Ship shire malina value

בעבר עד הרשתות שבאה והחליפו את מרבית feature detectors השתמשו בהם

.

בהנתן נקודה בתמונה, אני רוצה לבדוק האם הנקודה הספציפית היא מתאימה לנקודה אחרת בתמונה אחרת

בגדול, אם יש לי תמונה אני רוצה למצוא את הצורה התואמת בתמונה אחרת

Feature detectors

Lihi Zelnik-Manor, Computer Vision

Stereo-view geometry

Correspondence:

Given a point in one image, how can I find the corresponding point in another image?

▶ Camera geometry:

Given corresponding points in two images, find camera intrinsic and extrinsic parameters

Scene geometry:

Find coordinates of 3D point from its projection into two or multiple images.

Today

- Local invariant features
 - Motivation
 - Requirements, invariances
- Keypoint localization
 - Harris corner detector
 - Hessian detector
- Scale invariant region selection
 - Automatic scale selection
 - Laplacian-of-Gaussian detector
 - Difference-of-Gaussian detector

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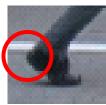
Motivation

- Global representations have major limitations
- Instead, describe and match only local regions
- Increased robustness to
 - Occlusions

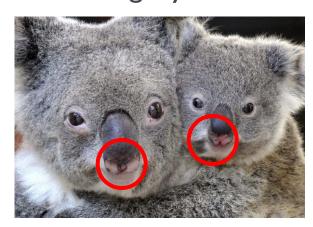


Articulation



