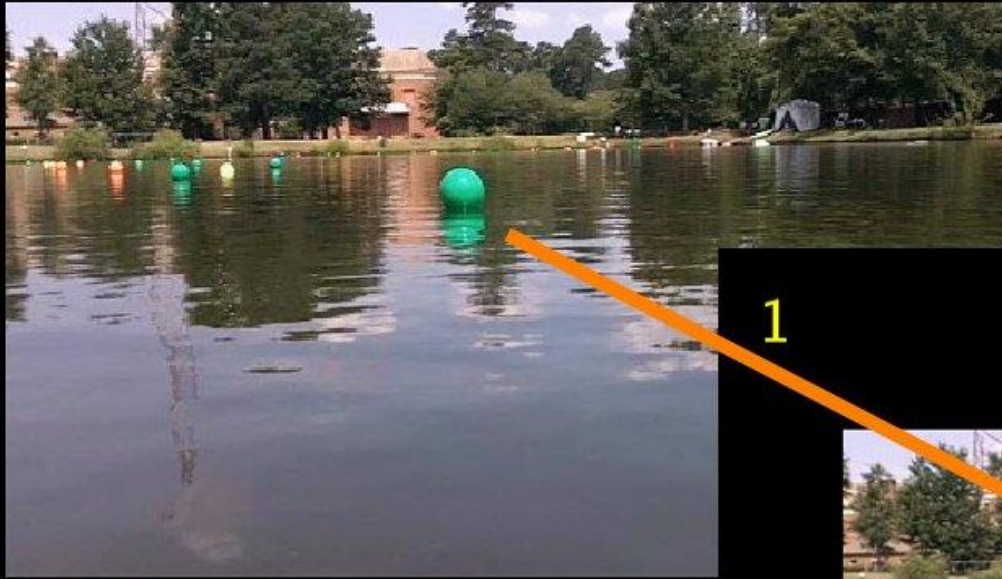


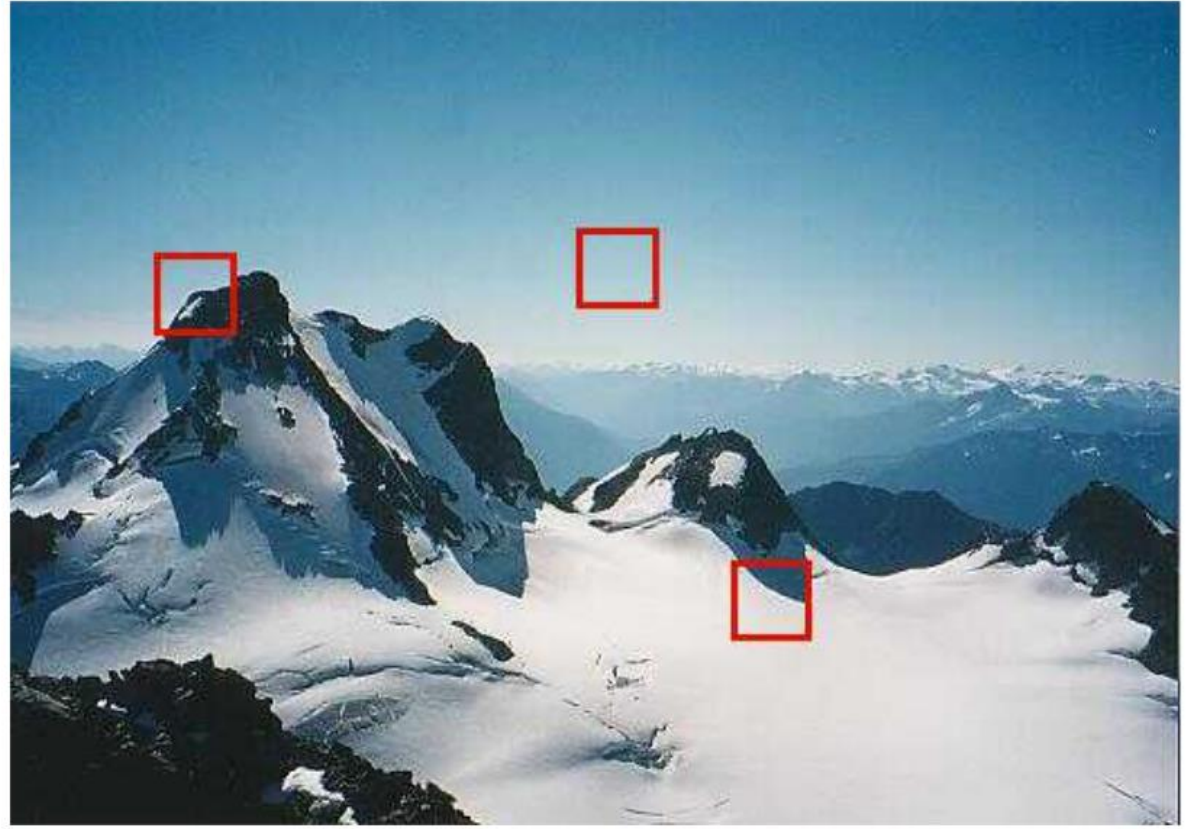
