

COS 426
Computer Graphics
Princeton University`

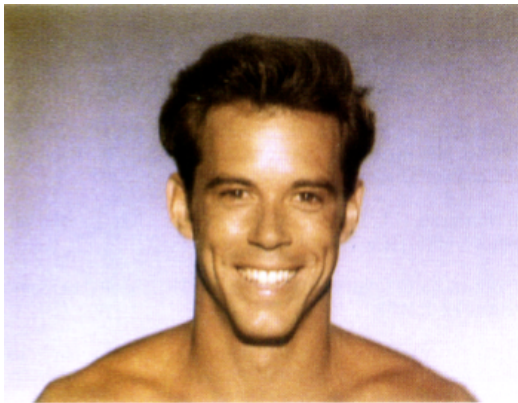
Vladimir Kim (Vova)

Feb 11, 2011

Topics

- **Morphing**

[Beier 1992]



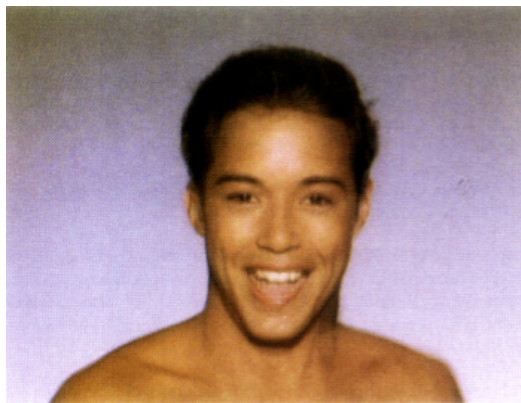
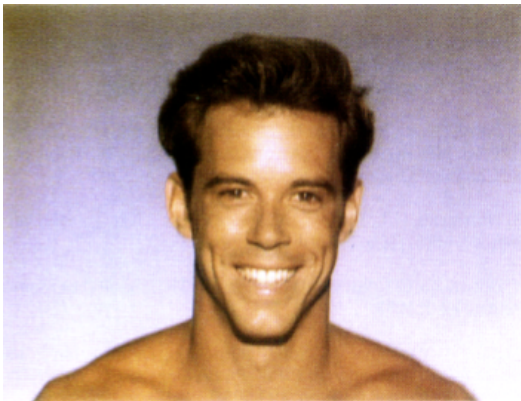
- **Bilateral Filtering**

[Paris 2008]



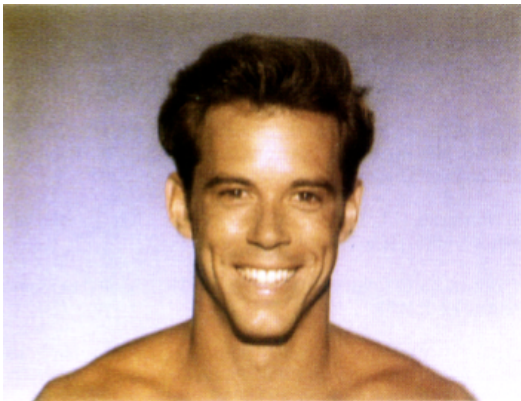
Morphing

- **Beier and Neely, 1992:**
 - Align facial features
 - Blend colors



Morphing

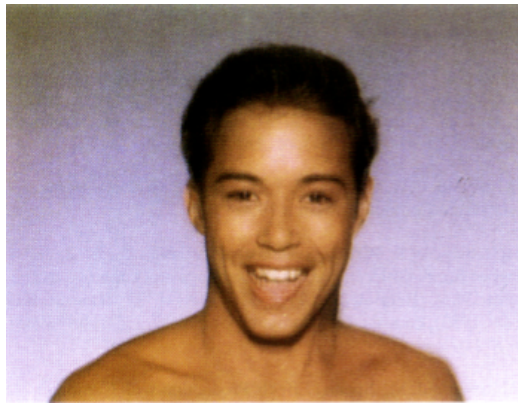
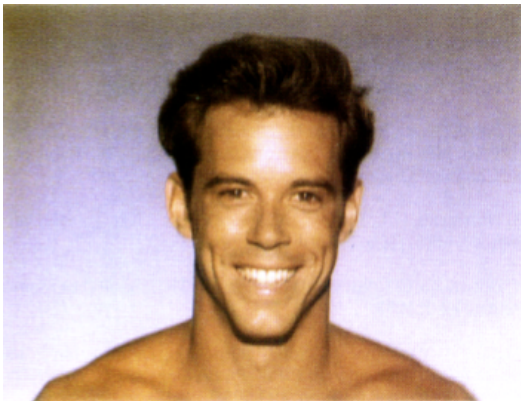
- **Beier and Neely, 1992:**
 - **Align facial features**
 - **Blend colors**



Why align features?

Morphing

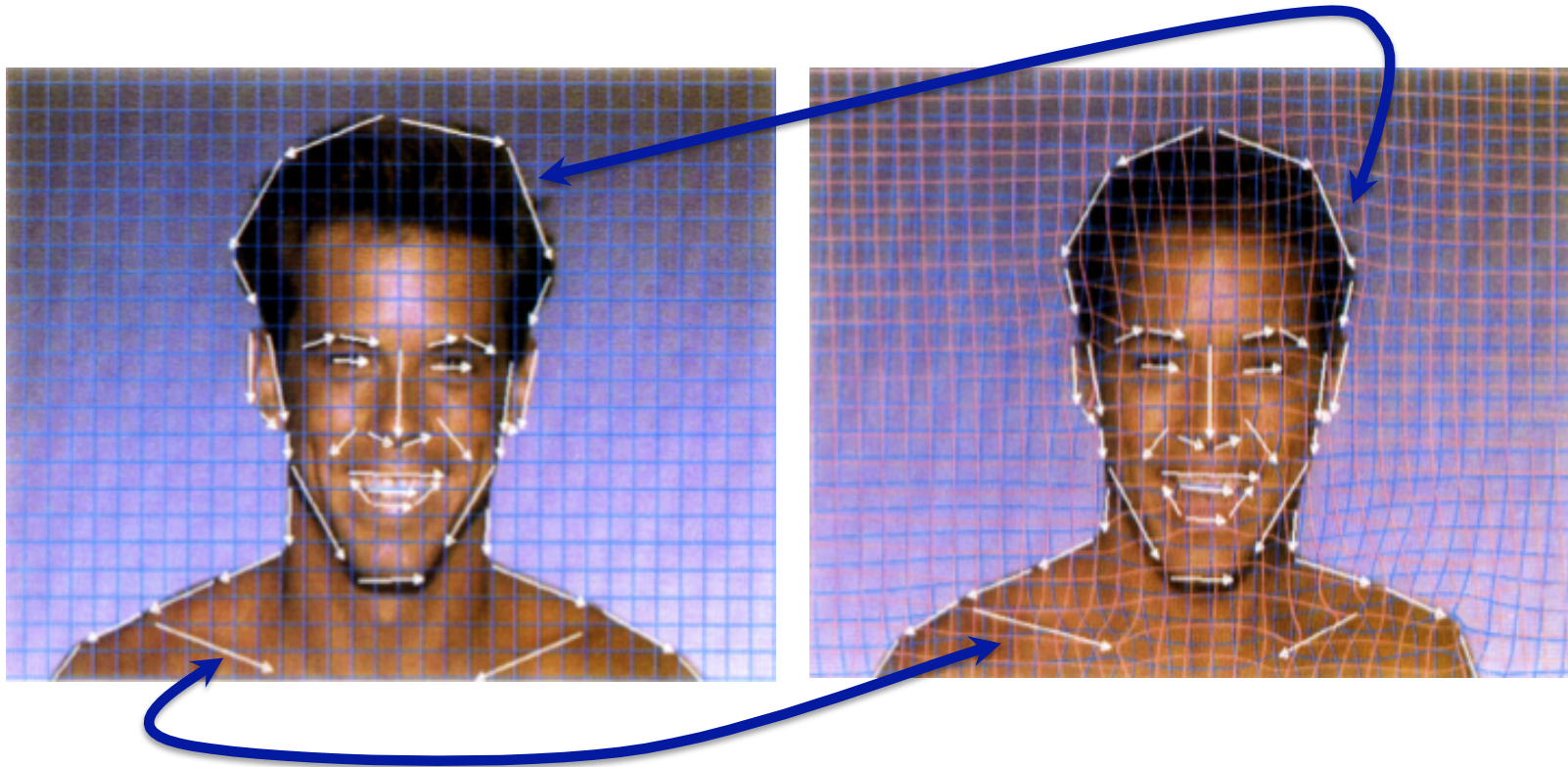
- **Beier and Neely, 1992:**
 - **Align facial features**
 - **Blend colors**



