

Semester Thesis: "Object Recognition with Mobile Phones"

Marcel Germann

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Supervisor: Till Quack

1 Introduction

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Mobile Phone Technologies

Mobile Phone Technologies

- SMS, MMS

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- infrared, bluetooth

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- infrared, bluetooth
- Cameras



Combine OR with Mobile Phones

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- Use as input a picture taken with mobile phone camera
- Send it to a server which applies OR algorithm
- Server sends information based on the result back to the users mobile phone

Applications

Applications

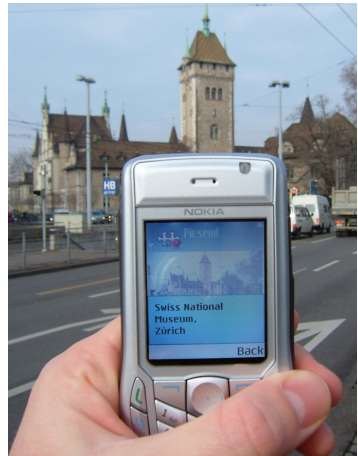
- Advertising campaigns

Applications

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- Museum guide

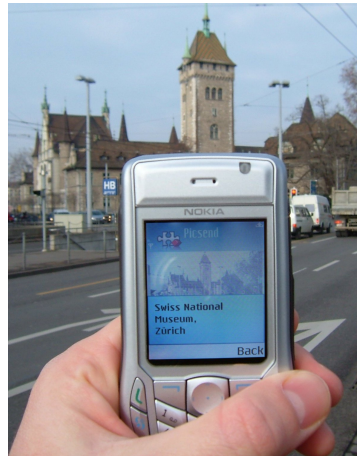
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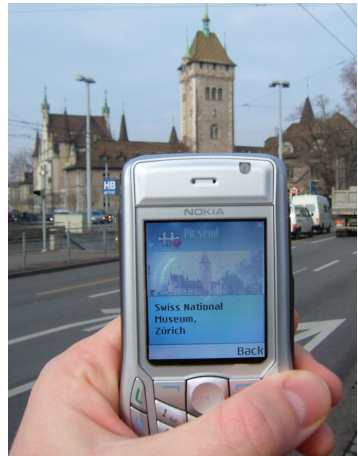
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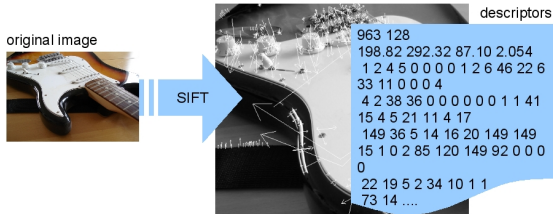
Applications

- Advertising campaigns
- Museum guide
- City guide (no barcode needed)
- Product information (books, etc.)
- Help for the blind



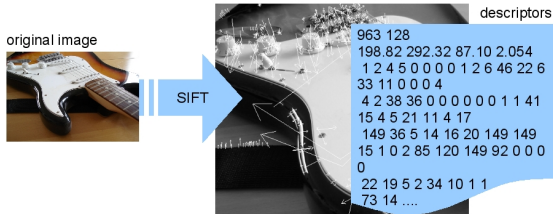
SIFT

Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) by David G. Lowe



SIFT

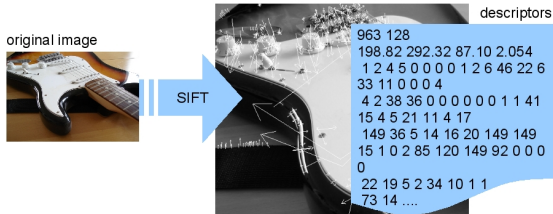
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Features:

SIFT

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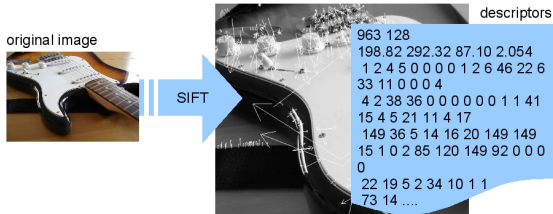


