

PGF5312 – 1 FUNDAMENTOS DE PROCESSAMENTO DIGITAL DE IMAGENS MÉDICAS

Aula 6 – Domínio de frequências Parte 3

Paulo R. Costa

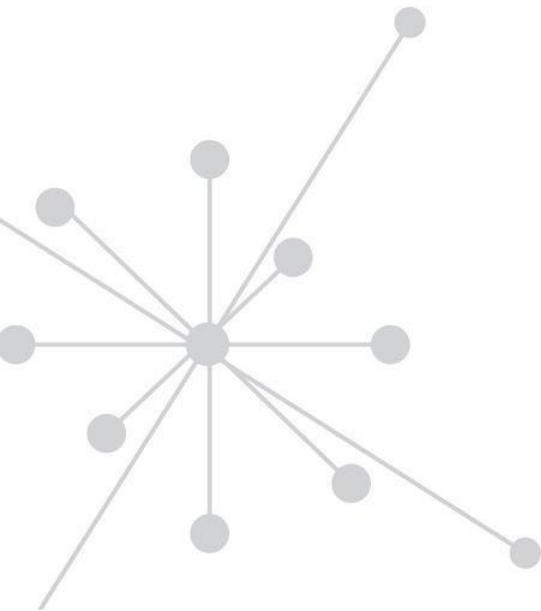
Grupo de Dosimetria das Radiações
e Física Médica

Instituto de Física - USP



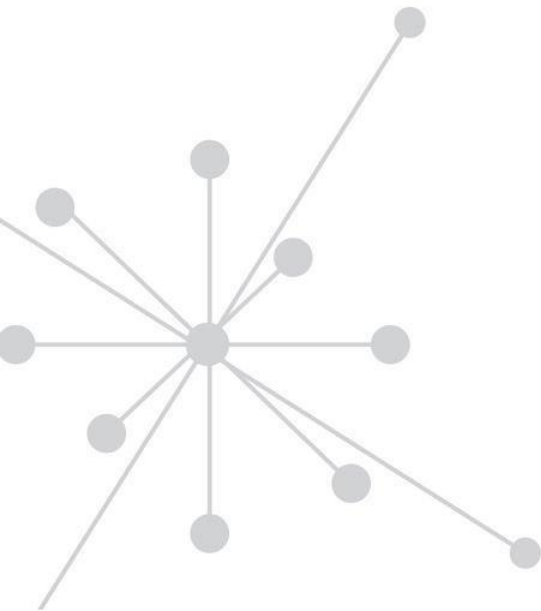
O que veremos hoje

- A TF DISCRETA (bem simplificado...)
- O ESPECTRO DE FOURIER
- APLICAÇÕES DA TF EM IMAGENS



O que veremos hoje

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- **O conceito de frequência espacial**

Princípio importante

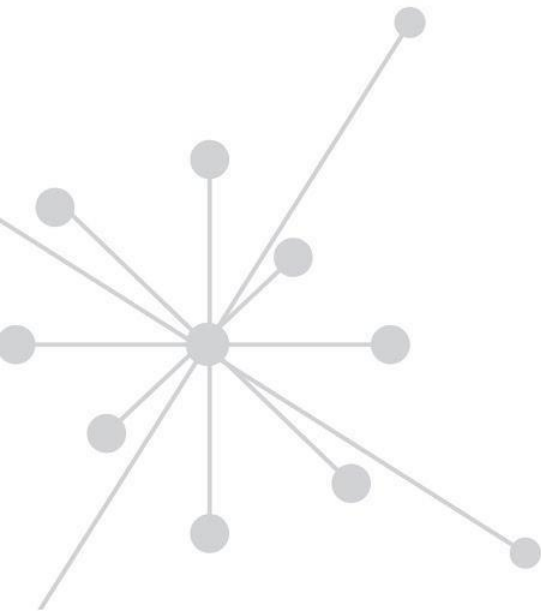
do processamento de imagens:

Independentemente da complexidade do perfil de intensidades de uma imagem ela sempre pode ser decomposta por uma coleção de ondas senoidais e/ou cossenoidais de diferentes amplitudes e frequências

- **Transformada de Fourier e espectro de Fourier**

→ Transformada de Fourier 1D

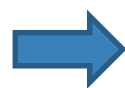
- são descrições exatas, sem aproximações
- não há perda de informações



- **Transformada de Fourier e espectro de Fourier**

→ Transformada de Fourier 2D

IMAGEM
2D
 $m \times n$



TF1D de cada linha



Matriz complexa dos
coeficientes reais e imaginários



TF1D de cada coluna
desta matriz

Matriz
complexa (R e I)
de amplitudes associadas
às frequências espaciais

TRANSFORMADA DE FOURIER DISCRETA 2-D E INVERSA

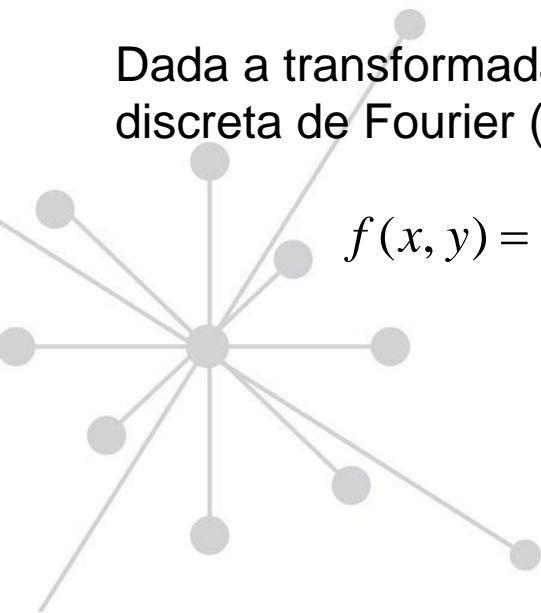
A transformada discreta de Fourier 2-D (DFT) é dada por

$$F(u, v) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-i2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$

onde $f(x, y)$ é uma imagem digital de tamanho $M \times N$.

Dada a transformada $F(u, v)$, podemos obter $f(x, y)$ usando a transformada inversa discreta de Fourier (IDFT):

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{i2\pi(ux/M + vy/N)}$$



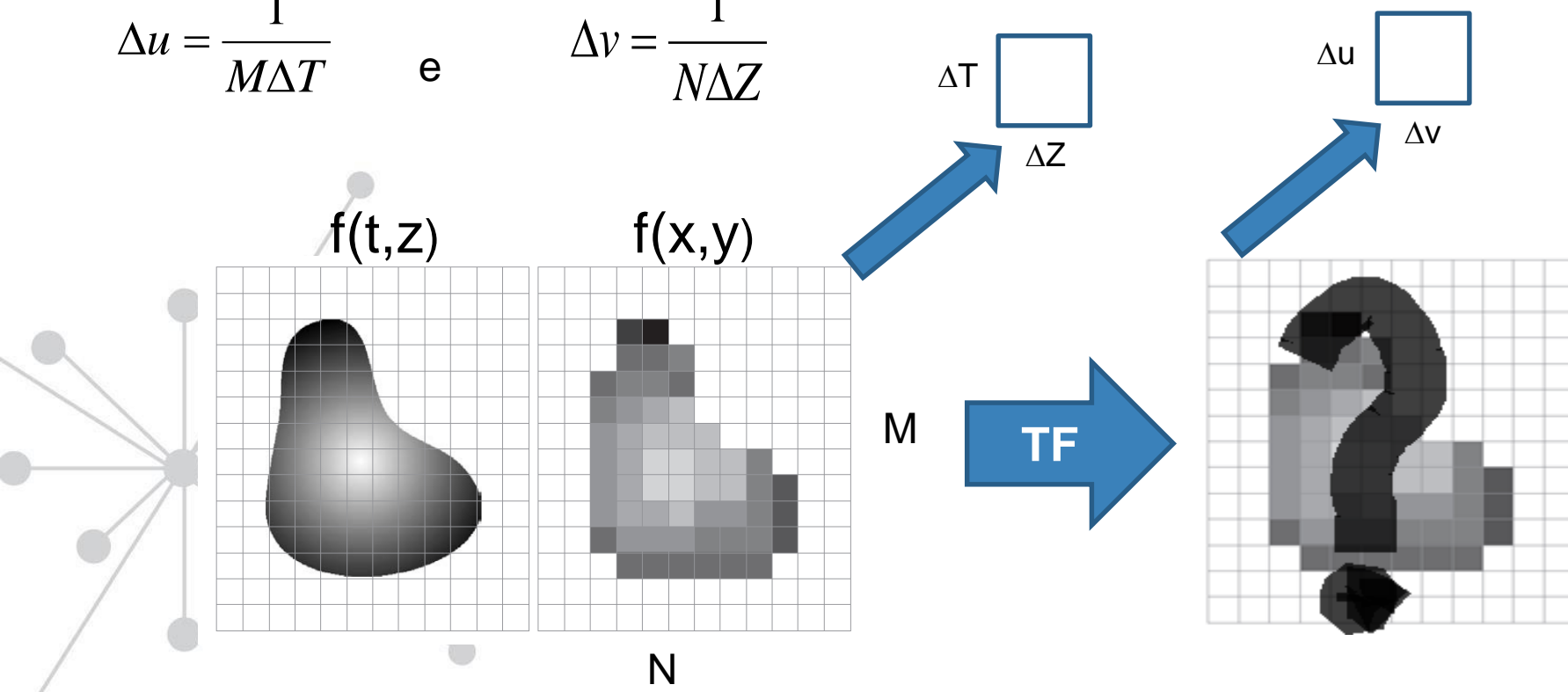
TF discreta

A correspondência entre a amostragem espacial e o intervalo no domínio espectral:

- supondo que uma função contínua $f(t,z)$ é amostrada para formar a imagem digital $f(x,y)$, consistindo de $M \times N$ amostras tomadas nas direções t e z
- Sejam ΔT e ΔZ as separações entre as amostras no domínio espacial
- A separação entre as correspondentes amostras no domínio espectral:

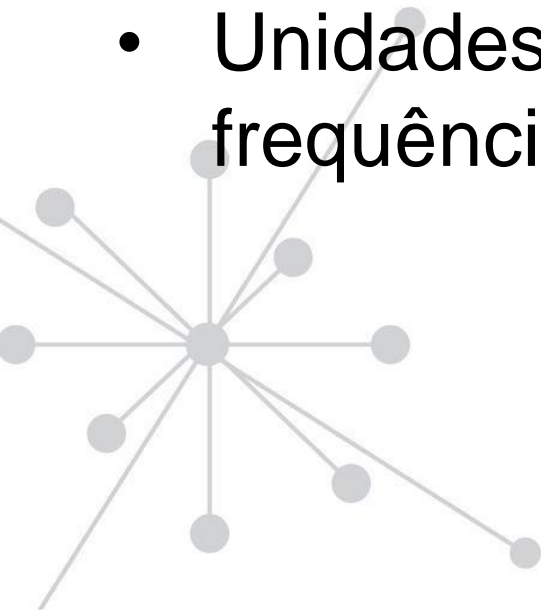
$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{M\Delta T} \quad e$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{1}{N\Delta Z}$$



Problemas associados à DFT

- *Aliasing*
- Aparecimento de lóbulos laterais
- Truncamento e janelamento
- Posicionamento do zero e erros de fase
- Envoltória da variável frequência
- Unidades e fatores de escala no domínio de frequências



Chapter 7

Fast Fourier Transforms

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CHAPTER

12

The Fast Fourier Transform

There are several ways to calculate the discrete Fourier transform (DFT), such as solving simultaneous linear equations or the *correlation* method described in Chapter 8. The Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is another method for calculating the DFT. While it produces the same result as the other approaches, it is incredibly more efficient, often reducing the computation time by *hundreds*. This is the same improvement as flying in a jet aircraft versus walking! If the FFT were not available, many of the techniques described in this book would not be practical. While the FFT only requires a few dozen lines of code, it is one of the most complicated algorithms in DSP. But don't despair! You can easily use published FFT routines without fully understanding the internal workings.

Name	Expression(s)
1) Discrete Fourier transform (DFT) of $f(x, y)$	$F(u, v) = \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(ux/M+vy/N)}$
2) Inverse discrete Fourier transform (IDFT) of $F(u, v)$	$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi(ux/M+vy/N)}$
3) Polar representation	$F(u, v) = F(u, v) e^{j\phi(u,v)}$
4) Spectrum	$ F(u, v) = [R^2(u, v) + I^2(u, v)]^{1/2}$ <p>$R = \text{Real}(F); \quad I = \text{Imag}(F)$</p>
5) Phase angle	$\phi(u, v) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{I(u, v)}{R(u, v)} \right]$
6) Power spectrum	$P(u, v) = F(u, v) ^2$
7) Average value	$\bar{f}(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) = \frac{1}{MN} F(0, 0)$

Name

Expression(s)

8) Periodicity (k_1 and k_2 are integers)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(u, v) &= F(u + k_1M, v) = F(u, v + k_2N) \\
 &= F(u + k_1M, v + k_2N) \\
 f(x, y) &= f(x + k_1M, y) = f(x, y + k_2N) \\
 &= f(x + k_1M, y + k_2N)
 \end{aligned}$$

9) Convolution

$$f(x, y) \star h(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f(m, n)h(x - m, y - n)$$

10) Correlation

$$f(x, y) \star h(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} f^*(m, n)h(x + m, y + n)$$

11) Separability

The 2-D DFT can be computed by computing 1-D DFT transforms along the rows (columns) of the image, followed by 1-D transforms along the columns (rows) of the result. See Section 4.11.1.

12) Obtaining the inverse Fourier transform using a forward transform algorithm.

$$MNf^*(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F^*(u, v)e^{-j2\pi(ux/M+vy/N)}$$

This equation indicates that inputting $F^*(u, v)$ into an algorithm that computes the forward transform (right side of above equation) yields $MNf^*(x, y)$. Taking the complex conjugate and dividing by MN gives the desired inverse. See Section 4.11.2.

Name	DFT Pairs
1) Symmetry properties	See Table 4.1
2) Linearity	$af_1(x, y) + bf_2(x, y) \Leftrightarrow aF_1(u, v) + bF_2(u, v)$
3) Translation (general)	$f(x, y)e^{j2\pi(u_0x/M+v_0y/N)} \Leftrightarrow F(u - u_0, v - v_0)$ $f(x - x_0, y - y_0) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v)e^{-j2\pi(ux_0/M+vy_0/N)}$
4) Translation to center of the frequency rectangle, $(M/2, N/2)$	$f(x, y)(-1)^{x+y} \Leftrightarrow F(u - M/2, v - N/2)$ $f(x - M/2, y - N/2) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v)(-1)^{u+v}$
5) Rotation	$f(r, \theta + \theta_0) \Leftrightarrow F(\omega, \varphi + \theta_0)$ $x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta \quad u = \omega \cos \varphi \quad v = \omega \sin \varphi$
6) Convolution theorem [†]	$f(x, y) \star h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v)H(u, v)$ $f(x, y)h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) \star H(u, v)$

(Continued)

Name

DFT Pairs

- 7) Correlation theorem[†] $f(x, y) \star h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F^*(u, v) H(u, v)$
 $f^*(x, y) h(x, y) \Leftrightarrow F(u, v) \star H(u, v)$
- 8) Discrete unit impulse $\delta(x, y) \Leftrightarrow 1$
- 9) Rectangle $\text{rect}[a, b] \Leftrightarrow ab \frac{\sin(\pi ua)}{(\pi ua)} \frac{\sin(\pi vb)}{(\pi vb)} e^{-j\pi(ua+vb)}$

10) Sine $\sin(2\pi u_0 x + 2\pi v_0 y) \Leftrightarrow$

$$j \frac{1}{2} [\delta(u + Mu_0, v + Nv_0) - \delta(u - Mu_0, v - Nv_0)]$$

11) Cosine $\cos(2\pi u_0 x + 2\pi v_0 y) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\delta(u + Mu_0, v + Nv_0) + \delta(u - Mu_0, v - Nv_0)]$$

The following Fourier transform pairs are derivable only for continuous variables, denoted as before by t and z for spatial variables and by μ and ν for frequency variables. These results can be used for DFT work by sampling the continuous forms.

