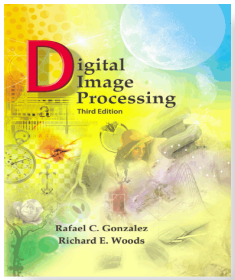


Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 1
Introduction

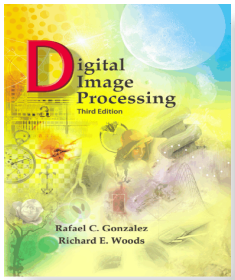
FIGURE 1.1 A digital picture produced in 1921 from a coded tape by a telegraph printer with special type faces. (McFarlane.[†])

- Initial app: newspaper industry
- Pictures sent by submarine cable between London and New York
- Printing equipment coded picture for cable transmission

Sent by submarine cable between London and New York, the transportation time was reduced to less than three hours from more than a week

FIGURE 1.2 A digital picture made in 1922 from a tape punched after the signals had crossed the Atlantic twice. (McFarlane.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

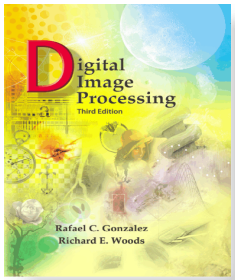
www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 1

Introduction

FIGURE 1.3 Unretouched cable picture of Generals Pershing and Foch, transmitted in 1929 from London to New York by 15-tone equipment. (McFarlane.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 1

Introduction

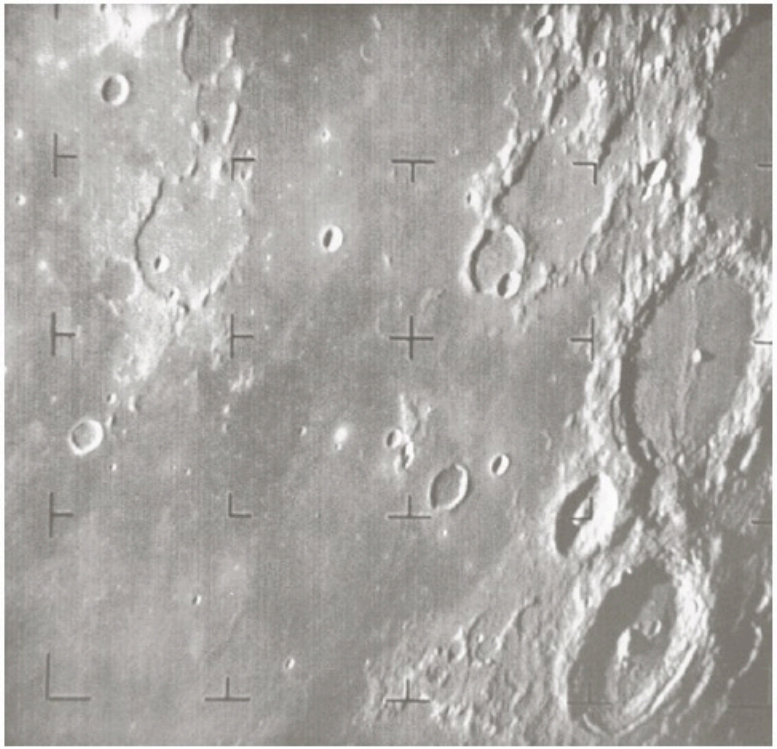
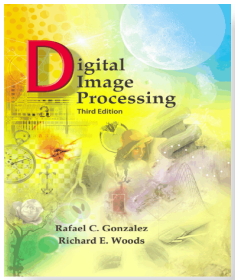


FIGURE 1.4 The first picture of the moon by a U.S. spacecraft. *Ranger 7* took this image on July 31, 1964 at 9 : 09 A.M. EDT, about 17 minutes before impacting the lunar surface. (Courtesy of NASA.)

First image of the moon taken by a US Spacecraft

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

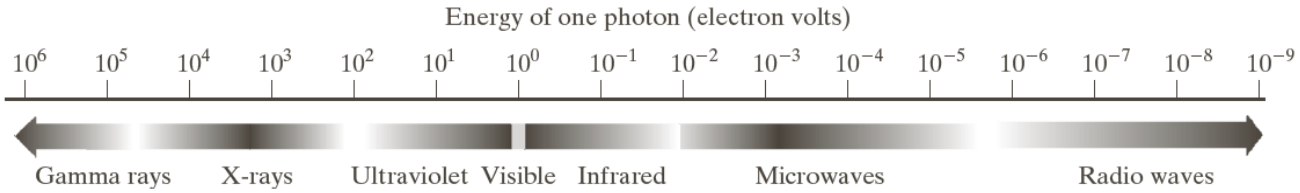


FIGURE 1.5 The electromagnetic spectrum arranged according to energy per photon.

Major uses

Gamma-ray imaging: nuclear medicine and astronomical observations

X-rays: medical diagnostics, industry, and astronomy, etc.

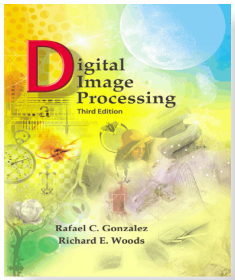
Ultraviolet: lithography, industrial inspection, microscopy, lasers, biological imaging, and astronomical observations

Visible and infrared bands: light microscopy, astronomy, remote sensing, industry, and law enforcement

