

# Filtrage spectral



GIF-4105/7105 Photographie Algorithmique, Hiver 2016

Jean-François Lalonde

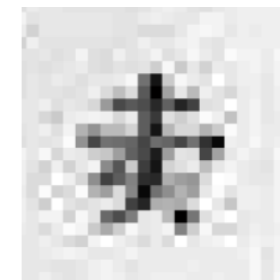
Merci à: Alyosha Efros, Derek Hoiem,  
Steve Seitz, et Steve Marschner!

# Administration

- TP1: comment ça été?
- TP2: disponible aujourd'hui!
  - À remettre le 22 février (dans 2 semaines) @ 23h59
  - On s'en reparle à la fin du cours

# La semaine dernière...

- Une image est une matrice de nombres
  - Souvent mieux de travailler sur la luminance
- Opérations sur les pixels
  - Égalisation d'histogramme
- Filtrage linéaire
  - Peut adoucir, accentuer, identifier les arrêtes horizontales/verticales



=

0.9	0.93	0.94	0.97	0.62	0.37	0.85	0.97	0.93	0.92	0.9
0.9	0.89	0.82	0.89	0.56	0.31	0.75	0.92	0.81	0.95	0.9
0.8	0.72	0.51	0.55	0.51	0.42	0.57	0.41	0.49	0.91	0.9
0.9	0.95	0.88	0.94	0.56	0.46	0.91	0.87	0.90	0.97	0.9
0.7	0.81	0.81	0.87	0.57	0.37	0.80	0.88	0.89	0.79	0.8
0.4	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.50	0.60	0.58	0.50	0.61	0.45	0.3
0.8	0.84	0.74	0.58	0.51	0.39	0.73	0.92	0.91	0.49	0.7
0.9	0.67	0.54	0.85	0.48	0.37	0.88	0.90	0.94	0.82	0.9
0.6	0.49	0.56	0.66	0.43	0.42	0.77	0.73	0.71	0.90	0.9
0.7	0.73	0.90	0.67	0.33	0.61	0.69	0.79	0.73	0.93	0.9
0.9	0.94	0.89	0.49	0.41	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.89	0.99	0.9

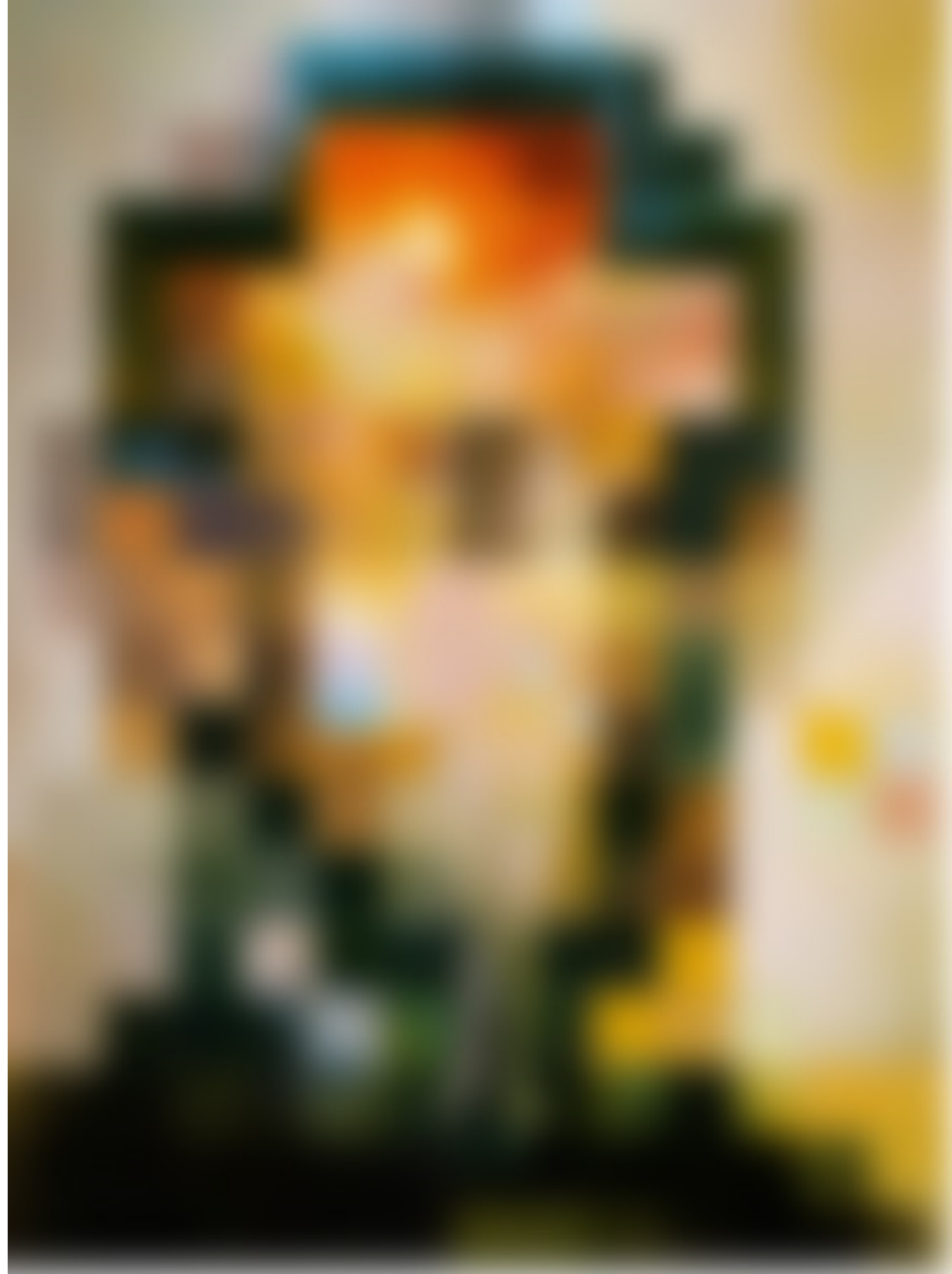

$$\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

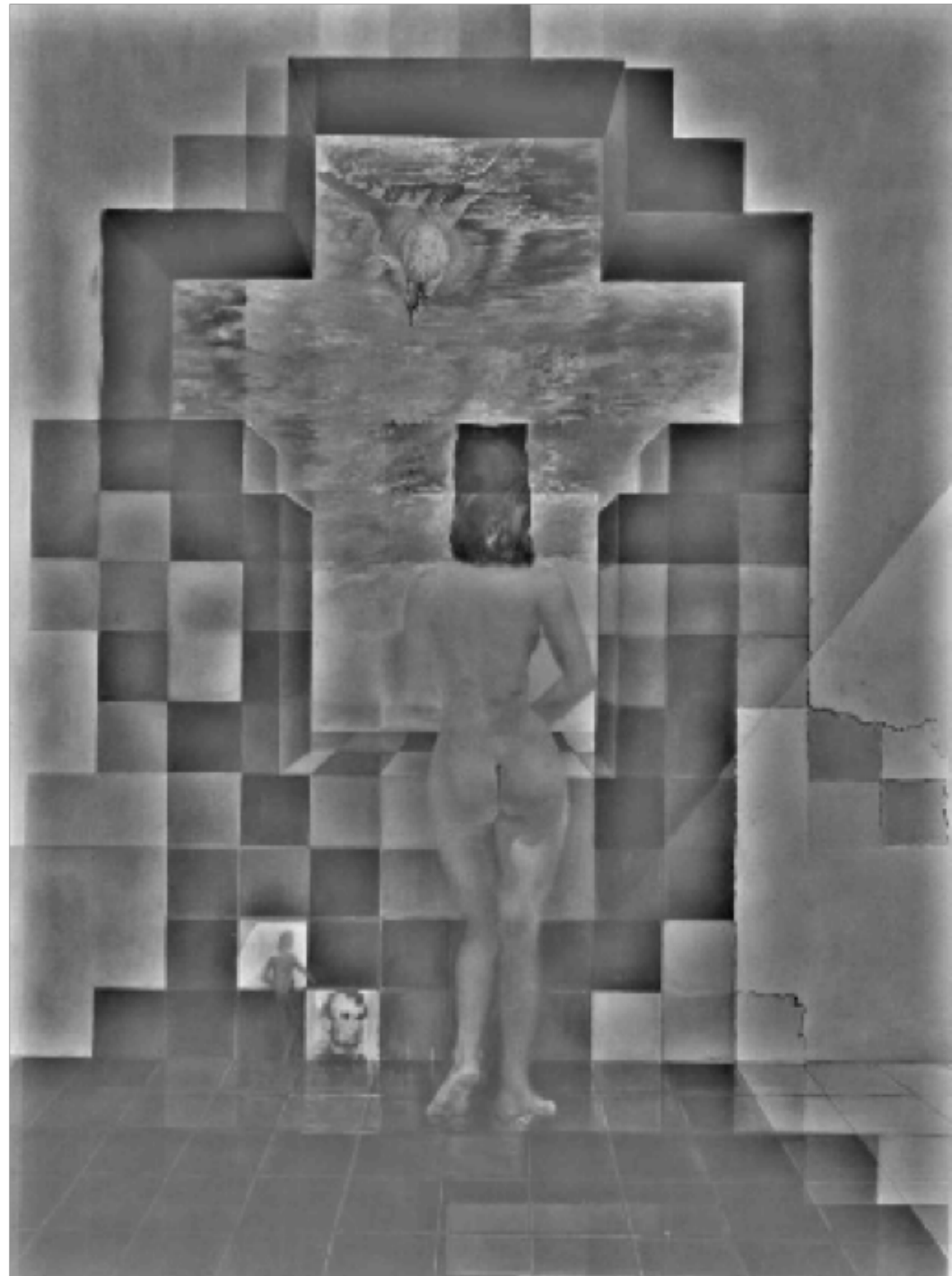
# Aujourd'hui

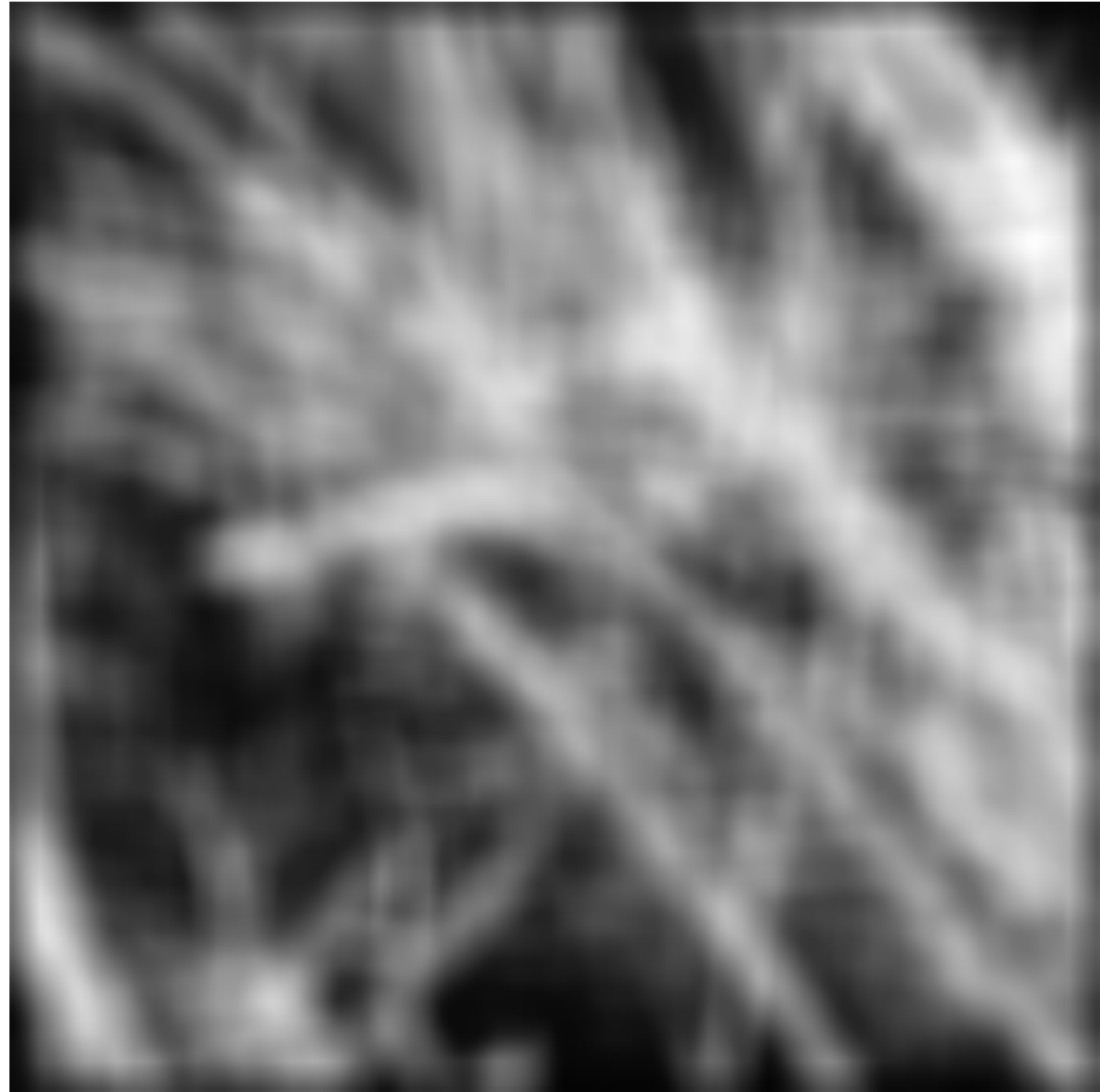
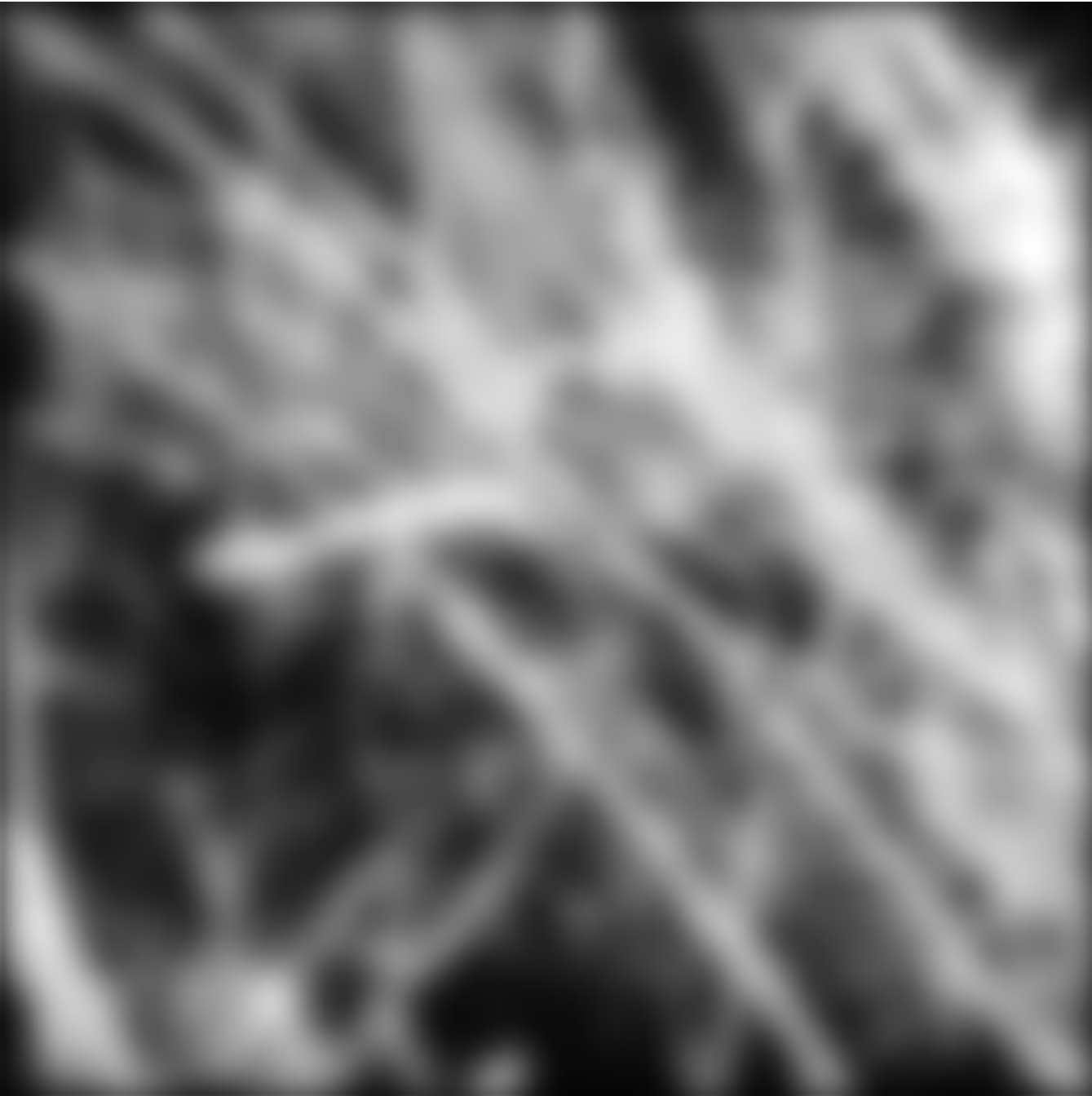
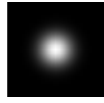
- Retour sur le filtre gaussien
- La transformée de Fourier et le domaine spectral
  - Autre dimension du filtrage: domaine spectral
  - Échantillonnage
  - Applications du filtrage

Salvador Dalí  
"Gala contemplant la mer Méditerranée qui à  
vingt mètres devient le portrait d'Abraham  
Lincoln ", 1976











- Pourquoi une image à plus faible résolution est toujours compréhensible? Quelle est l'information perdue?

