

EE 610: Image Processing Final Project

# Automatic Image Stitching

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# Understanding the Problem

## **Why to stitch?**

- matching of panoramic image - despite rotation, zoom and illumination

## **Problems of image Stitching:**

- To Register images so their features align
- Matching different images to stitch into one
- Blending images to hide stitching marks

### **Algorithm: Panoramic Recognition**

**Input:**  $n$  unordered images

- I. Extract SIFT features from all  $n$  images
- II. Find  $k$  nearest-neighbours for each feature using a k-d tree
- III. For each image:
  - (i) Select  $m$  candidate matching images (with the maximum number of feature matches to this image)
  - (ii) Find geometrically consistent feature matches using RANSAC to solve for the homography between pairs of images
  - (iii) Verify image matches using probabilistic model
- IV. Find connected components of image matches
- V. For each connected component:
  - (i) Perform bundle adjustment to solve for the rotation  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$  and focal length  $f$  of all cameras
  - (ii) Render panorama using multi-band blending

**Output:** Panoramic image(s)

# Feature Matching: SIFT

SIFT:

Extract and match SIFT [Low04] features between all of the images.

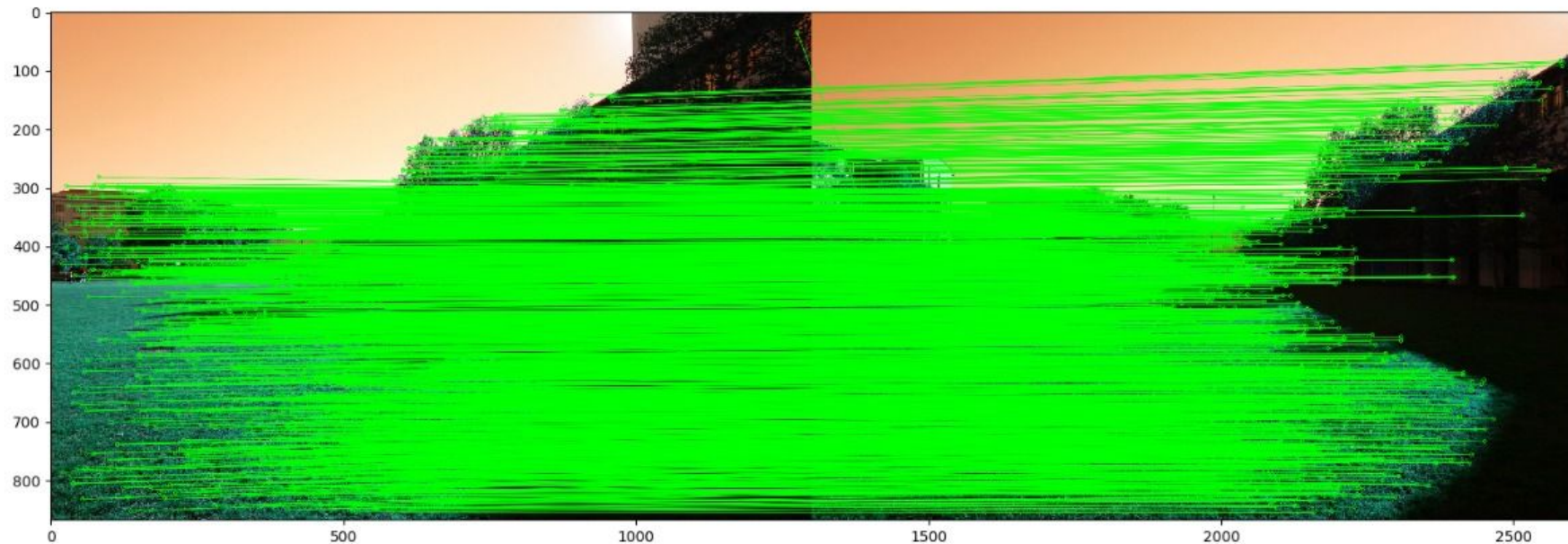
Characteristic scale and orientation is established at each feature location

K-d tree:

Each feature is matched to its  $k$  nearest neighbours in feature space (we use  $k = 2$ )

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_i = \mathbf{H}_{ij} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_j$$

# SIFT



# Image Matching - RANSAC

RANSAC is essentially a sampling approach to estimating H

$$p(\mathbf{H} \text{ is correct}) = 1 - (1 - (p_i)^r)^n$$

N - no of trials

Pi - probability that a feature match is correct between a pair of matching images

R- feature correspondences(=2)

After 500 trials,  $p = 10^{-14}$



(a) Image 1



(b) Image 2



(c) SIFT matches 1



(d) SIFT matches 2



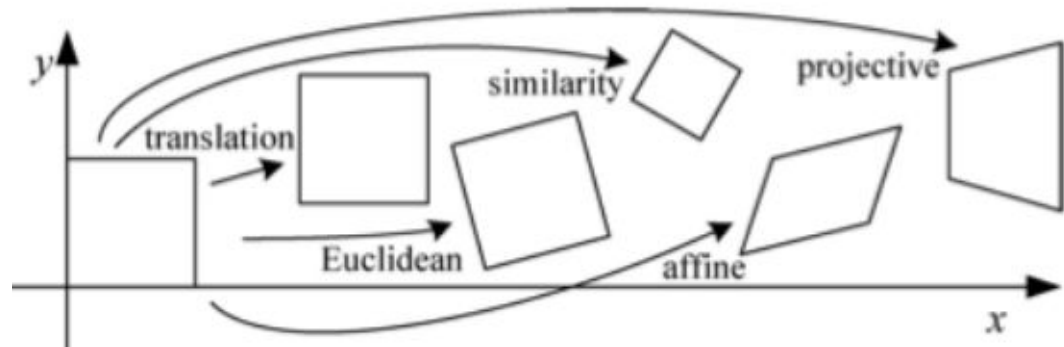
(e) RANSAC inliers 1



(f) RANSAC inliers 2



# Homography



common  
picture  
plane of  
mosaic  
image



perspective reprojection

Pics: Marc Levoy

# Image Matching - Probabilistic Model

Condition:

$$\frac{B(n_i; n_f, p_1)p(m = 1)}{B(n_i; n_f, p_0)p(m = 0)} \underset{\text{reject}}{\overset{\text{accept}}{\geq}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{p_{\min}} - 1}.$$

