

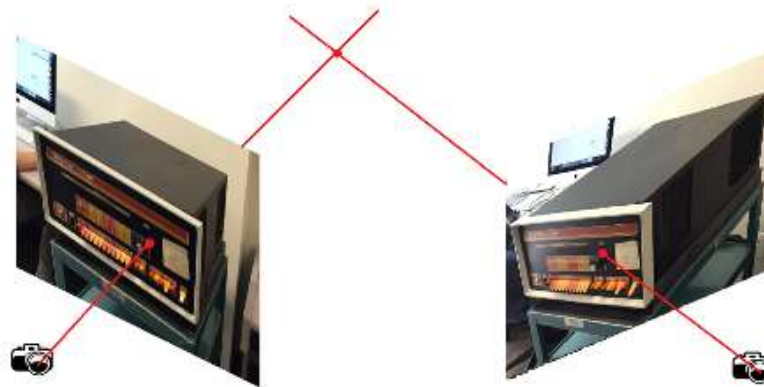
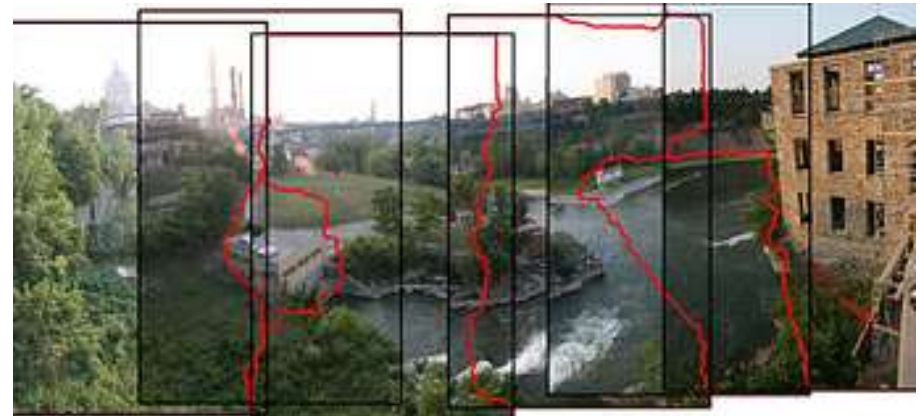
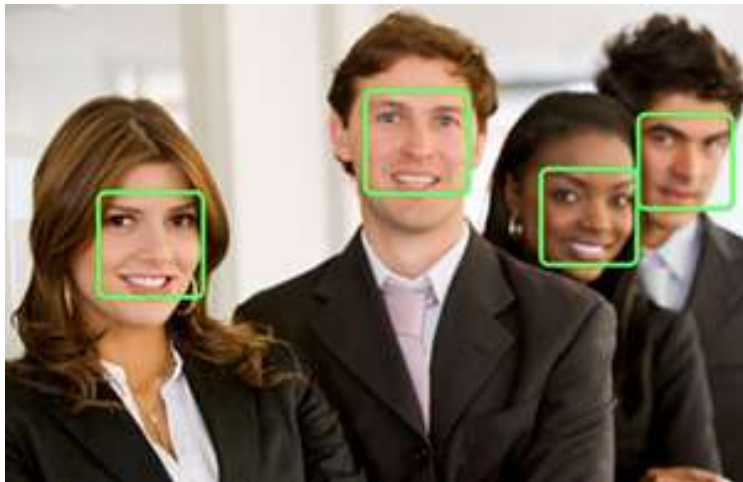
Image Features & Matching

Sung Soo Hwang

What is an image feature?

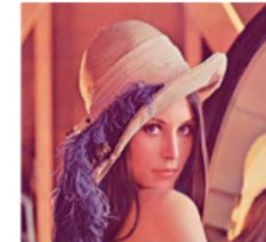
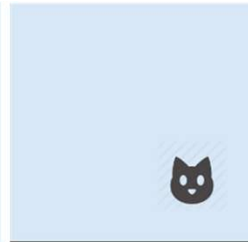
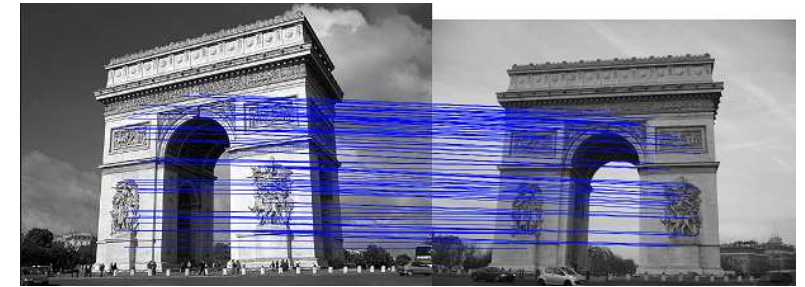
- An image feature is a piece of information that is relevant for solving the computational task related to a certain application.
- Features may be specific structures in the image such as points, edges, or objects.
- Features may also be the result of a general neighborhood operation or feature detection applied to the image.

