



HA NOI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Thị giác máy tính

Ch4.1: Phát hiện biên

Nguyễn Thị Oanh
oanhnt@soict.hust.edu.vn

1

Nội dung

- Vai trò của biên và cách tiếp cận chung
- Phát hiện biên
 - Image gradient: sobel, prewitt
 - Canny detector
 - Laplacian
- Phát hiện đường thẳng
 - Hough transform
 - Ransac

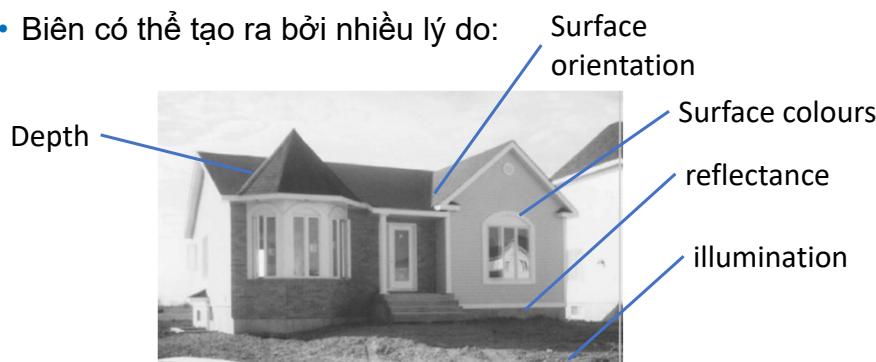


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

2

Biên là gì (edge/contour) ?

- Nơi có sự thay đổi cường độ sáng trong ảnh
- Thường xảy ra ở ranh giới giữa các vùng khác nhau trong ảnh
- Biên có thể tạo ra bởi nhiều lý do:

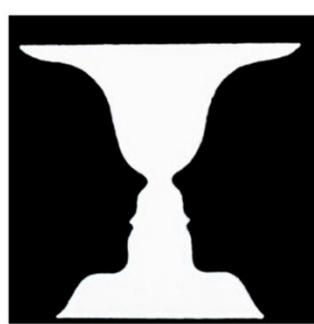


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3

Vai trò của biên

- What do you see ?

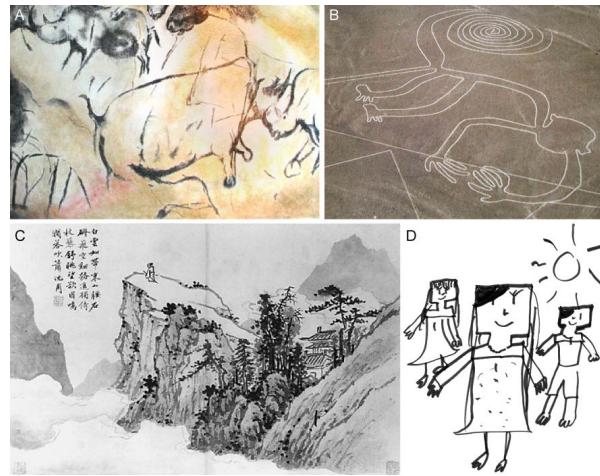


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

4

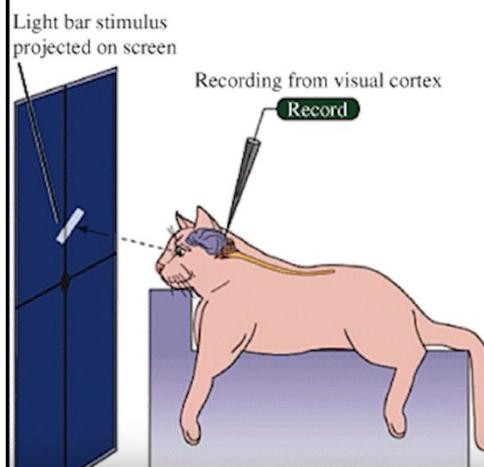
Vai trò của biên

- (A) Cave painting at Chauvet, France, about 30,000 B.C.;
 (B) Aerial photograph of the picture of a monkey as part of the Nazca Lines geoglyphs, Peru, about 700 – 200 B.C.;
 (C) Shen Zhou (1427–1509 A.D.): Poet on a mountain top, ink on paper, China;
 (D) Line drawing by 7-year old I. Lleras (2010 A.D.).

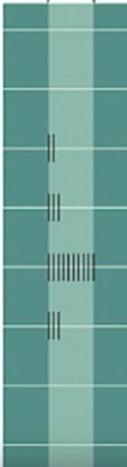


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

5

A Experimental setup**B** Stimulus orientation

Stimulus presented



Hubel & Wiesel, 1960s



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

6

152 Biederman

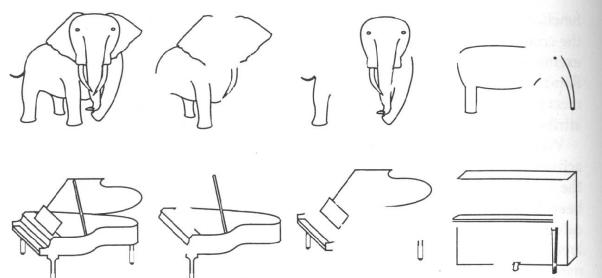


Figure 4.14
Complementary-part images. From an original intact image (left column), two complemen-

Can we recognize these objects?

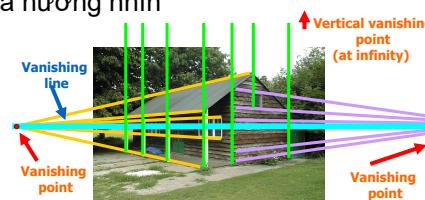


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

7

Phát hiện biên

- Mục tiêu: xác định nơi có sự thay đổi cường độ sáng trên ảnh
 - Về mặt trực quan, thông tin ngữ nghĩa hoặc hình dáng trong ảnh được thể hiện thông qua biên
 - Biên thể hiện thông tin cấp cao hơn so với điểm
- Lý do?
 - Trích chọn thông tin, nhận dạng đối tượng
 - Xác định thông tin hình học và hướng nhìn



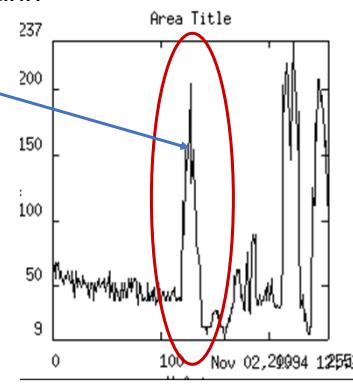
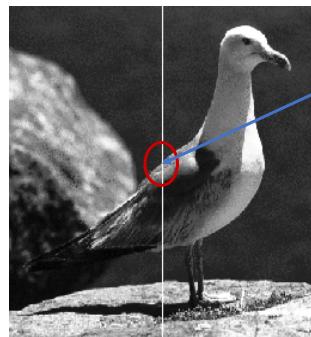
Source: J. Hayes
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

8

Phát hiện biên ?

- Intensity profile:

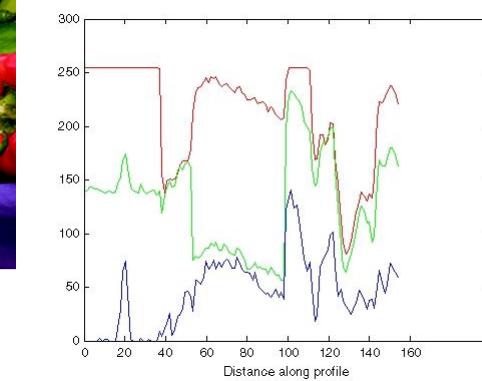
- Biểu diễn giá trị của các điểm ảnh được lấy đều dọc theo một đường nào đó trên ảnh



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

9

Image profile



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

<https://www.mathworks.com/help/images/intensity-profile-of-images.html>

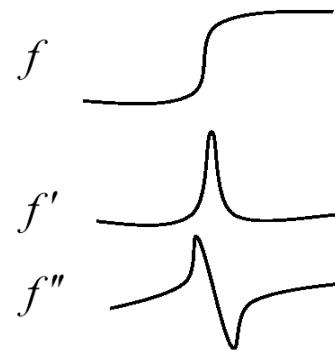
10

Phát hiện biên ?

