

# Project 2 Content Based Image Retrieval Using Global and Local Features

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November 11, 2014

## 1 Matlab interface

We created a useful interface to define the corresponding points between two images. Figure 1 shows a screenshot of this interface. The user needs to select corresponding points between images and it doesn't have to be in order (one point in one image and the next point in the following image). The interface also provides a button to reset all the points as well as to remove the last added point. These two buttons are very handy when selecting points. Once all the desired buttons have been selected the resulting points are saved in a matlab file that can be stored for later computation using the 8-point algorithm.

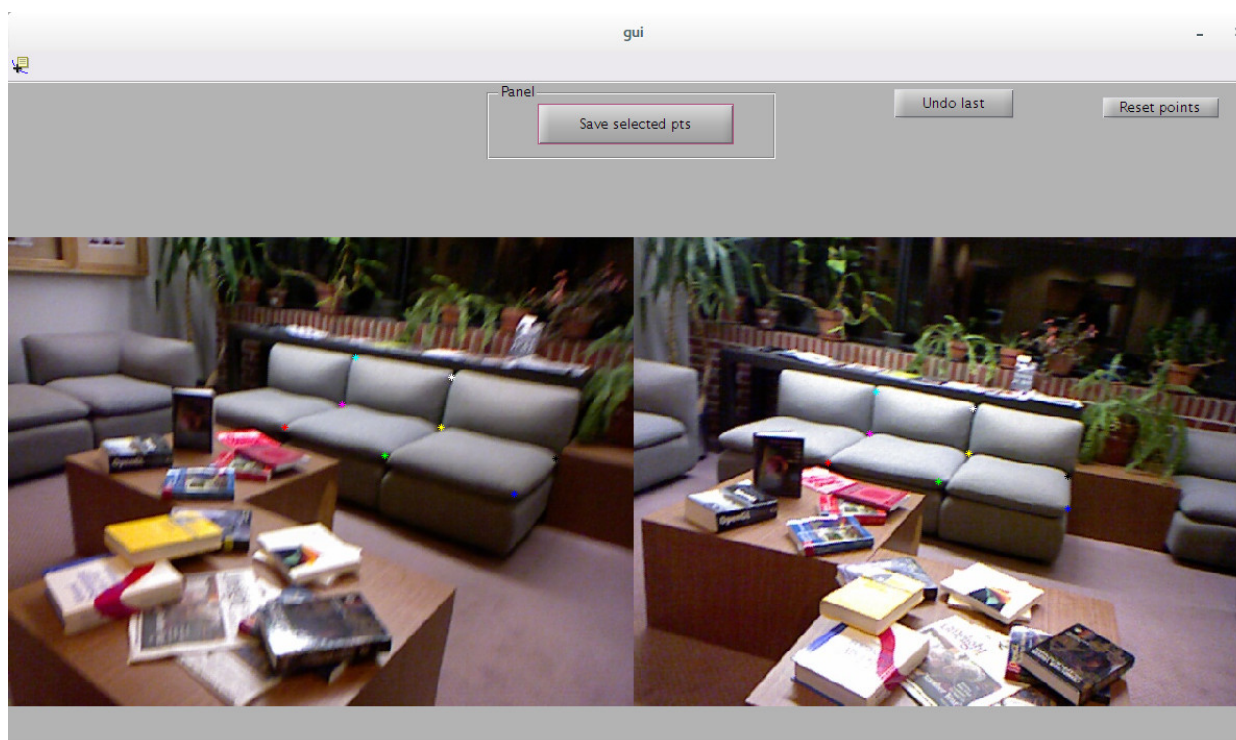


Figure 1: Matlab interface to select corresponding points between two images. Example of selecting 9 points using the Matlab interface.

Each corresponding point is displayed with the same color, this makes it easy to see which points correspond in both of the images. The coordinates obtained from the selection of points displayed at figure 1 are displayed in figure 2.

```

x_l =
    283.7333    285.3626
    386.1333    255.8242
    518.4000    216.7912
    561.0667    252.6593
    443.7333    284.3077
    342.4000    308.5714
    356.2667    356.0440
    454.4000    336.0000

x_r =
    199.4667    248.4396
    312.5333    229.4505
    444.8000    202.0220
    444.8000    234.7253
    343.4667    257.9341
    242.1333    277.9780
    248.5333    321.2308
    347.7333    304.3516

```

Figure 2: Obtained coordinates from the selected in figure 1.

In our results we use the example provided by the professor to compare the results.

In order to test the correct coordinates of the points obtained by the Matlab interface we selected 4-points close to the corners of the two figures as displayed in figure 3. The points start in the upper right corner and go clockwise until the upper left corner. The values obtained correspond very closely with the dimensions of the images but with the origin in the lower left corner. The values obtained are also displayed in figure 3.



Figure 3: Corners used to test the proper coordinates of the Matlab interface.

## 2 Eight-point algorithm

- Normalize image points

– **Centroid is at the origin.** We create the matrix  $T_{trans}$  for each camera like this:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\mu_x \\ 0 & 1 & -\mu_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

And we multiply each point of the cameras to they corresponding  $T$  matrix like this:  $Tx_i$ .

- **RMS distance from the origin is  $\sqrt{2}$ .** First compute the RMS of the available points:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n ((x_i - \mu_x)^2 + (y_i - \mu_y)^2)} \quad (2)$$

Then create  $T_{scale}$  and multiply it to each point in the camera. T is:

$$T_s = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2}/RMS & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2}/RMS & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

- **Multiply each point by  $T_n = T_s T_t$  like this  $[u \ v \ 1]' = T_n x$ . Do it for each camera.**
- **Solve  $x'_n F x_n = 0$ .** To do this we need to form the system  $Af = 0$  and solve for f. The matrix A is:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} u'_1 u_1 & u'_1 v_1 & u'_1 & v'_1 u_1 & v'_1 v_1 & v'_1 & u_1 & v_1 & 1 \\ u'_2 u_2 & u'_2 v_2 & u'_2 & v'_2 u_2 & v'_2 v_2 & v'_2 & u_2 & v_2 & 1 \\ u'_3 u_3 & u'_3 v_3 & u'_3 & v'_3 u_3 & v'_3 v_3 & v'_3 & u_3 & v_3 & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & & & & & \\ u'_n u_n & u'_n v_n & u'_n & v'_n u_n & v'_n v_n & v'_n & u_n & v_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} F = 0 \quad (4)$$

- **Find least square solution of  $Af = 0$ .**
  - First find SVD of A  $USV = A$ .
  - Choose  $F_{Norm}$  to be the last column of V
- **Enforcing Singularity**
  - For  $F_{Norm} = USV^T$
  - Set  $S_3=0$  for

$$F_{norm} = U \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_3 \end{bmatrix} V^T \quad (5)$$

- **Denormalisation**

$$F = T_{NormLeft} * F_{Norm} * T_{NormRight} \quad (6)$$

## 3 Description

### 3.1 Color histogram

### 3.2 Computation time

## 4 Results