ENGR 3321: Introduction to Deep Learning for Robotics

Image Processing

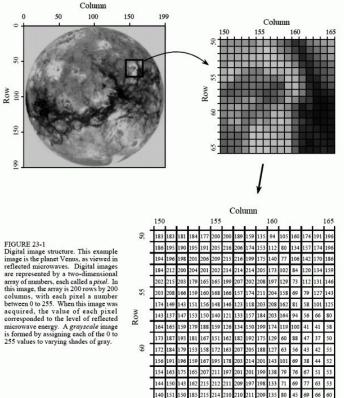
A Prelude of NNN11



Outline

- Image Representation
- Image Processing Techniques
- Image features and examples of using features

Image Representation



65

image is the planet Venus, as viewed in reflected microwaves. Digital images are represented by a two-dimensional between 0 to 255. When this image was

Chapter 23, The scientist and engineer's guide to digital signal processing

Color Image

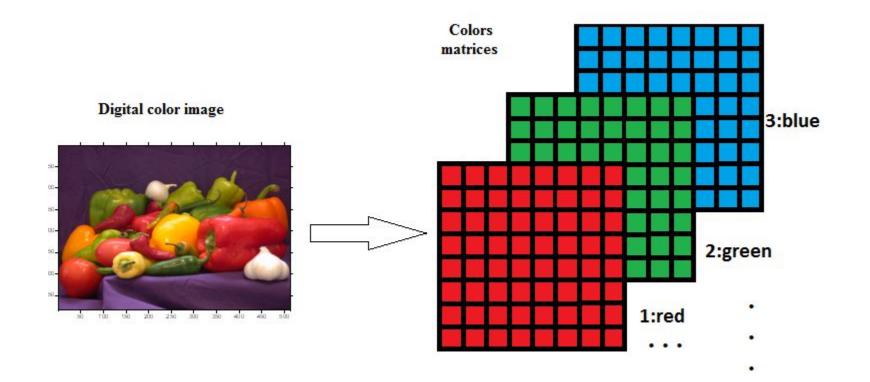
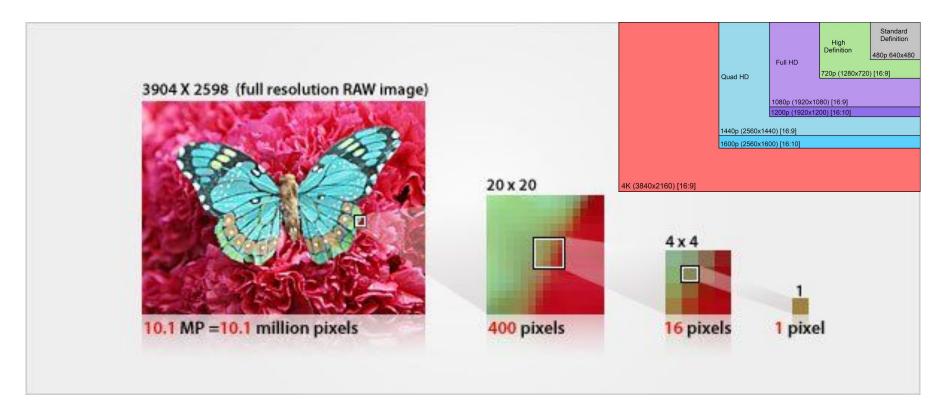


Image Resolution



Pixel Intensity

2			
		-	
- 64	 1	- 10	
- 22			
100	- 2		
			18 C

157	153	174	168	150	152	129	151	172	161	155	156
155	182	163	74	75	62	33	17	110	210	180	154
180	180	50	14	34	6	10	33	48	105	159	181
206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	15	56	180
194	68	137	251	237	239	239	228	227	87	71	201
172	105	207	233	233	214	220	239	228	98	-74	206
188	88	179	209	185	215	211	158	139	75	20	169
189	97	165	84	10	168	134	11	31	62	22	148
199	168	191	193	158	227	178	143	182	105	36	195
206	174	155	252	236	231	149	178	228	43	95	234
190	216	116	149	236	187	85	150	79	38	218	241
190	224	147	108	227	210	127	102	36	101	255	224
190	214	173	66	103	143	95	50	2	109	249	218
187	196	235	75	1	. 81	- 47	0	6	217	255	211
183	202	237	145	0	0	12	108	200	138	243	231
195	206	123	207	177	121	123	200	175	13	95	218

