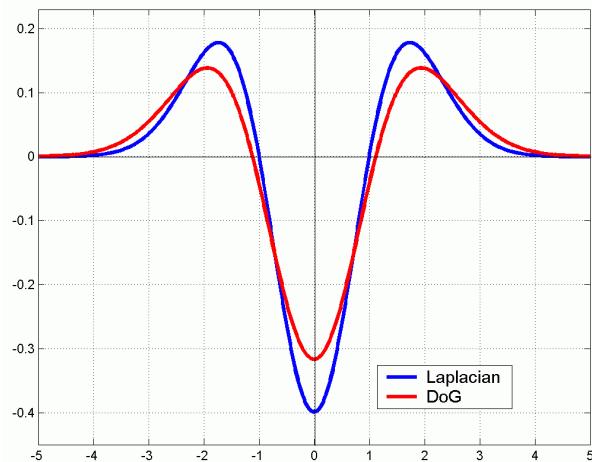


## 2D Recognition Using SIFT (cont.)

- Recognize **2D objects** in real-world cluttered scenes using the **Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT)**.
  - The SIFT interest point detector
  - Matching and Results
  - Histogram-of-Oriented Gradients (HoG)
  - Shape Contexts

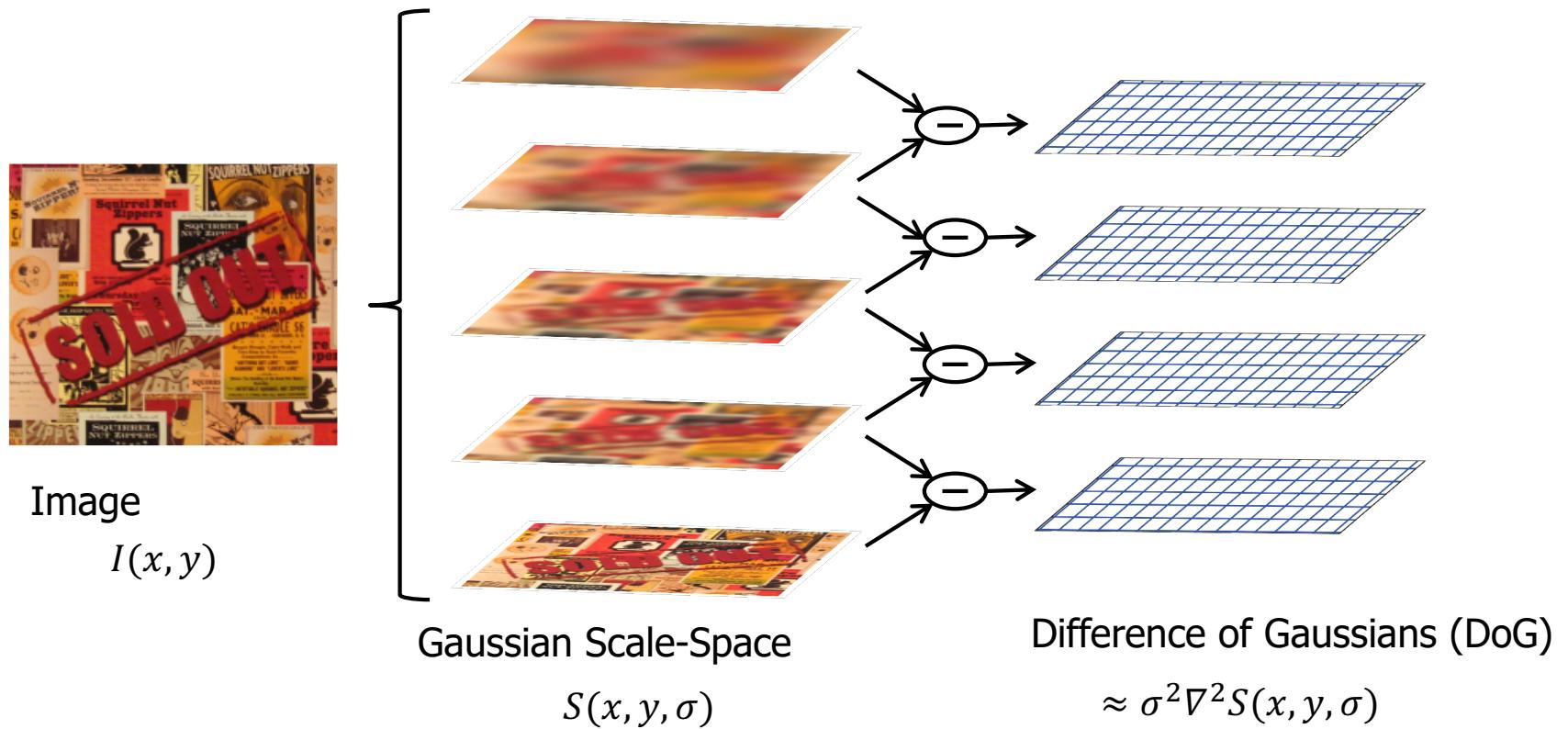
# The SIFT Detector

- An Efficient Implementation of Blob Detector
- Uses **Difference of Gaussian** (DoG) as an approximation of NLoG
- Difference of Gaussian(DoG)  $= (n_{s\sigma} - n_\sigma) \approx (s - 1)\sigma^2 \nabla^2 n_\sigma$

