



SIS Scuola Interdipartimentale
delle Scienze, dell'Ingegneria
e della Salute



Laurea Magistrale in STN

Applicazioni di Calcolo Scientifico e Laboratorio di ACS (12 cfu)

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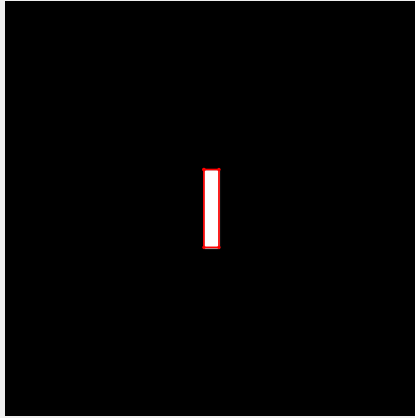
ACS parte 2: ACS_14b

Argomenti trattati

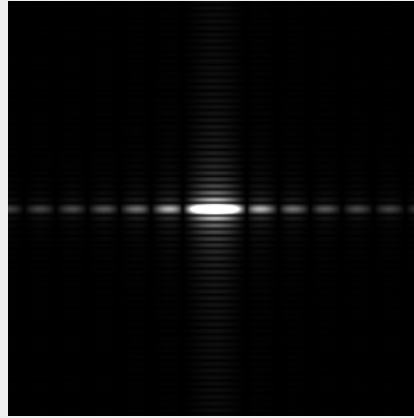
- Altre proprietà della FT 2D.
- Applicazione della FT 2D alle immagini.

Esempi di alcune proprietà della FT 2D

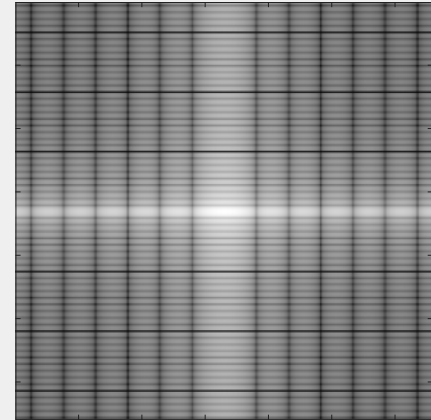
La FT di un'immagine è insensibile alla traslazione.



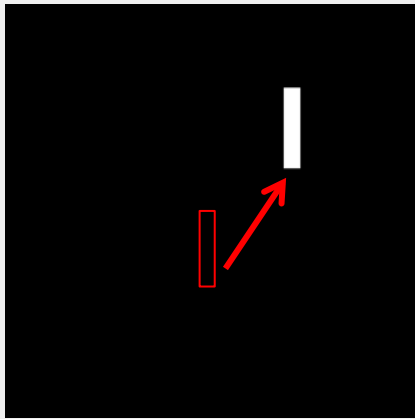
`imshow(I0)`



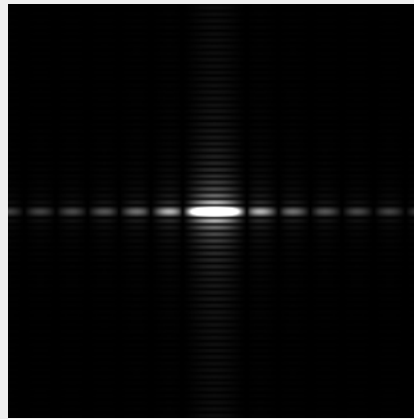
`imshow(uint8(abs(F0)))`



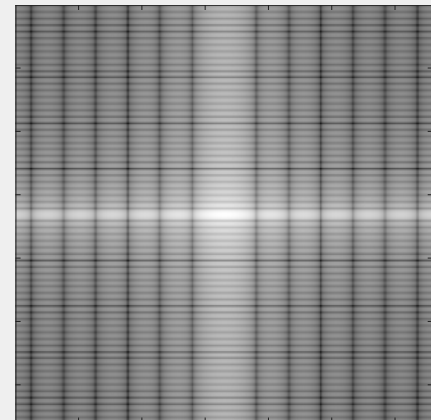
`imagesc(log10(abs(F0)));
colormap(gray)`



`imshow(IT)`



`imshow(uint8(abs(FT)))`



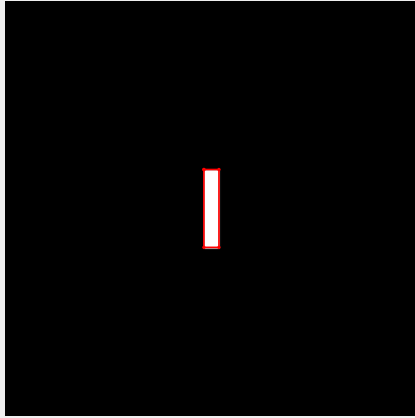
`imagesc(log10(abs(FT)));
colormap(gray)`

lo stesso spettro

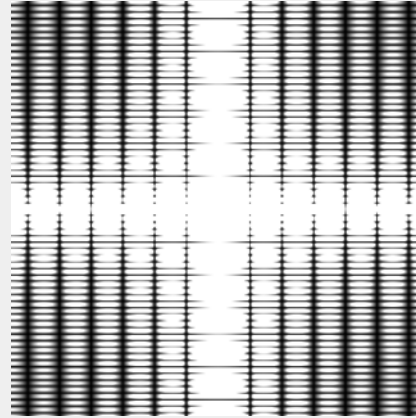


Esempi di alcune proprietà della FT 2D

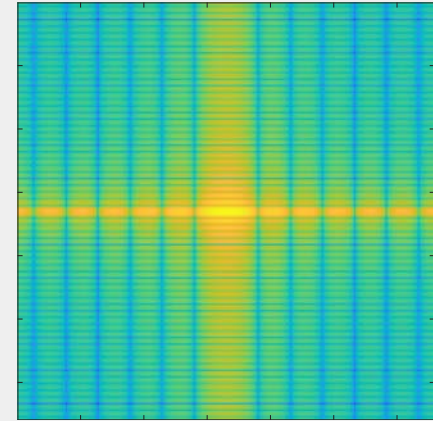
La FT di un'immagine è insensibile alla traslazione.



