

SEL 0449 - Processamento Digital de Imagens Médicas

SEL 5895 – Introdução ao Processamento Digital de Imagens

Aula 7 – Outros Filtros no Domínio da Frequência

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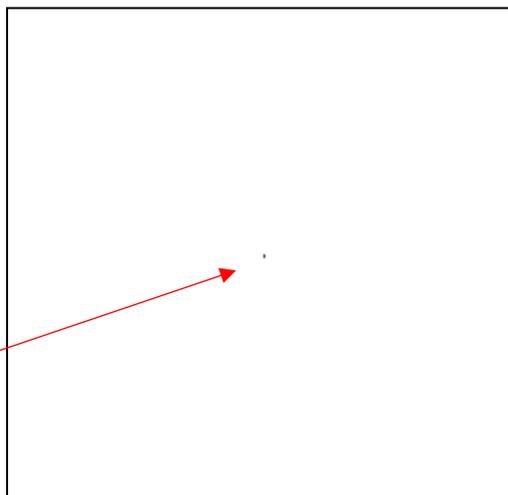
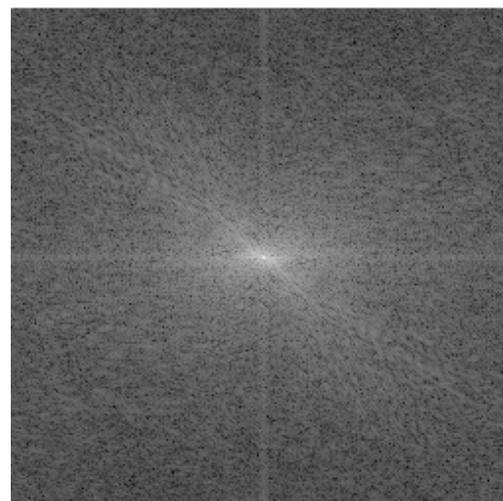
Filtros Notch (seletivos)

Eliminação de frequências
indesejadas - interferências

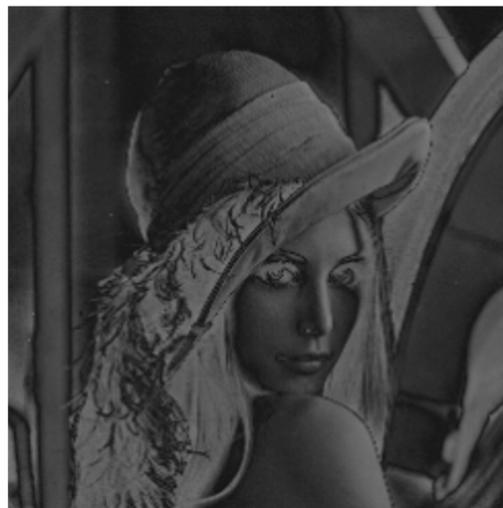
Filtros *Notch*

- Retira (*reject*) ou mantém (*pass*) na imagem ondas senoidais específicas, ou regiões em torno de uma frequência pré-definida na construção do filtro;
- Todas as frequências escolhidas devem vir em pares, devido à simetria da Transformada de Fourier;
- Não há realce de nenhum componente espectral da imagem.
- Usado para remoção de ruídos e interferências periódicas
- Podem ser de vários tipos. Os mais comuns são: Ideal, Butterworth e Gaussiano.

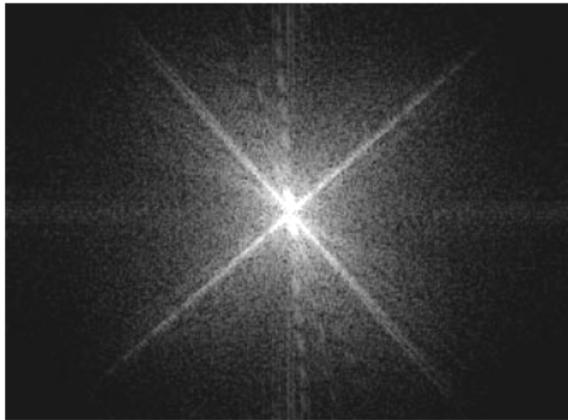
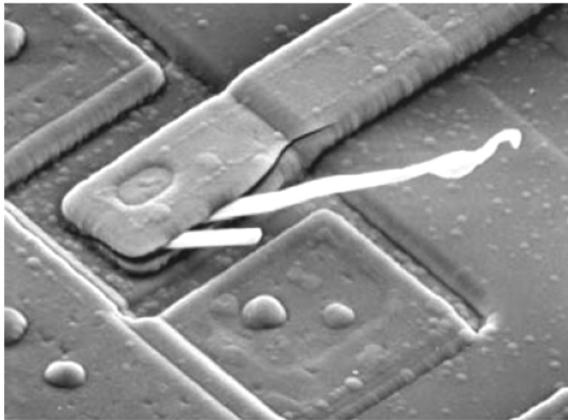
Filtros *Notch Reject*



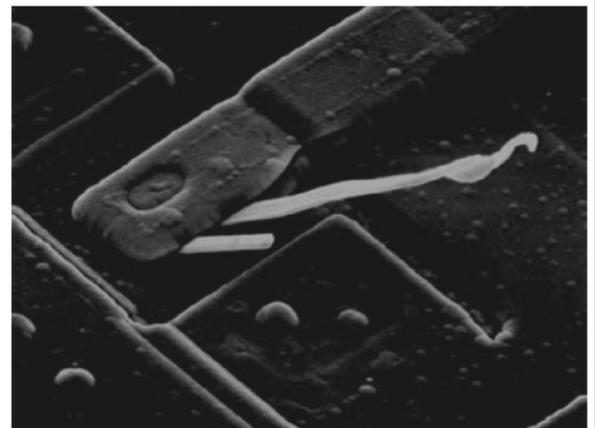
Só a frequência zero
foi retirada



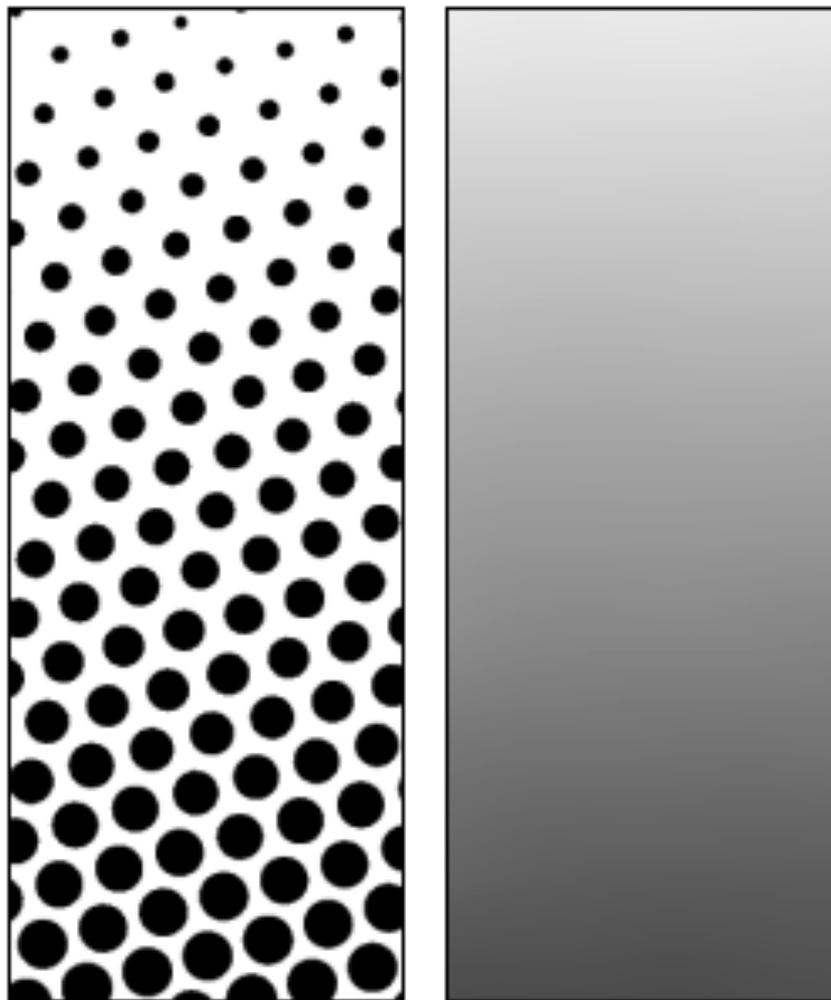
Filtros *Notch Reject*



Só a frequência zero
foi retirada



Impressão em *Halftone*



Impressão em *Halftone*

304 THE DAILY GRAPHIC, NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1876.



BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.
Carriage Manufacturers.
 233 BROADWAY.
 NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. IS LOCATED AT THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND THE FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
 BIRCH, LARCH, OAK, WALNUT,
 FINEST SELECTED AND FINEST
 LAMINATED.

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY AND AT THE
 LOWEST PRICES.

SLEIGHS.
 BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF
 SLEIGHS, MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS, AND
 IN THE MOST COMPLETE MANNER. THE
 SLEIGHS ARE MADE IN EVERY STYLE, AND
 AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. HAVE ON HAND A
 LARGE STOCK OF
 SLEIGHS, MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS,
 AND IN THE MOST COMPLETE MANNER.

H. H. MACY & CO.



TOYS, DOLLS.
 H. H. MACY & CO. HAVE ON HAND A
 LARGE STOCK OF
 TOYS, DOLLS, AND
 ALL THE LATEST
 FANCY GOODS.

HOLIDAY TRAIL.
 H. H. MACY & CO. HAVE ON HAND A
 LARGE STOCK OF
 HOLIDAY TRAIL
 GOODS.

Brilliantly Illuminated.

H. H. MACY & CO.
 343 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

American Central Ice Co.
 of ST. LOUIS.
 CAPITAL & RESERVE \$500,000
 ICE DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE
 CITY OF NEW YORK.

