

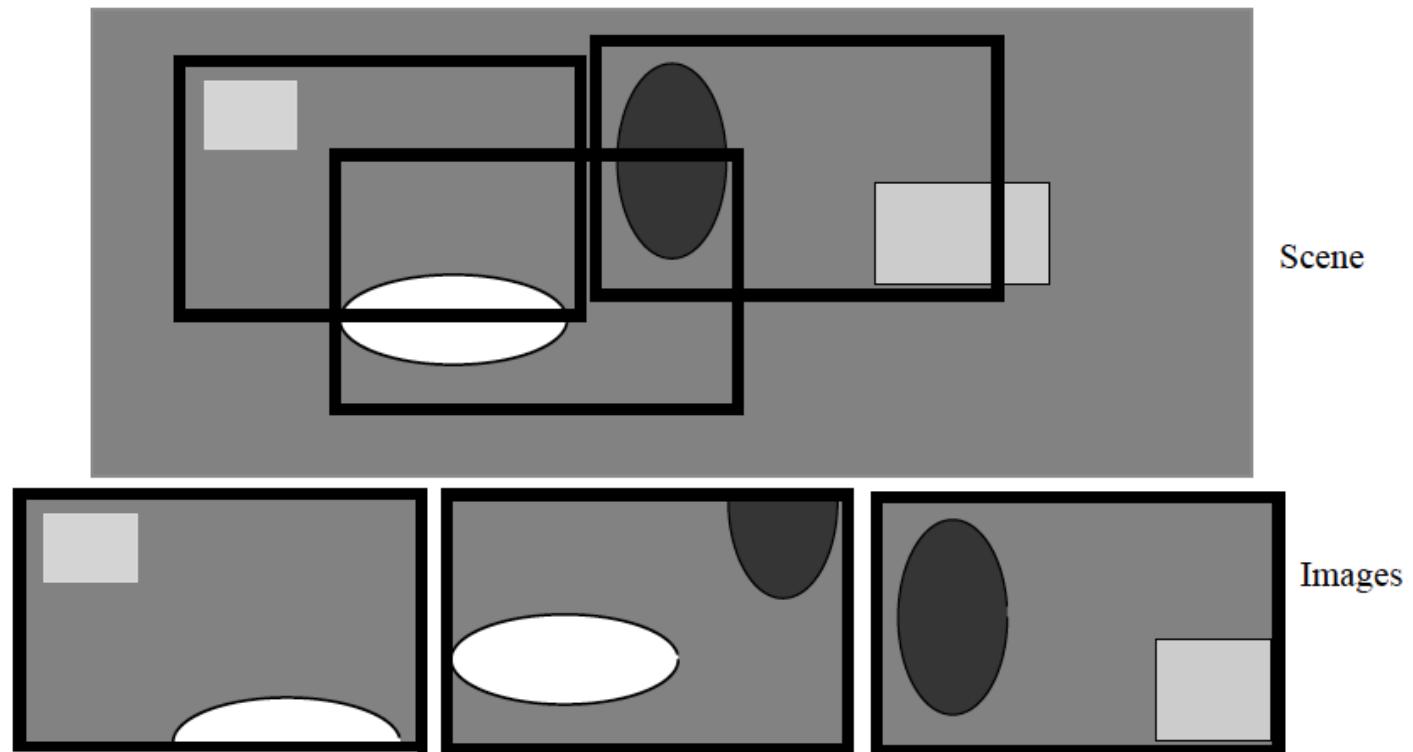
# Simple mosaics

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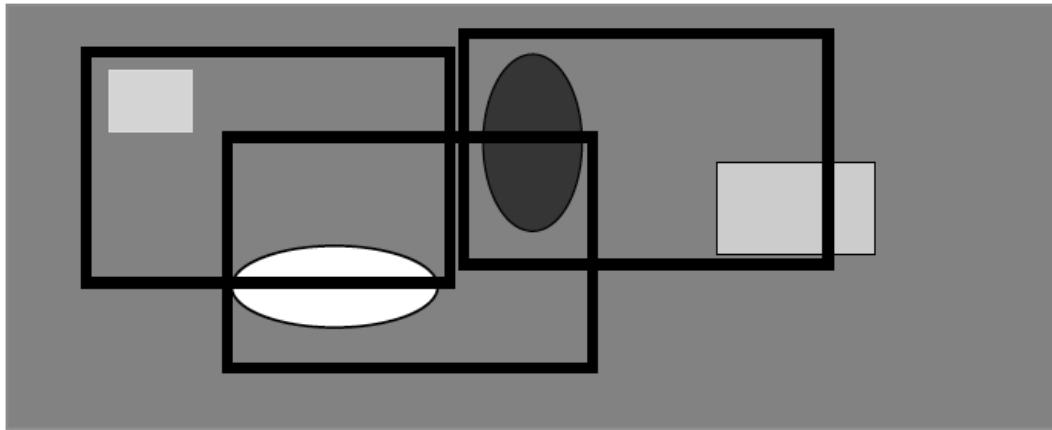
# Forming Mosaics of Images

- Idea:
  - Given multiple images of a big thing, transform the images so matching bits lie on top of one another
