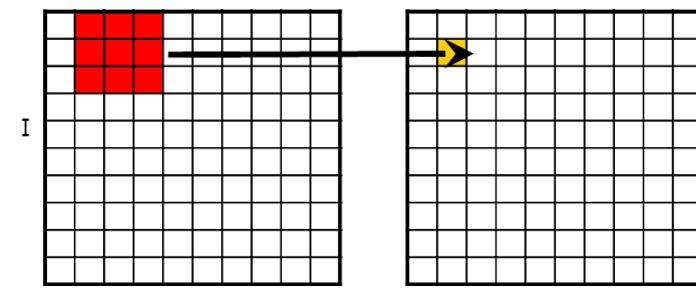


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Nhân chập

$$I' = I * K$$

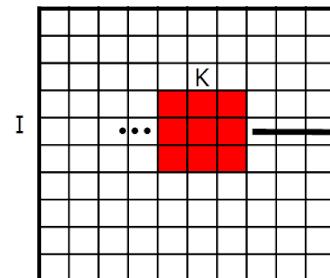


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Nhân chập

$$I' = I * K$$



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Nhân chập

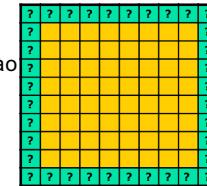
- Vấn đề ở cạnh ảnh?

– Thêm dòng/cột 0 vào ma trận đầu vào

– Đổi xứng gương:

$$f(-x, y) = f(x, y)$$

$$f(-x, -y) = f(x, y)$$



0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	105	102	100	97	96	0	0	0	0
0	103	99	103	101	102	105	105	102	100
0	101	98	104	102	100	103	103	99	101
0	99	101	106	104	99	101	101	98	104
0	104	104	104	100	98	99	99	101	106
						104	104	104	100
						100	98	104	99
						98	104	100	96
						102	100	97	96



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Nhân chập

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	105	102	100	97	96	0	0	0	0
0	103	99	103	101	102	105	105	102	100
0	101	98	104	102	100	103	103	99	101
0	99	101	106	104	99	101	101	98	104
0	104	104	104	100	98	99	99	101	106
						104	104	104	100
						100	98	104	99
						98	104	100	96
						102	100	97	96

Kernel Matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Output Matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} 320 & & & \\ 210 & 89 & 111 & \\ & & & \end{bmatrix}$

Image Matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} 105 & 105 & 102 & 100 & 97 & 96 \\ 105 & 105 & 102 & 100 & 97 & 96 \\ 103 & 103 & 99 & 103 & 101 & 102 \\ 101 & 101 & 98 & 104 & 102 & 100 \\ 99 & 99 & 101 & 106 & 104 & 99 \\ 104 & 104 & 104 & 100 & 98 & \end{bmatrix}$

Kernel Matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Output Matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} 110 & & & \\ 89 & 111 & & \\ & & & \end{bmatrix}$

Source: <http://machinelearningguru.com>

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Spatial Correlation vs Convolution

Spatial Correlation (\star) and Convolution (\star)

$$w(x, y) \star f(x, y) = \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b w(s, t) f(x-s, y-t)$$

$$w(x, y) \star f(x, y) = \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b w(s, t) f(x+s, y+t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 8 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

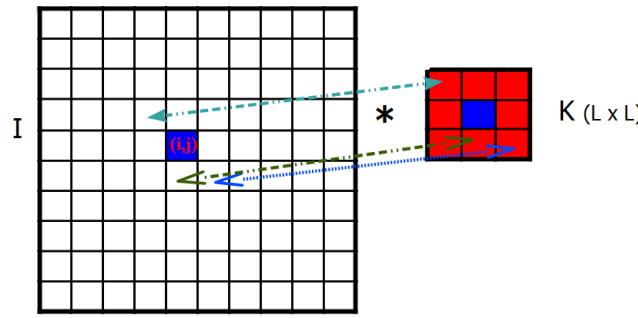


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Spatial Correlation vs Convolution

- Correlation



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Spatial Correlation vs Convolution

- Nếu **mặt nạ đối xứng** thì 2 phép toán này là một

- Correlation:

- Sử dụng để tìm một mẫu ("template") nào đó có xuất hiện trong ảnh không
- Không có tính kết hợp \rightarrow nếu thực hiện tìm mẫu (template matching), thì correlation là đủ

- Convolution:

- Thường sử dụng lọc ảnh (noise removing, enhancement, ..)
- Có tính chất kết hợp \rightarrow hữu ích khi cần thực hiện nhiều bộ lọc liên tiếp:

$$I^*h^*g = I^* (h^*g)$$

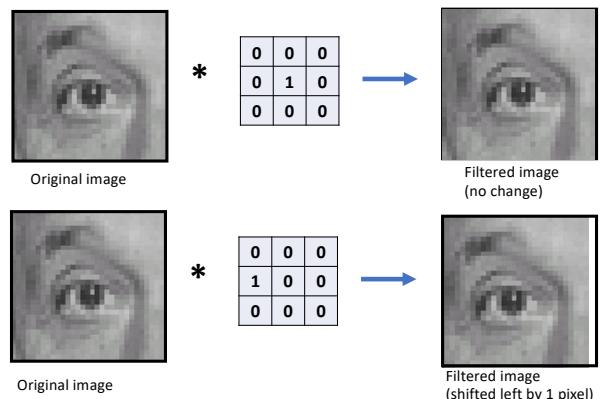
- In Matlab: correlation: `filter2`, convolution: `conv2`



