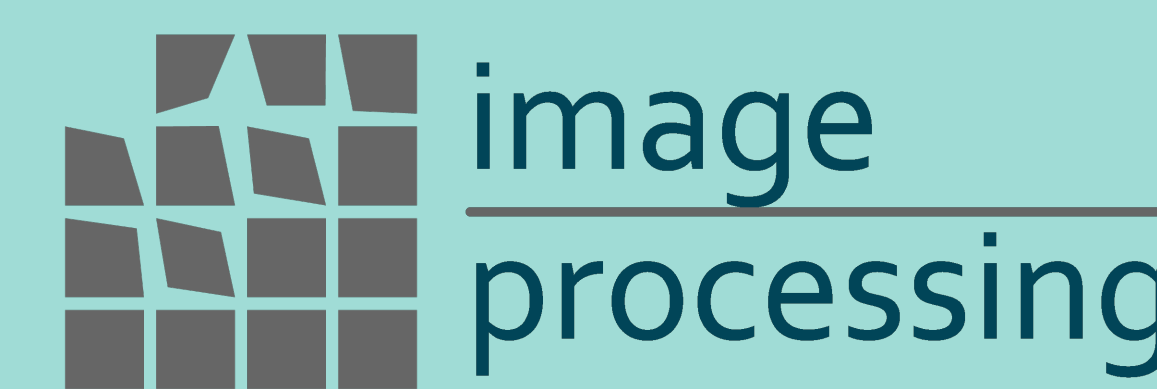


AFFINE INVARIANTS OF VECTOR FIELDS



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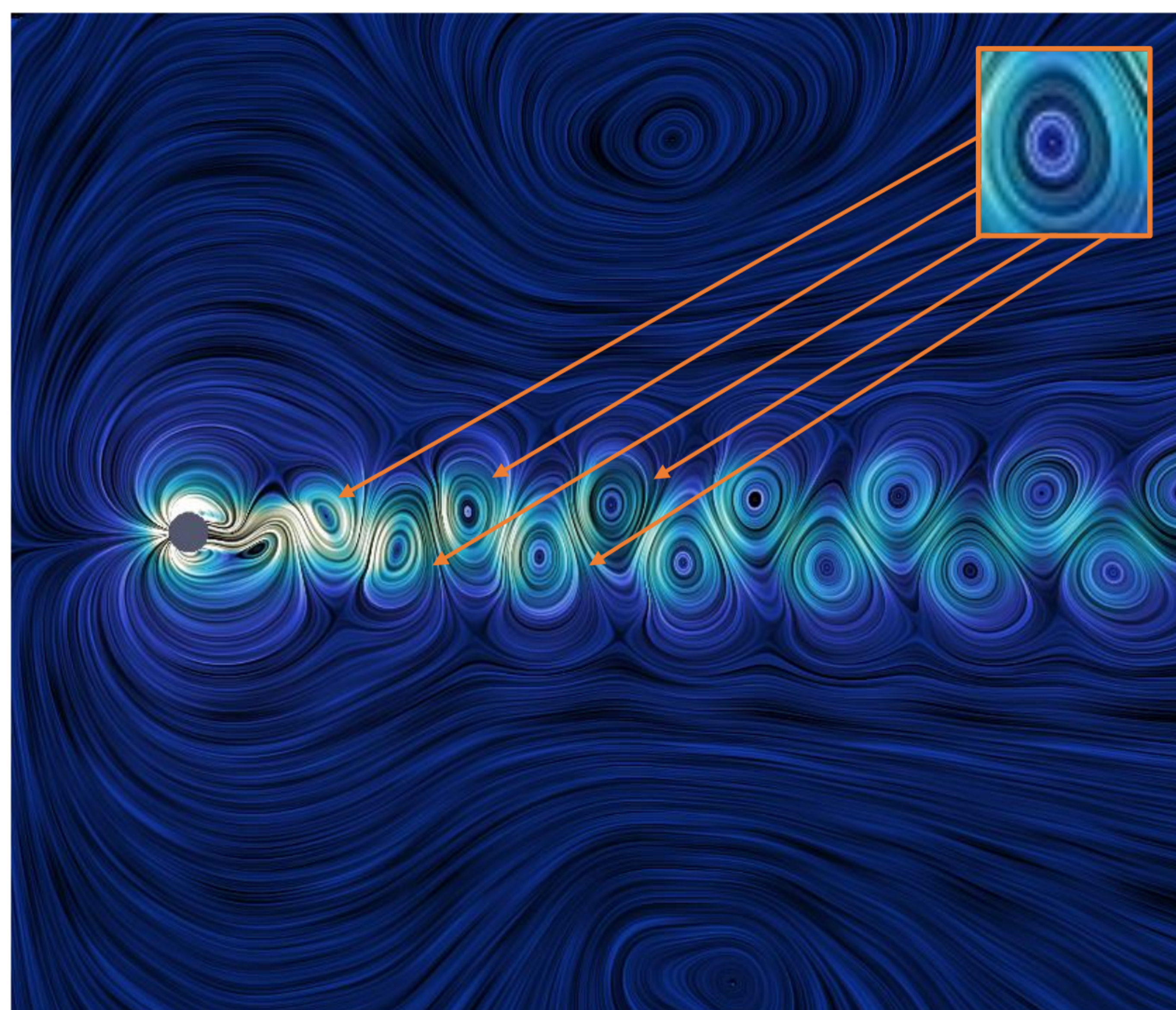
Method