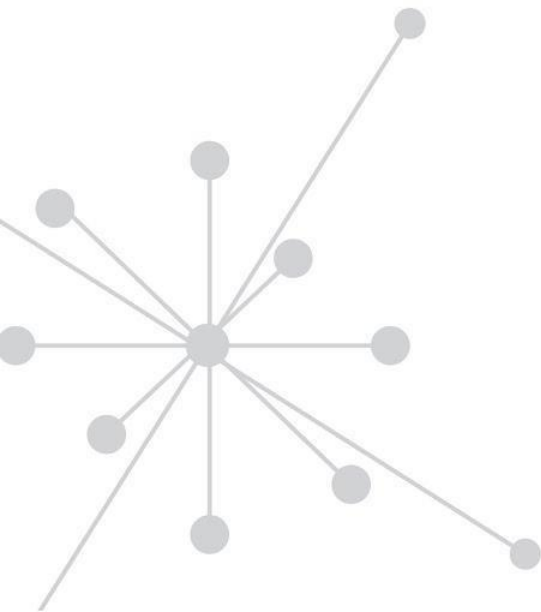
12) *Differentiation* $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)^m \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^n f(t, z) \Leftrightarrow (j2\pi\mu)^m (j2\pi\nu)^n F(\mu, \nu)$
 (The expressions on the right assume that $f(\pm\infty, \pm\infty) = 0$.)
 $\frac{\partial^m f(t, z)}{\partial t^m} \Leftrightarrow (j2\pi\mu)^m F(\mu, \nu); \frac{\partial^n f(t, z)}{\partial z^n} \Leftrightarrow (j2\pi\nu)^n F(\mu, \nu)$

13) *Gaussian* $A 2\pi\sigma^2 e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2(t^2+z^2)} \Leftrightarrow A e^{-(\mu^2+\nu^2)/2\sigma^2}$ (A is a constant)

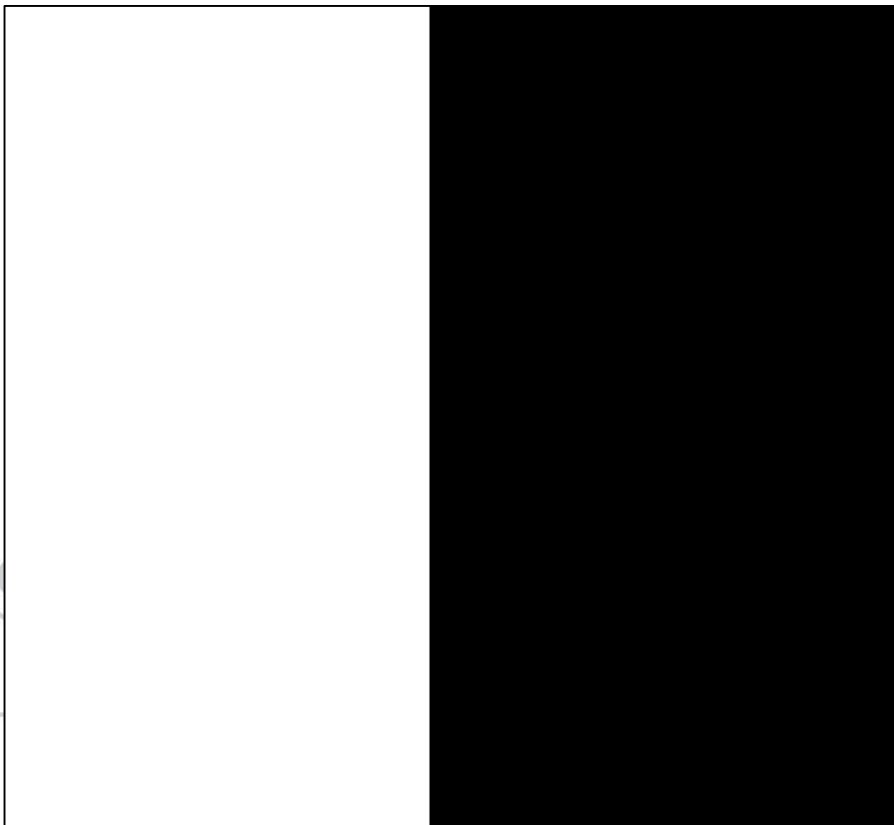
[†] Assumes that the functions have been extended by zero padding. Convolution and correlation are associative, commutative, and distributive.

O que veremos hoje

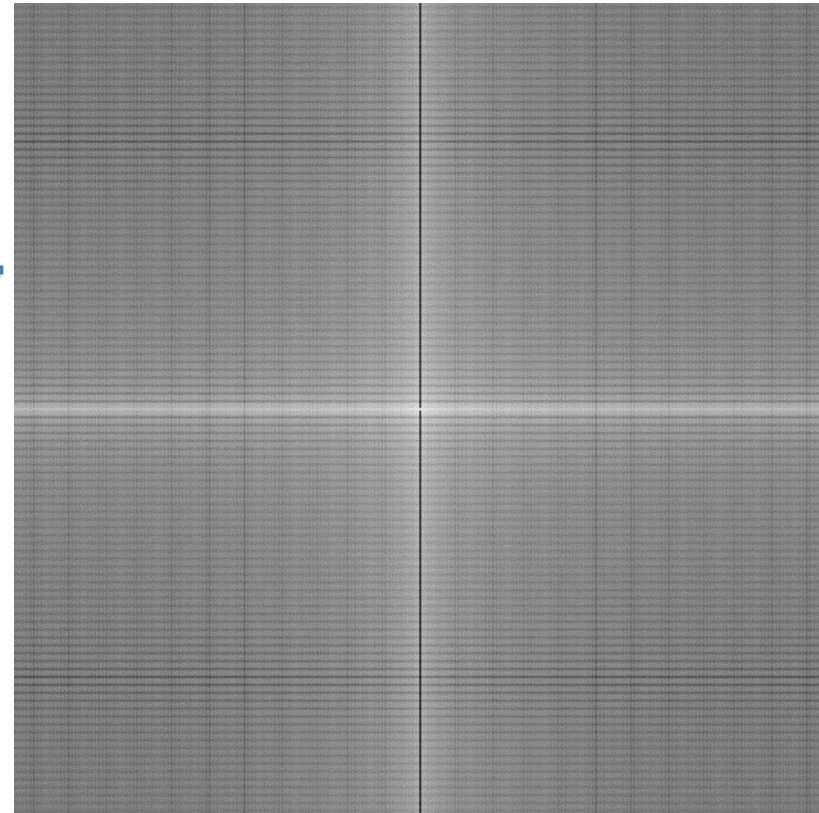
- A TF DISCRETA (bem simplificado...)
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- **A transformada de Fourier**



TF
→

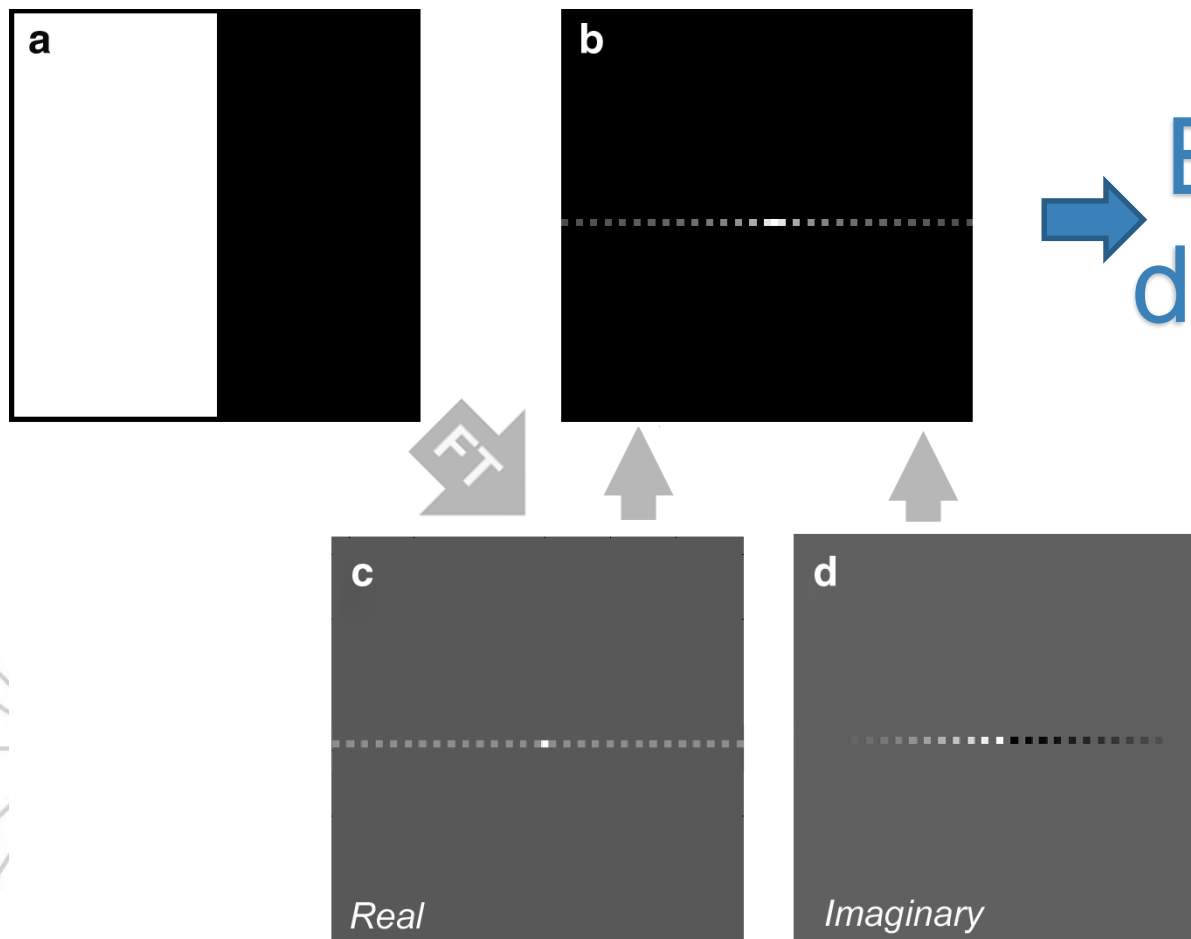


- **O espectro de Fourier**

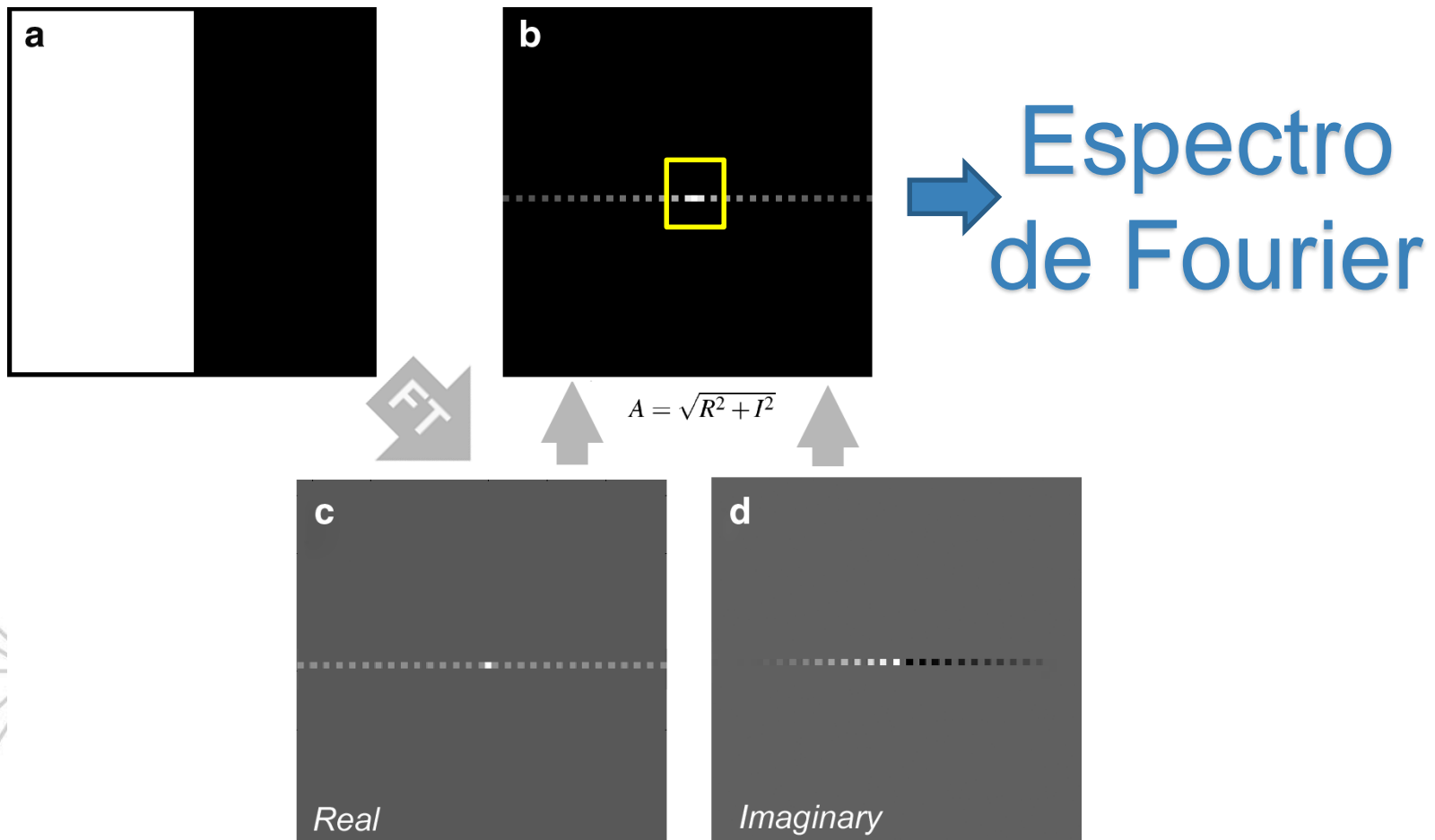
$$|F(u, v)| = [R^2(u, v) + I^2(u, v)]^{1/2}$$

