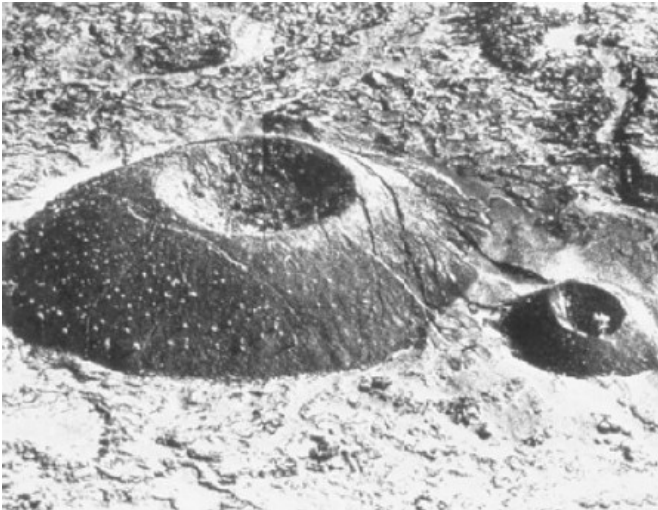


# Artificial vision and pattern recognition

## 3D Vision

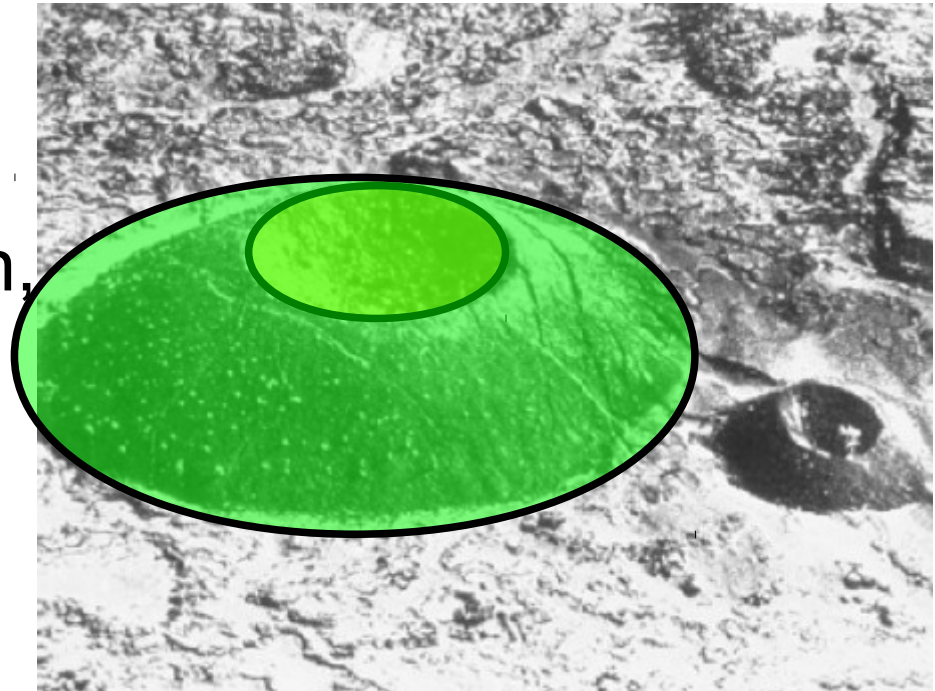
# Introduction

- Main problem: estimate 3D properties from 2D images (the human eye-brain system itself may not be reliable)



# Introduction

- Estimate:
  - Geometry (shape, position, orientation, ...)
  - Dynamics (speed, path)
  - ... and sometimes try to recognize objects
- Can rely on detecting 2D shapes (another example was given with face detection)
- But the human eye-brain system gets informations from other sources...