Why align features?

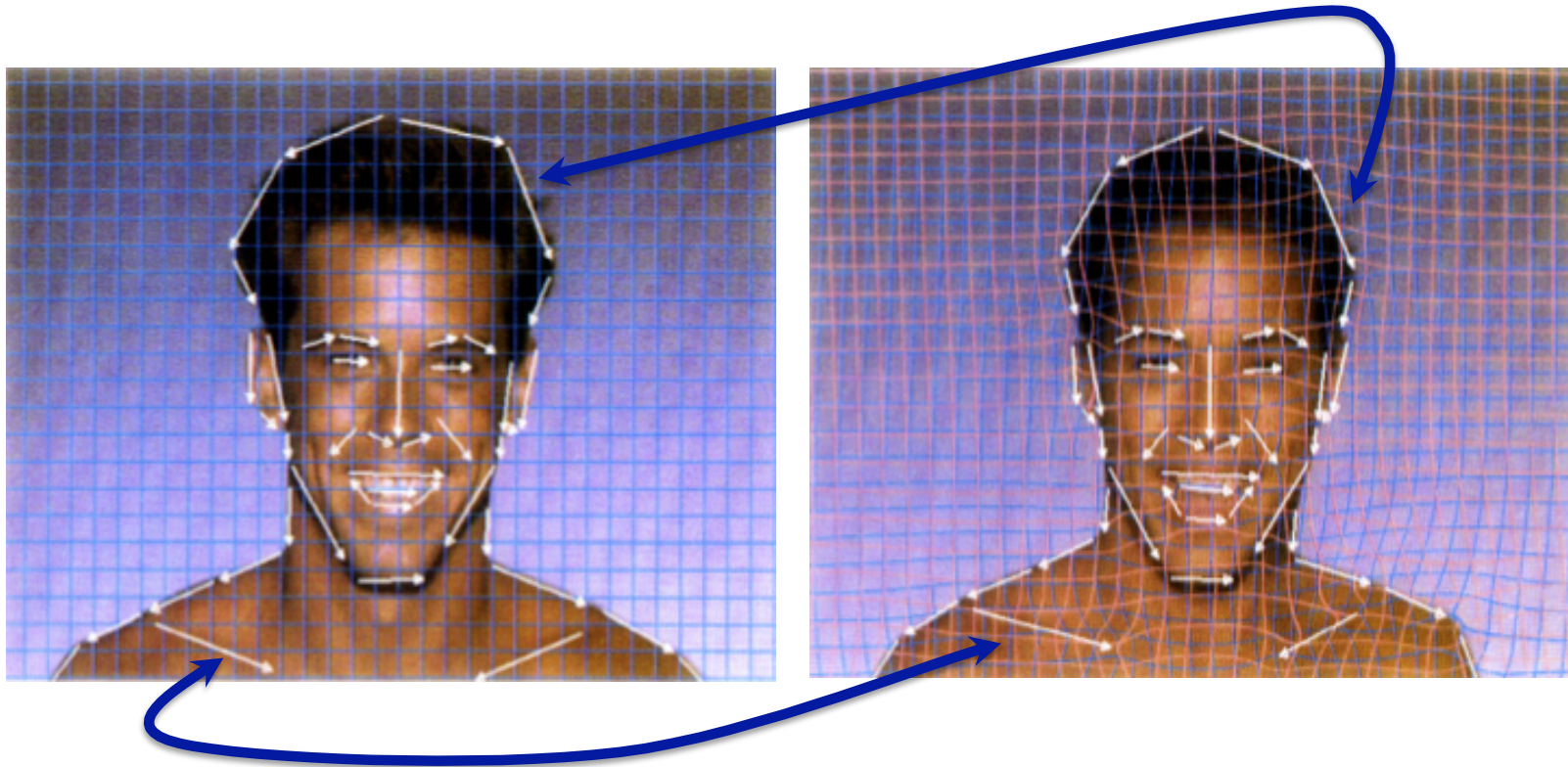
Morphing: Align Features

- Associate primitives: e.g. lines



Morphing: Align Features

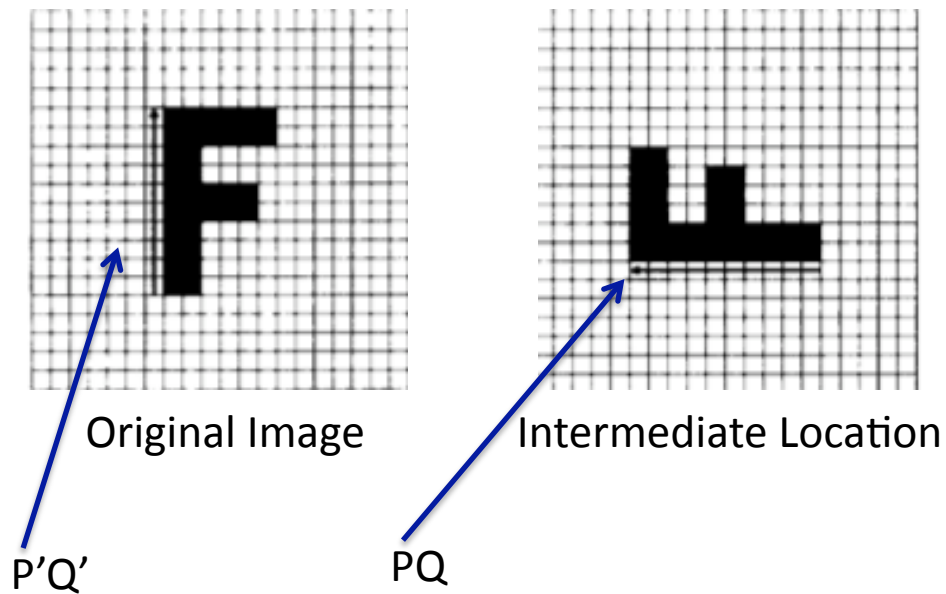
- Associate primitives: e.g. lines



- Move primitives so that they align (at some intermediate location) -> warp accordingly

