

# SEL 0449 - Processamento Digital de Imagens Médicas

## SEL 5895 – Introdução ao Processamento Digital de Imagens

### **Aula 7 – Outros Filtros no Domínio da Frequência**

**Prof. Dr. Marcelo Andrade da Costa Vieira**

[mvieira@sc.usp.br](mailto:mvieira@sc.usp.br)

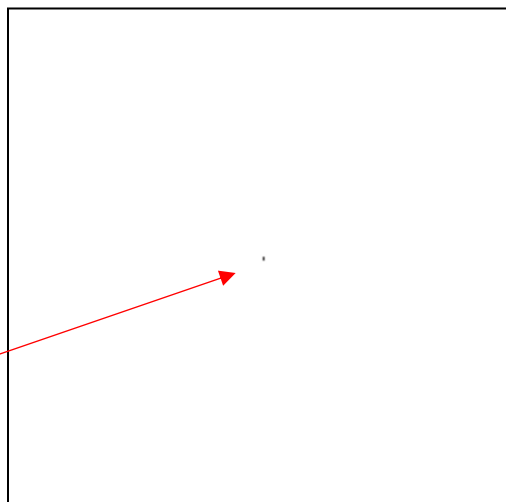
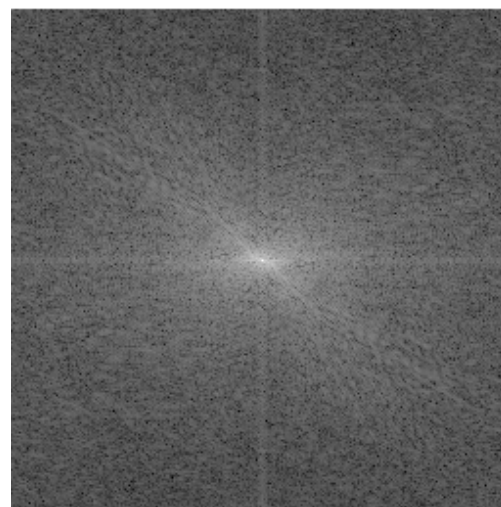
# Filtros Notch (seletivos)

Eliminação de frequências indesejadas - interferências

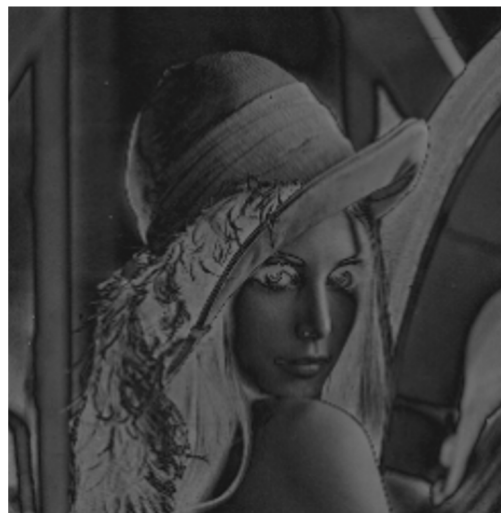
# Filtros *Notch*

- 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 para remoção de ruídos e interferências periódicas
- Podem ser de vários tipos. Os mais comuns são: Ideal, Butterworth e Gaussiano.

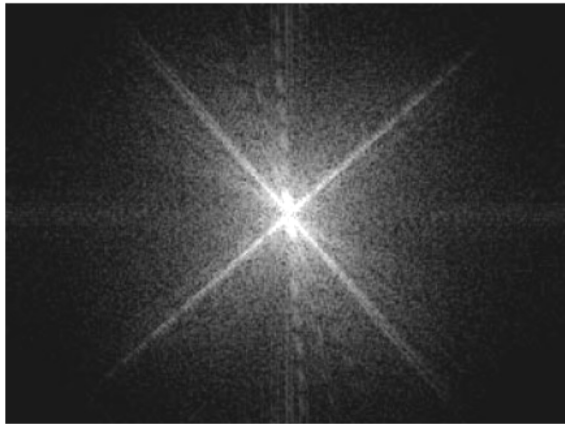
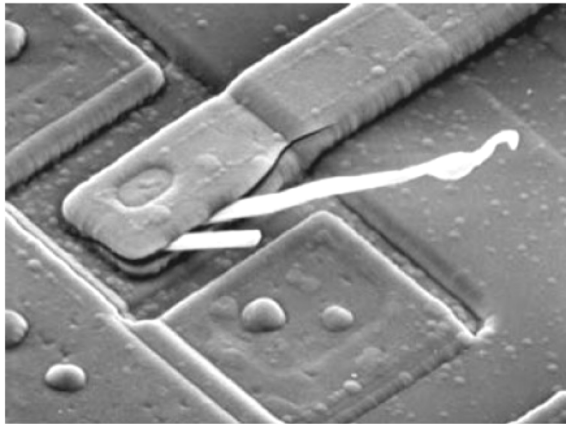
# Filtros *Notch Reject*



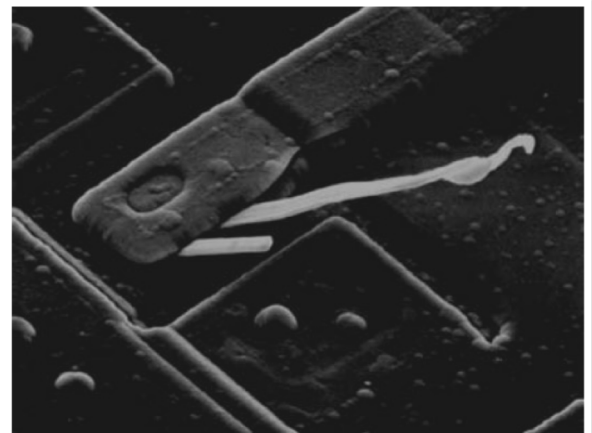
Só a frequência zero  
foi retirada



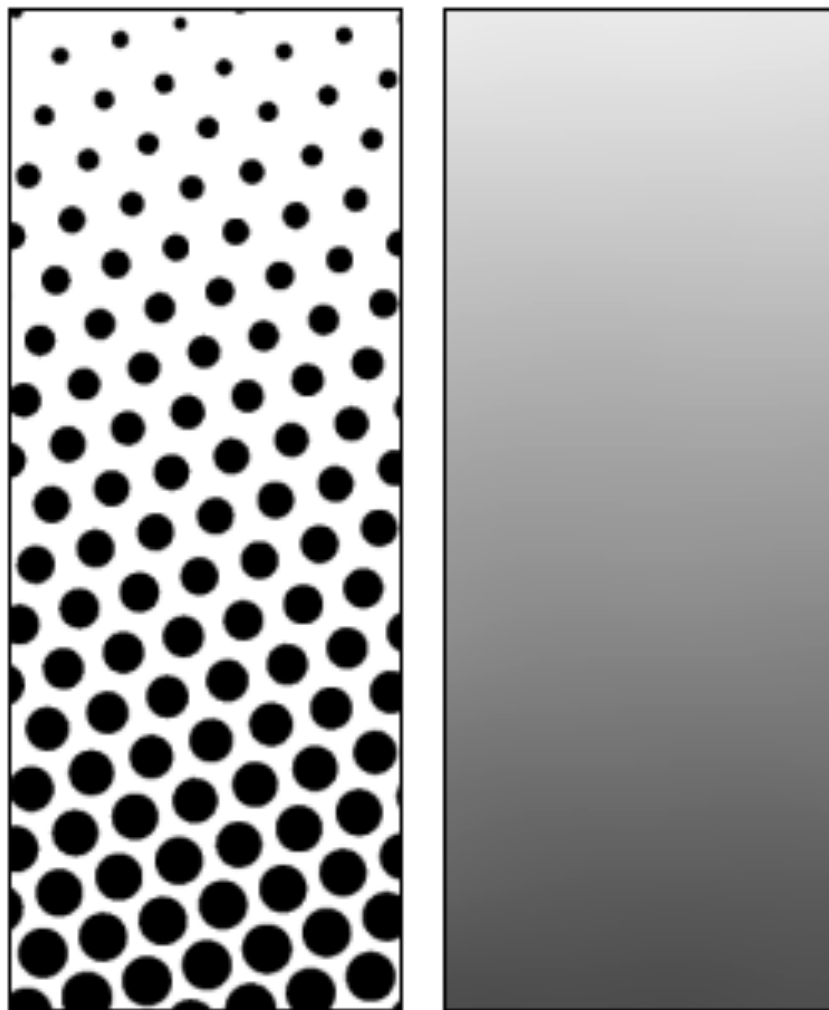
# Filtros *Notch Reject*



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. MANUFACTURE  
 BIRCH, LARCH, OAK,  
 WALNUT, HICKORY, AND ALL THE BEST  
 KINDS OF WOODS, AND ALSO  
 PAINTED, OILED, AND VARNISHED.

They also have on hand a large stock of  
 SLEIGHS,  
 AND ALL THE LATEST PATENTED  
 AND IMPROVED KINDS OF  
 WHEELS, AXLES, AND ALL THE  
 REQUISITE MATERIALS FOR THE  
 CONSTRUCTION OF CARRIAGES AND  
 SLEIGHS.

They also have on hand a large stock of  
 H. H. MACY & CO.