  - Combine these images to a single image

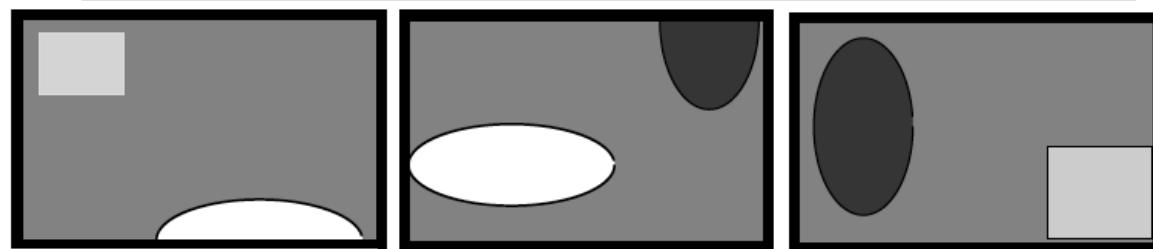


# Currently

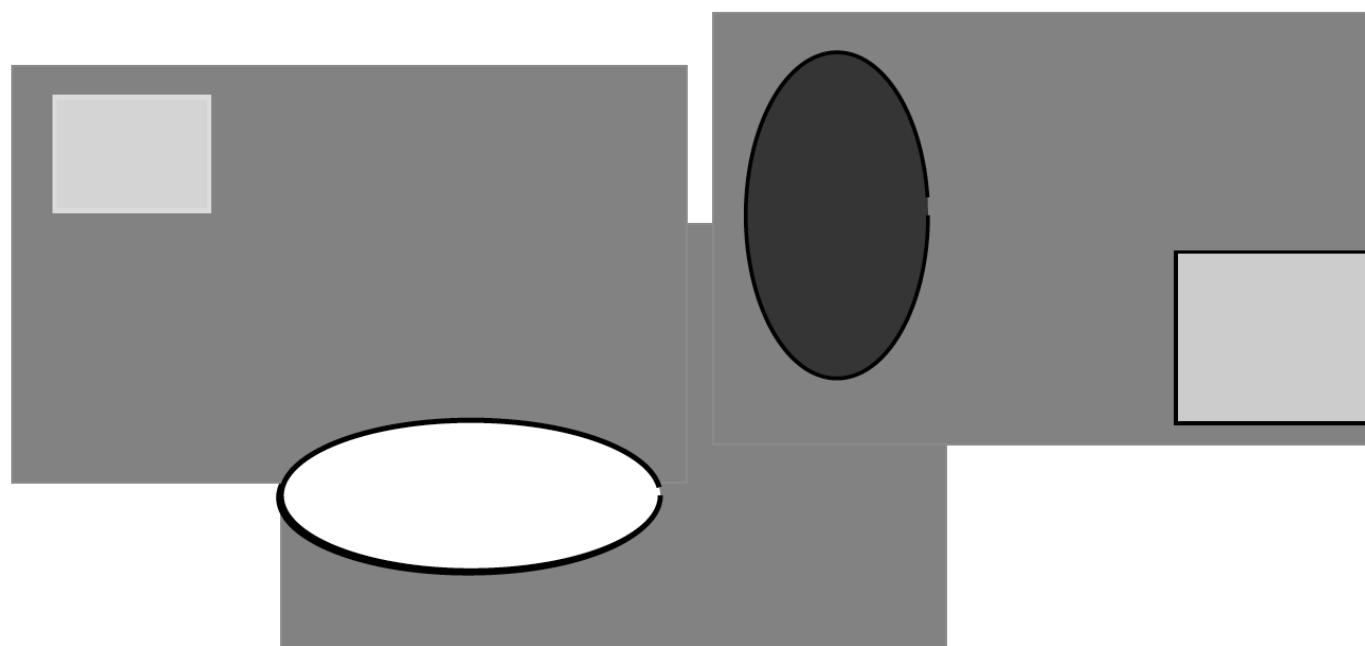
- We know how to translate
  - (eg color separation exercises)
  - later, other transformations