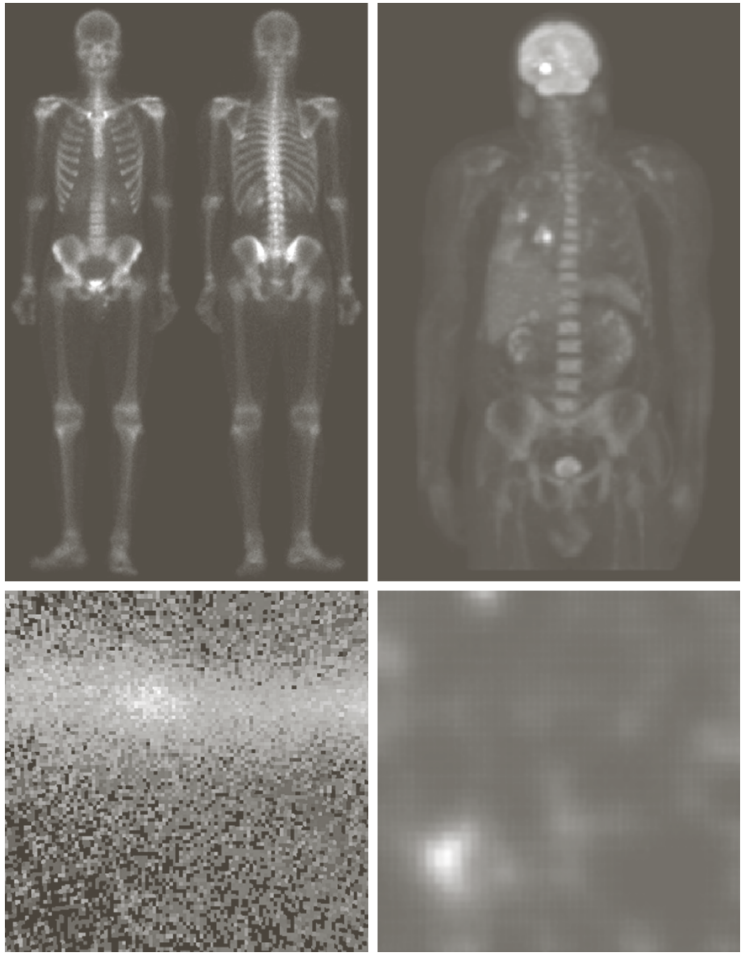
Microwave band: radar

Radio band: medicine (such as MRI) and astronomy

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

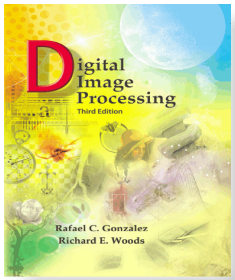


a b
c d

FIGURE 1.6 Examples of gamma-ray imaging. (a) Bone scan. (b) PET image. (c) Cygnus Loop. (d) Gamma radiation (bright spot) from a reactor valve. (Images courtesy of (a) G.E. Medical Systems, (b) Dr. Michael E. Casey, CTI PET Systems, (c) NASA, (d) Professors Zhong He and David K. Wehe, University of Michigan.)

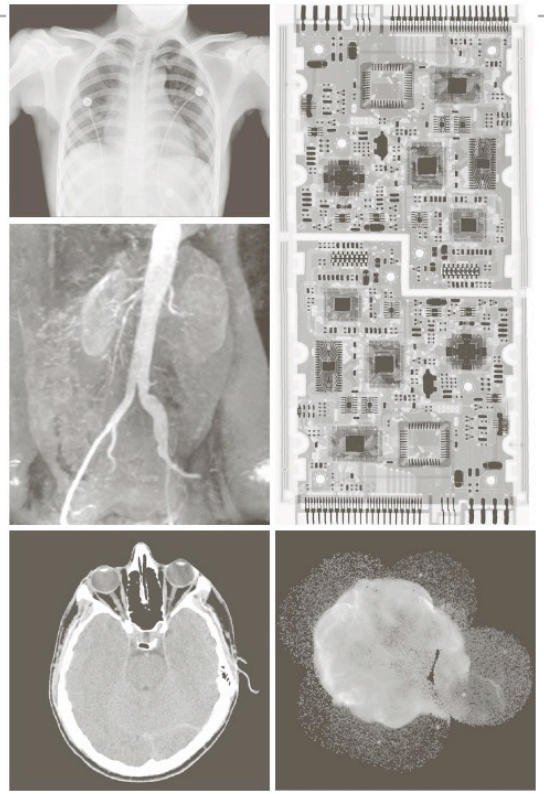
(a)Gamma ray: locate sites of bone pathalogy
(b)PET: patient is given a radioactive isotope that emits positrons as it decays; when positron meets an electron both are annihilated and two gamma rays are given off; two tumors one in brain one in lung
(c) Star in constellation of Cygnus exploded 15000 years ago; generated a superheated stationary gas cloud: natural radiation of the object;
The **Cygnus Loop** is a large supernova in the constellation Cynus;

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

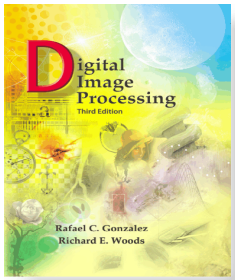
(b) Catheter is inserted into an artery or vein in the groin; when Catheter reaches the site, an X ray contrast medium is injected Through the tube, enhancing contrast of blood vessels.



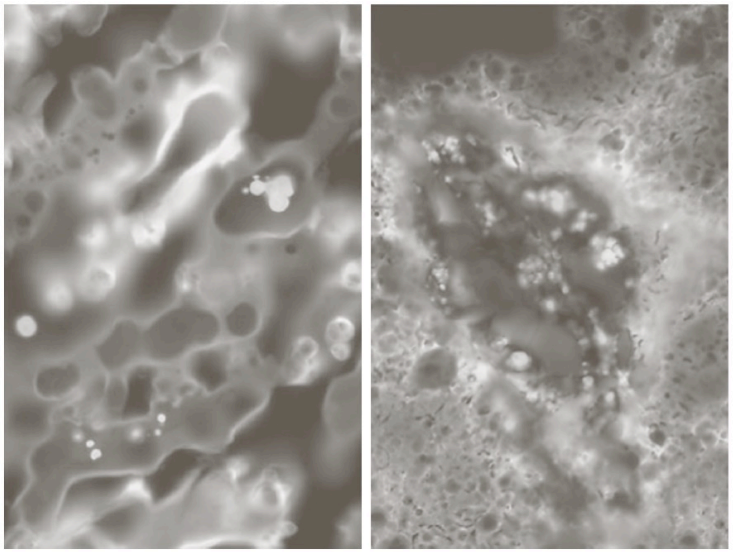
a b c d e

FIGURE 1.7 Examples of X-ray imaging. (a) Chest X-ray. (b) Aortic angiogram. (c) Head CT. (d) Circuit boards. (e) Cygnus Loop. (Images courtesy of (a) and (c) Dr. David R. Pickens, Dept. of Radiology & Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center; (b) Dr. Thomas R. Gest, Division of Anatomical Sciences, University of Michigan Medical School; (d) Mr. Joseph E. Pascente, Lixi, Inc.; and (e) NASA.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods

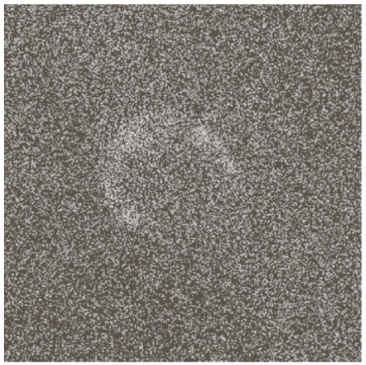


Chapter 1
Introduction



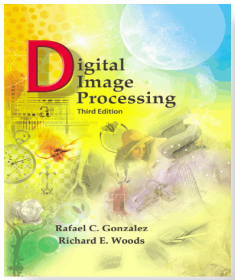
a b
c

FIGURE 1.8 Examples of ultraviolet imaging. (a) Normal corn. (b) Smut corn. (c) Cygnus Loop. (Images courtesy of (a) and (b) Dr. Michael W. Davidson, Florida State University, (c) NASA.)



(a) and (b) are Fluorescence microscopy;
Mineral flurspar fluoresces when ultraviolet light is directed upon it.

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods

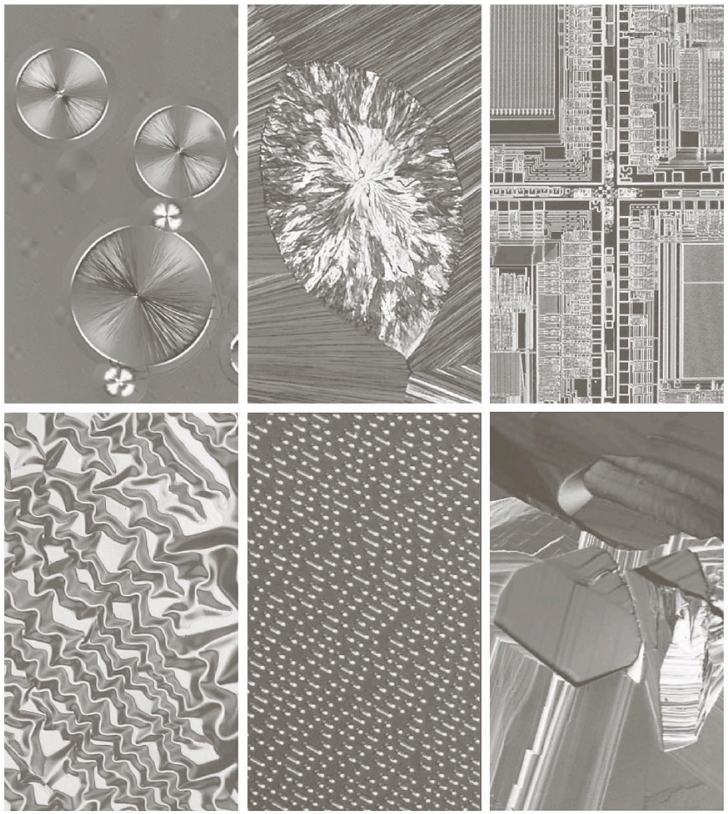


Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

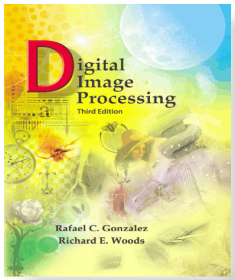
Chapter 1
Introduction



a b c
d e f

FIGURE 1.9 Examples of light microscopy images. (a) Taxol (anticancer agent), magnified 250×. (b) Cholesterol—40×. (c) Microprocessor—60×. (d) Nickel oxide thin film—600×. (e) Surface of audio CD—1750×. (f) Organic superconductor—450×. (Images courtesy of Dr. Michael W. Davidson, Florida State University.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 1
Introduction

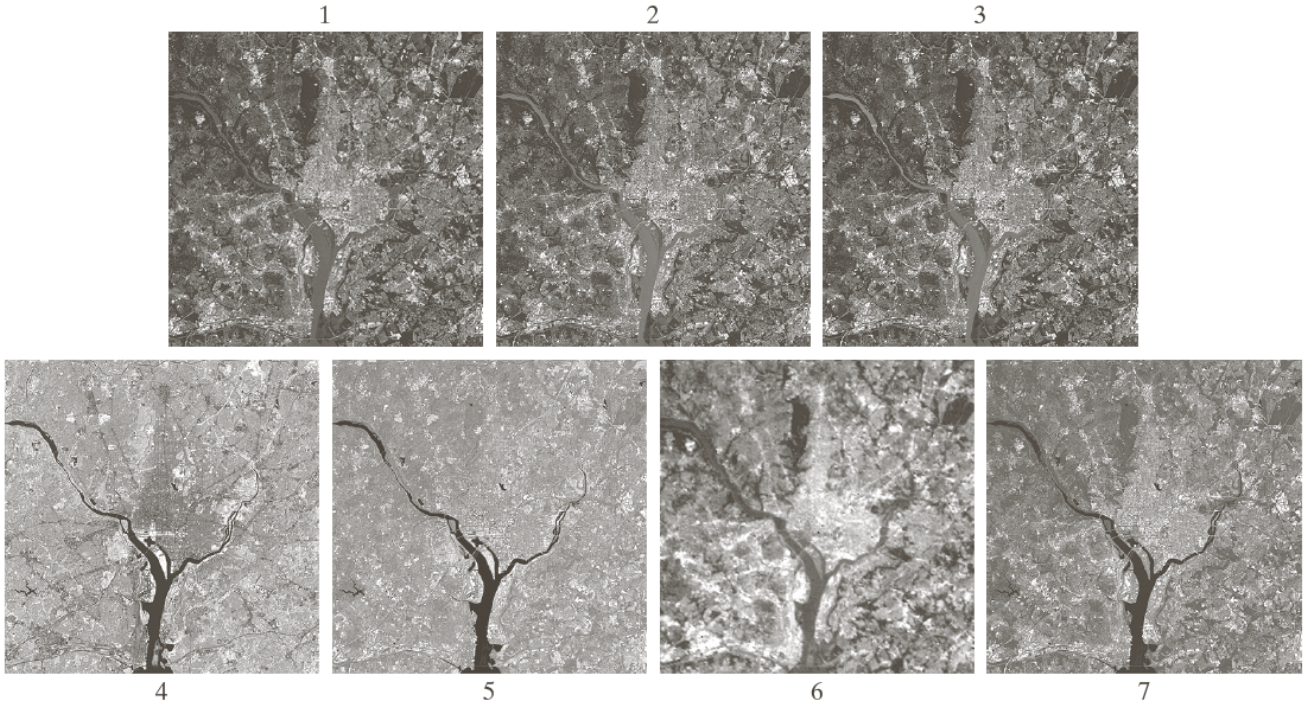
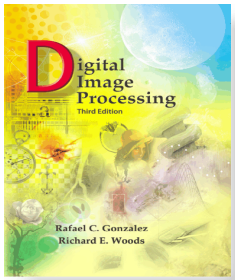


