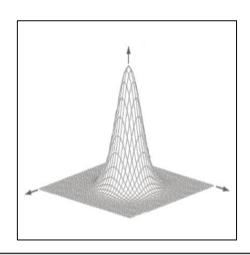


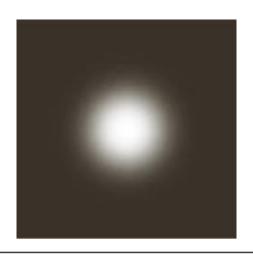
PRIPRAVA NA LABORATORIJSKE VAJE Vaja 10: Filtriranje slik v frekvenčni domeni

Obdelava slik in videa

prof. dr. Tomaž Vrtovec







FILTRIRANJE SLIK V FREKVENČNI DOMENI

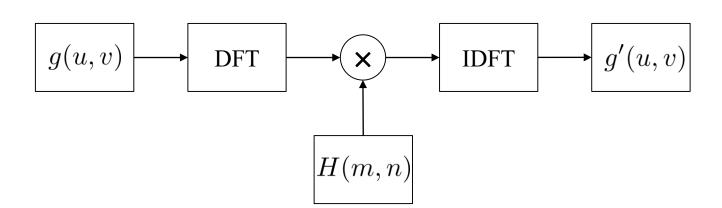
Namen

Filtriranje slike v prostorski domeni je enako konvoluciji slike g(u, v) z jedrom filtra h(u, v):

$$g'(u,v) = g(u,v) * h(u,v)$$

V frekvenčni domeni je filtriranje slike enako množenju spektra slike G(m, n) s spektrom jedra filtra H(m, n):

$$G'(m,n) = G(m,n) \cdot H(m,n)$$

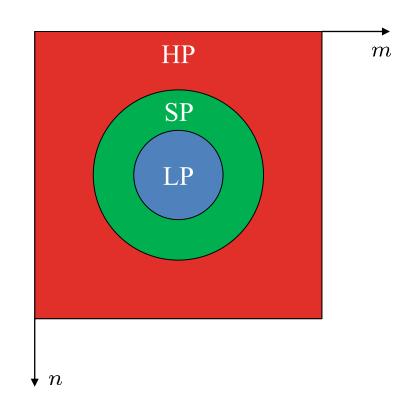


FILTRIRANJE SLIK V FREKVENČNI DOMENI

Vrste filtrov

Vrste filtrov oz. sit v frekvenčni domeni:

- **nizkoprepustni** (angl. lowpass)
- visokoprepustni (angl. highpass)
- **selektivno prepustni** (*angl.* selective-pass)



Namen

Nizkoprepustni filtri oz. **sita** (*angl*. lowpass filters) ohranjajo nizkofrekvenčne spektralne komponente in oslabijo visokofrekvenčne.

Izvaja se dejansko glajenje slike!

Načrtovanje nizkoprepustnih filtrov v frekvenčni domeni:

$$H_{\rm LP}(m,n) = ?$$

Nizkoprepustni filtri v frekvenčni domeni:

- idealni filter (ILPF)
- Butterworthov filter (BLPF)
- Gaussov filter (GLPF)

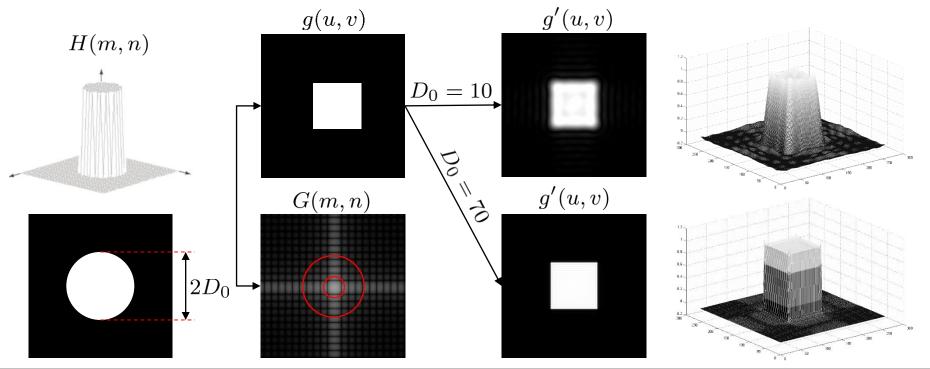
Idealni nizkoprepustni filter – ILPF

$$H(m,n) = \begin{cases} 1; & 0 < D_{m,n} \le D_0 \\ 0; & D_0 < D_{m,n} \le 1 \end{cases}$$

