

30 OCTOBER 2009

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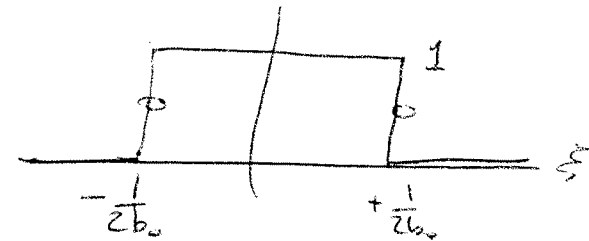
FILTERING

LOWPASS \rightarrow ATTENUATED/BLOCKED HIGH-FREQ. SINUSOIDS

HIGHPASS \rightarrow BLOCKED LOW-FREQ. SINUSOIDS

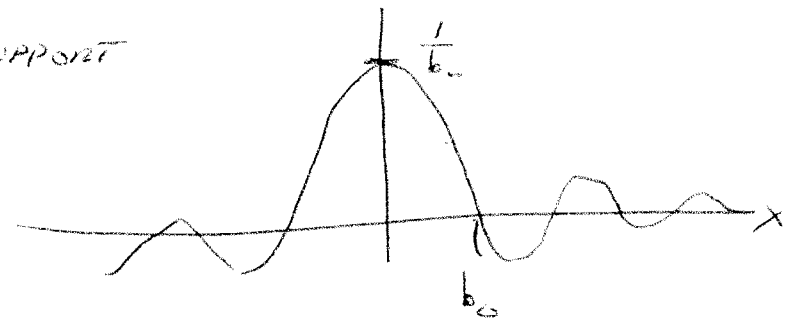
IDEAL LPF & HPF \Rightarrow LPF LOCAL ~~A~~ WEIGHTED SUM
HPF LOCAL DIFFERENCE AT ORIGIN OF $h(x)$

IDEAL LPF $H[\xi] = \text{RECT}\left[b_0 \xi\right]$



$$h(x) = \frac{1}{b_0} \text{SINC}\left(\frac{x}{b_0}\right)$$

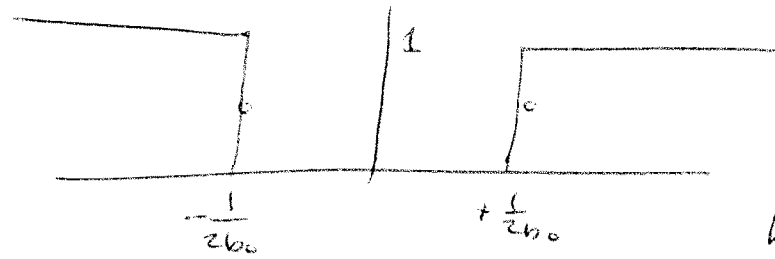
INFINITE SUPPORT



$H(\xi)$

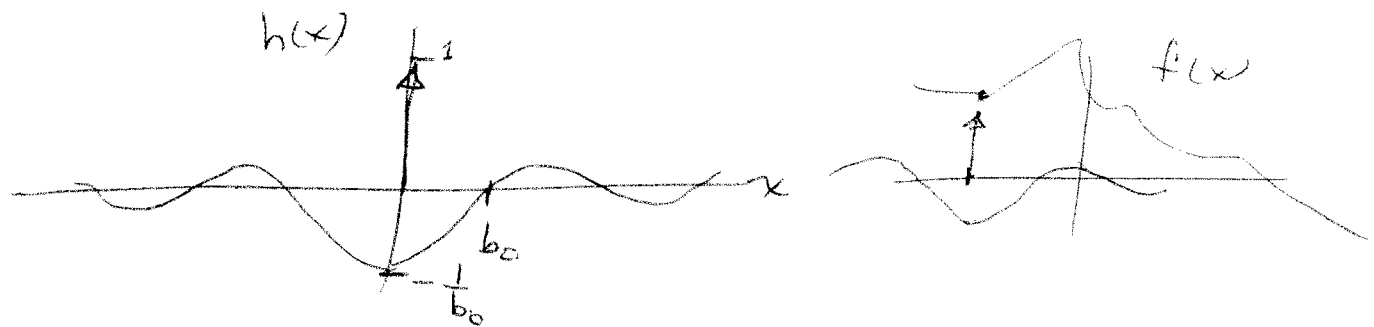
10/30 - (2)

