



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

# Thị giác máy tính

## Ch4.1: Phát hiện biên

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## 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

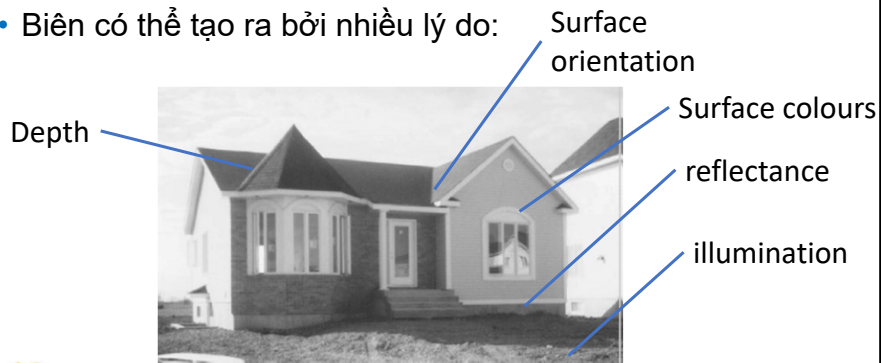


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## Biên là gì (edge/contour) ?

- 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:

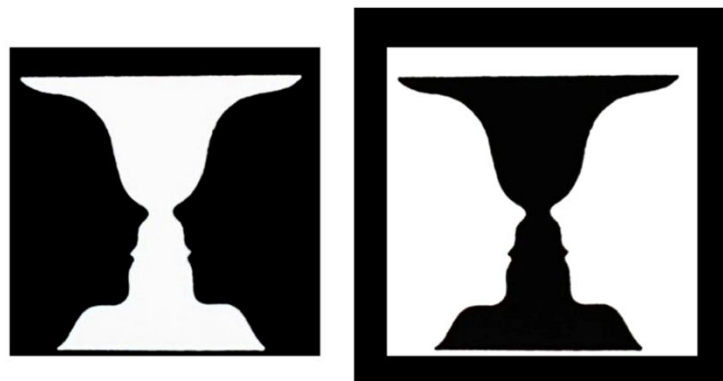


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## Vai trò của biên

- What do you see ?

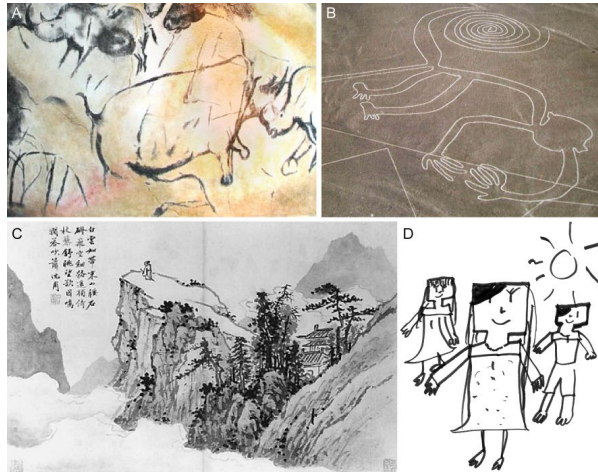


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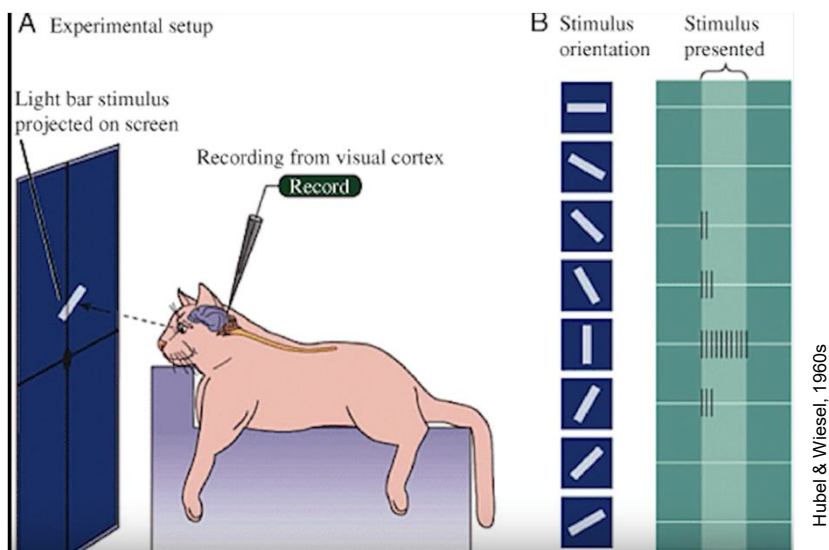
## Vai trò của biên

- (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.).



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152 Biederman

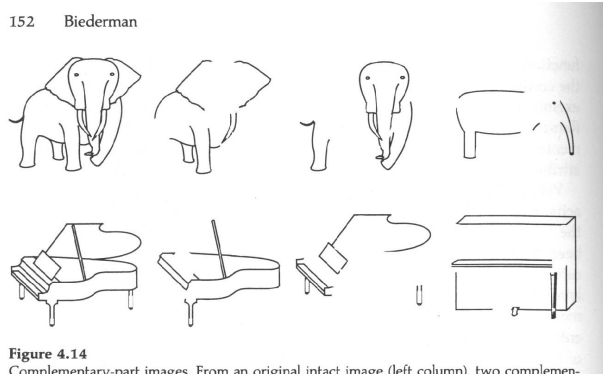


Figure 4.14

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

## Can we recognize these objects?

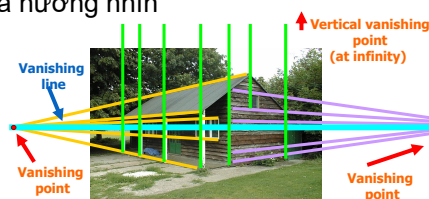


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## Phát hiện biên

- 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

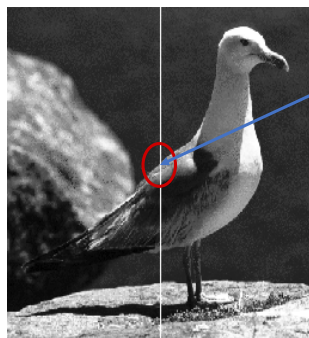
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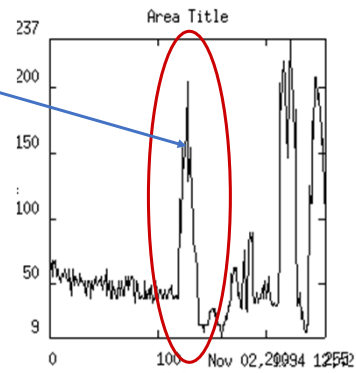
## Phát hiện biên ?