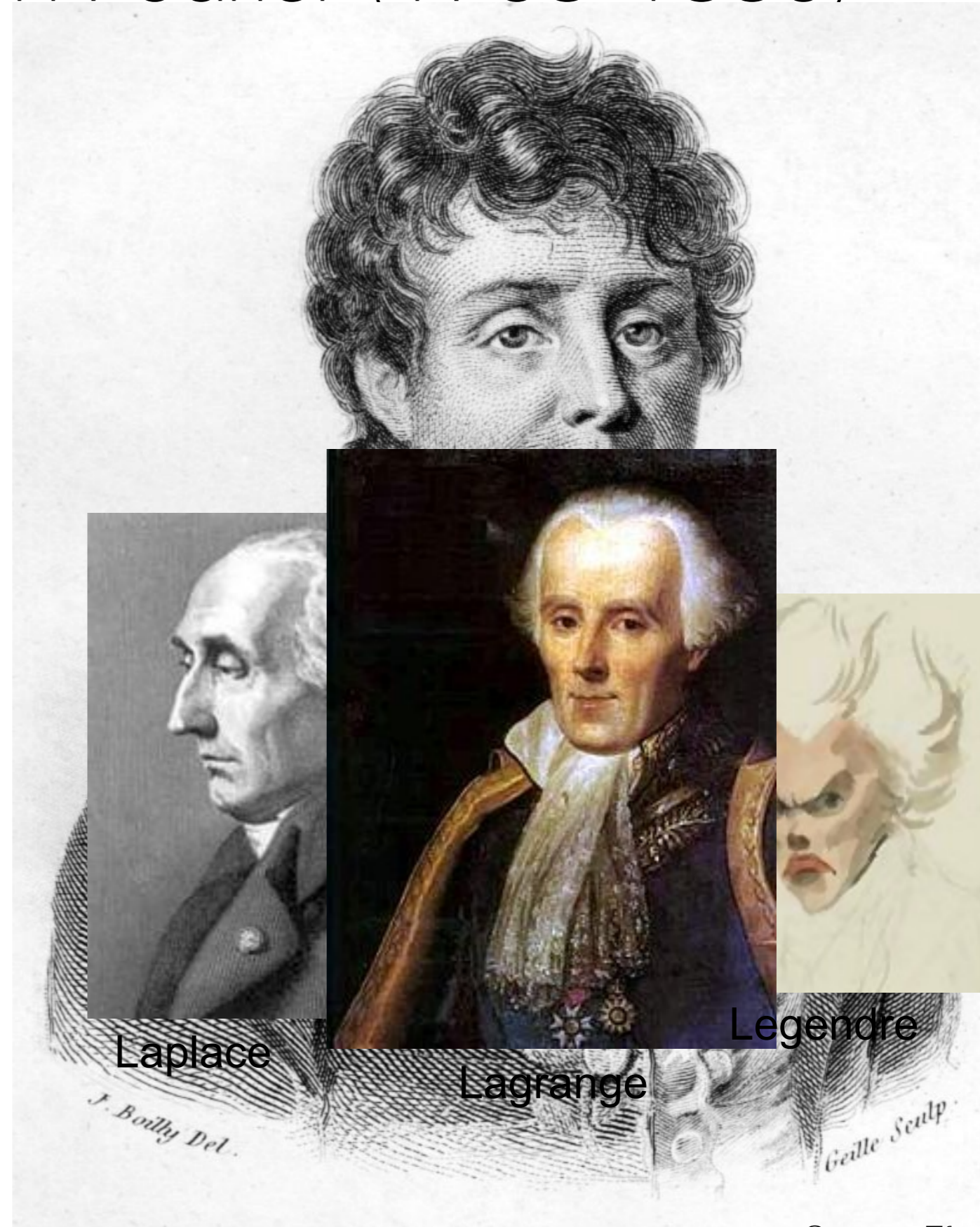


# La transformée de Fourier

(sans se faire mal)

# Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier (1768-1830)

- a eu une idée révolutionnaire (1807):
  - Toute fonction peut être écrite comme une somme pondérée de sinus et cosinus de différentes fréquences
- Vous n'y croyez pas?
  - Lagrange, Laplace, Legendre et autres non plus!
  - Pas traduit en anglais jusqu'à 1878!



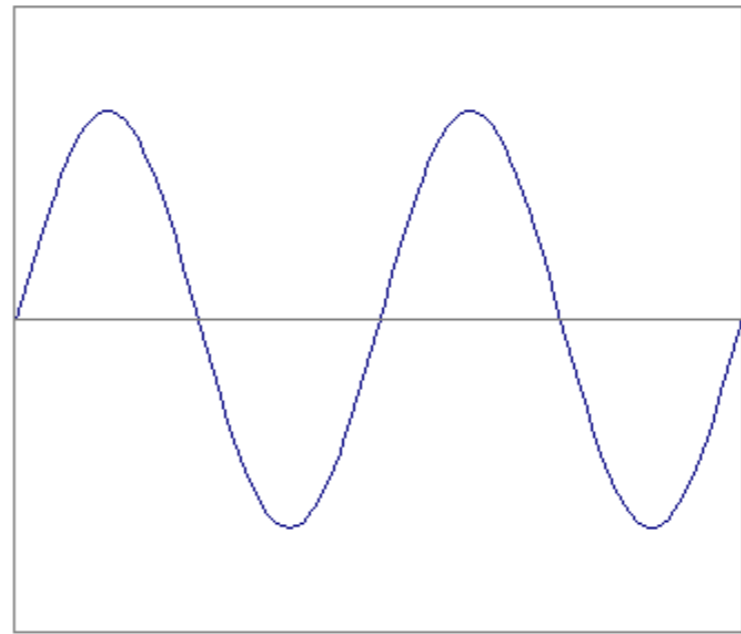
# La transformée de Fourier

- Toute fonction peut être écrite comme une somme pondérée de sinus de différentes fréquences

Notre “unité” de base:

$$A \sin(\omega x + \Phi)$$

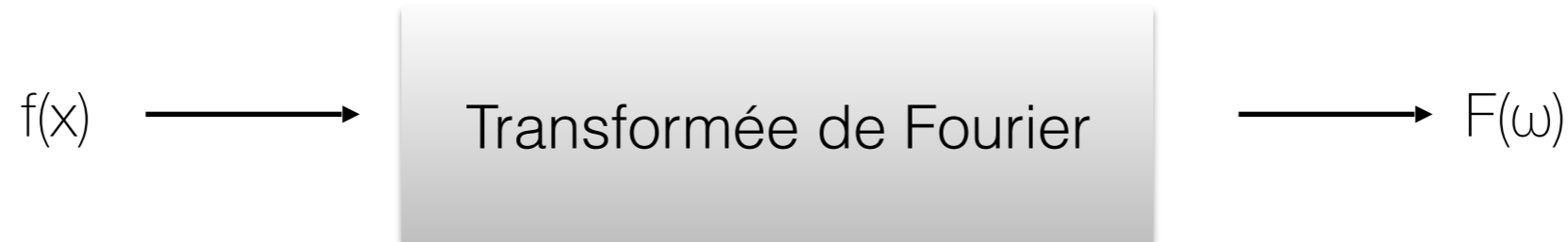
↑                    ↑                    ↑  
amplitude      fréquence      phase



Qu'est-ce qui contrôle  
- la structure générale?  
- les détails?

# La transformée de Fourier

- Nous voulons comprendre la fréquence  $\omega$  de notre signal.
- Exprimons alors le signal avec  $\omega$  au lieu de  $x$ :



- représente la magnitude et la phase à chaque fréquence
- Magnitude: "quantité" de signal à chaque fréquence
- Phase: translation horizontale

# La transformée de Fourier

- $F(\omega)$  représente l'amplitude *et* la phase du signal
  - Comment faire pour représenter ces deux informations?
  - On utilise les nombres complexes

$$F(\omega) = R(\omega) + iI(\omega)$$

- Où l'amplitude est:  $A = \pm \sqrt{R(\omega)^2 + I(\omega)^2}$
- Et la phase:  $\Phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{I(\omega)}{R(\omega)}$

# Transformée de Fourier

- Directe



- Inverse



# Calculer la transformée de Fourier

$$H(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{h(x)\} = Ae^{j\phi}$$

Continue

$$H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x)e^{-j\omega x} dx$$

Discrète

$$H(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} h(x)e^{-j\frac{2\pi kx}{N}}$$

$$k=-N/2..N/2$$



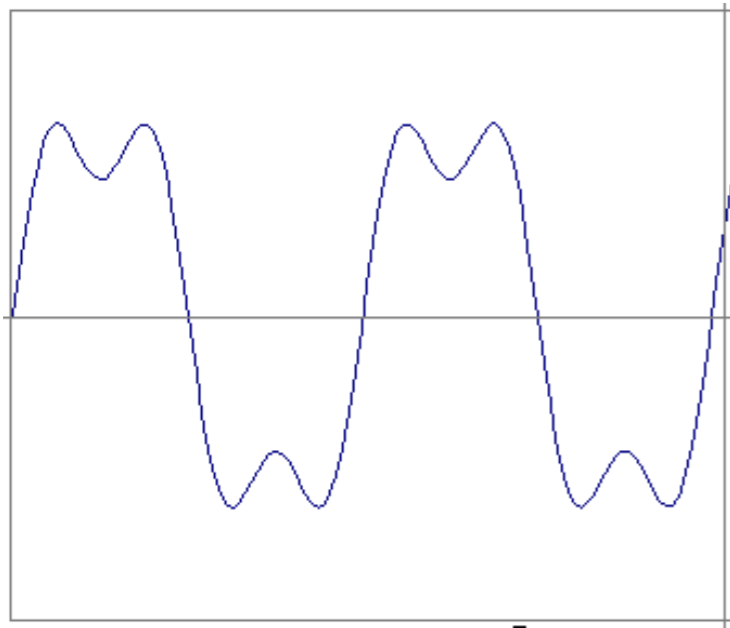
(pour s'en souvenir)

Fast Fourier Transform (FFT):  $N \log N$



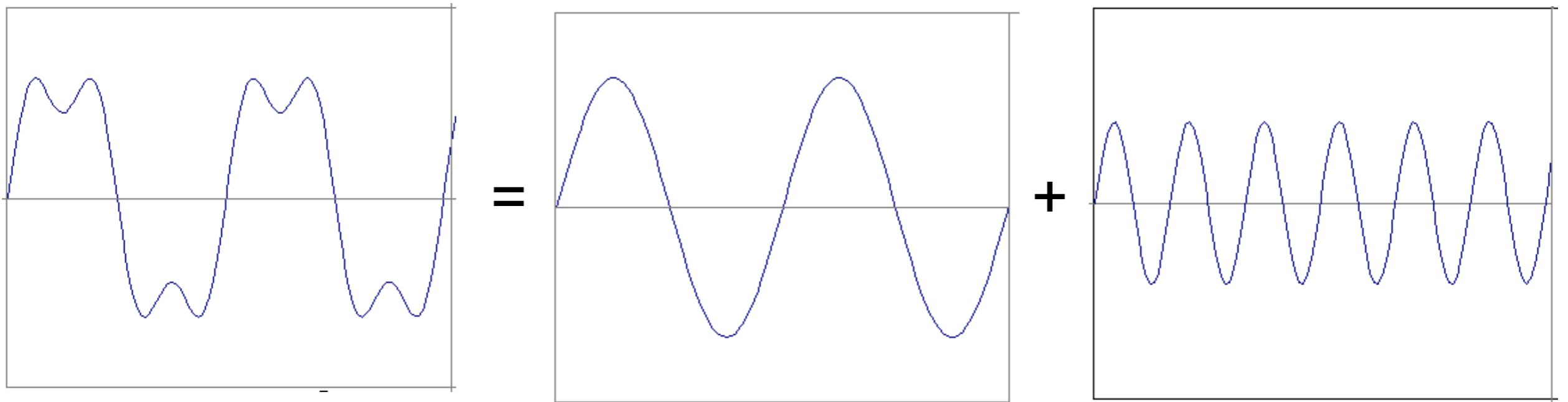
# Spectre en fréquences

- exemple :  $g(t) = \sin(2\pi f t) + (1/3)\sin(2\pi(3f) t)$



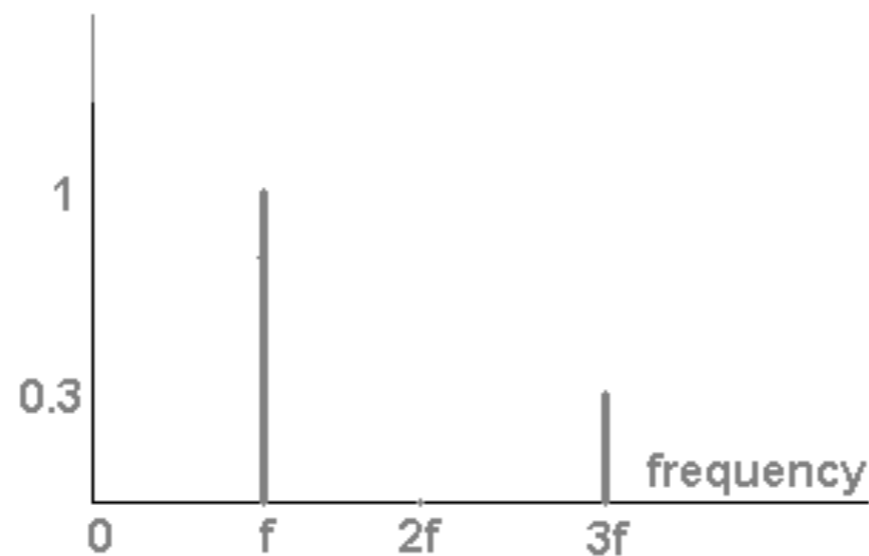
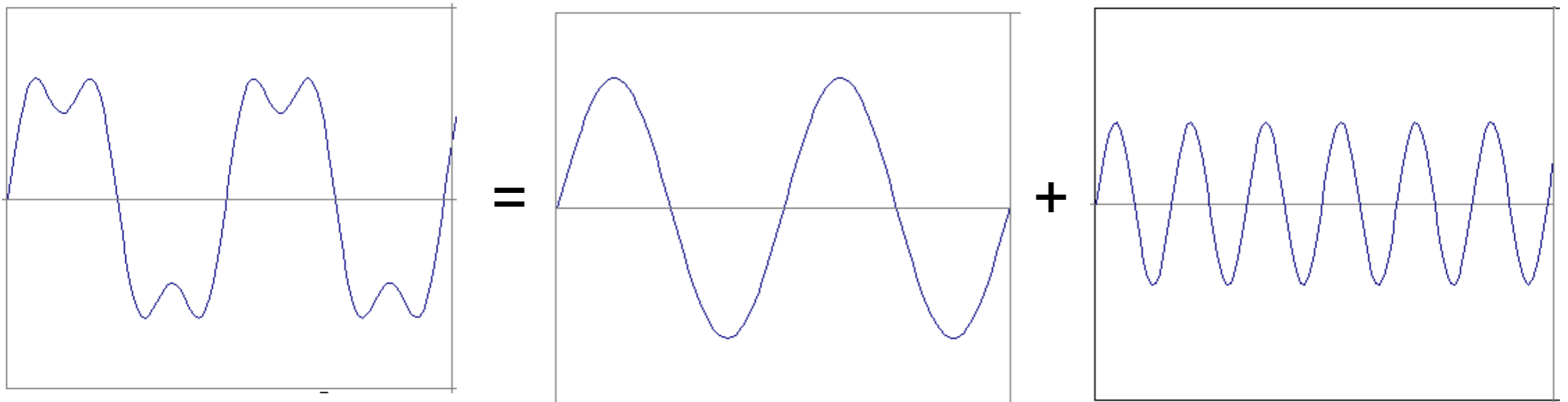
# Spectre en fréquences

- exemple :  $g(t) = \sin(2\pi f t) + (1/3)\sin(2\pi(3f) t)$

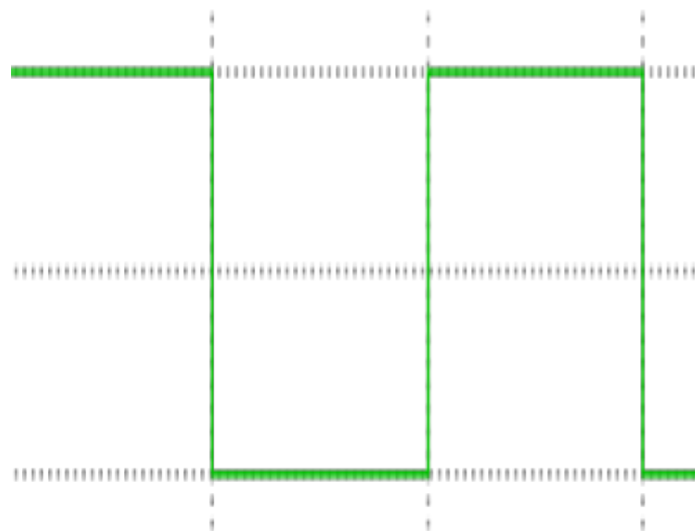


# Spectre en fréquences

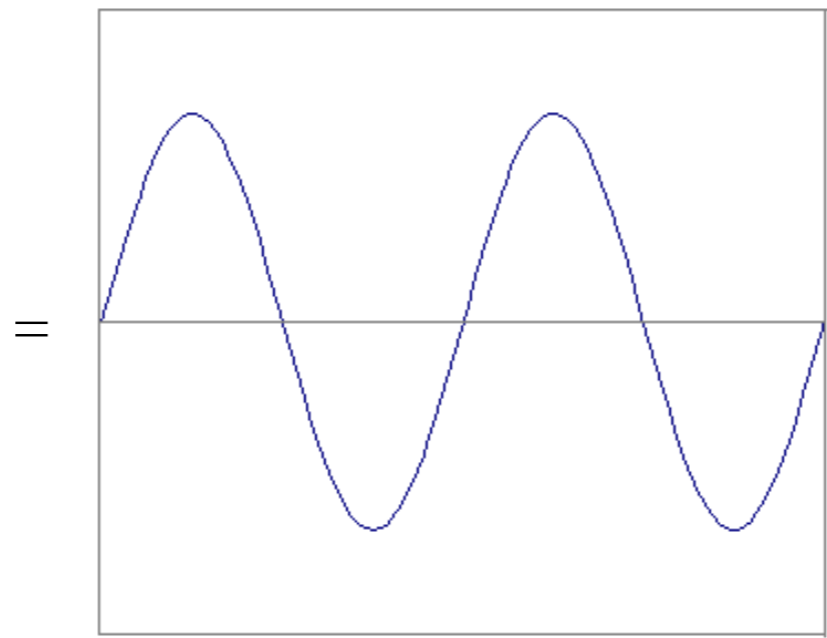
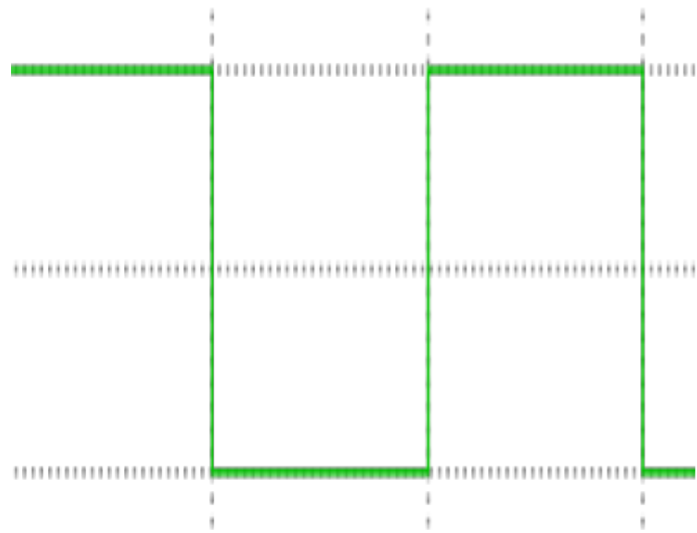
- exemple :  $g(t) = \sin(2\pi f t) + (1/3)\sin(2\pi(3f) t)$



