

4.2 Edge Detection

Outline

- ❖ The Importance of Edges
- ❖ Local Filter Scale Control
- ❖ Local Filter Shape Control
- ❖ Image Reconstruction from Edges
- ❖ Application: Interactive Contour Editing
- ❖ Salient Edges

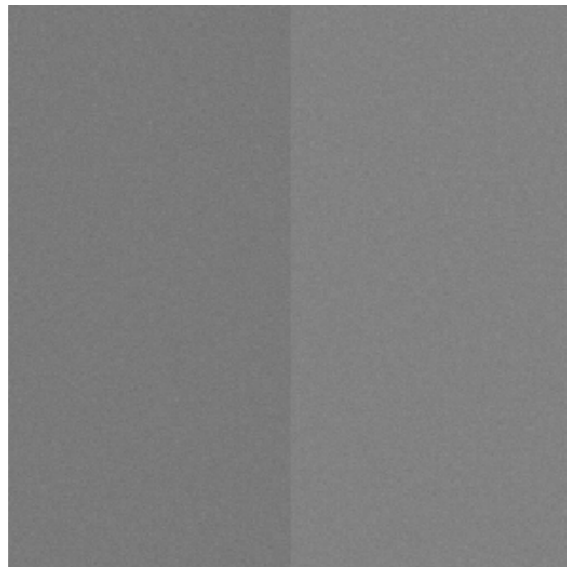
Edge Coding

- ❖ Edges carry a lot of information about the image

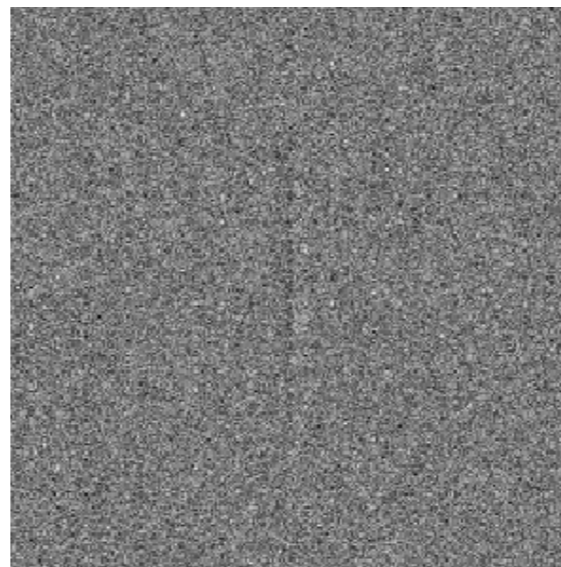


Edge Coding in the Human Brain

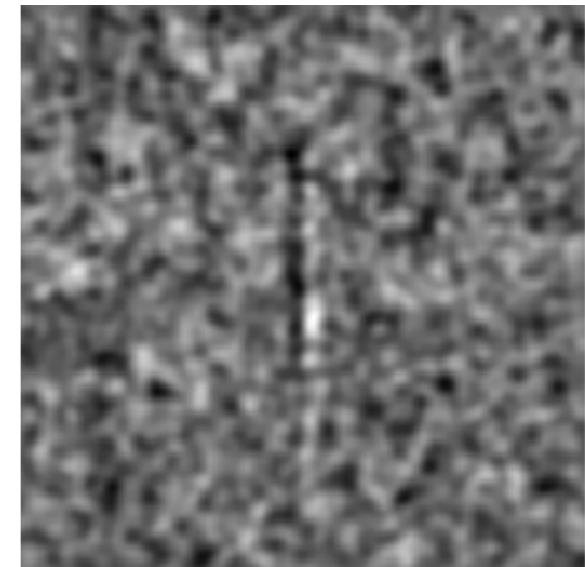
Noisy Stimulus



Estimated Filter



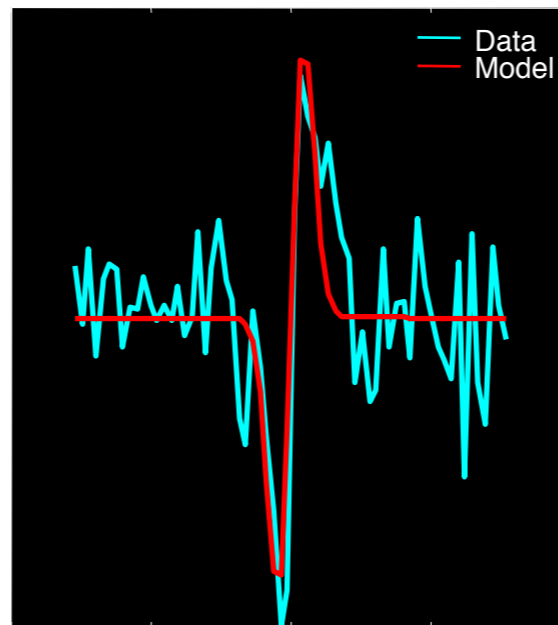
Estimated Filter (Smoothed)



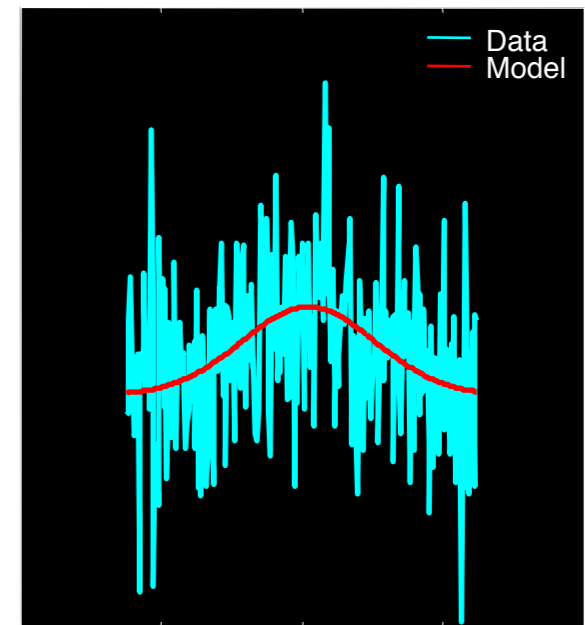
Estimated Filter (Modeled)



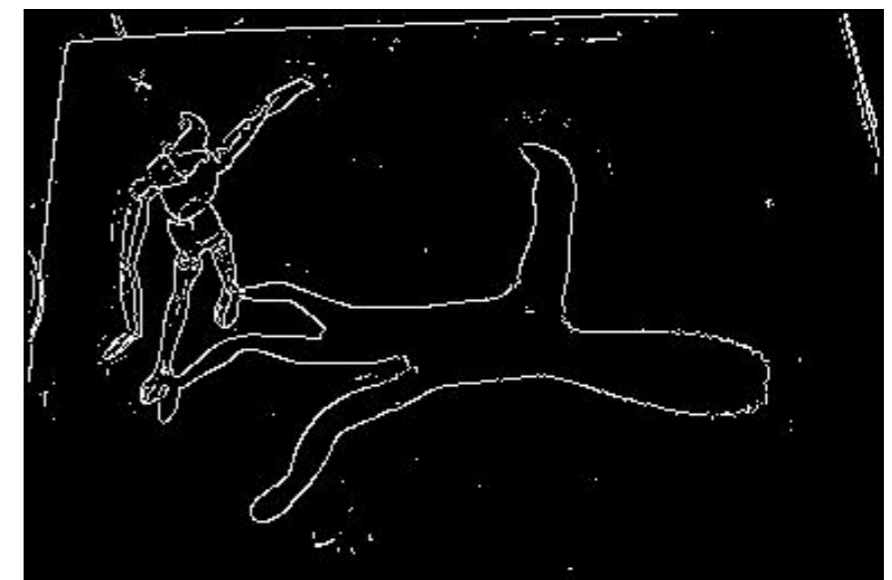
Horizontal Cross-Section



Vertical Cross-Section

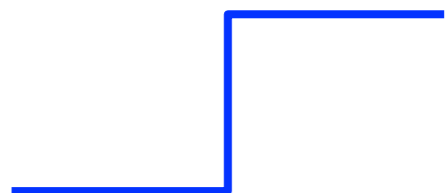


How can we reliably detect edges?

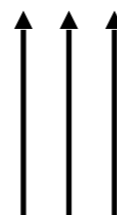
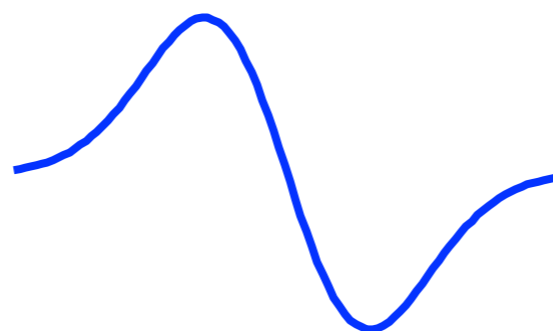


Standard Model for Edge Detection

Step Edge



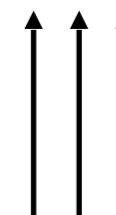
Linear Filters



Parameters?



Decision

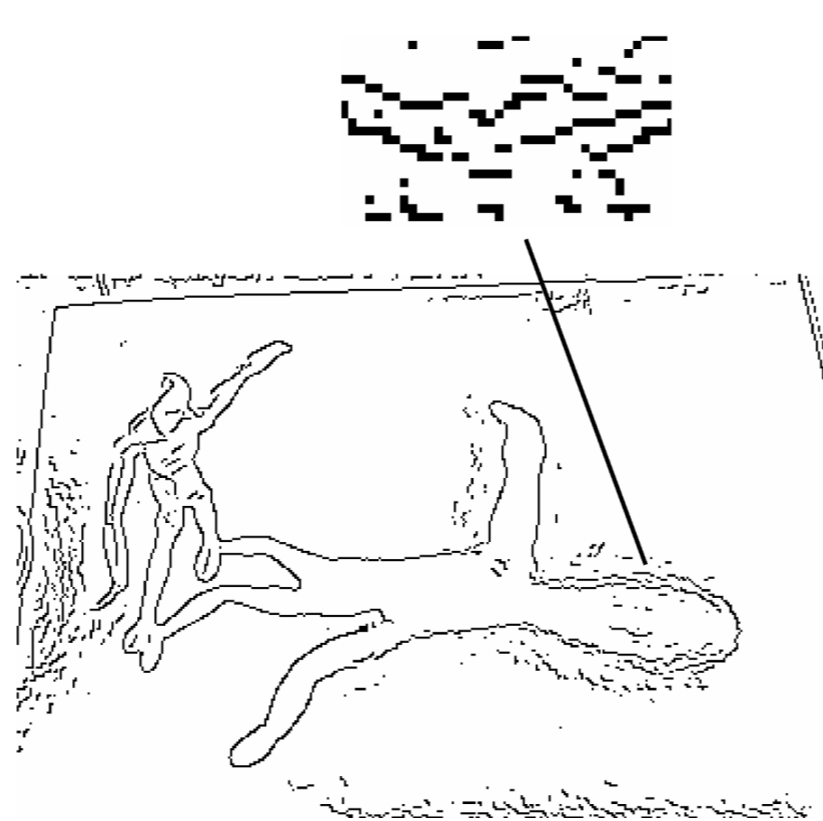


Parameters?

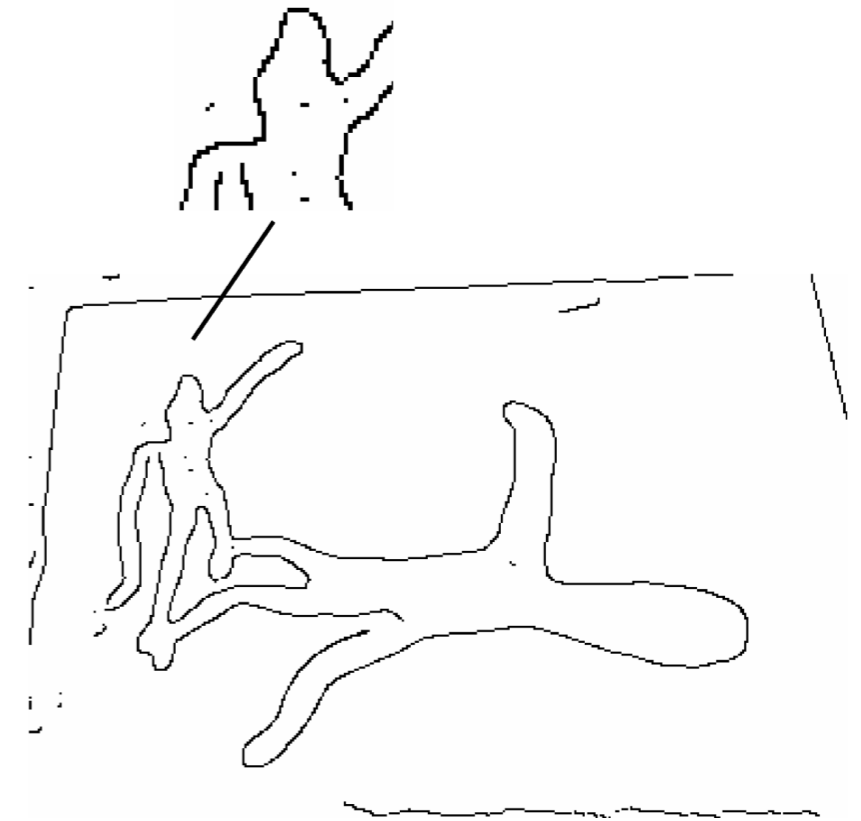
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The Problem of Scale

