

Übung zur Vorlesung Video-Inhaltsanalyse

Blatt 2 – Analyse der Kamerabewegung

Lösung: Aufgabe 1 – Klasse CameraModel

Entwerfen Sie eine Klasse *CameraModel*, die folgende Funktionen zur Verfügung stellt. Die ersten beiden Funktionen transformieren die Position (*srcX/srcY*) eines Pixels in eine neue Position (*destX/destY*).

- `void transformPointCylindric (double srcX, double srcY, double &destX, double &destY);`
- `void transformPointEightParameter (double srcX, double srcY, double &destX, double &destY);`
- `void transformCylindric (Image &src, Image &dest);`
- `void transformEightParameter (Image &src, Image &dest);`

```
void transformPointCylindric (double srcX, double srcY, int &destX, int &destY)
{
    // normalize coordinates
    srcX = (srcX -width/2) / width;
    srcY = (srcY -height/2) / height;

    // rotation
    destX =(int) (width/2.0+width * (atan (srcX / focalLength)));

    // height
    destY =(int) (height/2.0+height*(srcY / sqrt (srcX*srcX + focalLength*focalLength));
    return;
}

void transformPointEightParameter (double srcX, double srcY, int &destX, int &destY)
{
    destX = (int) ((srcX*a11 + srcY*a12 + tx)/(srcX*b1 + srcY*b2 + 1.0));
    destY = (int) ((srcX*a21 + srcY*a22 + ty)/(srcX*b1 + srcY*b2 + 1.0));
    return;
}

void transformCylindric (Image &src, Image &dest)
{
    width=src.width;
    height=src.height;
    dest.resize (width, height, src.band);
    dest.clear(0);

    int destX, destY;
    for (int b=0; b<dest.band; b++) {
        for (int h=0; h<dest.height; h++) {
            for (int w=0; w<dest.width; w++) {
                transformPointCylindric (w, h, destX, destY);
                if (destX>=0 && destX<dest.width && destY>=0 && destY<dest.height) {
                    dest.data[b][destY][destX] = src.data[b][h][w];
                } // if
            }
        }
    }
    return;
}
```

```

void transformEightParameter (Image &src, Image &dest)
{
    width=src.width;
    height=src.height;
    dest.resize (width, height, src.band);
    dest.clear(0);

    int destX, destY;
    for (int b=0; b<dest.band; b++) {
        for (int h=0; h<dest.height; h++) {
            for (int w=0; w<dest.width; w++) {
                transformPointEightParameter (w, h, destX, destY);
                if (destX>=0 && destX<dest.width && destY>=0 && destY<dest.height) {
                    dest.data[b][destY][destX] = src.data[b][h][w];
                } // if
            }
        }
    }
    return;
}

```

Lösung: Aufgabe 2 – Klasse CameraModel

Erweitern Sie die Klasse CameraModel, um die Verschiebung zweier Bilder zu berechnen (tx und ty beim 8-Parameter Modell). Entwickeln Sie dazu folgende Funktion:

- `void getTranslation (Image &img1, Image &img2, int &tx, int &ty);`

```

void getTranslation (Image &img1, Image &img2, int &tx, int &ty)
{
    int minDiff = 100000000;
    for (int y=-height+1; y<height+1; y++) {
        for (int x=-width+1; x<width-1; x++) {

            int diff=0;
            int cnt=0;

            for (int h=0; h<height-1; h++) {
                for (int w=0; w< width+1; w++) {

                    int r1=img1.data[0][h][w];
                    int g1=img1.data[1][h][w];
                    int b1=img1.data[2][h][w];
                    if (r1==255 && g1==255 && b1==128) continue; // undefined pixel

                    int r2=img2.data[0][y+h][x+w];
                    int g2=img2.data[1][y+h][x+w];
                    int b2=img2.data[2][y+h][x+w];
                    if (r2==255 && g2==255 && b2==128) continue; // undefined pixel

                    diff += abs (img1.data[0][h][w] - img2.data[0][py][px]) +
                        abs (img1.data[1][h][w] - img2.data[1][py][px]) +
                        abs (img1.data[2][h][w] - img2.data[2][py][px]);

                    cnt++;
                } // for
            } // for
            diff /= cnt;
            if (minDiff>diff) {
                tx=x;
                ty=y;
                minDiff=diff;
            } // if
        } // for
    } // for
    return;
}

```