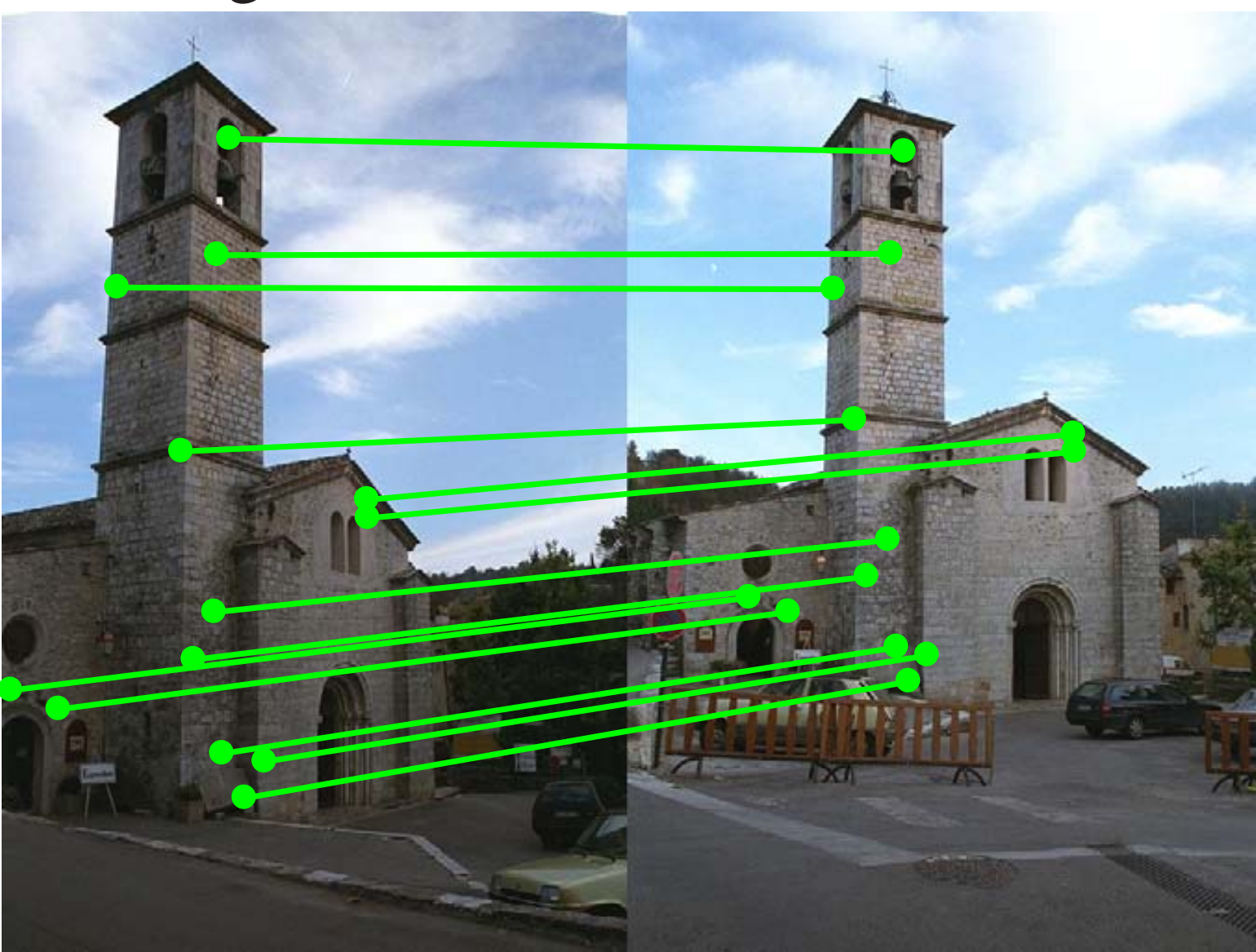


## Problem Definition and Contribution

**Goal:** Establish correct feature correspondences between two images of the similar or same scene.



### Motivations:

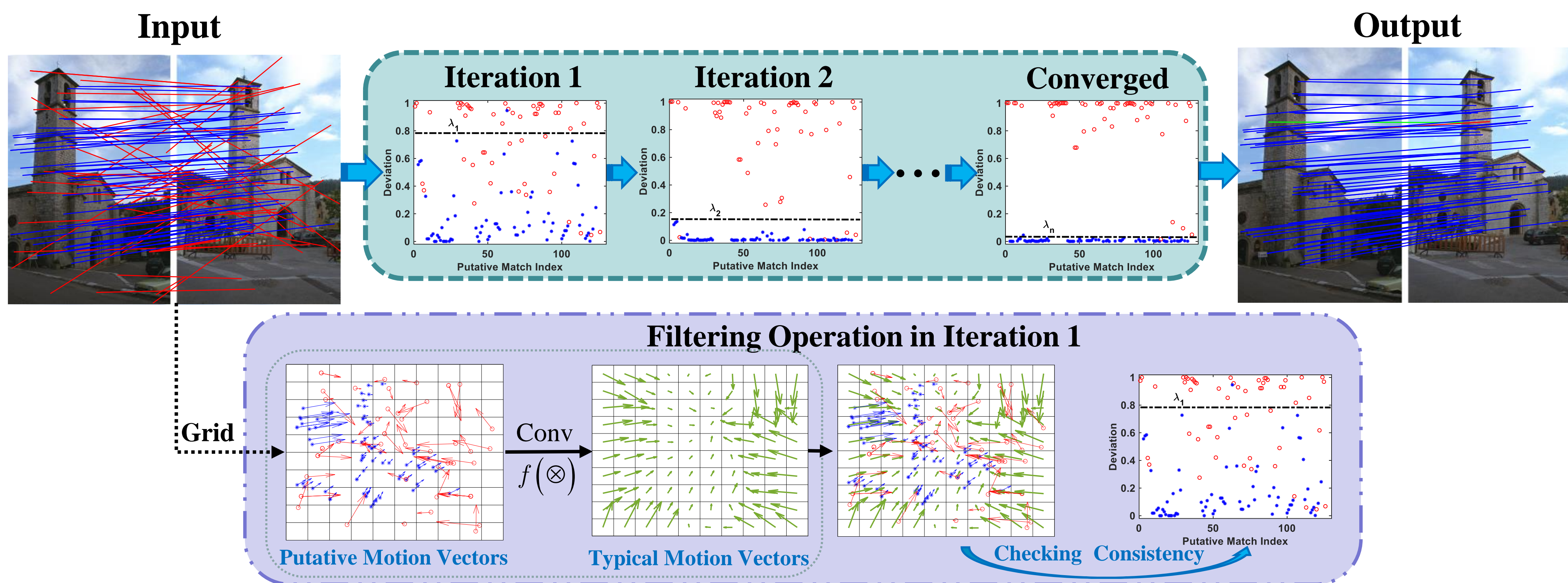
- Existing parametric matching methods require a pre-defined transformation model and may fail in nonrigid situations, such as RANSAC and its varieties.
- Existing non-parametric matching methods require high computational cost and are easily affected by the noise, outlier and unknown image transformation.

### Key Contributions:

- A **simple** but **efficient** method for feature matching.
- The **convolution** operation in our method may provide a guide to address the feature matching problem with **deep learning techniques** in future.
- The gridding strategy enables our method to achieve **linear time complexity**, which only requires dozens of milliseconds for thousands of matches.

## Schematic Illustration

PFFM comprises three parts: putative matches gridding, convolution operation and consistency checking, and it is implemented based on coarse-to-fine theory with an iterative manner. (Red:mismatches, Blue: correct matches)



## Problem Formulation

**Main idea:** By assuming that the motion field of correct matches is smooth-and-slow, and considering the false matches as the outliers or noise, we formulate feature matching as a progressive filtering problem.

- Convert the putative match space into motion space and gridding:

$$S = \{(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)\}_{i=1}^N \rightarrow S' = \{(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{m}_i)\}_{i=1}^N, \quad (1)$$

where  $S$  is putative match set, and the matched feature points  $\mathbf{x}_i$  and  $\mathbf{y}_i$  are the pixel coordinates of the image pair.  $\mathbf{m}_i = \mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{x}_i$  denotes the motion vector.

- Calculate the average motion vector in each cell:

$$\bar{\mathbf{m}}_{j,k} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{C}_{j,k}|} \sum_{i|\mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{C}_{j,k}} \mathbf{m}_i, & \text{if } |\mathcal{C}_{j,k}| > 0, \\ \mathbf{0}, & \text{if } |\mathcal{C}_{j,k}| = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where  $\mathcal{C}_{j,k}$  is the putative set in  $(j, k)$ -th cell.