Vector field (VF)

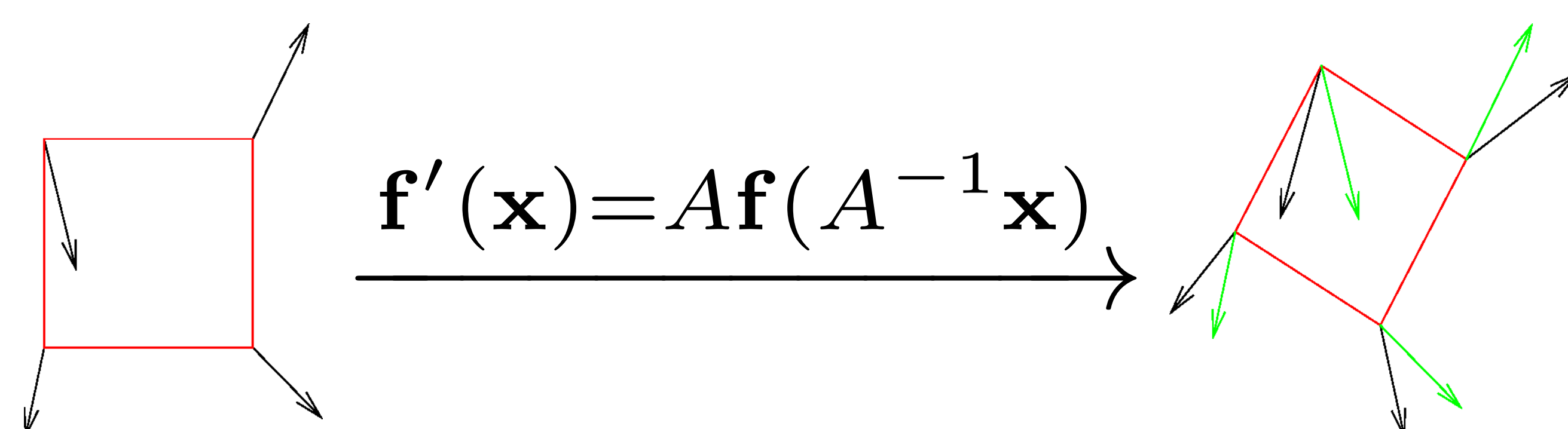
$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}), f_2(\mathbf{x})) = f_1(x, y) + if_2(x, y)$$

