

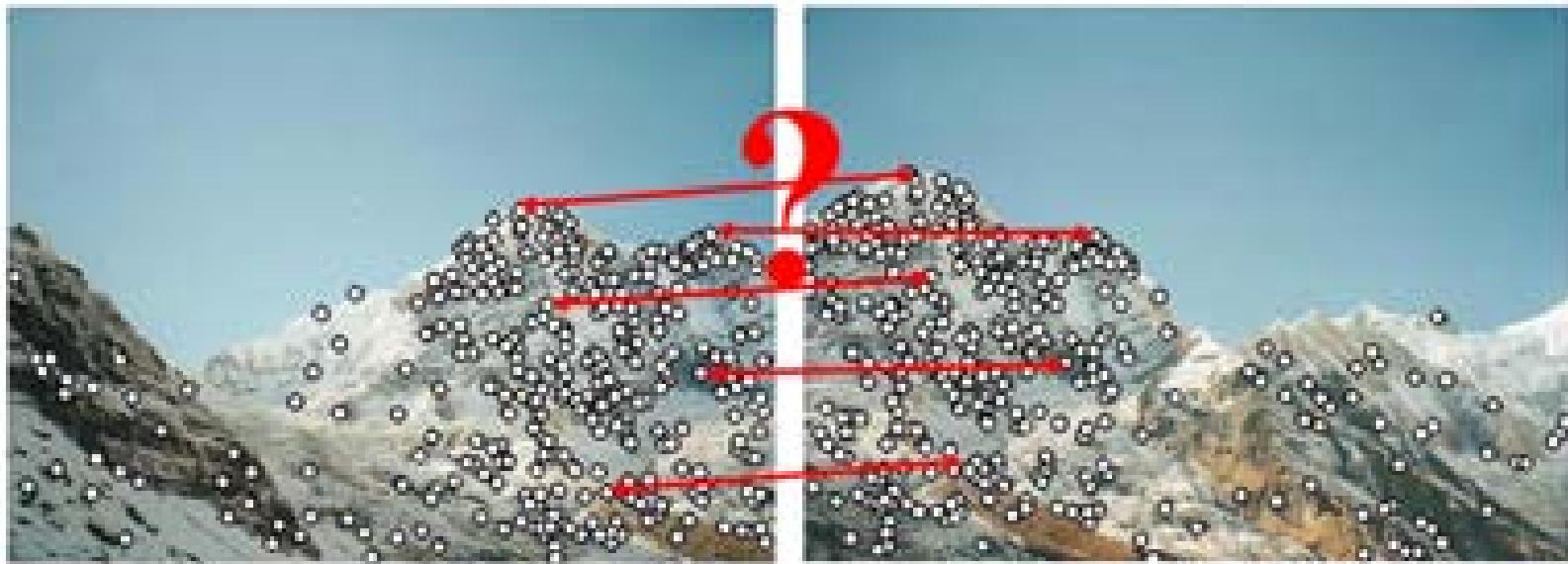
Graph Matching em Redes de Segmentos de Imagens

Gustavo T. Pfeiffer

Graph Matching em Pontos Redes de ~~Segmentos~~ de Imagens

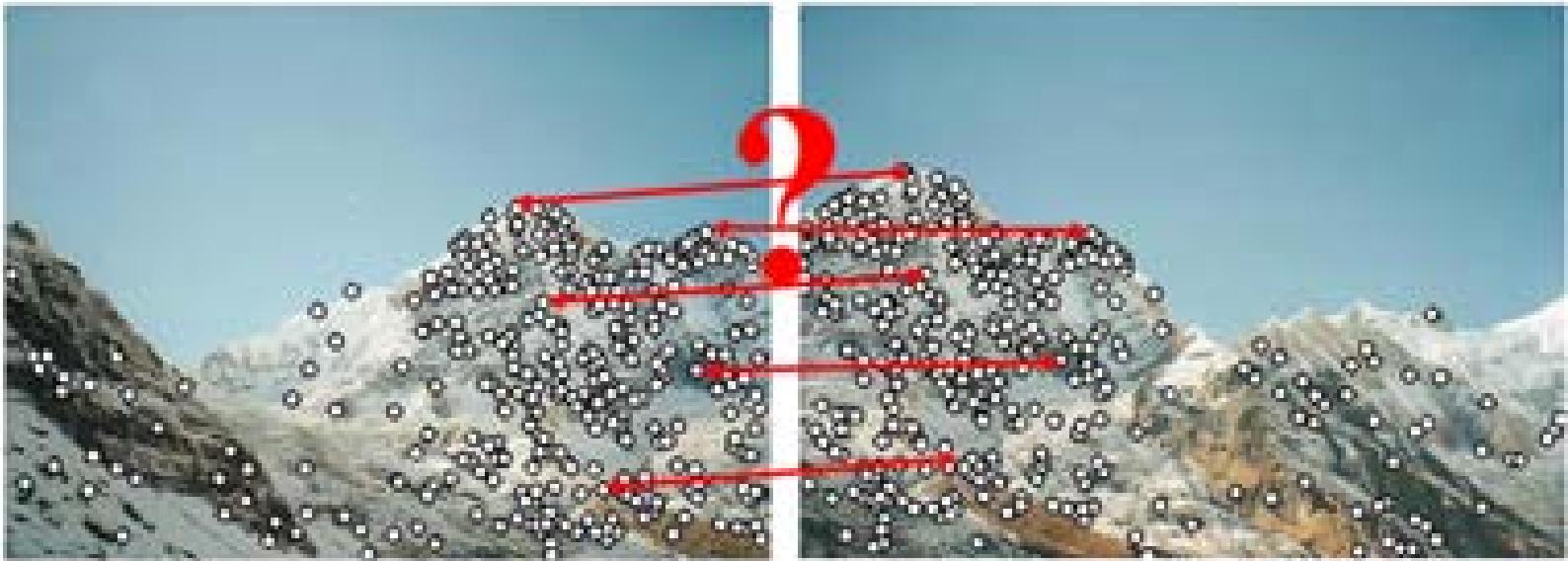
Gustavo T. Pfeiffer

Feature Matching



(Imagen de R. Szeliski, Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications, 1st ed. New York, NY, USA: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc., 2010.)