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Một số bộ lọc (Some kernels)



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Một số bộ lọc (Some kernels)

- Nhân chập 2D

- Chủ yếu được sử dụng để trích chọn đặc trưng trên ảnh
- Được sử dụng như phép toán trong khối cơ sở của mạng Neuron tích chập: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

- Mỗi bộ lọc có hiệu ứng riêng và hữu ích cho các nhiệm vụ cụ thể như:

- Làm mờ (lọc nhiễu),
- Làm nét biên,
- Phát hiện cạnh,
-



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Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

- Mục đích
 - Lọc nhiễu
 - Làm trơn ảnh
 - Còn gọi là bộ lọc thông thấp
- Một số bộ lọc thông thấp
 - Bộ lọc trung bình
 - Bộ lọc Gauss
- Để tránh thay đổi độ sáng của ảnh, **tổng các hệ số trong mặt nạ phải = 1**



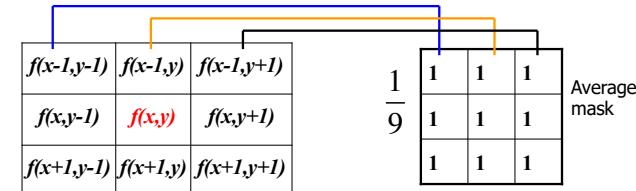
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Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

- Lọc trung bình (**mean filter**):



$$g(x,y) = \frac{1}{9} [f(x-1,y-1) + f(x-1,y) + f(x-1,y+1) + f(x,y-1) + f(x,y) + f(x,y+1) + f(x+1,y-1) + f(x+1,y) + f(x+1,y+1)]$$



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Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

- Lọc trung bình (**mean filter**):
 - Thay giá trị bởi giá trị trung bình của các hàng xóm
 - Ảnh được làm trơn



Original image



Filtered image with box size 5x5

$$\frac{1}{9} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $1/9 \times$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Filtered image with box size 11x11



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Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

- Lọc trung bình có trọng số
 - The pixel corresponding to the center of the mask is more important than the other ones.

$$\frac{1}{16} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g(x,y) = \frac{1}{16} [f(x-1,y-1) + 2f(x-1,y) + f(x-1,y+1) + 2f(x,y-1) + 4f(x,y) + 2f(x,y+1) + f(x+1,y-1) + 2f(x+1,y) + f(x+1,y+1)]$$



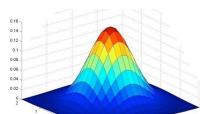
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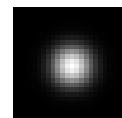
64

Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

Gaussian filter



Gaussian function in 3D



$$G_\sigma = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Rule for Gaussian filter:
set filter half-width to about 3σ

Gaussian image



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Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

- Bộ lọc Gauss:

– **Bộ lọc thông thấp:** loại bỏ các thành phần tương ứng tần số cao trên ảnh

- Ảnh trơn hơn
- Tốt hơn bộ lọc trung bình

– Nhập chập Gauss với chính nó ta được một hàm Gauss

- Lặp nhận chập với bộ lọc có kích thước nhỏ => thu được kết quả như nhận chập với bộ lọc có kích thước lớn hơn.
- Nhân chập 2 lần với bộ lọc Gauss có độ rộng σ giống như nhận chập 1 lần với bộ lọc có độ rộng $\sigma\sqrt{2}$: $I^*G_\sigma^*G_\sigma = I^*G_{\sigma\sqrt{2}}$

– **Bộ lọc có thể phân tách được:** Hàm Gauss 2D có thể được biểu diễn như tích của 2 hàm 1D: 1 hàm theo x và 1 hàm theo y:

- $G_\sigma(x,y) = G_\sigma(x) \cdot G_\sigma(y)$



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Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

- Bộ lọc Gauss



Original image



Filtered image
with box size 5x5



Filtered image
with box size 11x11



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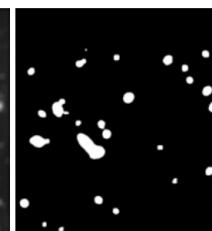
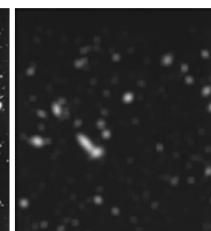
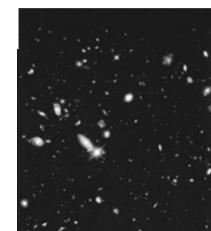
Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

- VD: sử dụng bộ lọc thông thấp để loại bỏ các vùng nhỏ

Original image

Average filtering: 15x15

Thresholding of blurring image



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Bộ lọc làm trơn ảnh

- Tổng quát:

$$g(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b w(s, t) f(x + s, y + t)}{\sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b w(s, t)}$$

- Để tránh ảnh hưởng đến độ sáng của ảnh, **tổng các hệ số của mặt nạ = 1**

Bô loc làm sắc nét cạnh

- Dựa trên ý tưởng của đạo hàm bậc 1 và đạo hàm bậc 2 trên ảnh

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \approx \begin{cases} f(x+1, y) - f(x, y) \\ f(x, y) - f(x-1, y) \\ 0.5(f(x+1, y) - f(x-1, y)) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \approx f(x+1, y) - 2f(x, y) + f(x-1, y)$$

