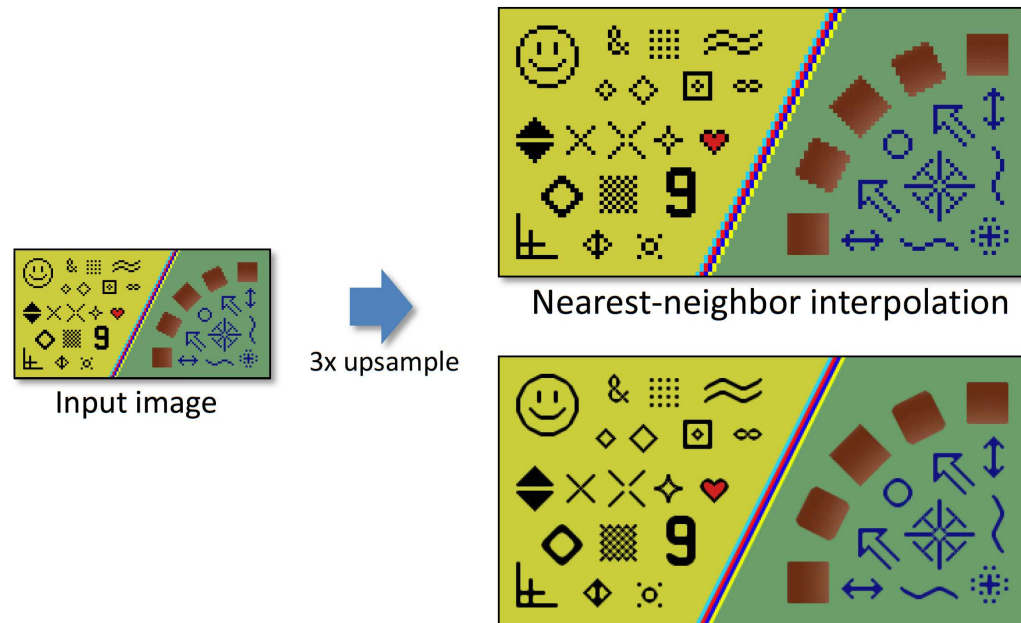


CS4670: Computer Vision

Noah Snively

Lecture 3: Image Resampling

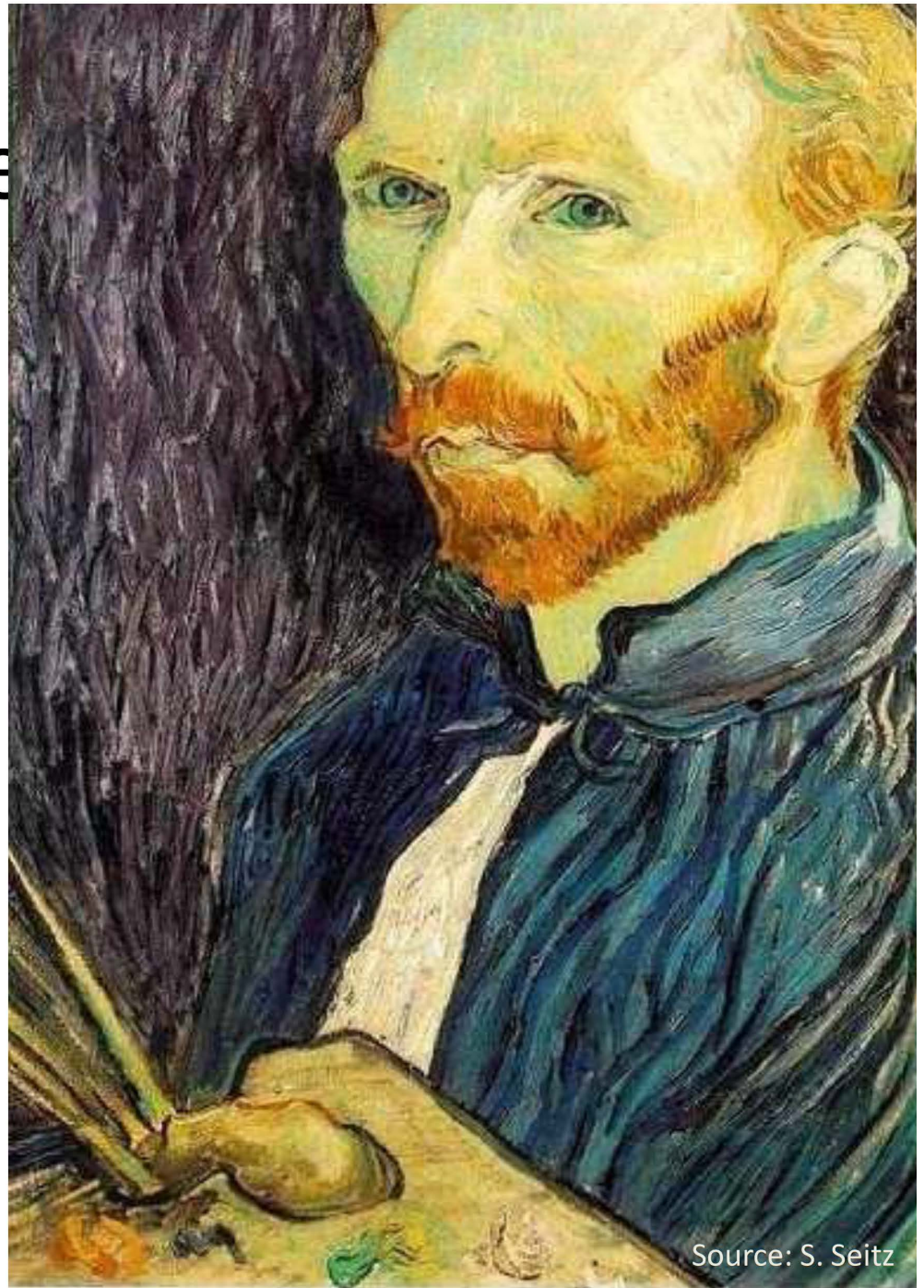


<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hqx>

Readings

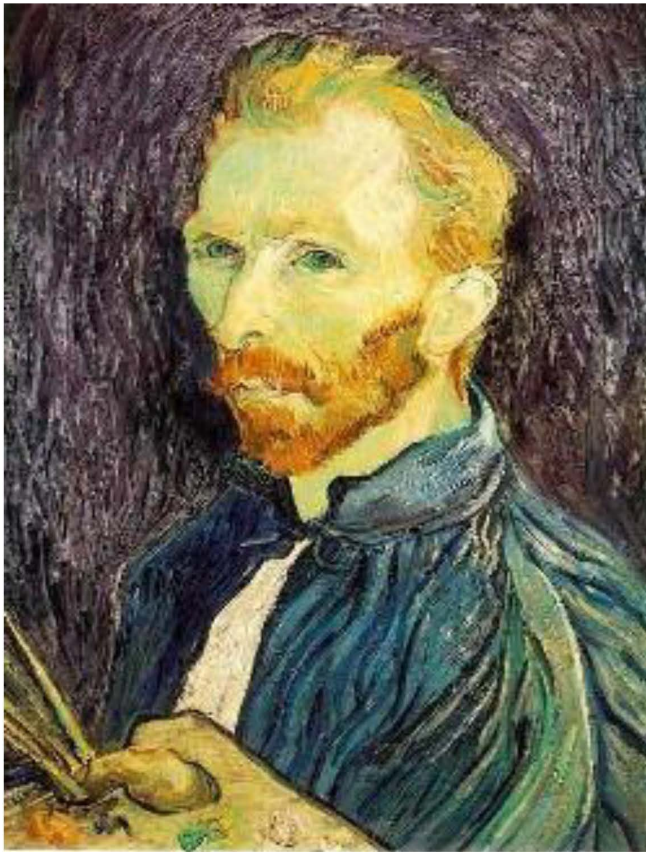
Image

This image is too big to fit on the screen. How can we generate a half-sized version?



Source: S. Seitz

Image sub-sampling



1/4

