

ASST # 1, Return today

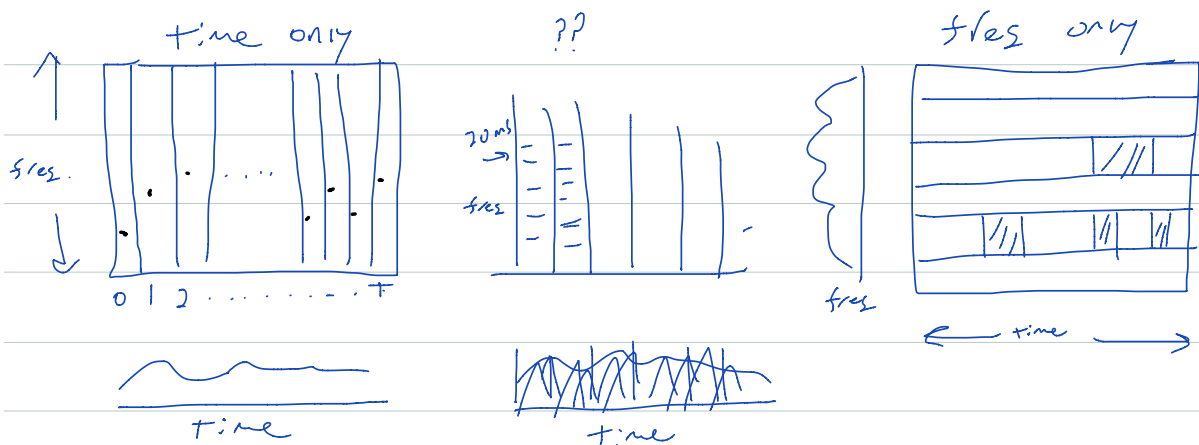
ASST #2, out friday, due after reading week.

PROJECT, replies by friday (e-mail)

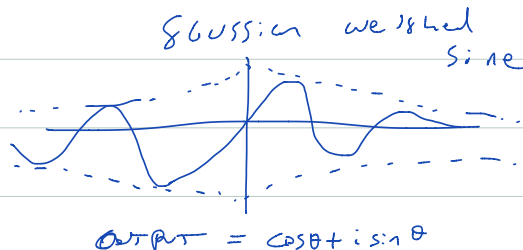
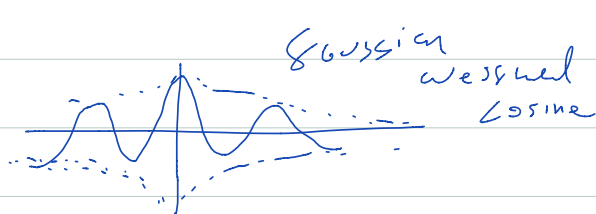
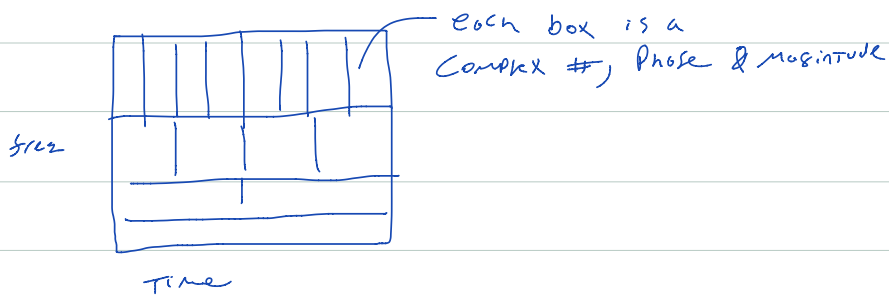
BOOKS "CS 484" Davis Lib

