Projections and Transformations

DD2423 Image Analysis and Computer Vision

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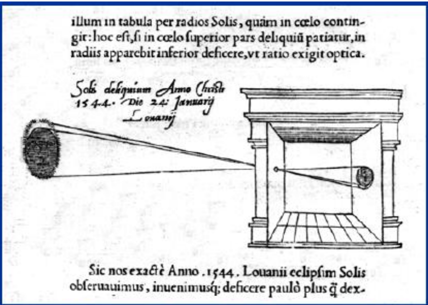
Topics for today

- Perspective projection
  - properties
  - approximations
- Homogeneous coordinates
- Image transformations
- Neighborhood concepts
- Connectivity, connected components
- Distance measures and transforms

Pinhole camera or “Camera Obscura”



"When images of illuminated objects ... penetrate through a small hole into a very dark room ... you will see [on the opposite wall] these objects in their proper form and color, reduced in size ... in a reversed position, owing to the intersection of the rays".

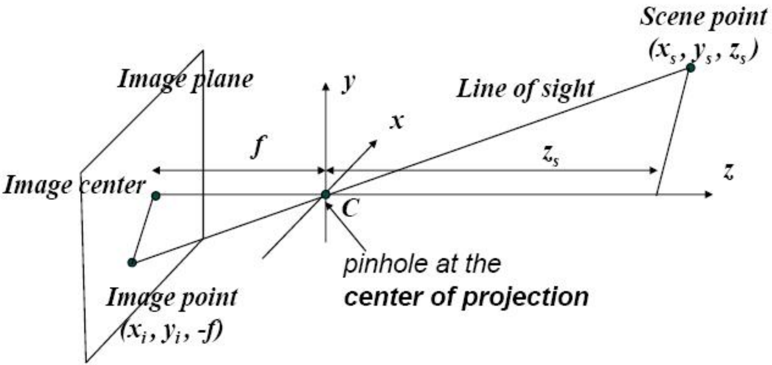
Leonardo Da Vinci

http://www.acmi.net.au/AIC/CAMERA_OBSCURA.html (Russell Naughton)

Pinhole camera and perspective projection

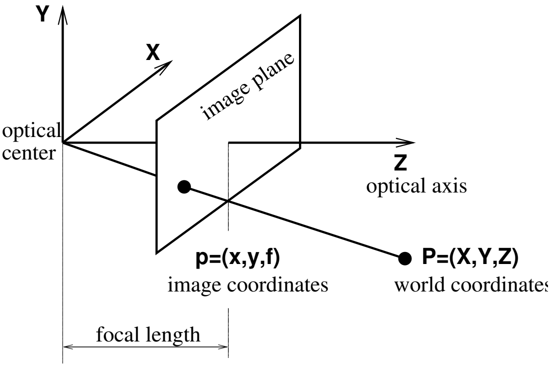
- A mapping from a three dimensionsal (3D) world onto a two dimensional (2D) plane in the previous example is called perspective projection.
- A pinhole camera is the simplest imaging device which captures the geometry of perspective projection.
- Rays of light enter the camera through an infinitesimally small aperture.
- The intersection of light rays with the image plane form the image of the object.

Perspective projection



- The point on the image plane that corresponds to a particular point in the scene is found by following the line that passes through the scene point and the center of projection

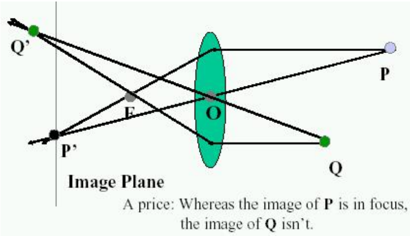
Pinhole camera - Perspective geometry

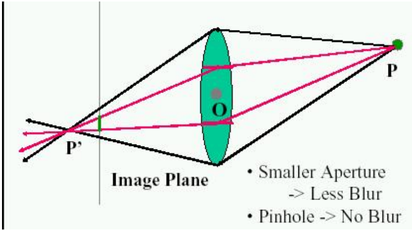


- The image plane is usually modeled in front of the optical center.
- The coordinate systems in the world and in the image domain are parallel. The optical axis is $\perp$ image plane.