HPF



$$1(\xi) - \text{Rect}(b_0 \xi)$$

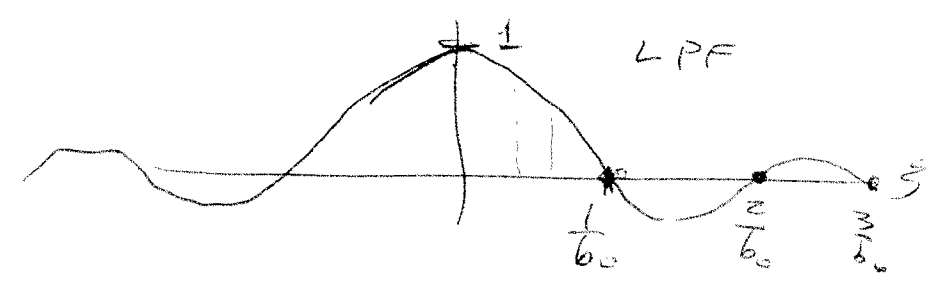
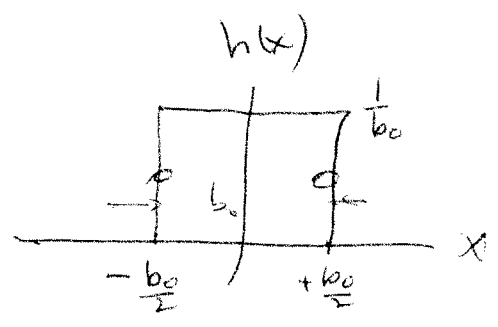
$$h(x) = \delta(x) - \frac{1}{b_0} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{x}{b_0}\right)$$



UNIFORM AVERAGER

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{b_0} \text{Rect}\left(\frac{x}{b_0}\right) ; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) dx = 1$$

$$H(\xi) = \text{sinc}(b_0 \xi)$$



DIFFERENTIATORS

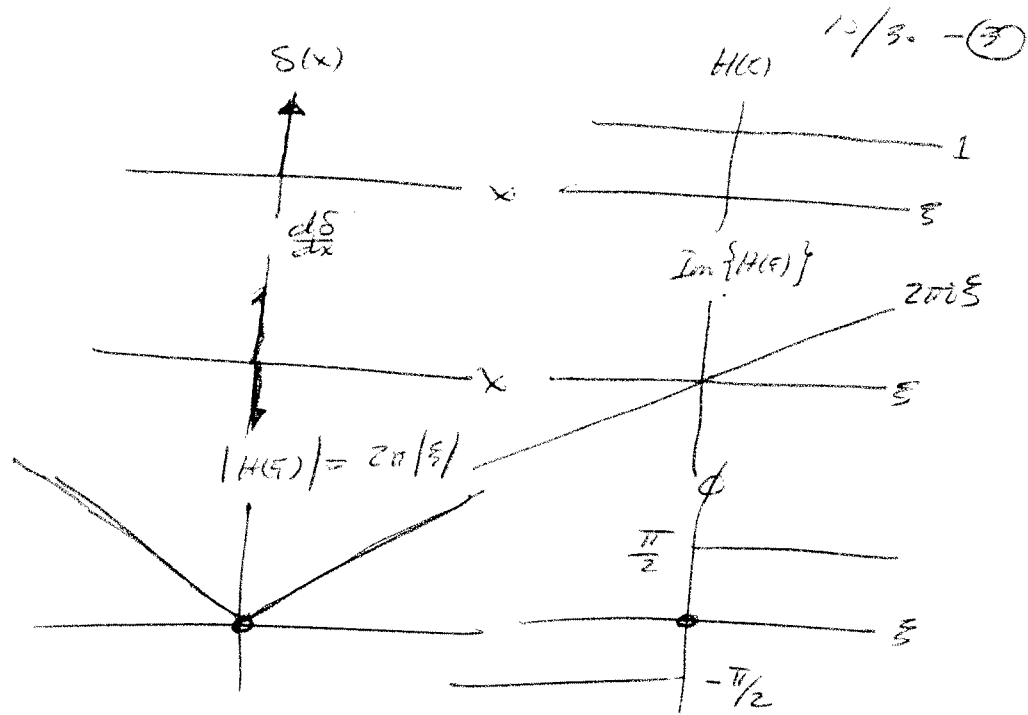
$$h(x) = \frac{d^n S(x)}{dx^n}$$

HIGH PASS FILTER

(DC BLOCK)

$$H(\omega) = (2\pi\omega)^n$$

DC \equiv DIRECT CURRENT (CONSTANT)
 AC = ALTERNATING CURRENT (OSCILLATING)



HIGH-BOOST FILTERS \Rightarrow SHARPENERS ^(IMAGE)