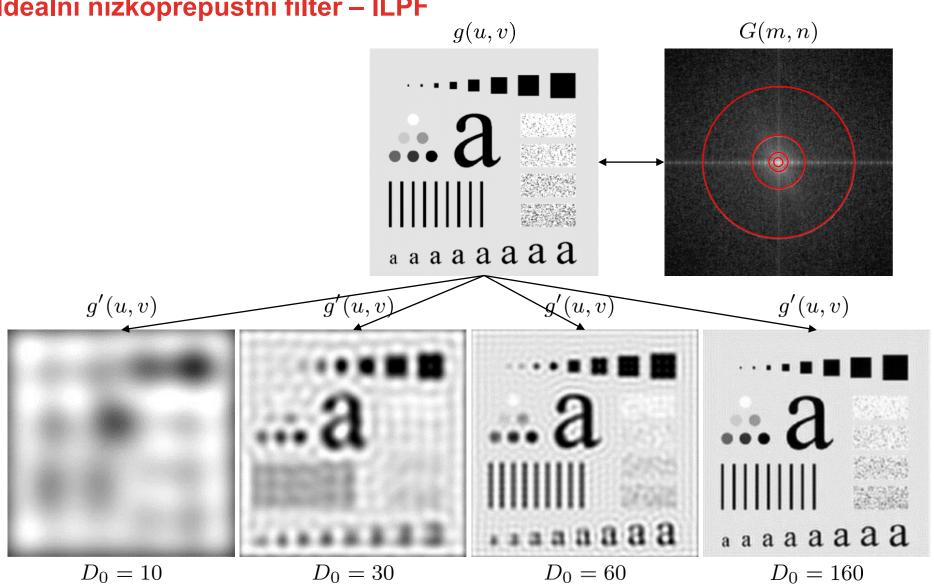
$$\left(D_m = \frac{m - M/2}{M/2}; D_n = \frac{n - N/2}{N/2}; D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2}\right)$$

 D_0 ... mejna frekvenca (angl. cut-off frequency)

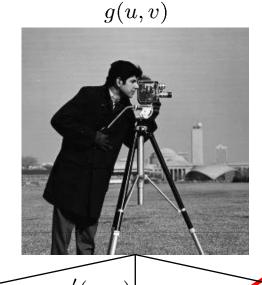
$$D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2}$$

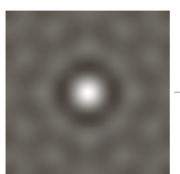


Idealni nizkoprepustni filter – ILPF



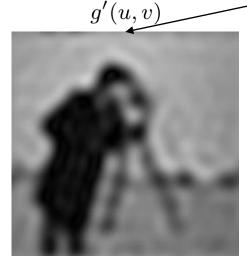
Idealni nizkoprepustni filter – ILPF



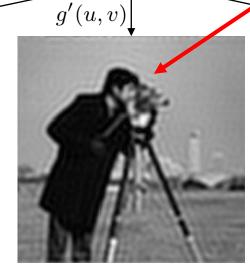


artefakti "zvenenja" (angl. ringing artefacts)

g'(u,v)







$$D_0 = 30$$



 $D_0 = 70$

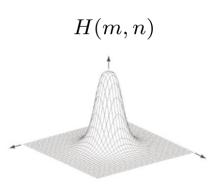
Butterworthov nizkoprepustni filter – BLPF

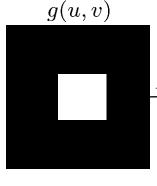
$$H(m,n) = \frac{1}{1 + (D_{m,n}/D_0)^{2q}}$$

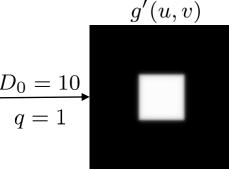
$$\left(D_m = \frac{m - M/2}{M/2}; D_n = \frac{n - N/2}{N/2}; D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2}\right)$$

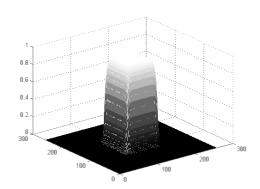
 D_0 ... mejna frekvenca q ... red filtra

