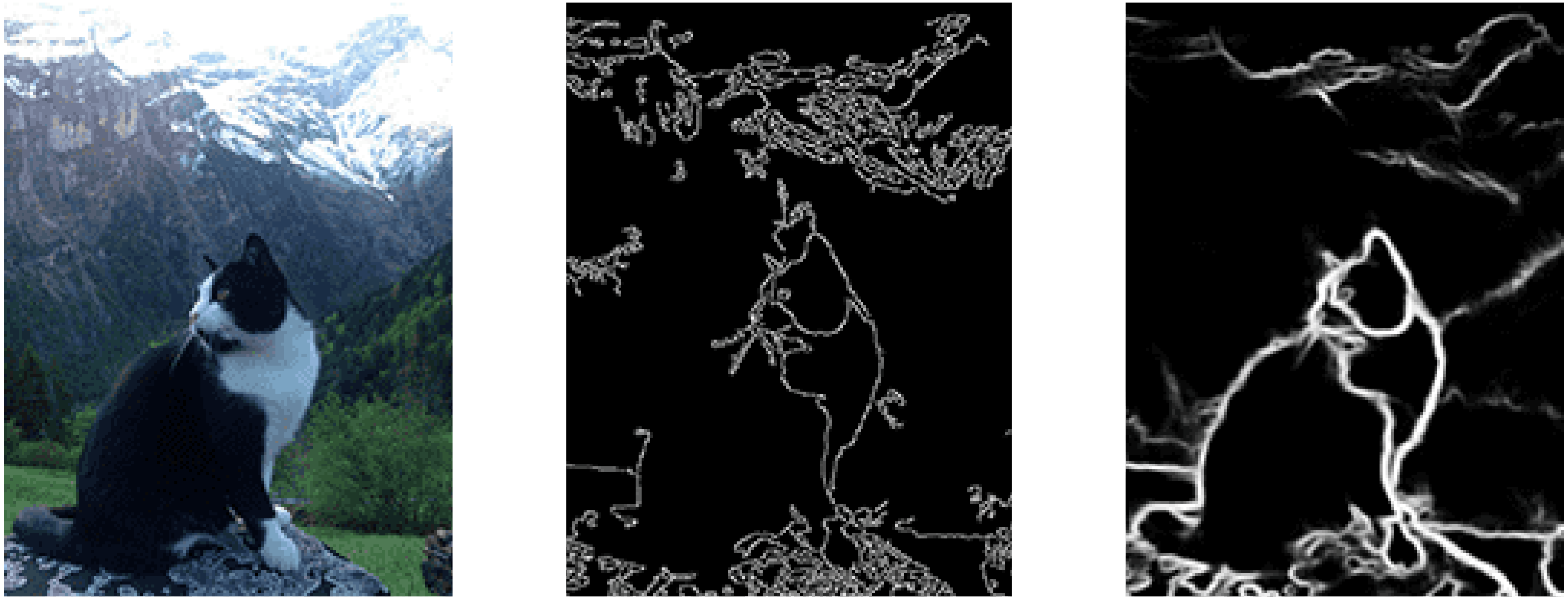
CS7GV6: Computer Vision

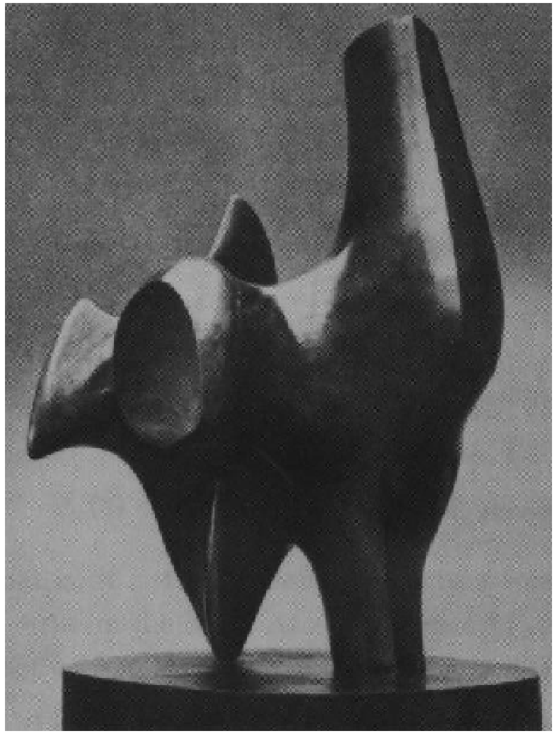
Edge Detection

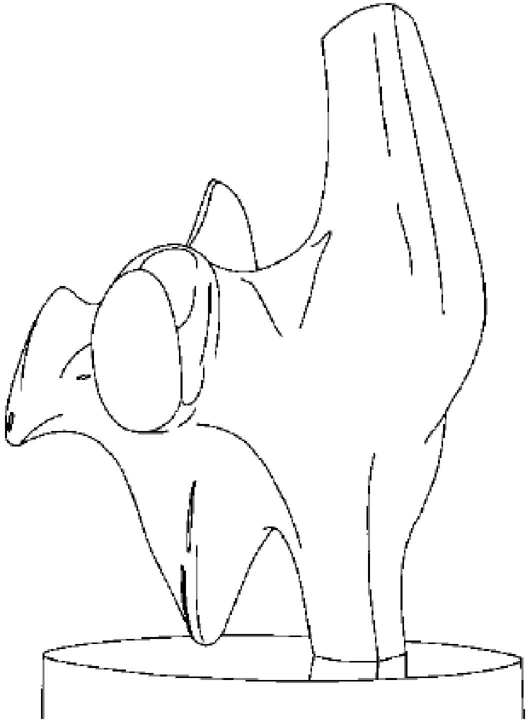


Read: Szeliski, Ch. 7.2
Credits: Some slides from Noah Snavely & others

Source: pyimagesearch.com

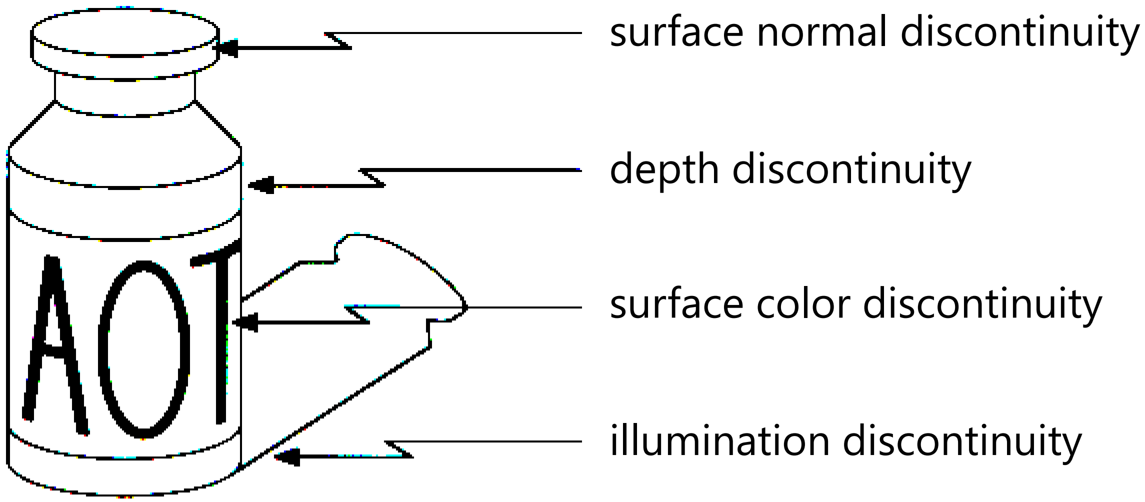
Edge detection





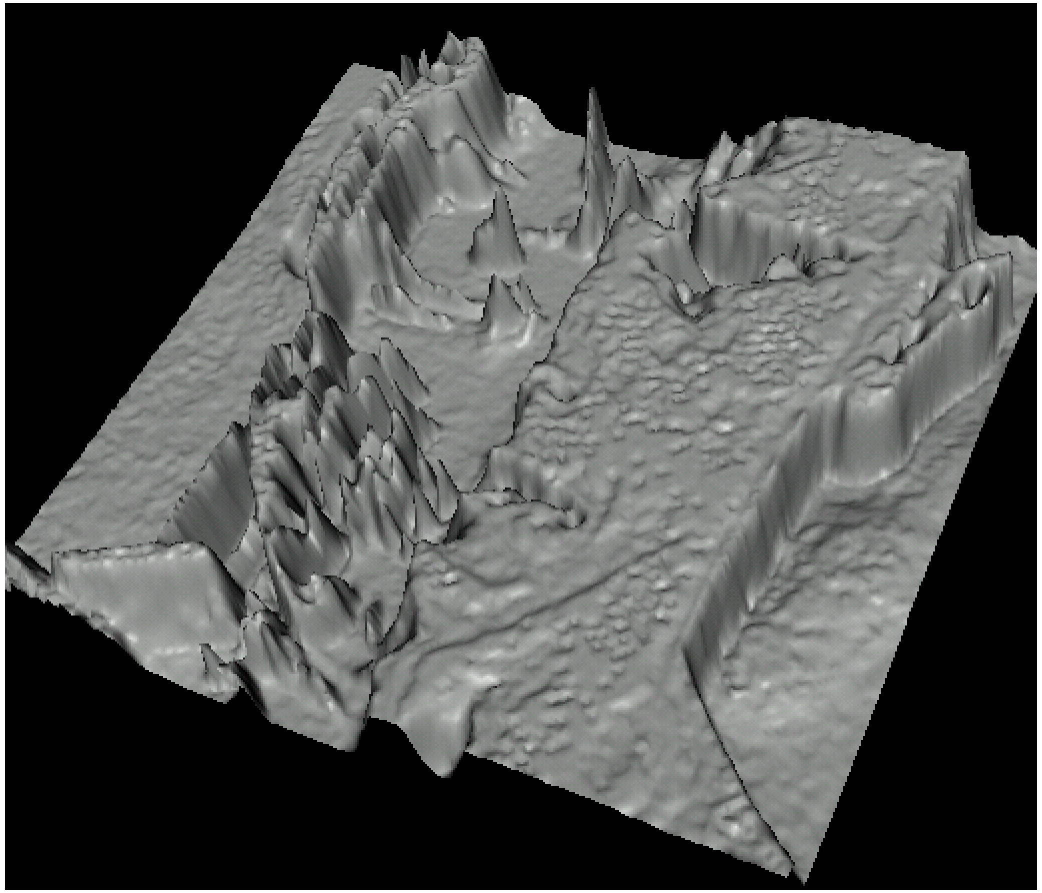
- Convert a 2D image into a set of curves
  - Extracts salient features of the scene
  - More compact than pixels

Origin of edges



- Edges are caused by a variety of factors

