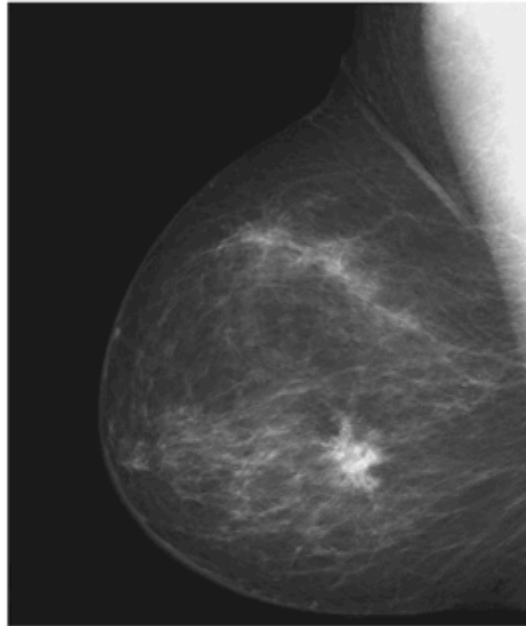


Analisi di Fourier



TRASFORMATATA DI FOURIER (FT)

funzioni non periodiche

•Ogni funzione continua $f(x)$ anche se non periodica (purché abbia area finita) può essere espressa come *integrale* di sinusoidi **complesse** opportunamente pesate. (u =frequenza)

antitrasformata di Fourier

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(u) e^{j2\pi ux} du$$

*Dominio spaziale (o temporale)
o dominio diretto*

Trasformata di Fourier

$$F(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-j2\pi ux} dx$$

*Dominio delle frequenze
o dominio trasformato*

TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER 1D

di una funzione continua

La trasformata di Fourier di una funzione continua e integrabile è una funzione complessa nel dominio delle frequenze (u = frequenza). In coordinate polari si ha :

$$F(u) = \mathcal{F}[f(x)] = \Re(u) + j\Im(u) = |F(u)|e^{j\phi(u)}$$

Spettro

$$|F(u)| = \left[\Re(u)^2 + \Im(u)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Fase

$$\phi(u) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\Im(u)}{\Re(u)} \right]$$

Potenza spettrale
(densità spettrale)

$$|F(u)|^2 = \Re(u)^2 + \Im(u)^2$$

TRASFORMATATA DI FOURIER 2D

di una funzione continua

Trasformata
$$F(u, v) = \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{+\infty + \infty} \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{+\infty + \infty} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi(ux+vy)} dx dy$$

Antitrasformata
$$f(x, y) = \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{+\infty + \infty} \int_{-\infty - \infty}^{+\infty + \infty} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi(ux+vy)} du dv$$

Spettro
$$|F(u, v)| = \left[\Re(u, v)^2 + \Im(u, v)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Fase
$$\phi(u, v) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\Im(u, v)}{\Re(u, v)} \right]$$

Potenza spettrale
(densità spettrale)
$$|F(u, v)|^2 = \Re(u, v)^2 + \Im(u, v)^2$$

TRASFORMATATA DI FOURIER DISCRETA 2D DFT

$$f(x, y) = f(x_0 + x\Delta x, y_0 + y\Delta y) \quad x=0, \dots, M-1; y=0, \dots, N-1$$

$$F(u, v) = F(u_0 + u\Delta u, v_0 + v\Delta v) \quad u=0, \dots, M-1; v=0, \dots, N-1$$

$$F(u, v) = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} f(x, y) e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N} \right)} \quad \text{DFT}$$

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} \sum_{v=0}^{N-1} F(u, v) e^{j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{M} + \frac{vy}{N} \right)} \quad \text{DFT}^{-1}$$

$f(x, y)$ **campionata**: $\Delta x, \Delta y$

$F(u, v)$ **campionata**: $\Delta u = 1/M \Delta x, \Delta v = 1/N \Delta y$.



$$f(x, y) = f(x + M, y + N)$$

$$F(u, v) = F(u + M, v + N)$$

PERIODICITA'

TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER

(funzione complessa)

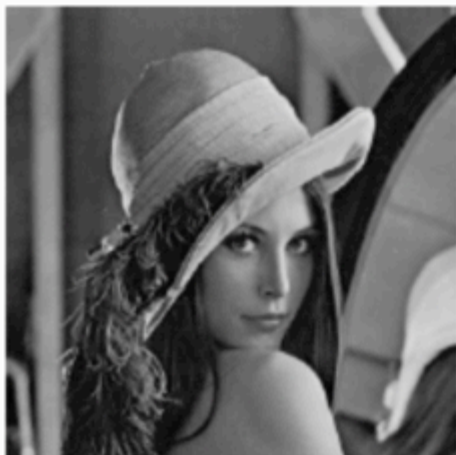
$$F(u, v) = \Re(u, v) + j\Im(u, v) = |F(u, v)|e^{j\phi(u, v)}$$

Spettro

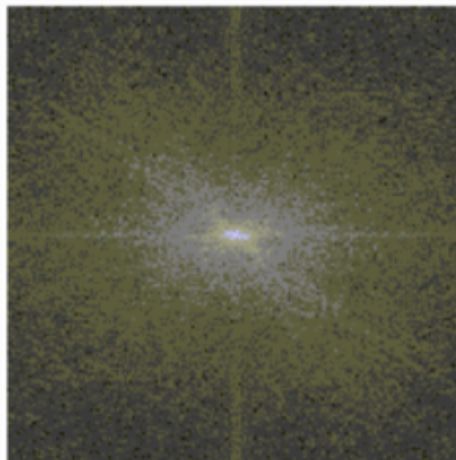
$$|F(u, v)| = \left[\Re(u, v)^2 + \Im(u, v)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

Fase

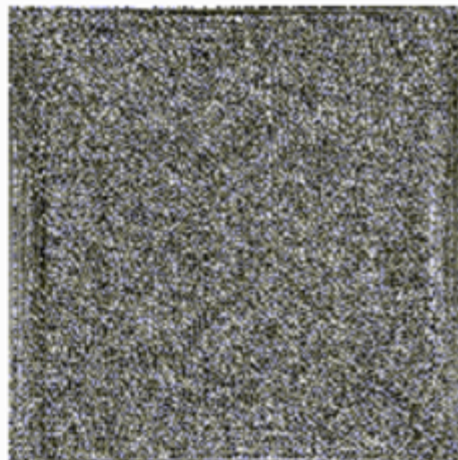
$$\phi(u, v) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\Im(u, v)}{\Re(u, v)} \right]$$



$f(x, y)$



$|F(u, v)|$



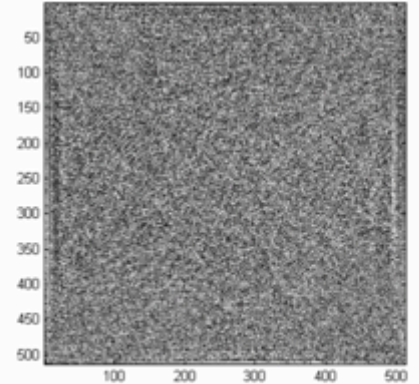
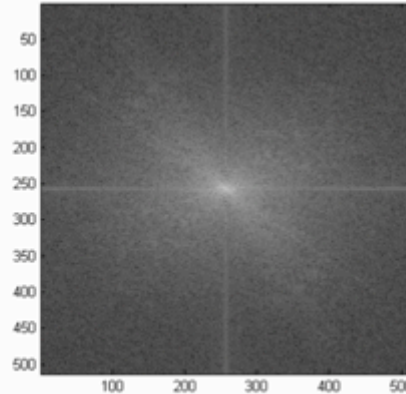
$\Phi(u, v)$

ANALISI-SINTESI

$$|F(u, v)|$$

$$\phi(u, v)$$

DFT

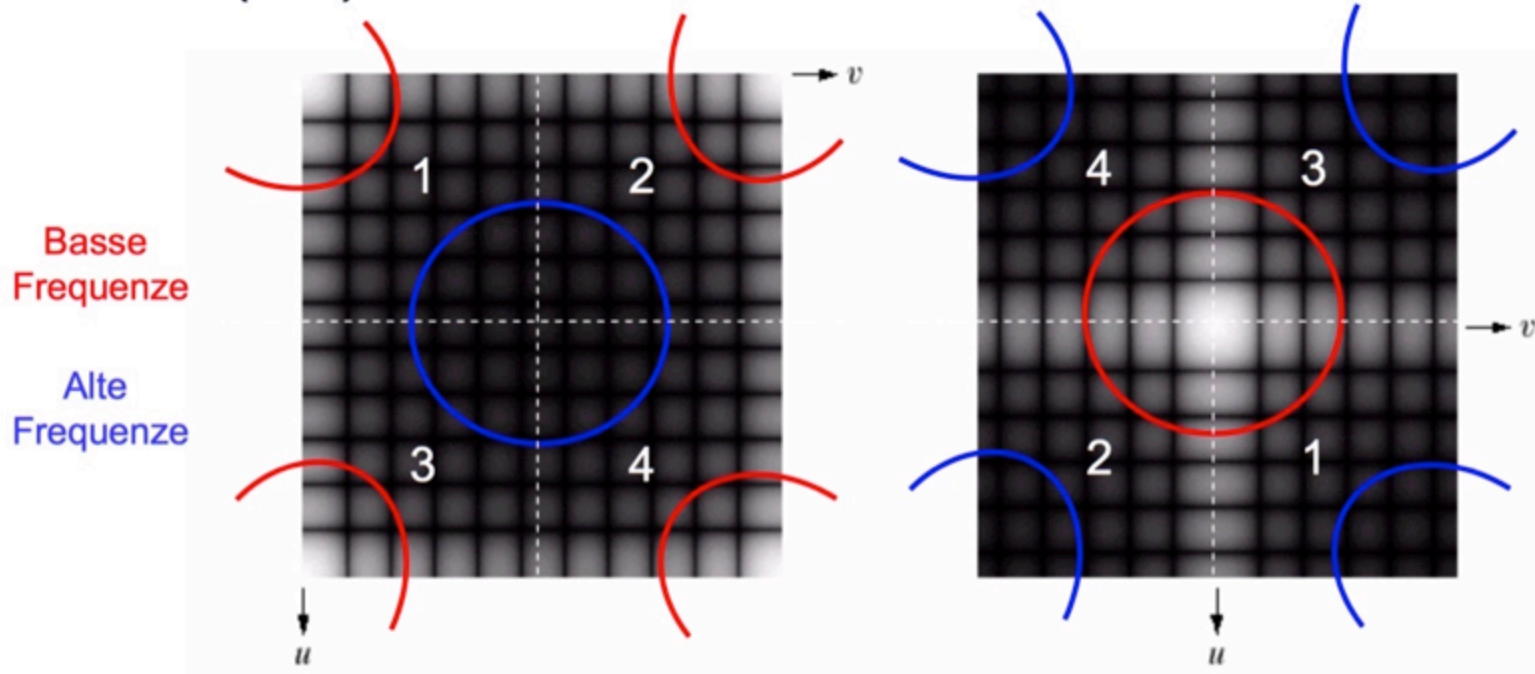


DFT⁻¹

$$F(u, v) = |F(u, v)|e^{j\phi(u, v)}$$

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

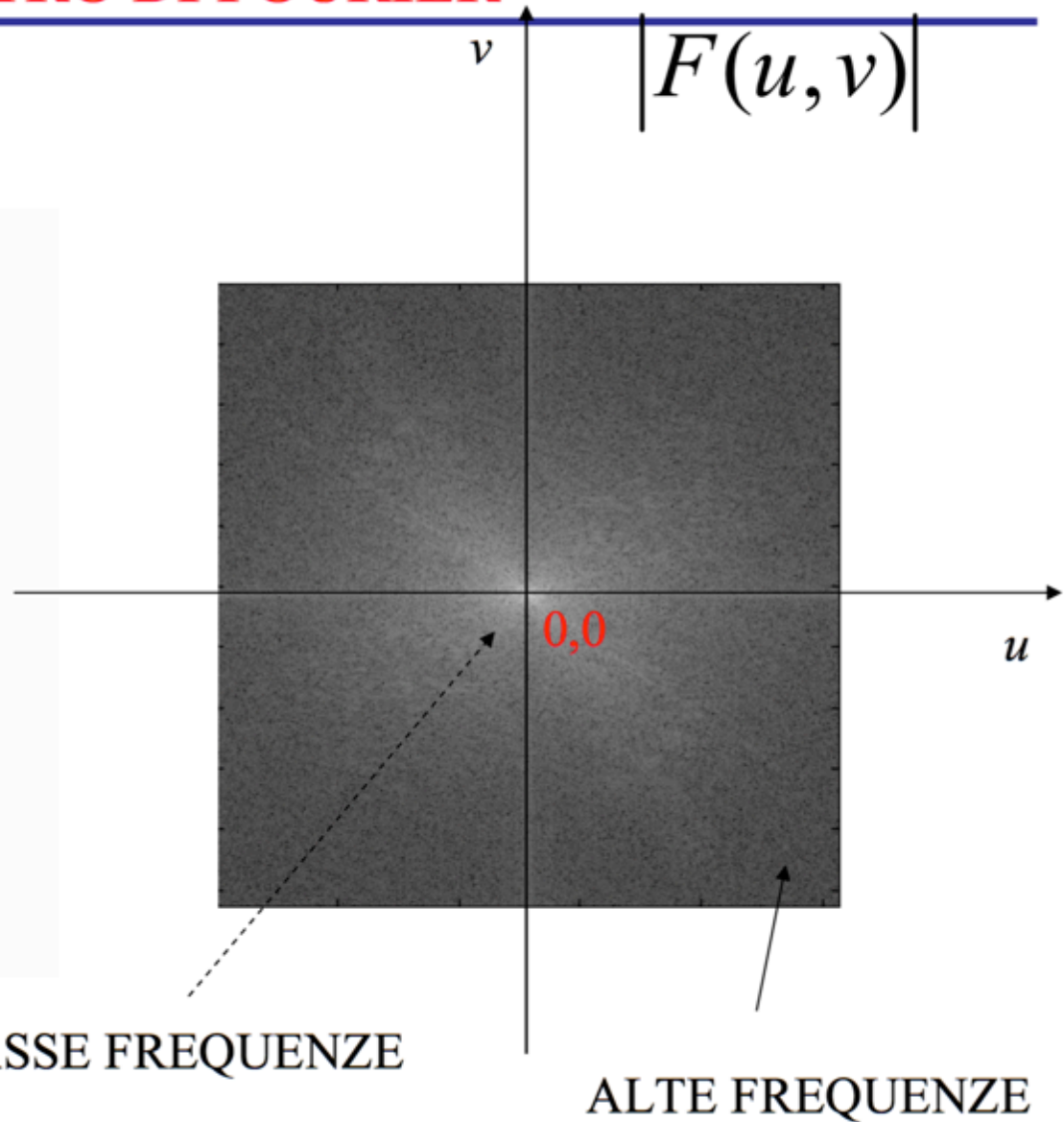
- La trasformata di una immagine è periodica e simmetrica: il valore $(0,0)$ è in alto a sinistra



