

数字图像处理 Digital Image Processing

信息工程学院

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5.5 频率域锐化滤波器

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5.5 频率域锐化滤波器 (Frequency Sharpening Filters)

图像的边缘、细节主要位于高频部分,而图像的模糊是由于高频成分比较弱产生的。

频率域锐化就是为了消除模糊,突出边缘。

采用高通滤波器让高频成分通过,使低频成 分削弱,再经傅立叶逆变换得到边缘锐化的图像。



5.5 频率域锐化滤波器 (Frequency Sharpening Filters)

高通滤波器的传递函数可由下面的关系式

得到:

$$H_{hp}(u,v) = 1 - H_{lp}(u,v)$$



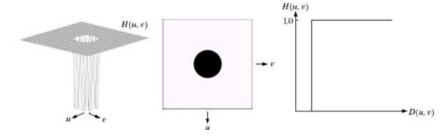
1. 理想高通滤波器

理想高通滤波器

(Ideal Highpass Filters-IHPF)

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

其中 D_0 是指定得非负数值, $D(u,v) = [(u-M/2)^2 + (v-N/2)^2]^{1/2}$



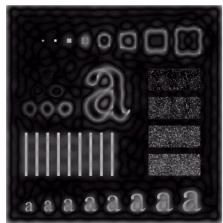
这个滤波器与理想低通滤波器是相对的

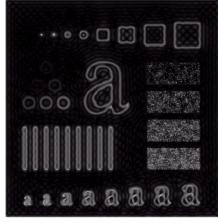
- 将以D₀为半径的圆周内的所有频率置零
- 毫不衰减地通过圆周外的任何频率

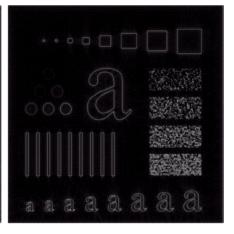


1. 理想高通滤波器

IHPF通常具有振铃性质。 微小物体和线条被加强,呈白色。







a b c

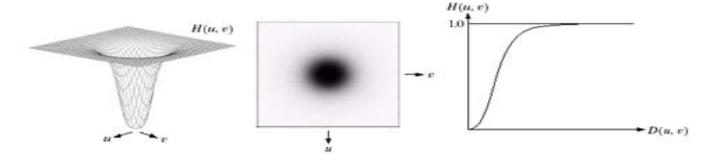
FIGURE 4.24 Results of ideal highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.11(a) with $D_0 = 15$, 30, and 80, respectively. Problems with ringing are quite evident in (a) and (b).



2. Butterworth高通滤波器

巴特沃斯高通滤波器-n阶 (Butterworth Highpass Filters-BHPF)

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



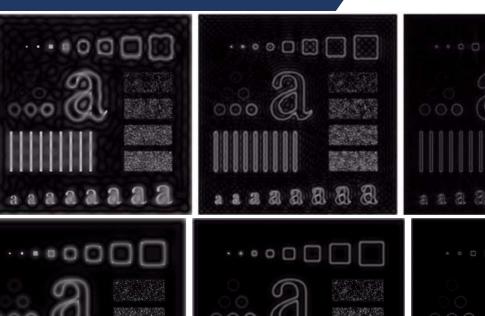
其中 D_0 是指定得非负数值, $D(u,v) = [(u-M/2)^2 + (v-N/2)^2]^{1/2}$

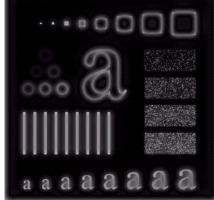
BHPF比IHPF要平滑,边缘失真小。

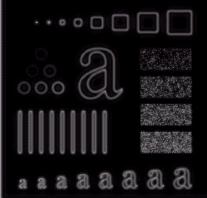


2. Butterworth高通滤波器

IHPF与2阶BHPF对比, 2阶BHPF结果更平滑 D₀分别为15,30,80









a b c

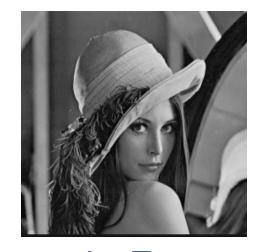
FIGURE 4.25 Results of highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.11(a) using a BHPF of order 2 with $D_0 = 15$, 30, and 80, respectively. These results are much smoother than those obtained with an ILPF.



2. Butterworth高通滤波器

【例5.8】采用巴特沃斯高通滤波器对Lena图进行锐化采用巴特沃斯高通滤波器对Lena图进行锐化,其结果参见图5.29。

程序同例5.7,只是滤波器换成 $H=1/(1+(D_0/D)^{*}(2*n))$ 。



(a) lena图



(b) Butterworth高通滤波锐化结果

图5.29 对Lena图的Butterworth高通滤波

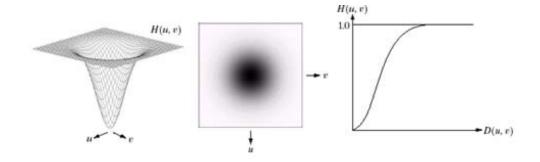


3. 高斯高通滤波器

高斯高通滤波器

(Gaussian Highpass Filters-GHPF)

$$H(u,v) = 1 - e^{-D^2(u,v)/2D_0^2}$$



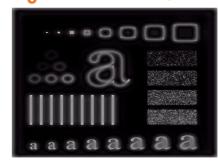
其中 D_0 是指定得非负数值, $D(u,v) = [(u-M/2)^2 + (v-N/2)^2]^{1/2}$

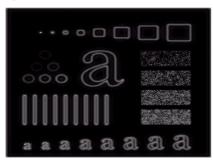
GHPF比IHPF要平滑,边缘失真小。

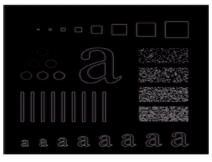


3. 高斯高通滤波器

GHPF与2阶BHPF对比,GHPF更平滑,BHPF为IHPF的尖锐化和GHPF的完全平滑之间的一种过渡D₀分别为15,30,80

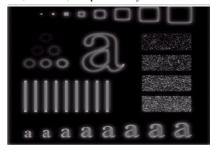


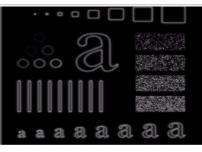


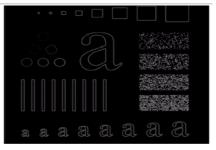


a b c

FIGURE 4.25 Results of highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.11(a) using a BHPF of order 2 with $D_0 = 15$, 30, and 80, respectively. These results are much smoother than those obtained with an ILPF.







a b c

FIGURE 4.26 Results of highpass filtering the image of Fig. 4.11(a) using a GHPF of order 2 with $D_0 = 15$, 30, and 80, respectively. Compare with Figs. 4.24 and 4.25.



比较

三种高通滤波器的特性类似于低通滤波器:

- 1. 理想高通滤波器有明显振铃现象。
- 2. Butterworth高通滤波器较平滑,边缘失真小,二阶Butterworth高通滤波器只有轻微振铃现象。
- 3. 高斯高通滤波器没有振铃现象,完全平滑。

