

数字图象处理

中国科学技术大学 电子工程与信息科学系

主讲教师: 李厚强(lihq@ustc.edu.cn)

周文罡 (zhwg@ustc.edu.cn)

助教: 谢乔康 (xieqiaok@mail.ustc.edu.cn)

周 浩(zhouh156@mail.ustc.edu.cn)

课件下载: https://ustc-dip.github.io/

第3章 灰度变换与空域滤波



- 3.1 背景知识
- 3.2 基本灰度变换
- 3.3 直方图处理
- 3.4 空间滤波基础
- 3.5 空域平滑
- 3.6 空域锐化

灰度变换



- 🔲 空间域:包含图像像素的简单平面
- □ 空间域灰度变换

$$g(x,y) = T(f(x,y))$$

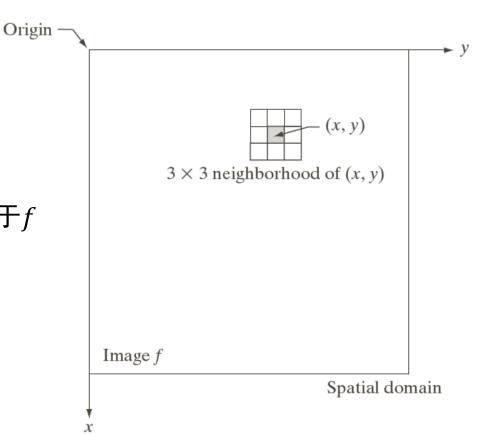
f(x,y): 输入图像

g(x,y): 输出图像

T: 在点(x,y)的邻域上定义的 关于f

的一种算子

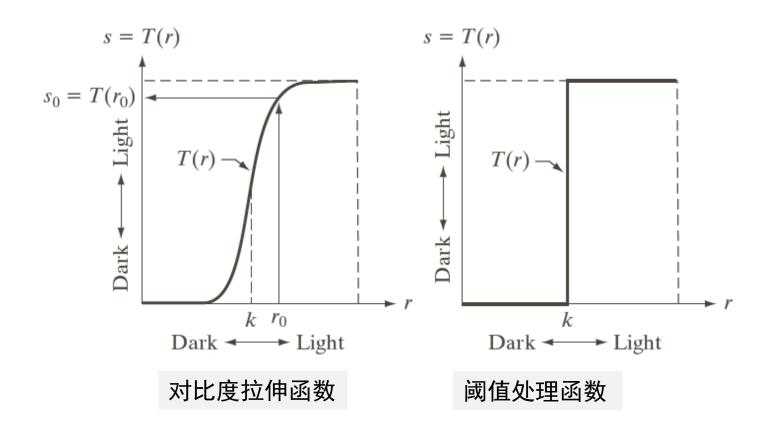
- □ 空间滤波邻域
 - 决定操作的图像局部范围
 - 最小邻域: 1×1



灰度变换



□ 邻域为1×1时的灰度变换



第3章 灰度变换与空域滤波

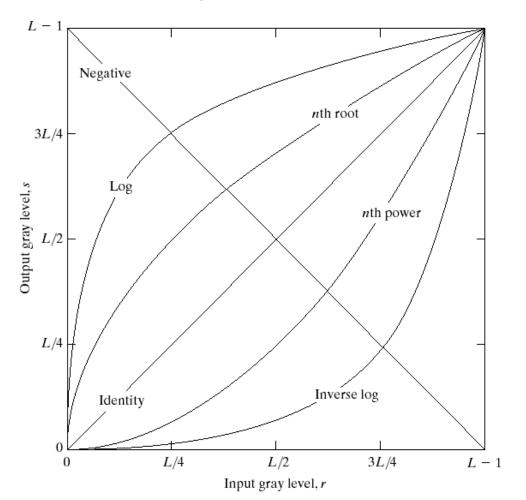


- 3.1 背景知识
- 3.2 基本灰度变换
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常见灰度变换



- □ 灰度变换 s = T(r)
 - r为数字量且取值有限,该映射可通过查找表实现



图象求反



- \square 灰度变换函数: s = L 1 r
 - 适用于增强嵌入图像暗色区域中的白色或灰色细节





a b

FIGURE 3.4 (a) Original

digital mammogram. (b) Negative image obtained using the negative transformation in Eq. (3.2-1). (Courtesy of G.E. Medical Systems.)

对数变换



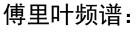
□ 灰度变换函数: $s = c \cdot \log(1 + r)$

a b

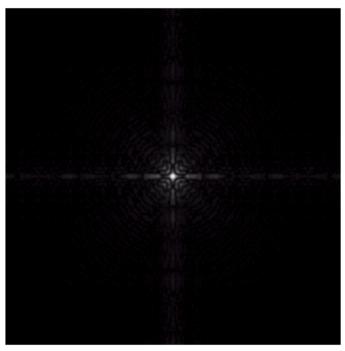
FIGURE 3.5

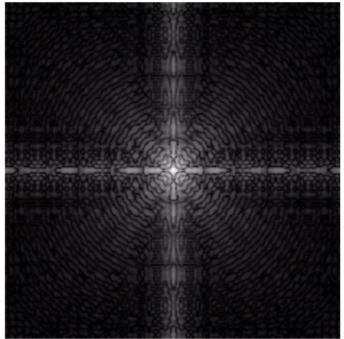
(a) Fourier spectrum.

(b) Result of applying the log transformation given in Eq. (3.2-2) with c = 1.