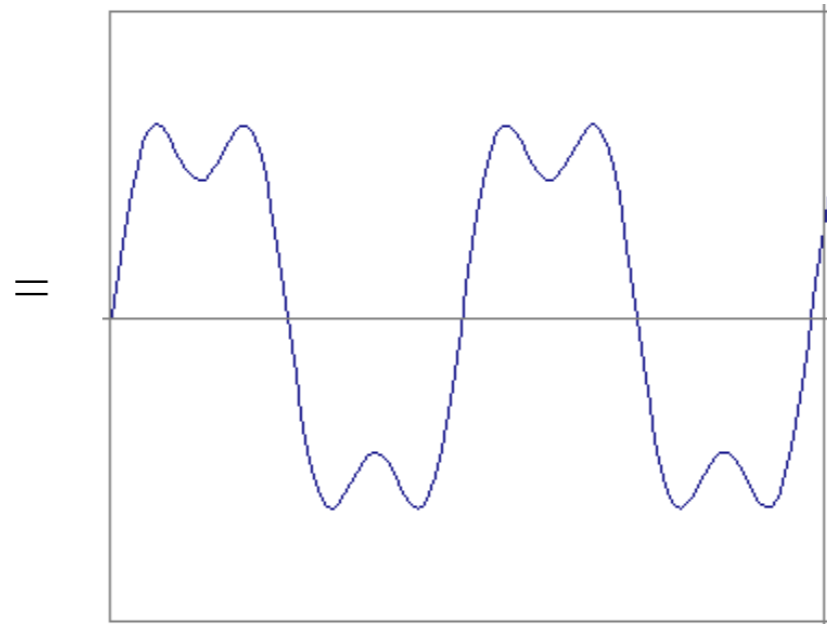
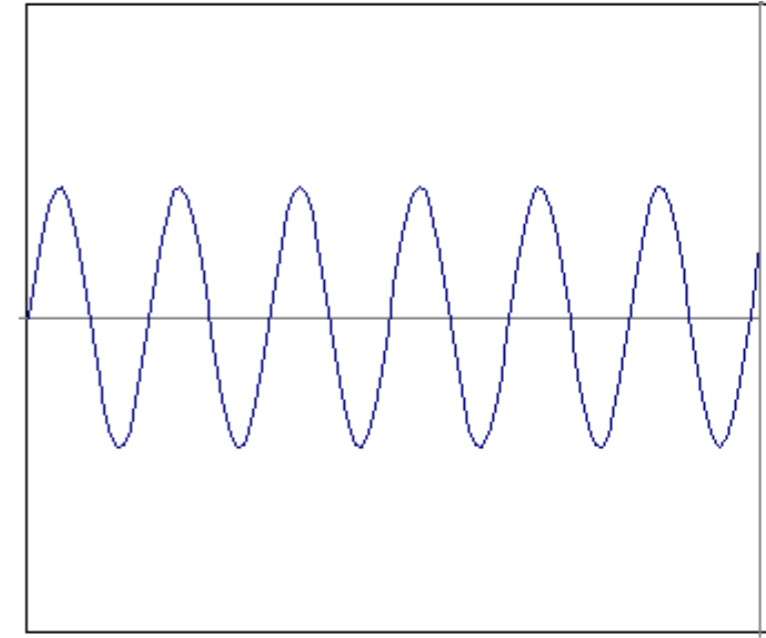
# Spectre en fréquences



