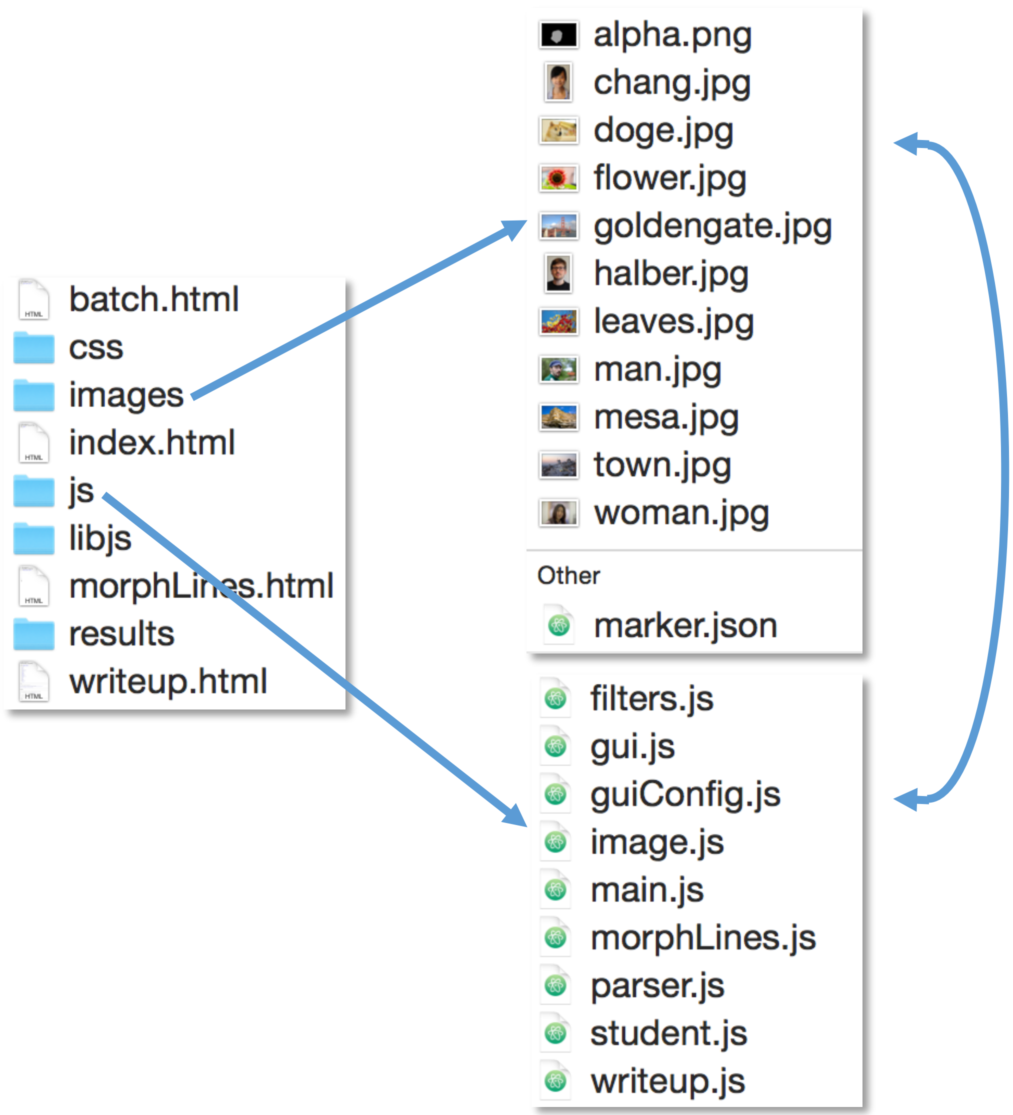
COS426 Precept2

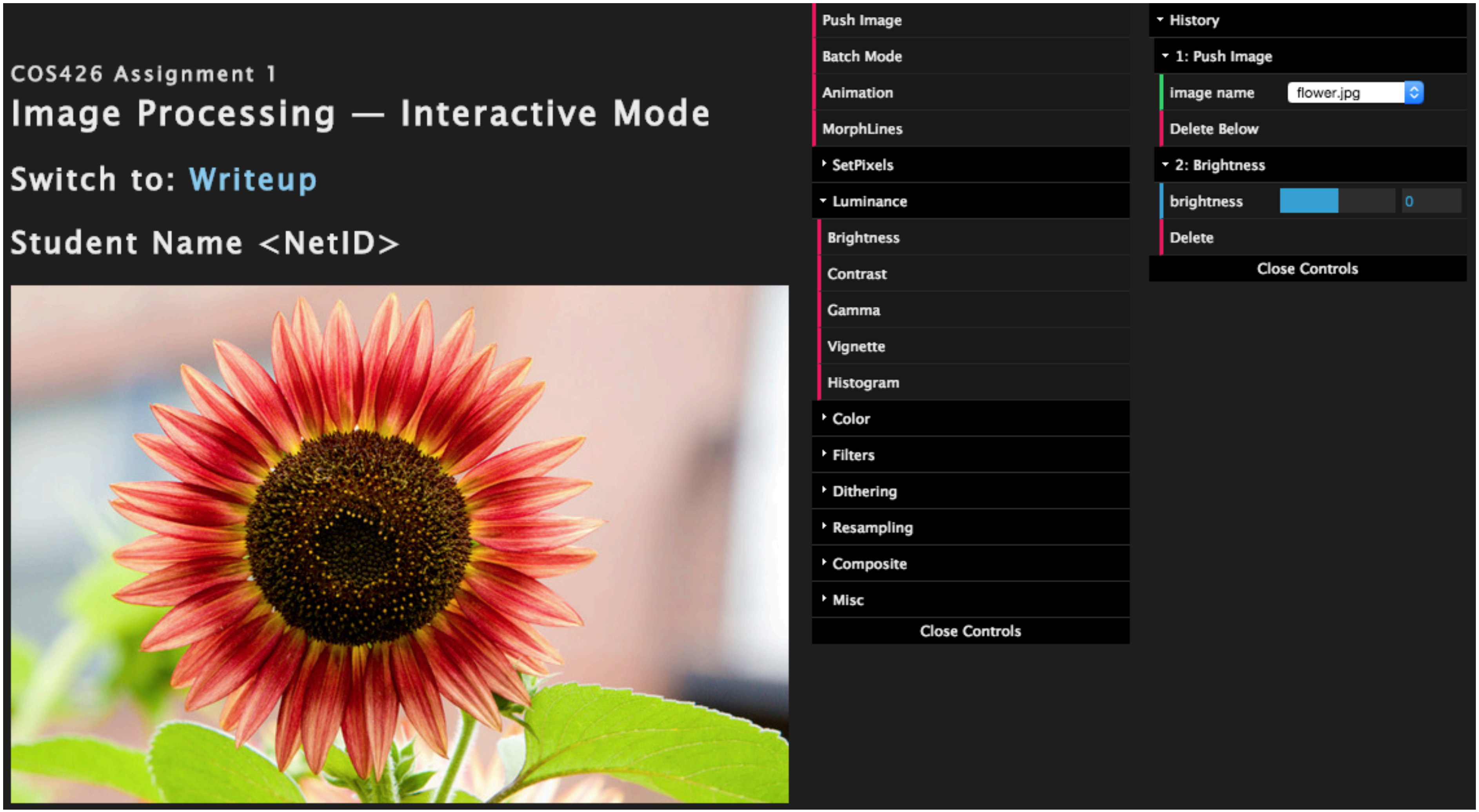
Image Processing

Presented by: Linguang Zhang

Assignment structure



GUI



COS426 Assignment 1
Image Processing — Interactive Mode
Switch to: Writeup
Student Name <NetID>
Push Image
Batch Mode
Animation
MorphLines
SetPixels
Luminance
Brightness
Contrast
Gamma
Vignette
Histogram
Color
Filters
Dithering
Resampling
Composite
Misc
Close Controls
History
1: Push Image
image name
flower.jpg
Delete Below
2: Brightness
brightness
0
Delete
