

Digital Image Processing (CSE 478)

Lecture5: Geometric operations

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Image Transformations

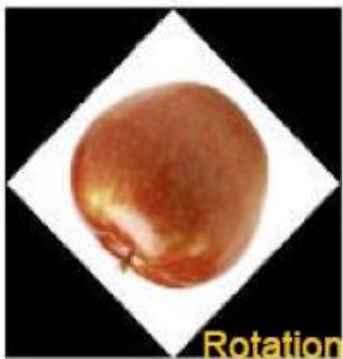


Image Transformations



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

Applications

- Align images
- Correct images for lens distortion
- Correct effects for camera orientation
- Image morphing
- Create interesting image effects

Geometric operations

- Geometric operation transforms image I to new image I' by modifying **coordinates of image pixels**:

$$I(x, y) \rightarrow I'(x', y')$$

- Intensity value (x, y) moved to a new position x', y'

Example: Translation
geometric operation
moves value at
 (x, y) to $(x + d_x, y + d_y)$



Simple mappings (Translation)

- Shift by a vector (dx, dy)

$$T_x : x' = x + d_x$$

$$T_y : y' = y + d_y$$

or

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d_x \\ d_y \end{pmatrix}$$



Simple mappings (Scaling)

- Contracting or Stretching along x or y axis by a factor of s_x or s_y

$$T_x : x' = s_x \cdot x$$

$$T_y : y' = s_y \cdot y$$

or

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



Simple mappings (Shearing)

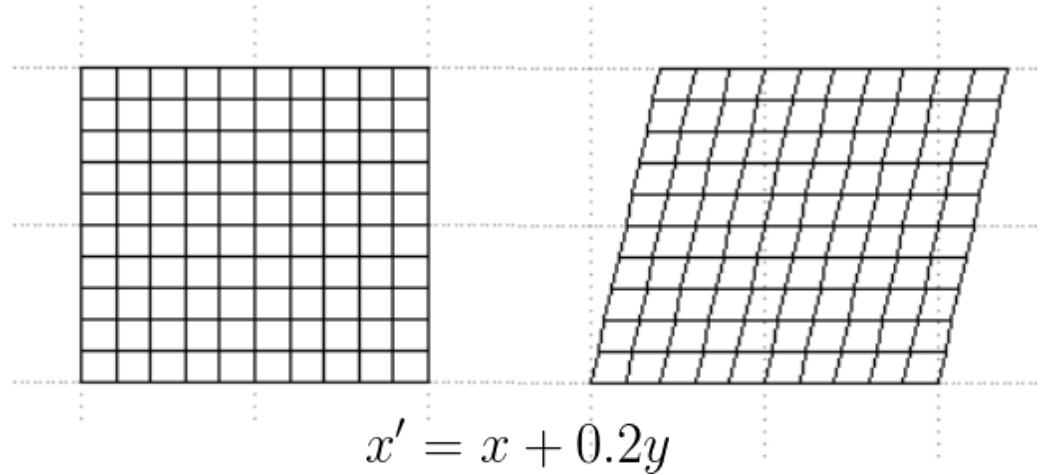
- Along x and y axis by factor b_x and b_y

$$T_x : x' = x + b_x \cdot y$$

$$T_y : y' = y + b_y \cdot x$$

or

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b_x \\ b_y & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



Simple mappings (Rotation)

$$T_x : x' = x \cdot \cos \alpha - y \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$T_y : y' = x \cdot \sin \alpha + y \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



