



Image Compositing and Morphing

COS 426, Fall 2022

Digital Image Processing

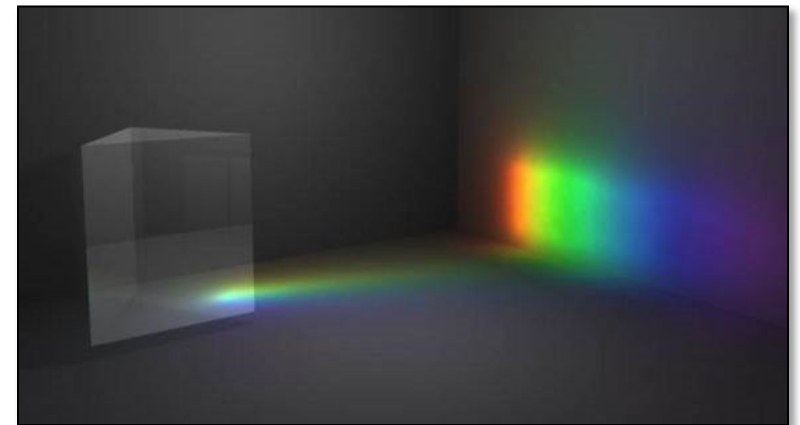
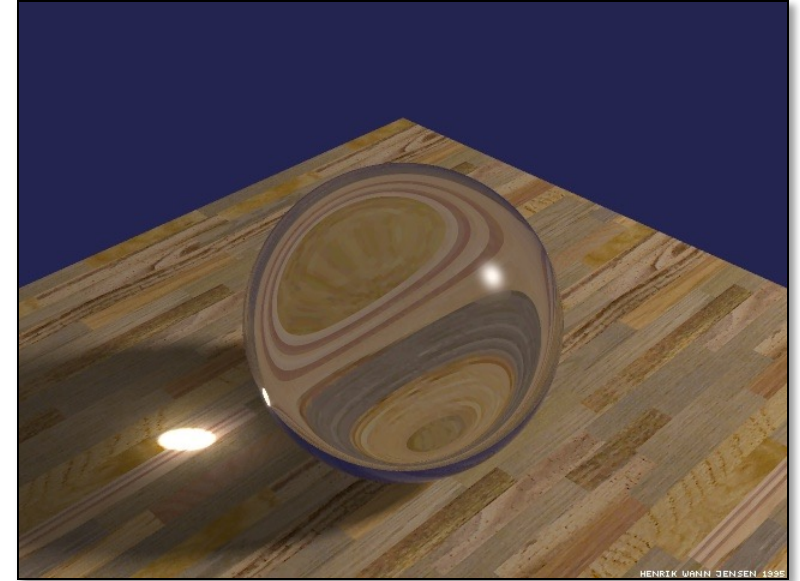


- Changing pixel values
 - Linear: scale, offset, etc.
 - Nonlinear: gamma, saturation, etc.
 - Histogram equalization
- Filtering over neighborhoods
 - Blur & sharpen
 - Detect edges
 - Median
 - Bilateral filter
- Moving image locations
 - Scale
 - Rotate
 - Warp
- Combining images
 - Composite
 -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

Types of Transparency



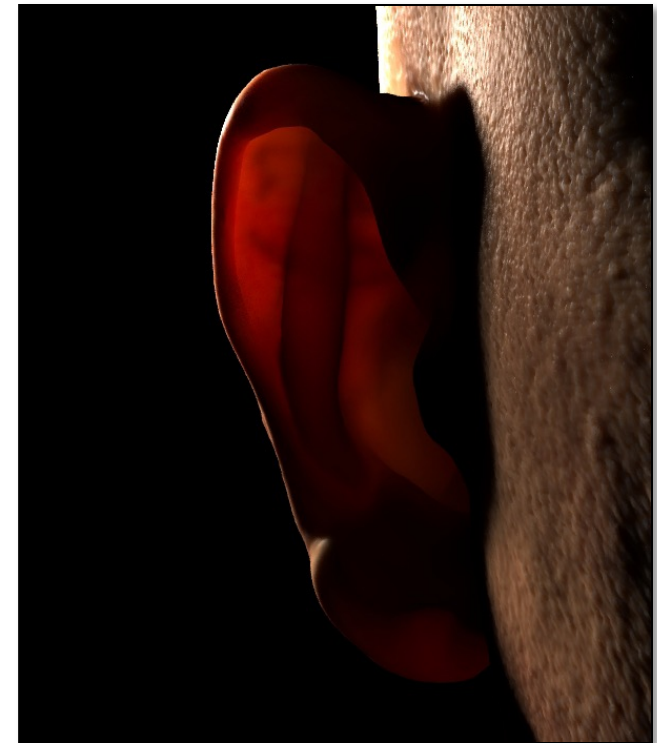
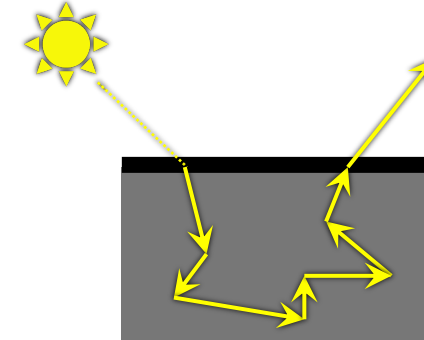
- Refraction
 - Light is bent as it goes through an object
 - Can focus light: caustics
 - Can be color-dependent: dispersion



Types of Transparency



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



Types of Transparency



- Refraction
- Subsurface scattering
- Today: **compositing**
 - Nonrefractive (partial) transparency
 - Separate image into layers with known order
 - **Pixelwise** combination: each pixel in each layer can be transparent, opaque, or somewhere in between



Example



Jurassic Park (1993)

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 Matting



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



Image Matting



- Specify segmentation by hand

- Purely manual: draw matte every frame
- Semi-automatic: graph-cut (draw a few strokes)

Implemented using min-cut algorithm: separate regions along minimal cuts (where edges measure differences between adjacent pixels)