Lenses

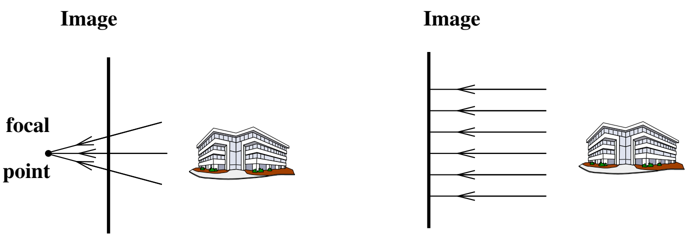
- Purpose: gather light from from larger opening (aperture)
- Problem: only light rays from points on the focal plane intersect the same point on the image plane
- Result: blurring in-front or behind the focal plane
- Focal depth: the range of distances with acceptable blurring





Imaging geometry - Basic camera models

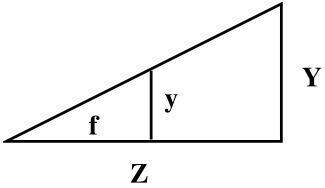
- **Perspective projection** (general camera model)
  All visual rays converge to a common point - the focal point
- **Orthographic projection** (approximation: distant objects, center of view)
  All visual rays are perpendicular to the image plane



Perspective projection

Orthographic projection

Projection equations



- Perspective mapping

$$\frac{x}{f} = \frac{X}{Z}, \quad \frac{y}{f} = \frac{Y}{Z}$$

- Orthographic projection

$$x = X, \quad y = Y$$

- Scaled orthography - Z_0 constant (representative depth)

$$\frac{x}{f} = \frac{X}{Z_0}, \quad \frac{y}{f} = \frac{Y}{Z_0}$$

Telescopic lens video example

Akira Kurusawa used telescopic lenses to ’flatten’ his movies to create more action, when you lose the sense of depth and distances.

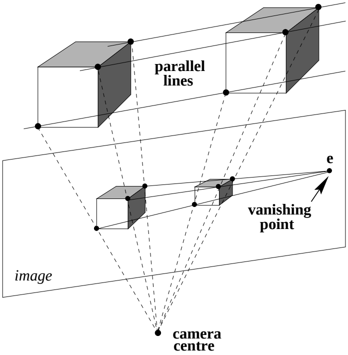
Fish-eye lens video example

The field of view is wide, but it results in radial distortion, when straight lines in the world are no longer straight in the image.

Perspective transformation

- A perspective transformation has three components:
  - Rotation - from world to camera coordinate system
  - Translation - from world to camera coordinate system
  - Perspective projection - from camera to image coordinates
- Basic properties which are preserved:
  - lines project to lines,
  - collinear features remain collinear,
  - tangencies,
  - intersections.

Perspective transformation (cont)

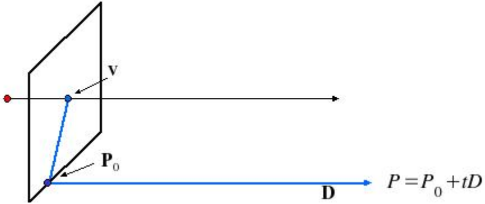


Each set of parallel lines meet at a different vanishing point - vanishing point associated to this direction. Sets of parallel lines on the same plane lead to collinear vanishing points - the line is called the horizon for that plane.

Homogeneous coordinates

- Model points (X, Y, Z) in $\mathcal{R}^3$ world by (kX, kY, kZ, k) where k is arbitrary $\neq 0$, and points (x, y) in $\mathcal{R}^2$ image domain by (cx, cy, c) where c is arbitrary $\neq 0$.
- Equivalence relation: $(k_1 X, k_1 Y, k_1 Z, k_1)$ is regarded as the same as $(k_2 X, k_2 Y, k_2 Z, k_2)$.
- In 2D this means that all points along a ray (cx, cy, c) in homogeneous coordinates are equivalent.
- Assume that, after a bit of computations, you have homogeneous coordinates (X, Y, Z, W). To go back to Euclidean coordinates you compute $(X/W, Y/W, Z/W)$.
- Possible to represent "points in infinity" with homogeneous coordinates $(X, Y, Z, 0)$ - intersections of parallel lines.

