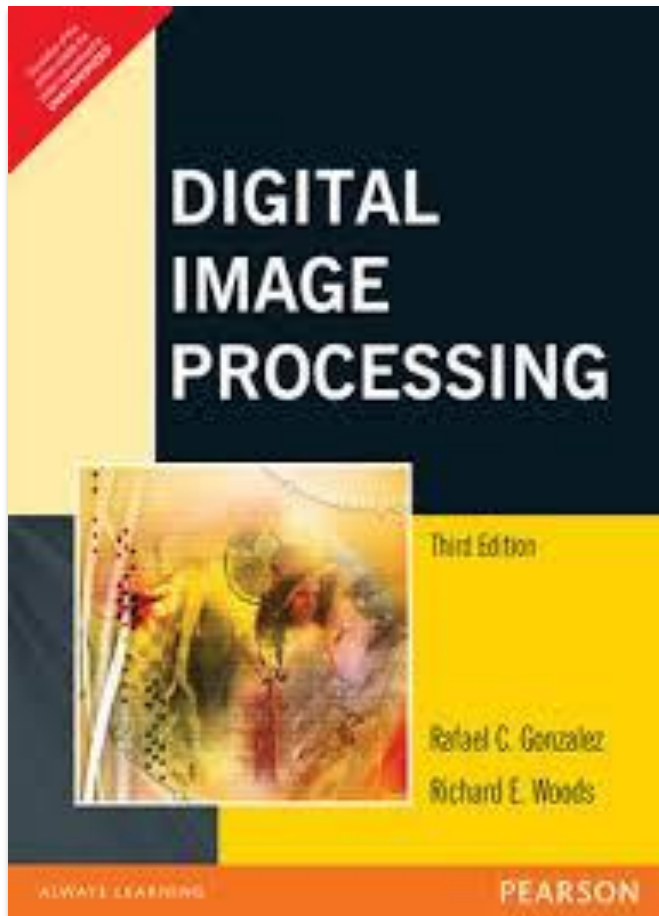


Image Processing

Semester VII
Department of Computer Engineering
Dharmsinh Desai University

Text Book



Title: Digital Image Processing
Author : Rafael C. Gonzalez
Richard E. Woods

Meaning of image processing

In today 's world, each day countless number of images (such as medical, surveillance and remote sensing) are collected using various image acquisition devices.

The course of actions taken to enhance the acquired image quality, to extract meaningful information from the acquired image, and to represent these information in a compact fashion is known as image processing.

Image Processing

Advantage of DIP Techniques

Digital image processing techniques have been significantly improving the accuracy of automatic decision making systems, dramatically reducing human intervention, as a result reducing the manual labor cost significantly.

Image Processing

➤ Computer vision

Ultimate goal is to use computers to emulate human vision, including learning and being able to make inferences and take actions based on visual inputs.

This area itself is a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) whose objective emulate human intelligence

There are no clear cut boundaries in the continuum from image processing at one to computer vision at the other.

Image Processing

➤ Computer vision

However, one useful paradigm is to consider three types of computerized processes in this continuum.

Low level processing

Involve primitive operations such as image preprocessing to reduce noise, contrast enhancement and image sharpening.

Input and output are images

Image Processing

➤ Computer vision

Mid level processing

Involves tasks such as segmentation (partitioning an image into regions or objects)

Inputs are images and outputs are attributes extracted from those images (e.g. edges, objects)

Higher level processing

“making sense” of an ensemble of recognized objects, as in image analysis and at the far end of the continuum, performing the cognitive functions normally associated with vision.

Image Processing

- Why do we need digital image processing?
 - Improvement of pictorial information for human perception
 - Noise filtering
 - Contrast enhancement
 - De blurring
 - Remote sensing
 - Brain tumor detection
 - Cancer detection
 - Ultra sonogram

