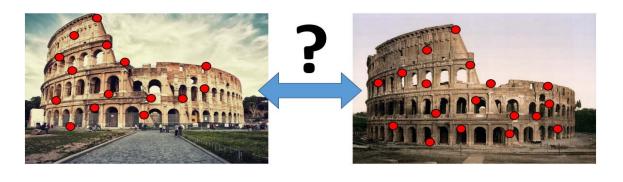
Image Feature and Matching 图像特征提取与匹配

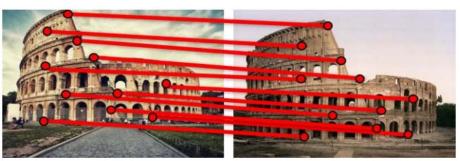
陶文兵

华中科技大学人工智能与自动化学院 2022-08-07

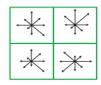
什么是匹配? 什么是特征?







● 特征匹配的距离度量



[0.012, 0.492, 0.187, 0.618, 0.741, ...]

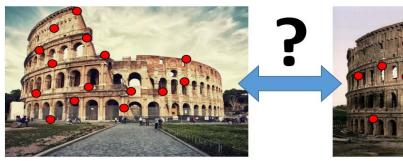


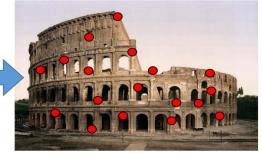
[0.913, 0.102, 0.003, 0.015, 0.120, ...]

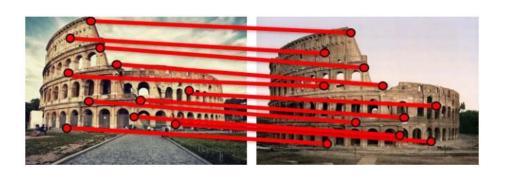
◆ D. G. Lowe, "<u>Distinctive image features from scale-invariant keypoints</u>," **International journal of computer vision**, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 91–110, 2004.

什么是匹配? 什么是特征?









Five SIFT feature points



5×4 matrix

0.41 0.72 0.64 0.45 0.76 0.82 0.35 0.68 0.75 0.88 0.86 0.26 0.27 0.24 0.86 0.92 0.83 0.12 0.86 0.55 0.41/0.45=0.91>0.6

0.35/0.68=0.51<0.6

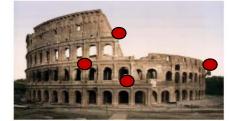
0.26/0.75=0.34<0.6

0.24/0.27=0.88>0.6



0.12/0.55=0.22<0.6





Four SIFT feature points



The best



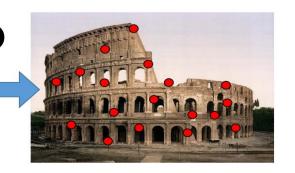
The second best

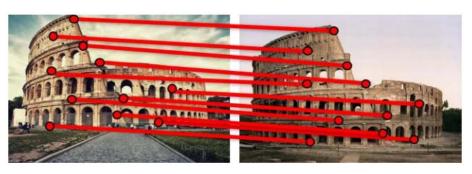
◆ D. G. Lowe, "Distinctive image features from scale-invariant keypoints," International journal of computer vision, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 91–110, 2004.

什么是匹配? 什么是特征?









- ●旋转不变性
- ●尺度不变性
- ●仿射不变性
- ●光照不变性
- ●视点不变性









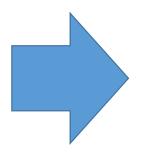


◆ D. G. Lowe, "Distinctive image features from scale-invariant keypoints," International journal of computer vision, vol. 60, no. 2, pp. 91–110, 2004.

