

# Poisson Image Editing

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## Introduction

Poisson Image Editing refers to a family of methods introduced in (Pérez, Gangnet, and Blake 2003) that rely on the resolution of the Poisson equation to perform seamless editing of images. Typical use cases include: healing of images from damaged or missing data, image enhancements, e.g. the removal of skin blemishes in portraits, heavy image editing, for example the concealment of objects.

The GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP) “Heal tool” implements a Poisson Image Editing method<sup>1</sup>, described in the documentation as “a smart clone tool on steroids”, because:

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<sup>1</sup>the GIMP developers state that they use the method described in (Georgiev 2005), a variant of the original design that is invariant under relighting, but a closer examination of the source code shows that they actually use the original method.

Pixels are not simply copied from source to destination, but the area around the destination is taken into account before cloning is applied.



Figure 1: GIMP Toolbox – The Heal tool is featured by the band-aid icon.

Let's demonstrate Poisson image editing with GIMP. Say that we want to hide the watch in the image below, in a way one cannot guess that there was an item to begin with.

We first select a disk in a region of the image where there is no object, to capture the texture of the background behind the objects. GIMP displays this region with a dashed line (see “GIMP Heal tool in action” figure). We make sure that the disk is big enough to cover a significant part of the watch, and small enough to avoid the objects that are close to it. Then we graft this heal source on top of the lower part of the watch, then on its upper part. The final result is a seamless removal of the watch from the picture.

## Modelling the Problem

Consider a circular image fragment  $\phi$  that requires some editing. If the image resolution is good enough, it is sensible to model this fragment as a function  $\phi$  of two continuous variables  $x$  and  $y$ , defined inside the unit disk

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$$

and on its boundary  $\partial D$ .

If we deal with grayscale images, we can assume that  $\phi$  is real-valued, even with values in  $[0, 1]$  after a suitable normalization of the image intensity. Color images can easily be modelled too, for example as triples of real-valued functions, one for each channel in a RGB decomposition.



Figure 2: Photograph by Vadim Sherbakov, licensed under Unsplash Creative Commons Zero License.

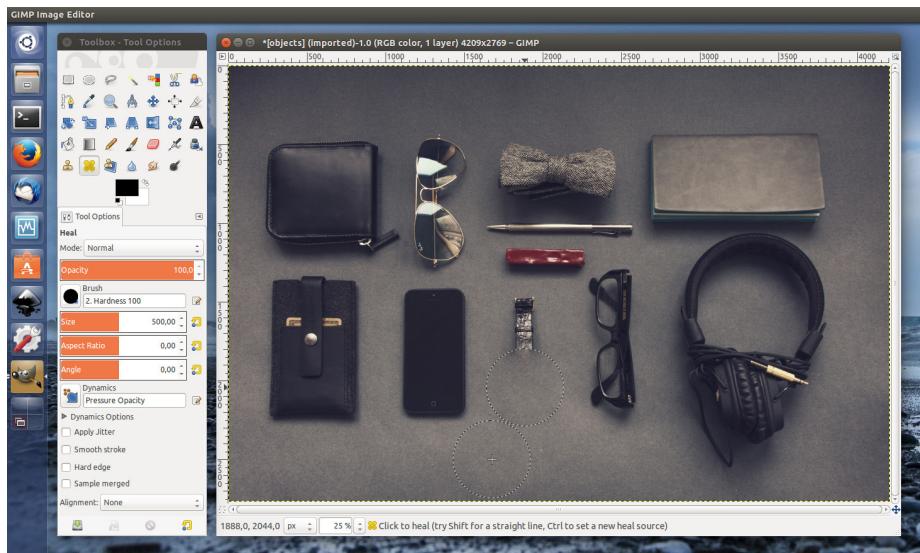


Figure 3: The GIMP Heal tool in action.

