

image credit: Wolfram Mathematica

Image Processing

also today: paper discussion

CS 4300/5310

Computer Graphics

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deadlines

- 2D Project Proposal:
today!
 - Submit one per group
- 2D Project main deadline:
February 5th



Project Scoping Workshop: Thursday

- Each group brings **hardcopy** of project proposal to class
- Bring laptops if possible

Global Game Jam!

January 25 - 27



Playable Innovative Technologies Lab and
the Digital Media Commons present:

Global Game Jam Boston 2013
@ Northeastern University

Go to www.northeastern.edu/games/ggj and register now!

IMAGE PROCESSING

Working with Images

- Image Understanding
 - input: image; output: high level understanding
- Image Analysis
 - input: image; output: features
- Image Processing
 - input: image; output: image

Image Understanding



Image Analysis

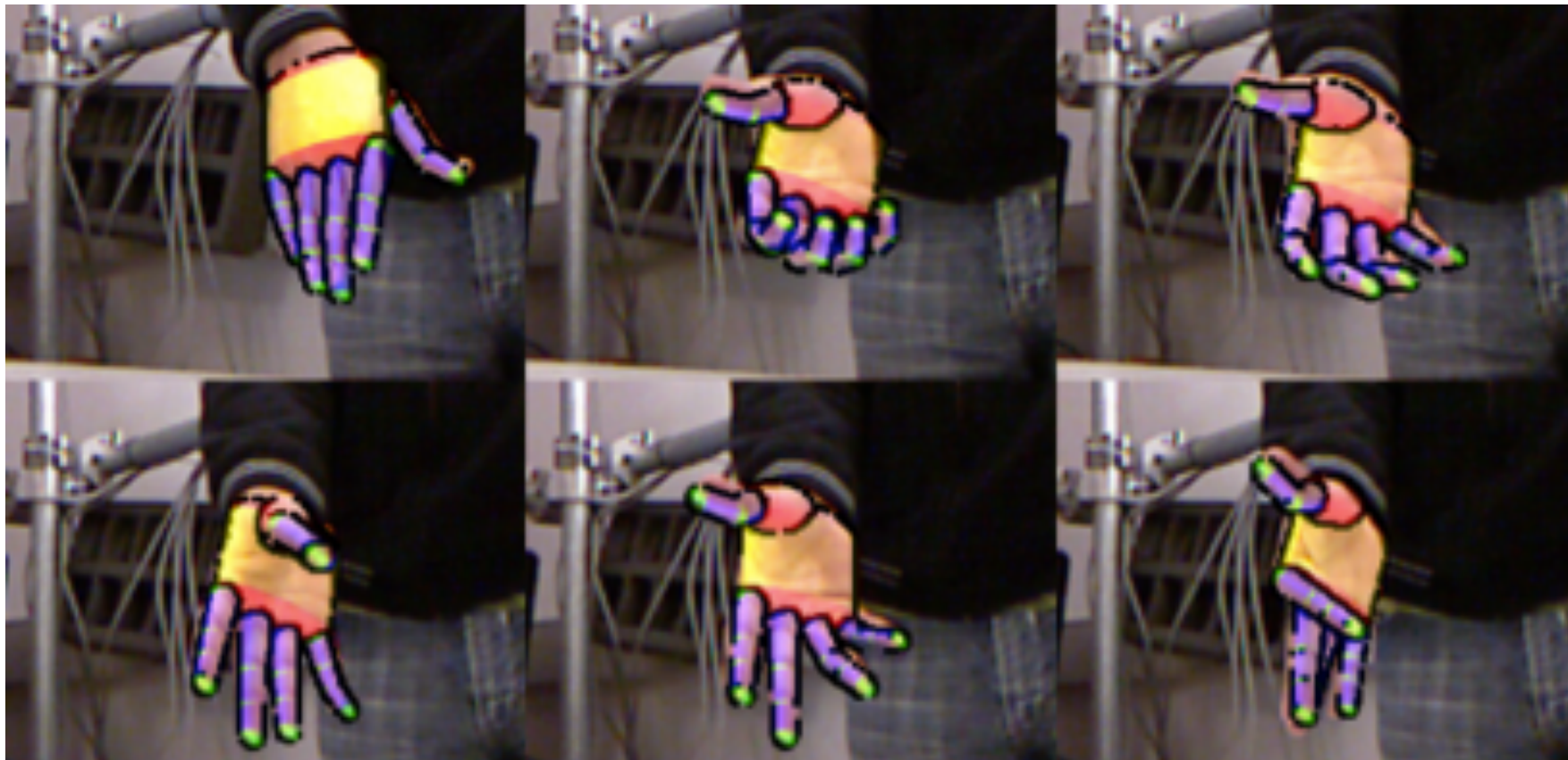


Image Analysis

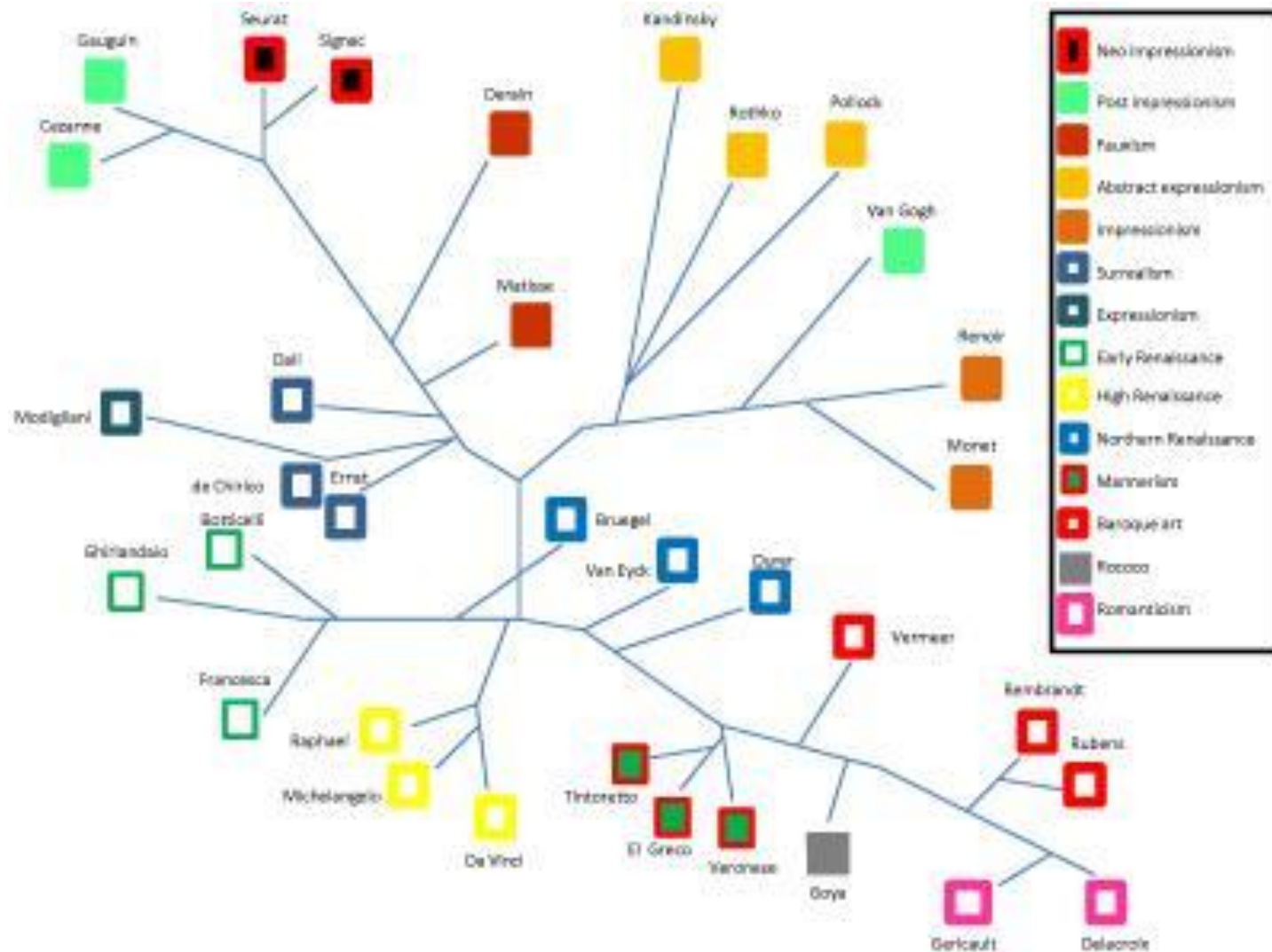


Image Processing

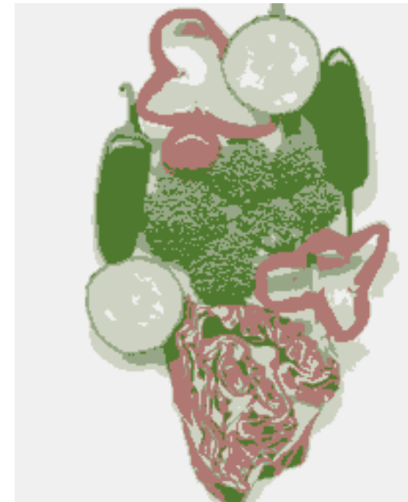
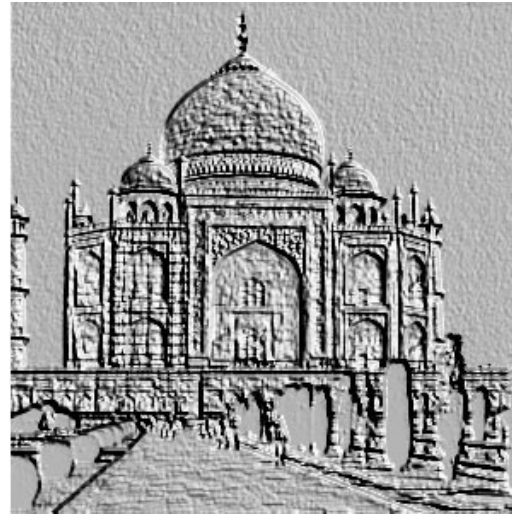
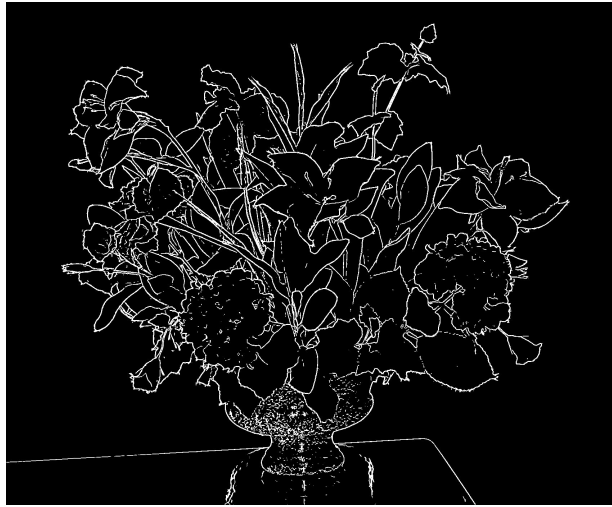


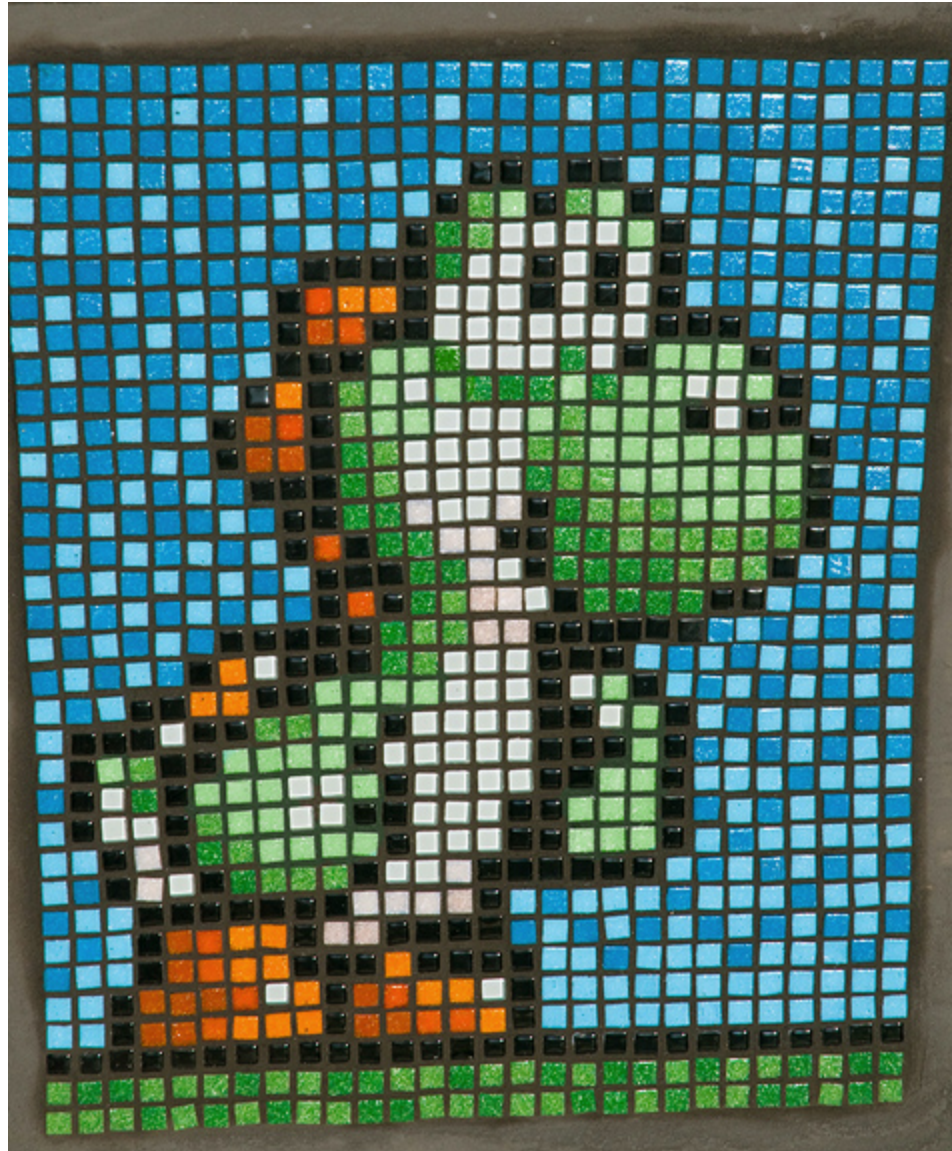
Image Processing



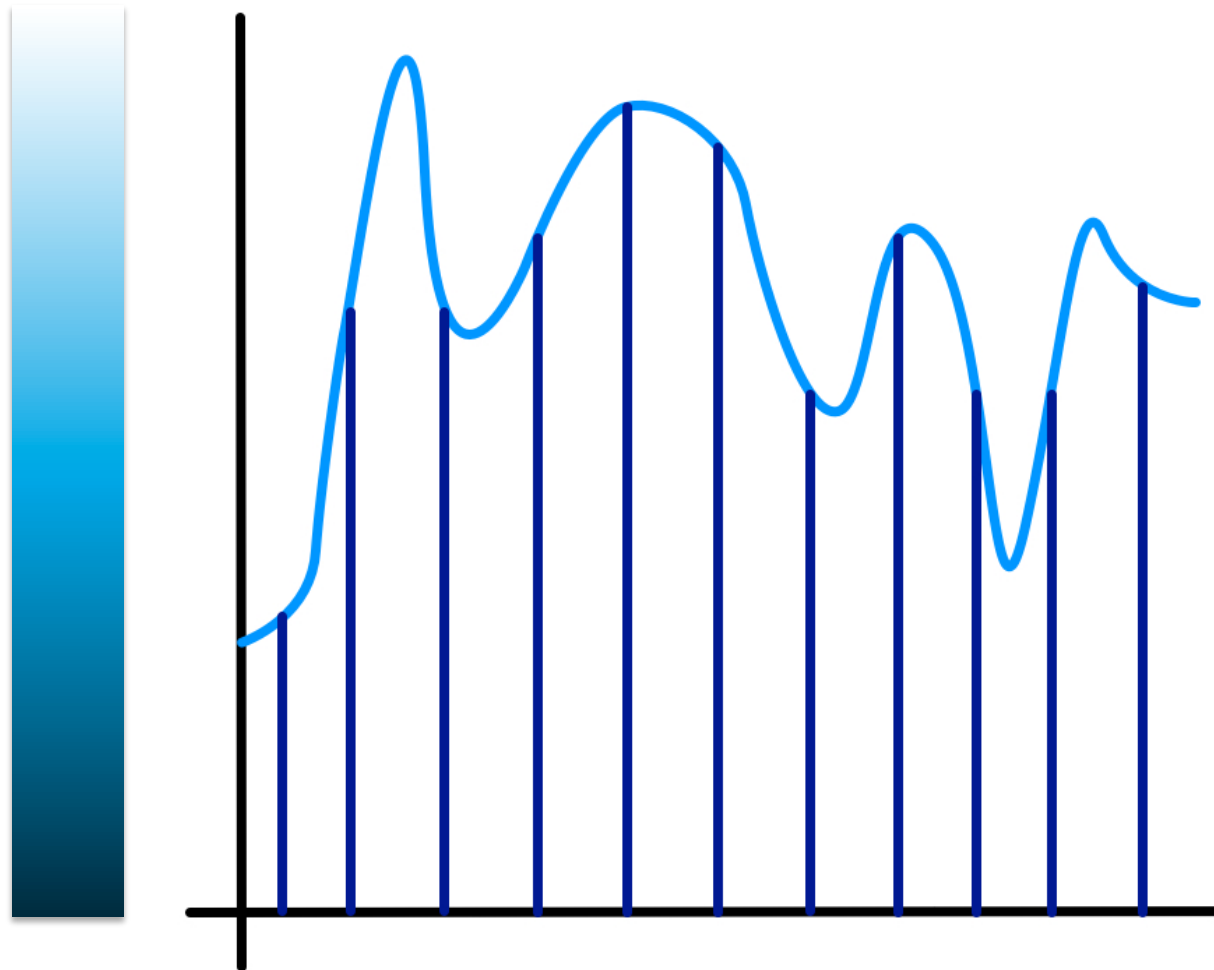
Image Processing

- Image transformations and warping
- Image filtering
 - Spatial domain
 - Frequency domain

Review: What is an Image?



