

The background of the slide is a grayscale image of a lunar surface. In the center, there is a person in a spacesuit standing next to a lunar rover. To the right, another rover is visible. The terrain is rocky and uneven.

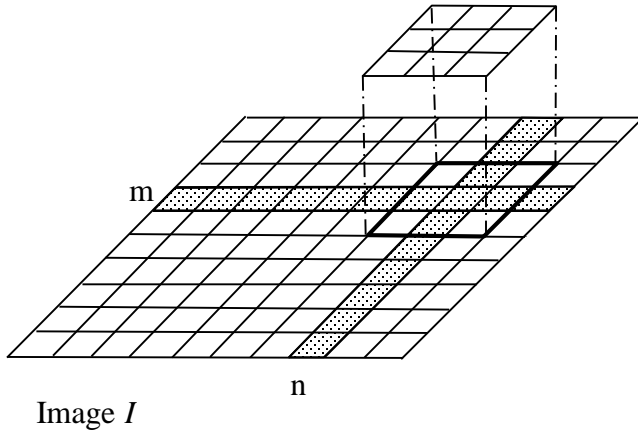
Filtrage spatial

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Convolution spatiale

$$R(m, n) = I * K(m, n) = \sum_{i=m-p}^{m+p} \sum_{j=n-q}^{n+q} I(m-i, n-j) K(i, j)$$

noyau K



| | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| $I(m-1, n-1)$ | $I(m-1, n)$ | $I(m-1, n+1)$ |
| $I(m, n-1)$ | $I(m, n)$ | $I(m, n+1)$ |
| $I(m+1, n-1)$ | $I(m+1, n)$ | $I(m+1, n+1)$ |

*

| | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| $K(-1, -1)$ | $K(-1, 0)$ | $K(-1, 1)$ |
| $K(0, -1)$ | $K(0, 0)$ | $K(0, 1)$ |
| $K(1, -1)$ | $K(1, 0)$ | $K(1, 1)$ |

Image

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| I_1 | I_2 | I_3 |
| I_4 | I_5 | I_6 |
| I_7 | I_8 | I_9 |

Noyau

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| K_1 | K_2 | K_3 |
| K_4 | K_5 | K_6 |
| K_7 | K_8 | K_9 |

*

$$\text{résultat} = \sum_{i=1}^9 I_i \cdot K_i$$

Convolution spatiale

Exemple:

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

coefficient pondérateur
préservant la luminosité

$*$ $\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

$=$

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 15 |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 15 |

Autre exemple:

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

$*$

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

$=$

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|---|
| 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

filtres « passe-bas »

moyenne

$$\frac{1}{9}$$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

$$\frac{1}{10}$$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

plus de poids au
pixel central

$$\frac{1}{16}$$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |

privilégie directions
horiz. & verticales

adoucissent l'image (réduisent fluctuations de niveau de gris)

préservent basses fréquences

Introduisent flou sur les bords des objets

Filtre médian

| | | |
|-----|----|-----|
| 65 | 96 | 223 |
| 10 | 76 | 125 |
| 187 | 92 | 78 |

valeur médiane
10; 65; 76; 78; **92**; 96; 125; 187; 223

adoucissent l'image (réduisent fluctuations de niveau de gris)

flou moins important que filtre « moyenne »

Adapté pour bruit de type poivre-sel

Exemples de filtres « passe-bas »

