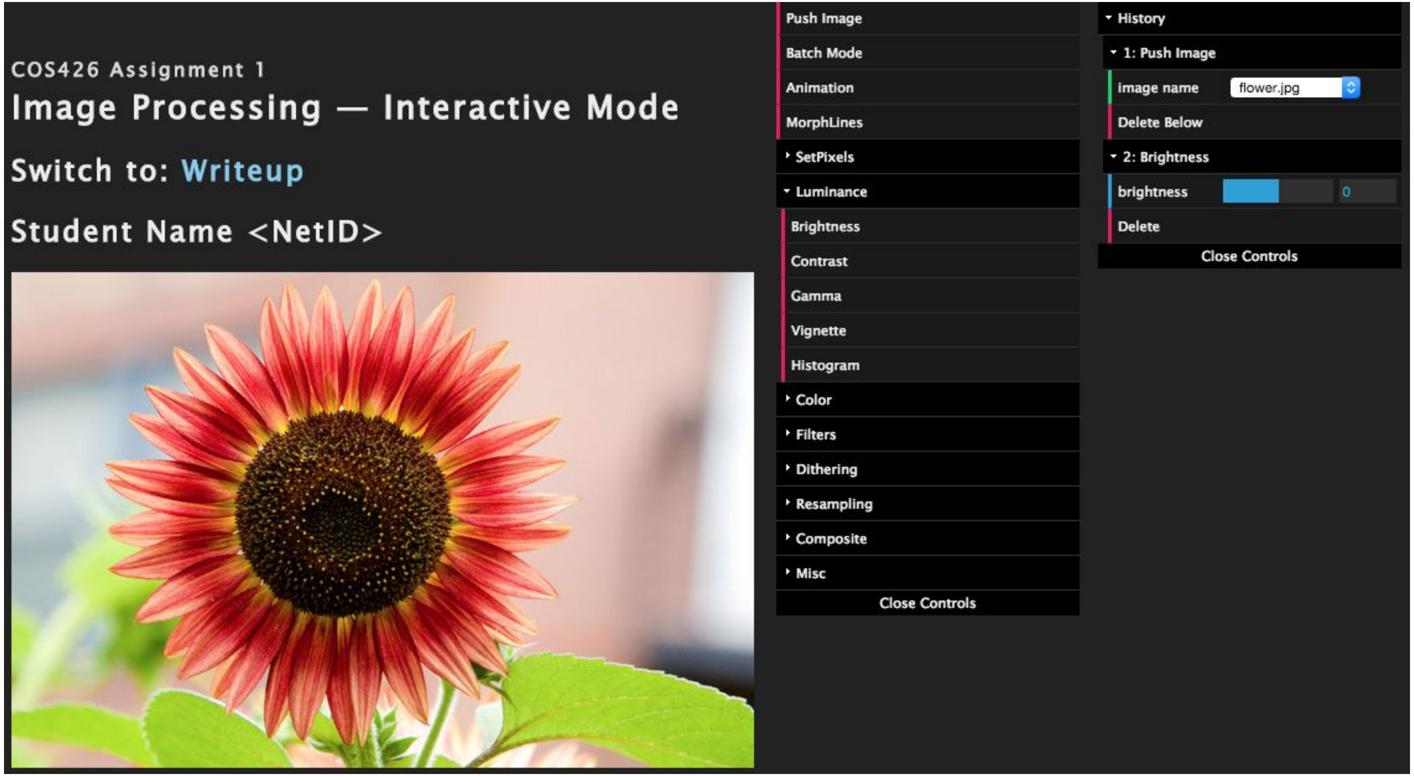
Introducing Assignment 1: Image Processing

COS 426: Computer Graphics (Spring 2019)

Jiaqi Su & Carlo Rosati

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

GUI

- Features to implement
  - SetPixels: set pixels to certain colors (A0)
  - Luminance: change pixel luminance
  - Color: remap pixel colors
  - Filter: convolution/box filter
  - Dithering: reduce visual artifacts due to quantization ≈ 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.