10/30 - 4

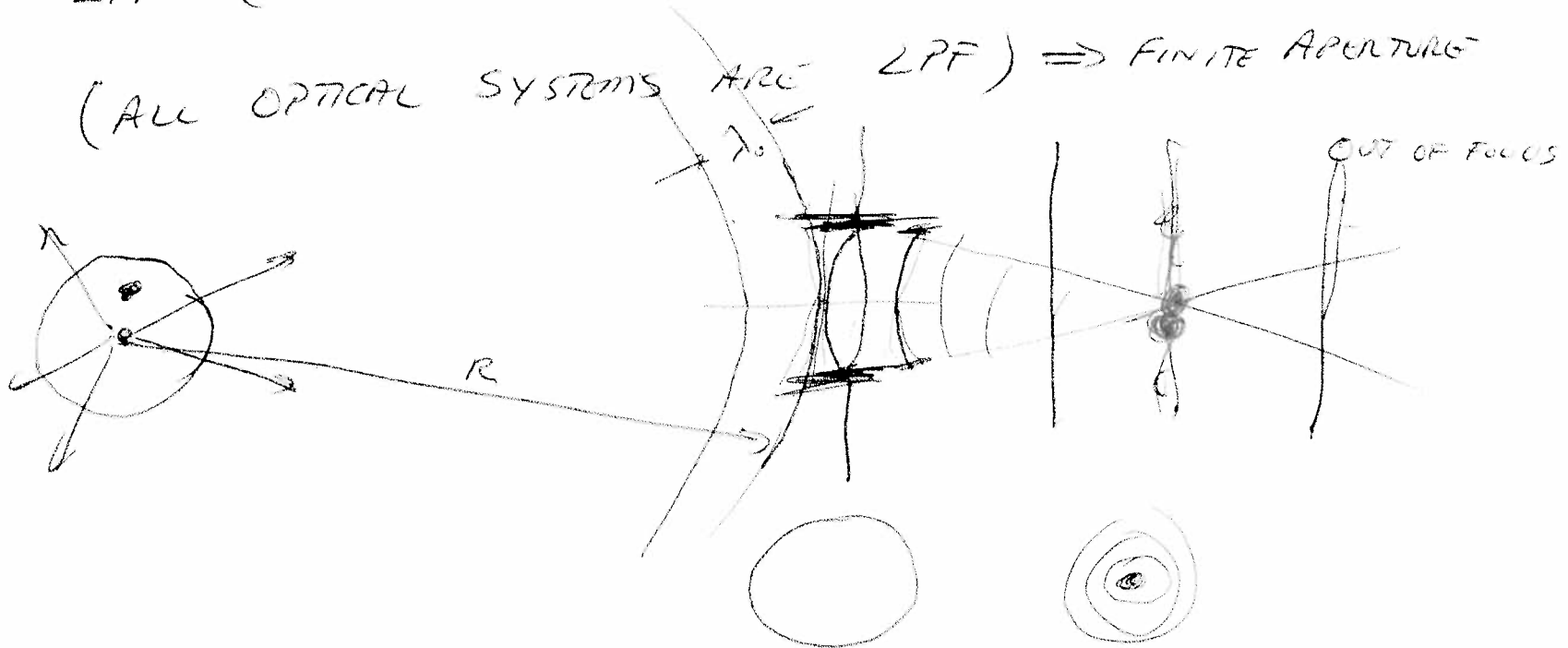
PASS LOW ~~FREQ~~ SINUSOIDS, AMPLIFY HIGH-FREQ

BLURRED IMAGE AS INPUT



LPF (HIGH FREQUENCIES ATTENUATED)

(ALL OPTICAL SYSTEMS ARE LPF) \Rightarrow FINITE APERTURE



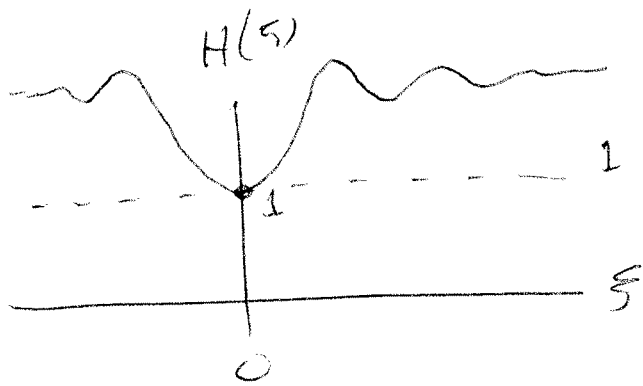
10/30 - 5

HIGH BOOST FILTER = SHARPEN

$$\begin{array}{l}
 H[0] = 1 \\
 H[\xi > 0] > 1
 \end{array}
 \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 H_{HB}[\xi] = 1[\xi] + \frac{H_{HP}[\xi]}{(1[\xi] - H_{LP}[\xi])} \\
 \\
 = 2 \cdot 1[\xi] - H_{LP}[\xi]
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$h_{HB}[x] = 2 \cdot \delta(x) - h_{LP}[x]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x) &= f(x) * h_{HB}(x) \\
 &= 2 \cdot f(x) - f(x) * h_{LP}(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

