

# Computational Photography



**Dr. Irfan Essa**

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Study the basics of computation and its impact on the entire workflow of photography, from capturing, manipulating and collaborating on, and sharing photographs.



# Digital Video



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Video is basically just a stack of images in  
Time.

# Lesson Objectives

- ★ Explain in your own words, the relationship between Images and Videos.
- ★ Describe in your own words the importance of persistence of vision in playing (and capturing) Videos.
- ★ Describe in your own words how we can extend filtering and processing of Images to Videos.
- ★ Describe the two (2) methods used for tracking points in Videos.



# REVIEW: A Digital Image



Georgia Tech's Mascot Buzz

- ★ “Digital” Image:
  - numeric representation in two-dimensions ( $x$  and  $y$ )
  - referred to as  $I(x,y)$  in continuous function form,  $I(i,j)$  in discrete
- ★ Image Resolution:
  - expressed as representation of Width and Height of the image.
- ★ Each pixel (picture element) contains light intensities for each value of  $x$  and  $y$  of  $I(x,y)$ .

# REVIEW: A Digital Image

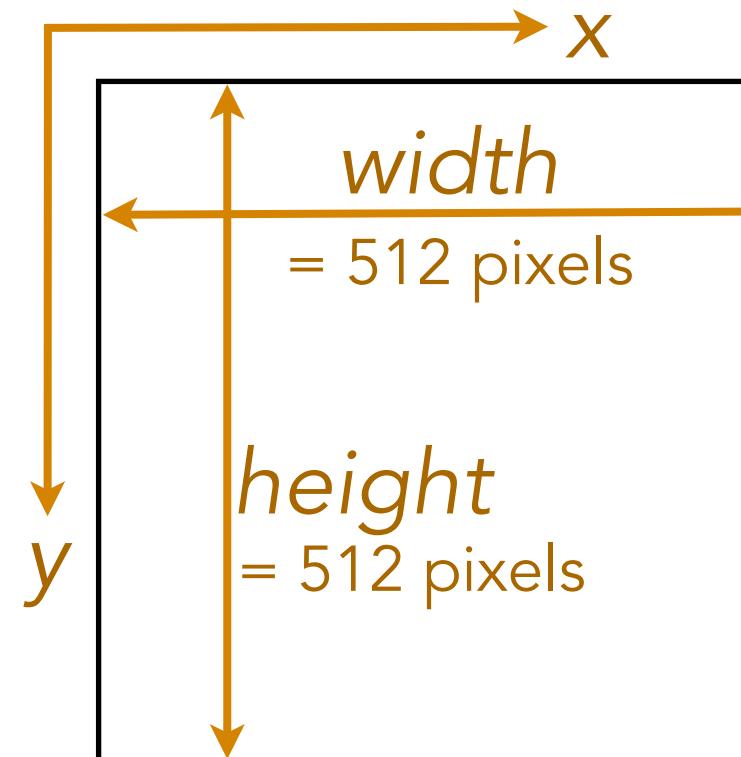


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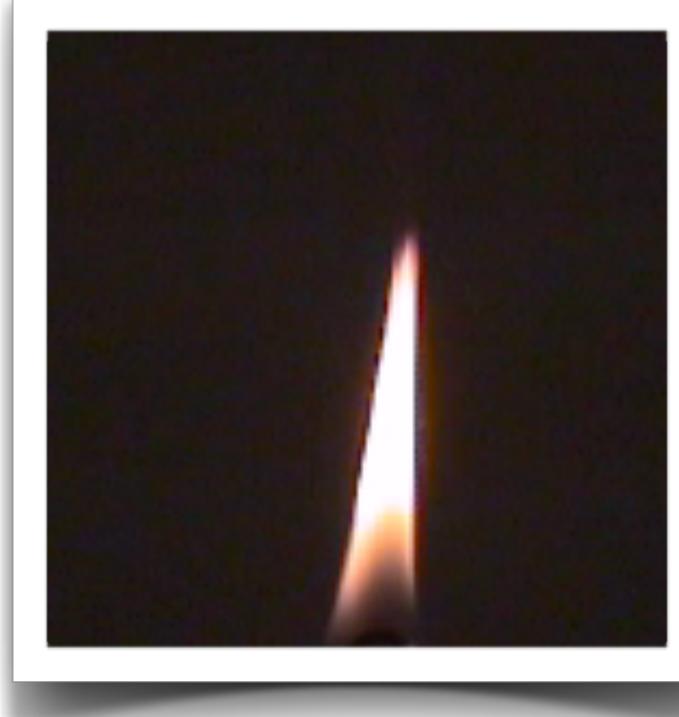
Georgia Tech's Mascot Buzz, in Black and White



512x512 pixels  
= 262,144 pixels  
=.26 MP image

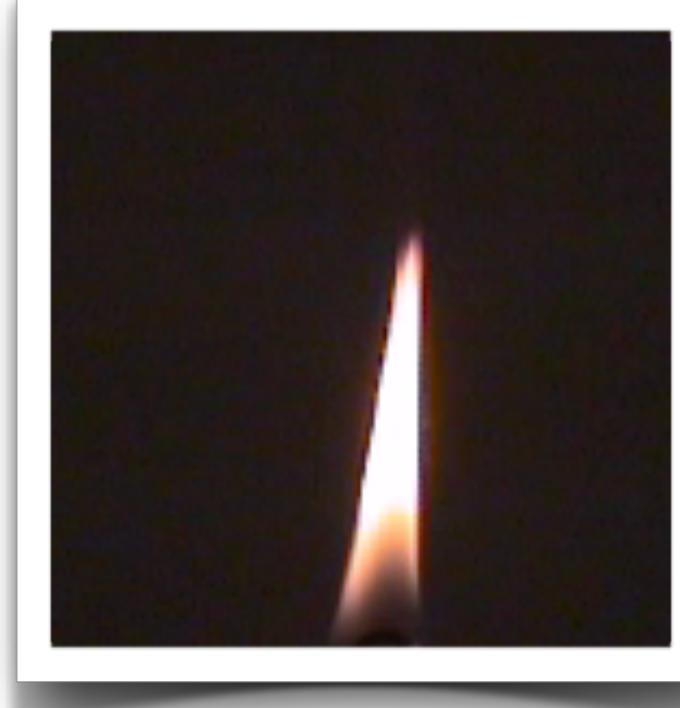
- ★ “Digital” Image:
  - numeric representation in two-dimensions (*x* and *y*)
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- ★ Image Resolution:
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# Video: Images OVER time