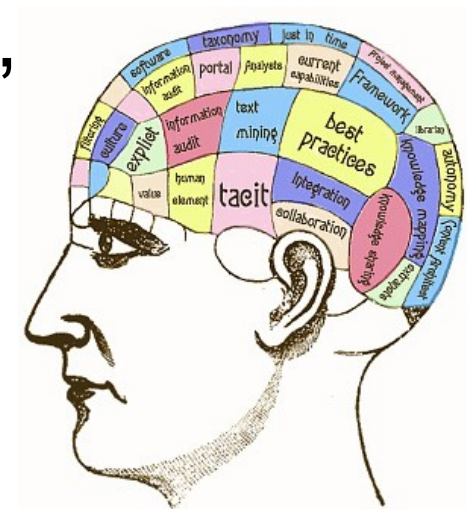


# Recognition clues

- Binocular vision (link: Lenticulations)



- HUGE knowledge base (context, components, ...)





# Recognition clues



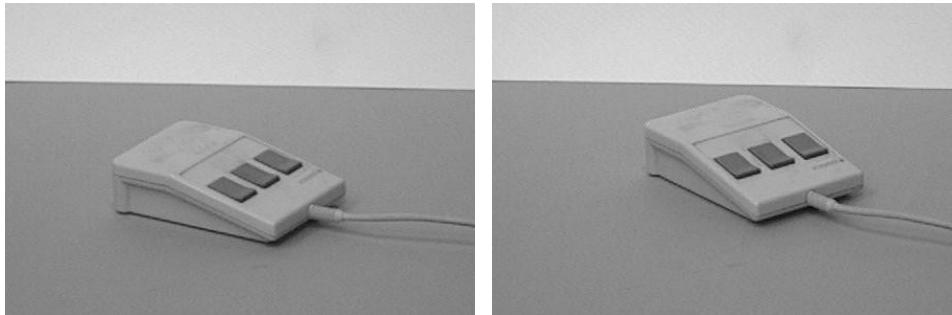
Color



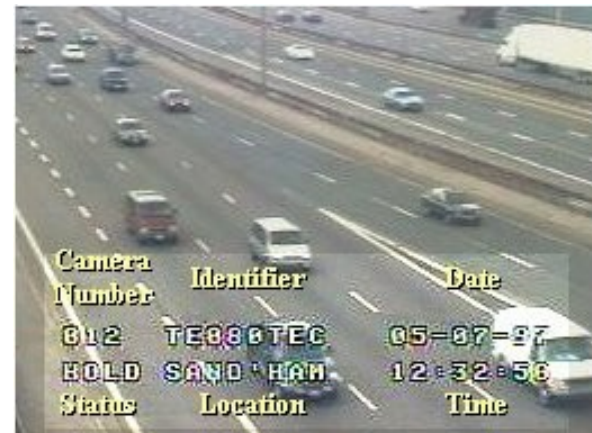
Texture



Shadows



Multiple views



Motion

# Major problems

- Why is it difficult to recognize an object ?
  - Shape changes due to different viewpoints
  - Color changes due to different illumination
  - Occlusions / Noise
  - Scale / Non-linear deformations
  - Background complexity
  - **Intra-class variation**
- Goal: find an *invariant* description of objects (using constraints to limit complexity)

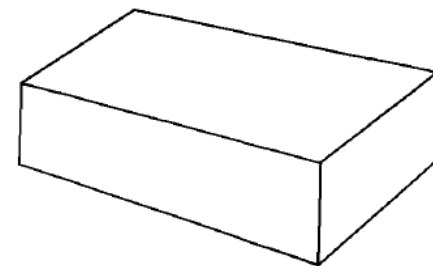
# Practical considerations

- Sometimes life is made easier by *calibration*:
  - Rely on informations obtained from the camera which took the picture (EXIF)
  - A reliable calibration object (eg a cube, a gnomon...) is placed somewhere in the scene
- Calibration helps to recover parameters of the camera (relative distance, orientation, Field Of View, ...)



