Discussion 6

Automated correspondences, RANSAC

Agenda

Logistics:

- Midterm 10/23 coming up soon!
- Project 3A due 10/8, 3B due 10/17...

Agenda

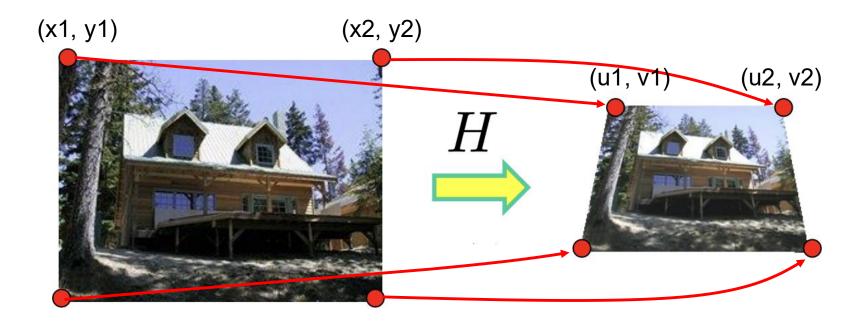
Logistics:

- Midterm 10/23 coming up soon!
- Project 3A due 10/8, 3B due 10/17...

Today we'll cover:

- Harris corner detection
- Feature description
- RANSAC

Correspondences



*Clicking manually



Which points are good points? (Corners)



Another image, which points are good points?





What to do next?
(Pair them up! ... but how though? ②)





What to do next?

(Each point should have a "description" ... Then find the closest match)

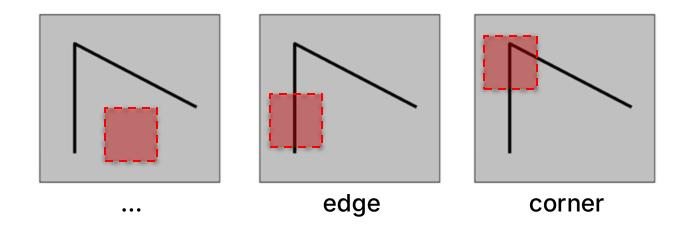
Today: Image -> Points -> Descriptors

- Goal: Automatic correspondences
- Find interest points from images (why corners? (2))
- Extract **features descriptors** at each interest point
- Find the closest match! (and homography)

How to spot corners automatically?

Auto corner detections

- Goal: find corners



Auto corner detections

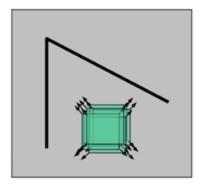
Key: measure changes along x and y directions

$$E(u,v) = \sum_{(x,y)\in W} [I(x+u,y+v) - I(x,y)]^{2}$$

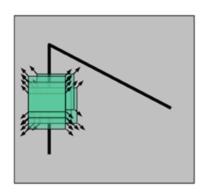
It's just move, Compare,

. . .

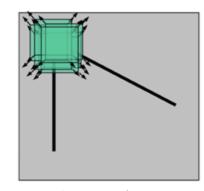
But it's slow!
Can we do without move?



No change



Change **except** in edge direction

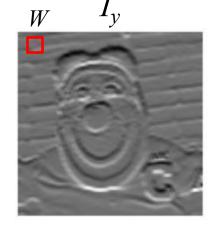


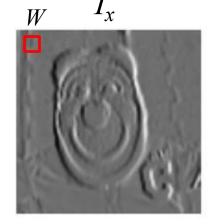
Change in **all** directions

Harris corner detection

Second moment matrix
$$M = \sum_{(x,y) \in W} \begin{bmatrix} I_x^2 & I_x I_y \\ I_x I_y & I_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is all you need!





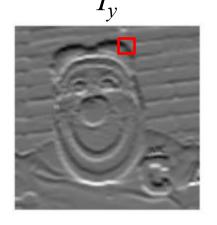


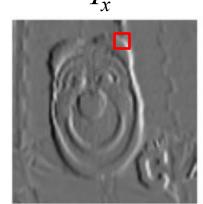
Intuitively: how fast are changes in each direction (of course, corner should have large I_x and I_y)

Harris corner detection

Second moment matrix
$$M = \sum_{(x,y) \in W} \begin{bmatrix} I_x^2 & I_x I_y \\ I_x I_y & I_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is all you need!







Intuitively: how fast are changes in each direction (of course, corner should have large I_x and I_y)

Okay, the corner might not align x , y (find the best align)

$$M = \sum_{(x,y)\in W} \begin{bmatrix} I_x^2 & I_xI_y \\ I_xI_y & I_y^2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow M = R^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} R$$
Some rotation
Eigen values

Okay, the corner might not align x, y (find the best align)

$$M = \sum_{(x,y) \in W} \begin{bmatrix} I_x^2 & I_x I_y \\ I_x I_y & I_y^2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow M = R^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} R$$
Some rotation
Eigen values

Intuitively: corner should have large λ_1 and λ_2 Product grows faster than add!

