

# Mathematics for Image Processing

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## Feature detection and description

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# Overview

- Motivation
  - uses of salient/common features in images
- Notions
  - feature detector, descriptor, matcher
  - mathematical tools for feature detection and description
- Illustration with emblematic features
  - Harris corner detector
  - SIFT detector and descriptor

salient point = point saillant  
feature point = point caractéristique  
matching = mise en correspondance

# Motivation

## Problem 1: creating a panorama

- Select points visible in both images



- Map one to another and stitch into composite mosaic



# Corresponding points

- Given images  $I$  and  $I'$  of the same scene (or similar)
- Given points  $p$  in  $I$ ,  $p'$  in  $I'$ , s.t.  $p$  same as  $p'$  “in reality”
- Problem:
  - How can we check that  $p$  and  $p'$  are corresponding points?



# Corresponding points

image patch = imagette (ou patch)

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- Problem:
  - How can we check that  $p$  and  $p'$  are corresponding points?  
→ Test **photometric similarity** around points (image patches)



# Corresponding points

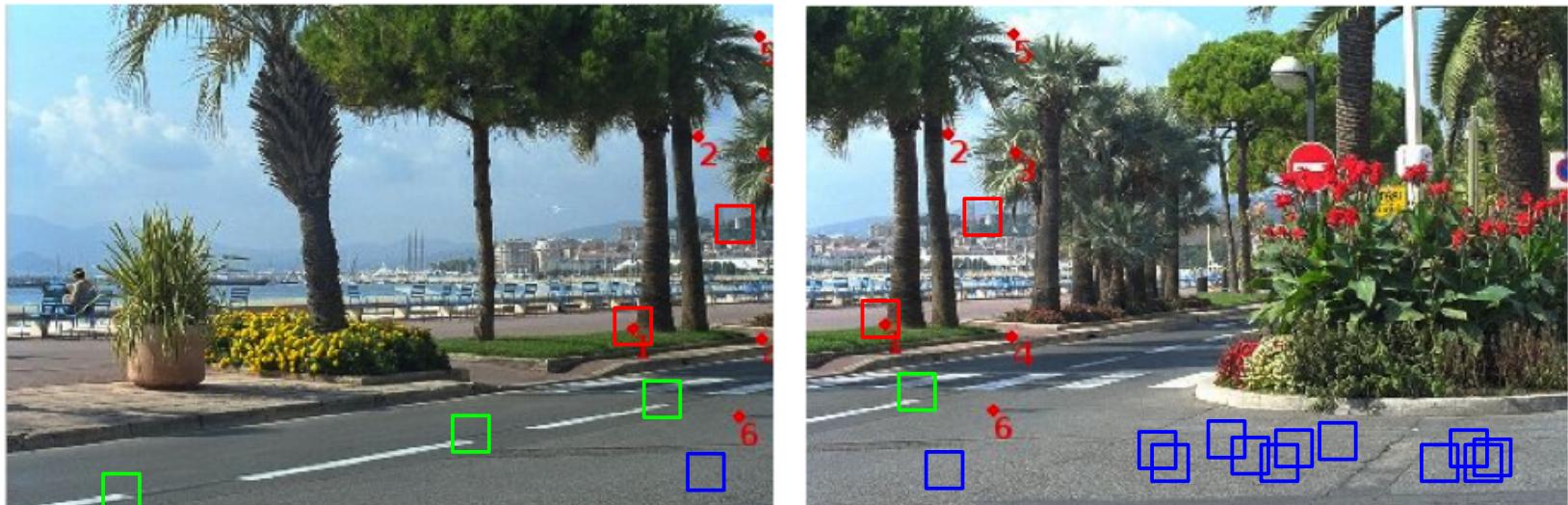
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- Question:
  - Are all points as easy to compare?