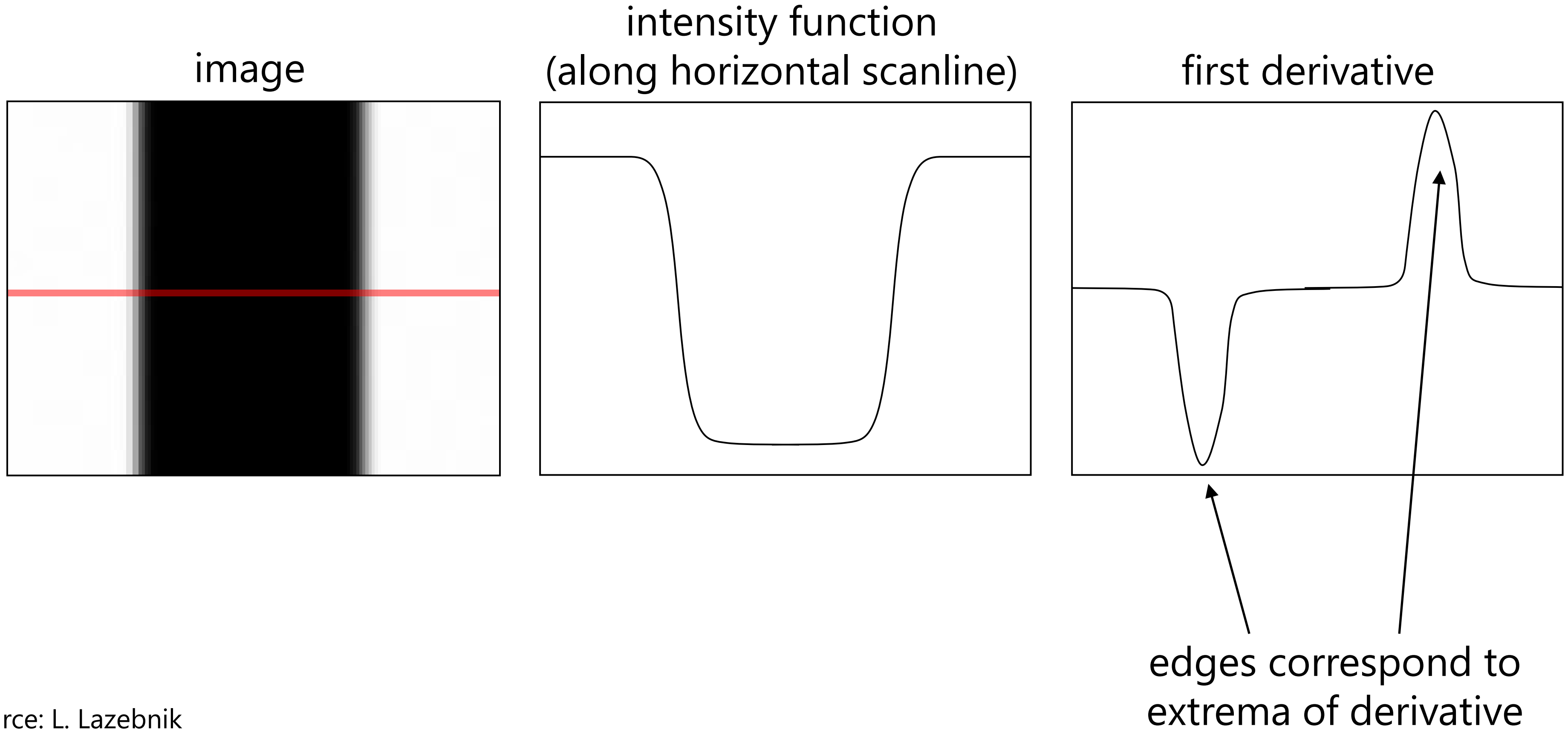
Images as functions...



- Edges look like steep cliffs

Characterizing edges

- An edge is a place of *rapid change* in the image intensity function



Source: L. Lazebnik

Image derivatives

- How can we differentiate a *digital* image F[x,y]?
  - Option 1: reconstruct a continuous image, *f*, then compute the derivative
  - Option 2: take discrete derivative (finite difference)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}[x,y] \approx F[x+1,y] - F[x,y]$$

How would you implement this as a linear filter?

