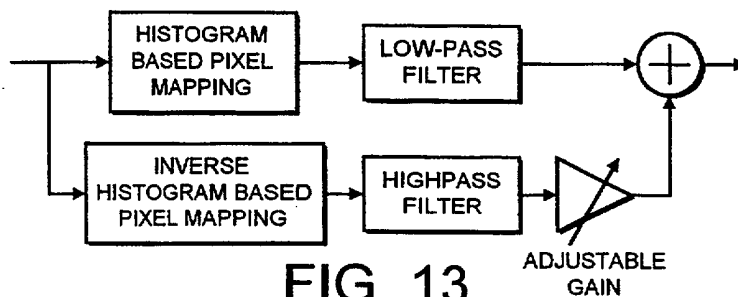


(21) Application No <b>9930409.9</b>	(51) INT CL <sup>7</sup> <b>G06T 5/40 // H04N 5/208</b>
(22) Date of Filing <b>22.12.1999</b>	(52) UK CL (Edition S ) <b>H4F FGY F30A F30N F31X</b>
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(54) Abstract Title  
**Image enhancement using inverse histogram based pixel mapping**

(57) This invention provides a method and associated device an inverse histogram based pixel mapping step is combined with an edge enhancement step such as unsharp masking. In such an arrangement the inverse histogram based pixel mapping step improves the performance of the unsharp masking step, serving to minimise the enhancement of noise components while desired signal components are sharpened. A second embodiment is described wherein the method of image enhancement comprises applying a histogram-based pixel mapping function to a set of image pixels prior to applying a highpass filter (HPF) in a loop of an edge enhancement unit that is parallel to an original image branch.