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194	68	137	251	237	239	239	228	227	87	n	201
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205	174	155	252	236	231	149	178	228	43	95	234
190	216	116	149	236	187	86	150	79	38	218	241
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Pixel values



Pixel Localization

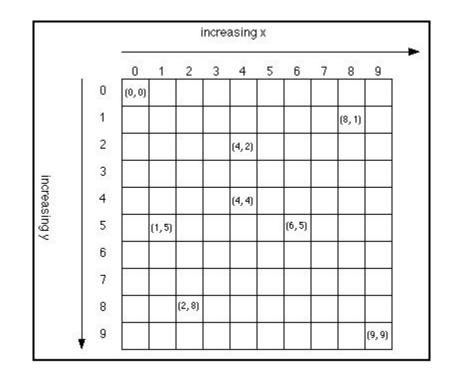
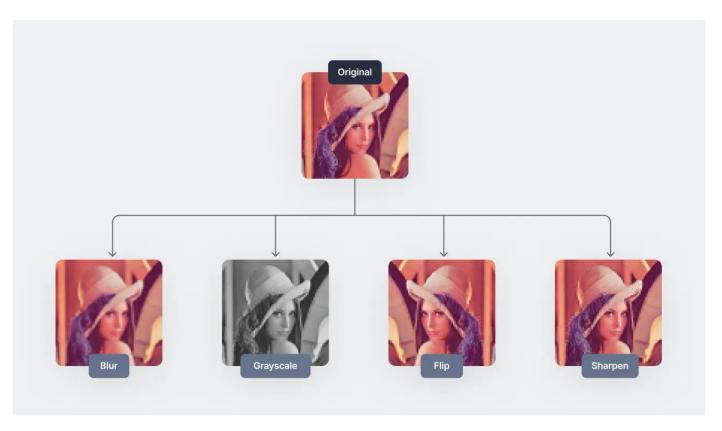


Image File Formats

			Q	web, screen printing
image format	colour model	transparency	destination	remarks
JPG	RGB		\Box	generational degradation
TIFF	RGB / CMYK	\checkmark		layered images, image stacks
GIF	RGB	~	\Box	limited colour, animated images
PNG	RGB	~	\Box	lossless compression
				@ IlluScientia
file format	colour model	transparency	destination	remarks
SVG	RGB	~	Q	interactive, scriptable
EPS	RGB / CMYK	~		PostScript document
PDF	RGB / CMYK	~		includes PostScript, platform independent

Low-Level Image Processing

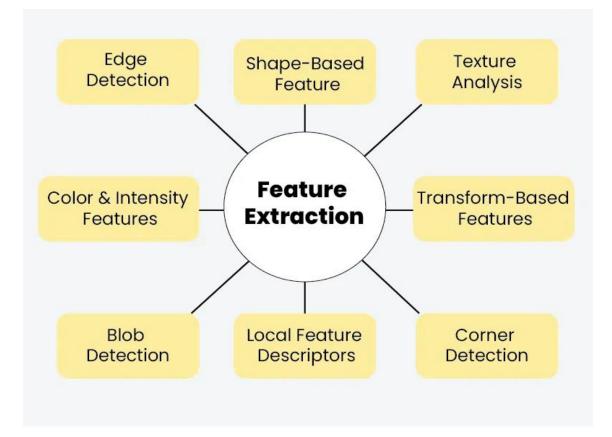


High-Level Image Processing

- Image restoration
- Object detection and recognition
- Image enhancement
- Image segmentation
- Feature extraction
- Morphological processing
- Analogue image processing
- Image compression
- Pattern recognition