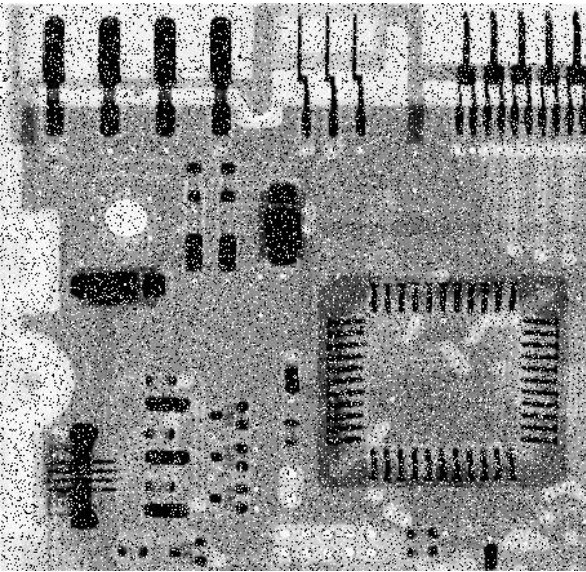
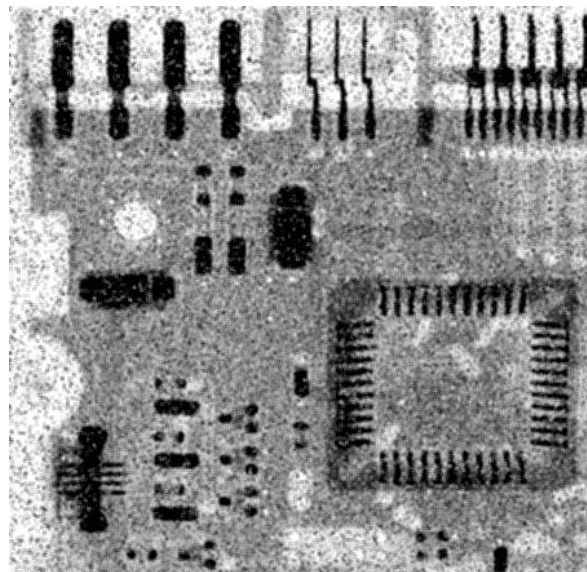
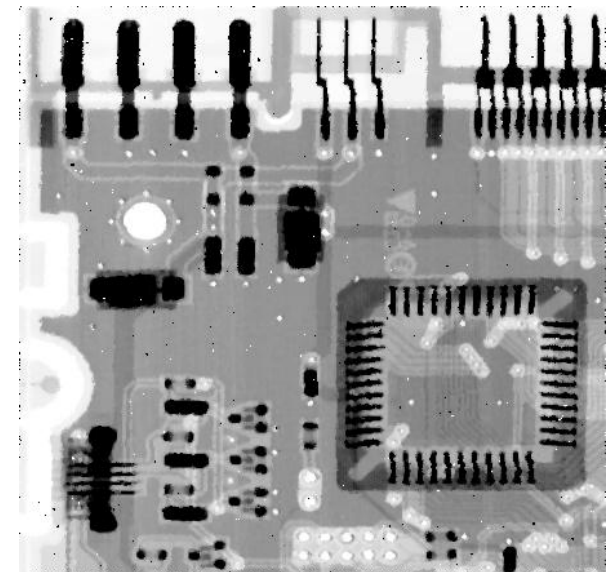


Image originale



Filtre « moyenne » 3x3



Filtre médian 3x3

filtres « passe-haut »

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

Filtres directionnel

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

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

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

Gradient directionnel de Sobel

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| -2 | 0 | 2 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| -1 | -2 | -1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |

Laplacien

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

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

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| 0 | -1 | 0 |
| -1 | 4 | -1 |
| 0 | -1 | 0 |

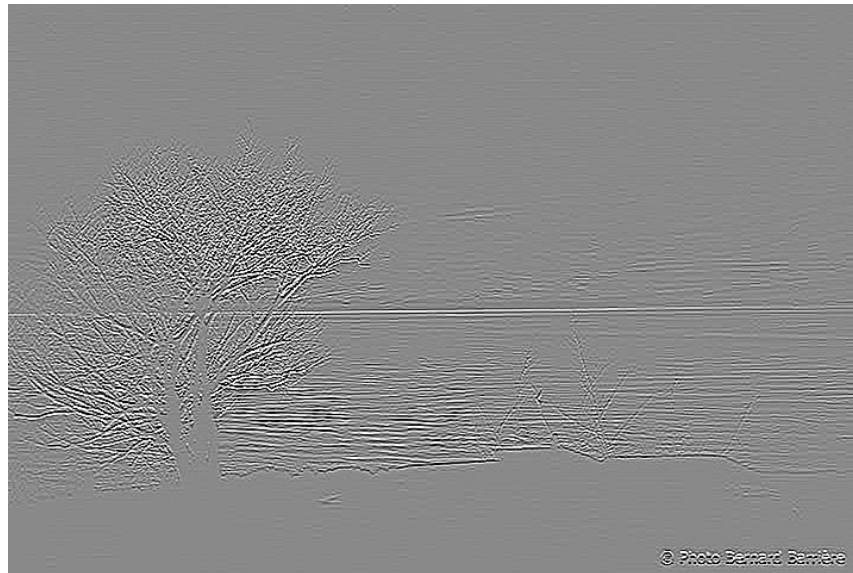
| | | |
|----|----|----|
| -1 | -1 | -1 |
| -1 | 8 | -1 |
| -1 | -1 | -1 |

filtres « passe-haut »

