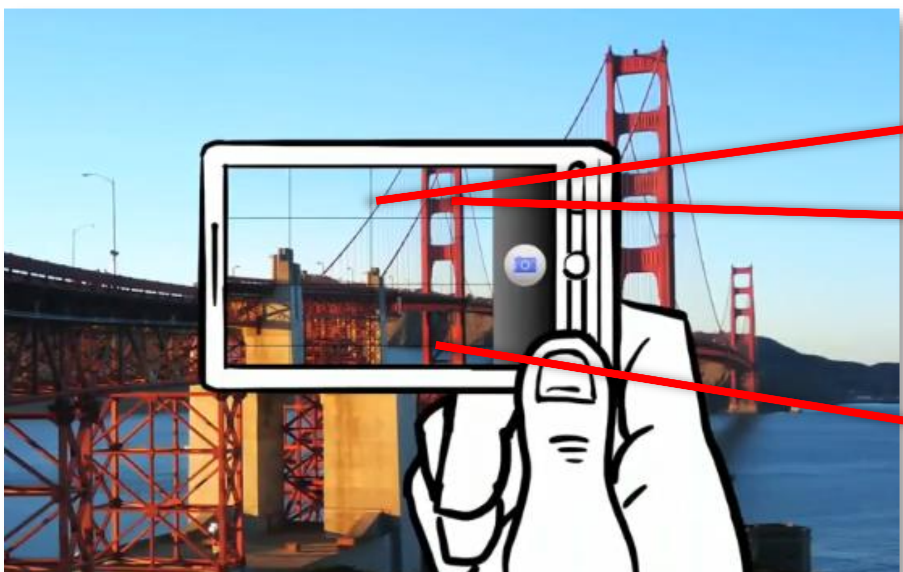
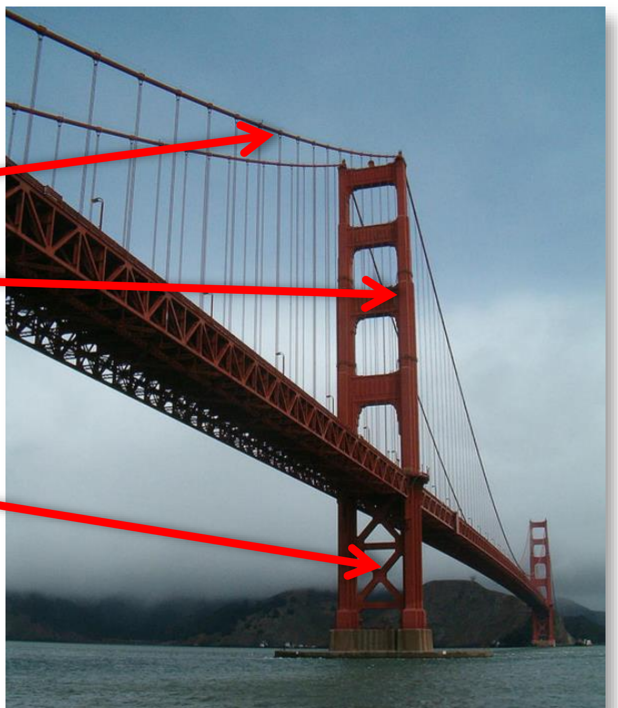
CS5670: Computer Vision

Noah Snavely

Lecture 5: Feature descriptors and matching



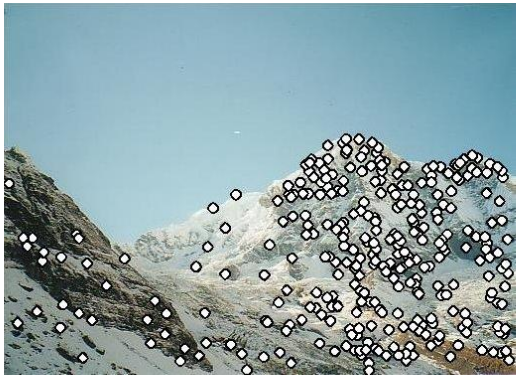


Reading

- Szeliski: 4.1

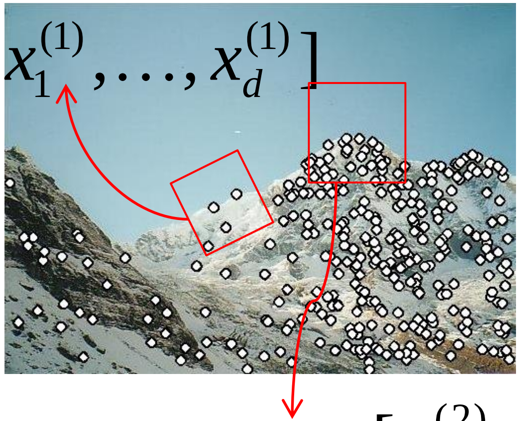
Local features: main components

1) Detection: Identify the interest points



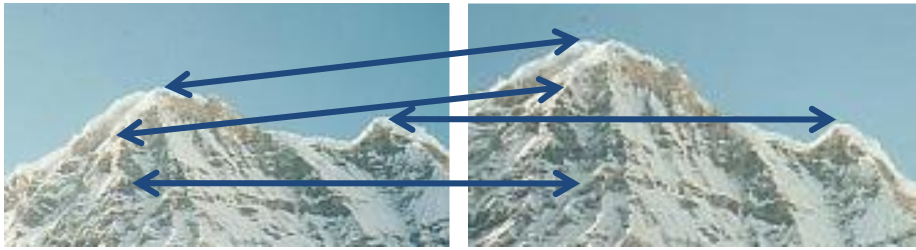
2) **Description: Extract vector feature descriptor surrounding each interest point.**

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = [x_1^{(1)}, \ldots, x_d^{(1)}]$$



$$\mathbf{x}_2 = [x_1^{(2)}, \ldots, x_d^{(2)}]$$

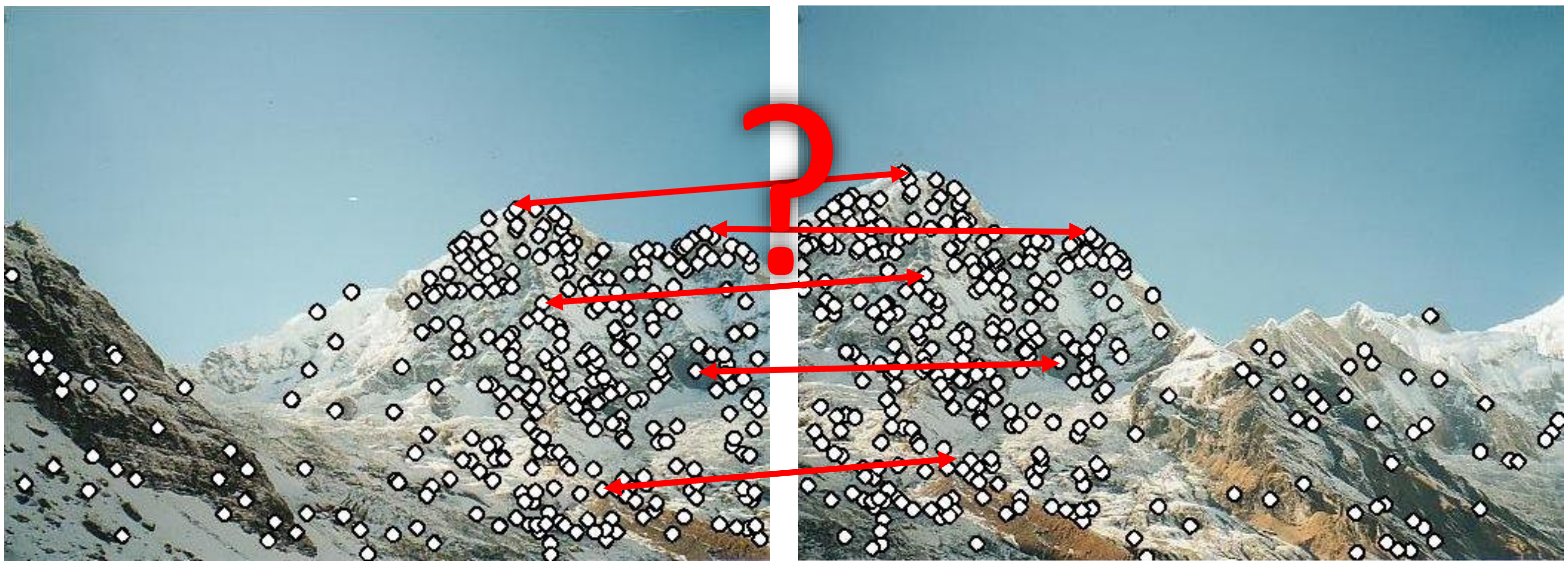
3) Matching: Determine correspondence between descriptors in two views



