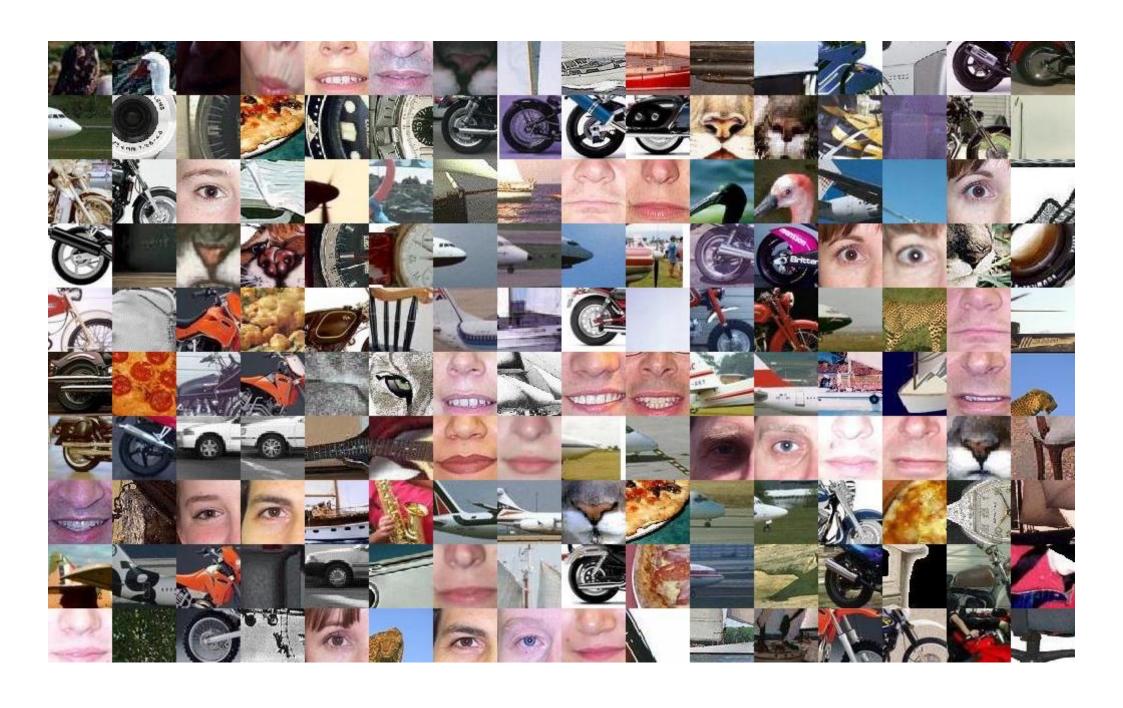
Feature detectors and descriptors



16-385 Computer Vision Fall 2024, Lecture 6

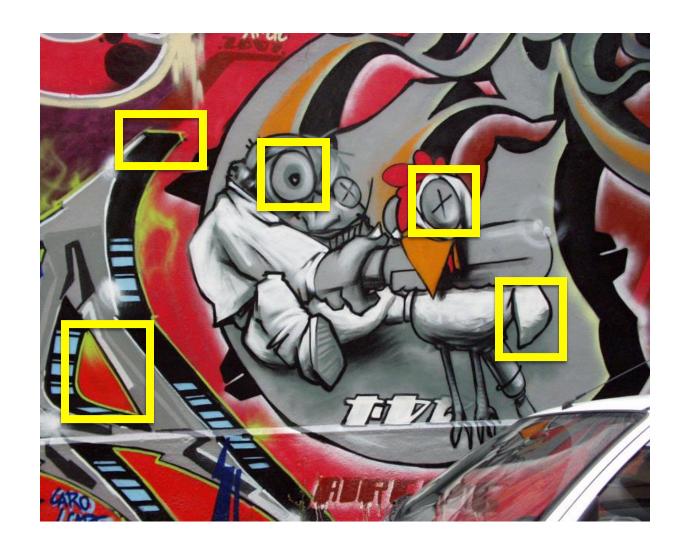
Overview of today's lecture

- Why do we need feature descriptors?
- Designing feature descriptors.
- MOPS descriptor.
- GIST descriptor.

