

数字图像处理 Digital Image Processing

信息工程学院

School of Information Engineering



5.4 频率域平滑滤波器

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频率域滤波增强方法

频率域滤波

在频率域中的滤波是简单明了的。它包含如下步骤:

- 1. 用(-1)****聚以输入图像来进行中心变换,如式(4.2.21)所示。
- 2. 由(1)计算图像的 DFT,即 F(u,v)。
- 3. 用滤波器函数 H(u,v)乗以 F(u,v)。
- 4. 计算(3)中结果的反 DFT。
- 5. 得到(4)中结果的实部。
- 6. 用(-1)***乘以(5)中的结果。

频域滤波操作

Frequency domain filtering operation

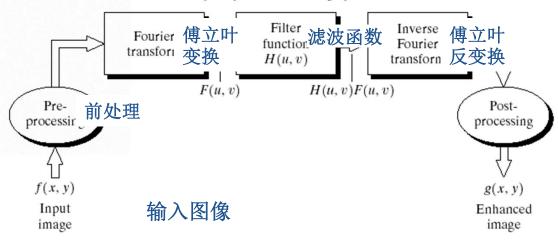


FIGURE 4.5 Basic steps for filtering in the frequency domain.

增强后的图像

频域滤波的基本步骤



5.4 频率域平滑滤波器 (Frequency Smoothing Filters)

- 图像空间域的线性邻域卷积 **一** 图像经过滤波器对图像频率成分的滤波
 - (1)原始图像进行正变换
 - (2)设计一个滤波器加工频谱系数=用点操作
 - (3)进行反变换。

关键在于设计频域(变换域)滤波器的传递 函数H(u,v)。

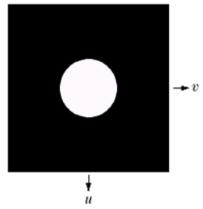
$$G(u,v) = H(u,v)F(u,v)$$



1. 理想低通滤波器

理想低通滤波器(Ideal Lowpass Filters-ILPF)

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



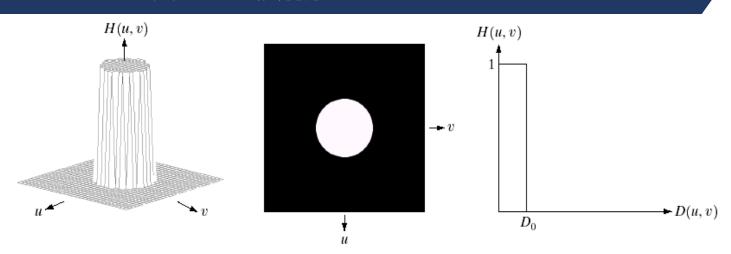
$$D(u,v) = [(u-M/2)^2 + (v-N/2)^2]^{1/2}$$

其中,截止频率为D。理想是指:

- 小于D₀的频率可以完全不受影响地通过滤波器
- 大于D₀的频率则完全通不过



1. 理想低通滤波器



- (a) 理想低通滤波器 变换函数的透视图
- (b) 以图像显示的滤波器
- (c) 滤波器的径向横截面

尽管理想低通滤波器在数学上定义清楚,在计算机模拟中也可实现,但在截止频率处直上直下的理想低通滤波器是不能用实际的电子器件实现的。

理想滤波器有陡峭频率的截止特性,但会产生<mark>振铃</mark>现象使图象变得<mark>模糊</mark>。



1. 理想低通滤波器

理想低通滤波器的截止频率的设计

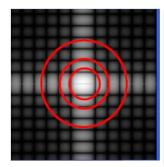
计算指定总图像功率值P_T。是将每个点(u,v)的功率谱成分相加得到的,其中u=0,l,2,...,M-l,v=0,1,2,...,N-1即:

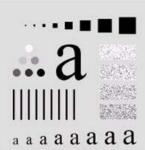
$$P_{T} = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} P(u,v) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} |F(u,v)|^{2}$$
$$= \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} \left\{ |R(u,v)|^{2} + |I(u,v)|^{2} \right\}$$