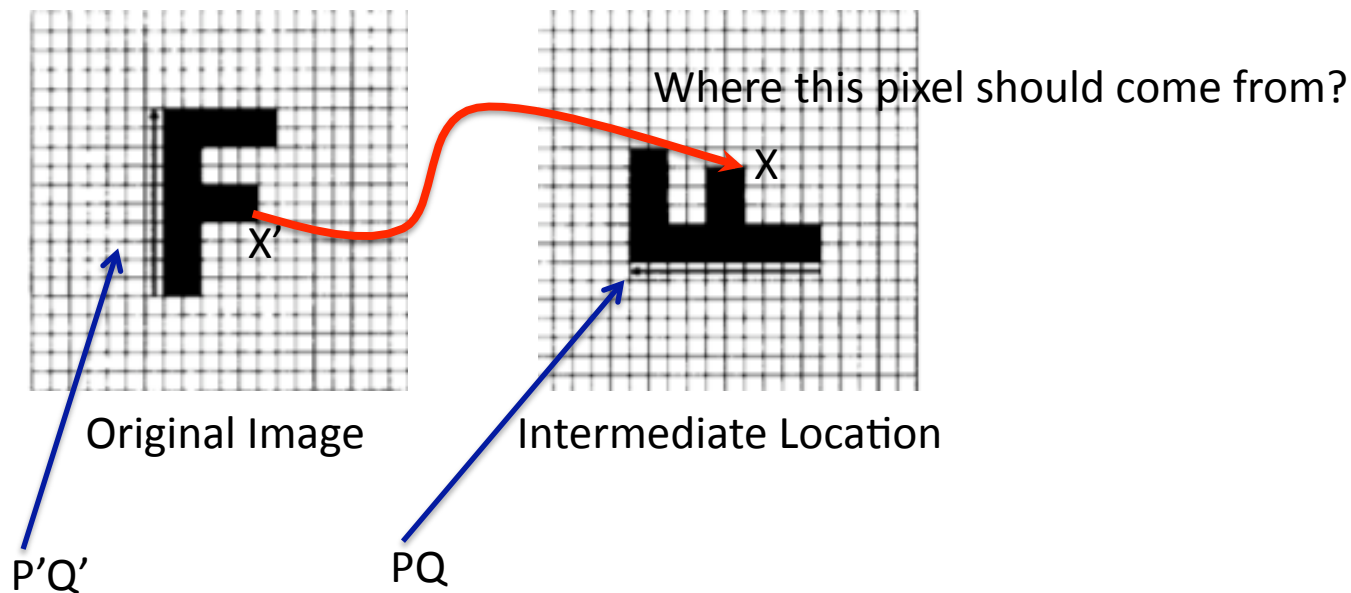
Morphing: Align Features

- A simple case: 1 image, 1 primitive:



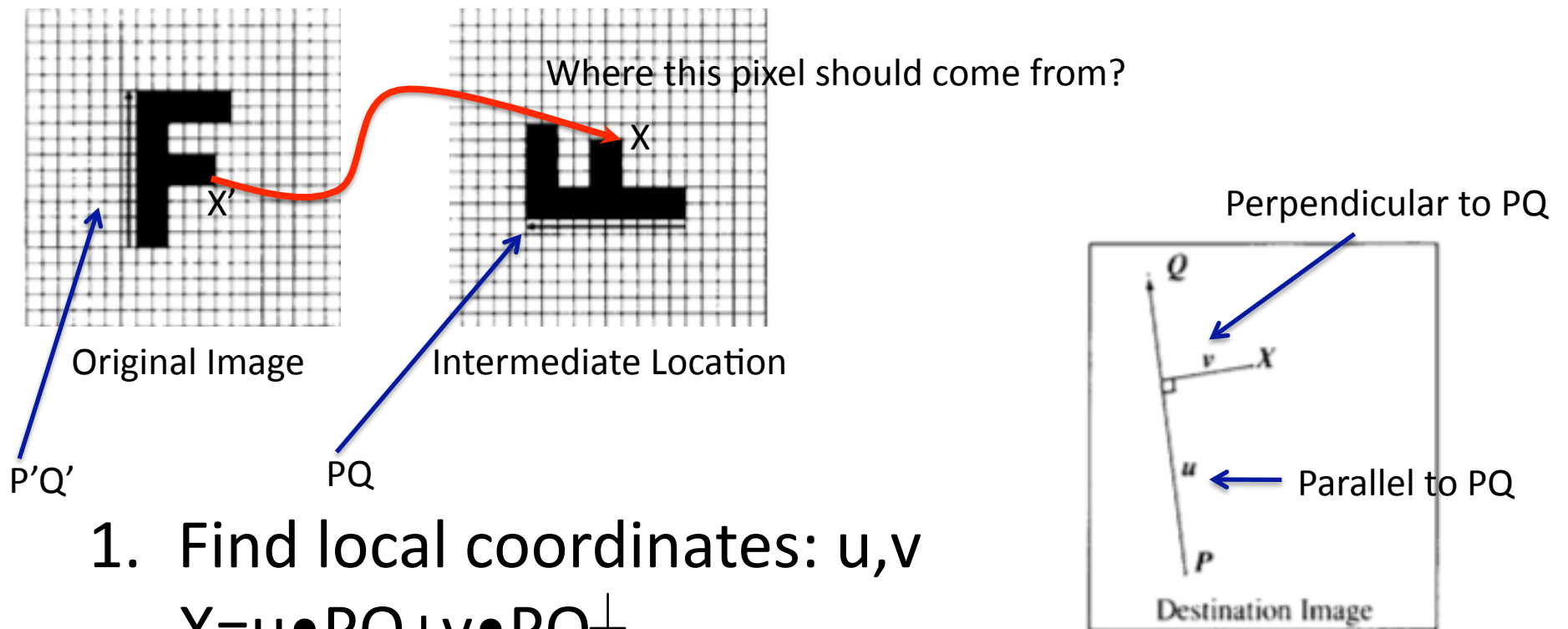
Morphing: Align Features

- A simple case: 1 image, 1 primitive:



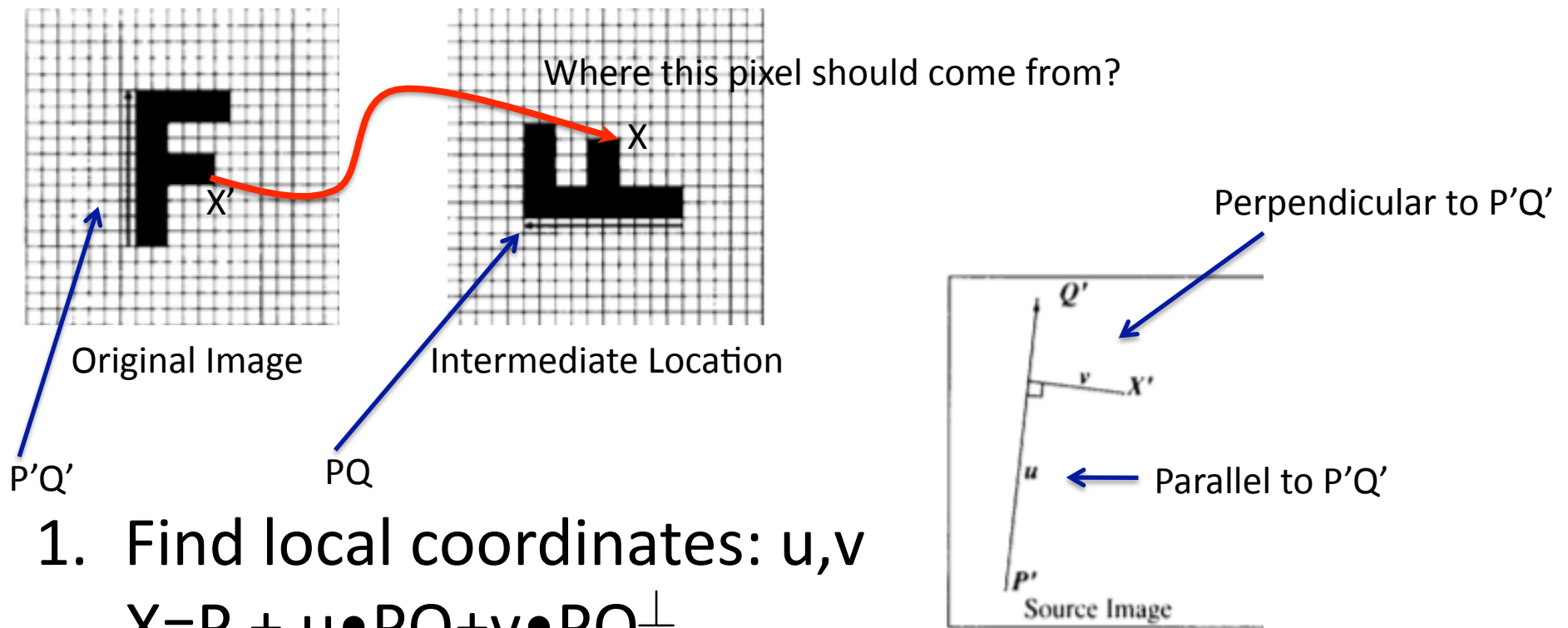
Morphing: Align Features

- A simple case: 1 image, 1 primitive:



Morphing: Align Features

- A simple case: 1 image, 1 primitive:



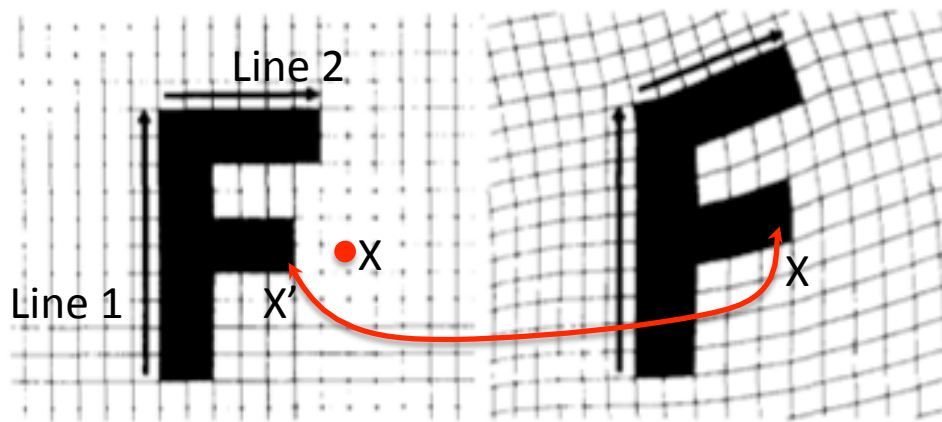
1. Find local coordinates: u, v

$$X = P + u \cdot PQ + v \cdot PQ^\perp$$

2. Location in original image: $X' = P' + u \cdot P'Q' + v \cdot P'Q'^\perp$

Morphing: Align Features

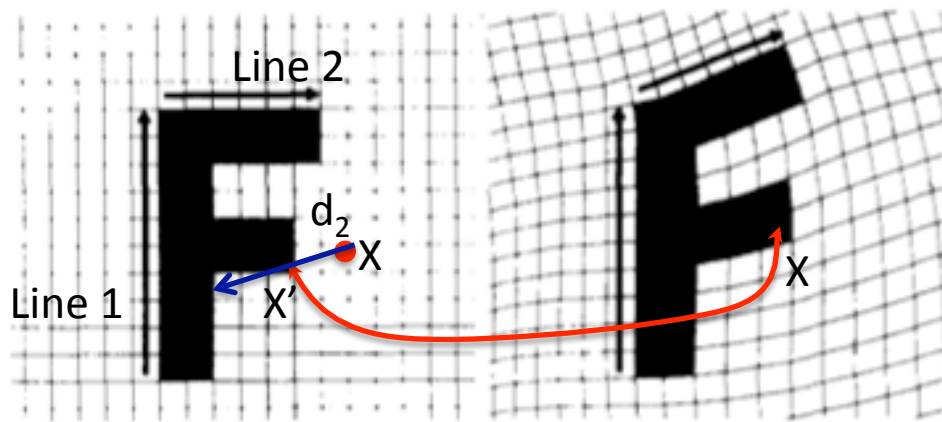
- Multiple lines?



– Find $X' = X + w_1 \cdot d_1 + w_2 \cdot d_2$

Morphing: Align Features

- Multiple lines?

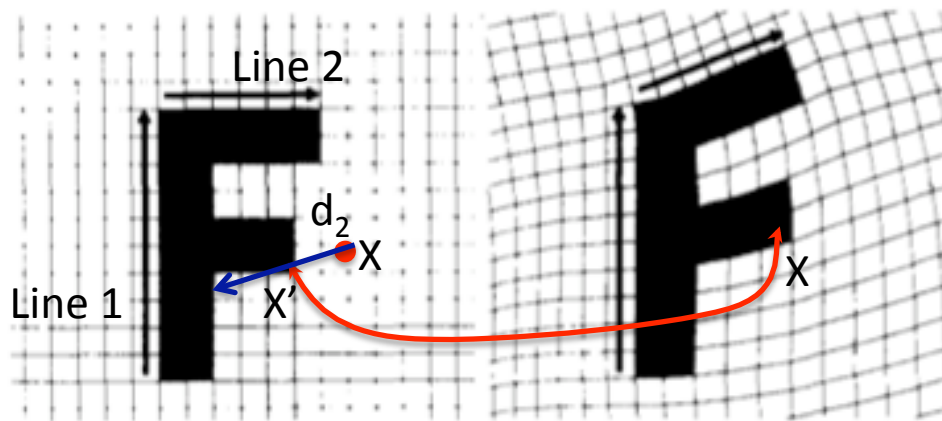


– Find $X' = X + w_1 \cdot \underline{d_1} + w_2 \cdot \underline{d_2}$

Line 1 did not move

Morphing: Align Features

- Multiple lines?

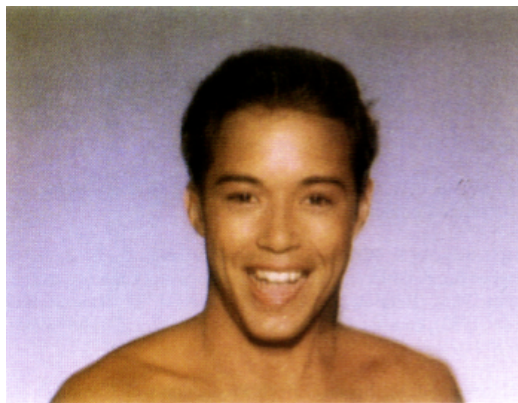
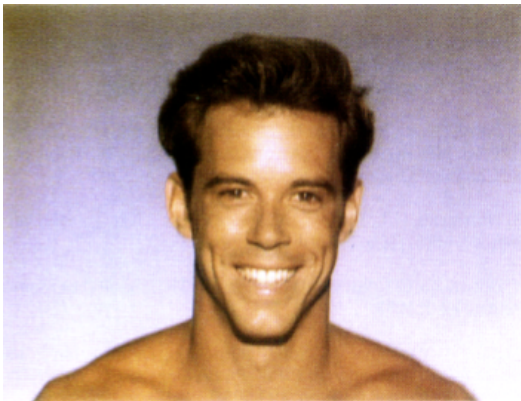


