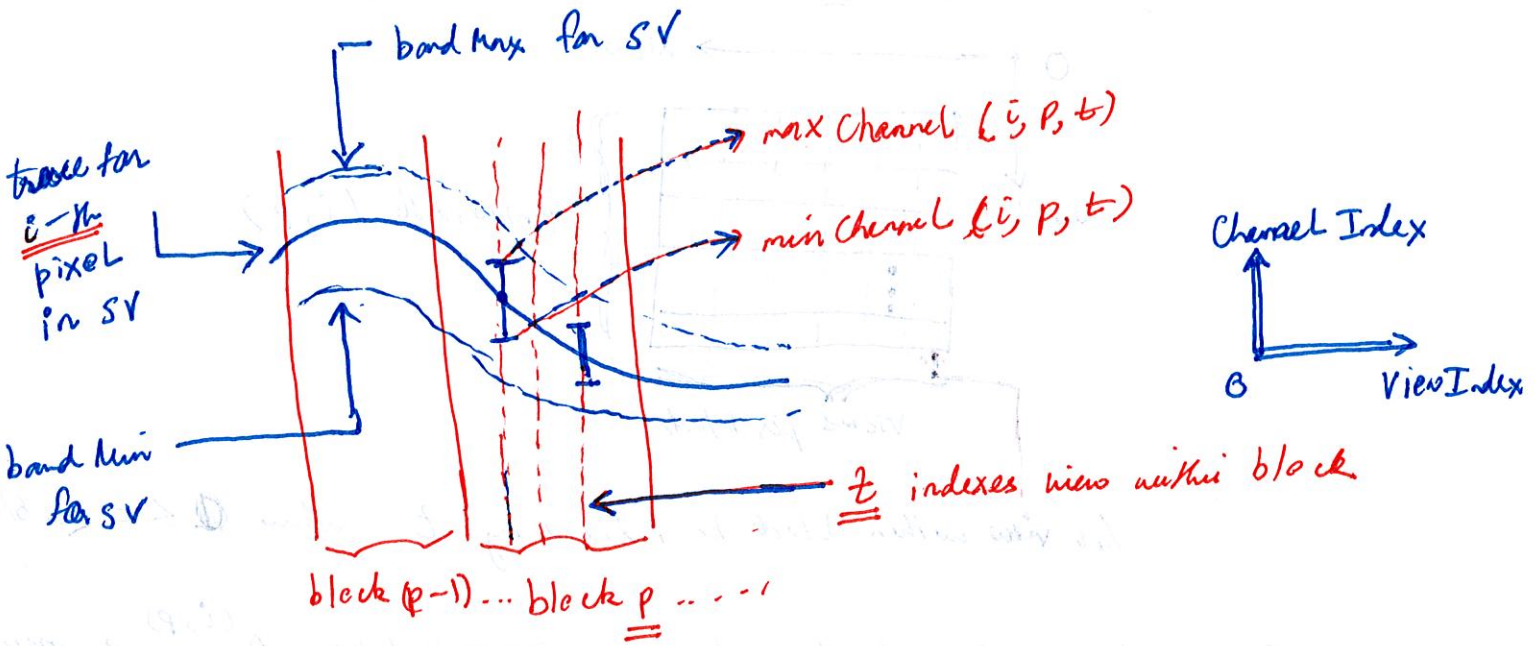
Consider a single SV.



$$pwMin(i,P) = \min_{t} \left\{ minChannel(i,P,t) - bandMin(P,t) \right\}$$

$$pwMax(i,P) = \max_{t} \left\{ maxChannel(i,P,t) - bandMin(P,t) \right\} + 1$$

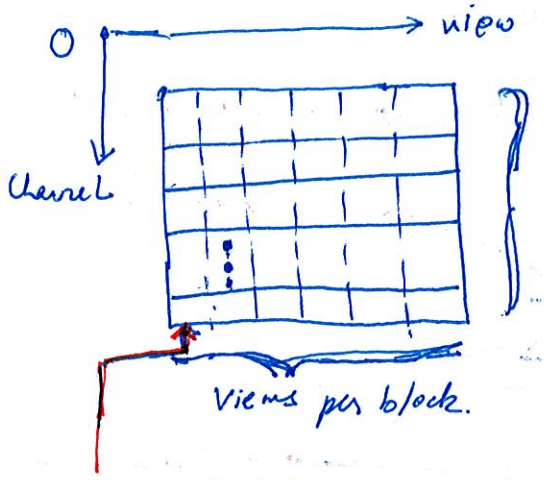
$$pwWidth(i,P) = pwMax(i,P) - pwMin(i,P)$$

$$totalSumArray(i) = \sum_{P=1}^{Nblocks} pwWidth(i,P) * BlockSize$$

BlockSize → # views per block

Why + 1? Because if pwMin and pwMax come from same value of t (ie same view), then pwWidth must be the Number of channels in (i, P, t), i.e. pwWidth = maxChannel − minChannel + 1
(projections)

Consider single pixel "i", "p-th" block. (non-transposed block)



Let views within block be indexed by t, where $0 \le t \le \text{BlockSize} - 1$

The column in t-th column, represented by $A^{(i,p)}_{*,t}$, must be padded such that length is pWidth (i,p).

So going back to ~~previous~~ previous figure, is done in the below manner. for $A^{(i,p)}_{*,t}$:

(i) $k = 0$ to $\underbrace{\text{minChannel}(i,p,t) - \text{bandMin}(p,t) - \text{pWMin}(i,p)}_{K_1}$

$A^{(i,p)}_{k,t} = 0$

(ii) $k = K_1$ to $K_1 + \underbrace{\text{maxChannel}(i,p,t) - \text{minChannel}(i,p,t) + 1}_{K_2}$

$\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad\quad}_{\text{NChannels}(i,p,t)}$

$A^{(i,p)}_{k,t} \leftarrow$ corresponding projection value

(iii) $k = K_2$ to $\text{pWidth}(i,p) - \underbrace{\text{NChannels}(i,p,t)}_{\#\text{ entries from step (ii)}} - \underbrace{K_1}_{\#\text{ entries from step (i)}}$

$A^{(i,p)}_{k,t} = 0$