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Extract Hidden Information in Digital Images

ABSTRACT

One of the Problems of image processing is that there is plenty of hidden information among the gray levels of these images. In this research the histogram technique is widely used for image enhancement to extract that information. Through the applications applied to different types of images better results were obtained compared with the original ones which were processed via the proposed algorithm.

Key Words : Digital Image Processing, Image Enhancement, Histogram, Feature Extraction.

2007/5/6 :

2007/2/17 :

...

.1

)
(

(Digital Image Enhancement)

()

[6].

:

. Special Domain

. Frequency Domain

[2].

:

_2

:

أ. تحسين الصور باستخدام مرشح ريتنكس (Retinex- filter)

: [1]

.()

. (1)

$$R = \sum_{n=1}^N \omega_n \{ \log I_i(x, y) - \log [F_n(x, y) * I(x, y)] \} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

:

: N

ω : الوزن الذي يربط بين نقاط القياس حيث ان

$$N=3, \omega_n=1/3,$$

. n

: F_n

(Image distribution) . n

: I_n

-

. [1] [3]

: (Curvele transform)

[6] (wavelet transform)

(Multi scale Resolutions)

(ΔI)

(2)

$$I' = I + \gamma \Delta I \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

-:

I'

(ΔI)

γ

[4]

(Anisotropic)

(3)

(DMF)

$$H(x_0 - x) = V + S(x - x_0) \exp \left\{ - \left[\frac{((x-x_0).n)^2}{\sigma_1^2(x_0)} + \frac{((x-x_0).n_1)^2}{\sigma_2^2(x_0)} \right] \right\} \dots \dots (3)$$

:

(V, S)

: $\sigma_1^2(x_0)$ $\sigma_2^2(x_0)$

: n, n_1

: x, x_0

[5]

Histogram

(Image Equalization)

(Adjusting Camera Parameters)

Logarithmic Contrast Enhancement

[2].

$h(x)$

(pixels)

:

$$p(x) \approx \frac{h(x)}{h_t(x)} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

:

: $h_t(x)$

: $h(x)$

$p(x)$

PDF- probability density function

Pixel

[2][1].

(0-255)

Special

Domain

...

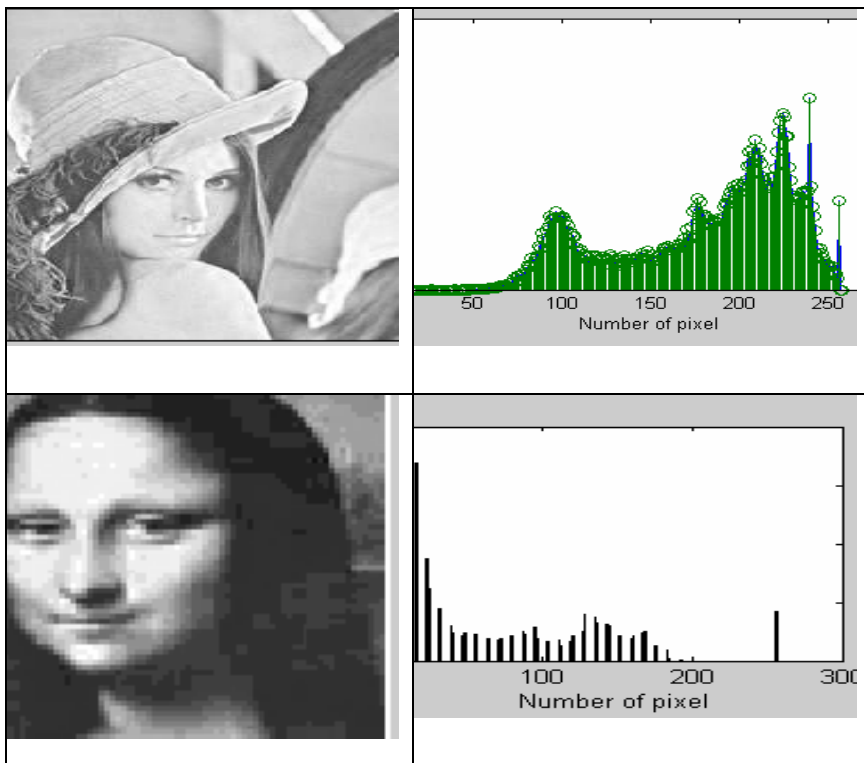
(1)

