Analisi di Immagini e Video (Computer Vision)

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Outline

- Image Processing avanzato
 - Canny Edge Detector
 - Hough Transform

Crediti

- Slides adattate da vari corsi
 - Analisi di Immagini (F. Angiulli) Unical
 - Intro to Computer Vision (J. Tompkin) CS Brown Edu
 - Computer Vision (I. Gkioulekas), CS CMU Edu

Image Processing, Image Understanding

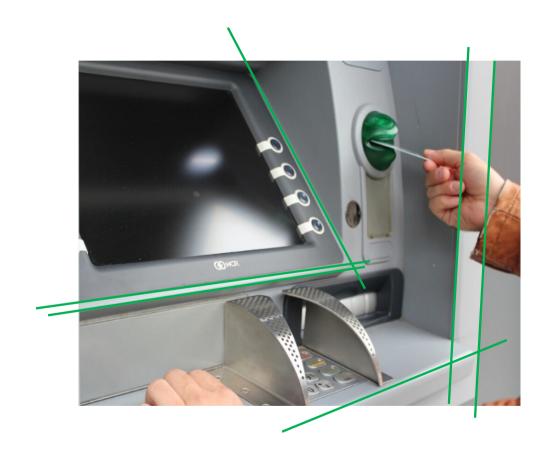
• Image Processing: $I[x, y] \mapsto I'[x, y]$

• Image Analysis, Computer vision: $I[x, y] \mapsto$ Features, elementi

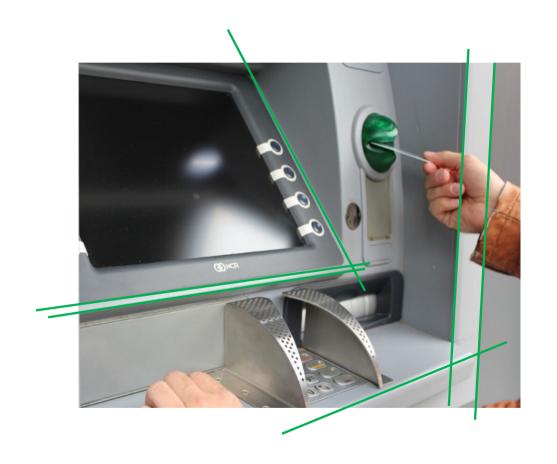
 Cosa caratterizza questa immagine?



- Cosa caratterizza questa immagine?
 - Linee
 - Cerchi, curve
 - Forme



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 - Linee
 - Cerchi, curve
 - Forme
- In diverse situazioni gli edge points determinati dalla tecnica di edge detection sono sparsi piuttosto che essere raggruppati in linee o curve



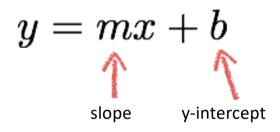
Line parameterizations

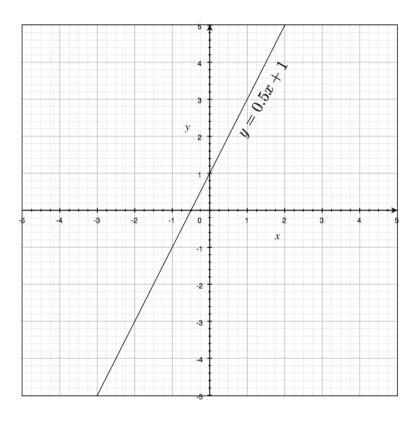
Forma classica

$$y = mx + b$$
slope y-intercept

Cosa sono m e b?