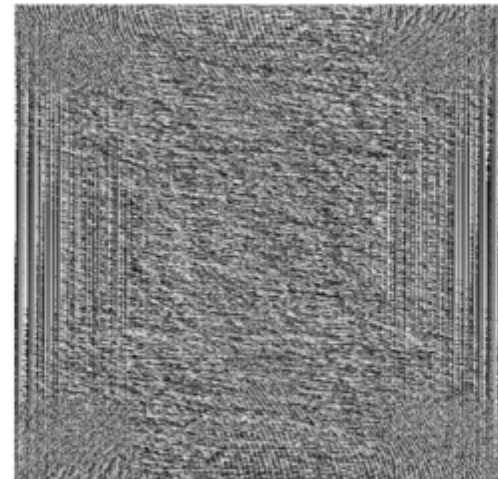
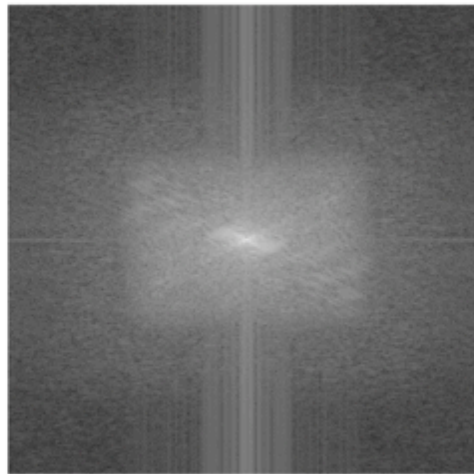
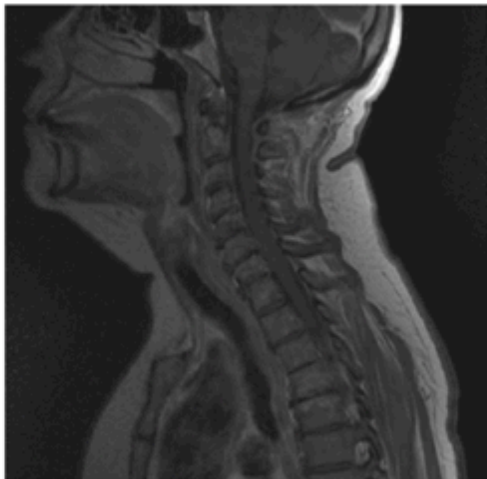
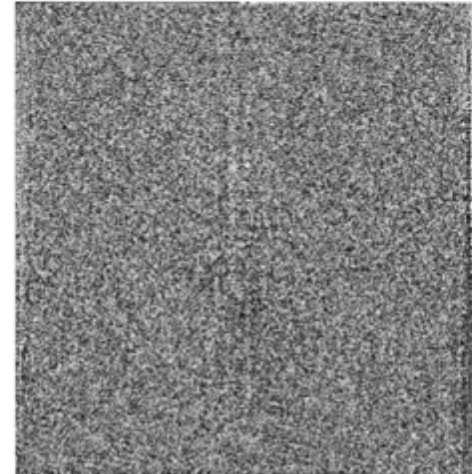
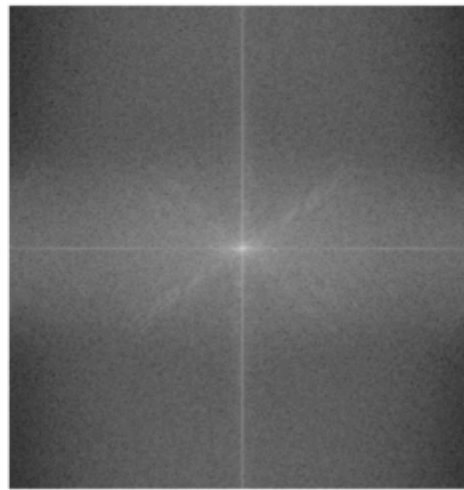
- Per leggibilità (e utilità) si preferisce traslare lo spettro per avere $(0,0)$ al centro

RAPPRESENTAZIONE SPETTRO DI FOURIER

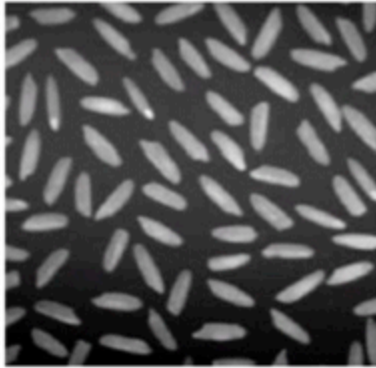
$f(x, y)$



DISCRETE FOURIER TRANSFORM DFT



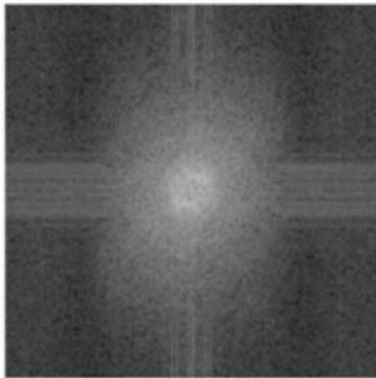
MODULO E FASE



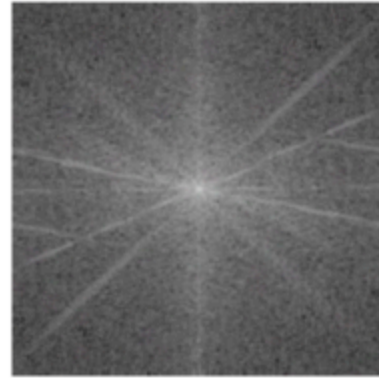
$f(x, y)$



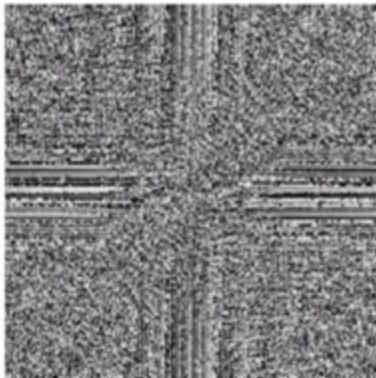
$g(x, y)$



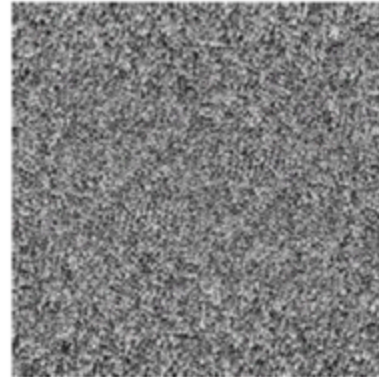
$|F(u, v)|$



$|G(u, v)|$

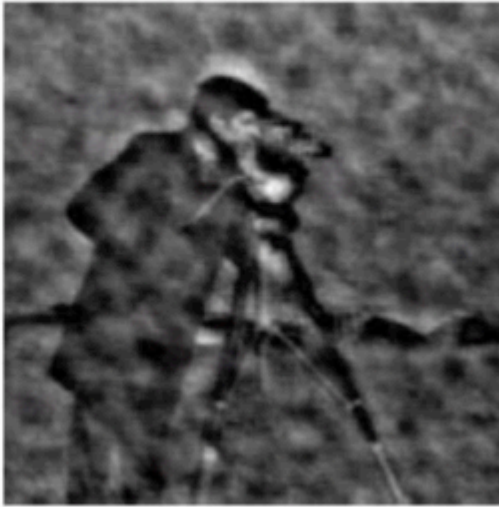


$\angle F(u, v)$

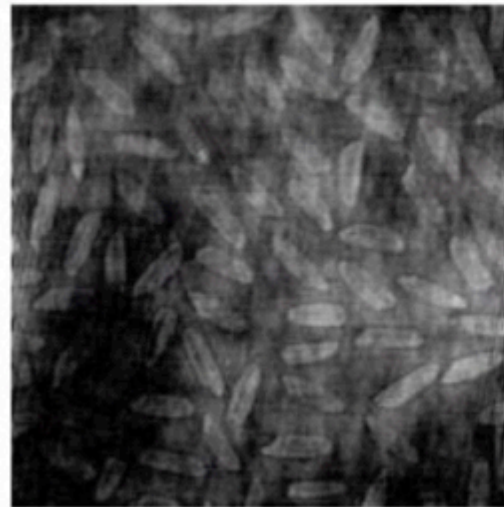


$\angle G(u, v)$

MODULO E FASE



$$F^{-1}\left[\left|F(u,v)\right|e^{(j\angle G(u,v))}\right]$$

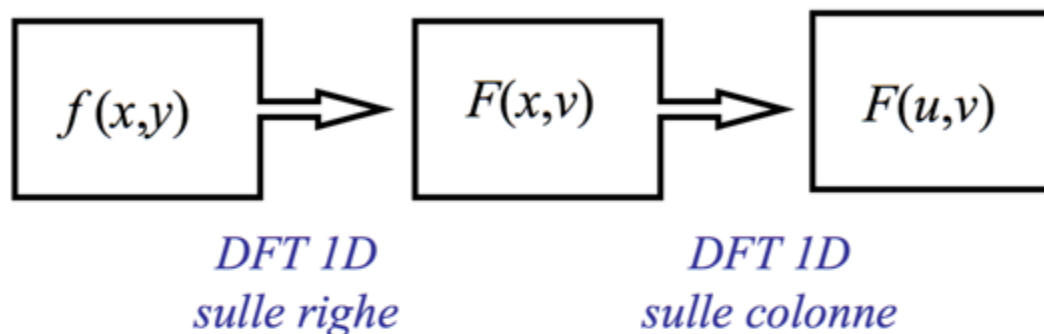


$$F^{-1}\left[\left|G(u,v)\right|e^{(j\angle F(u,v))}\right]$$

- La fase contiene le informazioni essenziali sulla struttura dell'immagine e le informazioni sulla posizione.
- L'ampiezza contiene solo l'informazione relativa alla presenza o meno delle strutture nell'immagine.

PROPRIETÀ DELLA DFT

Separabilità

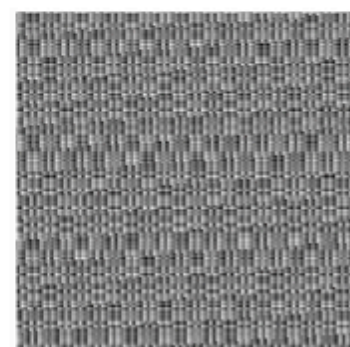
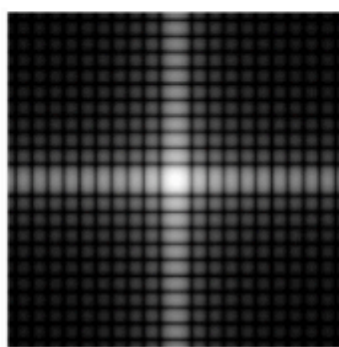
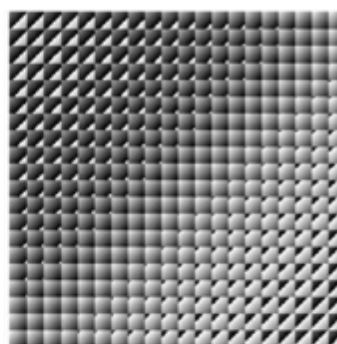
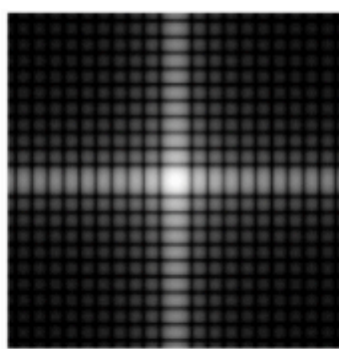
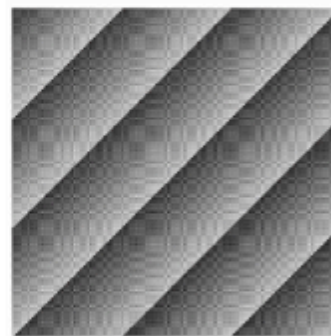
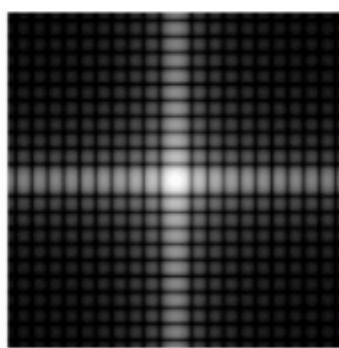
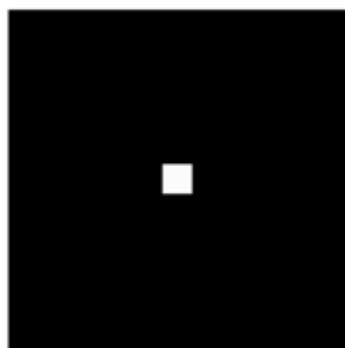


$$F(u,v) = \frac{1}{NM} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{M-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{N} + \frac{vy}{M} \right)}$$
$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{M} \sum_{y=0}^{M-1} f(x,y) e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{vy}{M} \right)}}_{F(x,v)} \right) e^{-j2\pi \left(\frac{ux}{N} \right)}$$

$F(x,v)$

PROPRIETÀ DELLA DFT

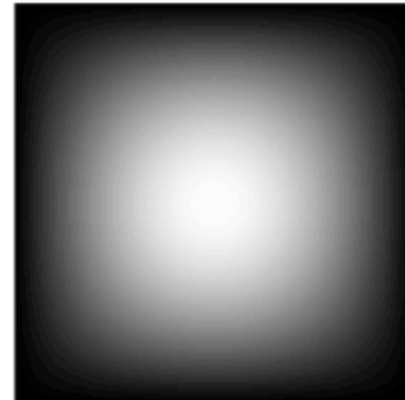
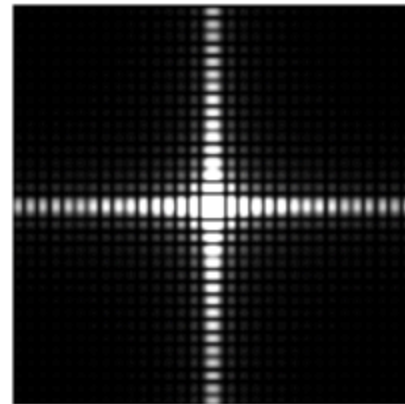
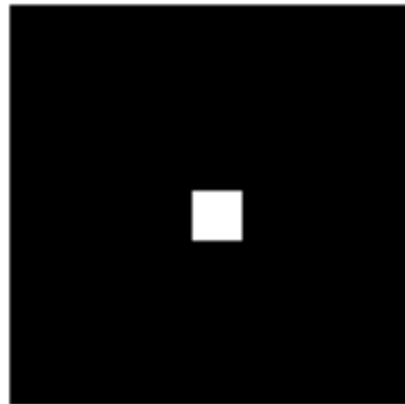
- Spettro invariante per traslazione



