Lecture 7 Further Edge Detection

COMP3204 & COMP6223 Computer Vision

What better ways are there to detect edges?

Book pp 153 - 172

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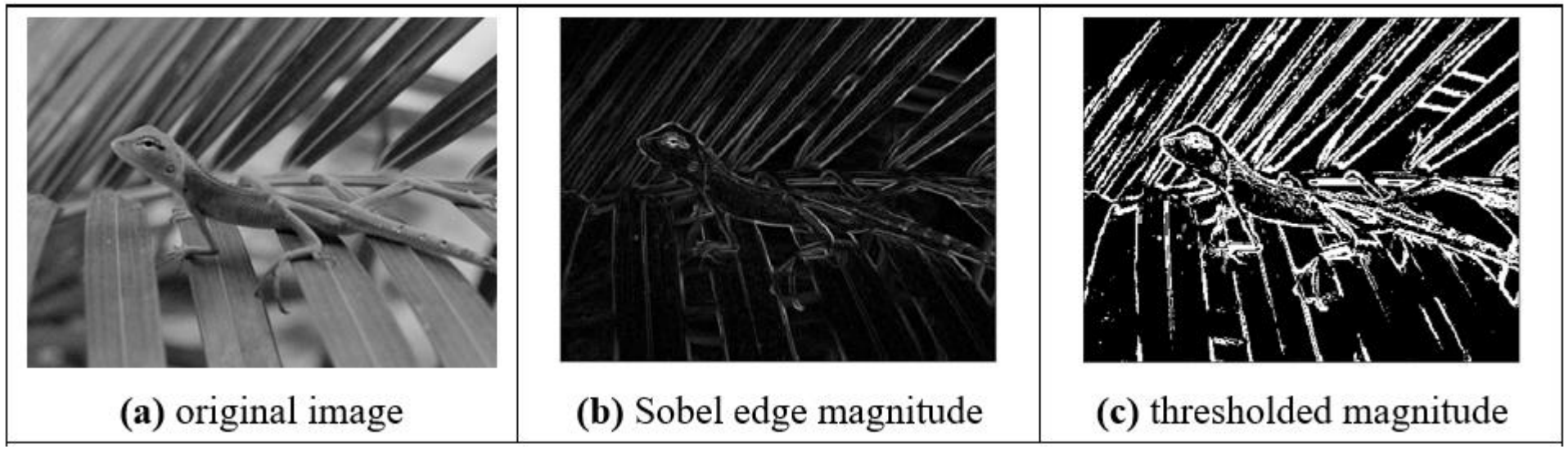
Applying Sobel operator

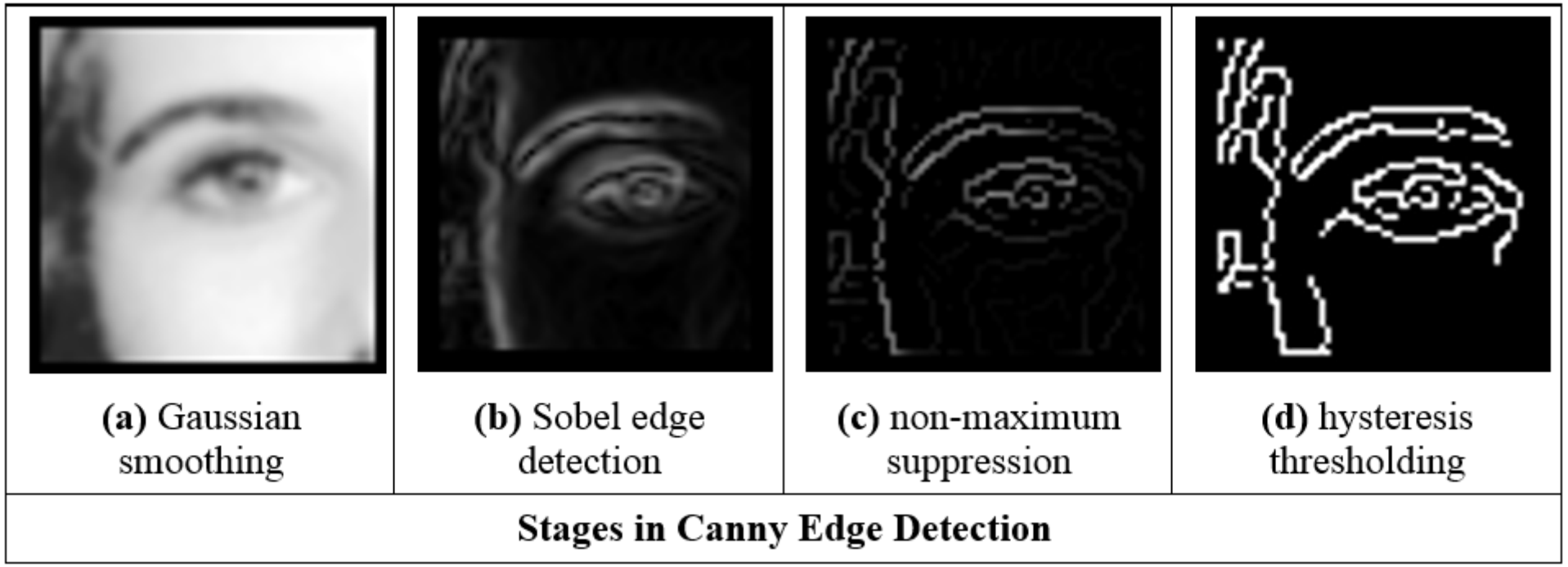


(a) original image

(b) Sobel edge magnitude

(c) thresholded magnitude

Stages in Canny edge detection operator



(a) Gaussian smoothing	(b) Sobel edge detection	(c) non-maximum suppression	(d) hysteresis thresholding

Stages in Canny Edge Detection

Canny edge detection operator

Formulated with three main objectives:

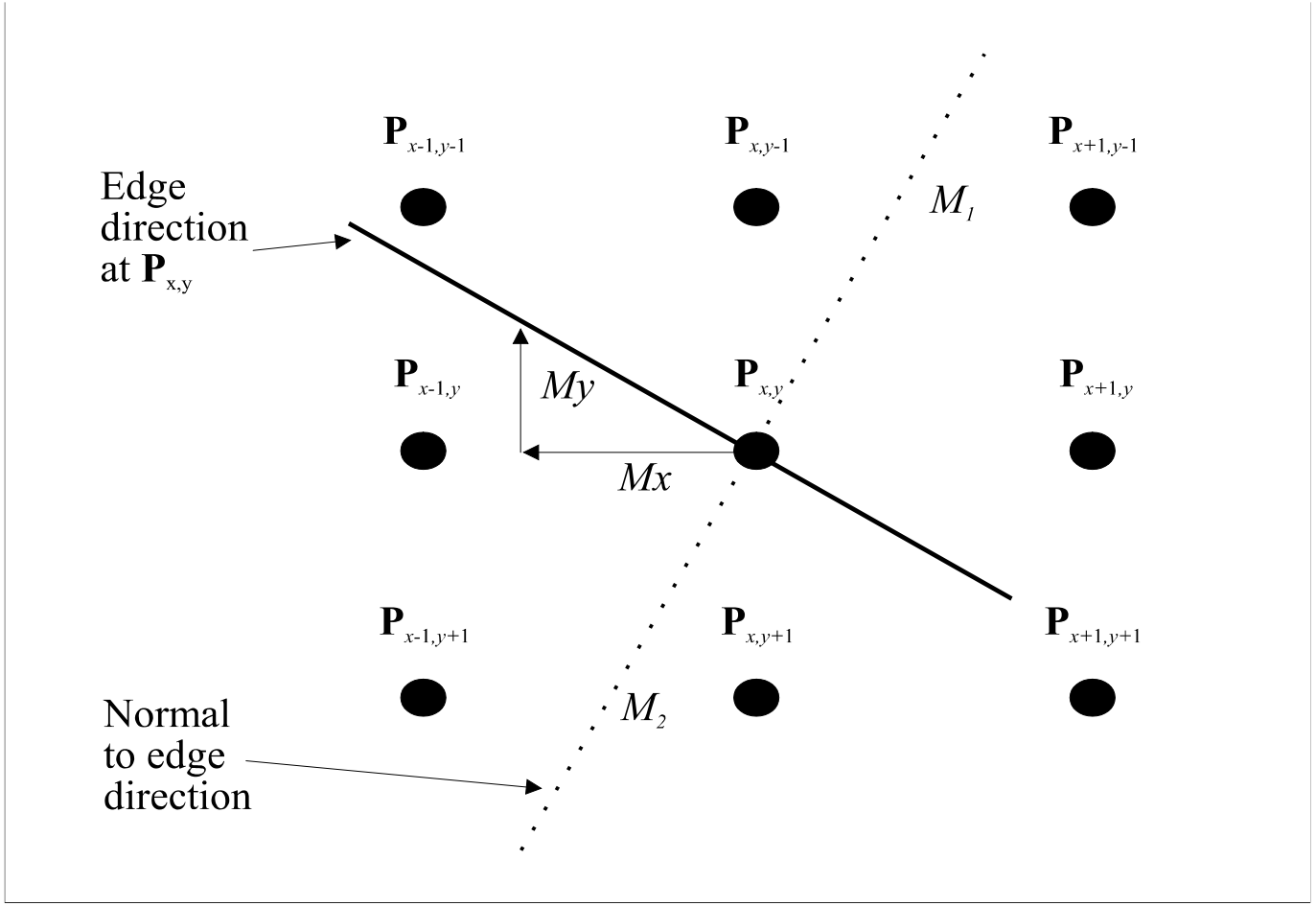
- optimal detection with no spurious responses;
- good localisation with minimal distance between detected and true edge position; and
- single response to eliminate multiple responses to a single edge.

