# Chapitre 02 Amélioration de la qualité de l'image

Dr. Aissa Boulmerka a.boulmerka@centre-univ-mila.dz 2022-2023

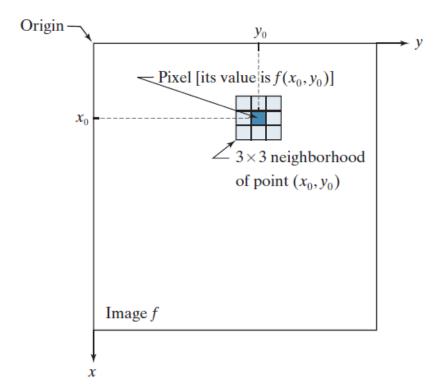
# 1- OPÉRATIONS PONCTUELLES SUR L'IMAGE

#### Introduction

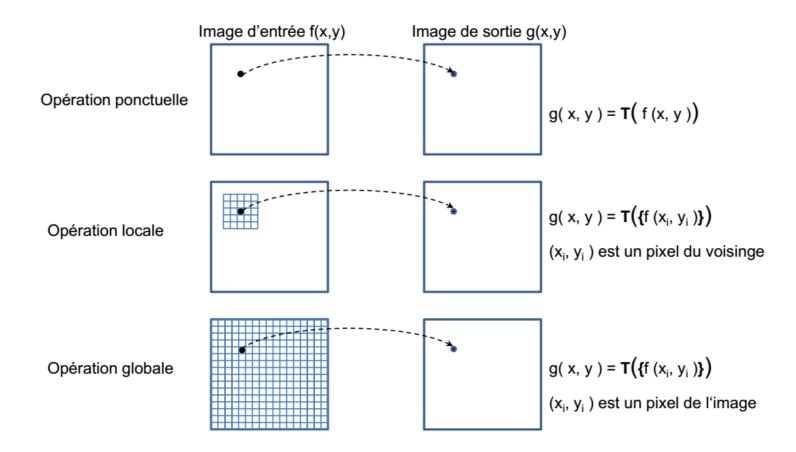
Soit un opérateur **T()** qui transforme une (ou plusieurs) intensités de gris/couleurs en une nouvelle intensité de gris/couleur.

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

où **f(x,y)** est l'image d'entrée, **g(x,y)** est l'image de sortie, et **T** est un opérateur sur f défini sur un voisinage de point (x,y).



## Introduction



#### Introduction

Le plus petit voisinage possible est de taille  $1 \times 1$ . Dans ce cas,  $\mathbf{g}$  ne dépend que de la valeur de  $\mathbf{f}$  en un seul point  $(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  et  $\mathbf{T}$  devient une **fonction de transformation d'intensité** ou de niveau de gris , (également appelée mapping) de la forme:

$$s = T(r)$$

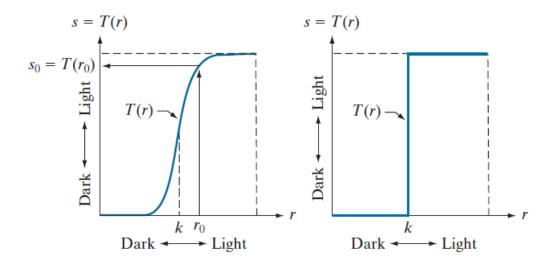
a b

#### FIGURE 3.2

function.

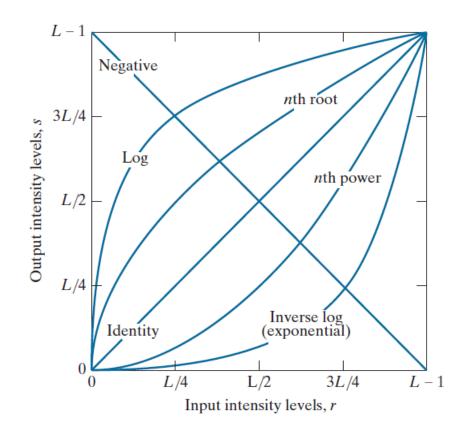
Intensity transformation functions. (a) Contrast stretching

(b) Thresholding function.

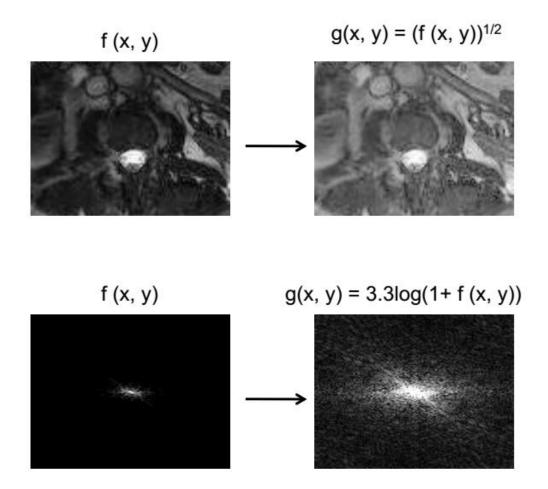


#### FIGURE 3.3

Some basic intensity transformation functions. Each curve was scaled *independently* so that all curves would fit in the same graph. Our interest here is on the *shapes* of the curves, not on their relative values.

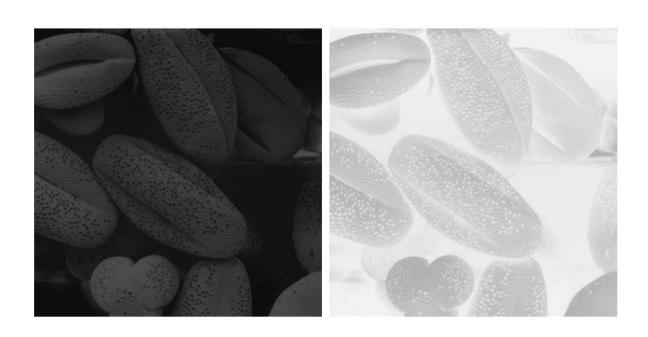


Exemples de transformations des niveaux de gris d'une image



### Négatif d'une image

g(x, y) = (L-1)-f(x, y) L: Le nombre de niveaux de gris



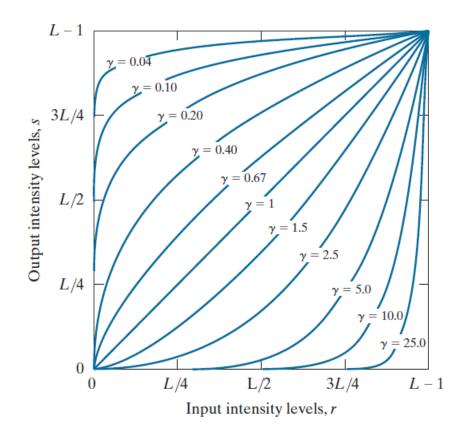
Les transformations puissance (transformations gamma) ont la forme:

$$s = cr^{\gamma}$$

où c et  $\gamma$  sont des constantes positives.

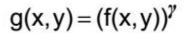
#### FIGURE 3.6

Plots of the gamma equation  $s = cr^{\gamma}$  for various values of  $\gamma$  (c = 1 in all cases). Each curve was scaled *independently* so that all curves would fit in the same graph. Our interest here is on the *shapes* of the curves, not on their relative values.