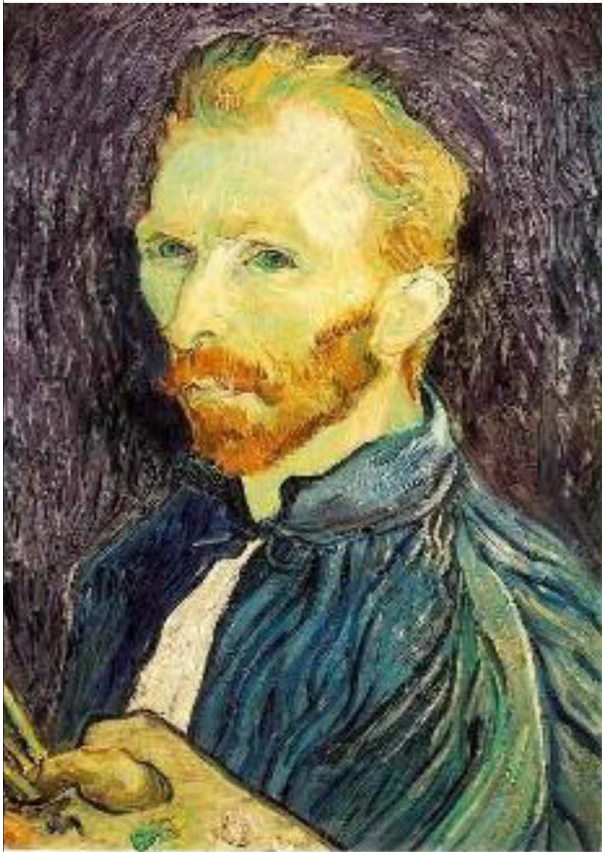


1/8

Throw away every other row and column to create a 1/2 size image
- called *image sub-sampling*

Source: S. Seitz

Image sub-sampling



1/2



1/4 (2x zoom)



1/8 (4x zoom)

Why does this look so cruffy?

Source: S. Seitz

Image sub-sampling



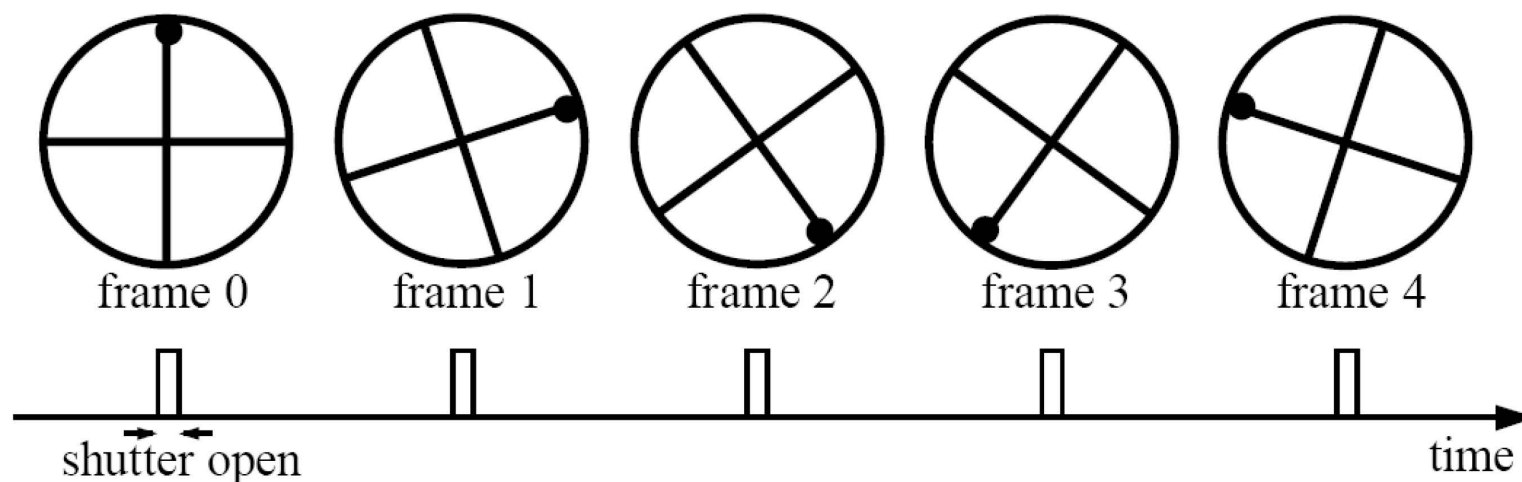
Source: F. Durand

Wagon-wheel effect

Imagine a spoked wheel moving to the right (rotating clockwise).