**TOYS, DOLLS.**  
 HOLIDAY TRAIL  
 Brilliantly Illuminated.

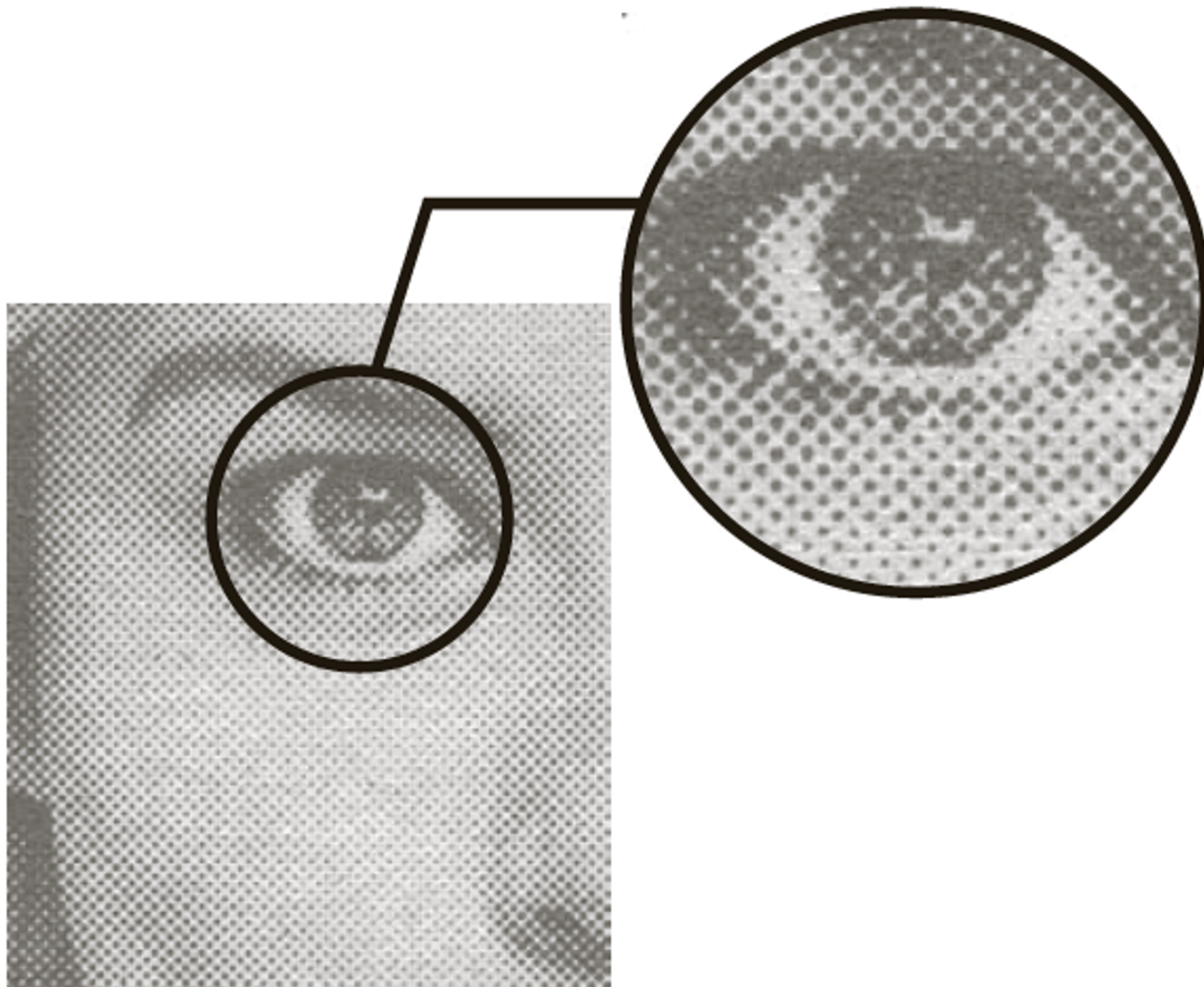
**H. H. MACY & CO.**  
 American Central Ice Co.  
 of ST. LOUIS.

**Thomas, Nelson & Co.**  
 & Madison Street  
 FINE FANCY GOODS.  
 Italian Jewelry.  
 Sets & Half Sets  
 FRENCH CLOCKS AND BRONZES  
 CLOCKS AND BRONZES  
 MANN & COBB

**HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.**  
 BLOOD'S PATENT NEEDLE CASES  
 LORD & TAYLOR,  
 HAVANA LOTTERY  
 SOLID SILVER WARE AT RETAIL