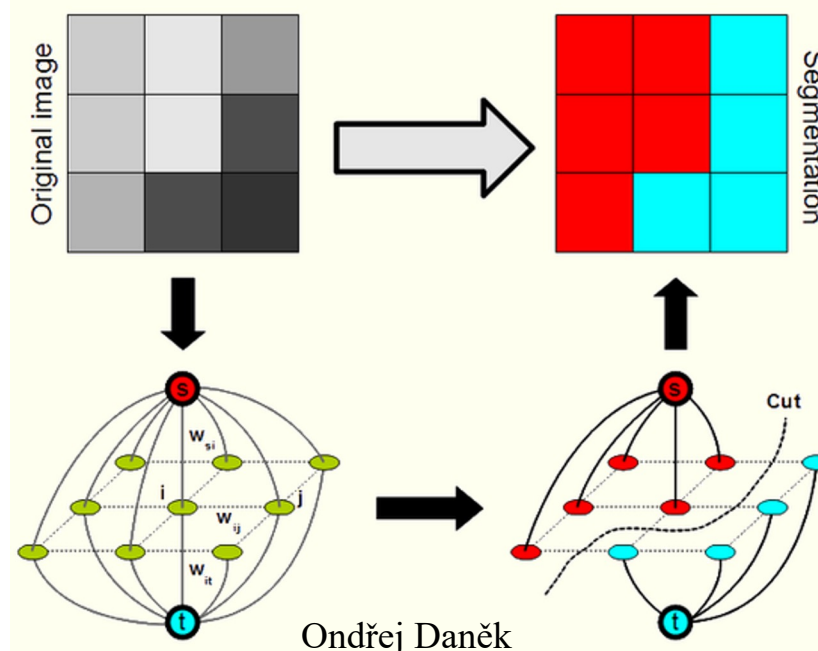


Image Matting



- Portrait mode in Google Pixel Phone

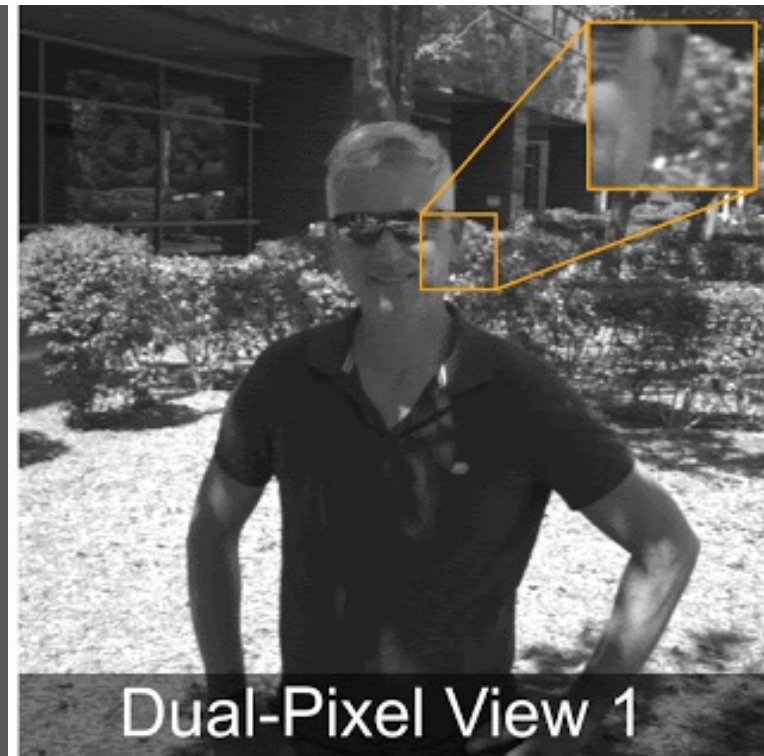
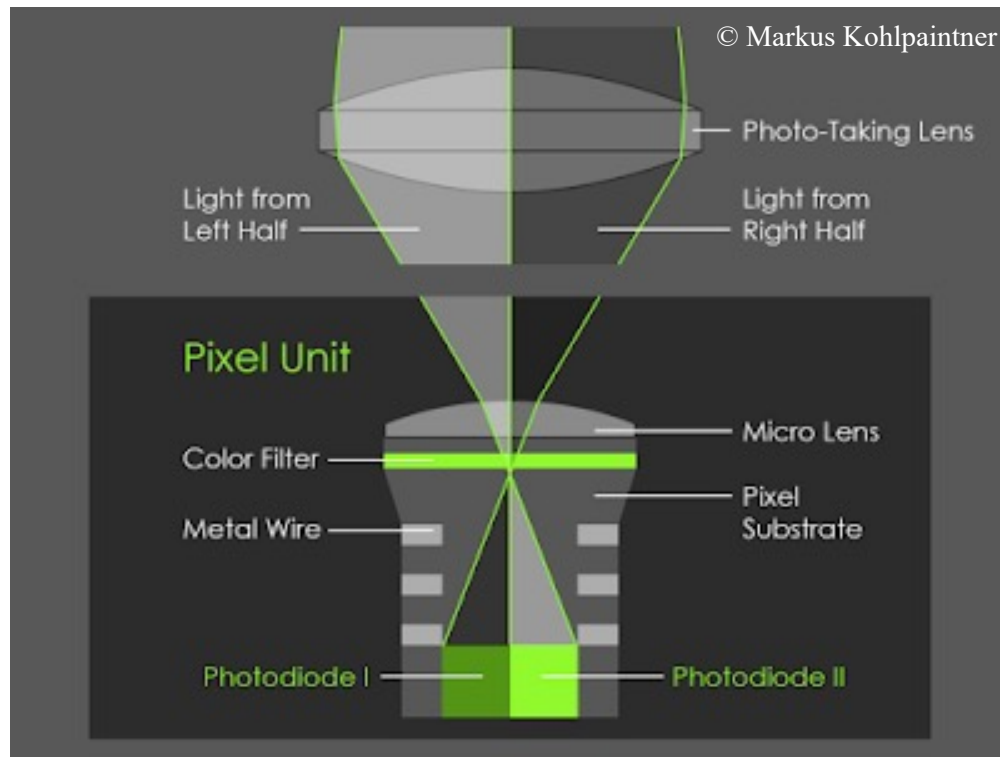
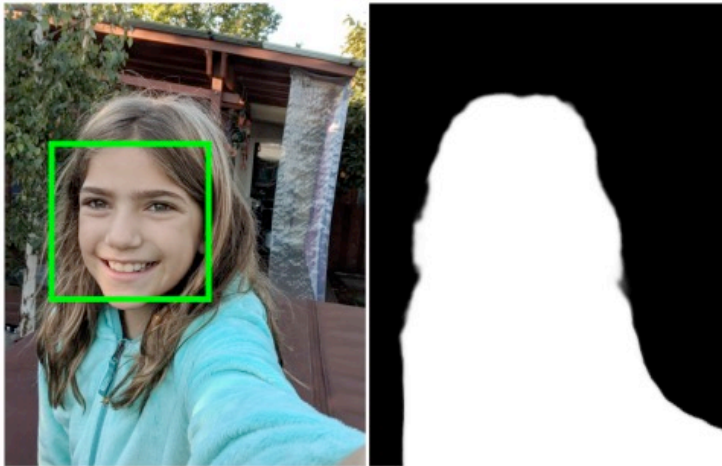


Image Matting



- Portrait mode blur in Google Pixel Phones



Input

Mask



Input

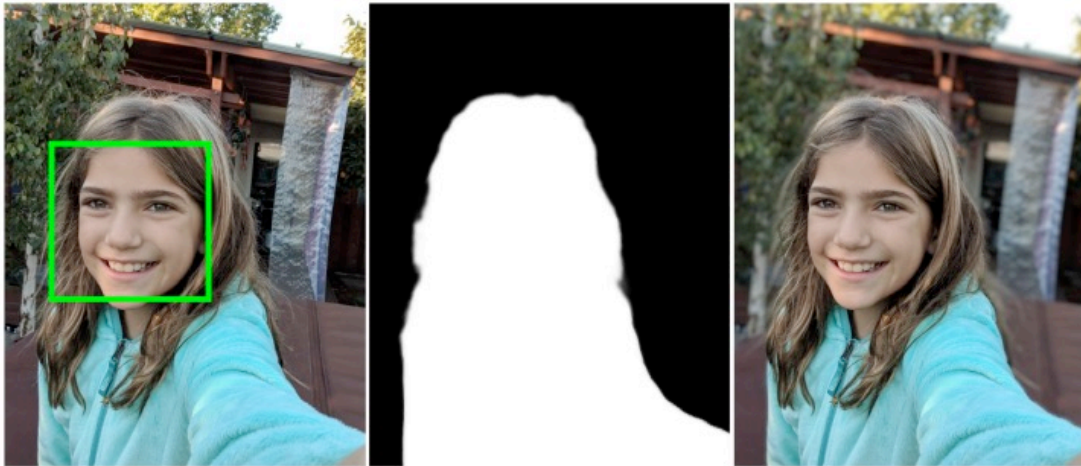
Disparity

Wadhwa et al., 2018

Image Matting



- Portrait mode blur in Google Pixel Phones



Input

Mask

Output



Input

Disparity

Output

Wadhwa et al., 2018

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



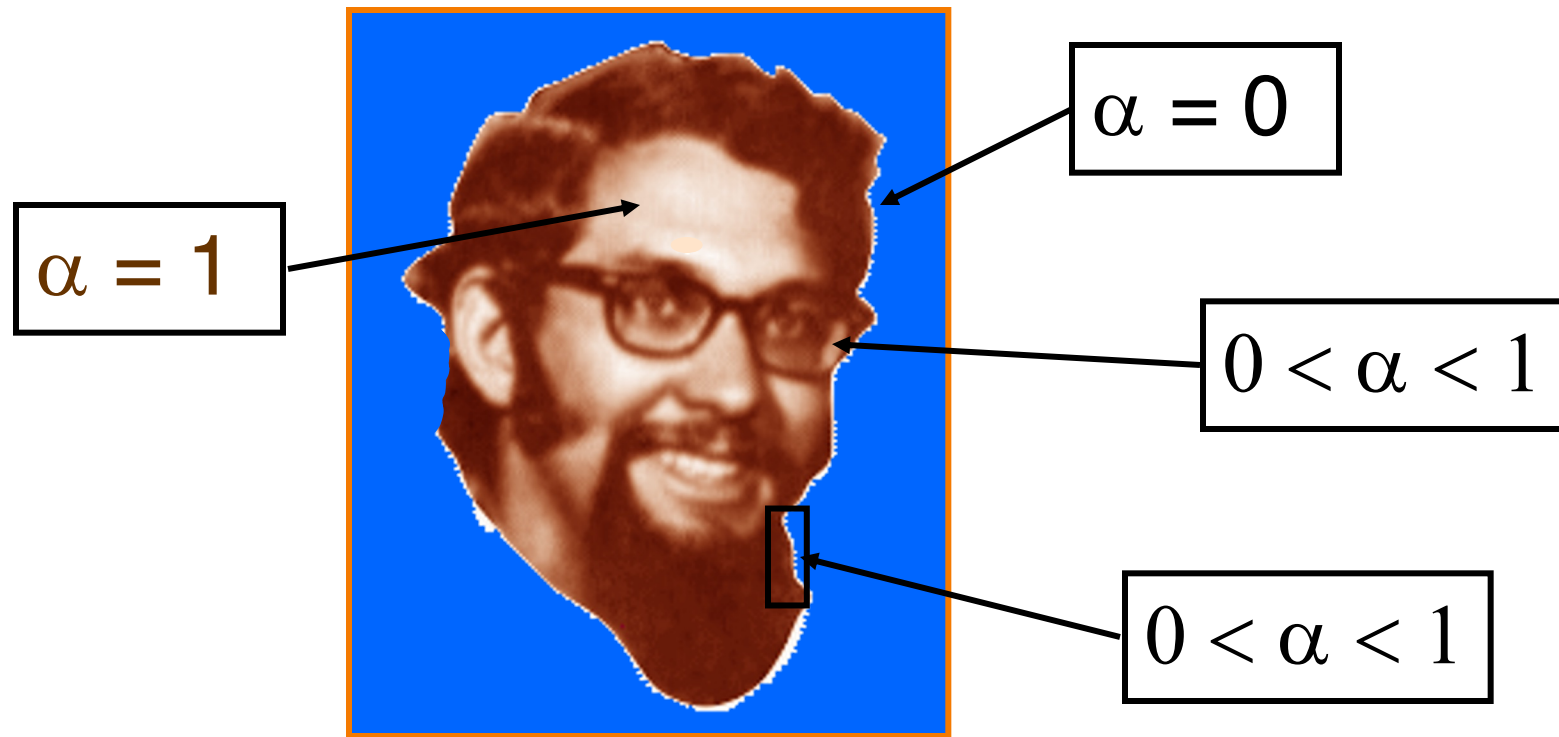
- Per-pixel “alpha” channel
 - Controls the linear interpolation between foreground and background pixels when elements are composited