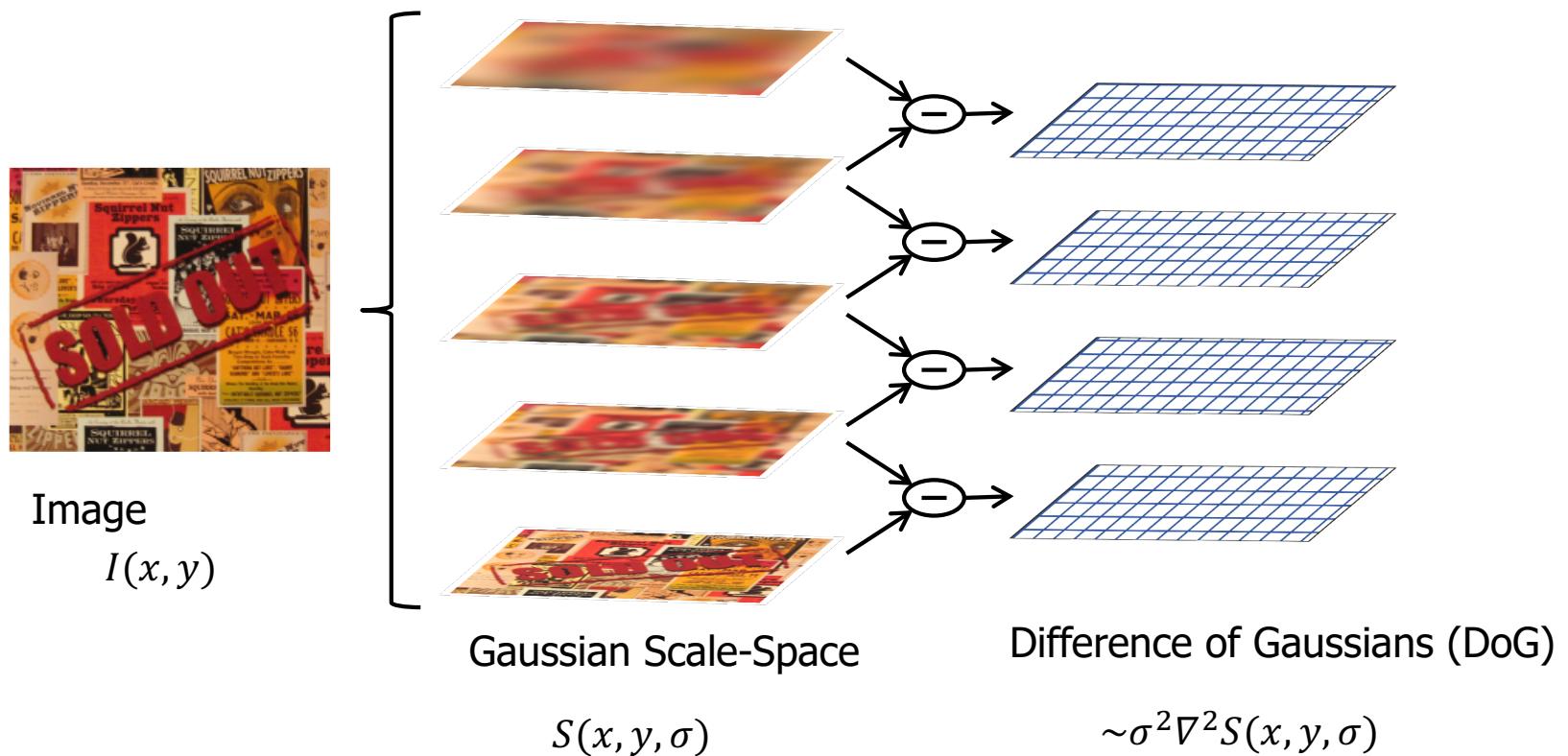


DoG  $\approx$  NLoG

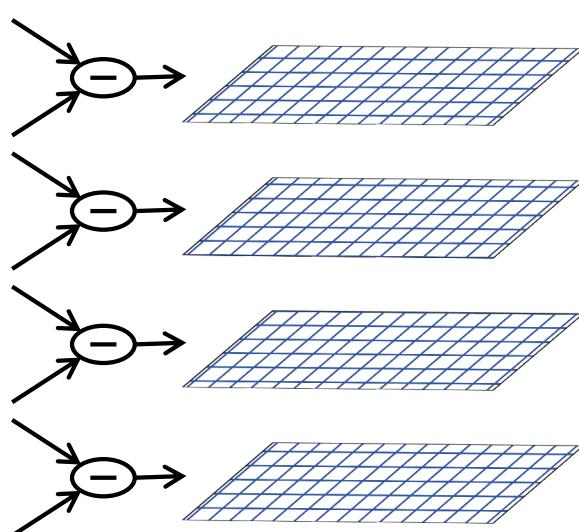
# Extracting SIFT Interest Points (1)



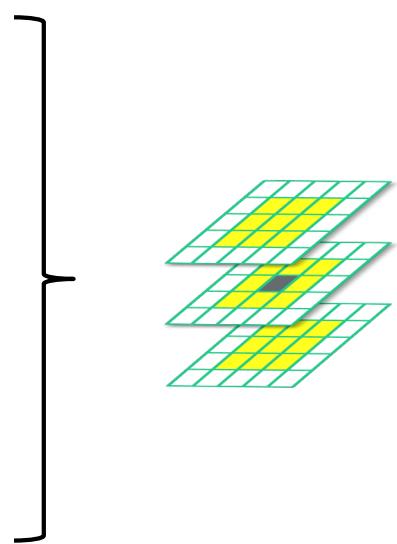
# Extracting SIFT Interest Points (2)



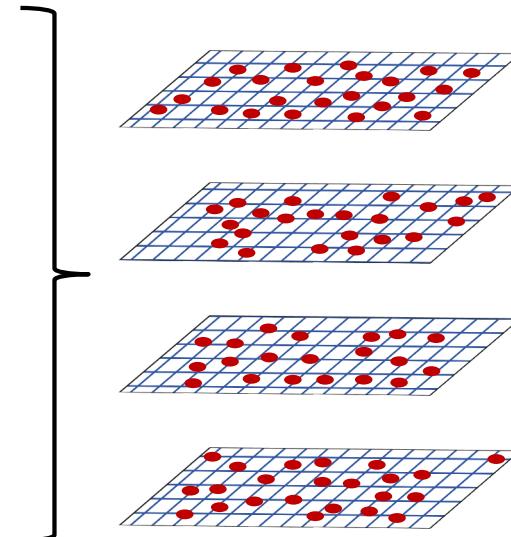
# Extracting SIFT Interest Points (3)



Difference of  
Gaussians (DoG)  
 $\sim \sigma^2 \nabla^2 S(x, y, \sigma)$

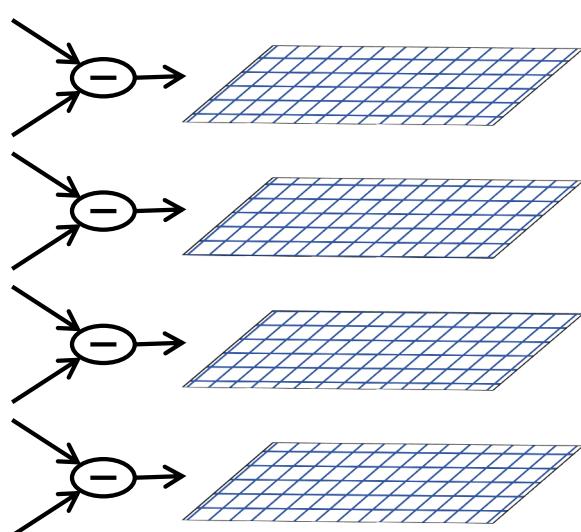


Find Extrema  
in every  
3x3x3 grid

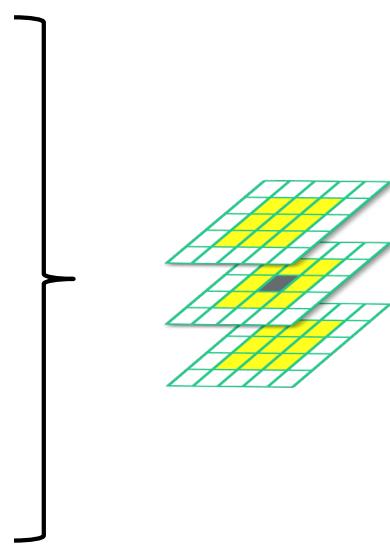


Interest Point  
Candidates  
(includes weak extrema, bad  
contrast, ...)