Image Processing applications

Noise filtering



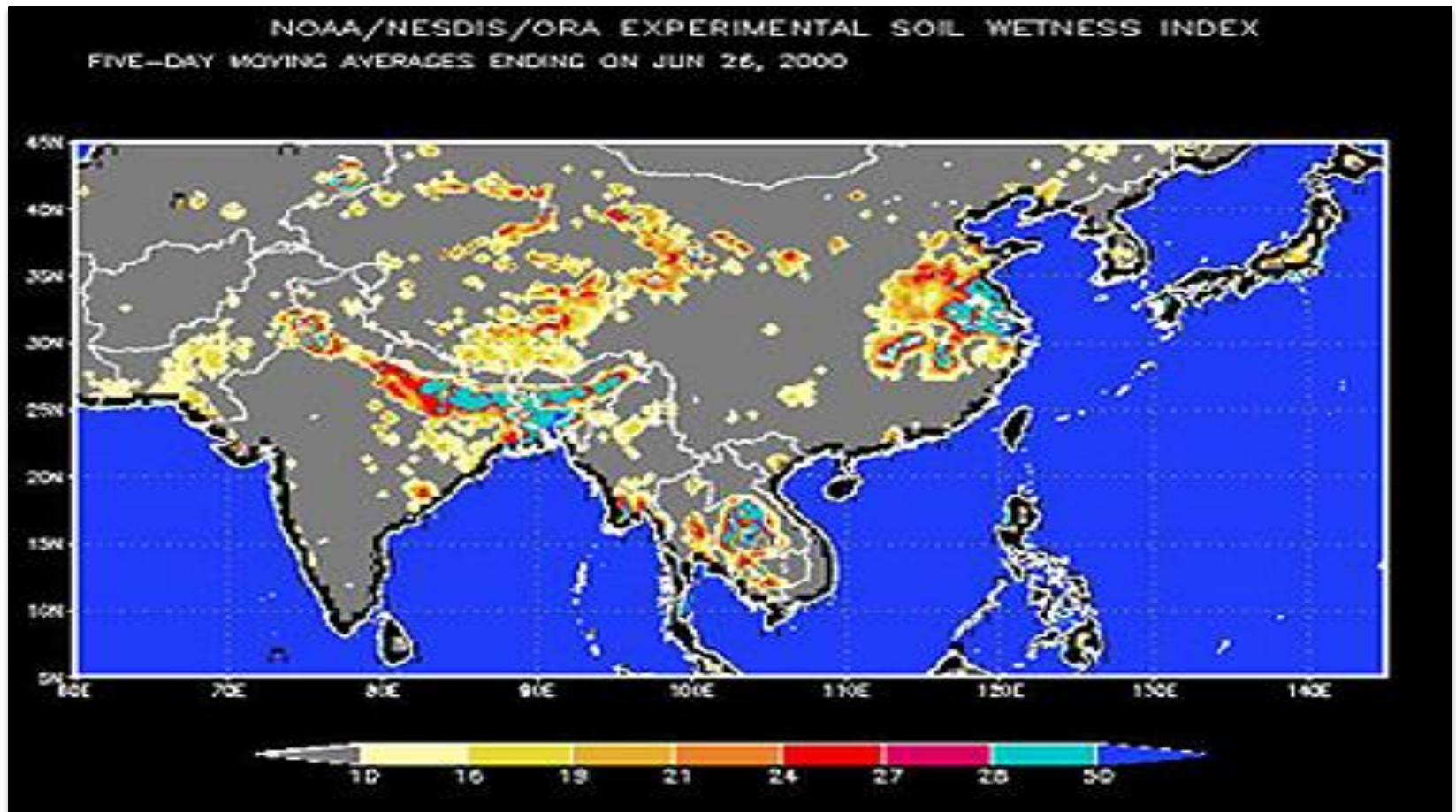
Contrast enhancement



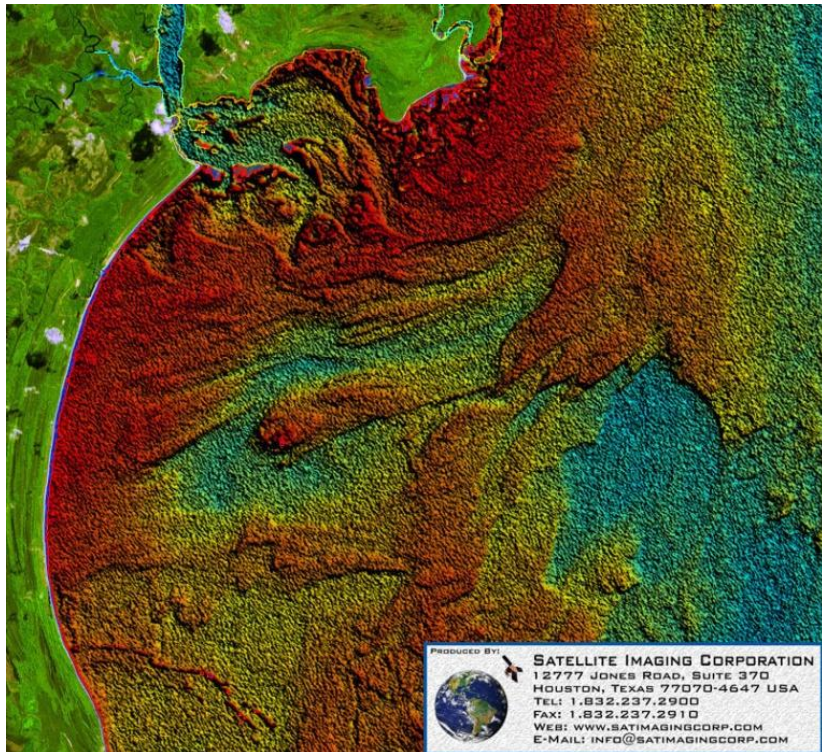
De blurring



Remote Sensing



Geographic Information Systems: Satellite imaging for topographical analysis, urban development, agriculture crop estimation



Geographic Information Systems: Satellite imaging for topographical analysis, urban development, agriculture crop estimation



Electromagnetic spectrum

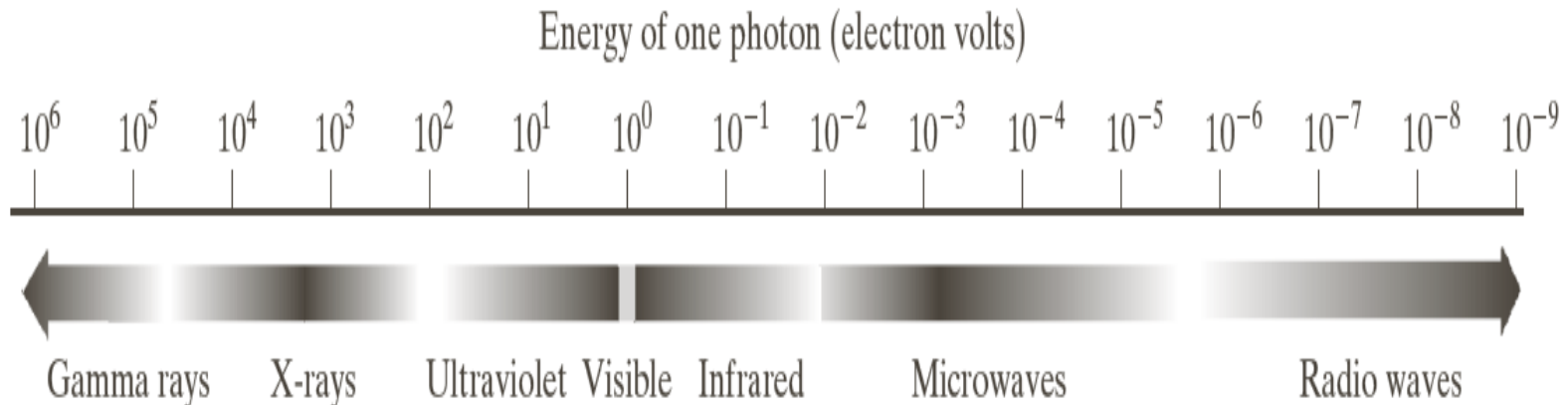
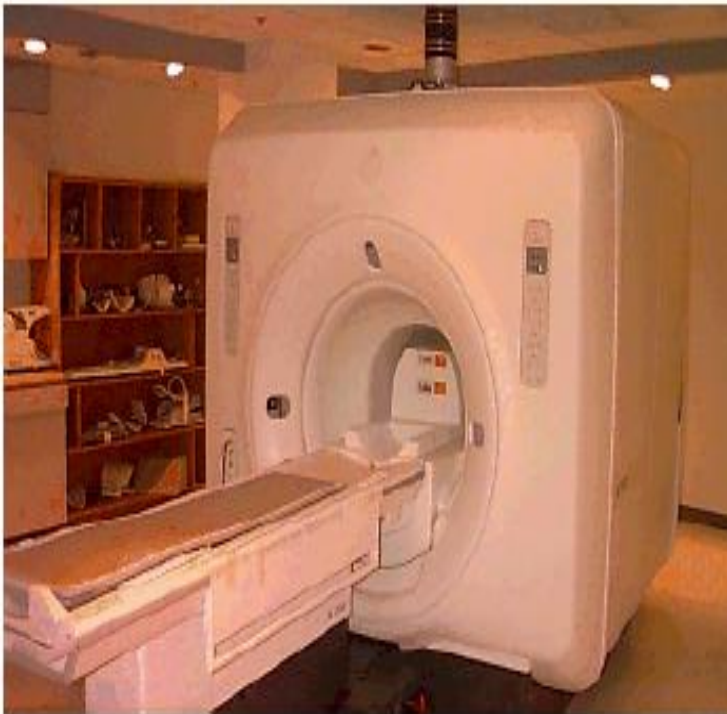