THOMAS, McVean & Co.
 & Watch Store
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

FINER FANCY GOODS.
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

Italian Jewelry.
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

Sets & Half Sets
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

FRENCH CLOCKS AND BRONZES.
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES.
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

MUNN & COBB
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

LORD & TAYLOR,
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

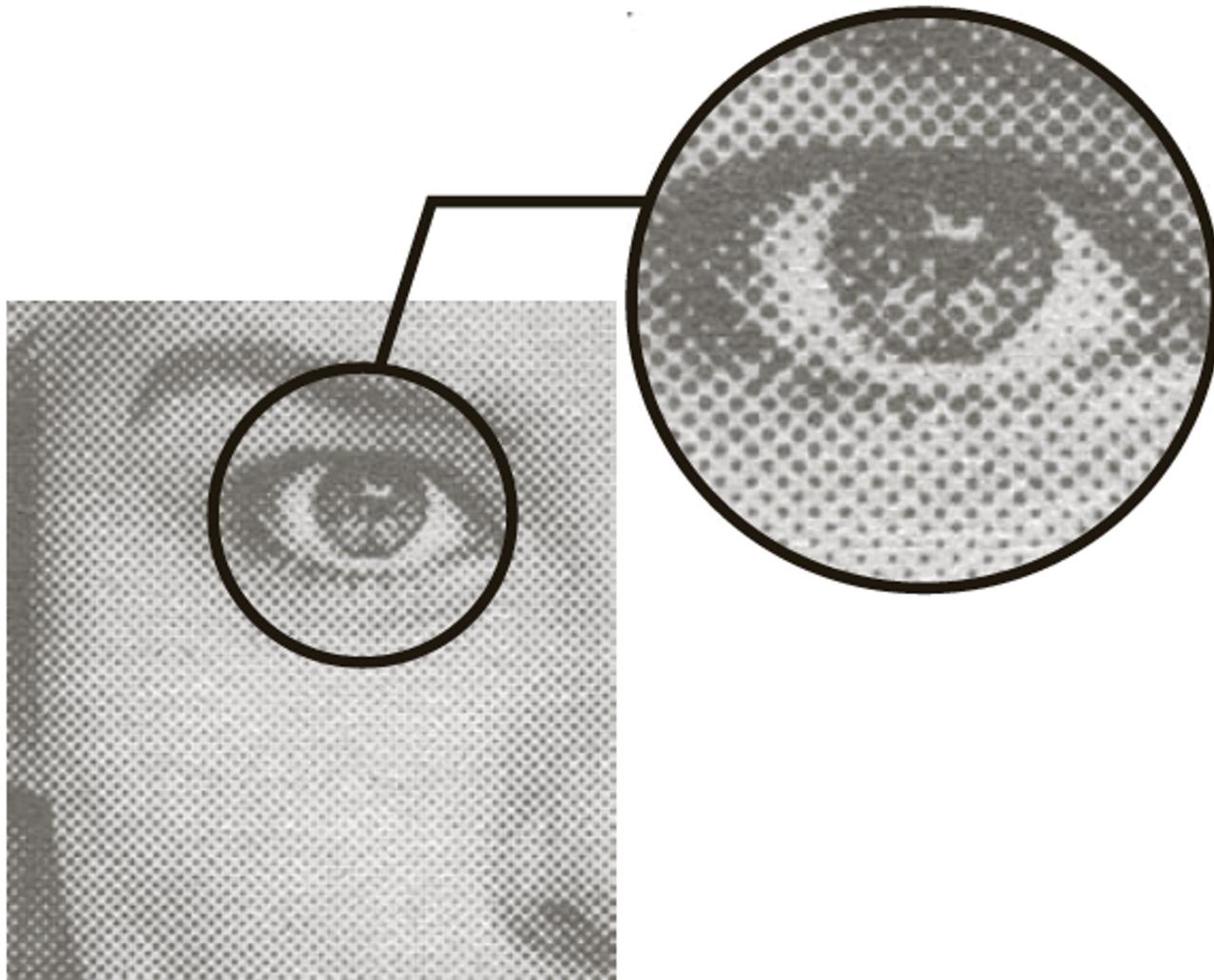
HAWAIIAN LOTTERY
 15 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

SOLID SILVER WARE
 AT RETAIL.

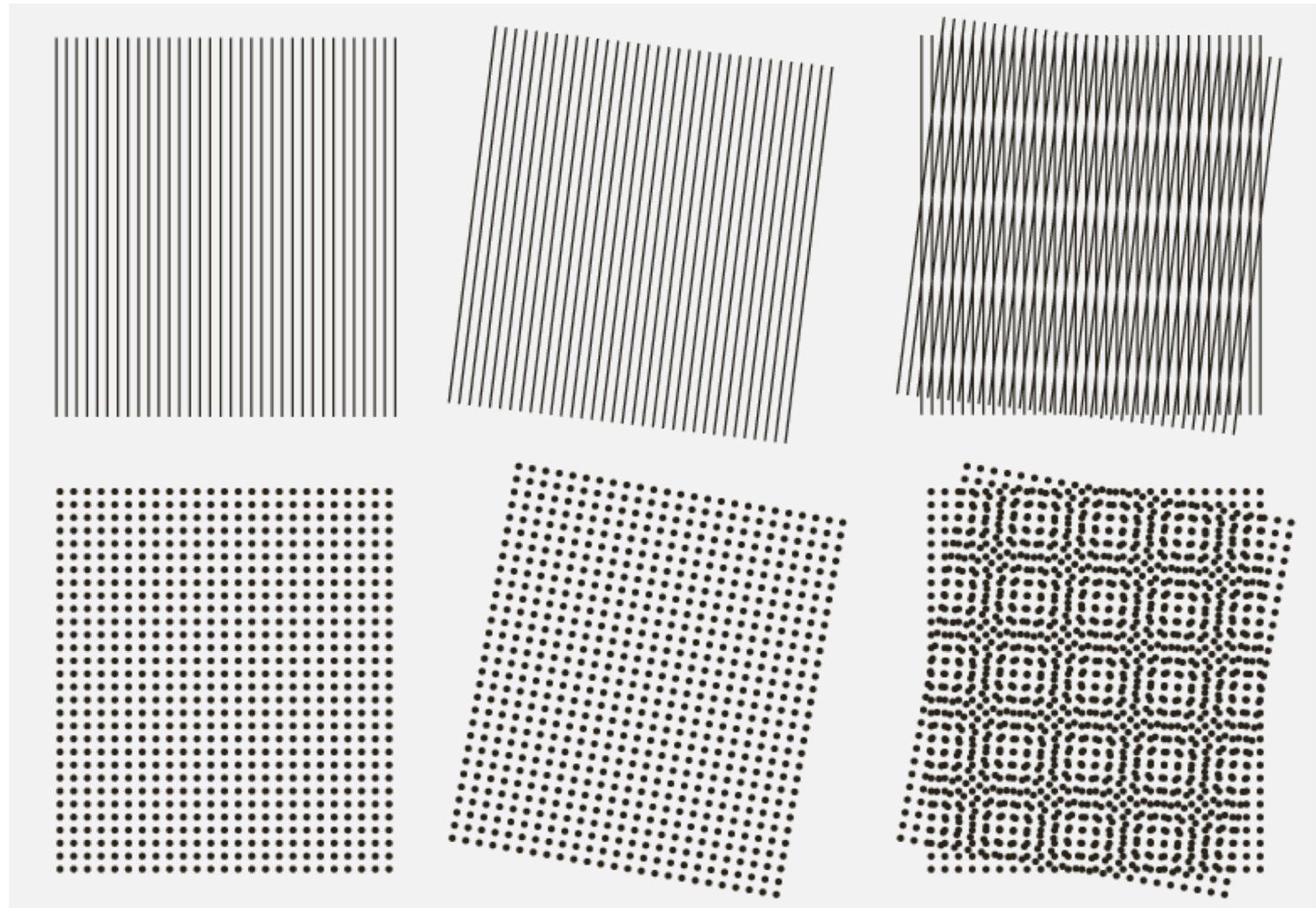
Where to get Street Lamps.

CONGRATULATE YOURSELF
 ON A GOOD DOG

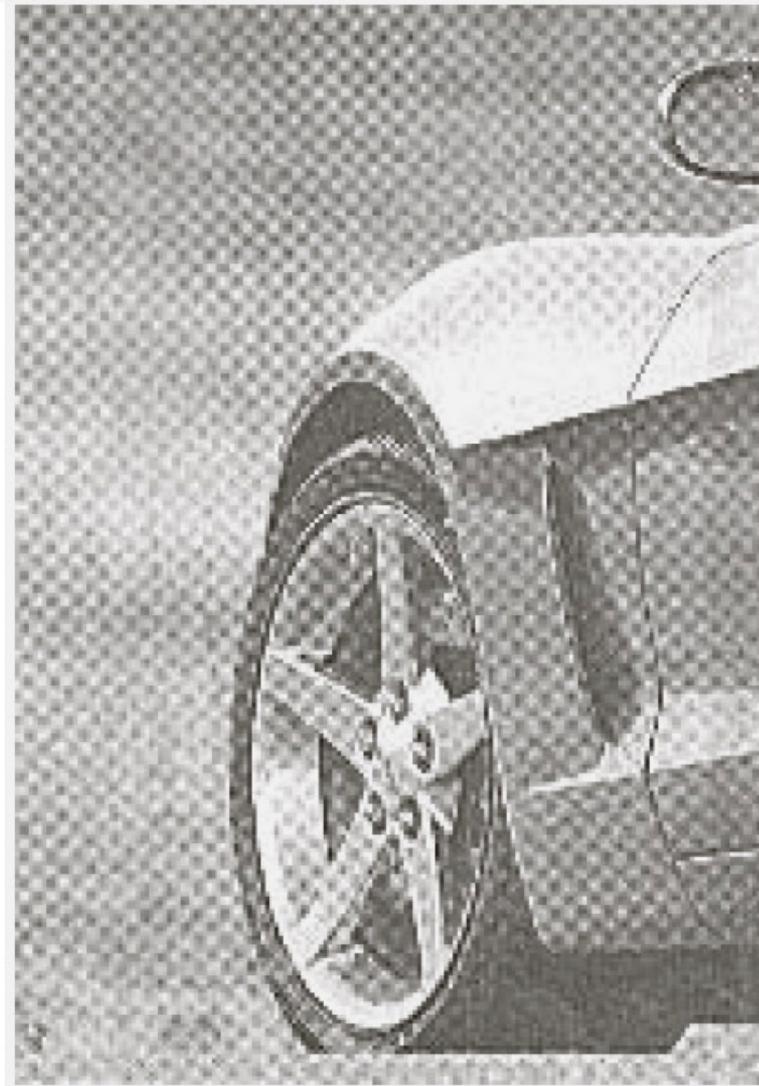
Halftone



Padrão Moiré



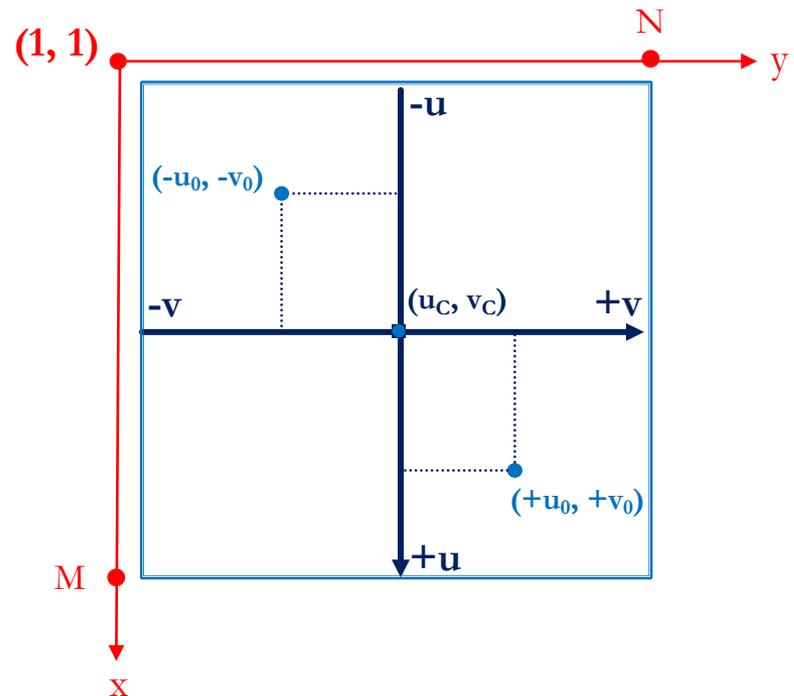
Padrão Moiré - Halftone



Filtros *Notch Reject*

- O filtro *notch reject* deve ser centrado na frequência da onda senoidal que se deseja remover $(\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{v}_0)$ e, por simetria, na frequência $(-\mathbf{u}_0, -\mathbf{v}_0)$.
- Note que a frequência $(\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{v}_0)$ é definida em relação ao centro do espectro de Fourier $(\mathbf{u}_C, \mathbf{v}_C)$.
- Para calcular a distância correta, deve-se fazer uma translação.
- No Matlab:

$$u_c = \text{floor}\left(\frac{M}{2}\right) + 1$$
$$v_c = \text{floor}\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) + 1$$