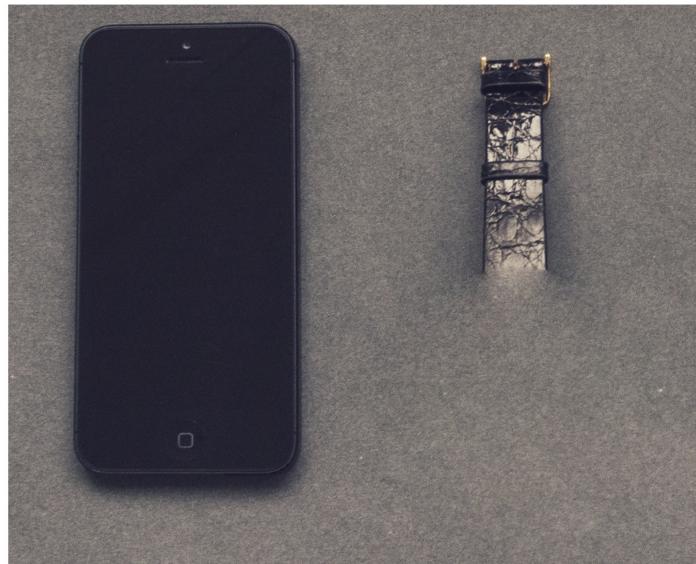


Figure 4: Work in progress (zoom in)

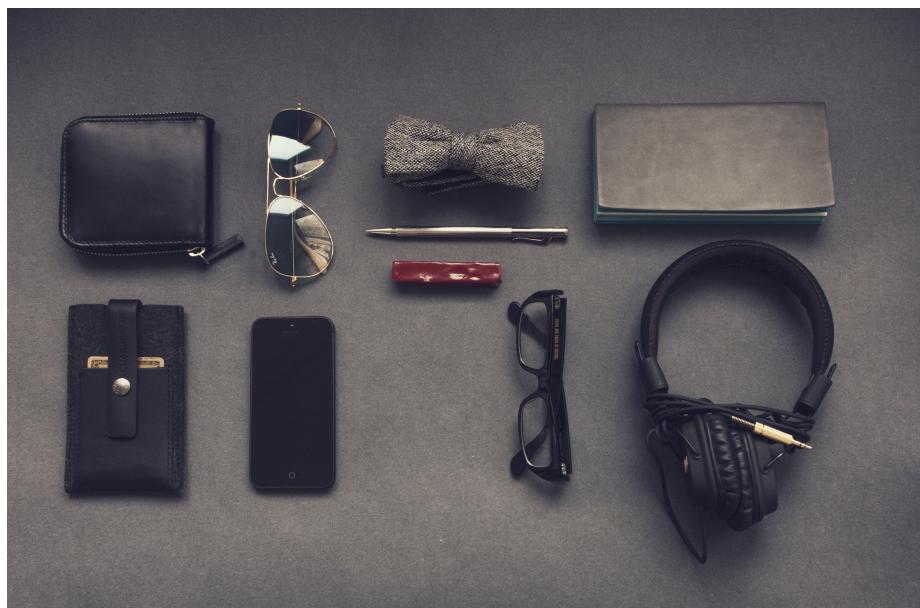


Figure 5: The Poisson edited image

We search for a new image fragment  $\psi$ , that matches *exactly* the original fragment  $\phi$  on the boundary  $\partial D$  and whose texture matches *approximately* the texture of a third image fragment  $\chi$  in  $D$ . We assume that the texture of an image fragment is essentially captured by its gradient field; for the sake of simplicity, we measure the dissimilarity of two gradients with the quadratic mean of their difference.

To summarize, we are trying to solve:

$$\min_{\psi} \int_D \|\nabla(\psi - \chi)\|^2 \text{ with } \psi|_{\partial D} = \phi|_{\partial D}.$$