Computing vanishing points



$$P_t = \begin{bmatrix} P_x + tD_x \\ P_y + tD_y \\ P_z + tD_z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \simeq \begin{bmatrix} P_x/t + D_x \\ P_y/t + D_y \\ P_z/t + D_z \\ 1/t \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow P_\infty = \begin{bmatrix} D_x \\ D_y \\ D_z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{when} \quad t \rightarrow \infty$$

Properties:

- P_∞ is a point at infinity, v is its image projection
- They depend only on line direction D
- Parallel lines $P_0 + tD$ and $P_1 + tD$ intersect at P_∞

Homogeneous coordinates (cont)

In homogeneous coordinates the projection equations can be written

$$\begin{pmatrix} cx \\ cy \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} kX \\ kY \\ kZ \\ k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} fkX \\ fkY \\ kZ \end{pmatrix}$$

Image coordinates obtained by normalizing the third component to one (divide by $c = kZ$).

$$x = \frac{xc}{c} = \frac{fkX}{kZ} = f\frac{X}{Z}, \qquad y = \frac{yc}{c} = \frac{fkY}{kZ} = f\frac{Y}{Z}$$

Transformations in homogeneous coordinates

- Translation

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \Delta X \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \Delta Y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \Delta Z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Scaling

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} S_X & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_Y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_Z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformations in homogeneous coordinates II

- Rotation around the Z axis

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Mirroring in the XY plane

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformations in homogeneous coordinates III

Common case: Rigid body transformations (Euclidean)

$$\begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow R \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{pmatrix}$$

where R is a rotation matrix ($R^{-1} = R^T$) is written

$$\begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \Delta X \\ & R & & \Delta Y \\ & & & \Delta Z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Perspective projection - Extrinsic parameters

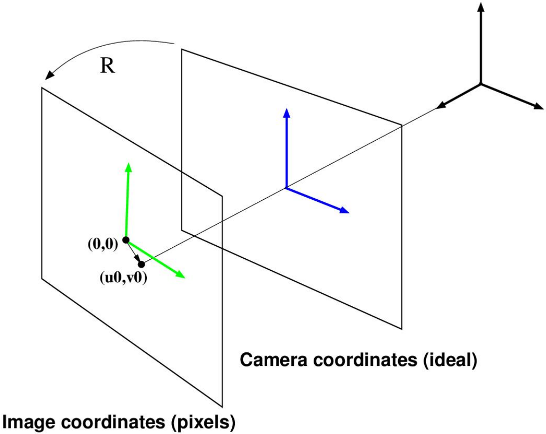
Consider world coordinates $(X', Y', Z', 1)$ expressed in a coordinate system not aligned with the camera coordinate system

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \Delta X \\ & R & & \Delta Y \\ & & & \Delta Z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Perspective projection (more general later)

$$c \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = PA \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = M \begin{pmatrix} X' \\ Y' \\ Z' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Intrinsic camera parameters



Due to imperfect placement of the camera chip relative to lens system, there is always a small relative rotation and shift of center position.

Intrinsic camera parameters

A more general projection matrix allows image coordinates with an offset origin, non-square pixels and skewed coordinate axes.

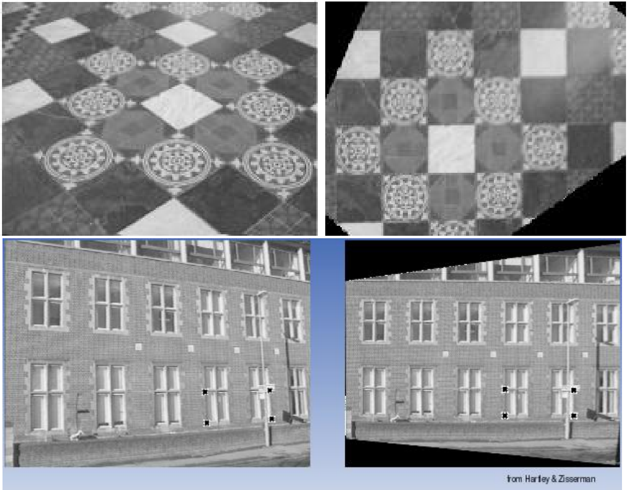
$$K = \begin{pmatrix} f_u & \gamma & u_0 \\ 0 & f_v & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_u & \gamma & u_0 & 0 \\ 0 & f_v & v_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Five variables known as the camera's intrinsic parameters

