第5章 图像变换域增强

- 5.1 变换域增强原理
- 5.2 低通滤波
- 5.3 高通滤波
- 5.4 带通和带阻滤波
- 5.5 同态滤波

5.1 变换域增强原理

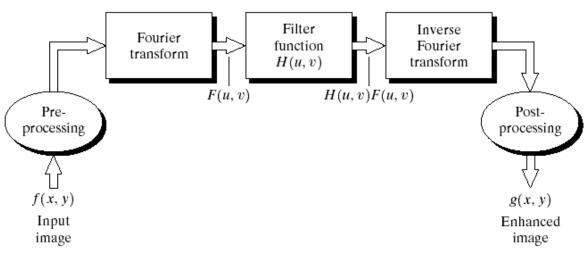
图像增强是从视觉效果上改善图像

按处理方法分:

- 1. 空间域处理: g(x, y)=EH[f(x, y)]
 - (1)点处理
 - (2)邻域处理
- 2. 变换域处理: g(x, y)=T-1{EH[T[f(x, y)]]}

设空间域中滤波的模板为h(x,y), 原图像f(x,y), 滤波是卷积过程,即g(x,y)=f(x,y)*h(x,y) 所以 $g(x,y)=F^{-1}[H(u,v)F(u,v)]$

Frequency domain filtering operation



Basic steps for filtering in the frequency domain.

常见的变换域 (频域)增强方法:

低通滤波 高通滤波 带通和带阻滤波 同态滤波

5.2 低通滤波器

*基本原理

在傅立叶变换域,变换系数反映了图像的某些特征。

频谱的直流低频分量对应于图像的平滑区域,而外界叠加噪声对应于频谱中频率较高的部分等。

构造一个低通滤波器,使低频分量顺利通过而有效地阻止高频分量,即可滤除频域中高频部分的噪声,再经逆变换就可以得到平滑图像。

❖低通滤波器的表达形式

低通滤波表示为 G(u,v) = F(u,v)H(u,v)

F(u,v)为含有噪声原图像的傅立叶变换

H(u,v)为低通滤波器的传递函数

G(u,v)为经低通滤波后输出图像的傅立叶变换

常用的低通滤波器

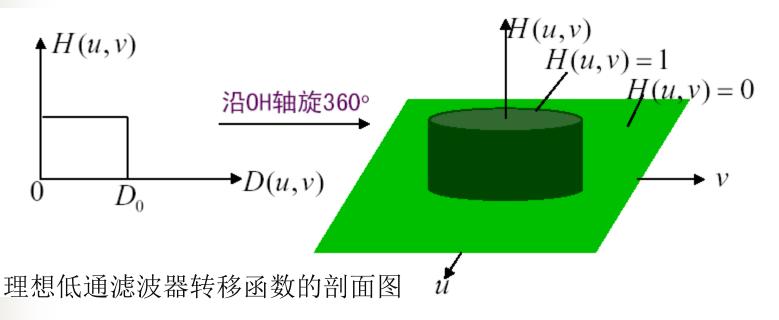
◆1. 理想低通滤波器(ILPF)

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

D0--截止频率

$$D(u,v)$$
一一 (u,v) 到原点的距离

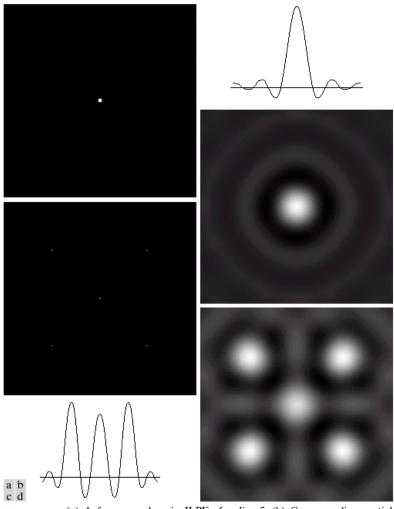
其中 $D(u,v)=(u^2+v^2)^{1/2}$



理想低通滤波器作用

1. *D*₀半径内的频率分量无损通过,圆外的频率分量会被滤除。 起到平滑作用,去除小噪声;

- 2. 若滤除的高频分量中含有大量的边缘信息,会发生图像边缘模糊现像。
- 3. 产生振铃现像



(a) A frequency-domain ILPF of radius 5. (b) Corresponding spatial filter (note the ringing). (c) Five impulses in the spatial domain, simulating the values of five pixels. (d) Convolution of (b) and (c) in the spatial domain.

理想低通滤波器的截止频率的设计

先求出总的信号能量 P_T :

其中:
$$P_T = \sum_{u=0}^{N-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} P(u,v)$$

一个以频域中心为原点, r为半径的圆就包含了能量的百分之 β

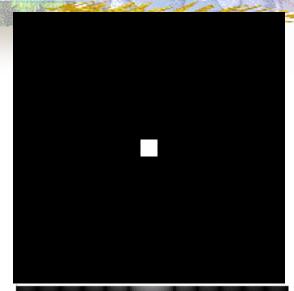
$$\beta = 100\left[\sum_{u}\sum_{v}P(u,v)/P_{T}\right]$$