Image flipping and rotation by 90 degrees

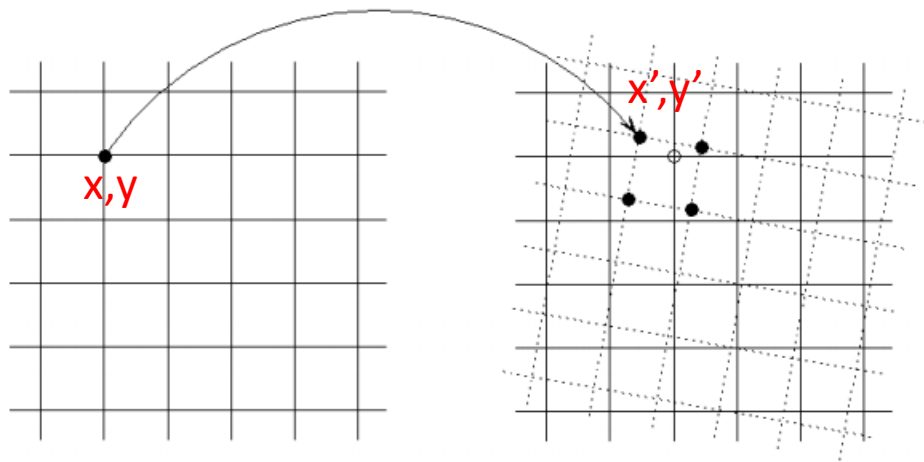
- Basic idea: look up a **transformed pixel address** instead of the current one
- To flip an image upside down
 - At pixel location (x,y) , look up the color at location $(x,1-y)$
- For horizontal flip
 - At pixel location (x,y) , look up the color at location $(1-x,y)$



Rotation by
90 degrees!

Image Warping

- Forward mapping (iterate over source image)



```
for (int x=0; x<W; x++)  
  for(int y=0; y<H; y++)  
    float x' =  $f_x(x, y)$ ;  
    float y' =  $f_y(x, y)$ ;  
    dst(x',y') = source(x,y);  
  }  
}
```

Transformed points may
not fall on exact grid!!

Image Warping

- Forward mapping (iterate over source image)

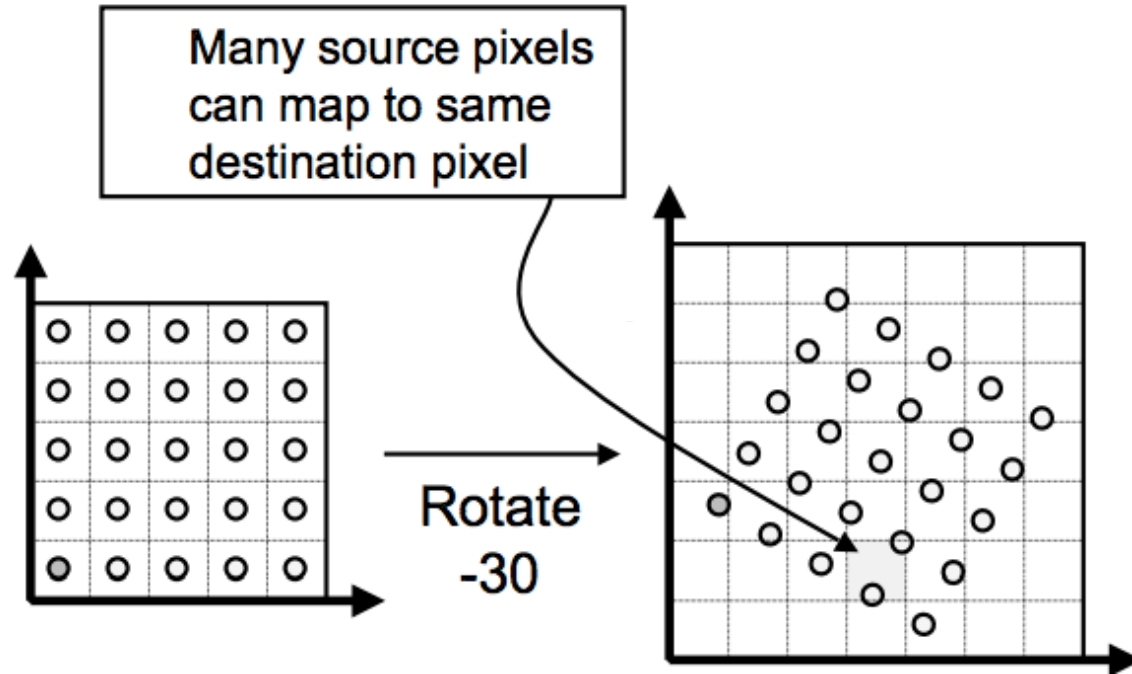
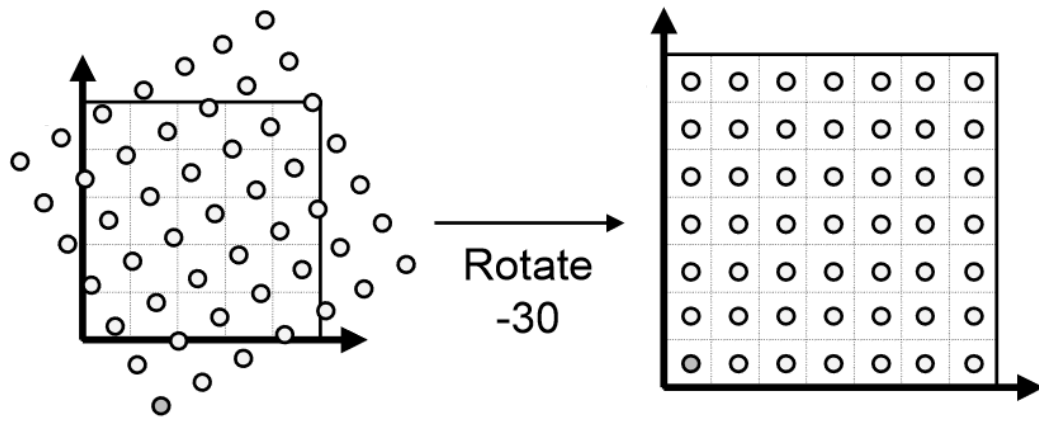


