



北京交通大学

图像处理与机器学习

Digital Image Processing and Machine Learning

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第九章 应用实例

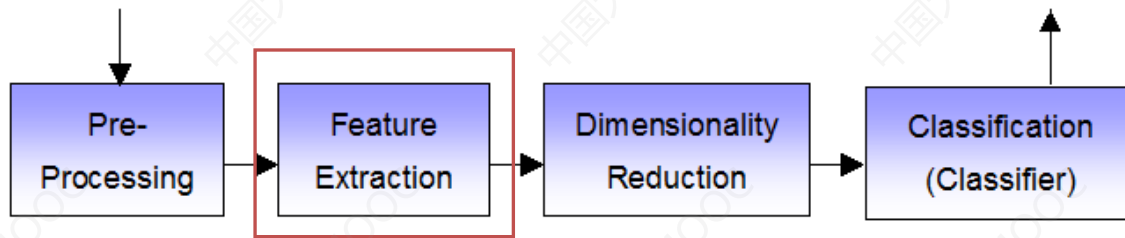
复杂背景人脸检测算法

Face detection from cluttered images



Face Detection from Cluttered images

◆ System Overview





Face Detection from Cluttered images

◆ Feature extraction

-- Gray levels

-- Gradient features

-- Gabor features

-- Harr features



gray levels of 368 pixels

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2 \dots x_{368})^T$$



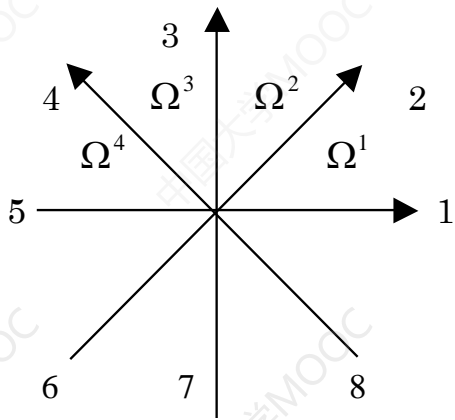
Face Detection from Cluttered images

◆ Feature extraction

-- Gradient features

Sobel gradient vector: $u(x, y) = [u_x, u_y]^T$

Eight chain-code directions





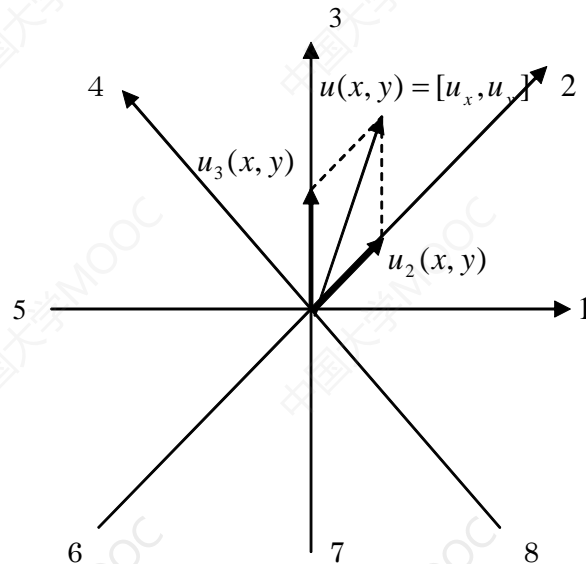
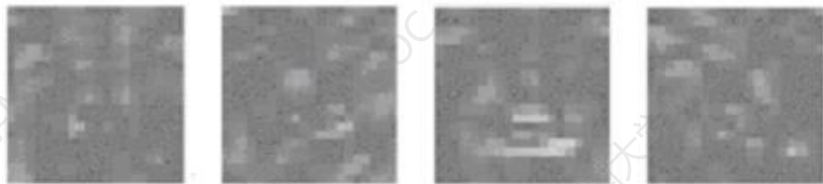
Face Detection from Cluttered images

- 8 directional sub-images:

$$f_d(x, y), d = 1, 2, \dots, 8$$

- 4 orientation sub-images:

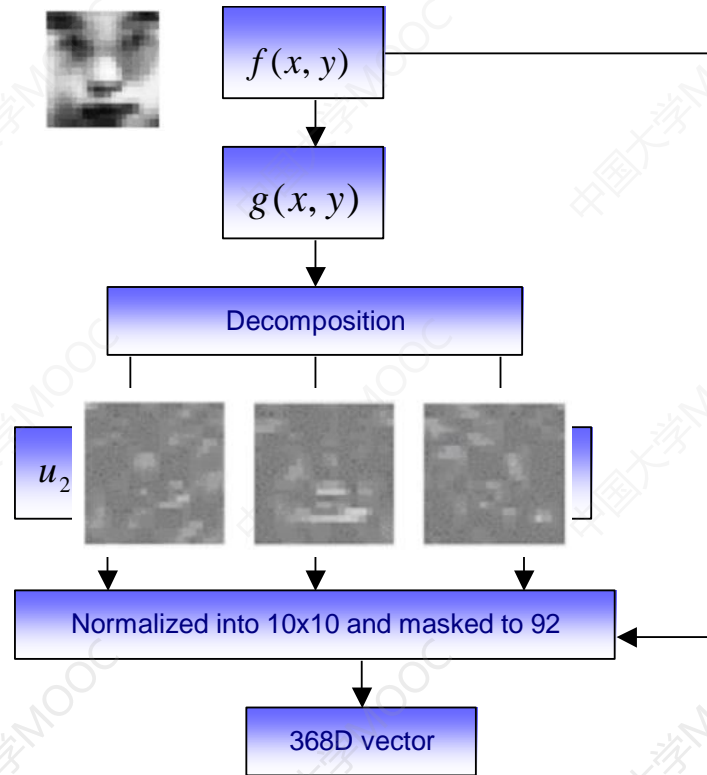
$$o_r_d(x, y), d = 1, 2, \dots, 4$$





Face Detection from Cluttered images

- Feature vector construction
 - Intensity image
 - 3 orientation sub-images
 - Down-sampled, masked
- 368D feature vector





Face Detection from Cluttered images

➤ 2D Gabor Filter

-- Space domain impulse function:

$$h(x, y) = \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma_g^2}\right)\right] \cos(2\pi(u_0x + v_0y))$$

-- Associated 2D Fourier transform:

$$H(u, v) = A\left\{\exp\left[-\left(\frac{(u - u_0)^2 + (v - v_0)^2}{2\sigma_G^2}\right)\right] + \exp\left[-\left(\frac{(u + u_0)^2 + (v + v_0)^2}{2\sigma_G^2}\right)\right]\right\}$$

$$A = 2\pi\sigma_g^2, \quad \sigma_G = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_g}$$

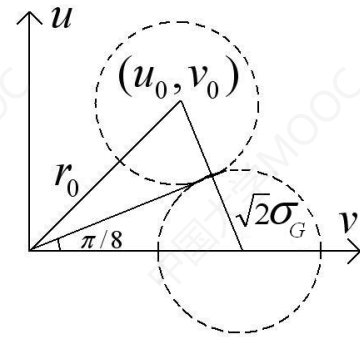
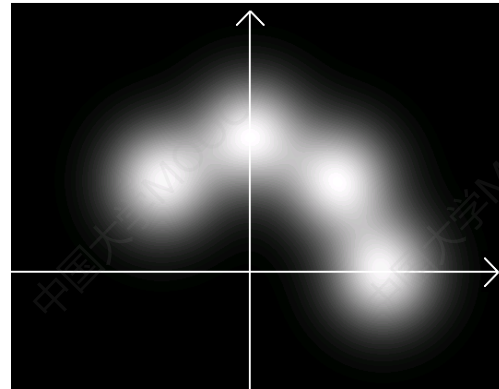


Face Detection from Cluttered images

➤ Gabor filter design $H(u, v) = A\{\exp[-(\frac{(u - u_0)^2 + (v - v_0)^2}{2\sigma_G^2})] + \exp[-(\frac{(u + u_0)^2 + (v + v_0)^2}{2\sigma_G^2})]\}$