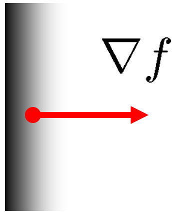
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}: \underset{H_x}{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \hline \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \hline \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \hline \end{array}} \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}: \underset{H_y}{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \hline \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \hline \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \hline \end{array}}$$

Source: S. Seitz

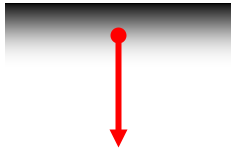
Image gradient

- The *gradient* of an image: $\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right]$

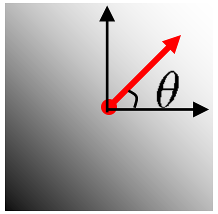
The gradient points in the direction of most rapid increase in intensity



$\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, 0\right]$



$\nabla f = \left[0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right]$



$\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right]$

The *edge strength* is given by the gradient magnitude:

$$\|\nabla f\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2}$$

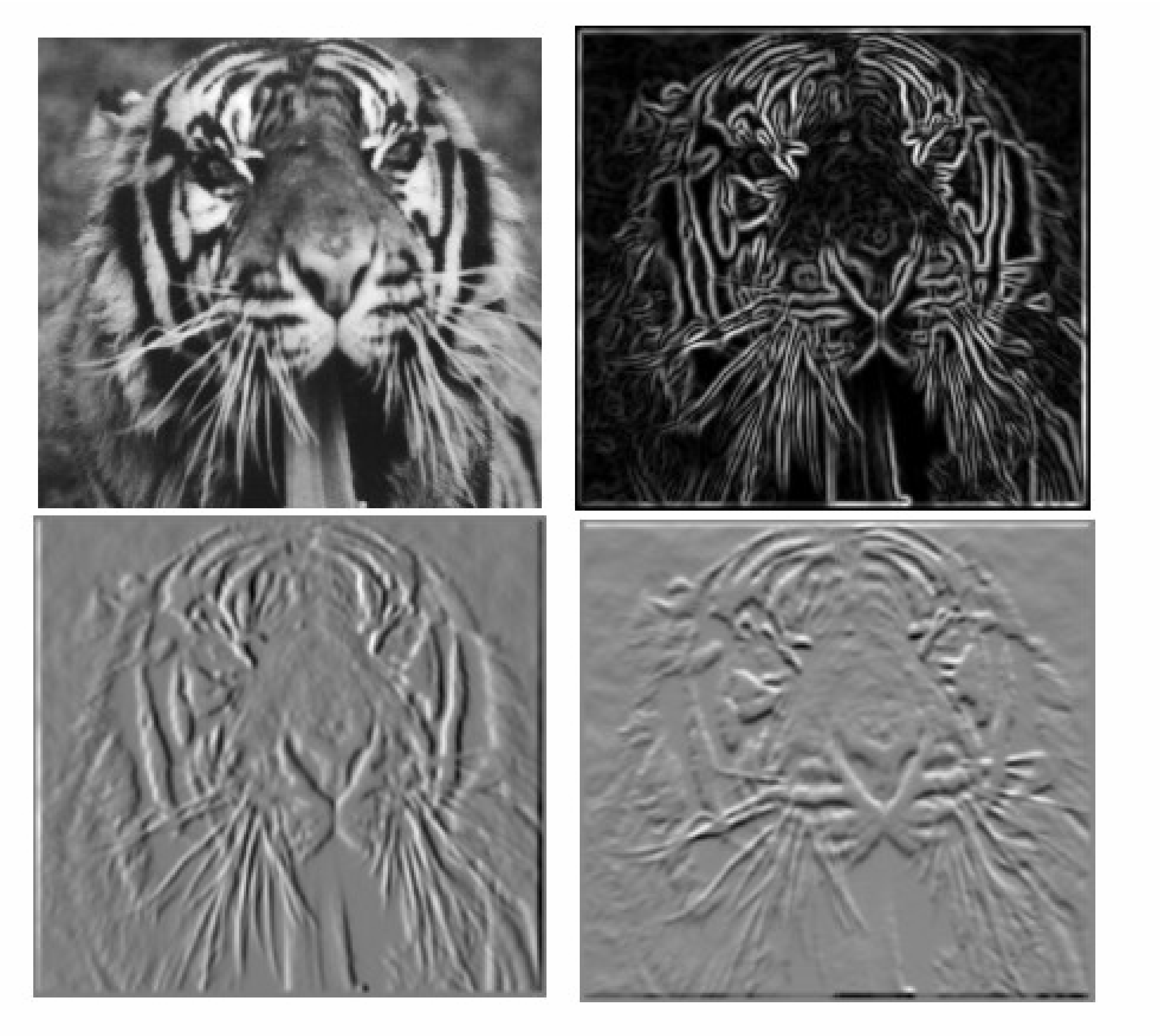
The gradient direction is given by:

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big/ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)$$

- how does this relate to the direction of the edge?

