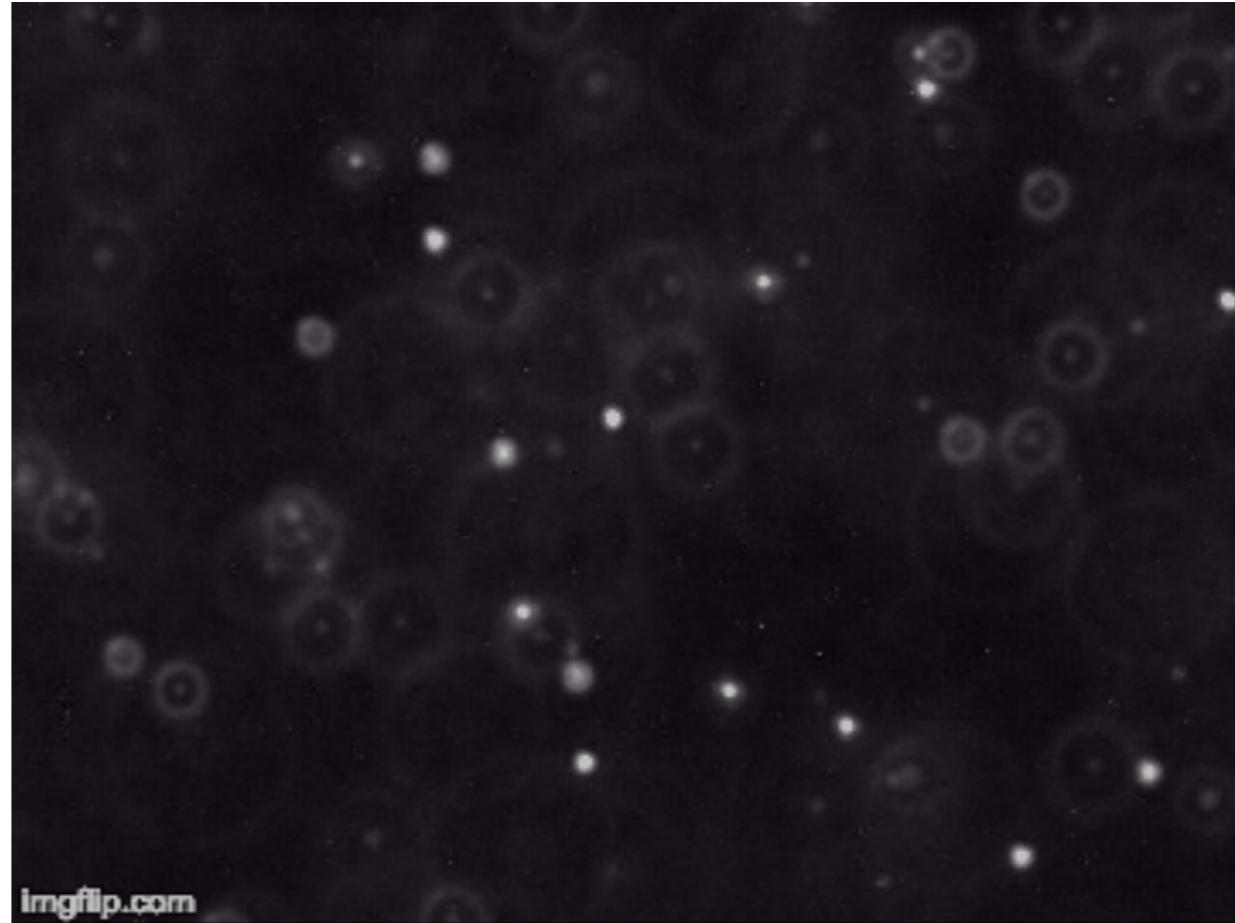


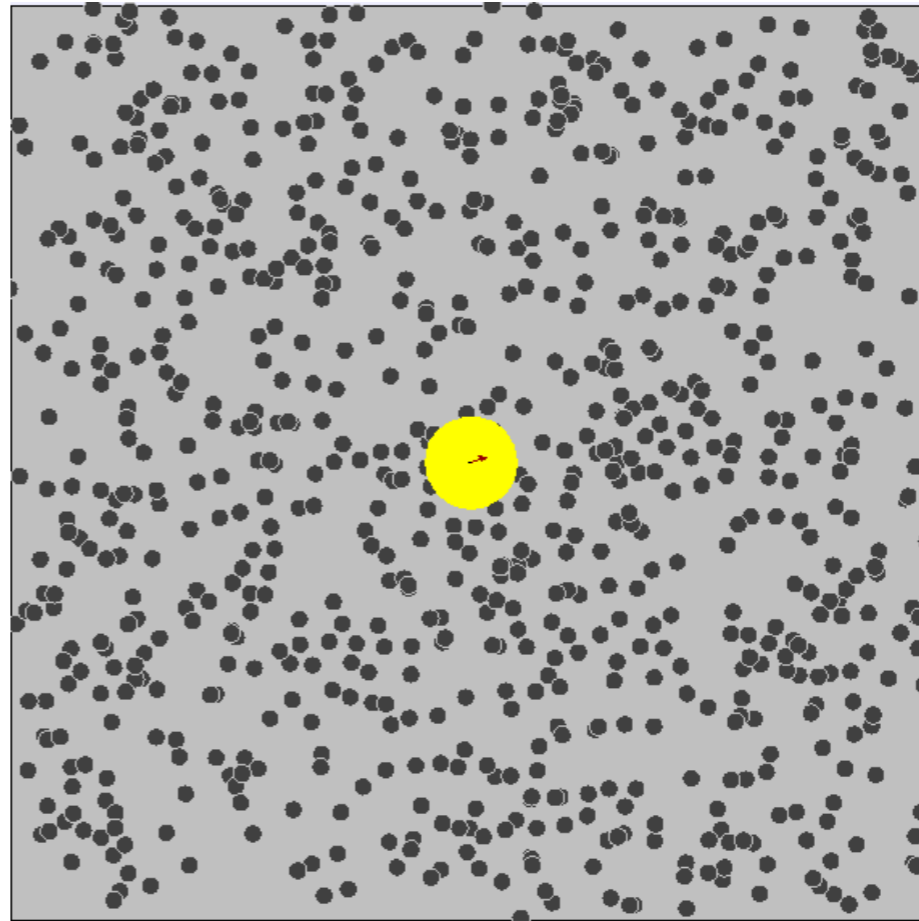
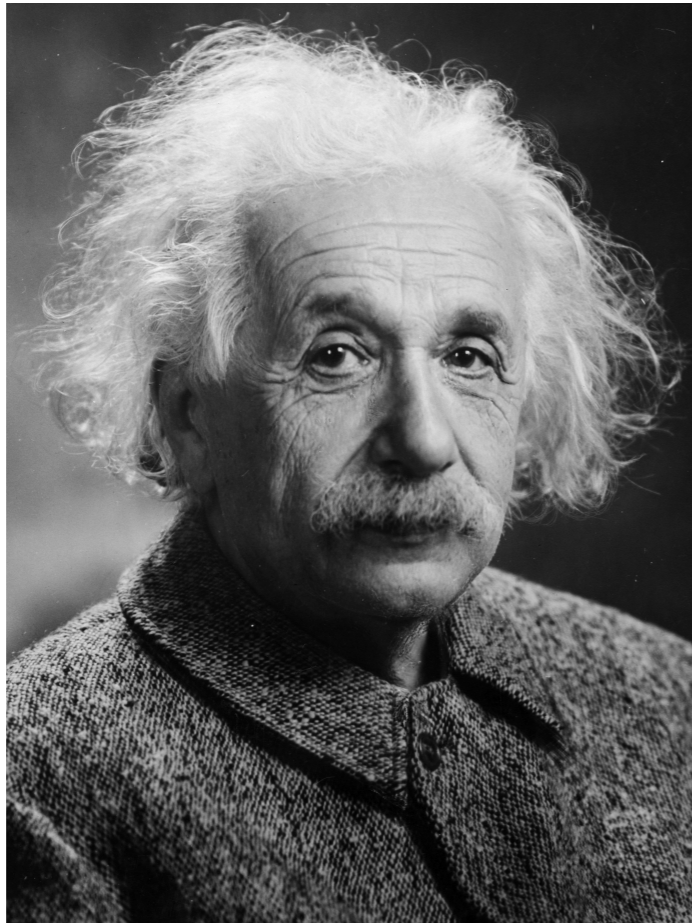


Final Project "Tips & Tricks"

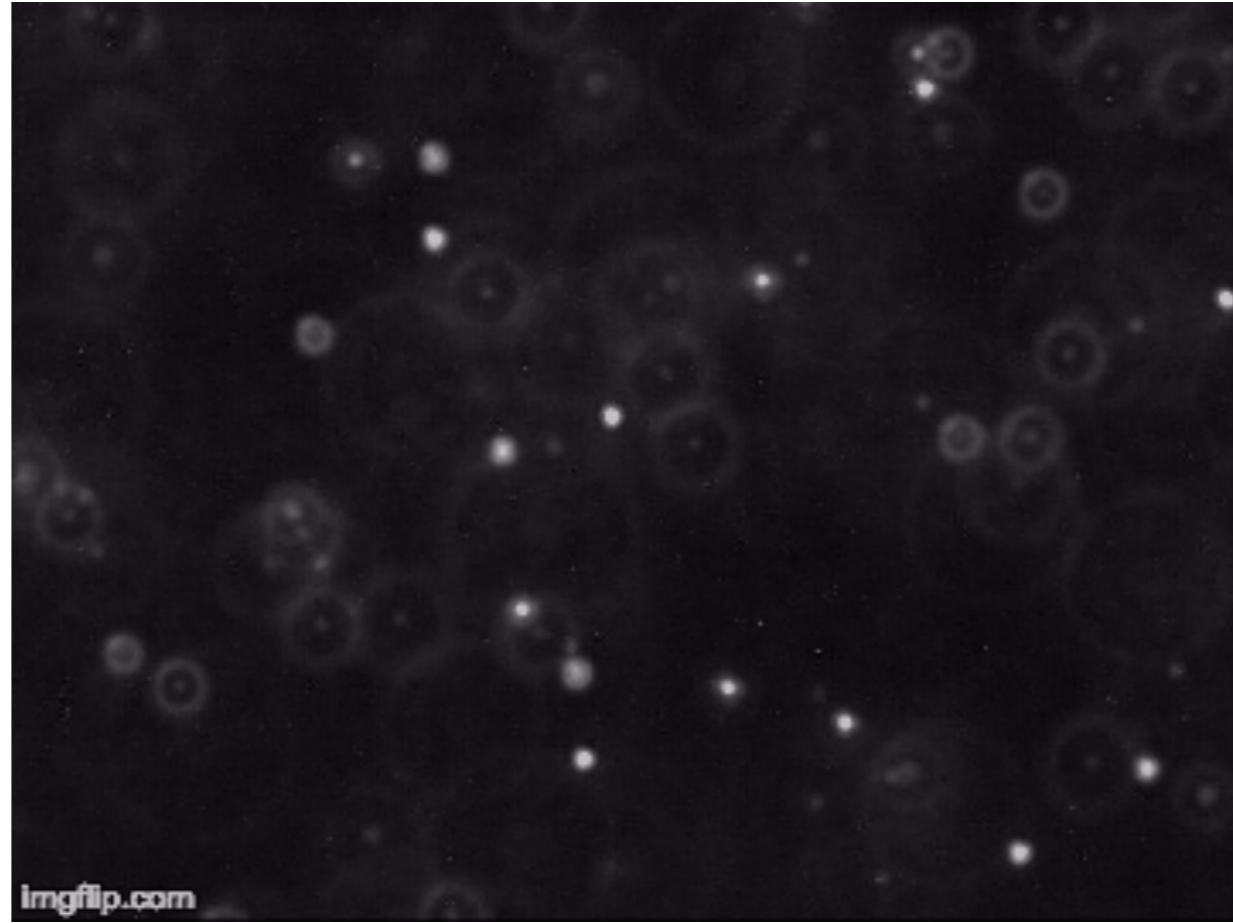
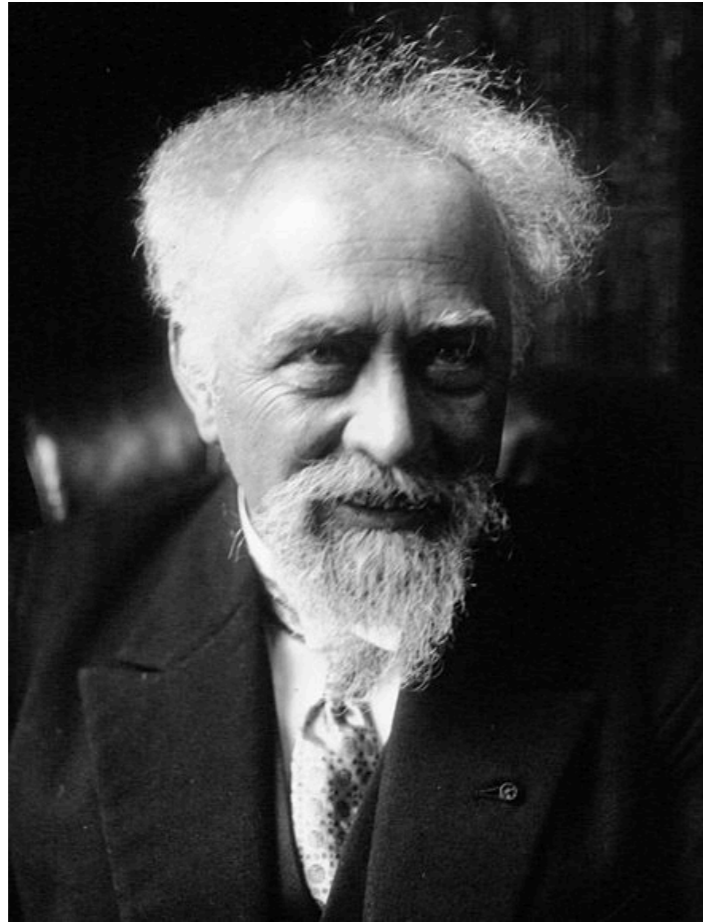
COS126 - Spring 2017



- ▶ No universal acceptance of the atomic nature of matter
- ▶ Botanist Robert **Brown** notices erratic motion of pollen grains in water. This motion is later called: **Brownian motion**.



- ▶ Einstein publishes a revolutionary paper:
- ▶ Brownian motion is caused by **smaller** moving particles **colliding** with the **larger** pollen grains.
- ▶ Density of particles affects **displacement** in Brownian motion.

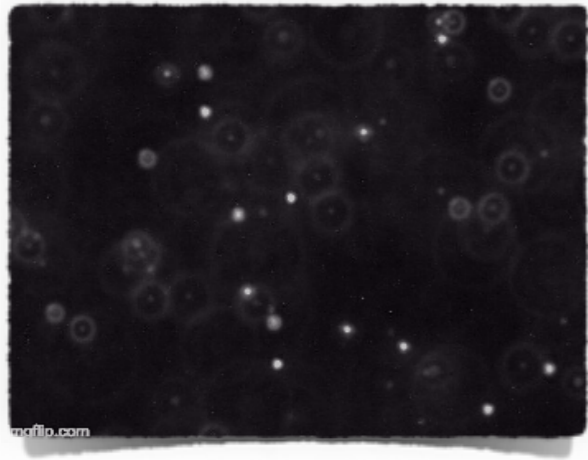


Jean Baptist Perrin experimentally validated Einstein's theory and equations.

Your Task: Redo Perrin's experiments!

Not so difficult with computers and your  **COS126** skills!

