



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING



19EC351 – IMAGE PROCESSING AND COMPUTER VISION

UNIT -2 Image Enhancement

- Introduction
- Image enhancement methods:
 - Spatial-Frequency domain enhancement methods
 - Point operations
 - Histogram operations
 - Spatial operations
 - Transform operations
- Multi-spectral image enhancement
- False color and pseudocoloring
- Color image enhancement





Introduction



- The principal objective of image enhancement is to process a given image so that the result is more **suitable** than the original image for a specific application.
- It accentuates or sharpens image **features** such as edges, boundaries, or contrast to make a graphic display more helpful for display and analysis.
- The enhancement doesn't increase the inherent information content of the data, but it increases the **dynamic range** of the chosen features so that they can be detected easily.



Image Enhancement

Point operation

- contrast stretching
- Noise clipping
- Window slicing
- Histogram modeling

Spatial operation

- Noise smoothing
- Median filtering
- LP, HP & BP filtering
- Zooming

Transform operation

- Linear filtering
- Root filtering
- Homomorphic filtering

Pseudocoloring

- False coloring
- Pseudocoloring

<https://blog.osdn.net/haoawang>



- Spatial domain
- Frequency Domain

Spatial Domain

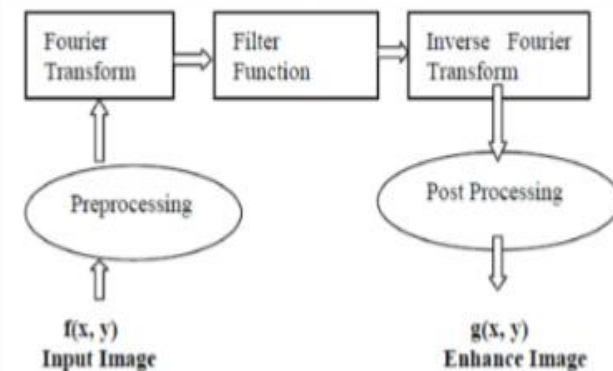
$$g(x,y) = T[f(x,y)]$$
$$s = T(r)$$

- Point Processing
- Histogram Processing
- Neighborhood processing

Frequency Domain

$$g(x, y) = h(x, y) * f(x, y)$$

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



Point Processing

Digital Negative

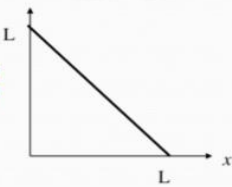

$$x - \Delta = y$$



Figure: (a) Input image (b) negative image

Logarithmic Transformation

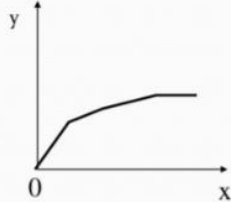

$$y = c \log_{10}(1 + x)$$



Figure: (a) input image (B) log transformation
 $c=100$

Power Law Transformation

- $s = c \times r^\gamma$




Figure: (a) input image (B) power law transformation image
 $\gamma=1.5$



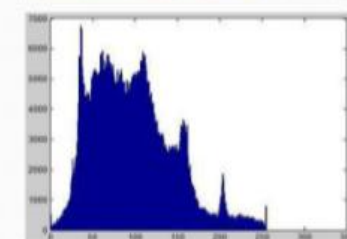
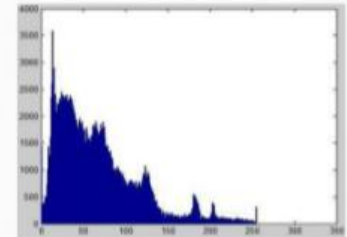
- The **histogram** of an **image** is a function that maps each gray level of an **image** to the number of times it occurs in the **image**.

- The histogram analysis is based on an assumption that the gray-scale values of foreground (anatomical structures) and background (outside the patient boundary) are distinguishable.

- It is effective tool for image quality assessment as well as for manipulating the contrast and brightness of an image.