– Find $X' = X + \frac{w_1}{\approx .6} \cdot \frac{d_1}{=0} + \frac{w_2}{\approx .4} \cdot \frac{d_2}{\neq 0}$

Line 1 is longer and closer

Morphing

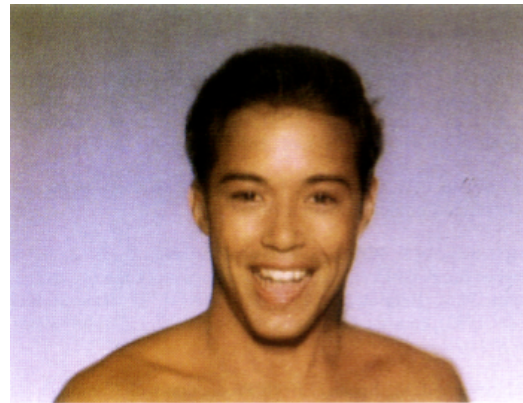
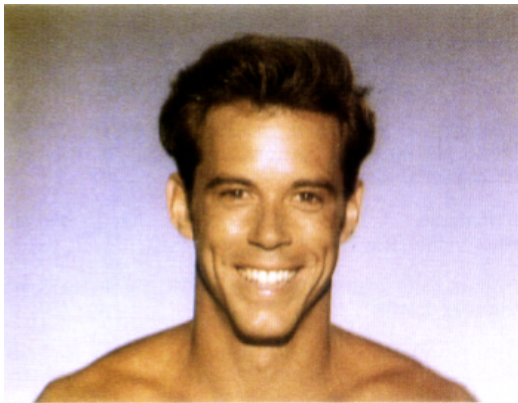
- **Beier and Neely, 1992:**
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Topics

- Morphing

[Beier 1992]



- **Bilateral Filtering**

[Paris 2008]



Bilateral Filtering



Taken from
SIGGRAPH 2008 Course
http://people.csail.mit.edu/sparis/bf_course/

Input



Gaussian Blur



Bilateral Filtering

Bilateral Filtering



Input

Taken from
SIGGRAPH 2008 Course
http://people.csail.mit.edu/sparis/bf_course/

Edge-preserving



Gaussian Blur



Bilateral Filtering

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$h(x) = k_d^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$\underline{h(x)} = k_d^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value
at pixel x

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$\underline{h(x)} = \cancel{\frac{1}{c_d}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value
at pixel x

Later

Bilateral Filtering


- How?

$$\underline{h(x)} = \cancel{\frac{1}{c_d}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) \underline{d\xi}$$

Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$\underbrace{h(x)}_{\substack{\text{Filtered value} \\ \text{at pixel } x}} = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_{\substack{\text{Later} \\ \text{Go over every pixel } \xi \text{ in image}}} \underbrace{f(\xi)}_{\substack{\text{Value at a pixel}}} c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) \underbrace{d\xi}$$


Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$h(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ?

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$h(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image

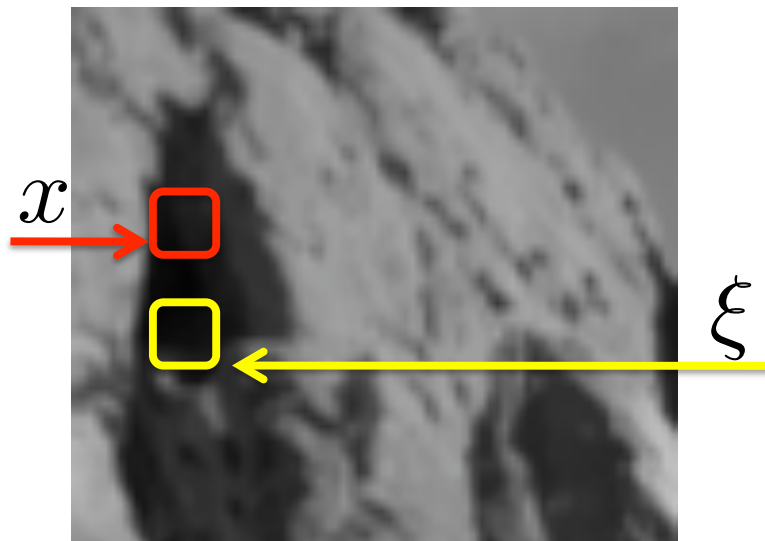
Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ? Is pixel similar to x ?

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$h(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ? Is pixel similar to x ?



Bilateral Filtering

- How?

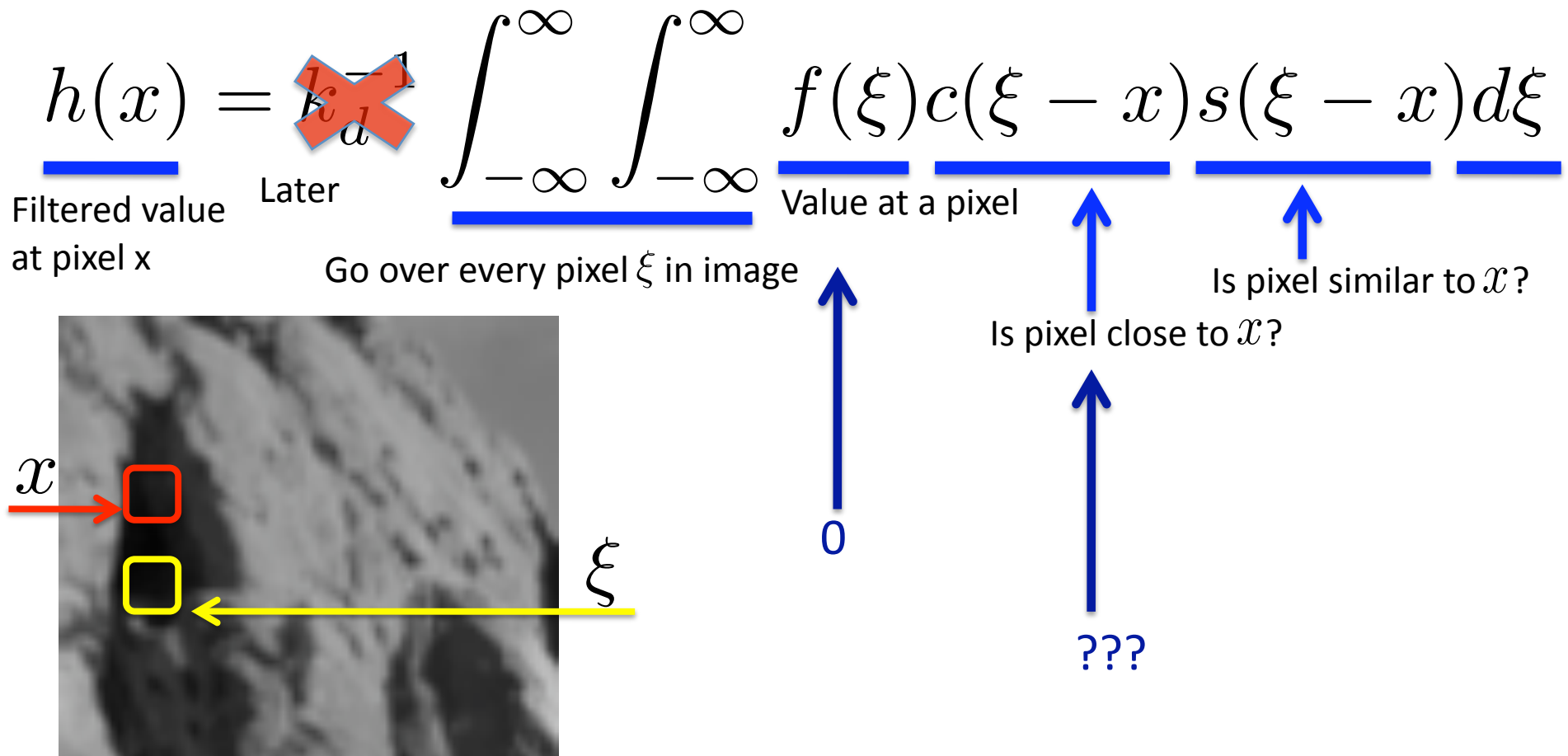
$$h(x) = \frac{1}{c_d} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ? Is pixel similar to x ?

