



1st Programming Assignment: Corner Detection

CSE [6239](#) (July [2020](#))

Report By:

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Description:

Corner detection executed for 8 images with different criteria is reported below with results.

Image: img1.png

Kernel: Gaussian

```
def dnorm(x, sd):
    return 1 / (np.sqrt(2 * np.pi) * sd) * np.e ** (-np.power(x / sd, 2) / 2)


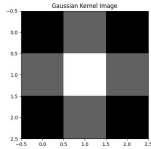
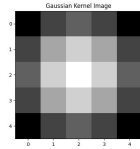
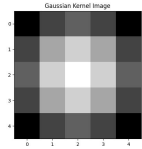
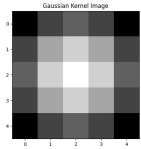
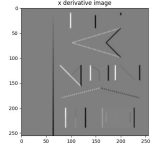
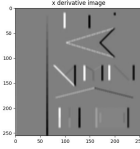
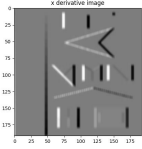
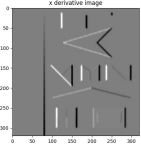
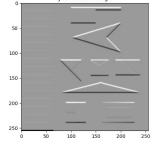
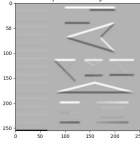
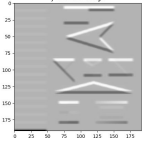
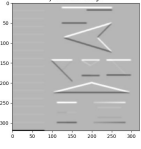
def myGaussianKernel(size, sigma=1, verbose=False):
    kernel_1D = np.linspace(-(size // 2), size // 2, size)
    for i in range(size):
        kernel_1D[i] = dnorm(kernel_1D[i], sigma)
    print(kernel_1D)

    kernel_2D = np.outer(kernel_1D, kernel_1D)
    kernel_2D *= 1.0 / kernel_2D.max()

    plt.imshow(kernel_2D, interpolation='none', cmap='gray')
    plt.title("Gaussian Kernel Image")

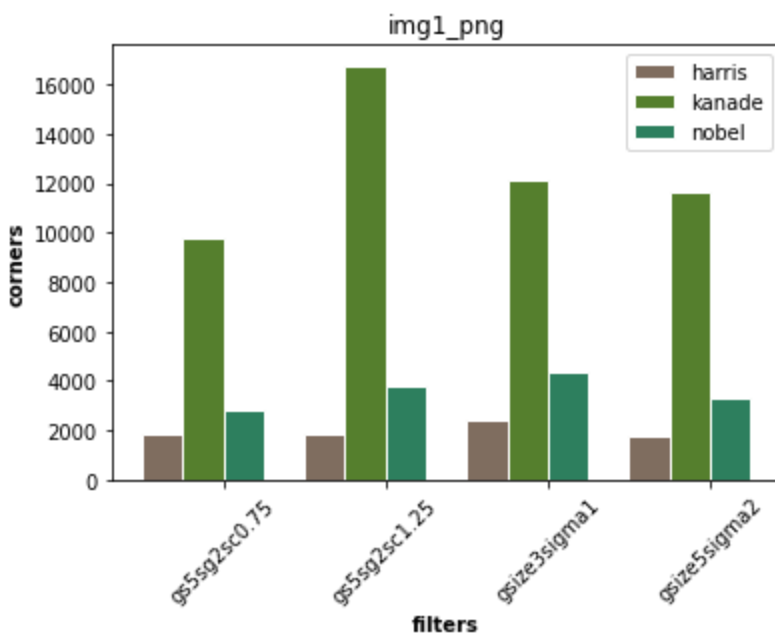
    if verbose:
        plt.show()
    else:
        plt.savefig(os.path.join("output", f"gk{size}_{sigma}.png"))

    return kernel_2D
```

	Size: 3 Sigma: 1	Size: 5 Sigma: 2	Size: 5 Sigma: 2 Scale: 0.75	Size: 5 Sigma: 2 Scale: 1.25
Kernel				
X Derivative				
Y Derivative				

