

# Package: imagine (via r-universe)

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**Type** Package

**Title** IMAGing engINEs, Tools for Application of Image Filters to Data Matrices

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**URL** <https://github.com/LuisLauM/imagine>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/LuisLauM/imagine/issues>

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**Description** Provides fast application of image filters to data matrices, using R and C++ algorithms.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**LazyData** TRUE

**Depends** R (>= 3.1.0)

**Imports** Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

**LinkingTo** Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

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**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Repository** <https://luislaum.r-universe.dev>

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|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| agenbagFilters | <i>Performs algorithms from Agenbag et al. (2003)</i> |
|----------------|---|

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### Description

This function performs two (gradient) calculation approaches for SST, as outlined in the paper by Agenbag et al. (2003).

### Usage

```
agenbagFilters(X, algorithm = c(1, 2), ...)
```

### Arguments

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| X         | A numeric matrix used as main input.                                  |
| algorithm | integer specifying the type of method that will be used. See Details. |
| ...       | Not used.   |

### Details

Section 2.2.4 of the paper by Agenbag et al. (2003) introduces the following two methods:

**Method 1:** Based on the equation

$$Y_{i,j} = \sqrt{(X_{i+1,j} - X_{i-1,j})^2 + (X_{i,j+1} - X_{i,j-1})^2}$$

where  $Y_{i,j}$  represents the output value for each  $X_{i,j}$  pixel value of a given  $X$  matrix.

**Method 2:** the standard deviation in a 3x3 pixel area centered on position  $(i, j)$ .

As outlined in the original study, this method conducts searches within a 1-pixel vicinity of each point. For method 1, it only returns a value for points where none of the four involved values are NA. Conversely, for method 2, the standard deviation calculation is performed only for points where at least 3 non-NA values are found in the 3x3 neighborhood.

### Value

agenbagFilters returns a matrix object with the same dimensions of X.

### References

Agenbag, J.J., A.J. Richardson, H. Demarcq, P. Freon, S. Weeks, and F.A. Shillington. "Estimating Environmental Preferences of South African Pelagic Fish Species Using Catch Size- and Remote Sensing Data". *Progress in Oceanography* 59, No 2-3 (October 2003): 275-300. ([doi:10.1016/j.pocean.2003.07.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2003.07.004)).

## Examples

```
data(wbImage)

# Agenbag, method 1
agenbag1 <- agenbagFilters(X = wbImage, algorithm = 1)

# Agenbag, method 2
agenbag2 <- agenbagFilters(X = wbImage, algorithm = 2)

# Plotting results
par(mfrow = c(3, 1), mar = rep(0, 4))

# Original
image(wbImage, axes = FALSE, col = gray.colors(n = 1e3))

# Calculated
cols <- hcl.colors(n = 1e3, palette = "YlOrRd", rev = TRUE)
image(agenbag1, axes = FALSE, col = cols)
image(agenbag2, axes = FALSE, col = cols)
```

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contextualMF

*Performs Contextual Median Filter*

---

## Description

This function implements the Contextual Median Filter (CMF) algorithm, which was first described by Belkin & O'Reilly (2009), following the pseudocode provided in their paper.

## Usage

```
contextualMF(X)
```

## Arguments

**X** A numeric matrix object used for apply filters.

## Details

Following the definition of CMF, since **imagine** v.2.0.0, `times` argument will not be available anymore.

**imagine** offers the CMF algorithm but for the using to find out oceanographic fronts, it is recommended to see and use the functions of the **grec** package.

## Value

`contextualMF` returns a matrix object with the same dimensions of `X`.

## References

Belkin, I. M., & O'Reilly, J. E. (2009). An algorithm for oceanic front detection in chlorophyll and SST satellite imagery. *Journal of Marine Systems*, 78(3), 319-326 (doi:10.1016/j.jmarsys.2008.11.018).

## Examples

```
data(wbImage)

# Agenbag, gradient algorithm 1
cmdOut <- agenbagFilters(X = wbImage, algorithm = 1)

# image(cmdOut)
```

---

convolution2D

*Make convolution calculations from numeric matrix*

---

## Description

This function takes a `matrix` object, and for each cell multiplies its neighborhood by the kernel. Finally, it returns for each cell the mean of the kernel-weighted sum.

