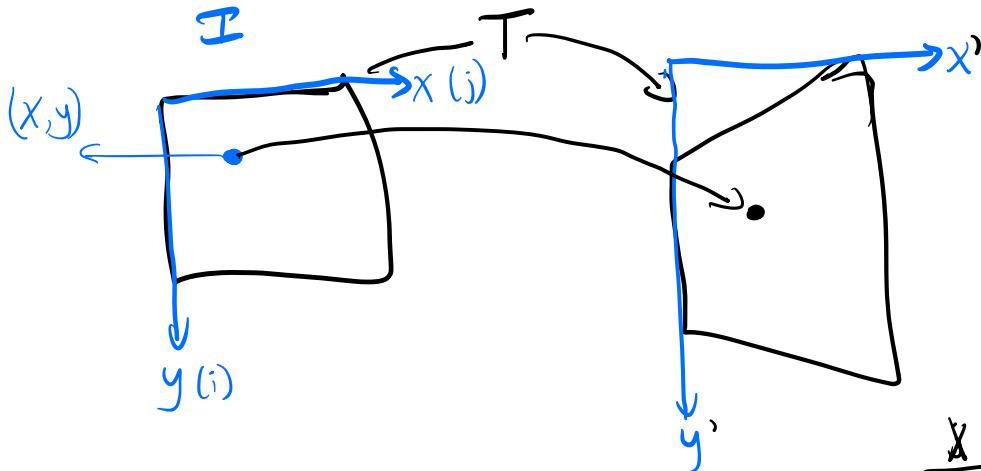
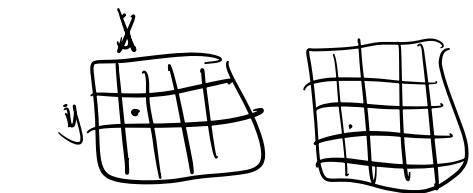


Lecture 10 - Warping



$$T(x, y) \rightarrow x', y'$$

Code: forward warping:

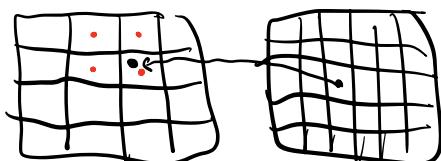


for (x, y) in I : type (x')

$$x', y' \leftarrow T(x, y)$$

$$I'[x', y'] = I[x, y]$$

Inverse Warping:



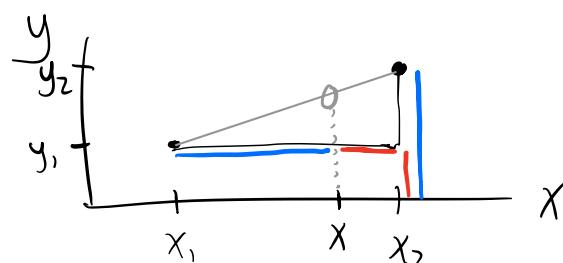
for (x', y') in I' :

$$x, y \leftarrow T^{-1}(x', y')$$

$$I[x, y] \leftarrow \text{interpolate}(I, x, y)$$

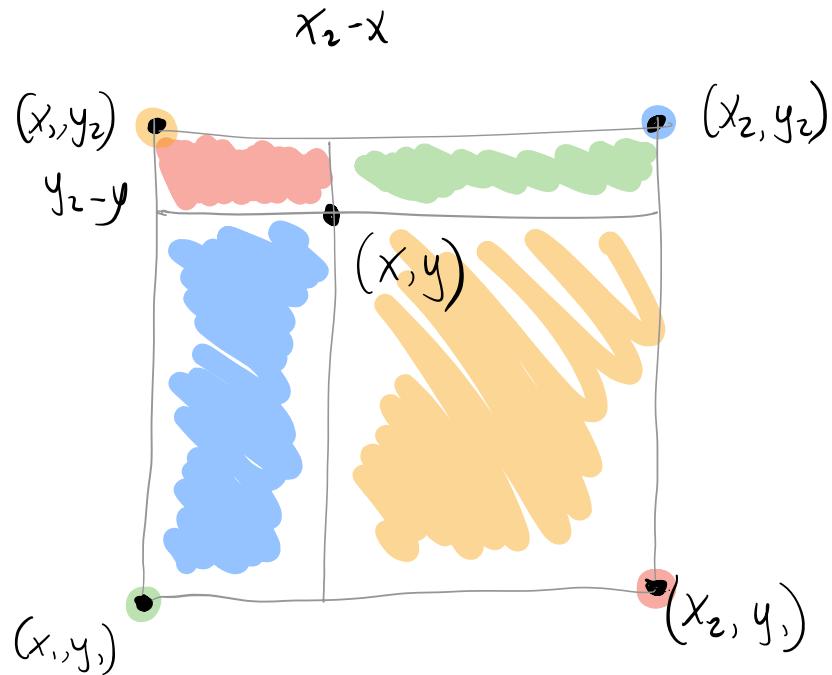
Linear Interpolation

$$y = y_1 \underbrace{(x_2 - x)}_{\text{red}} + y_2 \underbrace{(x - x_1)}_{\text{blue}}$$

