

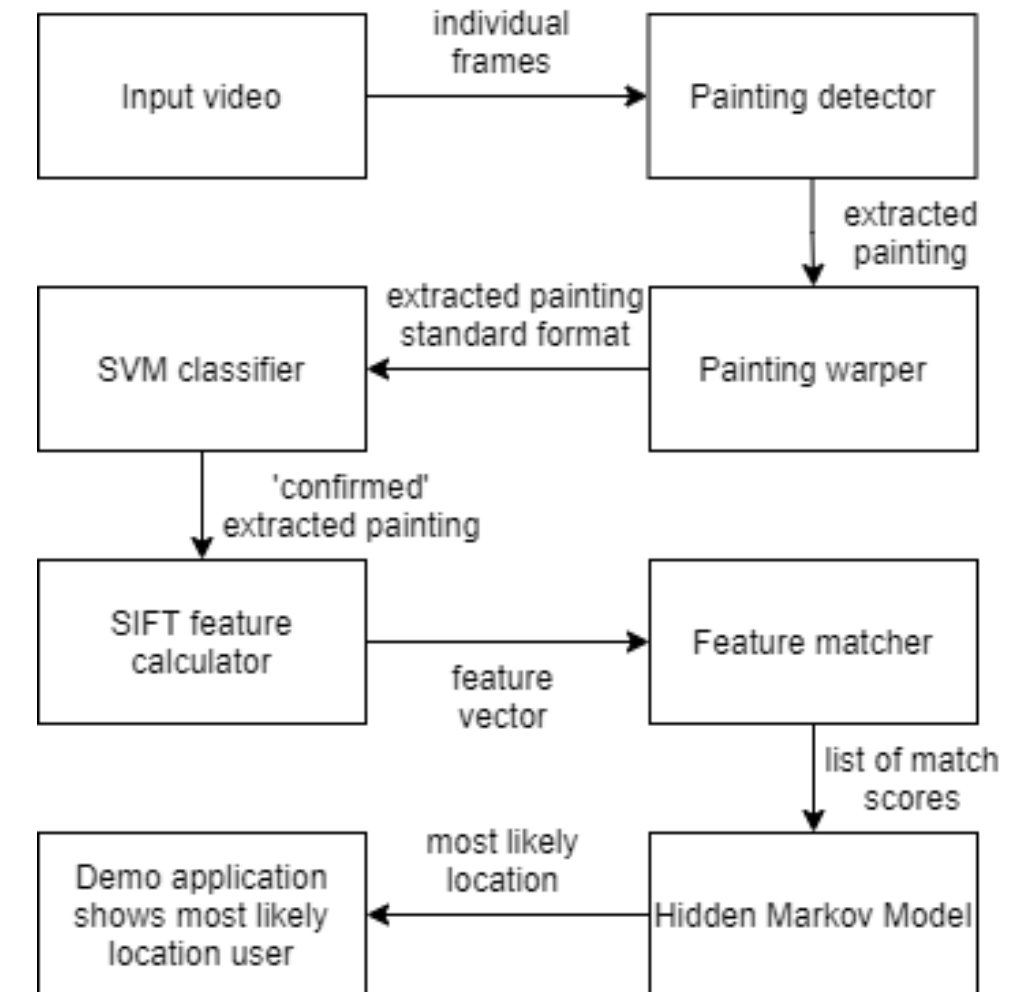
# PROJECT COMPUTERVISION

Group 7 – 07/06/2021

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# OVERVIEW

- Painting detection and extraction
- Painting classification
- Painting matching
- Localization
- Demo
- Conclusion and future work

