

## Image processing technique used for enhancement image application process in electronics engineering

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### Abstract

Principle objective of Image enhancement is to process an image so that result is more suitable than original image for specific application. Image enhancement is used in Quality Control, Problem Diagnostics, Research and Development, Insurance Risk Assessment, Risk Management Programme, Digital infrared thermal imaging in health care, Surveillance in security, law enforcement and defence. Various enhancement schemes are used for enhancing an image which includes gray scale manipulation, filtering and Histogram Equalization (HE), fast Fourier transform. Image enhancement is the process of making images more useful. The reasons for doing this include, Highlighting interesting detail in images, removing noise from images, making images more visually appealing, edge enhancement and increase the contrast of the image.

**Keywords:** Image enhancement, histogram equalisation, linear filtering, adaptive filtering, fast Fourier transform, opening and closing.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Image Enhancement

The aim of image enhancement is to improve the interpretability or Perception of information in images for human viewer or to provide 'better' input for other automated image processing techniques.

Digital image processing is used in various applications in medicines medicine, Space exploration, authentication, automated industry inspection and many more areas.

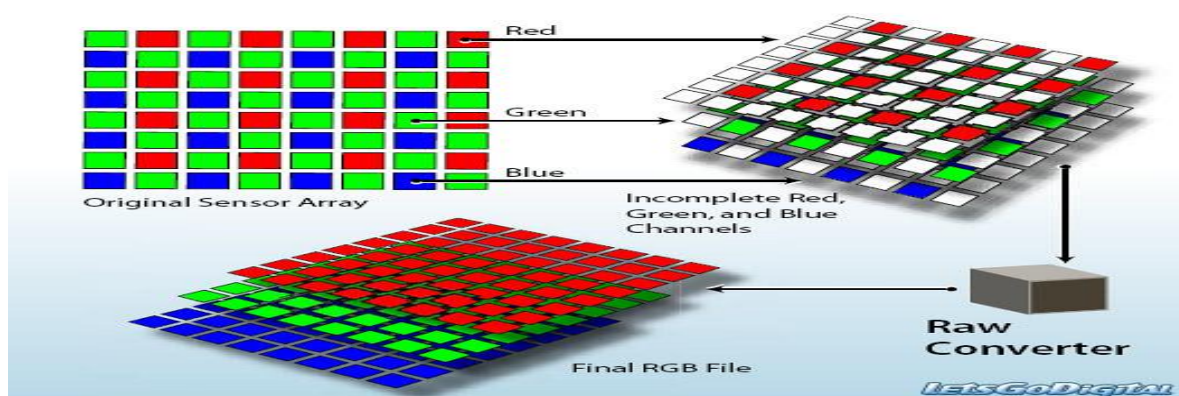


Figure1: Image Enhancement

And Analysis Techniques Image enhancement is actually the class of image processing operations whose goal is to produce an output digital image that is visually more suitable as appearance for its visual examination by a human observer. The

relevant features for the examination task are enhanced. The irrelevant features for the examination task are removed/reduced. • Specific to image enhancement: - input = digital- input = digital image (grey scale or colour) - output = digital image

(grey scale or colour) 2.1. Conversion of the RGB image into GRAYSCALE image: In RGB images each pixel has a particular colour; that colour is described by the amount of red, green and blue in it. If each of these components has a range 0–255, this gives a total of  $256^3$  different possible colours. Such an image is a “stack” of three matrices; representing the red, green and blue values for each pixel. This means that for

every pixel there correspond 3 values. whereas in greyscale each pixel is a shade of gray, normally from 0 (black) to 255 (white). This range means that each pixel can be represented by eight bits, or exactly one byte. Other greyscale ranges are used, but generally they are a power of 2, so, we can say gray image takes less space in memory in comparison to RGB images.



