# Points and Pointillism A Computational Perspective 

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## Corners as Points



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## Applications

(1) shape analysis
(2) tracking and classification of moving vehicles
(3) optical flow computation
(1) 3 D scene analysis and reconstruction from stereo image pairs
(6) face tracking and face recognition
(0) retrieval of images and videos etc.

## Corners as Points

## Shape Analysis



## Minutiae as Points



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# Point Set Pattern Matching 



Object corners

## Point Set Pattern Matching

Point set

## Point Set Pattern Matching



Q: Does the blue point set match the black one? What's the transformation?

## Point Set Pattern Matching



Treat them separately in proper local coordinate system.

## Point Set Pattern Matching



Consider the longest vectors (red lines).

## Point Set Pattern Matching



Define the local coordinate systems and compare the recomputed point coordinates.

# Point Set Pattern Matching 



Report the match.

# Point Set Pattern Matching 



Redraw the objects if needed.

## Pointillism



Our algorithmic artwork (in progress)

## Unordered Point Set



## Unordered Point Set



## Sufficient?

## Unordered Point Set



## Sufficient???

## Unordered Point Set



Yes, sufficient! (Pointillist factor $\phi=1$ )

## Unordered Point Set



More than sufficient (Pointillist factor $\phi=2$ )

## Unordered Point Set



Reconstruction

## The idea

- Use the nearest neighbor (NN) rule.
- NN mimics our psycho-visual mechanism.
- Pick an optimal or suboptimal set of points so that reconstruction is possible.



## Edge processing

## Procedure

Find the minimum distance between two edges $e_{i}$ and $e_{j}$ of (same or different) polygon(s).


# Edge processing 



## Edge processing

## Case 2



# Edge processing 

## Case 3



# Edge processing 

## Case 4



## Reconstruction idea

Facts about Delaunay triangulation $D T(S)$ of any point set $S$ :

- Each pair of nearest neighbors in $S$ are neighbors in $D T(S)$.


## Reconstruction idea

Facts about Delaunay triangulation $D T(S)$ of any point set $S$ :

- Each pair of nearest neighbors in $S$ are neighbors in $D T(S)$.
- For the Euclidean graph ${ }^{1} E G(S)$ of $S$, the minimum spanning tree $M S T(E G(S))$ is a subgraph of $D T(S)$.

[^0]
## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



Voronoi diagrams for different point sets

## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



Original contour $\mathcal{C}$

## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



Pointillist ensemble $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$

## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



Delaunay triangulation (in red), $D T(\widehat{\mathcal{C}})$, from $\operatorname{Vor}(\widehat{\mathcal{C}})$

## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram


$D T(\widehat{\mathcal{C}})=$ subgraph of Euclidean graph $E G(\widehat{\mathcal{C}})$

## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



Reconstructed curve (in green) $=\operatorname{MST}(D T(\widehat{\mathcal{C}}))$

## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



Original


Reconstruction

## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram



## Reconstruction - by Voronoi diagram


reconstructed

original



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ If $S$ consists of $m$ points, then the vertices of $E G(S)$ are the points in $S$ and the edges are all $\binom{n}{2}$ undirected pairs of distinct points, the weight of each edge being given by the Euclidean distance between the corresponding points.