The diagram illustrates the bilateral filtering process. It shows a grayscale image with a red box at pixel x and a yellow box at pixel ξ . Blue arrows point from the image to the equation, and from the equation to the text labels. A red 'X' is over the $\frac{1}{c_d}$ term.

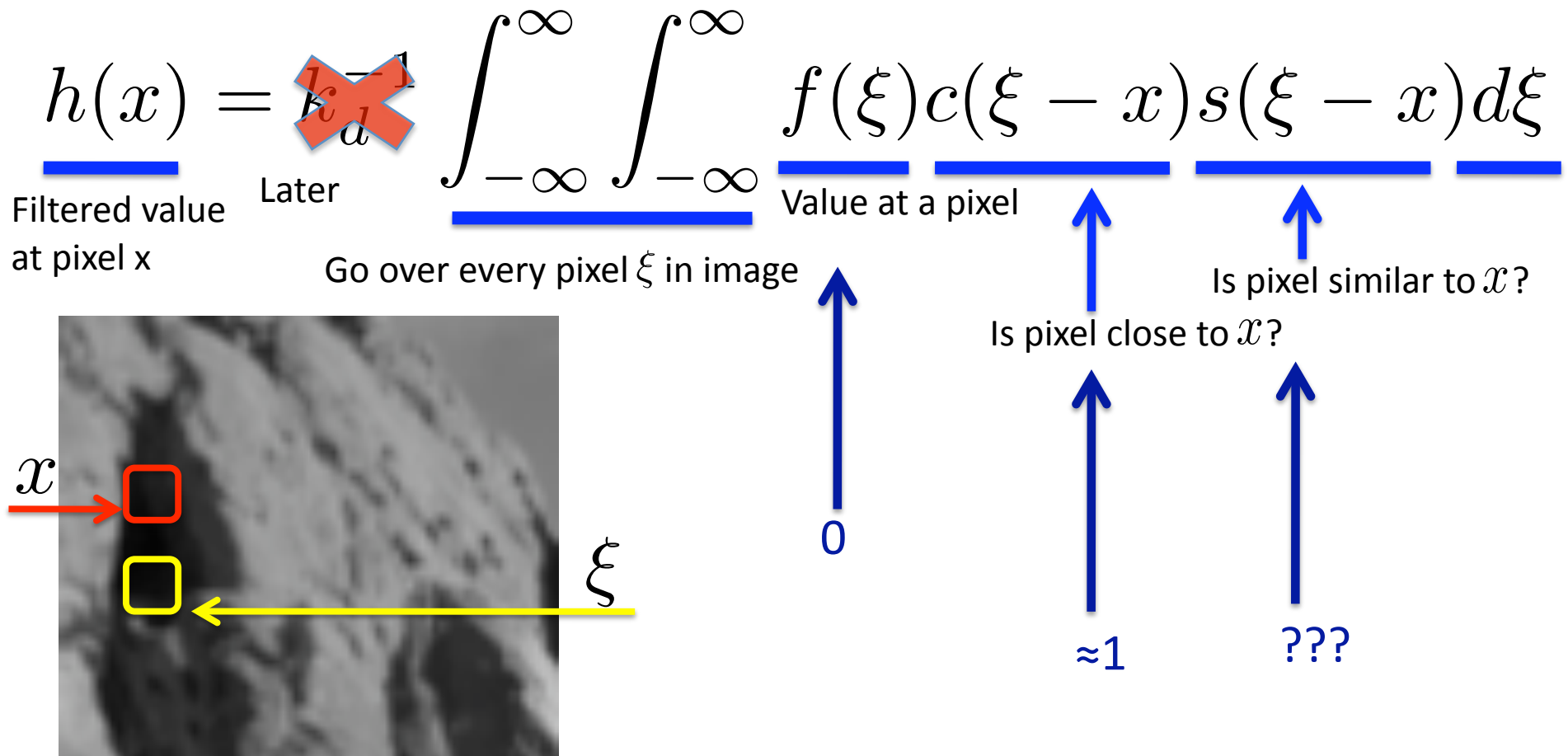
Bilateral Filtering

- How?



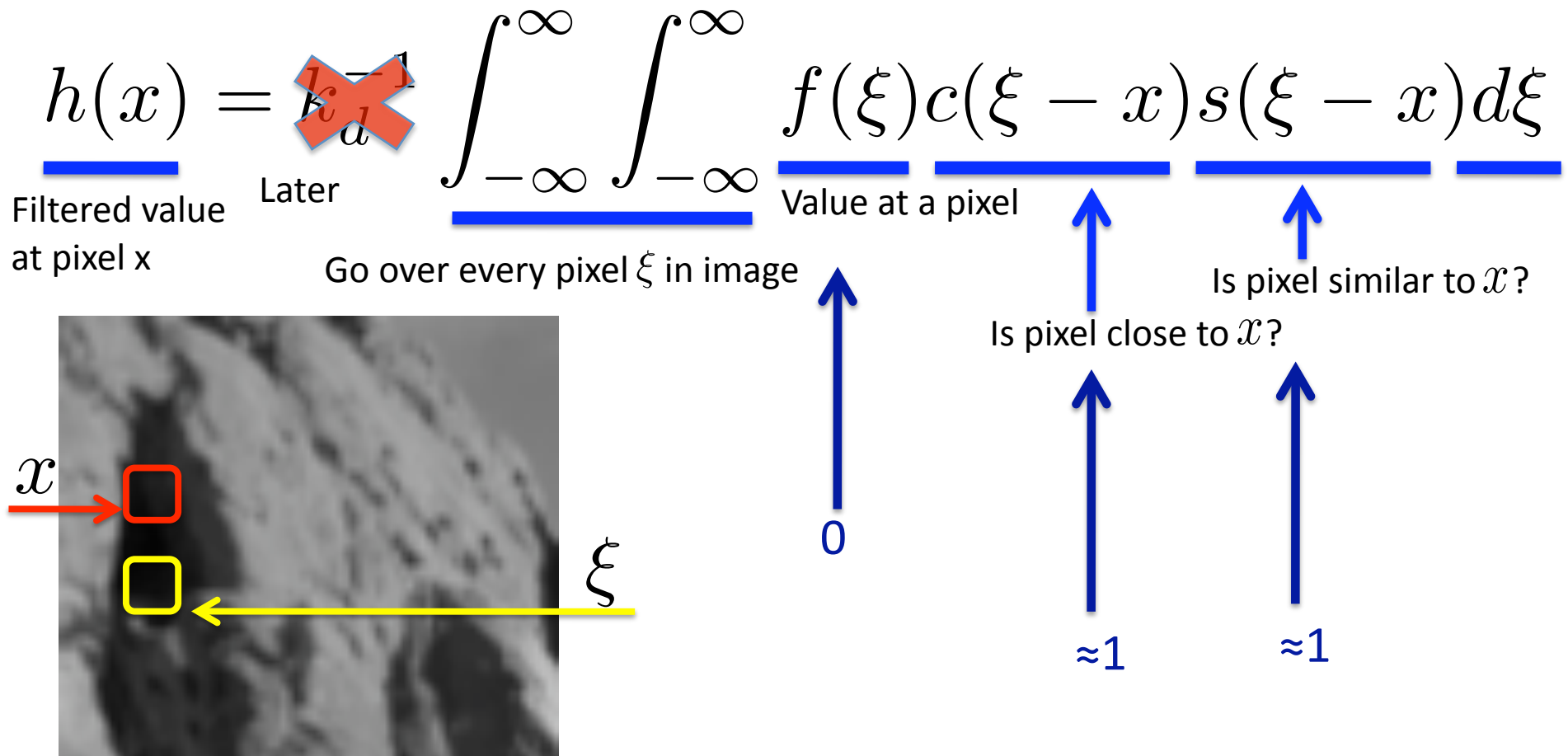
Bilateral Filtering

- How?