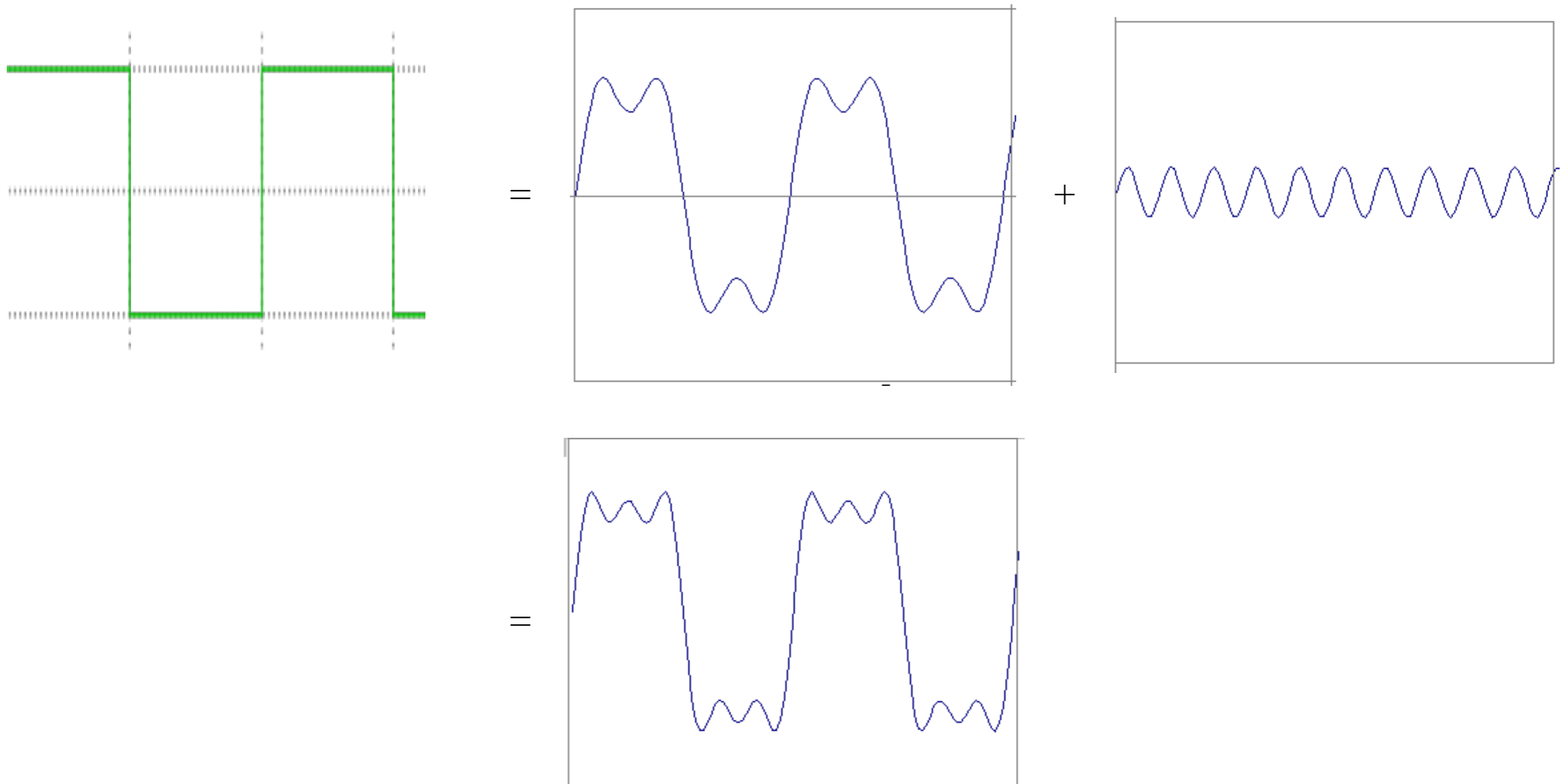
# Spectre en fréquences



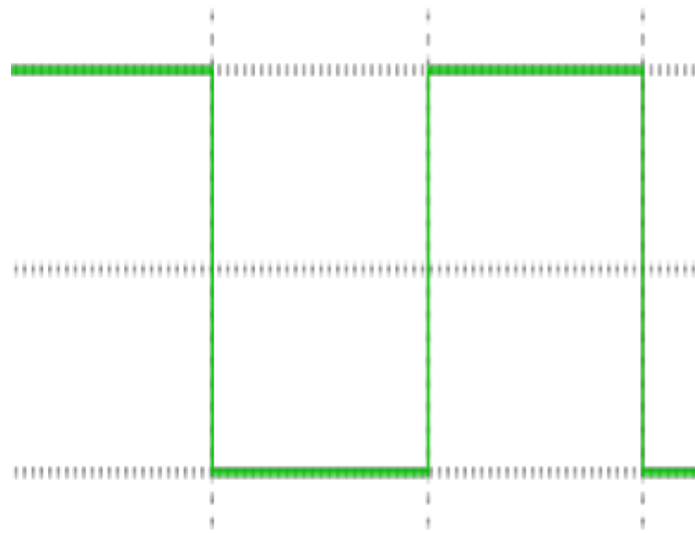
+



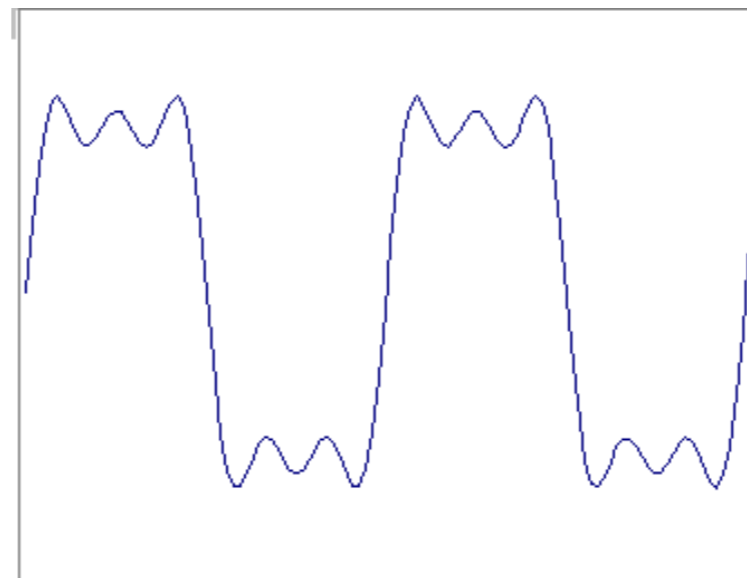
# Spectre en fréquences



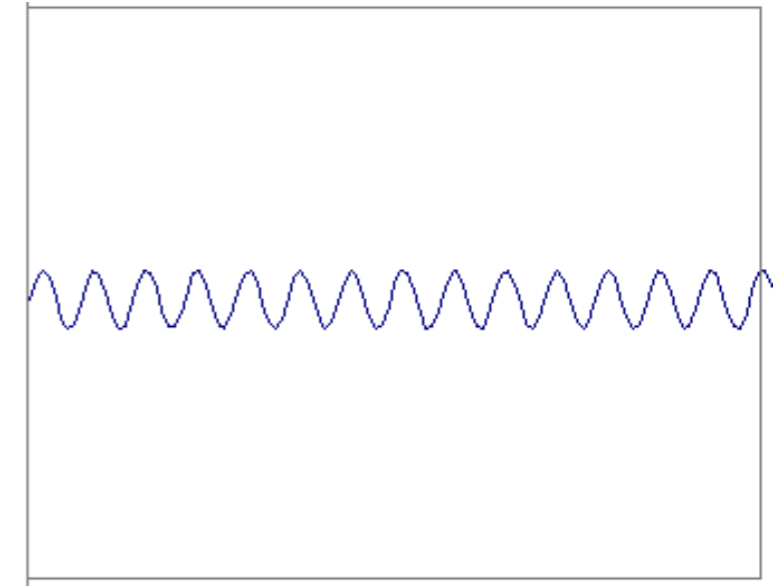
# Spectre en fréquences



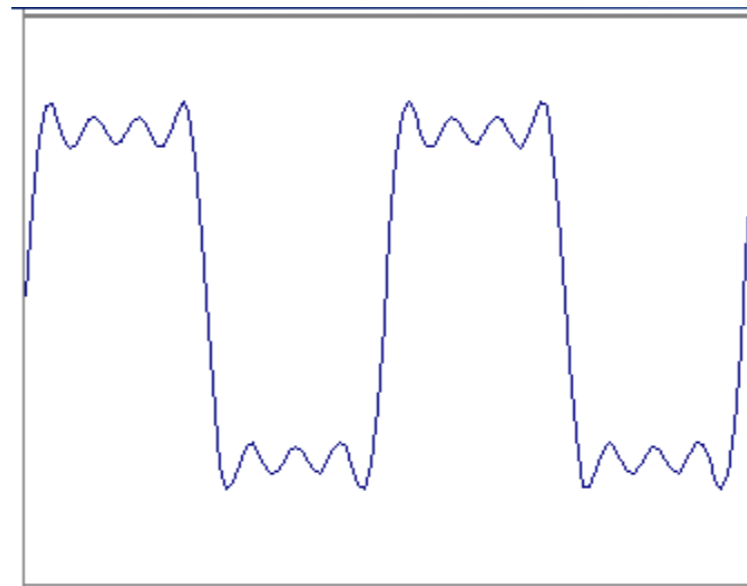
=



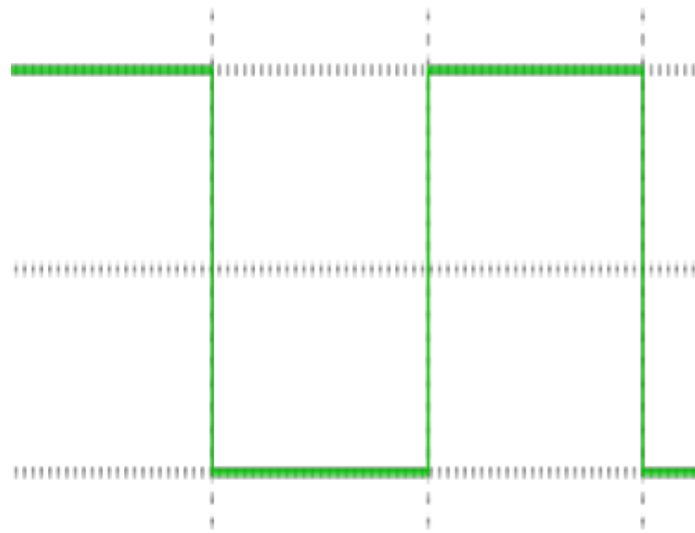
+



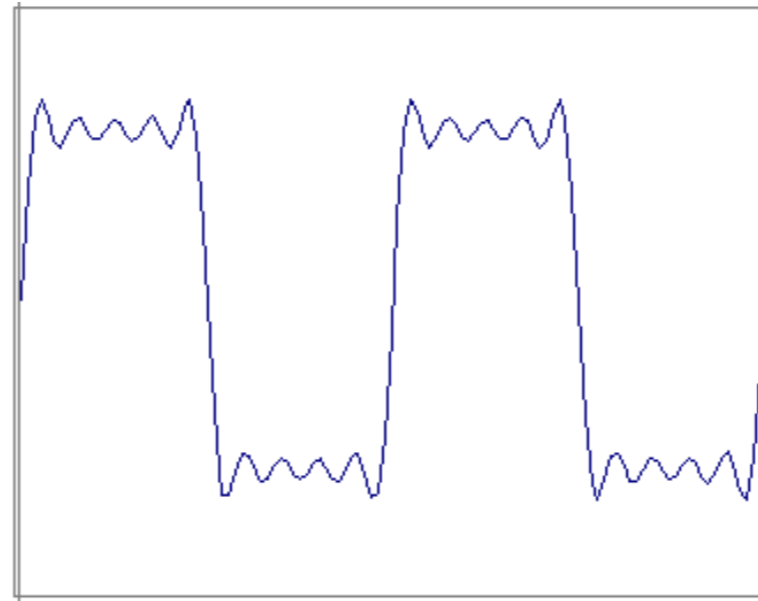
=



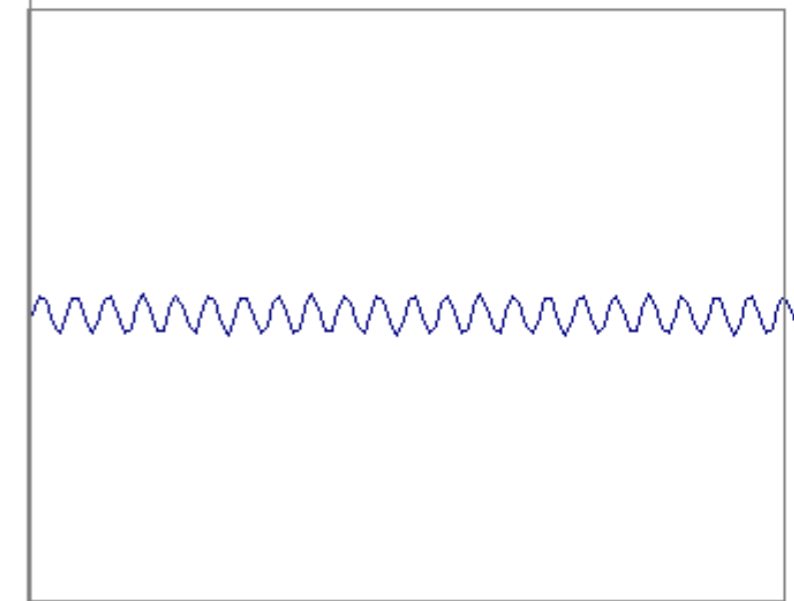
# Spectre en fréquences



=



+

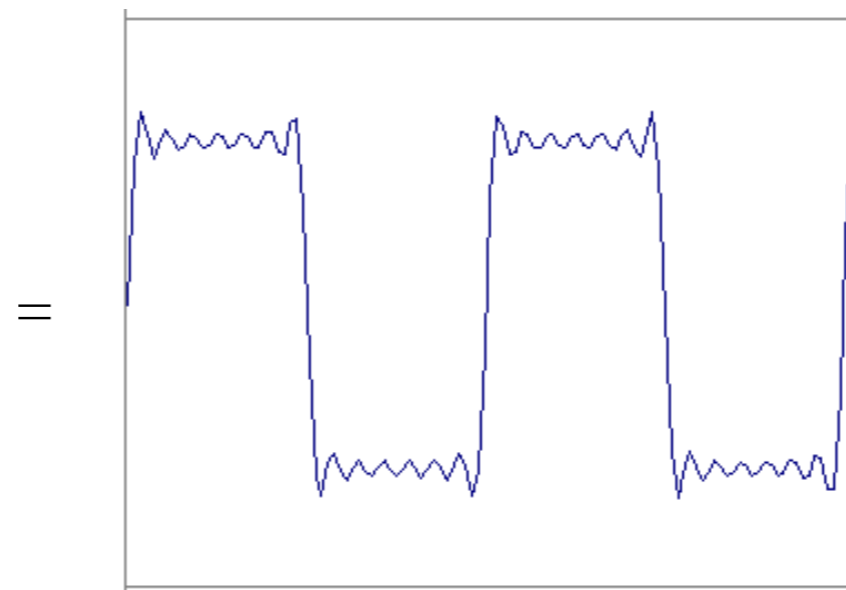
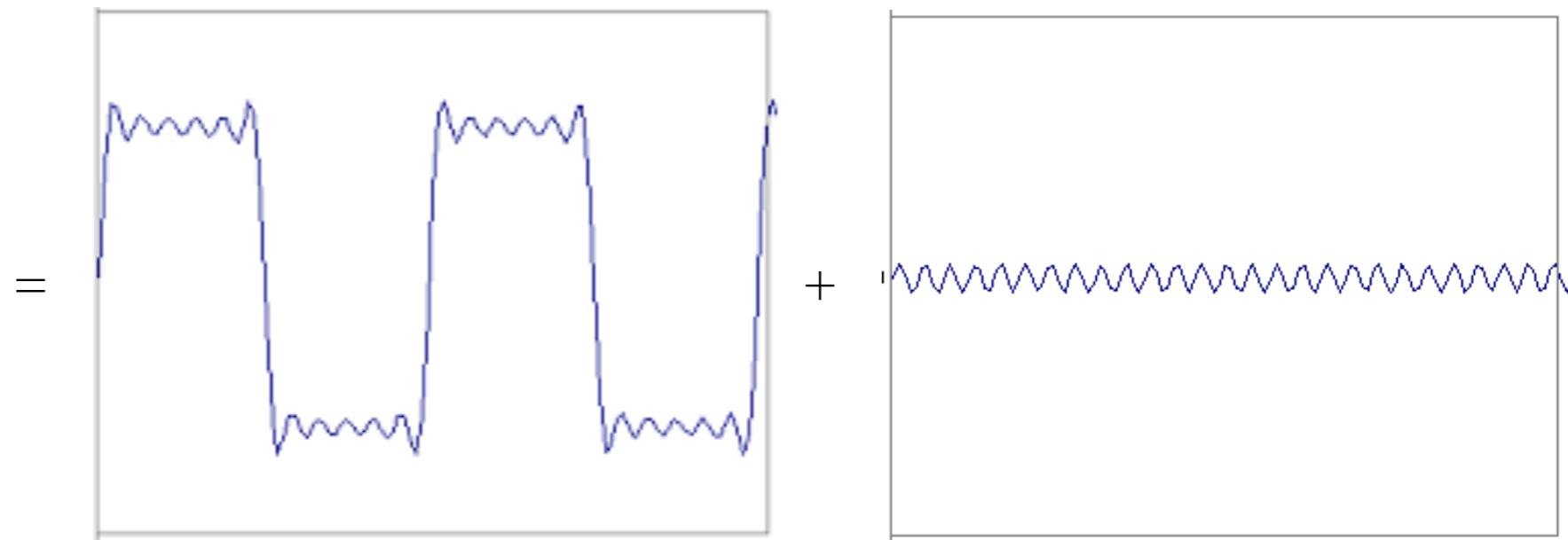
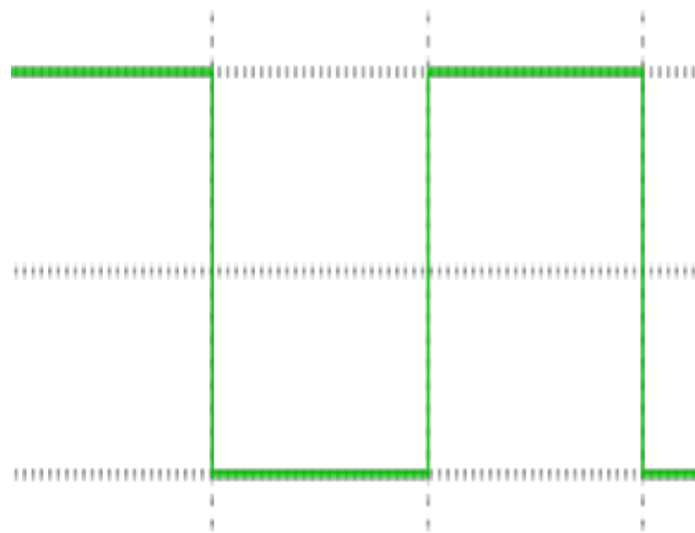


=

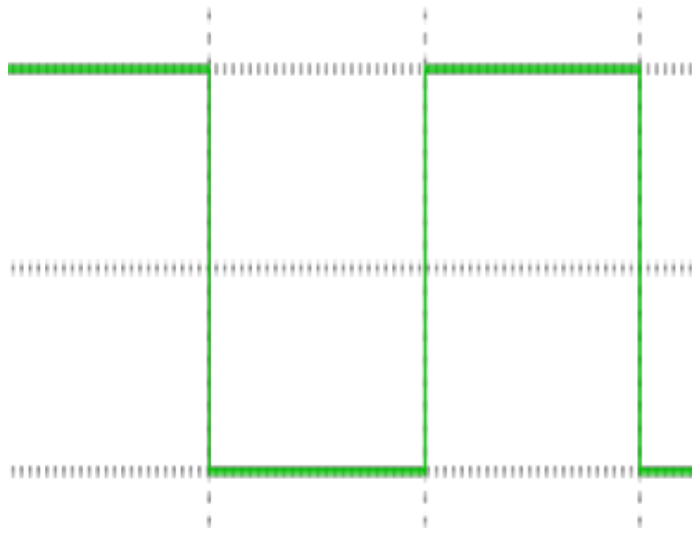




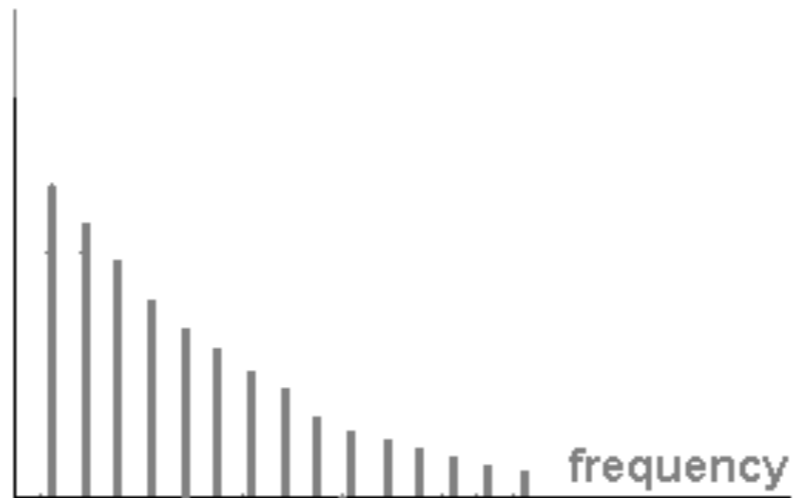
# Spectre en fréquences



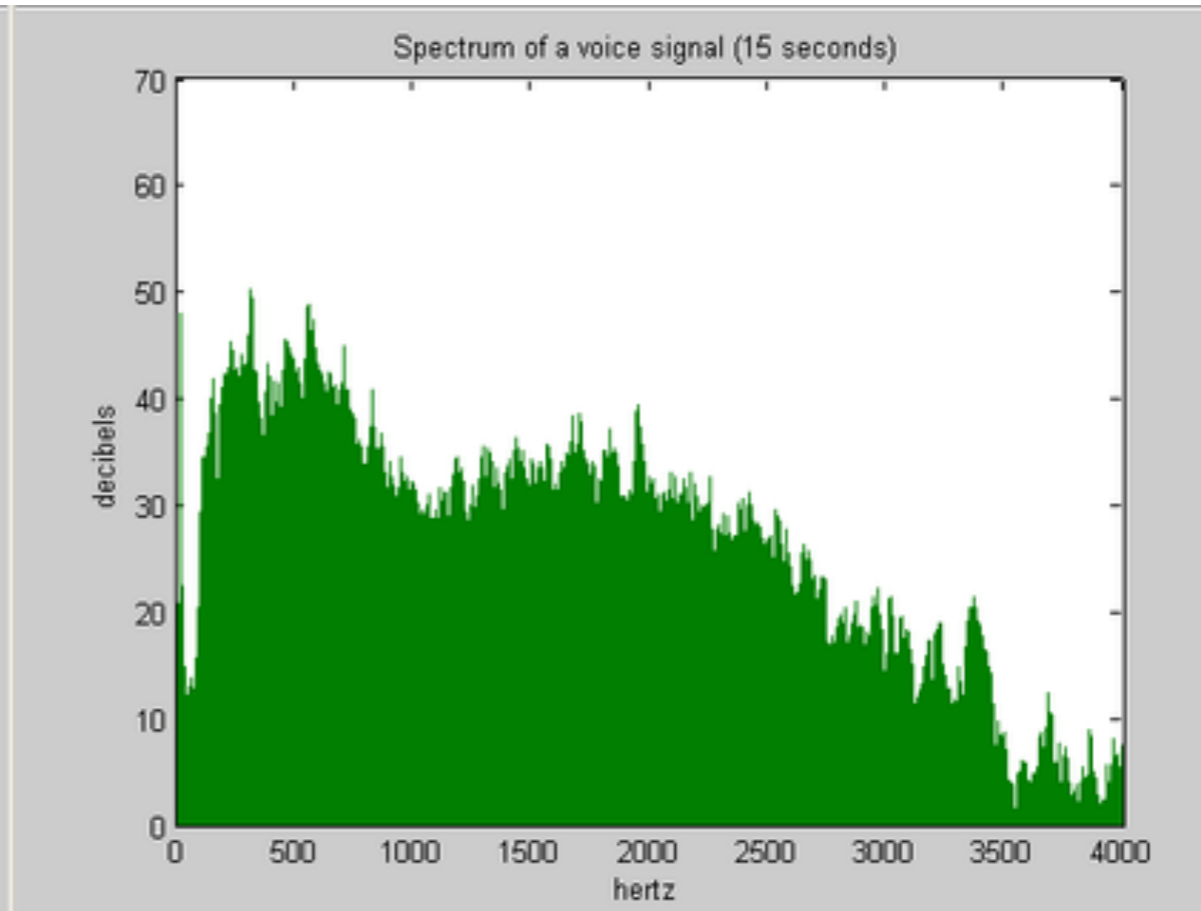
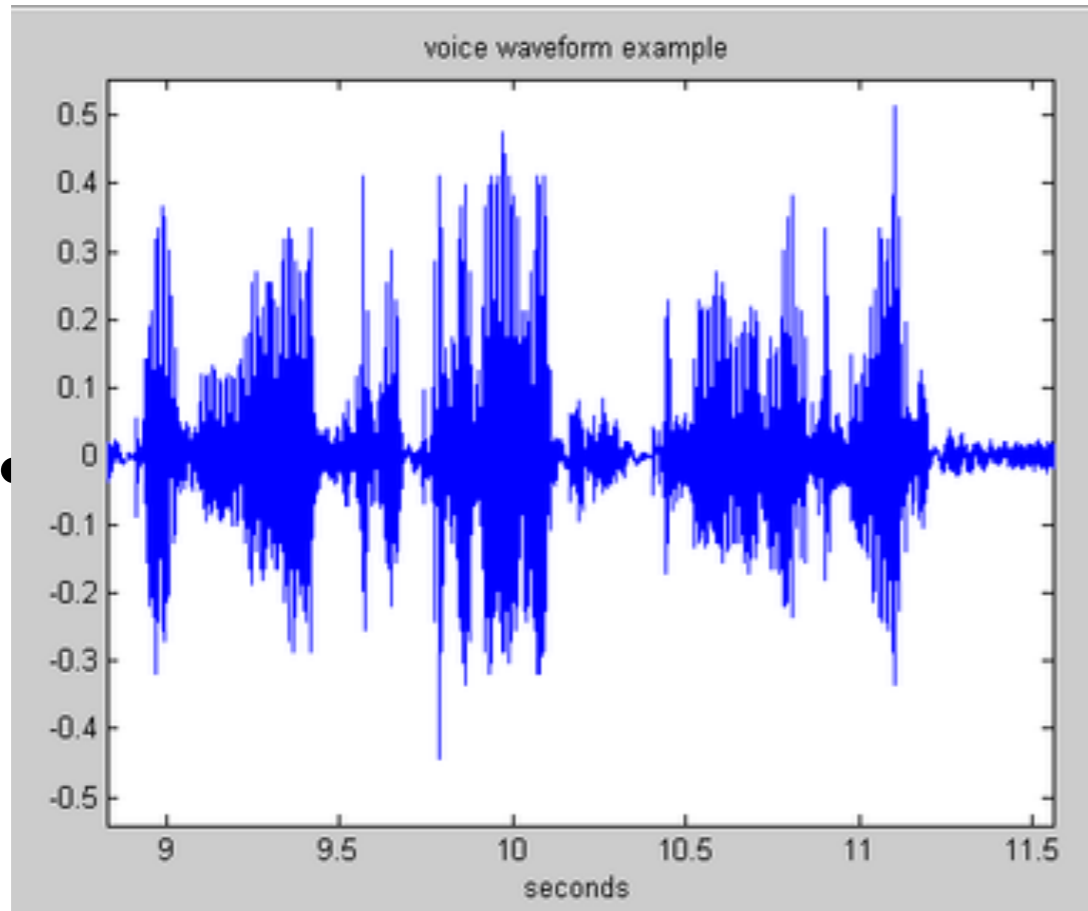
# Spectre en fréquences



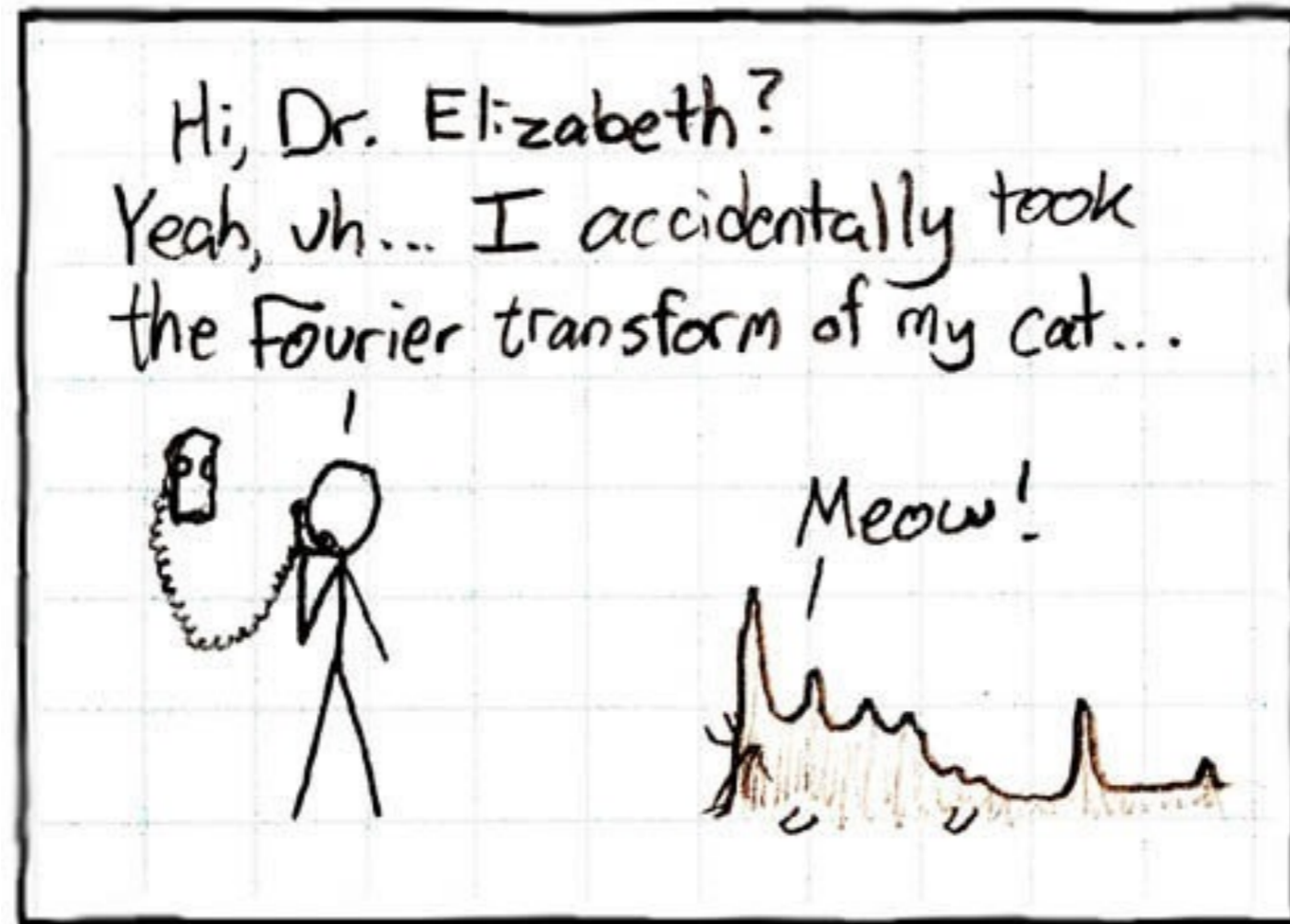
$$= A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sin(2\pi kt)$$



# Example: musique

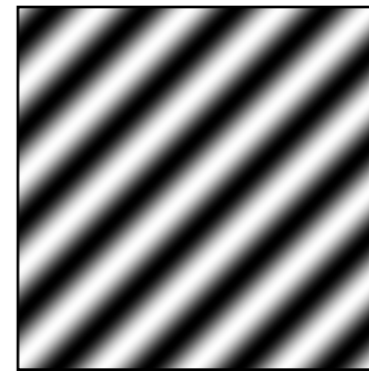
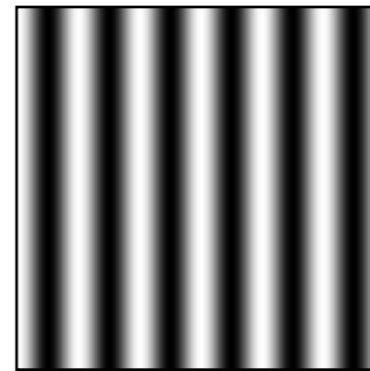
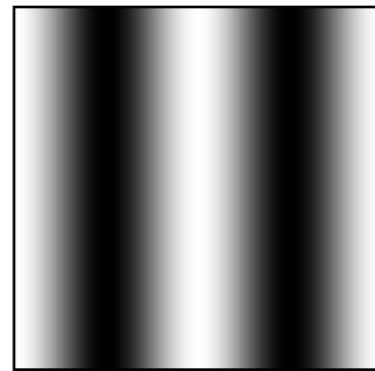


