# VENUS TRANSIT 2004 and IMAGE PROCESSING

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• Goals of Image Processing in the VT-2004 Project

- Goals of Image Processing in the VT-2004 Project
- Skeleton of the Pipeline

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- Image Enhancement

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- Image Restoration and Analysis

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- Skeleton of the Pipeline
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- Aditional Mathematical Operation and Distance Computation

### DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

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-preparing images for further analysis

-investigating hidden information in the image

• menu of the methods

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- INFO + EXAMPLES

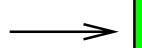
- menu of the methods
- INFO + EXAMPLES
- application to the real image fits, gif, jpeg

# **USER REGISTRATION**



e-mail

**REGISTRATION CONFIRMED** 



MAIN PAGE MENU

**Professional observatories** 



PARIS

link to http:// ...

ESO

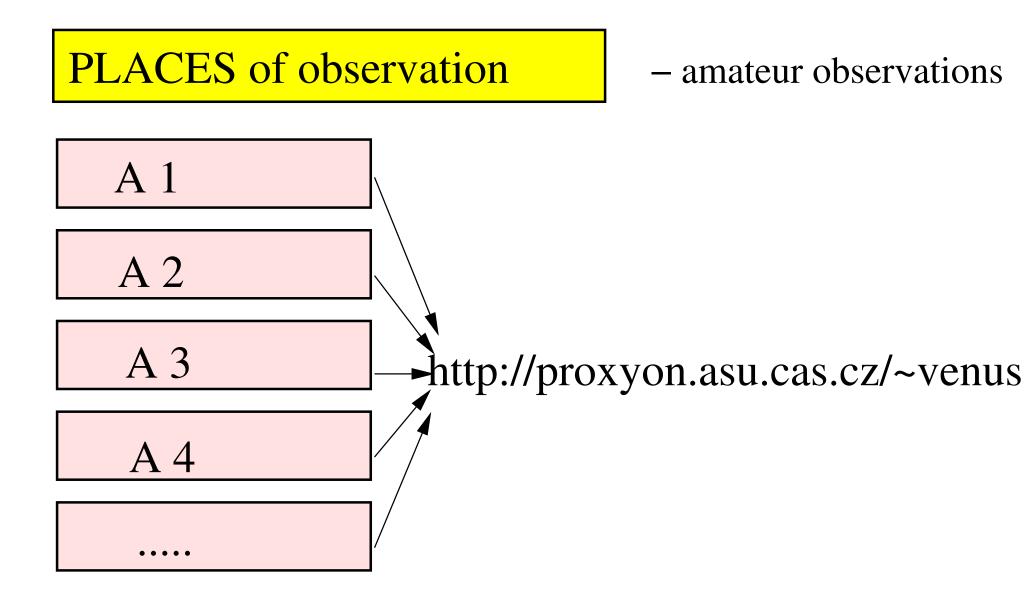
link to http:// ...

TENERIFE

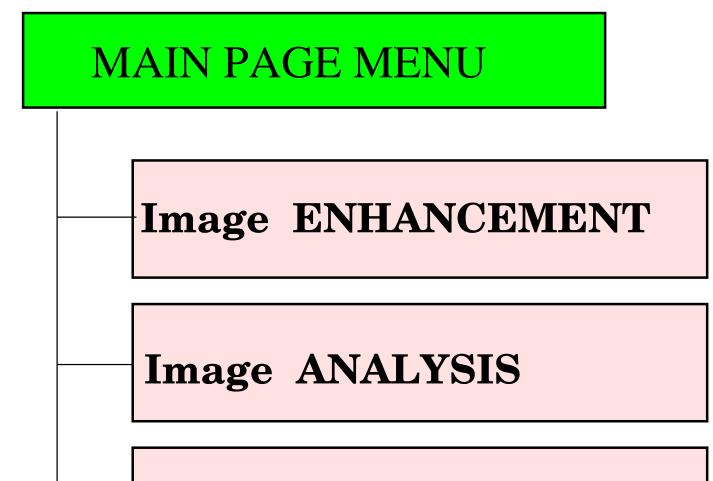
link to http:// ...

...etc.