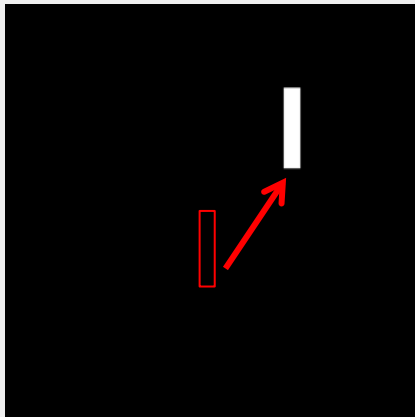
`imshow(I0)`



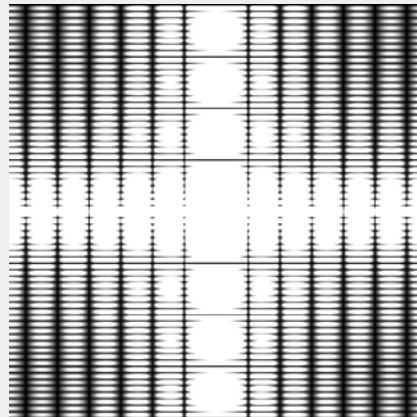
`imshow(abs(F0))`



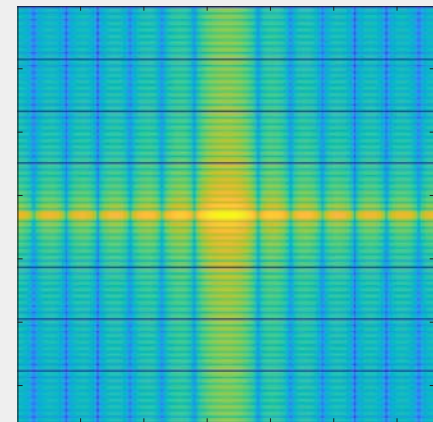
`imagesc(log10(abs(F0)))`



`imshow(IT)`



`imshow(abs(FT))`



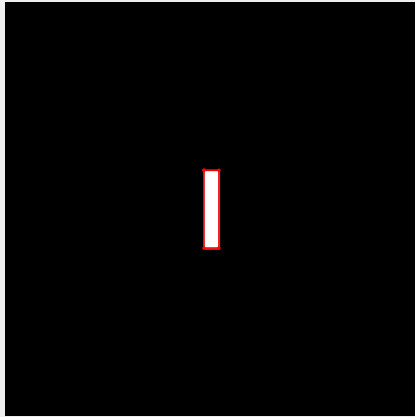
`imagesc(log10(abs(FT)))`

lo stesso spettro

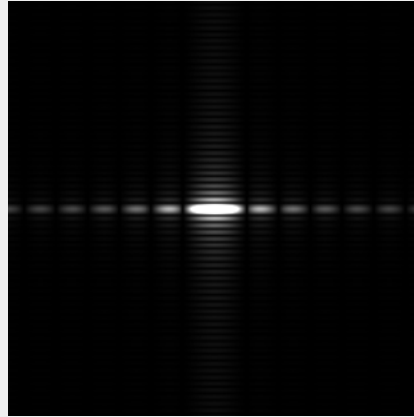


Esempi di alcune proprietà della FT 2D

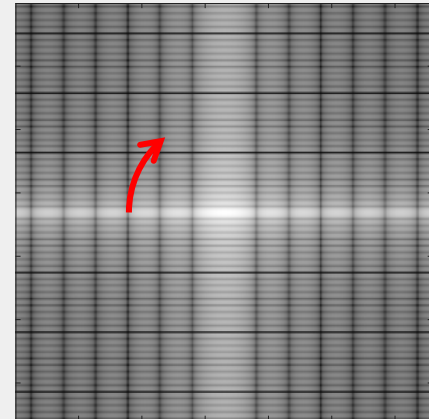
La FT di un'immagine è sensibile alla rotazione.



`imshow(I0)`

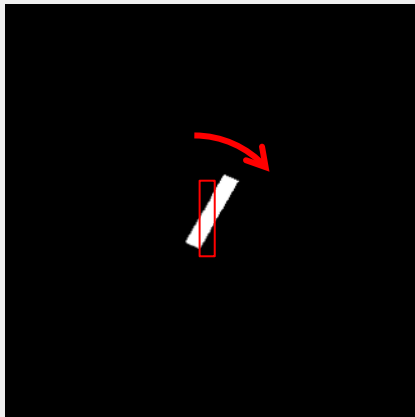


`imshow(uint8(abs(F0)))`

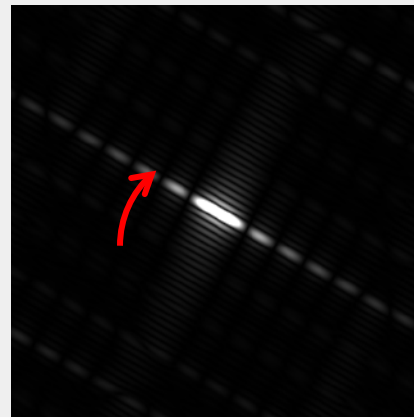


`imagesc(log10(abs(FR)));
colormap(gray)`

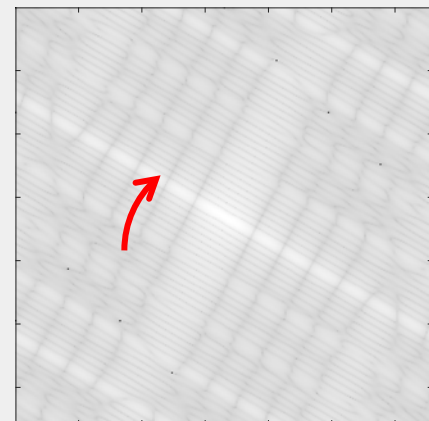
Lo spettro ruota dello stesso angolo dell'immagine



`imshow(IR)`



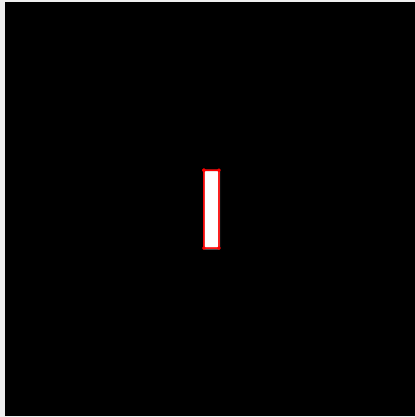
`imshow(uint8(abs(FR)))`



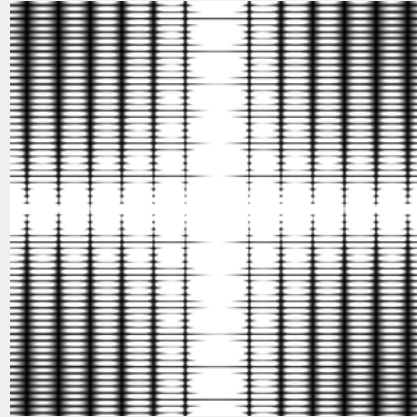
`imagesc(log10(abs(FR)));
colormap(gray)`

Esempi di alcune proprietà della FT 2D

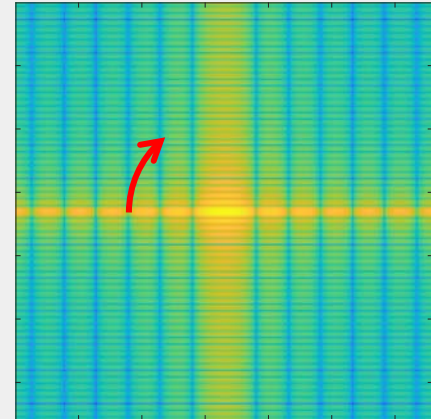
La FT di un'immagine è sensibile alla rotazione.