FIGURE 1.10 LANDSAT satellite images of the Washington, D.C. area. The numbers refer to the thematic bands in Table 1.1. (Images courtesy of NASA.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods

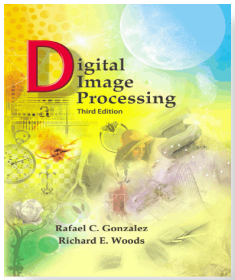


Chapter 1
Introduction

Band No.	Name	Wavelength (μm)	Characteristics and Uses
1	Visible blue	0.45–0.52	Maximum water penetration
2	Visible green	0.52–0.60	Good for measuring plant vigor
3	Visible red	0.63–0.69	Vegetation discrimination
4	Near infrared	0.76–0.90	Biomass and shoreline mapping
5	Middle infrared	1.55–1.75	Moisture content of soil and vegetation
6	Thermal infrared	10.4–12.5	Soil moisture; thermal mapping
7	Middle infrared	2.08–2.35	Mineral mapping

TABLE 1.1 Thematic bands in NASA's LANDSAT satellite.

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 1
Introduction

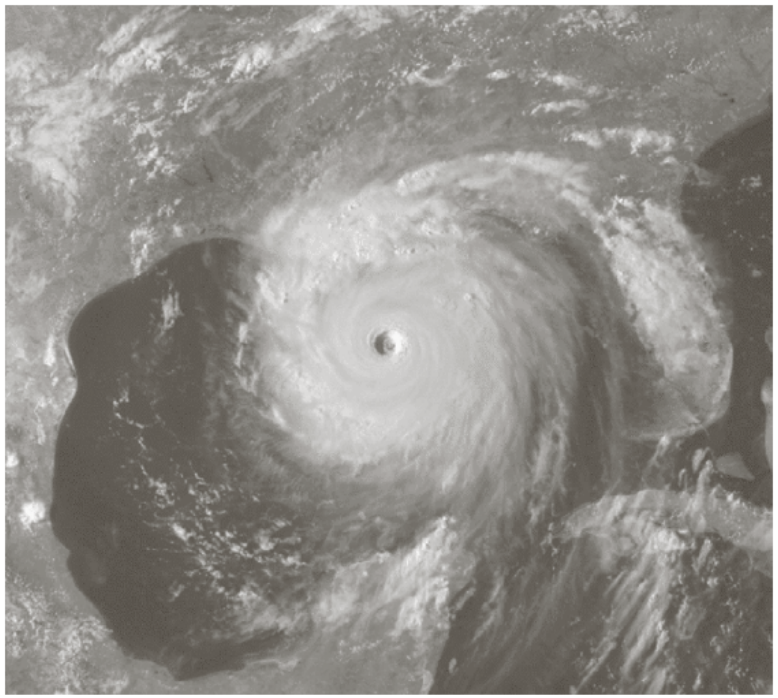
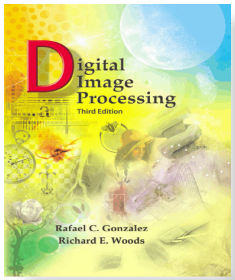


FIGURE 1.11 Satellite image of Hurricane Katrina taken on August 29, 2005. (Courtesy of NOAA.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods

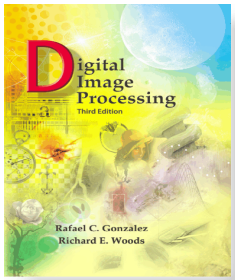


Chapter 1
Introduction

FIGURE 1.12 Infrared satellite images of the Americas. The small gray map is provided for reference. (Courtesy of NOAA.)

- Night time lights of the world data set
- Provides a global inventory of human settlement

