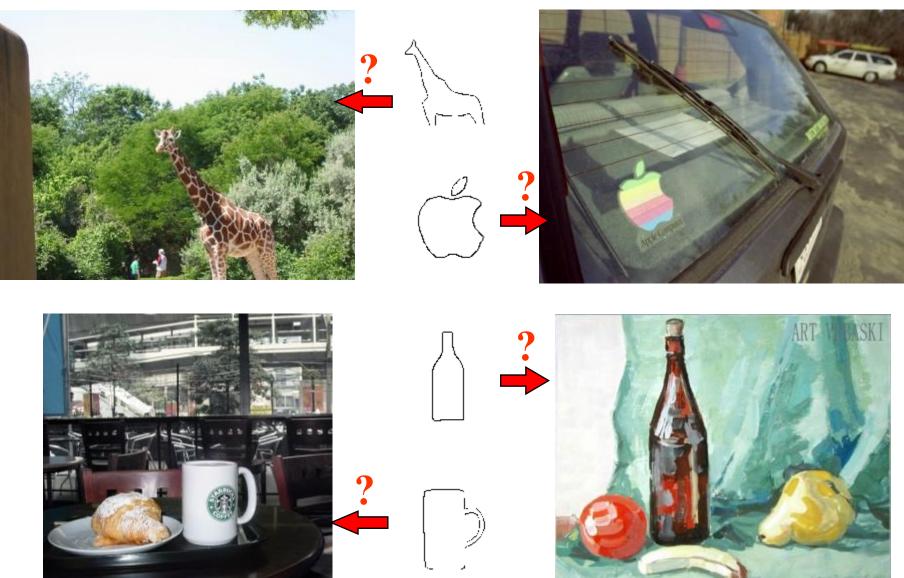
**Chamfer-Based Shape Matching** 

Robert B. Fisher School of Informatics University of Edinburgh

Slides credit: Bob Fisher & Vittorio Ferrari & Bas Boom

## Location and Matching Task



#### Slide: Ferrari et al. ECCV 2006

# Chamfer matching

Gavrila and Philomin ICCV 1999

• Chamfer distance = average distance to nearest edgel

$$D_{chamfer}(T,I) \equiv \frac{1}{|T|} \sum_{t \in T} d_I(t)$$

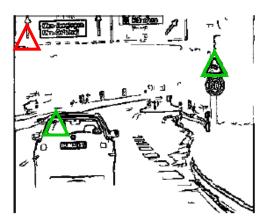
- $T = \text{template shape} \rightarrow a \text{ set of points}$
- $I = \text{image to search} \rightarrow a \text{ set of points}$
- $d_I(t)$  = min distance for template point *t* to any point in *I*

# Chamfer matching

Chamfer distance = average distance to nearest edgel

$$D_{chamfer}(T,I) \equiv \frac{1}{|T|} \sum_{t \in T} d_I(t)$$





Edge image

*Key idea*: response much smoother than filtering with a mask having the shape points !

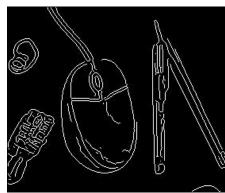
Match = local maxima of sliding-window output function

A naïve implementation is very expensive

Slide extended from K. Grauman

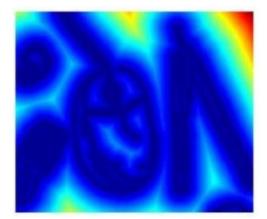
## **Distance transform**





original





distance transform Value at (x,y) tells distance to nearest edgel (or other binary image structure)

Very efficient algorithms to compute the distance transform are available (linear in the number of image pixels)

 $D_{chamfer}(T,I) \equiv \frac{1}{|T|} \sum_{t \in T} d_I(t)$ 

Find nearest edgel every time

If we have the distance transform of the image

 $\rightarrow$  use  $d_{I}(t)$  as a lookup table, no need to

#### >> help bwdist

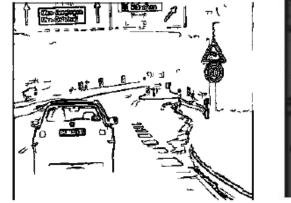
Slide extended from K. Grauman

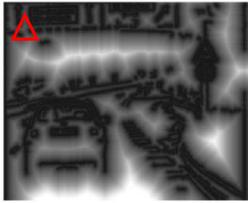
## Chamfer matching

• Chamfer distance = average distance to nearest edgel

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Edge image

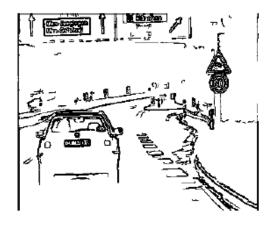
**Distance transform image** 

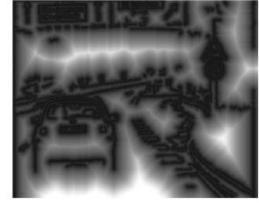
Slide extended from K. Grauman

# Sign recognition









Edge image

#### **Distance transform image**

Slide extended from K. Grauman

Fig from D. Gavrila, DAGM 1999

## Chamfer matching discussion

### **Cope with challenges**

- + clutter
- + scale changes
- + fragmented edges
- only small shape deformations

## Advantages

- + simple to implement
- + quite fast

# a perfect circle ?

## Disadvantages

- many false-positives in cluttered regions (due to weak notion of shape)
- need many training templates to handle shape variations.

## Lecture Overview

- + Method for complex shape matching
- + Doesn't need segmentation
- + Gives matched shape location
- Computationally expensive