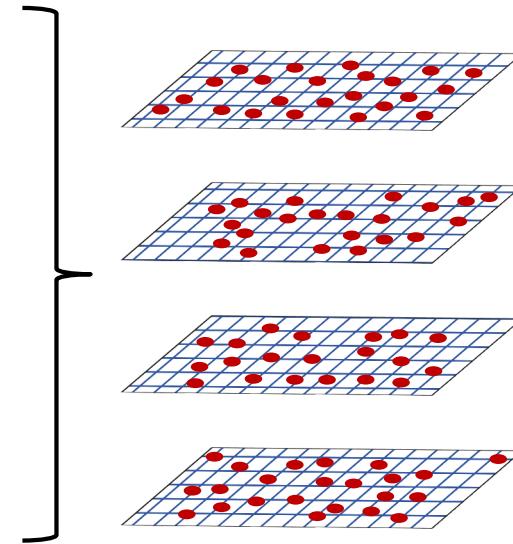
# Extracting SIFT Interest Points (4)



Difference of  
Gaussians (DoG)  
 $\sim \sigma^2 \nabla^2 S(x, y, \sigma)$

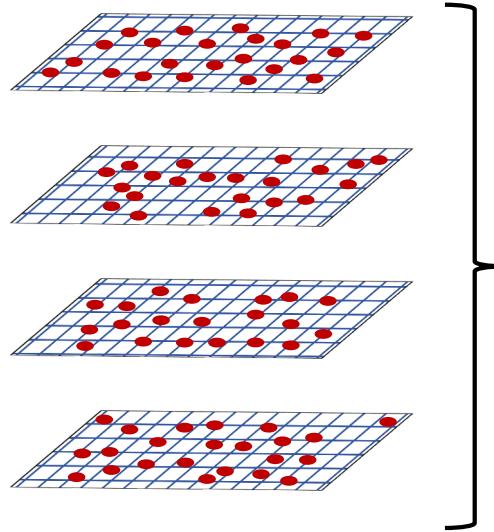


Find Extrema  
in every  
3x3x3 grid

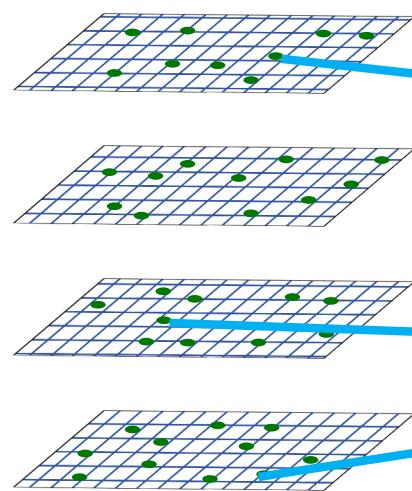


Interest Point  
Candidates  
(includes weak extrema, bad  
contrast, ...)

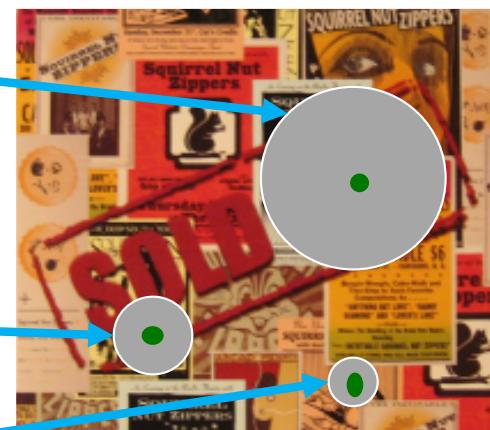
# Extracting SIFT Interest Points (5)



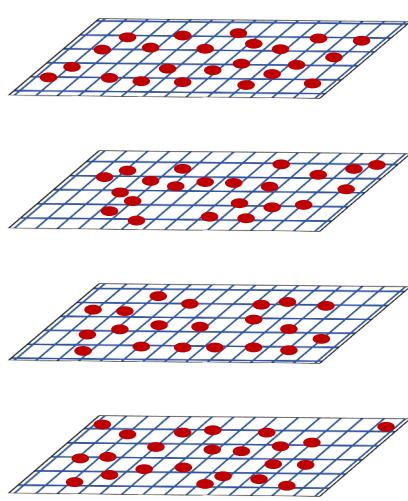
Interest Point  
Candidates  
(includes weak extrema, bad  
contrast, ...)



**SIFT**  
**Interest Points**  
**(after removing  
weak points)**

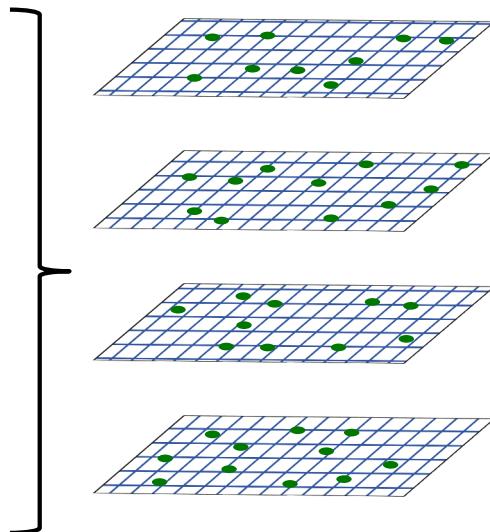


# Extracting SIFT Interest Points (6)



Interest Point  
Candidates

(includes weak extrema, bad  
contrast, ...)