# Corresponding points

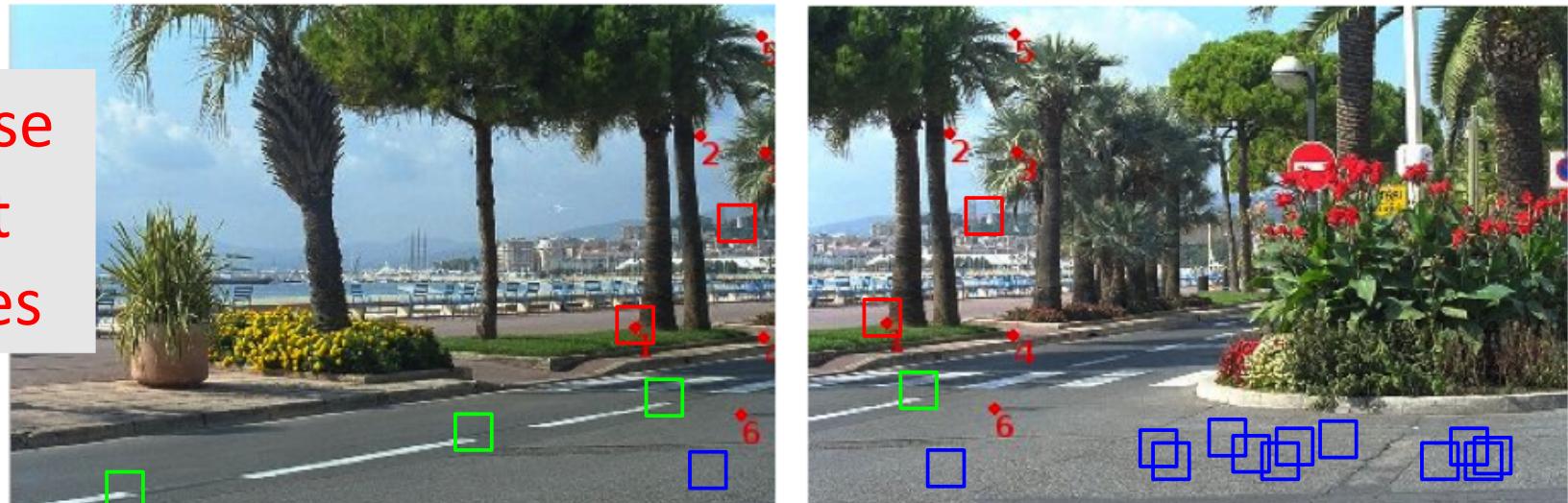
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  - Are all points as easy to compare?
  - No. Patches with variations are better (but not perfect).

👉 choose  
salient  
features



# Questions

What kind of salient points can you think of ?

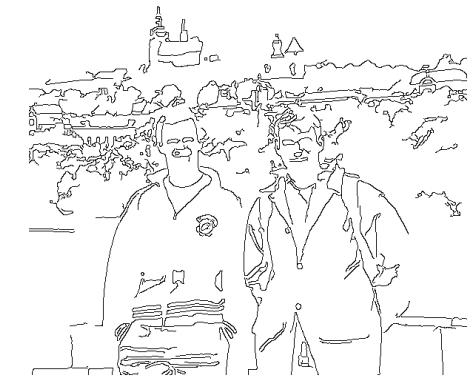
What can be salient, other than points ?



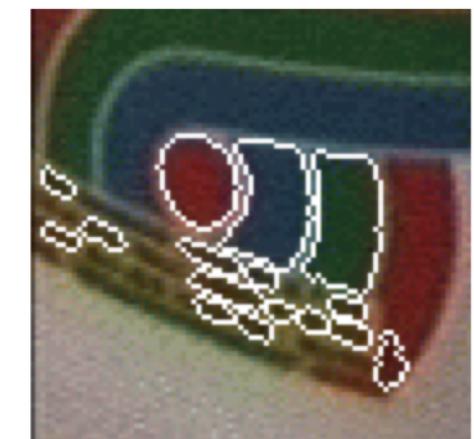
# Common Salient Features

- Points (a.k.a. keypoints or interest points)
  - corners (e.g., building corners, mountain peaks)
- Edges
  - fragments (straight line segments, curves)
  - chains (boundary profiles)
- Regions
  - “blobs” (located at their center point)
  - particular set of connected pixels
    - e.g., maximally stable extremal regions (MSER)