Blending with Alpha Channel



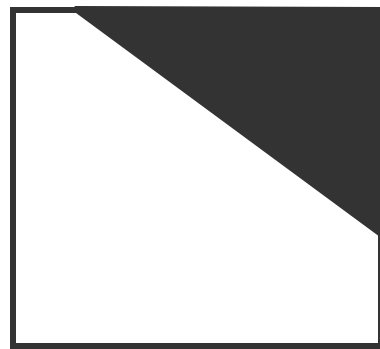
- Per-pixel “alpha” channel
 - Controls the linear interpolation between foreground and background pixels when elements are composited



Alpha Channel

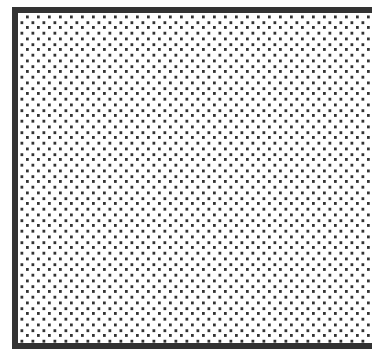


- Encodes pixel coverage information
 - $\alpha = 0$: no coverage (or transparent)
 - $\alpha = 1$: full coverage (or opaque)
 - $0 < \alpha < 1$: partial coverage (or semi-transparent)
- Example: $\alpha = 0.3$



Partial
Coverage

or



Semi-
Transparent

Alpha Blending: “Over” Operator



- If background B is opaque:

- $C = A \text{ over } B$
- $C = \alpha_A A + (1 - \alpha_A) B$

- If background B has its own α :

- $C = A \text{ over } B$
- $C = \alpha_A A + (1 - \alpha_A) \alpha_B B$
- $\alpha_C = \alpha_A + (1 - \alpha_A) \alpha_B$

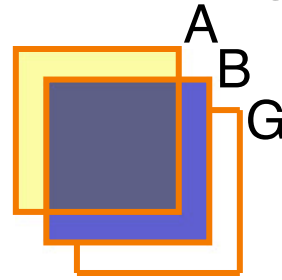


$0 < \alpha < 1$

Compositing Algebra



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



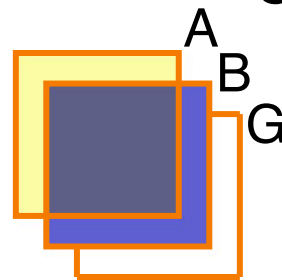
- How much of B is blocked by A?

$$\alpha_A$$

Compositing Algebra



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



- How much of B is blocked by A?

$$\alpha_A$$

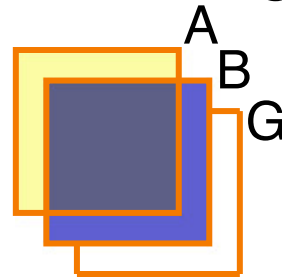
- How much of B shows through A?

$$(1 - \alpha_A)$$

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?

$$(1 - \alpha_A)$$

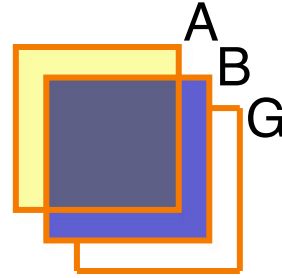
- How much of G shows through both A and B?

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

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



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 |



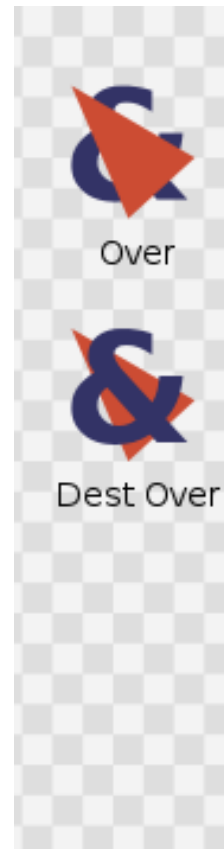
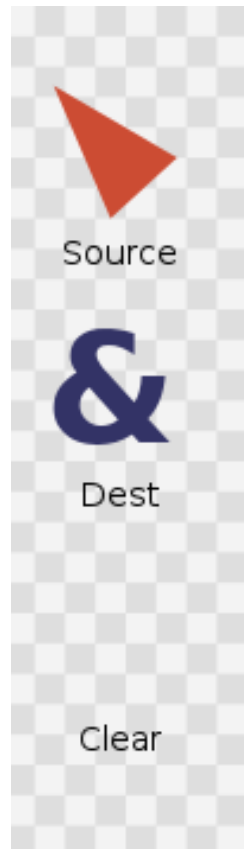


Other Compositing Operations

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 |



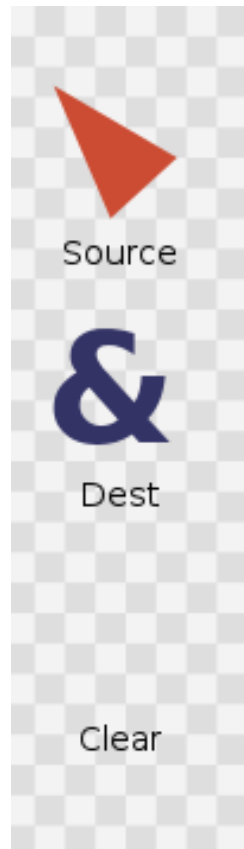


Other Compositing Operations

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| 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 |



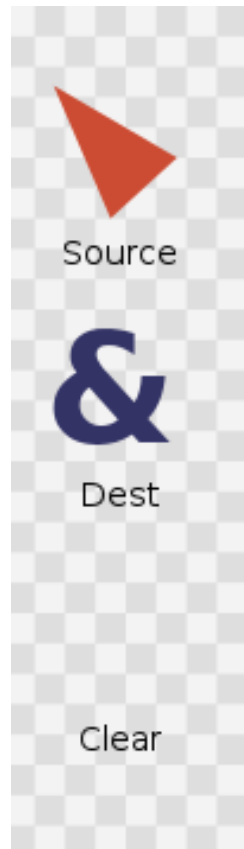
Other Compositing Operations



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 | $1 - \alpha_A$ |





Other Compositing Operations

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 | $1 - \alpha_B$ | $1 - \alpha_A$ |

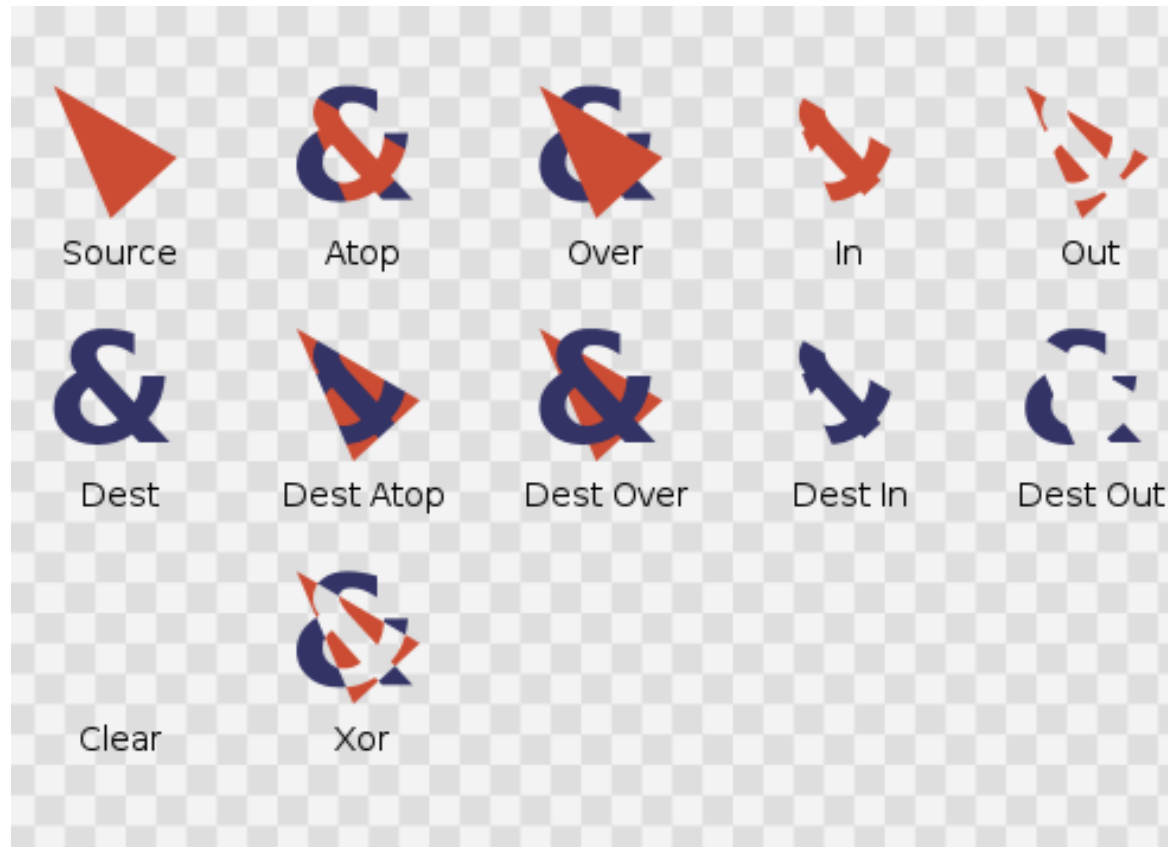
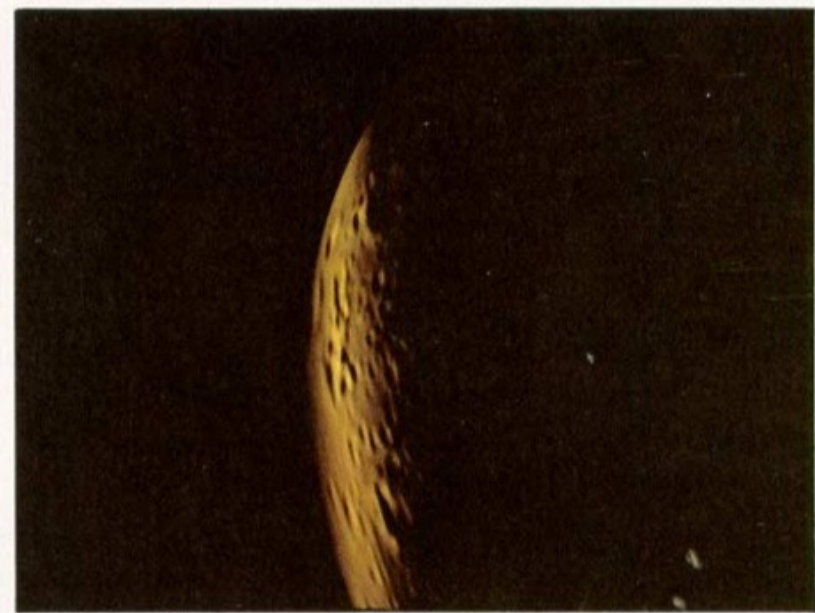


