

6주: 영상특징과 서술자(3)

김 남 규 (ngkim@deu.ac.kr)

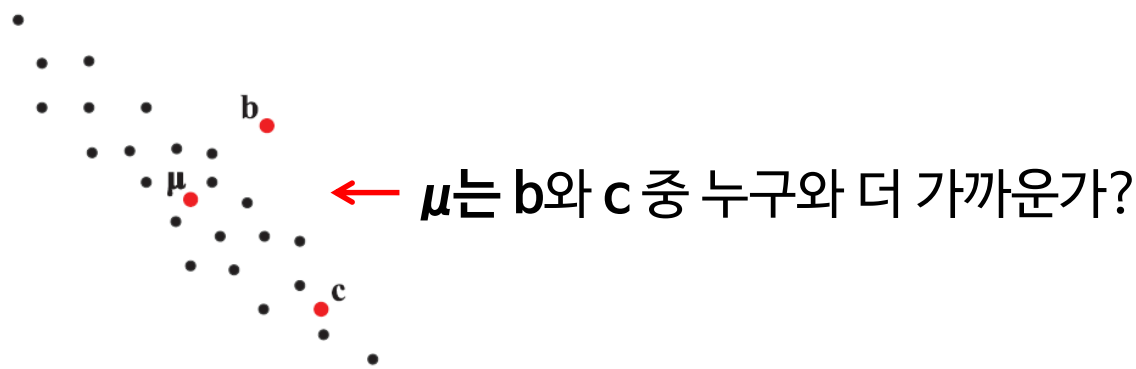
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1 매칭과 RANSAC

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거리 척도

- Euclidean distance & Mahalanobis distance



$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \text{var}(x) & \text{cov}(x, y) \\ \text{cov}(x, y) & \text{var}(y) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{cov}(x, y) = \frac{\sum_i^n (x_i - \mu) \cdot (y_i - \mu)}{N}$$

- Euclidean distance: $d_E(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d (a_i - b_i)^2}$ 예) μ 와 b가 가까움
- Mahalanobis distance: 공분산 행렬 (covariance matrix)을 이용한 확률 분포
예) μ 와 c가 가까움

$$d_M(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \sqrt{(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \Sigma^{-1} (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})^T}$$

아핀 변환 추정: 최소제곱법 (LSM, Least Squared Method)

- $X = \{(\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{b}_1), (\mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{b}_2), \dots, (\mathbf{a}_n, \mathbf{b}_n)\}$

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & 0 \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & 0 \\ t_{31} & t_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} (b'_{i1} \ b'_{i2} \ 1) = (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & 0 \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & 0 \\ t_{31} & t_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Error 함수: $E(\mathbf{T}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbf{b}_i - \mathbf{b}'_i\|^2$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^n ((b_{i1} - (t_{11}a_{i1} + t_{21}a_{i2} + t_{31}))^2 + (b_{i2} - (t_{12}a_{i1} + t_{22}a_{i2} + t_{32}))^2)$$

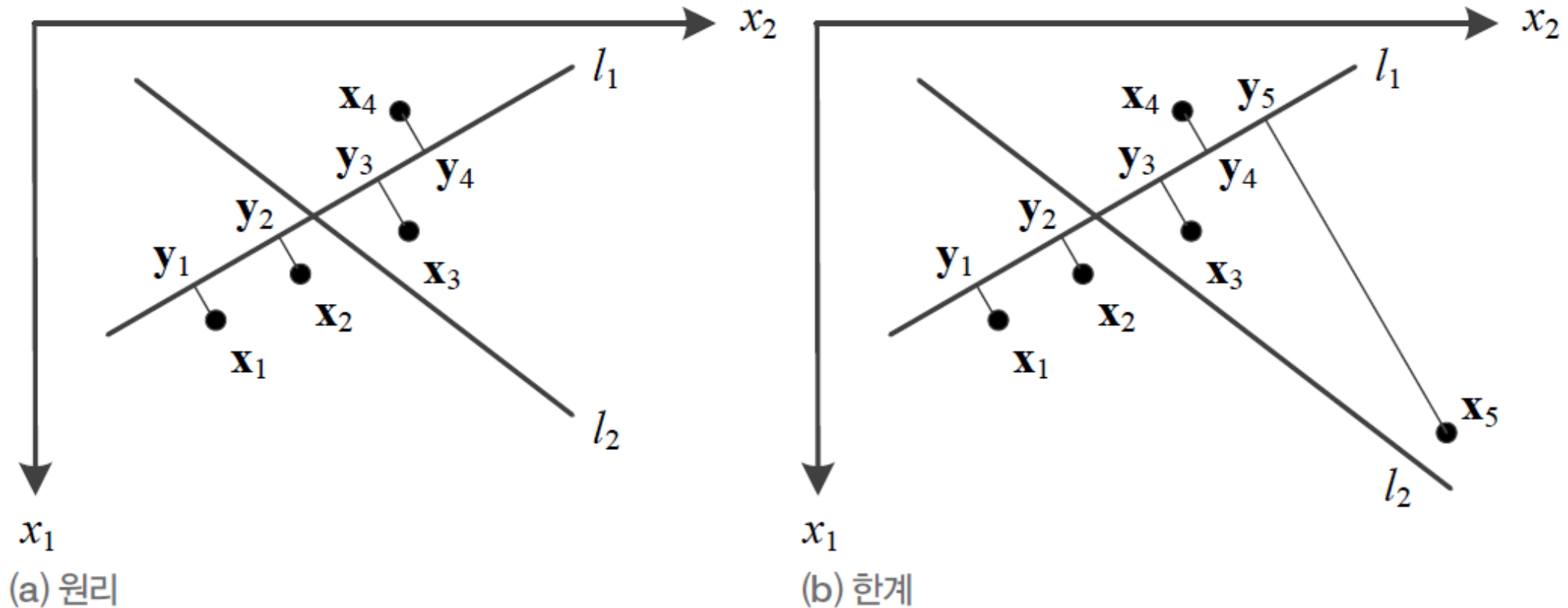
- Error를 최소화하는 \mathbf{T} ? : $\frac{\partial E}{\partial t_{ij}} = 0$