Image Warping

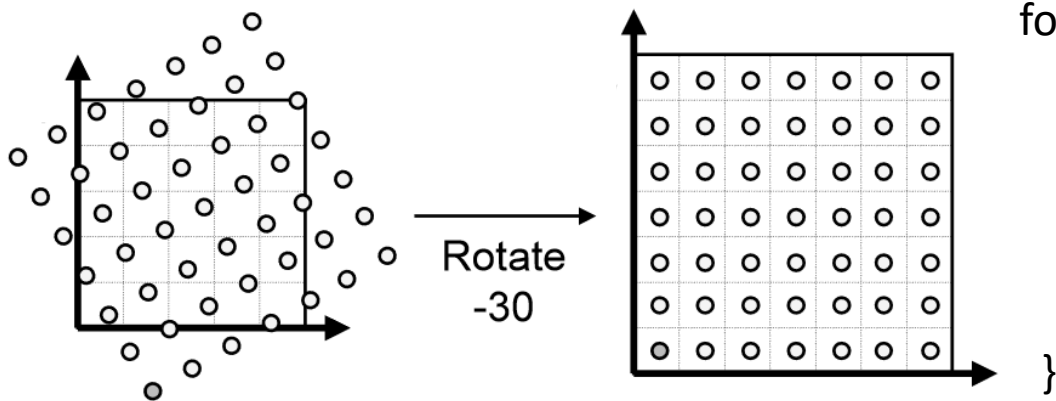
- Reverse mapping (iterate over destination image)



```
for (int x'=0; x'<W; x'++)  
    for(int y'=0; y'<H; y'++)  
        float x =  $f_x^{-1}(x', y')$ ;  
        float y =  $f_y^{-1}(x', y')$ ;  
        dst(x',y') = source(x,y);  
    }  
}
```