### **Transformation gamma**

## **Exemples:**









$$\gamma = 0.4$$

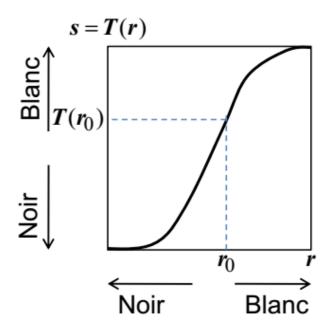


$$\gamma = 1$$



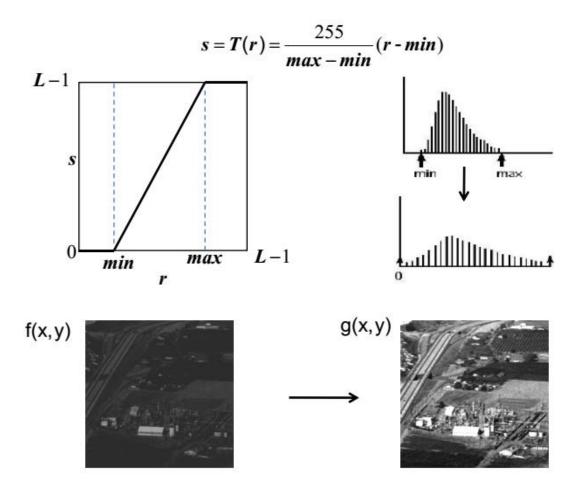
$$\gamma = 2$$

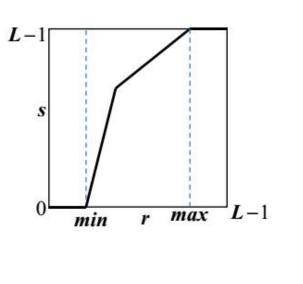
Dans le suite nous désignons par r le niveau de gris en entrée et par s le niveau de gris en sortie après transformation.

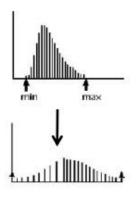


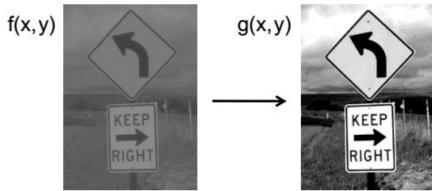
## **Transformation linéaire**

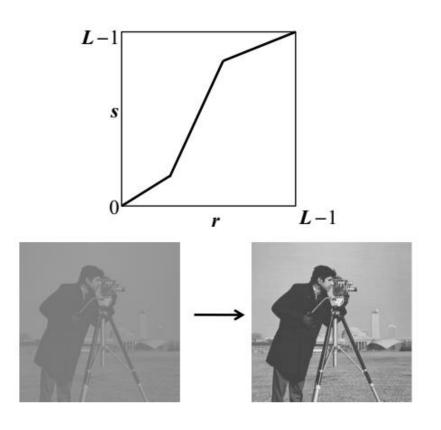
rehaussement du contraste







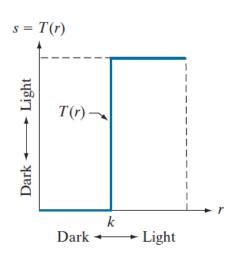




```
Méthode simple
Pour x=1 à N
  Pour y=1 à M
     g(x,y) = 255*(f(x,y)-min)/(max-min);
<u>Utilisation d'une LUT (Look Up Table)</u>
 /* Initialisation de la LUT */
 Pour i=0 à 255
    LUT[i] = 255*(i-min)/(max-min);
 /* Transformation d'histogramme */
 Pour x=1 à N
    Pour y = 1 à M
      g(x,y) = LUT[f(x,y)];
```

Remarque: Pour accélérer (et simplifier) les calculs, on peut utiliser une Look-up table (LUT)

### Cas particulier: Binarisation d'une image

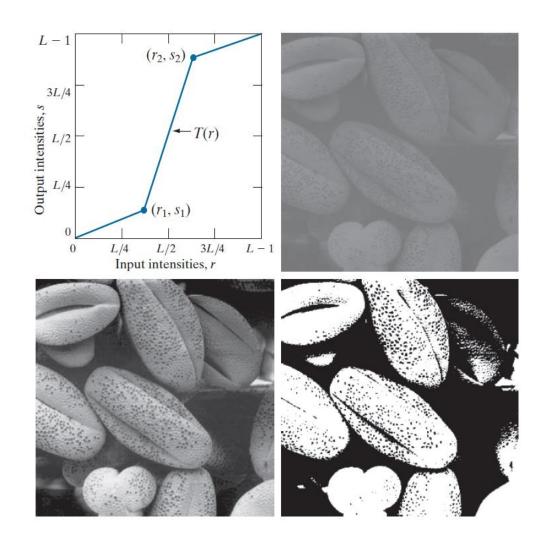




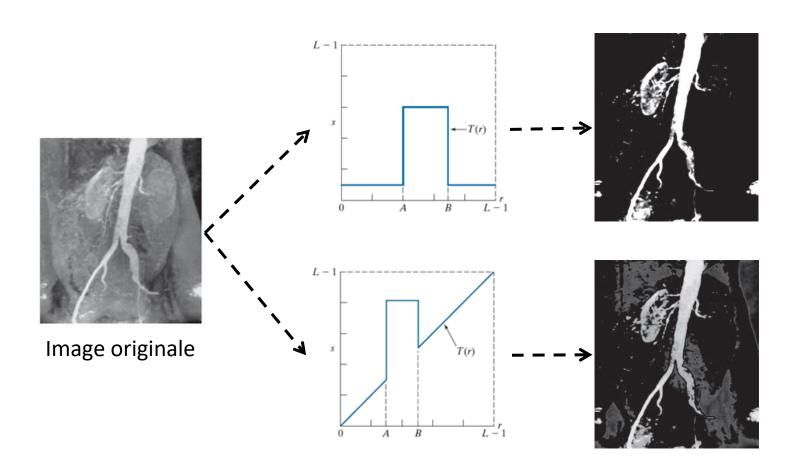
a b c d

#### FIGURE 3.10

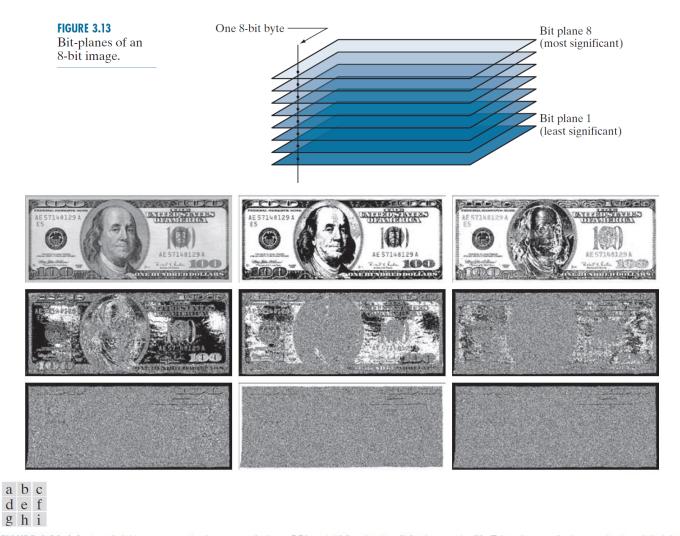
Contrast stretching. (a) Piecewise linear transformation function. (b) A lowcontrast electron microscope image of pollen, magnified 700 times. (c) Result of contrast stretching. (d) Result of thresholding. (Original image courtesy of Dr. Roger Heady, Research School of Biological Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.)