Đạo hàm bậc 1 và bậc 2

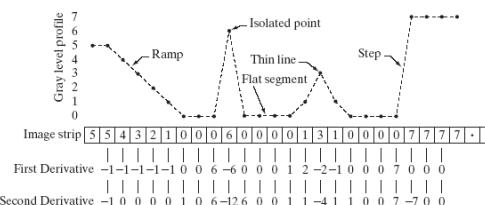
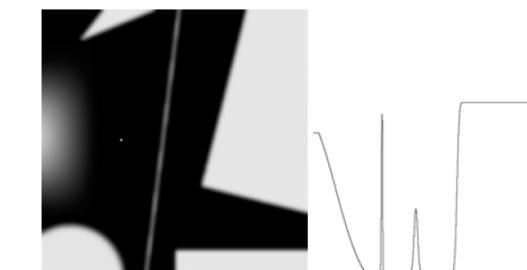
- Đạo hàm bậc 1:

- Zero in flat region
 - Non-zero at start of step/ramp region
 - Non-zero along ramp
 - Strong response for step changes



- Đạo hàm bậc 2;

- Zero in flat region
 - Non-zero at start/end of step/ramp
 - Zero along ramp
 - Double response at step changes
 - Strong response for fine details and isolated points;



Đạo hàm bậc 1

- Một số bộ lọc để tính đạo hàm bậc 1 trên ảnh

– Robert

1	0
0	-1

0	1
-1	0

– Prewitt

- Ít nhạy cảm với nhiễu

-1	-1	-1
0	0	0
1	1	1

-1	0	1
-1	0	1
-1	0	1

– Sobel:

- Ít nhạy cảm với nhiễu

-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1



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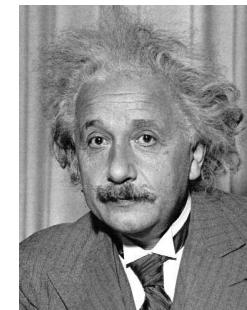
y x

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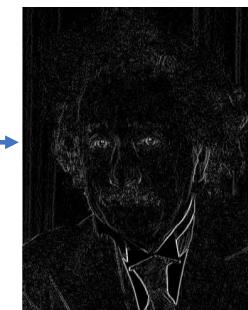
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Đạo hàm bậc 1

- Sobel



-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1



Vertical Edge
(absolute value)



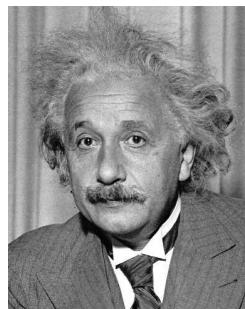
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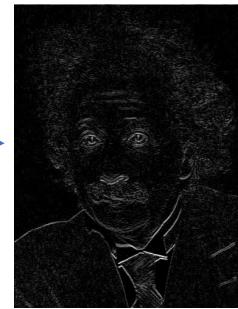
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Đạo hàm bậc 1

- Sobel



-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1



Horizontal Edge
(absolute value)



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Đạo hàm bậc 2 - Laplacian filtering

- Bộ lọc Laplace:

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f(x+1, y) + f(x-1, y) - 2f(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y+1) + f(x, y-1) - 2f(x, y)$$



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Đạo hàm bậc 2 - Laplacian filtering

- Có thể được tính như sau:

$$\nabla^2 f = [f(x+1,y) + f(x-1,y) + f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1)] - 4f(x,y)$$

0	1	0
1	-4	1
0	1	0

- Hoặc

$$\nabla^2 f = 4f(x,y) - [f(x+1,y) + f(x-1,y) + f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1)]$$

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

- 90° isotropic filter



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Đạo hàm bậc 2 - Laplacian filtering

- Có thể được tính với:

$$\nabla^2 f = [f(x+1,y+1) + f(x+1,y) + f(x+1,y-1) + f(x-1,y+1) + f(x-1,y-1) + f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1)] - 8f(x,y)$$

1	1	1
1	-8	1
1	1	1

- Hoặc

$$\nabla^2 f = 8f(x,y) - [f(x+1,y+1) + f(x+1,y) + f(x+1,y-1) + f(x-1,y+1) + f(x-1,y-1) + f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1)]$$

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

- 45° isotropic filter

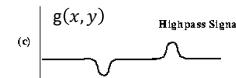
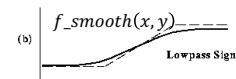
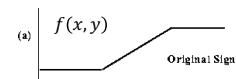


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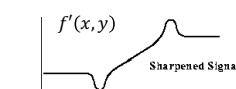
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Làm sắc nét cạnh (sharpening filter) sử dụng đạo hàm bậc 1

$$g(x,y) = f(x,y) - f_{smooth}(x,y)$$



$$f'(x,y) = f(x,y) + k * g(x,y) \quad (k = 0.2..0.7)$$



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Làm sắc nét cạnh (sharpening filter) sử dụng bộ lọc laplacian

PP phổ biến: ảnh gốc – đạo hàm bậc 2(scaled)

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y) - \nabla^2 f(x,y) & -\text{sign} \\ f(x,y) + \nabla^2 f(x,y) & +\text{sign} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & +5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 90^\circ \text{ isotropic} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & +9 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 45^\circ \text{ isotropic}$$



