

CPSC 425: Computer Vision



Image Credit: https://docs.adaptive-vision.com/4.7/studio/machine_vision_guide/TemplateMatching.html

Lecture 6: Template Matching

(unless otherwise stated slides are taken or adopted from **Bob Woodham, Jim Little** and **Fred Tung**)

How can we find a part of one image that matches another?

or,

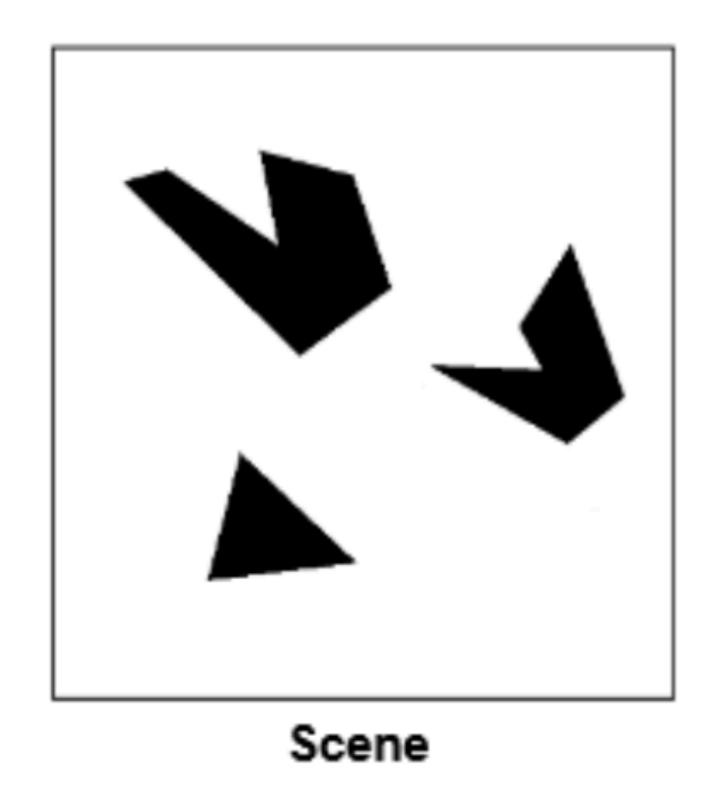
How can we find instances of a pattern in an image?

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Or,

How can we find instances of a pattern in an image?

Key Idea: Use the pattern as a template





Template (mask)

A toy example

- Consider the filter and image patch as vectors.
- Applying a filter at an image location can be interpreted as computing the dot product between the filter and the local image patch.