Close Controls

GUI

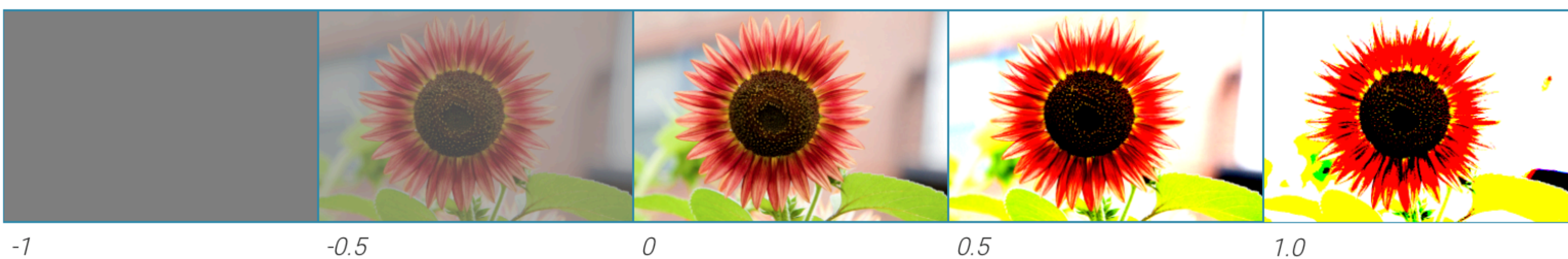
- Useful functions
  - Push Image
  - Animation: generate gif animation using (min, step, max).
  - MorphLines: specify line correspondences for morphing
  - BatchMode: fix current parameter settings
- Features to implement
  - SetPixels: set pixels to certain colors (A0)
  - Luminance: change pixel colors
  - Color: remap pixel colors
  - Filter: convolution/box filter
  - Dithering: ≈ cheat our eyes
  - Resampling: interpolate pixel colors
  - Composite: blending two images
  - Misc