PROPRIETÀ DELLA DFT

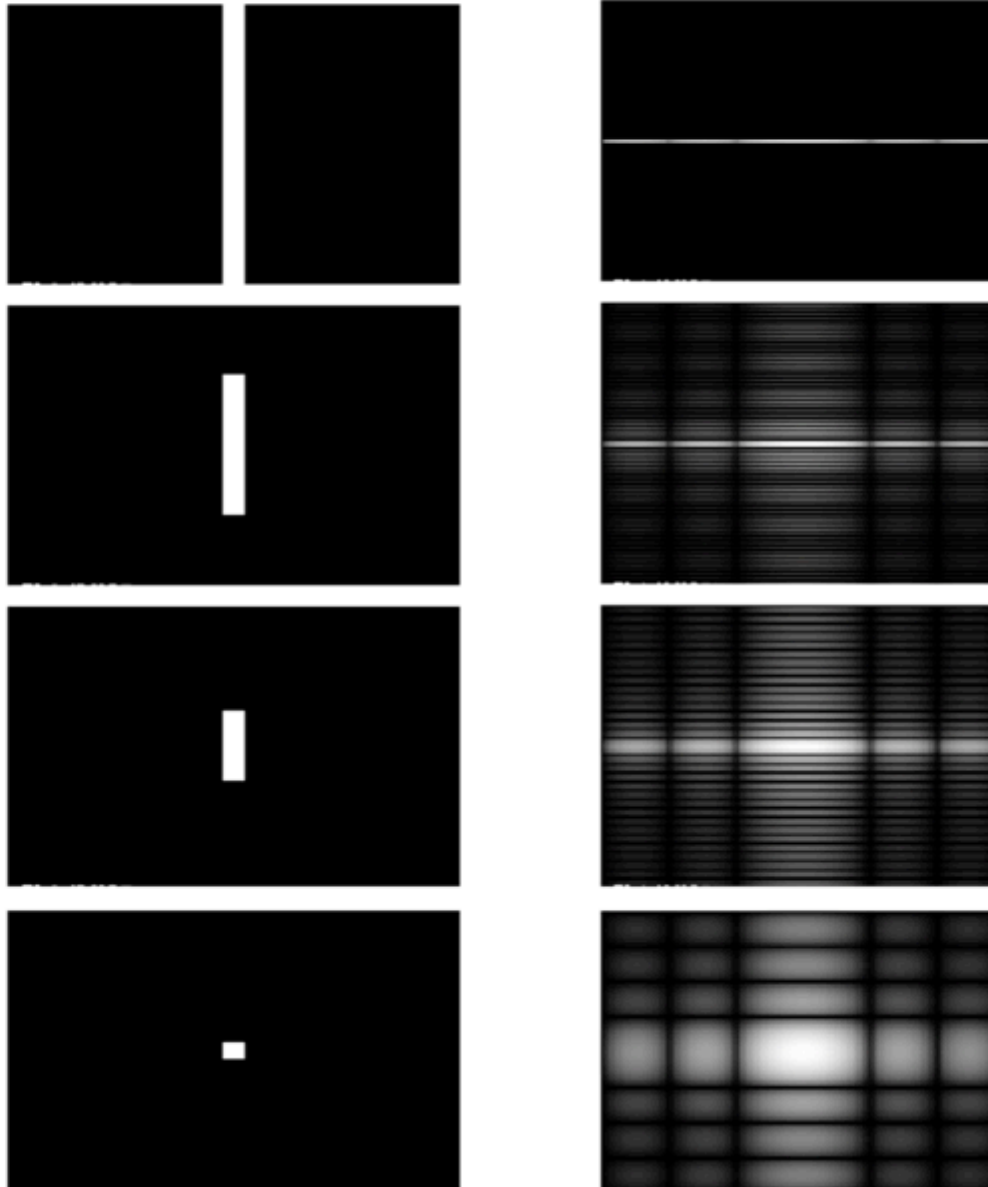
Scaling

$$f(\alpha x, \beta y) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|\alpha\beta|} F\left(\frac{u}{\alpha}, \frac{v}{\beta}\right)$$



PROPRIETÀ DELLA DFT

- Scaling



PROPRIETÀ DELLA DFT

Trasformazione **reversibile**: ANALISI-SINTESI

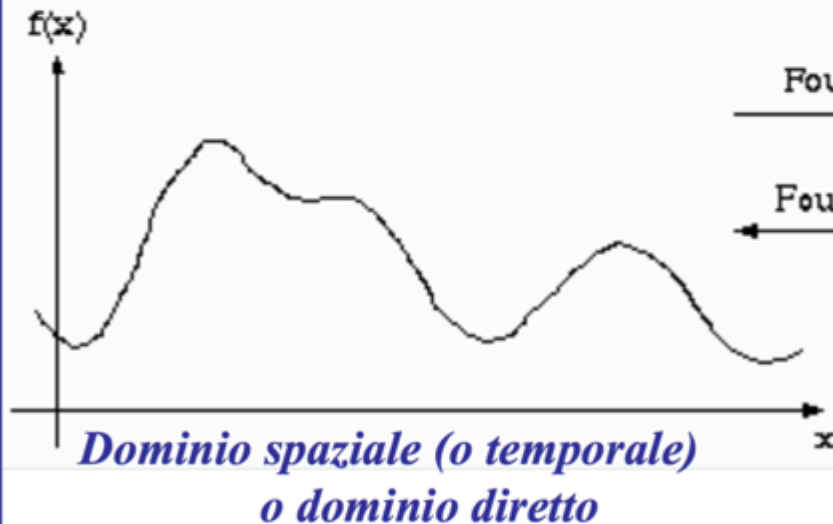
$$F^{-1}F[f(x,y)] = f(x,y)$$

Antitrasformata (SINTESI)

$$f(x) = F^{-1}[F(u)]$$

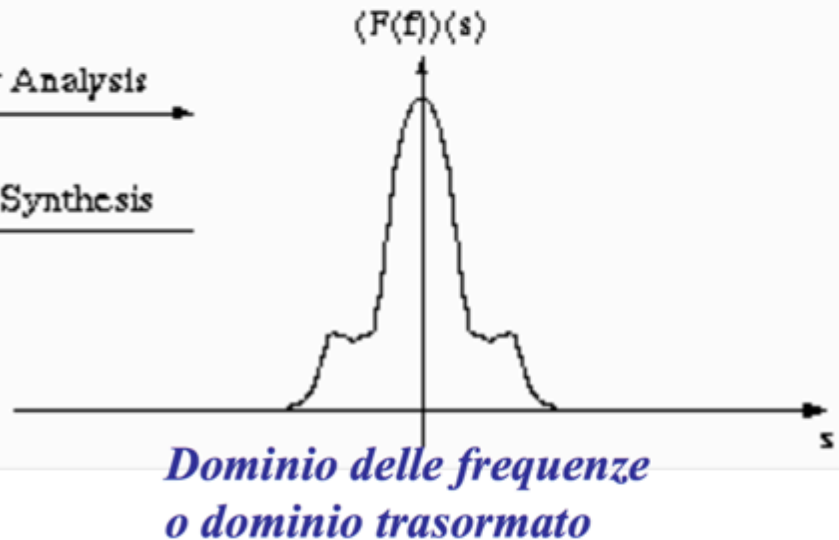
Trasformata (ANALISI)

$$F(u) = F[f(x)]$$



Fourier Analysis

Fourier Synthesis



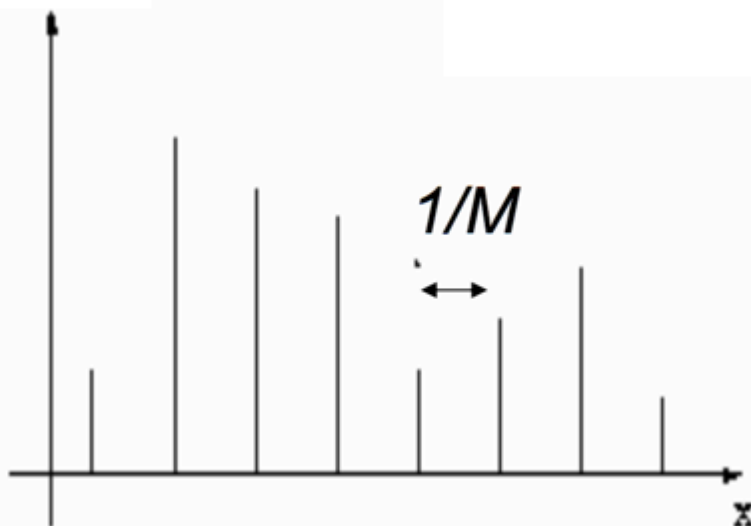
PROPRIETÀ DELLA DFT

Periodicità della DFT: $f(x)$ campionata (vale anche per DTFT)

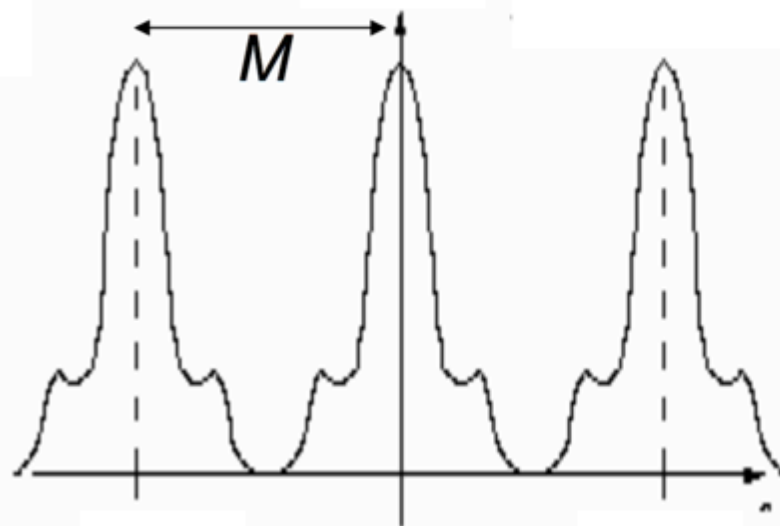
$$F(u) = F(u+M)$$

$$F(u) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} f(x) e^{-j \frac{2\pi}{M} ux} \quad u=0, \dots, M-1$$