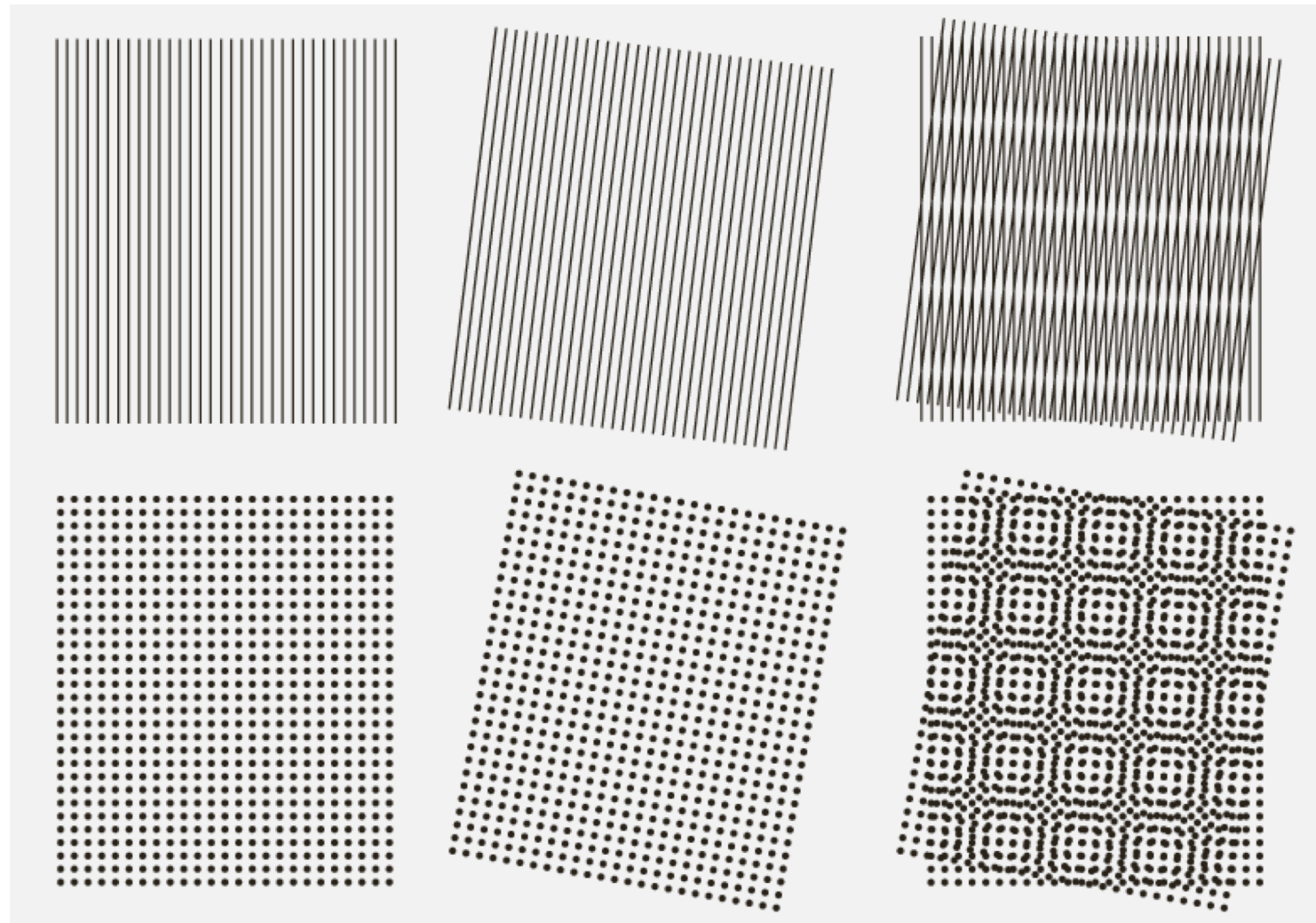
**Where to get Street Lamps.**

# Halftone

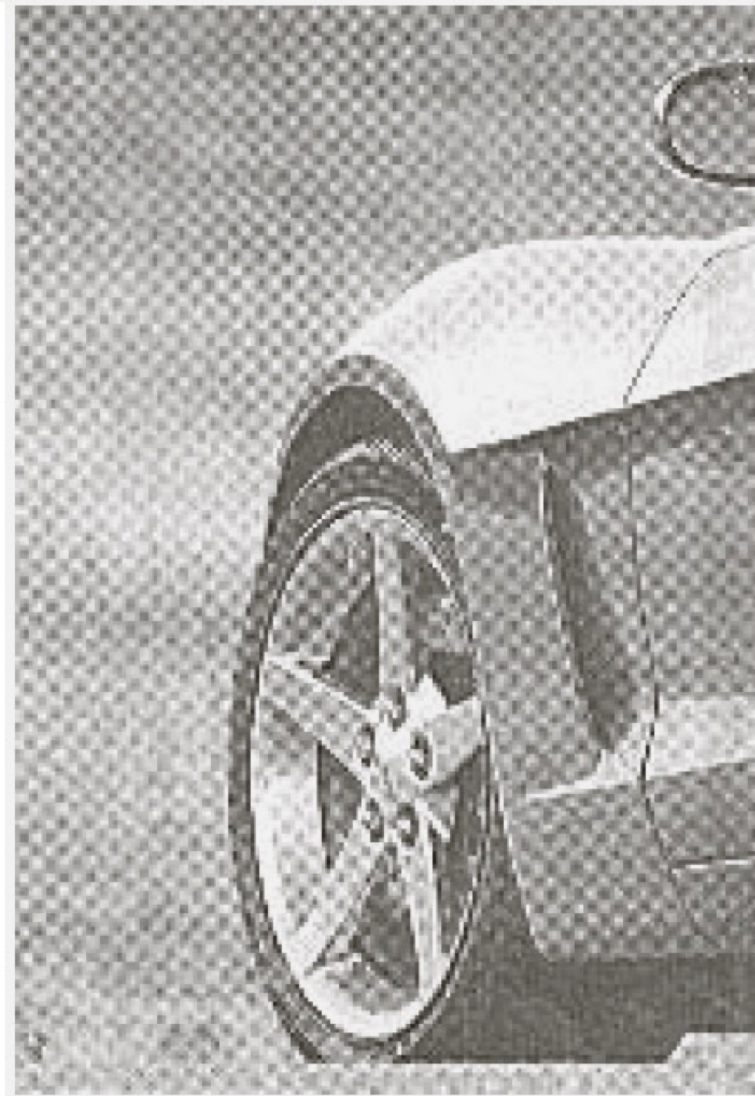




# Padrão Moiré



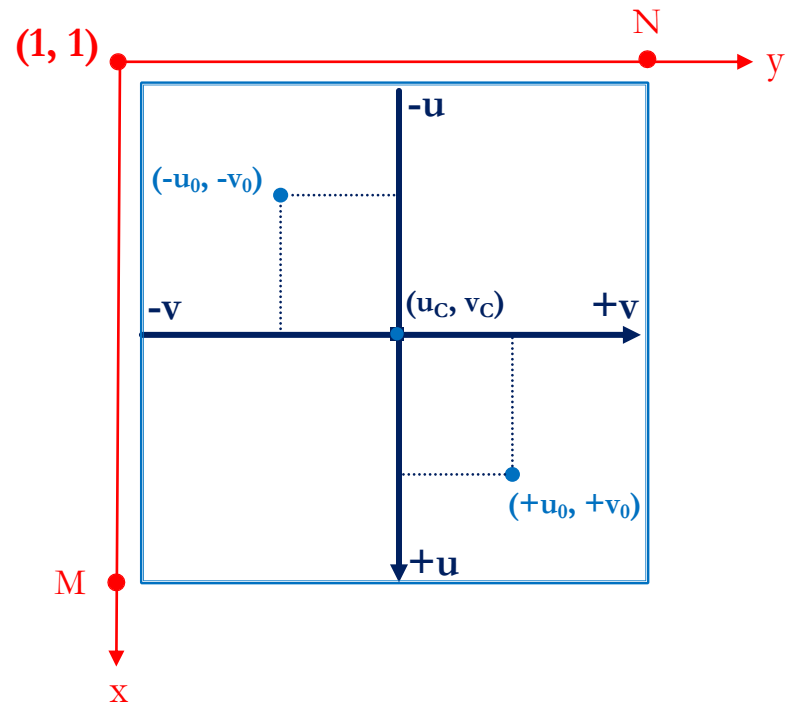
# Padrão Moiré - Halftone



# 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:

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



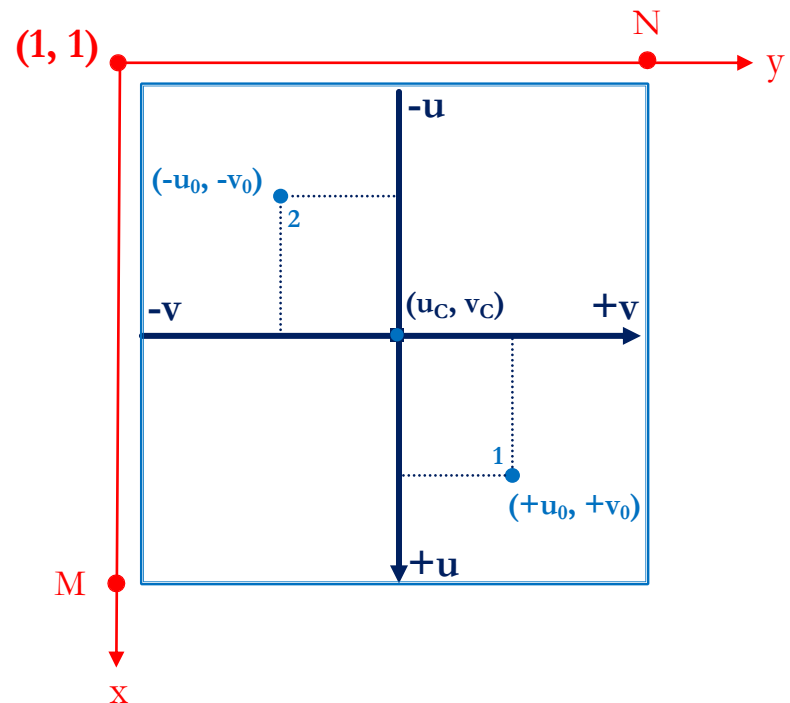
# Filtros *Notch Reject*

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

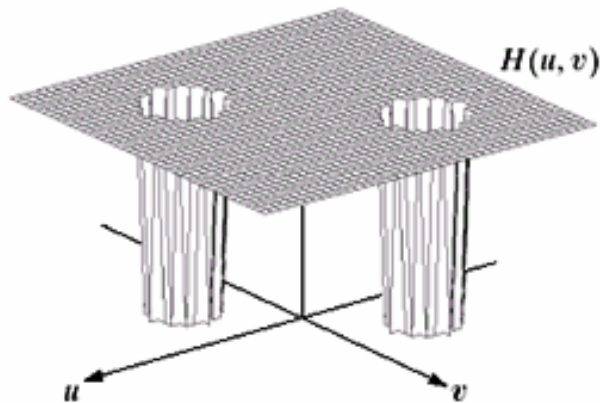
$$D_2(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_c - u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_c - v_0)]^2}$$

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

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



# Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



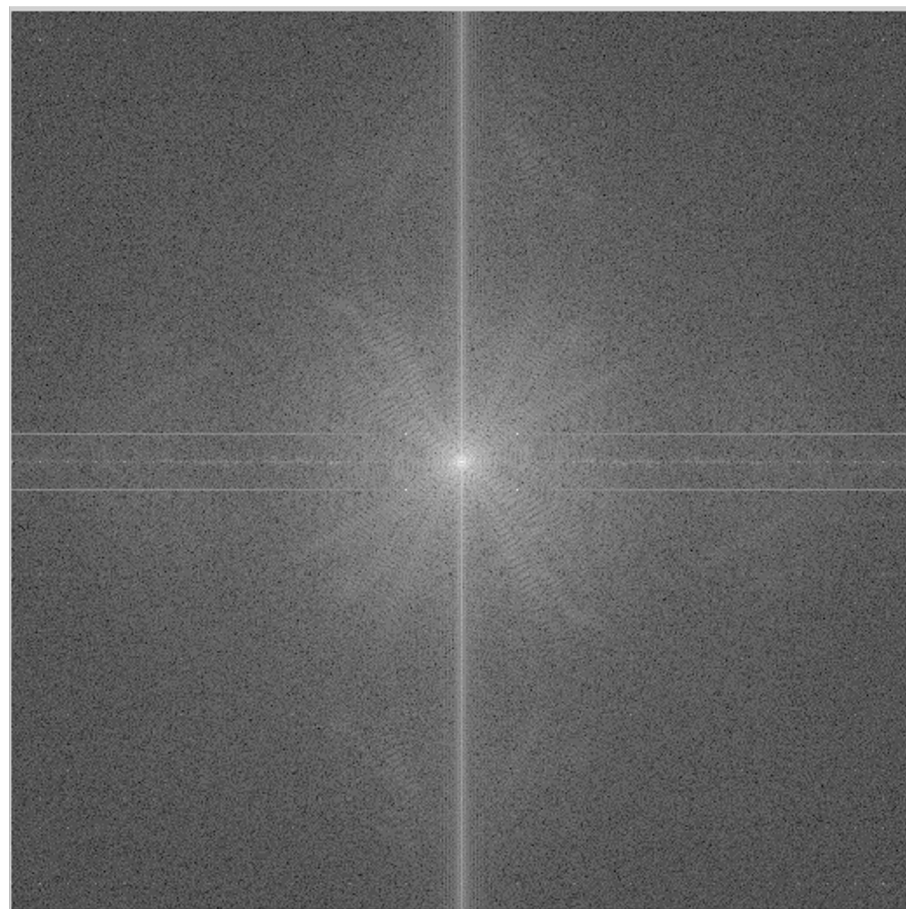
- A figura mostra apenas um par de regiões sendo retirado, mas o filtro *notch reject* pode retirar quantas ondas senoidais forem necessárias;
- A área em torno da frequência escolhida (raio  $D_0$ ) que pode ser retirada é definida na construção do filtro;

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

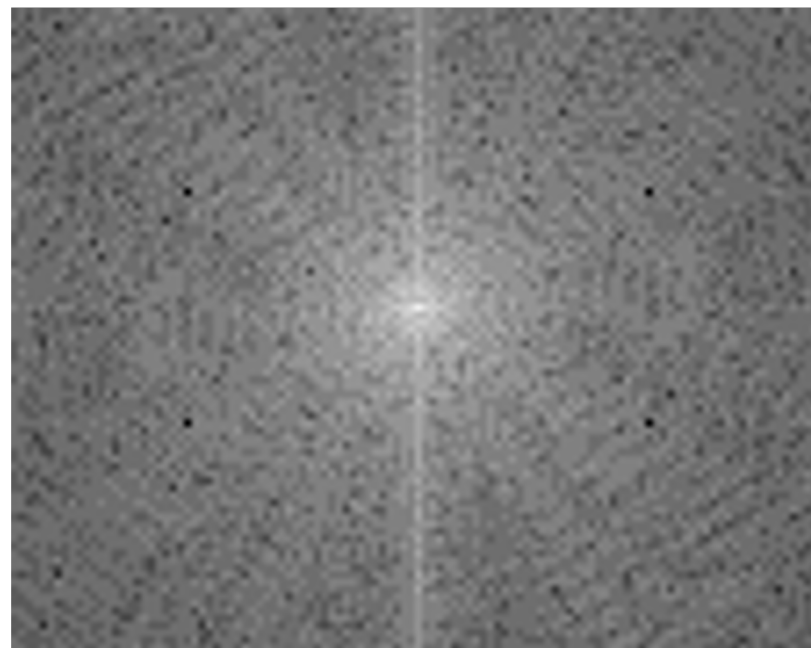
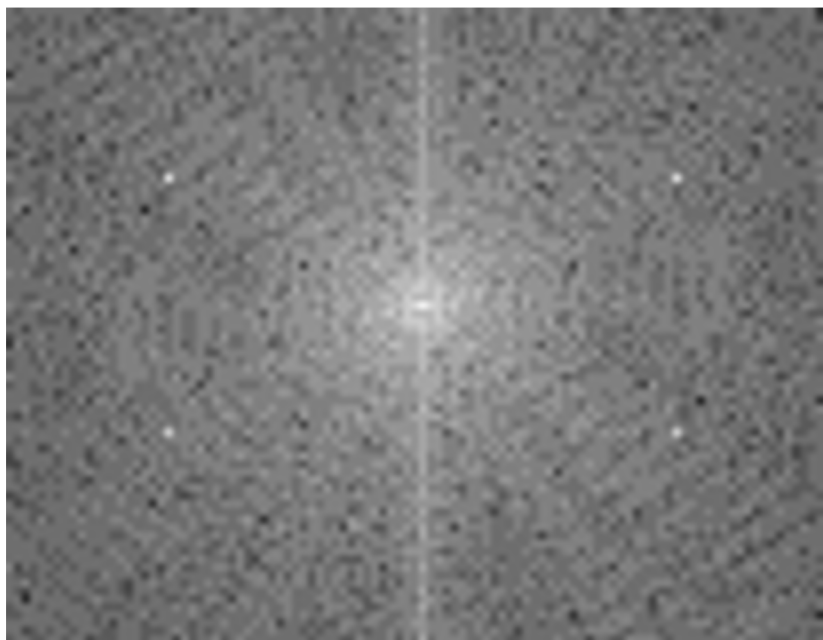
$$D_2(u, v) = \sqrt{[u - (u_C - u_0)]^2 + [v - (v_C - v_0)]^2}$$