LSM 아핀 변환 계산

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} \\ t_{21} \\ t_{31} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{22} \\ t_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} b_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} b_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n b_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} b_{i2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} b_{i2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n b_{i2} \end{pmatrix}$$

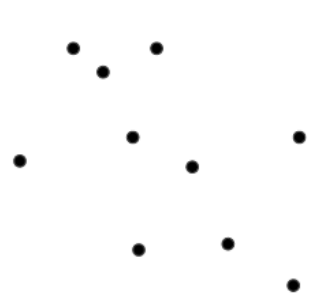
LSM의 한계

- 이상점 (아웃라이어, outlier) 에 의해 잘못된 결과 도출

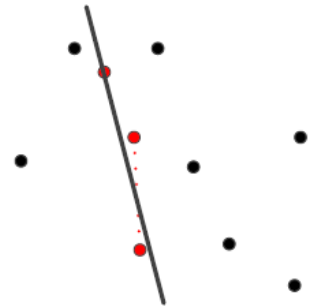


RANSAC

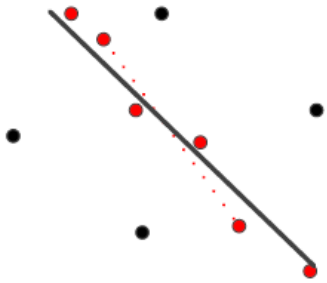
• RANdom SAmple Consensus(무작위 표본 합의)