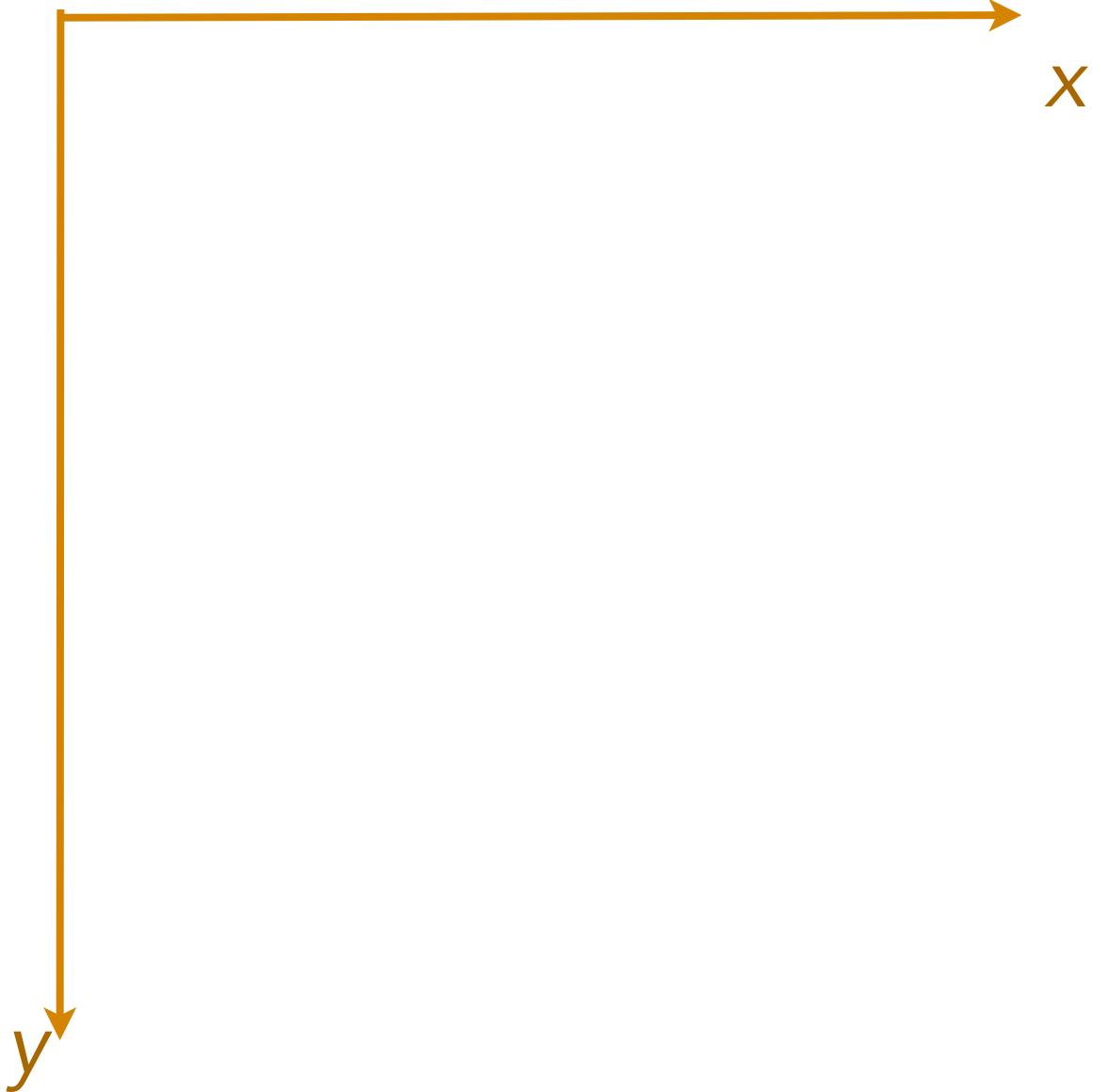


- ★ “Digital” Video:
  - numeric representation in two-dimensions ( $x$  and  $y$ ), stacked in time,  $t$
  - referred to as  $I(x,y, t)$  in continuous function form,  $I (i,j,t)$  in discrete
- ★ Video Resolution:
  - expressed as representation of Width and Height of the image.
  - Usually in aspect ratios of 4x3, 16x9, etc.
- ★ File formats: Include images, frame-rates, and codec/wrappers