Mark wheel with dot so we can see what's happening.

If camera shutter is only open for a fraction of a frame time (frame time = $1/30$ sec. for video, $1/24$ sec. for film):

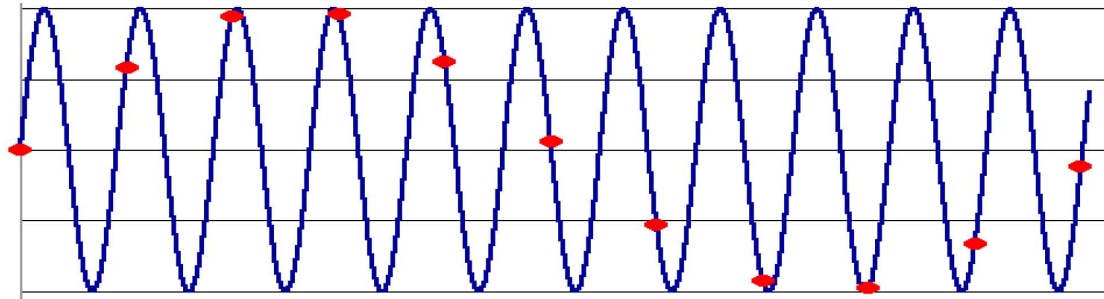


Without dot, wheel appears to be rotating slowly backwards!
(counterclockwise)

(See http://www.michaelbach.de/ot/mot_wagonWheel/index.html)

Source: L. Zhang

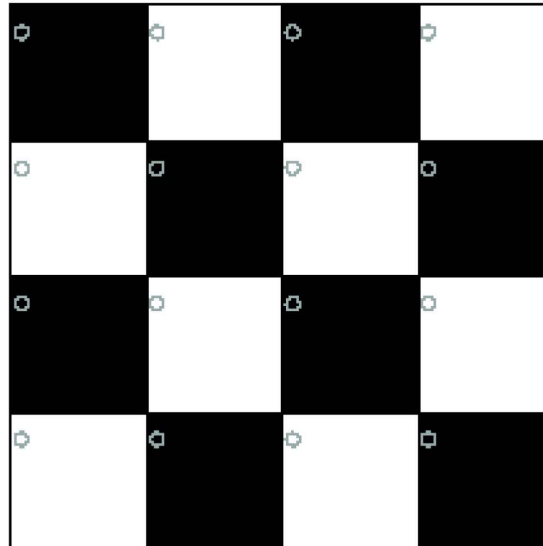
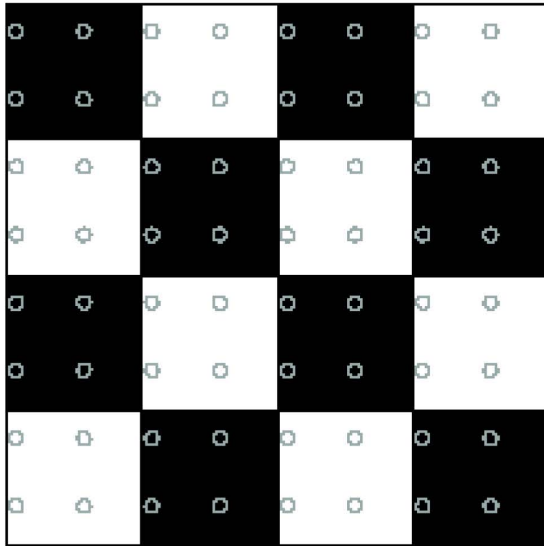
Aliasing



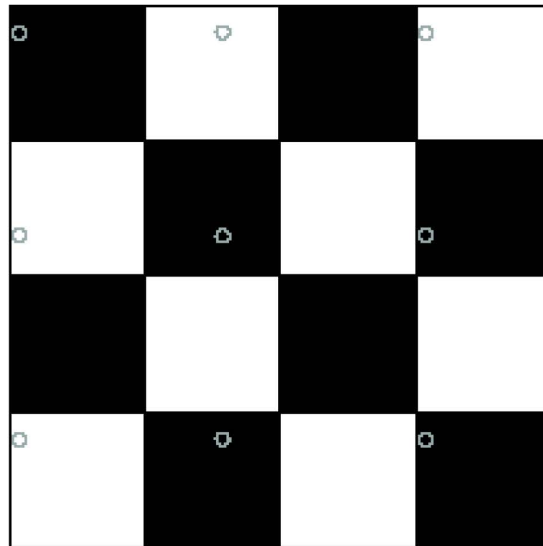
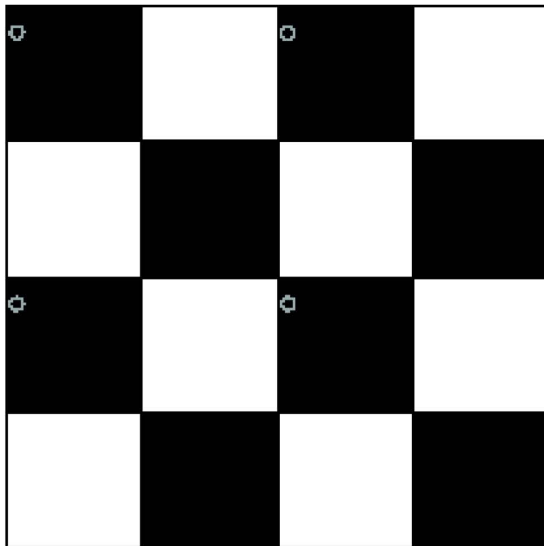
- Occurs when your sampling rate is not high enough to capture the amount of detail in your image
- Can give you the wrong signal/image—an *alias*
- To do sampling right, need to understand the structure of your signal/image
- Enter Monsieur Fourier...
- To avoid aliasing:
 - sampling rate $\geq 2 * \text{max frequency in the image}$
 - said another way: $\geq$ two samples per cycle
 - This minimum sampling rate is called the **Nyquist rate**