Bilateral Filtering

- How?

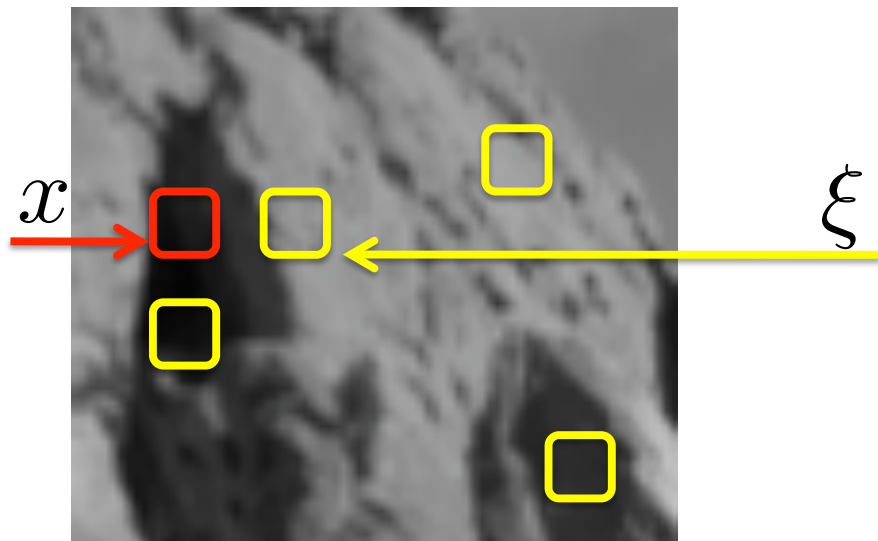


Bilateral Filtering

- How?

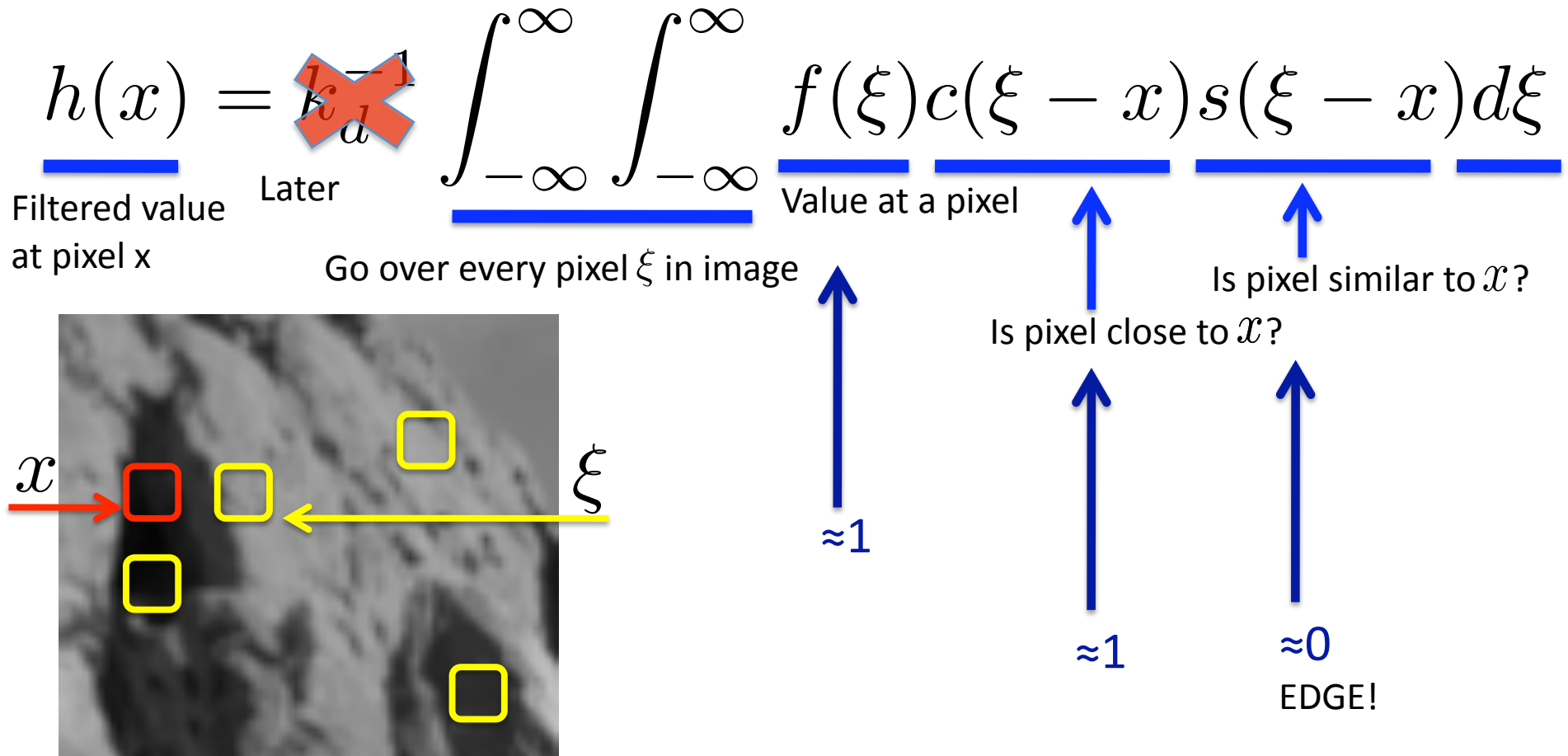
$$h(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ? Is pixel similar to x ?



Bilateral Filtering

- How?

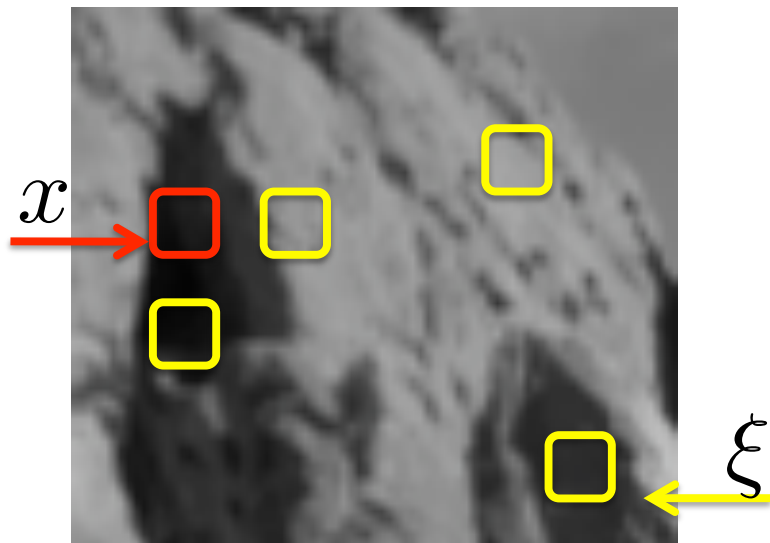


Bilateral Filtering

- How?

