

Image transparency, composition by α -blending

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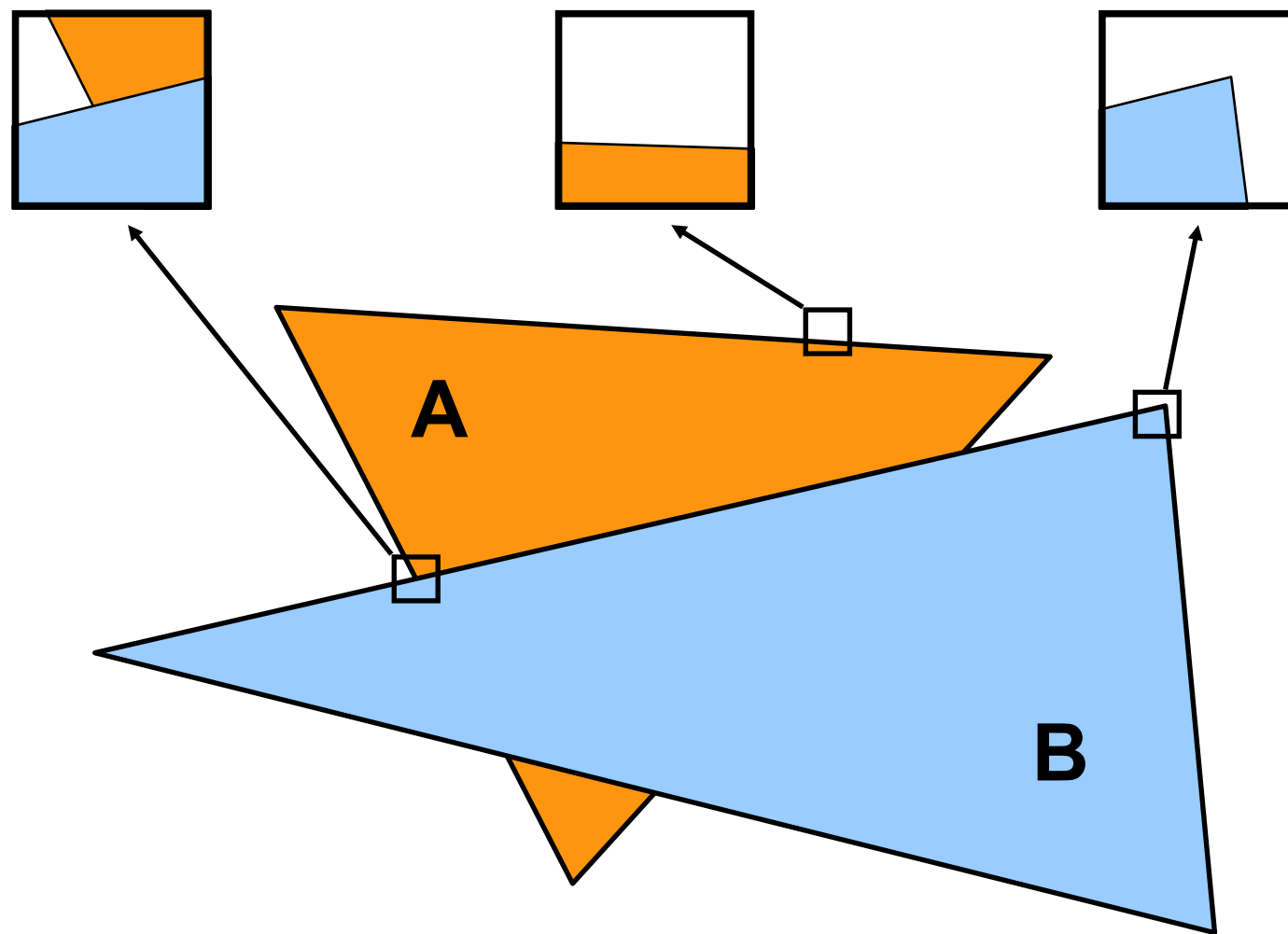


Image composition

- **composition using real images**
 - changing (tampering with) image background, ..
- **image fading („fade-in”, „fade-out”)**
 - animation, video cutting
- **image synthesis**
 - picture can be assembled from several independent parts (e.g. background, foreground, flames, mist, clouds, ..)