A few reminders…

- Don’t try to exactly replicate example images.
- Choose parameters which give you best results.
- Have fun!

Changing contrast

- GIMP formula
  - value = (value - 0.5) * (tan ((contrast + 1) * PI/4)) + 0.5;
- Notes:
  - When contrast=1, tan(PI/2) is infinite. Using Math.PI can avoid this issue.
  - Do pixel.clamp() after computing the value.
  - Apply to each channel separately.



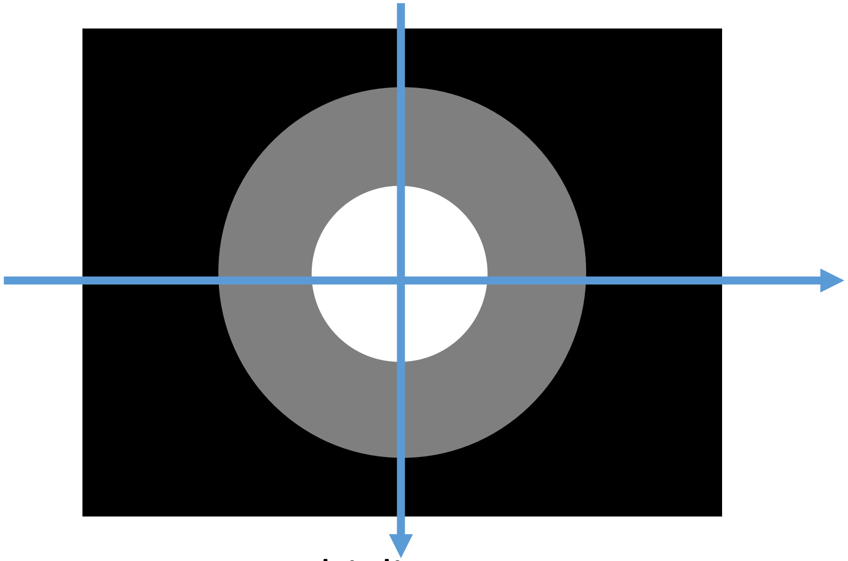
Gamma correction

- R = R^gamma
- G = G^gamma
- B = B^gamma
- R,G,B are typically in [0, 1] (default in the code base)
- argument of gammaFilter() is log(gamma)

-1 -0.4 0 0.4 1.0

Vignette

- Pixels within innerR remain unchanged
- Pixels outside outerR are black
- Pixels between innerR and outerR should be multiplied with a value in [0, 1]:
  - Multiplier = 1 - (R - innerR) / (outerR - innerR)
  - R = sqrt(x^2 + y^2) / halfdiag



