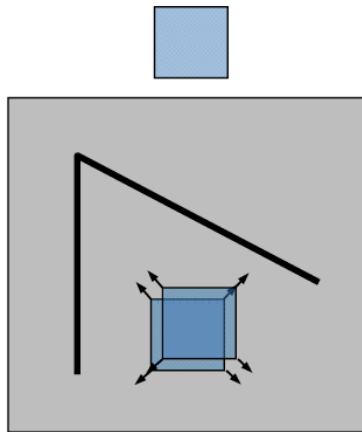


COMP 9517 Computer Vision

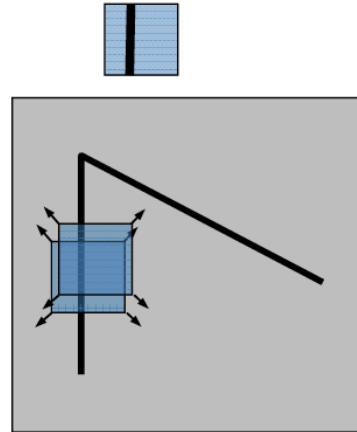
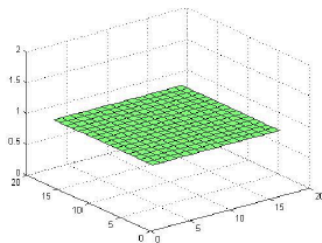
Feature Detection

Properties of Feature Points

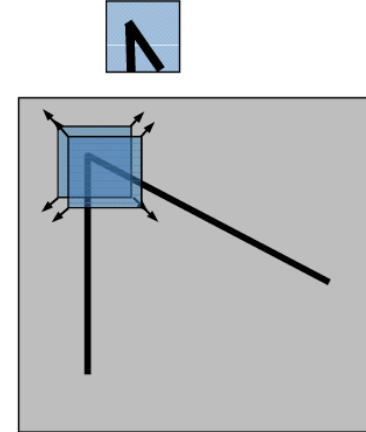
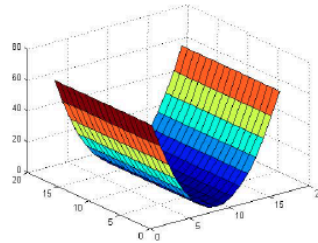
- What are good feature points?



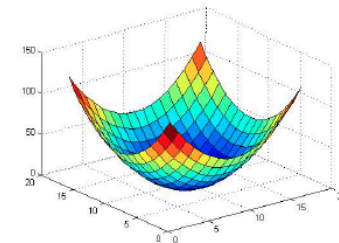
"flat" region:



"edge":

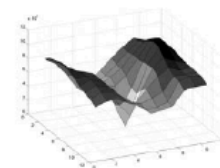
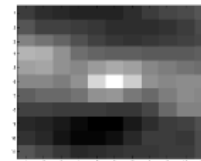
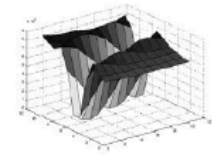
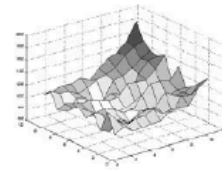
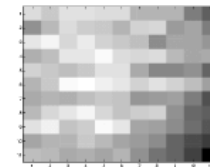


"corner":



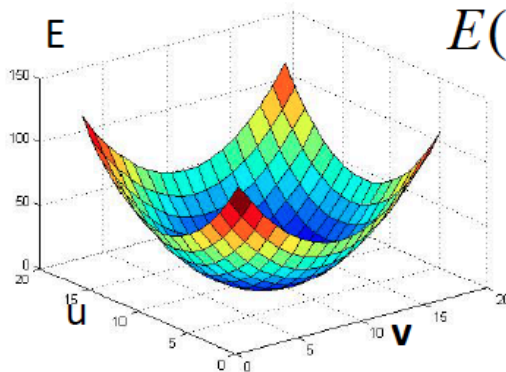
Properties of Feature Points

- What are good feature points?