Scene



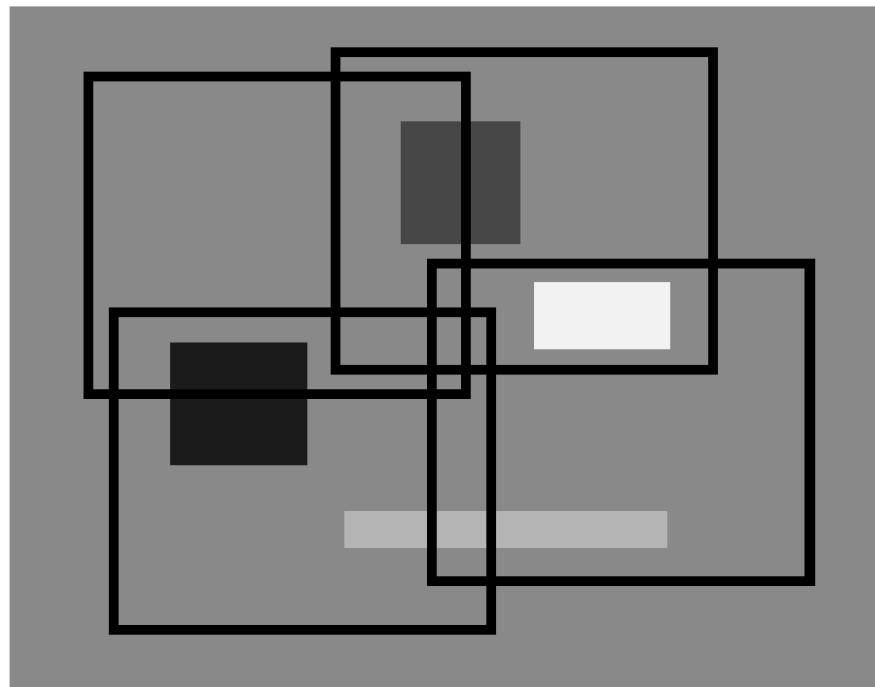
Images



Mosaic

# Procedure

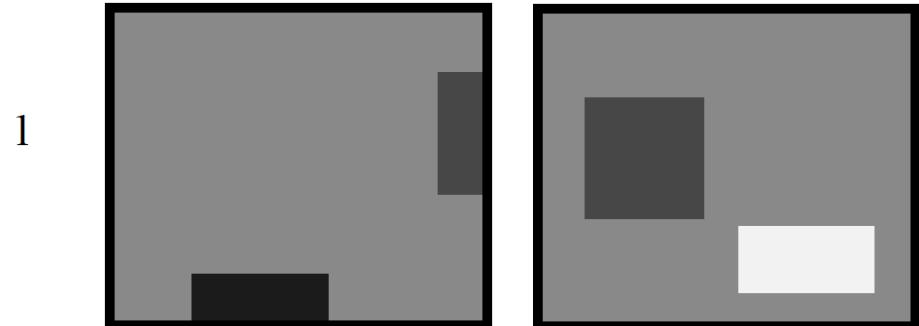
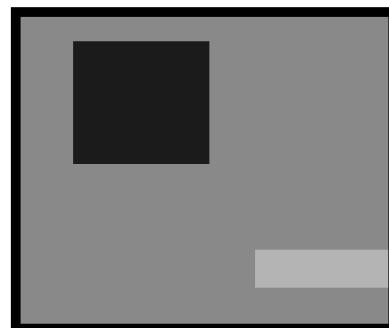
- Start:
  - Choose a root image (it isn't translated)
    - and set mosaic to contain root only
  - All others get offset of zero
- Iterate:
  - Choose image that overlaps images already in the mosaic
  - Search for offset with best overlap
  - Insert into mosaic at that offset
- Summarize registered images into a single image