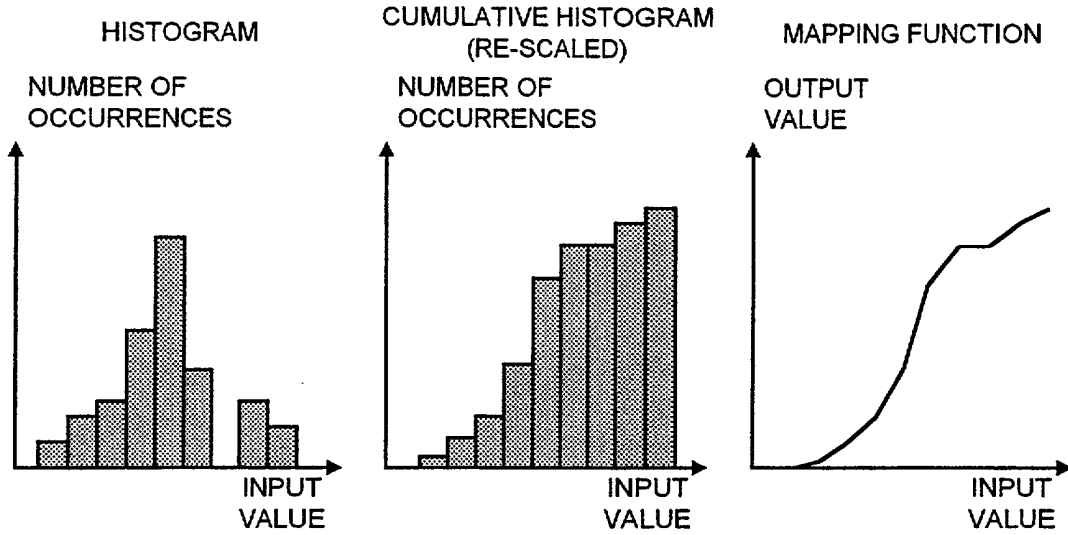


FIG. 1

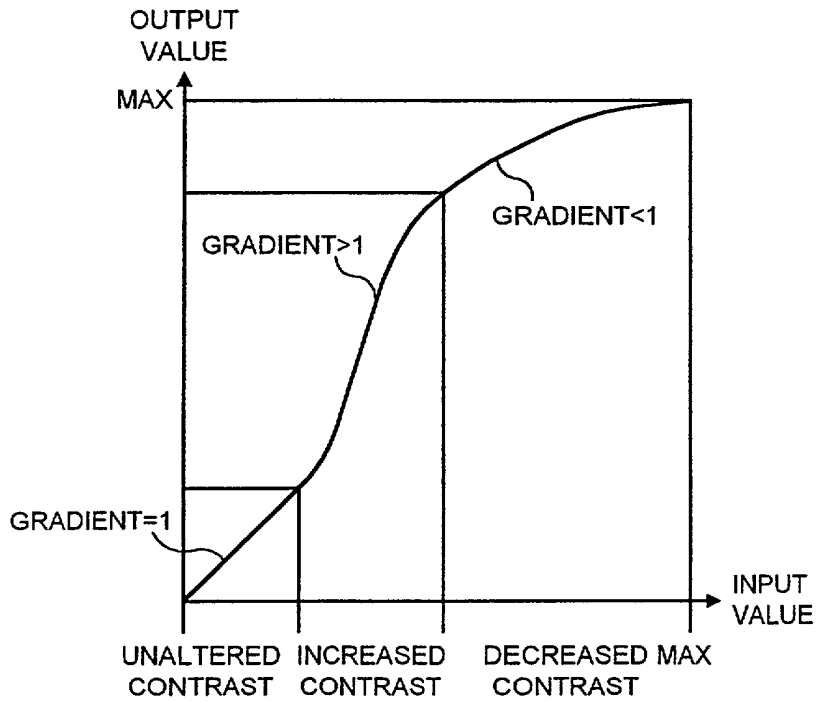


FIG. 2

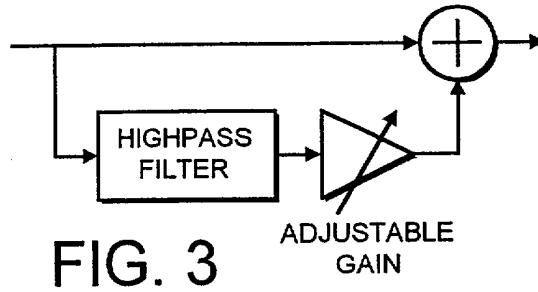


FIG. 3

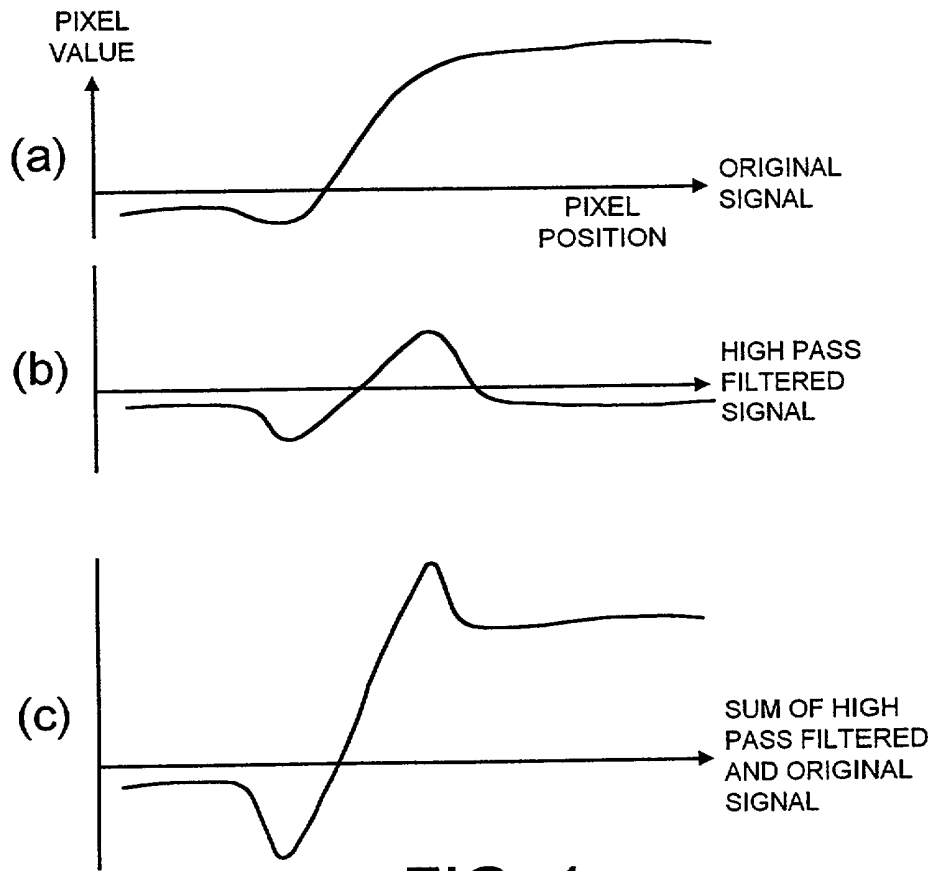


FIG. 4

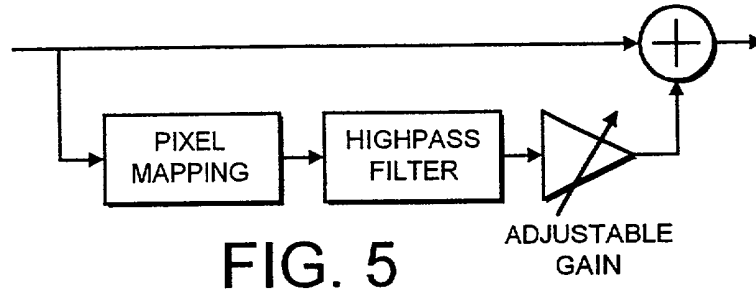


FIG. 5

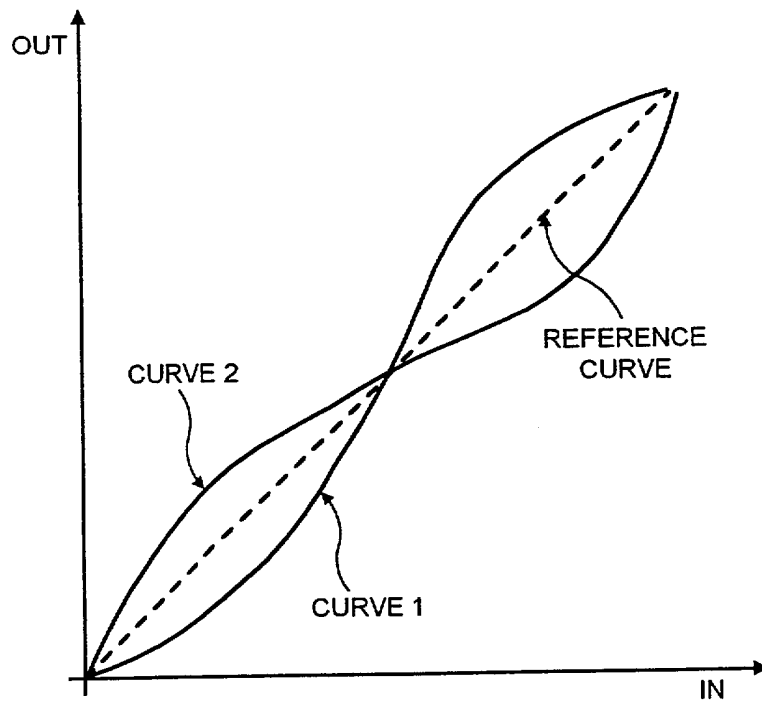


FIG. 6

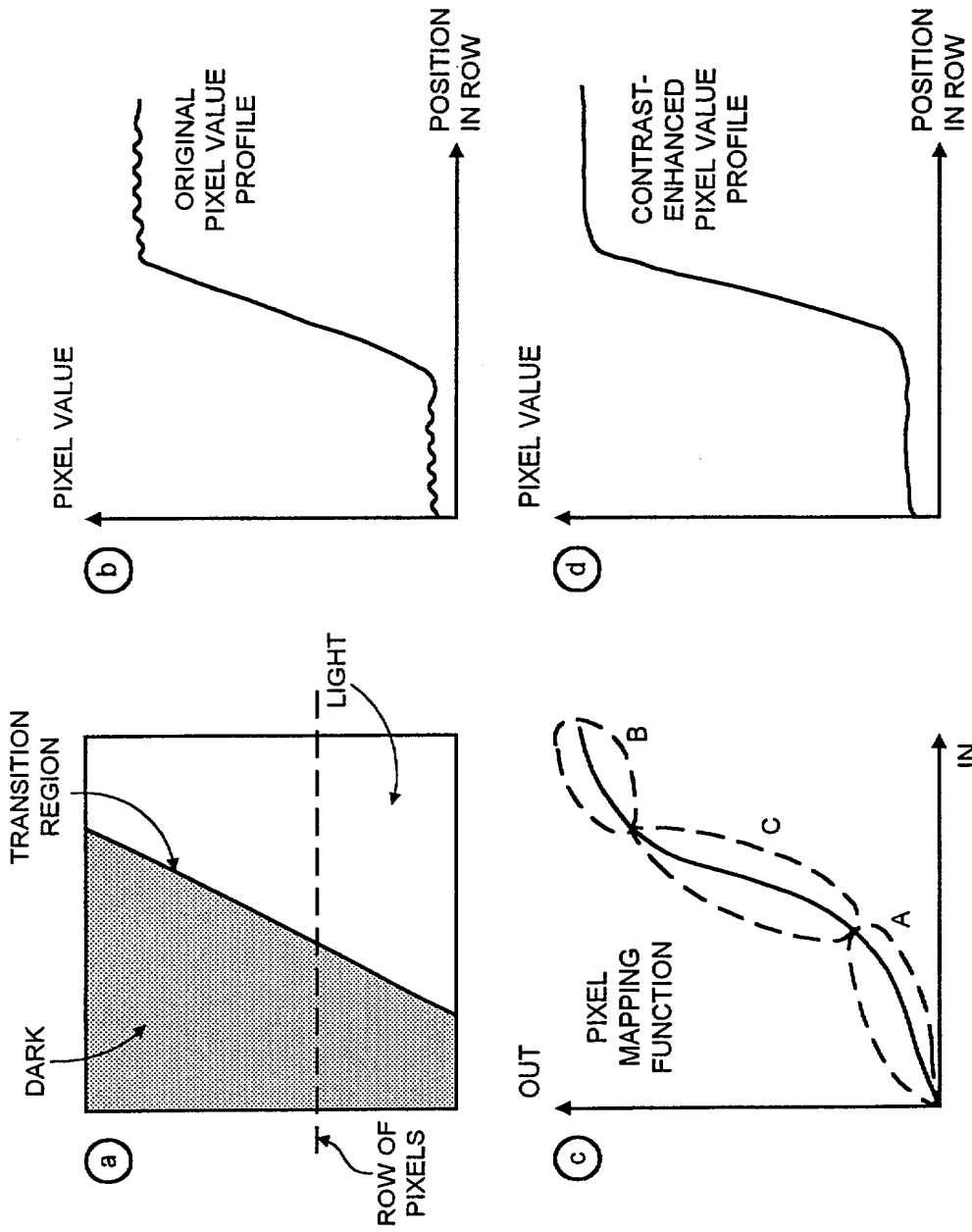


FIG. 7

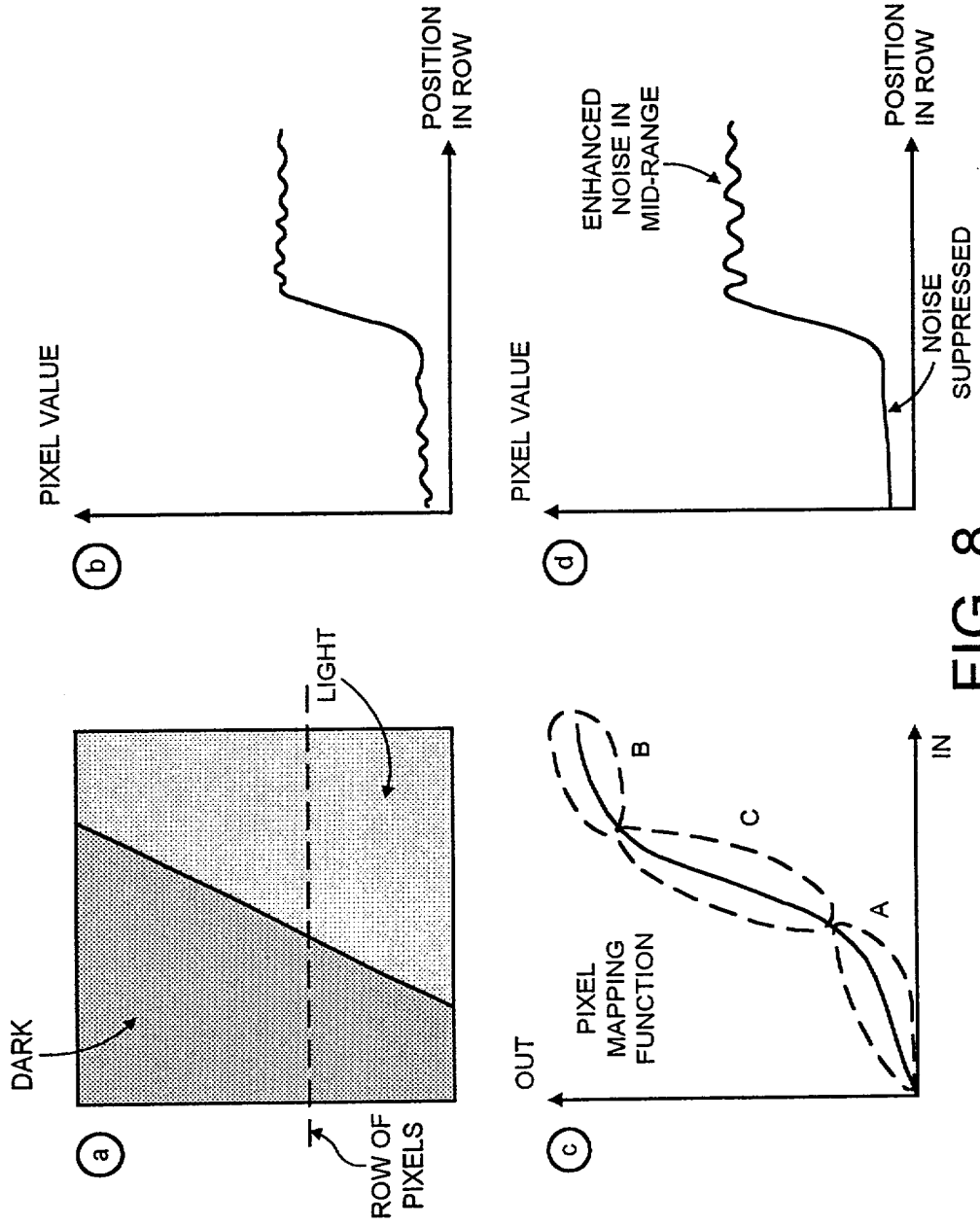