Approximation

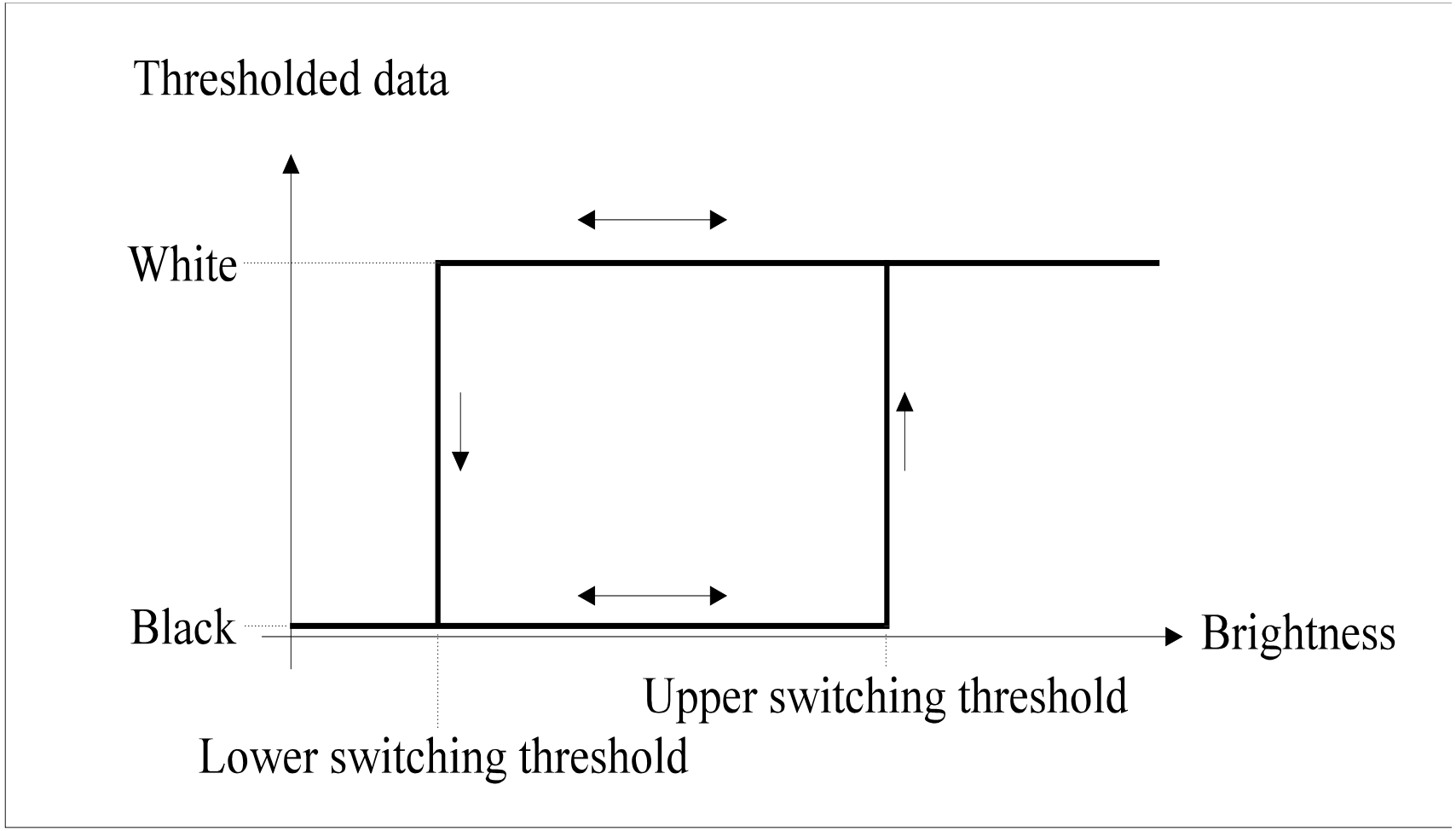
1. use Gaussian smoothing;
2. use the Sobel operator;
3. use non-maximal suppression; and
4. threshold with hysteresis to connect edge points.

) combine?

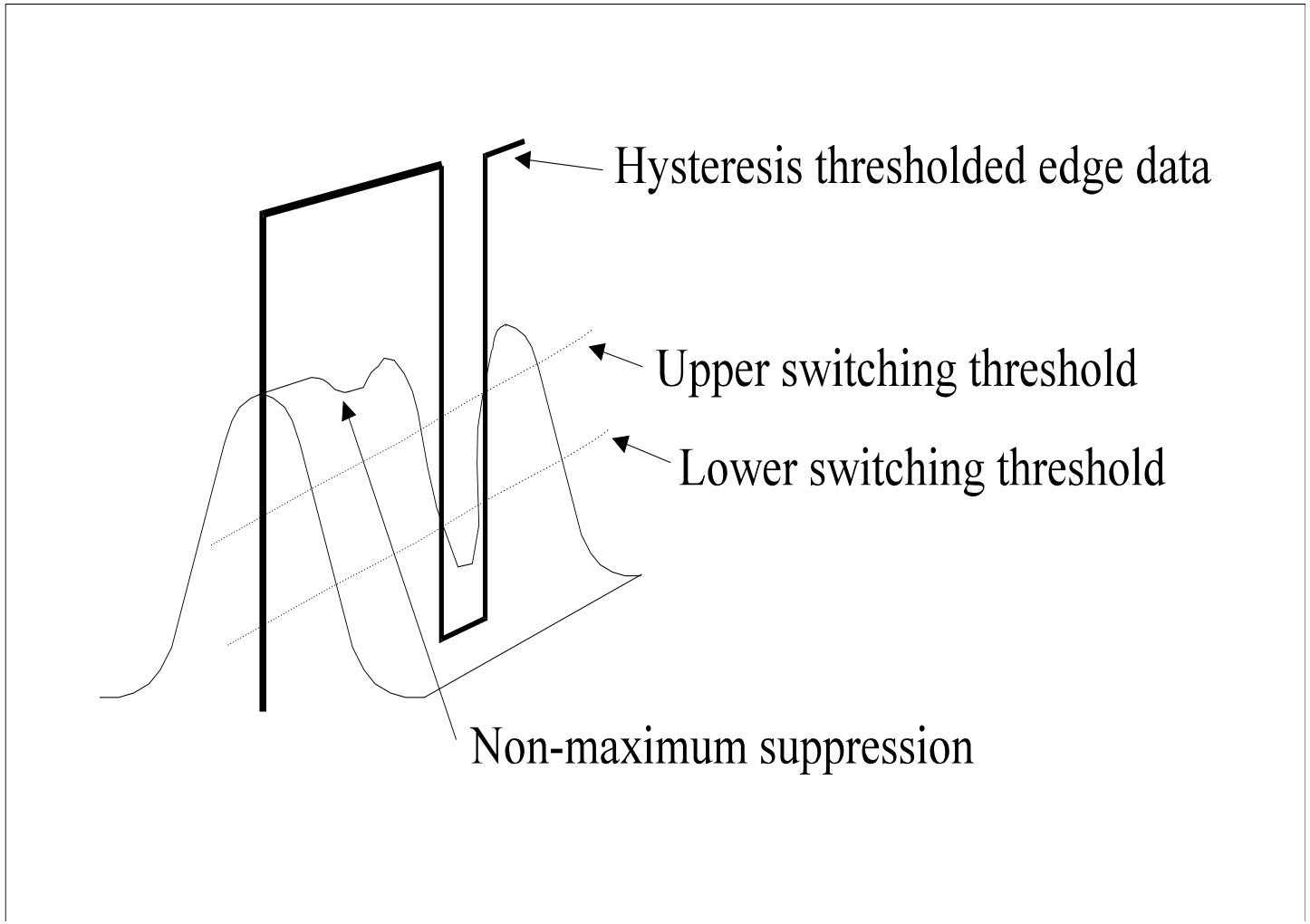
Interpolation in non-maximum suppression