 $0 \sim 1.5 \times 10^6$





常见灰度变换一指数变换



灰度变换函数: $s = c \cdot r^{\gamma}$

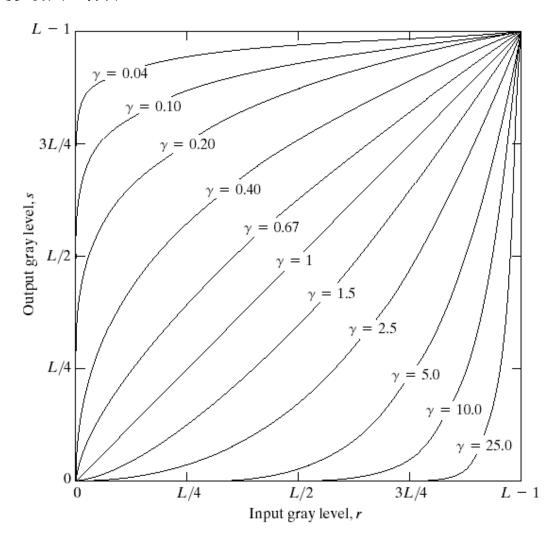


FIGURE 3.6 Plots of the equation $s = cr^{\gamma}$ for various values of γ (c = 1 in all cases).

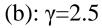
伽马校正



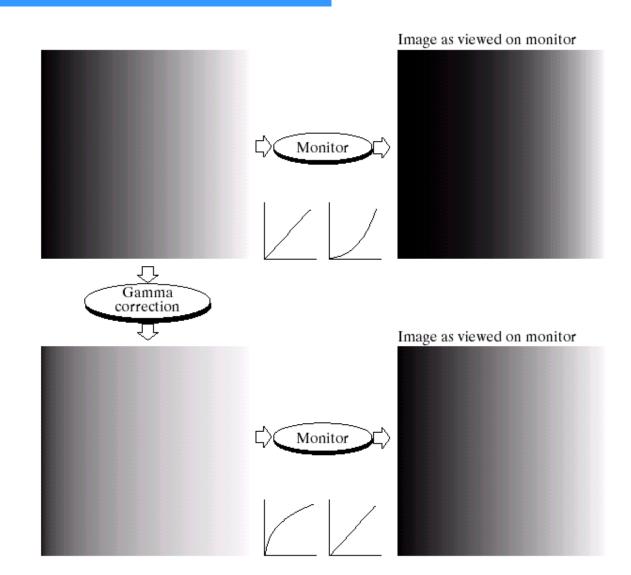
a b c d

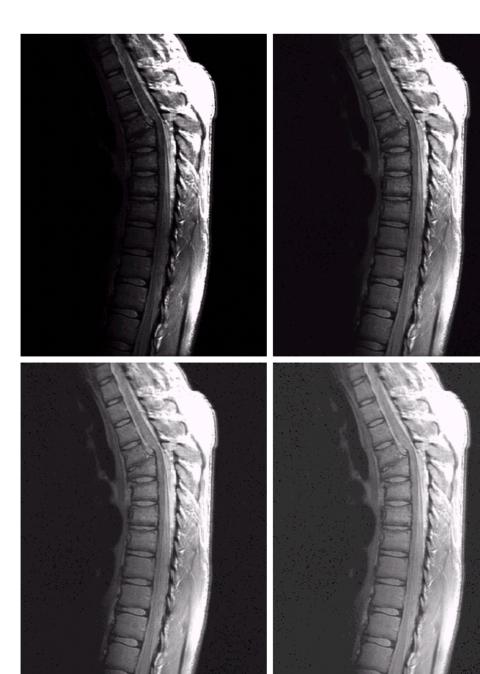
FIGURE 3.7

- (a) Linear-wedge gray-scale image.(b) Response of
- (b) Response of monitor to linear wedge.
- (c) Gammacorrected wedge.
- (d) Output of monitor.



(c): $\gamma = 1/2.5 = 0.4$





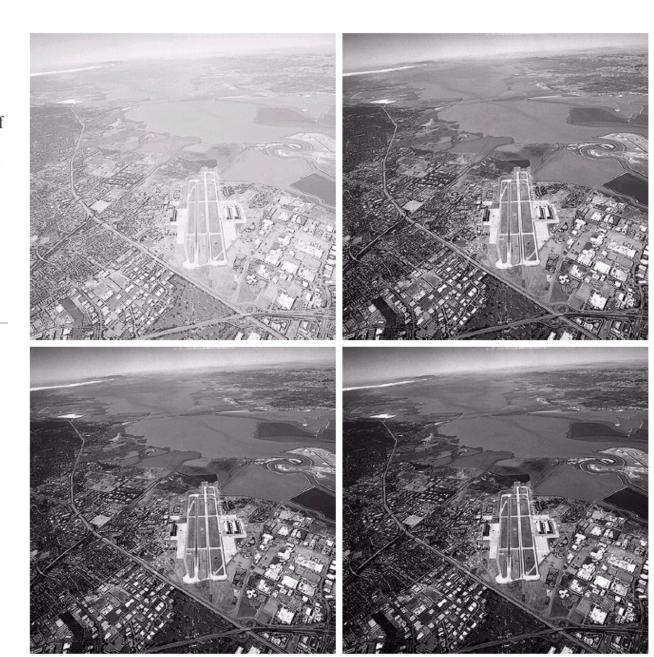
a b c d

FIGURE 3.8 (a) Magnetic resonance (MR) image of a fractured human spine. (b)–(d) Results of applying the transformation in Eq. (3.2-3) with c = 1 and $\gamma = 0.6, 0.4, \text{ and}$ 0.3, respectively. (Original image for this example courtesy of Dr. David R. Pickens, Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center.)

a b c d

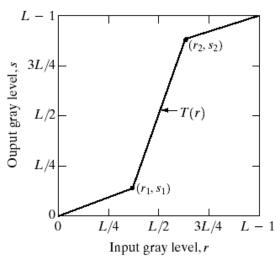
FIGURE 3.9

(a) Aerial image. (b)–(d) Results of applying the transformation in Eq. (3.2-3) with c=1 and $\gamma=3.0, 4.0,$ and 5.0, respectively. (Original image for this example courtesy of NASA.)