Forma Classica



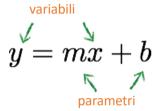


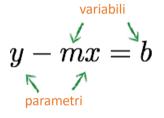
Forma equivalente

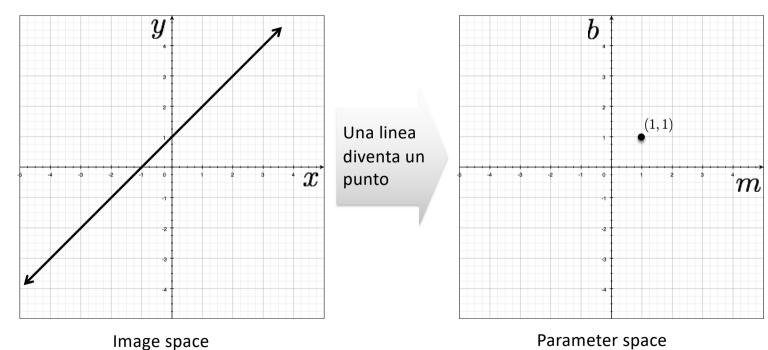
$$rac{x}{a} + rac{y}{b} = 1$$
 x-intercept

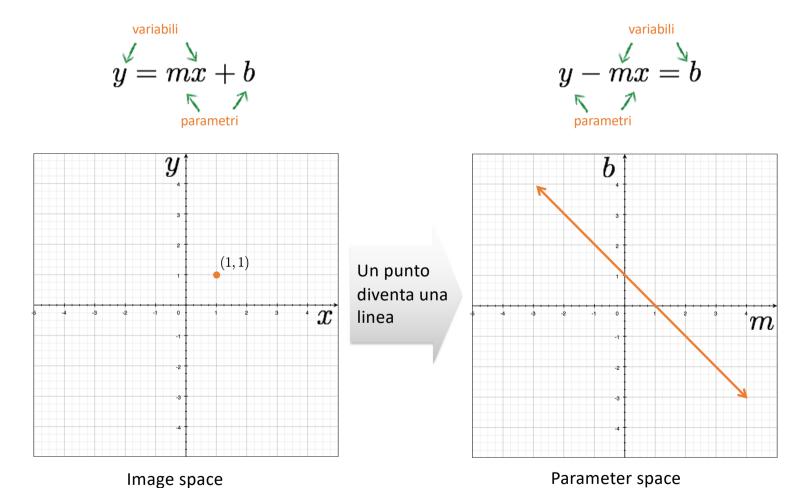
Hough transform

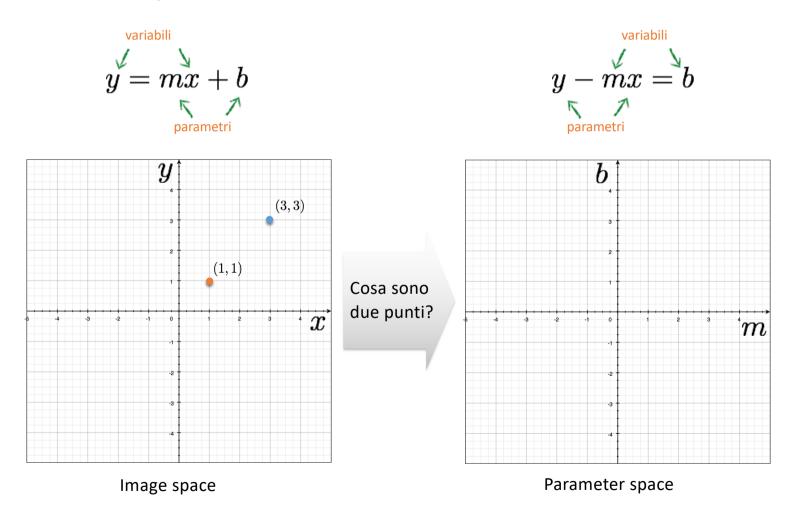
- Framework generico per determinare i parametri di un modello
- I bordi non sono necessariamente connessi
- Le linee possono essere occluse
- Votazione