If we set  $u = \psi - \chi$  and  $f = (\phi - \chi)|_{\partial D}$ , we end up with a function  $u$  that solves the *variational Dirichlet problem*: the minimization of the *Dirichlet energy* of  $u$ , subject to the *Dirichlet boundary condition*  $f$ :

$$\min_u \int_D \|\nabla u\|^2 \text{ with } u|_{\partial D} = f.$$

We may also search  $u$  as a solution of the *Dirichlet problem*:

$$\Delta u = 0 \text{ on } D \text{ with } u|_{\partial D} = f$$

as both problems are – at least informally – equivalent. Indeed, given two candidate solutions  $u$  and  $u + \epsilon$  to the variational problem, we have

$$\int_D \|\nabla(u + \epsilon)\|^2 = \int_D \|\nabla u\|^2 + 2 \int_D \nabla u \cdot \nabla \epsilon + \int_D \|\epsilon\|^2,$$

hence  $u$  is a minimizer if and only if

$$\forall \epsilon \text{ such that } \epsilon|_{\partial D} = 0, \int_D \nabla u \cdot \nabla \epsilon = 0$$

Given Green's first identity, this condition holds if and only if  $\Delta u = 0$  on  $D$ .

In the sequel we study the Dirichlet problem in the classic setting:

**Definition – Dirichlet Problem.** Given a continuous function  $f : \partial D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , a *classic* solution of the Dirichlet problem is a function  $u : \overline{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which is continuous in  $\overline{D}$ , twice continuously differentiable in  $D$ , and such that

$$\Delta u = 0 \text{ on } D \text{ with } u|_{\partial D} = f.$$

## Harmonic Functions

**Definition – Harmonic functions.** A function  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined in an open subset  $\Omega$  of  $\mathbb{C}$  is *harmonic* if it is twice continuously differentiable and  $\Delta u = 0$  on  $\Omega$ .

**Theorem – The real part of a holomorphic function is harmonic.**

**Proof.** First we prove that  $u = \operatorname{Re} f$  is twice continuously differentiable when  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is holomorphic. The operator  $\operatorname{Re}$  is real-linear and continuous hence it is real-differentiable and  $d\operatorname{Re}_z = \operatorname{Re}$  for any  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ . On the other hand,  $f$  is real-differentiable and  $df_z(h) = f'(z) \times h$ . Therefore,  $u$  is real-differentiable and  $du_z(h) = \operatorname{Re}(f'(z) \times h)$ . Consequently,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y) = \operatorname{Re}(f'(z) \times 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y) = \operatorname{Re}(f'(z) \times i).$$

The partial derivatives of first order of  $u$  are continuous. They also appear as real parts of holomorphic functions, hence we can repeat the computation of partial derivatives with the same scheme to prove that  $u$  is twice continuously differentiable.

Now, for any function  $u$  that is twice continuously differentiable, we have

$$\Delta u = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right).$$

If  $u = \operatorname{Re} f$  and  $v = \operatorname{Im} f$  where  $f$  is holomorphic, then

$$f' = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y},$$

hence

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial f'}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f'}{\partial y} = 0$$

by the complex form of the Cauchy-Riemann equation for  $f'$ . ■

There is a partial converse theorem:

**Theorem – A harmonic function is locally the real part of a holomorphic function.** If  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is harmonic, for any  $z \in \Omega$ , there is an open neighbourhood  $V$  of  $z$  and a holomorphic function  $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  such that  $u|_V = \operatorname{Re} f$ .

Actually, we will show a stronger result: the *global* existence of a holomorphic function if the domain of definition of the harmonic function is simply connected. But first, we need the following lemma:

**Lemma.** If  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is harmonic, the function  $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  defined by

$$f(x + iy) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y) - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y)$$

is holomorphic.

**Proof.** As  $u$  is twice continuously differentiable,  $f$  is continuously differentiable and its partial derivatives are given by

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - i \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} - i \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

Consequently, the complex form of the Cauchy-Riemann equation holds:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) - i \Delta u = 0.$$

It follows that the function  $f$  is holomorphic. ■

Now, we may prove the converse theorem.