Gabor 1946

SPATIAL VS Frequency Rep'n



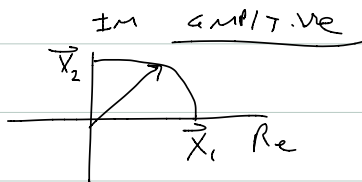
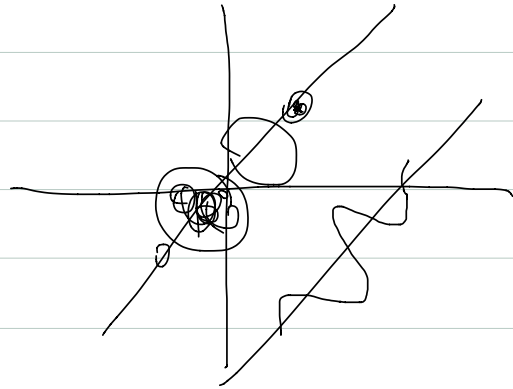
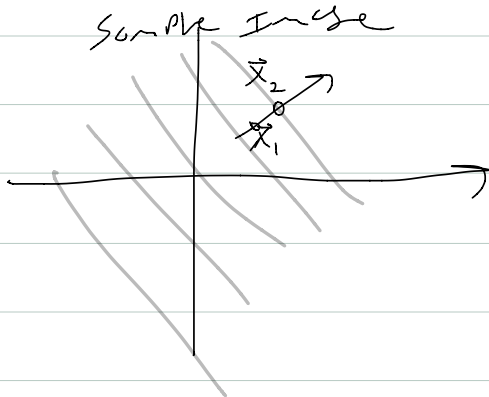
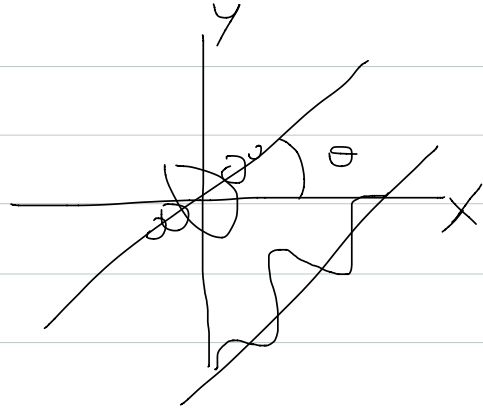
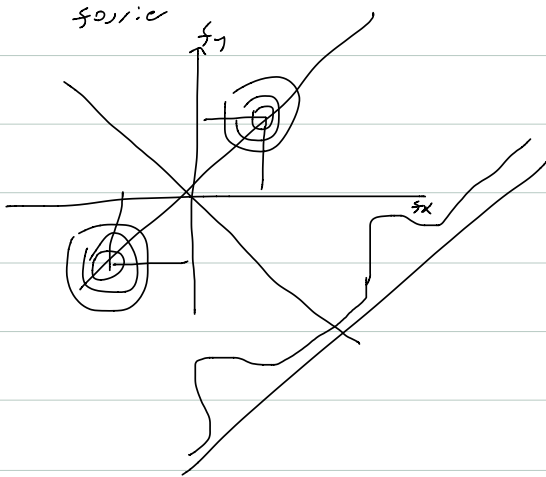
Short Time Fourier Transform (STFT)



## 2D SIGNALS

$$Gabor(\vec{x}, \vec{k}, \sigma) = e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$\vec{x} = (x, y)$  ← time position  
 $\vec{k}$  ← spatial frequency  
 $e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$  ← complex exponential  
 $e^{-\frac{(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}}$  ← Gaussian window.