$f(x)$

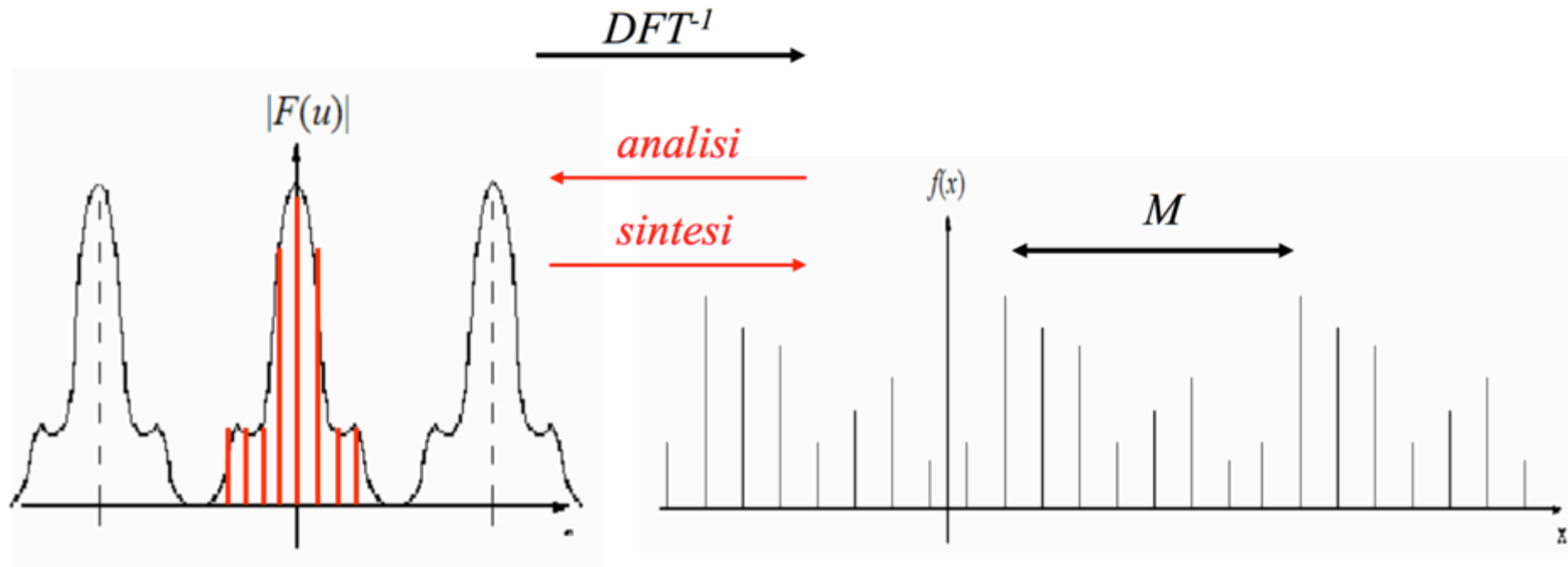


$|F(u)|$



PROPRIETÀ DELLA DFT

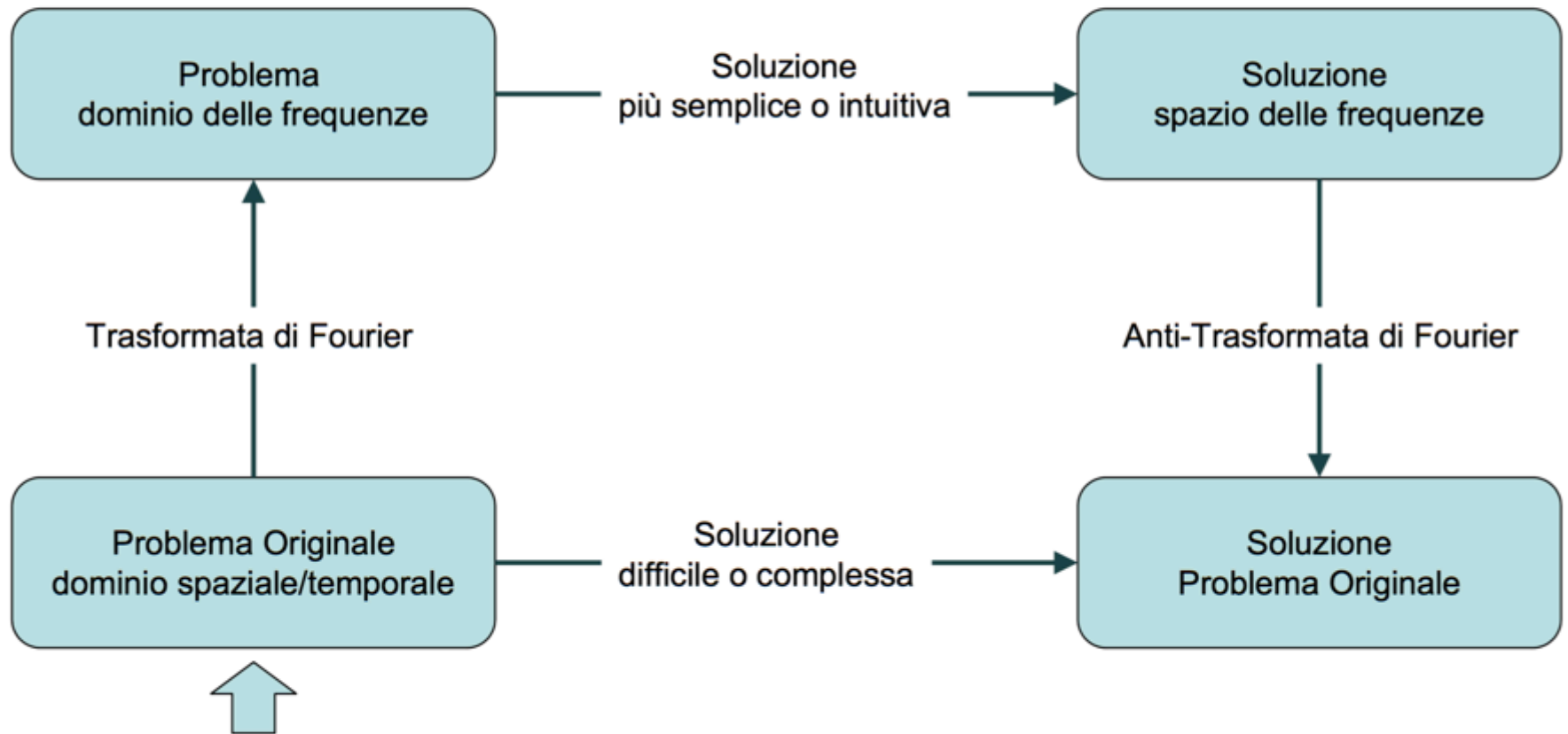
Periodicità di antitrasformata



$$f(x) = \sum_{u=0}^{M-1} F(u) e^{j \frac{2\pi}{M} ux} \quad x = 0, \dots, M-1$$

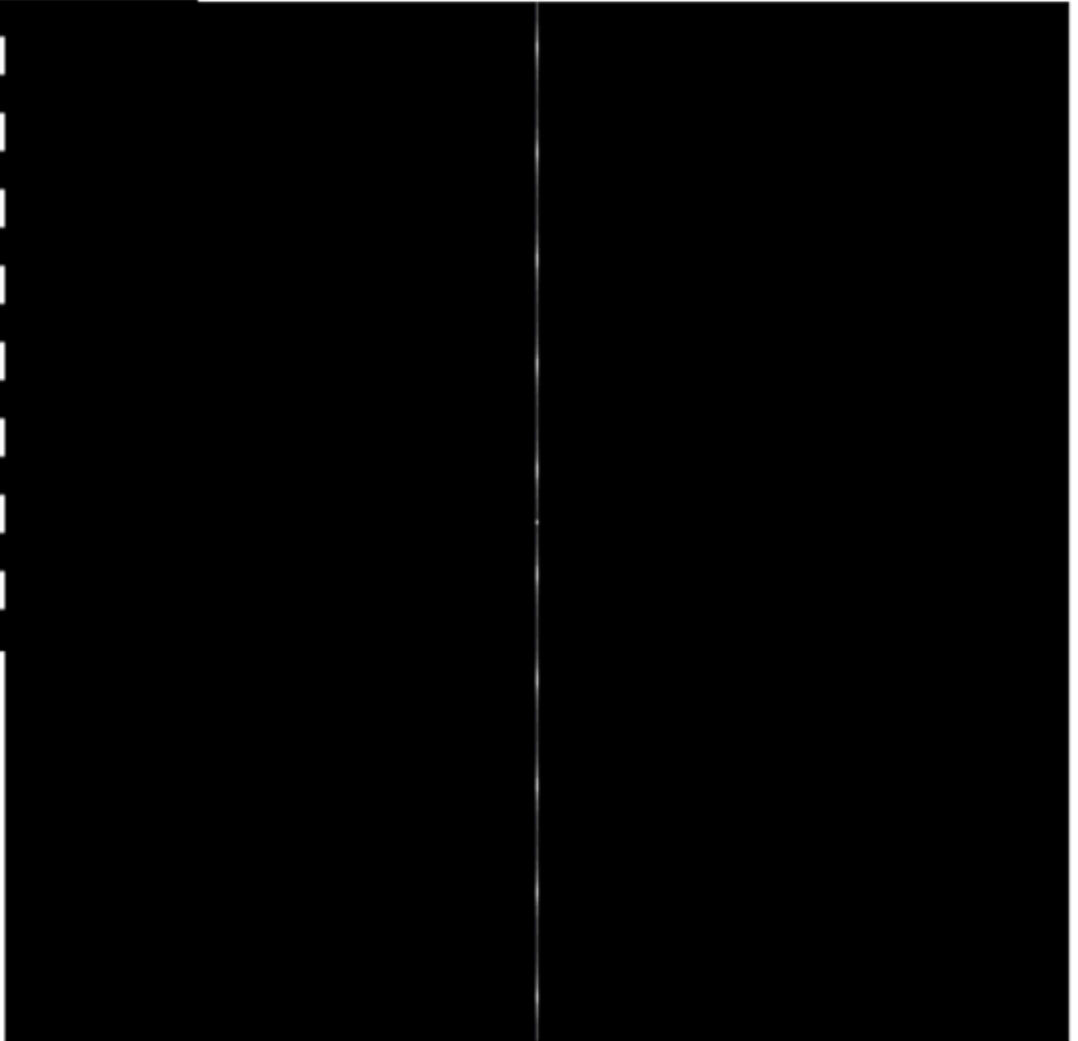
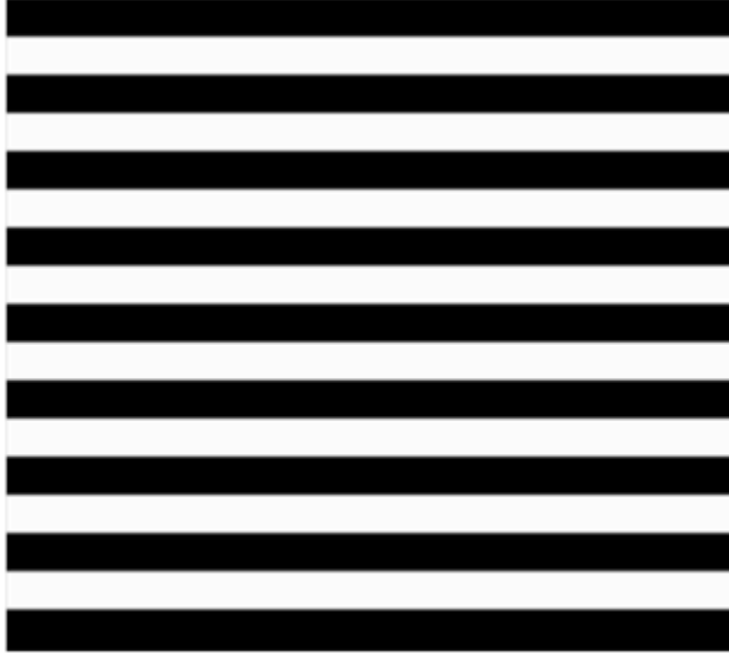
Trasformata di Fourier

- Dominio Spaziale/Temporale vs. Frequenze



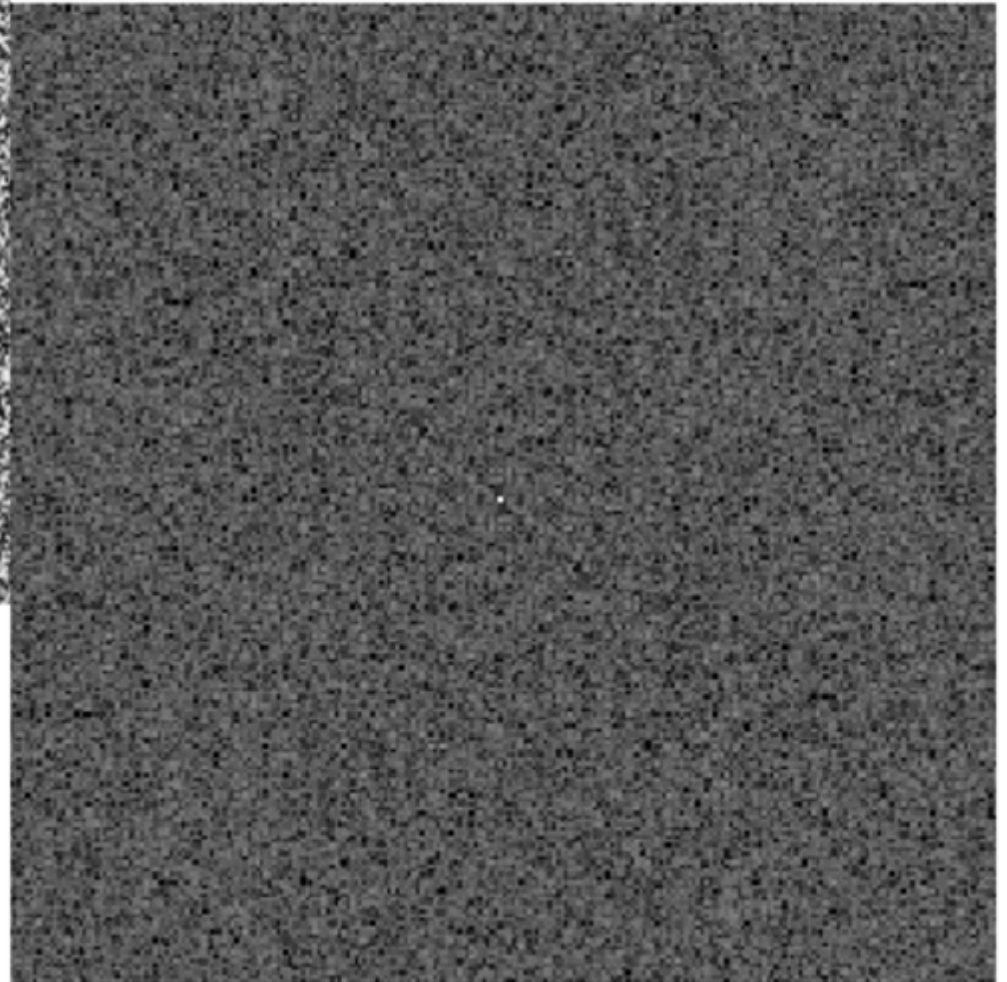
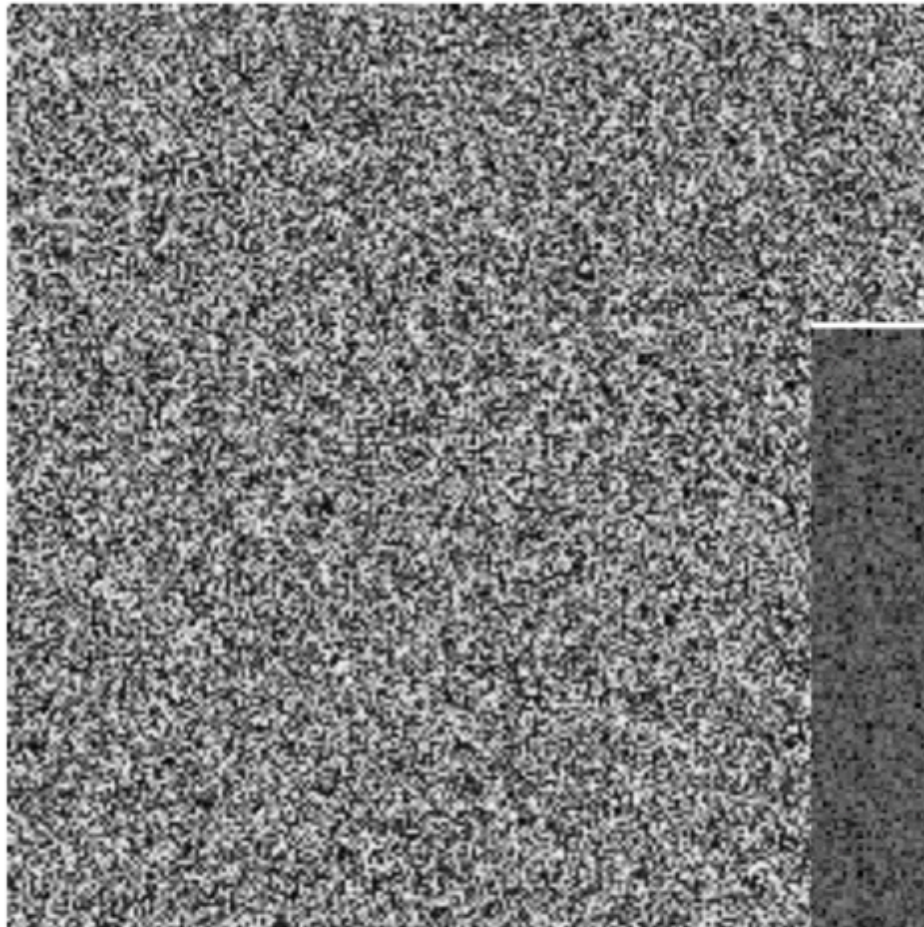


ESEMPIO DI DFT 2D
senza rumore (noise)