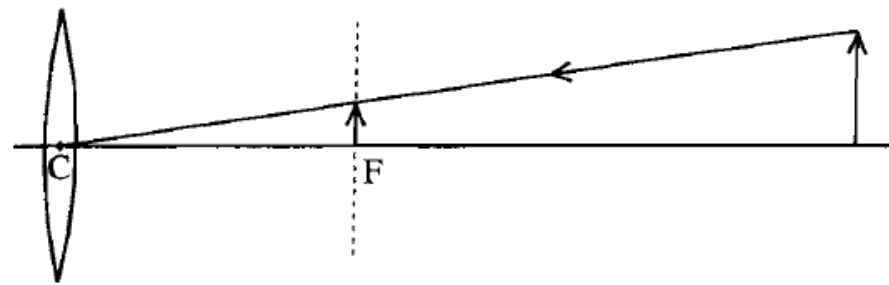
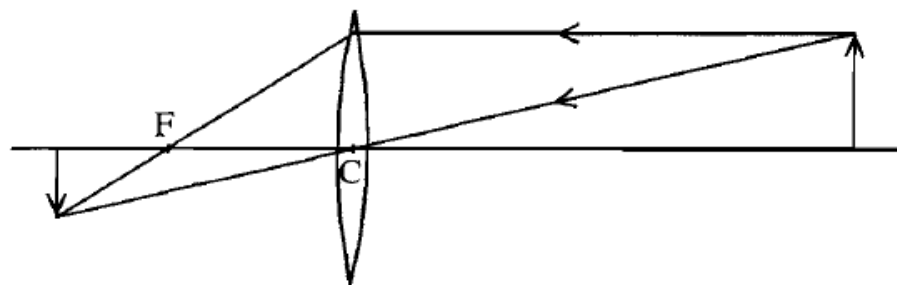
# A 2D image from a 3D scene

- Useful informations (which ones ?) are lost because of perspective projection



- A simple projection model :

- $C=(0,0,0)$  is the center of projection and  $F$  is the focal length (*ie* distance from  $C$  to the image plane)
- A point  $(X, Y, Z)$  appears at position  $(x1, y1)$  on the screen, with:  $x1=fX/Z$ ,  $y1=fY/Z$



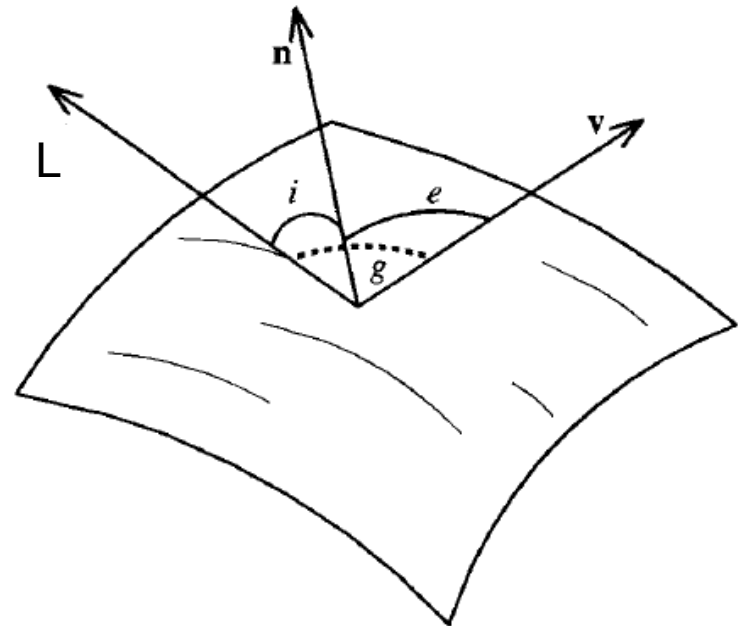


# Shape from X

- From a single image, try to automatically infer the shape of an object from different aspects
- Actually the *shape* can be described from different parameters:
  - Depth
  - Surface normal
  - A set of contours
  - ...