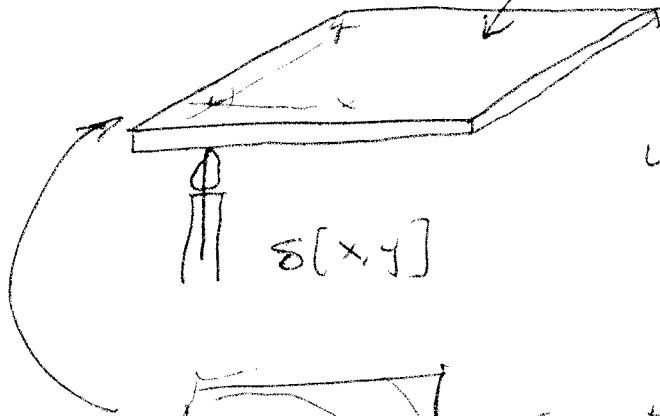


MODEZ - BASED SHARPOENER

10/30 - (6)

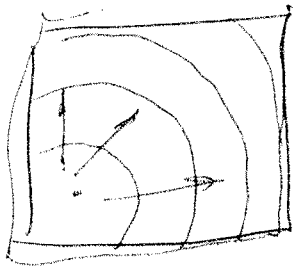
HEAT DIFFUSION

$$u(x,y) = \text{CONSTANT}$$

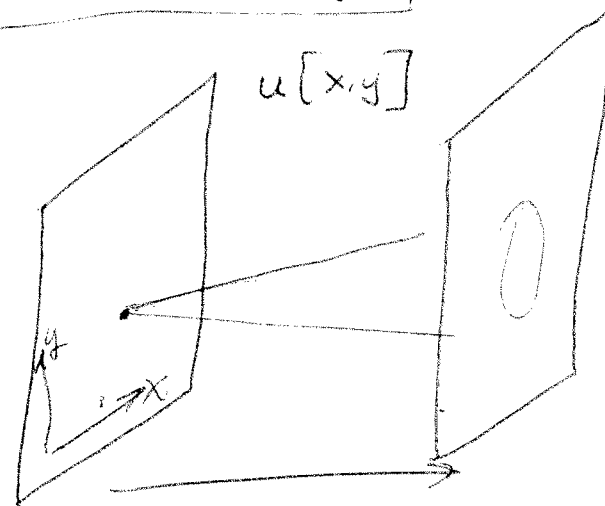


$$u(x,y,t)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \propto \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$



$$u(x,y,t)$$



$$u(x,y,z=0)$$

$$z \quad u(x,y,z=z_0)$$

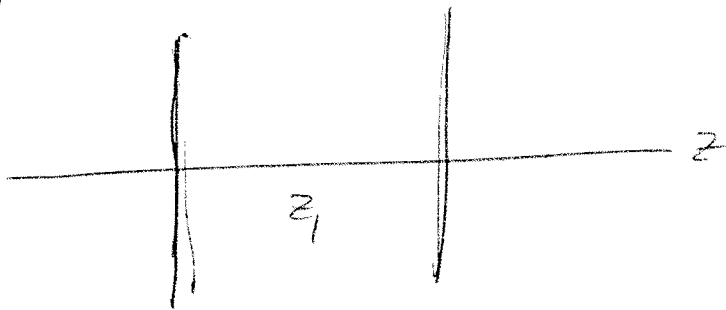
LAPLACIAN OF u

10/30 (7)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \nabla^2 u \quad \text{HEAT DIFFUSION}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f[x, y, 0] - \text{IN FOCUS (SHARP) IMAGE} \\ \underline{f[x, y, z=z_1]} - \text{BLURRY IMAGE} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = k \nabla^2 f \\ = k \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) f \end{array}$$

$f[x, y, z=0]$ AS TAYLOR SERIES BASED ON $f[x, y, z=z_1]$



IF $z_1 \geq 0, z_1^2 \ll z_1$

$$f[x, y; z=0] = f[x, y; z=z_1] + \frac{(0-z_1)}{1!} \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right|_{z=z_1} + \frac{(0-z_1)^2}{2!} \left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \right|_{z=z_1} + \dots$$