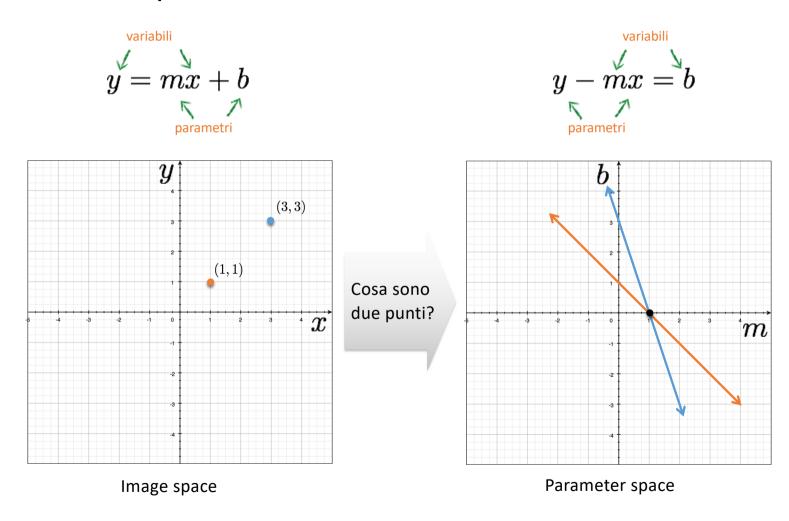


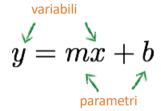


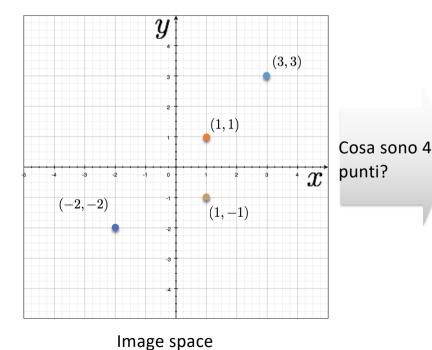


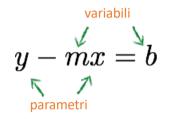


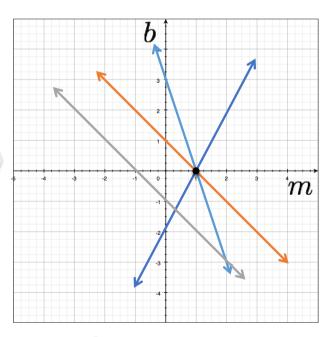






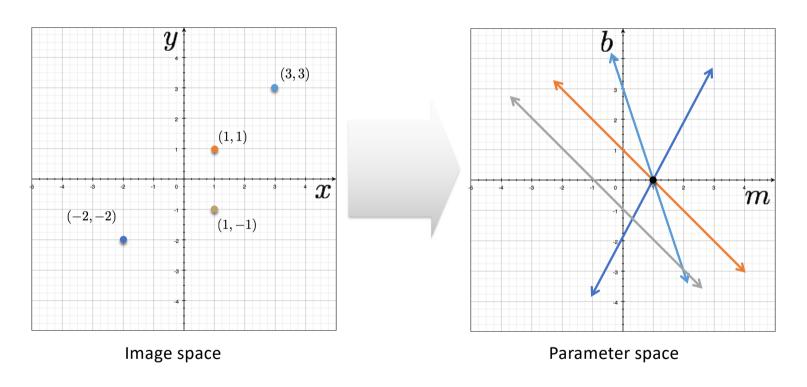






Parameter space

Qual è la linea più compatibile con i dati?



Tollerante al rumore?

Perché non va bene

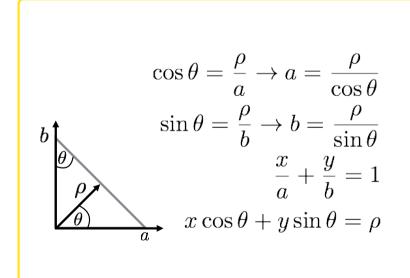
- I parametri m e b hanno un range potenzialmente infinto
- Se dovessimo accumulare le incidenze, quanti accumulatori ci servirebbero?