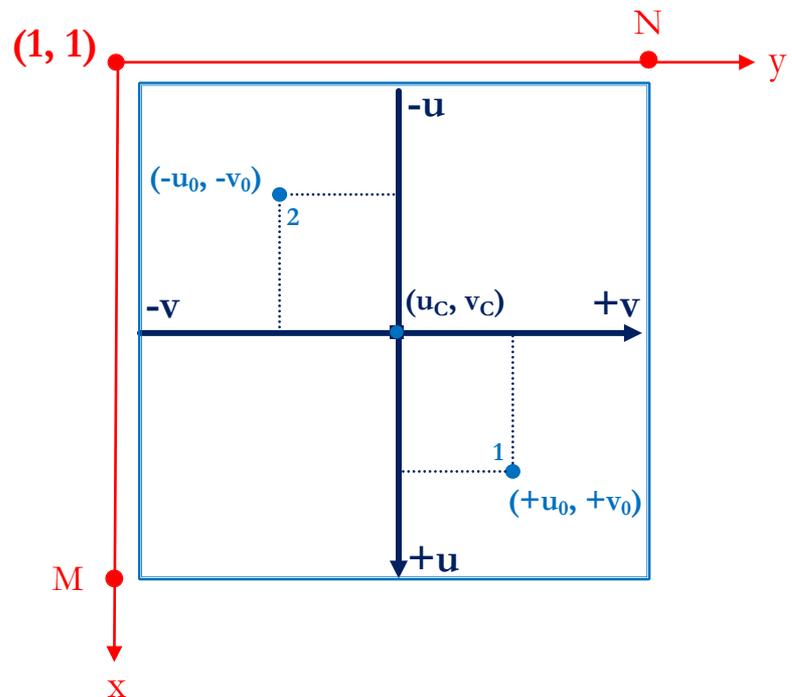
Filtros *Notch Reject*

$$D_1(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_c + u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_c + v_0)]^2}$$

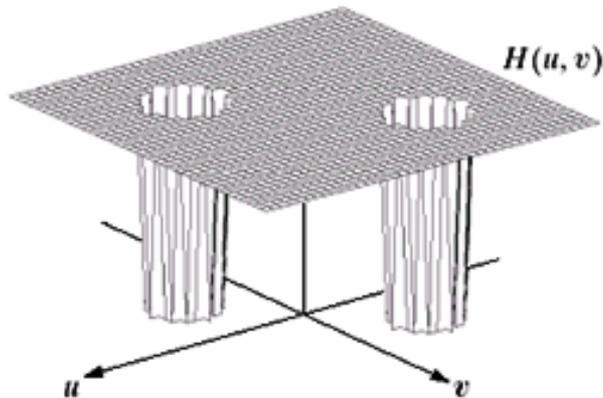
$$D_2(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_c - u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_c - v_0)]^2}$$

$$u_c = \text{floor}\left(\frac{M}{2}\right) + 1$$

$$v_c = \text{floor}\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) + 1$$



Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



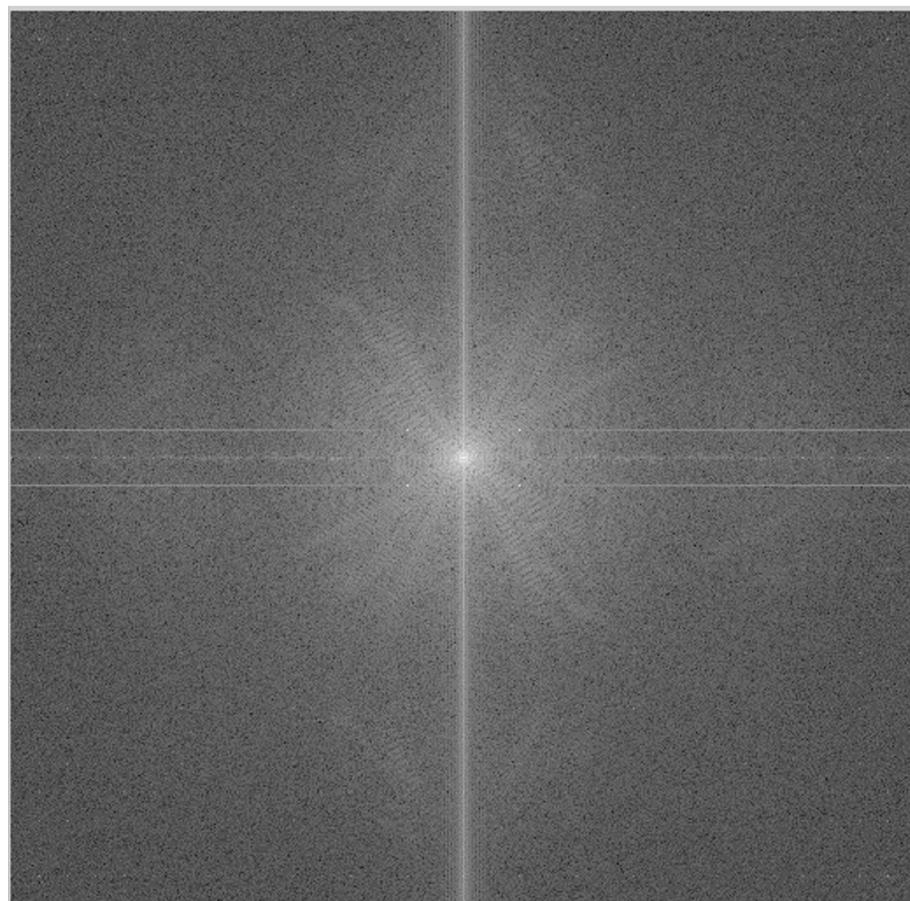
- A figura mostra apenas um par de regiões sendo retirado, mas o filtro *notch reject* pode retirar quantas ondas senoidais forem necessárias;
- A área em torno da frequência escolhida (raio D_0) que pode ser retirada é definida na construção do filtro;

$$D_1(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_C + u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_C + v_0)]^2}$$

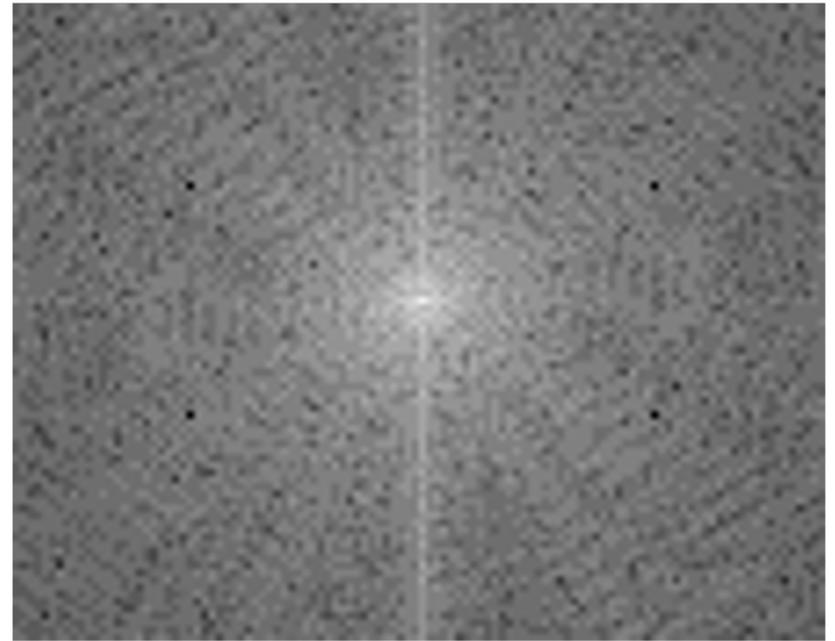
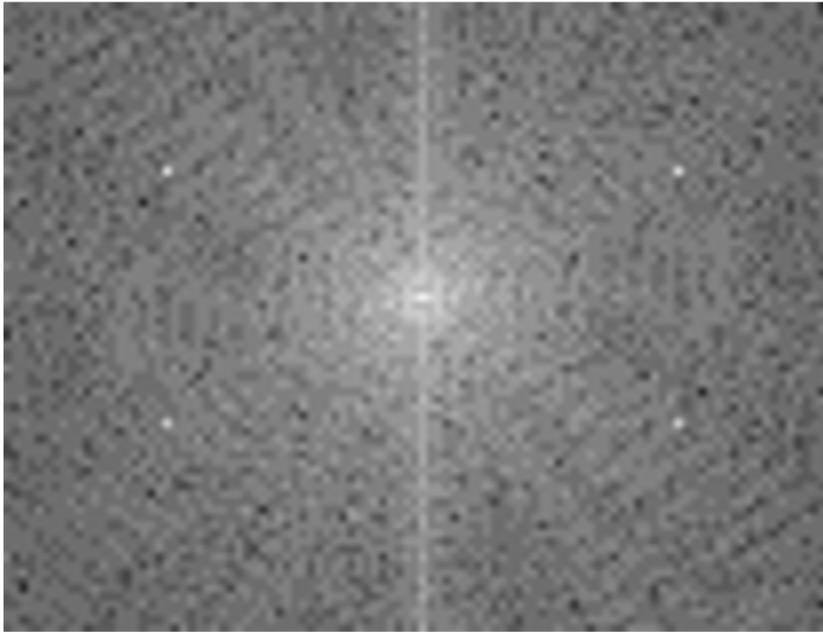
$$D_2(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_C - u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_C - v_0)]^2}$$

$$H_{\text{NR}}(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se } D_1(u, v) \leq D_0 \text{ ou } D_2(u, v) \leq D_0 \\ 1, & \text{em todas as outras regiões} \end{cases}$$

Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



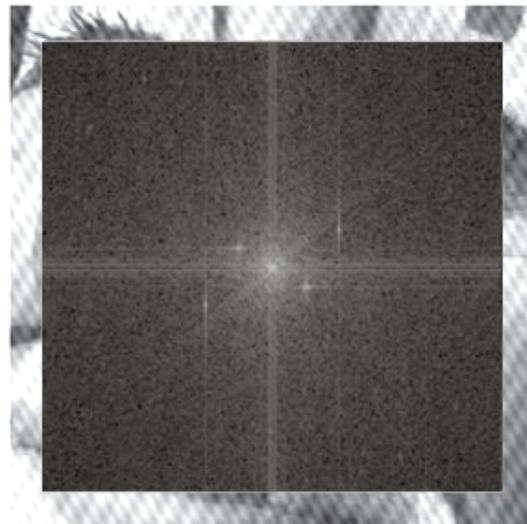
Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



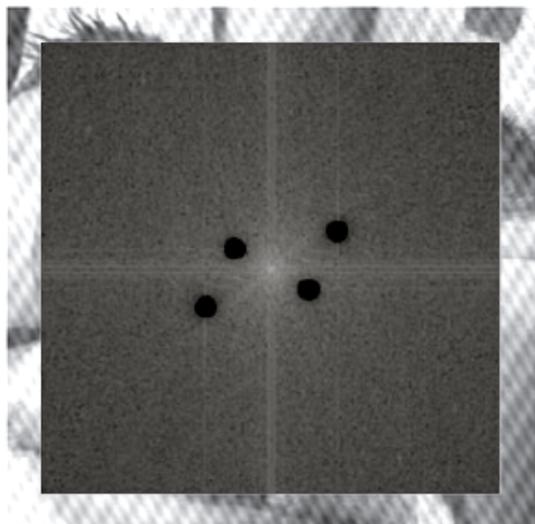
Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