Multiplier map

Histogram Equalization

Before

After

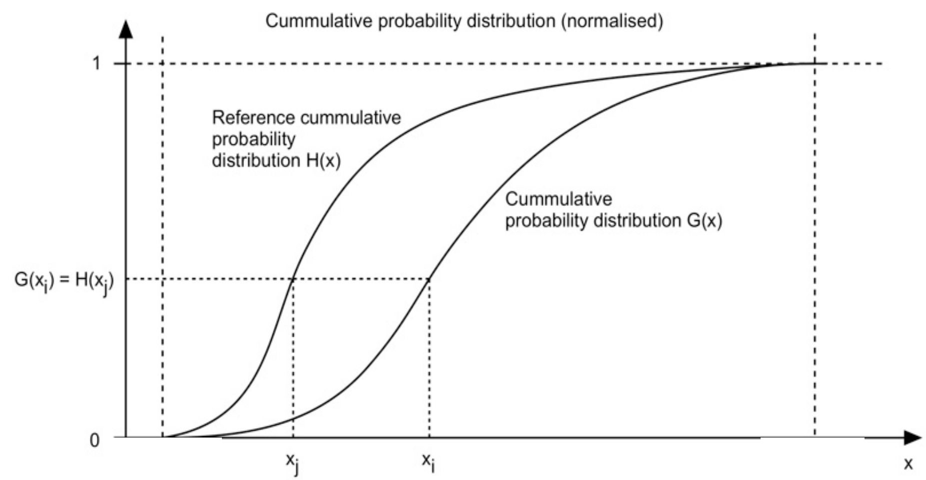
Histogram Matching

reference image: town

reference image: flower

Histogram Equalization/Matching

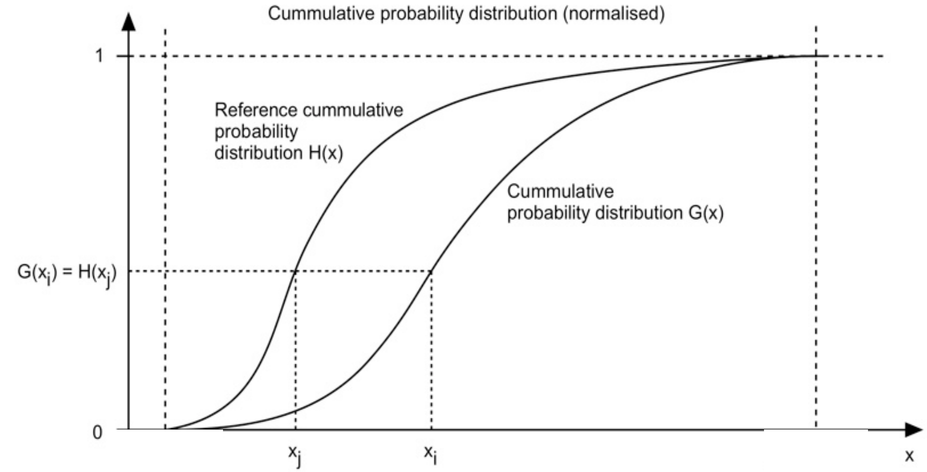
- Image: x
- Number of gray levels: L
- $pdf(i) = \frac{n_i}{n}$ n_i = number of pixels of the i-th gray level
- $cdf(j) = \sum_{j=0}^{i} pdf(i)$
- Target cdf:
  - Equalization:
    - $cdf_{ref}(i) = \frac{i}{L-1}$
  - Matching:
    - cdf of the reference image



(source:http://paulbourke.net/texture_colour/equalisation/)

Histogram Equalization/Matching

- Target cdf:
  - Equalization:
    - $cdf_{ref}(i) = \frac{i}{L-1}$
  - Matching:
    - cdf of the reference image
- Implementation
  - Equalization
    - $x' = cdf(x) * (L-1))/(L-1)$
  - Matching
    - $x' = arg\min_i |cdf(x) - cdf_{ref}(i)|$
    - Convert back to gray level: $x' = \frac{x\prime}{L-1}$



Saturation

- pixel = pixel + (pixel - gray(pixel)) * ratio
- Do clamp()

-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1.0

White balance

```
whitebalance(image, rgb_w)
    [L_w, M_w, S_w] = rgb2lms(rgb_w)
    for each pixel x in image
        [L, M, S] = rgb2lms(image(x))
        L = L / L_w
        M = M / M_w
        S = S / S_w
        image_out(x) = lms2rgb(L, M, S)
```

- Hints:
  - Use rgbToXyz(), xyzToLms(), lmsToXyz(), xyzToRgb()
  - Do clamp()

Convolution (Gaussian/Sharpen/Edge)

w1	w2	w3
w4	w5	w6
w7	w8	w9

w1	w2	w3
w4	w5	w6
w7	w8	w9

Convolution (Gaussian/Sharpen/Edge)

- Weights can be normalized depending on the application
- Edges? (not required)
  - Mirror boundary
  - Zero padding
  - Use part of the kernel only

Gaussian filter

- Create a new image to work on
- Weights should be normalized
- Formula: $G(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
    - x = distance to the center of the kernel
- Speed up:
    - Apply 1D kernel vertically and horizontally

Edge

- Kernel:

-1	-1	-1
-1	8	-1
-1	-1	-1

	3	-1
	-1	-1

- Don’t normalize weights
- Optional to invert the edge map: pixel = 1 - pixel

Sharpen

- Kernel:

-1	-1	-1
-1	9	-1
-1	-1	-1

	4	-1
	-1	-1

- Don’t normalize weights

Median

- Use a window (similar to convolution)
- Choose the median within the window
- Sorting: sort by RGB separately / sort by luminance