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Template

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	1	1

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Image Patch 1

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	1	1

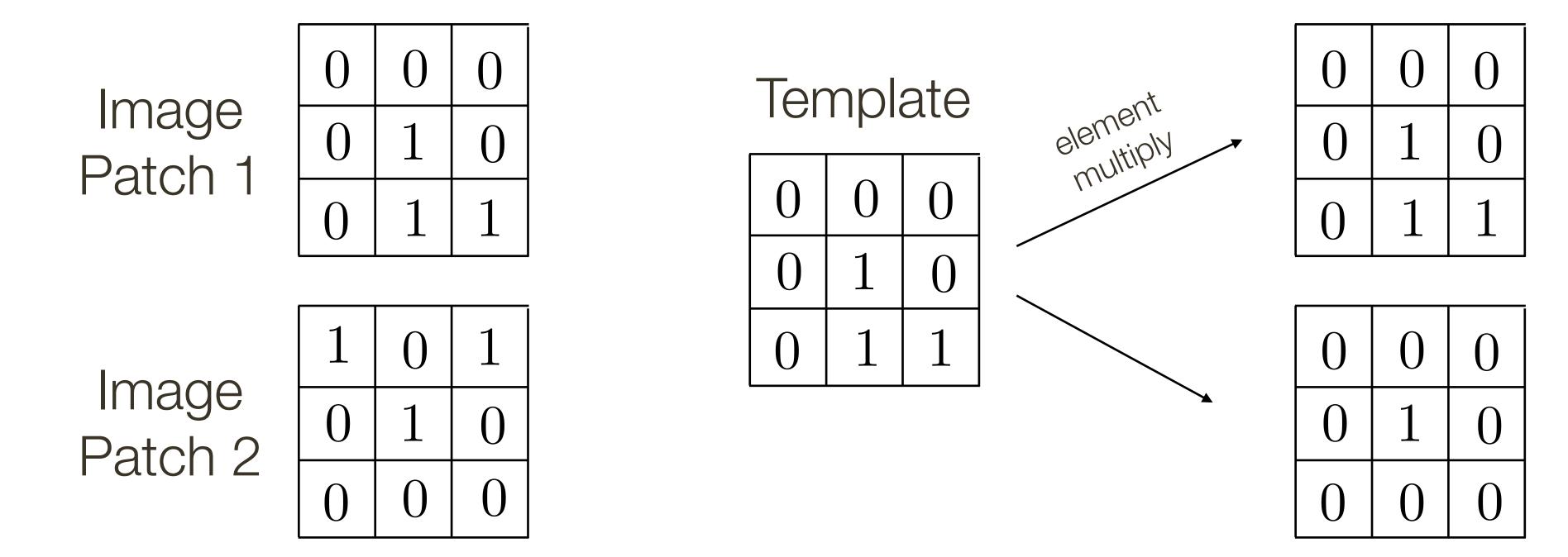
Image Patch 2

1	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	0	0		

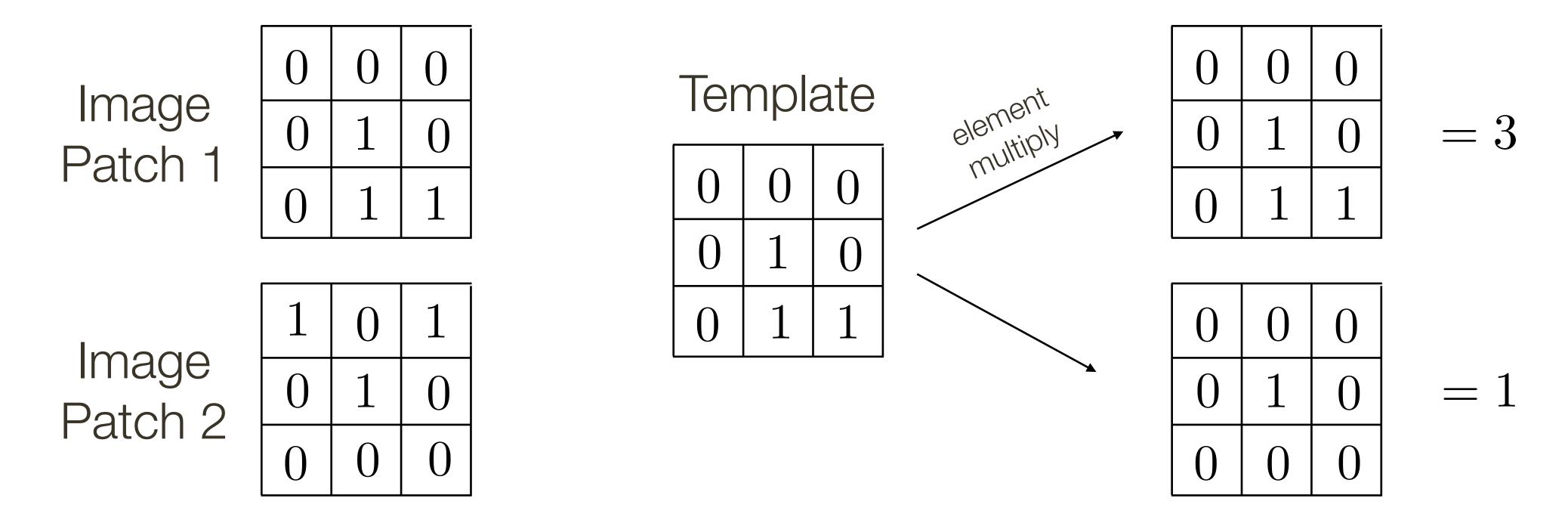
Template

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	1	1

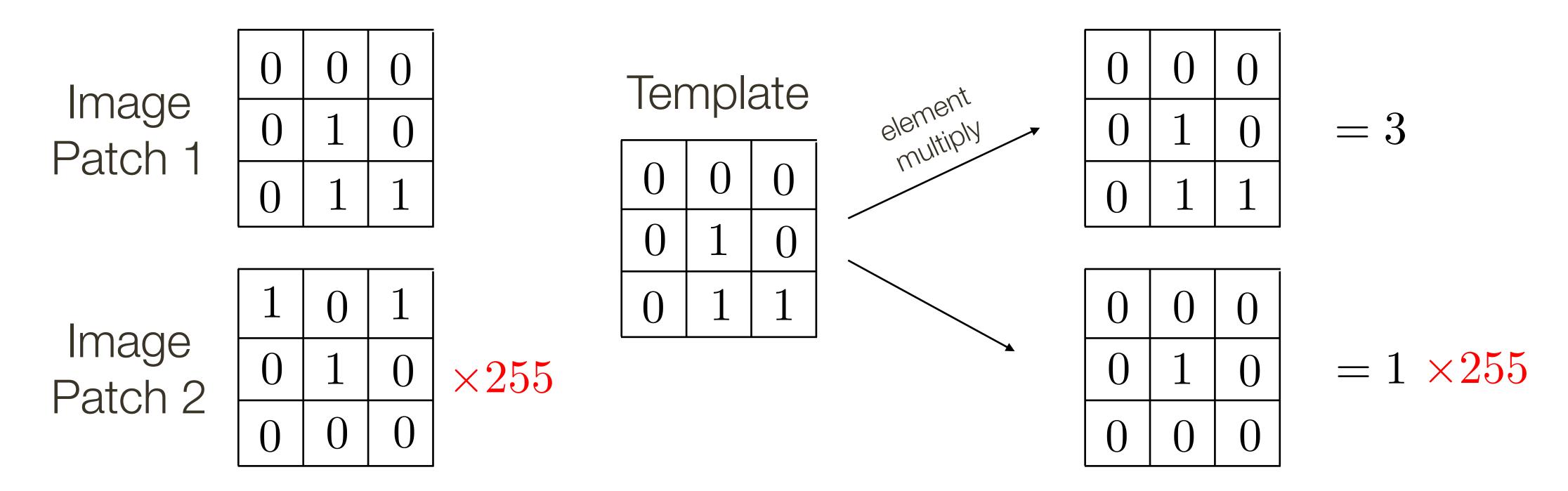
