



Image Compositing & Morphing

COS 426

Digital Image Processing

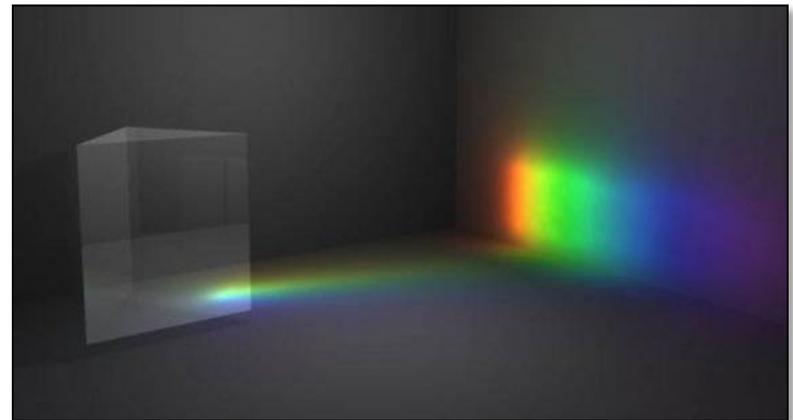
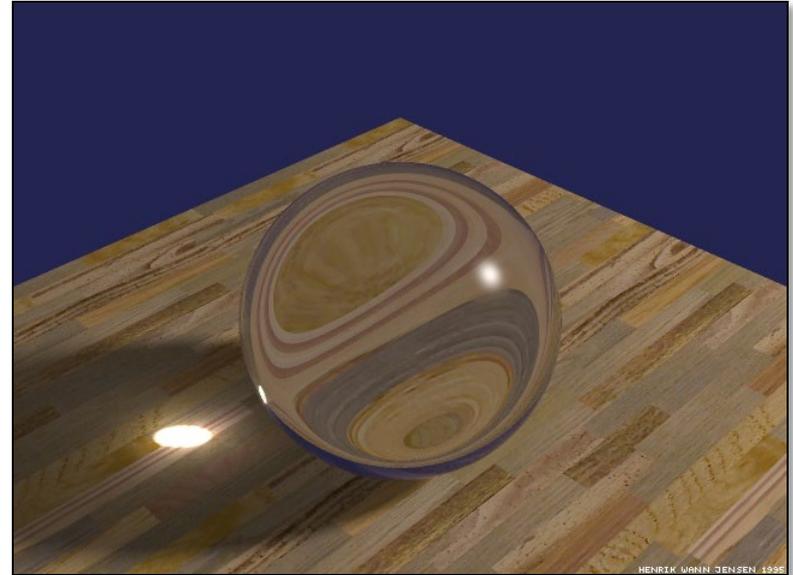


- Changing pixel values
 - Linear: scale, offset, etc.
 - Nonlinear: gamma, saturation, etc.
 - Histogram equalization
- Filtering over neighborhoods
 - Blur & sharpen
 - Detect edges
 - Median
 - Bilateral filter
- Moving image locations
 - Scale
 - Rotate
 - Warp
- Combining images
 - Composite
 - Morph
- Quantization
- Spatial / intensity tradeoff
 - Dithering

Types of Transparency

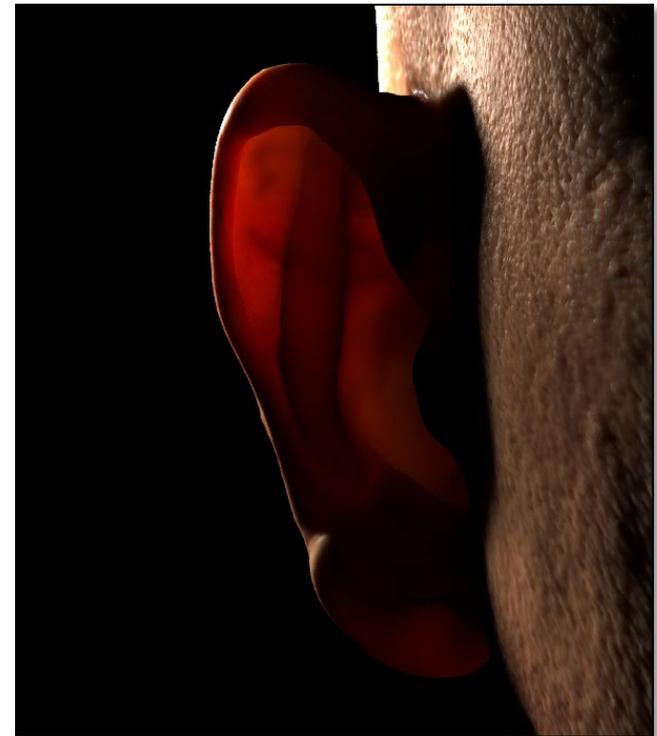
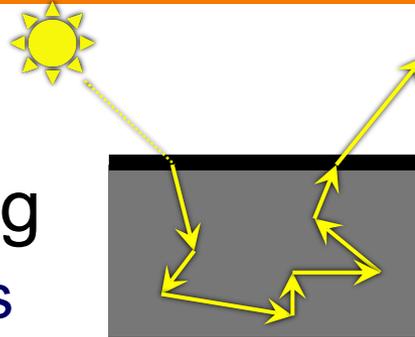


- Refraction
 - Light is bent as it goes through an object
 - Can focus light: caustics
 - Can be color-dependent: dispersion



Types of Transparency

- Refraction
- Subsurface scattering
 - Translucent materials
 - Light leaves at different position than it entered



Types of Transparency

- Refraction
- Subsurface scattering
- Today: **compositing**
 - Separate image into layers with known order
 - Can generate layers independently
 - *Pixelwise* combination: each pixel in each layer can be transparent, opaque, or somewhere in between



Example



Jurassic Park

Image Composition



- Issues:
 - Segmenting image into regions
 - Blending into single image seamlessly

Image Composition



- Issues:
 - Segmenting image into regions
 - Blending into single image seamlessly

Image Segmentation



- Chroma keying (blue- or green-screen)
 - Photograph object in front of screen with known color



Image Segmentation



- Specify segmentation by hand
 - Purely manual: rotoscoping (draw matte, every frame)
 - Semi-automatic: graph-cut (draw a few strokes)
Separate image regions along minimal cuts (where edges measure differences between adjacent pixels)

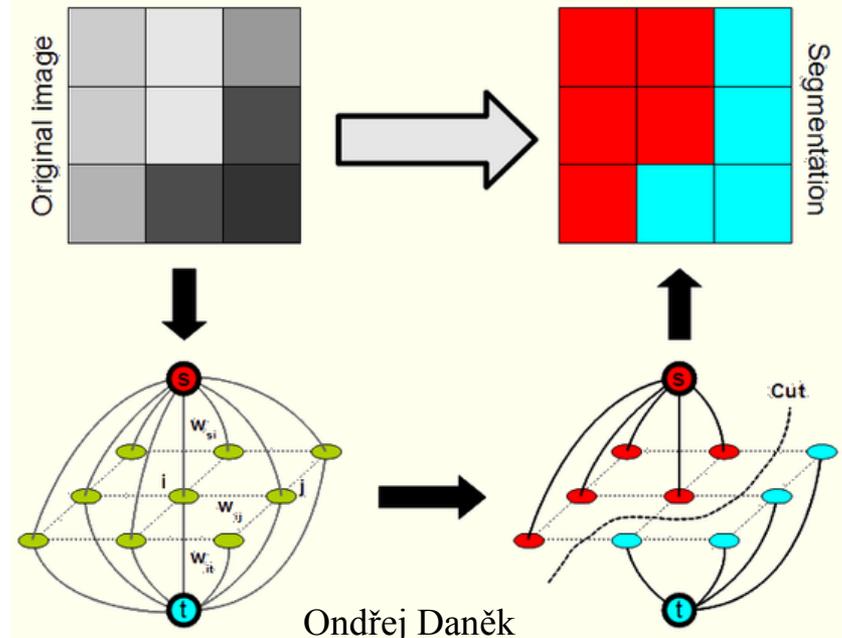


Image Segmentation



- Novel methods, e.g. flash matting



Image Composition



- Issues:
 - Segmenting image into regions
 - Blending into single image seamlessly