(a)



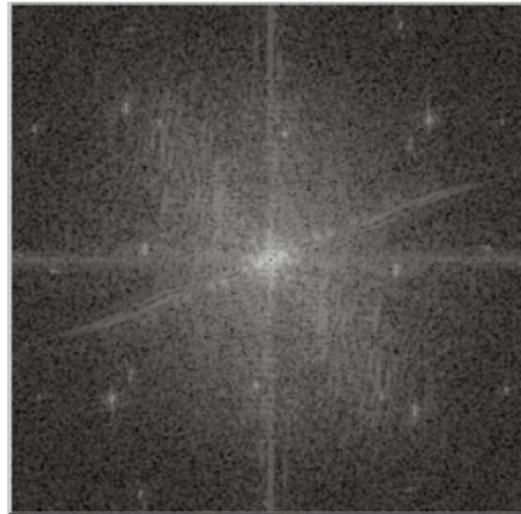
(b)



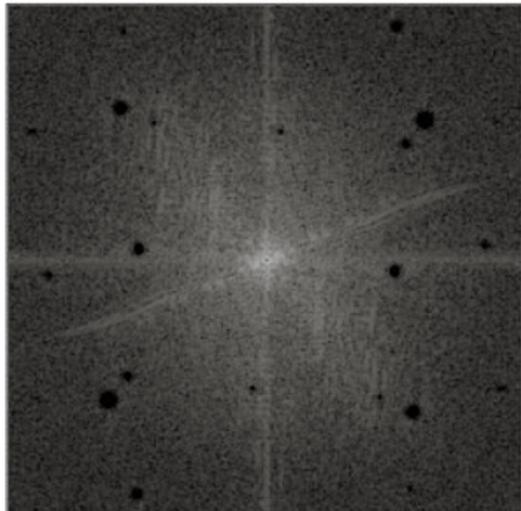
Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



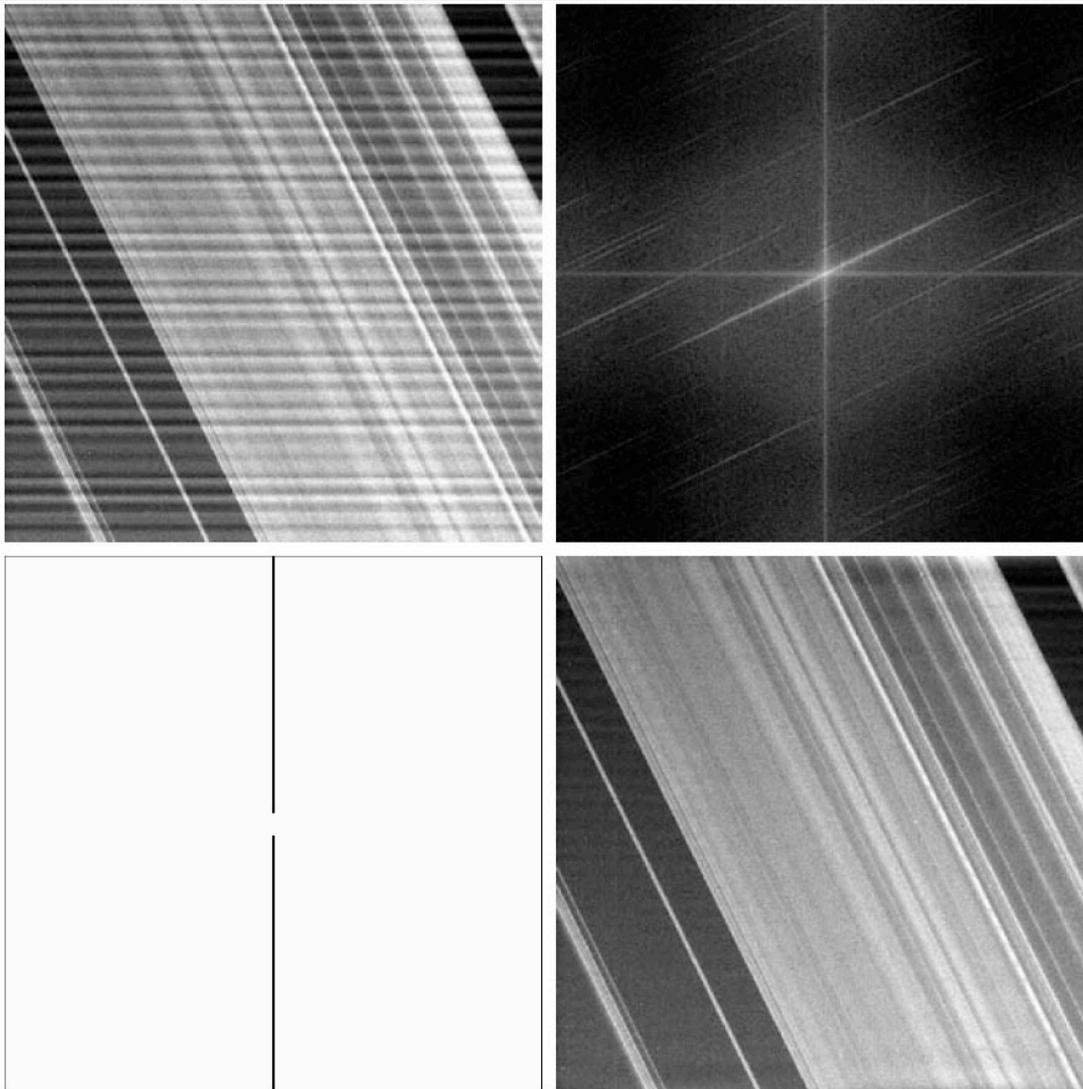
(a)



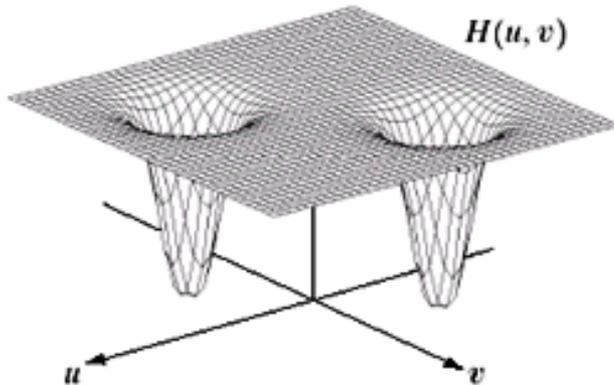
(b)



Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



Filtros *Notch Reject* Butterworth



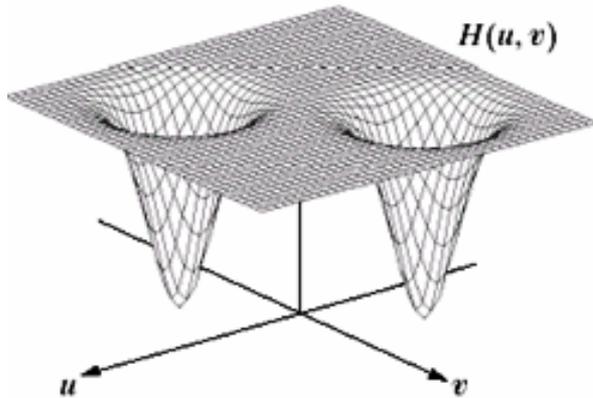
- O filtro *notch-reject* Butterworth é construído como produtos dos filtros passa-alta Butterworth cujos centros foram transladados aos centros de cada *notch*.
- D_0 é a frequência de corte escolhida na construção do filtro;

$$D_1(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_c + u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_c + v_0)]^2}$$

$$D_2(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_c - u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_c - v_0)]^2}$$

$$H_{NR}(u, v) = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{D_0}{D_1(u, v)} \right]^{2n}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{D_0}{D_2(u, v)} \right]^{2n}}$$

Filtros *Notch Reject* Gaussiano



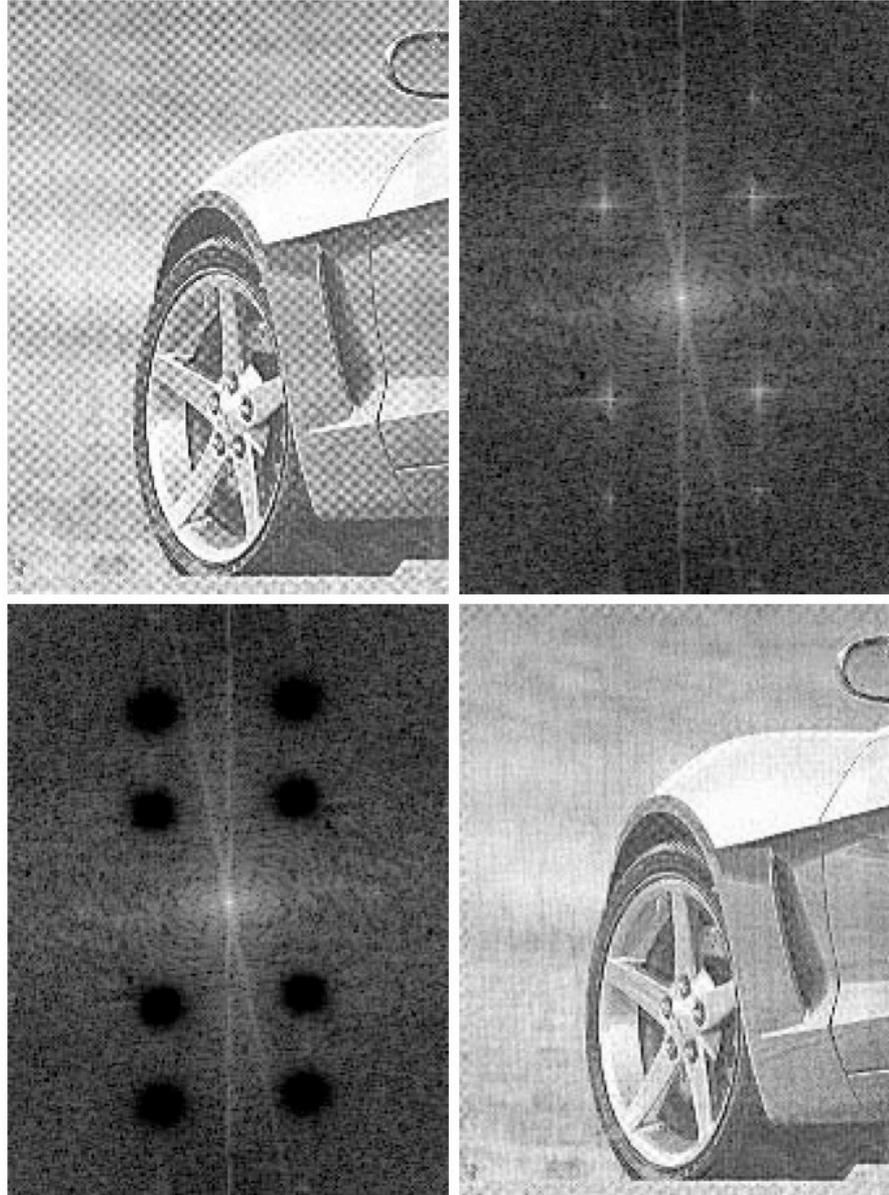
- O filtro *notch-reject* Gaussiano é construído como produtos dos filtros passa-alta Gaussiano cujos centros foram transladados aos centros de cada *notch*.
- D_0 é a frequência de corte escolhida na construção do filtro;

$$D_1(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_c + u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_c + v_0)]^2}$$

$$D_2(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_c - u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_c - v_0)]^2}$$

$$H_{NR}(u, v) = \left(1 - e^{\frac{-D_1(u, v)^2}{2D_0^2}}\right) \cdot \left(1 - e^{\frac{-D_2(u, v)^2}{2D_0^2}}\right)$$

