

A TECHNIQUE FOR AUTOMATIC IMAGE SEQUENCES ALIGNMENT

Dimitar Garnevski¹, Petya Pavlova¹, Nikola Petrov²
¹Technical University Sofia, branch of Plovdiv
²Institute of Astronomy and NAO, BAS

Introduction

The mathematics defines the differences between two images of one object to parameters of planar, affine or perspective transformation [1]. A comparing of these objects supposes a preliminary alignment. The main question at this stage of processing is how to find invariants that allow calculate correctly the transformation parameters. There are two common approaches: feature-based approach and pixel-based approach [2,3]. In the first case some geometric features as corners, lines, curves and so on are fixed in the images by their positions and sizes. The values of parameters of transformation are calculated after comparing the chosen features. In the second case the values of parameters are calculated by finding maximal correspondence between whole images, fixed regions or random samples from the model of the object [2]. The methods for extracting features depend on particular task. For example – in medical image processing [4,5] are used the both approaches. The free astronomical image processing software –Siril [6], supposes automated alignment for global star alignment (rotation + translation) and translation using DFT (discrete Fourier transformation) centered on an object - more suited for planetary and bright nebula images, and PSF (point spread function) of a single reference star, for deep sky images.

The main task of this study is to create a technique for arranging two images of the solar prominences on the solar limb that are obtained by the Lyot-type coronagraph at NAO Rozhen.

Theory

Preliminary analysis

The images of the solar corona obtained from the terrestrial instruments consist of two parts - part of the core area of the corona with prominences and a black area of a permanent artificial moon (fig. 1), and the position of the artificial moon variate in the difference images of one sequence.

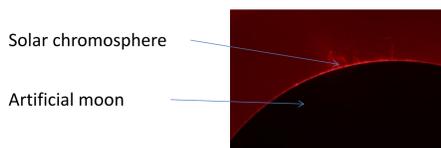


Fig. 1 A common view of solar chromosphere and prominences image

From the point of view of geometry the consecutive frames present planar projections of one variable object. It means that each pair of images could be aligned by parameters of similarity: scaling factor, rotation angle and displacements [1]. The order of applying the needed transformations is very important and results are real if the center of the object coincides with the center of coordinate system. It means that the first operation must fix a center of the object. The size of the disk of artificial moon for particular instrument is constant. This makes the scaling factor insignificant, and it could be used for calculation the center of coordinate system, displacements of translation and be a center of rotation. Another special peculiarity of the sequences of solar images is dynamics of changes of the analyzed object. It complicates finding the angle of rotation.

Feature extraction

The simple way to calculate *displacements* at directions $x-dx$ and $y-dy$ is finding the difference between two positions of one point in consecutive images (fig.2). The technique described below uses a center of circle for this calculation.

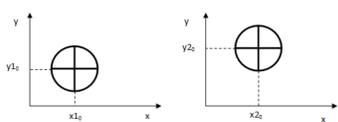


Fig 2. Displacements between two centroms

$$x = x_2 - x_1 \quad dy = y_2 - y_1 \quad (1)$$

If we have three points $A(x_a, y_a)$, $B(x_b, y_b)$, $C(x_c, y_c)$, the coordinates x_0, y_0 of the centrum of the circle could be calculated by equation (2) [7]:

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(y_c - y_b) \cdot (x_c^2 + y_c^2 - x_a^2 - y_a^2) - (y_c - y_a) \cdot (x_c^2 + y_c^2 - x_b^2 - y_b^2)}{(x_c - x_a) \cdot (y_c - y_b) - (x_c - x_b) \cdot (y_c - y_a)}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x_c - x_a) \cdot (x_c^2 + y_c^2 - x_b^2 - y_b^2) - (x_c - x_b) \cdot (x_c^2 + y_c^2 - x_a^2 - y_a^2)}{(x_c - x_a) \cdot (y_c - y_b) - (x_c - x_b) \cdot (y_c - y_a)} \quad (2)$$

The radius from the points is calculated by equation (3).

$$(x_i - x_0)^2 + (y_i - y_0)^2 = r_i^2 \quad i=A,B,C \quad (3)$$

The points A,B and C lay on the borders of the artificial moon. That is why the borders in the image have to be outlined. This could be obtained by gradient of the light distribution [8]. The processing also includes calculation of directional gradients for the central pixel- b_0 under the 3×3 pixels window. The b_i are pixels values from the image, and m_i are coefficients of gradient operator (4).

$$gr(b_0(x, y)) = \sqrt{gr_x^2 + gr_y^2}$$

$$gr_{x/y} = \sum_{k=1}^9 m_{i(x/y)} \cdot b_i \quad (4)$$

The gradient image is discrete function and that decrease the accuracy of calculations. That is why the technique applied for finding border points includes tracking the contour by Canny edge detection method [9] and calculation the center coordinates by three-pass procedure.

Implementation

The algorithm was implemented by parallel processing technique including GPGPU (General Purpose GPU computing) and OpenCV library for image processing. Figure 3 represents the algorithm for images alignment.