$R = \text{Real}(F); \quad I = \text{Imag}(F)$

→ **Espectro de Fourier**



- **O espectro de Fourier**

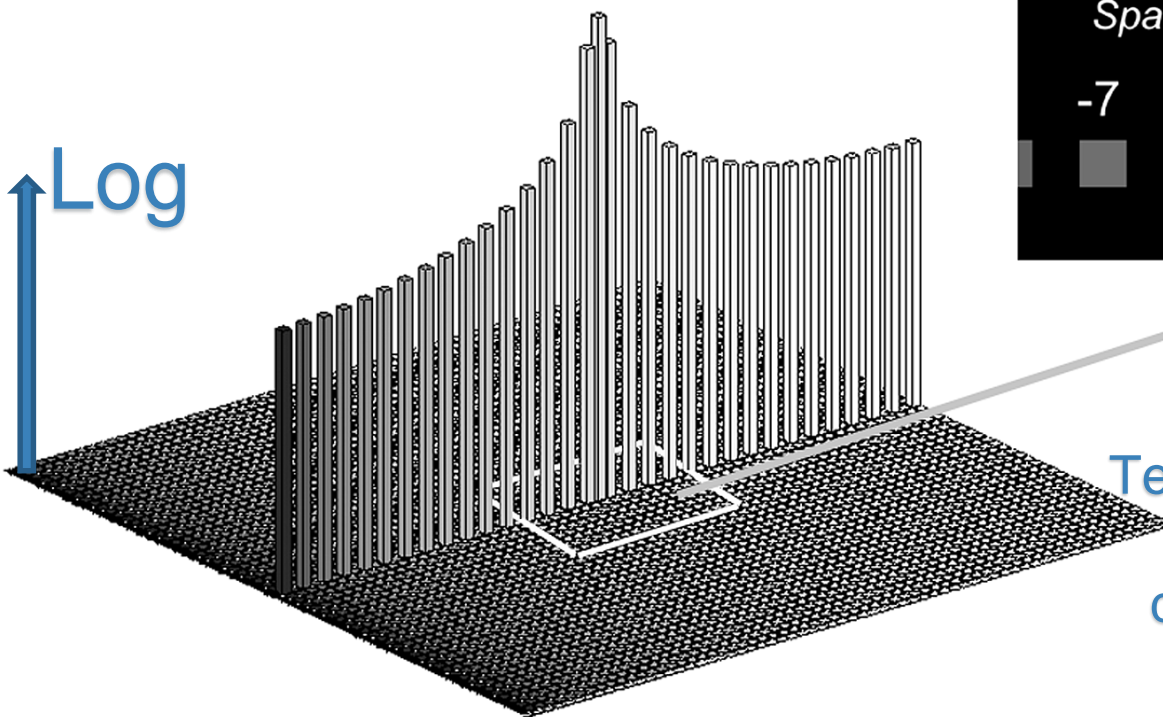


Imagens nos domínios espacial e de frequências

$$I = \sin(\omega x) + \frac{1}{3}\sin(3\omega x) + \frac{1}{5}\sin(5\omega x) + \frac{1}{7}\sin(7\omega x)$$

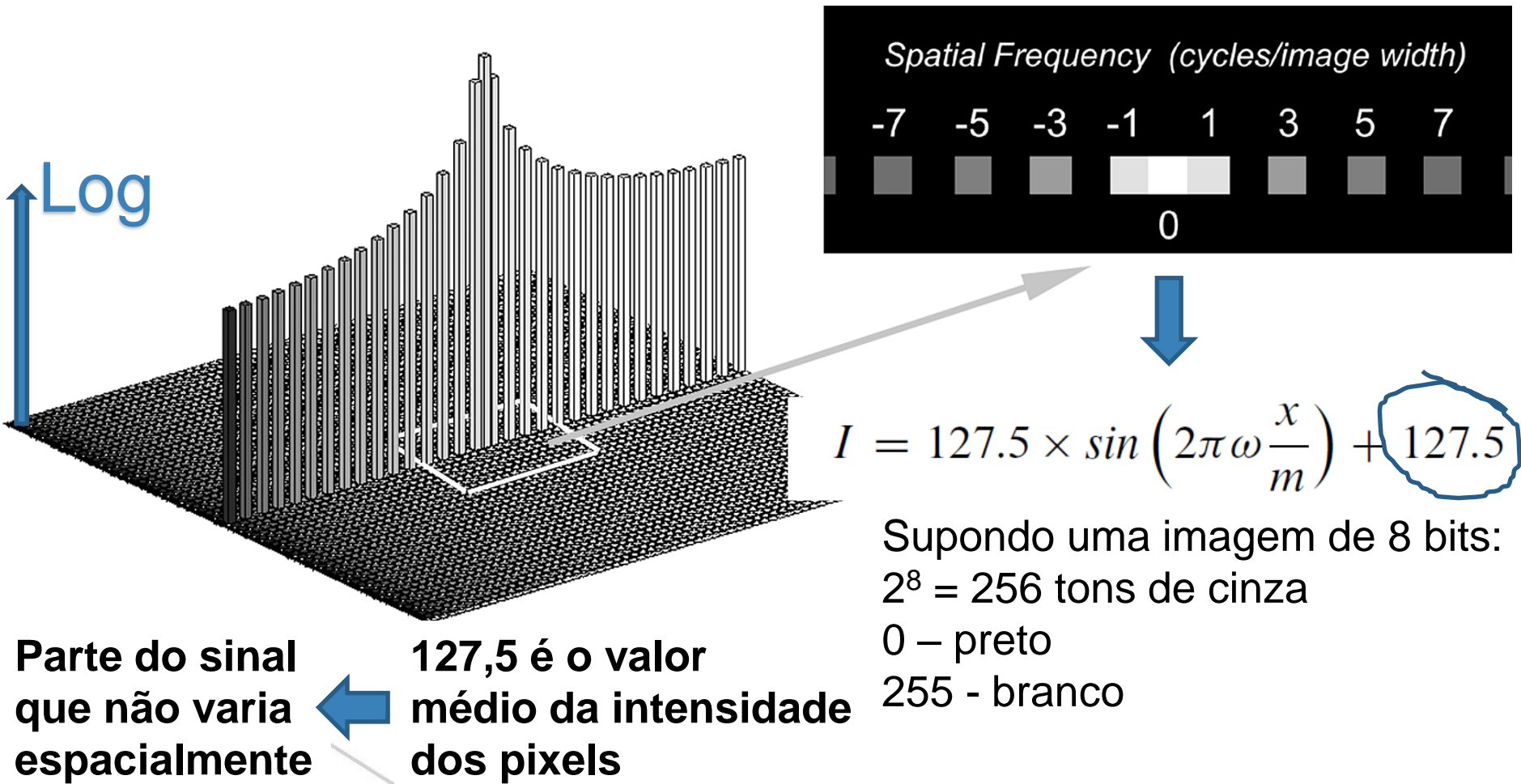


Log



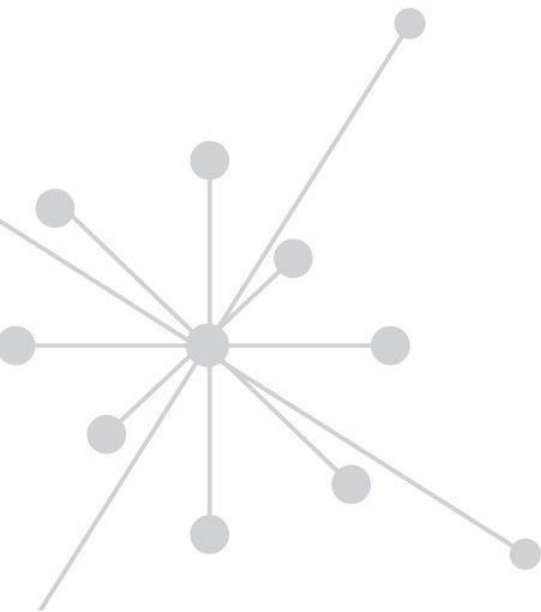
Termo DC ou de frequência 0:
Representação
da média das intensidades
de todos os pixels da
imagem original

Imagens nos domínios espacial e de frequências



O que veremos hoje

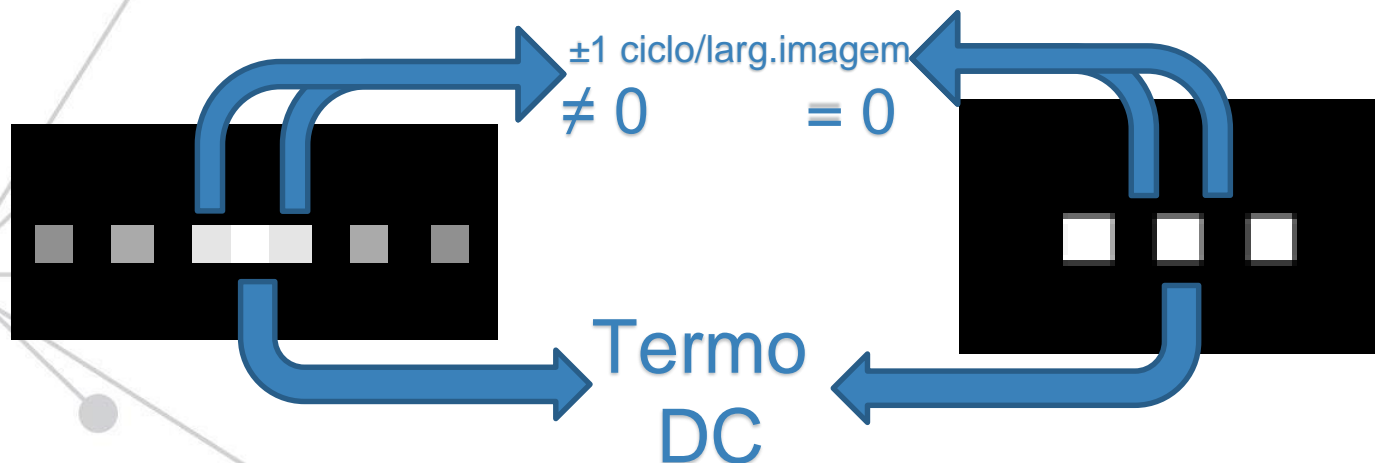
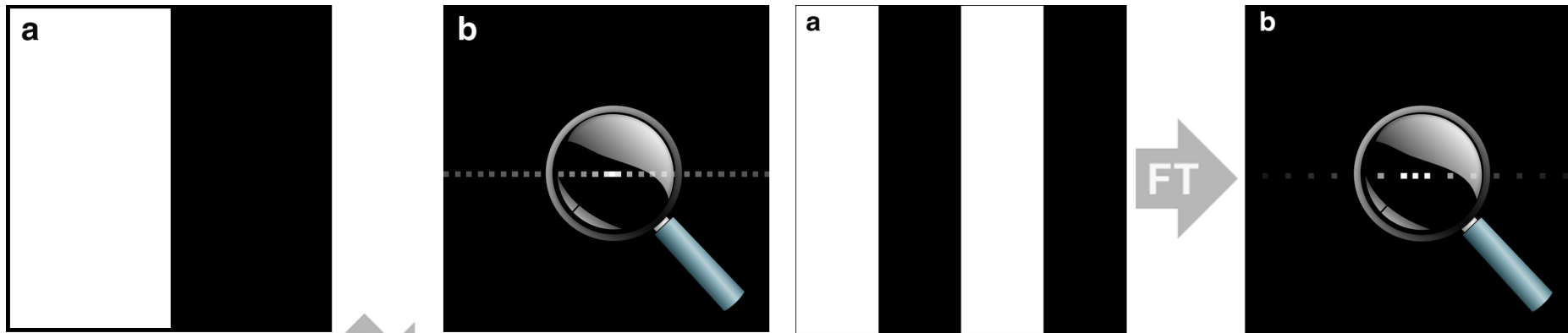
- A TF DISCRETA (bem simplificado...)
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- **APLICAÇÕES DA TF EM IMAGENS**



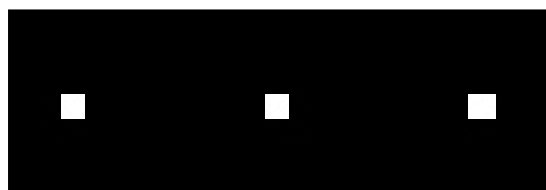
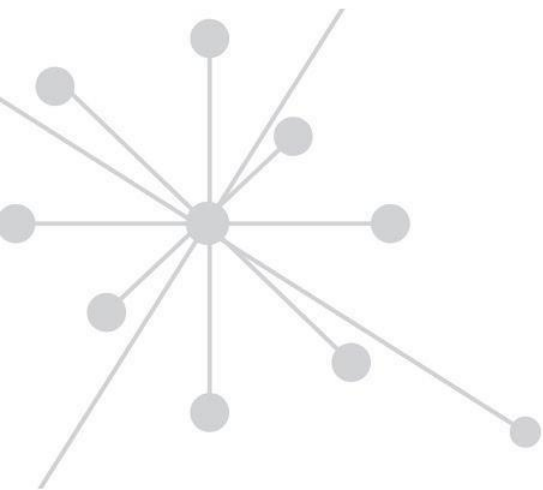
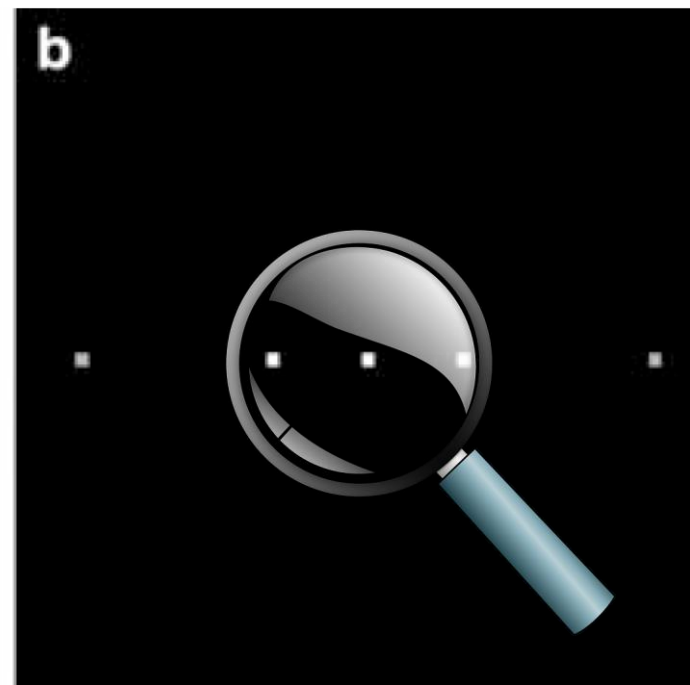
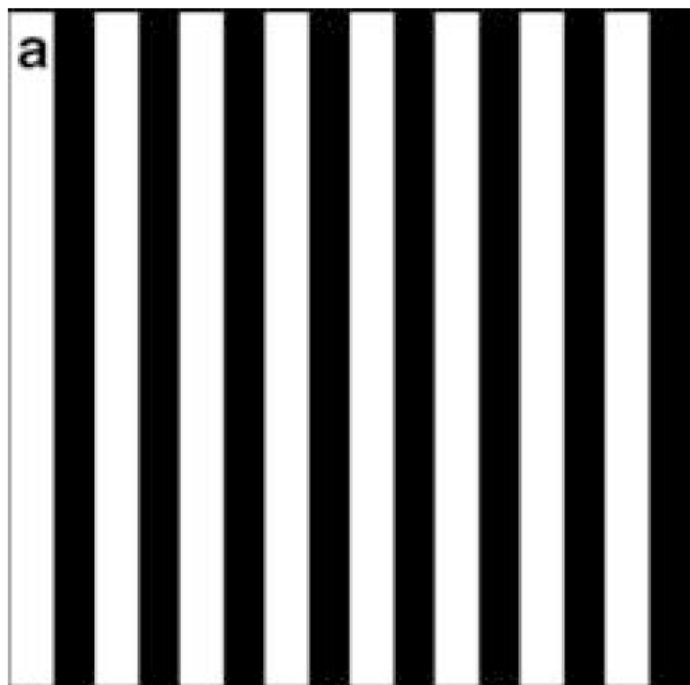
- **Espectro de Fourier de imagens mais complexas**