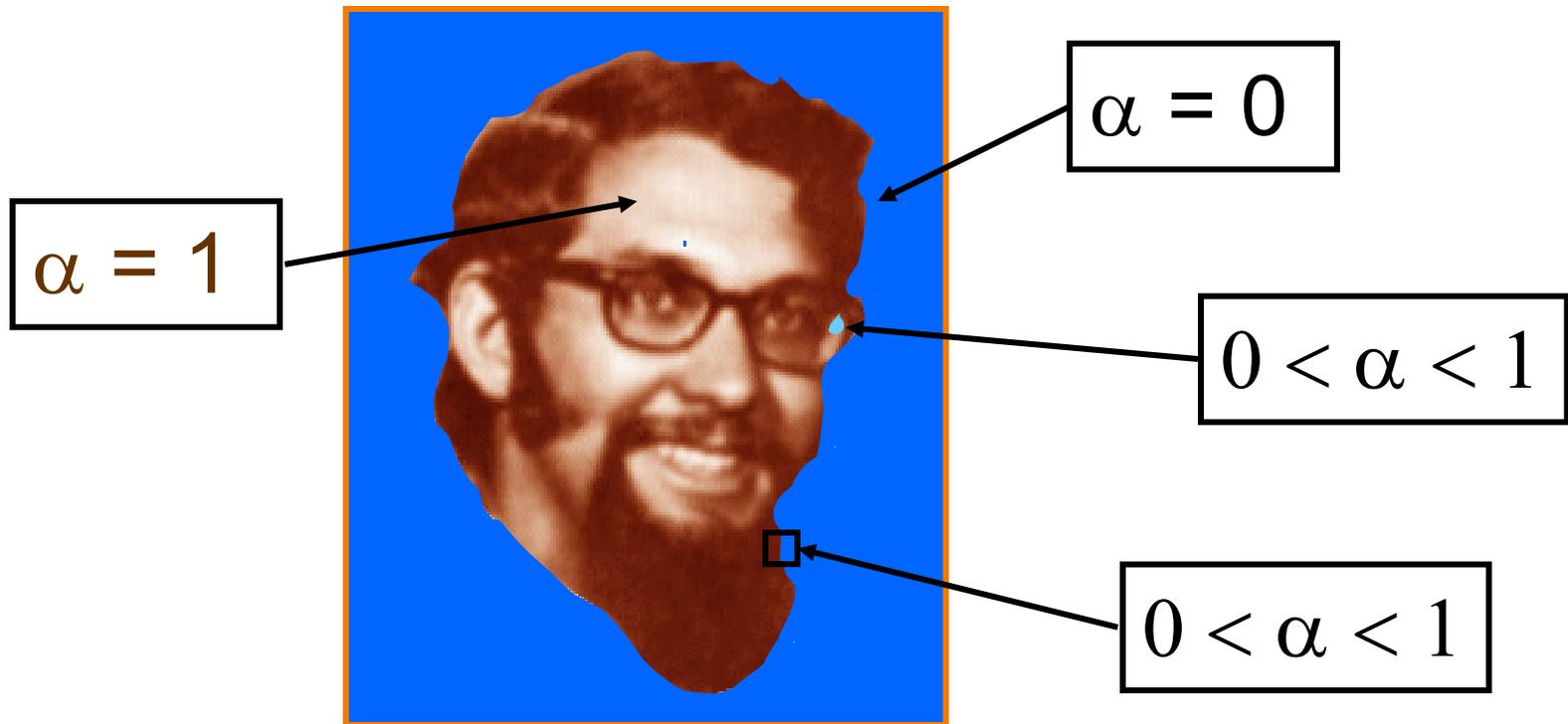
Image Blending

- Ingredients
 - Background image
 - Foreground image with blue background
- Method
 - Non-blue foreground pixels overwrite background



Blending with Alpha Channel

Per-pixel “alpha” channel: controls the linear interpolation between foreground and background pixels when elements are composited.



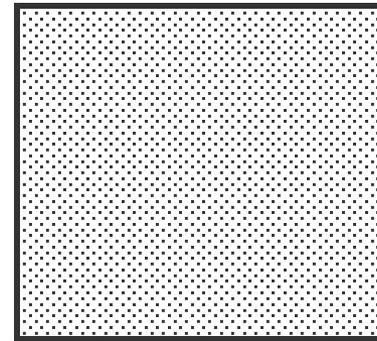
Alpha Channel

- Encodes pixel coverage information
 - $\alpha = 0$: no coverage (or transparent)
 - $\alpha = 1$: full coverage (or opaque)
 - $0 < \alpha < 1$: partial coverage (or semi-transparent)
- Example: $\alpha = 0.3$



Partial
Coverage

or



Semi-
Transparent

Alpha Blending: “Over” Operator



$$C = A \text{ over } B$$

$$C = \alpha_A A + (1 - \alpha_A) B$$



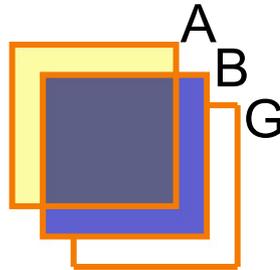
$$0 < \alpha < 1$$

This assumes an image with “non-pre-multiplied” alpha.

Will (rarely) encounter images with “pre-multiplied” alpha:
store $(\alpha R, \alpha G, \alpha B, \alpha)$
instead of (R, G, B, α)

Compositing Algebra

- Suppose we put **A** over **B** over background **G**



- How much of B is blocked by A?

$$\alpha_A$$

- How much of B shows through A

$$(1 - \alpha_A)$$

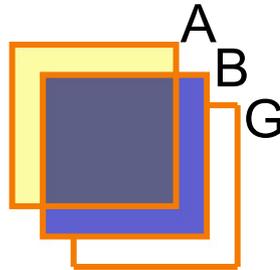
- How much of G shows through both A and B?

$$(1 - \alpha_A)(1 - \alpha_B)$$



Compositing Algebra

- Suppose we put A **over** B **over** background G



- Final result?

$$\alpha_A A + (1 - \alpha_A) \alpha_B B + (1 - \alpha_A) (1 - \alpha_B) G$$

$$= \alpha_A A + (1 - \alpha_A) [\alpha_B B + (1 - \alpha_B) G]$$

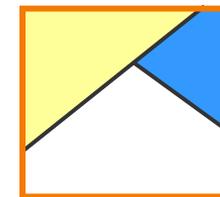
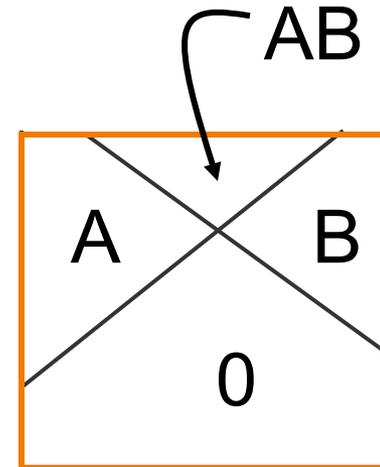
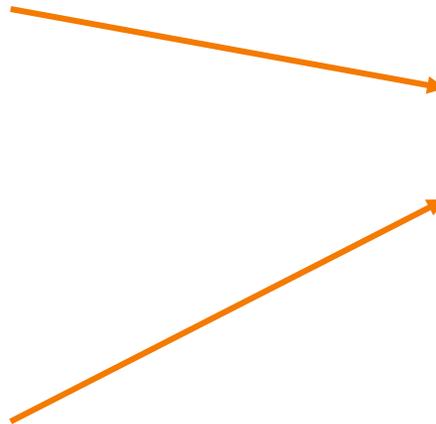
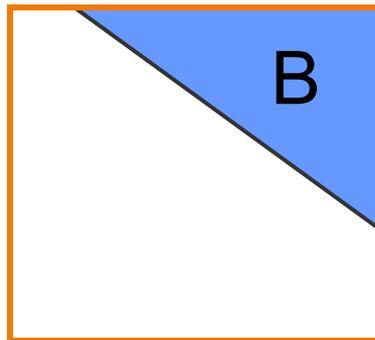
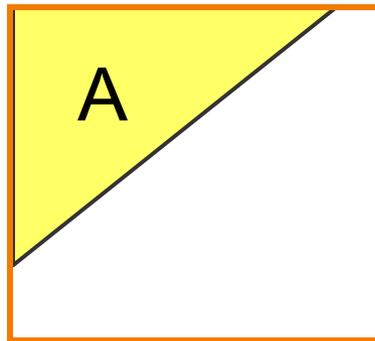
$$= A \text{ over } [B \text{ over } G]$$

Must perform “over” back-to-front: right associative!

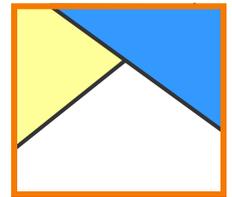
Other Compositing Operations



- How can we combine 2 partially covered pixels?
 - 3 possible colors (0, A, B)
 - 4 regions (0, A, B, AB)



???



???



Blending with Alpha

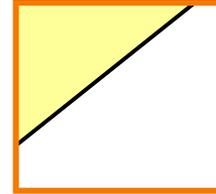
Composition algebra – 12 combinations

$$C' = F_A \alpha_A A + F_B \alpha_B B$$

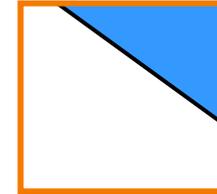
Operation	F_A	F_B
Clear	0	0
A	1	0
B	0	1
A over B	1	$1 - \alpha_A$
B over A	$1 - \alpha_B$	1
A in B	α_B	0
B in A	0	α_A
A out B	$1 - \alpha_B$	0
B out A	0	$1 - \alpha_A$
A atop B	α_B	$1 - \alpha_A$
B atop A	$1 - \alpha_B$	α_A
A xor B	$1 - \alpha_B$	$1 - \alpha_A$