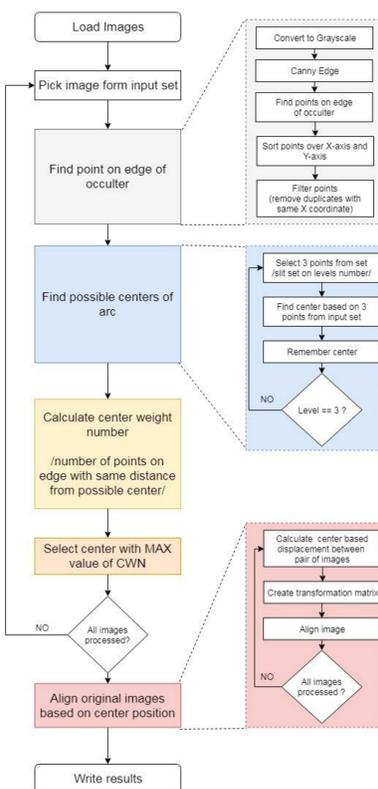


Fig. 3 The images alignment algorithm

The algorithm shown on Figure 3 can be described in four common steps:

- Extraction of points over the visible the edge of artificial moon;
- Finding of possible centers of the arc;
- Finding of the real center;
- Alignment of the images.

Alignment of two images is performed with use of affine transformation translation matrix, which can be represented with (5):

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & d_x \\ 0 & 1 & d_y \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

Parameters d_x and d_y are calculated as a displacement between the centers of circles in two images.

Experiment and results

For the experiment are used sequences of images of solar corona registered by 15-cm Lyot-coronagraph mounted at NAO Rozhen. The images are 3400×2300 pixels. At the images below are represented different stages of the images processing. Color images below describe work of the algorithm responsible for determination of the center of arc. Based on first, middle and last points of group of points that represents visible part of the occulting disk.

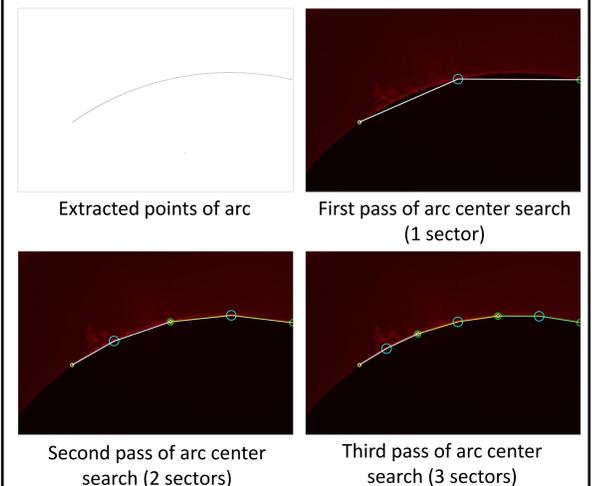


Fig. 4 Stages of processing

For the image above calculated center has coordinates $x = 1331$ and $y = -972$ (center of coordinate system is in left bottom corner of the image). Second image has center $x = 1339$ and $y = -961$, and third $x = 1331$ and $y = -972$. It means that the second image will be moved to the left with 8 pixels and bottom - with 12 pixels before crop operation for limitation the visible field. Figure 5 shows differences of two images before and after alignment.

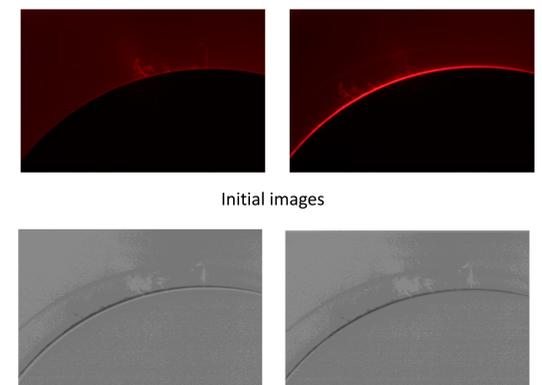


Fig. 5 Images of differences before (left) and after (right) alignment

Conclusions

Developed algorithm can effectively handle images that contain less than 50% of the visible part of the occulting disk. In cases with more than 50% of the arc we can use implementation of the Hough transformation to find the circles. Since the lightness and contrast of input images variate in some cases, for optimal results (determination the edge of the occulting disk and elimination the possible false points that are not part of the arc) that insists of additional improvement of these parameters. The full compensation of distortion needs of rotation. However, finding the rotation angle depends on the changes in the picture and makes the result of automatic alignment unreliable in case of unstable solar corona. The problem could be solved using function of differences between two images calculated after step by step rotation around the center of the occulting disk.

References

1. Birchfield S. An introduction to projective geometry (for computer vision) A.D. 1998
2. Zuliani M., Computational Methods for Automatic Image Registration, PhD thesis, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2006
3. Nese M., Automatic Image Alignment, Computational Photography, Alexei Efros, CMU, Fall 2011
4. Kumar A., R. Bandaru, B Rao, S. Kulkarni, N. Ghatpande, Automatic Image Alignment and Stitching of Medical Images with Seam Blending, International Journal of Biomedical and Biological Engineering Vol:4, No:5, 2010
5. Ching-Wei Wang, and Hsiang-Chou Chen, Improved image alignment method in application to X-ray images and biological images, BIOINFORMATICS, Vol. 29 no. 15 2013, pages 1879–1887, doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btt309
6. Siril, A free astronomical image processing software, <https://free-astro.org/index.php/Siril>
7. <http://mathforum.org/dr.math/>
8. Gonzalez R., Woods R., Digital Image Processing, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall, 2002
9. Hoggar S. G., Mathematics of digital images. Creation, Compression, Restoration, Recognition. Cambridge, 2012
10. OpenCV (Open Computer Vision) Reference, <http://opencv.org/>

Contact

Department of Computer systems and technologies
 Technical University–Sofia, branch Plovdiv 25 Tsanko Diustabanov St. 4000 Plovdiv
 garnevski_dm@abv.bg ; p_pavlova@gbg.bg