# Shape from shading

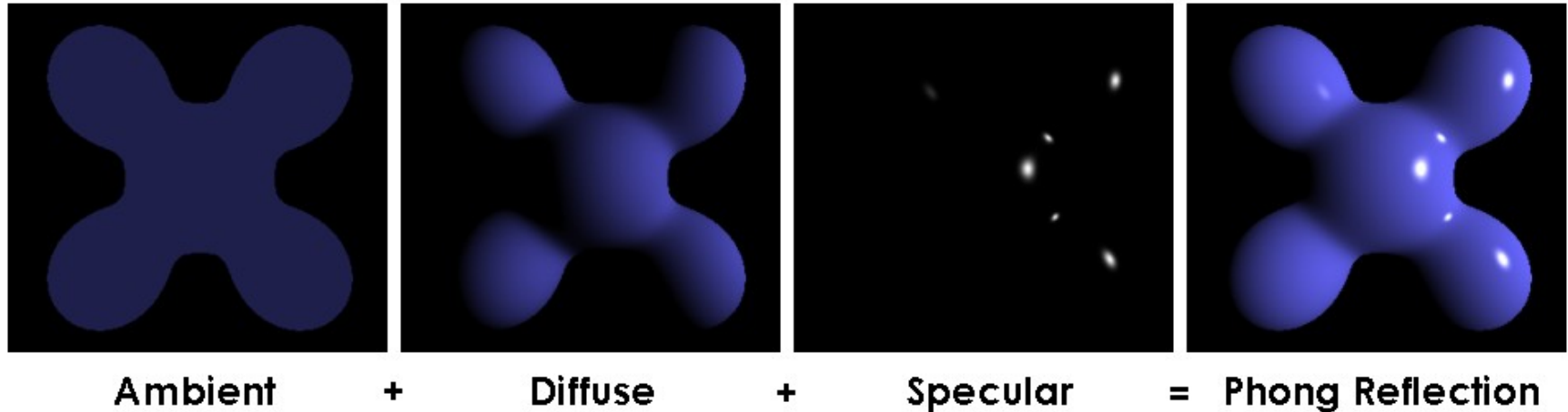
- The color of a pixel depends on the *reflectance* of the corresponding point on a surface



- *Phong shading model* ( $R$ : reflection vector):

$$I_p = k_a i_a + \sum_{\text{lights}} (k_d (L \cdot N) i_d + k_s (R \cdot V)^\alpha i_s).$$

