Image processing

Reading

Jain, Kasturi, Schunck, *Machine Vision*. McGraw-Hill, 1995. Sections 4.2-4.4, 4.5(intro), 4.5.5, 4.5.6, 5.1-5.4.

What is an image?

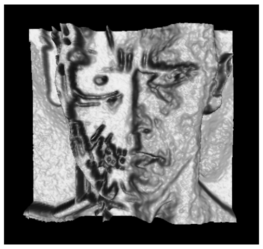
We can think of an **image** as a function, *f*, from $\mathbb{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$:

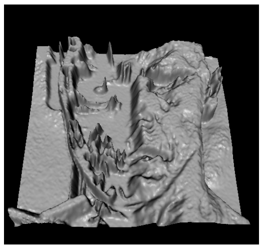
- $f(x, y)$ gives the intensity of a channel at position (x, y)
- Realistically, we expect the image only to be defined over a rectangle, with a finite range:
  - f: $[a,b] \times [c,d] \rightarrow [0,1]$

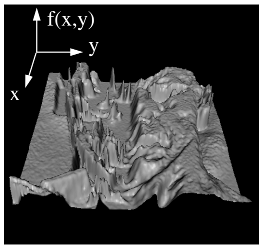
A color image is just three functions pasted together. We can write this as a "vector-valued" function:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} r(x,y) \\ g(x,y) \\ b(x,y) \end{bmatrix}$$

Images as functions







What is a digital image?

In computer graphics, we usually operate on **digital** (**discrete**) images:

- **Sample** the space on a regular grid
- **Quantize** each sample (round to nearest integer)

If our samples are Δ apart, we can write this as:

$f[i, j]$ = Quantize{ $f(i\,\Delta, j\,\Delta)$ }

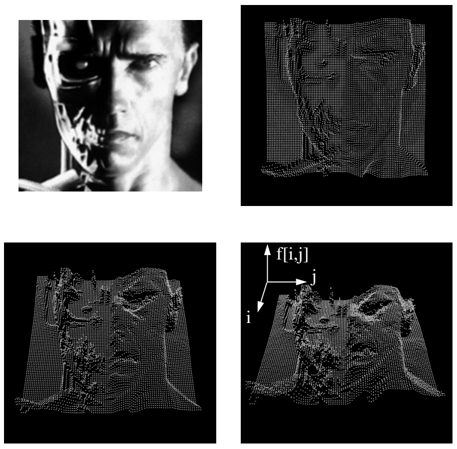


Image processing

An **image processing** operation typically defines a new image g in terms of an existing image f.

The simplest operations are those that transform each pixel in isolation. These pixel-to-pixel operations can be written:

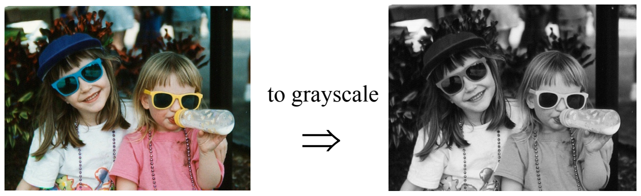
$$g(x,y) = t(f(x,y))$$

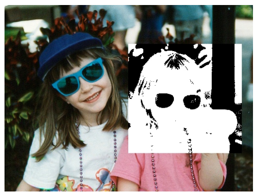
Examples: RGB → grayscale , threshold

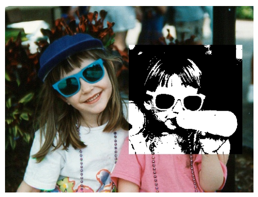
Note: a typical choice for mapping to grayscale is to apply the YIQ television matrix and keep the Y.

$$\begin{bmatrix} Y \\ I \\ Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.299 & 0.587 & 0.114 \\ 0.596 & -0.275 & -0.321 \\ 0.212 & -0.523 & 0.311 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ G \\ B \end{bmatrix}$$