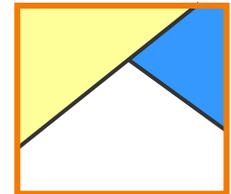
clear



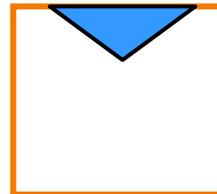
A



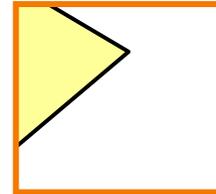
B



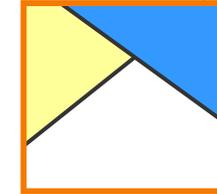
A over B



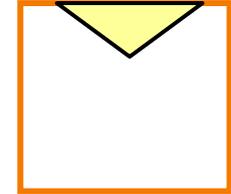
B in A



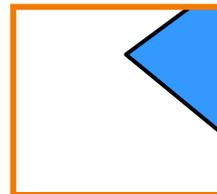
A out B



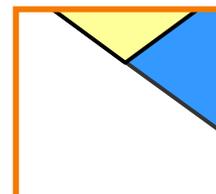
B over A



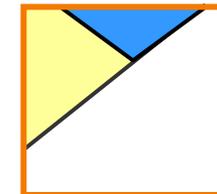
A in B



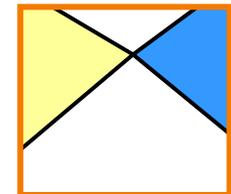
B out A



A atop B



B atop A

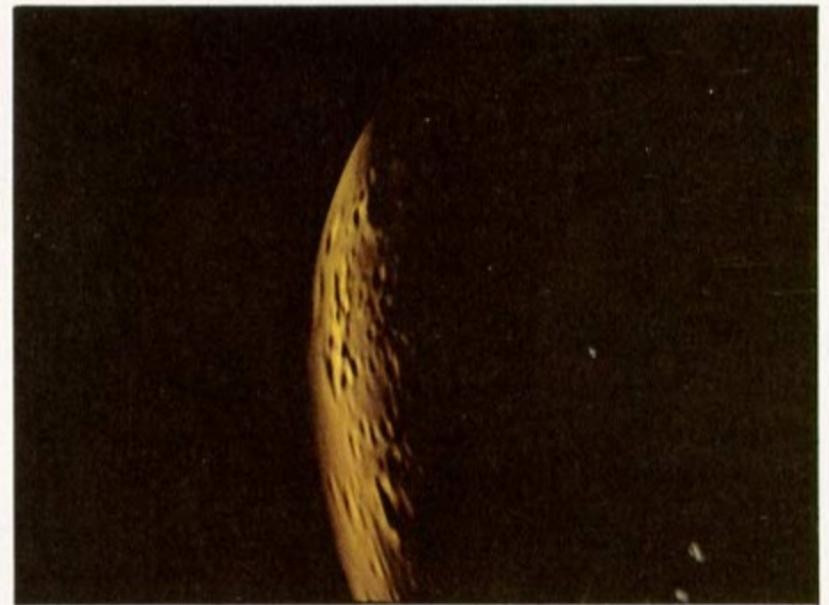


A xor B

Image Composition Example



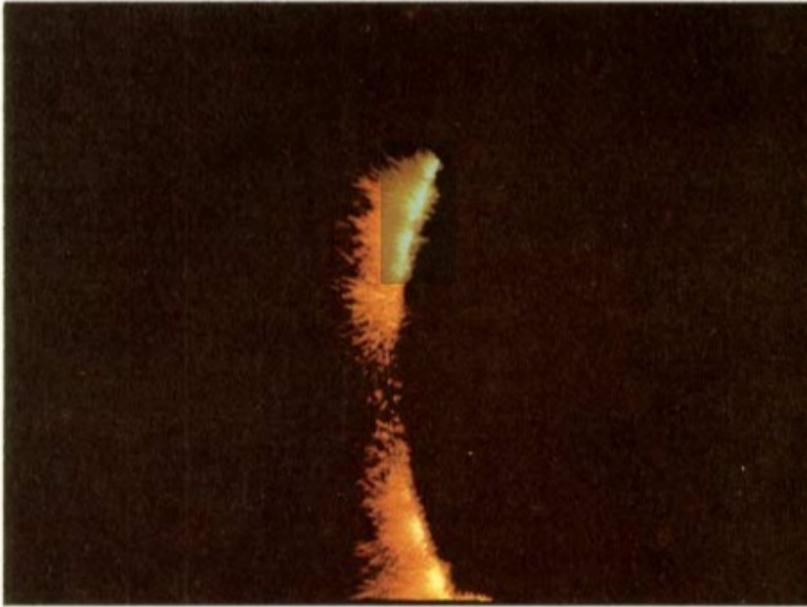
Stars



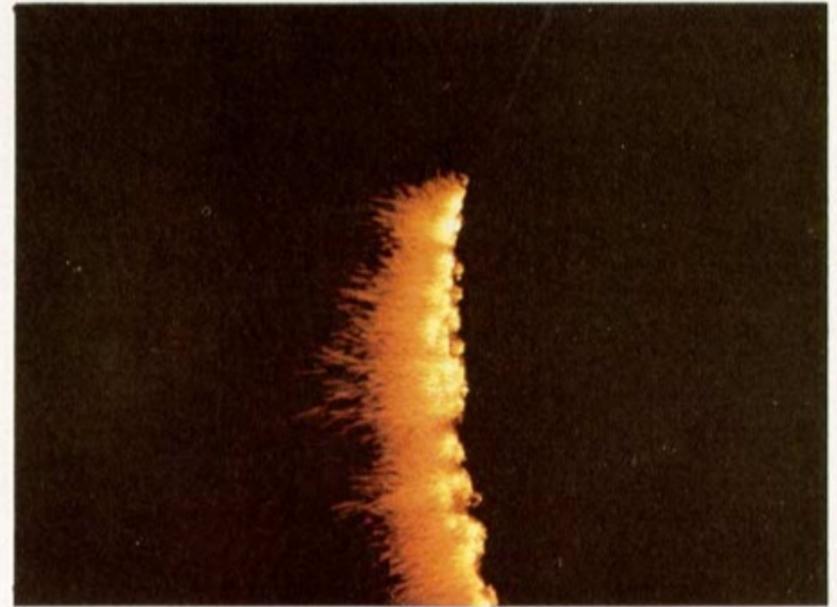
Planet

[Porter&Duff *Computer Graphics* 18:3 1984]

Image Composition Example



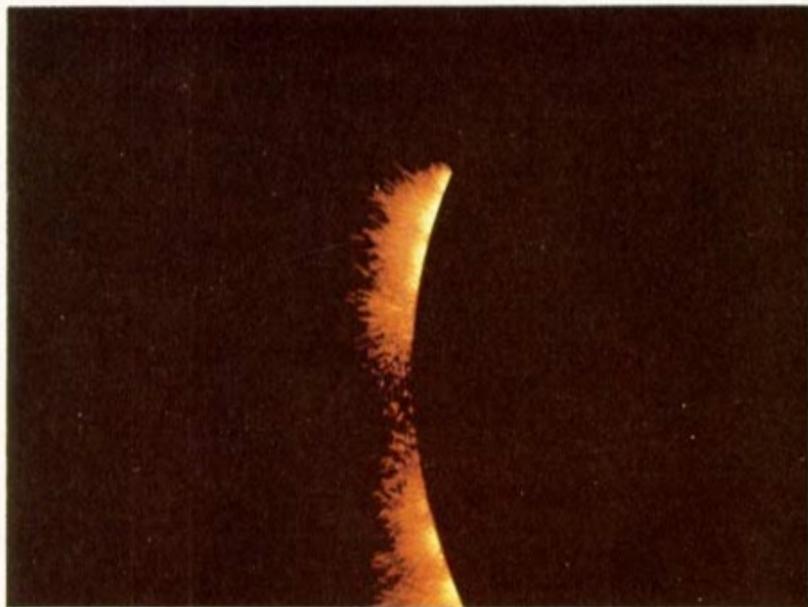
BFire



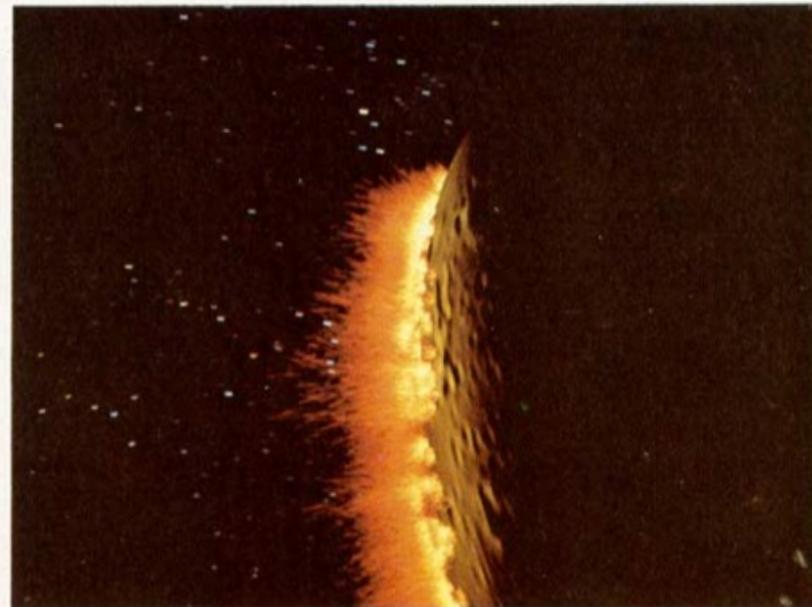
FFire

[Porter&Duff *Computer Graphics* 18:3 1984]

Image Composition Example



BFire out Planet



Composite

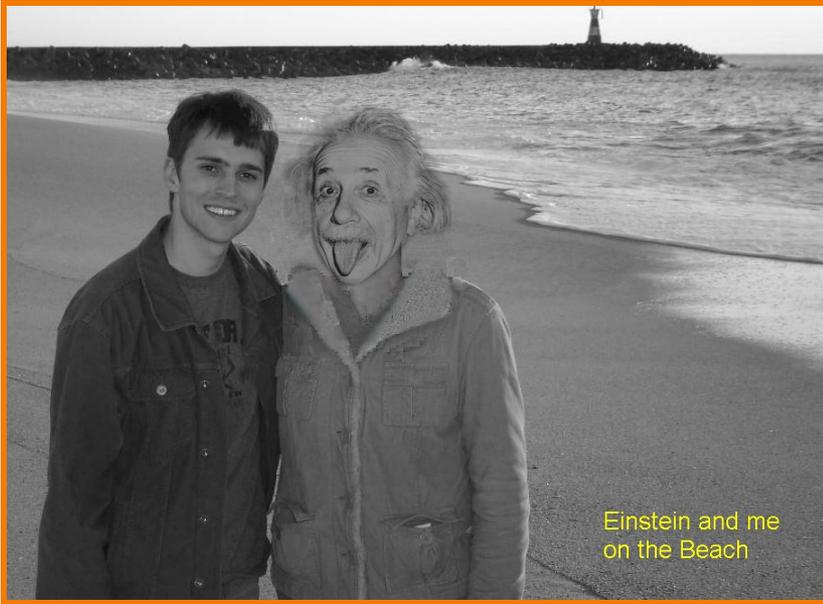
[Porter&Duff *Computer Graphics* 18:3 1984]

