

Matching Image Patches



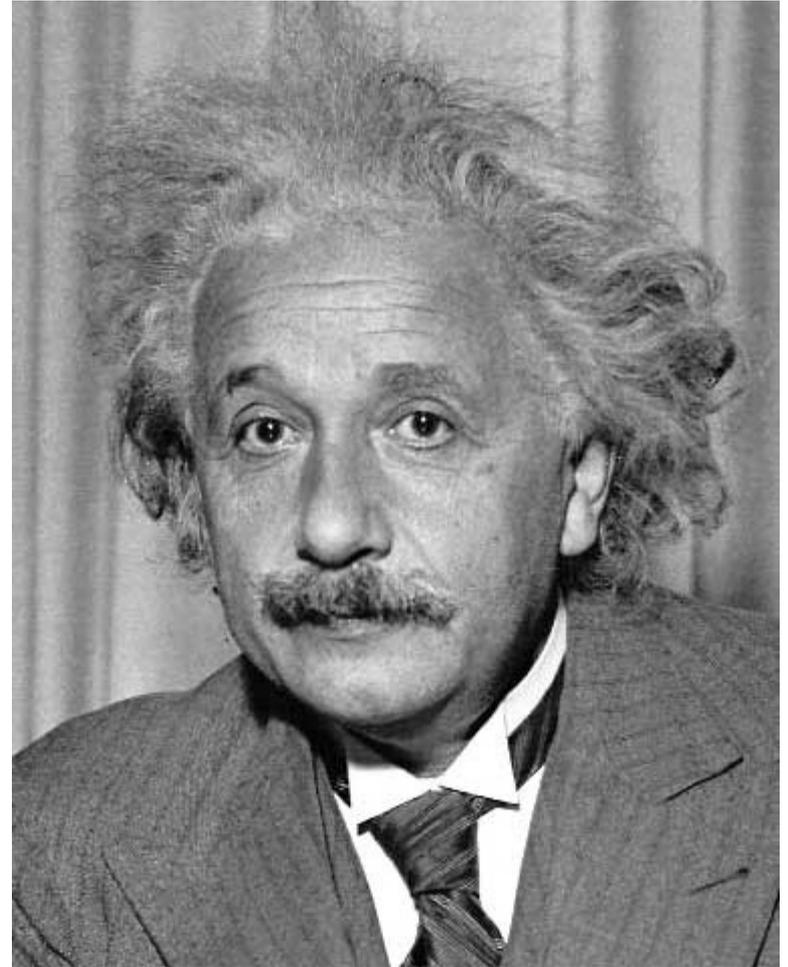
René Magritte, "Golconda"

Template matching

Goal: find  in image

Main challenge: What is a good similarity or distance measure between two patches?

- Dot product
- (Zero-mean) correlation
- Sum Square Difference
- Normalized Cross Correlation



