Finishing Up Assignment 1: Image Processing

COS 426: Computer Graphics (Spring 2022)

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Picking up where we left off last week...

Luminance
- Brightness
- Contrast
- Gamma
- Vignette
- Histogram equalization

Color
- Grayscale
- Saturation
- White balance
- Histogram matching

Filter
- Gaussian
- Sharpen
- Edge detect
- Median
- Bilateral filter

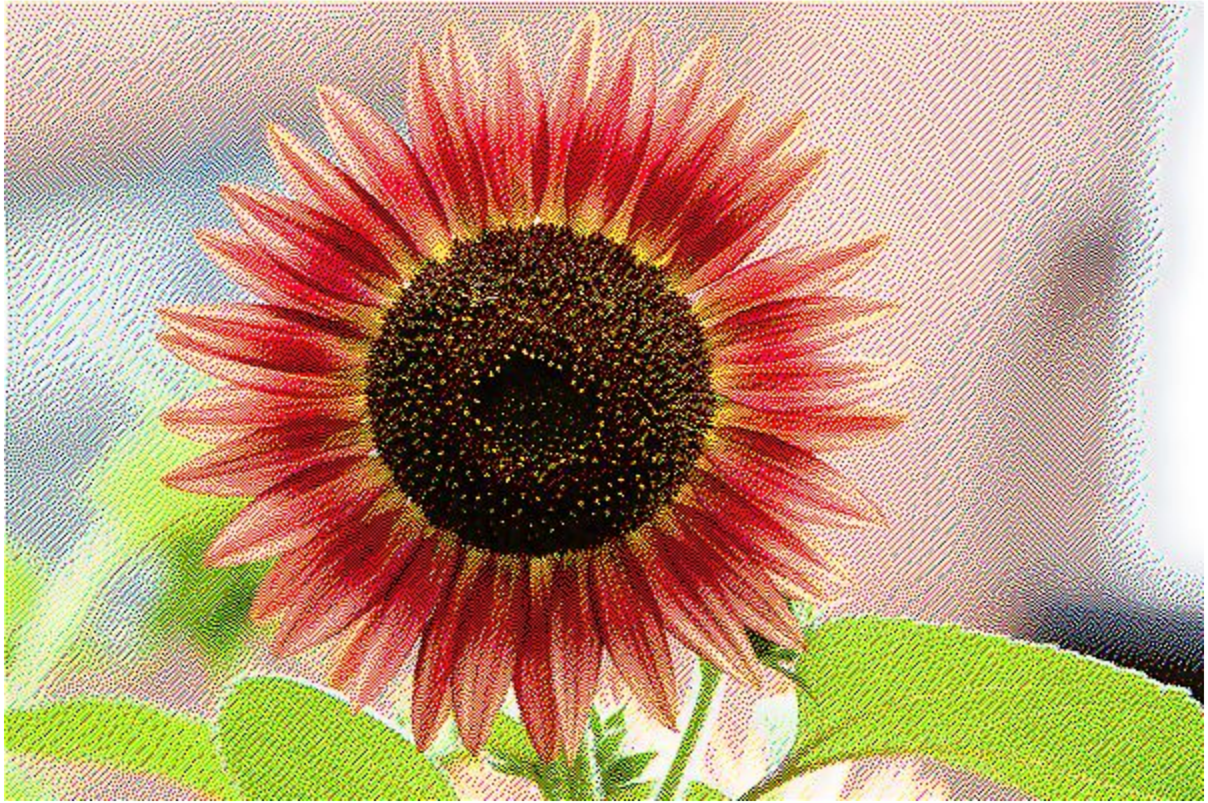
Dithering
- Quantization
- Random dithering
- Floyd-Steinberg error diffusion
- Ordered dithering

Resampling
- Bilinear sampling
- Gaussian sampling
- Translate
- Scale
- Rotate
- Swirl