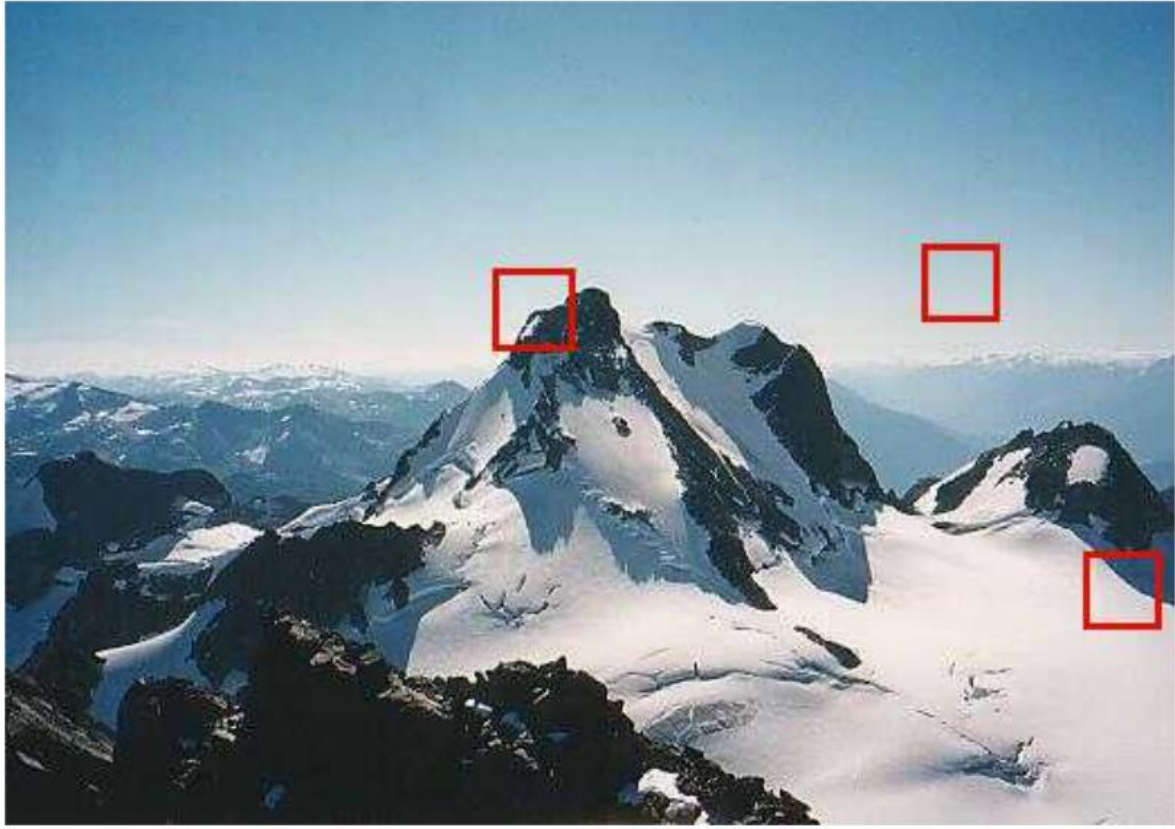
Príznaky





