

Processamento de Imagens

Introdução

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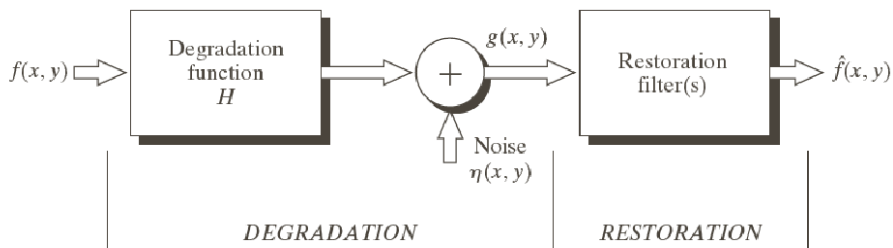
29 de Março de 2016

Aula 07: Restauração e Reconstrução



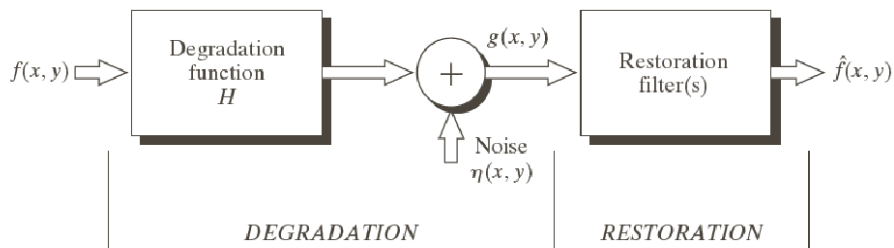
- Modelos e Tipos de Ruídos;
- Técnicas de Restauração
- Degradações Lineares
- Estimação da Função Degradação
- Filtragem Inversa

Modelo do Processo de degradação/restauração



$$g(x, y) = h(x, y) * f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

modelo do processo de degradação/restauração



$$G(u, v) = H(u, v) \cdot F(u, v) + N(u, v)$$

- Ruído Gaussiano:

$$p(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(z-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}$$

- Ruído Rayleigh:

$$p(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{b}(z-a)e^{-(z-a)^2/b}, & \text{para } z \geq a \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

- Ruído Erlang:

$$p(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{a^b z^{b-1}}{(b-1)!} e^{-az}, & \text{para } z \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

- Ruído Exponencial:

$$p(z) = \begin{cases} ae^{-az}, & \text{para } z \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

- Ruído Uniforme:

$$p(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)}, & \text{para } b \leq z \leq a \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

- Ruído Impulsivo:

$$p(z) = \begin{cases} P_a, & \text{para } z = a \\ P_b, & \text{para } z = b \\ 0, & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

FDPs dos Principais Tipos de Ruído

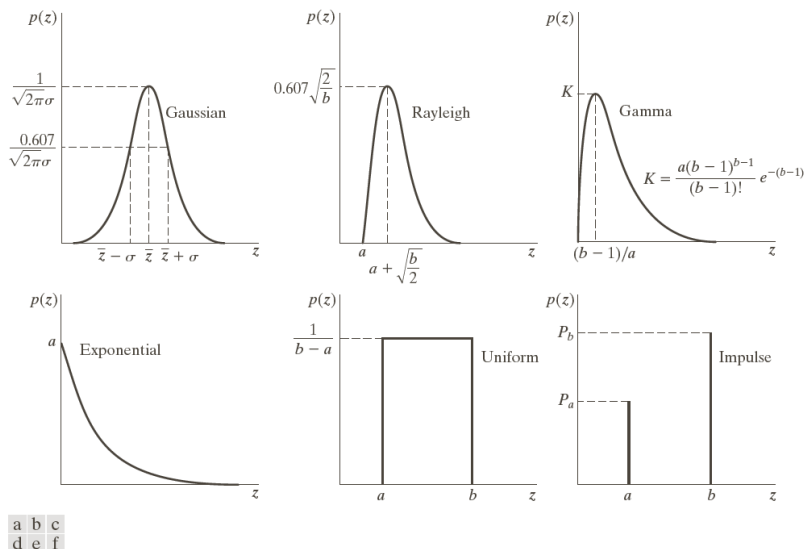
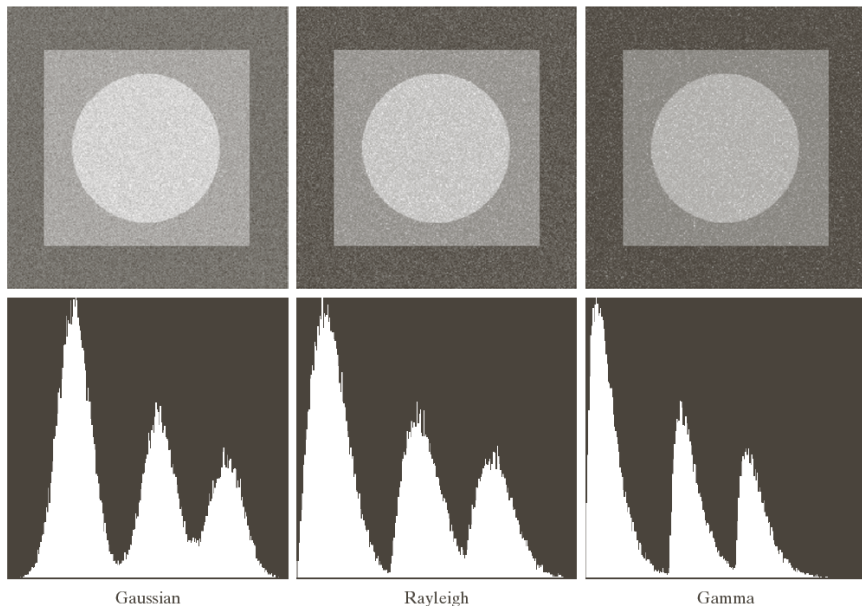