Composite
- Composite
- Morph

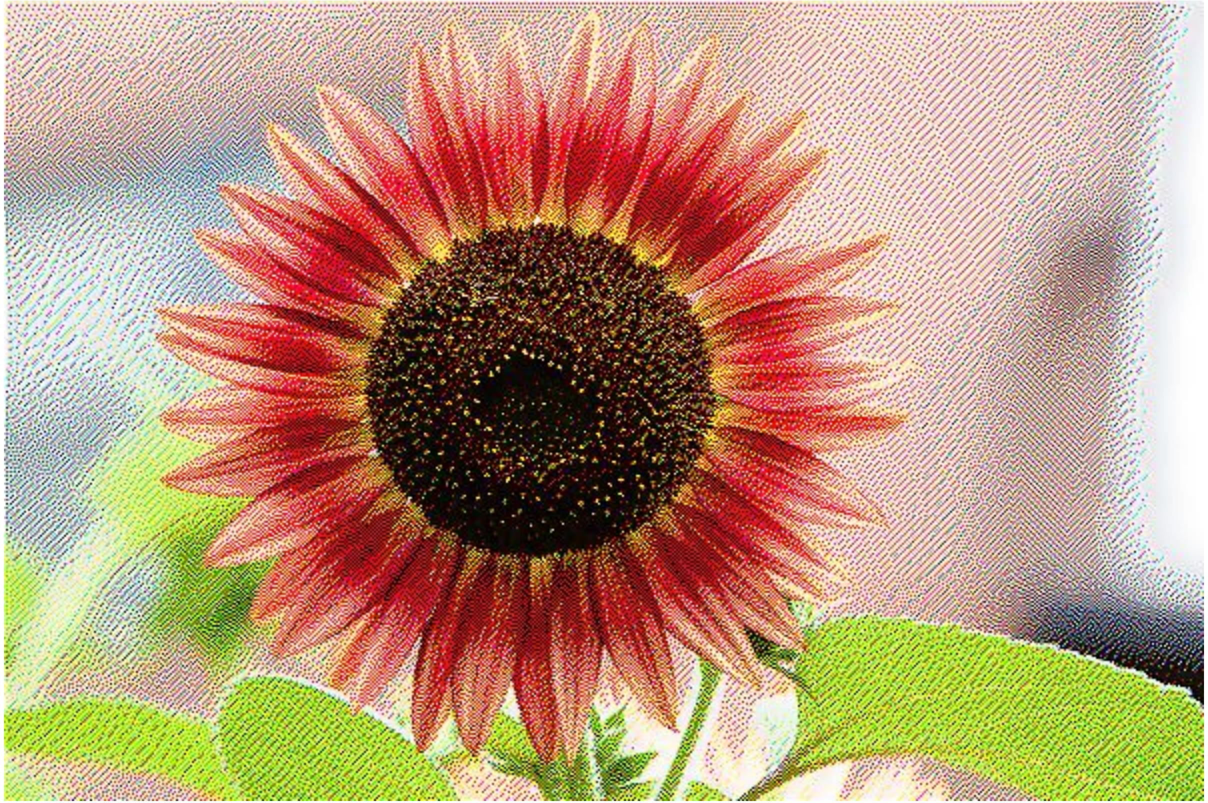
This week's precept will focus specifically on this topic

A Familiar Pattern



Notice anything familiar about the pattern?

Why Dither?