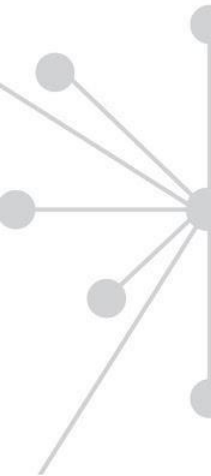
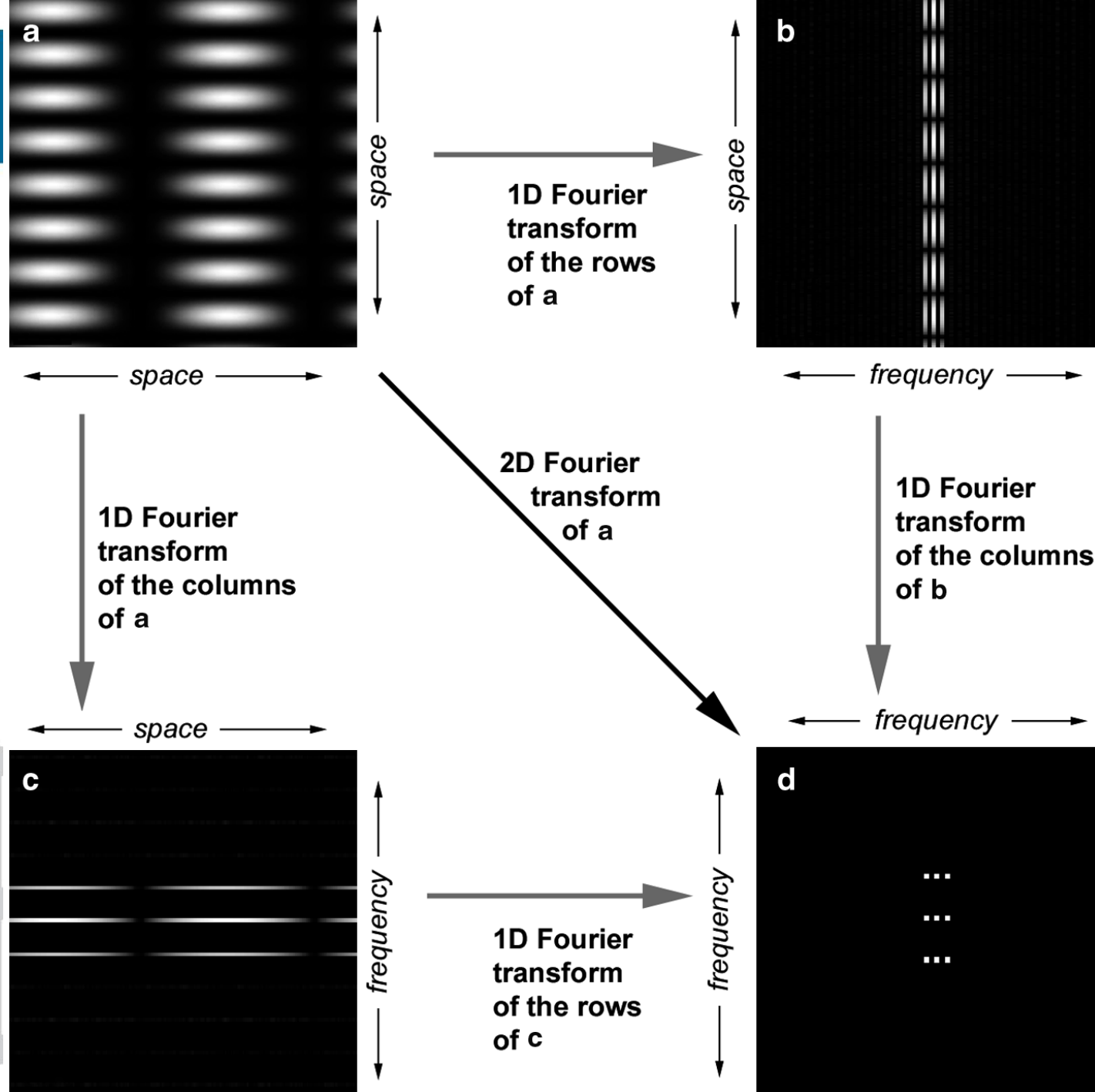


- **Espectro de Fourier de imagens mais complexas**

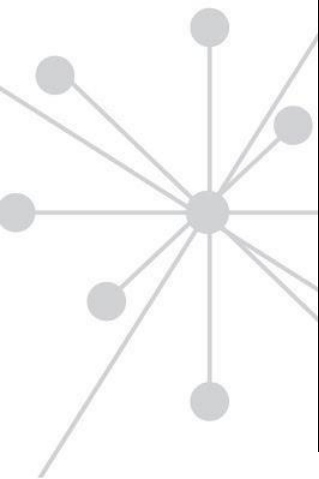
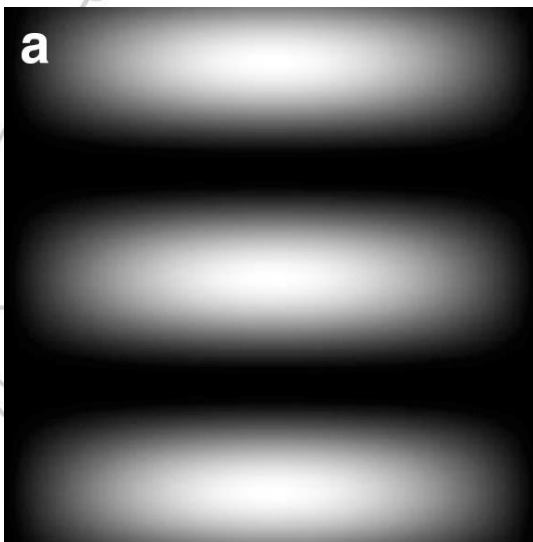
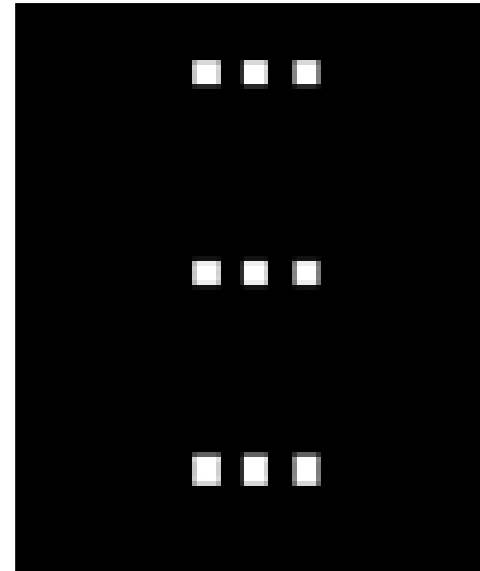
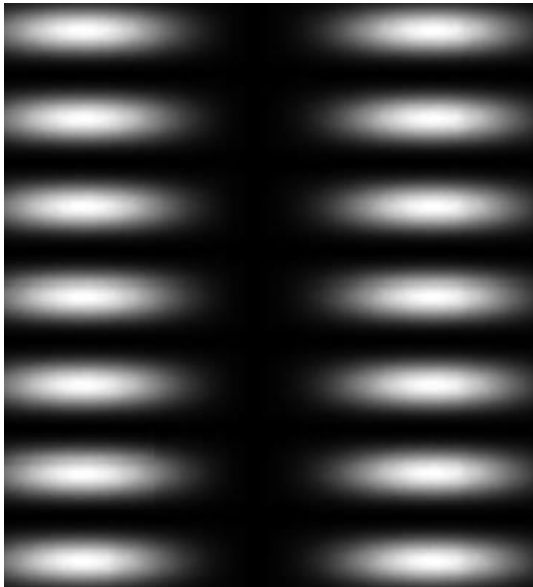


Imagens nos domínios espacial e de frequências





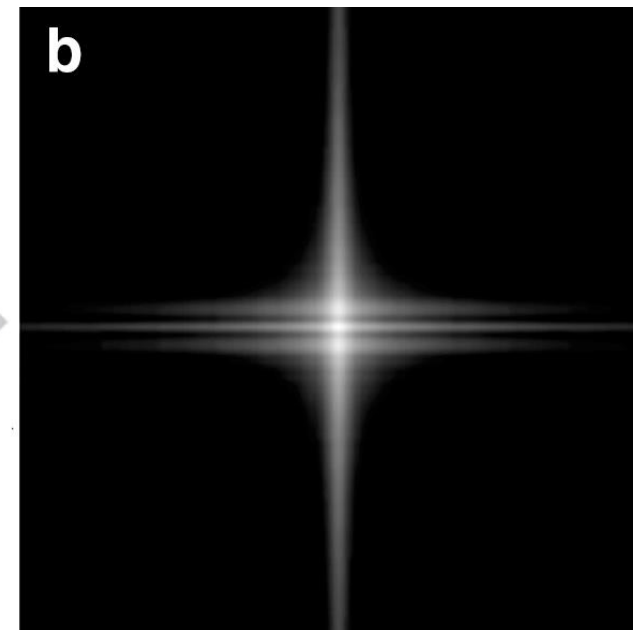
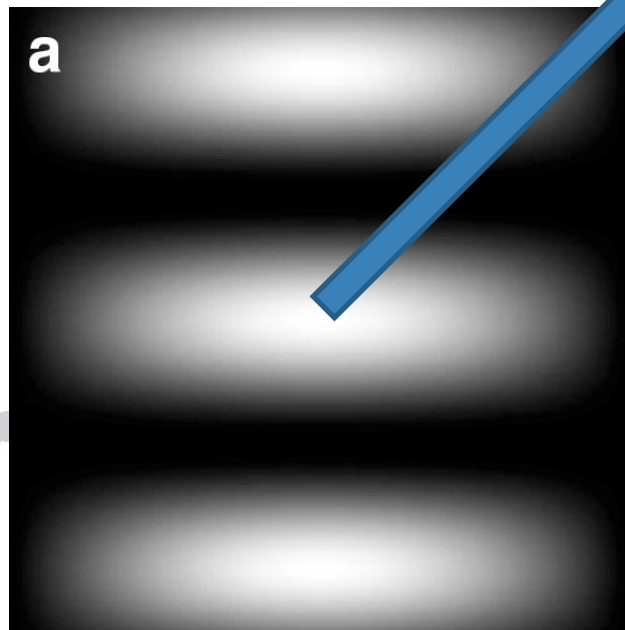
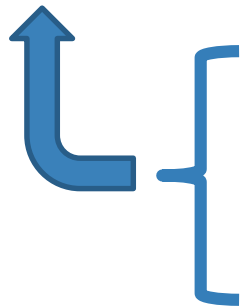
O espectro de Fourier da de baixo tem que ser mais simples, certo?



O espectro de Fourier da de baixo tem que ser mais simples, certo?

2,5 ciclos/larg. Imag.

Não tem perfis senoidais regulares.

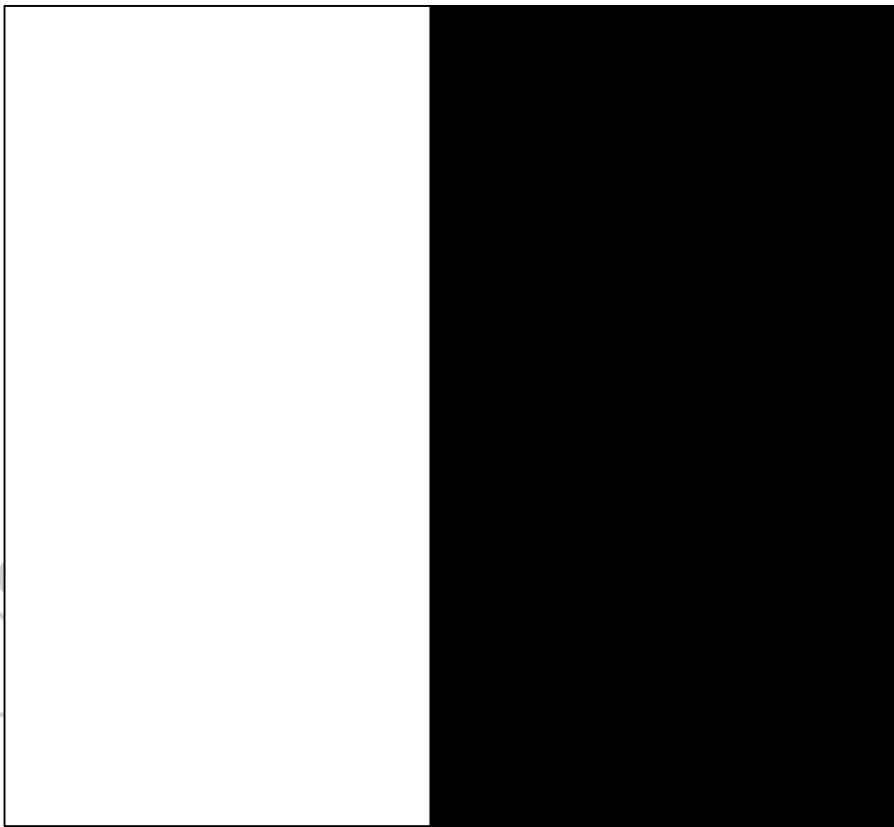


0,5 ciclos/larg. Imag.

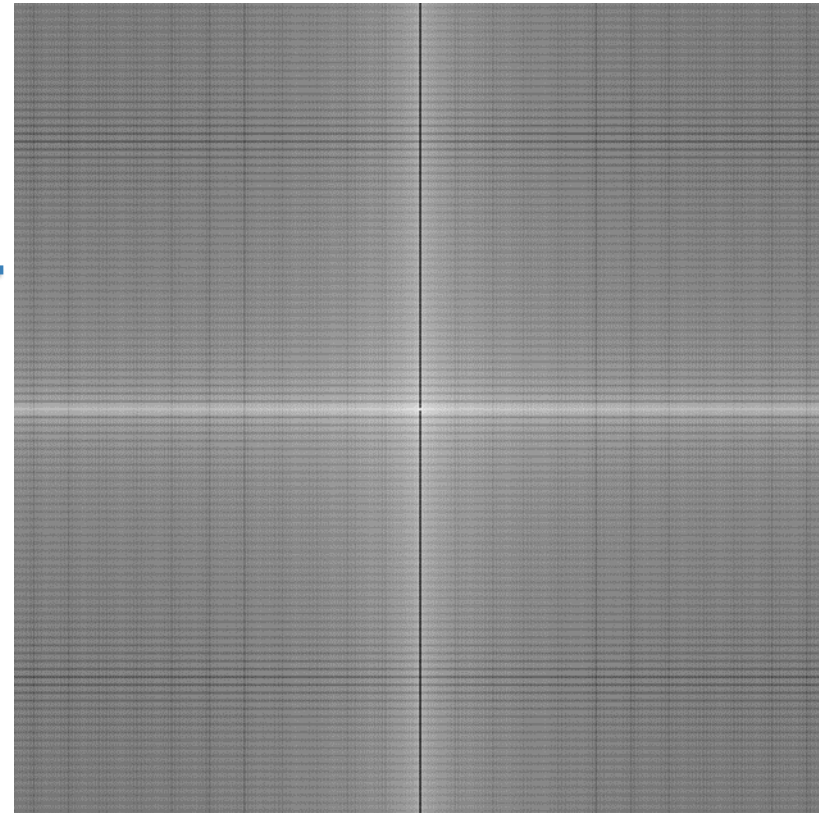


Imagens nos domínios espacial e de frequências

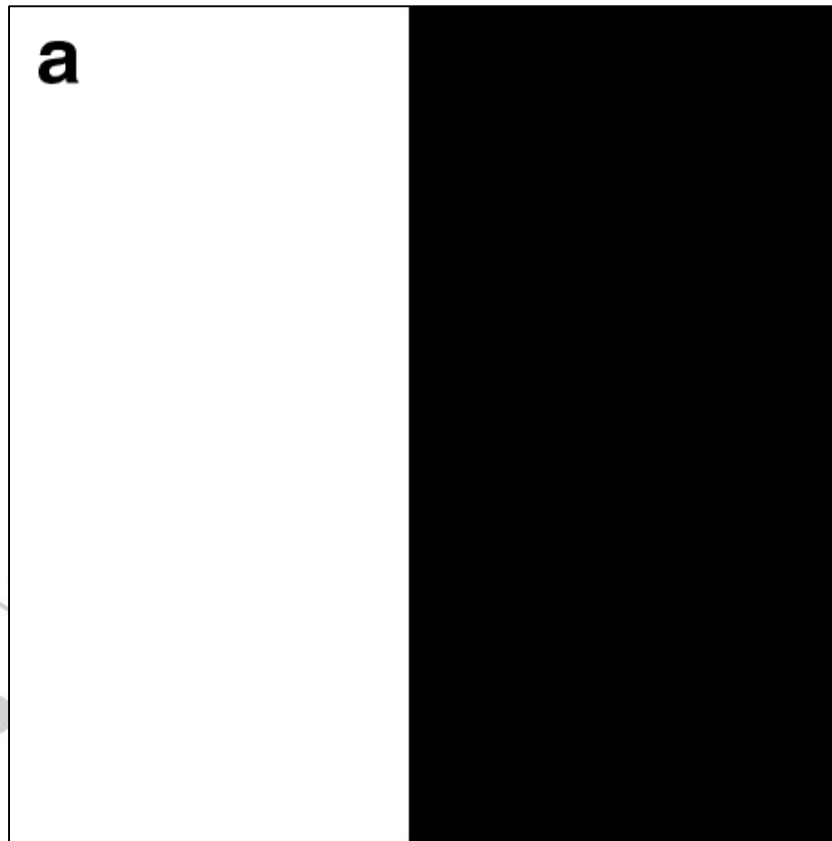
- ?????