特征描述子——SIFT descriptor



- ●旋转不变性
- ●尺度不变性
- ●仿射不变性
- ●光照不变性
- ●视点不变性



- ◆尺度空间极值点提取
- ◆关键点定位
- ◆方向指定
- ◆关键点描述

什么是尺度空间?







a) 原图

c) $\sigma = 10.0$

b) $\sigma = 0.6$



d) σ = 10.0 (边缘处理)

高斯函数

$$G(x_i, y_i, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left(-\frac{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

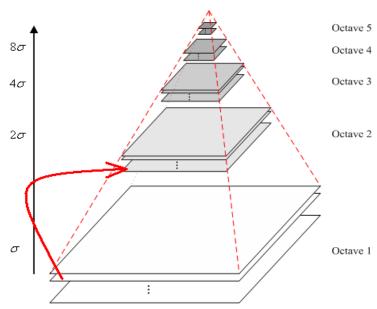
$$L(x, y, \sigma) = G(x, y, \sigma) * I(x, y)$$

尺度是自然存在的,不是人为创造的 高斯卷积是表现尺度空间的一种形式

◆ Tony Lindeberg, Scale-space theory: A basic tool for analysing structures at different scales, Journal of Applied Statistics, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 225-270, 1994

尺度空间的构造——高斯金字塔



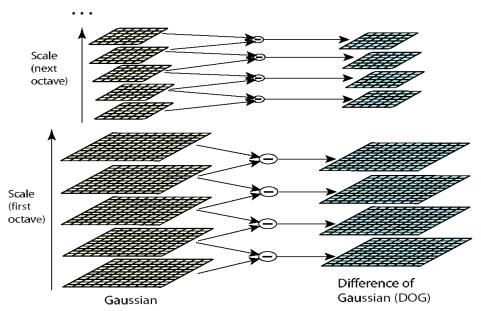


高斯金子塔: $\sigma(s) = \sigma_0 \cdot 2^{\frac{s}{s}}$

- (1) 对图像做高斯平滑;
- (2) 对图像做降采样。

最后可将组内和组间尺度归为:

$$2^{i-1}(\sigma, k\sigma, k^2\sigma, \cdots k^{n-1}\sigma)$$



DoG (Difference of Gaussian) 函数: $\nabla^2 G = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial y^2}$

$$LOG(x, y, \sigma) = \sigma^2 \nabla^2 G \approx \frac{Gauss(x, y, k\sigma) - Gauss(x, y, \sigma)}{\sigma^2 (k-1)}$$

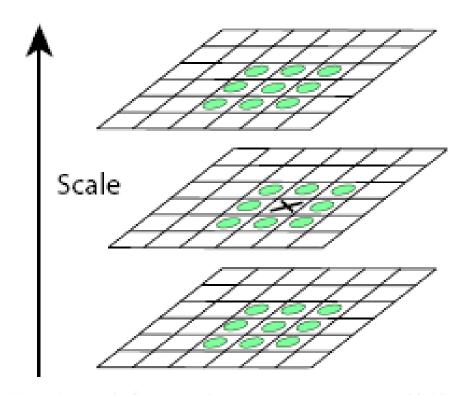
$$G(x, y, k\sigma) - G(x, y, \sigma) \approx (k-1)\sigma^2 \nabla^2 G$$

$$D(x, y, \sigma) = [G(x, y, k\sigma) - G(x, y, \sigma)] * I(x, y)$$
$$= L(x, y, k\sigma) - L(x, y, \sigma) \qquad L(x, y, \sigma) = G(x, y, \sigma) * I(x, y)$$

DoG在计算上只需同一组内相邻层高斯平滑后图像相减,因此简化了计算!