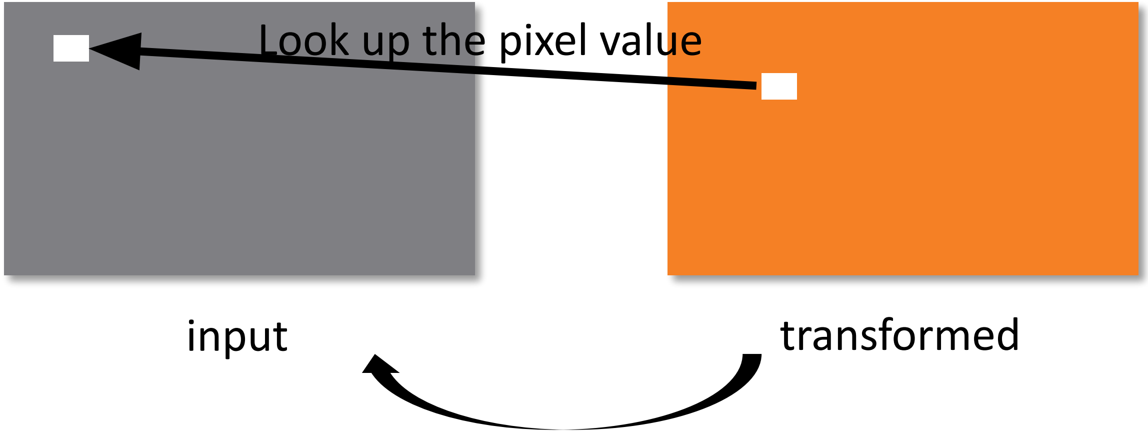


It’s a Floyd-Steinberg dither over RGB channels (1 bit each)!

This filter was often used to compress web GIFs — look for the artifact in old-school animations!

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

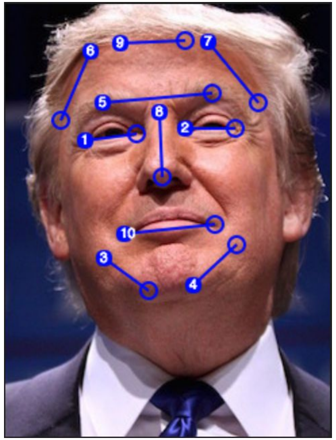
- output = alpha * foreground + (1 - alpha) * background
- alpha is the alpha channel foreground

backgroundImg foregroundImg foregroundImg(alpha channel) Result

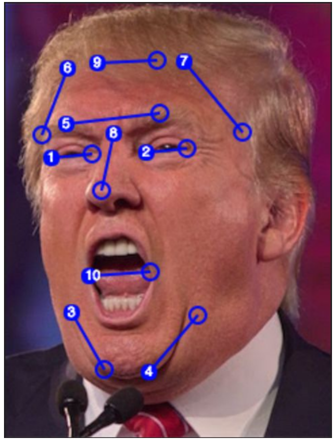
Morph

- 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 correspondence
  - warp the foreground image to the intermediate correspondence
  - blend using alpha