IN FOCUS ~~BLURRY~~

10/30 (9)

$$f(x, y; z=0) \approx f(x, y; z=z_1) - \frac{z_1}{1} \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right|_{z=z_1}$$

$$= f(x, y; z=z_1) - (z_1 \cdot k) \left. \nabla^2 f \right|_{z=z_1}$$

"SHARP" IMAGE

BLURRY IMAGE

LAPLACIAN OF BLURRY IMAGE

$$= f(x, y; z=z_1) * S(x, y) - \alpha \left(f(x, y; z_1) * \left(S''(x) \cdot S(y) + S(x) \cdot S''(y) \right) \right)$$

$$f(x, y; z=0) \approx f(x, y; z=z_1) * \left(S(x, y) - \alpha \left(S''(x) \cdot S(y) + S(x) \cdot S''(y) \right) \right)$$

SHARP IN FOCUS

$h_{\text{SHARPEN}}(x)$

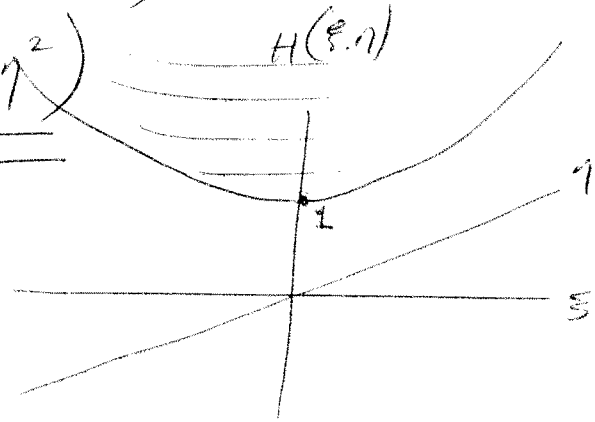
$$S(y) S''(x) \xrightarrow{F_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi i \xi)^2}} = -4\pi^2 \xi^2 (1(\eta))$$

$$+ S(x) S''(y) \xrightarrow{F_2} 1(\xi) \cdot (2\pi i \eta)^2 = \frac{-4\pi^2 \eta^2 (1(\xi, \eta))}{-4\pi^2 (\xi^2 + \eta^2)} = -4\pi^2 \rho^2$$

10/30 - ⑨

$$H_{AB}[\xi, \eta] = I[\xi, \eta] - \alpha \left(-4\pi^2 \rho^2 \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{I[\xi, \eta]}} + \underline{\underline{4\pi^2 \alpha (\xi^2 + \eta^2)}}$$



$$h_{HB}[x, y] = S(x, y) - \underline{\underline{\alpha \nabla^2}}$$

$$\downarrow$$

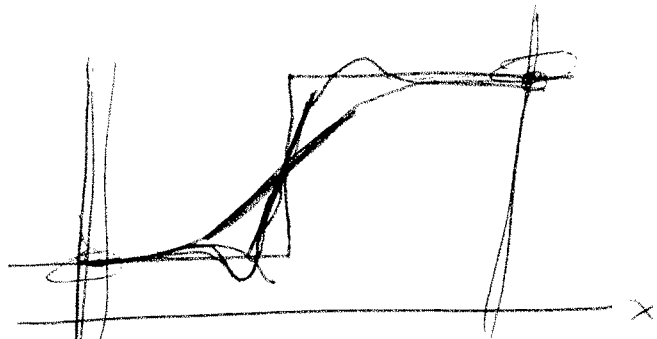
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

$$- \alpha \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & -2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

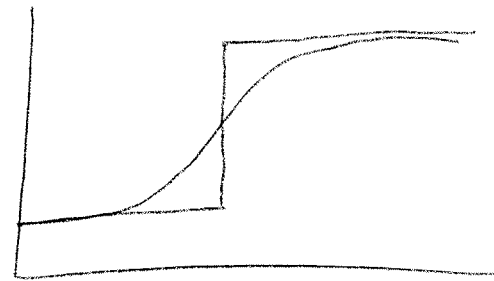
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

$$= \alpha \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -4 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|----|
| 0 | -x | 0 |
| -x | 1+4x | -x |
| 0 | -x | 0 |