- Biên là vị trí có sự thay đổi nhanh về cường độ

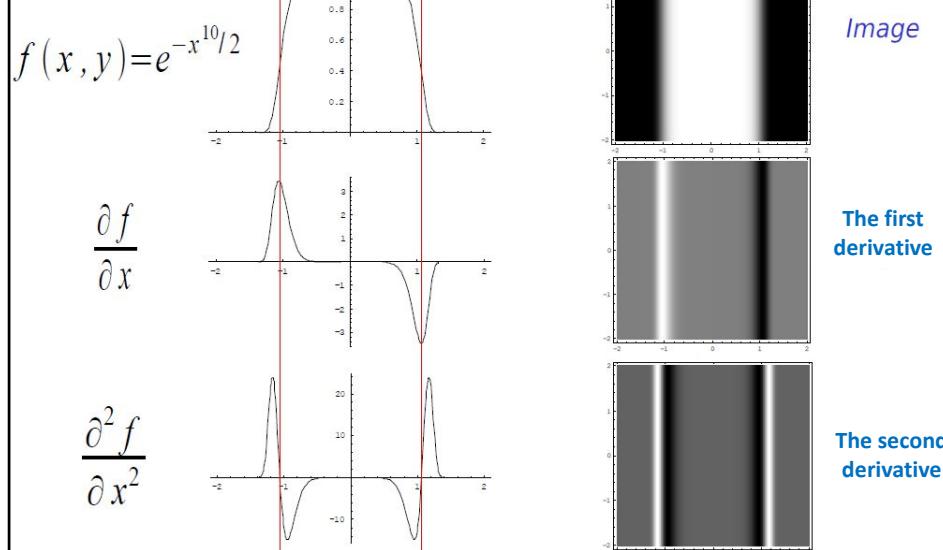
– Đạt cực trị trên đạo hàm bậc 1

– Đi qua không (zero-crossing) ở đạo hàm bậc 2



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

11



Source : Caroline Rougier. Traitement d'images (IFT2730). Univ. de Montréal.

12

Đạo hàm bậc 1

- Derivative in 1D:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(x - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} = f'(x) = f_x$$

- Discrete derivative in 1D

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{f(x) - f(x-1)}{1} = f'(x)$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f(x) - f(x-1) = f'(x)$$



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

13

Một số cách tính đạo hàm bậc 1

Backward $\frac{df}{dx} = f(x) - f(x-1) = f'(x)$

Forward $\frac{df}{dx} = f(x) - f(x+1) = f'(x)$

Central $\frac{df}{dx} = f(x+1) - f(x-1) = f'(x)$



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

14

Bộ lọc tính đạo hàm bậc 1

- Backward filter:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f(x) - f(x-1) = f'(x) \quad [0 \quad 1 \quad -1]$$

- Forward:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f(x) - f(x+1) = f'(x) \quad [-1 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

- Central:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f(x+1) - f(x-1) = f'(x) \quad [1 \quad 0 \quad -1]$$



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

15

Ví dụ:

- Backward filter:

$$[0 \quad 1 \quad -1]$$

$$f(x) = 10 \quad 15 \quad 10 \quad 10 \quad 25 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad 5 \quad -5 \quad 0 \quad 15 \quad -5 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} f(x) : & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcolor{red}{50} & \textcolor{red}{50} & 50 & 50 & 50 \\ f'(x): & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcolor{red}{50} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

16

Image gradient



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

17

Đạo hàm rời rạc trên ảnh

Given function

$$f(x, y)$$

Gradient vector

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradient magnitude

$$|\nabla f(x, y)| = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2}$$

Gradient direction

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{f_x}{f_y}$$



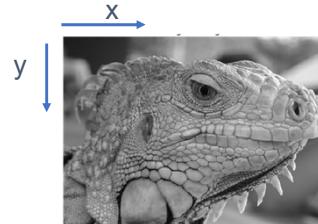
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

18

Đạo hàm bậc 1 theo x và y

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

19

Đạo hàm bậc 1 theo x và y

- Robert filter (the first approximation filter for image derivative - 1965)

$$\begin{array}{cc} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

- Prewitt filter

$$1/3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1/3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Sobel filter

$$1/4 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1/4 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

20

Image I (9 x 8)								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100

$I_x = I * M_x$: Derivative filter wrt x

1	0	-1
---	---	----

M_y : Derivative filter wrt y

1
0
-1

21

Image I (9 x 8)								
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100

$I_y = I * M_y$: Derivative filter wrt y

1	0	-1
---	---	----

M_x : Derivative filter wrt x

1
0
-1

22

3x3 image gradient filters

$$\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

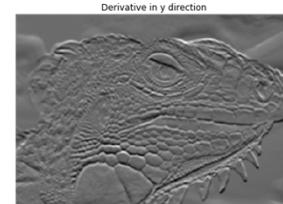
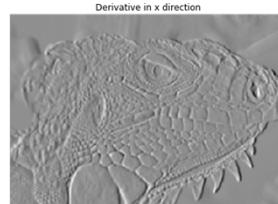


Image gradient

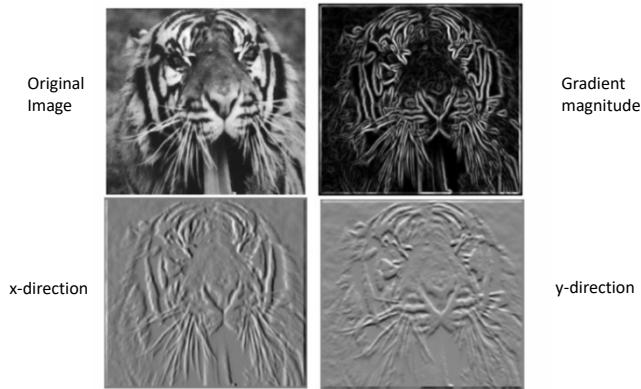
- The gradient of an image: $\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$
- $$\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, 0 \right]$$

$$\nabla f = \left[0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$\nabla f = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$$
 θ
- The **gradient vector** points in the direction of most rapid increase in intensity
 - The **gradient direction** is given by $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)$
 - how does this relate to the direction of the edge?
 - The **edge strength** is given by the **gradient magnitude**

$$\|\nabla f\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} \approx |\partial f / \partial x| + |\partial f / \partial y|$$

Example



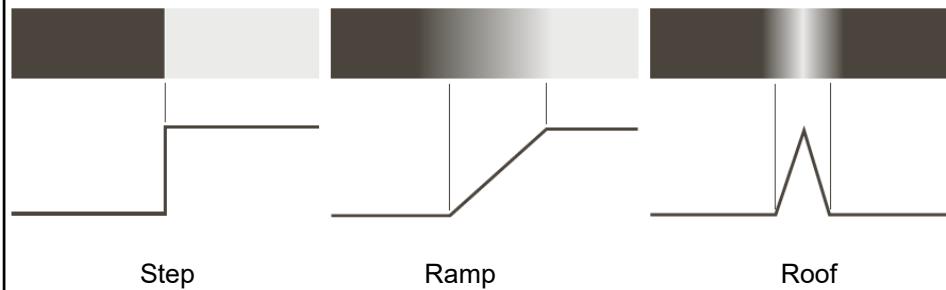
- Which one is the gradient in the x-direction? How about y-direction?



Phát hiện biên



Các kiểu biên



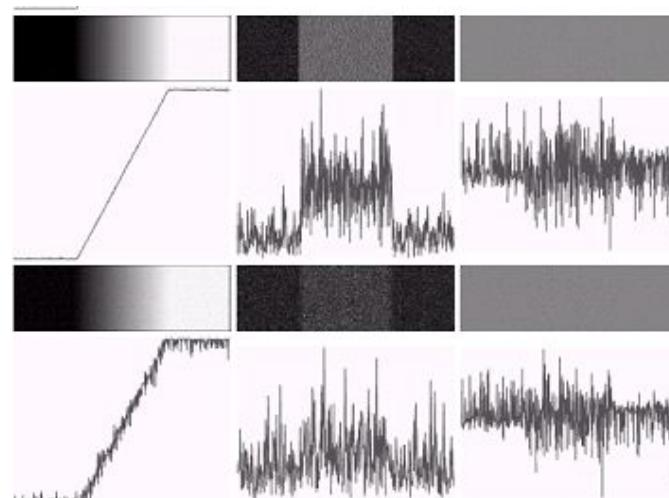
Source : Gonzalez and Woods. Digital Image Processing 3ed. Prentice-Hall, 2008.