Interpolate Morph Lines



Background Image



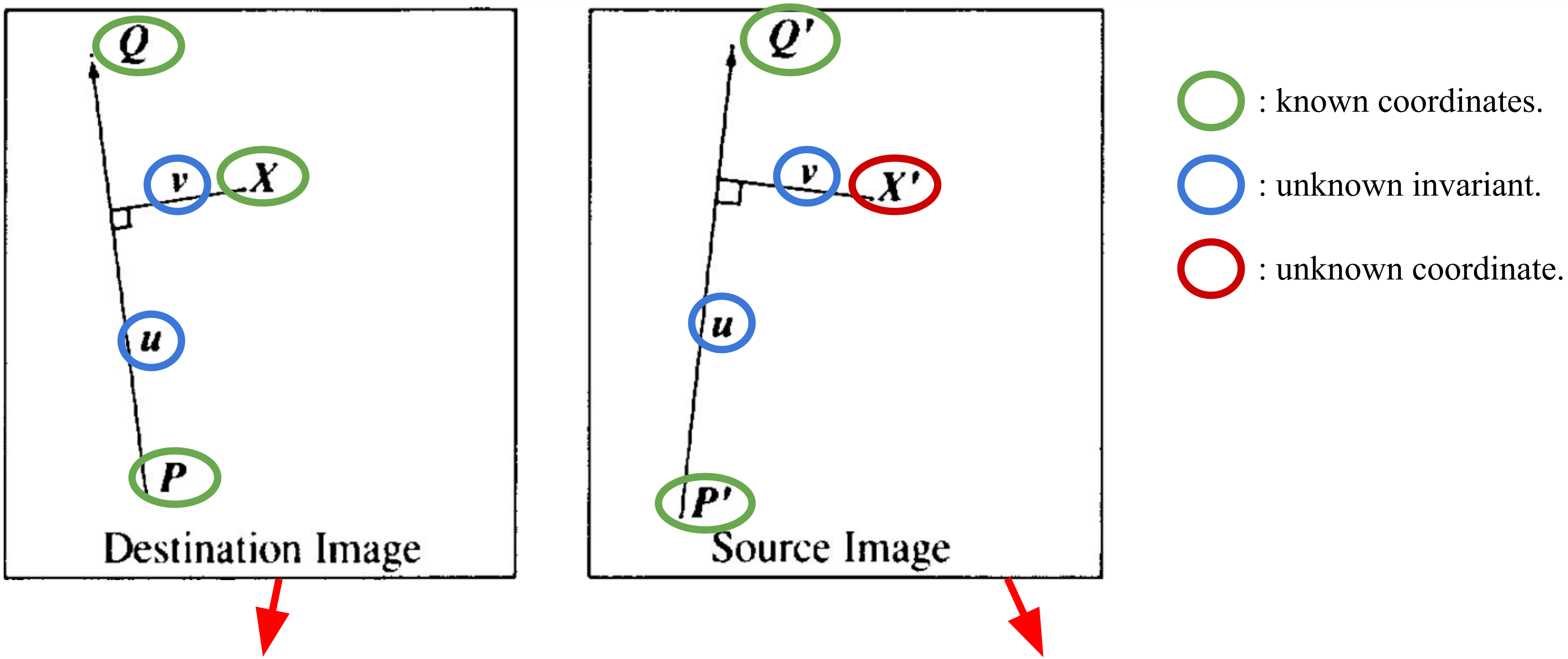
Foreground Image

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

Morph Algorithm Overview

1. Warp for a single line pair
2. Warp for many line pairs
3. For a fixed *t*, define the current line pairs as an interpolation between initial and final lines
4. Warp initial image *I* to **intermediate** *I'* and final image *F* to **intermediate** *F'* using current line pairs from Step 3
5. Alpha blend *I'* and *F'* using *t*
6. Vary *t* to get a morphing animation

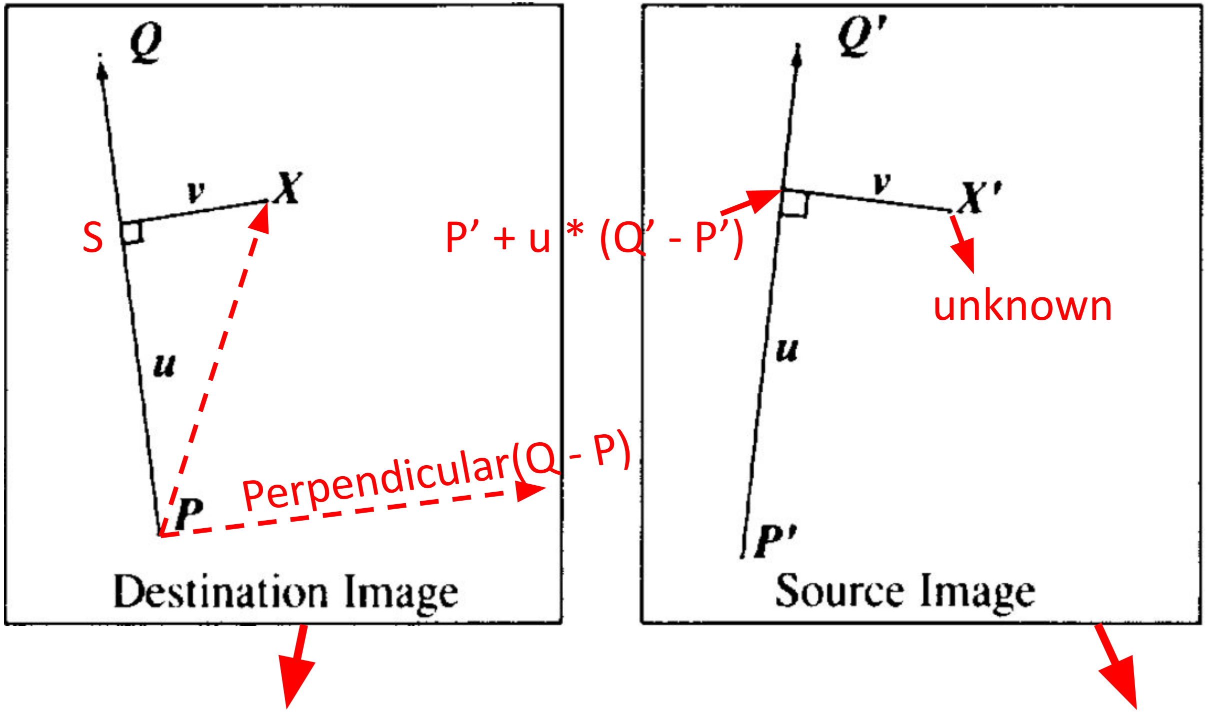
Warp Image (Single Line)



