

Procesamiento y Análisis de Imágenes

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Créditos por slides: José M. Saavedra, Harvey Rhody, Emmanuel Agu

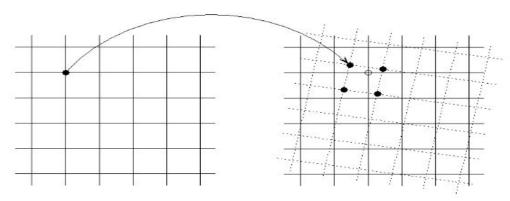
A spatial transformation of an image is a geometric transformation of the image coordinate system.

It is often necessary to perform a spatial transformation to:

- Align images that were taken at different times or with different sensors
- Correct images for lens distortion
- Correct effects of camera orientation
- Image morphing or other special effects

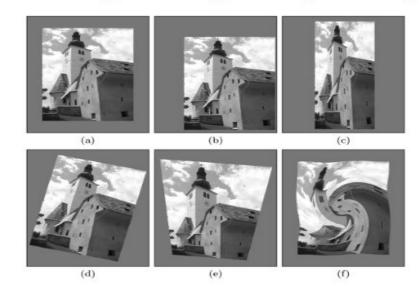
In a spatial transformation each point (x,y) of image A is mapped to a point (u,v) in a new coordinate system.

$$u = f_1(x, y)$$
$$v = f_2(x, y)$$



Mapping from (x,y) to (u,v) coordinates. A digital image array has an implicit grid that is mapped to discrete points in the new domain. These points may not fall on grid points in the new domain.

- Filters, point operations change intensity
- Pixel position (and geometry) unchanged
- Geometric operations: change image geometry
- Examples: translating, rotating, scaling an image



Examples of Geometric operations

- Example applications of geometric operations:
 - Zooming images, windows to arbitrary size
 - Computer graphics: deform textures and map to arbitrary surfaces
- Definition: Geometric operation transforms image I to new image I' by modifying coordinates of image pixels

$$I(x,y) \rightarrow I'(x',y')$$

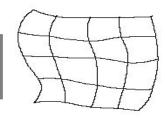
Intensity value originally at (x,y) moved to new position (x',y')



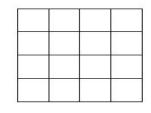
- Since image coordinates can only be discrete values, some transformations may yield (x',y') that's not discrete
- Solution: interpolate nearby values

- Modifican la relación espacial entre pixeles en una imagen.
- En términos de procesamiento de imágenes, una transformación geométrica consiste de:
- (1) TRANSFORMACIÓN DE COORDENADAS
- (2) INTERPOLACIÓN DE INTENSIDADES, que asigne un valor a las nuevas coordenadas.

TRANSFORMA EL DOMINIO







Translation: (shift) by a vector (d_x, d_y)

$$T_x: x' = x + d_x$$
 or $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} d_x \\ d_y \end{pmatrix}$





Scaling: (contracting or stretching) along x or y axis by a factor
 s_x or s_y

$$T_x: x' = s_x \cdot x$$
 or $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

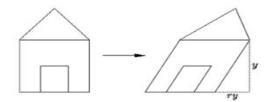




Shearing: along x and y axis by factor b_x and b_y

$$T_x: x' = x + b_x \cdot y$$

 $T_y: y' = y + b_y \cdot x$ or $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b_x \\ b_y & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$



• Rotation: the image by an angle α

$$T_x : x' = x \cdot \cos \alpha - y \cdot \sin \alpha$$

 $T_y : y' = x \cdot \sin \alpha + y \cdot \cos \alpha$

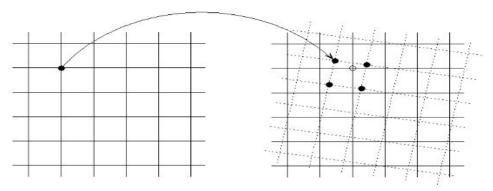
$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$





Interpolation

Interpolation is needed to find the value of the image at the grid points in the target coordinate system. The mapping T locates the grid points of A in the coordinate system of B, but those grid points are not on the grid of B.

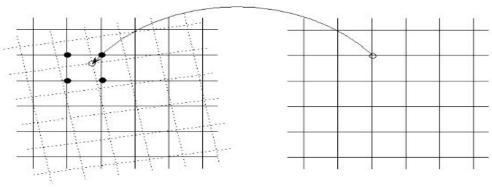


To find the values on the grid points of B we need to interpolate from the values at the projected locations.

Finding the closest projected points to a given grid point can be computationally expensive.

Inverse Projection

Projecting the grid of B into the coordinate system of A maintains the known image values on a regular grid. This makes it simple to find the nearest points for each interpolation calculation.



