Computer Vision

Process of Edge Detection

- Edge detection is the most common approach for detecting meaningful discontinuities.
 - ▶ An edge is a set of connected pixels that lie on the boundary between two regions.
 - ► Edge detection is commonly used for image segmentation in computer vision tasks (e.g. face recognition)
- ► The magnitude of the first derivative in a particular direction can be used to detect the presence of an edge.

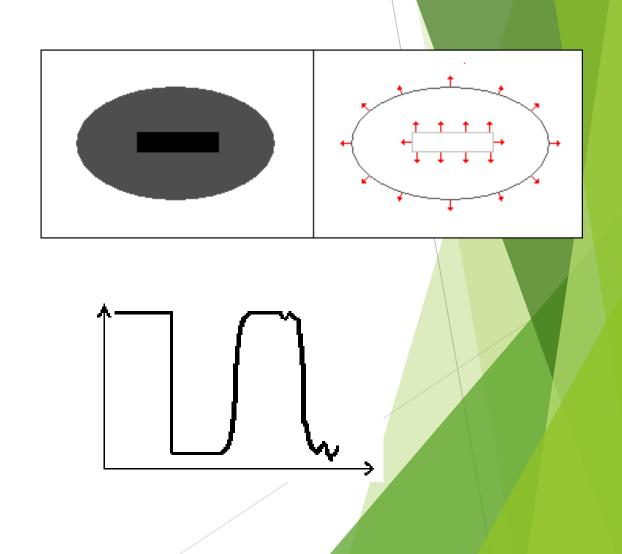


Edge Detection - Topics

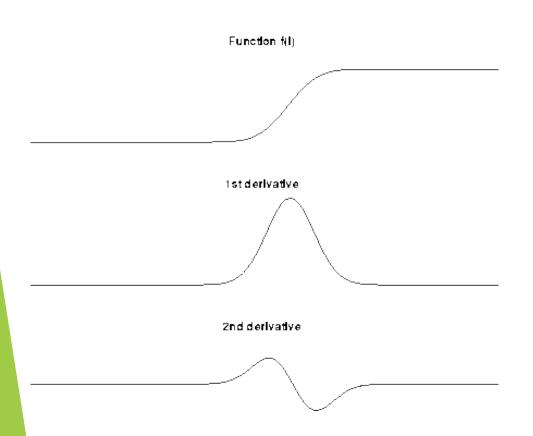
- ▶ 1st derivative edge detection Sobel
- ▶ 2nd derivative edge detection Canny
- Overview of Multispectral edge detection
- ► Application: Image sharpening

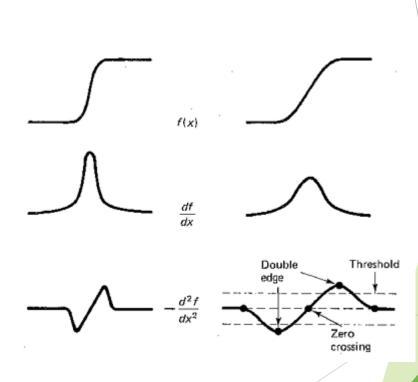
Edge Detection - What is an edge?

- Where brightness changes abruptly
- Edges have
 - Magnitude (Gradient)
 - Direction (Orientation)
- Edge Profiles
 - Step
 - Real
 - Noisy