`imshow(I0)`

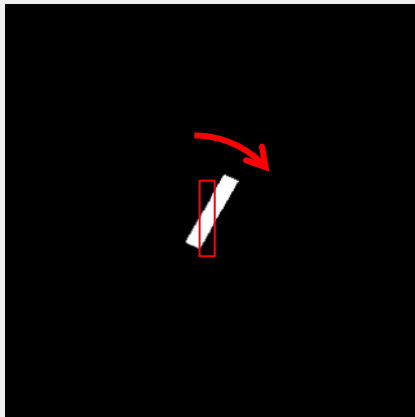


`imshow(abs(F0))`

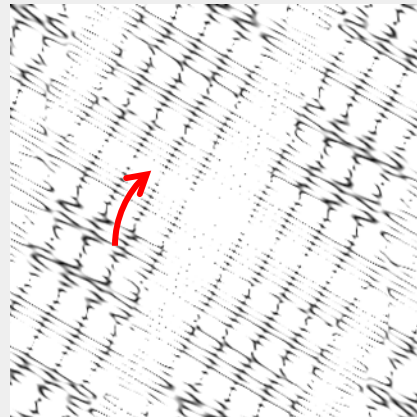


`imagesc(log10(abs(F0)))`

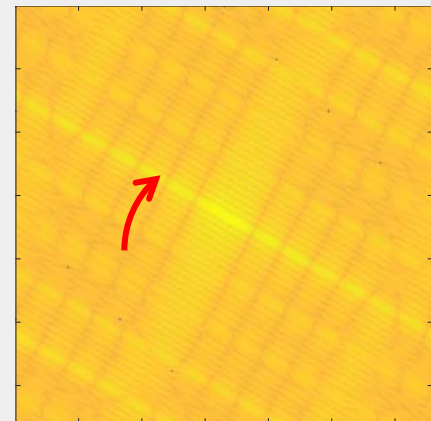
Lo spettro ruota dello stesso angolo dell'immagine



`imshow(IR)`



`imshow(abs(FR))`



`imagesc(log10(abs(FR)))`

Esempio: quale parte dello Spettro di Fourier è fondamentale?

```
f=imread('./Fourier.jpg'); [m,n]=size(f);  
if rem(m,2) == 0, f=[f;zeros(1,size(f,2))];  
else f(end,:)=zeros(1,size(f,2)); m=m-1;  
end  
if rem(n,2) == 0, f=[f zeros(size(f,1),1)];  
else f(:,end)=zeros(size(f,1),1); n=n-1;  
end  
figure; imagesc(f); axis equal; colormap(gray); axis tight  
[h,k]=meshgrid(0:n-1, 0:m-1); F=fftshift(fft2(f,m,n)).*(-1).^(h+k);  
F=[F;F(1,:)]; F=[F F(:,1)];  
figure; imagesc(log10(abs(F))); colormap('jet'); axis equal; axis tight  
mMid=m/2+1; nMid=n/2+1;  
perc=0.20; Hm=fix(m/2*perc); Hn=fix(n/2*perc);  
I=mMid-Hm : mMid+Hm; J=nMid-Hn : nMid+Hn; FF=zeros(size(F)); FF(I,J)=F(I,J);  
ff=fftshift(iff2(FF,m,n)).*(-1).^(h+k); ff=[ff;ff(1,:)]; ff=[ff ff(:,1)];  
figure; imagesc(real(ff)); colormap(gray); axis equal; axis tight  
xlabel(['reduction to (' num2str(100*perc) '%)^2'])  
title(['Reconstruction from reduced FT of size ' num2str(2*Hm+1) ' x ' num2str(2*Hn+1)])
```

rende l'input periodico e m, n pari

immagine originale con assi

algoritmo non ottimale

plot dello spettro

FT ridotta

algoritmo non ottimale

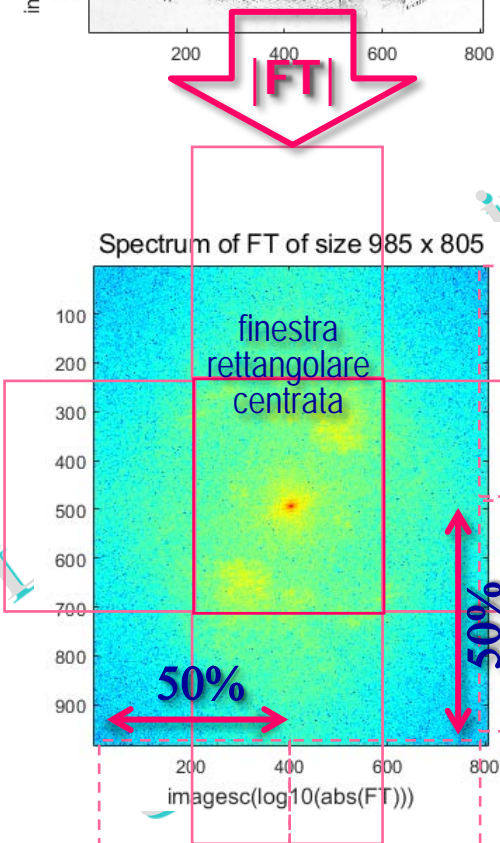


Esempio: quale parte dello Spettro di Fourier è fondamentale?



```

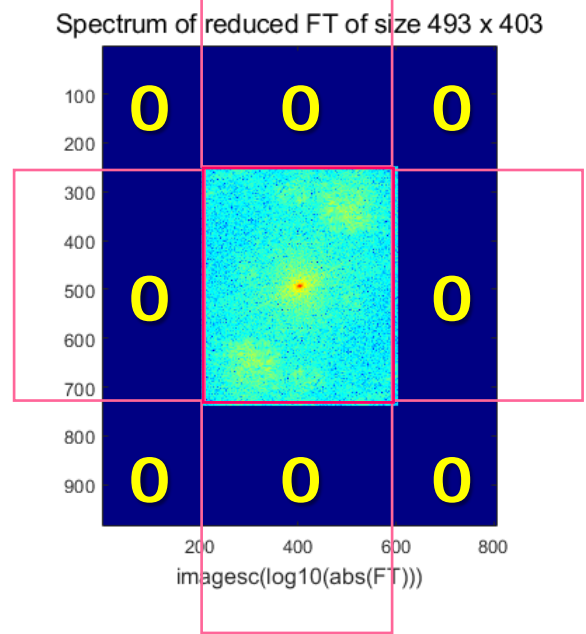
mMid=m/2+1; nMid=n/2+1;
perc=0.20;
Hm=fix(m/2*perc); Hn=fix(n/2*perc);
I=mMid-Hm : mMid+Hm;
J=nMid-Hn : nMid+Hn;
FF=zeros(size(F)); FF(I,J)=F(I,J);
    
```