A Sample from a Continuous Function



A Sample from a Continuous Function

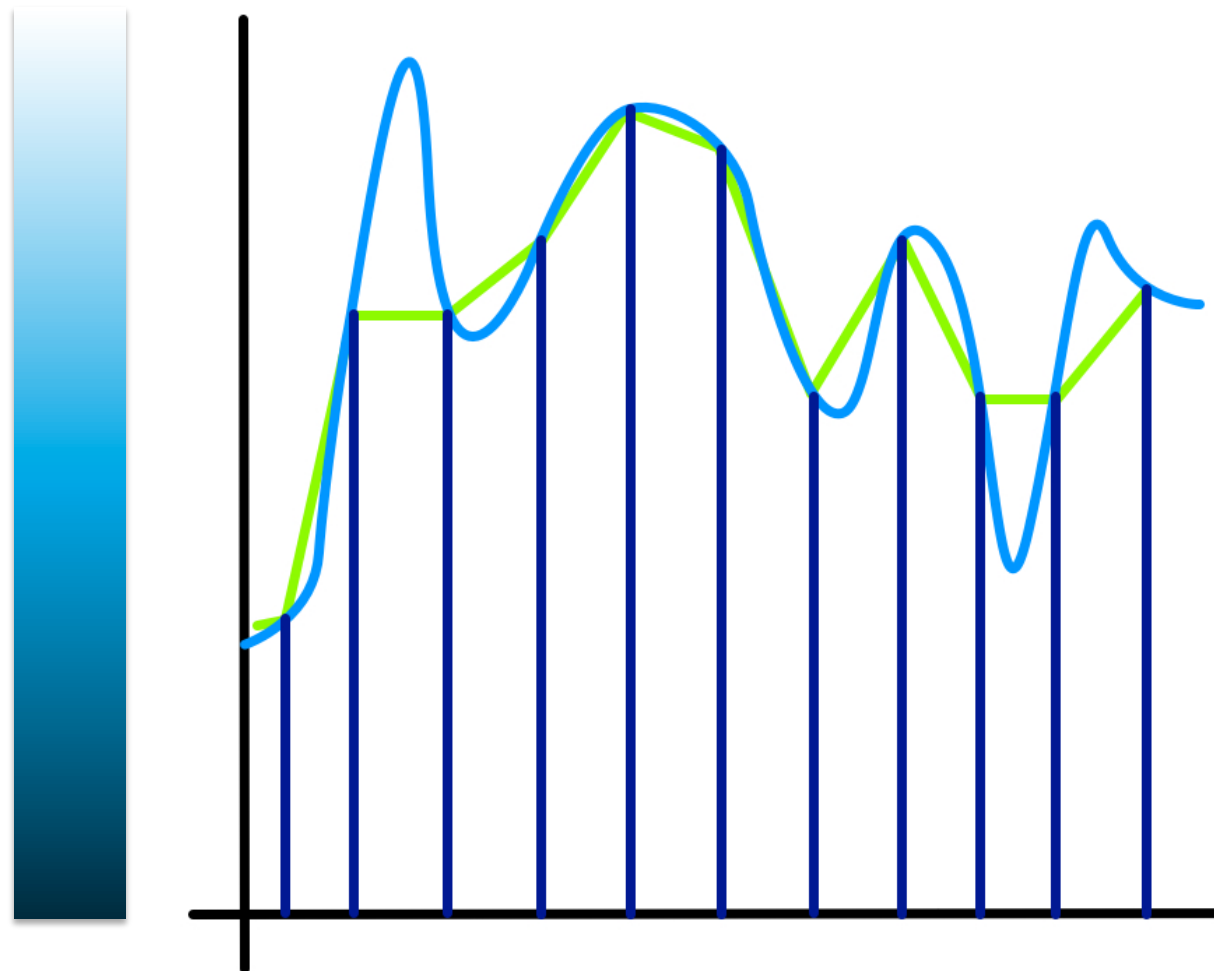


IMAGE WARPING

Mapping

v



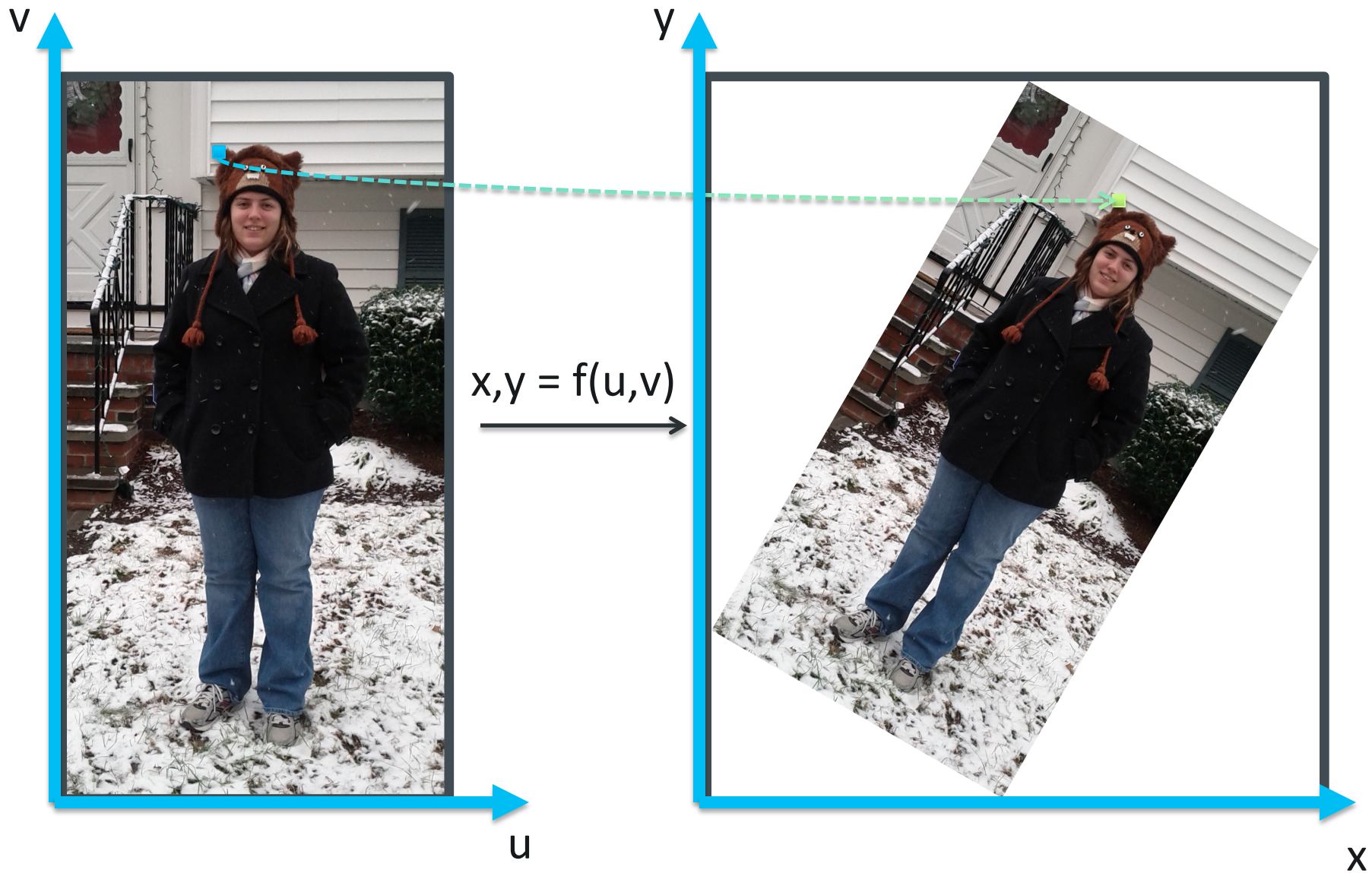
u

y

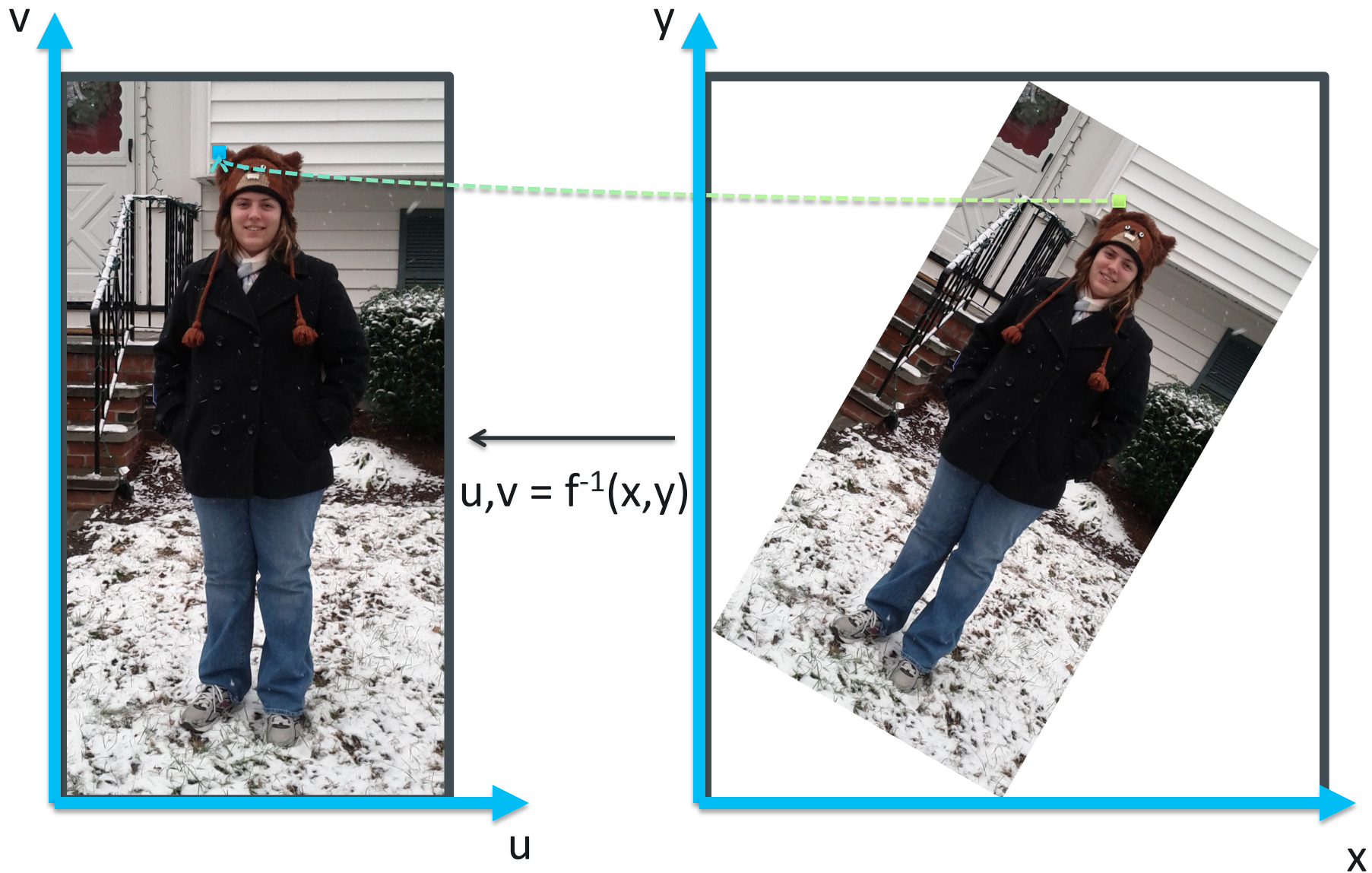