Image Composition Example



“Genesis” sequence from Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan

COS426 Examples



Einstein and me
on the Beach

Darin Sleiter

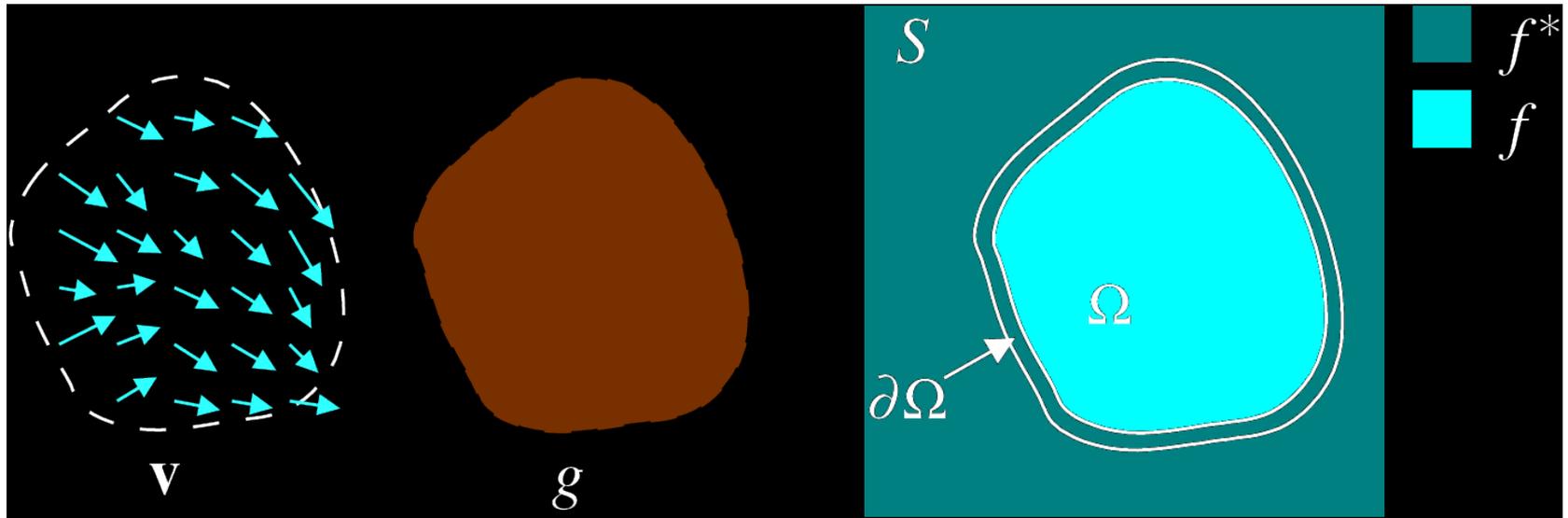


Kenrick Kin

Poisson Image Blending

Beyond simple compositing

- Solve for image samples that follow gradients of source subject to boundary conditions imposed by dest

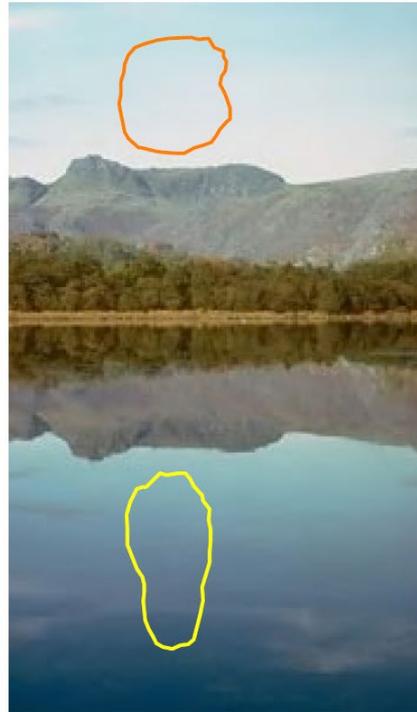


$$\begin{cases} \nabla^2 f = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} \\ f|_{\partial\Omega} = f^*|_{\partial\Omega} \end{cases}$$

Poisson Image Blending



sources



destinations

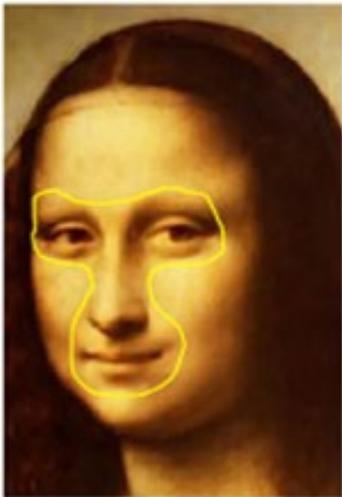


cloning



seamless cloning

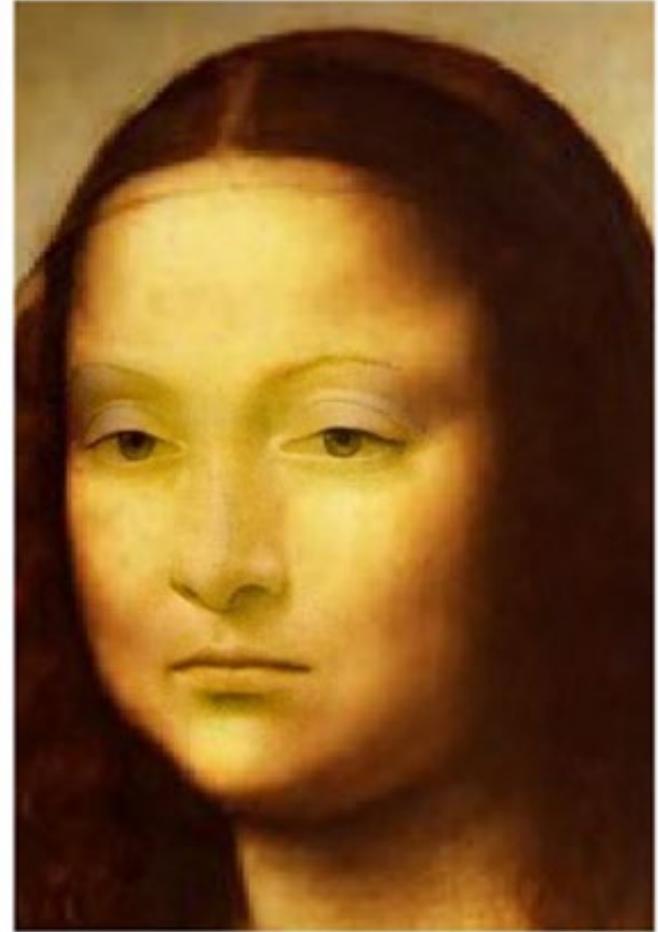
Poisson Image Blending



source/destination



cloning



seamless cloning

Digital Image Processing

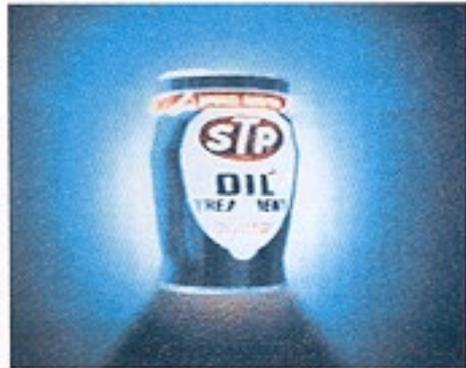


- Changing pixel values
 - Linear: scale, offset, etc.
 - Nonlinear: gamma, saturation, etc.
 - Histogram equalization
- Filtering over neighborhoods
 - Blur & sharpen
 - Detect edges
 - Median
 - Bilateral filter
- Moving image locations
 - Scale
 - Rotate
 - Warp
- Combining images
 - Composite
 - Morph
- Quantization
- Spatial / intensity tradeoff
 - Dithering

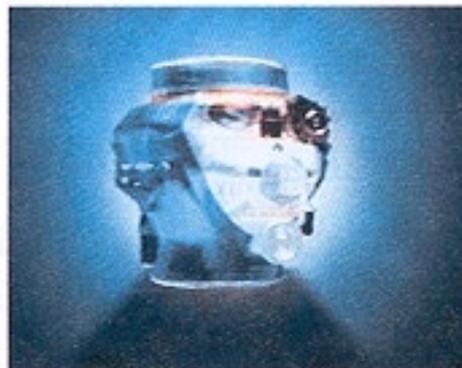
Image Morphing



- Animate transition between two images



(a)



(b)



(c)

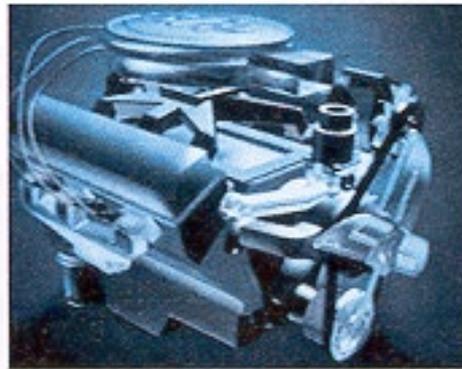
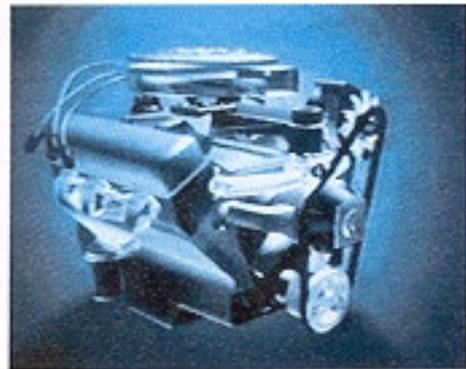


Figure 16-9
Transformation of an STP oil can into an engine block. (Courtesy of Silicon Graphics, Inc.)