- Focal length (f_u, f_v), often assumed to be equal
- Skew γ, often close to zero
- Principal point (u_0, v_0), often close to image center

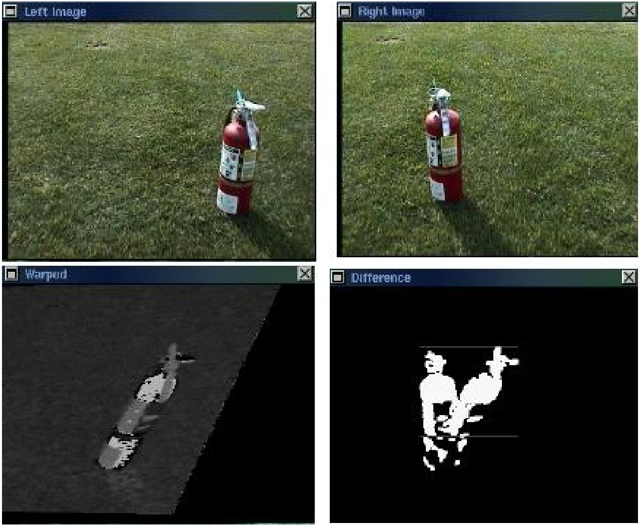
The process of finding the camera matrix K for an unknown camera is called camera calibration.

Example: Perspective mapping



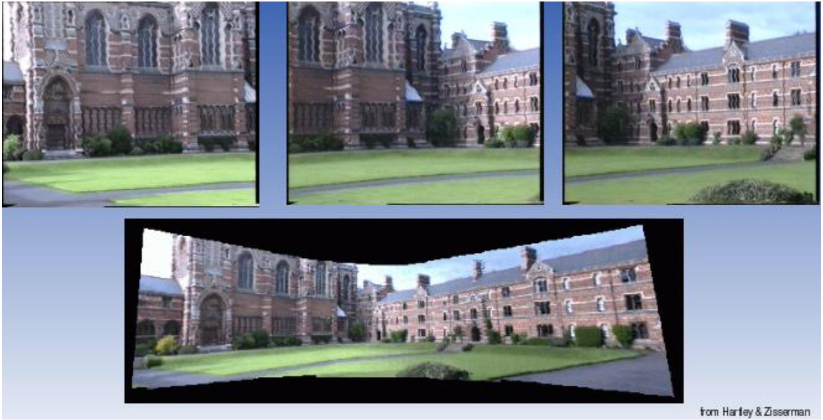
Once the camera is calibrated you can e.g. map a plane from one image to another, as if the camera were placed elsewhere.

Example: Perspective mapping in stereo



After image subtraction, difference are things not on the plane.

Mosaicing



Since the world is not a plane, you will get small artifacts.

Image stitching video example

Image stitching can be used to combine images into a larger mosaic of higher resolution.

Exercise

Assume you have a point at $(3, -2, 8)$ with respect to the cameras coordinate system. What are the image coordinates, if the image has a size $(w, h) = (640, 480)$ and origin in the upper-left corner, and the focal length is $f = 480$?

Exercise

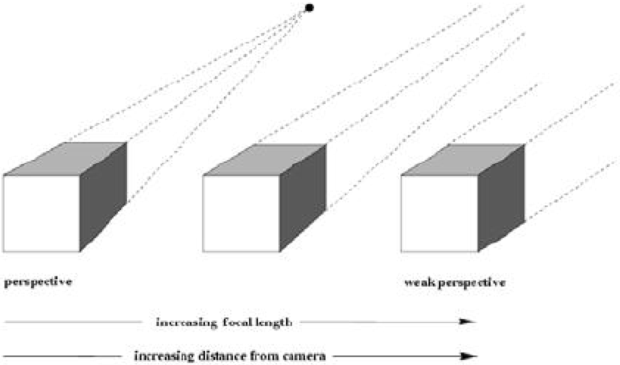
Assume you have a point at $(3,-2,8)$ with respect to the cameras coordinate system. What are the image coordinates, if the image has a size $(w,h)=(640,480)$ and origin in the upper-left corner, and the focal length is $f=480$?