Harris R Threshold = 10000.00				
Kanade R Threshold = 100.00				
Nobel R Threshold = 1.00				

Bar chart for above **Gaussian** filter



Comments:

- 1. Harris algorithm has worked well.
- 2. Kanade works very bad
- 3. Scale up detected more accurate corners
- 4. 15.5% corners are found common for 3 algorithms

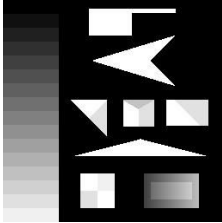
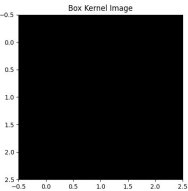
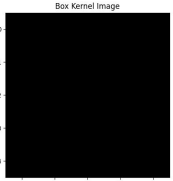
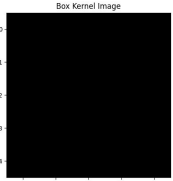
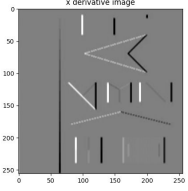
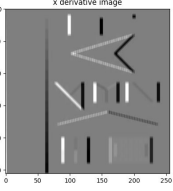
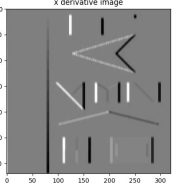
Kernel: Box

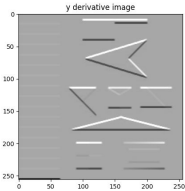
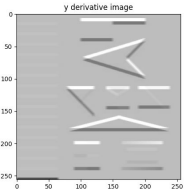
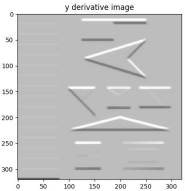
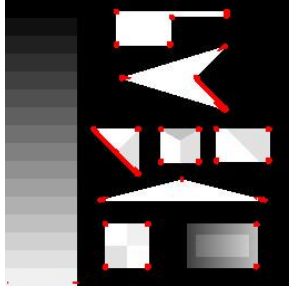
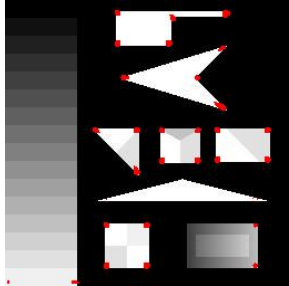
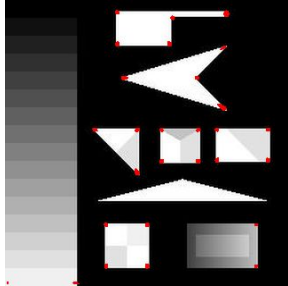
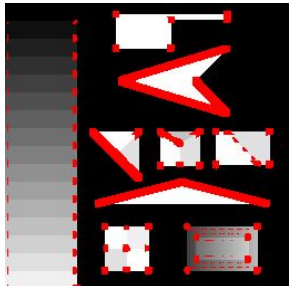
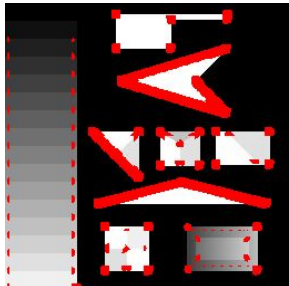
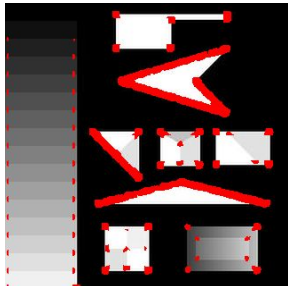
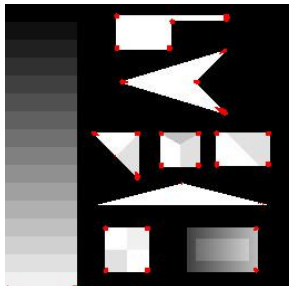
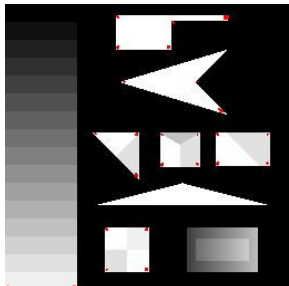
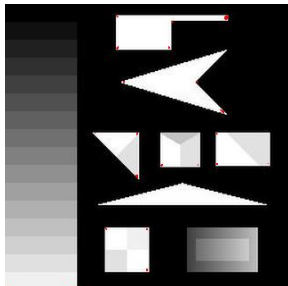
```
def myBoxKernel(size, verbose=False):
    kernel_2D = np.ones((size, size)) / 9

    plt.imshow(kernel_2D, interpolation='none', cmap='gray')
    plt.title("Box Kernel Image")

    if verbose:
        plt.show()
    else:
        plt.savefig(os.path.join("output", f"box{size}.png"))

    return kernel_2D
```