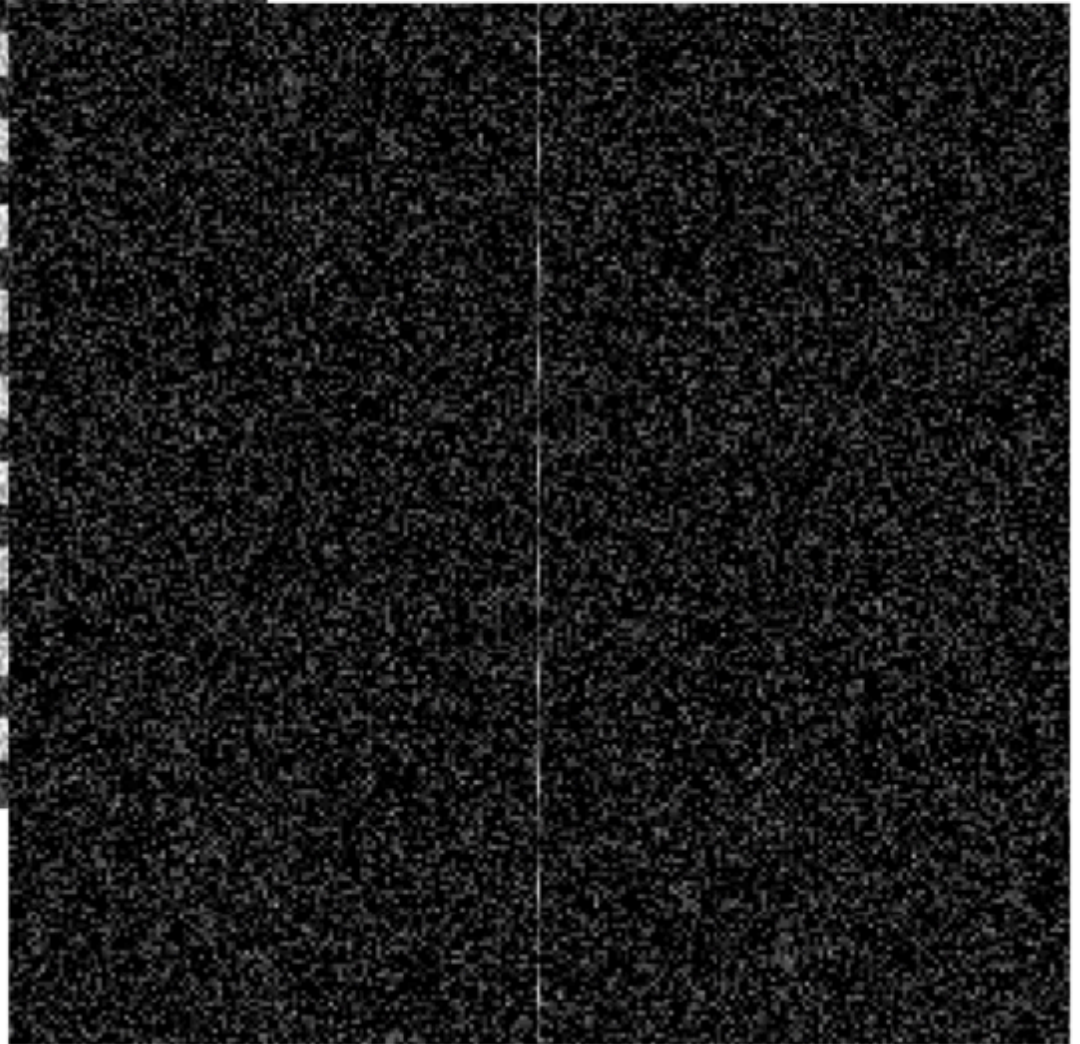
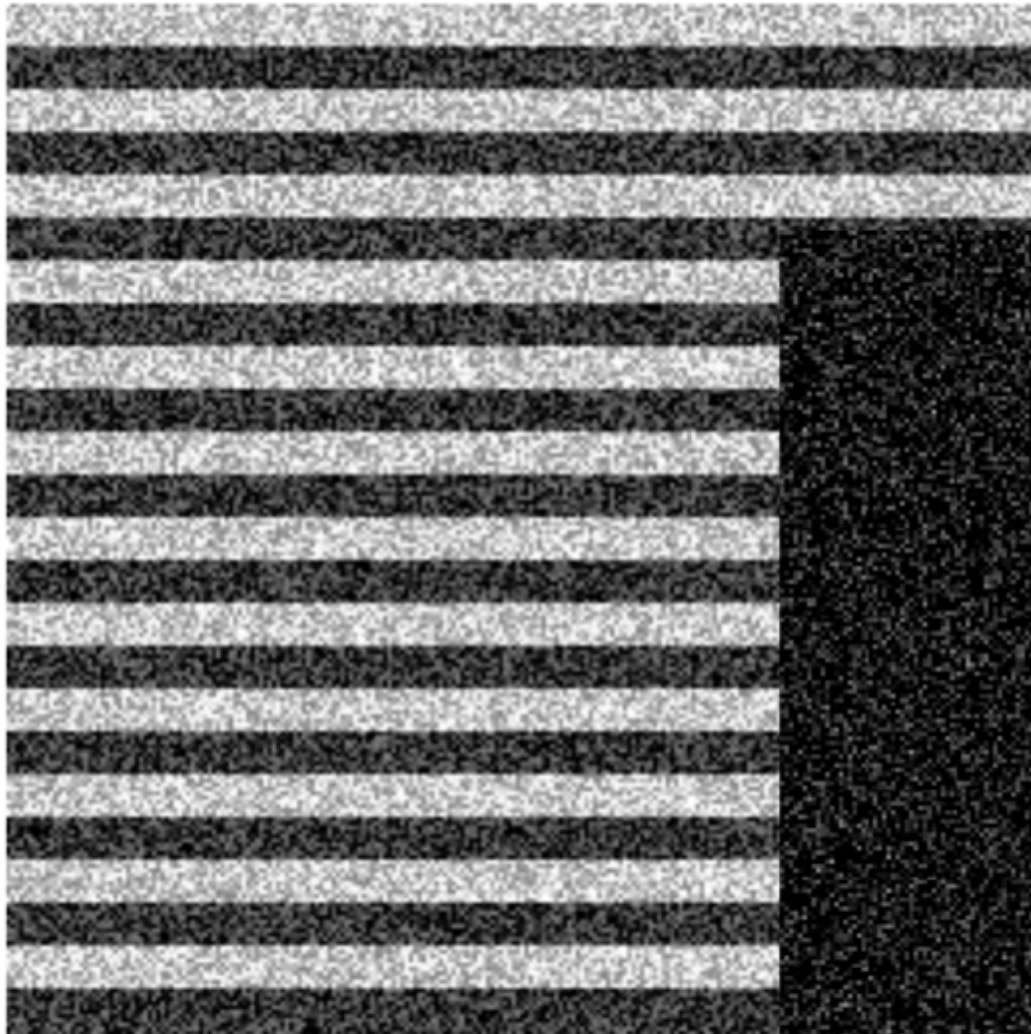
ESEMPIO DI DFT 2D

rumore (noise)

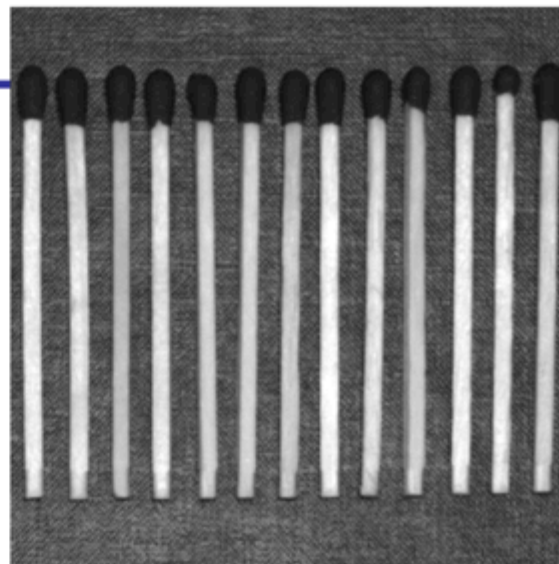


ESEMPIO DI DFT 2D

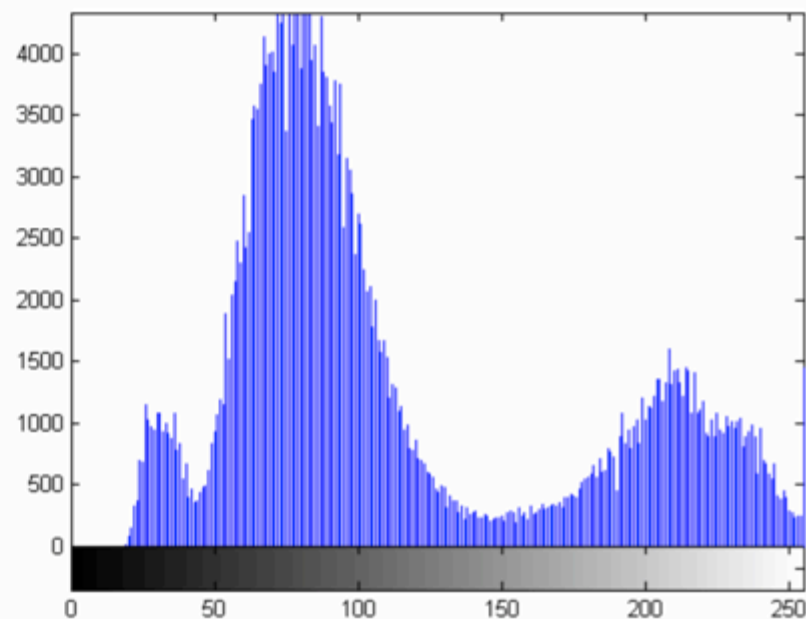
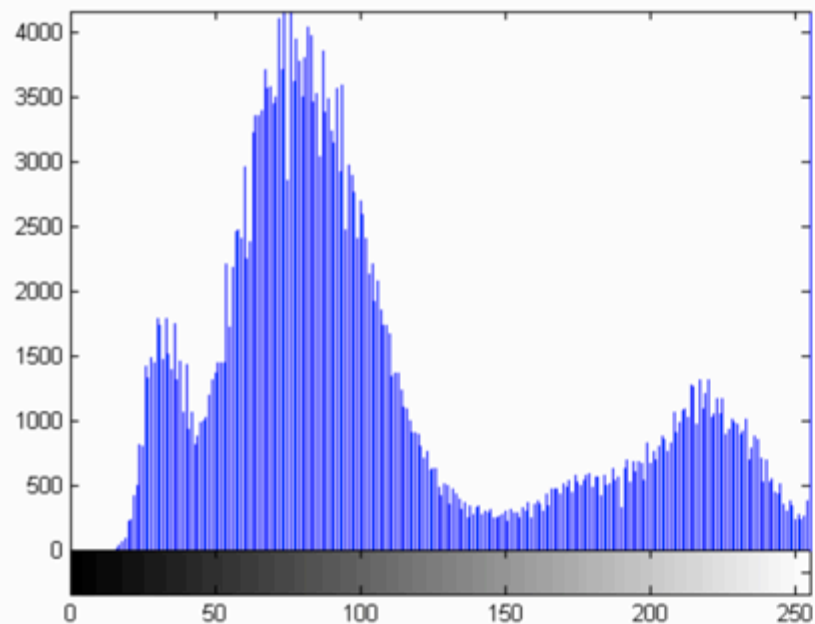
con rumore (noise)



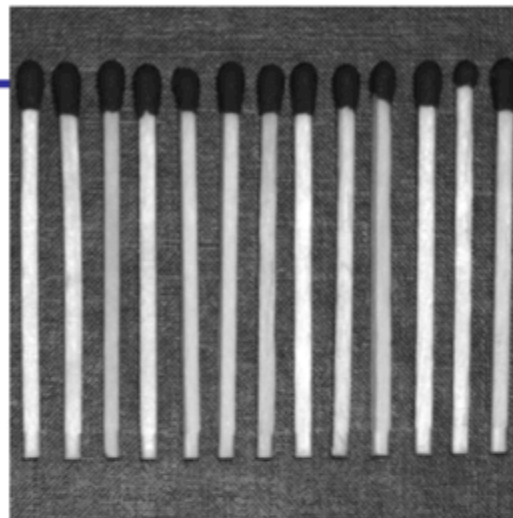
TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER DISCRETA 2D



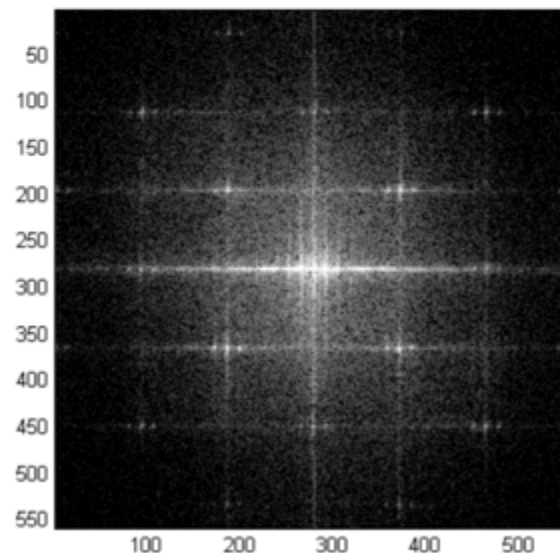
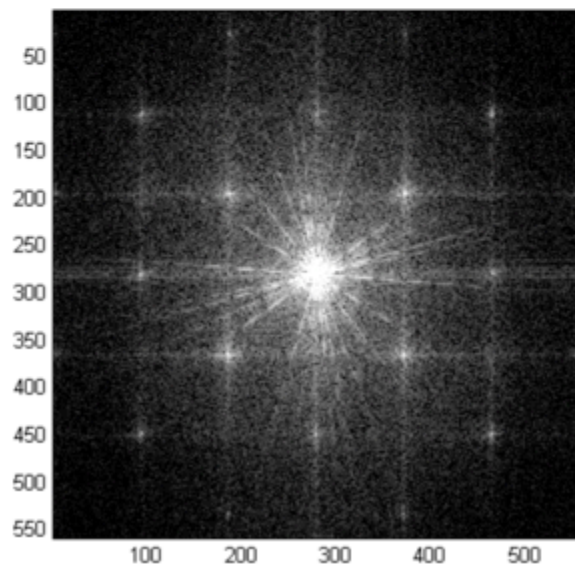
ANALISI ISTOGRAMMA