$$D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2}$$

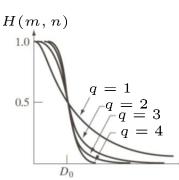




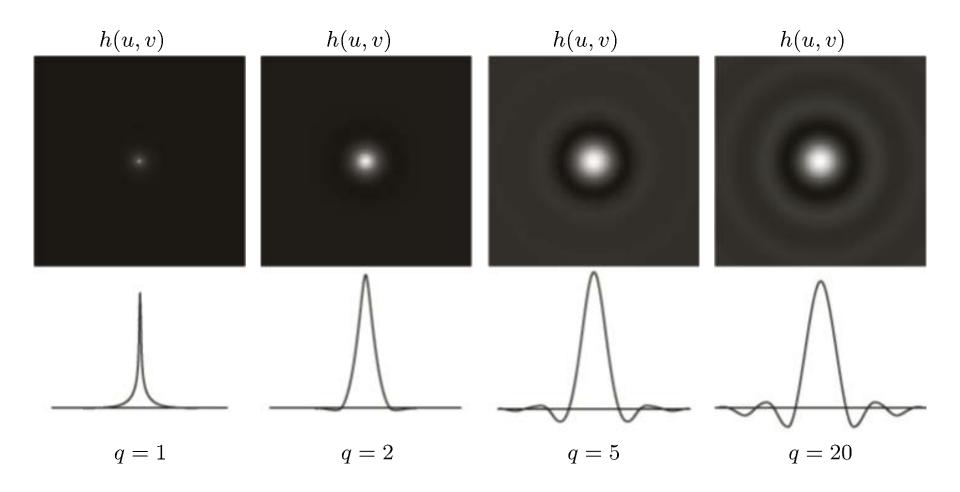








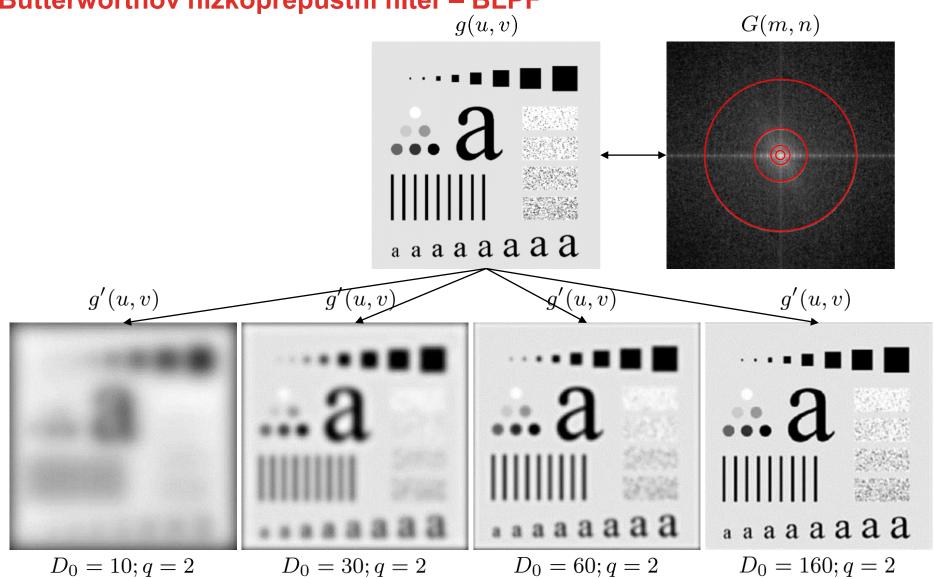
Butterworthov nizkoprepustni filter – BLPF



$$M \times N = 1000 \times 1000$$

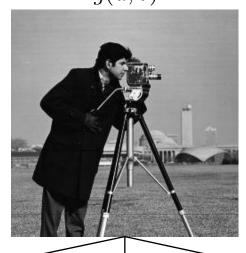
 $D_0 = 5$

Butterworthov nizkoprepustni filter – BLPF



Butterworthov nizkoprepustni filter – BLPF

g(u,v)



g'(u,v)

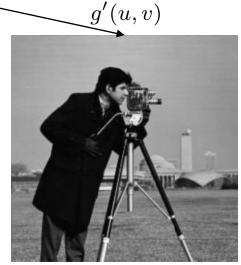


 $D_0 = 10; q = 1$





$$D_0 = 30; q = 1$$



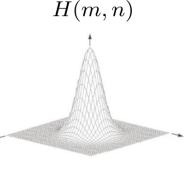
$$D_0 = 70; q = 1$$

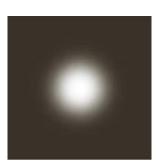
Gaussov nizkoprepustni filter – GLPF

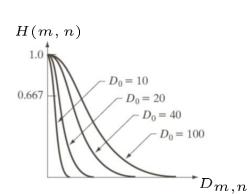
$$H(m,n) = e^{-\frac{D_{m,n}^2}{2D_0^2}}$$

 D_0 ... mejna frekvenca

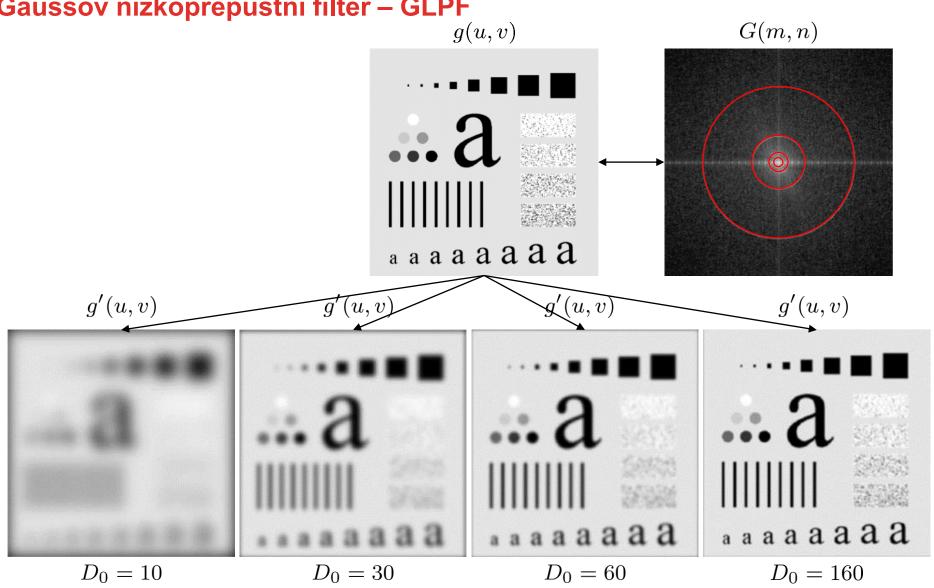
$$\left(D_m = \frac{m - M/2}{M/2}; D_n = \frac{n - N/2}{N/2}; D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2}\right)$$



