

Foundations of Data Science

Image Filtering and Object Identification

Andrea Gasparini
1813486

Edoardo Di Paolo
1728334

Cirillo Atalla
1755033

October 2020

Contents

1	Image Filtering	2
1.1	Question 1.d	2
1.2	Question 1.e	3
2	Object Identification	5
2.1	Question 3.c	5
3	Performance Evaluation: RPC Curves	7
3.1	Question 4.b	7

1 Image Filtering

1.1 Question 1.d

The effect of applying a filter can be studied by observing its *impulse response*. Executing the following snippet we created a test image (Figure 1) in which only the central pixel has a non-zero value:

```
img_imp = np.zeros([27,27])
img_imp[13, 13] = 1.0
plt.figure(1), plt.imshow(img_imp, cmap='gray')
```

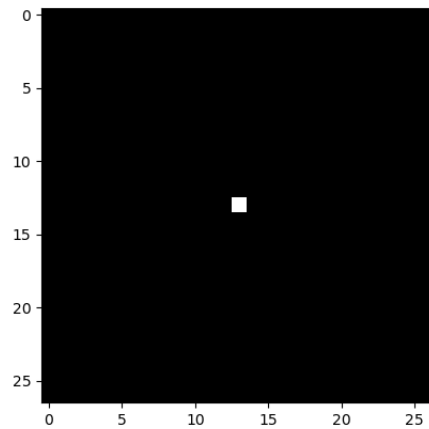


Figure 1: Test image

Executing the following snippet we created 1D Gaussian and Gaussian derivative kernels, G_x and D_x respectively.

```
sigma = 7.0
[Gx, x] = gauss_module.gauss(sigma)
[Dx, x] = gauss_module.gausssdx(sigma)
```

We applied the following filter combinations:

1. First G_x , then G_x^T
2. First G_x , then D_x^T
3. First D_x^T , then G_x
4. First D_x , then D_x^T
5. First D_x , then G_x^T
6. First G_x^T , then D_x

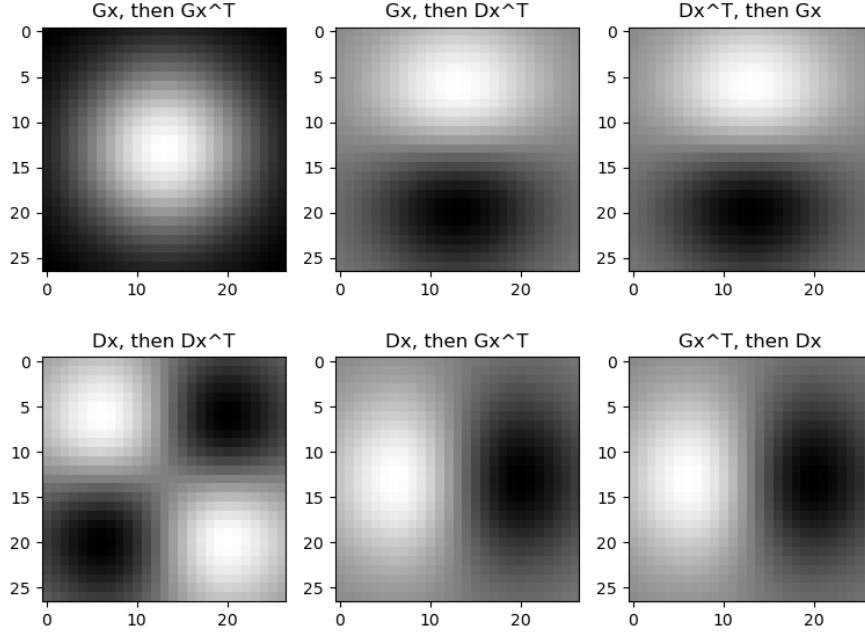


Figure 2: Applying filter combinations

As we can see in [Figure 2](#), the first filter combination is the result of the gaussian filter applied first on the rows and then on the columns. So we compute two 1D convolution instead of one 2D convolution due to the separability of gaussian filter.

The second and third filter combinations are the same, there is no difference in applying Gx and then Dx^T or viceversa. We find an edge when we apply the first derivative filter.

In the fourth filter combination there are some edges. We can see the changes from white to black and viceversa.

The fifth and sixth filter combinations are the same. This is the same case of 2nd and 3rd, but with inverted axis; there is no difference in applying Dx and then Gx^T or viceversa.

1.2 Question 1.e

We implemented a `gaussderiv` method that takes an input image and generates three copies of it. The first two are smoothed according to a standard deviation σ and derived in the directions x and y respectively; the third is a combination of them, obtained as $f(img_x, img_y) = \sqrt{img_x^2 + img_y^2}$ where img_x and img_y are corresponding pixels of the two filtered images.