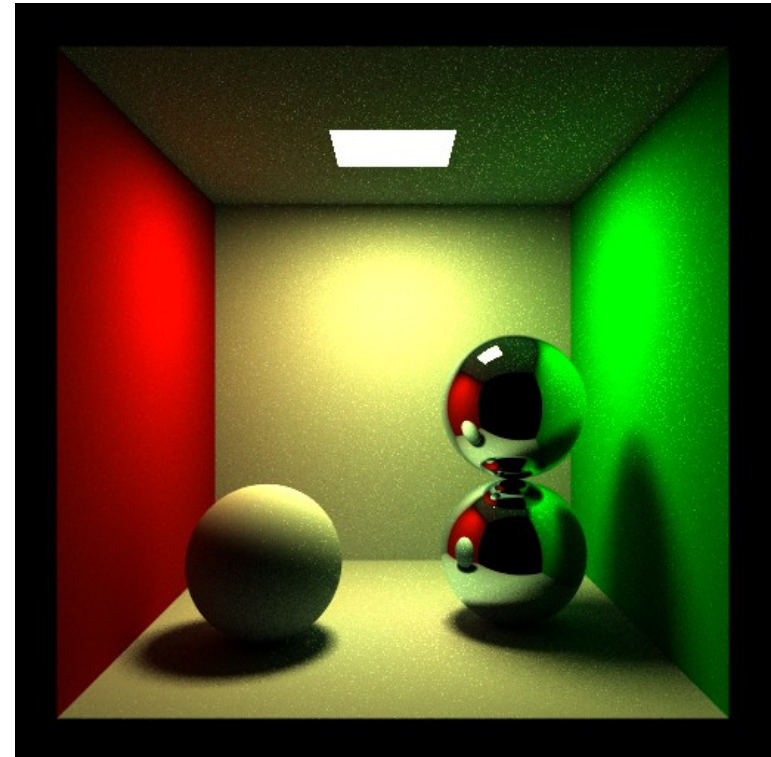
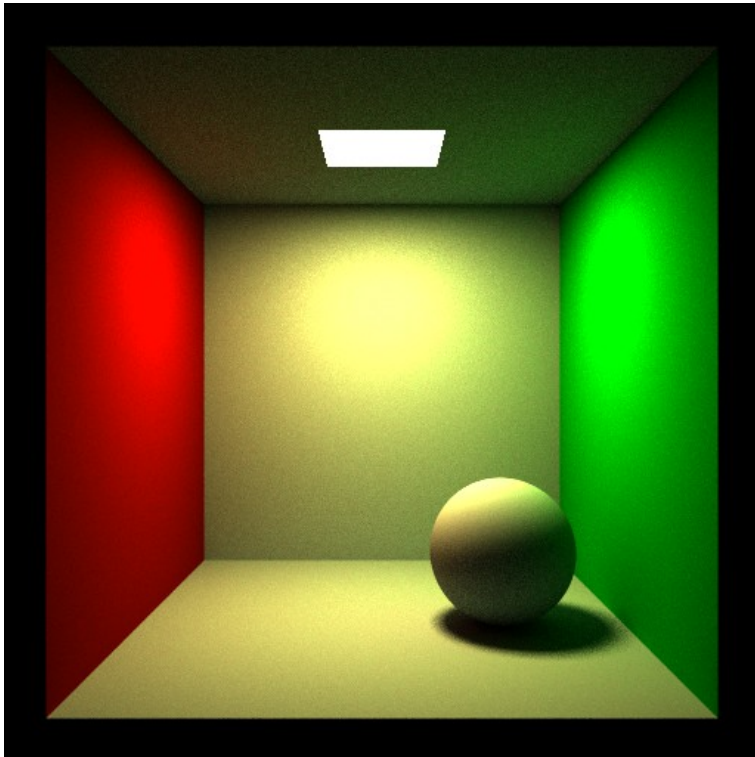
# Shape from shading



- Useful assumptions:
  - One light only
  - Constant parameters can be set to default values
- Goal: estimate surface orientation (*ie* vector  $n$ )