- Intensity profile:

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



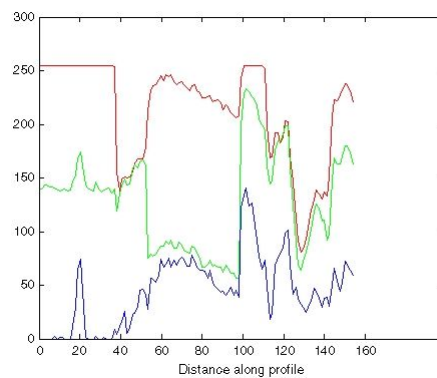
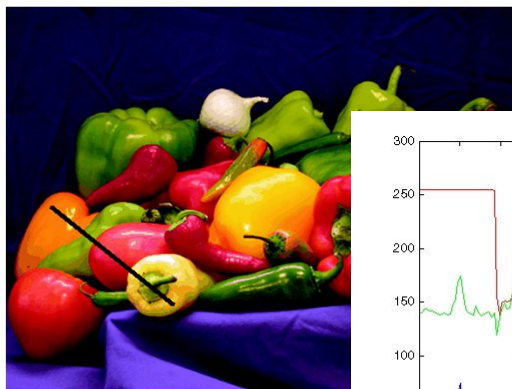
Edge



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## Image profile



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

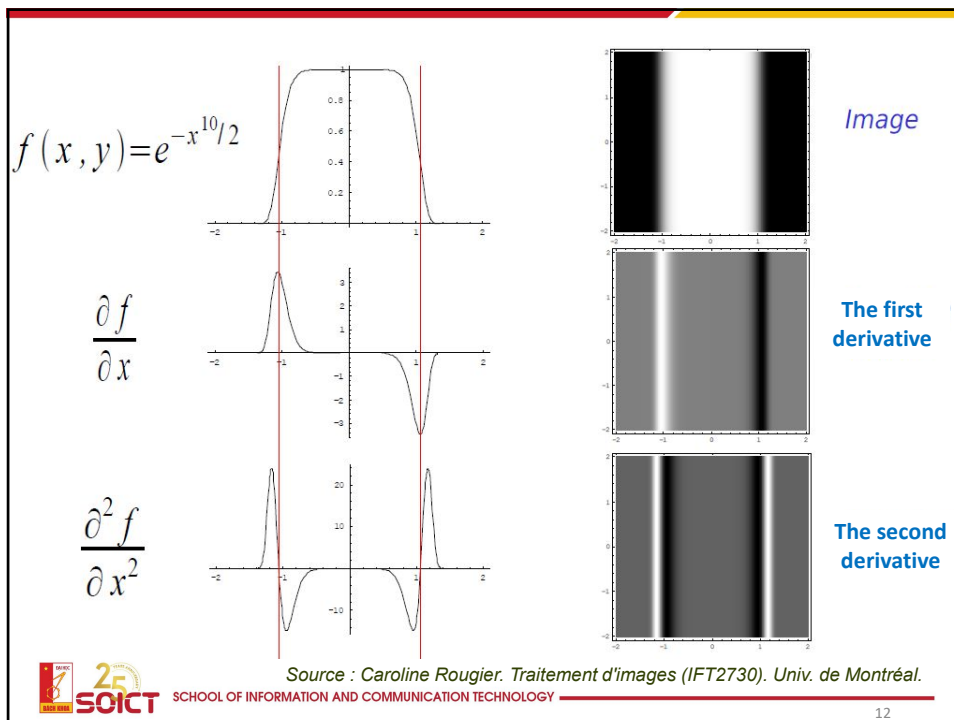
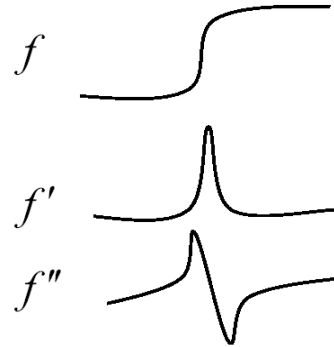
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## Phát hiện biên ?

- 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



## 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

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

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



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



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## 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:

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



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## Ví dụ:

- Backward filter:  $[0 \quad 1 \quad -1]$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x): \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 50 \quad 50 \quad 50 \quad 50 \quad 50 \\ f'(x): \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 50 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \end{array}$$



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## Image gradient

## Đạo hàm rời rạc trên ảnh

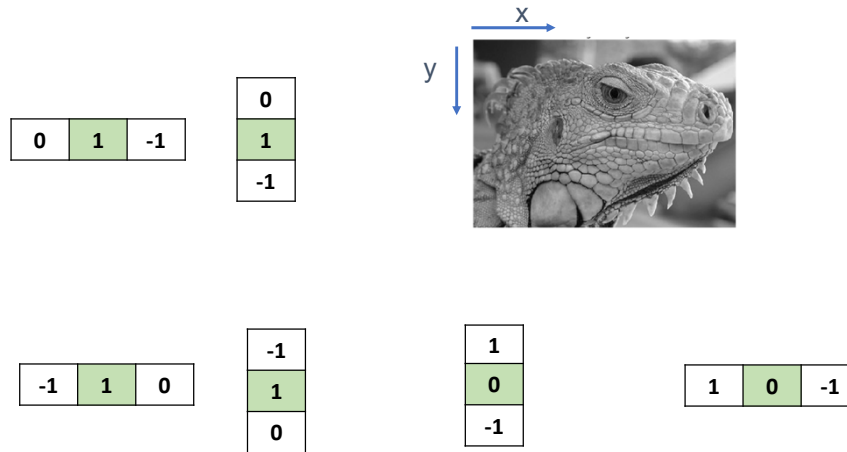
Given function  $f(x, y)$

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

## Đạo hàm bậc 1 theo x và y

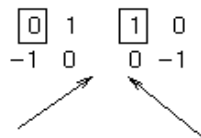


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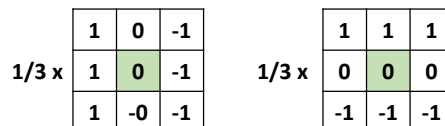
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## Đạo hàm bậc 1 theo x và y

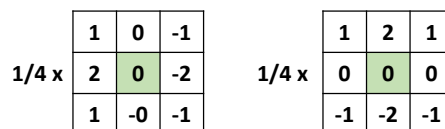
- Robert filter (the first approximation filter for image derivative - 1965)



- Prewitt filter



- Sobel filter



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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 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

$M_x$ : Derivative filter wrt x

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | 0 | -1 |
|---|---|----|

$M_y$ : Derivative filter wrt y

|    |
|----|
| 1  |
| 0  |
| -1 |

$I_x = I * M_x = \text{the 1st derivative wrt x}$

|   |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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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 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

$M_x$ : Derivative filter wrt x

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | 0 | -1 |
|---|---|----|

$M_y$ : Derivative filter wrt y

|    |
|----|
| 1  |
| 0  |
| -1 |

$I_y = I * M_y = \text{the 1st derivative wrt y}$

|   |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 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 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 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   |

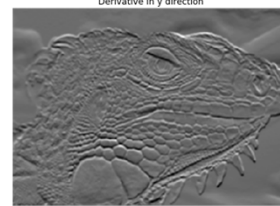
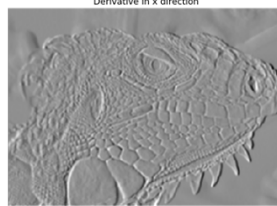
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## 3x3 image gradient filters

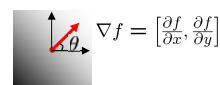
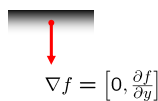
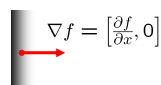
$$\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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



## Image gradient

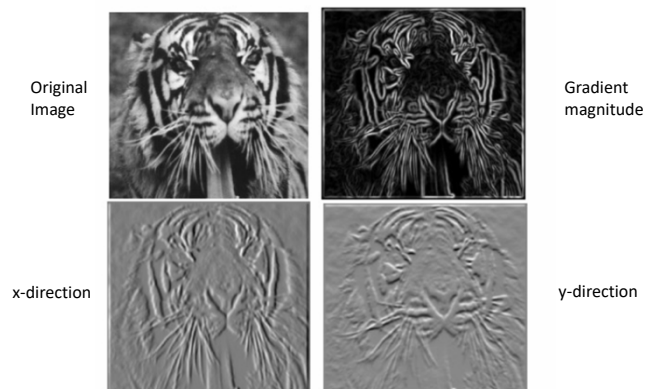
- The gradient of an image:  $\nabla f = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$



- 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?