Cross-Dissolving

- Blend images with “over” operator
 - alpha of bottom image is 1.0
 - alpha of top image varies from 0.0 to 1.0

$$\text{blend}(i,j) = (1-t) \text{src}(i,j) + t \text{dst}(i,j) \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1)$$

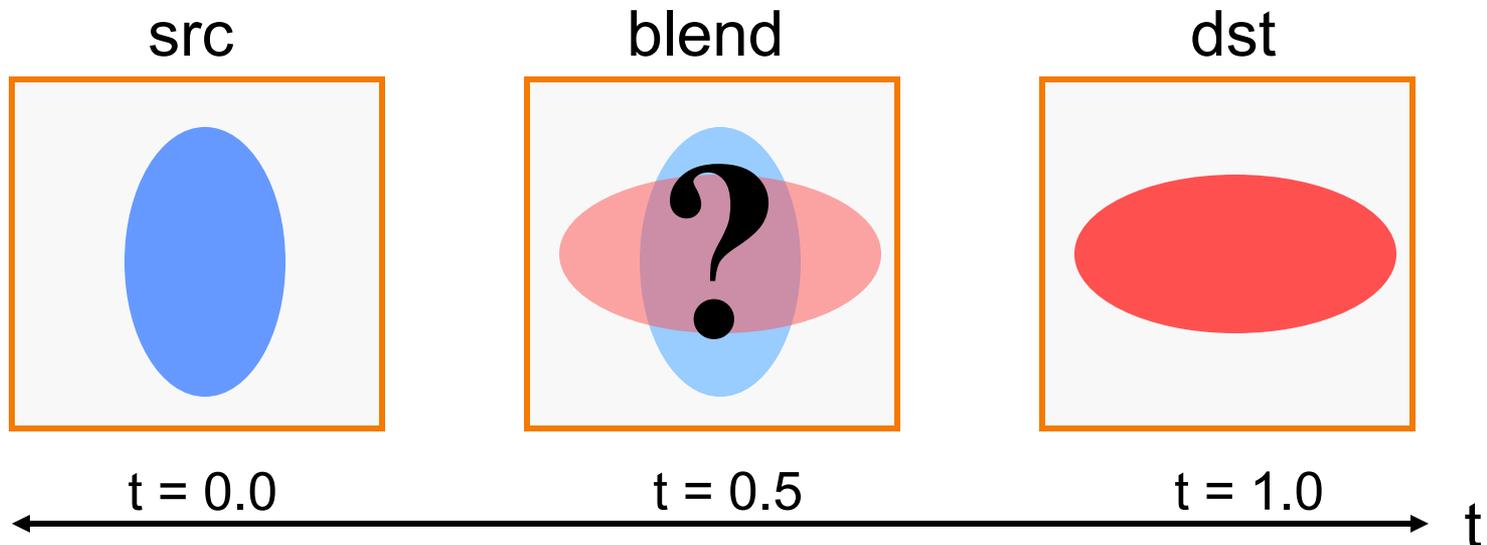
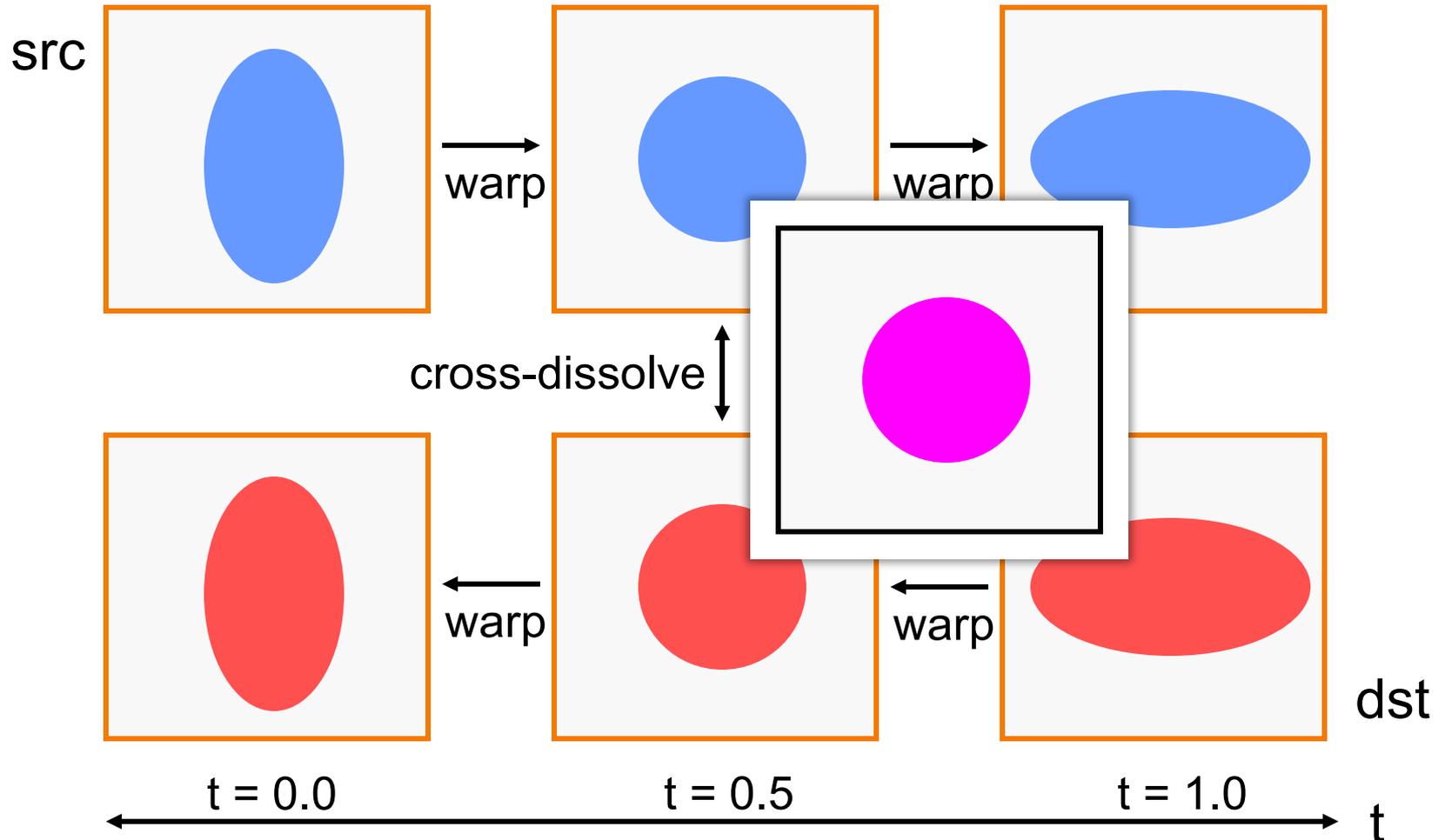


Image Morphing



- Combines warping and cross-dissolving



Beier & Neeley Example



Image₀

Warp₀

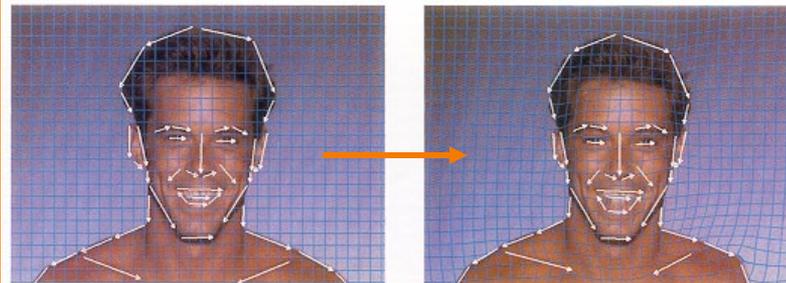


Figure 7

Figure 10

Result

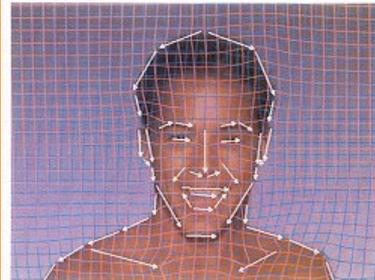


Figure 8

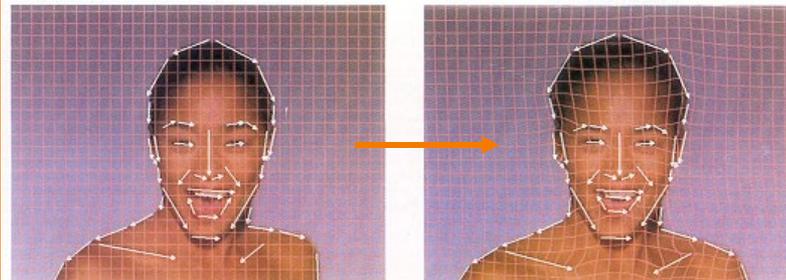
Figure 7 shows the lines drawn over the face. Figure 9 shows the lines drawn over a second face. Figure 8 shows the morphed image, with the interpolated lines drawn over it.

Figure 10 shows the first face with the lines and a grid, showing how it is distorted to the position of the lines in the intermediate frame. Figure 11 shows the second face distorted to the same intermediate position. The lines in the top and bottom picture are in the same position. We have distorted the two images to the same "shape".

Note that outside the outline of the faces, the grids are warped very differently in the two images, but because this is the background, it is not important. If there were background features that needed to be matched, lines could have been drawn over them as well.