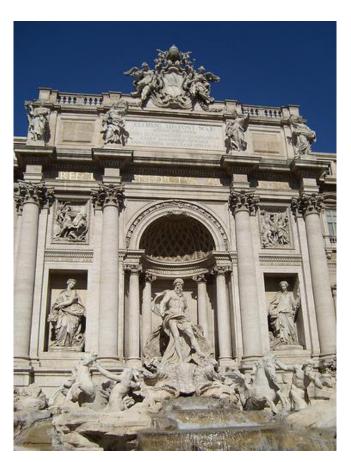


Intra-category variations





by Diva Sian



by swashford

Harder case

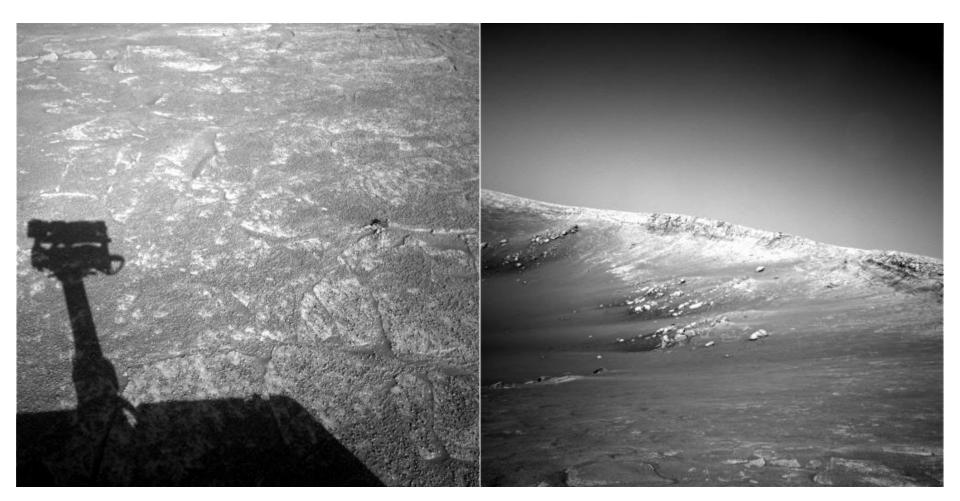




by Diva Sian

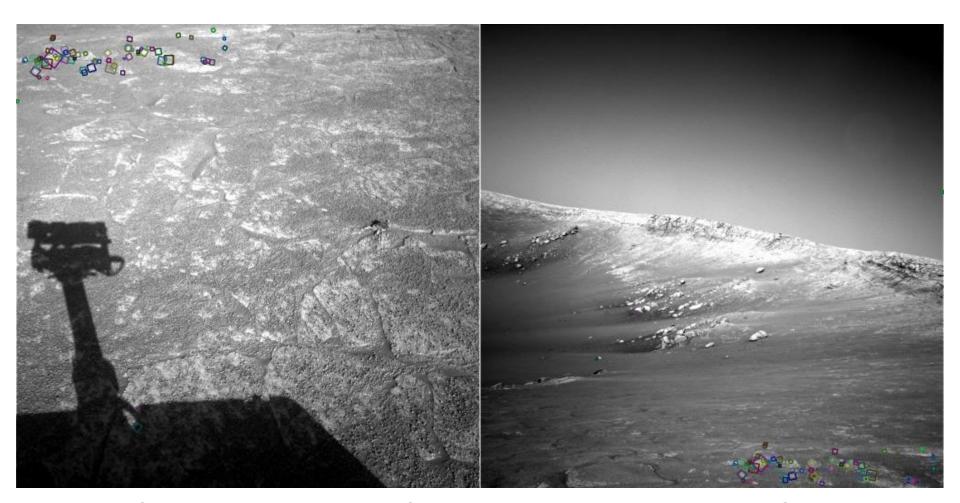
by scgbt

Harder still?



NASA Mars Rover images

Answer below (look for tiny colored squares...)

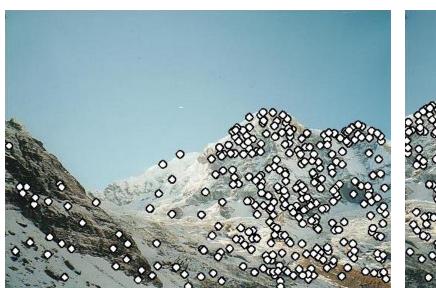


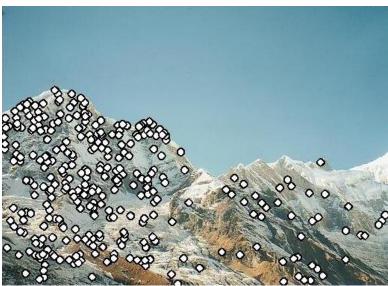
NASA Mars Rover images with SIFT feature matches. Figure by Noah Snavely



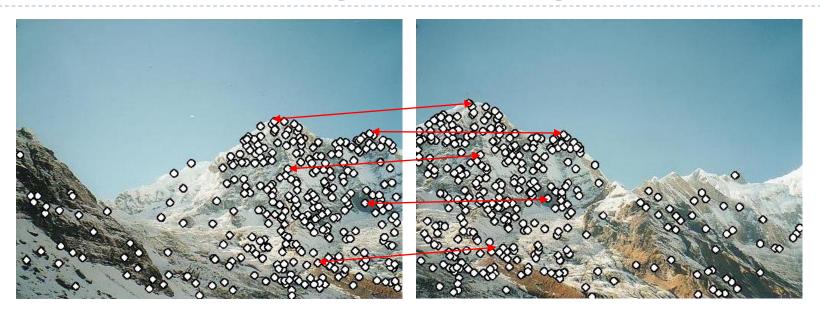


בניית תמונה אחת משתי תמונות לפי מאפיין מושתפים





- Procedure:
 - Detect feature points in both images



Procedure:

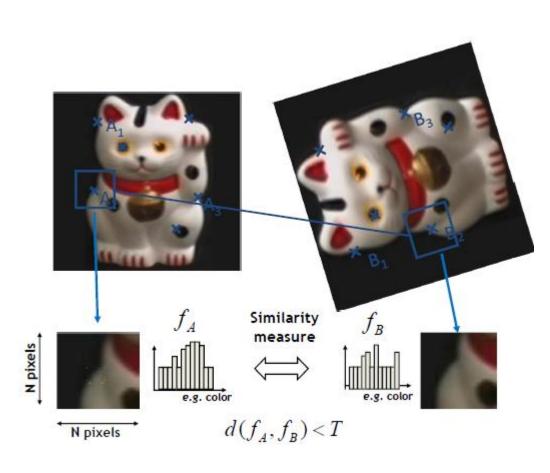
- Detect feature points in both images
- Find corresponding pairs



- Procedure:
 - Detect feature points in both images
 - Find corresponding pairs
 - Use these pairs to align images

General approach

- Find a set of distinctive key-points
- Define a region around each keypoint
- Extract and normalize the region content
- Compute a local descriptor from the normalized regions
- Match local descriptors

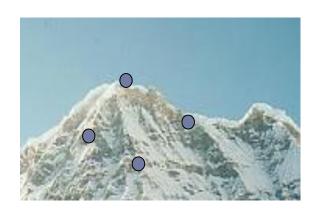


Requirements

Problem I:

Detect the same point independently in both images

no chance to match!