MAIN PAGE MENU

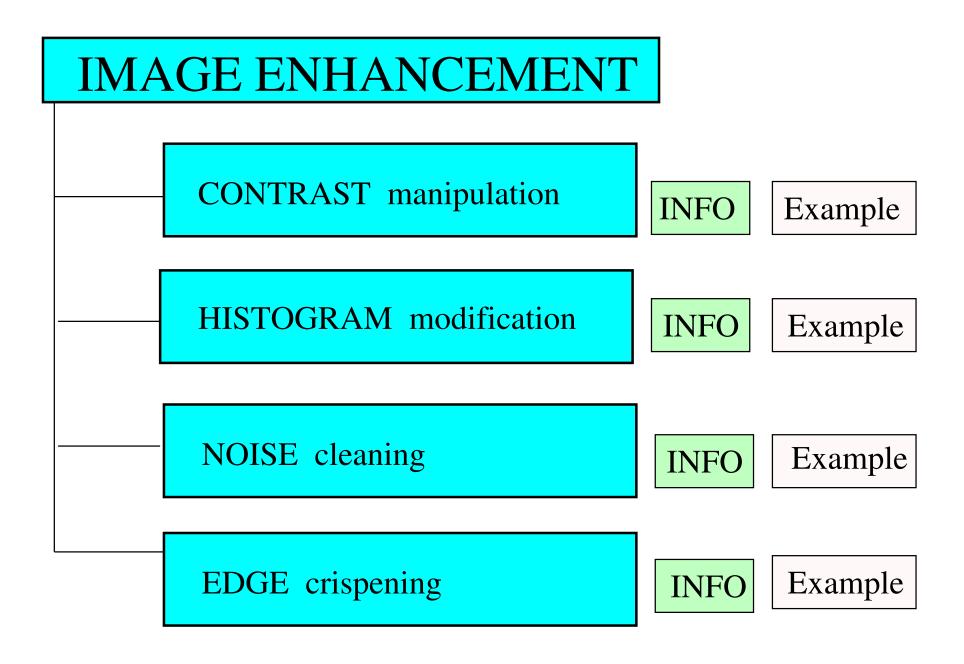






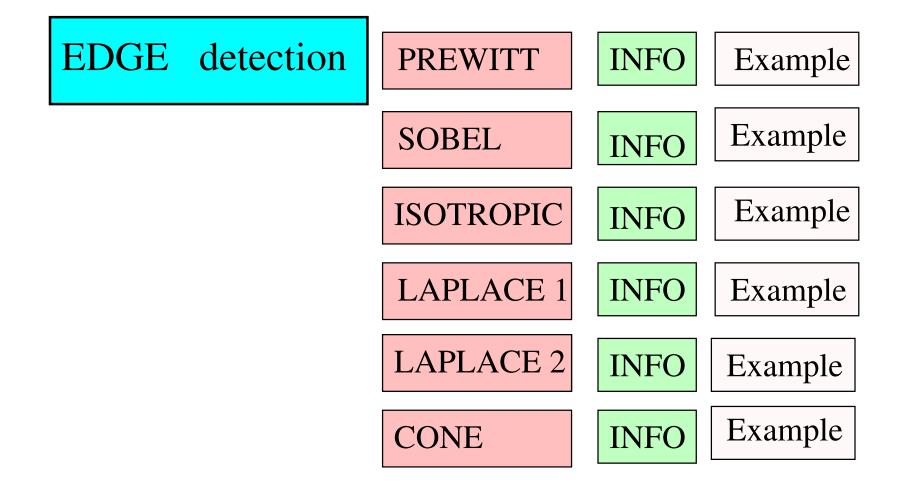
**Aditional math. operations** 

# MENU – processing methods

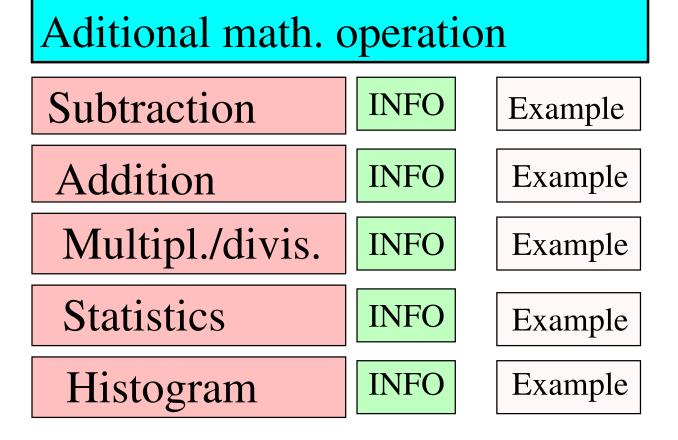


# MENU – processing methods

**IMAGE ANALYSIS** 

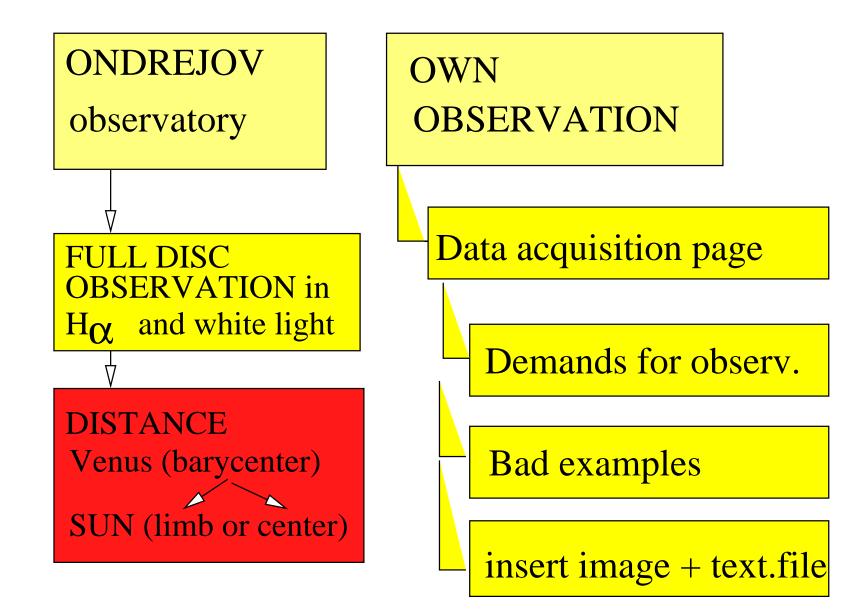


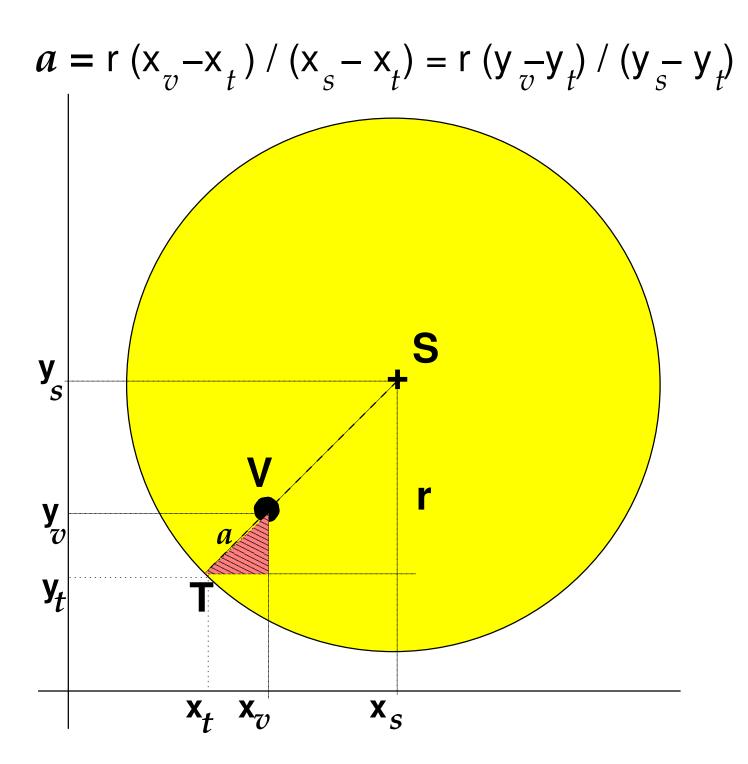
## MENU – processing methods



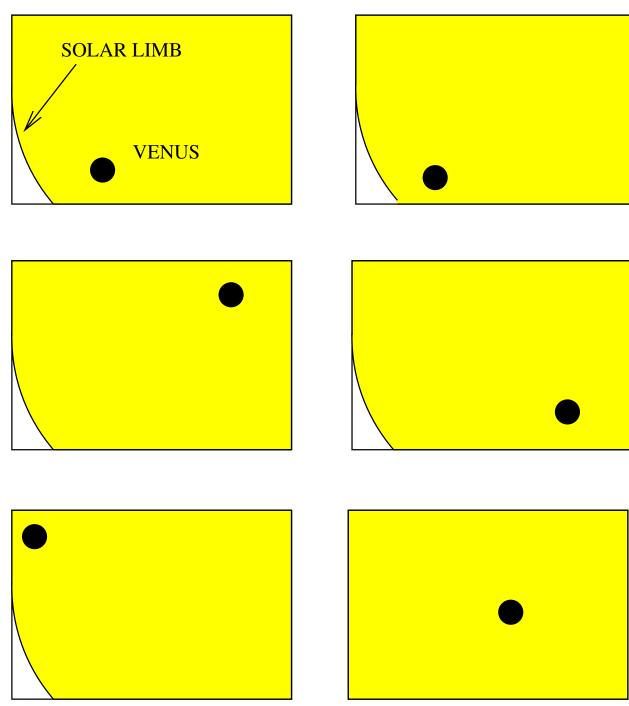
DISTANCE computation