Image₁

Warp₁

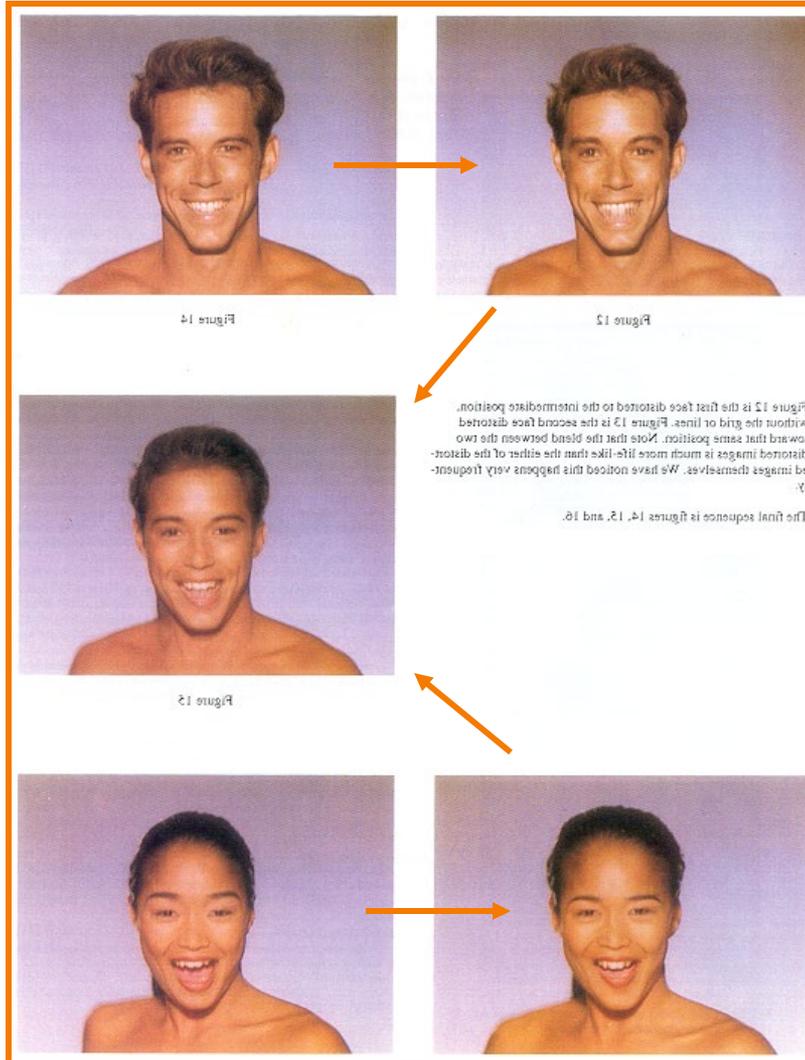


Beier & Neeley Example



Image₀

Warp₀



Result

Image₁

Warp₁

Beier & Neeley Example



Black or White, Michael Jackson



Warping Pseudocode

```
WarpImage(Image, Lsrc[...], Ldst[...])
begin
  foreach destination pixel pdst do
    psum = (0,0)
    wsum = 0
    foreach line Ldst[i] do
      psrc[i] = pdst transformed by (Ldst[i], Lsrc[i])
      psum = psum + psrc[i] * weight[i]
      wsum += weight[i]
    end
    psrc = psum / wsum
    Result(pdst) = Resample(psrc)
  end
end
```

Morphing Pseudocode



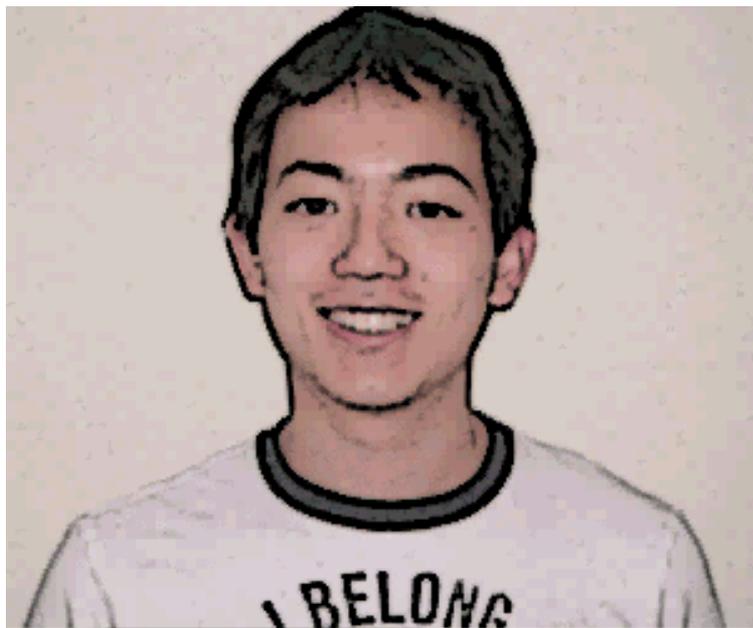
```
GenerateAnimation(Image0, L0[...], Image1, L1[...])
begin
  foreach intermediate frame time t do
    for i = 1 to number of line pairs do
      L[i] = line tth of the way from L0[i] to L1[i]
    end
    Warp0 = WarpImage(Image0, L0, L)
    Warp1 = WarpImage(Image1, L1, L)
    foreach pixel p in FinalImage do
      Result(p) = (1-t) Warp0 + t Warp1
    end
  end
end
```

