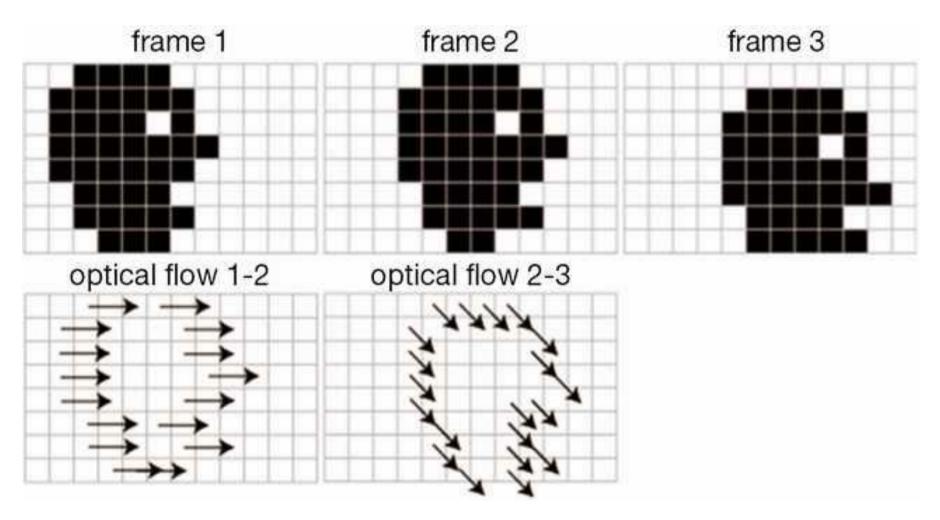


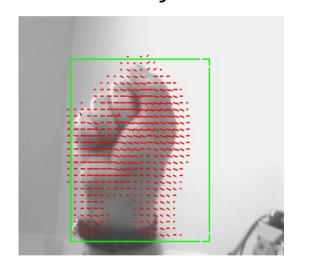
### optical flow



brightness constancy assumption (not really true in real world)

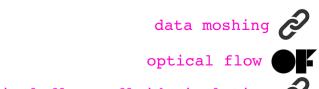
### optical flow

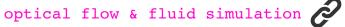
## measuring movement of objects

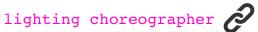


## measuring movement of camera









### simple object tracking

### AR tracking



### fiducial tracking:





### QR tracking:





# more sophisticated objects: using Haar cascades

#### Basic idea:

- 1. Start with lots of positive & negative examples of a category (e.g., face)
- 2. Algorithmically determine which simple 2D "features" are predictive of the object, and how they align with the object visually
- 3. For new images, try out features at many alignments

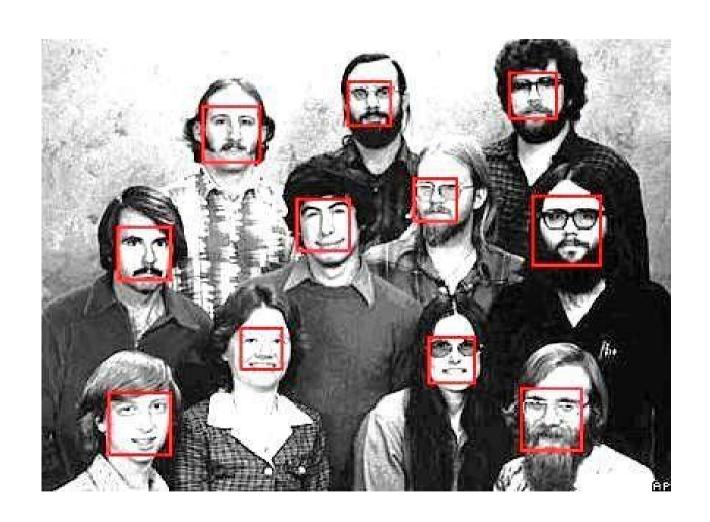


### Haar cascades in openCV

- Has pre-trained classifiers
- Or you can train your own
- Viola-Jones algorithm
  - very efficient
  - calculates in cascades
  - more than 1 positive has to be found
  - over 99% accurate
  - particularly good for frontal