Kristen Grauman

Feature descriptors

We know how to detect good points
Next question: **How to match them?**

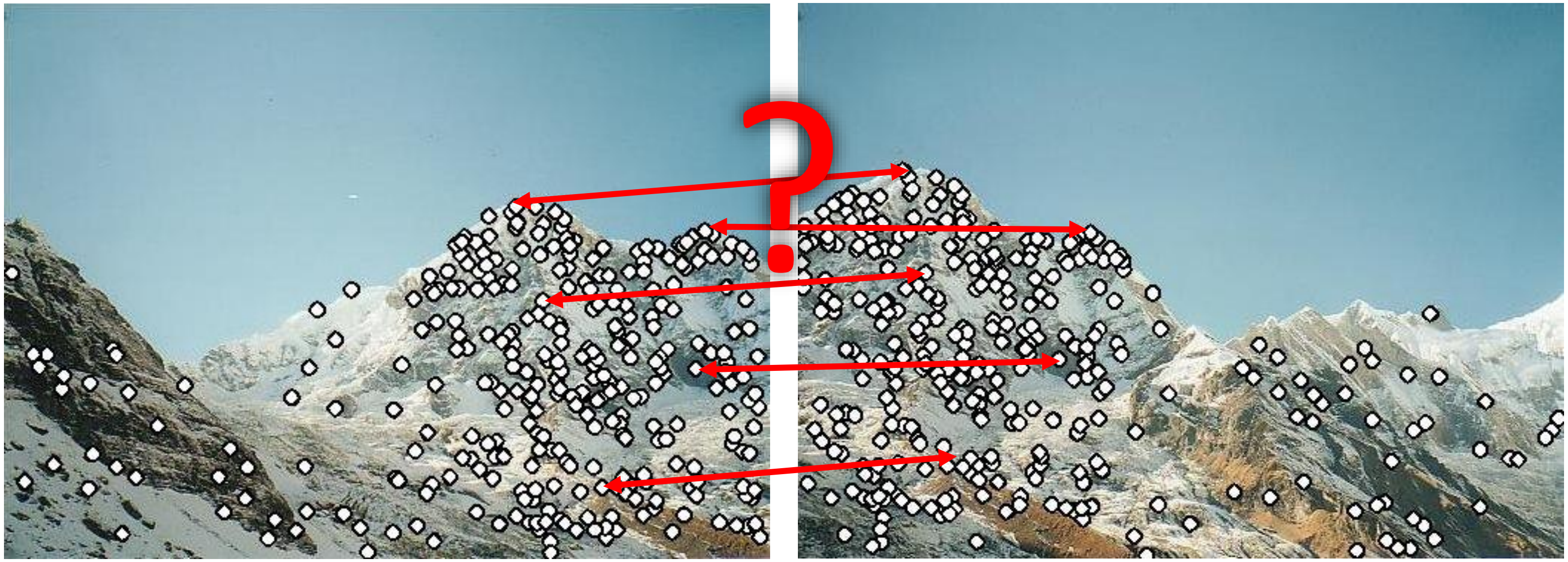


Answer: Come up with a *descriptor* for each point, find similar descriptors between the two images

Feature descriptors

We know how to detect good points

Next question: **How to match them?**



Lots of possibilities

- Simple option: match square windows around the point
- State of the art approach: SIFT
  - David Lowe, UBC http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~lowe/keypoints/

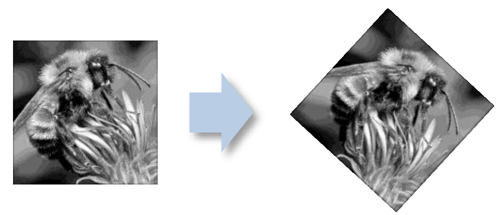
Invariance vs. discriminability

- Invariance:
  - Descriptor shouldn't change even if image is transformed
- Discriminability:
  - Descriptor should be highly unique for each point

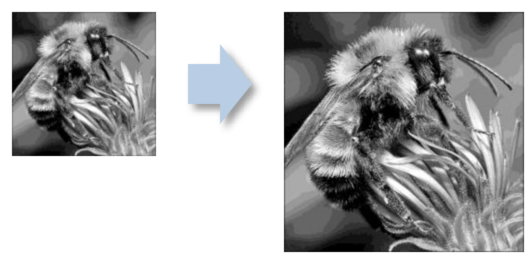
Image transformations revisited

- Geometric

Rotation

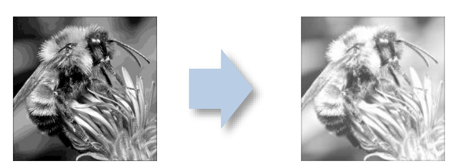


Scale



- Photometric

Intensity change



Invariant descriptors

- We looked at invariant / covariant **detectors**
- Most feature descriptors are also designed to be invariant to
  - Translation, 2D rotation, scale
- They can usually also handle
  - Limited 3D rotations (SIFT works up to about 60 degrees)
  - Limited affine transforms (some are fully affine invariant)
  - Limited illumination/contrast changes

How to achieve invariance

Need both of the following:

1. Make sure your detector is invariant
2. Design an invariant feature descriptor
   - Simplest descriptor: a single 0
     - What’s this invariant to?
   - Next simplest descriptor: a square, axis-aligned 5x5 window of pixels
     - What’s this invariant to?
   - Let’s look at some better approaches…

Rotation invariance for feature descriptors

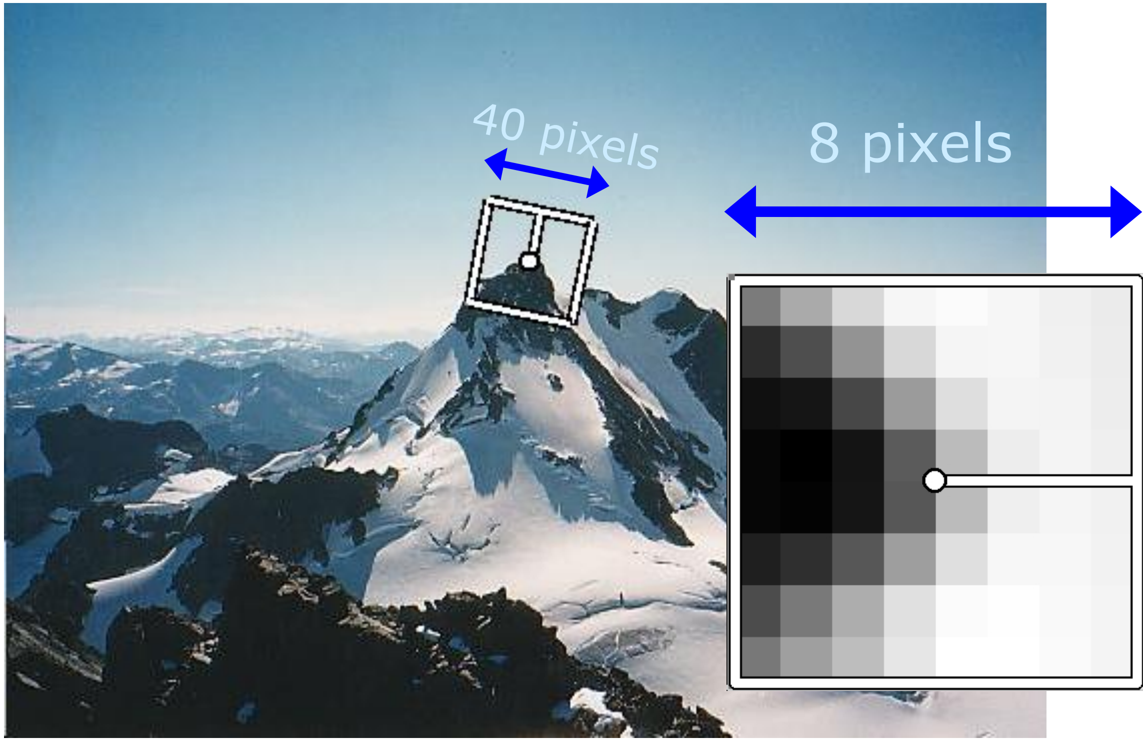
- Find dominant orientation of the image patch
  - E.g., given by $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{max}}$, the eigenvector of **H** corresponding to λ_{max} (the *larger* eigenvalue)
  - Rotate the patch according to this angle

Figure by Matthew Brown

Multiscale Oriented PatcheS descriptor

Take 40x40 square window around detected feature

- Scale to 1/5 size (using prefiltering)
- Rotate to horizontal
- Sample 8x8 square window centered at feature
- Intensity normalize the window by subtracting the mean, dividing by the standard deviation in the window