Source: L. Zhang

Nyquist limit – 2D example



Good sampling

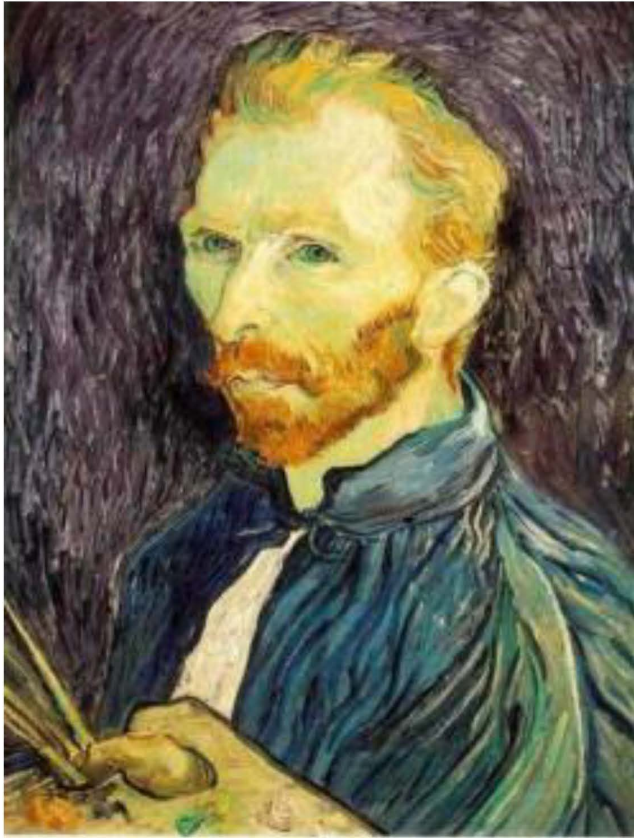


Bad sampling

Aliasing

- When downsampling by a factor of two
 - Original image has frequencies that are too high
- How can we fix this?

Gaussian pre-filtering



Gaussian 1/2



G 1/4



G 1/8

- Solution: filter the image, *then* subsample

Source: S. Seitz

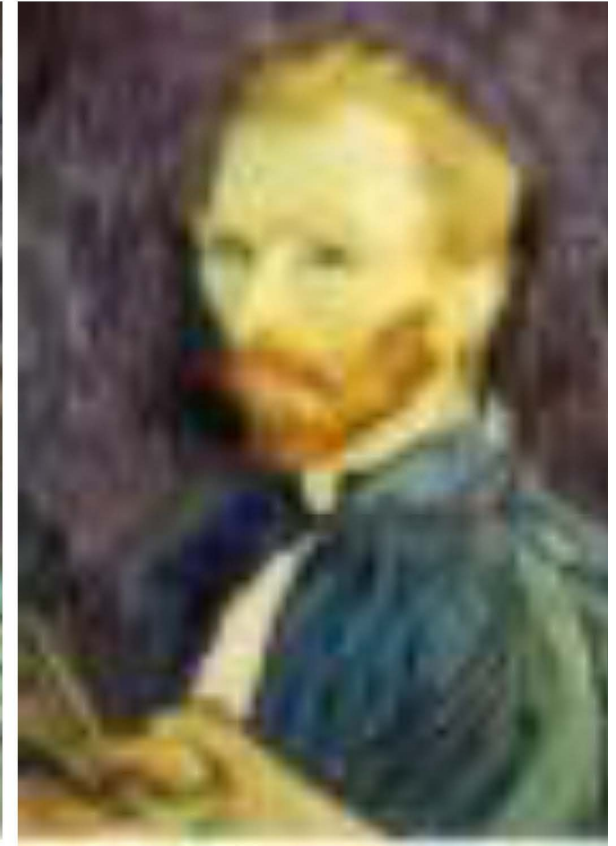
Subsampling with Gaussian pre-filtering



Gaussian 1/2



G 1/4

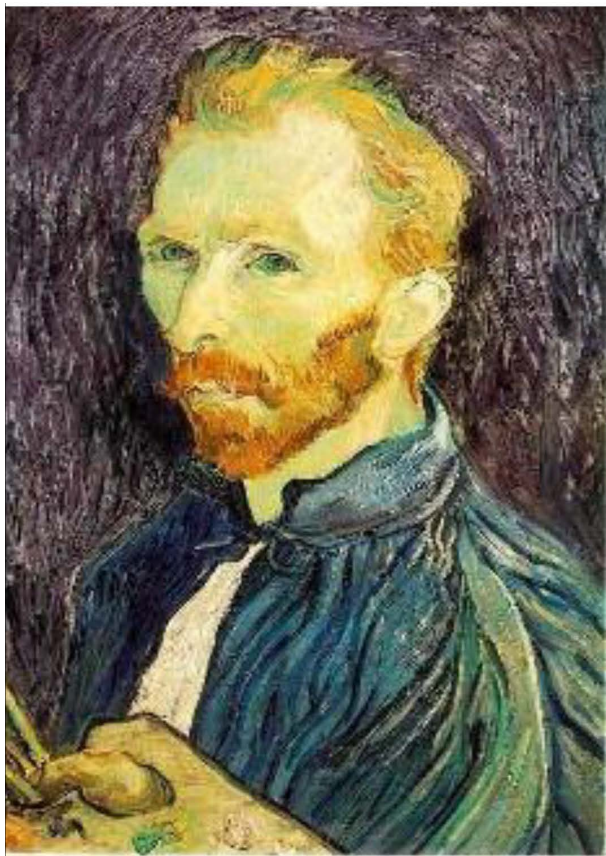


G 1/8

- Solution: filter the image, *then* subsample

Source: S. Seitz

Compare with...