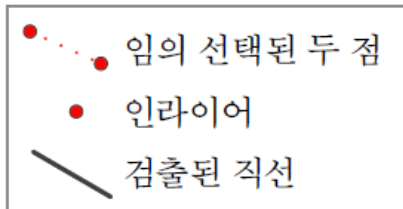
(a) 입력 샘플 집합



(b) 1차 시도



(c) 2차 시도



```

1  Q = ∅;
2  for(j=1 to k) {
3      X에서 세 개 대응점 쌍을 임의로 선택한다.
4      이들 세 쌍을 입력으로         를 풀어 Tj를 추정한다.
5      이들 세 쌍으로 집합 inlier를 초기화한다.
6      for(이 세 쌍을 제외한 X의 요소 p 각각에 대해) {
7          if(p가 허용 오차 t 이내로 Tj에 적합) p를 inlier에 넣는다.
8      }
9      if(|inlier| ≥ d) // 집합 inlier가 d개 이상의 샘플을 가지면
10         inlier에 있는 모든 샘플을 가지고 새로운 Tj를 계산한다.
11         if(Tj의 적합 오류 < e) Tj를 집합 Q에 넣는다.
12     }
13     Q에 있는 변환 행렬 중 가장 좋은 것을 T로 취한다.
    
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} \\ t_{21} \\ t_{31} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{22} \\ t_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}b_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}b_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n b_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}b_{i2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}b_{i2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n b_{i2} \end{pmatrix}$$

6주: 영상특징과 서술자(3)

2 HOG(Histogram of Gradient)

