

Image Processing

PROJECT 3: INTERPOLATION AND IMAGE WARPING



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- 5 Perspective Mapping Between Quadrilaterals

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1 Radial Basis Function

■ Radial Basis Function Interpolation

2 Warps

3 Cylinder anamorphosis

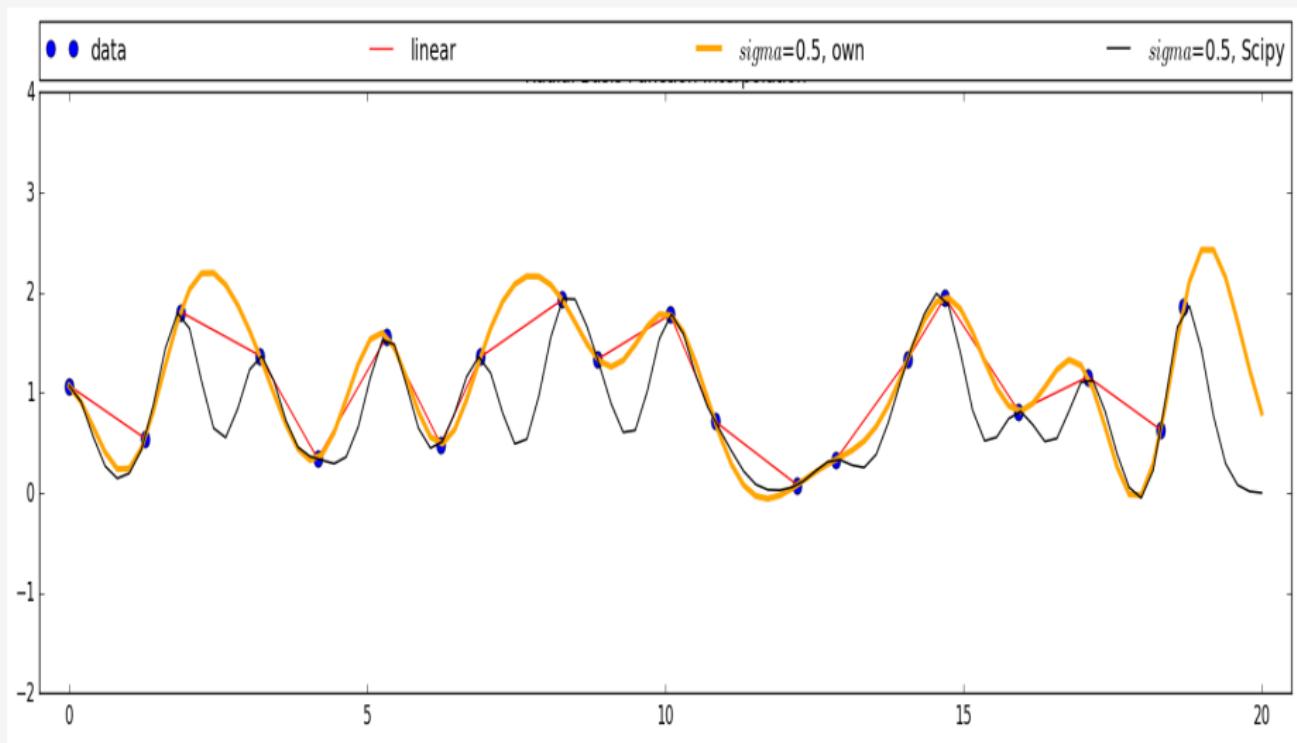
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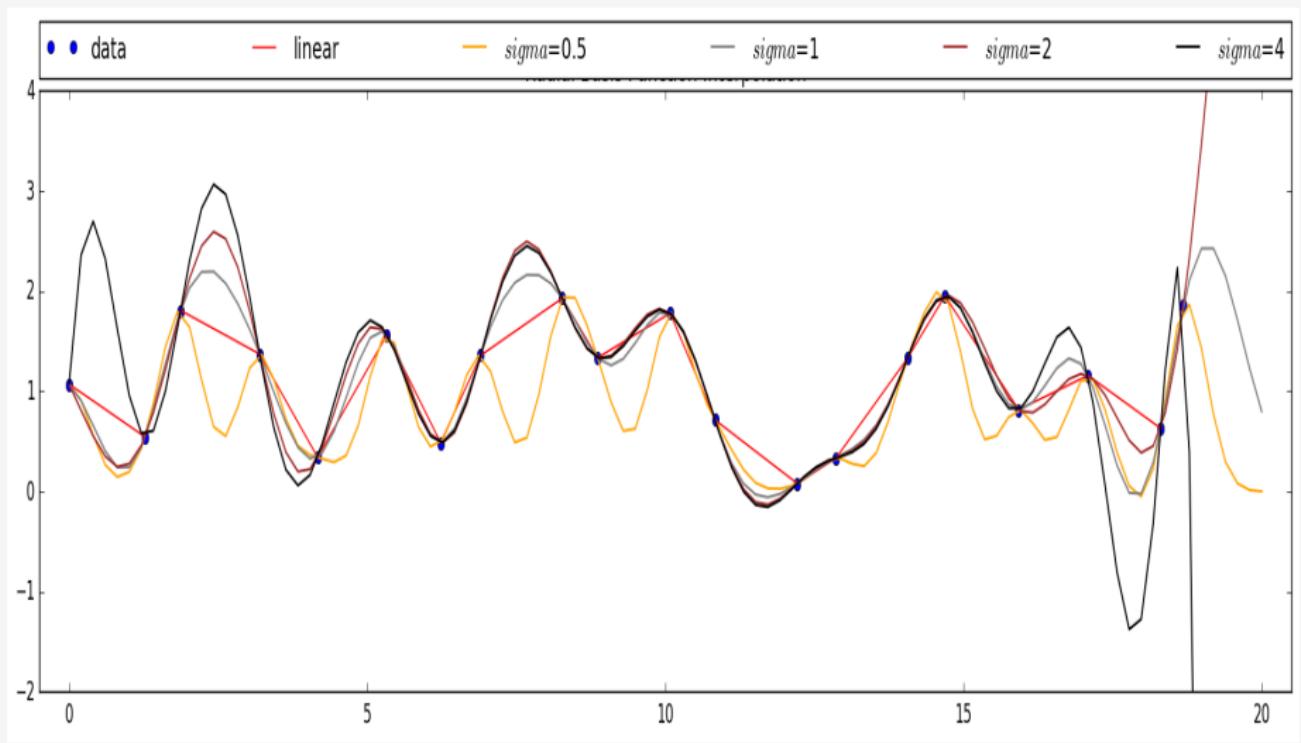
Radial Basis Function Interpolation