**SIFT**  
**Interest Points**  
**(after removing  
weak points)**



**Interest Point  
Depiction**

# SIFT Detection Examples (1)



## SIFT Detection Examples (2)

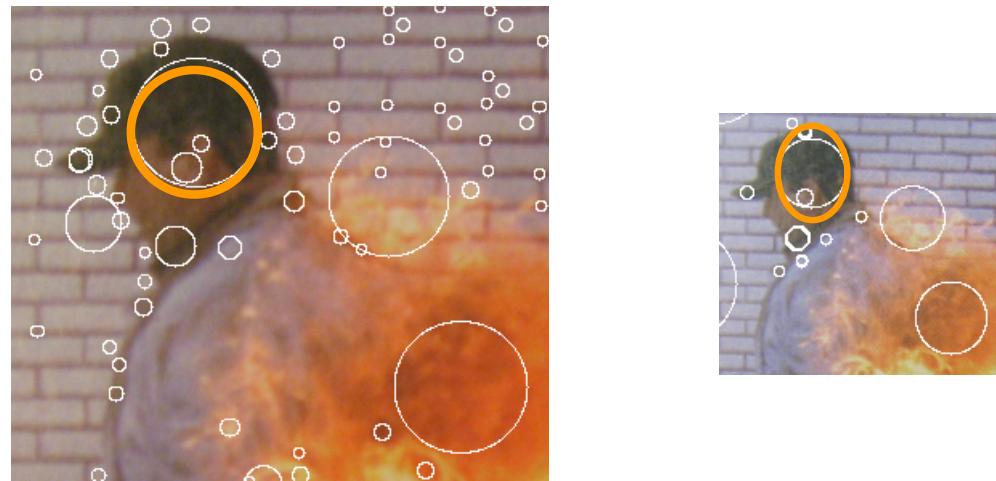


# SIFT Detection Examples (3)



# SIFT Scale Invariance

- Use the characteristic scales to match sizes



# Computing the Principal Orientation

- Use the histogram of gradient directions

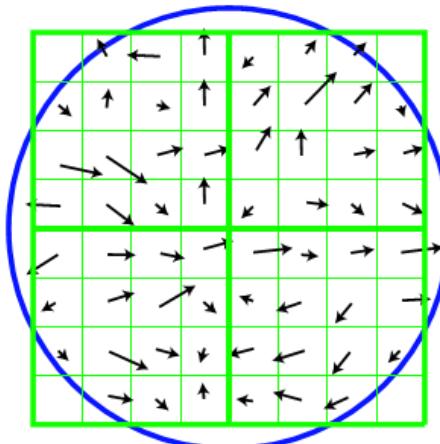
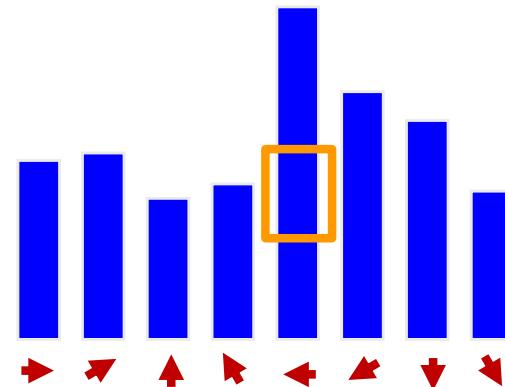


Image gradient directions

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

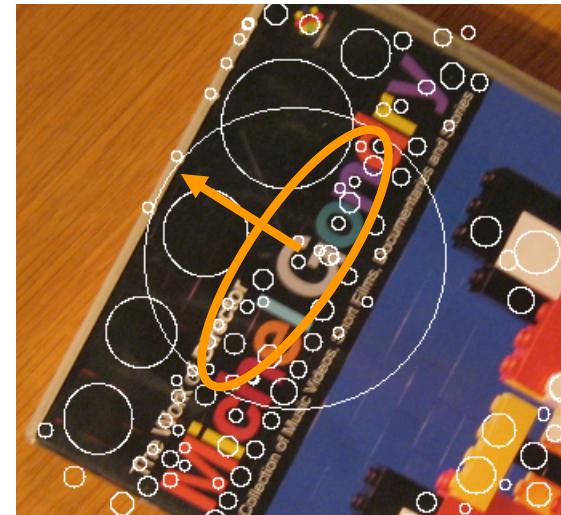
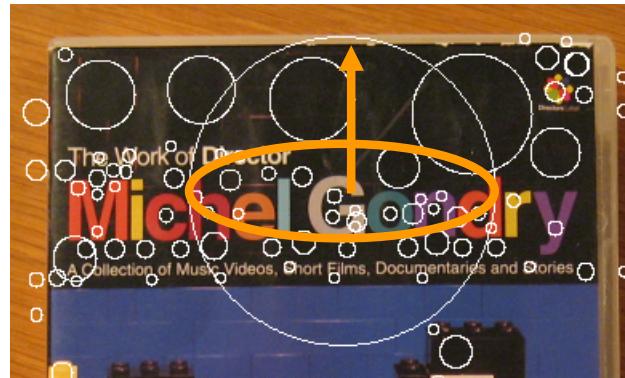
Principal Orientation