Hysteresis thresholding transfer function



Action of non-maximum suppression and hysteresis thresholding



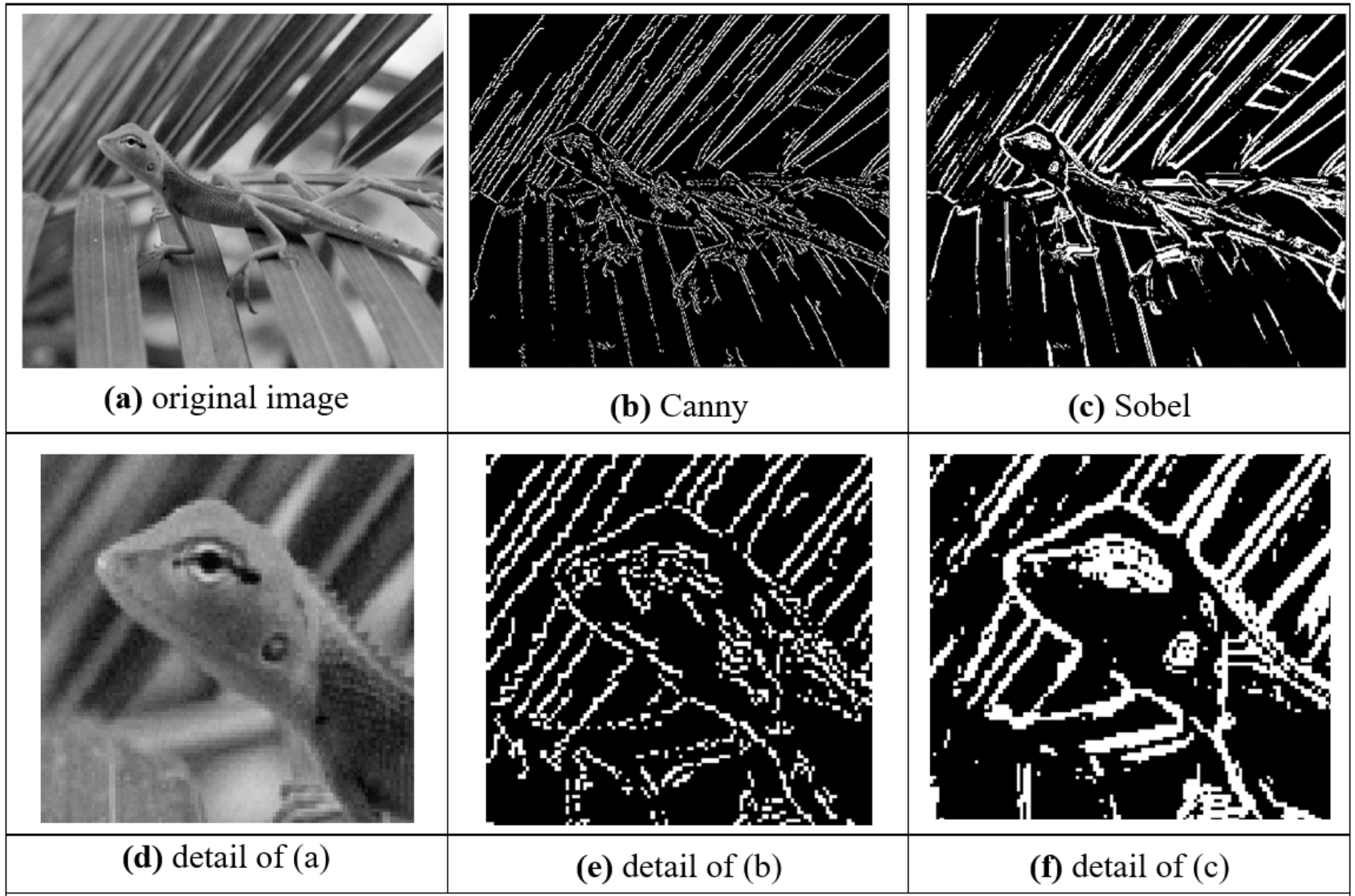
Comparing hysteresis thresholding with uniform thresholding