Features:

- Scale invariant

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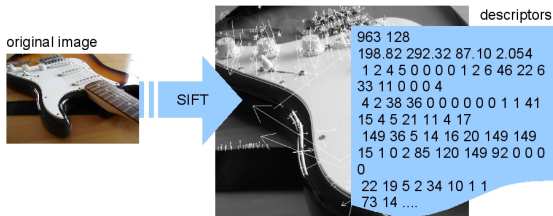


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- Scale invariant
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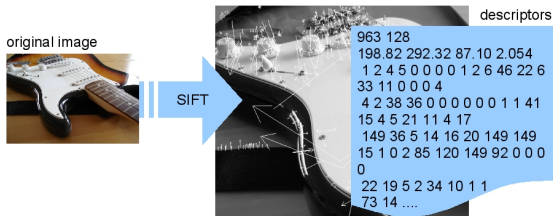


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SIFT

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Features:

- Scale invariant
- Rotation invariant
- Robust against noise and change in illumination
- Also small changes in 3D viewpoint are possible

Two Approaches

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- Approach 1: server side calculation

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- Approach 2: calculation fully on mobile phone

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- Do the expensive algorithms on a server
- Take the picture with mobile phone and send it to the server
- No need to install something on the mobile phone
- Large database possible

Communication with Server

Transmission of a picture from the mobile phone to the server.
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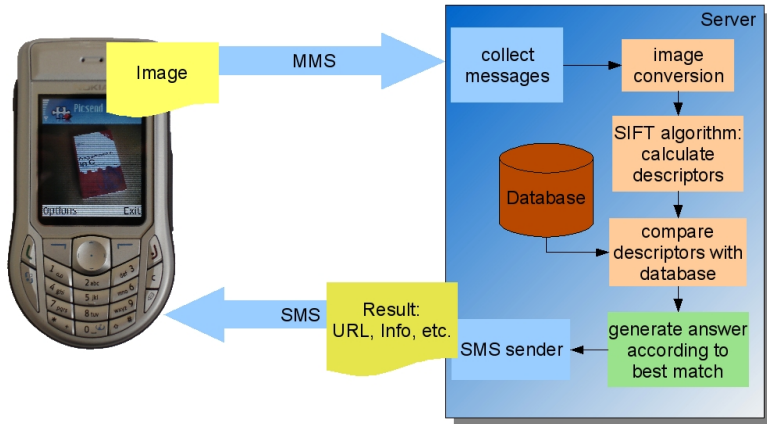
Communication with Server

Transmission of a picture from the mobile phone to the server.

Possibilities:

- **bluetooth, infrared**: no real mobility
- **internet**: bad usability and rarely supported
- **MMS**: standard on most mobile phones

Approach 1: Server Side Calculation



Symbian Application

Symbian Application

- Small application that runs on the mobile phone

Symbian Application

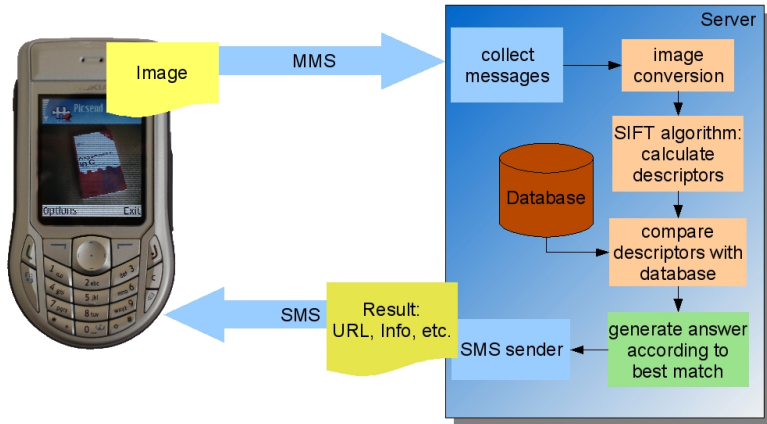
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Symbian Application