## DISTANCE COMPUTATION





### EXAMPLES OF THE NON-ACCEPTED IMAGES



### IMAGE ENHANCEMENT and ANALYSIS

• consisting of various techniques that seek to improve the visual appearance of an image

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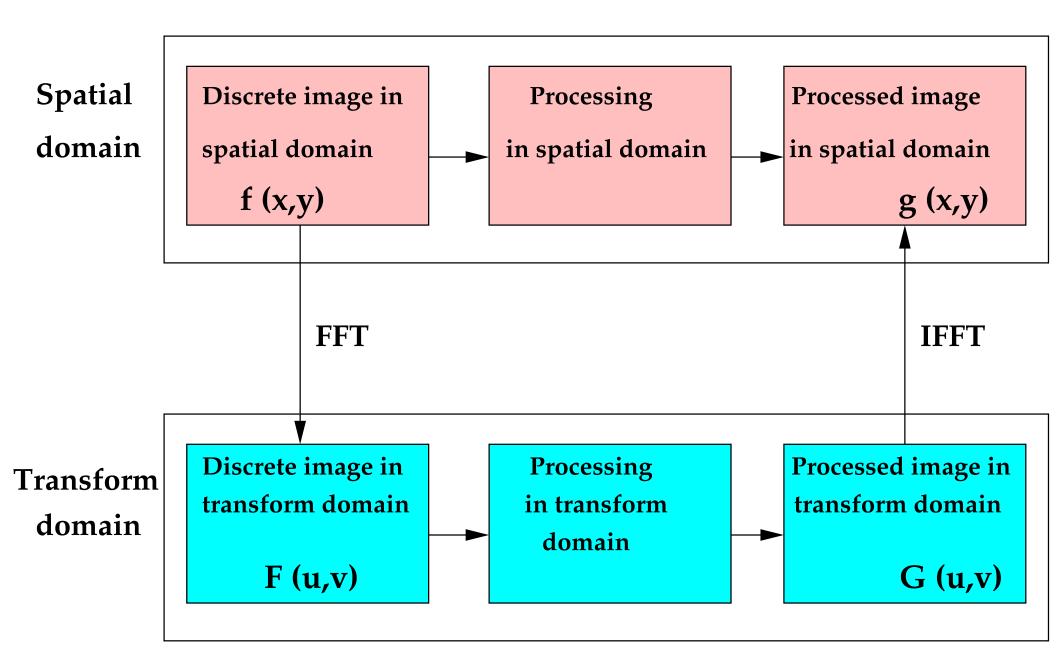
- consisting of various techniques that seek to improve the visual appearance of an image
- preprocessing methods to prepare an image for analysis

