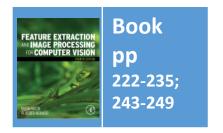
Lecture 8 Finding Shapes

COMP3204 & COMP6223 Computer Vision

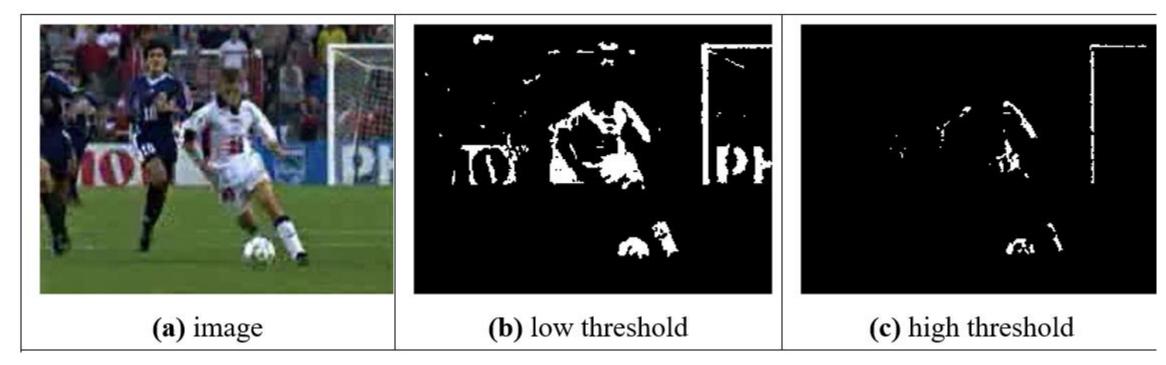
How can we group points to find shapes?



Department of Electronics and Computer Science



Feature extraction by thresholding



Conclusion: we need shape!



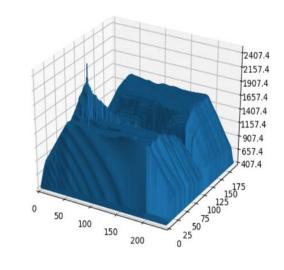
Template Matching

- Intuitively simple
- Correlation and convolution
- Implementation via Fourier
- Relationship with matched filter, viz: optimality