Image Warping

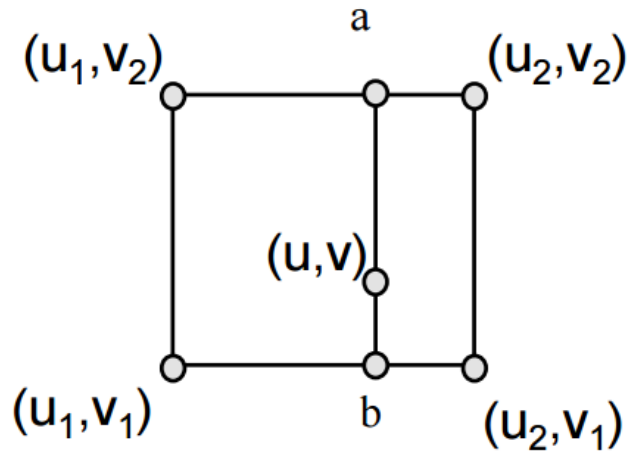
- Reverse mapping (iterate over destination image)



```
for (int x'=0; x'<W; x'++)  
    for(int y'=0; y'<H; y'++)  
        float x =  $f_x^{-1}(x', y')$ ;  
        float y =  $f_y^{-1}(x', y')$ ;  
        dst(x',y') = resample\_src(x,y,w);  
    }  
}
```

Interpolation

- Reverse mapping (may not be exact integer)



Bilinear Interpolation

Image Warping (Example Scaling)



$$T_x : x' = s_x \cdot x$$

$$T_y : y' = s_y \cdot y$$

```
for (int x'=0; x'<W; x'++)  
    for(int y'=0; y'<H; y'++)  
        float x = x'/sx;  
        float y = y'/sy;  
        dst(x',y') = resample\_src(x,y,w);  
    }  
}
```


Image Warping (Example Rotation)



$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

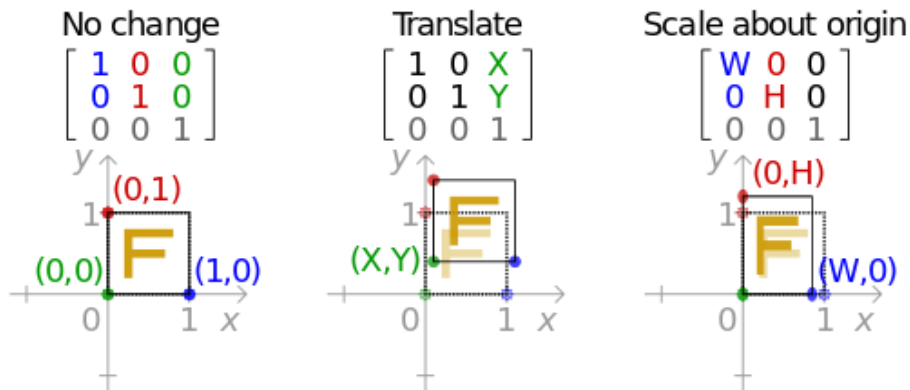
```
for (int x'=0; x'<W; x'++)  
    for(int y'=0; y'<H; y'++)  
        float x = x'cos(α) + y'sin(α);  
        float y = -x'sin(α) + y'cos(α);  
        dst(x',y') = resample\_src(x,y,w);  
    }  
}
```

Homogeneous coordinates and Affine Transformation

- Using homogenous coordinates. We can write translation, scaling, rotation etc. as a vector matrix multiplication

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Example



Affine transformation

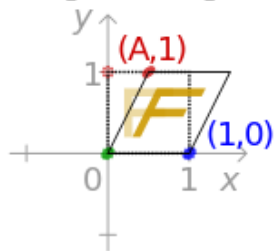
Rotate about origin

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



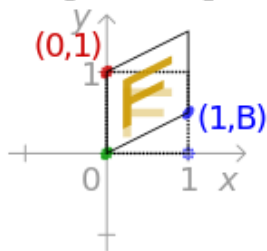
Shear in x direction

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



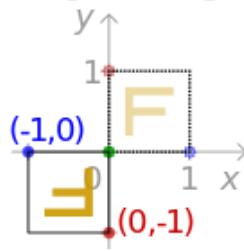
Shear in y direction

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ B & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