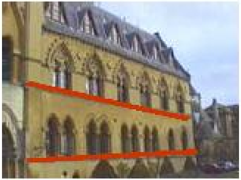
Answer:

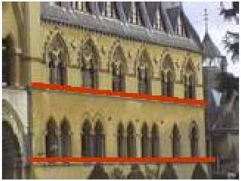
$$x = f\frac{X}{Z} + \frac{w}{2} = (480 * 3/8 + 640/2) = 500$$

$$y = f\frac{Y}{Z} + \frac{h}{2} = (-480 * 2/8 + 480/2) = 120$$

Approximation: affine camera







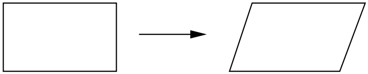
Approximation: affine camera

- A linear approximation of perspective projection

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & m_{14} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & m_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Basic properties
  - linear transformation (no need to divide at the end)
  - parallel lines in 3D mapped to parallel lines in 2D

Angles are not preserved!



Summary of models

Perspective (11 degrees of freedom):

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & m_{14} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & m_{24} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} & m_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

Affine (8 degrees of freedom):

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} & m_{14} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} & m_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Scaled orthographic (6 degrees of freedom):

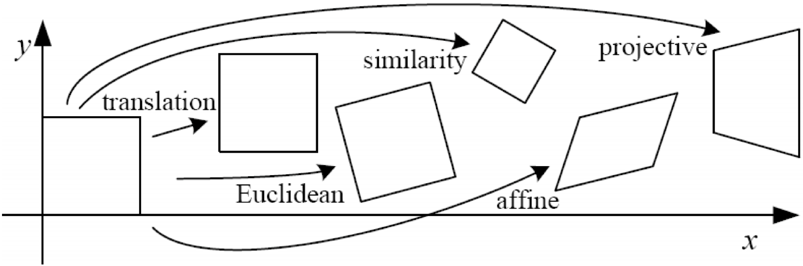
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & \Delta X \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & \Delta Y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & Z_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Orthographic (5 degrees of freedom):

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} & \Delta X \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} & \Delta Y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

All these are just approximations, since they all assume a pin-hole, which is supposed to be infinitesimally small.

Image transformation



Degrees of freedom:

- Translation: 2 dof
- Euclidean (rotation, translation): 3 dof
- Similarity (rotation, translation, scaling): 4 dof
- Affine (rotation, translation, scaling, shear): 6 dof
- Projective (rotation, trans., scaling, shear, foreshortening): 8 dof

Image warping

Resample image $f(x,y)$ to get a new image $g(u,v)$, using a coordinate transformation: $u = u(x,y),\ v = v(x,y)$.

Examples of transformations:

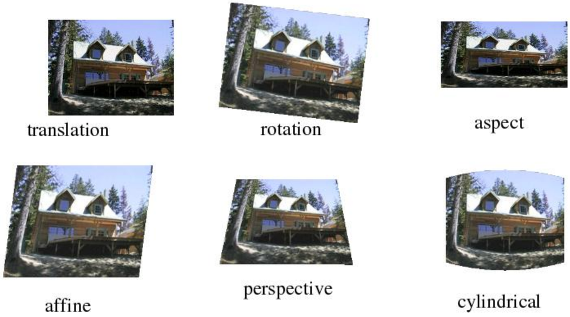
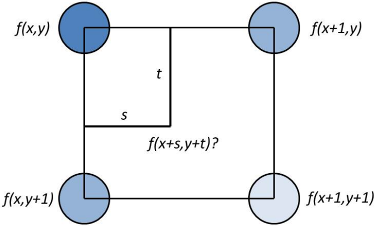