# Autres signaux

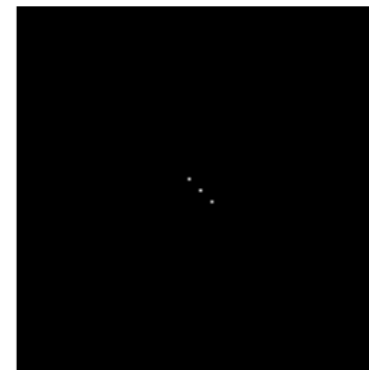
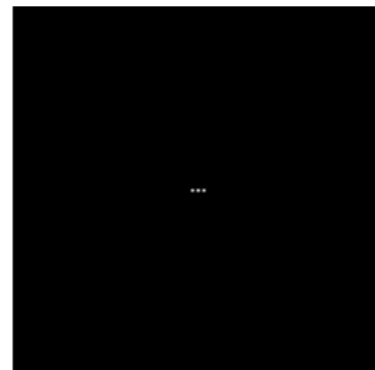


# Transformée de Fourier dans les images

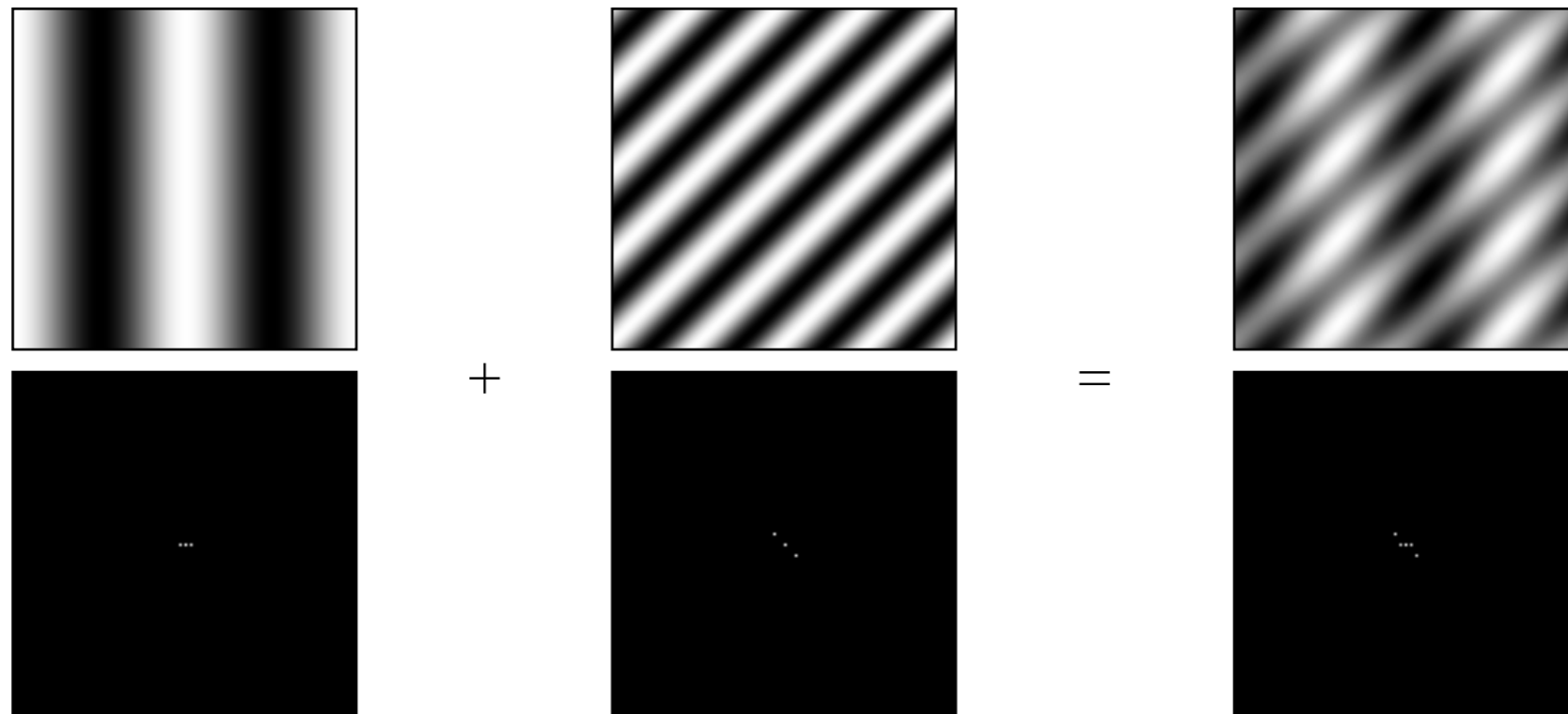
Image



Transformée de  
Fourier

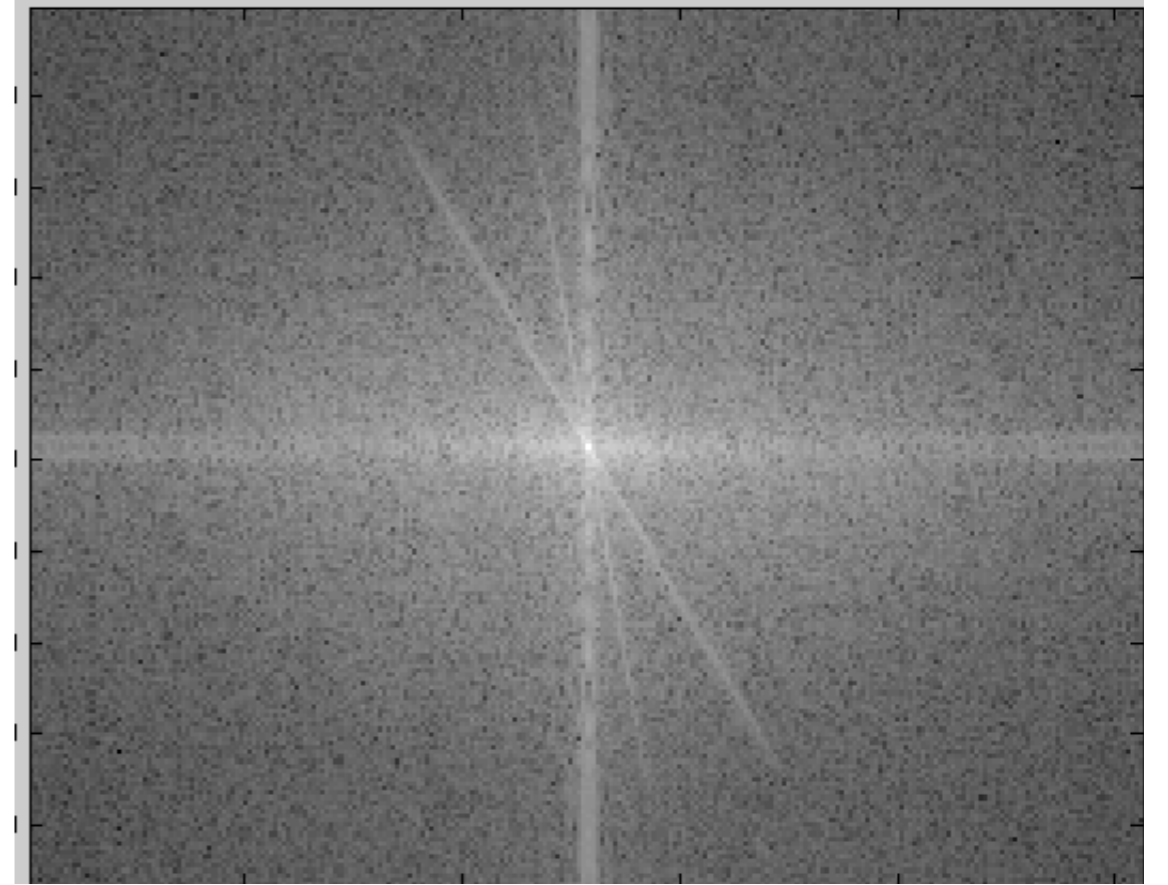


# On peut composer les images



# Démonstration

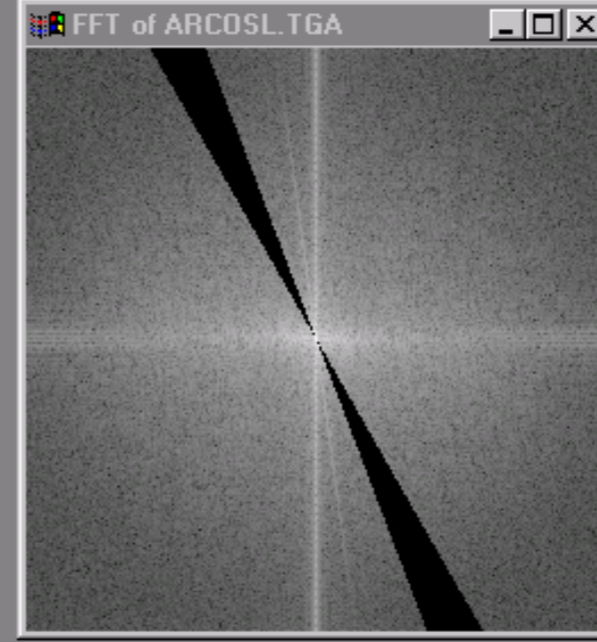
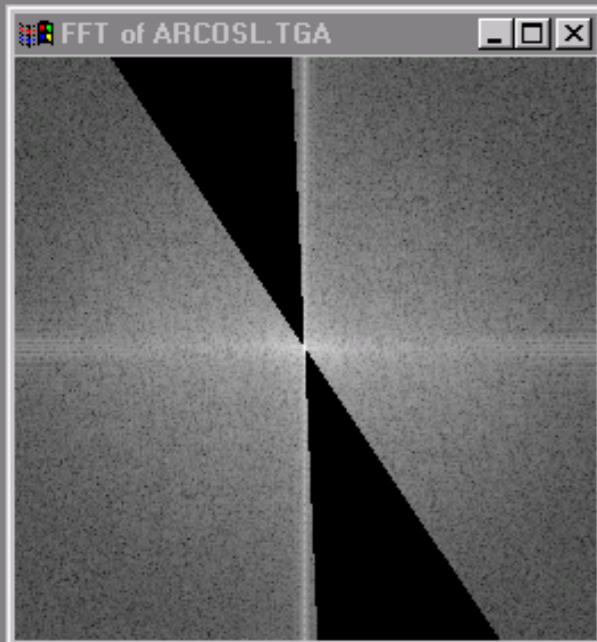
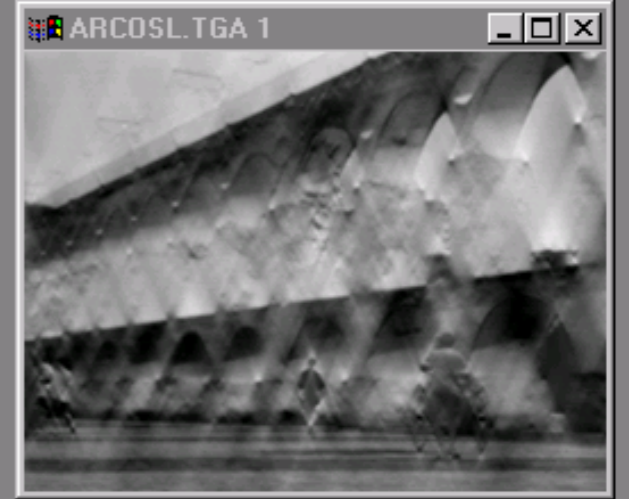
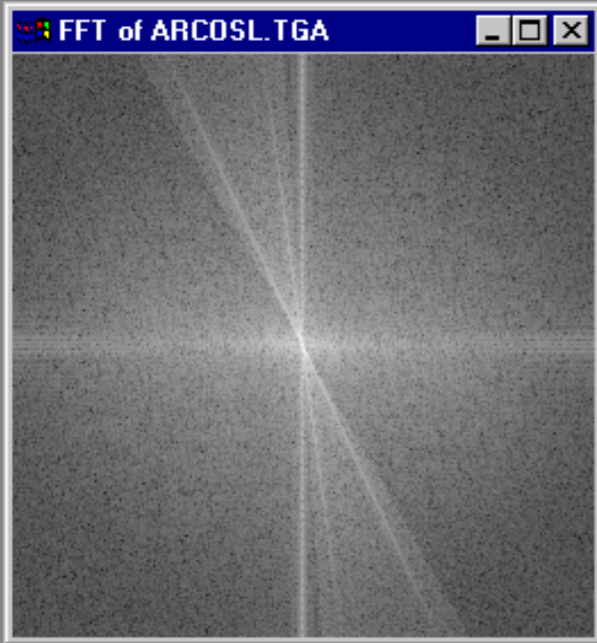
Calculer une FFT

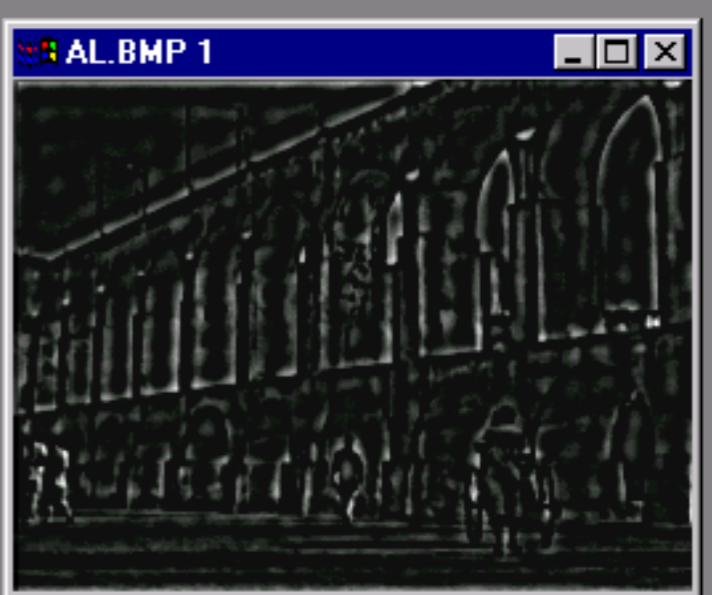
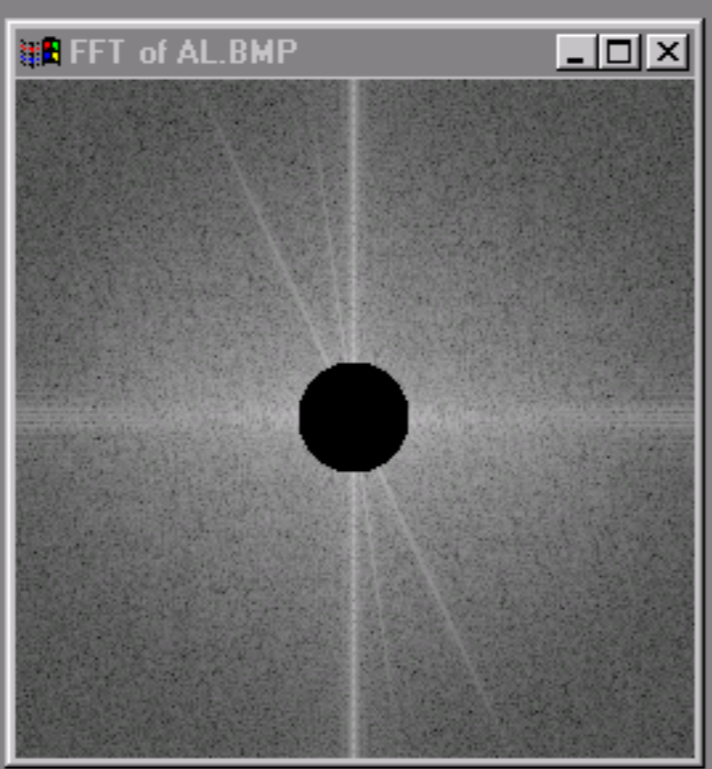




# Démonstration

Manipulation de la FFT





# Le théorème de la convolution

- La transformée de Fourier d'une convolution de deux fonctions est le produit de leur transformée de Fourier

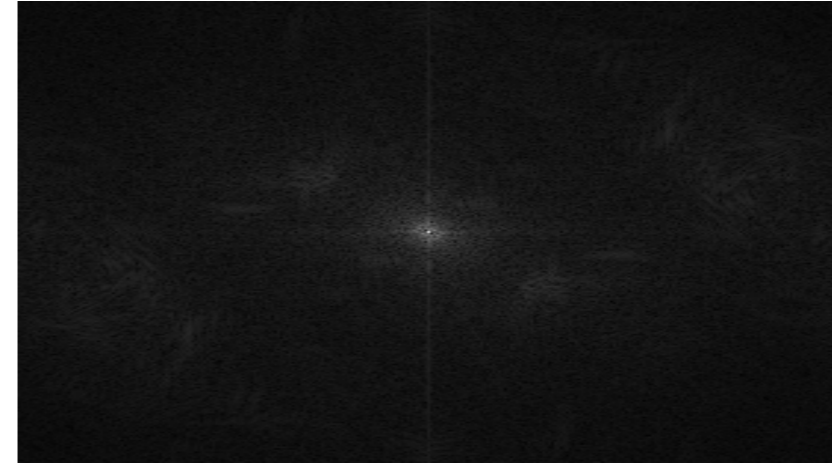
$$F(g * h) = F(g)F(h)$$

- La convolution dans le domaine spatial est équivalent à la multiplication dans le domaine spectral

Domaine spatial  
convolution

Domaine spectral (des fréquences)  
multiplication

$f(x,y)$

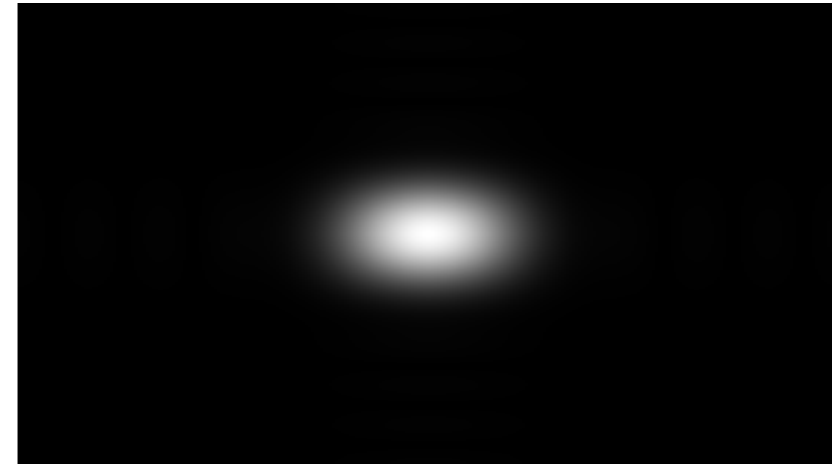
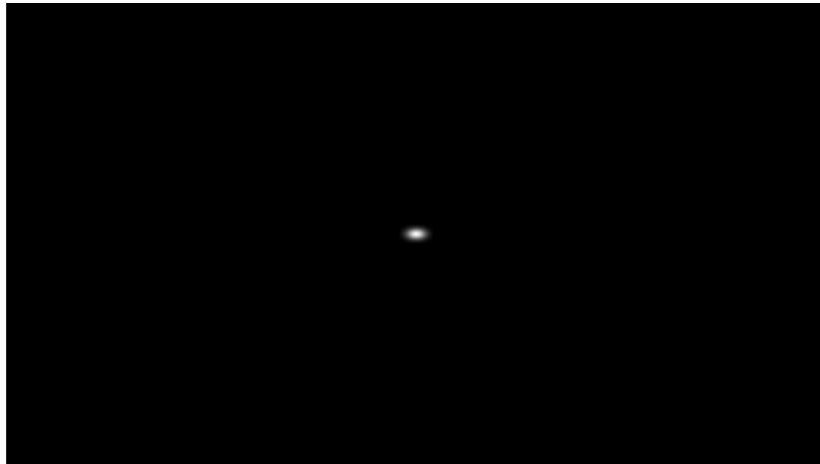