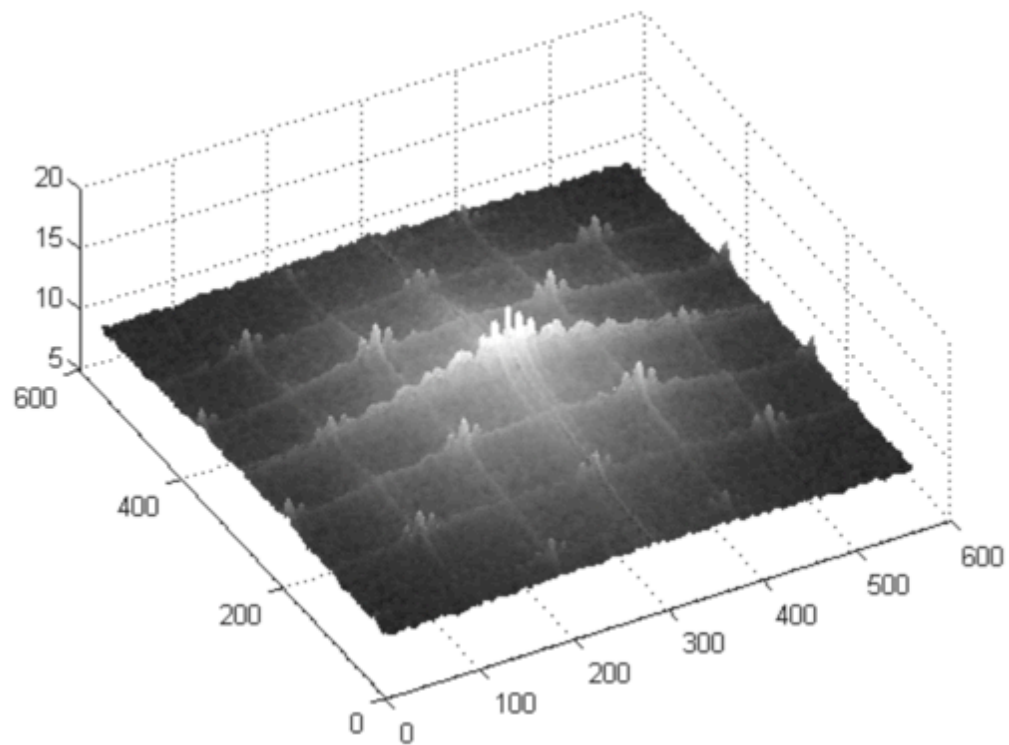
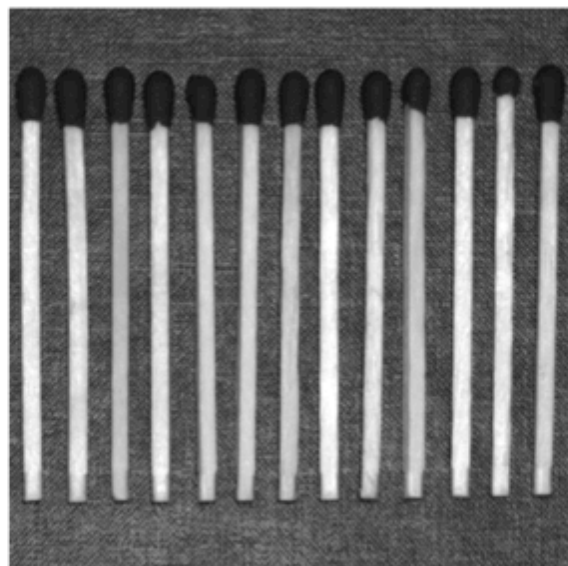
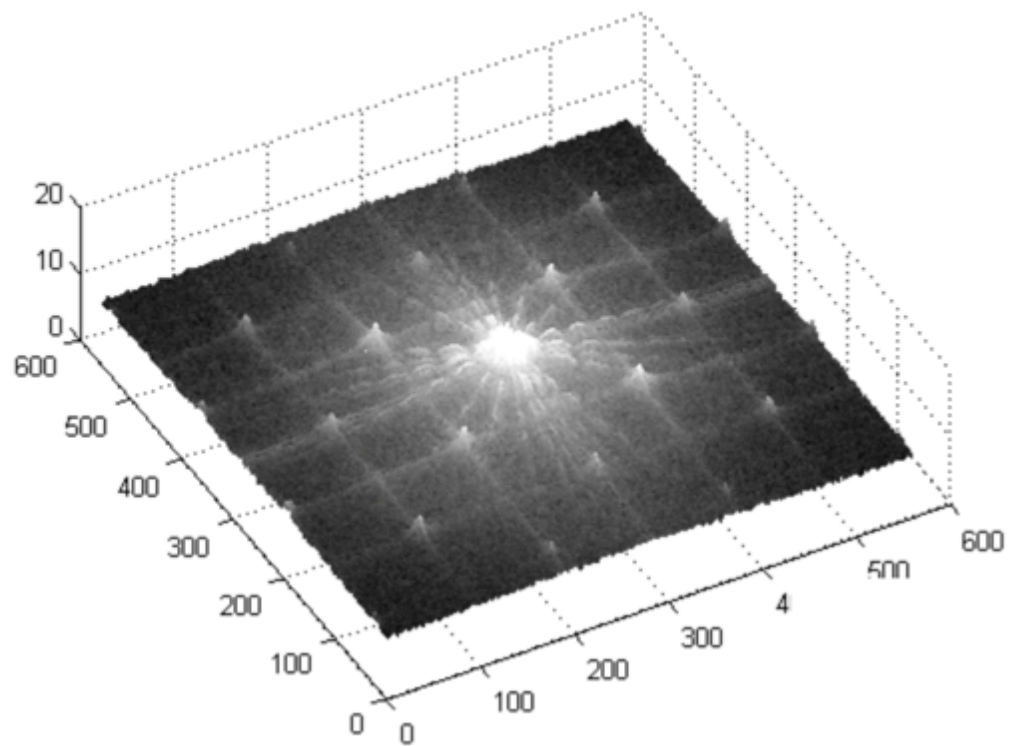


TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER DISCRETA 2D

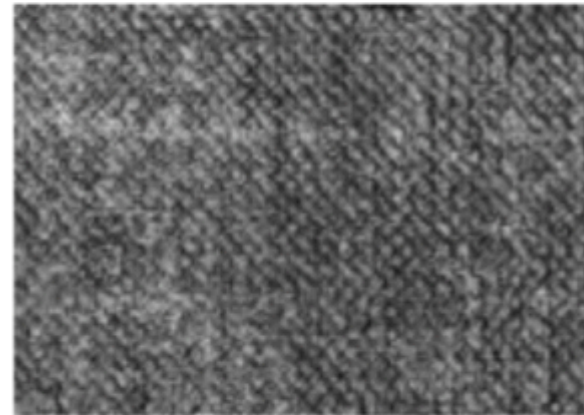
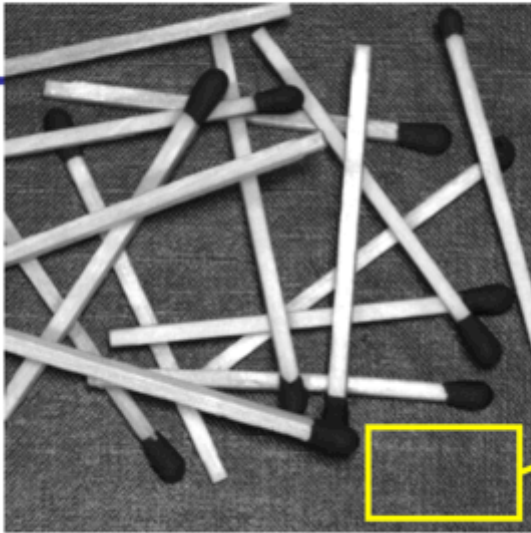


MODULO DELLA TRASFORMATA

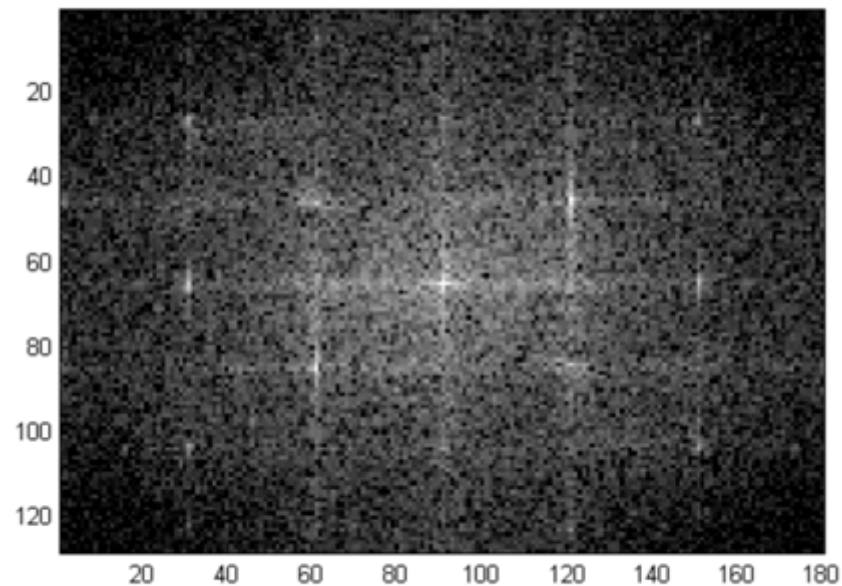




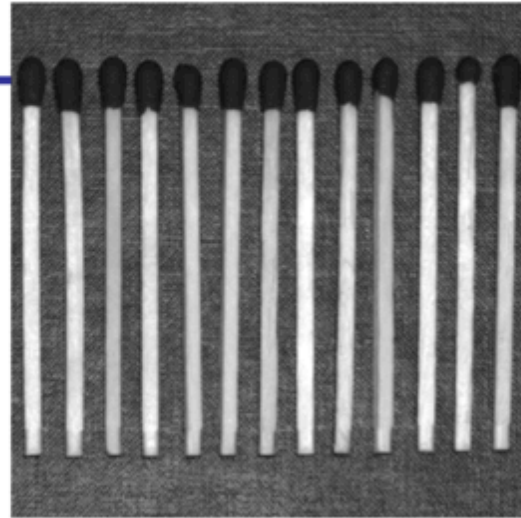
TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER DISCRETA 2D



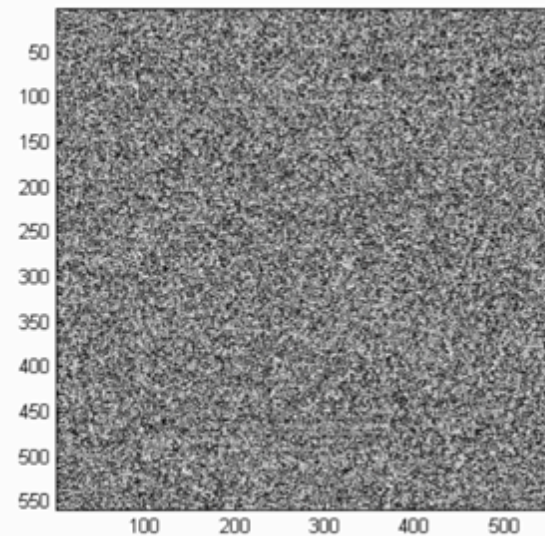
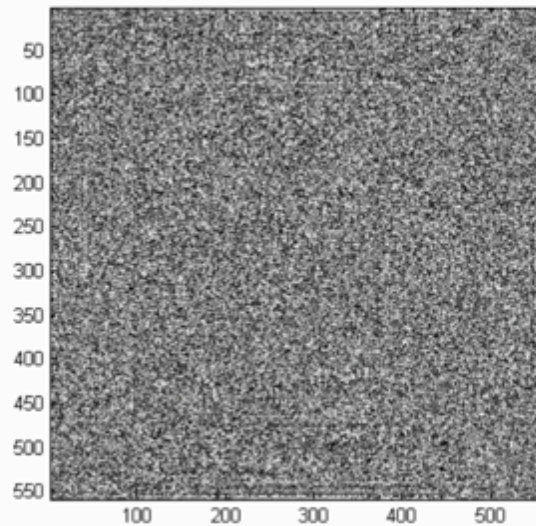
MODULO DELLA TRASFORMATA



TRASFORMATA DI FOURIER DISCRETA 2D



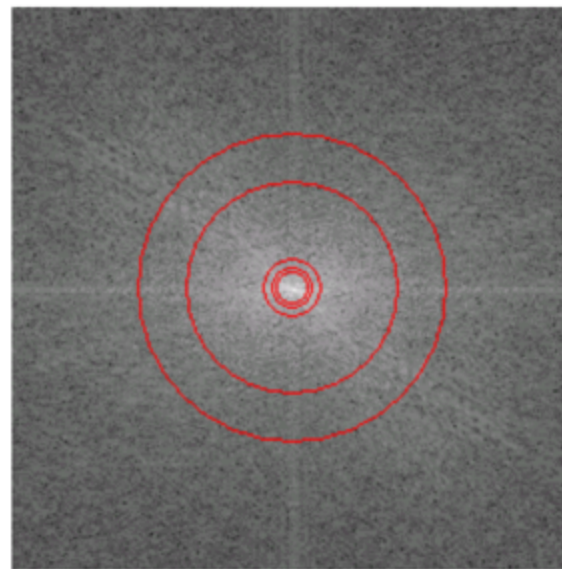
FASE DELLA TRASFORMATA



Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

- Manipolazione dello spettro

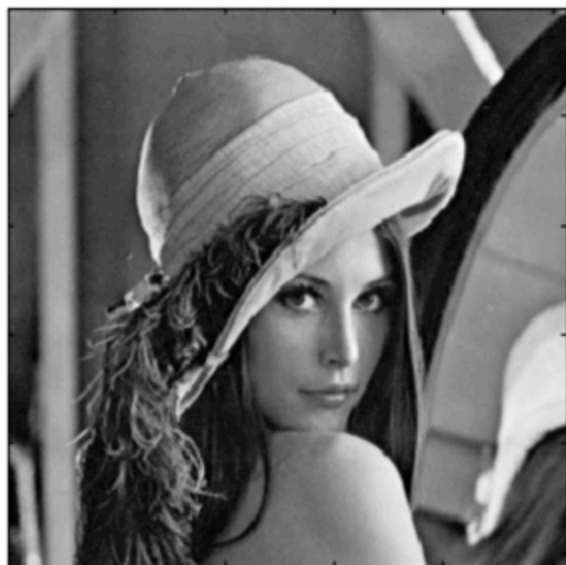
$$P(u) = |F(u)|^2 = \Re(u)^2 + \Im(u)^2 \quad \text{Potenza spettrale}$$