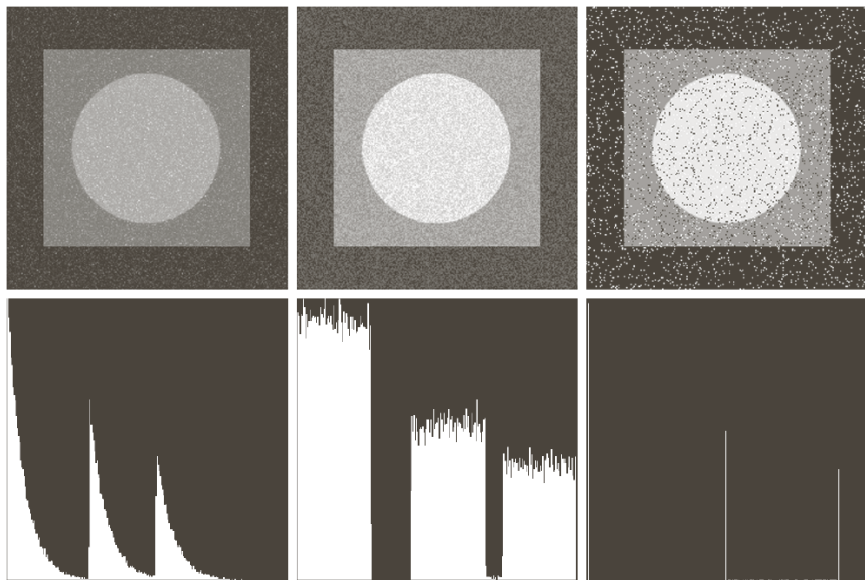
FIGURE 5.2 Some important probability density functions.



Exemplos



Exemplos



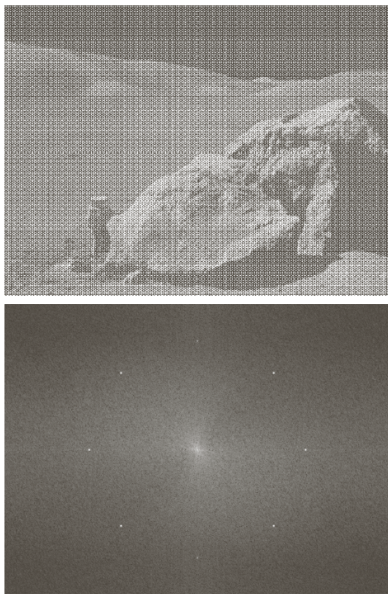
Exponential

Uniform

Salt & Pepper

Maneiras de Extrair Ruído

- espectro
- domínio espacial
- analisando o padrão de ruído (fonte conhecida)
- analisando sub-regiões da imagem



a
b

FIGURE 5.5
(a) Image corrupted by sinusoidal noise.
(b) Spectrum (each pair of conjugate impulses corresponds to one sine wave). (Original image courtesy of NASA.)



a b c

FIGURE 5.6 Histograms computed using small strips (shown as inserts) from (a) the Gaussian, (b) the Rayleigh, and (c) the uniform noisy images in Fig. 5.4.

Filtragem

- domínio da frequência
- domínio espacial

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

$$G(u, v) = F(u, v) + N(u, v)$$

- Ruído Aditivo – Filtragem espacial;
- Filtros espaciais semelhantes ao do capítulo anterior.