- We are using a Gaussian solution, but, there are other different options:
 - Multiquadratic (most common, by default in Scipy)
 - Inverse multiquadratic
 - Thin-plate spline
- We are reconstructing *unknown functions* from *known data*.
- Here, we look for weights w_i
- The solution is: $w = \phi^{-1} \cdot y$
- y is the vector of values we want to *learn*

Comparison with Scipy implementation



Different values for σ



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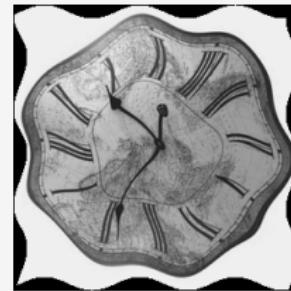
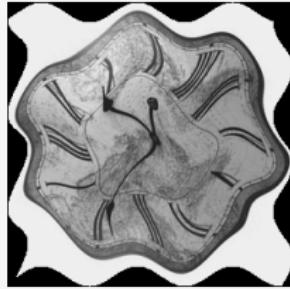
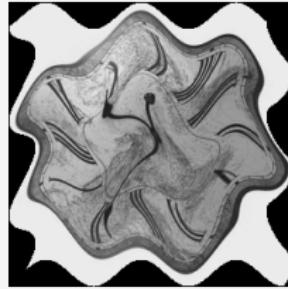
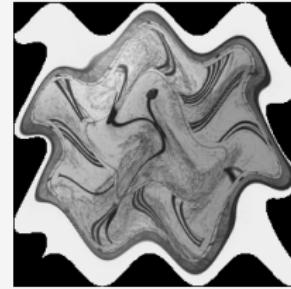
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3.2. Warps (Changes in amplitude α)