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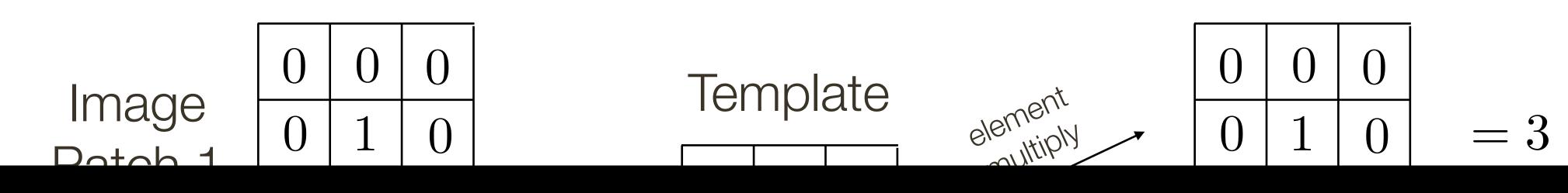


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The dot product may be large simply because the image region is bright.

We need to normalize the result in some way.

Patch 2	0	1	0	$\times 255$	0	1	0	$=1 \times 255$
1 atonz	0	0	0		0	0	0	

Let a and b be vectors. Let θ be the angle between them. We know

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = \frac{a \cdot b}{\sqrt{(a \cdot a)(b \cdot b)}} = \frac{a}{|a|} \frac{b}{|b|}$$