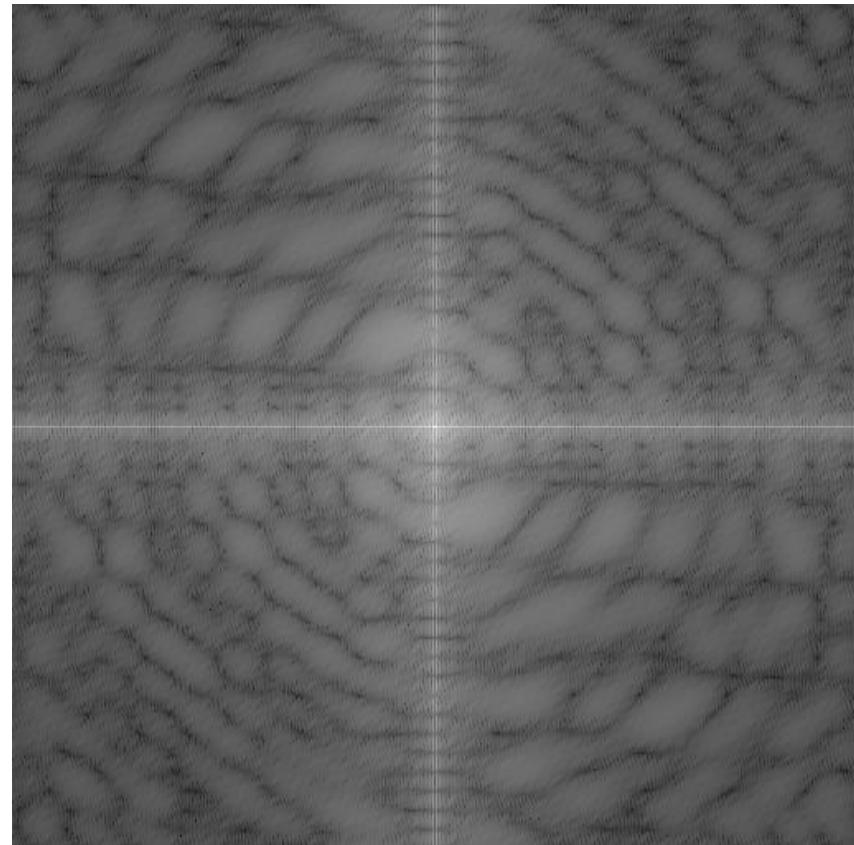
TF
→



Imagens nos domínios espacial e de frequências



TF
➔



E o espectro de Fourier se parecem com estes??

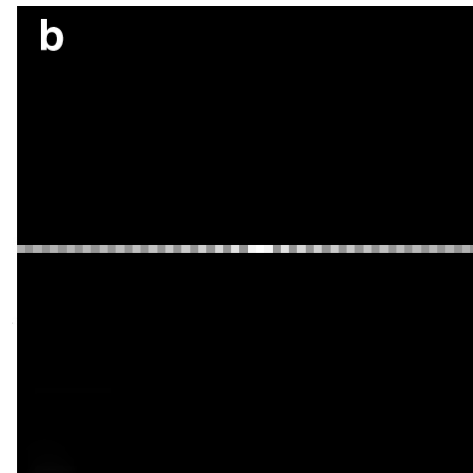
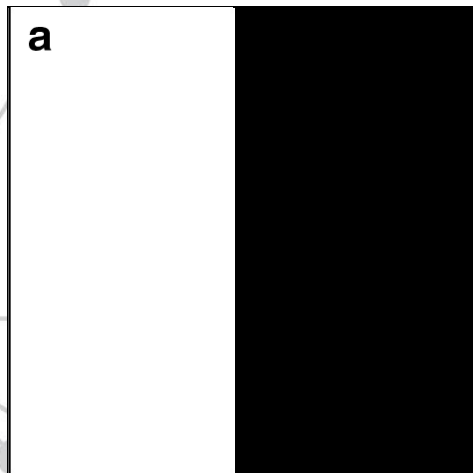
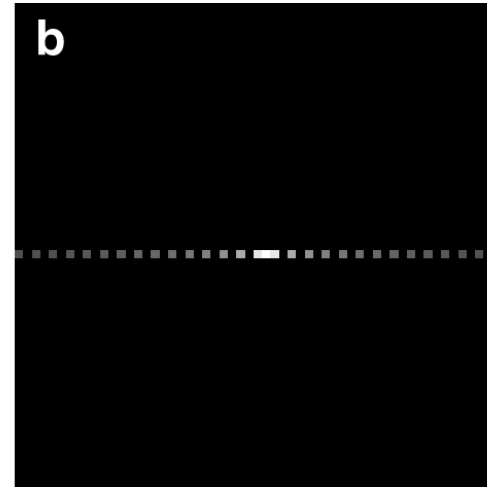
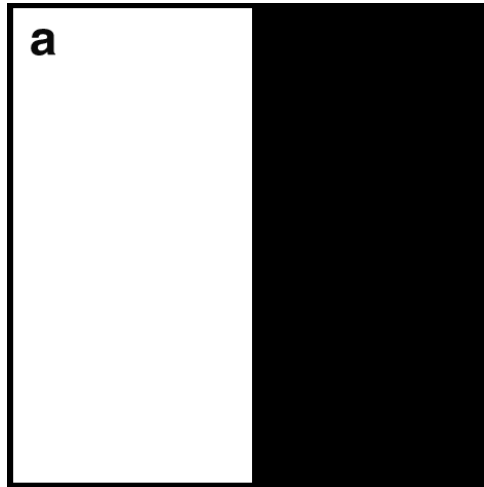
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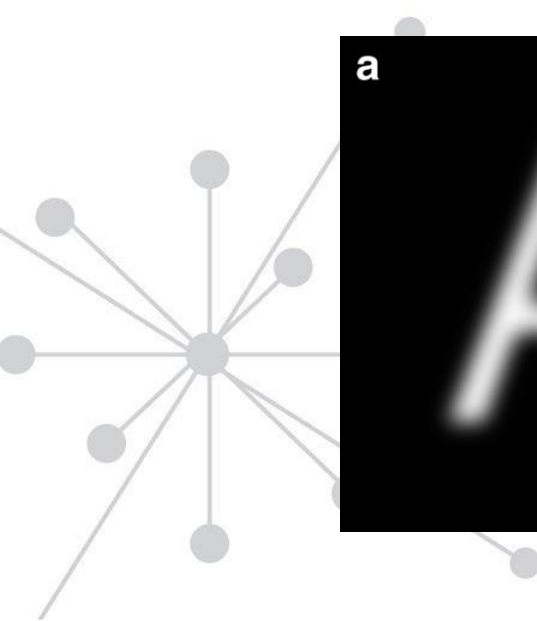
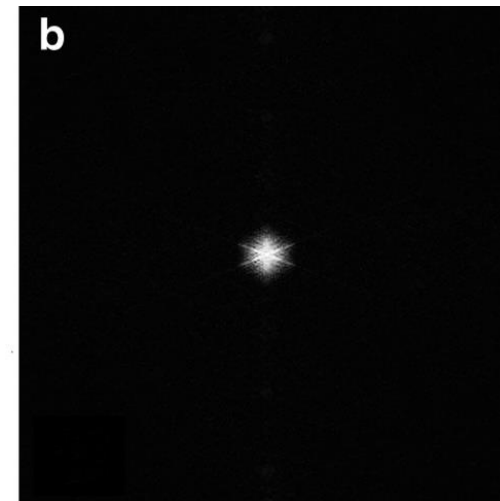
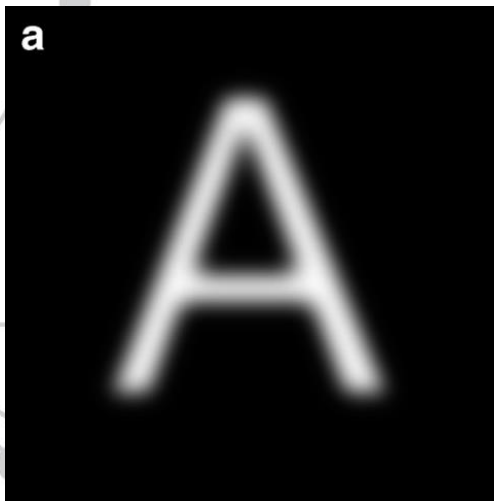
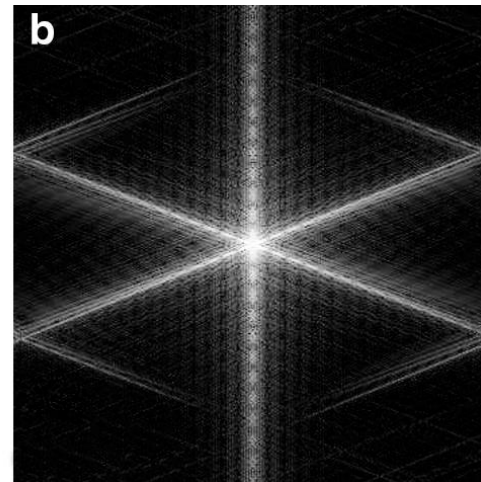
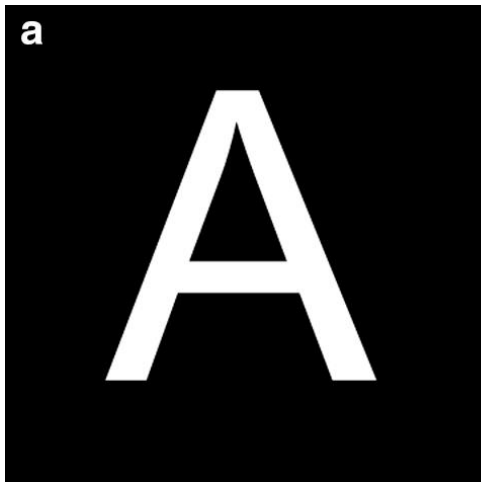


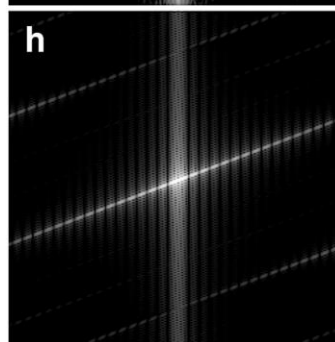
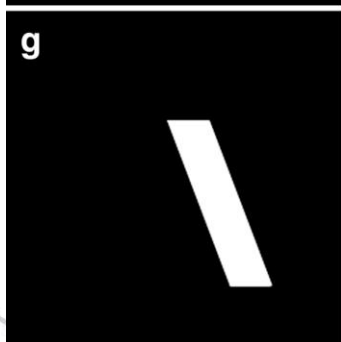
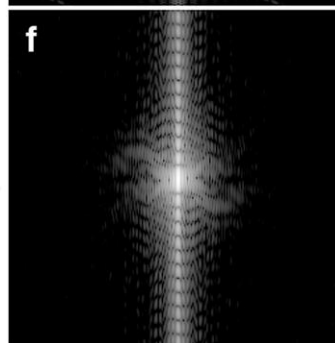
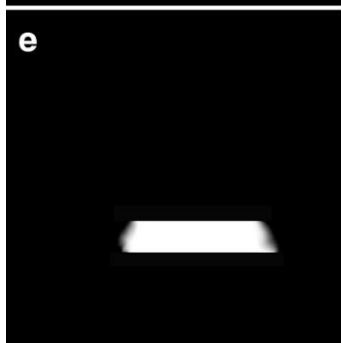
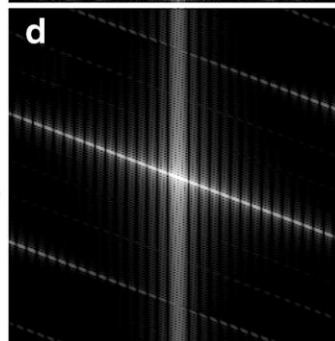
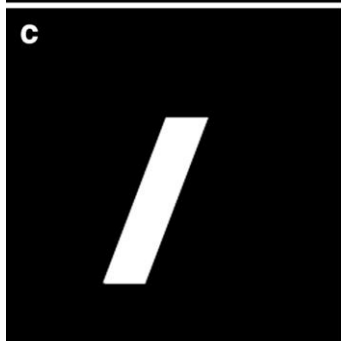
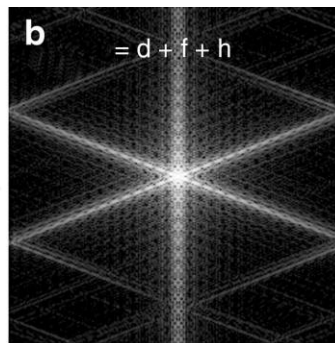
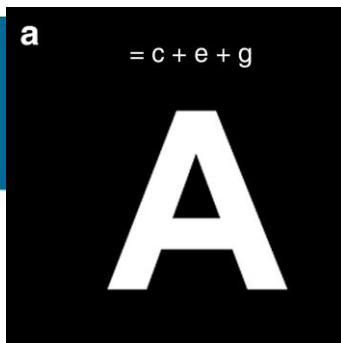
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Por que os espectros são diferentes?



