

Zpracování digitalizovaného obrazu (ZDO) - Popisy II

Další přístupy popisů oblastí

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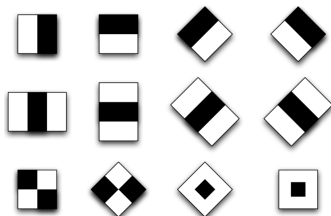


- ▶ POPISY II
 - ▶ Haar-like
 - ▶ LBP
 - ▶ HoG



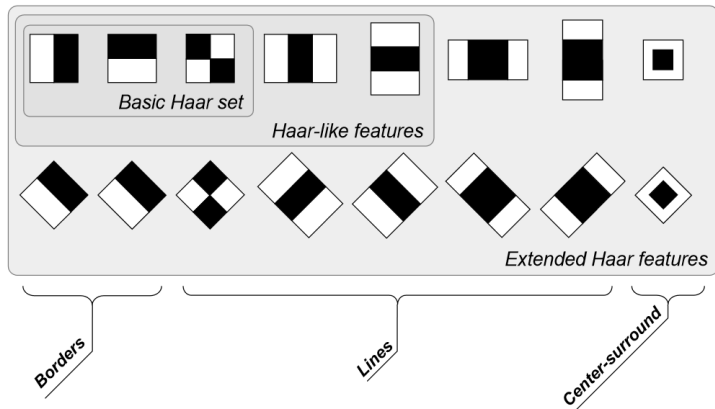
Haar-like popis - Haar-like features

- ▶ Vycházejí z Haar walelets
- ▶ Byly použity v prvním **real-time** face detektoru (Viola–Jones, r. 2001)
- ▶ Princip spočívá v přilehlých obdélníkových oblastech ve specifické pozici detekčního okénka

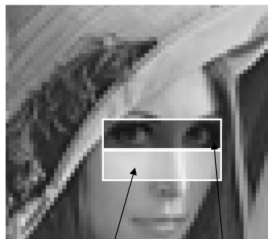


Haar-like features

- ▶ Haar-like features are used for image description similar to cosine transform



- ▶ the black regions are subtracted from the white regions
- ▶ the Haar-like filters can be computed efficiently by using integral image



R_{white} R_{black}

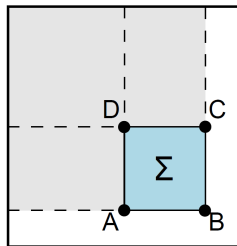


$$F_{Haar} = E(R_{white}) - E(R_{black})$$



► integral image computation

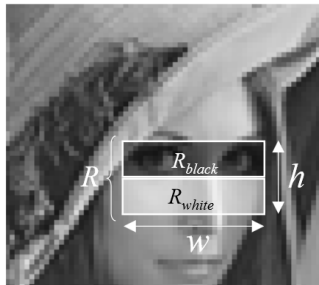
$$I_{\Sigma}(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{i \leq x} \sum_{j=0}^{j \leq y} I(i, j) \quad (1)$$



$$\Sigma = B - A - C + D$$



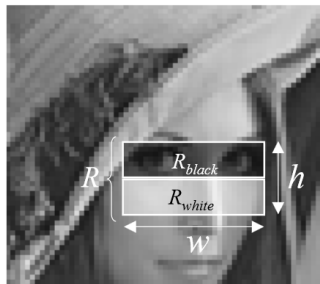
Normalization (monotonic illumination changes)



$$F_{Haar} = \frac{E(R_{black}) - E(R_{white})}{\underbrace{\sqrt{|E(R_{\mu})^2 - E(R_{\mu}^2)|}}_{Standard\ Deviation}}$$



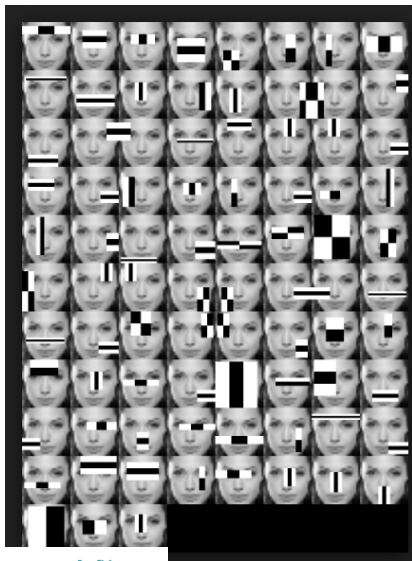
Normalization (monotonic illumination changes and scale)



$$F_{Haar} = \frac{E(R_{black}) - E(R_{white})}{w \cdot h \cdot \sqrt{|E(R_{\mu})^2 - E(R_{\mu}^2)|}}$$