$$p(f^{(1:n_f)} \mid m = 1) = B(n_i; n_f, p_1)$$

$$p(f^{(1:n_f)} \mid m = 0) = B(n_i; n_f, p_0)$$

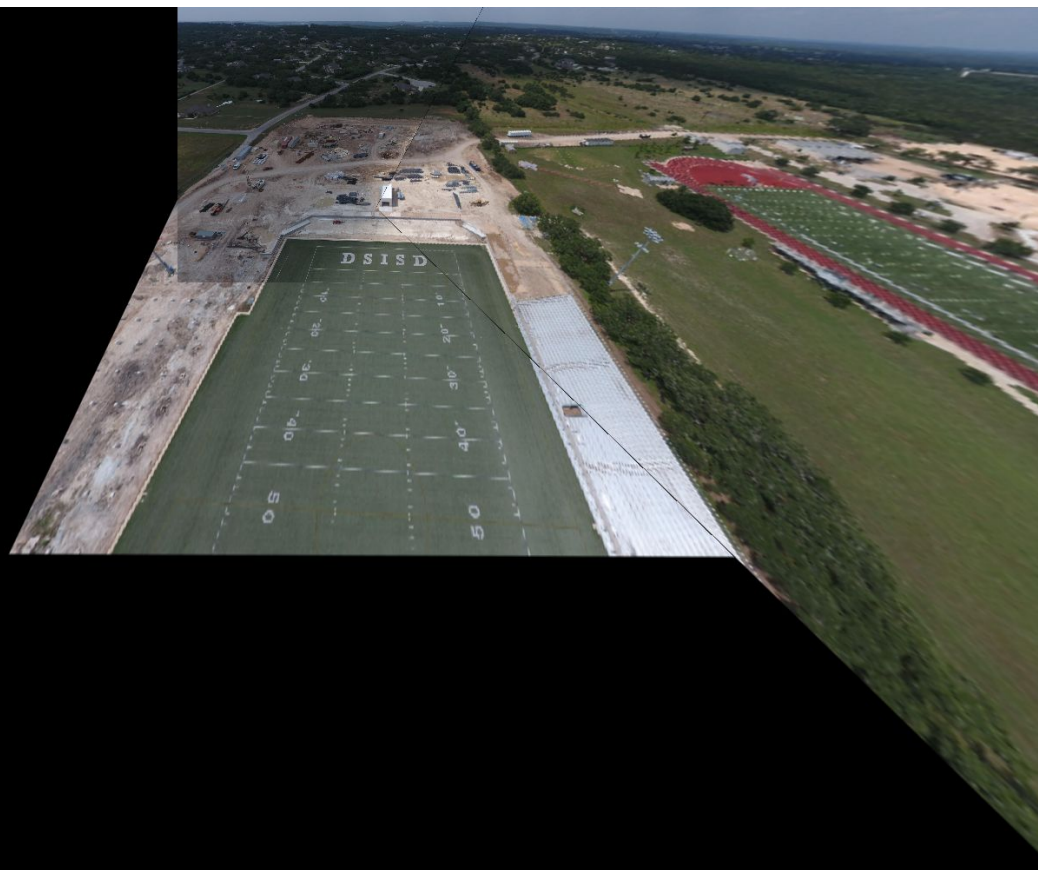
$$B(x; n, p) = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}.$$

Choosing values  $p(m = 1) = 10^{-6}$  and  $p_{\min} = 0.999$  gives the condition

$$n_i > \alpha + \beta n_f \quad (13)$$

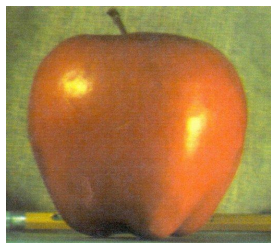
for a correct image match, where  $\alpha = 8.0$  and  $\beta = 0.3$ .



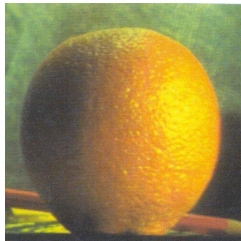


# Multi-band Blending

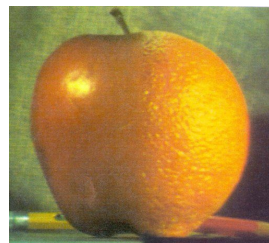
- Given two images we decide the overlapping regions.



+



=



- Laplacian Pyramid is formed of the two images to be overlapped by finding

the DoG  $B_{(k+1)\sigma}^i = I_{k\sigma}^i - I_{(k+1)\sigma}^i$

$$I_{(k+1)\sigma}^i = I_{k\sigma}^i * g_{\sigma'}$$

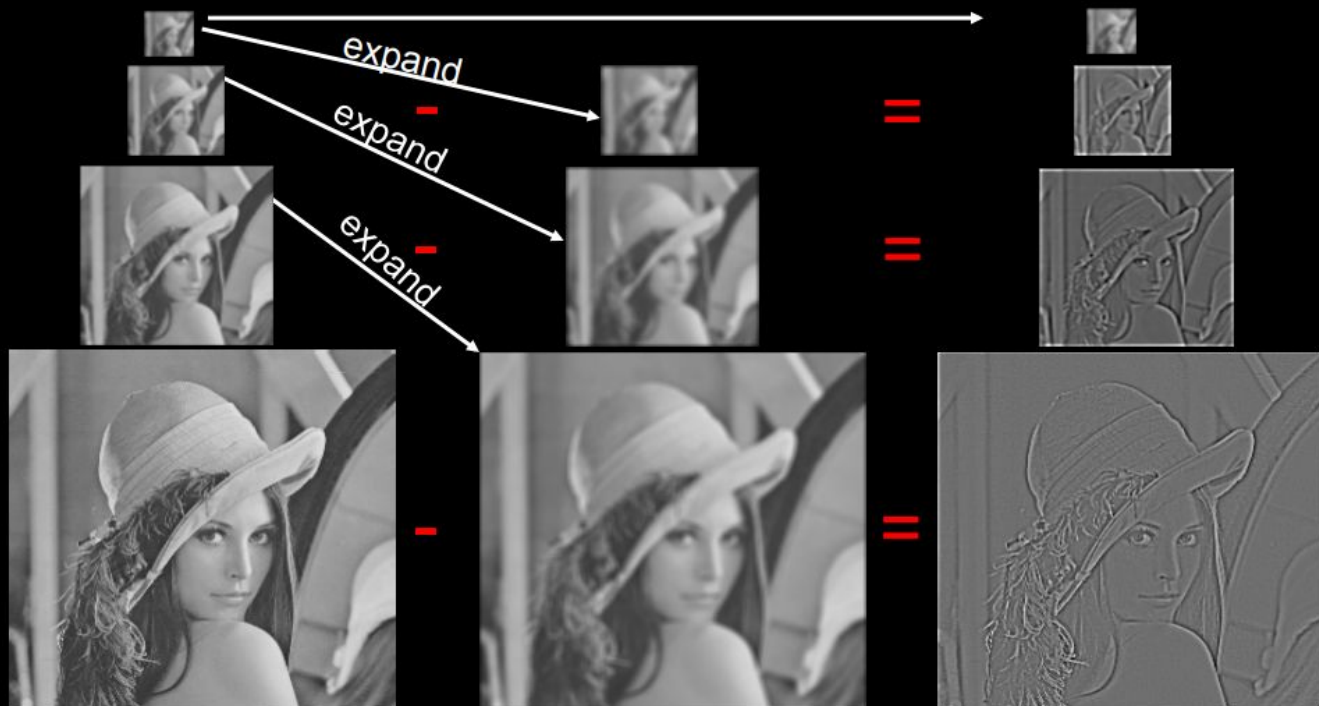
$$W_{(k+1)\sigma}^i = W_{k\sigma}^i * g_{\sigma'}$$

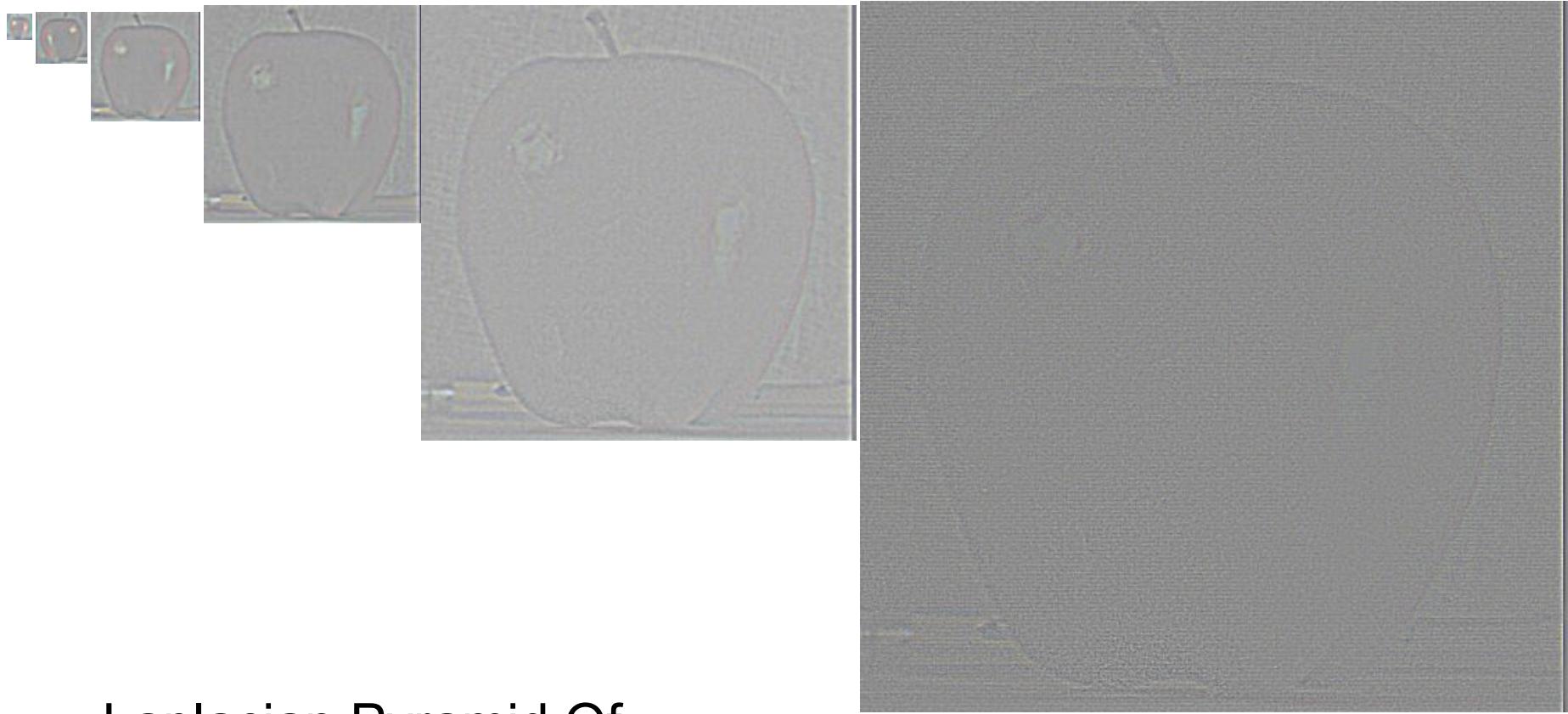
$$W_{max}^i(\theta, \phi) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } W^i(\theta, \phi) = \arg \max_j W^j(\theta, \phi) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Gaussian Pyramid of the mask is formed

