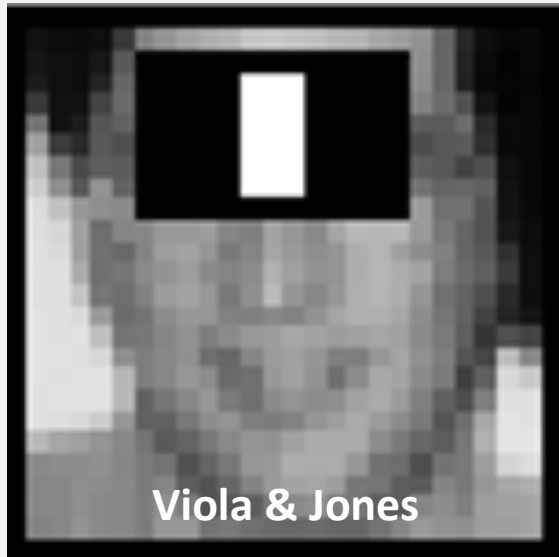


COMS30030 Image Processing and Computer Vision

Lecture 10



Basics of Classical Object Detection

What is 'Object Detection'?

- Object Detection aims at bridging the 'semantic gap' between...
 - given pixel values, *and*
 - meaningful objects (grouping of pixels + classification of groups)

→ image regions need to be found and assigned with semantic labels from a space of object classes



What is 'Object Detection'?

- Why do classical shape detection and segmentation on their own rarely work for real-world object detection?
 - high intra-class, low inter-class variance
 - classes are rarely well defined



- change of illumination, scale, pose + deformation, occlusion...

→ **object recognition is a difficult task**





First Real-time Detection Method: Viola & Jones' (2001)
(base line standard for off-the-shelf method for almost a decade)

Example Algorithm: Viola & Jones' Real-time Method (2001)

Our Agenda:

- Sliding Window Detectors
- Haar-like Features
- Feature Extraction and Integral Images
- Weak Classifiers
- Boosting and Classifier Evaluation
- Cascades of Boosted Classifiers

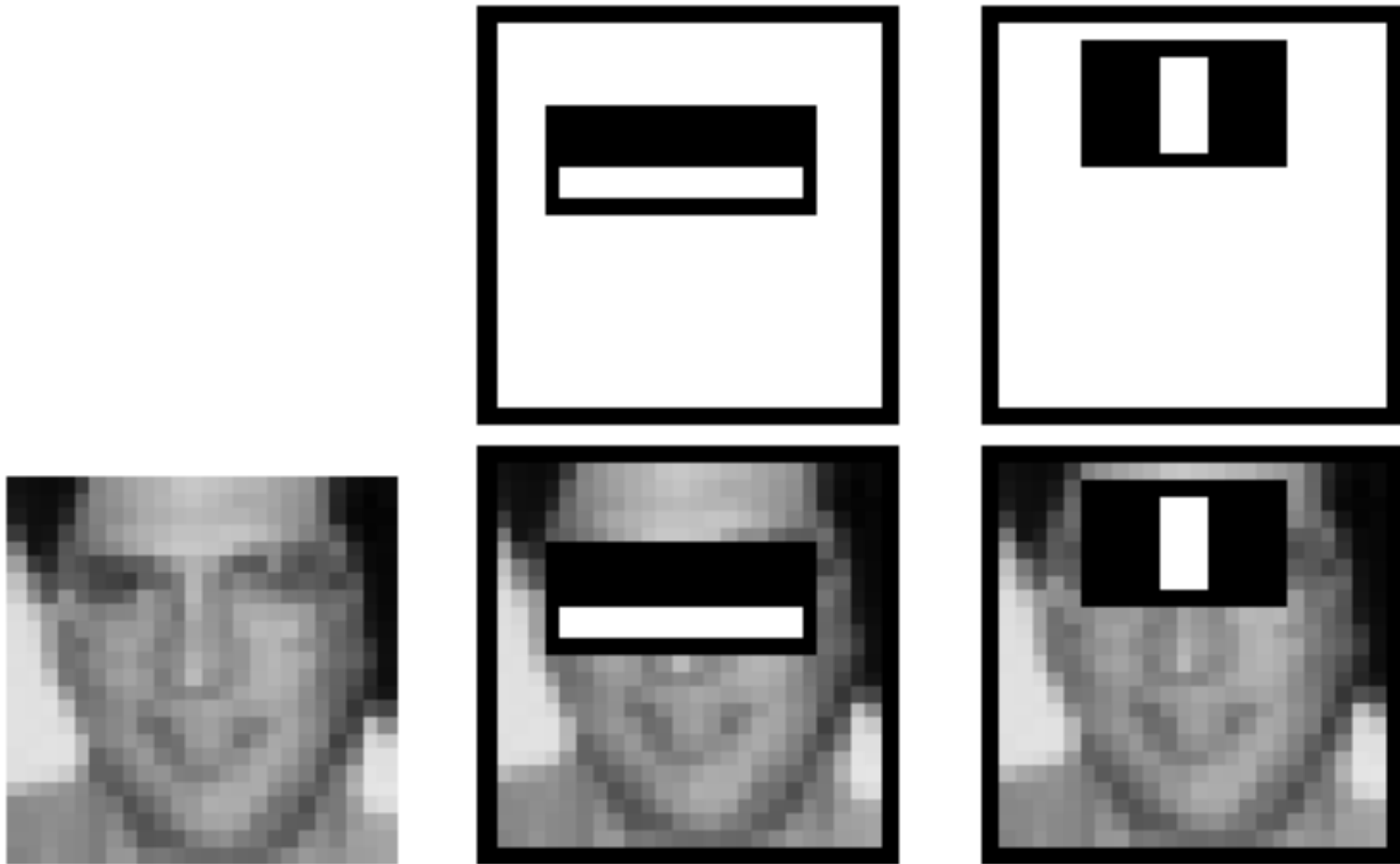
Best description of full details available in consolidated paper by
Viola and Jones, International Journal of Computer Vision, 2004