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Note

$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} f(x, y) - \nabla^2 f(x, y) \\ f(x, y) + \nabla^2 f(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 9 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

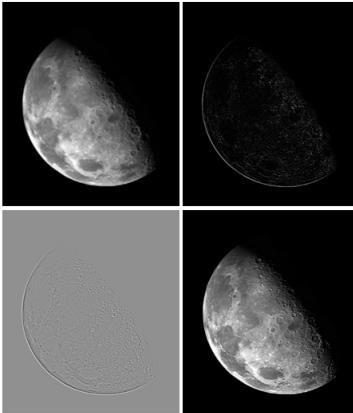


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Sharpening filter

FIGURE 3.40
 (a) Image of the North Pole of the moon.
 (b) Laplacian-filtered image.
 (c) Laplacian image scaled for display purposes.
 (d) Image enhanced by using Eq. (3.7.5).
 (Original image courtesy of NASA.)



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Sharpening filter

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 9 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

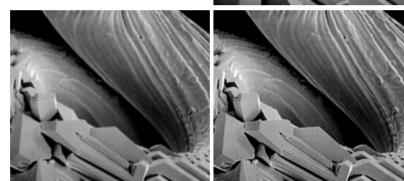


FIGURE 3.41 (a) Composite Laplacian mask. (b) A second composite mask. (c) Scanning electron microscope image. (d) and (e) Results of filtering with the masks in (a) and (b), respectively. Note how much sharper (e) is than (d). (Original image courtesy of Mr. Michael Shaffer, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene.)



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Nội dung

- Nhắc lại: biểu diễn ảnh số
- Tăng cường độ tương phản trên ảnh
 - Kéo giãn histogram
 - Cân bằng histogram
 - Biến đổi phi tuyến
- Nhận dạng và lọc ảnh
 - Nhận dạng
 - Một số bộ lọc tuyến tính
- Một số phép toán khác

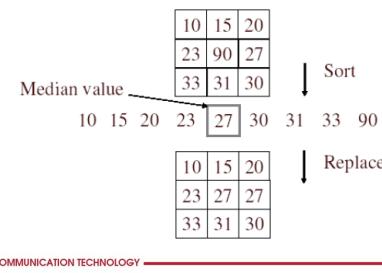


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Bộ lọc trung vị (median filter)

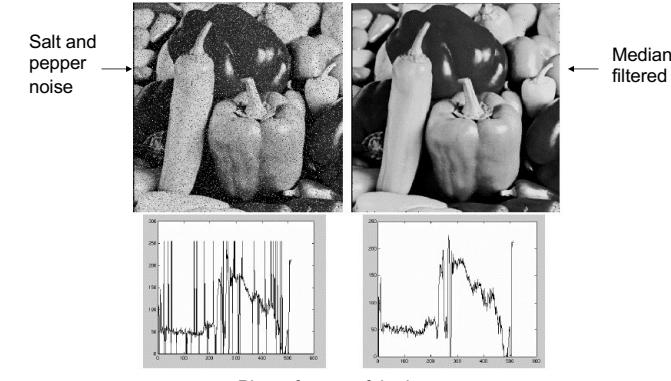
- Không có giá trị mới nào được tính
- Loại bỏ những điểm bất thường:
 - Phù hợp nhiều xung và nhiều muối tiêu (salt & pepper)
- Bộ lọc phi tuyến



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Bộ lọc trung vị (median filter)



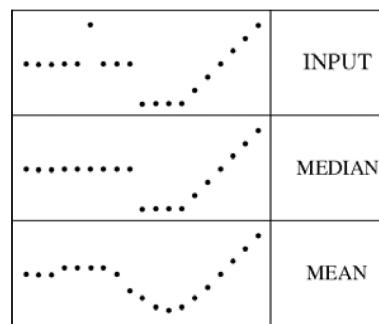
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Source: M. Hebert

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Bộ lọc trung vị (median filter)

- Median filter is edge preserving



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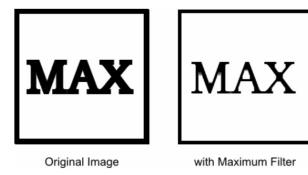
87

