COMPUTER VISION 10: IMAGE EQUALIZATION

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HISTOGRAM EQUALIZATION

- Histograms capture the intensity distribution.
- **Low contrast** (differences/variations) images typically have the distribution clustered in a narrow range.
- **Equalization:** Changing the probability distribution of intensities in original image to roughly an uniform distribution.

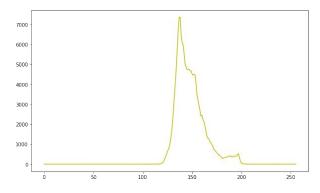
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$$s_k = T(r_k) = (L-1)\sum_{j=0}^k p_r(r_j)$$
 where, $k=0,1,2,\ldots,L-1$

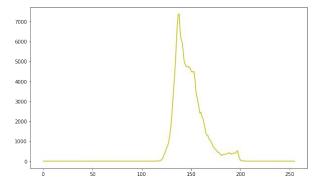
r_k	n_k	$p_r(r_k) = n_k/MN$
$r_0 = 0$	790	0.19
$r_1 = 1$	1023	0.25
$r_2 = 2$	850	0.21
$r_3 = 3$	656	0.16
$r_4 = 4$	329	0.08
$r_5 = 5$	245	0.06
$r_6 = 6$	122	0.03
$r_7 = 7$	81	0.02

- Considered the best method for enhancement.
- No information is lost in the process but yields better quality images.
- **Equalization:** Changing the probability distribution of intensities in original image to roughly an uniform distribution.

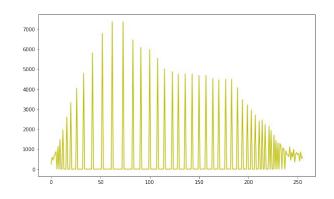












CLAHE CONTRAST LIMITED ADAPTIVE HISTOGRAM EQUALIZATION

- In some cases, contrast might be over amplified.
- To avoid such situation, block-wise (tiles) enhancement is applied instead of entire image.
- Tile enhancement are then further enhanced using bilinear interpolation for smooth output.

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- CLAHE can also be applied on color images.
- For HSV apply CLAHE on V channel.
- For LAB apply CLAHE on L channel.

Image Equalization