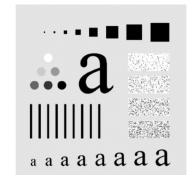


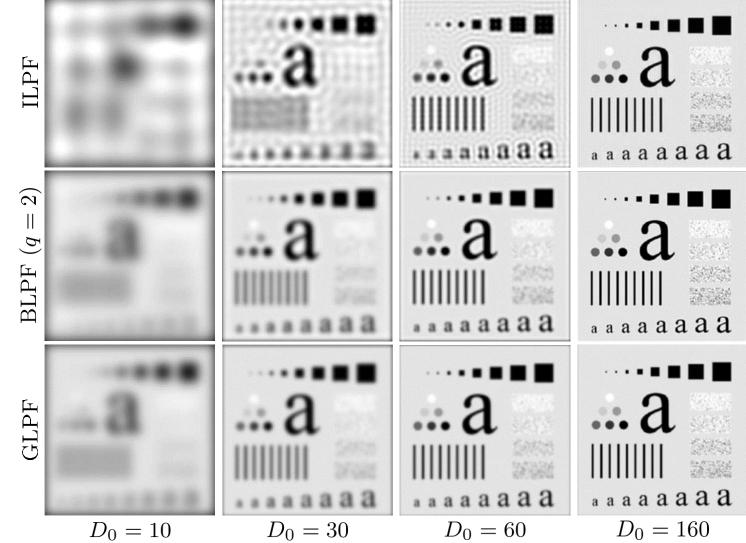


Gaussov nizkoprepustni filter – GLPF



Nizkoprepustni filtri: primerjava





Namen

Visokoprepustni filtri oz. **sita** (*angl*. highpass filters) ohranjajo visokofrekvenčne spektralne komponente in oslabijo nizkofrekvenčne.

Izvaja se iskanje robov! (→ ostrenje slike)

Načrtovanje visokoprepustnih filtrov v frekvenčni domeni:

 $H_{\mathrm{HP}}(m,n) = ?$

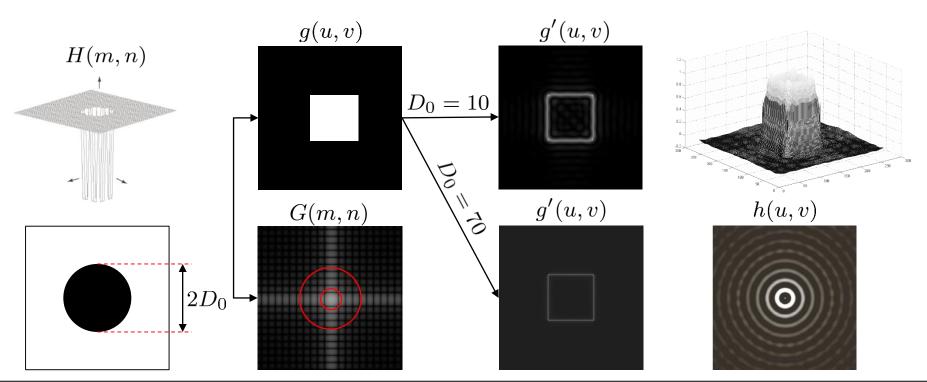
$$H_{\rm HP}(m,n) = 1 - H_{\rm LP}(m,n)$$

Visokoprepustni filtri v frekvenčni domeni:

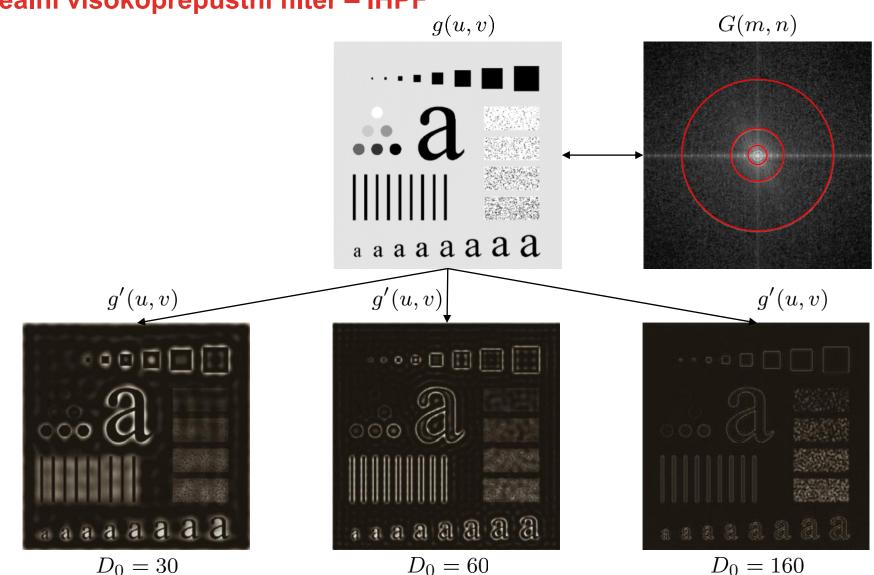
- idealni filter (IHPF)
- Butterworthov filter (BHPF)
- Gaussov filter (GHPF)

