

Lecture 4. Edge Detection Overview

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CS131 Computer Vision: Foundations and Applications

CS 131 Roadmap

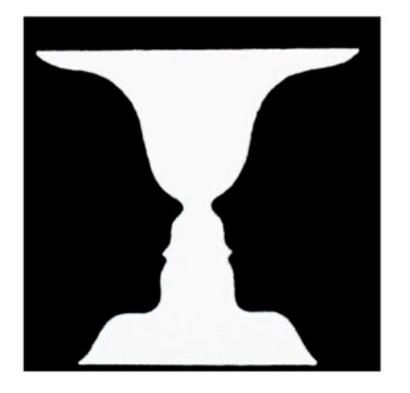


Pixels	Images	Recognition	Videos	Cameras
Convolutions Edges Features	Priors Color Segmentation Resizing	Machine learning Classification Detection	Motion Tracking	Pinhole Camera Camera Parameters Stereo Vision

What will we learn today?

• Edge detection overview

Edges





Edges





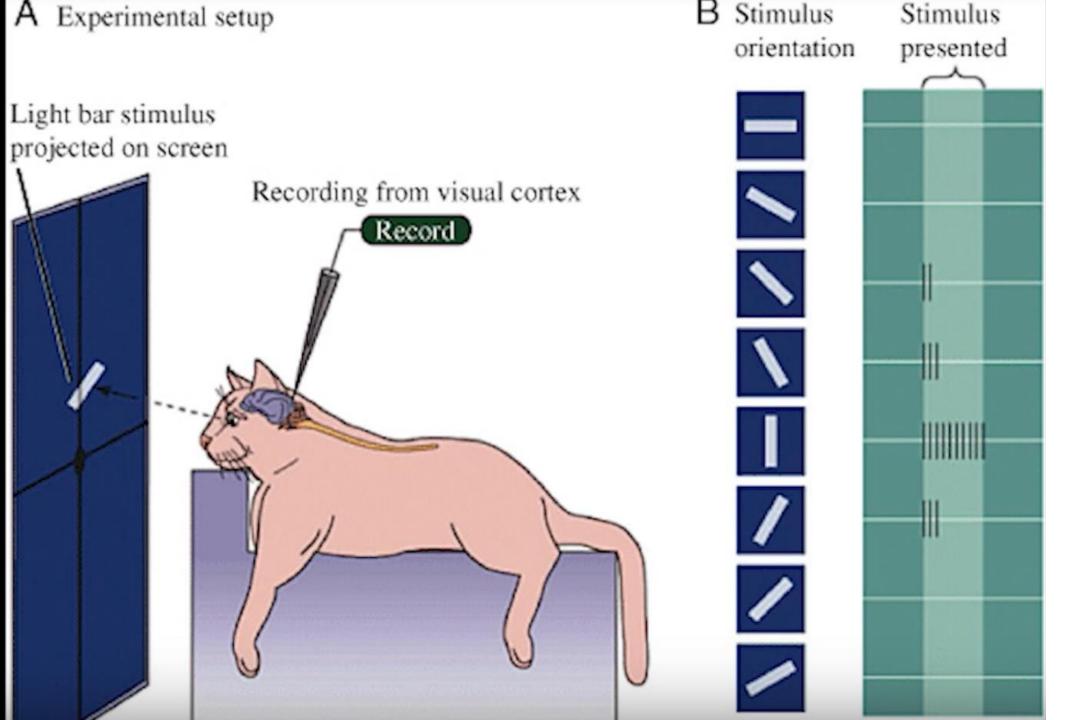
- (A) Cave painting at Chauvet, France, about 30,000 B.C.;
- (B) Aerial photograph of the picture of a monkey as part of the Nazca Lines geoglyphs, Peru, about 700 200 B.C.;
- (C) Shen Zhou (1427-1509 A.D.):
 Poet on a mountain top, ink on paper, China;
- (D) Line drawing by 7-year old I. Lleras (2010 A.D.).