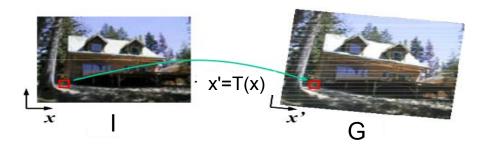
Let \mathbf{Q}_g be the homogeneous grid coordinates of B and let \mathbf{H} be the transformation from A to B. Then

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{H}^{-1} \mathbf{Q}_q$$

represents the projection from B to A. We want to find the value at each point P given from the values on P_q , the homogeneous grid coordinates of A.

Interpolación de Intensidades

- Sea una imagen de entrada I y una transformación T, se deben calcular los valores para cada pixel x'=T(x) en la imagen de salida G.



Interpolación de Intensidades

Estrategia hacia adelante (forward mapping)

Algoritmo: forward mapping INPUT: I. T

Para cada pixel x en I(x)

- 1) Calcular la ubicación destino x'=T(x)
- 2) Copiar I(x) a G(x')

retornar G

Problemas

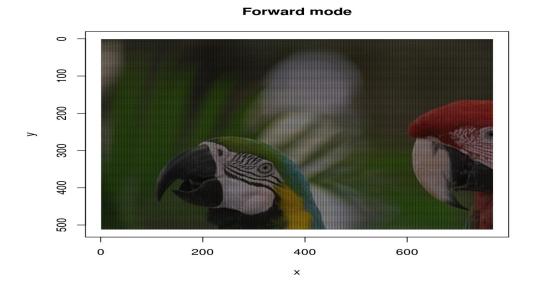


- Aliasing

- Dos puntos en *I* pueden estar asociados a un mismo punto *G*.

- Pueden quedar puntos sin valor en G.

- Interpolación de Intensidades
 - Estrategia hacia adelante (forward mapping)



Interpolación de Intensidades

Estrategia inversa (inverse mapping)

Algoritmo: inverse mapping INPUT: I, T

Para cada pixel x' en G(x')

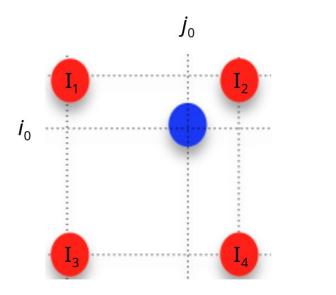
- 1) Calcular la ubicación fuente $x=T^{-1}(x')$ usando la transformación inversa.
- 2) Interpolar I(x) y copiar el valor resultante en G(x').

retornar G

Técnicas de interpolación:

- Vecino más cercano
- Interpolación bilineal
- Interpolación bicúbica

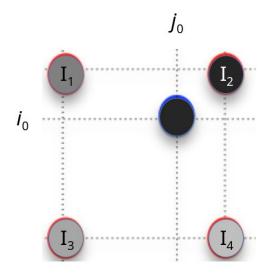
- Interpolación de Intensidades
 - Vecino más cercano



Nearest pixel

 $J(i,j) = \text{interpolation } \{I(i_0,j_0)\} = I_2$

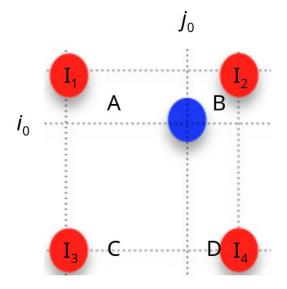
- Interpolación de Intensidades
 - Vecino más cercano



Nearest pixel

 $J(i,j) = \text{interpolation } \{I(i_0,j_0)\} = I_2$

- Interpolación de Intensidades
 - Interpolación bilineal



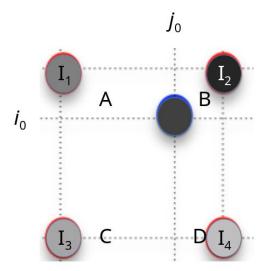
Bilinear interpolation

$$J(i,j) = \text{interpolation } \{I(i_0,j_0)\} =$$

$$AI_4+BI_3+CI_2+DI_1$$

$$A+B+C+D=1$$

- Interpolación de Intensidades
 - Interpolación bilineal



Bilinear interpolation

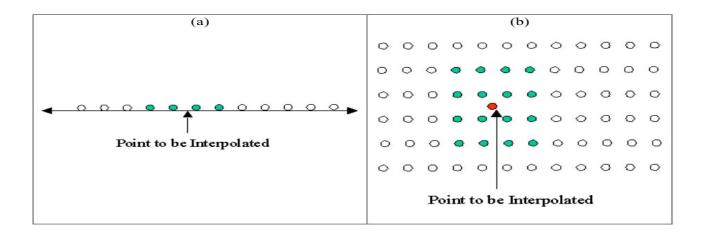
$$J(i,j) = \text{interpolation } \{I(i_0,j_0)\} =$$