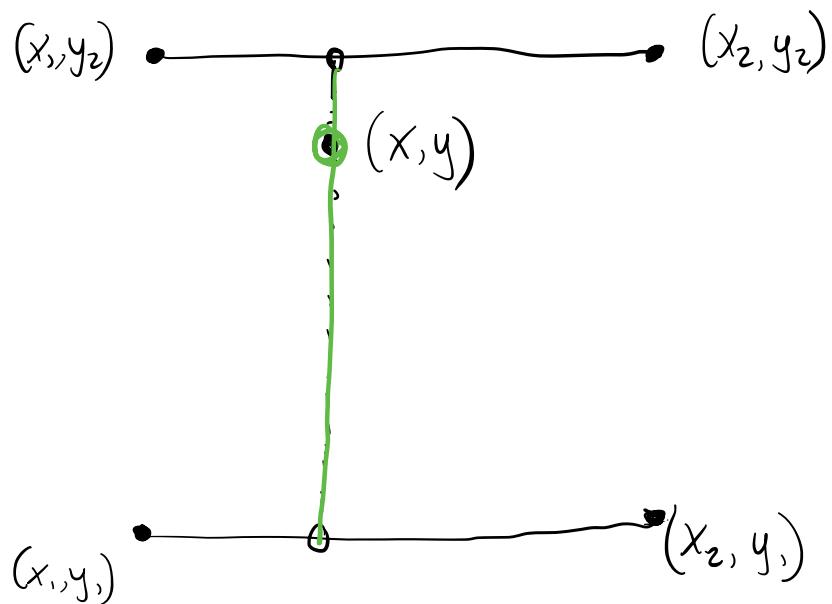


Bilinear Interpolation

- A tent filter
- Weights are areas of opposite-corner rectangles



- Interpolate in x , then interpolate in y



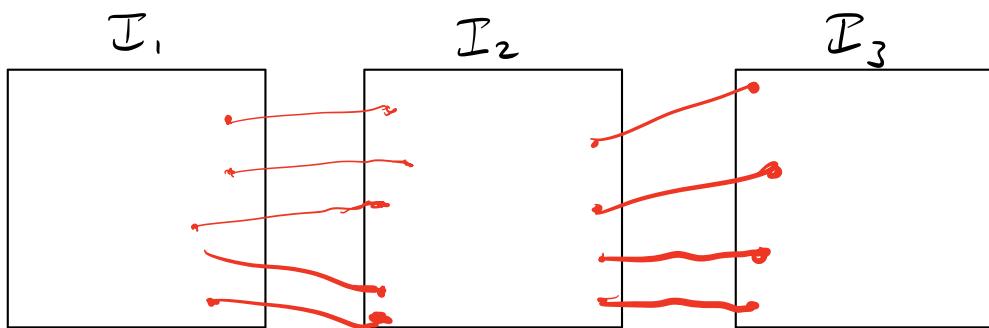
Panorama Stitching

We have most of the pieces now!

CAPTURE

1. Capture images with some overlap.
2. Detect, describe, and match features, yielding a set of feature correspondences between neighboring pairs.