1/2



1/4 (2x zoom)

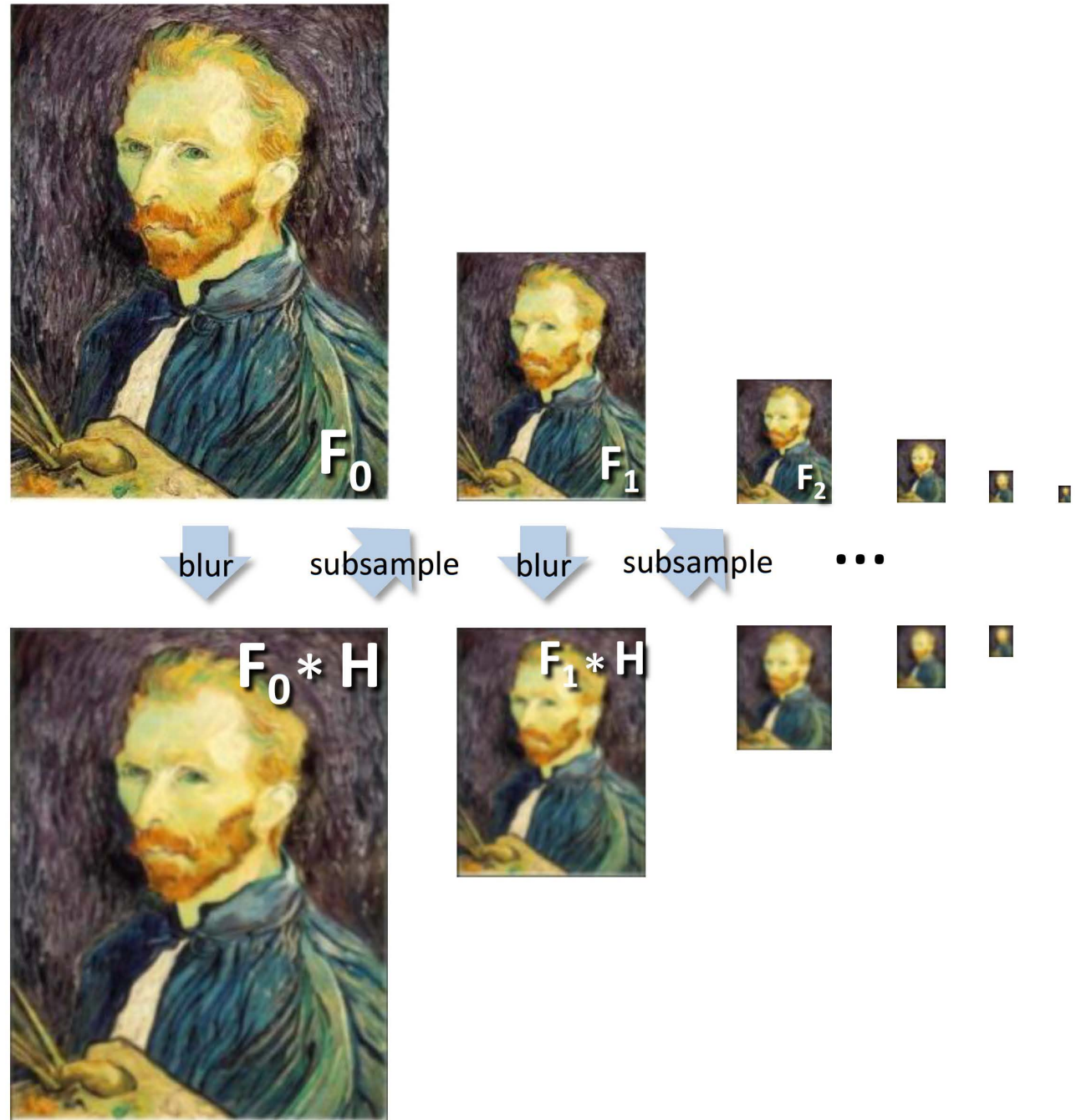


1/8 (4x zoom)

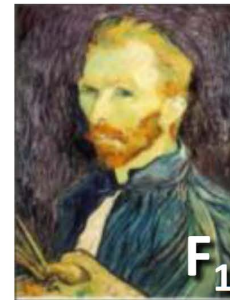
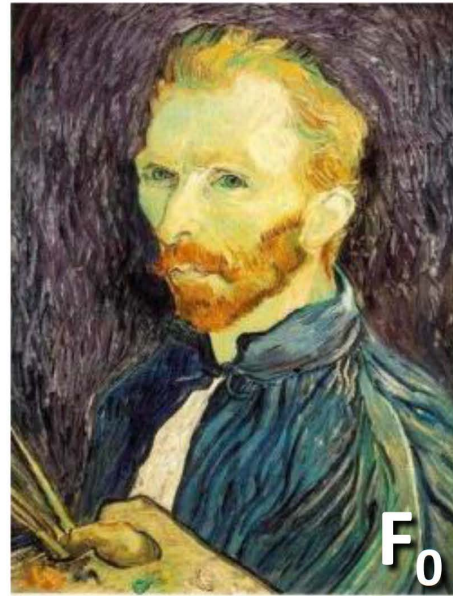
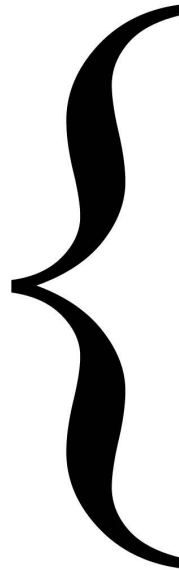
Source: S. Seitz

Gaussian pre-filtering

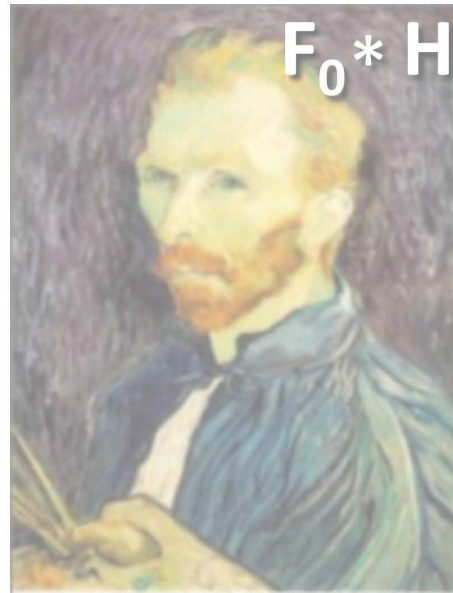
- Solution: filter the image, *then* subsample