x

Mapping



Mapping



Example Mappings

- Rotate

- $x = u \cos(\theta) - v \sin(\theta)$

- $y = u \sin(\theta) + v \cos(\theta)$

- Scale

- $x = s_x u$

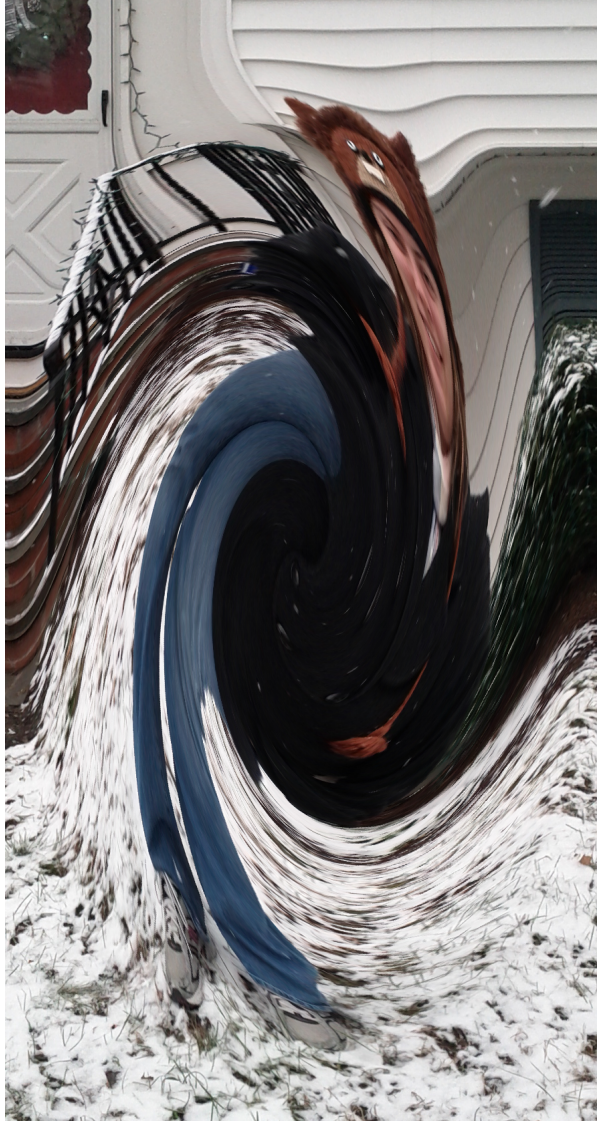
- $y = s_y v$

- Shear (by X)