CS231: Lecture 3 Juan Carlos Niebles and Ranjay Krishna  
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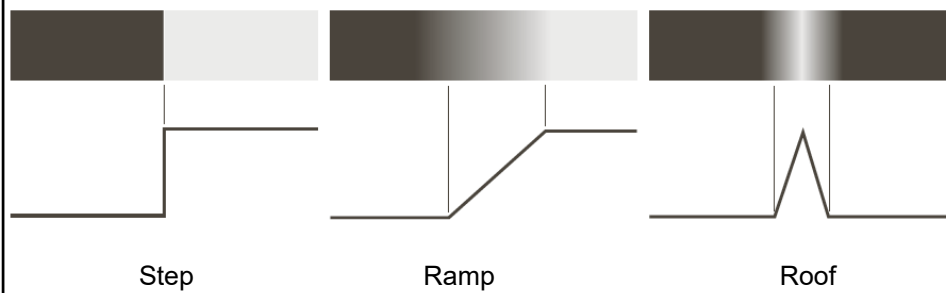
## Phát hiện biên



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## Các kiểu biên



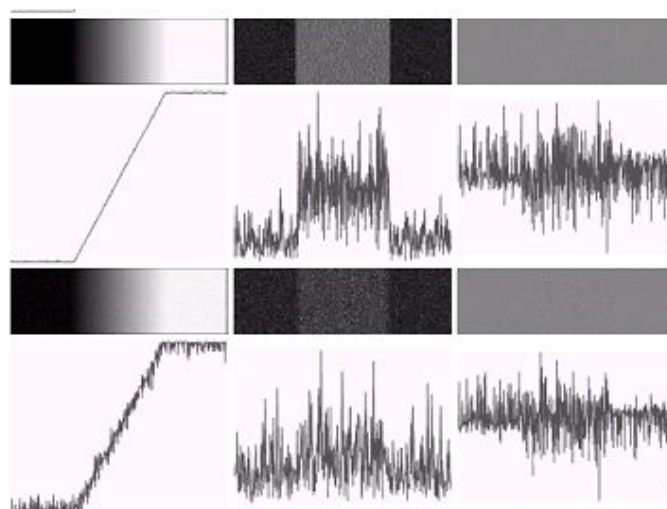
Source : Gonzalez and Woods. *Digital Image Processing 3ed.* Prentice-Hall, 2008.



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## Nhiều trên biên



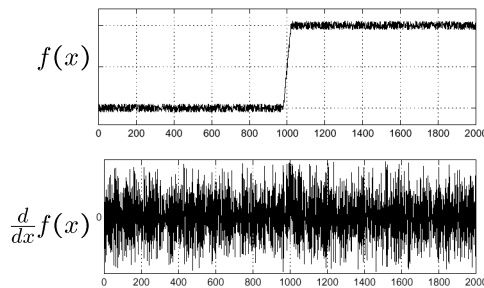
Source : Gonzalez and Woods. *Digital Image Processing 3ed.* Prentice-Hall, 2008.



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## Ảnh hưởng của nhiễu



Where is the edge?

→ Solution: làm trơn ảnh trước

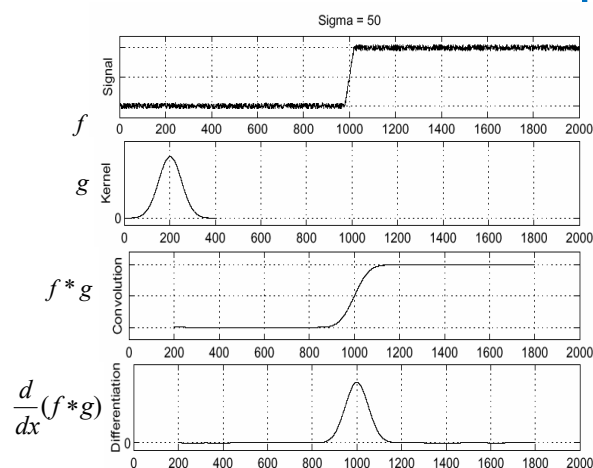


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Source: S. Seitz

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## Solution: làm trơn + tính đạo hàm



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

Source: S. Seitz



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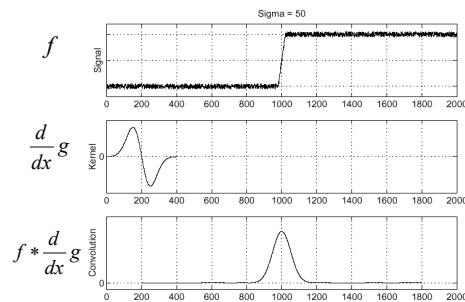
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## Derivative theorem of convolution

- Tính chất hữu ích:

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

- Điều này giúp giảm phép toán:



Source: S. Seitz



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## Sobel Operator

- Gaussian Smoothing + differentiation

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

Gaussian smoothing

differentiation

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

➔ Less sensible to noise



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## Prewitt Operator

- Mean smoothing + differentiation

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

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

→ Less sensible to noise

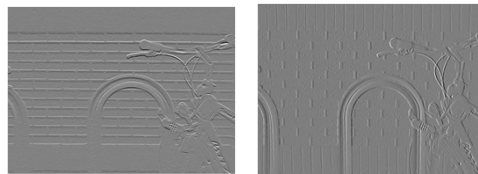


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## Phát hiện cạnh đơn giản sử dụng đạo hàm bậc 1

- Nhân chụp 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



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## Phát hiện cạnh đơn giản sử dụng đạo hàm bậc 1

Original image



Gradient magnitude using Sobel operator



Threshold  $T = 25$



Threshold  $T = 60$



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

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## Không làm trơn trước khi tính đạo hàm



a b  
c d

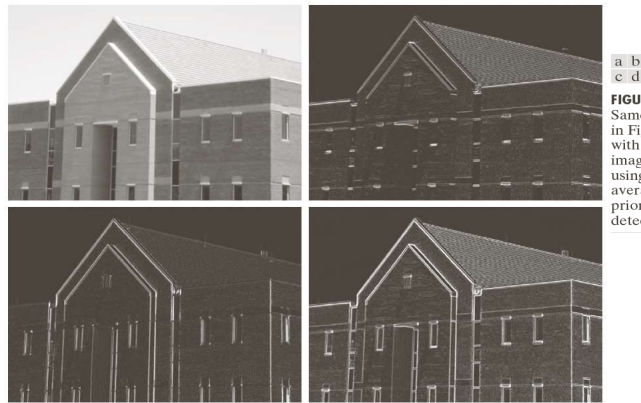
**FIGURE 10.16**  
(a) Original image of size  $834 \times 1114$  pixels, with intensity values scaled to the range  $[0, 1]$ .  
(b)  $|g_x|$ , the component of the gradient in the  $x$ -direction, obtained using the Sobel mask in Fig. 10.14(f) to filter the image.  
(c)  $|g_y|$ , obtained using the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



