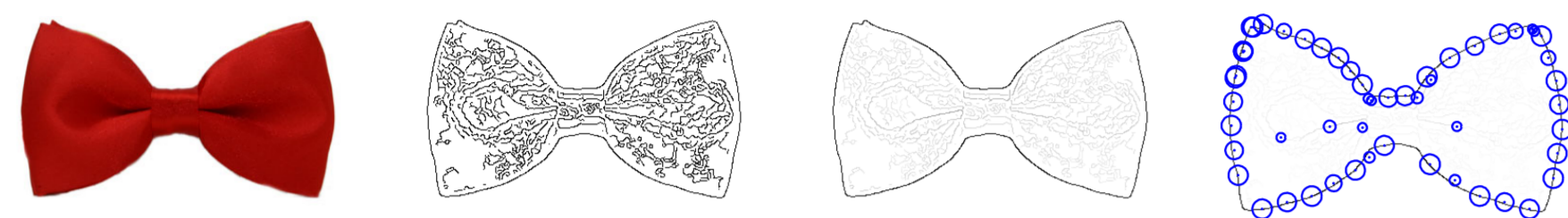
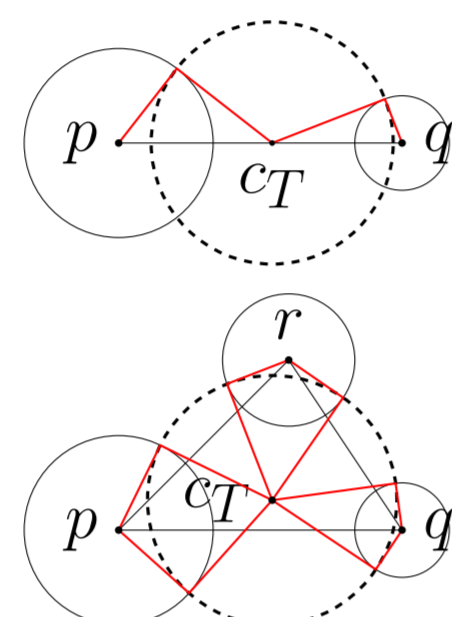


Weighted α -shapes detector

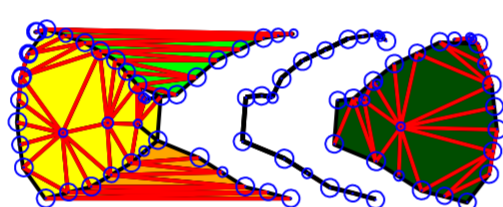
► **Image representation:** We sample the binary edges using a fixed *sampling interval* s , and define a *weight* $w(p) = g(p) \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^2$ for each point p , with $g(p)$ being the gradient magnitude of the image.



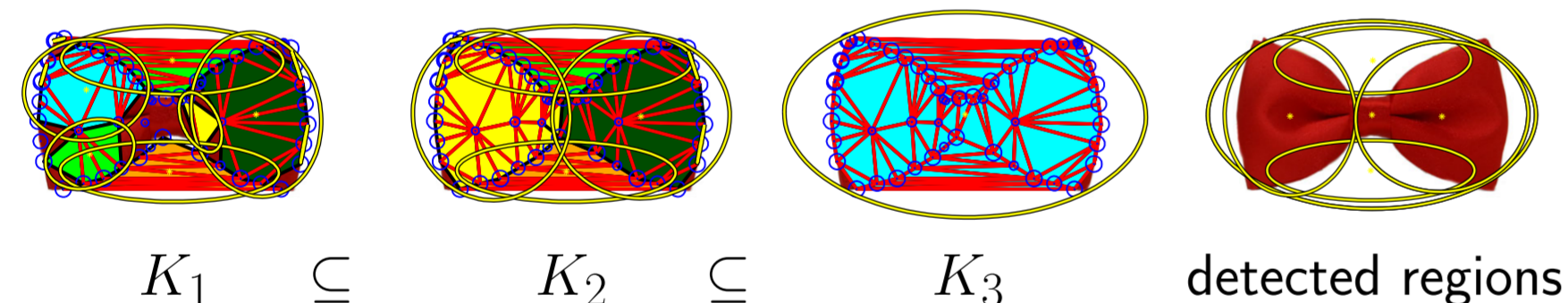
► **Triangulation:** We use a regular triangulation of the sampled points p . A regular triangulation is similar to a Delaunay triangulation, but each point p is assigned a weight $w(p)$, and Euclidean distances are replaced by power distances.