1



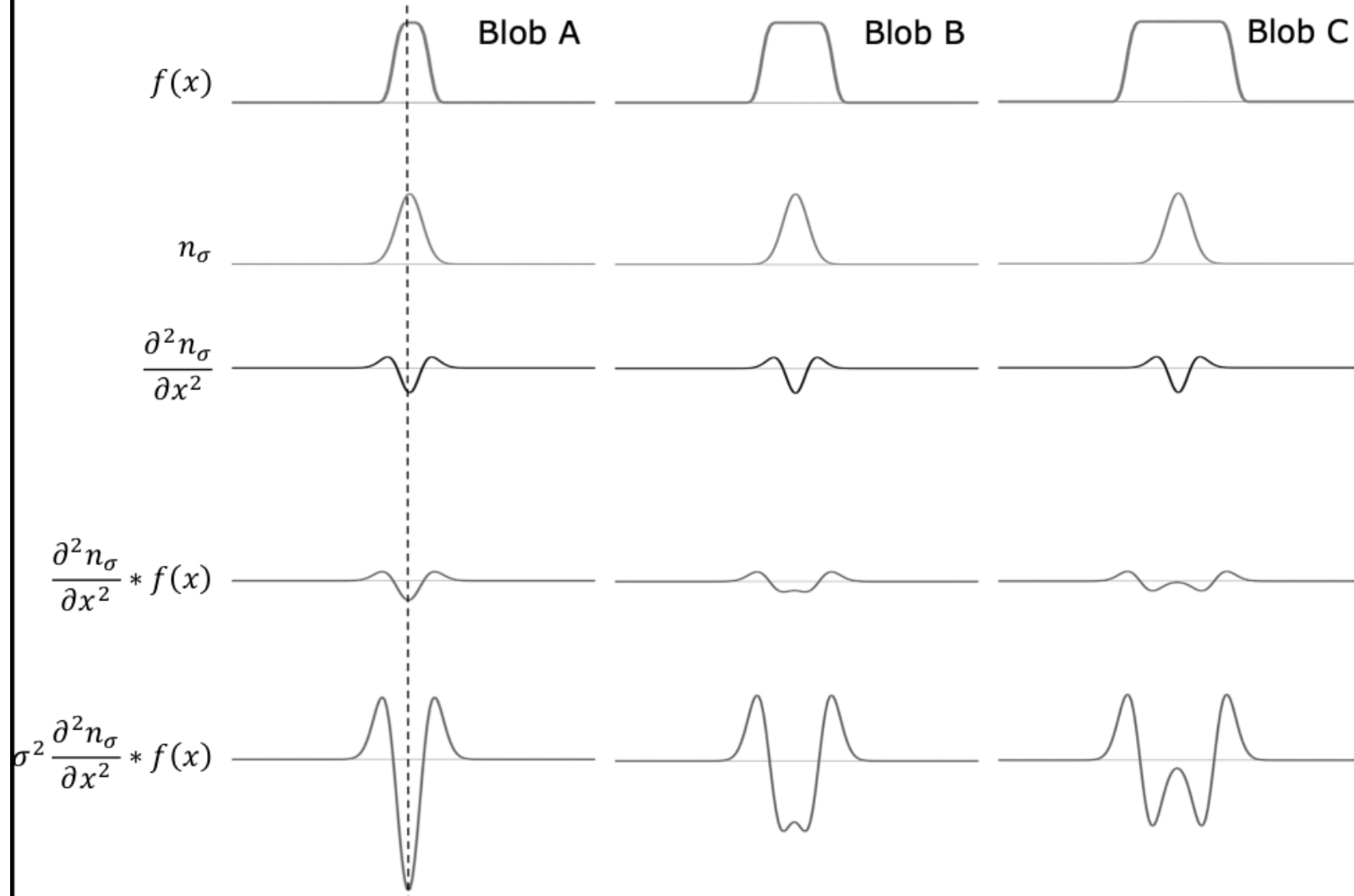




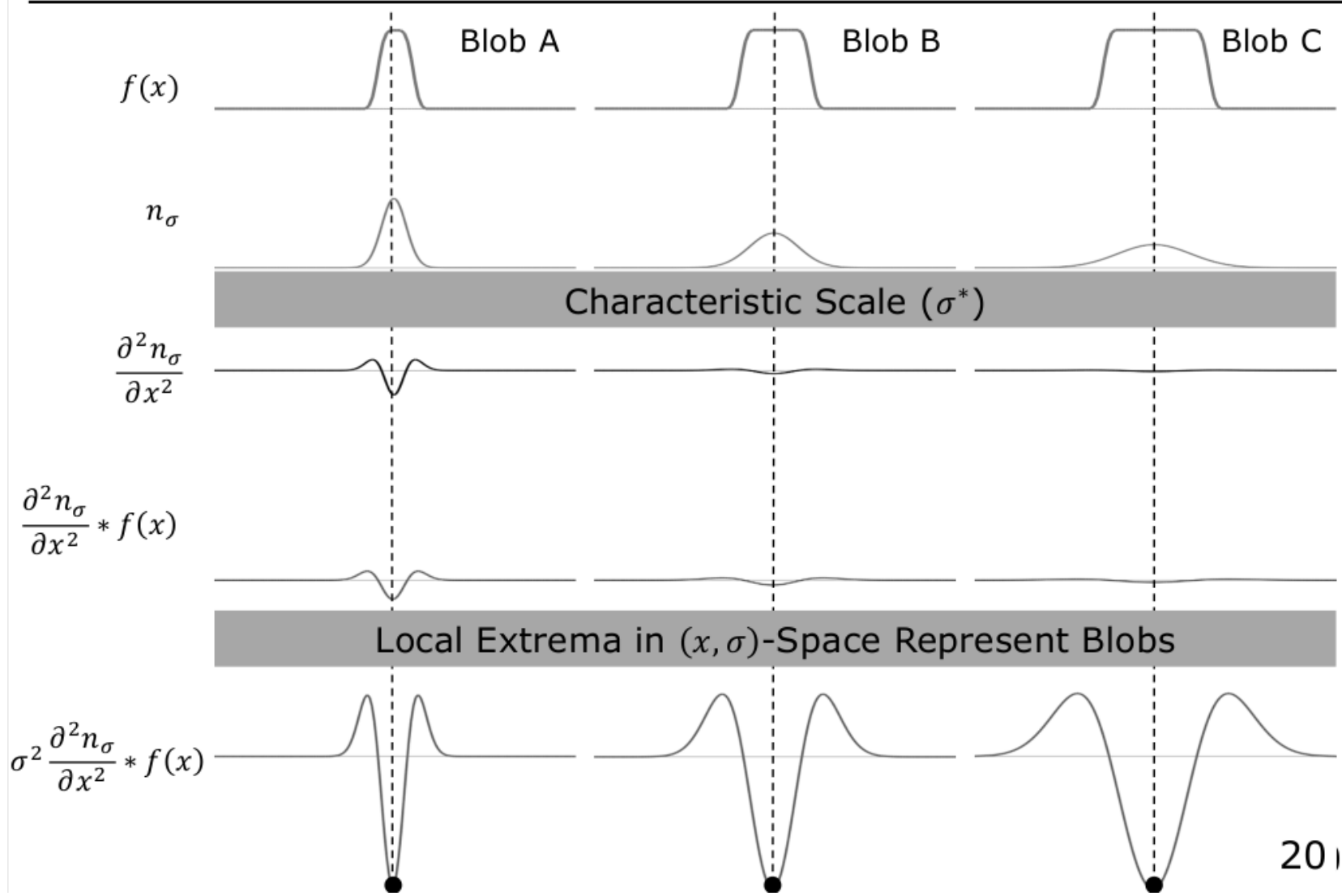
Príznak

- *Bohatý obsah* (zmena jasů, variácia farieb) v rámci **lokálneho okna**
- vhodne zvolená **signatúra** - pre porovnanie s inými príznakmi
- Vyhranená **pozícia** v rámci obrázka
- **Invariantné** voči natočeniu a škálovaniu
- Nesenzitívne voči zmene osvetlenia

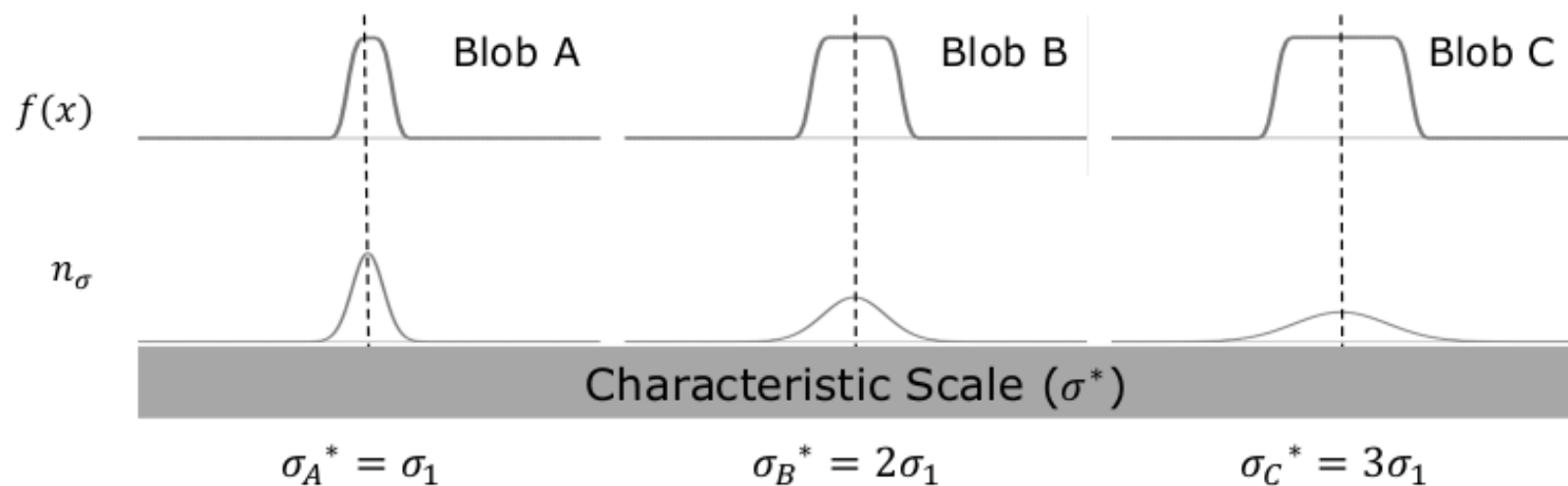
1D Blob and 2nd Derivative of Gaussian



1D Blob and 2nd Derivative of Gaussian



Characteristic Scale and Blob Size



Characteristic Scale: The σ at which σ -normalized 2nd derivative attains its extreme value.

Characteristic Scale \propto Size of Blob

$$\frac{\text{Size of Blob A}}{\text{Size of Blob B}} = \frac{\sigma_A^*}{\sigma_B^*} ; \quad \frac{\text{Size of Blob B}}{\text{Size of Blob C}} = \frac{\sigma_B^*}{\sigma_C^*}$$

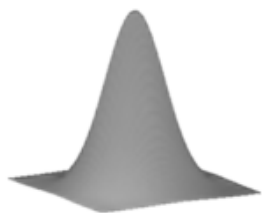
2D Blob Detector

Normalized Laplacian of Gaussian (NLoG) is used as the 2D equivalent for Blob Detection.