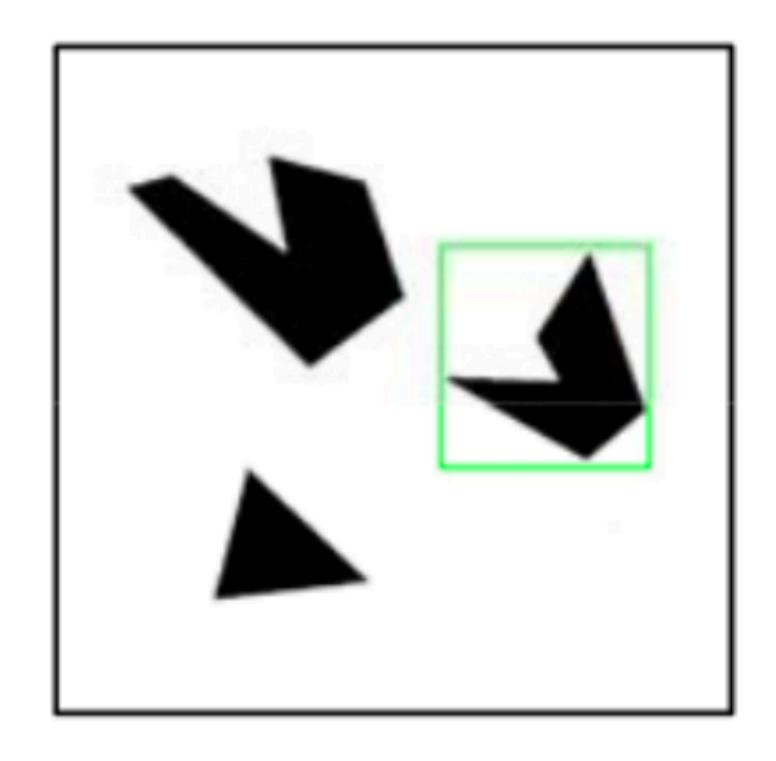
where · is dot product and | is vector magnitude

Correlation is a dot product

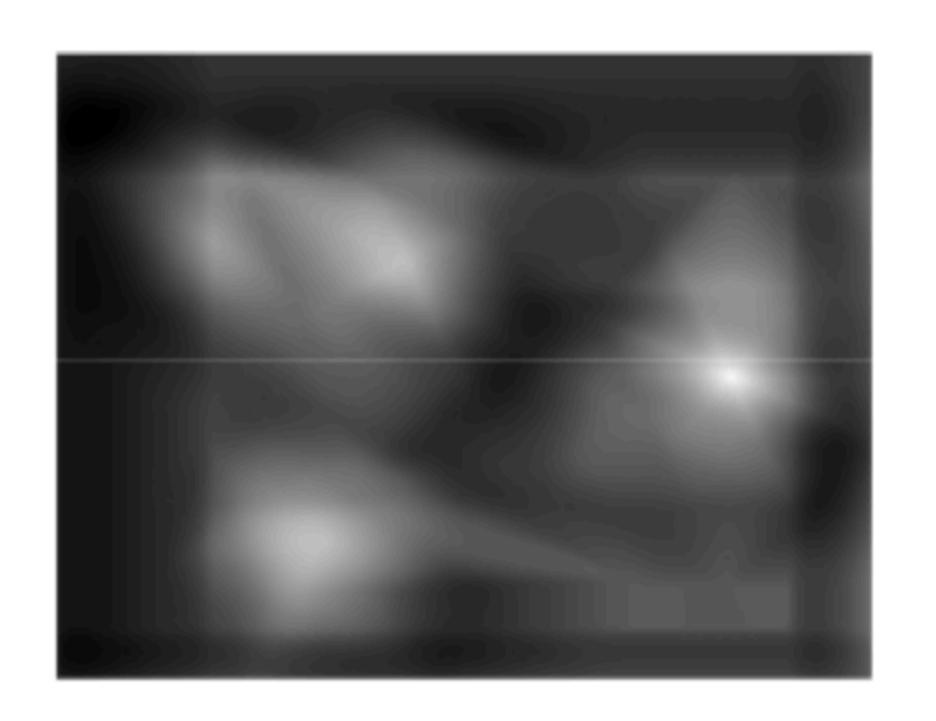
Correlation measures similarity between the filter and each local image region

Normalized correlation varies between -1 and 1

Normalized correlation attains the value 1 when the filter and image region are identical (up to a scale factor)



Detected template



Correlation map

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman

Linear filtering the entire image computes the entire set of dot products, one for each possible alignment of filter and image

Important Insight:

- filters look like the pattern they are intended to find
- filters find patterns they look like

Linear filtering is sometimes referred to as template matching