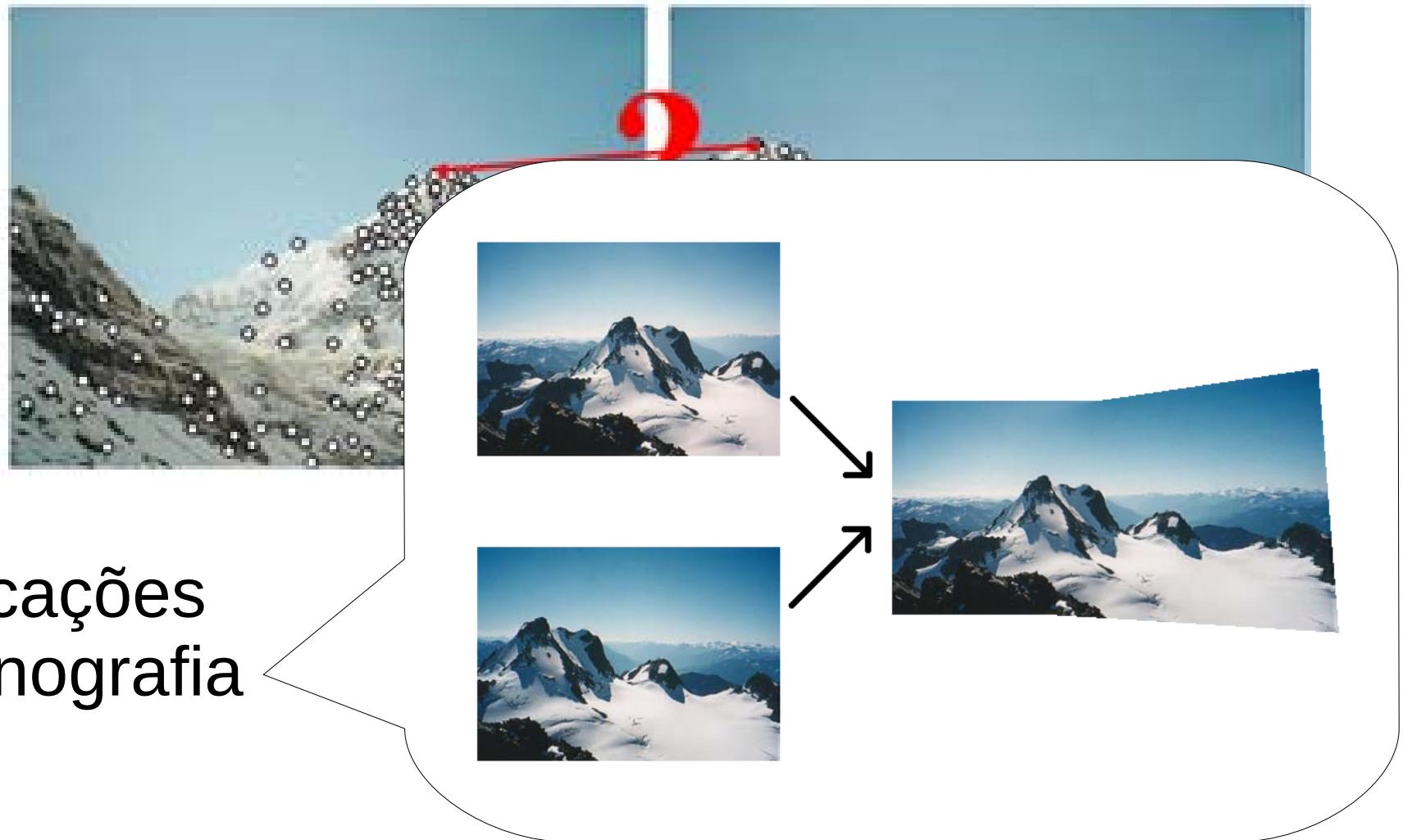
Feature Matching



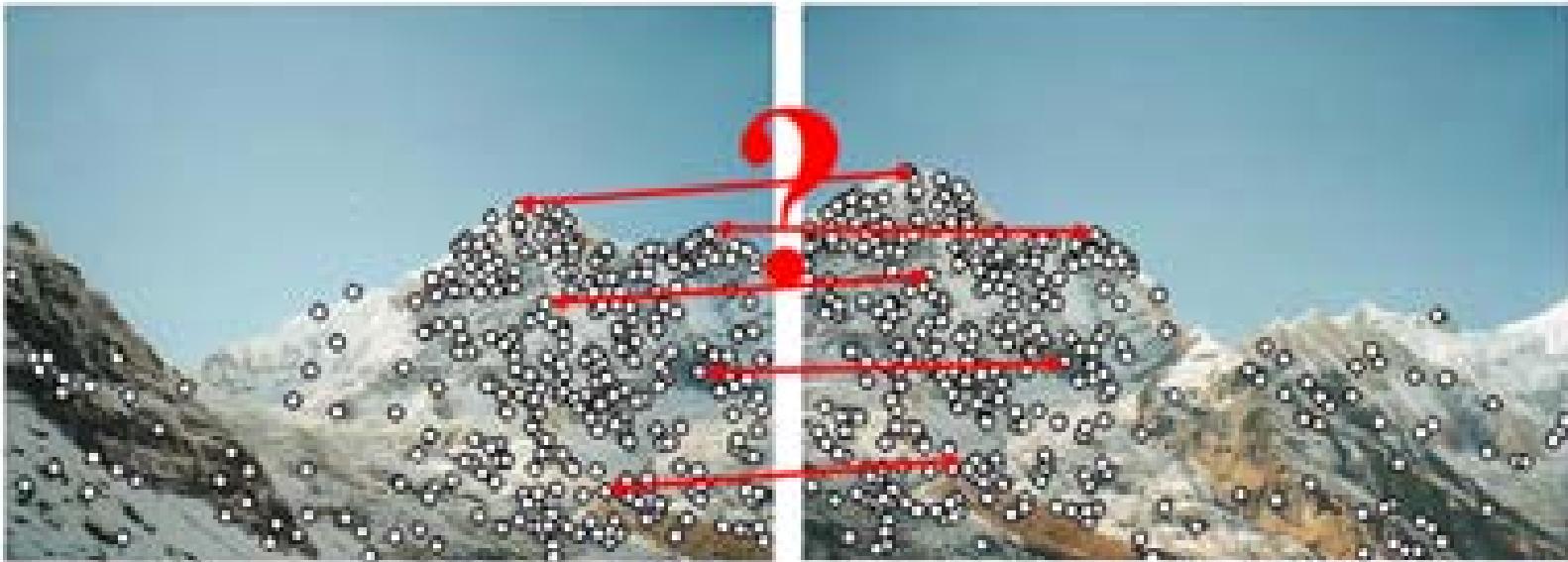
Aplicações

- Panografia

Feature Matching



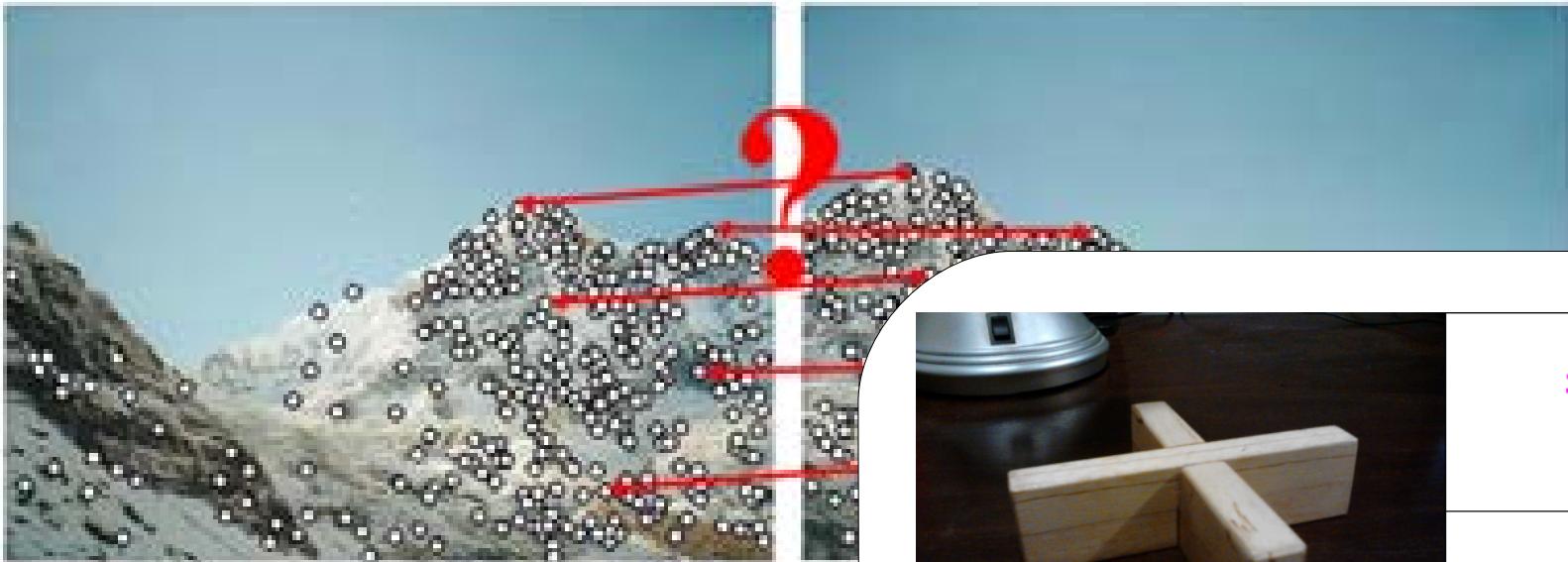
Feature Matching



Aplicações

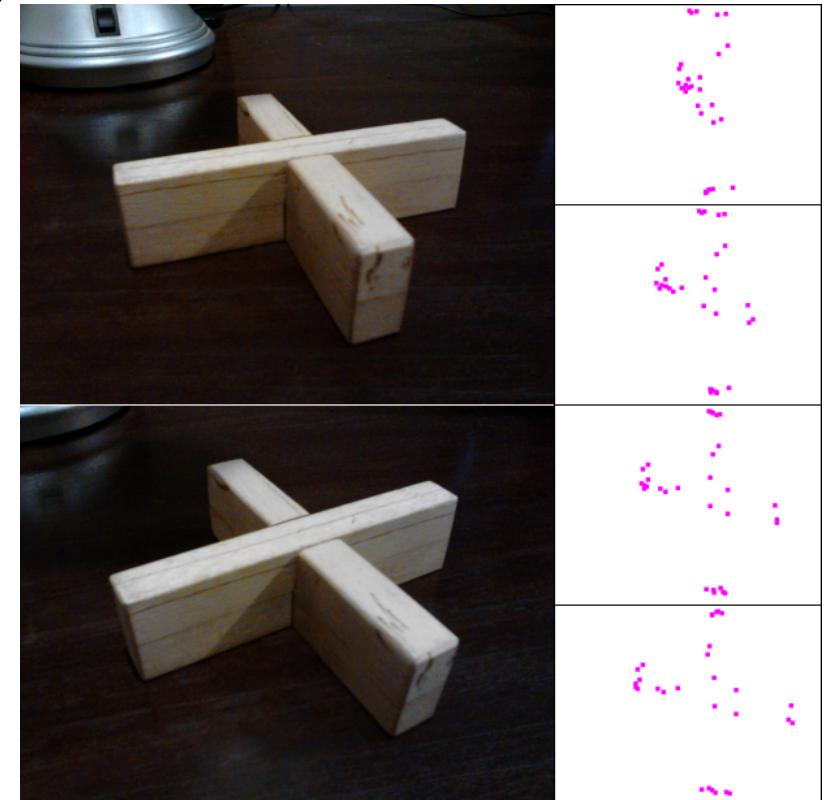
- Panografia
- Reconstrução estéreo

Feature Matching

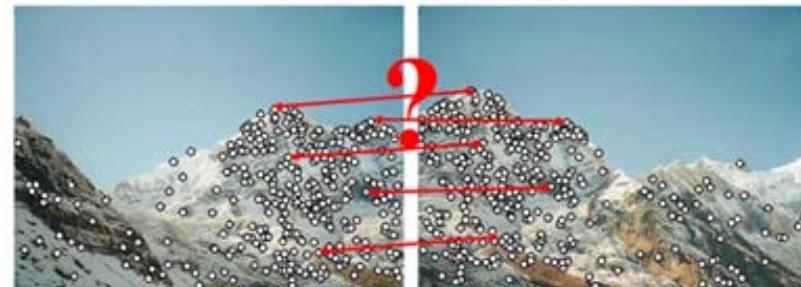


Aplicações

- Panografia
- Reconstrução estéreo

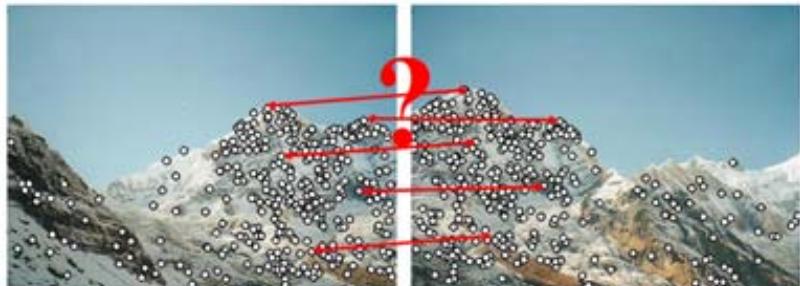


Como resolver?



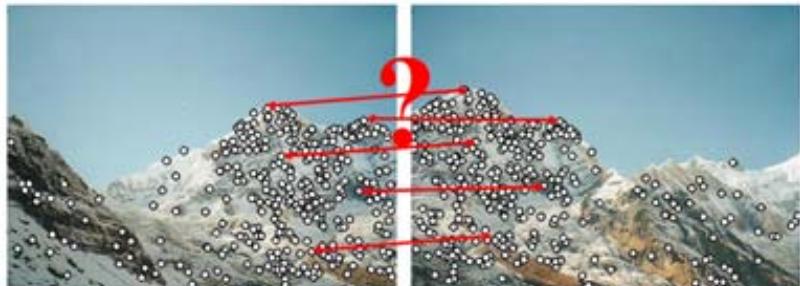
Como resolver?

- #1