Laplacian

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

Gaussian



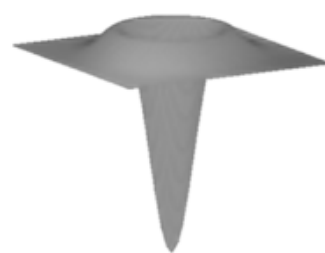
n_σ

LoG



$\nabla^2 n_\sigma$

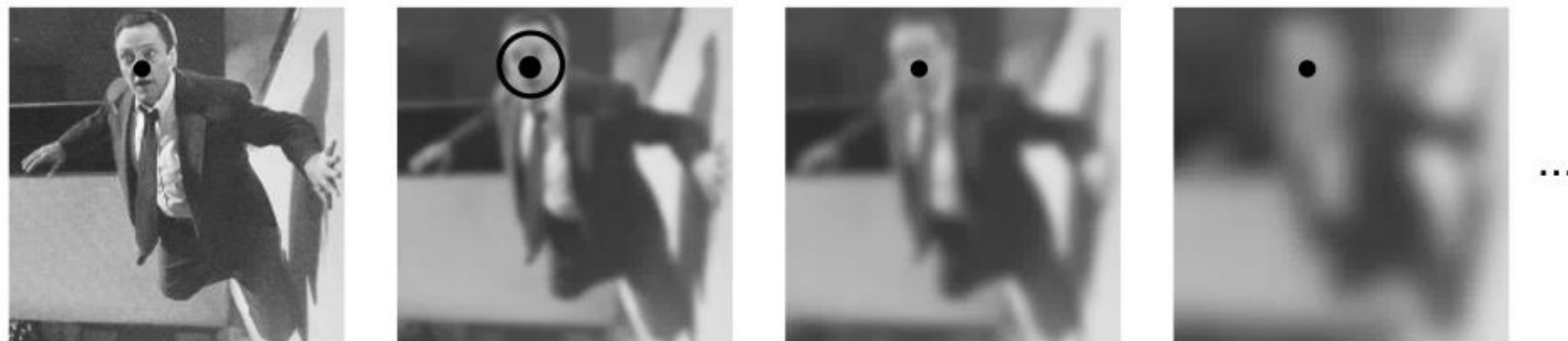
NLoG



$\sigma^2 \nabla^2 n_\sigma$

Location of Blobs given by Local Extrema after applying Normalized Laplacian of Gaussian at many scales.