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- Better compatibility

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Implementation



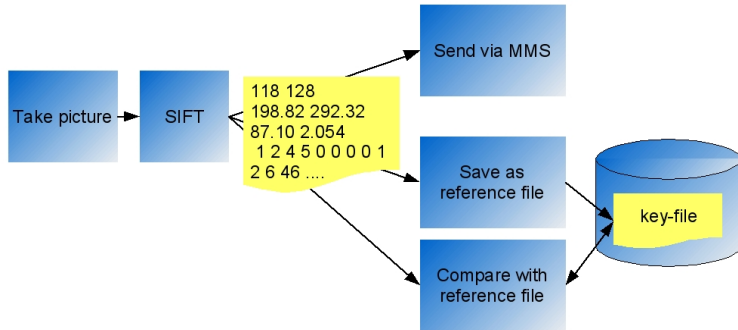
Approach 2: Calculation Fully on Mobile Phone

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One application that runs completely independent on a mobile phone.

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 - Heap is limited at 5 MB. This is e.g. too small to hold more than four 640*480 pictures with float pixels!

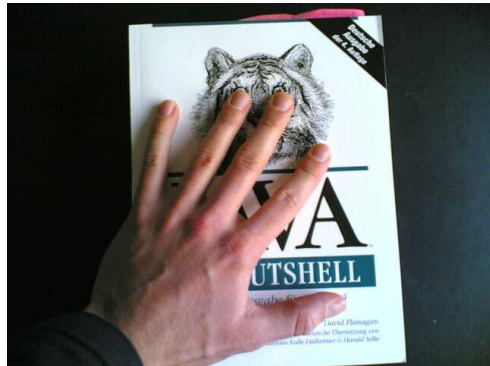
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 - Very very small stack
 - Heap is limited at 5 MB. This is e.g. too small to hold more than four 640*480 pictures with float pixels!
- Application calculation with different image sizes: 320*240 (slower) and 160*120 (faster)

Results - Approach 1

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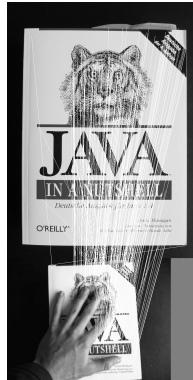
Specific example:



Left: Original picture gives 3233 keypoints. Right: Picture received by MMS gives 853 keypoints.

Results - Approach 1

Server side matching:



⇒ 268 matches

Results - Approach 2

Keypoints calculated on the mobile:

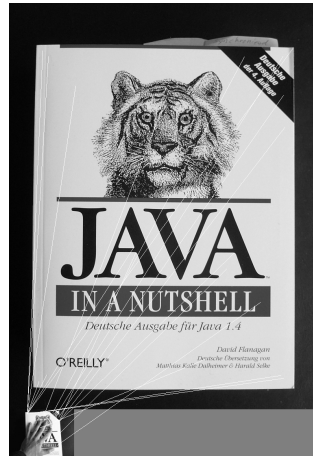
Fast calculation (image size 160×120) takes ≈ 13 sec and gives 35 keypoints.

Results - Approach 2

Keypoints calculated on the mobile:

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Result: \Rightarrow 25 matches



Results - Approach 2

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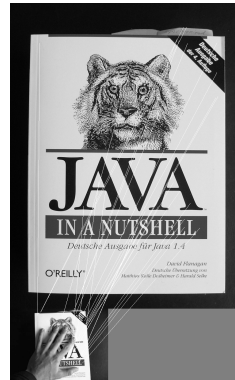
Slow calculation (image size 320×240) takes ≈ 50 sec and gives 61 keypoints.

Results - Approach 2

Keypoints calculated on the mobile:

Slow calculation (image size 320×240) takes ≈ 50 sec and gives 61 keypoints.

Result: \Rightarrow 27 matches



Results

Demo ...

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- Framework 'mobileor' is a basis for mobile object recognition.
- Results are promising - even those with keypoints calculated on the mobile phone.
- Server side approach can be used to e.g. build up a city guide.

Future Work

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- Solutions for a large database

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- Improve the SIFT implementation on the mobile phone
- SURF instead of SIFT

End

Thank you!