single pixel changes




threshold at 55


threshold at 128

Pixel movement

Some operations preserve intensities, but move pixels around in the image

$$g(x,y) = f(\tilde{x}(x,y), \tilde{y}(x,y))$$

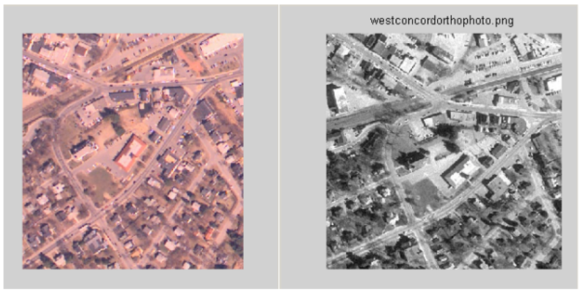
Examples: many amusing warps of images

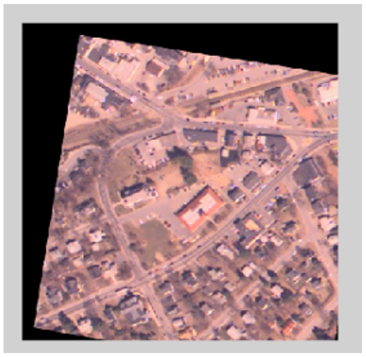
hair.ppt

Pixel movement

Some operations preserve intensities, but move pixels around in the image

example: image registration





More pixel movement effects

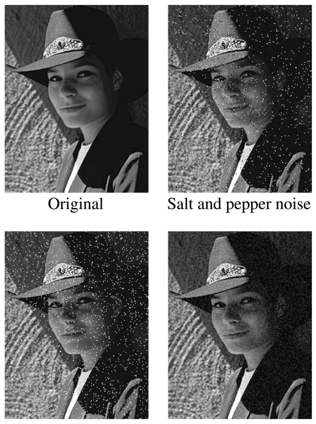
ripple

reflection in ripples

image transitions

Noise

Image processing is also useful for noise reduction and edge enhancement. We will focus on these applications for the remainder of the lecture…

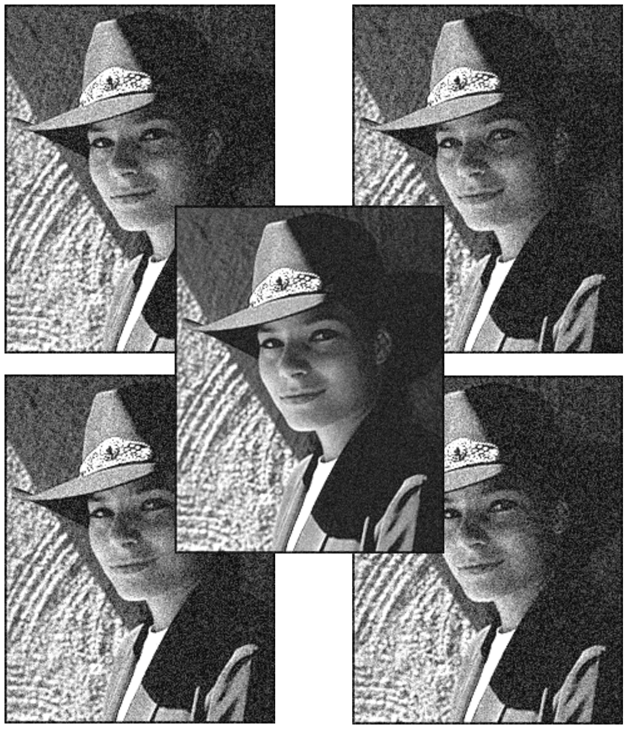


Common types of noise:

- **Salt and pepper noise**: contains random occurrences of black and white pixels
- **Impulse noise:** contains random occurrences of white pixels
- **Gaussian noise**: variations in intensity drawn from a Gaussian normal distribution

Ideal noise reduction

Ideal noise reduction



Practical noise reduction

Averaging multiple examples of the same image is often not possible. How can we "smooth" away noise in a single image?

Is there a more abstract way to represent this sort of operation? *Of course there is!*

Convolution

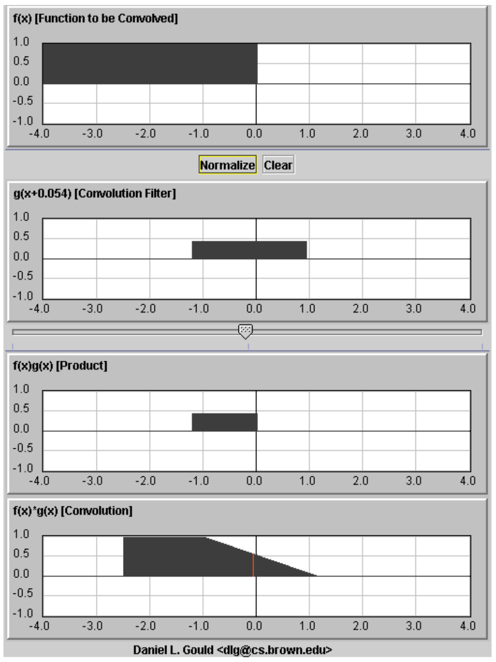
One of the most common methods for filtering an image is called **convolution**.