We need a repeatable detector

אם אני מוצא נוקדות מסויימות בתמונה א, אני רוצה למצוא נקודות מקבילות בתמונה באנחנו רוצים נקודות ספיציפיות כך שיהיה בניהם קשר

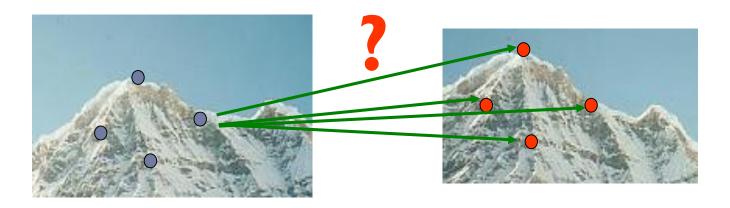
Requirements

Problem I:

Detect the same point independently in both images

Problem 2:

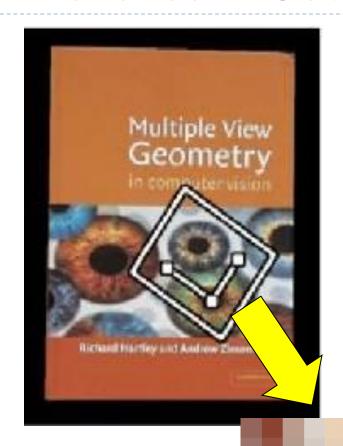
For each point correctly recognize the corresponding one



We need a repeatable and distinctive detector

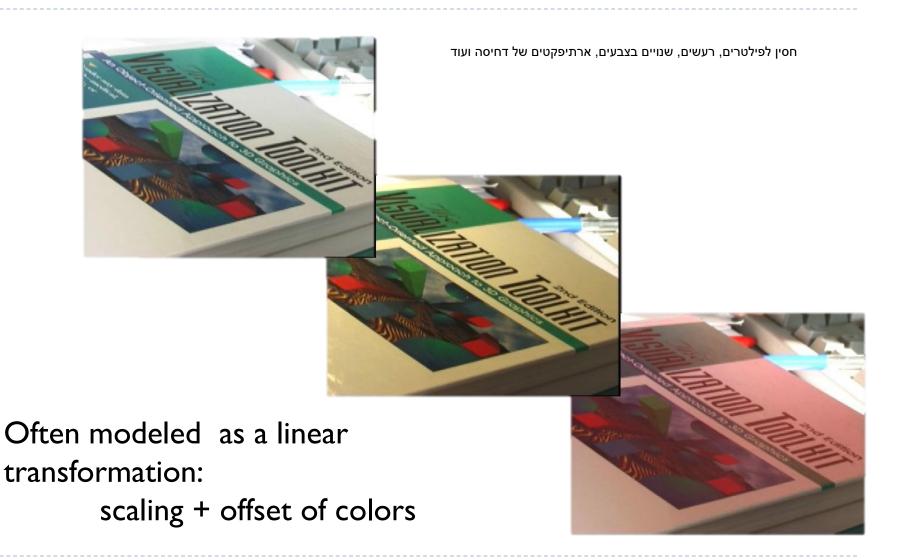
הנקודות יתאימו לנקדות אחרת באופן מיוחד, כלומר כל נקודה תתאים לנקודה אחת איזה מין פונקציה חד ערכית ועל, אבל לא באופן מושלם כזה

Invariance 1: Geometric transformations





Invariance 2: Photometric transformations



And other nuisances...

- Noise
- Blur
- Compression artifacts

...

Requirements summary

אותם הנקודות בשתי התמונות

- Region extraction needs to be repeatable and accurate
 - Invariant to translation, rotation, scale changes
 - ▶ Robust or covariant to out-of-plane (~affine) transformations
 - Robust to lighting variations, noise, blur, quantization
- Locality: Features are local, therefore robust to occlusion and clutter. החפצים שלי לוקאליות לכן הם צריכים להיות חסינים להסתרות, ועצמים אחרים שנמצאים בתמונה
- Quantity: We need a sufficient number of regions to cover the object.
- Distinctiveness: The regions should contain "interesting" structure.
- ▶ Efficiency: Close to real-time performance.

