Analysis of Image Tranforms for Sketch-based Retrieval

Felix Stürmer

Technische Universität Berlin Fakultät IV - Elektrotechnik und Informatik Computer Graphics

02.11.2012



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Motivation



Challenges of CBIR

The Semantic Gap

"The semantic gap is the **lack of coincidence** between the information that one can extract from the **visual data** and the **interpretation** that the same data have for a user in a given situation." – Smeulders et al.

The Sensory Gap

"The sensory gap is the gap between the **object in the** world and the information in a (computational) description derived from a **recording of that scene**." – Smeulders et al.



Prior Work on Human Recognition

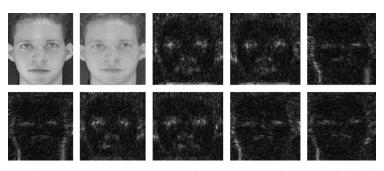


Figure: "Face recognition using curvelet based PCA.", T. Mandal and Q. M.J Wu, ICPR 2008

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Prior Work on Human Recognition

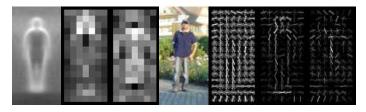
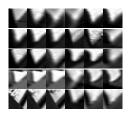


Figure: "Histograms of oriented gradients for human detection", Dalal and Triggs, CVPR 2005

Prior Work on Visual Codebooks







Results

Figure: "Video Google: A text retrieval approach to object matching in videos", Sivic and Zisserman, ICCV 2003

Prior Work on Scene Classification

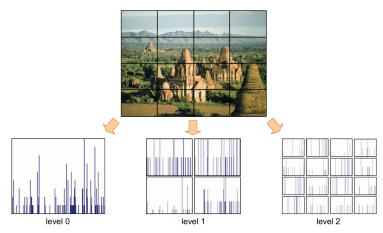


Figure: "Spatial pyramid matching", Lazebnik et al., 2009



Anatomy of a CBIR System

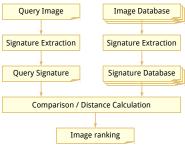


Figure: Global Descriptors

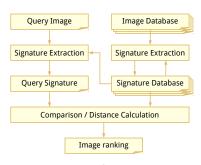


Figure: Local Descriptors

Proposed Retrieval Pipelines (Global)



Proposed Retrieval Pipelines (Local)



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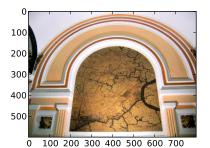


Figure: Original Image

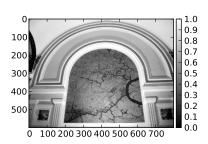


Figure: Luma Conversion

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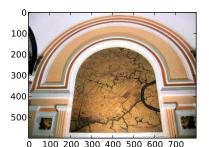


Figure: Original Image

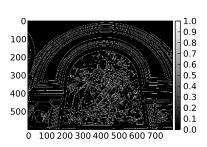


Figure: Canny Operator

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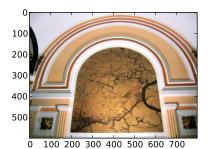


Figure: Original Image

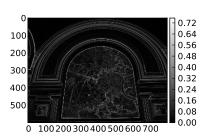


Figure: Sobel Operator

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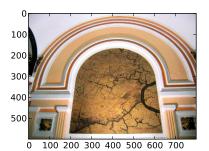


Figure: Original Image

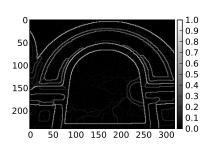


Figure: gPb-owt-ucm Transform

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The Curvelet Transform

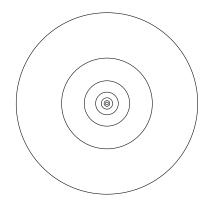


Figure: Frequency Domain



The Curvelet Transform

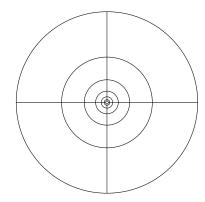


Figure: Frequency Domain



The Curvelet Transform

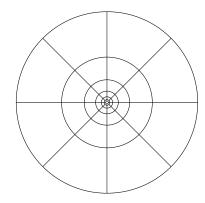


Figure: Frequency Domain



The Curvelet Transform

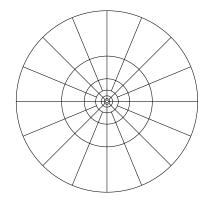


Figure: Frequency Domain



The Curvelet Transform

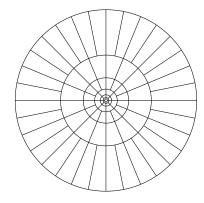


Figure: Frequency Domain

Figure: Spatial Domain



The Curvelet Transform

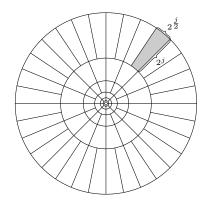


Figure: Frequency Domain

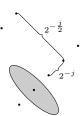


Figure: Spatial Domain

The Curvelet Transform

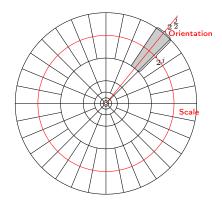


Figure: Frequency Domain

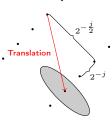


Figure: Spatial Domain

The Fast Discrete Curvelet Transform

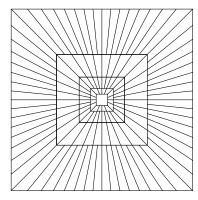


Figure: Frequency Domain

Figure: Parallelogram Support



The Fast Discrete Curvelet Transform

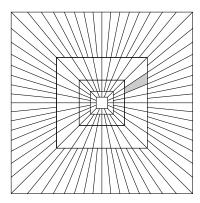


Figure: Frequency Domain



Figure: Parallelogram Support

The Fast Discrete Curvelet Transform

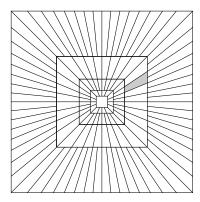


Figure: Frequency Domain

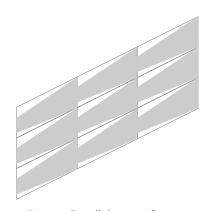


Figure: Parallelogram Support

The Fast Discrete Curvelet Transform

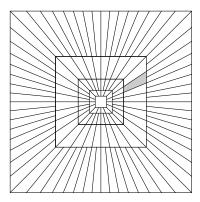


Figure: Frequency Domain

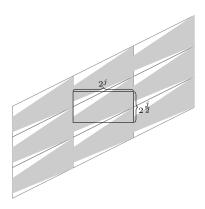


Figure: Parallelogram Support

Global Feature Extraction



Local Feature Extraction



Ranking



Introduction and Background

Benchmarking Method



Cross-Domain Results



Results ○○●

Intra-Domain Results



Conclusions