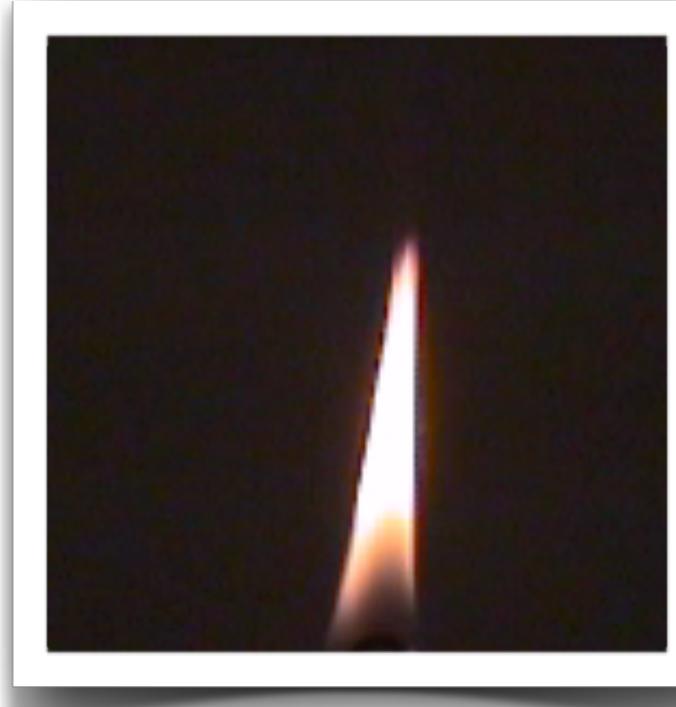
# Video: Images OVER time



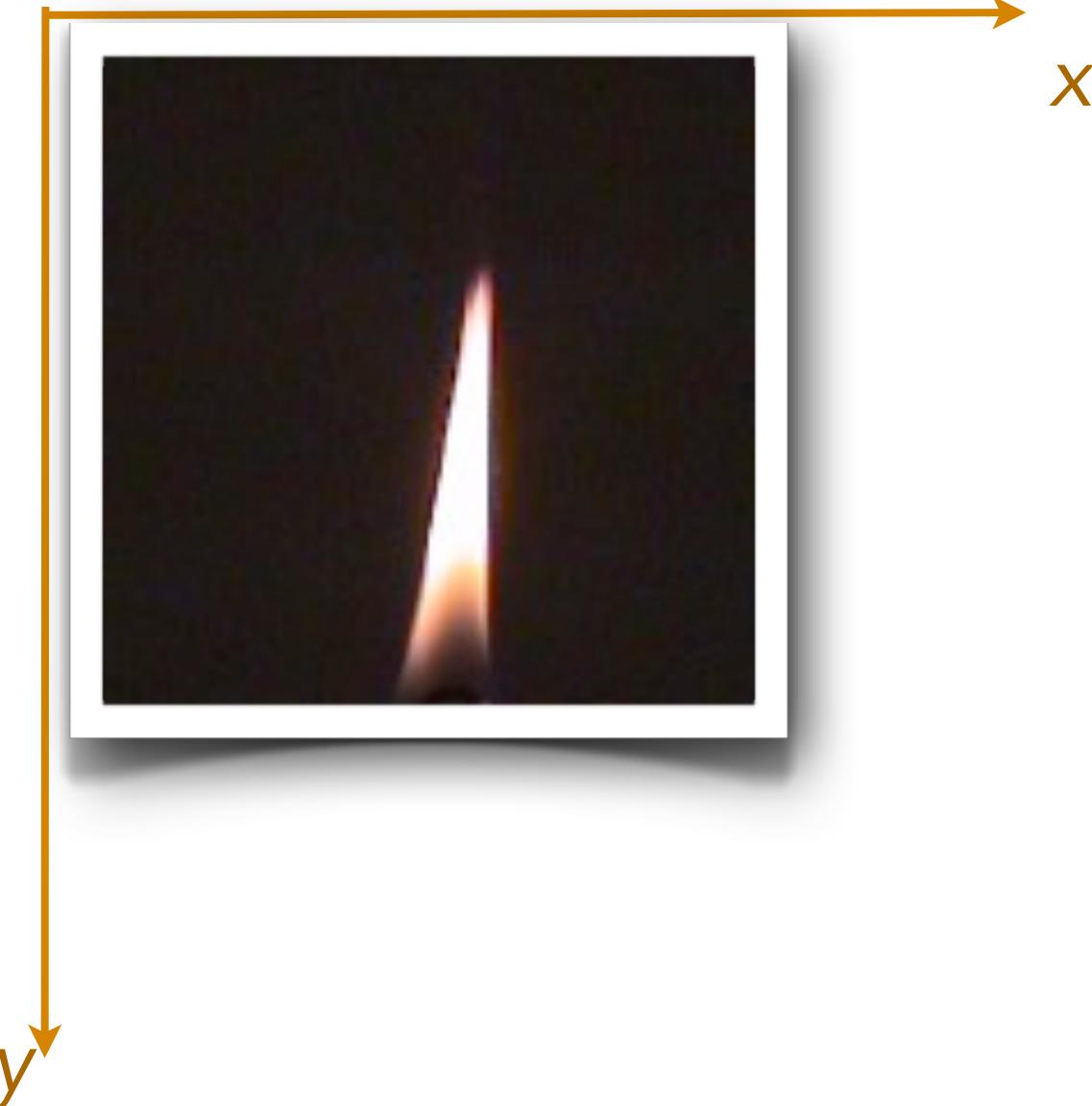
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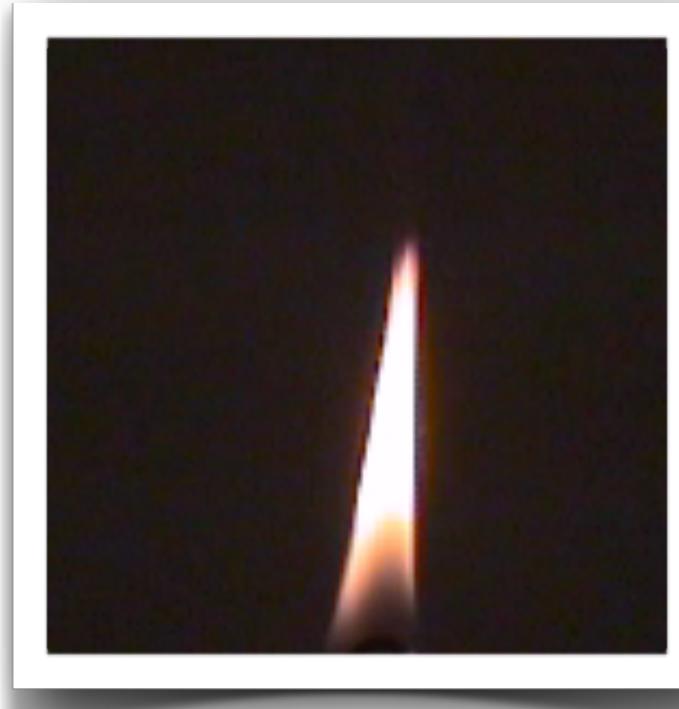
# Video: Images OVER time



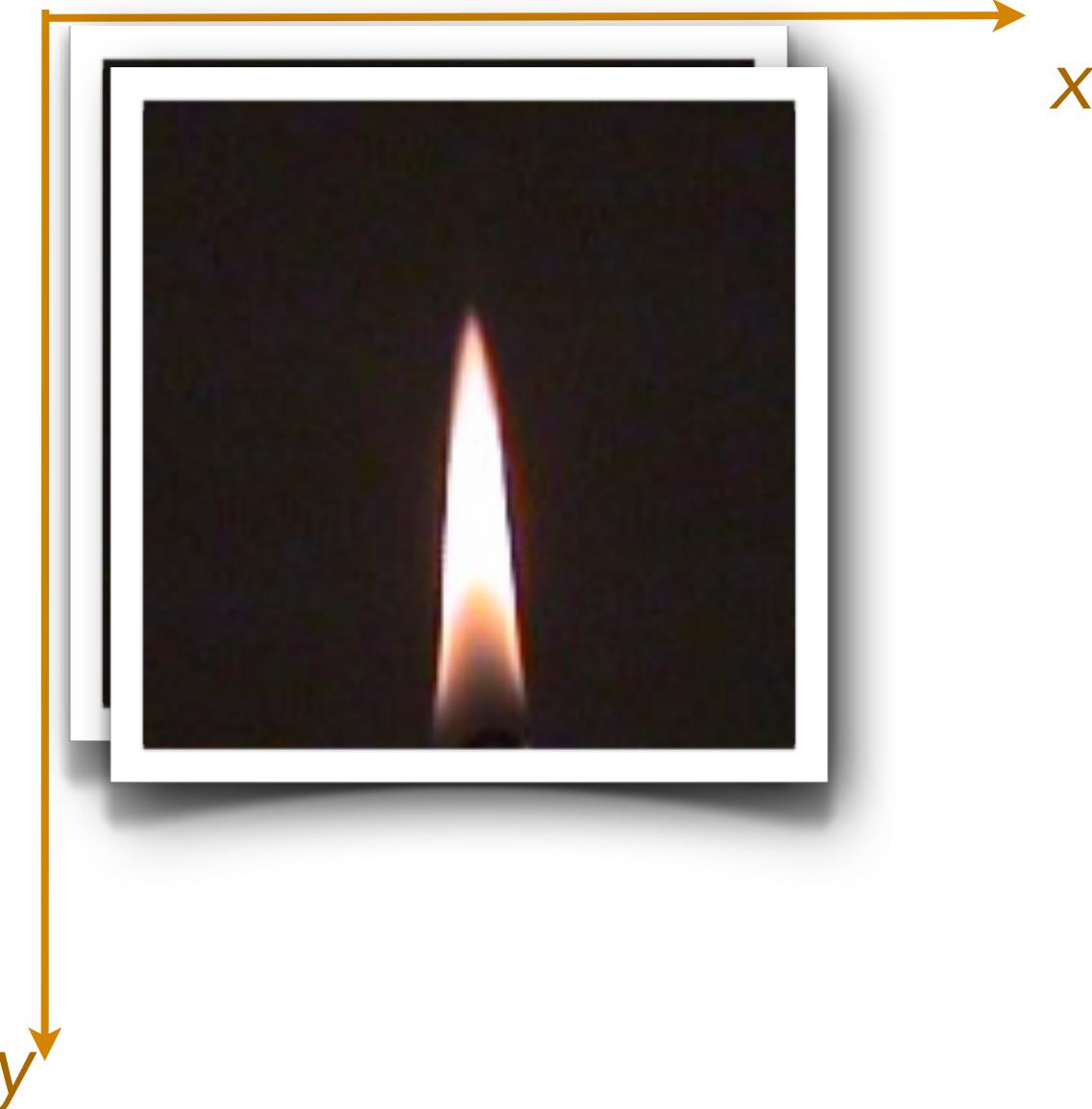
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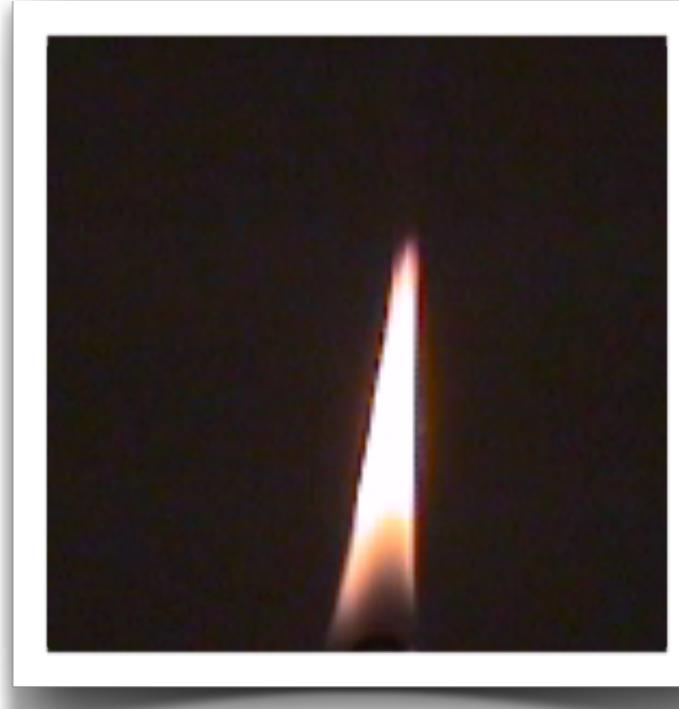
# Video: Images OVER time