	Size: 3	Size: 5	Size: 5 Scale: 1.25
Kernel			
X Derivative			

Y Derivative			
Harris			
Kanade			
Nobel			

Code from myImageFilter() conv by kernel:

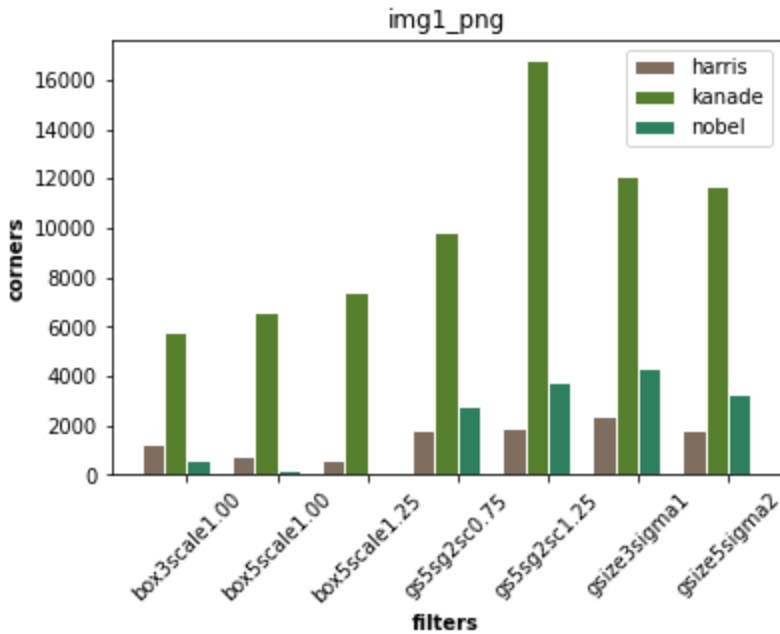
```

for row in range(image_row):
    for col in range(image_col):
        output[row, col] = np.sum(kernel * padded_image[row:row + kernel_row, col:col + kernel_col])
        if average:
            output[row, col] /= kernel.shape[0] * kernel.shape[1]

print("Output Image Size : {}".format(output.shape))

```

Bar chart for above **Gaussian + Box** filter



Comments:

5. Less corner detected in box filter
6. Again scaling up detect more corners

Code for R calculation:

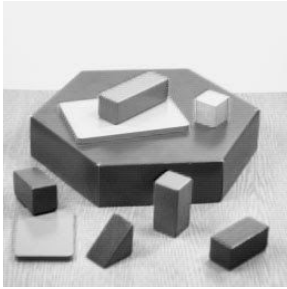
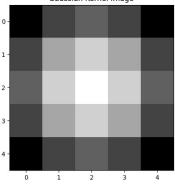
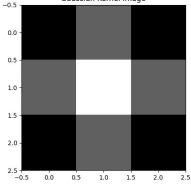
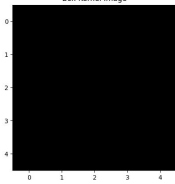
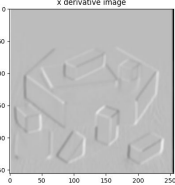
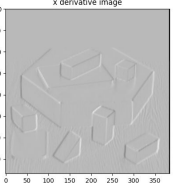
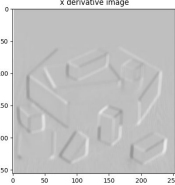
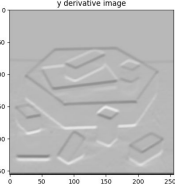
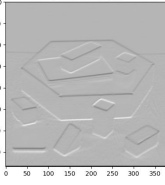
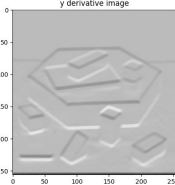
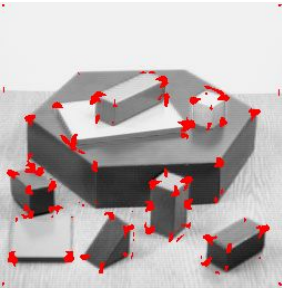
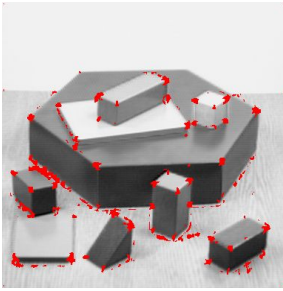
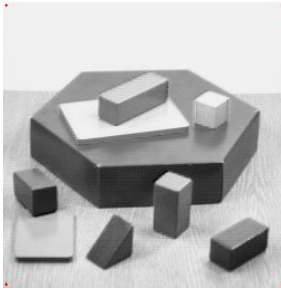