Exemple d'une fonction de modification du contraste de l'image.

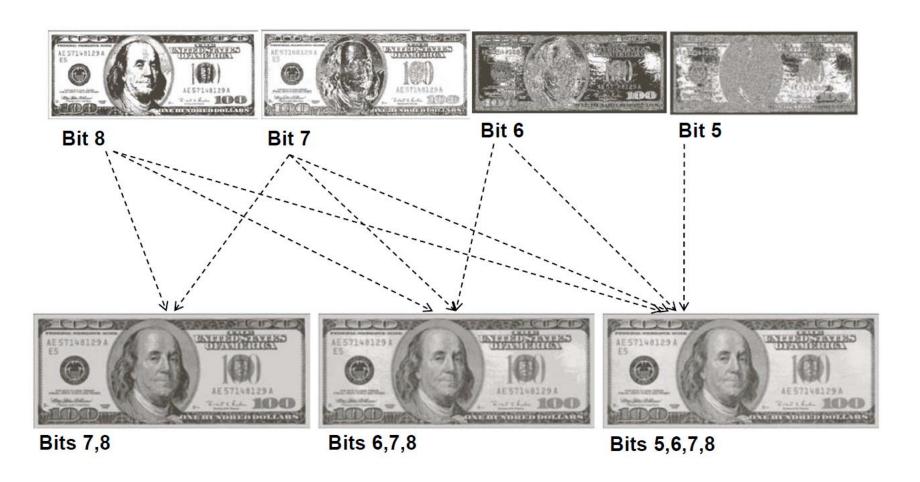


# Séparation de l'image en plans-bit



**FIGURE 3.14** (a) An 8-bit gray-scale image of size  $550 \times 1192$  pixels. (b) through (i) Bit planes 8 through 1, with bit plane 1 corresponding to the least significant bit. Each bit plane is a binary image..

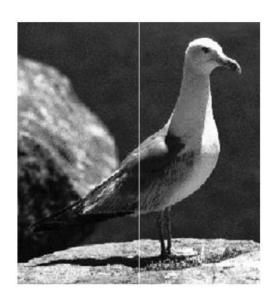
# Séparation de l'image en plans-bit

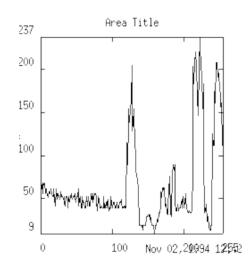


## 2- TRANSFORMATION DE L'HISTOGRAMME

#### Profils d'intensité d'une image

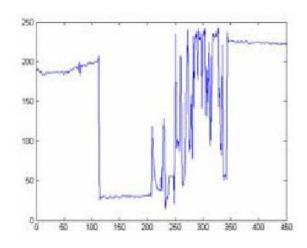
Un profil d'intensité d'une ligne dans une image est représenté par des signaux 1D.





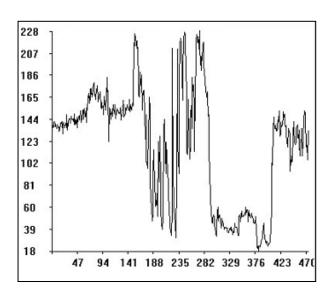
### Exemple d'profil d'intensité d'une image





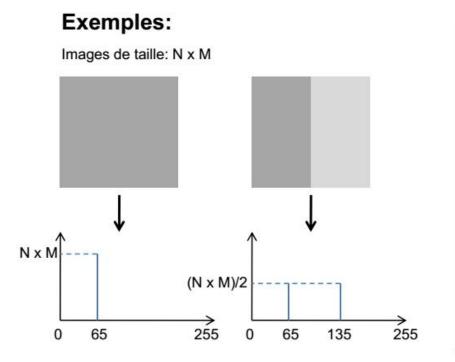
### Exemple de profils d'intensité d'une image

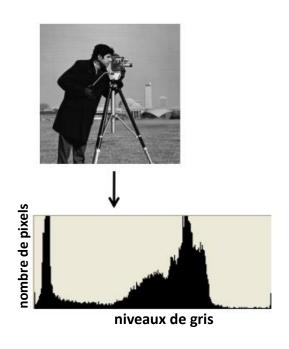




#### Histogramme d'une image

- Un **histogramme** représente **le nombre de pixels** appartenant (fréquence de) à chaque niveaux de gris (ou couleur) pouvant être représenté dans l'image
- H(r) = nombre de pixels de l'image ayant le niveau de gris r.





#### **Exemple d'histogramme d'une image**

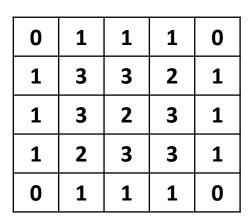
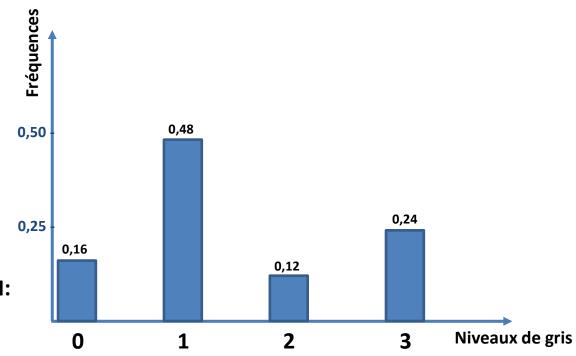


Image d'entrée (I)

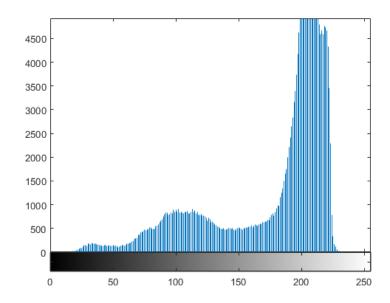
Histogramme calculé de l'image I:

$$H(I) = [0.16 \ 0.48 \ 0.12 \ 0.24]$$

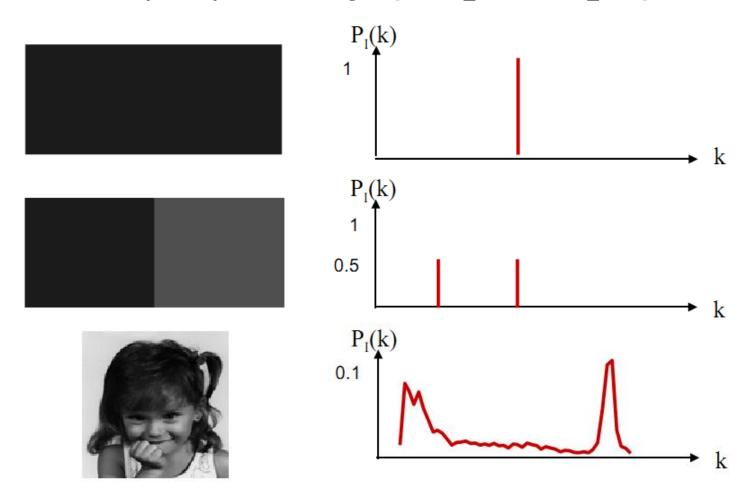


## Exemple d'histogramme d'une image

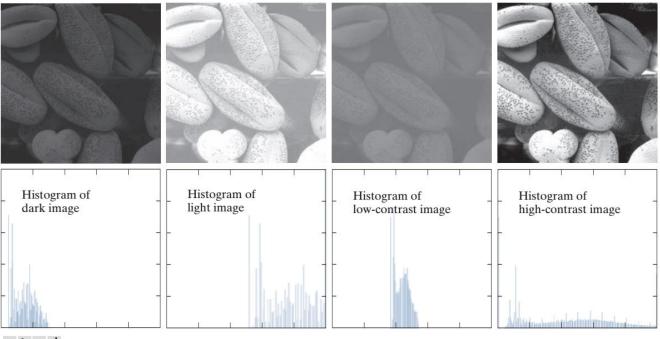




### Dynamique d'une image = [valeur\_min, valeur\_max]



#### Types d'histogrammes et leurs images associées.



a b c d

**FIGURE 3.16** Four image types and their corresponding histograms. (a) dark; (b) light; (c) low contrast; (d) high contrast. The horizontal axis of the histograms are values of  $r_k$  and the vertical axis are values of  $p(r_k)$ .

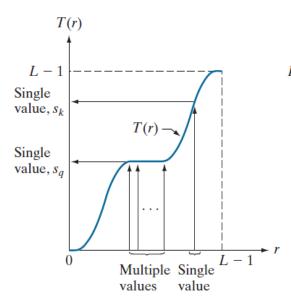
# Traitement de l'histogramme

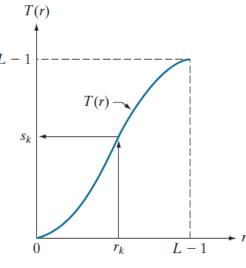
Types de transformations pouvant être appliquées à un histogramme.

a b

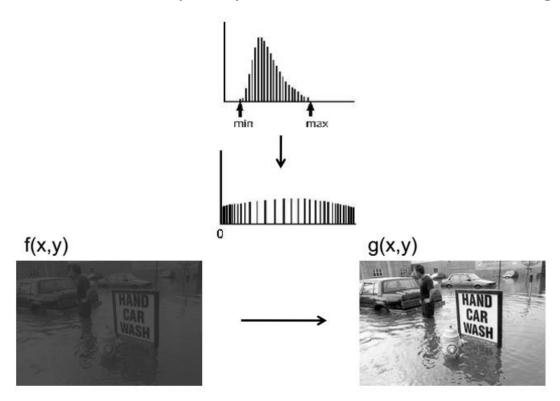
#### FIGURE 3.17

(a) Monotonic increasing function, showing how multiple values can map to a single value. (b) Strictly monotonic increasing function. This is a one-to-one mapping, both ways.





 Objectif: harmoniser la répartition des niveaux de luminosité de l'image, de telle manière à tendre vers un même nombre de pixel pour chacun des niveaux de gris.





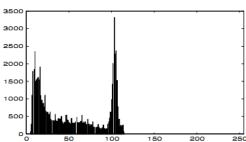


Image originale



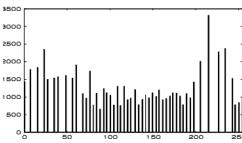
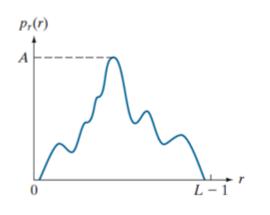
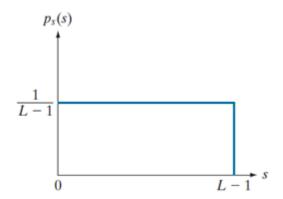


Image plus contrastée





#### Cas continu:

La transformation continue permettant d'égaliser une densité de probabilité est la probabilité cumulative:

$$s = T(r) = (L-1) \int_0^r p_r(w) dw$$

Pour améliorer le contraste, on cherche à aplatir l'histogramme

#### **Cas discret:**

Soit une image de taille  $M \times N$ . Pour une intensité  $r_k$ , la probabilité d'occurrence est:

$$p(r_k) = \frac{n_k}{M \times N}, \quad k = 0, 1, ..., L - 1.$$

où  $n_k$  est le nombre d'occurrence de  $r_k$  dans l'image.

La transformation permettant d'égaliser l'histogramme de l'image est :

$$s_k = T(r_k) = (L-1) \sum_{j=0}^k p(r_j), \qquad k = 0, 1, ..., L-1.$$

#### Exemple

Soit une image de taille  $64 \times 64$  et L-1 = 7 (8 niveaux de gris).

r <sub>k</sub>	n <sub>k</sub>	P(r <sub>k</sub> )
0	790	0,19
1	1023	0,25
2	850	0,21
3	656	0,16
4	329	0,08
5	245	0,06
6	122	0,03
7	81	0,02

#### On a alors:

$$s_0 = T(r_0) = (L - 1) \sum_{j=0}^{0} p(r_j) = 7p(r_0) = 1.33$$

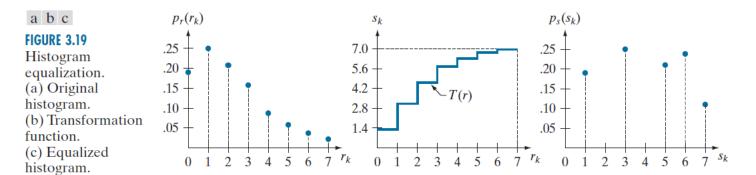
$$s_1 = T(r_1) = (L - 1) \sum_{j=0}^{1} p(r_j) = 7(p(r_0) + p(r_1)) = 3.08$$

$$s_2 = T(r_2) = (L-1) \sum_{j=0}^{2} p(r_j) = 7(p(r_0) + p(r_1) + p(r_2)) = 4.55$$

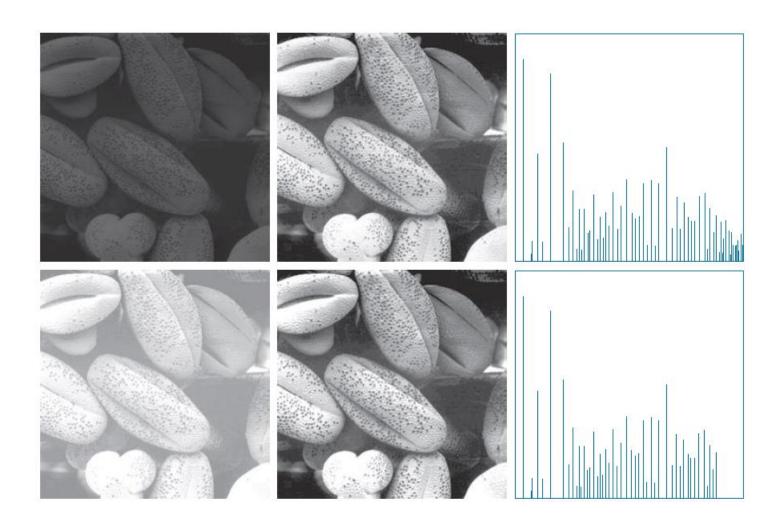
...

