



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



Laurea Magistrale in STN

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

prof. Mariarosaria Rizzardi

Centro Direzionale di Napoli – Isola C4

stanza: n. 423 – Lato Nord, 4° piano

tel.: 081 547 6545

email: mariarosaria.rizzardi@uniparthenope.it



ACS parte 2: ACS_14c

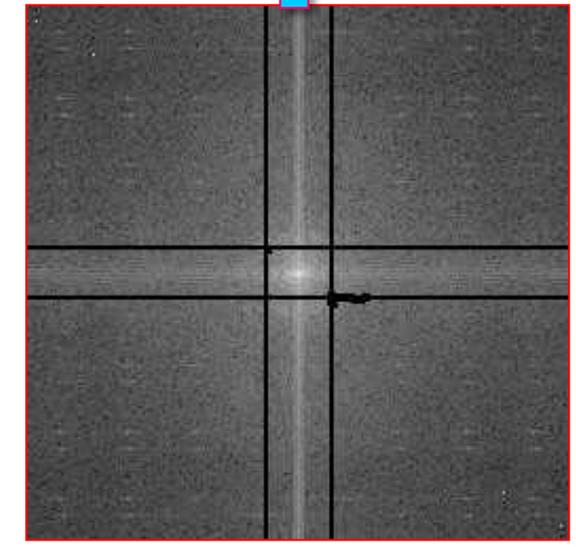
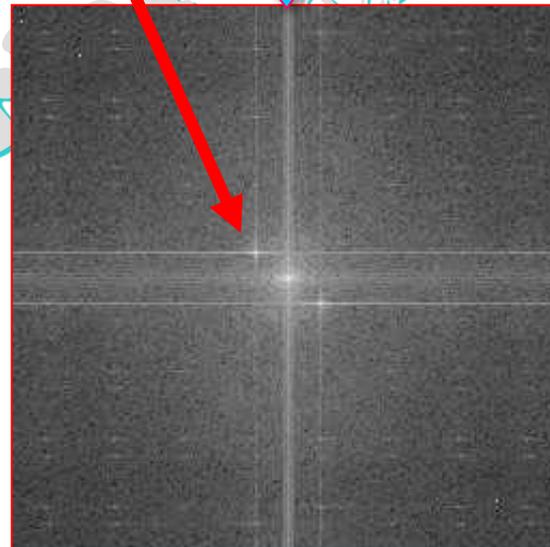
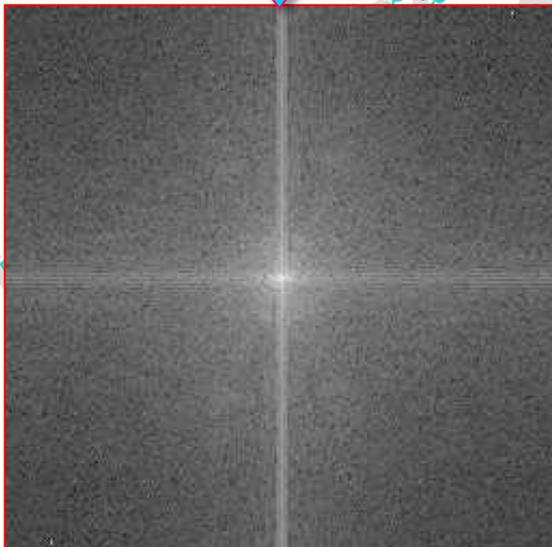
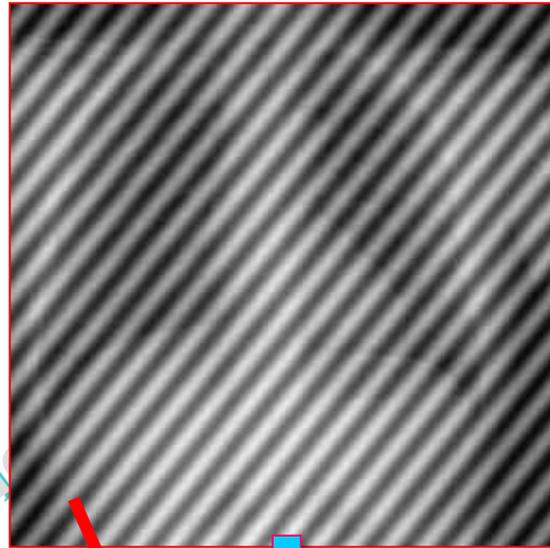
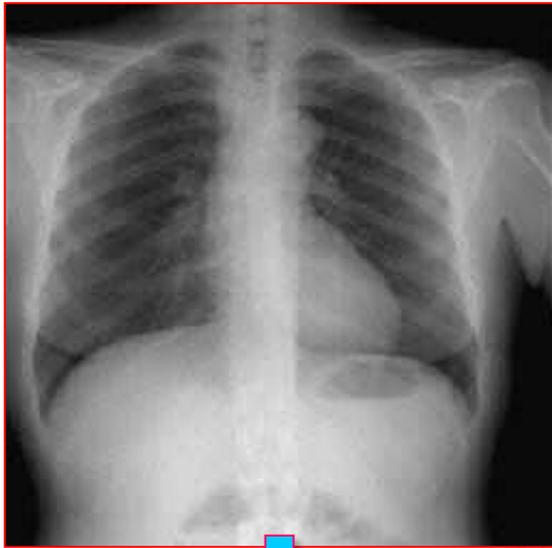
Argomenti trattati

- **Altre applicazioni della FT 2D alle immagini.**

dal precedente
esempio MATLAB

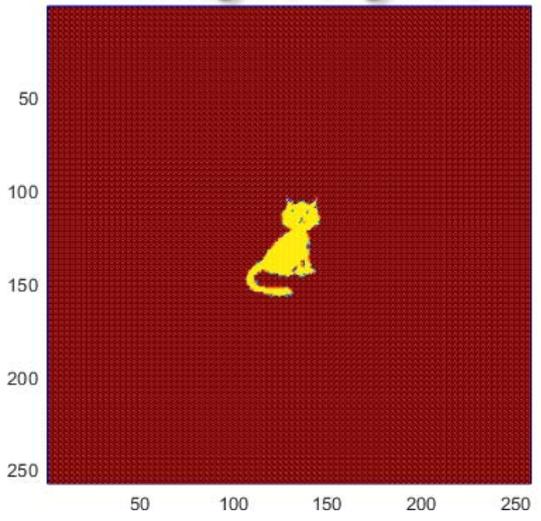
APPLICAZIONE:

rimuovere rumore periodico

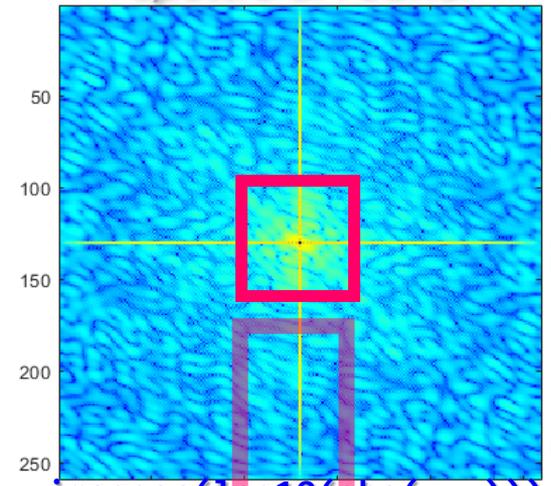


Esempio: windowing nel dominio della frequenza

immagine originale



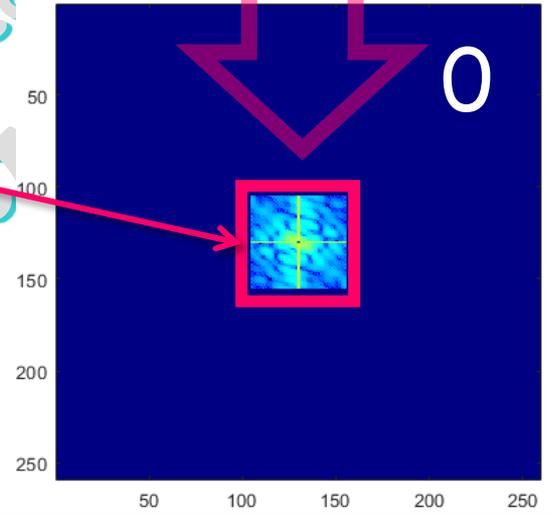
Spettro di Fourier



`imagesc(log10(abs(fft2(...))))`

Spettro ridotto

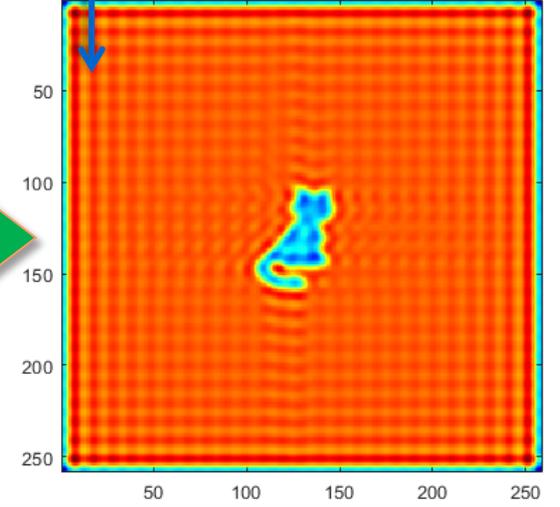
Spectrum of reduced FT of size 51 x 51



oscillazioni secondarie

immagine ricostruita

Reconstruction from reduced FT of size 51 x 51

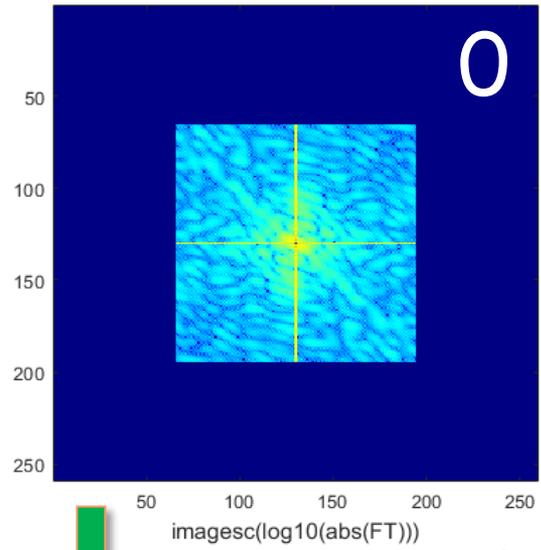


Cosa ci si aspetta da una finestra più piccola? E da una più grande?

Esempio: windowing nel dominio della frequenza

Spettro ridotto

Spectrum of reduced FT of size 129 x 129

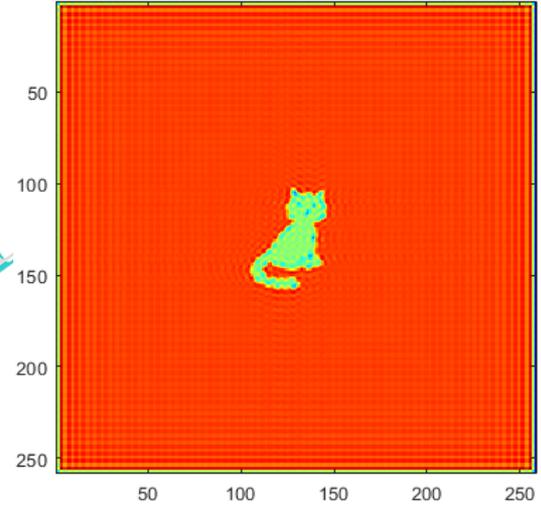


imagesc(log10(abs(FT)))

finestra più grande

immagine ricostruita

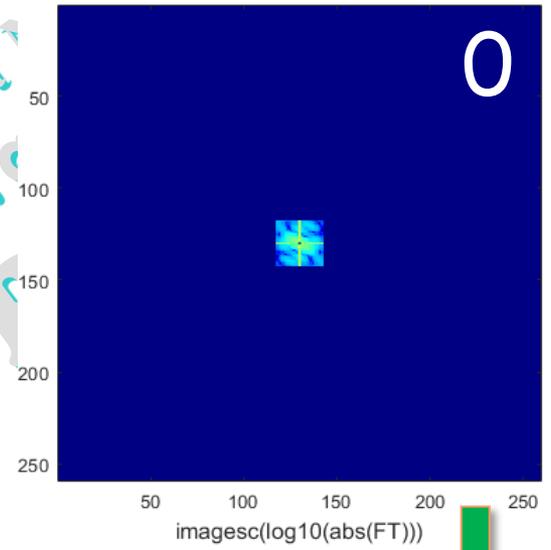
Reconstruction from reduced FT of size 129 x 129



reduction to (50%)²

Spettro ridotto

Spectrum of reduced FT of size 25 x 25

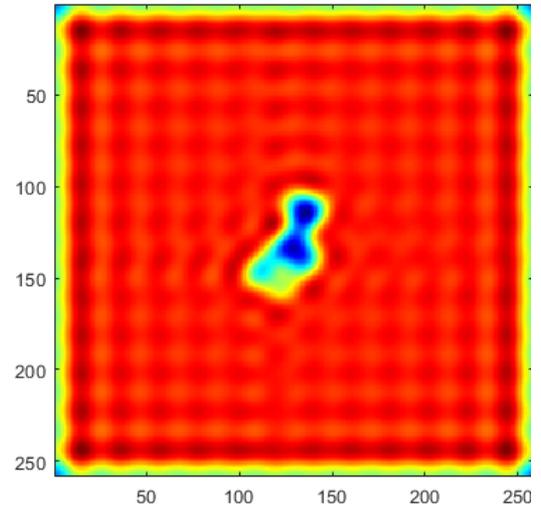


imagesc(log10(abs(FT)))