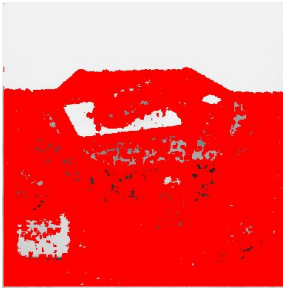

```
# Calculate r for Harris Corner equation
title = "Harris"
k = 0.04
r = det - k * (trace ** 2)
threshold = 10000.00
if r > threshold:
    harris_corner_list.append([x, y, r])
    # cv2.circle(output_img, (x, y), 1, 255, -1)
    harris_output_img[y, x] = (0, 0, 255)

# Calculate r for Kanade & Tomasi Corner equation
title = "Kanade & Tomasi"
# lamda1 * lamda2 = det
# lamda1 + lamda2 = trace
w, v = np.linalg.eig(M)
r = np.min(w)
threshold = 1.00
if r > threshold:
    kanade_corner_list.append([x, y, r])
    kanade_output_img[y, x] = (0, 0, 255)

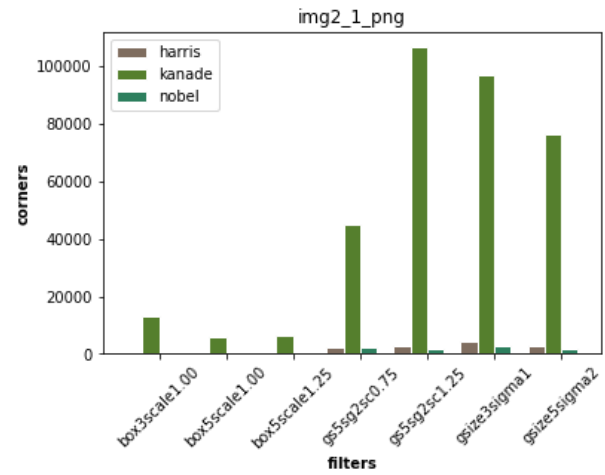
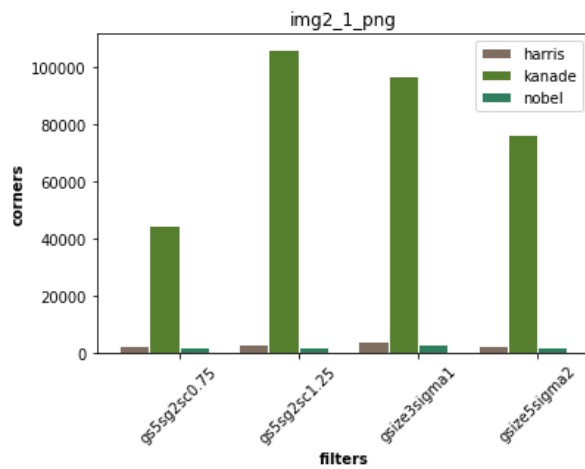
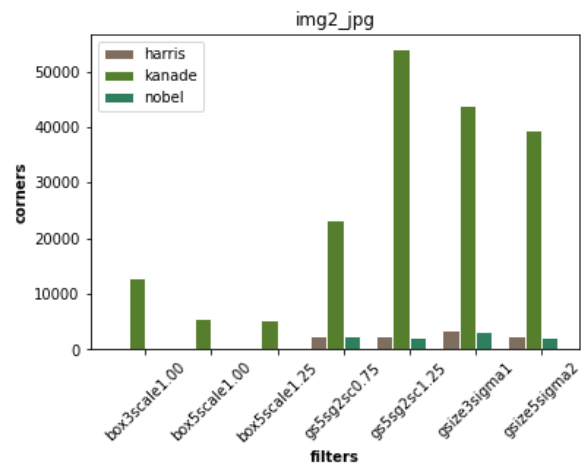
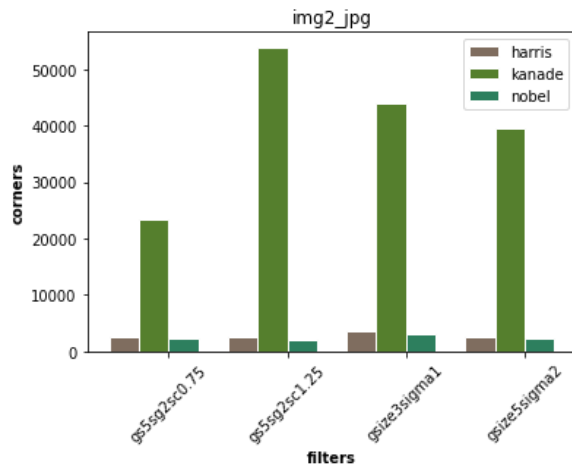
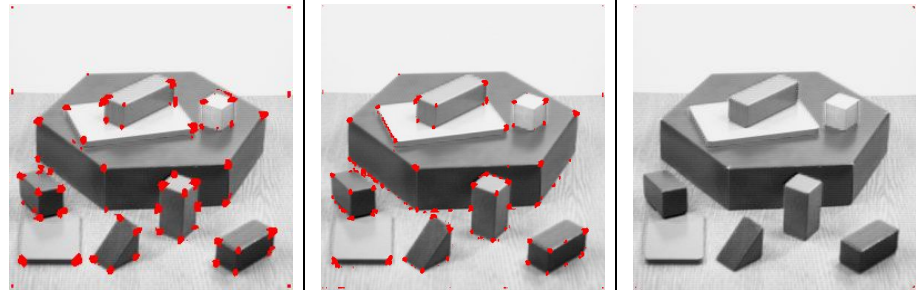
# Calculate r for Nobel Corner equation
title = "Nobel"
e = 1
r = det / (trace + e)
threshold = 100.00
if r > threshold:
    nobel_corner_list.append([x, y, r])
    nobel_output_img[y, x] = (0, 0, 255)
```

Similar process applied for all other provided images and For more programming reference please visit [here](#).

Image: img2.jpg

	<p>Gaussian Kernel Image</p> 	<p>Gaussian Kernel Image</p> 	<p>Box Kernel Image</p> 
<p>X Derivative</p>	<p>x derivative image</p> 	<p>x derivative image</p> 	<p>x derivative image</p> 
<p>Y Derivative</p>	<p>y derivative image</p> 	<p>y derivative image</p> 	<p>y derivative image</p> 
<p>Harris</p>			
<p>Kanade</p>			

Nobel



Comments:

1. Harris and Nobel algorithms do not perform well with the box kernel but work well with the gaussian kernel.
2. So much noise is found in the Kanade algorithm with the gaussian kernel. But with the box kernel Kanade algorithm works well.
3. Here 95% corners are common for kernel size difference