1 2 3 4 5

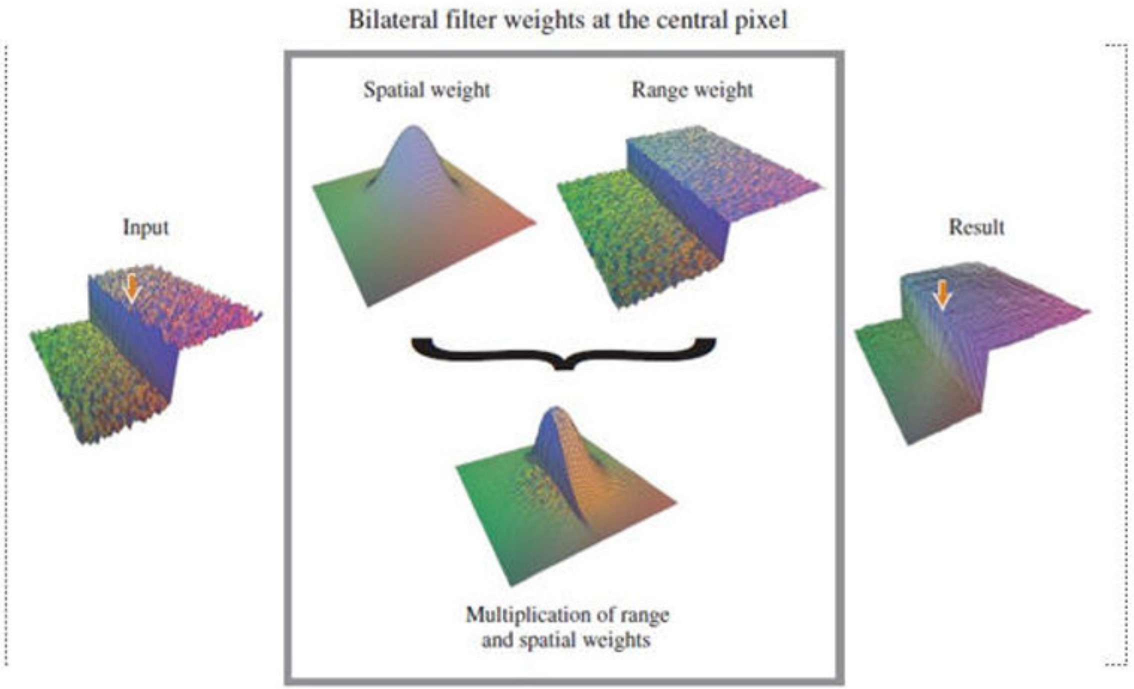
RGB

Bilateral

- Weight formula:

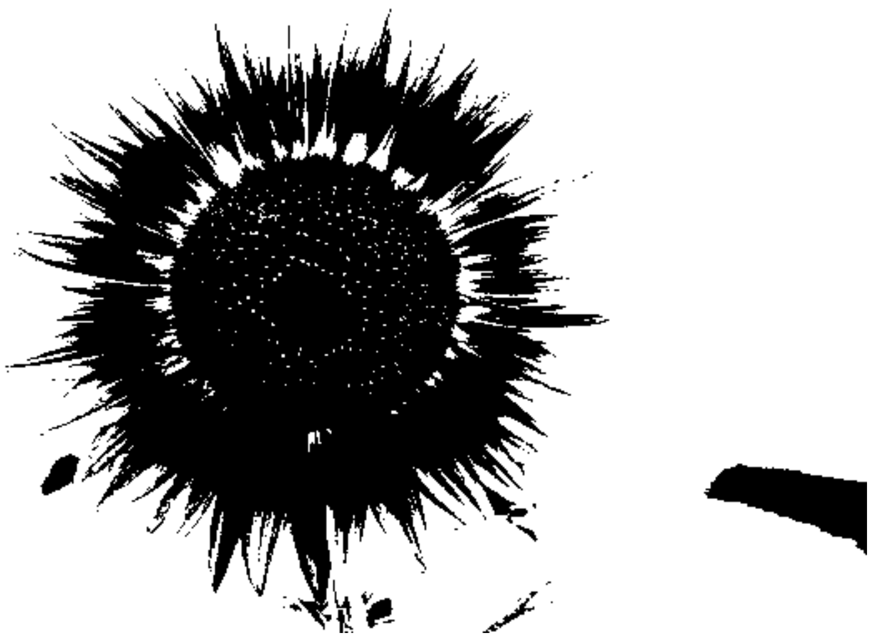
$$w(i,j,k,l) = e^{\left(-\frac{(i-k)^2+(j-l)^2}{2\sigma_d^2} - \frac{\|I(i,j)-I(k,l)\|^2}{2\sigma_r^2}\right)}$$