The results of applying `gaussderiv`, with $\sigma = 7.0$, to the provided example images (`graf.png` and `gantrycrane.png`) are shown in Figures 5 and 6.



Figure 3: `graf.png`



Figure 4: `gantrycrane.png`

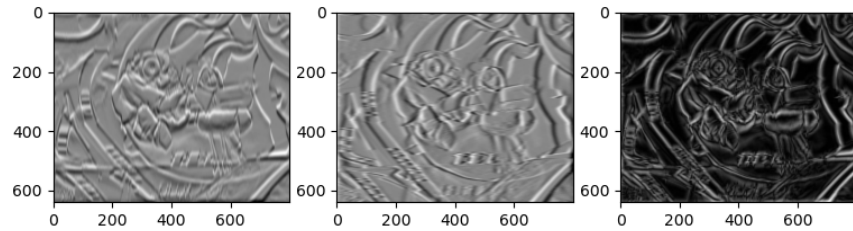


Figure 5: Results of applying `gaussderiv` on `graf.png`

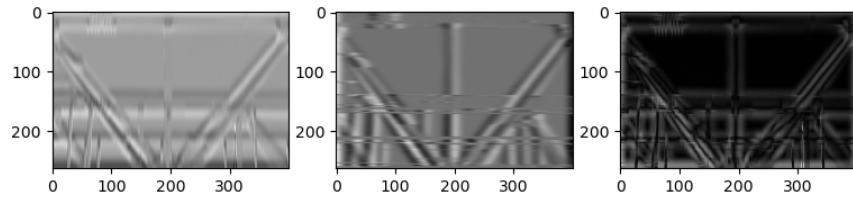


Figure 6: Results of applying `gaussderiv` on `gantrycrane.png`

Smoothing an image is important because with this process we can leave out the noise of the images.

From the left plot in Figures 5 and 6 we can see the edges on the vertical axis, while in the second one we can see the edges on the horizontal axis. The third one is the combination of the previous two.

2 Object Identification

2.1 Question 3.c

For the tests we used different combinations of distance type (χ^2 , *intersect* and *l2*), histogram type (*grayvalue*, *rgb*, *rg* and *dx dy*) and number of bins.

These are the results we got (sorted by rate):

Distance type	Histogram type	Num bins	Correct	Rate
intersect	rgb	25	81	0.910112
intersect	rgb	15	78	0.876404
intersect	rg	25	75	0.842697
intersect	rg	15	74	0.831461
intersect	rgb	30	72	0.808989
intersect	rgb	20	71	0.797753
intersect	rgb	10	70	0.786517
intersect	rg	20	65	0.730337
intersect	rg	30	65	0.730337
intersect	rg	10	62	0.696629
intersect	dx dy	15	62	0.696629
chi2	rgb	5	60	0.674157
chi2	rgb	10	59	0.662921
intersect	dx dy	25	59	0.662921
chi2	rg	5	57	0.640449
intersect	dx dy	35	56	0.629213
chi2	rgb	15	55	0.617978
l2	rgb	10	54	0.606742
chi2	rg	15	53	0.595506
l2	rg	16	53	0.595506
chi2	rg	10	52	0.584270
l2	rg	10	52	0.584270
l2	rg	15	52	0.584270
chi2	rg	25	50	0.561798
intersect	dx dy	20	50	0.561798
intersect	dx dy	30	49	0.550562
intersect	dx dy	70	49	0.550562
chi2	rg	20	48	0.539326
intersect	dx dy	10	47	0.528090
chi2	rgb	20	46	0.516854
intersect	grayvalue	20	46	0.516854
intersect	grayvalue	35	46	0.516854
chi2	rgb	25	45	0.505618
intersect	grayvalue	10	45	0.505618
intersect	grayvalue	30	45	0.505618

chi2	dxdy	5	44	0.494382
intersect	grayvalue	25	43	0.483146
intersect	grayvalue	70	43	0.483146
l2	rgb	15	42	0.471910
chi2	rg	30	41	0.460674
chi2	grayvalue	10	41	0.460674
chi2	dxdy	15	41	0.460674
chi2	dxdy	30	41	0.460674
intersect	grayvalue	15	40	0.449438
l2	dxdy	15	40	0.449438
l2	grayvalue	10	39	0.438202
l2	dxdy	33	39	0.438202
l2	dxdy	10	38	0.426966
chi2	dxdy	10	37	0.415730
chi2	rgb	30	36	0.404494
chi2	grayvalue	15	36	0.404494
chi2	grayvalue	25	36	0.404494
chi2	grayvalue	30	36	0.404494
l2	grayvalue	15	36	0.404494
l2	grayvalue	30	36	0.404494
chi2	dxdy	20	36	0.404494
chi2	grayvalue	5	35	0.393258
chi2	grayvalue	20	35	0.393258
chi2	dxdy	25	33	0.370787
chi2	dxdy	70	33	0.370787
l2	dxdy	30	32	0.359551
chi2	dxdy	150	31	0.348315
chi2	grayvalue	70	30	0.337079
l2	grayvalue	70	28	0.314607
chi2	grayvalue	150	27	0.303371

As we can see that the best measure is the intersect with *rgb* and *rg* histogram types but with the other types (*dxdy*, *grayvalue*) it is not very good. We can see also that the l2 distance is not good to recognize objects.