$$AI_4+BI_3+CI_2+DI_1$$

$$A+B+C+D=1$$

- Interpolación de Intensidades
 - Interpolación bicúbica

Requiere 16 puntos, vecindad de 4x4



- Interpolación de Intensidades
 - Interpolación bicúbica

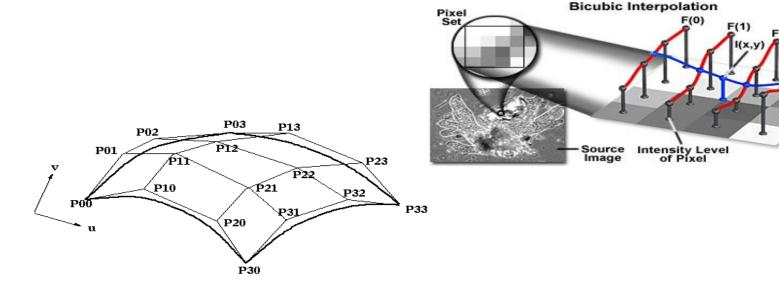
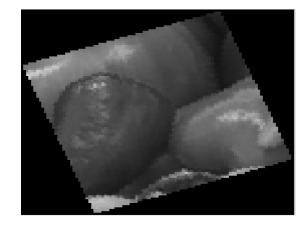
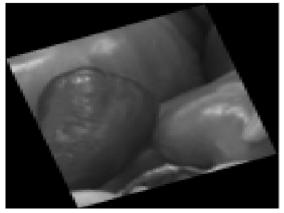


Figure 2

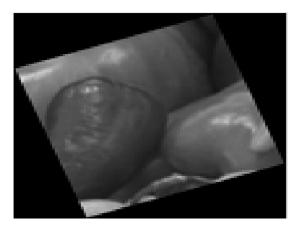
- Interpolación de Intensidades
 - Ejemplo



Vecino más cercano



Bilineal

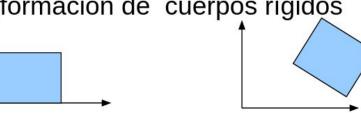


Bicúbica

- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformación Euclidiana (Isometría)
 - Rotación + Traslación

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & t_x \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Transformación de cuerpos rígidos



- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformación Euclidiana (Isometría)

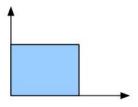
Invariante a: Distancia entre puntos (longitud). Ángulos. Área Grado de libertad: 3

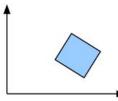


- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformación de similitud (similarity transformation)
 - Escalamiento + Rotación + Traslación

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s \cdot \cos(\theta) & -s \cdot \sin(\theta) & t_x \\ s \cdot \sin(\theta) & s \cdot \cos(\theta) & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Escalamiento isométrico



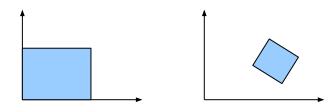


- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformación de similitud (similarity transformation)

Invariante a:

- Ángulos.
- Líneas paralelas.
- Razón entre longitudes.
- Razón de áreas de objetos.

Grados de Libertad: 4



- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformación Afín (affine transformation)
 - Escalamiento no isométrico + Rotación + Traslación

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformación Afín (affine transformation)

Invariante a:

- Colinealidad de puntos.
- Líneas paralelas.
- Razón entre longitudes de segmentos de líneas paralelas.
- Razón de áreas de objetos.

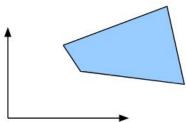
Grados de Libertad: 6



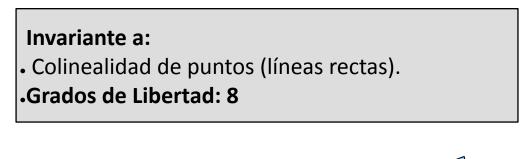
- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformaciones de Proyección (homografía)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformaciones de Proyección (homografía)



- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformaciones de Proyección (homografía)





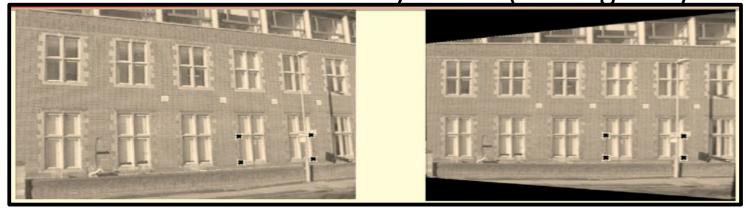
- Clasificación de Transformaciones
 - Transformaciones de Proyección (homografía)



Eliminando distorsiones de proyección

Clasificación de Transformaciones

Transformaciones de Proyección (homografía)



Eliminando distorsiones de proyección

Clasificación de Transformaciones

Transformaciones de Proyección (homografía)









