

Digital Image

(B4M33DZO, Summer 2024)

Lecture 8:

Image Registration 1

<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b4m33dzo/start>

Daniel Sýkora & Ondřej Drbohlav

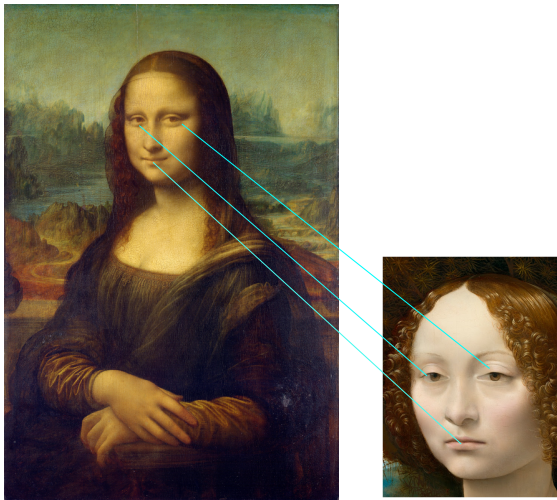
Department of Cybernetics

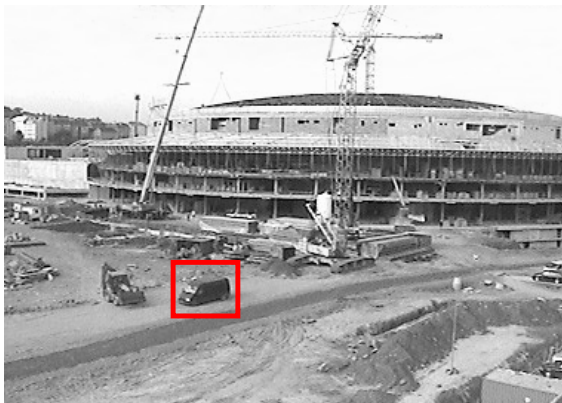
Faculty of Electrical Engineering

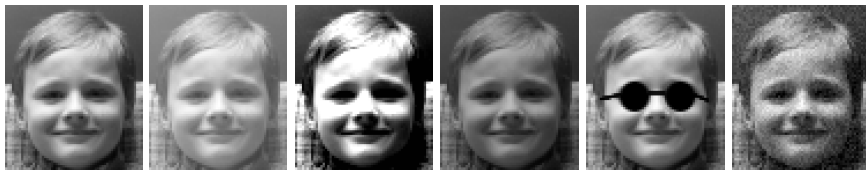
Czech Technical University in Prague

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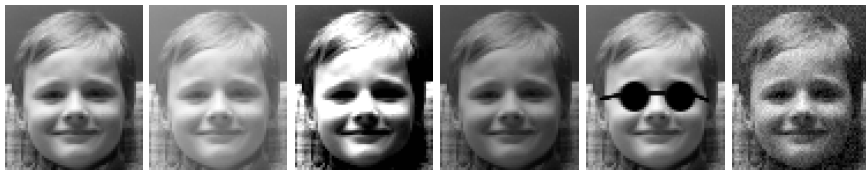






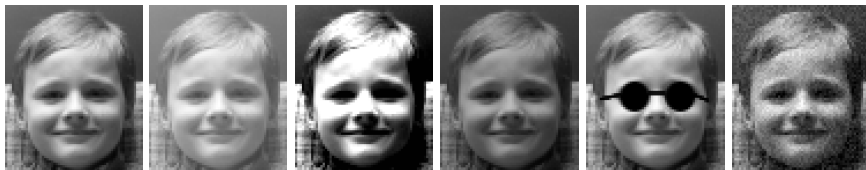
Sum of absolute differences (SAD):

$$\sum_x \sum_y |\textcolor{red}{A}[x, y] - \textcolor{blue}{B}[x, y]|$$



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Sum of squared differences (SSD): $\sum_x \sum_y (\mathbf{A}[x, y] - \mathbf{B}[x, y])^2$



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$$\sum_x \sum_y \mathbf{A}[x, y]^2 - 2 \cdot \mathbf{A}[x, y] \cdot \mathbf{B}[x, y] + \mathbf{B}[x, y]^2$$