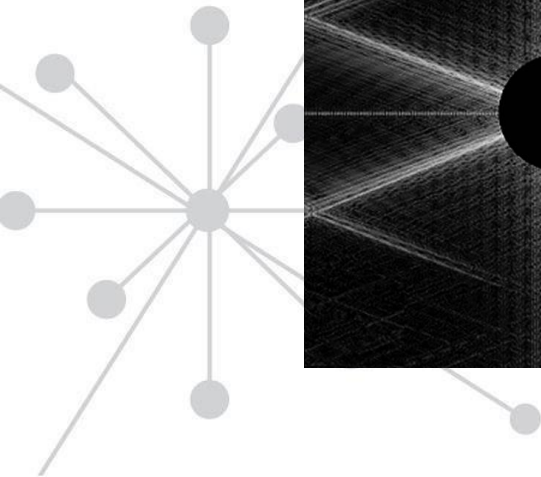
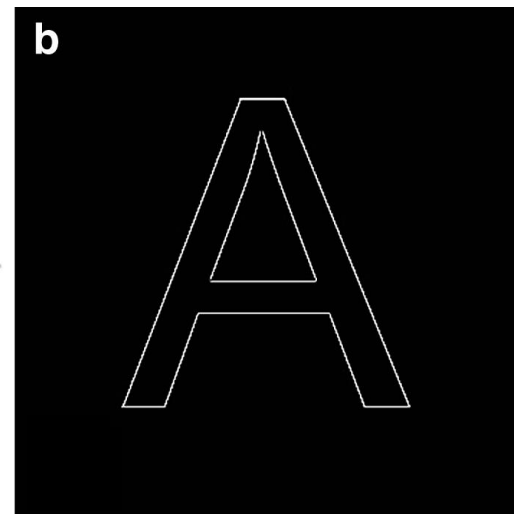
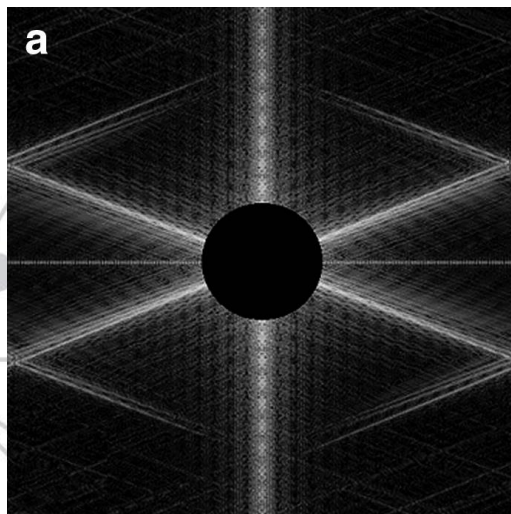
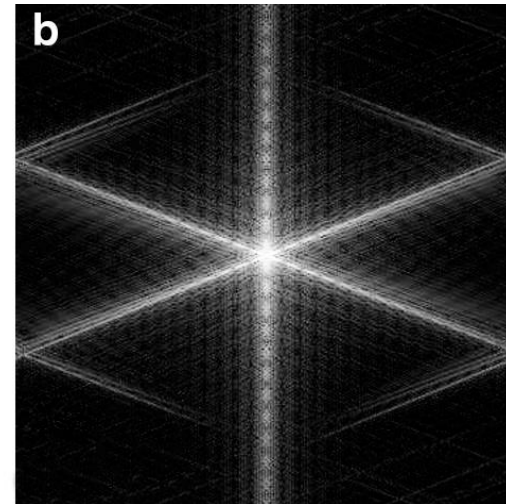
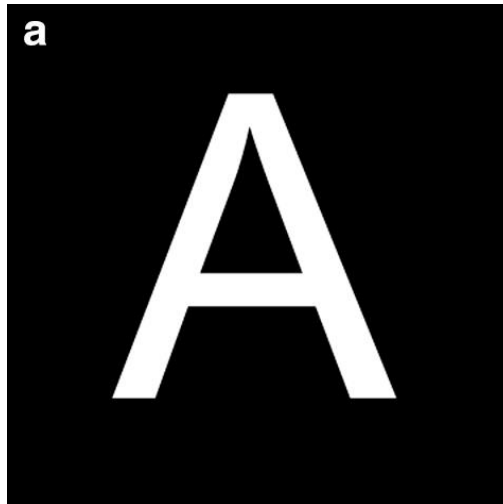


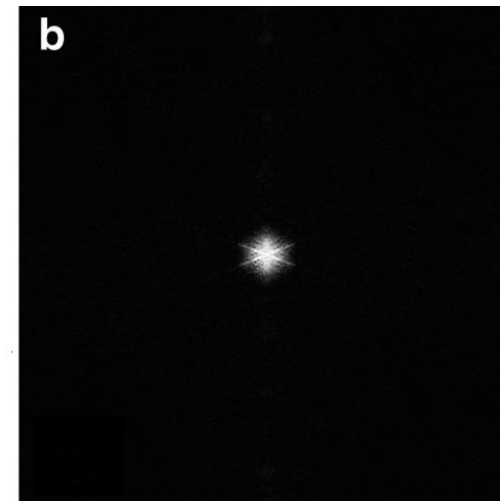
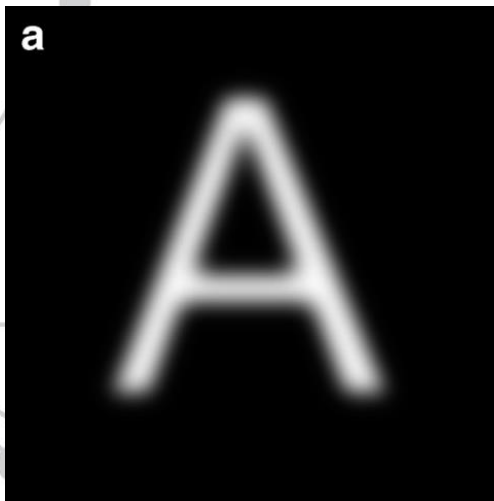
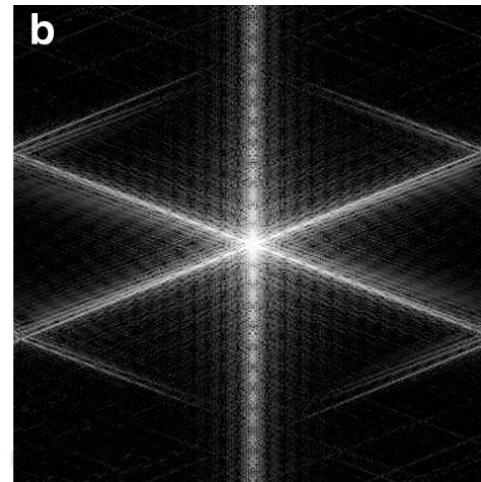
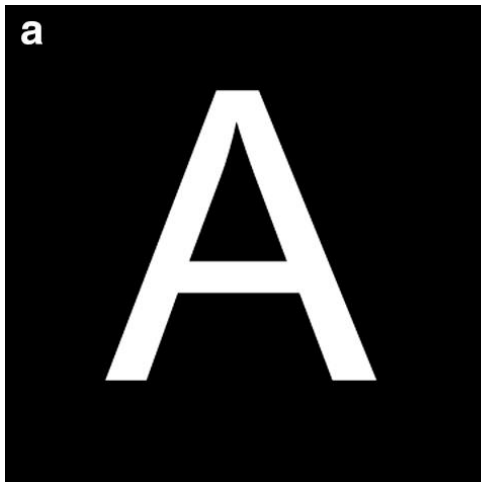


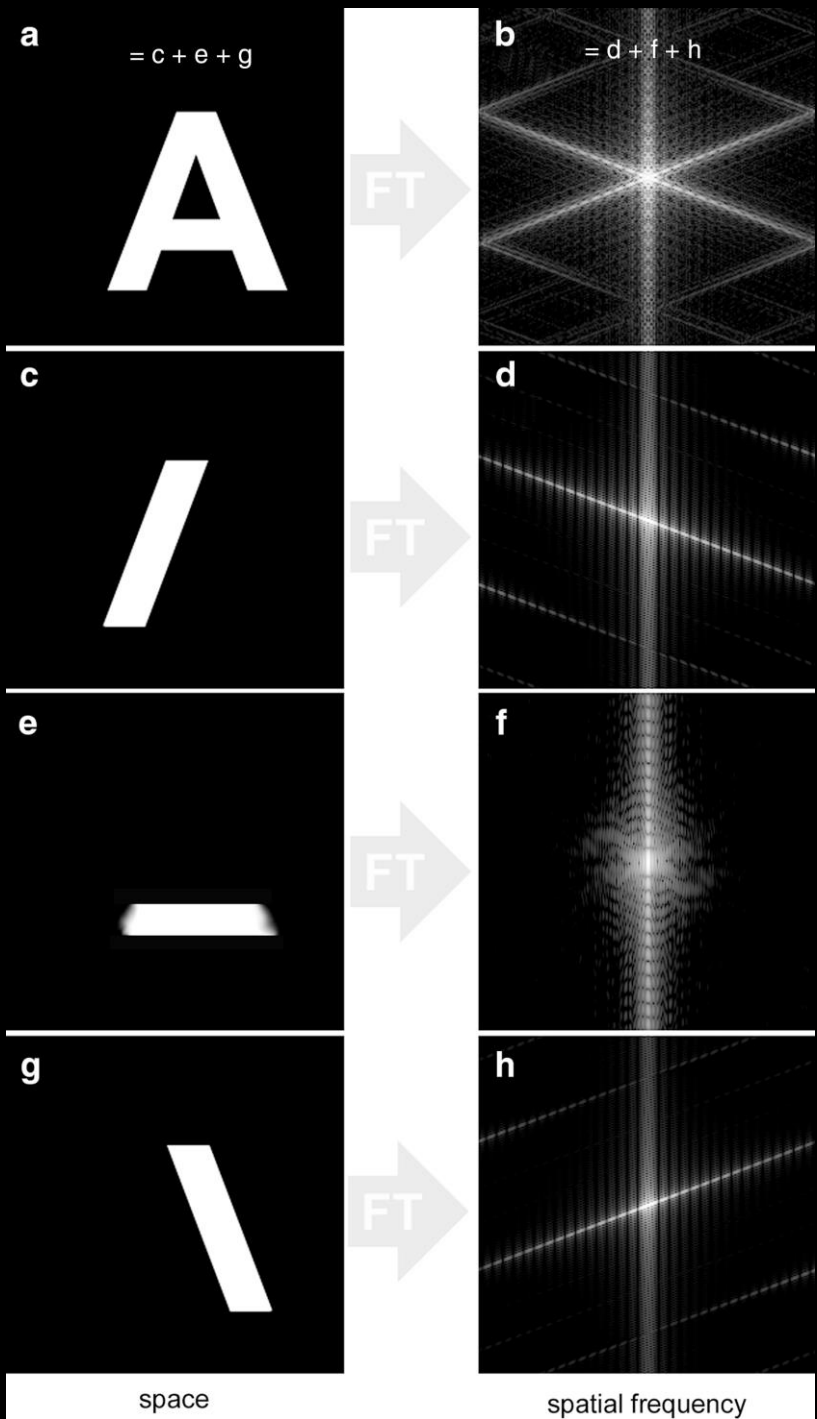
space

spatial frequency







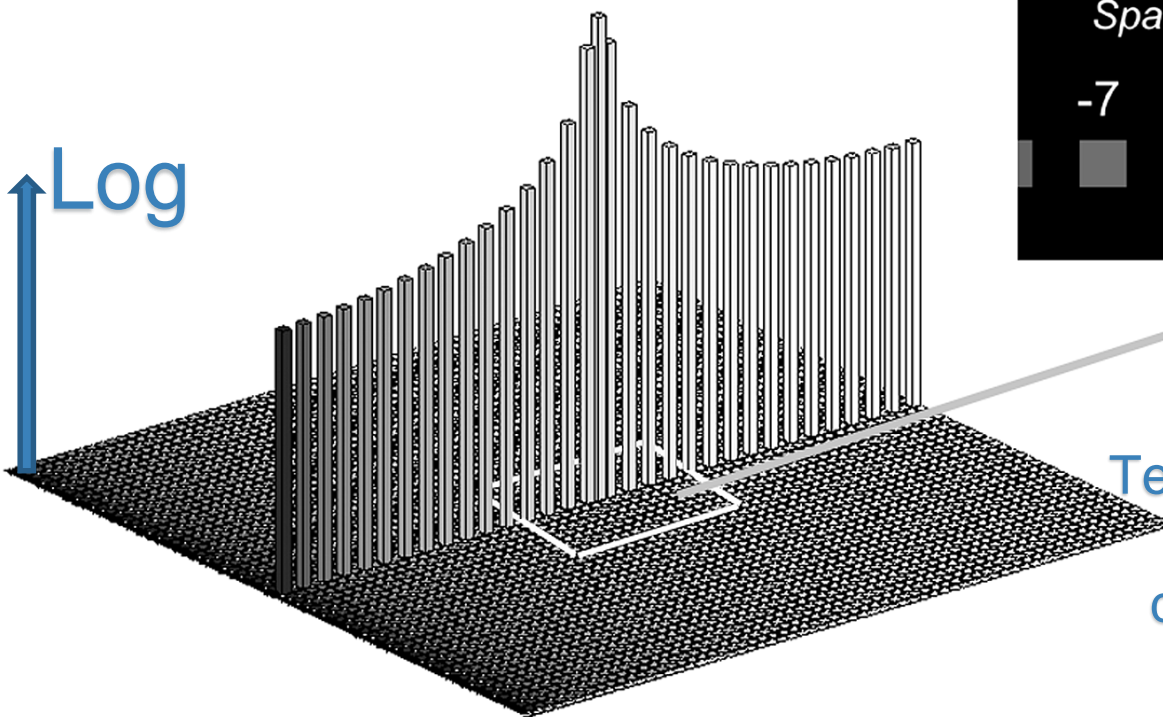


Imagens nos domínios espacial e de frequências

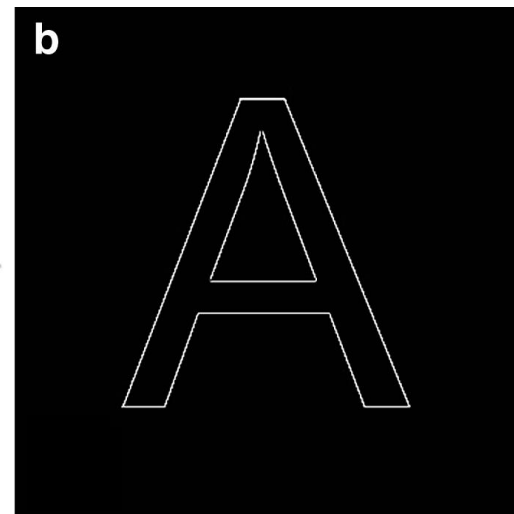
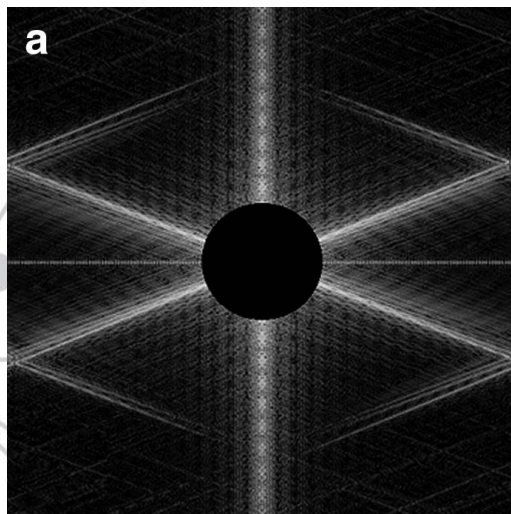
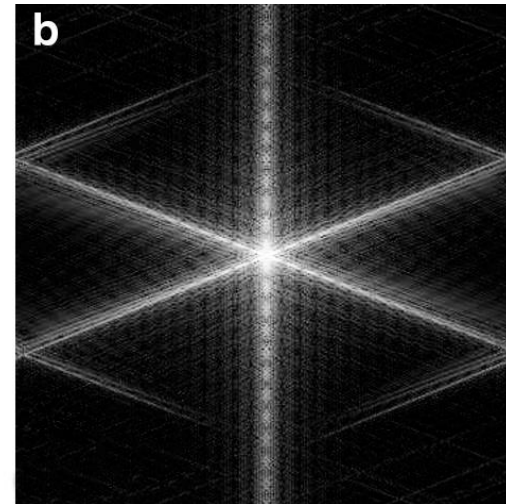
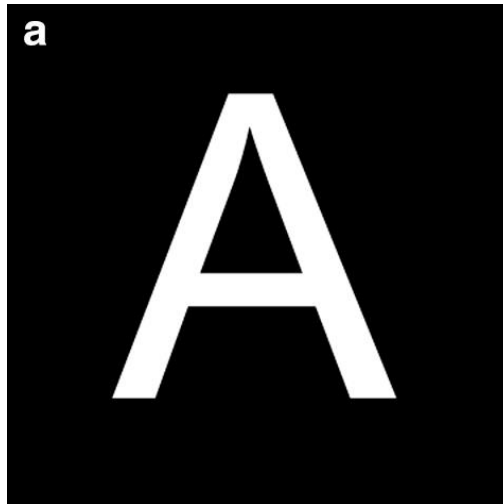
$$I = \sin(\omega x) + \frac{1}{3}\sin(3\omega x) + \frac{1}{5}\sin(5\omega x) + \frac{1}{7}\sin(7\omega x)$$