COS426 Example



Amy Ousterhout

COS426 Examples

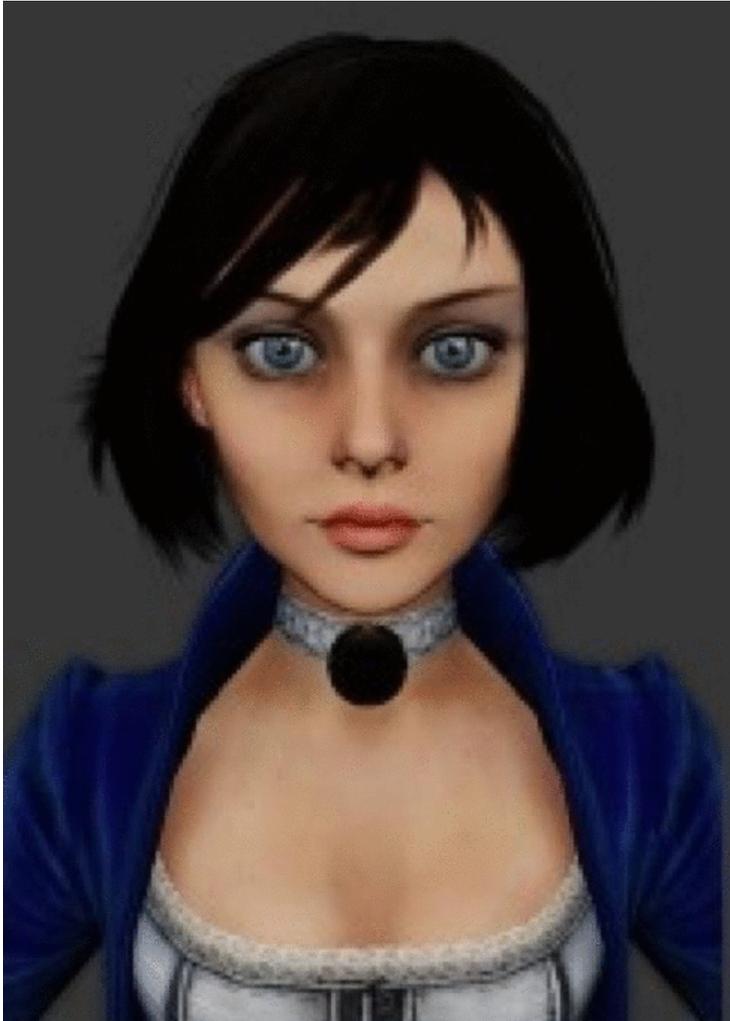


ckctwo

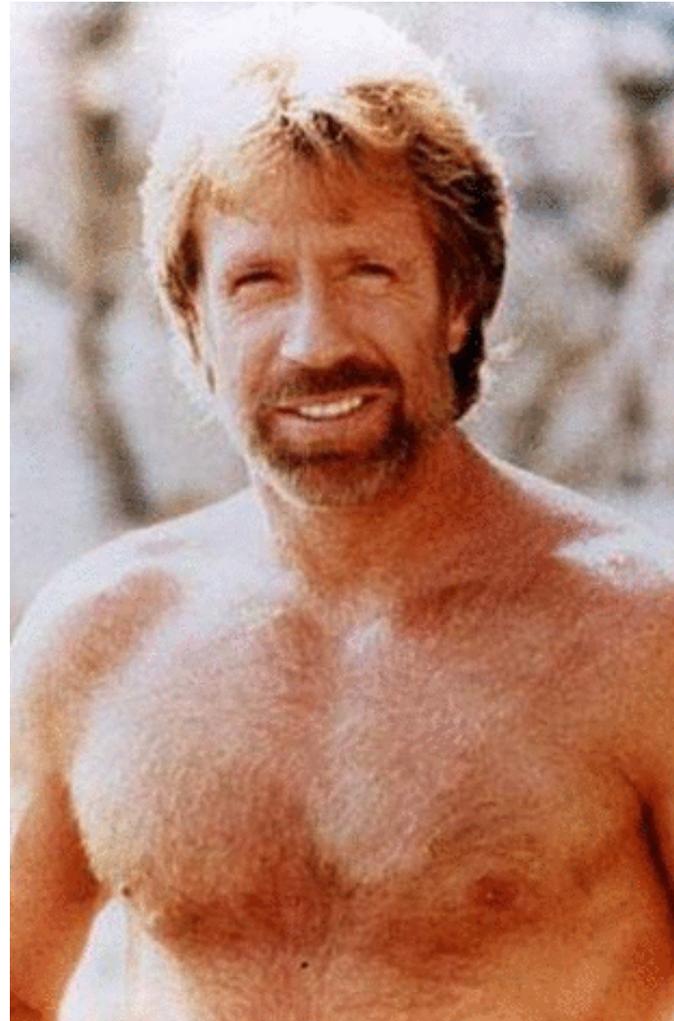


Jon Beyer

COS426 Examples

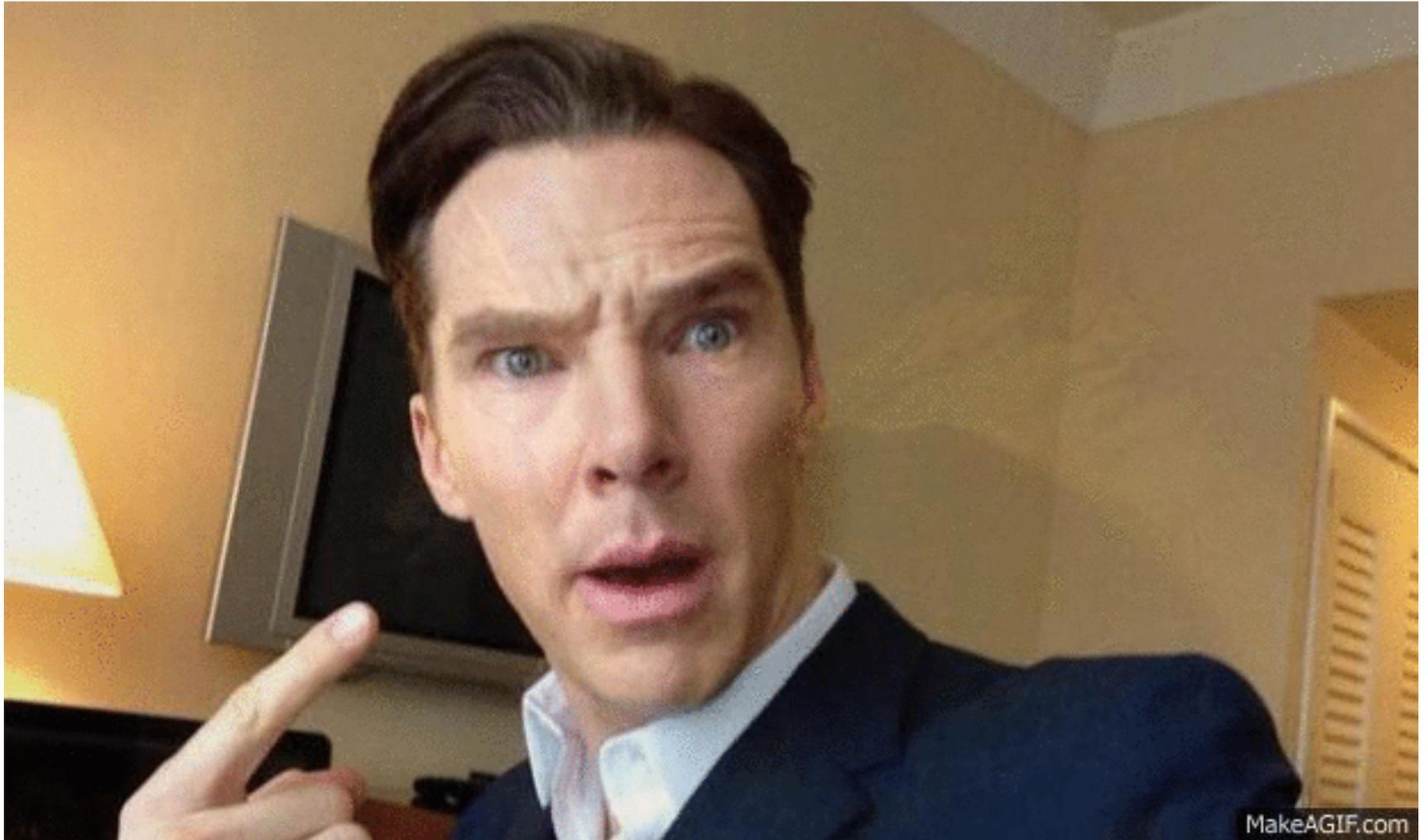


Sam Payne



Matt Matl

COS426 Examples



MakeAGIF.com

atran

Image Composition Applications



- “Computational photography”: enable new photographic effects that inherently use multiple images + computation
- Example: stitching images into a panorama



Image Composition Applications



- Flash / No flash



Image Composition Applications



- Photo montage

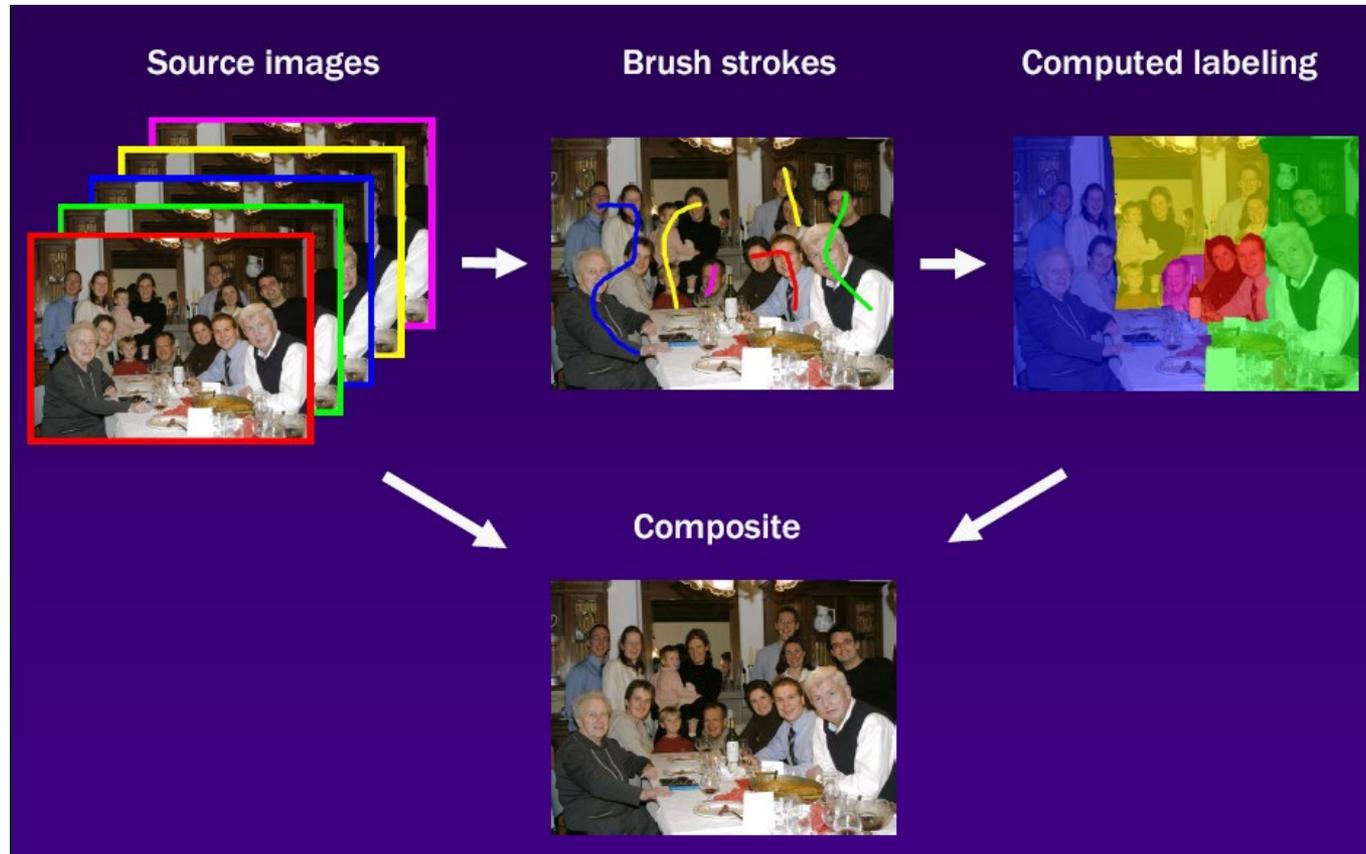


Image Composition Applications



- Photo montage



[Michael Cohen]