*Gaussian
pyramid*



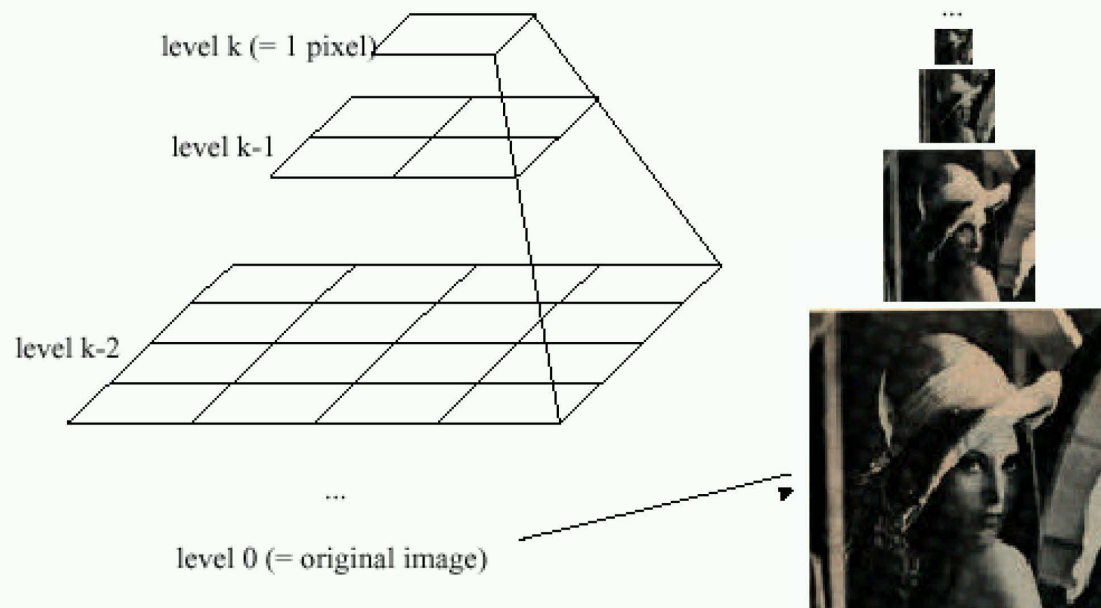
...



Gaussian pyramids

[Burt and Adelson, 1983]

Idea: Represent $N \times N$ image as a “pyramid” of $1 \times 1, 2 \times 2, 4 \times 4, \dots, 2^k \times 2^k$ images (assuming $N = 2^k$)



- In computer graphics, a *mip map* [Williams, 1983]
- A precursor to *wavelet transform*

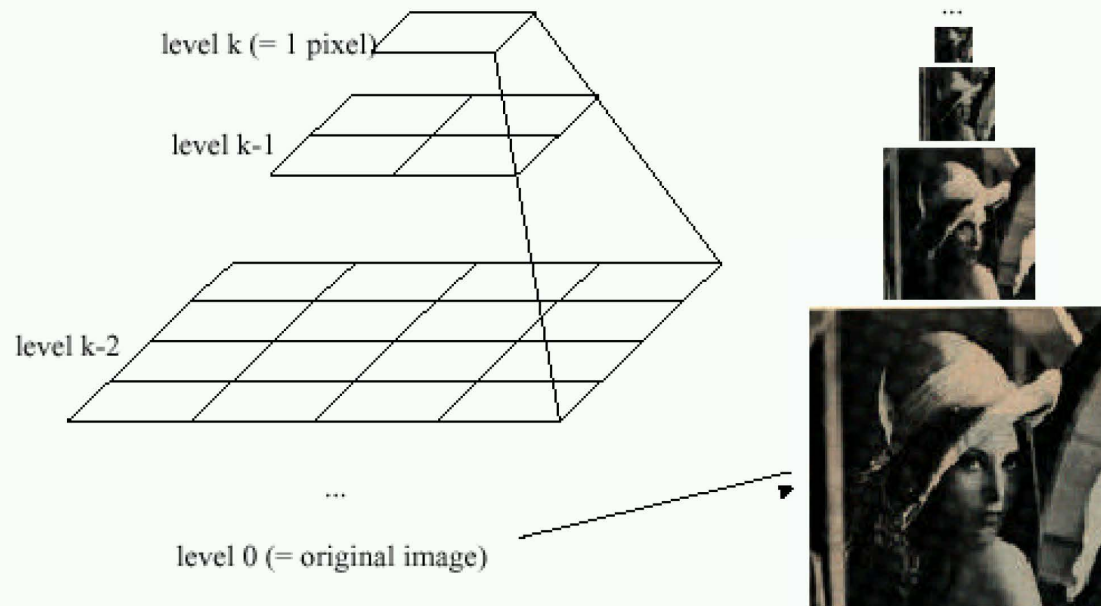
Gaussian Pyramids have all sorts of applications in computer vision

Source: S. Seitz

Gaussian pyramids

[Burt and Adelson, 1983]

Idea: Represent $N \times N$ image as a “pyramid” of $1 \times 1, 2 \times 2, 4 \times 4, \dots, 2^k \times 2^k$ images (assuming $N = 2^k$)



- How much space does a Gaussian pyramid take compared to the original image?

Source: S. Seitz

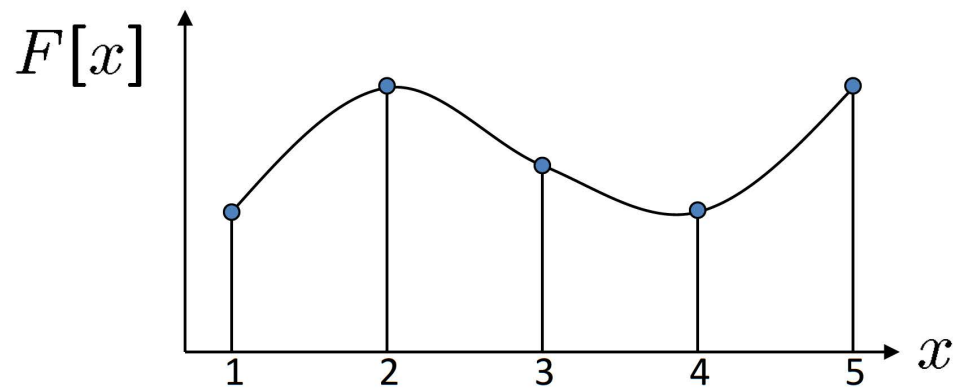
Questions?

