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(r_0, c_0) - point to interpolate

12-2

$$\begin{array}{l}
 c_1 = \text{fix}(c_0) - 1 \\
 c_2 = c_1 + 1 \\
 c_3 = c_1 + 2 \\
 c_4 = c_1 + 3
 \end{array}
 \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 r_1 = \text{fix}(r_0) - 1 \\
 r_2 = r_1 + 1 \\
 r_3 = r_1 + 2 \\
 r_4 = r_1 + 2
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

if $\text{fix}(c_0) = c_0$ then no interpolation
 necessary

rows and columns for the image "window"
 to use for the interpolation

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	45	46	47	48	
49	242	213	152	148	$\begin{matrix} 45 & 46 & 47 & 48 & 12-3 \\ \circ & \circ & \times \circ & \circ & \\ \circ & \circ & \times \circ & \circ & \\ \circ & \circ & \times \circ & \circ & \\ \circ & \circ & \times \circ & \circ & \end{matrix}$
50	220	194	152	156	
51	192	147	160	154	
52	226	202	153	141	

$r_0 = 50.3$
 $c_0 = \underline{46.8}$

$f_c = \begin{bmatrix} r_{49} \cdot f_r \\ r_{50} \cdot f_r \\ r_{51} \cdot f_r \\ r_{52} \cdot f_r \end{bmatrix} = I_{BC}$

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$f_r = \begin{bmatrix} f(45 - 46.8) \\ f(46 - 46.8) \\ f(47 - 46.8) \\ f(48 - 46.8) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f(c_1 - c_0) \\ f(c_2 - c_0) \\ f(c_3 - c_0) \\ f(c_4 - c_0) \end{bmatrix}$

along the rows 12-4

$f_c = \begin{bmatrix} f(r_1 - r_0) \\ f(r_2 - r_0) \\ f(r_3 - r_0) \\ f(r_4 - r_0) \end{bmatrix}$

along the columns

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$$[f_{c_1} \ f_{c_2} \ f_{c_3} \ f_{c_4}] \begin{bmatrix} - & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{r_1} \\ f_{r_2} \\ f_{r_3} \\ f_{r_4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_{BC} = f_c^T I f_r$$

do this individually for R, G, B

I: image sub matrix
on
window

↑ ↑

can operate first on rows or columns — same result!

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12-6

$$\pm_{BC}(50.3, 46.8) =$$

$$[-.1470 \ .8470 \ .7630 \ -.0610] \begin{bmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -.0320 \\ .2720 \\ 1.7280 \\ -.1180 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 157.2$$

uint8 0-255

$$R = \text{round}(\pm_{BC})$$

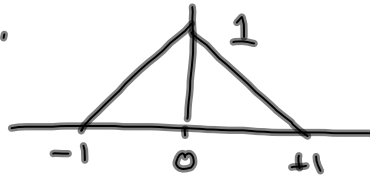
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Bilinear Interp.

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$$f_r = \begin{bmatrix} f(c_r - c_0) \\ f(k_r - c_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_c = \begin{bmatrix} f(r_r - r_0) \\ f(r_2 - r_0) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$f = \begin{cases} -|x| + 1 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$r_0, c_0 : \begin{aligned} r_1 &= \text{fix}(r_0) \\ k_2 &= r_1 + 1 \\ c_1 &= \text{fix}(c_0) \\ c_2 &= c_1 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$I_{BL} = f_c^T \underbrace{I}_{f_r}$$

12-8

$$\begin{bmatrix} .7 & .3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 194 & 152 \\ 147 & 160 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{159.5}$$