keypoint = point d'intérêt  
corner = coin  
edge = arête / bord



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# Common Salient Features

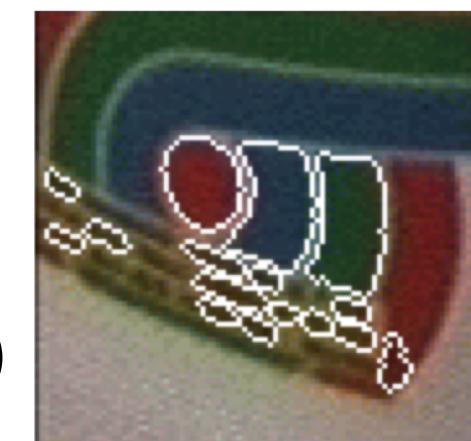
In the following:

- Points (a.k.a. keypoints or interest points)
  - corners (e.g., building corners, mountain peaks)
- Edges
  - fragments (straight line segments, curves)
  - chains (boundary profiles)
- Regions
  - “blobs” (located at their center **point**)
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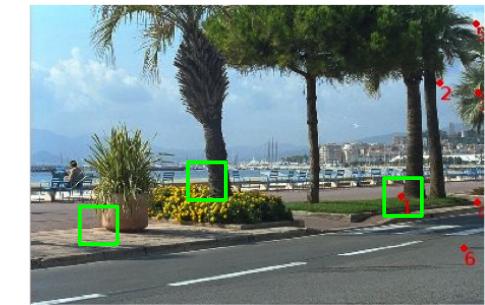
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# Salient points

- Problem:
  - Given image  $I$
  - How can we select salient points?



# Salient points

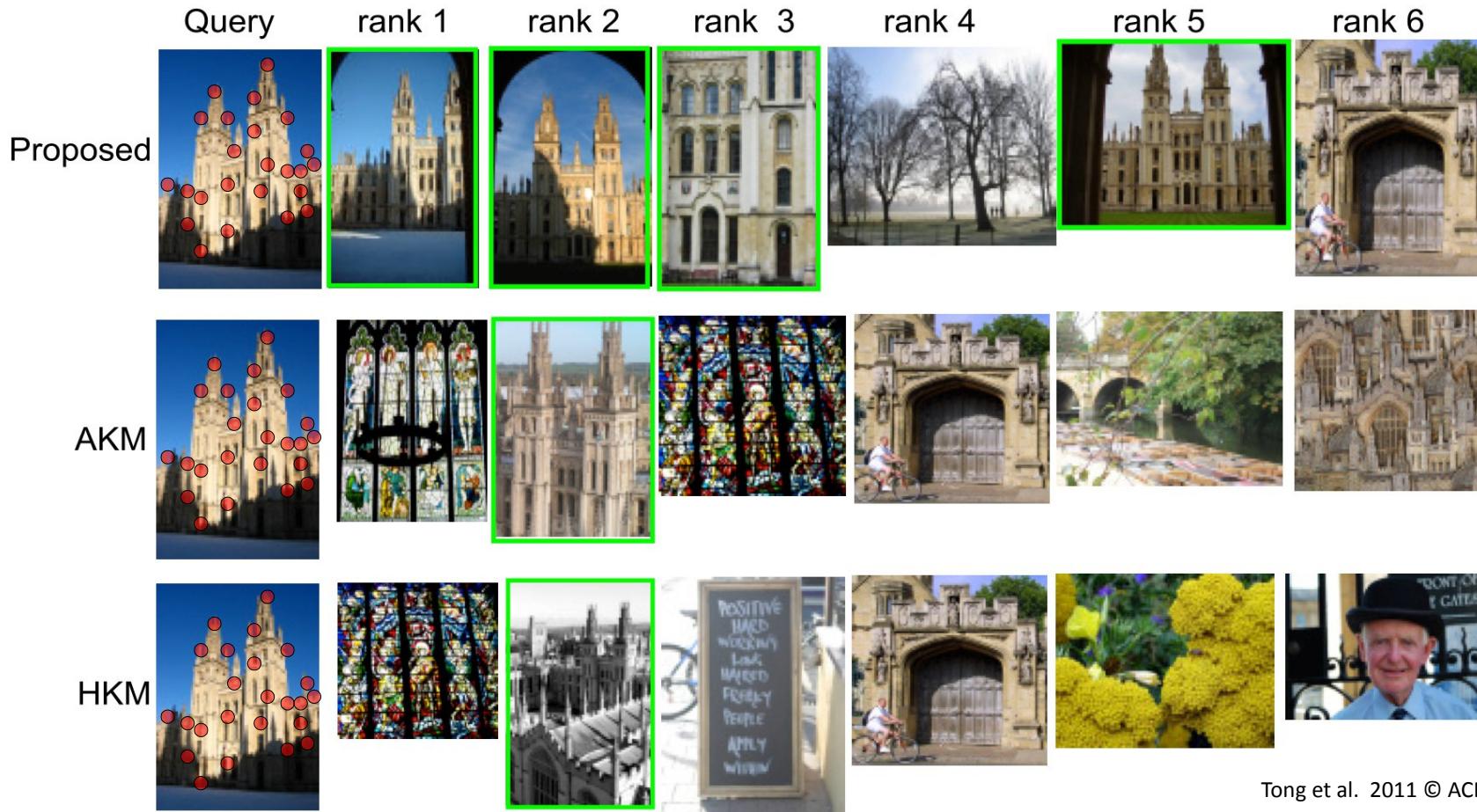
- Problem:
  - Given image  $I$
  - How can we select salient points?
    - Use a specific **detector** of particular photometric patterns