## Gaussian Pyramid

## Laplacian Pyramid



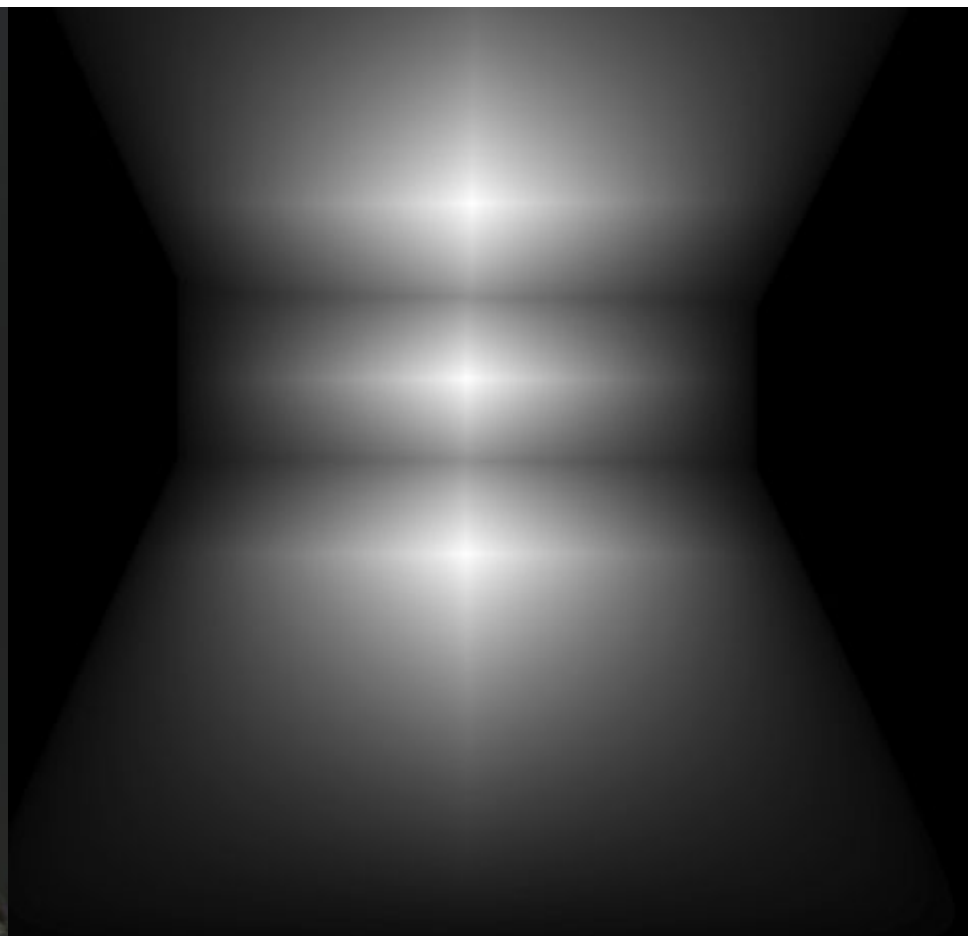
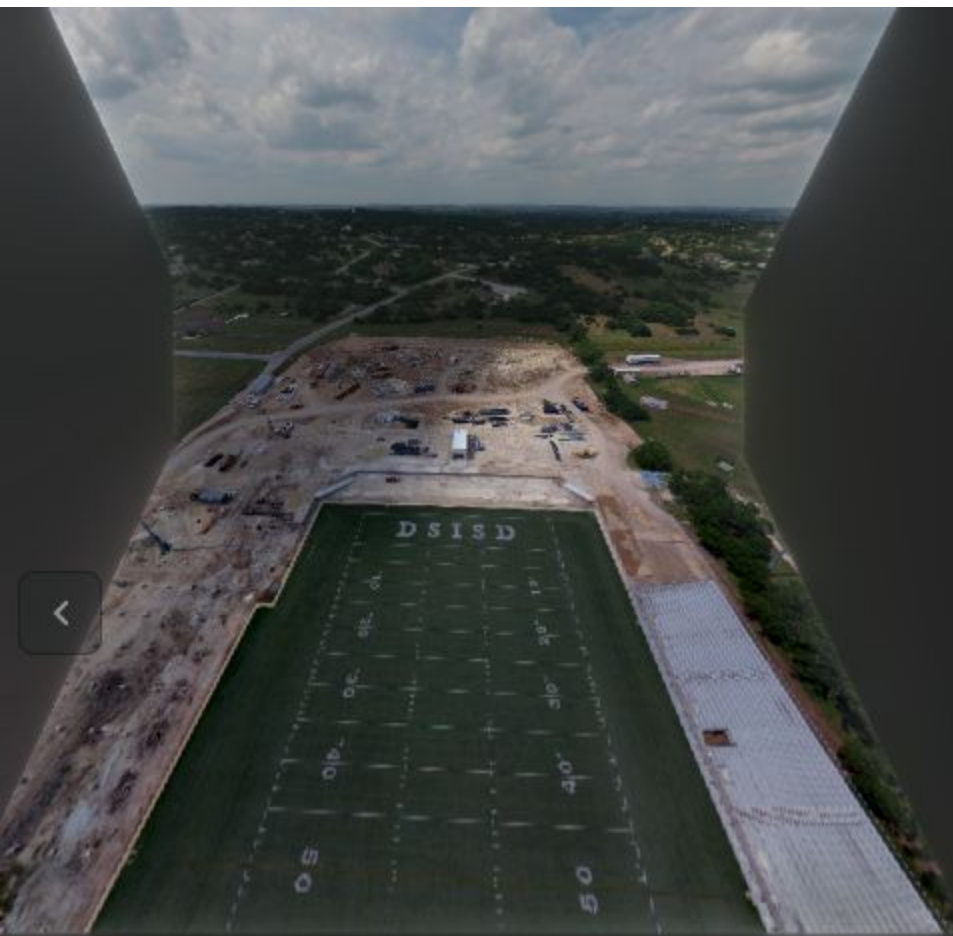