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$$\sum_x \sum_y \mathbf{A}[x, y]^2 - 2 \cdot \underbrace{\mathbf{A}[x, y] \cdot \mathbf{B}[x, y]} + \mathbf{B}[x, y]^2$$

Cross-correlation:

$$\sum_x \sum_y \mathbf{A}(x, y) \cdot \mathbf{B}(x, y)$$



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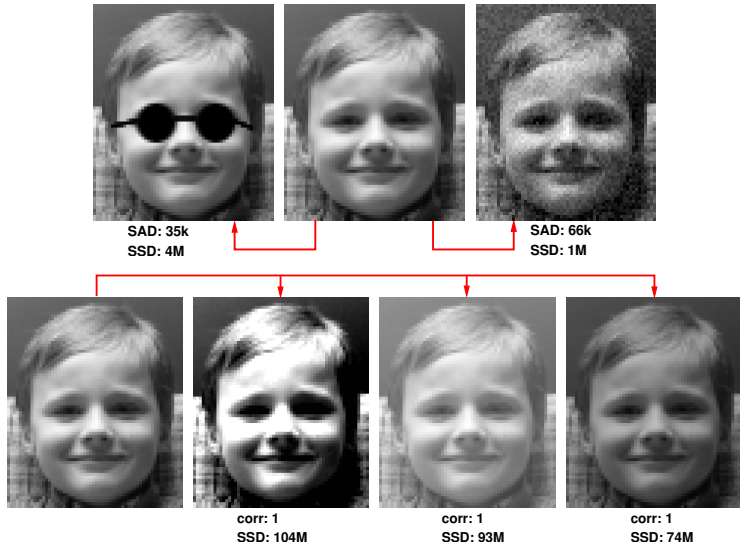
Sum of squared differences (SSD): $\sum_x \sum_y (\mathbf{A}[x, y] - \mathbf{B}[x, y])^2$

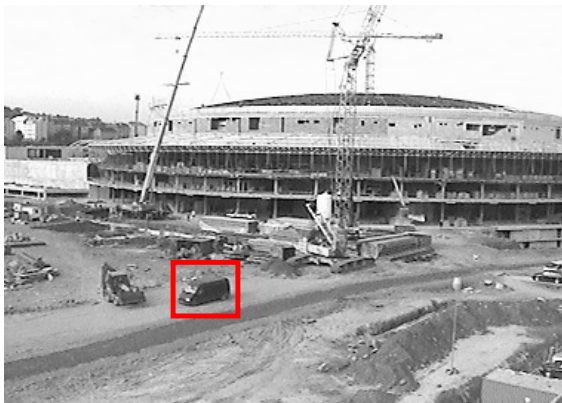
$$\sum_x \sum_y \mathbf{A}[x, y]^2 - 2 \cdot \mathbf{A}[x, y] \cdot \mathbf{B}[x, y] + \mathbf{B}[x, y]^2$$

Normalized cross-correlation:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{\mathbf{A}} \sigma_{\mathbf{B}}} \sum_x \sum_y \left(\mathbf{A}(x, y) - \hat{\mathbf{A}} \right) \cdot \left(\mathbf{B}(x, y) - \hat{\mathbf{B}} \right)$$

(invariant to brightness & contrast changes)



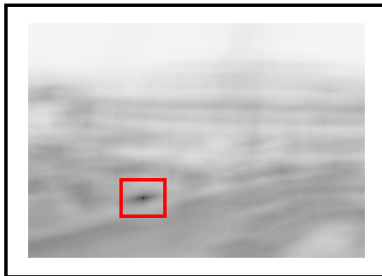
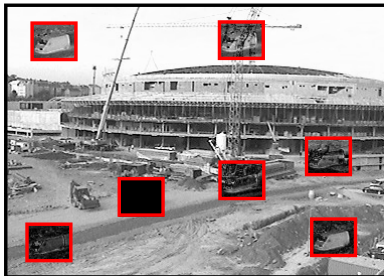