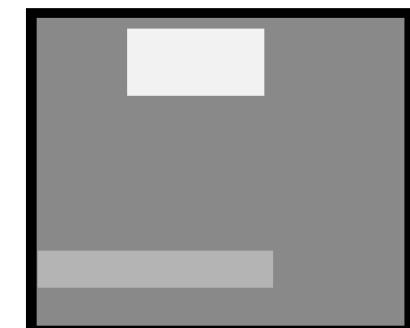
1



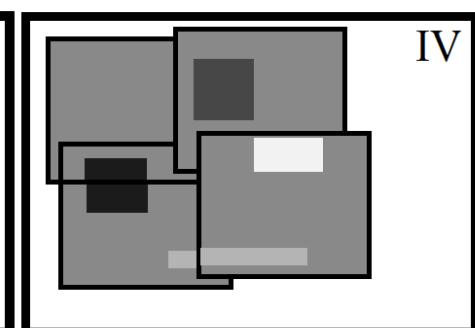
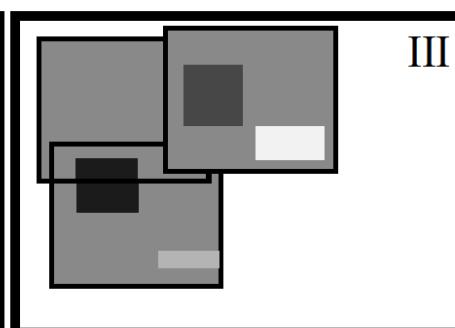
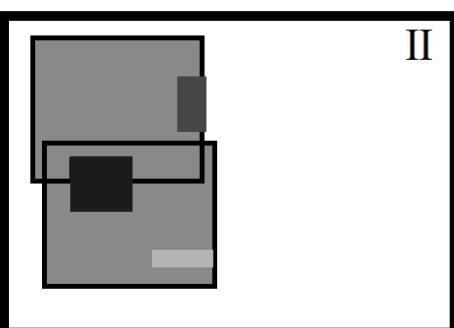
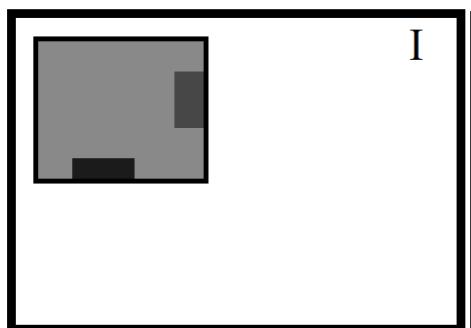