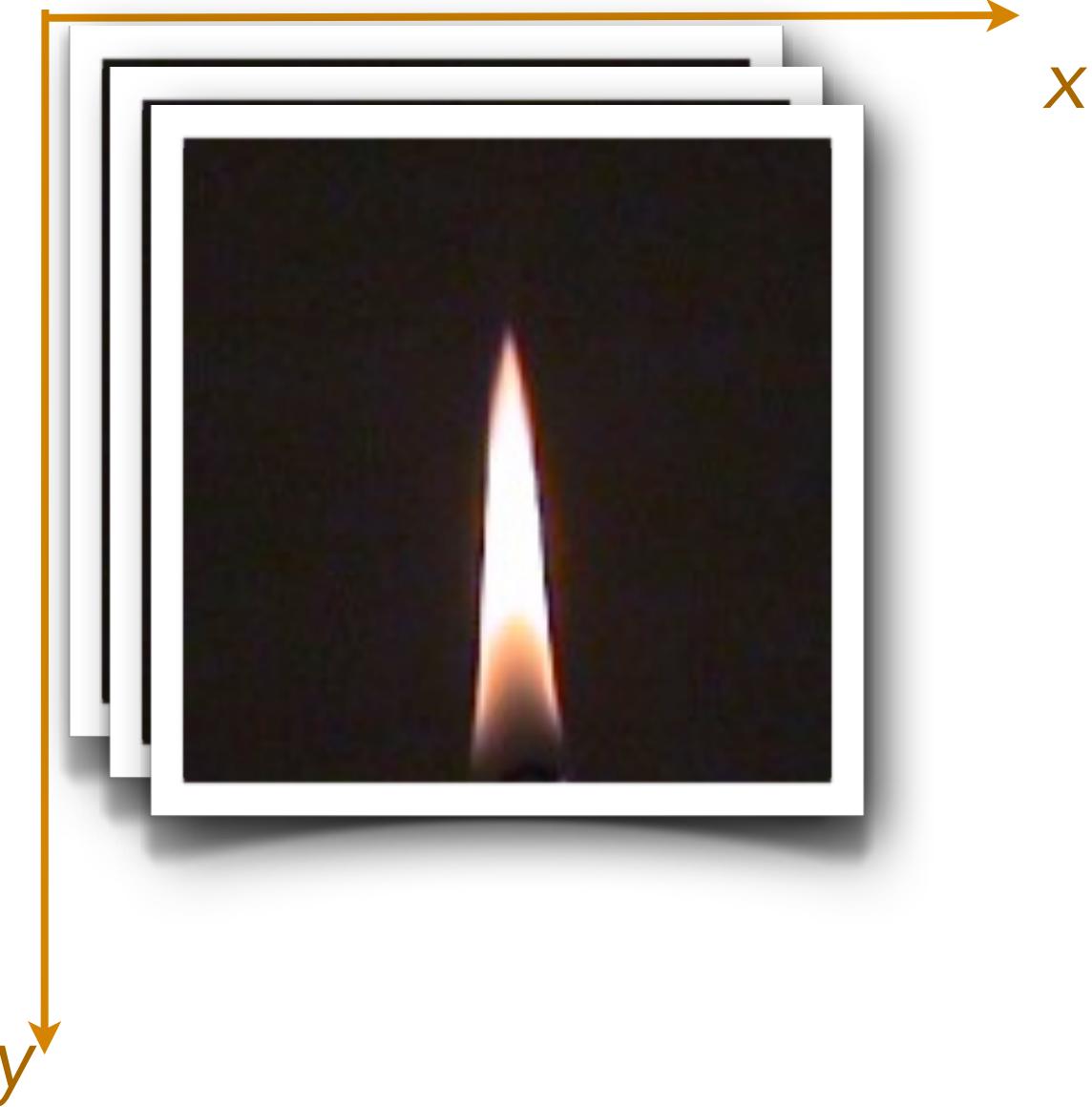
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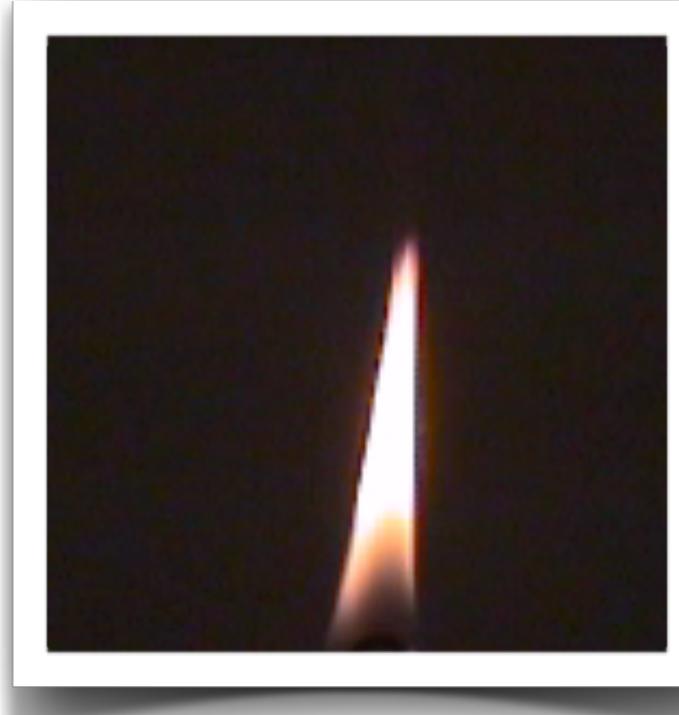
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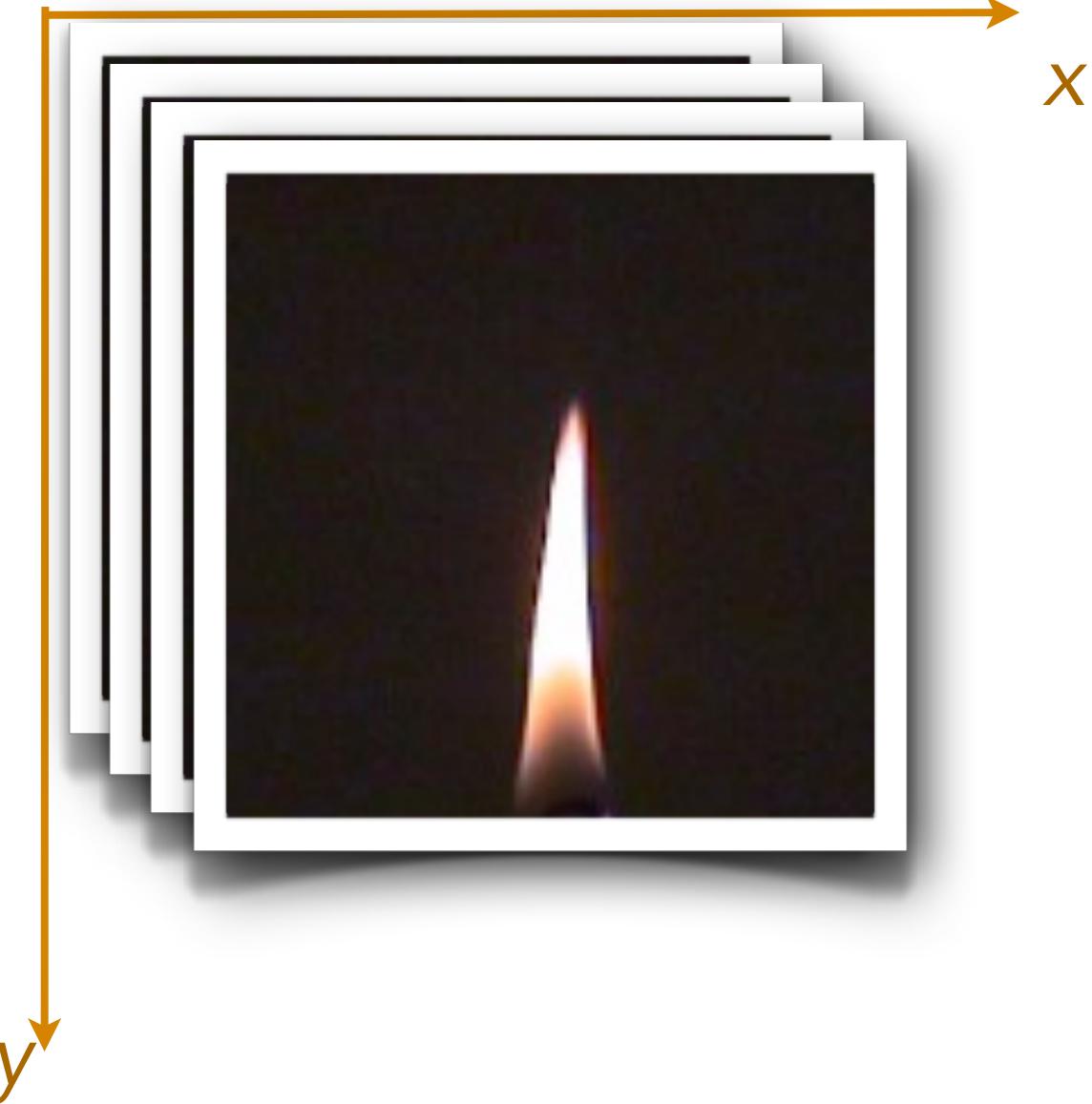
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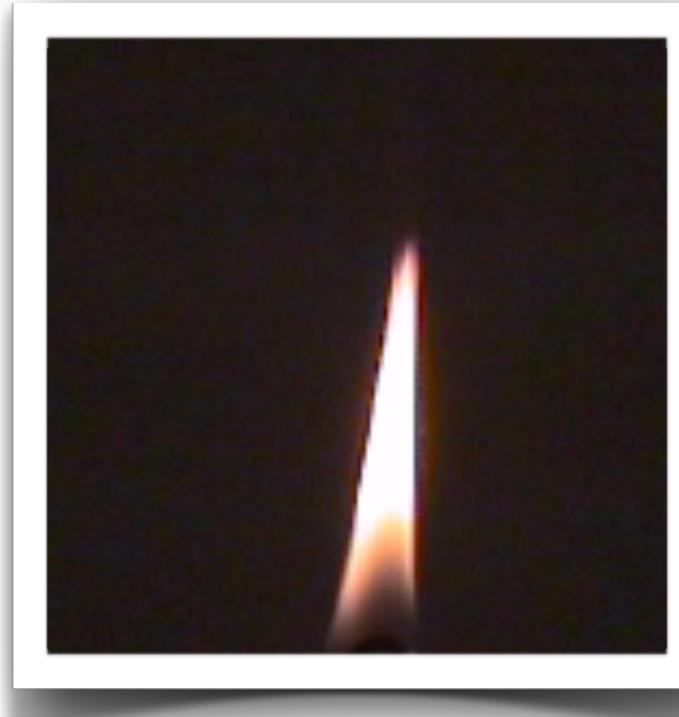
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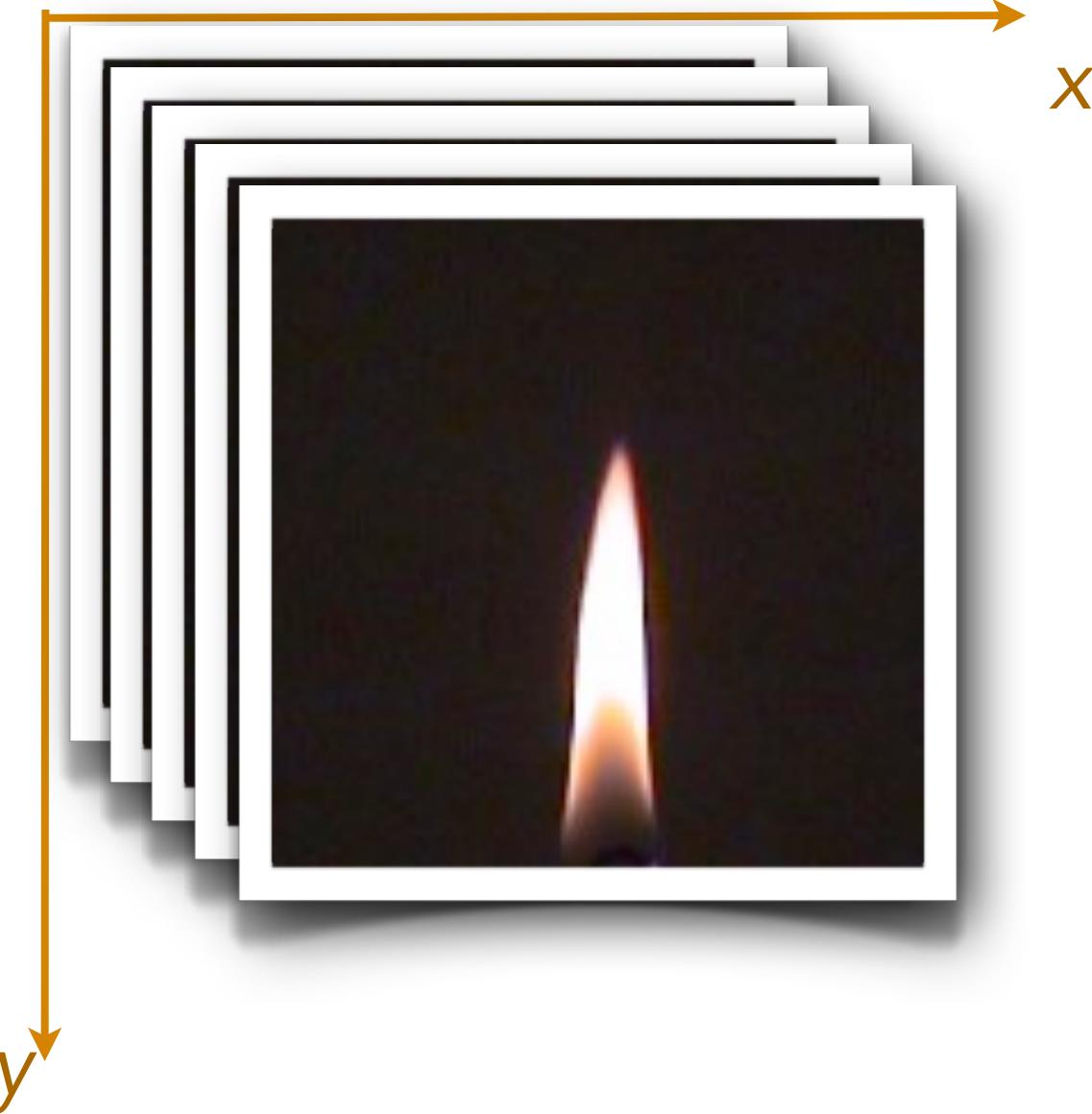
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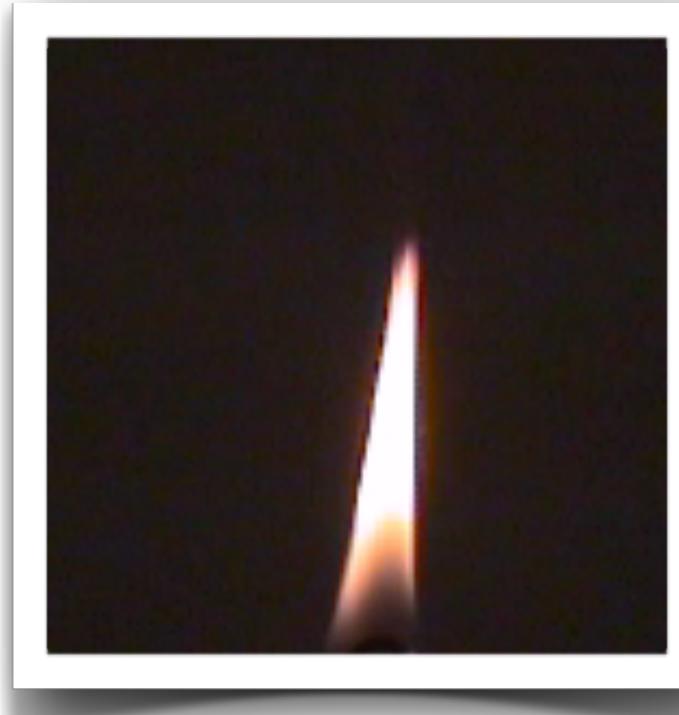
# Video: Images OVER time