$$s_7 = T(r_7) = (L-1) \sum_{j=0}^7 p(r_j) = 7(p(r_0) + \dots + p(r_7)) = 7.00$$
  $\longrightarrow$  **7**

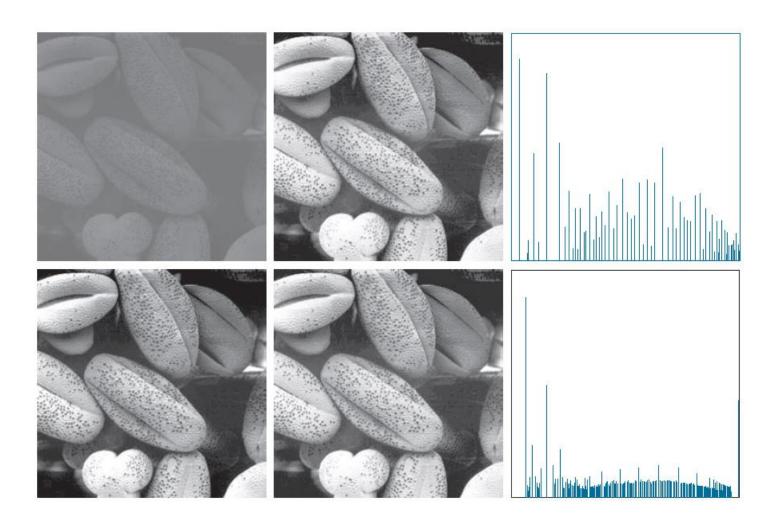
$$s_0 = 1.33 \rightarrow 1$$
  $s_2 = 4.55 \rightarrow 5$   $s_4 = 6.23 \rightarrow 6$   $s_6 = 6.86 \rightarrow 7$   $s_1 = 3.08 \rightarrow 3$   $s_3 = 5.67 \rightarrow 6$   $s_5 = 6.65 \rightarrow 7$   $s_7 = 7.00 \rightarrow 7$ 



# Égalisation de l'histogramme



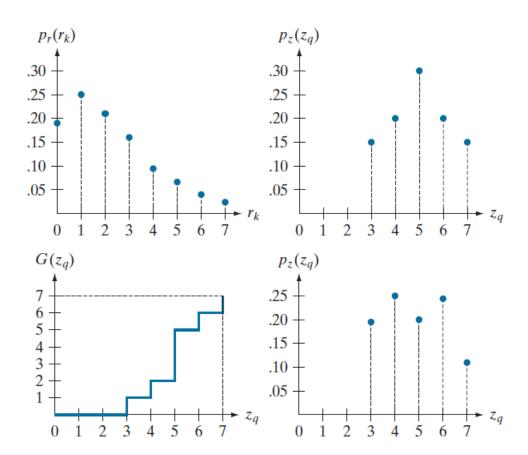
# Égalisation de l'histogramme

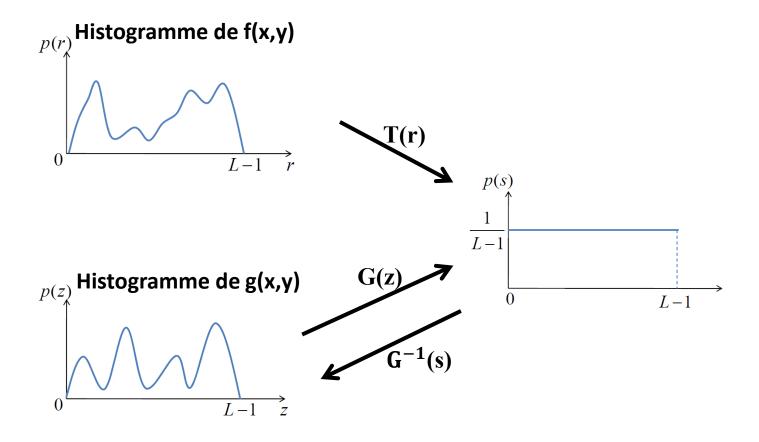


a b c d

#### FIGURE 3.22

- (a) Histogram of a 3-bit image.
- (b) Specified histogram.
- (c) Transformation function obtained from the specified histogram.
- (d) Result of histogram specification. Compare the histograms in (b) and (d).





#### Cas continu:

- 1. Calcul de la fonction cumulative **T** de l'histogramme de l'image f(x,y).
- 2. Calcul de la fonction cumulative G de l'histogramme de g(x,y).
- 3. **Pour** chaque pixel (x,y) de l'image f(x,y)
  - a. Calculer s = T(f(x,y))
  - b. Calculer G<sup>-1</sup>(s)

#### Cas discret:

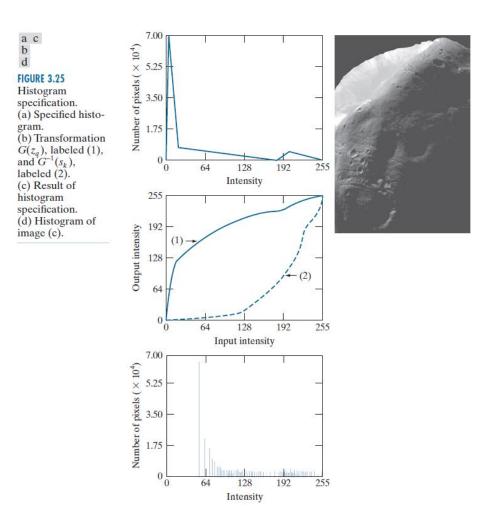
$$s_k = T(r_k) = (L-1) \sum_{j=0}^k p(r_j), \qquad k = 0,1,...,L-1$$

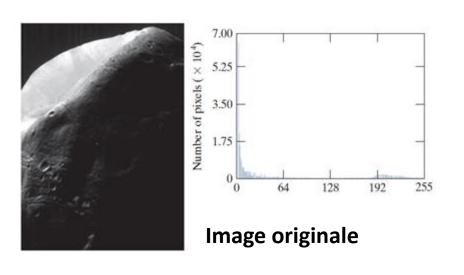
Pour chaque s<sub>k</sub>, chercher q, tel que :

$$s_k = G(z_k) = (L-1) \sum_{i=0}^{q} p(z_i), \qquad q = 0,1,...,L-1$$

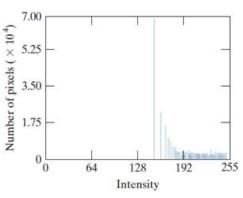
#### **Remarque:**

On peut accélérer considérablement le processus de cette recherche en utilisant une *Look up* table.