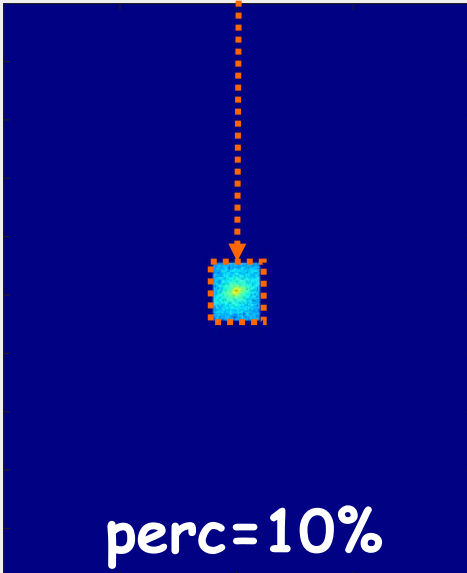
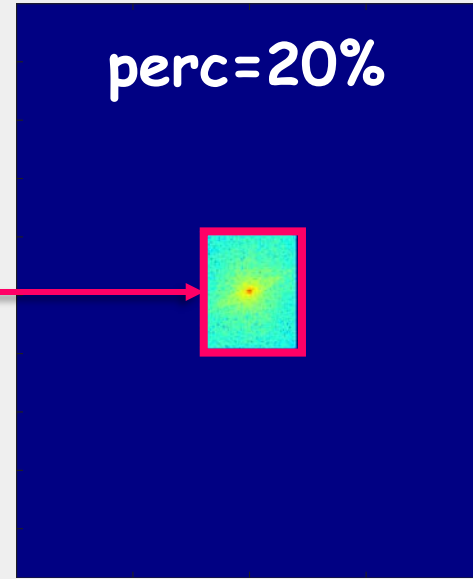
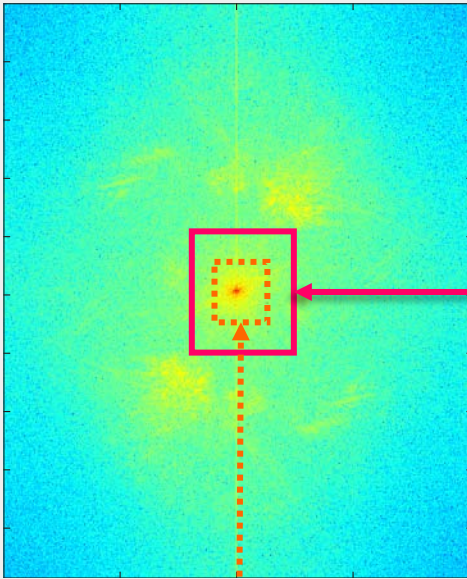
Cos'è perc?

perc=0.50

corrisponde al 25% della parte centrale dello Spettro



in Scienze e Tecnologia
 Dipartimento di Ingegneria
 A.A. 2022/2023



La **parte fondamentale** dello Spettro di Fourier è quella centrale!

Ma, per ricostruire l'immagine, è necessaria l'intera grande matrice, poiché la FT ridotta deve essere posizionata al centro.

filtro passa-basso VS filtro passa-alto originale

Reconstruction from low-pass filtered FT



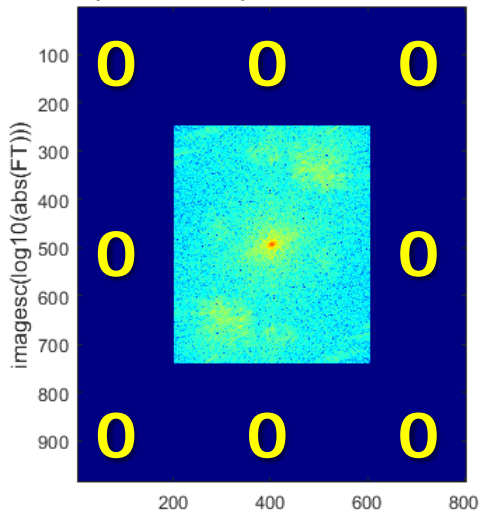
reduction to $(50\%)^2$ of the image

|IFT|

si perdono i dettagli

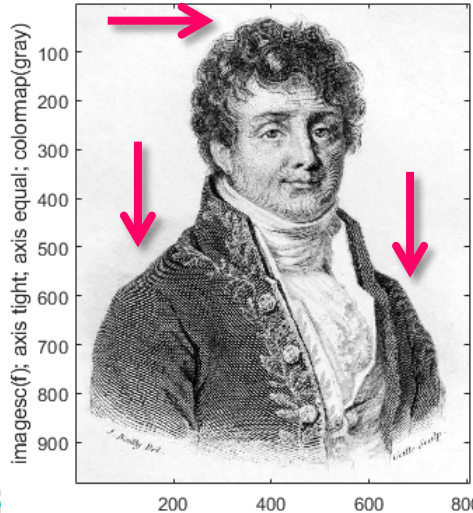
filtro passa-basso 50%

Low-pass filter: Spectrum of reduced FT



reduction to $(50\%)^2$ of the image

Original image of size 985 x 805

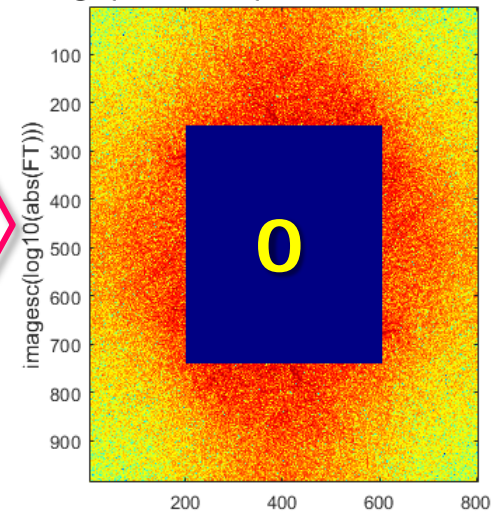


|FT|

si mantengono solo i dettagli

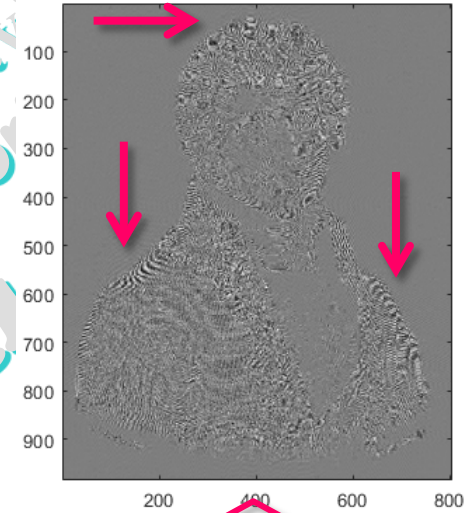
filtro passa-alto 50%

High-pass filter: Spectrum of reduced FT



reduction to $(50\%)^2$ of the image

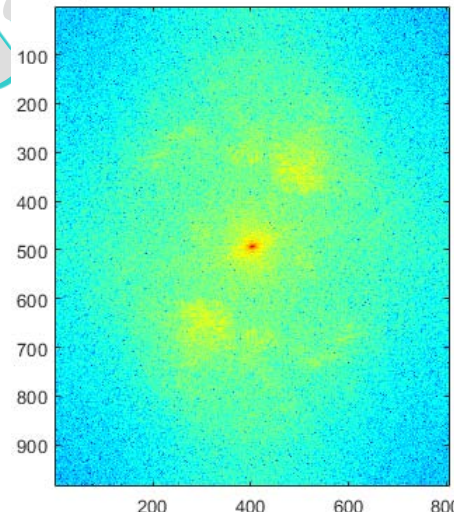
Reconstruction from high-pass filtered FT