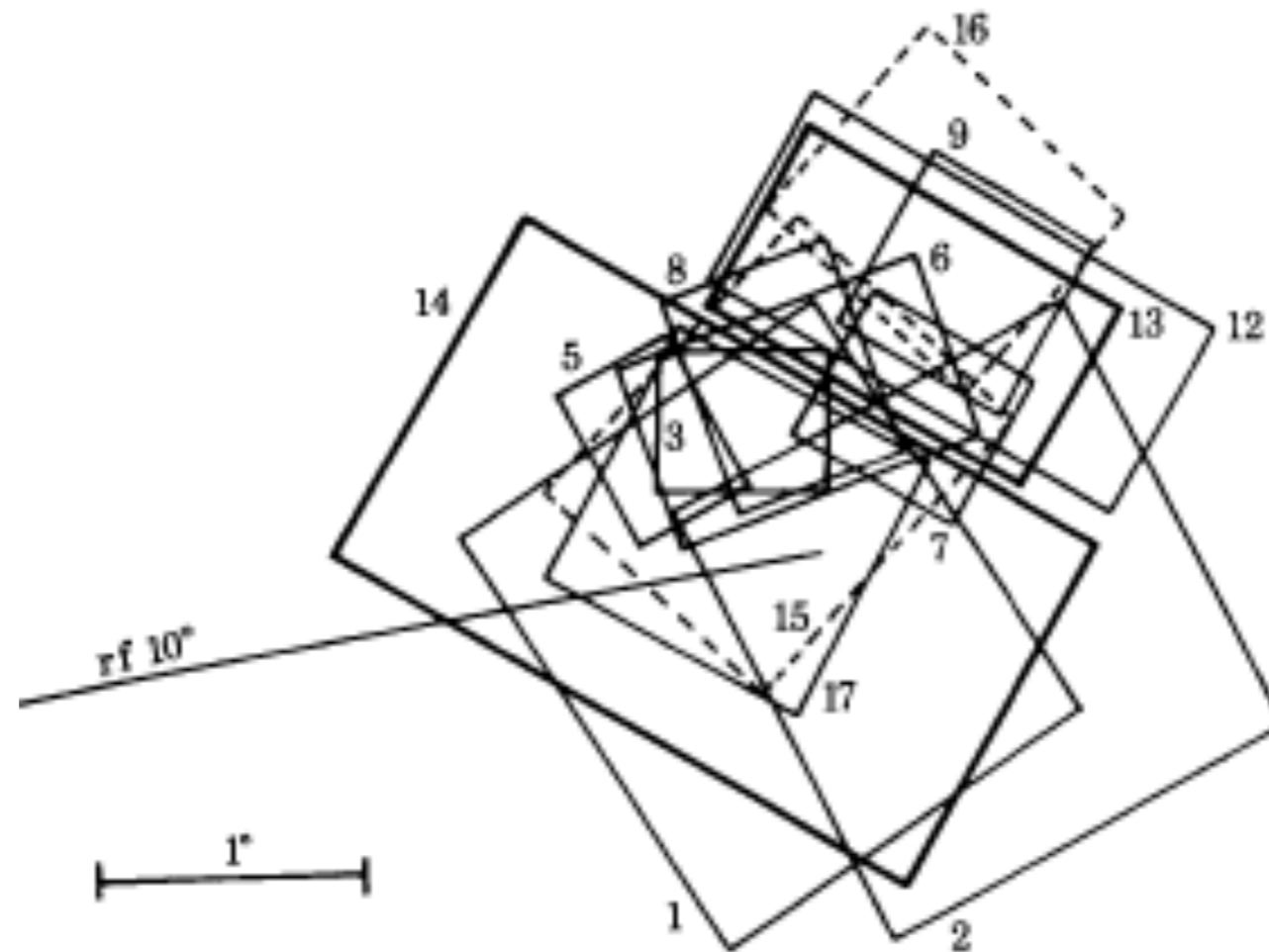


Small Scale



Large Scale

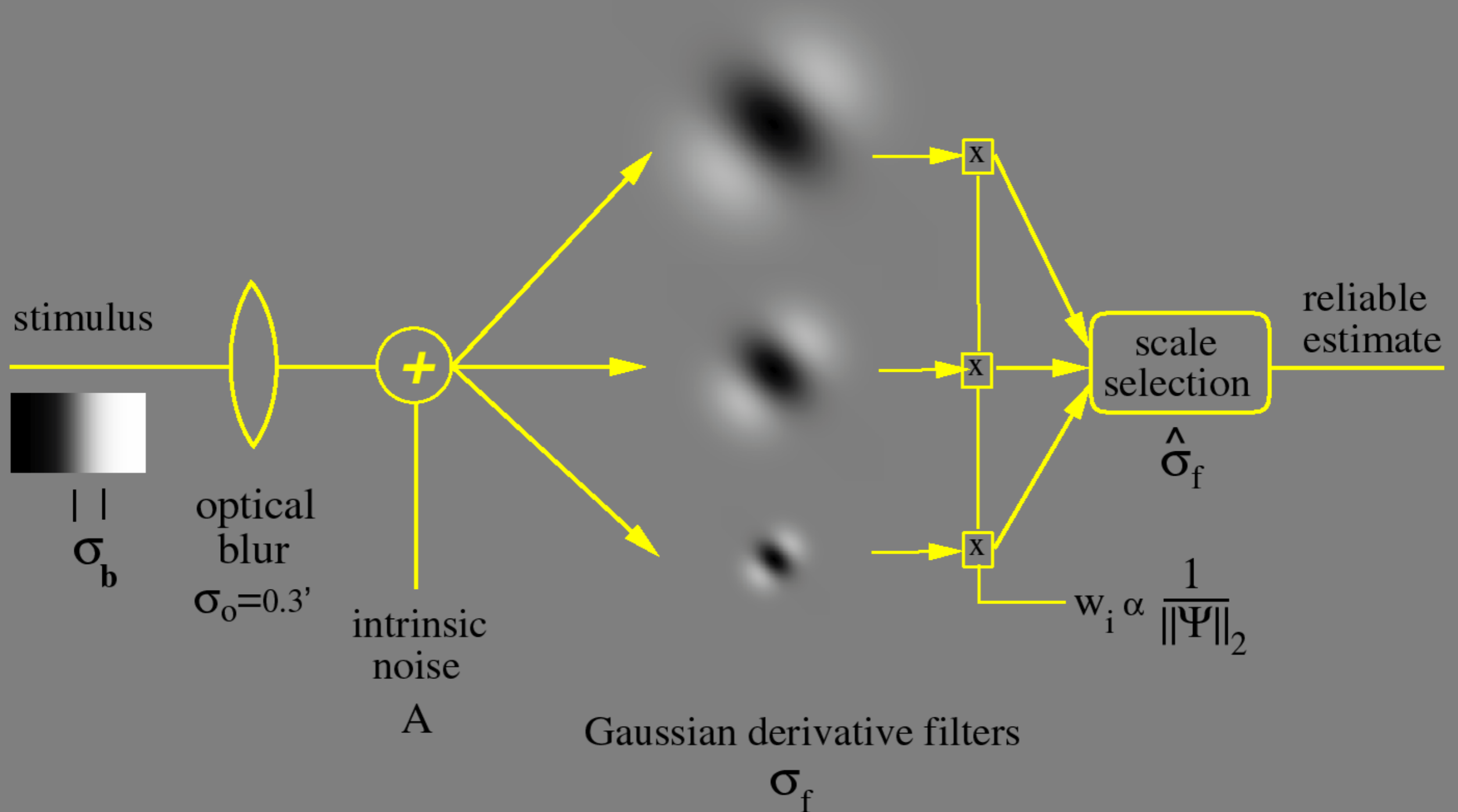
Multi-Scale Processing in Primary Visual Cortex



Sample of Receptive Field Extents in V1 of Monkey (Hubel & Wiesel 1968)

Scale Selection for Edge Detection

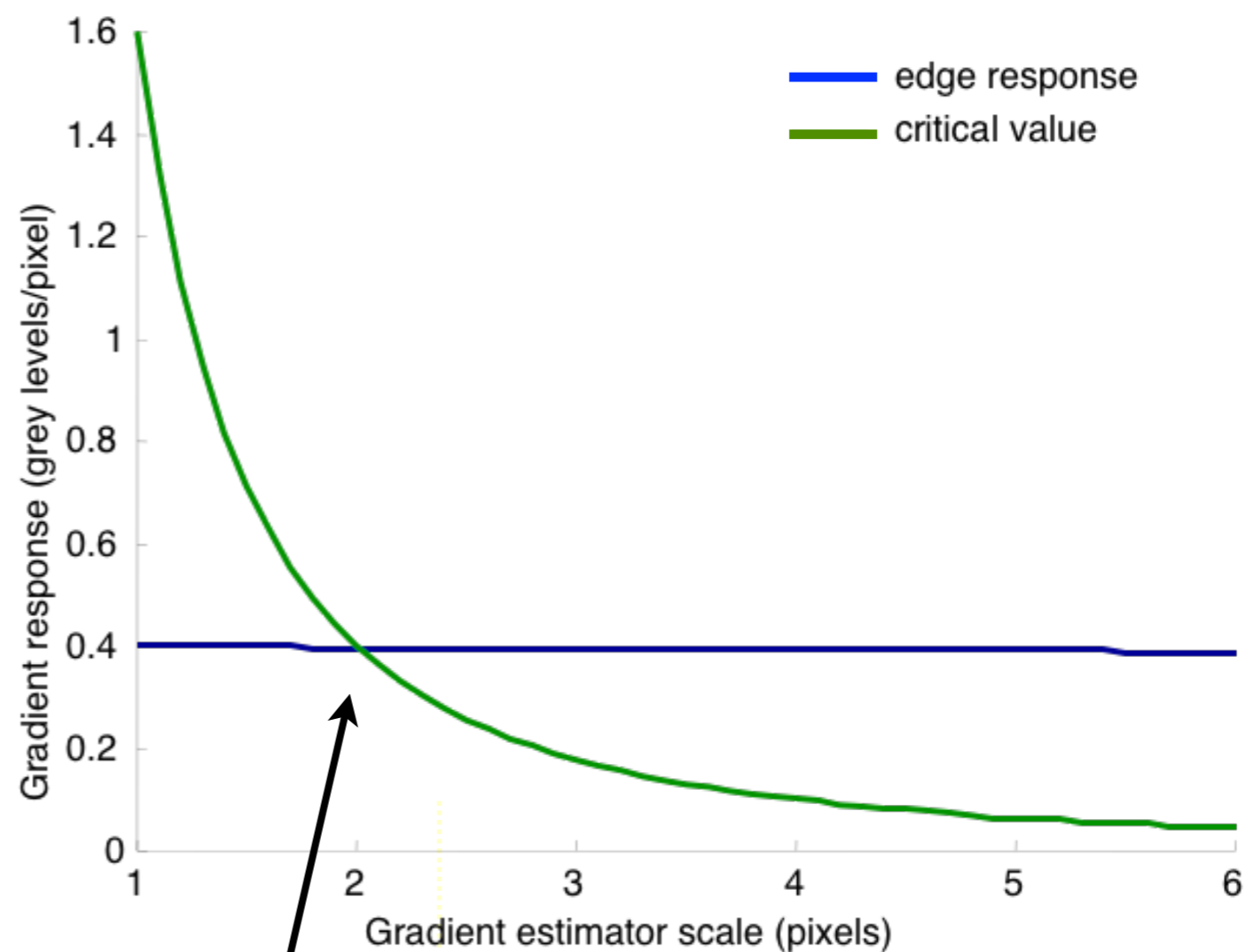
Local Scale Control



Elder & Zucker, PAMI 1998

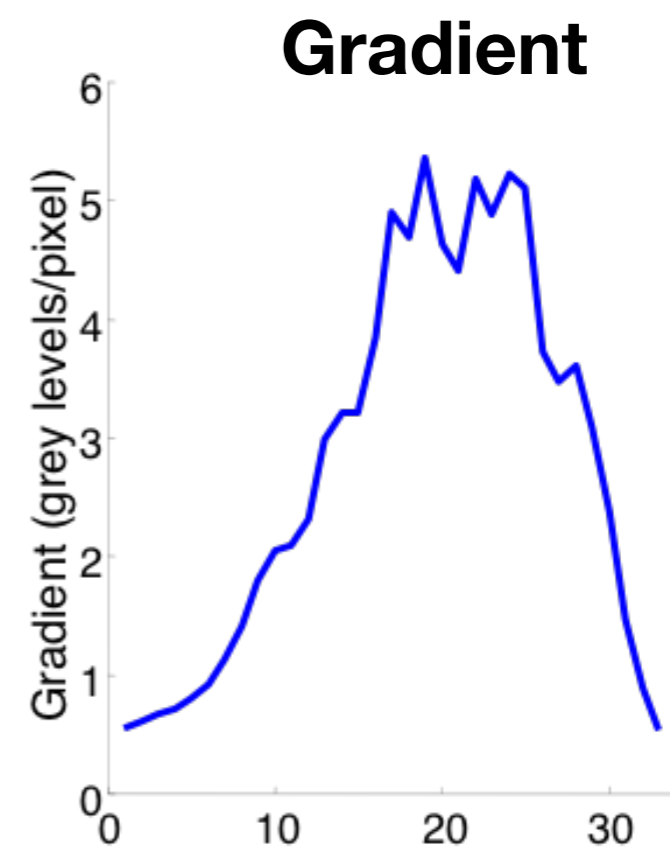
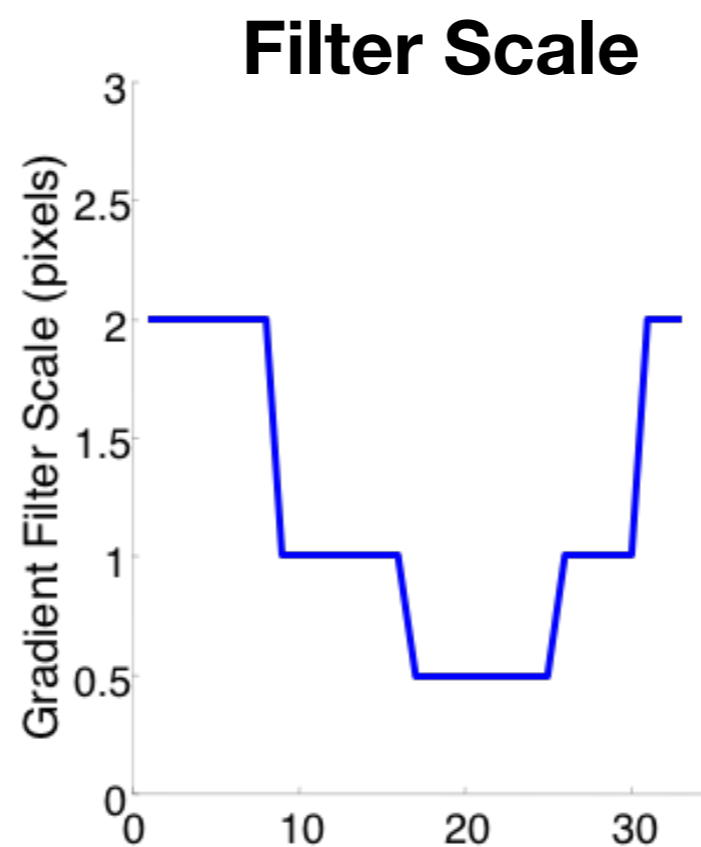
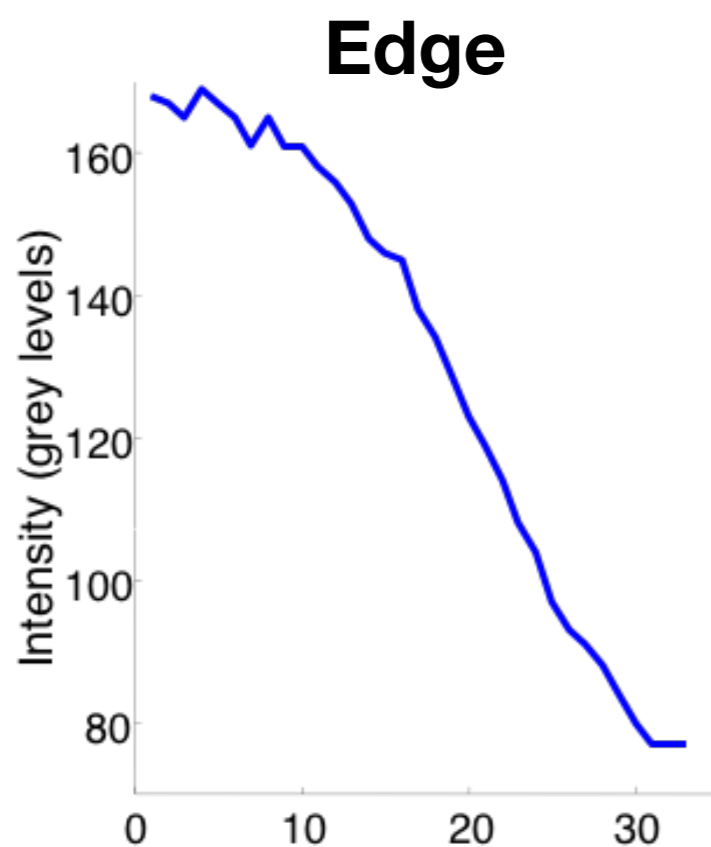
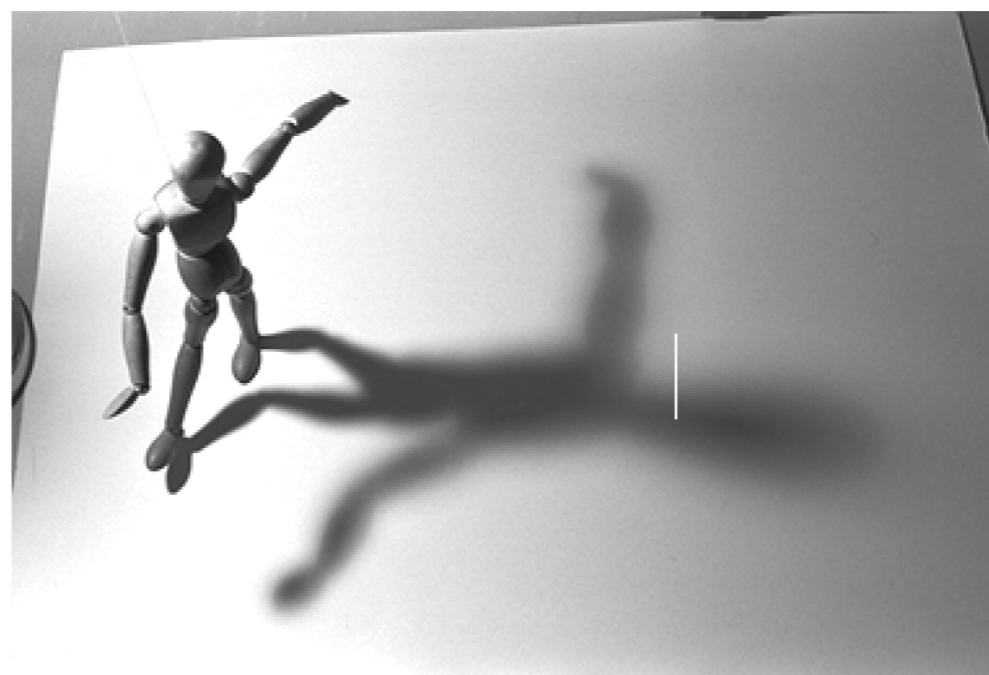
Critical Value Function $s(\sigma)$