Patterns in VFs

- Detection of singularities and specific patterns



Total affine transformation



Geometric moments

$$m_{pq}^{(i)} = \iint x^p y^q f_i(x, y) dx dy$$

Cross products

$$C_{kj} = x_k y_j - x_j y_k$$

$$F_{kj} = f_1(x_k, y_k) f_2(x_j, y_j) - f_1(x_j, y_j) f_2(x_k, y_k)$$

Relative invariants

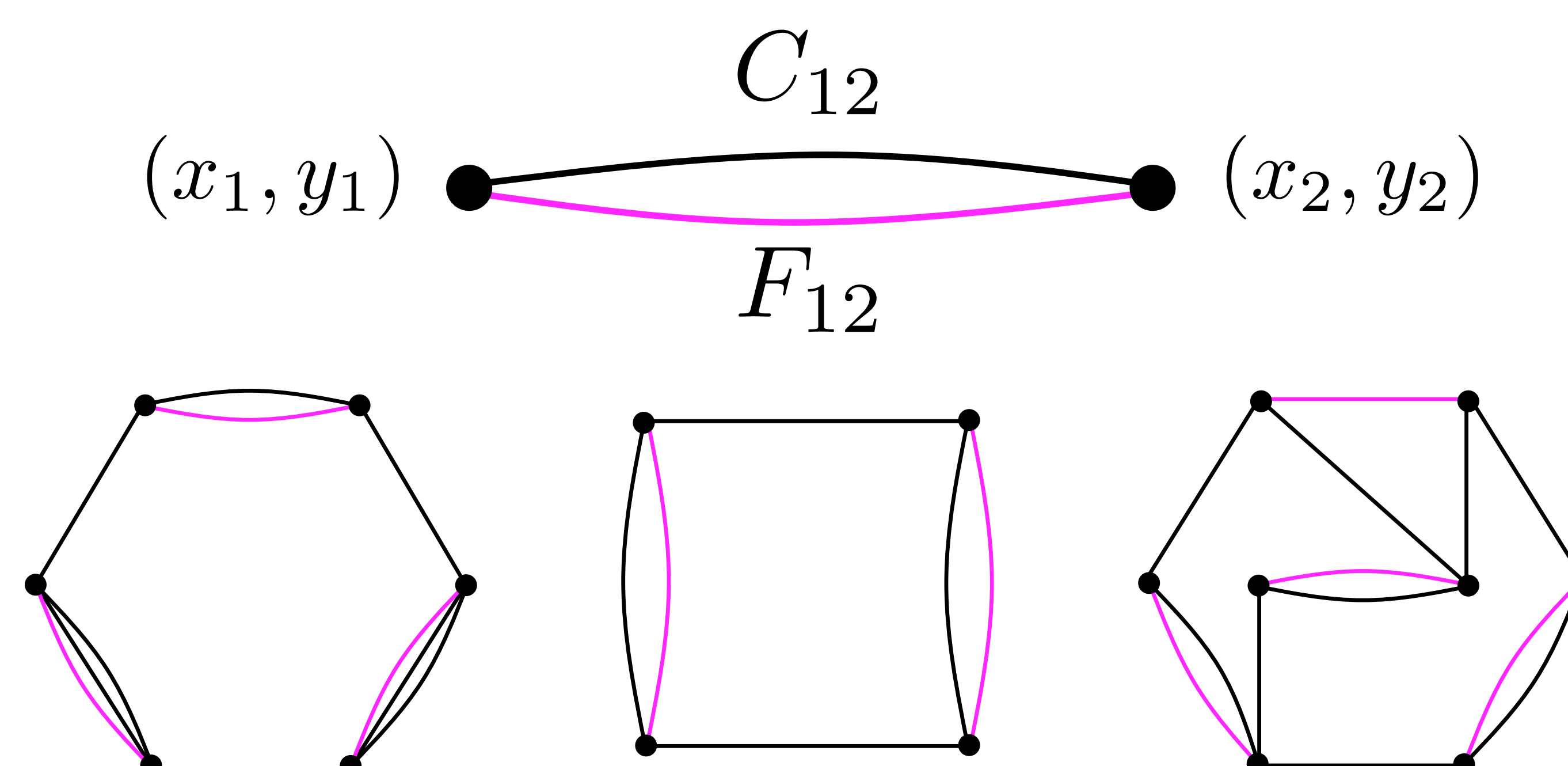
- VF affine moment invariants (VFAMI)

$$V(\mathbf{f}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \prod_{k,j=1}^r C_{kj}^{n_{kj}} F_{kj}^{v_{kj}} \prod_{i=1}^r dx_i dy_i$$