Image Composition Example

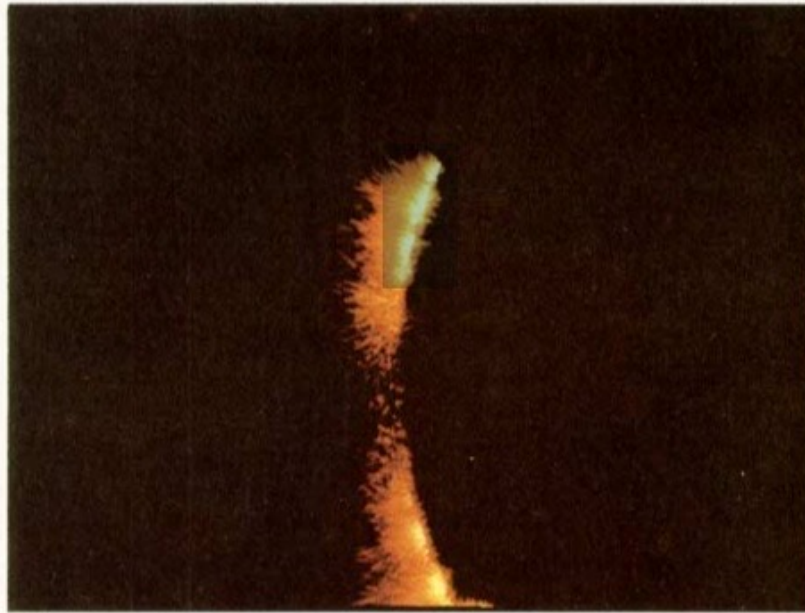


Stars

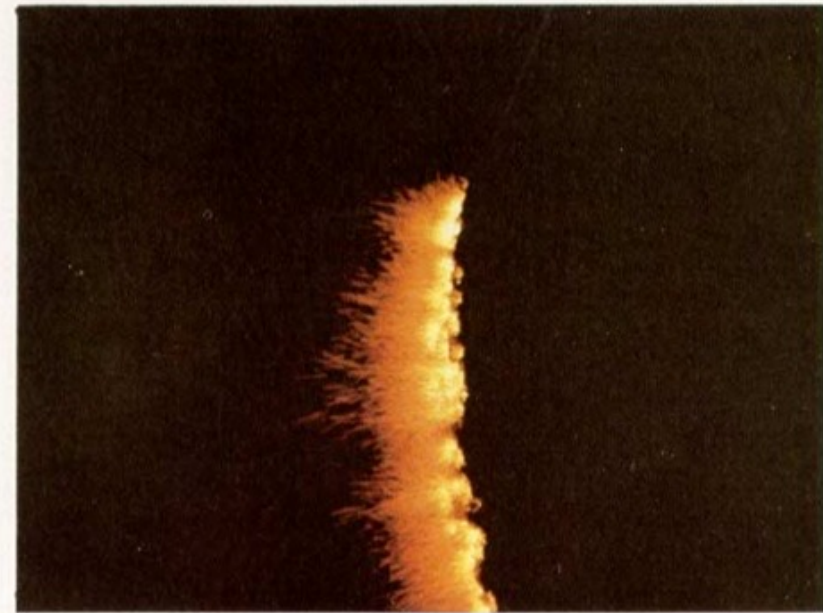


Planet

Image Composition Example

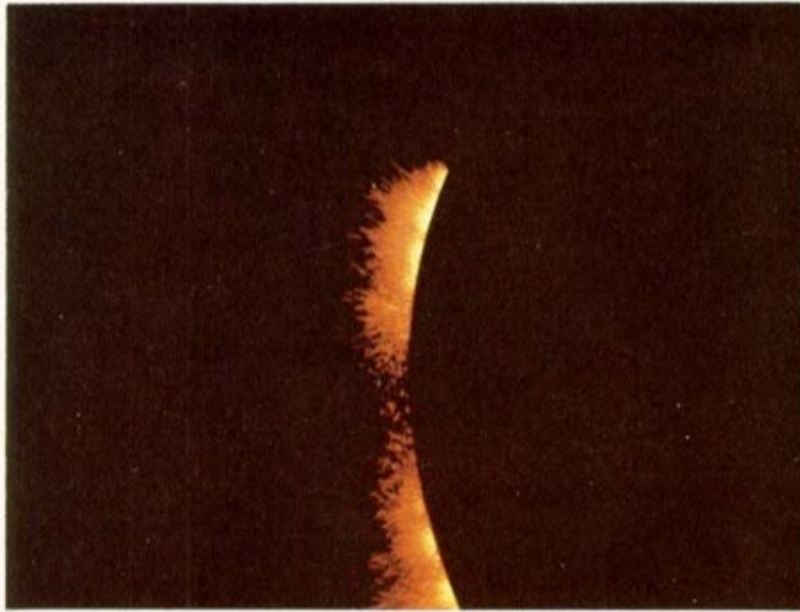


BFire

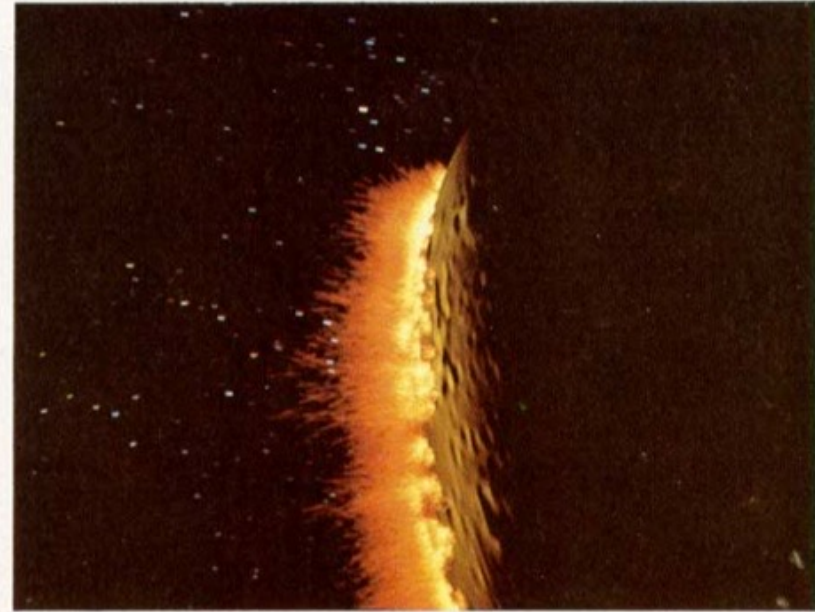


FFire

Image Composition Example



BFire out Planet



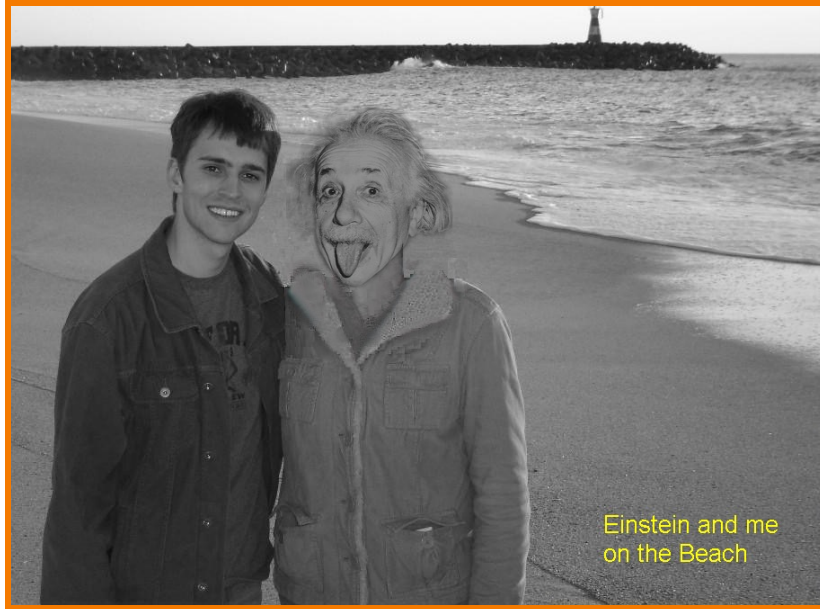
Composite

Image Composition Example



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

COS426 Examples



Darin Sleiter

Kenrick Kin



Poisson Image Blending

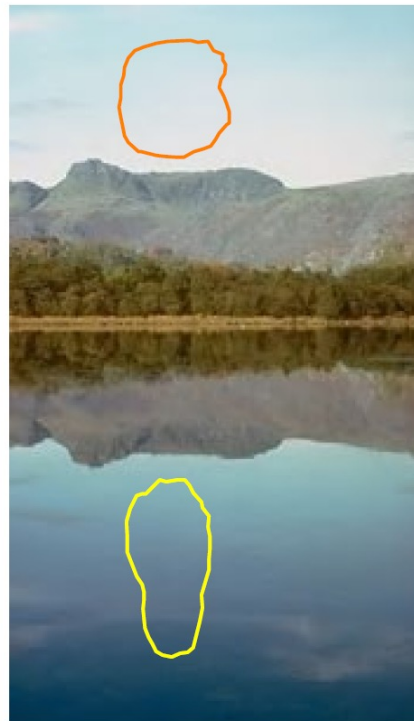


Beyond simple compositing

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



sources



destinations



cloning



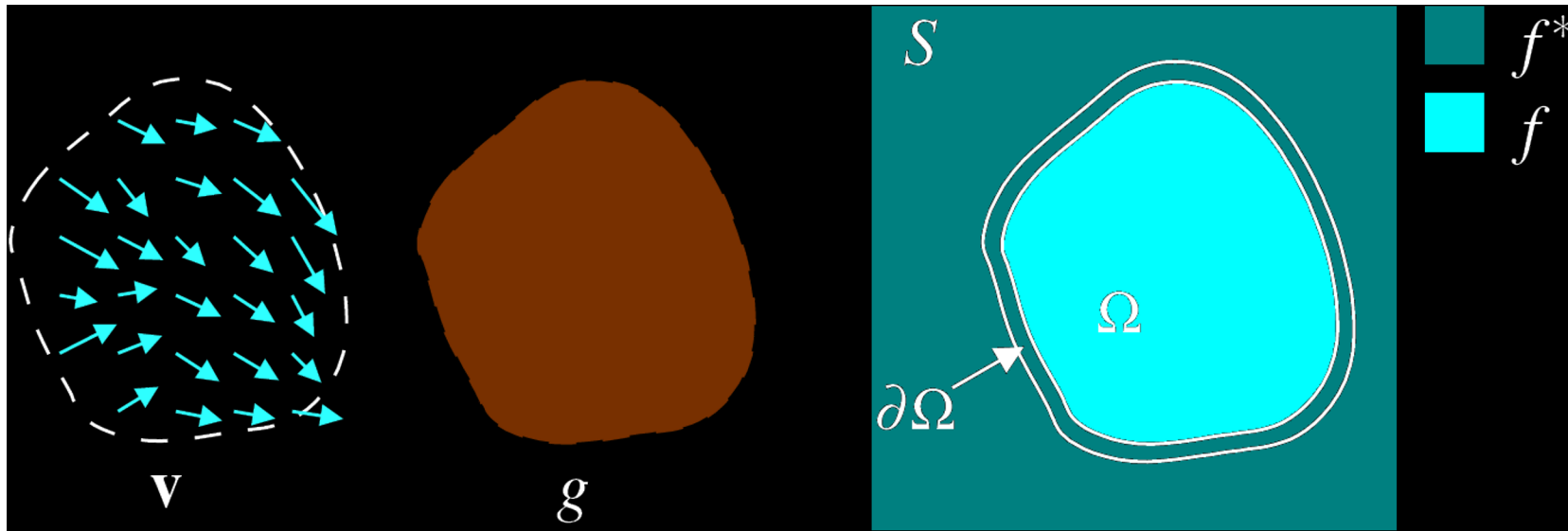
seamless cloning

Poisson Image Blending



Beyond simple compositing