Filtro *Notch Reject* Butterworth

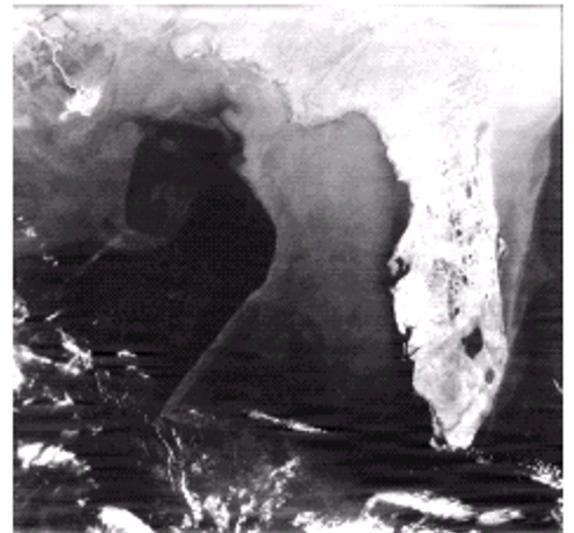
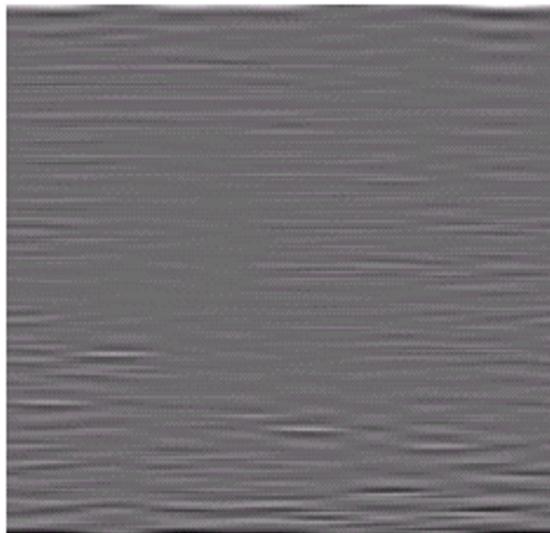
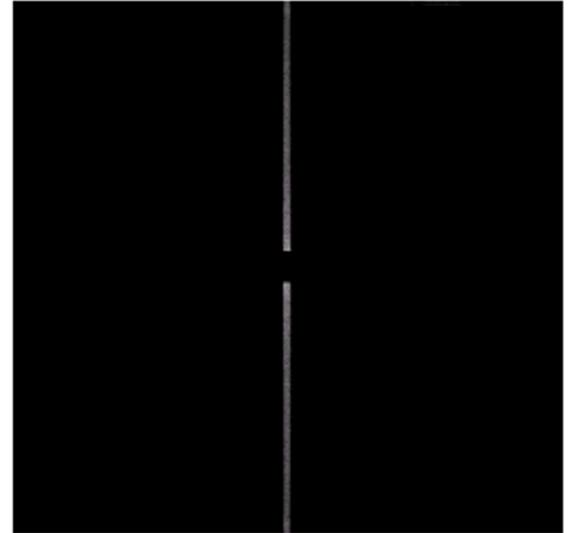
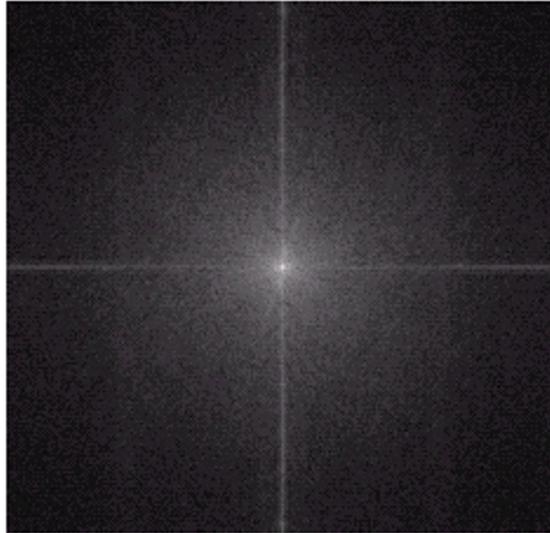
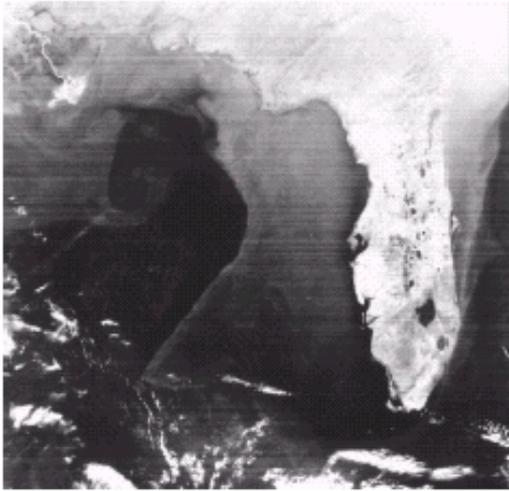


Filtros *Notch Pass*

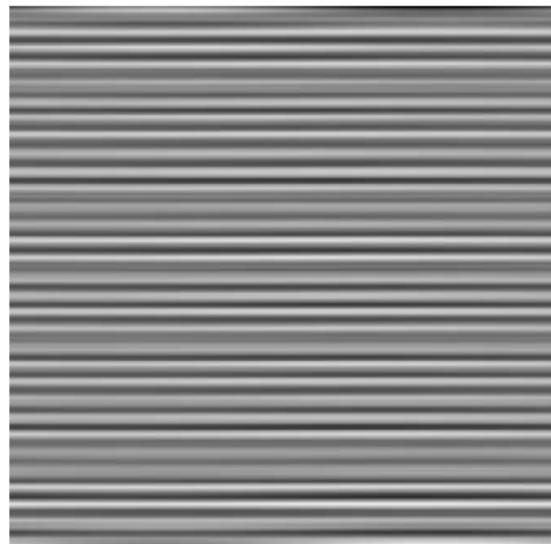
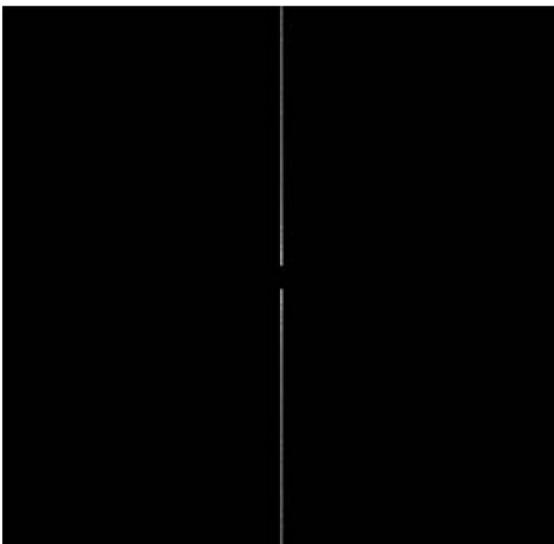
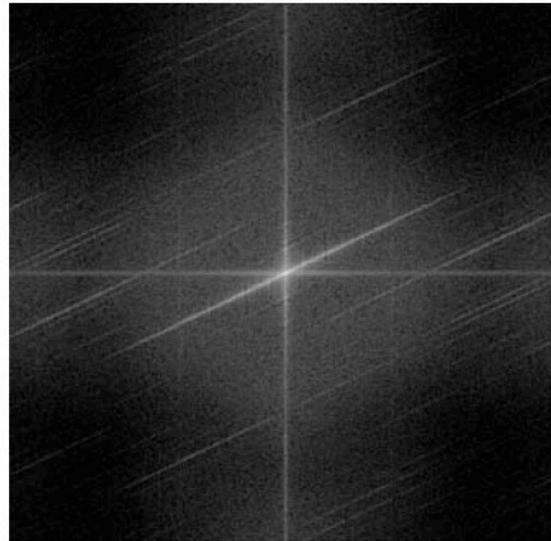
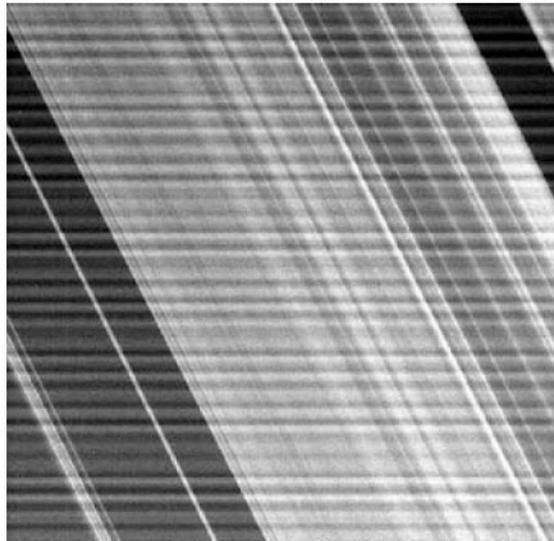
As equações dos filtros *Notch Pass* podem ser obtidos a partir das equações dos filtros *Notch Reject* :