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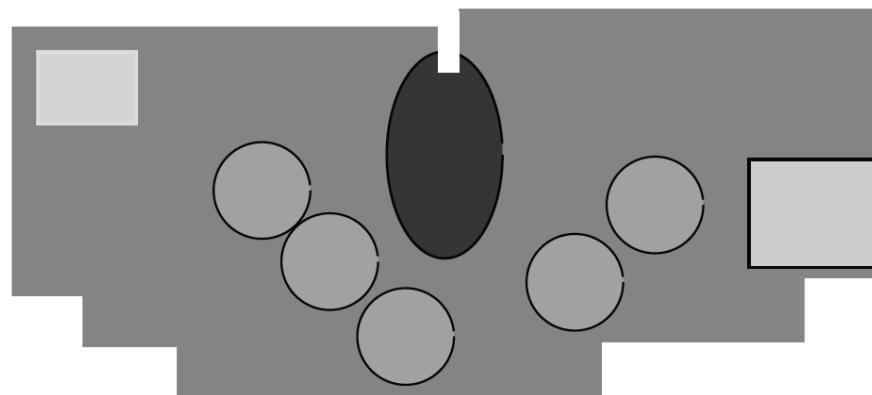
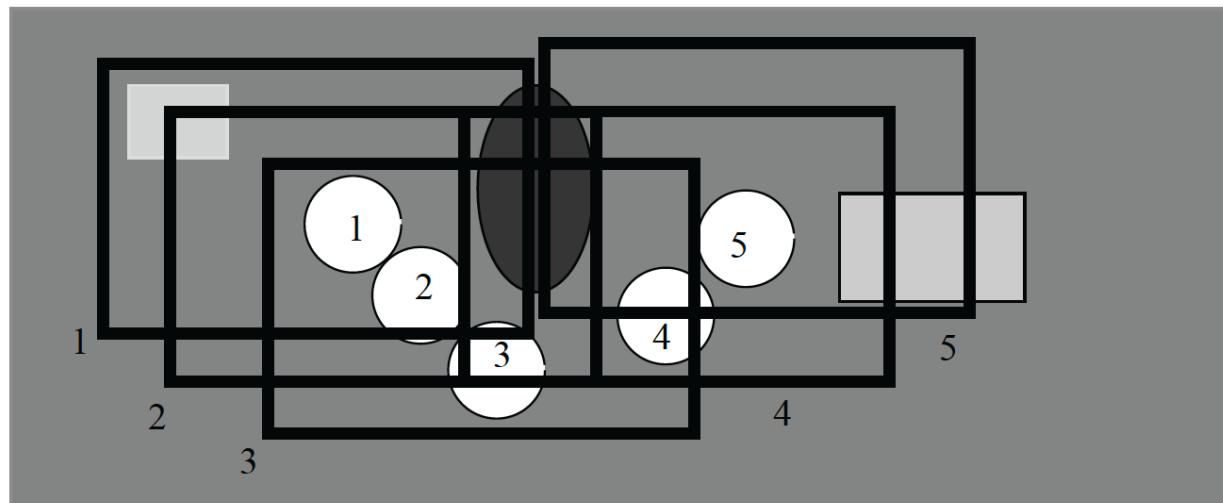
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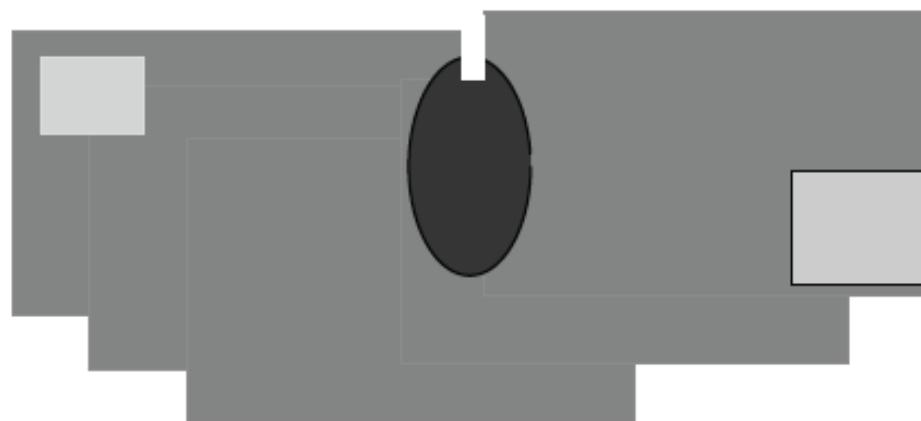