- ❖ Lower bound on filter response for reliable inference,
- ❖ e.g. $p(>0 \text{ errors over entire image}) < 5\%$.
- ❖ Assumes known, stationary, additive sensor noise
- ❖ Prior computation based on:
 - ⦿ 2nd moment of sensor noise σ_n
 - ⦿ L_2 norm of operator
 - ⦿ Required inference

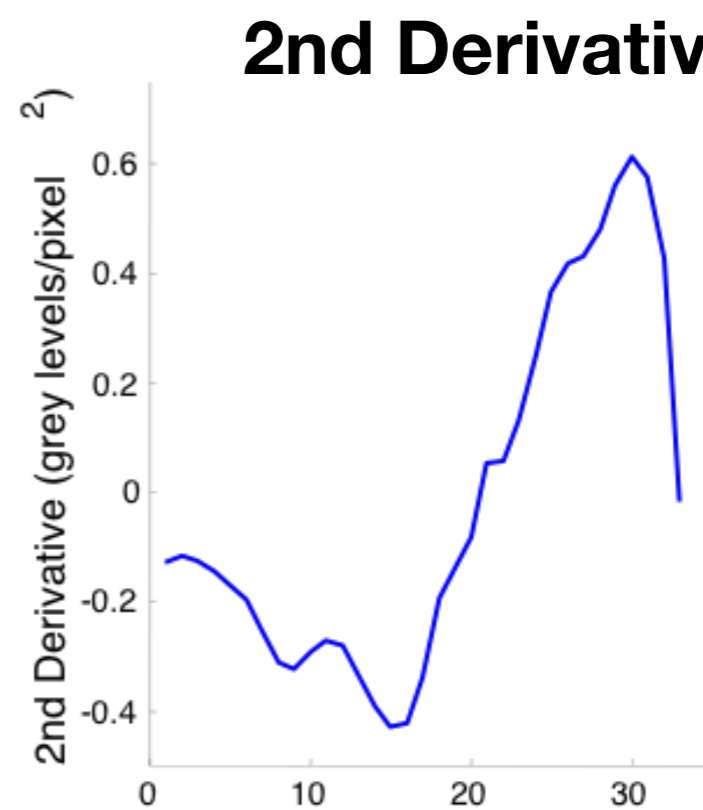
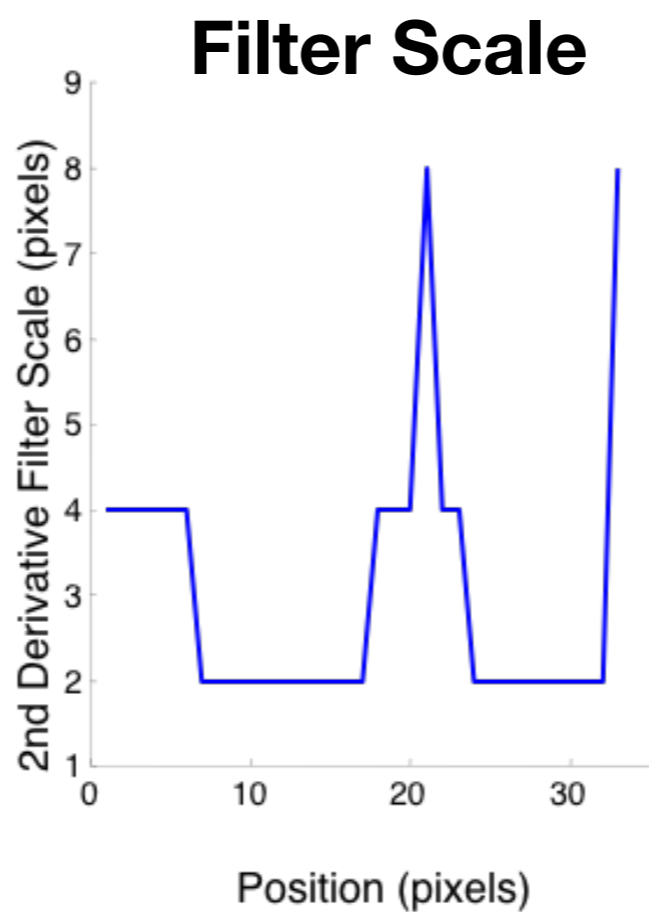
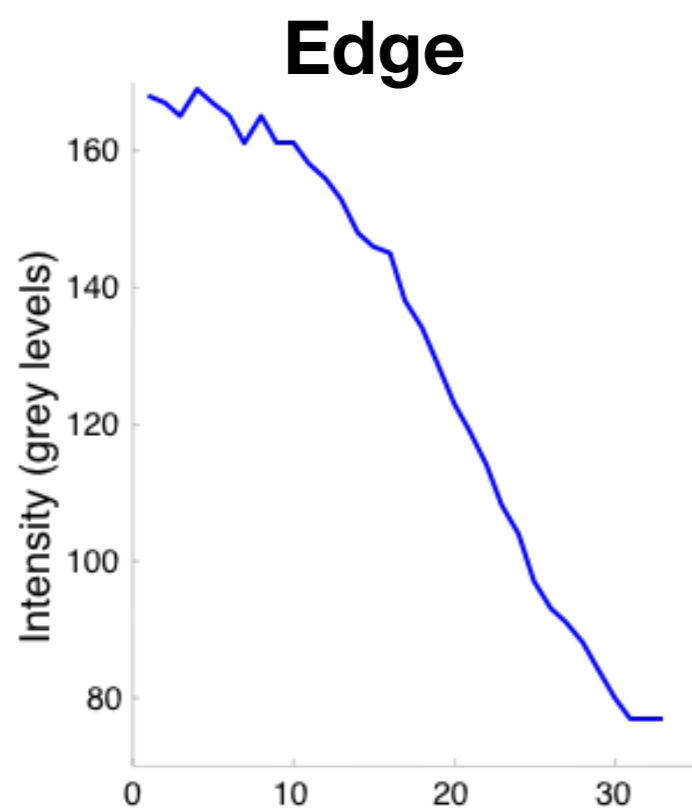
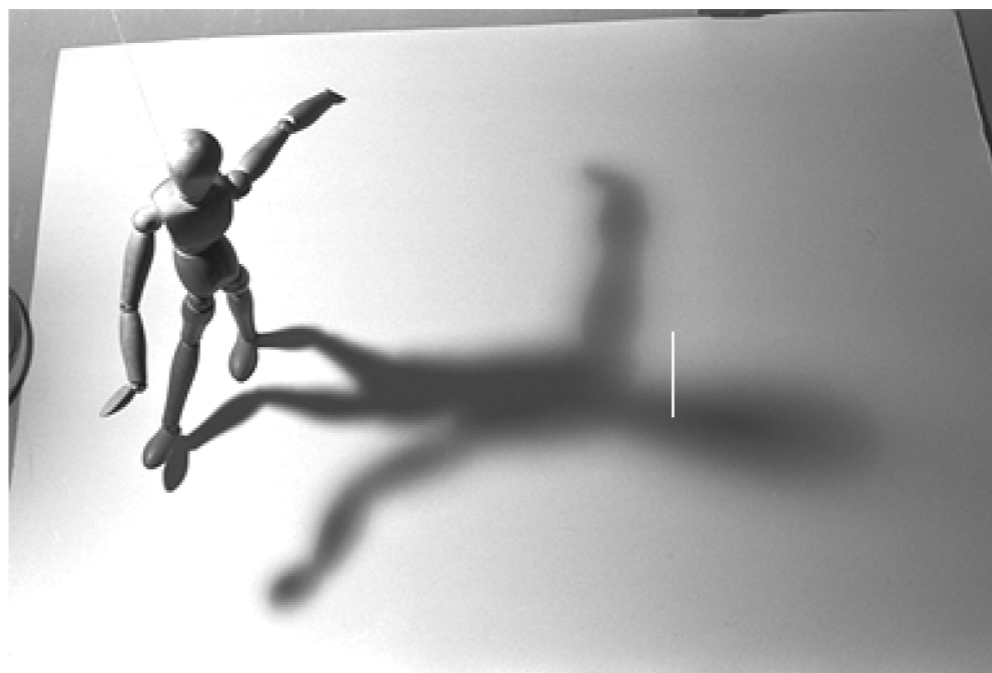


Minimum reliable scale

Gradient Estimation using Local Scale Control

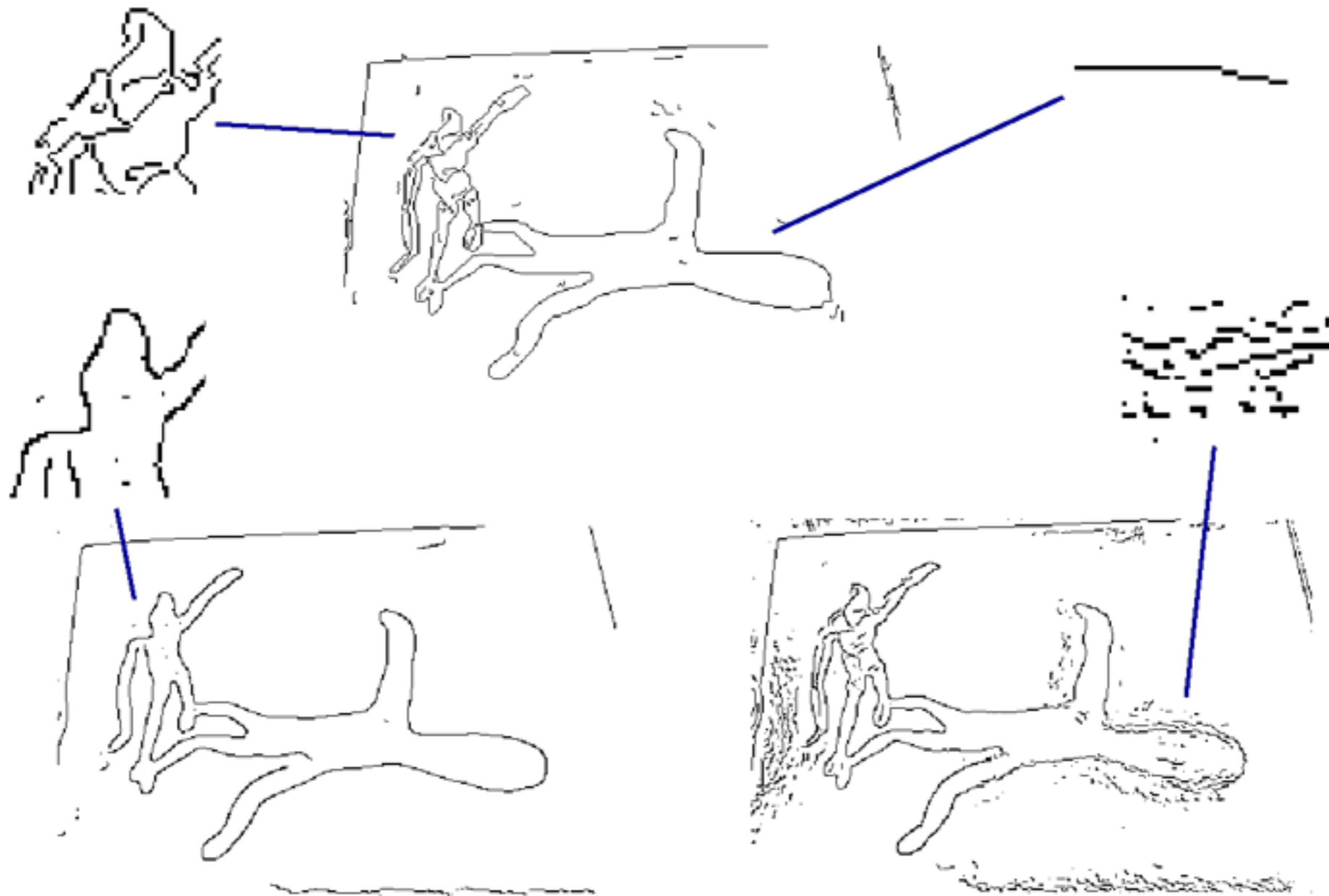


2nd Derivative Estimation Using Local Scale Control



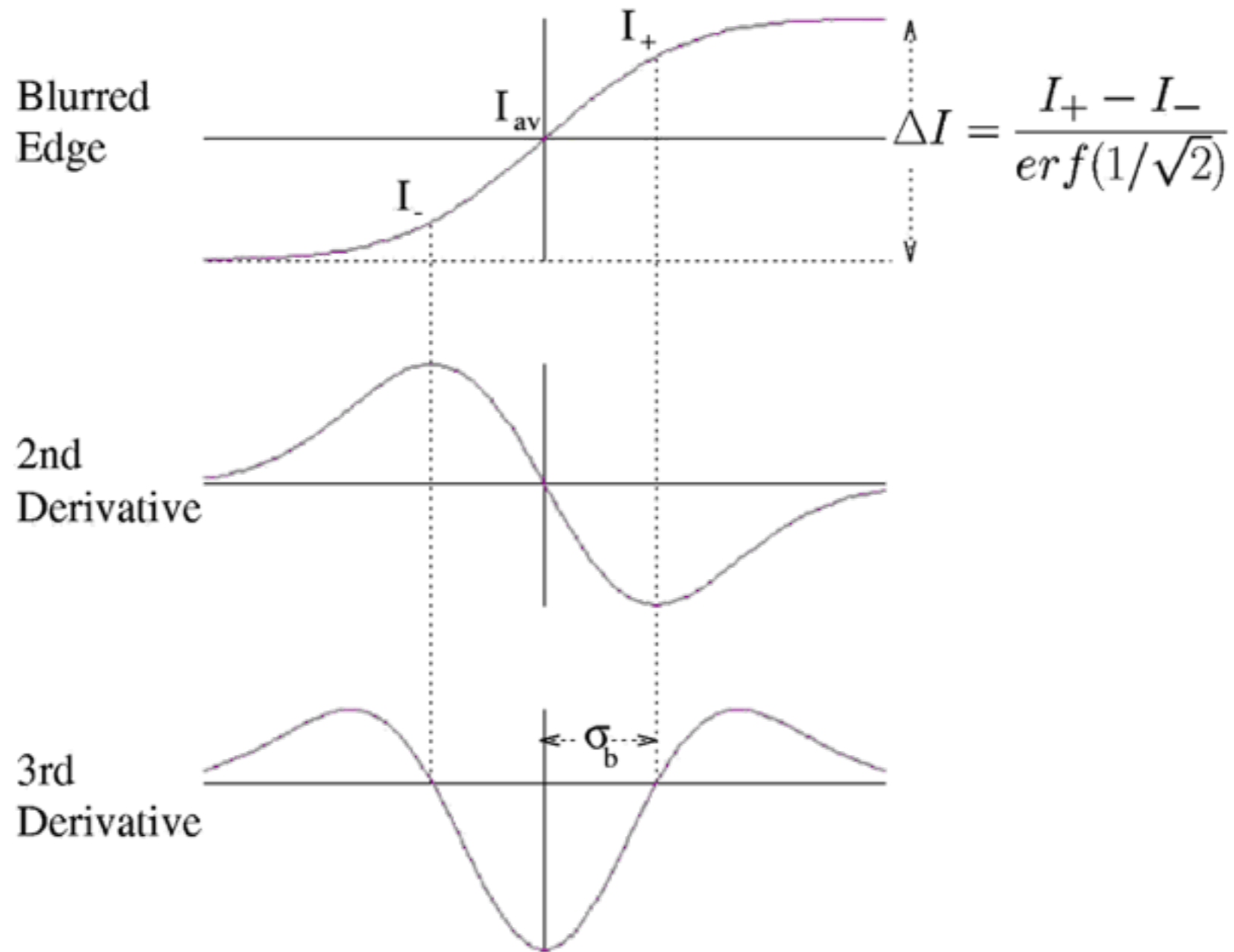
Results

Local Scale Control



Canny/Deriche

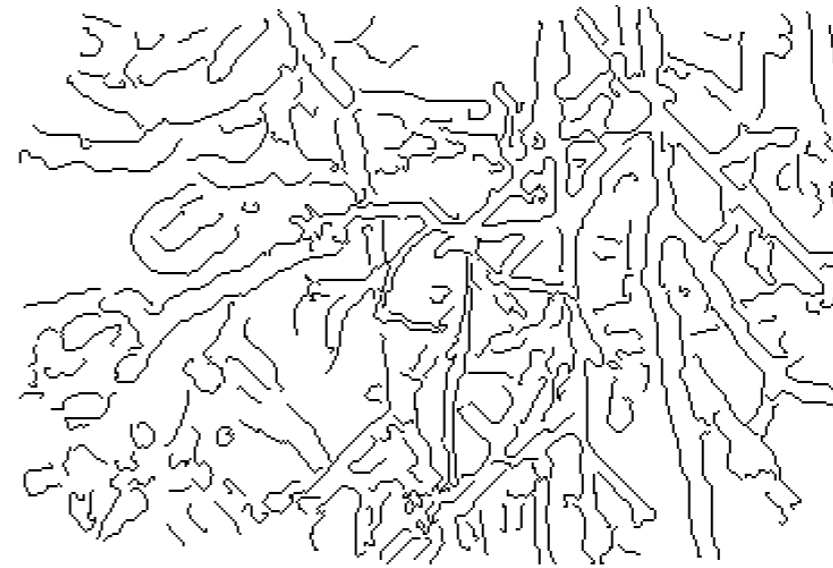
Estimating Photometric Parameters



Depth from Blur for Cluttered Scenes



(a)