Images as vectors

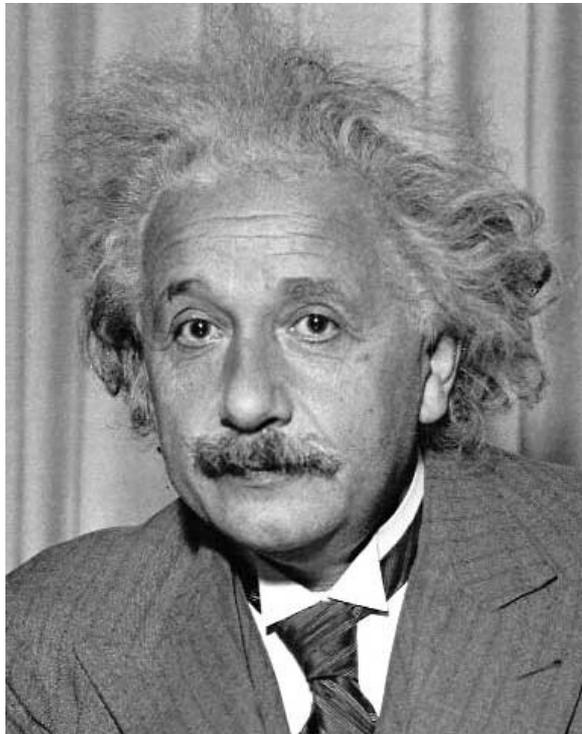
Matching with filters

Goal: find  in image

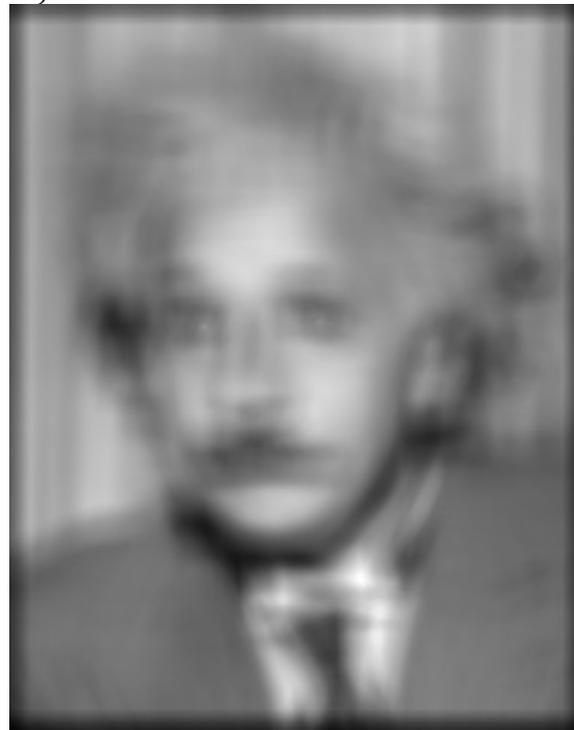
Method 0: filter the image with eye patch

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} g[k,l] f[m+k,n+l]$$

f = image
g = filter



Input



Filtered Image

What went wrong?

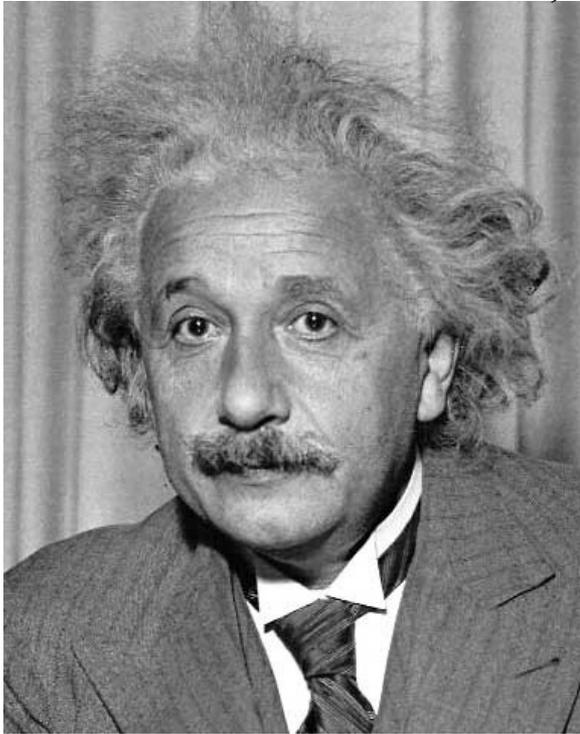
Matching with filters

Goal: find  in image

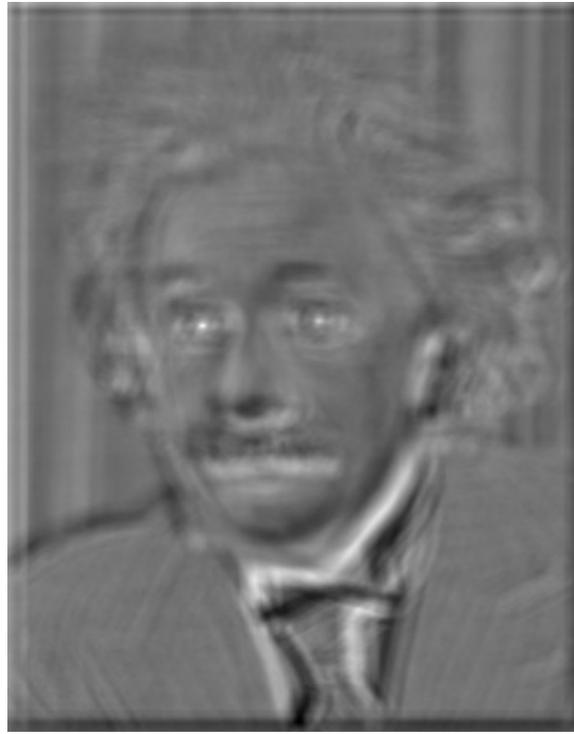
Method 1: filter the image with zero-mean eye