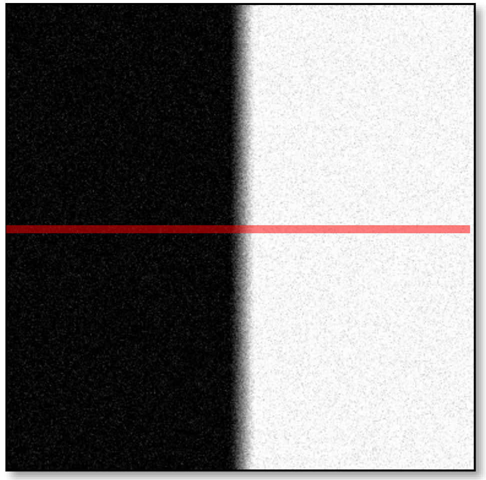
Source: Steve Seitz

Image gradient



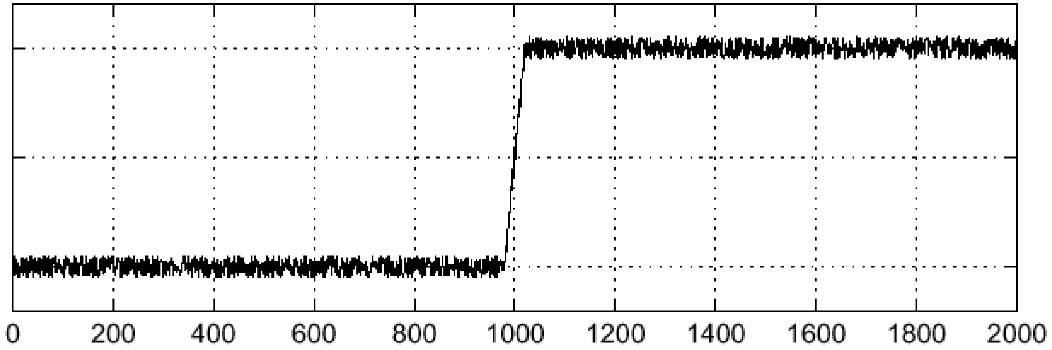
Source: L. Lazebnik

Effects of noise

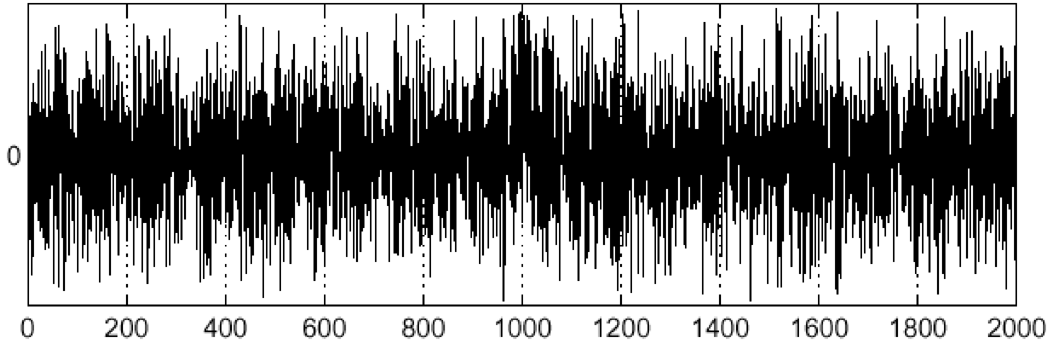


Noisy input image

$f(x)$



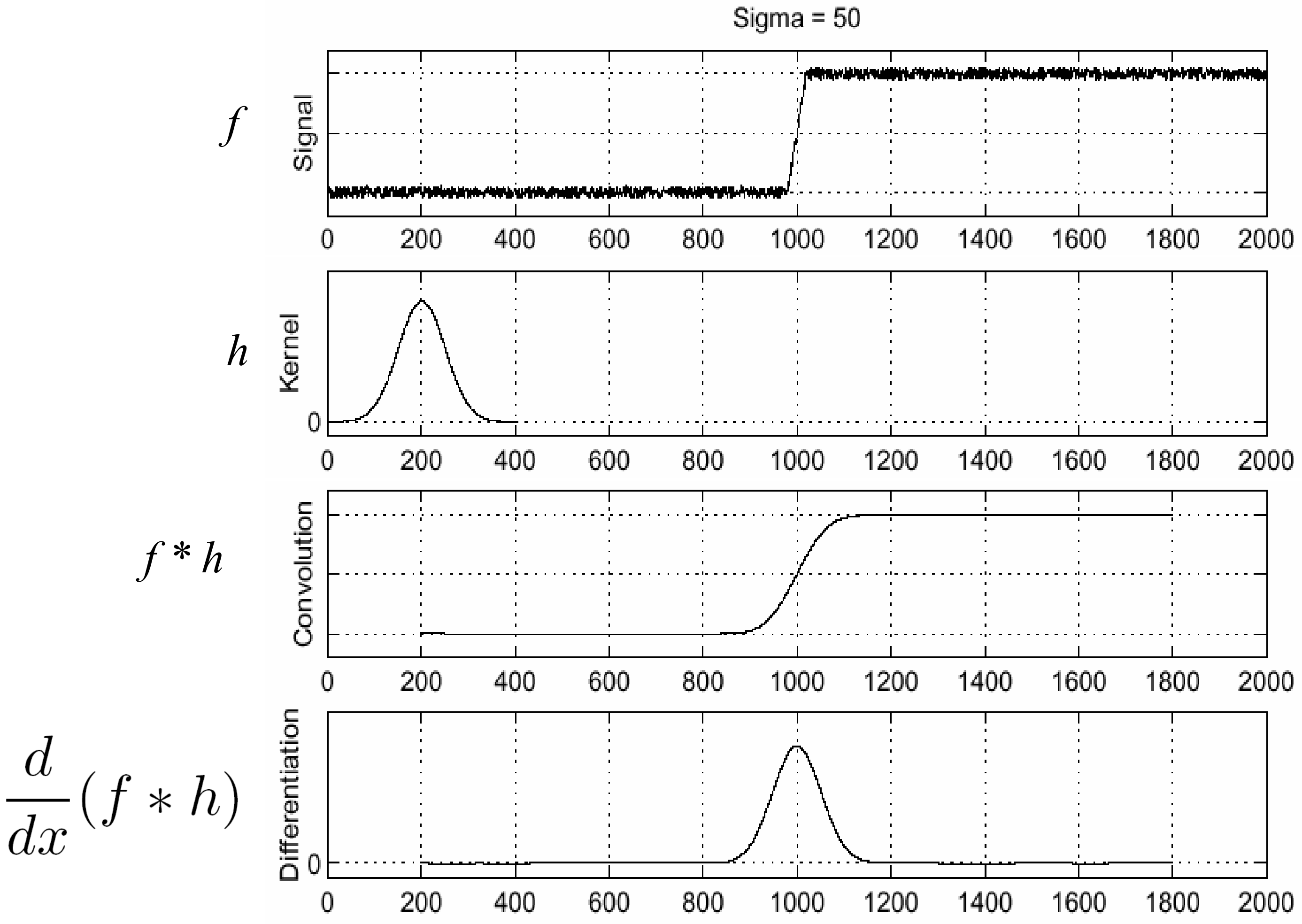
$\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$



Where is the edge?

Source: S. Seitz

Solution: smooth first



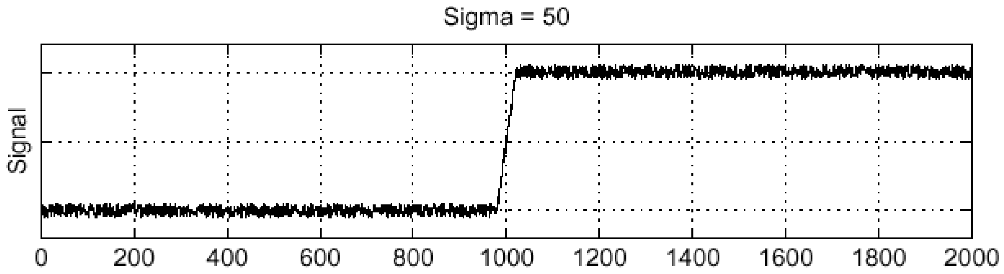
To find edges, look for peaks in $\frac{d}{dx}(f * h)$

Source: S. Seitz

Associative property of convolution

- Differentiation is convolution, and convolution is associative: $\frac{d}{dx}(f * h) = f * \frac{d}{dx}h$

- This saves us one operation: f

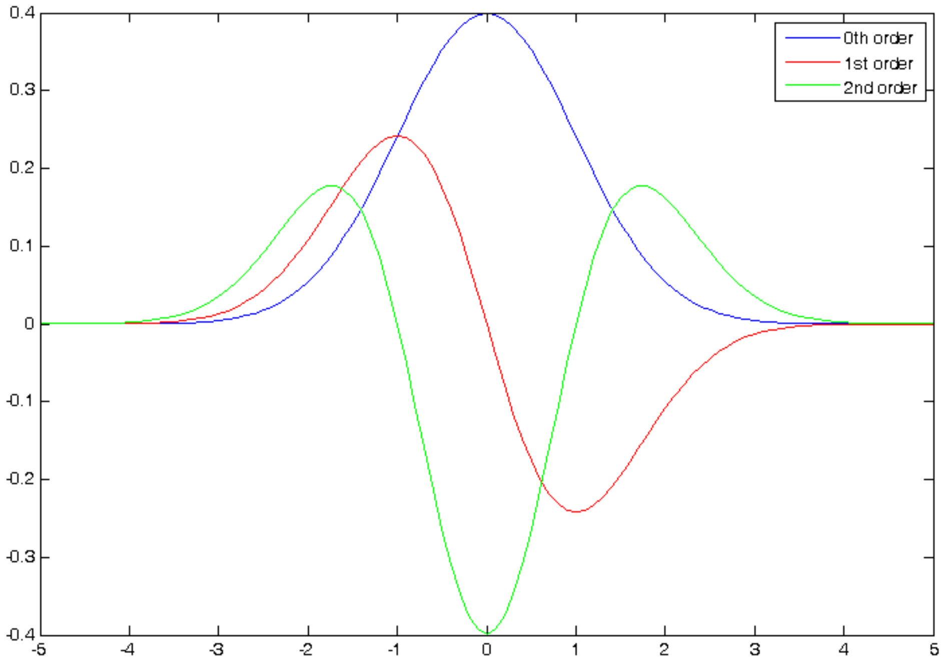


Source: S. Seitz

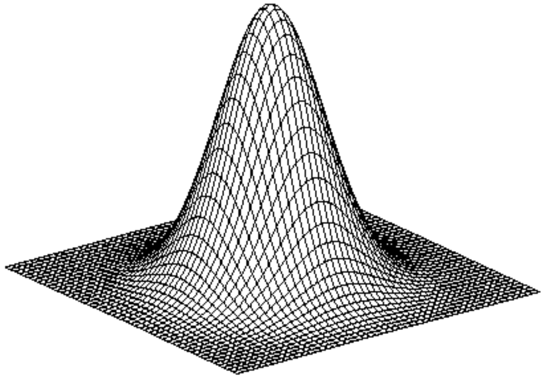
The 1D Gaussian and its derivatives

$$G_\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$G'_\sigma(x) = \frac{d}{dx} G_\sigma(x) = -\frac{1}{\sigma}\left(\frac{x}{\sigma}\right) G_\sigma(x)$$