 Camera calibration : USGS

$$\underline{x_0, y_0, f, k_1, k_2, k_3, p_1, p_2}$$

resolving power / resolution

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autocollimation

PPA principal point of autocollimation

PPS principal point best symmetry

we use this one

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12-10

lens distortion model Duane Brown
Chie Fraser
L 1997

$$x - x_0 = -f \frac{y}{w}$$

$$y - y_0 = -f \frac{v}{w}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x - x_c \\ y - y_c \\ z - z_c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_x = x - x_0 + f \frac{y}{w} = 0$$

$$F_y = y - y_0 + f \frac{v}{w} = 0$$

$$F_x = x - x_0 + \Delta x + f \frac{y}{w} = 0$$

$$F_y = y - y_0 + \Delta y + f \frac{v}{w} = 0$$

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lens distortion

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$$\Delta x = \Delta x_r + \Delta x_d + \Delta x_u + \Delta x_f \quad 12-11$$

$$\Delta y = \Delta y_r + \Delta y_d + \Delta y_u + \Delta y_f$$

radial

decentering

unflatness

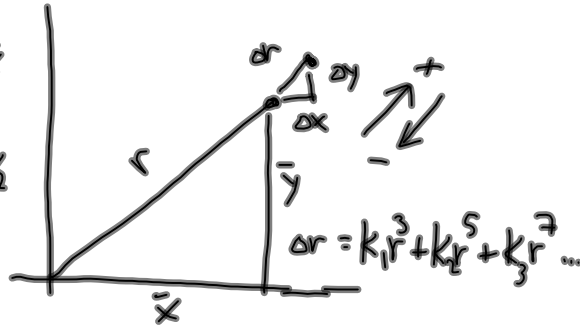
in-plane

radial:

$$x - x_0 = \bar{x}$$

$$y - y_0 = \bar{y}$$

$$r = [\bar{x}^2 + \bar{y}^2]^{1/2}$$



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$$\frac{\bar{x}}{r} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta r}, \quad \Delta x = \frac{\Delta r}{r} \cdot \bar{x}$$

12-12

$$\frac{\bar{y}}{r} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta r}, \quad \Delta y = \frac{\Delta r}{r} \cdot \bar{y}$$

$$\Delta x_r = \frac{k_1 r^3 + k_2 r^5 + k_3 r^7}{r} \cdot \bar{x}$$

$$\Delta y_r = \frac{k_1 r^3 + k_2 r^5 + k_3 r^7}{r} \cdot \bar{y}$$

$$\Delta x_r = \bar{x} \cdot [k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4 + k_3 r^6]$$

$$\Delta y_r = \bar{y} \cdot [k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4 + k_3 r^6]$$

radial
distortion

unknowns k_1, k_2, k_3

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$$\Delta x_d = P_1 (r^2 + 2\bar{x}^2) + 2P_2 \bar{x}\bar{y}$$

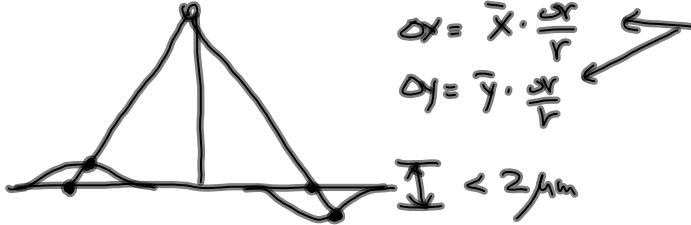
$$\Delta y_d = 2P_1 \bar{x}\bar{y} + P_2 (r^2 + 2\bar{y}^2)$$

(not same as textbook)

decentering
distortion

12-13

focal plane unflatness (on L of plane)



$$\Delta x = \bar{x} \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{r}$$

$$\Delta y = \bar{y} \cdot \frac{\Delta r}{r}$$

$$\Delta r = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 x^2 + a_4 y^2 + a_5 xy + a_6 x^3 + a_7 y^3 + a_8 x^2 y + a_9 x y^2$$

$$\Delta x_u = \frac{\bar{x}}{r} \cdot \Delta r$$

$$\Delta y_u = \frac{\bar{y}}{r} \cdot \Delta r$$

unflatness
distortion

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