Blob Detection using Local Extrema



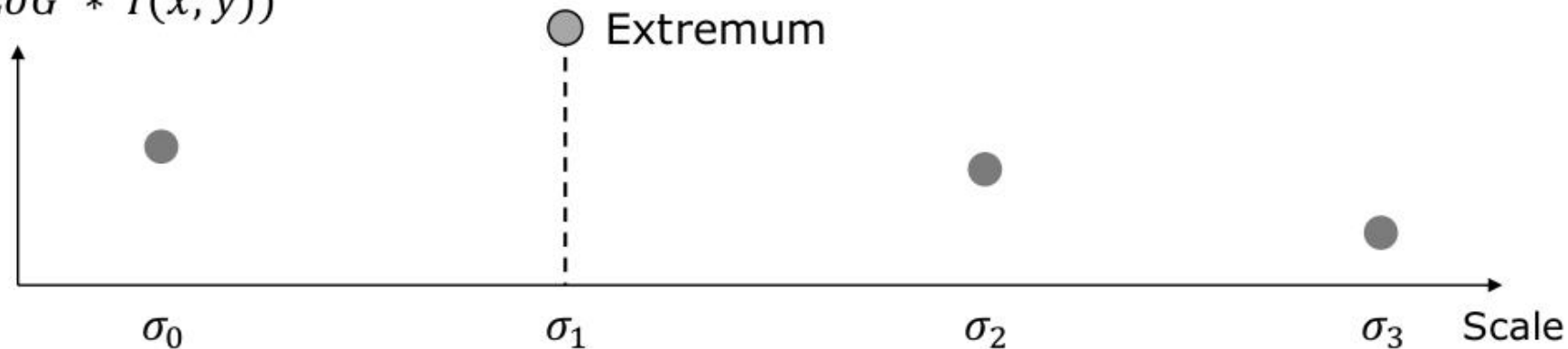
$S(x, y, \sigma_0)$

$S(x, y, \sigma_1)$

$S(x, y, \sigma_2)$

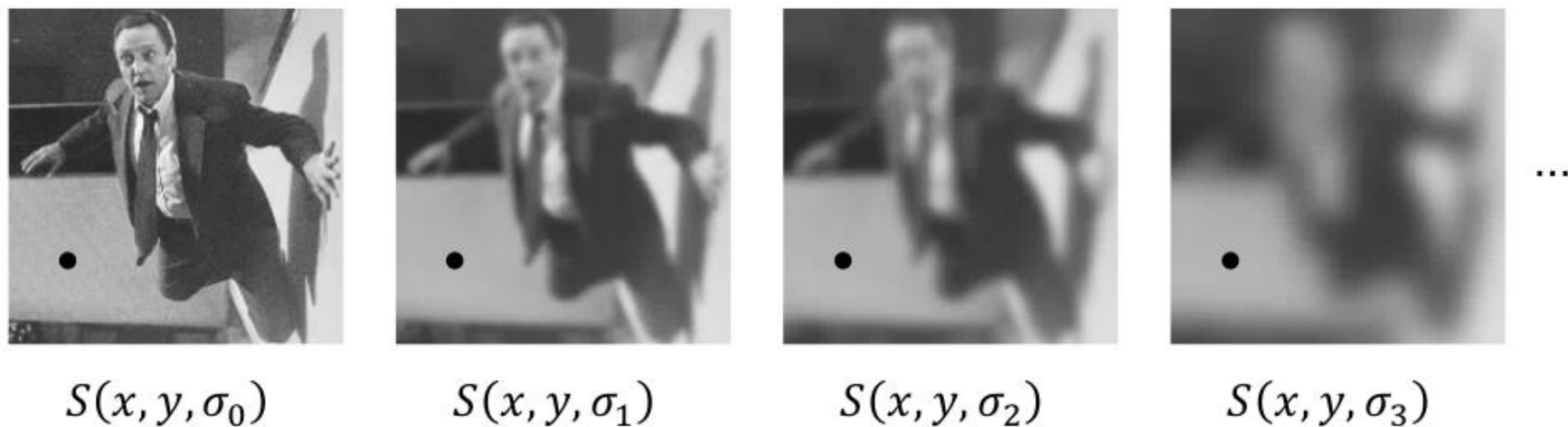
$S(x, y, \sigma_3)$

$\sigma^2 \nabla^2 S(x, y, \sigma)$
($NLoG * I(x, y)$)



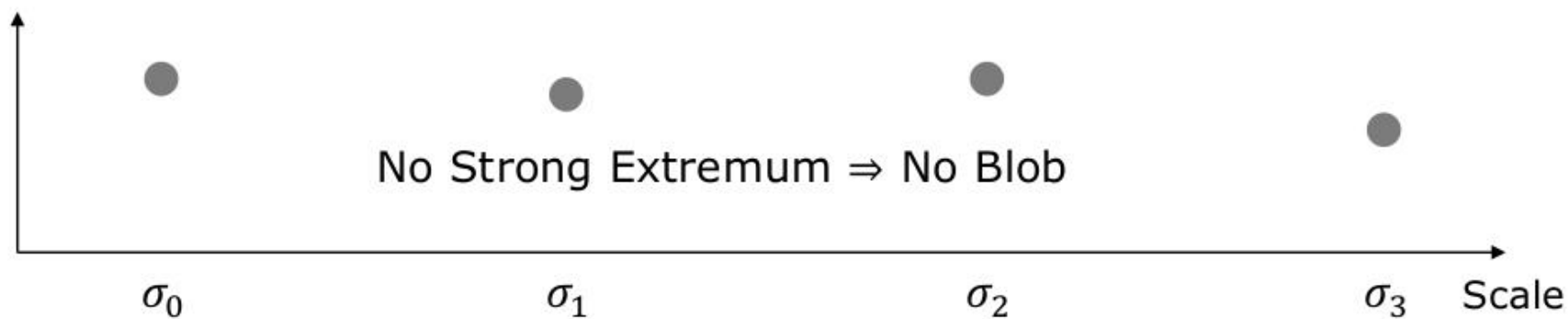
Characteristic Scale (σ^*)

Blob Detection using Local Extrema



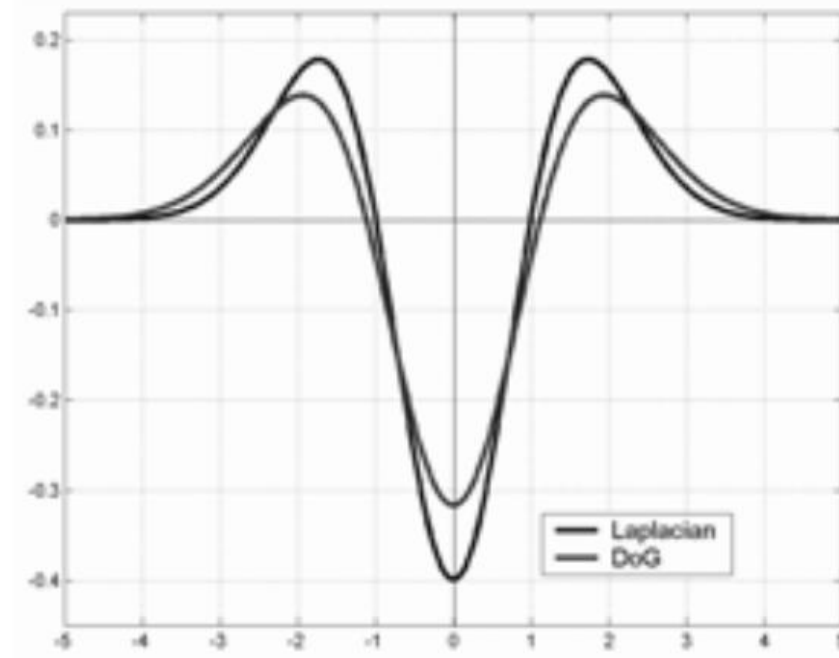
$$\sigma^2 \nabla^2 S(x, y, \sigma)$$

($NLoG * I(x, y)$)