**Proof.** Assume that  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is harmonic and that  $\Omega$  is simply connected. By Cauchy's integral theorem, the integral along any closed rectifiable path of  $\Omega$  of the holomorphic function  $f$  of the lemma is zero, thus it has a primitive. Any such primitive  $g$  satisfies:

$$g'(x + iy) = f(x + iy) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y) - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, y).$$

Let  $\tilde{u} = \operatorname{Re} g$  and  $\tilde{v} = \operatorname{Im} g$ ; we have

$$g'(x + iy) = \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x}(x, y) + i \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial x}(x, y) - i \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial y}(x, y),$$

hence  $d\tilde{u} = du$ . Up to the correction of  $f$  by a constant value in each connected component of  $\Omega$ , this result yields  $\tilde{u} = u$ . ■

A consequence of the converse theorem:

**Theorem – Harmonic functions are smooth (of class  $C^\infty$ ).**

**Proof.** Every harmonic function is locally the real part of a holomorphic function. The same method that we used to prove that such a function is twice continuously differentiable can actually be used to prove that it is of class  $C^\infty$ .

**Theorem – The Maximum Principle.** Let  $\Omega$  be an open connected subset of  $\mathbb{C}$  and  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be an harmonic function. If  $u$  has a maximum or a minimum on  $\Omega$ , then  $u$  is constant.

**Proof.** We use the maximum principle that holds for the modulus of holomorphic functions, first in a special case. Assume that  $u$  has a maximum on  $\Omega$  and additionally that  $\Omega$  is simply connected. There is a holomorphic function  $f$  on  $\Omega$  such that  $\operatorname{Re} f = u$ . The function  $g = \exp f$  is holomorphic on  $\Omega$  and  $|g| = \exp \operatorname{Re}(f) = \exp u$ , hence  $|g|$  has a maximum in  $\Omega$ , therefore  $g$  is a constant  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ . Let  $\mu$  be a complex number such that  $e^\mu = \lambda$ ; the image of  $\Omega$  by  $f$  is necessarily a subset of  $\{\mu\} + i2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ . Since  $f(\Omega)$  is the image of a connected set by a continuous function, it is connected and thus, it is a singleton. Finally,  $f$  – and therefore  $u$  – are constant.

We now consider the general case: we only assume that  $u$  has a maximum on  $\Omega$  at some point  $z_0$ . Let  $z \in \Omega$ ; we can find some connected and simply connected open subset  $V$  of  $\Omega$  that contains  $z_0$  and  $z$ <sup>(2)</sup>. Using the result obtained in

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<sup>2</sup>for example, consider a polyline  $\gamma = [z_0 \rightarrow z_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow z_{n-1} \rightarrow z_n]$  of  $\Omega$  that joins  $z_0$  and  $z_n = z$ ; we may assume that it is simple (that the function  $\gamma$  is injective). If  $r > 0$  is small enough, the open connected set  $V = \gamma([0, 1]) + D(0, r)$  is included in  $\Omega$ , connected and simply connected.

the special case proves that the function  $u$  is constant on  $V$  and in particular  $u(z) = u(z_0)$ . As  $z$  is arbitrary, that proves that  $u$  is constant on  $\Omega$ .

If  $u$  has a minimum instead of a maximum, we may apply the previous result to the function  $-u$  that is also harmonic and has a maximum. ■

## The Dirichlet Problem

We will prove soon that the Dirichlet problem has a unique solution; what we can already prove is the:

**Lemma – Uniqueness of the Solution.** There is at most one classic solution  $u$  to the Dirichlet problem with continuous boundary condition  $f$ .

**Proof.** The Dirichlet problem is linear, hence we only need to prove that if  $u = 0$  on the boundary of  $D$ , then  $u = 0$  in  $D$ . The function  $u$  is continuous on  $\overline{D}$ , therefore it has a maximum and a minimum. By the maximum principle for harmonic functions, if the maximum or the minimum is attained in  $D$ , then  $u$  is constant in  $D$ , and by continuity on the boundary,  $u = 0$  on  $D$ . Otherwise, the minimum and maximum of  $u$  are both attained on  $\partial D$  and therefore they are both 0; we also conclude in this case that  $u = 0$  on  $D$ . ■

## Harmonic/Fourier Analysis

**Lemma – Elementary Solutions.** Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . If  $f(e^{i\theta}) = \cos(n\theta + \phi)$ , then

$$u(re^{i\theta}) = r^n \cos(n\theta + \phi)$$

solves the Dirichlet problem with boundary condition  $f$ .

