

Shape Context and Shape Matching

Computer Vision
Exercise session 8

Shape Matching Objectives

1. Compute shape context descriptors
2. Match a template shape to a target set of points using shape contexts



Overview of Algorithm

Given a set of template and target points:

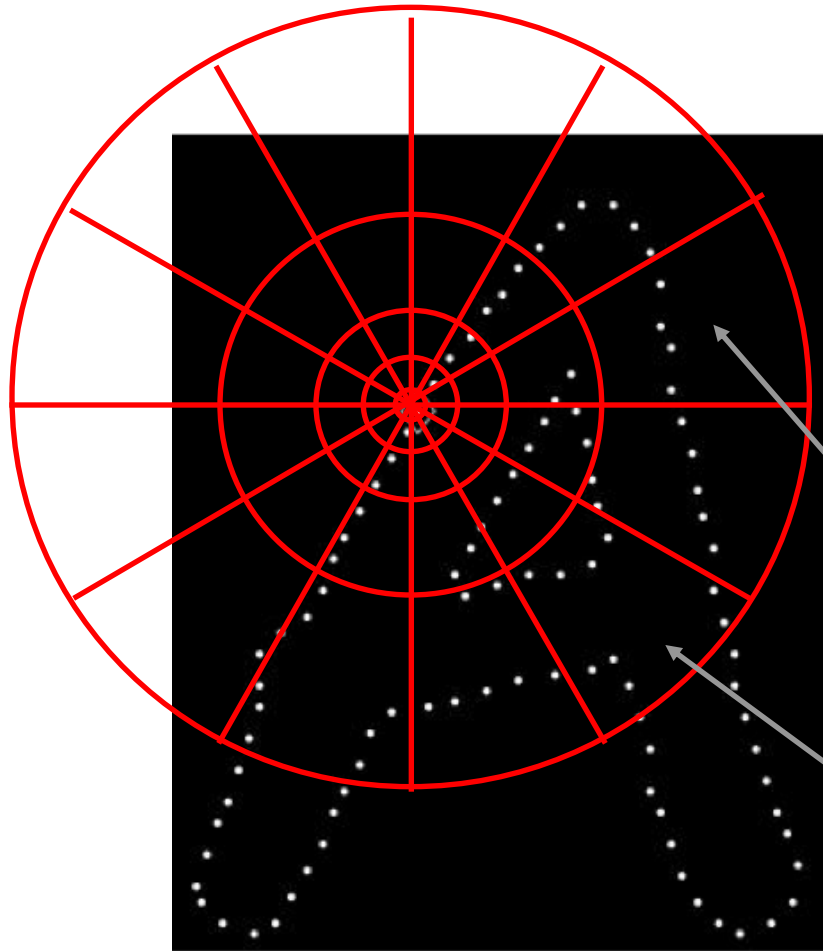
- a. Compute shape context descriptors for both sets of points
- b. Estimate cost matrix between two sets of descriptors
- c. Use cost matrix to solve the correspondence problem between two sets of descriptors (e.g. with Hungarian algorithm)
- d. From the correspondence, estimate a transformation from template to target points (e.g. with Thin Plate Splines) and perform this transformation on the template points
- e. Iterate steps a-d.