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

27

Nhiễu trên biên



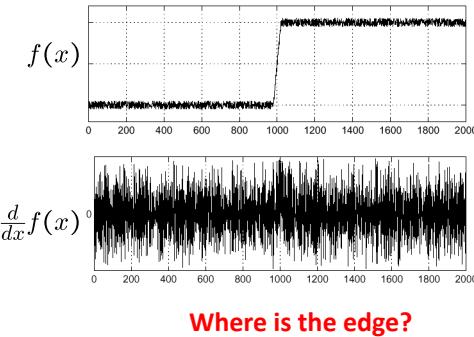
Source : Gonzalez and Woods. Digital Image Processing 3ed. Prentice-Hall, 2008.



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

28

Ảnh hưởng của nhiễu



Where is the edge?

→ Solution: làm trơn ảnh trước

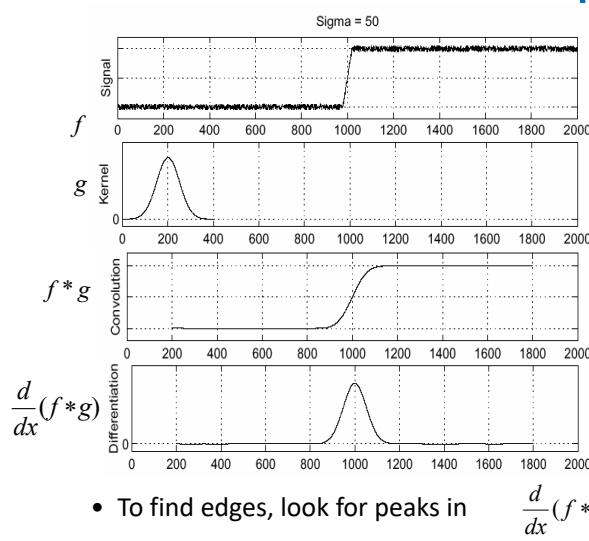


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Source: S. Seitz

29

Solution: làm trơn + tính đạo hàm



- To find edges, look for peaks in $\frac{d}{dx}(f * g)$

Source: S. Seitz



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

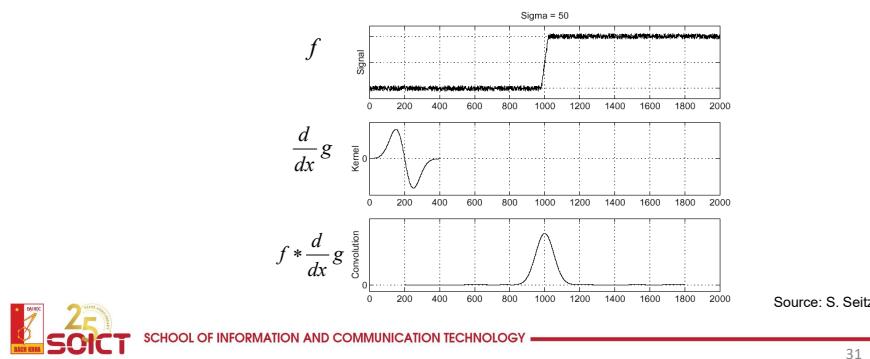
30

Derivative theorem of convolution

- Tính chất hữu ích:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f * g) = \frac{df}{dx} * g = f * \frac{dg}{dx}$$

- Điều này giúp giảm phép toán:



Sobel Operator

- Gaussian Smoothing + differentiation

$$G_x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \quad 0 \quad -1]$$

Gaussian smoothing

$$G_y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \quad 2 \quad 1]$$

differentiation

→ Less sensible to noise

Prewitt Operator

- Mean smoothing + differentiation

$$Gx = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 0 \ -1]$$

$$Gy = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 1 \ 1]$$

→ Less sensible to noise

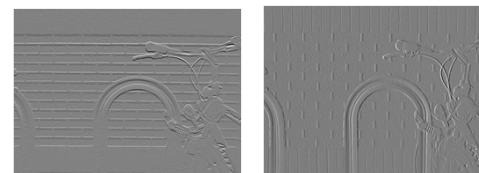


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

33

Phát hiện cạnh đơn giản sử dụng đạo hàm bậc 1

- Nhân chập ảnh với 2 mặt nạ để xấp xỉ đạo hàm bậc 1 theo x và y



- Tính độ lớn của gradient



- Lấy ngưỡng: cạnh là điểm có độ lớn gradient > T

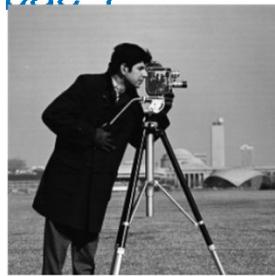


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

34

Phát hiện cạnh đơn giản sử dụng đạo hàm bậc 1

Original image



Gradient magnitude using Sobel operator

Threshold T = 60



Threshold T = 25



Source : Caroline Rougier. Traitement d'images (IFT2730). Univ. de Montréal.

35

Không làm tròn trước khi tính đạo hàm

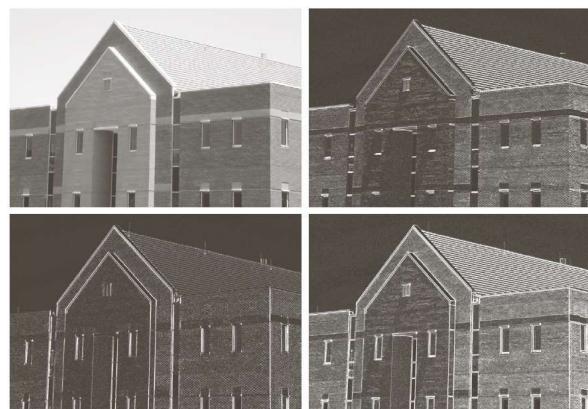
a b
c d

FIGURE 10.16
 (a) Original image of size 834×1114 pixels, with intensity values scaled to the range $[0, 1]$.
 (b) $|g_x|$, the component of the gradient in the x -direction, obtained using the Sobel mask in Fig. 10.14(f) to filter the image.
 (c) $|g_y|$, obtained using the mask in Fig. 10.14(g).
 (d) The gradient image, $|g_x| + |g_y|$.



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

36

Làm trơn trước khi tính đạo hàm



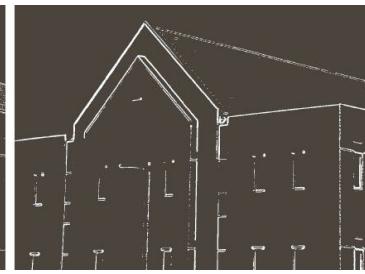
FIGURE 10.18
Same sequence as in Fig. 10.16, but with the original image smoothed using a 5×5 averaging filter prior to edge detection.

Không làm trơn
trước tính đạo hàm



a b

Làm trơn
trước tính đạo hàm

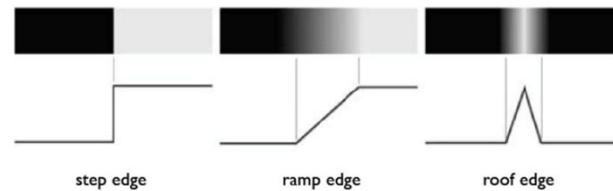


a b

FIGURE 10.20 (a) Thresholded version of the image in Fig. 10.16(d), with the threshold selected as 33% of the highest value in the image; this threshold was just high enough to eliminate most of the brick edges in the gradient image. (b) Thresholded version of the image in Fig. 10.18(d), obtained using a threshold equal to 33% of the highest value in that image.