$|F(s_x,s_y)|$

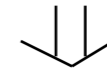
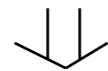
\*

×

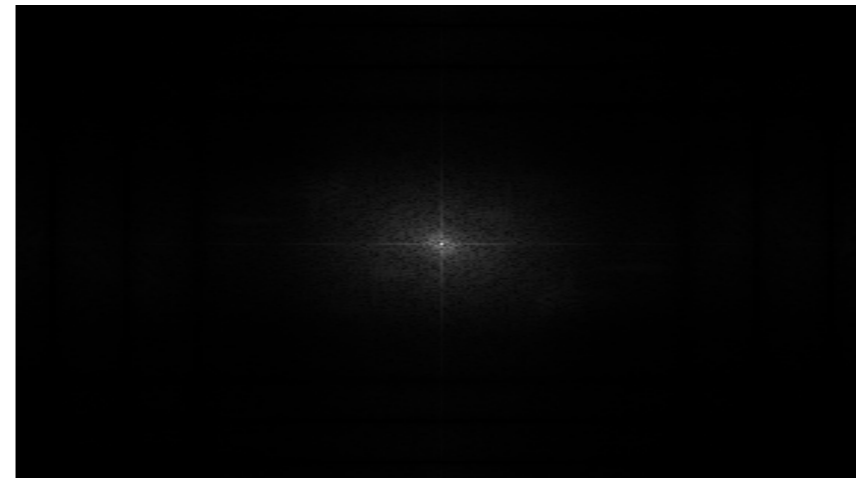
$h(x,y)$



$|H(s_x,s_y)|$



$g(x,y)$



$|G(s_x,s_y)|$

# Filterage spatial

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

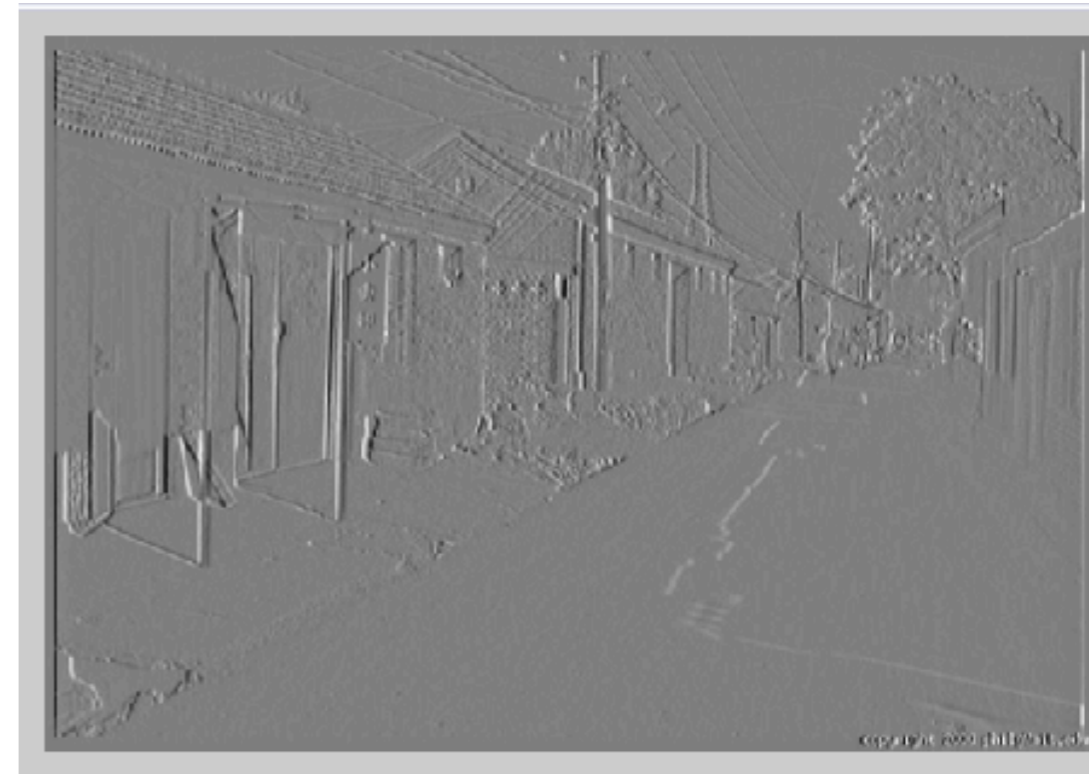
intensity image



\*



=



# Filterage spectral

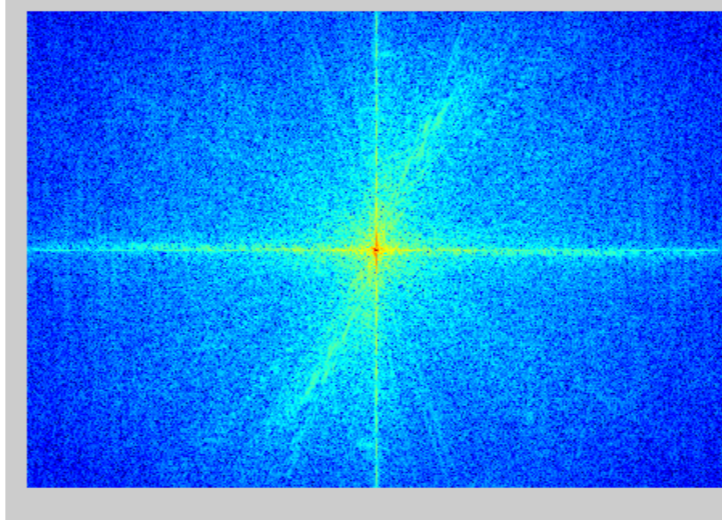
intensity image



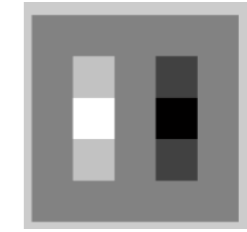
FFT



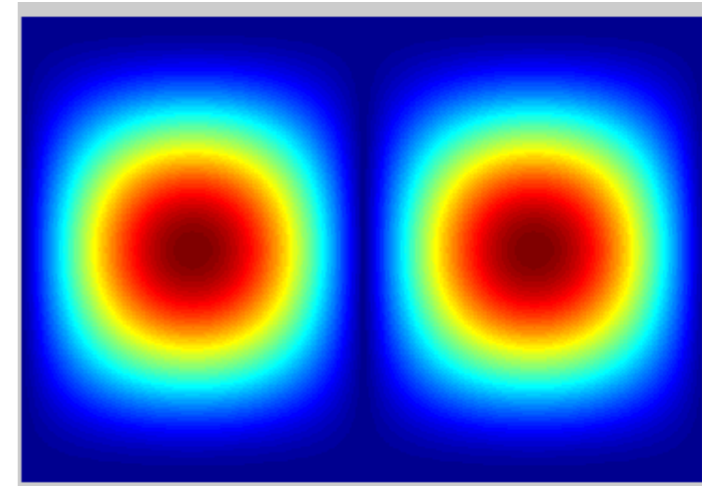
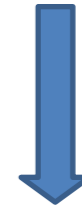
log fft magnitude



$\times$

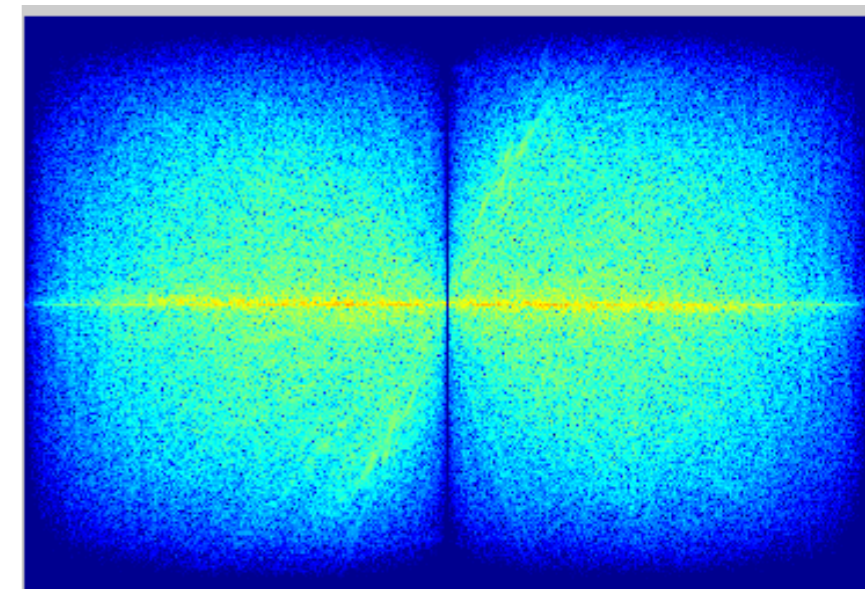


FFT



$=$

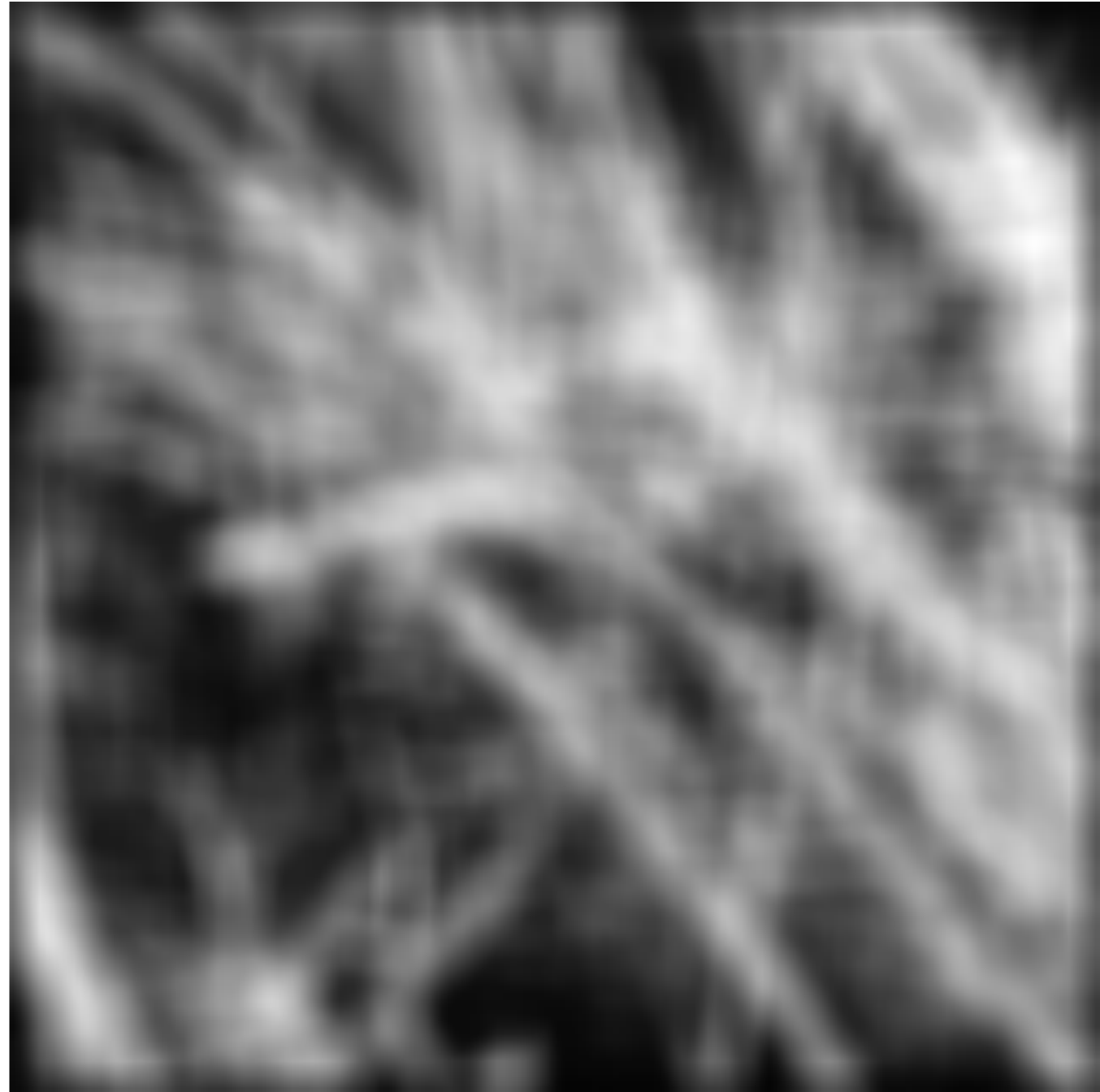
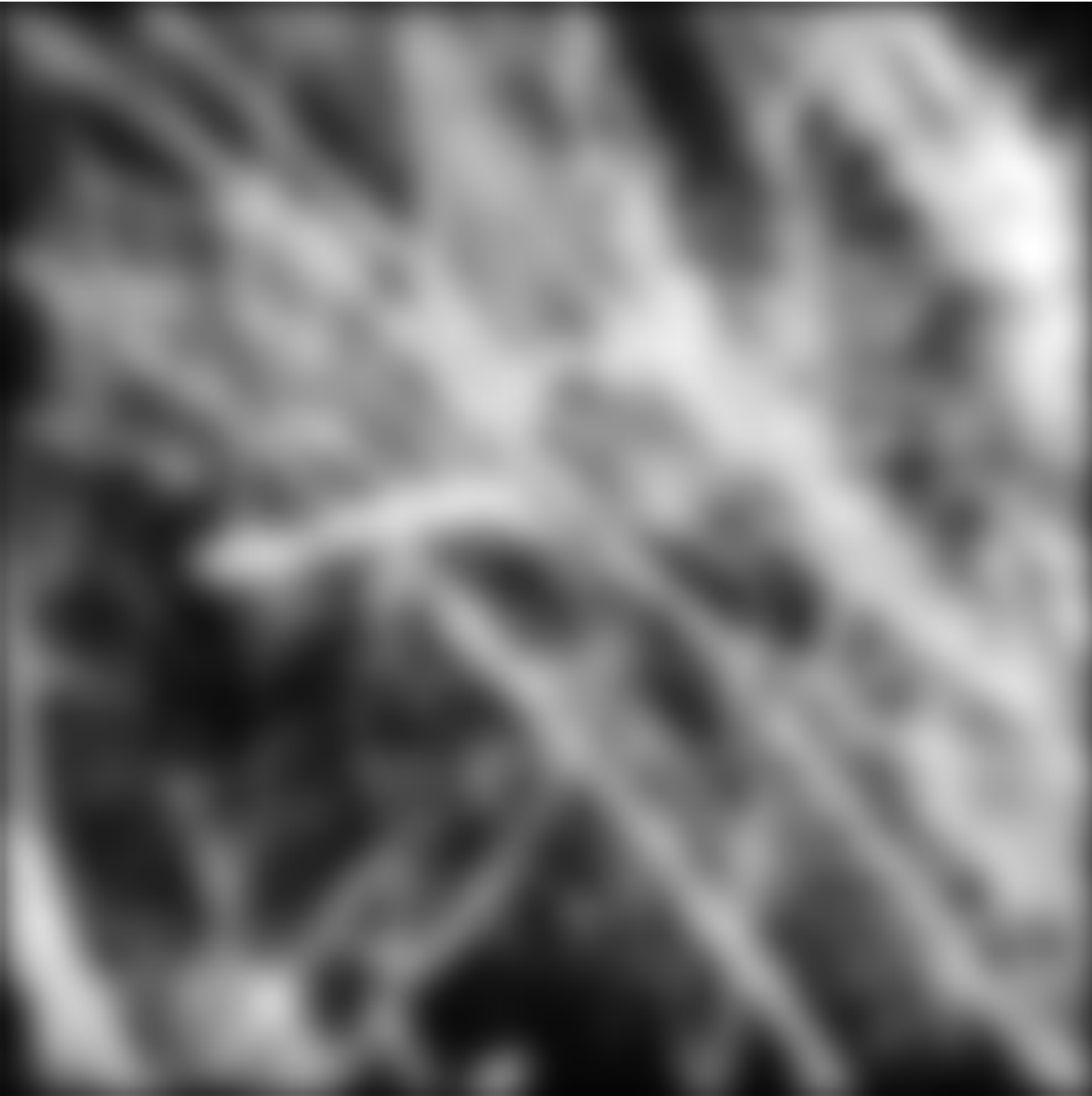
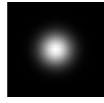
FFT inverse



# Démonstration

Filtrage spectral

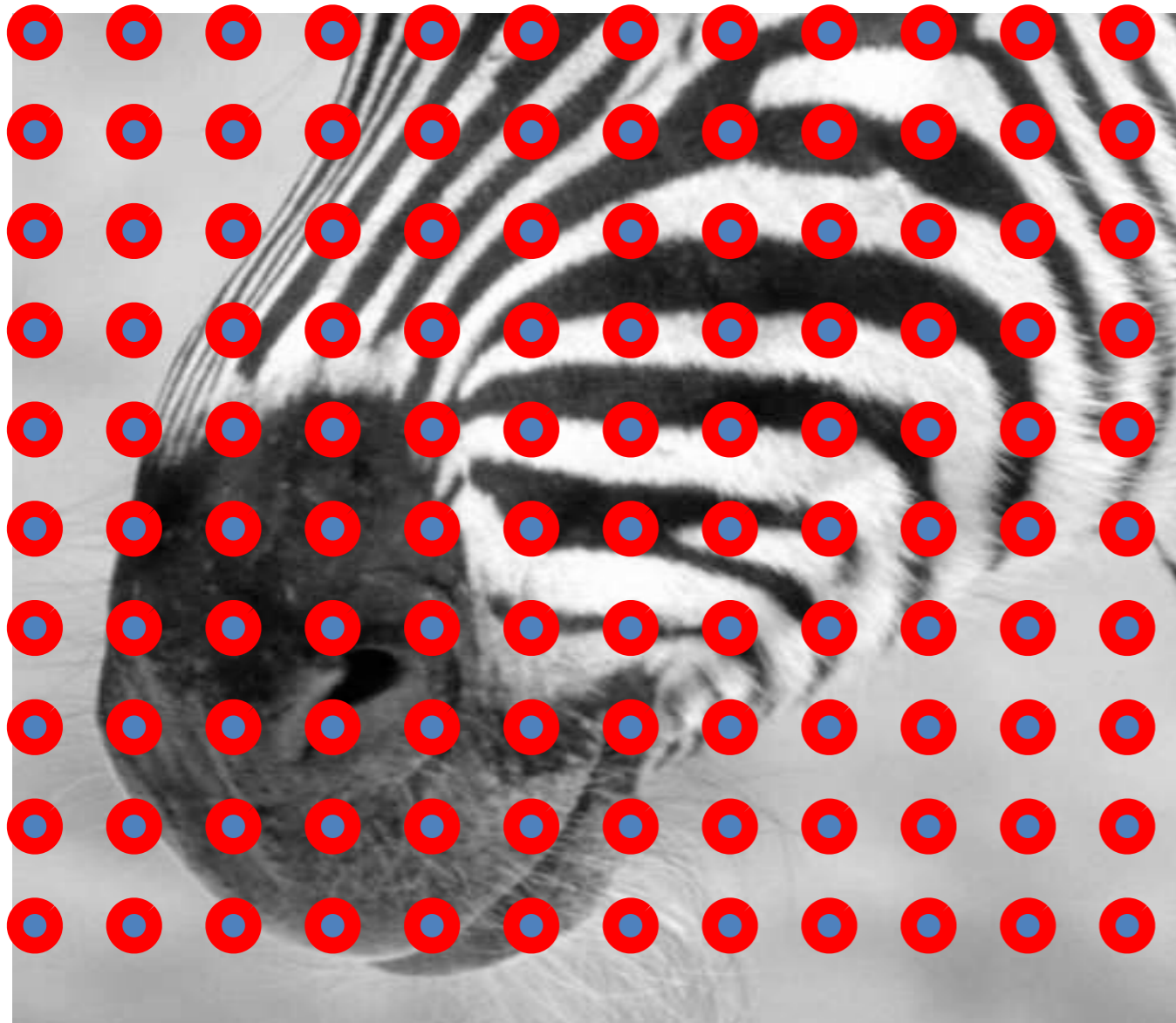




- Pourquoi une image à plus faible résolution est toujours compréhensible? Quelle est l'information perdue?