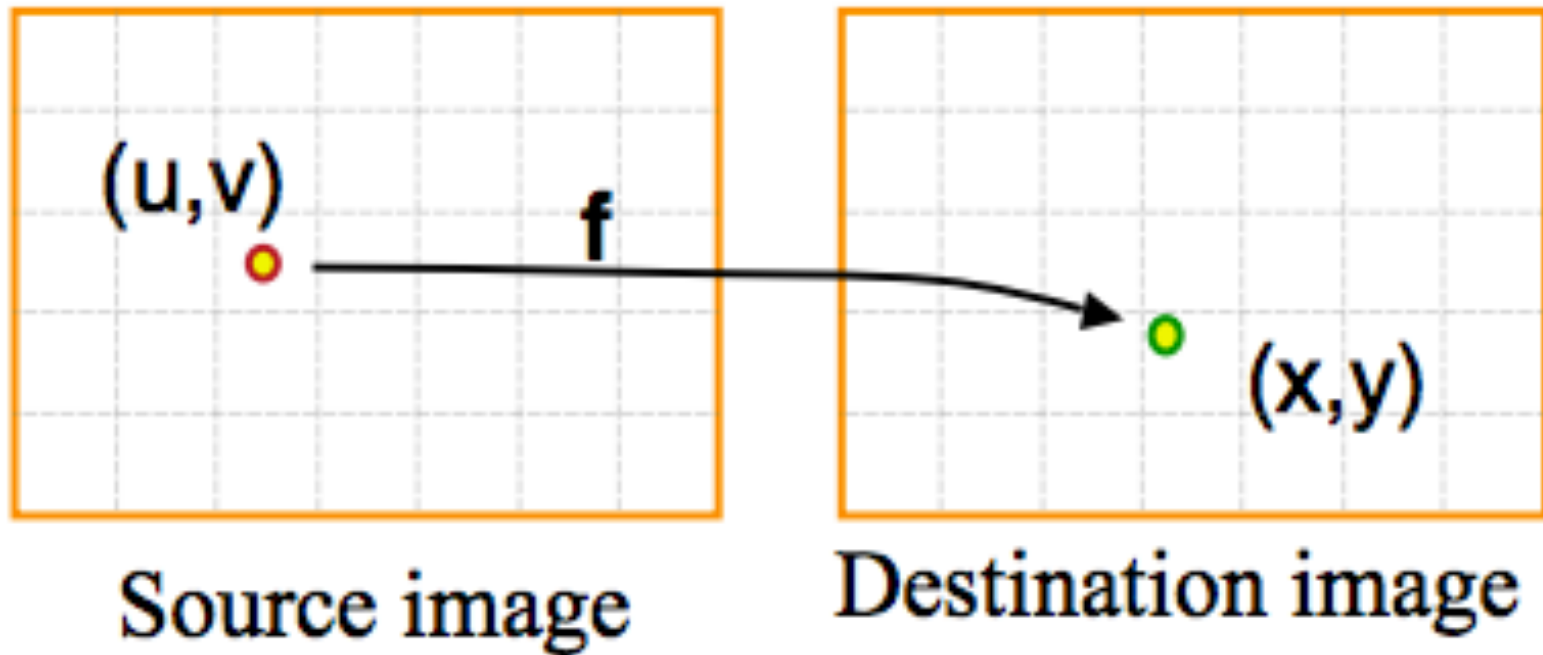
- $x = u + s_x v$

- $y = v$

Example Mappings

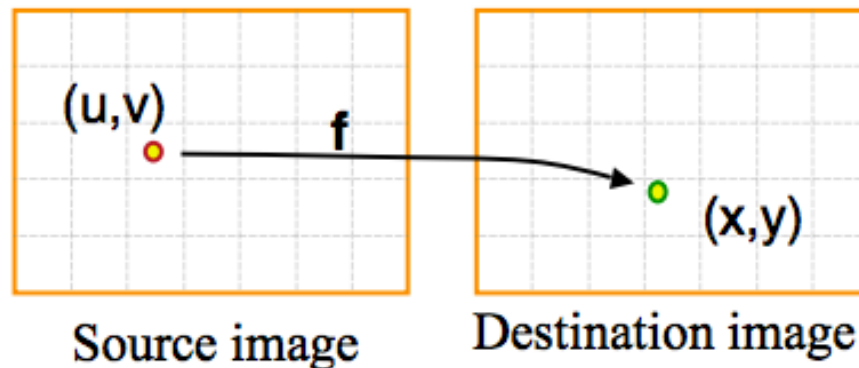


Forward Mapping

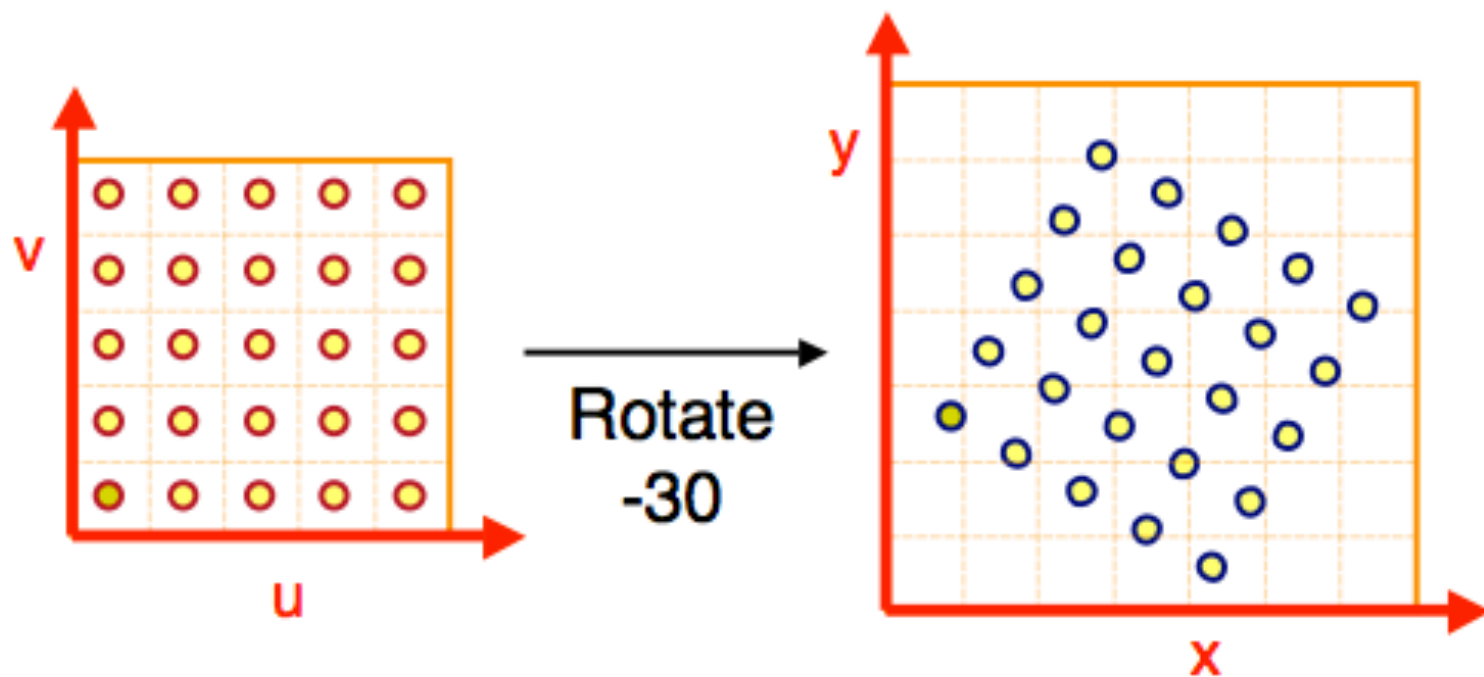


Forward Mapping

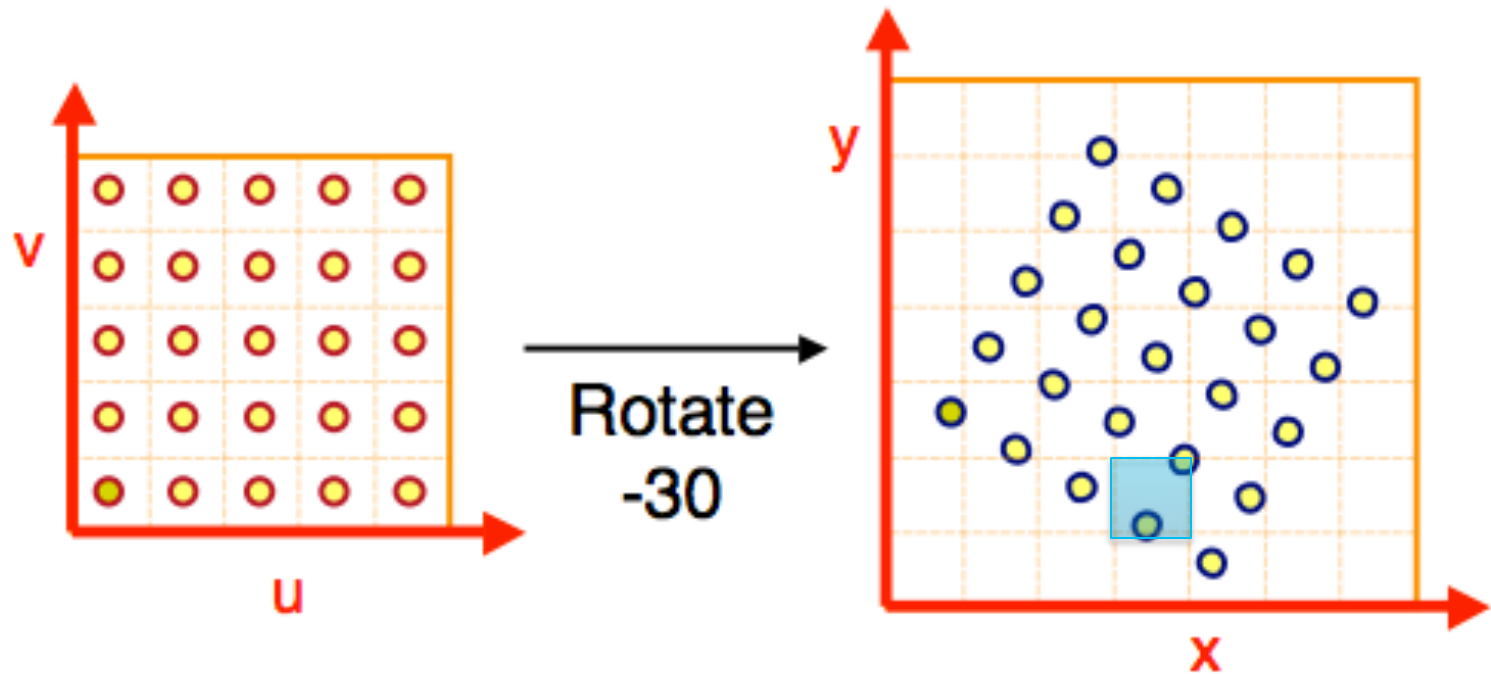
```
for u in range src_width:  
    for v in range src_height:  
         $x, y = f(u, v)$   
         $\text{dest}(x, y) = \text{src}(u, v)$ 
```