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

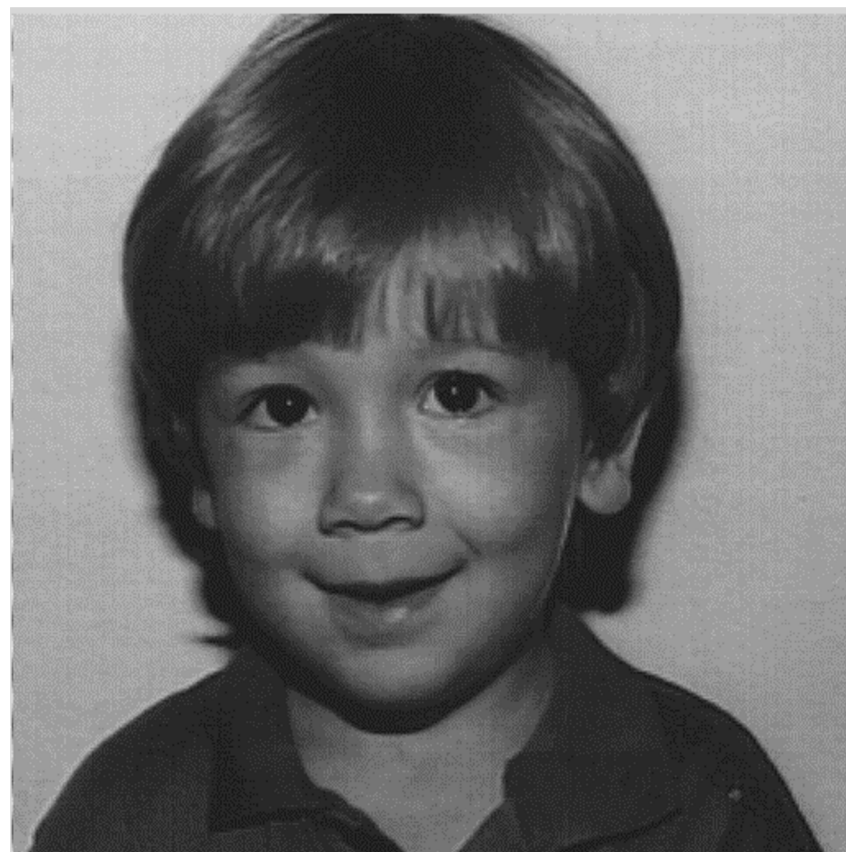
# Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



# Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



# Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal

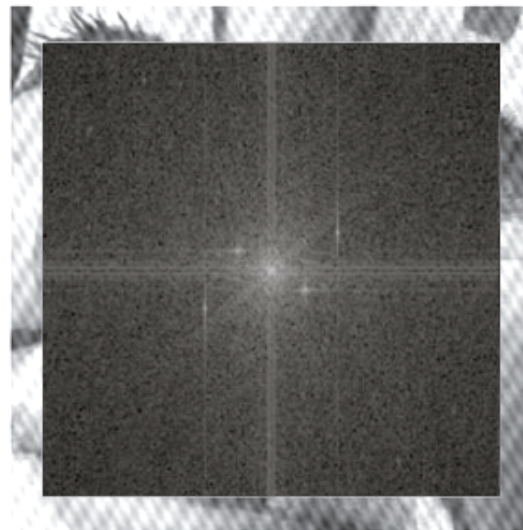




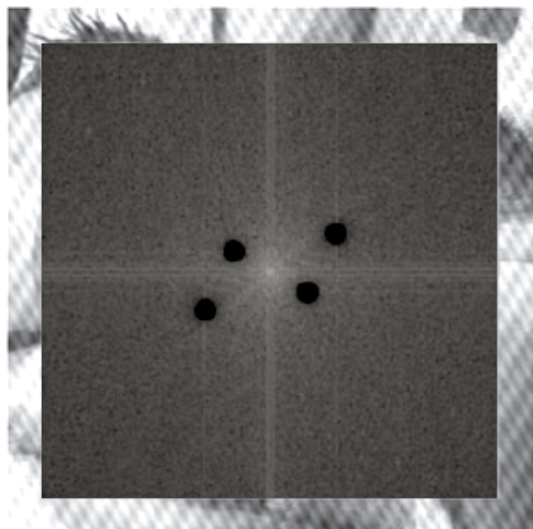
# Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



(a)



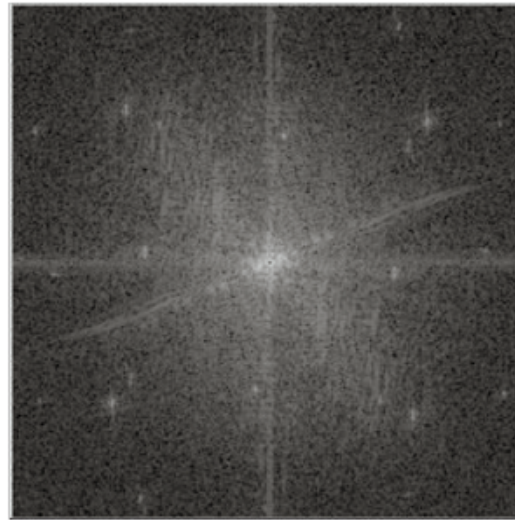
(b)



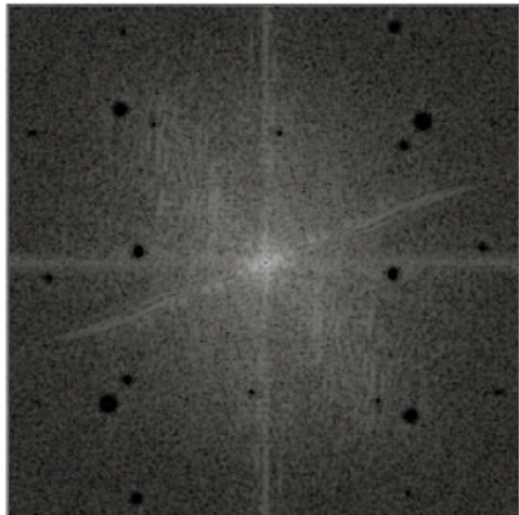
# Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



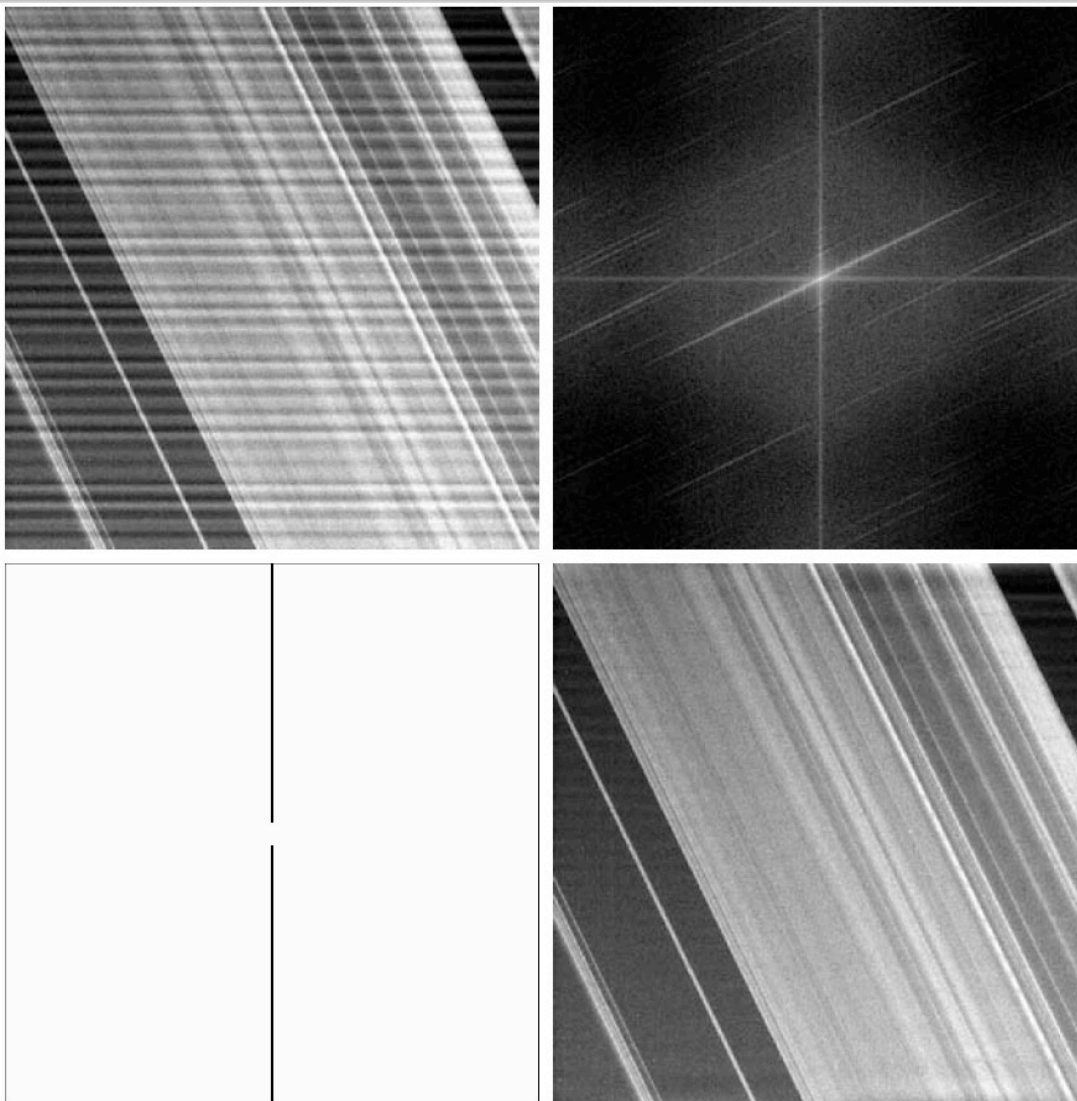
(a)



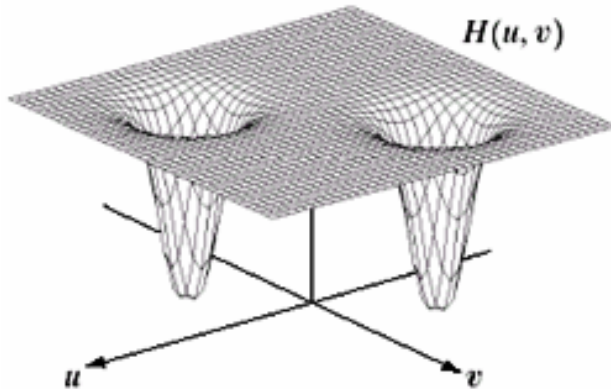
(b)



# Filtros *Notch Reject* Ideal



# Filtros *Notch Reject* Butterworth



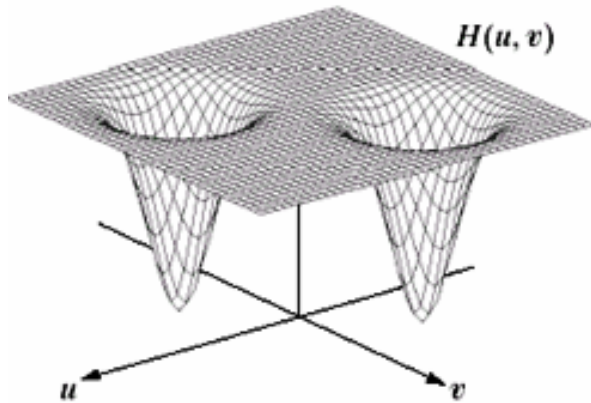
- O filtro *notch-reject* Butterworth é construído como produtos dos filtros passa-alta Butterworth cujos centros foram transladados aos centros de cada *notch*.
- $D_0$  é a frequência de corte escolhida na construção do filtro;