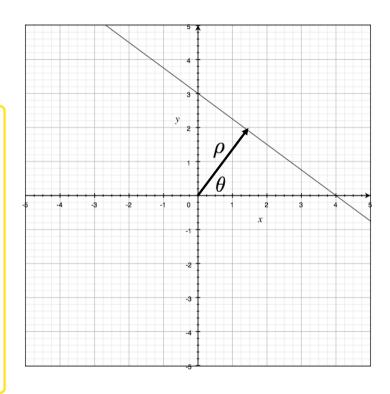
Coordinate polari

$$x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta = \rho$$

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Coordinate polari

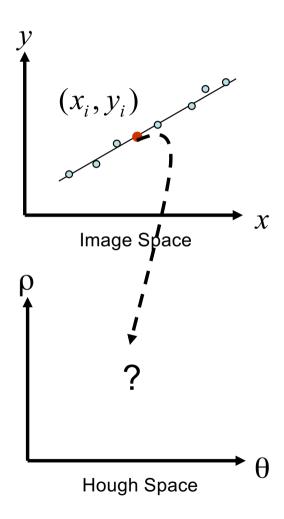
• Usiamo la forma normale

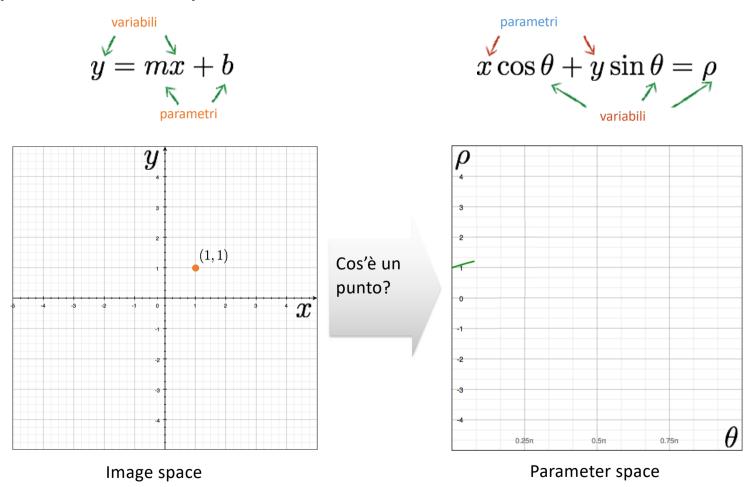
$$x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta = \rho$$

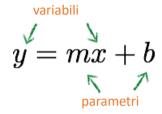
• Parametri con range controllabile

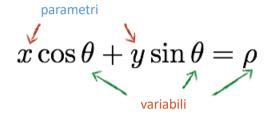
$$0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

 $0 \le \rho \le \rho_{max}$









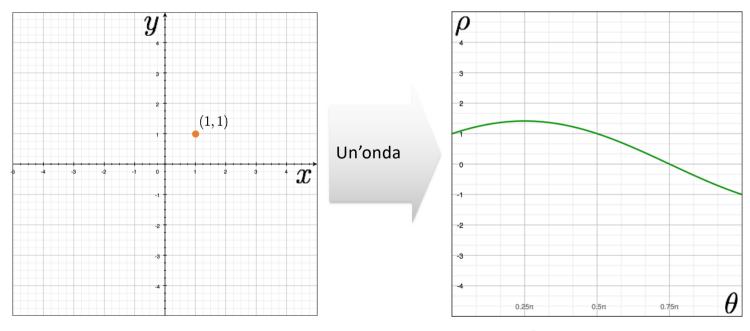
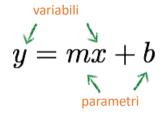
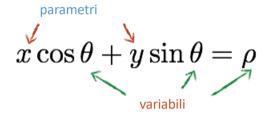
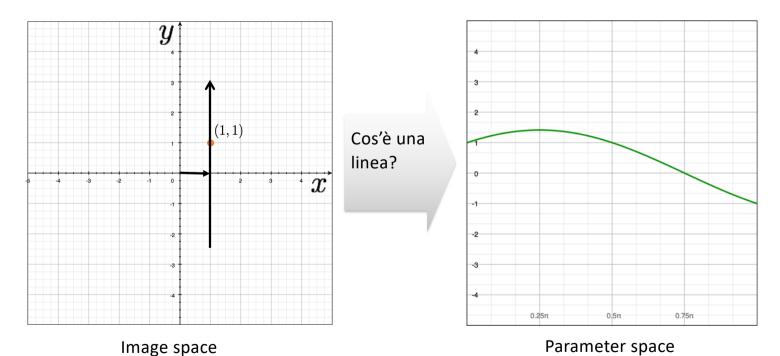