► **Neighboring simplices:** Each triangle has its edges as neighbors. Each edge has as neighbors the triangles it belongs to.



► **Component tree:** Stores all connected components κ_i of the α -filtration for different values of α .

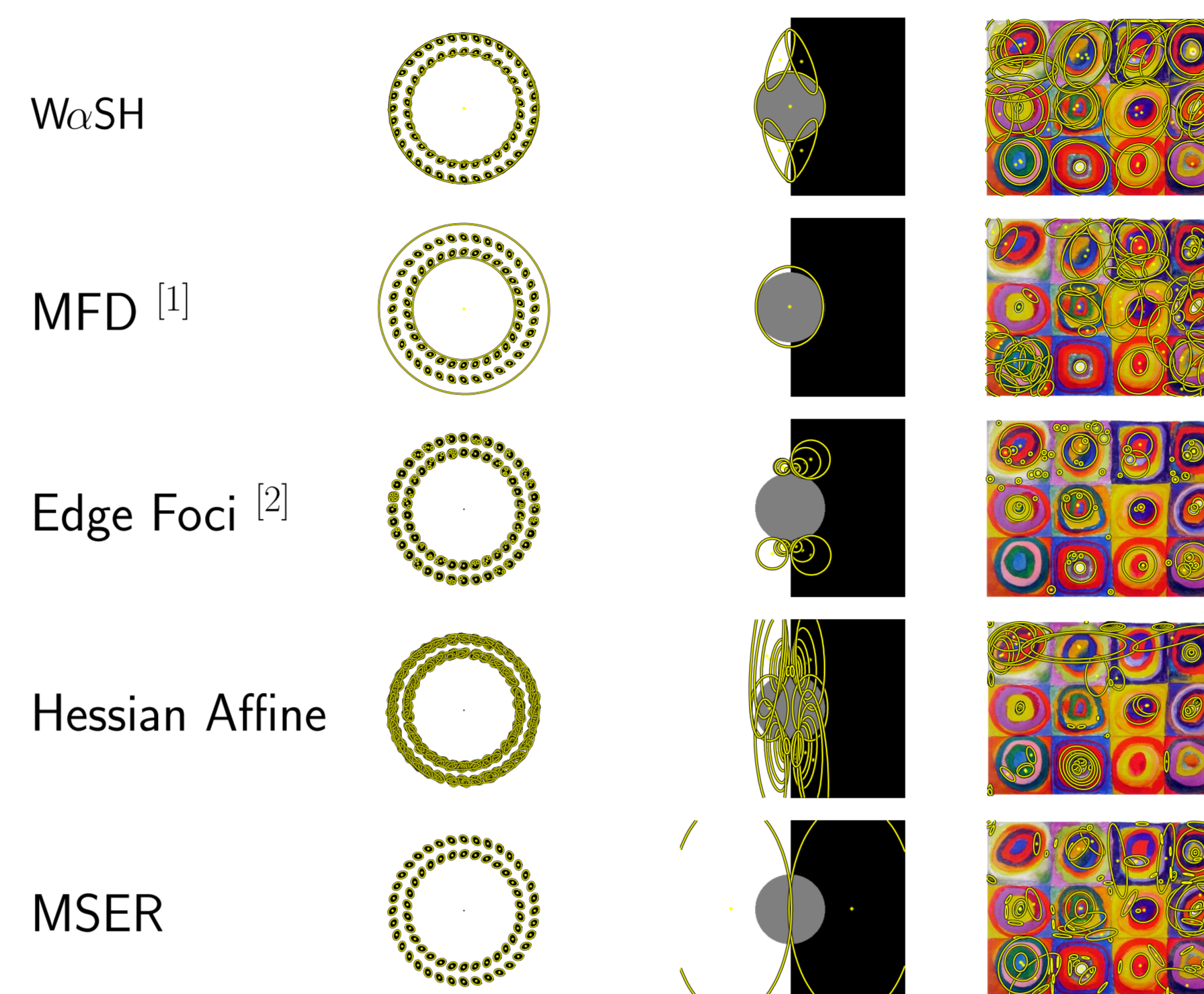


► **Component selection criterion:** $s(\kappa_U) = \frac{a(\kappa_U)}{\rho_T}$, where $a(\kappa_U)$ is the total area of the component κ_U and ρ_T is the size of the boundary edge σ_T responsible for merging the component with another one.

