



See book Chapter 4.1

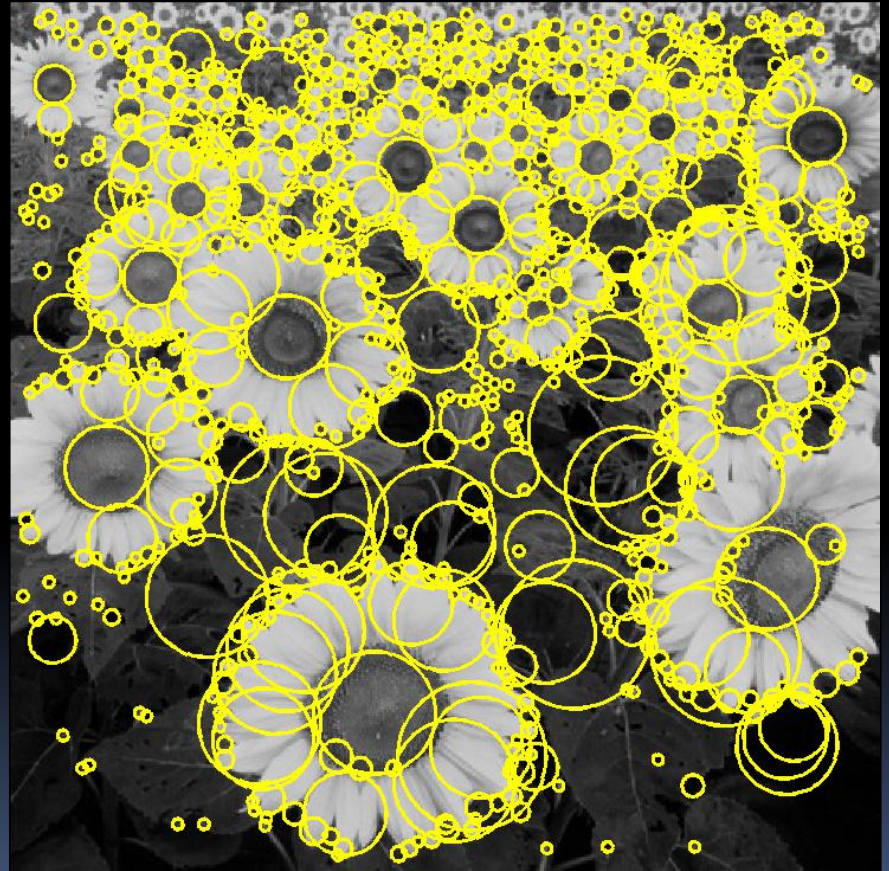


IMAGE FEATURES (图像特征)

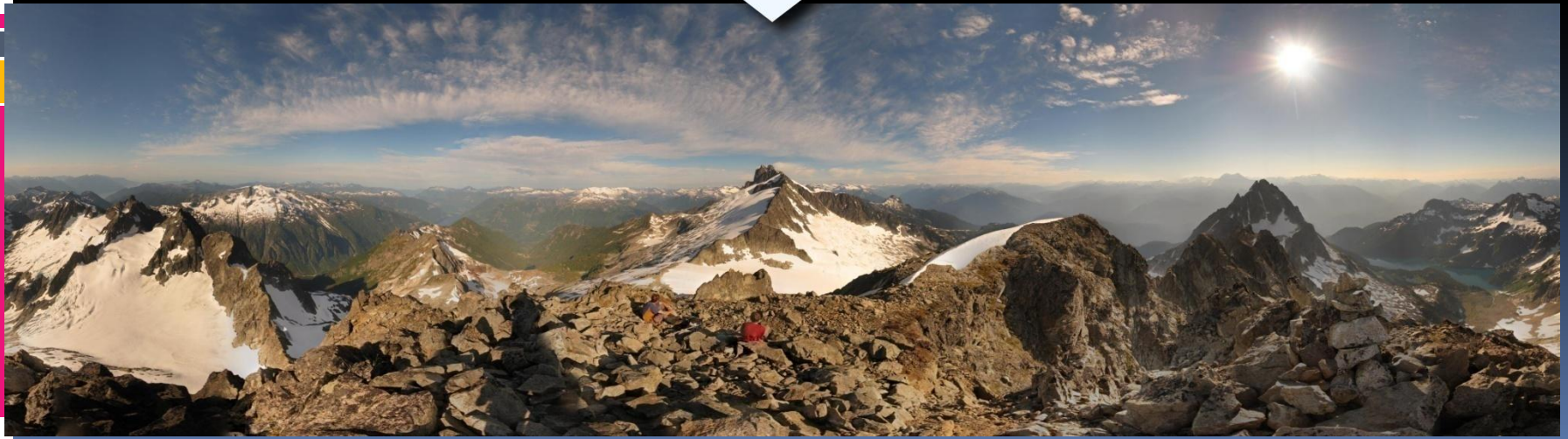
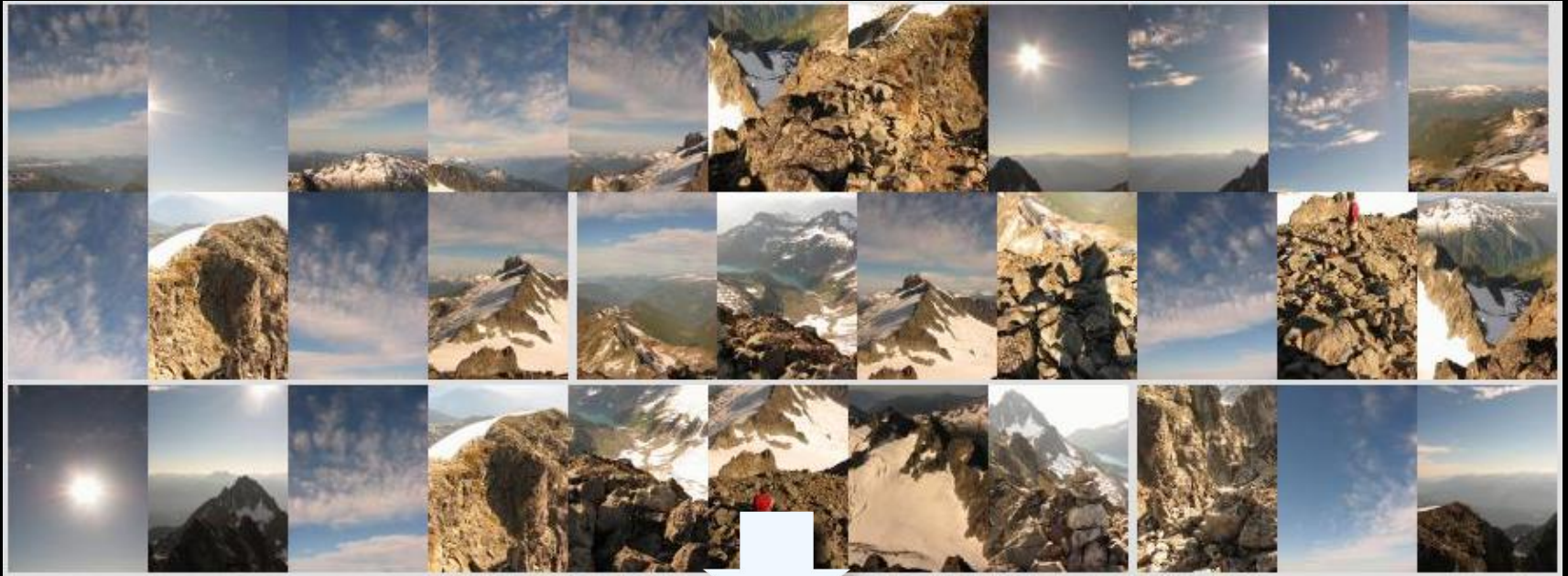
Local & Global Feature