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

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

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

# Filtros *Notch Reject* Gaussiano



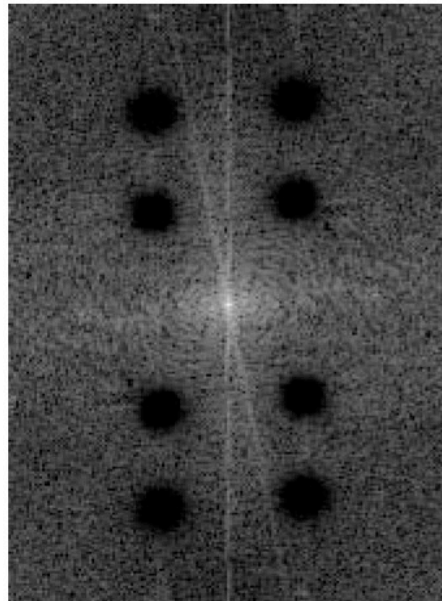
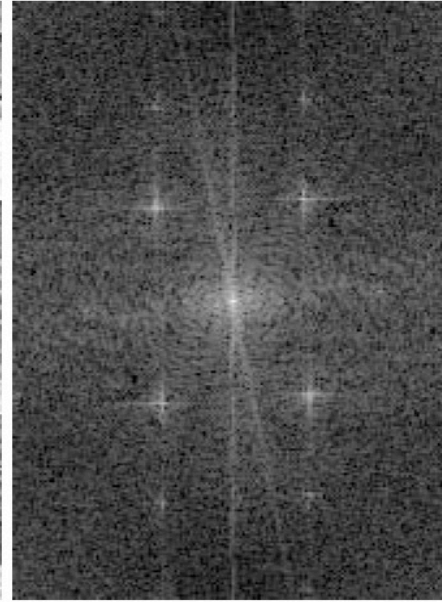
- O filtro *notch-reject* Gaussiano é construído como produtos dos filtros passa-alta Gaussiano cujos centros foram transladados aos centros de cada *notch*.
- $D_0$  é a frequência de corte escolhida na construção do filtro;

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

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

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

# Filtro *Notch Reject* Butterworth

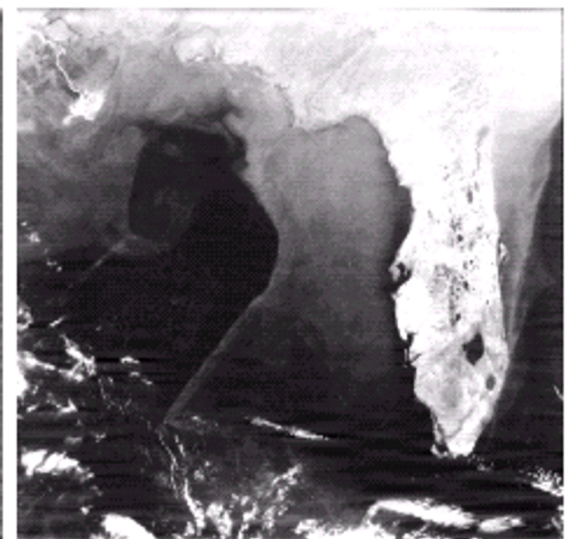
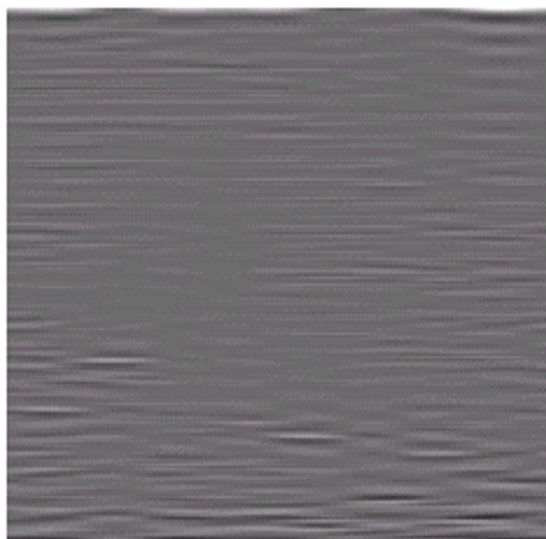
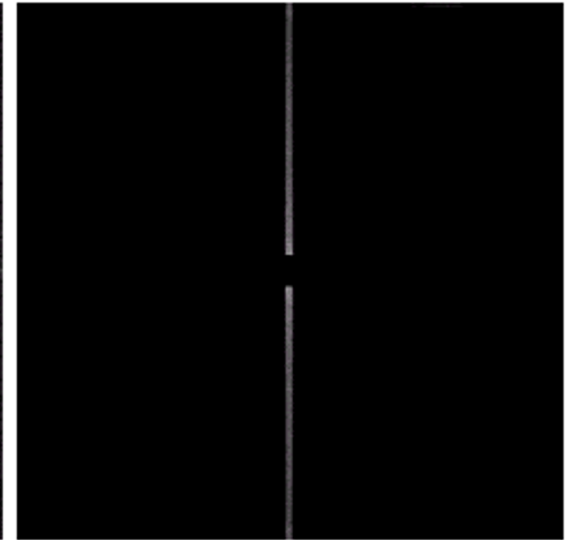
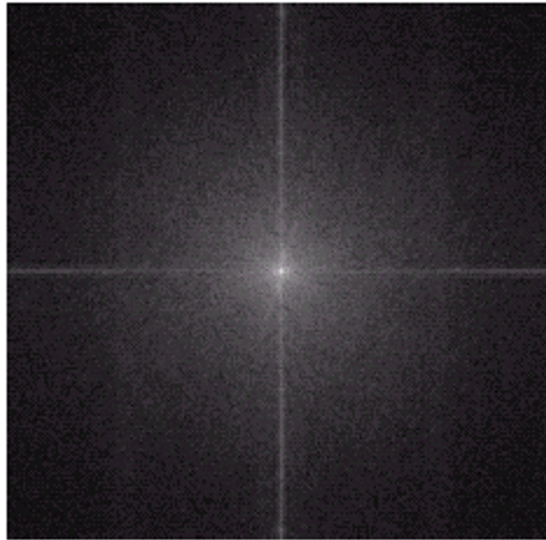
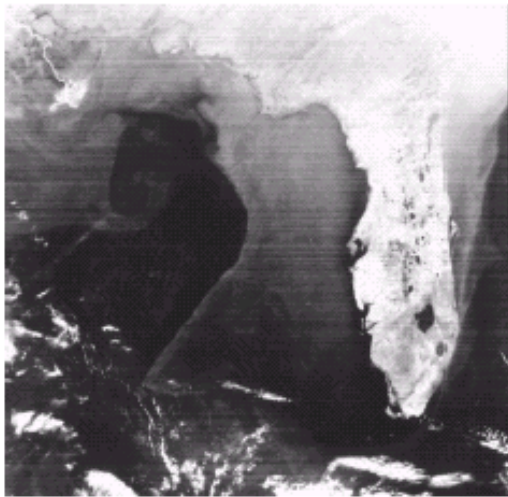


# Filtros *Notch Pass*

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

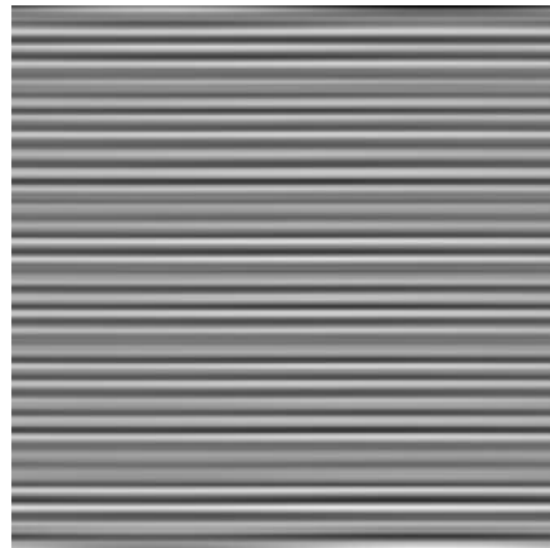
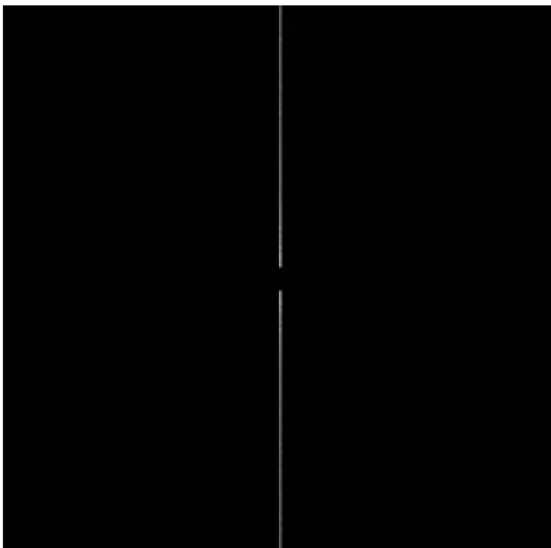
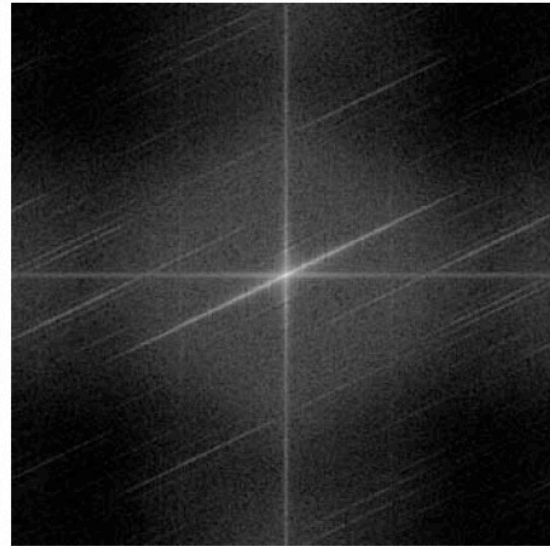
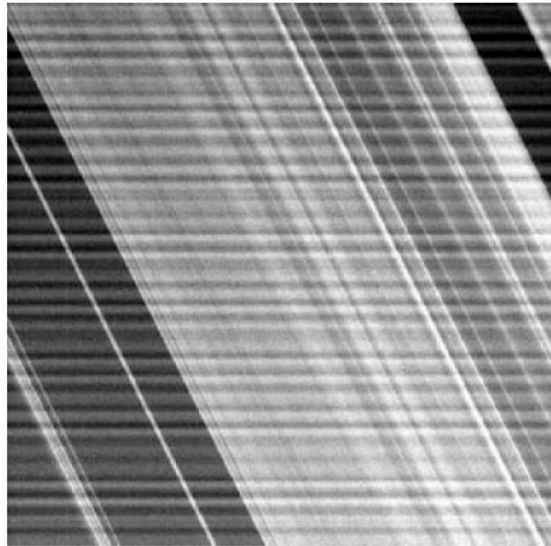
$$H_{NP}(u, v) = 1 - H_{NR}(u, v)$$