Laplacian Pyramid Of  
Apple images

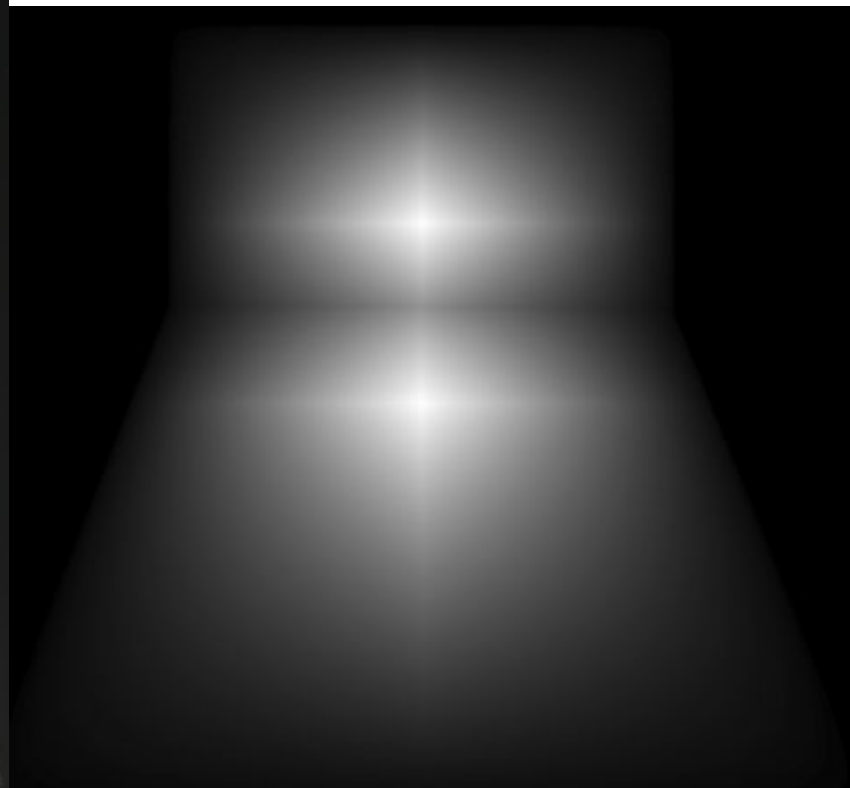
- Each pyramid is Blended by weighting the pyramids with the gaussian pyramids of the mask.
- Final image is formed by reconstructing the images from the pyramid.

