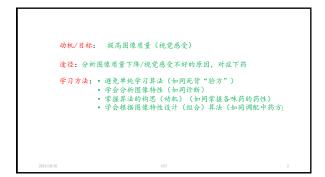
## 图像增强 Image Enhancement



图像质量因素1: 灰度分布不合理

★ 充分使用灰度动态范围 (不浪费灰度区间)

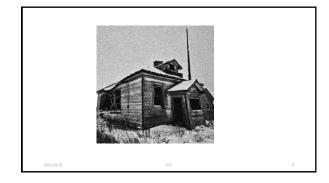






图像质量因素2: 噪声





图像质量因素3: 模糊

增强细节, 提高对比度



图像质量问题的分类以及应对方法

图像灰度分布不合理 — 灰度映射

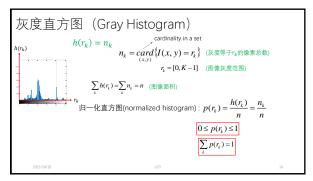
图像噪声干扰 🖛 噪声抑制

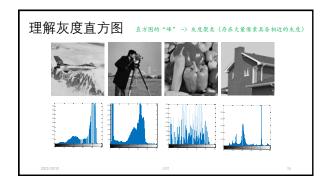
图像模糊/低对比度 年 细节增强/对比度增强

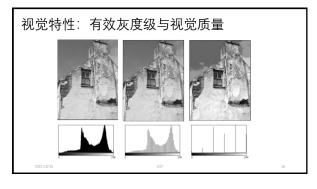
101/1000

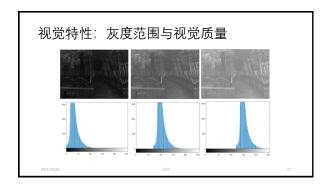
灰度映射 (灰度直方图变换)

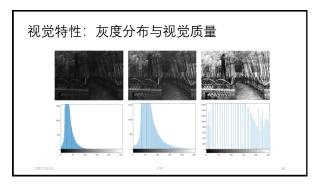




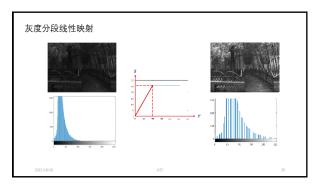


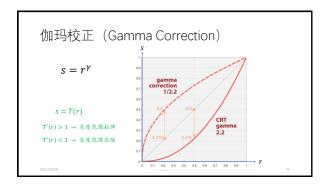


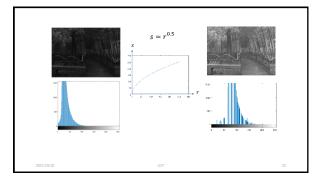


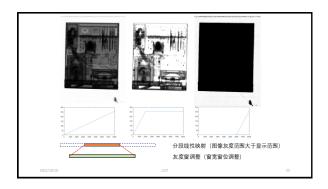


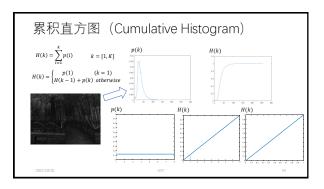


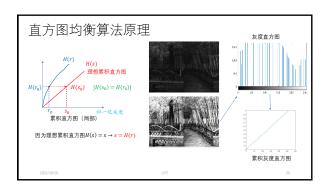


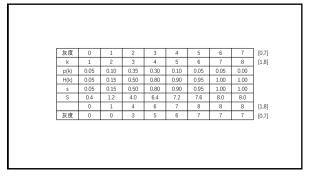


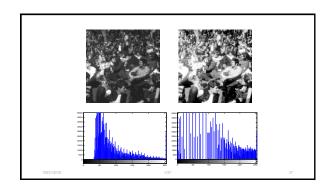












图像平滑 (噪声抑制) Denoising

## 图像平滑方法分类

- ●空间域
  - →线性方法(线性滤波器) →均值滤波器、高斯滤波器、维纳滤波器、… >非线性方法

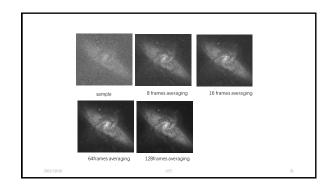
  - ✓ 中值滤波器, 全变分, 非局部均值, 双边滤波, 非均匀扩散, …➢ 结合线性与非线性方法
- ●基于形态学运算的方法
- ●基于模糊理论的方法
- ●基于人工神经网络的方法
- ●基于统计的方法
- ●变换域的方法
- ▶小波域, 主成份分析 (PCA), …