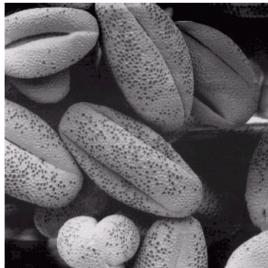


分段线性变换函数一对比度拉伸











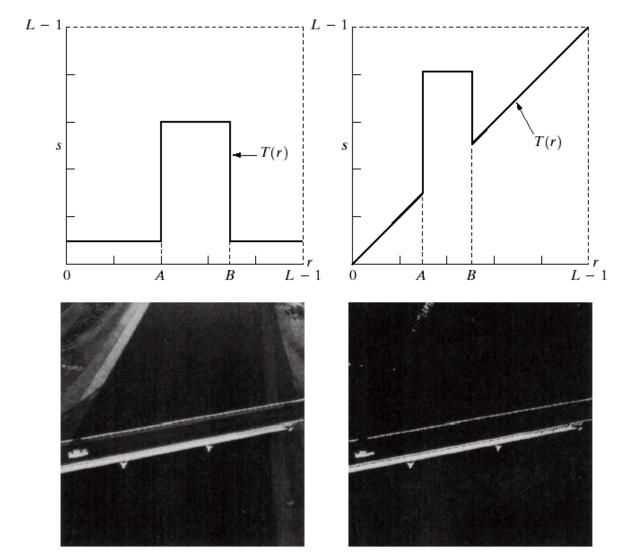
a b c d

FIGURE 3.10

Contrast stretching. (a) Form of transformation function. (b) A low-contrast image. (c) Result of contrast stretching. (d) Result of thresholding. (Original image courtesy of Dr. Roger Heady, Research School of Biological Sciences. Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.)

分段线性变换函数一灰度级切分





a b c d

FIGURE 3.11

(a) This transformation highlights range [A, B] of gray levels and reduces all others to a constant level. (b) This transformation highlights range [A, B] but preserves all other levels. (c) An image. (d) Result of using the transformation in (a).

比特面分割



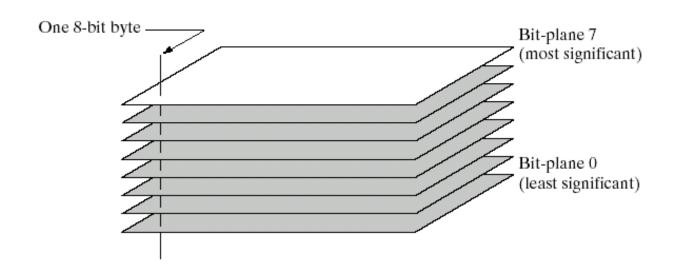


FIGURE 3.12 Bit-plane representation of an 8-bit image.



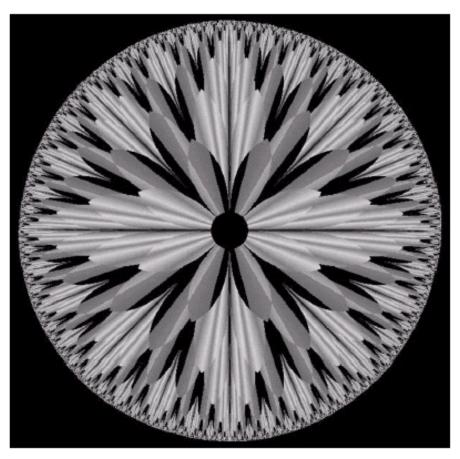


FIGURE 3.13 An 8-bit fractal image. (A fractal is an image generated from mathematical expressions). (Courtesy of Ms. Melissa D. Binde, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA.)

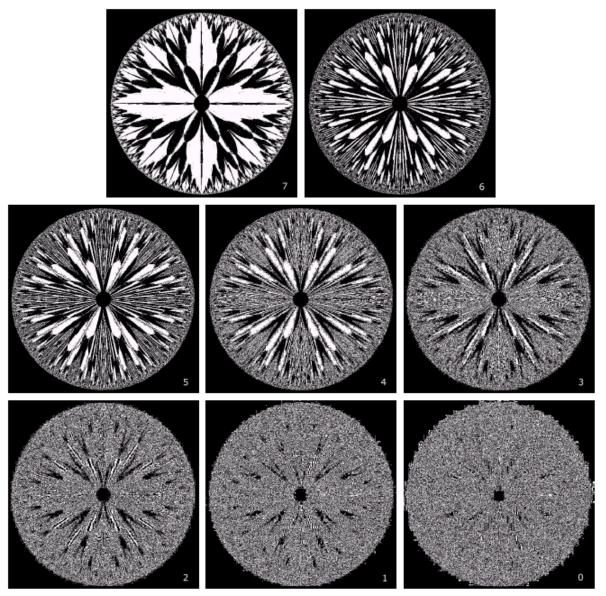


FIGURE 3.14 The eight bit planes of the image in Fig. 3.13. The number at the bottom, right of each image identifies the bit plane.