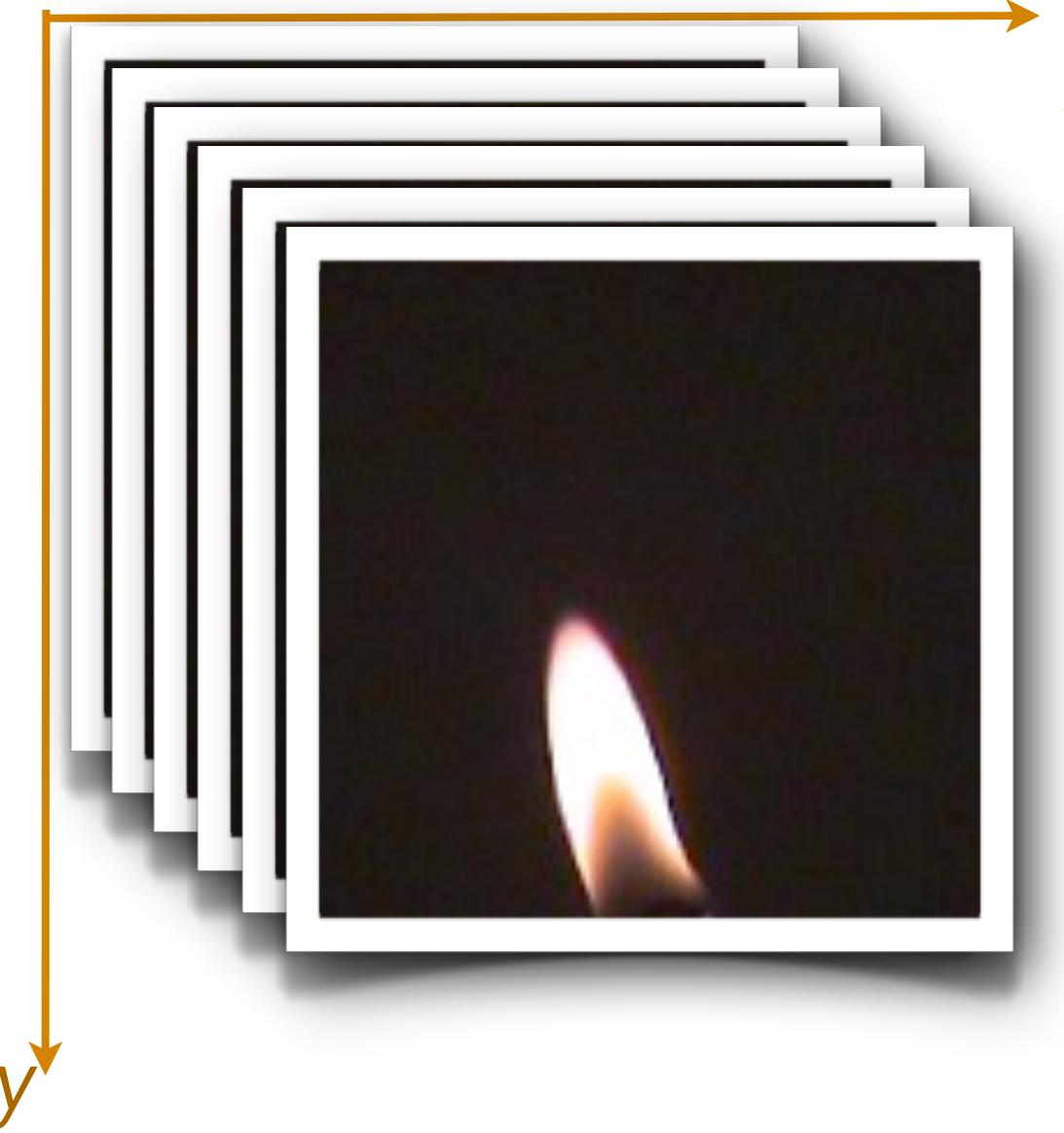
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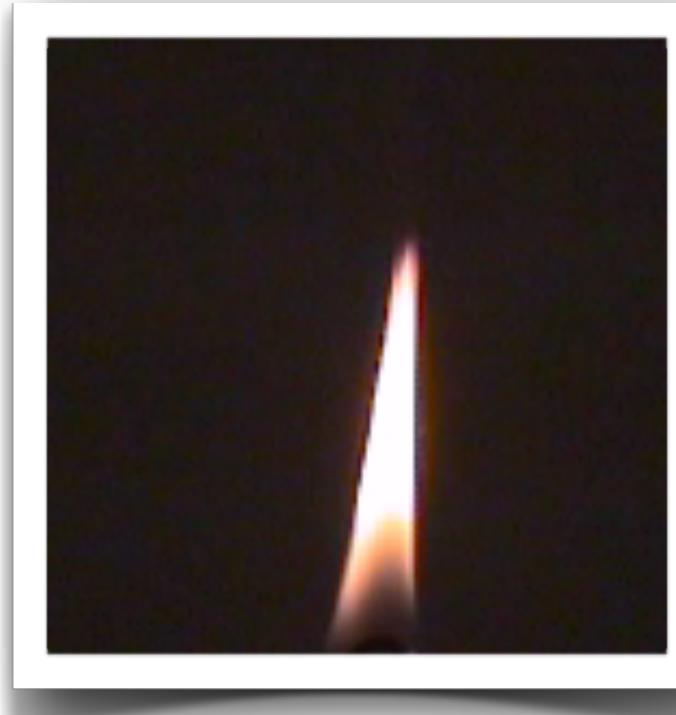
# Video: Images OVER time