In 1D, convolution is defined as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
g(x) &= f(x) * h(x) \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x')h(x-x')dx' \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x')\tilde{h}(x'-x)dx'
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\tilde{h}(x) = h(-x)$

g(x) is "f convolved with h"

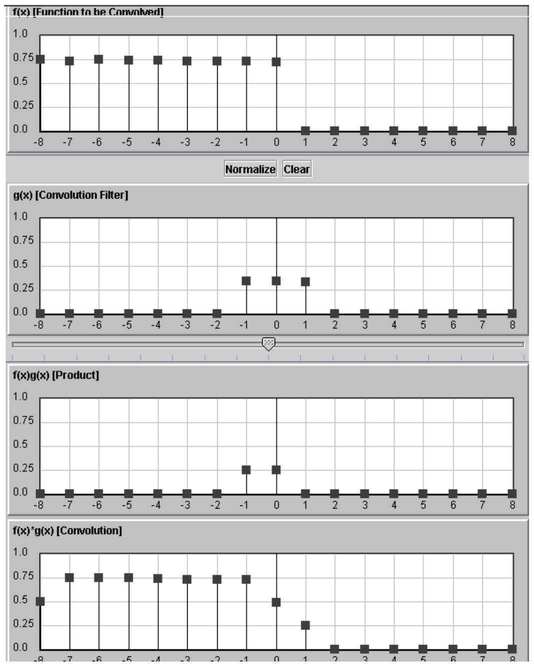

f(x) [Function to be Convolved]
Normalize
Clear
g(x+0.054) [Convolution Filter]
f(x)g(x) [Product]
f(x)*g(x) [Convolution]
Daniel L. Gould <dlg@cs.brown.edu>

Discrete convolution

For a digital signal, we define **discrete convolution** as:

$$\begin{aligned} g[i] &= f[i] * h[i] \\ &= \sum_{i'} f[i']h[i-i'] \\ &= \sum_{i'} f[i']\tilde{h}[i'-i] \qquad \text{where } \tilde{h}[i] = h[-i] \end{aligned}$$

g[i] is "f convolved with h"



Convolution in 2D

In two dimensions, convolution becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} g(x,y) &= f(x,y) * h(x,y) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x',y')h(x-x',y-y')dx'dy' \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x',y')h(x'-x,y'-y)dx'dy' \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{h}(x,y) = h(-x,-y)$.

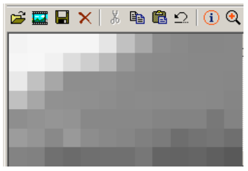
Similarly, discrete convolution in 2D becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} g[i,j] &= f[i,j] * h[i,j] \\ &= \sum_k \sum_l f[k,l]h[i-k,j-l] \\ &= \sum_k \sum_l f[k,l]\tilde{h}[k-i,l-j] \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{h}[i,j] = h[-i,-j]$.

Convolution representation

Since *f, g,* and $\tilde{h}$ are defined over finite regions, we can write them out in two-dimensional arrays:



0.2	0	0.2
0	0.2	0
0.2	0	0.2

$\tilde{h}$

f

242	245	245	245	244	228	191	165
245	246	240	220	204	184	151	138
232	192	165	141	131	142	138	136
190	165	144	143	142	140	137	138
141	145	148	146	135	135	135	135

g

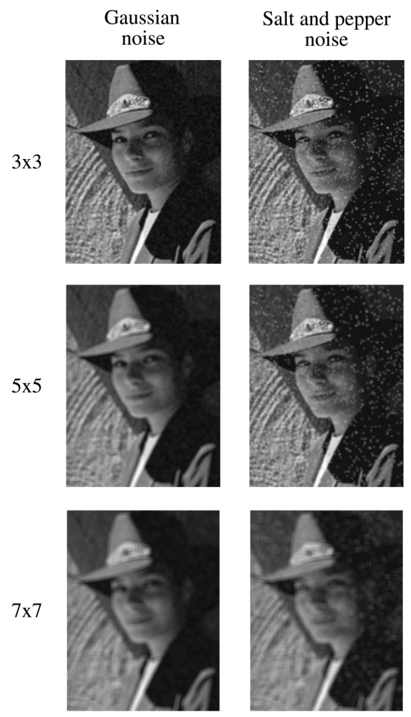
Note: *This is not matrix multiplication*!