יעיל

Many existing detectors are available

▶ Hessian & Harris

[Beaudet '78], [Harris '88]

Laplacian, DoG

[Lindeberg '98], [Lowe '99]

▶ Harris-/Hessian-Laplace

[Mikolajczyk & Schmid '01]

Harris-/Hessian-Affine

[Mikolajczyk & Schmid '04]

EBR and IBR

[Tuytelaars & Van Gool '04]

▶ MSER להתאמת אוטיות

[Matas '02]

Salient Regions

[Kadir & Brady '01]

Others...

Those detectors have become a basic building block for many recent applications in Computer Vision.

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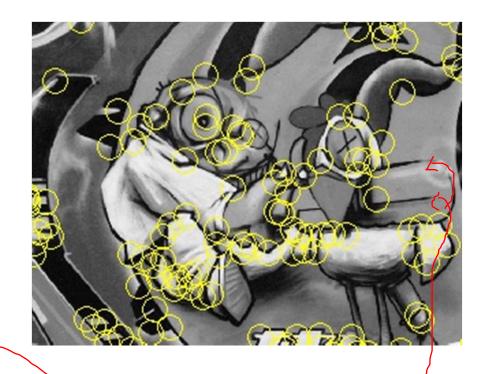
Keypoint localization

▶ Goals:

- Repeatable detection
- Precise localization
- Interesting content
- → Look for image regions that are unusual
 - Lead to unambiguous matches in other images

אני לא רוצה שפות כי אני יכול להתאים שפות אחת לשניה בהמון מקומות אפילו אם זה לא מתאים

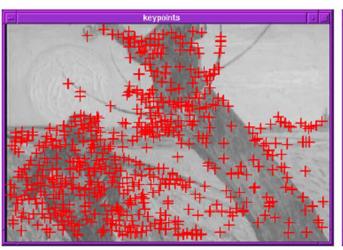
How to define "unusual"?

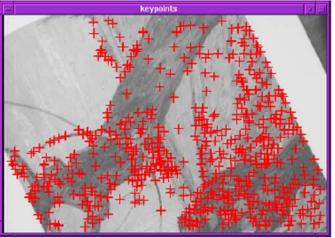


שתי השפות האלה אני יכול להתאים אותם לכן אני לא רוצה להתאים בעזרת שפות

אנחנו משתמשים בפינות, כי פינות פחות חוזרות אחת על השניה לפינות יש זווית ויש גם שינויים בגרדינטים בשני הצירים בניגוד לציר אחד

Finding Corners





פינה לפי הגדרה זה שנוי הגרדינטים בשני הצירים

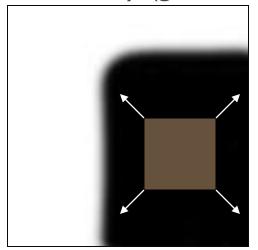
- Key property:
 - In the region around a corner, image gradient has two or more dominant directions
- Corners are repeatable and distinctive

[Harris et al. "A Combined Corner and Edge Detector." 1988]

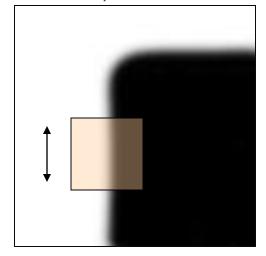
Corners as distinctive interest points

Design criteria:

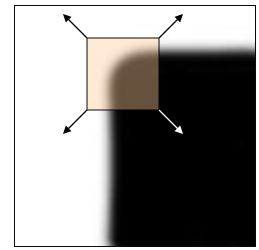
- We should easily recognize the point by looking through a small window (locality)
- Shifting the window in any direction should give a large change in intensity (good localization)



"flat" region: no change in all directions



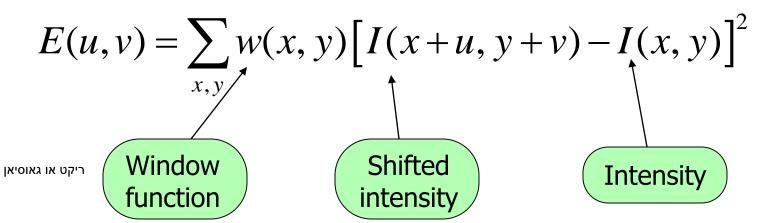
"edge":
no change along the יותר טוב אבל אין שנוי edge direction אם אני זז