(b)

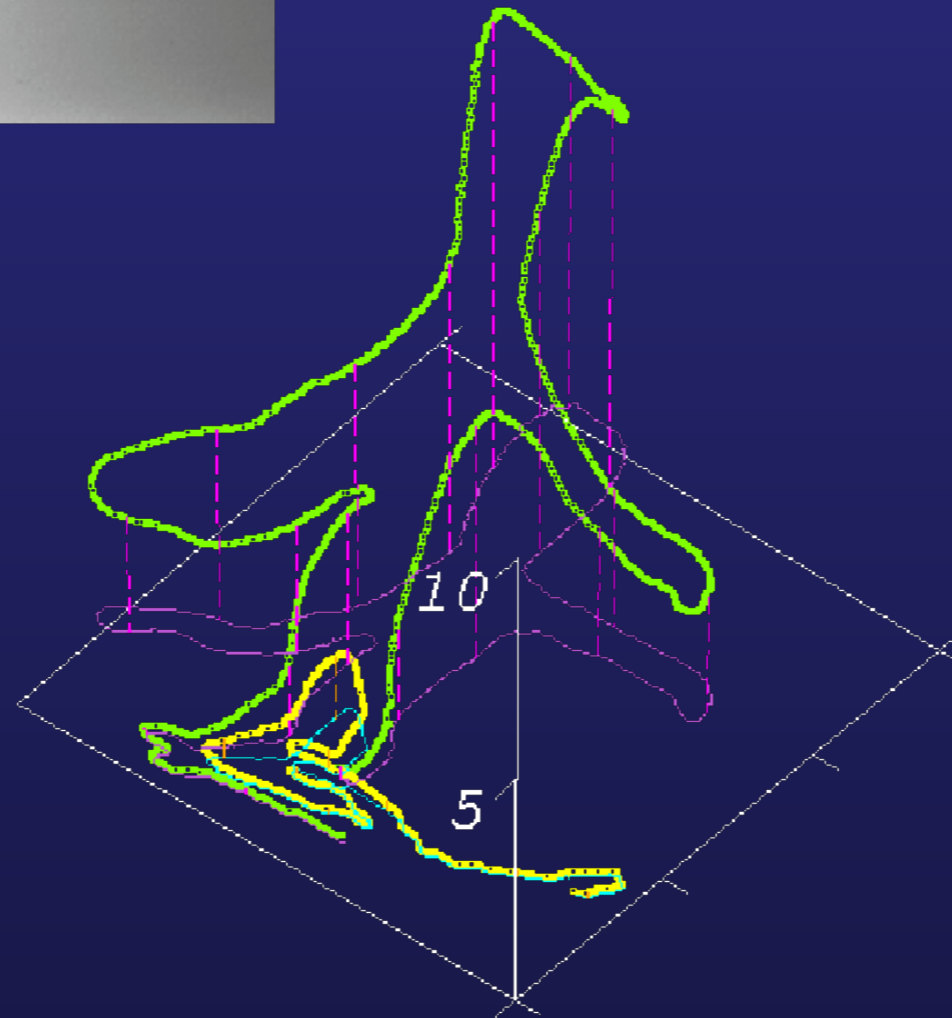
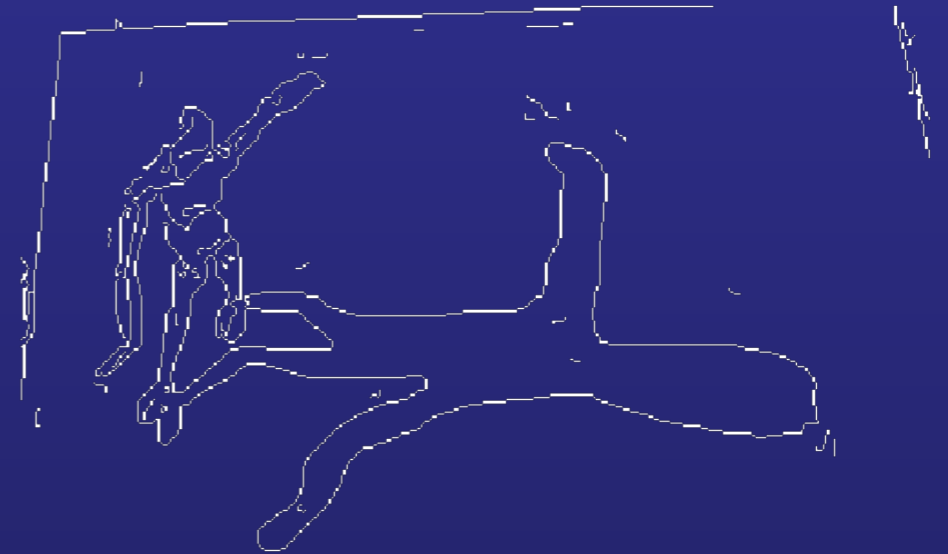