### IMAGE ENHANCEMENT and ANALYSIS

- consisting of various techniques that seek to improve the visual appearance of an image
- preprocessing methods to prepare an image for analysis
- the basis of linear filtering is convolution teorem

$$g(x,y) = f(x,y) \ast h(x,y)$$

### Basic Scheme of Digital Image Processing



# $f(x, y) * h(x, y) <=> F(u, v) \cdot H(u, v)$ $f(x, y) \cdot h(x, y) <=> F(u, v) * H(u, v)$

The discrete convolution equation

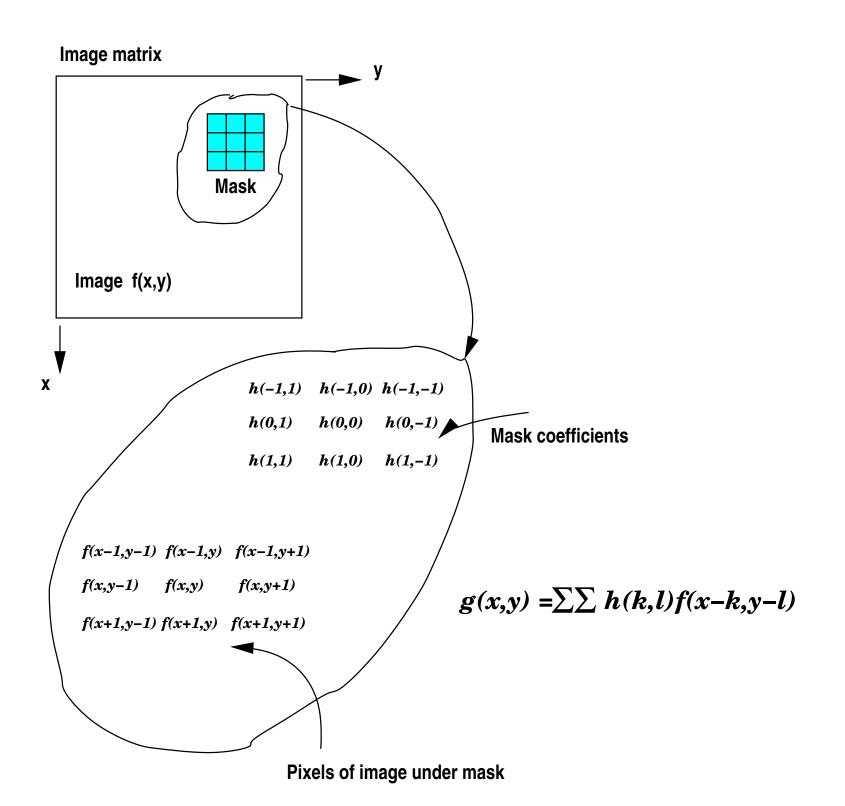
 $G(j,k) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} F(m,n) H(m-j-C, n-k+C)$ 

where G(j,k) – filtered output image

F(j,k) – input image

H (j,k) – impulse response array L x L size

C = (L + 1) / 2



**CONTRAST** manipulation

special transfer functions
\_\_\_\_ different range of density

f 1, f 2, ...., f 8

**HISTOGRAM modification** 

# EQUALIZATION

- based on cumulative histogram
- —> to enhance contrast by the uniform distribution of density, but the details are preserved

### **NOISE cleaning**

additive noise -> discrete isolated pixel variations

- —→ cleaning algorithms are based on spatial operations performed on local neighborhoods of input pixel
  - **LOW PASS FORM** of the impulse response

N 1, N 2, ...., N 9 Smoothing, Median, Gauss, Min, Max, ...

# **EDGE crispening**

an image with accentuated edges is more pleasing than exact photometric reproduction

—> convolution with HIGH -PASS FORM of the impulse response E 1, E 2, ...., E 5 Masks of the high-pass filters, Sharp, Point, Tent, ...

## **IMAGE ANALYSIS**

data exctraction, image description, segmentation, scene analysis

## **EDGE detection**

- ————> Edges characterize object boundaries.

Methods based on

 the first order derivative of an image function ROBERTS, PREWITT, SOBEL, FREI-CHEN, ...
 involve generation of gradients in two orthogonal directions.

 the second order derivative LAPLACE (4, 8 neighbor; Laplacian of Gaussian)
 An edge is marked if a significant spatial change occurs in the 2nd derivative. D 4, D 5, D 6