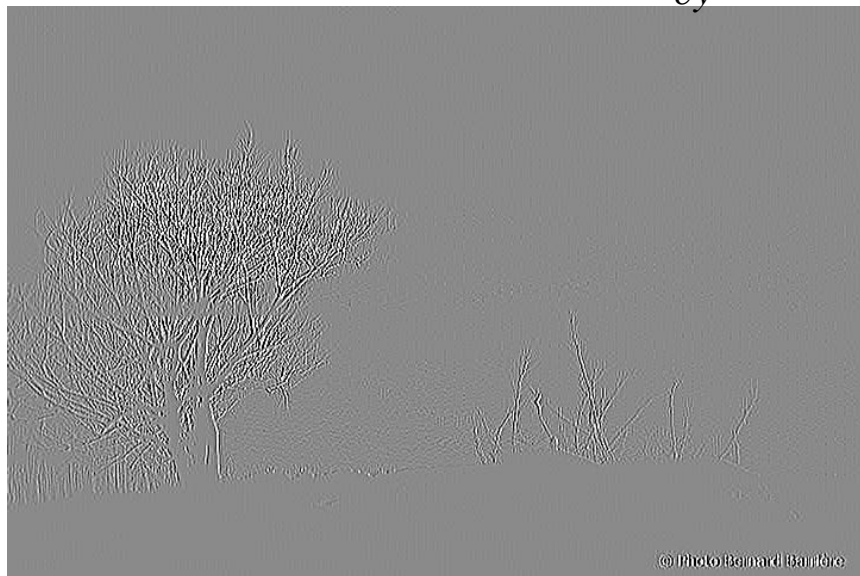
Image originale



Filtre Sobel directionnel hor.: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$



Filtre Sobel directionnel vertical: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$



$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|$$



filtres « passe-haut »

Filtre de Sobel: $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|$



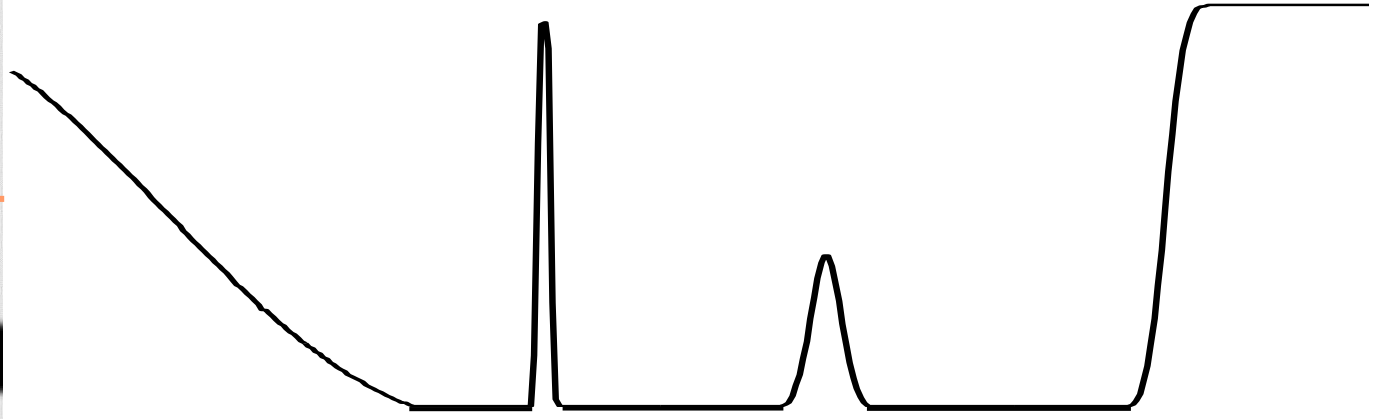
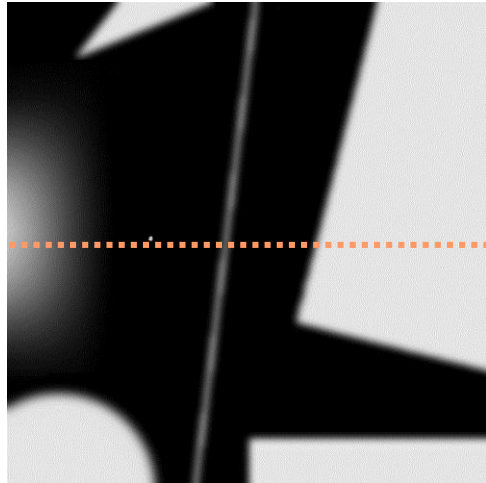
Filtre laplacien



/Filtre laplacien/



Comparaison entre $f'(x)$ et $f''(x)$



$f(x)$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | -1 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 | -1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | -6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | -3 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | -12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | -7 | 0 | 0 |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|

$f''(x)$: contours plus fins
plus efficace sur points isolés