(a) hysteresis thresholding, upper level = 40, lower level = 10

(b) uniform thresholding, level = 40

(c) uniform thresholding, level = 10

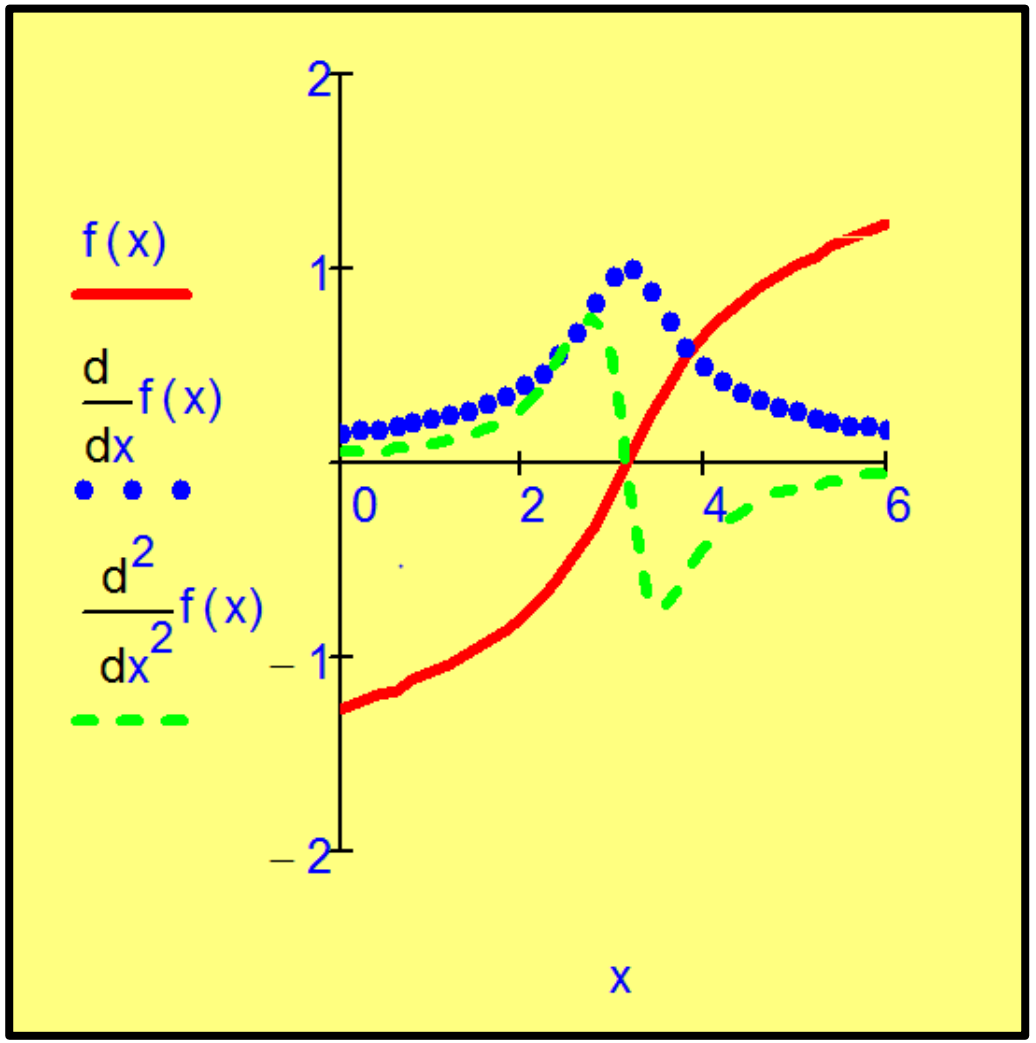
Comparing Canny with Sobel



(a) original image | **(b)** Canny | **(c)** Sobel

(d) detail of (a) | **(e)** detail of (b) | **(f)** detail of (c)

First and second order edge detection



Edge detection via the Laplacian operator

0	-1	0
-1	4	-1
0	-1	0

1	2	3	4	1	1	2	1
2	2	3	0	1	2	2	1
3	0	38	39	37	36	3	0
4	1	40	44	41	42	2	1
1	2	43	44	40	39	3	1
2	0	39	41	42	40	2	0
0	2	0	2	2	3	1	1
0	2	1	3	1	0	4	2

(a) image data

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	−31	−47	−36	−32	0	0
0	−44	70	37	31	60	−28	0
0	−42	34	12	1	50	−41	0
0	−37	47	8	−6	31	−32	0
0	−45	72	37	45	74	−36	0
0	6	−44	−38	−40	−31	−6	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(b) result of the Laplacian operator

Mathbelts on…

$$
\begin{aligned}
\nabla^2 g(x,y) &= \frac{\partial^2 g(x,y,\sigma)}{\partial x^2} U_x + \frac{\partial^2 g(x,y,\sigma)}{\partial y^2} U_y \\
&= \frac{\partial \nabla g(x,y,\sigma)}{\partial x} U_x + \frac{\partial \nabla g(x,y,\sigma)}{\partial y} U_y \\
&= \left(\frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} - 1\right) \frac{e^{\frac{-(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}}{\sigma^2} + \left(\frac{y^2}{\sigma^2} - 1\right) \frac{e^{\frac{-(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}}{\sigma^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\left(\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{\sigma^2} - 2\right) e^{\frac{-(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Top 3 hits Google: “Lalpacian of Gaussian”

$$LoG(x,y) = -\frac{1}{\pi\sigma^4}\left[1 - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$LoG \triangleq \triangle G_\sigma(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} G_\sigma(x,y) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} G_\sigma(x,y) = \frac{x^2+y^2-2\sigma^2}{\sigma^4} e^{-(x^2+y^2)/2\sigma^2}$$