Vấn đề

- Vị trí không chính xác (biên dày)
- Giá trị ngưỡng ưu ái cạnh theo 1 vài hướng hơn là các hướng khác
 - Có thể thiếu các đường biên chéo hơn là biên ngang hoặc dọc → bỏ sót biên



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

39

Một số mặt nạ khác

- Để tránh ưu ái cạnh theo 1 vài hướng → sử dụng kỹ thuật la bàn:
 - Nhân chập ảnh với 8 mặt nạ theo 8 hướng (0, 45, 90, ..)
 - Cộng kết quả nhận chập lại

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & -3 \\ 5 & 0 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} & H_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 H_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 & 5 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} & H_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 & 5 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\
 H_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 & 5 \\ -3 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} & H_6 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\
 H_7 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 5 & 0 & -3 \\ 5 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} & H_8 &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & -3 \\ 5 & 0 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

40

Một số mặt nạ khác

- Mặt nạ Prewitt, Sobel cho phát hiện biên chéo

0	1	1	-1	-1	0
-1	0	1	-1	0	1
-1	-1	0	0	1	1

Prewitt

0	1	2	-2	-1	0
-1	0	1	-1	0	1
-2	-1	0	0	1	2

Sobel

a	b
c	d

FIGURE 10.15
Prewitt and Sobel
masks for
detecting diagonal
edges.

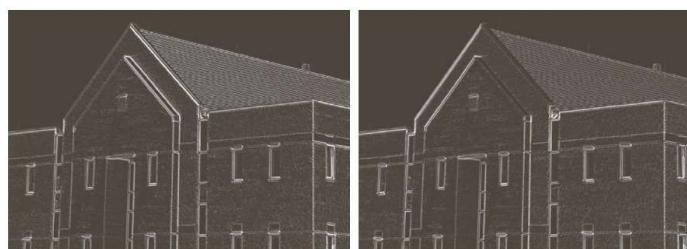


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

41

Một số mặt nạ khác

- Mặt nạ Sobel cho phát hiện biên chéo



a	b
---	---

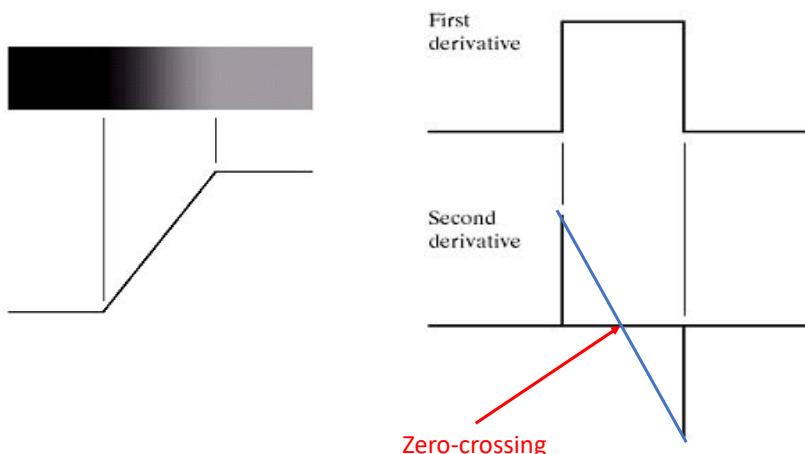
FIGURE 10.19
Diagonal edge
detection.
(a) Result of
using the mask in
Fig. 10.15(c).
(b) Result of
using the mask in
Fig. 10.15(d). The
input image in
both cases was
Fig. 10.18(a).



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

42

Phát hiện biên với đạo hàm bậc 2



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

43

Phát hiện biên với đạo hàm bậc 2

- Sử dụng bộ lọc Laplacian:
 - Nhân chập ảnh với một trong 2 mặt nạ

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -8 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Phát hiện biên:
 - Tính đạo hàm bậc 2
 - Tìm điểm qua 0 → cạnh



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

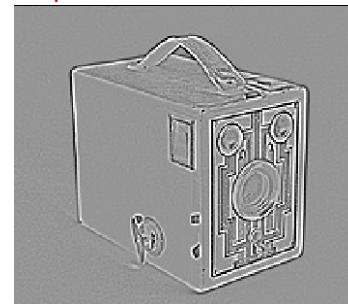
44

Phát hiện biên với đạo hàm bậc 2

Image



Laplacian



- Một đáp ứng biên
- Nhạy với nhiễu



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

45

Laplace of Gaussian (LoG)

- Laplace nhạy với nhiễu → làm trơn ảnh với trước khi nhân chập với laplace
- $I * G * L = I * (G * L) \rightarrow G * L$: bộ lọc LoG
- Đạo hàm bậc 2 = Ảnh * LoG

$$LoG(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2}$$

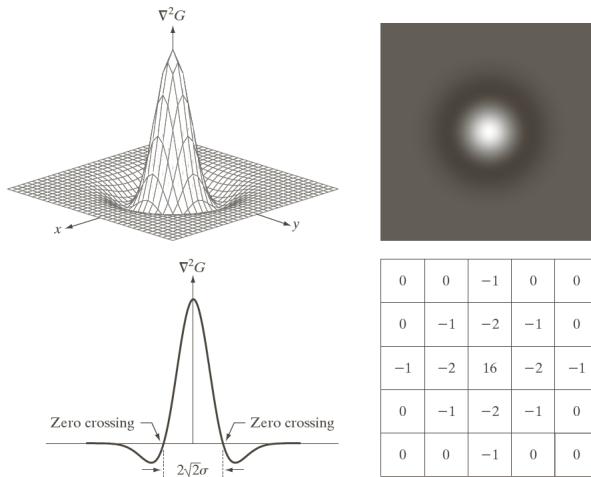
$$LoG(x, y) = -\frac{1}{\pi\sigma^4} \left[1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

46

Laplace of Gaussian (LoG)



a b
c d

FIGURE 10.21
 (a) Three-dimensional plot of the *negative* of the LoG. (b) Negative of the LoG displayed as an image. (c) Cross section of (a) showing zero crossings. (d) 5×5 mask approximation to the shape in (a). The negative of this mask would be used in practice.



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

47



a b
c d

FIGURE 10.22
 (a) Original image of size 834×1114 pixels, with intensity values scaled to the range $[0, 1]$. (b) Results of Steps 1 and 2 of the Marr-Hildreth algorithm using $\sigma = 4$ and $n = 25$. (c) Zero crossings of (b) using a threshold of 0 (note the closed-loop edges). (d) Zero crossings found using a threshold equal to 4% of the maximum value of the image in (b). Note the thin edges.

Còn gọi phương pháp Marr–Hildreth (tên 2 tác giả)



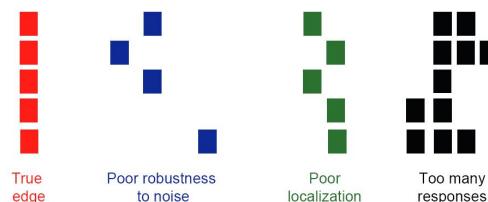
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

48
48

Bộ phát hiện cạnh “tối ưu”

- Tiêu chí:

- **Good detection:** bộ phát hiện tối thiểu "nhận nhầm" cũng như "bỏ sót"
- **Good localization:** cạnh phát hiện phải gần biên đúng nhất
- **Single response:** bộ phát hiện 1 điểm duy nhất tại vị trí biên; nghĩa là tối thiểu số lượng các cực đại địa phương xung quanh cạnh



Bộ phát hiện Canny

- Được sử dụng phổ biến nhất
- Giả thiết:
 - step-edges corrupted by additive Gaussian noise
- Canny:
 - Sử dụng đạo hàm bậc 1
 - Đạo hàm bậc 1 Gaussian xấp xỉ gần đúng phép **toán tối ưu** tích của tỷ số tín hiệu trên nhiễu và vị trí cạnh
- Đặc điểm :
 - Detection: **phát hiện** được biên yếu, nhưng loại được nhiễu
 - Good location: **gần** với biên thật
 - Unique response: độ dày biên = 1

Bộ phát hiện biên: Các bước chính

1) Áp dụng lọc với bộ lọc Gaussian

- Bộ lọc thông thấp để lọc nhiễu

2) Tính độ lớn gradient của các điểm ảnh

- Áp dụng bộ lọc Sobel theo hướng X và Y
- Tính độ lớn gradient $|G| = |G_x| + |G_y|$