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



$$\min_f \iint_{\Omega} |\nabla f - \mathbf{v}|^2 \text{ with } f|_{\partial\Omega} = f^*|_{\partial\Omega}$$

Poisson Image Blending



source/destination



cloning



seamless cloning

Digital Image Processing



- Changing pixel values
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 - Dithering

Image Morphing



- Animate transition between two images



(a)



(b)



(c)

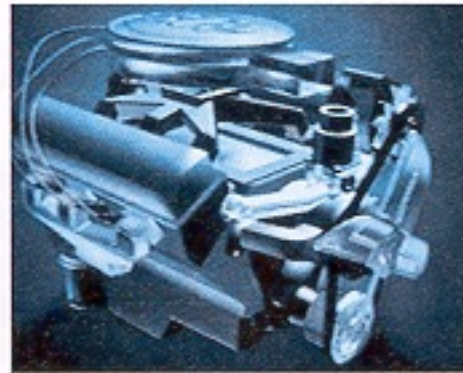
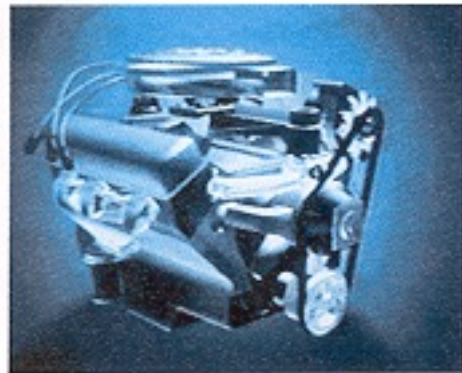


Figure 16-9
Transformation of an STP oil can
into an engine block. (Courtesy of
Silicon Graphics, Inc.)

Cross-Dissolving



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

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

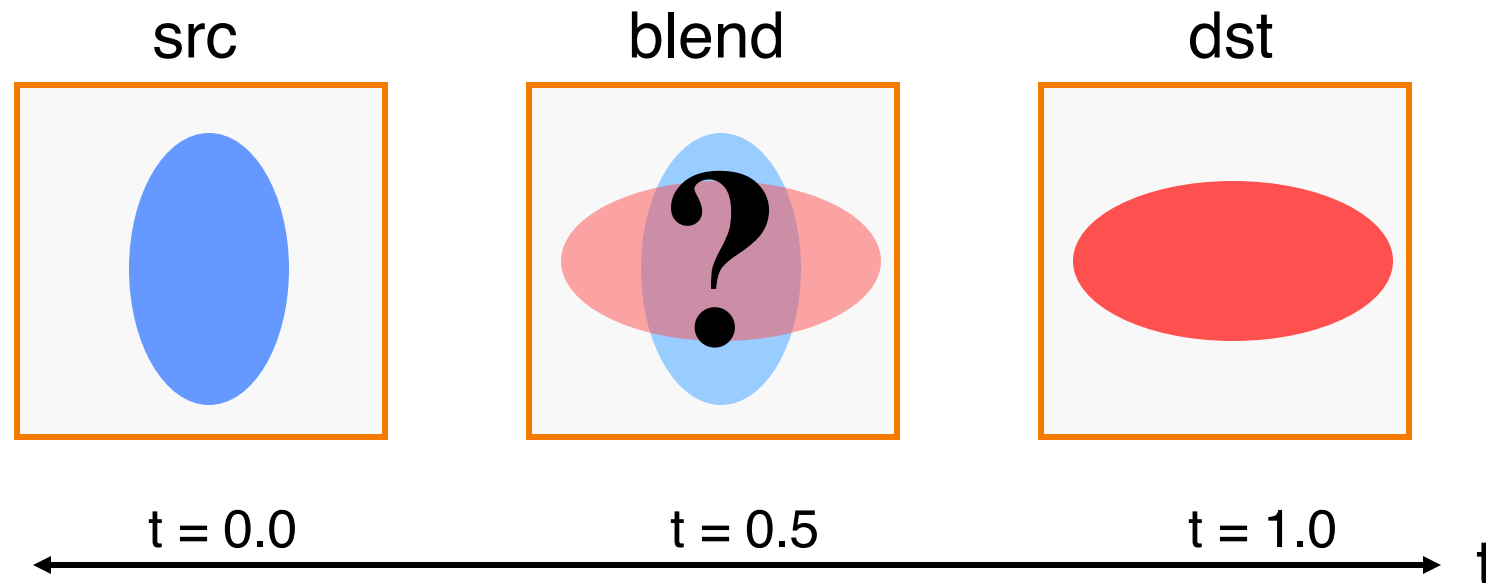
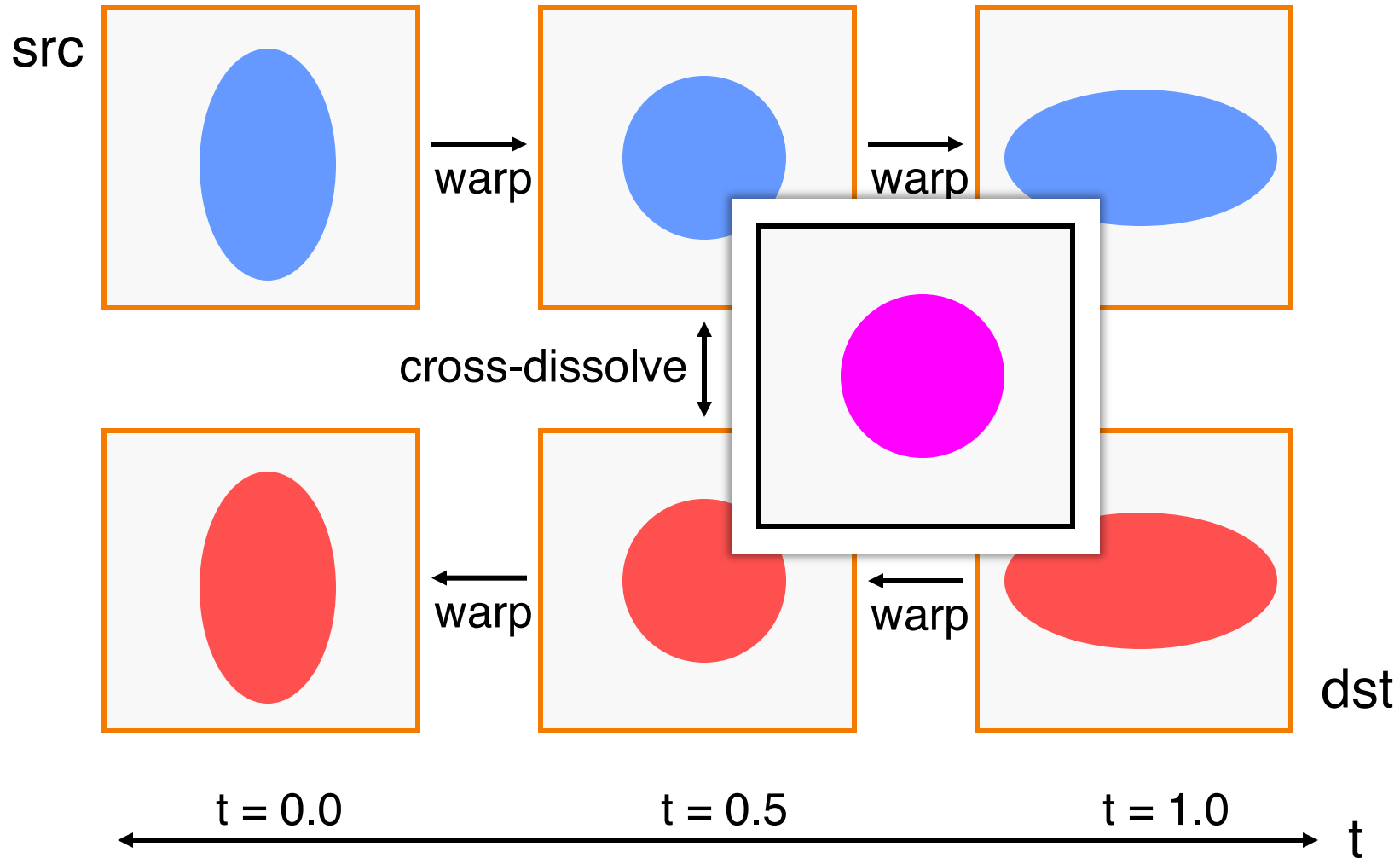