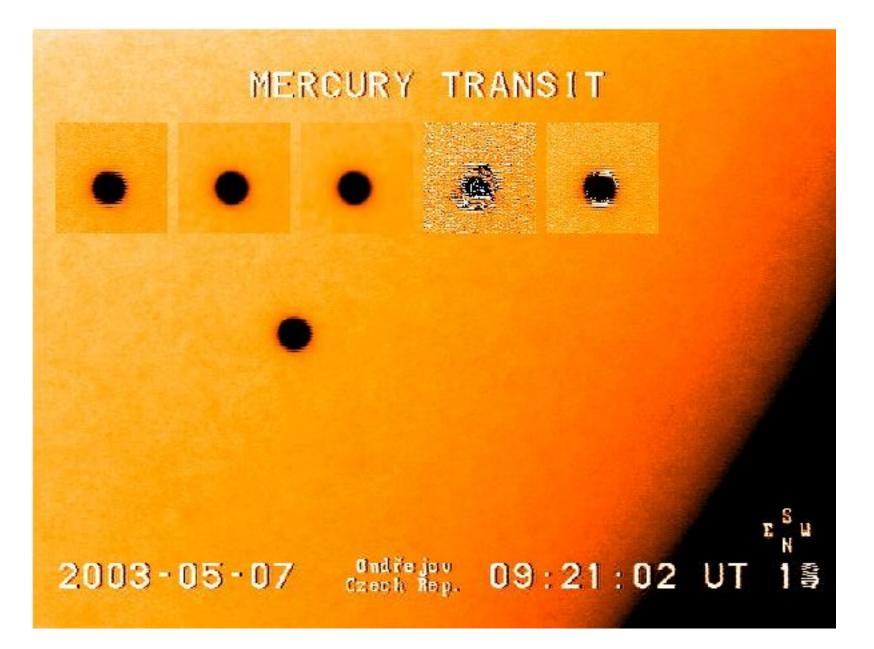


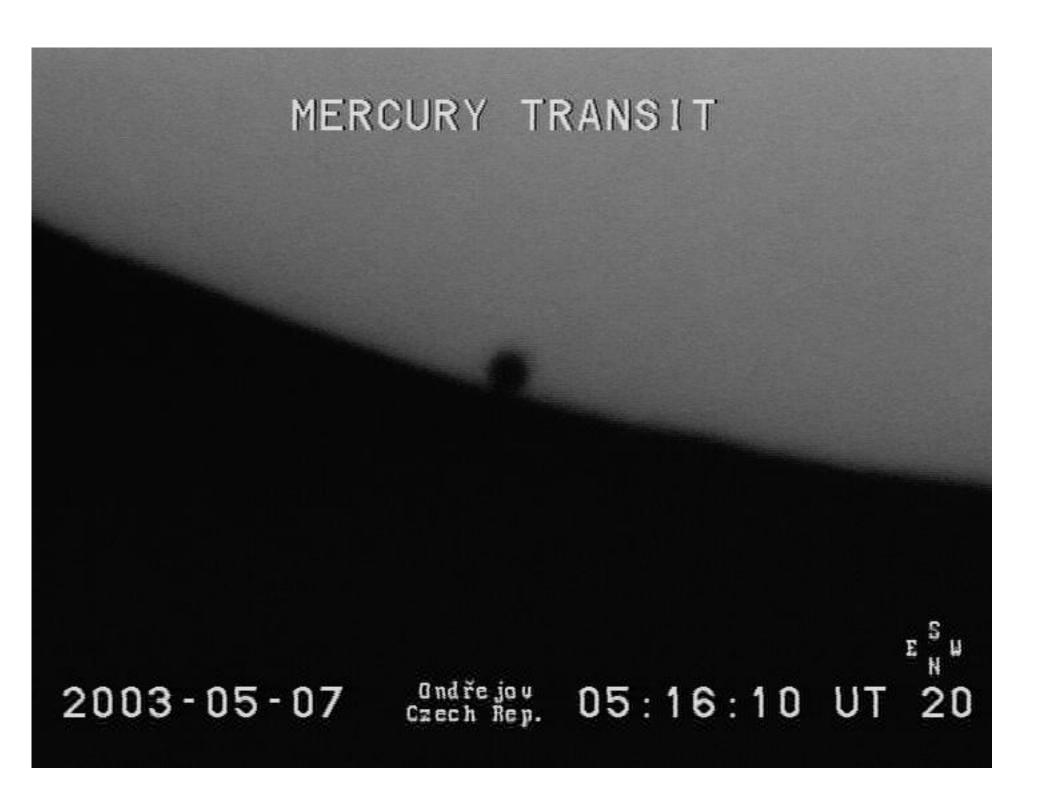
## 06:20:24 UT 04

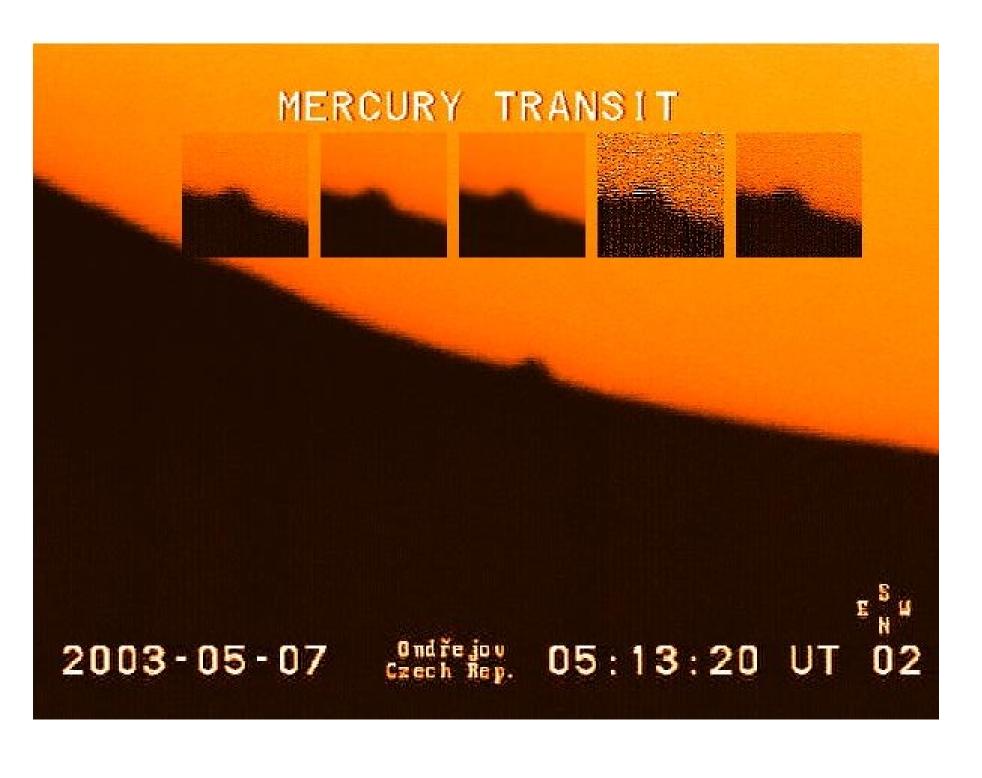
S

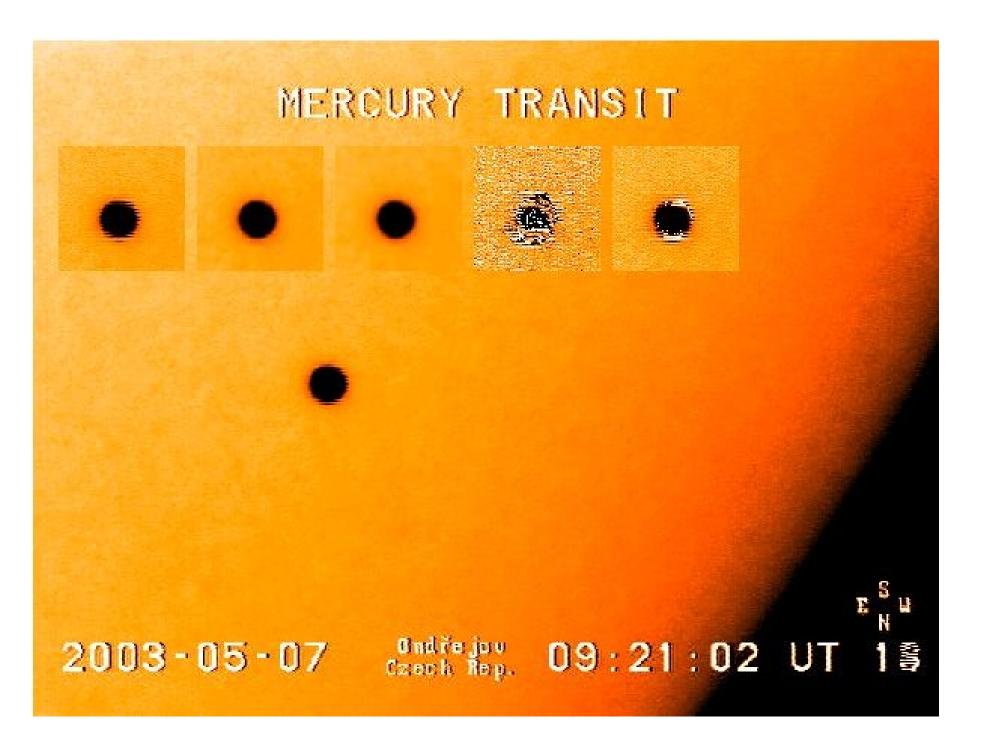