Warped background or foreground (currently undefined)

Pixel source (background or foreground)

Warp Image (Single Line)



Let S be the projection point of X onto PQ

u = fraction of SP's signed length over PQ's absolute length

v = X's signed distance to PQ, or to say, signed length of SX

Warped background or foreground (currently undefined)

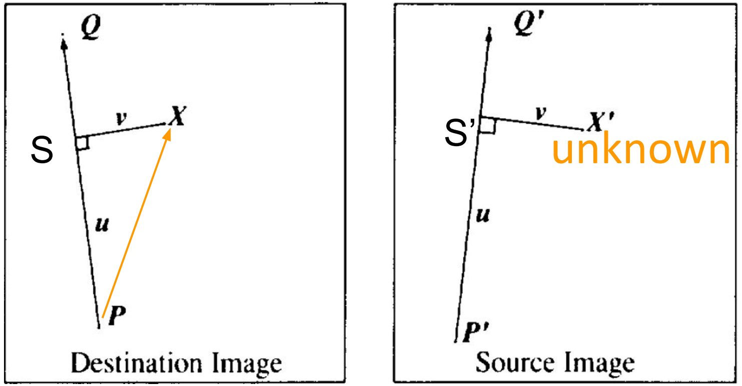
Pixel source (background or foreground)

Warp Image (Single Line)

- $u = \frac{(X-P)\cdot(Q-P)}{||Q-P||^2}$ — scalar; = Projection of PX onto PQ
- $v = \frac{(X-P)\cdot Perpendicular(Q-P)}{||Q-P||}$ — scalar; $\frac{Perpendicular(Q-P)}{||Q-P||}$: unit vector
- $X' = P' + u\cdot(Q'-P') + \frac{v\cdot Perpendicular(Q'-P')}{||Q'-P'||}$ — $\frac{Perpendicular(Q'-P')}{||Q'-P'||}$: unit vector

If Q - P = (x, y),
Perpendicular(Q – P) = (y, -x)

S' = P' + u * (Q' - P')



Want to map X in destination image to unknown pixel X' in source image which contains current line

Warp Image (Single Line)

scalar

- $u = \frac{(X-P)\cdot(Q-P)}{||Q-P||^2}$ = Projection of PX onto PQ

scalar

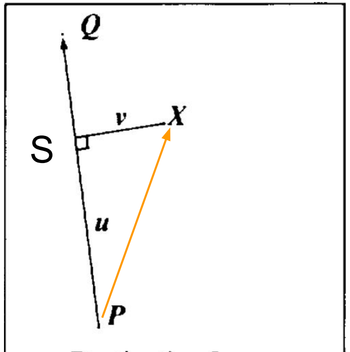
- $v = \frac{(X-P)\cdot Perpendicular(Q-P)}{||Q-P||}$ unit vector

If Q - P = (x, y),
Perpendicular(Q – P) = (y, -x)