reduction to $(50\%)^2$ of the image

|IFT|

Spectrum of FT of size 985 x 805



imagesc(log10(abs(FT)))

filtro passa-basso VS filtro passa-alto originale

Reconstruction from low-pass filtered FT



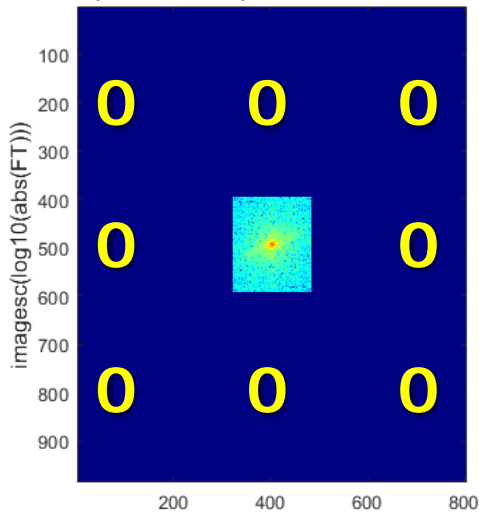
reduction to $(20\%)^2$ of the image

|IFT|

si perdono i dettagli

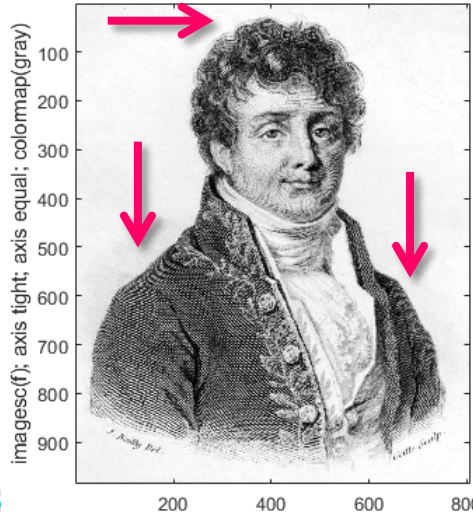
filtro passa-basso 20%

Low-pass filter: Spectrum of reduced FT



reduction to $(20\%)^2$ of the image

Original image of size 985 x 805



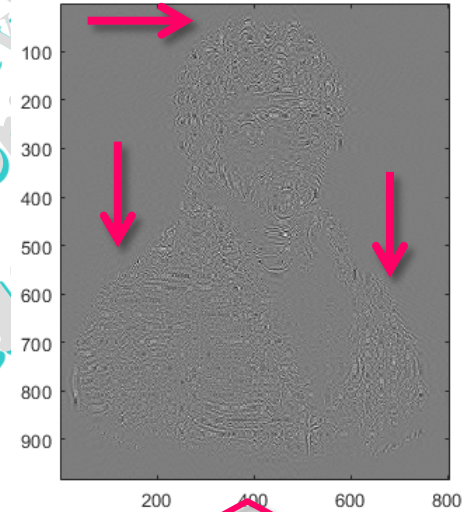
imagesc(f); axis tight; axis equal; colormap(gray)

|FT|

si mantengono solo i dettagli

filtro passa-alto 20%

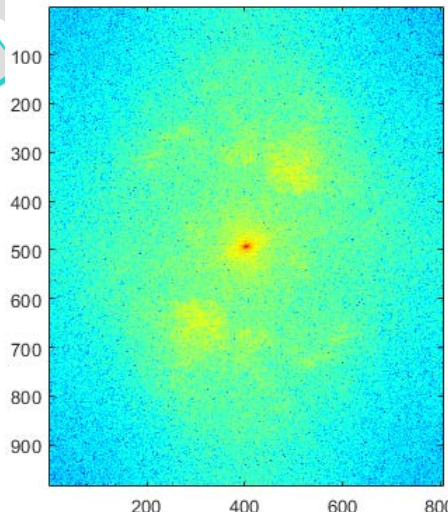
Reconstruction from high-pass filtered FT



reduction to $(20\%)^2$ of the image

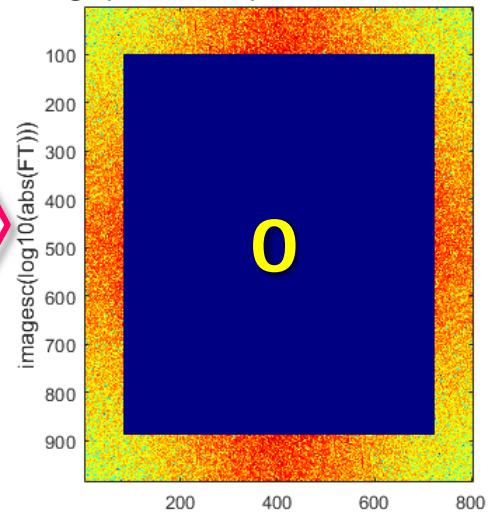
|IFT|

Spectrum of FT of size 985 x 805



imagesc(log10(abs(FT)))

High-pass filter: Spectrum of reduced FT



reduction to $(20\%)^2$ of the image

Esempio: compressione di un'immagine

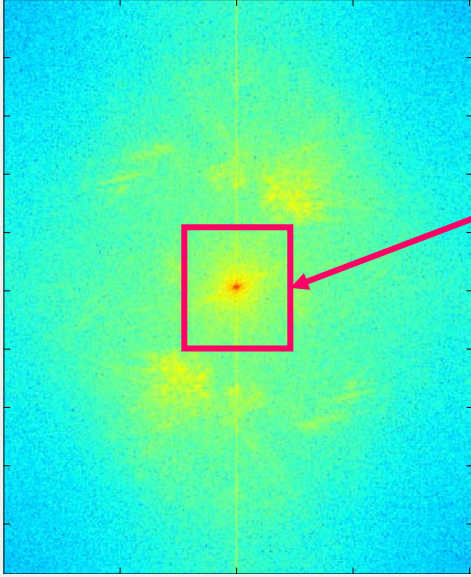
```
f= ... ; F= ... ; nMid= ... ; mMid= ... ; perc=0.20;
Hn= ... ; Hm= ... ; i= ... ; j= ... ; FF=zeros(size(F));
FF=F(i,j); ff=fftshift(iff2(FF,m,n)).*(-1).^(h+k);
figure; imagesc(real(f)); axis equal; colormap(gray); axis tight
...
figure; imagesc(real(ff)); axis equal; colormap(gray) ; axis tight
...
C=dct2(f); CC=C(1:2*Hm+1,1:2*Hn+1); 2D DCT e DCT ridotta
cc=idct2(CC,m,n); ricostruzione dell'immagine dalla DCT ridotta
figure; imagesc(cc); axis equal; colormap(gray); ...
```

zero padding

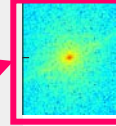
DCT = Discrete Cosine Transform

usata nella compressione jpeg
(compressione di dati con perdita di informazioni)
in MATLAB per la DCT 2D:
dct2() e **idct2()**