(a) $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0$ (b) $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = 3$ (c) $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = 6$ (d) $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = 9$ (e) $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = 12$ (f) $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = 15$

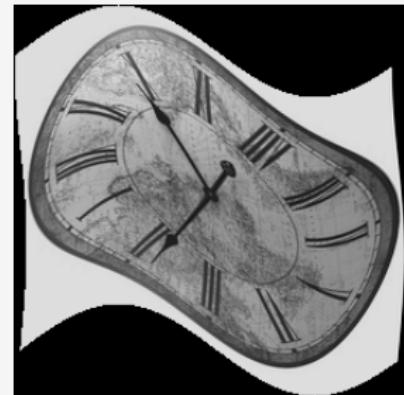
3.2. Warps (Amplitude $\alpha_x \neq \alpha_y$)



(g) $\alpha_x = 10, = \alpha_y = 0$



(h) $\alpha_x = 4, = \alpha_y = 30$



(i) $\alpha_x = 30, = \alpha_y = 4$

3.2. Warps (Phase ϕ)

(j) $\phi = 10$ (k) $\phi = 20$ (l) $\phi = 40$ (m) $\phi = 60$ (n) $\phi = 80$ (o) $\phi = 100$

3.2. Warps (Phase ϕ)

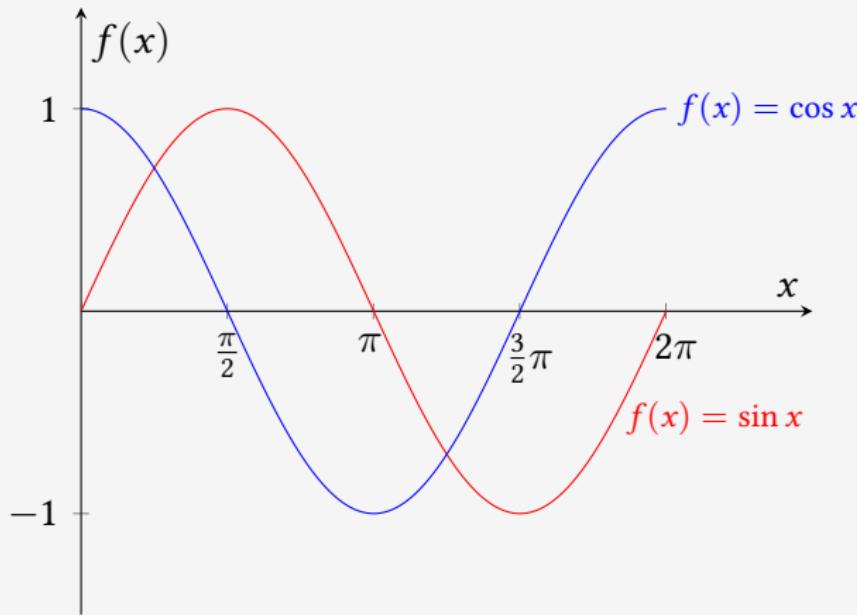
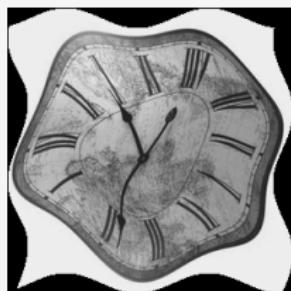
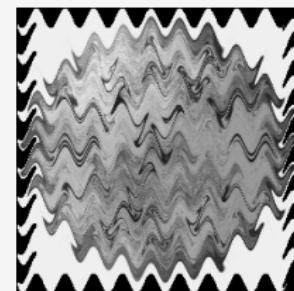
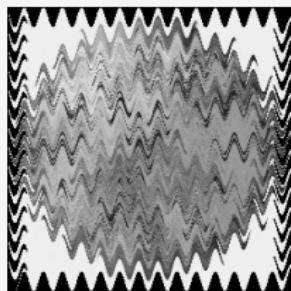
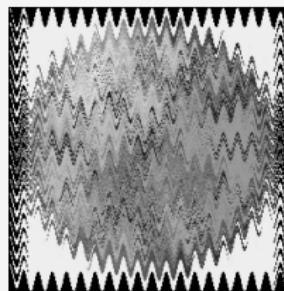
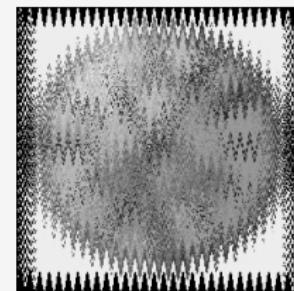
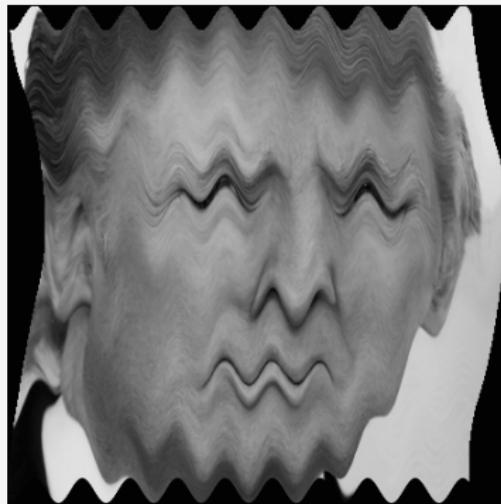