- **Feature**
 - Information extracted from images
- **Local Feature (局部特征)**
 - Point, region based (描述点或局部区域) . For example, Sift in this section
 - Detection, description, matching, etc. (检测、描述、匹配)
- **Global Feature (全局特征)**
 - Whole image based (描述整个图像) . For example, color histograms, (非严格区分)
 - Description, matching, etc. (描述、匹配)

Features: corner & blob



Motivation: Panoramas (全景图)



Panoramas



HD View

<http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/redmond/groups/ivm/HDView/HDGigapixel.htm>

Also see GigaPan:

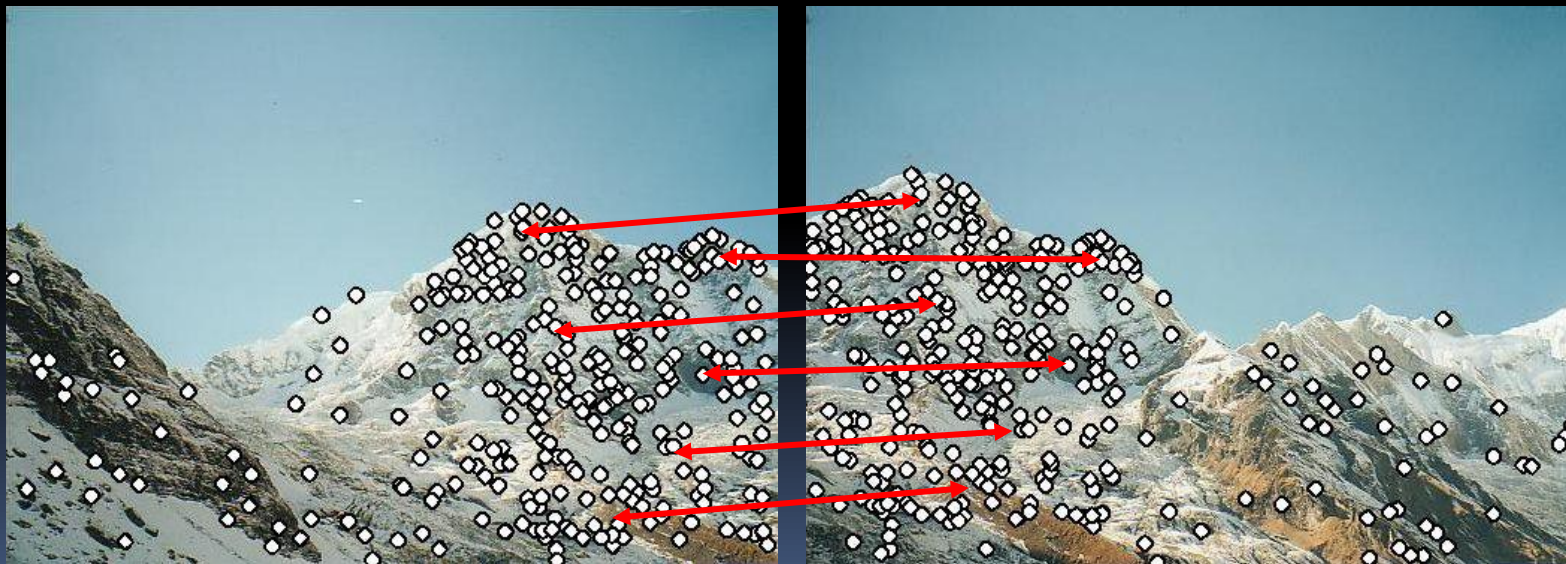
<http://gigapan.org/>

特征用途

- 示例: panorama stitching (全景图拼接)
 - ▣ 两张图如何拼接?