Image Morphing



- Combines warping and cross-dissolving



Beier & Neeley Example



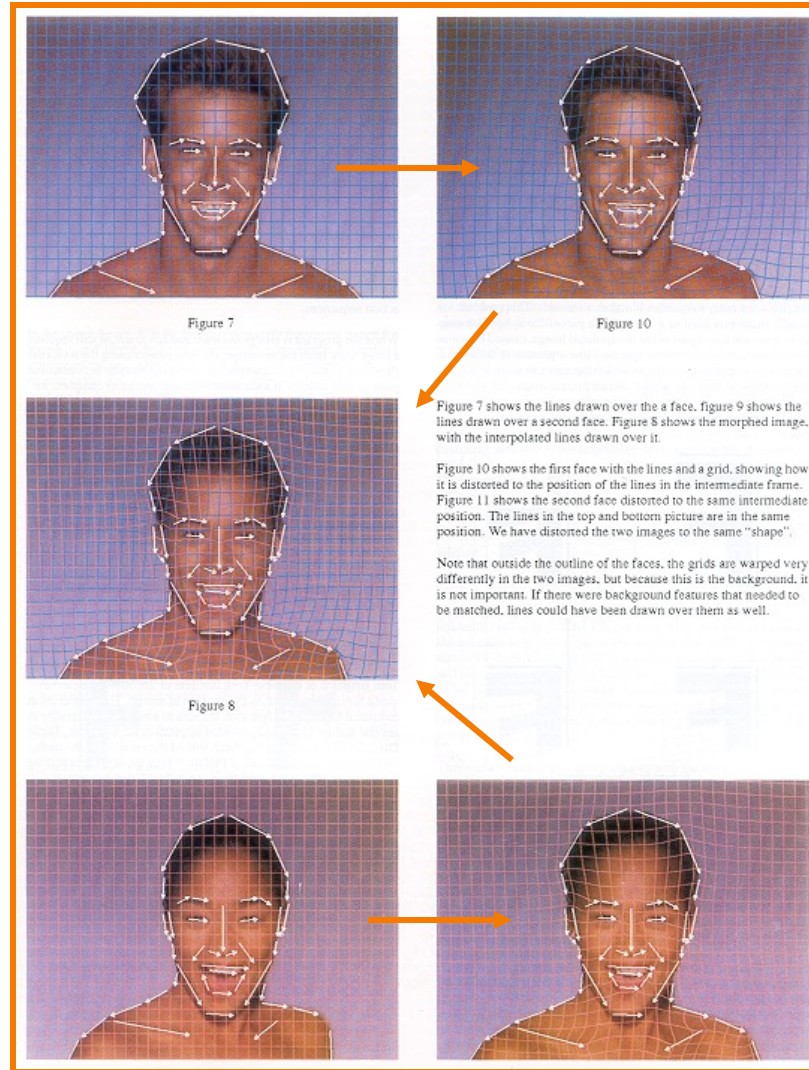
Image₀

Warp₀

Result

Image₁

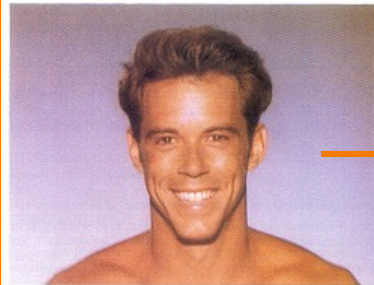
Warp₁



Beier & Neeley Example



Image₀



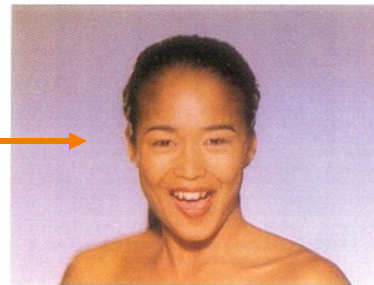
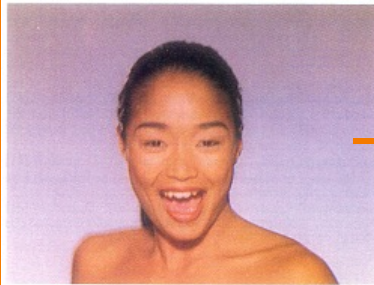
Warp₀

Result



The final seduction is figures 14, 12, and 10.
Figure 12 is the first face distorted to the intermediate position.
Figure 13 is the second face distorted within the grid or lines. Figure 13 is the second face distorted within the grid or lines. Note that the grid between the two distorted images is much more like the grid of the distorted images themselves. We have noticed this happens only frequently.