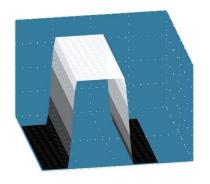
Edge Detection - derivatives

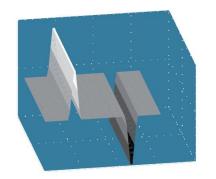


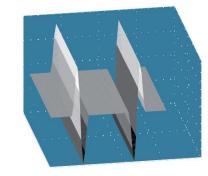


Edge Detection - 1st derivative definitions

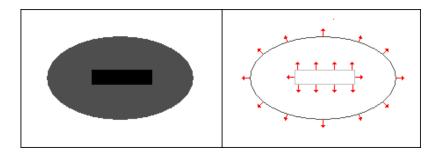








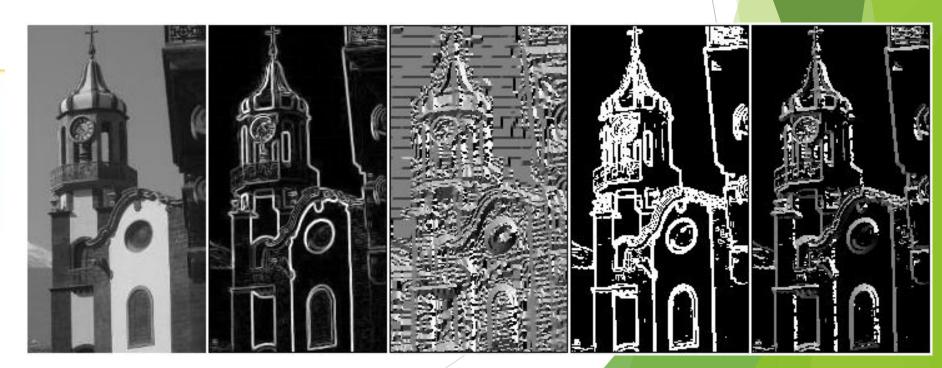
- Recall: Vector variable -
 - Gradient Magnitude
 - Orientation (0 degrees is East)



Edge detection - 1st derivative - Sobel

- The Sobel operator is used to find the approximate absolute gradient magnitude at each point in an input gray-scale image.
- **Sobel detection** uses these two below 3*3 convolution kernels to find edge in an image.

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2	1
	2 G



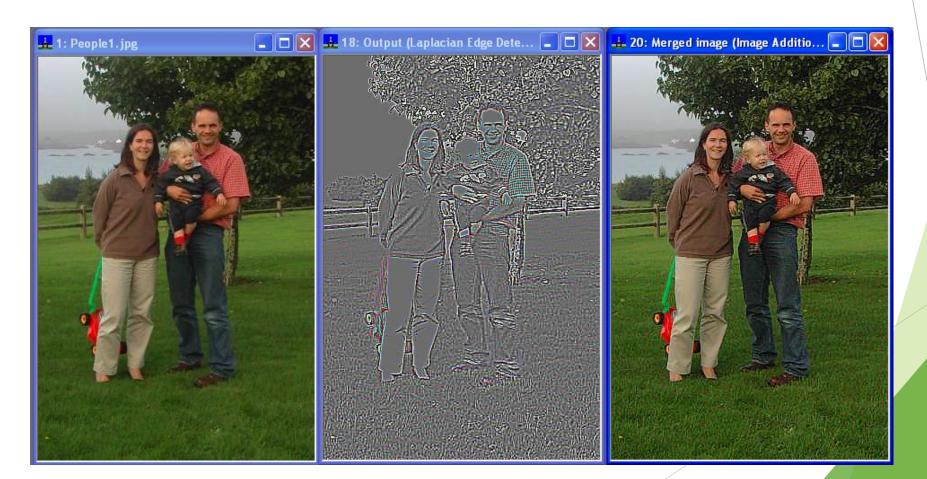
Edge detection - 2nd derivative - Canny algorithm

- Canny edge detection improved upon Sobel edge detection by:
 - ▶ Removing speckle noise with a low pass Gaussian filter first
 - ► Then applying a Sobel filter to detect edges
 - ► Then doing non-maximum suppression to pick out the best pixel for edges when there are multiple possibilities in a local neighborhood.
 - Offers more refined edges than Sobel
- ▶ Both can only function with **grey-scale images**



Application: Image sharpening

Making edges steeper.



Application: Image sharpening

▶ Subtract a multiple (e.g. 0.3) of the Laplacian from the image.

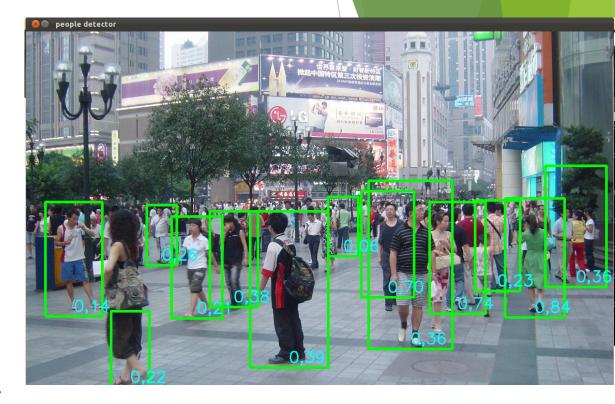






OpenCV

- Open Source Computer Vision is a library of programming functions mainly aimed at real-time computer vision.
- Originally developed by Intel
- OpenCV is released under a BSD license free for commercial use.
- Has C++, C, Python and Java interfaces and supports Windows, Linux, Mac OS, iOS and Android.
- Designed for computational efficiency. Written in optimized C/C++, the library can take advantage of multi-core/GPU processing.







Lab this week

- Intro to OpenCV
- Edge detection with Sobel and Canny