# Réduction de taille d'un facteur 2



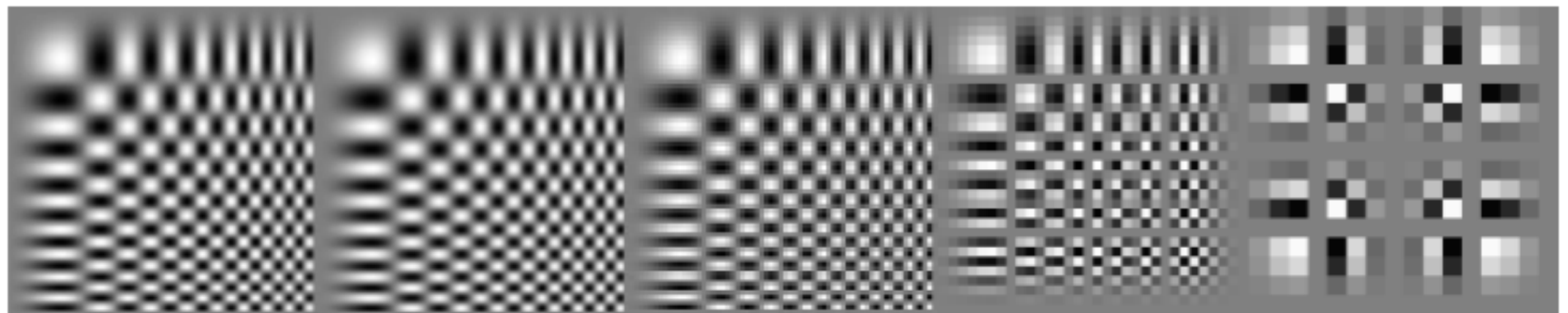
256x256

128x128

64x64

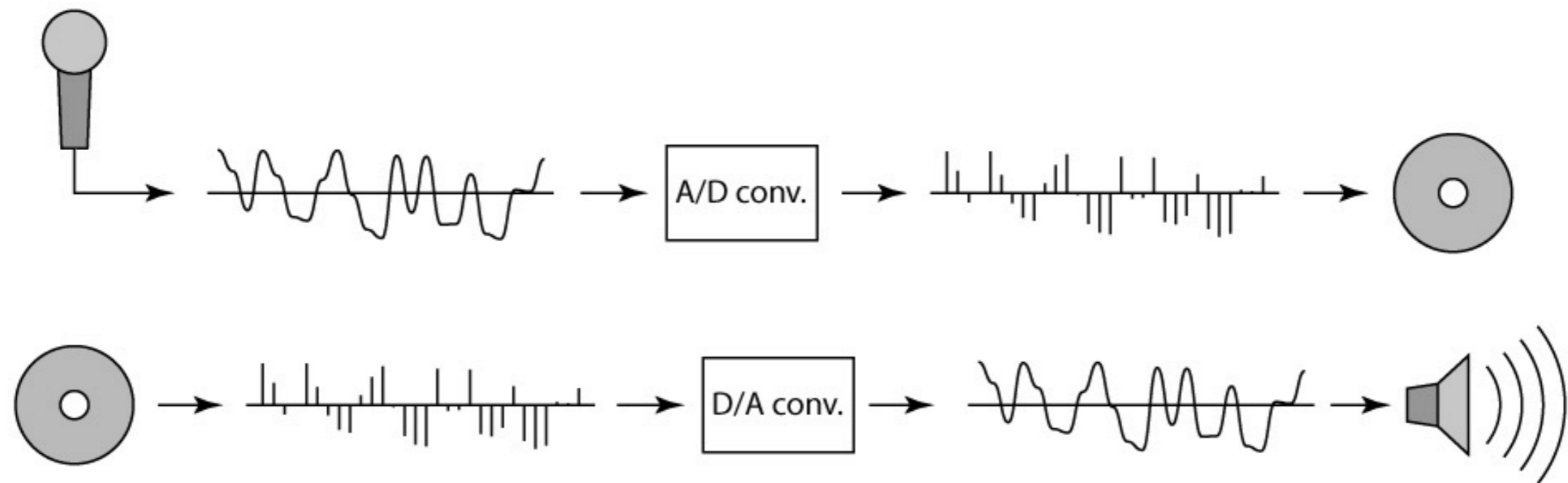
32x32

16x16



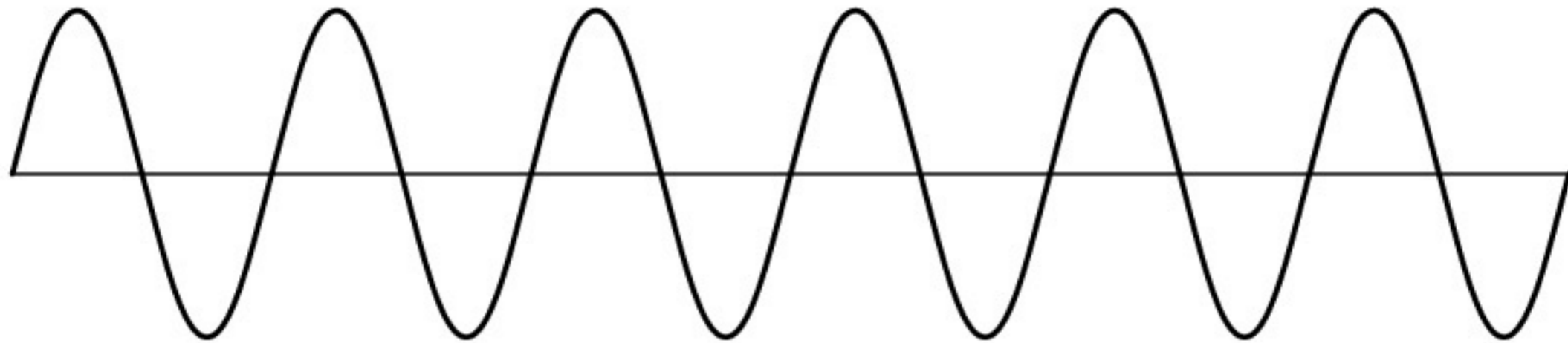
# Exemple: 1D (audio)

- Enregistrement: son -> échantillons numériques
- Écoute: échantillons numériques -> son
  - comment s'assurer que l'on peut "boucher les trous" correctement?



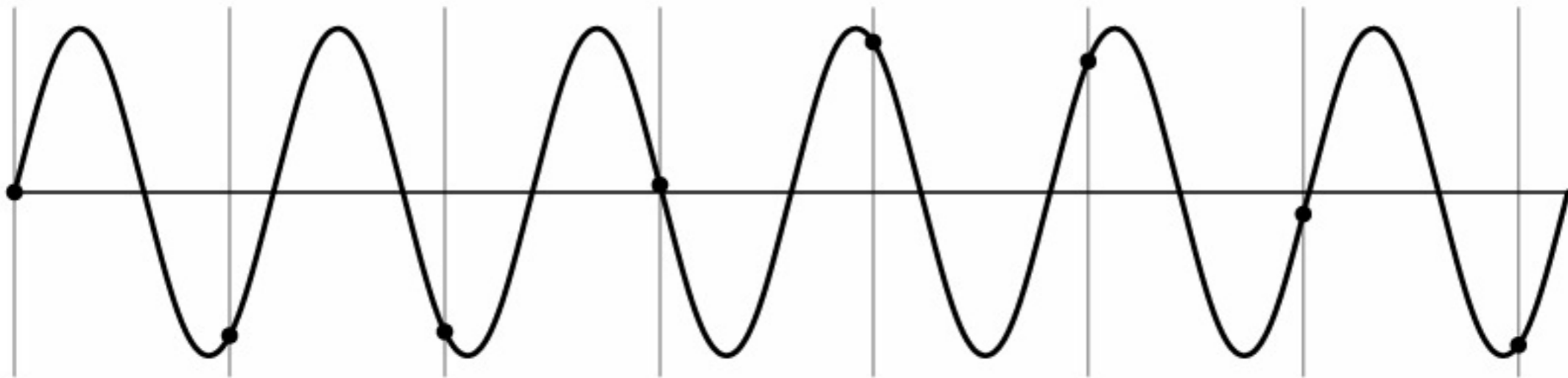
# Échantillonnage et reconstruction

- Signal: sinus en 1-D



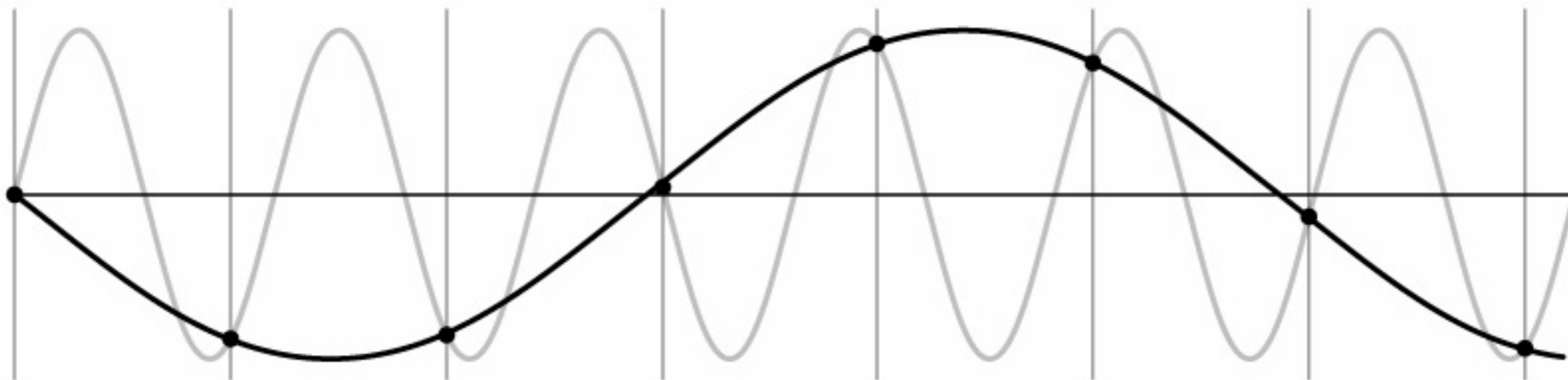
# Échantillonnage et reconstruction

- On échantillonne à une certaine fréquence
- Qu'arrive-t-il si on en "manque des bouts"?
  - Pas trop de surprise: on perd de l'information



# Échantillonnage et reconstruction

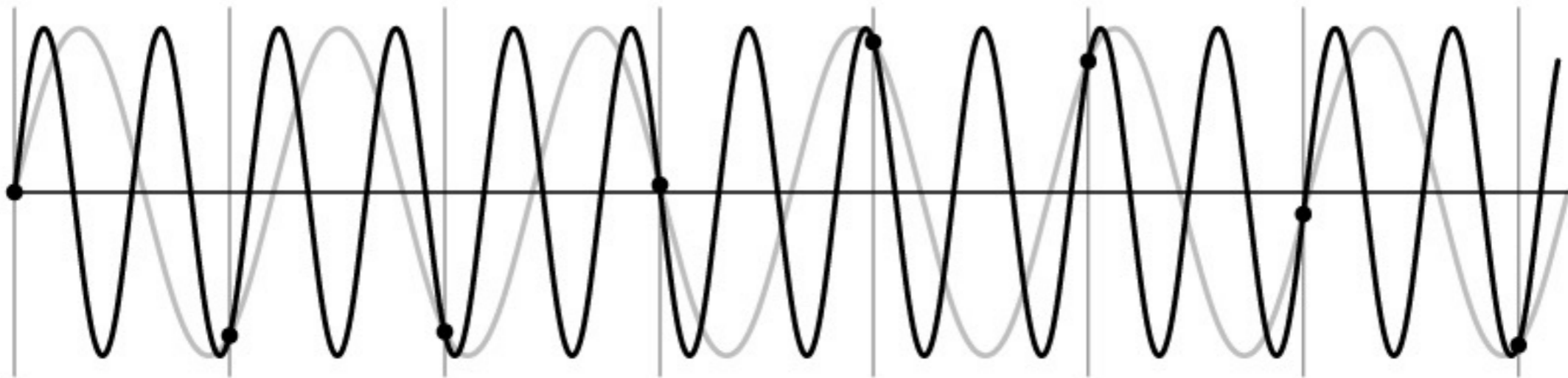
- Surprise: le signal reconstruit est confondu avec un *autre* signal, à fréquence plus faible





# Recouvrement spectral

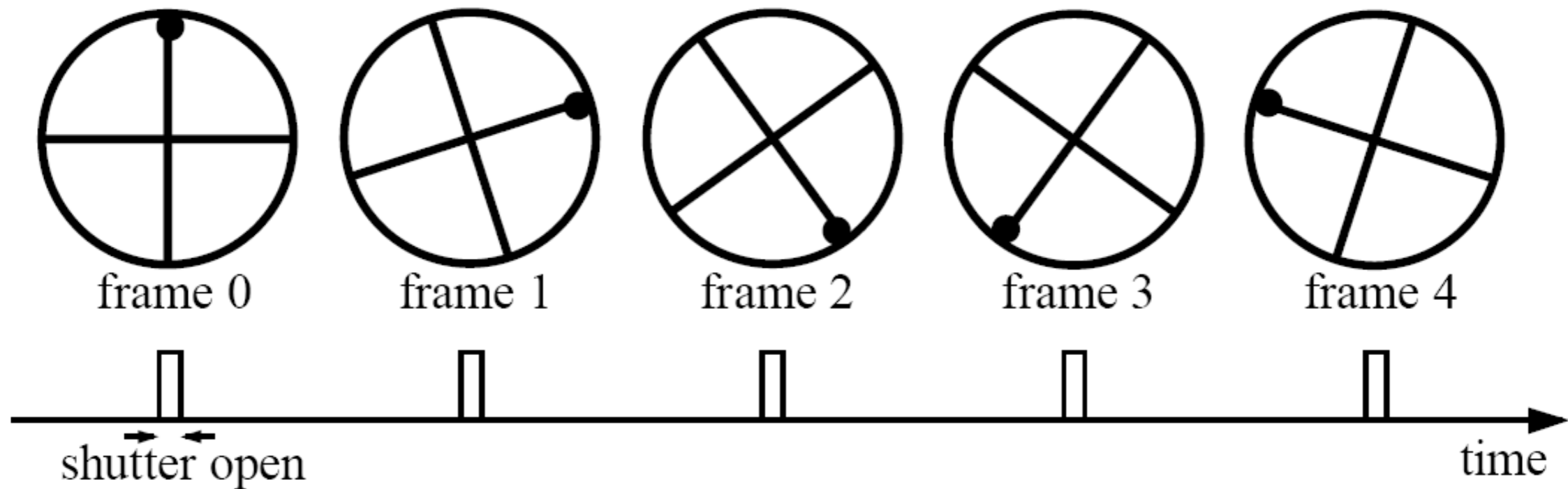
- Signaux de fréquences différentes “déguisés” dans notre signal original



# Recouvrement spectral

- L'échantillonnage peut être dangereux!
- Erreurs typiques:
  - “Roues tournant à l'envers”
  - “Jeu d'échec disparaissant à distance”
  - “Texture des vêtements à la télé”

# Recouvrement spectral dans les vidéos



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y1yHMy0-4TM>

# Recouvrement spectral en infographie



À la télé....

