

Lab4_final project

Report :

Introduction:

The main focus of my project was C++-based feature identification and image patch overlay on top of an original image.

1) Importing images:

My system's preset directory was used to load an original image, which served as the project's starting point. To avoid any mistakes in the following steps, I made sure the image had loaded successfully. I also imported three smaller "patch" photos, making sure that each one loaded properly.

2) Feature Detection

I applied the Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) to identify and describe local features in the photos. I computed the SIFT features for the main image and each of the three patch images after constructing a SIFT object. This procedure laid the framework for key-point matching between the images.

3) Correspondence with Key Points:

After identifying the traits, I set out to compare critical points between the patch photos and the original image. I employed the help of the Brute Force Matcher (BFMatcher) to do this. After the matching process, I determined the match with the shortest distance, which prepared the way for the matches to be improved. You can look my terminal picture , for patch 0 I found 7784 matches and 207 refined matches . For patch1 7784 matches and 210 refined matches and finally for patch 2 7784 matches and 433 refined matches

Additionally, I used a ratio test to exclude poor matches, choosing only those whose distance fell below a predetermined ratio of the minimum distance discovered earlier.

4) Homography Patch Overlay:

I calculated an affine transformation (homography) between the patch and the source image for each patch image with a sufficient number of matches—at least four. The RANSAC (RANdom SAmple Consensus) algorithm was used for this because it is reliable at estimating the transformation in the face of potential outliers. Using the warpPerspective function and the homography, I adjusted the patch's perspective to match the main focal points of the original image. The original image was overlaid at the appropriate location by the patch as a result of this phase. Finally, the successful completion of the processing pipeline was demonstrated visually by displaying the finished, patched image using OpenCV's imshow function.

Conclusion:

I've learned so much about OpenCV's broad capabilities in handling challenging image processing jobs thanks to this project. Key-point matching and homography estimates were used to overlay patches over an original image to show the effectiveness of these methods. For tasks like object recognition, tracking, or superimposing virtual objects onto real-world settings, I see potential applications in a variety of fields, including picture editing, computer vision, and Augmented Reality (AR).