- Média Aritmética:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} g(s, t)$$

- Mediana:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \text{Mediana}_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} \{g(s, t)\}$$

- Média Geométrica:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \left[\prod_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} g(s, t) \right]^{1/mn}$$

- Média Harmônica:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{mn}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} \frac{1}{g(s,t)}}$$

- Média Contra-Harmônica:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} g(s,t)^{Q+1}}{\sum_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} g(s,t)^Q}$$

- Máximo e Mínimo:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \max_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} \{g(s, t)\}$$

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \min_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} \{g(s, t)\}$$

- Ponto Médio:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} [\max_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} \{g(s, t)\} + \min_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} \{g(s, t)\}]$$

- Média Alfa-Podada:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = \frac{1}{mn-d} \sum_{(s,t) \in S_{x,y}} g(s, t)$$

Apaga-se os $d/2$ menores e os $d/2$ maiores valores na vizinhança $S_{x,y}$.

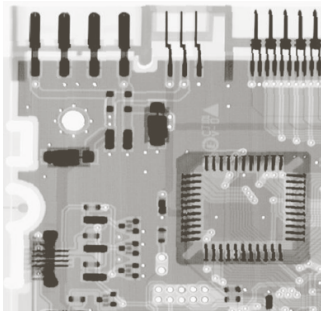
a b
c d

FIGURE 5.7

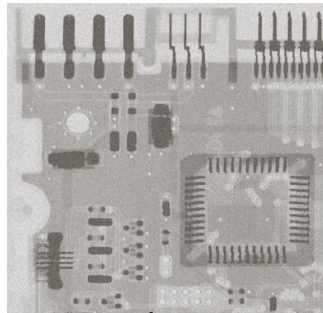
(a) X-ray image.
(b) Image corrupted by additive Gaussian noise.
(c) Result of filtering with an arithmetic mean filter of size 3×3 .
(d) Result of filtering with a geometric mean filter of the same size.

(Original image courtesy of Mr. Joseph E. Pascente, Lixi, Inc.)

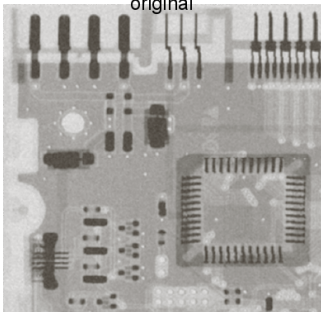
O filtro média geométrica causou menos borrado.



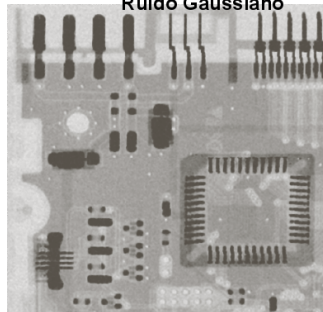
original



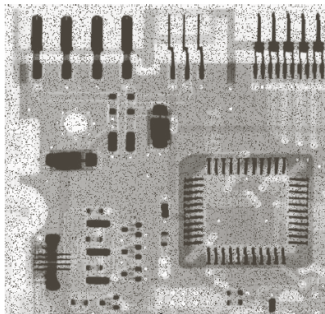
Ruído Gaussiano



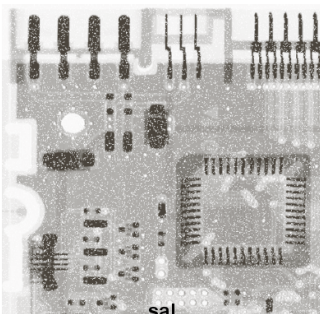
Média 3x3



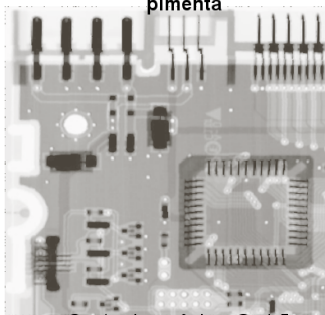
Média Geométrica 3x3



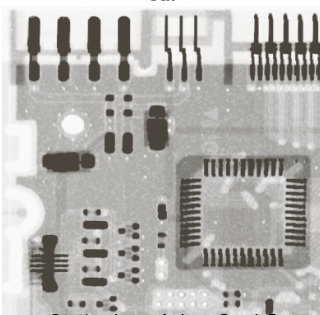
pimenta



sal



Contra-harmônico, $Q=1.5$



Contra-harmônico, $Q=-1.5$

a	b
c	d

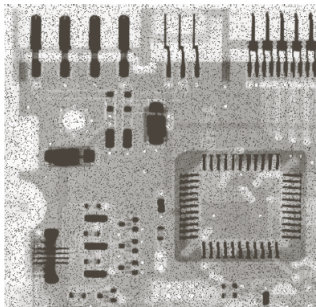
FIGURE 5.8

(a) Image corrupted by pepper noise with a probability of 0.1. (b) Image corrupted by salt noise with the same probability.