- Step 1: extract features (提取特征)
- Step 2: match features (匹配特征)



- Step 1: extract features (提取特征)
- Step 2: match features (匹配特征)
- Step 3: align images (图像对齐)



1000000



by Diva Sian



by swashford

Harder case

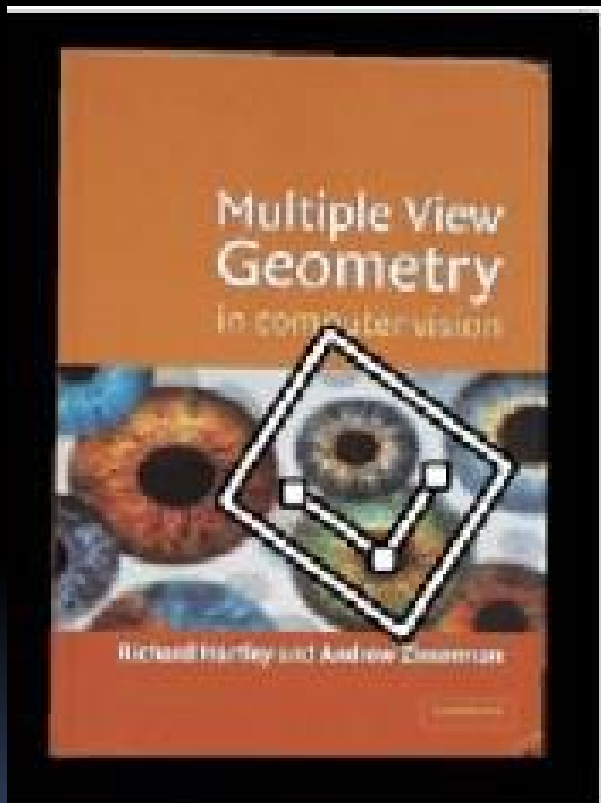


by [Diva Sian](#)

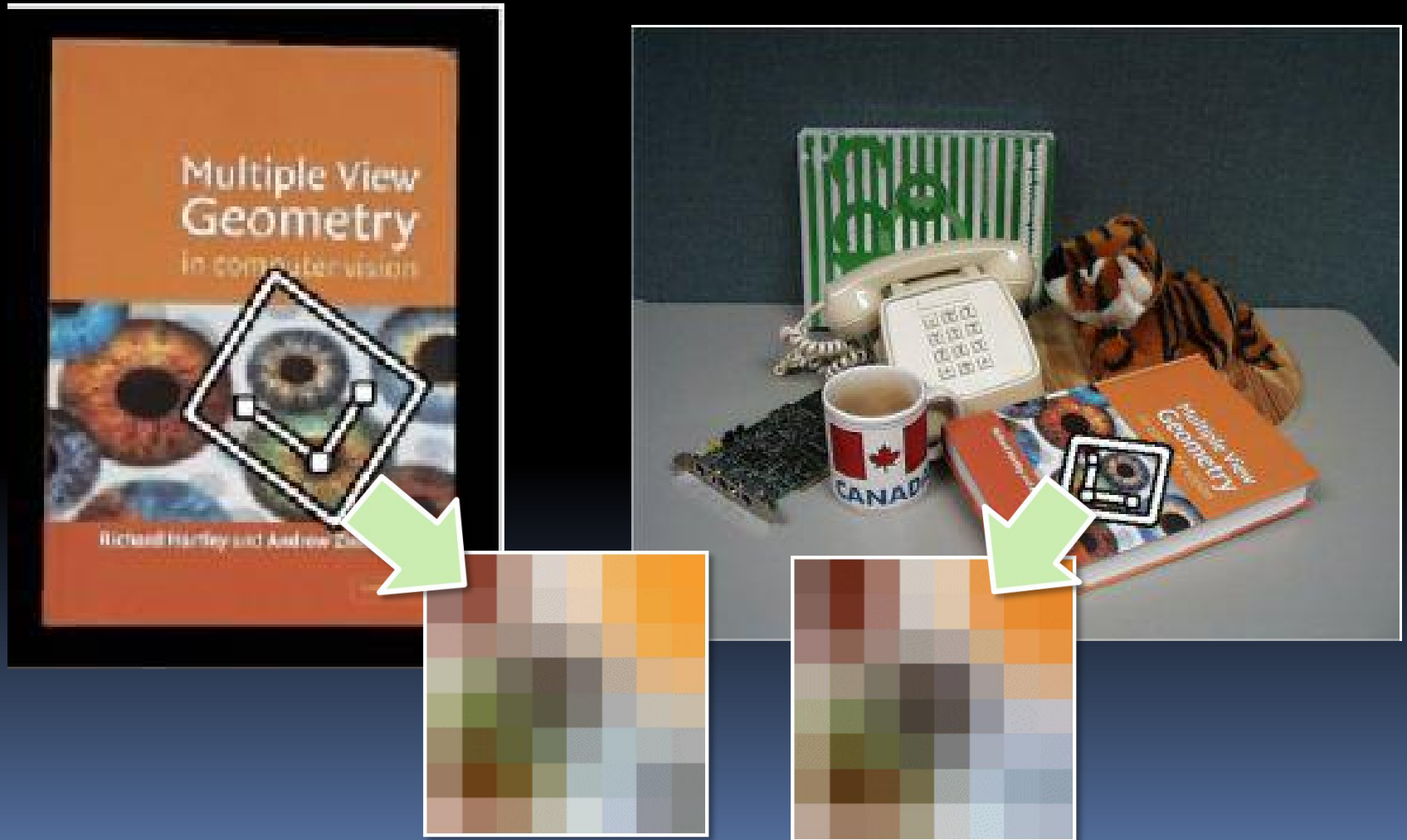


by [scgbt](#)