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

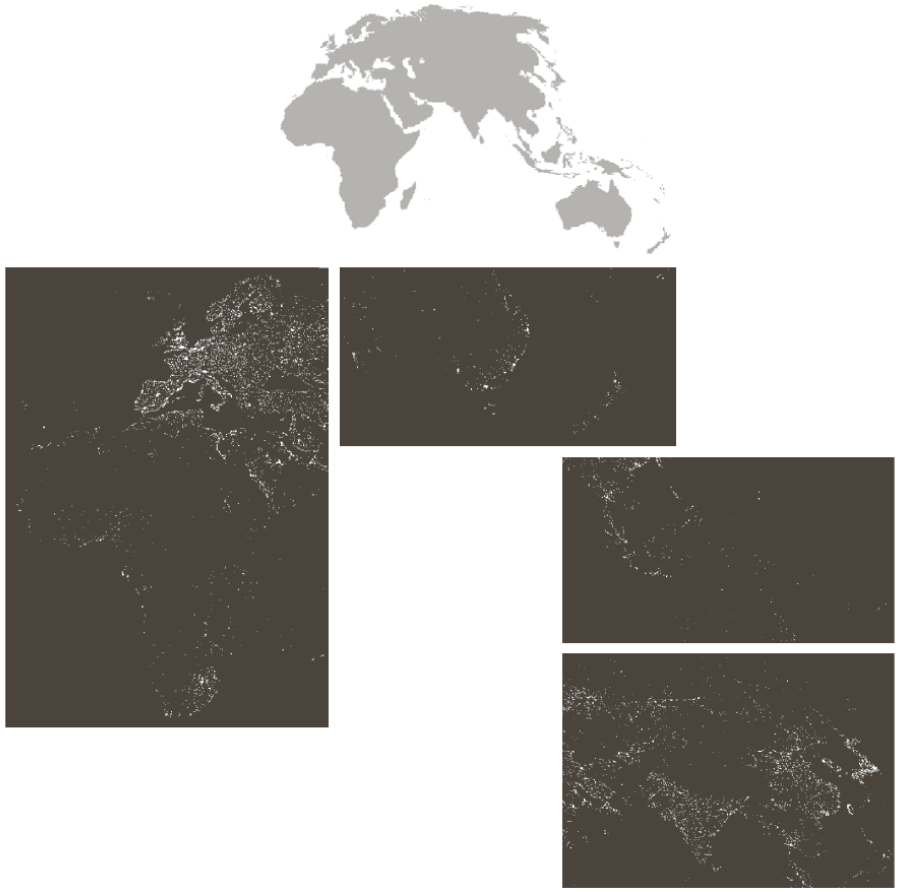
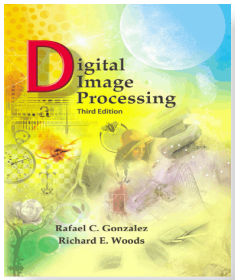


FIGURE 1.13 Infrared satellite images of the remaining populated part of the world. The small gray map is provided for reference. (Courtesy of NOAA.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods

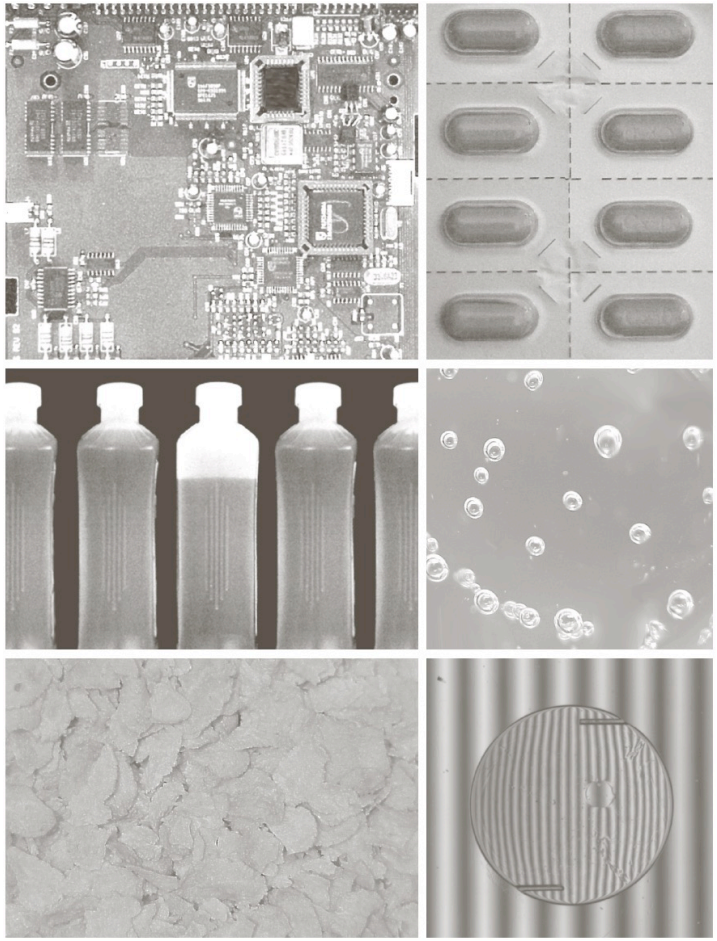


Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

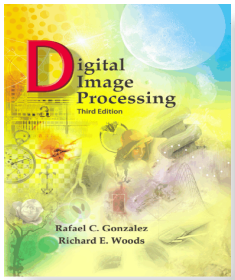
Chapter 1
Introduction



a b
c d
e f

FIGURE 1.14
Some examples of manufactured goods often checked using digital image processing.
(a) A circuit board controller.
(b) Packaged pills.
(c) Bottles.
(d) Air bubbles in a clear-plastic product.
(e) Cereal.
(f) Image of intraocular implant.
(Fig. (f) courtesy of Mr. Pete Sites, Perceptics Corporation.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods

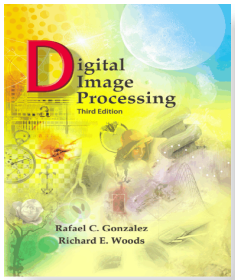


Chapter 1
Introduction

a b
c
d

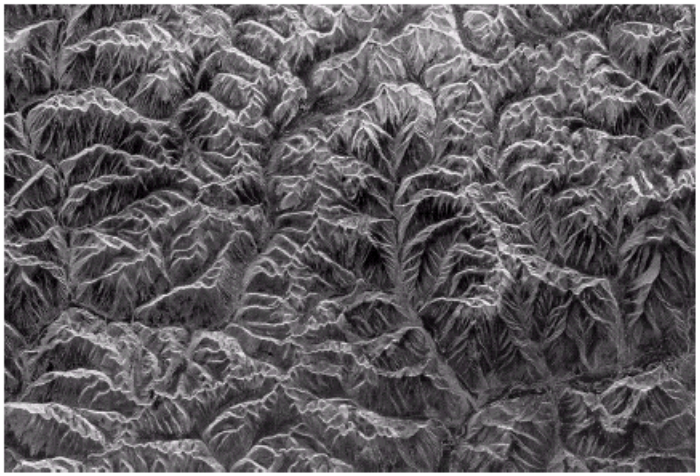
FIGURE 1.15
Some additional examples of imaging in the visual spectrum. (a) Thumb print. (b) Paper currency. (c) and (d) Automated license plate reading. (Figure (a) courtesy of the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Figures (c) and (d) courtesy of Dr. Juan Herrera, Perceptics Corporation.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

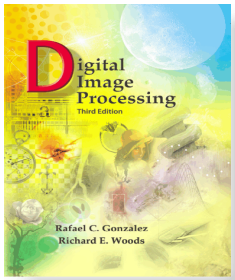
FIGURE 1.16 Spaceborne radar image of mountains in southeast Tibet. (Courtesy of NASA.)