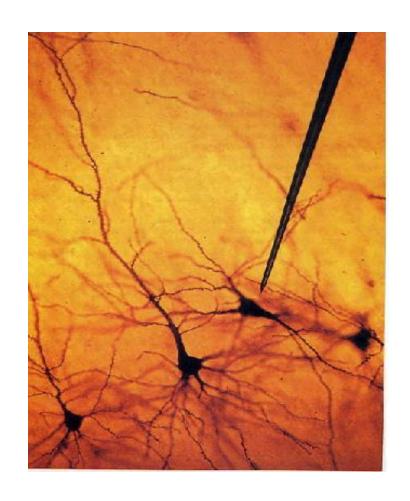


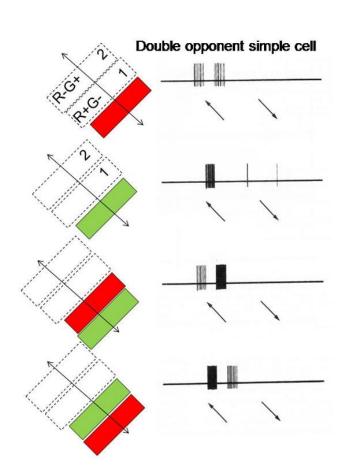


Hubel & Wiesel, 1960s

We know edges are special from human (mammalian) vision studies







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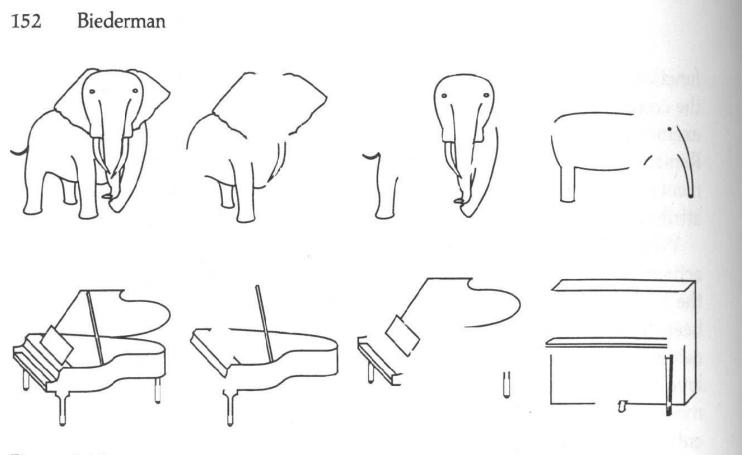
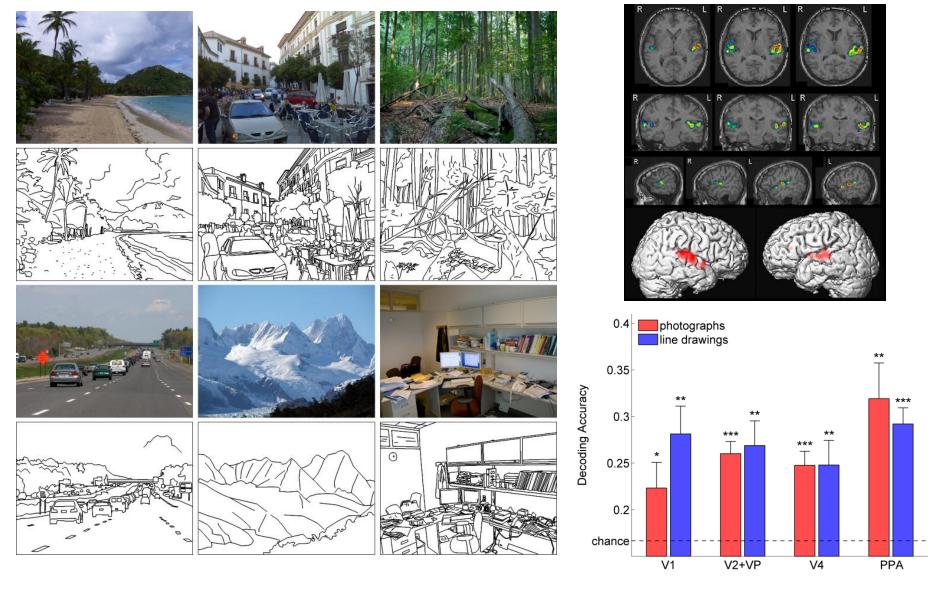