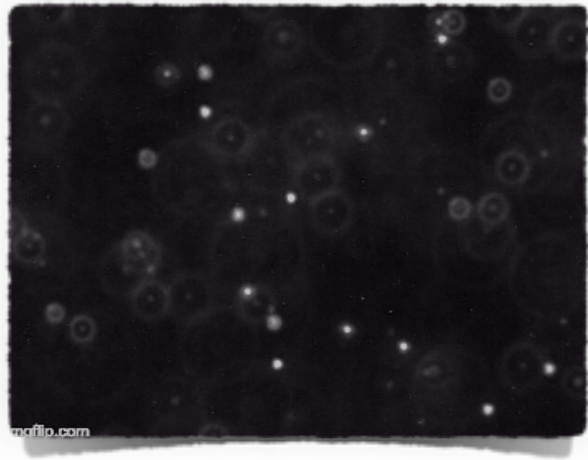
Experiment Overview



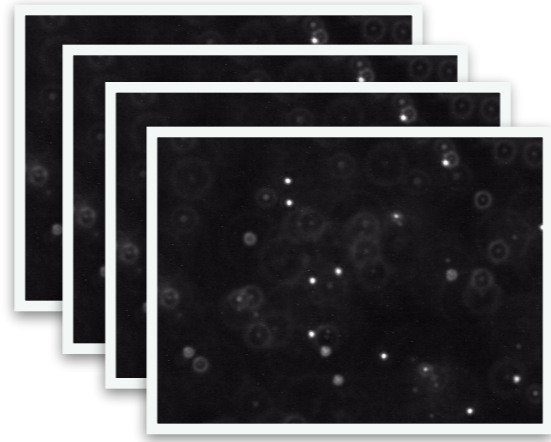
1

Record a microscopic **video** of particles undergoing Brownian motion

Experiment Overview



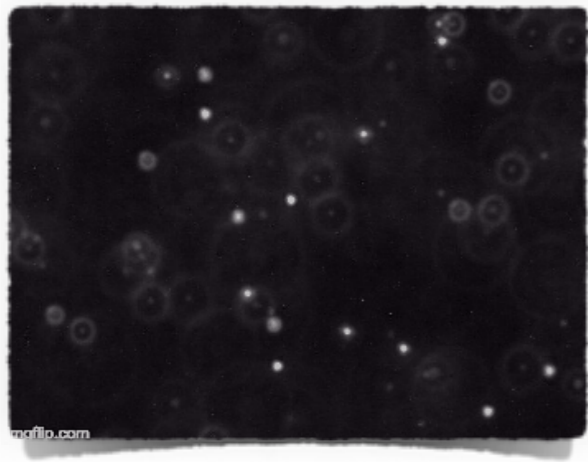
video



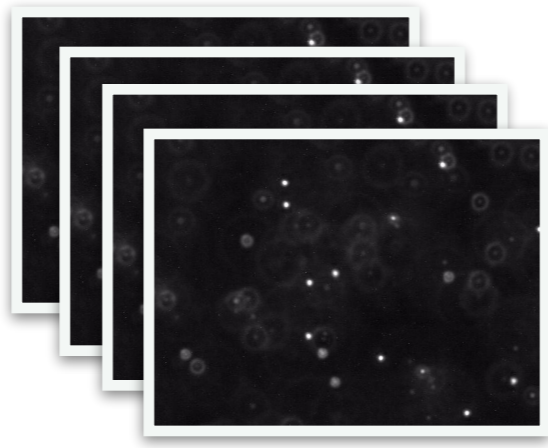
2

Convert the video
into a set of **frames**

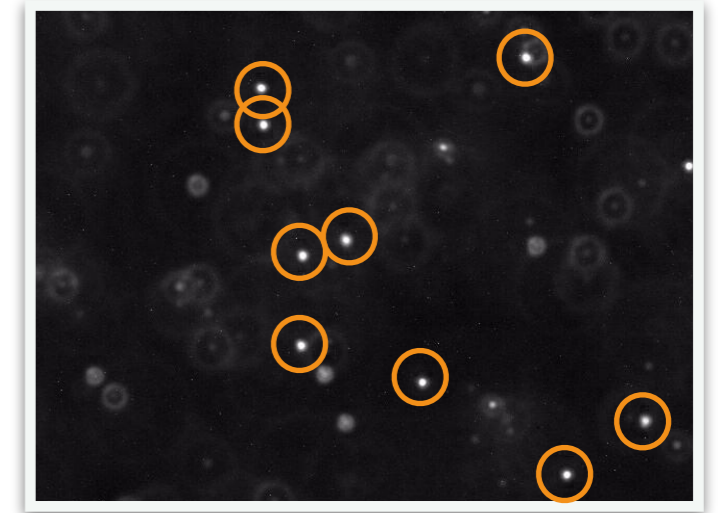
Experiment Overview



video



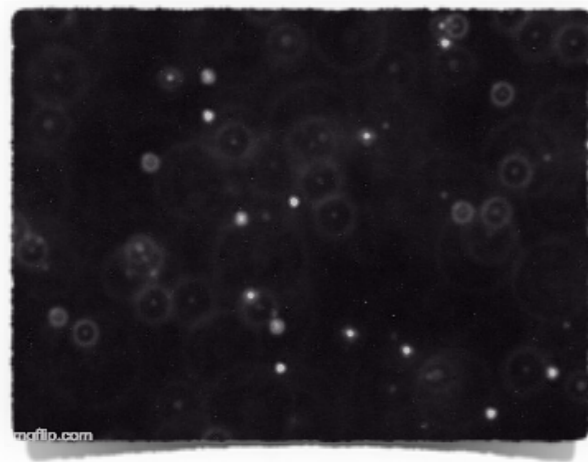
Frames



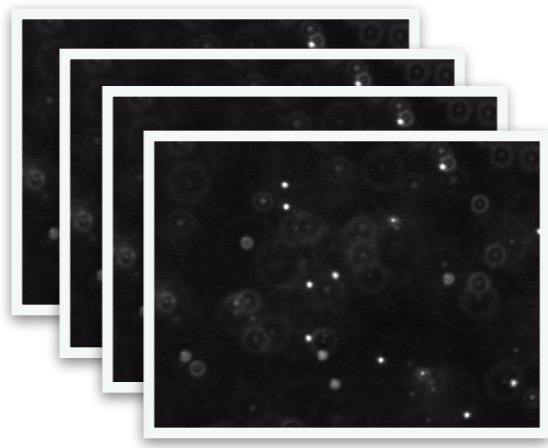
3

Detect **Beads** in every frame

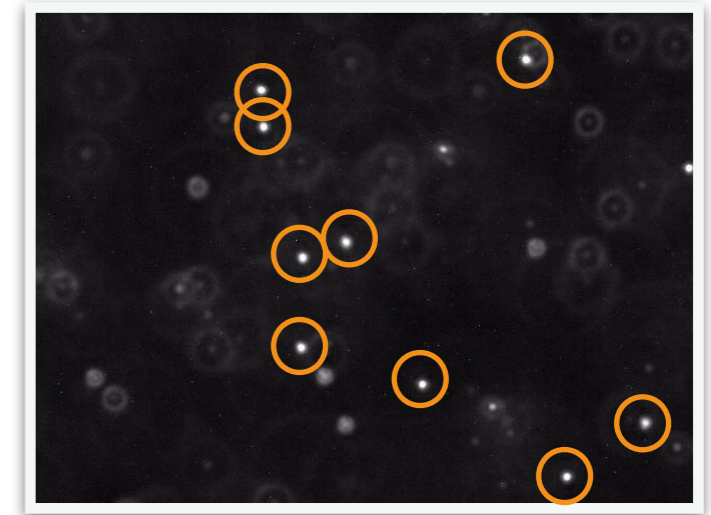
Experiment Overview



video



Frames



Beads

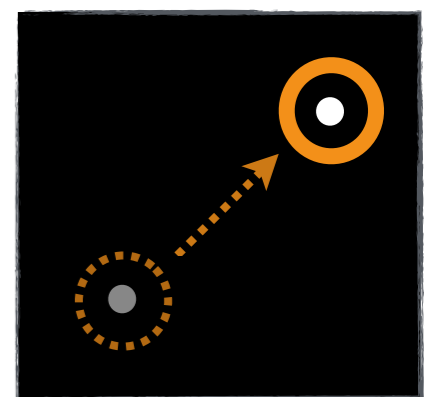


4

Compare **positions**
of **beads** in every
two **consecutive**
frames

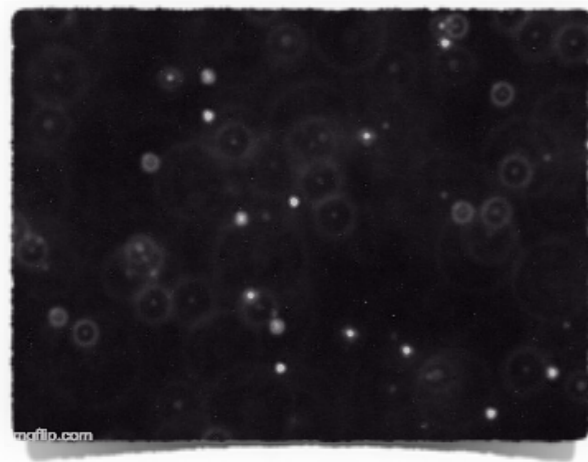


frame i

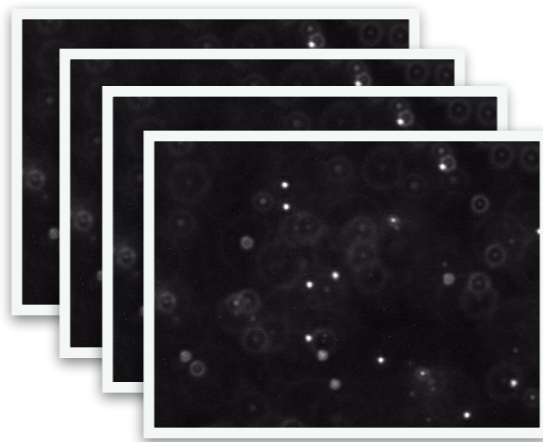


frame $i+1$

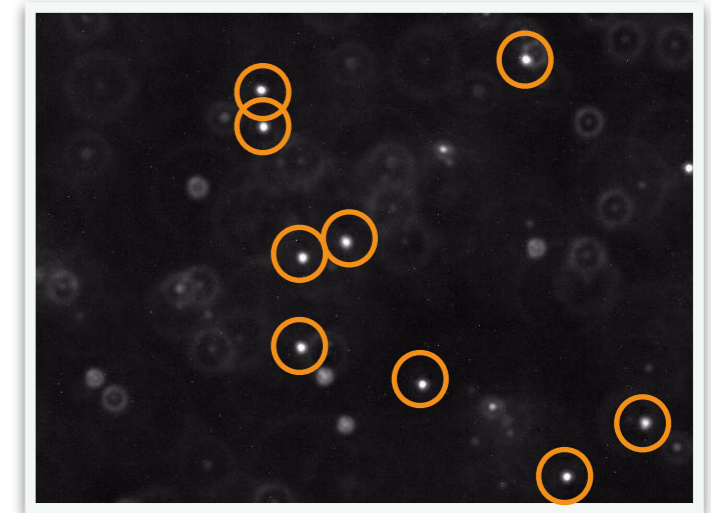
Experiment Overview



video



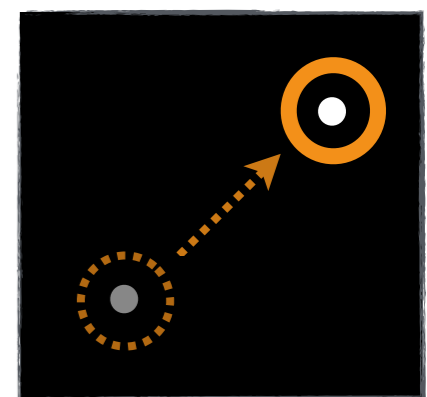
Frames



Beads



frame i



frame i+1

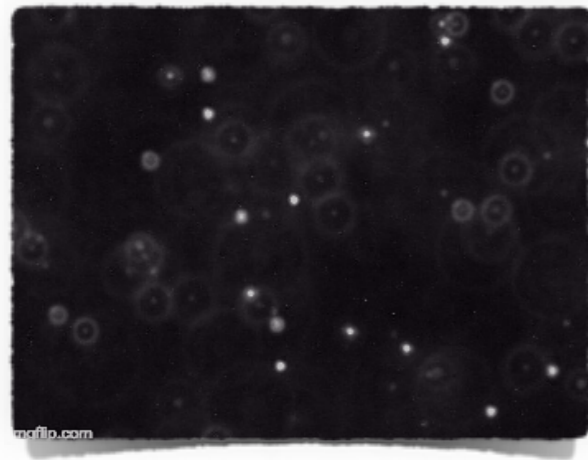
5

Record all bead
displacements
across consecutive
frames.

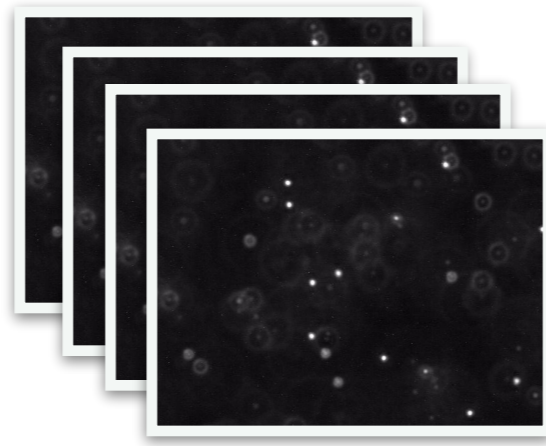
7.1833
4.7932
2.1693
5.5287
5.4292
2.1893
5.7294
3.1141
4.5576
1.9898
.....



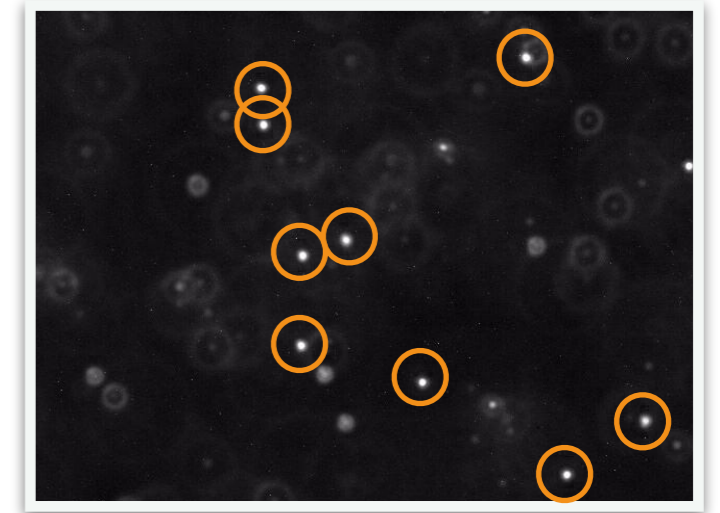
Experiment Overview



video



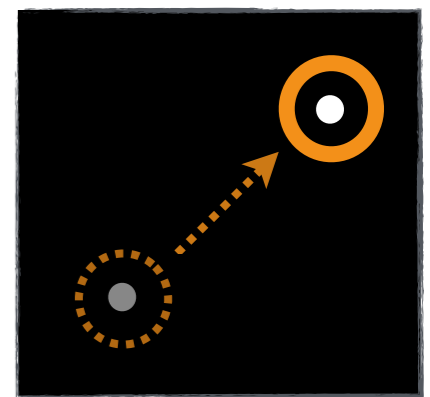
Frames



Beads



frame i



frame $i+1$



7.1833
4.7932
2.1693
5.5287
5.4292
2.1893
5.7294
.....

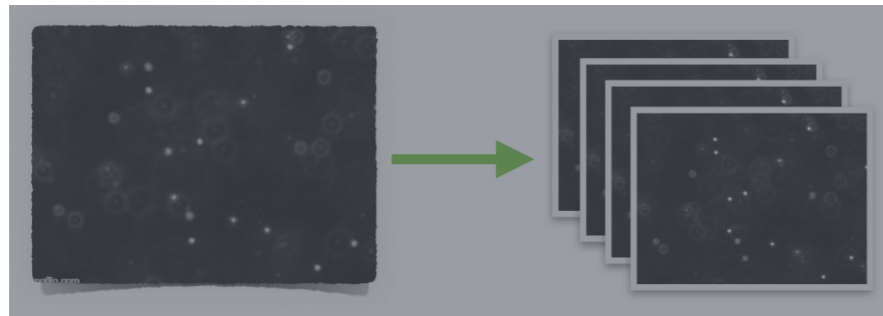
Displacements



Avogadro's
Number

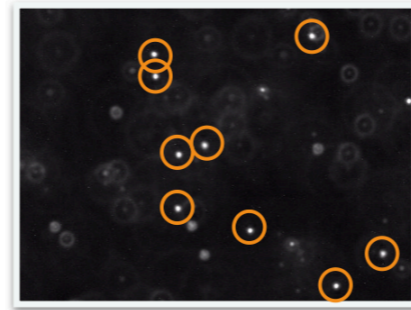
Project Overview

Given as input



video

Frames



Beads

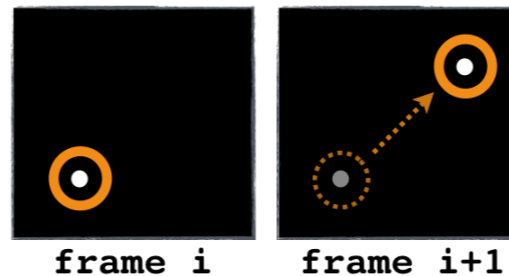
BeadFinder.java
Detects all the "Beads"
in a given frame.