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## Làm trơn trước khi tính đạo hàm



a b  
c d

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

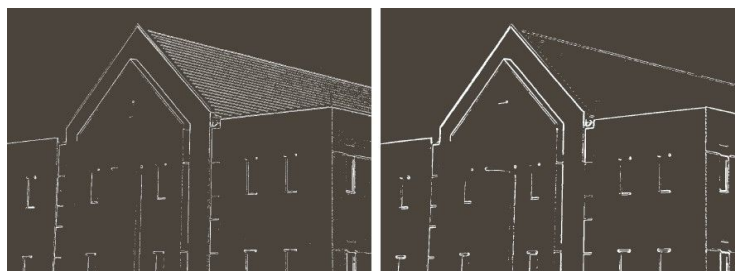


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Không làm trơn  
trước tính đạo hàm

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.

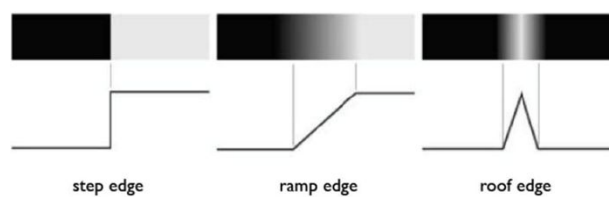


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## Vấn đề

- 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



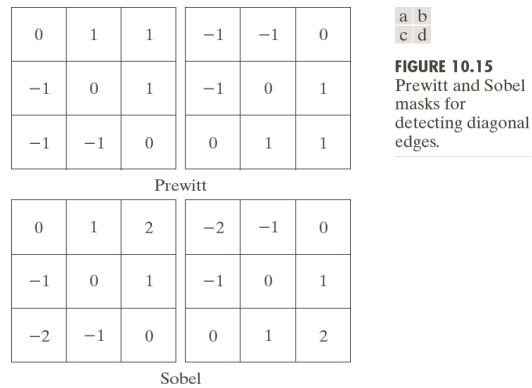
## Một số mặt nạ khác

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

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

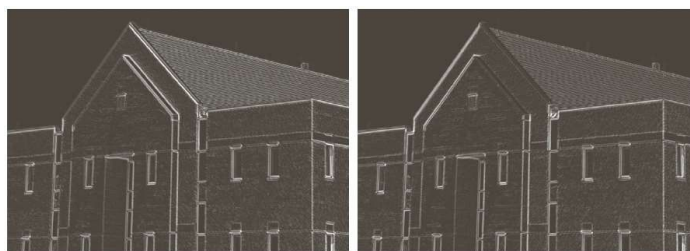
## Một số mặt nạ khác

- Mặt nạ Prewitt, Sobel cho phát hiện biên chéo



## Một số mặt nạ khác

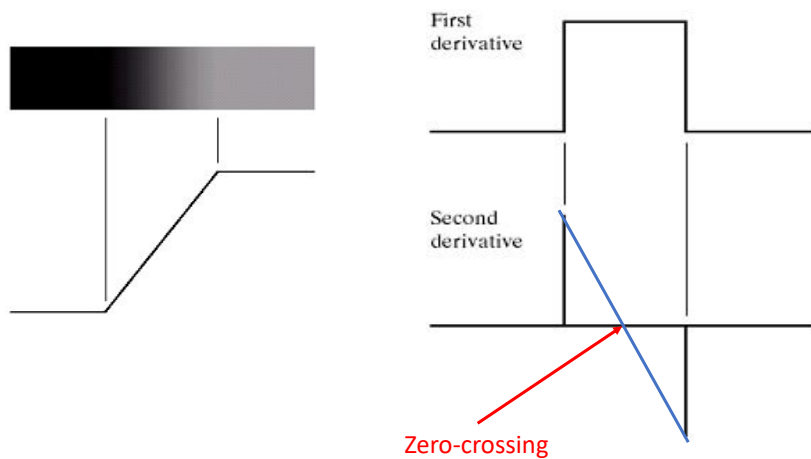
- Mặt nạ Sobel cho phát hiện biên chéo



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).

## Phát hiện biên với đạo hàm bậc 2



## Phát hiện biên với đạo hàm bậc 2

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

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

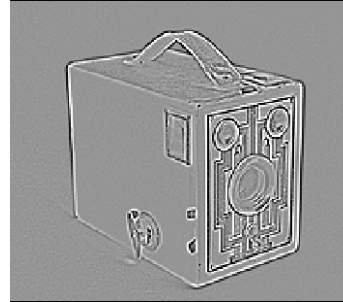
- Phát hiện biên:
  - Tính đạo hàm bậc 2
  - Tìm điểm qua 0 → cạnh

## Phát hiện biên với đạo hàm bậc 2

Image



Laplacian



- Một đáp ứng biên
- Nhạy với nhiễu

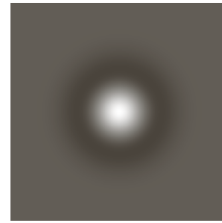
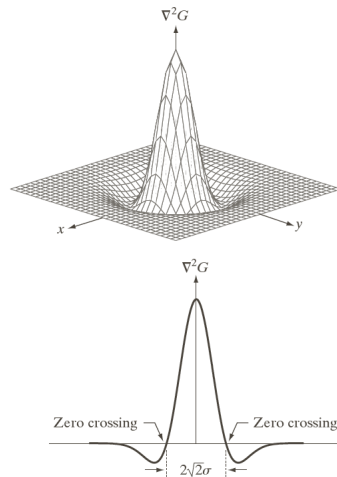
## Laplace of Gaussian (LoG)

- 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

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

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

## Laplace of Gaussian (LoG)

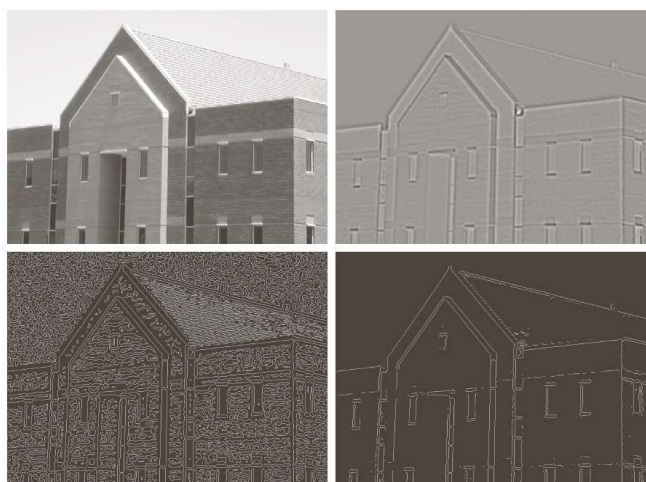


a b  
c d

**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)  $5 \times 5$  mask approximation to the shape in (a). The negative of this mask would be used in practice.

|    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0  | 0  | -1 | 0  | 0  |
| 0  | -1 | -2 | -1 | 0  |
| -1 | -2 | 16 | -2 | -1 |
| 0  | -1 | -2 | -1 | 0  |
| 0  | 0  | -1 | 0  | 0  |



a b  
c d

**FIGURE 10.22**

(a) Original image of size  $834 \times 1114$  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.