Idealni visokoprepustni filter – IHPF

$$H(m,n) = \begin{cases} 0; & 0 < D_{m,n} \le D_0 \\ 1; & D_0 < D_{m,n} \le 1 \end{cases}$$
 D_0 ... frekvenca mejna
$$\left(D_m = \frac{m - M/2}{M/2}; \quad D_n = \frac{n - N/2}{N/2}; \quad D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2} \right)$$



Idealni visokoprepustni filter – IHPF



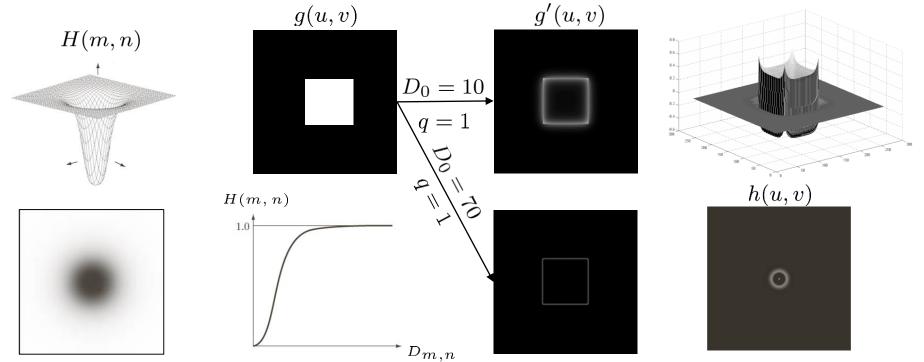
Butterworthov visokoprepustni filter – BHPF

$$H(m,n) = \frac{1}{1 + (D_0/D_{m,n})^{2q}}$$

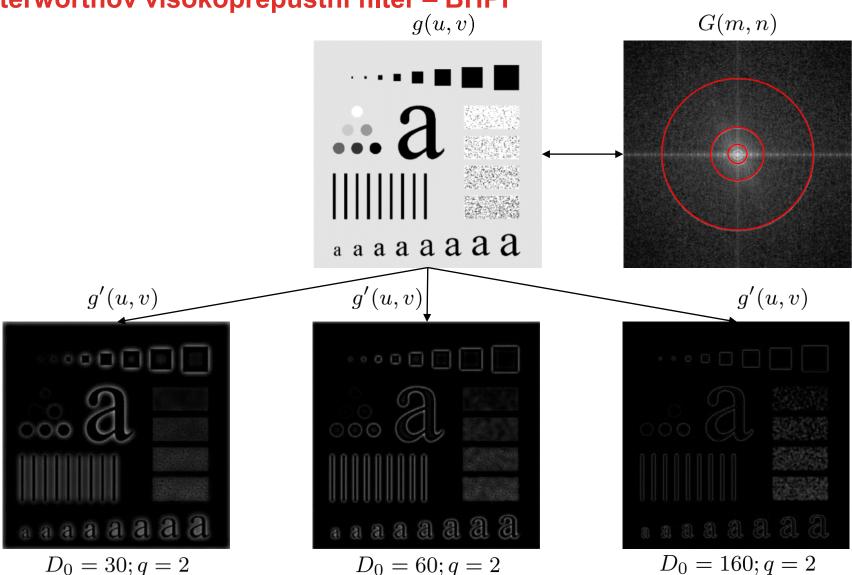
$$\left(D_m = \frac{m - M/2}{M/2}; D_n = \frac{n - N/2}{N/2}; D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2}\right)$$

 D_0 ... mejna frekvenca q ... red filtra

$$D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2}$$



Butterworthov visokoprepustni filter – BHPF



Butterworthov visokoprepustni filter – BHPF

g(u, v)



g'(u,v)



$$D_0 = 10; q = 1$$





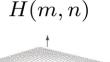
 $D_0 = 70; q = 1$

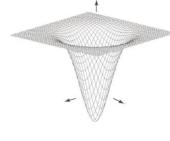
Gaussov visokoprepustni filter – GLPF

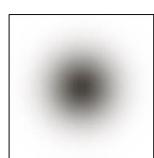
$$H(m,n) = 1 - e^{-\frac{D_{m,n}^2}{2D_0^2}}$$

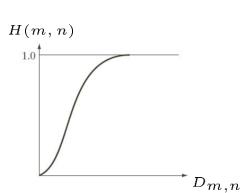
 D_0 ... mejna frekvenca

$$\left(D_m = \frac{m - M/2}{M/2}; D_n = \frac{n - N/2}{N/2}; D_{m,n} = \sqrt{D_m^2 + D_n^2}\right)$$