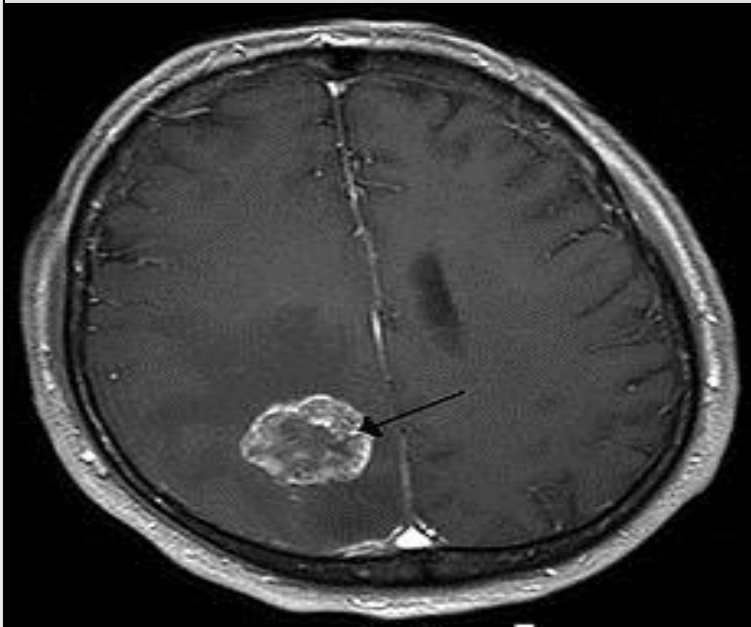
FIGURE 1.5 The electromagnetic spectrum arranged according to energy per photon.

Imaging in Medical domain: X-rays, CT scans, MRI scans, Ultrasound



Medical applications

Brain Tumor



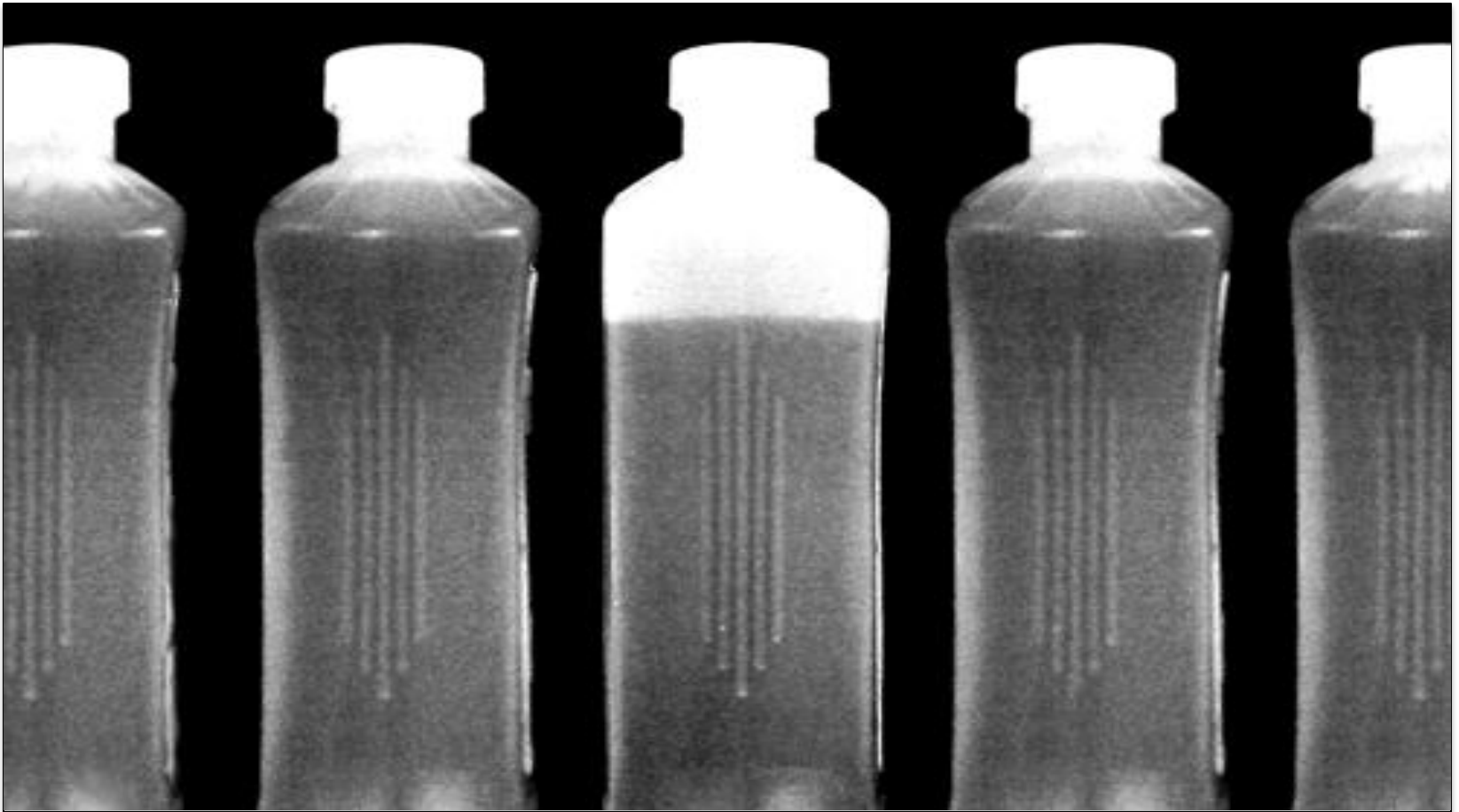
Sonogram



Image Processing applications

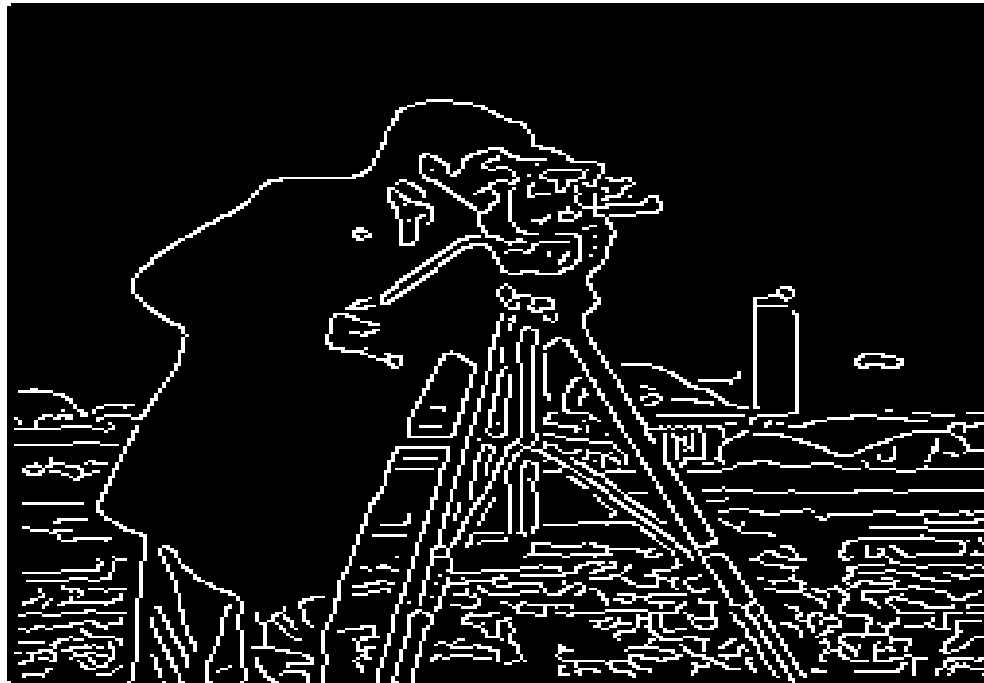
- one purpose is improve quality of image by using pictorial information.
- Autonomous machine applications
 - Purpose is extract attributes, features from images
 - Inspection (ex. Bottling plant automation, Boundary Information)
 - Automated inspection (Structure information ,Surface information)
 - Fingerprint Recognition
 - Machine processing of satellite images for weather prediction and crop assessment etc.