Feature Matching (特征匹配)



Feature Matching



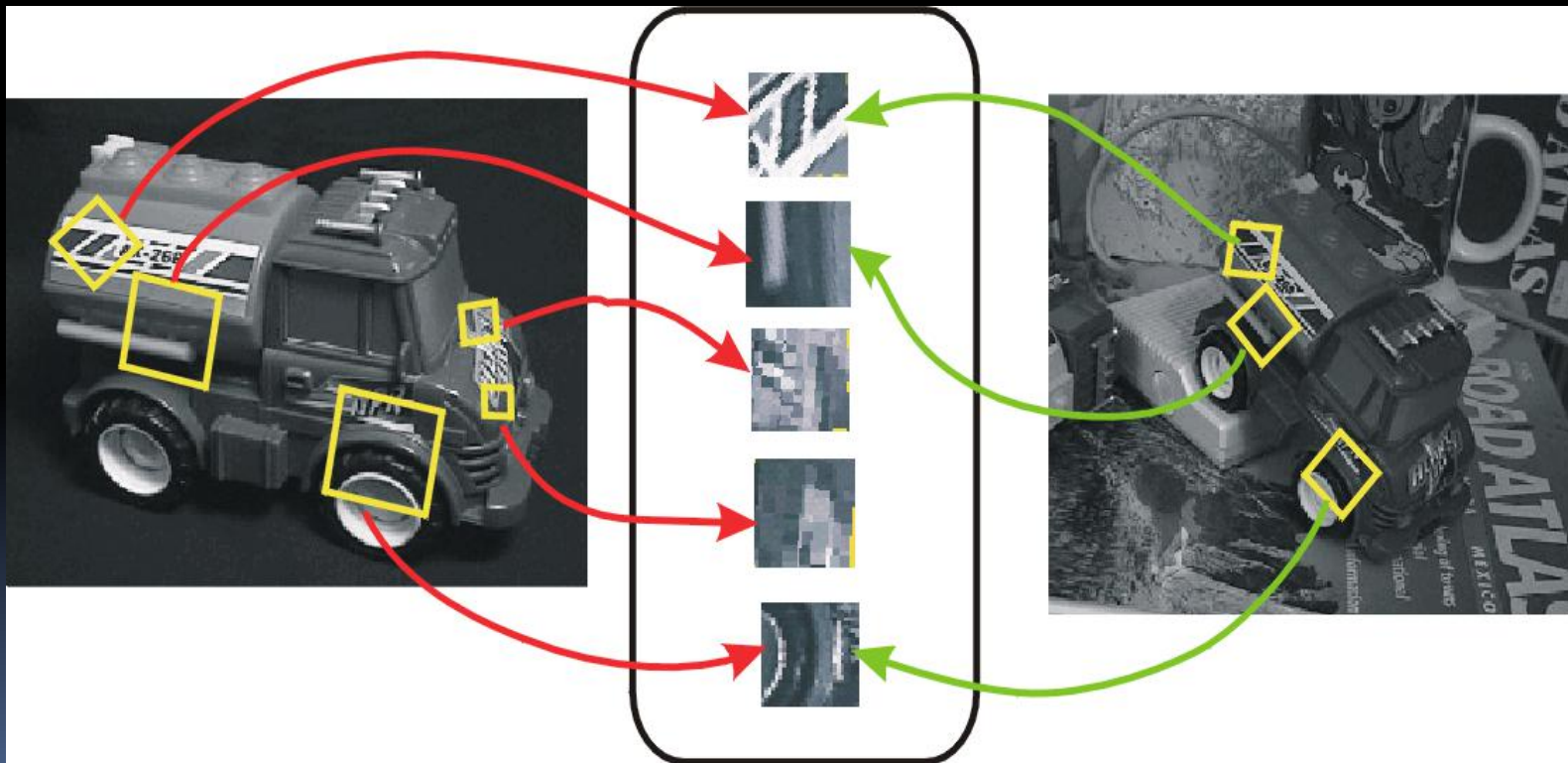
局部特征点检测匹配

- 特征点检测
 - 在图像中寻找可能的特征点位置
- 特征点描述
 - 计算机表示的特征点信息
- 特征点匹配
 - 特征点描述之间的相似度量

特征点要求：局部不变性

寻找具有变换（Transform）后保持局部不变性的特征

- ▣ Geometric（几何） invariance: 平移、旋转、缩放
- ▣ Photometric（光照） invariance: 亮度、曝光

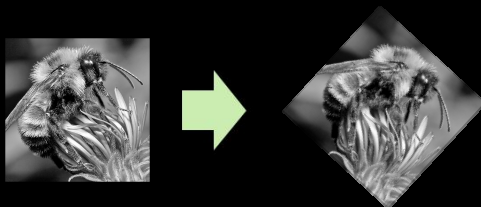


Feature Descriptors

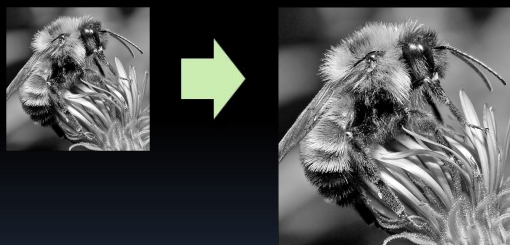
Image transformations

- Geometric

Rotation



Scale



- Photometric
Intensity change



局部特征的要求和特点

Locality（局部特征）

- features are local, so robust to occlusion and clutter