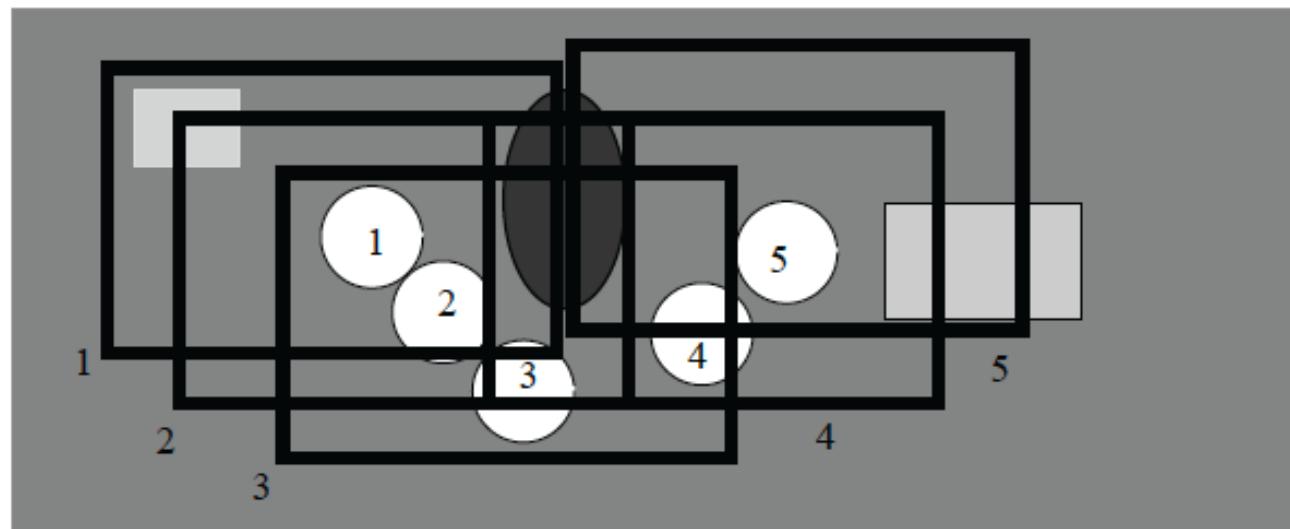
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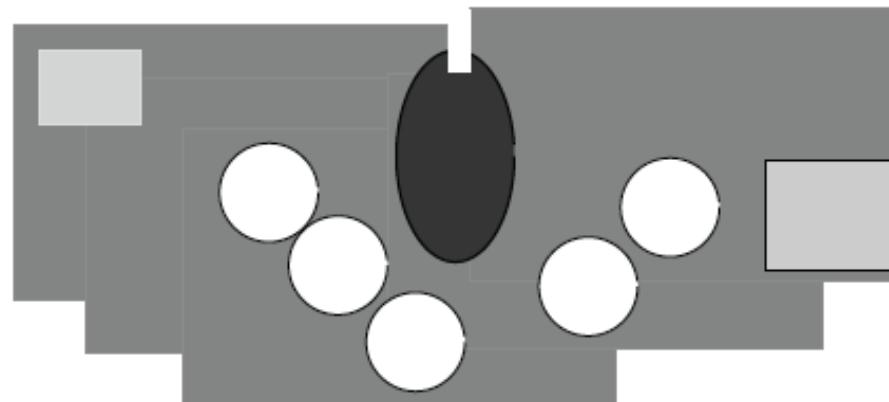
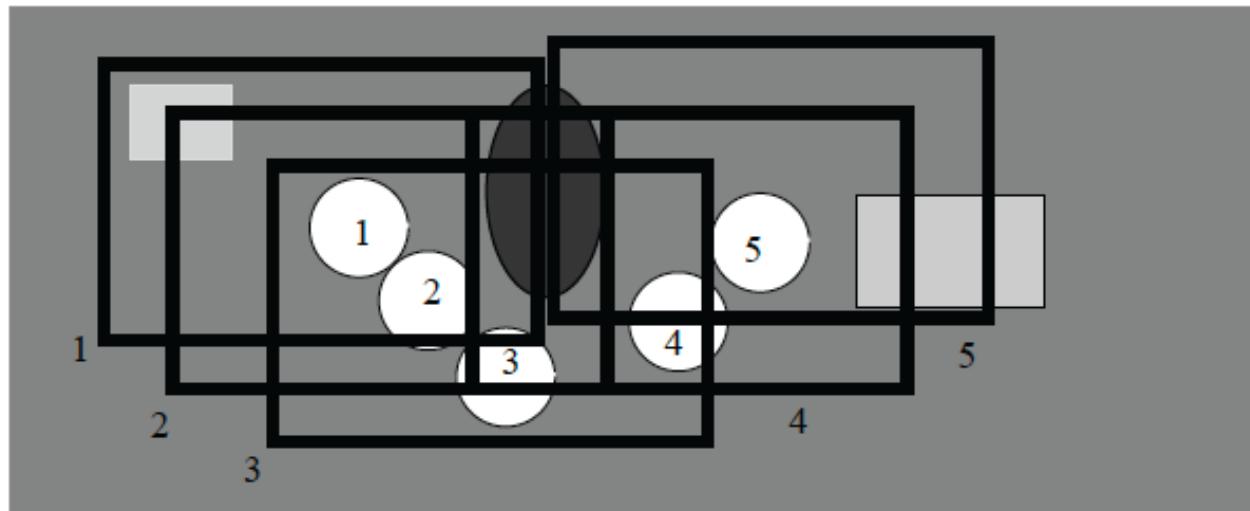
# A mean gives ghostly trails