**Proof.** The function  $u$  is continuous and its restriction on  $\partial D$  is  $f$ . Moreover, if  $|z| < 1$ ,  $u(z) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{i\phi} z^n)$ ; as the function  $z \mapsto e^{i\phi} z^n$  is holomorphic in  $D$ , the function  $u$  is harmonic in  $D$ . ■

This result can be readily extended to finite trigonometric series: if for some finite sequence of real-valued coefficients  $(a_n)$  and  $(\phi_n)$ ,  $f : \partial D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  can be decomposed as

$$f(\theta) = \sum_n a_n \cos(n\theta + \phi_n)$$

then by linearity, the function

$$u(re^{i\theta}) = \sum_n a_n r^n \cos(n\theta + \phi_n)$$

is a solution of the corresponding Dirichlet problem. Now, if  $f^*$  is merely continuous but can be uniformly approximated to the precision  $\epsilon$  by the finite

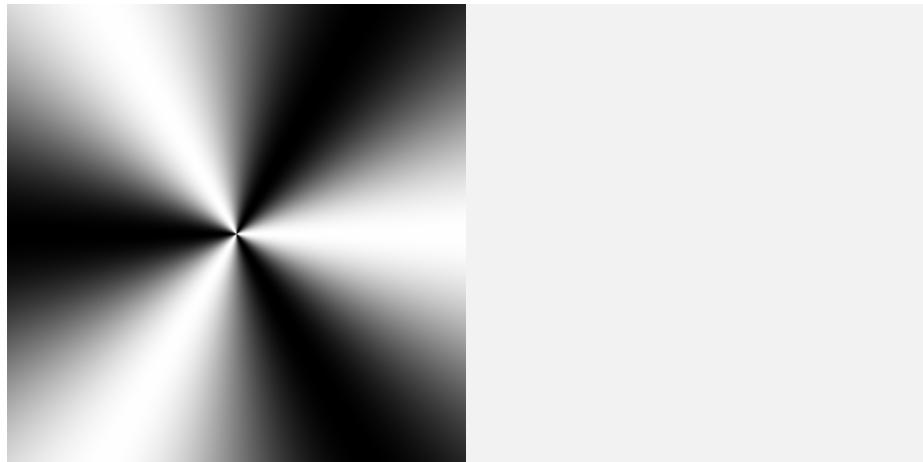


Figure 6: On the left, a greyscale representation of the function  $re^{i\theta} \mapsto \cos 3\theta$ . On the right, the uniform image used as a source for the Poisson editing.

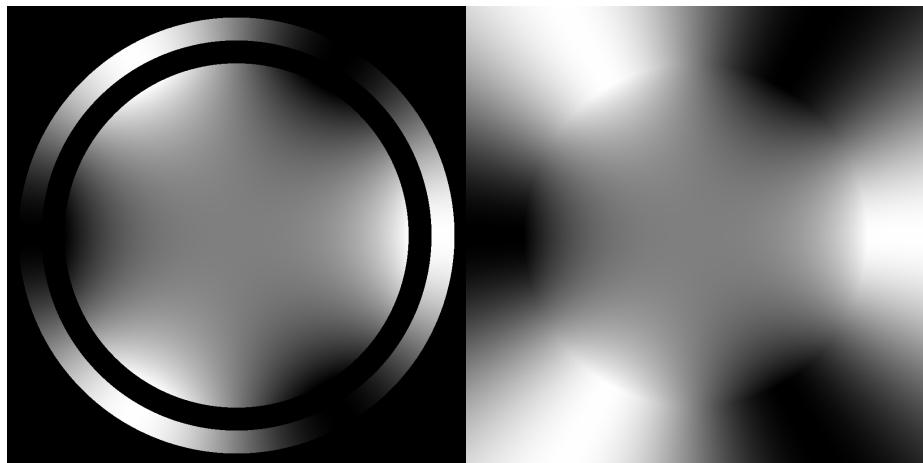


Figure 7: On the left, in the circle, (boundary) values extracted from the original image; in the disk, the solution ( $re^{i\theta} \mapsto r^3 \cos 3\theta$ ) to the corresponding Dirichlet problem. On the right, the original image edited with this solution.

