SIFT Overview

Local features

- ...as opposed to "global features" such a color histogram
- ..describe "robust" properties of "points of interest" in the image
- ... " robust" means invariant to
 - illumination differences
 - scaling,
 - rotation,
 - changes in viewing angle, and
 - noise

Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT)

- Scale-space extrema detection
 - Identify points of interest across multiple scales of the image
- Keypoint localization
 - Pick most robust points
- Orientation assignment
 - Normalize the orientation to ensure rotation-invariance
- Generation of keypoint descriptors.
 - Extract an illumination invariant descriptor around each keypoint

Scale space extrema detection

Blur the image using Gaussian (normal) filters



$$G(x, y, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sigma^2}}$$
$$L(x, y, \sigma) = G(x, y, \sigma) \otimes I(x, y)$$
Convolution

Scale space extrema detection

Take the difference between the adjacent scales

$$D(x, y, \sigma) = L(x, y, k\sigma) - L(x, y, \sigma)$$

Scale space extrema detection

- Each pixel is compared against it 26 neighbors
- Points that are local maxima or minima are selected as points of interest



Keypoint localization

Keypoints

- with low contrast
 - sensitive to noise
- poorly localized along edges
 - unstable due to noise

are eliminated

Orientation assignment

- A gradient orientation histogram is computed in the neighborhood of the keypoint in the appropriate scale, σ
 - Contributions of neighboring pixels are weighted by the gradient magnitude and a Gaussian window with 1.5σ scale
- Peaks in the histogram correspond to dominant orientations.
 - A distinct keypoint is created for each dominant direction

Keypoint Descriptor Computation

 Relative to the keypoint orientation to ensure rotation invariance



 This example shows a 2x2 descriptor array computed from an 8x8 set of samples; actual implementation uses 4x4 descriptors from 16x16 samples