Upsampling

- This image is too small for this screen: 
- How can we make it 10 times as big?
- Simplest approach:
 repeat each row
 and column 10 times
- (“Nearest neighbor interpolation”)



Image interpolation



$d = 1$ in this example

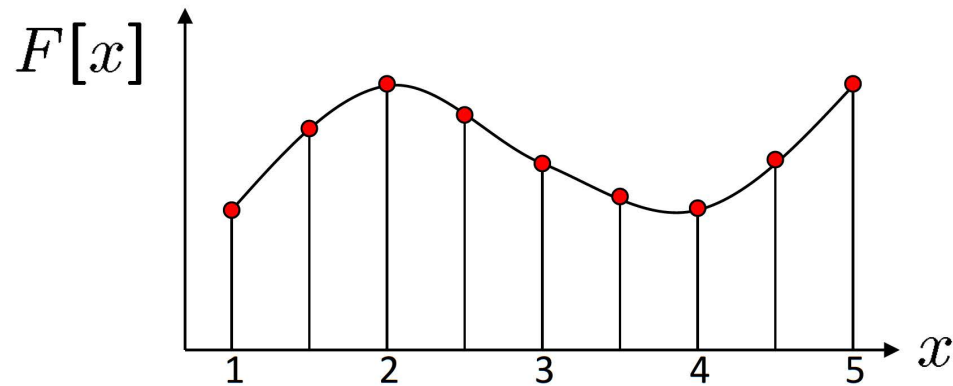
Recall how a digital image is formed

$$F[x, y] = \text{quantize}\{f(xd, yd)\}$$

- It is a discrete point-sampling of a continuous function
- If we could somehow reconstruct the original function, any new image could be generated, at any resolution and scale

Adapted from: S. Seitz

Image interpolation



$d = 1$ in this example

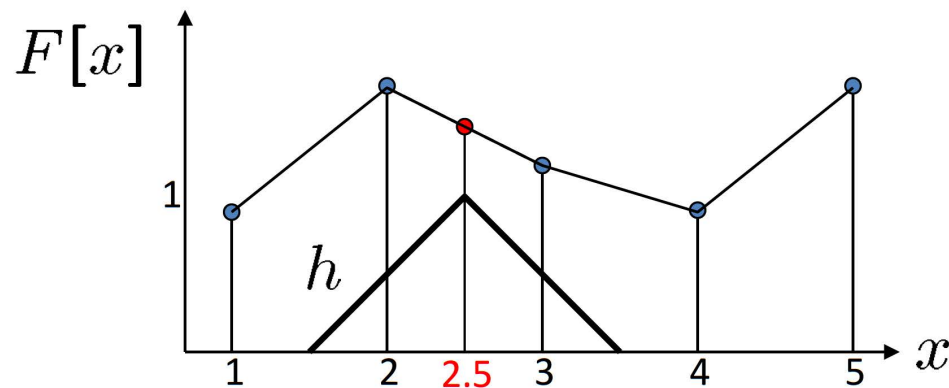
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Adapted from: S. Seitz

Image interpolation



$d = 1$ in this example

- What if we don't know f ?

- Guess an approximation: $\tilde{f}$
- Can be done in a principled way: filtering
- Convert F to a continuous function:

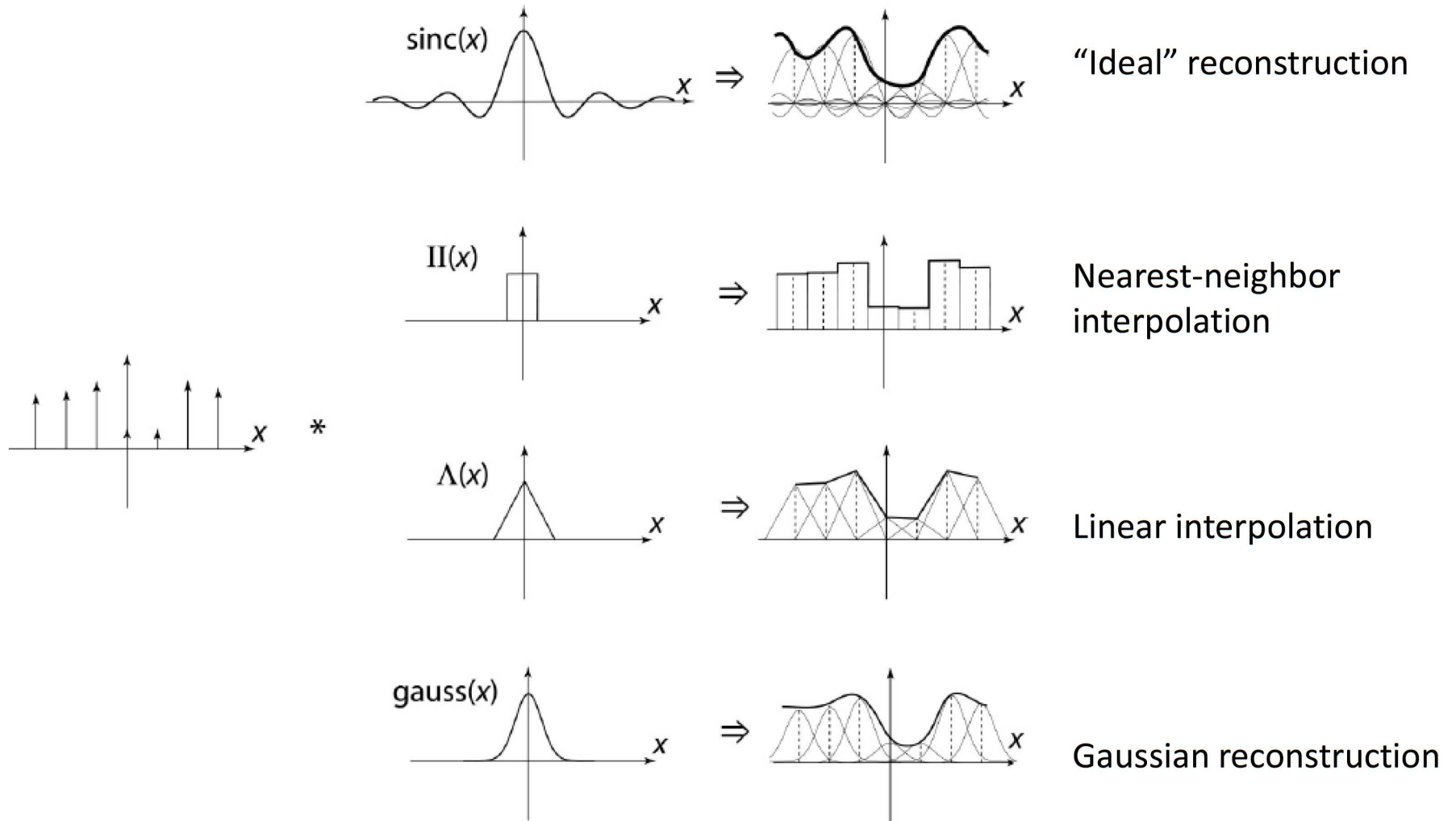
$$f_F(x) = F\left(\frac{x}{d}\right) \text{ when } \frac{x}{d} \text{ is an integer, } 0 \text{ otherwise}$$