ייתר טוב significant change in אבל אין שנוי all directions

Harris Detector formulation

• Change of intensity for the shift [u,v]



אני רוצה לסכם או לעשות סוג של ממוצע

אני רוצה לדעת כמה השיפט השפיע עלי

נקבל 0 באזורים חלקים בשפות באזורים מסויימים יהיה לי 0 ולככון אחר יהיה לי יותר בפינות יהיה לי אנטיסיטי/שינוי יותר משמעותי

Window function
$$w(x,y) = 0$$

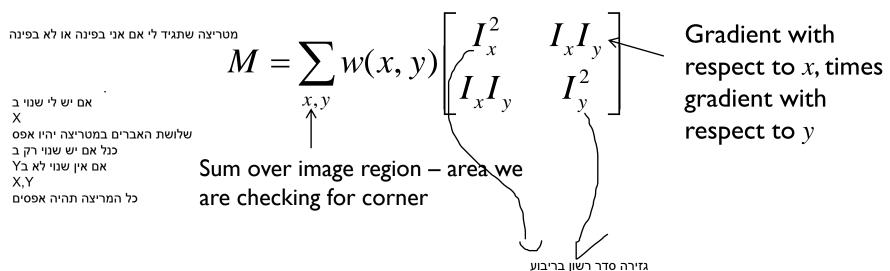
I in window, 0 outside Gaussian

Harris Detector formulation

This measure of change can be approximated by (Taylor expansion): \Box

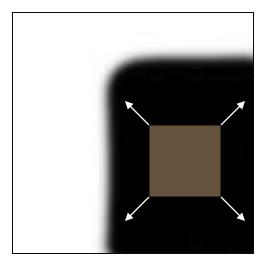
$$E(u,v) \approx [u \ v] M \begin{vmatrix} u \\ v \end{vmatrix}$$

where M is a 2×2 matrix computed from image derivatives:

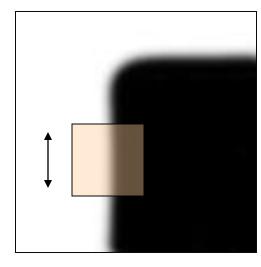


Harris Detector formulation

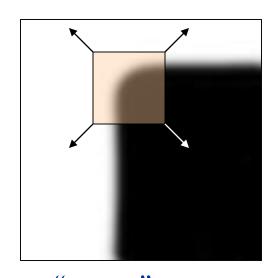
- What will M look like for each case?
 - (On the board)



"flat" region: no change in all directions



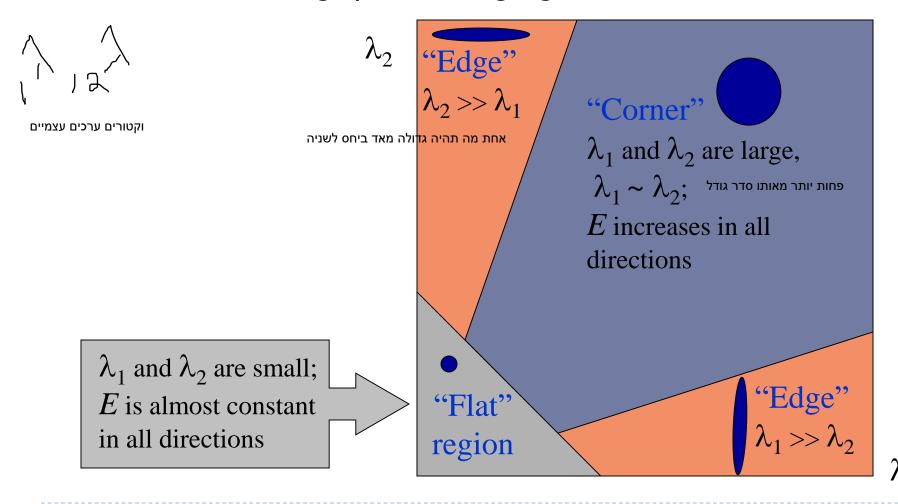
"edge": no change along the edge direction



"corner": significant change in all directions

Interpreting the eigenvalues

Classification of image points using eigenvalues of M:



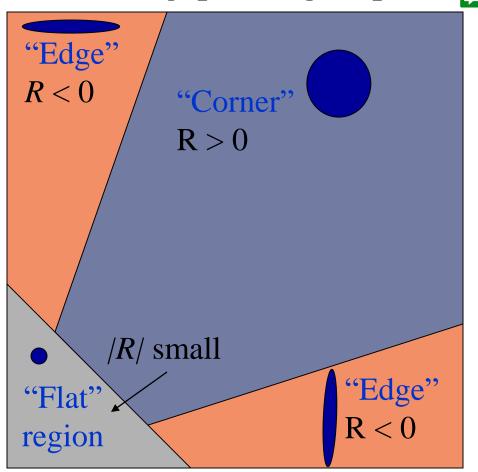
Corner response function

$$R = \det(M) - \alpha \operatorname{trace}(M)^{2} = \lambda_{1}\lambda_{2} - \alpha(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})^{2}$$

אני רוצה להגדיר משוואה בלי לחשב ערכים עצמיים

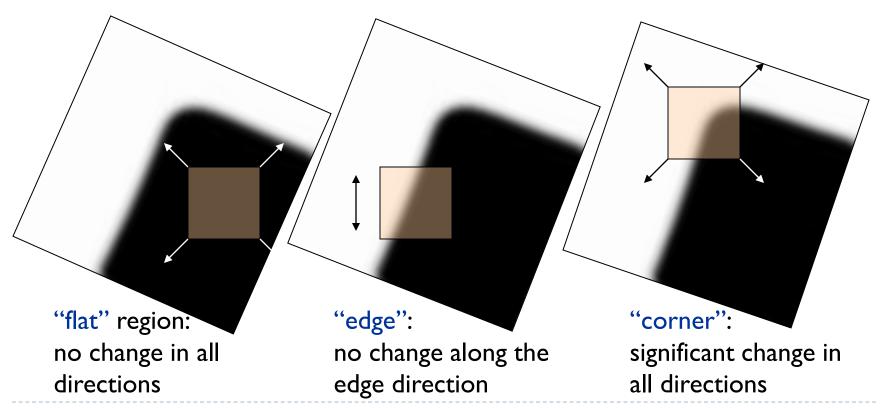
Fast approximation:

- Avoid computing the eigenvalues
- α : constant (0.04 to 0.15)



Rotation invariance

▶ Eigenvalues are of the same nature as before



Summary: Harris Corner Detector

Compute second moment matrix M



- Compute derivatives I_x, I_y



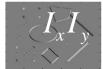


Square of derivatives $I_x^2, I_y^2, I_x I_y \rightarrow$

$$I_x^2, I_y^2, I_x I_y \rightarrow$$







Gaussian filter $g(\sigma)$







4. Compute *R* scores

כל מה שעובר TH

Find points with large corner response

מוגדר להיות פינה R>threshold

5. Perform non-maximum supression

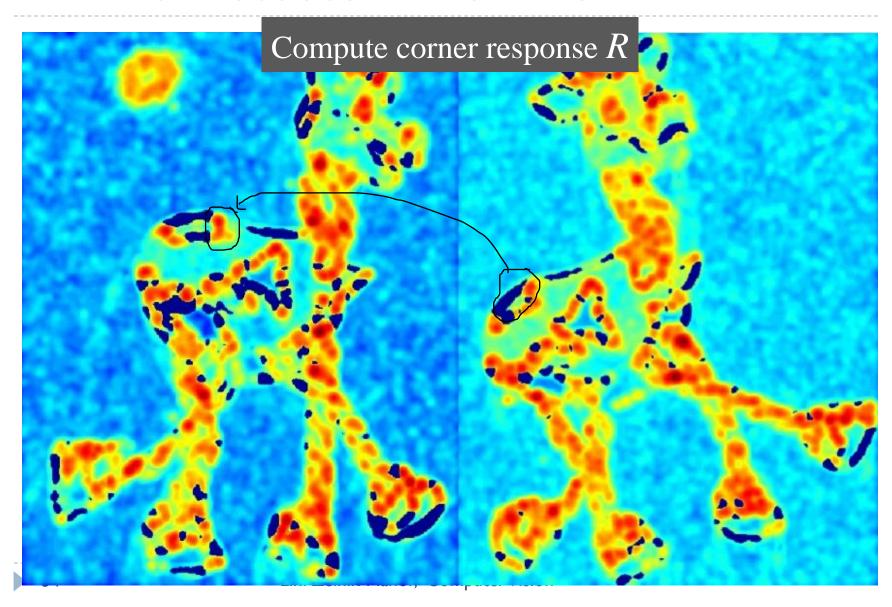
כי יכולות להיות הרבה נקודות סמוכות שכולן עוברות את