# Filtros *Notch Pass*





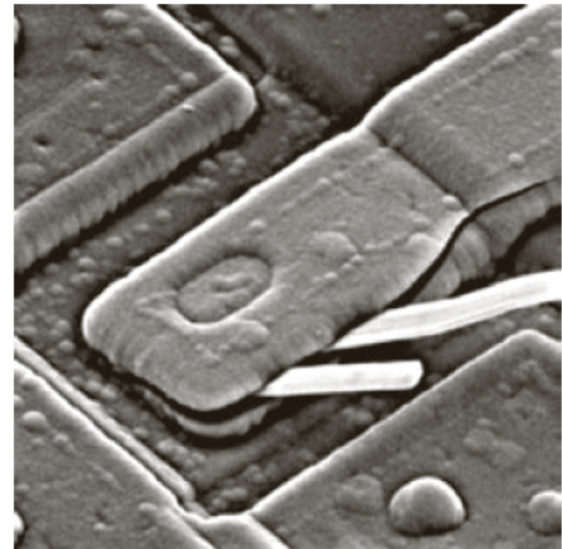
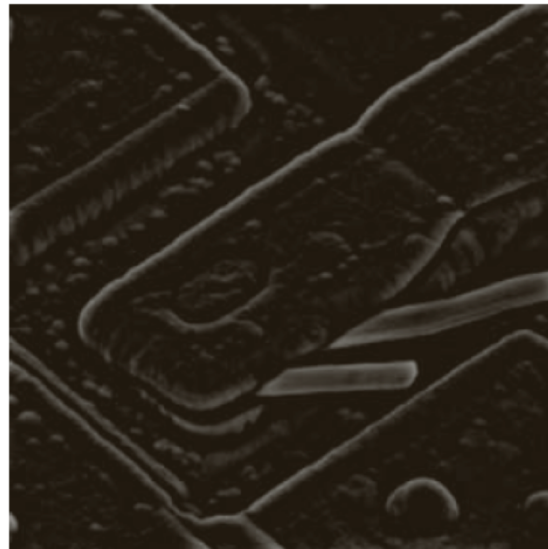
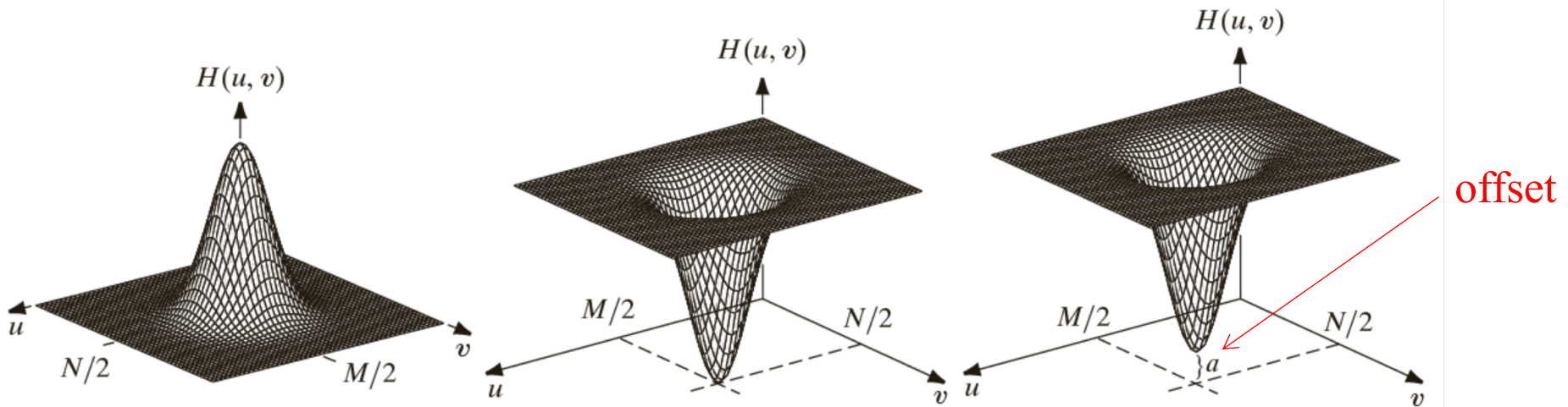
# Filtros *Notch Pass*



# 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” ( $\gamma_L$ ) é componente de baixa-frequência e a “refletância” de alta-frequência ( $\gamma_H$ );
- 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

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



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

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



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

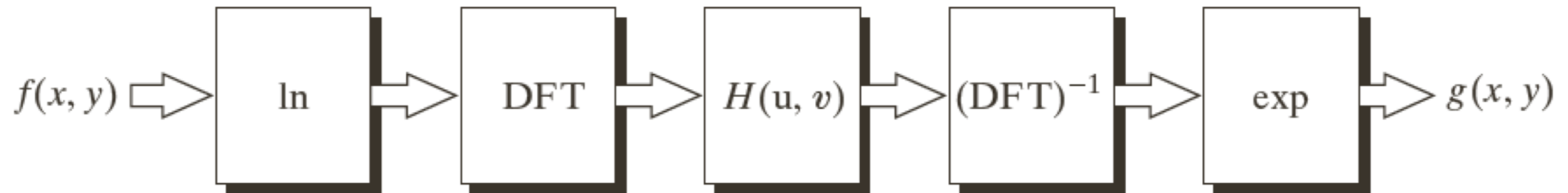
$$g(x, y) = e^{s(x, y)}$$

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

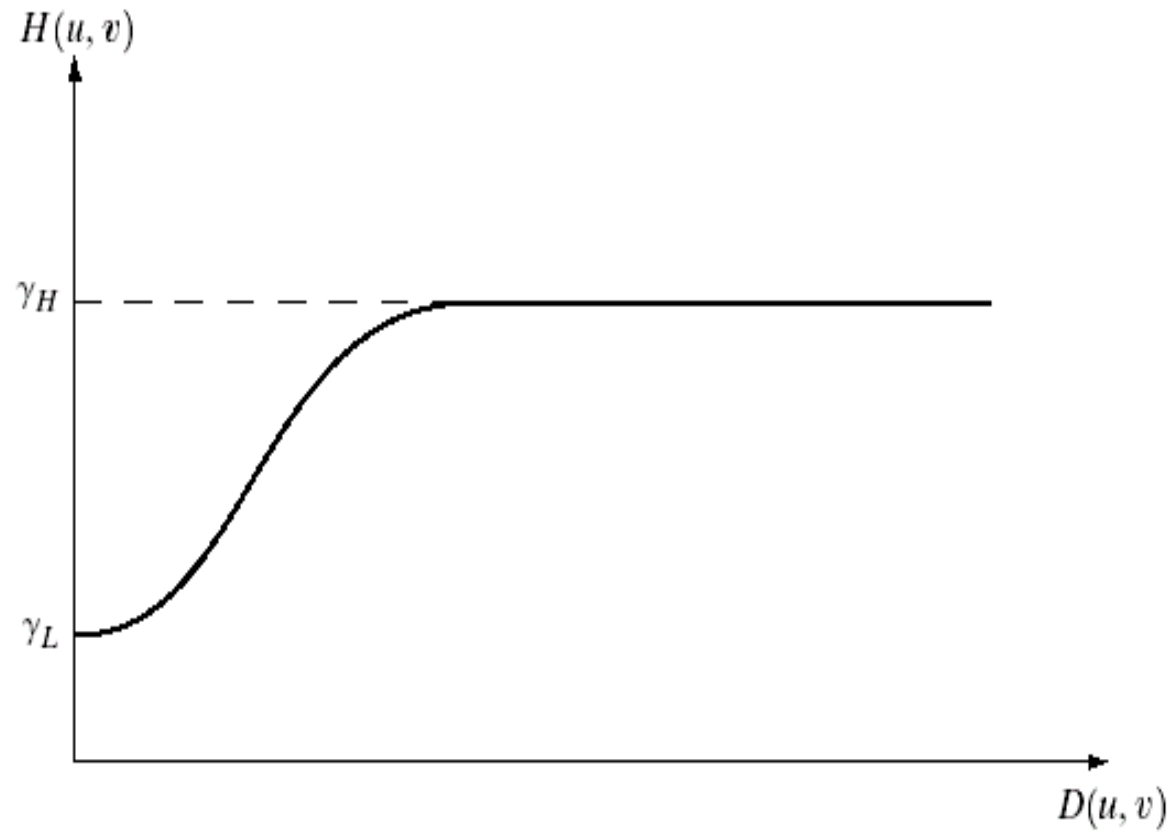
$$= i_0(x, y) r_0(x, y)$$



# Filtro Homomórfico



# Filtro Homomórfico



# Filtro Homomórfico

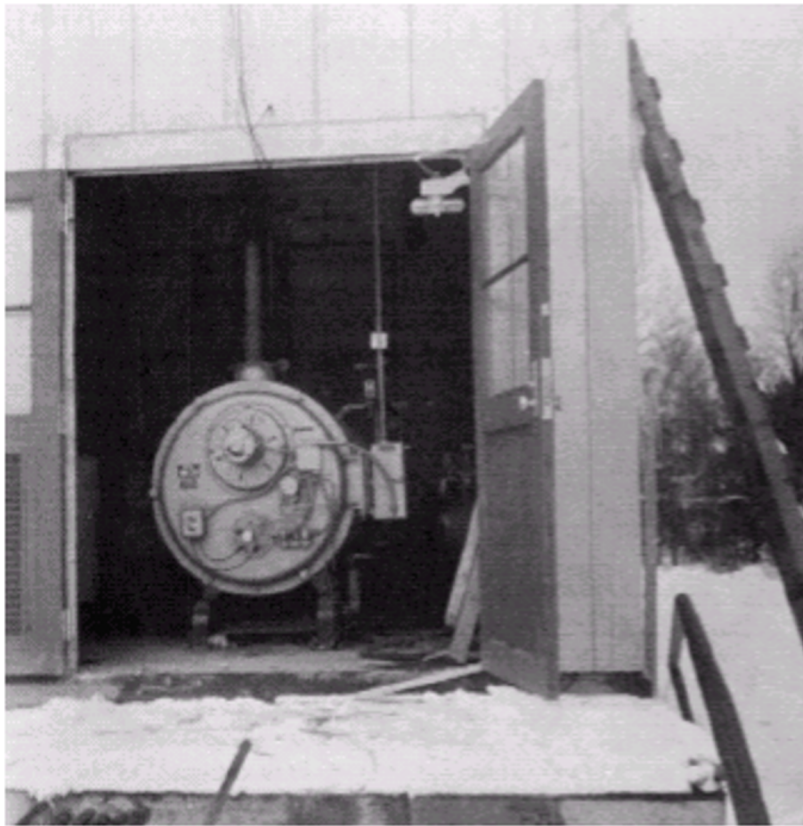
$$H(u, v) = [(\gamma_H - \gamma_L) \cdot H_P(u, v)] + \gamma_L$$