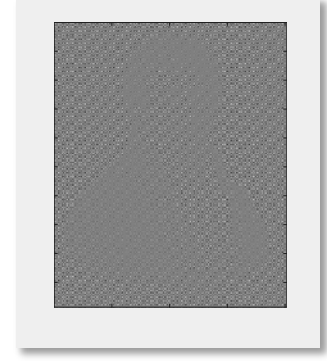




Fourier Trasform



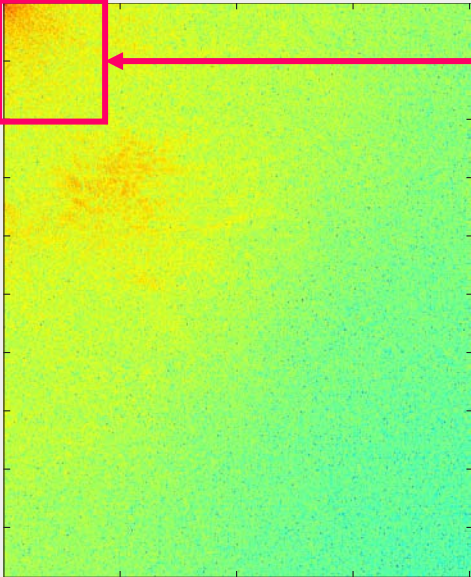
non funziona!



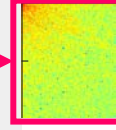
si memorizza solo una parte della FT

Perché non c'è compressione?

perc=20%



Cosine Transform



funziona!



Perché compressione?

Esempio: la FT restituisce, in generale, valori complessi.

Nel ricostruire un'immagine dalla sua FT, quale parte della FT è più importante: l'**argomento** (o **angolo di fase**) o il **modulo** (o **magnitude**)?

```
fig1=imread('McCartney.jpg');
fig2=imread('Starr.jpg');
figure(1); clf
subplot(1,2,1); imshow(fig1)
subplot(1,2,2); imshow(fig2)
sgtitle('Original images')
% mescola le due Trasformate di Fourier
Ffig1=fft2(fig1);
Ffig2=fft2(fig2);
G1=abs(Ffig1).*exp(1i*angle(Ffig2));
G2=abs(Ffig2).*exp(1i*angle(Ffig1));
% inverte la nuova Trasformata di Fourier
g1=ifft2(G1);
g2=ifft2(G2);
subplot(1,2,1); imshow(uint8(real(g1)))
subplot(1,2,2); imshow(uint8(real(g2)))
```

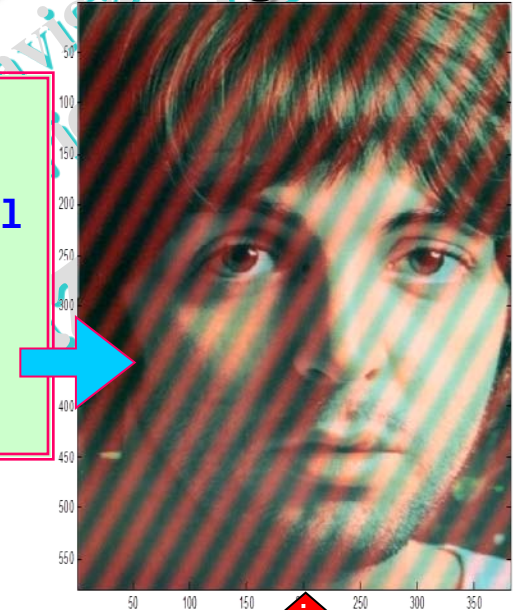
Nel ricostruire un'immagine, l'**argomento** della FT predomina rispetto al **modulo**.



Esempio: si introduca una perturbazione periodica sulla componente rossa di un'immagine RGB

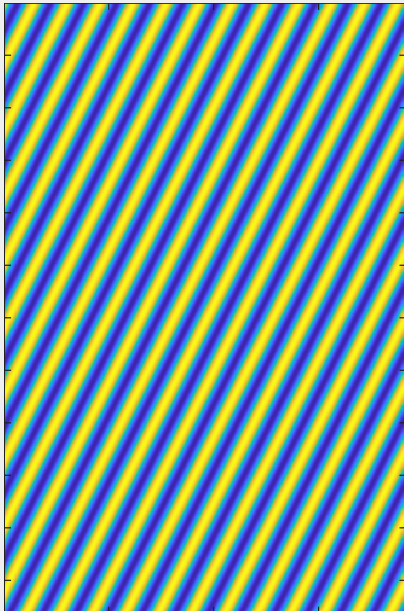
immagine RGB

```
f=imread('McCartney.jpg');
[m,n,~]=size(f); [X,Y]=meshgrid(1:n,1:m);
p=60*cos(.2*X+.1*Y); imagesc(p); axis tight; axis equal
pf=f; pf(:,:,1)=pf(:,:,1)+uint8(p);
imagesc(pf); axis equal
fred=uint8(zeros(size(f))); fred(:,:,1)=f(:,:,1);
imagesc(fred); axis equal; axis tight
```

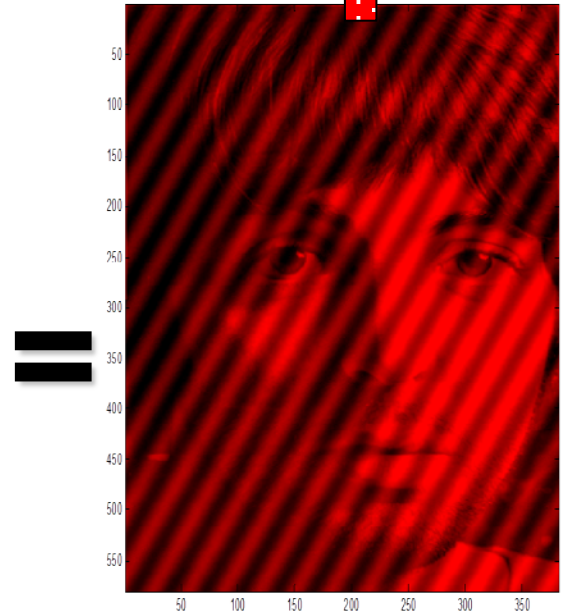


perturbazione

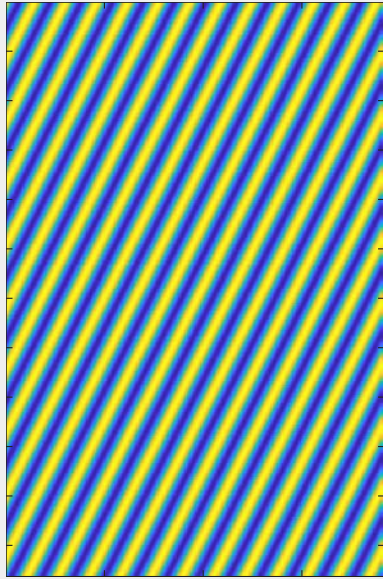
Periodic perturbation $60 \times \cos(0.2x + 0.1y)$



