Image Matcher

Computer Vision

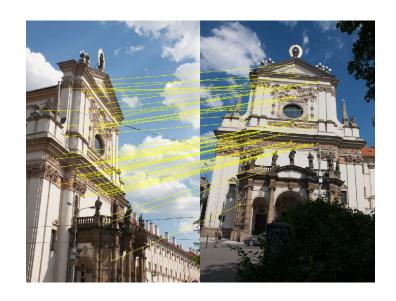
Group 12

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Introduction

- Set out to create an image search model
 - Image as input, closest matches as output
- Applications:
 - Identify and compare similar images to choose the best one/remove duplicates
 - Help identify objects/locations from the description/metadata of search results
 - Find different angles of the same location/object
 - Searching for the complete version of a partial image



Problems

- Accuracy: What's the degree of similarity it needs to be?
- Aspects: Color, Texture, Shape...
- Range: What kind of images.



Use-Cases

Research:

Find images similar to specimen or sample.

Retail:

Find items from store's database.

Photo Managing:

- Identify duplicate pictures.
- Search similar landscapes or objects.



Al Algorithm and Model

- Histogram Calculation
- Feature Matching
- Shape Matching





Histogram Calculation

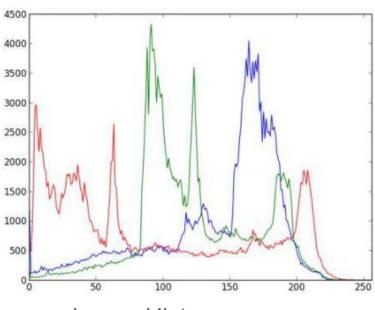


Image Histogram

Correlation (cv::HISTCMP_CORREL)

$$d(H_1,H_2) = \frac{\sum_I (H_1(I) - \bar{H_1}) (H_2(I) - \bar{H_2})}{\sqrt{\sum_I (H_1(I) - \bar{H_1})^2 \sum_I (H_2(I) - \bar{H_2})^2}}$$

where

$$\bar{H_k} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{I}} H_k(\mathbf{J})$$

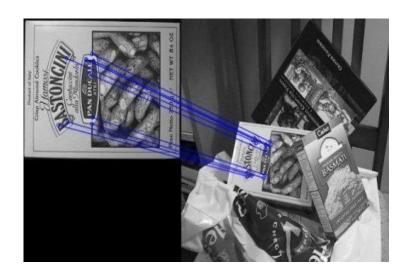
and N is the total number of histogram bins.

Histogram Compare



Feature Matching

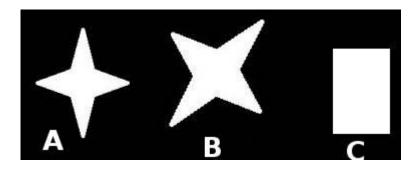
- Detecte Feature (Oriented FAST and Rotated BRIEF)
- 2. Feature Matching (Brute-Force matcher)





Shape Matching

- 1. Contour Extraction
- 2. Computing Moments (area, centroid, orientation)
- 3. Hu Moments (scale, rotation, and translation)
- 4. Compare Shapes (difference between their corresponding Hu Moments)





Results and Demonstration





Lesson Learned

- Choosing Algorithms
- Performance Balancing
- Testing and Data





Questions?