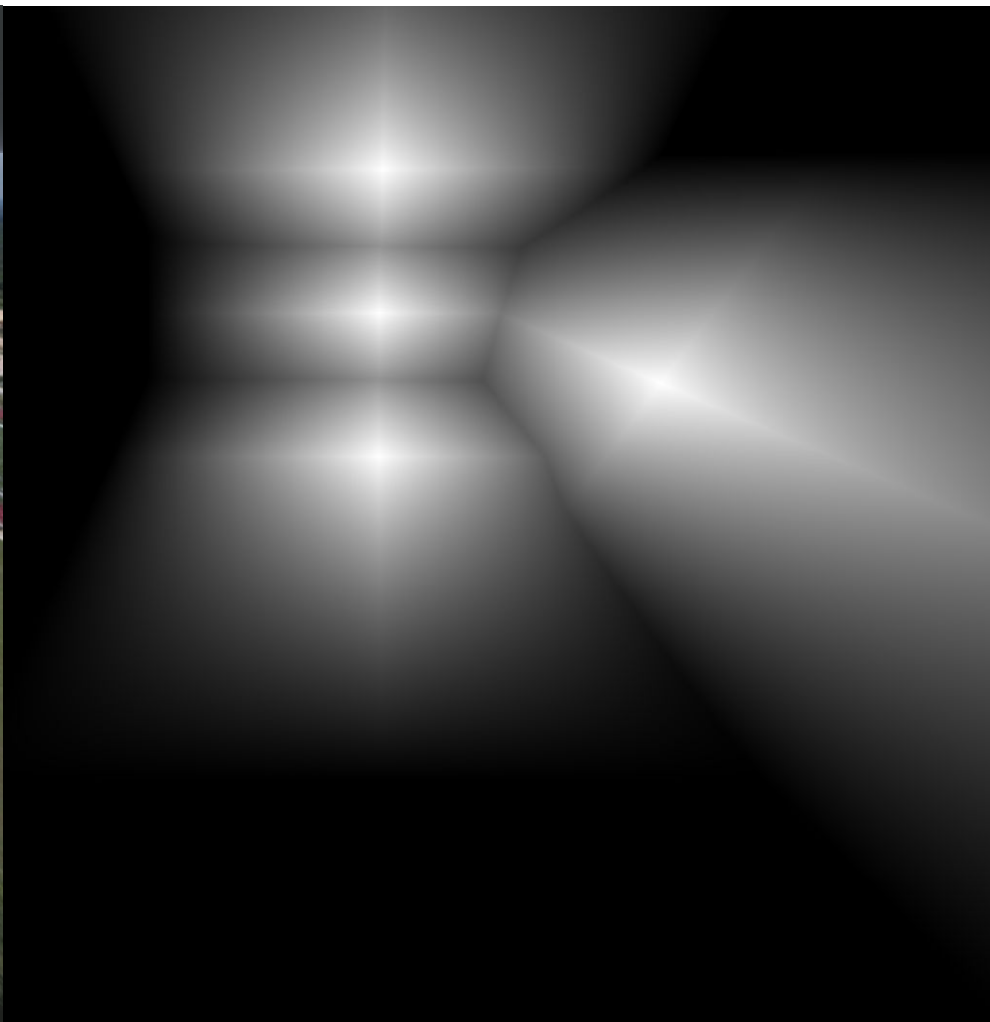


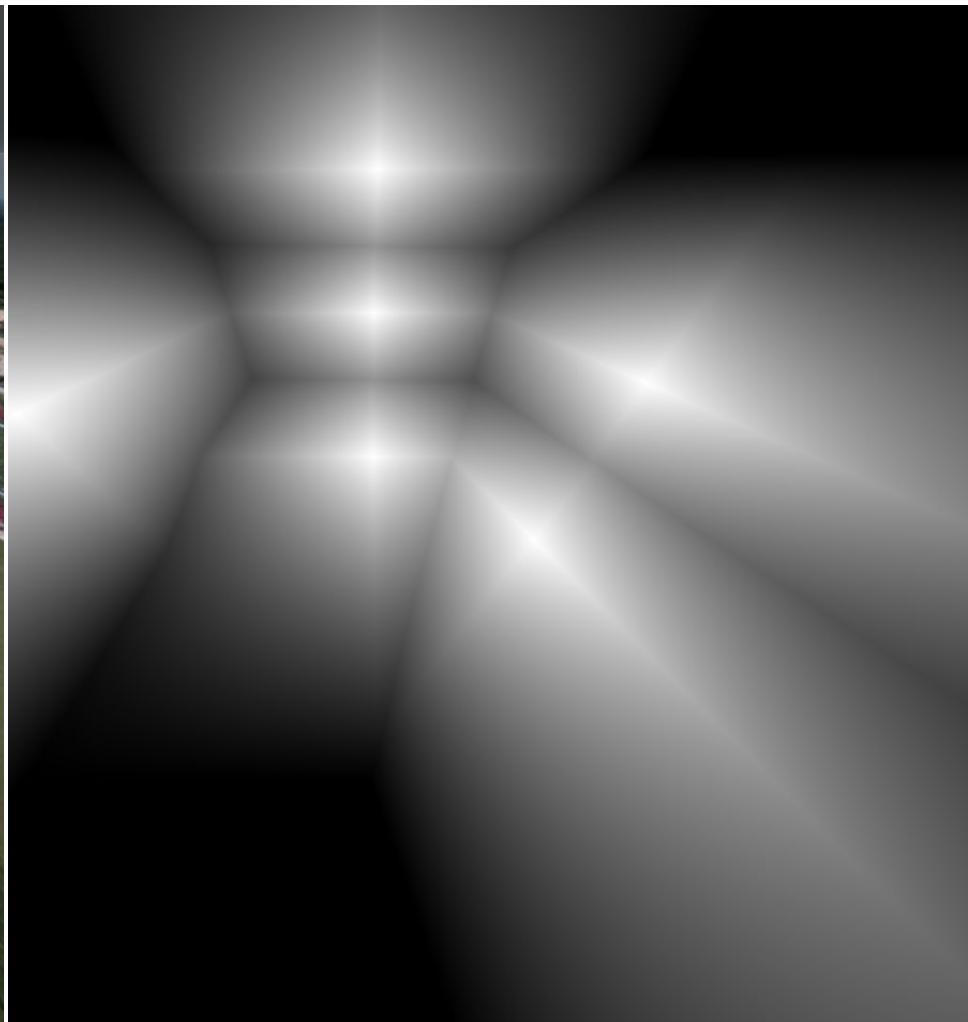
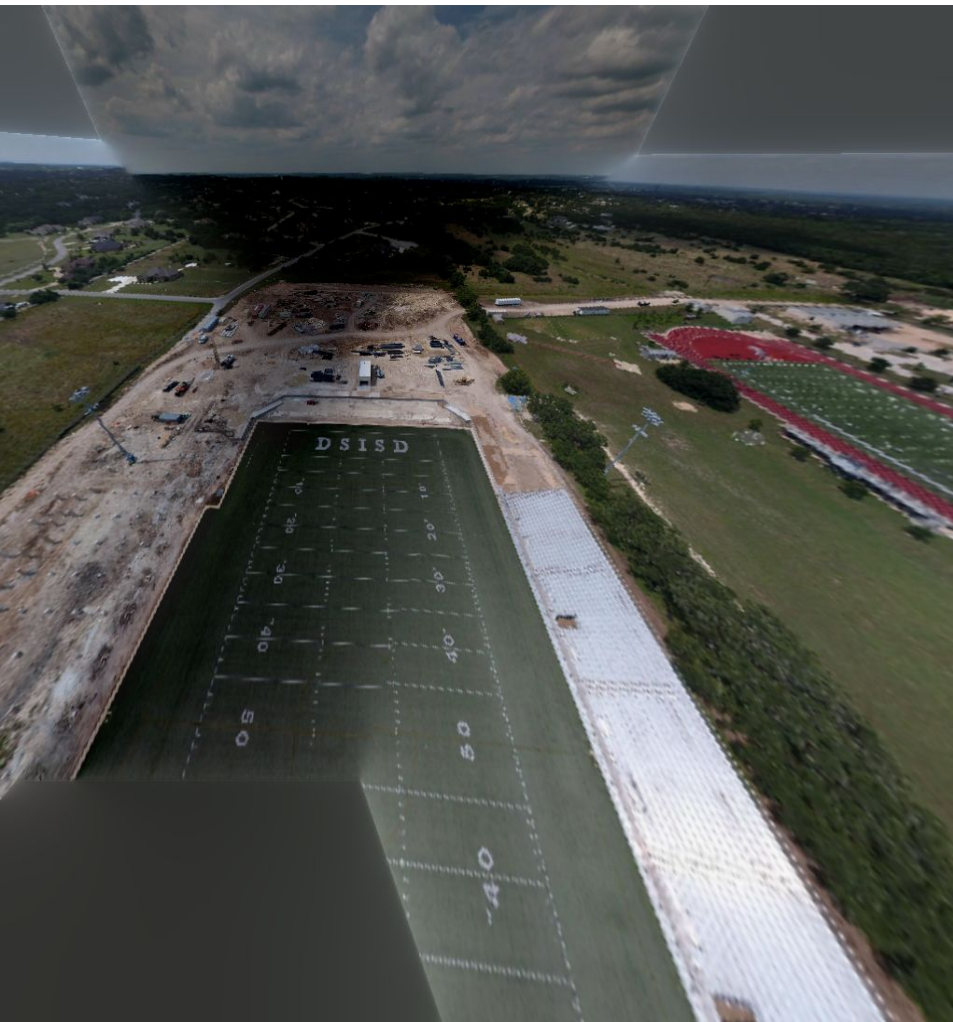