Foreground



Background

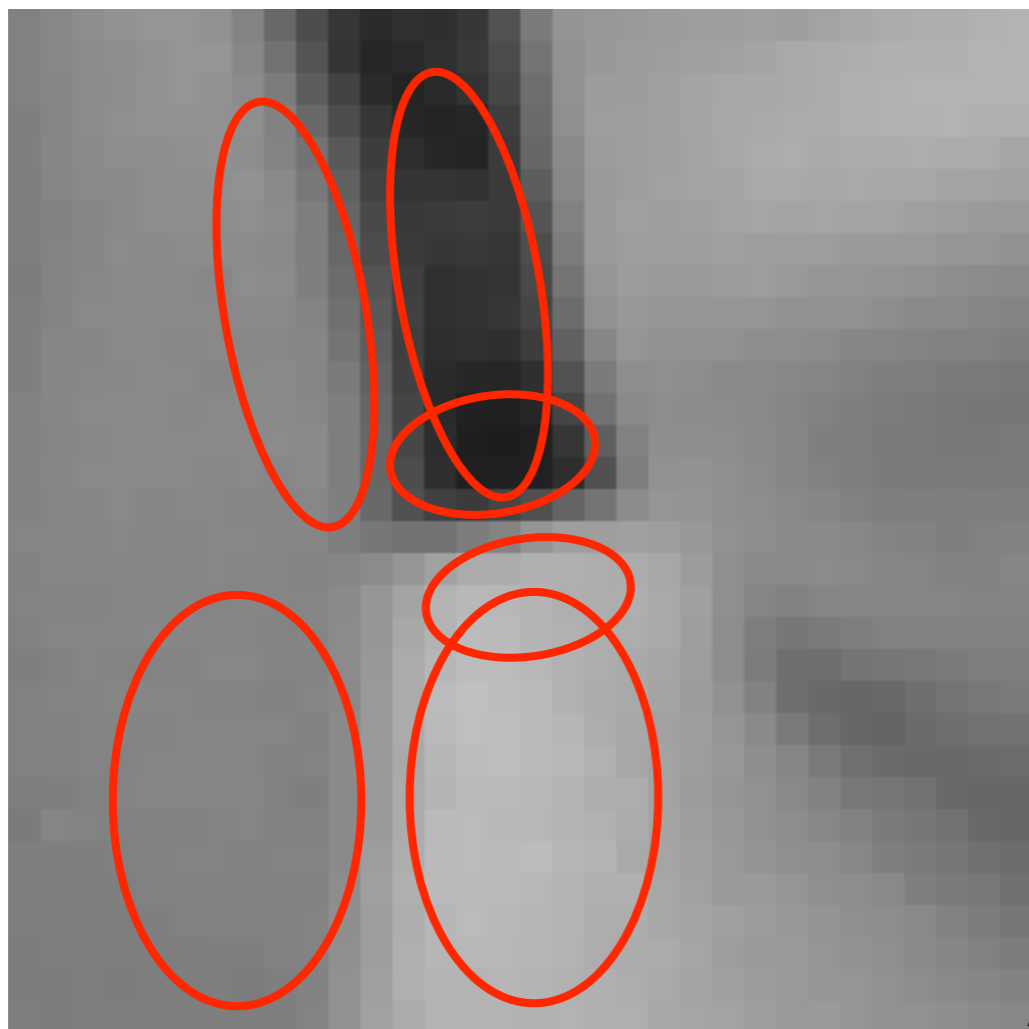
Depth from Shadows



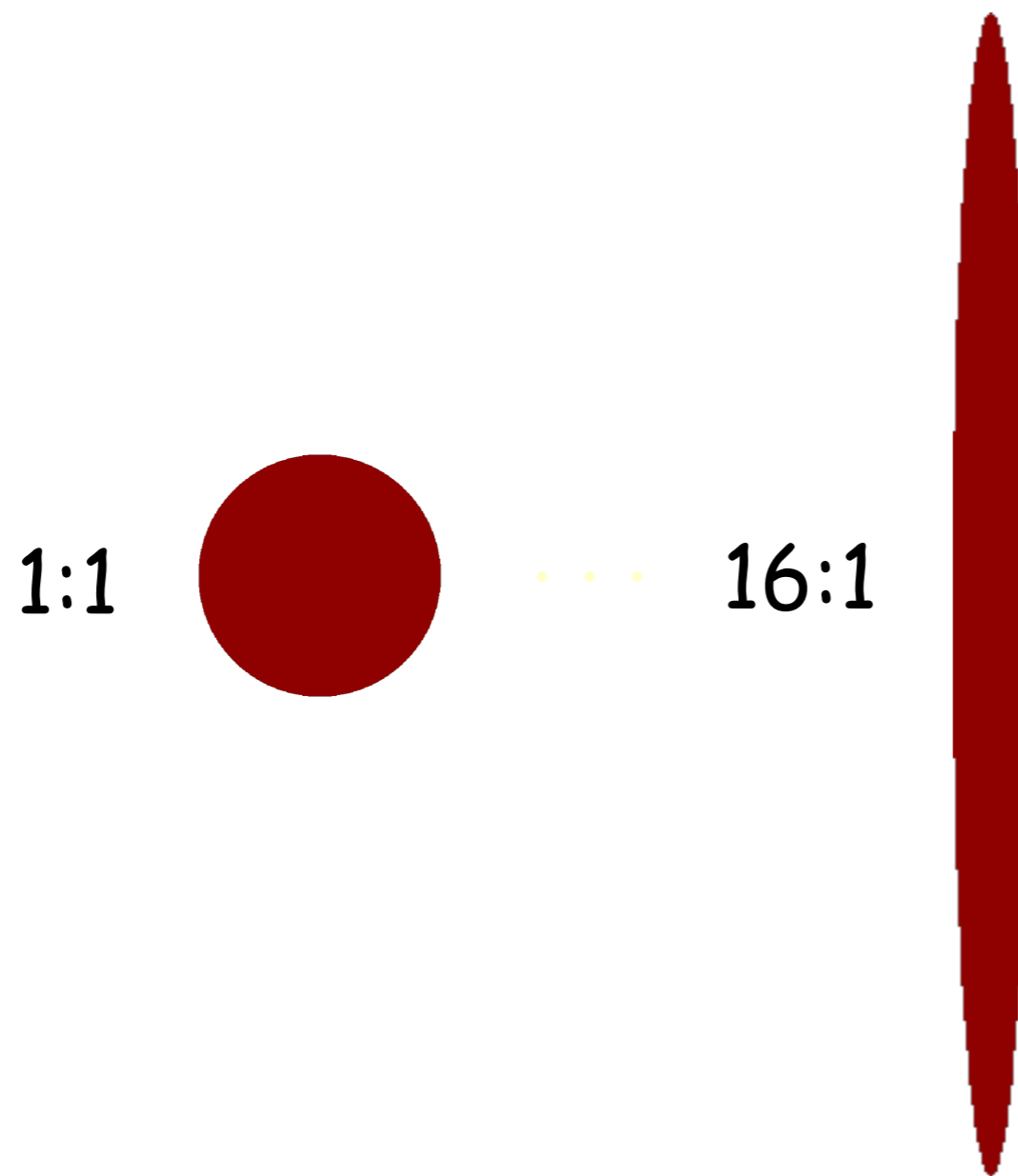
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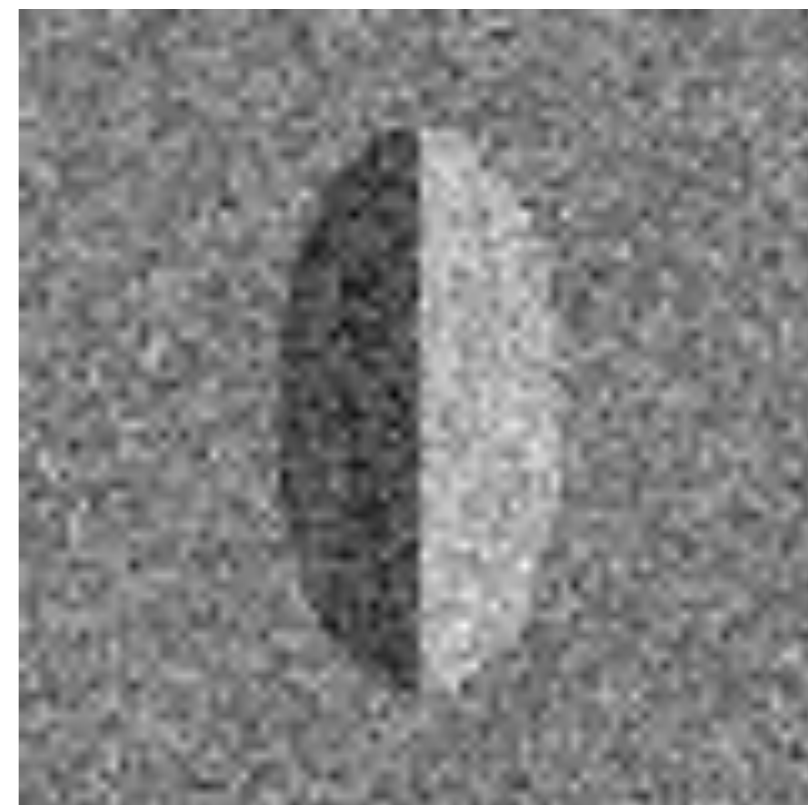
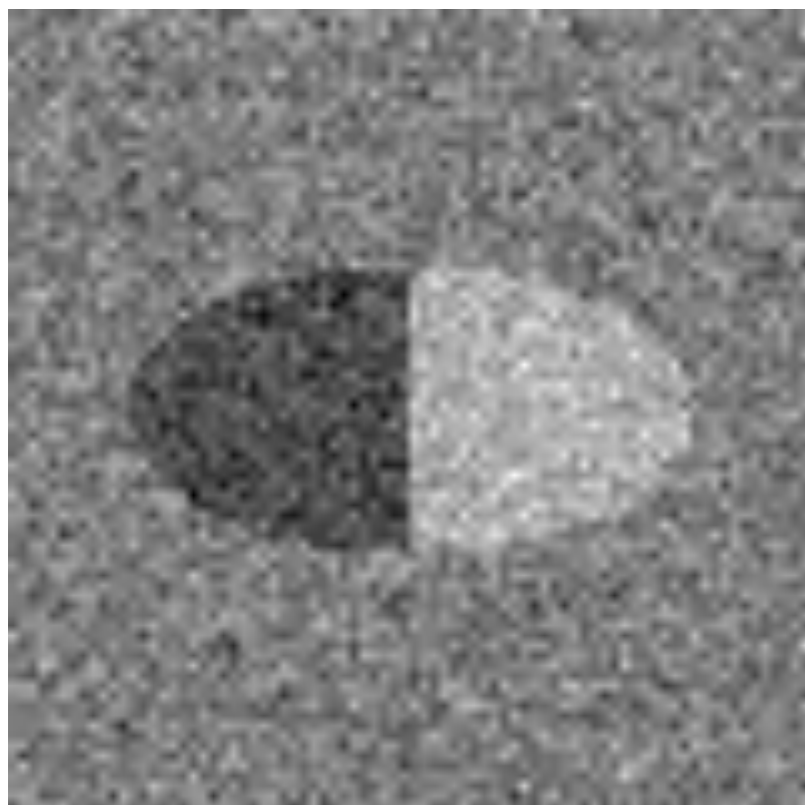
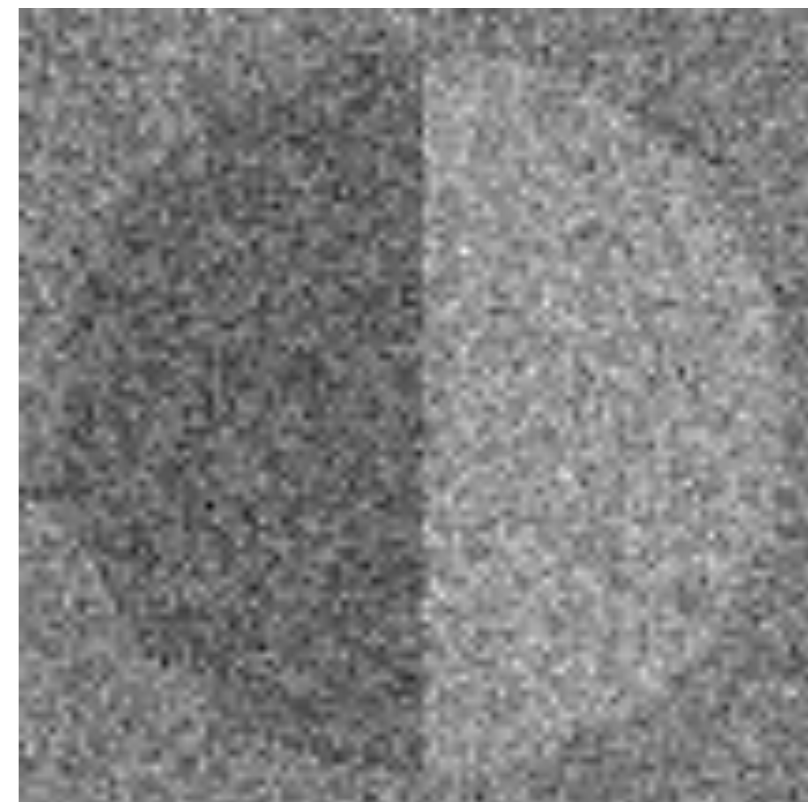
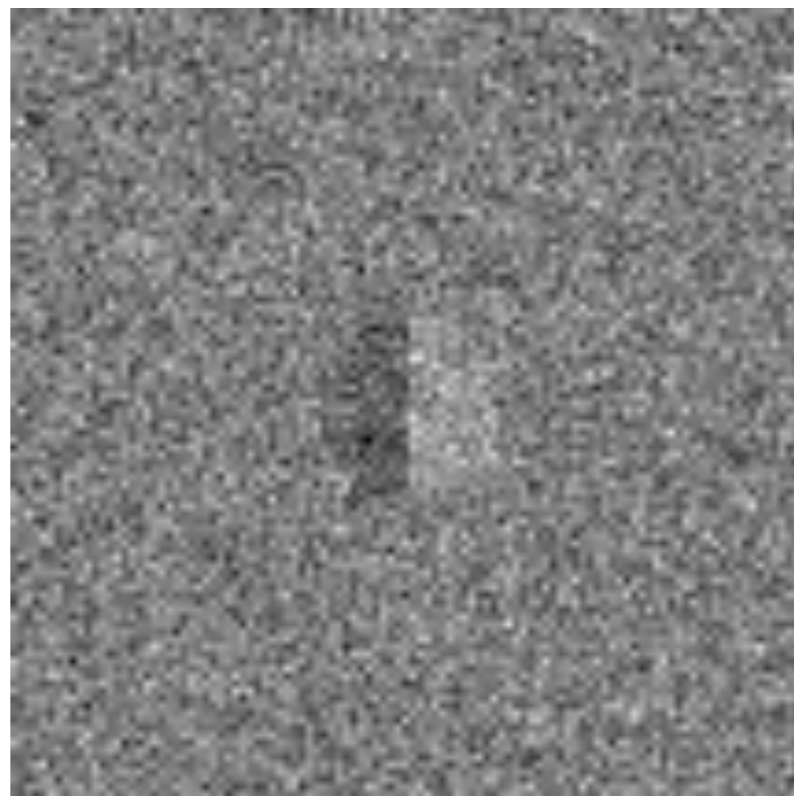
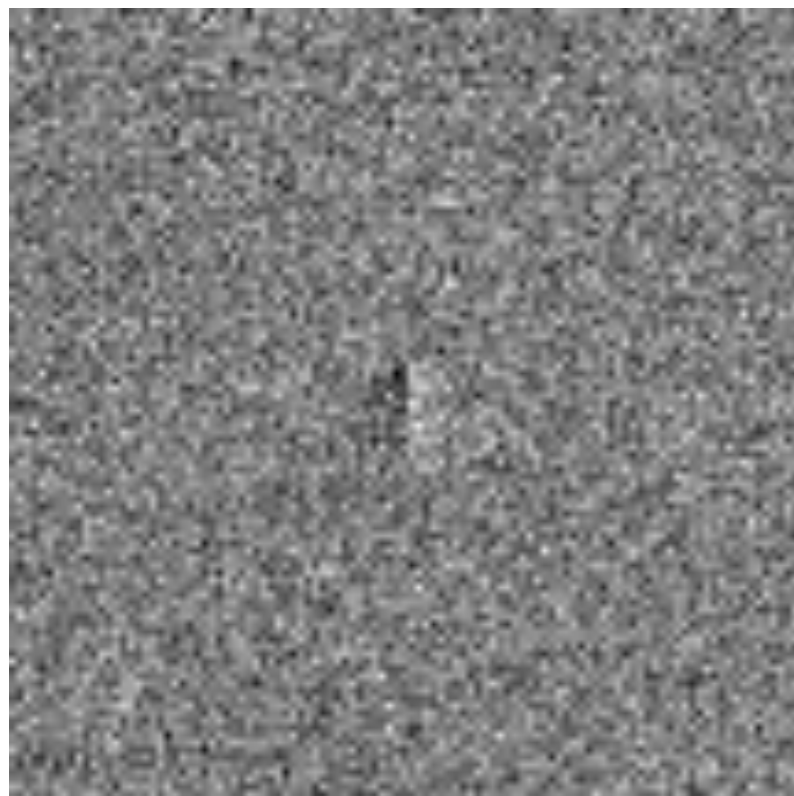
Edge detection in natural images: clutter and noise



V1 Receptive Field Diversity in Shape

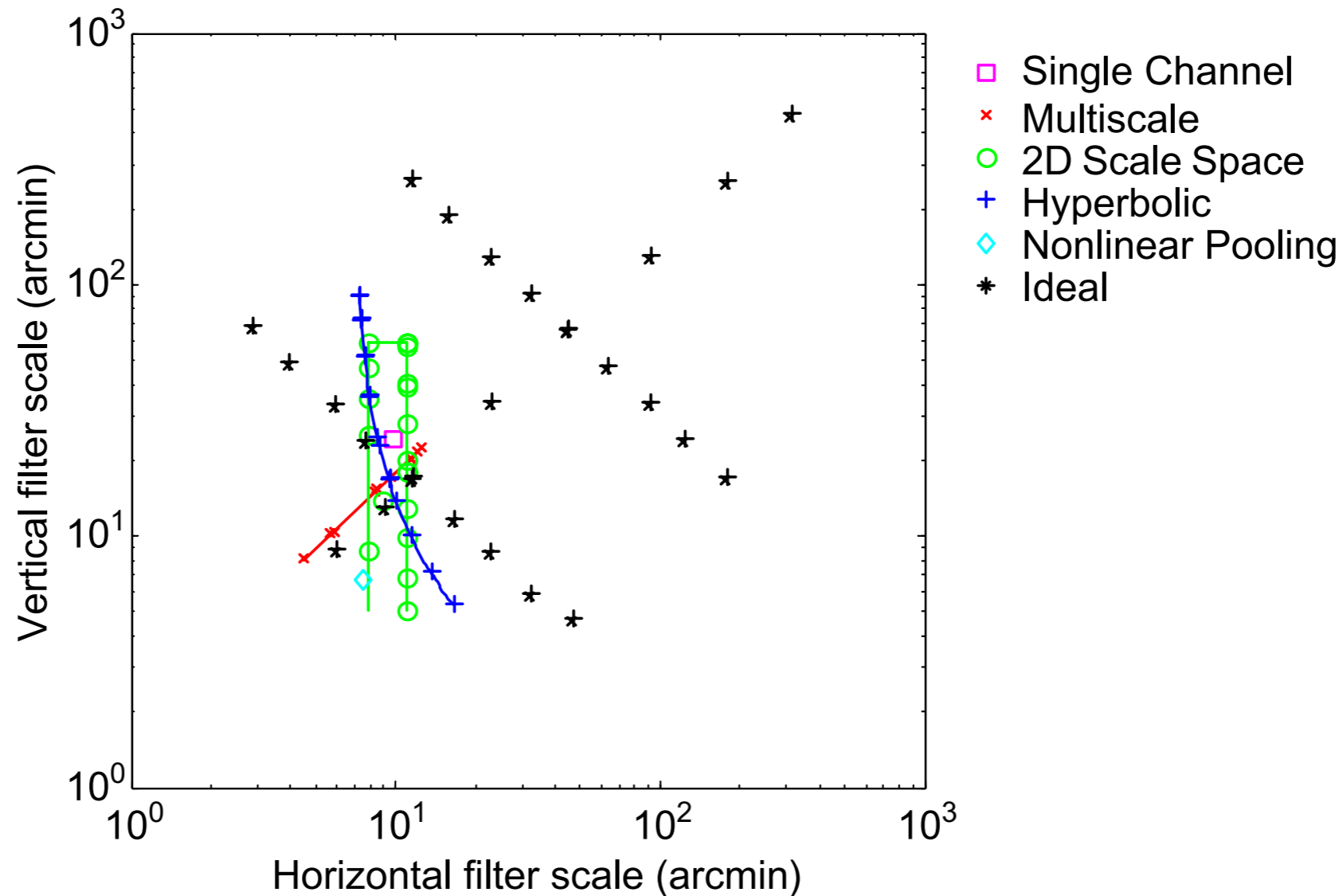


Example Psychophysical Stimuli



Edge Filter Shape Selection

- ❖ The human brain appears to select from a diversity of filter shapes for edge detection



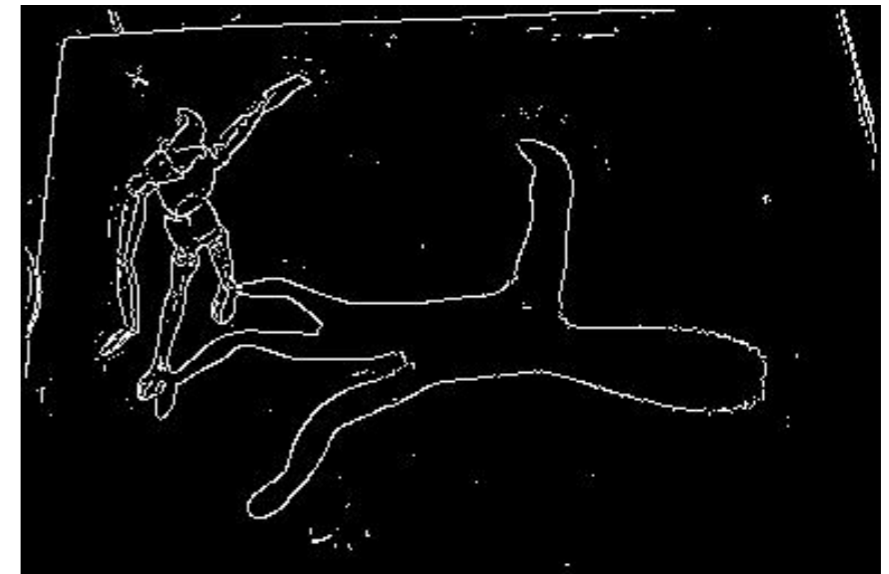
Elder & Sachs, Vision Research 2004

Outline

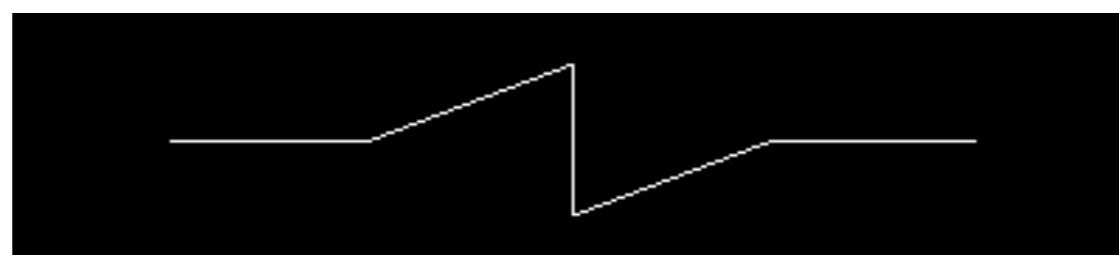
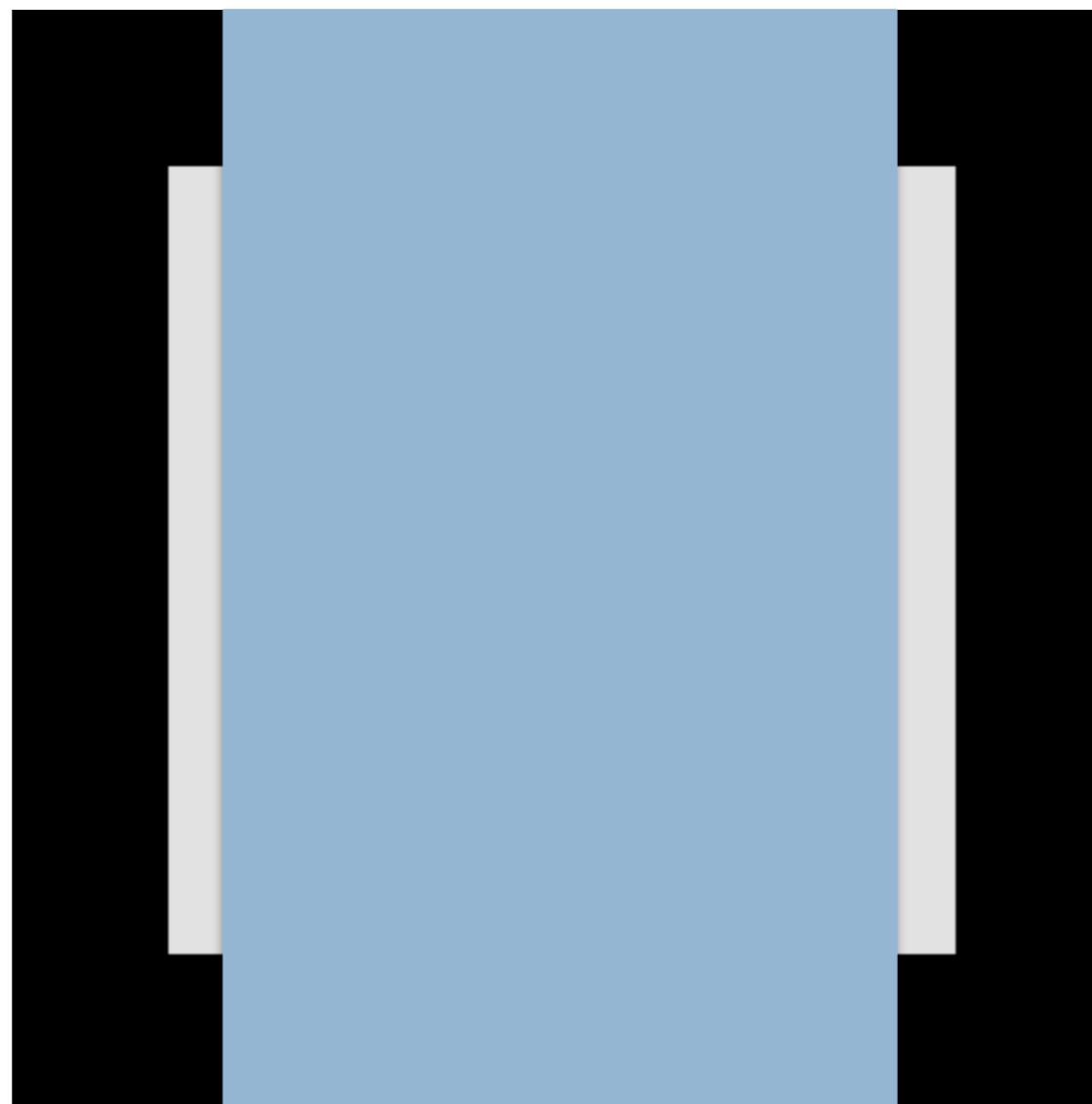
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Information Loss?