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jXEgnRWRJfg>

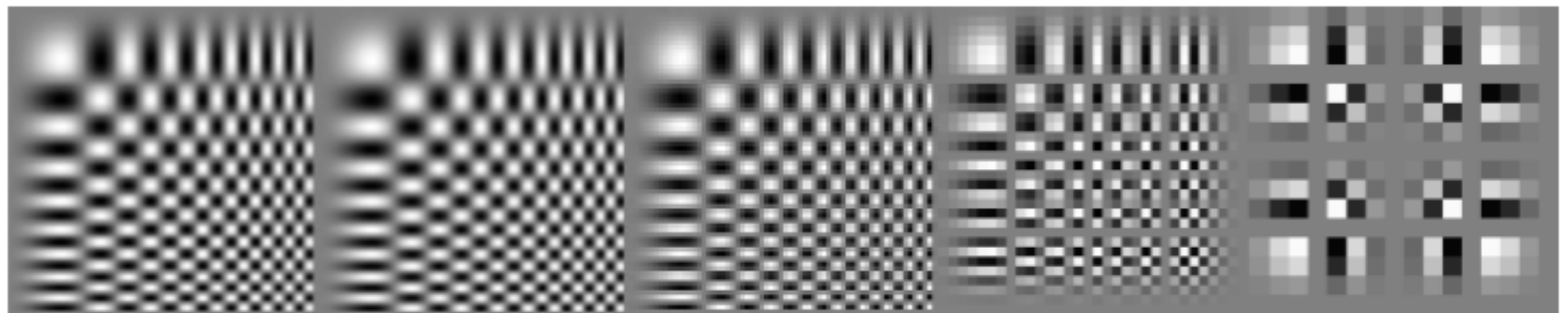
256x256

128x128

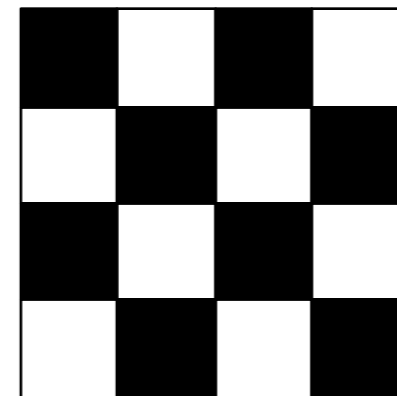
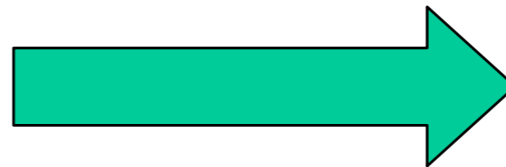
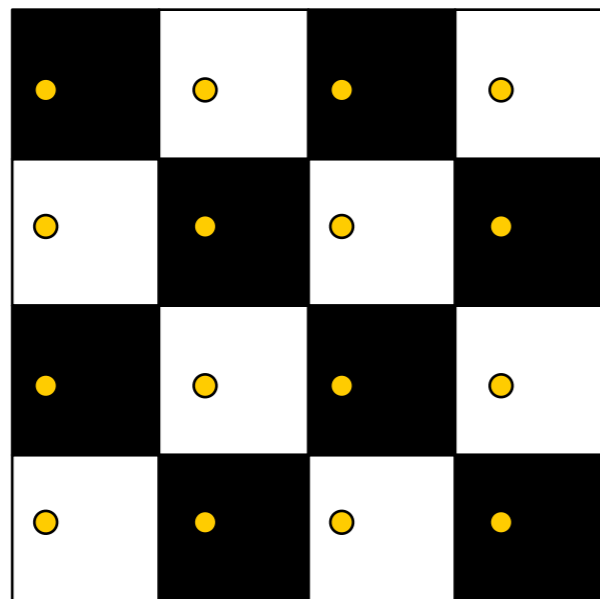
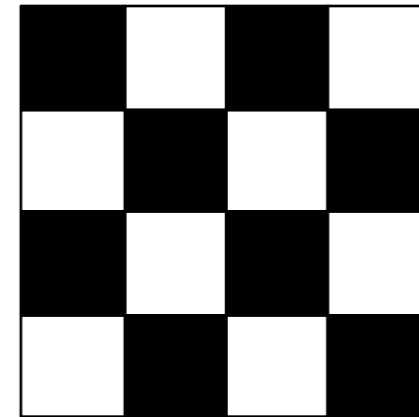
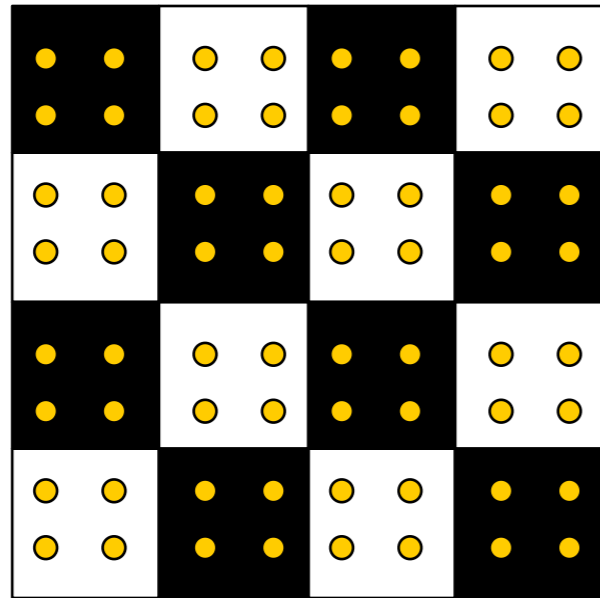
64x64

32x32

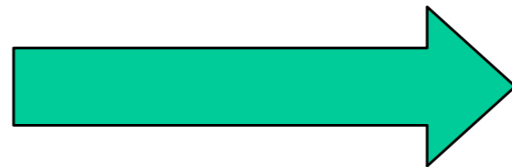
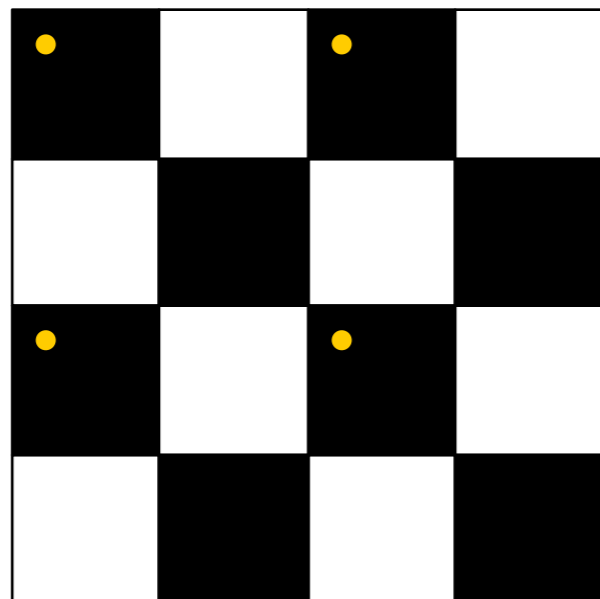
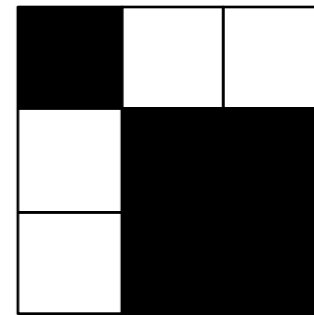
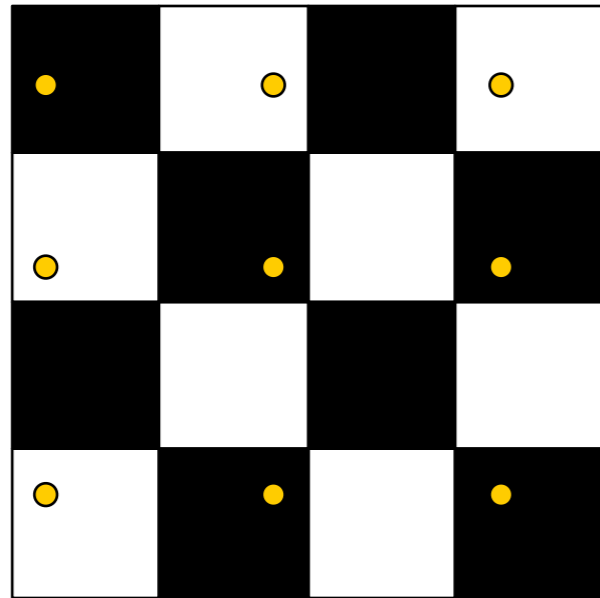
16x16



# Bon échantillonnage



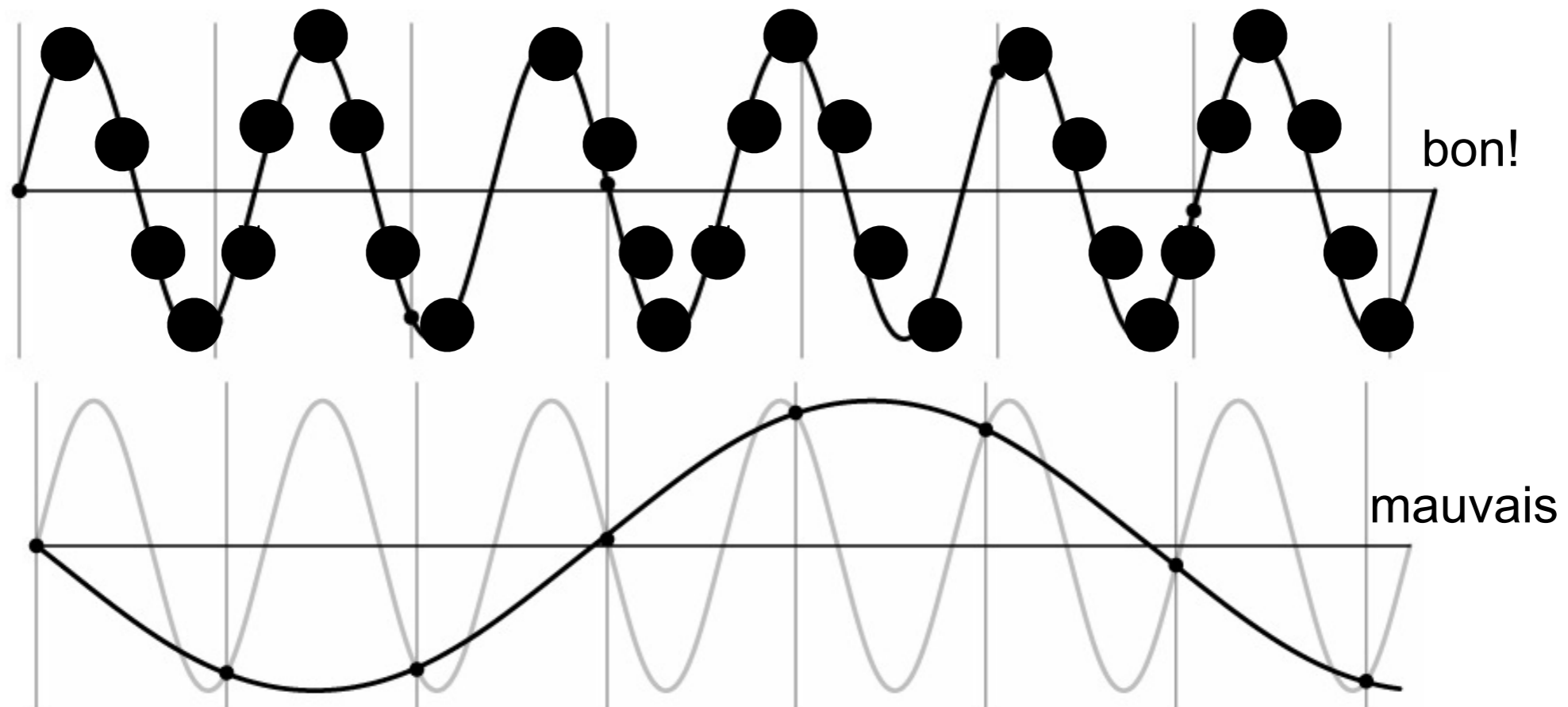
Mauvais échantillonnage = recouvrement!





# Théorème d'échantillonnage Nyquist-Shannon

- La fréquence d'échantillonnage d'un signal devrait être  $\geq 2 \times f_{\max}$ 
  - $f_{\max}$  = fréquence maximale du signal
- Cette condition respectée garantit la reconstruction du signal original



# Anti-recouvrement (anti-aliasing)

- Solutions:
  - Augmenter la fréquence d'échantillonnage!
  - Réduire les fréquences qui sont plus grandes que la moitié de la fréquence d'échantillonnage
    - Perte d'information
    - Mieux que le recouvrement spectral!

# Démonstration

Recouvrement spectral

# Recouvrement spectral

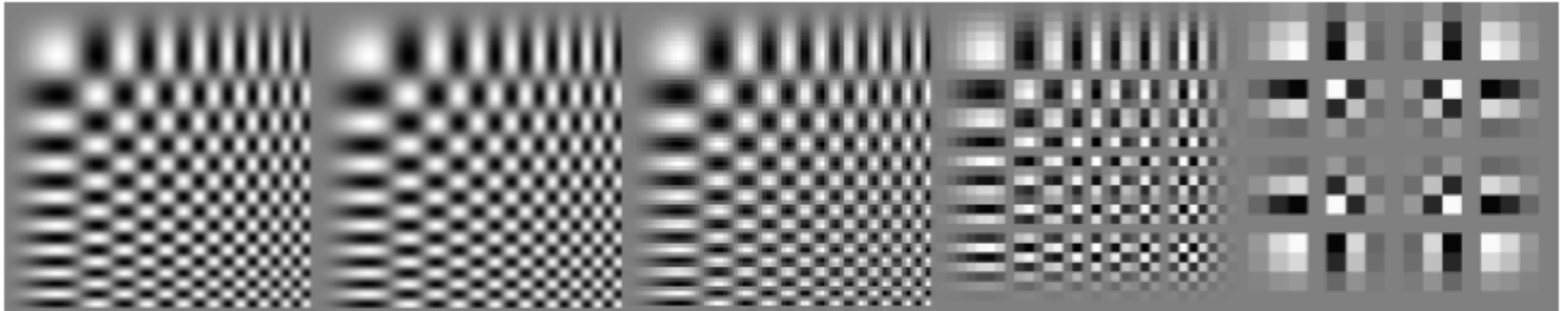
256x256

128x128

64x64

32x32

16x16



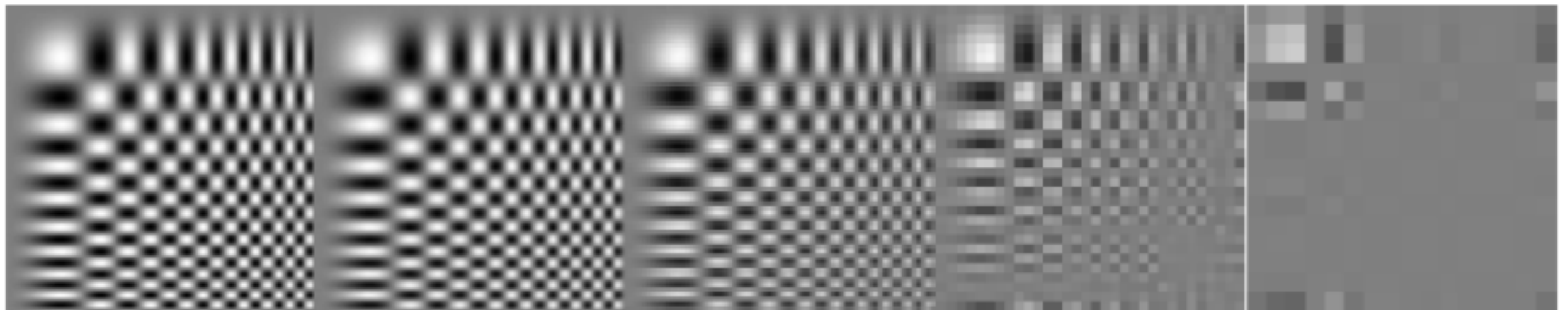
256x256

128x128

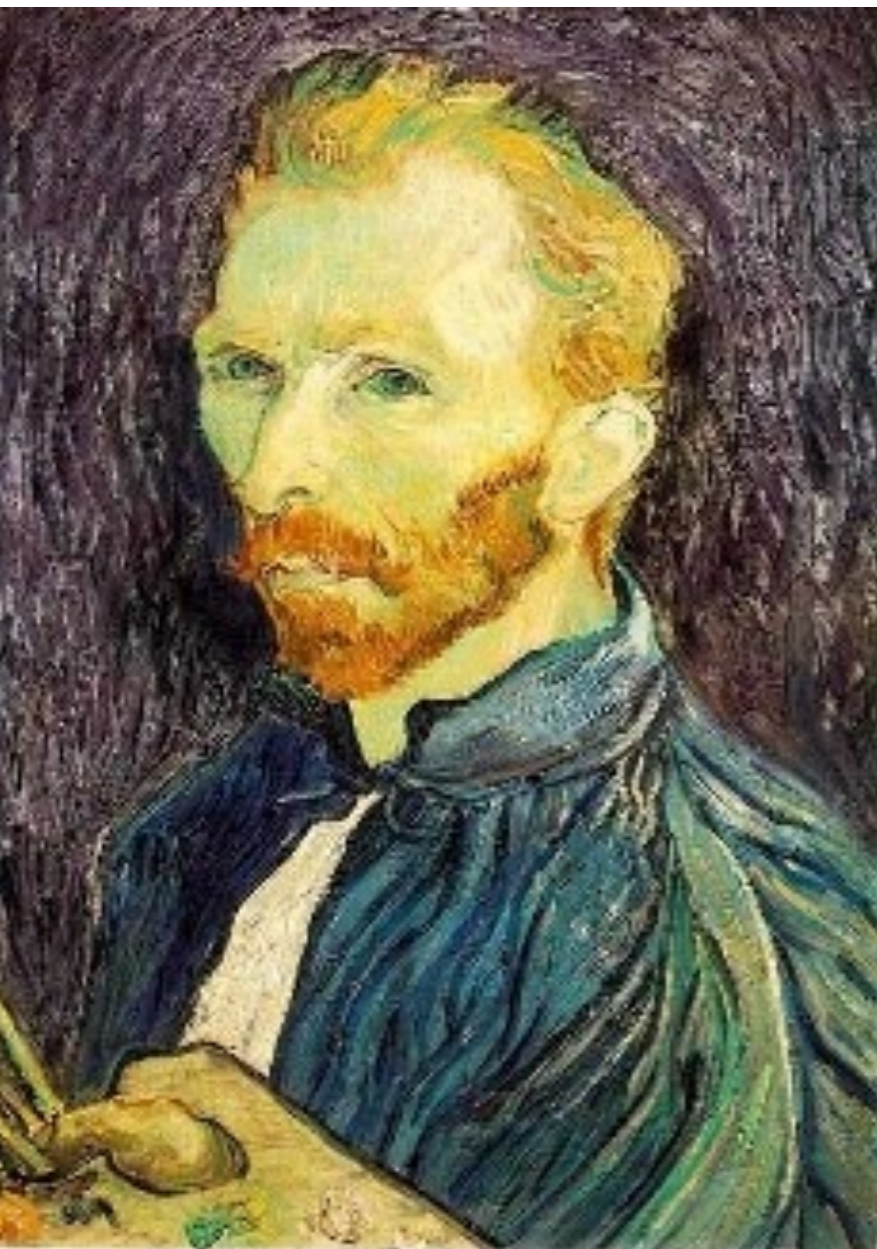
64x64

32x32

16x16



# Échantillonner sans filtrage



1/2



1/4 (2x zoom)



1/8 (4x zoom)

# Échantillonner avec filtrage



Gaussian  $1/2$



G  $1/4$



G  $1/8$