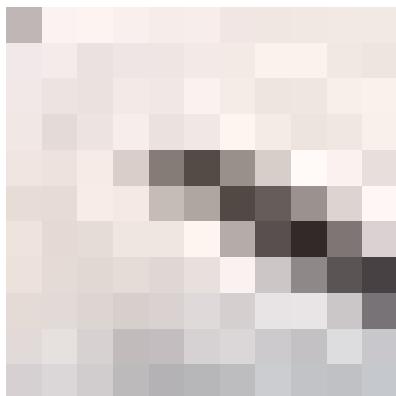
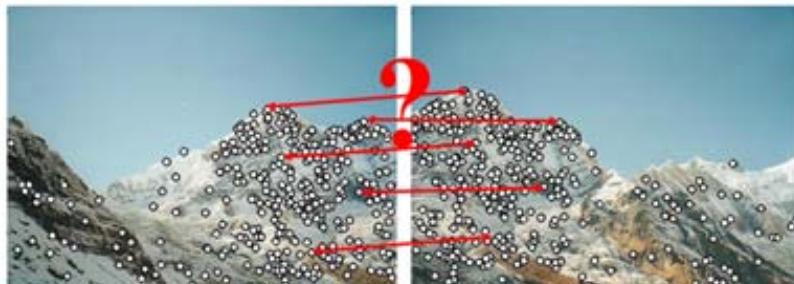
Como resolver?

- #1
 - Comparar vizinhanças das *features* (NCC)

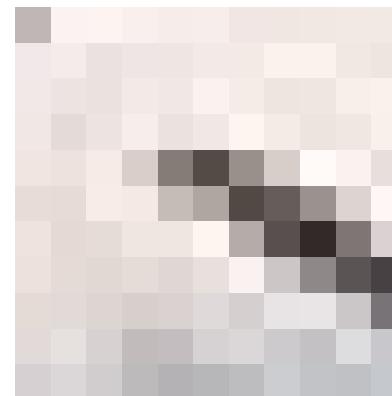
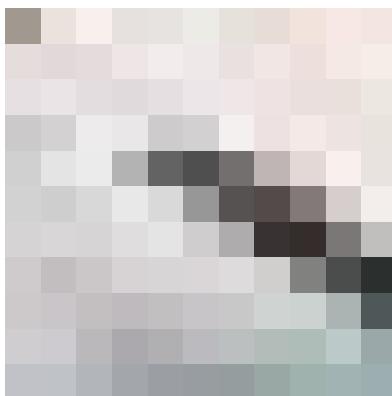


Como resolver?

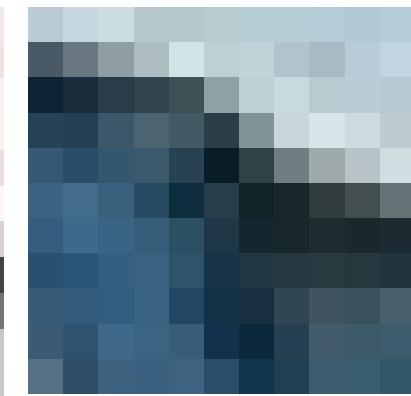
- #1
 - Comparar vizinhanças das *features* (NCC)



potencialmente a mesma *feature*

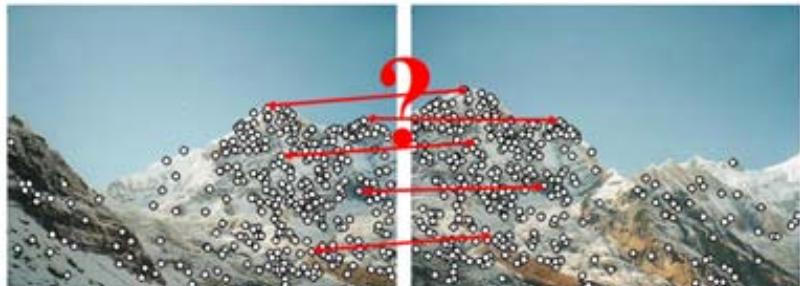


potencialmente *features* diferentes



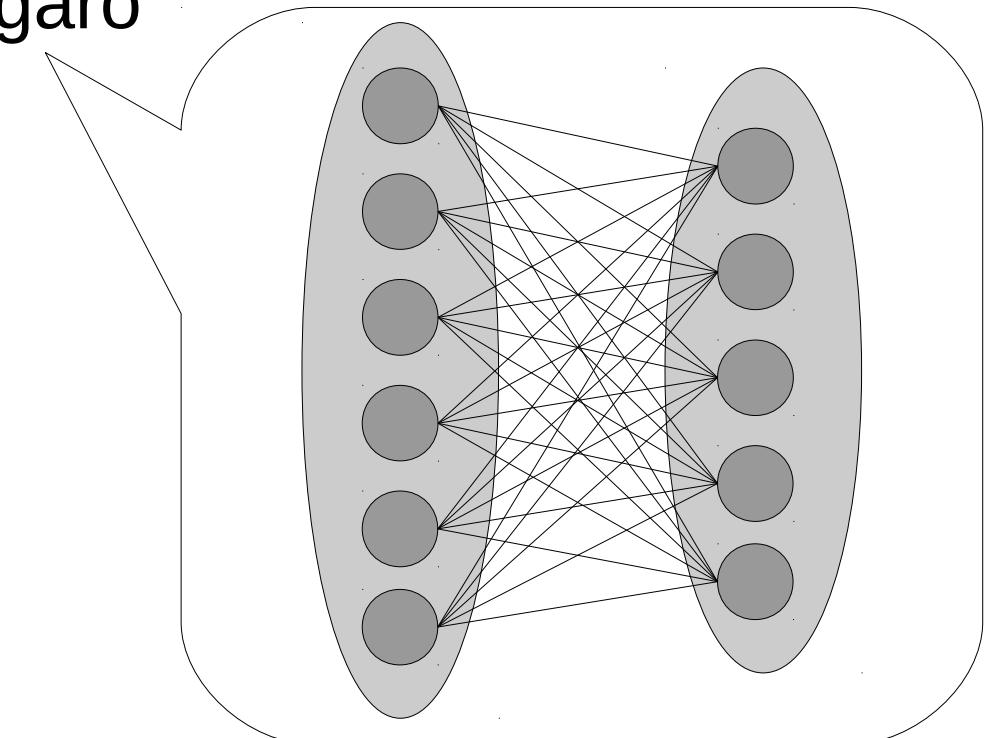
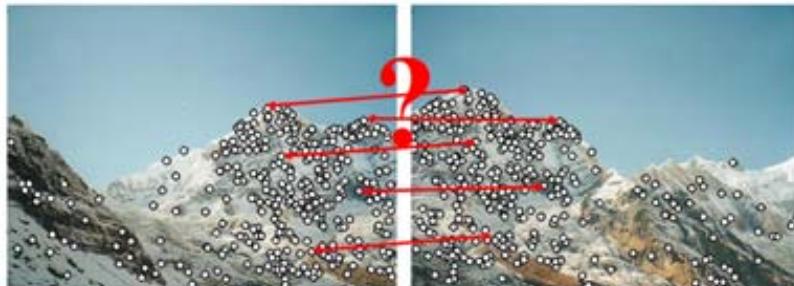
Como resolver?