Q: What happens at the edges?

Mean filters

How can we represent our noise-reducing averaging filter as a convolution diagram (know as a **mean filter**)?

Effect of mean filters



Gaussian filters

Gaussian filters weigh pixels based on their distance from the center of the convolution filter. In particular:

$$h[i, j] = \frac{e^{-(i^2+j^2)/(2\sigma^2)}}{C}$$

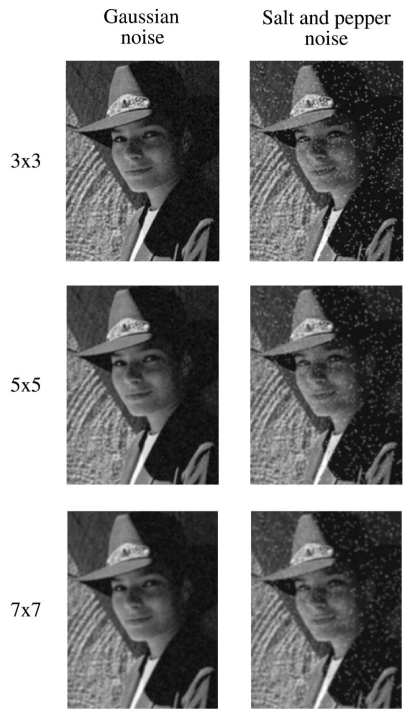
This does a decent job of blurring noise while preserving features of the image.

What parameter controls the width of the Gaussian?

What happens to the image as the Gaussian filter kernel gets wider?

What is the constant *C*? What should we set it to?

Effect of Gaussian filters



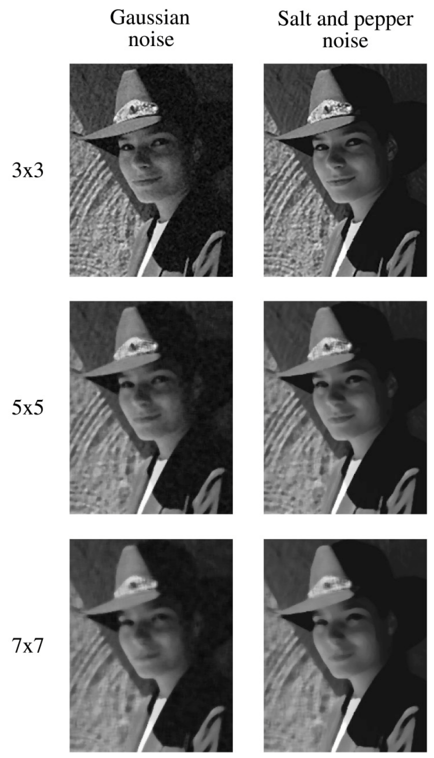
Median filters

A **median filter** operates over an *m*x*m* region by selecting the median intensity in the region.

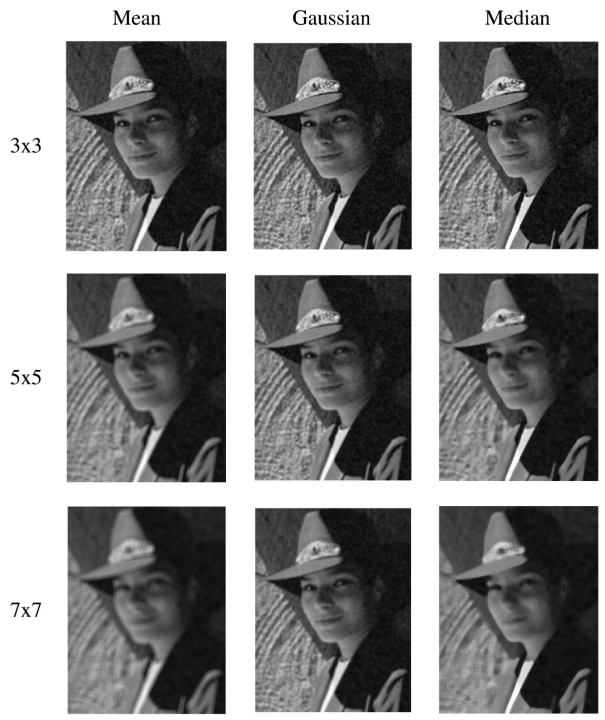
What advantage does a median filter have over a mean filter?