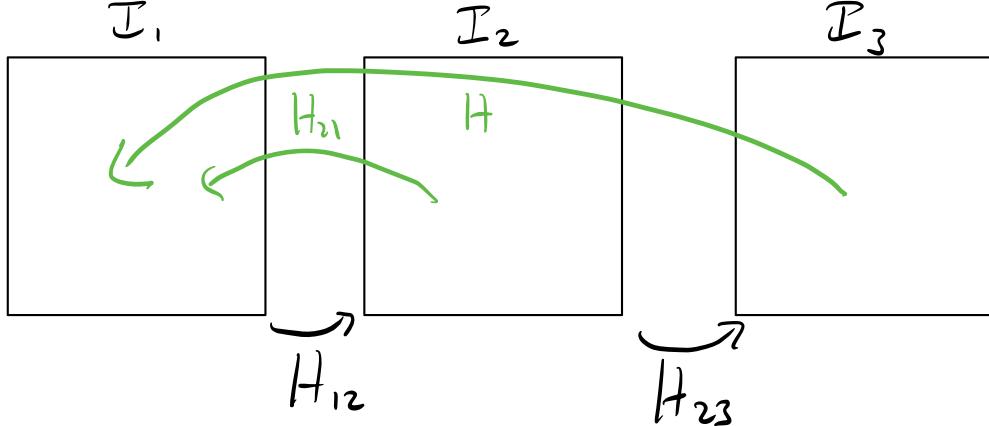
MATCH



3. Fit a transformation to align neighboring pairs of images.

ALIGN

PARTWISE



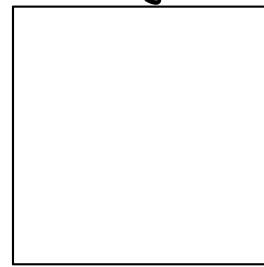
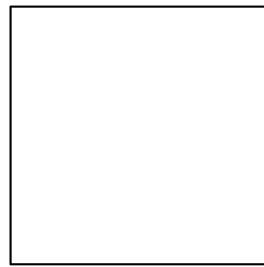
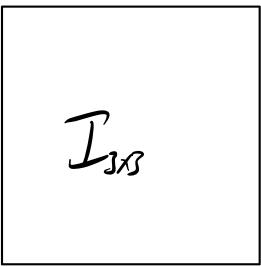
4. Compute each image's transform to the coordinates of some reference image (here: I_1)

ALIGN GLOBAL

HW #2:

Given H_{12} and H_{23} , find H_{31} ?

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_{21} & H_{32} \\ H_{12} & H_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} H_{12} \\ H_{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_{23} \\ H_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

5. Create an accumulator to store the output panorama: Needs to fit all warped images.

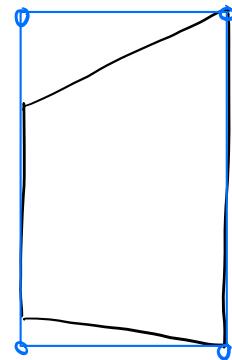
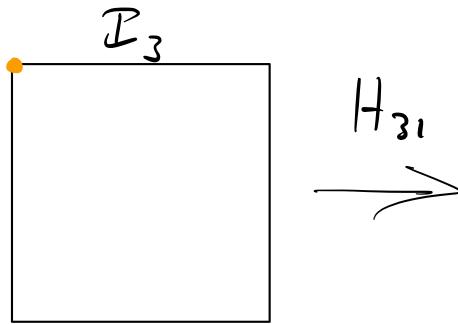
SET UP

OUTPUT IMAGE

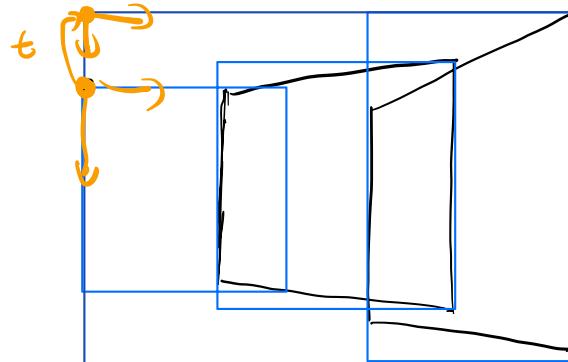
5a. Compute the bounding box of each warped image.

HW #3:

What are the corners of the bounding box of I_3 after it is warped with H_{31} ?



5b. Bounding box of all the bounding boxes.



5c. Adjust transformations to put the accumulator origin in the top left.

WARP

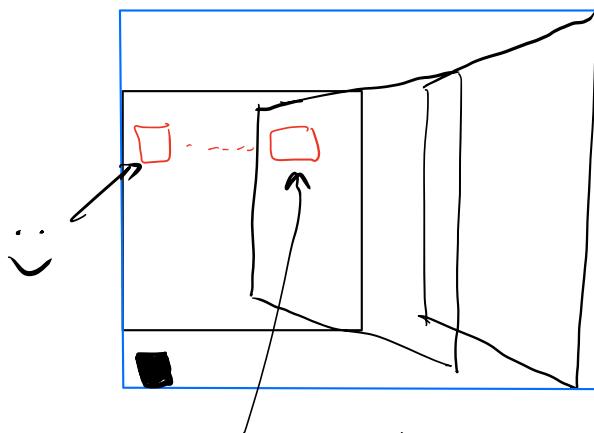
6. Warp each image and add it into acc

use inverse warping

for each img

for (y', x') in acc:

$$acc[y', x'] = img[y, x]$$



2 images!