Harris Detector

- “interestingness” \approx High change of intensity when shift
- Change of intensity for the shift $[u, v]$:



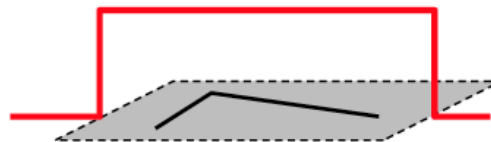
$$E(u, v) = \sum_{x, y} w(x, y) [I(x+u, y+v) - I(x, y)]^2$$

Window function

Shifted intensity

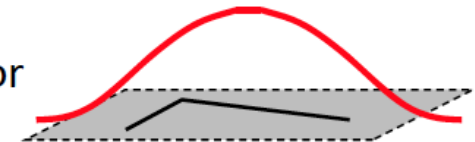
Intensity

Window function $w(x, y) =$



1 in window, 0 outside

or



Gaussian

Harris Detector

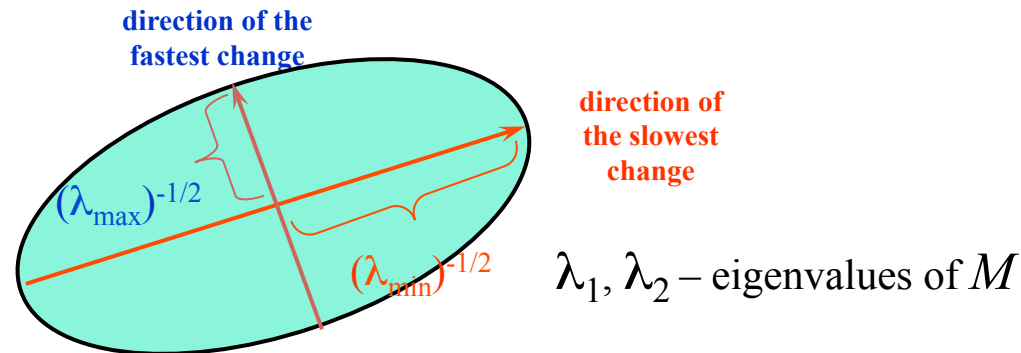
- For small shifts $[u, v]$ we have a bilinear approximation:

$$E(u, v) \cong [u, v] M \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$

where M is a 2×2 matrix computed from image derivatives

$$M = \sum_{x,y} w(x, y) \begin{bmatrix} I_x^2 & I_x I_y \\ I_x I_y & I_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Eigen analysis



Harris Detector

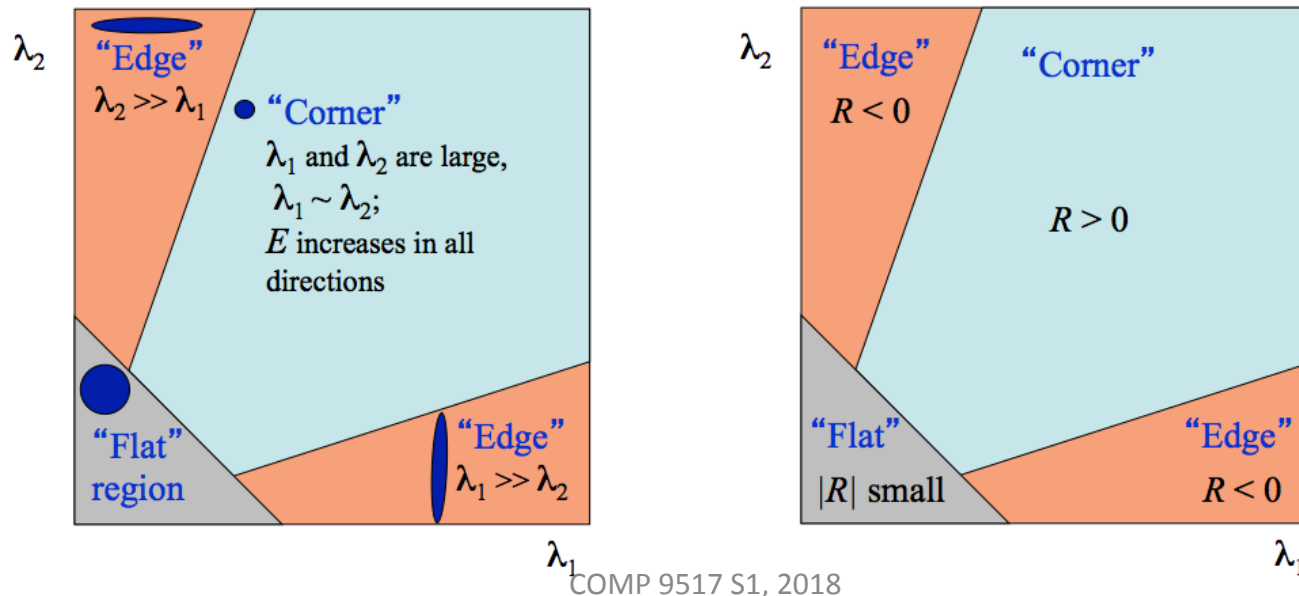
- Measure of corner response

$$R = \det M - k (\text{trace } M)^2$$

$$\det M = \lambda_1 \lambda_2$$

$$\text{trace } M = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

(k – empirical constant, $k = 0.04-0.06$)