Pixel-area coverage





α channel

- ◆ **percentual pixel-area coverage** („opaque paint“)
 - complementary to „transparency“
 - $\alpha = 0$... absolutely transparent (no effect on result)
 - $\alpha = 1$... completely opaque („nothing shows through“)
- ◆ **α value** stored in every pixel
 - integer representation ($0 \div 255$)
 - quadruple [**R, G, B, α**]
 - more practical format [**R α , G α , B α , α**]

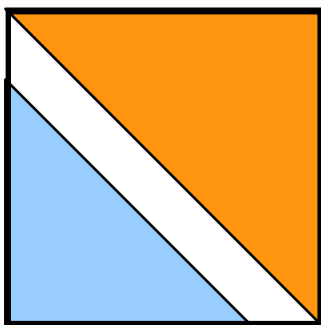


Composition of two images

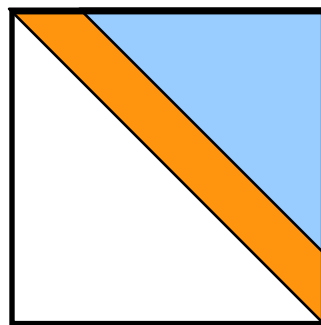
- two source pixels: $[\mathbf{A}, \alpha_A]$ and $[\mathbf{B}, \alpha_B]$
 - need to define result $[\mathbf{C}, \alpha_C]$
- ? **composition model** ?

$$\alpha_A = 0.5$$

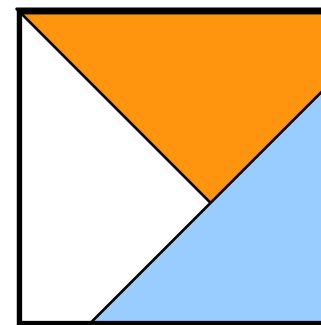
$$\alpha_B = 0.4$$



?



?

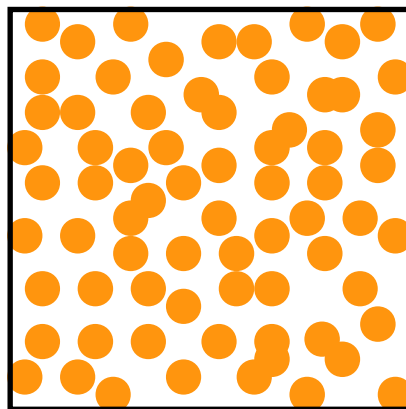




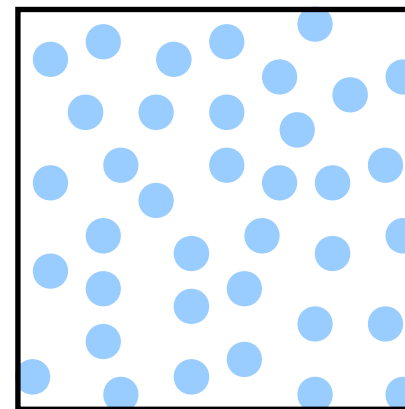
Pixel-area coverage model

- ◆ pixel $[\mathbf{A}, \alpha_A]$ is randomly covered by an opaque paint \mathbf{A} (with uniform probability α_A)
 - composition of arbitrary geometric. independent shapes
 - sufficient in most cases