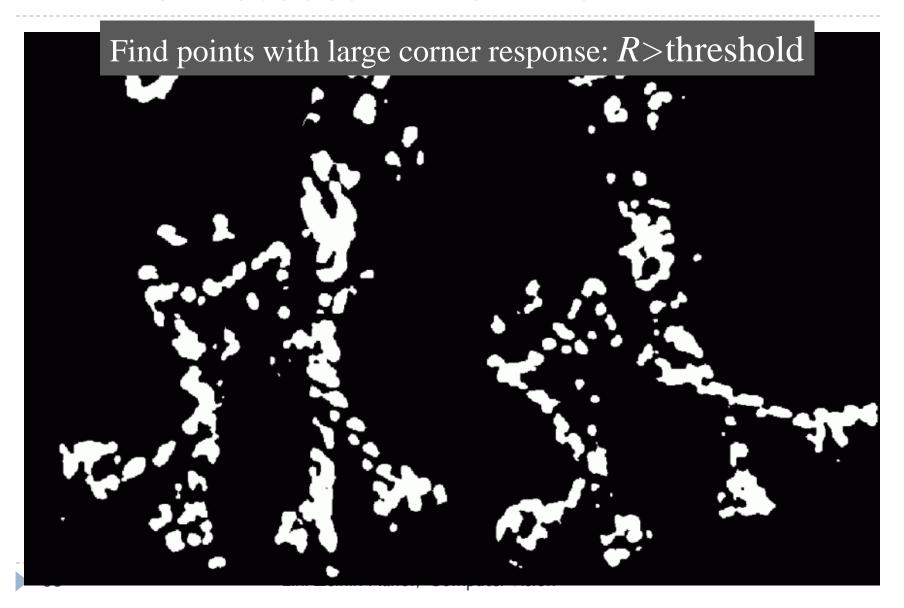
ואני צריך רק נקודה אחת





Slide adapted form Darya Frolova, Denis Simakov, Weizmann Institute.





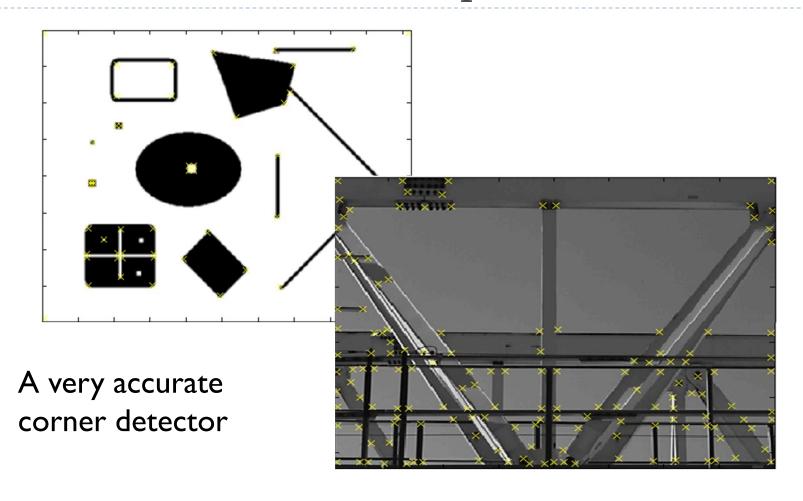
Take only the points of local maxima of R