finestra più piccola

immagine ricostruita

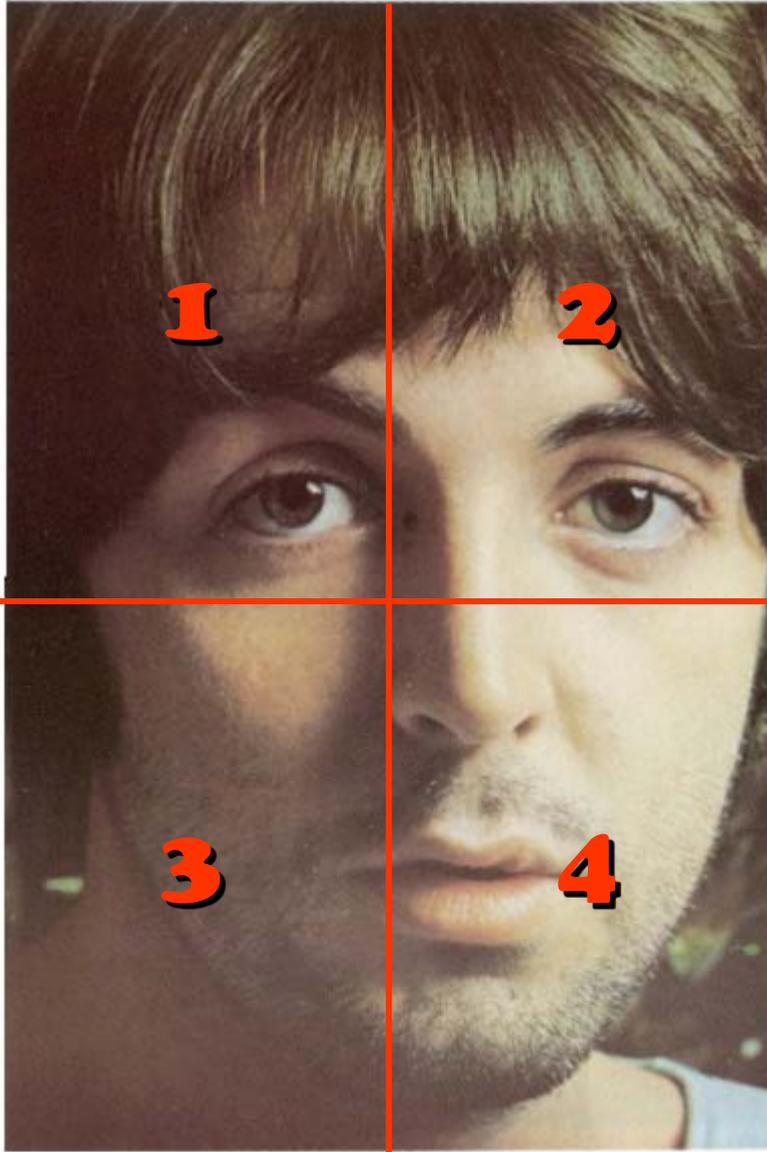
Reconstruction from reduced FT of size 25 x 25



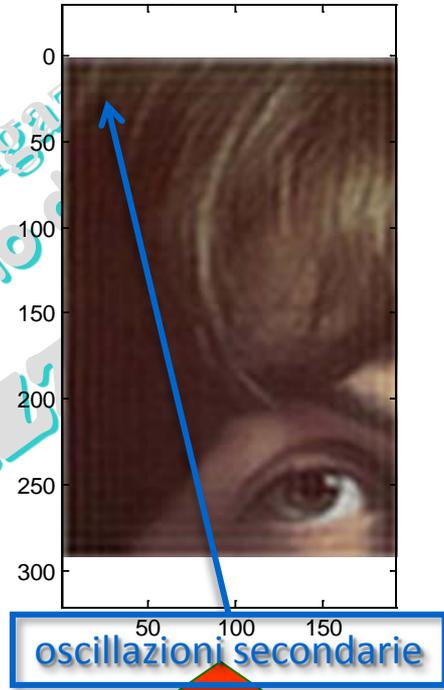
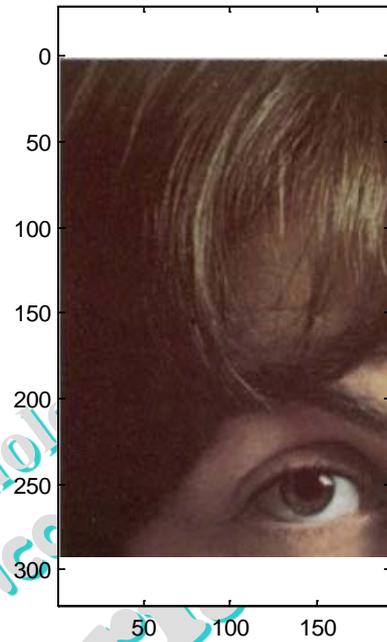
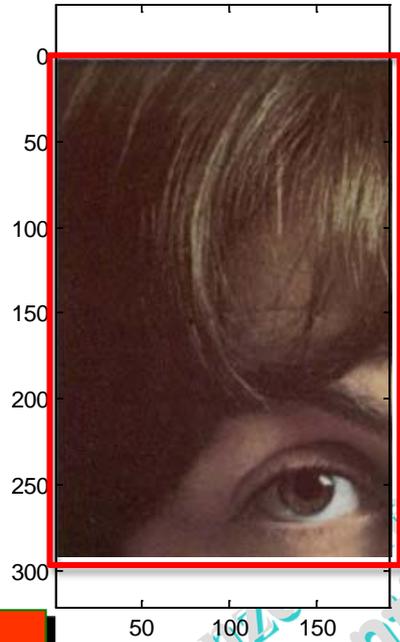
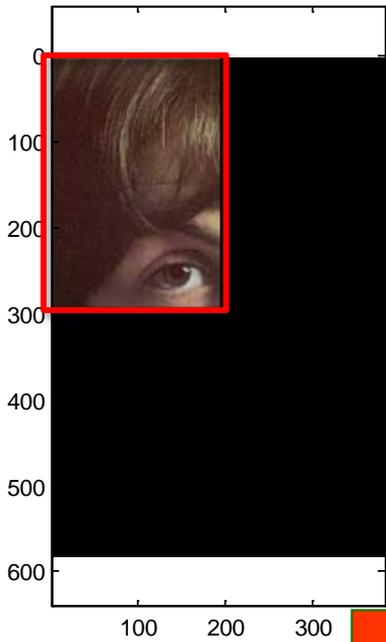
reduction to (10%)²



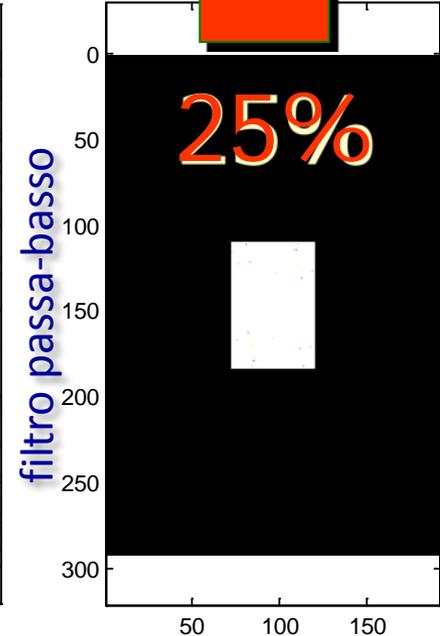
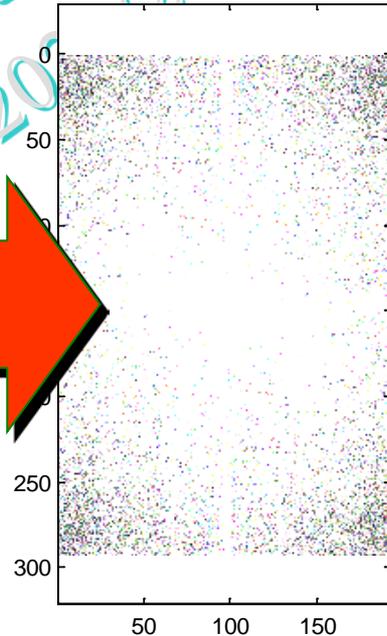
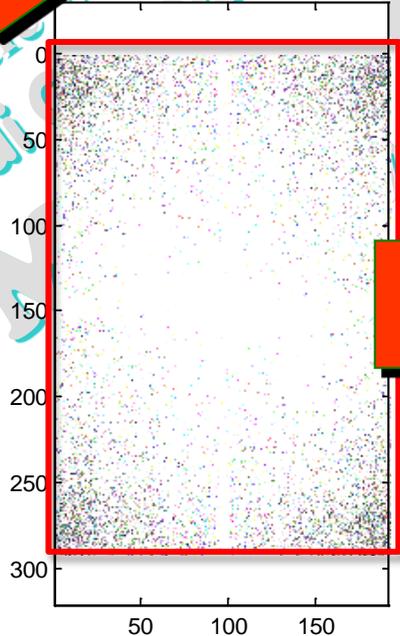
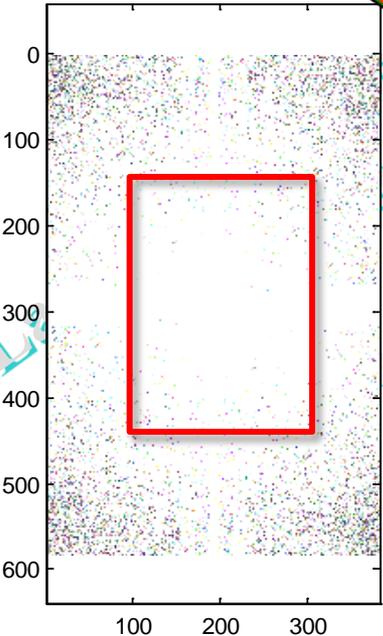
Esempio: windowing nel dominio dell'immagine