$\alpha = 0.5$



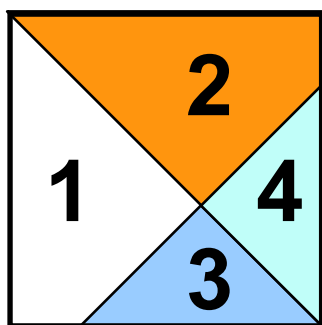
$\alpha = 0.2$





Superimposition of two pixels

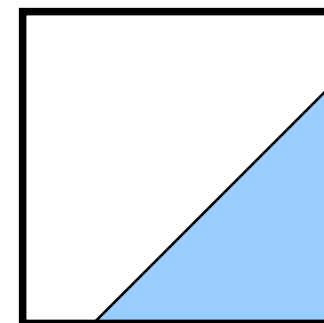
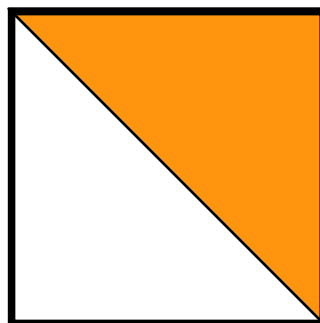
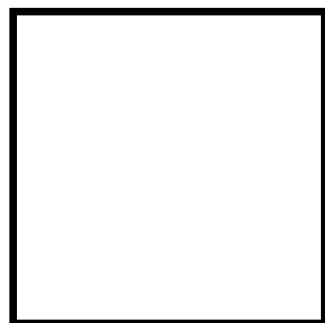
	segment	area	color
1	void	$(1 - \alpha_A)(1 - \alpha_B)$	0
2	A	$\alpha_A(1 - \alpha_B)$	0, A
3	B	$\alpha_B(1 - \alpha_A)$	0, B
4	A i B	$\alpha_A\alpha_B$	0, A, B



total 12 combinations



Superimposition of two pixels



op.

clear

A

B

colors

(0,0,0,0)

(0,A,0,A)

(0,0,B,B)

F_A

0

1

0

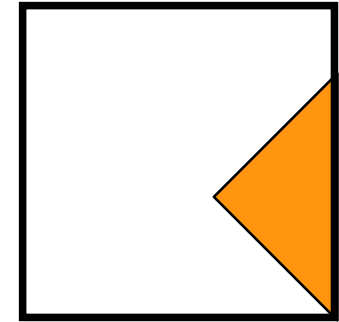
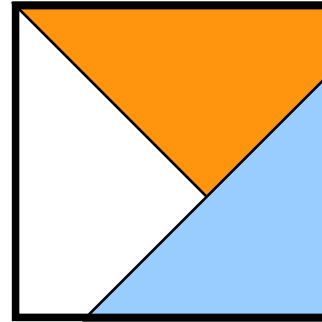
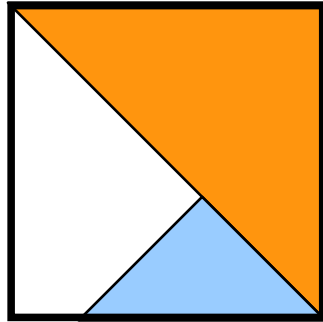
F_B

0

0

1

Superimposition of two pixels



op.

A over B

B over A

A in B

colors

(0,A,B,A)

(0,A,B,B)

(0,0,0,A)

F_A

1

$(1 - \alpha_B)$

α_B

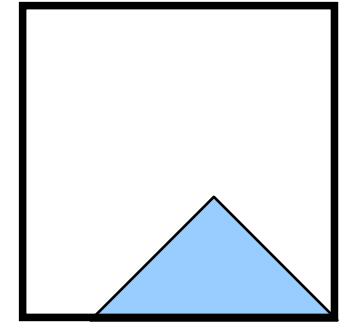
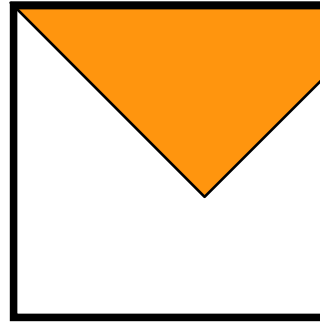
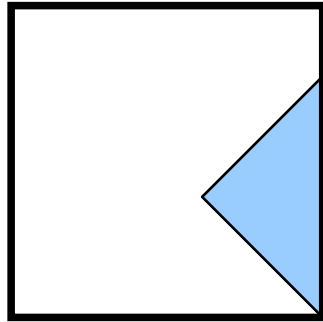
F_B

$(1 - \alpha_A)$

1

0

Superimposition of two pixels



op.