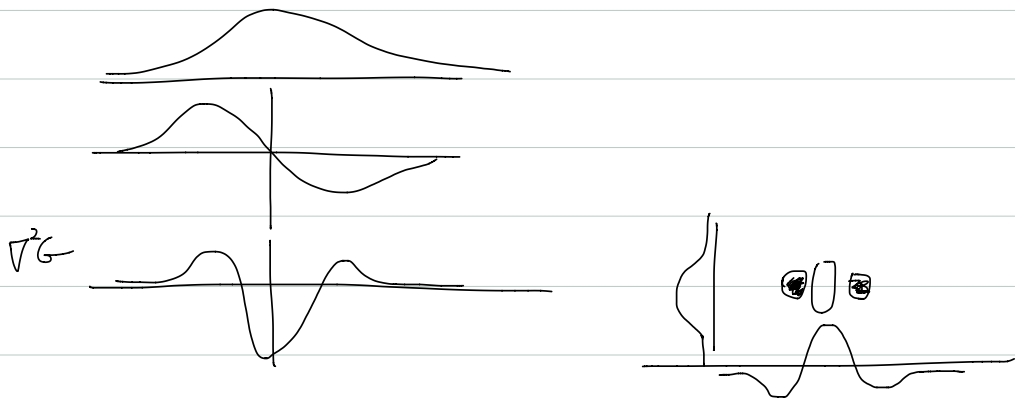
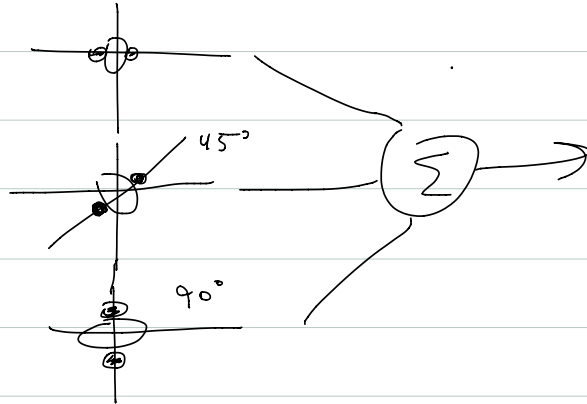


PATTERN ANALYSIS  
and MACHINE INTELLIGENCE

Freeman & A. Nelson [IEEE PAMI, 13(6)  
1991]

Steele filters

Summed at 3 orientations



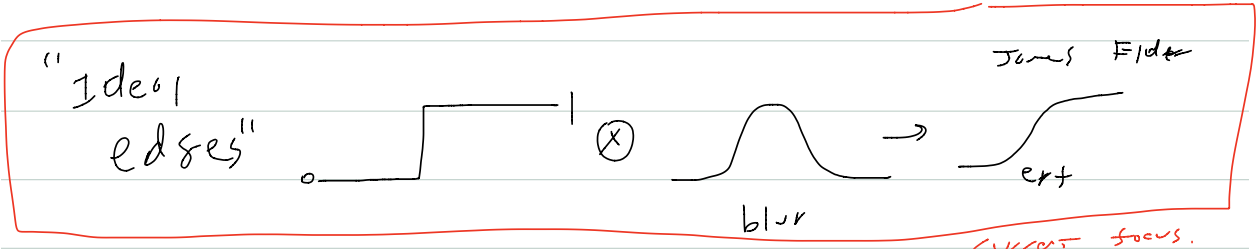
from slides: Daveman 1989

approx 16ctme

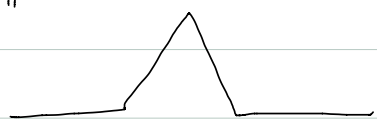
O'Shovan and Fried

Mallon and Bull

# Edge Detection (TRUCCO & VERRI: Ch 4)



"roof edge"



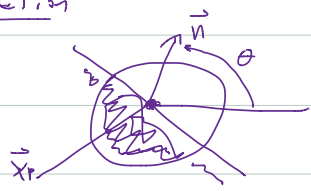
"ridge"



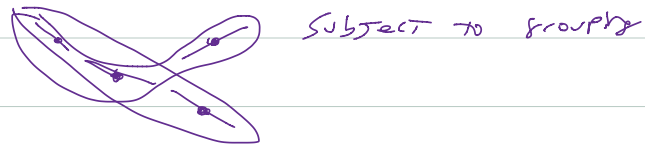
"bar"

## Edge Detection

Edges:



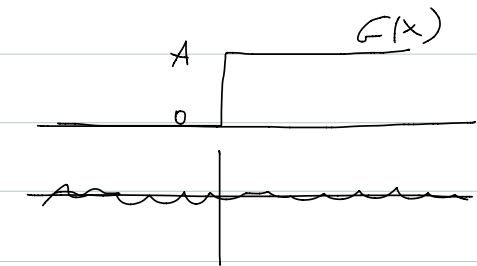
Edges: Collections of edgels that make curves, lines segments, ect.