Se l'immagine è molto grande, la si può dividere in porzioni "piccole", che poi sono elaborate individualmente (anche in parallelo); alla fine si ricostruisce l'immagine dai risultati delle elaborazioni delle singole porzioni, come se fosse un mosaico.

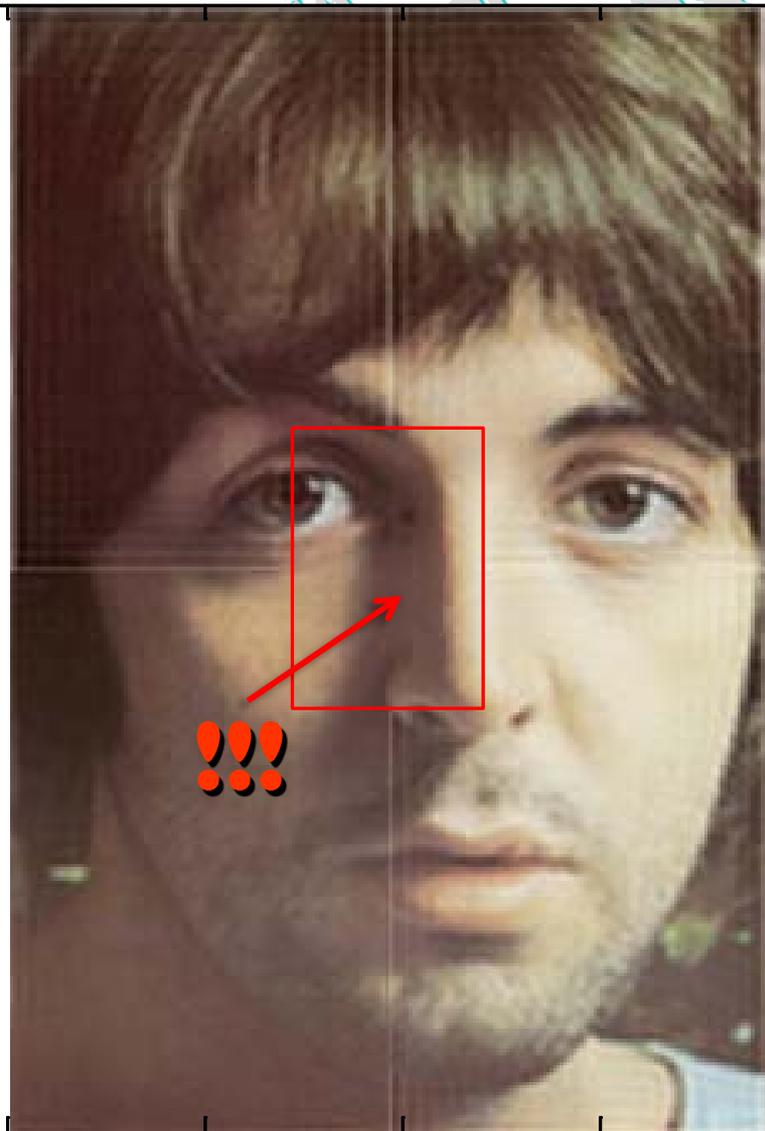


Spettro di Fourier

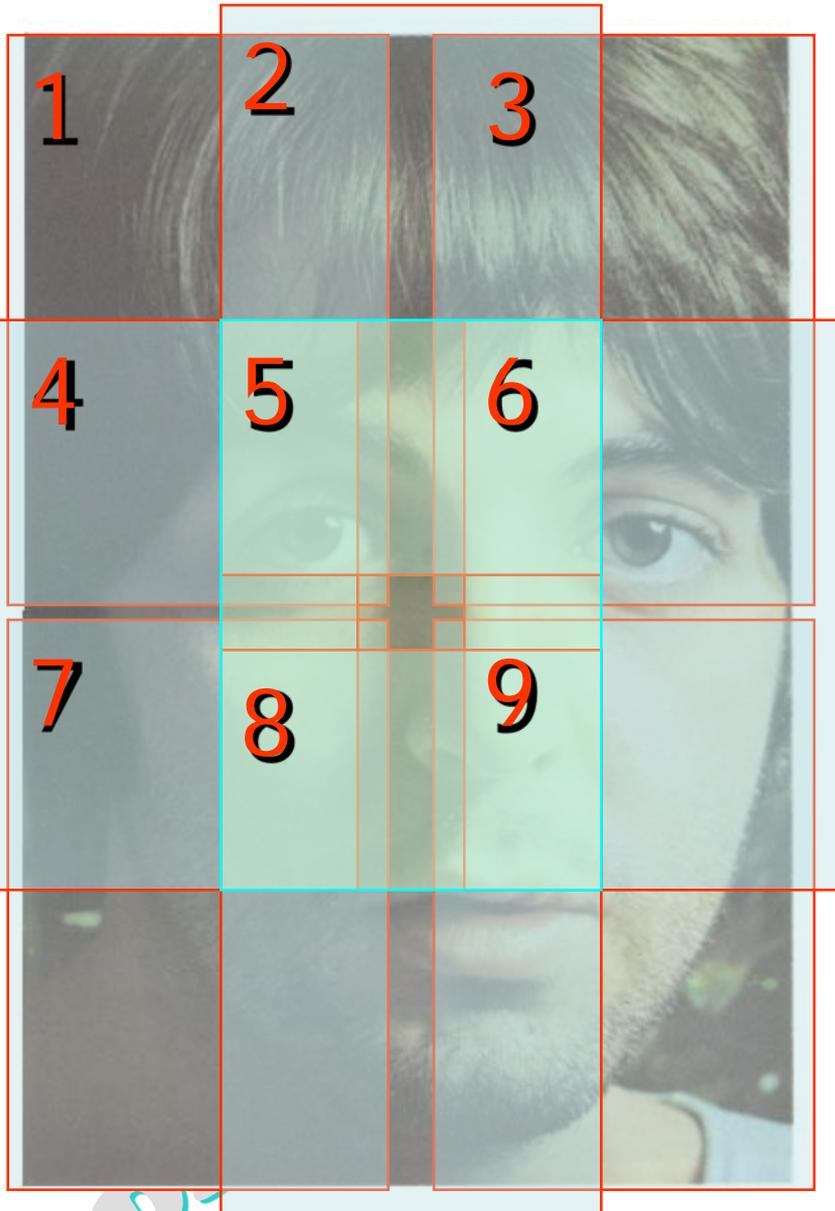


Effetti dell'errore di windowing

Come rimuoverli?



Errore di Windowing: come rimuoverlo?