第3章 灰度变换与空域滤波



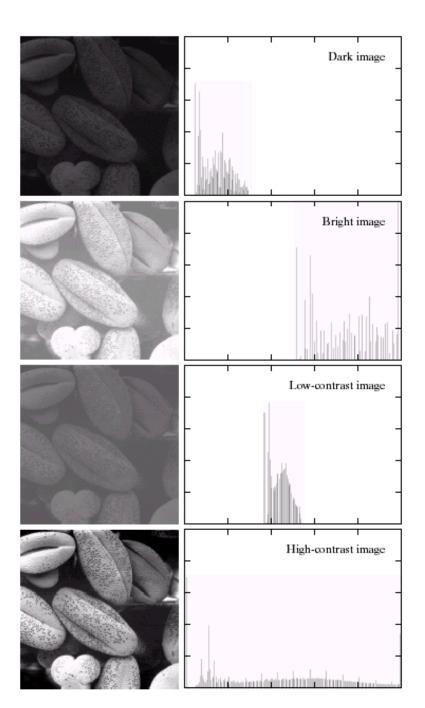
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灰度直方图



□ 灰度直方图

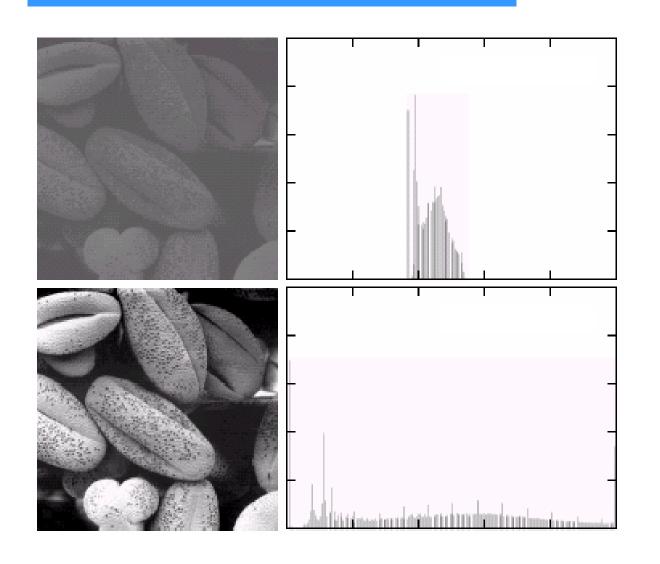
- 是一种灰度级的函数,它表示数字图象中每一灰度级与该灰度 出现的频数之间的对应关系。
- 一幅特定的图有唯一的直方图,但反之不成立。
- 直方图在一定程度上可以反映图像的状况,例如:有时可以根据直方图确定分割物体和背景的边界。
- □ 基于直方图的灰度变换
 - 不改变像素的位置,只改变像素的灰度值。
- □ 通过修改直方图可以达到增强图象的对比度、使感兴趣 的部分看得更清楚。
- □ 常用的有一维灰度特征直方图,也有其他特征直方图, 还有多维直方图。



- □低对比度图像的灰度级较窄
- □ 高对比度图像中直方图分量 覆盖了很宽的灰度级范围

直方图修正



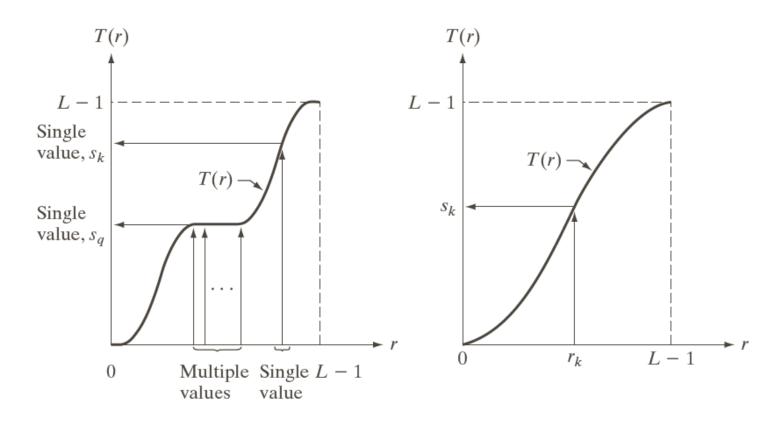


低对比度

高对比度

灰度变换函数





非单调递增函数

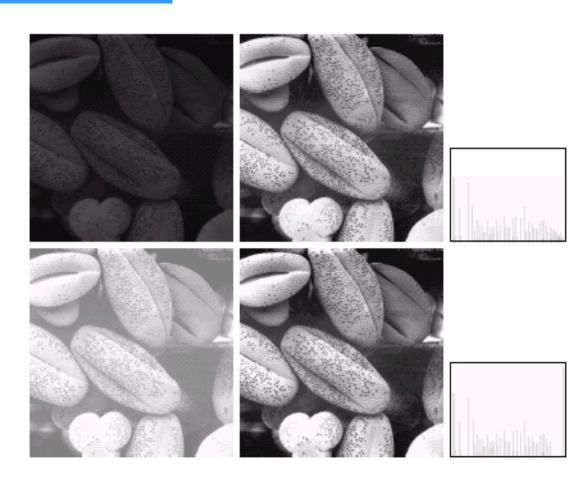
严格单调递增函数

直方图均衡



- □ 是基于直方图的 灰度变换中常用 的一种处理方法。
- □ 通常,用直方图 拉伸来执行直方 图均衡处理。

$$s = T(r) = (L - 1) \int_0^r p_r(w) dw$$



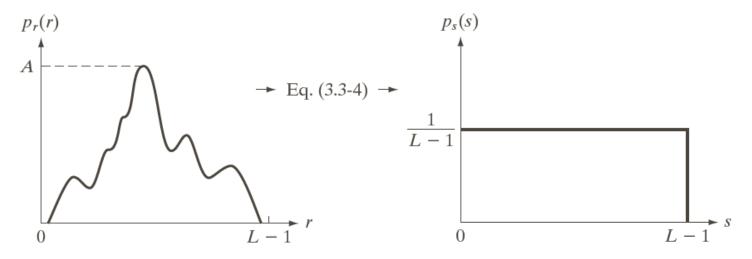
直方图均衡



$$s = T(r) = (L-1) \int_0^r p_r(w) dw$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{ds}{dr} = (L-1) p_r(r)$

由莱布尼茨准则,

$$p_s(s) = p_r(r) \left| \frac{dr}{ds} \right| = p_r(r) \left| \frac{1}{(L-1) p_r(r)} \right| = \frac{1}{L-1}, \quad 0 \le s \le L-1$$



a b

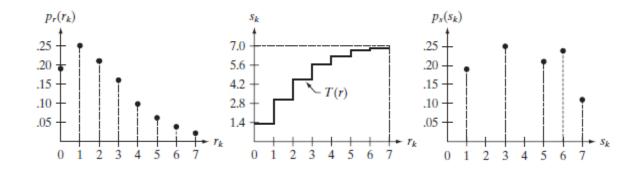
FIGURE 3.18 (a) An arbitrary PDF. (b) Result of applying the transformation in Eq. (3.3-4) to all intensity levels, r. The resulting intensities, s, have a uniform PDF, independently of the form of the PDF of the r's.