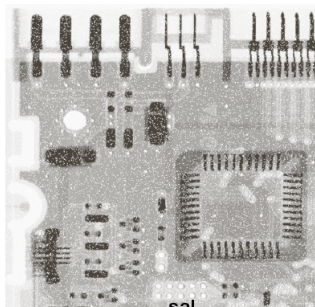
(c) Result of filtering (a) with a 3×3 contra-harmonic filter of order 1.5.

(d) Result of filtering (b) with $Q = -1.5$.

$Q > 0$, afinamento
e borrado
das áreas escuras

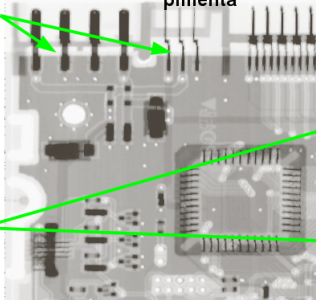


pimenta

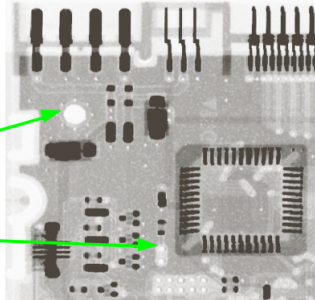


sal

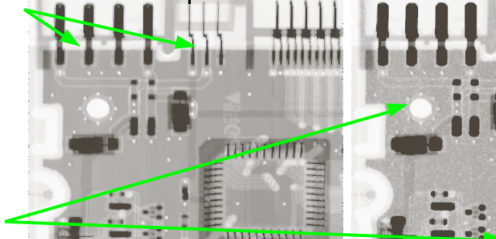
$Q < 0$, afinamento
e borrado
das áreas claras



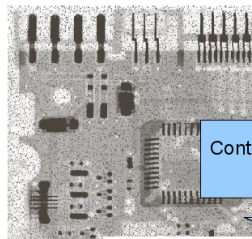
Contra-harmônico, $Q = 1.5$



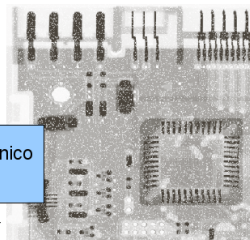
Contra-harmônico, $Q = -1.5$



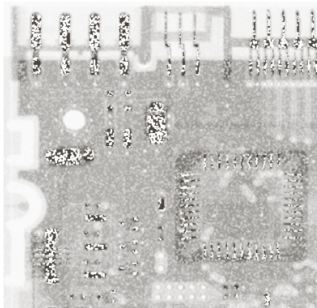
Contra-Harmônicos com Valores Trocados



Contra-harmônico
 $Q = -1.5$



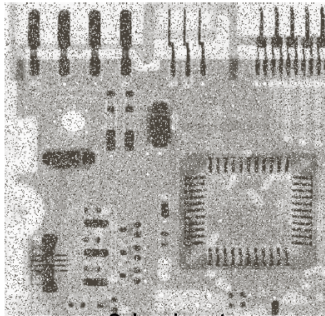
Contra-harmônico
 $Q = -1.5$



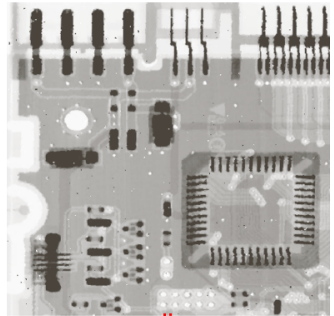
a b
c d

FIGURE 5.10

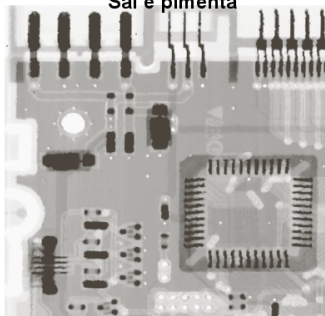
(a) Image corrupted by salt-and-pepper noise with probabilities $P_a = P_b = 0.1$.
(b) Result of one pass with a median filter of size 3×3 .
(c) Result of processing (b) with this filter.
(d) Result of processing (c) with the same filter.