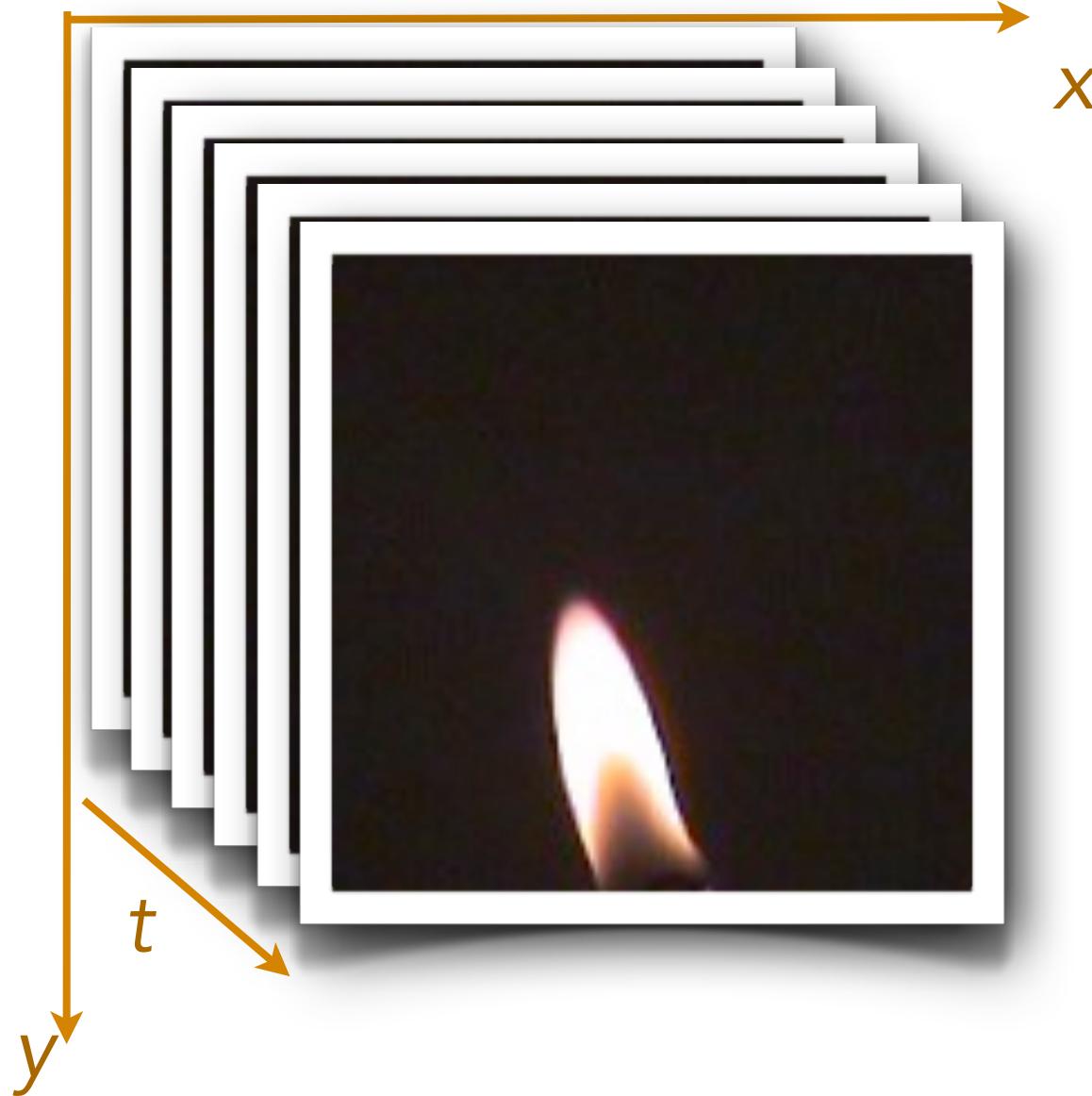
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# "Persistence of Vision"