直方图均衡



$$p_r(r_k) = \frac{n_k}{MN}$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, ..., L - 1$

$$s_k = T(r_k) = (L-1) \sum_{j=0}^k p_r(r_j)$$
$$= \frac{(L-1)}{MN} \sum_{j=0}^k n_j \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, L-1$$



直方图匹配(直方图规定化)



- □ 借助直方图变换实现规定/特定的灰度映射
- □ 三个步骤
 - 1. 对原始直方图进行灰度均衡化
 - 规定需要的直方图, 计算能使规定直方图均衡化的 变换
 - 3. 将原始直方图对应映射到规定直方图

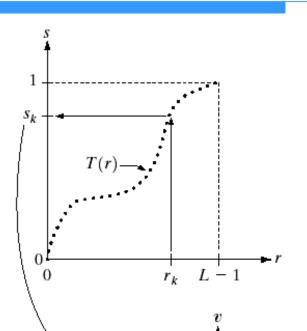
直方图匹配(直方图规定化)

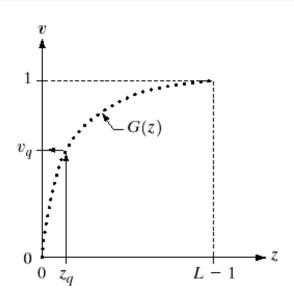


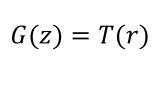


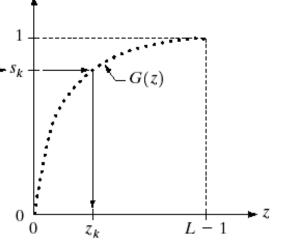
FIGURE 3.19

(a) Graphical interpretation of mapping from r_k to s_k via T(r). (b) Mapping of z_q to its corresponding value v_q via G(z). (c) Inverse mapping from s_k to its corresponding value of z_k .





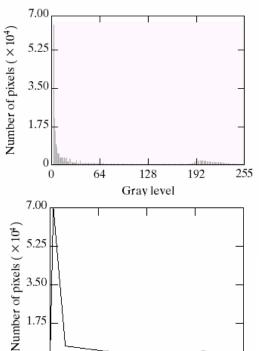




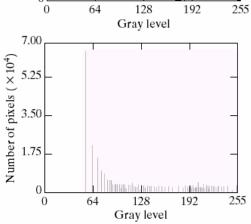
直方图匹配











1.75



直方图均衡 vs. 直方图匹配



- □ 直方图均衡:
 - 自动增强
 - 效果不易控制
 - 总得到全图增强的结果
- □ 直方图匹配:
 - 有选择地增强
 - 须给定需要的直方图
 - 可特定增强的结果
- □ 直方图均衡可以看作是匹配直方图为均匀分布的直方图匹配

局部直方图处理



□ 图像局部邻域的直方图均衡化



a b c

FIGURE 3.26 (a) Original image. (b) Result of global histogram equalization. (c) Result of local histogram equalization applied to (a), using a neighborhood of size 3×3 .

基于直方图统计的图像增强



- □ 基于图像的直方图,很容易计算出图像像素灰度的均值 和标准差
- □ 基于像素邻域的均值和标准差,可以选择性地对某些像 素灰度进行增强



a b c

FIGURE 3.27 (a) SEM image of a tungsten filament magnified approximately 130×. (b) Result of global histogram equalization. (c) Image enhanced using local histogram statistics. (Original image courtesy of Mr. Michael Shaffer, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene.)

第3章 灰度变换与空域滤波



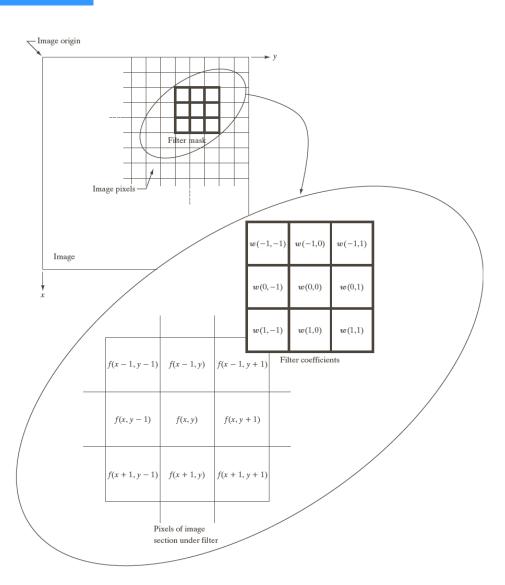
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空域滤波机制