Why do we need to extract a feature?



What is a good feature?

- A good feature should be invariant to....
 - Illumination
 - Translation
 - Scale
 - Rotation
 - Perspective transform



<https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Illumination-Invariant-Imaging-%3A-Applications-in-%2C-Maddern-Stewart/7647e5bc73a61a2a9201e26b682e25e2877f4681>

<https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/207195/translational-variance-in-convolutional-neural-networks>

<http://www.ismailsirna.com/visualsfm-3d-construction-of-images>

What is a good feature?

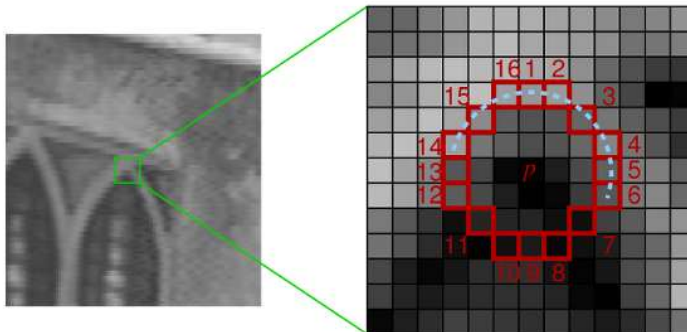
- A good feature should be computationally inexpensive
- A good feature should be memory efficient

Several Images features

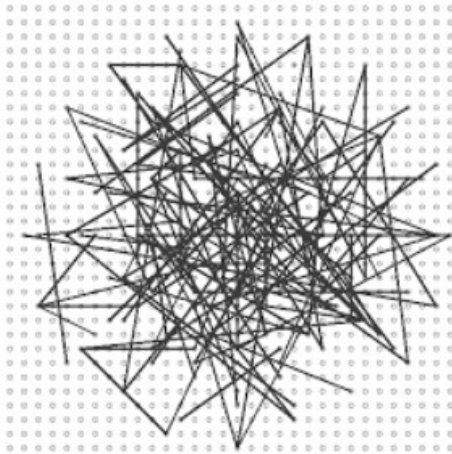
- Widely used feature extractor & descriptor

명칭	detector	descriptor
Harris Corner(1988)	o	x
Shi & Tomasi(1994) (goodFeaturesToTrack)	o	x
SIFT(1999)	o	o
MSER(2004)	o	o
SURF(2006)	o	o
FAST(2006)	o	x
ORB (FAST+BRISK)	o	o
AGAST(2010)	o	o
BRIEF(2012)	o	o
AKAZE(2012) (KAZE)	o	o

- oFast detector + r-BRIEF descriptor
 - FAST
 - Determines the corner by having more than N consecutive pixels whose intensities are higher(or lower)
 - 9 consecutive pixels when the radius is 3



- oFast detector + r-BRIEF descriptor
 - BRIEF
 - A bit string descriptor of an image patch constructed from a set of binary intensity tests



Where $\tau(p; x, y)$ is defined as :

$$\tau(p; x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & : p(x) < p(y) \\ 0 & : p(x) \geq p(y) \end{cases}$$

$p(x)$ is the intensity value at pixel x .

<https://medium.com/data-breach/introduction-to-brief-binary-robust-independent-elementary-features-436f4a31a0e6>

- ORB is known to be fast and illumination/rotation-invariant

Image matching

- Image matching by Feature matching
 - Process
 1. Find features in input images by the feature extractor
 2. Describe each feature-by-feature descriptor
 3. Compare the similarity between features in input images
 4. Extract good matchings
 - What is a good matching?
 - A matching between features A and B is good when only A and B are similar
 - Good matching can be estimated by Nearest-Neighbor-Distance Ratio(NNDR)