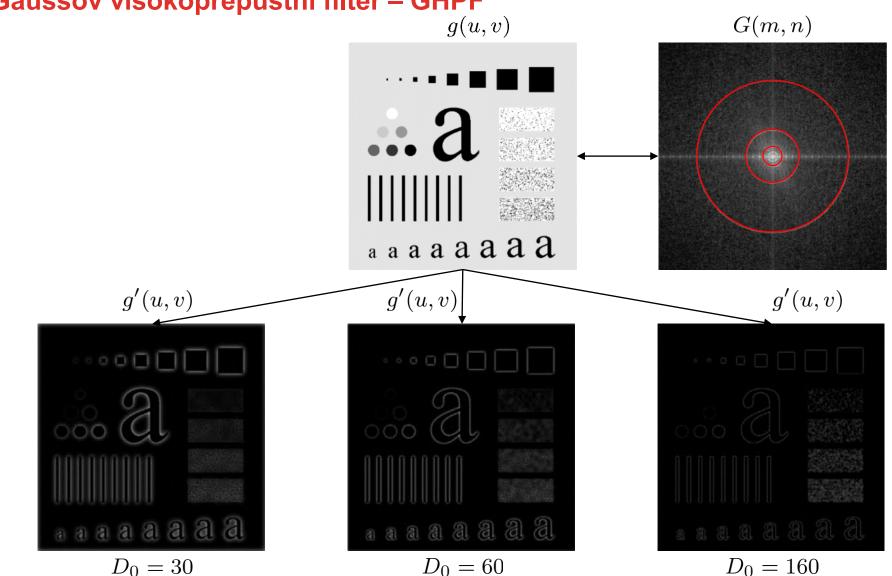






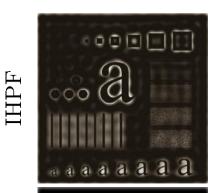


Gaussov visokoprepustni filter – GHPF

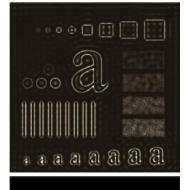


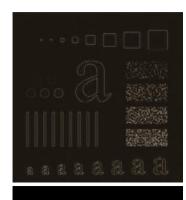
Visokoprepustni filtri: primerjava





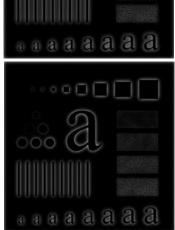
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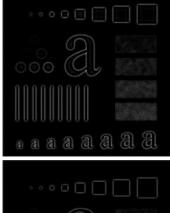


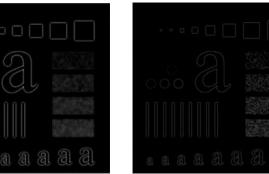




GHPF







$$D_0 = 60$$

 $D_0 = 160$

Namen

Selektivni filtri oz. **sita** se osredotočajo na:

- ohranjanje oz. slabljenje izbranih spektralnih komponent oz. pasov:
 - pasovno neprepustni filtri (angl. bandreject filters)
 - pasovno prepustni filtri (angl. bandpass filters)
- ohranjanje oz. slabljenje izbranih področij v frekvenčni domeni:
 - področno neprepustni filtri (angl. notch reject filters)
 - področno prepustni filtri (angl. notch pass filters)

$$H_{\rm BR}(m,n) = ?$$
 $H_{\rm NR}(m,n) = ?$ $H_{\rm NP}(m,n) = ?$ $H_{\rm NP}(m,n) = ?$ $H_{\rm NP}(m,n) = ?$ $H_{\rm RP}(m,n) = 1 - H_{\rm BR}(m,n)$ $H_{\rm NP}(m,n) = 1 - H_{\rm NR}(m,n)$

Pasovno (ne)prepustni filtri

Pasovno neprepustne filtre oz. **sita** konstruiramo na podlagi nizkoprepustnih in visokoprepustnih filtrov:

- idealni pasovno neprepustni filter – IBRF:

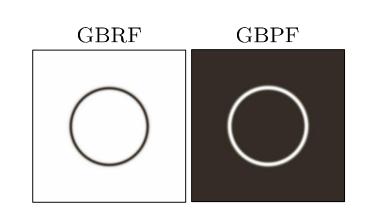
$$H(m,n) = \begin{cases} 0; & D_0 - \frac{W}{2} \le D_{m,n} \le D_0 + \frac{W}{2} \\ 1; & \text{sicer} \end{cases} \qquad D_0 \dots \text{ mejna frekvenca}$$

- Butterworthov pasovno neprepustni filter – BBRF:

$$H(m,n) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{D_{m,n} W}{D_{m,n}^2 - D_0^2}\right)^{2q}}$$