- ★ If image frames are captured and then are played back (refreshed) at a rate faster 1/24th of a second, then we see continuous appearance of motion and no flicker.
- ★ This is a foundational observation of why we perceive video.
- ★ Also, the rationale behind invention of video cameras.
- ★ Muybridge (1830-1904) used stop-action photographs to study animal motion
- ★ Marey (1830-1904) developed Chronophotographie to capture motion.



[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Muybridge\\_race\\_horse\\_animated.gif](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Muybridge_race_horse_animated.gif)

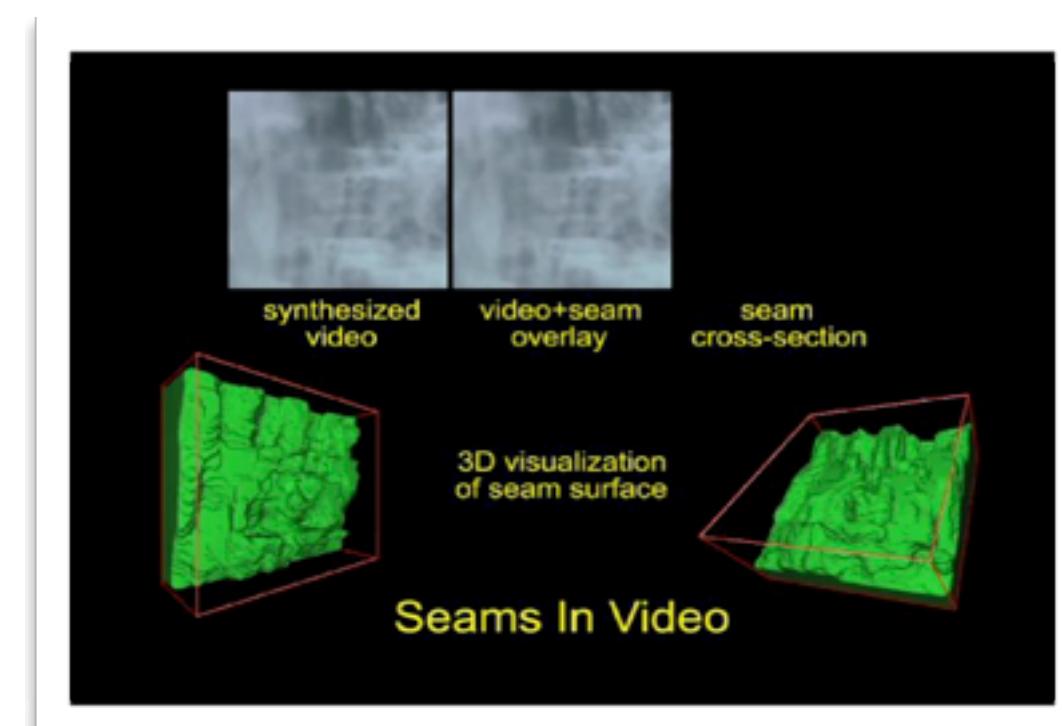
Pictured in 1887, Animated in 2006



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Marey\\_-\\_birds.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Marey_-_birds.jpg)