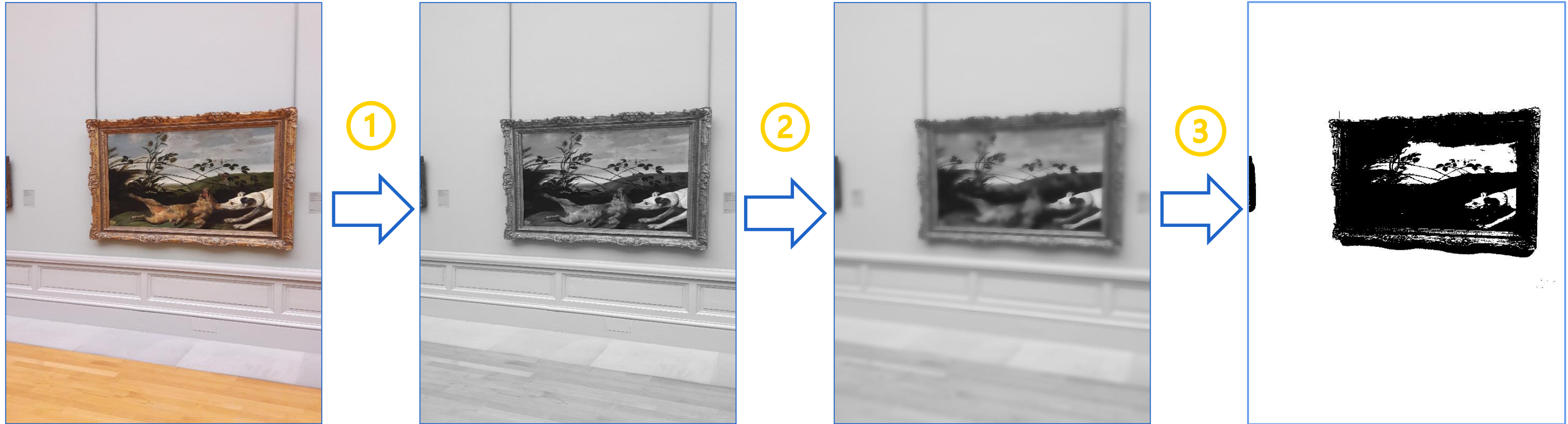


# PAINING DETECTION AND EXTRACTION

# DETECTION PHASES

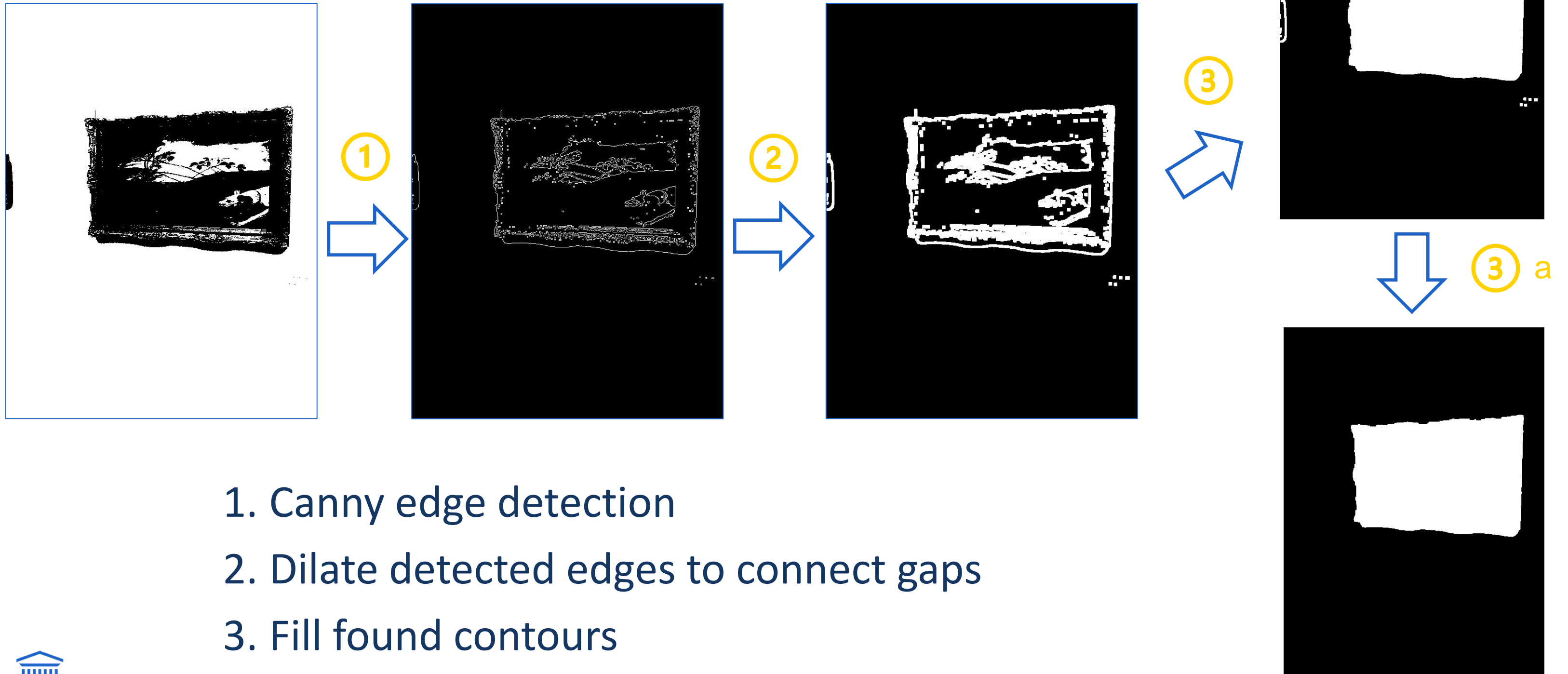
- Filtering
  - Gray scale
  - Bilateral
  - Otsu's thresholding
- Edge detection
  - Canny
  - Dilation
- Painting detection and extraction

# FILTERING



1. Convert to gray scale
2. Apply bilateral filter
3. Apply Otsu's thresholding
4. The image is now ready to be edge-detected

# EDGE DETECTION



1. Canny edge detection
2. Dilate detected edges to connect gaps
3. Fill found contours
  - a. Optional: erode away noise



# PAINTING DETECTION & EXTRACTION

1. Approximate contours to shapes
2. Set area constraints for detected shapes to  $>20\%$  of largest found area
3. Set # of corners constraint to four corners
4. Connect four found corners for visualization (demo)
5. Extract painting to standard scale and orientation using perspective transform