- Gaussov pasovno neprepustni filter – GBRF:

$$H(m,n) = 1 - e^{-\left(\frac{D_{m,n}^2 - D_0^2}{D_{m,n}W}\right)^2}$$



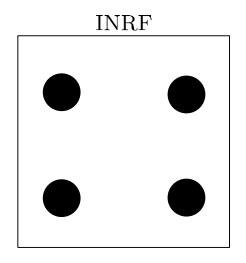
Področno (ne)prepustni filtri

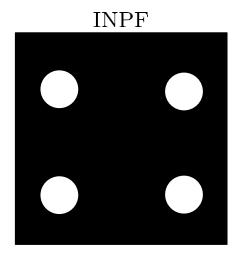
Področno neprepustne filtre oz. sita konstruiramo na podlagi množenja "premaknjenih" visokoprepustnih filtrov:

$$H_{\mathrm{NR}}(m,n) = \prod_{k=1}^{K} H_{\mathrm{HP},k}(m,n) \cdot H_{\mathrm{HP},-k}(m,n)$$

$$\operatorname{središče v} \operatorname{središče v}$$

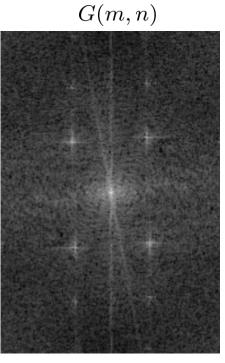
$$(m_k,n_k) \qquad (-m_k,-n_k)$$

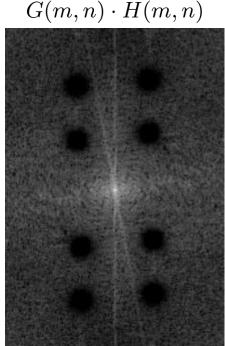


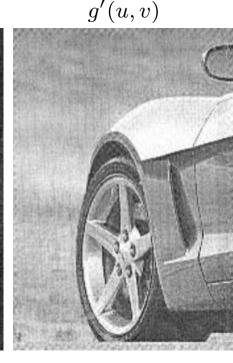


Področno (ne)prepustni filtri



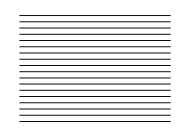


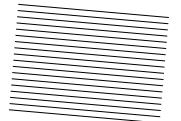


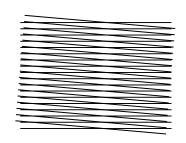


BNRF $(D_0 = 3; n = 4)$

Moiré vzorci kot posledica rastrskega (poltonskega) tiska!







Osnove

Neposredna implementacija 1D DFT (na podlagi osnovnih enačb) je računsko zahtevna, saj za vektor dolžine M potrebuje M^2 operacij (množenj in seštevanj).

Računsko učinkovitost lahko izboljšamo:

- ker se izračun sinusov in kosinusov ponavlja (potrebujemo namreč samo *M* različnih vrednosti), jih lahko izračunamo enkrat in **shranimo v tabelo**
- hitra Fourierova preslikava FFT (angl. fast Fourier transform)
 - temelji na enkratnem izračunu vmesnih rezultatov, ki se nato optimalno uporabijo čim večkrat
 - za vektor dolžine M potrebuje $M \log_2 M$ operacij

Razdružljivost 2D DFT

2D DFT lahko implementiramo neposredno:

$$G(m,n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{MN}} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} g(u,v) e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{mu}{M} + \frac{nv}{N}\right)}$$

Lahko pa upoštevamo **razdružljivost** 2D DFT na dva 1D DFT:

1D DFT

stolpca

 $g(u,\cdot)$

$$G(m,n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} g(u,v) e^{-j2\pi \frac{nv}{N}} \right\} e^{-j2\pi \frac{mu}{M}}$$

$$G(m,n) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} e^{-j2\pi \frac{mu}{M}} \left\{ \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{-j2\pi \frac{nv}{N}} g(u,v) \right\}^{N-1}$$

$$w_{M}(m,u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} e^{-j2\pi \frac{mu}{M}}$$

$$w_{N}(n,v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{-j2\pi \frac{nv}{N}}$$

$$G(m,n) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} w_{M}(m,u) \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} w_{N}(n,v)g(u,v)$$

Razdružljivost 2D DFT

$$G(m,n) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} w_M(m,u) \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} w_N(n,v) g(u,v)$$

$$G'(u,n) = \sum_{v=1}^{N-1} w_N(n,v) g(u,v); \quad 0 \le n < N$$

$$G(m,n) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} w_M(m,u) G'(u,n); \quad 0 \le m < M$$

2D DFT lahko torej izvedemo kot zaporedje dveh 1D DFT:

- najprej naredimo 1D DFT u-tega stolpca slike g(u,v) in dobimo delno preslikavo G'(u,n);
- nato naredimo 1D DFT n-te vrstice delne preslikave G'(u,n) in dobimo končno preslikavo G(m,n).