Bottling plant automation

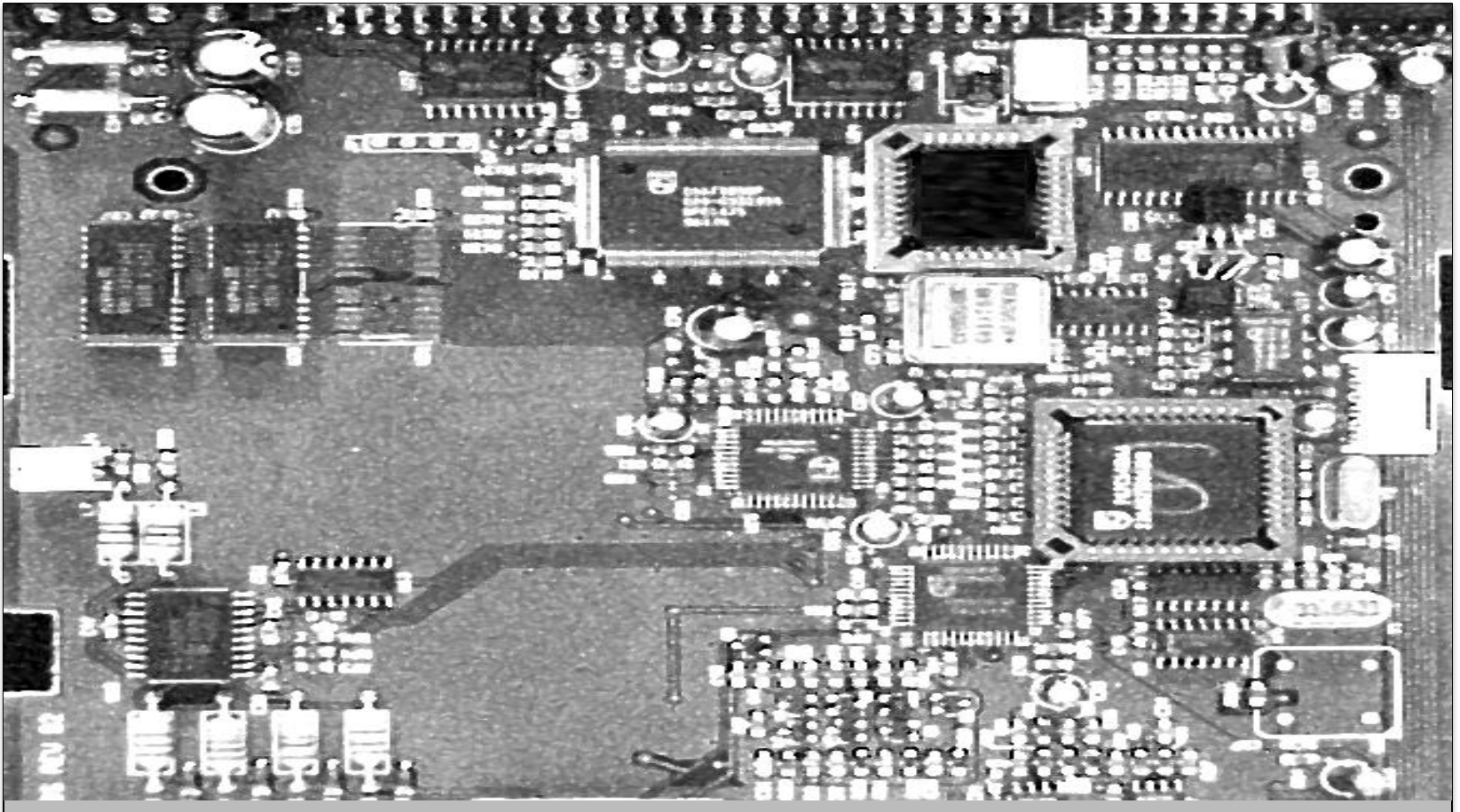


Boundary Information

Block Processing - Borders & Fixed Threshold



IC Manufacturing



surface inspection



testing for:
color,
soiling,
scratches and
damage
checking for shape

Disposable syringes



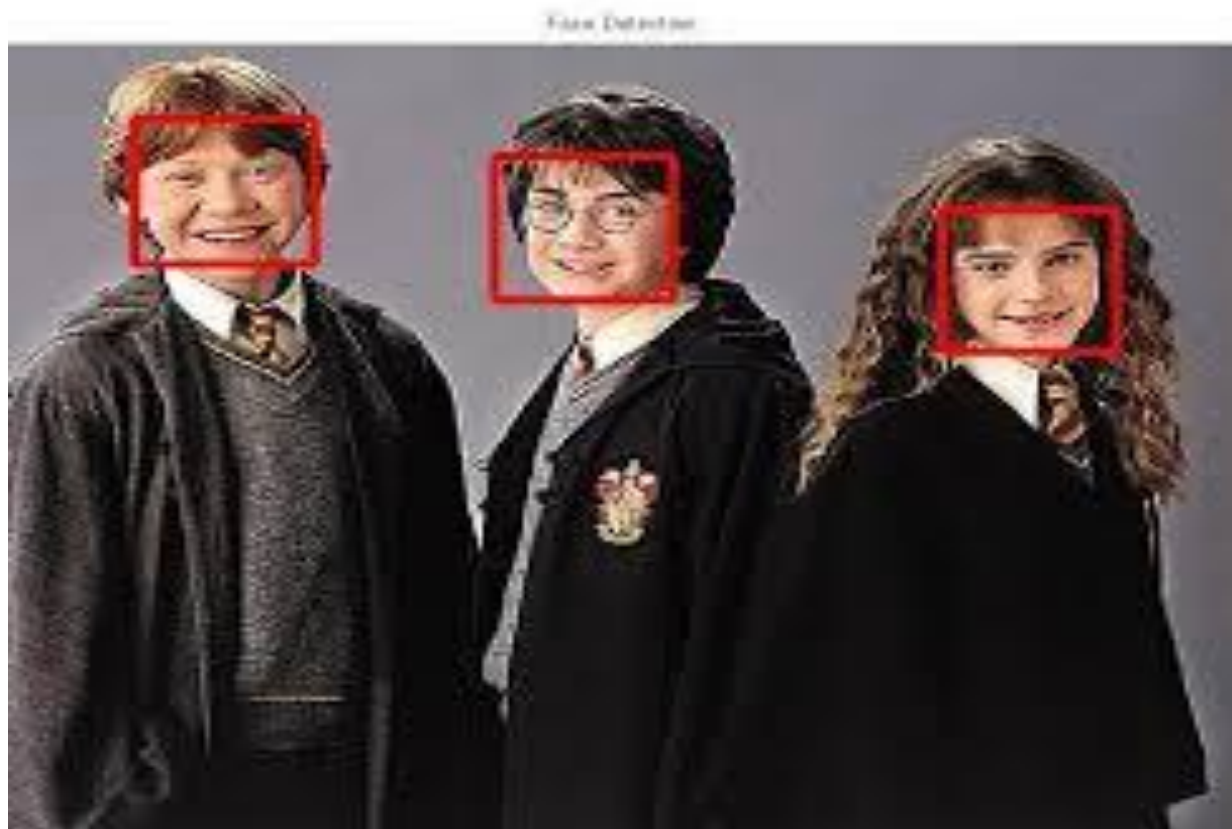
completeness
inspection
testing for:
correct assembly,
completeness,
writing,
damage and color