FIG. 8

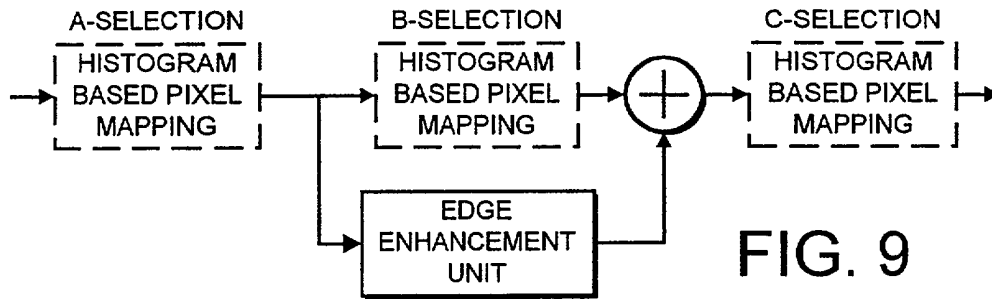


FIG. 9

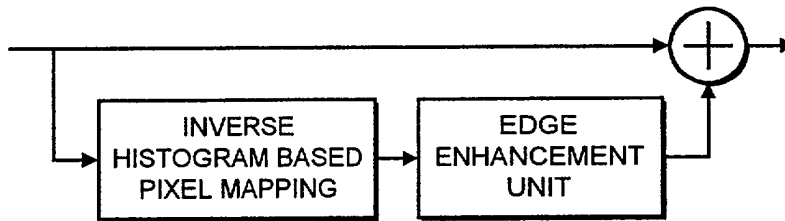


FIG. 10

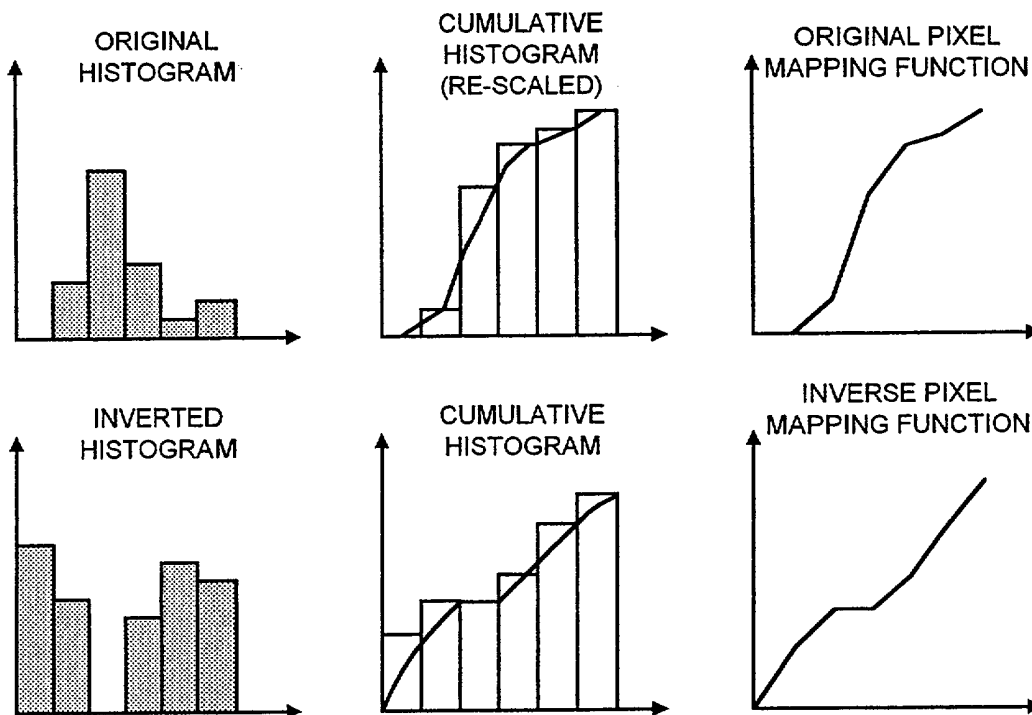


FIG. 11

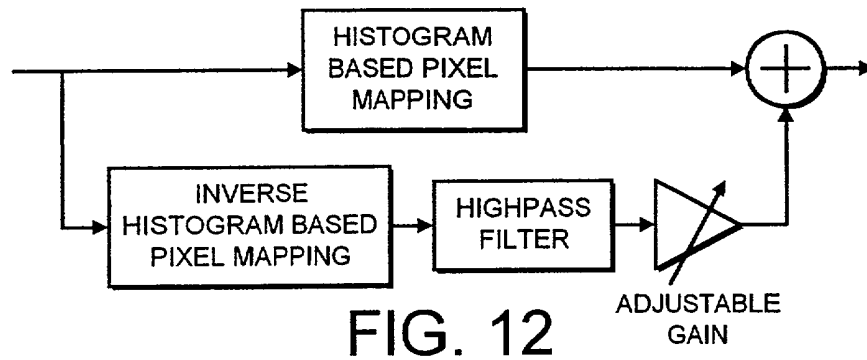


FIG. 12

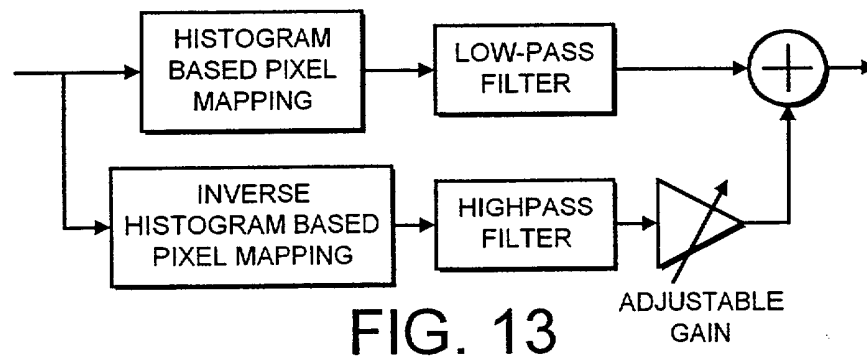


FIG. 13

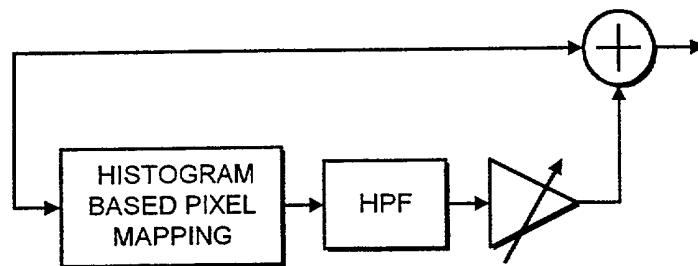


FIG. 15



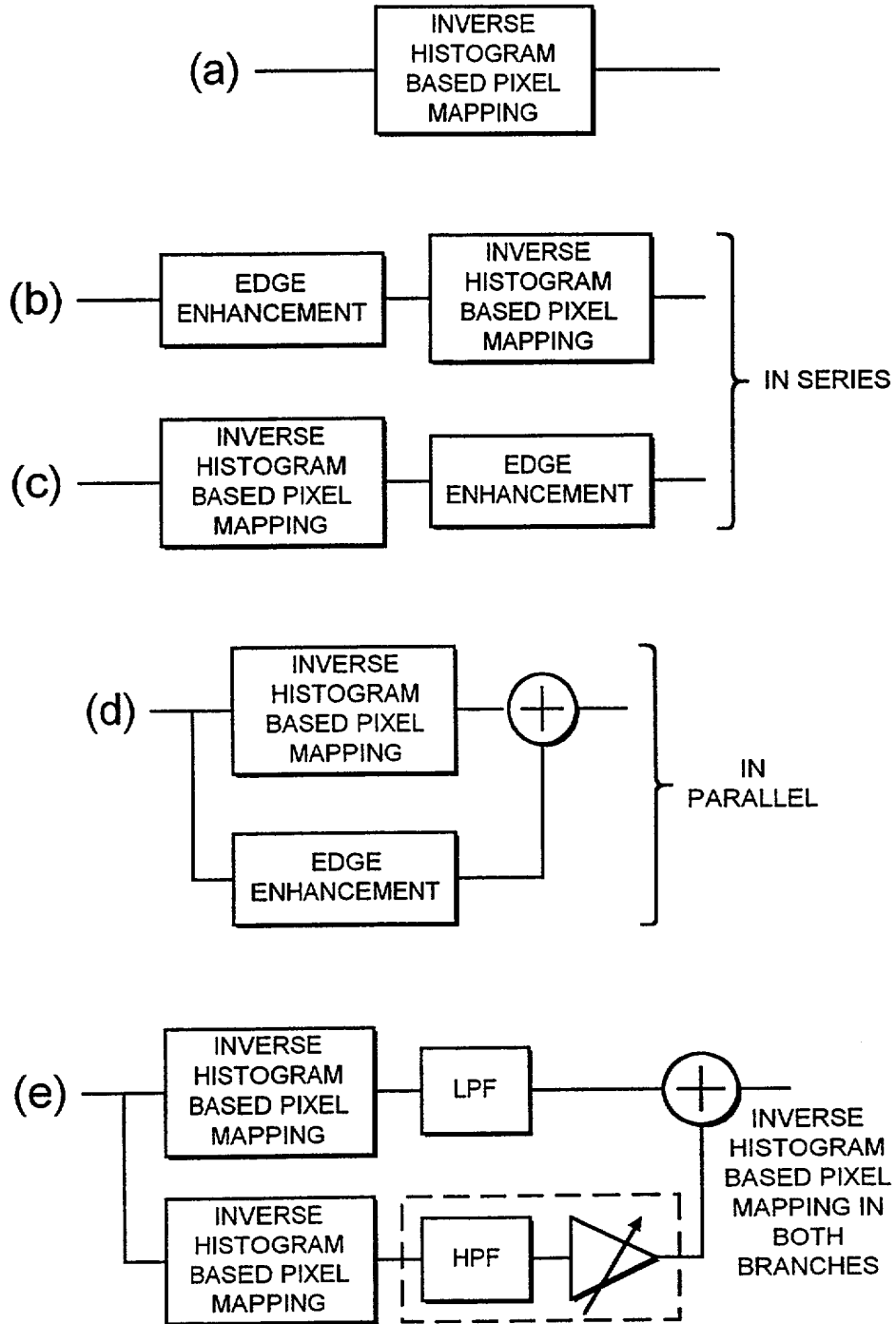


FIG. 14

## Digital imaging

The present invention relates to digital imaging technology, and more  
5 particularly to contrast and edge enhancement in still and moving digital  
imaging.

Digital imaging offers a great many advantages over traditional analogue  
systems, supporting services such as video telephony and multi-media  
10 applications. Accordingly, digital video imaging is currently the subject of  
extensive research.