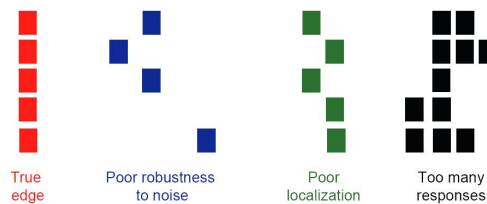
Còn gọi phương pháp Marr–Hildreth (tên 2 tác giả)



## 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



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## 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**



J. Canny, *A Computational Approach To Edge Detection*, IEEE Trans. PAMI, 8:679-714, 1986.

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## 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**

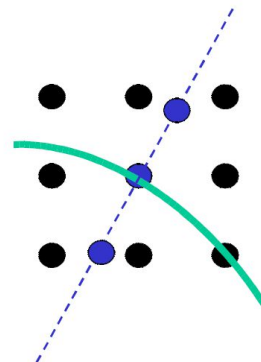
- Hướng gradient  $\theta = \arctan (G_y / G_x)$
- Làm tròn về 8 hướng cách nhau  $45^\circ$



## Bộ phát hiện biên: Các bước chính

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

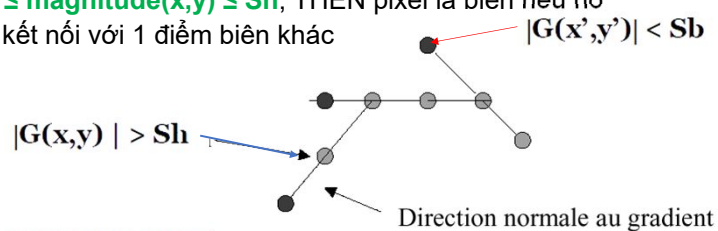
- Nếu độ lớn gradient tại điểm (x,y) **bé hơn 1 trong 2 hàng xóm** theo hướng gradient  
 → đặt giá trị độ lớn gradient tại (x,y) bằng 0



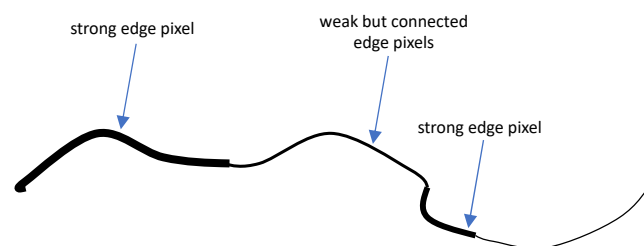
## Bộ phát hiện biên: Các bước chính

### 5) Lấy ngưỡng (hysteresis thresholding)

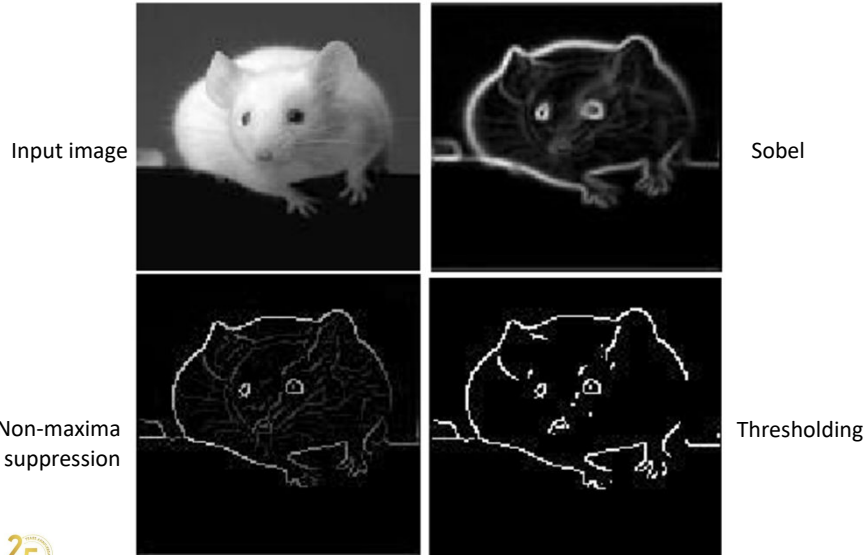
- Sử dụng 2 ngưỡng: một ngưỡng cao ( $S_h$ ) và một ngưỡng thấp ( $S_b$ )
- Tại mỗi điểm:
  - IF  $\text{magnitude}(x,y) < S_b$ , THEN đặt pixel = 0 (không phải biên)
  - IF  $\text{magnitude}(x,y) > S_h$ , THEN đặt pixel = 1 (biên)
  - IF  $S_b \leq \text{magnitude}(x,y) \leq S_h$ , THEN pixel là biên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