# PAINTING CLASSIFIER



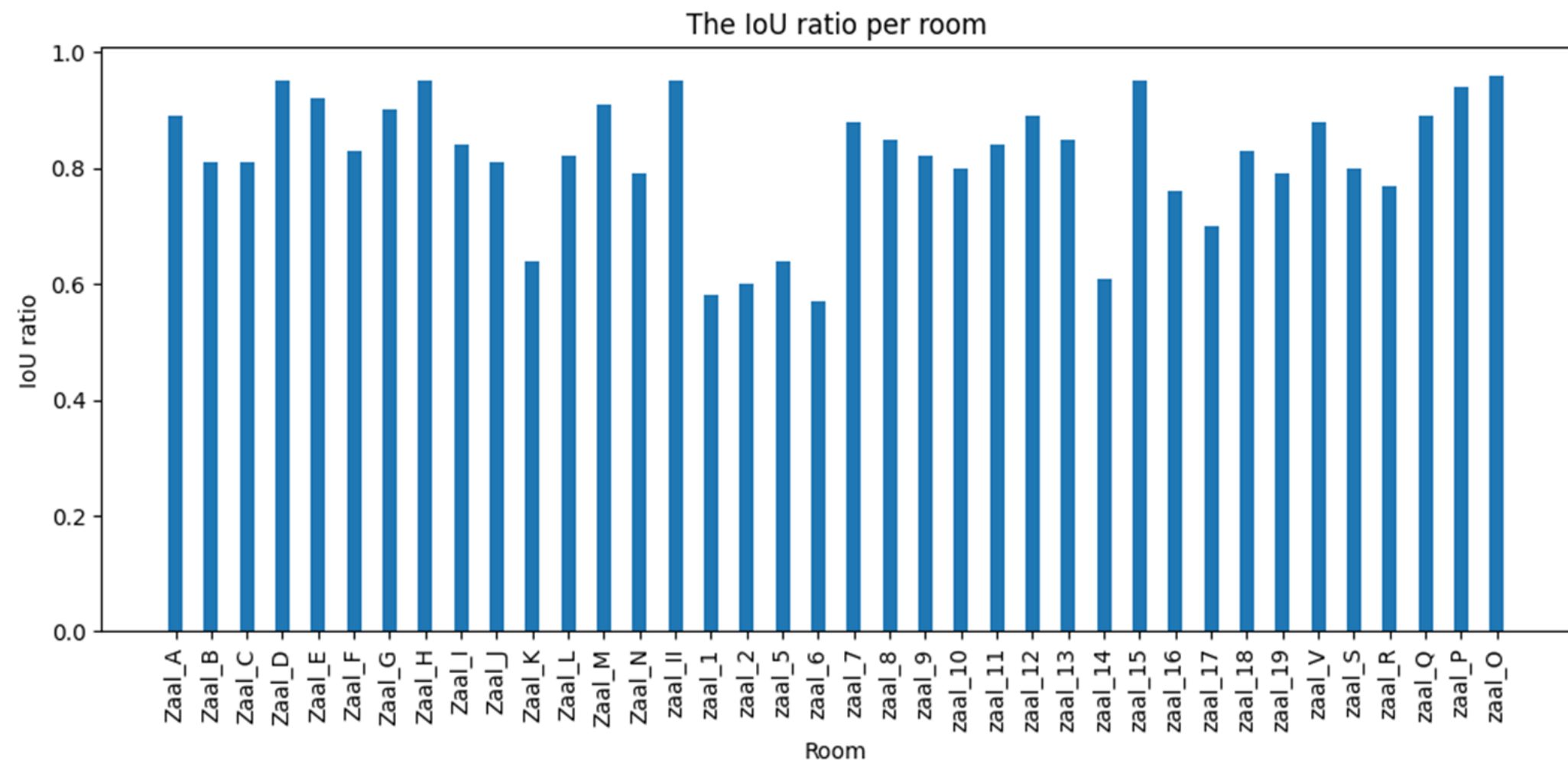
# SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

- Supervised machine learning algorithm
- Binary classification (environment or painting)
- Feature vector 32x32 image patch:
  - Histogram of oriented gradients (HOG)
  - Color histogram
- Normalize
- Balance trainings data (subsampling)

Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-score (%)
80	81	80	80

# CLASSIFIER RESULTS

- Discard extracted painting :  
Exceeds environment over painting ratio
- False positives: 103
- False negatives: 197



# PAINTING MATCHING

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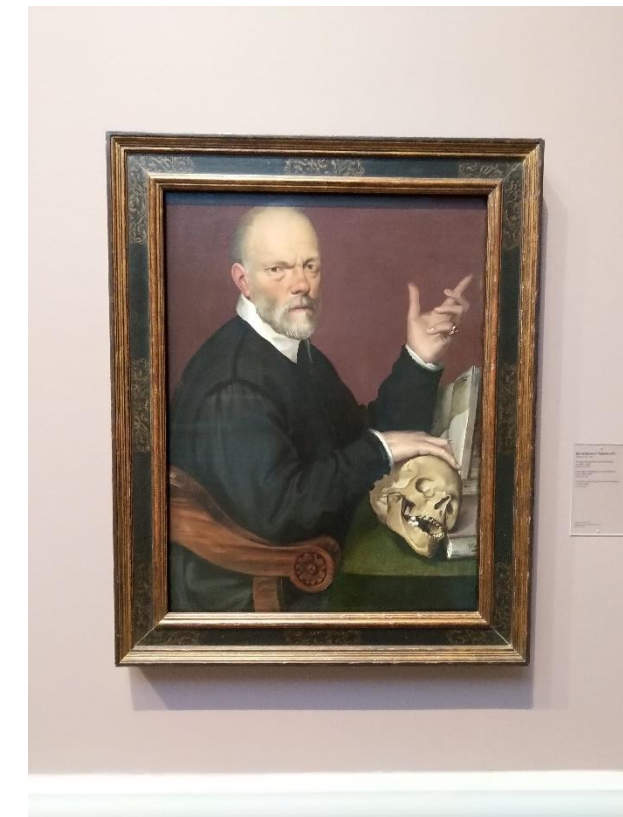
- SIFT matching
- save keypoints, descriptors and metadata to a database
- calculate keypoints and descriptors once
- filter matches as per Lowe's ratio test
- return a sorted list of all matched sets (ranked by best matches)

# PAINTING MATCHING

- SIFT beneficial for environment of use
- evaluated on dataset
  - extraction from picture
  - matching