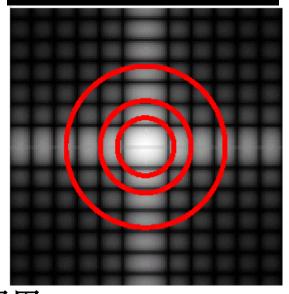
求出相应的 D_0 : $r = D_0 = (u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}$

$$D_0 = 8, 18, 43, 78, 152$$

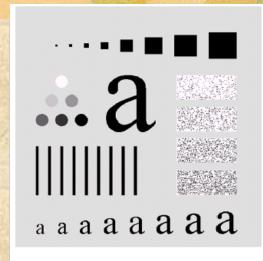
$$\beta$$
= 90, 93, 95, 99, 99.5

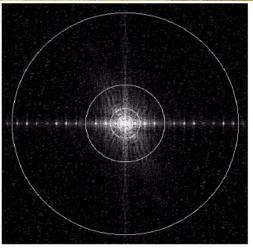
整个能量的90%被一个半径为8的小圆周包含





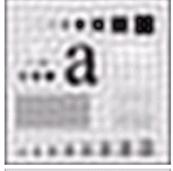
512×512

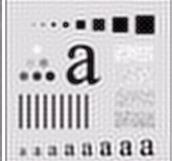


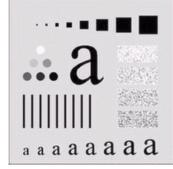


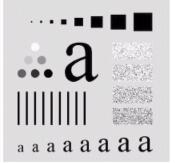












a b

(a) An image of size 500×500 pixels and (b) its Fourier spectrum. The superimposed circles have radii values of 5, 15, 30, 80, and 230, which enclose 92.0, 94.6, 96.4, 98.0, and 99.5% of the image power, respectively.

通过该实例,请总结 理想滤波器的特点。

- a b
- c d e f
- (a) Original image. (b)–(f) Results of ideal lowpass filtering with cutoff frequencies set at radii values of 5, 15, 30, 80, and 230, as shown in Fig. 4.11(b). The power removed by these filters was 8, 5.4, 3.6, 2, and 0.5% of the total, respectively.

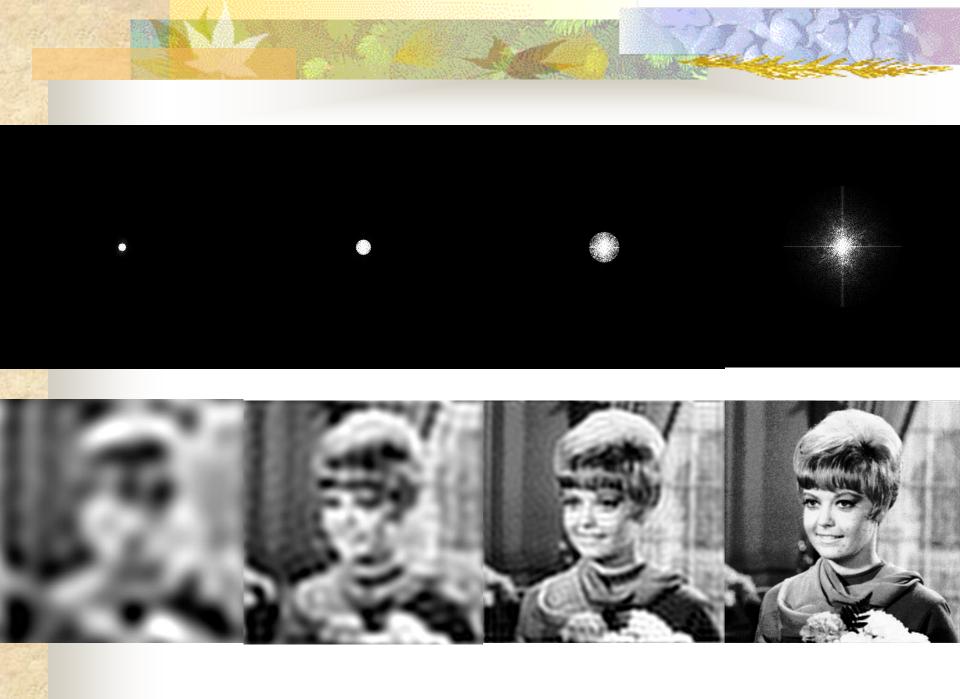
理想低通滤波器的特点:

整个能量的90%被一个半径较小的小圆周包含,大部分尖锐的细节信息都存在于10%的能量中;

小的边界和其它尖锐细节信息被包含在频谱的至 多0.5%的能量中;

滤除高频成分使图像变模糊;

- 一种非常严重的振铃效果——理想低通滤波器的 一种特性所影响。
 - 物理上不可实现。



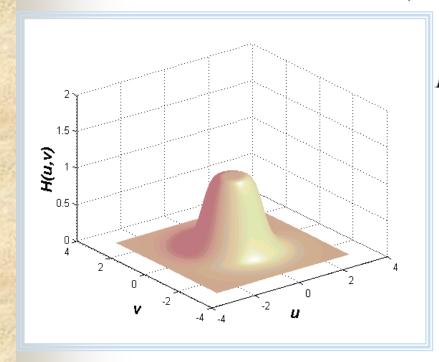
▶ 2. 巴特沃思低通滤波器 (BLPF)

n阶巴特沃思低通滤波器的传递函数为:

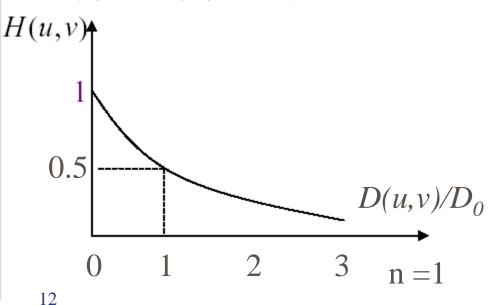
$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + [D(u,v)/D_0]^{2n}} \qquad \sharp \text{PD}(u,v) = [u^2 + v^2]^{1/2}$$

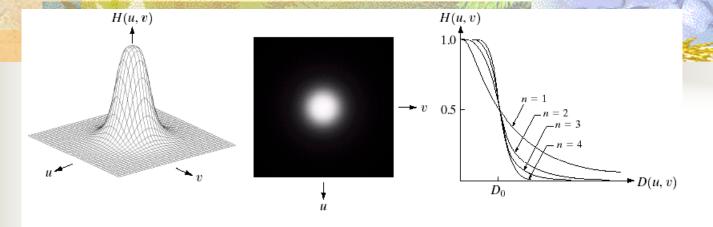
或者:

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



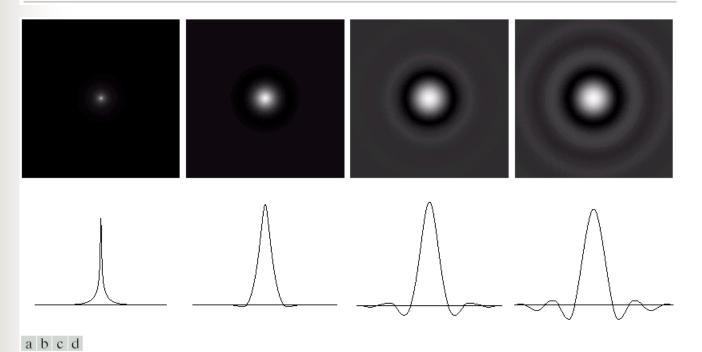
其传递函数径向剖面图为:





a b c

(a) Perspective plot of a Butterworth lowpass filter transfer function. (b) Filter displayed as an image. (c) Filter radial cross sections of orders 1 through 4.



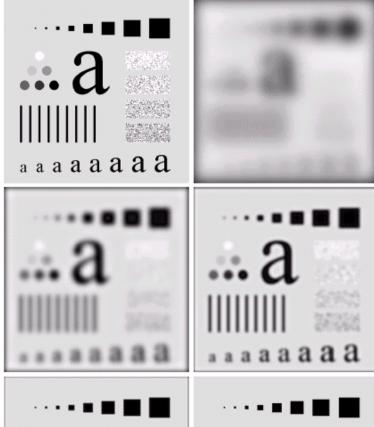
(a)–(d) Spatial representation of BLPFs of order 1, 2, 5, and 20, and corresponding gray-level profiles through the center of the filters (all filters have a cutoff frequency of 5). Note that ringing increases as a function of filter order.

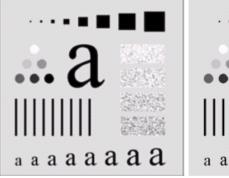
特点:

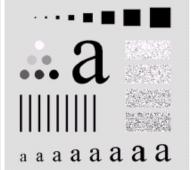
BLPF处理过的图像中在任何 时候都没有明显的振铃效 果,这是滤波器在低频和高 频之间的平滑过渡的结果。

和理想低通滤波器相比:

- ☑ 没有明显的跳跃
- ☑ 模糊程度减少
- 区 尾部含有较多的高频,对噪声的平滑效果不如ILPF。







(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.

a b c d e f

应用: 去除虚假轮廓



量化灰度级图像



截止频率35 理想低通滤波 明显的振铃现象

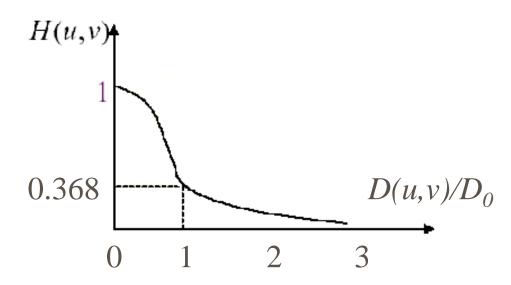


截止频率35 巴特沃斯低通滤波

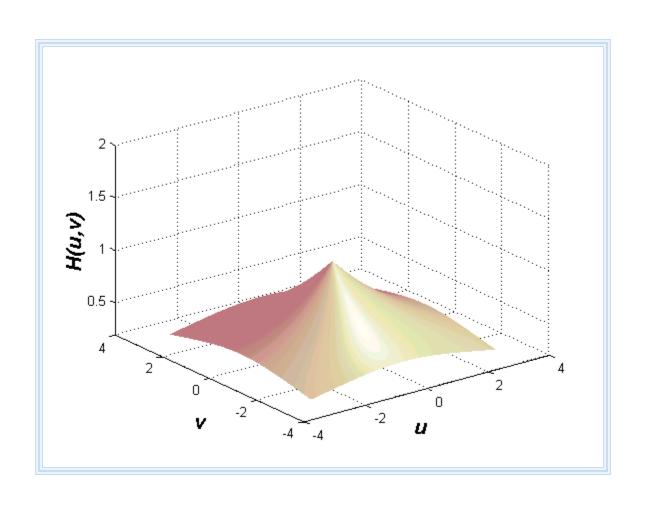
▶ 3. 指数低通滤波器(ELPF)

$$H(u,v) = e^{-\ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{D(u,v)}{D_0}\right]^n}$$
 \Rightarrow $H(u,v) = e^{-\left[\frac{D(u,v)}{D_0}\right]^n}$

