## Image Registration: Introduction

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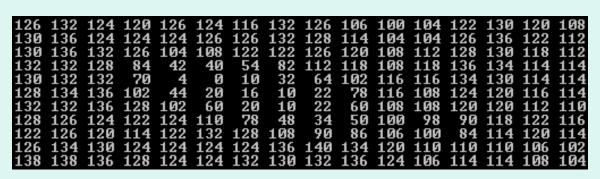
Image Registration and Fusion Systems

## What is a digital image?

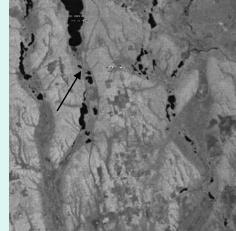
It is an array of scalars or vectors.

Scalar: Reflectance, temperature, range

**Vector:** RGB, multispectral, hyperspectral



A digital image



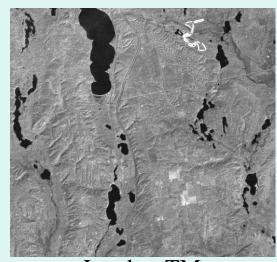
Landsat MSS image, courtesy of NASA

## What is image registration?

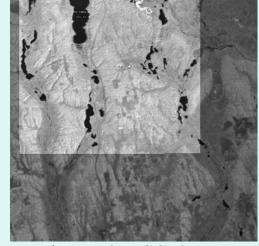
• It is the process of spatially aligning two or more images of a scene. The process in effect establishes point-by-point correspondence between the images.



Landsat MSS



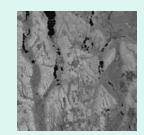
Landsat TM

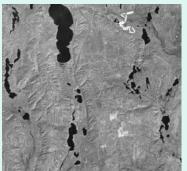


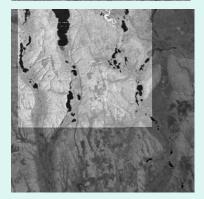
Registered MSS & TM

## **Terminologies**

- Reference or source image: This is the image that is kept unchanged and is used as the reference.
- Target or sensed image: This is the image that is resampled to spatially align with the reference image.
- Transformation function: The function that is used to resample the target image to the geometry of the reference image.
- Control points: Unique landmarks in the images. Corresponding control points are used to determine the transformation parameters.