Histogram Processing

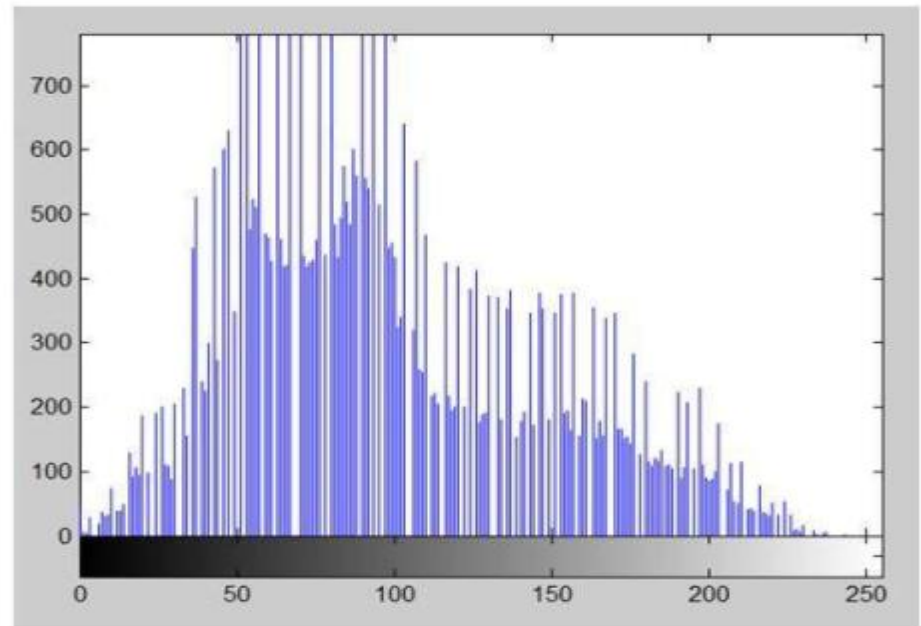
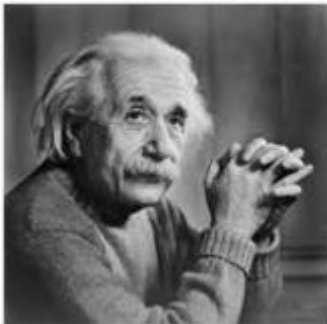
- Histogram Stretching
- $s = T(r) = m \times (r - r_{min}) + s_{min}$



- Histogram equalization is one of the Pixel brightness transformations techniques.
- It is a well-known contrast enhancement technique due to its performance on almost all types of image.

Histogram of this image

The histogram of this image has been shown below.