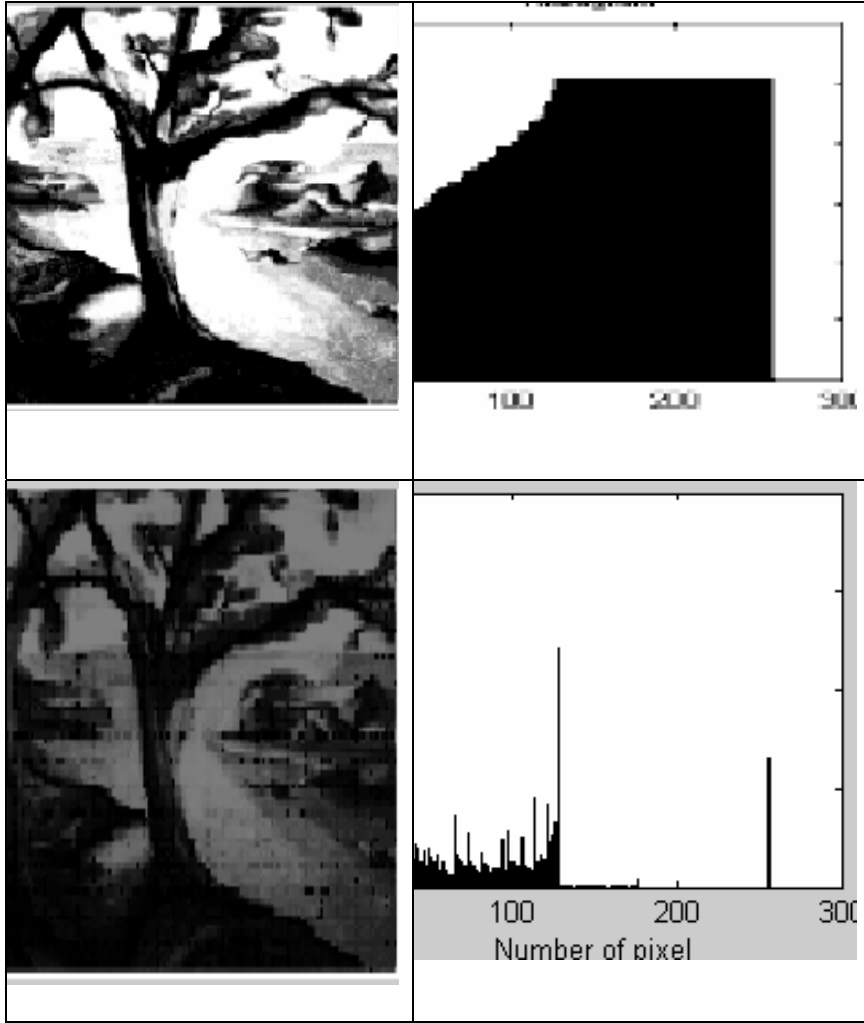
(0)

.(255)

: ()

(





(1)

Normalization

(0)

)

((1)

(r)

(Normalized)

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

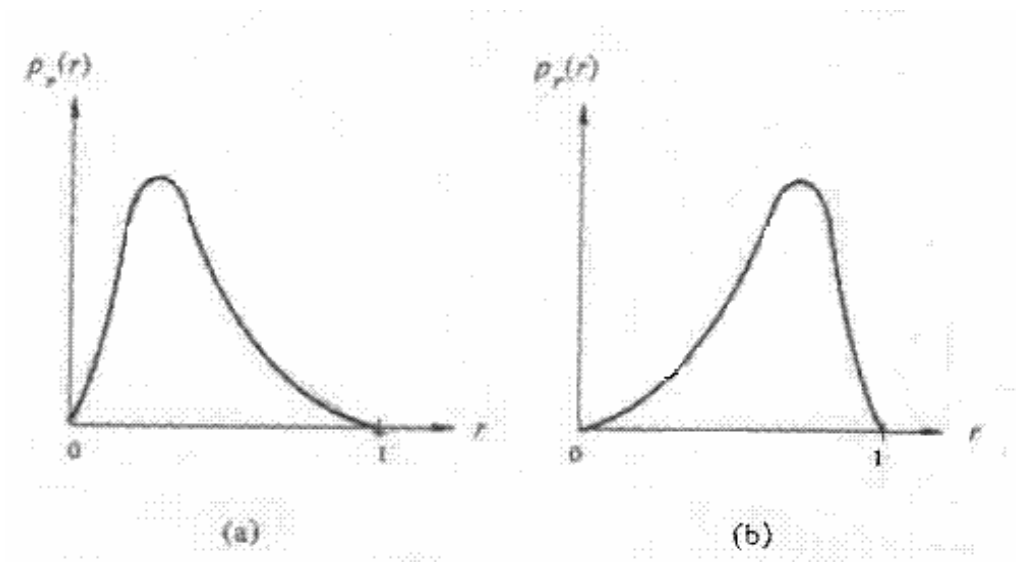
r

(5)