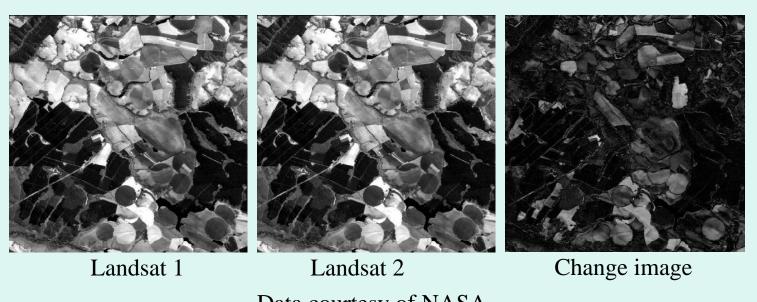






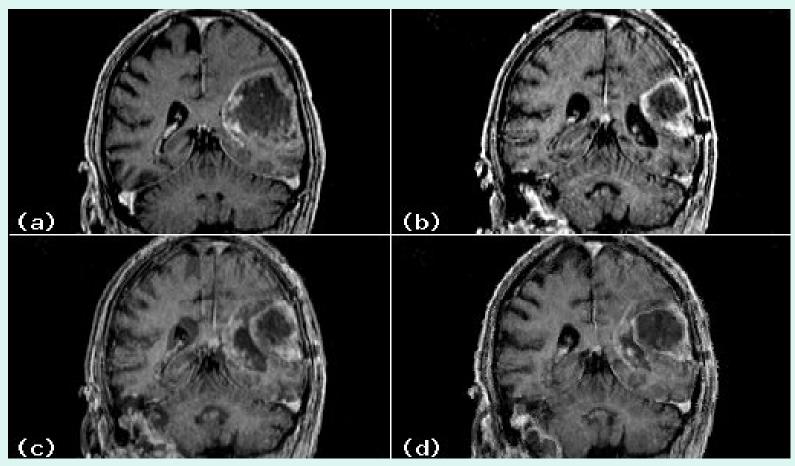
### Applications of image registration

#### 1. Change detection (intensity)



Data courtesy of NASA

#### 2. Change detection (geometry)



(a), (b) Temporal MR brain images. (c), (d) Before and after registration. Data courtesy of Kettering Medical Center.

#### 3. Image flow computation

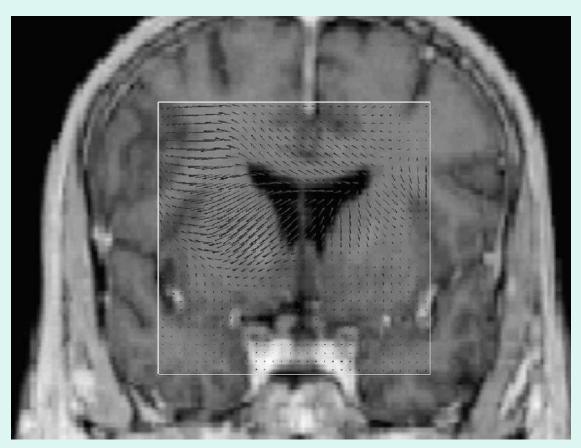
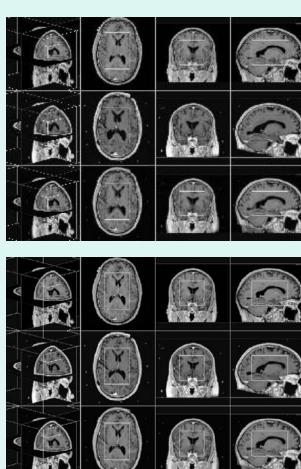


Image flow of one image slice



Temporal brain images

Data courtesy of Kettering Medical Center

#### 4. Image fusion



Fused image

Data courtesy of NASA





Landsat TM bands 1 & 7

#### 5. Image mosaicking



Mosaicked image





Two aerial images of Honolulu, HI.

#### 6. Depth perception



Depth map

Data courtesy of Tsukuba University





A pair of stereo images

#### 7. Other applications:

- Target localization
- Target recognition
- Target tracking
- Scene 3-D recovery

## Steps in image registration

- 1. Preprocessing: Image smoothing, deblurring, image segmentation, edge detection
- 2. Feature extraction and selection:
  Extracting points, lines, regions, templates, etc. from images and selecting some
- 3. Correspondence: Determining the correspondence between selected features in images

- 4. Determining the transformation function:
  From the corresponding feature points
  determining the transformation parameters
- **5. Resampling:** Resampling the sensed image to the geometry of the reference image using the transformation

# Books and special issues on image registration

- 1. Image Registration for Earth Science, Jacqueline Le Moigne, Nathan Netanyahu, and Roger Eastman (Eds.), Cambridge Press, 2010.
- 2. Landmark-Based Image Analysis: Using Geometric and Intensity Models, K. Rohr, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston, MA, 2001.
- 3. 2-D and 3-D Image Registration, A. Goshtasby, John Wiley & Sons, New York, NY, Feb. 2005.
- 4. Non-Rigid Image Registration, A. Goshtasby, L. Staib, C. Studholme, and D. Terzopoulos (Eds.), a special issue of Computer Vision and Image Understanding, Feb. 2003.
- 5. Image Registration, A. Goshtasby, J. LeMoigne (Eds.), a special issue of *Pattern Recognition*, Jan. 1999.
- 6. A survey of image registration techniques, Lisa Brown, *ACM Computing Surveys*, 8 (4):325–276 (1992).