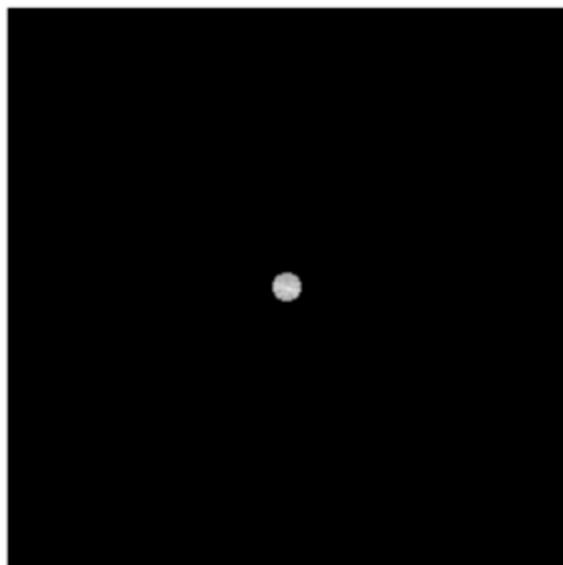
- Le circonferenze (dal centro) racchiudono il 90, 93, 95, 99, 99.5% della potenza spettrale totale

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale



Spettro (90%)



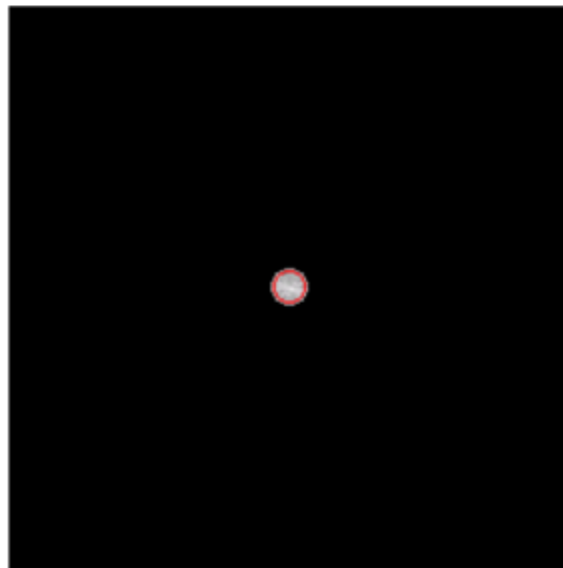
Ricostruita

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

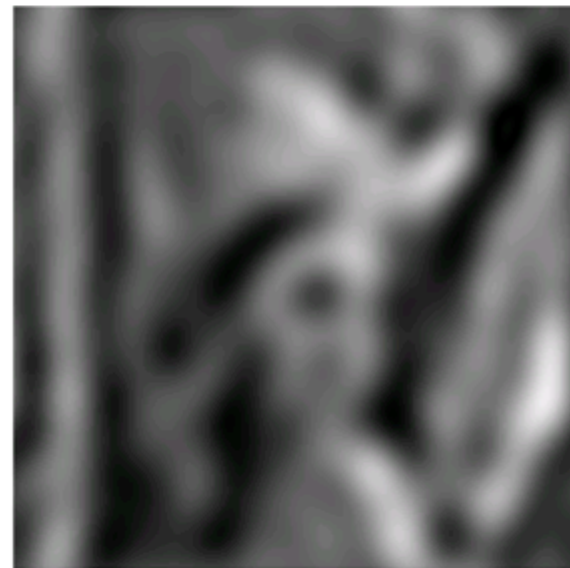
- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale



Spettro (93%)



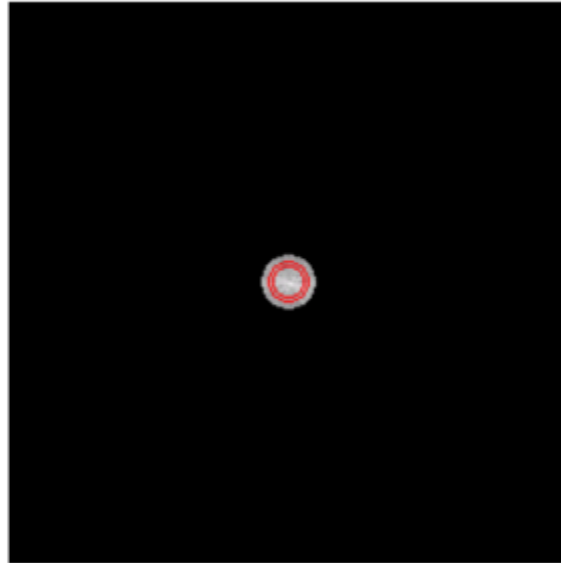
Ricostruita

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

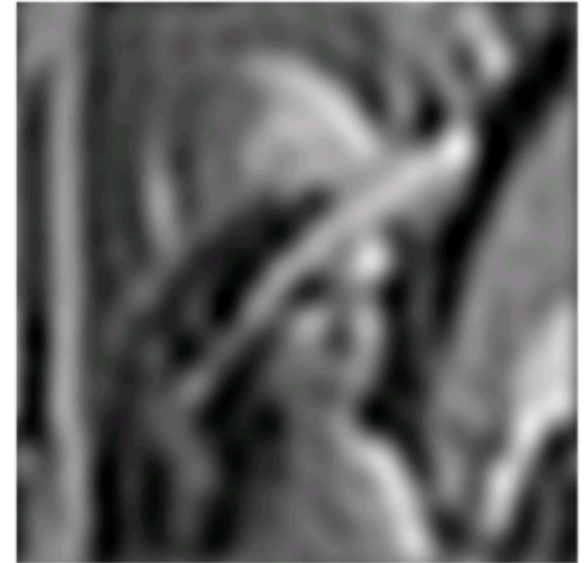
- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale



Spettro (95%)



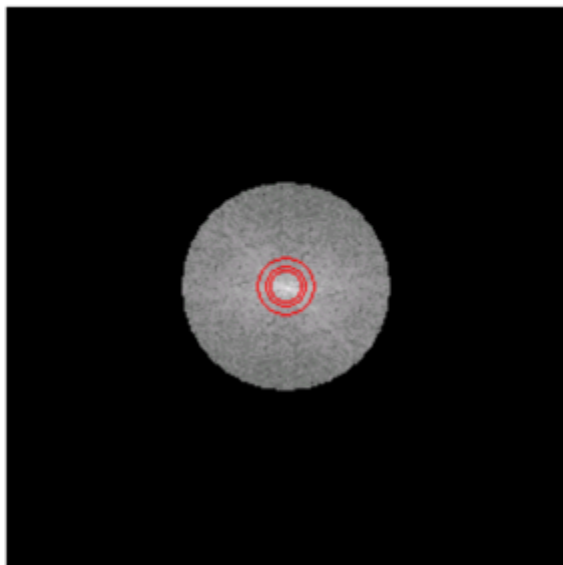
Ricostruita

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale



Spettro (99%)



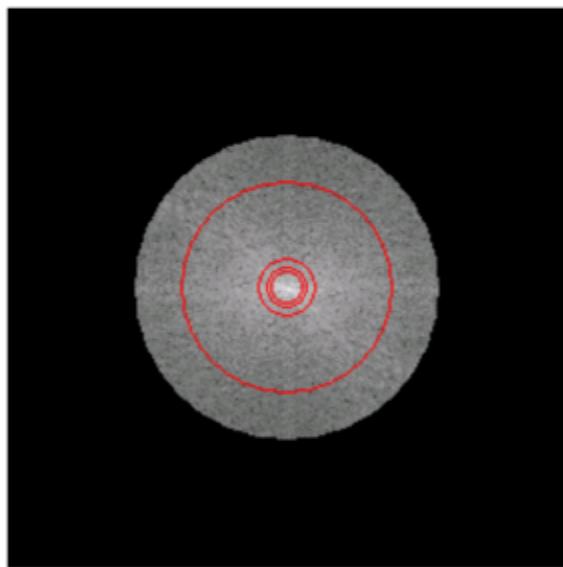
Ricostruita

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

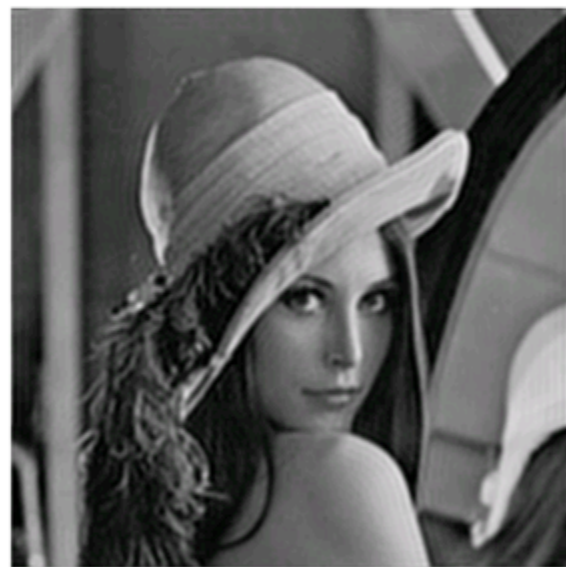
- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale



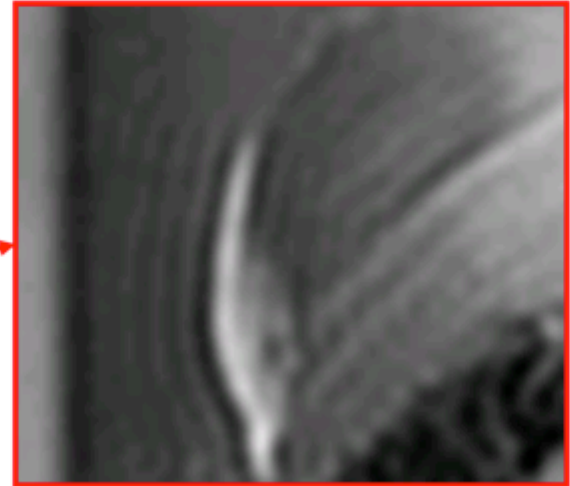
Spettro (99.5%)



Ricostruita

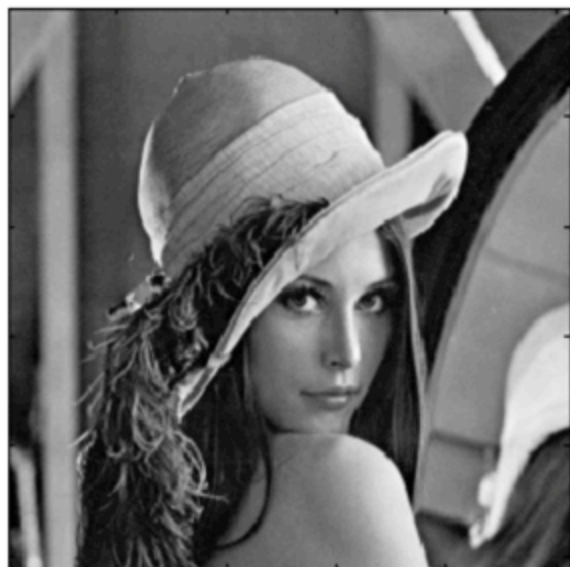
Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

- Ringing

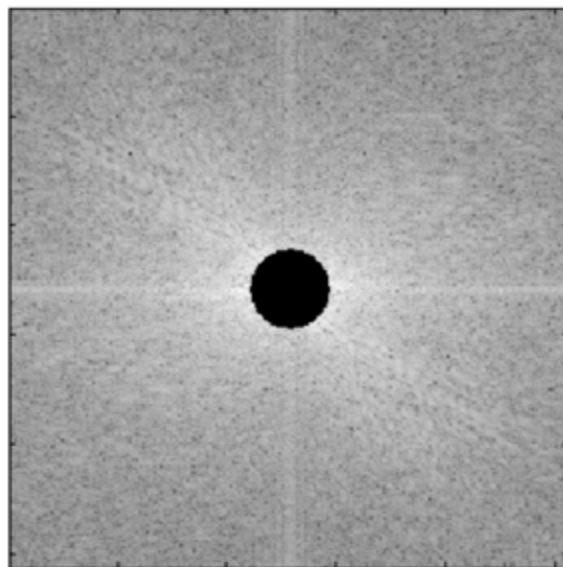


Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

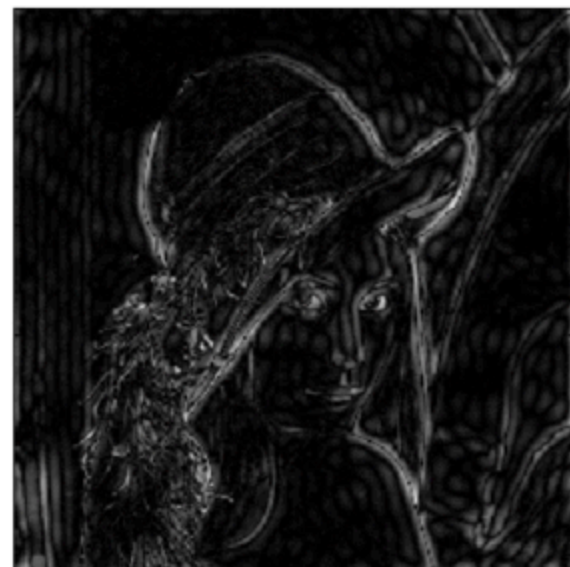
- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale



Spettro



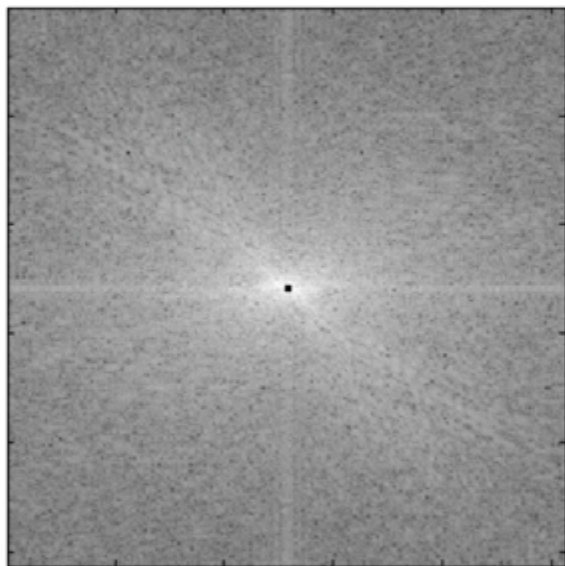
Ricostruita

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

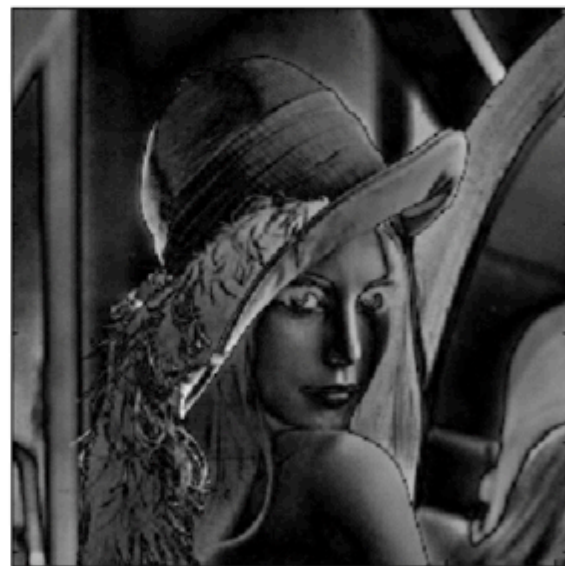
- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale



Spettro



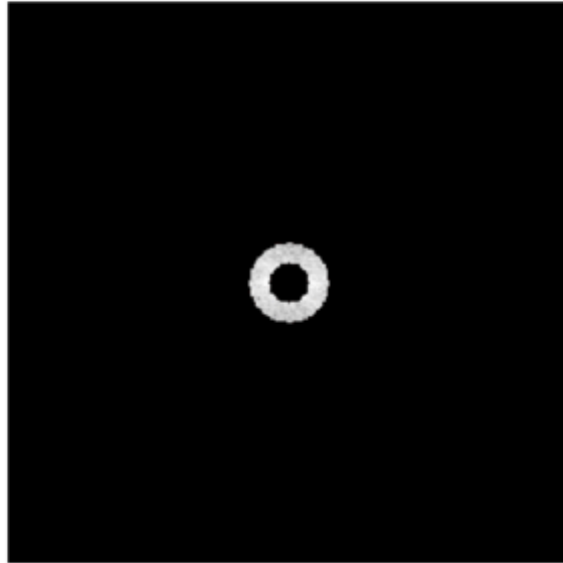
Ricostruita

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

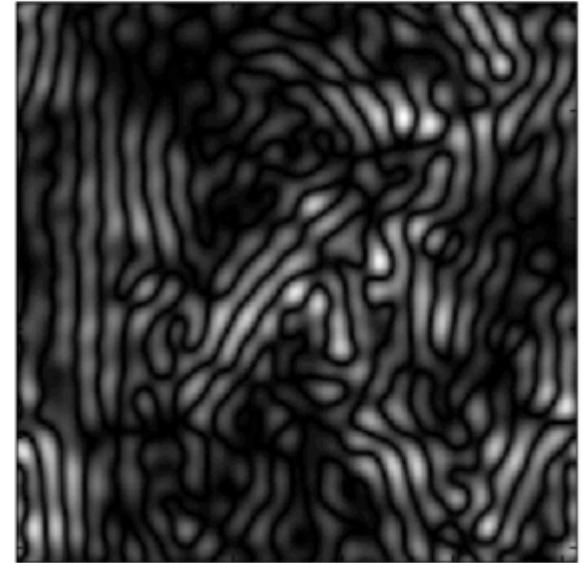
- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale



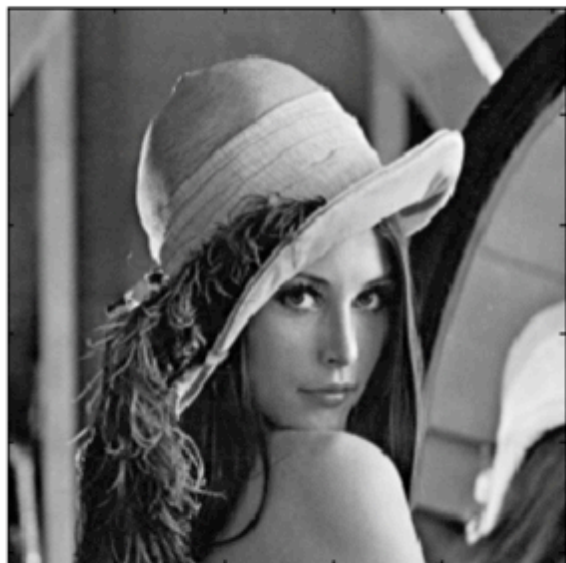
Spettro



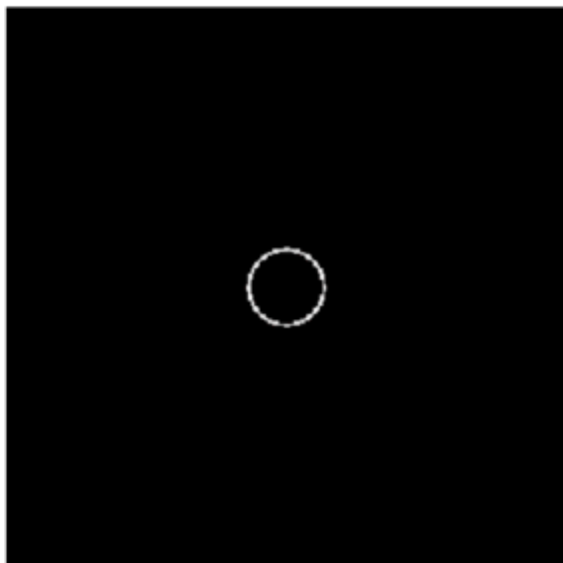
Ricostruita

Trasformata di Fourier: Immagini

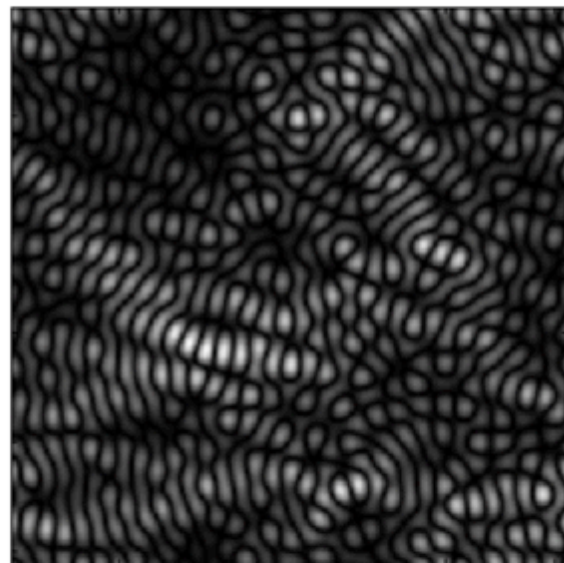
- Manipolazione dello spettro



Originale

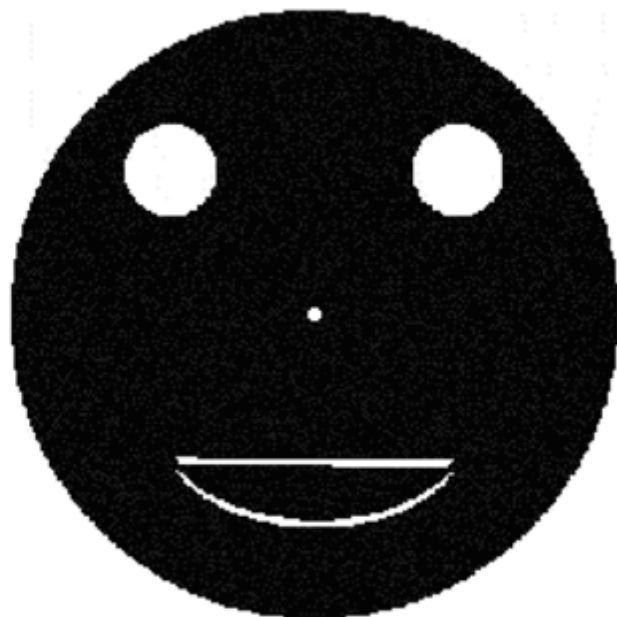


Spettro

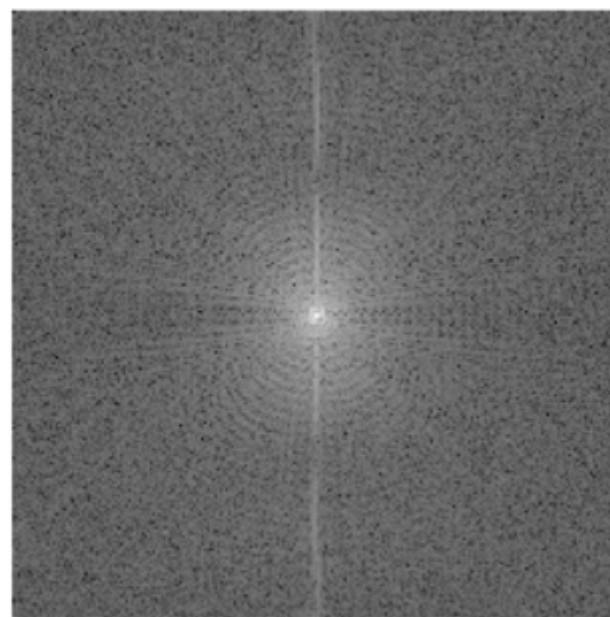


Ricostruita

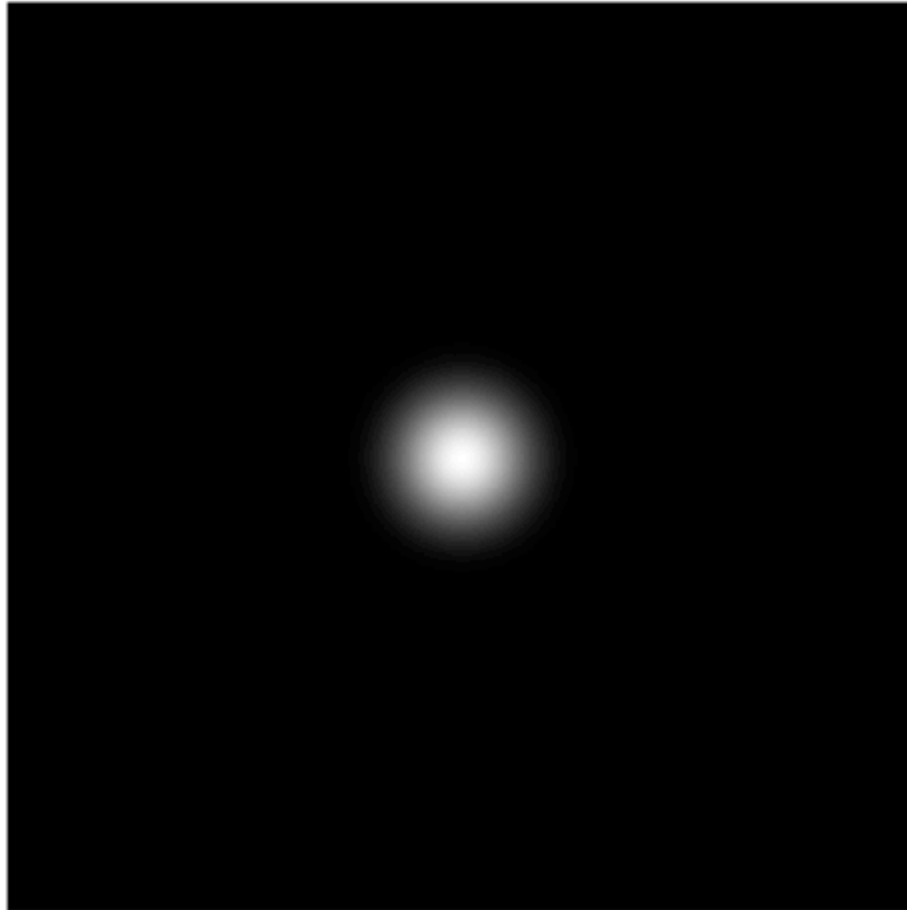
Immagine semplice



Spettro di Fourier



Funzione di Trasferimento del Filtro



Il filtro si applica con un prodotto di convoluzione
nel dominio della trasformata dell'immagine

Spettro di Fourier dell'immagine filtrata

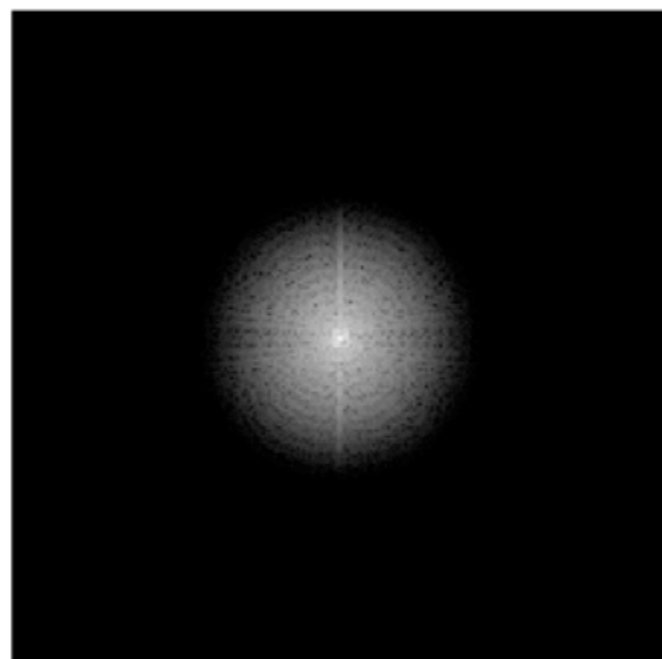


Immagine Filtrata



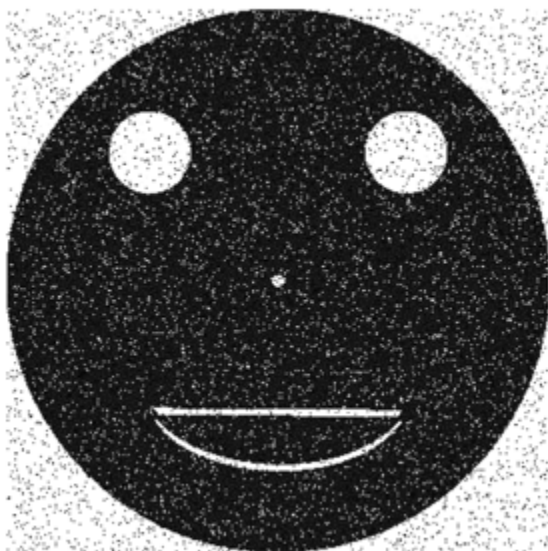


Immagine Filtrata