Image Warping

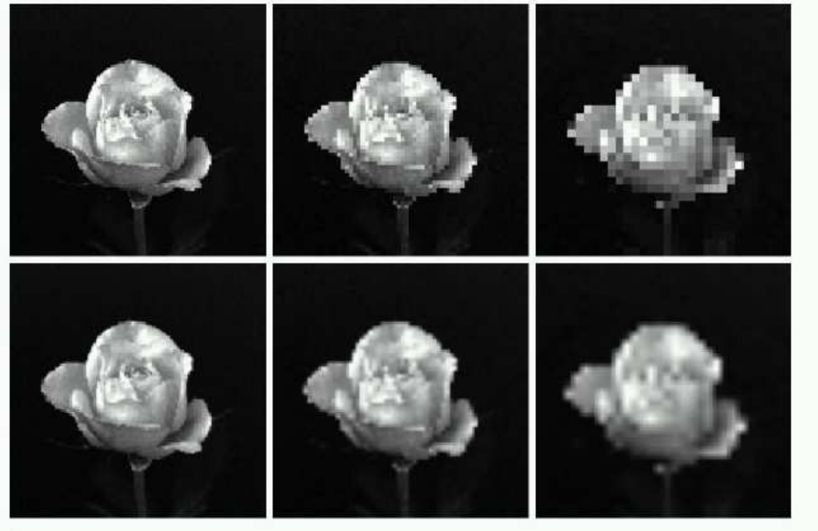
- For each grid point in (u, v) domain compute corresponding (x, y) values.

  Note: transformation is inverted to avoid holes in result.
- Create $g(u, v)$ by sampling from $f(x, y)$ either by:
  - Nearest neighbour look-up (noisy result)
  - Bilinear interpolation (blurry result)



$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x+s, y+t) &= (1-t)\cdot((1-s)\cdot f(x,y) + s\cdot f(x+1,y)) + \\
&+ t\cdot((1-s)\cdot f(x,y+1) + s\cdot f(x+1,y+1))
\end{aligned}
$$

Nearest Neighbor vs. Bilinear Interpolation



Reasoning about shape in binary images

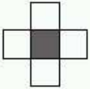
- Images with two colours, black (0) and white (1 or 255).
    - Commonly referred to as 'background' and 'foreground'.
- Typically obtained from thresholding or image segmentation.

$$g(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } f(x,y) > T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Neighbourhood concepts

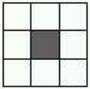
Many image processing operations work of neighbouring pixels. We need to define what it means that two pixels are neighbours.

Pixels are 4-neighbours if their distance is $D_4 = 1$



all 4-neighbours of center pixel

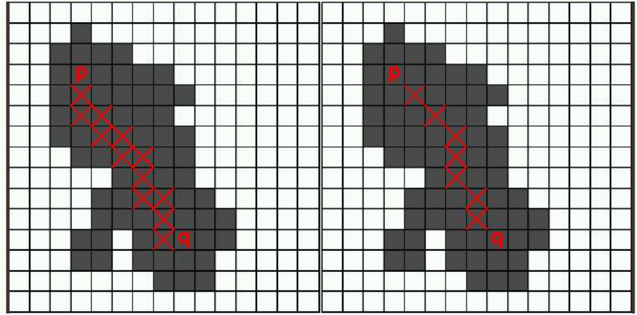
Pixels are 8-neighbours if their distance is $D_8 = 1$



all 8-neighbours of center pixel

Connectivity

- Path: A path from p to q is a set of points $p_0 \ldots p_n$, such that each point p_i is a neighbor of p_{i-1}.
- Connectivity: p is connected to q in S, if there is a path from p to q completely in S.



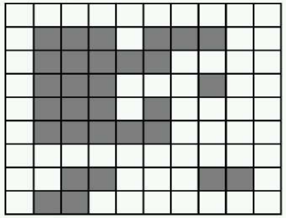
4-connectivity 8-connectivity

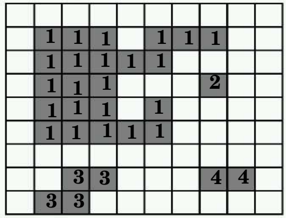
Connected components

- For every p, the set of all points q connected to p is said to be its connected component.

Recursive procedure that scans entire image:

1. for each unlabeled foreground pixel, assign it a new label L
2. recursively assign label L to all neighboring foreground pixels
3. stop if there is no unlabeled foreground pixels

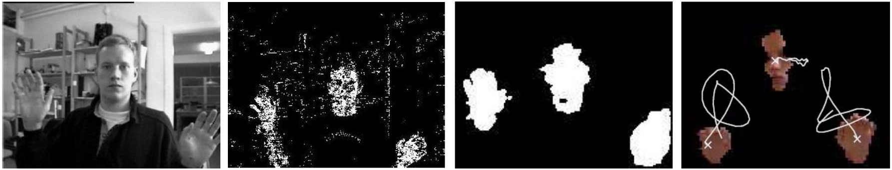




Connected component labeling

Regions (connected components) are often denoted by labels.