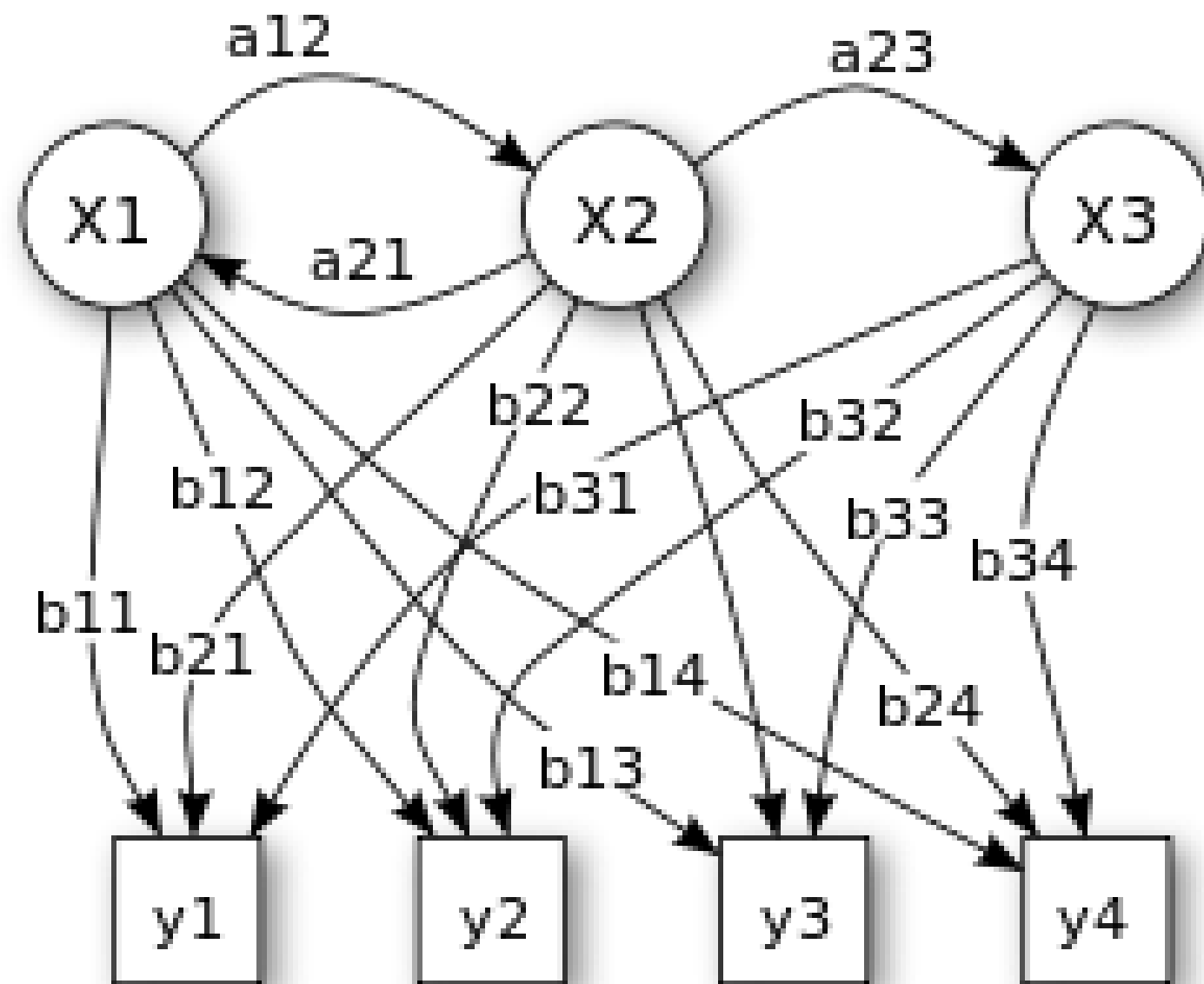
## Matching performance

Correct match	88,76 %
Correct match, excluding images with no matches	91,86 %
Average matching score for correct painting	62,83 %



# LOCALIZATION

# HIDDEN MARKOV MODEL



- $X$ : Staten = zalen
- $y$ : Observaties = schilderijen
- $a$ : Transitieprobabiliteit
- $b$ : Emissieprobabiliteit