trigonometric series  $f$ :

$$\sup_{\theta} |f^*(e^{i\theta}) - f(e^{i\theta})| \leq \epsilon$$

and if  $u^*$  is a solution to the Dirichlet problem with boundary condition  $f^*$ , then by linearity,  $u^* - u$  is a solution to the Dirichlet problem with boundary condition  $f^* - f$ ; the maximum principle then provides

$$\sup_{|z| \leq 1} |u^*(z) - u(z)| \leq \epsilon.$$

Now, Fejér's theorem ensures that the approximation of  $f^*$  by finite trigonometric series can be achieved with an arbitrary small precision  $\epsilon > 0$ . Hence, we can build an arbitrarily precise uniform approximation of the solution to the Dirichlet problem.

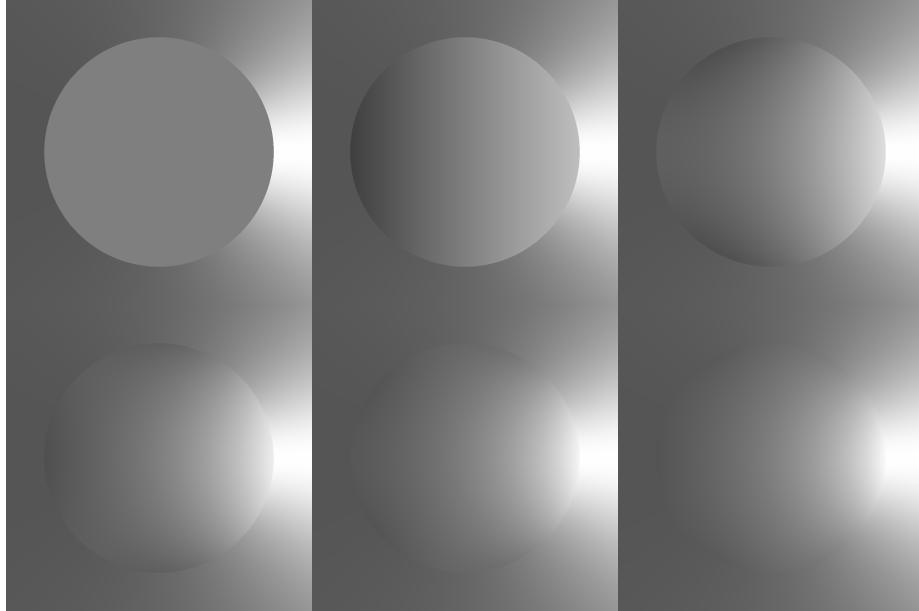


Figure 8: Approximations of the solution of the Dirichlet problem with boundary condition  $f(e^{i\theta}) = 0.25 + 0.75/(5 - 4 \cos \theta)$  based on Fourier series expansions of length 1 to 6. Refer to the appendix for details.

## The Poisson Kernel

The main result of this section:

**Theorem – Solution of the Dirichlet Problem.** The Dirichlet problem with a continuous boundary condition  $f$  has a unique classic solution  $u$ , given in

the unit disk by the Poisson integral

$$u(re^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(\theta - \alpha) + r^2} f(e^{i\alpha}) d\alpha.$$

Let's start with some definitions:

**Definition – Poisson Kernel.** The Poisson kernel is the function  $P$  defined in the unit disk by

$$P(re^{i\theta}) = \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos \theta + r^2}.$$

