

# Computer vision course

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## Lab 7 - Image stitching

### Task 1

Write a C++ class for stitching a set of images - i.e., creating a panorama by merging together a set of images.

To do so, you need to perform the following operations:

- Load the set of images - the images are already ordered;
- Project the images on a cylindrical surface using the `cylindricalProj()` function of the `PanoramicUtils` class. The function requires as a parameter an angle value (in degrees) which is half of the FoV of the camera used to take the photos. The FoV of the camera is  $66^\circ$  (half FoV= $33^\circ$ ) for all the provided datasets excluding the “dolomites” one for which it is  $54^\circ$  (half FoV= $27^\circ$ );
- Extract the SIFT features of the images (depending on the OpenCV version you are using, you may need the `xfeatures2d` module that is part of the contrib package of OpenCV, available only with installation from sources). You can use other features (e.g., ORB) if SIFT is not available.
- For each couple of consecutive images:
  - Compute the match between the different features extracted in the previous step. To do so, OpenCV offers you the `cv::BFMatcher` class (SIFT requires the use of the L2 distance).
  - Refine the matches found above by selecting the matches with distance less than `ratio * min_distance`, where `ratio` is a user-defined threshold and `min_distance` is the minimum distance found among the matches.
  - By the fact that in the cylinder the images are linked together by a simple translation, find the translation between the images by using the refined matches. To this end, you can use the RANSAC algorithm. While OpenCV does not provide a direct RANSAC function, the set of inliers can be computed by using the `findHomography()` function, with `CV_RANSAC` as the third parameter (hint: the inliers can be retrieved by using the mask argument). Otherwise, you can implement a simplified RANSAC following the trace on the slide
- To compute the final panorama you shall create a (large enough) empty image and merge together the input images using the set of translations calculated in the previous step.

Test your algorithm using the images in the data folder.

### References

Cylindrical projection document in the lab folder.

Documentation of the `findHomography()` function:

[https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d9/d0c/group\\_calib3d.html#ga4abc2ece9fab9398f2e560d53c8c9780](https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d9/d0c/group_calib3d.html#ga4abc2ece9fab9398f2e560d53c8c9780)