BRIEF: Computing a Local Binary Descriptor Very Fast

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Motivation: A 256-Byte Descriptor?

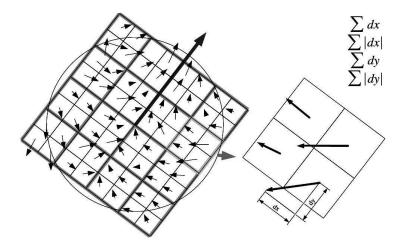


Figure : A SURF descriptor stores 64 orientation values as 4-byte integers.

Problem Definition: Make It Smaller, Compute It Faster

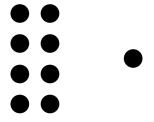


Figure: Reduce the size by a factor of 8.

Previous Work: Principal Component Analysis

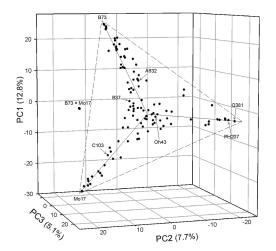


Figure: PCA with Three Components.

Previous Work: Floating-Point Quantization

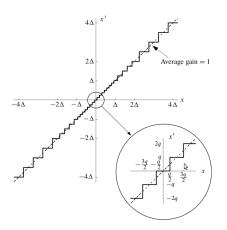


Figure: Quantization with a 3-Bit Mantissa.

Previous Work: Binarization

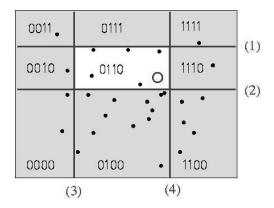


Figure : Locally Sentitive Hashing.

Method: Sampling Distributions

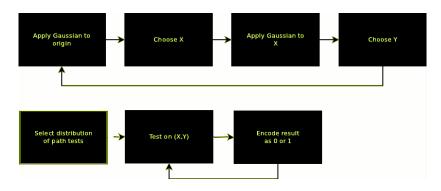


Figure: Sampling distributions.