# Processing/Filtering Video

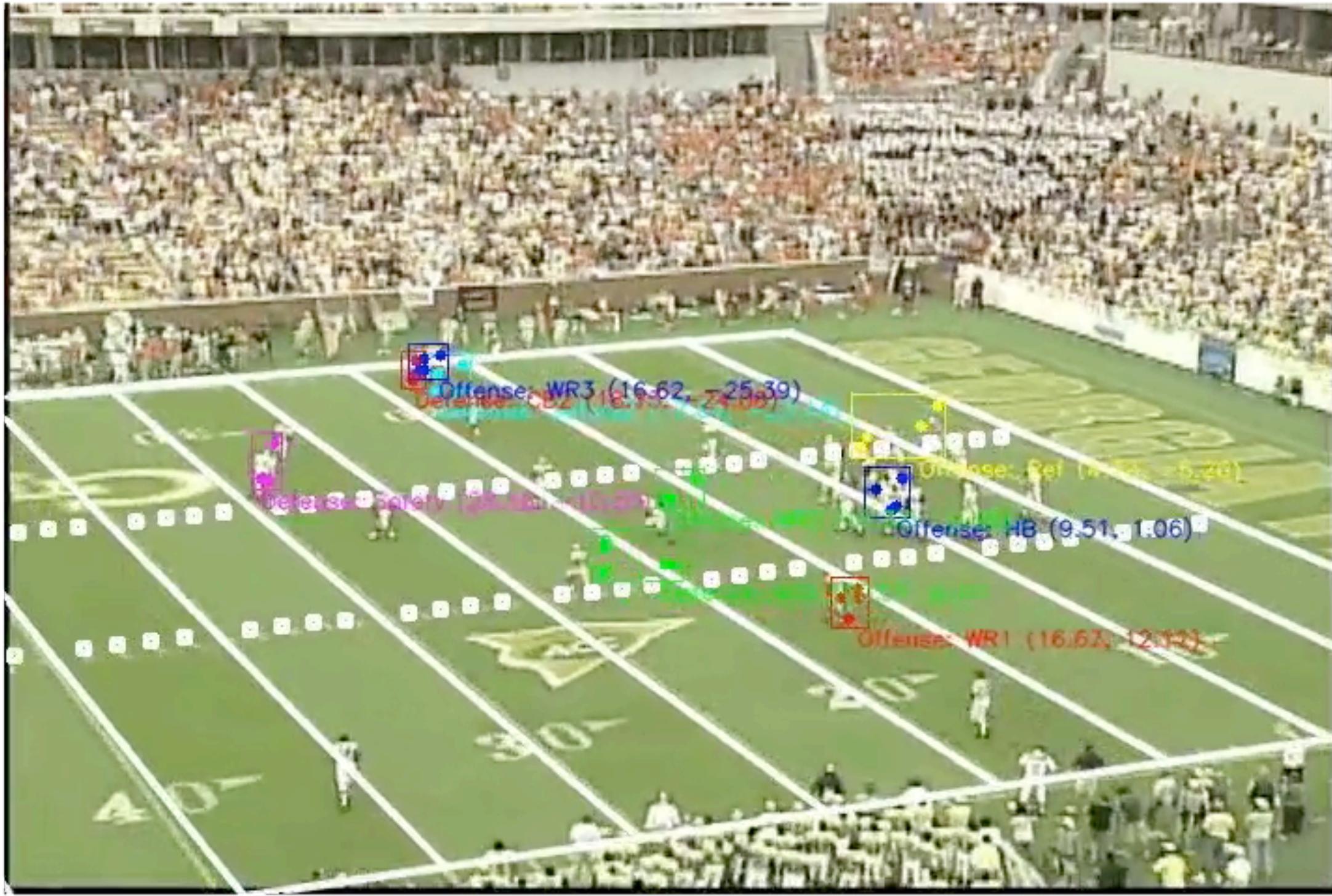
- ★ Same as with images, just over a video volume
- ★ Can filter in 3D ( $x, y, t$ )
- ★ Same concepts of change detection as we did in  $xy$ -space can apply to  $xt$ - and  $yt$ - space.
  - e.g., if all pixels from one frame to another frame, that follows, are different, than it maybe a drastic motion change (a camera move) OR a scene cut (due to edit).
- ★ Motion information is used in video compression.



# Feature Detection, Matching, and Tracking

- ★ Again, same as in images
- ★ However, can leverage the fact that features found in one frame may be visible in the next.
- ★ Can take direct approaches to tracking (find a feature, and match it to feature in the next frame), OR
- ★ Pure motion-based approaches, where compute the motion at pixel level between frames (referred to as OPTICAL flow) and then find objects/features in the image.





# Tracking, Registration in Video

(Hecht, Kazian, Mansour, St. John, Stallworth, Essa 07)



(Kim, Oh, Essa 2009, 2012)

# Registration and Blending in Video

# Summary

- ★ Discussed the representational relationship between Images and Videos.
- ★ Introduced the concept of persistence of vision in playing (and capturing) Videos.
- ★ Discussed the extension of filtering and processing from Images to Videos.
- ★ Described two methods used for tracking points in Videos.



<https://commons.wikimedia.org>

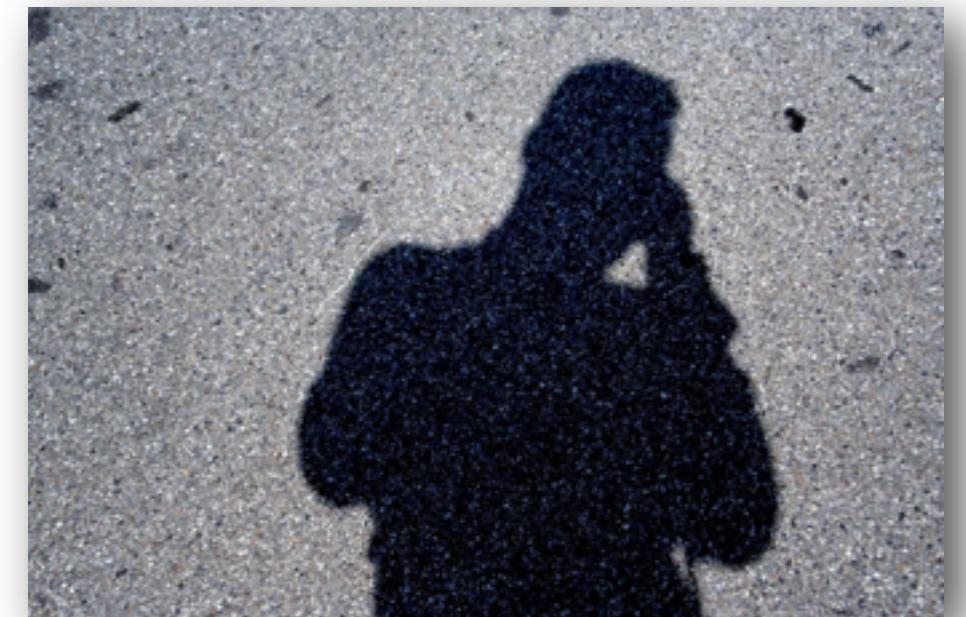
# Next Class

★ Video Textures and More ...



# Credits

- ★ For more information, see
  - Richard Szeliski (2010) Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications, Springer.
  
- ★ Some video retrieved from
  - <http://commons.wikimedia.org/>.
  - From Professors Essa's Lab.
  - List will be available on website.



[www.flickr.com/photos/neneonline/231886965/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/neneonline/231886965/)

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Study the basics of computation and its impact on the entire workflow of photography, from capturing, manipulating and collaborating on, and sharing photographs.