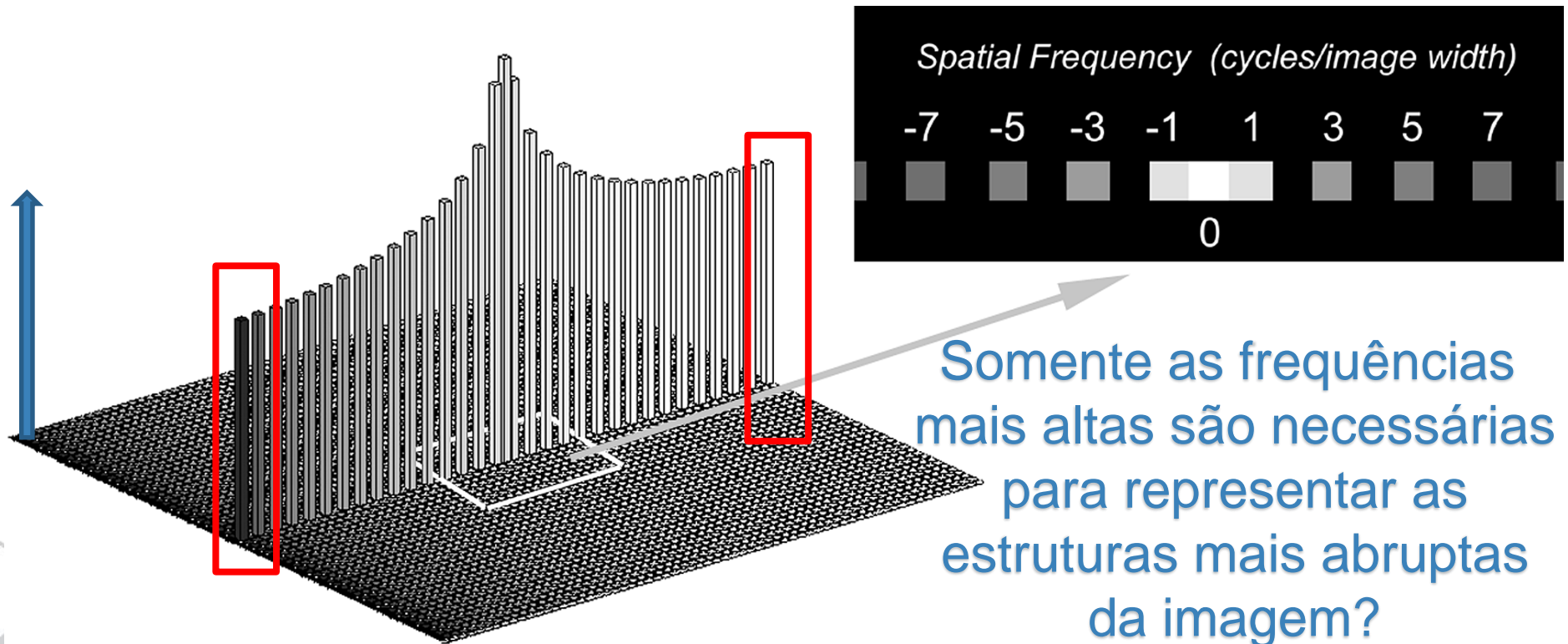
Log

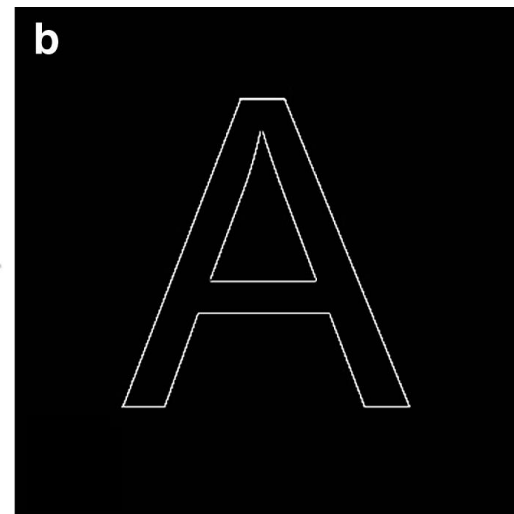
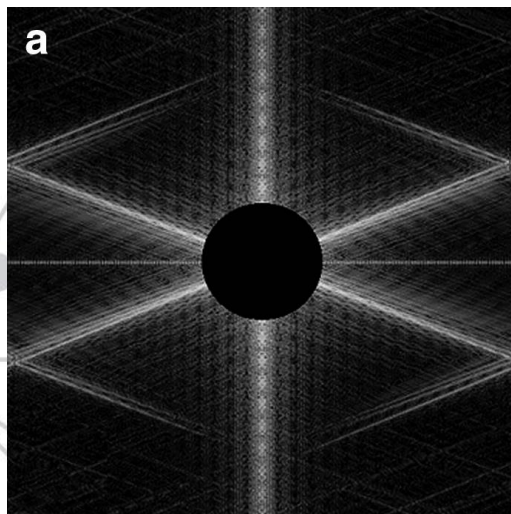
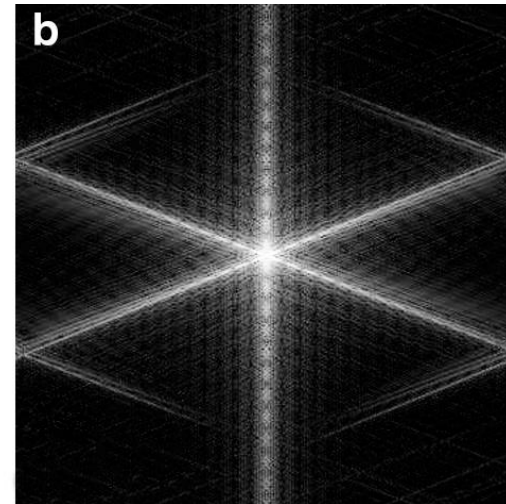
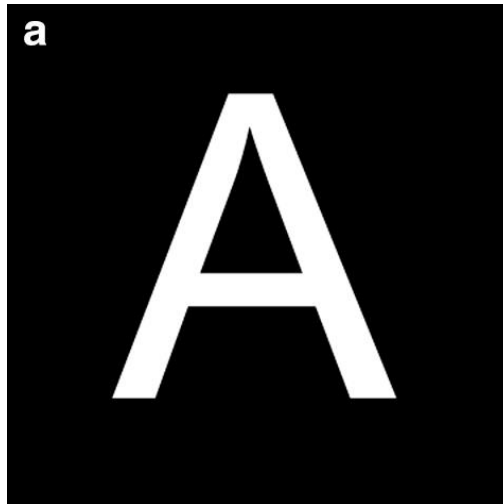


Termo DC ou de frequência 0:
Representação
da média das intensidades
de todos os pixels da
imagem original

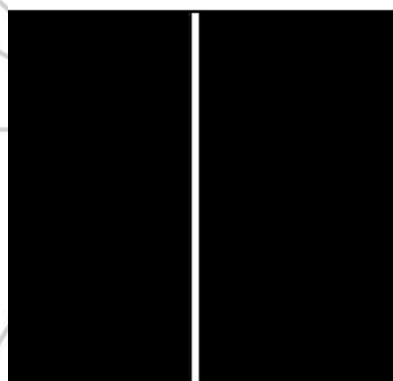
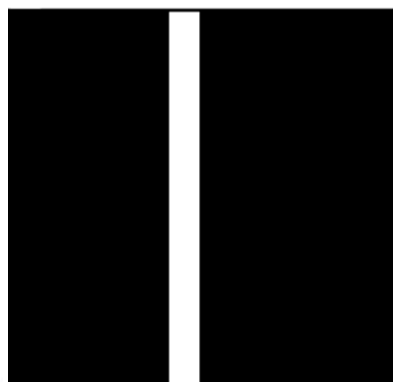
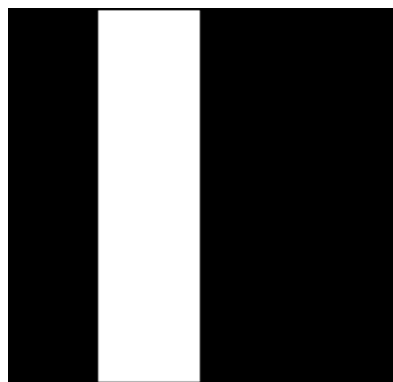


Quantas frequências espaciais são necessárias?





Espectro de Fourier de linhas

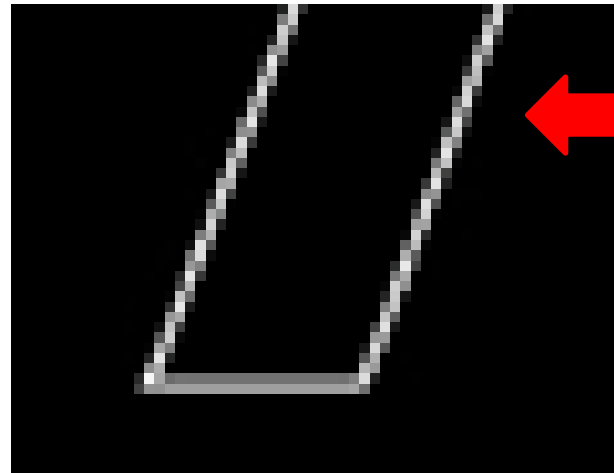
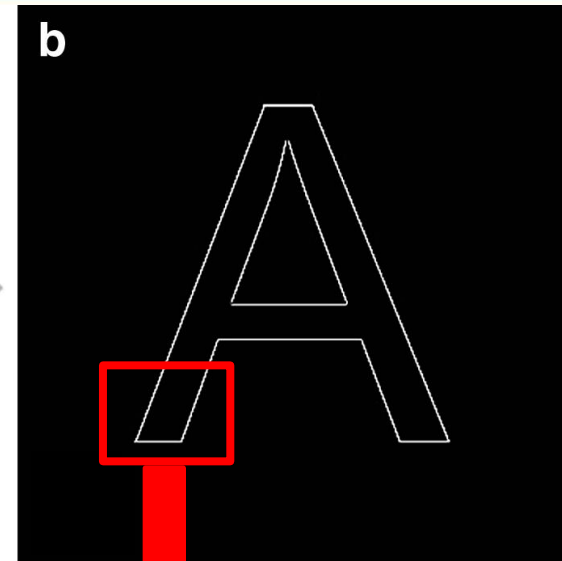
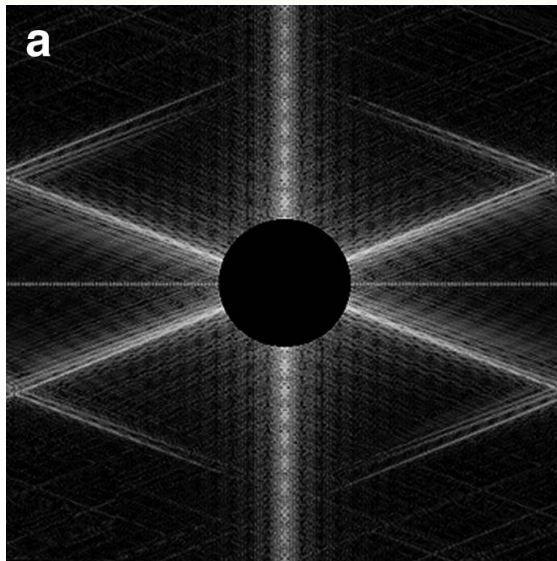


A ideia de que só são necessários os termos de alta frequência para representar bordas ou linhas não é totalmente correta



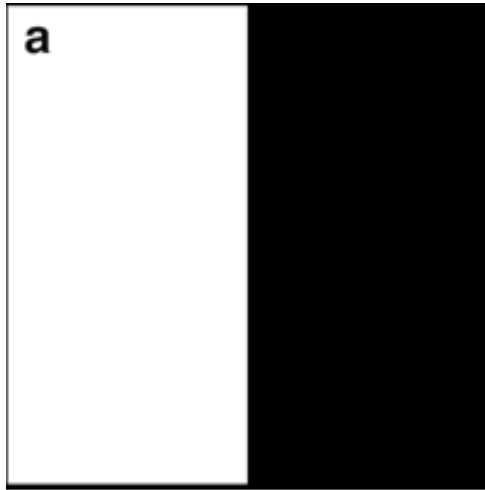
Toda a faixa de frequências é necessária para representar uma linha

Espectro de Fourier de linhas

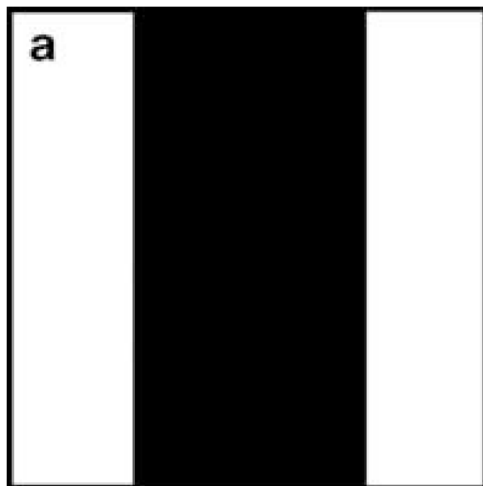


Supressão dos
termos de
baixa frequência

Dados complexos no espectro de Fourier

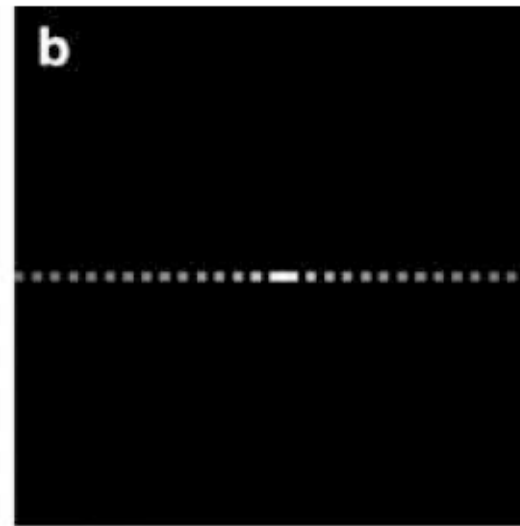
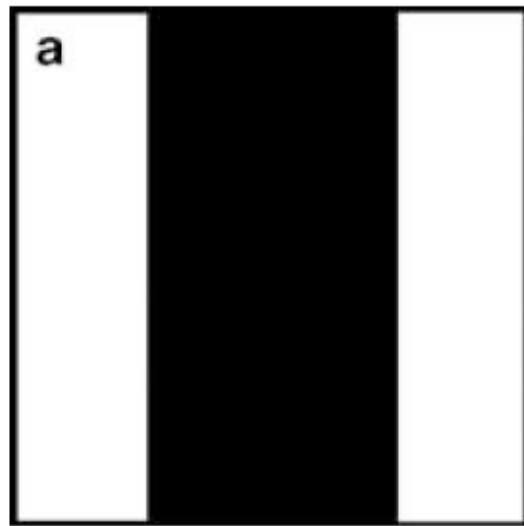