Slide credits

Most of these slides were adapted from:

- Matt O'Toole (16-385, Spring 2024)
- Kris Kitani (16-385, Spring 2017)





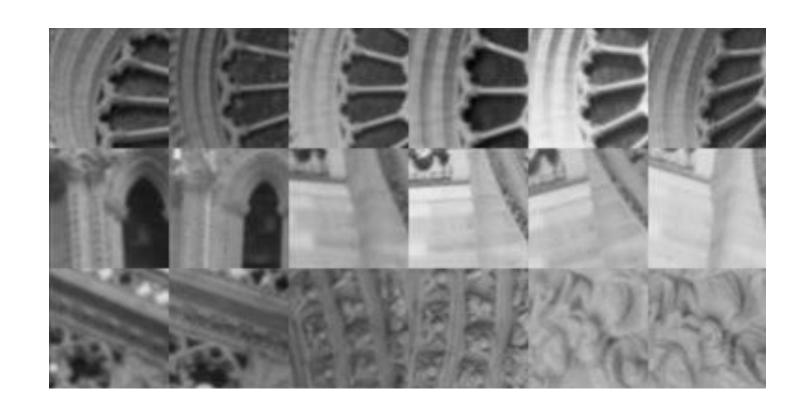
If we know where the <u>good</u> features are, how do we <u>match</u> them?



Designing feature descriptors



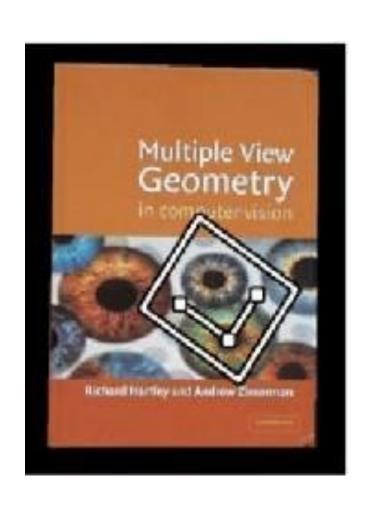
What properties do you want for an image feature?



Invariant to photometric transformations



Invariant to geometric transformations

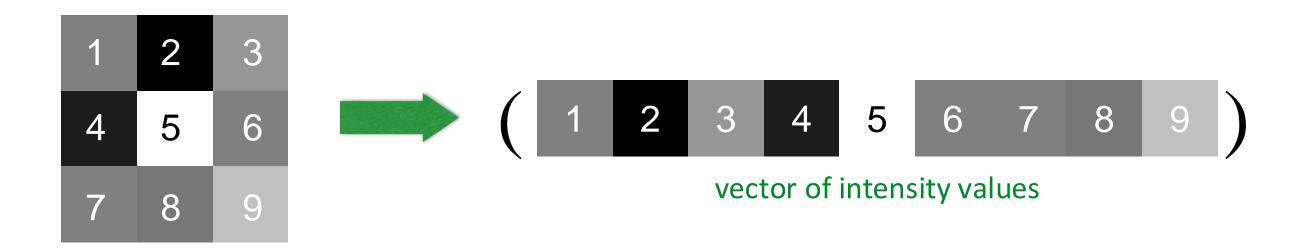




objects will appear at different scales, translation and rotation

Image patch

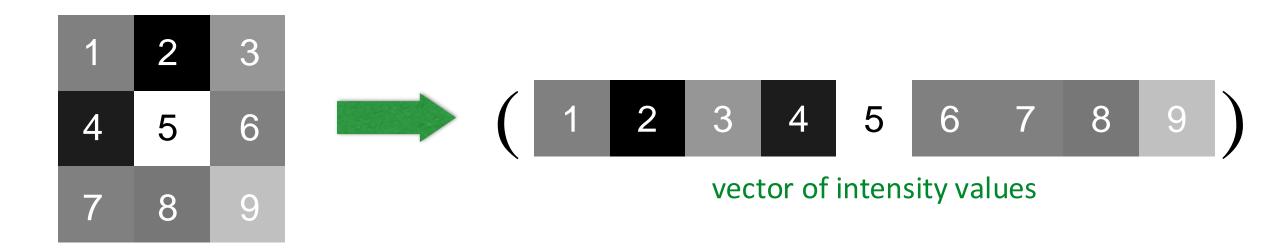
Just use the pixel values of the patch!