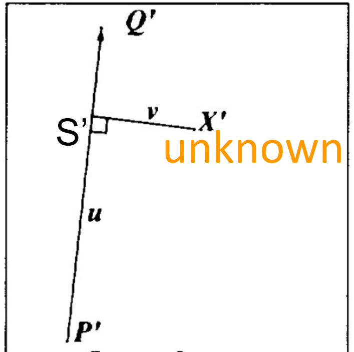
- $X' = P' + u \cdot (Q' - P') + \frac{v \cdot Perpendicular(Q'-P')}{||Q'-P'||}$ unit vector
- $dist = shortest\ distance\ from\ X\ to\ PQ$
  - 0 <= u <= 1: dist = |v|
  - u < 0: dist = ||X – P||
  - u > 1: dist = ||X – Q||
- $weight = (\frac{length^p}{a+dist})^b$ Length of P'Q'
  - we use p = 0.5, a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

Contribution (weight) of line segment PQ to the warping of X's location
Each line segment contributes some weight

S' = P' + u * (Q' - P')



Destination Image



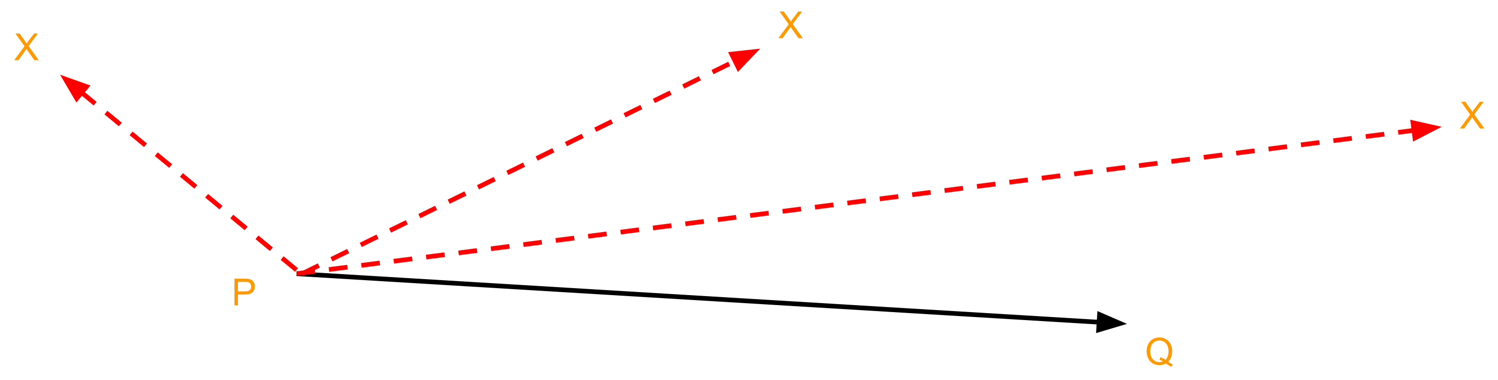
Source Image

Want to map X in destination image to unknown pixel X' in source image which contains current line

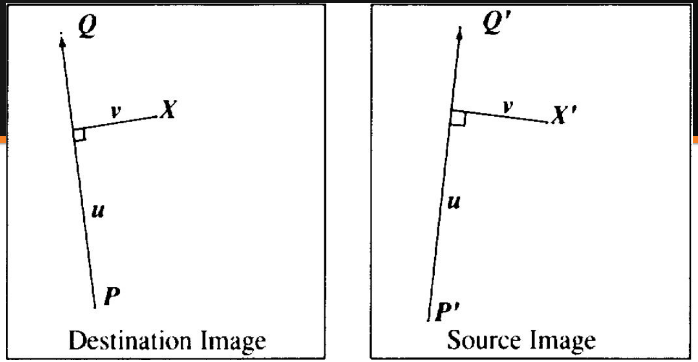
Warp Image (Single Line)

$dist = shortest\ distance\ from\ X\ to\ PQ$

- $0 <= u <= 1$: dist = |v|
- $u < 0$: dist = ||X – P||
- $u > 1$: dist = ||X – Q||



Warp Image (Many Lines)