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지역 특징 서술자

- 회전 + 크기 불변 기술자 찾기
- Image patch: 형태 불변
값의 크기에 의존적
- Image gradient: 크기 불변
형태 변화에 의존적
- Color histogram: 크기와
회전에 불변

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9



(1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9)

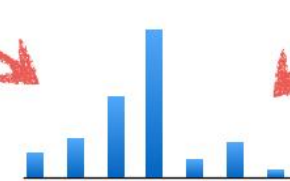
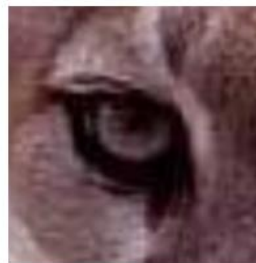
vector of intensity values

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9



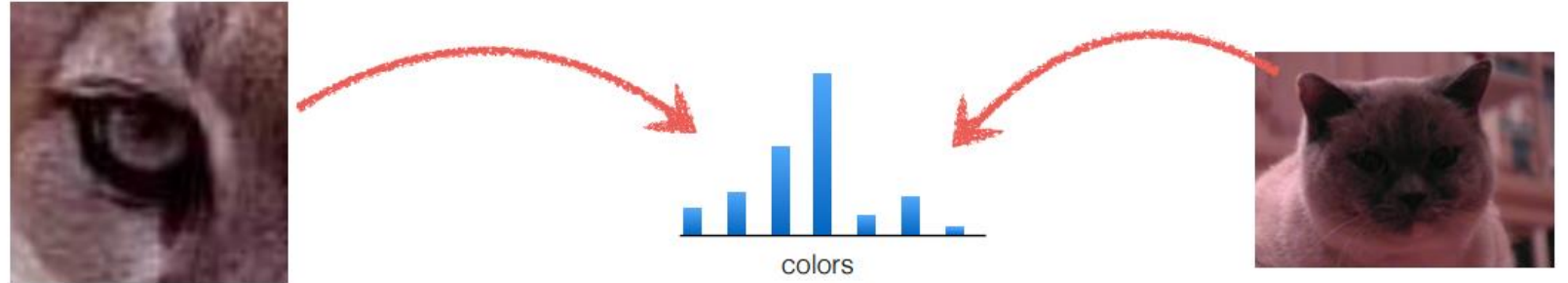
(- + + - - +)

vector of x derivatives

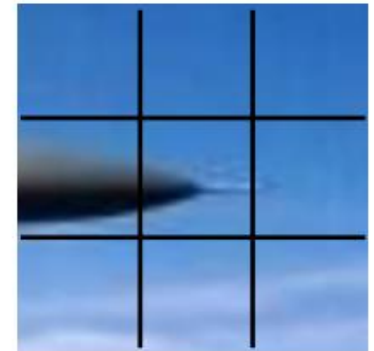


Histogram

- Color histogram:
유사한 레이아웃에서 문제

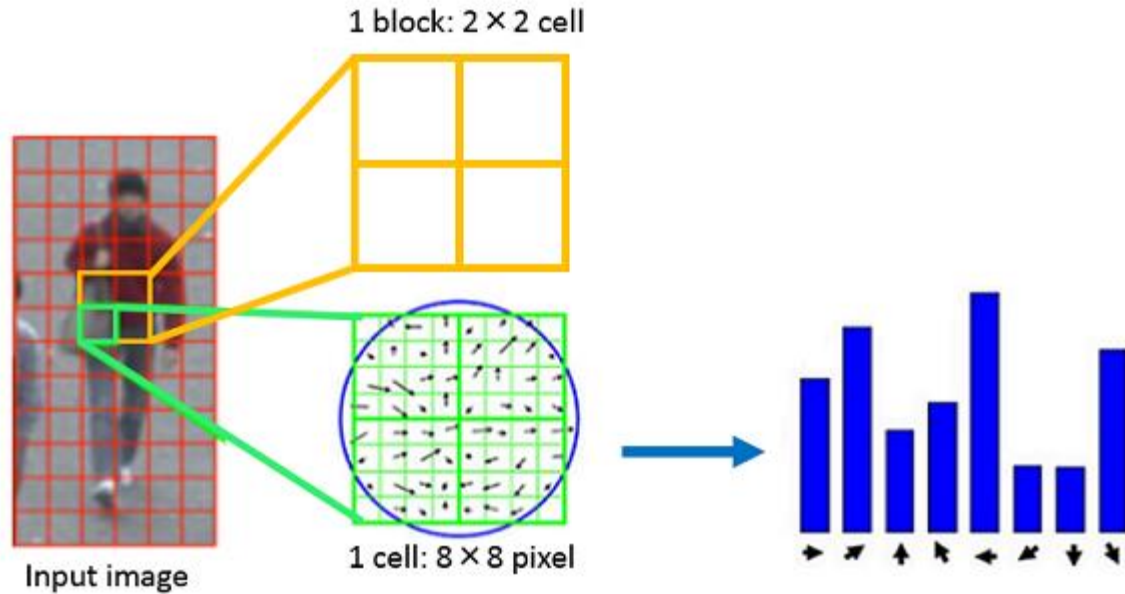
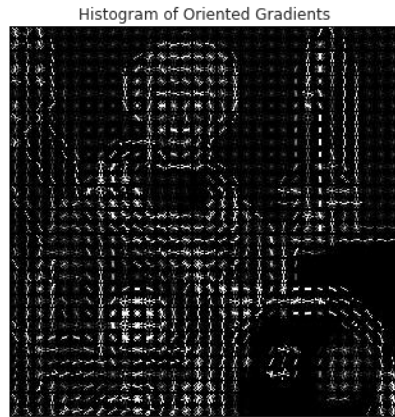


- Spatial histogram:
레이아웃 구별 가능하나,
회전 불변하지 않음



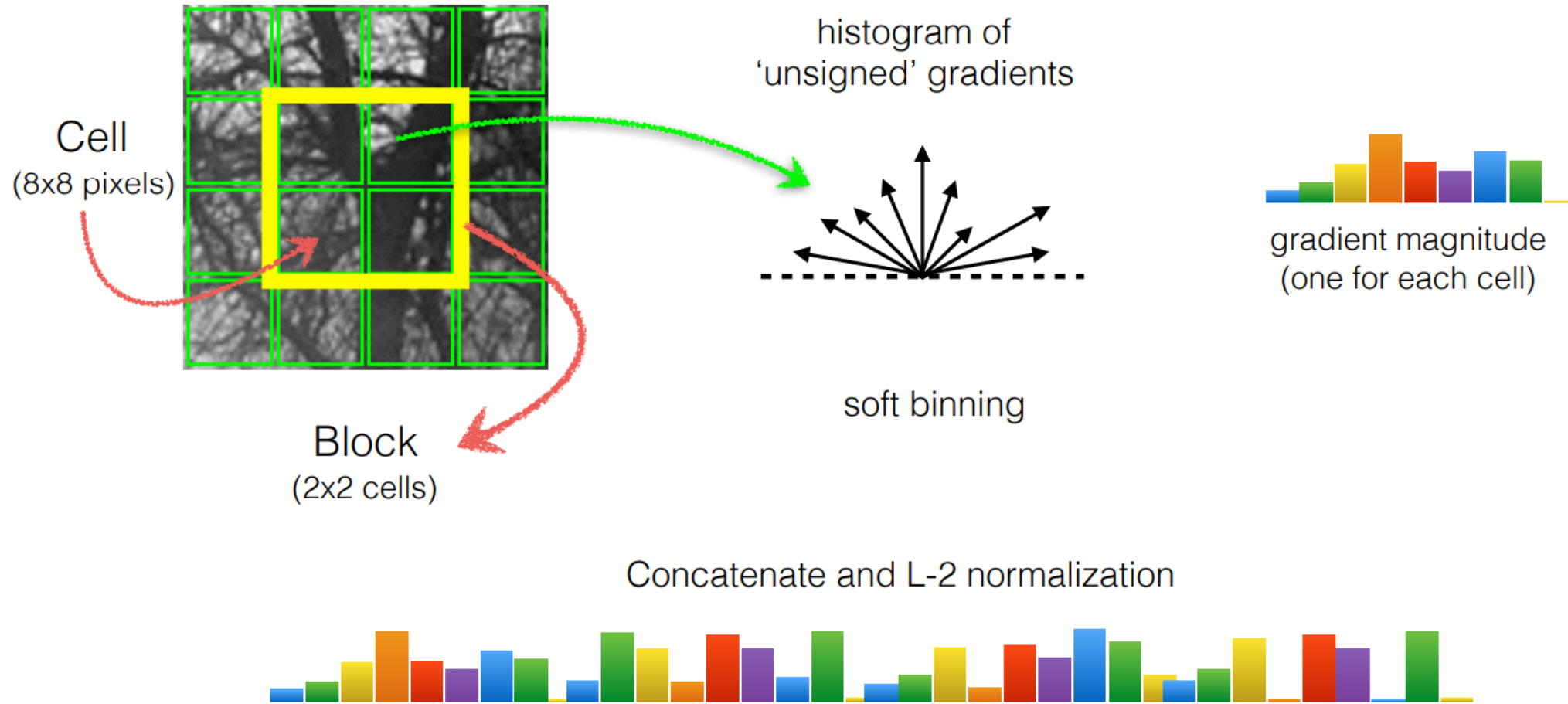
Histogram of oriented gradient (HoG)

- Gradient 방향 히스토그램 정의



- Orientation 방향 개수 (bins) : 예) 8개
- Cell: 방향 계산을 위해 주변 픽셀 크기 : 예) 8×8
- Block: 주변 특성을 정하는 크기 : 예) 2×2

HOG 특징 서술자



HOG Detector

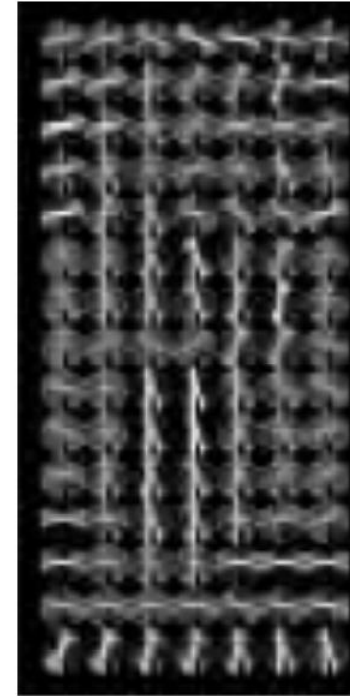
1 cell step size



