

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CPSC 425: Computer Vision

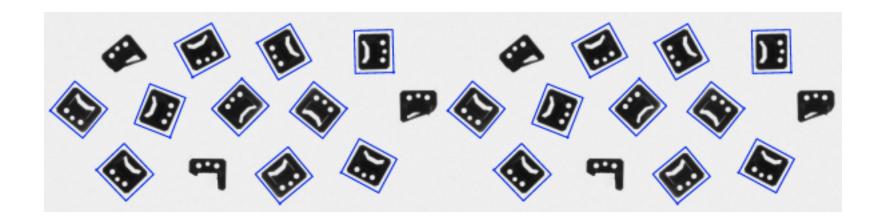


Image Credit: <u>https://docs.adaptive-vision.com/4.7/studio/machine_vision_guide/TemplateMatching.html</u>

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

Lecture 8: Template Matching

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

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

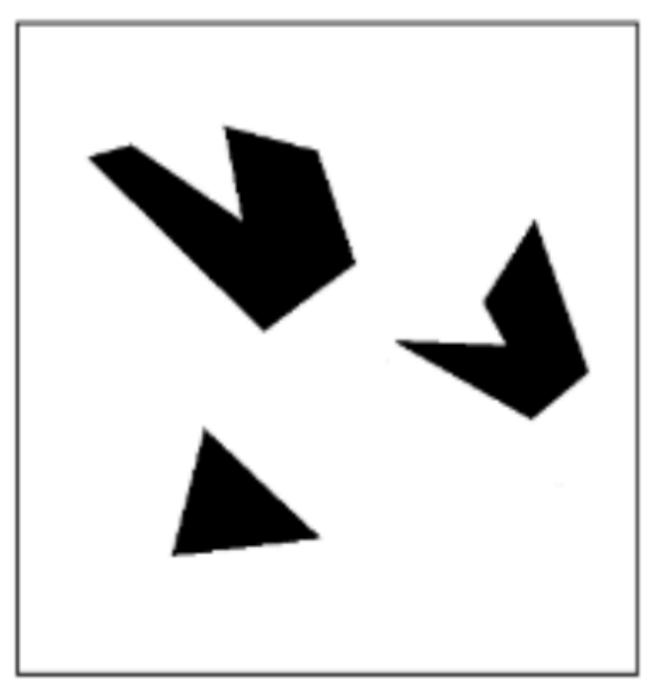
Or,

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

Key Idea: Use the pattern as a template

Or,

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





A toy example



Template (mask)

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman

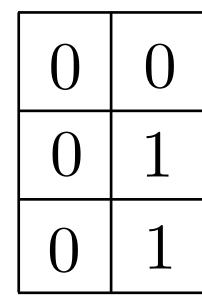
We can think of convolution/**correlat** with each local image patch.

- 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.

with each local image patch.

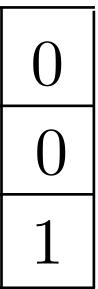
- Consider the filter and image patch as vectors.
- dot product between the filter and the local image patch.





We can think of convolution/correlation as comparing a template (the filter)