3) Tính hướng gradient

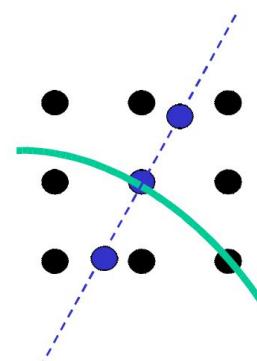
- Hướng gradient $\theta = \arctan(G_y / G_x)$
- Làm tròn về 8 hướng cách nhau 45°



Bộ phát hiện biên: Các bước chính

4) Loại bỏ các điểm không phải cực trị (non-maxima suppression)

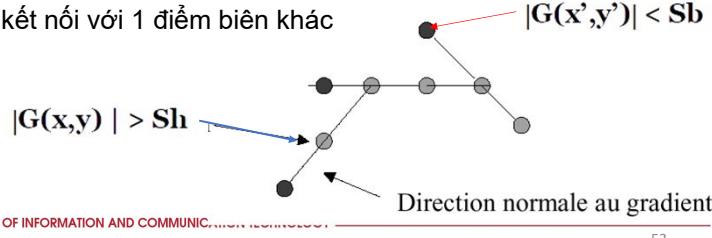
- Nếu độ lớn gradient tại điểm (x,y) bé hơn 1 trong 2 hàng xóm theo hướng gradient
- ➔ đặt giá trị độ lớn gradient tại (x,y) bằng 0



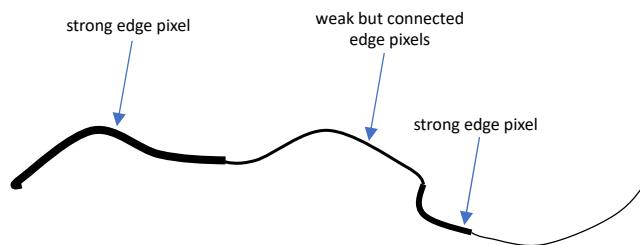
Bộ phát hiện biên: Các bước chính

5) Lấy ngưỡng (hysteresis thresholding)

- Sử dụng 2 ngưỡng: một ngưỡng cao (S_h) và một ngưỡng thấp (S_b)
- Tại mỗi điểm:
 - IF $\text{magnitude}(x,y) < S_b$, THEN đặt pixel = 0 (không phải biên)
 - IF $\text{magnitude}(x,y) > S_h$, THEN đặt pixel = 1 (biên)
 - IF $S_b \leq \text{magnitude}(x,y) \leq S_h$, THEN pixel là biên nếu nó được kết nối với 1 điểm biên khác

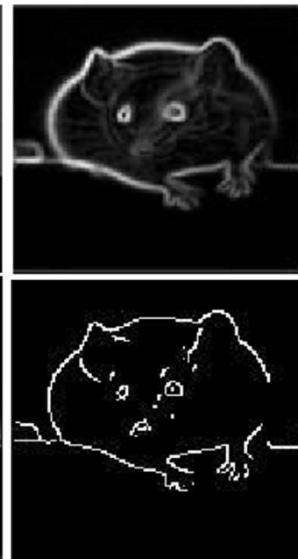


Hysteresis thresholding



Canny detector

Input image



Sobel

Non-maxima suppression



Thresholding

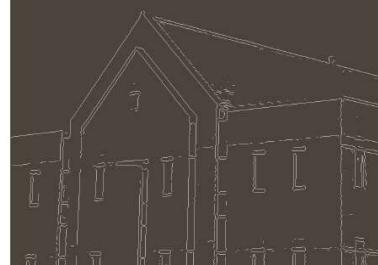


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

55

a
b
c
d

FIGURE 10.25
 (a) Original image of size 834×1114 pixels, with intensity values scaled to the range $[0, 1]$.
 (b) Thresholded gradient of smoothed image.
 (c) Image obtained using the Marr-Hildreth algorithm.
 (d) Image obtained using the Canny algorithm. Note the significant improvement of the Canny image compared to the other two.

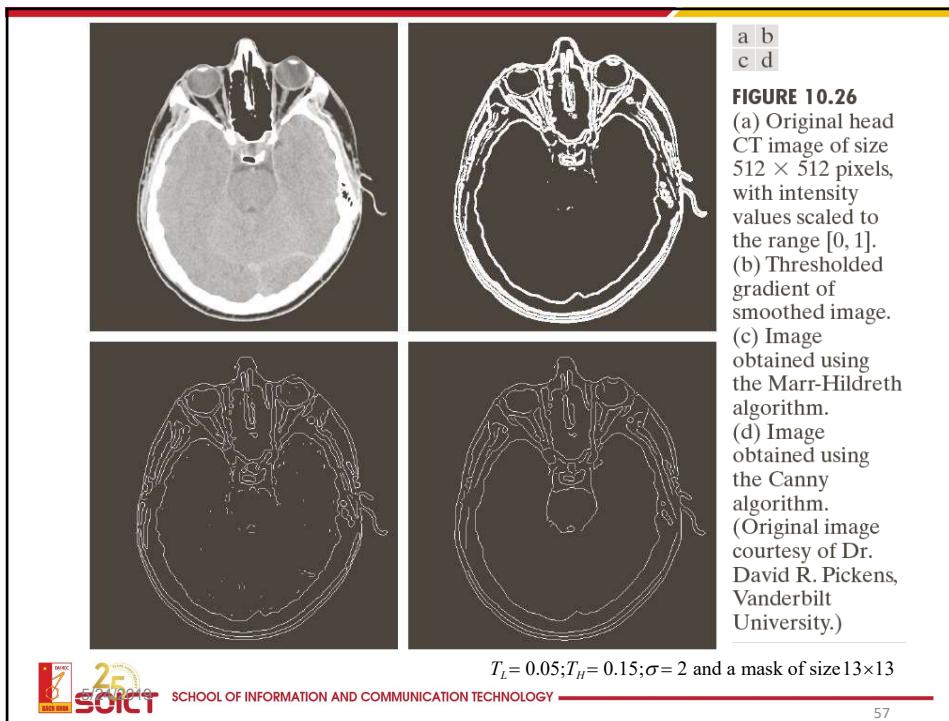


$T_l = 0.04; T_h = 0.10; \sigma = 4$ and a mask of size 25×25

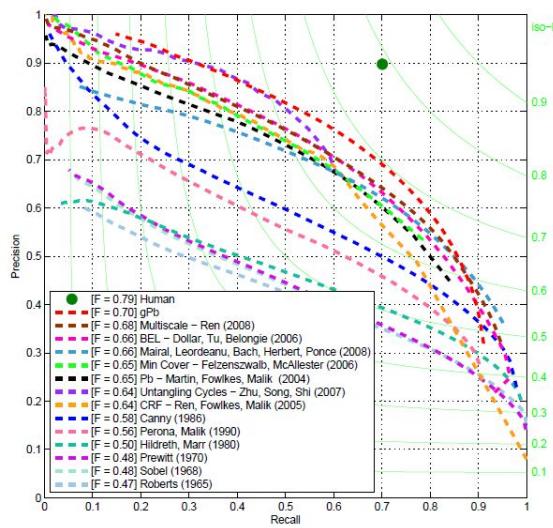


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

56



45 years of boundary detection



Nội dung

- Vai trò của biên và cách tiếp cận chung
- Phát hiện biên
 - Image gradient: sobel, prewitt
 - Canny detector
 - Laplacian
- Phát hiện đường thẳng
 - Hough transform
 - Ransac

Hough transform (HT)

- HT
 - Dùng để phát hiện các đường thẳng
 - Giới thiệu năm 1962 (Hough 1962) và đầu tiên được sử dụng để phát hiện đường năm 1972 (Duda 1972)
 - Goal: tìm vị trí các đường thẳng trong ảnh
- HT có thể phát hiện các đường thẳng (*lines*), đường tròn (*circles*) và các cấu trúc khác (*structures*) CHỈ nếu *phương trình tham số* là xác định
- Phát hiện **hiệu quả** khi có *nhiều* hay bị *che khuất 1 phần*