APPROXIMATE FILTER

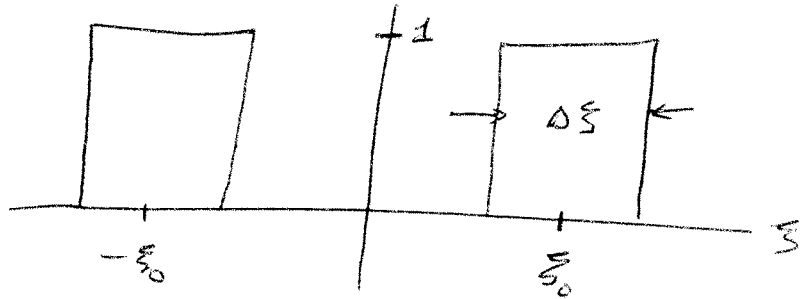


10/30/10

INVERSE FILTER

10/30 (11)

BANDPASS FILTERS - DIFFERENCE OF LOCAL AVERAGES

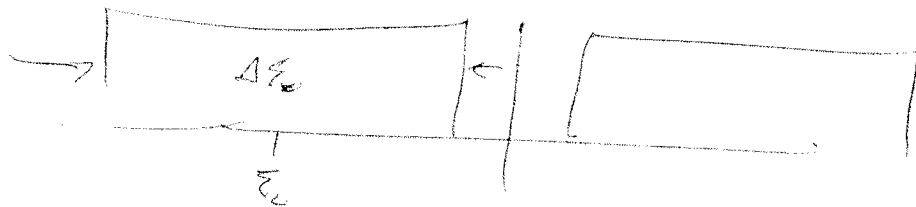
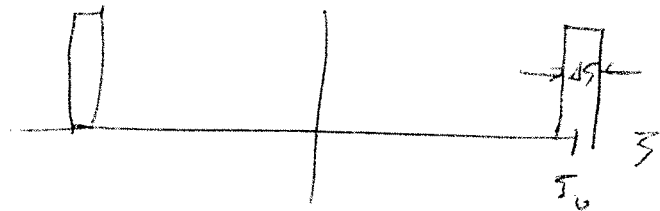
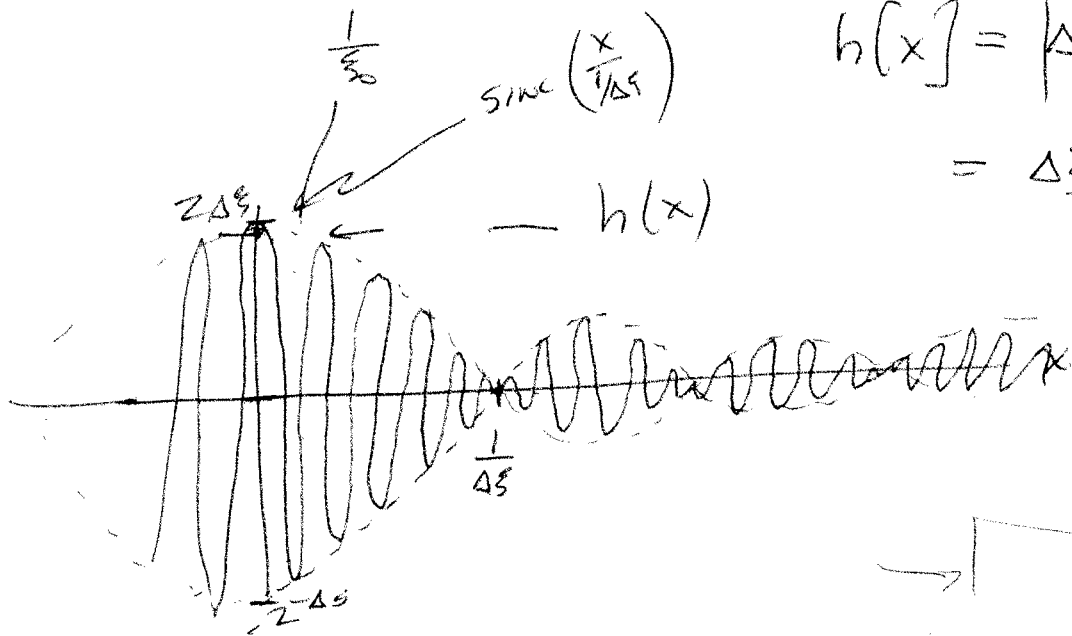


$$H(\xi) = \text{RECT}\left[\frac{\xi + \xi_0}{\Delta\xi}\right] + \text{RECT}\left[\frac{\xi - \xi_0}{\Delta\xi}\right]$$

$$= \text{RECT}\left[\frac{\xi}{\Delta\xi}\right] * \left(\delta(\xi + \xi_0) + \delta(\xi - \xi_0) \right)$$