Bộ lọc Max/ Min

- Bộ lọc min: thay giá trị ở giữa bằng **giá trị nhỏ nhất** trong cửa sổ xét



- Bộ lọc max: thay giá trị ở giữa bằng **giá trị lớn nhất** trong cửa sổ xét

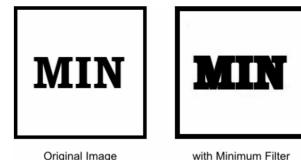


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88

Bộ lọc Max/ Min

- Bộ lọc min: thay giá trị ở giữa bằng **giá trị nhỏ nhất** trong cửa sổ xét

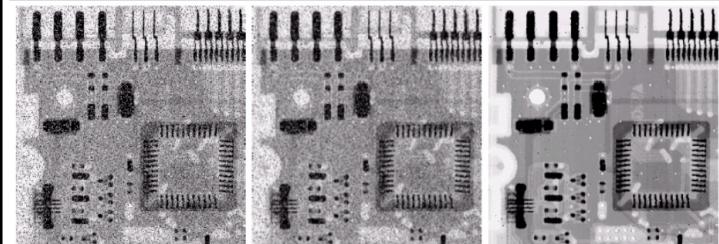


- Bộ lọc max: thay giá trị ở giữa bằng **giá trị lớn nhất** trong cửa sổ xét



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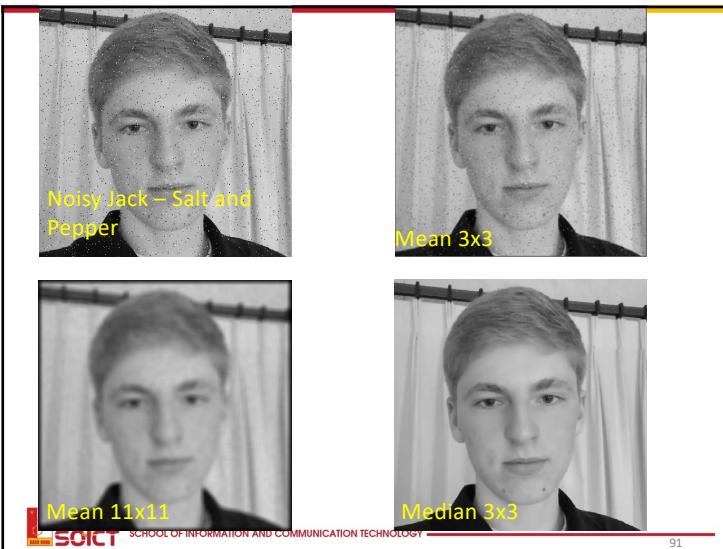
a b c

FIGURE 3.37 (a) X-ray image of circuit board corrupted by salt-and-pepper noise. (b) Noise reduction with a 3×3 averaging mask. (c) Noise reduction with a 3×3 median filter. (Original image courtesy of Mr. Joseph E. Pascente, Lixi, Inc.)

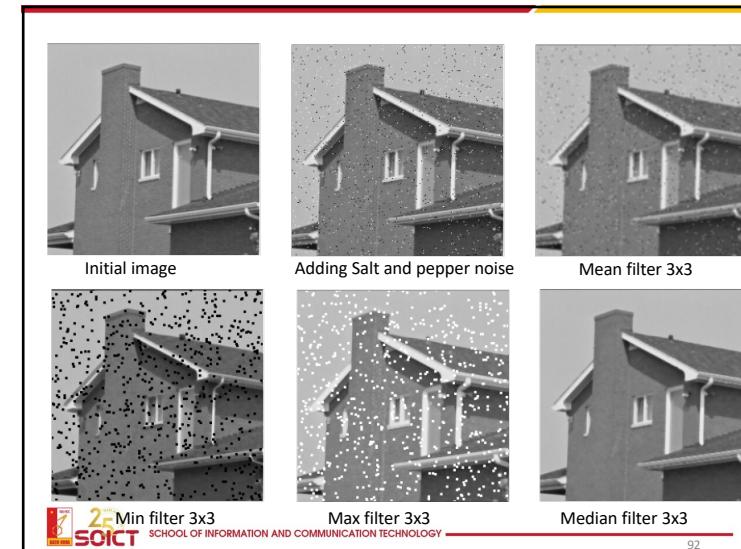


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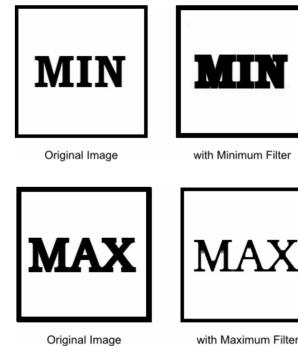
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Median/max/min: problem?

- Size filter !



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Arithmetical/Logical Operations

- AND operation
- OR operation
- Image subtraction
- Image addition

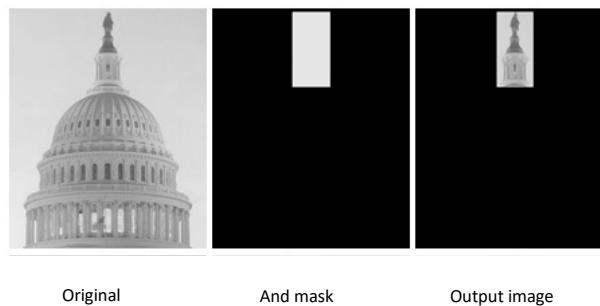


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AND operation

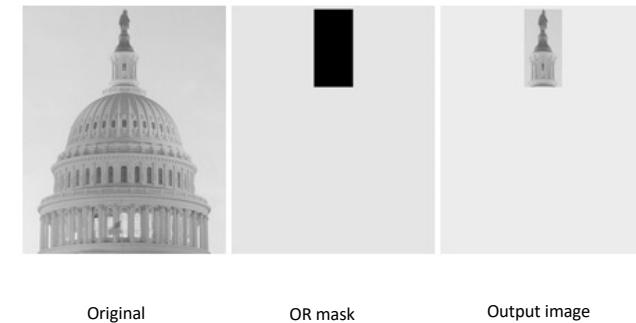


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OR operation



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Image Addition

- If f and g are two images, the pixelwise addition R is defined as:

$$R(x,y) = \text{Min}(f(x,y)+g(x,y) ; 255)$$

- Image addition is used to

- lower the noise in a serie of images
- increase the luminance by adding the image to itself