Adapted from slide by Matthew Brown

Detections at multiple scales

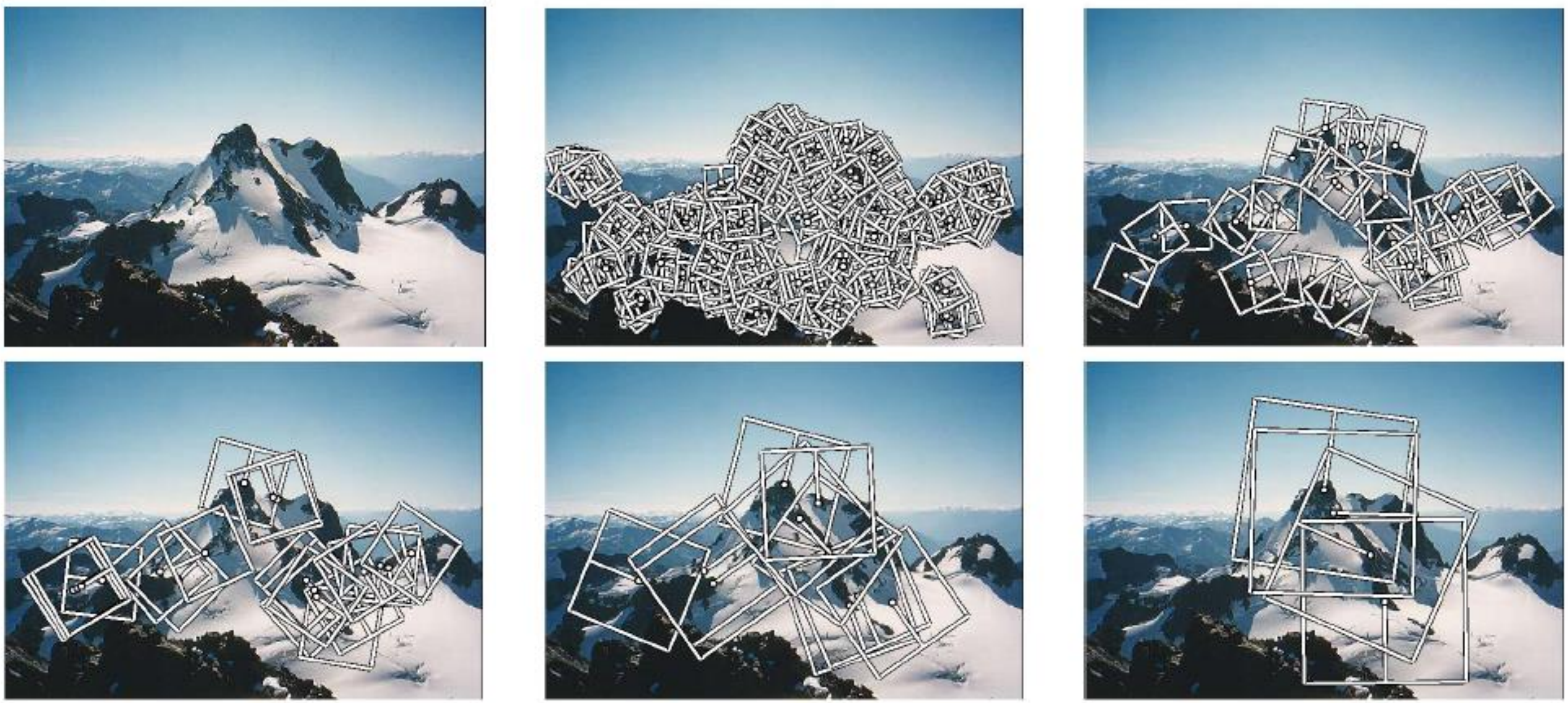


Figure 1. Multi-scale Oriented Patches (MOPS) extracted at five pyramid levels from one of the Matier images. The boxes show the feature orientation and the region from which the descriptor vector is sampled.

Scale Invariant Feature Transform

Basic idea:

- Take 16x16 square window around detected feature
- Compute edge orientation (angle of the gradient - 90°) for each pixel
- Throw out weak edges (threshold gradient magnitude)
- Create histogram of surviving edge orientations

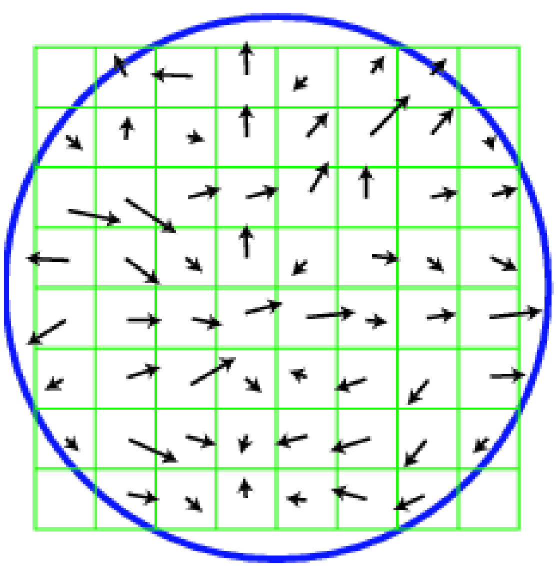
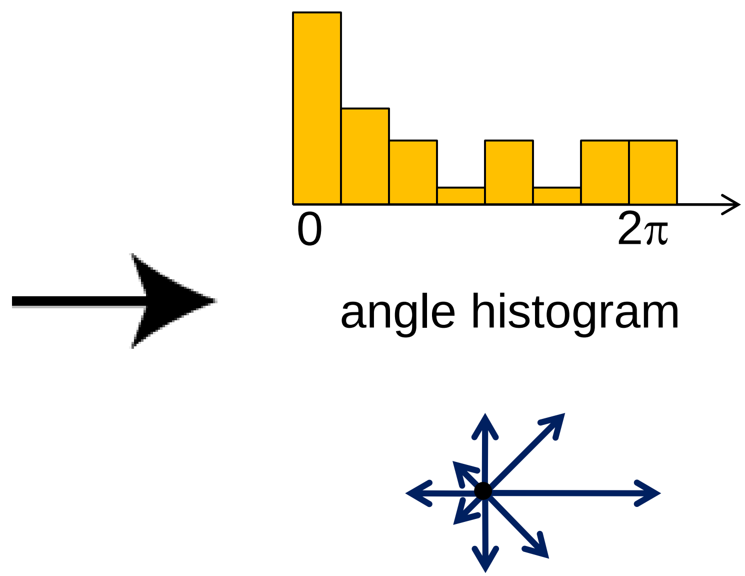


Image gradients



Adapted from slide by David Lowe

SIFT descriptor

Full version

- Divide the 16x16 window into a 4x4 grid of cells (2x2 case shown below)
- Compute an orientation histogram for each cell
- 16 cells * 8 orientations = 128 dimensional descriptor