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 - Comparar vizinhanças das *features* (NCC)
 - Aplicar o algoritmo húngaro



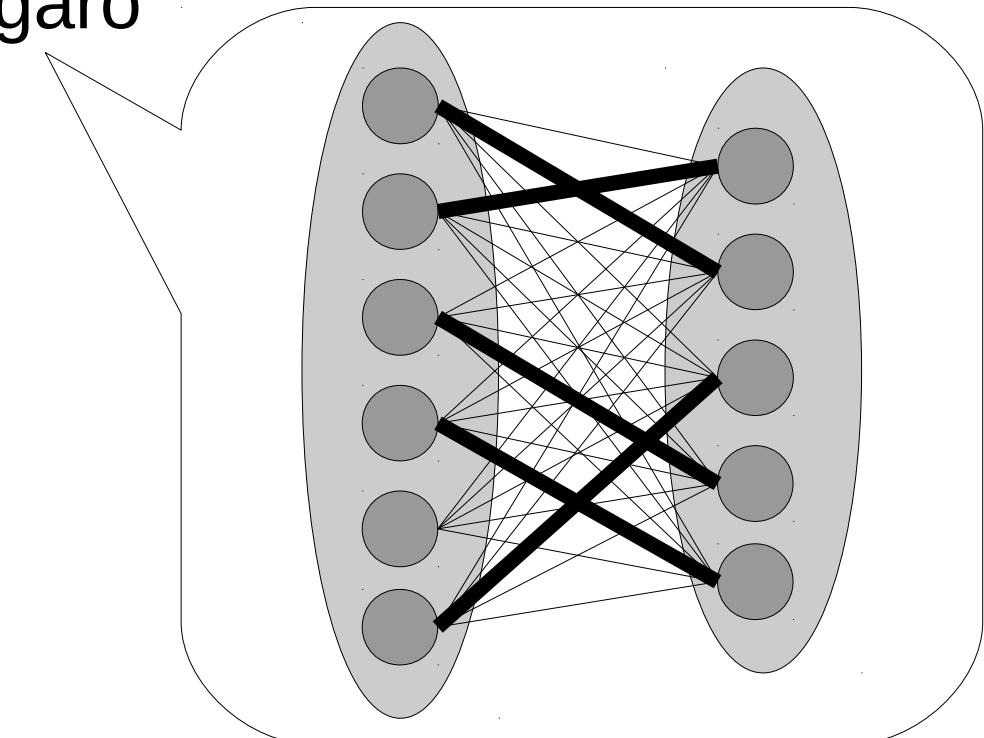
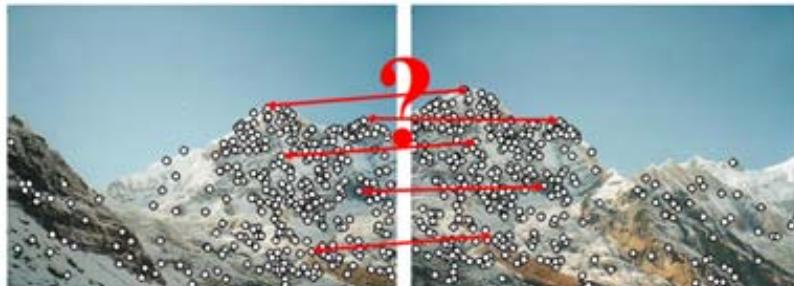
Como resolver?

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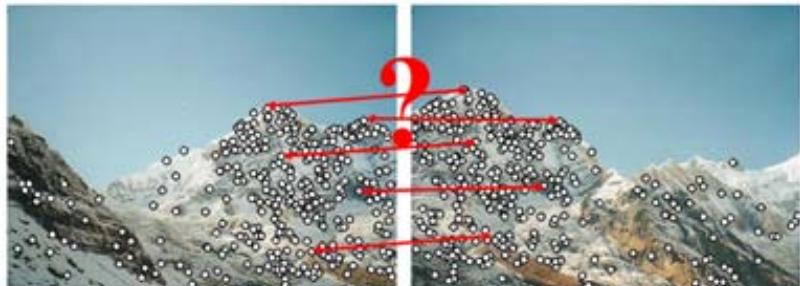


Como resolver?

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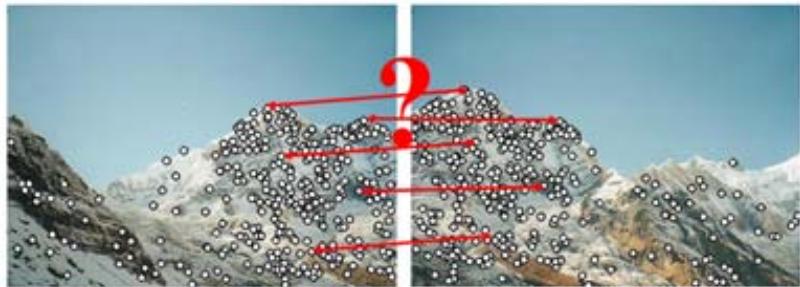


Como resolver?



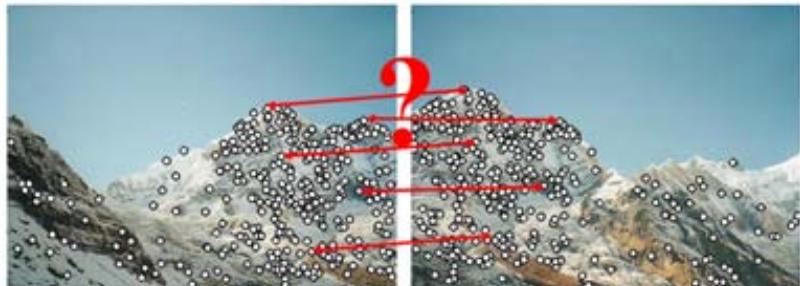
- #1
 - Comparar vizinhanças das *features* (NCC)
 - Aplicar o algoritmo húngaro
 - técnica “ingênua” (não considera distâncias)

Como resolver?



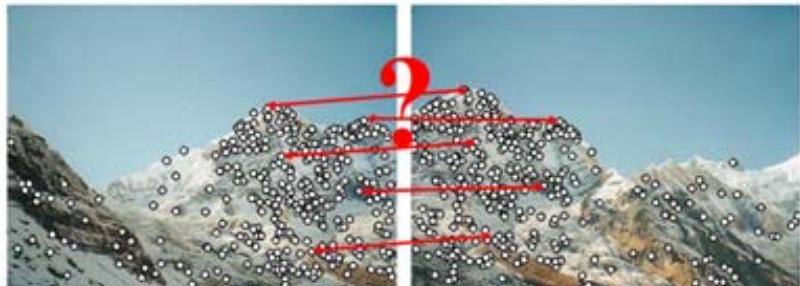
- #1
 - Comparar vizinhanças das *features* (NCC)
 - Aplicar o algoritmo húngaro
 - técnica “ingênua” (não considera distâncias)
- #2

Como resolver?

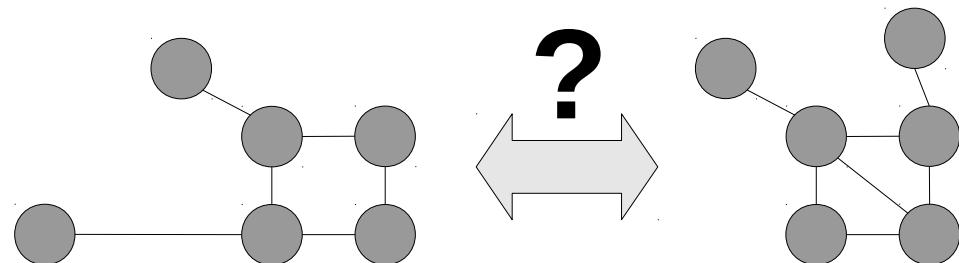


- #1
 - Comparar vizinhanças das *features* (NCC)
 - Aplicar o algoritmo húngaro
 - técnica “ingênua” (não considera distâncias)
- #2
 - Considerar também distâncias

Como resolver?