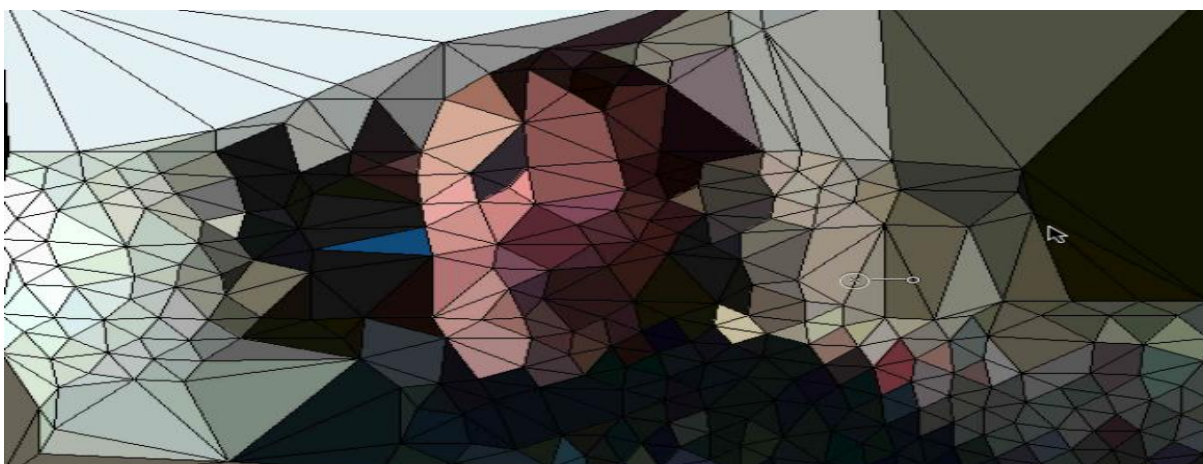
**Figure 2: Gray image**

### 1.2 Histogram, Histogram Equalisation, Contrast Enhancement

The histogram of an image shows us the distribution of grey levels in the image massively useful in image processing; especially in segmentation. The shape of the histogram of an image gives us useful information about the possibility for contrast enhancement. A histogram of a narrow shape indicates little dynamic range and thus corresponds to an image having low contrast. Histogram equalization is used to enhance the contrast of the image – it spreads the intensity values over full range. Histogram equalization involves finding a grey scale transformation function that creates an output image with a uniform histogram. Under Contrast adjustment, overall lightness or darkness of the image is changed. Contrast enhancements improve the perceptibility of objects in the scene by enhancing the brightness

difference between objects and their backgrounds. A contrast stretch improves the brightness differences uniformly across the dynamic range of the image.

Linear filtering and noise removal image used here. Filtering is a technique for modifying or enhancing an image. For example, you can filter an image to emphasize certain features or remove other features. Image processing operations implemented with filtering include smoothing, sharpening, and edge enhancement. Linear filtering is filtering in which the value of an output pixel is a linear combination of the values of the pixels in the input pixel's neighbourhood. The noise is removed by adaptive filtering approach, often produces better results than linear filtering. The adaptive filter is more selective than a comparable linear filter, preserving edges and other high-frequency parts of an image.



**Figure 3: linear filtering**

### 1.3 Morphological Techniques

Morphological techniques typically probe an image with a small shape or template known as a structuring element. The structuring element is positioned at all possible locations in the image and it is compared with the corresponding neighbourhood of pixels. Morphological operations differ in how they carry out this comparison. Mathematical morphology is based on geometry. The theoretical foundations of morphological image processing lies in set theory and the mathematical theory of order. The basic idea is to probe an image with a template shape, which is called structuring element, to quantify the manner in which the structuring element fits within a given image.

## 2. Conclusion

The enhancement of thermal images is useful in quality control, problem diagnostics, research and development. The work indicates that histogram equalization technique can't be used for images suffering from non-uniform illumination in their backgrounds specifically for particle analysis purposes as this process only adds extra pixels to the light regions of the image and removes extra pixels from dark regions of the image resulting in a high dynamic range in the output image. The image obtained after the morphology operation is much clearer than the other images, which will be helpful in problem diagnostics. FFT transform convert the domain of the image. So, it is necessary to enhance an image so that its information can be used that the image contain.

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