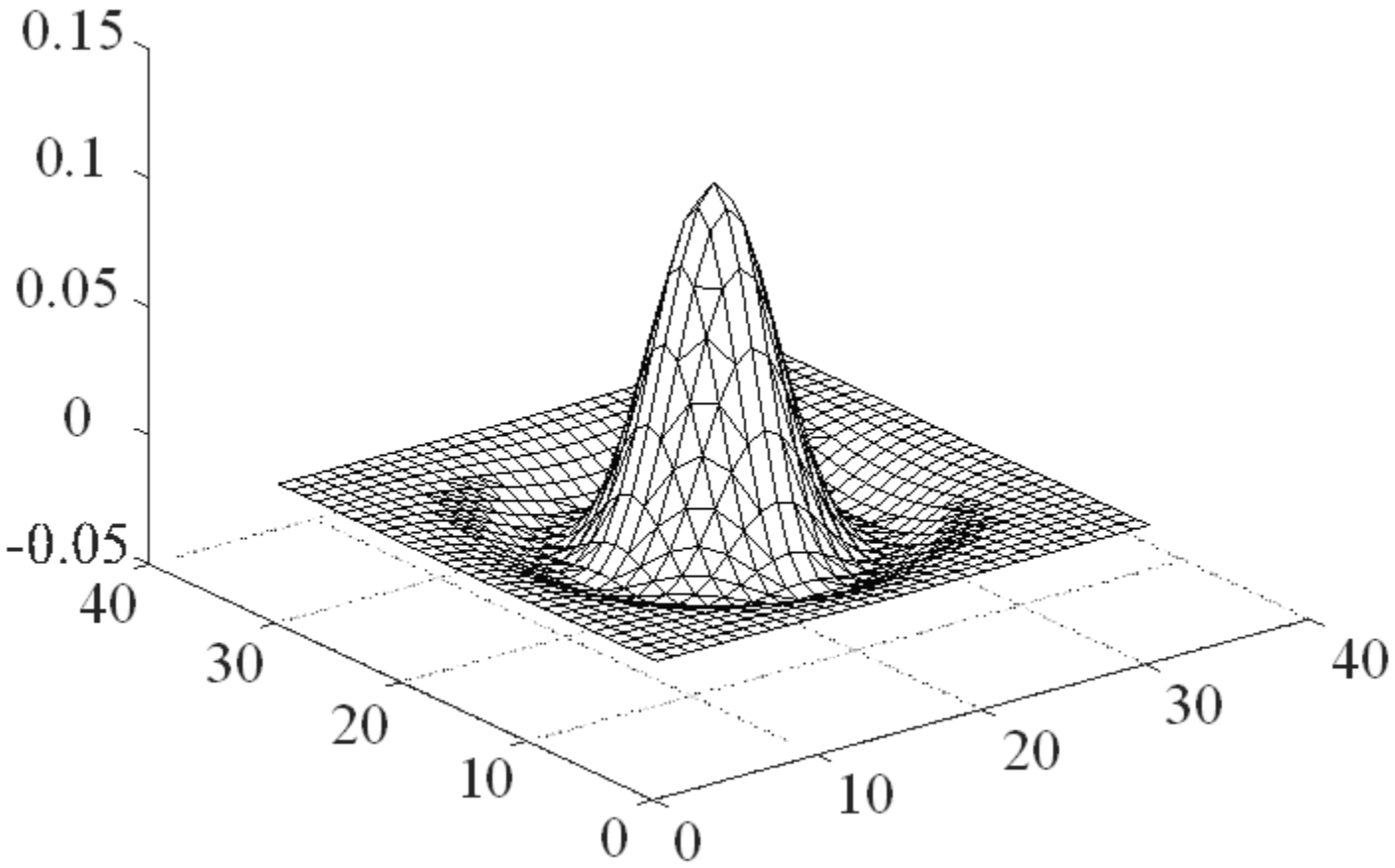
$$\mathrm{LoG}(x,y) = -\frac{1}{\pi\sigma^4}\left[1 - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

- Two wrong, one right. Just one…..why?

  (and two of them don’t even work!!)

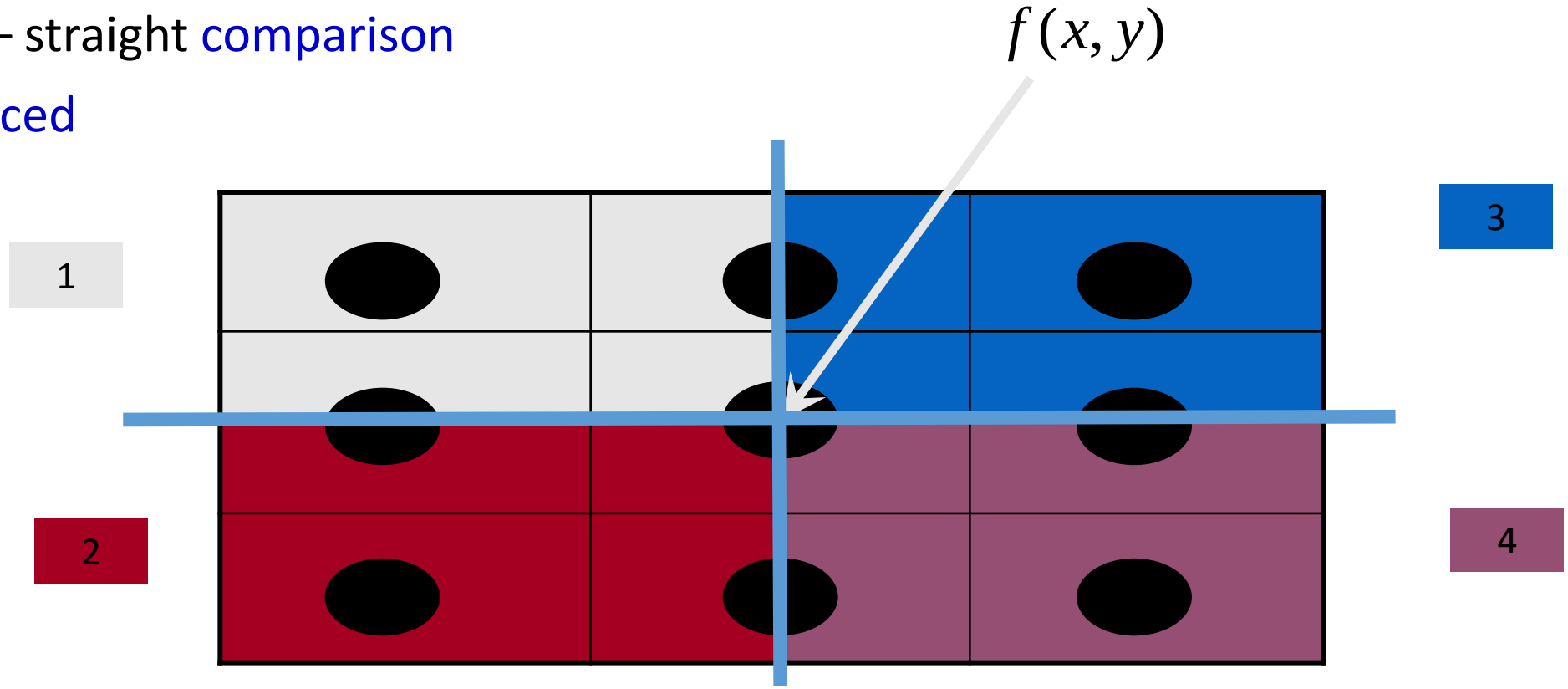
http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/HIPR2/log.htm; http://fourier.eng.hmc.edu/e161/lectures/gradient/node8.html ; http://academic.mu.edu/phys/matthysd/web226/Lab02.htm