128 pixels
16 cells
15 blocks

$$15 \times 7 \times 4 \times 36 = 3780$$

visualization



64 pixels
8 cells
7 blocks

Integral Image(적분 영상)

1	5	2	3
2	4	1	1
2	1	1	2
1	2	3	1

입력영상

0	0	0	0	0
0	1	6	8	11
0	3	12	15	19
0	5	15	19	25
0	6	18	25	32

적분 영상

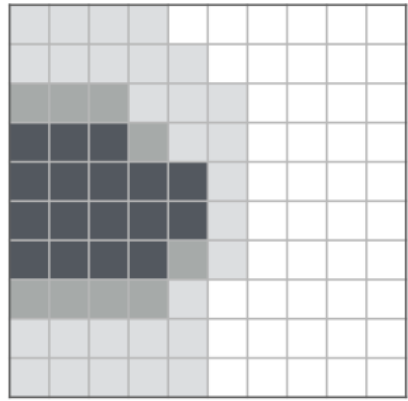
$$A(x, y) = \sum_{x' \leq x, y' \leq y} I(x', y')$$

1	5	2	3
2	4	1	1
2	1	1	2
1	2	3	1

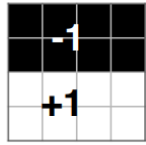
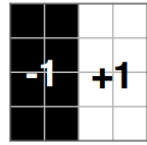
$$S = \text{RightBottom} + \text{LeftTop} - \text{RightTop} - \text{LeftBottom}$$

$$= 32 + 6 - 11 - 18 = 9$$

적분 영상 활용



이미지



필터

$$S = 15 + 0 - 0 - 3 = 12$$

1	5	2	3
2	4	1	1
2	1	1	2
1	2	3	1

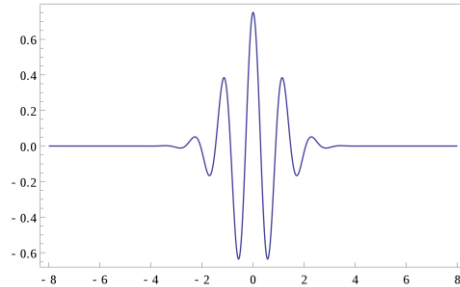
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	6	8	11
0	3	12	15	19
0	5	15	19	25
0	6	18	25	32

입력 영상에서 필터 연산: 7(+), 7(+), +/- → 15 번

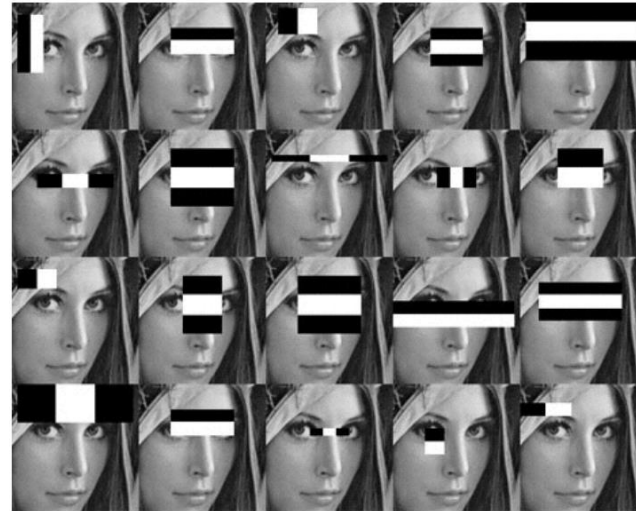
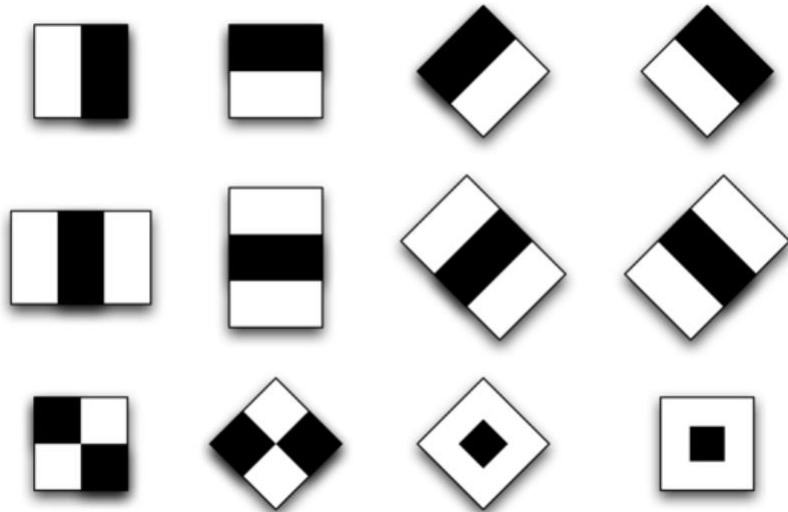
적분 영상에서 필터 연산: 3(+/-), 3(+/-), +/- → 7 번

필터 반응과 특징 서술자

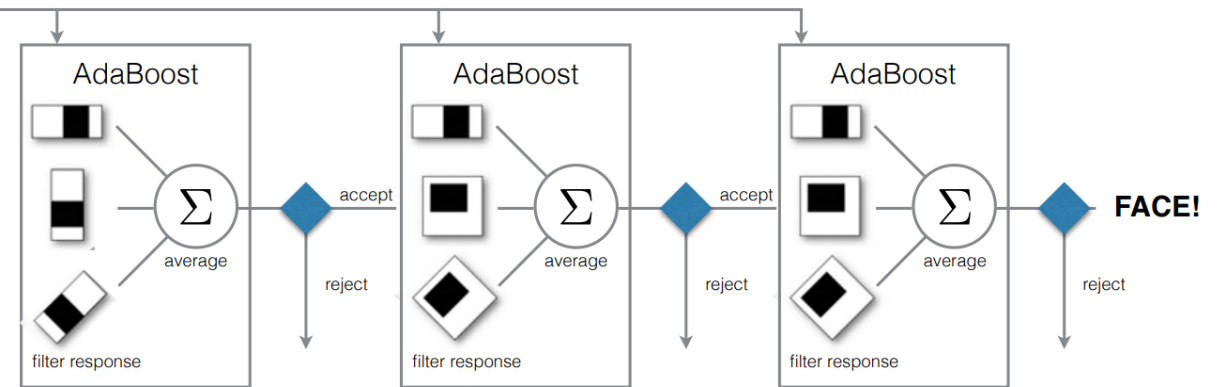
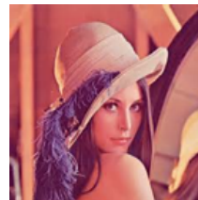