- statistics of regions (size, shape, gray-level statistics)
- size filtering (suppress objects of size $<$ threshold)

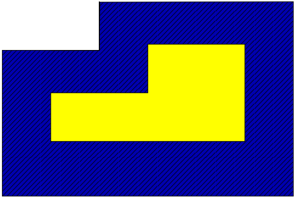


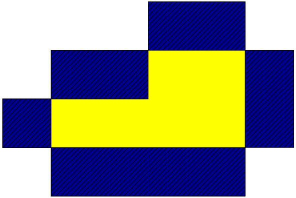
Connected components video example

Pixels are classified based on their colours, resulting in connected components. The largest such component is then tracked.

Duality of 4-connectivity and 8-connectivity

Outer boundary: background points with a neighbour on the object.





(left) based on 8-connectivity (right) based on 4-connectivity

- Jordan curve theorem (continuous case):
  Each closed curve divides plane into one region inside and one region outside.
- Note: Many region based methods, only store the boundary.

Distance measures

How to define distance between two points p and q?

Common distance measures:

- Euclidean distance $d(p,q) = \sqrt{(x-u)^2 + (y-v)^2}$
- City block distance $d(p,q) = | x-u | + | y-v |$
- Chessboard distance $d(p,q) = \max(| x-u |, | y-v |)$

All three measure satisfy metric axioms

- $d(p,q) \geq 0$
- $d(p,q) = d(q,p)$
- $d(p,r) \leq d(p,q) + d(q,r)$

Distance measures

Euclidean distance

$$\begin{matrix} \sqrt{8} & \sqrt{5} & 2 & \sqrt{5} & \sqrt{8} \\ \sqrt{5} & \sqrt{2} & 1 & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{5} \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \sqrt{5} & \sqrt{2} & 1 & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{5} \\ \sqrt{8} & \sqrt{5} & 2 & \sqrt{5} & \sqrt{8} \end{matrix}$$

City block distance

$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$$

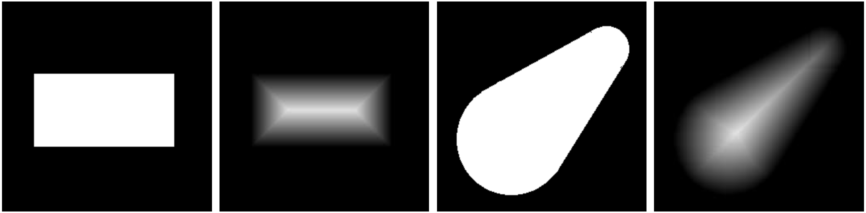
Chessboard distance

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

The two last measures are usually faster, but equally useful.

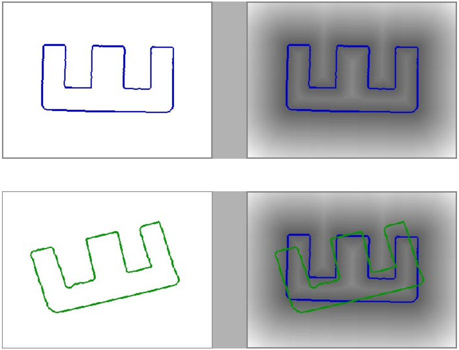
Distance transform

- The result is an image that shows the distance to the closest boundary from each point
- Useful for shape description, matching, skeletonization, etc



Distance transform for aligning shapes

- Create distance transform from model shape S_{model} represented by edges.
- Extract new shape S_{image} from an image.
- Sum values in distance transform over edge points from S_{image}.
- Iteratively search for transform S_{image} until sum is mimimized.



Summary of good questions

- What is a pinhole camera model?
- What is the difference between intrinsic and extrinsic camera parameters?
- How does a 3D point get projected to a pixel with a perspective projection?
- What are homogeneous coordinates and what are they good for?
- What is a vanishing point and how do you find it?
- What is an affine camera model?
- What is a 4-neighbour and how is related to connectiveness?
- What kind of distance measures exist?

Readings

- Gonzalez and Woods: Chapters 2.4 - 2.5
- Szeliski: Chapters 2.1 and 3.3.3 - 3.3.4