# BRIEF: Computing a Local Binary Descriptor Very Fast

Castleberry, Cherry, and Firth

October 11, 2012



# Motivation: A 256-Byte Descriptor?

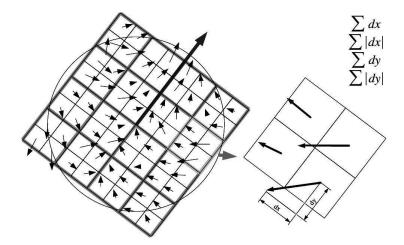


Figure : A SURF descriptor stores 64 orientation values as 4-byte integers.



#### Problem Definition: Make It Smaller, Compute It Faster

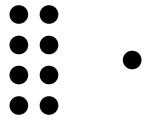


Figure: Reduce the size by a factor of 8.

#### Background: Hamming Distance

# Background: Hamming Distance

| 00011101<br>10010111            | 01101011101<br>10010101010 | 10 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----|
| 10001010<br>Bit count = 3       | 10001110101<br>11000110100 | 3  |
| XOR EAX, EBX<br>POPCNT EAX, EAX | 11101110111<br>10101010101 | ?  |

#### Method: Sampling Distributions

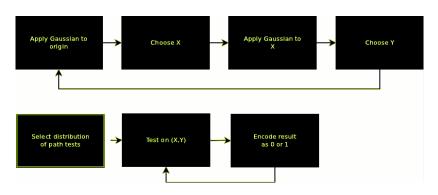


Figure: Sampling distributions.

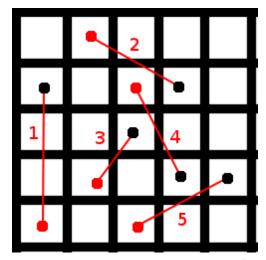
#### Method: Patch Test

$$\tau(p; \mathbf{x}, y) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } I(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{x}) < I(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{y}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (1)

#### Method: Descriptor Formula

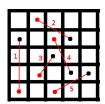
$$\sum_{1 \le i \le n_d} 2^{i-1} \tau(\rho; x_i, y_i) \tag{2}$$

#### Method: Example of Distribution



#### Example of Patch Test on Distribution

| Γ1                     | 3      | 5 | 4 | 2                     |
|------------------------|--------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 3                      | 2<br>5 | 1 | 8 | 7                     |
| 9                      | 5      | 4 | 6 | 4                     |
| [1<br>3<br>9<br>7<br>2 | 9<br>3 | 5 | 2 | 1                     |
| 2                      | 3      | 6 | 5 | 2<br>7<br>4<br>1<br>4 |



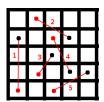
| X     | у | $\mid 	au$ |
|-------|---|------------|
| 2     | 3 | 1          |
| 3     | 8 | 1          |
| 9     | 4 | 0          |
| 1     | 2 | 1          |
| 6     | 1 | 0          |
| 11010 |   |            |

Figure : Sampling distributions.



### Example of Patch Test on Distribution

| [3                     | 2           | 1 | 8 | 7                     |
|------------------------|-------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 9                      | 2<br>5<br>9 | 4 | 6 | 4                     |
| [3<br>9<br>7<br>1<br>2 | 9           | 5 | 2 | 7<br>4<br>1<br>2<br>4 |
| 1                      | 3           | 5 | 4 | 2                     |
| 2                      | 3           | 6 | 5 | 4                     |



| Х     | у | au |
|-------|---|----|
| 2     | 9 | 1  |
| 2     | 6 | 1  |
| 3     | 5 | 1  |
| 4     | 4 | 0  |
| 6     | 2 | 0  |
| 11100 |   |    |

Figure: Sampling distributions.



```
1 1 0 1 0
1 1 1 0 0
y y n n y
```

Hamming distance: 2.

# Method: Sampling

$$\mathbf{X} \leftarrow Gaussian(0, \frac{1}{25} S^2)$$
  
 $\mathbf{Y} \leftarrow Gaussian(0, \frac{1}{25} S^2)$  (3)

$$\mathbf{X} \leftarrow Gaussian(0, \frac{1}{25} S^2)$$
  
 $\mathbf{Y} \leftarrow Gaussian(x, \frac{1}{100} S^2)$  (4)

# Method: Sampling Distributions

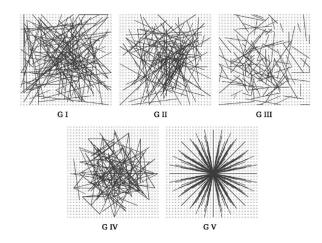
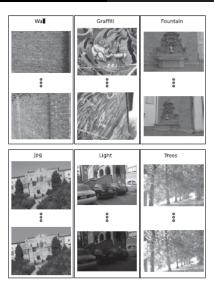


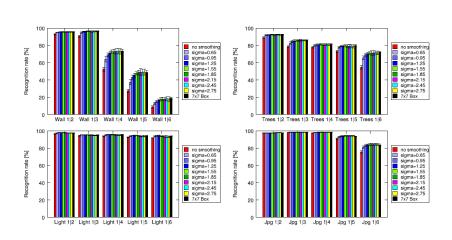
Figure : Sampling distributions.