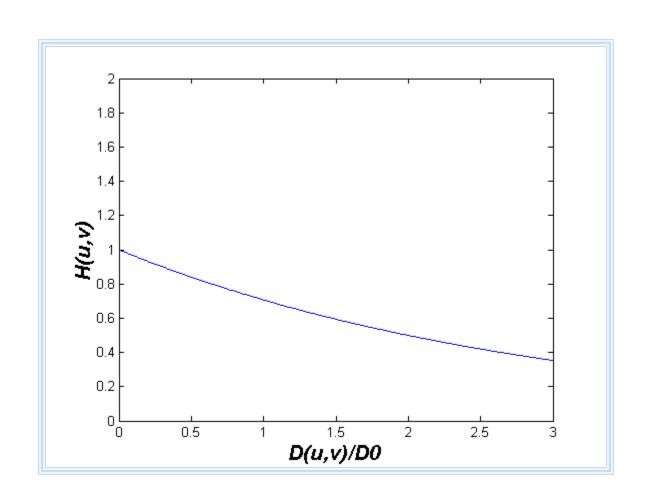
- ☑ 有更加平滑的过渡带,平滑后的图像没有跳跃现像
- ☑ 与BLPF相比,衰减更快,经过ELPF滤波的图像比BLPF处理的图像更模糊一些



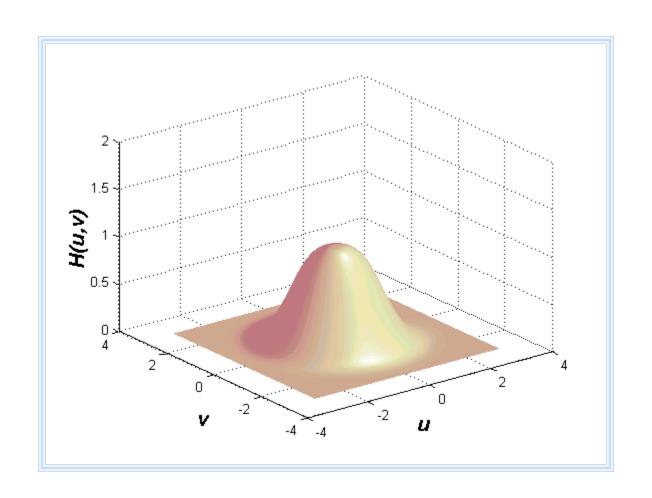
1阶指数形低通滤波器转移函数三维图



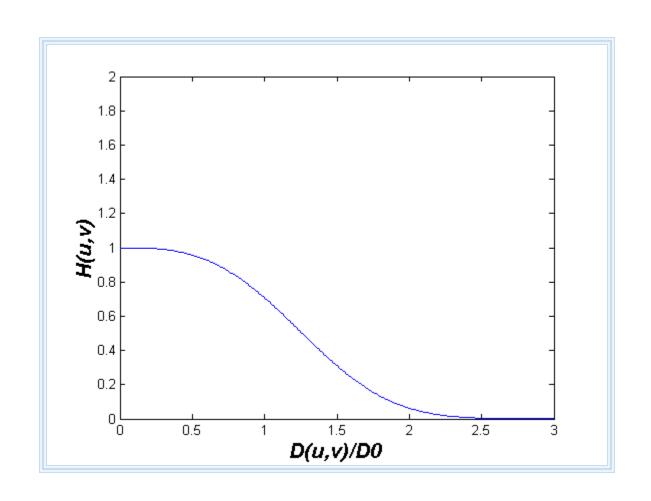
1阶指数形低通滤波器转移函数 到面图



3阶指数形低通滤波器转移函数三维图



3阶指数形低通滤波器转移函数刻面图

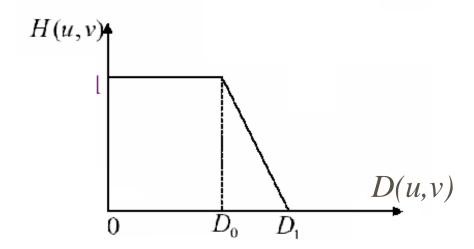


❖ 4. 梯形低通滤波器(TLPF)

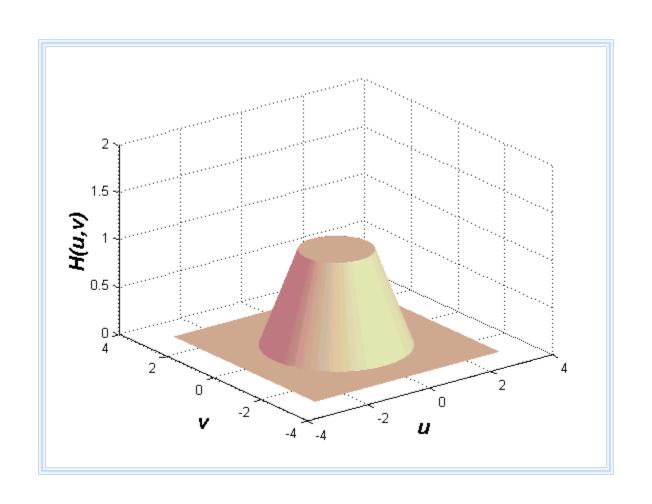
$$H(u,v) = \begin{cases} 1 & D(u,v) < D_0 \\ \frac{D(u,v) - D_1}{D_0 - D_1} & D_0 \le D(u,v) \le D_1 \\ 0 & D(u,v) > D_1 \end{cases}$$