**Avogadro's
Number**

```
7.1833  
4.7932  
2.1693  
5.5287  
5.4292  
2.1893  
5.7294  
.....  
+
```

Displacements



frame i

frame i+1

BeadTracker.java
Outputs displacements
of beads over successive
frames.

+ **Blob.java** Represents
a set of adjacent pixels.

+ **readme.txt** Shows
performance analysis.

Avogadro.java
Computes Avogadro's number
from a given set of displacements.

Project Requirements

Implement the following:

(1) Blob.java

Represents a set of adjacent pixels.

(2) BeadFinder.java

Detects all the "Beads" in a given picture.

(3) BeadTracker.java

Outputs displacements of beads over consecutive frames.

(4) Avogadro.java

Computes Avogadro's number from a given set of displacements.

(5) Readme File

Shows performance analysis.

Project Requirements

Implement the following:

(1) Blob.java

Represents a set of adjacent pixels.

(2) BeadFinder.java

Detects all the "Beads" in a given picture.

(3) BeadTracker.java

Outputs displacements of beads over consecutive frames.

(4) Avogadro.java

Computes Avogadro's number from a given set of displacements.


(5) Readme File

Shows performance analysis.

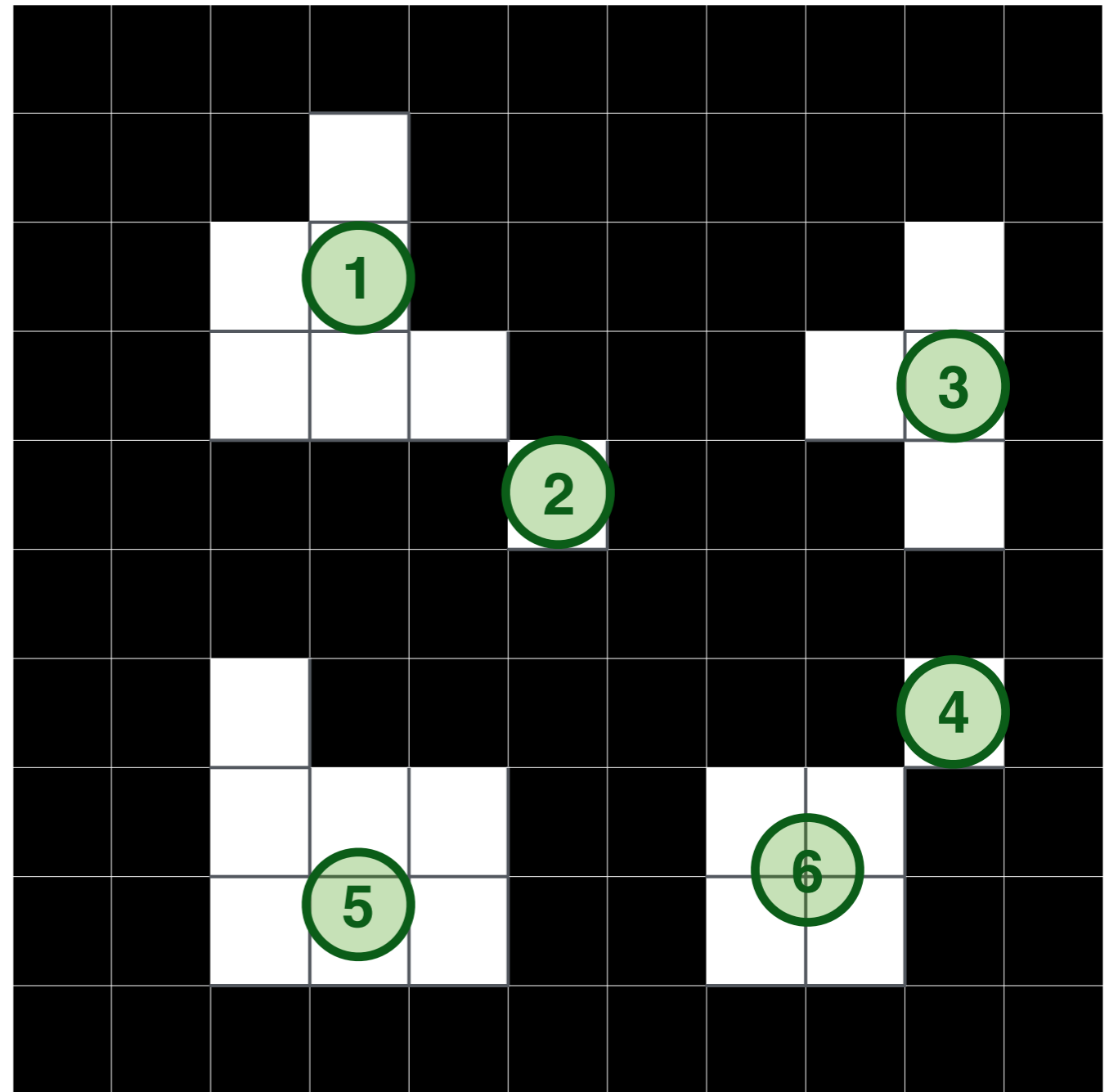
Blob.java

Blob: Any group of adjacent light pixels.

Adjacency is based on 

not 

► How many blobs are there?




Assume each block to be a pixel

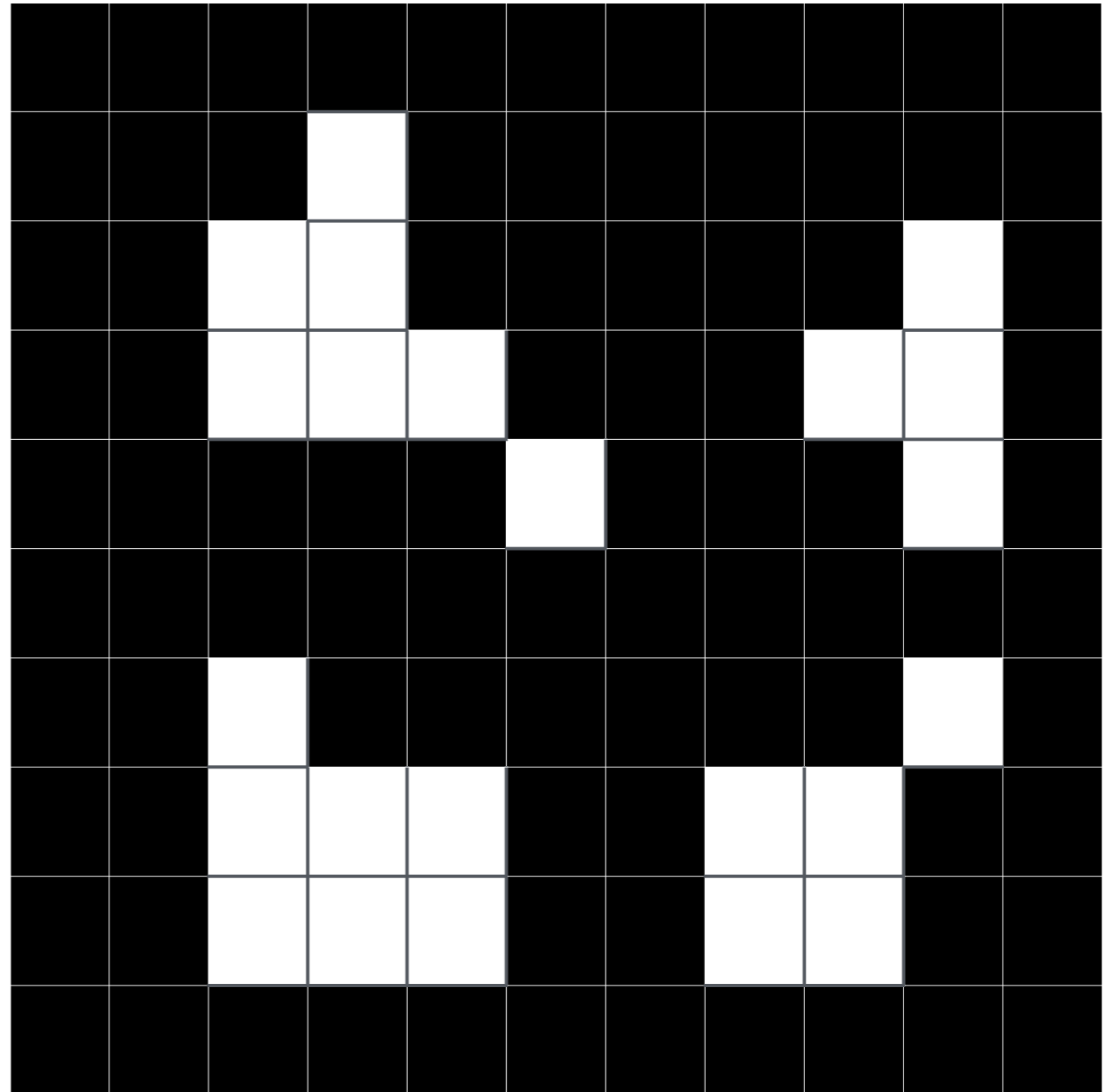
Blob.java

Blob: Any group of adjacent light pixels.

Adjacency is based on 

not 

► **How many blobs are there?**




Assume each block to be a pixel

Blob.java

Blob: Any group of adjacent light pixels.

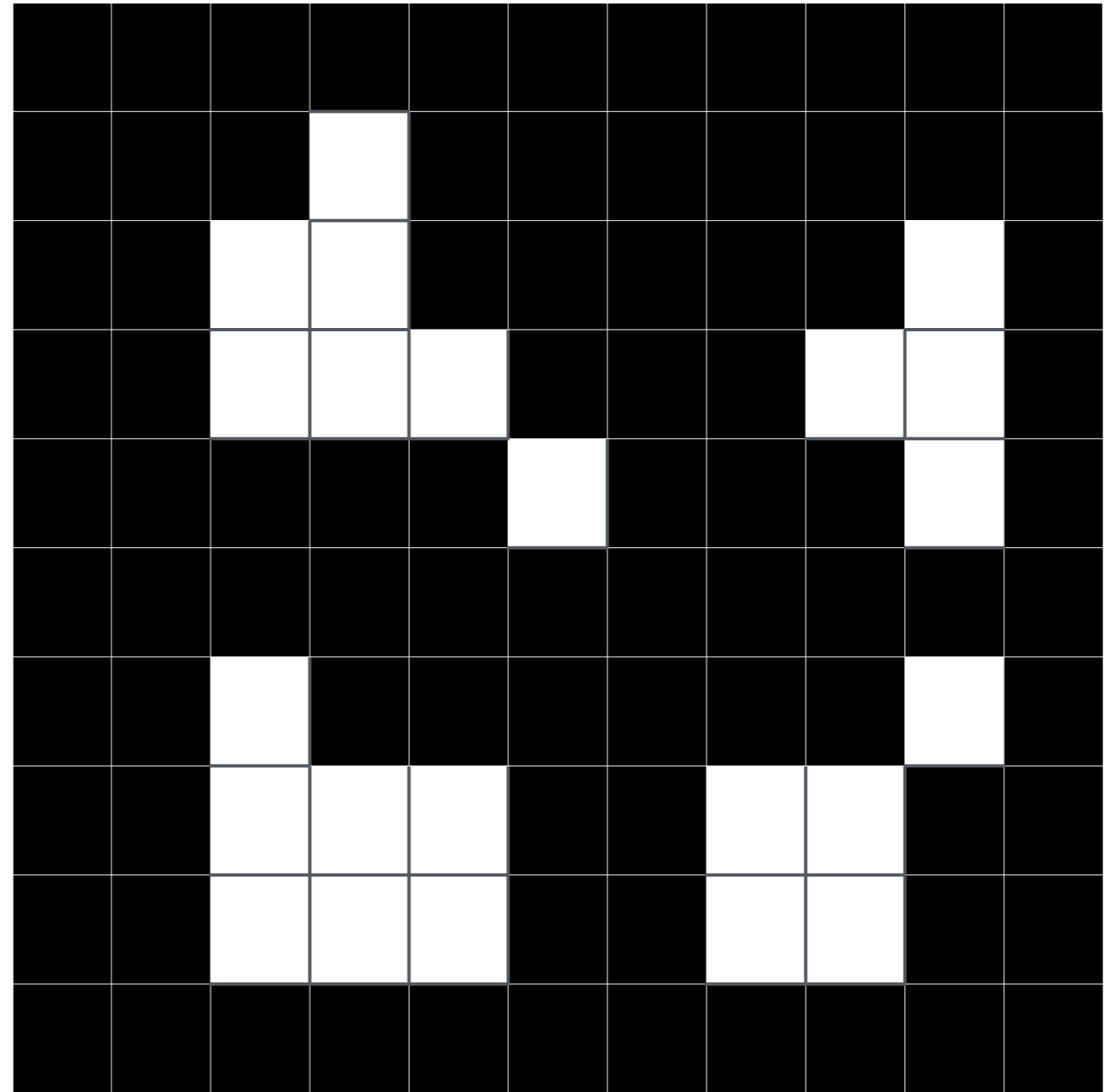
Adjacency is based on 

not 

► **How many blobs are there?**

Bead: A blob with a number of pixels that is at least *min*.

How many beads are there?
(assume *min*=5)




Assume each block to be a pixel

Blob.java

Blob: Any group of adjacent light pixels.

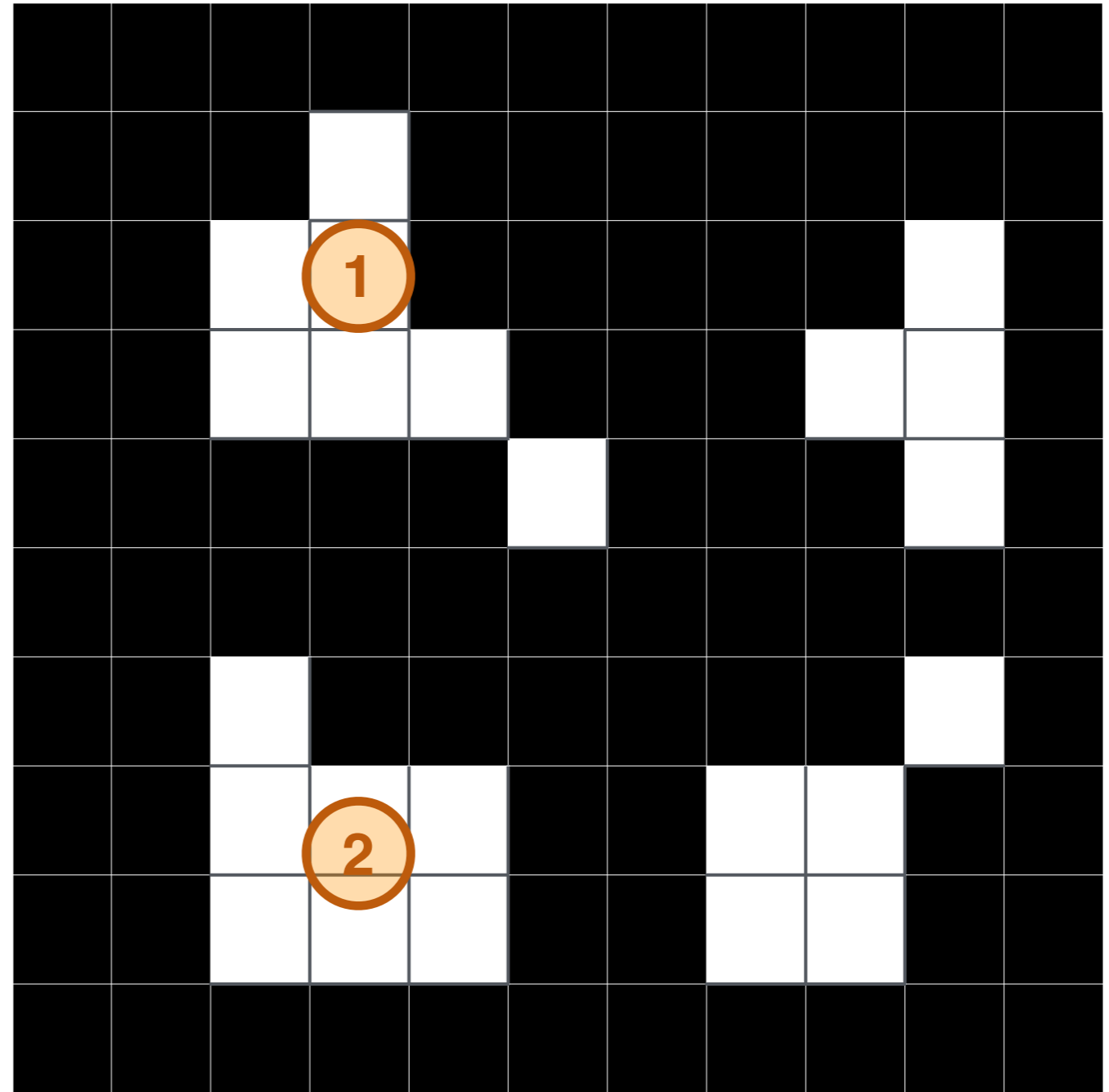
Adjacency is based on 

not 

► **How many blobs are there?**

Bead: A blob with a number of pixels that is at least *min*.