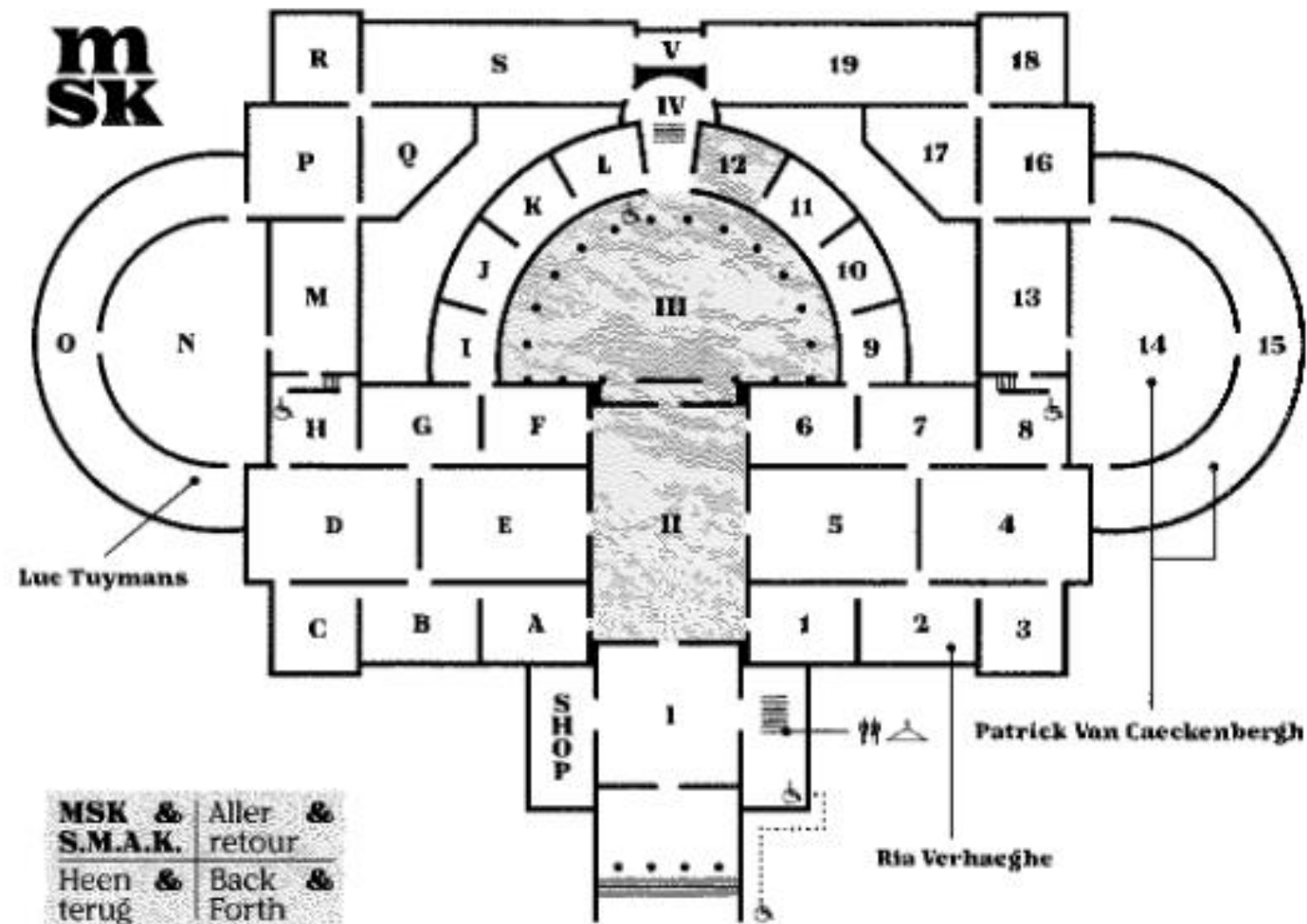


# TRANSITIEPROBABILITEIT

Kans van zaal j naar i =

$\frac{\# \text{schilderijen in zaal } i}{\# \text{ schilderijen in zalen waar } j \text{ is mee geconnecteerd}}$

(inclusief zaal j zelf)



# EMISSIEPROBABILITEIT

- Top 10 gematchte databaseschilderijen worden toegewezen aan één van de zalen
- De emissieprobabiliteit bedraagt dan:

$$\frac{\textit{score top 10} - \textit{score 11e match}}{\textit{topscore}}$$

# KANS OP HUIDIGE STAAT

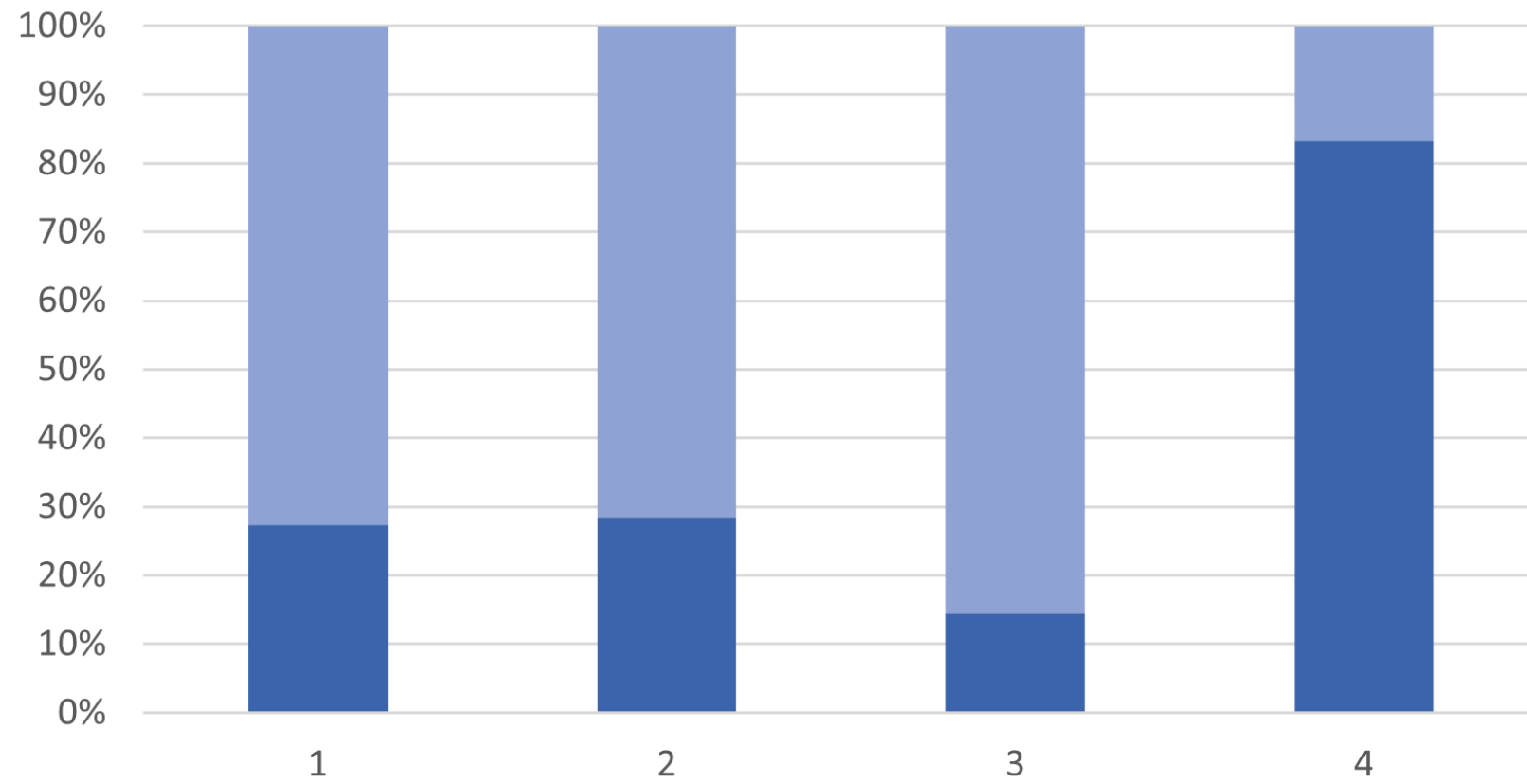
*kans huidige staat is A*

$$= \frac{\text{emissieprob} * (P(x_0 = A) * \text{transitieprobVanAnrA} + P(x_0 = B) * \text{transitieprobVanBnrA} + \dots)}{\sum \text{teller van elke kans}}$$