\neq

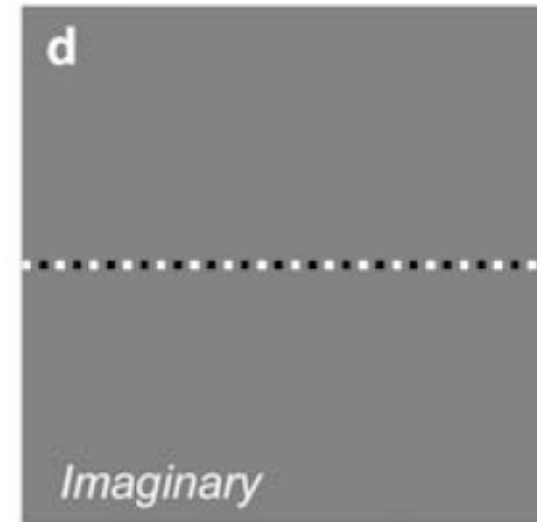
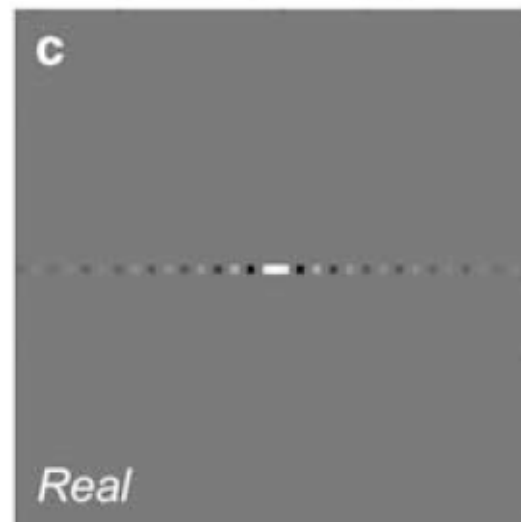


A informação que descreve a posição espacial nos dados da imagem está codificada na relação entre os coeficientes real e imaginário

Dados complexos no espectro de Fourier



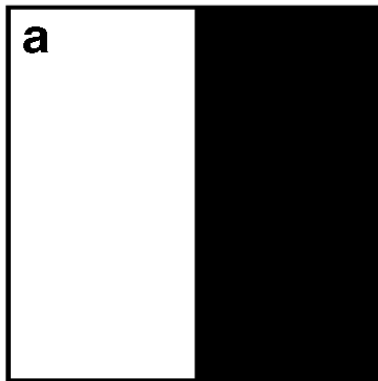
$$A = \sqrt{R^2 + I^2}$$



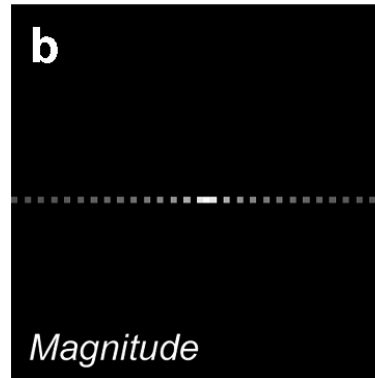
$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{I}{R} \right)$$

Dados complexos no espectro de Fourier

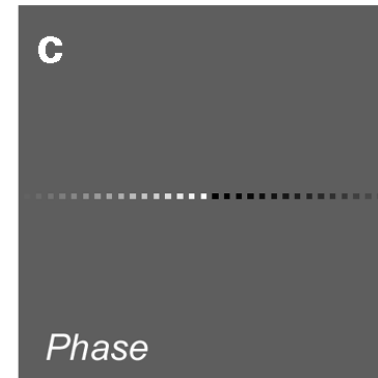
Spatial Domain



Spatial Frequency Domain



$$A = \sqrt{R^2 + I^2}$$

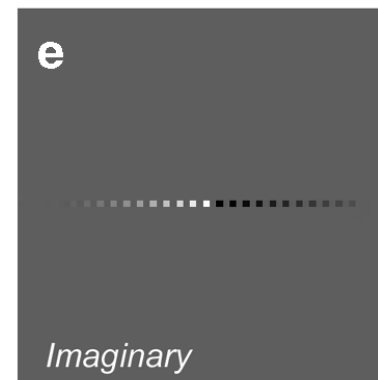
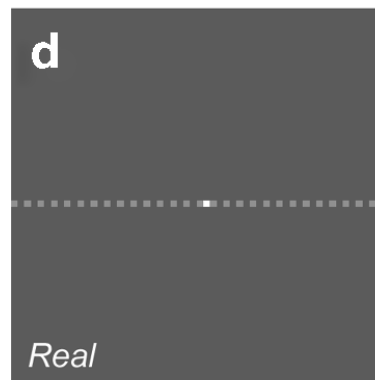


$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{I}{R} \right)$$

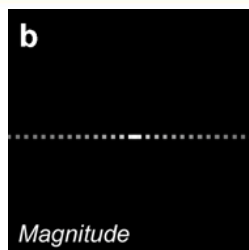
FT

$$R = A \cos(\phi)$$

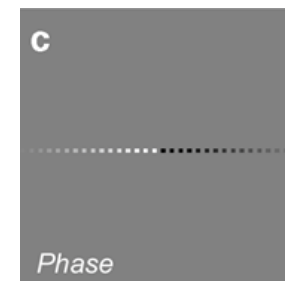
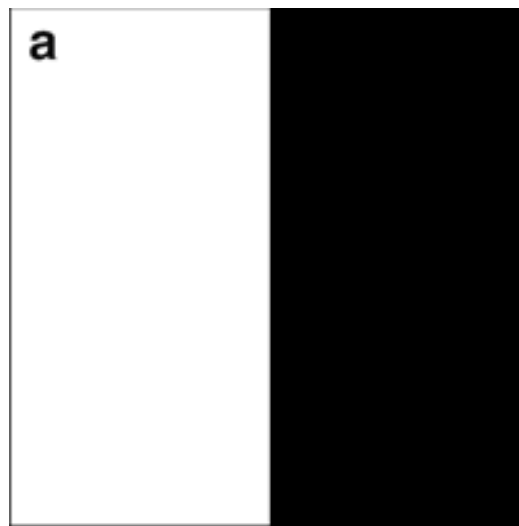
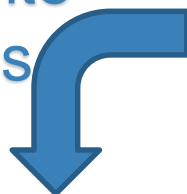
$$I = A \sin(\phi)$$



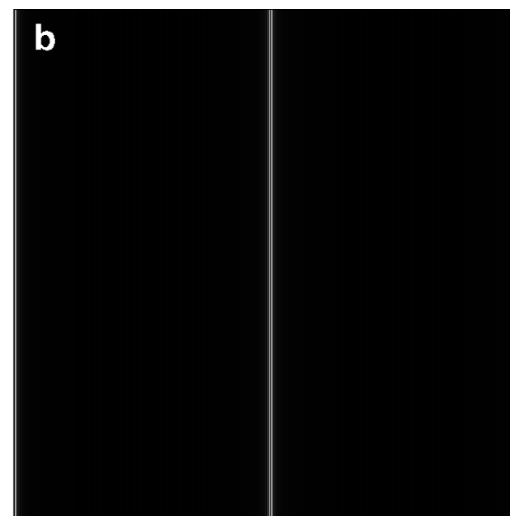
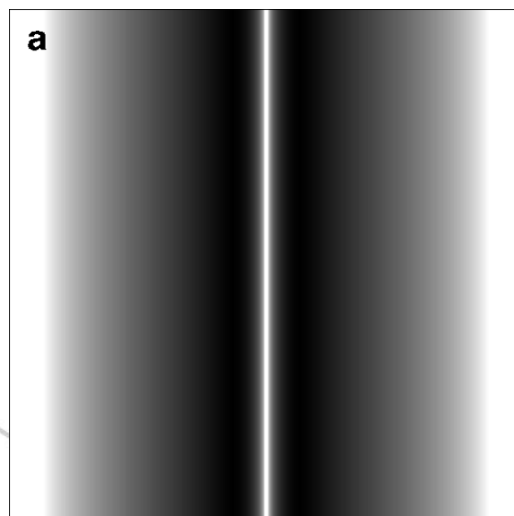
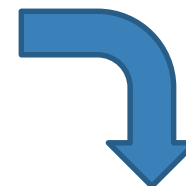
Dados complexos no espectro de Fourier



TF inversa
usando somente
as amplitudes

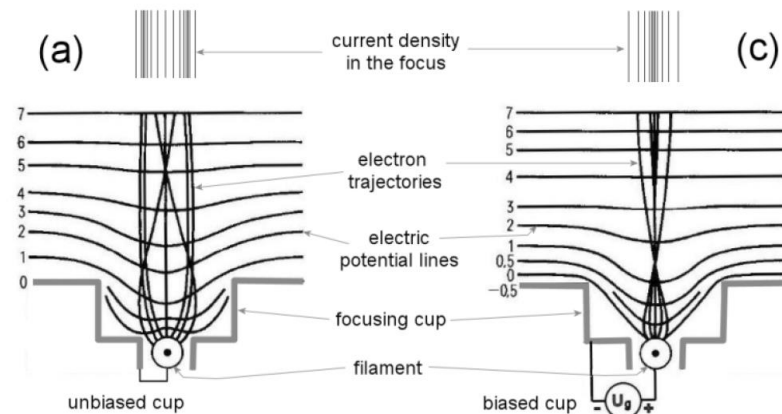
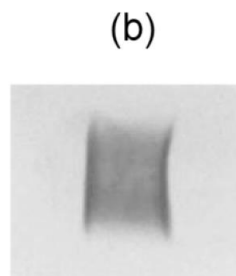
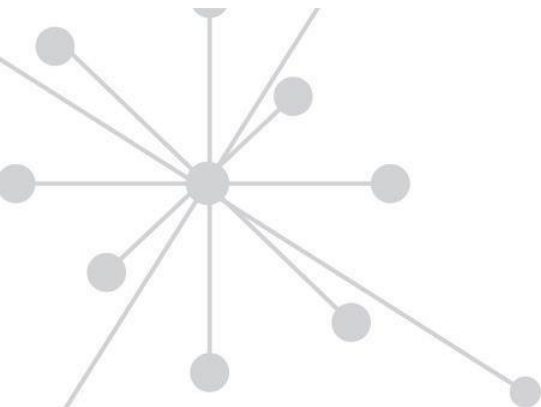
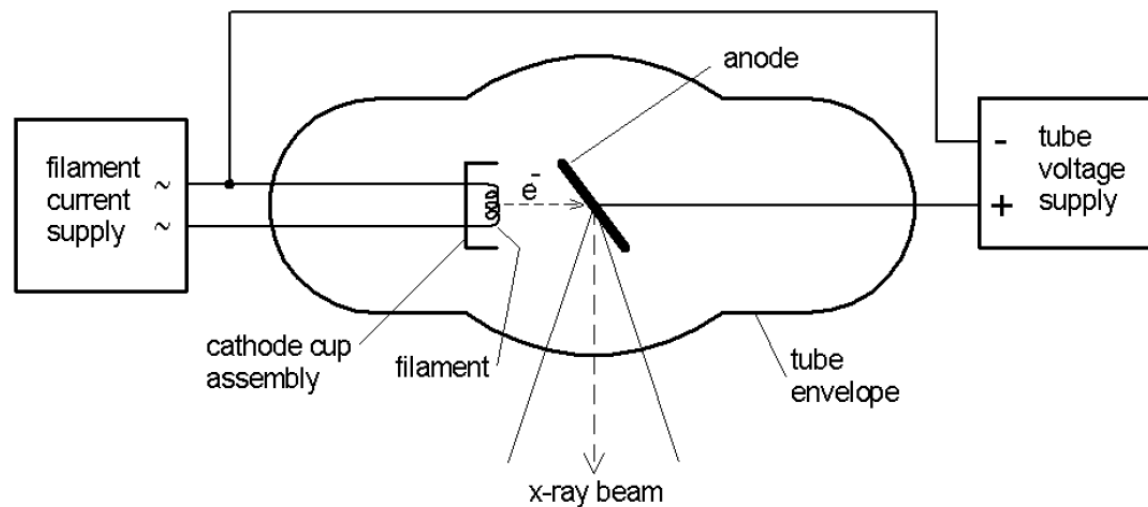


TF inversa
usando somente
as fases



Aplicações práticas da TF

Como o tamanho do ponto focal afeta a qualidade de uma imagem?



Como o tamanho do ponto focal afeta a qualidade de uma imagem?

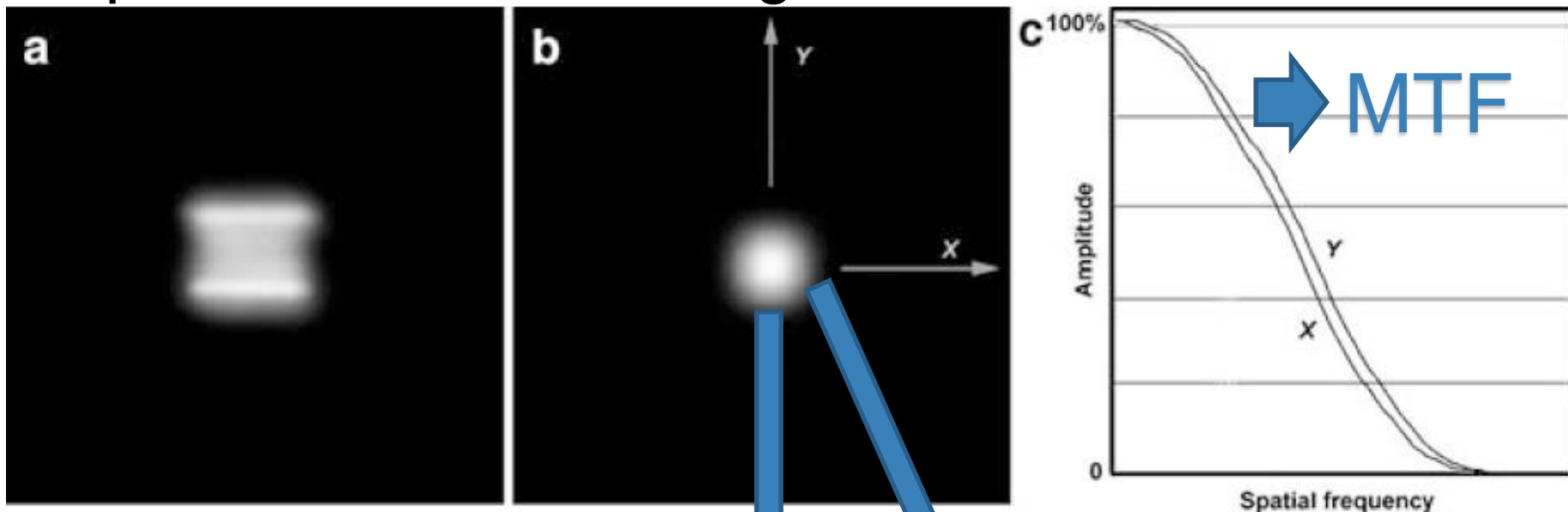
Tese da Denise

http://pelicano.ipen.br/PosG30/TextoCompleto/Denise%20Yanikian%20Nersissian_D.pdf



Aplicações práticas da TF

Como o tamanho do ponto focal afeta a qualidade de uma imagem?

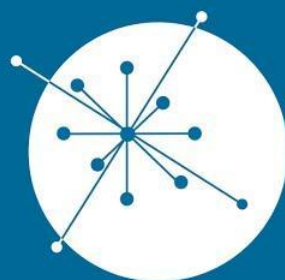


Amplitude alta em
baixas frequências

**Alto contraste
nas imagens**

Amplitude baixa em
altas frequências

**Baixo contraste
nas imagens**



GRUPO DE
**DOSIMETRIA
DAS RADIAÇÕES**
e FÍSICA MÉDICA

IFUSP - Instituto de Física da USP