Forward Mapping: Why You Shouldn't Do It

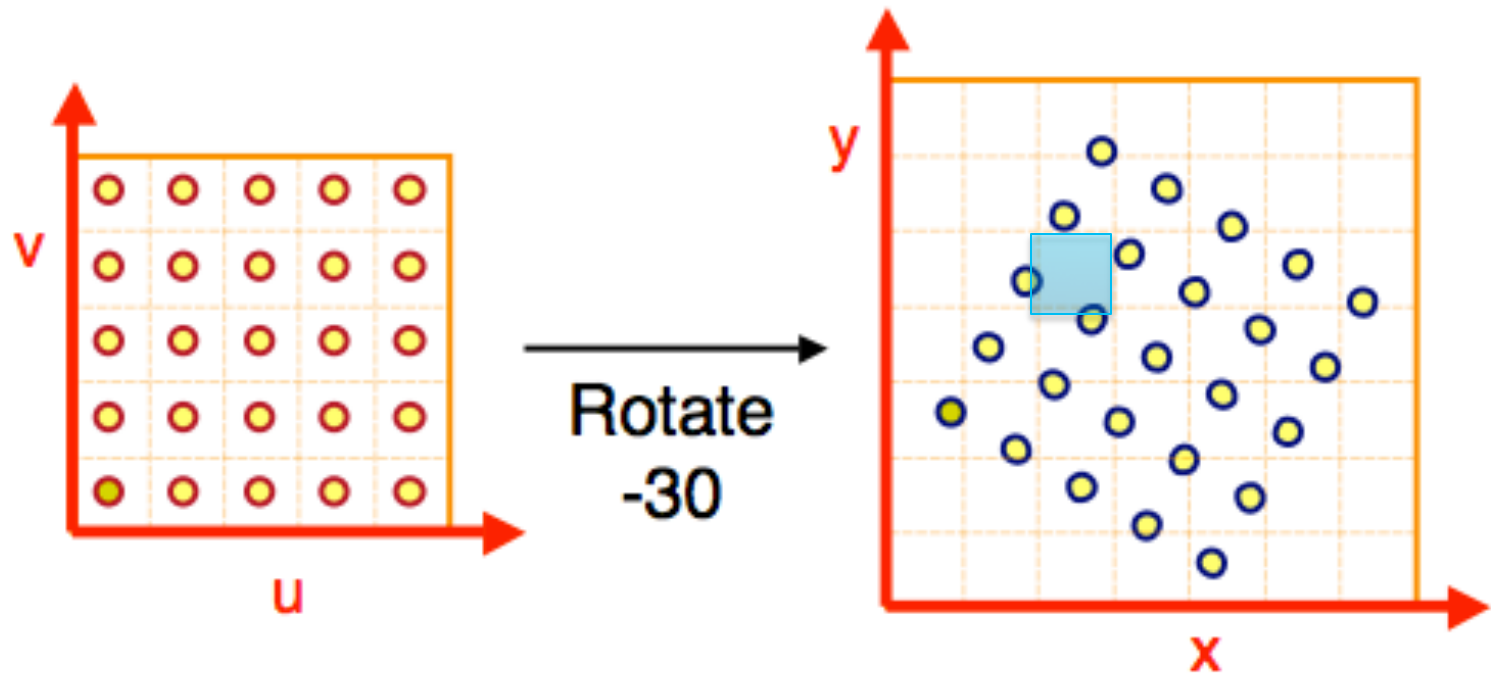


Forward Mapping: Why You Shouldn't Do It



One destination pixel with two source pixels!

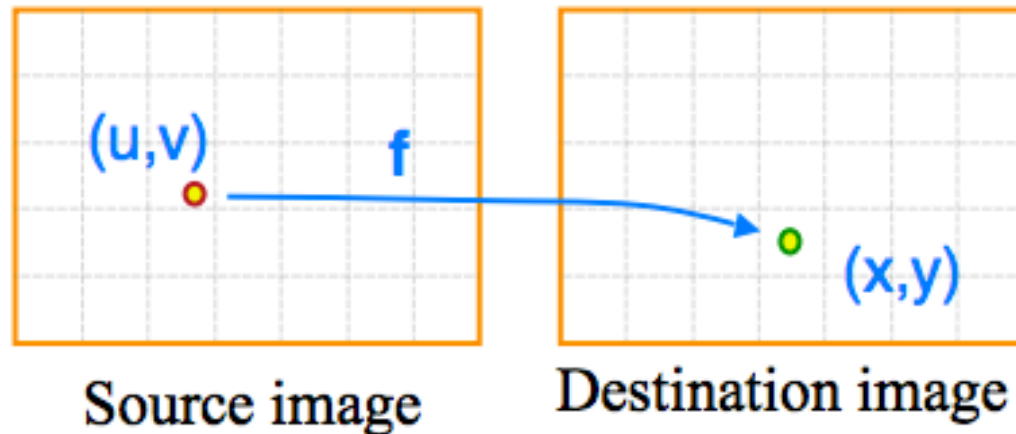
Forward Mapping: Why You Shouldn't Do It



One destination pixel with **zero** source pixels!

Inverse Mapping

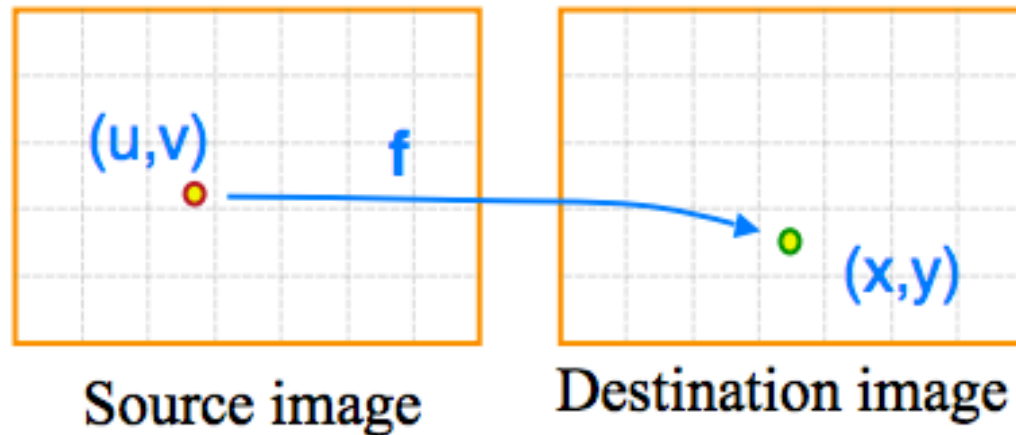
```
for x in range dest_width:  
    for y in range dest_height:  
         $u, v = f^{-1}(x, y)$   
         $\text{dest}(x, y) = \text{src}(u, v)$ 
```



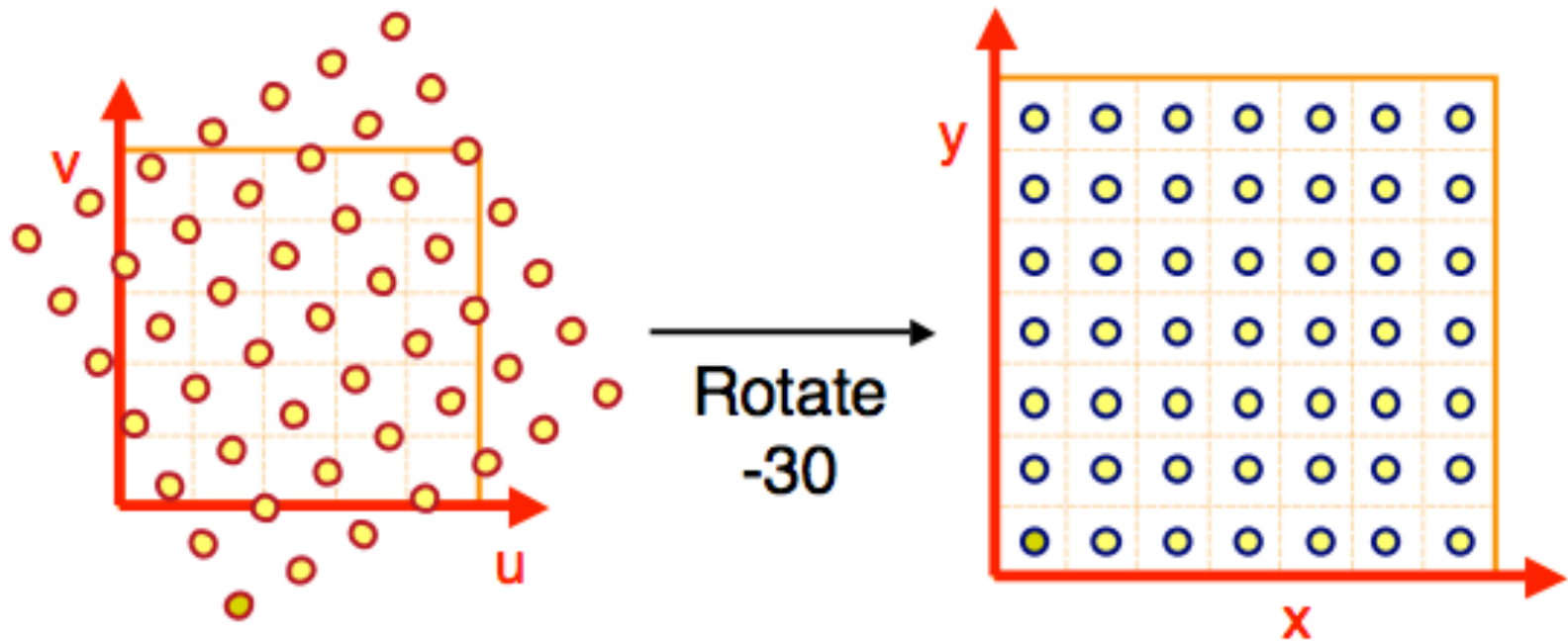
Inverse Mapping

```
for x in range dest_width:  
    for y in range dest_height:  
        u, v = f-1(x, y)  
        dest(x, y) = src(u, v)
```

???