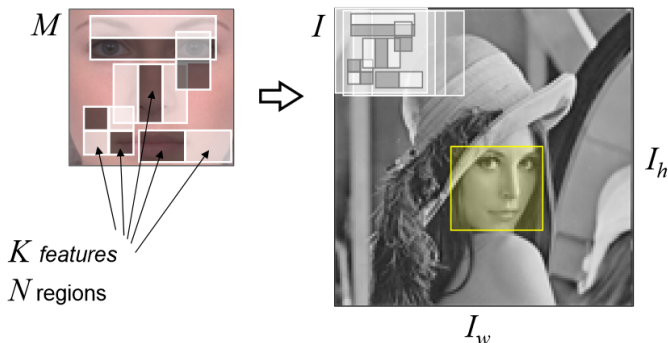


- ▶ Pro přesný a robustní popis nějaké textury/objektu se používá velký počet Haar-like features najednou



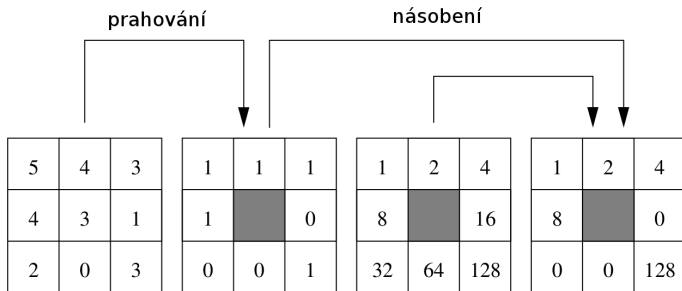
Face detection

- ▶ a boosted classifier is used to train the right responses to certain (most informative) filters
- ▶ a sliding window in different scales is used to compute responses on different Haar filters



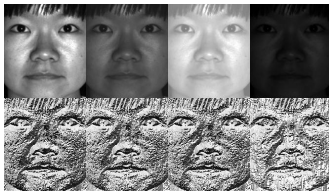
Local Binary Patterns - LBP

- ▶ Ojala 1996: *How to describe texture around a pixel with one scalar?*
- ▶ the basic version uses the 8-neighborhood of a pixel
- ▶ from this neighborhood a binary representation is build



$$\text{LBP} = 1+2+4+8+128 = 143$$





for a given image patch a **histogram of LBP** codes is constructed and used as a feature:

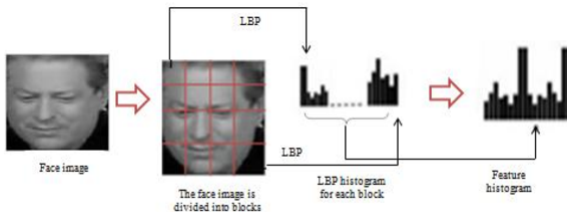


Fig 3: Face description using LBP operator

Rajeshwari et al.

“Video Based Face Recognition Using Gabor Features and LBP under Varying Illumination or Pose.” (2015)



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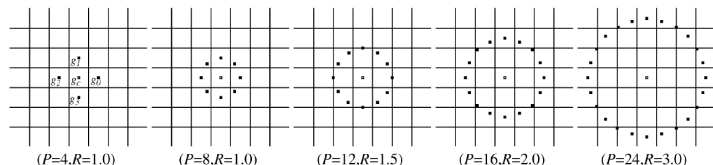
Extensions of LBP

- ▶ the basic LBP is invariant to brightness and contrast changes
- ▶ they are **variant with scale and rotation** - this is an issue
- ▶ texture description:

$$T = t(g_c, g_0, \dots, g_{P-1}) \quad (2)$$

- ▶ the position of pixels in the neighborhood is defined as:

$$g_p = (-R \sin(2\pi p/P), R \cos(2\pi p/P)) \quad (3)$$



$$LBP_{P,R} = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} s(g_p - g_c) 2^p \quad (4)$$



- ▶ Rotation invariance is achieved by rotating the local neighborhood

$$LBP_{P,R}^{ri} = \min (ROR(LBP_{P,R}, i) | i = 0, 1, \dots, P - 1) \quad (5)$$

- ▶ *ROR* is a bitwise rotation operator to find minimal number
- ▶ **uniform patterns** - are patterns with at most 2 changes between 0 and 1
- ▶ there are a total of 58 uniform patterns, while the rest are put into 59th bin