- Similar color -> large weights, Different color -> smaller weights



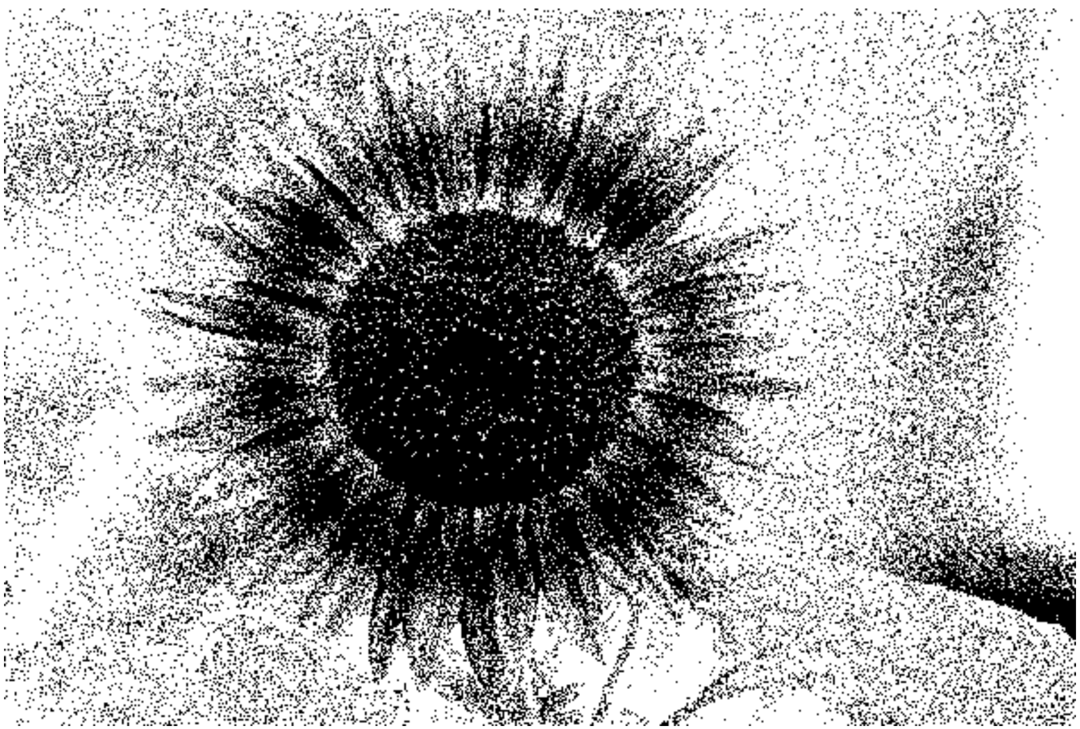
Quantization

- Quantize a pixel within [0, 1] using n bits
  - round(p * (2^n-1)) / (2^n-1)