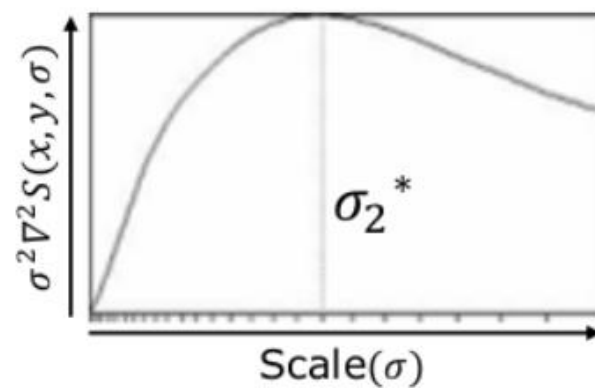
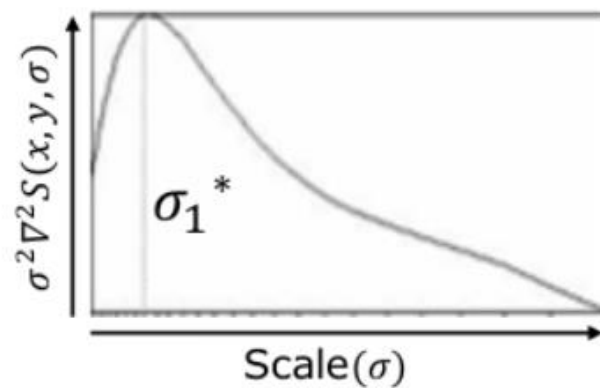
Fast NLoG Approximation: DoG

$$\text{Difference of Gaussian (DoG)} = (n_{s\sigma} - n_{\sigma}) \approx (s - 1) \underbrace{\sigma^2 \nabla^2 n_{\sigma}}_{\text{NLoG}}$$



$$\text{DoG} \approx (s - 1) \text{NLoG}$$

SIFT Scale Invariance



$\frac{\sigma_1^*}{\sigma_2^*}$: Ratio of Blob Sizes

Computing the Principal Orientation

Use the histogram of gradient directions

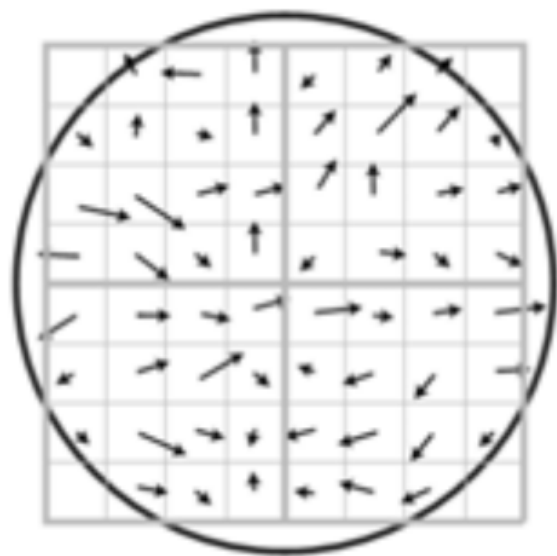
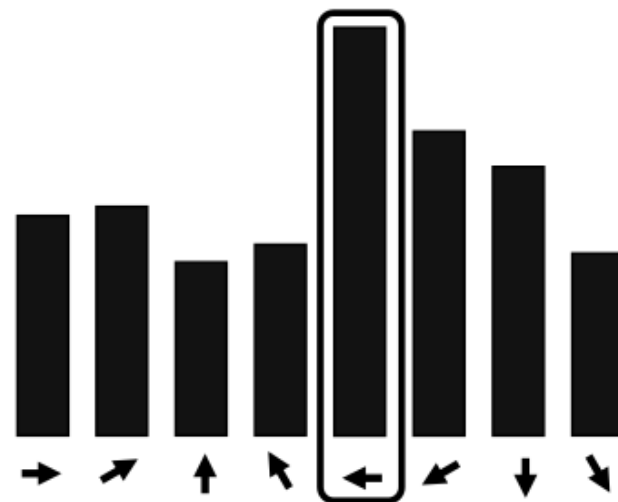