- Reconstruct by convolution with a *reconstruction filter*, h

$$\tilde{f} = h * f_F$$

Adapted from: S. Seitz

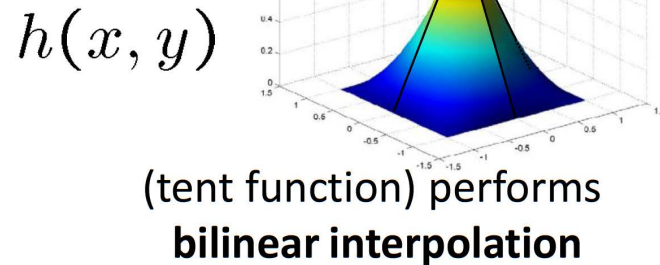
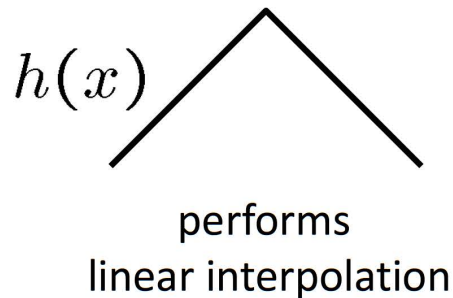
Image interpolation



Source: B. Curless

Reconstruction filters

- What does the 2D version of this hat function look like?

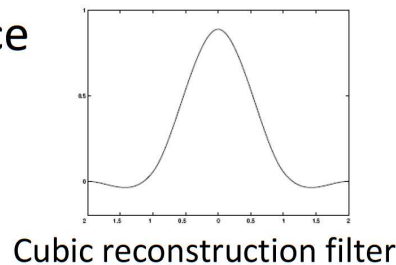


Often implemented without cross-correlation

- E.g., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilinear_interpolation

Better filters give better resampled images

- Bicubic** is common choice



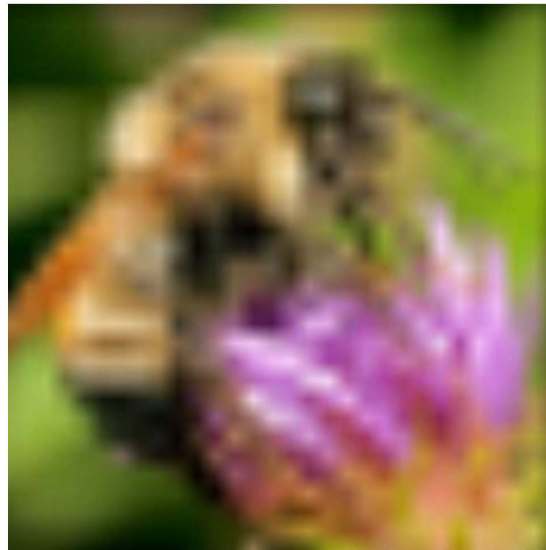
$$r(x) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{cases} (12 - 9B - 6C)|x|^3 + (-18 + 12B + 6C)|x|^2 + (6 - 2B) & |x| < 1 \\ ((-B - 6C)|x|^3 + (6B + 30C)|x|^2 + (-12B - 48C)|x| + (8B + 24C)) & 1 \leq |x| < 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Image interpolation

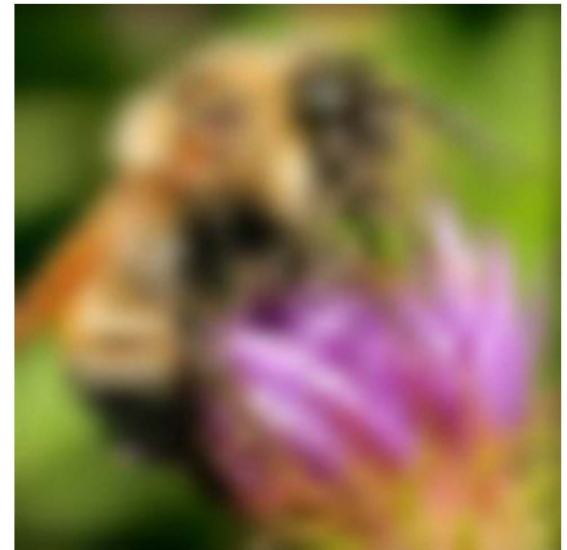
Original image:  x 10



Nearest-neighbor interpolation



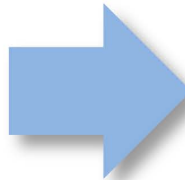
Bilinear interpolation



Bicubic interpolation

Image interpolation

Also used for *resampling*



Questions?

- 3-minute break