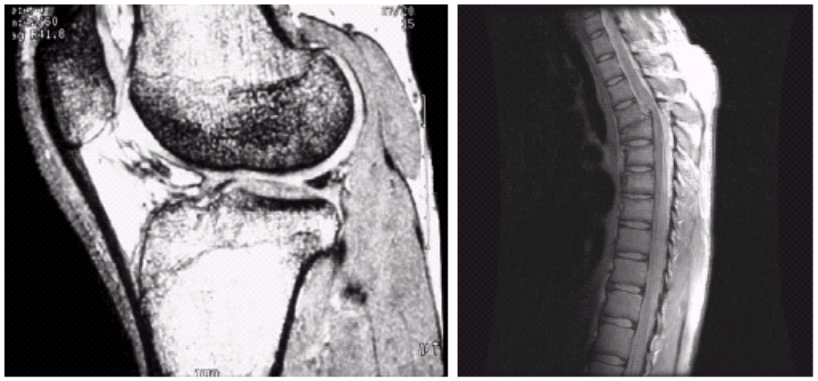
Radar is able to collect data over virtually any region at any time, regardless of weather or ambient lighting conditions;

An imaging radar works like a flash camera: it provides its own mircowav e pulses to illuminate and area on the ground;
Can only see the microwave energy that was reflected back toward the radar antenna

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

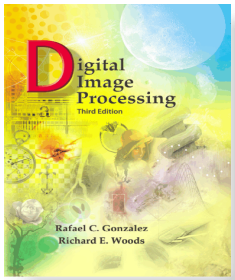


a b

FIGURE 1.17 MRI images of a human (a) knee, and (b) spine. (Image (a) courtesy of Dr. Thomas R. Gest, Division of Anatomical Sciences, University of Michigan Medical School, and (b) Dr. David R. Pickens, Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Vanderbilt University Medical Center.)

Example of imaging in the radio band

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 1

Introduction

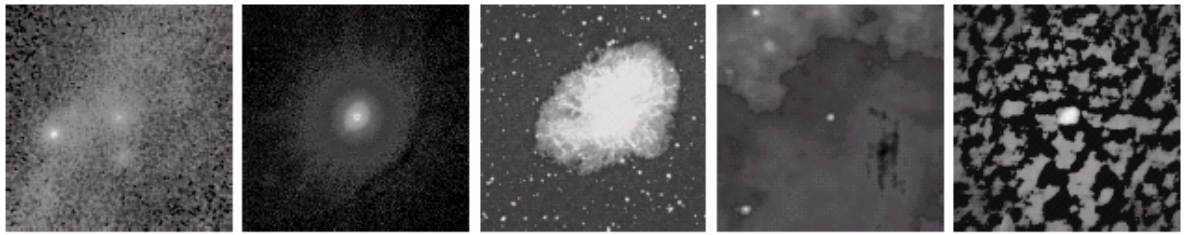
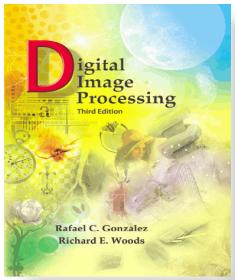


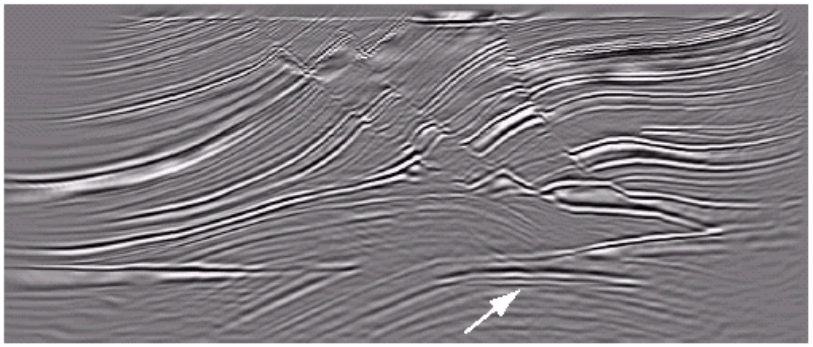
FIGURE 1.18 Images of the Crab Pulsar (in the center of images) covering the electromagnetic spectrum. (Courtesy of NASA.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



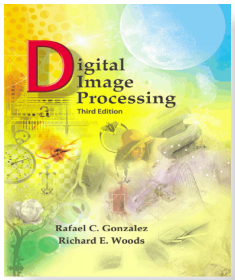
Chapter 1
Introduction

FIGURE 1.19 Cross-sectional image of a seismic model. The arrow points to a hydrocarbon (oil and/or gas) trap. (Courtesy of Dr. Curtis Ober, Sandia National Laboratories.)