About the histograms the best ones are *rg* and *rgb* due to their robustness. The color histograms are really useful with the intersect distance while with the other distance types the recognition rate is similar to the *dxdy* and *grayvalue* histogram types. We tried with different number of bins in a range from 5 to 150.

3 Performance Evaluation: RPC Curves

3.1 Question 4.b

From the following histograms, we can observe different patterns. As for the object identification tests, the $dx dy$ histograms perform worse than the others. We can see from the plot that the intersect distance is the best with the rgb histograms. In general the l_2 and χ^2 are less accurate than the intersect distance.

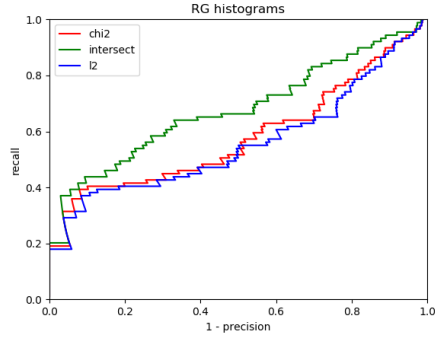


Figure 7: 5 bins, rg histogram

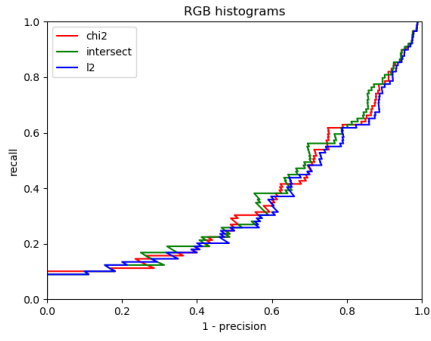


Figure 8: 5 bins, rgb histogram

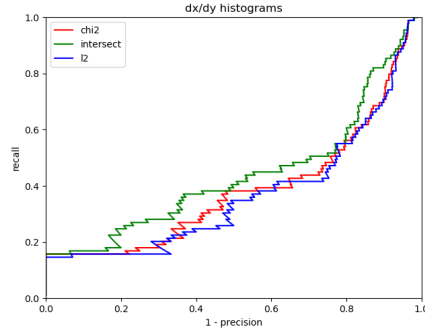


Figure 9: 5 bins, dxdy histogram