$$H_{NP}(u, v) = 1 - H_{NR}(u, v)$$

Filtros *Notch Pass*



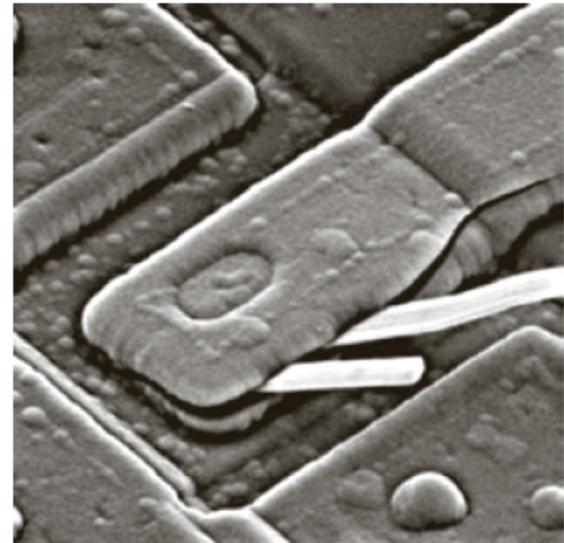
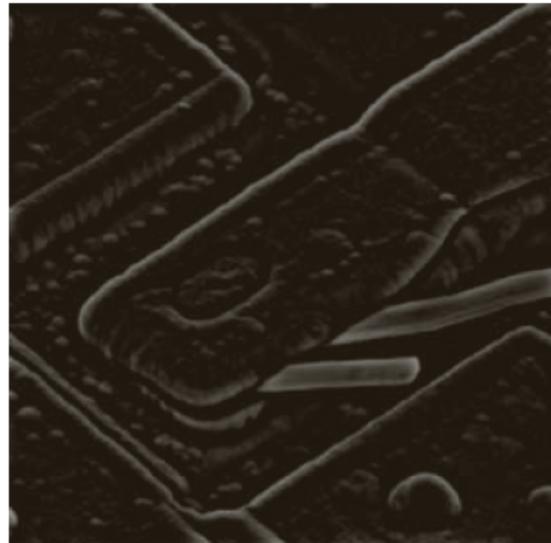
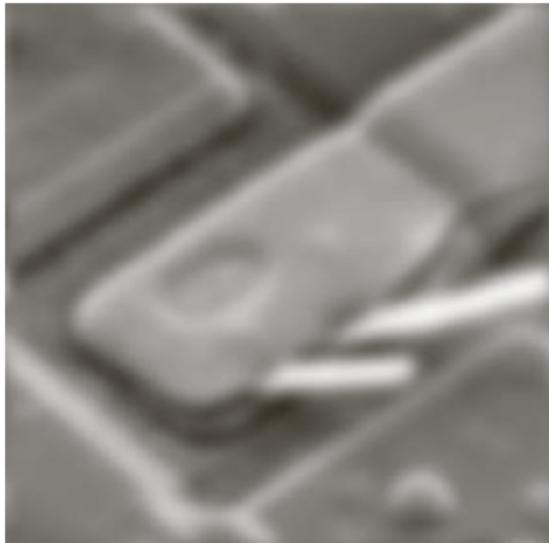
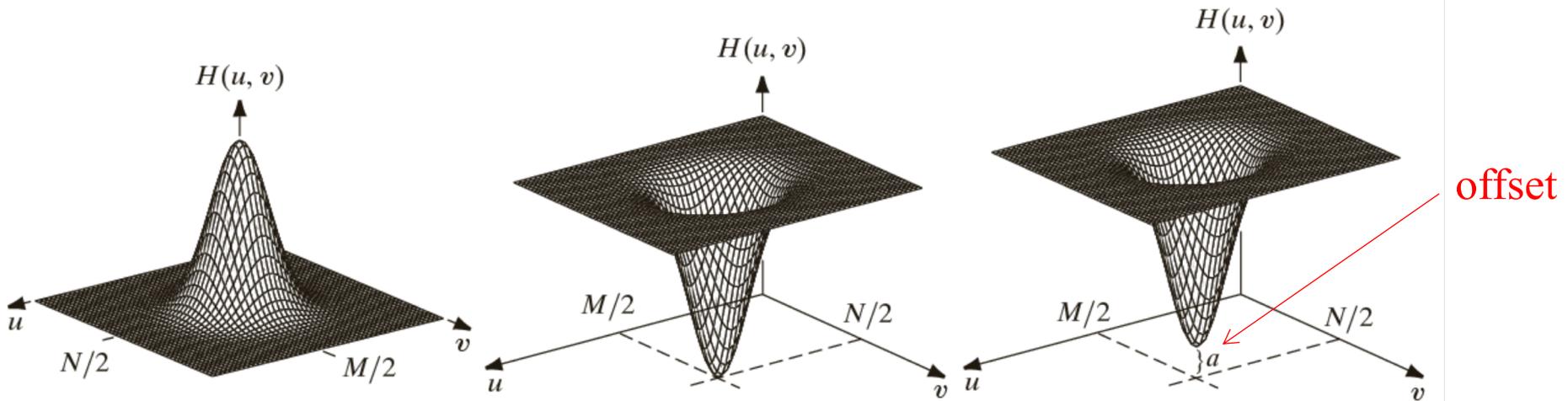
Filtros *Notch Pass*



Realce - Sharpening

- Atenua ou mantém os componentes de alguma faixa de frequência da imagem e aumenta (realça) outras faixas de frequências;
- Geralmente mantém as baixas-frequências e realça as altas-frequências;
- Na transição pode-se utilizar qualquer a curva, geralmente utiliza-se Butterworth ou Gaussiano.

Realce - Sharpening



Realce - Sharpening

$$H(u, v) = [k_1 \cdot H_P(u, v)] + k_2$$

- H_P - filtro passa-alta qualquer (ideal, Butterworth, Gaussiano)
- k_1 - controla a contribuição das altas frequências (realce)
- k_2 - controla o offset do filtro (brilho da imagem)

Realce - Sharpening

$$H(u, v) = [k_1 \cdot H_P(u, v)] + 1$$

- H_P - filtro passa-alta qualquer (ideal, Butterworth, Gaussiano)
- k_1 - controla a contribuição das altas frequências (realce)
- $k_2 = 1$ (não altera o brilho da imagem)

Filtro Homomórfico

- Atenua as baixas-frequências e realça as altas baseando-se no modelo de iluminação-refletância;
- O filtro homomórfico trabalha com a ideia de que a “iluminação” (γ_L) é componente de baixa-frequência e a “refletância” de alta-frequência (γ_H);
- Aumenta-se o contraste da imagem se a iluminação é diminuída ($0 < \gamma_L < 1$) e a refletância é aumentada ($\gamma_H > 1$);
- Na transição pode-se utilizar qualquer a curva de um filtro passa-alta, geralmente utiliza-se Butterworth ou Gaussiano.

Filtro Homomórfico

$$f(x, y) = i(x, y)r(x, y) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathfrak{S}[f(x, y)] \neq \mathfrak{S}[i(x, y)]\mathfrak{S}[r(x, y)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(x, y) &= \ln f(x, y) \\ &= \ln i(x, y) + \ln r(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mathfrak{S}\{z(x, y)\} &= \mathfrak{S}\{\ln f(x, y)\} \\ &= \mathfrak{S}\{\ln i(x, y)\} + \mathfrak{S}\{\ln r(x, y)\} \end{aligned}$$



$$Z(u, v) = F_i(u, v) + F_r(u, v)$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(u, v) &= H(u, v)Z(u, v) \\ &= H(u, v)F_i(u, v) + H(u, v)F_r(u, v) \end{aligned}$$

Filtro Homomórfico

$$\begin{aligned} s(x, y) &= \mathfrak{S}^{-1}\{S(u, v)\} \\ &= \mathfrak{S}^{-1}\{H(u, v)F_i(u, v)\} + \mathfrak{S}^{-1}\{H(u, v)F_r(u, v)\} \end{aligned}$$



$$i'(x, y) = \mathfrak{S}^{-1}\{H(u, v)F_i(u, v)\}$$

$$r'(x, y) = \mathfrak{S}^{-1}\{H(u, v)F_r(u, v)\}$$



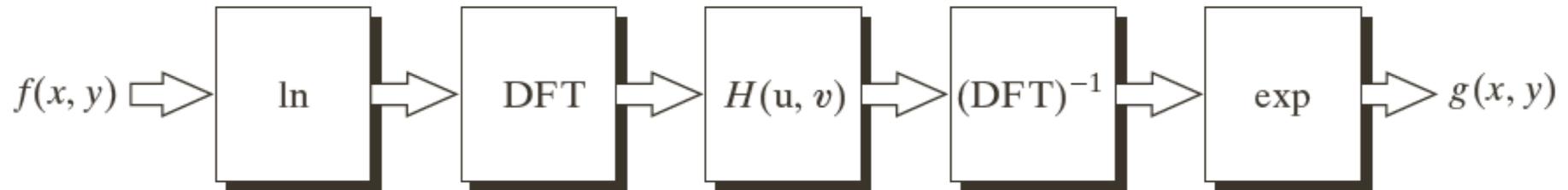
$$s(x, y) = i'(x, y) + r'(x, y) \quad \Longrightarrow$$