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Shape Context Descriptor



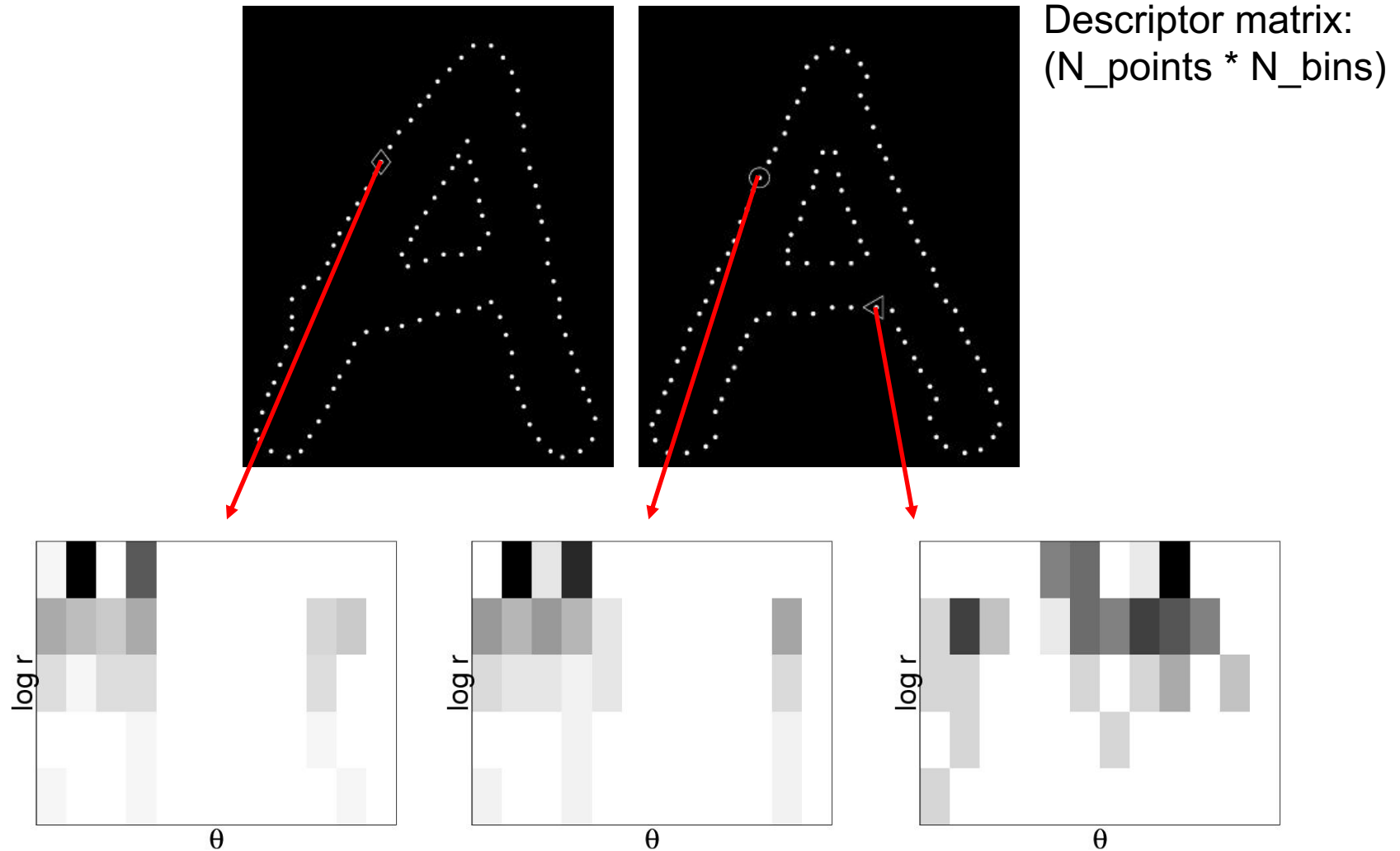
- For each point: define a log-polar coordinate system with this point as origin
 - Count number of points inside each bin
 - Compact representation of distribution of points relative to each point

Count = 4

Count = 12

$$N_bins = 4 * 12 = 48$$

Shape Context Descriptor (2)



Overview of Algorithm

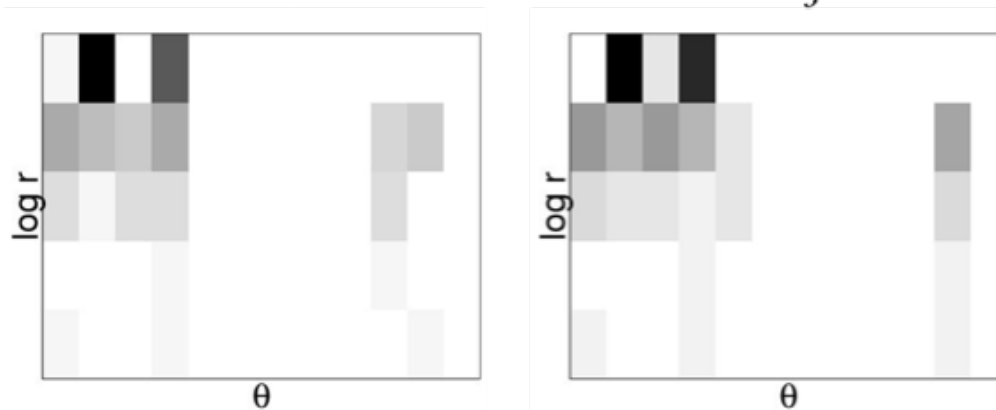
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Matching Costs