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} (f[k,l] - \bar{f})(g[m+k,n+l])$$

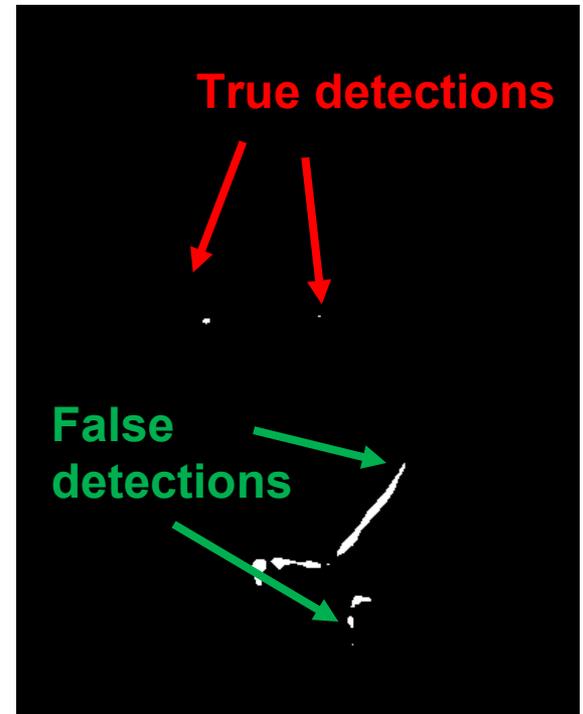
← mean of f (here, f is the filter)



Input



Filtered Image (scaled)



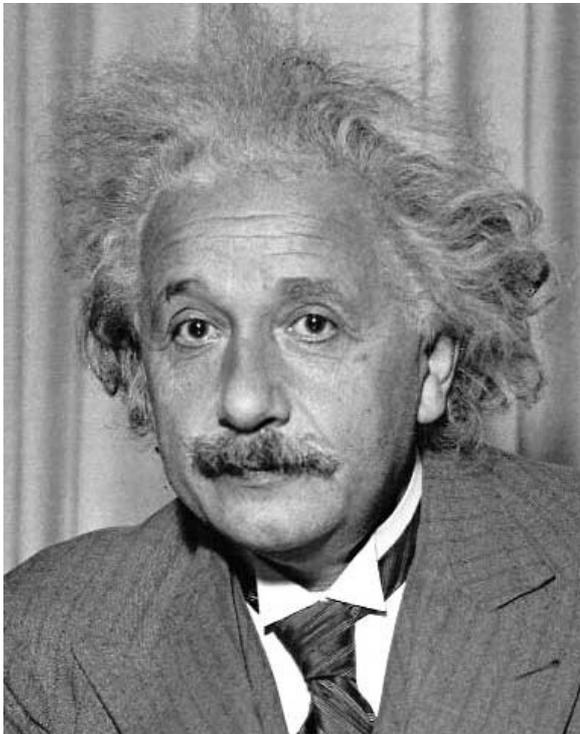
Thresholded Image

Matching with filters

Goal: find  in image

Method 2: SSD

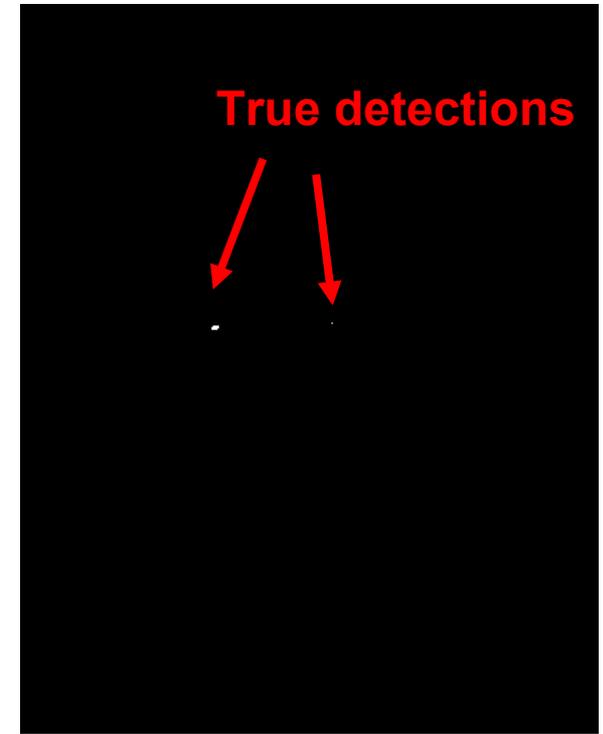
$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} (g[k,l] - f[m+k,n+l])^2$$