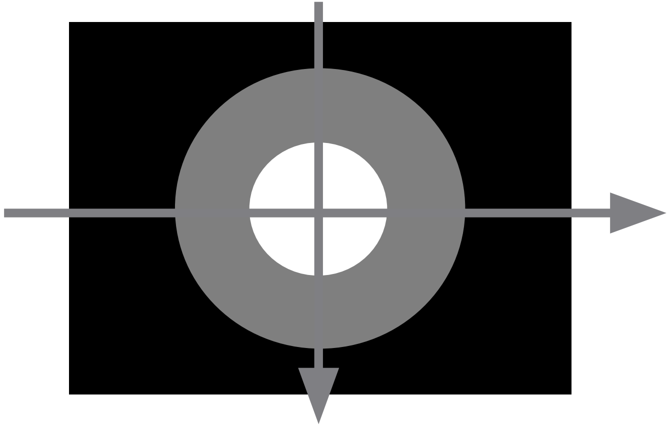
Gamma correction

- 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

Transform an image so that it has flat histogram of luminance values.

Before

After

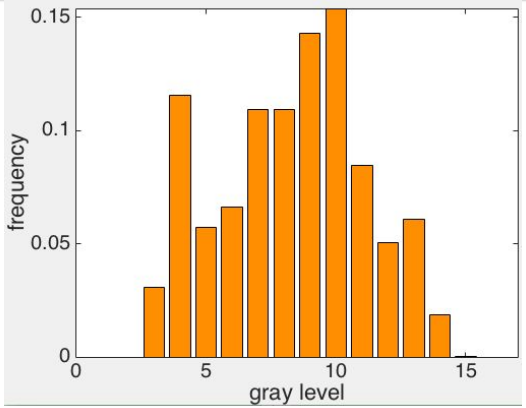
Histogram Matching

Transform an image so that it has same histogram of luminance values as reference image.