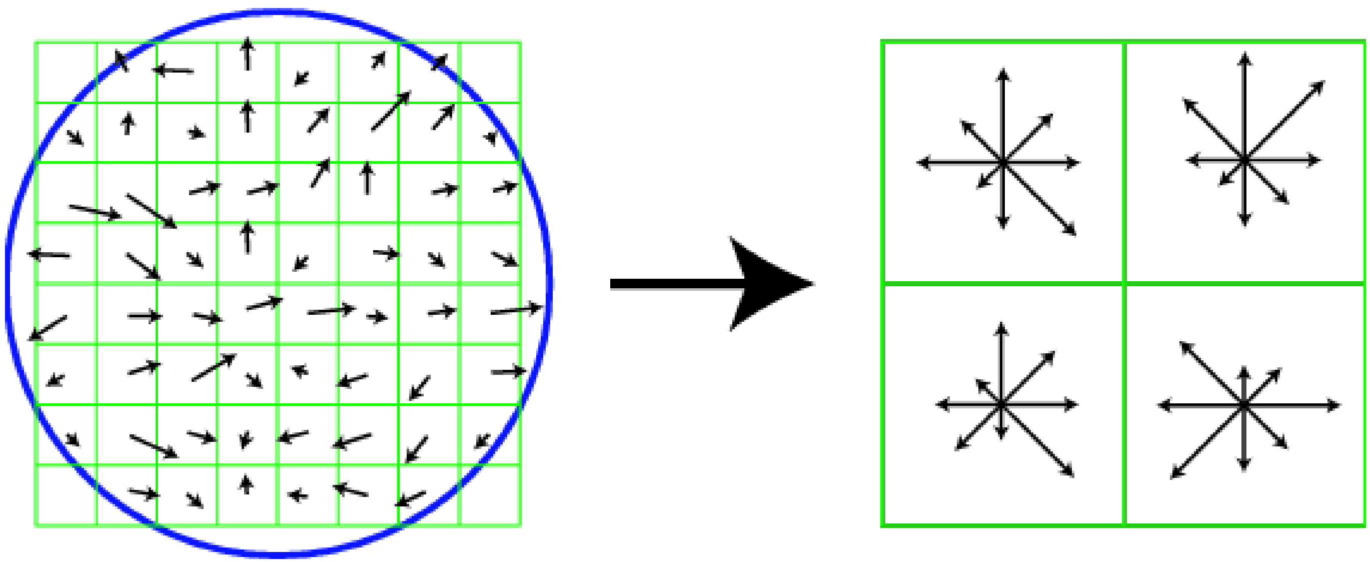


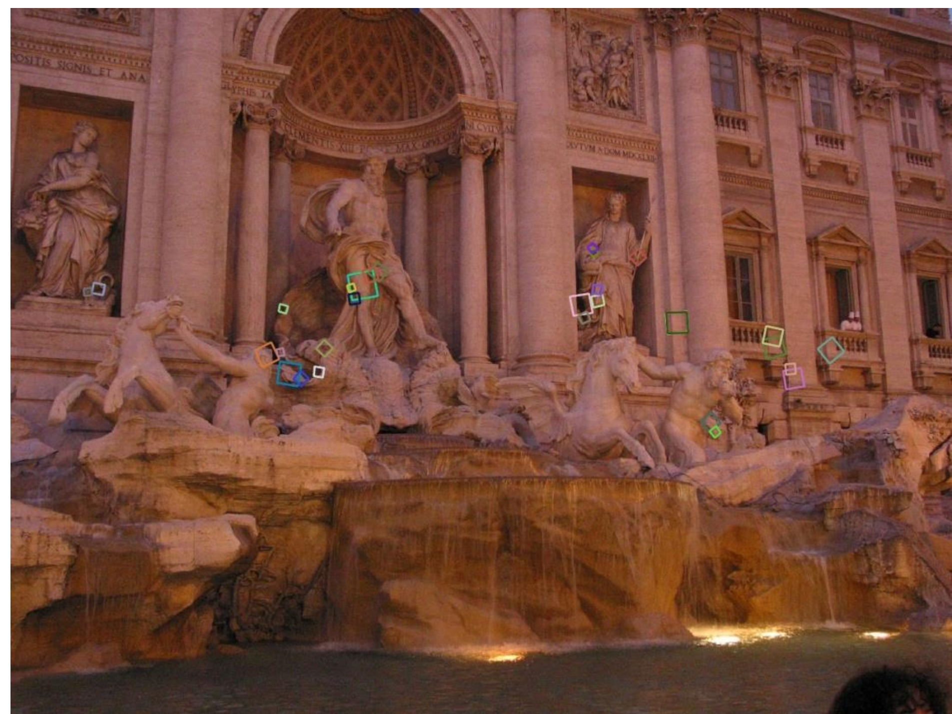
Image gradients　　Keypoint descriptor

Adapted from slide by David Lowe

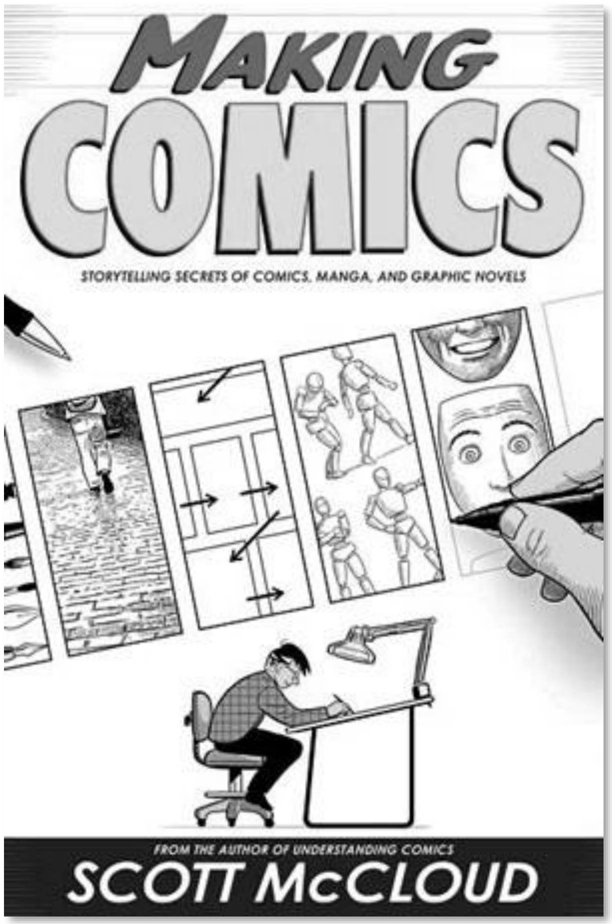
Properties of SIFT

Extraordinarily robust matching technique

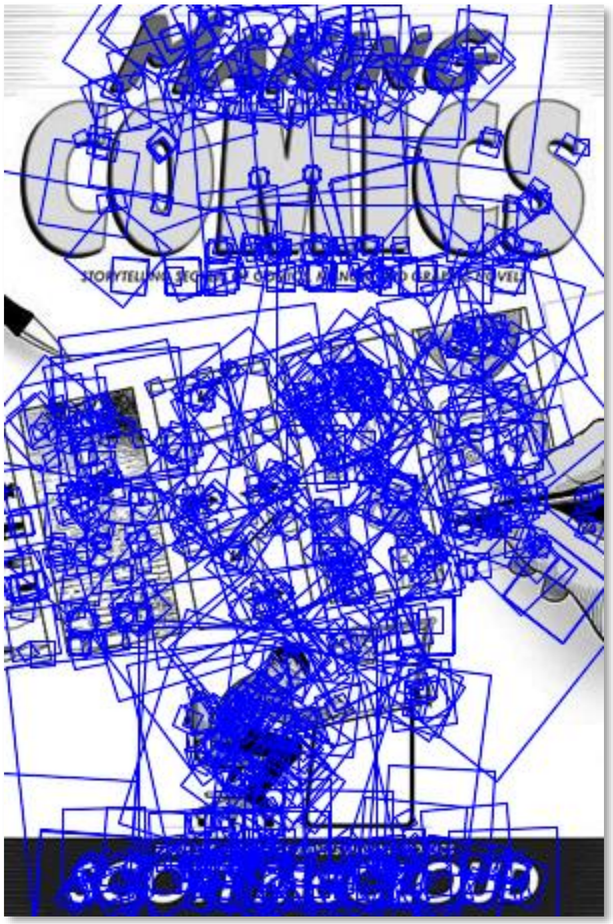
- Can handle changes in viewpoint
  - Up to about 60 degree out of plane rotation
- Can handle significant changes in illumination
  - Sometimes even day vs. night (below)
- Fast and efficient—can run in real time
- Lots of code available
  - http://people.csail.mit.edu/albert/ladypack/wiki/index.php/Known_implementations_of_SIFT



SIFT Example



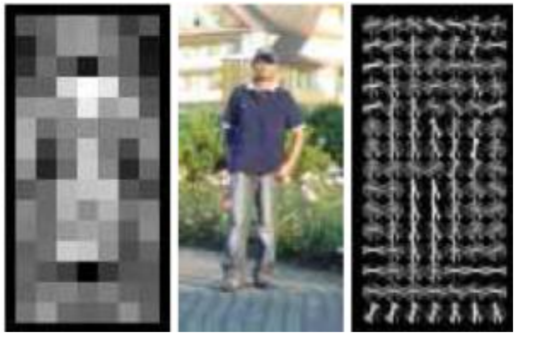
sift



868 SIFT features

Other descriptors

- HOG: Histogram of Gradients (HOG)
  - Dalal/Triggs
  - Sliding window, pedestrian detection



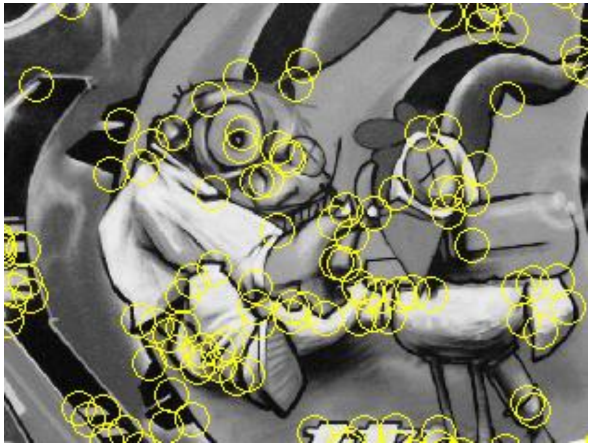
- FREAK: Fast Retina Keypoint
  - Perceptually motivated
  - Used in Visual SLAM
- LIFT: Learned Invariant Feature Transform
  - Learned via deep learning

    https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.09114

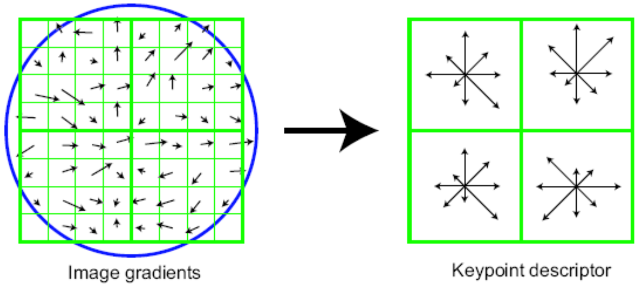
Questions?