其中 $D_0 < D_1$ 。

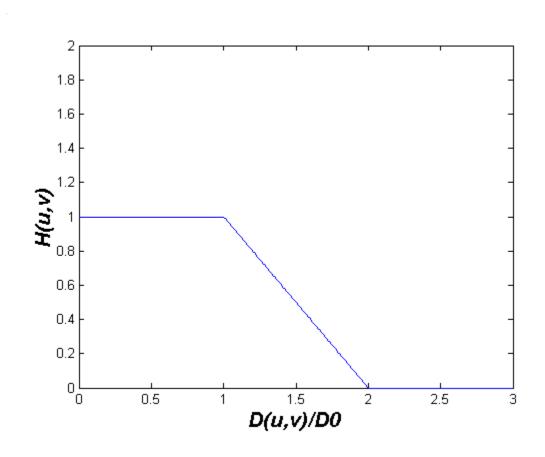
一般情况下,定义几为截止频率。



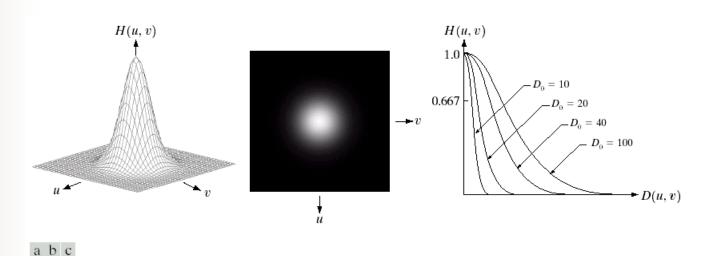
梯形低通滤波器转移函数三维图



梯形低通滤波器转移函数剖面图



其它低通滤波器:



(a) Perspective plot of a GLPF transfer function. (b) Filter displayed as an image. (c) Filter radial cross sections for various values of D_0 .

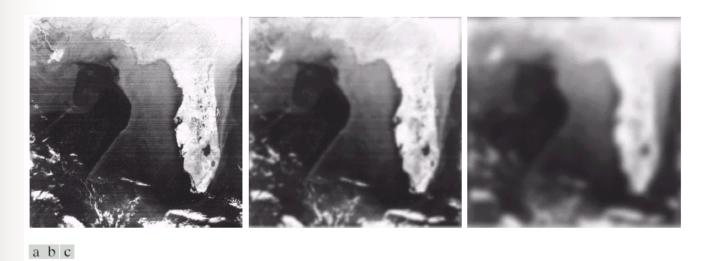
$$H(u, v) = e^{-D^2(u,v)/2D_0^2}$$

高斯低通滤波器的傅里叶反变换也是高斯函数, 因此没有振铃现像。

四种低通滤波器的比较

滤波器名称	振铃程度	图像模糊程度	噪声平滑效果
ILPF	严重	严重	最好
TLPF	较轻	轻	好
ELPF	无	较轻	一般
BLPF	无	很轻	一般

应用:



(a) Image showing prominent scan lines. (b) Result of using a GLPF with $D_0 = 30$. (c) Result of using a GLPF with $D_0 = 10$. (Original image courtesy of NOAA.)

5.3 高通滤波

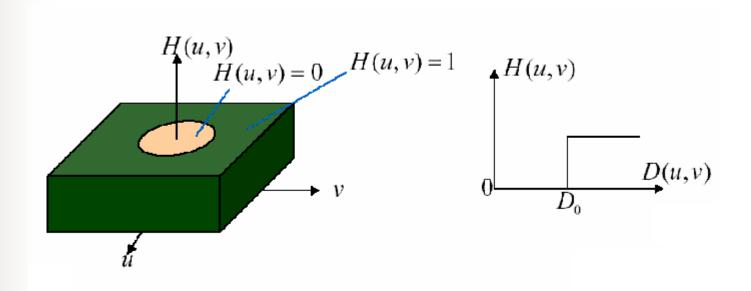
高通滤波与低通滤波的作用相反,它使高频分量顺利通过,而使低频分量受到削弱。

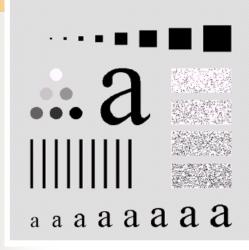
与低通滤波器相对应,频率域内常用的高通滤波器有4种:

- 1. 理想高通滤波器
- 2. 巴特沃斯高通滤波器
- 3. 指数高通滤波器
- 4. 梯形高通滤波器

❖ 1. 理想高通滤波器

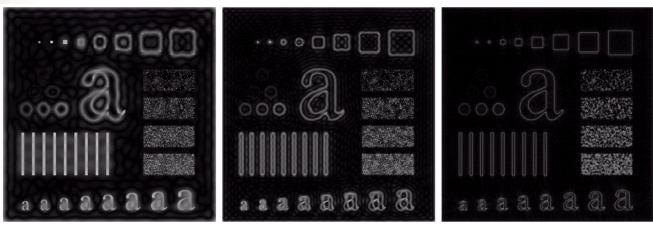
$$H(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0; D(u, v) \le D_0 \\ 1; D(u, v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$