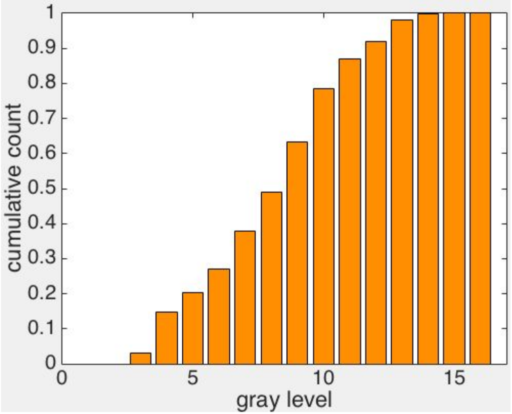
reference image: town

reference image: flower

Histogram Equalization/Matching



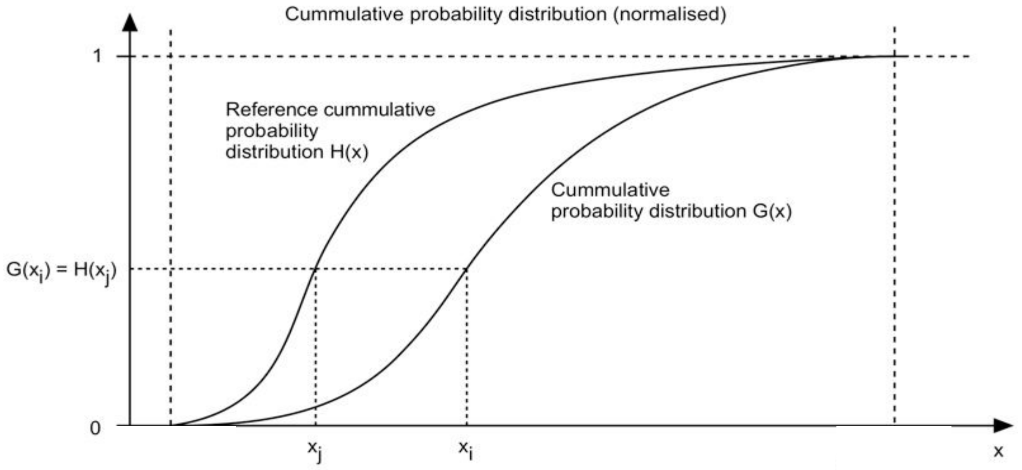
pdf



cdf

Histogram Equalization/Matching

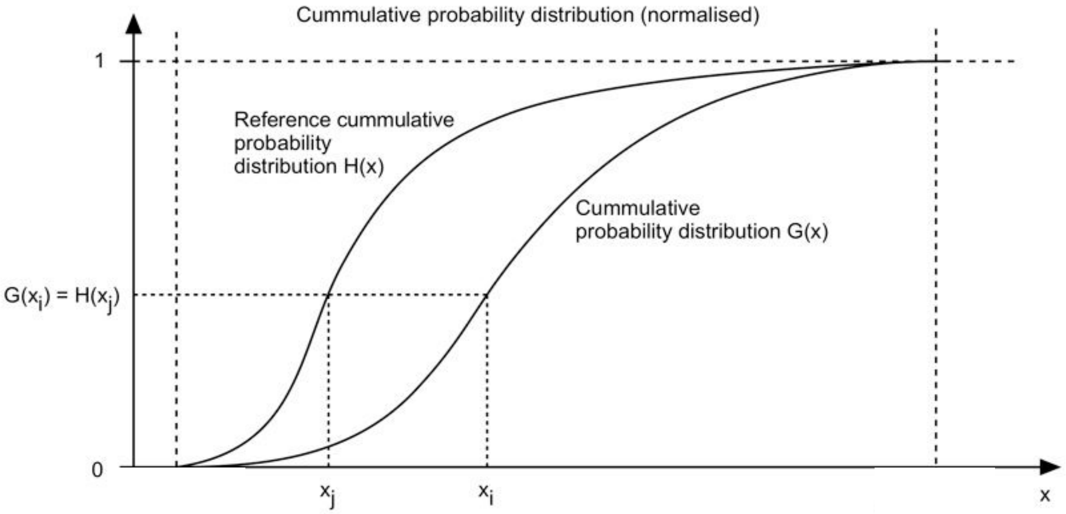
- Image: x
- Number of gray levels: L
- $pdf(i) = \frac{n_i}{n}$ n_i = number of pixels of the i-th gray level
- $cdf(j) = \sum_{j=0}^{i} pdf(i)$
- Target cdf:
  - Equalization:
    - $cdf_{ref}(i) = \frac{i}{L-1}$
  - Matching:
    - cdf of the reference image