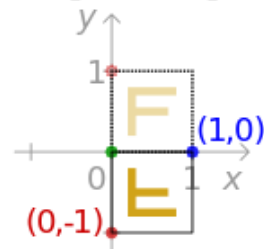
Reflect about origin

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



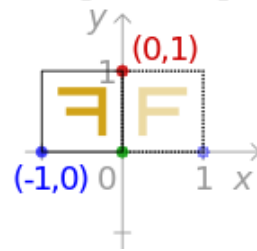
Reflect about x-axis

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Reflect about y-axis

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



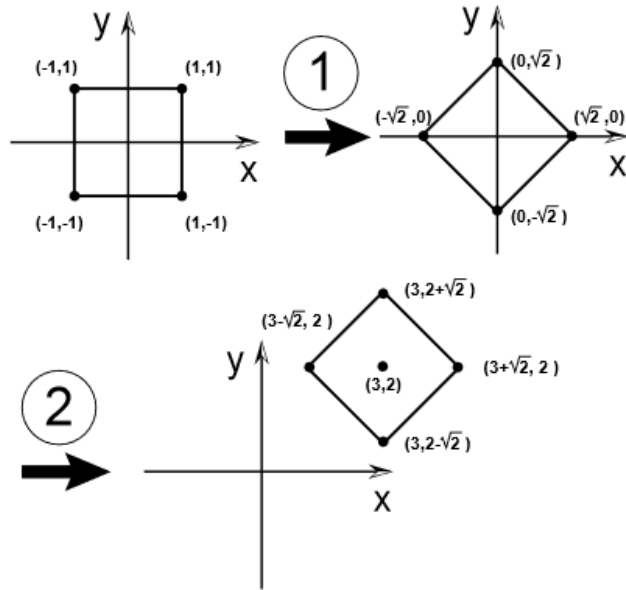
Affine transformation

- Preserves collinearity (all points on a line, remain on a line)
 - Parallel lines remain parallel
 - Does not necessarily preserve angles between lines or distances between points (any triangle can be transformed into another using affine transformation)
 - Preserve ratios of distances between points lying on a straight line
- Desired transformation as combination of simpler ones

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Affine transformation

- Desired transformation as combination of simpler ones



$$M = T_{(3,2)}R_{45^\circ} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 45^\circ & -\sin 45^\circ & 0 \\ \sin 45^\circ & \cos 45^\circ & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos 45^\circ & -\sin 45^\circ & 3 \\ \sin 45^\circ & \cos 45^\circ & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & 3 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{2}/2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2D Projective transformation (homography)

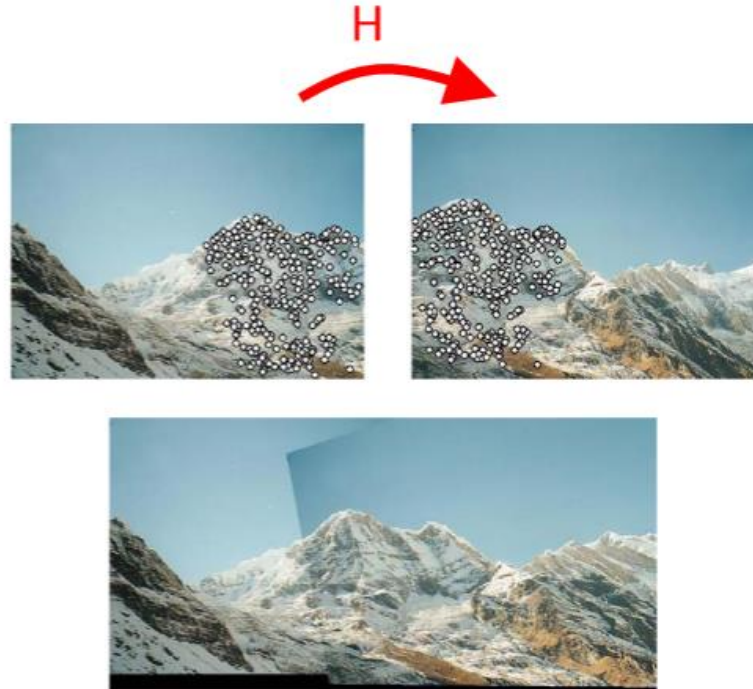
- Preserves collinearity (parallel lines not parallel)