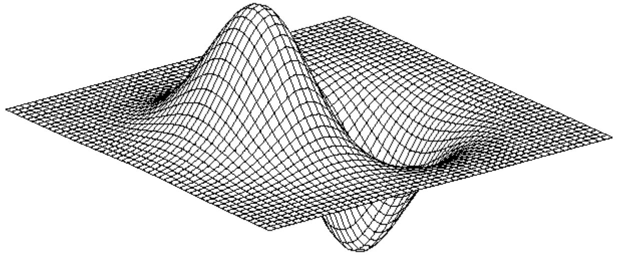


2D edge detection filters



Gaussian

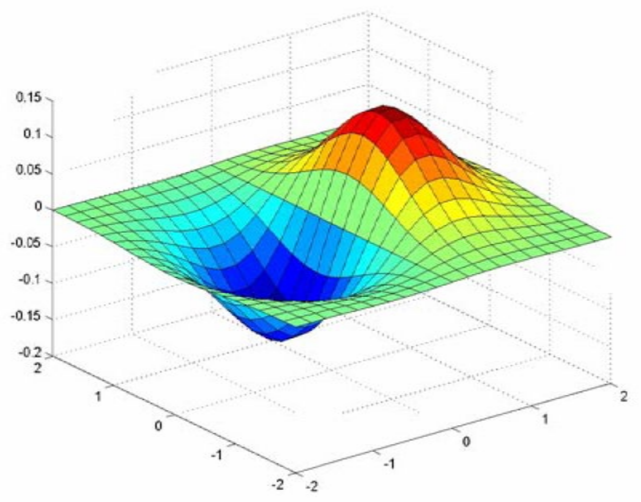
$$h_\sigma(u,v) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{u^2+v^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



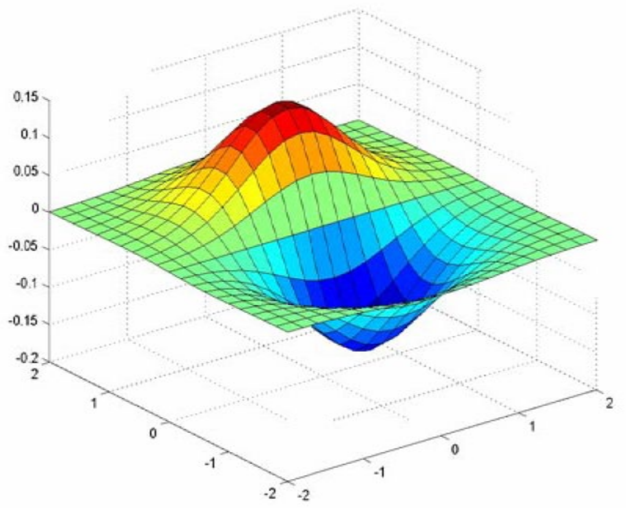
derivative of Gaussian (x)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} h_\sigma(u,v)$$

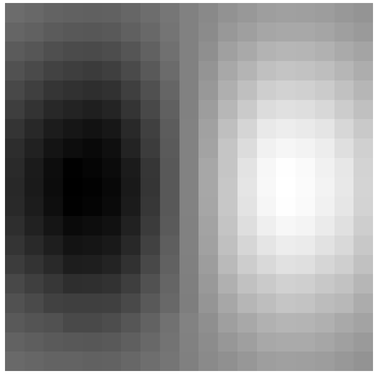
Derivative of Gaussian filter

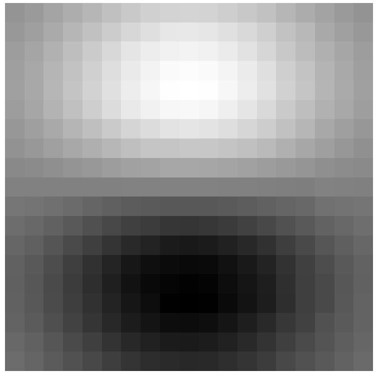


x-direction



y-direction





The Sobel operator

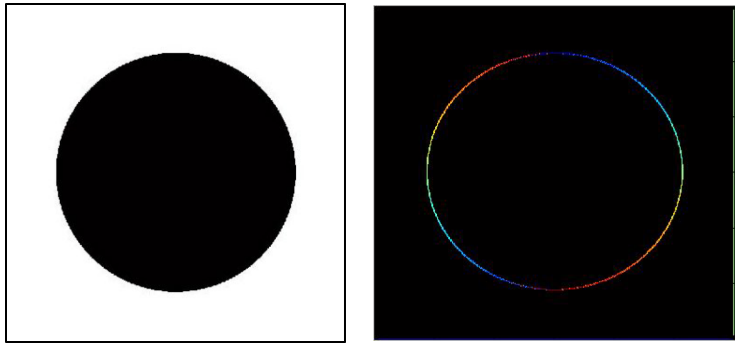
- Common approximation of derivative of Gaussian

$$\frac{1}{8}\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline -2 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \frac{1}{8}\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline -1 & -2 & -1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$s_x \qquad\qquad s_y$$

- The standard definition of the Sobel operator omits the 1/8 term
  - doesn’t make a difference for edge detection
  - the 1/8 term **is** needed to get the right gradient magnitude

The Sobel operator



The operator uses two 3×3 kernels $\mathbf{s_x}$ and $\mathbf{s_y}$

- these are convolved with the original image to calculate approximations of the derivatives, i.e., – one for horizontal changes, and one for vertical.

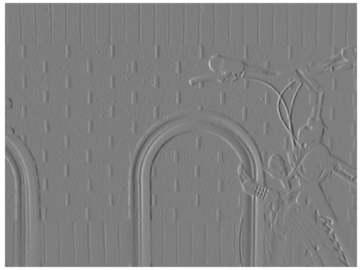
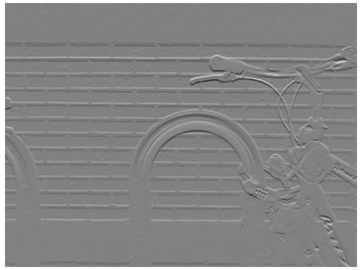
This gives two images, $\mathbf{G}_x$ and $\mathbf{G}_y$ which at each point contain the horizontal and vertical derivative approximations respectively

- At each point in the image, the resulting gradient approximations can be combined to give the gradient magnitude, using $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{sqrt}(\mathbf{G}_x^2 + \mathbf{G}_y^2)$

The gradient's direction at each point is $\Theta = \mathrm{atan2}(\mathbf{G}_y, \mathbf{G}_x)$

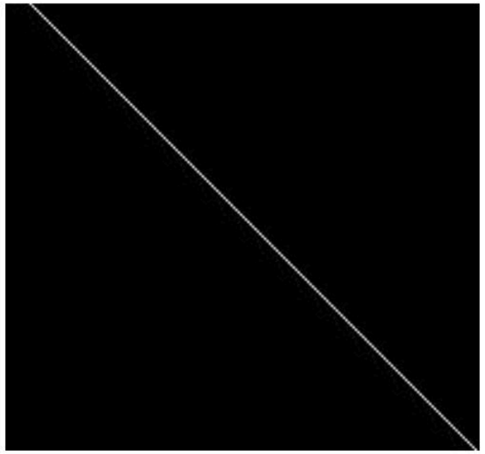
- For example, Θ is 0 for a vertical edge which is lighter on the right side