How many beads are there?
(assume *min*=5)

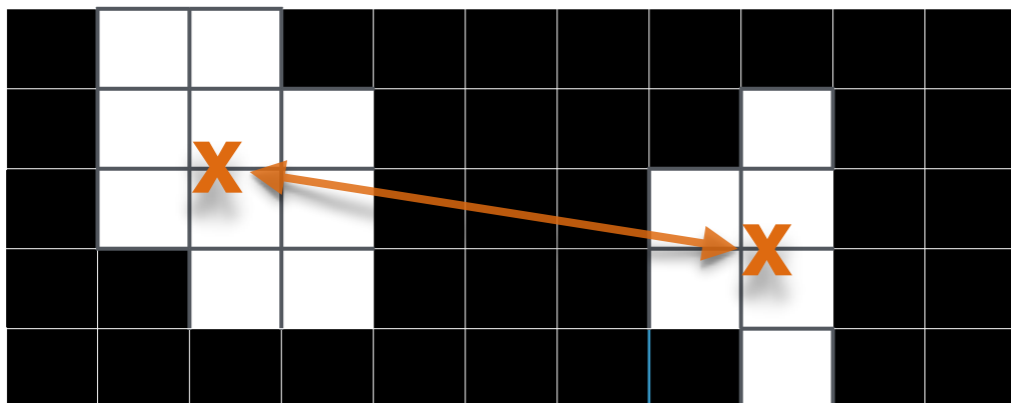


Assume each block to be a pixel

Blob.java

```
public class Blob {  
    ...  
    public void add(int x, int y) adds a point to the blob  
  
    public int mass() returns # of points in the blob  
  
    public double distanceTo(Blob that)  
    ...  
}
```

measures distance between this and that blob



Distance is measured between the **centers of mass** (avgX , avgY)

Blob.java

```
public class Blob {
    public Blob ()
    public int mass ()
    public void add (int x, int y)
    public double distanceTo (Blob that)
    public String toString ()
    public static void main (String[] args)
}
```

Test in main every
public method.

-
- ▶ **Do not store every added point.** We are only interested in the **center of mass** of the points.
 - ▶ **Checklist** has tips for implementing **toString ()** and for handling corner cases.

Project Requirements

Implement the following:

(1) Blob.java

Represents a set of adjacent pixels.

(2) BeadFinder.java

Detects all the "Beads" in a given picture.

(3) BeadTracker.java

Outputs displacements of beads over consecutive frames.

(4) Avogadro.java

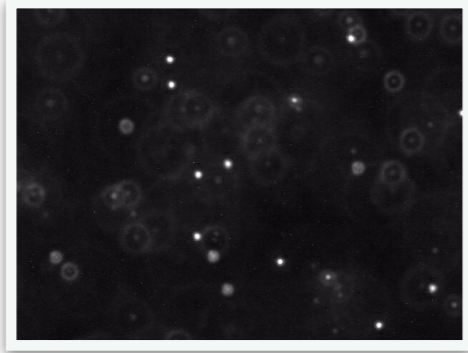
Computes Avogadro's number from a given set of displacements.

(5) Readme File

Shows performance analysis.

Input:

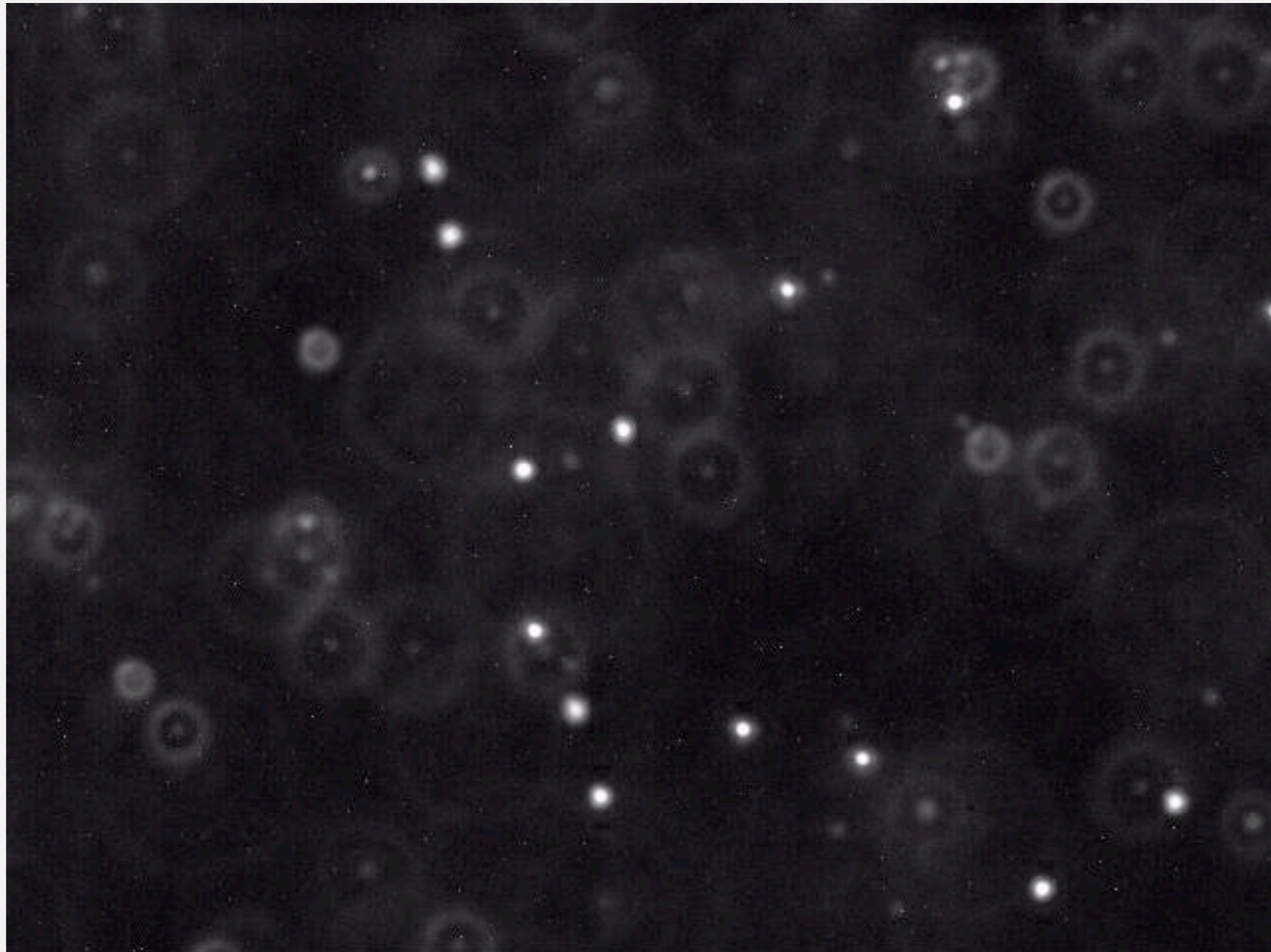
An Image



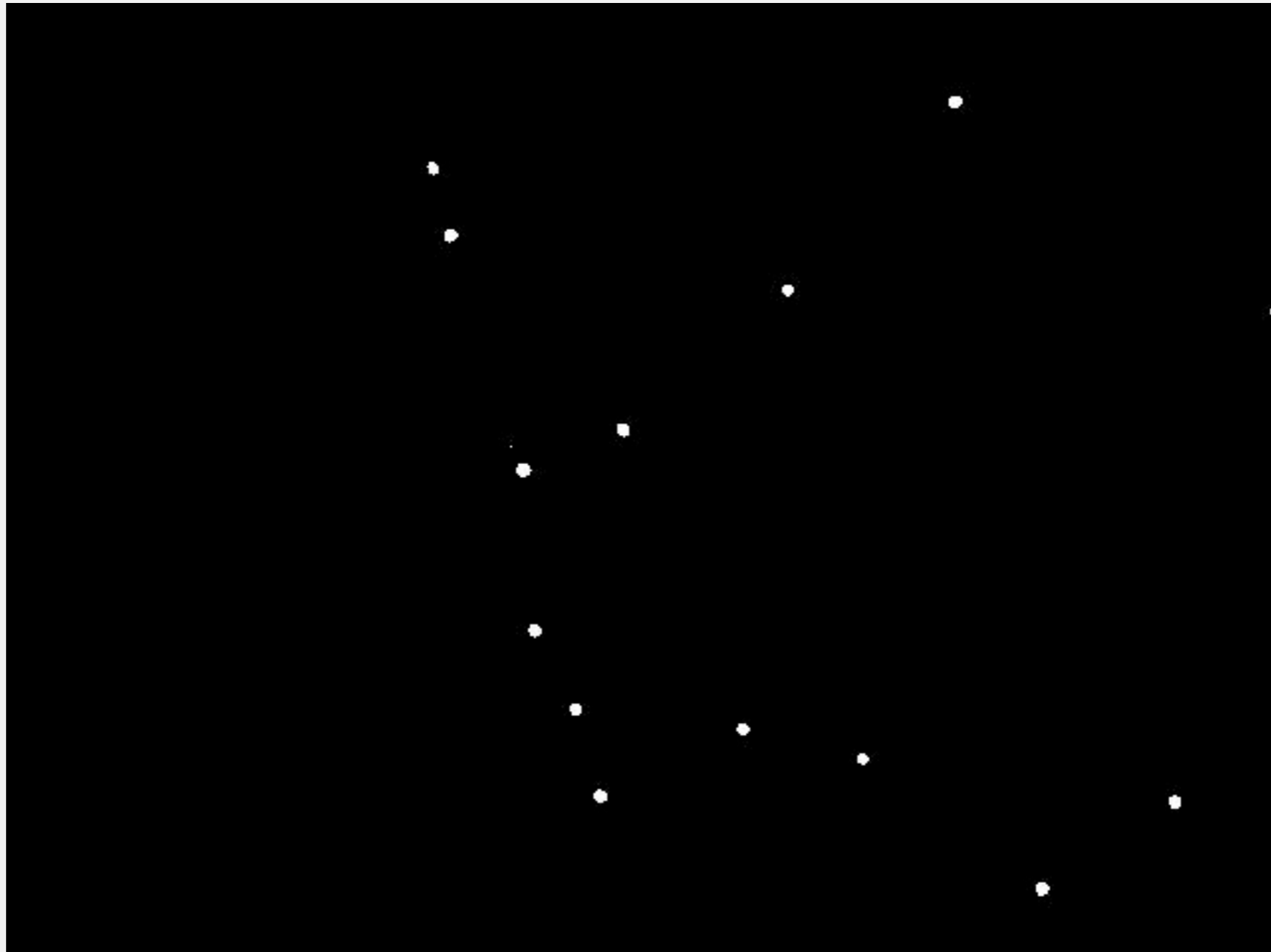
A Luminance
Threshold τ

BeadFinder.java

Original Image



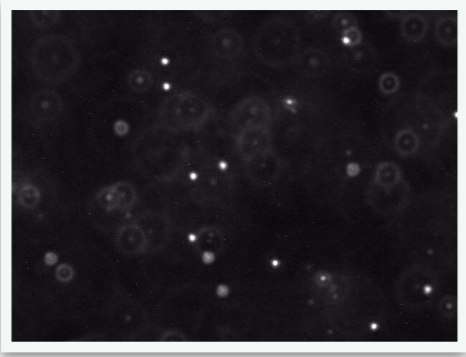
After Applying a Luminance Threshold τ



threshold (monochrome luminance > 180)

Input:

An Image



A Luminance
Threshold *tau*

BeadFinder.java

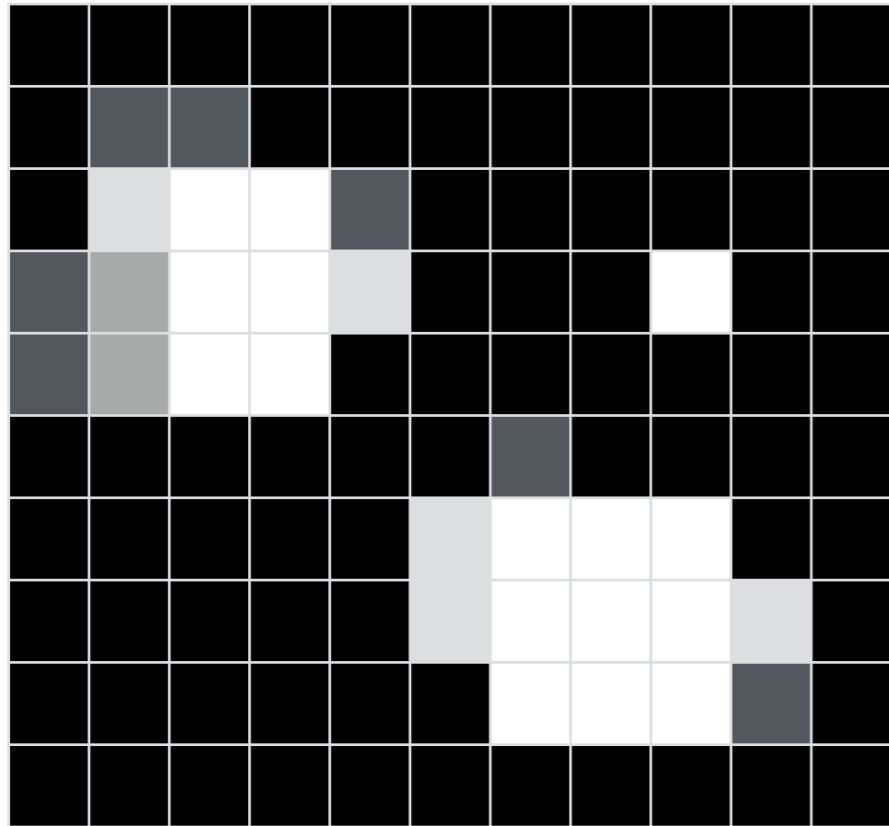
Constructor stores *all* blobs in the
image