$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2D Projective transformation (homography)

- Important for image stitching application



Transformation categories

- Planar
 - Rigid
 - Similarity
 - Affine
 - Projective

	Rotate	Translate	Scale	Skew/shear
Rigid	✓	✓	-	-
Similarity	✓	✓	✓	-
Affine	✓	✓	✓	✓
Projective	✓	✓	✓	✓

Transformation categories

- Rigid (Isometric) \rightarrow preserves length, angle, area

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & t_x \\ \epsilon \sin \theta & \cos \theta & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 3 \text{ DOF } (\theta, t_x, t_y)$$

	Rotate	Translate	Scale	Skew/shear
Rigid	✓	✓	-	-
Similarity	✓	✓	✓	-
Affine	✓	✓	✓	✓
Projective	✓	✓	✓	✓

Transformation categories

- Similarity \rightarrow parallel lines, angle, ratio between any two points

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s \cos \theta & -s \sin \theta & t_x \\ s \sin \theta & s \cos \theta & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 4 \text{ DOF } (\theta, t_x, t_y, s)$$

	Rotate	Translate	Scale	Skew/shear
Rigid	✓	✓	-	-
Similarity	✓	✓	✓	-
Affine	✓	✓	✓	✓
Projective	✓	✓	✓	✓

Transformation categories

- Affine \rightarrow collinear, parallel lines, ratio between any two points on a line

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 6 \text{ DOF } (a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}, t_x, t_y)$$

	Rotate	Translate	Scale	Skew/shear
Rigid	√	√	-	-
Similarity	√	√	√	-
Affine	√	√	√	√
Projective	√	√	√	√

Transformation categories

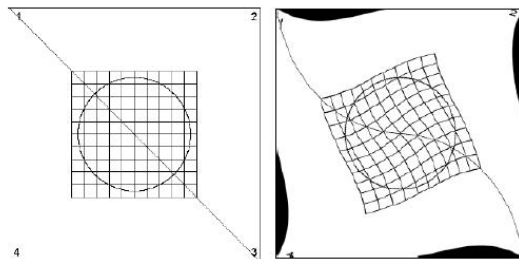
- Projective → collinear, parallel lines not parallel

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 8 \text{ DOF}$$

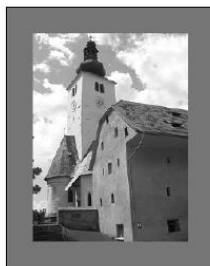
	Rotate	Translate	Scale	Skew/shear
Rigid	√	√	-	-
Similarity	√	√	√	-
Affine	√	√	√	√
Projective	√	√	√	√

Transformation categories

- Non Planar
 - Curved \rightarrow lines do not map to lines, shapes deform (expressed as polynomials)



(a)