Summary

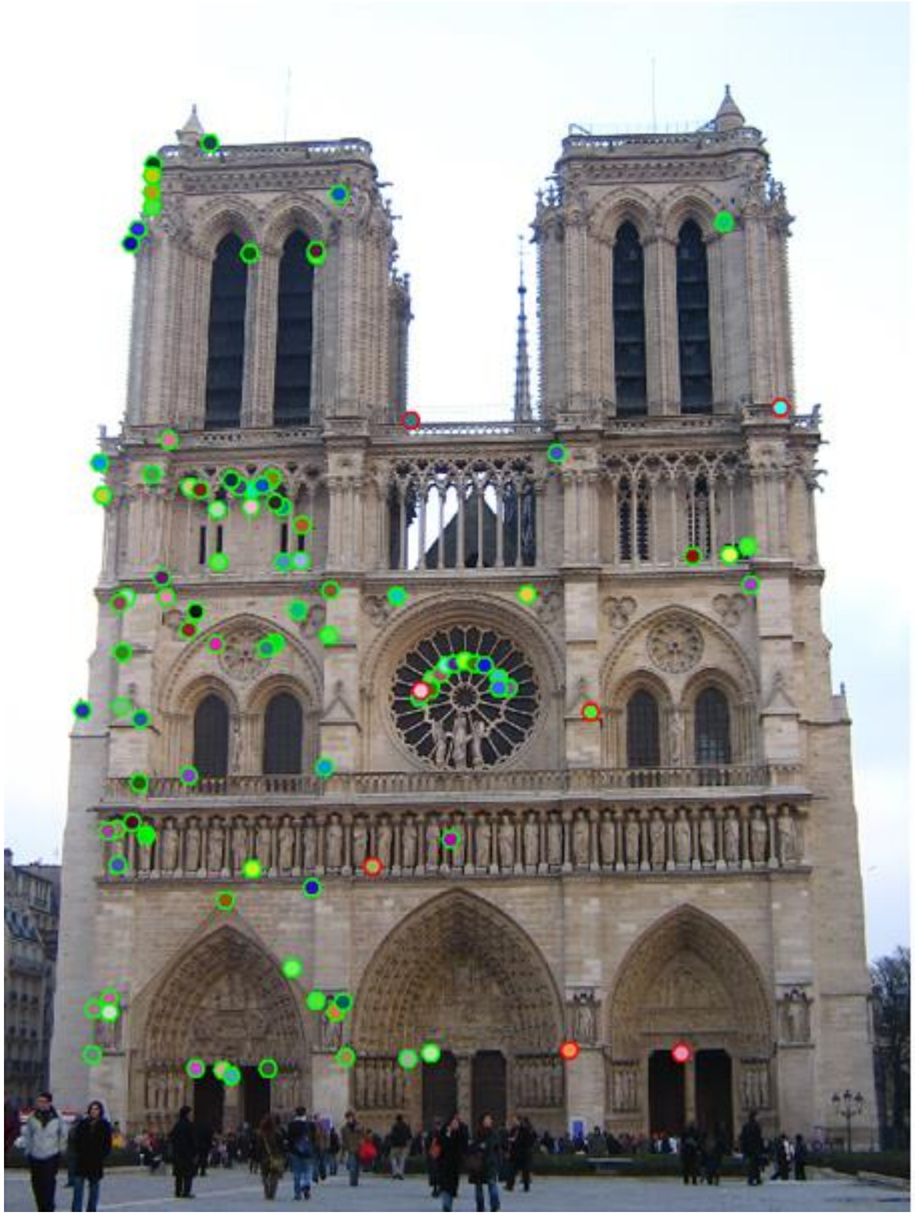
- Keypoint detection: repeatable and distinctive
  - Corners, blobs, stable regions
  - Harris, DoG

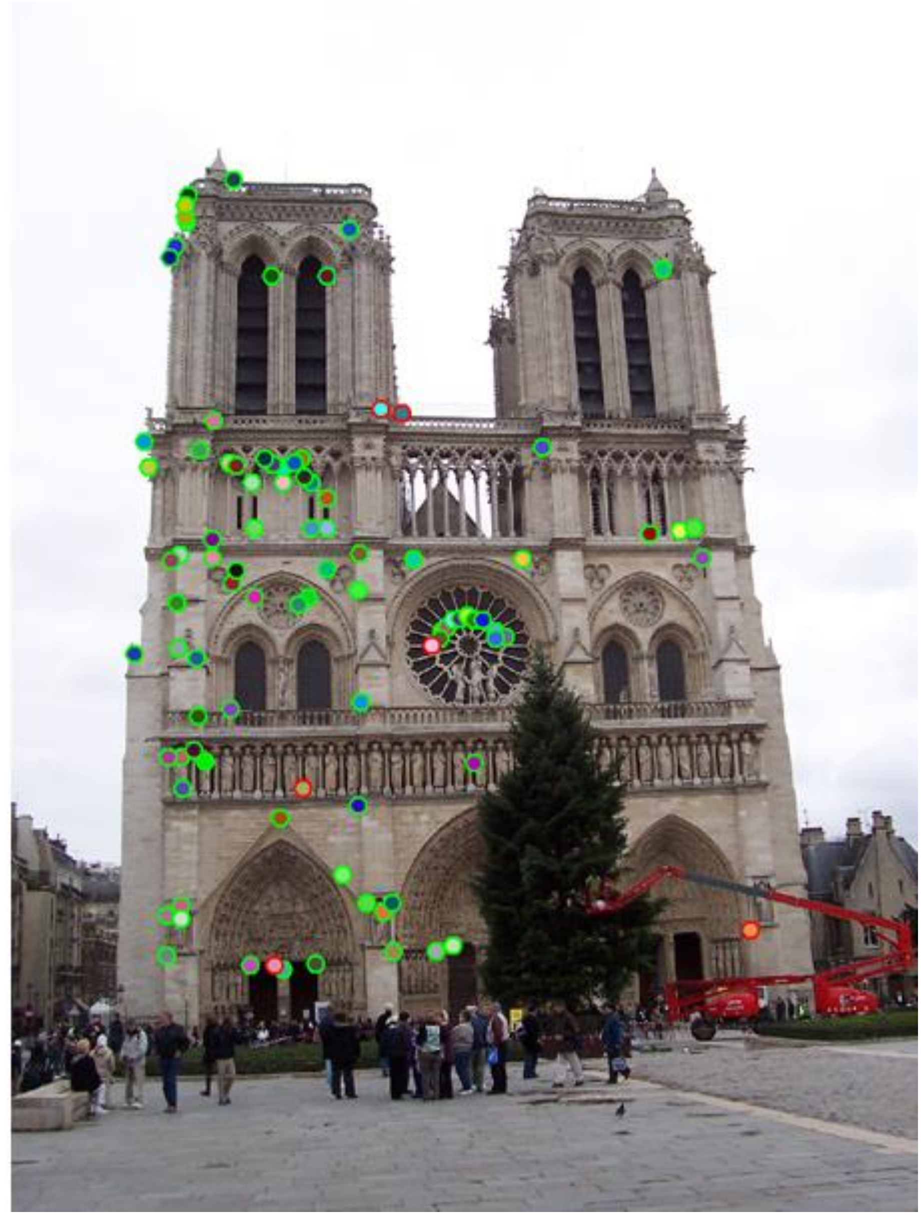


- Descriptors: robust and selective
  - spatial histograms of orientation
  - SIFT and variants are typically good for stitching and recognition
  - But, need not stick to one



Which features match?





Feature matching

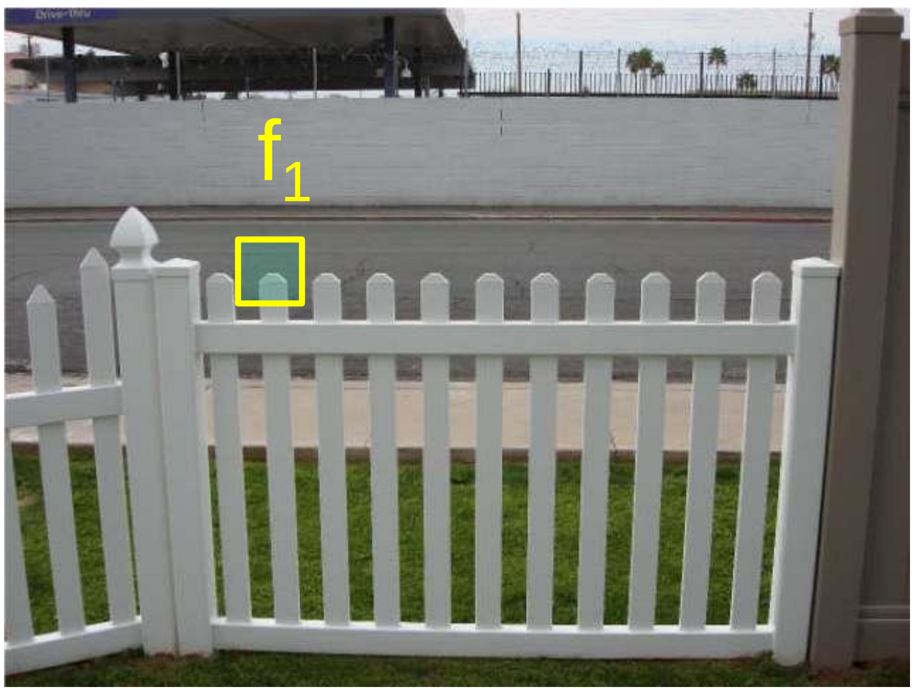
Given a feature in I_1, how to find the best match in I_2?