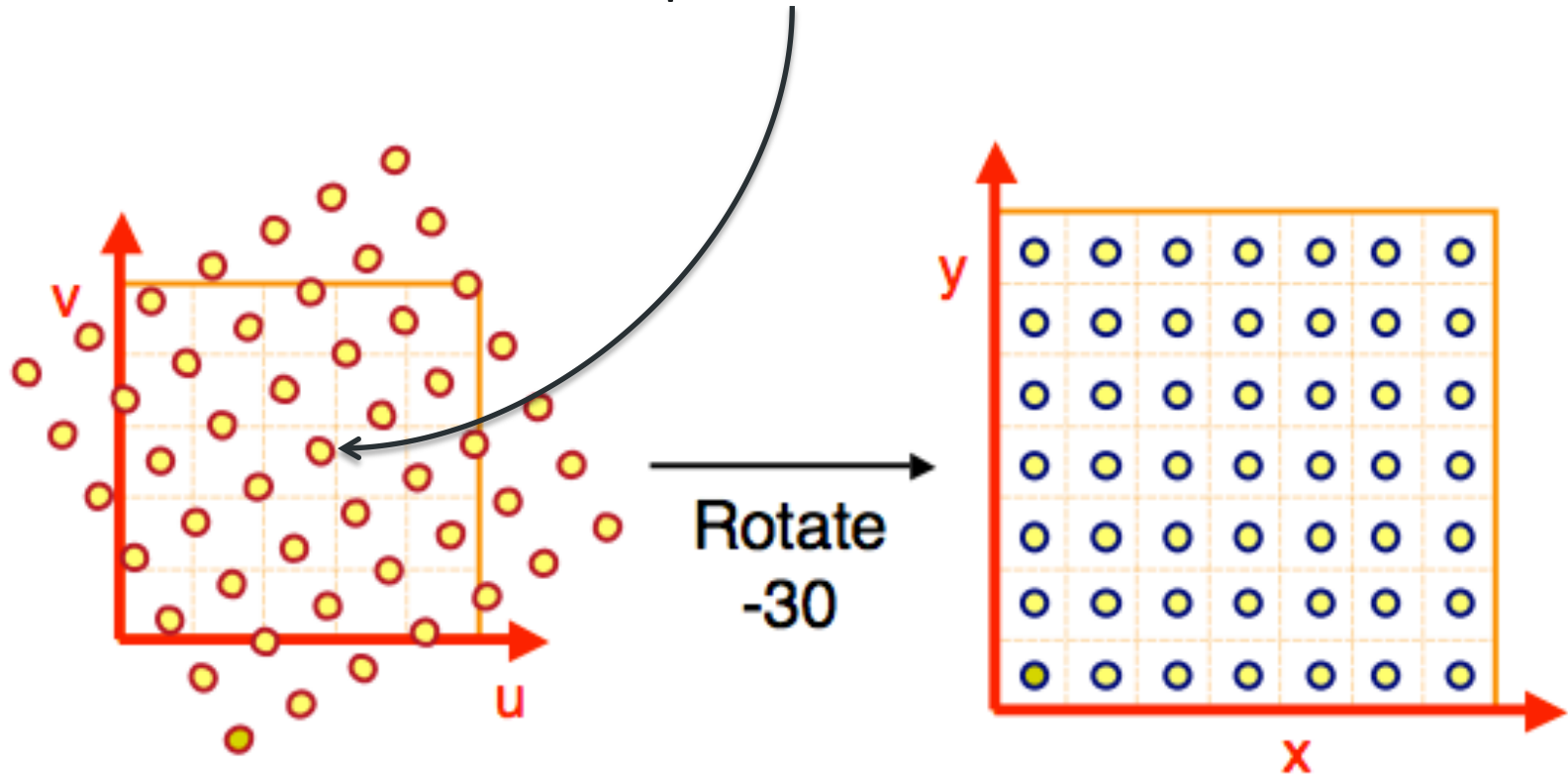


Inverse Mapping

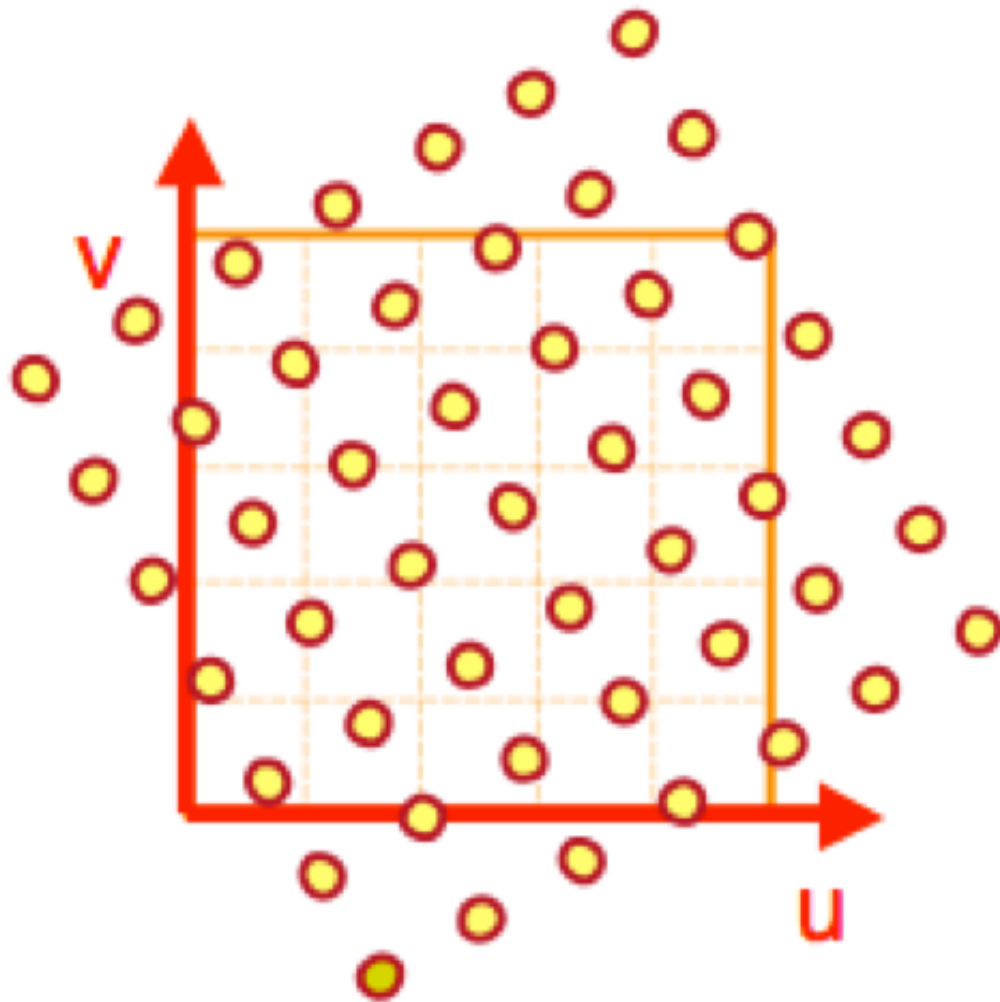


Resampling

What are the pixel coordinates here?



Point Sampling



$$u = \text{int}(u' + 0.5)$$

$$v = \text{int}(v' + 0.5)$$

Triangle Filtering

Find the four closest pixels in src image

a = interpolated color between (u_1, v_2) and (u_2, v_2)

b = interpolated color between (u_1, v_1) and (u_2, v_1)

$\text{dest}(x, y)$ = interpolated color between a and b

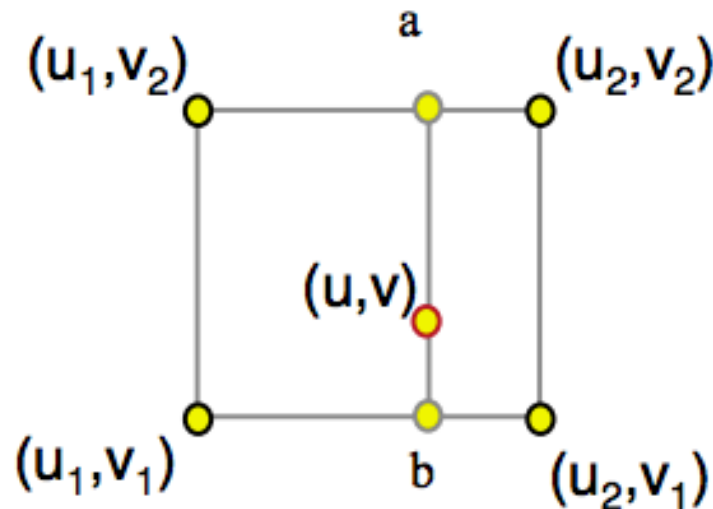


IMAGE FILTERING

Filtering

- Accentuate particular image features
 - Edge detection
 - Sharpening
- Remove sampling artifacts
 - Antialiasing
- Effects
 - Motion blur

Discrete Convolution

- Filter is an $n \times n$ matrix
- Pass filter across input image
 - Align center of filter with each pixel
- New pixel value: weighted average of old pixel values