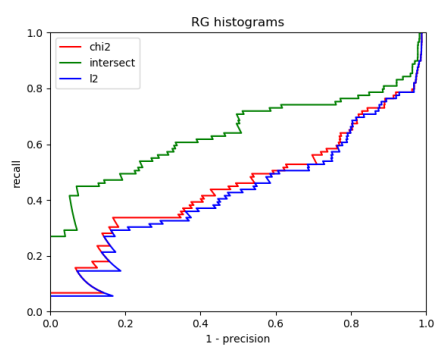


Figure 10: 10 bins, rg histogram

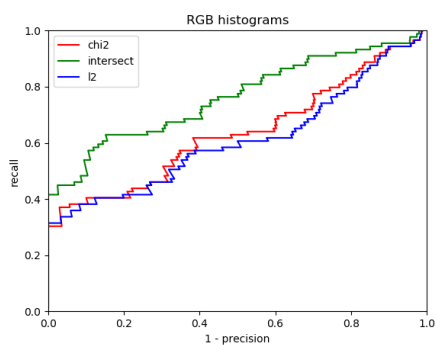


Figure 11: 10 bins, rgb histogram

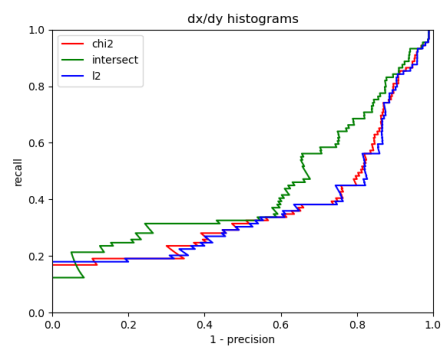


Figure 12: 10 bins, dxdy histogram

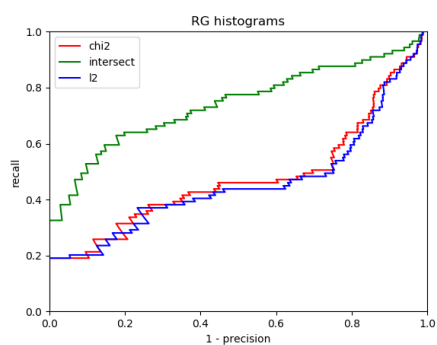


Figure 13: 15 bins, rg histogram

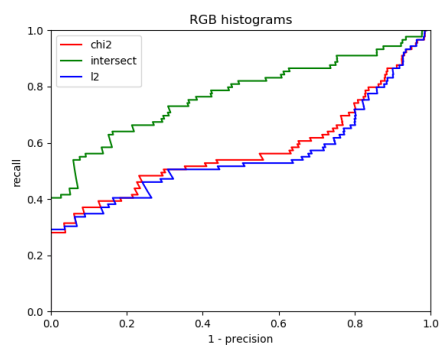


Figure 14: 15 bins, rgb histogram

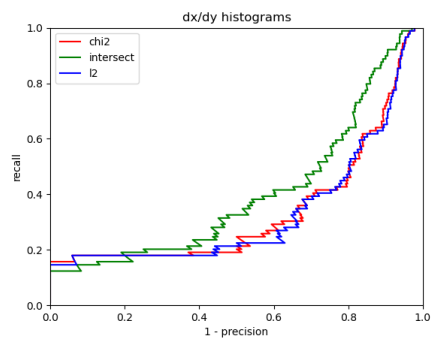


Figure 15: 15 bins, dx/dy histogram

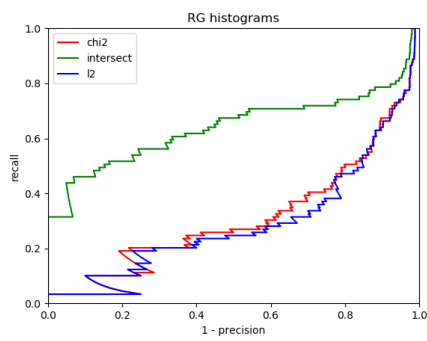


Figure 16: 30 bins, rg histogram

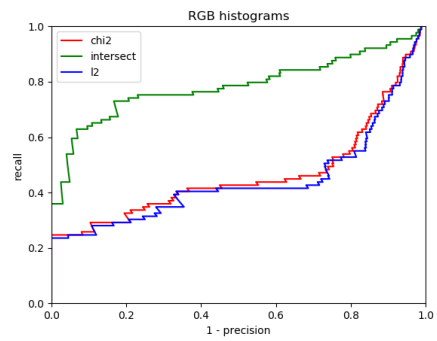


Figure 17: 30 bins, rgb histogram

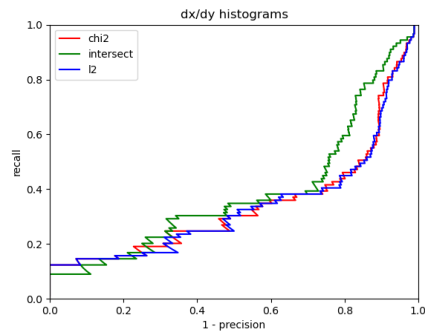


Figure 18: 30 bins, dxdy histogram

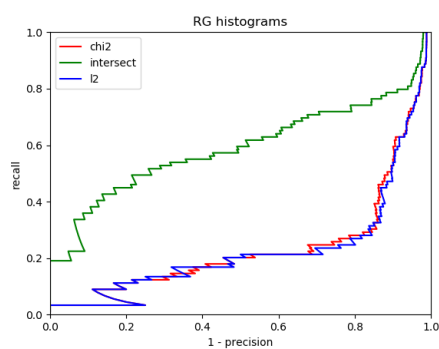


Figure 19: 60 bins, rgb histogram

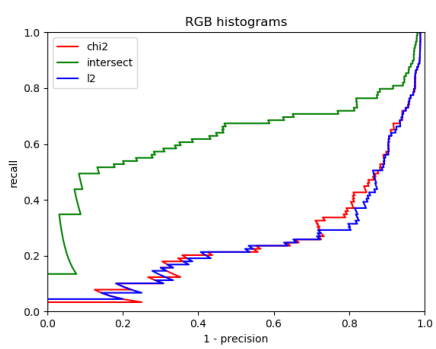


Figure 20: 60 bins, rgb histogram

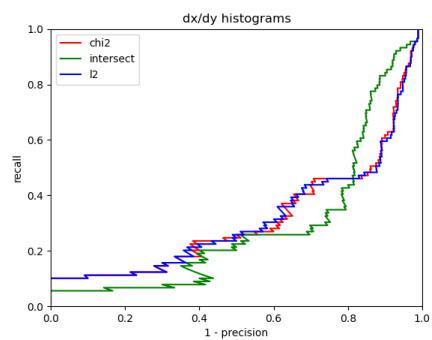


Figure 21: 60 bins, dxdy histogram