Sobel operator: example

Source: Wikipedia

Image with Edge



Edge Location

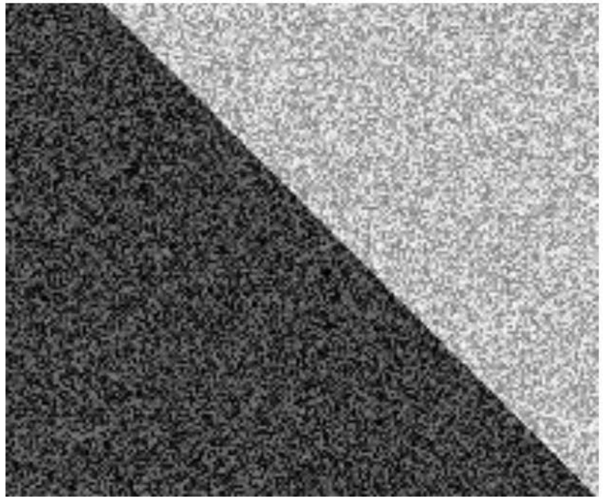
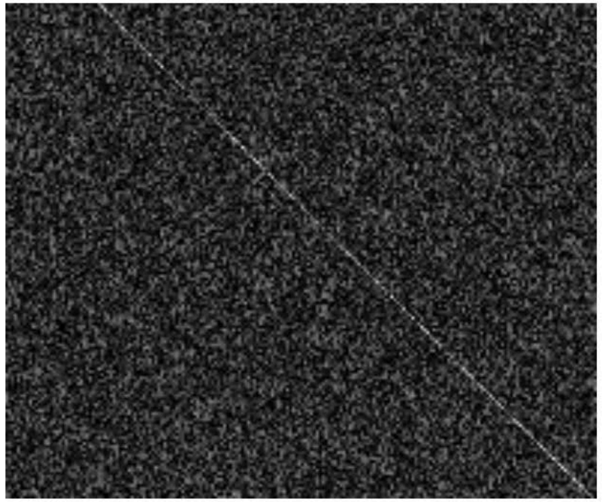
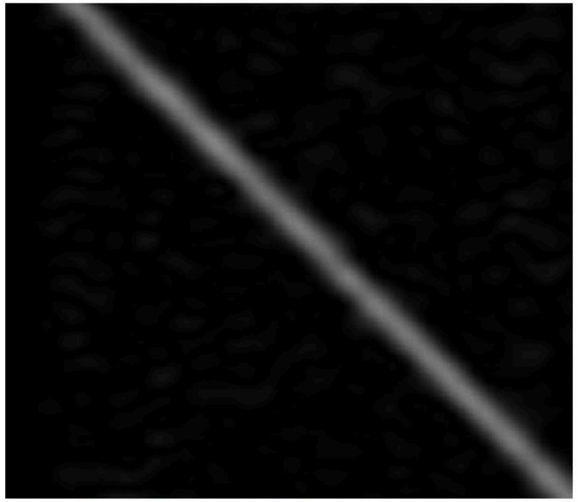