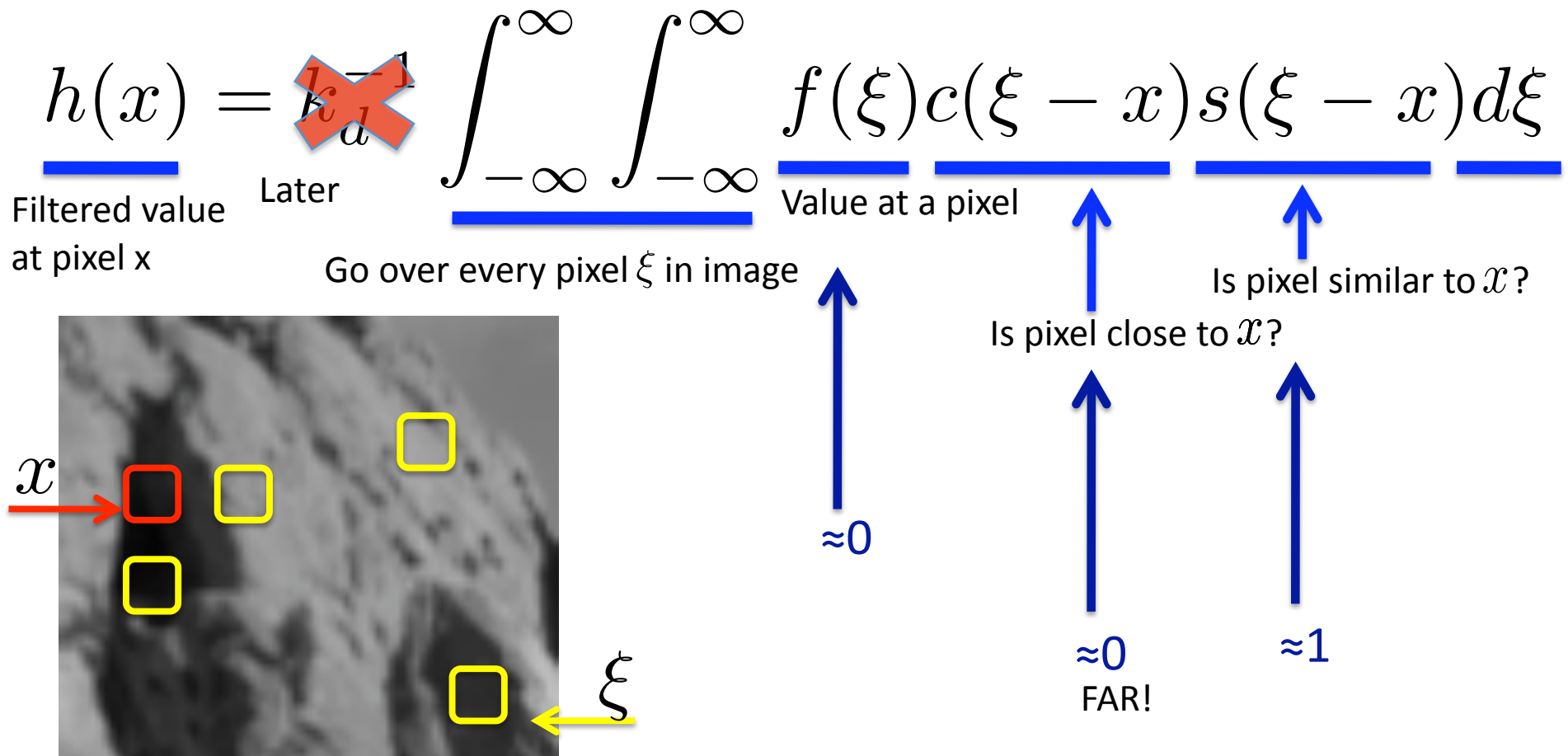
$$h(x) = \frac{1}{c_d} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ? Is pixel similar to x ?



Bilateral Filtering

- How?

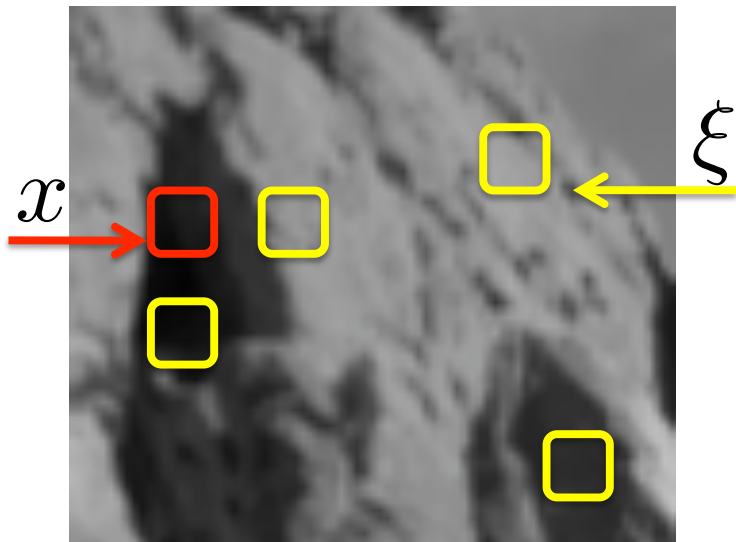


Bilateral Filtering

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Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ? Is pixel similar to x ?



Bilateral Filtering

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Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ? Is pixel similar to x ?

≈ 1 ≈ 0 FAR! ≈ 0 EDGE!

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{c_d} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x Later Go over every pixel ξ in image Value at a pixel Is pixel close to x ? Is pixel similar to x ?

$$c(\xi - x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\|\xi - x\|}{\sigma_d} \right)^2}$$

$$s(\xi - x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\|f(\xi) - f(x)\|}{\sigma_r} \right)^2}$$

Bilateral Filtering

- How?

$$h(x) = k_d^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x

Go over every pixel ξ in image

Value at a pixel

Is pixel close to x ?

Is pixel similar to x ?

Normalization:

$$k(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Bilateral Filtering

- In Practice?

$$h(x) = k_d^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\xi) c(\xi - x) s(\xi - x) d\xi$$

Filtered value at pixel x

Normalization

Go over every pixel ξ in image

Value at a pixel

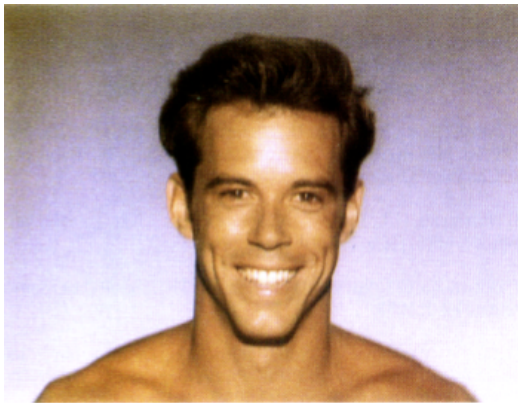
Is pixel close to x ?

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Questions?

- Morphing

[Beier 1992]



- Bilateral Filtering

[Paris 2008]