Cosmetic bottles

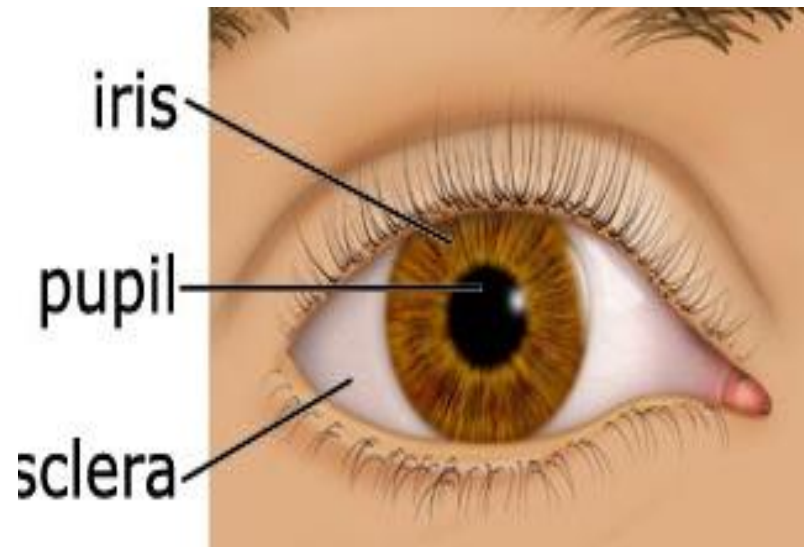


printing check
testing for:
color,
completeness,
size,
legibility and
precision details