B in A

A held out by B

B held out by A

colors

(0,0,0,B)

(0,A,0,0)

(0,0,B,0)

F_A

0

$(1 - \alpha_B)$

0

F_B

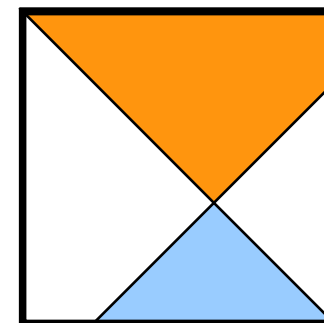
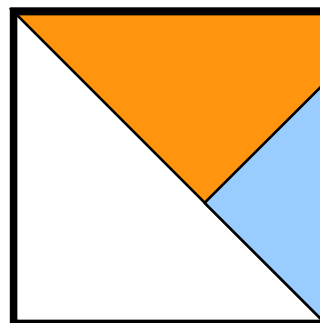
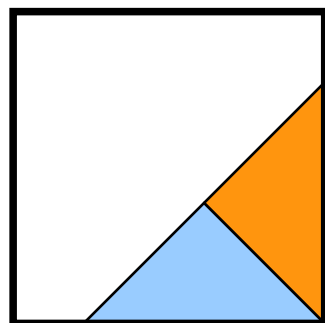
α_A

0

$(1 - \alpha_A)$



Superimposition of two pixels



op.

A atop B

B atop A

A xor B

colors

(0,0,B,A)

(0,A,0,B)

(0,A,B,0)

F_A

α_B

$(1 - \alpha_B)$

$(1 - \alpha_B)$

F_B

$(1 - \alpha_A)$

α_A

$(1 - \alpha_A)$



Implementation

- ◆ quadruples **RGBA** are stored as [**R α , G α , B α , α]
 - α -channel will be multiplied in any case**
- ◆ conversion back to RGB .. **dividing by α**
 - rare operation
 - just throwing away the 4th component looks much better
- ◆ **superimposition of two pixels**
 - all four components are multiplied by the factor **F $_x$**
 - linear blending operation on quadruples (fast SSE, GPU instructions..)



Operator summary

◆ general binary superimposition $A \text{ op } B$:

$$[F_A R_A + F_B R_B, F_A G_A + F_B G_B, F_A B_A + F_B B_B, F_A \alpha_A + F_B \alpha_B]$$