Large R!

$$\det M = \lambda_1 \lambda_2$$

$$\operatorname{trace} M = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$$

$$R = \frac{\det M}{\operatorname{Trace} M}$$

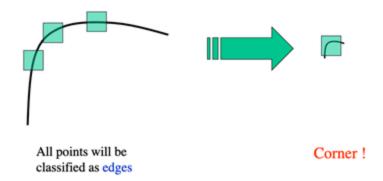
We should get corners now!





Harris corner is invariant to:

- -> invariant to shift
- -> partially invariant to intensity scale
- -> NOT invariant to image size scale (why? Local patch size)



From lecture slides

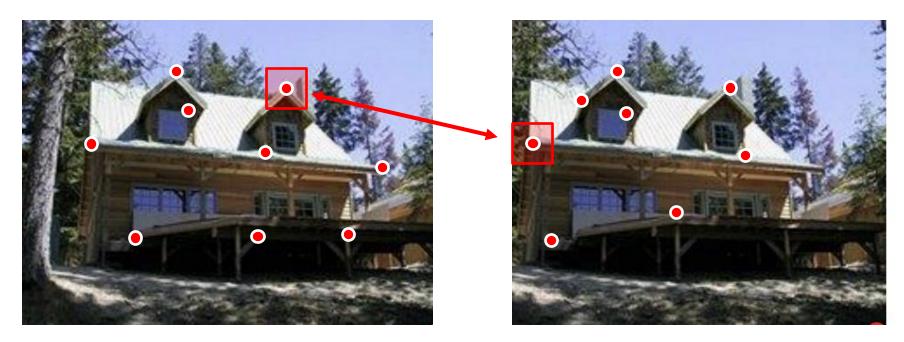
Q1 with your friends!

"Describe" each corner point



Same points? Ideas?

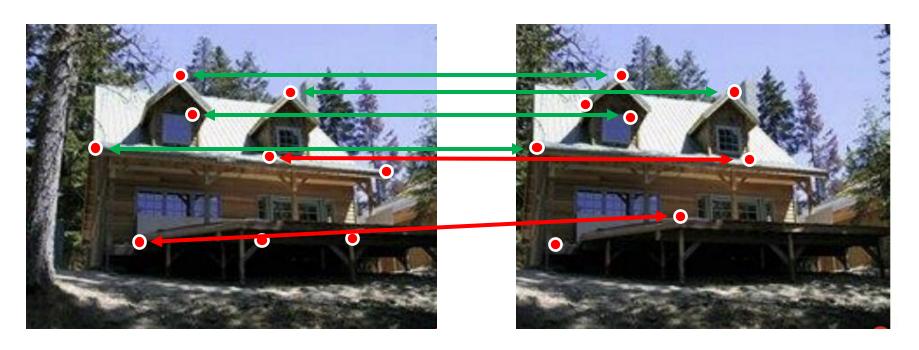
Describe each point



Naïve: Just compare nearby pixel Fancy: MOPs (and more...)

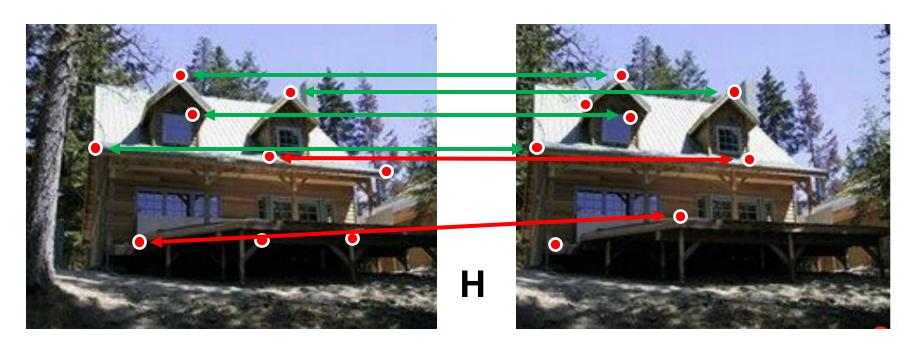
*good qualities: distinct & invariant to tiny changes

Find the best match



Some of them will be wrong! (or really wrong)

Solve for homography



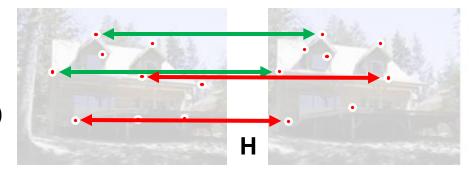
Solve homography!
How to deal with some of them being really wrong?

RANSAC

RANSAC

Random Sample Consensus

- 1. Select (minimum) pairs (at random)
- 2. Compute homography H

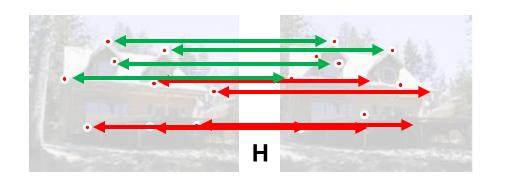


^{*}why minimum pairs? Not maximum?

RANSAC

Random Sample Consensus

- 1. Select 4 pairs (at random)
- 2. Compute homography H
- 3. Check how well homography H explains (Count inliers, good matches)
- 4. Keep the best H (most inliers)
- 5. Recompute H (with all inliers)



Q2 with your friends!