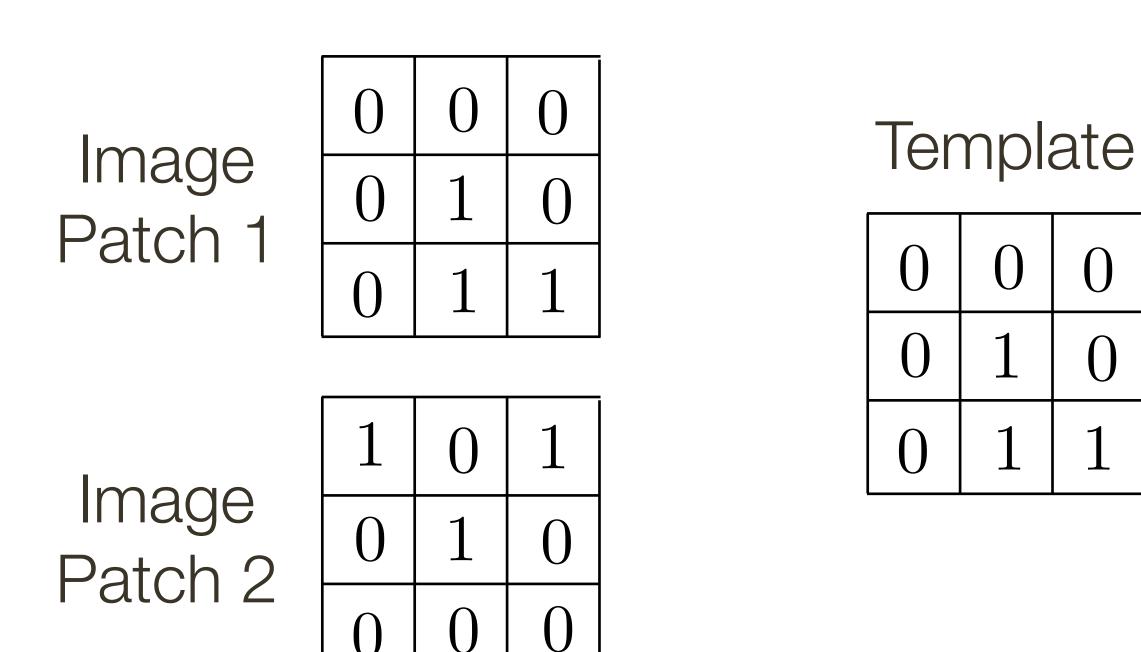
- Applying a filter at an image location can be interpreted as computing the

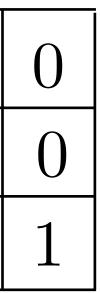


with each local image patch.

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.

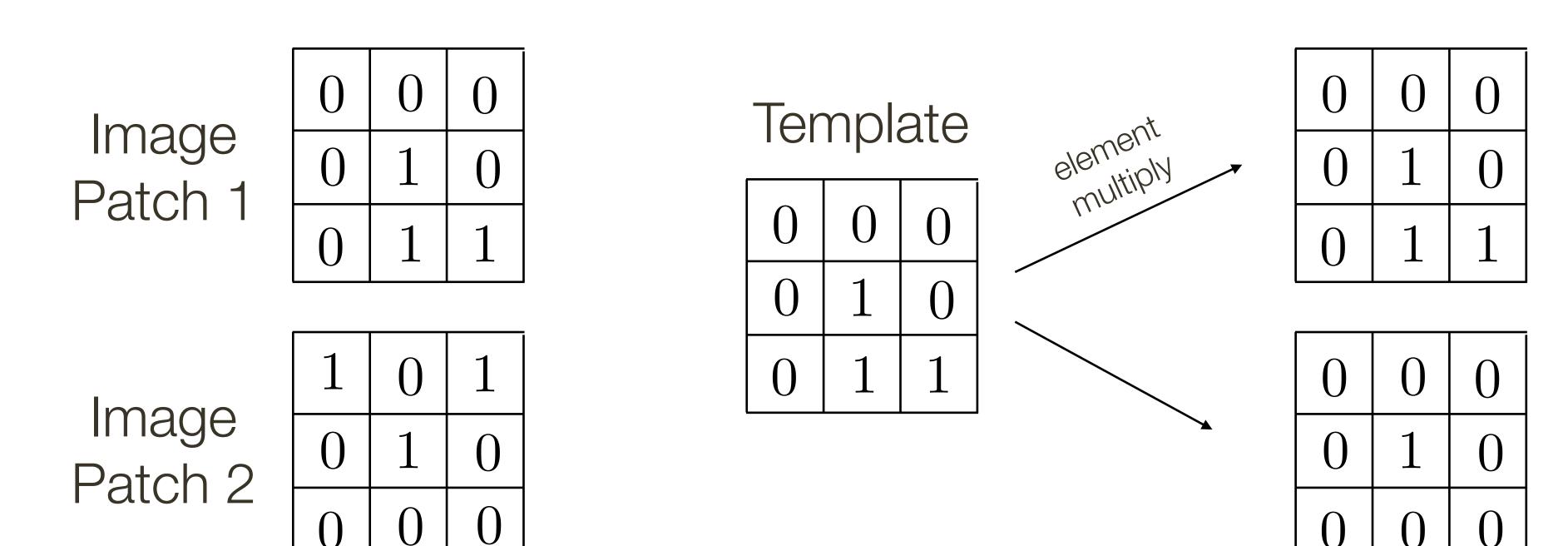




with each local image patch.