Quantity（数量多）

- hundreds or thousands in a single image

Distinctiveness（具有区分度）

- can differentiate a large database of objects

Efficiency（高性能处理）

- real-time performance achievable

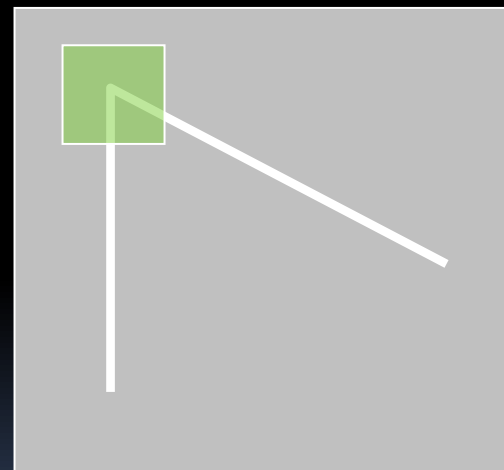
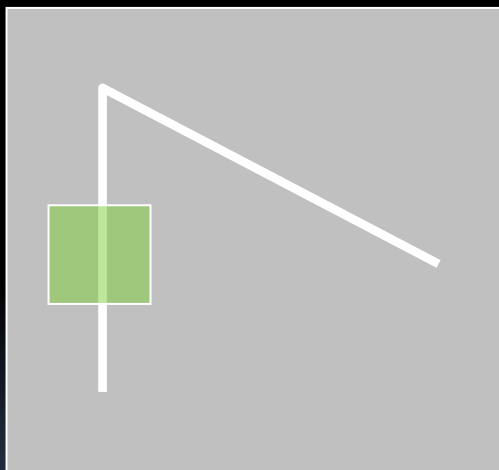
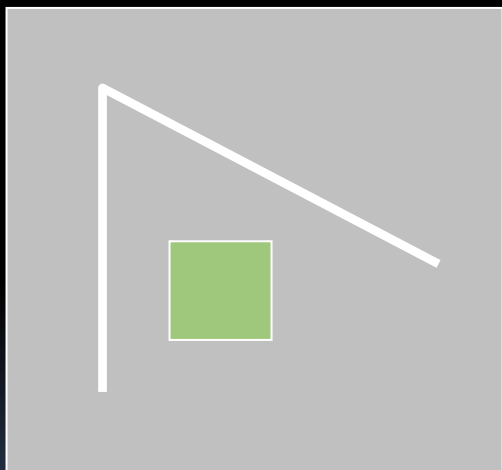
More motivation...

Feature points are used for:

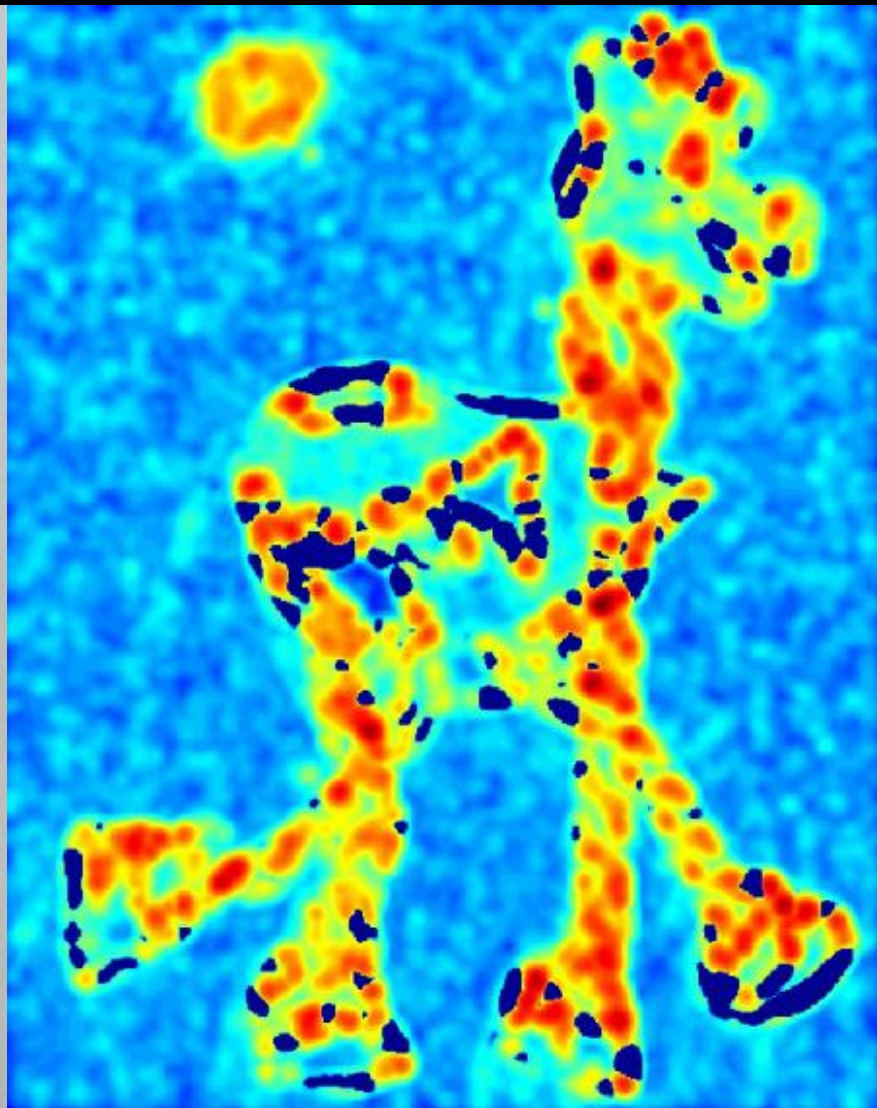
- Image alignment (e.g., mosaics) (图像拼接)
- 3D reconstruction (基于图像的三维重建)
- Motion tracking (运动跟踪)
- Object recognition (物体识别)
- Robot navigation (机器人导航)
- ... other