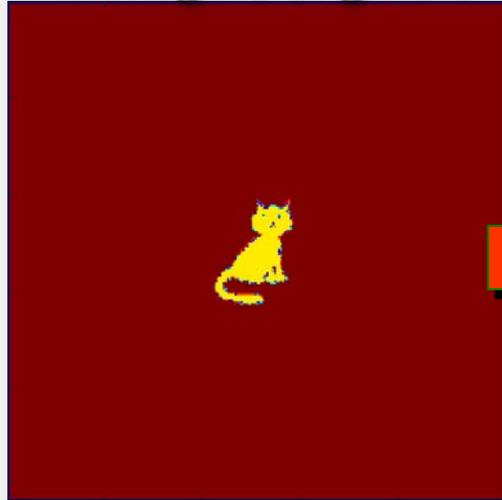
Ad esempio, l'immagine viene divisa in 3×3 sotto-immagini che si sovrappongono parzialmente (nell'esempio per il 50%)

Le parti ricostruite dell'immagine dopo l'elaborazione possono essere tagliate mantenendo solo la porzione centrale, libera da errori, ed eliminando il bordo dove si verifica l'effetto "windowing".

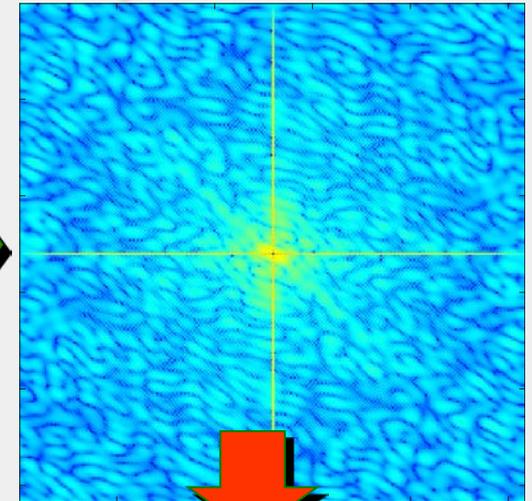
Esercizio: Implementare tale algoritmo in MATLAB.

Esempio: aliasing nel dominio della frequenza

immagine originale



Spettro di Fourier

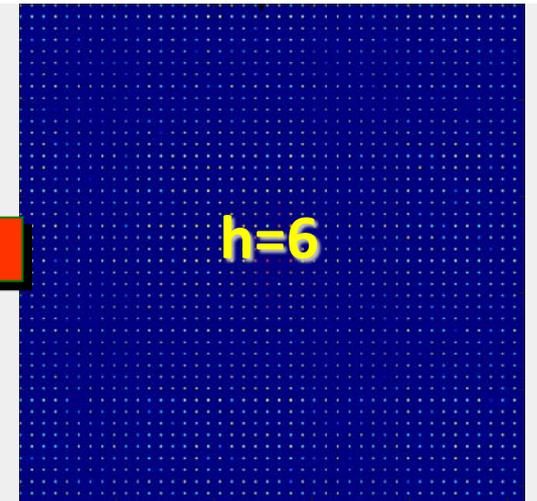
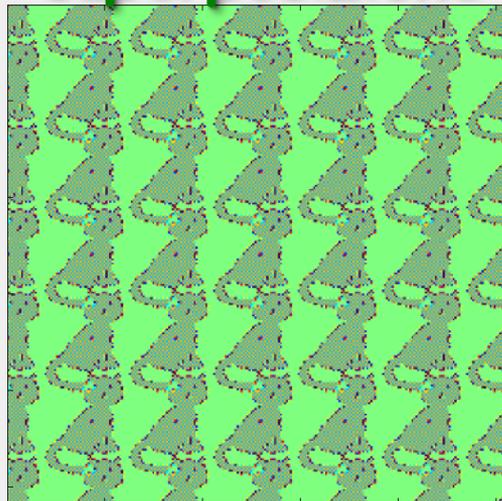


```
f=imread('piccat.gif');  
[m,n]=size(f);  
F=fftshift(fft2(double(f)));  
FF=zeros(size(F));  
h=6; k=1:h:m;  
FF(k,k) = F(k,k);  
imagesc(log10(abs(FF)))  
axis ij; axis tight; axis equal  
colormap('jet')  
ff=fftshift(iff2(FF));  
imagesc(real(ff)); view(2)  
axis ij; axis tight; axis equal  
colormap('jet')
```

sottocampionamento
della FT

sottocampionamento della FT

superposizione



effetto
aliasing

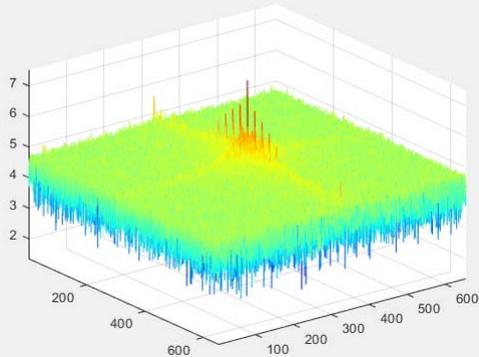
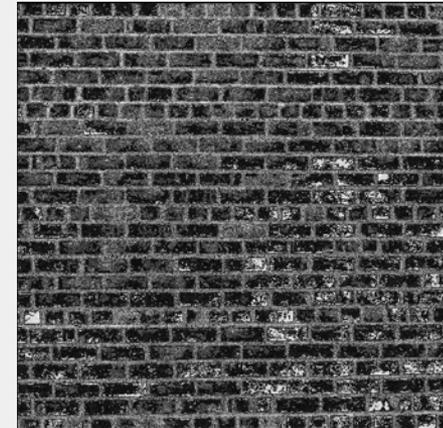
Che ci si aspetta per $h=2$? ... e per $h=12$?

rimangono solo i valori di FT con passo h nelle due dimensioni; gli altri vengono azzerati.

Esempio: FT di texture periodica

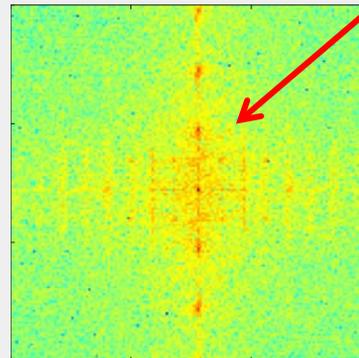
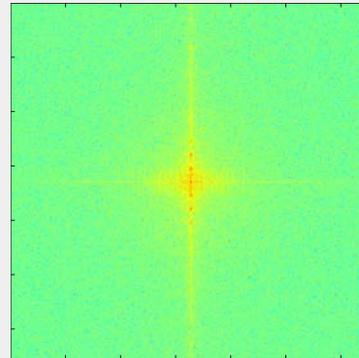
```
f=imread('./images/brick_wall.png');  
figure(1); clf; imagesc(f)  
axis tight; axis equal; colormap('jet')  
F=fftshift(fft2(f));  
figure(2); clf; mesh(log10(abs(F))); axis ij;  
axis tight; colormap('jet')  
figure(3); clf; imagesc(log10(abs(F)));  
axis tight; axis equal; colormap('jet')  
figure(2); AX=axis; % ZOOM  
AX(1:4)=[250 400 250 400]; axis(AX)  
figure(3); axis(AX(1:4))
```