- $H_P$  - 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

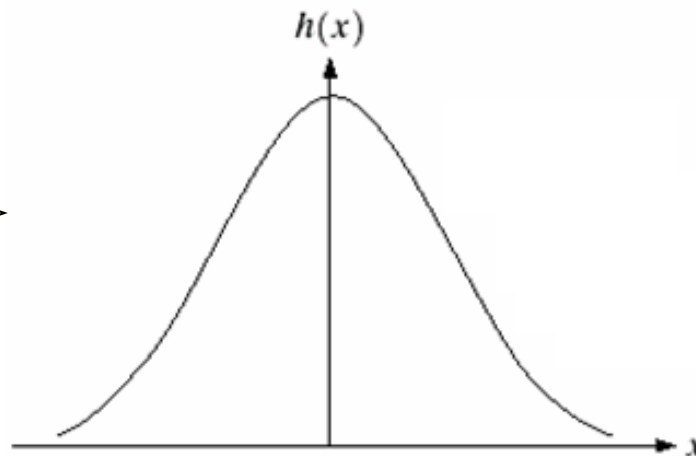
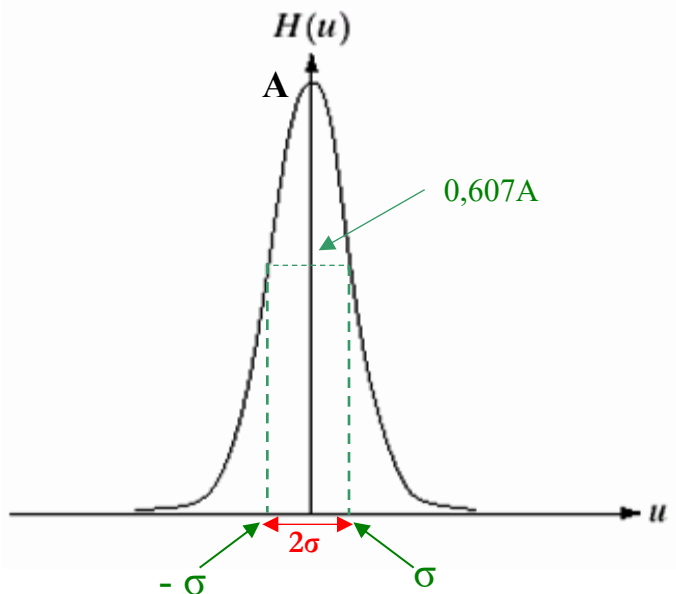
# Filtro Passa-Baixa

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

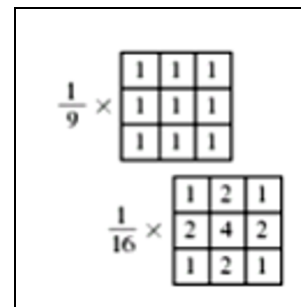
IFFT



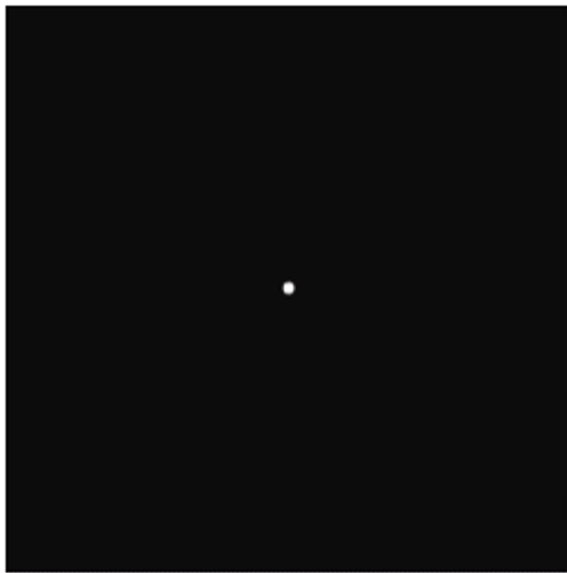
$$h(x) = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma Ae^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2x^2}$$



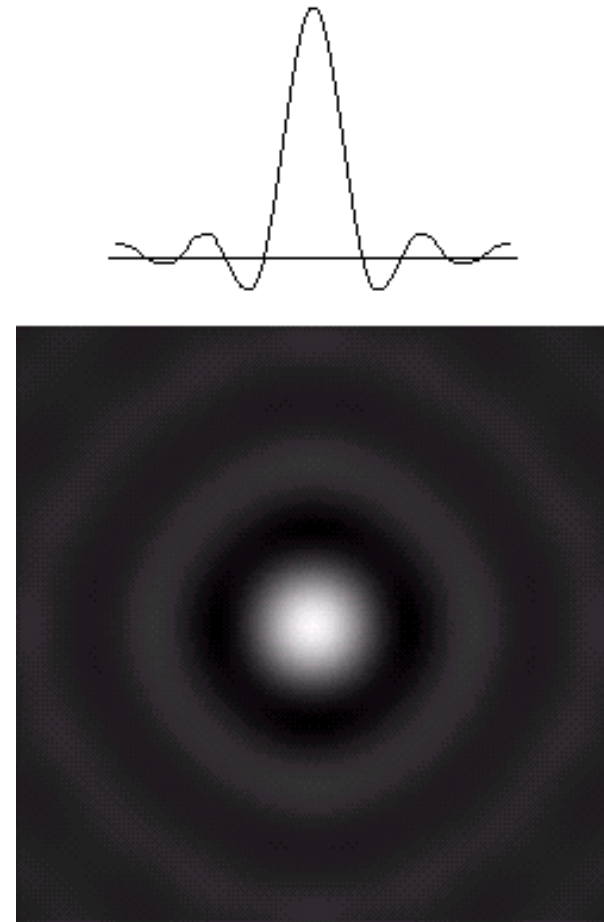
Filtros Equivalentes



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

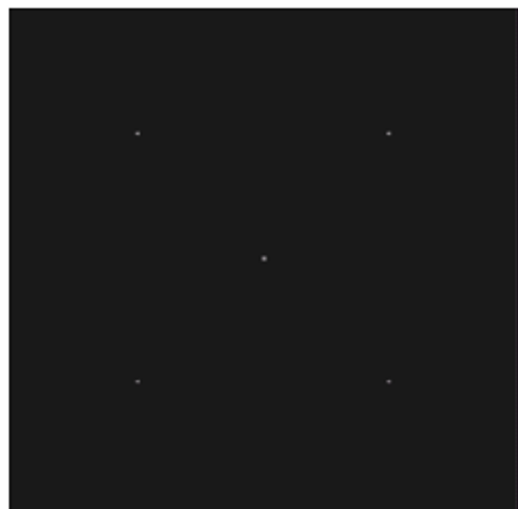


FFT  
→

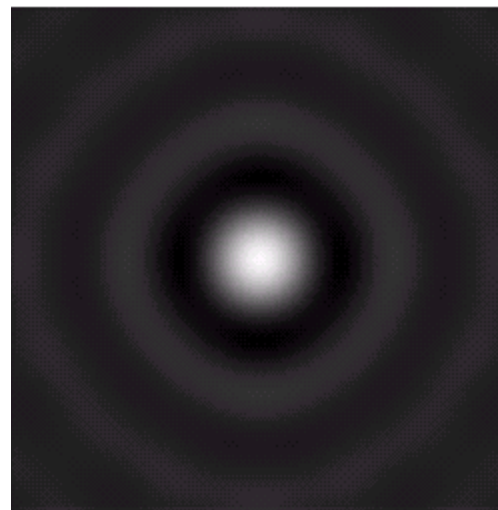




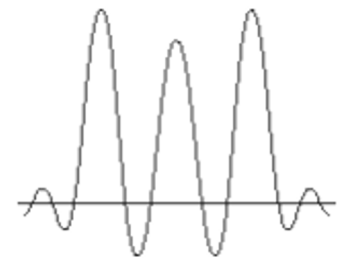
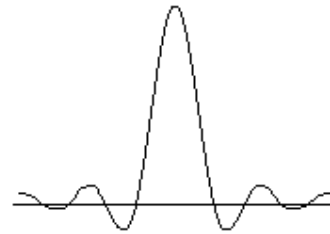
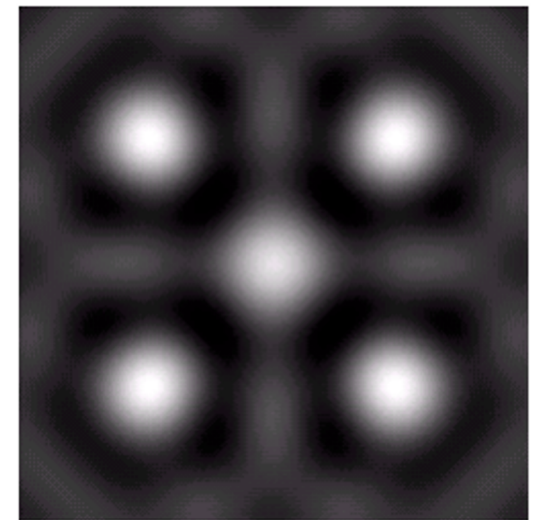
# Filtro Passa-Baixa **Ideal** no domínio da frequência e do espaço