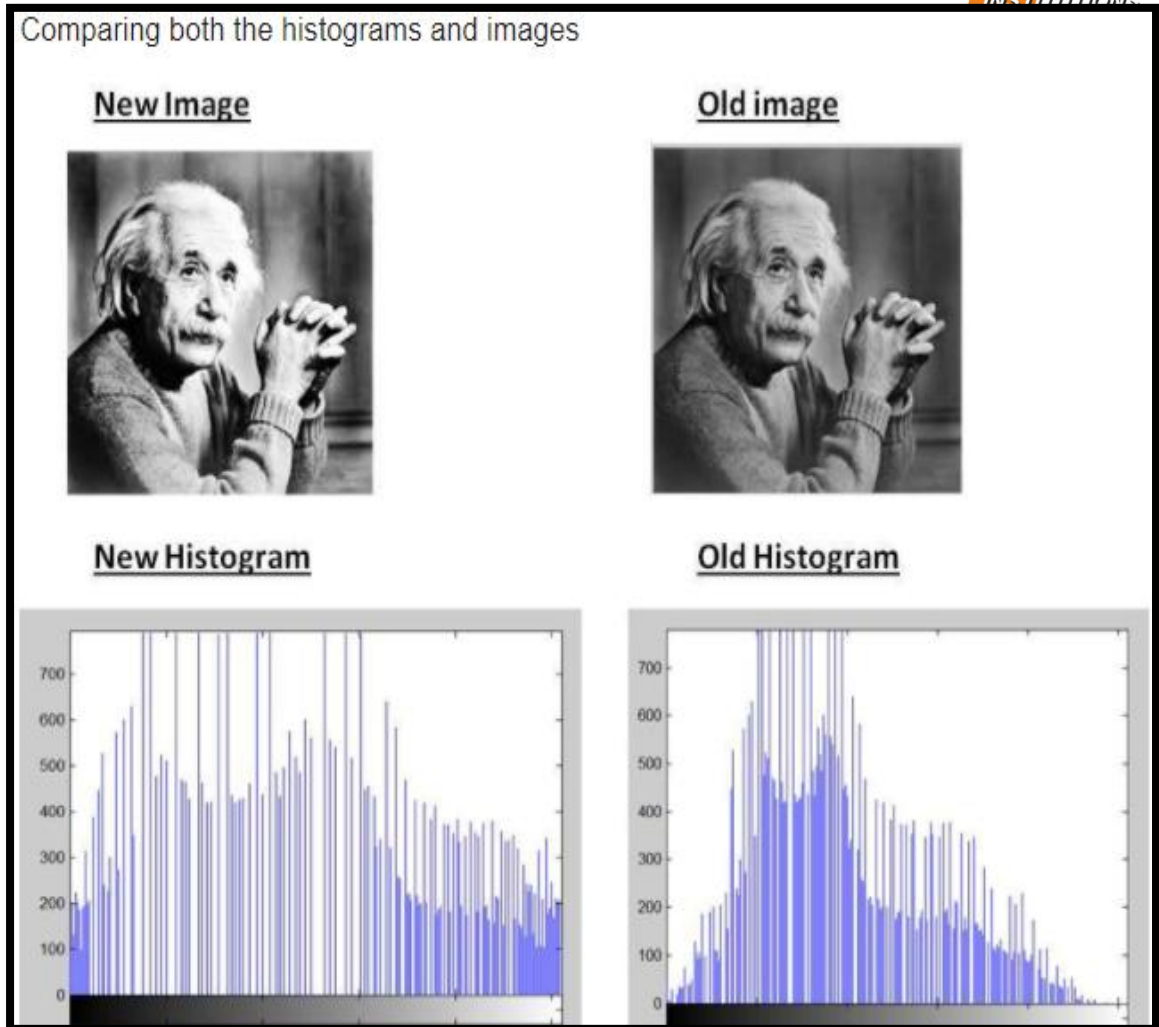


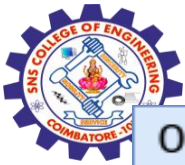
Now we will perform histogram equalization to it.

PMF : First we have to calculate the PMF (probability mass function) of all the pixels in this image.

CDF : Our next step involves calculation of CDF (cumulative distributive function).

Calculate CDF according to gray levels





Histogram



0	2	1	3	4
1	3	4	3	3
0	1	3	1	4
3	1	4	2	0
0	4	2	4	4

input: Image A

Pixel Value	Histogram	Equalized Histogram
0	4	4
1	5	9
2	3	12
3	6	18
4	7	25

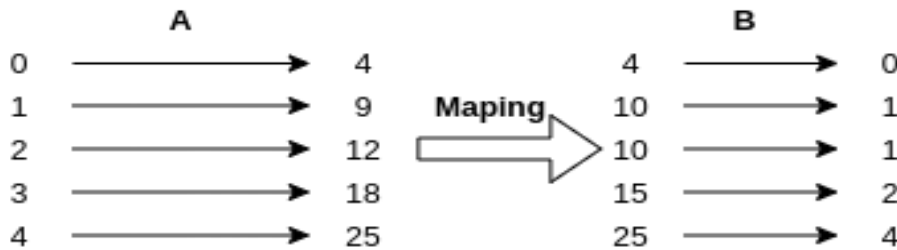
Equalized Histogram of A

2	1	2	1	0
3	3	2	4	4
1	3	2	4	4
0	0	3	2	1
1	3	1	4	0

Target: Image B

Pixel Value	Histogram	Equalized Histogram
0	4	4
1	6	10
2	5	15
3	5	20
4	5	25

Equalized Histogram of B



0	1	1	2	4
1	2	4	2	2
0	1	2	1	4
2	1	4	1	0
0	4	1	4	4

Modified: Image A





THANK YOU