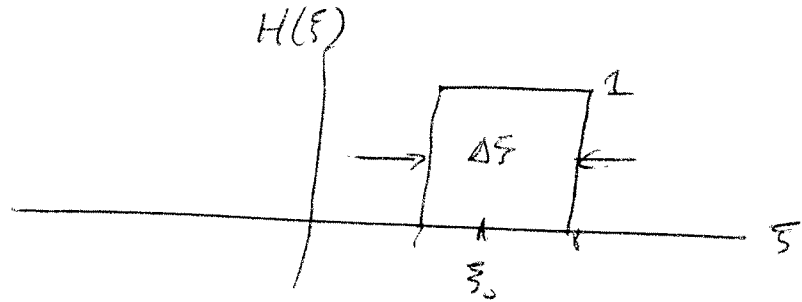
$$h(x) = |\Delta\xi| \cdot \text{sinc}\left(\Delta\xi \cdot x\right) \cdot 2 \cos\left(2\pi \xi_0 x\right)$$

$$= \Delta\xi \cdot \text{sinc}\left[\frac{x}{1/\Delta\xi}\right] \cdot 2 \cos\left(2\pi \xi_0 x\right)$$

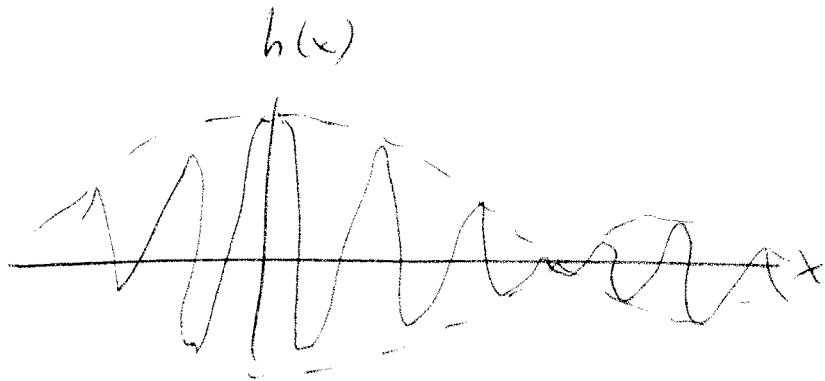


SINGLE - SIDEBAND BPF

10/30 - (2)

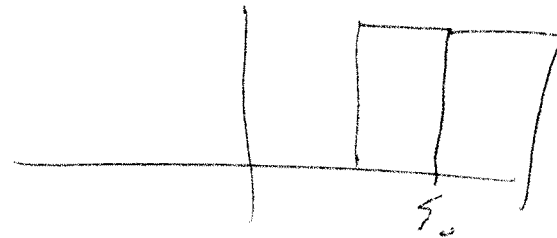
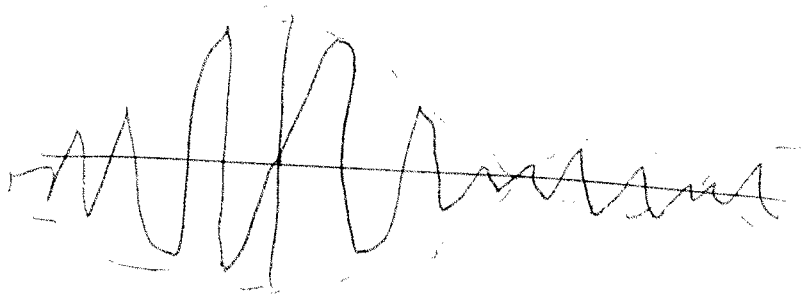