Hough transform

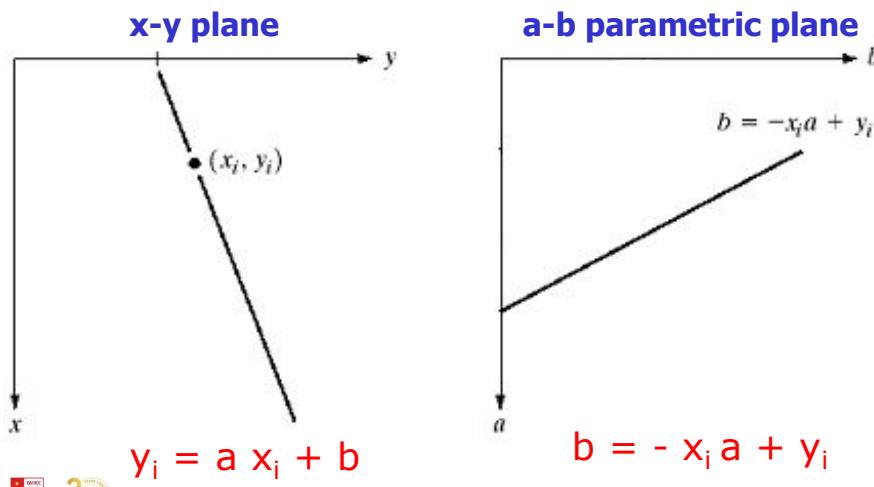
- **Global** approach to detect continuous edges
 - *From the x-y plane to the parametric plane a-b*
- **x-y plane**
 - $y_i = a x_i + b$
 - an infinity of lines going through one (x_i, y_i) pair
 - one sole line for the (a, b) pair
- **a-b parametric plane**
 - $b = -x_i a + y_i$
 - one sole line for the (x_i, y_i) pair
 - an infinity of lines going through one (a, b) pair



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

61

x-y plane vs a-b plane

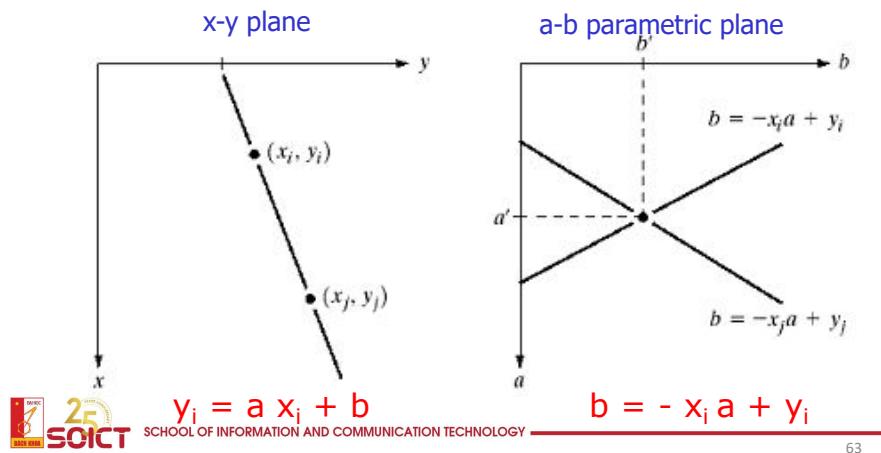


SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

62

Line vs Points

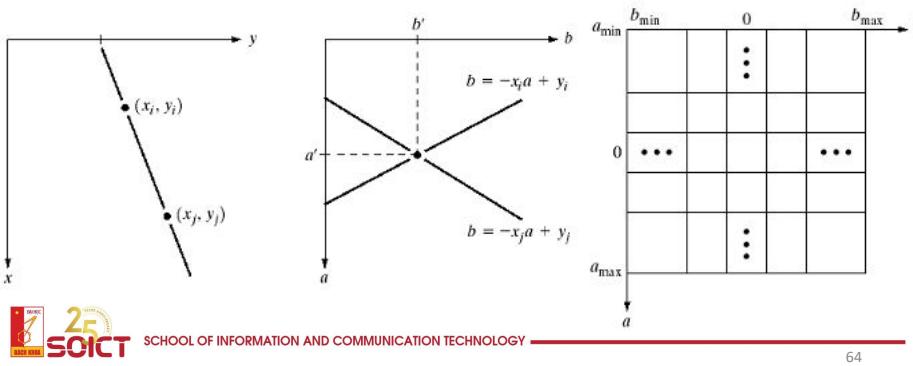
All the points (x, y) on a line in the x - y plane are going through one sole point (a', b') in the a - b parametric plane



63

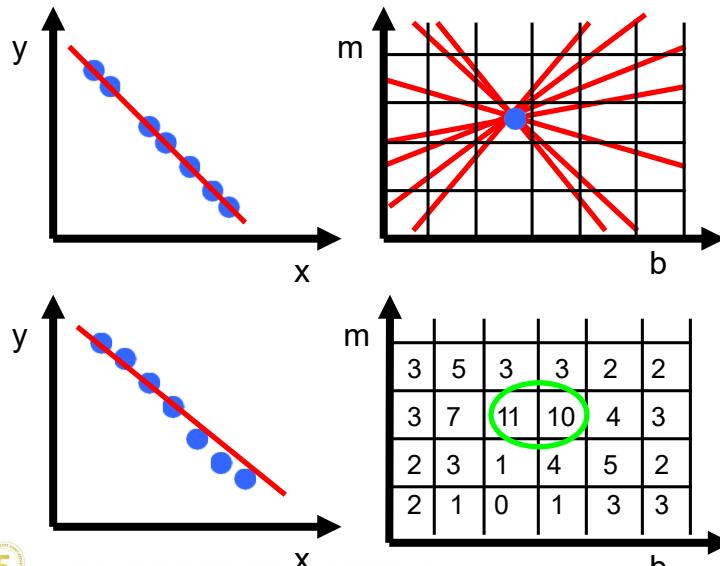
HT: ý tưởng chính

- Tạo ma trận tích tích lũy - $M(a,b)$
- **Bỏ phiếu**
 - Mỗi điểm bỏ phiếu cho đường đi qua nó
- Đường nào nhận được nhiều phiếu thì được giữ lại



64

Hough transform



Slide from C. Savarese

65

Thực hiện biến đổi Hough

- Xác định **các điểm biên** của ảnh đầu vào
 - *Sobel, Prewitt, Canny, ...*
- Với mỗi điểm biên, tính 1 đường trong không gian **(a,b)**
 - *1 đường thẳng trong kgian a-b tương ứng 1 điểm biên trong kgian (x,y)*
- Các **điểm đạt cực đại** trong *không gian tham số a-b* tương ứng với các **đường có nhiều điểm nhất** trong **không gian x-y**
 - *Điểm giao của các đường trong kgian a-b là tương ứng các đường thẳng trong kgian x-y*

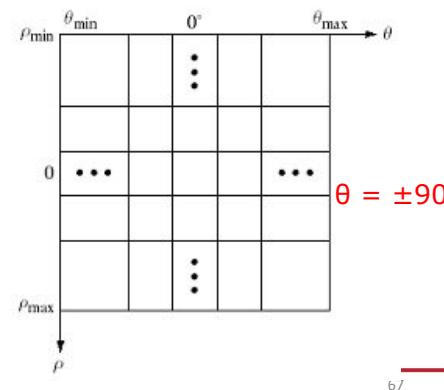
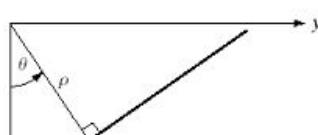
25
SOICT

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

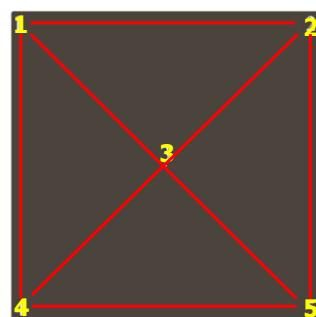
66

Vấn đề với không gian (a,b)