Figure 4.14
Complementary-part images. From an original intact image (left column), two complemen-





Walther, Chai, Caddigan, Beck & Fei-Fei, PNAS, 2011

Edge detection

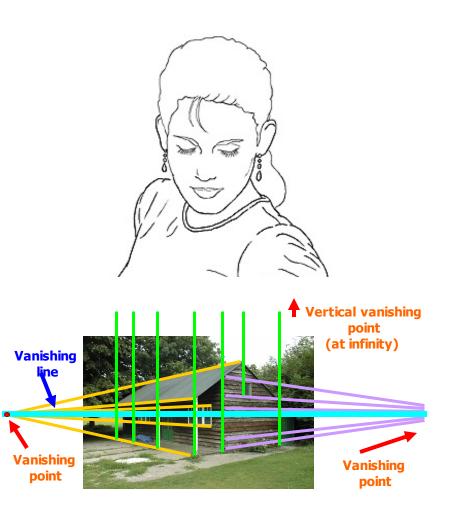
- **Goal:** Identify sudden changes (discontinuities) in an image
 - Intuitively, most semantic and shape information from the image can be encoded in the edges
 - More compact than pixels
- Ideal: artist's line drawing (but artist is also using object-level knowledge)



Why do we care about edges?

Extract information, recognize objects

Recover geometry and viewpoint



Origin of edges

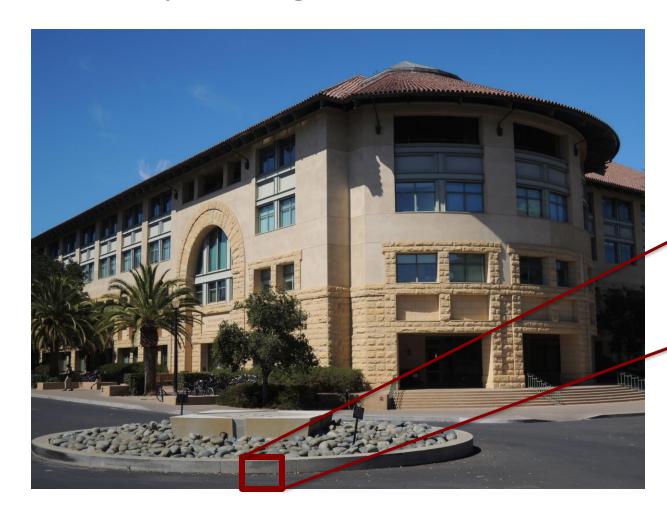


surface normal discontinuity

depth discontinuity

surface color discontinuity

illumination discontinuity

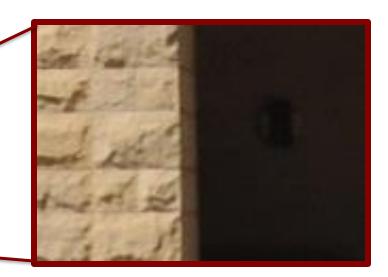


Surface normal discontinuity





Depth discontinuity



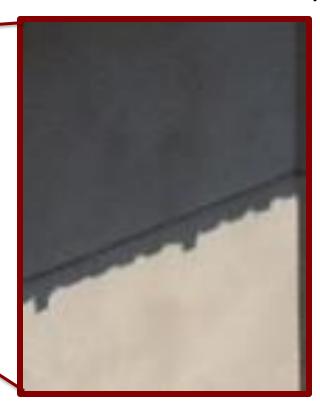


Surface color discontinuity





Illumination discontinuity



Summary

• Edge detection overview