$$g(x,y) = \sum_{s=-a}^{a} \sum_{t=-b}^{b} w(s,t) f(x+s,y+t)$$

相关 vs. 卷积: 卷积运算需要对卷 积核进行反转操作,而相关不需要。



空间相关与卷积:一维情况





- 1) 补零延拓
- 2) 对称延拓
- 3)复制延拓
- 4)循环延拓

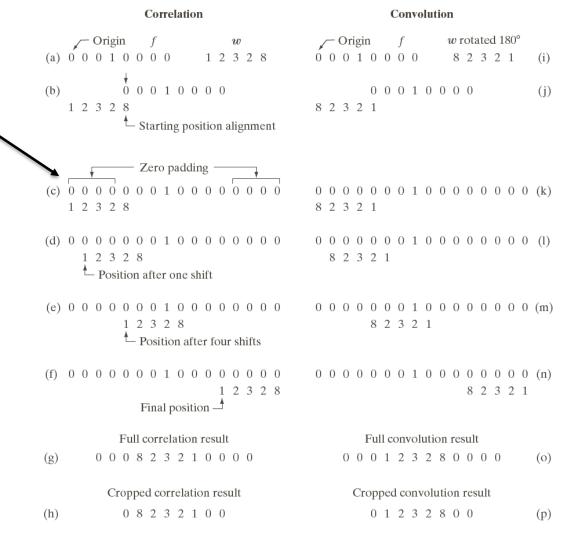


FIGURE 3.29 Illustration of 1-D correlation and convolution of a filter with a discrete unit impulse. Note that correlation and convolution are functions of *displacement*.

空间相关与卷积:二维情况



0	()	()	0	0		7	8	9		0	()	0	0	0	()	0	0	0	
				(a)										(b)					
¥			al p	osi	tio	n fo	r u	,		Fι	ıll c	orr	ela	tioi	ı re	sul	t		
$ \overline{1} $	2	3	0	()	0	()	()	()		0	()	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	
4	5	6	()	()	0	()	()	()		0	()	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	
7_	8	9	()	()	0	()	()	()		0	()	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	
0	()	0	0	()	0	()	()	()		0	()	()	9	8	7	0	()	()	
()	()	0	0	1	0	()	()	()		0	()	()	6	5	4	0	()	()	
()	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	()		0	()	()	3	2	1	0	()	()	
0	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	()		0	()	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	
()	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	()		0	()	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	
()	()	0	0	()	0	()	()	()		0	()	0	0	()	()	0	0	()	
(c)										(d)									
7	— F	Cota	ate	dw						Fι	ıll c	on	vol	atic	n r	esu	lt		
[9]	8	7	()	0	()	0	0	0		0	0	()	()	0	()	0	()	()	
6	5	4	()	()	0	0	()	()		0	0	()	()	0	()	0	()	()	
3	2	1	()	()	0	()	()	()		0	0	()	()	0	()	0	()	()	
0	0	0	0	()	0	()	()	()		0	0	()	1	2	3	()	()	()	
()	()	0	0	1	0	()	()	()		0	0	()	4	5	6	0	()	()	
()	()	0	0	()	()	()	()	()		0	0	()	7	8	9	()	()	()	
()	()	0	0	()	0	0	()	()		0	0	()	()	0	0	0	()	()	
0	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	()		0	0	()	()	0	()	()	()	()	
()	()	0	0	()	0	0	()	()		0	0	0	()	0	0	0	()	()	
				(f)										(g)					

Padded f

 $0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0$

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	()								
*	 (Ori	gin	f(x, y)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Ó	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	()								
0	()	()	0	0		w	(x,	y)	0	()	0	0	0	0	0	()	()								
0	()	1	0	()		1	2	3	0	()	()	0	()	0	0	()	()								
0	()	()	0	0		4	5	6	0	()	0	0	0	0	0	0	()								
0	0	0	0	0		7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	()								
				(a)									(b)												
$\overline{}$ Initial position for w						Fι	Full correlation result									Cropped correlation result									
$ \overline{1} $	2	3	()	()	()	()	()	()	0	()	()	0	()	()	()	()	()	0	()	()	()	()			
$\frac{1}{4}$	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	() 9	0	0 7	0			
1 4 7	_	- I	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 9 6	0 8 5	0 7 4	0 0 0			
1 4 7 0	5	6		0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 9	0 0 0 8	0 0 0 7	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0	_		_	0 7 4 1	_			
1 4 7 0 0	5	6		0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 9 6	0 0 0 8 5	0 0 0 7 4	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0	0	6	5	0 7 4 1 0	0			
1 14 17 0 0	5	6		0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	_		0 0 0 7 4 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0	6	5	0 7 4 1 0	0			
1 14 17 0 0 0	5	6		0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	6	5	0 0 7 4 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0	6	5	0 7 4 1 0	0			
1 14 17 0 0 0 0	5	6		0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	6	5	0 0 7 4 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0	6	5	0 7 4 1 0	0			

(e) Cropped convolution result 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 0 0 4 5 6 0 0 7 8 9 0 0 0 0 0 0

(h)

FIGURE 3.30

Correlation (middle row) and convolution (last row) of a 2-D filter with a 2-D discrete, unit impulse. The 0s are shown in gray to simplify visual analysis.

相关运算:

$$g(x,y) = \sum_{s=-a}^{a} \sum_{t=-b}^{b} w(s,t) f(x+s,y+t)$$

卷积运算:

$$g(x,y) = \sum_{s=-a}^{a} \sum_{t=-b}^{b} w(s,t) f(x-s,y-t)$$

滤波器的向量表示与模板生成



□ 当关注相关或卷积的响应特性时,可以将响应写为乘积的求和形式

$$R = w_1 z_1 + w_2 z_2 + \dots + w_{MN} z_{MN} = \mathbf{w}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{z}$$

- 等价于将二维滤波器按一维进行编号
- □ 空间滤波器的模板生成
 - 滤波器的系数根据其支持怎么样的操作来选择
 - 线性滤波的作用是实现乘积求和操作:加权求和

$$w_{mn} = \frac{1}{MN} \qquad w_{mn} = \exp\left(-\frac{\left(m - \left\lfloor\frac{M}{2}\right\rfloor\right)^2 + \left(n - \left\lfloor\frac{N}{2}\right\rfloor\right)^2}{2\sigma}\right)$$

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- 3.3 直方图处理
- 3.4 空间滤波基础
- 3.5 空域平滑
- 3.6 空域锐化