One particular area of digital imaging research is that of image enhancement.  
In digital imaging, there is need for image enhancement because images  
15 typically suffer from various types of degradation, such as lack of sharpness,  
noise, compression artefacts, and poor contrast and brightness. Mobile  
imaging products presently under development are especially prone to such  
degradations due to the low performance of digital camera devices and  
narrow data transmission bandwidth which requires the use of high  
20 compression ratios. In digital camera products, the poor image quality arises  
from shortcomings in fundamental sensor properties: the lack of contrast  
typically arises from the sensor itself, while the lack of sharpness is the result  
of both low quality optics and low resolution sensor typical of imaging systems  
that are likely to be characteristic of forthcoming first generation mobile  
25 telecommunication terminals with image presentation and manipulation  
functionality. Thus, there is a need for methods to enhance image contrast  
and sharpness, and in current digital image enhancement techniques this is  
commonly carried out by concealing artefacts and reconstructing degraded  
parts of an image.

Image enhancement principally concerns accentuation of image features such as edges, boundaries, or contrast. This makes image details more visible and images look subjectively sharper or crisper without appearing unnatural therefore making a graphic display more useful for display and analysis.

- 5 Whilst the enhancement process does not increase the inherent information content in the data, it does increase the dynamic range of chosen features so that they can be more easily detected.

- 10 Image enhancement techniques can be divided roughly into three sub-classes comprising point, spatial, and transform operations.

- 15 Point operations are performed on individual pixels and as such are independent of surrounding pixel values. Pixel mapping operations are one example of point operations. Pixel mapping involves mapping a pixel value to a new value with a function. For example:

$$y_{i,j} = f(x_{i,j}),$$

where

$i, j$  = pixel's coordinates

$y$  = output pixel

$x$  = input pixel

and  $f$  is a function relating  $x$  and  $y$ .

- 20 Spatial operations are performed on groups of pixels. Certain image smoothing and filtering functions are spatial operations where, for example, a pixel's value may be modified by taking an average of surrounding pixel values.

- 25 Transform operations convert image data from pixel values into another form, for example spatial frequency components. Discrete cosine transforms (DCT) and wavelet transforms are examples of transform operations commonly used in image processing applications.

Examples of enhancement techniques in the sub-classes outlined above include techniques such as grey level and contrast manipulation, noise reduction, edge crispening and sharpening, filtering, interpolation and magnification, and pseudo-colouring.

5

In practice, images taken by a digital camera normally suffer from smoothness problems irrespective of the pixel resolution. This means that there is always likely to be a need for image sharpening techniques. Image sharpening can be performed by applying various forms of contrast enhancement (stretching/shrinking) and edge enhancement techniques. Contrast enhancement is a point operation that can be used to enhance images taken in poor or non-uniform lighting conditions, or acquired with an imaging sensor having a small dynamic range. Contrast manipulation also tends to alter the visibility of edges, which changes the perceived sharpness of the image. Edge enhancement techniques are typically spatial operations and they enhance images that suffer from overall smoothness. A technique known as unsharp masking is an example of an edge enhancement technique.

Referring first to contrast enhancement, a well known method for enhancing contrast is histogram-based pixel mapping. In this method a pixel-mapping function is formed utilising a histogram of the image or a part of an image. The histogram contains the number of pixel occurrences at each level of the input signal range. The mapping function is derived from a cumulative histogram so that it has high slope corresponding to high values in the histogram. The cumulative histogram is typically formed using an equation having the form:

$$C_i = \sum_{k=0}^i H_k,$$

where

$C_i$  = bin  $i$  of cumulative histogram

$H_k$  = bin  $k$  of histogram

Note, a bin is a pixel value range, that may cover a single pixel value or more than one pixel value.

In the basic method the mapping function is:

5  $f(x) = C_x$

The mapping function or the cumulative histogram is typically scaled so that the mapping covers substantially exactly the available dynamic range, i.e.:

$$f(L) = L,$$

where

$L$  = largest value of the available dynamic range

The scaling is achieved, for example, using equation:

10  $f(x) = L \frac{C_x}{C_L}$

The above equations can be found in slightly varying forms in many signal processing textbooks. For example, in one alternative approach the first nonzero bin is subtracted from the histogram before or during computation of the cumulative histogram. If such a subtraction is not performed the darkest pixel value of the image is not mapped to zero ( $C_0 \neq 0$ ). Other modifications also exist.

15

The above equations are usable substantially only if there are as many bins as signal levels, for example, 256 bins are required for a signal with 8 bits/sample. If fewer bins are used, each bin contains pixels belonging to a certain signal range. The above equations provide mapping function values at the borders of bins. Additional values may be obtained by interpolation.

20

Examples of a histogram, a cumulative histogram and corresponding mapping function are presented in Figure 1.

25

Using histogram-based pixel mapping techniques, the contrast of an image can be increased by mapping input pixel values to output pixel values with a

linear function having a slope (i.e. derivative) greater than one. A slope less than one decreases contrast while a slope equal to one produces no change in contrast. The mapping function can also be non-linear, having a varying slope. In this case contrast around some pixel values of the image is increased, the contrast in other pixel value ranges may be decreased or not altered at all. An example of a non-linear mapping function is shown in Figure 2.

An acknowledged limitation of histogram-based pixel mapping is that it tends to make noise and other artefacts disturbingly visible. Because increasing contrast increases the visibility of variations in the input signal, if there is noise present in the input signal, its visibility is also increased. Because of this, histogram-based pixel mapping is often considered unsatisfactory for contrast enhancement of natural images.

Nevertheless, histogram-based pixel mapping is the basis for a substantial number of contrast enhancement algorithms. So whilst these algorithms form a mapping function based on the image histogram, attempts are made to mitigate the unwanted effects of the basic mapping procedure using modifications and additions to the basic algorithm. These modifications include, for example, reshaping the histogram, reshaping the mapping function, filtering the image, the histogram or the mapping function and limiting the maximum value of the histogram.

Turning now to edge enhancement, specifically in the context of unsharp masking, this is a spatial filtering technique for improving the visibility of edges and thus improving perceived image quality. Unsharp masking is commonly implemented in the form of a highpass filter in series with an adjustable gain block, as shown in Figure 3. In the illustrated arrangement, a highpass filtered and scaled image signal is added to the original image signal as shown in Figure 4a. Thus, the desired improvement is achieved by

emphasising high frequency components of the image. Specifically, the highpass filter represents a second order derivative of the original signal, as represented in Figure 4b. When the highpass filtered signal is added back to the original signal, it creates under and overshoots around edges as shown in Figure 4c. The human visual system itself creates similar under and overshoots around sharp edges. This phenomenon is known as the Mach band effect. It demonstrates that the human visual system perceives edges in a non-linear manner, and that perception depends not only on luminance but also on image structure. For this reason, the human visual system perceives edges with added under and over shoot such as those produced by unsharp masking, as sharper edges.

However, unsharp masking also tends to produce some undesirable effects. The presence of a highpass filter makes the system sensitive to noise and compression artefacts. Thus, unsharp masking typically produces perceivable artefacts, which are especially visible in uniform areas of an image.

Accordingly, it has been recognised that in order to improve image quality it would be appropriate to modify an input signal of the highpass filter, especially when there is a noise component present in an image. One such modification, known in the art, is to use a standard predefined or fixed pixel mapping function prior to unsharp masking. Using a conventional fixed pixel mapping function, it is possible to emphasise certain edges whilst limiting unwanted noise enhancement. Figure 5 depicts an unsharp masking scheme that utilises pixel mapping prior to highpass filtering. In the illustrated arrangement, a pixel mapping function is applied to the image before unsharp masking in order to limit the unwanted enhancement of noise components that occurs as a result of high-pass filtering.