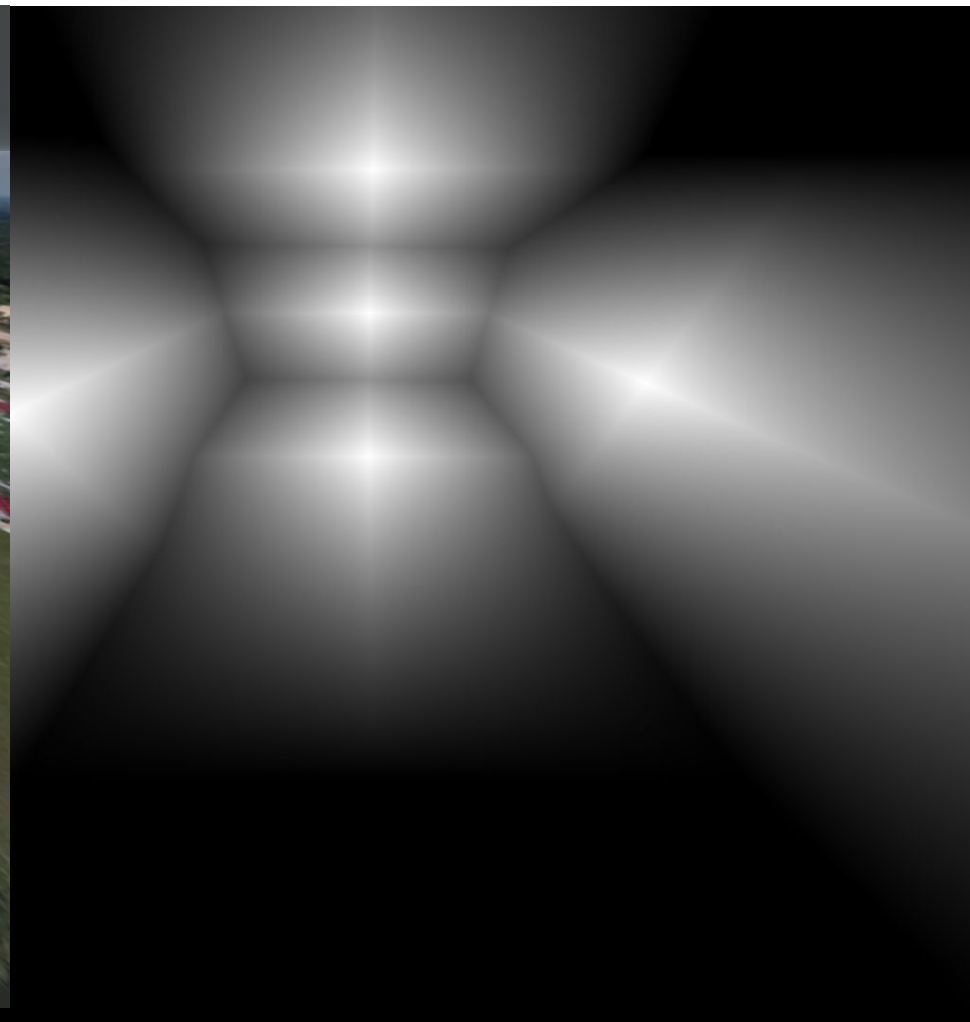




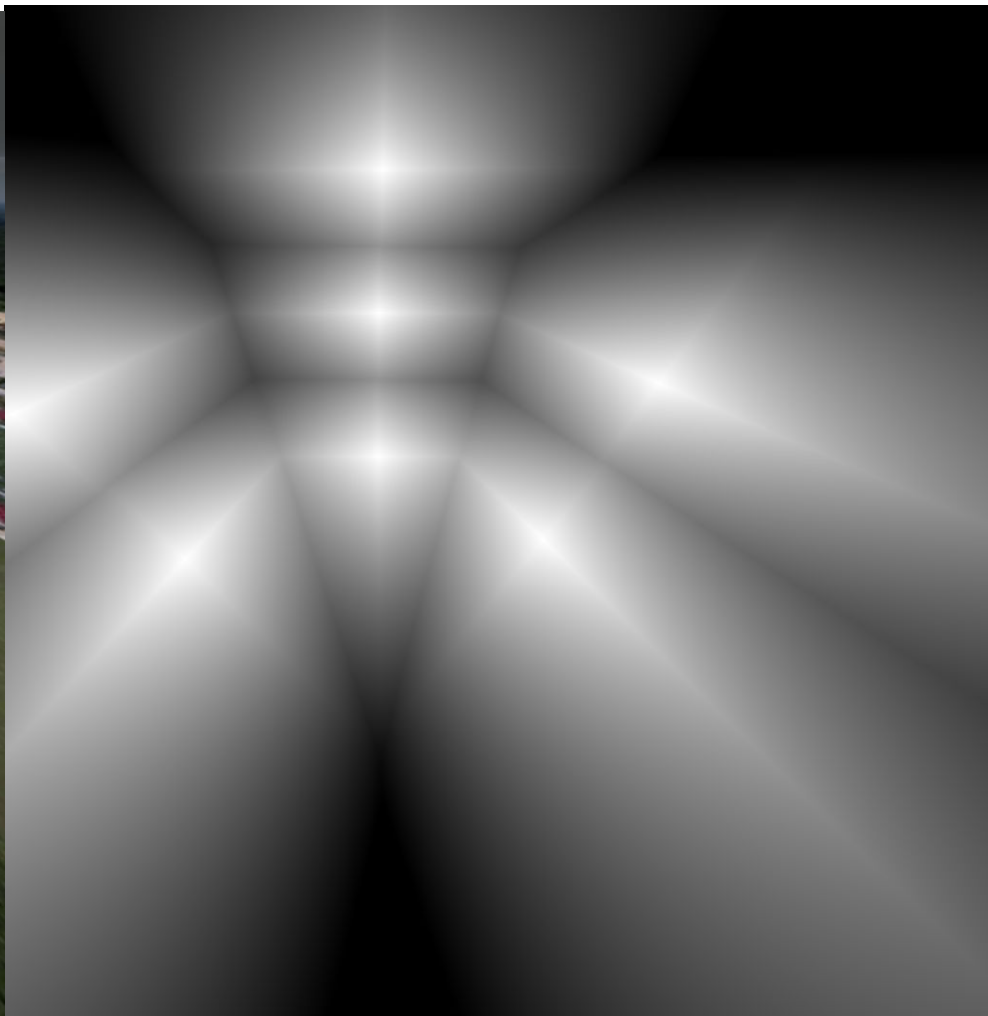
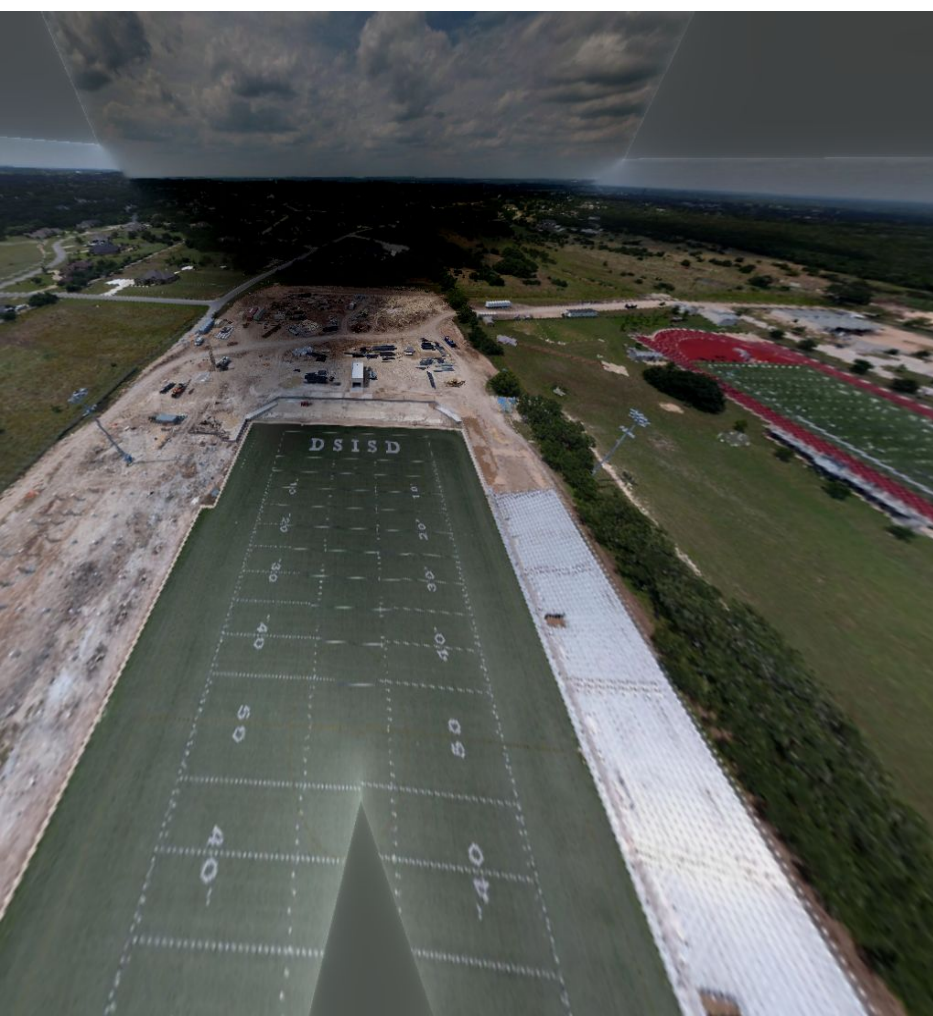