平滑滤波器



局部平均法

局部平均法是用某象素邻域内的各点灰度的平均值来代替该象素原来的灰度值。

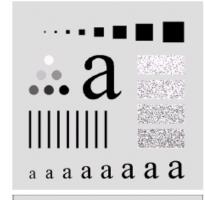
$$g(x,y) = \frac{\sum_{s=-a}^{a} \sum_{t=-b}^{b} w(s,t) f(x+s,y+t)}{\sum_{s=-a}^{a} \sum_{t=-b}^{b} w(s,t)}$$

	1	1	1
$\frac{1}{9}$ ×	1	1	1
	1	1	1

	1	2	1
$\frac{1}{16} \times$	2	4	2
	1	2	1

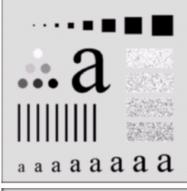
图像平滑

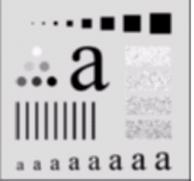


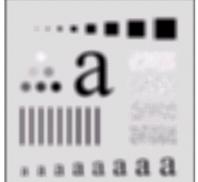














原图

n=3方形均 值滤波

n=5方形均 值滤波

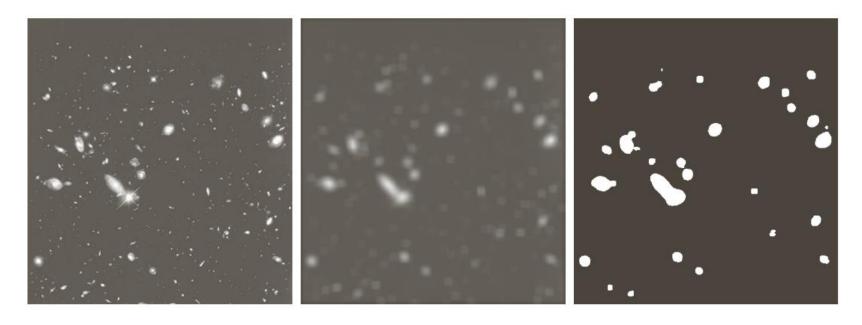
n=9方形均 值滤波

n=15方形均 值滤波

n=35方形均 值滤波

图像平滑





a b c

FIGURE 3.34 (a) Image of size 528 × 485 pixels from the Hubble Space Telescope. (b) Image filtered with a 15 × 15 averaging mask. (c) Result of thresholding (b). (Original image courtesy of NASA.)

统计排序滤波器

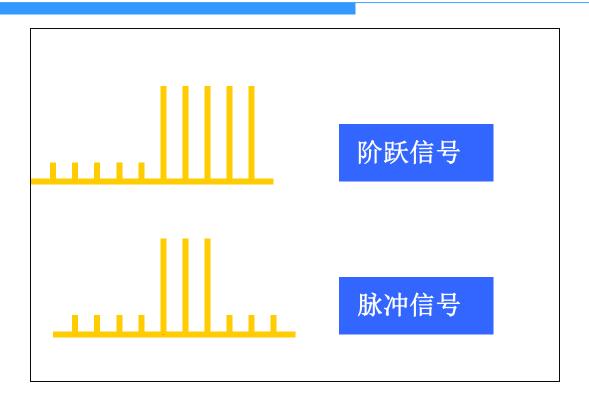


□ 中值滤波

- 用局部邻域(窗口)里的中值来代替上述局部平均法中的局部平均值。即将以该点为中心的某个窗口框住的各象素的中间值作为处理后图象中该点象素的值。
- 二维中值滤波的概念是一维的推广。
- 以一维为例:
 - 奇数窗口中五点的值为 88、95、230、110、120,接 大小重排这五个值得 88、95、110、120、230,其位 于中间位置上的"中值"是110。
 - > 实际应用:美国家庭收入统计(中位数)
- □ 其他统计排序滤波器
 - 最大值滤波器,最小值滤波器

中值滤波保边缘的性能







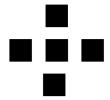
二维中值滤波窗口



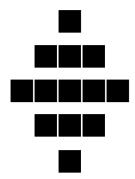
大小、形状 均可调节

方形

十字形

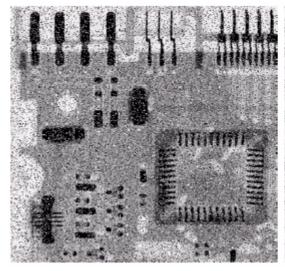


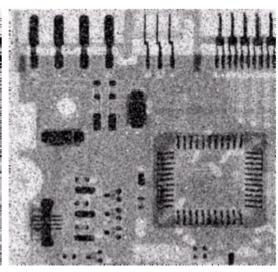
菱形

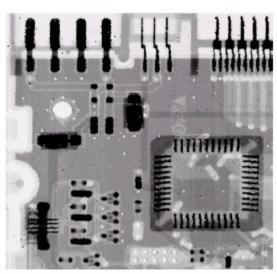


例









从左到右依次分别为 椒盐噪声污染的电路板X光图像 用3*3均值掩模去除噪声 用3*3中值滤波器去除噪声

去除椒盐噪声使用自适应中值滤波器的效果会更好一些,详情参见《数字图像处理》(冈萨雷斯)