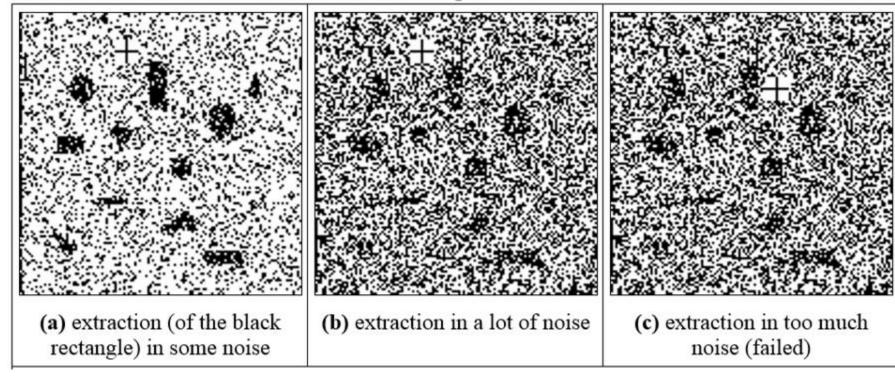


image

template

accumulator space

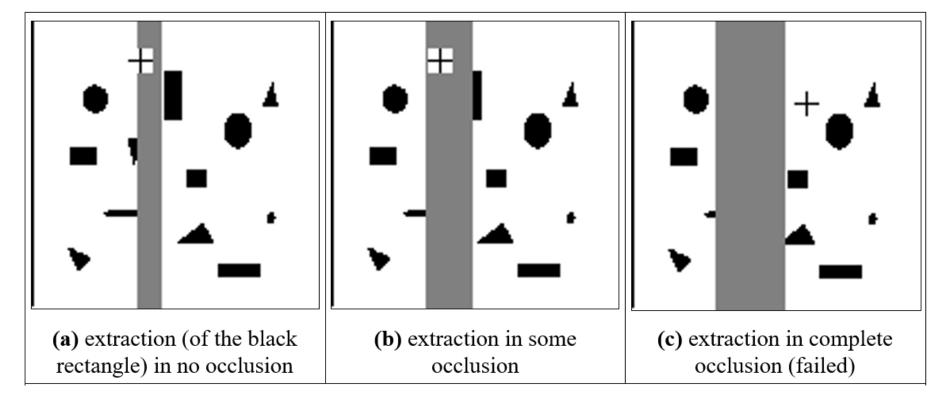
Template matching in noisy images







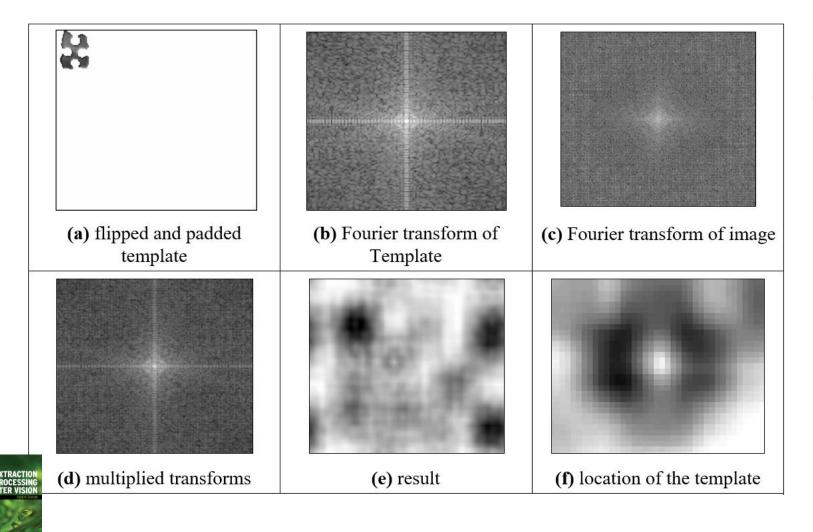
Template matching in occluded images







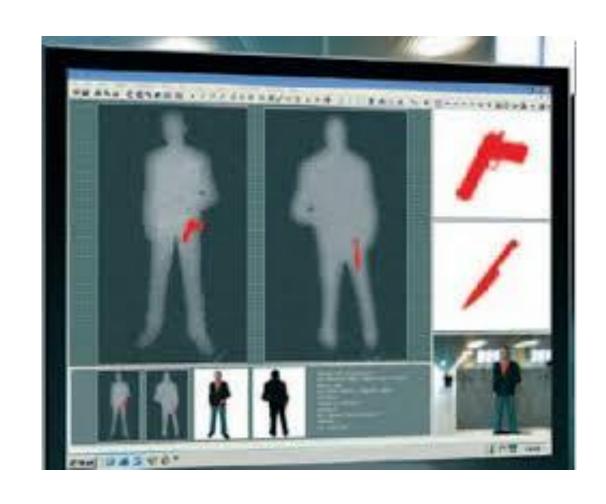
Encore, Monsieur Fourier!



$$\mathbf{P} \otimes \mathbf{T} = F^{-1} \Big(F(\mathbf{P}) \times \Big(F(\mathbf{T}) \Big)^C \Big)$$
$$= \sum_{i \in \mathbf{P}} \sum_{j \in \mathbf{P}} \mathbf{P}_{i,j} \mathbf{T}_{i+n,j+m}$$

No sliding of templates here; cost is Fourier Transform plus multiplication

Applying template matching



Applying SIFT in ear biometrics



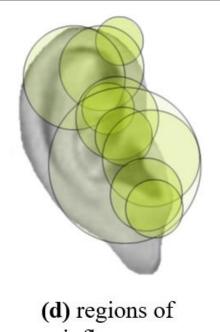
(a) detected SIFT points



(b) one feature



(c) same feature as (b) in a different ear

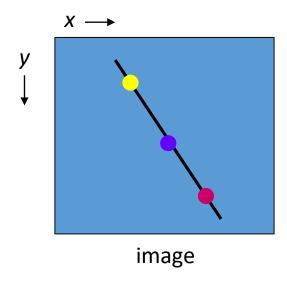


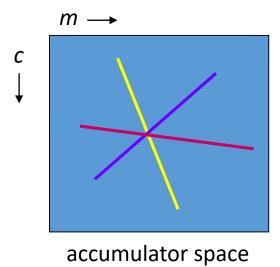
influence



Hough Transform

- Performance equivalent to template matching, but faster
- A line is points x,y gradient m intercept c $y = m \times x + c$
- and is points m,c gradient -x intercept y $c = -x \times m + y$







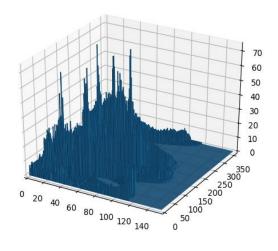


In maths it's the principle of duality

Applying the Hough transform for lines







image

detected lines

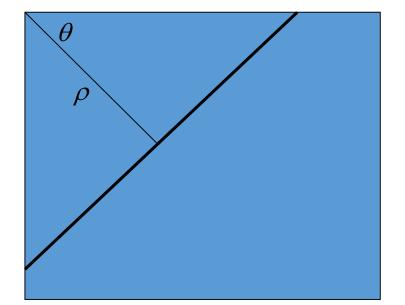
accumulator space





Hough Transform for Lines ... problems

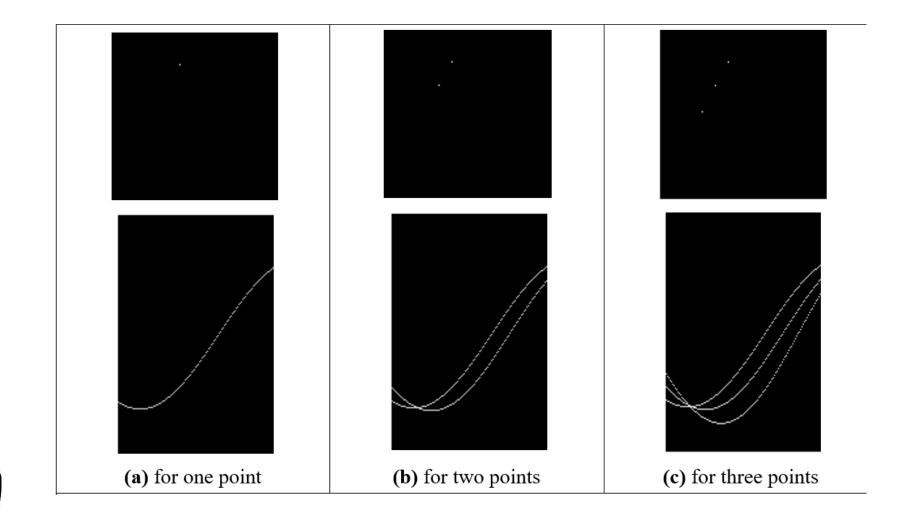
- *m,c* tend to infinity
- Change the parameterisation
- Use foot of normal $\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$
- Gives polar HT for lines







Images and the accumulator space of the polar Hough transform





Applying the Hough transform