Ondřejov Czech Rep.

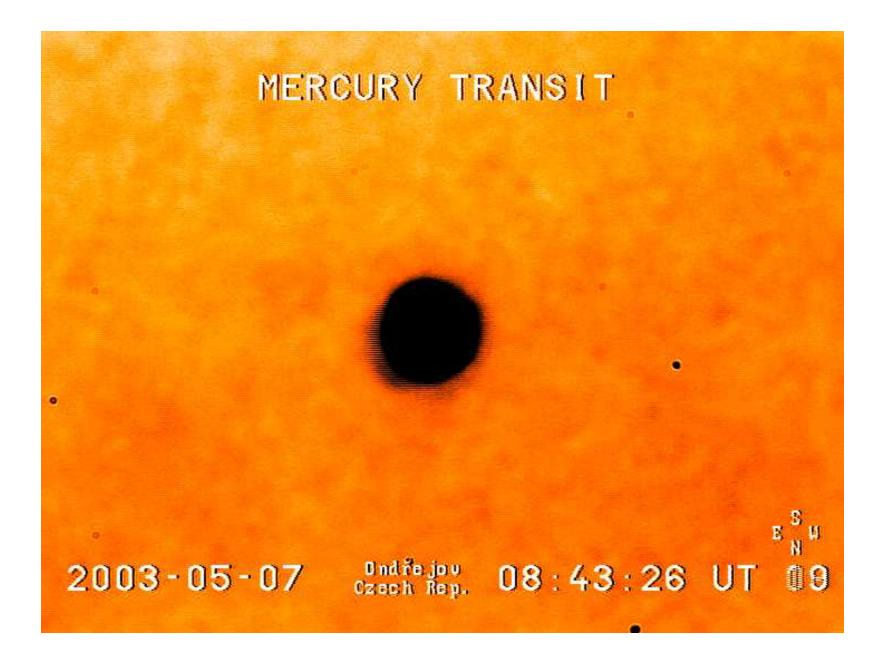
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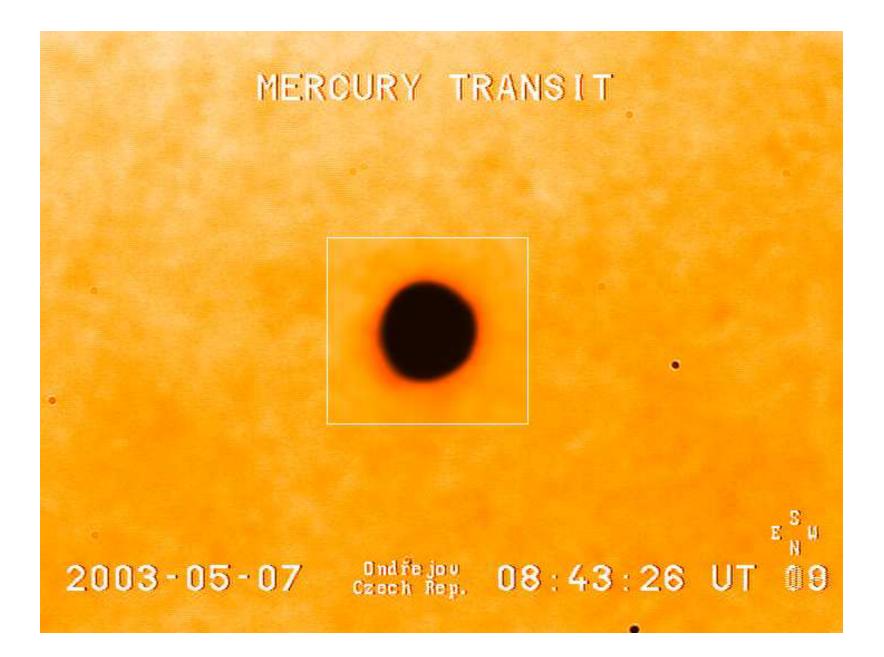