Consider the filter and image patch as vectors.

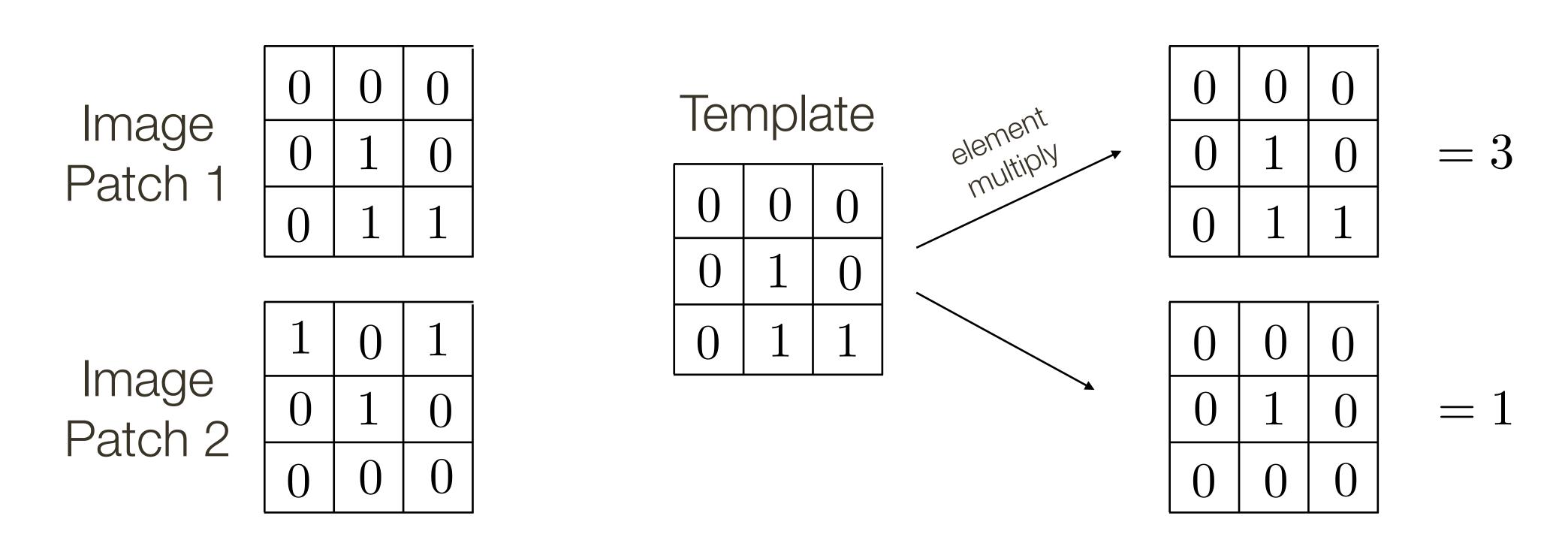
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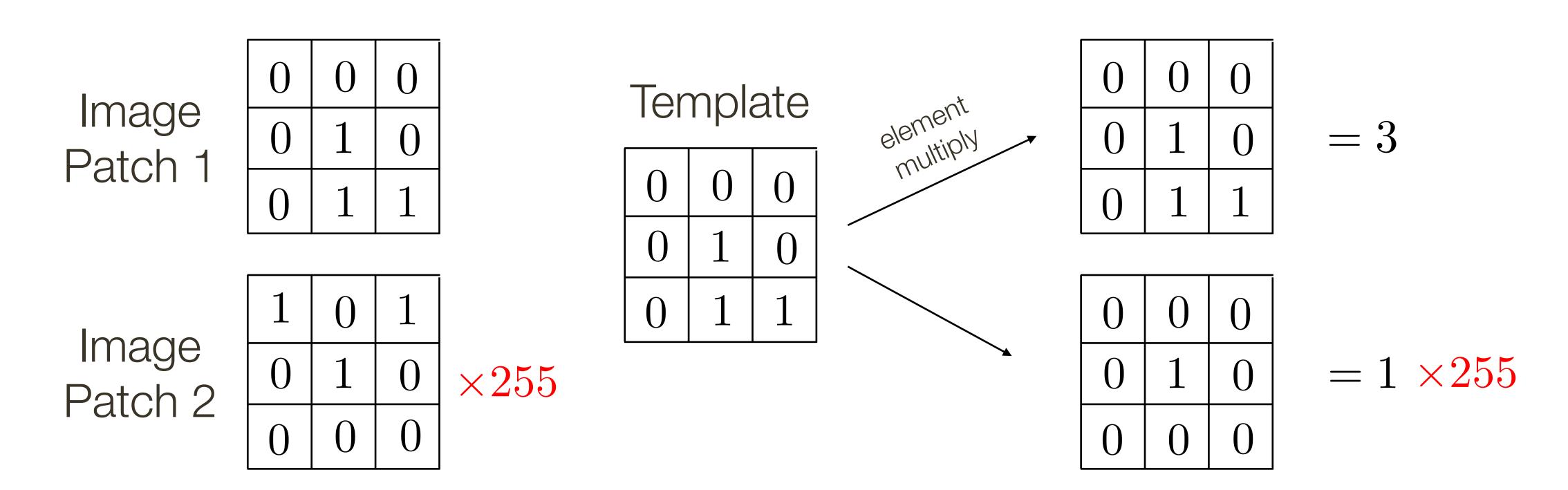
- Applying a filter at an image location can be interpreted as computing the dot product between the filter and the local image patch.