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Average Images

- $g(x,y)$ is the addition of $f(x,y)$ and noise $\eta(x,y)$

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

- If we have several images $\{g(x,y)\}$, we can compute the average one

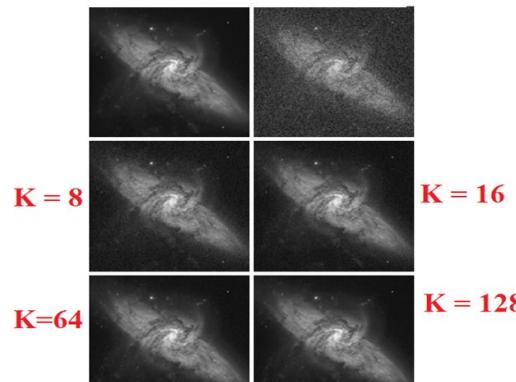
$$\bar{g}(x, y) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^K g_i(x, y)$$



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Average Images



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Image subtraction

- The pixelwise subtraction of two images f and g is:

$$S(x,y) = \text{Max}(f(x,y)-g(x,y) ; 0)$$

- Image subtraction is used to

- detect defaults, detect difference between images
- detect motion in images



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Image subtraction



After detection, we still have some noise, that we can clean to keep only the object of interest



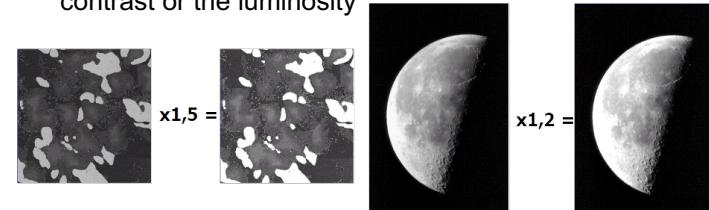
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Image multiplication

- The multiplication S of an image f by a ratio (factor) is defined as:

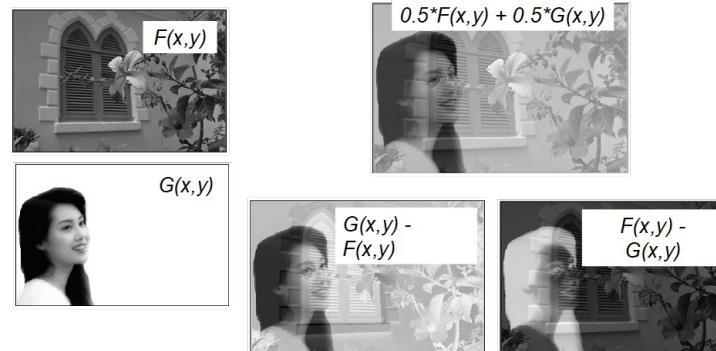
$$S(x,y) = \text{Max}(f(x,y) * \text{ratio} ; 255)$$
- Image multiplication can be used to increase the contrast or the luminosity



Source : Eric Favier. *L'analyse et le traitement des images*. ENISE.

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Operations on images



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Exercise

- Given two images as bellow



- Transform images to negative ones
- Process to have an image which has only the “ball”



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Binary images

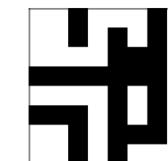


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Binary images

- Two pixel values: foreground (object, 1) and background (0)
- Be used
 - To mark region(s) of interest
 - As results of thresholding method

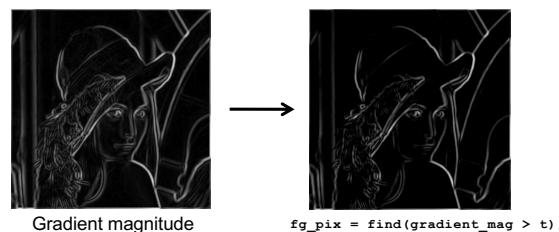
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1



Thresholding

- Given a grayscale image or an intermediate matrix → threshold to create a binary output.

Example: edge detection



Gradient magnitude

```
fg_pix = find(gradient_mag > t);
```

Looking for pixels where gradient is strong.

Thresholding

- Given a grayscale image or an intermediate matrix → threshold to create a binary output.

Example: background subtraction



Looking for pixels that differ significantly from the "empty" background.

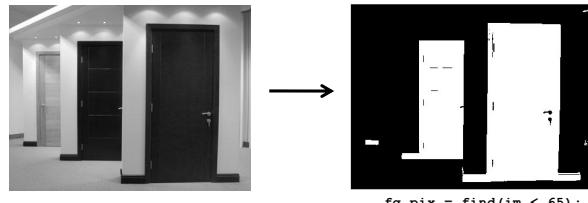
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Thresholding

- Given a grayscale image or an intermediate matrix → threshold to create a binary output.

Example: intensity-based detection



Looking for dark pixels



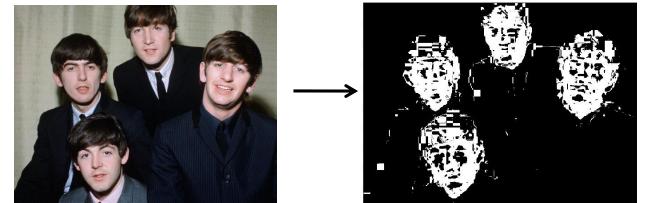
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Thresholding

- Given a grayscale image or an intermediate matrix → threshold to create a binary output.