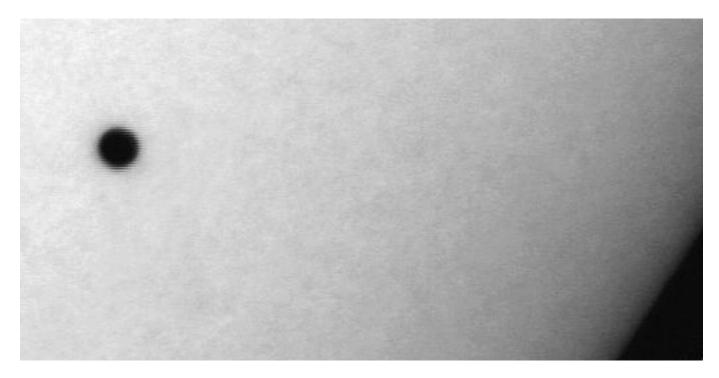




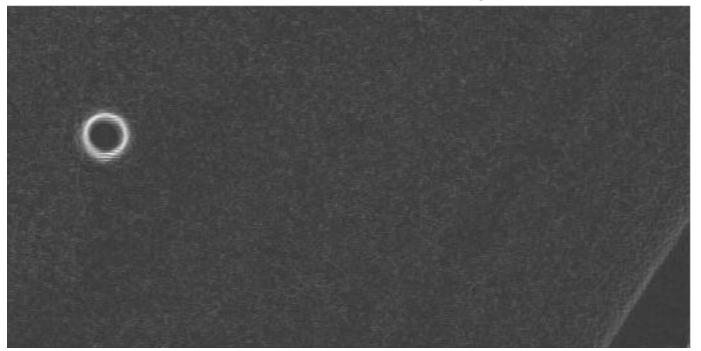






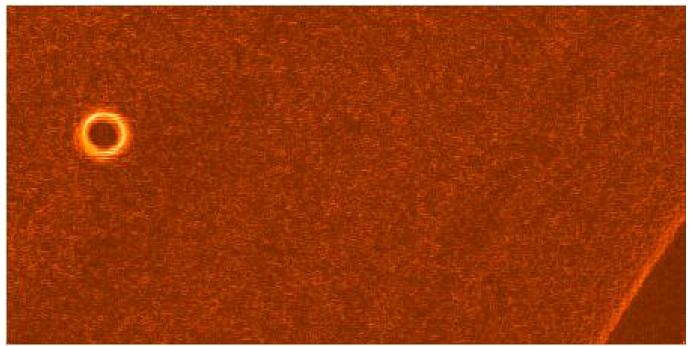


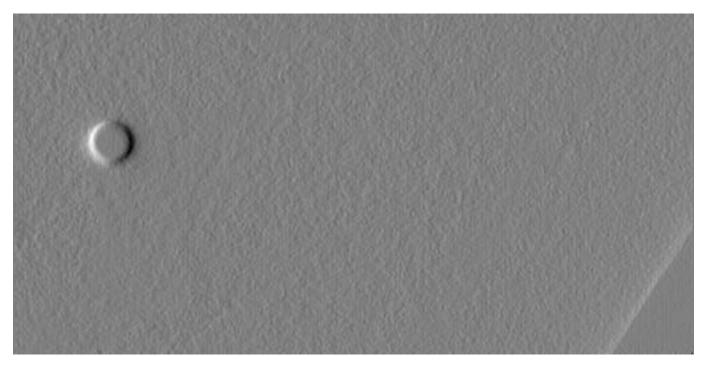
### **Prewitt operator**





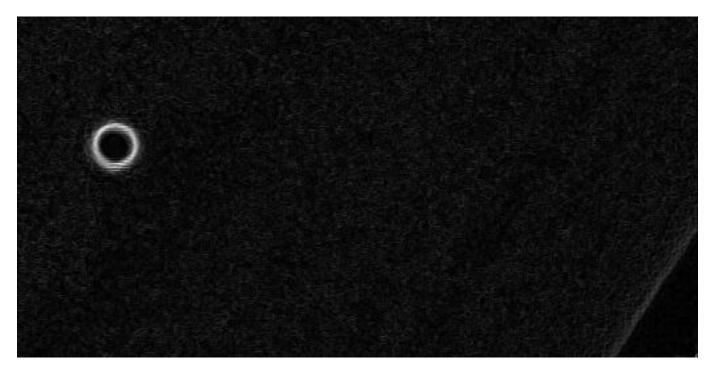
### **Prewitt operator**



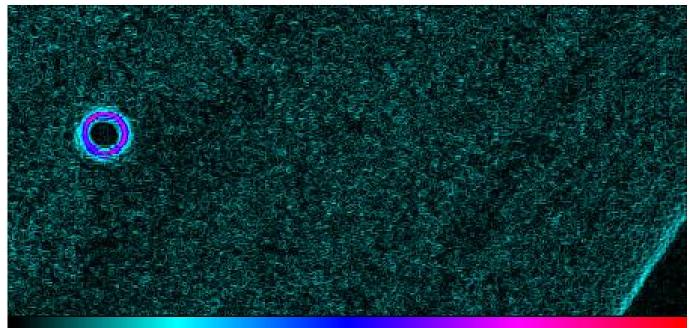


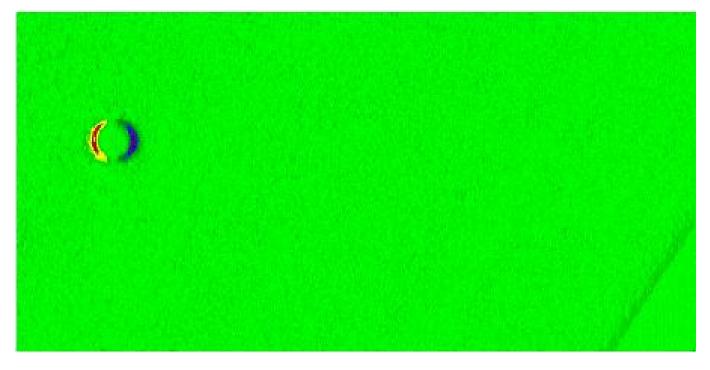
### Sobel operators horizontal, vertical



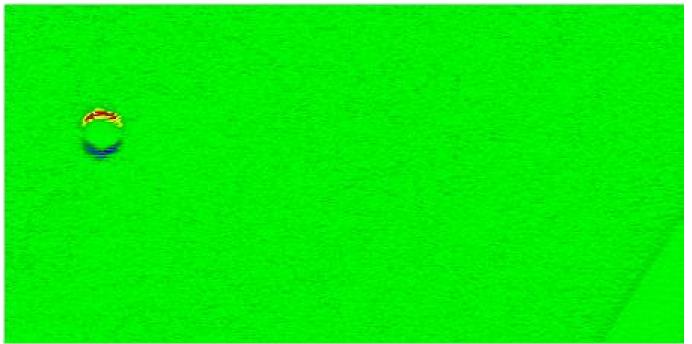