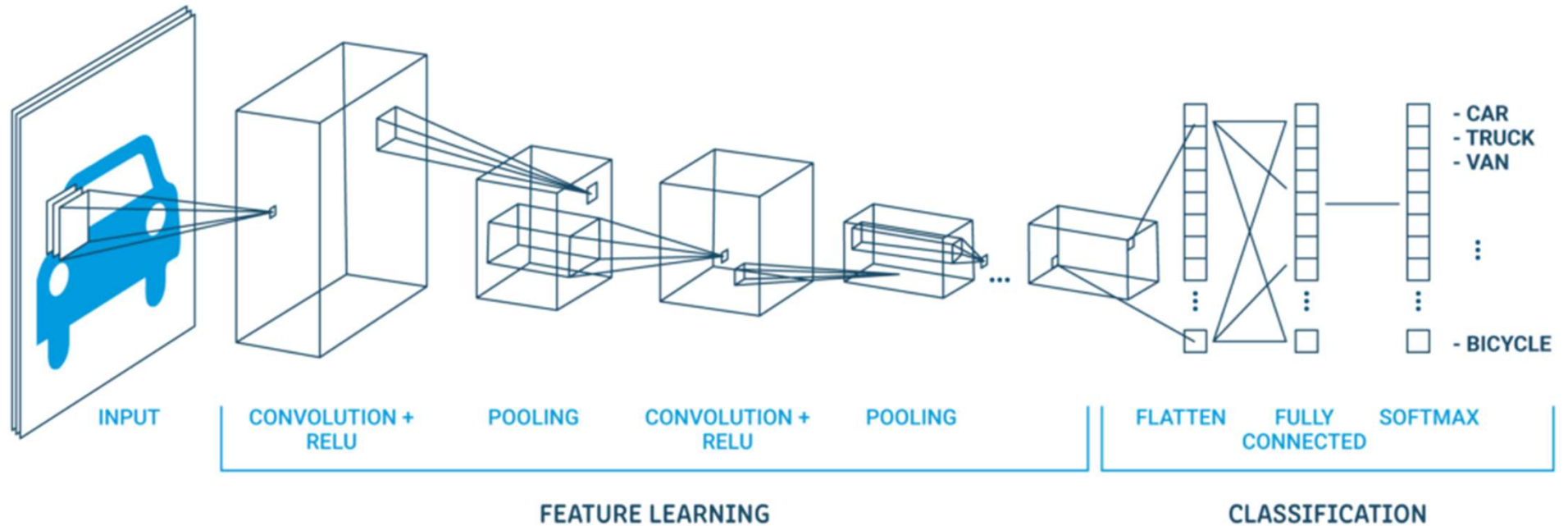
NNDR(Nearest neighbor distance ratio)

$$= \frac{\text{distance to best match}}{\text{distance to second best match}}$$

Convolutional Neural Network

- The features that were explained before are called hand-crafted features because humans invented them
- Nowadays, features using convolutional neural network(CNN) are widely used

Convolutional Neural Network



Convolutional Neural Network

■ Convolution

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 32 \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 32 \\ 26 & \end{bmatrix}$$

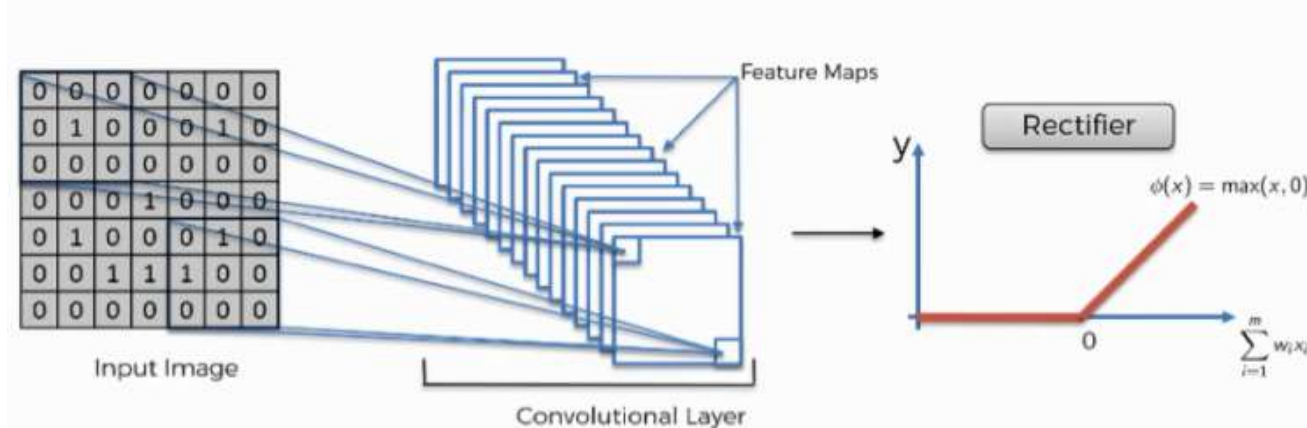
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 32 \\ 26 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 41 & 33 \\ 25 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 26 & 42 & 55 & 35 \\ 34 & 41 & 33 & 28 \\ 18 & 25 & 23 & 14 \\ 3 & 9 & 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Convolutional Neural Network

- Relu
 - Relu is a kind of non-linear function, and it is widely used as an activation function in neural network
 - It is to increase the non-linearity in images



<https://www.superdatascience.com/blogs/convolutional-neural-networks-cnn-step-1b-relu-layer/>

Convolutional Neural Network

■ Pooling

7	5	0	3
10	4	21	2
6	1	7	0
5	0	8	4

→

10	

7	5	0	3
10	4	21	2
6	1	7	0
5	0	8	4

→

10	21

7	5	0	3
10	4	21	2
6	1	7	0
5	0	8	4

→

10	21
6	

7	5	0	3
10	4	21	2
6	1	7	0
5	0	8	4

→

10	21
6	8