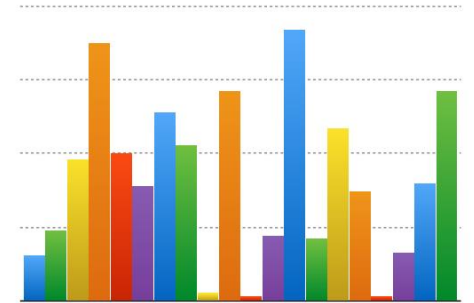
- Haar Wavelets



- Bank of filters



vector of filter responses

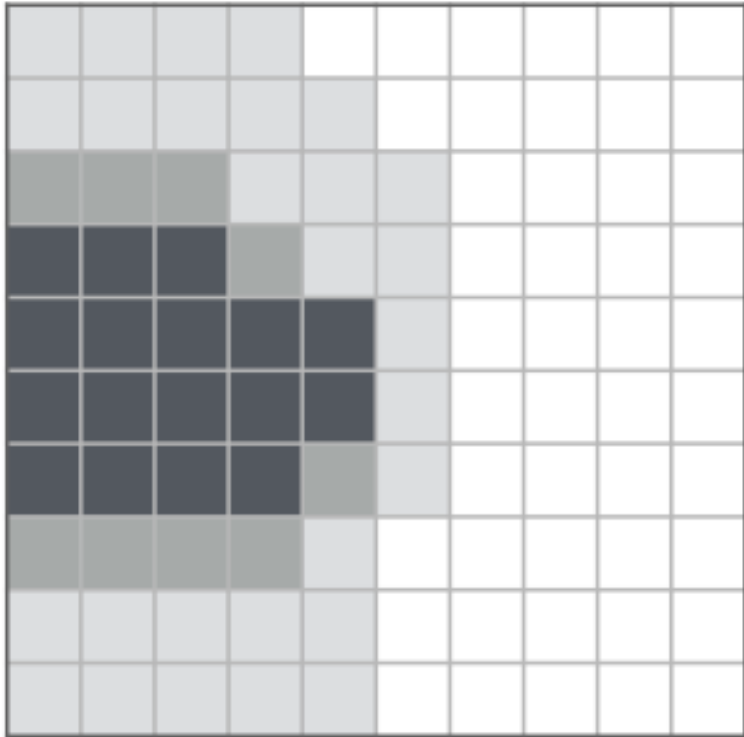


6주: 영상특징과 서술자(3)

3 BRIEF, ORB, SURF, SIFT

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특징 서술자 형식



Keypoints: 관심이 있을 위치 예) 코너, 에지 등

Patch: keypoint를 중심으로 주변 픽셀 공간
patch_size로 정의

Feature: Patch 에서의 정보

Descriptor : feature 의 모임 정보

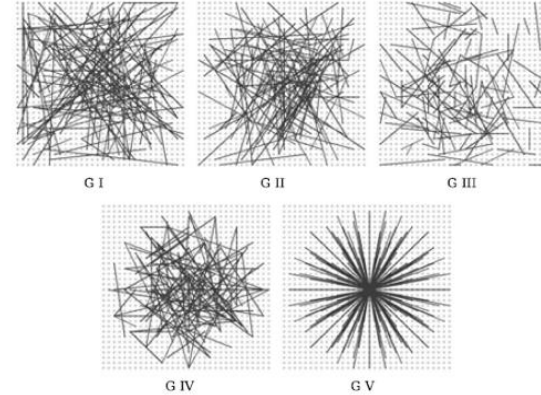
BRIEF

- Binary Robust Independent Elementary Features

Where $\tau(p; x, y)$ is defined as :

$$\tau(p; x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & : p(x) < p(y) \\ 0 & : p(x) \geq p(y) \end{cases}$$

$p(x)$ is the intensity value at pixel x .



- 패치 (Patch size 는 일반적으로 49) 에서 무작위 쌍으로 계산

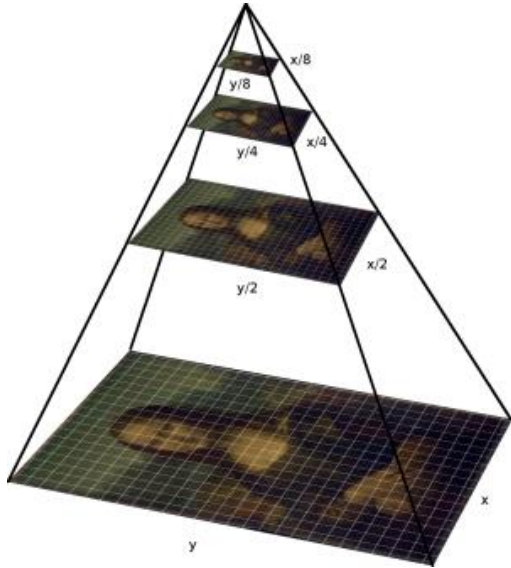
- 보통 256개 쌍으로 부터 2진화 벡터 정의

$$f(n) = \sum_{1 \leq i < n} 2^{i-1} \tau(p; x_i, y_i)$$

- 회전과 크기 변환에 모두 불변하지 못함

ORB (Oriented FAST and rotated BRIEF)

- 크기 불변: image pyramid
- 특징 벡터의 매칭 거리 측정: 해밍 거리



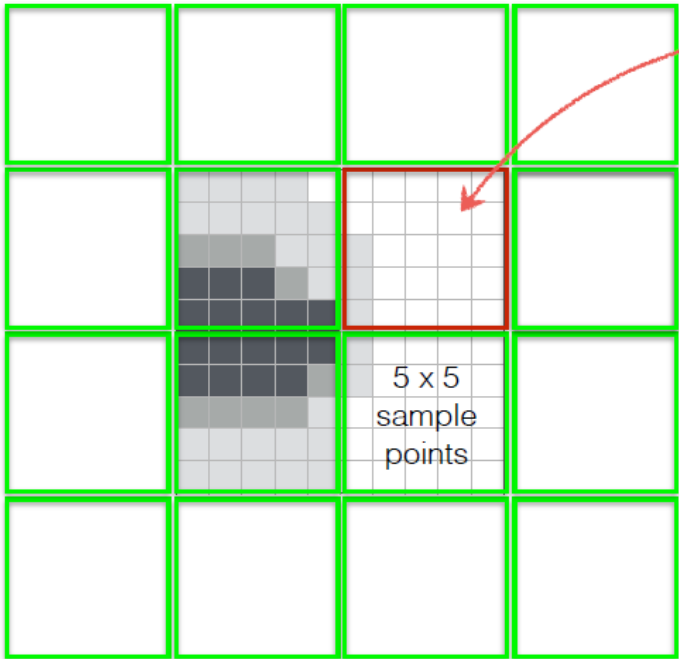
- '1011101'과 '1001001'사이의 해밍 거리는 2이다.