Figure 6 shows two possible pixel mapping function curves suitable for use prior to unsharp masking. Curve 1 suppresses high and low level signals and stretches mid-range pixel values. Accordingly, in the highpass filter high and low level edges are suppressed and mid level edges are enhanced. In Curve 2 mid level edges are suppressed and high and low level edges are enhanced. In this way, the effect of using pixel mapping prior to highpass filter is to reduce noise.

The effect of a function such as Curve 1 shown in Figure 6 is illustrated in Figure 7. This shows the effect of applying a conventional fixed pixel mapping function to an image that contains a single 'edge'. Here the edge is a transition from dark to light i.e. from very low intensity pixel values to very high intensity pixel values. In other words, the image contains just two regions, one of low luminance values and one of high luminance values, as shown in Figure 7a. Figure 7b presents a graph of pixel values created by scanning across a row of pixels from left to right. It is assumed that the two regions, which should be of essentially uniform intensity, exhibit some degree of noise. The noise manifests itself as small variations in pixel value (as can be seen from the 'ripple' in Figure 7b). By applying the fixed pixel mapping function illustrated in Figure 7c, the noise in the image of Figure 7b can be suppressed effectively. The result of the fixed pixel mapping function is illustrated in Figure 7d. The way in which the noise is suppressed can be understood by examining the pixel mapping function in detail. It should be appreciated that the pixel mapping function describes the way in which pixel values in the original image (i.e. that described by Figure 7b) are converted into pixel values in the contrast enhanced (adjusted) image, whose pixel value profile is illustrated in Figure 7d. Considering first reduction of noise in the low intensity region of the image, the relevant part of the pixel mapping function is that labelled 'A' in Figure 7c. This part of the pixel mapping function determines how low intensity pixel values in the original image are translated into low intensity pixel values in the contrast enhanced image. Here the pixel mapping



function has a gradient less than 1, indicating that variations in pixel value will be reduced (or 'compressed') by applying the function. The same is true in region 'B' of the pixel mapping function of Figure 7c. This part of the curve determines the way in which high intensity pixel values in the original image are translated into high intensity pixel values in the contrast-enhanced image. Thus, noise is effectively reduced at both extremes of the range. Referring to how mid-range intensity values are converted by the pixel mapping function in this example, the part of the function labelled 'C' has a gradient greater than 1 and therefore, the range of pixel value variation in this region is actually enhanced (expanded or stretched), changing the profile of the transition between low and high intensity values. However, this effect cannot be considered as a true sharpening of the transition, such as that provided by unsharp masking. Contrast expansion has the effect of enhancing the difference between nearly identical mid-range pixel values and inevitably enhances the effect of noise in the pixel value range around the transition.

The use of conventional fixed pixel mapping functions in order to condition an image prior to unsharp masking has certain limitations. These will be described with reference to Figure 8, which illustrates the effect of using the same pixel mapping function, introduced above, to enhance the contrast of a second example image. As in the first example, the image considered in Figure 8 is a very simple one, comprising two substantially uniform regions, one darker than the other (Figure 8a). The difference in intensity values between the two regions is less than in the previous example, although the same kind of noise is present (Figure 8b). The effect of the fixed pixel mapping function is illustrated in Figure 8d. While noise in the darker region is suppressed, noise in the lighter region is actually enhanced. This effect occurs because the pixel values of the lighter region correspond to a region of the pixel mapping function that has a gradient greater than one. Thus, small differences in pixel value are enhanced, rather than suppressed, causing an increase in noise.

It is common that images are processed using both (either fixed or histogram-based) pixel mapping contrast algorithms and unsharp masking edge enhancement algorithms. Referring to Figure 9, the combination of histogram-based pixel mapping and unsharp masking can be implemented by placing the histogram-based pixel mapping in the original image signal branch before (Option A), after (Option C), or in parallel (Option B) with the edge enhancement unit. Commonly, image processing applications, such as certain commercially available software packages, implement options A or C, giving rise to a cascaded structure. However, it has been found that the best results are achieved by option B, in which the histogram-based pixel mapping unit is placed inside the unsharp masking unit, that is in the original image branch parallel to the highpass filter and not in cascade with it as in options A and C. In option B, any unwanted noise component that is emphasised by contrast enhancement, is not highpass filtered and thus not further emphasised. In both options A and C the second operation in the cascaded structure further emphasises noise artefacts introduced by the first operation. Here, the second operation refers to the latter operation, i.e. in option A, the second operation is unsharp masking, and in option C the second operation is histogram-based pixel mapping. Thus, the cascaded approach has the disadvantage that noise is 'doubly' enhanced. This creates very annoying noise structures, especially when a JPEG or DCT based hybrid codec has been used to compress the original source image. For example, assuming option A is used, initial contrast enhancement causes a certain increase in pixel value noise. This is further exaggerated by the following step of edge enhancement using e.g. unsharp masking. In the case of option C, because the unsharp masking emphasises edges it also heightens noise around edges. The amplitude of this noise is then further increased by the histogram-based contrast enhancement. Also, other artefacts caused by the unsharp masking, for example ringing effects may become more visible. The approach illustrated by option B, on the other hand, avoids double noise

enhancement. Here, contrast and edge enhancement are performed in parallel and the high pass filtered image is added to the contrast enhanced image (as indicated by the addition symbol in Figure 9).

- 5 Nevertheless, the combined image enhancement options of Figure 9 suffer from the problems associated with contrast and edge enhancement previously described above.

10 Against this background, and in one aspect, the present invention resides in a method for image enhancement of a digital image comprising a set of image pixels, the method comprising applying an inverse histogram based mapping function to the image pixels.

15 The inverse histogram-based pixel mapping can be applied alone or to any of options A, B and C described above. In a particularly preferred embodiment, inverse histogram-based pixel mapping is applied to option B, that is to say within an unsharp masking unit.

20 In a preferred form of this aspect of the invention, the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping step is combined with an edge enhancement step such as unsharp masking. In such an arrangement the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping step improves the performance of the unsharp masking step. It also has an advantageous effect on combinations of contrast enhancement and unsharp masking techniques.

25

As explained earlier, unsharp masking techniques augment the subjective sharpness of an image by adding overshoot and undershoot components to edges within an image. The effect of inverse histogram-based pixel mapping is to change the pixel values according to their frequency of occurrence. In 30 embodiments in which the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping step is combined with an edge enhancement step such as unsharp masking, the role

of the inverse histogram based pixel mapping is to act as a pre-processor for the high pass filter unit inside the edge enhancement unit, that alters pixel values in such a way that noise enhancement introduced by subsequent edge enhancement is reduced.

5

This arrangement serves to minimise the amplification of noise components while desired signal components are enhanced. More specifically, inverse histogram-based pixel mapping produces a reduction in contrast at signal ranges containing a large number of pixels and an increase in contrast elsewhere. Thus, noise is suppressed in e.g. uniform areas, where it is subjectively most visible. It has been found that the effect is substantially the same when inverse histogram-based pixel mapping is applied to: a) a large uniform area, and b) an area containing a large number of pixels having a small number of different values (e.g. a speckled region).

15

The first aspect of the invention includes a device, such as a portable radio communication device, capable of performing said image enhancement method, and extends to a software program product stored on a medium and configured to perform said image enhancement method.

20

In a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for image enhancement of a digital image comprising a set of image pixels, the method comprising applying in a loop of an edge enhancement unit that is parallel to the original image branch a histogram-based pixel mapping function to said set of image pixels prior to applying a highpass filter in said loop.

