

Histogram equalization

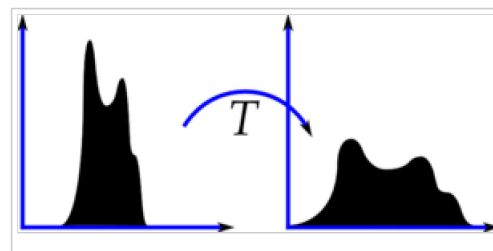
You can support Wikipedia by making a tax-deductible donation.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Histogram equalization is a method in image processing of contrast adjustment using the image's histogram.

Contents

- 1 Overview
 - 1.1 Back projection
- 2 Implementation
- 3 Histogram Equalization of Color Images
- 4 Examples
 - 4.1 Small image
 - 4.2 Full-sized image
- 5 Notes
- 6 References
- 7 External links



Overview

This method usually increases the local contrast of many images, especially when the usable data of the image is represented by close contrast values. Through this adjustment, the intensities can be better distributed on the histogram. This allows for areas of lower local contrast to gain a higher contrast without affecting the global contrast. Histogram equalization accomplishes this by effectively spreading out the most frequent intensity values.

The method is useful in images with backgrounds and foregrounds that are both bright or both dark. In particular, the method can lead to better views of bone structure in x-ray images, and to better detail in photographs that are over or under-exposed. A key advantage of the method is that it is a fairly straightforward technique and an invertible operator. If the histogram equalization function is known, then the original histogram can be recovered. The calculation is not computationally intensive. A disadvantage of the method is that it is indiscriminate. It may increase the contrast of background noise, while decreasing the usable signal.

In scientific imaging where spatial correlation is more important than intensity of signal (such as separating DNA fragments of quantized length), the small signal to noise ratio usually hampers visual detection. Histogram equalization provides better detectability of fragment size distributions, with savings in DNA replication, toxic fluorescent markers and strong UV source requirements, whilst improving chemical and radiation risks in laboratory settings, and even allowing the use of otherwise unavailable techniques for reclaiming those DNA fragments unaltered by the partial fluorescent marking process.

Histogram equalization often produces unrealistic effects in photographs; however it is very useful for scientific images like thermal, satellite or x-ray images, often the same class of images that user would apply false-color to. Also histogram equalization can produce undesirable effects (like visible image gradient) when applied to images with low color depth. For example if applied to 8-bit image displayed with 8-bit gray-scale palette it will further reduce color depth (number of unique shades of gray) of the image. Histogram equalization will work the best when applied to images with much higher color depth than palette size, like continuous data or 16-bit gray-scale images.

There are two ways to think about and implement histogram equalization, either as image change or as palette change. The operation can be expressed as $P(M(I))$ where I is the original image, M is histogram equalization mapping operation and P is a palette. If we define new palette as $P'=P(M)$ and leave image I unchanged than histogram equalization is implemented as palette change. On the other hand if palette P remains unchanged and image is modified to $I'=M(I)$ than the implementation is by image change. In most cases palette change is better as it preserves the original data.

Generalizations of this method use multiple histograms to emphasize local contrast, rather than overall contrast. Examples of such methods include adaptive histogram equalization and *contrast limiting histogram equalization* or CLAHE.

Histogram equalization also seems to be used in biological neural networks so as to maximize the output firing rate of the neuron as a function of the input statistics. This has been proved in particular in the fly retina.^[1]

Back projection

The **back projection** (or "back project") of a histogrammed image is the re-application of the modified histogram to the original image, functioning as a look-up table for pixel brightness values.

For each group of pixels taken from the same position from all input single-channel images the function puts the

histogram bin value to the destination image, where the coordinates of the bin are determined by the values of pixels in this input group. In terms of statistics, the value of each output image pixel characterizes probability that the corresponding input pixel group belongs to the object whose histogram is used.^[2]

Implementation

Consider a discrete grayscale image, and let n_i be the number of occurrences of gray level i . The probability of an occurrence of a pixel of level i in the image is

$$p(x_i) = \frac{n_i}{n}, i \in 0, \dots, L - 1$$

L being the total number of gray levels in the image, n being the total number of pixels in the image, and p being in fact the image's histogram, normalized to [0,1].

Let us also define c as the *cumulative distribution function* corresponding to p , defined by:

$$c(i) = \sum_{j=0}^i p(x_j),$$

also known as the image's accumulated normalized histogram.

We would like to create a transformation of the form $y = T(x)$ that will produce a level y for each level x in the original image, such that the cumulative probability function of y will be linearized across the value range. The transformation is defined by:

$$y_i = T(x_i) = c(i)$$

Notice that the T maps the levels into the domain of 0..1. In order to map the values back into their original domain, the following simple transformation needs to be applied on the result:

$$y'_i = y_i \cdot (\max - \min) + \min$$

Histogram Equalization of Color Images

The above describes histogram equalization on a greyscale image. However it can also be used on color images by applying the same method separately to the Red, Green and Blue components of the RGB color values of the image. Still, it should be noted that applying the same method on the Red, Green, and Blue components of an RGB image may yield dramatic changes in the image's color balance since the relative distributions of the color channels change as a result of applying the algorithm. However, if the image is first converted to another color space, Lab color space, or HSL/HSV color space in particular, then the algorithm can be applied to the luminance or value channel without resulting in changes to the hue and saturation of the image.

Examples

Small image

The following is the same 8x8 subimage as used in JPEG. The 8-bit greyscale image shown has the following values:

52	55	61	66	70	61	64	73
63	59	55	90	109	85	69	72
62	59	68	113	144	104	66	73
63	58	71	122	154	106	70	69
67	61	68	104	126	88	68	70
79	65	60	70	77	68	58	75
85	71	64	59	55	61	65	83
87	79	69	68	65	76	78	94

The histogram for this image is shown in the following table. Pixel values that have a zero count are excluded for the sake of brevity.

Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count	Value	Count
52	1	64	2	72	1	85	2	113	1
55	3	65	3	73	2	87	1	122	1
58	2	66	2	75	1	88	1	126	1
59	3	67	1	76	1	90	1	144	1
60	1	68	5	77	1	94	1	154	1
61	4	69	3	78	1	104	2		
62	1	70	4	79	2	106	1		
63	2	71	2	83	1	109	1		

The cumulative distribution function (cdf) is shown below. Again, pixel values that do not contribute to an increase the cdf are excluded for brevity.

Value	cdf	Value	cdf	Value	cdf	Value	cdf	Value	cdf
52	1	64	19	72	40	85	51	113	60
55	4	65	22	73	42	87	52	122	61
58	6	66	24	75	43	88	53	126	62
59	9	67	25	76	44	90	54	144	63
60	10	68	30	77	45	94	55	154	64
61	14	69	33	78	46	104	57		
62	15	70	37	79	48	106	58		
63	17	71	39	83	49	109	59		

This cdf shows that the minimum value in the subimage is 52 and the maximum value is 154. The cdf of 64 for value 154 coincides with the number of pixels in the image. The cdf must be normalized to [0,255]. The general histogram equalization formula is:

$$cdf(v) = \text{round} \left(\frac{cdf(v) - cdf_{min}}{(M \times N) - cdf_{min}} \times (L - 1) \right)$$

Where cdf_{min} is the minimum value of the cumulative distribution function (in this case 1), $M \times N$ gives the image's number of pixels (for the example above 64, where M is width and N the height) and L is the number of grey levels used (in most cases, like this one, 256). The equalization formula for this particular example is:

$$cdf(v) = \text{round} \left(\frac{cdf(v) - 1}{63} \times 255 \right)$$

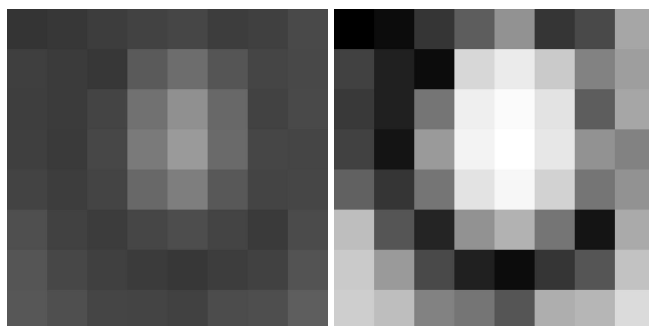
For example, the cdf of 78 is 46. (The value of 78 is used in the bottom row of the 7th column.) The normalized value becomes

$$cdf(78) = \text{round} \left(\frac{46 - 1}{63} \times 255 \right) = \text{round} (0.714286 \times 255) = 182$$

Once this is done then the values of the equalized image are directly taken from the normalized cdf to yield the equalized values:

0	12	53	93	146	53	73	166
65	32	12	215	235	202	130	158
57	32	117	239	251	227	93	166
65	20	154	243	255	231	146	130
97	53	117	227	247	210	117	146
190	85	36	146	178	117	20	170
202	154	73	32	12	53	85	194
206	190	130	117	85	174	182	219

Notice that the minimum value (52) is now 0 and the maximum value (154) is now 255.



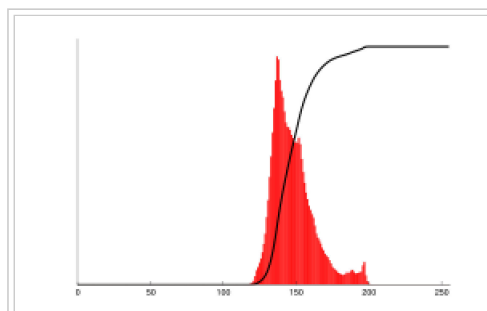
Original

Equalized

Full-sized image



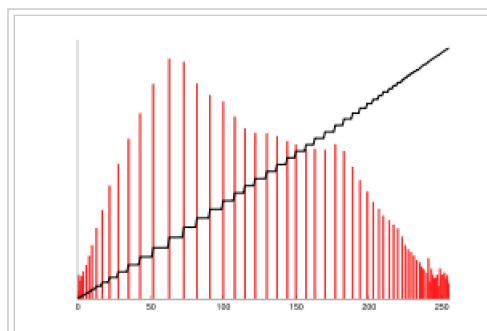
An unequalized image



Corresponding histogram (red) and cumulative histogram (black)



The same image after histogram equalization



Corresponding histogram (red) and cumulative histogram (black)

Notes

- [^] Laughlin, S.B (1981). "A simple coding procedure enhances a neuron's information capacity". *Z. Naturforsch.* **9–10(36)**:910–2.
- [^] Intel Corporation (2001). "*Open Source Computer Vision Library Reference Manual*" (PDF). Retrieved on 2006-08-18.

References

- Acharya and Ray, *Image Processing: Principles and Applications*, Wiley-Interscience 2005 ISBN 0-471-71998-6
- Russ, *The Image Processing Handbook: Fourth Edition*, CRC 2002 ISBN 0-8493-2532-3

External links

- "Histogram Equalization" at Generation5
- Open Source Computer Vision Library Wiki: Histograms
- Free histogram equalization plugin for Adobe Photoshop and PSP
- Page by Ruye Wang with good explanation and pseudo-code]

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Histogram_equalization"

Categories: [Image processing](#) | [Visual arts theory](#)

- This page was last modified on 29 May 2008, at 14:26.
- All text is available under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License. (See **Copyrights** for details.)
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a U.S. registered 501(c)(3) tax-deductible nonprofit charity.