(2)

Transfer Function

$$s = T(r) \dots \dots \dots (5)$$



(a)

(b)

(2)

(b)

(a)

(T(r))

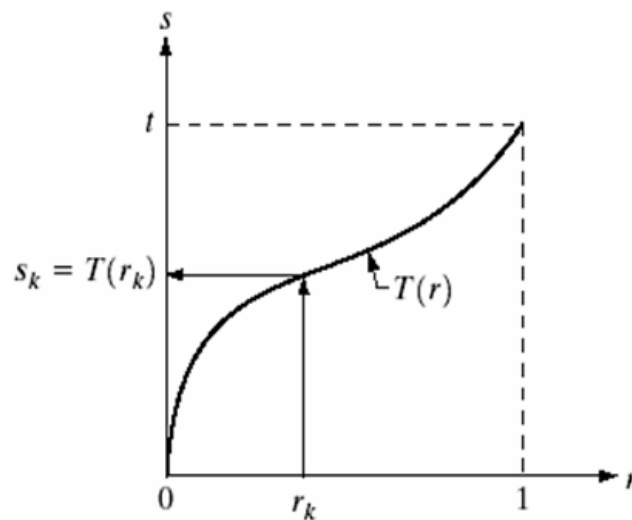
$$T(r) = P_r(r) \quad T(s) \quad (3)$$

:(6)

$$p_r(s) = \left[p_r(r) \frac{dr}{ds} \right]_{r=T^{-1}(s)} \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

(7)

$$s = T(s) = \int_0^r p_r(w) dw \dots\dots\dots (7)$$



- (3) (W)

Cumulative Distribution Function

r (S) (CDF)
:

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = p_r(r) \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$\frac{dr}{ds} = \frac{1}{p_r(r)} \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

...

$$(6) \quad (p_r(r))$$

:(10)

$$P_s(s) = \left[P_r(r) \frac{1}{p_r(r)} \right]_{r=T^{-1}(s)} \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

$$p_s(s) = [1]_{r=T^{-1}(s)} \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

$$= 1 \\ 0 < s < 1$$

[2].

r

.4

-1

-2

-3

.(255-0)

:(4)

-4

-5

:

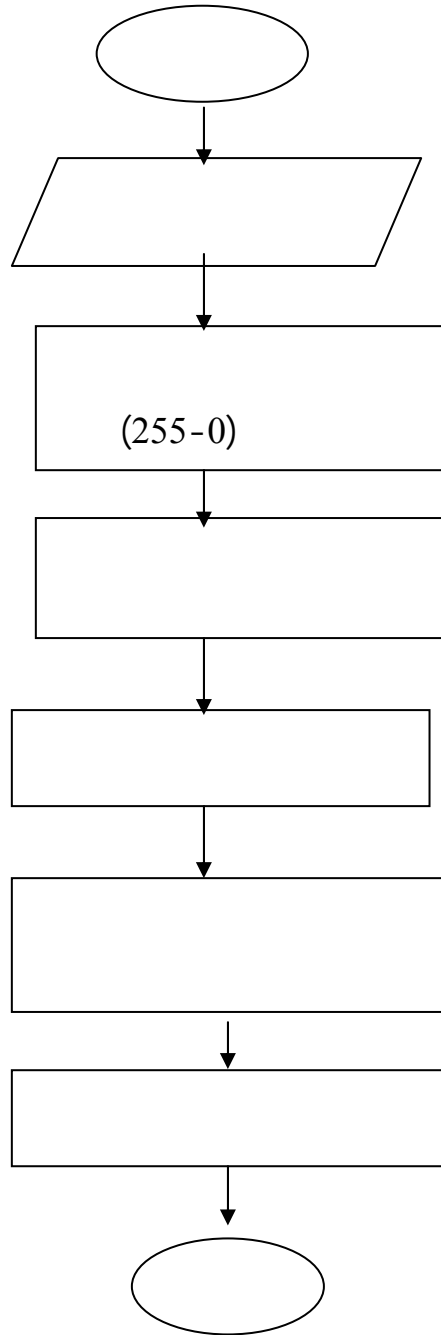
$$S_k = T(r_k) = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{n_j}{n} \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

$$0 < r_k < 1$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots\dots\dots L-1$$

