



UNIVERSITI
TEKNOLOGI
MARA

What's what PSPM

EISSN: 2756-7729

SEPTEMBER 2023/ VOL 2

FACTORIAL!

Build a custom mobile apps using Thinkable

**Extreme Value Analysis:
A better way to analyse rare datasets**

FFEATURE EXTRACTION AND MATCHING FROM IMAGES



FEATURE EXTRACTION AND MATCHING FROM IMAGES

Intan Syaherra Ramli
Pengajian Sains Pengkomputeran,
Kolej Pengajian Pengkomputeran, Informatik dan Matematik, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM),
Cawangan Negeri Sembilan, Kampus Kuala Pilah, 72000 Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus, Malaysia.
intan3885@uitm.edu.my

Feature Extraction and Matching are crucial in computer vision and graphics. This is a fundamental task for many applications such as 3D point cloud reconstruction and pattern recognition. In this task, feature extraction is used to detect the unique feature point from the images. The unique features depend on the type of images captured from different types of acquisition apparatus such as jpeg, png and dicom. Then, the feature matching algorithm is used to find the corresponding feature point between two or more images. Figure 1 shows the various feature extraction and matching methods. Meanwhile, Figure 2 shows the illustration of feature extraction and matching from 2D images using the jpeg file types. In this example, the features from images were extracted using Good Feature to Track. Next, the feature points from two images are matched using Optical Flow Lucas Kanade. The corresponding feature points are used to find the 3D point cloud for computer graphic application. The 3D point cloud used to represent the real object.

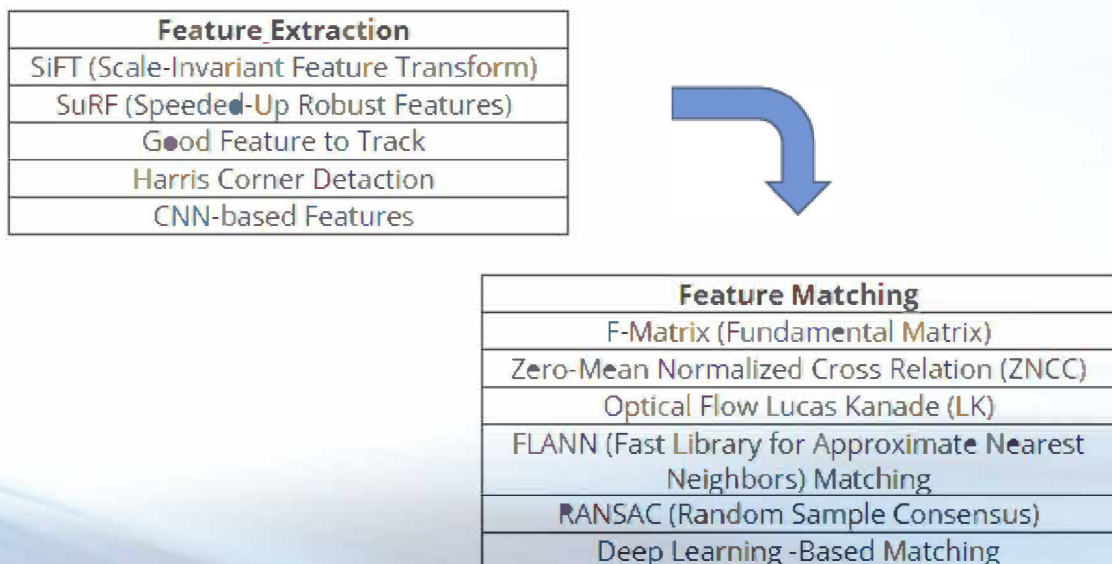


Figure 1: Feature Extraction and Matching Method

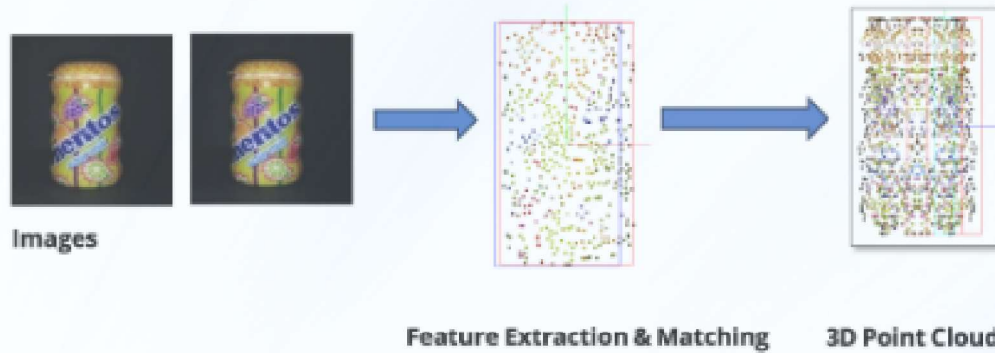


Figure 2: 3D Point Cloud Reconstruction from 2D Feature Point

As for the conclusion, the advantages and disadvantages of each feature extraction and matching method depend on the speed, accuracy, complexity and the types of images used in the process. These feature extraction and matching methods are very useful to detect the characteristics, pattern and the relation between images. It also can provide specific information from captured images which can be applied in various fields of research.

References:

- [1] Shi, J., and Tomasi, C. (1994). Good Features to Track from IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition: 593-600.
- [2] Tareen, S.A.K., and Saleem, Z. (2018). A Comparative Analysis of SIFT, SURF, KAZE, AKAZE, ORB, and BRISK from International Conference on Computing, Mathematics and Engineering Technologies (iCoMET): 1-10.
- [3] Mikolajczyk, C., and Schmid K. (2003). A Performance Evaluation of Local Descriptors from IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2: 257-260.