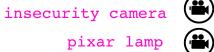
j	haarcascade_eye_tree_eyeglasses.xml
	haarcascade_eye.xml
	haarcascade_frontalface_alt_tree.xml
	haarcascade_frontalface_alt.xml
-	haarcascade_frontalface_alt2.xml
	haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml
	haarcascade_fullbody.xml
	haarcascade_lefteye_2splits.xml
9	haarcascade_lowerbody.xml
	haarcascade_mcs_eyepair_big.xml
	haarcascade_mcs_eyepair_small.xml
-	haarcascade_mcs_lefteye.xml
-	haarcascade_mcs_mouth.xml
-	haarcascade_mcs_nose.xml
-	haarcascade_mcs_righteye.xml
-	haarcascade_mcs_upperbody.xml
-	haarcascade_profileface.xml
	haarcascade_righteye_2splits.xml
9	haarcascade_upperbody.xml

# face detection using Haar Cascades



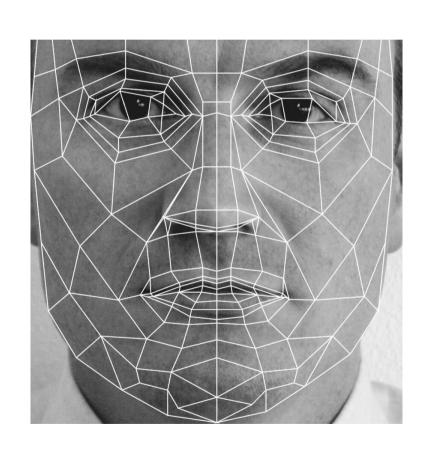
CV Dazzle

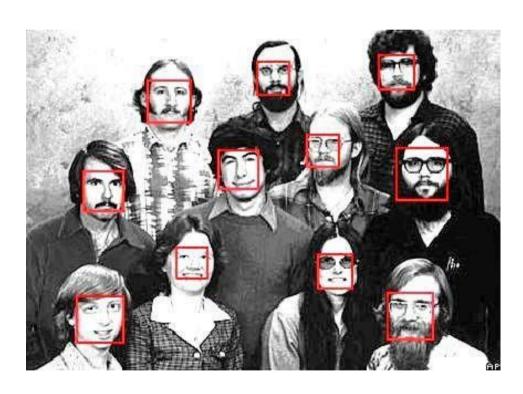
cameraFaceTracker



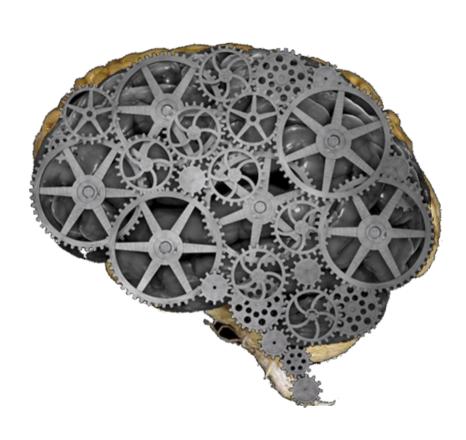


# Faces recognition vs. detection

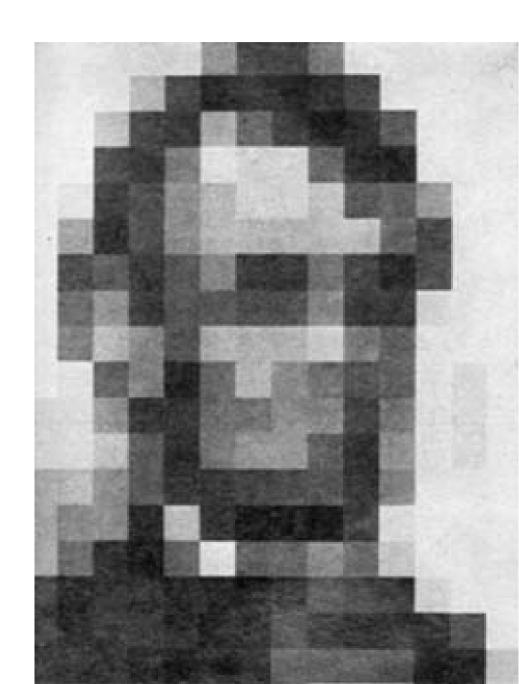




### Face recognition by the brain



- Particularly good at it
- We're not even aware of it
- Special circuitry

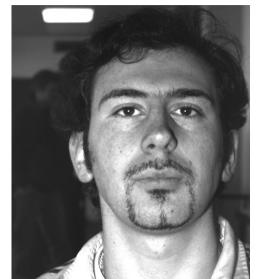




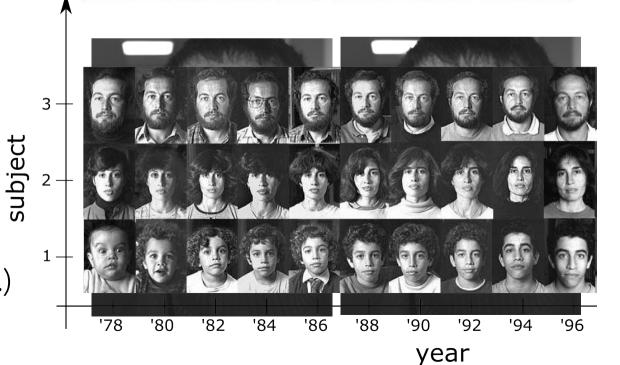
### Face: a tricky object

- illumination
- viewing angle

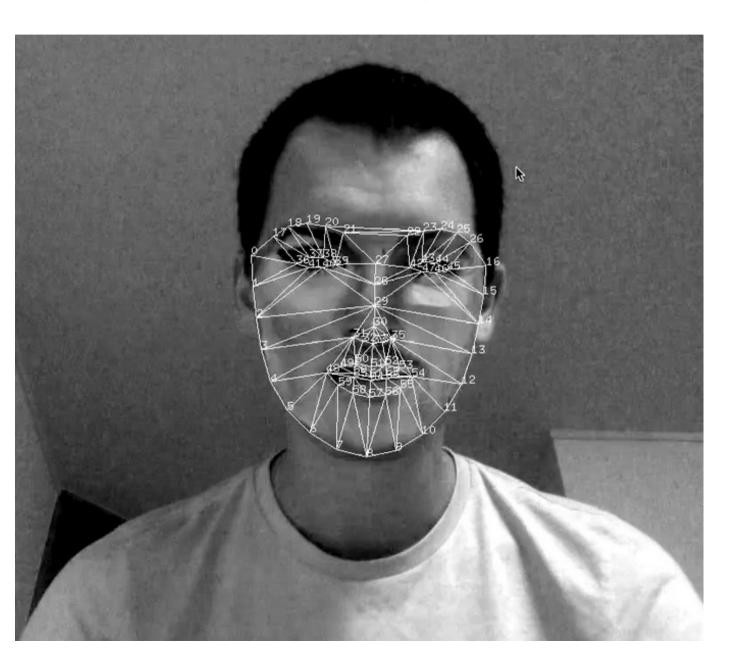
- expressions
- changes over time
- additionally:
  - hair
  - weight change
  - accessories (glasses etc.)







