

Applied Computer Vision for Robotics 17.4.2013 Philipp Heise Brian Jensen Sebastian Klose

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- Normally split into a detector and descriptor
- The detector only finds points of interests
- The descriptor is extracted around a keypoint to allow comparison and matching
- Usual feature pipeline:
 - Detect features
 - Build descriptor
 - Use descriptors for matching



- Exemplary applications
 - Panorama stitching
 - Template tracking
 - Visual Odometry/SLAM



- Panorama stitching:
 - Pure rotation of the camera assumed
 - Correspondences allow homography estimation





Images: Richard Szeliski :Computer Vision: Algorithms and Applications



Template tracking:

- Features of a template are matched to features extracted from video stream
- Use correspondences to estimate homography





- Visual Odometry/SLAM
 - use features to estimate relative movement between frames
 - build map of 3d features to locate yourself
 - more details in sheet 3



Sheet 2



- Sheet 2 is mainly about descriptors
- Goal: find a way to describe the keypoint in order to compare it with other keypoints

MOPS



- Multi-Scale Oriented Patches
- Rotate the patch using the found orientation and on multiple scales
- We just use the smoothed intensities for comparison (original: haar coefficients)
- To compensate for brightness changes it is a good idea to normalize the patch



Binary descriptors Rebotics and Embedded Systems



- Many comparisons get combined and form a binary descriptor
- Distance measured using Hamming distance
- Orientation also useful to consider



ROC challenge



Receiver operating characteristic - ROC curve:

- is a graphical plot which illustrates the performance of a binary classifier system
- plot of the fraction of true positives out of the positives vs. the fraction of false positives out of the negatives
- for varying thresholds
- Challenge between the teams