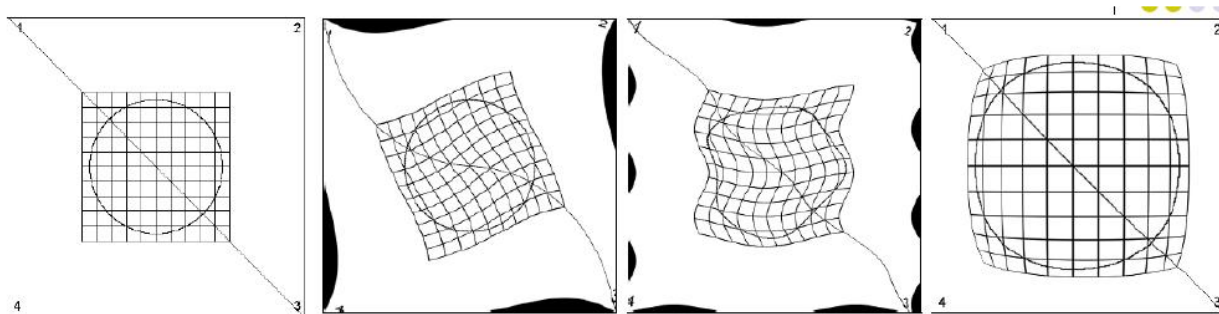
Original



(d)

Twirl

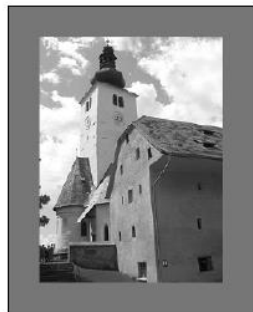
Non Linear image warps



(a)

(b)

(c)



Original



(d)

Twirl



(e)

Ripple



(f)

Spherical

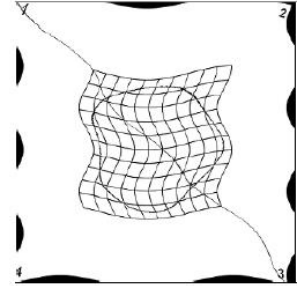
Ripple

- Wavelike displace along both x and y directions

$$T_x^{-1} : x = x' + a_x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \cdot y'}{\tau_x}\right),$$

$$T_y^{-1} : y = y' + a_y \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \cdot x'}{\tau_y}\right).$$

Sample values of parameter: $a_x = 10, a_y = 15,$
 $\tau_x = 120, \tau_y = 150$



(b)



(e)

Twirl

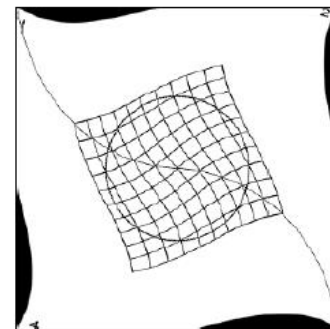
- Rotation about center or some anchor point
 - Increasingly rotate as radial distance r from center increases
 - Image unchanged after r_{\max}

$$T_x^{-1} : x = \begin{cases} x_c + r \cdot \cos(\beta) & \text{for } r \leq r_{\max} \\ x' & \text{for } r > r_{\max}, \end{cases}$$

$$T_y^{-1} : y = \begin{cases} y_c + r \cdot \sin(\beta) & \text{for } r \leq r_{\max} \\ y' & \text{for } r > r_{\max}, \end{cases}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} d_x &= x' - x_c, & r &= \sqrt{d_x^2 + d_y^2}, \\ d_y &= y' - y_c, & \beta &= \text{Arctan}(d_y, d_x) + \alpha \cdot \left(\frac{r_{\max} - r}{r_{\max}} \right). \end{aligned}$$



(a)



Spherical Transformation

- Imitates viewing image through a lens placed over image
 - Increasingly rotate as radial distance r from center increases
 - Lens center (x_c, y_c) , radius (r_{max}) , refractive index (ρ)

Skew

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n \tan \theta \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_x^{-1}: \quad x = x' - \begin{cases} z \cdot \tan(\beta_x) & \text{for } r \leq r_{\max} \\ 0 & \text{for } r > r_{\max}, \end{cases}$$