Perfectly fine if geometry and appearance is unchanged (a.k.a. template matching)

Image patch

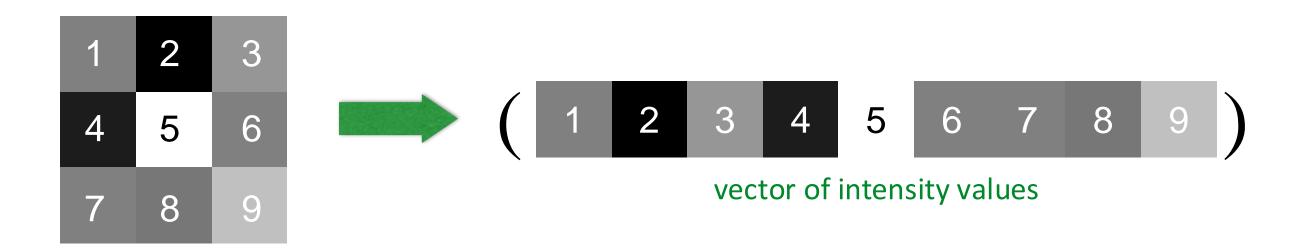
Just use the pixel values of the patch!



Perfectly fine if geometry and appearance is unchanged (a.k.a. template matching)

Image patch

Just use the pixel values of the patch!



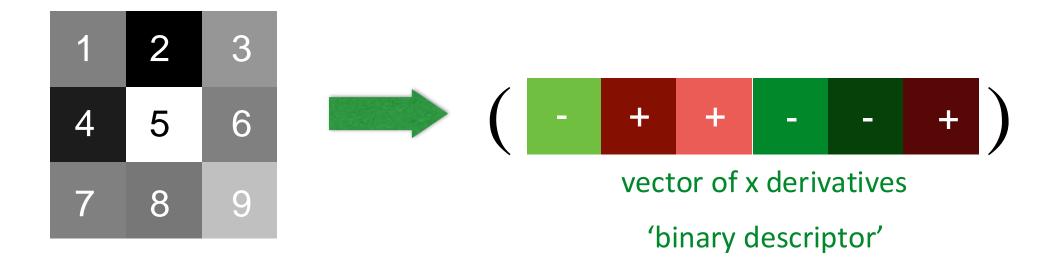
Perfectly fine if geometry and appearance is unchanged (a.k.a. template matching)

What are the problems?

How can you be less sensitive to absolute intensity values?

Image gradients

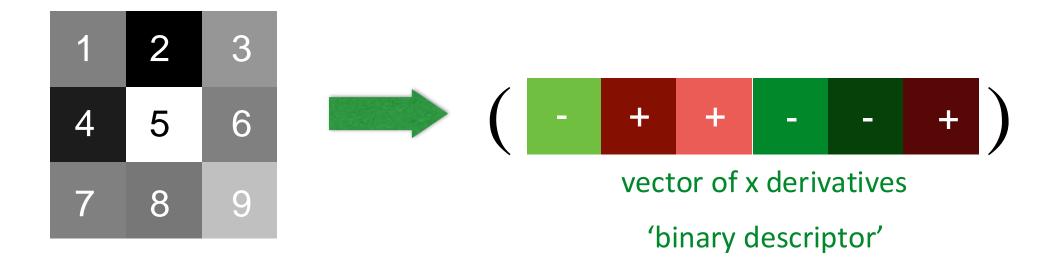
Use pixel differences



Feature is invariant to absolute intensity values

Image gradients

Use pixel differences



Feature is invariant to absolute intensity values

What are the problems?

How can you be less sensitive to deformations?

Color histogram

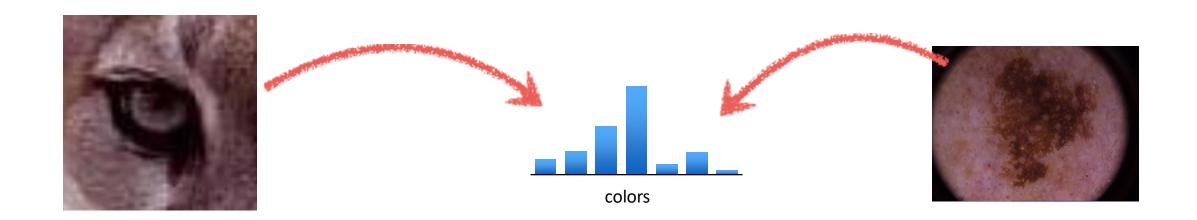
Count the colors in the image using a histogram