- #1
 - Comparar vizinhanças das *features* (NCC)
 - Aplicar o algoritmo húngaro
 - técnica “ingênua” (não considera distâncias)
- #2
 - Considerar também distâncias
 - *graph matching!*



Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

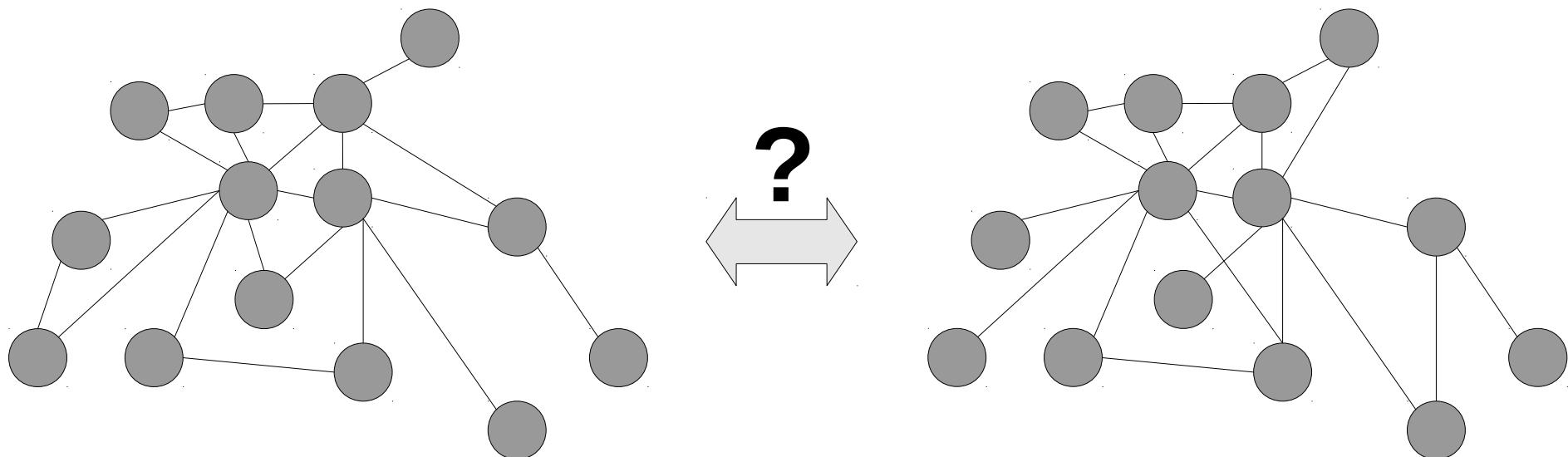
- *Framework probabilístico (bayesiano) para graph matching*

Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

- *Framework* probabilístico (bayesiano) para *graph matching*
- Iterativo

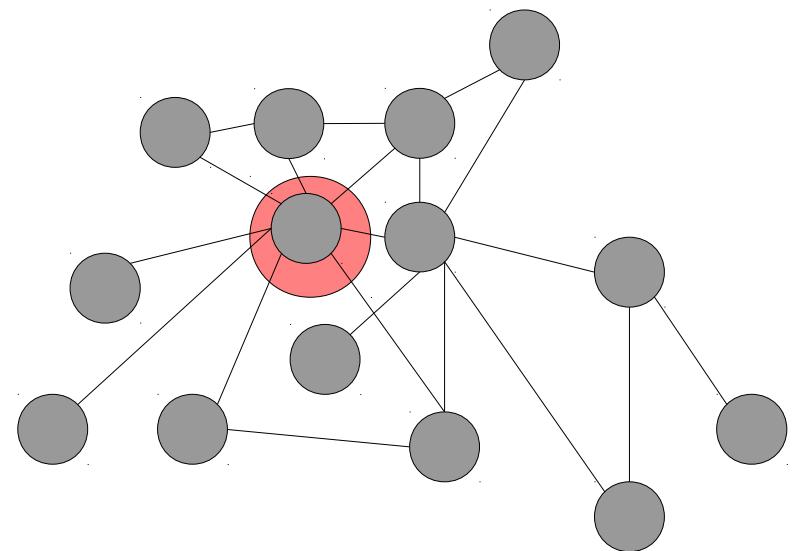
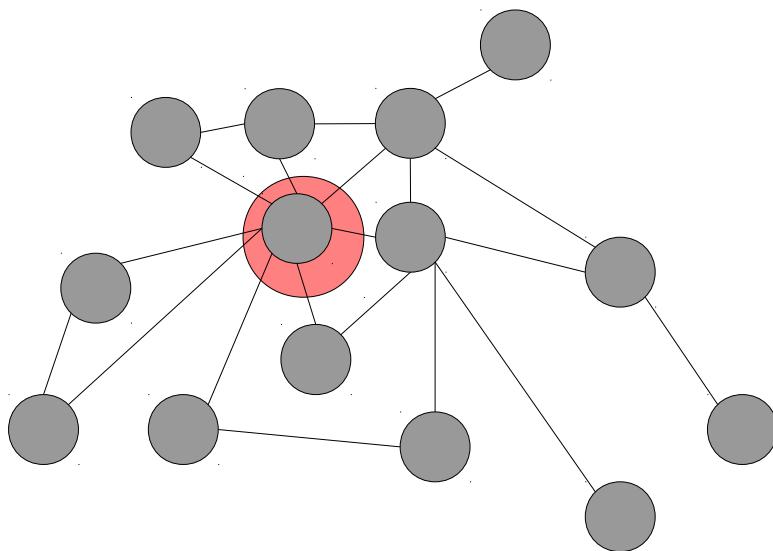
Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

- *Framework* probabilístico (bayesiano) para *graph matching*
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Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

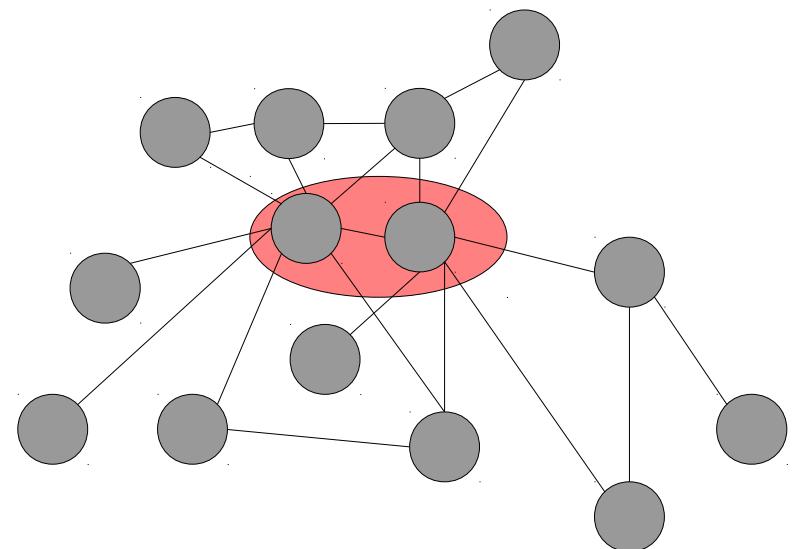
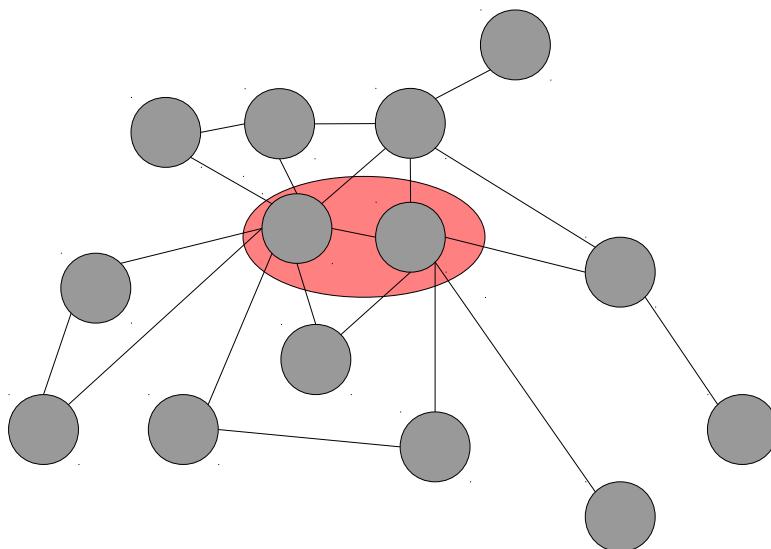
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Começa pelos vértices de maior grau

Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

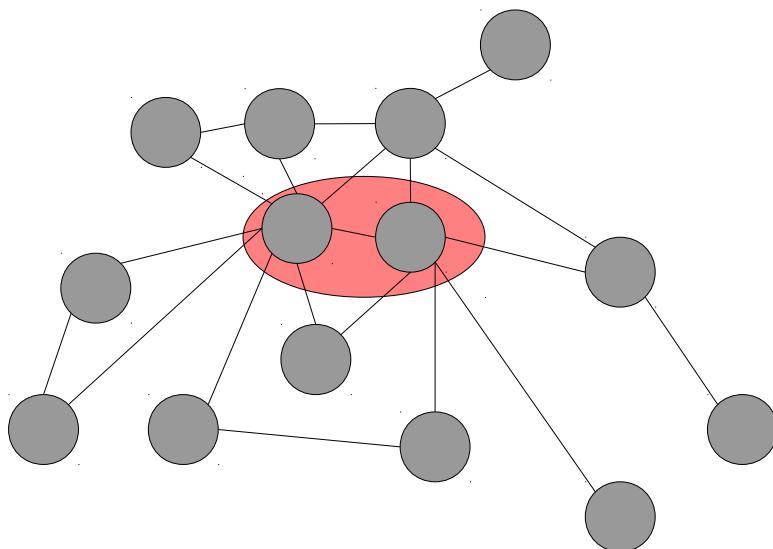
- *Framework* probabilístico (bayesiano) para *graph matching*
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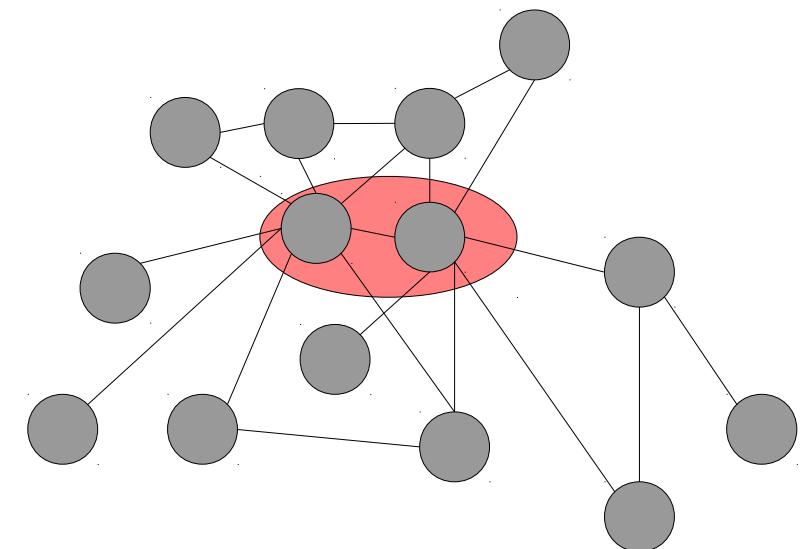
iterativo

Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

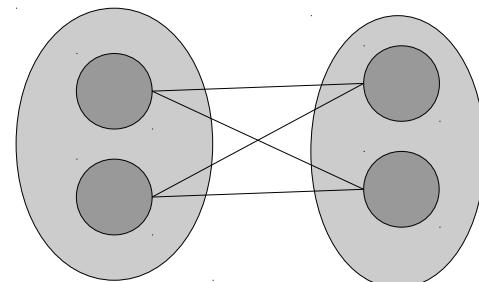
- *Framework* probabilístico (bayesiano) para *graph matching*
- Iterativo



probabilidade de $u=v$?
(dado o grau)

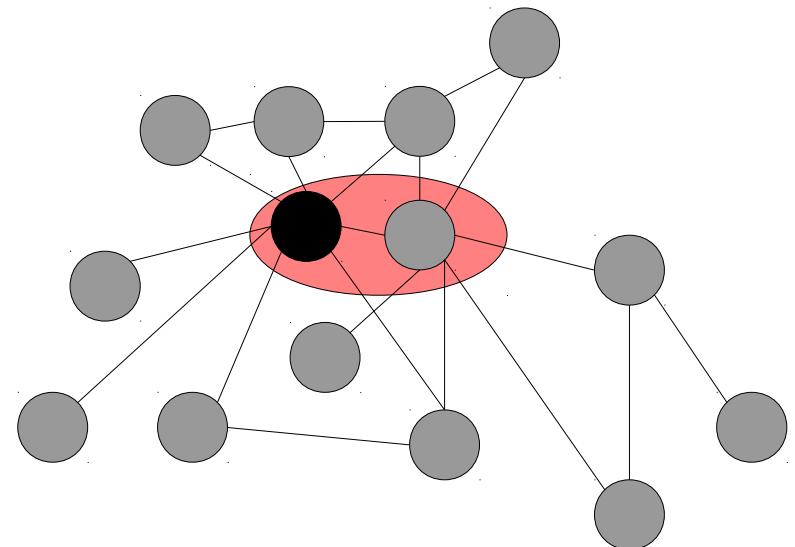
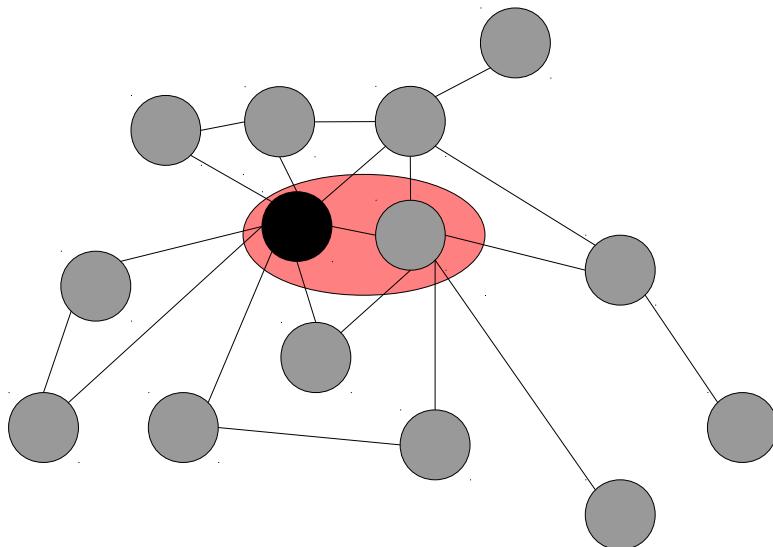


algoritmo húngaro



Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

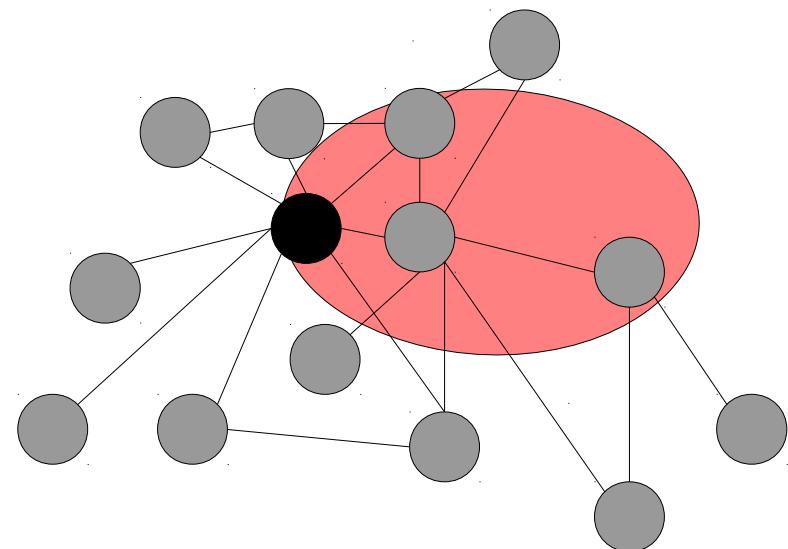
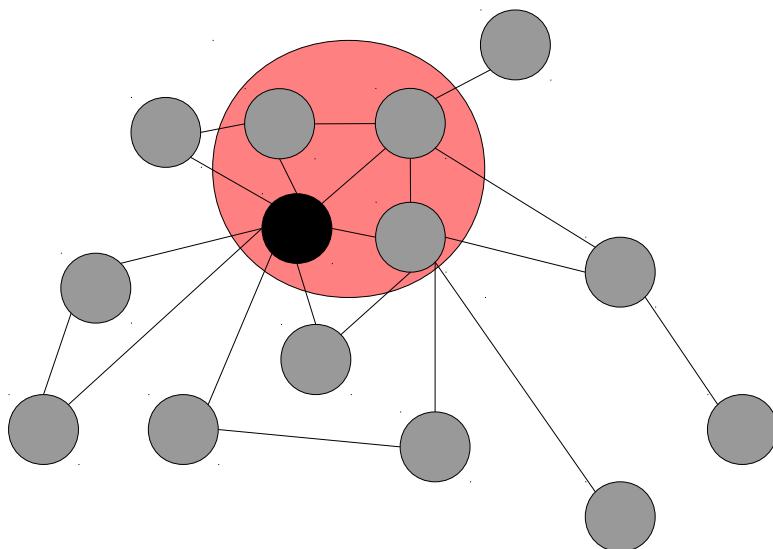
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escolha de vértices-âncora
(os melhor mapeados)

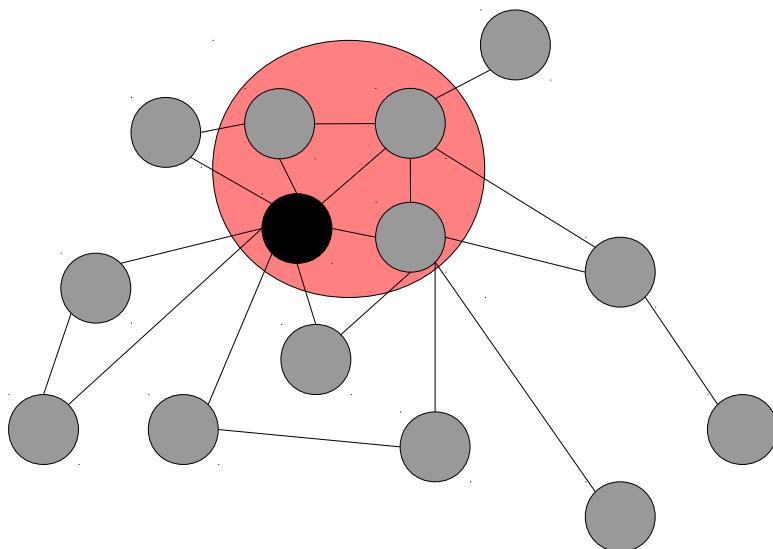
Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