Shape of Laplacian of Gaussian operator



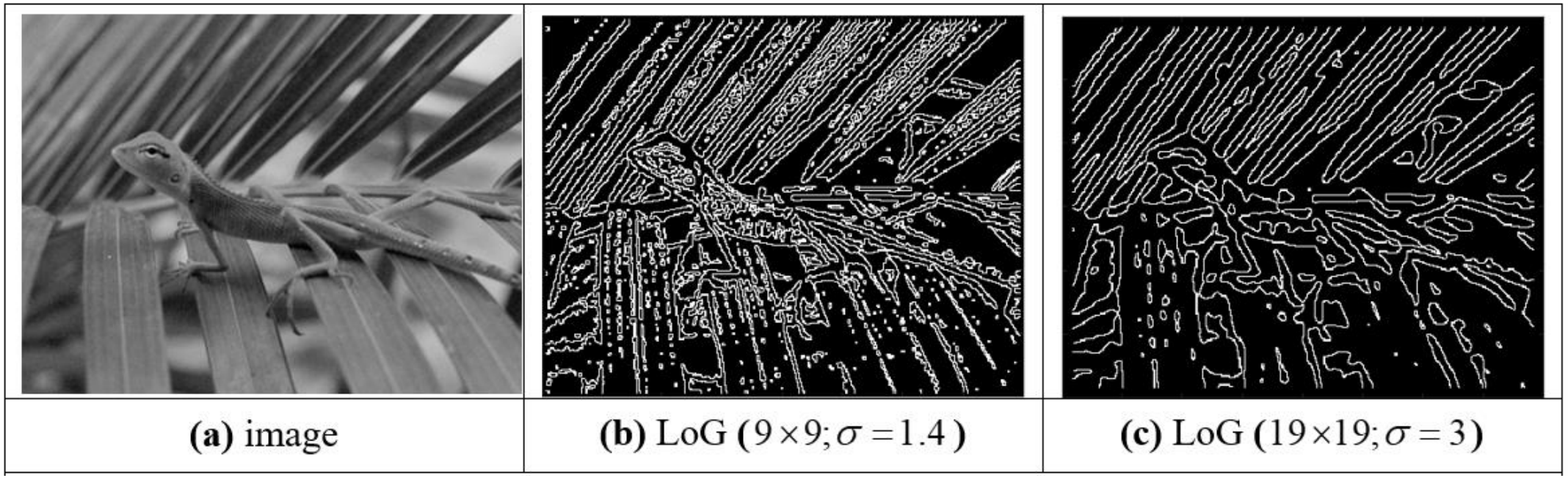
Zero crossing detection

- Basic – straight comparison
- Advanced



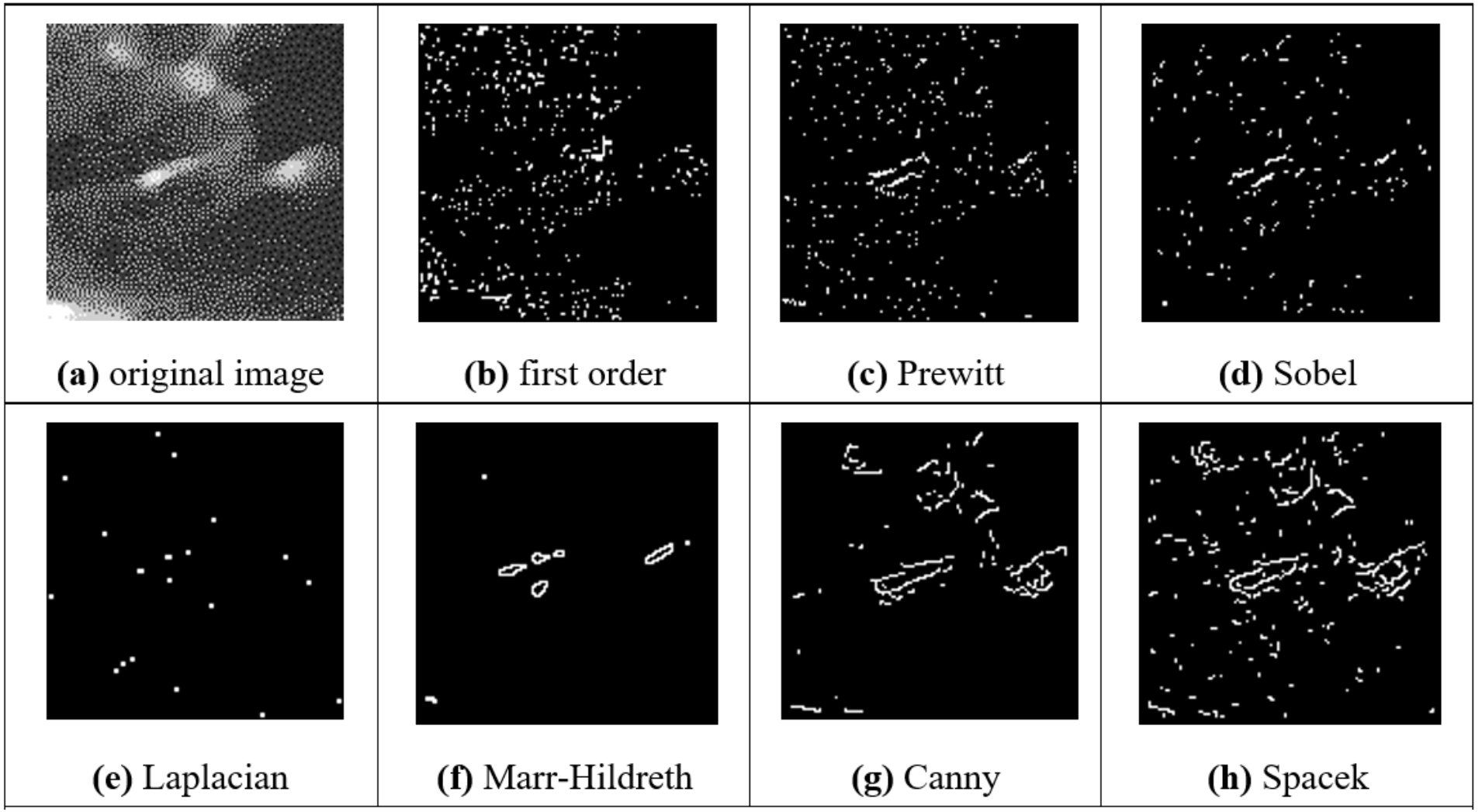
$$IF\ \left(\max(1,2,3,4) > 0 \wedge \min(1,2,3,4) < 0\right)\quad THEN\quad f(x,y) = \text{edge}$$