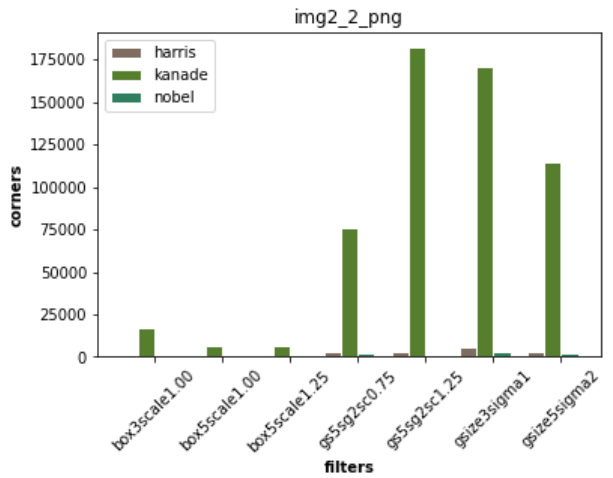
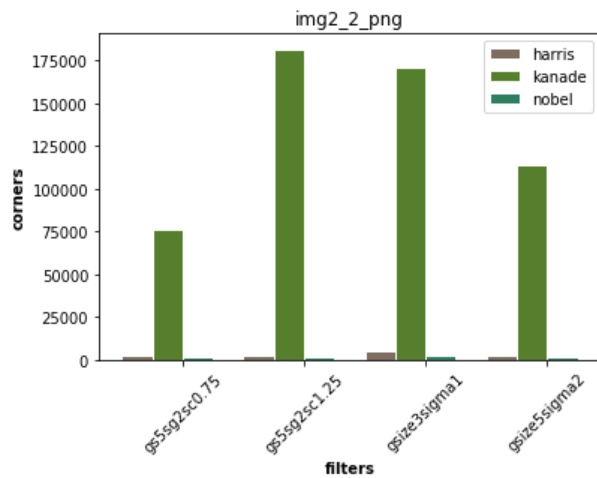