Example: color-based detection



Looking for pixels within a certain hue range.



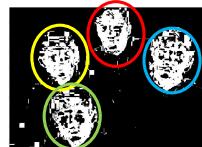
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Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

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Issues

- What to do with “noisy” binary outputs?
 - Holes
 - Extra small fragments
- How to demarcate multiple regions of interest?
 - Count objects
 - Compute further features per object



Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

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Morphological operators

- Change the shape of the foreground regions via intersection/union operations between a scanning structuring element and binary image.
- Useful to clean up result from thresholding
- Main components
 - Structuring element
 - Operators:
 - Basic operators: Dilation, Erosion
 - Others: Opening, Closing, ...



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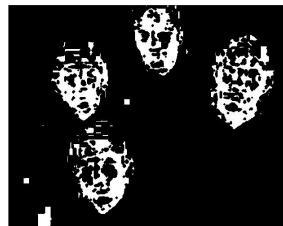
112

111

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Dilation

- Expands connected components
- Grow features
- Fill holes



Before dilation



After dilation



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Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

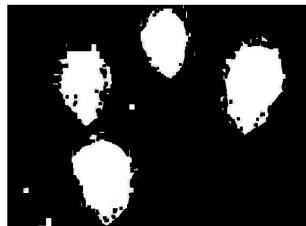
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Erosion

- Erode connected components
- Shrink features
- Remove bridges, branches, noise



Before erosion



After erosion



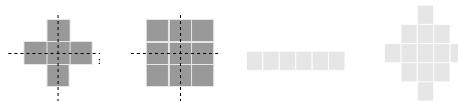
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Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

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Structuring elements

- **Masks** of varying shapes and sizes used to perform morphology, for example:



- Scan mask (structuring element) over the object (foreground) borders (inside and outside) and transform the binary image

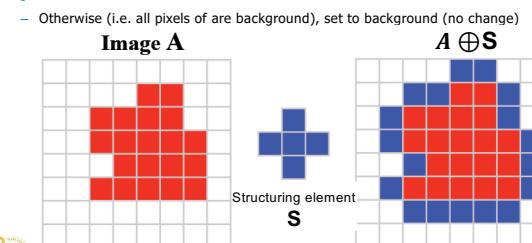


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Dilation

- Moving S on each pixel of A
 - check if the intersection (pixels belonging to object) is not empty
 - If yes, the center of B belongs to the result image
- If a pixel of S is onto object pixels (A), then the central pixel belongs to object
 - Otherwise (i.e. all pixels of are background), set to background (no change)



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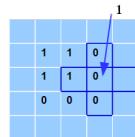
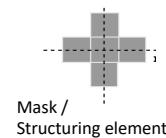
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Dilation

- As **max filter**
- Can be applied both on
 - binary images
 - or grayscale images



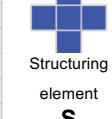
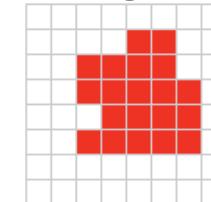
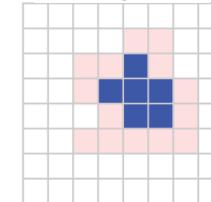
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Erosion

- We put the element **S** on each pixel **x** of **A**
 - like convolution
- If **all pixels of S are onto object pixels (A)**, then the **central pixel** belongs to **object**
 - Otherwise (i.e. a mask pixel is background), set to background

Image A

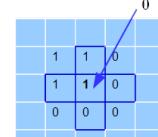
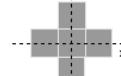
 $A \ominus S$ 

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Erosion

- As **min filter**
- Can be applied both on
 - binary images
 - or grayscale images

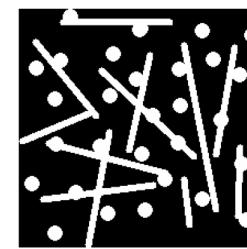


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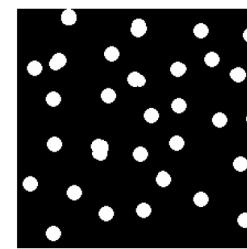
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Opening

- Erode, then dilate
- Remove small objects, keep original shape



Before opening



After opening

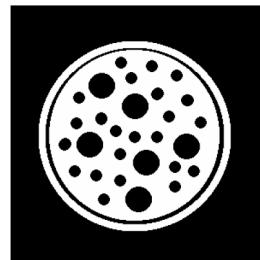


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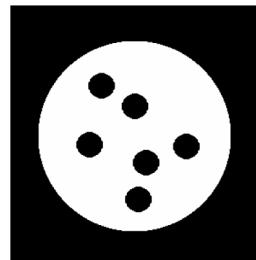
120

Closing

- Dilate, then erode
- Fill holes, but keep original shape



Before closing



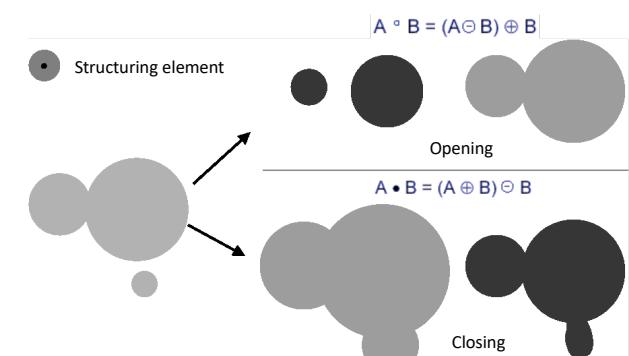
After closing



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Opening vs Closing



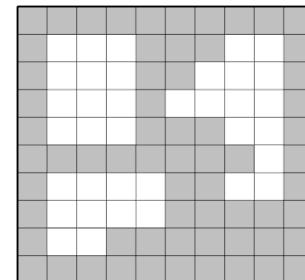
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Connected component labeling

- We loop over all the image to give a **unique number (label)** for each region
- All pixels from the **same region** must have the **same number** (label)
- Objectifs:
 - Counting objects
 - Separating objets
 - Creating a mask for each object
 - ...