(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

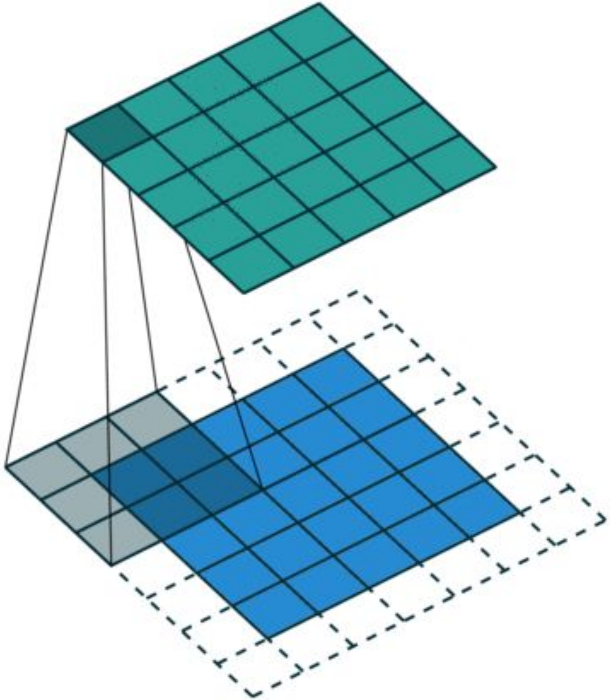
White balance

```
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



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, so that they sum to 1.
- 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:
  - First apply a 1D Gaussian kernel vertically and then a 1D Gaussian kernel horizontally

Edge

- Kernel:

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

Inside boundary

3	-1
-1	-1

At boundary

- Don’t normalize weights
- Optional to invert the edge map for visualization:

  pixel = 1 - pixel

Sharpen

- Kernel:

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

Inside boundary

4	-1
-1	-1

At boundary

- Don’t normalize weights

Edge Filter vs Sharpen Filter

-1	**-1**	**-1**
-1	**8**	**-1**
-1	**-1**	**-1**

Edge Filter

-1	**-1**	**-1**
-1	**9**	**-1**
-1	**-1**	**-1**

Sharpen Filter

Convolution(Image, Sharpen Filter) = Convolution(Image, Edge Filter) + Image

Median

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