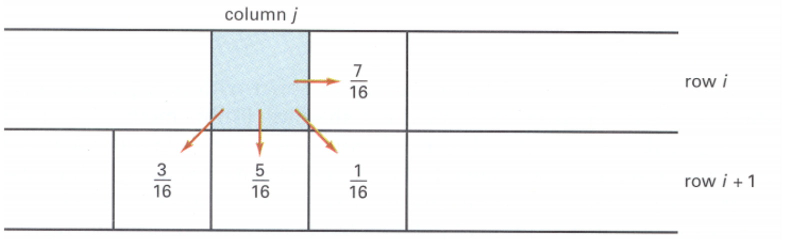
Random dithering

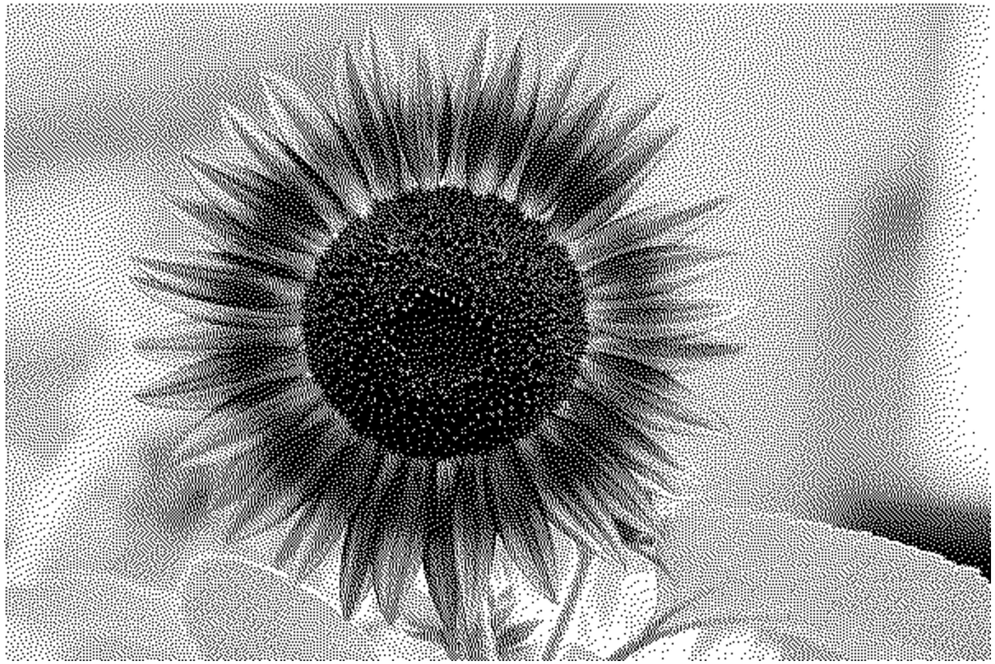
- Before quantization:
  - p = p + (random() - 0.5)/(2^n-1)



Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion

- Spread quantization error over neighboring pixels
- Results look more natural





Ordered dithering

Pseudo code:

```
i = x mod n
j = y mod n
err  = I(x, y) – floor(quantize(I(x, y)))
threshold = D(i, j) / (n^2 + 1)
if err > threshold
    P(x, y) = ceil(quantize(I(x, y)))
else
    P(x, y) = floor(quantize(I(x, y)))
```

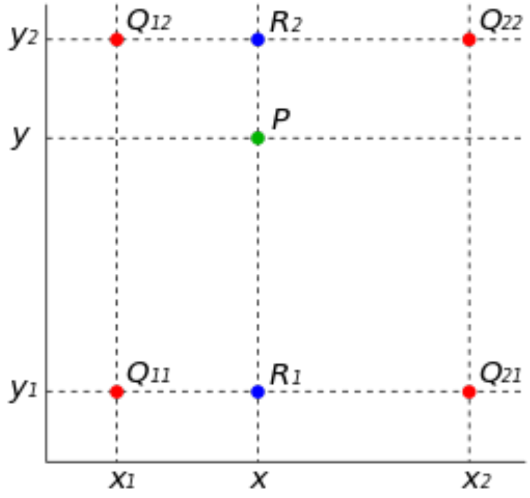
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 & 3 & 11 \\ 13 & 5 & 15 & 7 \\ 4 & 12 & 2 & 10 \\ 16 & 8 & 14 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

n = 4

Resampling

- Bilinear interpolation

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{(x_2-x_1)(y_2-y_1)}\left(f(Q_{11})(x_2-x)(y_2-y) + f(Q_{21})(x-x_1)(y_2-y) + f(Q_{12})(x_2-x)(y-y_1) + f(Q_{22})(x-x_1)(y-y_1)\right)$$



(from wikipedia)

Resampling

- Gaussian interpolation

$$\frac{1}{273}$$

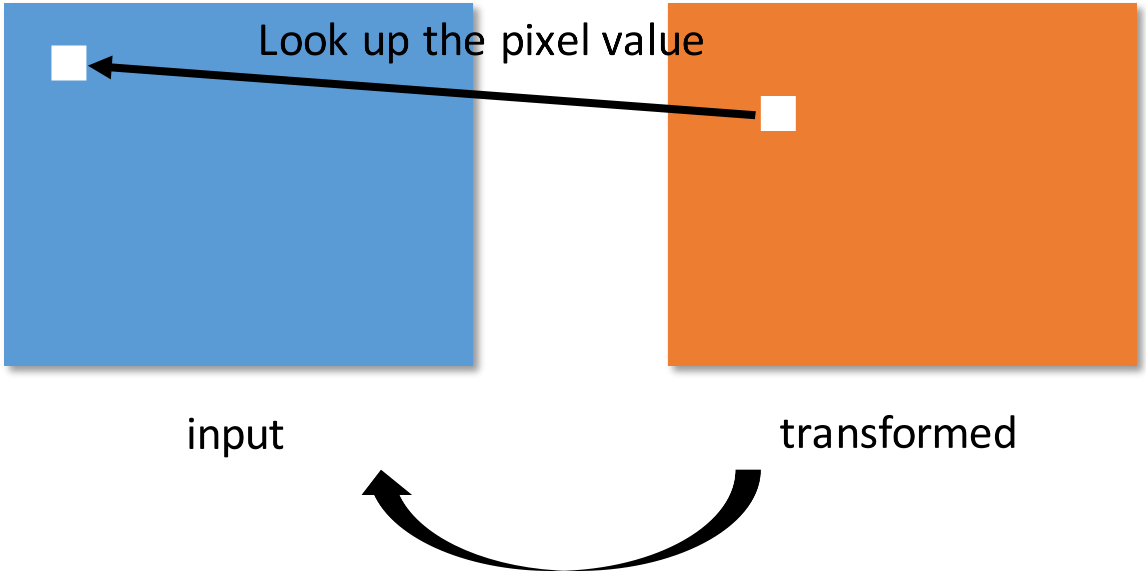
1	4	7	4	1
4	16	26	16	4
7	26	41	26	7
4	16	26	16	4
1	4	7	4	1

