Edge Detection and Normalized Cross-Correlation Report

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2238-CSE-5331-002, Professor Manfred Huber

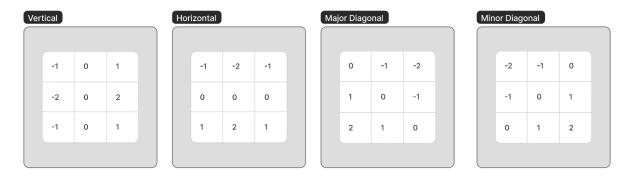
The University of Texas at Arlington

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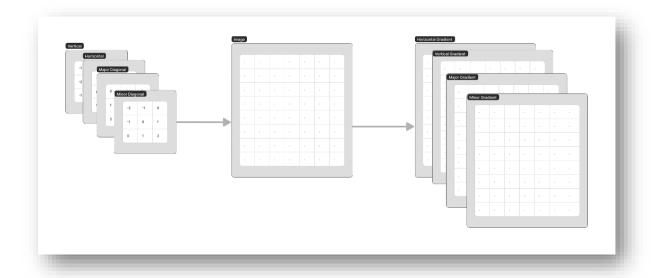
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Edge Detection Using Sobel Templates

Defined four Sobel templates for detecting vertical, horizontal, and diagonal edges. These
will later be used to calculate the individual gradients of the original. Below are the Sobel
templates used:

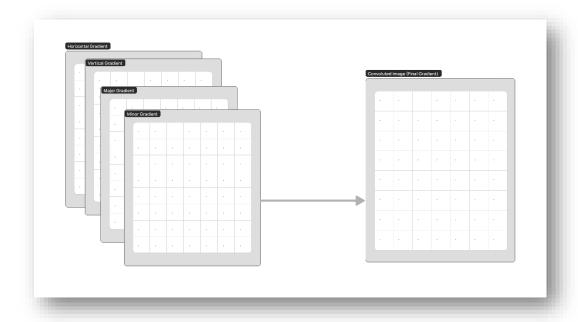


- Performed convolution for each Sobel template and stored that gradient in a temporary
 2D array. For each pixel in the image, the corresponding gradient was calculated by
 convoluting the Sobel template with the image around that pixel.
- 3. The formulation used for convolution is as follows:
 - a. $G_{template} = \sum_{u=-1}^{1} \sum_{v=-1}^{1} Image(x + u, y + v) * Sobel(u + 1, v + 1)$
 - i. $G_{template}$ convolution gradient
 - ii. Image(x + u, y + v) pixel intensity in image
 - iii. Sobel(u+1, v+1) pixel inensity in Sobel template
 - iv. x, y image coords.
 - v. u, v sobel template coords.
- 4. After the convolution process, four different gradients of the original image were created:
 - a. G_x horizonal gradient
 - b. G_v vertical gradient
 - c. G_{Major} Major Diagonal gradient
 - d. G_{Minor} Minor Diagonal gradient
- 5. Here is diagram that illustrates the convolution process:



6. After calculating the gradients, I found the final gradient of the processed image using the equation:

a.
$$|G| = \sqrt{G_x^2 + G_y^2 + G_{Major}^2 + G_{Minor}^2}$$
; Range[Global min, Global max]



7. While looping through to find the final gradient, I updated the global max and min so I could have a well-defined interval for normalization:

8. Looped through the Gradient and normalized each pixel for the range of [0, 255] which maps the original gradient magnitudes to the standard 8-bit range. The formula used was:

a.
$$G_{scaled} = \frac{255*(Original\ value-Global\ Min)}{Global\ Max-Global\ Min}; Range[0, 255]$$

9. Finally, I set these normalized values to the pixel in the new image to get the processed image values.

Template Matching Using Normalized Convolution

- 1. Defined an array to store the normalized cross correlation values.
- 2. Defined an array to store the template array (selected region of pixels).
- 3. Defined a global max and min that will help to scale the NCC.
- 4. Calculated the mean and standard deviation of the template (selected region of pixels).
- Looped through the image array, calculated image region mean and standard deviation, calculated the NCC values, updated max and min values, and stored the NCC values into the NCC array.
- 6. Below is the formula used for the NCC score:

a.
$$NCC = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{h} \sum_{j=0}^{w} [(I(i,j) - \mu_I) * (T(i,j) - \mu_I)]}{\sigma_I * \sigma_T}$$
; $Range[NCC\ min, NCC\ max]$

i. h, w - height and width of template

ii.
$$I(x,y)$$
 – Image pixel

iii.
$$T(x,y)$$
 – template pixel

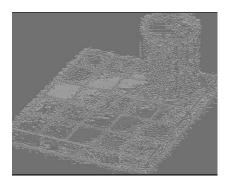
iv.
$$\sigma_I$$
, σ_T – Image std and tempalte std

v.
$$\mu_I, \mu_T$$
 – Image mean and template mean

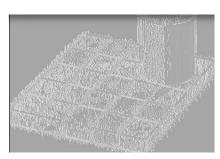
- vi. $NCC-normalized\ cross-correlation\ value$
- 7. Loop through the NCC array, and scaled the values into the grayscale [0, 255] range.

a.
$$NCC_{scaled} = \frac{255*(NCC \ value-Global \ Min)}{Global \ Max-Global \ Min}; Range[0, 255]$$

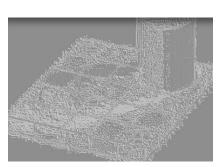
Generated Images Convolution Edge detection for Chess.lpr



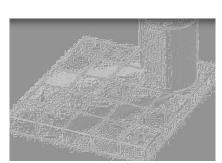
Vertical Sobel Template convolution for Chess.lpr



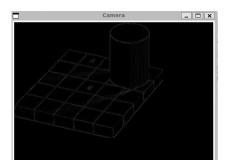
Horizontal Sobel Template convolution for Chess.lpr



Major diagonal Sobel Template convolution for Chess.lpr

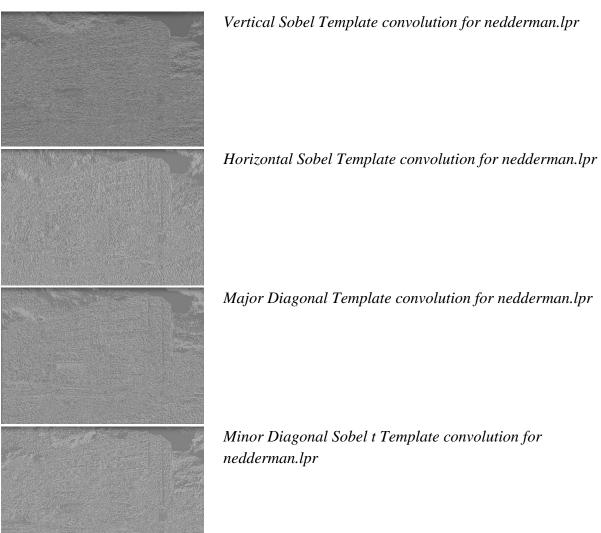


Minor diagonal Sobel Template convolution for Chess.lpr



All Sobel Template convolution for Chess.lpr

Convolution Edge detection for Nedderman.lpr





All Sobel Template convolution for nedderman.lpr

Template Matching using NCC

