Image Features (I)

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COMP 4900C
Winter 2007

Image Features

Image features – may appear in two contexts:

- Global properties of the image (average gray level, etc) – global features
- Parts of the image with special properties (line, circle, textured region) – local features

Here, assume second context for image features:

- Local, meaningful, detectable parts of the image

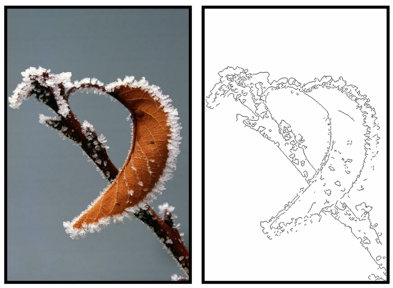
Detection of image features

- Detection algorithms – produce feature descriptors
- Example – line segment descriptor: coordinates of mid-point, length, orientation

Edges in Images

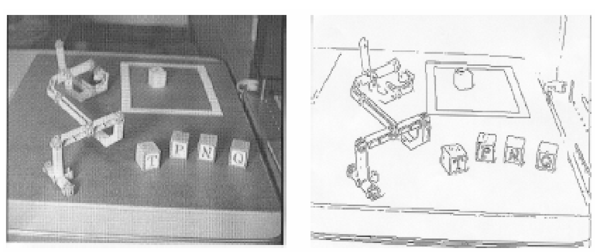
Definition of edges

- Edges are significant local changes of intensity in an image.
- Edges typically occur on the boundary between two different regions in an image.



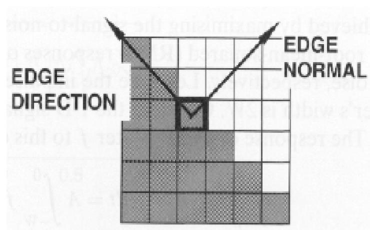
Applications of Edge Detection

- Produce a line drawing of a scene from an image of that scene.
- Important features can be extracted from the edges of an image (e.g. corners, lines, curves).
- These features are used by higher-level computer vision algorithms (e.g., segmentation, recognition).



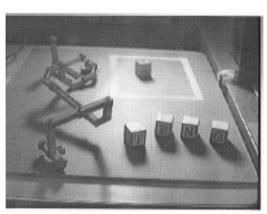
Edge Descriptors

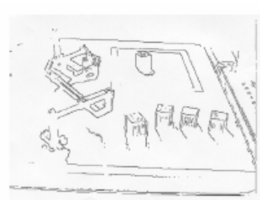
- Edge normal: unit vector in the direction of maximum intensity change.
- Edge direction: unit vector to perpendicular to the edge normal.
- Edge position or center: the image position at which the edge is located.
- Edge strength: related to the local image contrast along the normal.



What causes intensity changes?

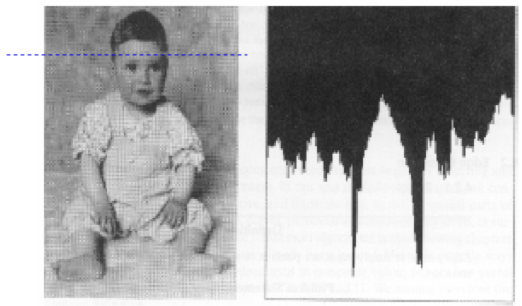
- Geometric events
  - object boundary (discontinuity in depth and/or surface color and texture)
  - surface boundary (discontinuity in surface orientation and/or surface color and texture)
- Non-geometric events
  - specularity
  - shadows (from other objects or from the same object)
  - inter-reflections