For each pixel X in the destination

  $DSUM = (0,0)$

  $weightsum = 0$ Track total weight for later averaging

  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 $P_i Q_i$

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

    $DSUM \mathrel{+}= D_i * weight$

    $weightsum \mathrel{+}= weight$

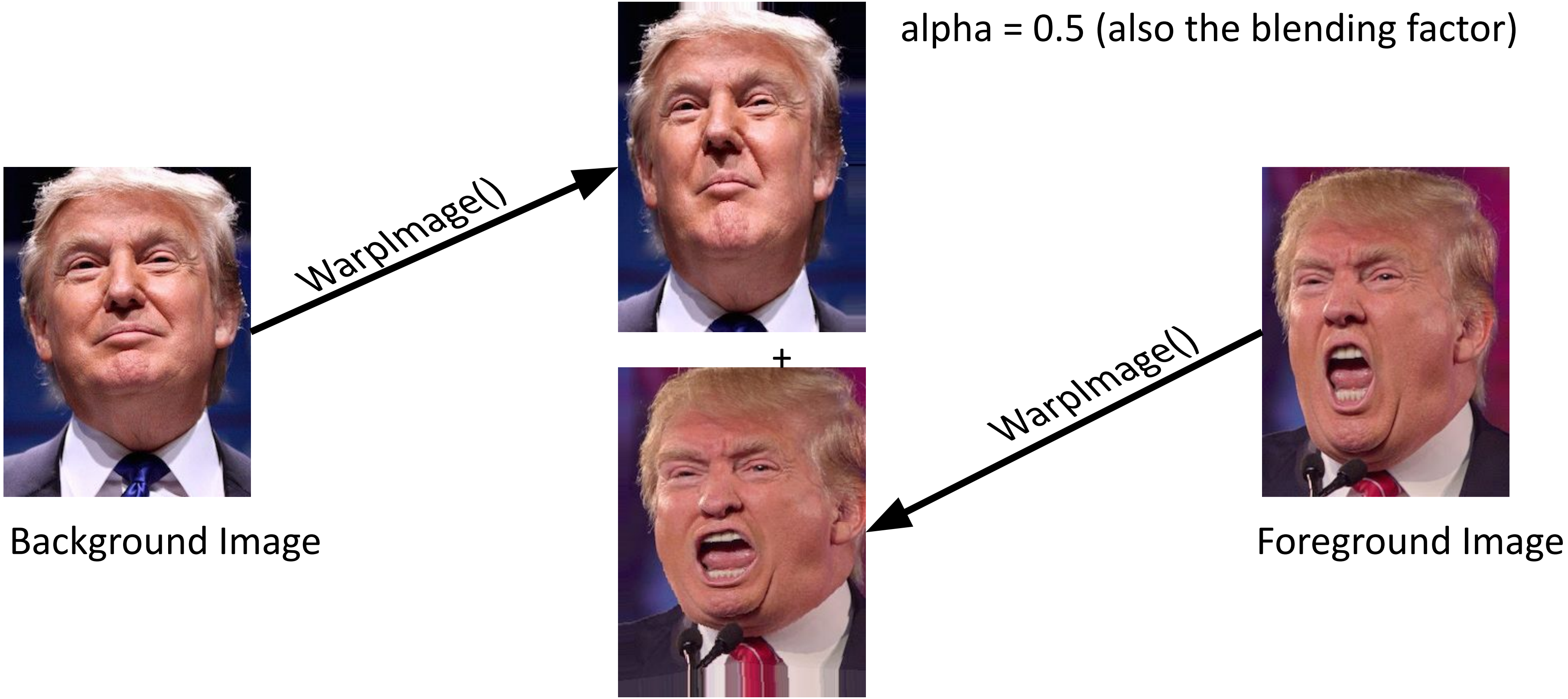
  $X' = X + DSUM / weightsum$ Repeat for all lines and then average based on weight

  destinationImage(X) = sourceImage(X')

Algorithm described before for a single line

Blending

alpha = 0.5 (also the blending factor)



Blending

Vary this alpha to get an animation

alpha = 0.5 (also the blending factor)

Background Image

Foreground Image

Morph Algorithm Sketch

```
GenerateAnimation(Image_0, L_0[...], Image_1, L_1[...])
begin
    foreach intermediate frame time t do
        for i = 0 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
end
```

Q&A