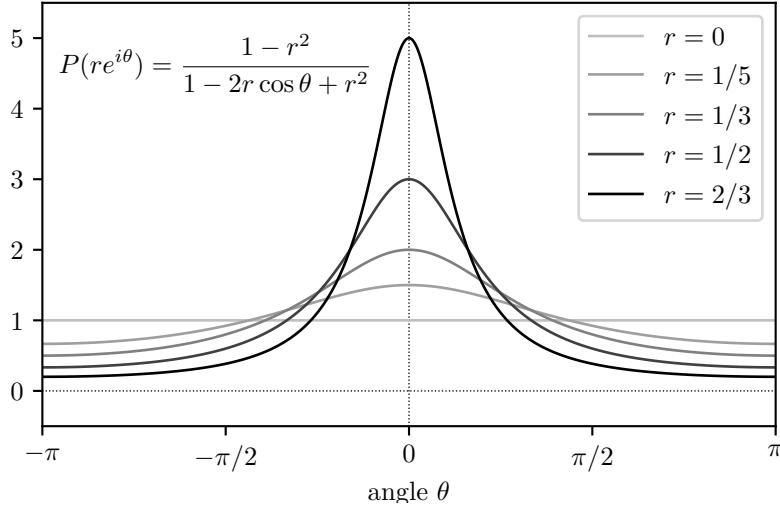


Figure 9: Poisson Kernel – Graphs of  $[\theta \mapsto P(re^{i\theta})]$

**Definition – Poisson Integral Operator.** The Poisson integral operator  $\mathcal{P}$  maps a continuous function  $f$  defined on the boundary of the unit disk to the function  $\mathcal{P}[f]$  defined inside the unit disk by

$$\mathcal{P}[f](re^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P(re^{i(\theta-\alpha)}) f(e^{i\alpha}) d\alpha.$$

Accordingly, the main result of this section may be restated as:

**Theorem – Solution of the Dirichlet Problem.** Let  $f : \partial D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous. The function  $u : \overline{D} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  defined as  $u|_D = \mathcal{P}[f]$  and  $u|_{\partial D} = f$  is the unique classic solution of the Dirichlet problem with boundary condition  $f$ .

The proof of this fundamental result requires several lemmas.

**Lemma – Poisson Kernel, Alternate Representations.** The Poisson kernel satisfies:

$$P(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1-1/\bar{z}} = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right].$$

Hence, it is harmonic.

**Proof.** Start with the formula of the first alternate representation and write

$$\frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1-1/\bar{z}} = \left[ \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{2} \right] + \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\bar{z}}{\bar{z}-1} \right].$$

This expression can be simplified into

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{1-z} - \frac{1-z}{1-z} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\bar{z}-1}{\bar{z}-1} - \frac{2\bar{z}}{\bar{z}-1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1+z}{1-z} + \frac{1+\bar{z}}{1-\bar{z}} \right],$$

which is the second alternate representation. On the other hand, the identity

$$\frac{1+z}{1-z} = \frac{(1+z)(1-\bar{z})}{(1-z)(1-\bar{z})}$$

leads to the equation

$$\operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right] = \frac{1-|z|^2}{1-2\operatorname{Re} z + |z|^2}$$

which is equivalent to the original definition of the Poisson kernel.  $\blacksquare$

**Lemma – Poisson Kernel, Fourier Series.** The Poisson kernel has the following (locally uniformly convergent) Fourier expansion

$$P(re^{i\theta}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} r^{|n|} e^{in\theta}.$$

**Proof.** Rewrite the first alternate representation of the Poisson kernel as

$$P(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{1-1/\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{1-z} + \bar{z} \frac{1}{1-\bar{z}}.$$

The two terms of the right-hand side are sums of geometric series with ratio  $z$  and  $\bar{z}$  respectively and can be expanded accordingly. This process yields the Fourier expansion formula. Both power series are locally uniformly convergent, hence the Fourier expansion also has this property.  $\blacksquare$

**Lemma – Poisson Integral, Harmonicity.** Let  $f : \partial D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous. The function  $\mathcal{P}[f]$  is harmonic in  $D$ .