Choose the most prominent gradient direction

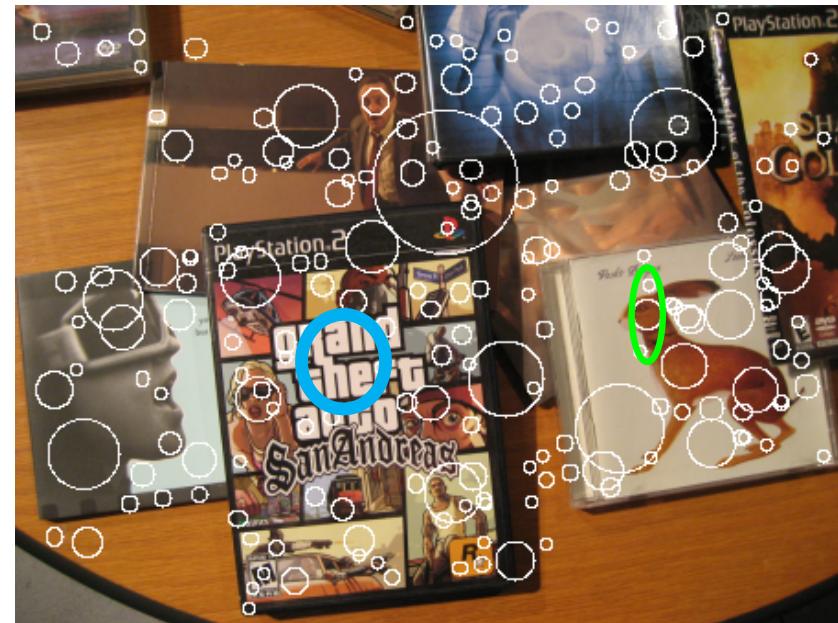
# SIFT Rotation Invariance

- Use the principal orientations to match rotation



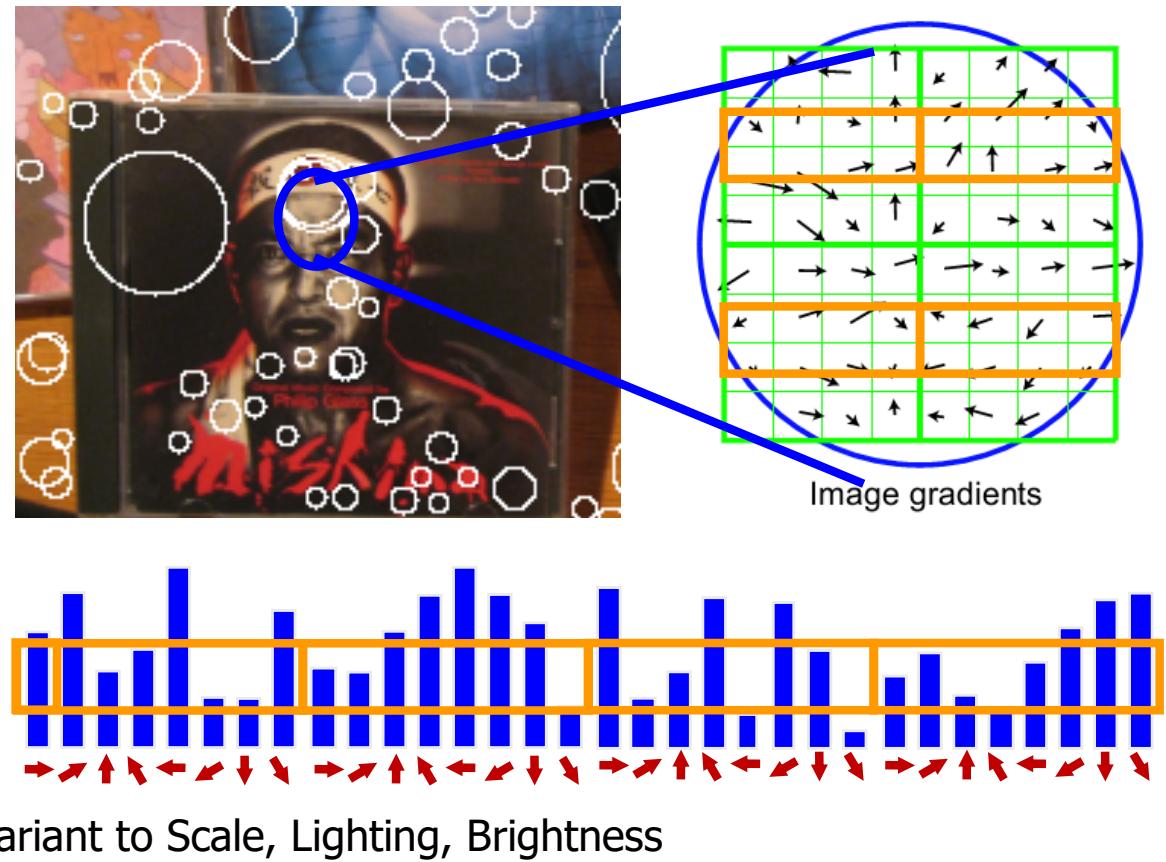
# The SIFT Descriptor

- “**Describe**” points so they can be compared

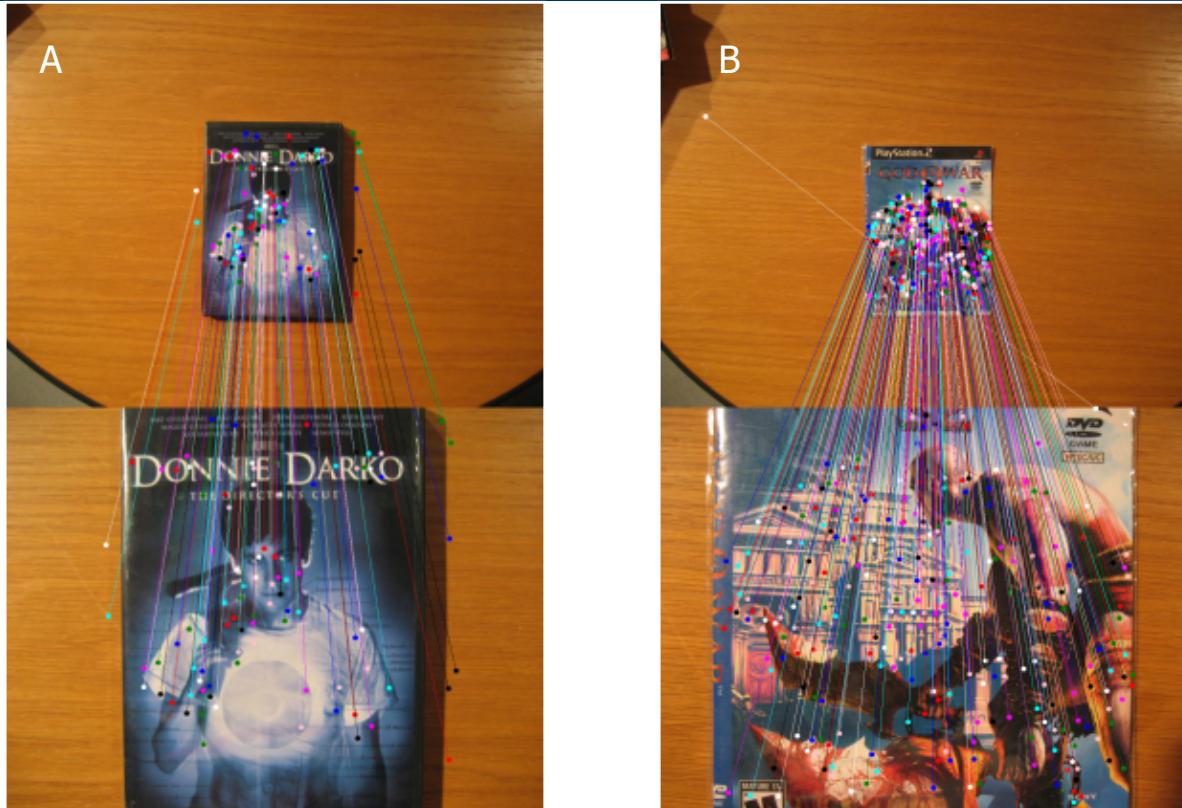


# Computing the SIFT Descriptor

- Histograms of gradient directions over spatial regions



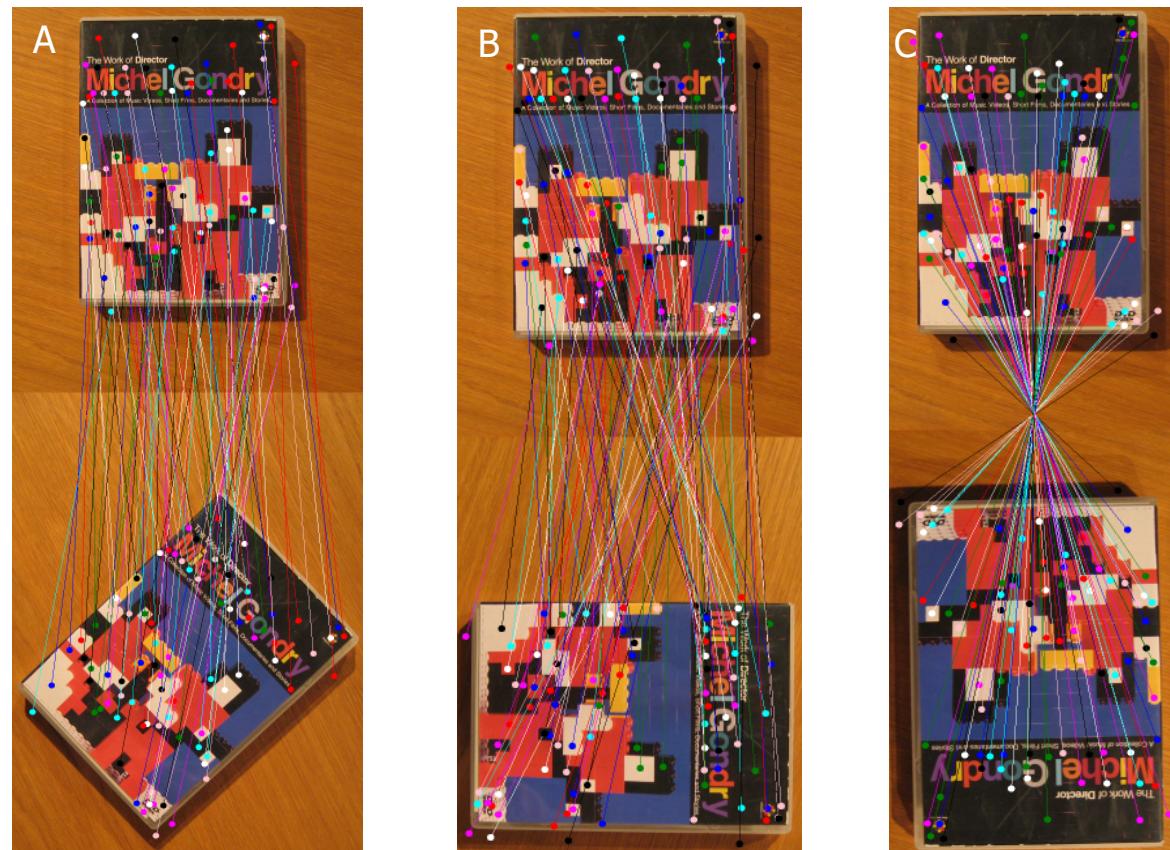
# SIFT Results: Scale Invariance



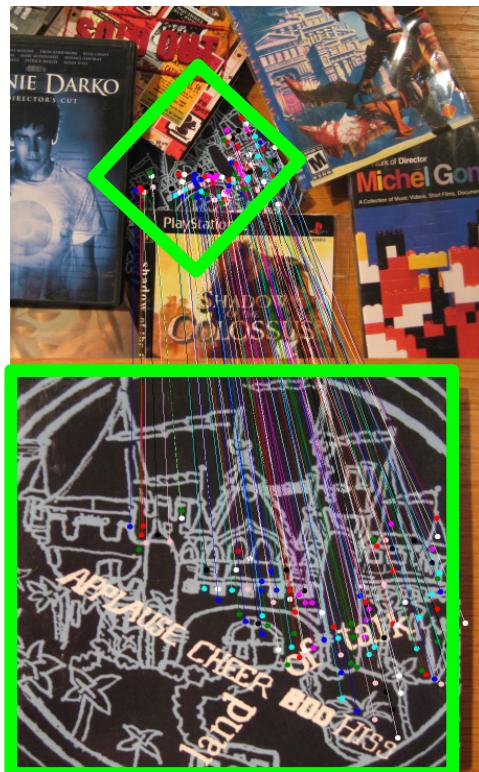
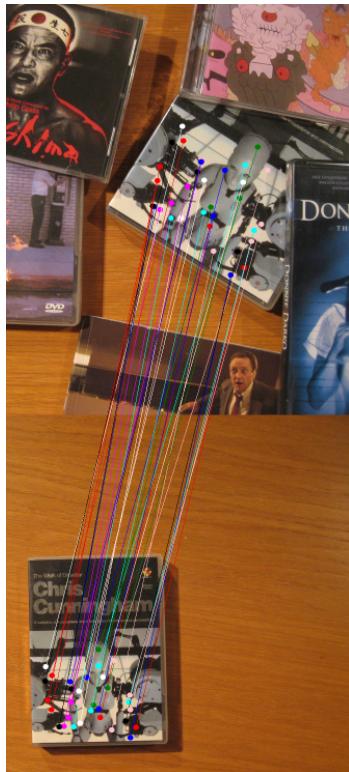
SIFT detects corresponding features in images at different resolutions