Chi-squared distance
between descriptors
 i and j .

$$C_{ij} \equiv C(p_i, p_j) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{[p_i(k) - p_j(k)]^2}{p_i(k) + p_j(k)}$$

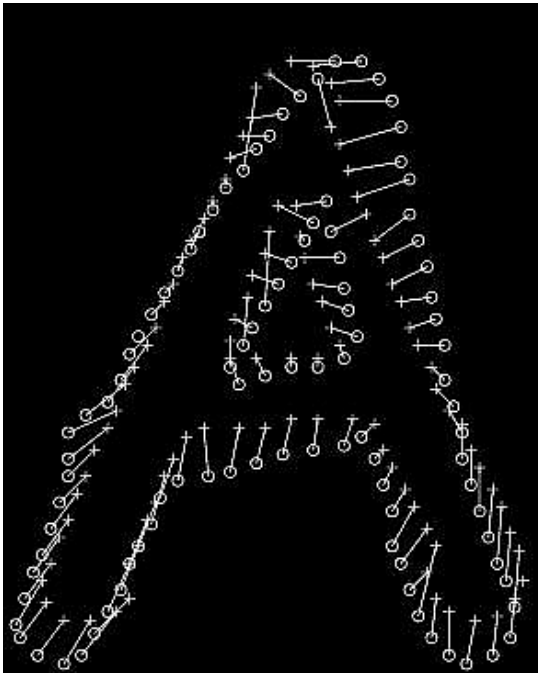
 p_i p_j 

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Correspondence Problem



- Minimize total cost of matching such that matching is one-to-one
- E.g. with Hungarian algorithm
- Code provided in `hungarian.m`

Overview of Algorithm

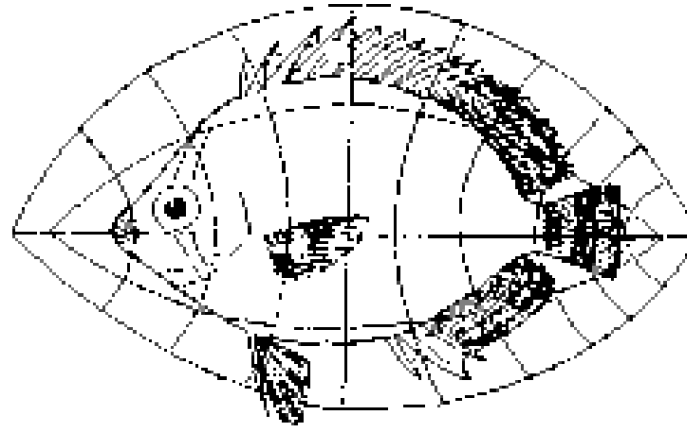
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Transformation

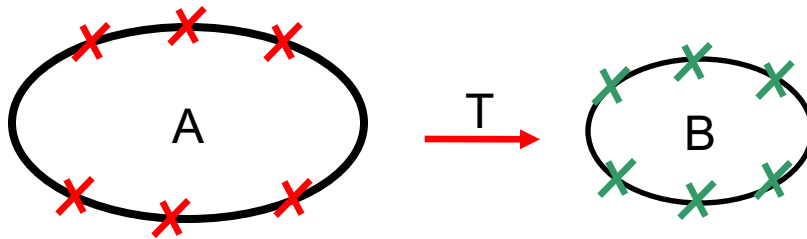


Model



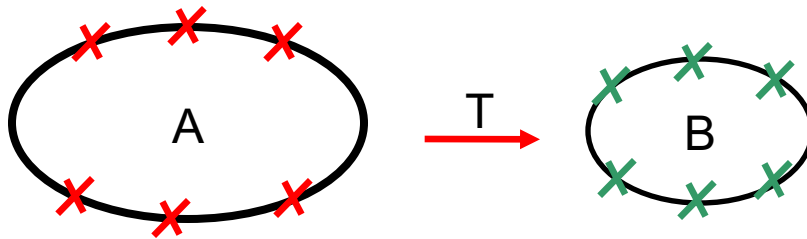
Target

Thin Plate Splines(1)