Input



1 - sqrt(SSD)



Thresholded Image

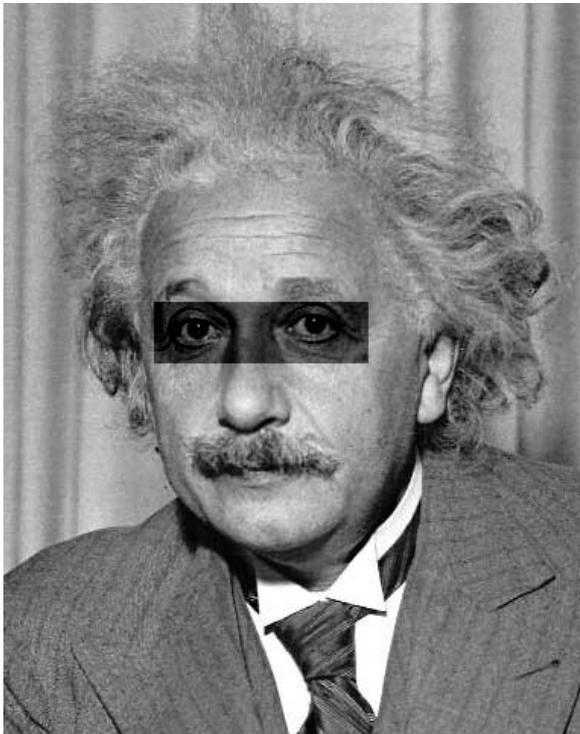
Matching with filters

What's the potential
downside of SSD?

Goal: find  in image

Method 2: SSD

$$h[m,n] = \sum_{k,l} (g[k,l] - f[m+k,n+l])^2$$



Input



1- sqrt(SSD)

Matching with filters

Goal: find  in image

Method 3: Normalized cross-correlation

$$h[m, n] = \frac{\sum_{k,l} (g[k, l] - \bar{g})(f[m + k, n + l] - \bar{f}_{m,n})}{\left(\sum_{k,l} (g[k, l] - \bar{g})^2 \sum_{k,l} (f[m + k, n + l] - \bar{f}_{m,n})^2 \right)^{0.5}}$$