Invariant to changes in scale and rotation

Color histogram

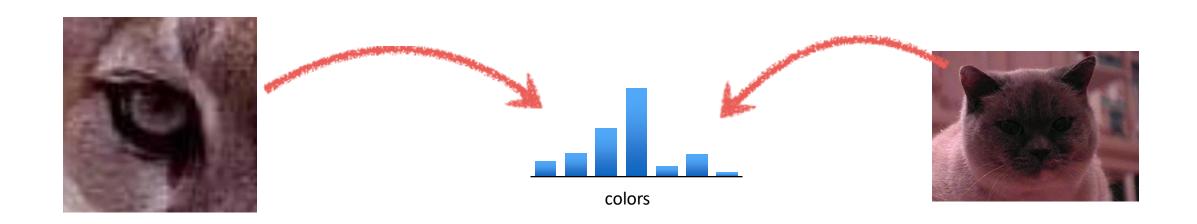
Count the colors in the image using a histogram



Invariant to changes in scale and rotation

Color histogram

Count the colors in the image using a histogram



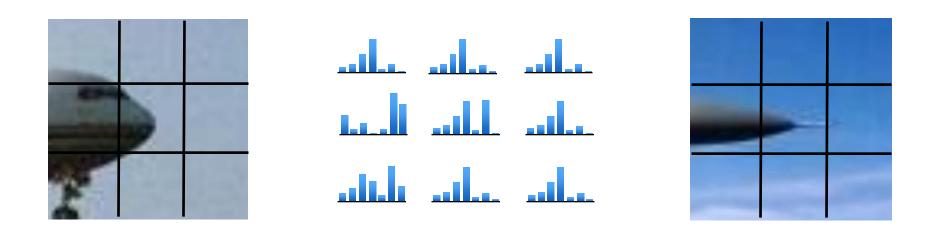
Invariant to changes in scale and rotation

What are the problems?

How can you be more sensitive to spatial layout?

Spatial histograms

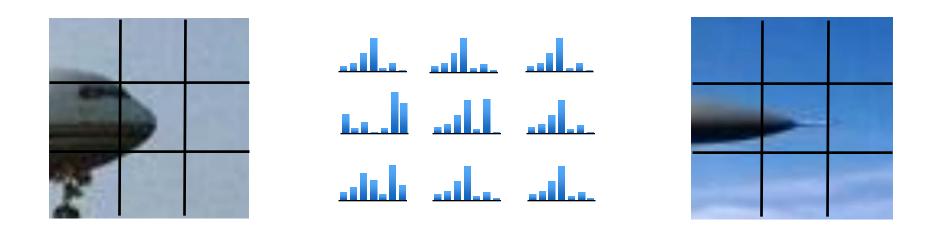
Compute histograms over spatial 'cells'



Retains rough spatial layout Some invariance to deformations

Spatial histograms

Compute histograms over spatial 'cells'



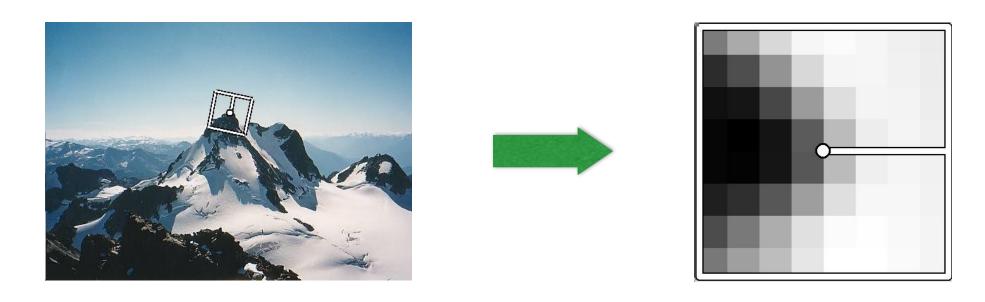
Retains rough spatial layout Some invariance to deformations

What are the problems?

How can you be completely invariant to rotation?

Orientation normalization

Use the dominant image gradient direction to normalize the orientation of the patch



save the orientation angle $\; heta\;$ along with $\;(x,y,s)\;$