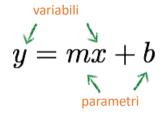
Image space

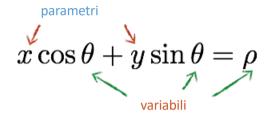
Parameter space











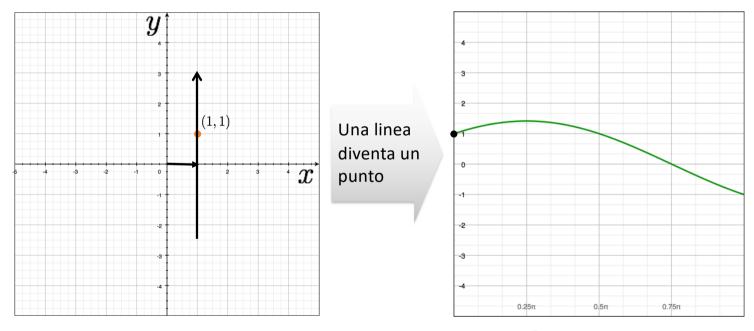
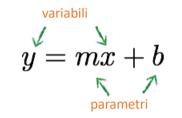
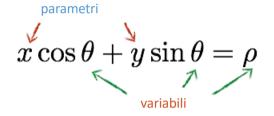
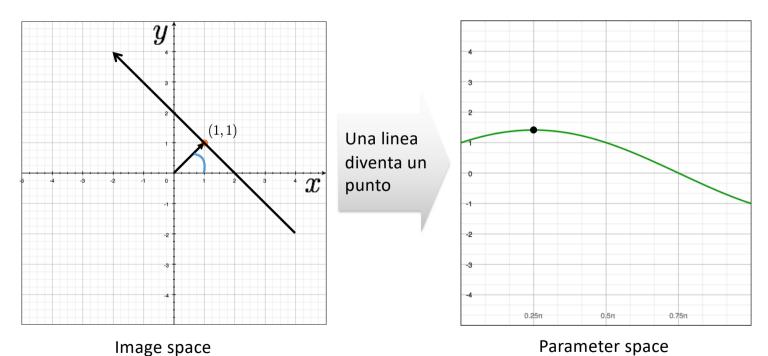


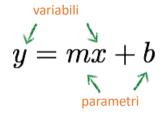
Image space

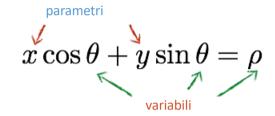
Parameter space

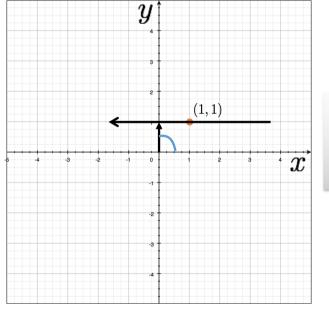












Una linea diventa un punto

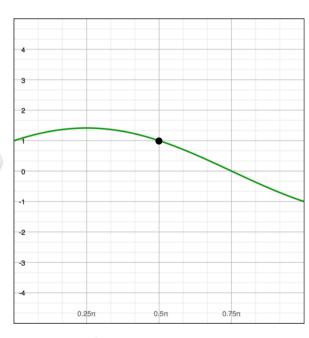
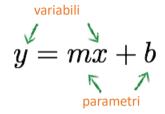
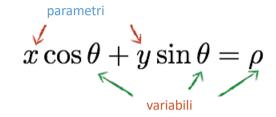
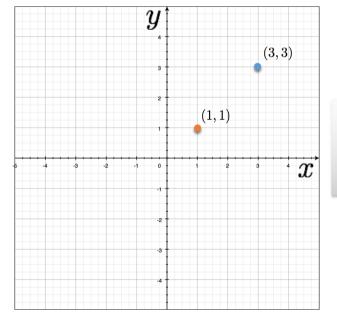


Image space

Parameter space







Due punti diventano?