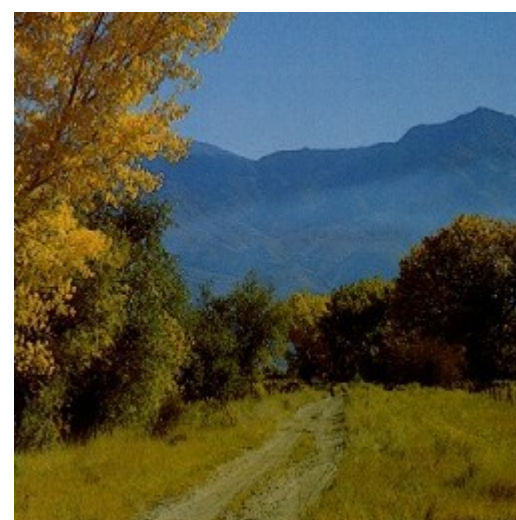
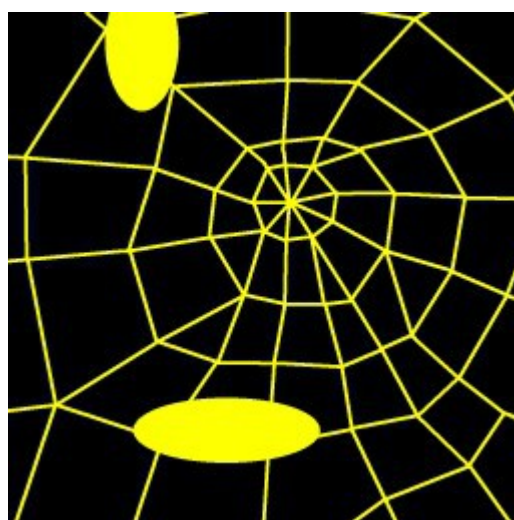
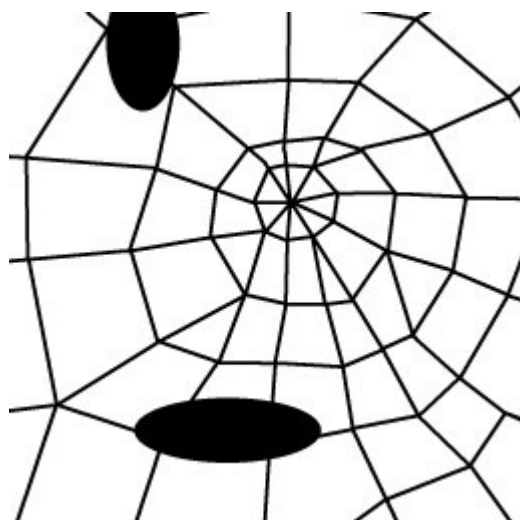
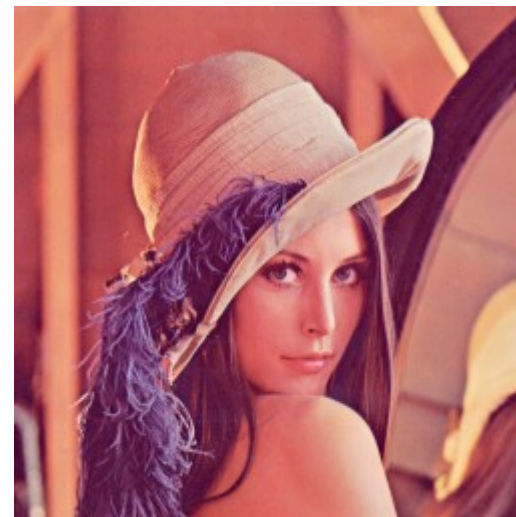
◆ $\text{darken} (A, \rho) = [\rho R_A, \rho G_A, \rho B_A, \alpha_A]$

◆ $\text{fade} (A, \delta) = [\delta R_A, \delta G_A, \delta B_A, \delta \alpha_A]$