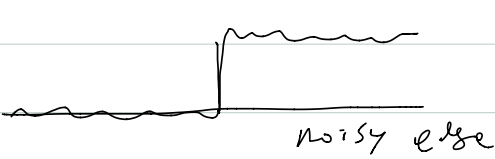
## Problem

1. Detect edgels
2. Grouping edgels
- \* 3. Interpretation: Case/Meaning of edgels

OPTimal Edge Detection (Canny, IEEE PAMI, 8(6), 1986)



White noise  $\sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)$

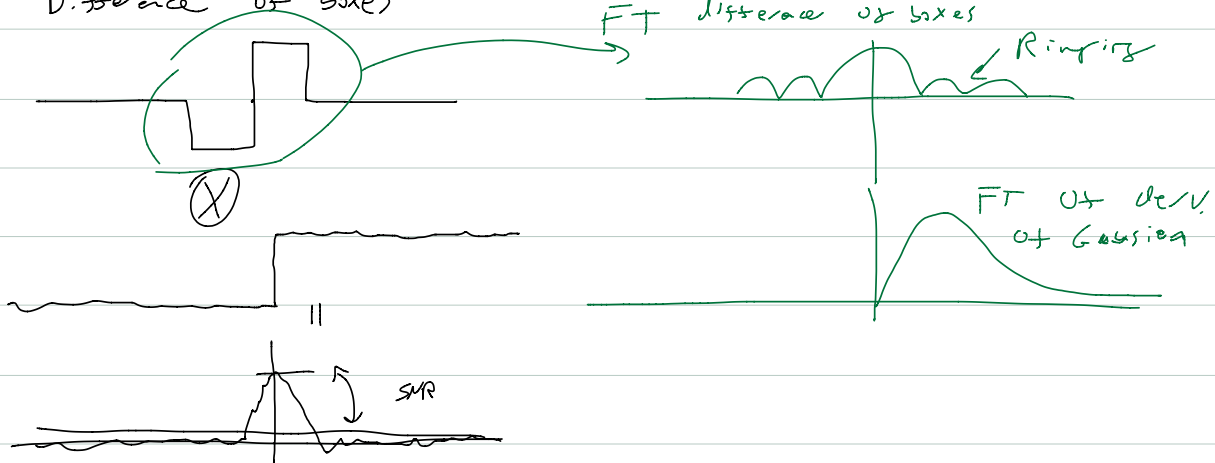


What is the OPTimal filter to detect this edge?

$$J \leftarrow I \otimes f \leftarrow \text{filter}$$

↑  
noisy edge

"Difference of boxes"



All you need to know:

1. Blur Image

$$J \leftarrow G_\sigma \otimes I$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \frac{1}{2}[-1 \ 0] \\ \downarrow & \end{matrix}$$

2. COMPUTE

$$\nabla J = \begin{pmatrix} \partial J / \partial x \\ \partial J / \partial y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} J_x \\ J_y \end{pmatrix}$$

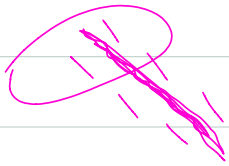
$\frac{1}{8} [ \dots ]$   
SPT distt  
Operatn.

3. Edges

$$e_s(i, j) = \|\nabla I\| = \|\nabla(G \otimes I)\| = \sqrt{I_x^2(i, j) + I_y^2(i, j)}$$

$$e_\theta(i, j) = \arctan 2(I_y(i, j), I_x(i, j))$$

4. Non maximum edge suppression



5. Fill in gaps

6. Grouping - e.g. fitting line segments  
or smooth curves.