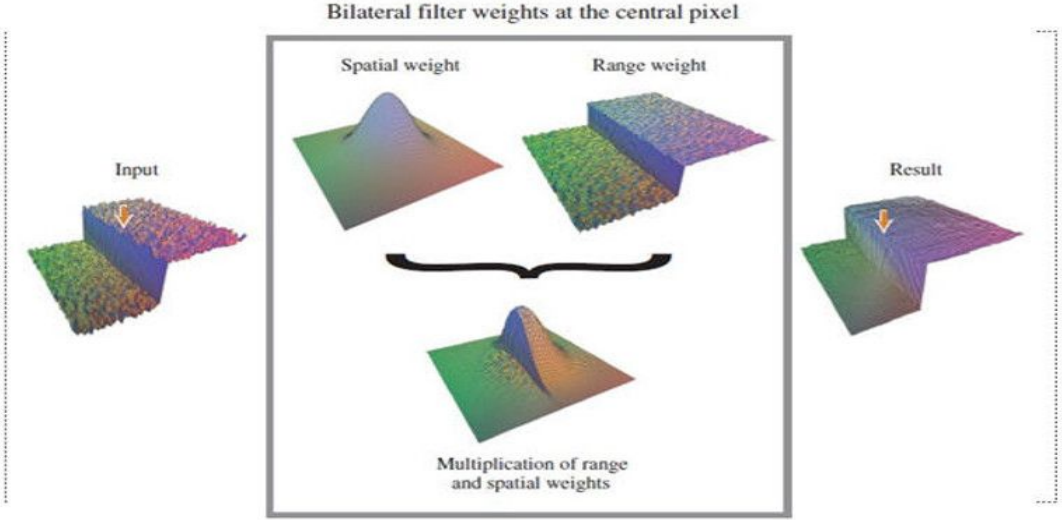
RGB Example

Bilateral

- Combine Gaussian filtering in both spatial domain and color domain
- Weight formula of filter for pixel (i, j):

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

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



Quantization

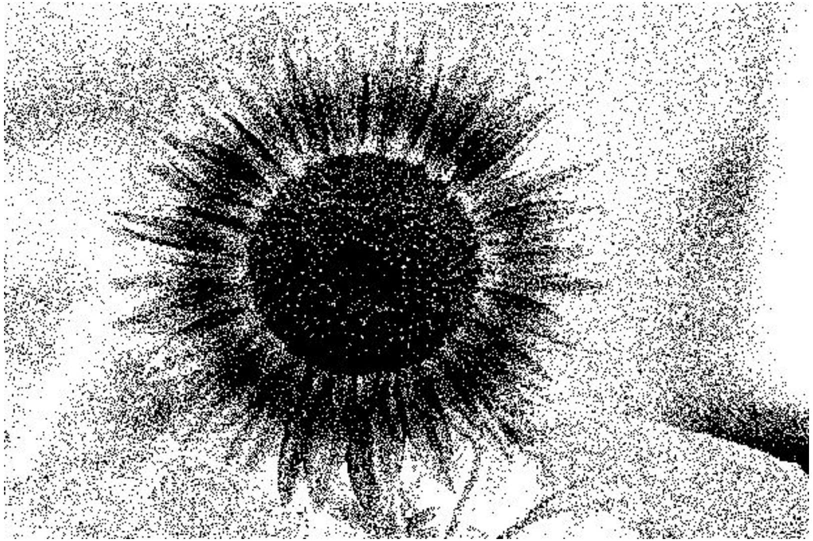
- Quantize a pixel within [0, 1] using n bits
  - round(p * (2^n-1)) / (2^n-1)

n=1 example

Random dithering

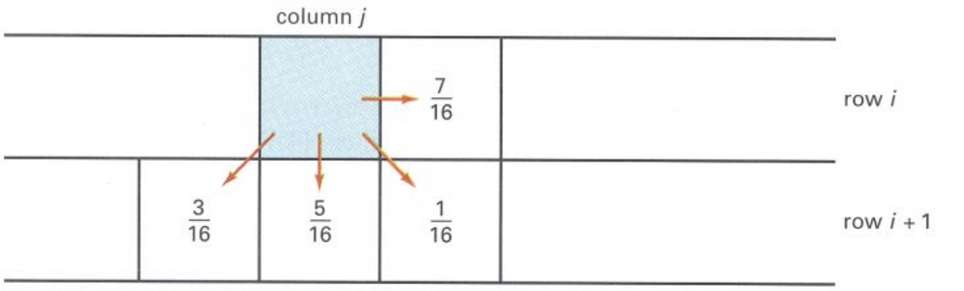
- Before quantization:
  - p = p + (random() - 0.5)/(2^n-1)
  - n is number of bits per channel

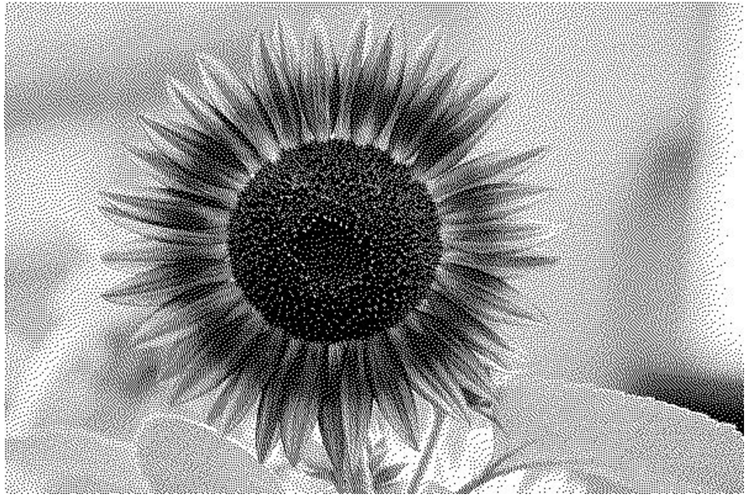
n=1 example



Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion

- Loop over pixels line by line
  - Quantize pixel
  - Compute quantization error (the difference of the original pixel and the quantized pixel)
  - Spread quantization error over four unseen neighboring pixels with weights (see left figure below)
- Results look more natural





Ordered dithering

Pseudo code for n-bit case:

```
i = x mod m
j = y mod m
err  = I(x, y) - floor_quantize(I(x, y)))
threshold = (D(i, j)+ 1) / (m^2 + 1)
if err > threshold
    P(x, y) = ceil_quantize(I(x, y)))
else
    P(x, y) = floor_quantize(I(x, y)))
```

- `floor_quantize(p)`
  `= floor(p * (2^n-1)) / (2^n-1)`
- `ceil_quantize(p)`
  `= ceil(p * (2^n-1)) / (2^n-1)`

$$m = 4,\ D = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 7 & 13 & 5 \\ 3 & 11 & 1 & 9 \\ 12 & 4 & 14 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

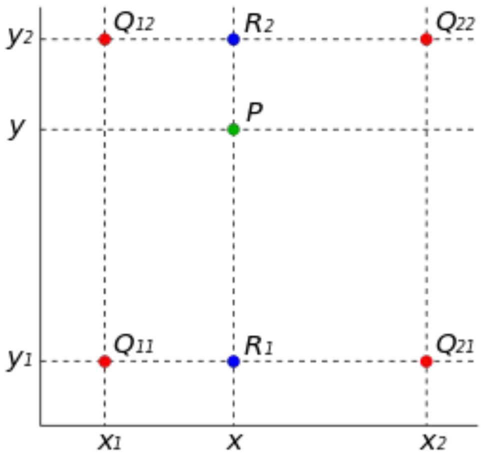
n=1 example

Resampling

- Bilinear interpolation

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

(from wikipedia)

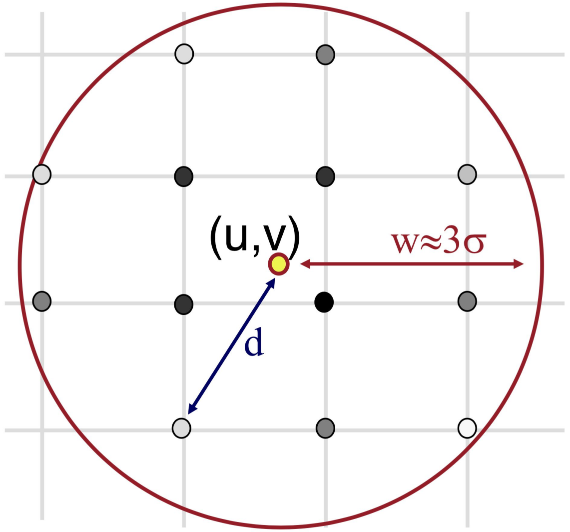


Resampling

- Gaussian interpolation
  - Weights:

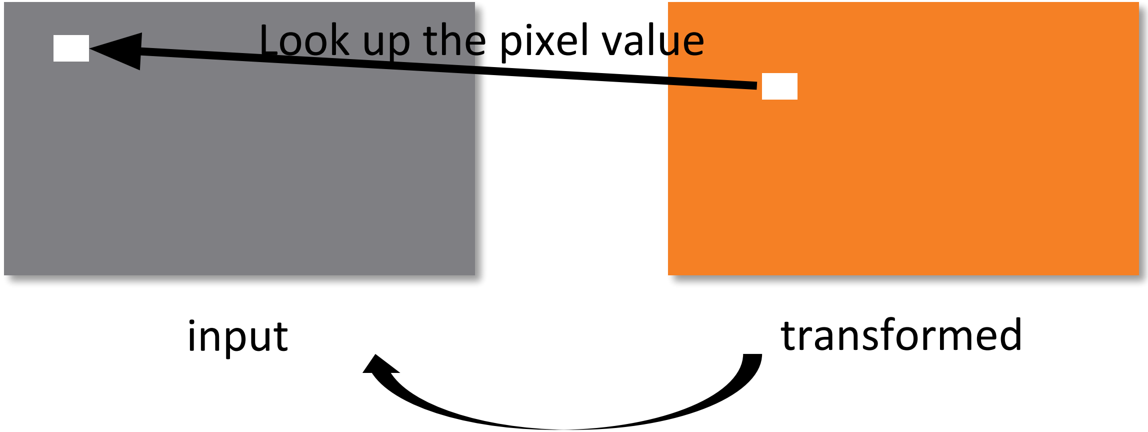
$$G(d,\sigma) = e^{-d^2/(2\sigma^2)}$$

  - Weights need to be normalized, so that sum up to 1



Transformation (translate/scale/rotate/swirl)

- Inverse mapping



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

Transformation (translate/scale/rotate/swirl)

- To fill in a pixel in the target image, apply the inverse transform to the pixel location and look it up in the input image (with resampling technique) for pixel value.
- i.e. For translation of $x' = x + tx$, $y' = y + ty$:

  $I'(x', y') = I(x' - tx, y' - ty)$

- i.e. For scale of $x' = x * sx$, $y' = y * sy$:

  $I'(x', y') = I(x' / sx, y' / sy)$

Composite

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

backgroundImg

foregroundImg

foregroundImg(alpha channel)

Result

Morph

- Basic concepts
  - transform the background image to the foreground image
  - alpha = 0: show background
  - alpha = 1: show foreground
  - alpha is the blending factor / timestamp
- General approach
  - specify correspondences (morphLines.html)
  - create an intermediate image with interpolated correspondences (alpha)
  - warp the background image to the intermediate image
  - warp the foreground image to the intermediate image
  - blend using alpha

Morph

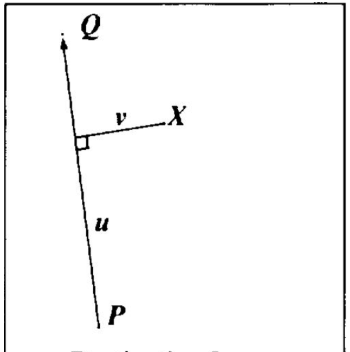
```
GenerateAnimation(Image_0, L_0[…], Image_1, L_1[…])
begin
    foreach intermediate frame time t do
        for i = 1 to number of line pairs do
            L[i] = line t-th of the way from L_0 [i] to L_1 [i]
        end
        Warp_0 = WarpImage(Image_0, L_0, L)
        Warp_1 = WarpImage(Image_1,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