Returns through

`Blob [] getBeads(int min)`

all blobs that have at least *min* points

Detecting All Blobs



Pixels



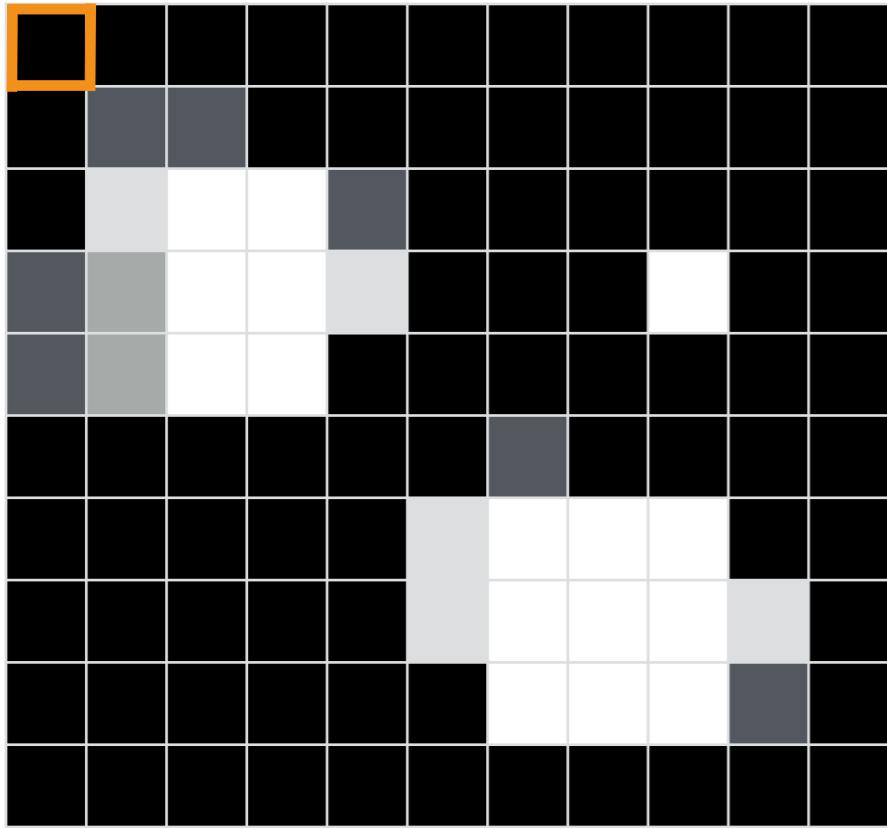
visited[][]

For each pixel p :
If it is white enough
Create a blob from all
its adjacent light pixels

For each pixel p

- If** p is white enough
AND p is not visited
 - Create a **new Blob**
 - Start **DFS** from p
- Mark** p as visited

Detecting All Blobs



**Detected
Blobs**

For each pixel p

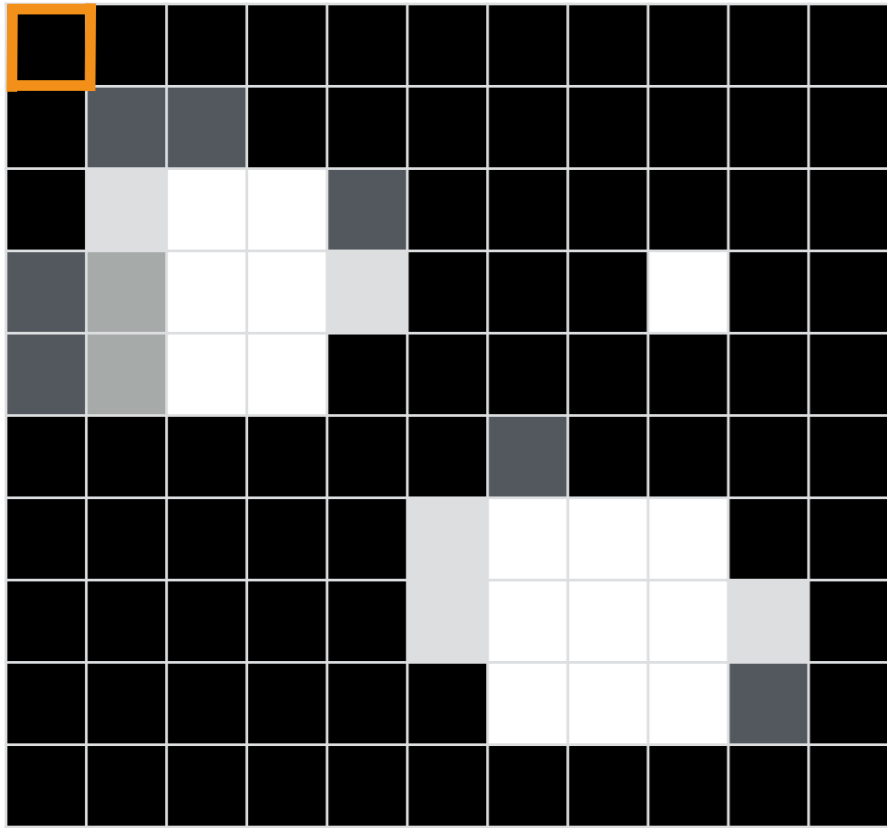
If p is *white enough*
AND p is *not visited*

— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

Mark p as visited

Detecting All Blobs



**Detected
Blobs**

For each pixel p

If p is *white enough*
AND p is *not visited*

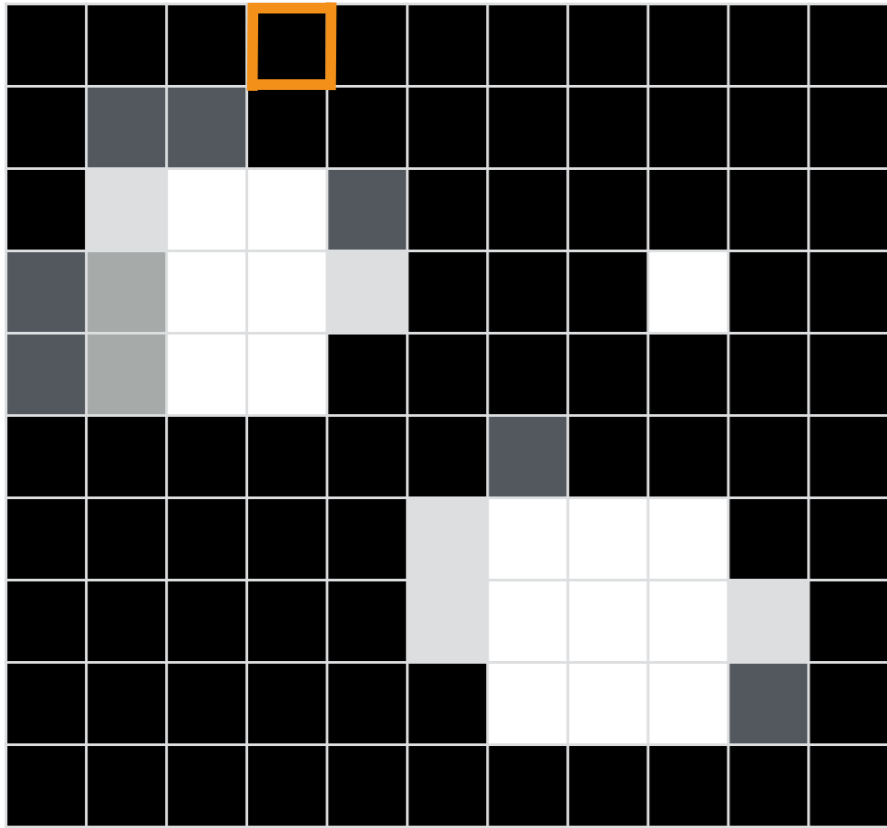
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

Mark p as visited

First pixel is dark

Detecting All Blobs



**Detected
Blobs**

For each pixel p

If p is *white enough*
AND p is *not visited*

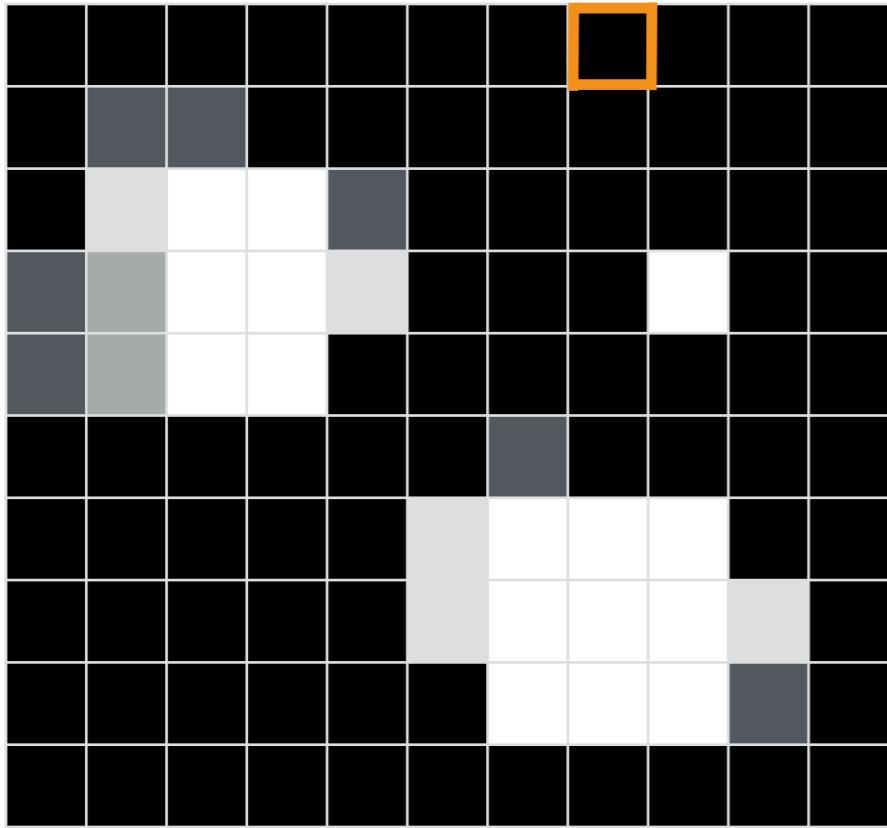
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

Mark p as visited

Skip dark pixels and mark
them as visited

Detecting All Blobs



**Detected
Blobs**

For each pixel p

If p is *white enough*
AND p is *not visited*

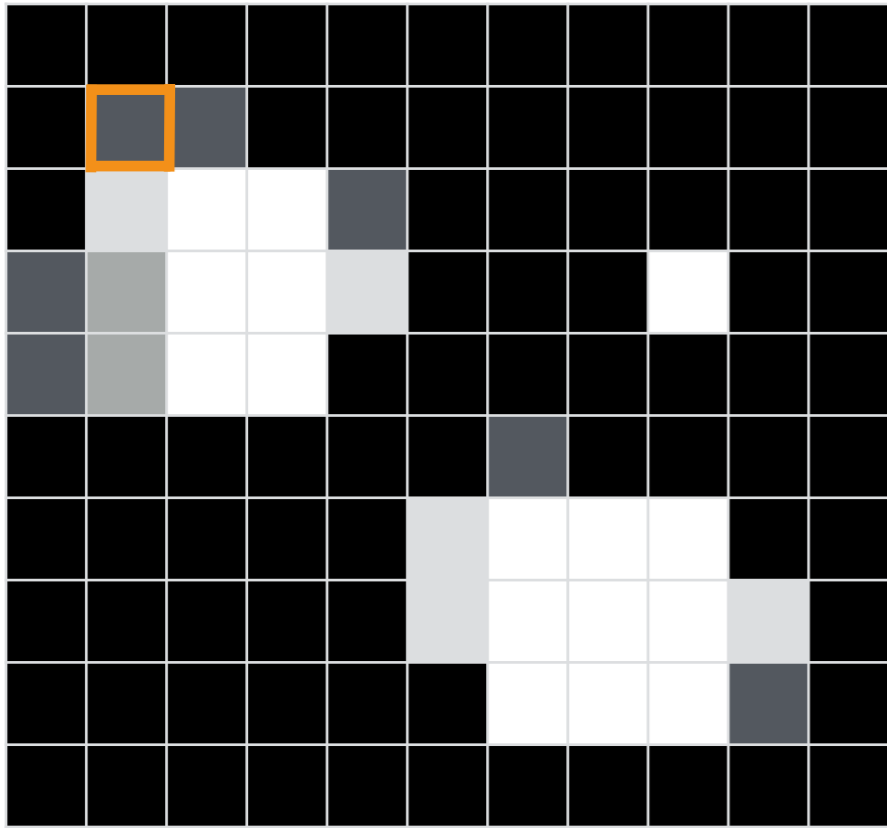
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

Mark p as visited

Skip dark pixels and mark
them as visited

Detecting All Blobs



**Detected
Blobs**

For each pixel p

If p is *white enough*
AND p is *not visited*

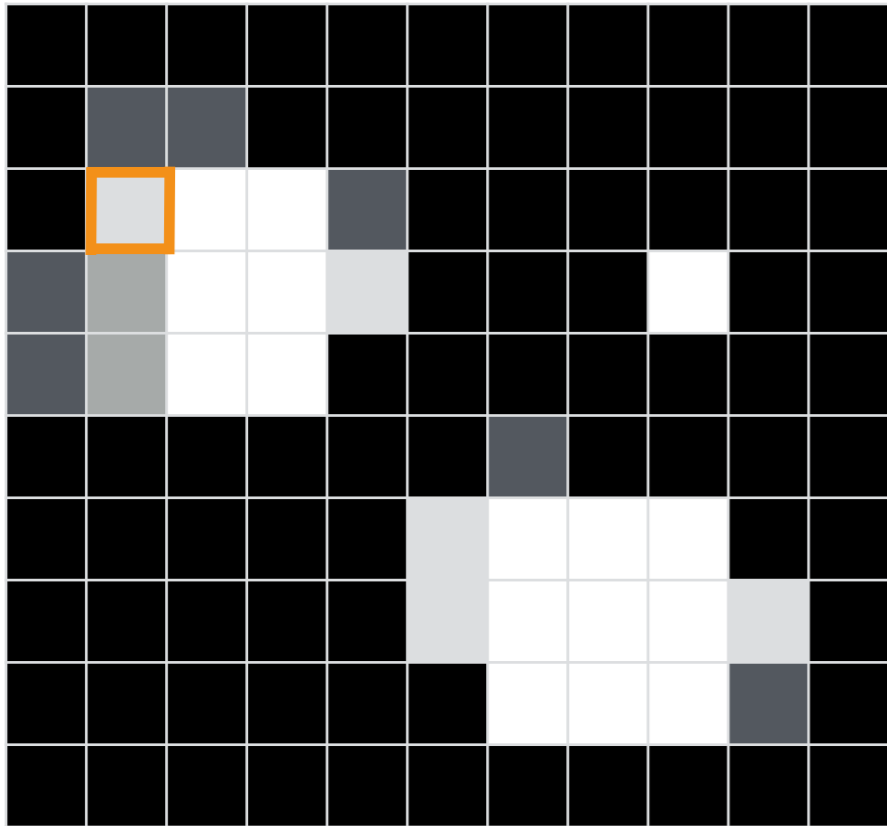
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

Mark p as visited

Skip dark pixels and mark
them as visited

Detecting All Blobs



**Detected
Blobs**

For each pixel p

If p is *white enough*
AND p is *not visited*

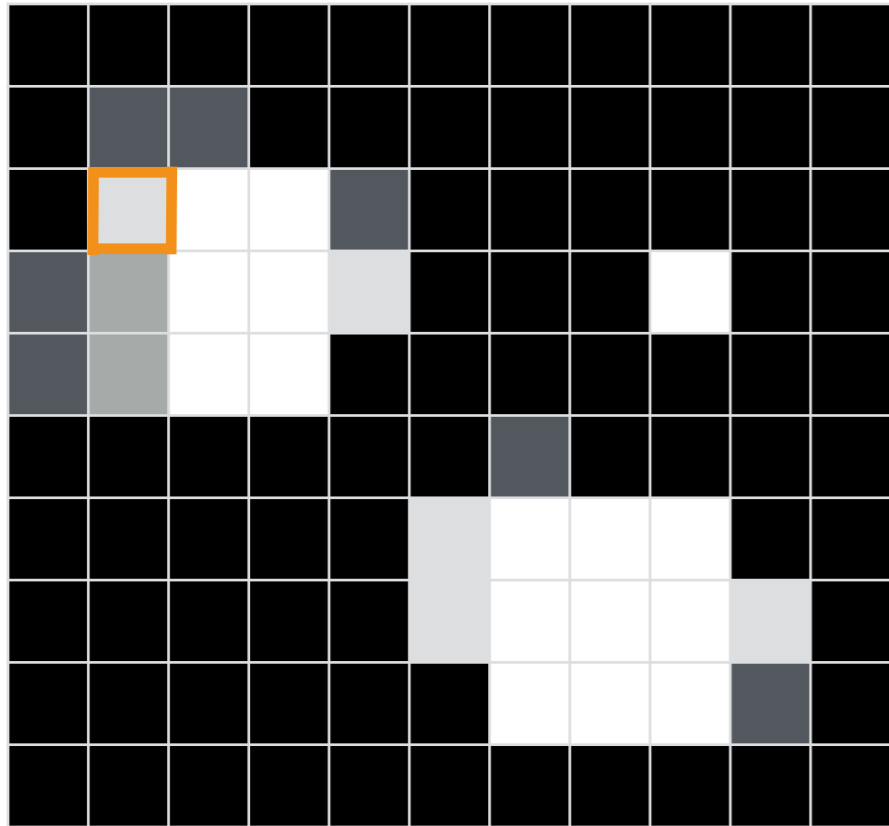
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