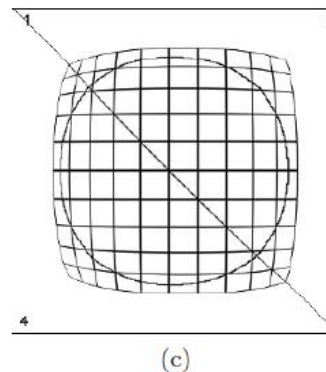
$$T_y^{-1}: \quad y = y' - \begin{cases} z \cdot \tan(\beta_y) & \text{for } r \leq r_{\max} \\ 0 & \text{for } r > r_{\max}, \end{cases}$$

$$d_x = x' - x_c, \quad r = \sqrt{d_x^2 + d_y^2},$$

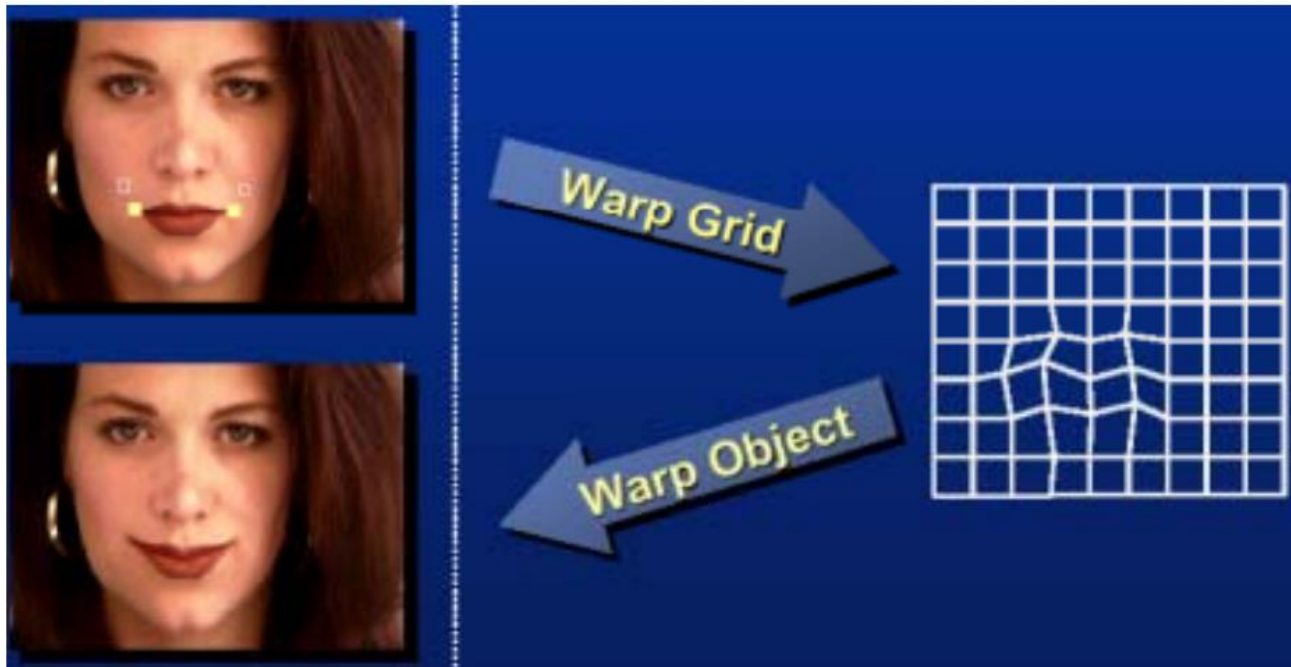
$$d_y = y' - y_c, \quad z = \sqrt{r_{\max}^2 - r^2},$$

$$\beta_x = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) \cdot \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{d_x}{\sqrt{d_x^2 + z^2}}\right),$$

$$\beta_y = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\rho}\right) \cdot \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{d_y}{\sqrt{d_y^2 + z^2}}\right).$$



More specific grid based warping



Automatic Cinemagraph Portraits

EGSR 2013

Jiamin Bai¹ Aseem Agarwala² Maneesh Agrawala¹ Ravi Ramamoorthi¹

UC Berkeley¹ Adobe²

Selectively De-Animating Video

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¹University of California, Berkeley

²Adobe

SIGGRAPH 2012