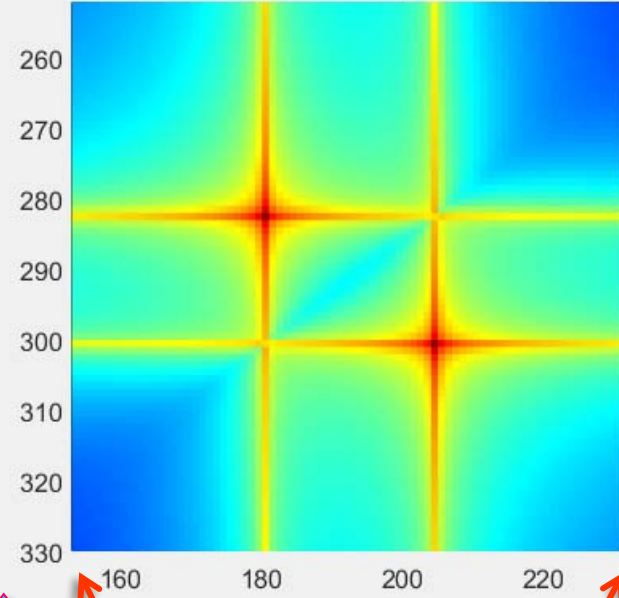
componente rossa



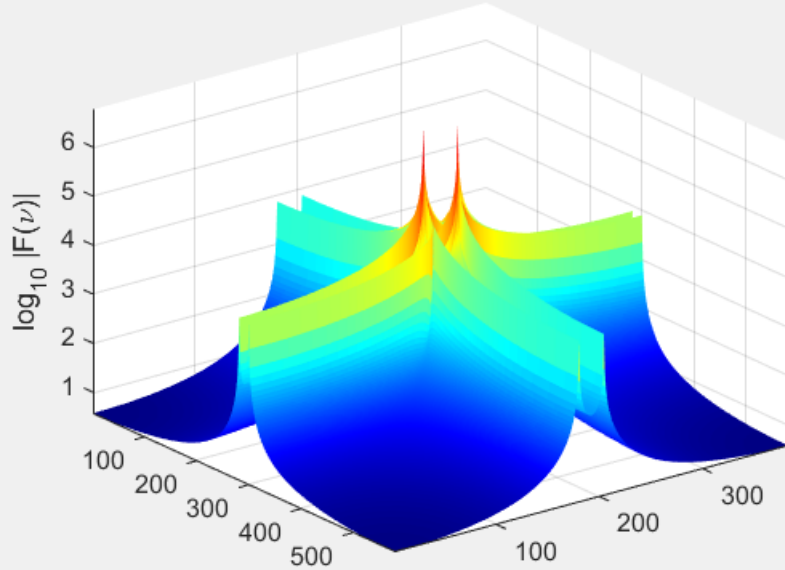
Periodic perturbation $60 \times \cos(0.2x + 0.1y)$



Fourier Spectrum of perturbation

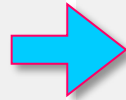
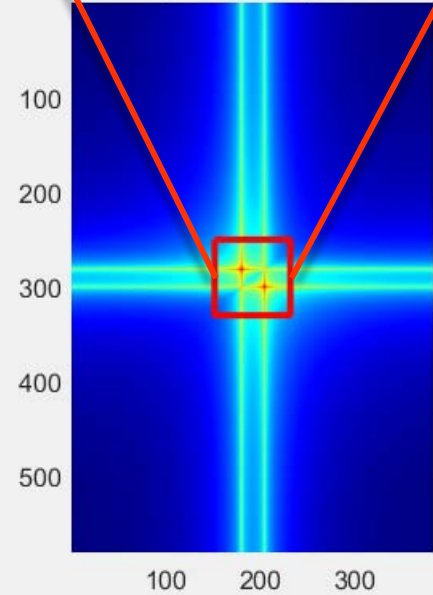


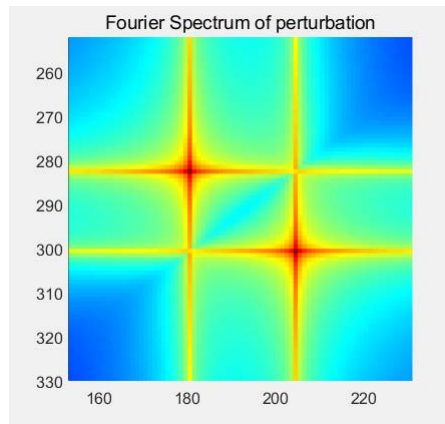
Fourier Spectrum of perturbation



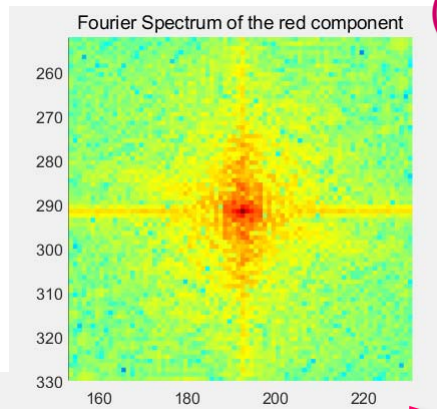
zoom

Fourier Spectrum of perturbation

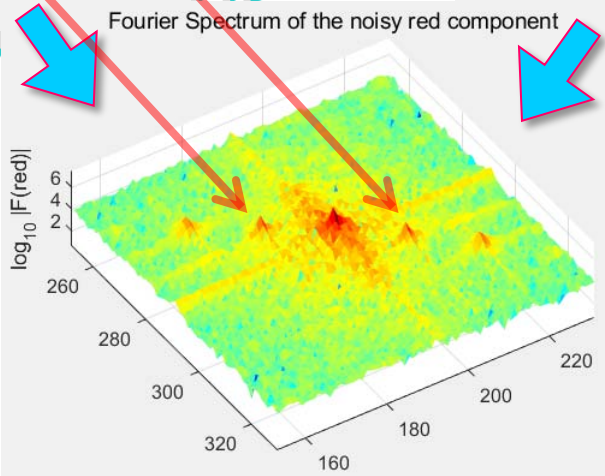
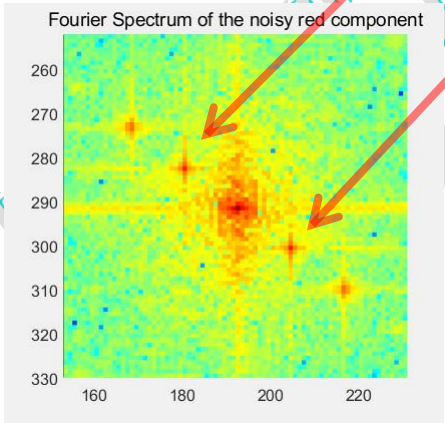
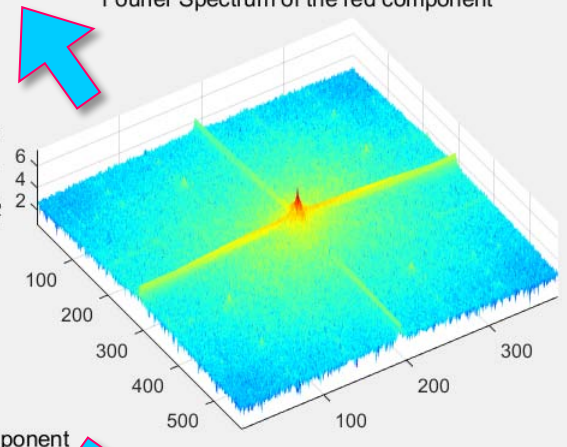
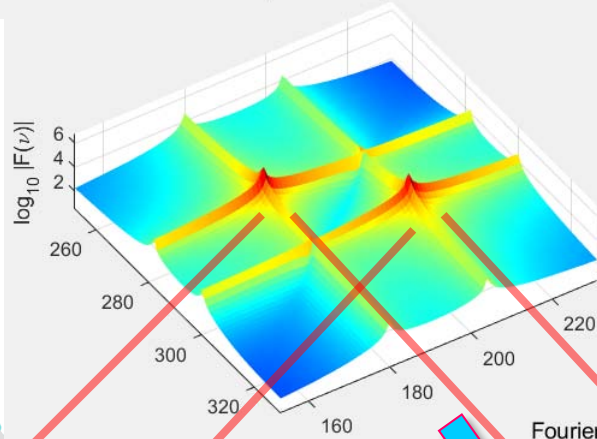