We can think of convolution/correlation as comparing a template (the filter) with each local image patch.

Consider the filter and image patch as vectors.

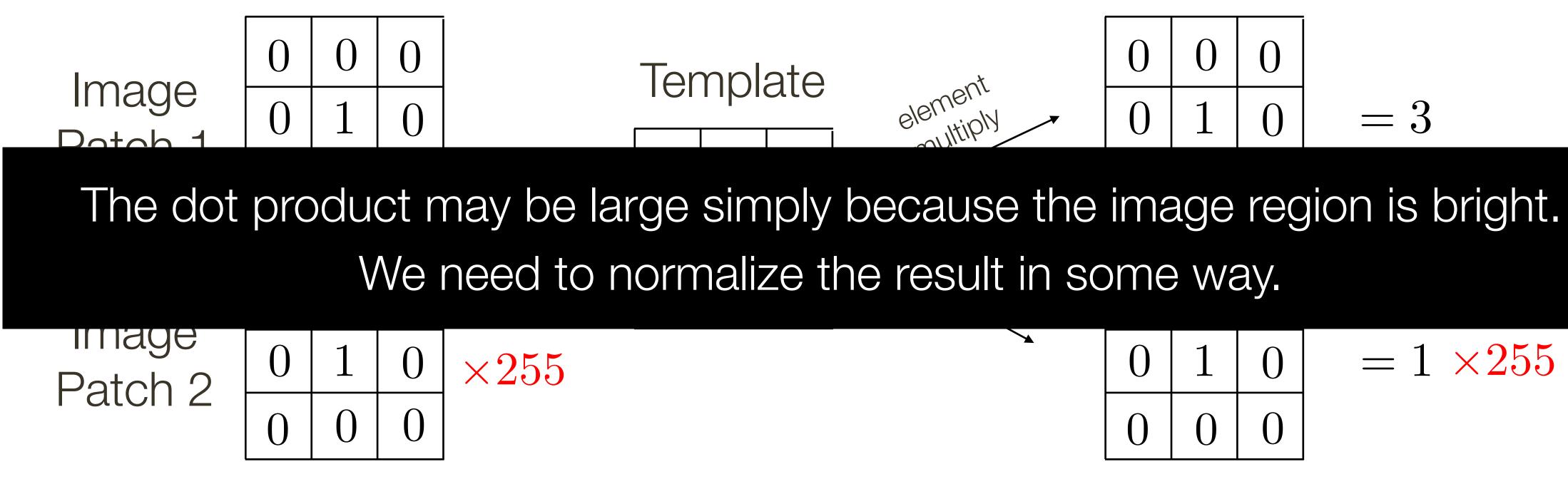
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 $= 1 \times 255$