Image₁



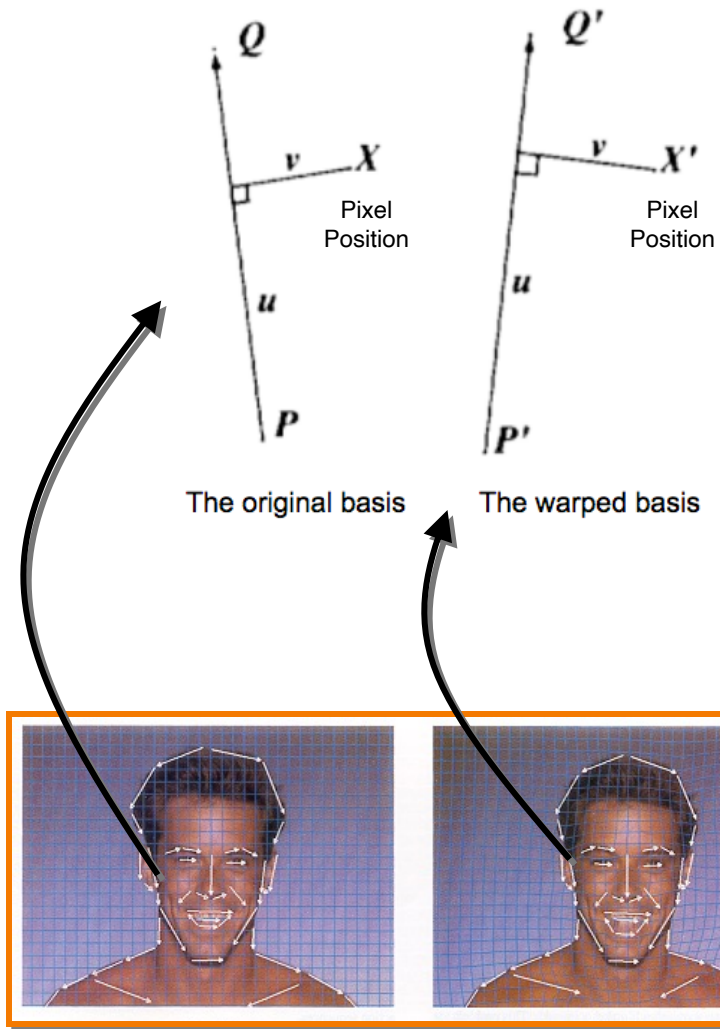
Warp₁

Beier & Neeley Example

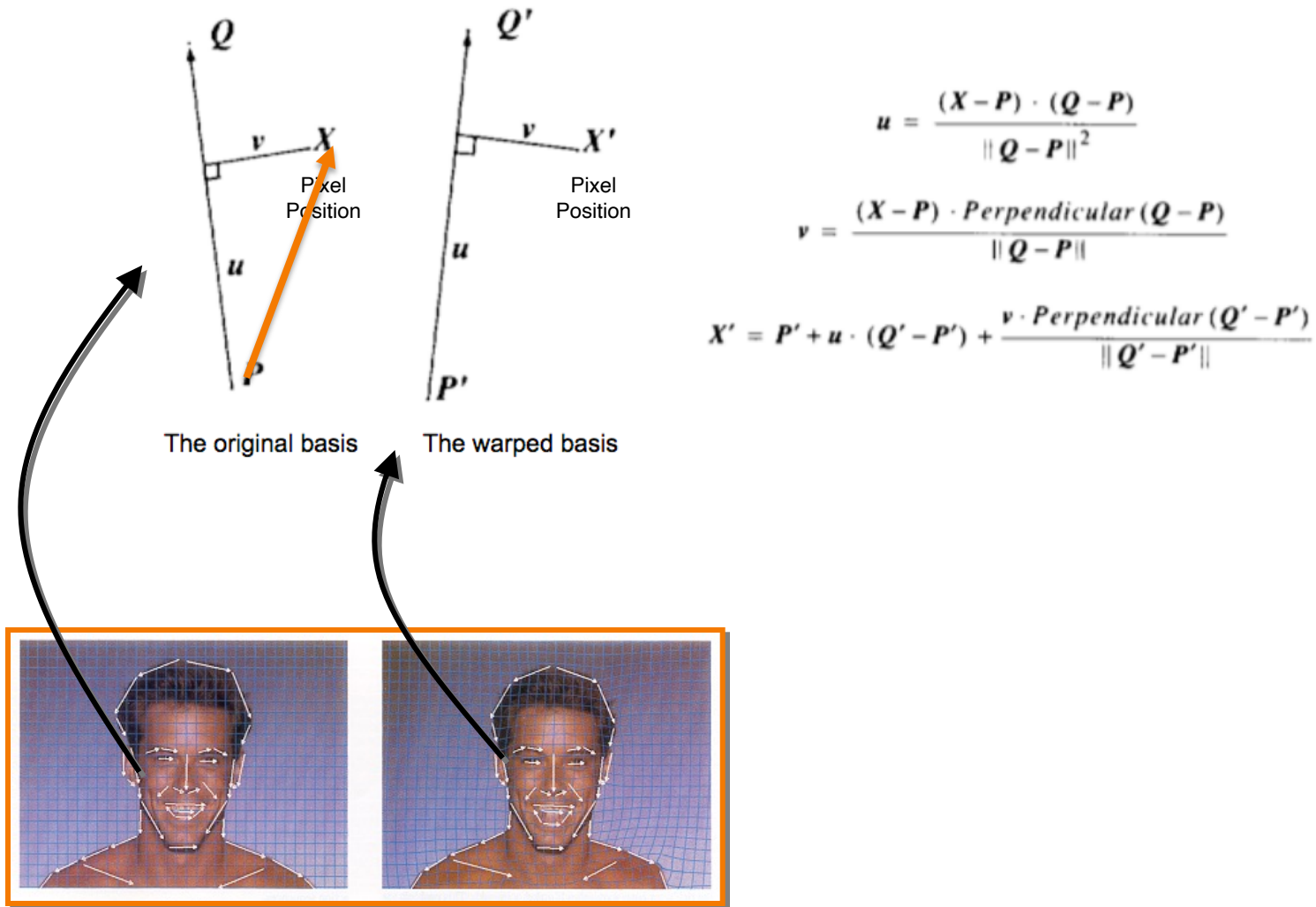


Black or White, Michael Jackson (1991)

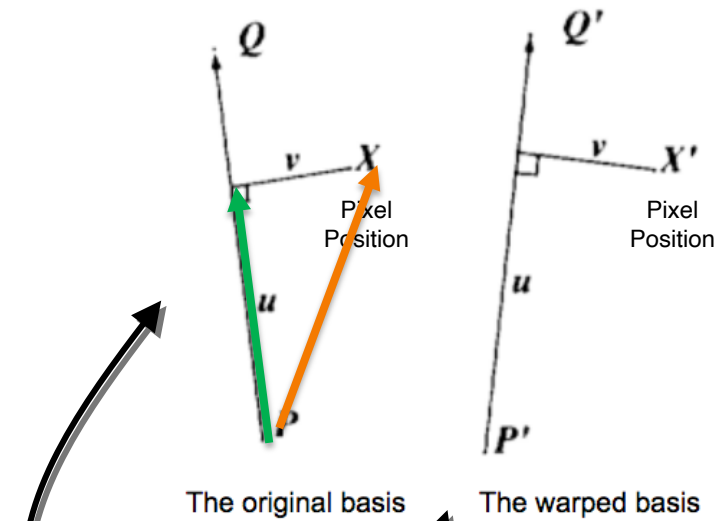
Warping Pixel Locations



Warping Pixel Locations

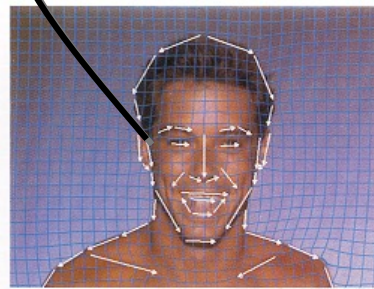
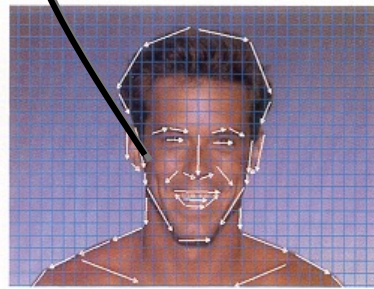


Warping Pixel Locations

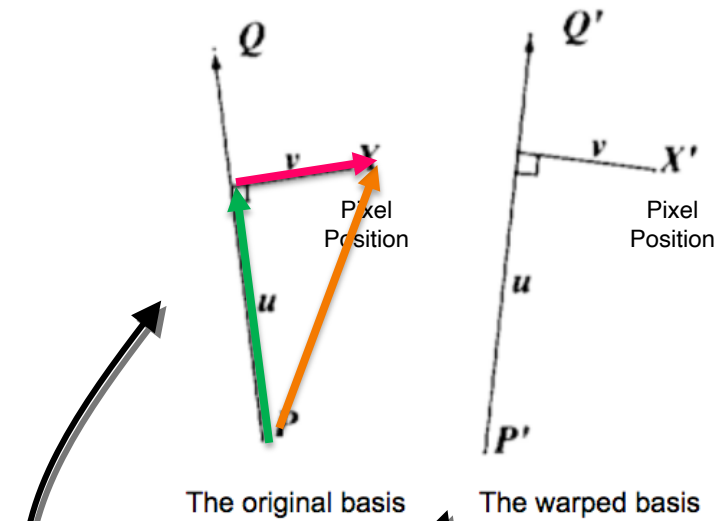


$$u = \frac{(X - P) \cdot (Q - P)}{\|Q - P\|^2}$$
$$v = \frac{(X - P) \cdot \text{Perpendicular}(Q - P)}{\|Q - P\|}$$

$$X' = P' + u \cdot (Q' - P') + \frac{v \cdot \text{Perpendicular}(Q' - P')}{\|Q' - P'\|}$$

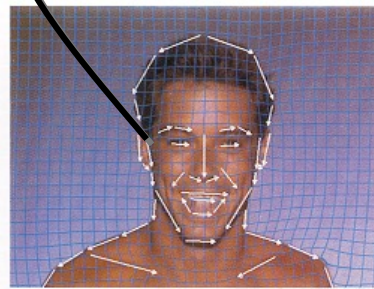
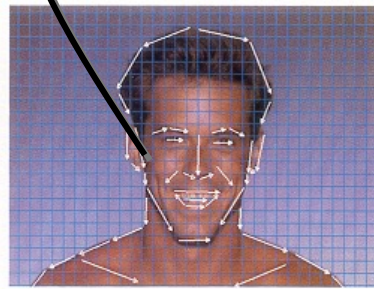


Warping Pixel Locations

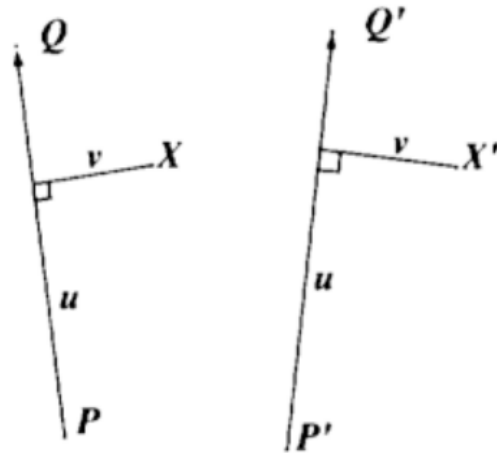


$$u = \frac{(X - P) \cdot (Q - P)}{\|Q - P\|^2}$$
$$v = \frac{(X - P) \cdot \text{Perpendicular}(Q - P)}{\|Q - P\|}$$

$$X' = P' + u \cdot (Q' - P') + \frac{v \cdot \text{Perpendicular}(Q' - P')}{\|Q' - P'\|}$$