Shift and Scale Invariance: Sliding Window Detectors

- image is tested for object presence window-by-window
- the window is 'slided' and 'scaled' throughout the image
- each resulting window is judged w.r.t. an object model giving a response indicating object presence or absence

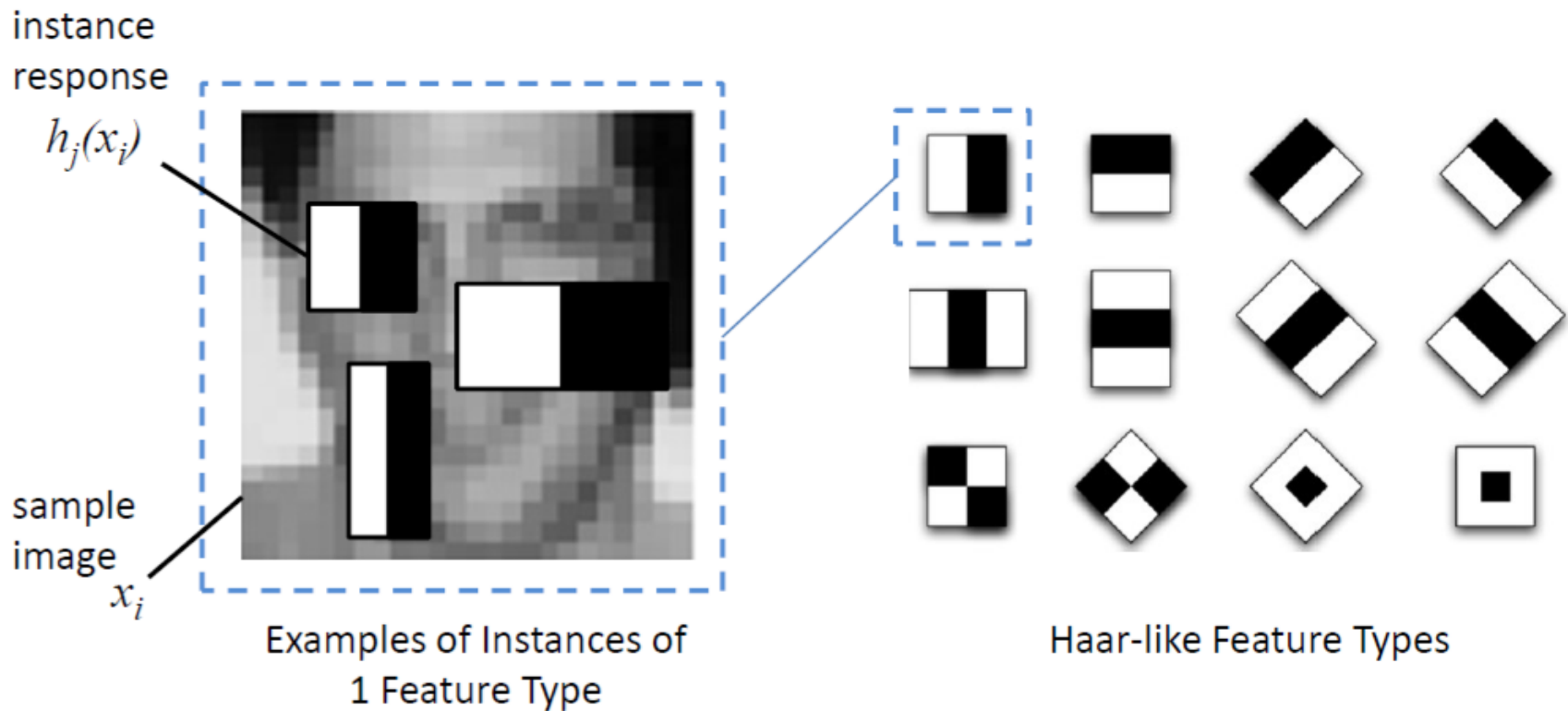


Basic Object Model Idea: *Characteristic Set of Block Features*

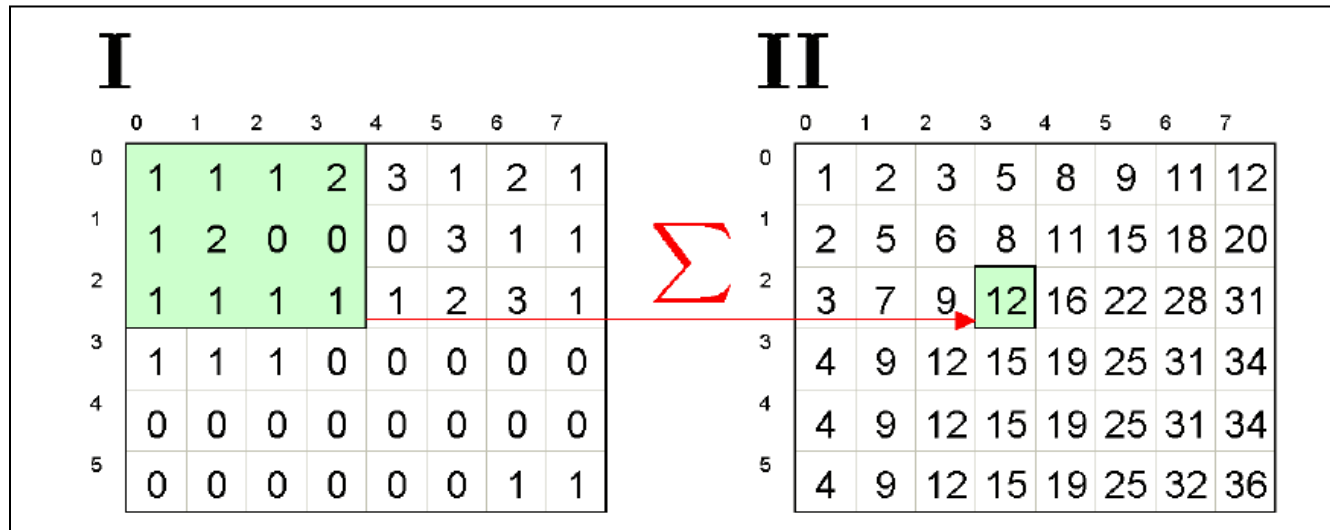


Viola & Jones' (2001)

Haar-like Features as Weak Classifiers



Integral Images



Integral Images

I

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1
1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

II

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1	2	3	5	8	9	11	12
1	2	5	6	8	11	15	18	20
2	3	7	9	12	16	22	28	31
3	4	9	12	15	19	25	31	34
4	4	9	12	15	19	25	31	34
5	4	9	12	15	19	25	32	36