Figure: There is not difference at all!

3.2. Warps (Frequency ν)

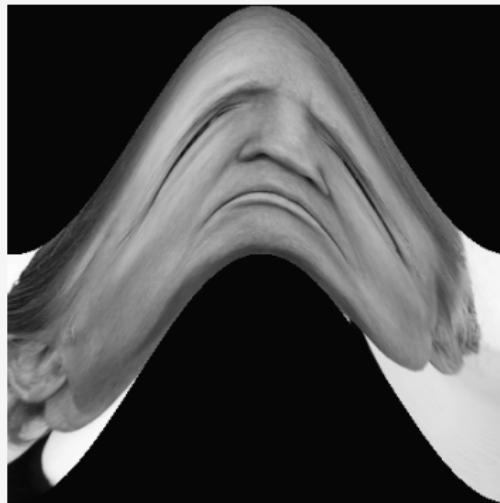
(a) $\nu = 2$ (b) $\nu = 5$ (c) $\nu = 10$ (d) $\nu = 15$ (e) $\nu = 20$ (f) $\nu = 30$

3.2. First combination



- $\alpha_x = 10, \alpha_y = 15$
- $\phi_x = 10.5, \phi_y = 1$
- $v = x$

3.2. Second combination



- $\alpha_x = 100, \alpha_y = 0$
- $\phi_x = 1, \phi_y = 0$
- $v = 4.66$, (infinite possibilities)

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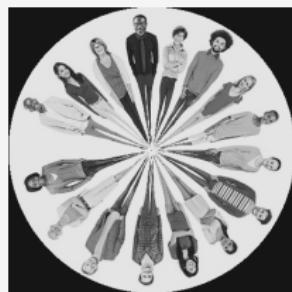
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3.3. Cylinder anamorphosis