Image + Noise



Derivatives detect
edge *and* noise



Smoothed derivative removes
noise, but blurs edge

Example

original image

Demo: http://bigwww.epfl.ch/demo/ip/demos/edgeDetector/

Image credit: Joseph Redmon

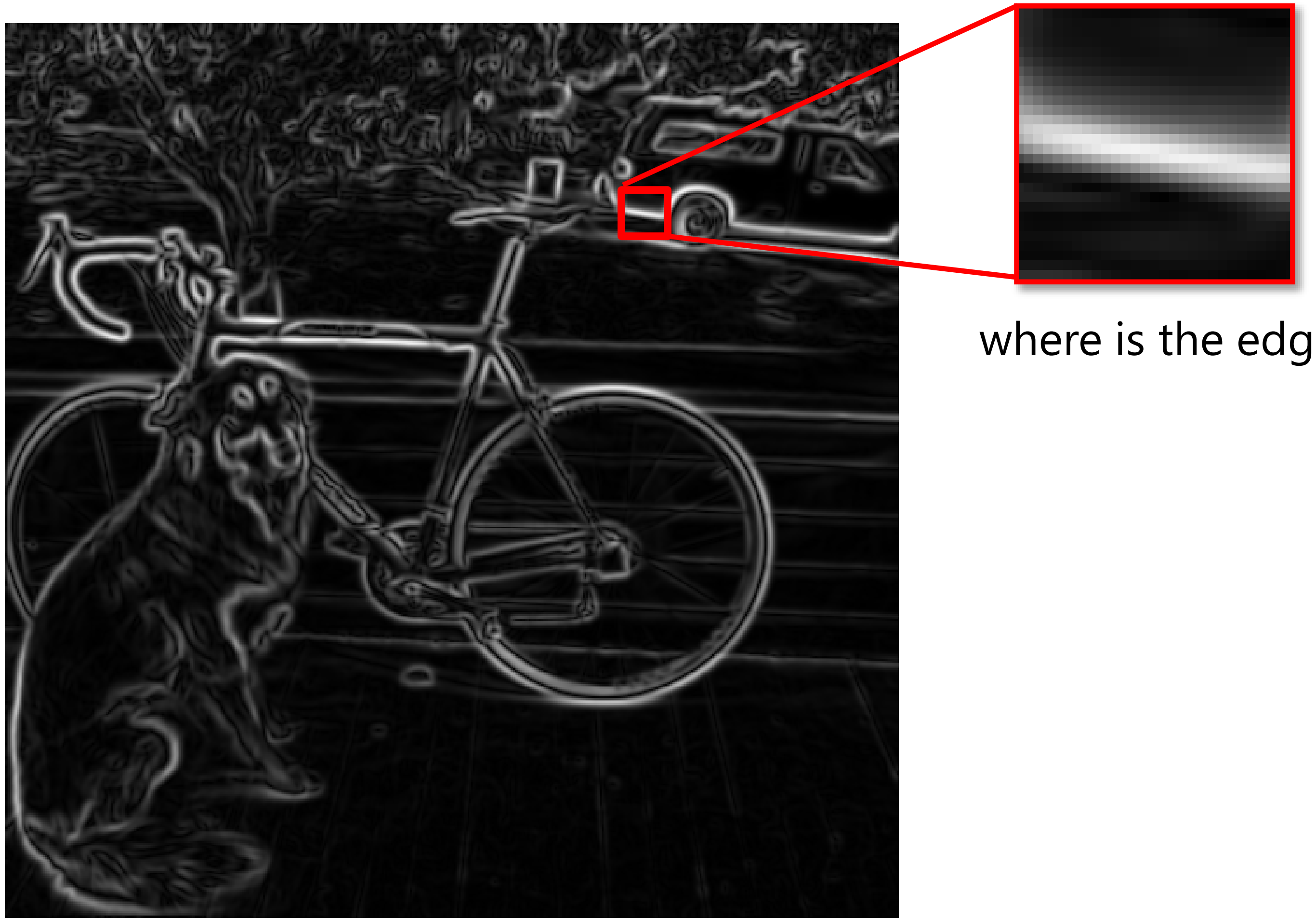
Finding edges

smoothed gradient magnitude

Finding edges

smoothed gradient magnitude

Finding edges

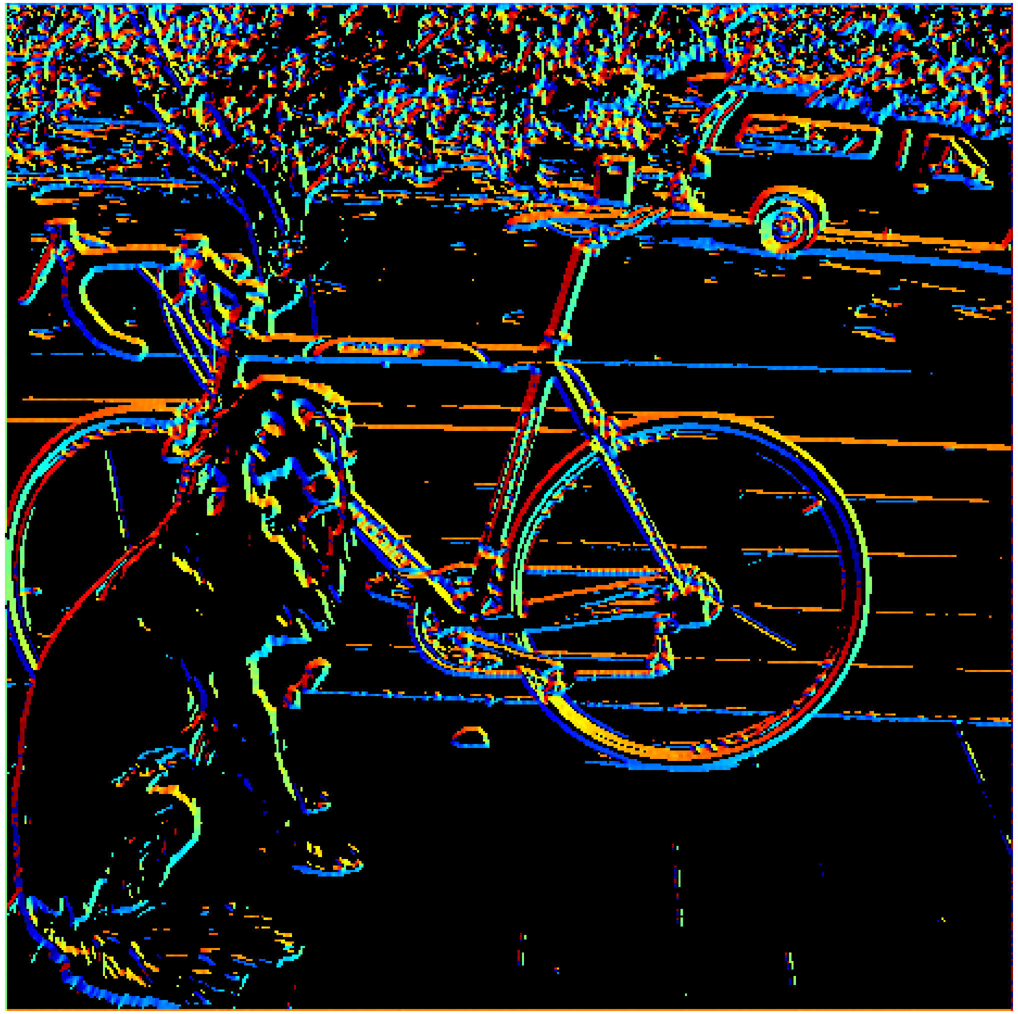


where is the edge?

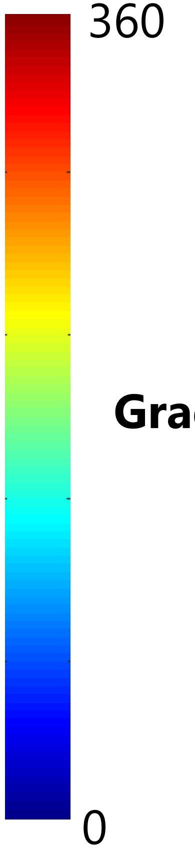
thresholding

Get Orientation at Each Pixel

- Get orientation (below, threshold at minimum gradient magnitude)

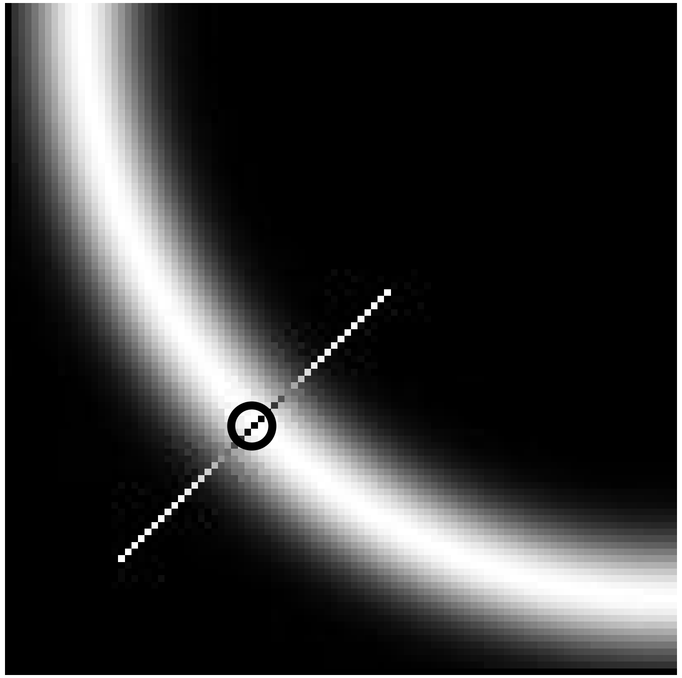


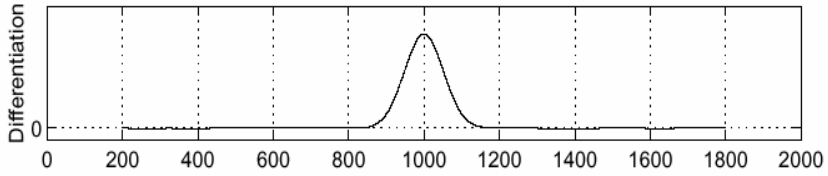
theta = atan2(gy, gx)

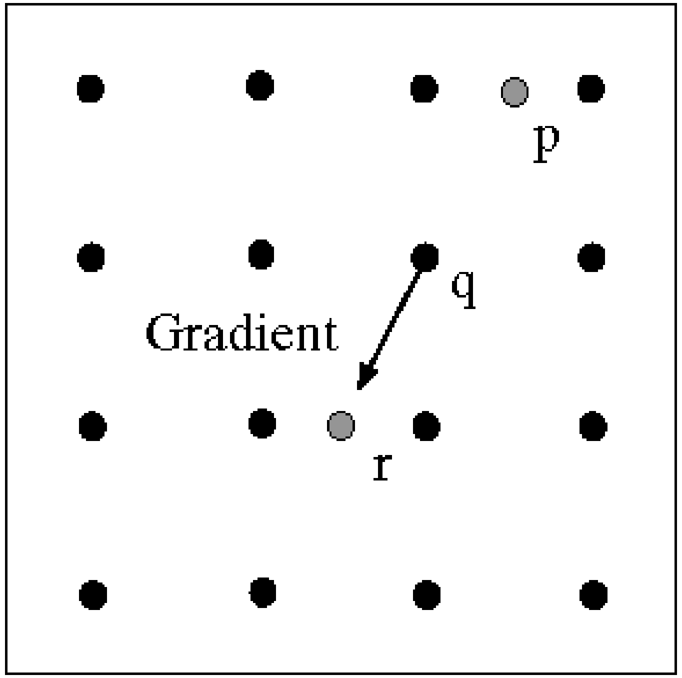


Gradient orientation angle

Non-maximum supression







- Check if pixel is local maximum along gradient direction
  - requires *interpolating* pixels p and r