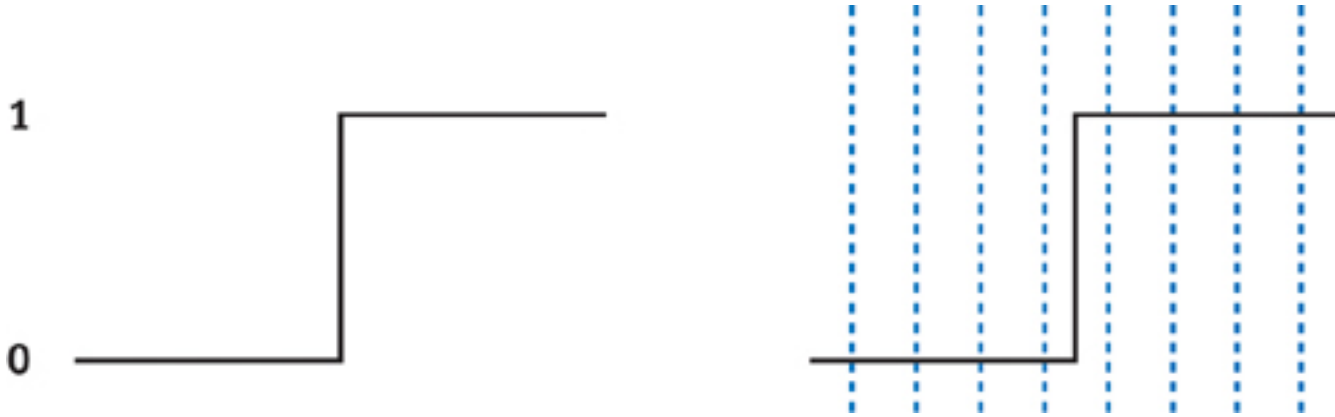
Filter:				Divisor: 9
Custom		0	-20	0
		-20	89	-20
Image:		0	-20	0
Depot		The Matrix		

<http://beej.us/blog/data/convolution-image-processing/>

Kinds of Aliasing

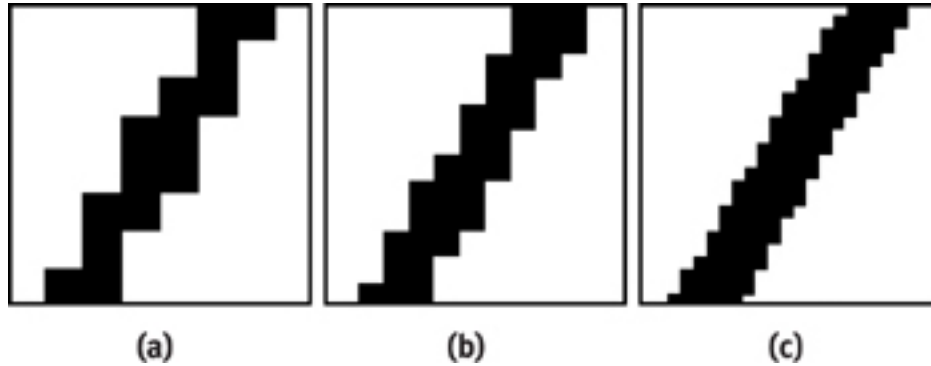
- Intensity
 - Not enough colors
- Spatial
 - Not enough image resolution
- Temporal
 - Not enough samples of moving image

Thinking about Frequencies

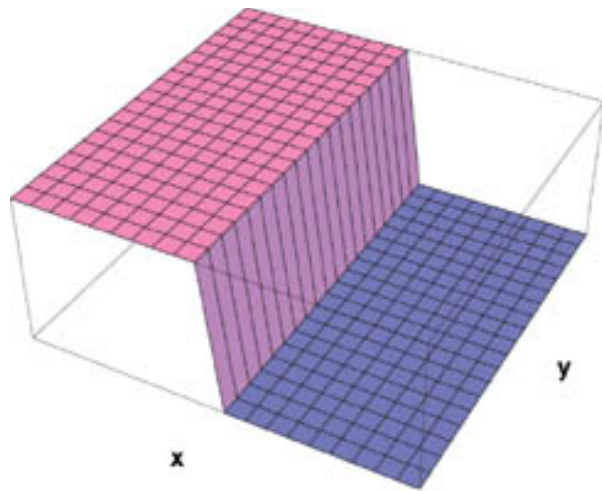


- A line drawn on a piece of paper is like a step function
 - 0: nothing is drawn
 - 1: full intensity
- Frequency of sampling?

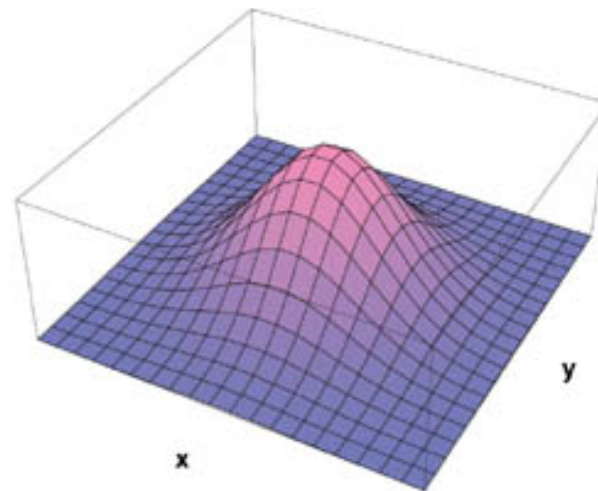
Thinking about Frequencies



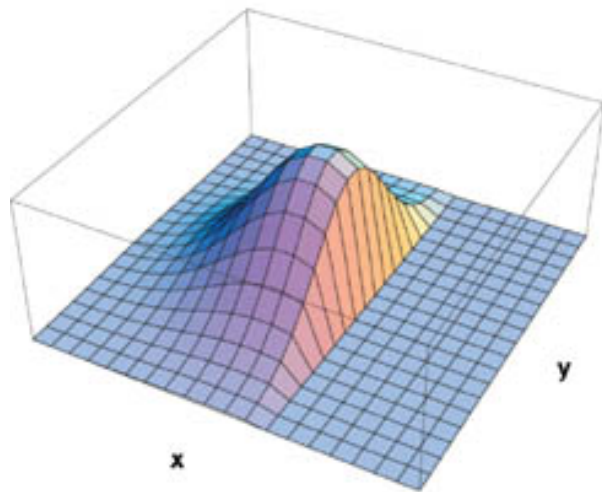
Anti-aliasing



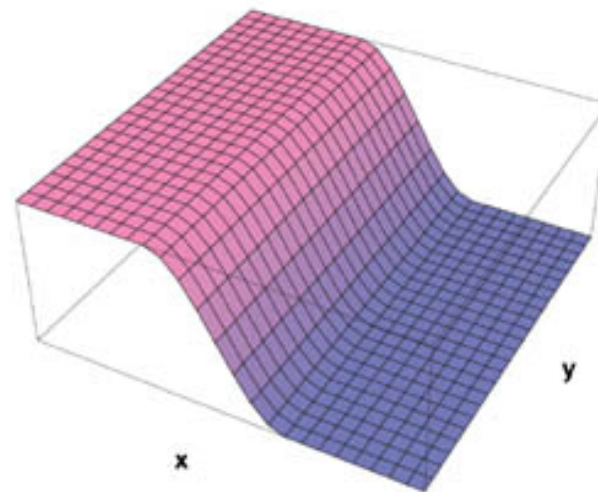
(a)



(b)



(c)



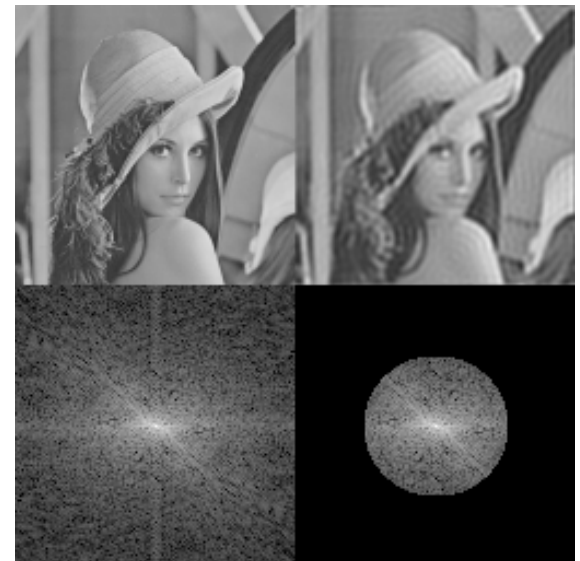
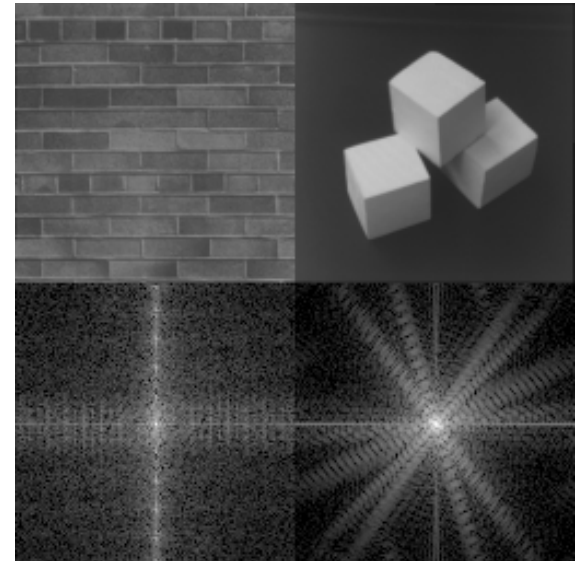
(d)

But isn't matrix convolution really slow?

- Not in the frequency domain!
 - Matrix convolution in spatial domain = multiplication in the frequency domain
 - Fast fourier transform (and inverse) takes you between the two representations

source:

<http://www.cs.auckland.ac.nz/courses/compsci773s1c/lectures/ImageProcessing-html/fourier.html>



PAPER DISCUSSION