功率比:如果将原点移到频域中心,则以r为半径的圆就包含了百分之α的功率,其中

$$\alpha = 100 \left[\sum_{u} \sum_{v} P(u, v) / P_{T} \right]$$









5像素的半径 92%,8%

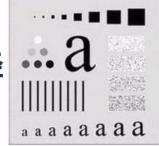
15像素的半径 94.6%, 5.4%

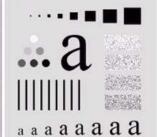




30像素的半径 96.4%, 3.6%

80像素的半径 98%,2%





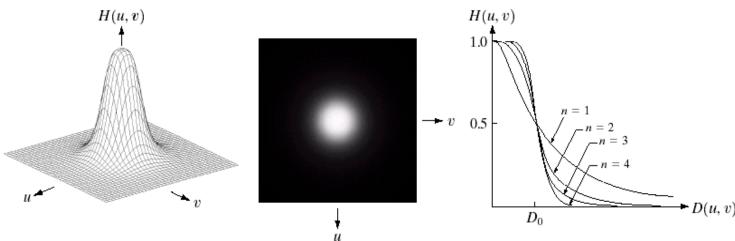
230像素的半径 99.5%, 0.5%



2. Butterworth低通滤波器

巴特沃斯低通滤波器(Butterworth Lowpass Filters-BLPF)

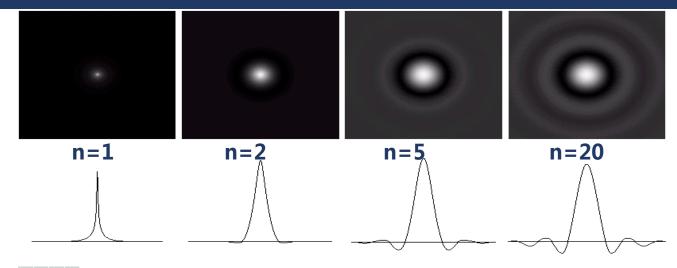
$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{D(u,v)}{D_0}\right]^{2n}}$$



a b c (a)巴特沃思低通滤波器函数的透视图 (b)以图像方式显示的滤波器 (c)阶数从1到4的滤波器横截面



2. Butterworth低通滤波器



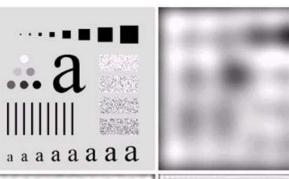
abcd

FIGURE 4.16 (a)–(d) Spatial representation of BLPFs of order 1, 2, 5, and 20, and corresponding gray-level profiles through the center of the filters (all filters have a cutoff frequency of 5). Note that ringing increases as a function of filter order.

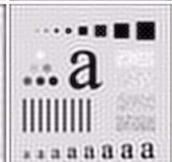
性能与振铃:

- 一阶BLPF没有振铃,二阶则稍有感受但几乎没有,而在高阶则可明显地感受到振铃的现象。
- 一般而言,二阶BLPF是在有效的低通滤波器和可接受的振铃下的一个好的折中。

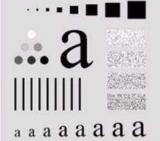












左图是ILPF滤波结 果,截止频率点半 径分别为5,15, 30,80,230

右图是2阶BLPF滤 波结果,截止频率 点半径分别为5, 15,30,80, 230

2阶BLPF只有轻微 振铃现象



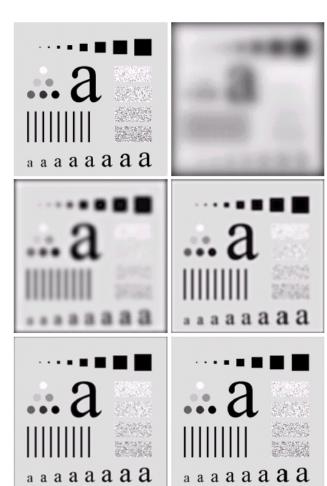


FIGURE 4.15 (a) Original image. (b)–(f) Results of filtering with BLPFs of order 2, with cutoff frequencies at radii of 5, 15, 30, 80, and 230, as shown in Fig. 4.11 (b). Compare with Fig. 4.12.