第3章 灰度变换与空域滤波



- 3.1 背景知识
- 3.2 基本灰度变换
- 3.3 直方图处理
- 3.4 空间滤波基础
- 3.5 空域平滑
- 3.6 空域锐化

空域锐化



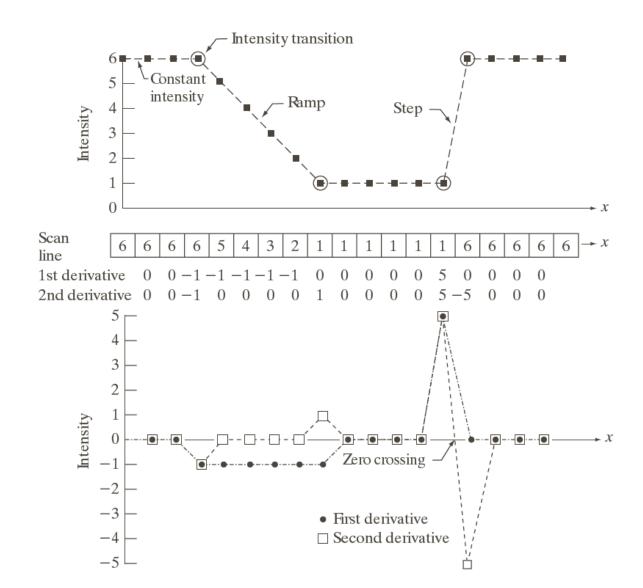
- □ 图象锐化针对常见的图像模糊、边缘不清晰所 采取的处理方法,它能加强图象的轮廓,使图 象看起来比较清楚。
- □ 锐化处理的主要目的:突出灰度的过渡部分
 - □ 常用一阶微分和二阶微分的锐化滤波器

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f(x+1) - f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f(x+1) + f(x-1) - 2f(x)$$

空域锐化





a b c

FIGURE 3.36

Illustration of the first and second derivatives of a 1-D digital function representing a section of a horizontal intensity profile from an image. In (a) and (c) data points are joined by dashed lines as a visualization aid.

一阶微分锐化图像



- □ 分析表明微分可以突出高频成分,从而使图象 轮廓清晰。因此在空间域可用微分法锐化图象。
- □ 图象处理中常用的微分方法是"梯度法",即用梯度作为锐化图象的度量。对于数字图象,则用差分来表示梯度。
- □ 实际应用中,为了获得各向同性的度量,用梯度的模代替梯度。

一阶微分锐化图像



□ 典型的差分运算,可表示为:

$$G[f(x,y)] \approx |f(x,y) - f(x-1,y)| + |f(x,y) - f(x,y-1)|$$

0	0
-1	1

0	-1
0	1

直接差分算子

梯度算子

- □ Roberts算子
- □ Sobel算子
- □ Prewitt算子
- □ Kirsch算子

空间频率的滤波 也可以在空间域 来实现

-1	0
0	1

0	-1
1	0



-1	-2	-1
0	0	0
1	2	1

-1	0	1
-2	0	2
-1	0	1

-1	-1	-1
0	0	0
1	1	1

-1	0	1
-1	0	1
-1	0	1

5	5	5
-3	0	-3
-3	-3	-3

-3	5	5
-3	0	5
-3	-3	-3

梯度算子



原 图





|Gx|





|Gx|

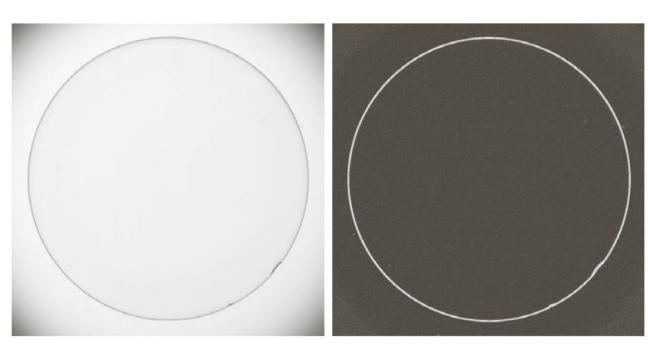
|Gy|

+

|Gy|

一阶微分锐化图像





a b

figure 3.42 (a) Optical image of contact lens (note defects on the boundary at 4 and 5 o'clock). (b) Sobel gradient. (Original image courtesy of Pete Sites, Perceptics Corporation.)

拉普拉斯算子



一个二元图像函数f(x, y)的拉普拉斯变换定义为

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

几种常用的拉普拉斯算子:

0	1	0
1	-4	1
0	1	0

0	-1	0
-1	4	-1
0	-1	0

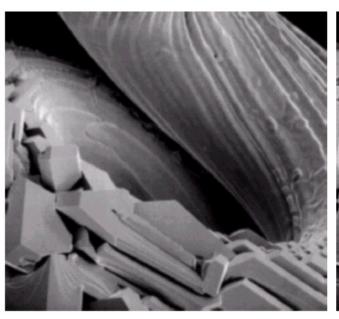
1	1	1
1	-8	1
1	1	1

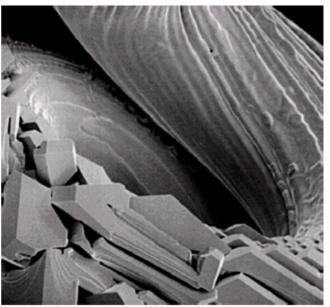
-1	-1	-1
-1	8	-1
-1	-1	-1

使用拉普拉斯算子进行图像增强



 $g(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y) - \nabla^2 f(x,y) & \text{如果拉普拉斯掩模中心系数为负} \\ f(x,y) + \nabla^2 f(x,y) & \text{如果拉普拉斯掩模中心系数为正} \end{cases}$

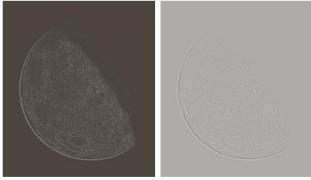




使用拉普拉斯算子进行图像增强







a	
b	C
d	e

FIGURE 3.38 (a) Blurred image of the North Pole of the moon. (b) Laplacian without scaling. (c) Laplacian with scaling. (d) Image sharpened using the mask in Fig. 3.37(a). (e) Result of using the mask in Fig. 3.37(b). (Original image courtesy of NASA.)

0	-1	0
-1	4	-1
0	-1	0



-1	-1	-1
-1	8	-1
-1	-1	-1