
Subject: Re: Identification of points after transformations

Posted by [Klemen](#) on Tue, 24 Jul 2012 12:00:04 GMT

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> Programming/statistics specific: how should I compare an array that looks like this: [1.2, 3.6, 9.4, 12.4] with other arrays that look like: [1.1, 3.7, 12.3] or [1.1, 2.1, 8.9, 11.9]. Where the first should turn out to be a match and the second not.

Hi Helder,

for this programming part you could make use of histogram. If you set up appropriate bin sizes, you could see if you values in the arrays you compare correspond to each other or not.

For the first part, I am not sure whether I can help.

Cheers, Klemen

On Tuesday, July 24, 2012 1:01:35 PM UTC+2, Helder wrote:

> Hi,

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> *** sorry for the long post... ***

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> I'm tangled up with a problem that is at first sight not that easy.

> I have two sets of images where I have identified n-points in the first image and m-points in the second image. The two sets of points do not have a common order within the array where they are stored.

> Now the points in the second set are rotated and scaled (magnified) with respect to the first set around an arbitrary pivoting point.

> For complicated reasons I cannot explain here, I cannot use FFTs or other direct image alignment procedures. I have to work with "bare" points.

> So here is what I was thinking doing. First I select a random starting point (for instance the first element of the array) in the first array and then I sort the array based on the distances with respect to this reference point.

> In IDL terms it would look something like this:

> nPoints = 10

> ImageSize = 512

> Arr1=RANDOMU(SEED,nPoints,2) * FLOAT(ImageSize)

> RefPoint = Arr1[0,*]

> RefPntArr1 = Arr1

> RefPntArr1[* ,0] = Arr1[* ,0]-RefPoint[0,0]

> RefPntArr1[* ,1] = Arr1[* ,1]-RefPoint[0,1]

> DistArr = SQRT(TOTAL((RefPntArr1)^2,2))

> SortingArr = SORT(DistArr)

> ReSortArr1 = Arr1[SortingArr ,*]

> PRINT, Arr1

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> Now I that I have the sorted array from the first image, I have to define relative distances and relative angles. To do that I select a second reference point, for instance the last element of the array, and reference all distances to the distance between the first and last element of the array. The same goes for the angles. That would look something like this:

> $\text{RefDistArr1} = \text{DistArr}[\text{SortingArr}]$

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> $\text{RefAngleArr1} = \text{ATAN}(\text{ReSortArr1}[:,1]-\text{ReSortArr1}[0,1], \text{ReSortArr1}[:,0]-\text{ReSortArr1}[0,0])$

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Subject: Re: Identification of points after transformations
Posted by [Helder Marchetto](#) on Tue, 24 Jul 2012 12:35:47 GMT
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On Tuesday, July 24, 2012 2:00:04 PM UTC+2, Klemen wrote:
> > Programming/statistics specific: how should I compare an array that looks like this: [1.2, 3.6, 9.4, 12.4] with other arrays that look like: [1.1, 3.7, 12.3] or [1.1, 2.1, 8.9, 11.9]. Where the first should turn out to be a match and the second not.
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> Cheers, Klemen
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Thanks for the good tip, I forgot about the magic of Histogram()...
For a bin size I guess I need something that is smaller than the average distance between elements.

Cheers,

h

Subject: Re: Identification of points after transformations
Posted by [Craig Markwardt](#) on Tue, 24 Jul 2012 13:44:47 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

On Tuesday, July 24, 2012 7:01:35 AM UTC-4, Helder wrote:

> Hi,

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> Any tips are welcome.

I apologize that I didn't read your complete post. You might be interested in the following paper...

[1] IAF-98.A.6.05

Development and Validation of a Fast and Reliable Star Sensor Algorithm
with Reduced Data Base

E.J. v.d. Heide, M. Kruijff, S.R. Douma, D. Oude Lansink

Matching stars in two maps sounds equivalent to your desire to match control points. This algorithm is implemented as "tristarid1" in the HEASOFT tools (not IDL).

Craig