    end
end
```

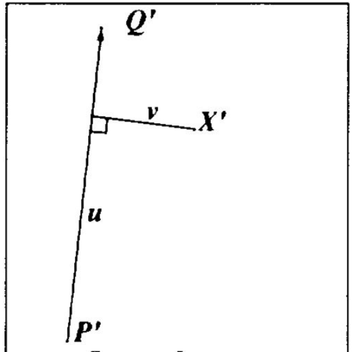
Warp Image

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

Contribution of this line segment PQ to the warping of X's location

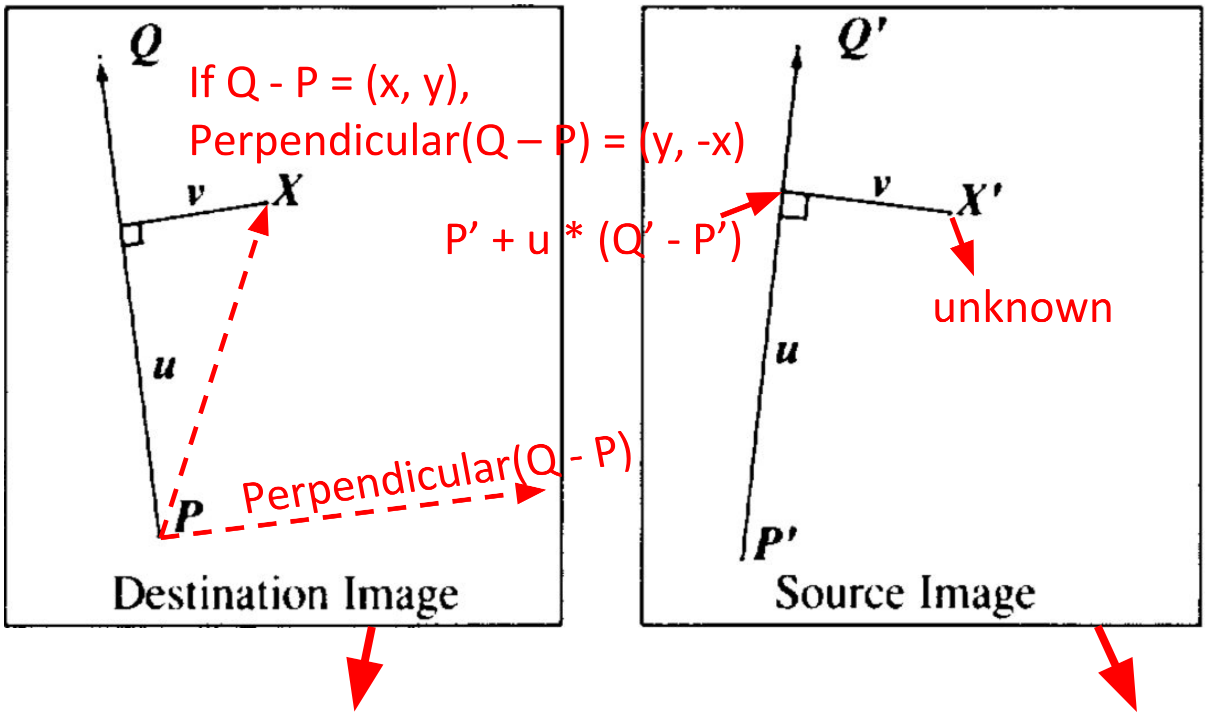


Destination Image



Source Image

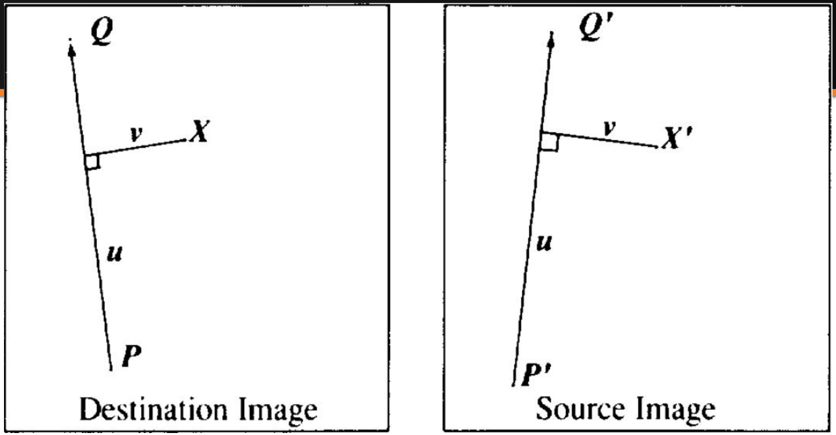
Warp Image



Warped background or foreground (currently black)

Pixel source (background or foreground)

Warp Image



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 $P_i Q_i$

$weight = (length^p / (a + dist))^b$