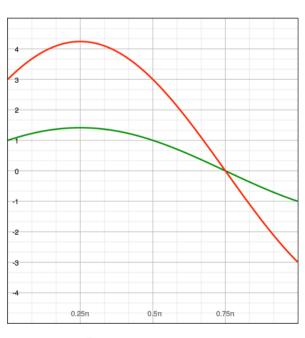
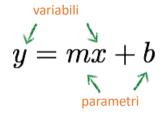
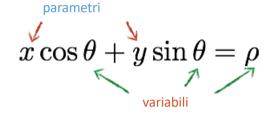
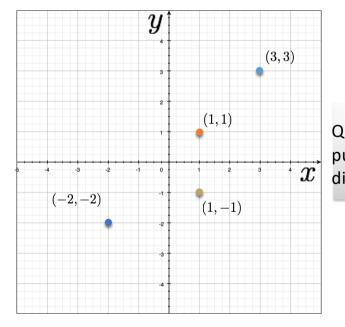


Image space

Parameter space





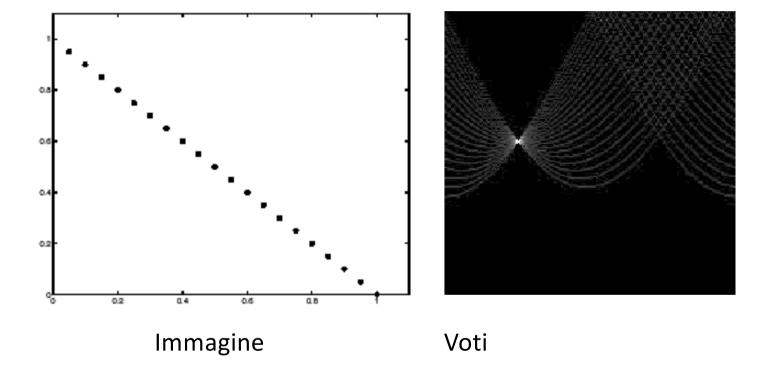


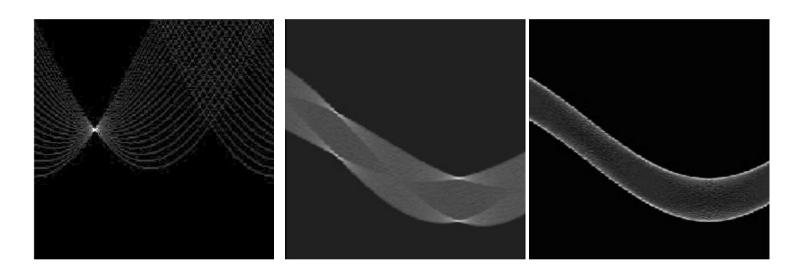
Quattro punti diventano?