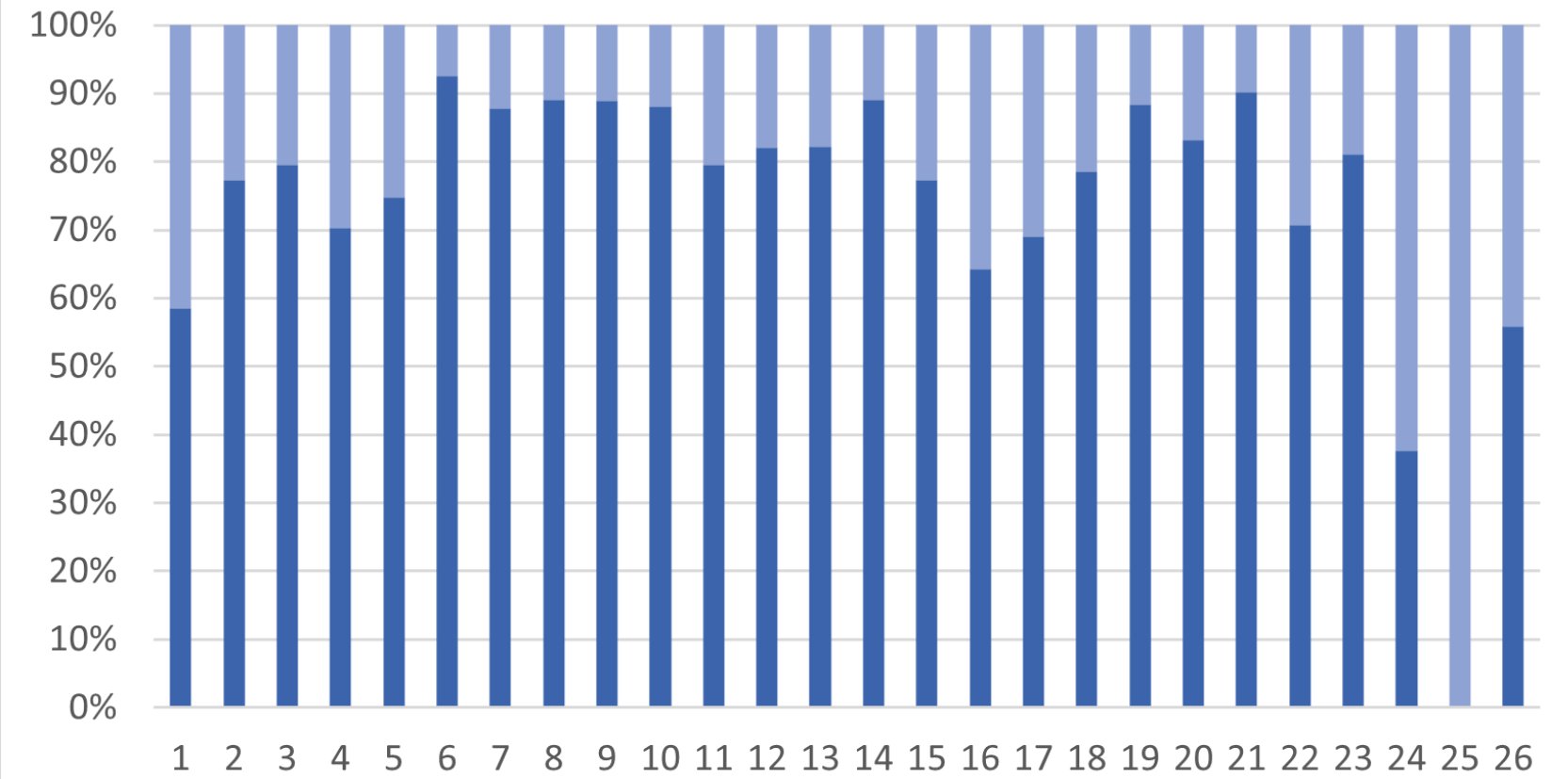
KANS DAT VORIGE STAAT A WAS

KANS DAT VORIGE STAAT B WAS

### Zaal E

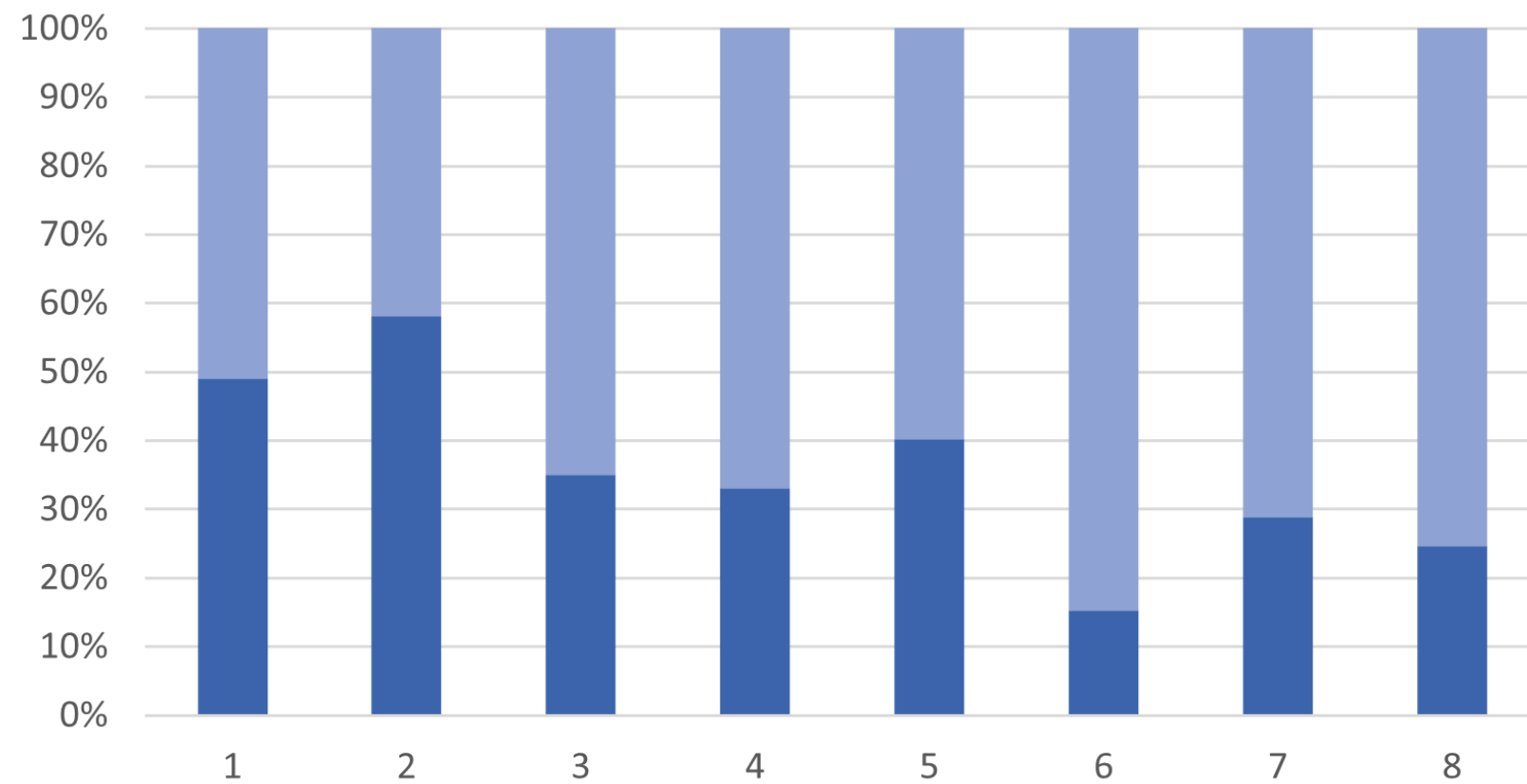


### Zaal M

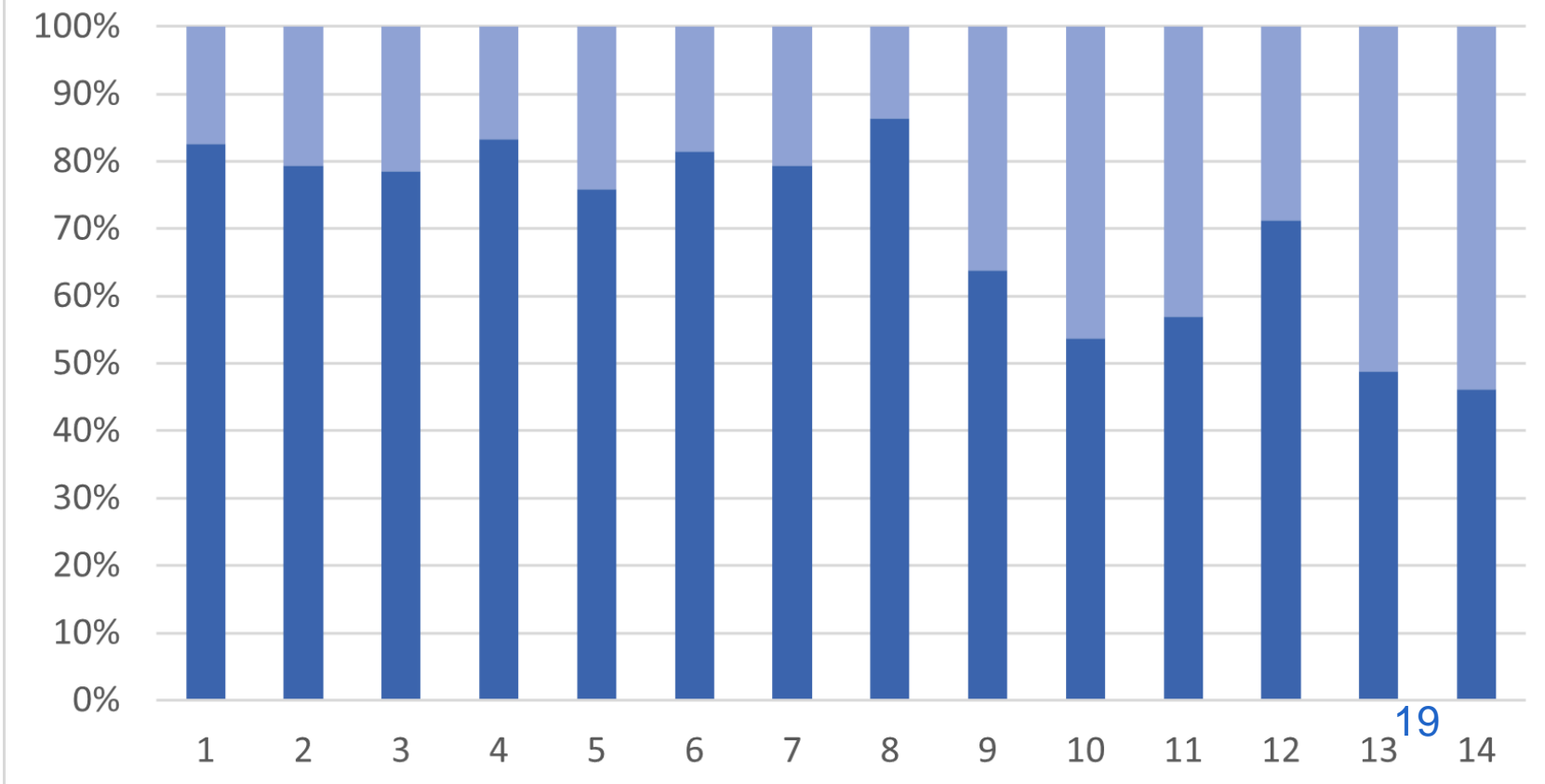


# RESULTATEN

### Zaal H



### Zaal G



# DEMO

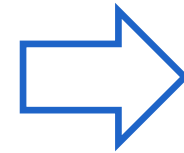
# LENS DISTORTION

- GoPro = Wide angle lens
- Solution: Calculate camera intrinsic parameters





# UNDISTORT - RESULT

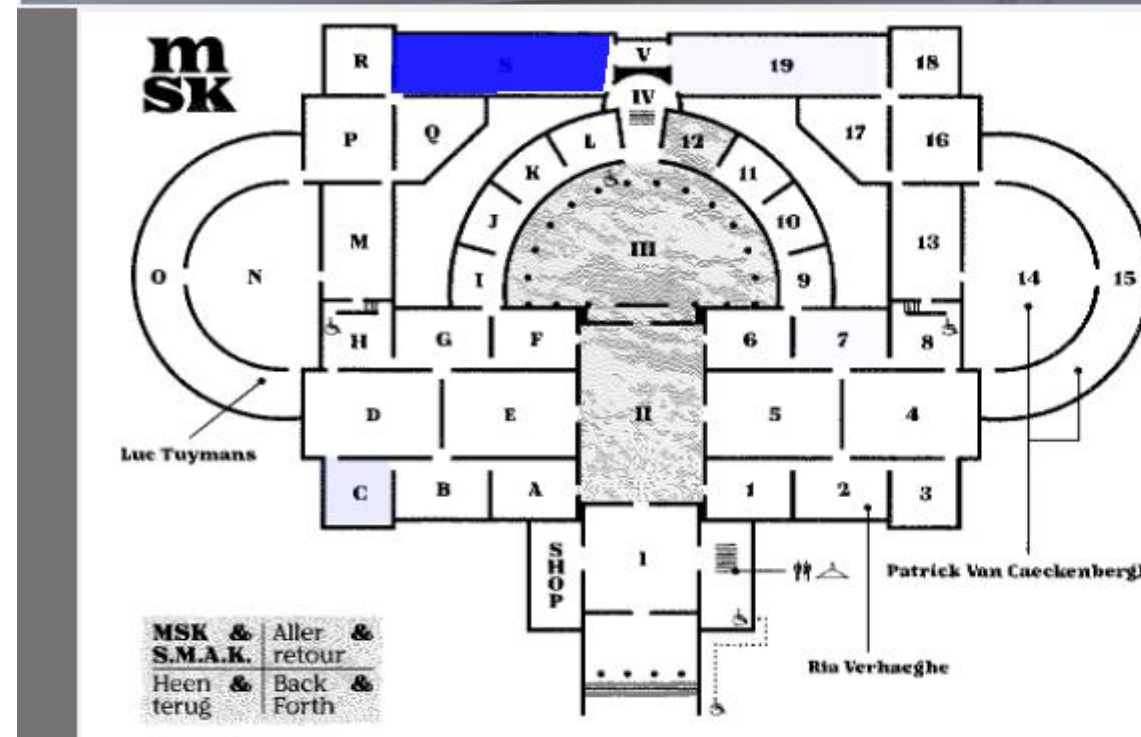




# DEMO

- Frame buffering
- Minimum polygon size
- Blurriness validation
- Contrast validation

Computer Vision: Project assignment



Predicted Room: S (87.231%)

# CONCLUSION

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- Still many improvements possible
- Guesses location in a top 5
- Extraction and matching perform
  - Reasonably well in well-lit testing set
  - Worse on poorly-lit video room

# FUTURE WORK

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- Color histogram for matching
- Scaling all images to the same size and compute with ORB
- Matching dependent on HMM
- Room-dependent preprocessing