(Values in the above matrix are just examples)

Transformation (scale/rotate/swirl)

Try to guess the formula from the behavior of swirl ☺

- Inverse mapping



Inverse mapping guarantees that every pixel in the transformed image is filled!

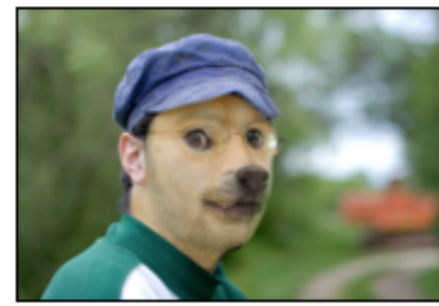
Composite

- output = alpha * foreground + (1 - alpha) * background
- alpha is the alpha channel foreground


backgroundImg


foregroundImg


foregroundImg(alpha channel)


Result

Can be obtained using the GUI

Morph

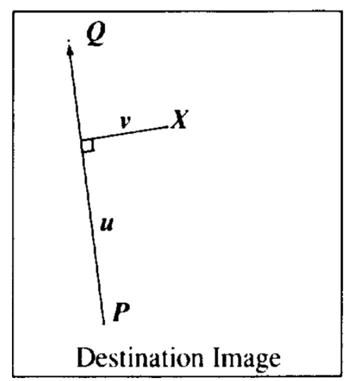
```
GenerateAnimation(Image_0, L_0[…], Image_1, L_1[…])
begin
    foreach intermediate frame time t do
        for i = 1 to number of line pairs do
            L[i] = line t-th of the way from L_0 [i] to L_1 [i]
        end
        Warp_0 = WarpImage(Image_0, L_0, L)
        Warp_1 = WarpImage(Image_1, L_1, L)
        foreach pixel p in FinalImage do
            Result(p) = (1-t) Warp_0 + t Warp_1

    end
end
```

warpImage()

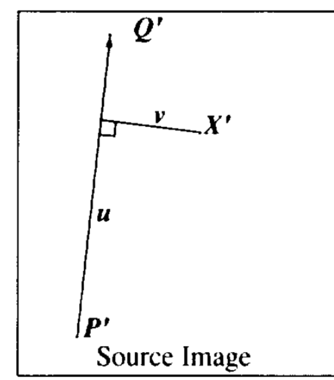
For each pixel X in the destination
    $DSUM = (0,0)$
    $weightsum = 0$
    For each line $P_i Q_i$
        calculate u,v based on $P_i Q_i$
        calculate X'_i based on u,v and $P_i'Q_i'$
        calculate displacement $D_i = X_i' - X_i$ for this line
        $dist$ = shortest distance from X to $P_i Q_i$
        $weight = (length^p / (a + dist))^b$
        $DSUM$ += $D_i * weight$
        $weightsum$ += $weight$
    $X' = X + DSUM / weightsum$
    destinationImage(X) = sourceImage(X')

Computing the weight using PQ and P’Q’

- $u = \frac{(X-P)\cdot(Q-P)}{||Q-P||^2}$
- $v = \frac{(X-P)\cdot Perpendicular\,(Q-P)}{||Q-P||}$
- $X' = P' + u\cdot(Q'-P') + \frac{V\cdot Perpendicular\,(Q'-P')}{||Q'-P'||}$
- $dist = shortest\ distance\ from\ X\ to\ PQ$
  - u < 0: dist = ||X – P||
  - u > 1: dist = ||X – Q||
  - otherwise: dist = |v|
- $weight = (\frac{length^p}{a+dist})^b$
  - we use p = 0.5, a = 0.01, b = 2



Destination Image



Source Image