1. Define distance function that compares two descriptors
2. Test all the features in I_2, find the one with min distance

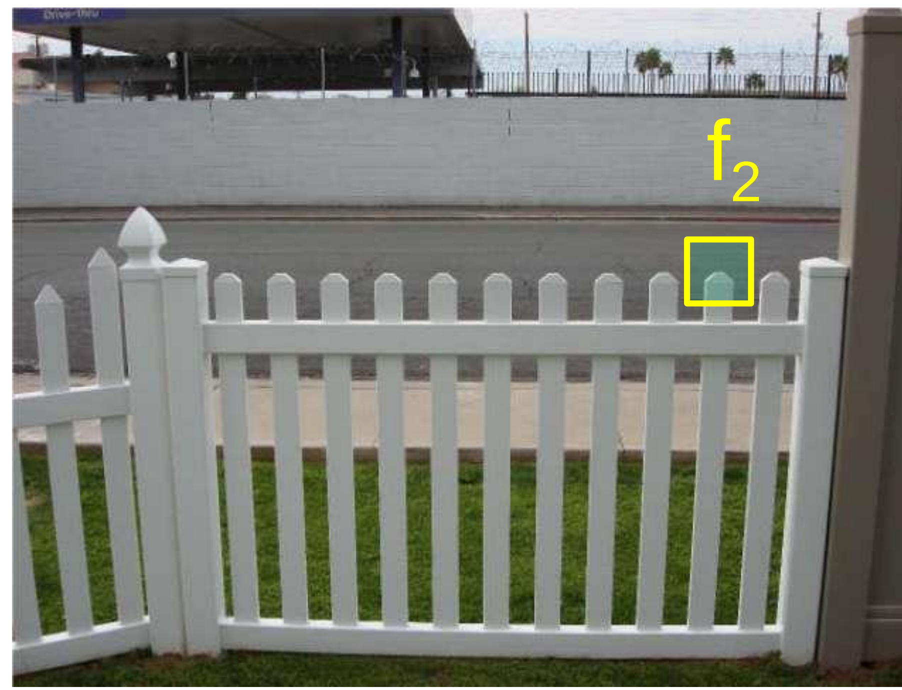
Feature distance

How to define the difference between two features f_1, f_2?

- Simple approach: L_2 distance, $||f_1 - f_2||$
- can give small distances for ambiguous (incorrect) matches



I_1

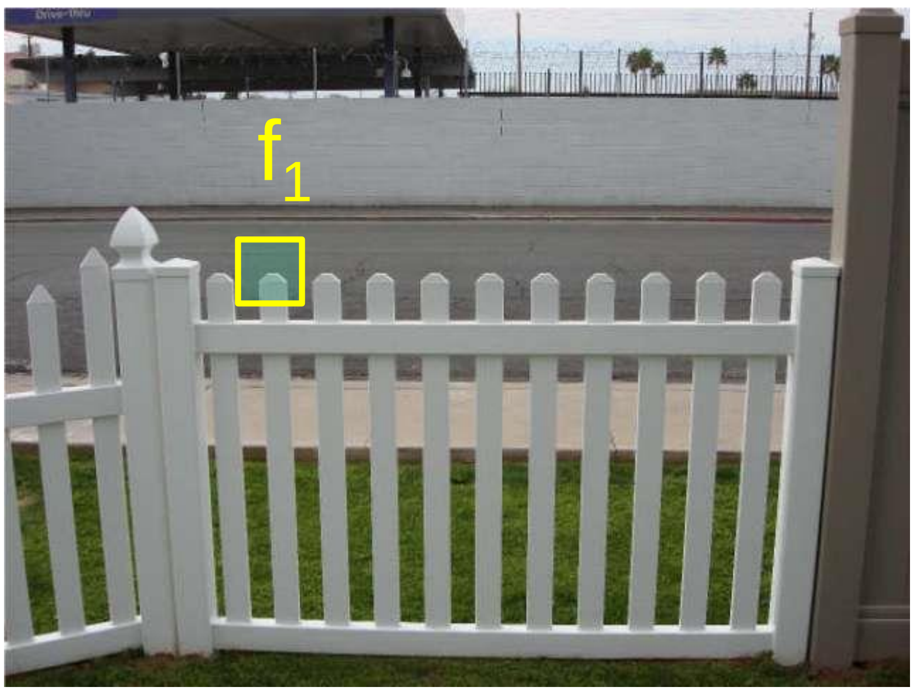


I_2

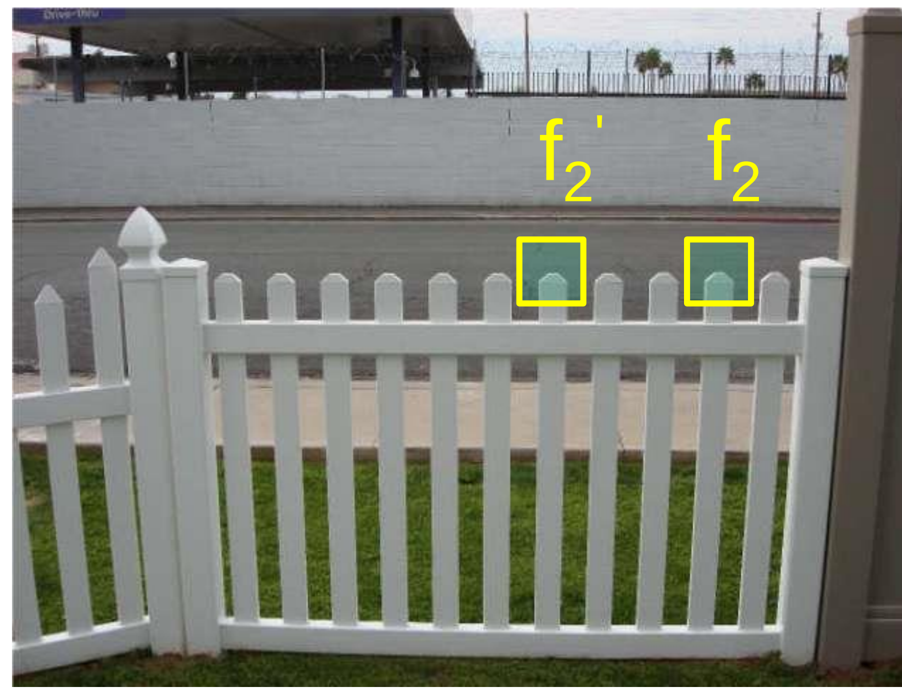
Feature distance

How to define the difference between two features f_1, f_2?

- Better approach: ratio distance = $||f_1 - f_2|| \,/\, ||f_1 - f_2'||$
  - f_2 is best SSD match to f_1 in I_2
  - f_2' is 2^{nd} best SSD match to f_1 in I_2
  - gives large values for ambiguous matches



I_1

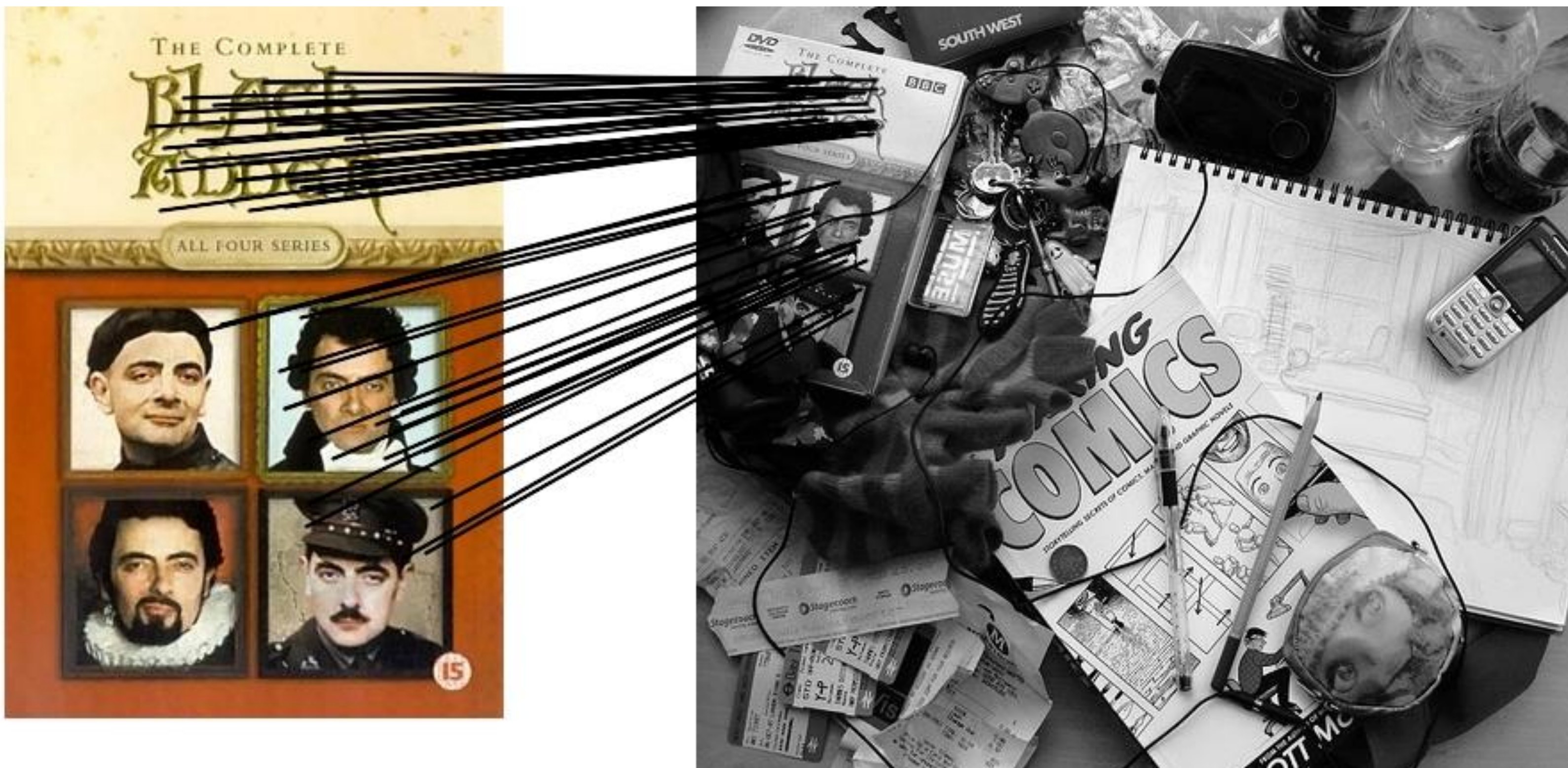


I_2

Feature distance

- Does the SSD vs “ratio distance” change the best match to a given feature in image 1?