Let a and b be vectors. Let θ be the angle between them. We know $\cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = -$

where \cdot is dot product and | is vector magnitude

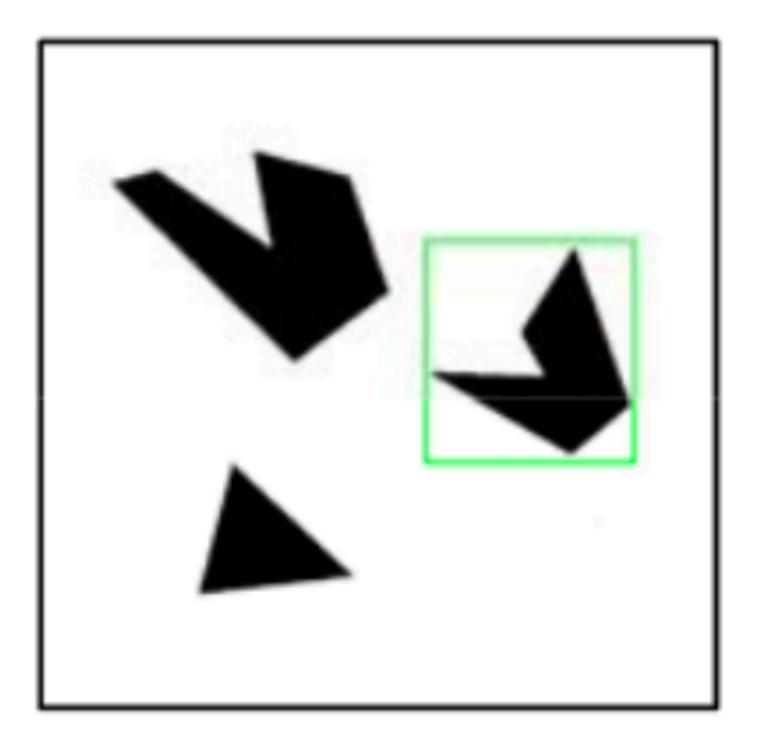
Correlation is a dot product

Correlation measures similarity between the filter and each local image region

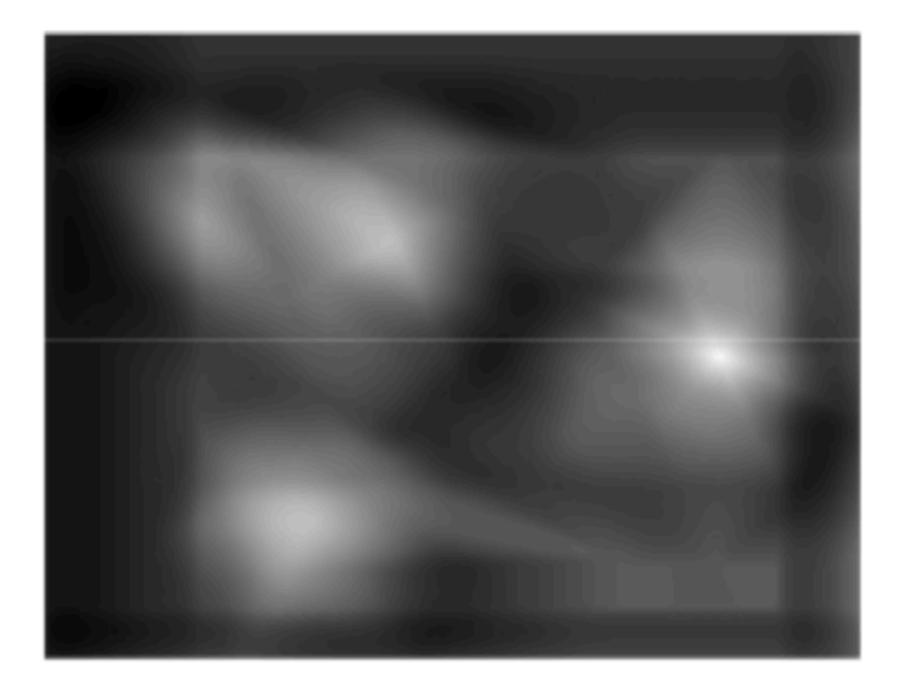
Normalized correlation varies between -1 and 1

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

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



Detected template



Correlation map

Slide Credit: Kristen Grauman

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

Linear filtering the entire image computes the entire set of dot products, one