Before Non-max Suppression

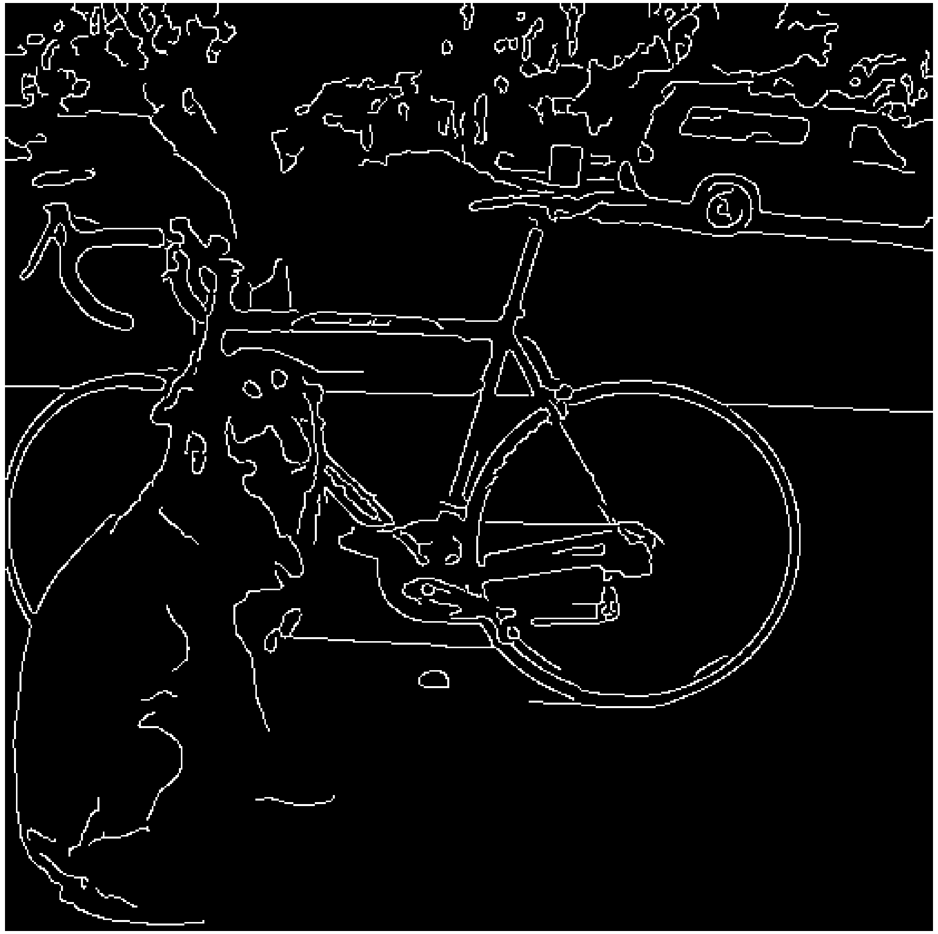
After Non-max Suppression

Thresholding edges

- Still some noise
- Only want strong edges
- 2 thresholds, 3 cases
  - R > T: strong edge
  - R < T but R > t: weak edge
  - R < t: no edge
- Why two thresholds?

Connecting edges

- Strong edges are edges!
- Weak edges are edges iff they connect to strong
- Look in some neighborhood (usually 8 closest)



Canny edge detector

MATLAB: `edge(image,'canny')`

1. Filter image with derivative of Gaussian

2. Find magnitude and orientation of gradient

3. Non-maximum suppression

4. Linking and thresholding (hysteresis):
   - Define two thresholds: low and high
   - Use the high threshold to start edge curves and the low threshold to continue them

Source: D. Lowe, L. Fei-Fei, J. Redmon

Canny edge detector

- Our first computer vision pipeline!
- Still a widely used edge detector in computer vision

J. Canny, ***A Computational Approach To Edge Detection***, IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 8:679-714, 1986.

- Depends on several parameters:

high threshold
low threshold
σ : width of the Gaussian blur

Canny edge detector

original

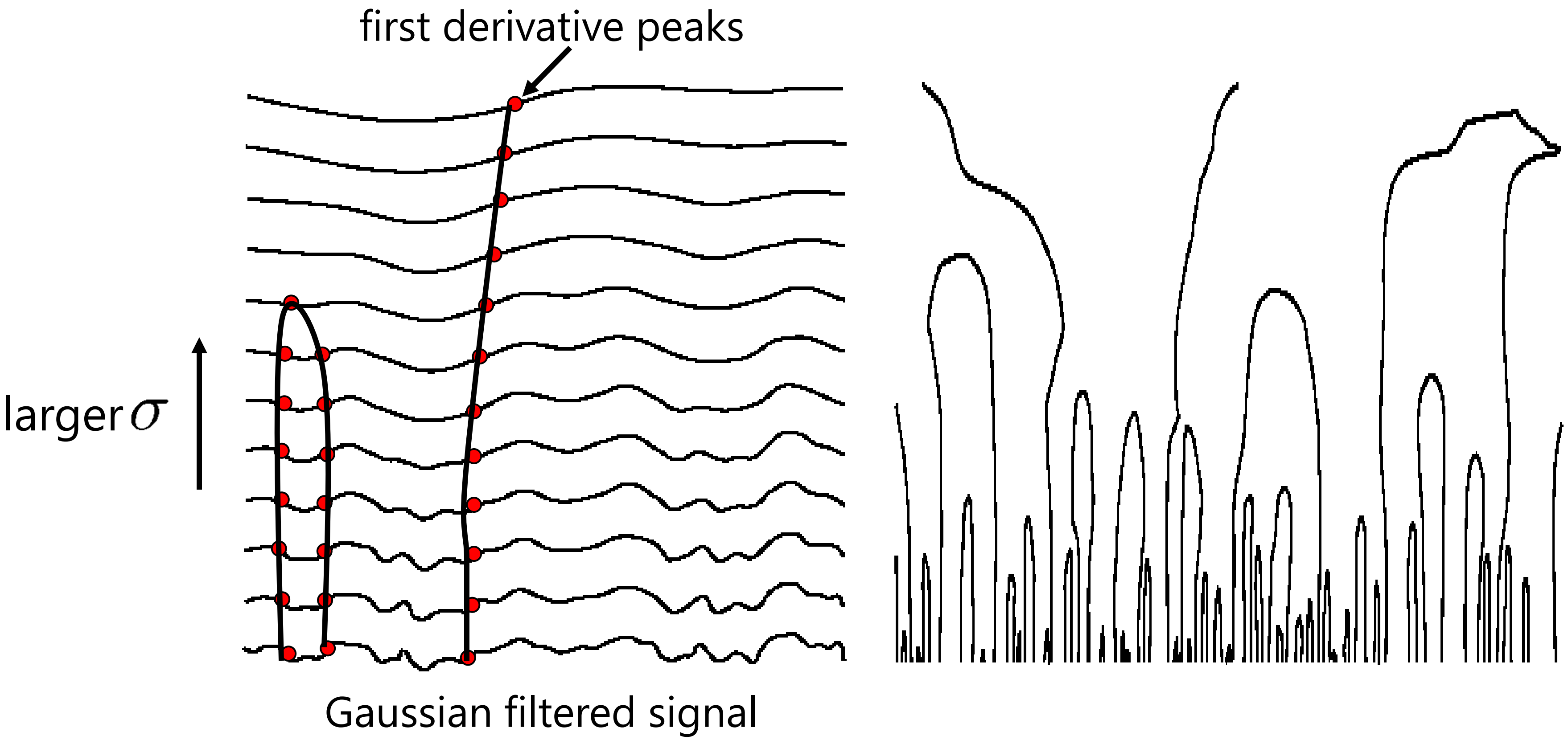
Canny with $\sigma = 1$

Canny with $\sigma = 2$

- The choice of σ depends on desired behavior
  - large σ detects “large-scale” edges
  - small σ detects fine edges

Source: S. Seitz

Scale space [Witkin 83]



- Properties of scale space (w/ Gaussian smoothing)
  - edge position may shift with increasing scale (σ)
  - two edges may merge with increasing scale
  - an edge may ***not*** split into two with increasing scale