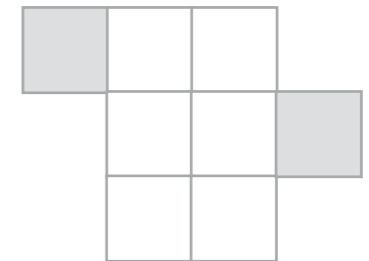
Mark p as visited

This pixel is light and has not been visited before. Iteration in the for loop is suspended and DFS starts

Detecting All Blobs



**Detected
Blobs**



For each pixel p

If p is *white enough*
AND p is *not visited*

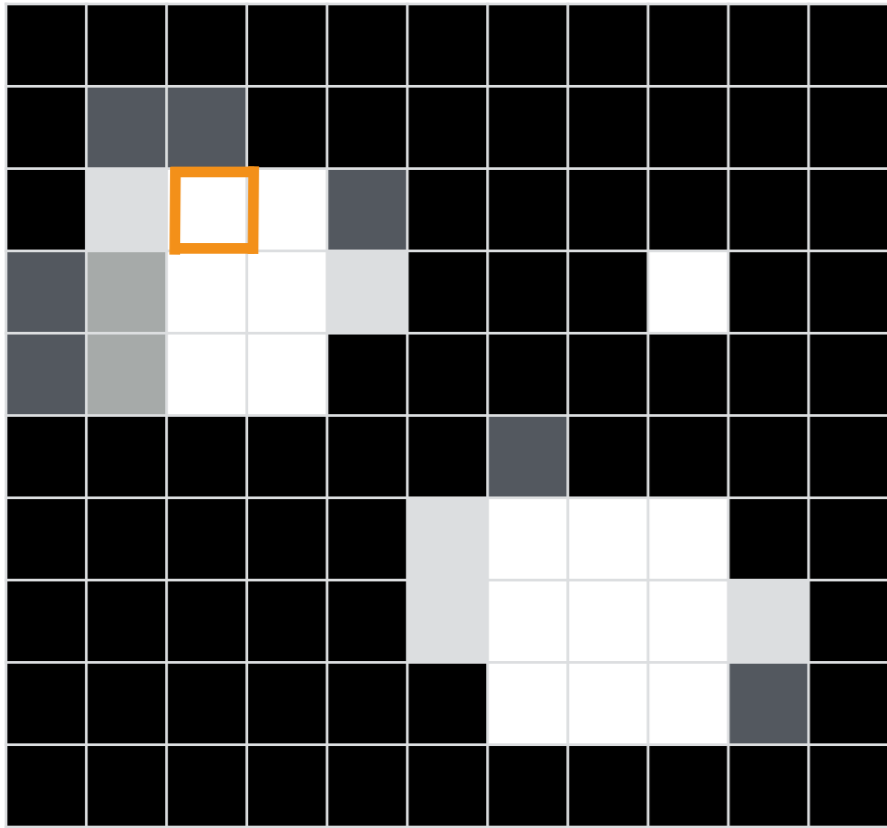
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

Mark p as visited

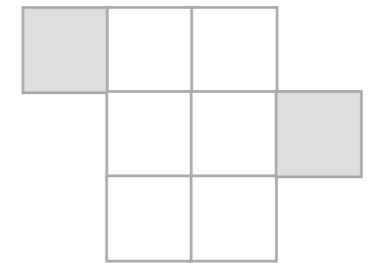
DFS adds all 'light' pixels adjacent to this pixel to a blob.
All pixels visited by the DFS are marked as visited

Detecting All Blobs



T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

**Detected
Blobs**



For each pixel p

If p is white enough
AND p is not visited

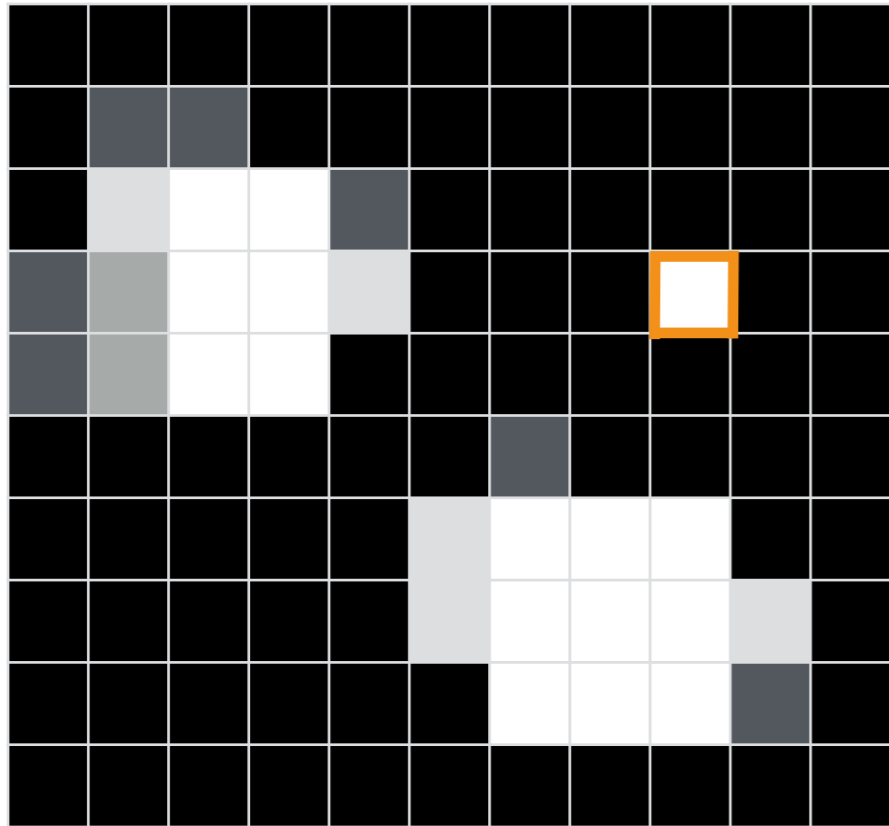
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

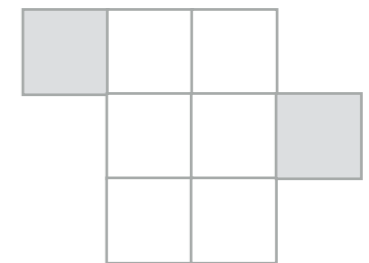
Mark p as visited

For loop proceeds and ignores
this pixel because it is marked
as visited

Detecting All Blobs



**Detected
Blobs**



For each pixel p

If p is *white enough*
AND p is *not visited*

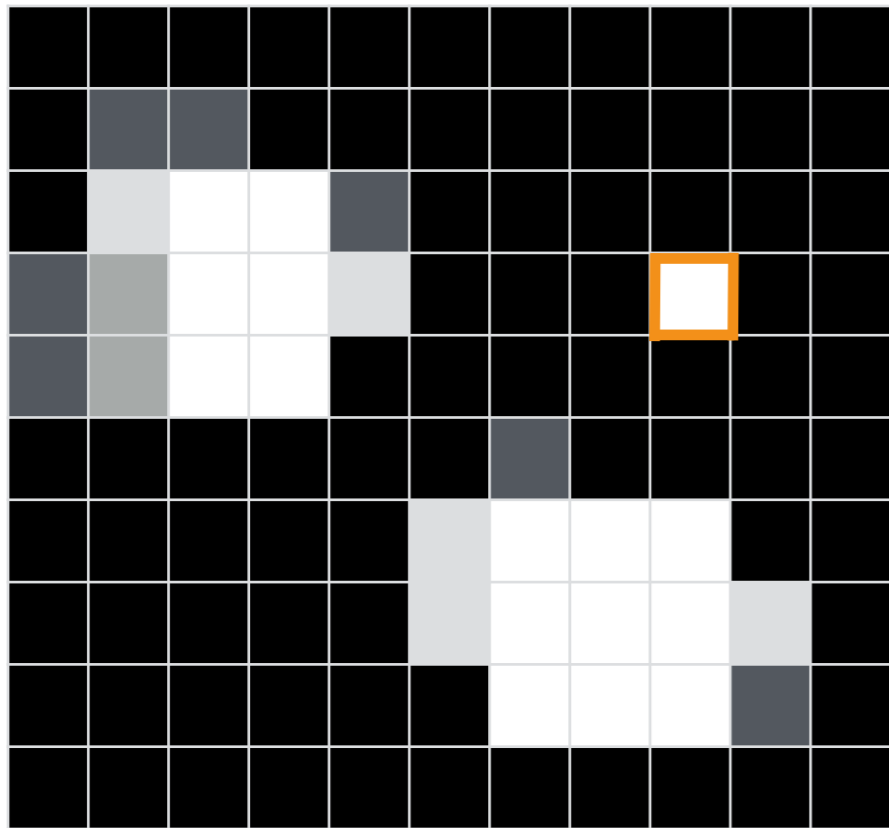
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

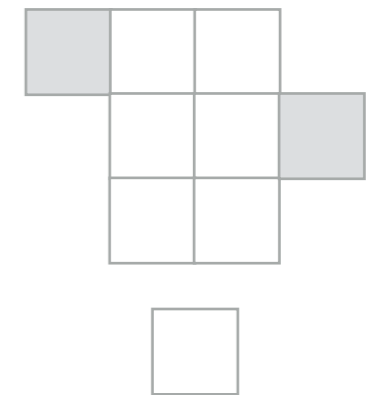
Mark p as visited

light and not visited!
Create a new blob and start
a new DFS

Detecting All Blobs



Detected Blobs



For each pixel p

If p is white enough
AND p is not visited

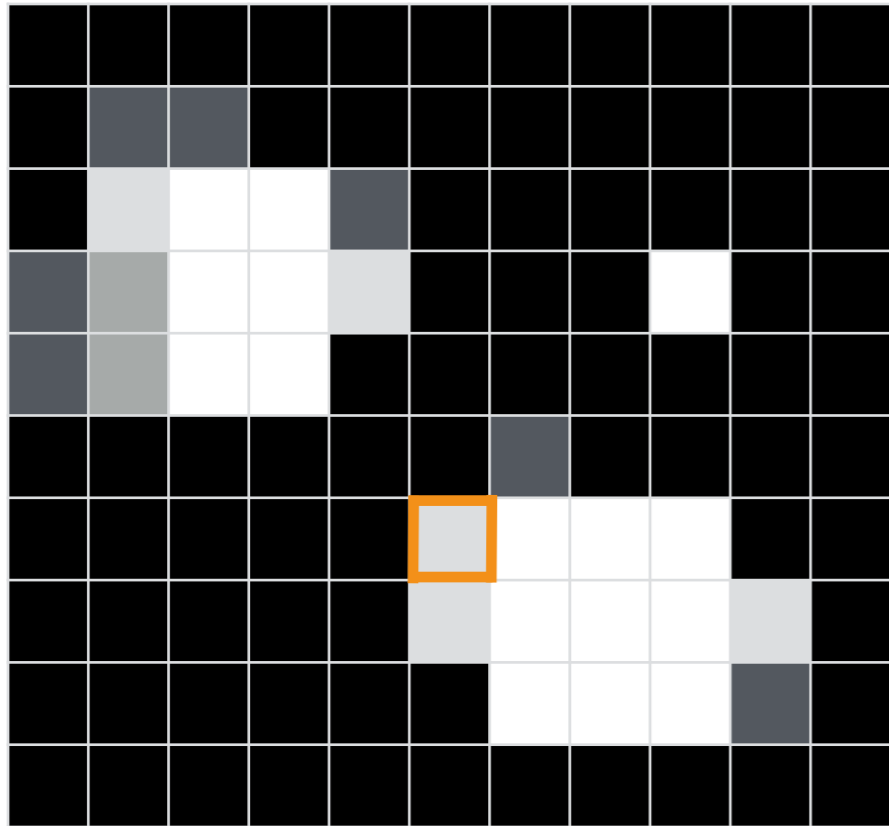
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

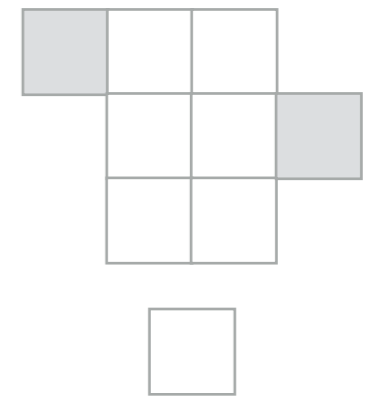
Mark p as visited

A new blob with only one pixel!

Detecting All Blobs



Detected Blobs



For each pixel p

If p is white enough
AND p is not visited

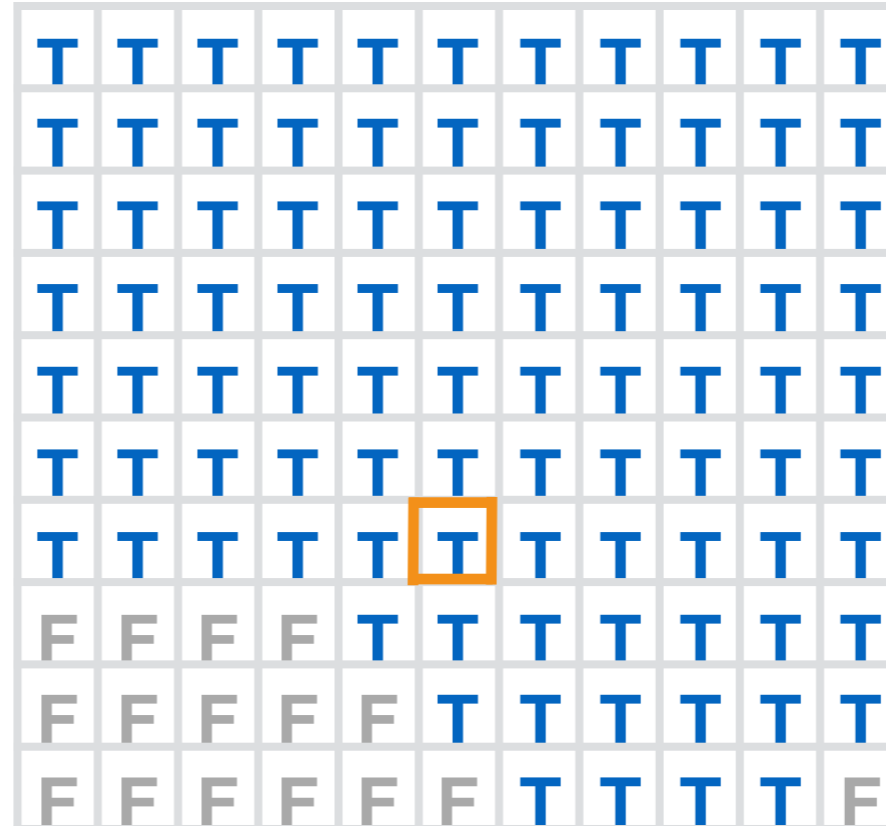
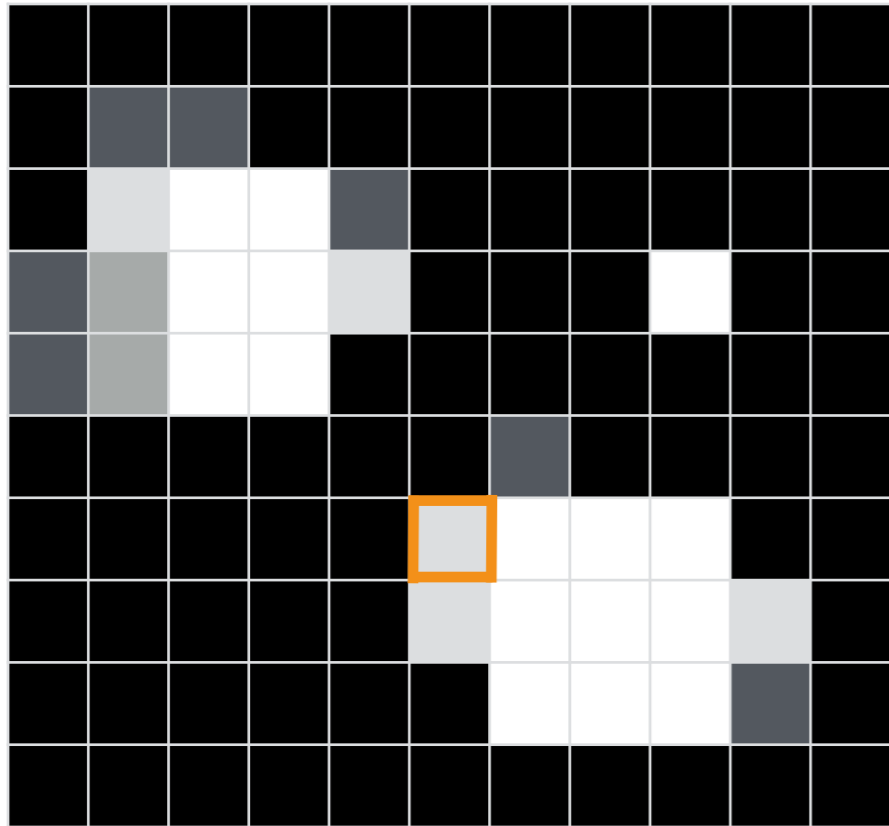
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