- *Framework* probabilístico (bayesiano) para *graph matching*
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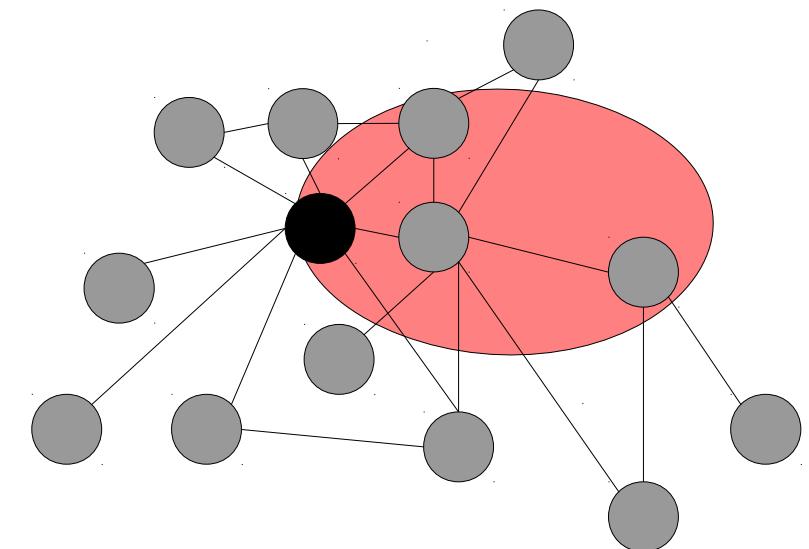


Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

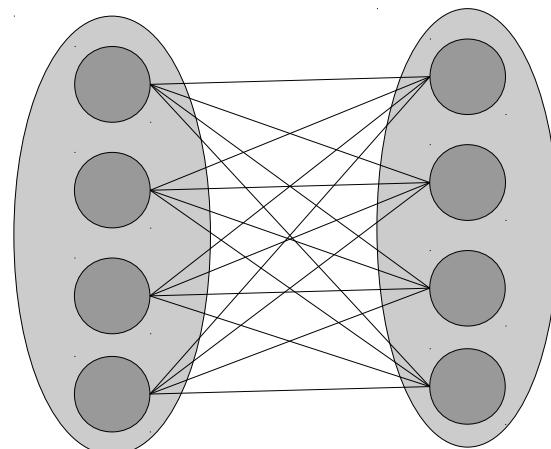
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probabilidade de $u=v$?
(dado o grau e a
distância aos âncoras)

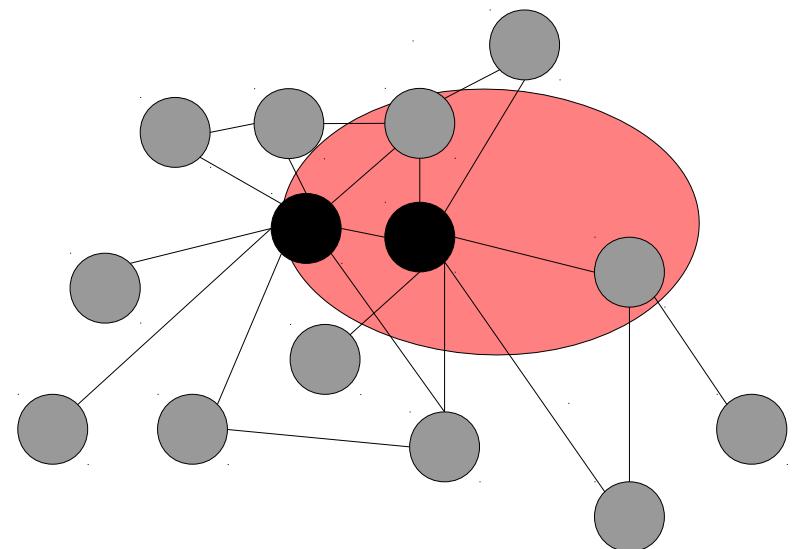
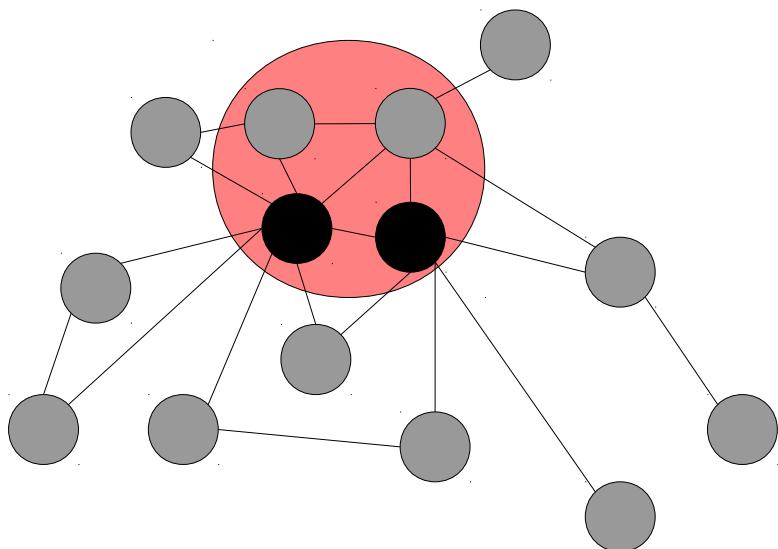


algoritmo húngaro



Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

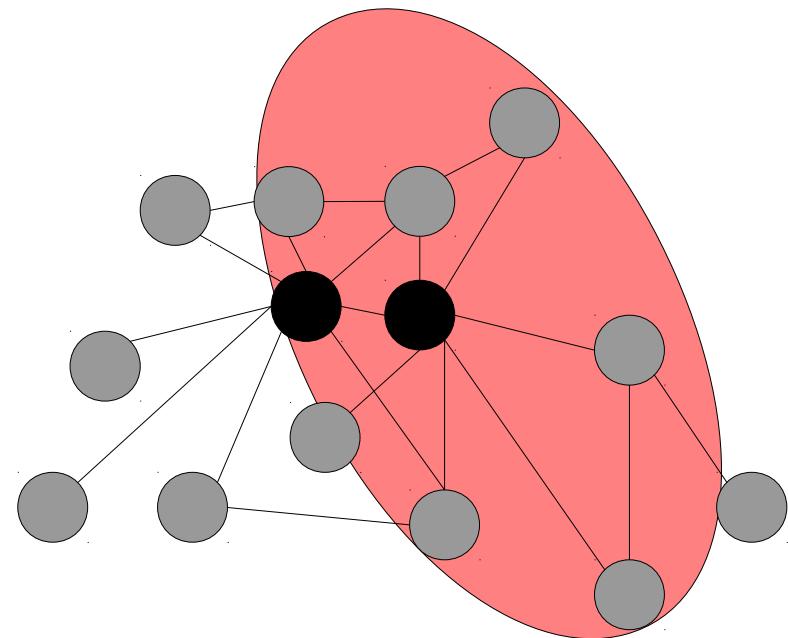
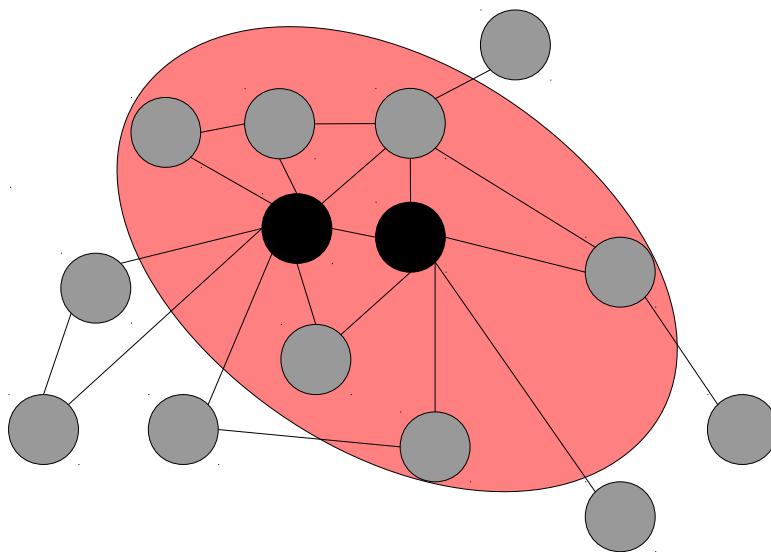
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reescolher vértices-âncora

Algoritmo de Pedarsani et al.