### **Result of Sobel operators**

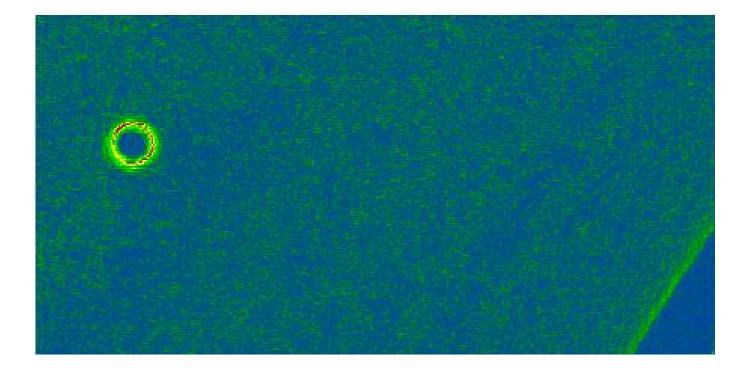


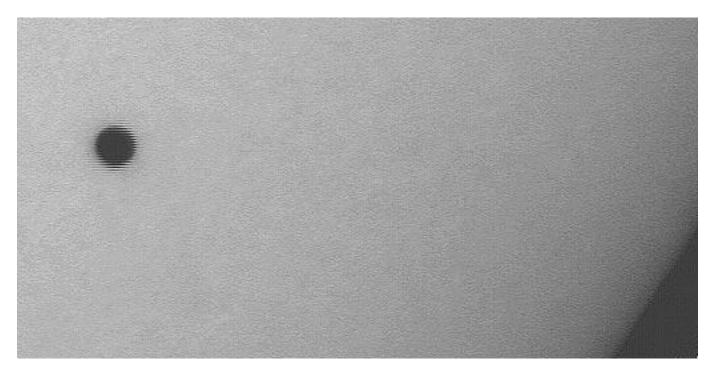


### Prewitt operators horizontal, vertical



**Result of Prewitt operators** 





### **Result of Laplace1 operator**



**IN ASTRONOMY YOUR IMAGE IS EVERYTHING.** 

# ONE PICTURE IS WORTH MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND WORDS.

Anonymous