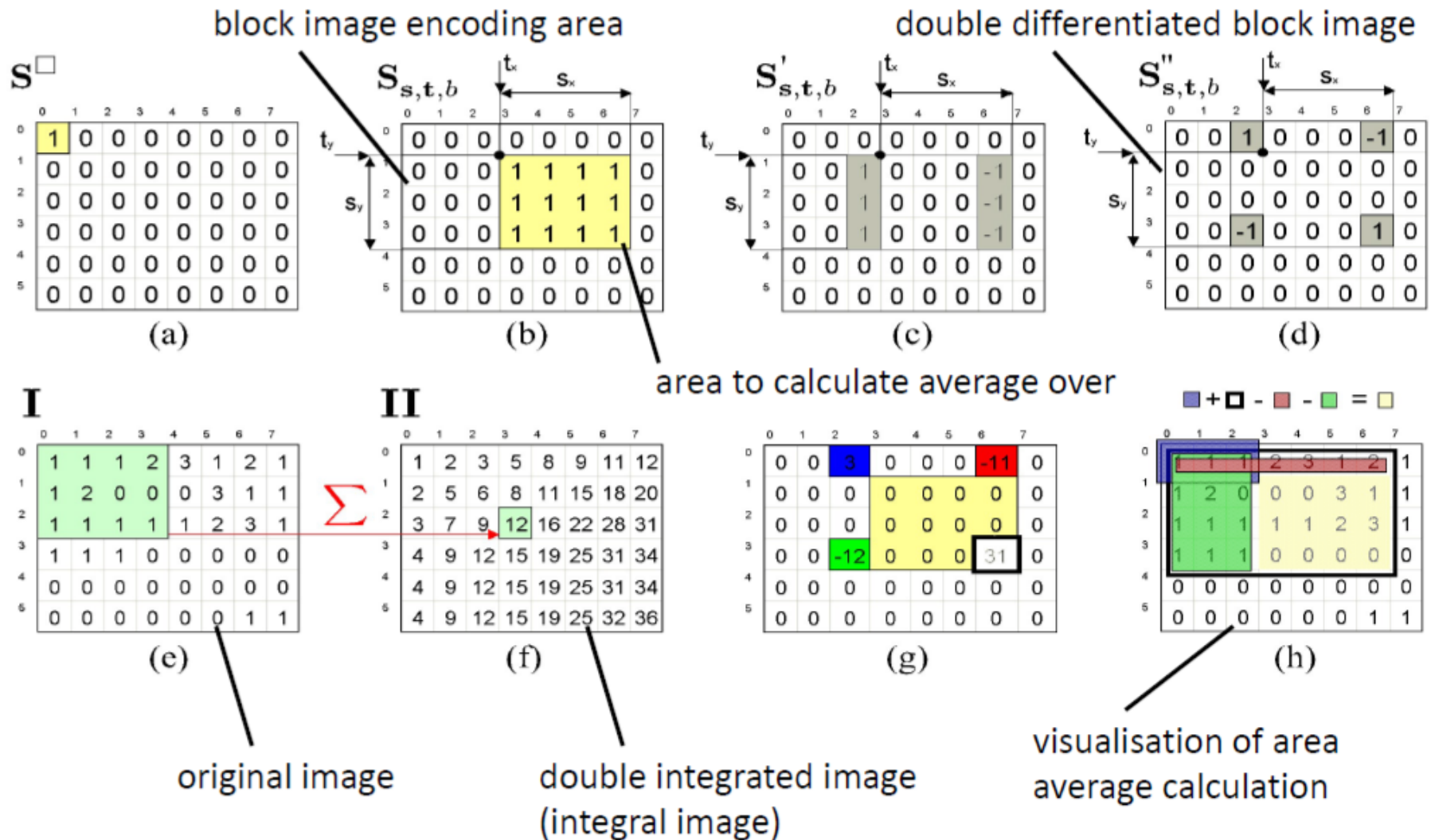
Σ

(IMAGE INTEGRATION)