Examples on real images



Qualitative comparison



Algorithm

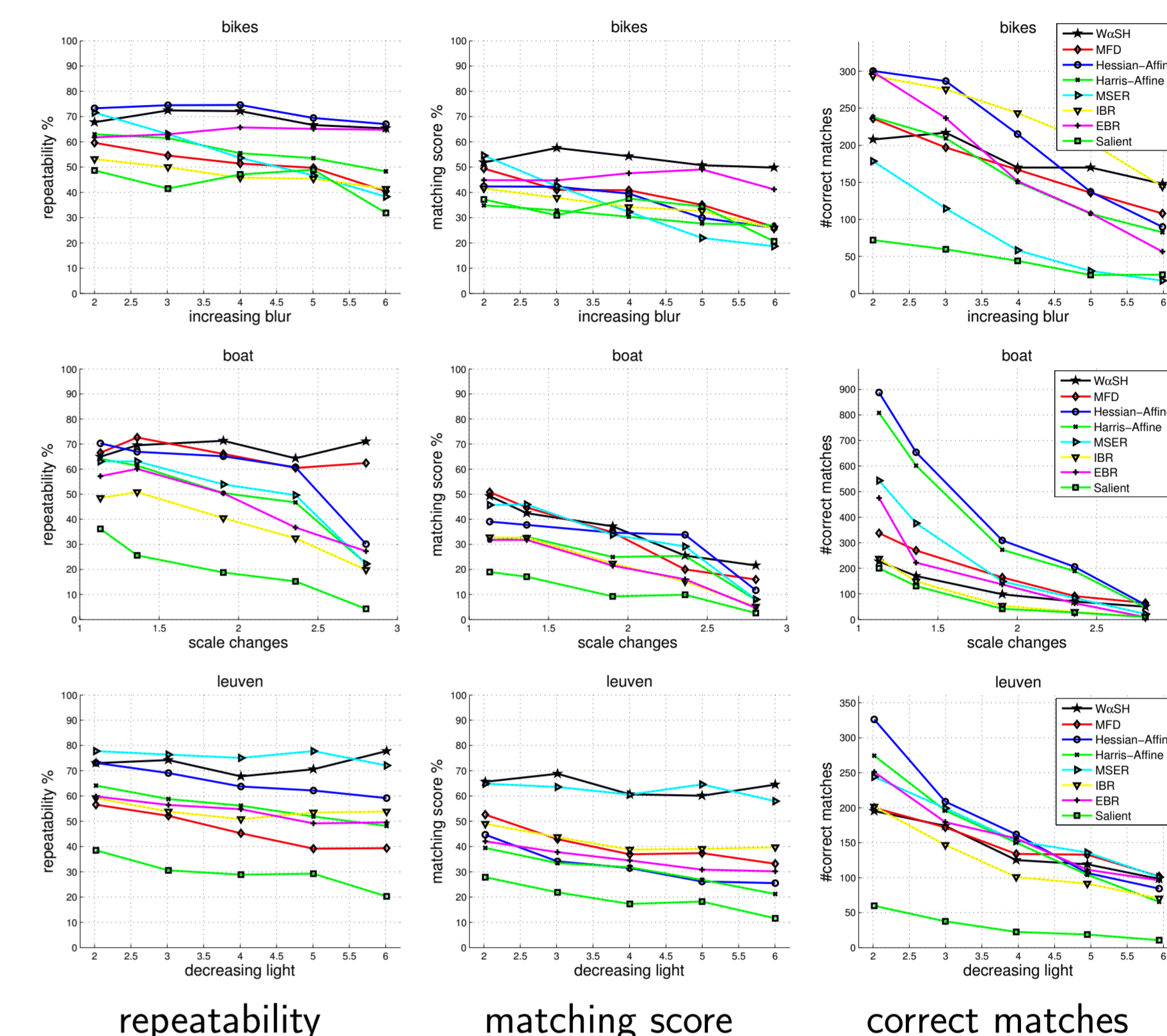
```

Algorithm 1: W $\alpha$ SH Feature Detection
input : grayscale image  $f$ 
output: local feature set  $F$ 

1  $g \leftarrow \|\nabla f\| / \max(\|\nabla f\|)$  // normalized gradient
2  $E \leftarrow \text{CANNY}(g)$  // edge detection
3  $P \leftarrow \text{SAMPLE}(E)$  // edge sampling
4  $\mathcal{R} \leftarrow \text{REGULAR}(P)$  // regular triangulation
5  $(\mathcal{K}, \rho) \leftarrow \text{COMPLEX}(\mathcal{R})$  // simplicial complex + sizes
6  $N \leftarrow \text{NEIGHBOR}(\mathcal{K}')$  // neighborhood system
7  $F \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
8 foreach  $\sigma_T \in \mathcal{K}'$  do // initialize each simplex
9   MAKESET( $\sigma_T$ ) // as an individual component
10   $\sigma_T.\text{area} \leftarrow \text{AREA}(T)$  // with its own area
11   $\sigma_T.\text{root} \leftarrow \sigma_T$ 
12 foreach  $\sigma_T \in \mathcal{K}'$  in descending order of  $\rho_T$  do // current simplex
13   $\kappa_T \leftarrow \text{FIND}(\sigma_T)$  // current component  $\kappa_T$ 
14   $r_T \leftarrow \kappa_T.\text{root}$ 
15  foreach  $\sigma_U \in N(\sigma_T)$  such that  $\rho_U \geq \rho_T$  do // adjacent, processed simplex
16   $\kappa_U \leftarrow \text{FIND}(\sigma_U)$  // adjacent component  $\kappa_U$ 
17   $r_U \leftarrow \kappa_U.\text{root}$ 
18  if  $\kappa_T \neq \kappa_U$  then // if different components
19  if  $|U| = 3 \wedge r_U.\text{area} / \rho_T > \tau$  then // if  $\kappa_U$  is triangle & strong
20   $F \leftarrow F \cup r_U$  // select it
21   $r_T.\text{ADDCHILD}(r_U)$  // add it below  $\kappa_T$ 
22   $r_T.\text{area} \leftarrow r_T.\text{area} + r_U.\text{area}$  // merge areas
23   $\kappa_T \leftarrow \text{UNION}(\kappa_T, \kappa_U)$  // and disjoint sets
24   $\kappa_T.\text{root} \leftarrow r_T$ 