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

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

Method: Hamming Distance

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

Method: Hamming Distance

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int x = 5, y = 15, hamming;
      asm{
        mov eax, x
        xor eax, Y
        popont eax, eax
        mov hamming, eax
    };
    cout << "Hamming distance: " << hamming << endl;
    return 0:
```

Method: Sampling

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

 $\mathbf{Y} \leftarrow Gaussian(x, \frac{1}{100} S^2)$ (3)

Method: Sampling Distributions

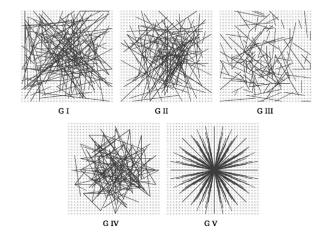
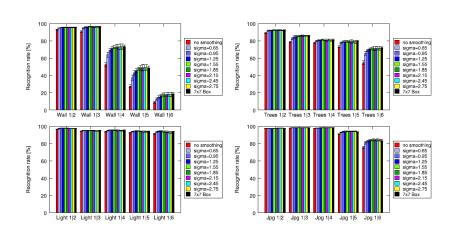
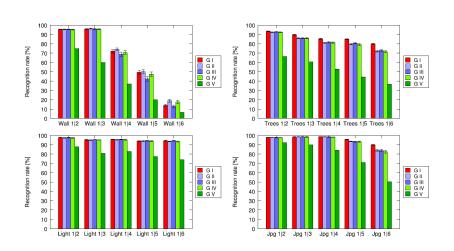
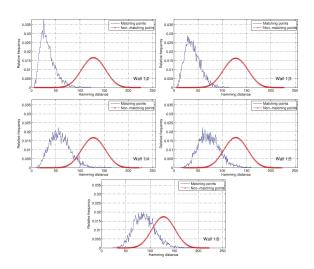
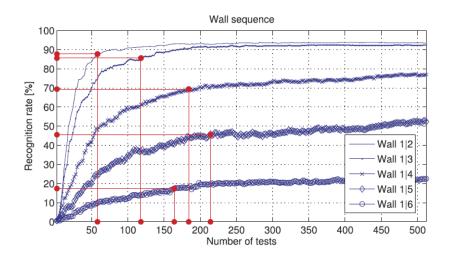


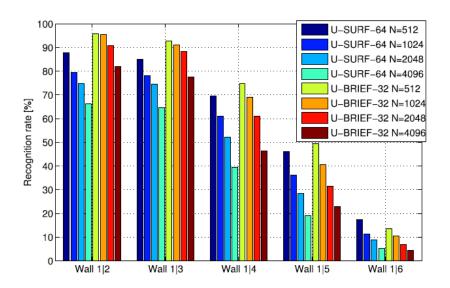
Figure: Sampling distributions.

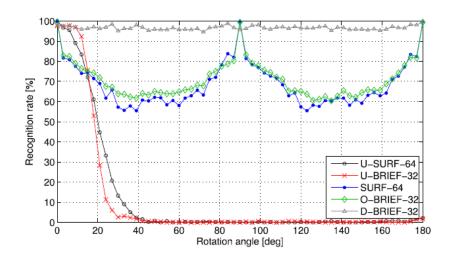


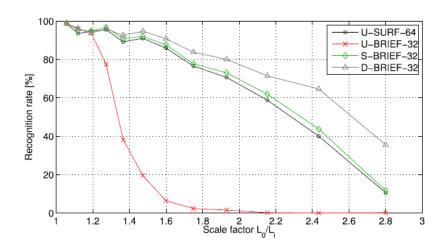


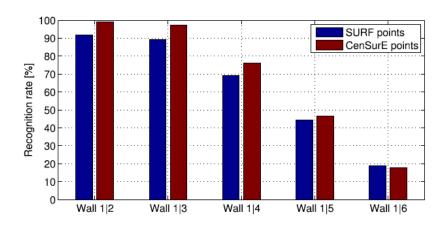


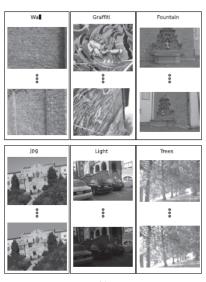




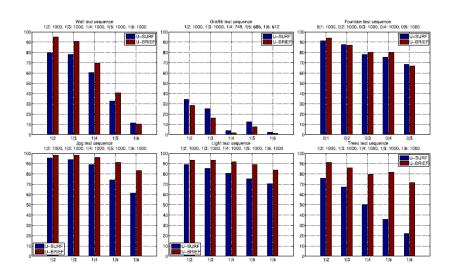


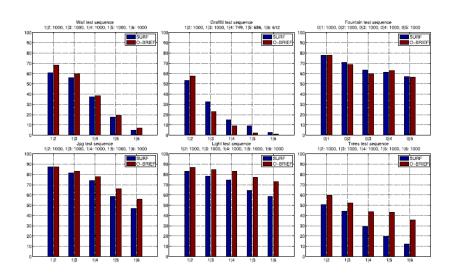


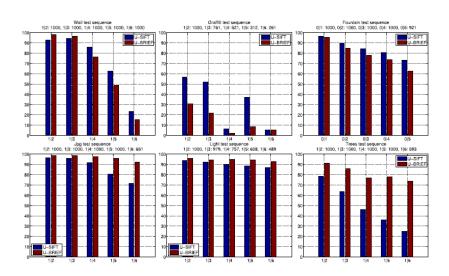


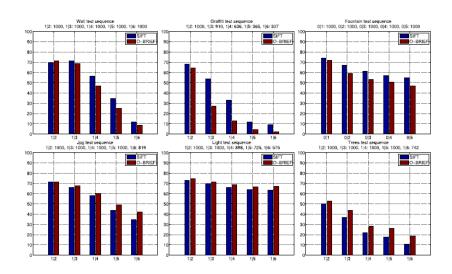












Descriptor performance for Liberty dataset (average over three subsets)