◆ $\text{opaque} (A, \omega) = [R_A, G_A, B_A, \omega \alpha_A]$

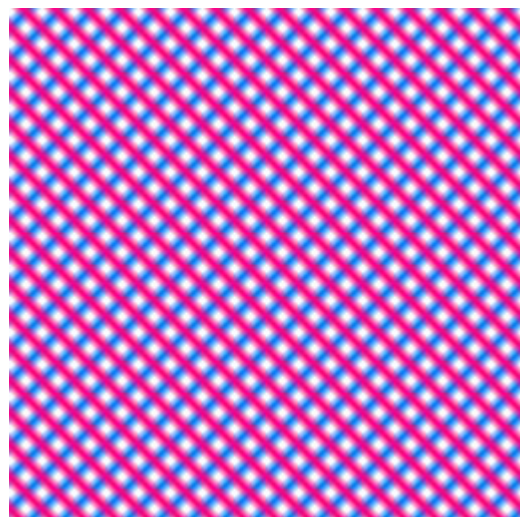


Examples – inputs

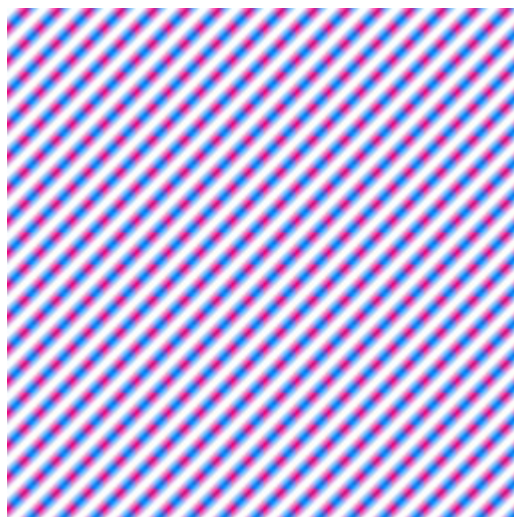




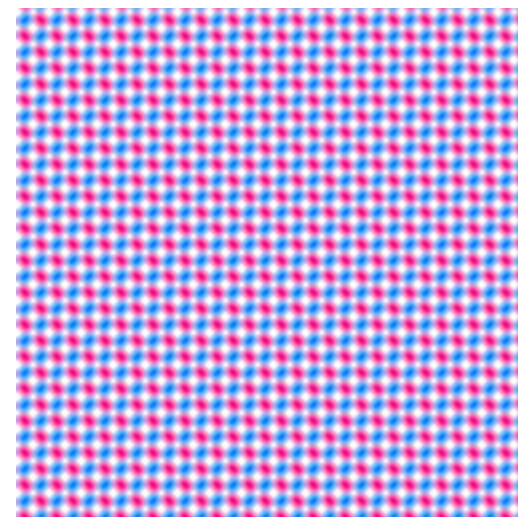
Examples – binary op. I



1 over 2



1 atop 2

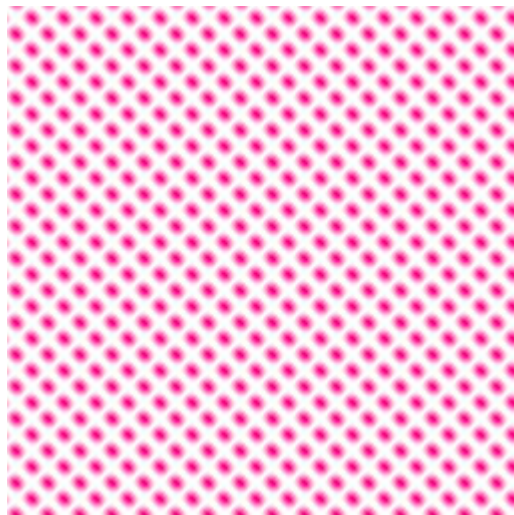


1 xor 2

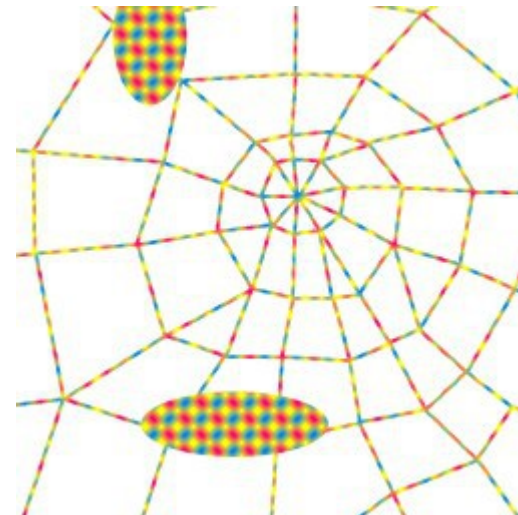
Examples – binary op. II



1 in 2

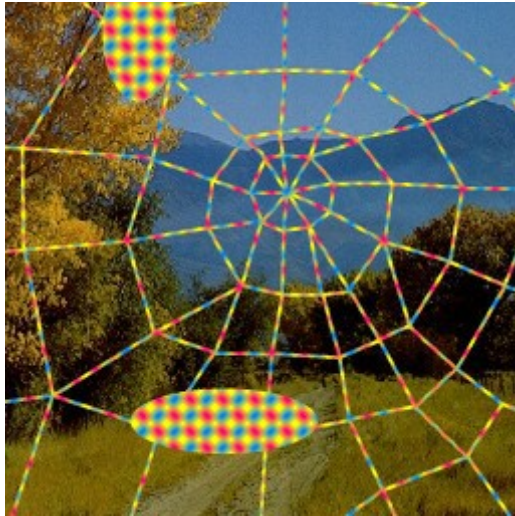


1 held out by 2



(1 xor 2) atop W

Examples – binary op. III



$((1 \text{ xor } 2) \text{ atop } W) \text{ over } V$

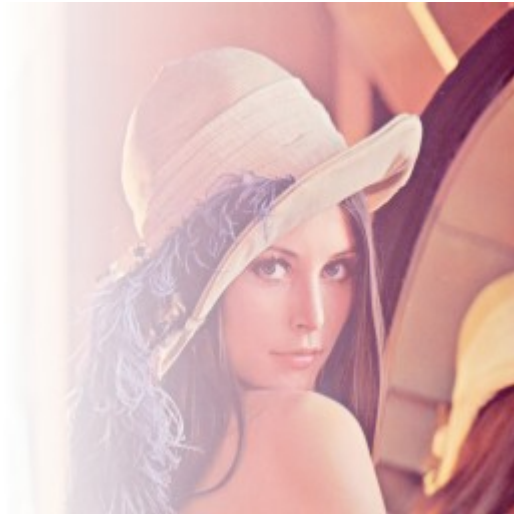


$(V \text{ atop } (1 \text{ xor } 2)) \text{ over } L$

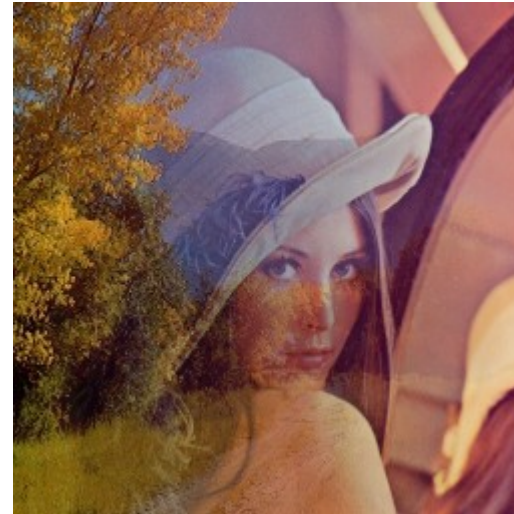


$V \text{ atop } (1 \text{ xor } 2)$

Examples – image fading



fade(L, horiz)



fade(L, horiz) over V



Operator „plus”

- additive operator **A plus B**:
[$R_A + R_B$, $G_A + G_B$, $B_A + B_B$, $\alpha_A + \alpha_B$]
- carefully! (can cause overflow)
- ➔ example 1: **fading** of two images
fade(A,t) plus fade(B,1 - t)
- ➔ example 2: **tree on fire**
(FFire plus (BFire held out by Tree)) over
darken(Tree,0.8) over Background

Originally from the movie „Star Trek II“ (1982) – „Genesis Effect“:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qe9qSLYK5q4>

The End



More info:

- **J. Foley, A. van Dam, S. Feiner, J. Hughes:** *Computer Graphics, Principles and Practice*, 835-843
- **T. Porter, T. Duff (Lucasfilm):** *Compositing Digital Images*, *Computer Graphics* 18(3), 1984