Is a median filter a kind of convolution?

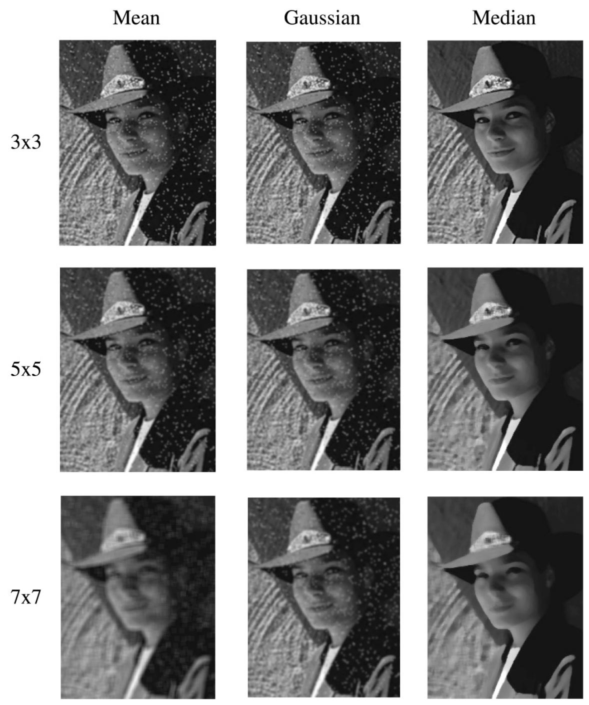
Effect of median filters



Comparison: Gaussian noise



Comparison: salt and pepper noise



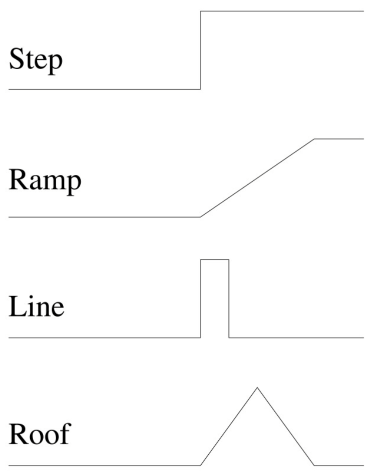
Edge detection

One of the most important uses of image processing is **edge detection:**

- Really easy for humans
- Really difficult for computers

- Fundamental in computer vision
- Important in many graphics applications

What is an edge?



Q: How might you detect an edge in 1D?

Gradients

The **gradient** is the 2D equivalent of the derivative:

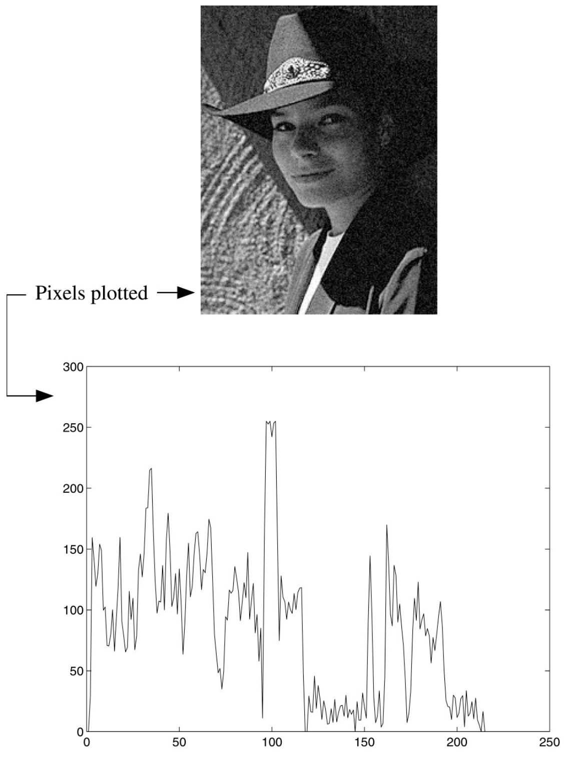
$$\nabla f(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

Properties of the gradient

- It's a vector
- Points in the direction of maximum increase of f
- Magnitude is rate of increase

How can we approximate the gradient in a discrete image?