# A median removes moving objects

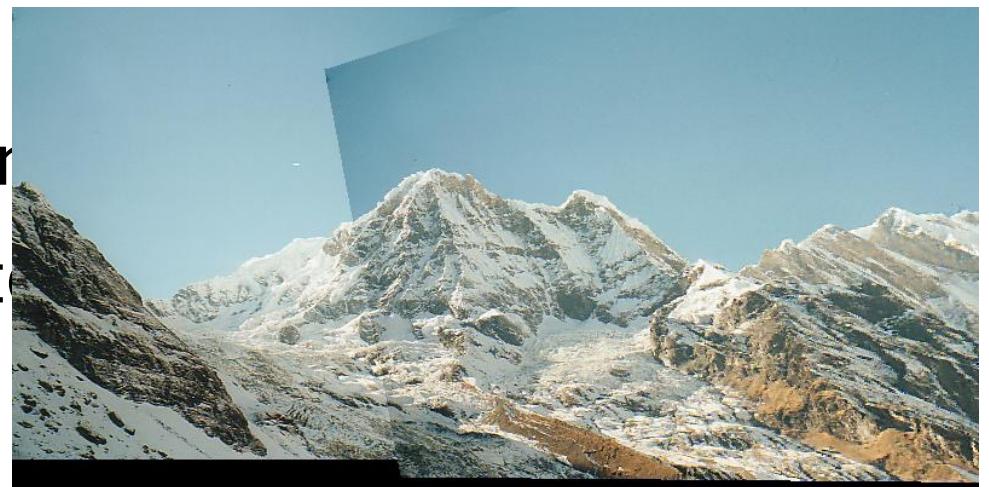


# Most different from median shows moving objects



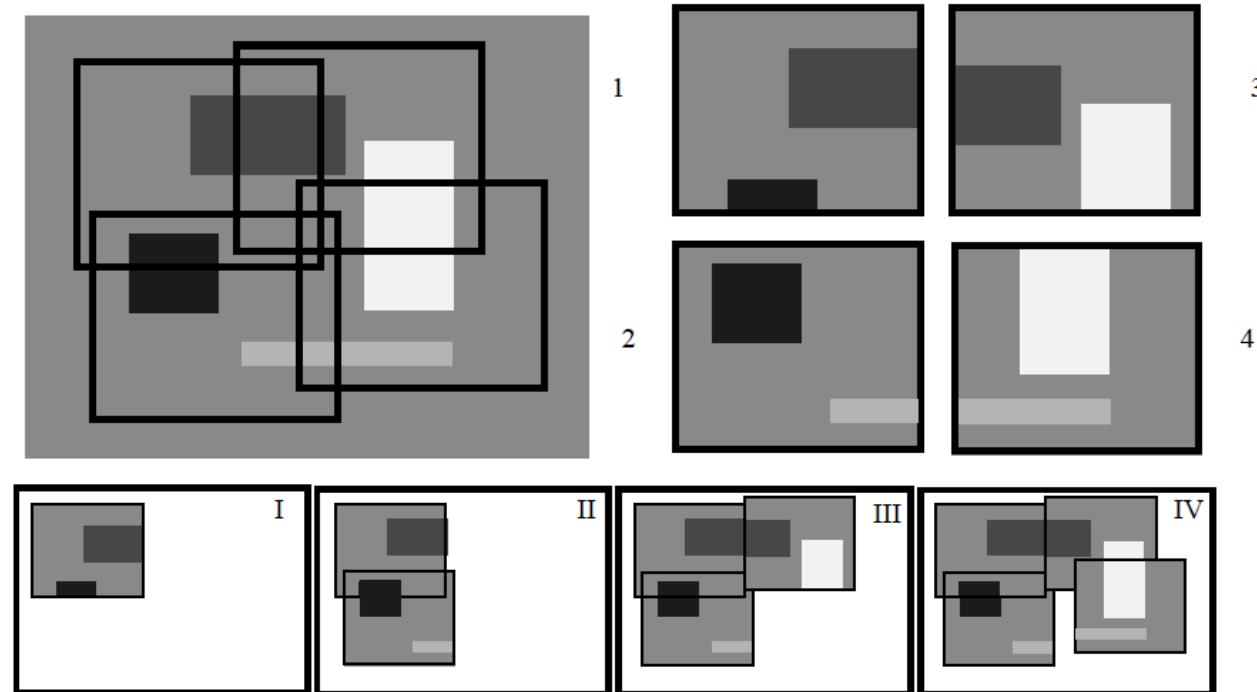
# Important variants

- If you interpolate the cost function, you could register with sub-pixel accuracy (bilinear won't work)
- Wider range of transformations
- but how to estimate the transformation?



# Bundle adjustment

- Example: Register II to I, III to II, IV to III
  - and discover IV doesn't register well with II
- Loop does not close



# Why is there a problem?

- $\text{Error} = \text{Cost(I, II)} + \text{Cost(I, III)} + \text{Cost(I, IV)} + \text{Cost(II, III)} + \text{Cost(II, IV)} + \text{Cost(III, IV)}$
- Procedure DOESN'T deal with  $\text{Cost(I, IV)}$  or  $\text{Cost(II, IV)}$
- Idea:
  - Build mosaic
  - Now adjust one image at a time to improve
- Not ideal, more complex strategies may be needed.

# Think about this...

- 15.1.** Section 15.1.1 has: “Notice that there is no point in translating both images (**exercises** ).” Explain.
- 15.2.** Procedure 15.1 produces a tree. Explain.
- 15.3.** Why would Procedure 15.1 not produce a forest? Does a forest make sense?
- 15.4.** Sketch the tree of Figure 15.2.
- 15.5.** Section 15.1.1 has: “You could test this, for example, by comparing very heavily downsampled versions of the images.” How would this work?