Background
Segmented objects



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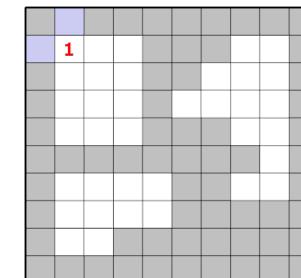
123

Connected component labeling

First loop over the image

- For each pixel in a region, we set
 - the smallest label from its **top** or **left** neighbors
 - or a new label

Loop
Neighbors
X ?



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Connected component labeling

First loop over the image

- For each pixel in a region, we set

- or the smallest label from its **top** or **left** neighbors
- or a new label

Loop
↓
Neighbors


1	1	1		2



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Connected component labeling

First loop over the image

- For each pixel in a region, we set

- or the smallest label from its **top** or **left** neighbors
- or a new label

Loop
↓
Neighbors


1	1	1		2	2
1	1	1		3	2
1	1	1	4	3	2
1	1	1		2	2
5	5	5	5	6	2



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Connected component labeling

First loop over the image

- For each pixel in a region, we set

- or the smallest label from its **top** or **left** neighbors
- or a new label

Loop
↓
Neighbors


1	1	1		2	2
1	1	1		3	2
1	1	1	4	3	2
1	1	1		2	2
5	5	5	5	6	2



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Connected component labeling

Second loop over the image

- For each pixel in a region, we set

- the smallest from its **own label** and the labels from its **down** and **right** neighbors

Loop
↑
Neighbors


1	1	1		2	2
1	1	1		3	2
1	1	1	4	3	2
1	1	1		2	2
5	5	5	5	6	2



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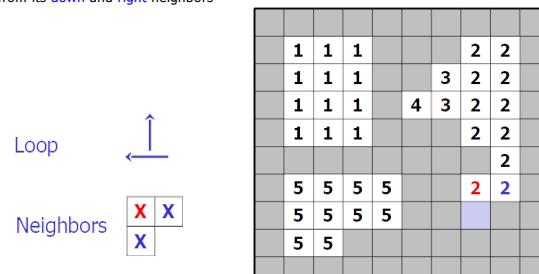
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Connected component labeling

Second loop over the image

- For each pixel in a region, we set
 - the smallest from its **own label** and the labels from its **down** and **right** neighbors



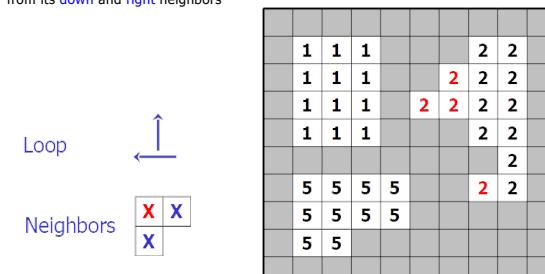
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Connected component labeling

Second loop over the image

- For each pixel in a region, we set
 - the smallest from its **own label** and the labels from its **down** and **right** neighbors

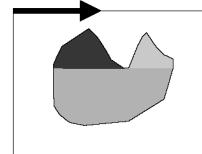
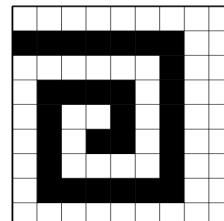


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Connected component labeling

- Two loops are enough?
 - example: *spiral region* !
- Solutions
 - We continue, **go and back two ways**, until **no new change** in labels
 - It is possible to do only one loop: manage a table of equivalences when 2 different labels are neighbors

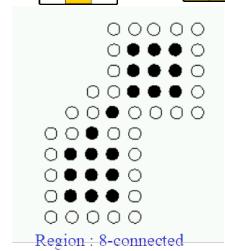
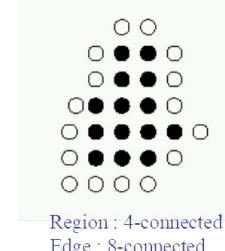
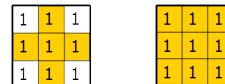


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CC labeling: how many neighbors?

- Advice:** Use different connexities for edges and regions
 - 4-Connexity for regions
 - 8-Connexity for edges



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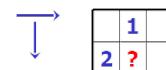
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CC labeling: how many neighbors?

- Regions labeling

 - We use 4-connectivity

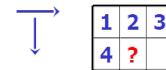
 - Each loop, we compare 2 neighbors



- Edge labeling

 - 8-connectivity

 - Each loop, we compare 4 neighbors



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VIEN CONG NGHE THONG TIN VÀ TRUYEN THONG

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Thank you for
your attention!



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