

#### Applied Computer Vision for Robotics 30.10.2013 Philipp Heise Brian Jensen



- 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 Robotics and Embedded Systems

- Descriptor only contains the result of brightness comparisons of patch areas
- Many comparisons get combined and form a binary descriptor
- Distance measured using Hamming distance
- Orientation also useful to consider



# ROC Curve

- is a graphical plot which illustrates the performance of a binary classifier system
  - plot of the true positive rate against the false positive rate for increasing descriptor distance thresholds





# ROC Challenge



- Competition between the teams
- Experiment to find best performing descriptor