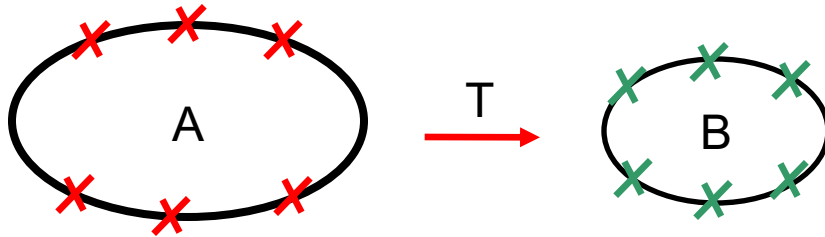
- We are given a set of correspondences
- We want to estimate the function $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ that transforms A into B

Thin Plate Splines(1)

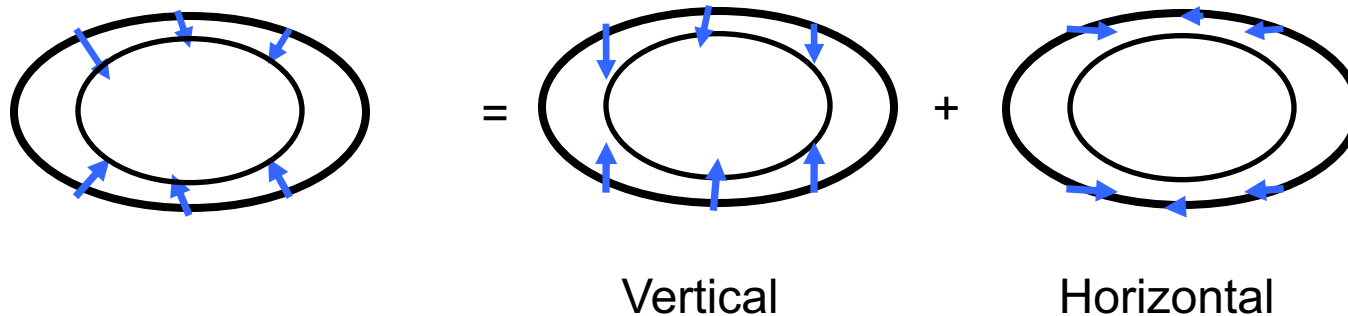


$$f(x, y) = a_1 + a_x x + a_y y + \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i U(\| (x_i, y_i) - (x, y) \|)$$

Thin Plate Splines(2)



- From the correspondences, we get a displacement:



- Each component (vertical and horizontal) is a single function that we want to interpolate with a TPS.

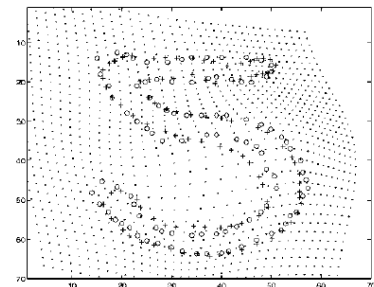
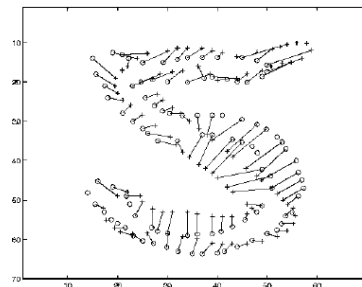
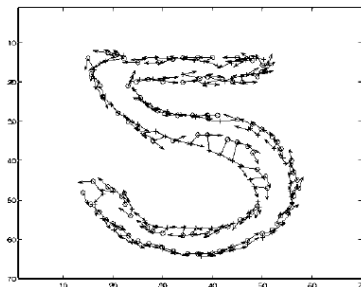
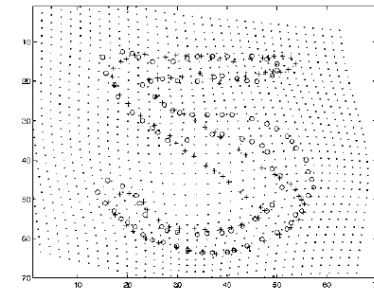
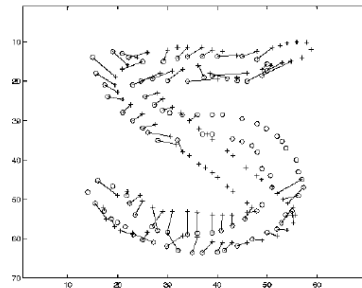
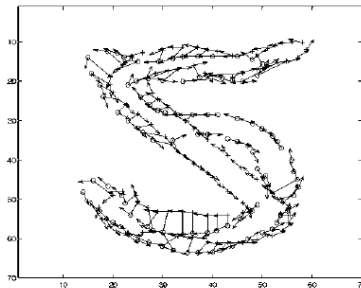
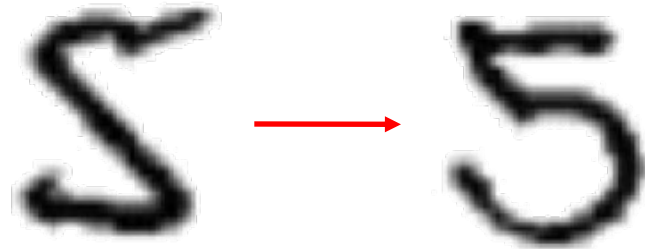
$$T(x, y) = (f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y))$$