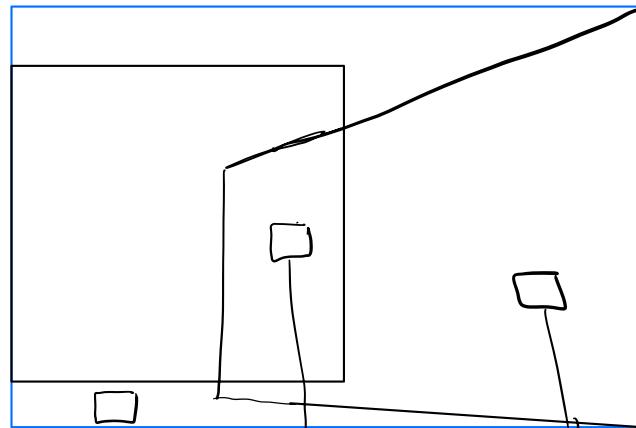
BLEND

6a. Accumulate weighted pixel contributions.

Store weight in 4th channel of input and acc.

Input Pixel:

$$[r \mid g \mid b \mid 1]$$



Same as above, but:

$$acc[y, x] = \underbrace{interp(I, ix, iy)}$$

Output pixels: $\begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_1 + r_2 \\ g_1 + g_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_3 \\ g_3 \\ b_3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6b. Normalize: divide each pixel by its total

weight.

$$a[a > 0] += 10$$

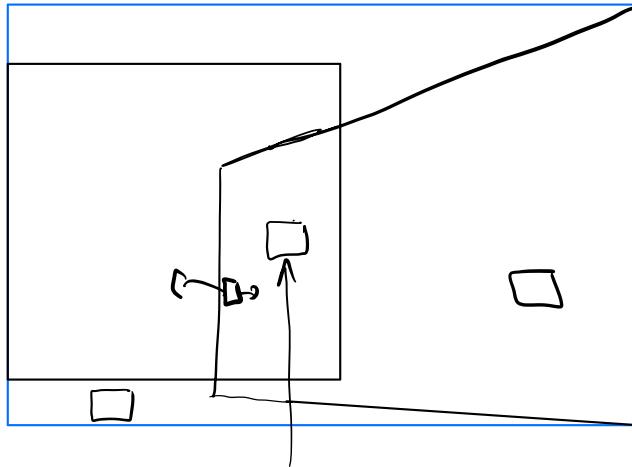
NP Magic!

$$acc /= acc(:, :, 3)$$

be careful!

6' (Refinement): Hide the seams!

BLEND
w/ FEATHERING



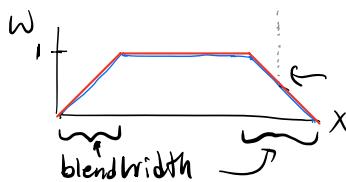
Trick: weight images less near the edges.

How? Use the same 4th channel!

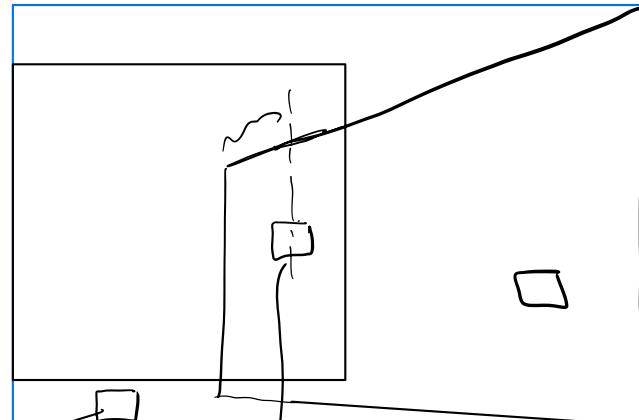
Inputs:

I_1

0.5 r_1
0.5 g_1
0.5 b_1
0.5



Output:



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{2}r_1 + 0.7r_2 \\
 & \frac{1}{2}g_1 + 0.7g_2 \\
 & \frac{1}{2}b_1 + 0.7b_2 \\
 & \frac{1}{2} + 0.7
 \end{aligned}$$

1.2

after normalizing

$$\begin{aligned}
 & r' \\
 & g' \\
 & b' \\
 & 1
 \end{aligned}$$