Minimize similarity metric $\circ$ over all possible shifts:

$$\arg \min_{[s,t]} \sum_x \sum_y \textcolor{red}{A}[x + \textcolor{green}{s}, y + \textcolor{green}{t}] \circ \textcolor{blue}{B}[x, y]$$

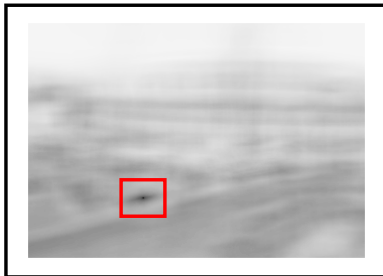
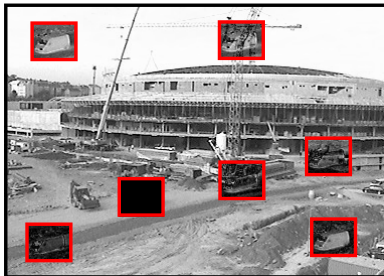
Minimize similarity metric $\circ$ over all possible shifts:

$$\arg \min_{[s,t]} \sum_x \sum_y \mathbf{A}[x + s, y + t] \circ \mathbf{B}[x, y]$$



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$$\arg \min_{[s,t]} \sum_x \sum_y \mathbf{A}[x + s, y + t] \circ \mathbf{B}[x, y]$$



Problem: complexity of block matching is $\mathcal{O}(|\mathbf{A}| \cdot |\mathbf{B}|)$.

SSD ($\mathcal{O}(|\mathbf{A}| \cdot \log |\mathbf{A}|)$, **global minimum**):

$$\arg \min_{[s,t]} \sum_{x=0}^w \sum_{y=0}^h (\mathbf{A}[x + s, y + t] - \mathbf{B}[x, y])^2 =$$

SSD ($\mathcal{O}(|\mathbf{A}| \cdot \log |\mathbf{A}|)$, **global minimum**):

$$\arg \min_{[s,t]} \sum_{x=0}^w \sum_{y=0}^h (\mathbf{A}[x+s, y+t] - \mathbf{B}[x, y])^2 =$$

$$\arg \min_{[s,t]} \left(\sum_{x=s}^{s+w} \sum_{y=t}^{t+h} \mathbf{A}[x, y]^2 - 2 \sum_{x=0}^w \sum_{y=0}^h \mathbf{A}[x+s, y+t] \cdot \mathbf{B}[x, y] \right)$$

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Summed area table:

$$\sum_{x=s}^{s+w} \sum_{y=t}^{t+h} \mathbf{A}[x, y]^2 = \Sigma[s, t] - \Sigma[s + w, t] - \Sigma[s, t + h] + \Sigma[s + w, t + h]$$

SSD ($\mathcal{O}(|\mathbf{A}| \cdot \log |\mathbf{A}|)$, global minimum):

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Summed area table:

$$\sum_{x=s}^{s+w} \sum_{y=t}^{t+h} \mathbf{A}[x, y]^2 = \Sigma[s, t] - \Sigma[s+w, t] - \Sigma[s, t+h] + \Sigma[s+w, t+h]$$

Fourier convolution theorem:

$$\sum_{x=0}^w \sum_{y=0}^h \mathbf{A}[x+s, y+t] \cdot \mathbf{B}[x, y] = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \{ \mathcal{F}\{\mathbf{A}\} \cdot \mathcal{F}\{\mathbf{B}^+\} \} [s, t]$$

Phase correlation ($\mathcal{O}(|\mathbf{A}| \cdot \log |\mathbf{A}|)$, local minimum):

$$\mathbf{A}[x, y] * \delta(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{B}[x, y] \iff \mathcal{A}[u, v] \cdot e^{2\pi i(u\mathbf{s} + v\mathbf{t})} = \mathcal{B}[u, v]$$

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$$\mathbf{A}[x, y] * \delta(s, t) = \mathbf{B}[x, y] \iff \mathcal{A}[u, v] \cdot e^{2\pi i(us+vt)} = \mathcal{B}[u, v]$$