brick_wall.png

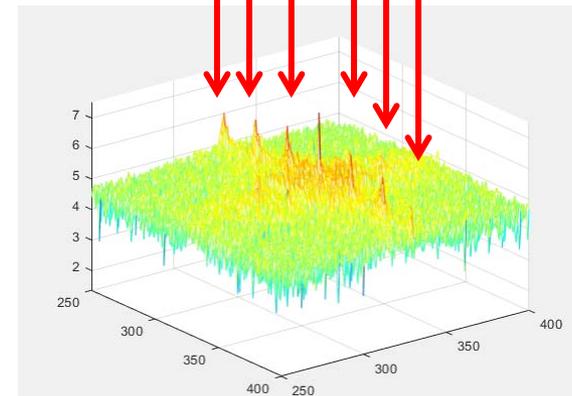


zoom

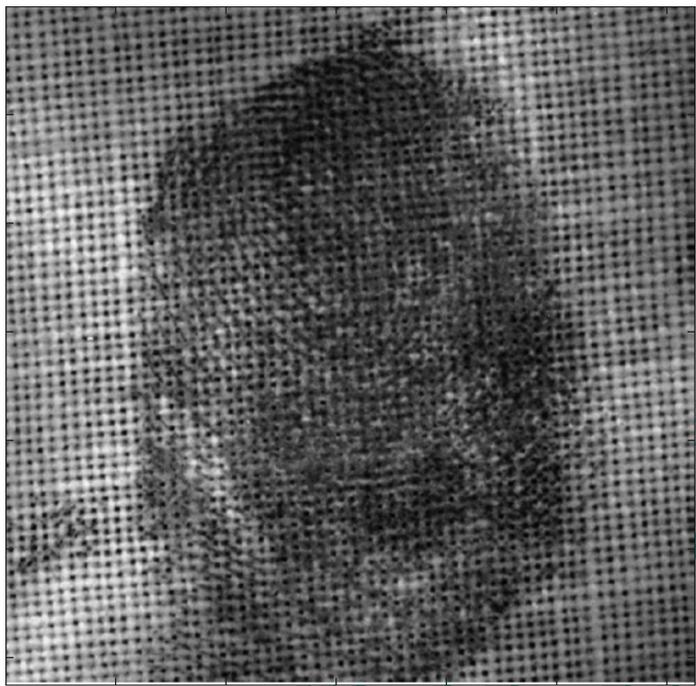
picchi equispaziati
orizzontali e verticali



picchi

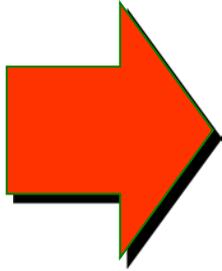
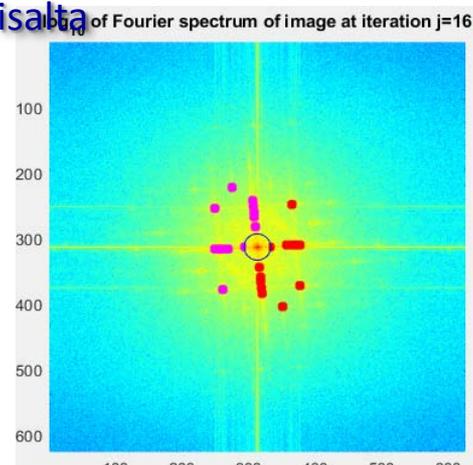
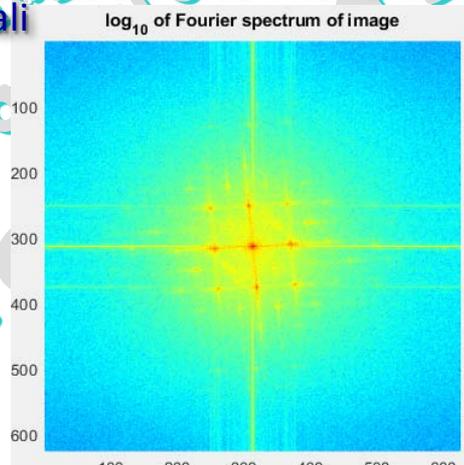


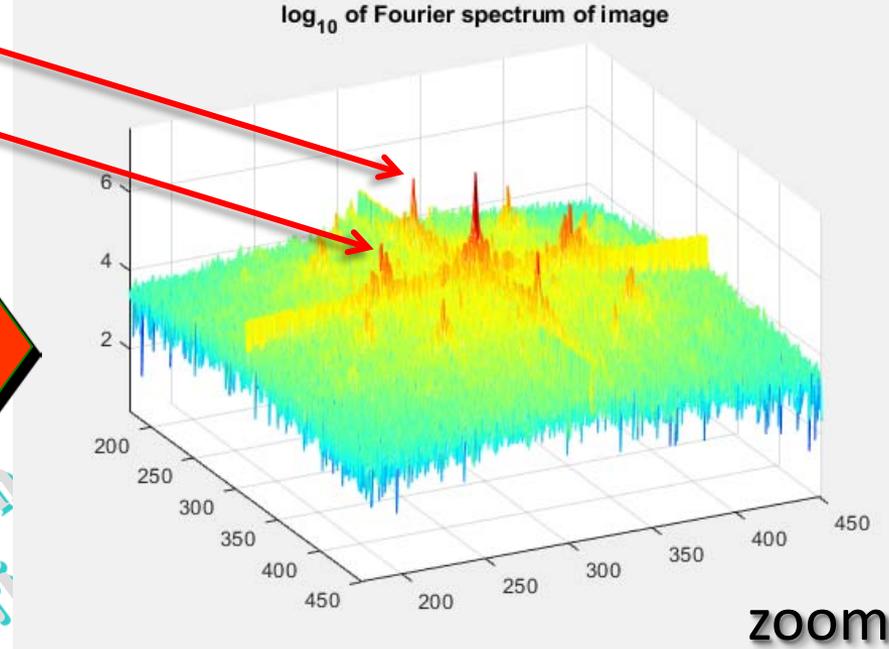
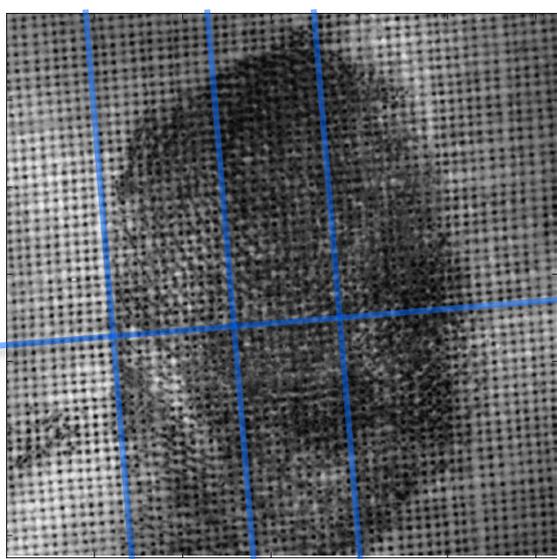
Esempio: applicazione della FT alle immagini Rimuovere un background periodico



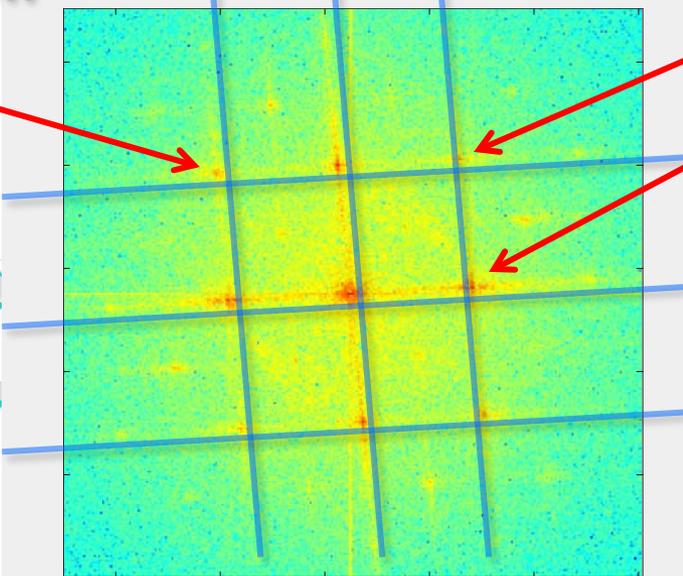
La trama del tessuto di fondo interferisce con le impronte digitali