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

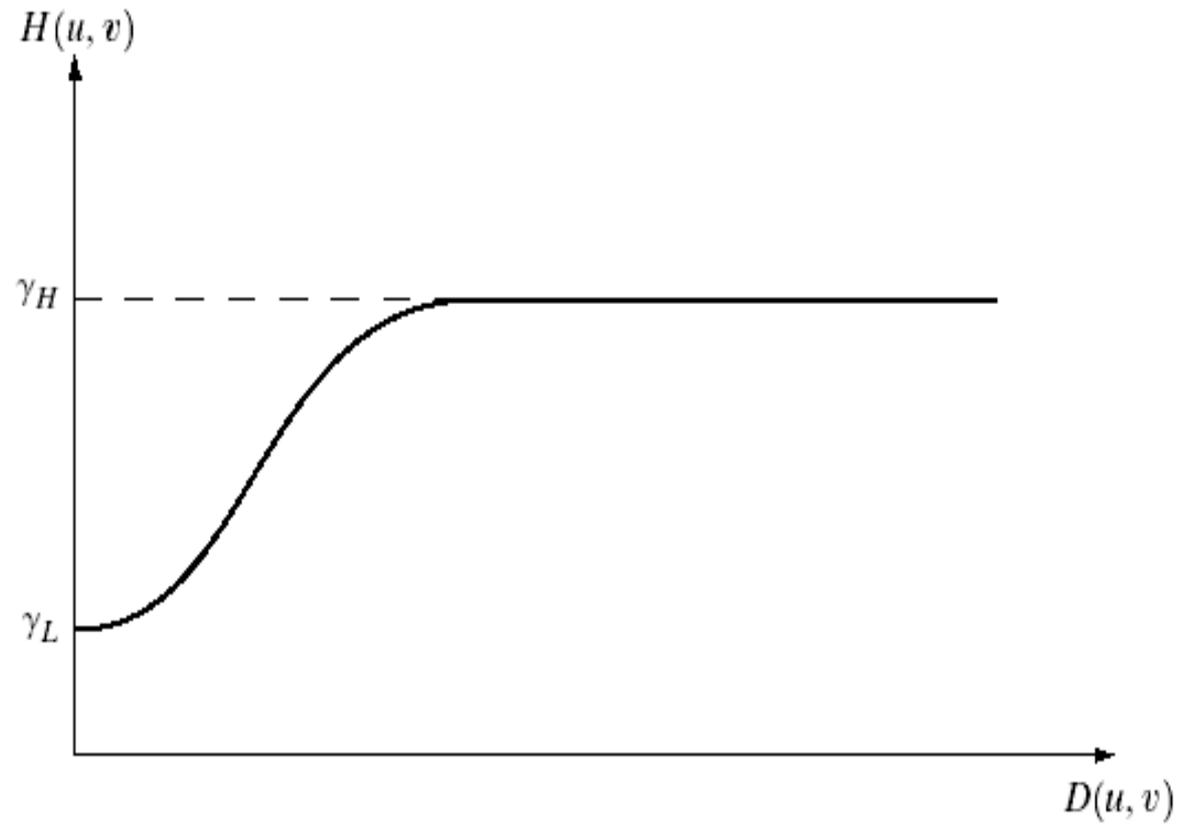
$$= e^{i'(x, y)} e^{r'(x, y)}$$

$$= i_0(x, y) r_0(x, y)$$

Filtro Homomórfico



Filtro Homomórfico



Filtro Homomórfico

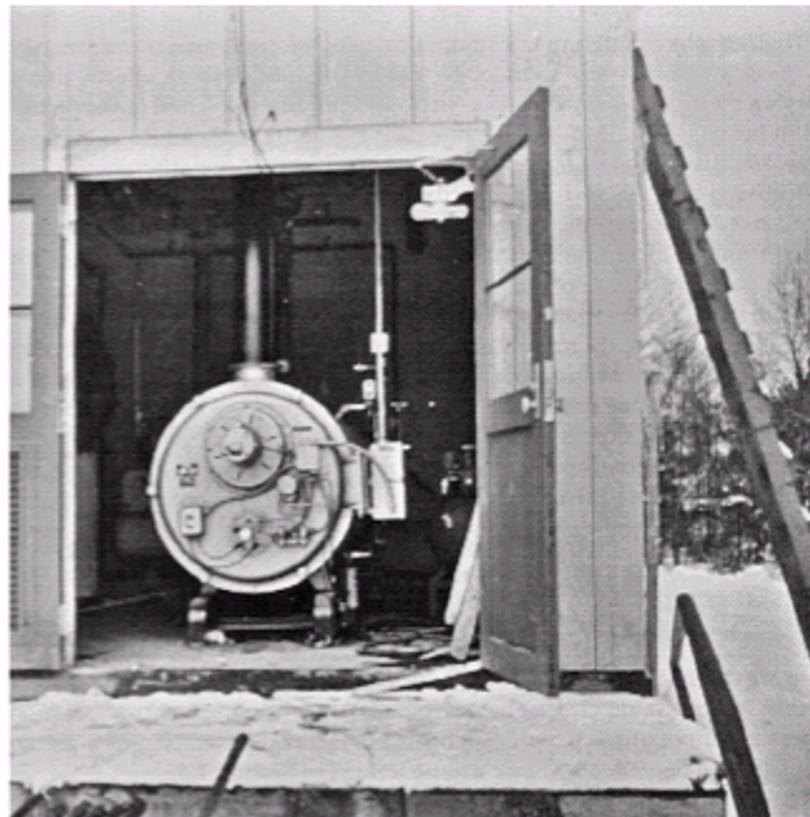
$$H(u, v) = [(\gamma_H - \gamma_L) \cdot H_P(u, v)] + \gamma_L$$

- H_P - filtro passa-alta qualquer (ideal, Butterworth, Gaussiano)
- $0 < \gamma_L < 1$
- $\gamma_H > 1$

Filtro Homomórfico



Filtro Homomórfico



Relação entre filtros no domínio da frequência e no domínio do espaço

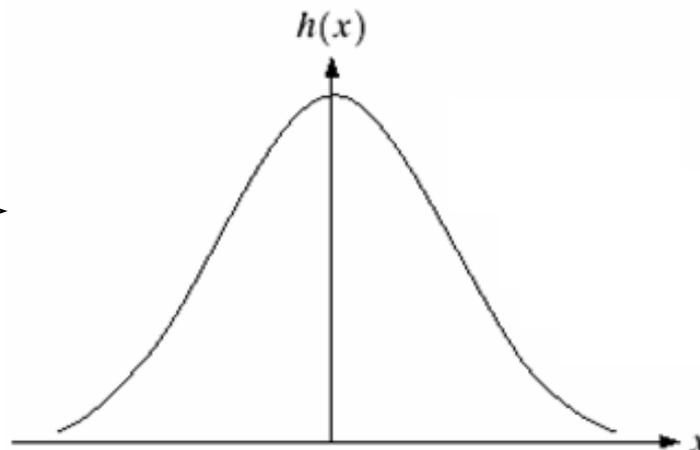
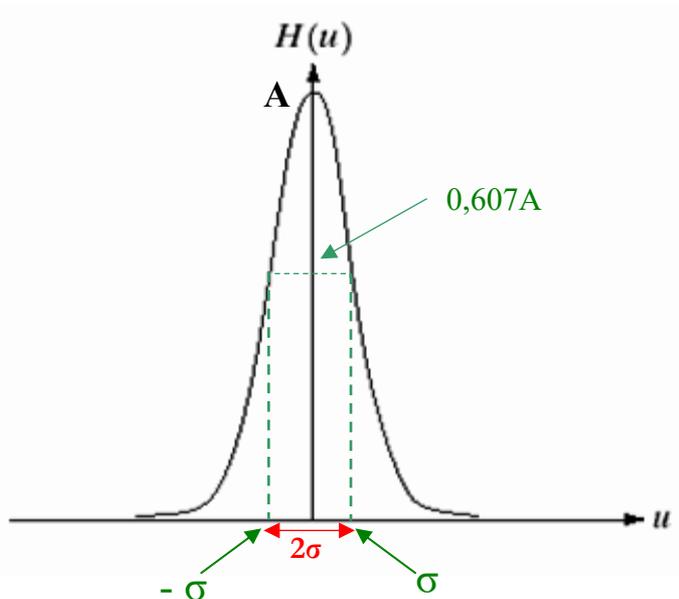
Filtro Passa-Baixa

$$H(u) = Ae^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

IFFT



$$h(x) = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma Ae^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2x^2}$$



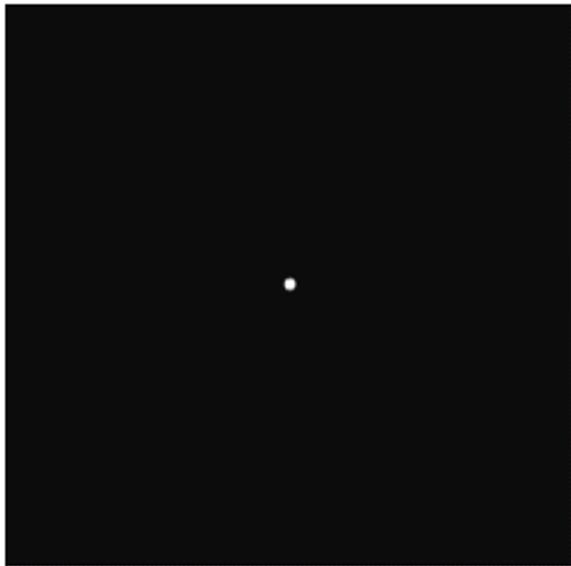
Filtros Equivalentes



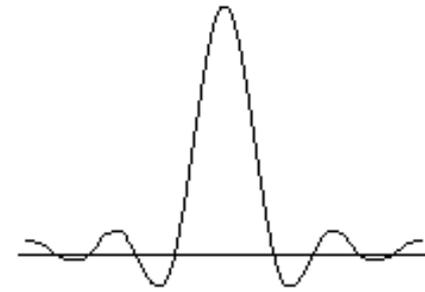
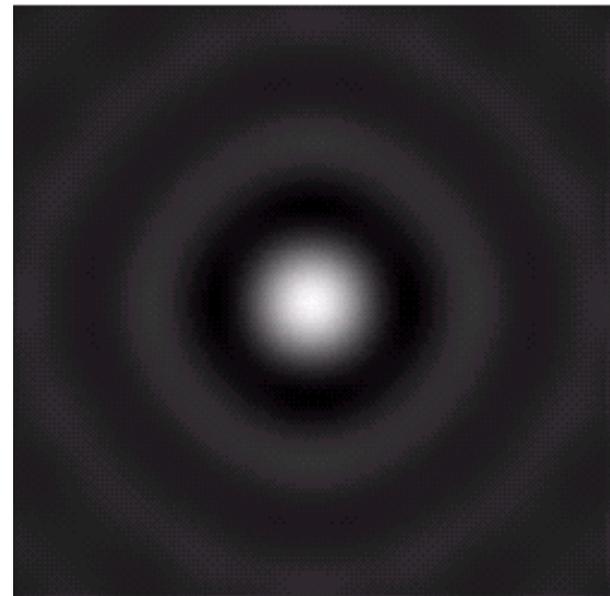
$$\frac{1}{9} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

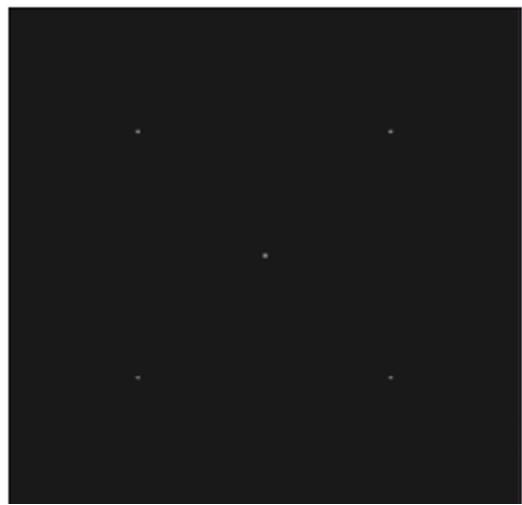
Filtro Passa-Baixa **Ideal** no domínio da frequência e do espaço



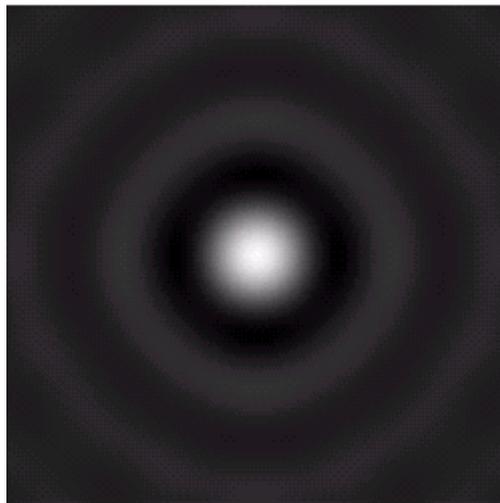
FFT
→



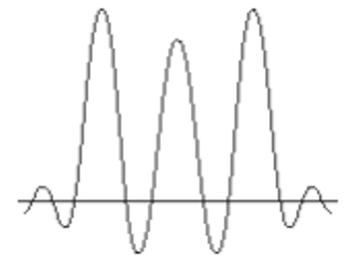
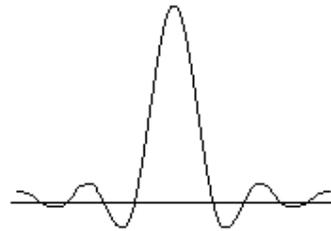
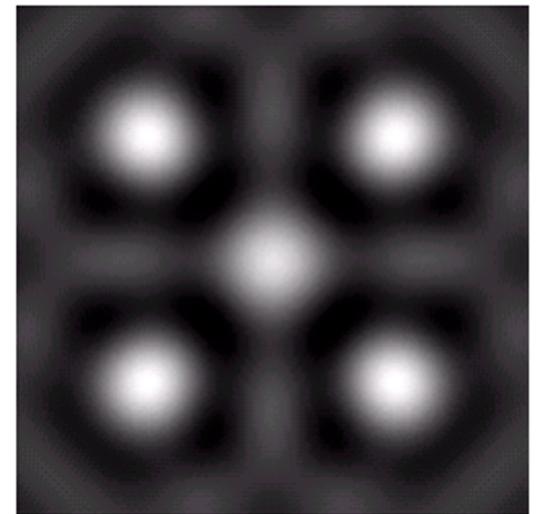
Filtro Passa-Baixa **Ideal** no domínio da frequência e do espaço



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Filtro Passa-Baixa **Butterworth** no domínio da frequência e do espaço