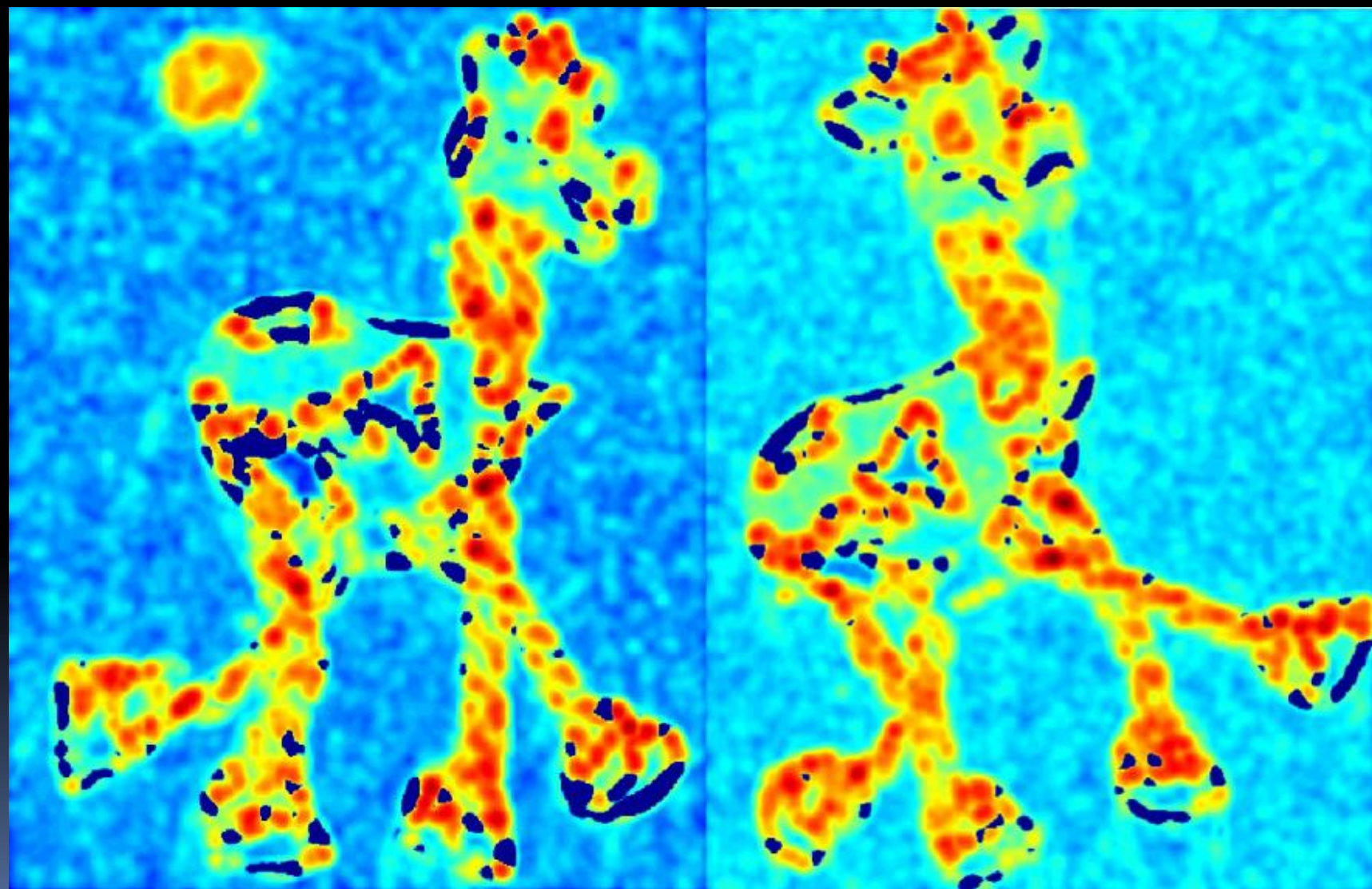
Harris 角点检测

- 往任何方向移动窗口都会引起比较大的灰度变换，就是要找的角点














Harris features (in red)