Harris Detector: Workflow

אפשר לראות כאשר הראש לא באותו רוטציה אנחנו מצליחים לחלץ אותם מאפיינים



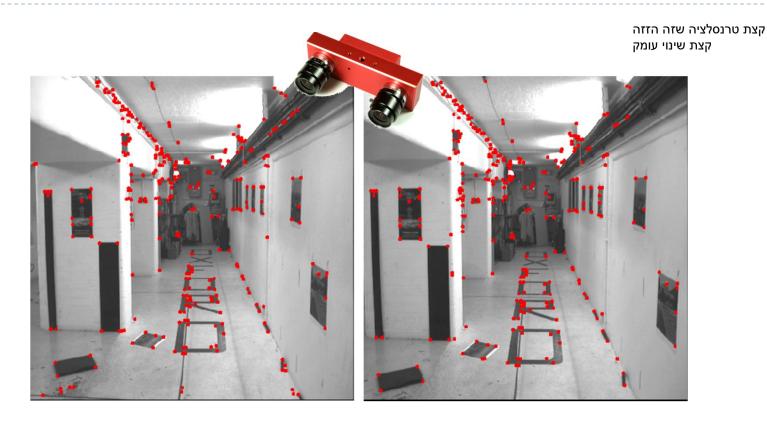
Harris detector – example result



Harris detector – example result



Harris detector – example result

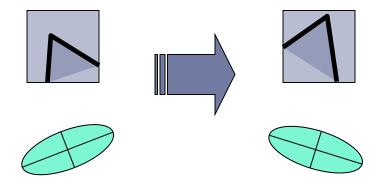


Results are usually good for stereo correspondences

Harris Detector: Properties

Is it rotation invariant?

D

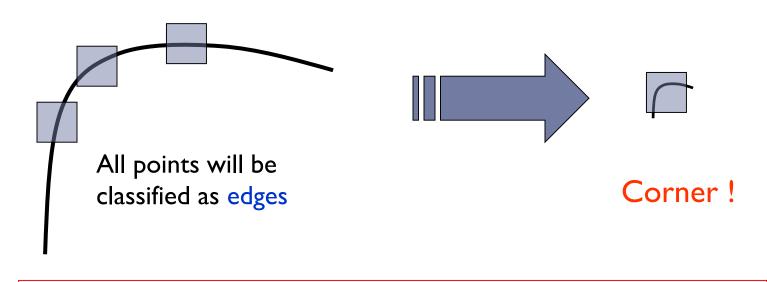


Ellipse rotates but its shape (i.e. eigenvalues) remains the same

Yes: Corner response R is invariant to image rotation

Harris Detector: Properties

Is it invariant to image scale?



No: Not invariant to image scale!

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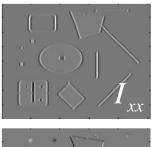
Hessian detector [Beaudet 78]

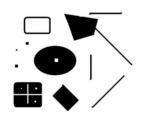
Hessian determinant

Determined by second derivatives

Key idea:

Search for strong derivatives in two orthogonal directions פחות מוצלח מהאריס, פחות מוכר, פחות שימושי





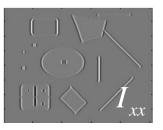


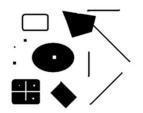


Hessian detector [Beaudet 78]

- Hessian determinant
 - Determined by second derivatives

$$Hessian(I) = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} \\ I_{xy} & I_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$







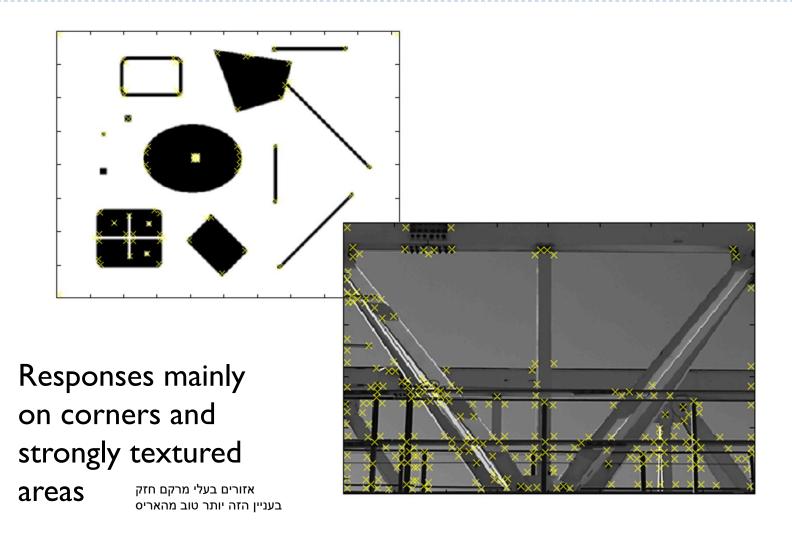


- Key idea:
 - Search for strong derivatives in two orthogonal directions

$$\det(Hessian(I)) = I_{xx}I_{yy} - I_{xy}^2$$



Hessian detector – example result



Hessian detector – example result



End – Feature detectors

Now you know how it works