La trama del tessuto è ora meno visibile e l'impronta digitale risalta



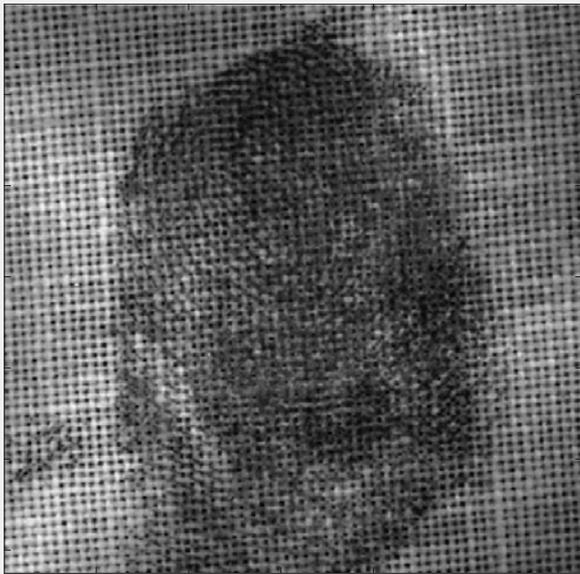


zoom

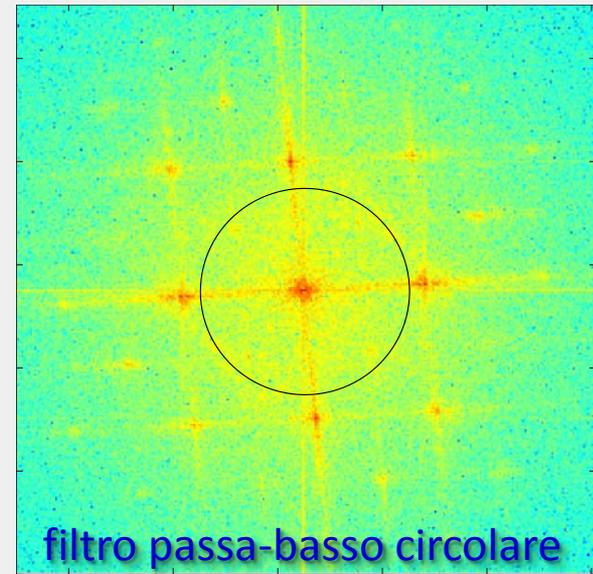
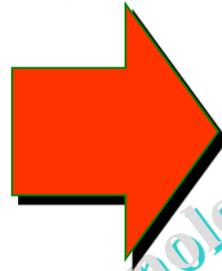


Gli **impulsi** provengono da un segnale periodico obliquo*: nell'immagine di input la **trama del tessuto** sotto l'impronta digitale è periodica. Bisogna rimuovere tali impulsi.

* vedere la rotazione dello Spettro uguale alla rotazione della trama del tessuto.



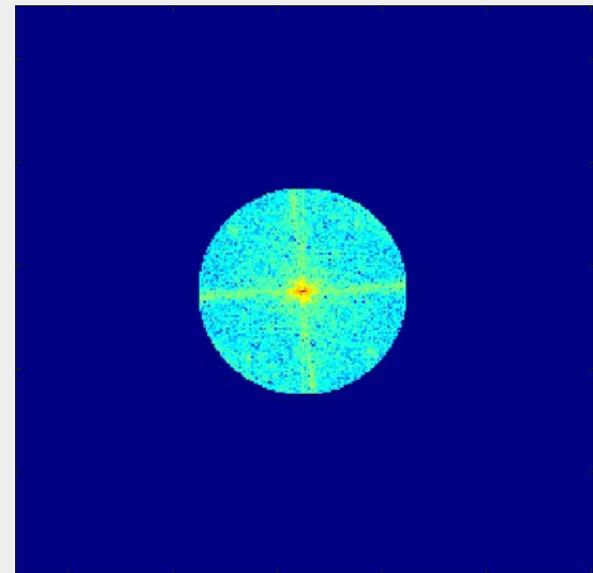
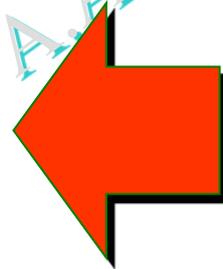
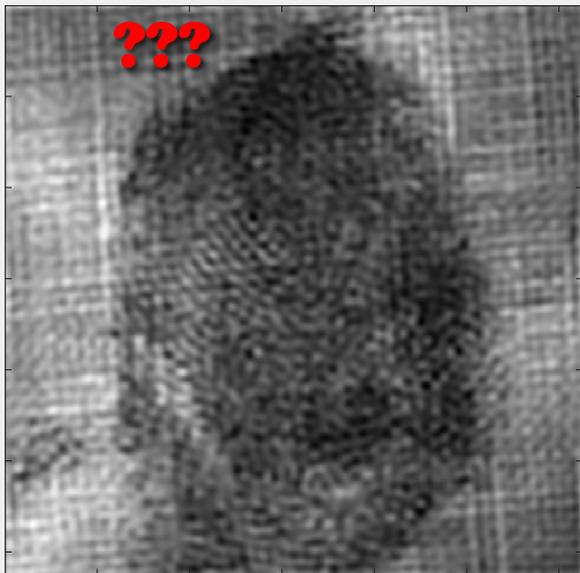
filtro passa-basso



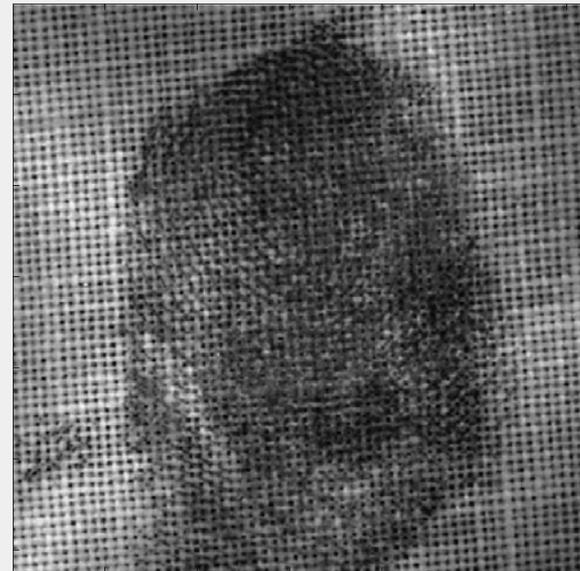
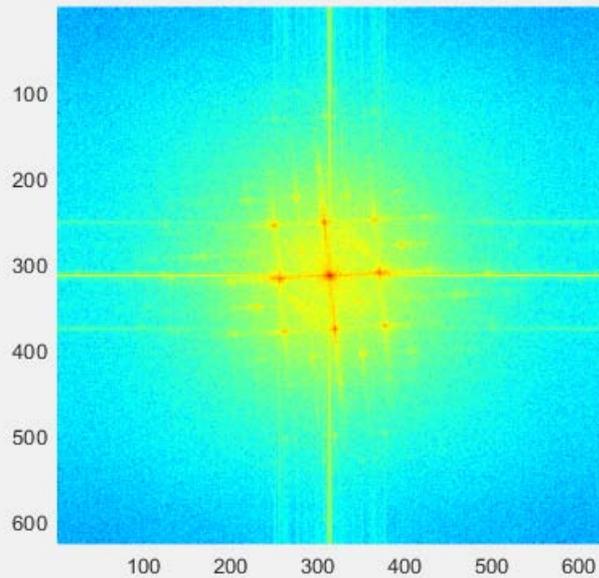
filtro passa-basso circolare