## Hysteresis thresholding

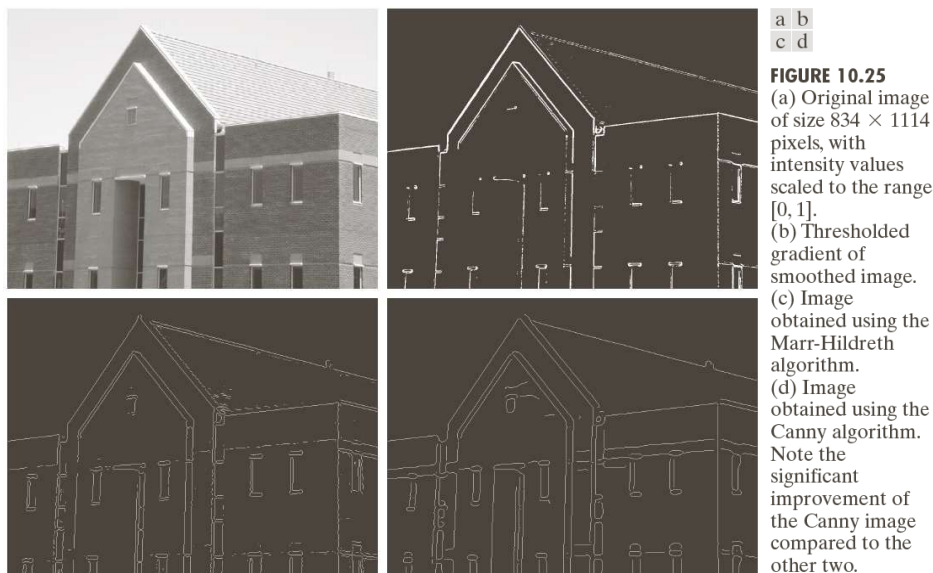


## Canny detector



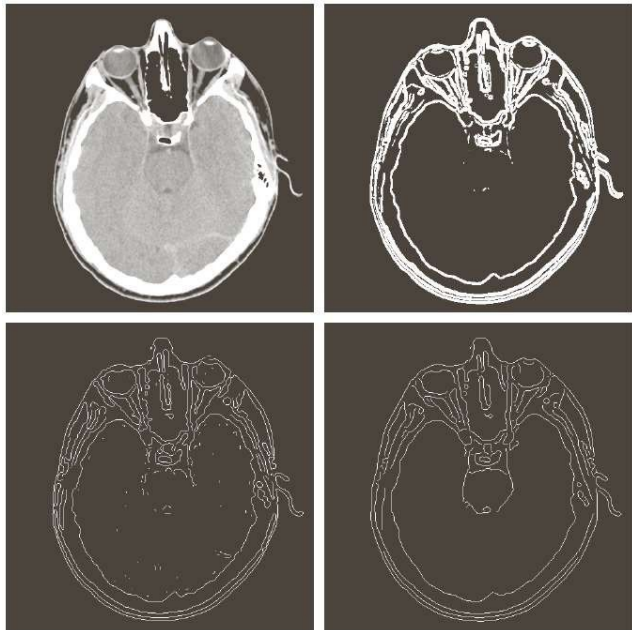
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 $T_L = 0.04; T_H = 0.10; \sigma = 4$  and a mask of size  $25 \times 25$ 


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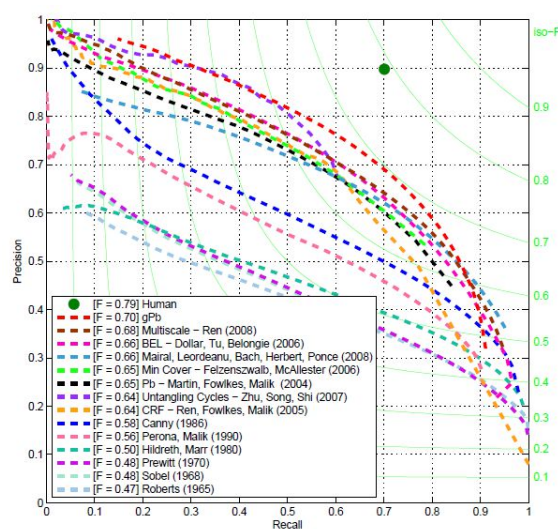
**FIGURE 10.26**  
 (a) Original head CT image of size  $512 \times 512$  pixels, with intensity values scaled to the range  $[0, 1]$ .  
 (b) Thresholded gradient of smoothed image.  
 (c) Image obtained using the Marr-Hildreth algorithm.  
 (d) Image obtained using the Canny algorithm.  
 (Original image courtesy of Dr. David R. Pickens, Vanderbilt University.)

$T_l = 0.05; T_H = 0.15; \sigma = 2$  and a mask of size  $13 \times 13$

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## 45 years of boundary detection



Source: Arbelaez, Maire, Fowlkes, and Malik. TPAMI 2011 (pdf)

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## 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

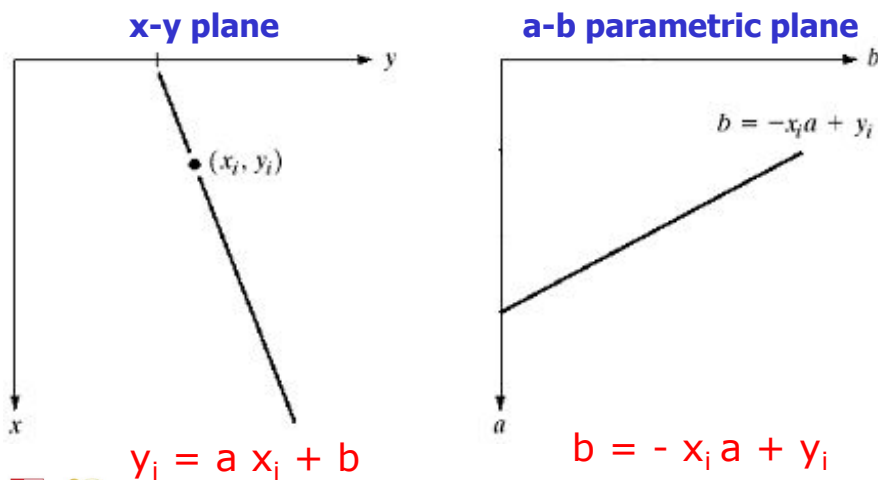
- **Global** approach to detect continuous edges
  - *From the x-y plane to the parametric plane a-b*
- **x-y plane**
  - $y_i = a x_i + b$
  - an infinity of lines going through one  $(x_i, y_i)$  pair
  - one sole line for the  $(a,b)$  pair
- **a-b parametric plane**
  - $b = -x_i a + y_i$
  - one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



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## x-y plane vs a-b plane

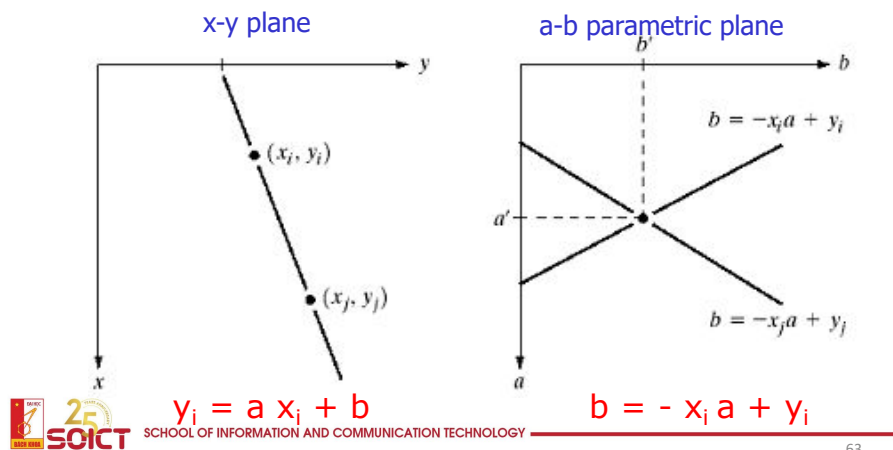


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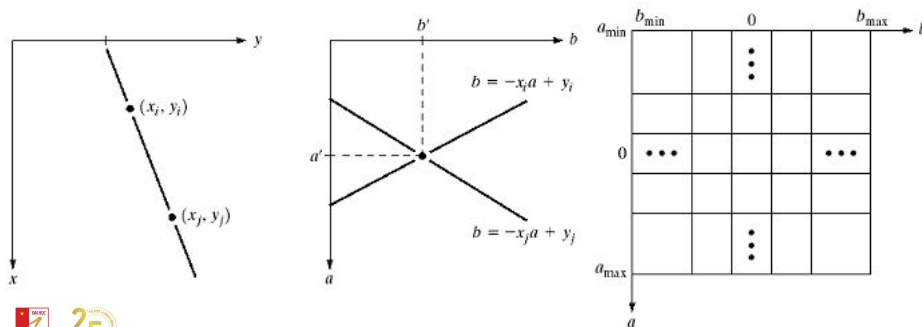
## Line vs Points