Face detection



Iris detection



finger print recognition

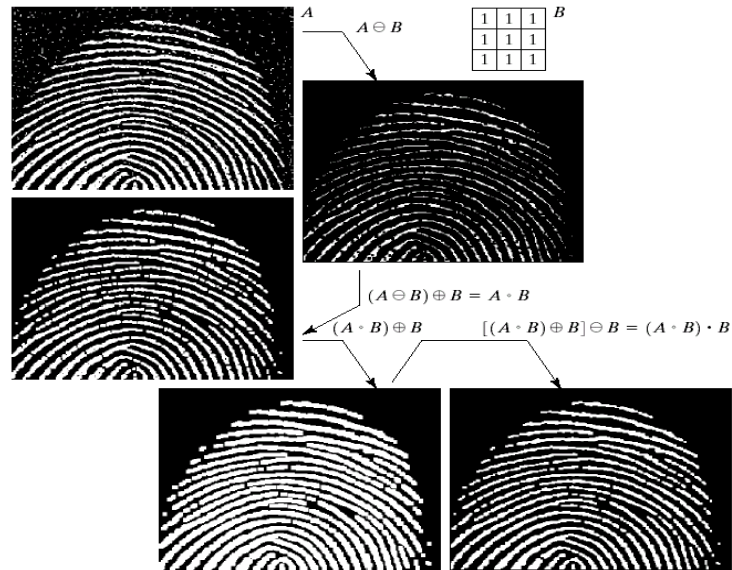


Image inpainting



Character Detection

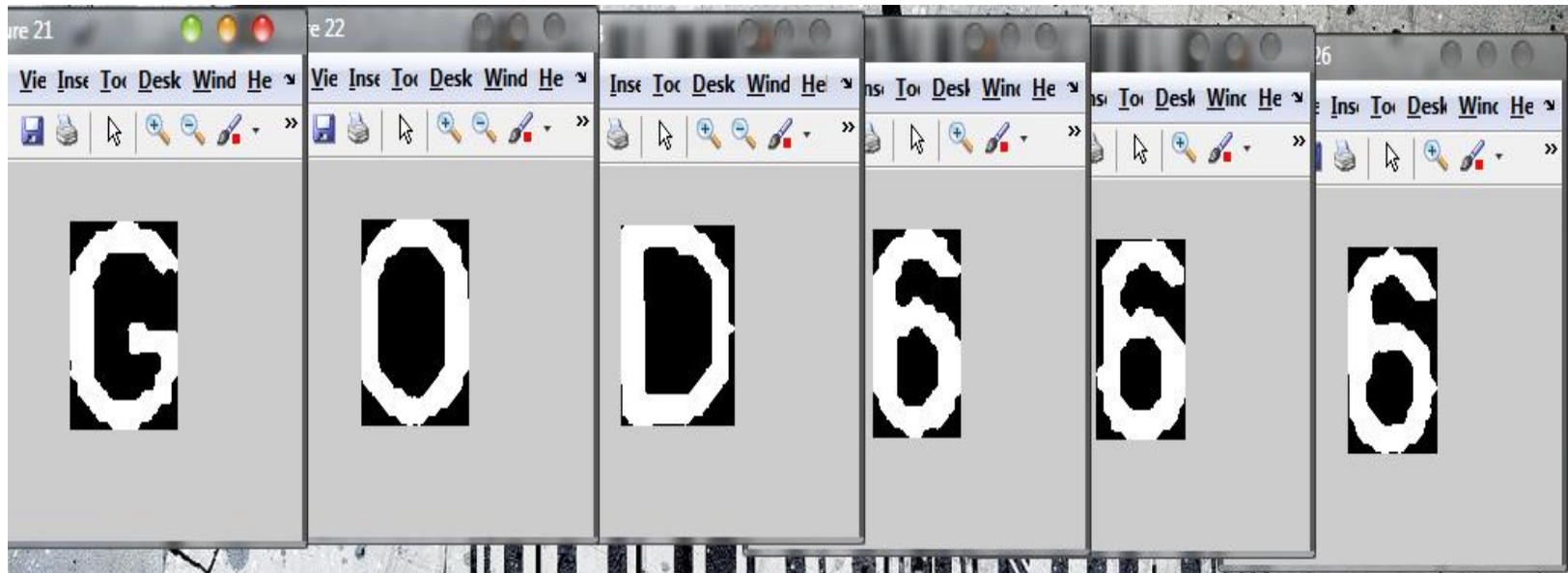
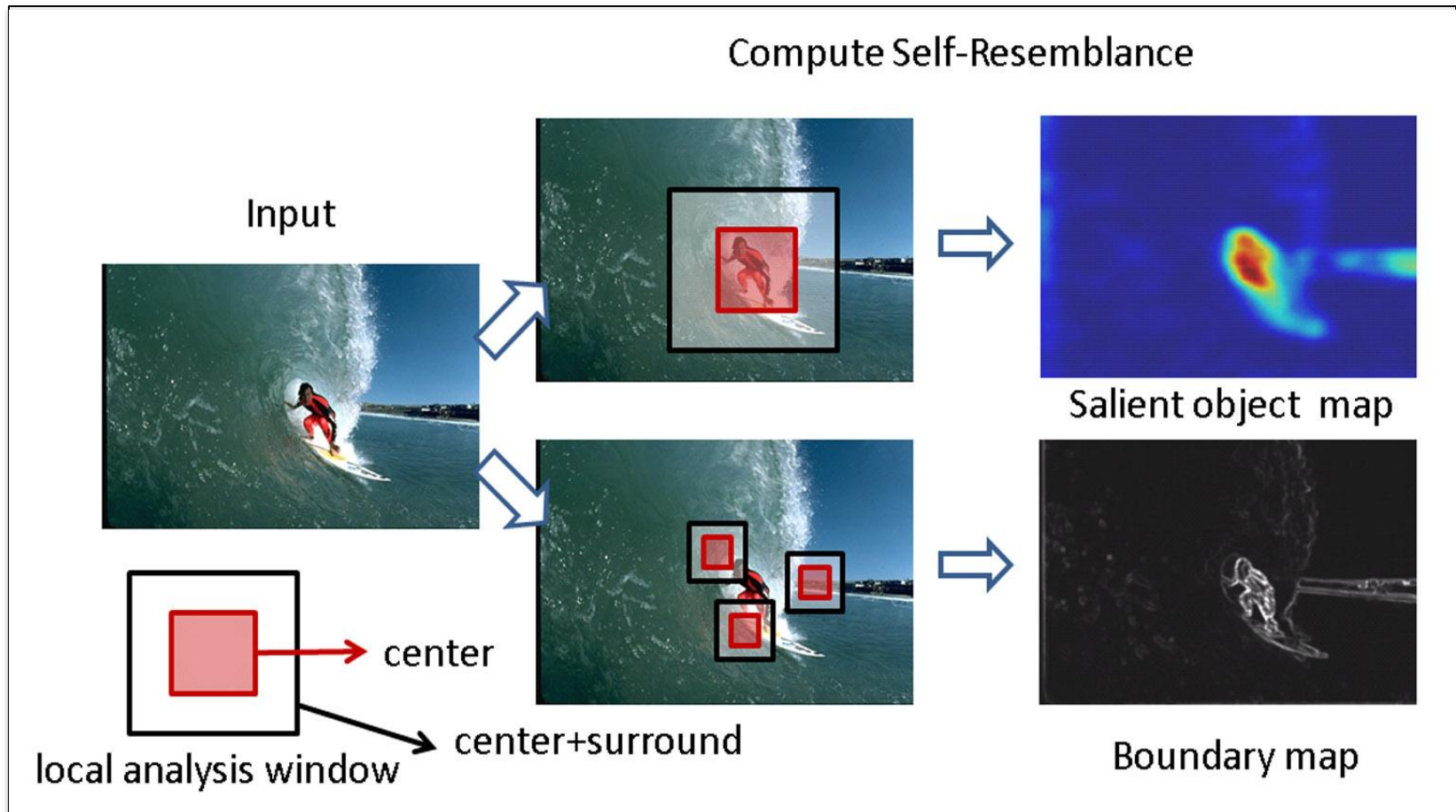


Image stitching



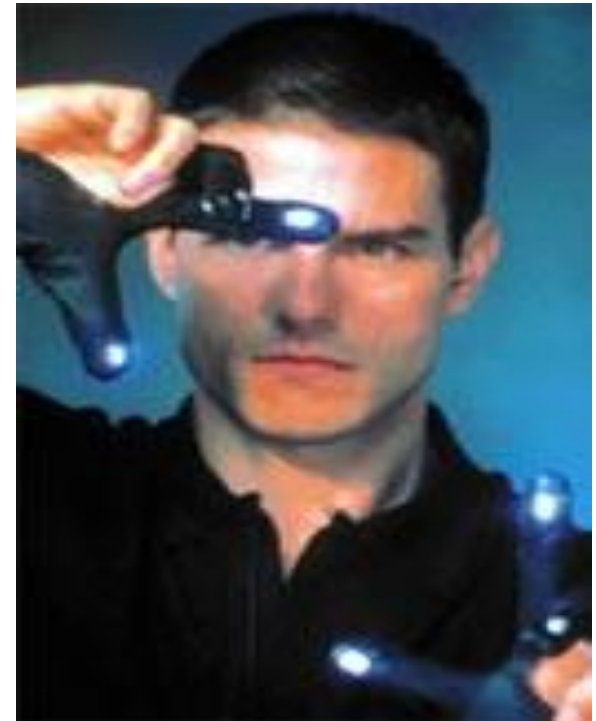
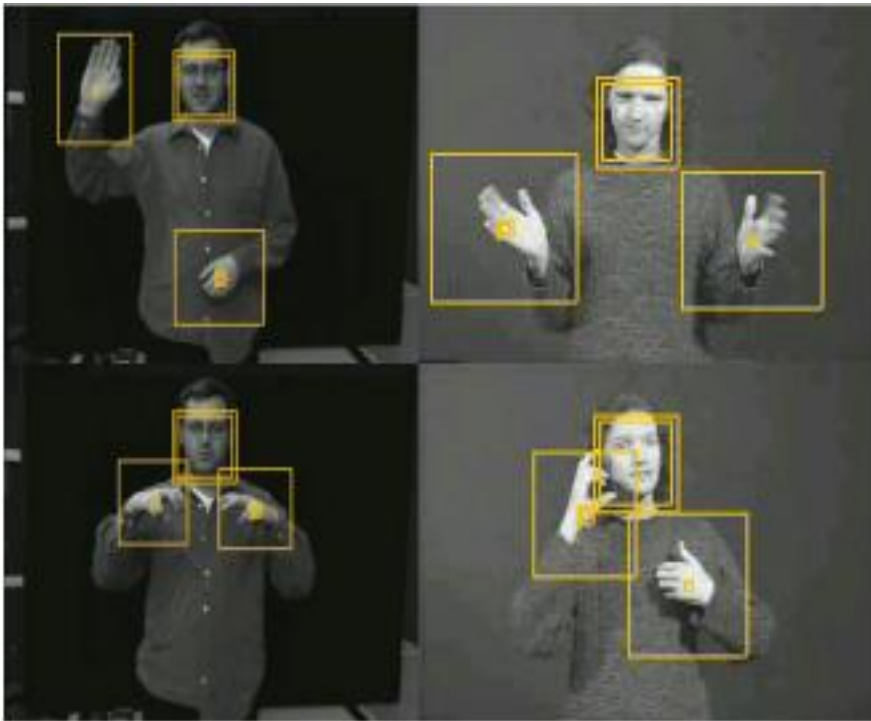
Automated Target Detection