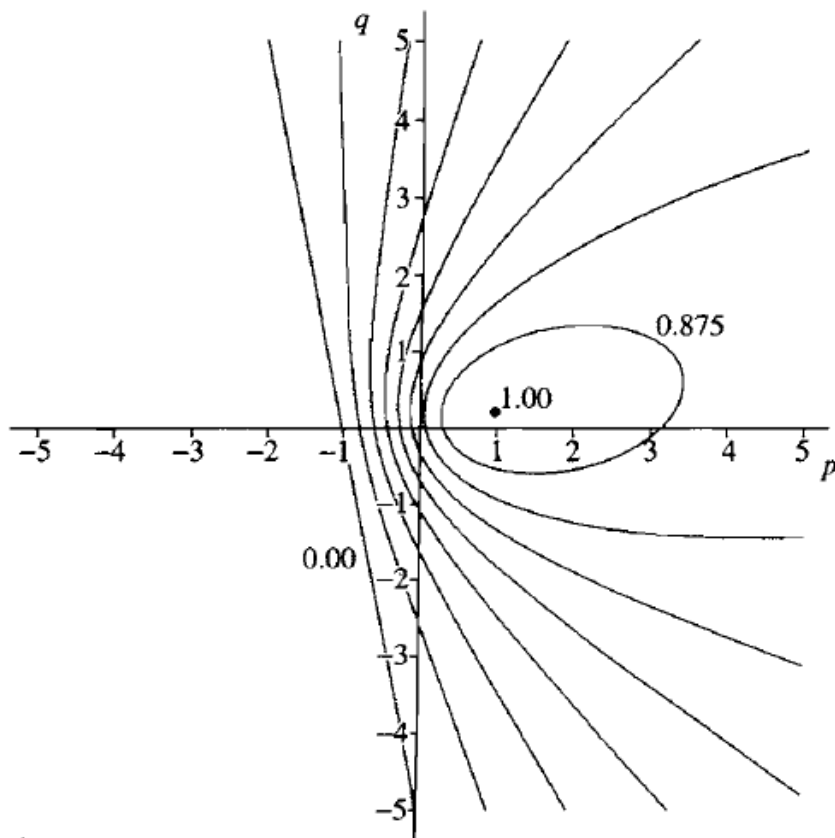
# Shape from shading

- Non-specular surfaces
- Specular surfaces

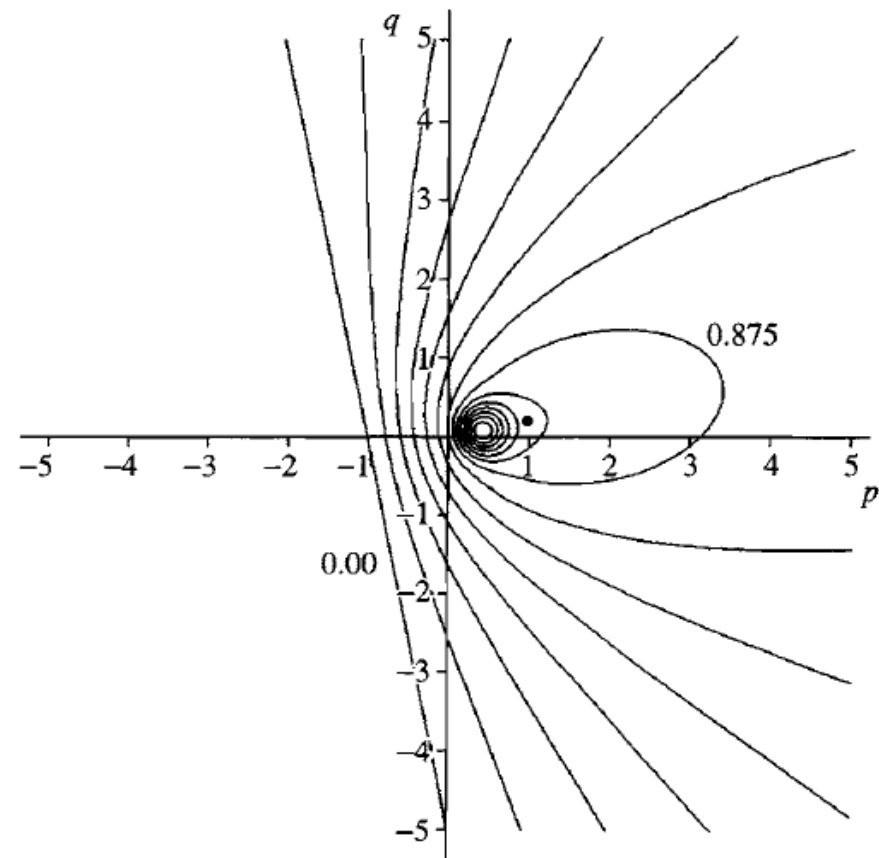


# Shape from shading

- Non-specular surfaces

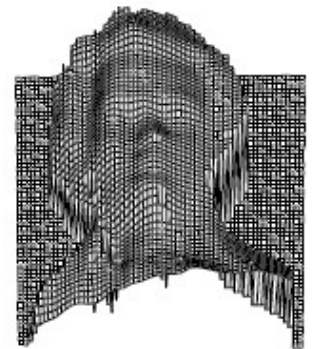
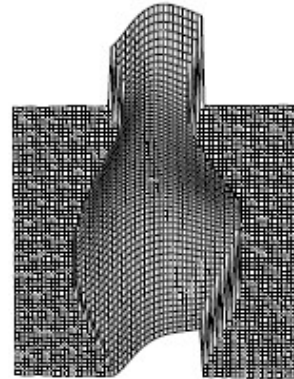