Image gradient directions

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} \right)$$

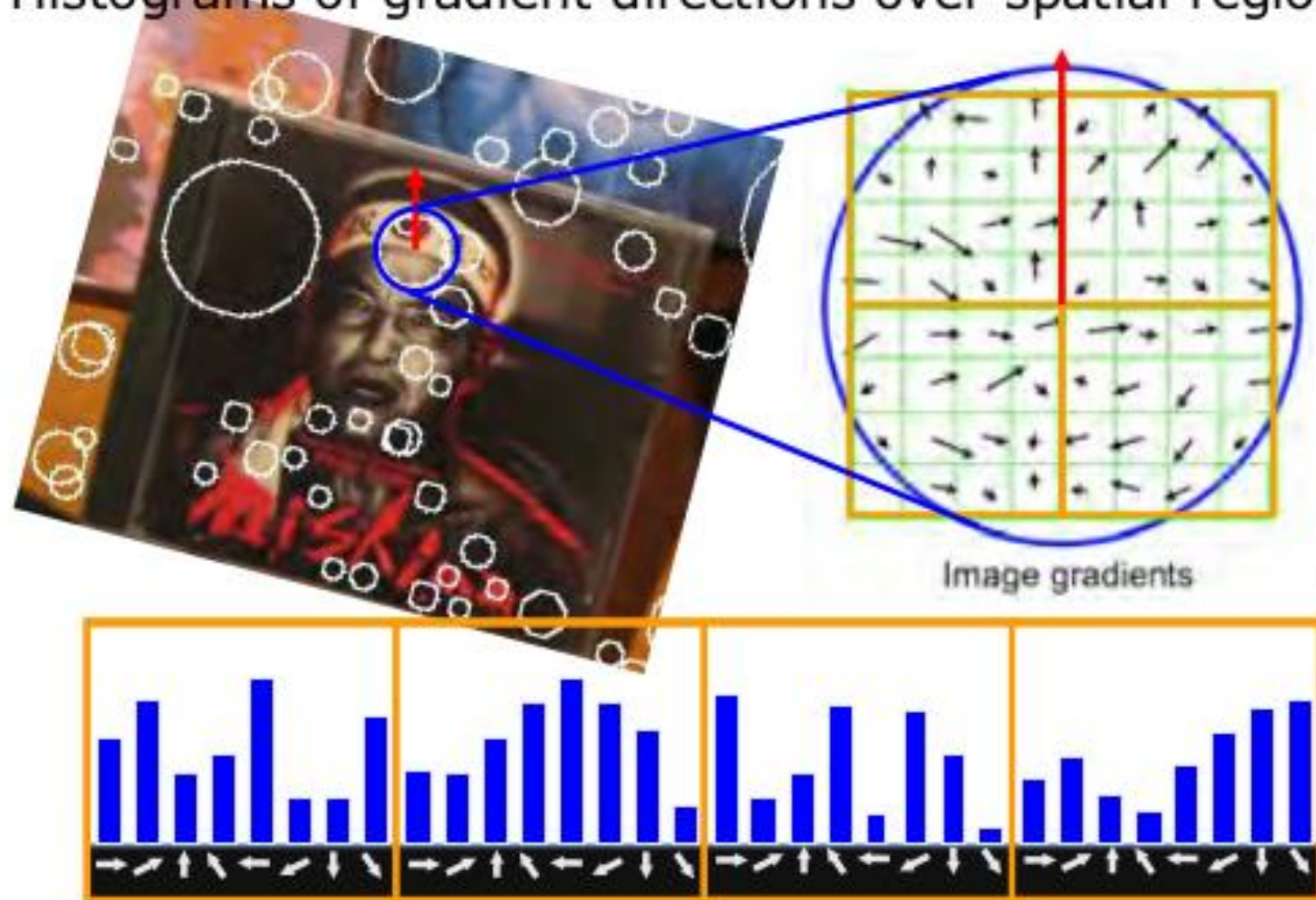
Principal Orientation



Choose the most prominent gradient direction

SIFT Descriptor

Histograms of gradient directions over spatial regions

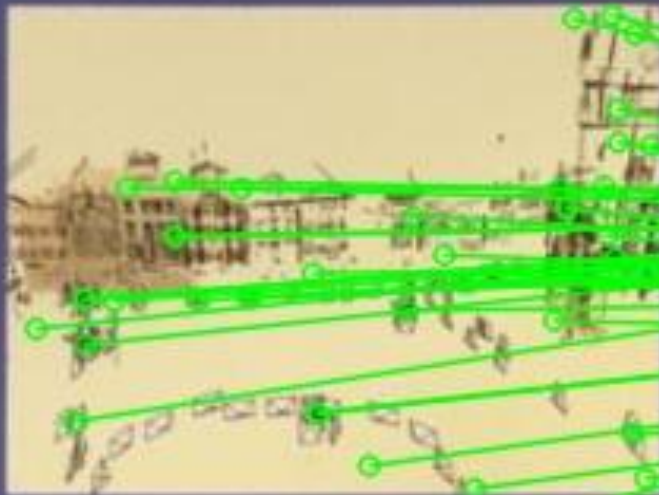


Normalized Histogram: Invariant to Rotation, Scale, Brightness

TEXTS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Computer Vision

Algorithms and Applications



Richard Szeliski

 Springer