25

As described earlier, use of a fixed pixel mapping function in connection with unsharp masking prior to high-pass filtering is known as illustrated in Figure 5. This has the disadvantage that such a function can only be chosen to enhance contrast in certain pixel value ranges and its effect on noise components in the image varies according to the nature of the image.

30

Accordingly, the inventors have noted that because the function illustrated in Figure 6 is constructed artificially it cannot be altered to adapt to image content and is therefore not optimal for all images.

- 5 In contrast, the inventors have recognised that because a histogram-based pixel mapping function is constructed with reference to the image itself, it is adaptive to image content and hence some of the problems relating to noise enhancement can be reduced.
  
- 10 Used in conjunction with edge enhancement, the histogram can be adapted such that once a histogram of pixel values within an image has been determined, the profile of the histogram may be altered in order to change the nature of the pixel mapping function created from it.
  
- 15 Referring now to the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 to 9 are used in conjunction with an account of the prior art in which:  
  
Figure 1 shows a histogram and corresponding mapping function;
  
- 20 Figure 2 illustrates a non-linear mapping function;  
  
Figure 3 shows a block diagram of an unsharp masking scheme;
  
- 25 Figure 4 illustrates the effect of an unsharp masking scheme on an edge of an image signal;  
  
Figure 5 shows an unsharp masking scheme with a fixed pixel-mapping unit prior to a high pass filter of the unsharp masking scheme;
  
- 30 Figure 6 illustrates two possible curves of a pixel mapping function of figure 5;

Figure 7 shows the fixed pixel mapping function applied to an edge in a first noisy image;

5 Figure 8 shows a fixed pixel mapping function applied to an edge in a second noisy image;

Figure 9 shows possible places for a contrast enhancement unit.

10 The present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 10 illustrates one embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention;

15 Figure 11 illustrates an inverted histogram constructed according to the embodiment of Figure 10;

Figures 12, 13 and 14a-e show alternative arrangements of the first aspect of the present invention; and

20

Figure 15 shows an embodiment according to a second aspect of the invention.

25 The first aspect of the present invention resides in the provision of an inverse histogram-based pixel mapping technique for enhancing a digital image. Whilst this invention can be used in isolation to operate on an image, it has been found that it provides particularly beneficial results when used with any image processing function that tends to increase noise visibility. The approach of the present invention, as well as being a method, resides also in  
30 a device that includes means for applying inverse histogram-based pixel mapping to a digital image. In a specific context, the device may be a mobile

telecommunications terminal, such as a mobile phone, that has the conventional radio frequency, hardware and software means normally required of a mobile phone and that is equipped with image processing capability and/or image capturing and display means. Alternatively, the  
5 device may simply be a computer equipped with digital image processing means implementing the method according to the invention. In the former case, the mobile terminal is able to make use of the present invention prior to transmission of a captured image, and/or for processing received images for display on the mobile terminal.

10

Referring initially to Figure 10, there is shown one embodiment of an inverse histogram-based pixel mapping unit that is provided as a pre-conditioning unit for a highpass filter unit inside an unsharp masking unit. The inverse histogram-based pixel mapping unit is disposed in series with the high pass  
15 filter that is inside the edge enhancement unit and both are in a branch or loop that is parallel to the original image signal branch.

The inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function can be formed, for example, by inverting an image histogram and then subtracting the inverted  
20 histogram from the maximum value of the original histogram. This method is illustrated in Figure 11. A standard histogram is first obtained from an image and the maximum value of the histogram is determined. Then, every value in the histogram is subtracted from this maximum value. Next, a cumulative histogram is created. Finally, the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping  
25 function is derived from the cumulative histogram. After inversion, the mapping function is made as in the conventional histogram-based pixel mapping method. It should be appreciated that the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function is not an inverse function in a strict mathematical sense (i.e.  $f_{inv}(x) \neq f^{-1}(x)$ ).

30

Thus in one way the formation of the inverse histogram-based mapping function comprises the steps of:

5 constructing a histogram of image pixel values, optionally processing the histogram, making an inverse histogram from the histogram, optionally processing the inverse histogram, making a cumulative inverse histogram from the inverse histogram, optionally processing the cumulative inverse histogram, making an inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function from the inverse histogram, optionally processing the inverse mapping function, and mapping pixel values using the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping  
10 function.

The "inversion" can be performed on the cumulative histogram, or alternatively it can be applied to the mapping function. For example, formation of an inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function may  
15 comprise the steps of:

constructing a histogram of image pixel values, optionally processing the histogram, making a cumulative histogram, optionally processing the cumulative histogram, making a mapping function from the cumulative histogram, optionally processing the mapping function, making an inverse  
20 mapping function, optionally processing the inverse mapping function and, mapping pixel values using the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function.

In constructing a histogram it is possible that regional histograms could be  
25 used, i.e. a histogram representing a localised portion of the image. The original histogram may be processed or modified before constructing an inverse. Modifications can also be applied to the inverted histogram. In addition, it is also possible to make an inverse mapping function from a mapping function derived from the original histogram.

30



Because the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function is derived from the inverse histogram via an inverse cumulative histogram, and the conventional (non-inverted) histogram-based pixel mapping function is derived from an image histogram via a cumulative histogram, the inverse  
5 histogram-based pixel mapping function and conventional histogram-based pixel mapping function share a relationship with one another. Therefore, as explained above, there are various ways to construct an inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function from a conventional histogram-based pixel mapping function or from a cumulative histogram. For example, if the  
10 conventional histogram-based mapping function is differentiated, the derivative is inverted (in this context the inversion means subtraction from the maximum value) and the result is integrated, the obtained mapping function is the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function.

15 In an alternative approach, the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function is produced by subtracting each value of a cumulative histogram (formed in a conventional manner) from a value larger than the maximum histogram value. Furthermore, adding an offset to the maximum value allows limitation of the maximum dynamic range suppression (no zero slopes). Other  
20 modifications can also be applied to the inverted histogram prior to formation of the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function. What should be noted is the principal shape of the inverted histogram compared to the original. Peaks in the original histogram are transformed to troughs in the inverse histogram and vice versa. In mapping function terms this means that regions  
25 of high-gradient are transformed to regions of low-gradient and vice versa.

Accordingly, the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function is formed so that it has a high slope corresponding to low values in the image histogram (i.e. pixel value ranges with a small number of occurrences) and a low slope  
30 corresponding to high values in the image histogram (i.e. pixel value ranges with a large number of occurrences). The effect of mapping the input pixel

values to the output pixel values with this kind of function is that contrast is reduced in signal ranges containing a large number of pixels and increased elsewhere. This kind of contrast manipulation decreases the visibility of small variations and noise in the statistically most important signal ranges.

5

It has been found that by applying a pixel mapping function constructed from an inverse histogram of the image to the image prior to the edge enhancement unit of an unsharp masking block, the problem of amplification of noise ordinarily caused by unsharp masking is significantly reduced. Noise amplification is particularly disturbing when a JPEG or DCT based hybrid  
10 codec has compressed the source image, and the present invention has been found to be particularly useful when applied to such images.

Because inverse histogram-based pixel mapping reduces contrast and noise  
15 visibility in statistically important signal ranges, noise enhancement produced by unsharp masking is also reduced at these signal ranges. This has an advantageous effect, for instance, when the image contains a relatively wide and smooth area. Such an extensive smooth area gives rise to a concentration of high values in the image histogram. Inverse histogram-  
20 based pixel mapping has the effect of reducing noise amplification due to subsequent unsharp masking, particularly in such a large and smooth area. Elsewhere the unsharp masking sharpens edges without restrictions. Thus, while edges are suppressed in one part of the dynamic range e.g. for pixel values representing a large smooth area they are enhanced elsewhere in the  
25 dynamic range. Therefore "real edges" between regions are enhanced without restrictions.