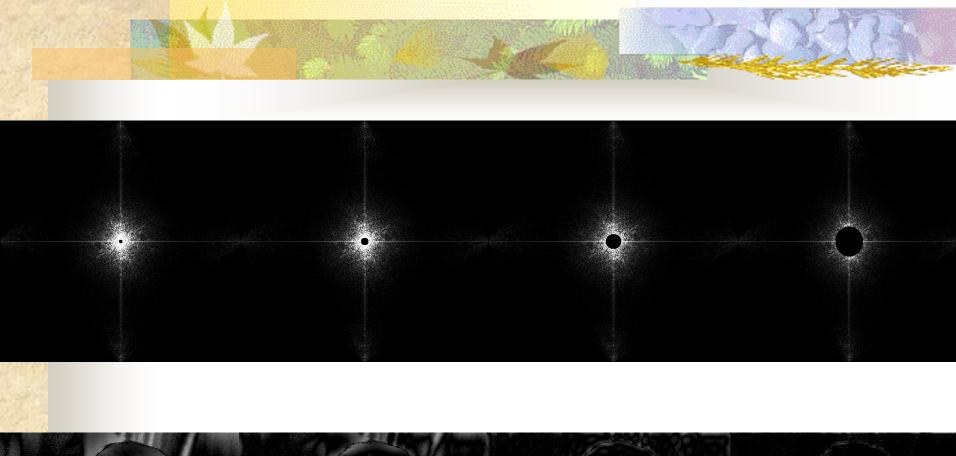


a b c

原图



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).

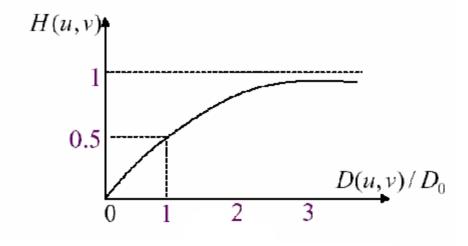




2. 巴特沃斯高通滤波器

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

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



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

Ideal highpass filter

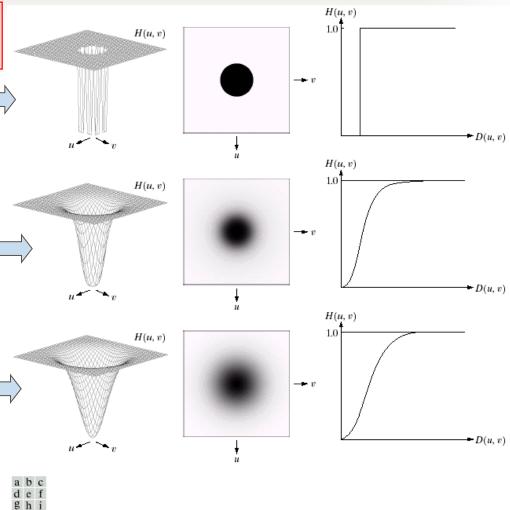
$$H(u,v) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } D(u,v) \le D_0 \\ 1 & \text{if } D(u,v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$

Butterworth highpass filter

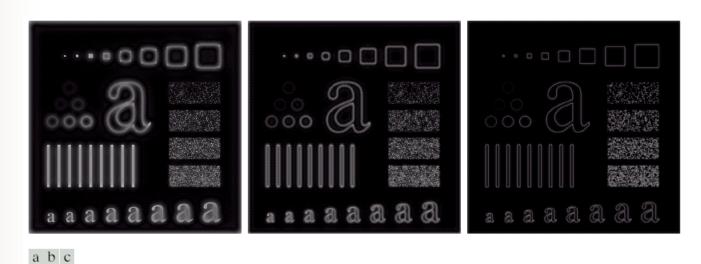
$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + [D_0 / D(u,v)]^{2n}}$$

Gaussian highpass filter

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



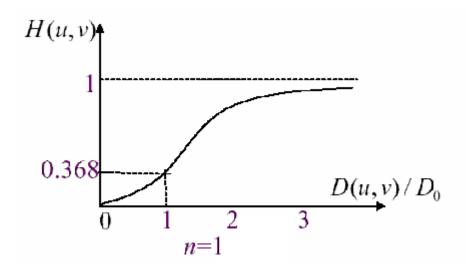
Top row: Perspective plot, image representation, and cross section of a typical ideal highpass filter. Middle and bottom rows: The same sequence for typical Butterworth and Gaussian highpass filters.



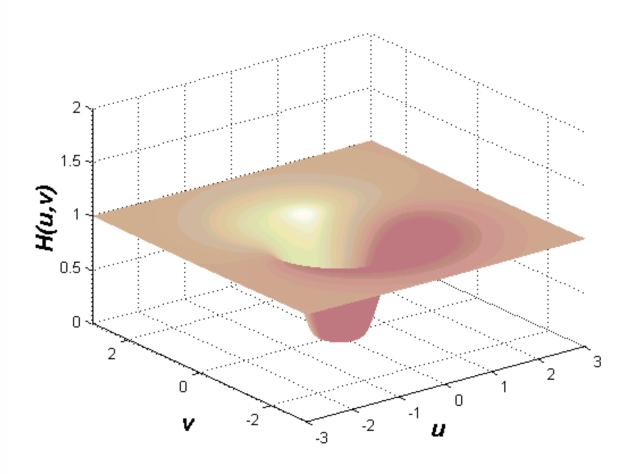
Results of highpass filtering the image in Fig. 4.11(a) using a BHPF of order 2 with $D_0 = 15$, 30, and 80, respectively. These results are much smoother than those obtained with an ILPF.