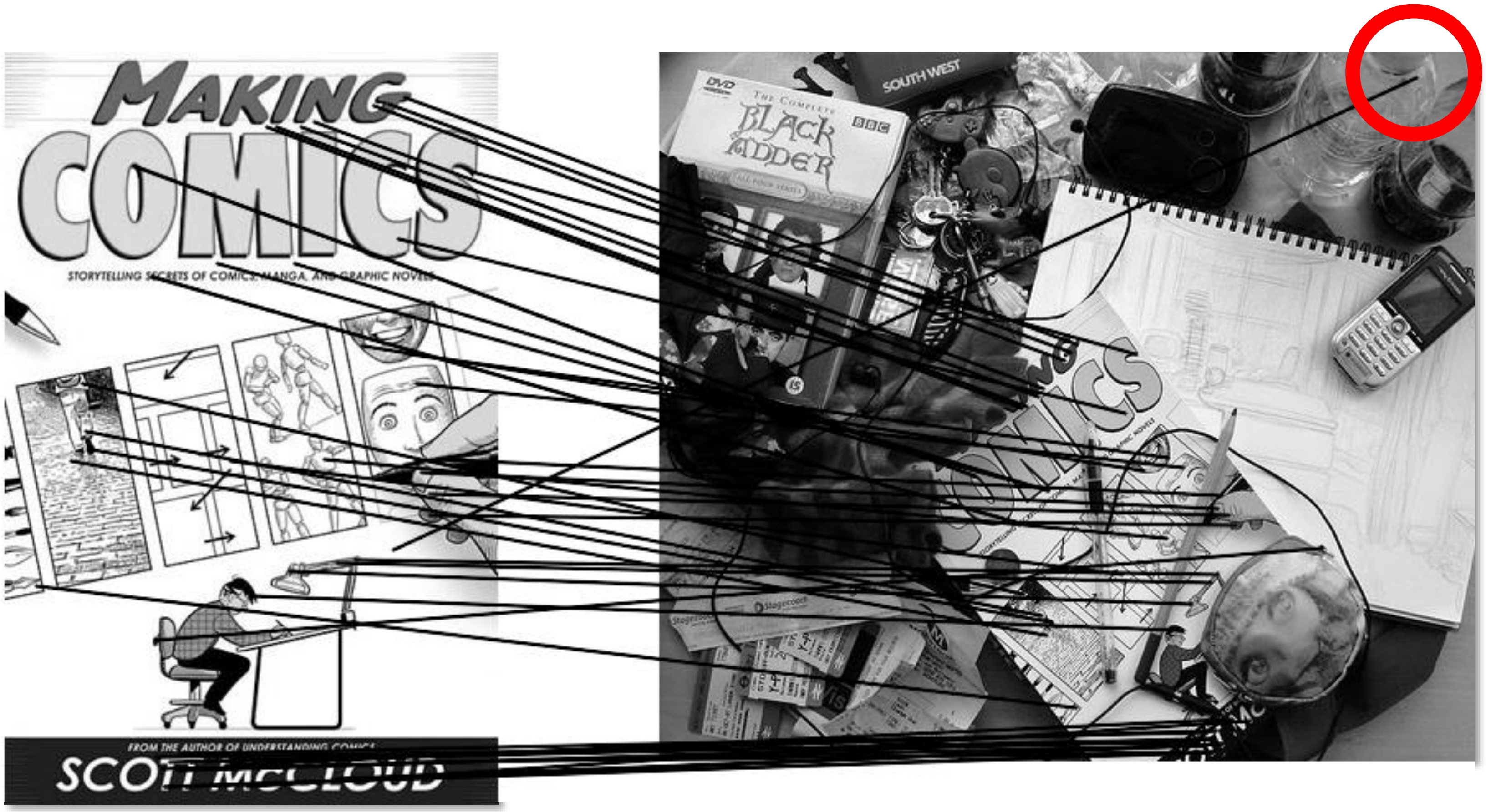
Feature matching example



58 matches (thresholded by ratio score)

Feature matching example

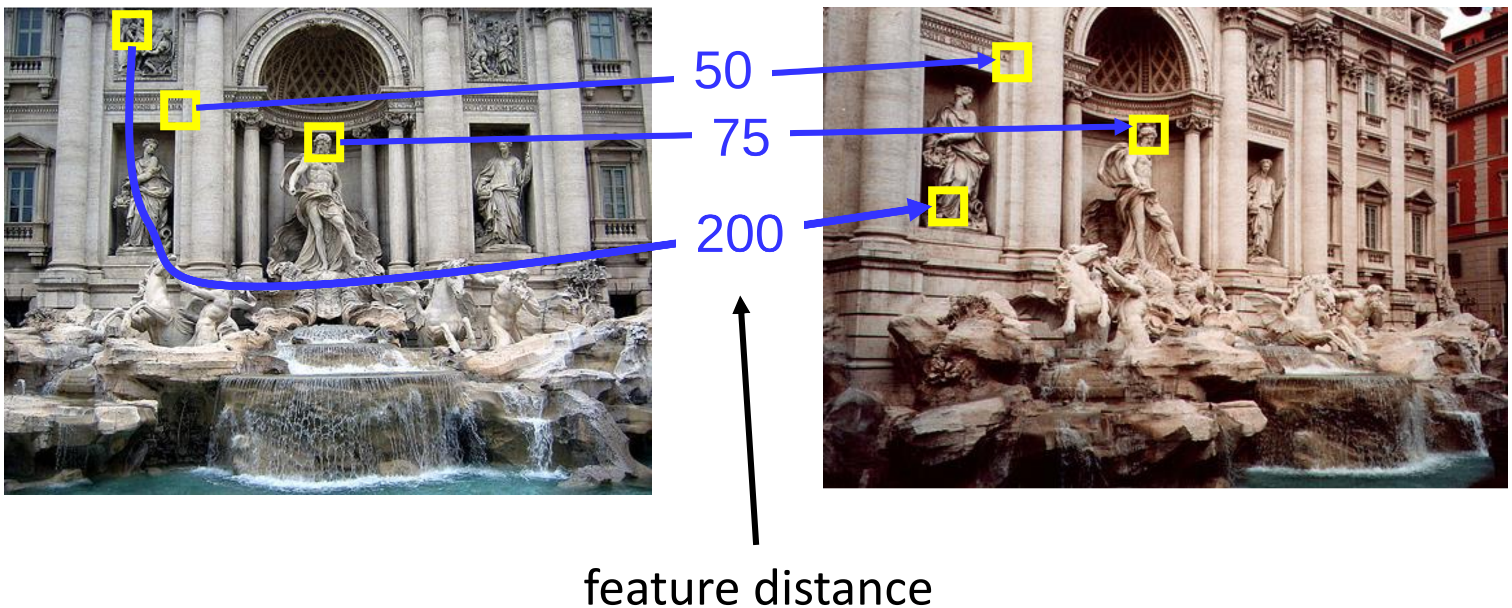
We'll deal with **outliers** later



51 matches (thresholded by ratio score)