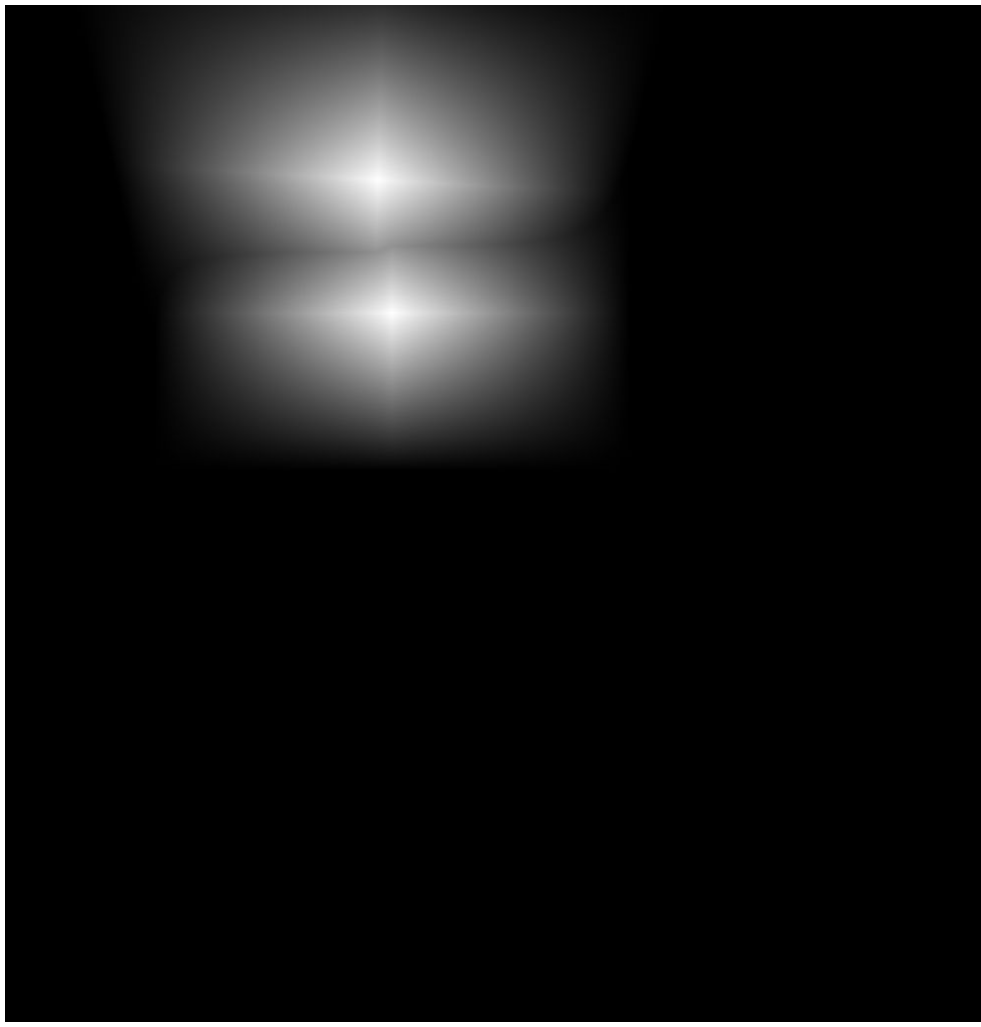




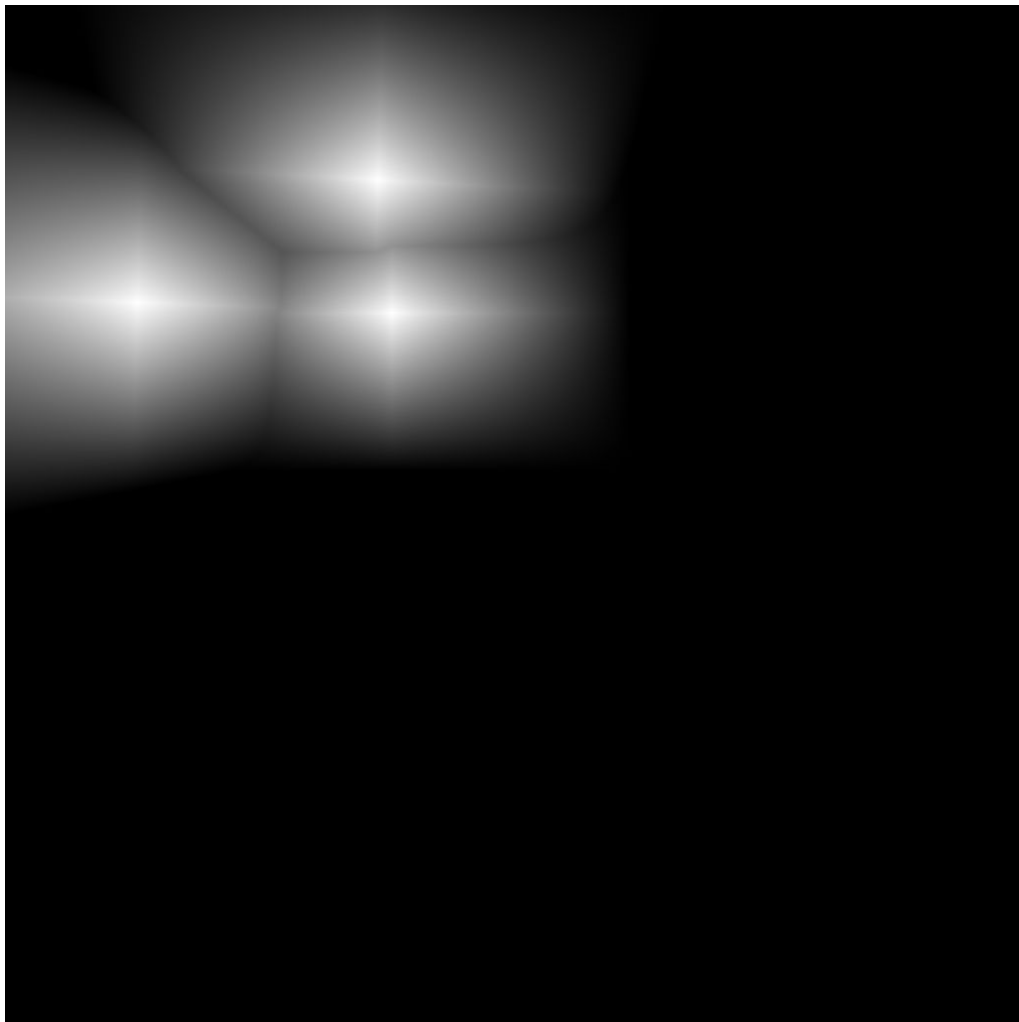


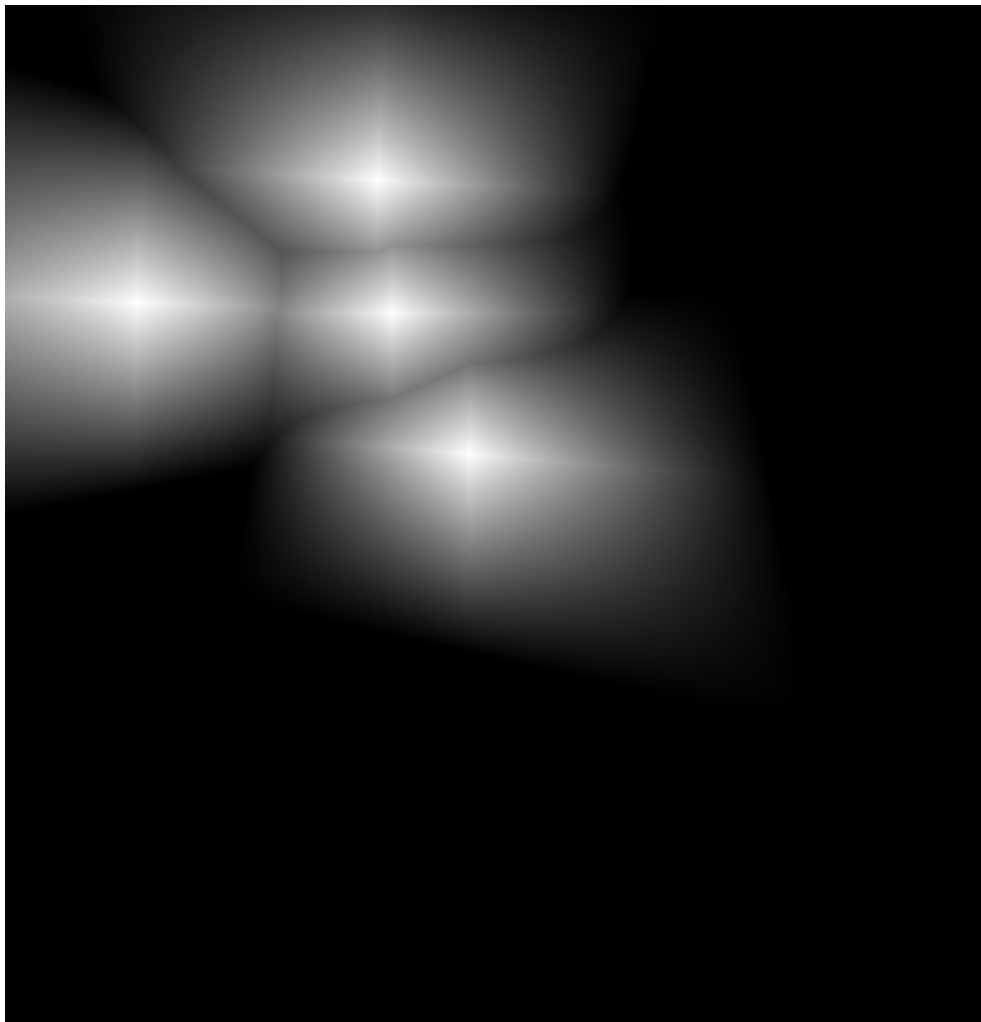


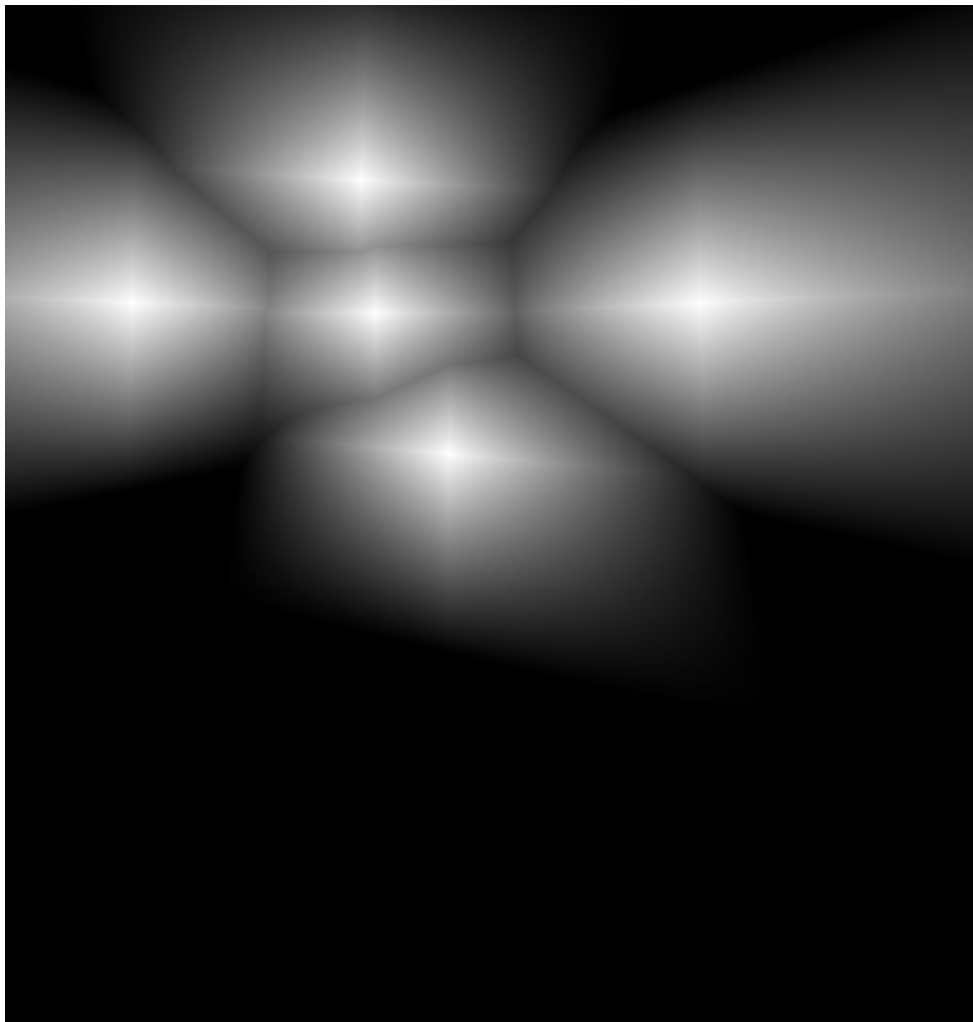


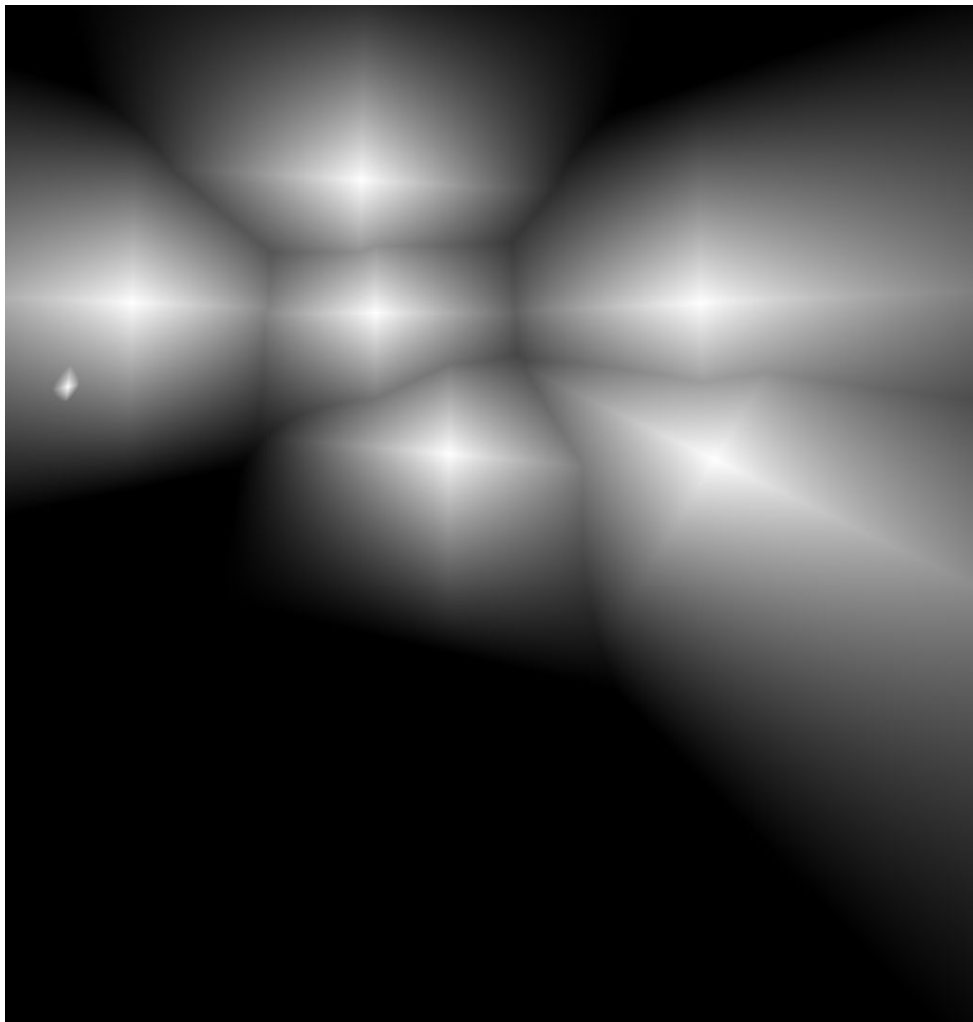






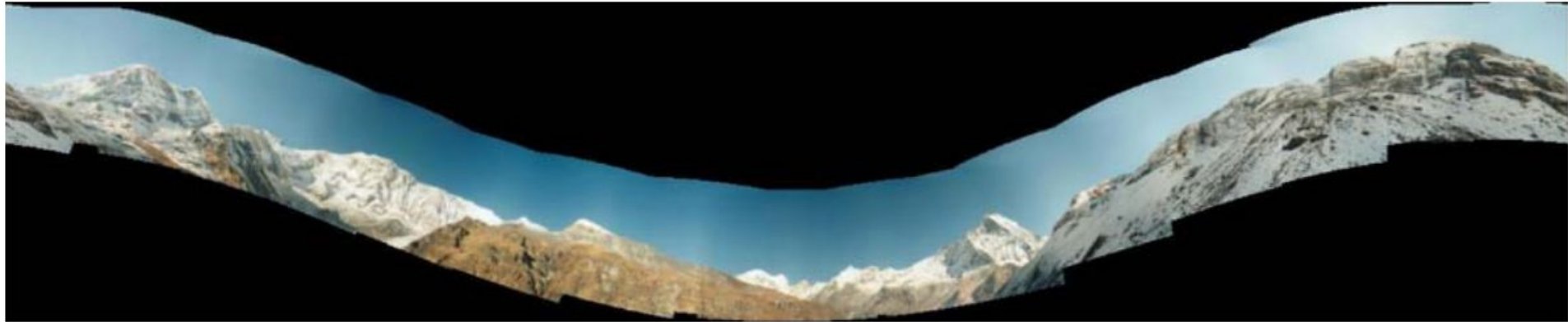






# Future scope

- Scene motion
- Automatic panoramic straightening



- Photometric modelling (decrease in intensity towards image edges)

# Learning Points

- Implemented theoretical concepts of image processing.
- Understanding papers and referencing multiple papers.
- Harnessing synergy of team members towards a common goal.



Thank You