Fourier Spectrum of perturbation



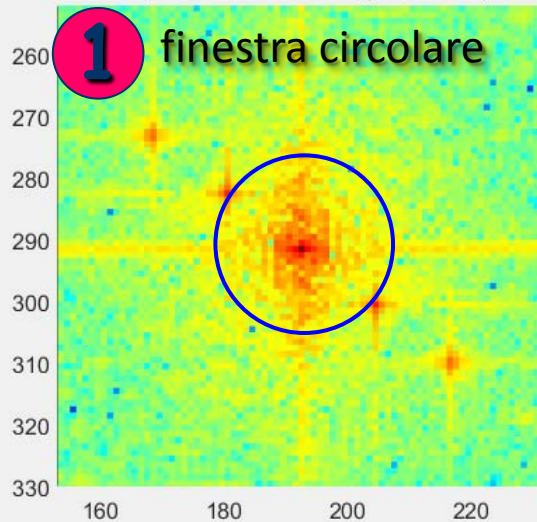
Fourier Spectrum of the red component



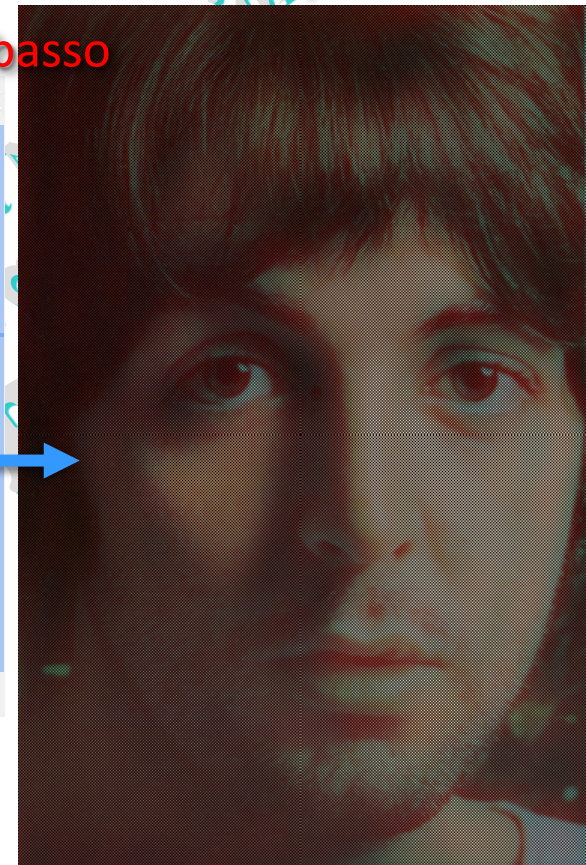
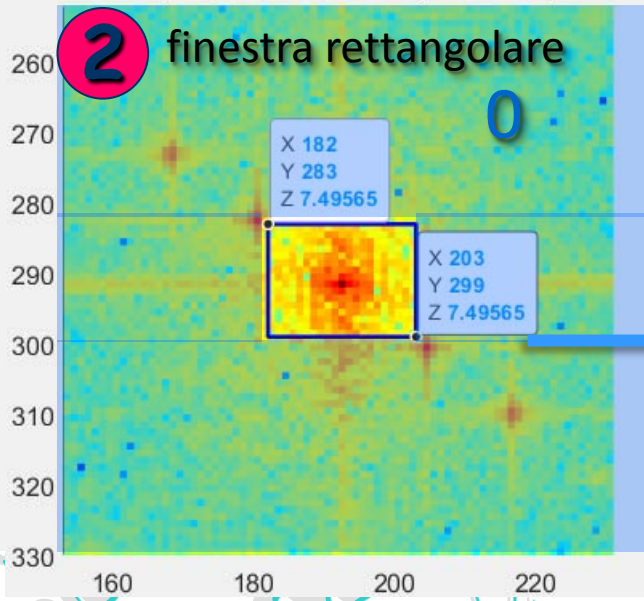
Per rimuovere le perturbazioni si può filtrare la FT nelle frequenze ...

mantenendo solo la parte centrale della FT: filtro passa-basso

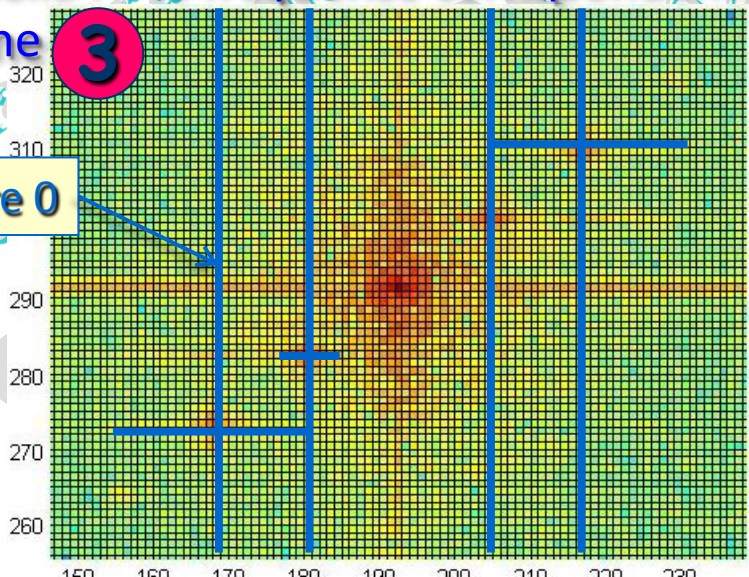
Fourier Spectrum of the noisy red component



Fourier Spectrum of the noisy red component



azzerando nella FT le frequenze corrispondenti alla perturbazione



Esercizio
Implementare in MATLAB tali filtri, e confrontare i loro risultati