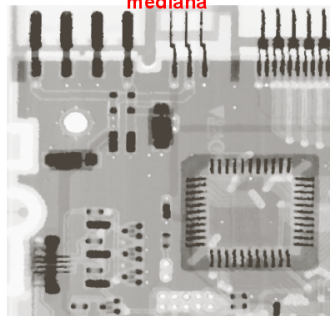
Sal e pimenta



mediana

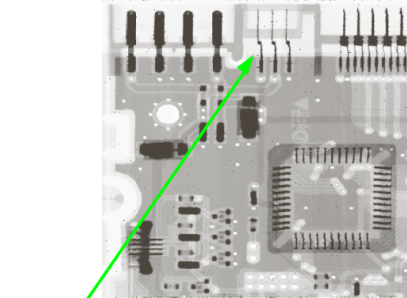
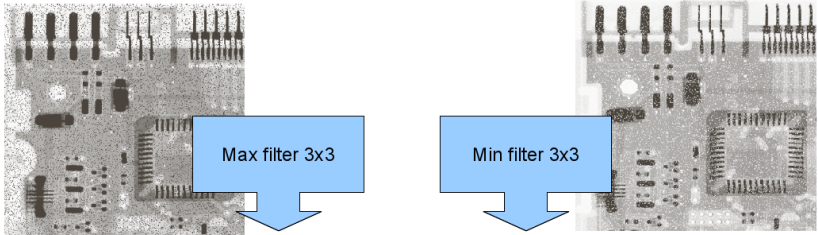


mediana - 2x

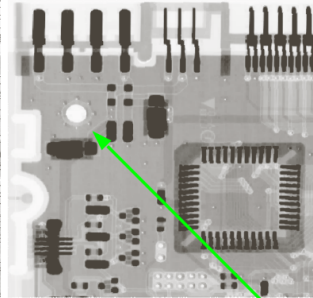


mediana - 3x

Filtrando com max e min

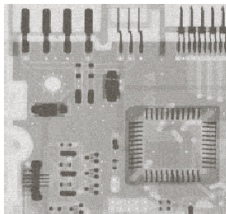


Detalhes em preto diminuíram.

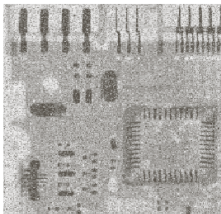


Detalhes em branco diminuíram.

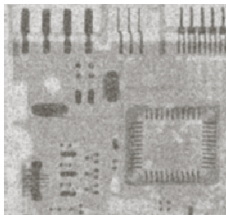
Ruído uniforme



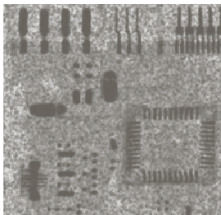
Ruído uniforme +
pimenta-e-sal



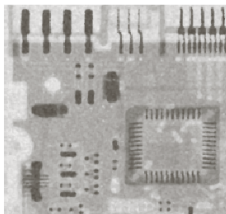
Filtro média



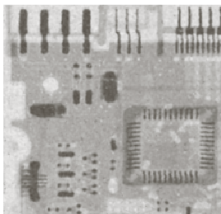
Filtro média geométrica



Filtro mediana



Filtro alpha-podado
d=5



- Mudam a cada região adaptando-se de acordo com a estatística da imagem
- Maior custo computacional
 - Média nível médio de intensidade
 - Variância contraste médio
- Região S_{xy} :
 - Valor $g(x,y)$, variância, média, ruído

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

- Se $\sigma_\eta^2 = 0$, o filtro deve retornar $g(x, y)$
- Se a variância local σ_L^2 é maior que σ_η^2 , o filtro deve retornar $g(x, y)$ (bordas)
- Se as variâncias forem semelhantes, um filtro de média aritmética deve ser aplicado:

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = g(x, y) - \frac{\sigma_\eta^2}{\sigma_L^2} [g(x, y) - m_L], \quad \sigma_\eta^2 \ll \sigma_L^2$$

Filtro Adaptativo (Mediana)

z_{min} = mínimo valor de cinza em $S_{x,y}$

z_{max} = máximo valor de cinza em $S_{x,y}$

z_{med} = valor mediano de cinza em $S_{x,y}$

z_{xy} = valor de cinza nas coordenadas (x, y)