- ❖ Does the brain discard the information not carried by edges?

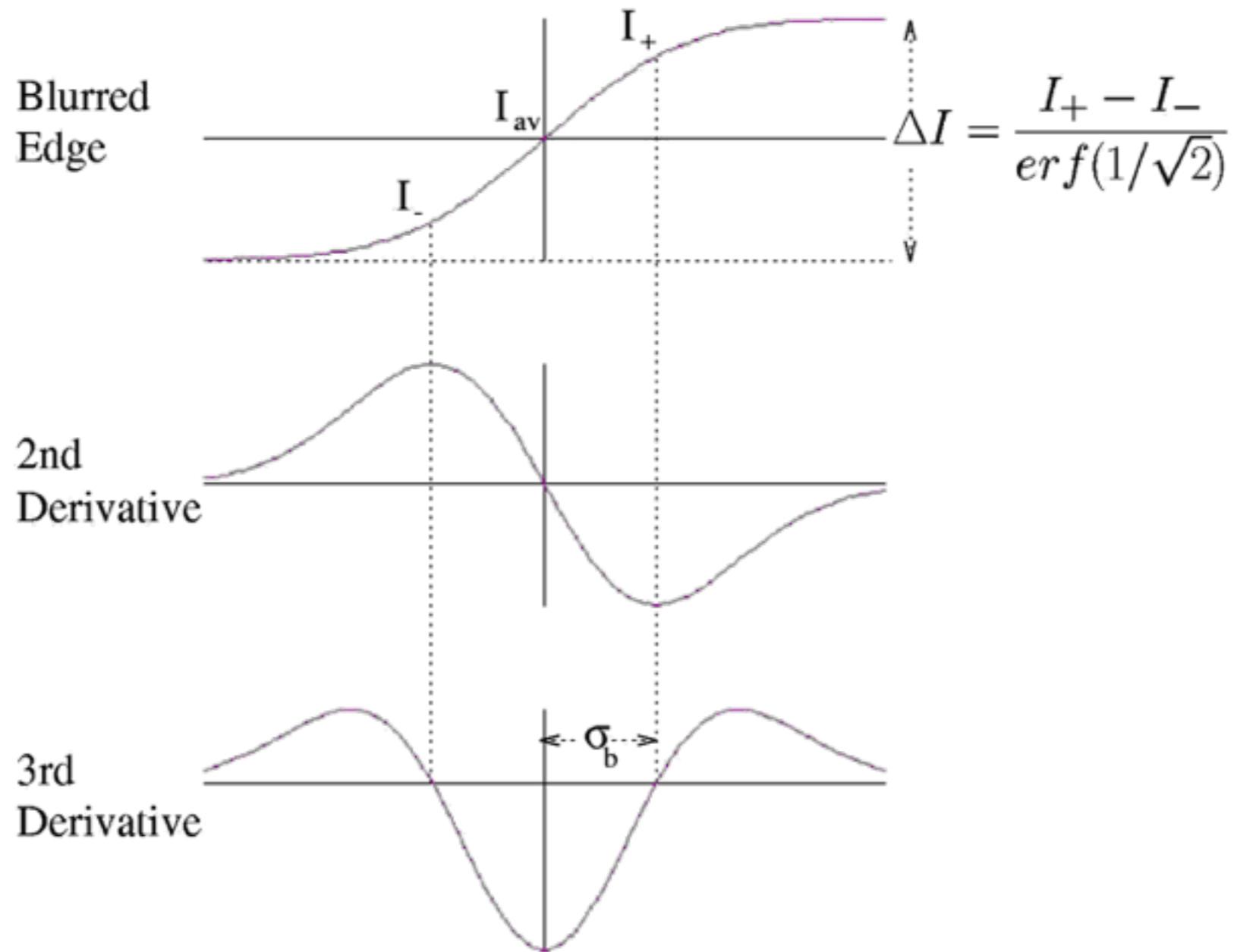


Brightness Filling-In



Cornsweet (1970)