# SIFT Results: Rotation Invariance

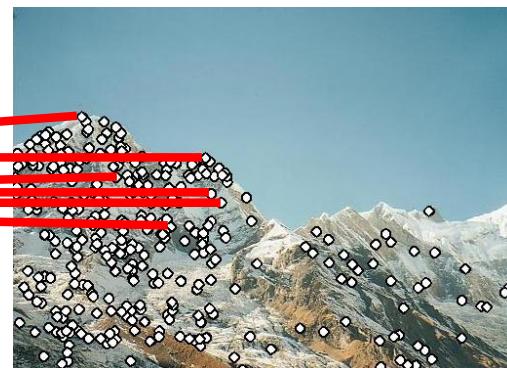
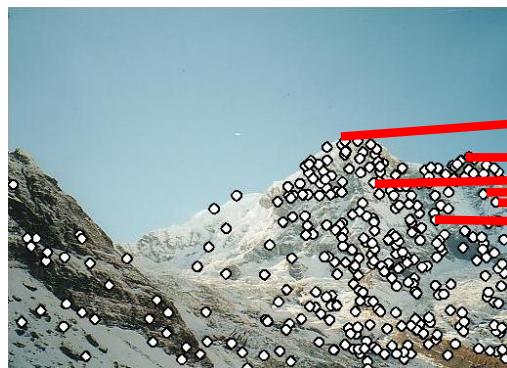
SIFT detects corresponding features in rotated images.



# SIFT Robustness to Clutter



# Panorama Stitching using SIFT (1)



Match SIFT Interest Points

## Panorama Stitching using SIFT (2)

- Transform/Warp one or both images so that corresponding SIFT points in images are aligned.



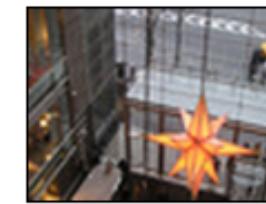
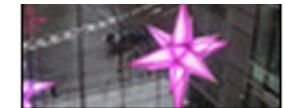
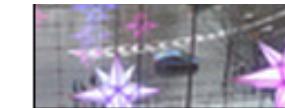
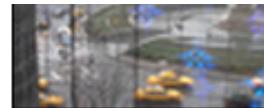
# Panorama Stitching using SIFT (3)

AutoStitch:

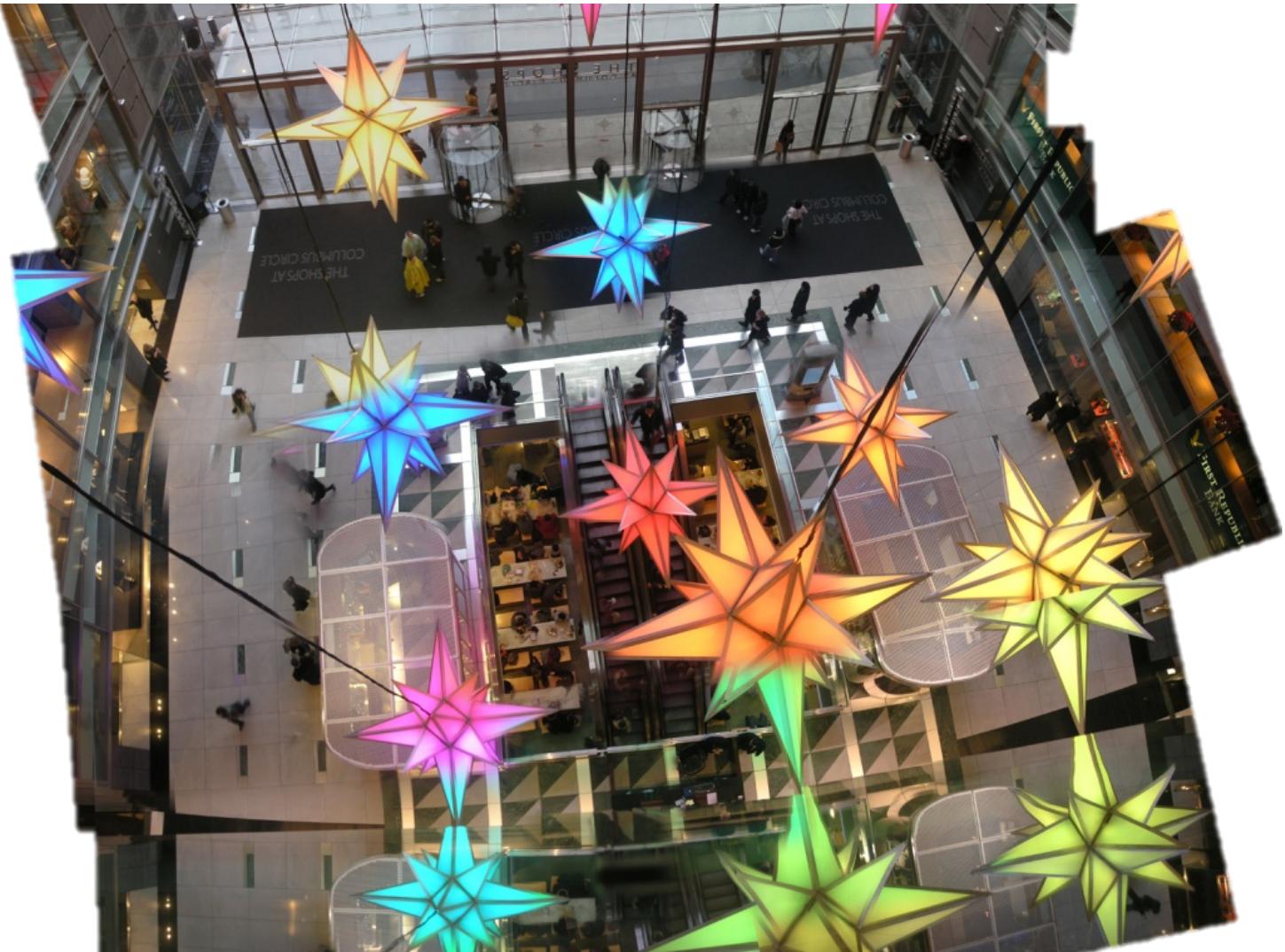
<http://www.cs.bath.ac.uk/brown/autostitch/autostitch.html>

(More on this in Image Stitching Lecture)

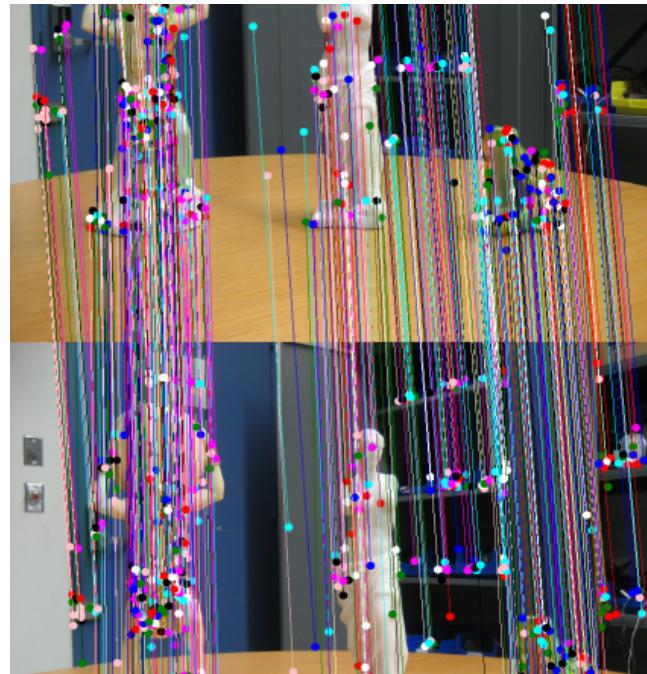
# Auto Collage using SIFT



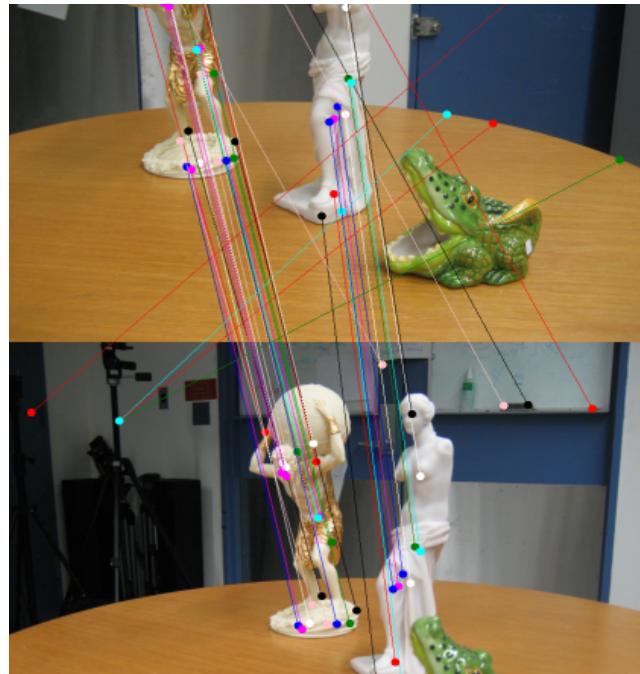
# Auto Collage using SIFT (cont.)