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Image Feature Extraction

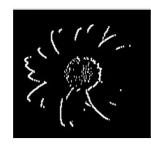


Edge Detection



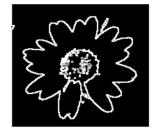








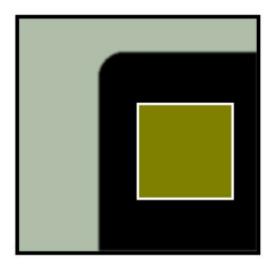


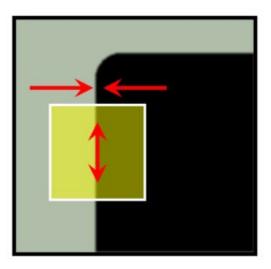


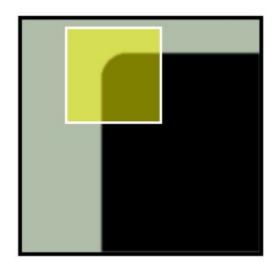




Corner Detection







"flat" region: no change in all directions "edge" : no change along the edge direction "corner" : significant change in all directions with small shift

Feature Transform



Color Histogram

Red Channel

Green Channel

Blue Channel

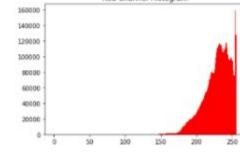


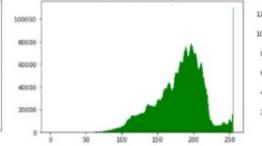




Red Channel Histogram

Blue Channel Histogram





Green Channel Histogram

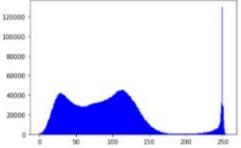
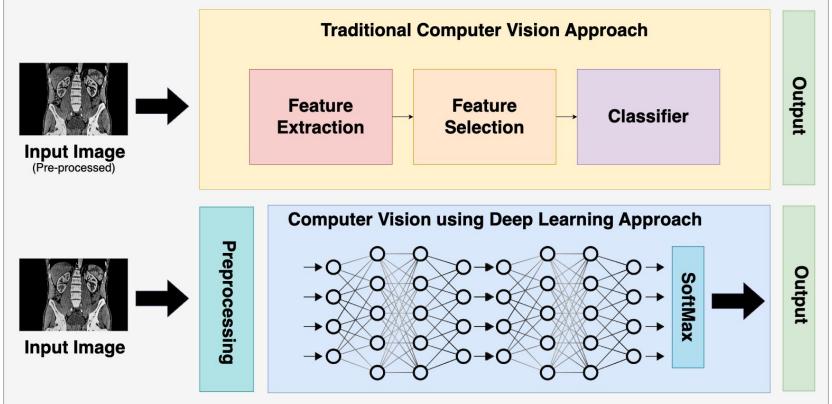


Image Processing w/ Deep L<u>earning</u>



Deep Learning Advantages

- Automatic Feature Learning
 - Traditional Techniques: Require handcrafted features that are manually designed by experts.
 - **Deep Learning**: Automatically learns the optimal features directly from raw data (e.g., pixel values).
- Better Performance on Complex Tasks
 - Traditional Techniques: Work well on relatively simple, controlled datasets.
 - **Deep Learning**: Excels on complex datasets with many variations (e.g., those with high variability in lighting, object orientation, or backgrounds).
- End-to-End Learning
 - Traditional Techniques: Involve separate stages first, feature extraction , and then classification.
 - **Deep Learning**: Provides an end-to-end learning process, meaning that the entire model (from raw input to output) is optimized in one step.
- Scalability and Adaptability
 - Traditional Techniques: Often need significant adjustments when applied to different tasks.
 - **Deep Learning**: Deep learning models are highly scalable and adaptable across different image types and tasks.