## Usage

```
convolution2D(X, kernel, times = 1, normalize = FALSE)

convolutionQuantile(X, kernel, probs, times = 1, normalize = FALSE)

convolutionMedian(X, kernel, times = 1)
```

## Arguments

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>X</code>         | A numeric matrix object used for apply filters.                         |
| <code>kernel</code>    | A little matrix used as mask for each cell of <code>X</code> .          |
| <code>times</code>     | How many times do you want to apply the filter?                         |
| <code>normalize</code> | logical indicating if results will (or not) be normalized. See details. |
| <code>probs</code>     | numeric vector of probabilities with values in [0,1].                   |

## Details

Convolution is a mathematical operation that combines two arrays of numbers to produce an array of the same structure. The output will consist of only valid values, meaning those where both arrays have non-missing data. Consequently, any missing values (NAs) in the input matrix will propagate outwards to the extent of the convolution kernel.

Through normalization, the output of each convolution window is scaled by dividing it by the sum of the absolute values of the kernel (`sum(abs(as.numeric(kernel)))`), disabled by default.

**Value**

convolution2D returns a matrix object with the same dimensions of X.

convolutionQuantile uses the kernel but, for each cell, it returns the position of quantile 'probs' (value between 0 and 1).

convolutionMedian is a wrapper of convolutionQuantile with probs = 0.5.

**Examples**

```
# Generate example matrix
nRows <- 50
nCols <- 100

myMatrix <- matrix(runif(nRows*nCols, 0, 100), nrow = nRows, ncol = nCols)
kernel <- diag(3)

# Make convolution
myOutput1 <- convolution2D(myMatrix, kernel)
myOutput2 <- convolutionQuantile(myMatrix, kernel, probs = 0.7)

# Plot results
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
image(myMatrix, zlim = c(0, 100))
image(myOutput1, zlim = c(0, 100))
image(myOutput2, zlim = c(0, 100))
```

---

meanFilter

*Make a 2D filter calculations from numeric matrix*


---

**Description**

This functions take a matrix object, and for each cell calculate mean, median or certain quantile around a squared/rectangular neighborhood.

**Usage**

```
meanFilter(X, radius, times = 1)
```

```
quantileFilter(X, radius, probs, times = 1)
```

```
medianFilter(X, radius, times = 1)
```

**Arguments**

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| X      | A numeric matrix object used for apply filters.                     |
| radius | Size of squared or rectangular kernel to apply median. See Details. |
| times  | How many times do you want to apply the filter?                     |
| probs  | numeric vector of probabilities with values in [0,1].               |

## Details

radius must be defined as a 2-length numeric vector specifying the number of rows and columns of the window which will be used to make calculations. If the length of radius is 1, the window will be a square.

Functions use C++ algorithms for running some statistical calculations. The mean is far obvious, however, there are several ways to perform quantiles. `quantileFilter` function uses `arma::quantile`: a RcppArmadillo function, which is equivalent to use R `quantile` function with `type = 5`.

`medianFilter` is a wrapper of `quantileFilter`, so the same observations are applied to it.

## Value

A matrix object with the same dimensions of X.

`quantileFilter` don't use a kernel but, for each cell, it returns the position of quantile 'probs' (value between 0 and 1).

`medianFilter` is a wrapper of `quantileFilter` with `probs = 0.5`.

## Examples

```
# Generate example matrix
nRows <- 50
nCols <- 100

myMatrix <- matrix(runif(nRows*nCols, 0, 100), nrow = nRows, ncol = nCols)
radius <- 3

# Make convolution
myOutput1 <- meanFilter(X = myMatrix, radius = radius)
myOutput2 <- quantileFilter(X = myMatrix, radius = radius, probs = 0.1)
myOutput3 <- medianFilter(X = myMatrix, radius = radius)

# Plot results
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
image(myMatrix, zlim = c(0, 100), title = "Original")
image(myOutput1, zlim = c(0, 100), title = "meanFilter")
image(myOutput2, zlim = c(0, 100), title = "quantileFilter")
image(myOutput3, zlim = c(0, 100), title = "medianFilter")
```

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wbImage

*Data matrix to be used as example image.*

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## Description

matrix object containing numeric data to plot a image. The photo was taken by the author on 2016.

## Usage

```
wbImage
```

*wbImage*

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**Format**

A matrix with dimensions 1280x720.

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