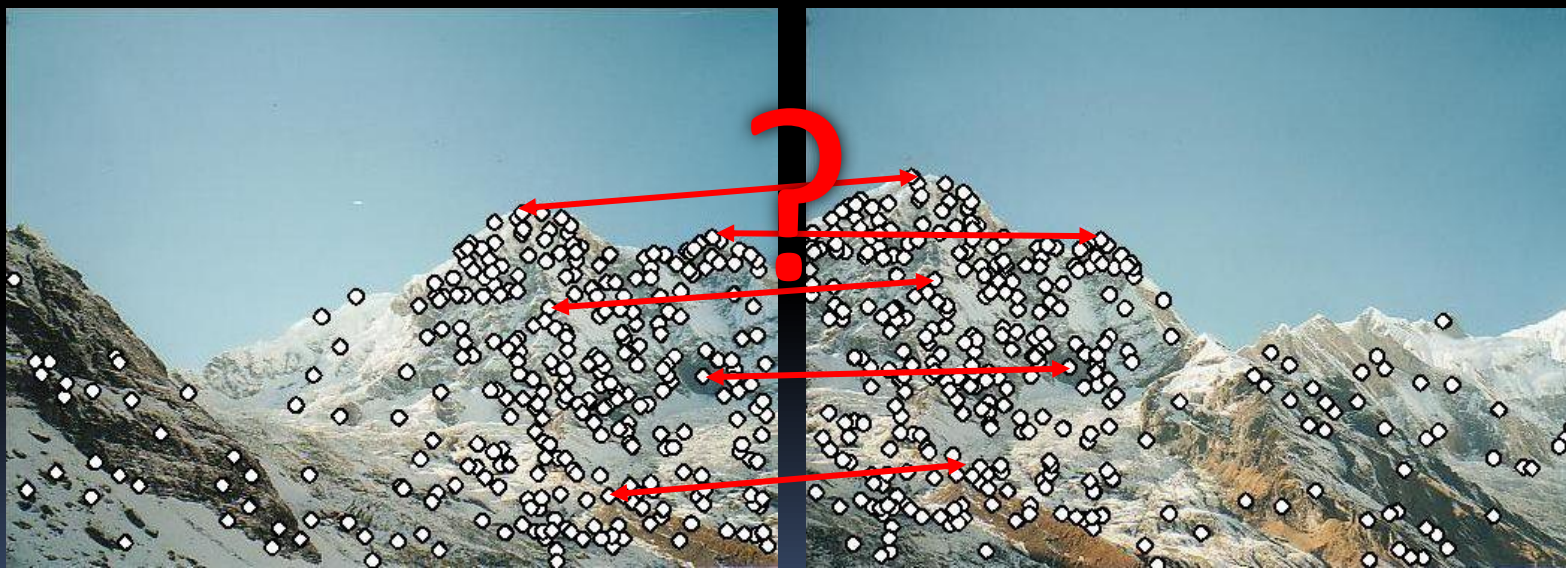


特征检测方法

- FAST
 - MSER
 - SIFT
 - ...
 - All can be found in OpenCV
- 

Feature descriptors (特征描述)

检测到特征点的下一步: **How to match them (如何匹配) ?**



Answer

- Come up with a *descriptor* for each point, find similar descriptors between the two images
- 给每个点一个描述，然后在两张图像间寻找相似的描述

描述 的要求

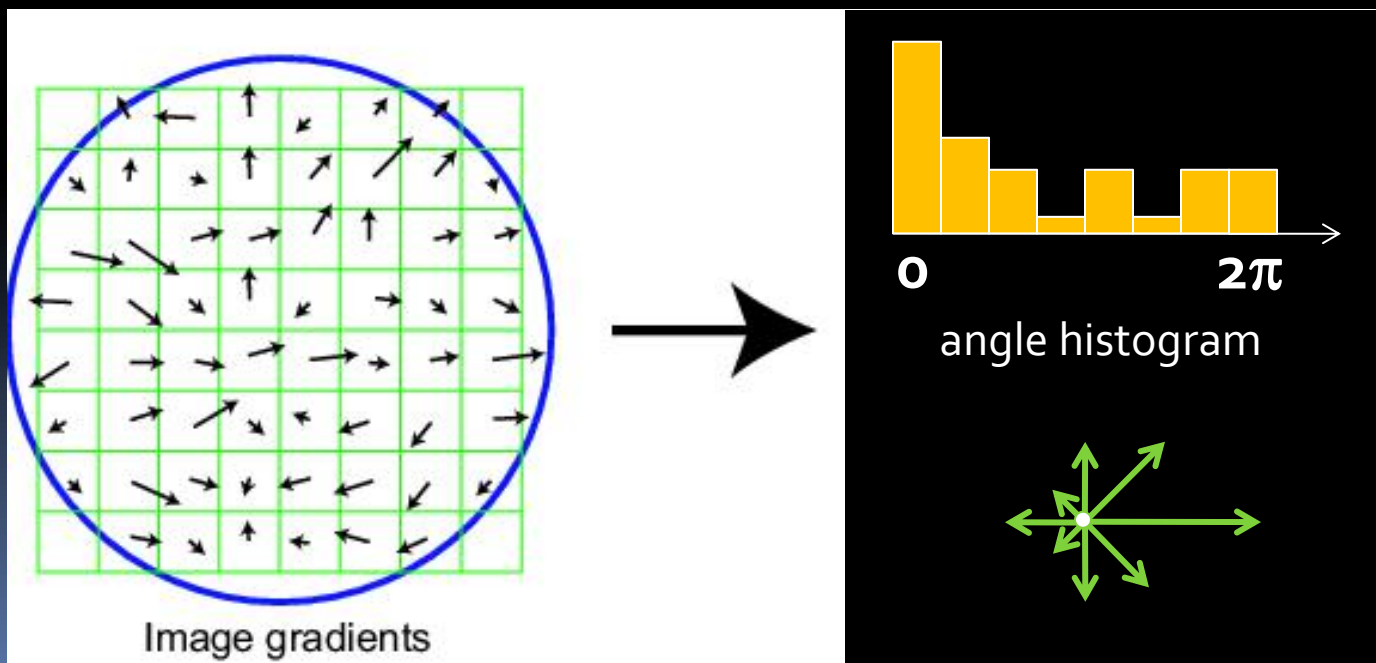
- Invariance（不变性）
 - Descriptor shouldn't change even if image is transformed
- Discriminability（区分度）
 - Descriptor should be highly unique for each point
- 和特征点检测的要求类似