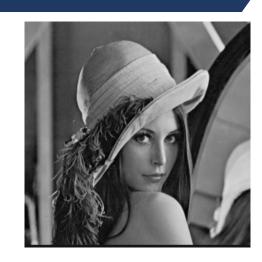


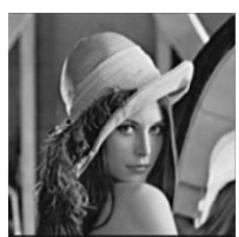
2. Butterworth低通滤波器

【例5.2】采用Butterworth低通

滤波器对Lena图像进行低通滤波

```
I=imread('lena.bmp');
figure, imshow(I);
I1=fftshift(fft2(I));
[M,N]=size(I1);
n=2; d0=30;
n1=floor(M/2); n2=floor(N/2);
for i=1:M
  for j=1:N
     d = sqrt((i-n1)^2+(j-n2)^2);
    H=1/(1+(d/d0)^{(2*n)};
    I2(i,j)=H*I1(i,j);
  end
end
I2=ifftshift(I2);
I3=real(ifft2(I2));
figure,imshow(I3,[]);
```



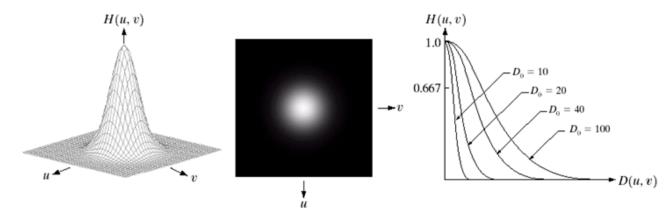




3. 高斯低通滤波器

Gaussian低通滤波器 (GLPF) 的传递函数为:

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



a b c

- (a) GLPF传递函数透视图 (b) 以图像显示的滤波器
- (c) 各种D₀值的滤波器横截面

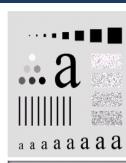


3. 高斯低通滤波器





左图是2阶BLPF滤 波结果,截止频率 点半径分别为5, 15,30,80, 230





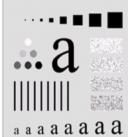




右图是GLPF滤波 结果,截止频率点 半径分别为5,15, 30,80,230



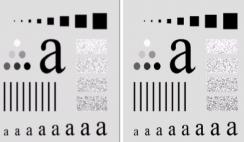




Compare with Fig. 4.12.



GLPF没有振铃现 象



 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{FIGURE 4.15 (a) Original image. (b)-(f) Results of filtering with BLPFs of order 2, \\ with cutoff frequencies at radii of 5, 15, 30, 80, and 230, as shown in Fig. 4.11(b). \\ \end{array}$

FIGURE 4.18 (a) Original image. (b)-(f) Results of filtering with Gaussian lowpass a b filters with cutoff frequencies set at radii values of 5, 15, 30, 80, and 230, as shown in Fig. 4.11(b). Compare with Figs. 4.12 and 4.15.



平滑滤波器的应用

a b

FIGURE 4.19

(a) Sample text of poor resolution (note broken characters in magnified view). (b) Result of filtering with a GLPF (broken character segments were joined).

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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字符由于分辨率不足有了失真形状,并且许多字符断裂了机器识别系统阅读这些断裂字符却很困难 高斯低通滤波器的简单处理很好地修复字符



平滑滤波器的应用

印刷出版业"美容"处理

用低通滤波处理后,影像看起来温柔和平滑,且对于 人脸,可减少皮肤细纹等。



- (a)原图像(1028*732)(b)用D₀=100的GLPF滤波的结果
- (c)用 D_0 =80的GLPF滤波的结果