Warping Pixel Locations



The original basis

The warped basis

$$u = \frac{(X - P) \cdot (Q - P)}{\|Q - P\|^2}$$

$$v = \frac{(X - P) \cdot \text{Perpendicular}(Q - P)}{\|Q - P\|}$$

$$X' = P' + u \cdot (Q' - P') + \frac{v \cdot \text{Perpendicular}(Q' - P')}{\|Q' - P'\|}$$

This generates one warp per line, each of which is a simple rotation and non-uniform scale (scaling is only done along the axis of the line). These warps must then be averaged to get the final warp. In the original paper, the weights for the average are tuned with the formula below. The *dist* variable is the distance of the point from the line segment, and the *length* variable is the length of the line segment.

$$weight = \left(\frac{length^p}{a + dist} \right)^b$$

The equations give several parameters to tune, and I got the best results when $a = 0.001$, $b = 2$, and $p = 0$. Ignoring the length of the line segments (by setting p to zero) gave better results than when the length was taken in to account. I used seven contours with 28 line segments to represent the features of each face.

Nice implementation notes from Evan Wallace, Brown University
<http://cs.brown.edu/courses/csci1950-g/results/proj5/edwallac/>

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
end
```

COS426 Example



Amy Ousterhout

COS426 Examples



ckctwo

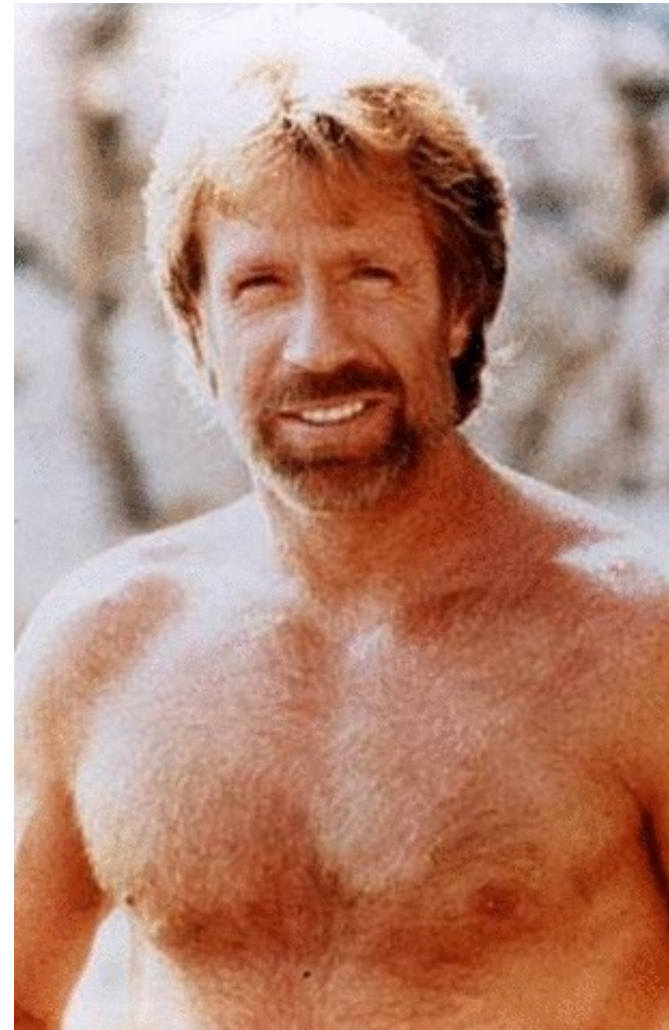


Jon Beyer

COS426 Examples



Sam Payne



Matt Matl

Image Composition Applications



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



[Michael Cohen]

Image Composition Applications



- Photo montage



[Michael Cohen]

Image Composition Applications



- Stoboscopic images



[Michael Cohen]

Image Composition Applications



- Extended depth-of-field





Scene Completion Using Millions of Photographs

James Hays and Alexei A. Efros

SIGGRAPH 2007

Slides by J. Hays and A. Efros



Hays et al. SIGGRAPH 07





Image Completion



Hays et al. SIGGRAPH 07

Image Completion

2.3 Million unique images from Flickr

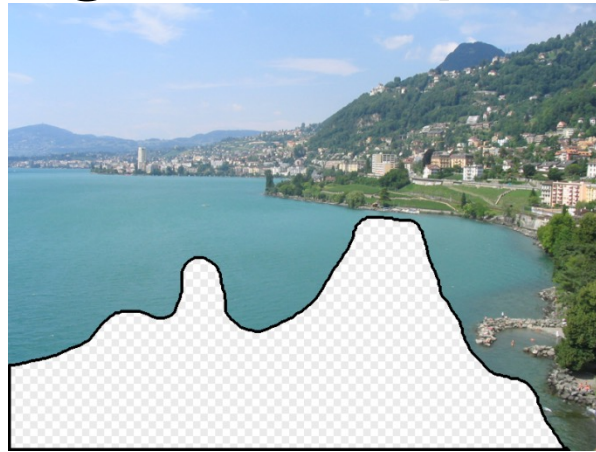




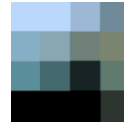
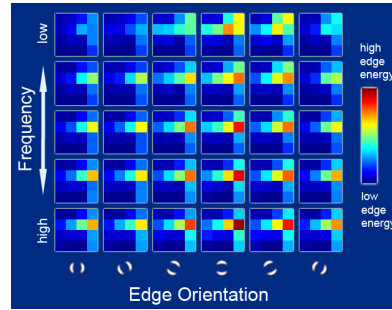
Scene Completion Result

Hays et al. SIGGRAPH 07

Image Completion Algorithm



Input image



Scene Descriptor



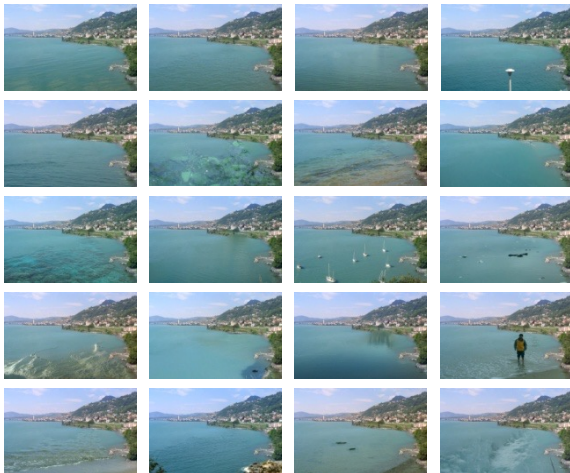
Image Collection



200 matches



Mosaicing



20 completions







Hays et al. SIGGRAPH 07



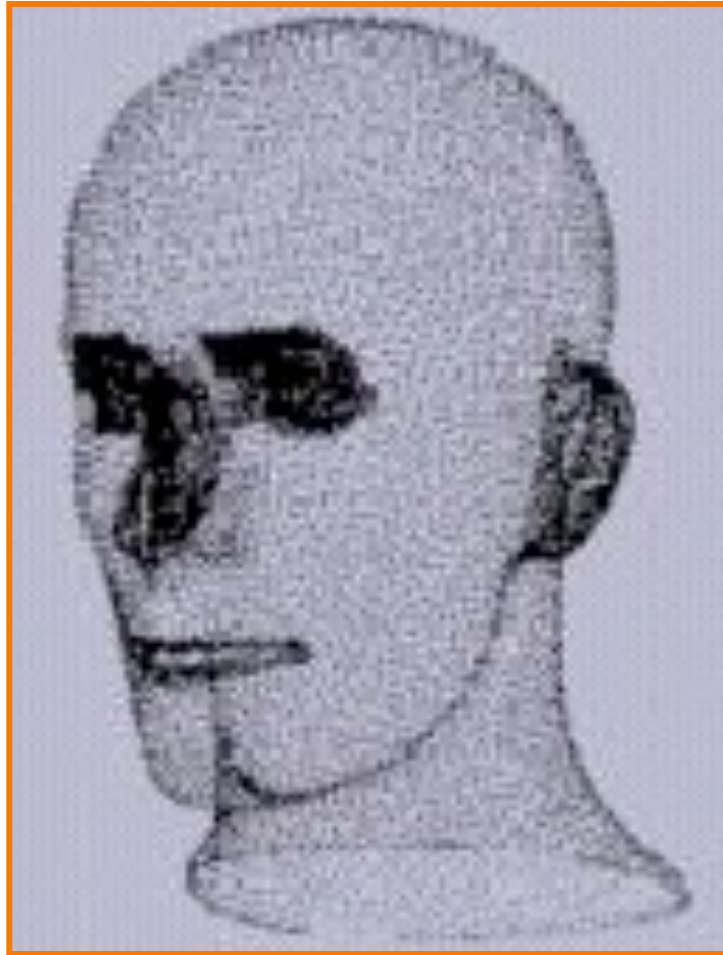


Summary



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

Next Time: 3D Modeling



Hoppe