### HOG

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## 1. HOG

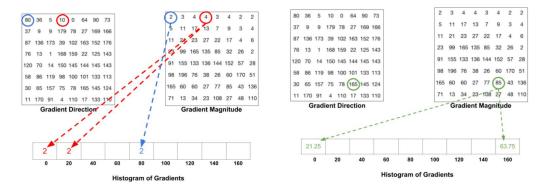
#### **Histogram of Oriented Gradients**

计算出每一个像素的梯度大小和梯度方向,主要刻画出图像的 lines & corners 等 useful 的信息,并且忽略颜色等 extraneous 的信息

# 2. 计算 HOG

**Step1.** At every pixel, the gradient has a magnitude and a direction. For color images, the gradients of the three channels are evaluated (as shown in the figure above). The magnitude of gradient at a pixel is the maximum of the magnitude of gradients of the three channels, and the angle is the angle corresponding to the maximum gradient.

**Step2.** In this step, the image is divided into  $8 \times 8$  cells and a histogram of gradients is calculated for each  $8 \times 8$  cells. An  $8 \times 8$  image patch contains 8x8x3 = 192 pixel values. The gradient of this patch contains 2 values (magnitude and direction) per pixel which adds up to 8x8x2 = 128 numbers. By the end of this section we will see how these 128 numbers are represented using a 9-bin histogram which can be stored as an array of 9 numbers. (The number of bins is chosen by ourselves)



Step3. Normalization 由于光线等等的影响, magnitude 可能会有不同。因此我们使用

normalization to "normalize" the histogram so they are not affected by lighting variations. 前面提到,我们把图片切成  $8\times 8$  的像素 block。接着我们用  $16\times 16$  的 kernel 滑动。因此原本的 9 个 bin 的向量就会变成 36 长度的向量,并被我们 normalize

- E. g. [128, 64, 32]  $\sqrt{128^2+64^2+32^2}=164.64$  正则化处理后得到[0.87, 0.43, 0.22]
  - 1. How many positions of the  $16 \times 16$  blocks do we have? There are 7 horizontal and 15 vertical positions making a total of  $7 \times 15 = 105$  positions.
- 2. Each  $16 \times 16$  block is represented by a  $36 \times 1$  vector. So when we concatenate them all into one gaint vector we obtain a  $36 \times 105 = 3780$  dimensional vector. 这样就得到了我们的 HOG feature