$$\text{Rect}\left(\frac{f}{\Delta f}\right) \times \delta(f - f_0)$$



$$\Delta f \text{ sinc}(\Delta f \cdot x) \cdot e^{+2\pi i f_0 x}$$

$$\cos(2\pi f_0 x) + i \sin(2\pi f_0 x)$$

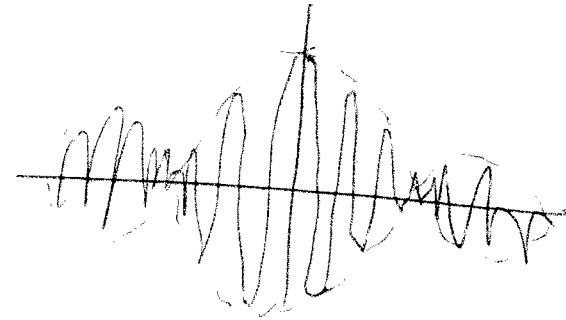
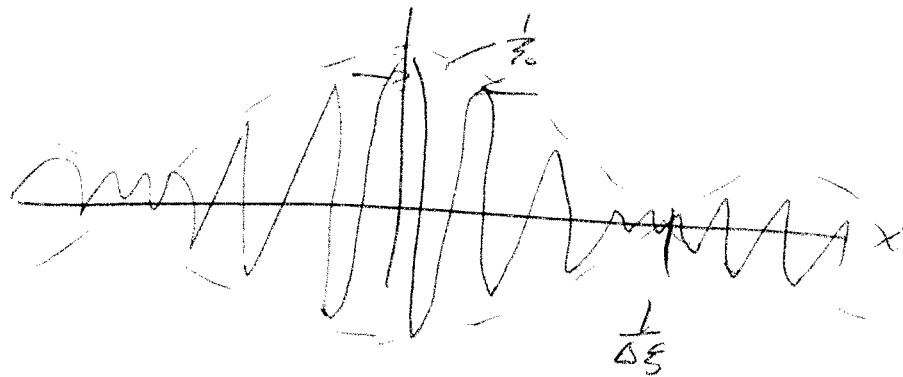
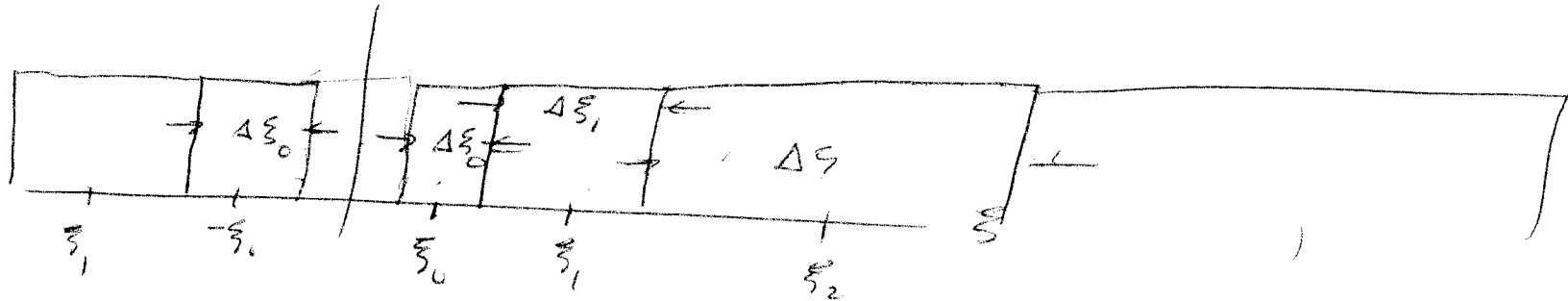


WAVELET TRANSFORM

SERIES OF BANDPASS FILTERS SUCH THAT

$$\frac{\Delta \xi}{\xi_0}$$

IS CONSTANT



PHASE FILTERS - ALLPASS FILTERS

10/30 (14)

$$H(\xi) = |F(\xi)| e^{i\phi_H(\xi)}$$

$$|G(\xi)| = |F(\xi)| \cdot |H(\xi)| = |F(\xi)|$$

$$|G(\xi)|^2 = |F(\xi)|^2 \quad ; \quad \underbrace{|H(\xi)|^2}_{= 1} = 1(\xi)$$

$$g(x) * g(x) = f(x) * f(x)$$

$$h(x) * h(x) = \delta(x)$$

AUTOCORRELATION IS PRESERVED

$$H(\xi) = e^{i\phi_H(\xi)} = e^{i\pi \underline{W(\xi)}}$$

$$\pi \cdot W(\xi) = \phi_H(\xi)$$

IF $W(\xi)$ IS "SMOOTH" \Rightarrow TAYLOR SERIES

$$W(\xi) = W(0) + \left. \frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \right|_{\xi=0} \cdot \xi + \left. \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \xi^2} \right|_{\xi=0} \xi^2 + \dots$$

$$H(\xi) = e^{i\pi \omega(\xi)} = \underbrace{e^{i\pi \cdot \omega(0)}}_{\text{CONSTANT PHASE}} \underbrace{e^{i\pi \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\xi=0} \xi}}_{\text{LINEAR PHASE}} \underbrace{e^{i\pi \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \xi^2} \Big|_{\xi=0} \xi^2}}_{\text{QUADRATIC PHASE}} + \dots$$

10/90 (5)

$$h(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ H(\xi) \} = \underline{h_0(x)} * \underline{h_1(x)} * \underline{h_2(x)} * \dots$$

CONSTANT

LINEAR

QUADRATIC

RANDOM