Image: img3.jpg

			Scale: 1.25	
X Derivative				
Y Derivative				
Harris				

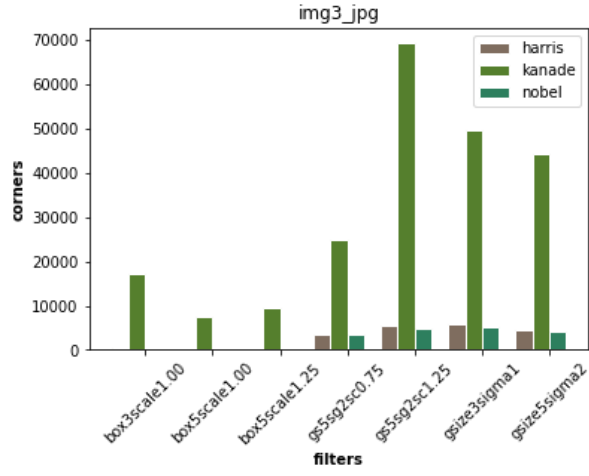
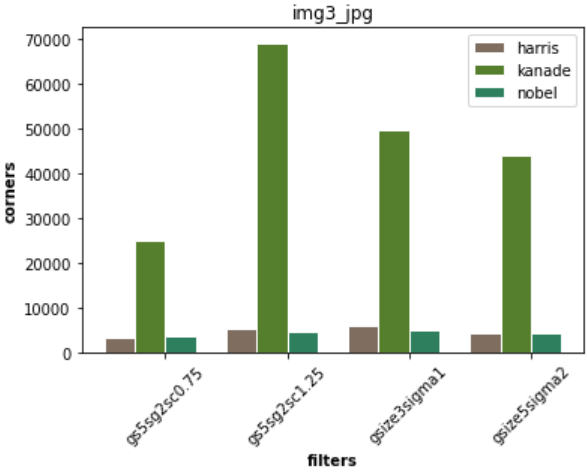
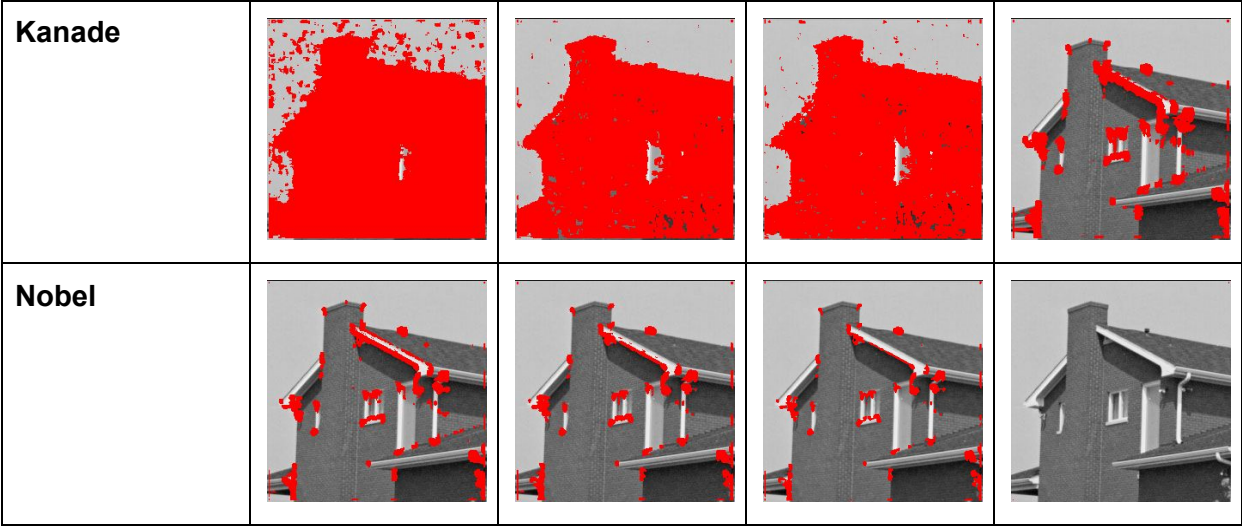
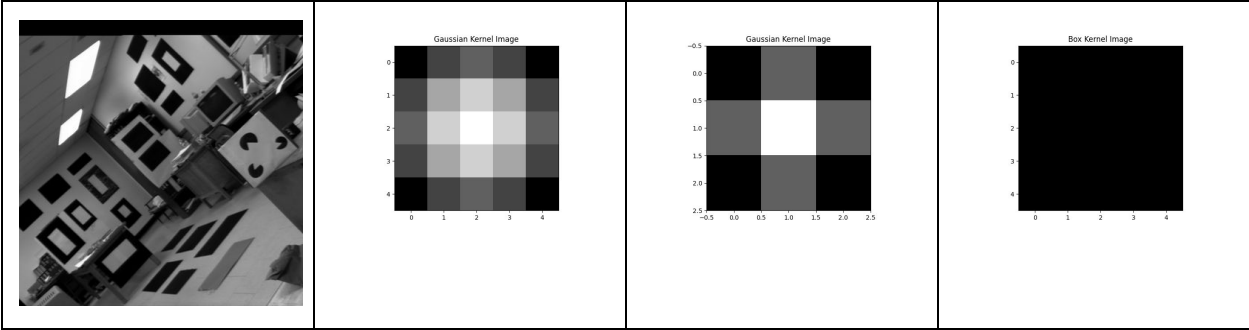
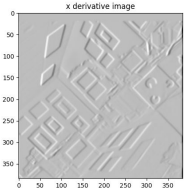
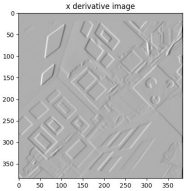
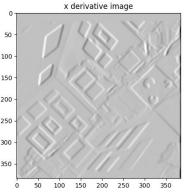
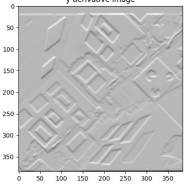
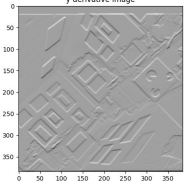
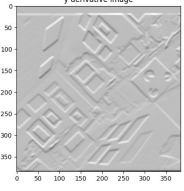
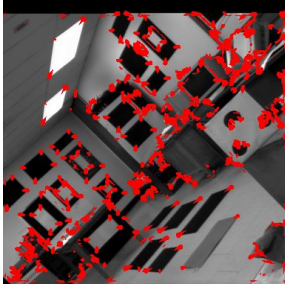
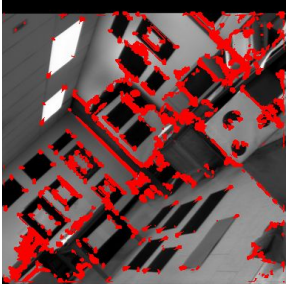