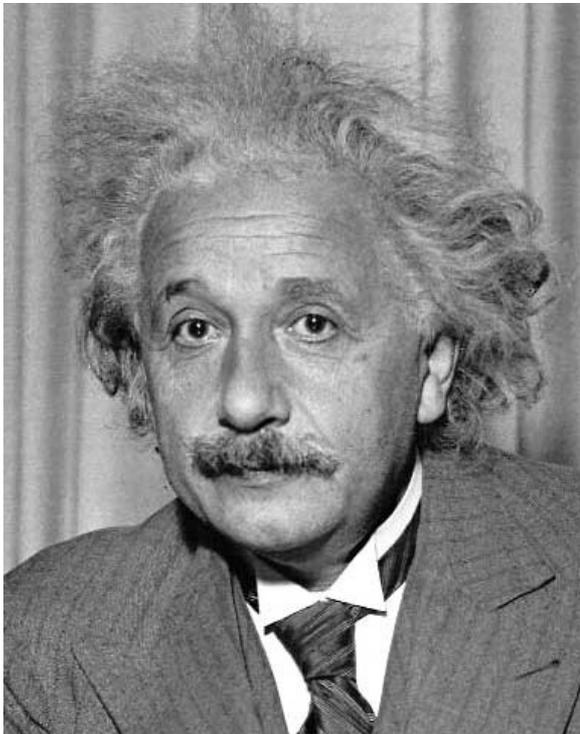
mean template mean image patch

↓ ↓

Matching with filters

Goal: find  in image

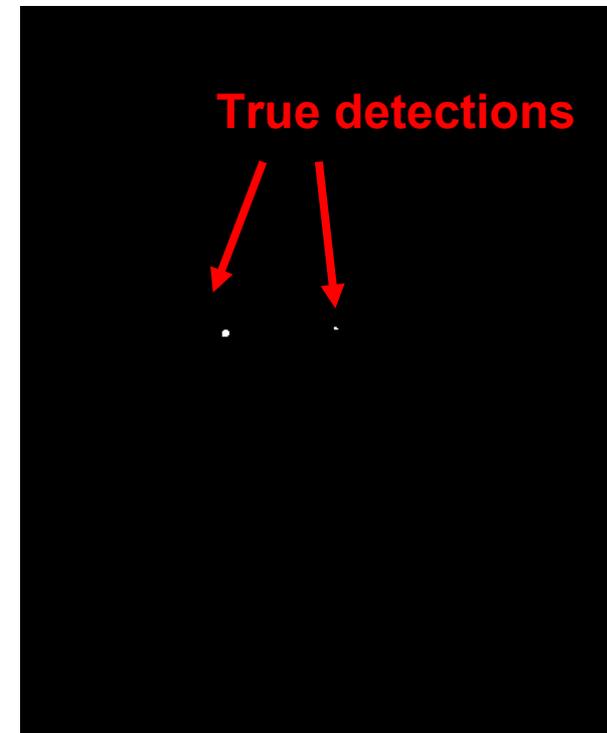
Method 3: Normalized cross-correlation



Input



Normalized X-Correlation

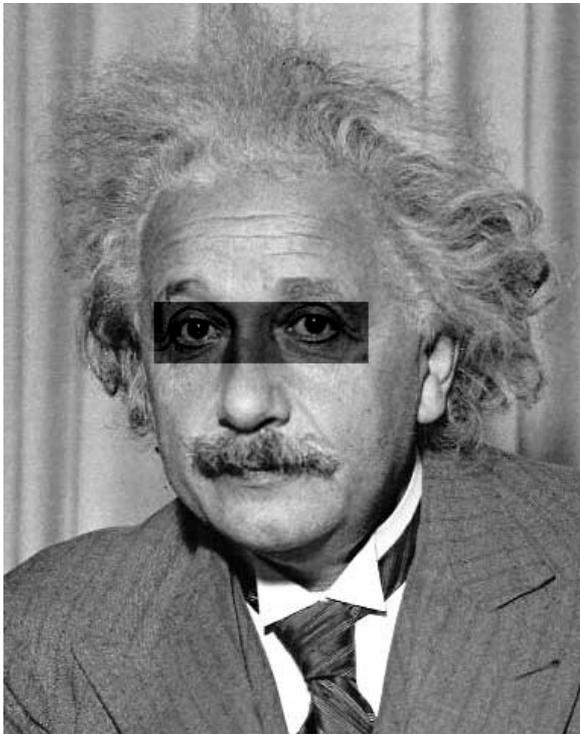


Thresholded Image

Matching with filters

Goal: find  in image

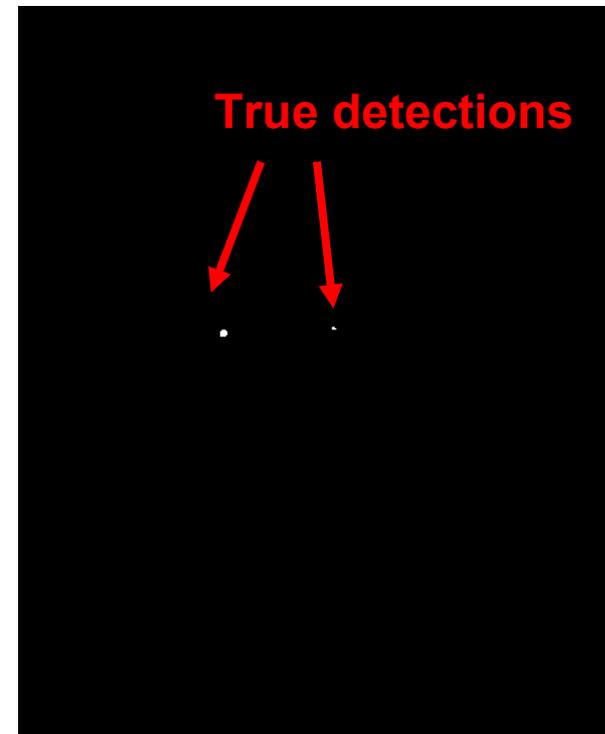
Method 3: Normalized cross-correlation



Input



Normalized X-Correlation



Thresholded Image

Q: What is the best method to use?

A: Depends

Zero-mean filter: fastest but not a great matcher

SSD: next fastest, sensitive to overall intensity

Normalized cross-correlation: slowest, invariant to local average intensity and contrast

Image half-sizing

This image is too big to fit on the screen. How can we reduce it?

How to generate a half-sized version?