As previously explained, image processing operations often include both unsharp masking and a histogram based pixel-mapping algorithm for contrast  
30 enhancement. In this case, it has been found that the present invention significantly improves the resulting picture quality. Inverse histogram-based

pixel mapping reduces noise amplification in the areas of the image that are emphasised by the contrast enhancement algorithm. Due to this feature, both algorithms do not enhance the noise.

5 Figure 12 shows an example of an implementation of the present invention in conjunction with conventional histogram-based pixel mapping contrast enhancement and unsharp masking. The conventional histogram-based pixel mapping contrast enhancement unit is placed in the original image branch of the unsharp masking unit, and the combination of the inverse histogram-based pixel-mapping unit and the unsharp masking unit is placed in a loop that is parallel to the original image branch. The output of the parallel loop is added to the histogram-based pixel mapping contrast enhancement unit output.

10 15 Figure 13 shows a modified arrangement in which an additional (low-pass) filtering block added in the original image branch (into the upper path), after the contrast enhancement operation. The purpose of the filtering block is to reduce the noise introduced by conventional histogram-based contrast enhancement.

20

A second aspect of the invention is depicted in Figure 15 in which there is provided a histogram-based pixel mapping unit alongside and prior to an unsharp masking unit in a loop of an image enhancement arrangement, the loop being parallel to the original image branch. The output of the parallel loop is added to the original image. With this arrangement because the mapping function adapts with the image content, noise enhancement has been found to be reduced.

25 30 The present invention may also be applied for enhancement of digital video sequences, in which case it is advantageous to add temporal processing to the histogram. A video signal consists of a sequence of digital images. Each

image can be enhanced individually, but the same histograms cannot be used for two images that have different contents. This means that histograms are preferably gathered for each image. However, processing images in the video sequence individually produces disturbing flicker, because even quite  
5 unnoticeable visual differences can cause two images to have substantially different histograms. Therefore, temporal processing, for example low pass filtering, of the histograms is needed. Typically this kind of processing is adaptive to sudden large changes in image characteristics, for example due to scene-cuts.

10

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its essential attributes. The inverse histogram-based pixel mapping function of the present invention has been described above in the context of a pre-processor for an edge enhancement function. However, the  
15 present invention may be used on its own or in a variety of different ways. Figure 14 illustrates a number of different applications of an inverse histogram-based mapping function unit. Figure 14a shows the inverse histogram-based mapping unit applied on its own to an image. Figure 14b shows the inverse histogram-based mapping unit as a post-processing unit to an edge enhancement unit. Figure 14c shows the inverse histogram based  
20 mapping unit as a pre-processing unit for the edge enhancement unit. Figure 14d shows the inverse histogram-based mapping unit in parallel to the edge enhancement unit. Figure 14e shows the two inverse histogram-based mapping units, one in the original image branch used as a pre-processing unit for a low pass filter, and the other one in a parallel branch as a pre-processing  
25 unit for the edge enhancement unit. Other inverse histogram-based mapping arrangements are possible in which the method comprises applying the image's statistical data dependent pixel mapping function to the image pixels in such a way that image contrast is reduced in signal ranges containing a  
30 large number of pixels and increased in other signal ranges.

Accordingly reference should be made to the appended claims and other general statements herein rather than to the foregoing specific description as indicating the scope of invention.

- 5 Furthermore, each feature disclosed in this specification (which term includes the claims) and/or shown in the drawings may be incorporated in the invention independently of other disclosed and/or illustrated features. In this regard, the invention includes any novel features or combination of features disclosed herein either explicitly or any generalisation thereof irrespective of whether or  
10 not it relates to the claimed invention or mitigates any or all of the problems addressed.

The appended abstract as filed herewith is included in the specification by reference.

**Claims**

1. A method for image enhancement of a digital image comprising a set of image pixels, the method comprising applying an inverse histogram-based  
5 mapping function to the image pixels.
  
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein formation of the inverse histogram mapping comprises  
constructing a histogram of said image pixels,  
10 developing an inverse histogram from said histogram,  
forming a cumulative inverse histogram from said inverse histogram,  
deriving an inverse mapping function of said inverse histogram  
mapping pixel values based on said inverse mapping function.
  
- 15 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein formation of the inverse histogram mapping comprises  
constructing a histogram of image pixel values,  
forming a cumulative histogram from said histogram,  
deriving a mapping function from the cumulative histogram,  
20 forming an inverse mapping function from said derived mapping function, and  
mapping pixel values using the inverse histogram-based pixel mapping  
function.
  
4. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the inverse  
25 histogram based mapping function is applied to the image pixels prior to or  
after applying an edge enhancement unit.
  
5. A method according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the inverse  
histogram based pixel mapping function is applied in an original signal branch  
30 and an edge enhancement unit is applied in a branch parallel to the original  
signal branch.

6. A method according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the inverse histogram based pixel mapping function is applied in an original signal branch and in a branch parallel to the original signal branch having an edge enhancement unit.

5

7. Image processing means for enhancing a digital image comprising a set of image pixels, the processing means comprising means for applying an inverse histogram mapping function to the image pixels.

10

8. A portable radio communication device including image processing means for enhancing a digital image comprising a set of image pixels, the processing means comprising means for applying an inverse histogram mapping function to the image pixels.

15

9. A computer program product having a computer usable medium having computer readable program code embodied therein for image enhancement of a digital image comprising a set of image pixels, the code comprising applying an inverse histogram-based mapping function to the image pixels.

20

10. A method for image enhancement of a digital video image comprising a set of image pixels, the method comprising applying, in a loop of an edge enhancement unit that is parallel to an original image branch, a histogram-based pixel mapping function to said set of image pixels prior to applying a highpass filter in said loop.

25



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Application No: GB 9930409.9  
Claims searched: 10

Examiner: Frank D. Moeschler  
Date of search: 19 March 2001

**Patents Act 1977  
Further Search Report under Section 17**

**Databases searched:**

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK CI (Ed.S): H4F (FGXC, FGY, FHL)

Int CI (Ed.7): H04N-1/409, G06T-5/40

Other: Online: WPI; JAPIO; EPODOC; NPL; XPESP; INSPEC

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
X	EP 0856813 A2 (NOKIA) See Col 5 and Fig 3	10
X	EP 0809209 A2 (SAMSUNG) See Fig 2	10

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.





**Application No:** GB 9930409.9  
**Claims searched:** 1-9

**Examiner:** Frank D. Moeschler  
**Date of search:** 14 July 2000

**Patents Act 1977**  
**Search Report under Section 17**

**Databases searched:**

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:  
 UK Cl (Ed.R): H4F (FGXC, FGY, FHL)  
 Int Cl (Ed.7): G06T-5/40; H04N-1/409, 1/58, 5/14, 5/208, 5/21, 9/64  
 Other: ONLINE: WPI; JAPIO; EPODOC; TXTE; INSPEC

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
X	GB 2319685 A (SAMSUNG) See Page 13	1-3, 7-9
X	EP 0905650 A2 (CANON) See whole document	1-3, 7-9
X	US 5793886 (COK) See Cols 3-4	1-3, 7-9
X	US 4833722 (MORTON et al) See Figs 18-19	1-3, 7-9

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.