Images as Functions

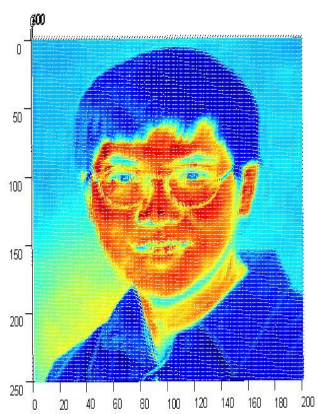
1-D



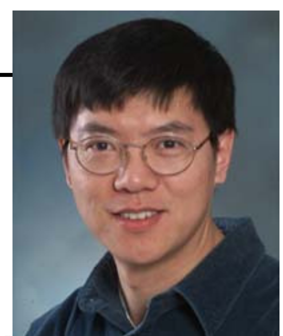
$$I = f(x)$$

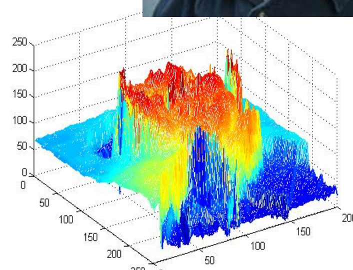
Images as Functions

2-D



Red channel intensity





$$I = f(x, y)$$

Edge Detection using Derivatives

- Calculus describes changes of continuous functions using ***derivatives***.
- An image is a 2D function, so operators describing edges are expressed using ***partial derivatives***.
- Points which lie on an edge can be detected by either:
  - **detecting local maxima or minima of the first derivative**
  - **detecting the zero-crossing of the second derivative**

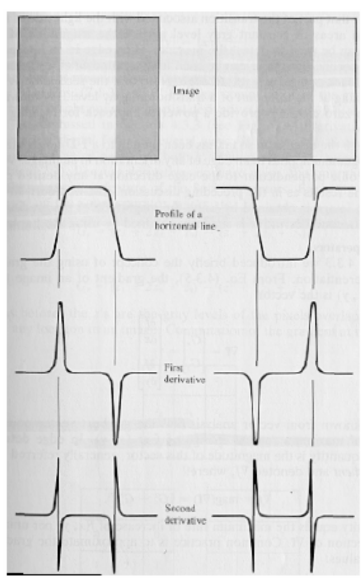
Edge Detection Using Derivatives

image

profile of a horizontal line

first derivative

second derivative



Finite Difference Method

We approximate derivatives with differences.

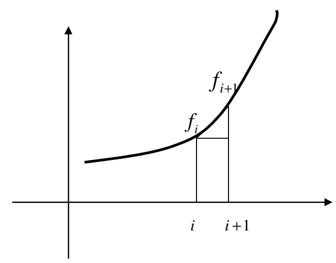
Derivative for 1-D signals:

Continuous function

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Discrete approximation

$$f'(x) \approx \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{i+1-i} = f_{i+1} - f_i$$



Finite Difference and Convolution

Finite difference on a 1-D image

$$f'(x) \approx f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)$$

is equivalent to convolving with kernel: $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Finite Difference – 2D

Continuous function:

$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h,y) - f(x,y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x,y+h) - f(x,y)}{h}$$

Discrete approximation:

$$I_x = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} \approx f_{i+1,j} - f_{i,j}$$

$$I_y = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} \approx f_{i,j+1} - f_{i,j}$$

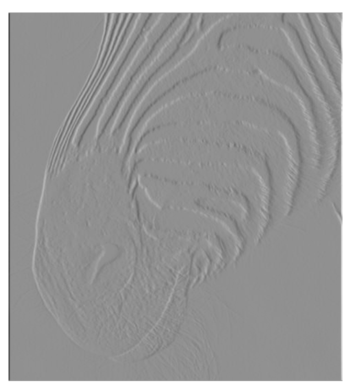
Convolution kernels:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Image Derivatives

Image I

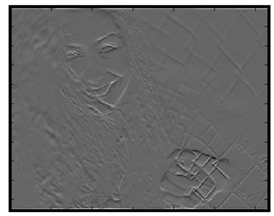


$I_x = I * \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Image Derivatives

Image I

$$I_x = I * \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$I_y = I * \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$