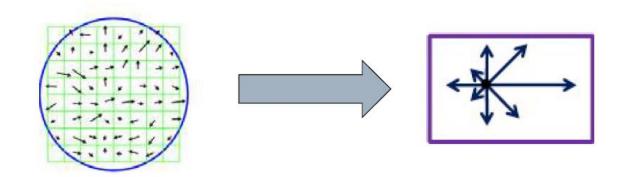
第九章-图像块主方向的三种计算方法 { 1. SIFT 2. ORB 3. BRISK

## SIFT:

### SIFT描述子: 方向归一化



- □ 方向旋转不变: 主方向(dominant orientation)对齐
  - ◆ 36个方向
  - 根据梯度幅值和与特征点的距离加权(1.5σ)
  - ◆ 多个主方向



## ORB:

# Oriented FAST and Rotated BRIEF (ORB

- □ 主方向: 质心与几何中心的偏移
- □ 计算方法
  - ◆ 定义特征点(x, y)的邻域像素的矩

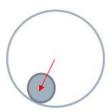
$$m_{pq} = \sum_{x,y} x^p y^q I(x,y)$$

◆ 得到质心:

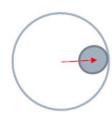
$$C = \left(rac{m_{10}}{m_{00}}, rac{m_{01}}{m_{00}}
ight)$$

◆ 特征点与质心的夹角定义为:

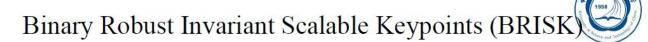
$$\theta = arctan(m_{01}, m_{10})$$







## **BRISK:**



#### □ 主方向计算方法

◆ 特征点局部梯度

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_j) = (\mathbf{p}_j - \mathbf{p}_i) \cdot \frac{I(\mathbf{p}_j, \sigma_j) - I(\mathbf{p}_i, \sigma_i)}{\|\mathbf{p}_j - \mathbf{p}_i\|^2}.$$

◆ 定义短距离点对子集、长距离点对子集:

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\{ (\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_j) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \mid i < N \land j < i \land i, j \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \left\{ (\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_j) \in \mathcal{A} \mid ||\mathbf{p}_j - \mathbf{p}_i|| < \delta_{max} \right\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ (\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_j) \in \mathcal{A} \mid ||\mathbf{p}_j - \mathbf{p}_i|| > \delta_{min} \right\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}.$$

- ◆ 局部梯度均值  $\mathbf{g} = \begin{pmatrix} g_x \\ g_y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \sum_{(\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_j) \in \mathcal{L}} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_j).$
- 主方向:  $\alpha = \arctan 2(g_y, g_x)$
- 二值特征生成  $b = \begin{cases} 1, & I(\mathbf{p}_j^{\alpha}, \sigma_j) > I(\mathbf{p}_i^{\alpha}, \sigma_i) & \forall (\mathbf{p}_i^{\alpha}, \mathbf{p}_j^{\alpha}) \in \mathcal{S} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$