:

(4) . (6)



:(4)

.4

10 (100)

(1)

: Histogram
:(1)

r_k	n_k	$pr(r_k)=n_k/n$
r0=0	13	13/100=0.13
r1=1/10	15	0.15
r2=2/10	20	0.2
r3=3/10	15	0.15
r4=4/10	12	0.12
r5=5/10	10	0.1
r6=6/10	5	0.05
r7=7/10	5	0.05
r8 =8/10	2	0.02
r9= 9/10	3	0.03

: (11)

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_0 &= T(r_0) = \sum_{j=0}^1 p_r(r_j) \\
 &= 0.13^0 \\
 s_1 &= p_r(r_0) + p_r(r_1) \\
 &= 0.28
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S2 &= 0.28 + 0.15 = 0.48 \\
 S3 &= 0.48 + 0.20 = 0.63 \\
 S4 &= 0.63 + 0.12 = 0.75 \\
 S5 &= 0.75 + 0.1 = 0.85 \\
 S6 &= 0.85 + 0.05 = 0.9 \\
 S7 &= 0.9 + 0.05 = 0.95 \\
 S8 &= 0.95 + 0.02 = 0.97 \\
 S9 &= 0.97 + 0.03 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

(9)

: (2)

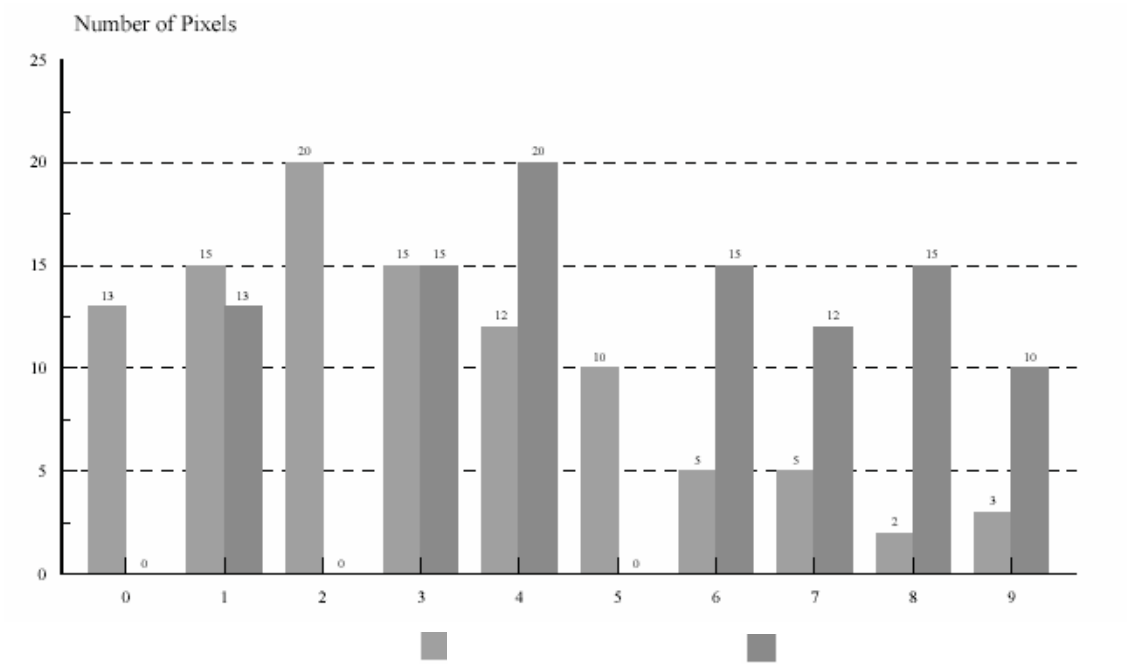
:(2)

13	1	$0.13 * 9 = 1.17$	S0
15	3	$0.28 * 9 = 2.61$	S1
20	4	$0.48 * 9 = 4.32$	S2
15	6	$0.63 * 9 = 5.67$	S3
12	7	$0.75 * 9 = 6.75$	S4
$15 = 10 + 5$	8	$0.85 * 9 = 7.65$	S5
15	8	$0.90 * 9 = 8$	S6
$10 = 5 + 2 + 3$	9	$0.95 * 9 = 8.55$	S7
10	9	$0.97 * 9 = 8.73$	S8
10	9	$1.0 * 9 = 9$	S9

Histogram

.(2)

(5) Histogram



(5)

(6)

(6)



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(6)

.5 :

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(Normally distributed)

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: .7

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