Razdružljivost 2D DFT

Zapis koeficientov $w_N(n,v)$ oz. $w_M(m,u)$ v matrični obliki omogoča hitrejši izračun 2D DFT:

$$w_M(m,u)=rac{1}{\sqrt{M}}e^{-j2\pirac{mu}{M}}$$
 — matrika koeficientov W_M $w_N(n,v)=rac{1}{\sqrt{N}}e^{-j2\pirac{nv}{N}}$ — matrika koeficientov W_N

$$W_{M} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{M}(0,0) & \dots & w_{M}(m,0) & \dots & w_{M}(M-1,0) \\ w_{M}(0,1) & \dots & w_{M}(m,1) & \dots & w_{M}(M-1,1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{N}(0,u) & \dots & w_{M}(m,u) & \dots & w_{M}(M-1,u) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{M}(0,M-1) & \dots & w_{M}(m,M-1) & \dots & w_{M}(M-1,M-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_N = \begin{bmatrix} w_N(0,0) & \dots & w_N(n,0) & \dots & w_N(N-1,0) \\ w_N(0,1) & \dots & w_N(n,1) & \dots & w_N(N-1,1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_N(0,v) & \dots & w_N(n,v) & \dots & w_N(N-1,v) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_N(0,N-1) & \dots & w_N(n,N-1) & \dots & w_N(N-1,N-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

Razdružljivost 2D DFT

Najprej opravimo preslikavo stolpcev in dobimo delno preslikavo glede na v-to vrstico, tako da naredimo 1D DFT u-tega stolpca slike g(u, v):

$$\begin{bmatrix} G'(u,0) \\ G'(u,1) \\ \vdots \\ G'(u,n) \\ \vdots \\ G'(u,N-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_N(0,0) & \dots & w_N(n,0) & \dots & w_N(N-1,0) \\ w_N(0,1) & \dots & w_N(n,1) & \dots & w_N(N-1,1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_N(0,v) & \dots & w_N(n,v) & \dots & w_N(N-1,v) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_N(0,N-1) & \dots & w_N(n,N-1) & \dots & w_N(N-1,N-1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g(u,0) \\ g(u,1) \\ \vdots \\ g(u,v) \\ \vdots \\ g(u,N-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G'(u,\cdot) = W_N(n,v)g(u,\cdot) \xrightarrow{0 \le u < M} G'(u,n) = W_N g(u,v)$$

Nato opravimo preslikavo vrstic in dobimo končno preslikavo glede na u-ti stolpec, tako da naredimo 1D DFT n-te vrstice delne preslikave G'(u, n):

$$\begin{bmatrix} G(0,n) \\ G(1,n) \\ \vdots \\ G(m,n) \\ \vdots \\ G(M-1,n) \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} G'(0,n) \\ G'(1,n) \\ \vdots \\ G'(m,n) \\ \vdots \\ G'(M-1,n) \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} w_M(0,0) & \dots & w_M(m,0) & \dots & w_M(M-1,0) \\ w_M(0,1) & \dots & w_M(m,1) & \dots & w_M(M-1,1) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_N(0,u) & \dots & w_M(m,u) & \dots & w_M(M-1,u) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_M(0,M-1) & \dots & w_M(m,u) & \dots & w_M(M-1,u) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(\cdot, n) = G'(\cdot, n)W_M(m, u) \xrightarrow{0 \le n < N} G(m, n) = G'(u, n) W_M$$

Razdružljivost 2D DFT

2D DFT lahko torej sestavimo iz dveh 1D DFT (najprej dobimo delno preslikavo z preslikavo stolpcev in nato končno preslikavo s preslikavo vrstic). V matrični obliki je to enako:

$$G(m,n) = G'(u,n) \ W_M \quad \longleftarrow \quad G'(u,n) = W_N \ g(u,v)$$

$$G(m,n) = W_N \ g(u,v) \ W_M = \mathrm{DFT} \Big\{ g(u,v) \Big\}$$

Inverzni 2D DFT (IDFT) pa po pravilu matričnega množenja dobimo kot:

$$g(u,v) = W_N^* G(m,n) W_M^* = \text{IDFT} \{G(m,n)\}$$

kjer sta W_M^* in W_N^* konjugirani matriki koeficientov.

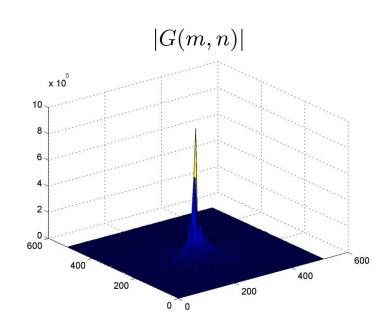
LABORATORIJSKE VAJE

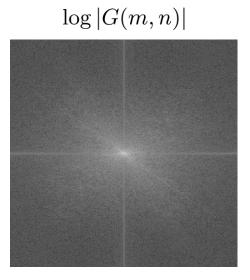
Filtriranje slik v frekvenčni domeni

Na laboratorijskih vajah boste:

- implementirali 2D DFT in 2D IDFT
- ustrezno prikazovali spektre v frekvenčnem prostoru
- izvajali filtriranje 2D slik v frekvenčnem prostoru







Viri slik: R. C. Gonzalez, R. E. Woods: Digital Image Processing, 3. izdaja, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2008