

# Class Notes on Project 2

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## Use MATLAB corner detector → Harris

- Get corner responses with `cornermetrix`
- Find a threshold to reduce points
- Use `imregionalmax()` to get local maxima

## Adaptive Non Maximal Surpression

- Reduce number of points
- Get even distribution across Image

## Create Feature Descriptors

- Take local region around point
- Blur & Downsample (*Does MATLAB have a downsample function? i.e. 40x40 - 8x8*)
- Flatten to 64x1
- Set mean of pixel values to be 0 and variance to be 1
- These steps make it more robust to slight variation in appearance (illumination, etc.)

## Match Features

- K-Nearest Neighbor search between feature descriptors (Use MATLAB function - `knnsearch()`)
- Bad Matches → Outlier Rejection

## Outlier Rejection

- Ratio of match qualities
- Take top 2 matches and threshold the ratio between the two (SSD)
- Use RANSAC to further reduce outliers
  1. Select 4 feature pairs
  2. Computer Homography (exact)
  3. Computer inliers where  $SSD(p_i, H p_i) < \text{thresh}$
  4. Keep largest set of inliers
  5. Re-compute least squares H estimate on all inliers
- Reduces to few to no outliers

## Blending

- Find overlap
- Take average of pixel values
- Better way
  1. Take distance of each pixel from seam
  2. Weight blending based on distance from seam

## Warping Panorama

- *What if the images aren't in order?*
- Match all images to each other and pick two with the best matches
  1. Select one image as the center
  2. Warp other images towards it, one-by-one
    - *Why warp images towards the center?* → Less error accumulation
  3. Blend images together
- Hints on warping
  1. `imwarp()` will keep first image's size → image will be cut off
  2. Solution: Find out dimensions of final panorama and min/max x/y of each image in panorama
  3. Helpful Matlab Functions/Classes
    - `projective2.outputLimits`
    - `Imref2d` → Can be passed to `imwarp()` to describe coordinate transform