尺度空间的极值点



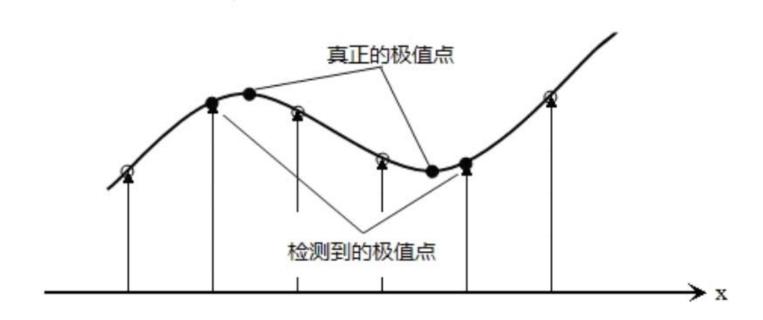


关键点是由DOG空间的局部极值点组成的。为了寻找DoG函数的极值点,每一个像素点要和它所有的相邻点比较,看其是否比它的图像域和尺度域的相邻点大或者小。

中间的检测点和它同尺度的8个相邻点和上下相邻尺度对应的9×2个点共26个点比较,以确保在尺度空间和二维图像空间都检测到极值点。

关键点的精确定位



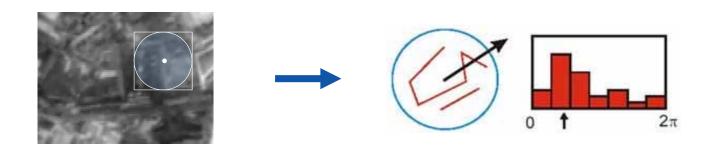


由于DoG值对噪声和边缘较敏感,因此,在上面DoG尺度空间中检测到局部极值点还要经过进一步的检验才能精确定位为特征点。

方向指定



确定关键点的方向采用梯度直方图统计法,统计以关键点为原点,一定区域内的图像像素点对关键点方向生成所作的贡献。



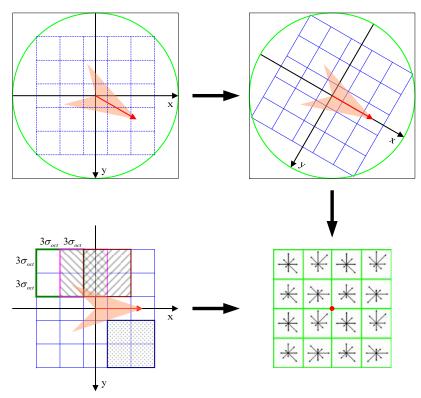
- 1.直方图以每10度方向为一个柱,共36个柱,柱代表的方向为像素点梯度方向,柱的长短代表了梯度幅值。
- 2.根据Lowe的建议,直方图统计半径采用 $3*1.5*\sigma$ 。
- 3.直方图统计时,每相邻三个像素点采用高斯加权,模板采用[0.25,0.5,0.25],并连续加权两次。

图像的关键点已检测完毕,每个关键点有三个信息:位置、尺度、方向;同时也就使关键点具备平移、缩放、和旋转不变性。

关键点的描述子



Lowe实验结果表明:描述子采用4×4×8=128维向量表征,综合效果最优(不变性与独特性)。



* *

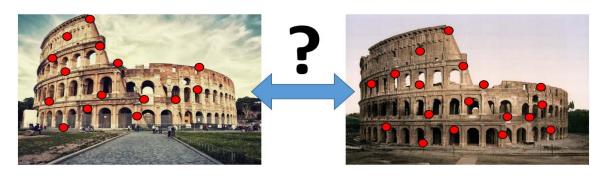
[0.012, 0.492, 0.187, 0.618, 0.741, ...]

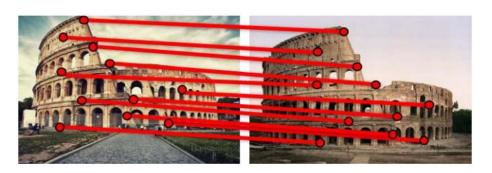
* *

[0.913, 0.102, 0.003, 0.015, 0.120, ...]

图像特征匹配







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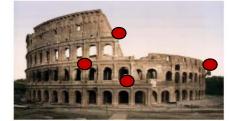
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The second best

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