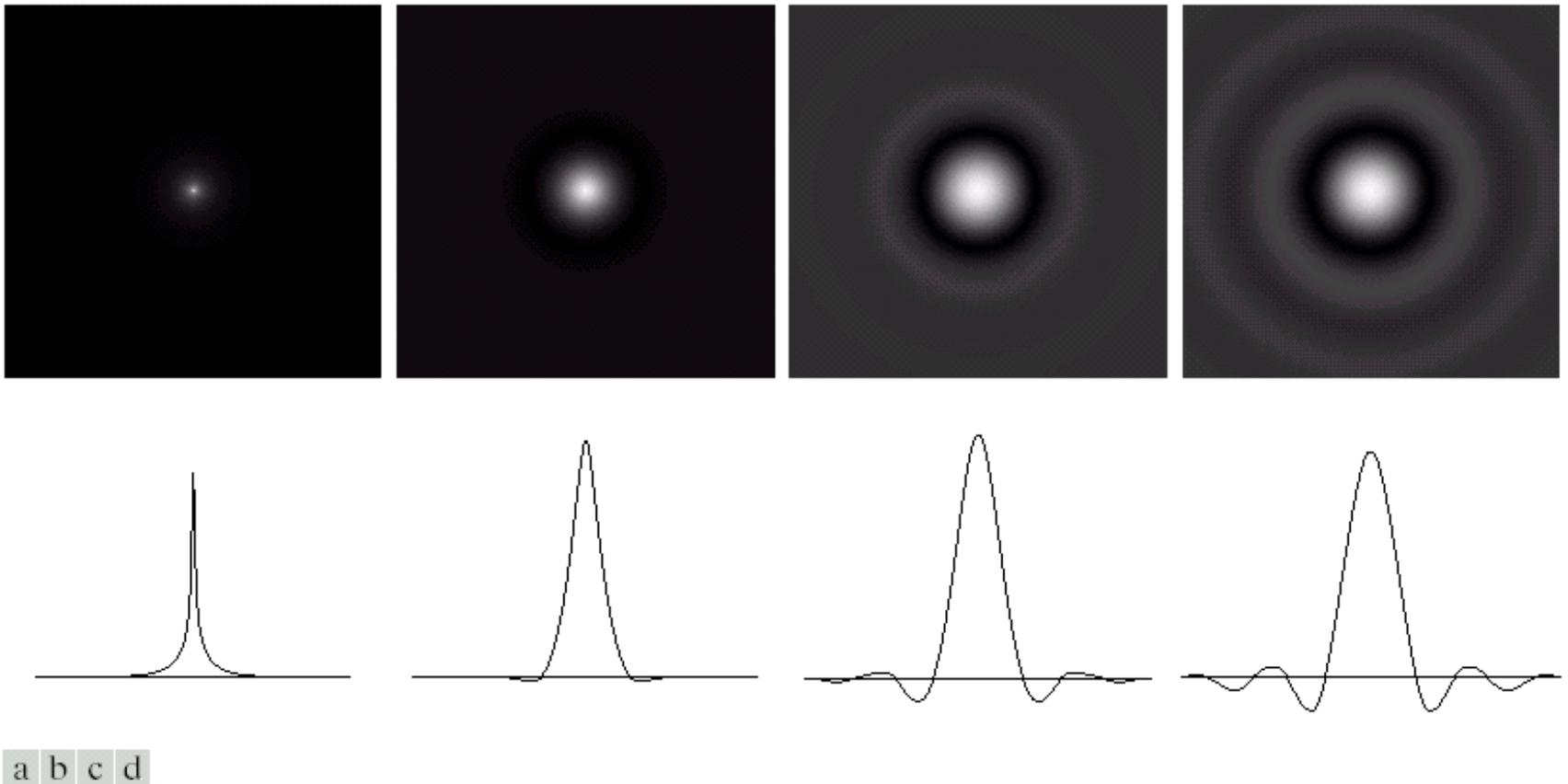
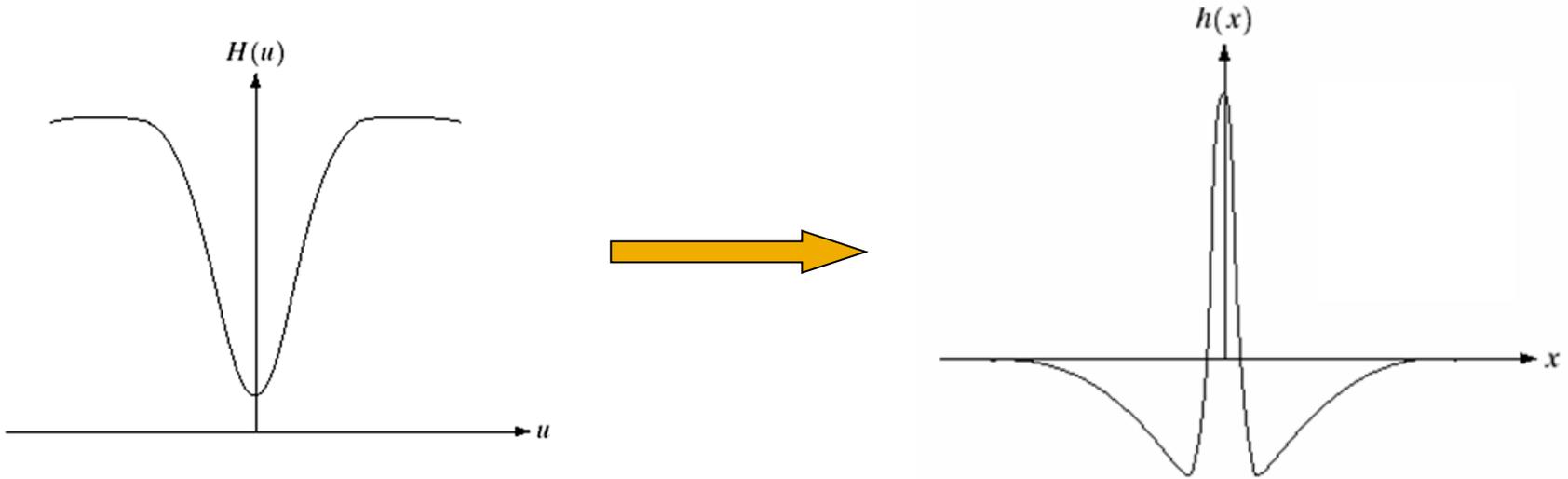


FIGURE 4.16 (a)–(d) Spatial representation of BLPFs of order 1, 2, 5, and 20, and corresponding gray-level profiles through the center of the filters (all filters have a cutoff frequency of 5). Note that ringing increases as a function of filter order.

Filtro Passa-Alta

$$H(u) = Ae^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} - Be^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \xrightarrow{\text{IFFT}} h(x) = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1 Ae^{-2\pi^2\sigma_1^2 x^2} - \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2 Be^{-2\pi^2\sigma_2^2 x^2}$$



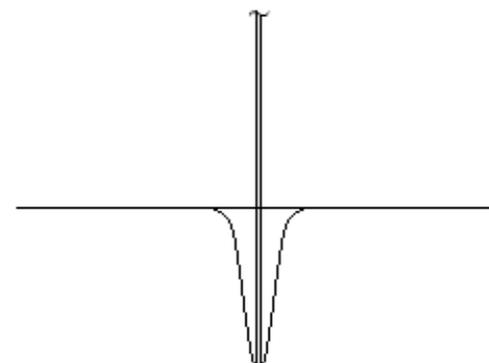
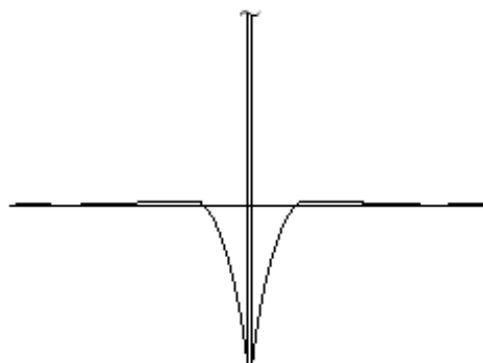
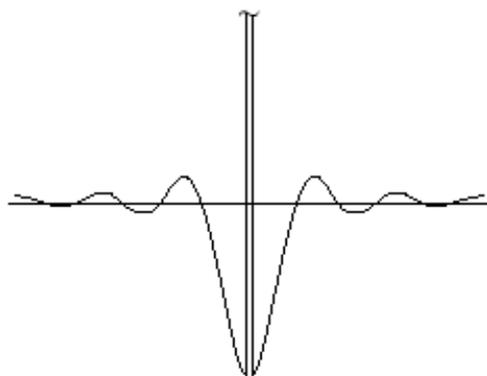
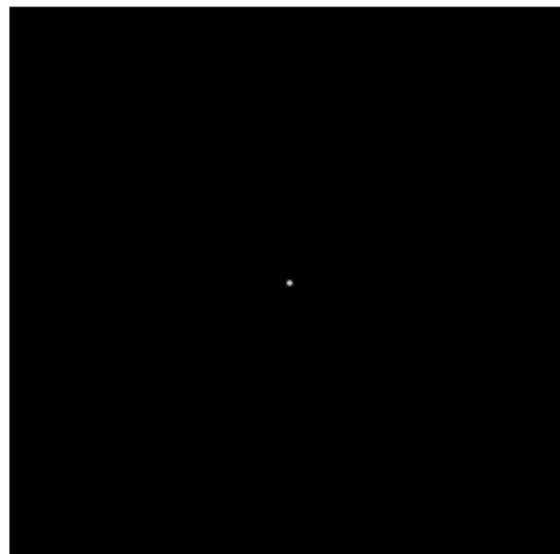
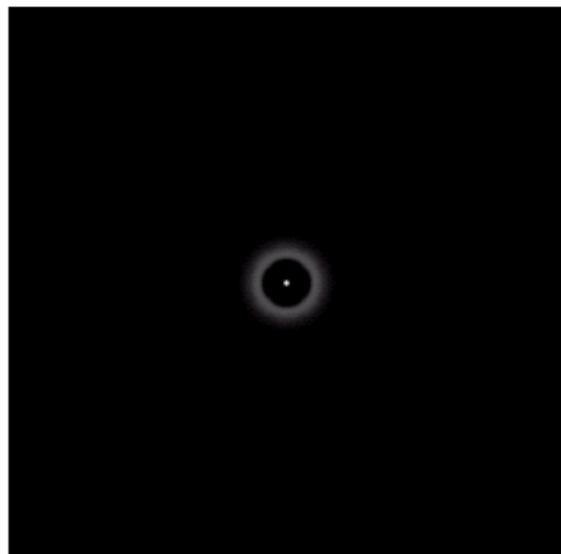
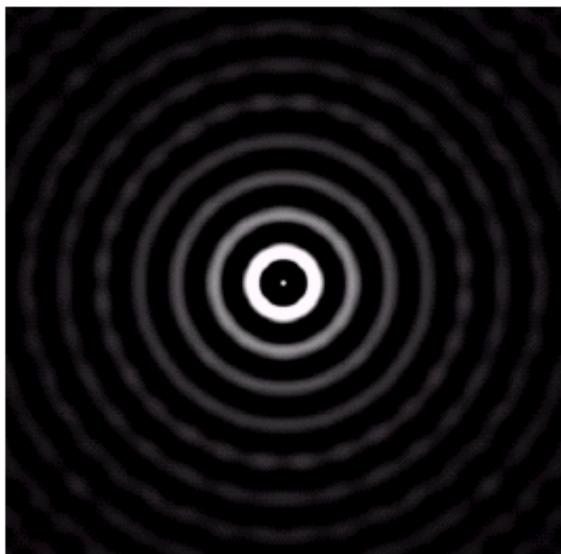
Filtros Equivalentes



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

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

Filtro Passa-Alta Ideal, Butterworth e Gaussiano no domínio do Espaço



FIM