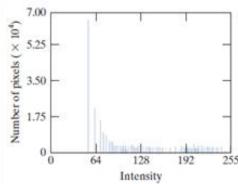






**Egalisation d'histogramme** 





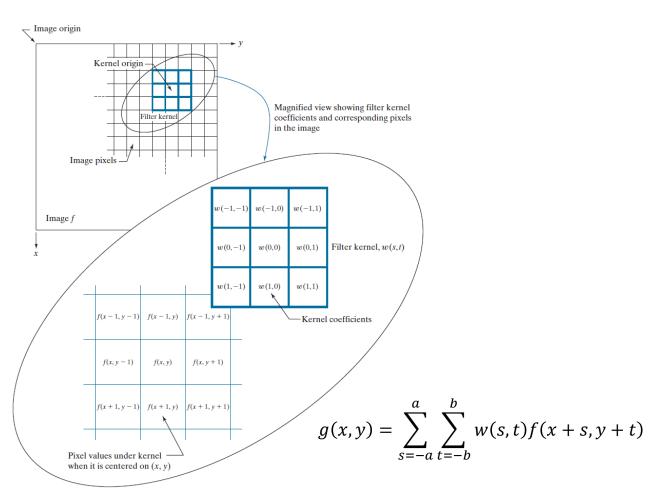
**Transfert d'histogramme** 

# 3- RÉDUCTION DE BRUIT

# **Filtres spatiaux**

### La mécanique du filtrage spatial linéaire en utilisant un noyau 3 × 3.

- Les pixels sont représentés par des carrés pour simplifier les graphiques.
- Notez que l'origine de l'image est en haut à gauche, mais l'origine du noyau est en son centre.
- Le fait de placer l'origine au centre de noyaux spatialement symétriques simplifie l'écriture d'expressions pour le filtrage linéaire.



## Filtres spatiaux

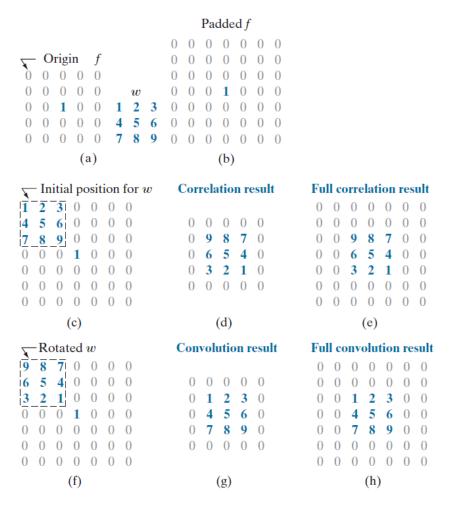
#### **Exemple 1D:**

#### **Correlation Convolution** Crigin f w rotated 180° 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 4 2 8 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 (a) 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 (b) 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 (j) 1 2 4 2 8 8 2 4 2 1 └ Starting position alignment Last Starting position alignment 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 (c) (k) 1 2 4 2 8 8 2 4 2 1 <sup>1</sup> Starting position <sup>1</sup> Starting position 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 (d) (1) 1 2 4 2 8 8 2 4 2 1 Position after 1 shift Position after 1 shift 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 (e) (m) 8 2 4 2 1 1 2 4 2 8 Position after 3 shifts Position after 3 shifts 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 (f) 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 (n) Final position Final position **Correlation result Convolution result** (g) 0 8 2 4 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 4 2 8 0 0 (o) **Extended (full) correlation result** Extended (full) convolution result 0 0 0 8 2 4 2 1 0 0 0 0 (h) 0 0 0 1 2 4 2 8 0 0 0 0

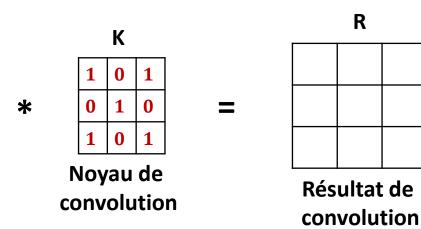
(p)

## **Filtres spatiaux**

### **Exemple 2D:**



I								
1	1	1	0	0				
0	1	1	1	0				
0	0	1	1	1				
0	0	1	1	0				
0	1	1	0	0				



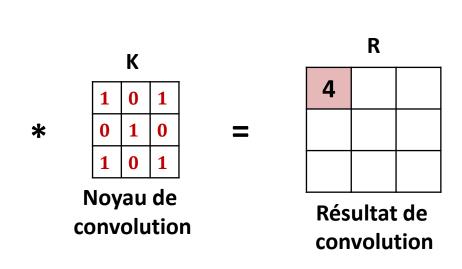
**Image** 

$$R(x,y) = I(x-1,y-1)*K(0,0) + I(x,y-1)*K(1,0) + I(x+1,y-1)*K(2,0) + I(x-1,y)*K(0,1) + I(x,y)*K(1,1) + I(x+1,y)*K(2,1) + I(x-1,y+1)*K(0,2) + I(x,y+1)*K(1,2) + I(x+1,y+1)*K(2,2)$$

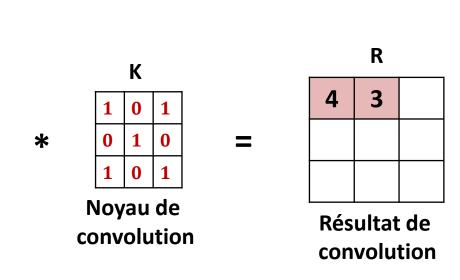
R

ı

1 <sub>×1</sub>	1 <sub>×0</sub>	1 <sub>×1</sub>	0	0
0 × 0	1 <sub>×1</sub>	1 <sub>×0</sub>	1	0
0 <sub>×1</sub>	0 × 0	1 <sub>×1</sub>	1	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0



		I		
1	1 <sub>×1</sub>	1 <sub>×0</sub>	$0_{ imes 1}$	0
0	1 <sub>×0</sub>	1 <sub>×1</sub>	1 <sub>×0</sub>	0
0	$0_{ imes 1}$	1 <sub>×0</sub>	1 <sub>×1</sub>	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0



		I										
1	1	1 × 1	0 × 0	0 × 1							R	
0	1	1	1 × 1	0 × 0			K				IN .	
Ŭ	_	1 × 0	- × 1	$\times$ 0		1	0	1		4	3	4
0	0	$1_{\times 1}$	1 × 0	1 × 1	*	0	1	0	_			
		×1	× U	×I	<b>~</b>		1	1	_			
0	0	1	1	0		1	0	1				
		•	1			Noy	<i>r</i> au	de			•	
0	1	1	0	0		conv					ultat	
										con	volu	tion

**Image** 

51

			I						
1	1	1	1	0	0				
		_				K		R	
	) <sub>×1</sub>	1 × 0	$1_{\times 1}$	1	0		4	3	4
(	) <sub>×0</sub>	$0_{ imes 1}$	$1_{\times 0}$	1	1	* 0 1 0 =	2		
(	) <sub>×1</sub>	0 <sub>×0</sub>	$1_{\times 1}$	1	0	1 0 1 Noyau de			
(	)	1	1	0	0	convolution		ultat volu	

R K \* Noyau de Résultat de convolution convolution

		I						
1	1	1	0	0				
0	1	4	4	0	K		R	
0	1	1 × 1	1 × 0	0 × 1	1 0 1	4	3	4
0	0	1 × 0	1 × 1	1 × 0	* 0 1 0 =	2	4	3
0	0	1 × 1	1 × 0	0 × 1	101Noyau de			
0	1	1	0	0	convolution		ultat volu	

		I						
1	1	1	0	0			_	
0	4			0	K		R	
0	1	1	1	0		4	3	4
$0_{ imes 1}$	0 × 0	1 <sub>×1</sub>	1	1	* 0 1 0 =	2	4	3
0 <sub>×0</sub>	$0_{ imes 1}$	$1_{\times 0}$	1	0		2		
0 <sub>×1</sub>	1 <sub>×0</sub>	1 <sub>×1</sub>	0	0	Noyau de convolution		ultat volu	

		ı						
1	1	1	0	0			_	
•	1	1	1	0	K		R	
0	1	1	1	0	1 0 1	4	3	4
0	$0_{\times 1}$	1 × 0	1 × 1	1	* 0 1 0 =	2	4	3
0	0 × 0	1 × 1	1 × 0	0	1 0 1	2	3	
0		1 × 0			Noyau de convolution		ultat volu	

		I						
1	1	1	0	0			_	
•	1	1	4	0	K		R	
0	1	1	1	0	1 0 1	4	3	4
0	0	1 × 1	1 × 0	1 × 1	* 0 1 0 =	2	4	3
0	0	1 × 0	1 × 1	0 × 0		2	3	4
0	1		0 × 0		Noyau de convolution		ultat volu	

# Exemples de noyaux de convolution

a b

#### FIGURE 3.31

Examples of smoothing kernels: (a) is a *box* kernel; (b) is a *Gaussian* kernel.