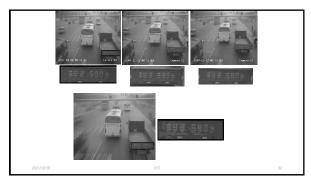
## 图像平均(Image Averaging)

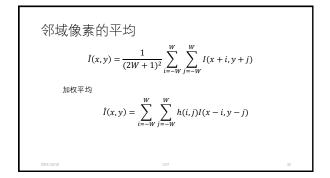
原始图像(无噪声的理想图像):I采样图像(包含噪声): I(t), (t=1,...,N)

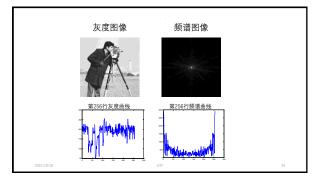
I(t) = I + n(t)  $n(t) \rightarrow 服从高斯分布$ 

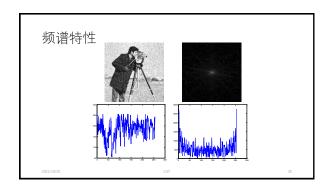
$$\hat{I} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^{N} I(t) = I + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^{N} n(t)$$

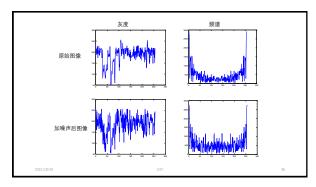


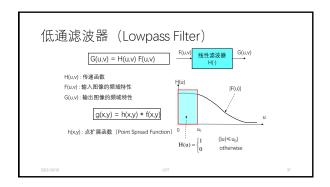


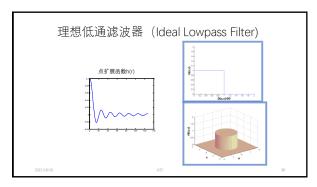


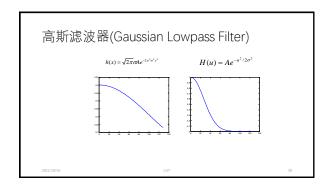


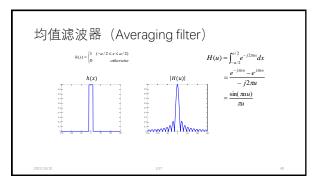


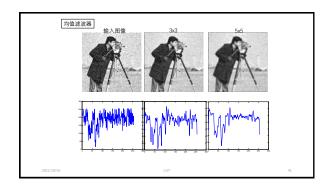


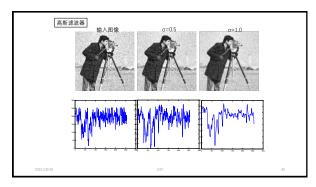


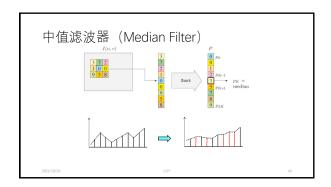


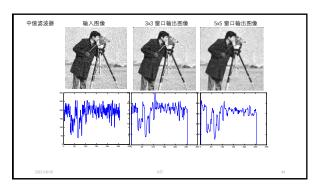


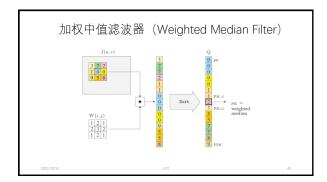












图像锐化 & 对比度增强 Image Sharpening Contrast Enhancement