Overview of Algorithm

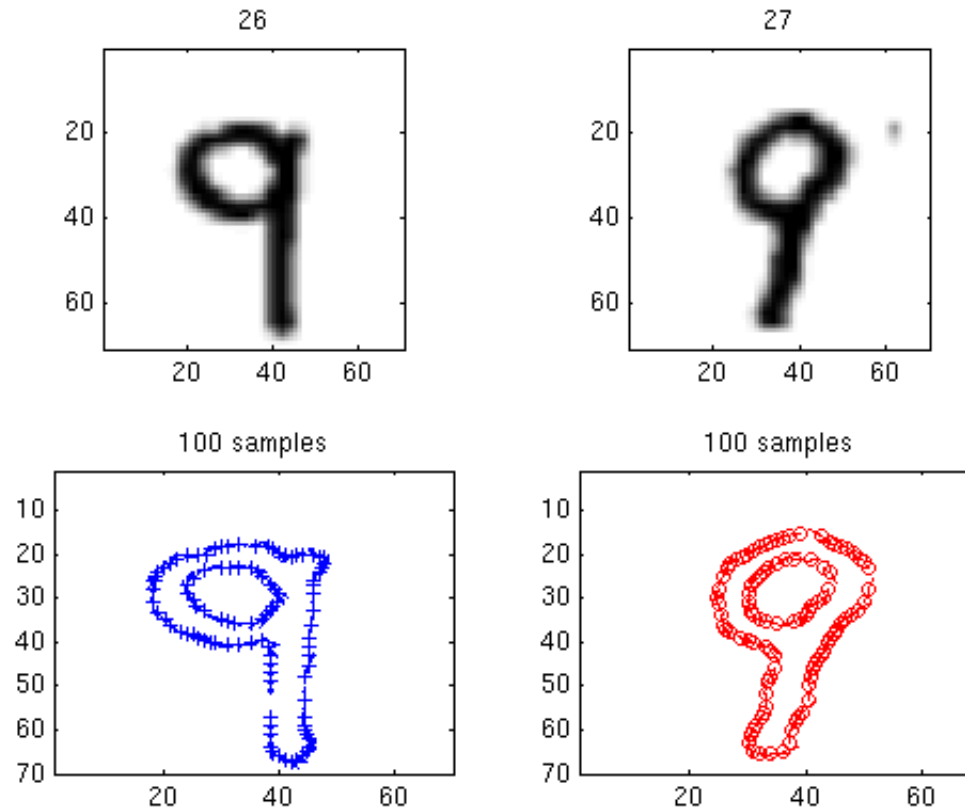
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- a. Compute shape context descriptors for both sets of points
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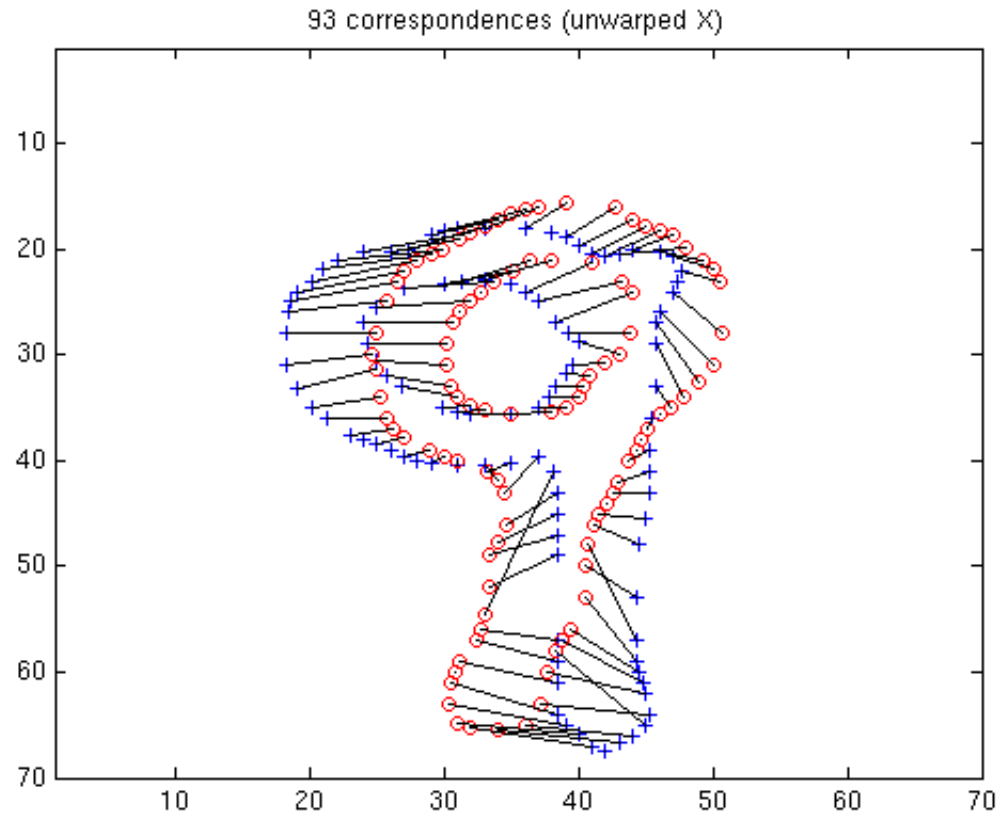
Example 1 - Numbers