Less than ideal edges



Steps in edge detection

Edge detection algorithms typically proceed in three or four steps:

- **Filtering**: cut down on noise
- **Enhancement**: amplify the difference between edges and non-edges
- **Detection**: use a threshold operation
- **Localization** (optional): estimate geometry of edges beyond pixels

Edge enhancement

A popular gradient magnitude computation is the **Sobel operator**:

$$s_x = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

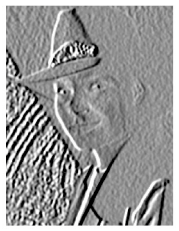
$$s_y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

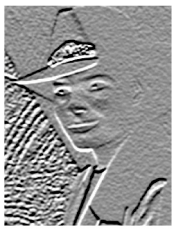
We can then compute the magnitude of the vector (s_x, s_y).

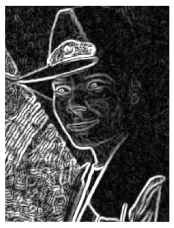
Results of Sobel edge detection

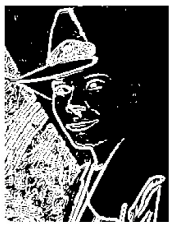
Original

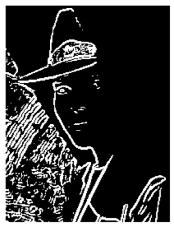
Smoothed


Sx + 128

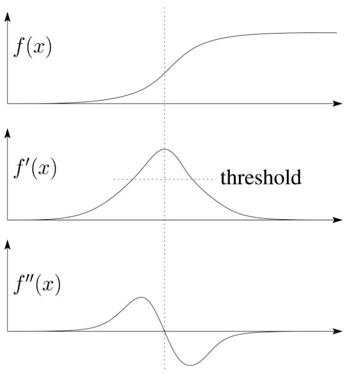

Sy + 128


Magnitude


Threshold = 64


Threshold = 128

Second derivative operators



The Sobel operator can produce thick edges. Ideally, we're looking for infinitely thin boundaries.

An alternative approach is to look for local extrema in the first derivative: places where the change in the gradient is highest.

Q: A peak in the first derivative corresponds to what in the second derivative?

Localization with the Laplacian

An equivalent measure of the second derivative in 2D is the **Laplacian**:

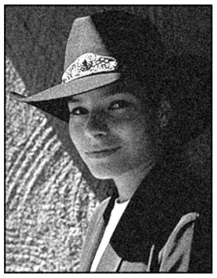
$$\nabla^2 f(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

Using the same arguments we used to compute the gradient filters, we can derive a Laplacian filter to be:

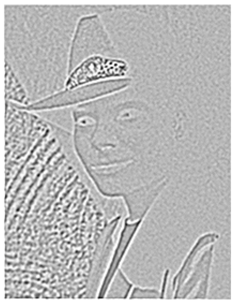
$$\Delta^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Zero crossings of this filter correspond to positions of maximum gradient. These zero crossings can be used to localize edges.

Localization with the Laplacian

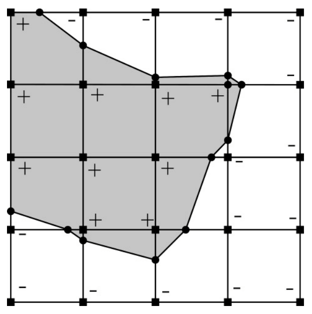

Original

Smoothed


Laplacian (+128)

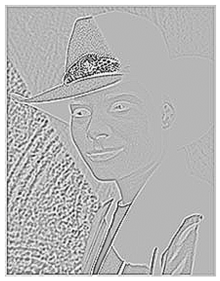
Marching squares

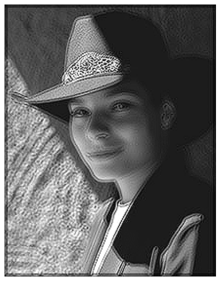
We can convert these signed values into edge contours using a “marching squares” technique:

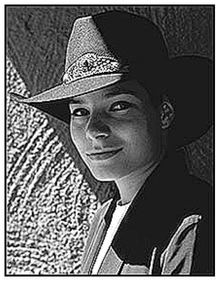


Sharpening with the Laplacian

Original


Laplacian (+128)


Original + Laplacian


Original - Laplacian

Why does the sign make a difference?

How can you write each filter that makes each bottom image?

Summary

What you should take away from this lecture:

- The meanings of all the boldfaced terms.
- How noise reduction is done
- How discrete convolution filtering works
- The effect of mean, Gaussian, and median filters
- What an image gradient is and how it can be computed
- How edge detection is done
- What the Laplacian image is and how it is used in either edge detection or image sharpening