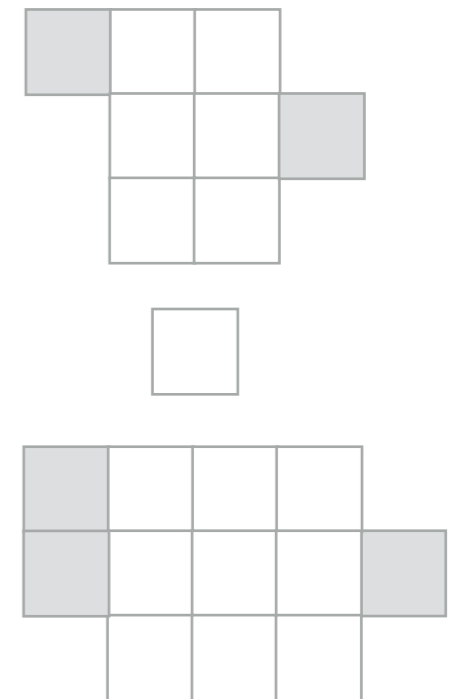
Mark p as visited

light and not visited!
Create a new blob and start
a new DFS

Detecting All Blobs



Detected Blobs



For each pixel p

If p is white enough
AND p is not visited

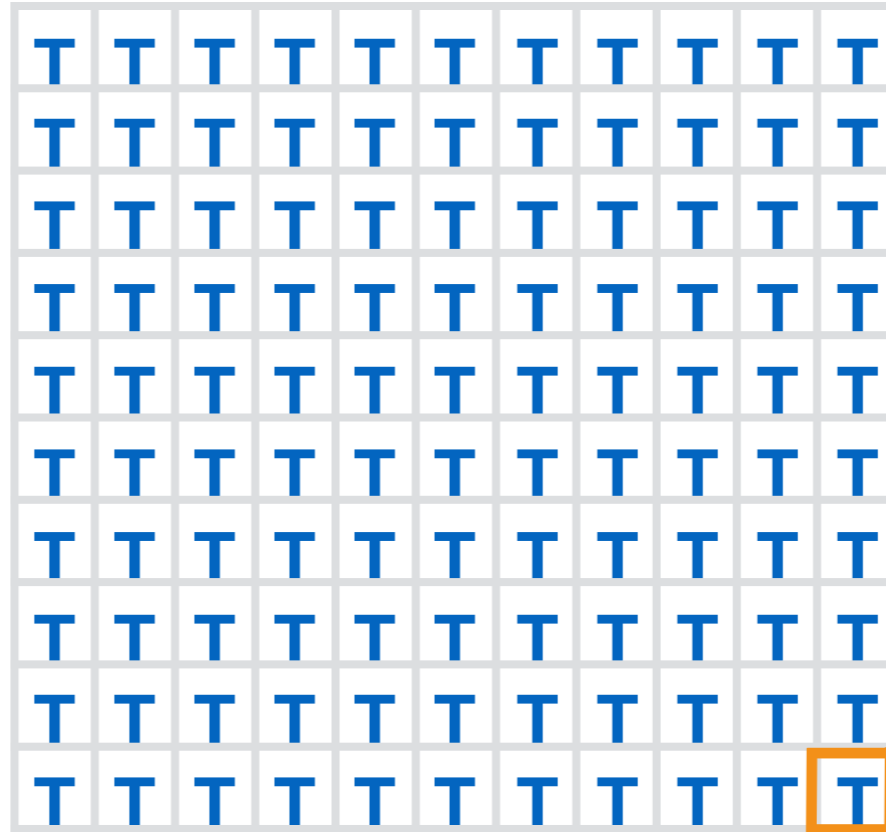
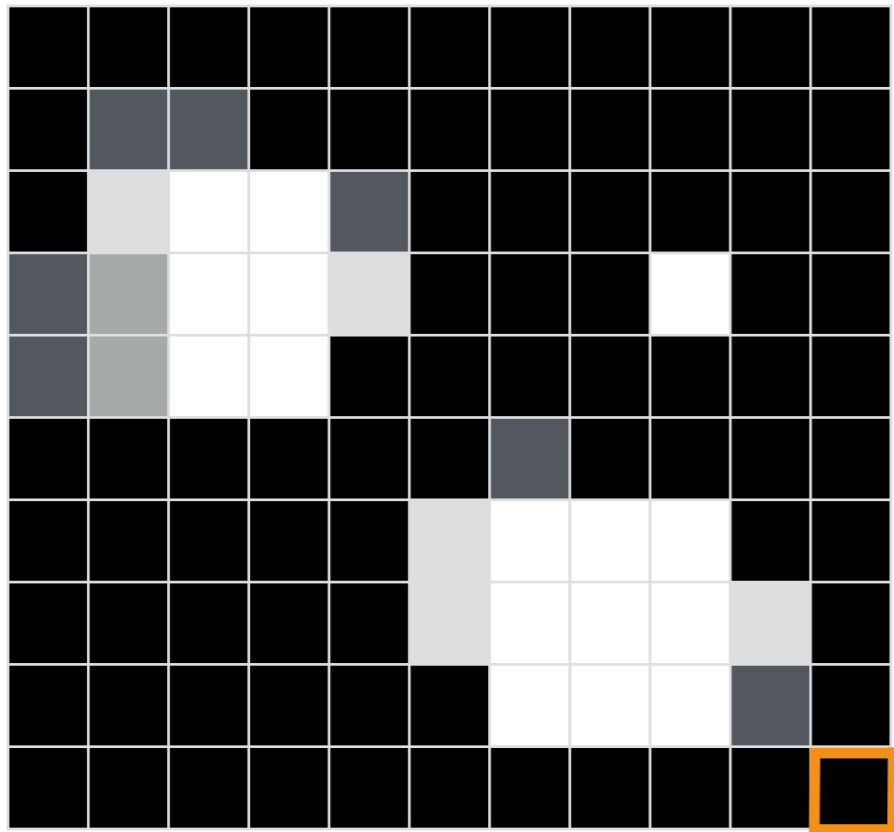
— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

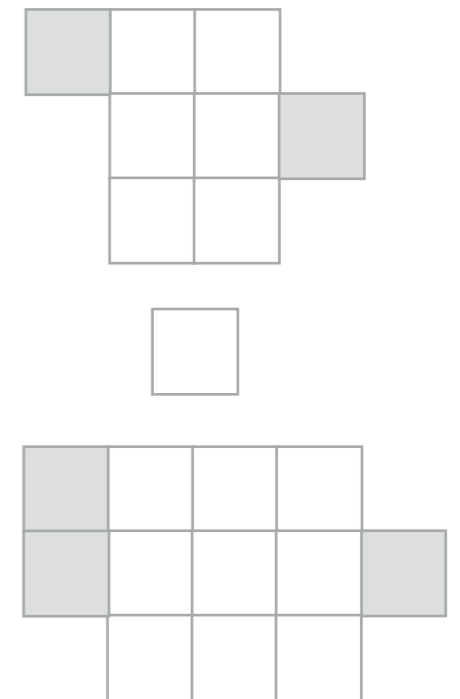
Mark p as visited

DFS adds all 'light' pixels adjacent to this pixel to a blob.
All pixels visited by the DFS are marked as visited

Detecting All Blobs



Detected Blobs



For each pixel p

If p is white enough
AND p is not visited

— Create a **new Blob**

— Start **DFS** from p

Mark p as visited

Algorithm ends when all pixels
have been marked as visited

Depth-First Search

DFS starting at p

Base cases?

Mark p as visited

Add p to the blob

DFS →

DFS ←

DFS ↑

DFS ↓

Depth-First Search

DFS starting at p

Base cases?

Mark p as **visited**

Add p to the **blob**

DFS →

DFS ←

DFS ↑

DFS ↓

Pixel out of bounds

Pixel is dark

Pixel is visited

Bead Finder Notes

Number of Blobs is not known ahead of time. What **data structure** will you use to store them?

▶ **Array of Blobs?**

What should the size of the array be?

▶ **Linked List of Blobs?**

More implementation work!

Be careful not to traverse the whole list to add a blob!

▶ **java.util?**

Not allowed!

▶ **Others?**

You can assume access to `Stack.java`, `Queue.java` and `ST.java`.

BUT, make sure to make a choice that is **efficient** and **makes sense!**

Bead Finder Notes

- ▶ **Images are 640 x 480**
Don't hardwire! Your code should work for any image size.
- ▶ **Private helper methods?**
You will definitely need at least one! You can't do recursion in a constructor!

Project Requirements

Implement the following:

(1) Blob.java

Represents a set of adjacent pixels.

(2) BeadFinder.java

Detects all the "Beads" in a given picture.

(3) BeadTracker.java

Outputs displacements of beads over consecutive frames.

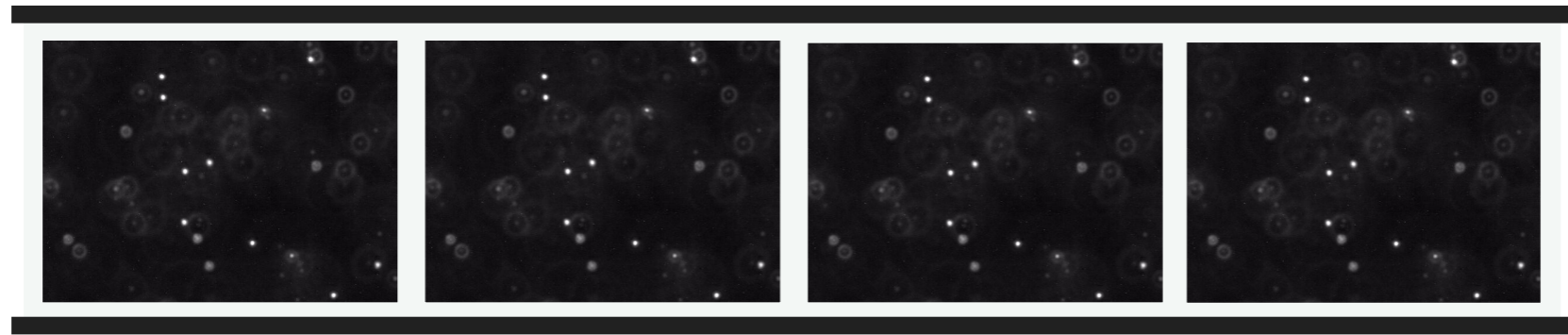
(4) Avogadro.java

Computes Avogadro's number from a given set of displacements.

(5) Readme File

Shows performance analysis.

Input:



A sequence of
images

A Luminance
Threshold ***tau***

A distance
Threshold ***delta***

BeadTracker.java

Output:

```
7.1833  
4.7932  
2.1693  
5.5287  
5.4292  
2.1893  
5.7294  
3.1141  
4.5576  
1.9898  
.....
```

A list of bead
displacements

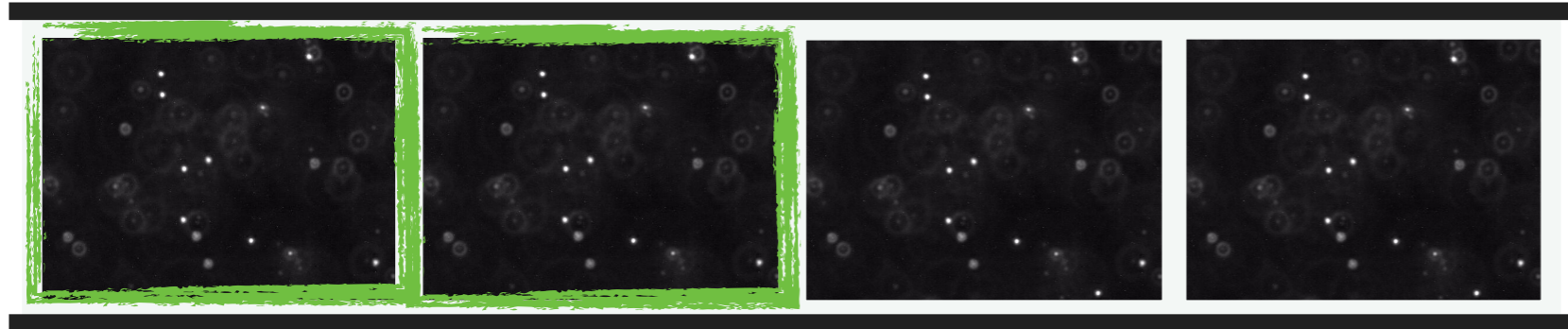
BeadTracker.java

Displacements

```
7.1833  
4.7932  
2.1693  
5.5287  
5.4292
```

Image 1

Image 2

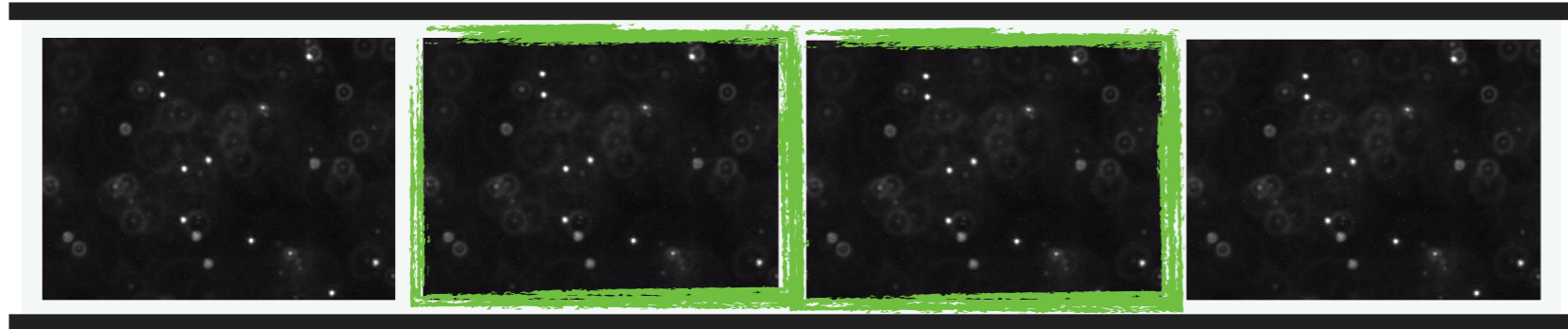


For every **pair** of consecutive images *img1* and *img2*
Output how much every bead in *img2* has **moved**
from its position in *img1*