# SIFT for 3D Objects?



No Change in Viewpoint



30° Change in Viewpoint



90° Change in Viewpoint

# Histogram-of-Oriented-Gradients

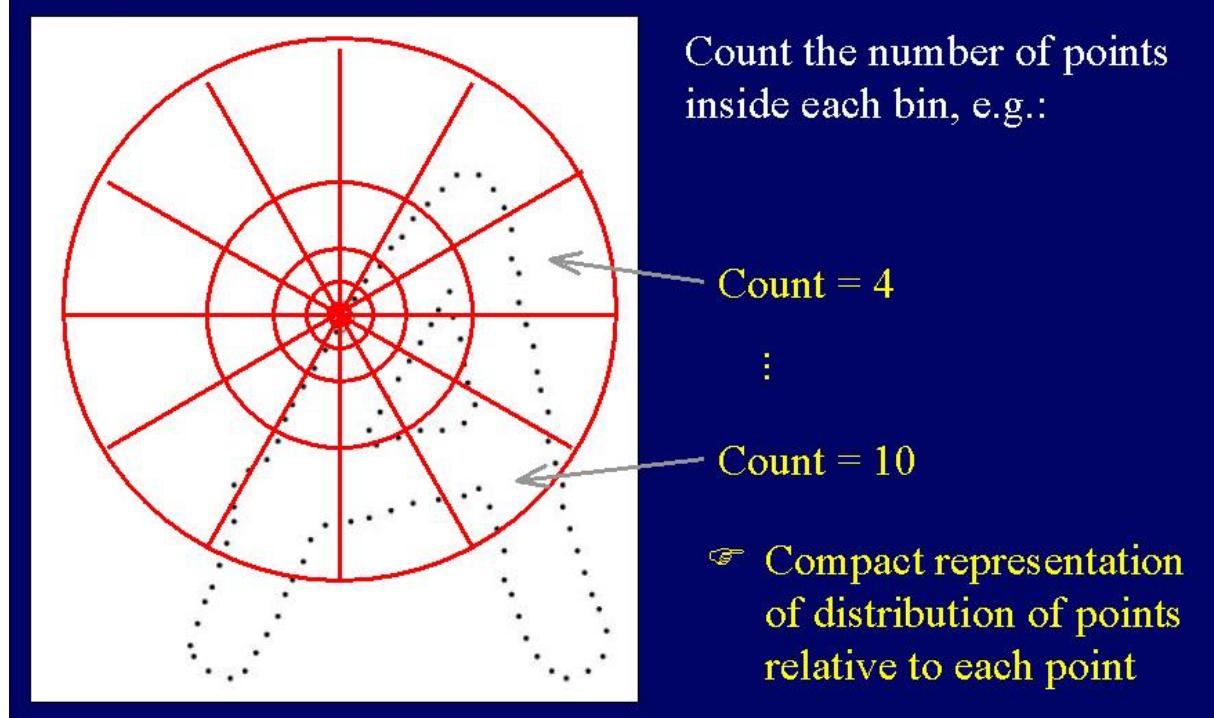
- HoG (Dalal, et. al., CVPR 2005) another similar approach:  
made popular to detect pedestrians in images



# Shape Contexts

Shape Contexts (Belongie, et. al. 2002): descriptor to match shapes. Demonstrated on handwriting recognition

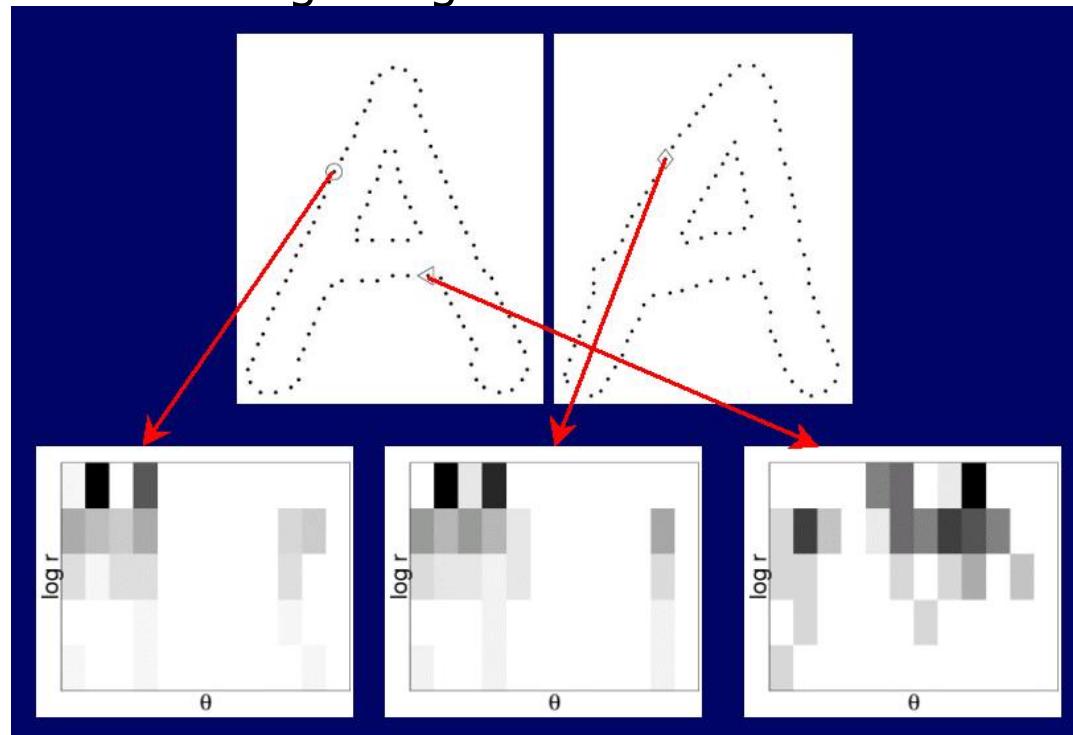
Log Polar  
Distribution  
(edge points)



# Shape Contexts (cont.)

- Shape Contexts (Belongie, et. al. 2002): descriptor to match shapes.  
Demonstrated on handwriting recognition

Log Polar  
Distribution  
(edge points)



# Summary

- SIFT feature detector: Robust matching
- Essential concepts in this lecture:
  - Building descriptors from detection
  - Histogram of gradients
  - Many other detectors possible

# References

- [Autopano] Software to make panoramas using SIFT. <http://user.cs.tu-berlin.de/~nowozin/autopano-sift/>
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- [Harris and Stephens 1988] C. Harris and M. Stephens. "A Combined Corner and Edge Detector". 4th Alvey Vision Conference, 1988.
- [Lowe 2004] D. Lowe."Distinctive Image Features from Scale-Invariant Keypoints". IJCV, 2004.
- [Lindeberg 1994] T. Lindeberg. "Scale-Space Theory: A Basic Tool for Analysing Structures at Different Scales." J. of Applied Statistics, 1994.

## References (cont.)

- [Matas 2002] J. Matas, O. Chum, M. Urban, and T. Pajdla. "Robust Wide Baseline Stereo from Maximally Stable Extremal Regions. BMVC, 2002.
- [Mikolajczyk 2002] K. Mikolajczyk. "Detection of Local Features Invariant to Affine Transformations." Ph.D. Thesis, 2002.
- [Mikolajczyk 2004] K. Mikolajczyk and C. Schmid. "Scale and Affine Invariant Interest Point Detectors." IJCV, 2004.
- [Mikolajczyk 2005] K. Mikolajczyk and C. Schmid. "A Performance Evaluation of Local Descriptors." PAMI, 2005.
- [SIFT] SIFT Binaries. <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~lowe/keypoints/>
- [Witkin 1983] A. Witkin. "Scale-Space Filtering". IJCAI, 1983.