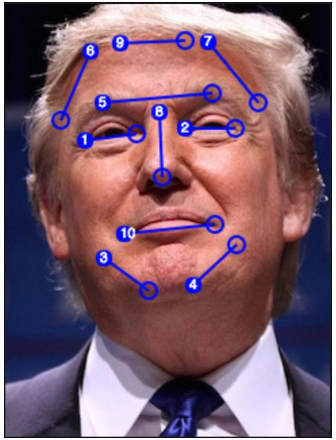
$DSUM$ += $D_i * weight$

$weightsum$ += $weight$

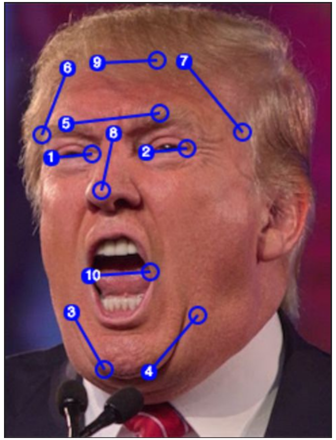
$X' = X + DSUM / weightsum$

destinationImage(X) = sourceImage(X')

Interpolate Morph Lines



Background Image

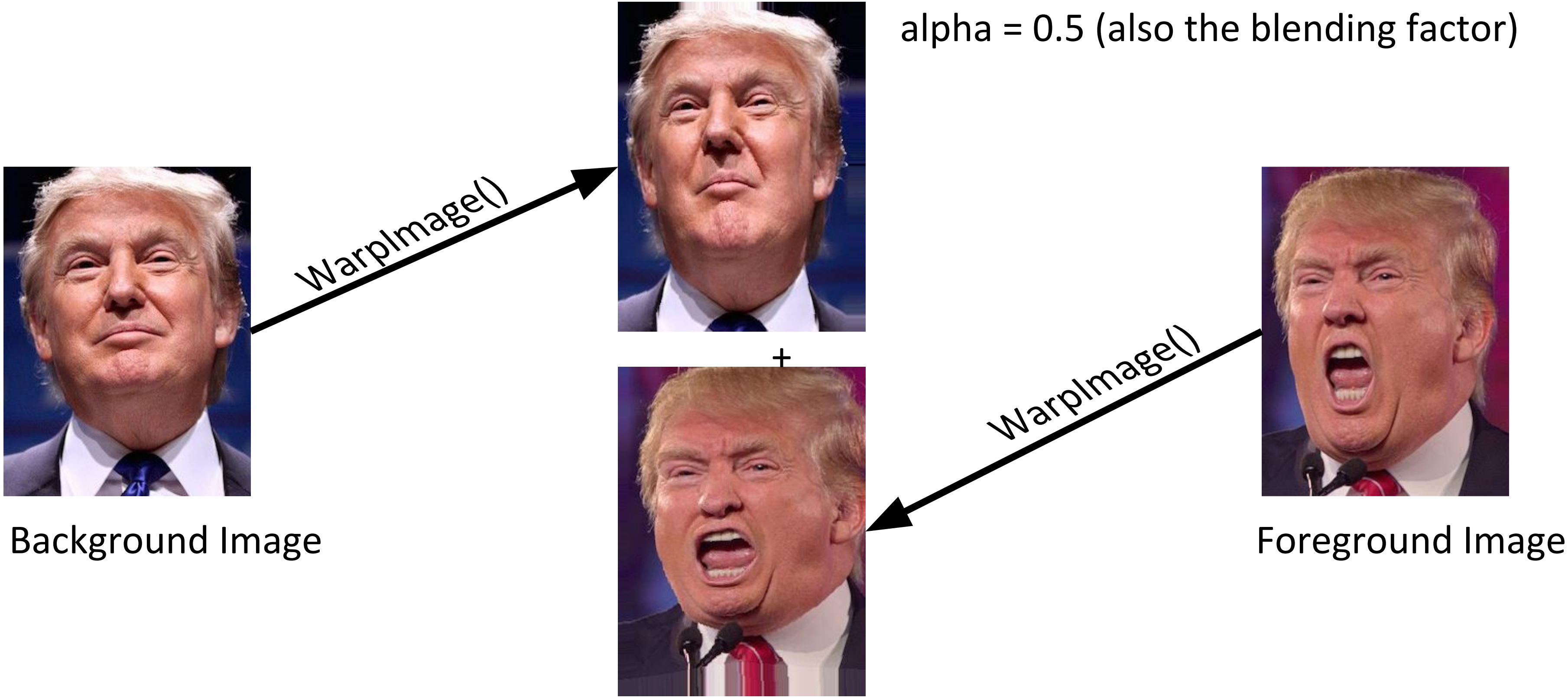


Foreground Image

current_line[i] = (1 – alpha) * background_lines[i] + alpha * foreground_lines[i]

Blending

alpha = 0.5 (also the blending factor)



Blending

alpha = 0.5 (also the blending factor)

Background Image

Foreground Image

Q&A