## facial expression analysis



# ECT

traditional camera

infrared camera

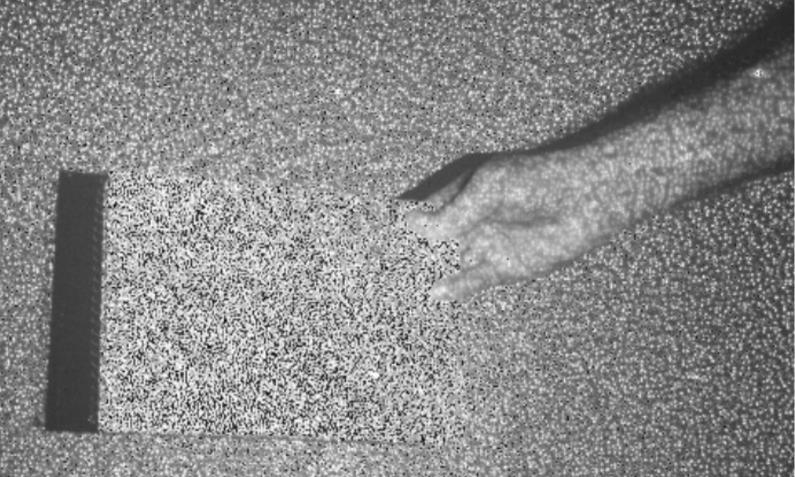


Infrared projector

1 microphone

3 microphones





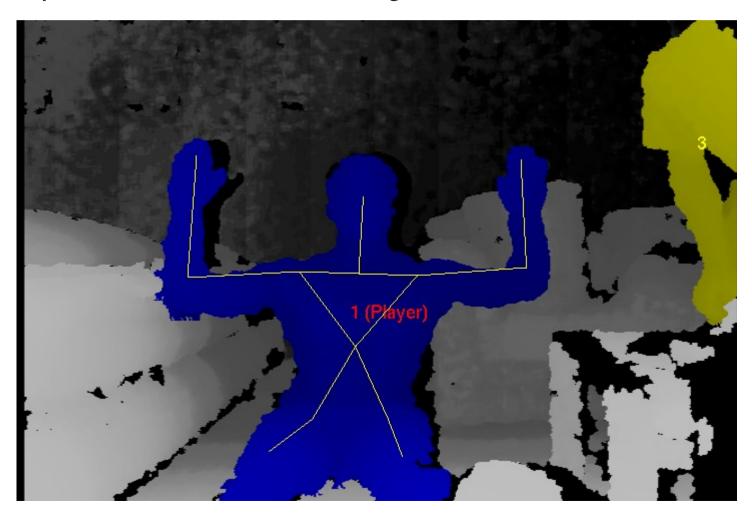
## How does it work?

## computer vision with the kinect (find performer in scene)



## in the past...

using openNI... but not any more



### kinect v1



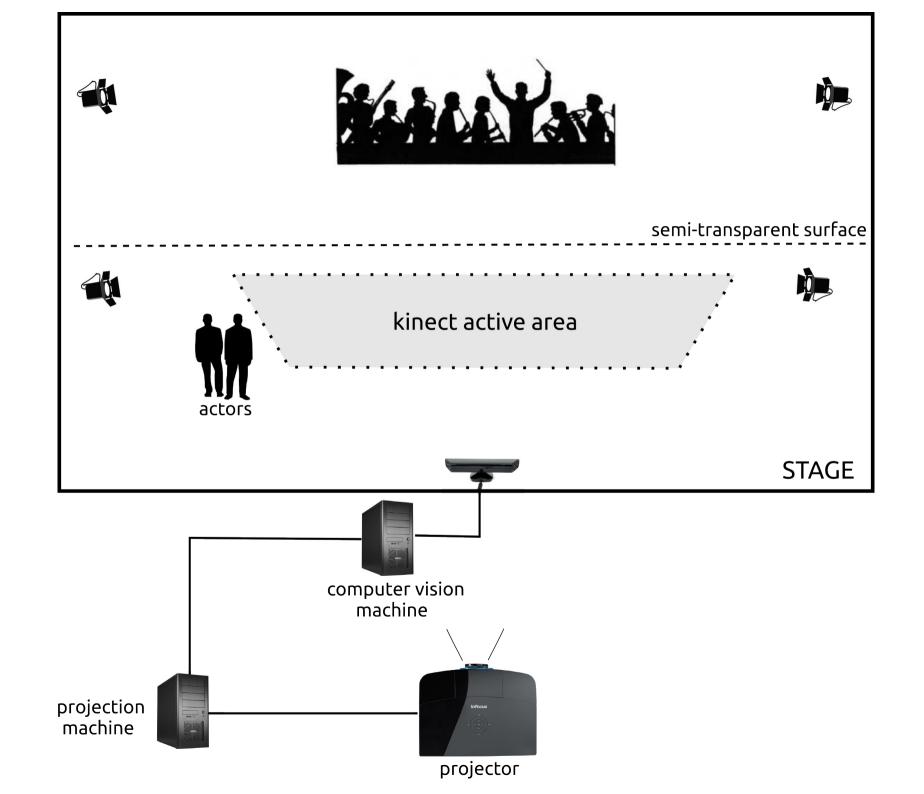
#### Cons

- interference from hot light sources
- limited depth 0.5m-4m (stable) up to 8m (unstable)
- 90ms delay
- low res image (640x480)

