

ESTIMATING IMAGE DISTORTIONS FOR MIRROR ANAMORPHOSSES USING SAMPLED POINT DISPLACEMENTS

GEES BROUWER - UNDER SUPERVISION OF ELMAR EISEMANN AND BARAN USTA

CSE3000 | JUNE 29, 2021



1. PROBLEM DESCRIPTION



Figure: Anamorphic art by István Orosz

- * **Mirror anamorphosis:** the distorted view of an artwork using a reflective object
- * The artwork is designed for the distorted view to form a recognizable image
- * It is difficult for artists to resolve the correct distortions while creating the artwork

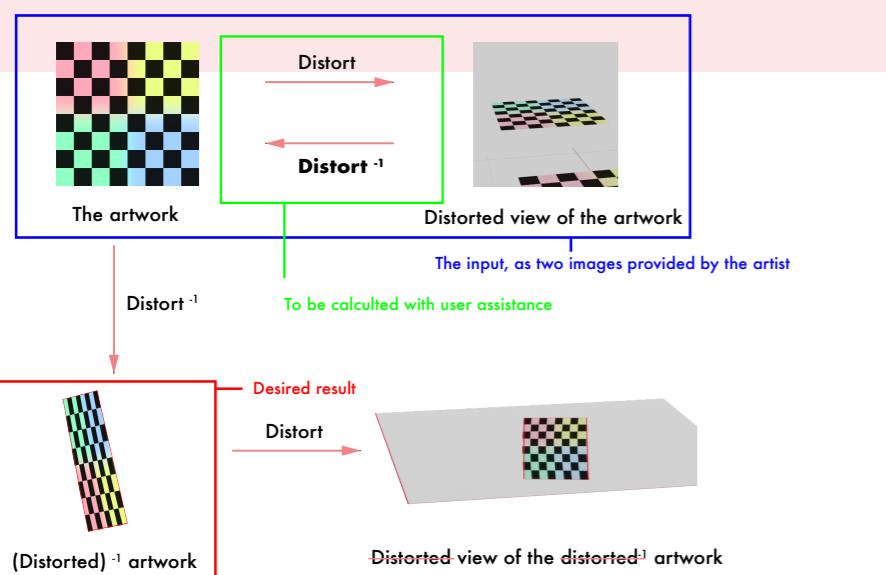
GOAL

2.

"Calculating mappings between artworks and their distorted view with minimum user assistance."

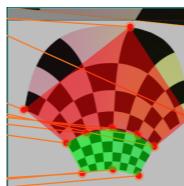
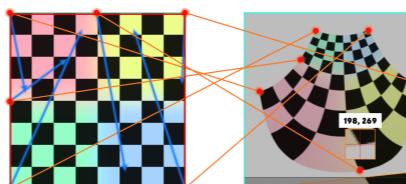
Q: Why? A: To enable artists to directly design the distorted view, while a computer resolves the correct distortions

Q: How? A: Using just **two images** and an interface



3. METHOD

- * An interface will be built in which a user can sample point displacements to create a partial mapping
- * An algorithm will be used for estimating the **full mapping**.
- * By calculating (regional) confidence values, the interface can guide the user to sample more point displacements
- * The user will be able to improve the mapping by iteratively reviewing results and sampling more points



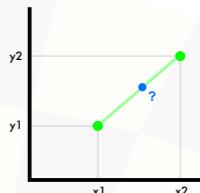
4. ALGORITHMS

Interpolation: estimating values between known data points

... for two dimensions?

... for scattered data?

=> creating a polygonal surface



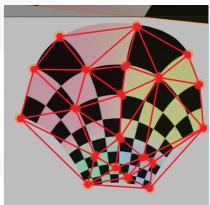
The 3 levels: nearest neighbor vs. linear vs. cubic

Curves: can we do better than cubic?

=> splines, radial basis function

Confidence: what/how to compare?

=> image similarity & subdivision surface



User errors: data fitting vs. data interpolation?



5. RESULTS

Nearest neighbor: unpractical

Linear: Best for planar mirrors

Cubic: Best for (slightly) curved mirrors with irregularities

RBF interpolation: Best for advanced curvatures with small irregularities

Splines: Best for advanced curvatures with no irregularities

=> The better at estimating advanced curvatures, the less flexible for irregularities

Data fitting cannot properly distinguish between irregularities and user errors.

=> User interface design & user responsibility

=> **Sweet spot:** Iteratively 'trying' multiple methods, choose result with highest confidence