-- The parameters of Gabor filter:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2}\sigma_G \leq r_0 \sin(\frac{\pi}{8}) \\ r_0 + \sqrt{2}\sigma_G \leq r_{\max} \\ r_{\max} = 0.25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_0 = 0.18 \\ \sigma_G = 0.05 \\ \sigma_g = 3.2 \end{cases}$$





Face Detection from Cluttered images

➤ Gabor filter design

-- Gabor representation of image

$$O(x, y, u, v) = I(x, y) * h(x, y, u, v)$$



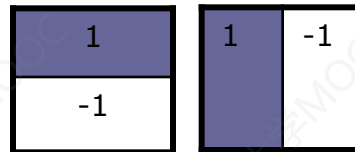
Down-sampled, masked

-- 368D Gabor feature vector



Face Detection from Cluttered images

- Two types of basis 2D Harr functions:



- Harr wavelet coefficients coded in gray levels



Down-sampled, masked

368D Harr feature vector

- Amplitude projections

$$Am_h = \sum_{x=1}^{20} I(x, y), Am_v = \sum_{y=1}^{20} I(x, y); \quad 1 \leq x, y \leq 20$$



Face Detection from Cluttered images

◆ Feature extraction

-- Gray levels

$\vec{x}_{intensity}$

-- Gradient features

$\vec{x}_{gradient}$

-- Gabor features

\vec{x}_{Gabor}

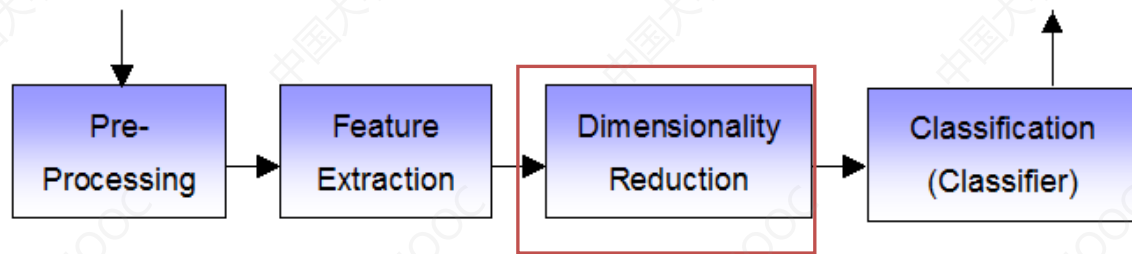
-- Harr features

\vec{x}_{Harr}



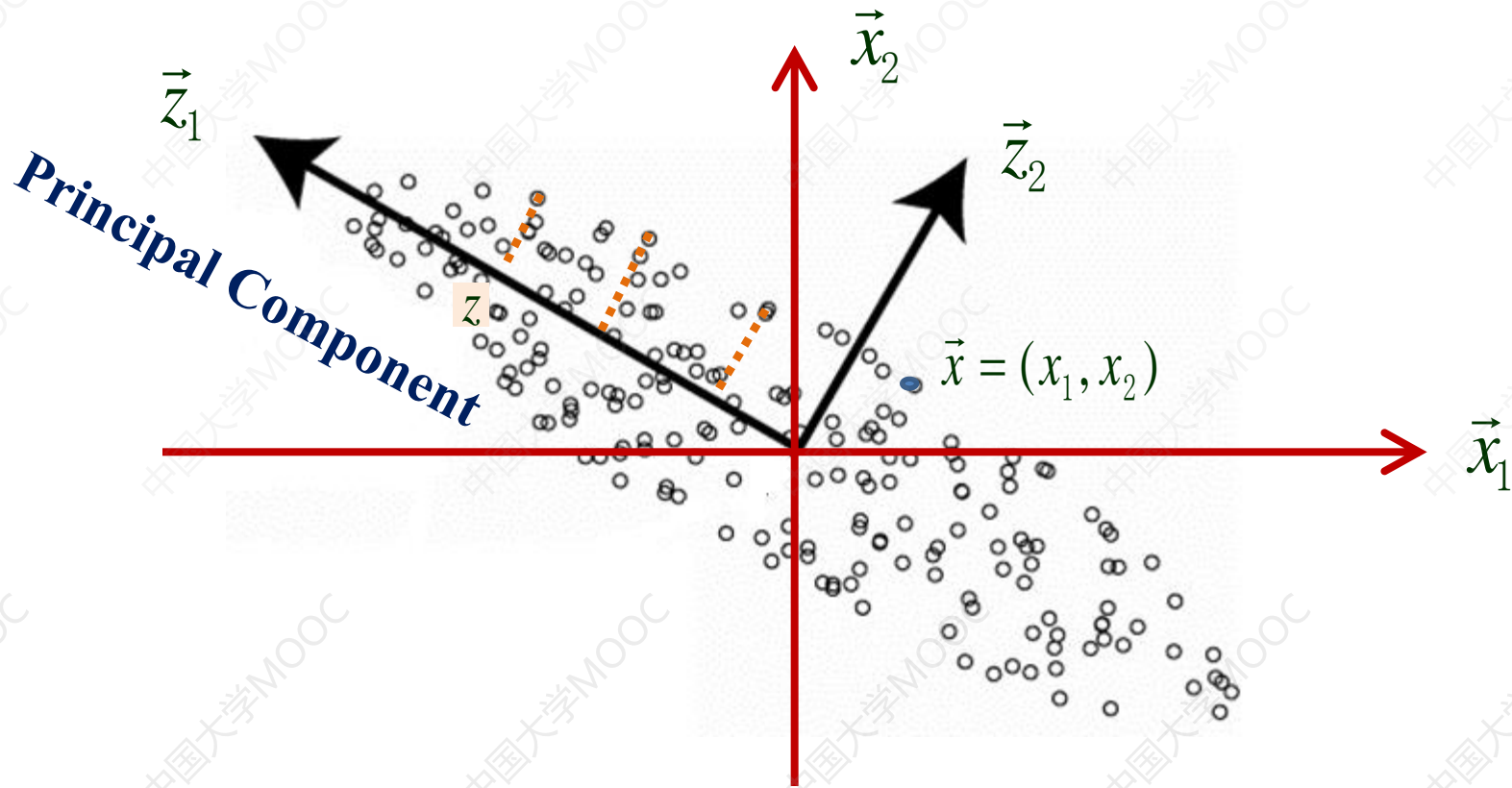
Face Detection from Cluttered images

◆ System Overview





Face Detection from Cluttered images





Face Detection from Cluttered images



original face

reconstructed by 1
eigenvector

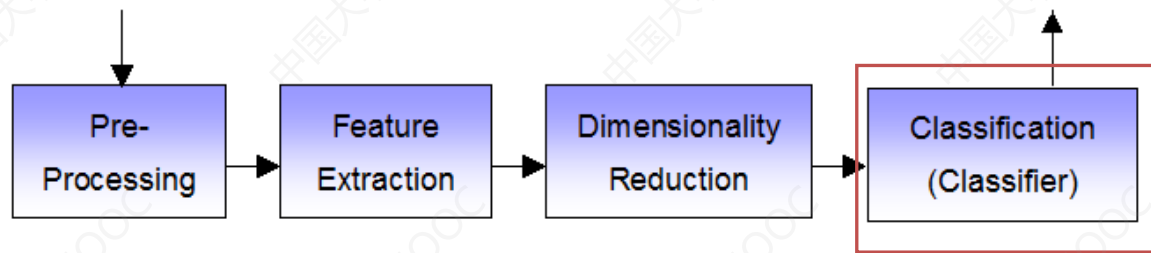
reconstructed by 10
eigenvectors

reconstructed by 20
eigenvectors



Face Detection from Cluttered images

◆ System Overview





谢 谢

本课程所引用的一些素材为主讲老师多年的教学积累，来源于多种媒体及同事和同行的交流，难以一一注明出处，特此说明并表示感谢！