- Density estimation to deal with the isolated situation:

$$S(n) = \frac{C(n) - f^{D_0} N}{\sqrt{f^{D_0} (1 - f^{D_0}) N}}, \quad (3)$$

where  $S(n)$  measures the density degree of cell  $n$

- Kernel convolutional filtering operation:

$$f(\otimes) : \tilde{\mathbf{M}} = \frac{\mathbf{W} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{M}} \otimes \kappa}{\mathbf{W} \otimes \kappa + \epsilon}, \quad (4)$$

where  $\tilde{\mathbf{M}}_{j,k} = \bar{\mathbf{m}}_{j,k}$  denotes the *typical motion vector* of cell  $(j, k)$ ,  $\mathbf{W}$  is a count matrix with  $\mathbf{W}_{j,k} = |\mathcal{C}_{j,k}|$ , and  $\kappa$  is a Gaussian kernel distance matrix.

- Check motion consistency and identify inlier set  $\mathcal{I}^*$ .

$$d_i = 1 - \exp\left\{-\frac{\|\mathbf{m}_i - \bar{\mathbf{m}}_{j,k}\|^2}{\beta^2}\right\}, \forall i, \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathcal{C}_{j,k}, \quad (5)$$

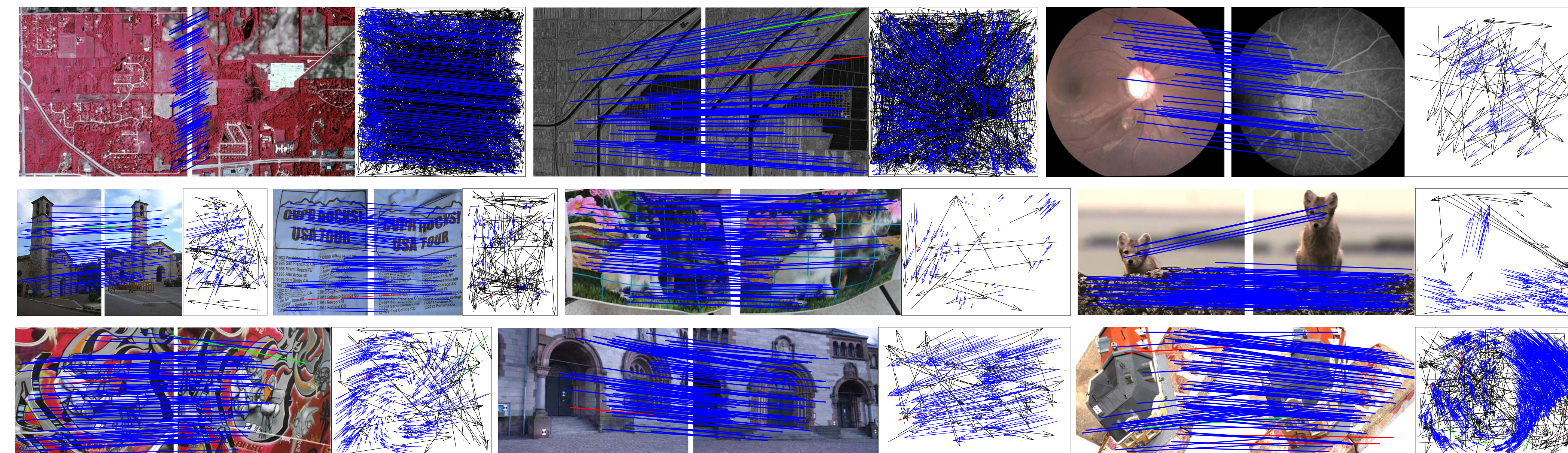
$$\mathcal{I}^* = \{i \mid d_i \leq \lambda\}. \quad (6)$$

## Experiments & Results

### Dataset:

Image Pair	Statistics of the introduced datasets										
	Type	<i>RS01</i>	<i>RS02</i>	<i>Retina</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>Tshirt</i>	<i>Dogcat</i>	<i>Fox</i>	<i>Graf</i>	<i>Herzjesu</i>	<i>House</i>
Inlier Number	low-overlapped	2152	1982	101	126	226	113	135	442	184	1367
Inlier Rate	scale-changed	68.48%	43.09%	48.51%	56.35%	43.81%	82.30%	83.70%	85.52%	68.48%	78.49%