Histogram of Oriented Gradients - HoG

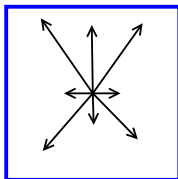
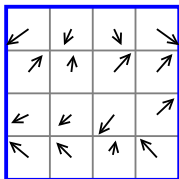
- ▶ method for describing images via histogram analysis
- ▶ the results of the method are directly dependent on the gradient operator, many had been tested
- ▶ the best results were obtained for simple gradient approximation

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= I * [-1, 0, 1] \\ I_y &= I * [-1, 0, 1]^T \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

- ▶ for every pixel the size and orientation of the gradient is computed
- ▶ a histogram is constructed from these values

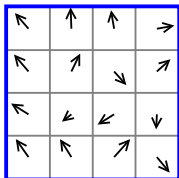


- ▶ the histogram is parametrized by interval i and number of sectors s
- ▶ the interval i is mostly $i = \langle 0, \pi \rangle, i = \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle$
- ▶ the magnitude of the histogram is added to each bin and moreover bilinearly distributed into neighboring bins



$$i = \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle$$

$$s = 8$$



$$i = \langle 0, \pi \rangle$$

$$s = 9$$



Histogram Normalization

- ▶ the normalization is useful to cope with brightness transformations
- ▶ the most used normalizations are

$$L^1 - norm = \frac{v}{(\|v\|_1 + e)}, \quad (7)$$

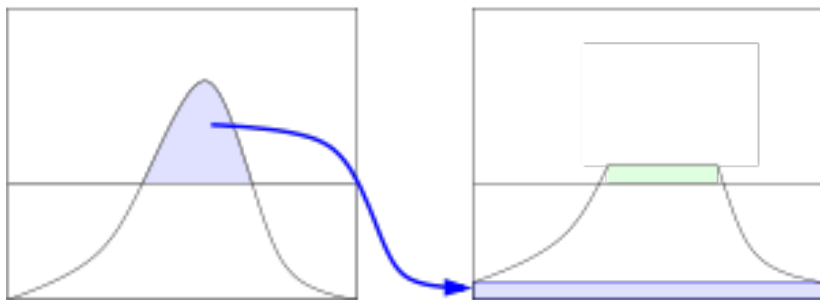
$$L^1 - sqrt = \sqrt{\frac{v}{(\|v\|_1 + e)}}, \quad (8)$$

$$L^2 - norm = \frac{v}{\sqrt{(\|v\|_2^2 + e^2)}}, \quad (9)$$

- ▶ v is the histogram to be normalized and e is a small constant
- ▶ a special case of normalization $L_2 - Hys$ - the normalized vector is clipped as in CLAHE (Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization)¹

¹více v předmětu MPV



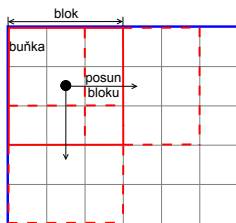


- ▶ the values (after normalization) above a given threshold are distributed into all the bins
- ▶ the process is repeated until no value is above the threshold



HoG descriptor

- ▶ the image is divided into blocks of size (k, k)
- ▶ individual blocks are divided into cells of size (l, l)



- ▶ for each cell the normalized histograms of gradients are computed
- ▶ for each block the cell histograms are averaged
- ▶ then the block shifts by some pixels and the process is repeated
- ▶ the averaged block histograms are concatenated to obtain the



A co dál?

- ▶ Existují další popisovače založené na jasových vlastnostech oblastí
- ▶ často se prolínají s technikou segmentace, tedy používám detektor + descriptor např. pro key point matching
- ▶ BRIEF, DAISY, ORB, BRISK, SIFT, SURF, KAZE, AKAZE²
- ▶ CNN a end-to-end techniky (příště)

²více v předmětu MPV

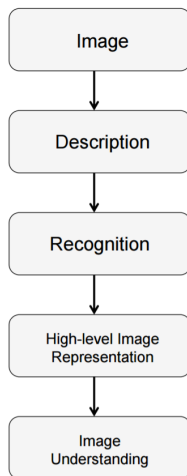


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Obvyklý postup operací v úlohách počítačového vidění:



Víme, že existují dva základní přístupy reprezentace oblastí tj. popis projekce skutečného předmětu ve 2D obraze:

- ▶ externí charakteristiky (hranice) - popis zaměřen pouze na tvar
- ▶ interní charakteristiky (vnitřní oblast) - popis zaměřen na výplň oblasti ... barvu, texturu apod.

Některé popisy mohou být invariantní k posunu rotaci a změně měřítka a z hlediska klasifikace musíme rozhodnout zda:

- ▶ je tato vlastnost vyžadována
- ▶ naopak je potřeba tyto vlastnosti v popisu zachytit

Často se popisy vzájemně kombinují, včetně kombinace popisu tvaru a oblasti (zmíníme v MPV)