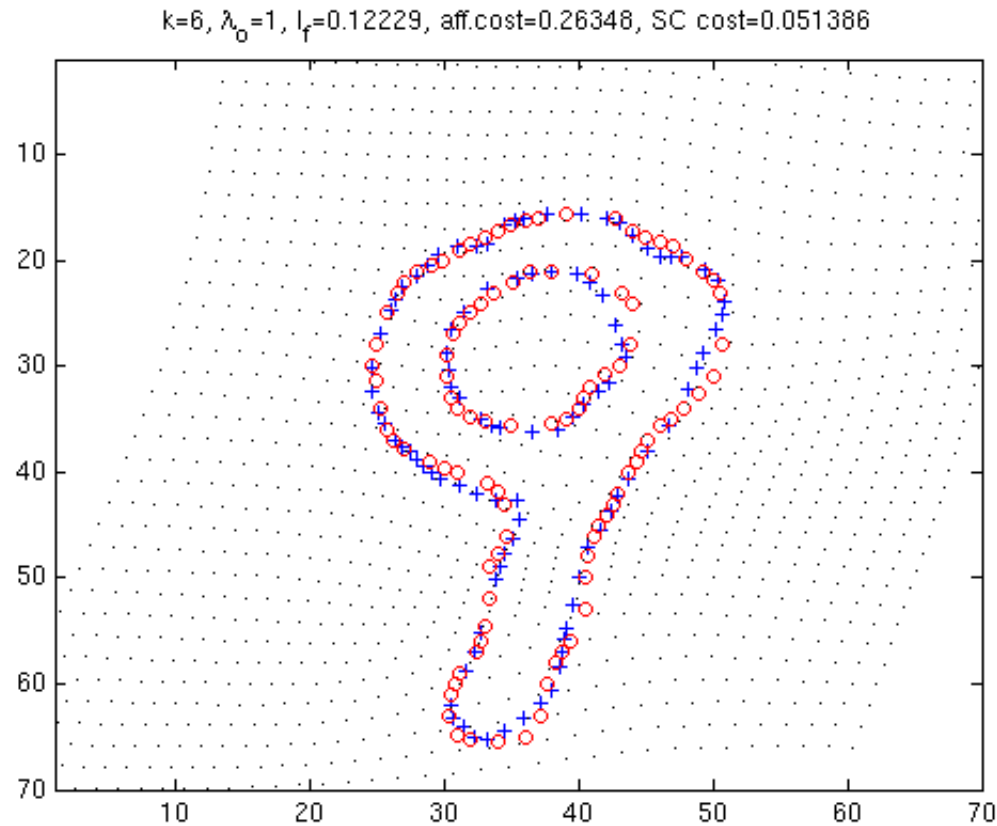
Example 2 - Numbers



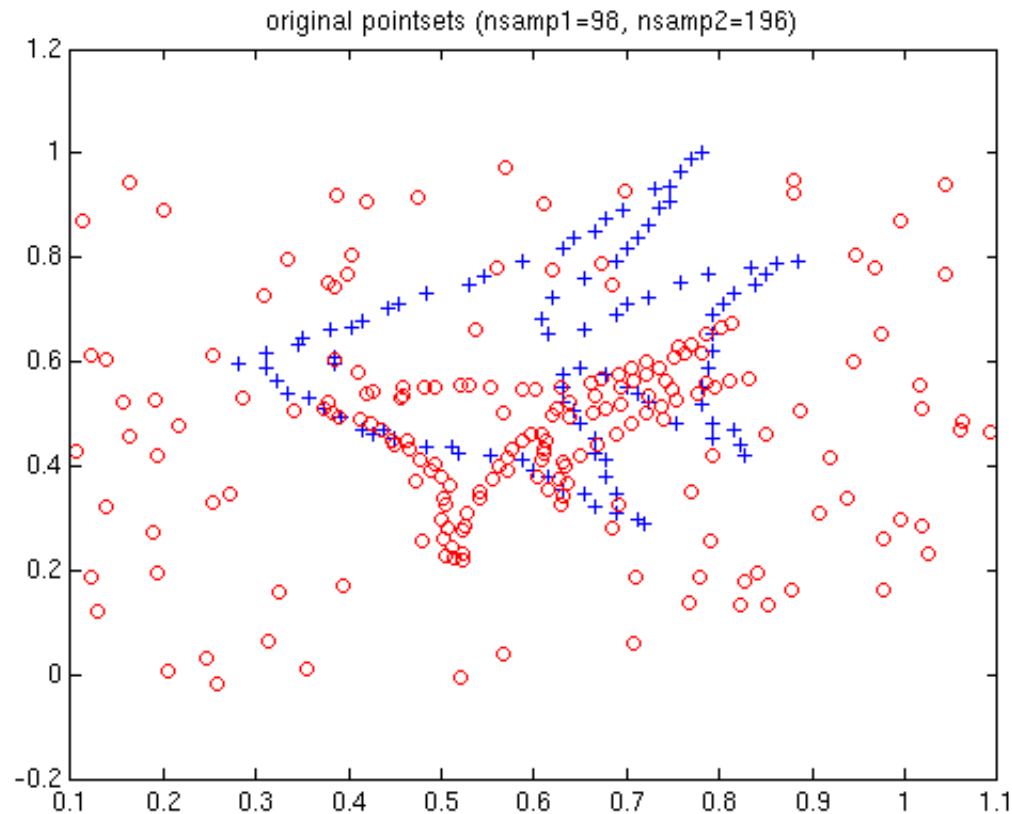
Example 2 - Numbers



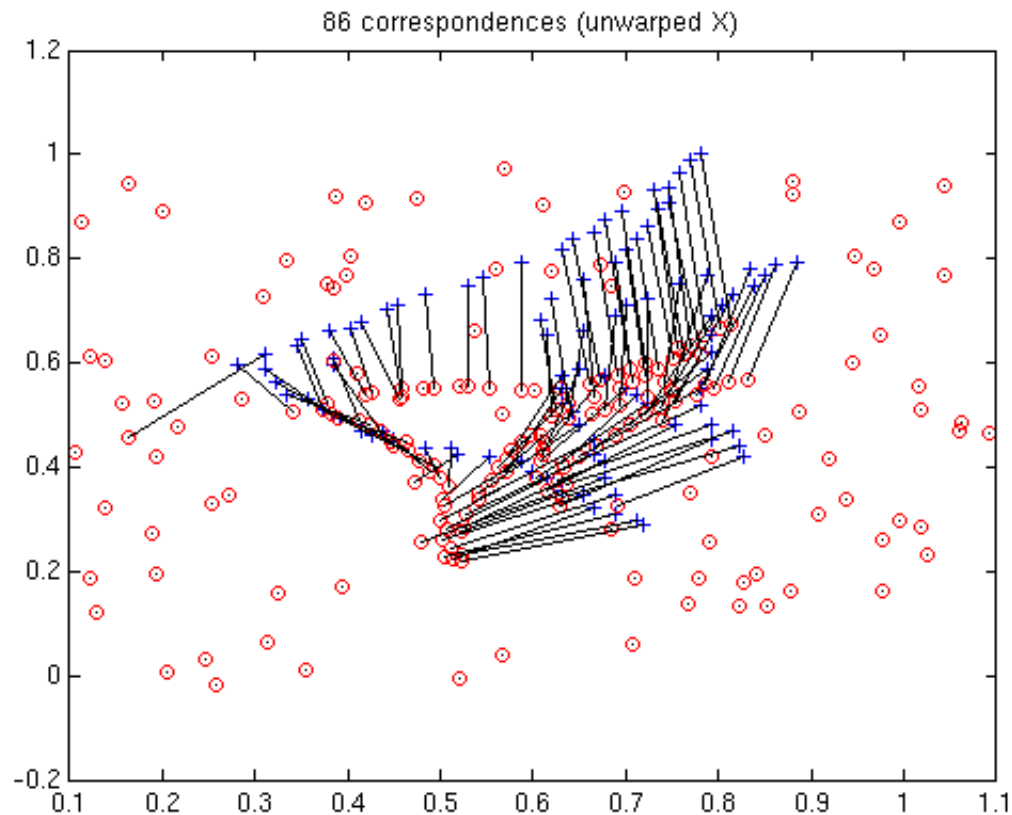
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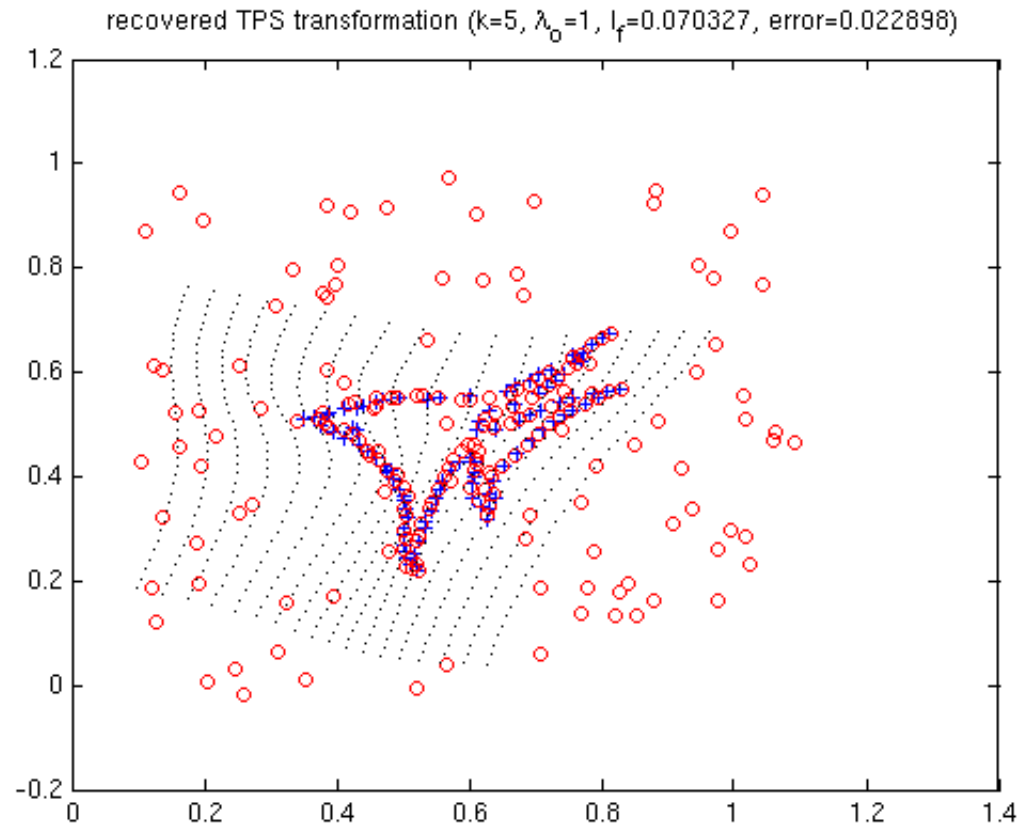
Example 3 - Fish



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- **implement required functions**
 - set `lambda` in `shape_matching.m`
 - `sc_compute()`, `chi2_cost()`, `tps_model()`
- **include a `main.m` to run the code**
 - load `shapes dataset.mat` to test your code
 - Use `get_samples.m` to sample points
- **write your report**
 - explain main steps of your implementation
 - include images, comment the results
 - answer the questions in the hand-out paper