❖ 3. 指数高通滤波器

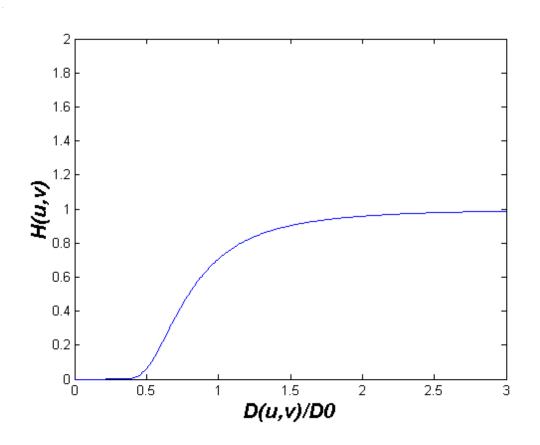
$$H(u,v) = e^{-\left[\frac{D_0}{D(u,v)}\right]^n}$$



3阶指数形高通滤波器转移函数三维图

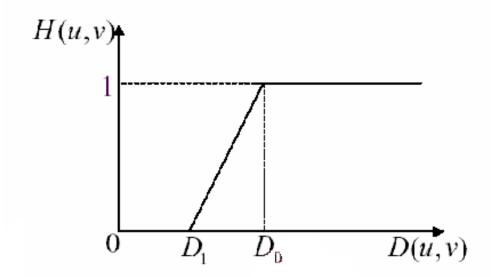


3阶指数形高通滤波器转移函数剖面图

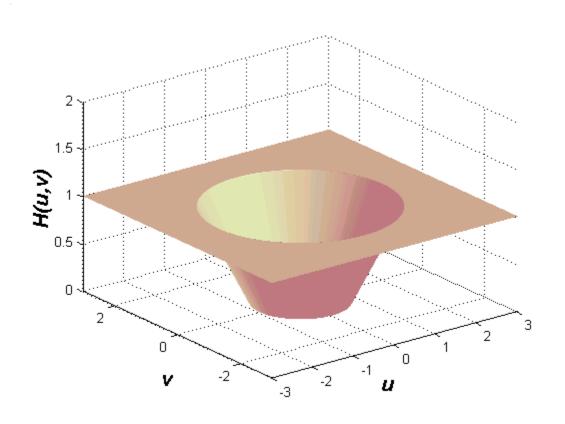


❖ 4. 梯形高通滤波器

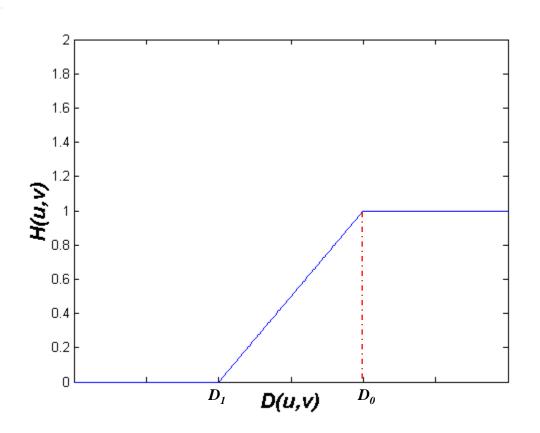
$$H(u,v) = \begin{cases} 0; & D(u,v) < D_1 \\ \frac{D(u,v) - D_1}{D_0 - D_1}; D_1 \le D(u,v) \le D_0 \\ 1; & D(u,v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$



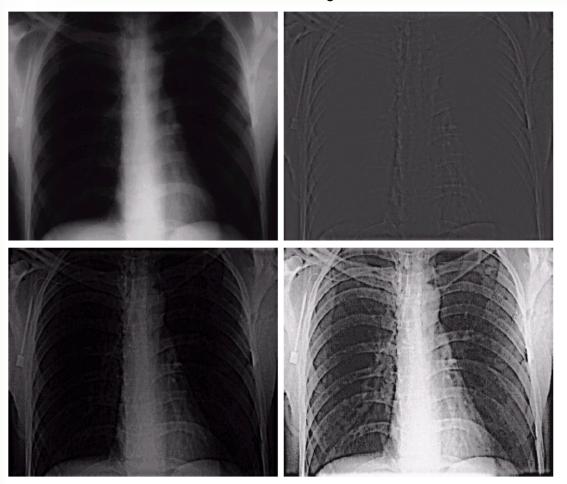
梯形高通滤波器转移函数三维图



梯形高通滤波器转移函数剖面图



通常采用高频增强滤波: $H_e(u,v)=H(u,v)+c$



(a) A chest X-ray image (b)Result of Butterworth highpass filtering (c)Result of high-frequency emphasis filtering (d)Result of performing Histogram equalization on (c)

(a) (b)

(c) (d)

5.4 带通和带阻滤波器

以带阻为例:

低通 带通 高通

1. 理想带阻滤波器

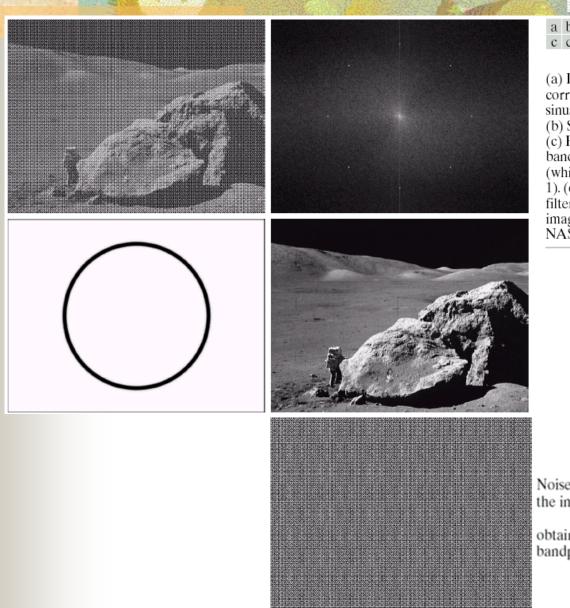
消除以 (u_0, v_0) 为中心, D_0 为半径的区域内的所有频率的理想带阻滤波器转移函数

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{如} D_1(u,v) \leq D_0 \vec{\mathrm{o}} D_2(u,v) \leq D_0 \\ 1 & \text{如} D_1(u,v) > D_0 \vec{\mathrm{o}} D_2(u,v) > D_0 \end{cases}$$
其中 $\mathbf{D}_1(\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}) = [(\mathbf{u}-\mathbf{u}_0)^2 + (\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{v}_0)^2]^{1/2}$

$$\mathbf{D}_2(\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}) = [(\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{u}_0)^2 + (\mathbf{v}+\mathbf{v}_0)^2]^{1/2}$$

2. butterworth带阻滤波器

转移函数为:
$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{D(u,v)}{D^2(u,v) - D_0^2}\right]^{2n}}$$





(a) Image corrupted by sinusoidal noise. (b) Spectrum of (a).
(c) Butterworth
bandreject filter
(white represents
1). (d) Result of
filtering. (Original
image courtesy of
NASA.)

Noise pattern of the image

obtained by bandpass filtering.

5.5 同态滤波

1. 同态滤波原理:

可以把图像的灰度函数f(x, y)看成是由入射光分量和反射光分量两部分组成的:

f(x, y) = i(x, y)r(x, y)

i(*x*, *y*): 入射光

r(x,y): 反射光一一取决于物体的特性

物体的亮度特征主要取决于反射光

入射光较均匀,随空间位置变化较小~~占据低频段 反射光由于物体性质和结构特点不同而反射强弱很不相同的光, 随空间位置变化较剧烈

入射光~~占据低频段 反射光~~占据高频段比较宽的范围 图像:

$$f(x, y) = i(x, y)r(x, y)$$

取对数:

$$z(x, y) = \ln f(x, y) = \ln i(x, y) + \ln r(x, y)$$

再取傅立叶变换:

$$Z(u,v) = I(u,v) + R(u,v)$$

用传递函数H(u,v)进行滤波处理:

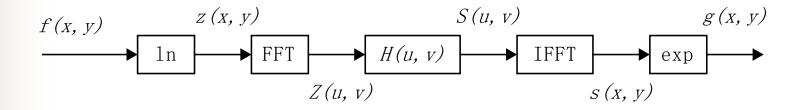
$$S(u,v) = H(u,v)Z(u,v)$$

取傅立叶反变换,便可得空间域输出s(x,y)

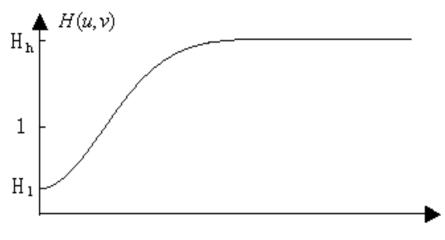
最后,滤波后的结果为:

$$g(x, y) = e^{s(x, y)}$$

总结以上过程,同态滤波可以用下图来表示其计算过程:



2. 一般同态滤波转移函数为:



同态滤波器的径向横断面

如果, $H_I < 1$, $H_R > 1$ 同态滤波压缩了图像的动态范围, 增强了图像的对比度

同态滤波效果:



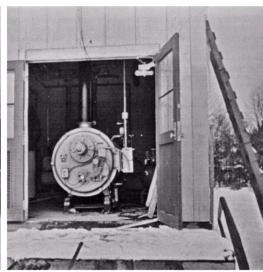


原始图像的背景等平滑区域亮度减弱钱币边缘及线条处对比度增强

a b

(a) Original image. (b) Image processed by homomorphic filtering (note details inside shelter). (Stockham.)





效果:



同态滤波增强效果

思考: 同态滤波适用于什么样的场合?

3. 同态滤波用途:

压缩图像灰度动态范围,增强对比度; 同态滤波处理的是乘性噪声

补充思考: 基于频率域的图像细节丰富性测量方法

1 问题

有些图像处理方法适用于图像细节丰富的图像,有些图像处理方法适用于图像细节贫乏的图像。

图像细节丰富性可作为图像描述的一种方法

但如何测量图像细节是否丰富,国内外研究得都比较少。

2 创新思路

在频率域中,图像细节丰富的图像有什么特点?图像细节贫乏的图像有什么特点?

3 技术路线

高频分量在图像中所占的比重。

4 实验