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



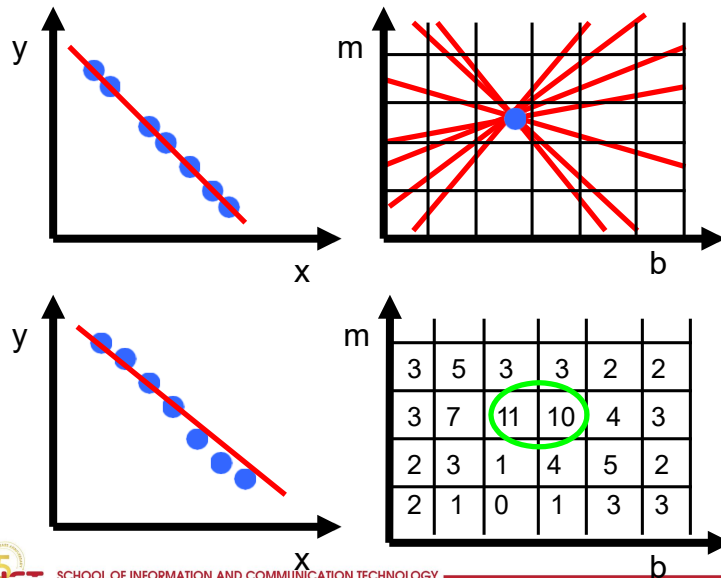
## HT: ý tưởng chính

- 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





## Hough transform



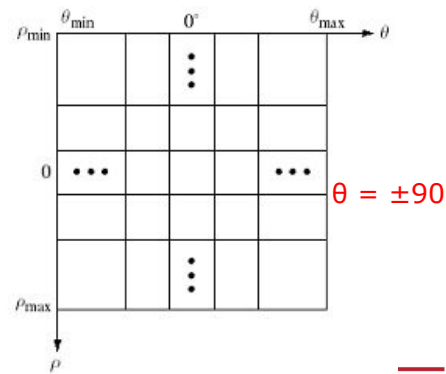
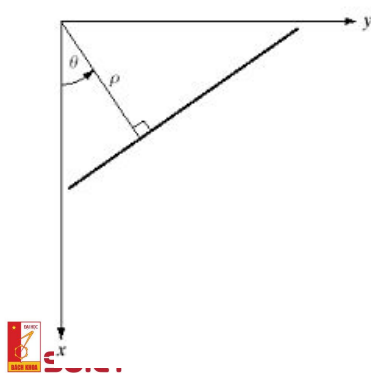
## Thực hiện biến đổi Hough

- 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*

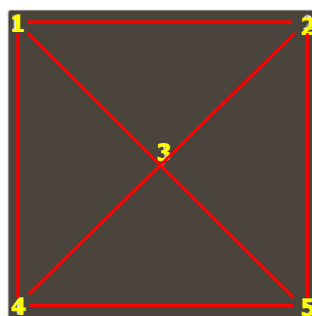
## Vấn đề với không gian (a,b)

- **Problem:** for a vertical line,  $a=\infty$  !
- **Solution:** representing using polar coordinates  $(\rho, \theta)$

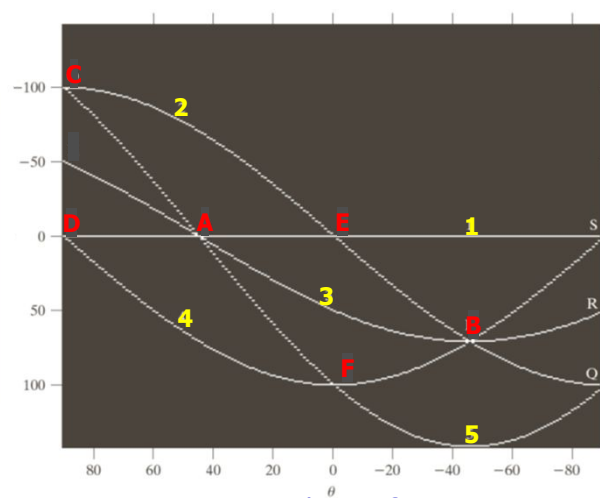
$$\rho = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$$



## HT: ví dụ



Ảnh với 5 điểm

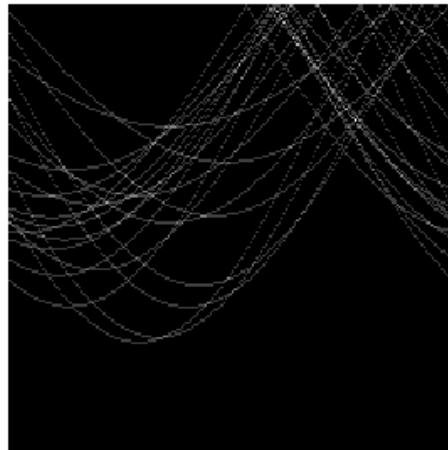
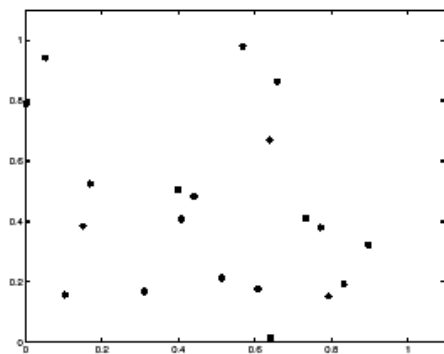


Hough transform



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

## HT: ví dụ với tập điểm ngẫu nhiên



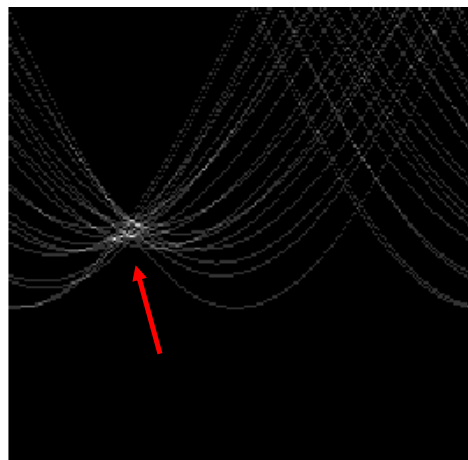
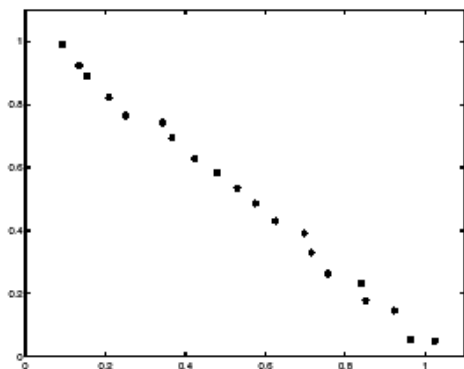
*The transform of random points does not give any precise results*



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## HT: ví dụ với tập điểm tạo thành đường thẳng

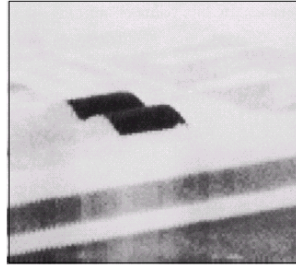


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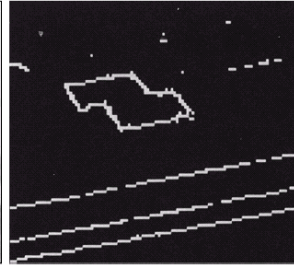
70