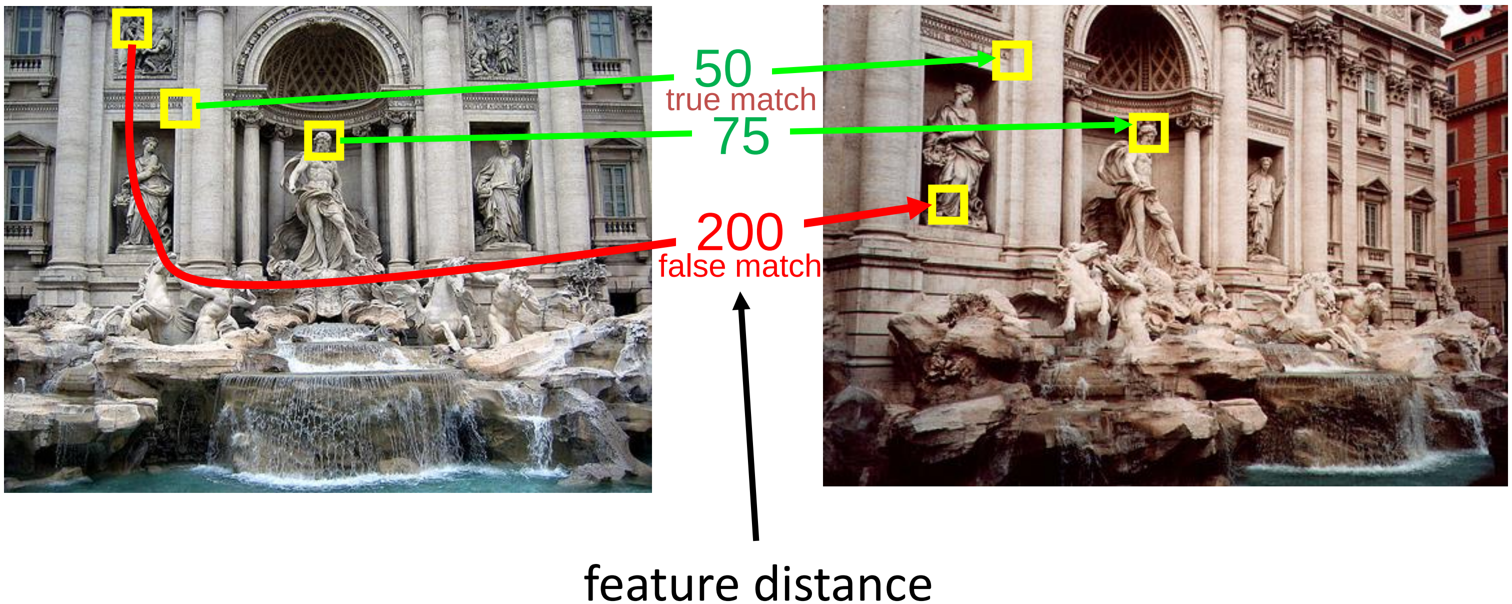
Evaluating the results

How can we measure the performance of a feature matcher?



True/false positives

How can we measure the performance of a feature matcher?

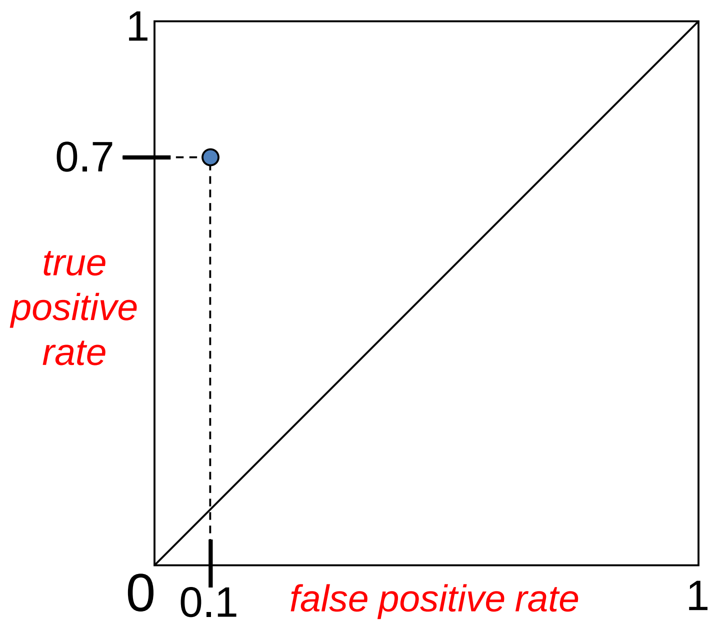


The distance threshold affects performance

- True positives = # of detected matches that are correct
  - Suppose we want to maximize these—how to choose threshold?
- False positives = # of detected matches that are incorrect
  - Suppose we want to minimize these—how to choose threshold?

Evaluating the results

How can we measure the performance of a feature matcher?



$$\frac{\text{\# true positives}}{\text{\# matching features (positives)}}$$

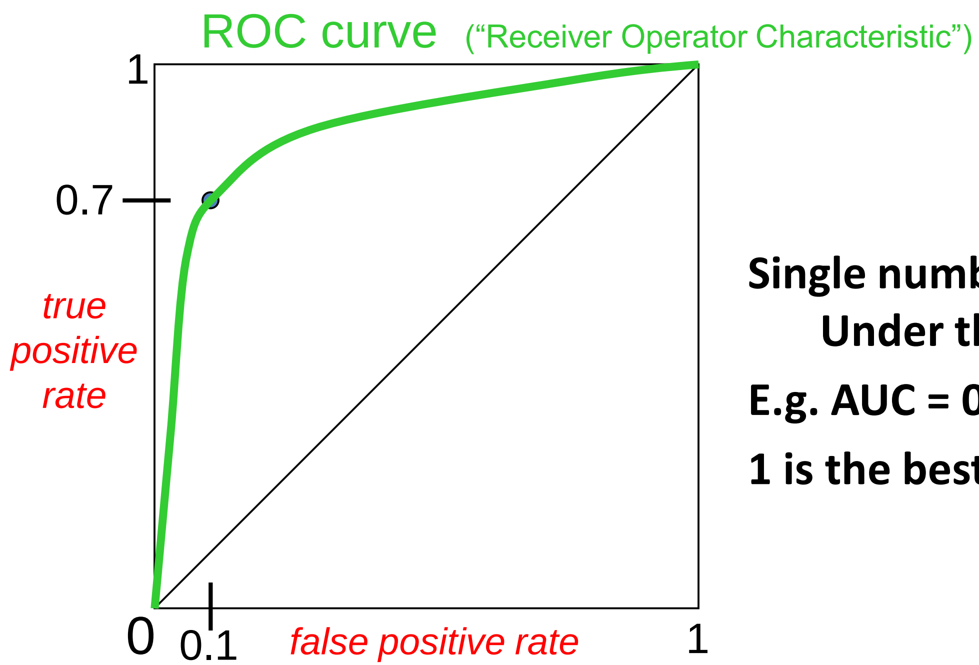
“recall”

$$\frac{\text{\# false positives}}{\text{\# unmatched features (negatives)}}$$

1 - “precision”

Evaluating the results

How can we measure the performance of a feature matcher?



$$\frac{\text{\# true positives}}{\text{\# matching features (positives)}}$$

“recall”

$$\frac{\text{\# false positives}}{\text{\# unmatched features (negatives)}}$$

1 - “precision”

Single number: Area Under the Curve (AUC)

E.g. AUC = 0.87

1 is the best

More on feature detection/description

http://www.robots.ox.ac.uk/~vgg/research/affine/
http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~lowe/keypoints/
http://www.vision.ee.ethz.ch/~surf/

Publications

Region detectors

- *Harris-Affine & Hessian Affine*: K. Mikolajczyk and C. Schmid, Scale and Affine invariant interest point detectors. In IJC V 60(1):63-86, 2004. PDF
- *MSER*: J.Matas, O. Chum, M. Urban, and T. Pajdla, Robust wide baseline stereo from maximally stable extremal regions. In BMVC p. 384-393, 2002. PDF
- *IBR & EBR*: T.Tuytelaars and L. Van Gool, Matching widely separated views based on affine invariant regions . In IJCV 59(1):61-85, 2004. PDF
- *Salient regions*: T. Kadir, A. Zisserman, and M. Brady, An affine invariant salient region detector. In ECCV p. 404-416, 2004. PDF
- *All Detectors - Survey*: T. Tuytelaars and K. Mikolajczyk , Local Invariant Feature Detectors - Survey. In CVG, 3(1):1-110, 2008. PDF

Region descriptors

- *SIFT*: D. Lowe, Distinctive image features from scale invariant keypoints. In IJCV 60(2):91-110, 2004. PDF

Performance evaluation

- K. Mikolajczyk, T. Tuytelaars, C. Schmid, A. Zisserman, J. Matas, F. Schaffalitzky, T. Kadir and L. Van Gool, A comparison of affine region detectors. In IJCV 65(1/2):43-72, 2005. PDF
- K. Mikolajczyk, C. Schmid, A performance evaluation of local descriptors. In PAMI 27(10):1615-1630 . PDF

Lots of applications

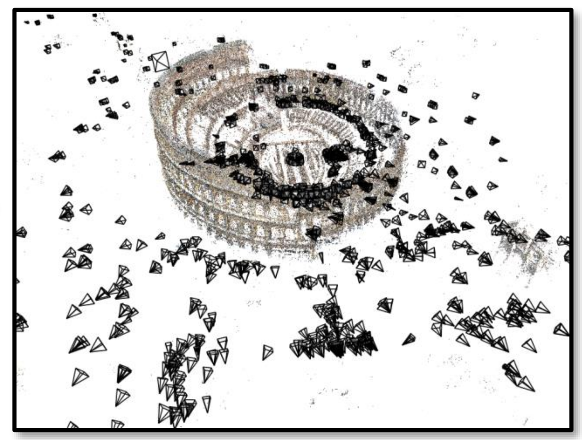
Features are used for:

- Image alignment (e.g., mosaics)
- 3D reconstruction
- Motion tracking
- Object recognition
- Indexing and database retrieval
- Robot navigation
- … other

Object recognition (David Lowe)

3D Reconstruction

Internet Photos ("Colosseum")



Reconstructed 3D cameras and points

Augmented Reality

Questions?