$$V(\mathbf{f}') = |A|^{v+w+r} V(\mathbf{f})$$

- Absolute invariants via normalization

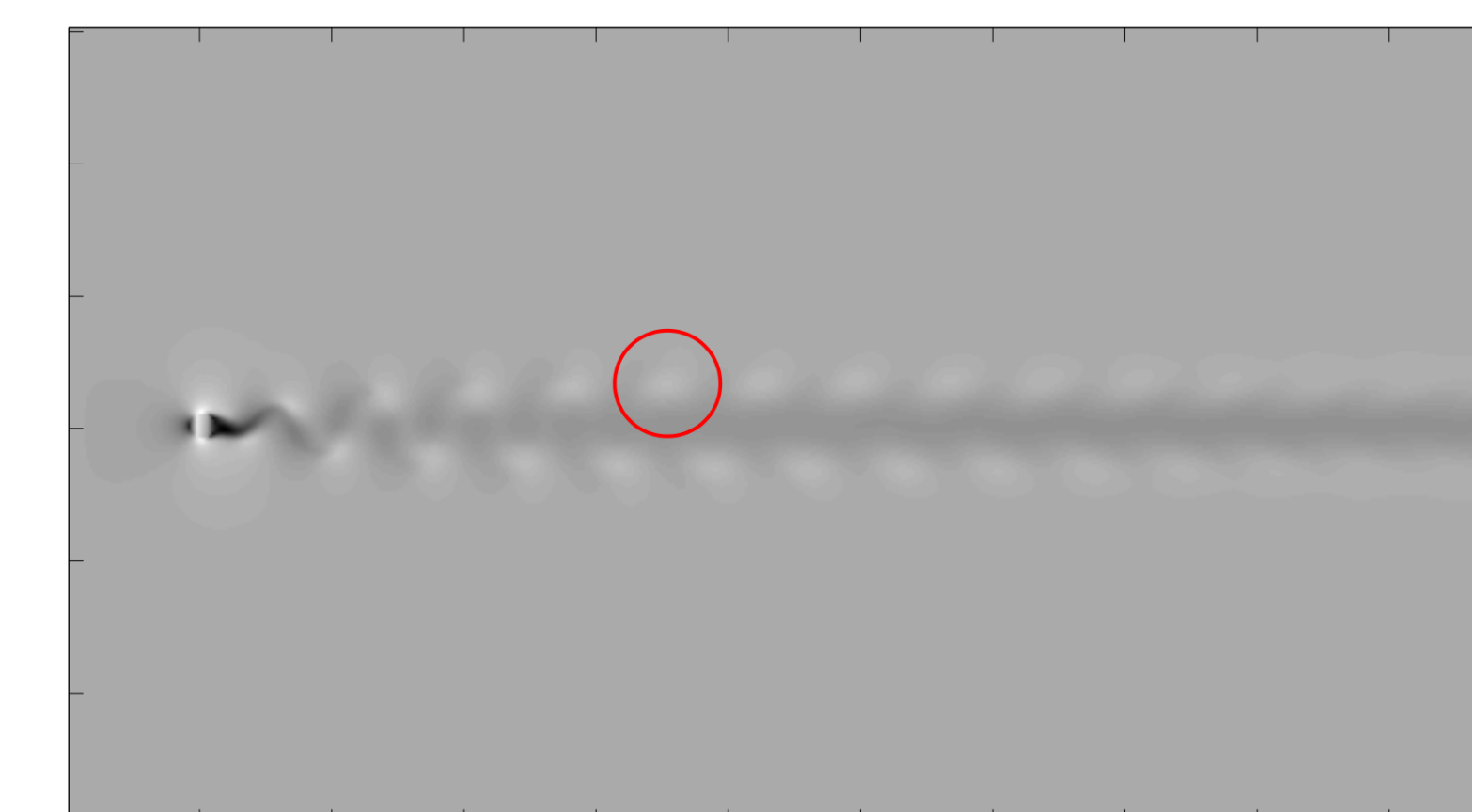
VFAMI + bi-layer graphs



Experiment

Template matching

- Vortex detection in a fluid flow VF



Selected template from Kármán vortex street

- Find all patches of similar shape modulo total affine transformation

Templates found in the transformed field