Marr-Hildreth edge detection



(a) image	(b) LoG $(9\times9;\sigma=1.4)$	(c) LoG $(19\times19;\sigma=3)$

Comparison of edge detection operators



(a) original image | **(b)** first order | **(c)** Prewitt | **(d)** Sobel

(e) Laplacian | **(f)** Marr-Hildreth | **(g)** Canny | **(h)** Spacek

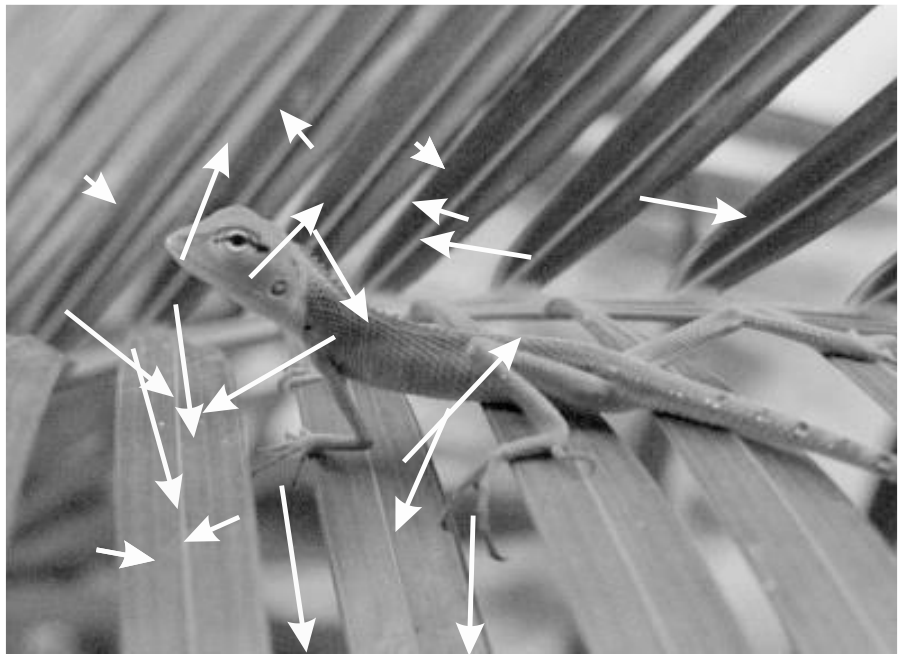
Newer stuff - phase congruency

- Immune to overall change in brightness (wow!!)

		
(a) modified cameraman image	**(b)** edges by the Canny operator	**(c)** phase congruency

Newer stuff – interest detections

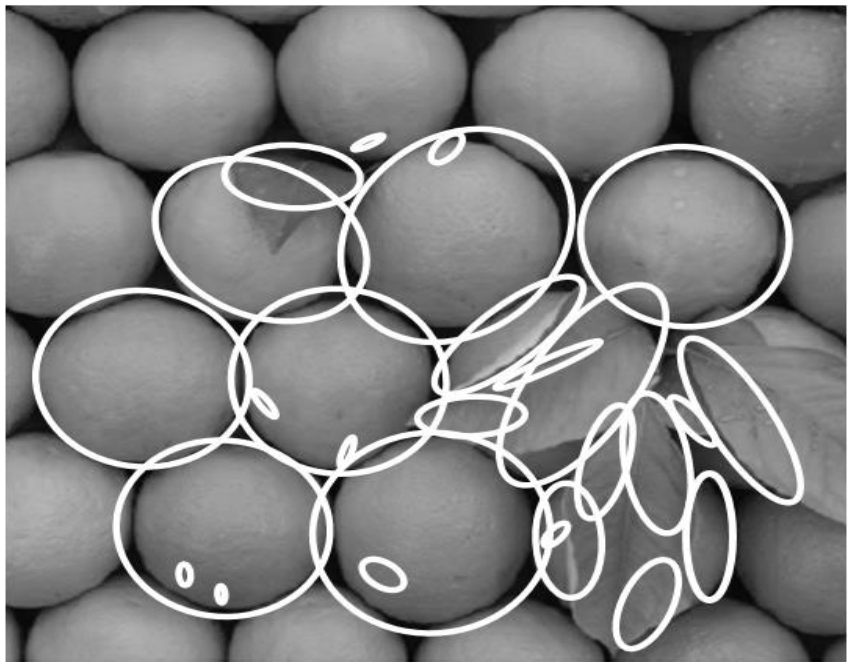
feature points



SIFT (mega famous)

(wait for Jon)

regions



brightness clustering

(excellent, but confess its ours)

Lomeli-R. and Nixon and Carter, *Mach Vis Apps* 2016