(1011101, 1001001)
- '2143896'과 '2233796'사이의 해밍 거리는 3이다.
(2143896, 2233796)
- "toned"와 "roses"사이의 해밍 거리는 3이다.
(toned, roses)

- 회전 불변: rBRIEF
 - 12도 씩 30개의 벡터 정의

SURF (Speed Up Robust Feature)

- 차원: $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$

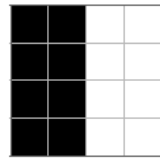
4 x 4 cell grid



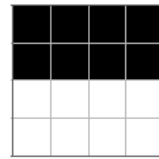
Each cell is represented by 4 values:

$$\left[\sum d_x, \sum d_y, \sum |d_x|, \sum |d_y| \right]$$

Haar wavelets filters
(Gaussian weighted from center)



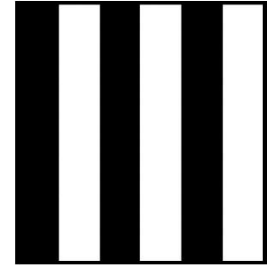
d_x



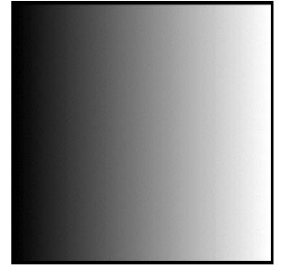
d_y



$$\begin{aligned} \sum d_x \\ \sum |d_x| \\ \sum d_y \\ \sum |d_y| \end{aligned}$$



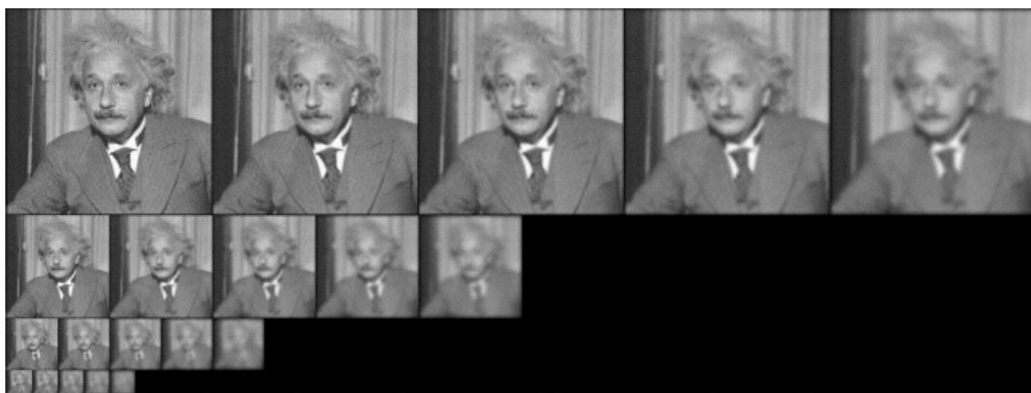
$$\begin{aligned} \sum d_x \\ \sum |d_x| \\ \sum d_y \\ \sum |d_y| \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sum d_x \\ \sum |d_x| \\ \sum d_y \\ \sum |d_y| \end{aligned}$$

SIFT (Scale Invariant Feature Transform) (1/2)

- Keypoint : multi-scale extreme detection



Gaussian



Laplacian