S_{max} = máximo tamanho para $S_{x,y}$

Nível A:

$$A_1 = z_{med} - z_{min}$$

$$A_2 = z_{med} - z_{max}$$

IF $A_1 > 0$ e $A_2 < 0$, vá para o nível B

ELSE aumente o tam. janela

IF tam. janela $\leq S_{max}$ repita Nível A

ELSE saída = z_{xy}

Nível B:

$$B_1 = z_{xy} - z_{min}$$

$$B_2 = z_{xy} - z_{max}$$

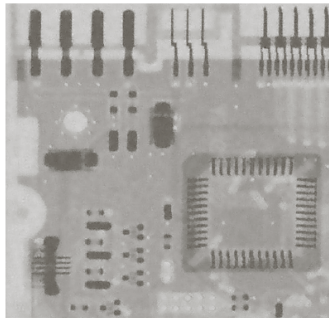
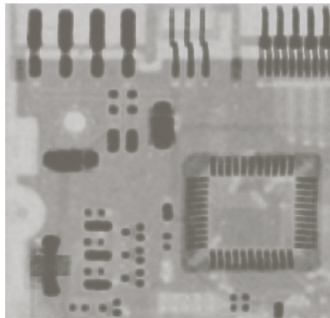
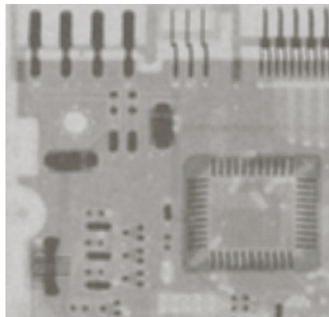
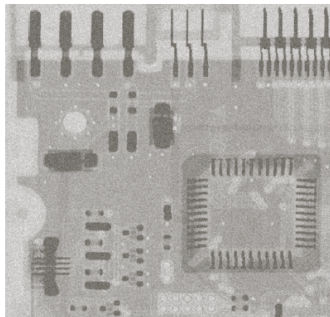
IF $B_1 > 0$ e $B_2 < 0$, saída = z_{xy}

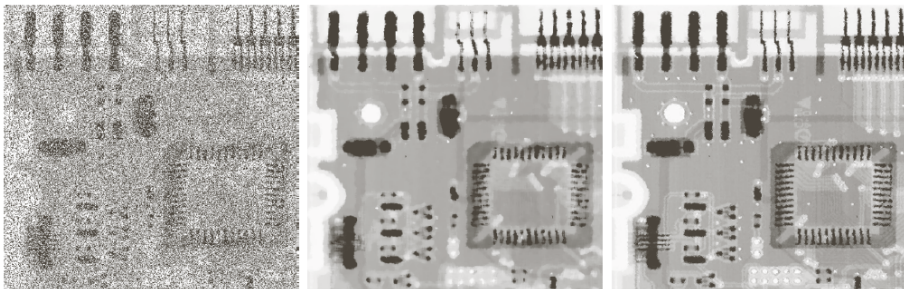
ELSE saída = z_{med}

a b
c d

FIGURE 5.13

(a) Image corrupted by additive Gaussian noise of zero mean and variance 1000.
(b) Result of arithmetic mean filtering.
(c) Result of geometric mean filtering.
(d) Result of adaptive noise reduction filtering. All filters were of size 7×7 .





a b c

FIGURE 5.14 (a) Image corrupted by salt-and-pepper noise with probabilities $P_a = P_b = 0.25$. (b) Result of filtering with a 7×7 median filter. (c) Result of adaptive median filtering with $S_{\max} = 7$.

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$
$$N(u, v) = H_{NP}(u, v) \cdot G(u, v)$$

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

$$N(u, v) = H_{NP}(u, v) \cdot G(u, v)$$

$$\eta(x, y) = TF^{-1}(H_{NP}(u, v) \cdot G(u, v))$$

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

$$N(u, v) = H_{NP}(u, v) \cdot G(u, v)$$

$$\eta(x, y) = TF^{-1} (H_{NP}(u, v) \cdot G(u, v))$$

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = f(x, y) - w(x, y)\eta(x, y)$$

Escolher $w(x, y)$ de forma a minimizar a variância da estimativa.

$$g(x, y) = f(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

$$N(u, v) = H_{NP}(u, v) \cdot G(u, v)$$

$$\eta(x, y) = TF^{-1}(H_{NP}(u, v) \cdot G(u, v))$$

$$\hat{f}(x, y) = f(x, y) - w(x, y)\eta(x, y)$$

Escolher $w(x, y)$ de forma a minimizar a variância da estimativa.

$$\sigma^2(x, y) = \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b \left[\hat{f}(x+s, y+t) - \bar{f}(x, y) \right]^2$$

$$\overline{\hat{f}(x, y)} = \frac{1}{(2a+1)(2b+1)} \sum_{s=-a}^a \sum_{t=-b}^b \hat{f}(x+s, y+t)$$

$$w(x+s, y+t) = w(x, y)$$

$$\overline{w(x+s, y+t)\eta(x, y)} = w(x+s, y+t)\overline{\eta(x, y)}$$

Para minimizar $\sigma^2(x, y)$, resolvemos:

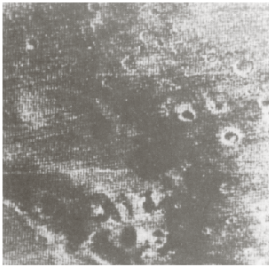
$$\frac{\sigma^2(x, y)}{dw(x, y)} = 0$$

O resultado é:

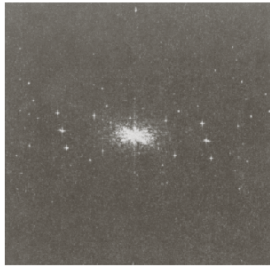
$$w(x, y) = \frac{\overline{g(x, y) \cdot \eta(x, y)} - \overline{g(x, y)} \cdot \overline{\eta(x, y)}}{\overline{\eta^2(x, y)} - \overline{\eta(x, y)}^2}$$

Logo, basta utilizar o resultado acima para obter $\hat{f}(x, y)$:

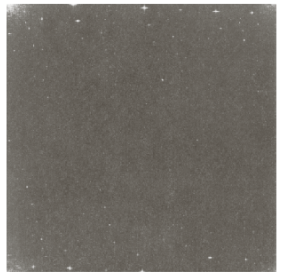
$$\hat{f}(x, y) = f(x, y) - w(x, y)\eta(x, y)$$



original

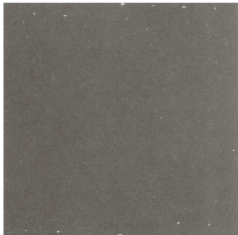


Espectro deslocado

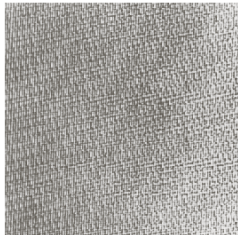


Espectro sem deslocamento

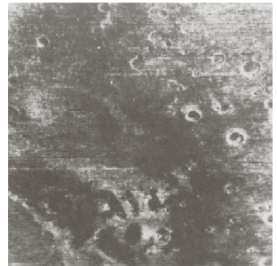
$a=b=15$



Espectro do Ruído



Ruído no domínio espacial



Processada

$$g(x, y) = H[f(x, y)] + \eta(x, y)$$

$$\text{Se } \eta(x, y) = 0 \implies g(x, y) = H[f(x, y)]$$

Como o sistema é linear

$$H[a \cdot f_1(x, y) + b \cdot f_2(x, y)] = a \cdot H[f_1(x, y)] + b \cdot H[f_2(x, y)]$$

Como o sistema é invariante no tempo

$$H[f(x - \alpha, y - \beta)] = g(x - \alpha, y - \beta)$$

$$g(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\alpha, \beta) h(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta + \eta(x, y)$$

Se $\eta(x, y) = 0$

$$g(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\alpha, \beta) h(x - \alpha, y - \beta) d\alpha d\beta$$

$$G(u, v) = H(u, v)F(u, v) + N(u, v)$$

$$g(x, y) = h(x, y)h(x, y) + \eta(x, y)$$

- Observação:

$$H_s(u, v) = \frac{G_s(u, v)}{\hat{F}(u, v)}$$

- Experimentação:

$$H_s(u, v) = \frac{G(u, v)}{A}$$

- Modelagem Matemática:

$$H(u, v) = e^{-k(u^2+v^2)^{5/6}}$$

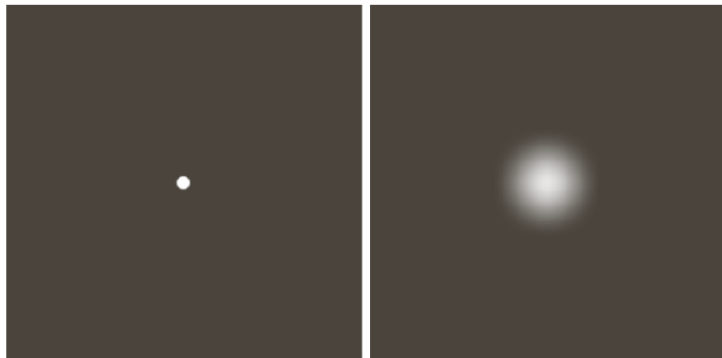
modelo de degradação proposto por Hufnagel e Stanley (1964), baseado em turbulência atmosférica.

a b

FIGURE 5.24

Degradation estimation by impulse characterization.