BeadTracker.java

Displacements

Image 1 Image 2

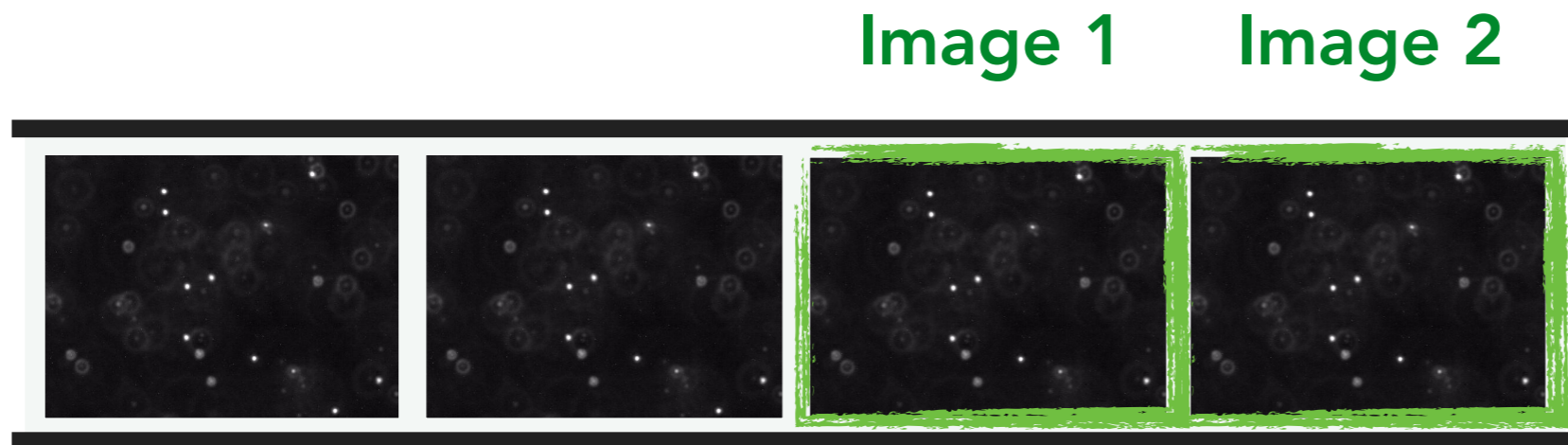


```
7.1833  
4.7932  
2.1693  
5.5287  
5.4292  
7.1833  
4.7932  
2.1693  
7.1833  
4.7932
```

For every **pair** of consecutive images *img1* and *img2*
Output how much every bead in *img2* has **moved**
from its position in *img1*

BeadTracker.java

Displacements

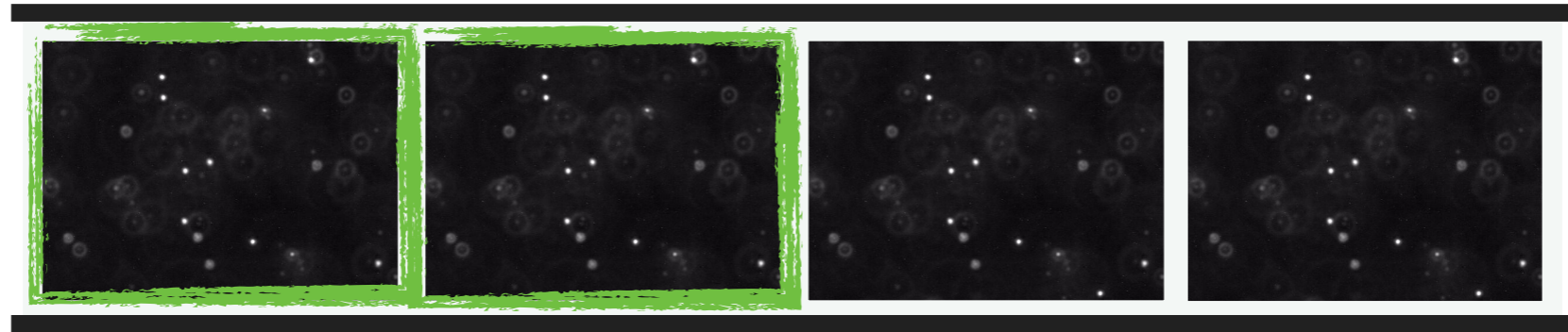


```
7.1833
4.7932
2.1693
5.5287
5.4292
7.1833
4.7932
2.1693
7.1833
4.7932
2.1693
5.5287
5.4292
5.5287
5.4292
```

For every **pair** of consecutive images *img1* and *img2*
Output how much every bead in *img2* has **moved**
from its position in *img1*

BeadTracker.java

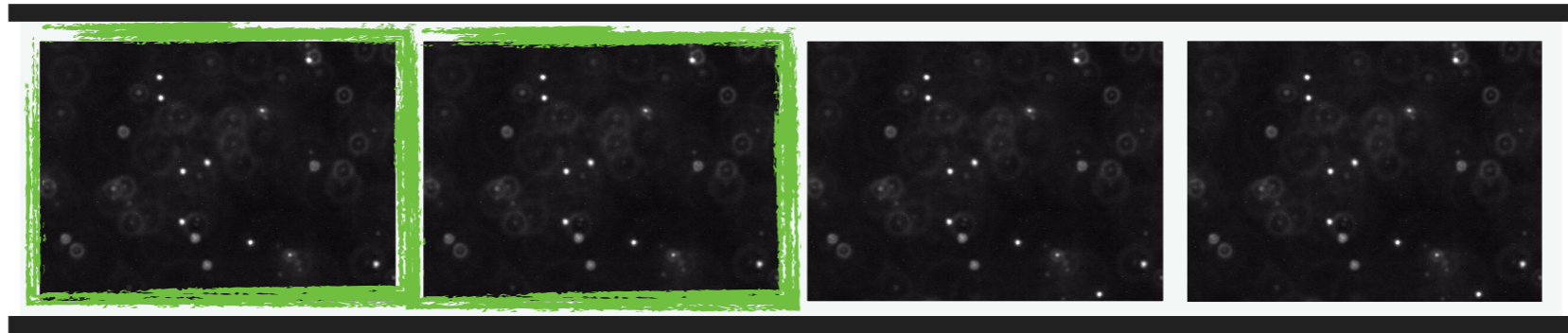
Image 1 Image 2



img1 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **Blob [] beads1**
img2 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **Blob [] beads2**

BeadTracker.java

Image 1 Image 2



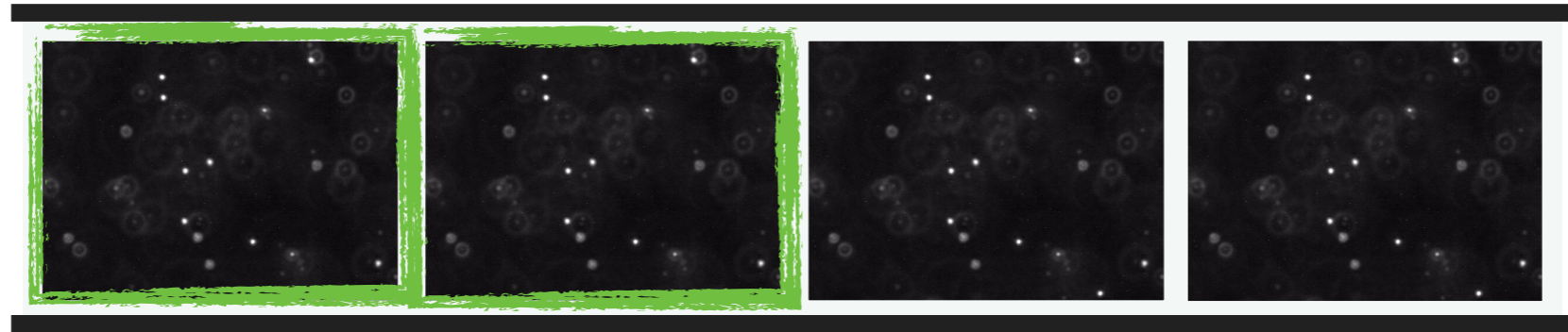
img1 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> Blob [] beads1
img2 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> Blob [] beads2

For each bead b in beads2

- Find *closest* bead in beads1**
- output distance between b and *closest***

BeadTracker.java

Image 1 Image 2



For each pair of images **img1** and **img2**

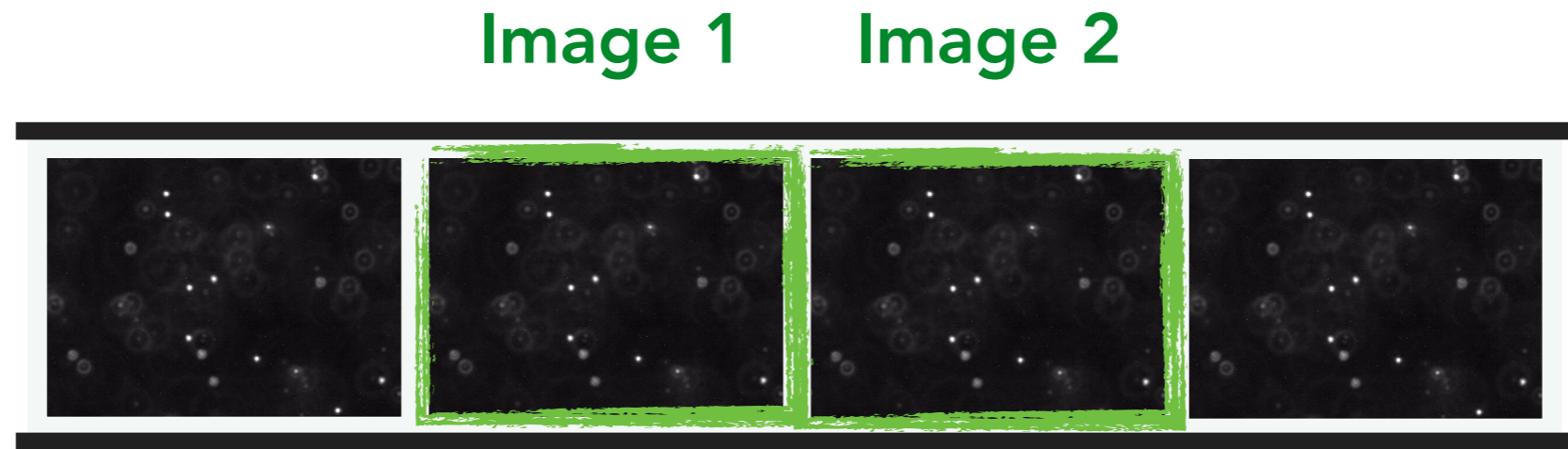
img1 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **Blob [] beads1**
img2 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **Blob [] beads2**

For each bead **b** in **beads2**

Find closest bead in **beads1**

output distance between **b** and **closest**

BeadTracker.java



For each pair of images **img1** and **img2**

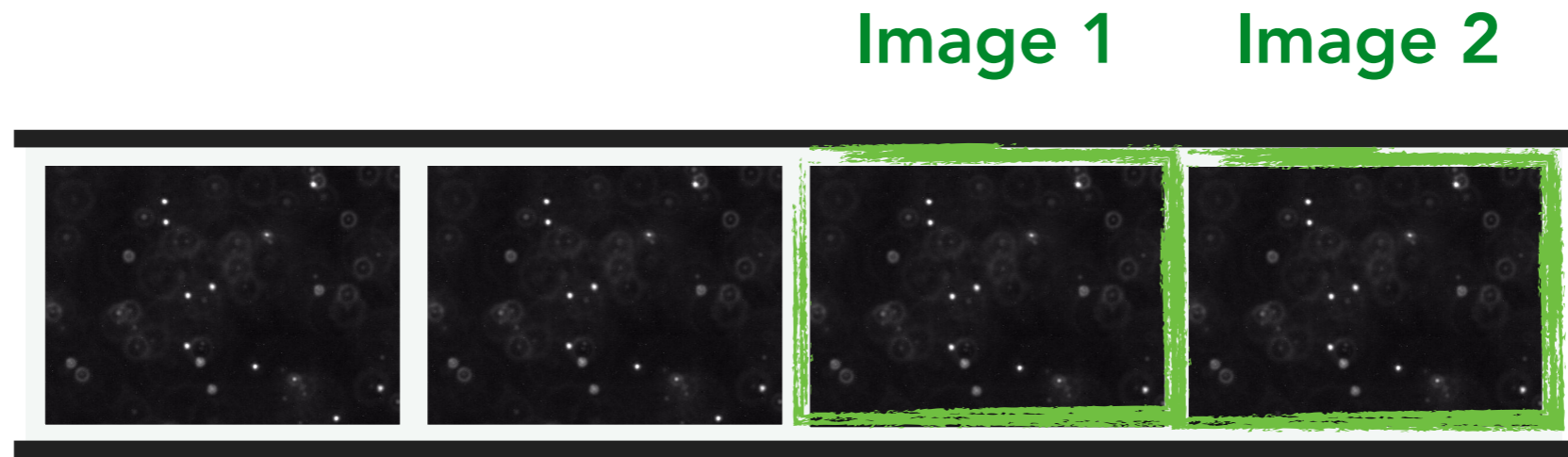
img1 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **Blob [] beads1**
img2 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **Blob [] beads2**

For each bead **b** in **beads2**

Find closest bead in **beads1**

output distance between **b** and **closest**

BeadTracker.java



For each pair of images **img1** and **img2**

img1 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **Blob [] beads1**
img2 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **Blob [] beads2**

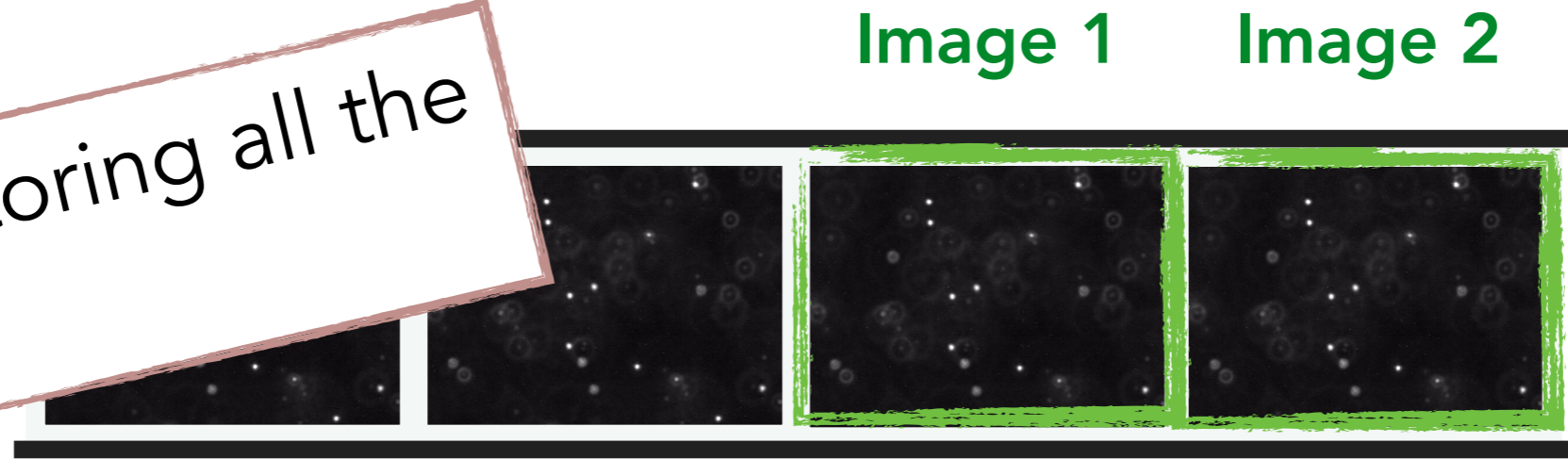
For each bead **b** in **beads2**

Find closest bead in **beads1**

output distance between **b** and **closest**

BeadTracker.java

Avoid storing all the images!



For each pair of images **img1** and **img2**

img1 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **beads1**
img2 —input to—> **BeadFinder** —produces—> **beads2**

Avoid finding beads for the same image more than one

For each bead **b** in **beads2**

Find closest bead in **beads1**

output distance between **b** and **closest**

Project Requirements

Implement the following:

(1) Blob.java

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(5) Readme File

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Avogadro.java

Receives as input a sequence of displacements.

Avogadro's Number is

$$N_A = R / k$$

Where R is given and k can be computed using:

$$D = kT / 6\pi\eta\rho$$

Where T , π , η and ρ are given and D can be computed using:

$$\sigma^2 = 2D\Delta t$$

Where Δt is given and σ^2 is your job to compute!

Final Tips

- Be careful about units. **Convert** every read displacement from **pixels to meters** before using it in any formula.
- **Avogadro** can be implemented and tested **independently**.
- **Constants!** No magic numbers + No cryptic names!
- **Timing Tests!** Read Checklist + Use `StopWatch.java` + Redirect output to a file.

Image Sources

- **Slide 2:**

- [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/32/Robert_Brown_\(botanist\).jpg/220px-Robert_Brown_\(botanist\).jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/32/Robert_Brown_(botanist).jpg/220px-Robert_Brown_(botanist).jpg)

- **Slide 3:**

- <https://cdn.miniphysics.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/brownianmotion.gif>
- https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d3/Albert_Einstein_Head.jpg

- **Slide 4:**

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Baptiste_Perrin#/media/File:Jean_Perrin_1926.jpg