## HT: ví dụ

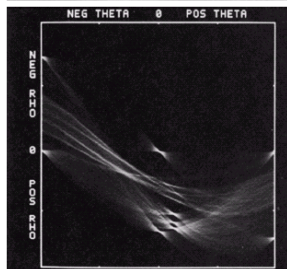
Image



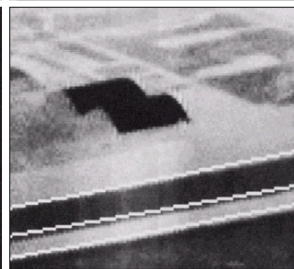
Gradient



Hough



Final



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

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## Ví dụ

Image



Canny



Hough



Final

Lines



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

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## 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)



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## Ransac

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



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## 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, ellipse, etc)
    - Bài toán về so khớp: tìm phép biến đổi giữa 2 tập dữ liệu
    - ...

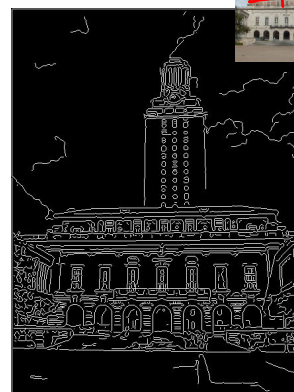


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## Difficulty of Line Fitting

- **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?



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Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

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## 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.



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Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

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## RANSAC [Fischler & Bolles 1981]

- **RAN**dom **SA**mples **C**onsensus
- 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.



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Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

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## 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



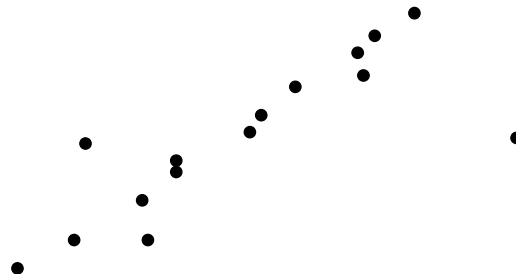
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Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

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## RANSAC Line Fitting Example

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



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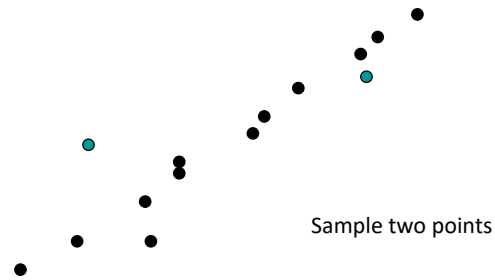
Slide credit: Kristen Grauman

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## RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



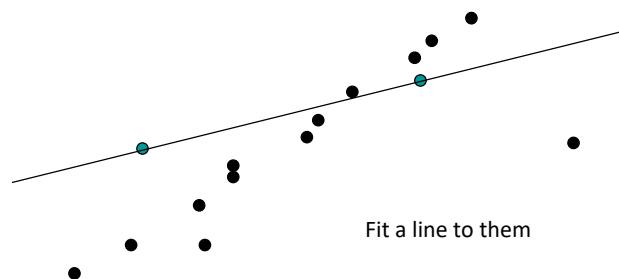
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## RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



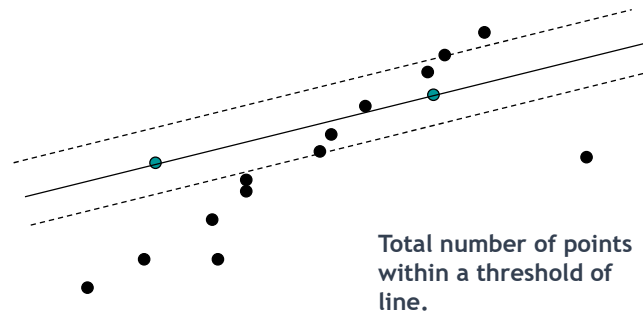
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## RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



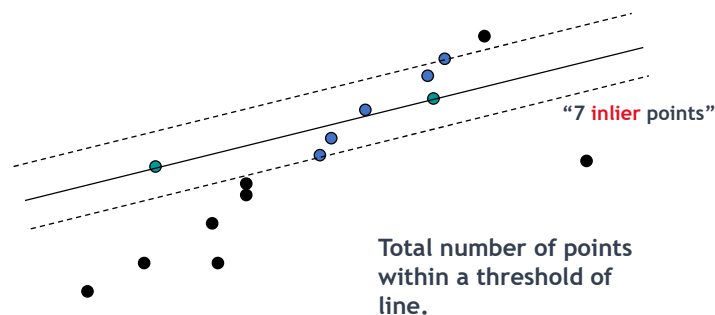
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## RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



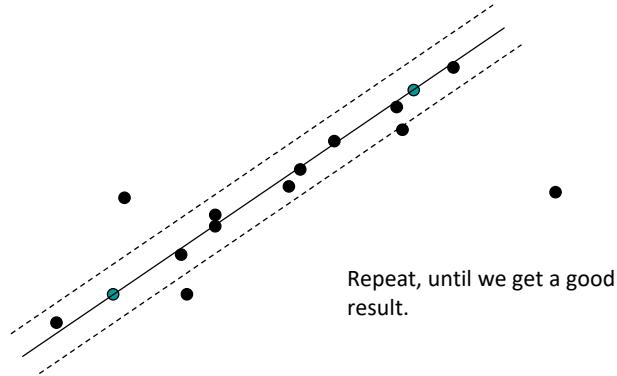
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## RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



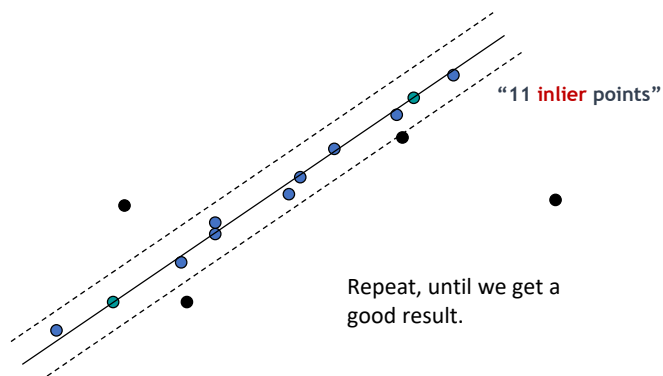
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## RANSAC Line Fitting Example

- Task: Estimate the best line



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#### 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

```



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## 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  $(1-p)$ .



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## RANSAC: Computed k ( $p=0.99$ )

| Sample size<br>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



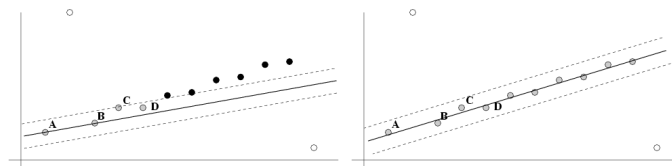
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## After RANSAC

- 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.



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## 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)



## References

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