0.25π 0.5π 0.75π

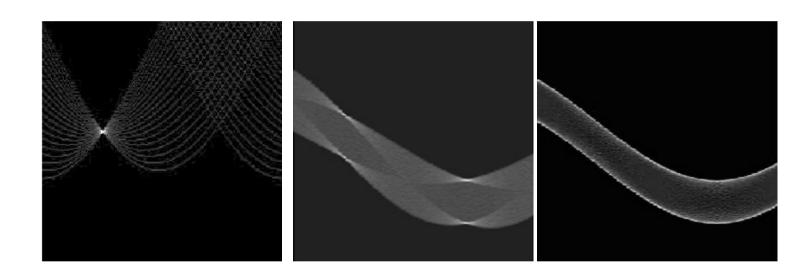
Image space

Parameter space

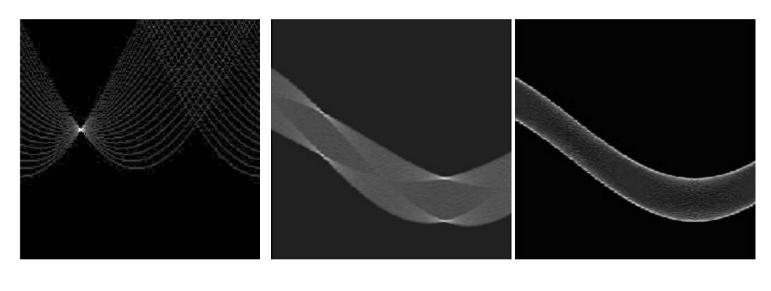




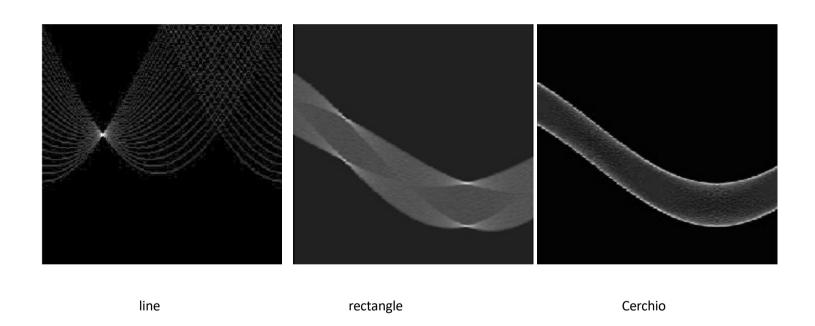
Qual è la forma?

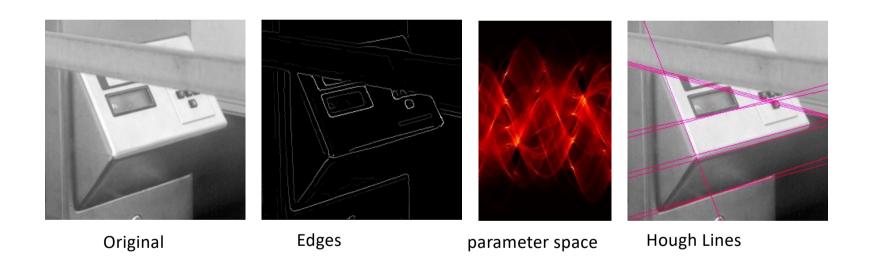


linea



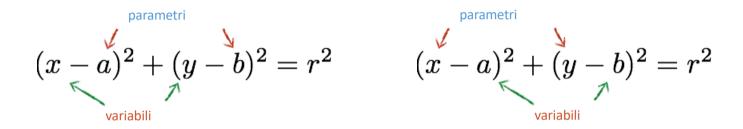
line Rettangolo





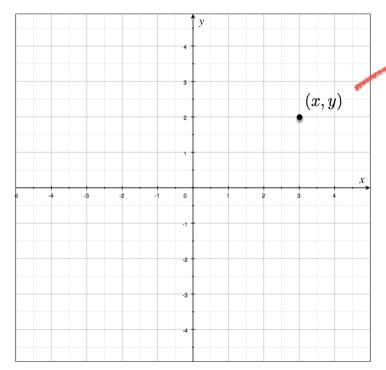
Possiamo individuare cerchi direttamente?

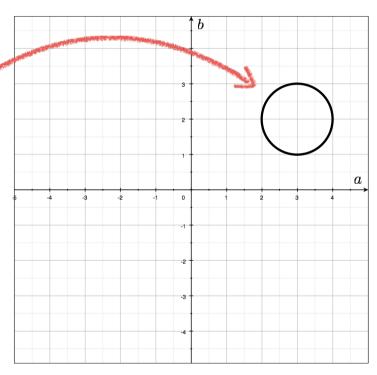
• L'equazione del cerchio



$$(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=r^2$$

$$(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=r^2$$
 $(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=r^2$





$$(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=r^2$$