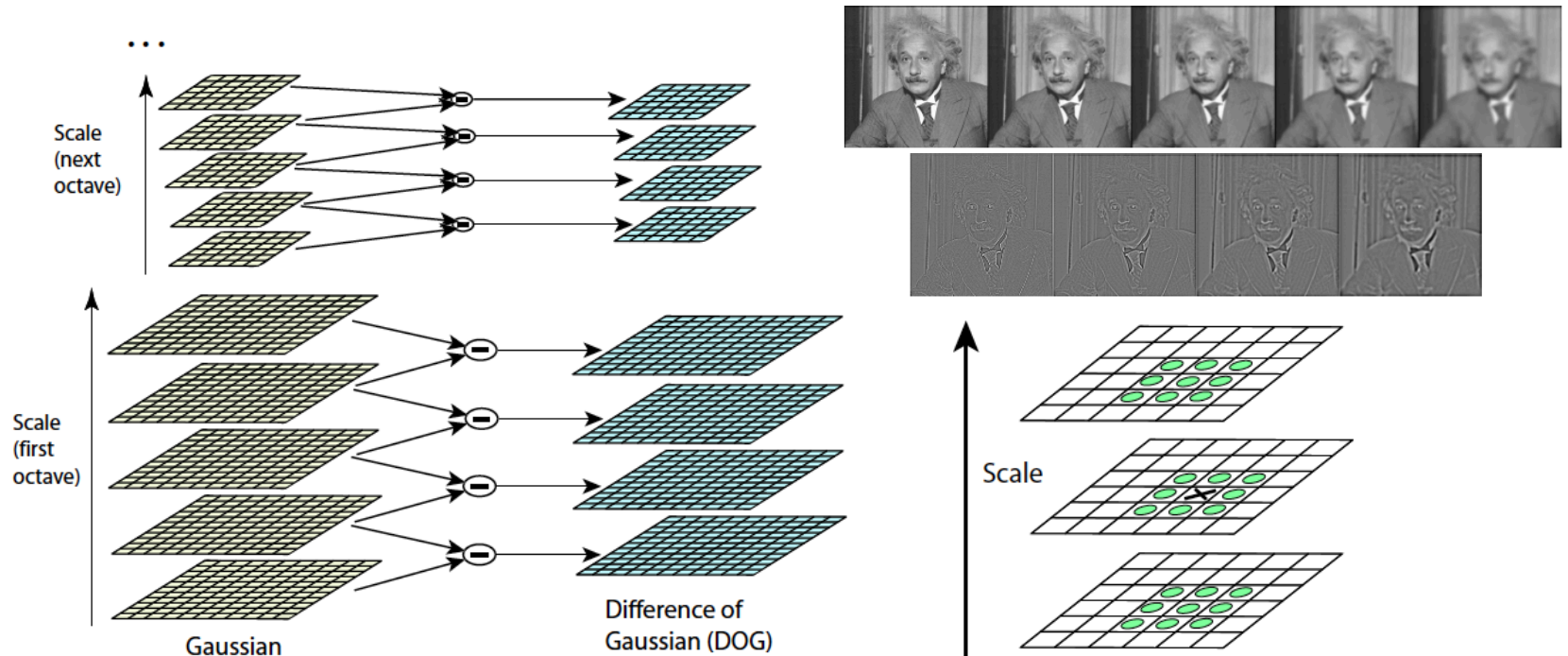
Harris Detector

- The algorithm

1. Compute the horizontal and vertical derivatives of the image I_x and I_y by convolving the original image with derivatives of Gaussians (Section 3.2.3).
2. Compute the three images corresponding to the outer products of these gradients. (The matrix A is symmetric, so only three entries are needed.)
3. Convolve each of these images with a larger Gaussian.
4. Compute a scalar interest measure using one of the formulas discussed above.
5. Find local maxima above a certain threshold and report them as detected feature point locations.

Scale Invariant Detectors

- Scale Invariant Feature Transform – SIFT



- Extremes (maxima & minima) in the resulting 3D volume are detected by comparing a pixel to its 26 neighbours

References and Acknowledgements

- Szeliski, Chapter 4
- Some content are extracted from the above resource and James Hays slides