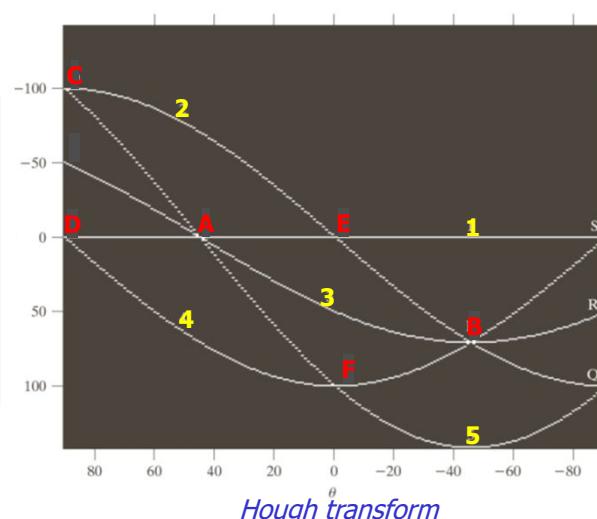
- Problem: for a vertical line, $a=\infty$!
 - Solution: representing using polar coordinates (ρ, θ)
- $\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$



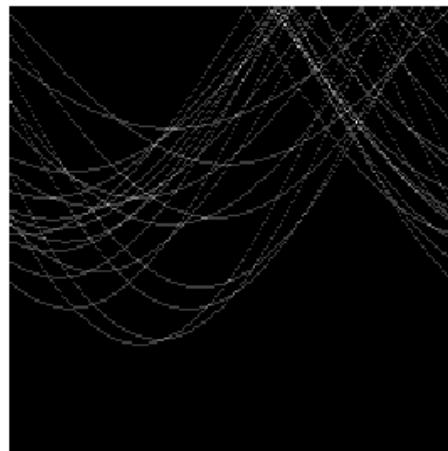
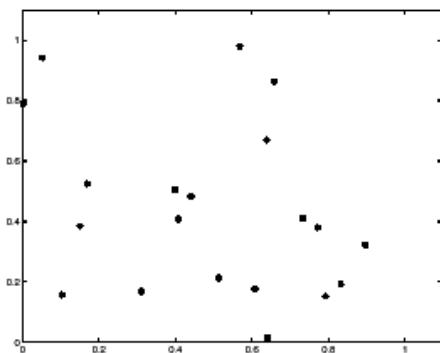
HT: ví dụ



Ánh với 5 điểm



HT: ví dụ với tập điểm ngẫu nhiên



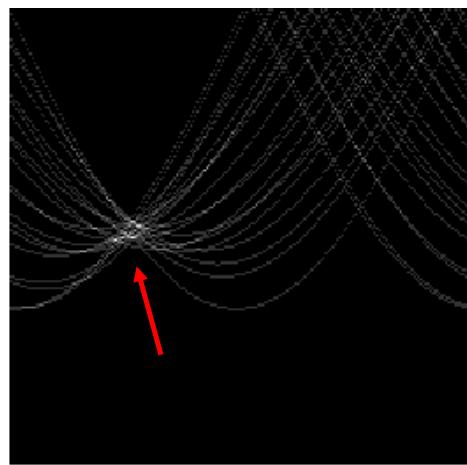
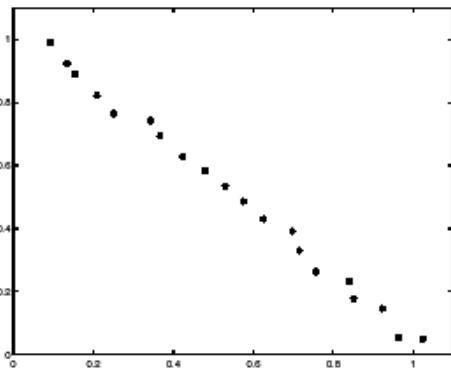
The transform of random points does not give any precise results



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

69

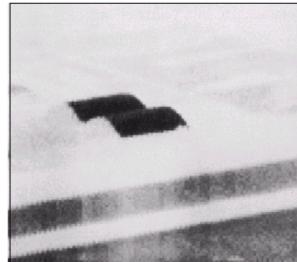
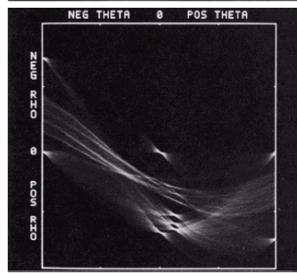
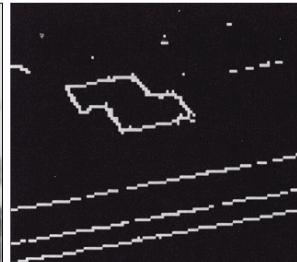
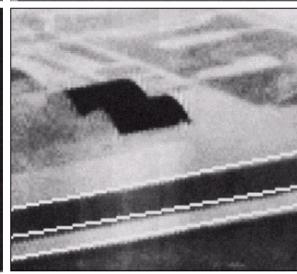
HT: ví dụ với tập điểm tạo thành đường thẳng



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

70

HT: ví dụ

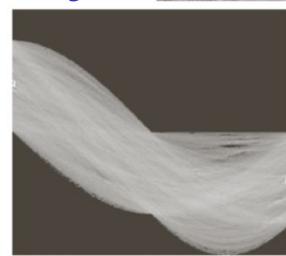
Image*Hough**Gradient**Final*

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Source : Gonzalez and Woods. Digital Image Processing. Prentice-Hall, 2002.

71

Ví dụ

Image*Hough**Canny**Final**Lines*

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Source : Gonzalez and Woods. Digital Image Processing. Prentice-Hall 3ed, 2008.

72

Hough transform

- Good

- Ít ảnh hưởng bởi các điểm không nằm trên đường : do các điểm bỏ phiếu riêng
- Khá hiệu quả (nhanh hơn việc thử tất cả tham số)
- Đưa ra nhiều đường phù hợp (multiple good fits)

- Bad

- Đôi khi nhạy cảm với nhiễu (vd: các điểm nhiễu rời rạc tạo thành đường thẳng)
- Kích thước bin quyết định mức độ cân bằng giữa khả năng chịu nhiễu, độ chính xác, và tốc độ/bộ nhớ
- Không phù hợp cho các đường có nhiều tham số
 - Kích thước lưới chia tăng theo hàm mũ

- Một số ứng dụng

- Line fitting (also circles, ellipses, etc.)
- Object instance recognition (parameters are affine transform)
- Object category recognition(parameters are position/scale)



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

73

Ransac

CS231: Ransac, Juan Carlos Niebles and Ranjay Krishna, Stanford Vision and Learning Lab



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

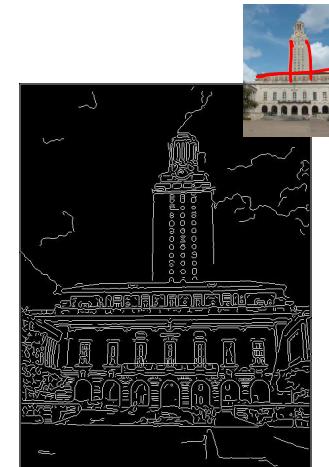
74

Ransac

- Phương pháp khớp mô hình:
 - Phương pháp học để ước lượng tham số cho 1 mô hình từ việc lấy mẫu ngẫu nhiên từ dữ liệu quan sát
 - Sử dụng cho:
 - Phát hiện đường thẳng (tròn, elipse, etc)
 - Bài toán về so khớp: tìm phép biến đổi giữa 2 tập dữ liệu
 - ...

Difficulty of Line Fitting

- **Extra edge points (clutter), multiple models:**
 - Which points go with which line, if any?
- Only some parts of each line detected, and some parts are **missing**:
 - How to find a line that bridges missing evidence?
- **Noise** in measured edge points, orientations:
 - How to detect true underlying parameters?



Voting

- It's **not feasible to check all combinations** of features by fitting a model to each possible subset.
- Voting is a general technique where we let **the features vote for all models** that are compatible with it.
 - Cycle through features, cast votes for model parameters.
 - Look for model parameters that receive a lot of votes.
- **Noise & clutter** features will cast votes too, *but* typically their votes should be inconsistent with **the majority of "good" features**.
- Ok if some features not observed, as model can span multiple fragments.



Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

77

RANSAC [Fischler & Bolles 1981]

- **RAN**dom **S**Amp**E** Consensus
- Approach:
 - we want to avoid the impact of outliers, so let's look for "inliers", and use only those
 - Intuition: if an outlier is chosen to compute the current fit, then the resulting line won't have much support from rest of the points.



Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

78

RANSAC [Fischler & Bolles 1981]

RANSAC loop:

1. Randomly **select a seed group** of points on which to base transformation estimate (e.g., a group of matches)
2. **Compute transformation** from seed group
3. Find **inliers** to this transformation
4. If the number of inliers is **sufficiently large**, **re-compute least-squares estimate** of transformation on all of the inliers
 - Keep the transformation with the largest number of inliers



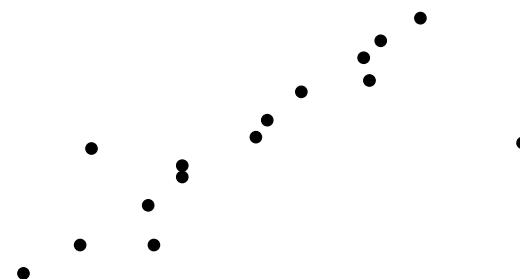
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

79

RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line
 - *How many points do we need to estimate the line?*



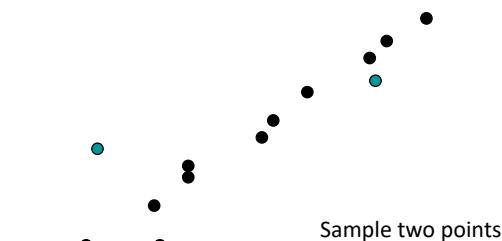
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

80

RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



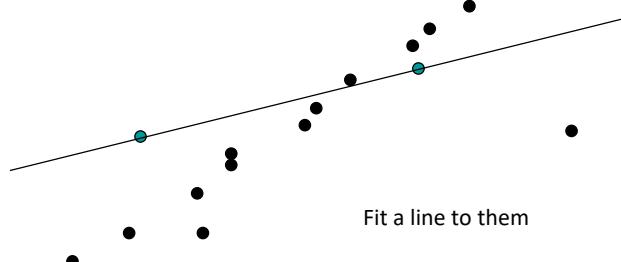
Sample two points

Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

81

RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



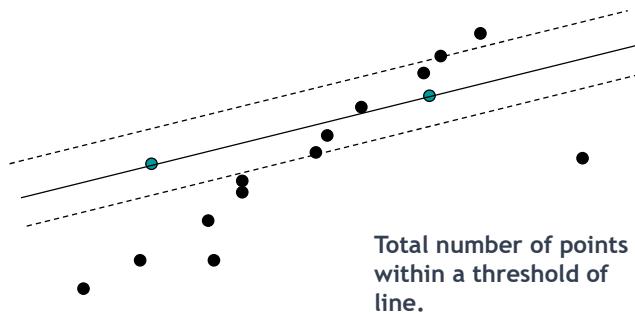
Fit a line to them

Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

82

RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



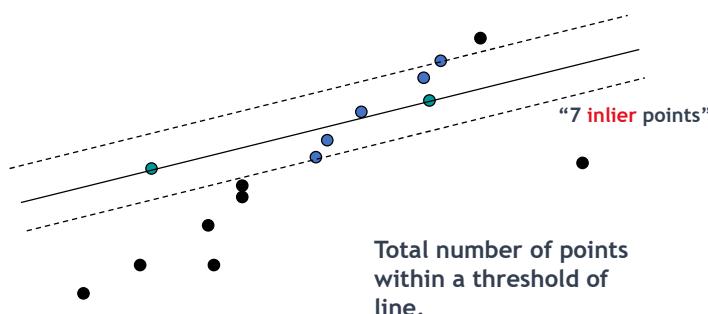
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

83

RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



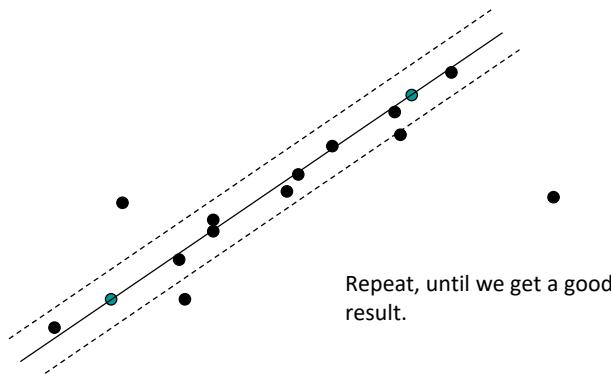
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

84

RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line

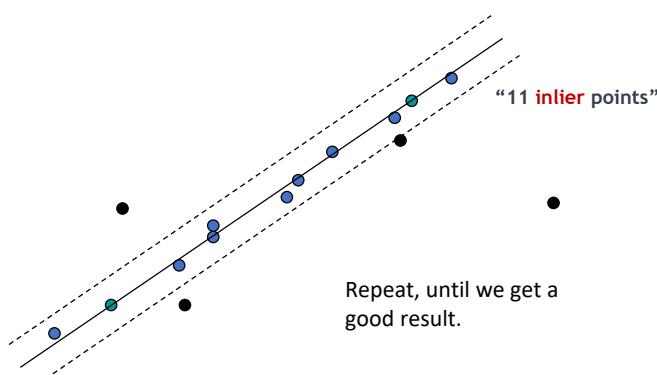


Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

85

RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

86

Algorithm 15.4: RANSAC: fitting lines using random sample consensus

Determine:

n — the smallest number of points required
 k — the number of iterations required
 t — the threshold used to identify a point that fits well
 d — the number of nearby points required
 to assert a model fits well

Until k iterations have occurred

 Draw a sample of n points from the data
 uniformly and at random

 Fit to that set of n points

 For each data point outside the sample

 Test the distance from the point to the line
 against t ; if the distance from the point to the line
 is less than t , the point is close

 end

 If there are d or more points close to the line
 then there is a good fit. Refit the line using all
 these points.

end

 Use the best fit from this collection, using the
 fitting error as a criterion



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

87

RANSAC: How many samples?

- How many samples are needed?
 - Suppose w is fraction of inliers (points from line)
 - n points needed to define hypothesis (2 for lines)
 - k samples chosen
 - p : desired probability that we get a good sample
 - Prob. that a single sample of n points is correct: w^n
 - Prob. that all k samples fail is: $(1-w^n)^k$
- ⇒ Choose k high enough to keep this below desired failure rate ($1-p$).



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Slide credit: David Lowe

88

RANSAC: Computed k ($p=0.99$)

Sample size n	Proportion of outliers						
	5%	10%	20%	25%	30%	40%	50%
2	2	3	5	6	7	11	17
3	3	4	7	9	11	19	35
4	3	5	9	13	17	34	72
5	4	6	12	17	26	57	146
6	4	7	16	24	37	97	293
7	4	8	20	33	54	163	588
8	5	9	26	44	78	272	1177

p: desired probability that we get a good sample



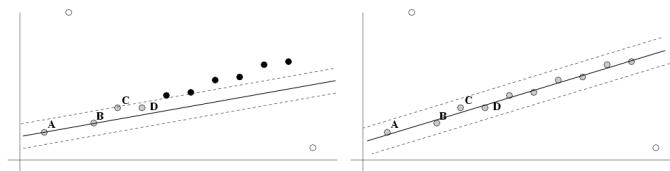
SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Slide credit: David Lowe

89

After RANSAC

- RANSAC divides data into **inliers** and **outliers** and yields estimate computed from minimal set of inliers.
- Improve **this initial estimate with estimation over all inliers** (e.g. with standard least-squares minimization).
- But this may change inliers, so alternate fitting with re-classification as inlier/outlier.



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Slide credit: David Lowe

90

RANSAC: Pros and Cons

- **Pros:**

- Robust to outliers
- General method suited for a wide range of model fitting problems (larger number of parameters than Hough transform)
- Easy to implement and easy to calculate its failure rate

- **Cons:**

- Only handles a moderate percentage of outliers without cost blowing up
- Many real problems have high rate of outliers (but sometimes selective choice of random subsets can help)
 - A voting strategy, the Hough transform can handle high percentage of outliers
- Not good for getting multiple fits

- Common applications

- Computing a homography (e.g., image stitching)
- Estimating fundamental matrix (relating two views)



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

91

References

- Lecture 3: CS231 - Juan Carlos Niebles and Ranjay Krishna, Stanford Vision and Learning Lab
- Vision par Ordinateur, Alain Boucher, IFI



SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

92