```

Repeatability & matching score



Large scale image retrieval

► Oxford Buildings dataset, with 50K and 200K visual words, BoW and Fast Spatial Matching.

Detector	W α SH	MFD	EF	HessAff	MSER	SIFT	SURF
Features ($\times 10^6$)	7.19	7.64	19.72	29.02	13.33	11.13	6.84
Detection time (s)	1.32	2.35	13.51	6.67	4.48	5.29	0.42
Inverted file (MB)	50K	44.1	51.9	132.1	116.2	71.2	75.9
	200K	49.1	58.4	146.2	128.8	78.8	84.0
BoW query (ms)	50K	0.92	0.94	3.11	2.71	1.32	1.51
	200K	0.75	0.68	1.81	1.61	0.88	0.95
FastSM query (s)	50K	1.43	2.45	26.01	25.17	6.57	8.35
	200K	1.35	0.93	4.69	6.10	2.20	5.29
BoW (mAP)	50K	0.529	0.531	0.455	0.489	0.489	0.422
	200K	0.592	0.600	0.528	0.578	0.568	0.494
FastSM (mAP)	50K	0.541	0.540	0.500	0.516	0.524	0.446
	200K	0.588	0.600	0.566	0.608	0.593	0.591

[1] Y. Avrithis and K. Rapantzikos, The medial feature detector: Stable regions from image boundaries, ICCV, 2011

[2] C.L. Zitnick and K. Ramnath, Edge foci interest points, ICCV, 2011