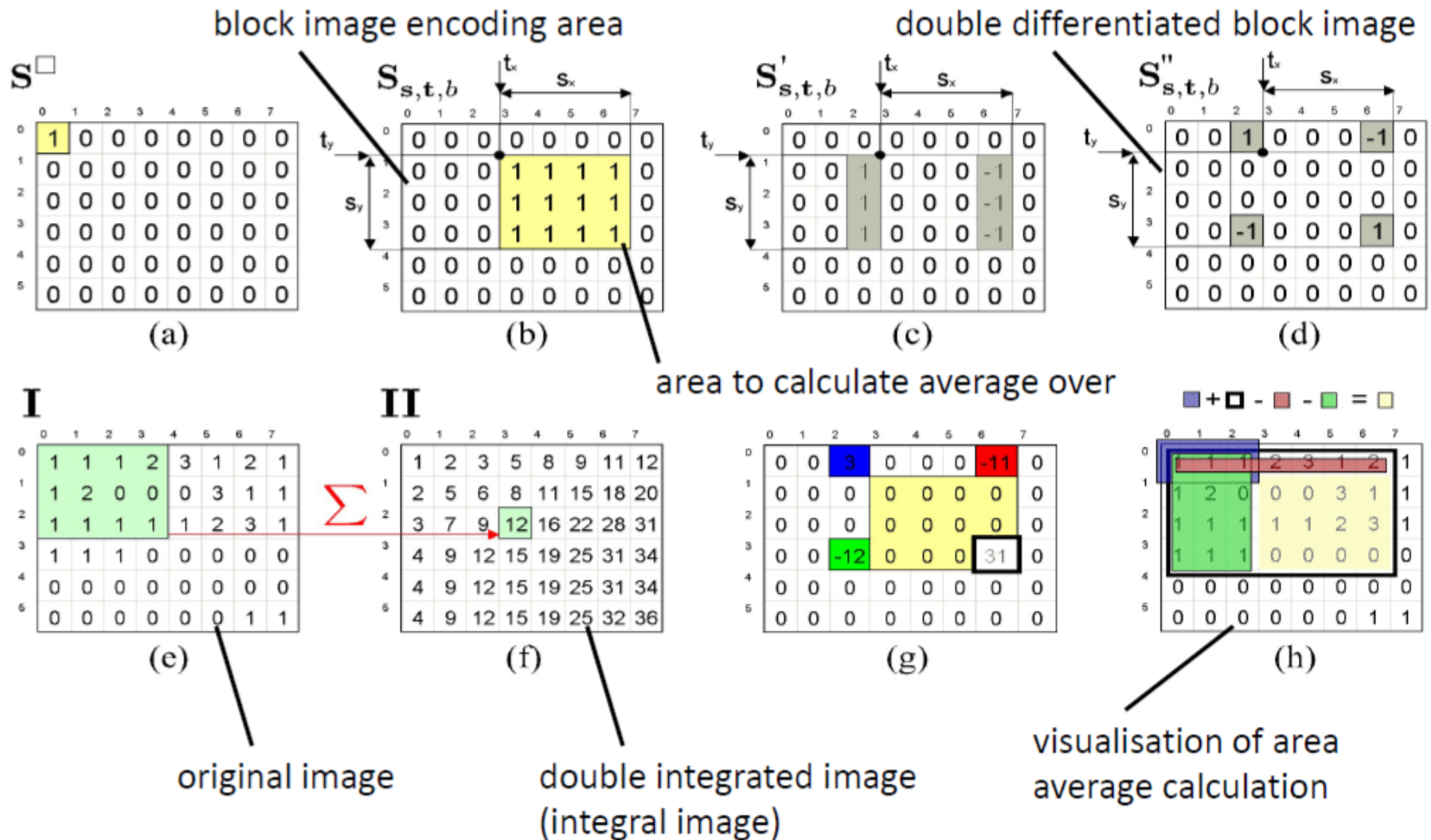
$$\mathbf{II}(-1, y) = 0; \quad \mathbf{II}(x, y) = \mathbf{II}(x - 1, y) + A(x, y);$$

$$A(x, -1) = 0; \quad A(x, y) = A(x, y - 1) + \mathbf{I}(x, y).$$

Calculating the Avg Pixel Value of Large Block Fast



Calculating the Avg Pixel Value of Large Block Fast



Calculating the Avg Pixel Value of Large Block Fast