Estimating Photometric Parameters

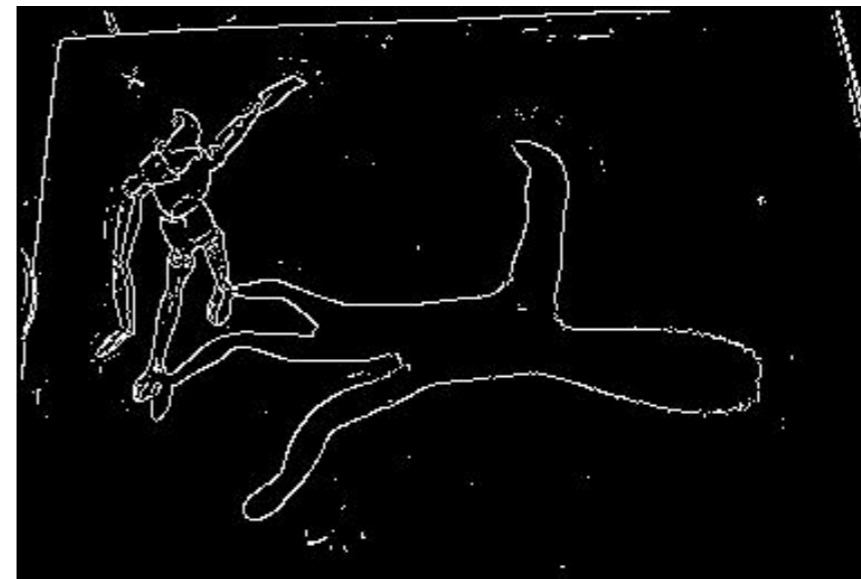


Brightness Filling-In

Original



Edge Map



Intermediate



Reconstructed Intensities



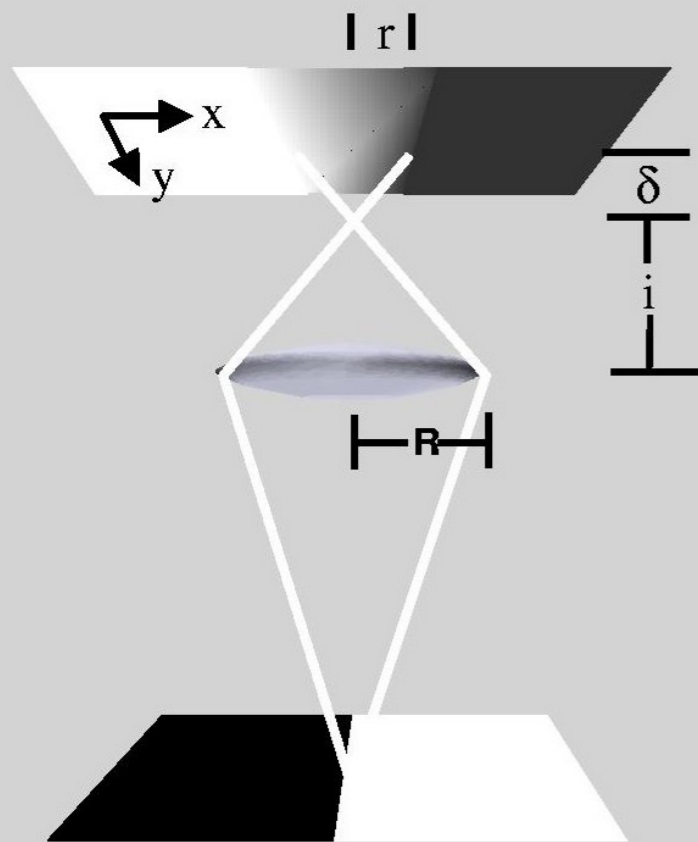
Image Reconstruction from Contours



Elder, IJCV 1999

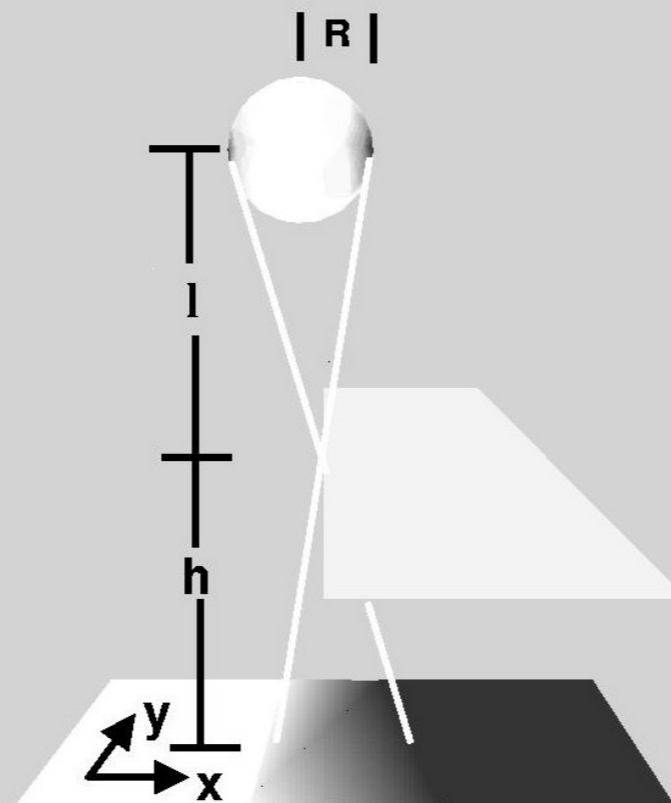
Origins of edge blur in natural scenes

Focal Blur



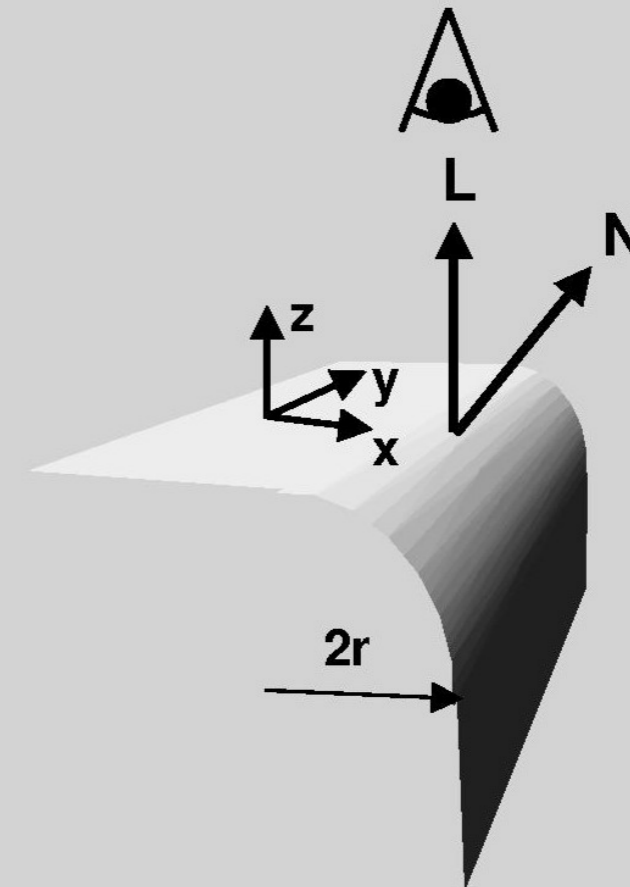
$$r = R \frac{\delta}{i}$$

Penumbral Blur



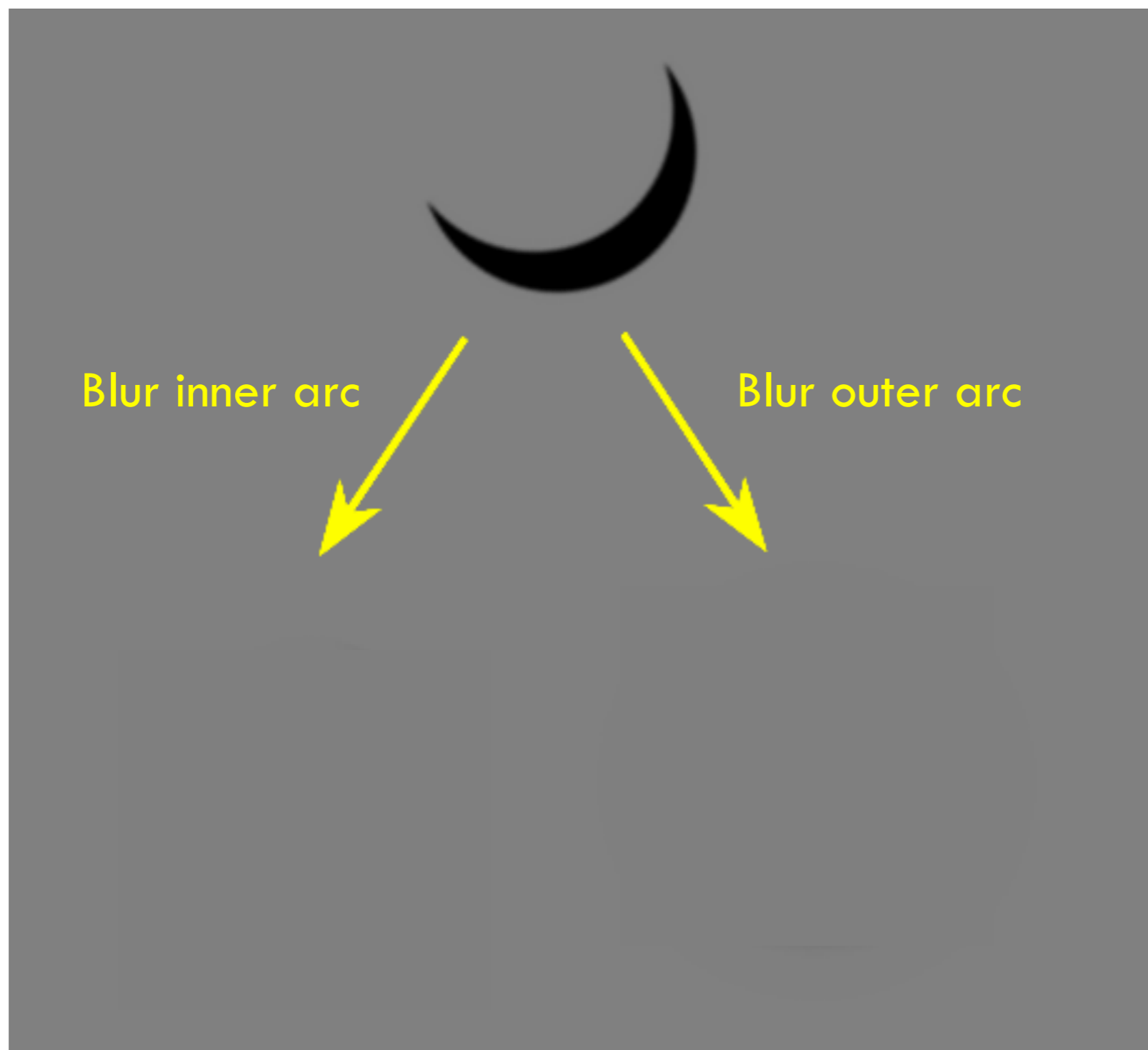
$$r = R \frac{h}{l}$$

Shading



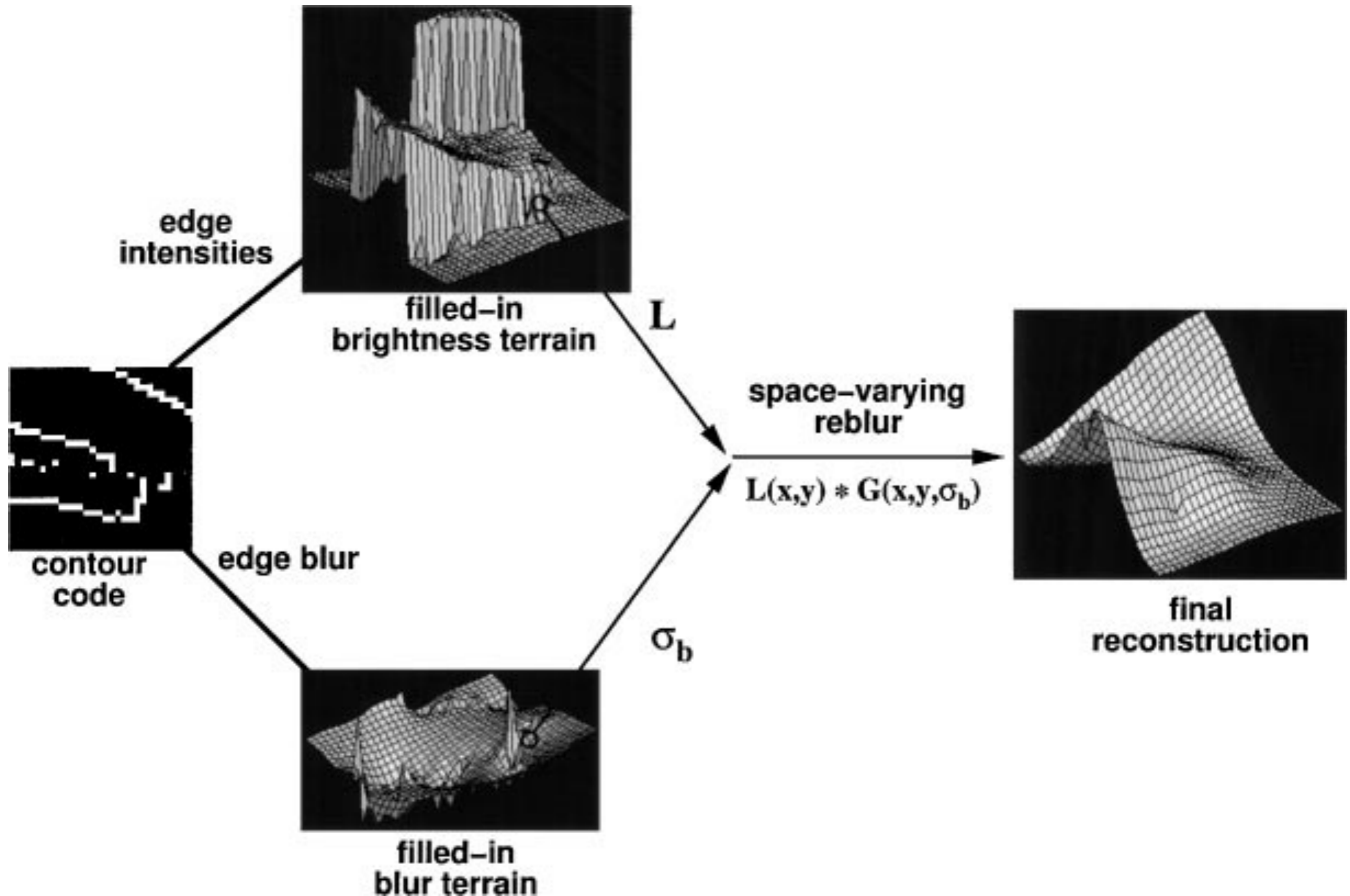
$$z(x) = - \int_0^x ([f(x/r)]^{-2} - 1)^{1/2} dx$$

Perception of shadow from edge



Elder et al., Perception 2004

Parallel Filling-In of Intensity and Blur



Restoring Blur

Original



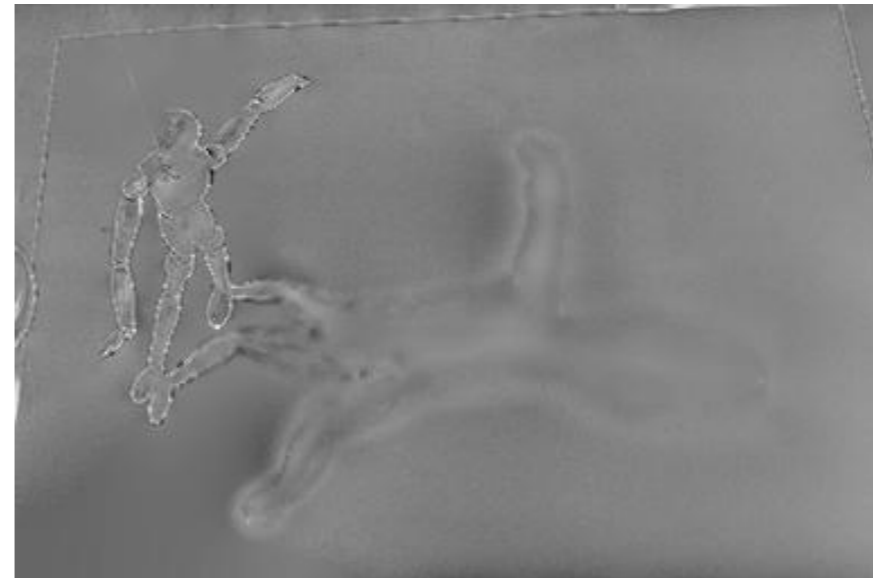
Reconstructed Intensities



Reblurred Result



Error Map



Reconstruction Example

Original



Edge Map



Reconstructed Intensities



Reblurred Result



Reconstruction Example



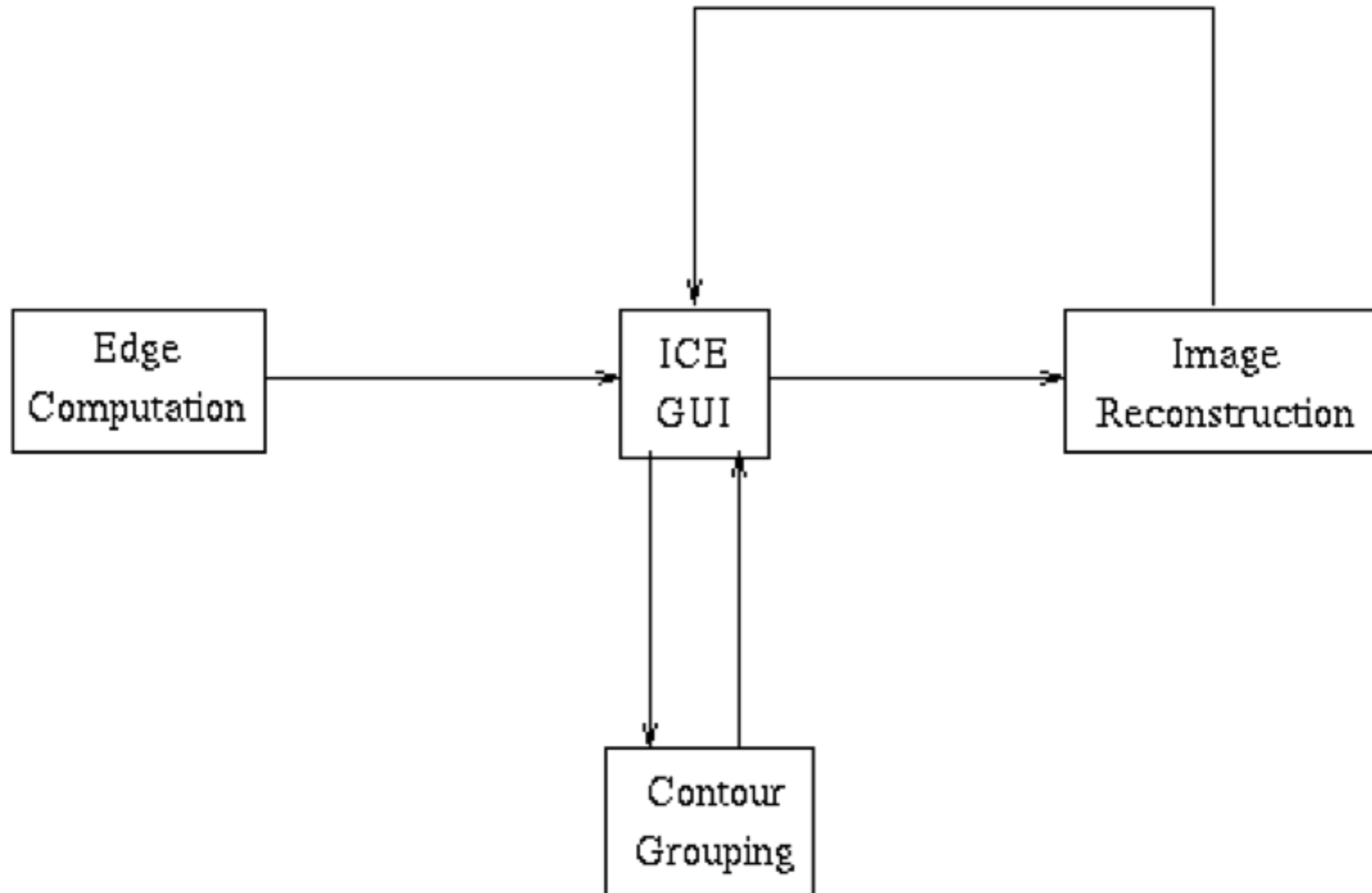
Elder, IJCV 1999

Reconstruction Example



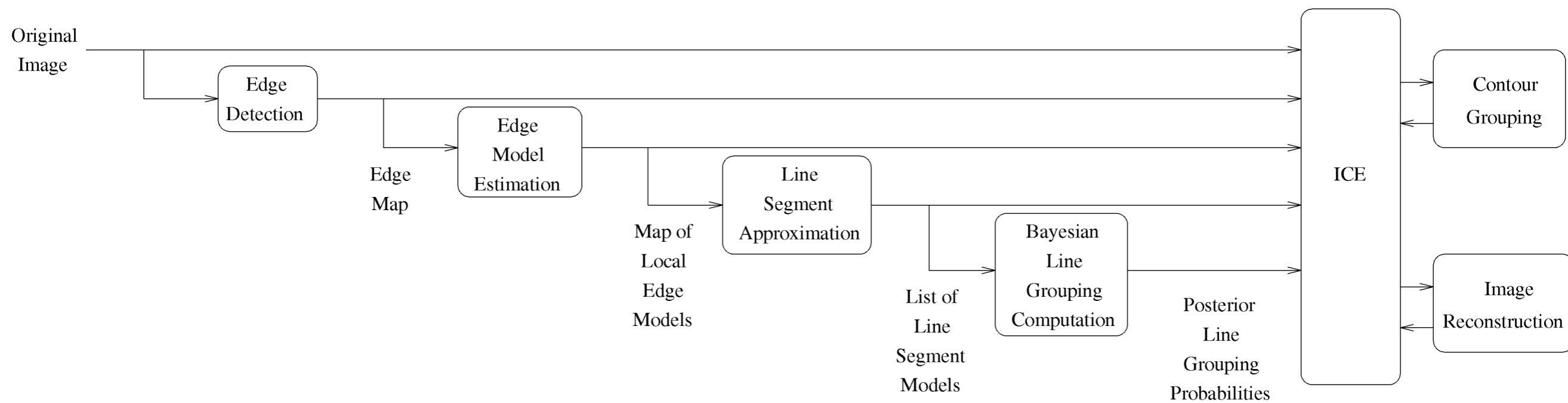
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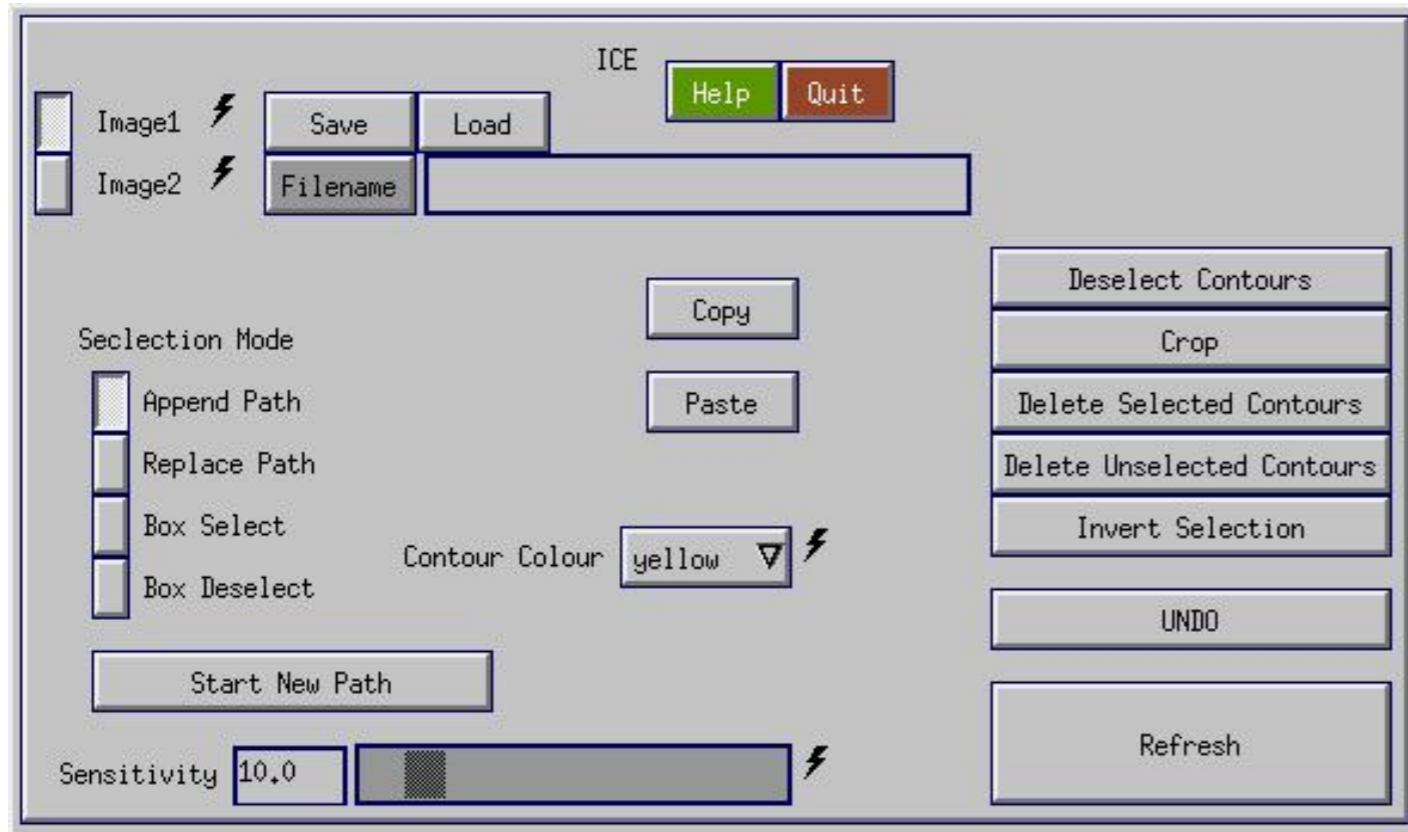