### Qualitative results on real image pairs:



### Quantitative results of Precision (P) and Recall (R) on real data:

Data	RANSAC		ICF		GS		GMS		MR-RPM		LPM		PFFM (Ours)	
	P (%)	R (%)	P (%)	R (%)	P (%)	R (%)	P (%)	R (%)	P (%)	R (%)	P (%)	R (%)	P (%)	R (%)
<i>RS01</i>	100.0	100.0	12.74	100.0	100.0	72.37	96.43	94.74	10.59	100.0	81.04	95.61	100.0	100.0
<i>RS02</i>	96.72	100.0	100.0	82.79	99.54	75.29	83.33	71.43	44.36	100.0	96.65	87.82	99.29	98.95
<i>Retina</i>	100.0	100.0	73.13	100.0	94.23	100.0	96.34	86.42	100.0	91.84	94.23	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Church</i>	95.16	83.10	93.75	63.38	95.83	97.18	86.76	83.10	100.0	80.28	82.50	92.96	98.59	98.59
<i>Tshirt</i>	96.39	80.81	78.26	90.91	93.06	67.68	79.21	80.81	97.98	97.98	87.76	86.87	98.02	100.0
<i>Dogcat</i>	100.0	97.85	92.19	63.44	97.70	91.40	93.18	88.17	100.0	100.0	97.89	100.0	98.94	100.0
<i>Fox</i>	98.10	91.15	98.57	61.06	100.0	90.27	96.49	97.35	97.12	89.38	94.87	98.23	100.0	100.0
<i>Graf</i>	99.74	100.0	100.0	14.02	99.66	77.51	98.07	93.92	100.0	96.30	98.14	97.88	99.21	99.47
<i>Herzjesu</i>	99.09	86.51	98.55	53.97	99.07	84.13	87.07	80.16	98.29	91.27	96.88	98.41	99.21	100.0
<i>House</i>	98.66	82.20	100.0	60.67	100.0	58.71	95.81	93.76	97.63	96.18	94.48	98.97	97.27	99.44
<b>Average</b>	98.38	92.16	84.72	69.02	97.91	81.45	91.27	86.98	84.60	94.32	92.44	95.68	99.05	99.65

### Quantitative results of F-score (F) and Run-time (T) on real data:

Data	RANSAC		ICF		GS		GMS		MR-RPM		LPM		PFFM (Ours)	
	F	T (ms)	F	T (ms)	F	T (ms)	F	T (ms)	F	T (ms)	F	T (ms)	F	T (ms)
<i>RS01</i>	1.00	1.12e4	0.23	4.83e3	0.84	3.50e3	0.96	2.04e0	0.19	5.15e2	0.88	2.62e1	1.00	7.77e1
<i>RS02</i>	0.98	1.96e2	0.91	1.66e1	0.86	9.67e1	0.77	1.13e0	0.61	4.72e2	0.92	1.73e0	0.99	1.25e2
<i>Retina</i>	1.00	3.65e2	0.84	2.67e3	0.97	6.88e3	0.91	1.70e0	0.96	1.15e1	0.97	1.22e1	1.00	6.16e1
<i>Church</i>	0.89	1.49e2	0.76	1.93e1	0.97	1.00e2	0.85	0.86e0	0.89	1.28e1	0.87	1.21e0	0.99	4.40e1
<i>Tshirt</i>	0.88	1.00e3	0.84	4.61e1	0.78	2.60e2	0.80	1.02e0	0.98	1.89e1	0.87	5.47e0	0.99	6.35e1
<i>Dogcat</i>	0.99	1.02e1	0.75	1.66e1	0.94	5.65e2	0.91	0.88e0	1.00	6.53e0	0.99	0.81e0	0.99	4.83e1
<i>Fox</i>	0.94	4.58e1	0.75	1.83e1	0.95	1.31e3	0.97	0.84e0	0.93	8.27e0	0.97	0.83e0	1.00	6.16e1
<i>Graf</i>	1.00	1.45e1	0.25	1.86e2	0.87	2.42e3	0.96	1.23e0	0.98	2.11e1	0.98	2.76e0	0.99	8.67e1
<i>Herzjesu</i>	0.92	1.19e2	0.70	3.07e1	0.91	2.32e2	0.83	1.87e0	0.95	1.49e1	0.98	1.13e0	1.00	6.33e1
<i>House</i>	0.90	8.31e1	0.76	1.91e3	0.74	2.70e4	0.95	1.61e0	0.97	2.23e2	0.97	8.96e0	0.98	1.49e2
<b>Average</b>	0.95	1.32e3	0.68	9.74e2	0.88	4.24e3	0.89	1.32e0	0.85	1.30e2	0.94	6.10e0	0.99	7.80e1