Number plate recognition



Human Computer Interface: Gesture recognition, Face recognition from video



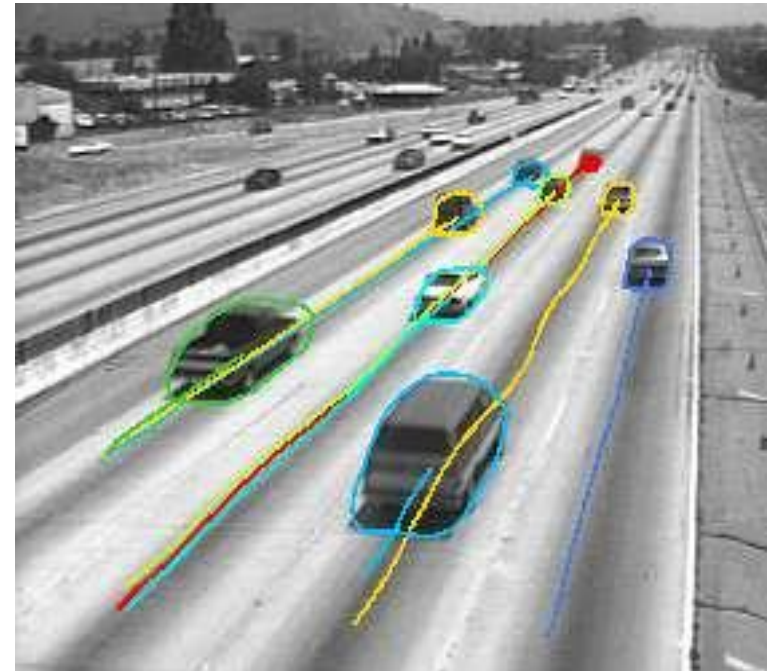
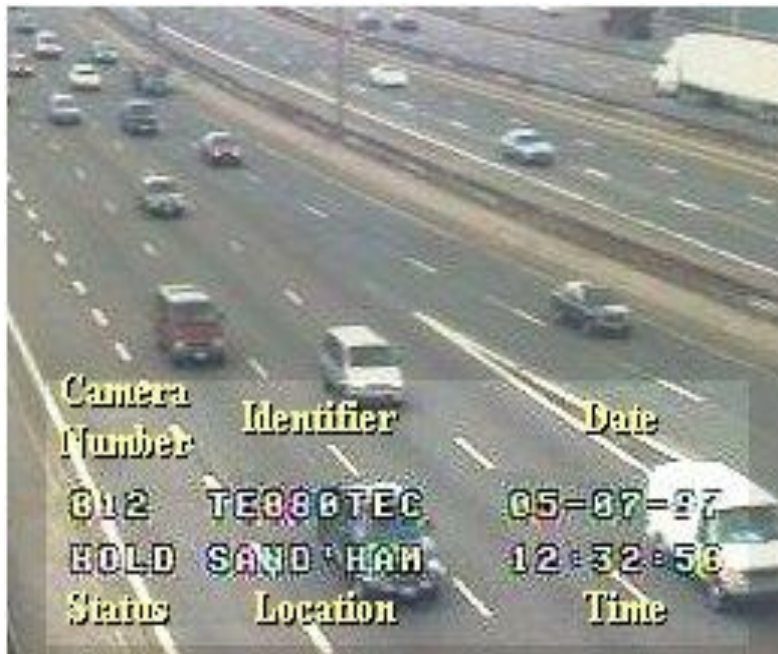
Artistic and Visual Effects: Computer Graphics, Animation, Special Effects



Video Doorbell & Video Security



Traffic Monitoring



Other applications

- Handwriting Recognition Software
- Online signature Verification
- Robotics

Image Representation

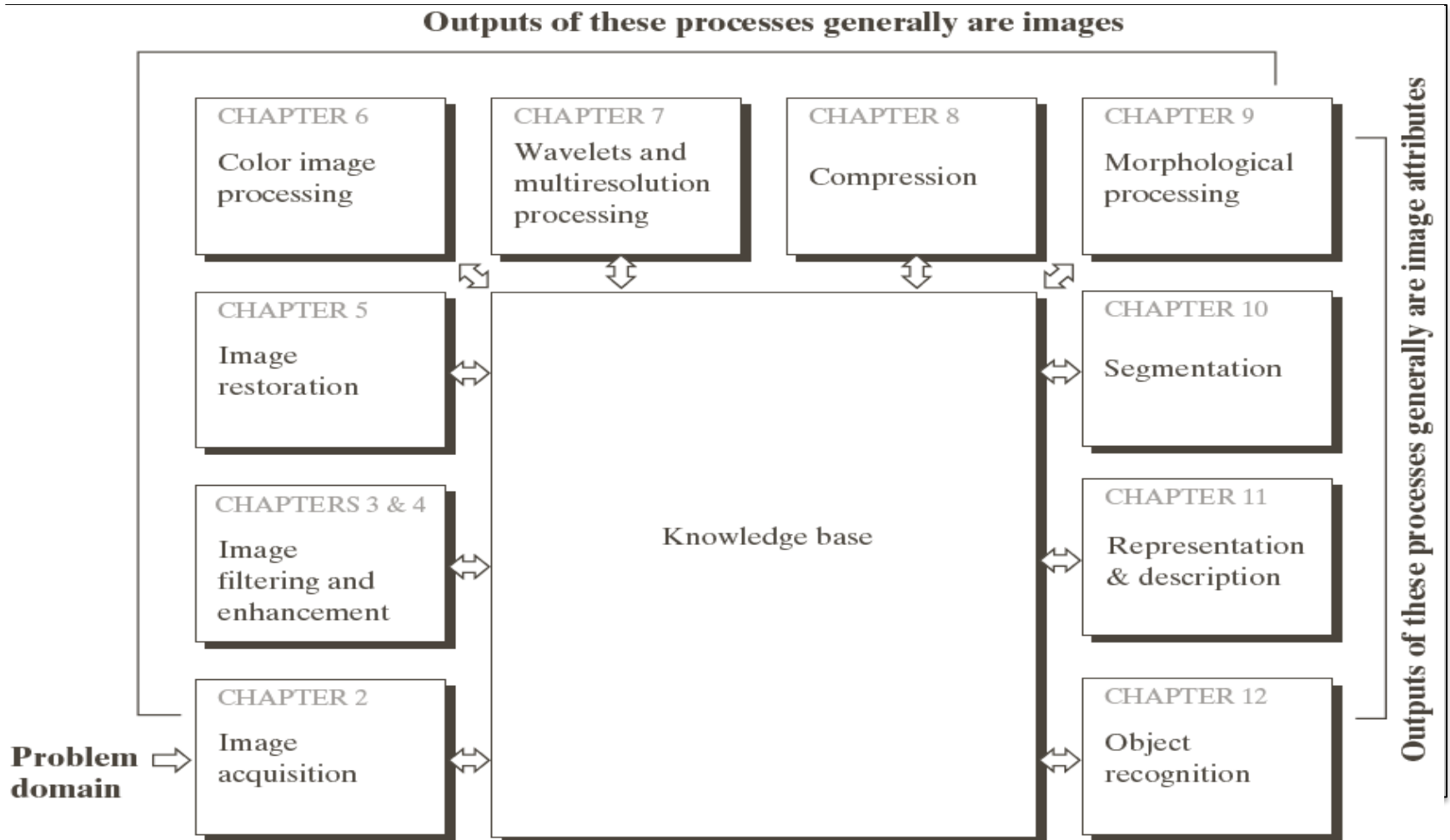
- How image is represented in digital computer?
- $F(x, y) = r(x, y) * i(x, y)$