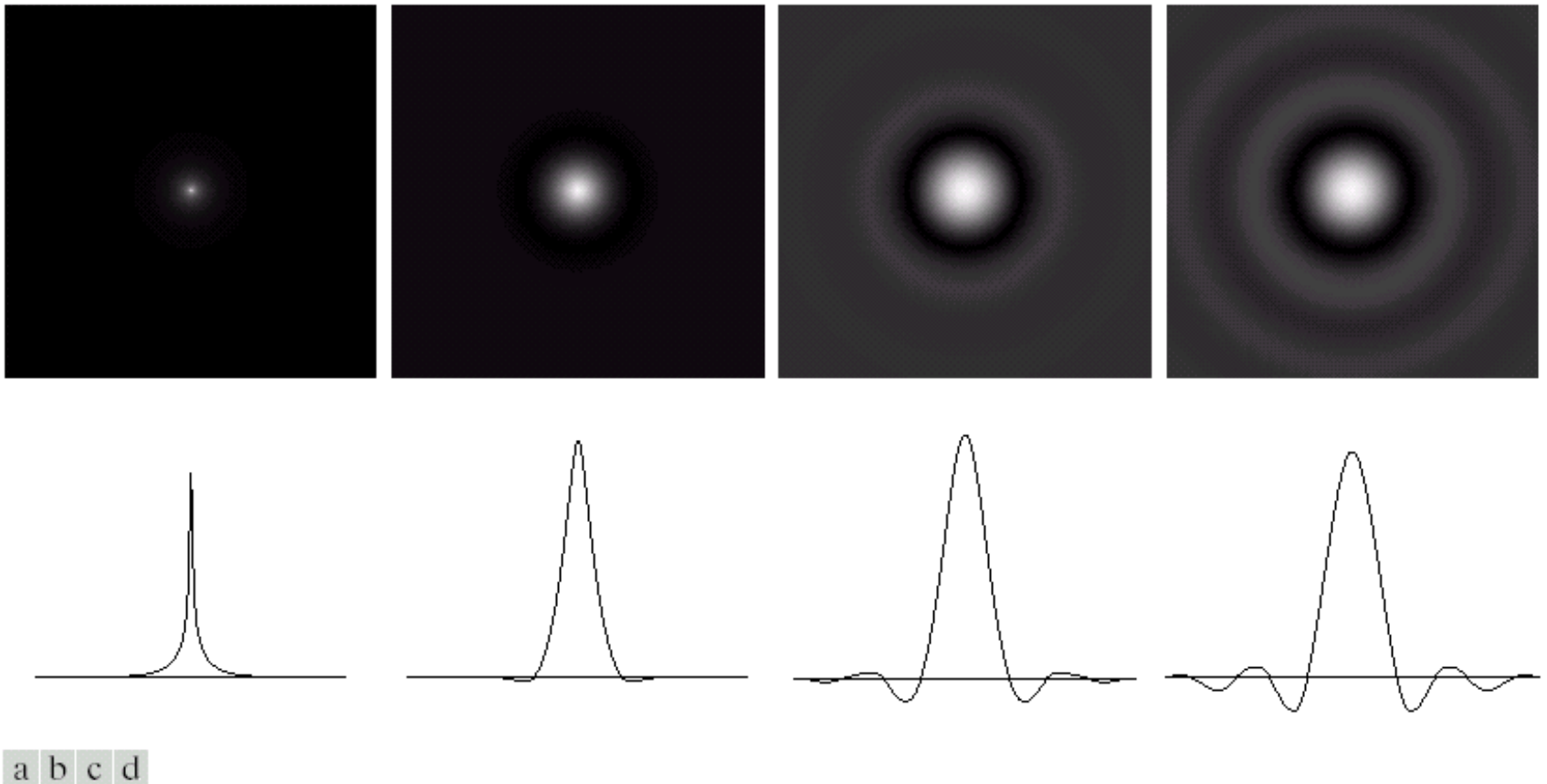
\*



=



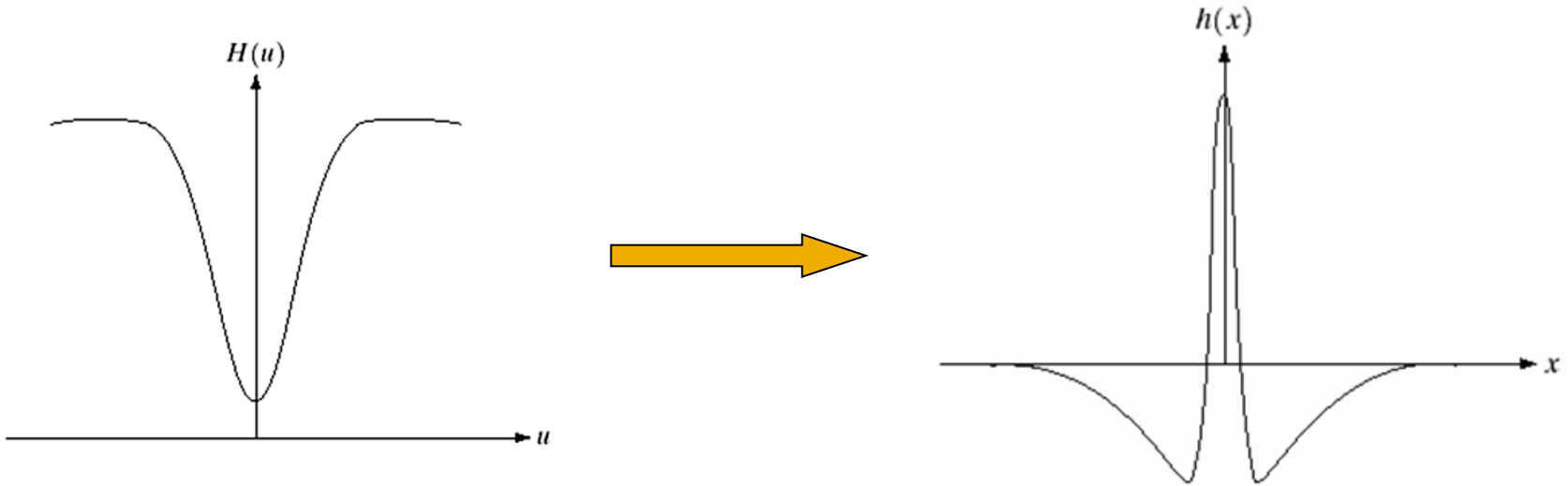
# Filtro Passa-Baixa **Butterworth** no domínio da frequência e do espaço



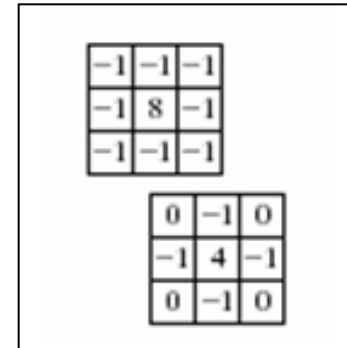
**FIGURE 4.16** (a)–(d) Spatial representation of BLPFs of order 1, 2, 5, and 20, and corresponding gray-level profiles through the center of the filters (all filters have a cutoff frequency of 5). Note that ringing increases as a function of filter order.

# Filtro Passa-Alta

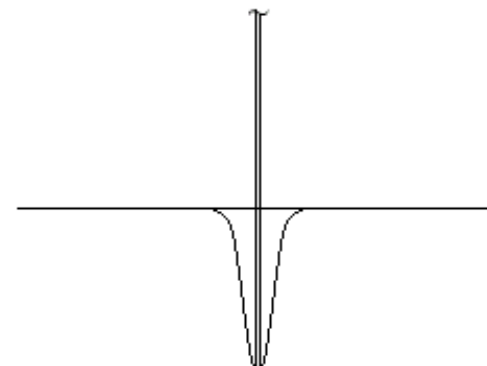
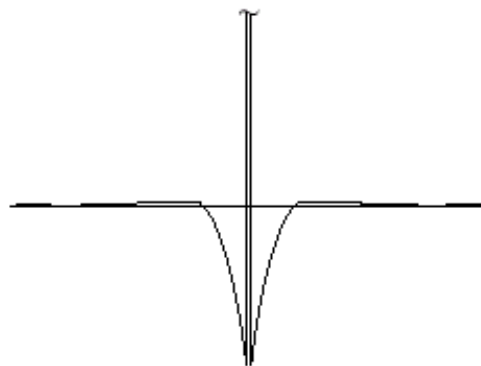
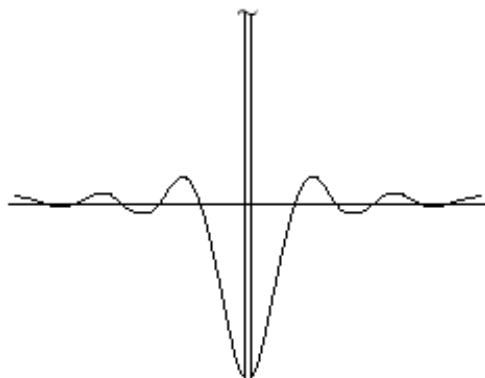
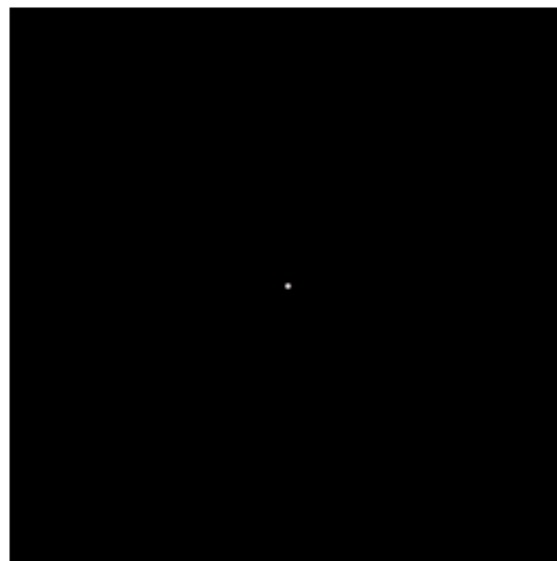
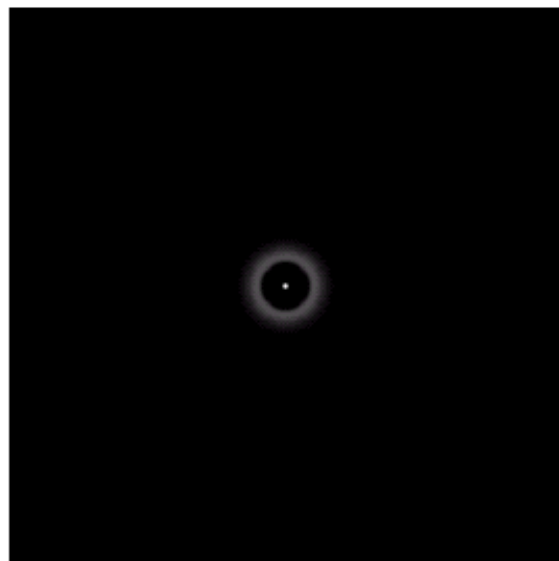
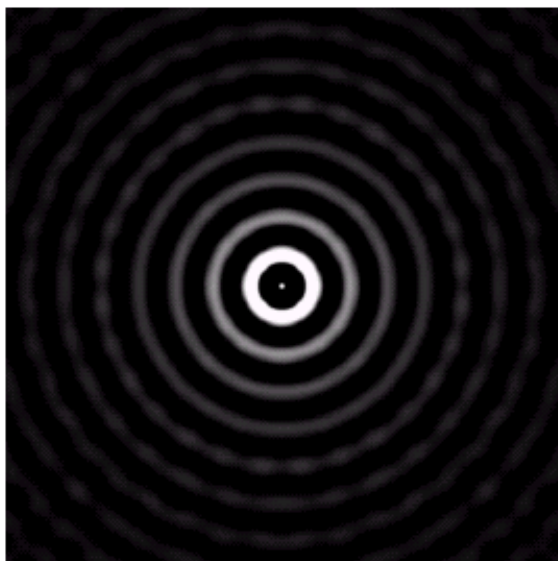
$$H(u) = Ae^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_1^2}} - Be^{-\frac{u^2}{2\sigma_2^2}} \xrightarrow{\text{IFFT}} h(x) = \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1 Ae^{-2\pi^2\sigma_1^2 x^2} - \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2 Be^{-2\pi^2\sigma_2^2 x^2}$$



Filtros Equivalentes



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



**FIM**