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Nossa Adaptação

Nossa Adaptação

- Grafo completo
 - Areastas têm pesos

Nossa Adaptação

- Grafo completo
 - Arestras têm pesos
- Informação de cor (vizinhanças/NCC) no lugar do grau
 - normal multivariável para a cor
 - log-normal para a distância

Nossa Adaptação

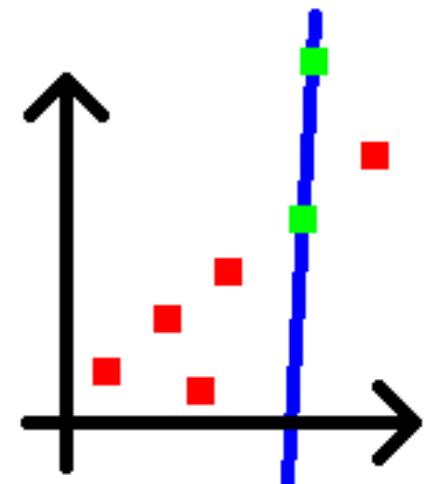
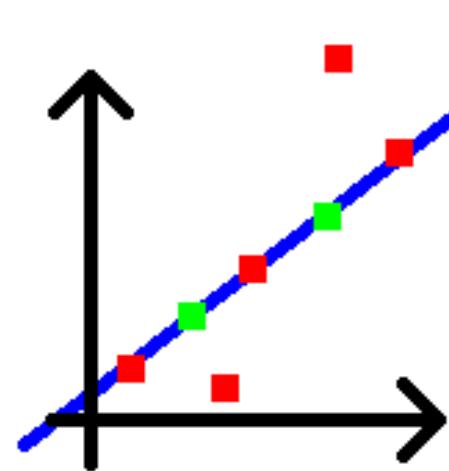
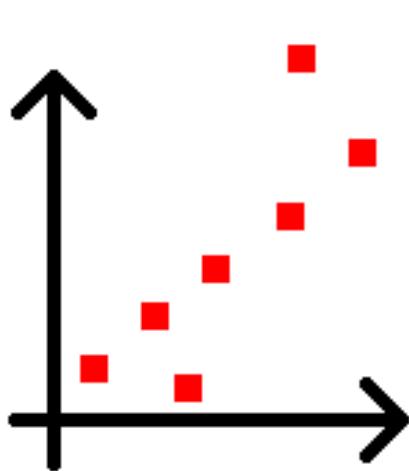
- Grafo completo
 - Areias têm pesos
- Informação de cor (vizinhanças/NCC) no lugar do grau
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- Apenas 5 iterações (grafo euclidiano)
 - Sempre entram todos os vértices

Nossa Adaptação

- Grafo completo
 - Arestras têm pesos
- Informação de cor (vizinhanças/NCC) no lugar do grau
 - normal multivariável para a cor
 - log-normal para a distância
- Apenas 5 iterações (grafo euclidiano)
 - Sempre entram todos os vértices
- Outras alterações na forma de calcular
 - Variáveis são contínuas

Resultados

- Avaliação: RANSAC
 - Algoritmo estocástico
 - Resolve o problema de mínimos quadrados da aplicação (panografia ou reconstrução estéreo) separando *outliers*
 - Métrica de avaliação: Número médio de *inliers* encontrados



Resultados: Panografia

nossa técnica $(\mu \pm \sigma \text{ inliers})$	técnica ingênua $(\mu \pm \sigma \text{ inliers})$	$\min\{n_1, n_2\}$	melhoria relativa $(\frac{\mu_{\text{nossa}} - \mu_{\text{ingênua}}}{\min\{n_1, n_2\}})$
65.7 ± 3.1	63.8 ± 1.0	112	01.7%
274.5 ± 3.5	266.9 ± 3.6	483	01.2%
140.7 ± 4.0	117.4 ± 3.5	490	04.8%
270.4 ± 3.3	250.8 ± 2.3	425	04.6%
61.1 ± 6.5	55.6 ± 6.2	477	01.6%

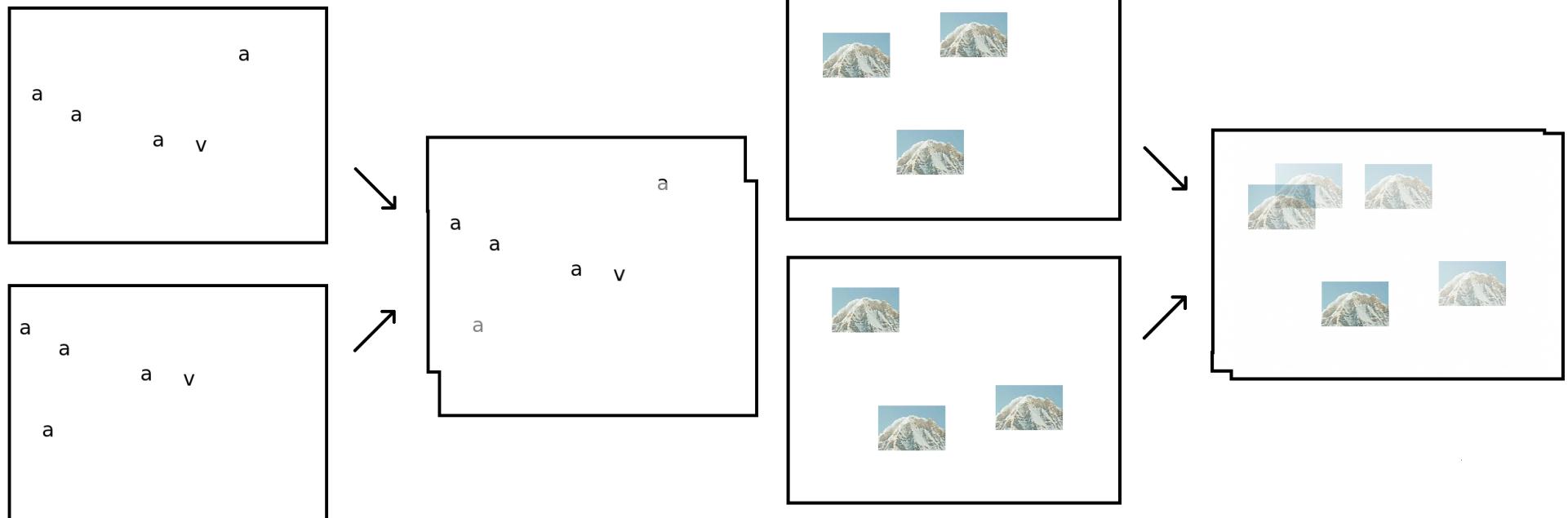


(Imagens de:

- R. Szeliski, Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications, 1st ed. New York, NY, USA: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc., 2010.
- R. I. Hartley and A. Zisserman, Multiple View Geometry in Computer Vision, 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, ISBN: 0521540518, 2004.

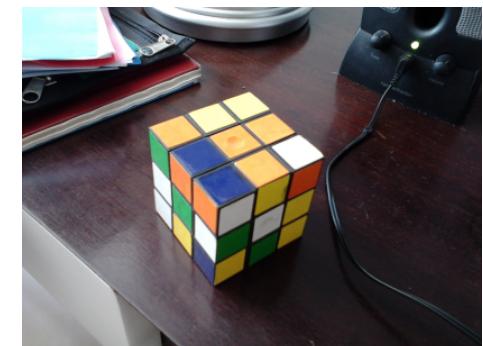
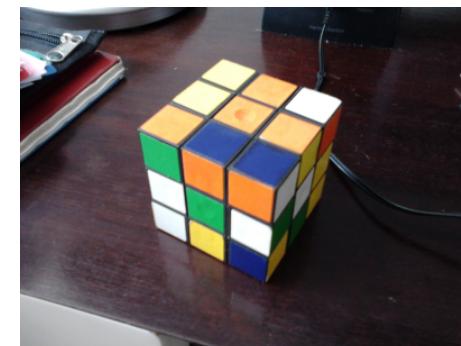
Casos Sintéticos

nossa técnica $(\mu \pm \sigma \text{ inliers})$	técnica ingênua $(\mu \pm \sigma \text{ inliers})$	$\min\{n_1, n_2\}$	melhoria relativa $(\frac{\mu_{\text{nossa}} - \mu_{\text{ingênua}}}{\min\{n_1, n_2\}})$
20.0 ± 0.0	10.0 ± 0.0	25	40.0%
71.0 ± 0.0	71.0 ± 0.0	213	00.0%



Resultados: Reconstrução Estéreo

nostra técnica $(\mu \pm \sigma \text{ inliers})$	técnica ingênua $(\mu \pm \sigma \text{ inliers})$	$\min\{n_1, n_2\}$	melhoria relativa $\left(\frac{\mu_{\text{nostra}} - \mu_{\text{ingênua}}}{\min\{n_1, n_2\}} \right)$
36.5 ± 0.7	30.3 ± 3.1	46	13.5%
60.2 ± 3.0	45.0 ± 2.3	76	20.0%



Conclusão

- Panografia
 - Não houve melhorias significativas
 - Ambas as técnicas resolvem o problema bem
- Reconstrução estéreo
 - Distâncias provêem muita informação
 - Ainda não elimina as dificuldades inerentes ao problema

- Relatório e apresentação disponíveis em:
 - <http://www.lcg.ufrj.br/Members/gustavopfeiffer/graphncc/>

Obrigado pela atenção!

Dúvidas?
Comentários?