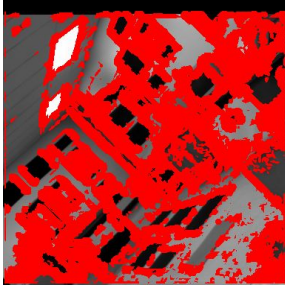
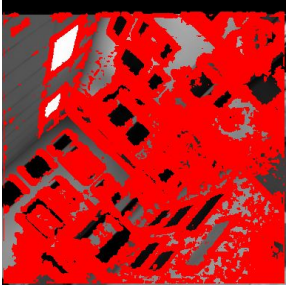
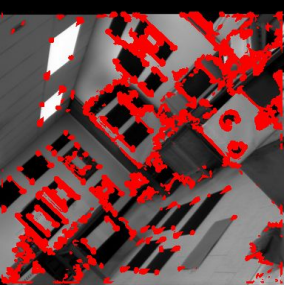
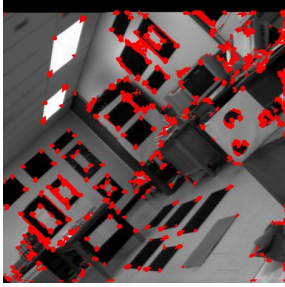
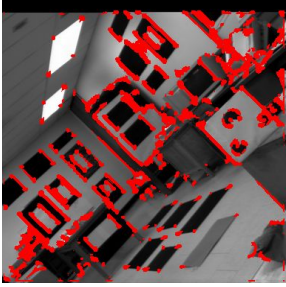



Image: img4.png



X Derivative	 <p>A grayscale plot showing the x-derivative of an image. The plot is titled 'x derivative image'. The x-axis and y-axis both range from 0 to 350, with major ticks every 50 units. The image shows a complex pattern of gray and white, representing the horizontal edges of the original image.</p>	 <p>A grayscale plot showing the x-derivative of an image. The plot is titled 'x derivative image'. The x-axis and y-axis both range from 0 to 350, with major ticks every 50 units. The image shows a complex pattern of gray and white, representing the horizontal edges of the original image.</p>	 <p>A grayscale plot showing the x-derivative of an image. The plot is titled 'x derivative image'. The x-axis and y-axis both range from 0 to 350, with major ticks every 50 units. The image shows a complex pattern of gray and white, representing the horizontal edges of the original image.</p>
Y Derivative	 <p>A grayscale plot showing the y-derivative of an image. The plot is titled 'y derivative image'. The x-axis and y-axis both range from 0 to 350, with major ticks every 50 units. The image shows a complex pattern of gray and white, representing the vertical edges of the original image.</p>	 <p>A grayscale plot showing the y-derivative of an image. The plot is titled 'y derivative image'. The x-axis and y-axis both range from 0 to 350, with major ticks every 50 units. The image shows a complex pattern of gray and white, representing the vertical edges of the original image.</p>	 <p>A grayscale plot showing the y-derivative of an image. The plot is titled 'y derivative image'. The x-axis and y-axis both range from 0 to 350, with major ticks every 50 units. The image shows a complex pattern of gray and white, representing the vertical edges of the original image.</p>
Harris	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>
Kanade	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>
Nobel	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>	 <p>A grayscale image of a building facade with red arrows indicating detected corner points. The arrows are concentrated at the corners of the building's windows and structural elements.</p>