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f + \frac{\partial f^T}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^T \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \{x, y, \sigma\}$$

$$m(x, y) = \sqrt{(L(x+1, y) - L(x-1, y))^2 + (L(x, y+1) - L(x, y-1))^2}$$

x-derivative y-derivative

$$\theta(x, y) = \tan^{-1}((L(x, y+1) - L(x, y-1)) / (L(x+1, y) - L(x-1, y)))$$

$$\{x, y, \sigma, \theta\}$$

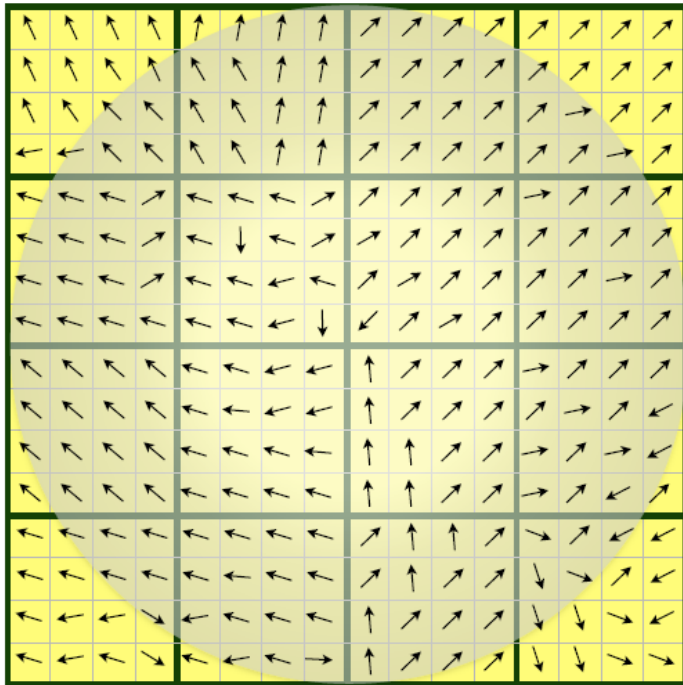
location scale orientation

SIFT (Scale Invariant Feature Transform) (2/2)

- descriptor

Image Gradients

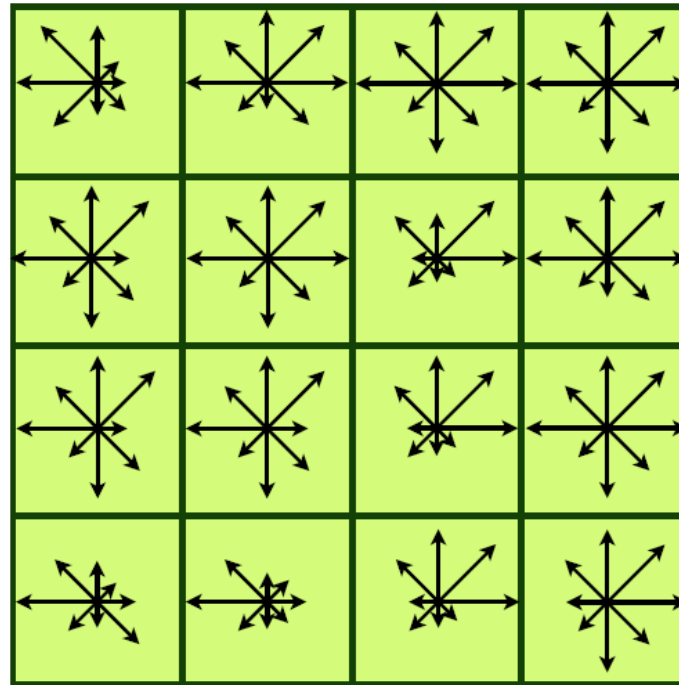
(4 x 4 pixel per cell, 4 x 4 cells)



Gaussian weighting
(sigma = half width)

SIFT descriptor

(16 cells x 8 directions = 128 dims)



6주차 : 영상특징과 서술자



본 강의 자료의 내용 및 그림은 아래 책으로부터 발췌 되었음

- 파이썬으로 배우는 영상처리, Sandipan Dey 지음, 정성환, 조보호, 배종욱 옮김, 도서출판 홍릉, 2020년
- Digital Image Processing, 4th Ed., Rafael C. Gonzalez, Richard E. Woods 지음, Pearson, 2018년
- 컴퓨터 비전(Computer Vision) 기본 개념부터 최신 모바일 응용 예까지 IT CookBook, 오일석 지음, 한빛아카데미, 2014년

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