Image Composition Applications



- Stoboscopic images

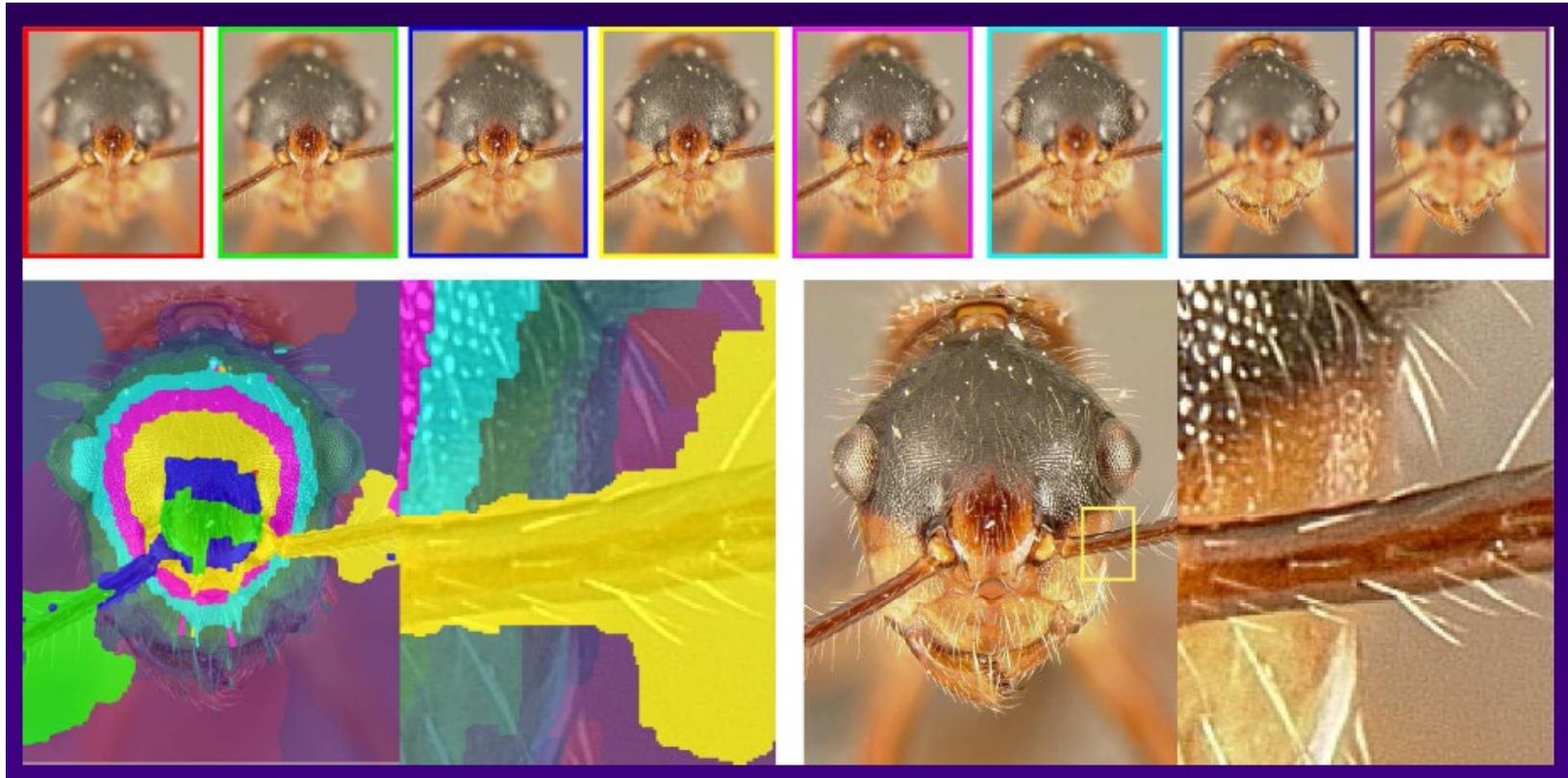


[Michael Cohen]

Image Composition Applications



- Extended depth-of-field

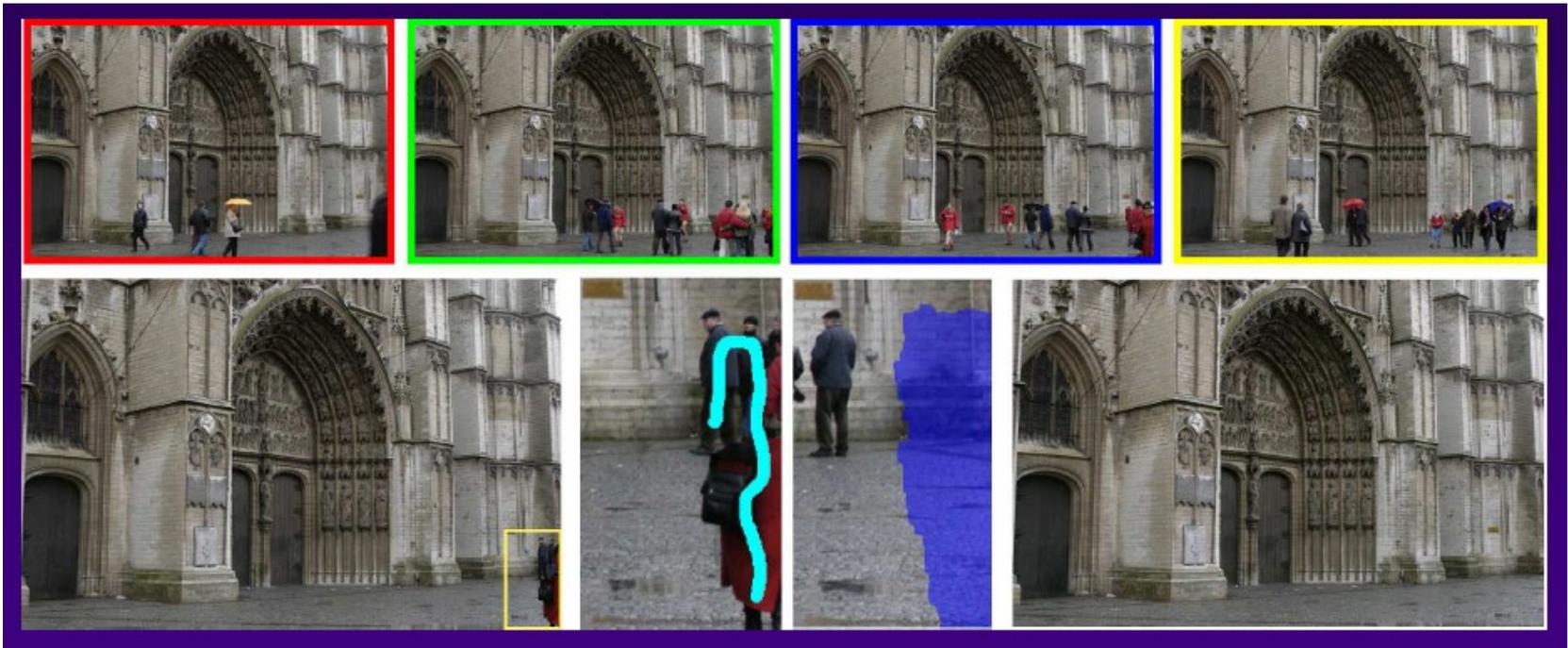


[Michael Cohen]

Image Composition Applications



- Removing people



Scene Completion Using Millions of Photographs

James Hays and Alexei A. Efros

SIGGRAPH 2007

Slides by J. Hays and A. Efros







Image Completion



Image Completion

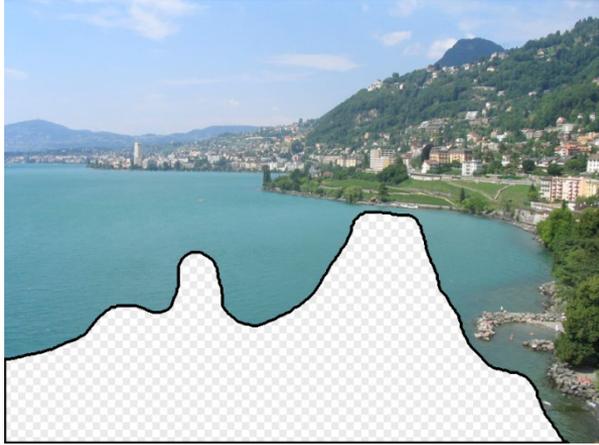
2.3 Million unique images from Flickr



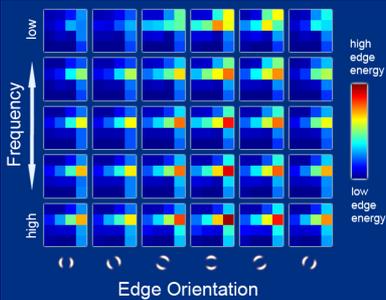


Scene Completion Result

Image Completion Algorithm



Input image



Scene Descriptor

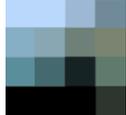


Image Collection



200 matches



Mosaicing



20 completions









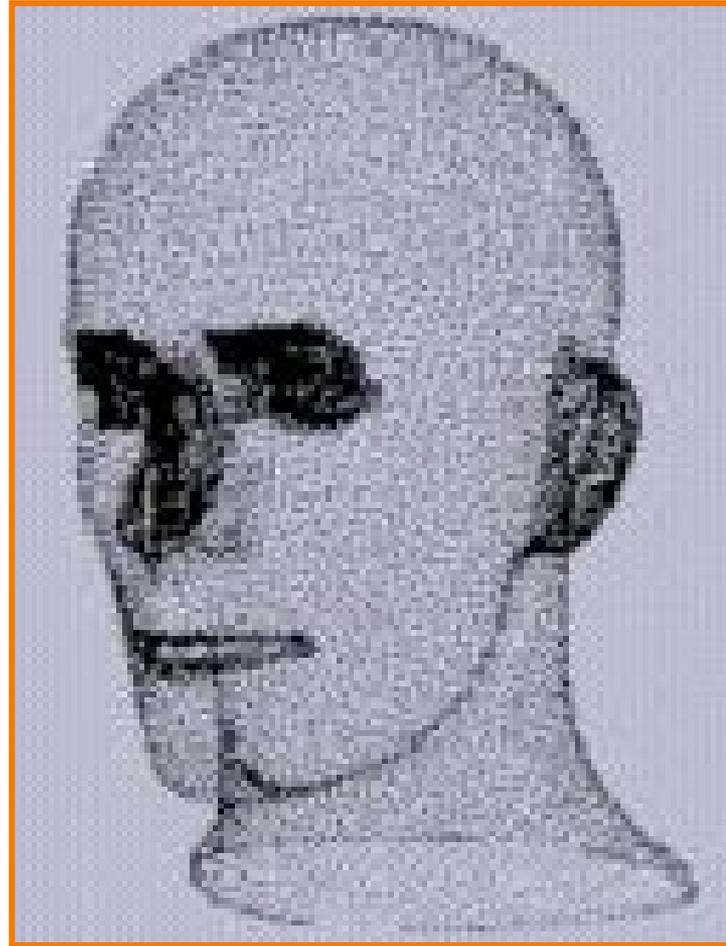


Summary



- Image compositing
 - Alpha channel
 - Porter-Duff compositing algebra
- Image morphing
 - Warping
 - Compositing
- Computational photography

Next Time: 3D Modeling



Hoppe