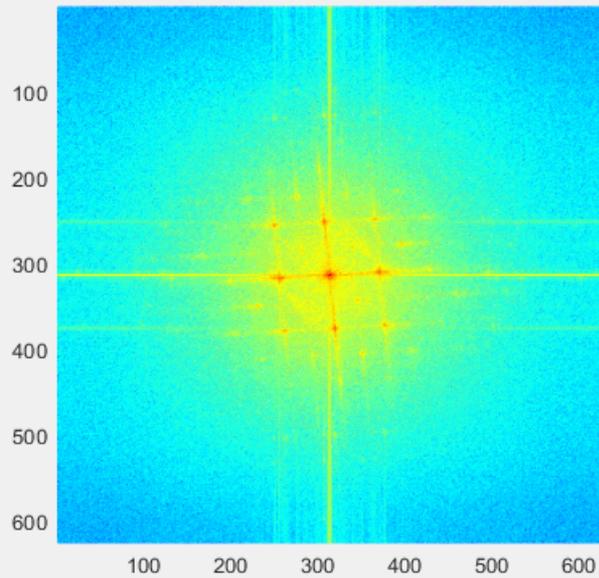
Un filtro passa-basso applicato alla FT produce un'immagine dove sia l'impronta digitale che la trama hanno perso i loro dettagli



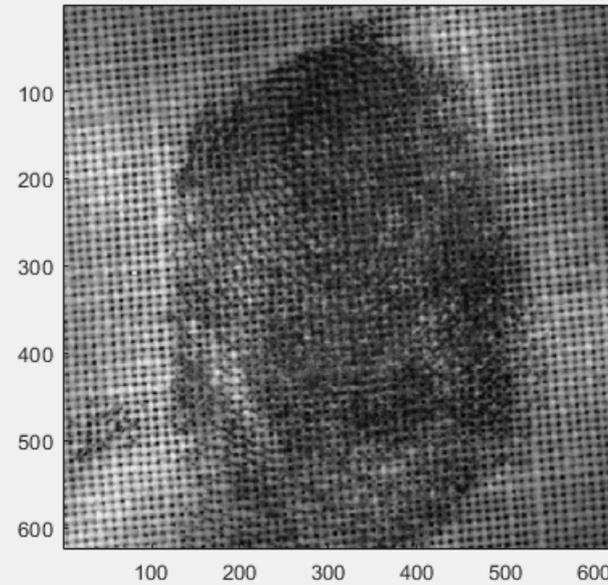
\log_{10} of Fourier spectrum of image



\log_{10} of Fourier spectrum of image

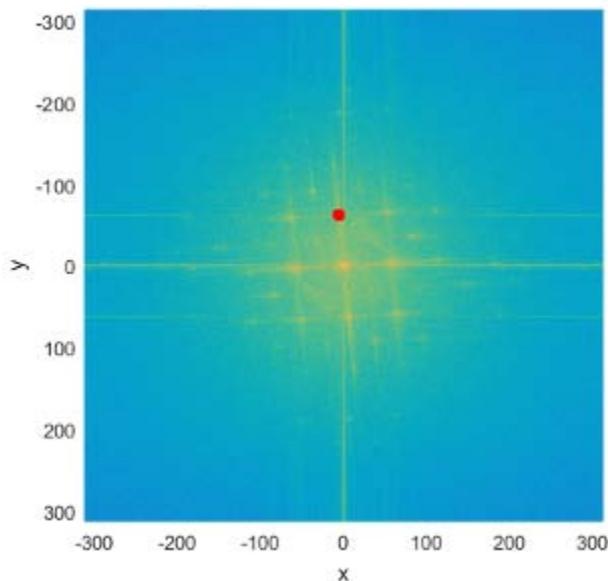


Original image

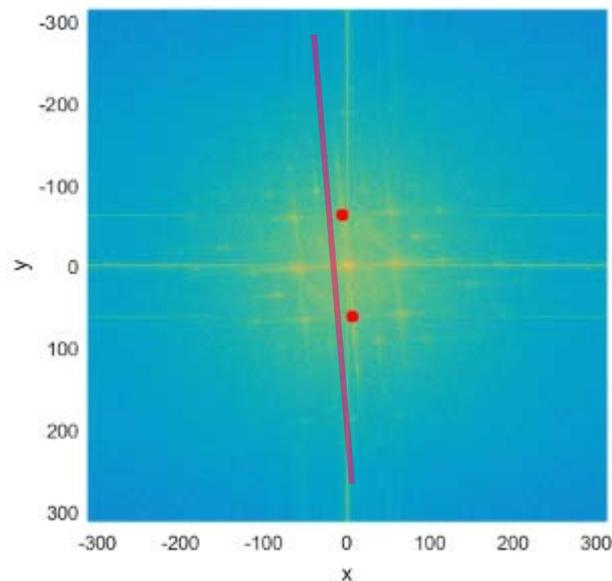


cerca i punti di massimo (picchi) e azzera la FT nei piccoli cerchi

log₁₀ of Fourier Spectrum



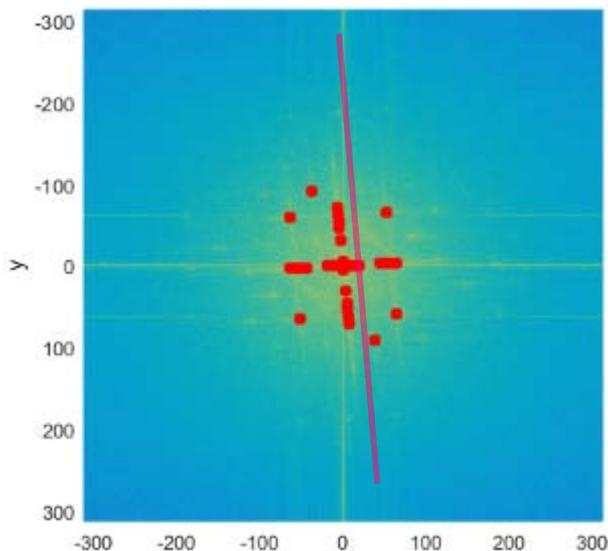
log₁₀ of Fourier Spectrum



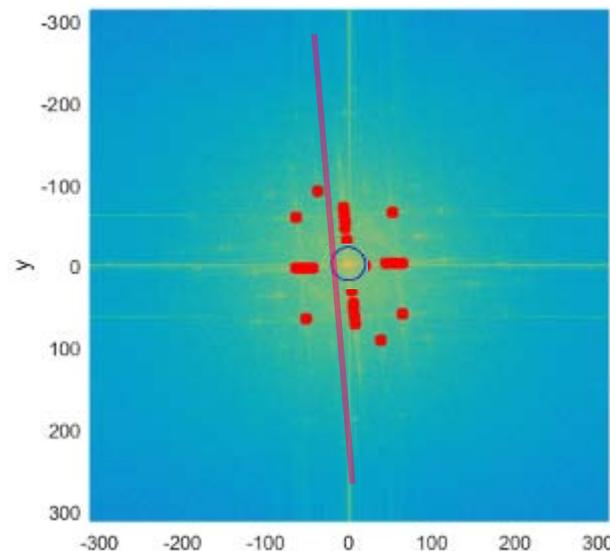
1) Rimuove le frequenze interne ai piccoli cerchi costruiti attorno agli impulsi.

2) Ripristina l'area centrale dello Spettro.

log₁₀ of Fourier Spectrum



log₁₀ of Fourier Spectrum



Esercizio: implementare tale algoritmo in MATLAB.