# Motivation

content-based image retrieval  
= recherche d'images basée sur le contenu

## Problem 2: content-based image retrieval



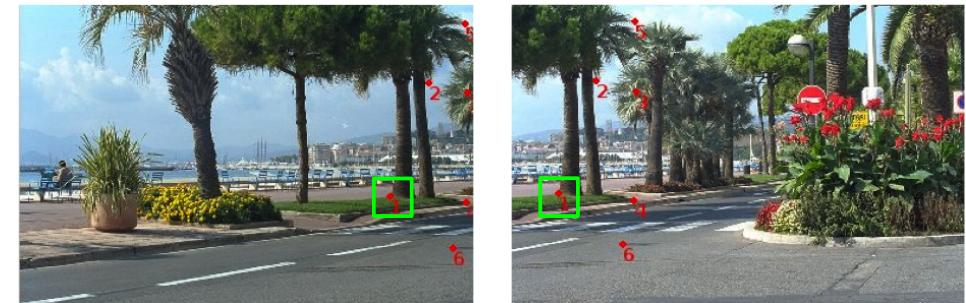
- Identify salient points
- Look for images with similar salient points

# Salient points

- Problem 1:
  - Given image  $I$
  - How can we select salient points?
    - Use a specific **detector** of particular photometric patterns



- Problem 2:
  - Given images  $I$  and  $I'$  of the same scene (or similar scenes)
  - How can we efficiently match salient points? (quadratic!)



# Salient points

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  - Given image  $I$
  - How can we select salient points?
    - Use a specific **detector** of particular photometric patterns



- Problem 2:
  - Given images  $I$  and  $I'$  of the same scene (or similar scenes)
  - How can we efficiently match salient points? (quadratic!)
    - Compare an abstraction of the patches (= **descriptor**)



# Motivation

## Problem 3: object recognition



geometrical consistency = cohérence géométrique

- Identify salient points
- Look for similar salient points in other image
- Check geometrical consistency

# Problem 4: 3D model construction



remains of Cluny abbey (Burgundy)

camera pose = position et orientation des appareils photo

- Identify corresponding salient points
- Estimate camera pose
- 3D reconstruct by triangulation



# Problem 4: 3D model construction (cont.)