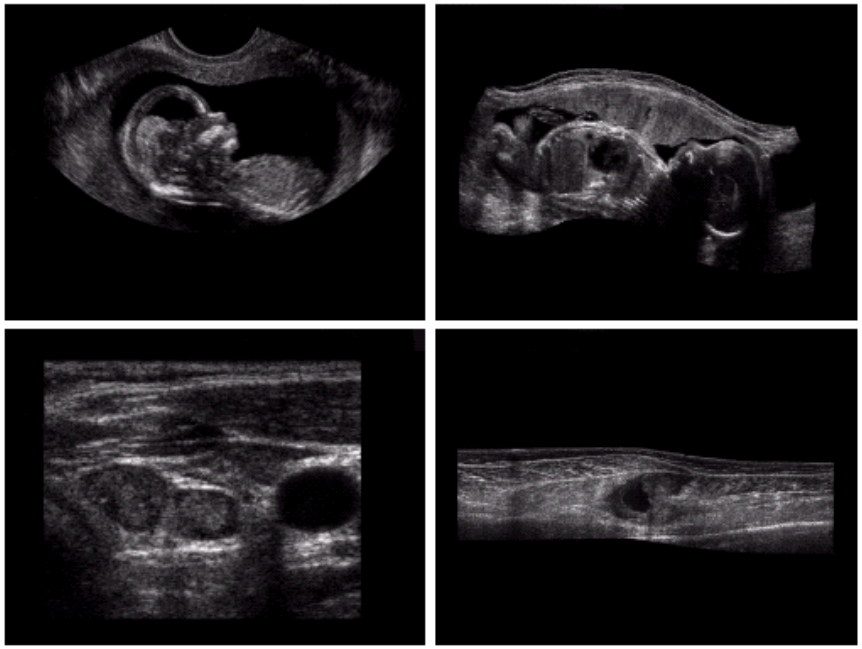


Example of sound imaging
Cross sectional image of a well known 3D model for comparing seismic imaging algorithms

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction



a b
c d

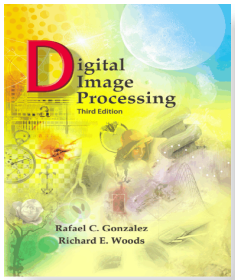
FIGURE 1.20 Examples of ultrasound imaging. (a) Baby. (2) Another view of baby. (c) Thyroids. (d) Muscle layers showing lesion. (Courtesy of Siemens Medical Systems, Inc., Ultrasound Group.)

Ultrasound system transmits high frequency sound pulses into the body

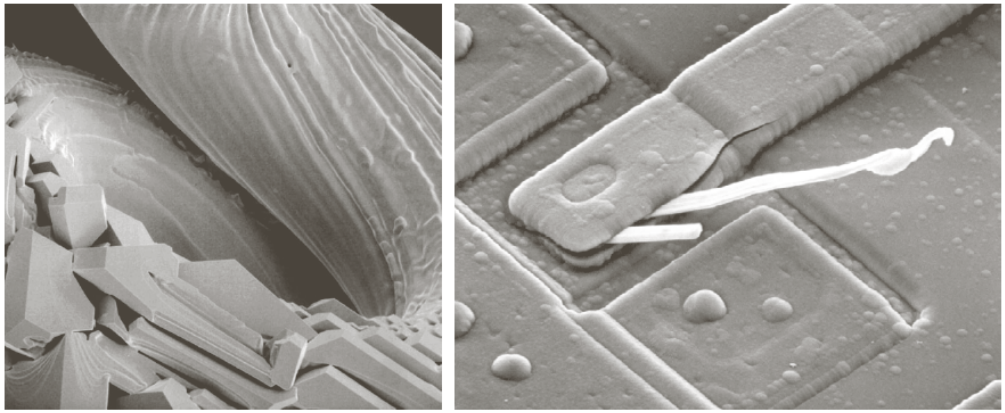
Hit a boundary between tissues: some reflected back, some travel on to hit another boundary and reflected;

Reflected waves picked up by the probe; machine calculates distance from the probe to the tissue boundary

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

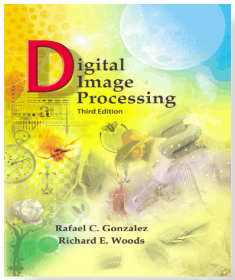


a b

FIGURE 1.21 (a) 250× SEM image of a tungsten filament following thermal failure (note the shattered pieces on the lower left). (b) 2500× SEM image of damaged integrated circuit. The white fibers are oxides resulting from thermal destruction. (Figure (a) courtesy of Mr. Michael Shaffer, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Oregon, Eugene; (b) courtesy of Dr. J. M. Hudak, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.)

SEM scans the electron beam and records the interaction of beam and sample at each location;
This produces one dot on the phosphor screen
Complete image is formed by a raster scan of the beam through the sample much like a TV camera;
Electrons interact with a phosphor screen and produce light.
SEM magnification can be 10,000X; but light microscope can be at most 1000X

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



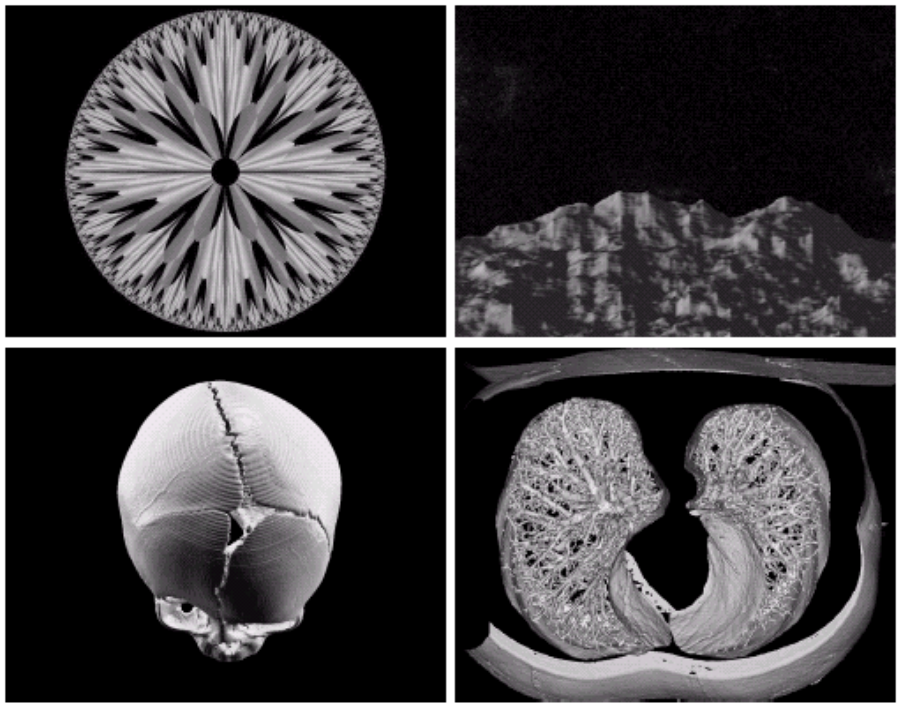
Digital Image Processing, 3rd ed.