	1	1	1
$\frac{1}{9}$ ×	1	1	1
	1	1	1

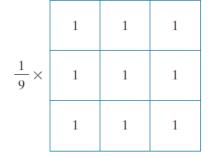
$\frac{1}{4.8976} \times$	0.3679	0.6065	0.3679
	0.6065	1.0000	0.6065
	0.3679	0.6065	0.3679

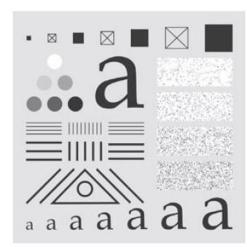
a b c d

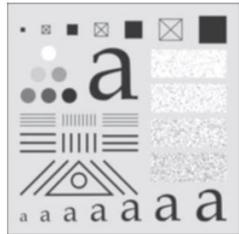
#### FIGURE 3.33

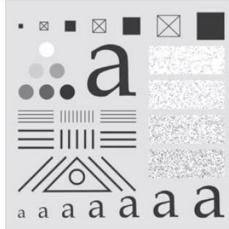
(a) Test pattern of size  $1024 \times 1024$  pixels. (b)-(d) Results of lowpass filtering with box kernels of sizes  $3 \times 3$ ,  $11 \times 11$ , and  $21 \times 21$ , respectively.

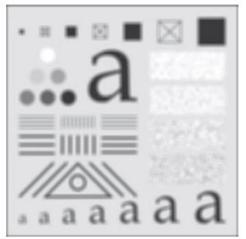
### Filtre moyen









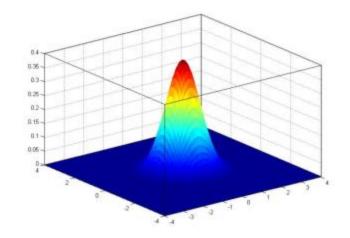


### Filtre gaussien

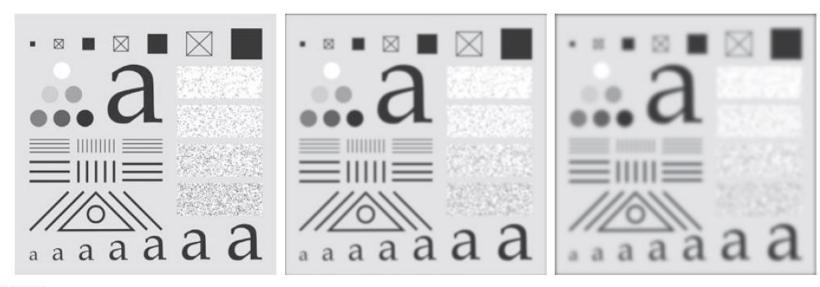
$$G(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Taille du filtre:  $(4\sigma + 1) \times (4\sigma + 1)$ 

_	45	- 1		- i	- 22
3	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,00
	0,01	0,06	0,10	0,06	0,01
	0,02	0,10	0,16	0,10	0,02
-56	0,01	0,06	0,10	0,06	0,01
32	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,00

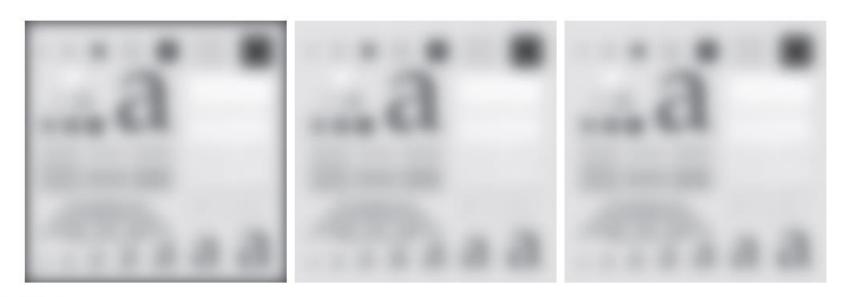


Exemple de filtre Gaussien  $\sigma$ =1



a b c

**FIGURE 3.36** (a)A test pattern of size  $1024 \times 1024$ . (b) Result of lowpass filtering the pattern with a Gaussian kernel of size  $21 \times 21$ , with standard deviations  $\sigma = 3.5$ . (c) Result of using a kernel of size  $43 \times 43$ , with  $\sigma = 7$ . This result is comparable to Fig. 3.33(d). We used K = 1 in all cases.

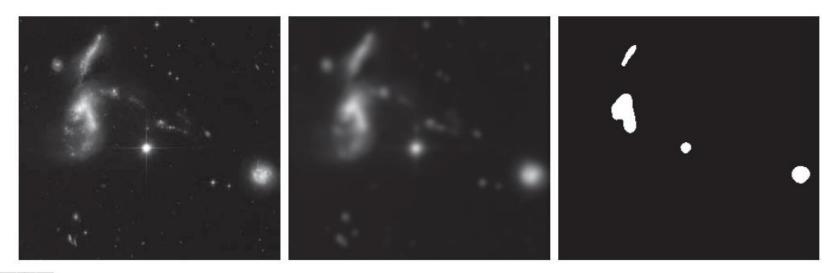


a b c

**FIGURE 3.39** Result of filtering the test pattern in Fig. 3.36(a) using (a) zero padding, (b) mirror padding, and (c) replicate padding. A Gaussian kernel of size  $187 \times 187$ , with K = 1 and  $\sigma = 31$  was used in all three cases.

- zero padding: par des zéros.
- mirrorpadding: en réfléchissant en miroir l'image à travers sa bordure.
- replicate padding: la valeur de bordure d'image la plus proche.

### **Exemple:**



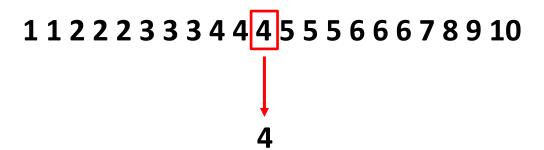
a b c

**FIGURE 3.41** (a) A 2566 × 2758 Hubble Telescope image of the *Hickson Compact Group*. (b) Result of lowpass filtering with a Gaussian kernel. (c) Result of thresholding the filtered image (intensities were scaled to the range [0, 1]). The Hickson Compact Group contains dwarf galaxies that have come together, setting off thousands of new star clusters. (Original image courtesy of NASA.)