SIFT(Scale-Invariant Feature Transform)

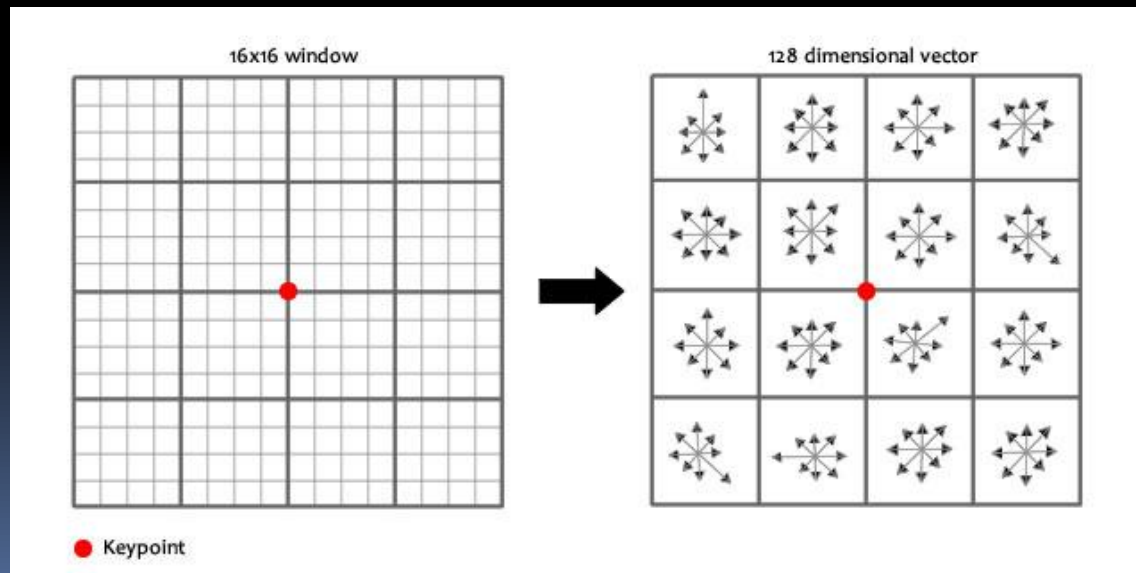
- The state-of-art method（总体而言，是目前的最优方法）
- Feature extraction & description（包含特征点检测和描述）
- Descriptor（描述内容包括周围像素的颜色梯度等信息，128维向量）

基本思路

- 特征点附近 16×16 窗口
- 计算每个像素的梯度方向，剔除部分较小的梯度值
- 得到梯度方向的直方图



- Divide the 16x16 window into a 4x4 grid of cells (2x2 case shown below)
- Compute an orientation histogram for each cell
- 16 cells * 8 orientations = 128 dimensional descriptor



SIFT descriptor

Extraordinarily robust (高鲁棒性) matching technique

- Can handle changes in viewpoint (能处理视点变化)
 - Up to about 60 degree out of plane rotation
- Can handle significant changes in illumination (能处理光照变化)
 - Sometimes even day vs. night (below)
- Fast and efficient—can run in real time (处理速度较快)
- Lots of code available (非常多开源实现)
 - http://people.csail.mit.edu/albert/ladypack/wiki/index.php/Known_implementations_of_SIFT

SIFT Examples





Other descriptors

- SURF
 - ORB
 - BRIEF
 - ...
-
- All can be found in OpenCV

Descriptor Comparison

- High Dimension Vector
 - SIFT (128 float)
 - SURF (64 float)
 - ...
- Distance
 - L2-norm (欧几里德距离)
 - L1-norm (曼哈顿距离)
 - ...
- Threshold (阈值) required

Descriptor Match


- 图1中, $\mathbf{R}_i = (r_{i1}, r_{i2}, \dots, r_{i128})$
- 图2中, $\mathbf{S}_j = (s_{j1}, s_{j2}, \dots, s_{j128})$
- $\text{Similarity} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1, \dots, 128} (r_{ij} - s_{ij})^2}$
- 最近距离/次近距离 < Threshold
- Performance (性能问题)

Performance

- Timing （匹配时间）
 - Thousands of features for one image, $O(N^2)$
 - Millions of images comparison, HOW?
- Improvement （解决方法）
 - Approximate Nearest Neighbor （近似最近）
 - KD-Tree （KD树）
 - Local Sensitive Hash （局部敏感哈希）
 - The FLANN library
 - Bag of visual word （视觉词典）
 - Deep learning （深度学习）



OpenCV Implementation

- Feature Detector
 - Feature Descriptor
 - Feature Match
 - ...
- 

SIFT等局部点特征的应用

- 三维重建
 - 基于图像（123D catch [Demo Video](#)）
 - 基于视频（SLAM [Demo Video](#)）
 - 基于视觉的定位（mapLab Demo Video）

Project

- 编程作业
 - OpenCV完成SIFT特征的提取、匹配
 - OpenCV完成全景图拼接
- 编程大作业建议
 - 在1秒时间内，完成在1000张图像集合中的搜索（北化校园导览）