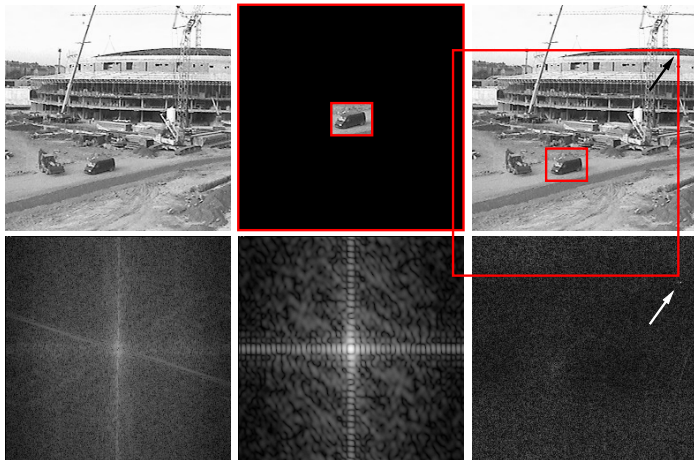
$$\frac{\mathcal{A}^*[u, v] \cdot \mathcal{B}[u, v]}{|\mathcal{A}[u, v]|^2} = e^{2\pi i(us+vt)} \implies \delta(s, t)$$

Phase correlation ($\mathcal{O}(|\mathbf{A}| \cdot \log |\mathbf{A}|)$, local minimum):

$$\mathbf{A}[x, y] * \delta(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{B}[x, y] \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathcal{A}[u, v] \cdot e^{2\pi i(us+vt)} = \mathcal{B}[u, v]$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}^*[u, v] \cdot \mathcal{B}[u, v]}{|\mathcal{A}[u, v] \cdot \mathcal{B}[u, v]|} = e^{2\pi i(us+vt)} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \delta(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t})$$

Phase correlation ($\mathcal{O}(|\mathbf{A}| \cdot \log |\mathbf{A}|)$, local minimum):



Polar transformation:

rotation $\implies$ translation on y-axis

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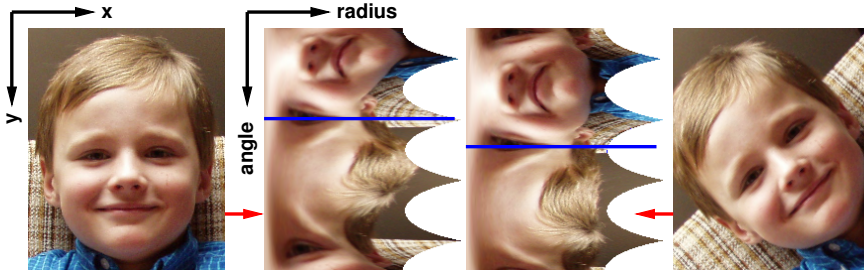
$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2}$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{y - y_c}{x - x_c}$$

Polar transformation:rotation $\implies$ translation on y-axis

$$r = \sqrt{(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2}$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{y - y_c}{x - x_c}$$



Log-polar transformation:

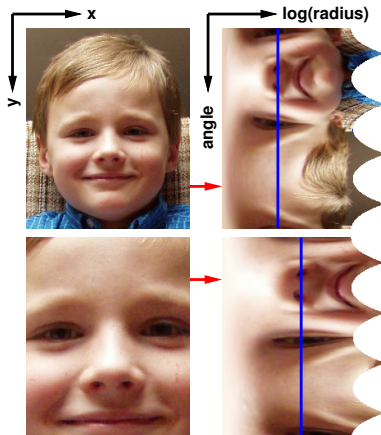
scale	$\implies$	translation on x-axis
rotation	$\implies$	translation on y-axis

Log-polar transformation:

scale $\implies$ translation on x-axis
 rotation $\implies$ translation on y-axis

$$r = \log \left(\sqrt{(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2} \right)$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{y - y_c}{x - x_c}$$



Fourier-Mellin transformation:

1. Estimate rotation and scale using frequency domain.
2. Resample image to have the same rotation and scale.
3. Use standard phase correlation to estimate translation.

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