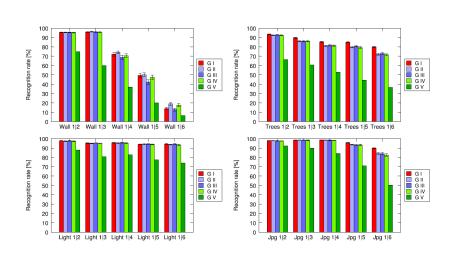


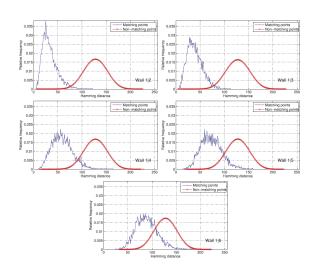


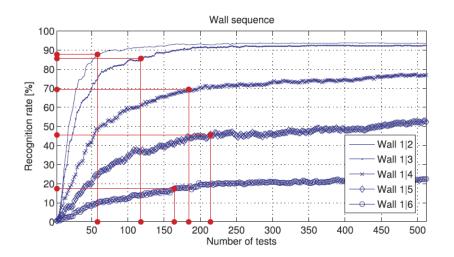
# Experimental Setup

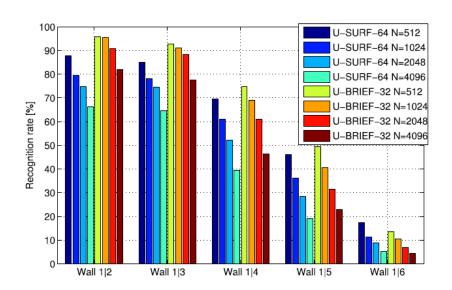
- U-BRIEF
- S-BRIEF
- O-BRIEF
- D-BRIEF

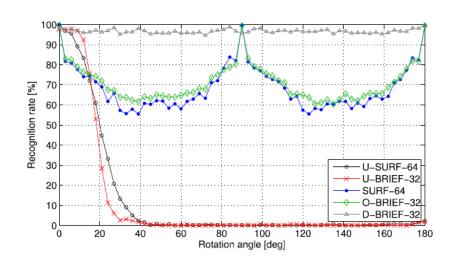


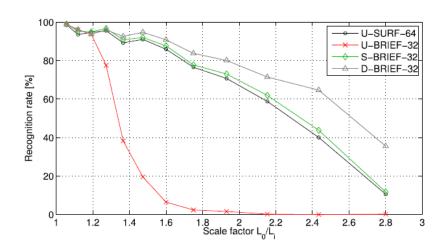


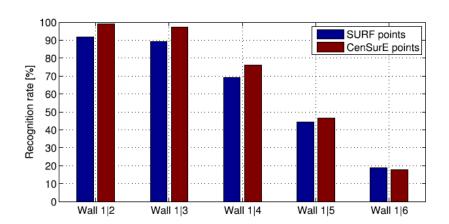


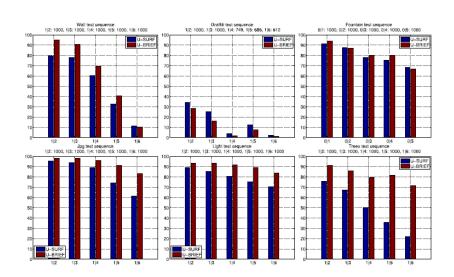


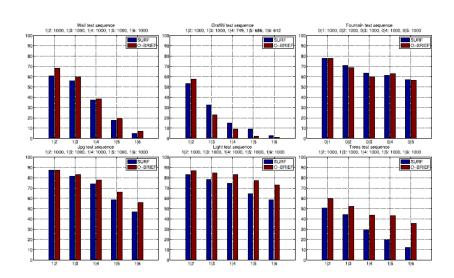


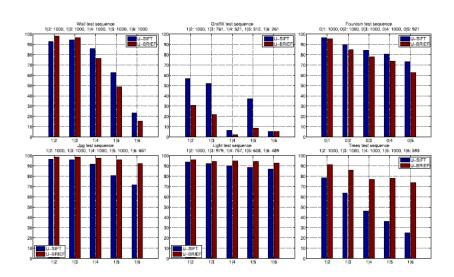


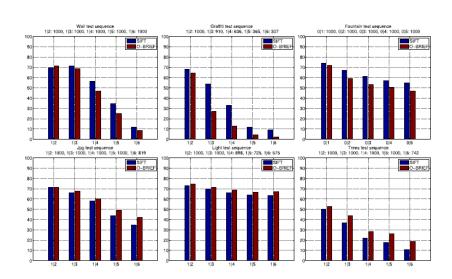




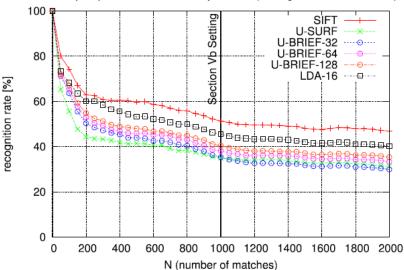


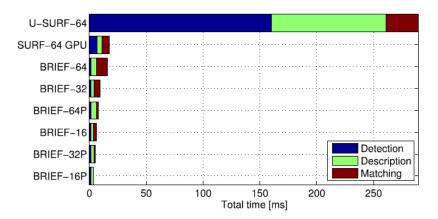










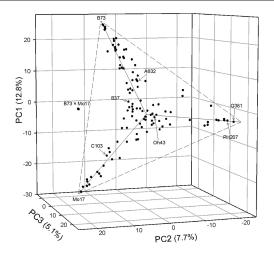




#### Conclusion

BRIEF > SURF.

### Previous Work: Principal Component Analysis



### Previous Work: Floating-Point Quantization

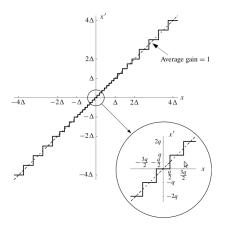


Figure : Quantization with a 3-Bit Mantissa.