Where, r is reflectivity and i is intensity of light that is falling on the object surface.

Image to be represented in the form of a finite 2-D matrix.

- Can we store analog image in our digital computer?

Fundamental steps in digital image processing



Fundamental steps in digital image processing

- Image acquisition : involves preprocessing
- Image Enhancement: Process of manipulating an image so that the result is more suitable than the original for a specific application
- Image Restoration : deals with improving the appearance of an image

Image enhancement is subjective and image restoration is objective

Restoration techniques is based on mathematical or probabilistic models of image degradation while enhancement is based on human subjective preferences

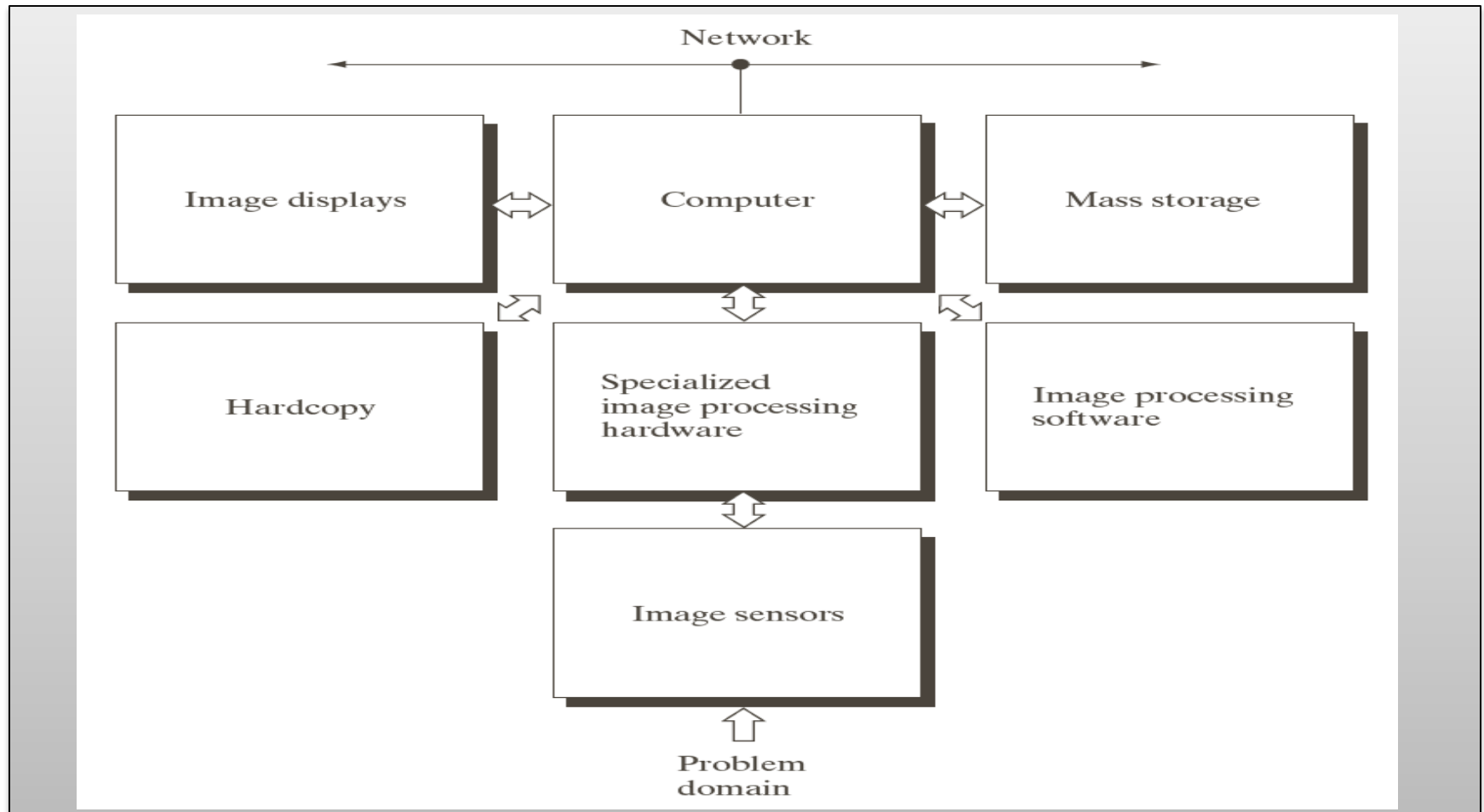
Fundamental steps in digital image processing

- Color image processing : area that has been gaining in importance because of the significant increase in the use of digital images over the internet.
- Wavlets : representing images in various degrees of resolution.
- Compression: deals with techniques for reducing the storage required to save an image or bandwidth required to transmit.
- Morphological processing : deals with tools for extracting image components that are useful in the representation and description of shape.

Fundamental steps in digital image processing

- Segmentation : partition an image into its constituent parts or objects.
- Representation and description: it follows output of segmentation stage , which is usually is raw pixel data, constituting either the boundary of region.
- Example: Set of pixels separating one image region from another.
- Object recognition : process that assigns a label (e.g. Vehicle) to an object based on its descriptors.

Components of a general purpose image processing system



Components of a general purpose image processing system

- Image sensors: two elements are required to acquire digital images.
- The first is physical device that is sensitive to the energy radiated by the object we wish to image.
- The second called a digitizer, is a device for converting the output of the physical sensing device into digital form.
- Specialized image processing hardware usually consists of the digitizer and hardware that performs arithmetic and logical operations in parallel on entire images .
- Computer in an image processing system is a general – purpose computer .

Components of a general purpose image processing system

- Software for image processing consists of specialized modules that perform specific tasks .
- Mass Storage :
 - Short term storage for use during processing
 - Online storage
 - Archival storage
- Image displays in use today mainly color TV monitors(included graphics card)
- Hardcopy devices like printer, film cameras, heat sensitive devices .
- Networking is a default function in any computer system .

Thank you