Gonzalez & Woods

www.ImageProcessingPlace.com

Chapter 1

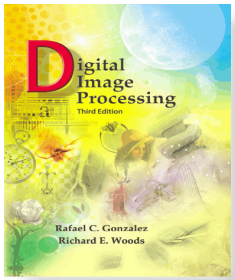
Introduction



a b
c d

FIGURE 1.22
(a) and (b) Fractal images. (c) and (d) Images generated from 3-D computer models of the objects shown. (Figures (a) and (b) courtesy of Ms. Melissa D. Binde, Swarthmore College, (c) and (d) courtesy of NASA.)

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

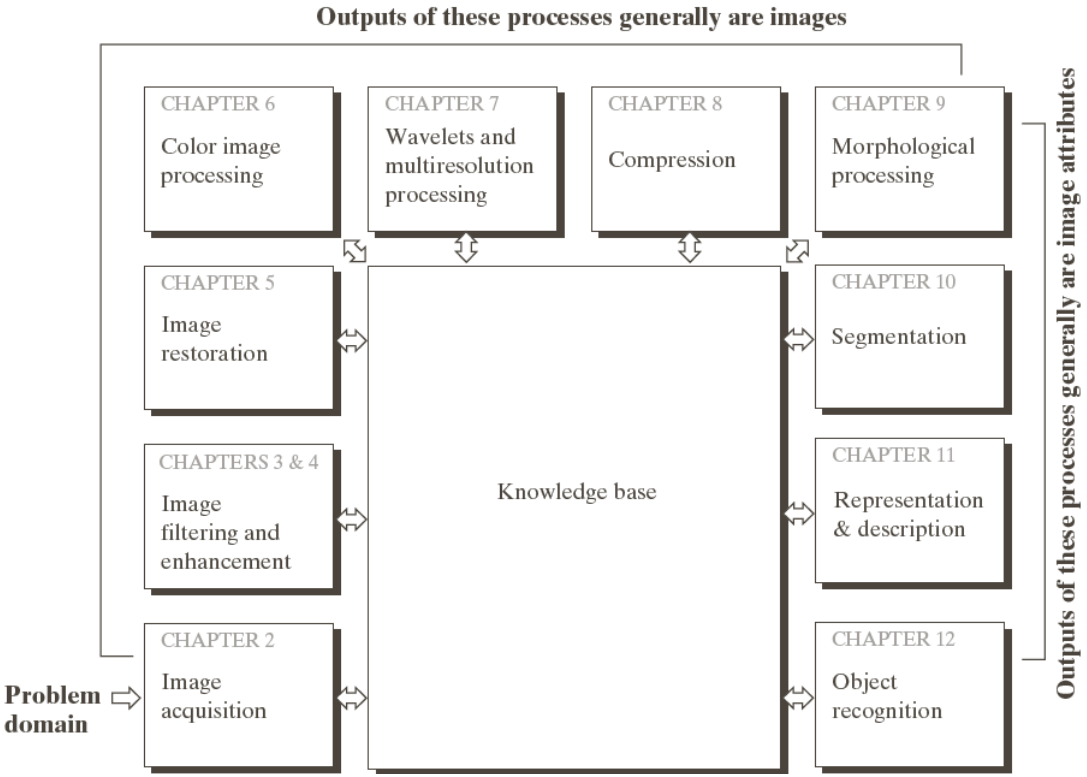
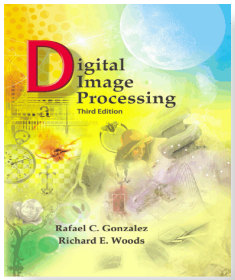


FIGURE 1.23 Fundamental steps in digital image processing. The chapter(s) indicated in the boxes is where the material described in the box is discussed.

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods



Chapter 1
Introduction

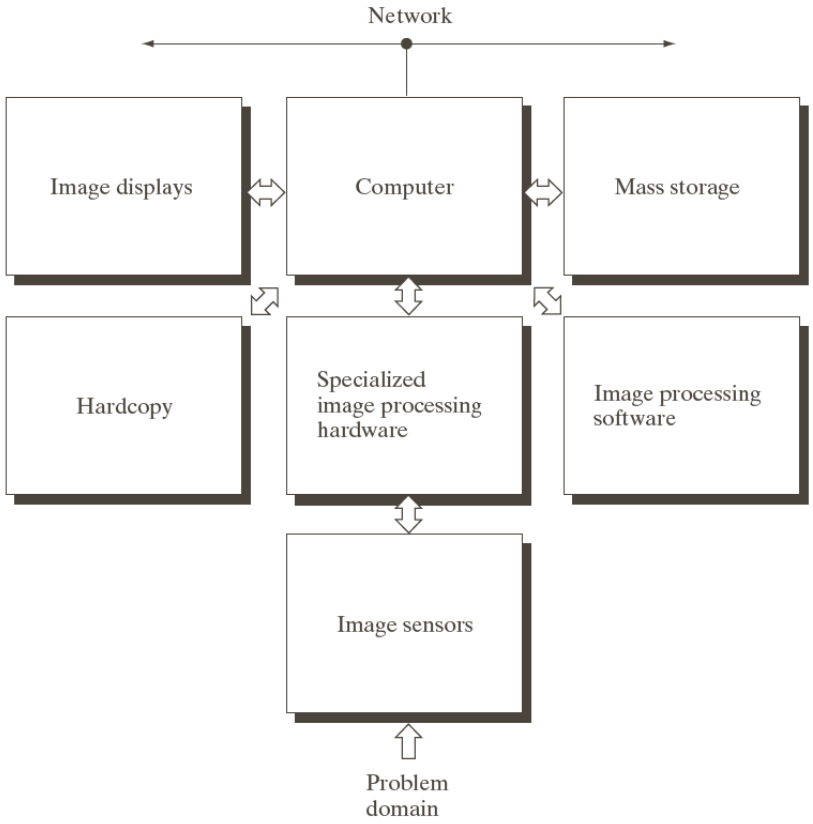


FIGURE 1.24 Components of a general-purpose image processing system.

© 1992–2008 R. C. Gonzalez & R. E. Woods