### Filtre médian

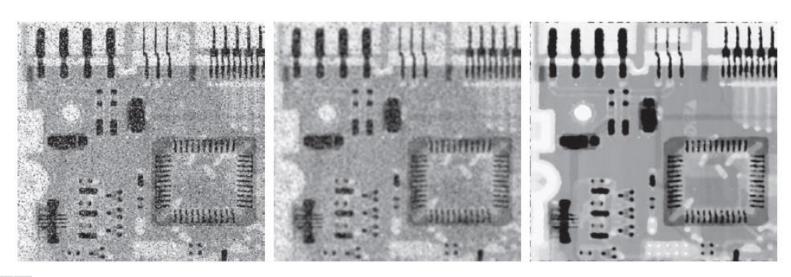
La médiane est une statistique qui divise la population en 2 parties de même nombre de données.

1245671032598124356436



#### Filtre médian

### **Exemple:**



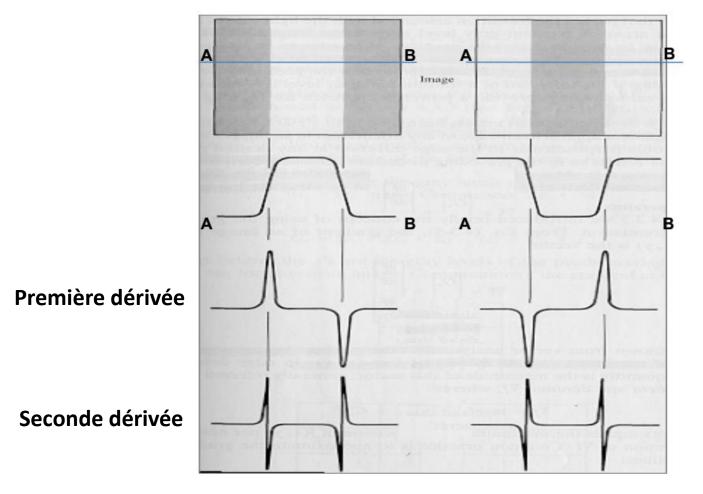
a b c

**FIGURE 3.43** (a) X-ray image of a circuit board, corrupted by salt-and-pepper noise. (b) Noise reduction using a  $19 \times 19$  Gaussian lowpass filter kernel with  $\sigma = 3$ . (c) Noise reduction using a  $7 \times 7$  median filter. (Original image courtesy of Mr. Joseph E. Pascente, Lixi, Inc.)

# Exemple

## **4-REHAUSSEMENT DU CONTRASTE**

## Introduction



Dérivées d'une image

# Dérivées d'une image

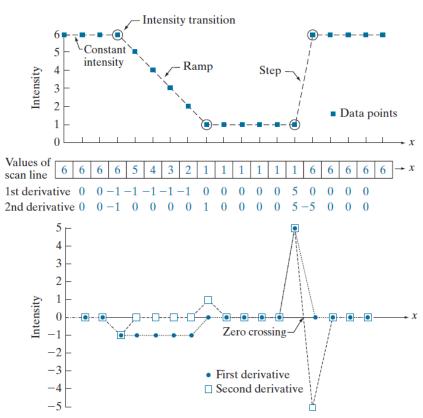
On approxime la première et la seconde dérivée d'une fonction f(x) à une dimension par les formules suivantes (respectivement) :

$$f'(x) = f(x+1) - f(x)$$
  
$$f''(x) = f(x+1) - 2f(x) + f(x-1)$$

a b c

#### FIGURE 3.44

(a) A section of a horizontal scan line from an image, showing ramp and step edges, as well as constant segments. (b) Values of the scan line and its derivatives. (c) Plot of the derivatives, showing a zero crossing. In (a) and (c) points were joined by dashed lines as a visual aid.



# Dérivées d'une image

Pour une image en 2D, on définit le Laplacien comme suit:

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

où on a:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f(x+1,y) + f(x-1,y) - 2f(x,y)$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1) - 2f(x,y)$$

Et donc:

$$\nabla^2 f = f(x+1,y) + f(x-1,y) + f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1) - 4f(x,y)$$

# Dérivées d'une image

Pratiquement, on peut calculer le Laplacien par l'un des filtres suivants:

0	1	0	1	1	1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1
1	-4	1	1	-8	1	-1	4	-1	-1	8	-1
			1								

a b c d

**FIGURE 3.45** (a) Laplacian kernel used to implement Eq. (3-53). (b) Kernel used to implement an extension of this equation that includes the diagonal terms. (c) and (d) Two other Laplacian kernels.

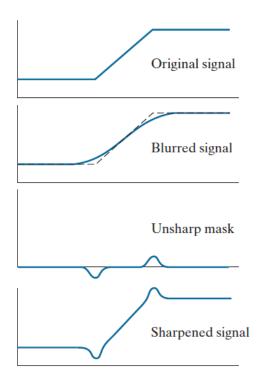
$$\nabla^2 f = f(x+1,y) + f(x-1,y) + f(x,y+1) + f(x,y-1) - 4f(x,y)$$

### Rehaussement du contraste

Pour augmenter le contraste d'une image, il suffit d'accentuer les contours entre ses différentes régions homogènes. On utilise pour cela la transformation suivante:

$$g(x,y) = f(x,y) + c(\nabla^2 f(x,y))$$

- c = −1 si on utilise les filtres a ou b de la figure précédente.
- c = 1 si on utilise les filtres c ou d de la figure précédente.



### Rehaussement du contraste

Image du **Laplacien** calculé pour l'image de la figure précédente:

#### FIGURE 3.47

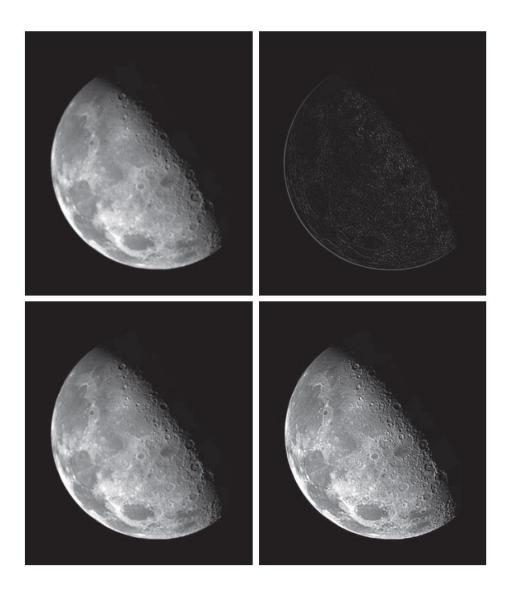
The Laplacian image from Fig. 3.46(b), scaled to the full [0, 255] range of intensity values. Black pixels correspond to the most negative value in the unscaled Laplacian image, grays are intermediate values, and white pixels corresponds to the highest positive value.



## Rehaussement du contraste

a b c d

FIGURE 3.46 (a) Blurred image of the North Pole of the moon. (b) Laplacian image obtained using the kernel in Fig. 3.45(a). (c) Image sharpened using Eq. (3-54) with c = -1. (d) Image sharpened using the same procedure, but with the kernel in Fig. 3.45(b). (Original image courtesy of NASA.)



# **Chapitre suivant**

# **Chapitre 03**

# Extraction de caractéristiques dans les images

#### Références:

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