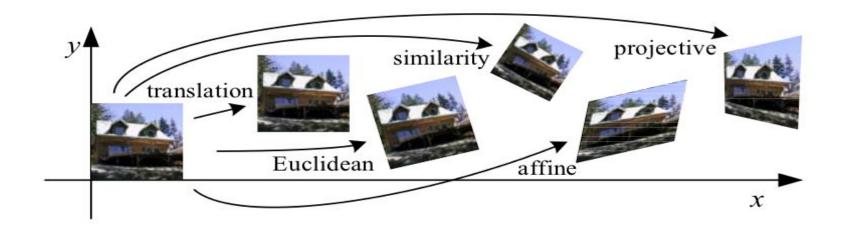
Stitching

Clasificación de Transformaciones

Transformaciones de Provección (homografía)



Clasificación de Transformaciones



Homogeneous Coordinates

- Notation useful for converting scaling, translation, rotating into point-matrix multiplication
- To convert ordinary coordinates into homogeneous coordinates

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$
 converts to $\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x} \\ \hat{y} \\ h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h x \\ h y \\ h \end{pmatrix}$

Combined Transform Operations

Operation	Expression	Result
Translate to Origin	$\mathbf{T}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.00 & 0.00 & -5.00 \\ 0.00 & 1.00 & -5.00 \\ 0.00 & 0.00 & 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$	
Rotate by 23 degrees	$\mathbf{T}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.92 & 0.39 & 0.00 \\ -0.39 & 0.92 & 0.00 \\ 0.00 & 0.00 & 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$	
Translate to original location	$\mathbf{T}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1.00 & 0.00 & 5.00 \\ 0.00 & 1.00 & 5.00 \\ 0.00 & 0.00 & 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$	10 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The transformation matrix of a sequence of affine transformations, say \mathbf{T}_1 then \mathbf{T}_2 then \mathbf{T}_3 is

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}_3 \mathbf{T}_2 \mathbf{T}_3$$

The composite transformation for the example above is

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}_3 \mathbf{T}_2 \mathbf{T}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.92 & 0.39 & -1.56 \\ -0.39 & 0.92 & 2.35 \\ 0.00 & 0.00 & 1.00 \end{bmatrix}$$

Any combination of affine transformations formed in this way is an affine transformation.

The inverse transform is

$$\mathbf{T}^{-1} = \mathbf{T}_1^{-1} \mathbf{T}_2^{-1} \mathbf{T}_3^{-1}$$

If we find the transform in one direction, we can invert it to go the other way.

Suppose that you want the composite representation for translation, scaling and rotation (in that order).

$$H = RST = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x_0 \\ 0 & 1 & x_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} s_0 \cos \theta & s_1 \sin \theta & s_0 x_0 \cos \theta + s_1 x_1 \sin \theta \\ -s_0 \sin \theta & s_1 \cos \theta & s_1 x_1 \cos \theta - s_0 x_0 \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Given the matrix H one can solve for the five parameters.

How to Find the Transformation

Suppose that you are given a pair of images to align. You want to try an affine transform to register one to the coordinate system of the other. How do you find the transform parameters?



Image A



Image B

Point Matching

Find a number of points $\{\mathbf{p}_0, \mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_{n-1}\}$ in image A that match points $\{\mathbf{q}_0, \mathbf{q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_{n-1}\}$ in image B. Use the homogeneous coordinate representation of each point as a column in matrices \mathbf{P} and \mathbf{Q} :

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & \dots & x_{n-1} \\ y_0 & y_1 & \dots & y_{n-1} \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_0 & \mathbf{p}_1 & \dots & \mathbf{p}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 & u_1 & \dots & u_{n-1} \\ v_0 & v_1 & \dots & v_{n-1} \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_0 & \mathbf{q}_1 & \dots & \mathbf{q}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Then

$$q = Hp$$
 becomes $Q = HP$

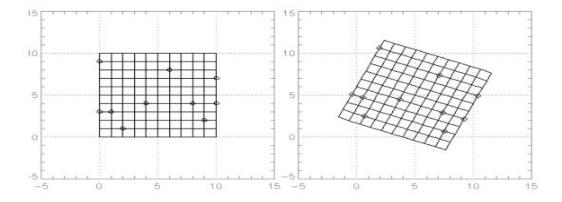
The solution for H that provides the minimum mean-squared error is

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^T)^{-1} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{P}^\dagger$$

where $\mathbf{P}^{\dagger} = \mathbf{P}^{T}(\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P}^{T})^{-1}$ is the (right) pseudo-inverse of \mathbf{P} .

Point Matching

The transformation used in the previous example can be found from a few matching points chosen randomly in each image.



Many image processing tools, such as ENVI, have tools to enable pointand-click selection of matching points.