(g) Original



(h) Radius 0



(i) Radius 3



(j) Radius 6

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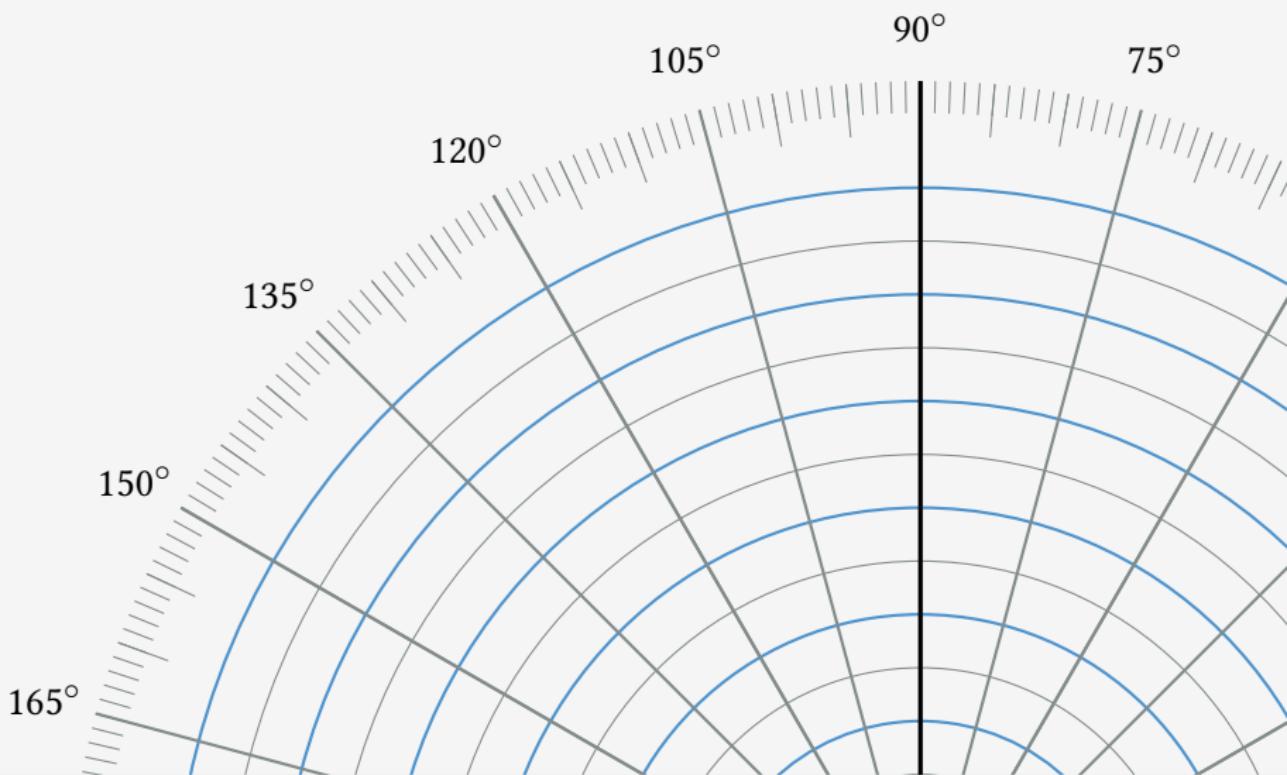
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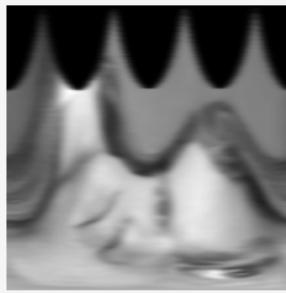
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Polar coordinates



3.4. Transformation of coordinates

(k) r, φ (l) φ -axis blurred(m) new x, y

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3.5. Perspective Mapping Between Quadrilaterals

- What is the main problem?
- Calculate the transformation matrix so our image fits inside the poster
- The solution is use *homography*.

3.5. Perspective Mapping Between Quadrilaterals

- What is homography?
- A homography is a transformation (a 3×3 matrix) that maps the points in one image to the corresponding points in the other image.

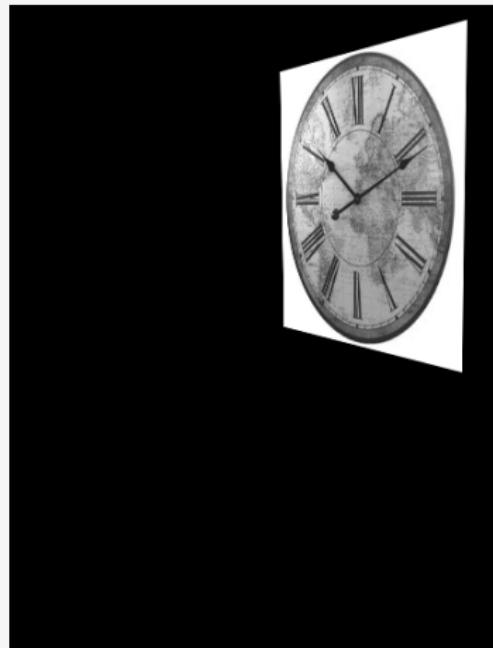
How to do it?

■ 1. Load images



How to do it?

- 2. Define the corners where to put the small image
- 3. Calculate *homography* between source and destination points
- 4. Generate warped small image in an image size like the destination one



How to do it?

- 5. Black out polygonal area in destination image.



Results

- 6. Add warped source image to destination image.



Results