(a) An impulse of light (shown magnified).
(b) Imaged (degraded) impulse.



impulso

Imagem degradada
pelo impulso

Modelo de turbulência atmosférica

$$H(u, v) = e^{-k(u^2 + v^2)^{5/6}}$$



$k=0,0025$



$k=0,001$



$k=0,00025$

$$g(x, y) = \int_0^T f(x - x_0(t), y - y_0(t)) dt$$

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$$\begin{aligned} G(u, v) &= \int_0^T F(u, v) e^{-j2\pi[ux_0(t)+vy_0(t)]} dt \\ &= F(u, v) \int_0^T e^{-j2\pi[ux_0(t)+vy_0(t)]} dt \end{aligned}$$

Modelo de Borrado (Movimento)

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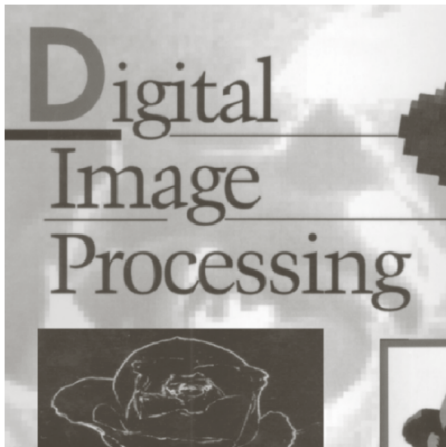
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Ou, mais genericamente: (borrado em ambas as direções)

$$H(u, v) = \frac{T}{\pi(ua+vb)} \sin(\pi(ua+vb)) e^{-j\pi(ua+vb)}$$



$$H(u, v) = \frac{T}{\pi(ua + vb)} \sin[\pi(ua + vb)] e^{-j\pi(ua + vb)}$$

Borrando a imagem
com $a=b=0,1$
 $T=1$

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$$\hat{F}(u, v) = \frac{G(u, v)}{H(u, v)}$$

$$G(u, v) = H(u, v)F(u, v) + N(u, v)$$

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- Mesmo se conhecermos a degradação, não recuperaremos o sinal original completamente ...
- E se $H(u, v)$ tiver valor nulos?

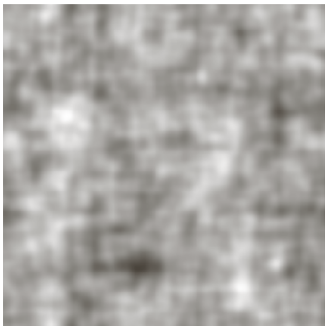
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- Mesmo se conhecermos a degradação, não recuperaremos o sinal original completamente ...
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- Opção: Limitar os valores do filtro em torno de $(0,0)$.



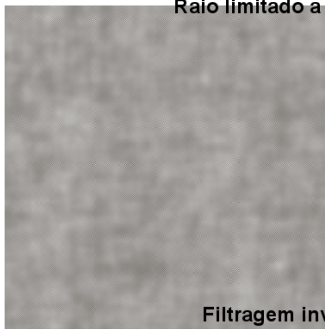
Filtragem inversa



**Filtragem inversa
Raio limitado a 40**



**Filtragem inversa
Raio limitado a 70**



**Filtragem inversa
Raio limitado a 85**

$$e^2 = E \left[\left(f - \hat{f} \right)^2 \right] \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}(u, v) &= \left[\frac{H^*(u, v) S_f(u, v)}{S_f(u, v) |H(u, v)|^2 + S_\eta(u, v)} \right] G(u, v) \\ &= \left[\frac{H^*(u, v)}{|H(u, v)|^2 + S_\eta(u, v) / S_f(u, v)} \right] G(u, v) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{H(u, v)} \frac{|H(u, v)|^2}{|H(u, v)|^2 + S_\eta(u, v) / S_f(u, v)} \right] G(u, v) \end{aligned}$$

$H(u, v)$ = degradation function

$H^*(u, v)$ = complex conjugate of $H(u, v)$

$|H(u, v)|^2 = H^*(u, v)H(u, v)$

$S_\eta(u, v) = |N(u, v)|^2$ = power spectrum of the noise [see Eq. (4.2-20)]

$S_f(u, v) = |F(u, v)|^2$ = power spectrum of the undegraded image.

$$\hat{F}(u, v) = \left[\frac{1}{H(u, v)} \frac{|H(u, v)|^2}{|H(u, v)|^2 + K} \right] G(u, v)$$



a b c

FIGURE 5.28 Comparison of inverse and Wiener filtering. (a) Result of full inverse filtering of Fig. 5.25(b). (b) Radially limited inverse filter result. (c) Wiener filter result.

Filtro de Wiener