**Proof.** The definition of the Poisson integral operator and the second alternate representation of the Poisson kernel yield

$$\mathcal{P}[f](z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{1+ze^{-i\alpha}}{1-ze^{-i\alpha}} \right] f(e^{i\alpha}) d\alpha = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1+ze^{-i\alpha}}{1-ze^{-i\alpha}} f(e^{i\alpha}) d\alpha \right].$$

The function

$$\left[ z \mapsto \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + ze^{-i\alpha}}{1 - ze^{-i\alpha}} f(e^{i\alpha}) d\alpha \right]$$

is holomorphic by differentiation under the integral sign, hence  $\mathcal{P}[f]$  is harmonic as the real part of a holomorphic function.  $\blacksquare$

**Lemma – Poisson Integral, Boundary Values.** For any continuous function  $f : \partial D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , the function  $u : \overline{D} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  defined as

$$u|_D = \mathcal{P}[f] \text{ and } u|_{\partial D} = f$$

is continuous on  $\overline{D}$ .

**Proof (see e.g. Rudin (1987)).** We denote  $\overline{\mathcal{P}}[f]$  the function defined in  $D$  as  $\mathcal{P}[f]$  and on  $\partial D$  as  $f$ . The formula that defines the Poisson kernel shows that it is positive everywhere in  $D$ . Moreover, the expansion of the Poisson kernel as a Fourier series yields that for any  $r < 1$ ,

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} P(re^{i\theta}) d\theta = 1.$$

Given these two properties, it is clear that for any  $f \in C^0(\partial D, \mathbb{R})$ ,

$$\sup_{\overline{D}} |\overline{\mathcal{P}}[f]| \leq \sup_{\partial D} |f|.$$

Let  $(f_p)$  be a sequence of real-valued finite trigonometric sums that converges to  $f$  uniformly (see section Harmonic/Fourier Analysis); for any  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ , we can write

$$f_p(e^{i\theta}) = \sum_m c_{mp} e^{im\theta}, \quad \overline{c_{mp}} = c_{(-m)p},$$

hence

$$\mathcal{P}[f_p](re^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[ \sum_n r^{|n|} e^{in(\theta-\alpha)} \right] \left[ \sum_m c_{mp} e^{im\alpha} \right] d\alpha,$$

which yields

$$\mathcal{P}[f_p](re^{i\theta}) = \sum_n \sum_m r^{|n|} c_{np} e^{in\theta} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i(m-n)\alpha} d\alpha \right] = \sum_m r^{|m|} c_{mp} e^{im\theta}.$$

Consequently, for any  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\overline{\mathcal{P}}[f_p]$  belongs to  $C^0(\overline{D}, \mathbb{R})$ . Moreover,

$$\sup_{\overline{D}} |\overline{\mathcal{P}}[f] - \overline{\mathcal{P}}[f_p]| = \sup_{\overline{D}} |\overline{\mathcal{P}}[f - f_p]| \leq \sup_{\overline{D}} |f - f_p| \rightarrow 0 \text{ when } p \rightarrow +\infty,$$

hence  $\overline{\mathcal{P}}[f]$  can be uniformly approximated by a sequence of functions that are continuous on  $\overline{D}$ , therefore it is continuous.  $\blacksquare$

## Appendix

### Linear Gradient

What happens if you heal a region in the left of the image below with a source taken from the right of the image?



Figure 10: On the left, a linear gradient image; on the right, a uniform image.

### Analytic Boundary Condition

We search for approximate solutions to the Dirichlet problem associated with

$$f(e^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[ 1 + \frac{3}{5 - 4 \cos \theta} \right].$$

1. Check that  $f$  is defined and continuous in  $\partial D$ ; compute its range.
2. Find a holomorphic function, defined in  $\mathbb{C}^*$ , that extends  $f$  and show that it is unique; we also denote  $f$  this extension.
3. Show that

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2-z} + \frac{1}{2-z^{-1}} \right];$$

determine the Laurent series expansion of  $f$  in a neighbourhood of  $\partial D$ .

4. Find a finite trigonometric series that approximates  $f$  with the precision  $\epsilon = 10^{-2}$ ; provide an approximate solution of the Dirichlet problem associated to  $f$  with the same precision.

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