### Pros

- cheap (<30 on ebay)
- good enough for most scenarios
- pretty good accuracy





## computer vision with the kinect

(find performer in scene)



depth-based segmentation



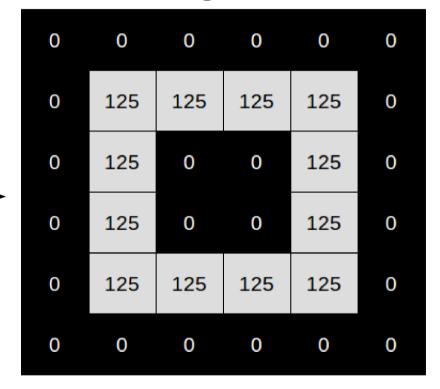
### depth-based segmentation

(find performer in scene)

### depth image

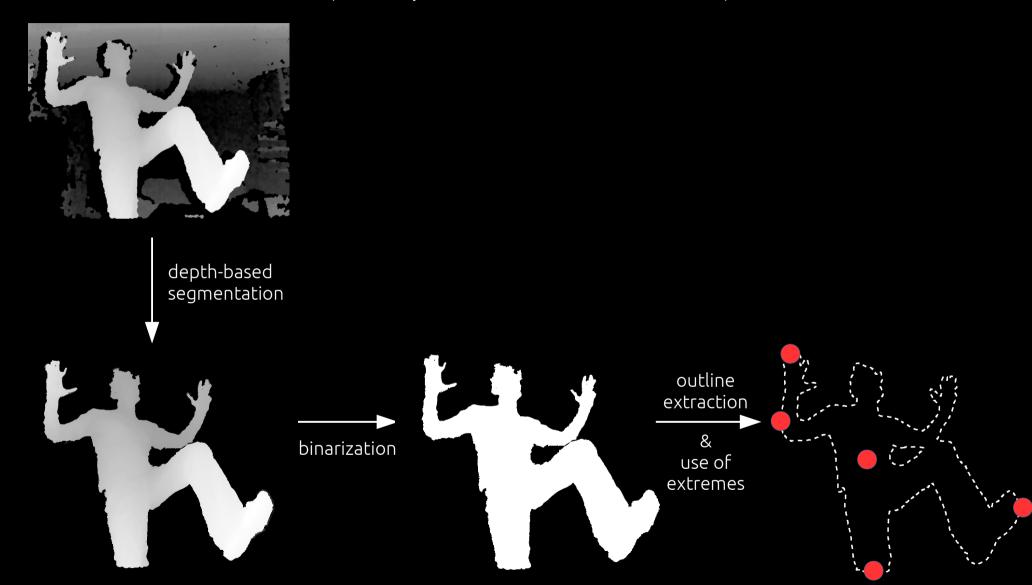
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	125	125	125	125	0	
0	125	255	255	125	0	
0	125	255	255	125	0	
0	125	125	125	125	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	

### after segmentation



## computer vision with the kinect

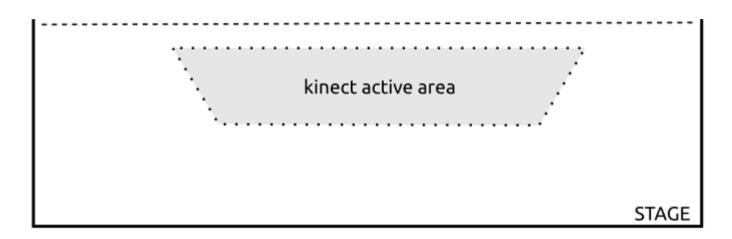
(find performer in scene)



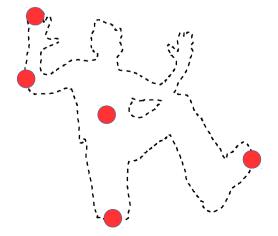


## shortcomings

• limited active area of kinect (5m x 5m)



• noisy low-res outline & limited actor info



### Interactive art with the Kinect



- Spandex as visual instrument
- Interactive kinect sandbox
- Lake superior simulation
- Interactive puppet
- Puppet parade
- Treachery of sanctuary