Elder, PAMI 2001

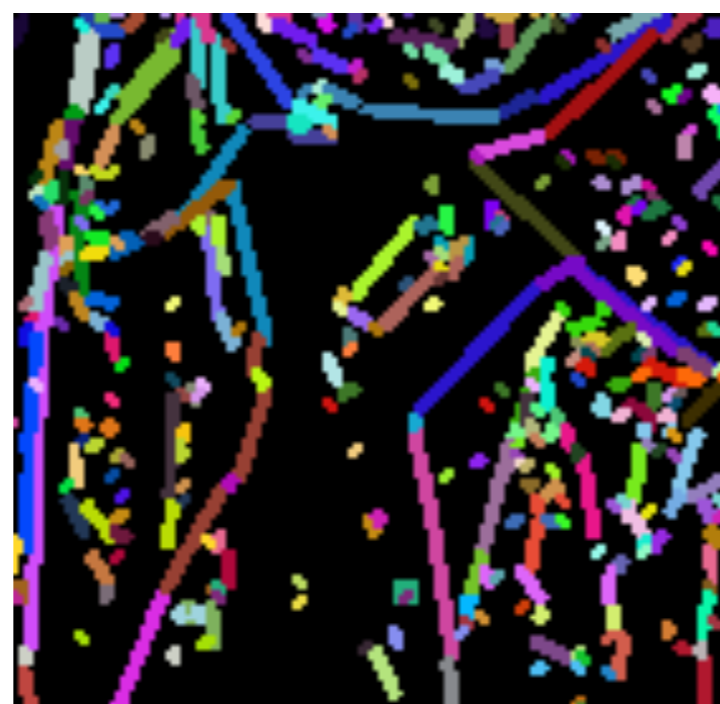
Input Representations



User Interface



Rapid Interactive Contour Grouping with ICE



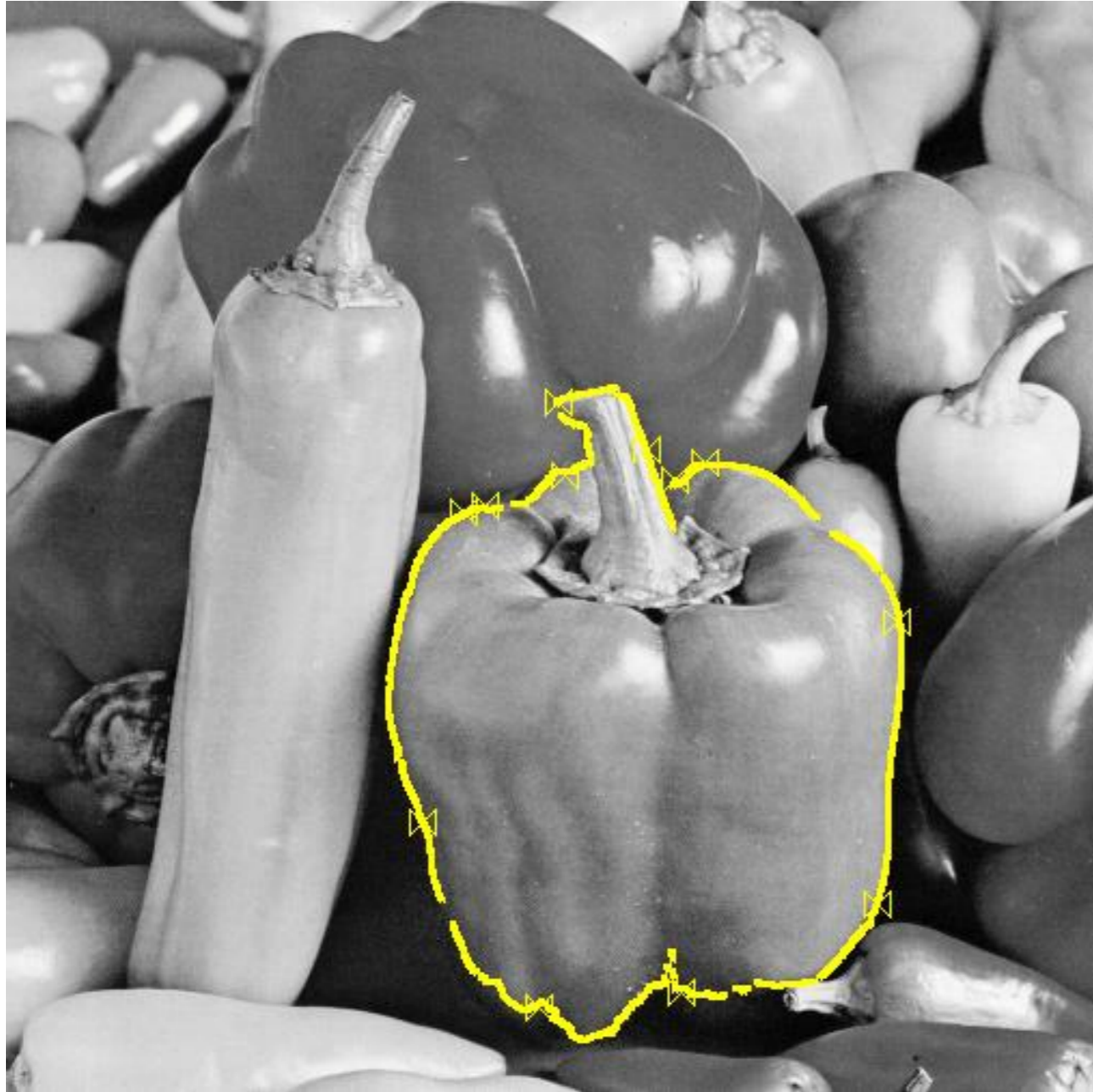
Examples



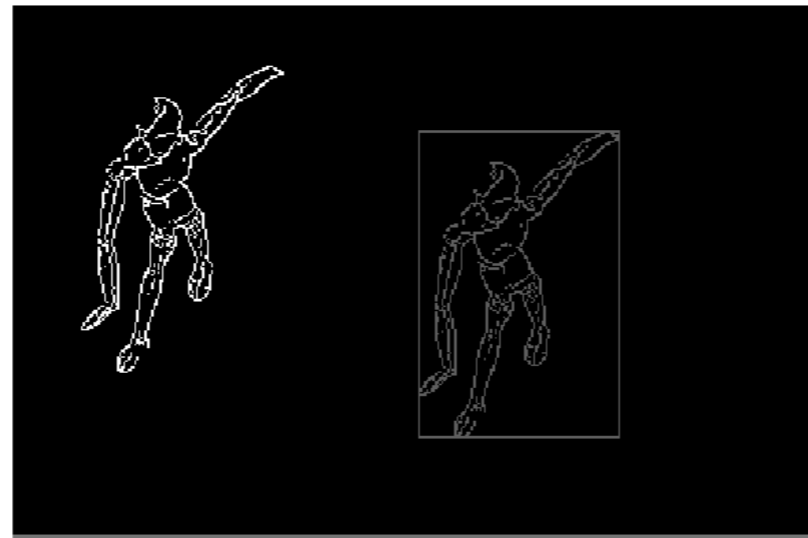
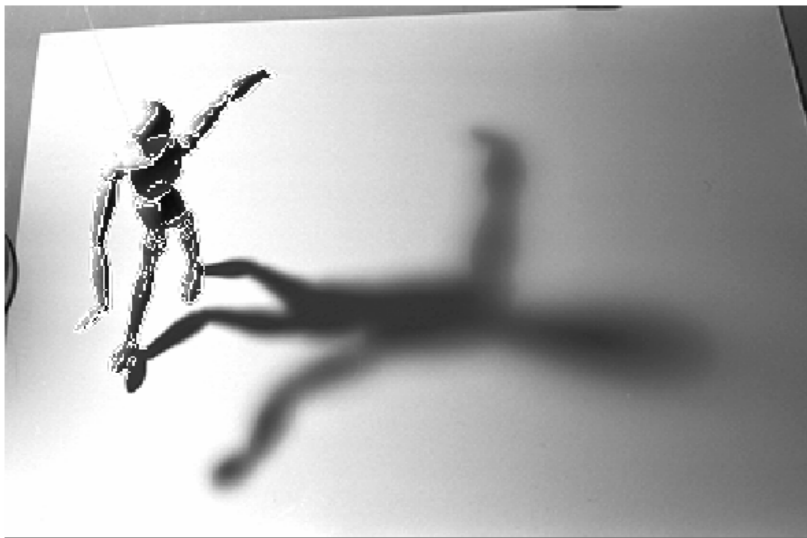
Examples



Examples



Examples



Outline

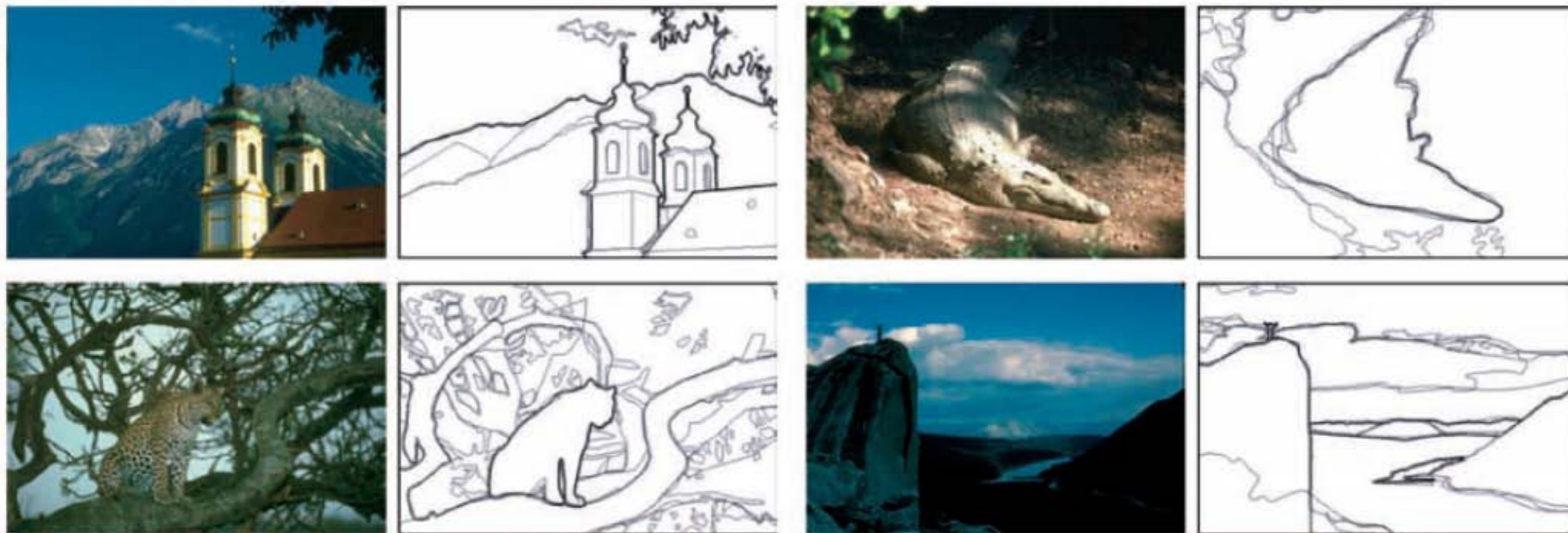
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Salient Edges

- ❖ Luminance edges are generated by many causes
 - ⦿ Object boundaries and creases
 - ⦿ Reflectance changes
 - ⦿ Shadows
- ❖ Not all of these may be important for the task at hand
- ❖ This motivates the problem of **salient** edge detection

Berkeley Segmentation Dataset

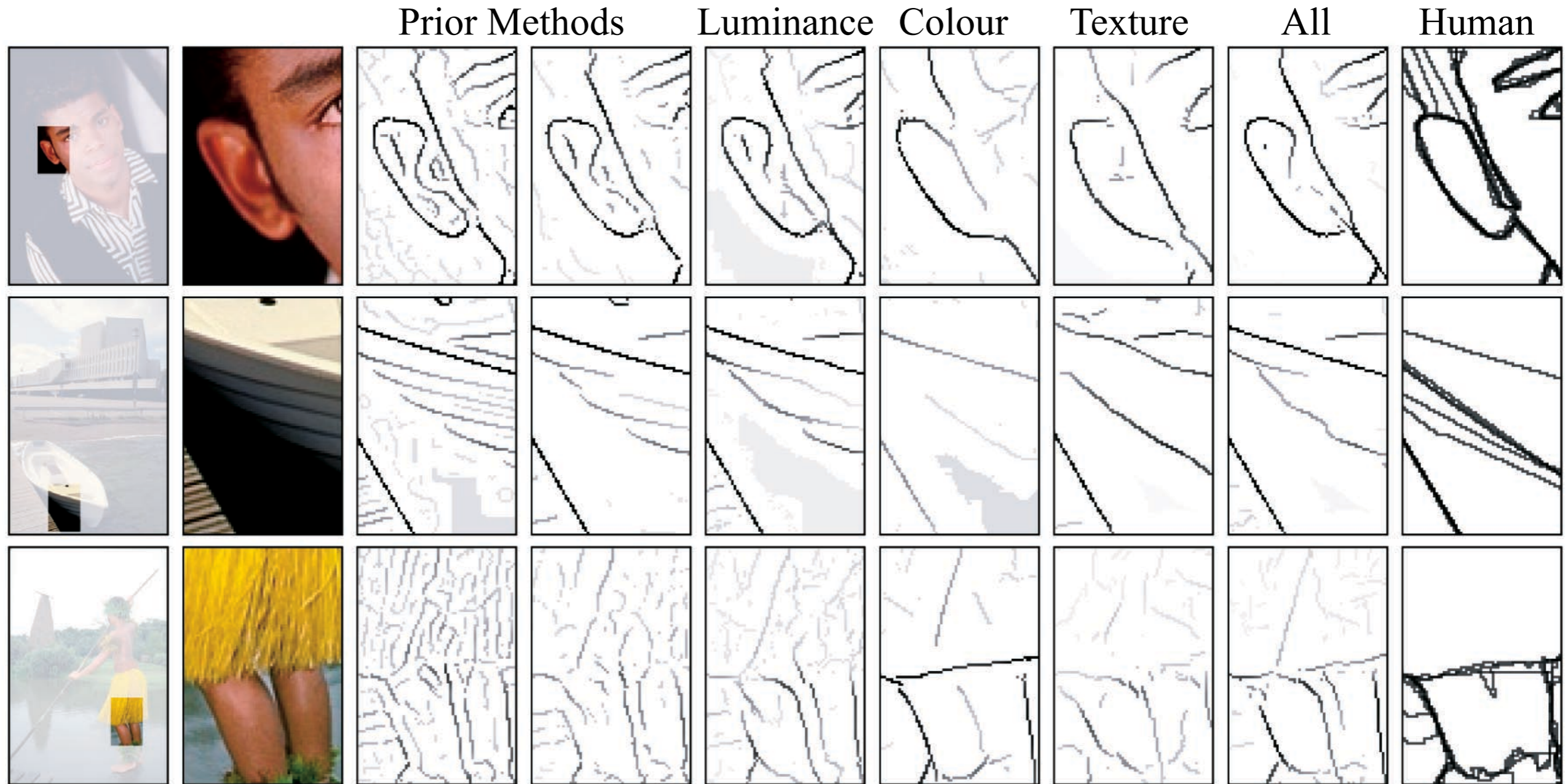
- ❖ Martin, Fowlkes & Malik (2004) defined salient edges based on human segmentation of images



Probability of Boundary (Pb) Detector

- ❖ Based on this dataset, Martin et al designed a probabilistic edge detector that fused multiple cues to distinguish salient edges, including:
 - ⦿ Luminance (L^*)
 - ⦿ Colour (a^* , b^*)
 - ⦿ Texture (Gabor filter responses)
- ❖ Cues were fused using logistic regression to generate a decision (edge, no-edge)

Performance



State of the Art

- ❖ Bertasius, G., Shi, J., and Torresani, L. (2015). Deepedge: A multi-scale bifurcated deep network for top-down contour detection. In 2015 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), pages 4380–4389.
- ❖ Dollar, P. and Zitnick, C. L. (2015). Fast edge detection using structured forests. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 37(8):1558–157
- ❖ Holistically-nested edge detection. In 2015 IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), pages 1395–1403.
- ❖ Yang, J., Price, B., Cohen, S., Lee, H., and Yang, M. (2016). Object contour detection with a fully convolutional encoder-decoder network. In 2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), pages 193–202.
- ❖ Li, Y., Paluri, M., Rehg, J. M., and Dollár, P. (2016). Unsupervised learning of edges. In 2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), pages 1619–1627.
- ❖ Liu, Y. and Lew, M. S. (2016). Learning relaxed deep supervision for better edge detection. In 2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), pages 231–240.
- ❖ Liu, Y., Cheng, M., Hu, X., Wang, K., and Bai, X. (2017). Richer convolutional features for edge detection. In 2017 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), pages 5872–5881.
- ❖ Wang, Y., Zhao, X., and Huang, K. (2017). Deep crisp boundaries. In 2017 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), pages 1724–1732

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