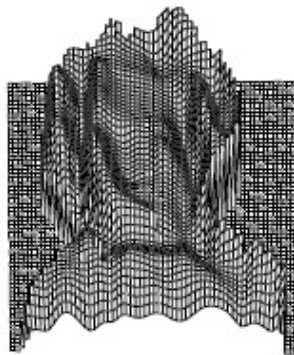
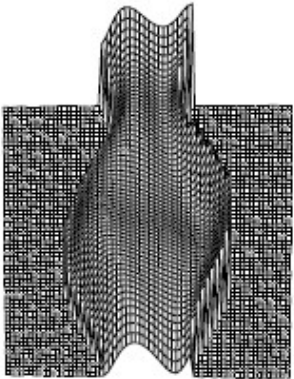
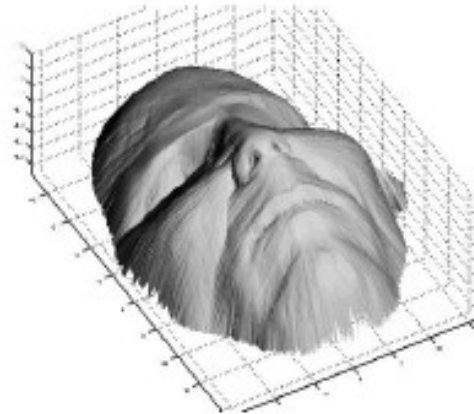


- Specular surfaces



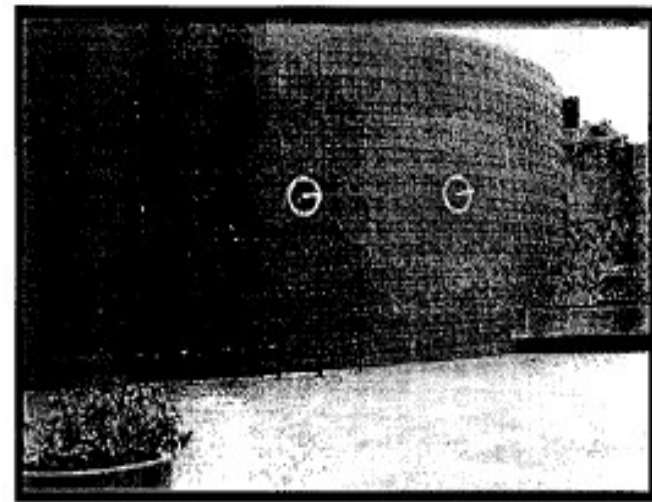
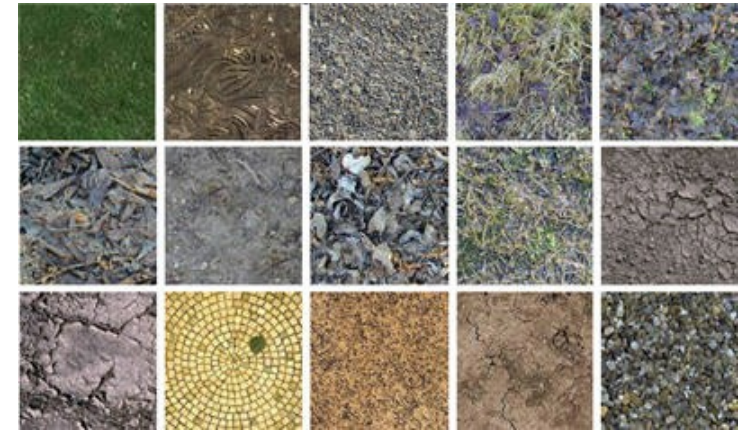


# Shape from shading



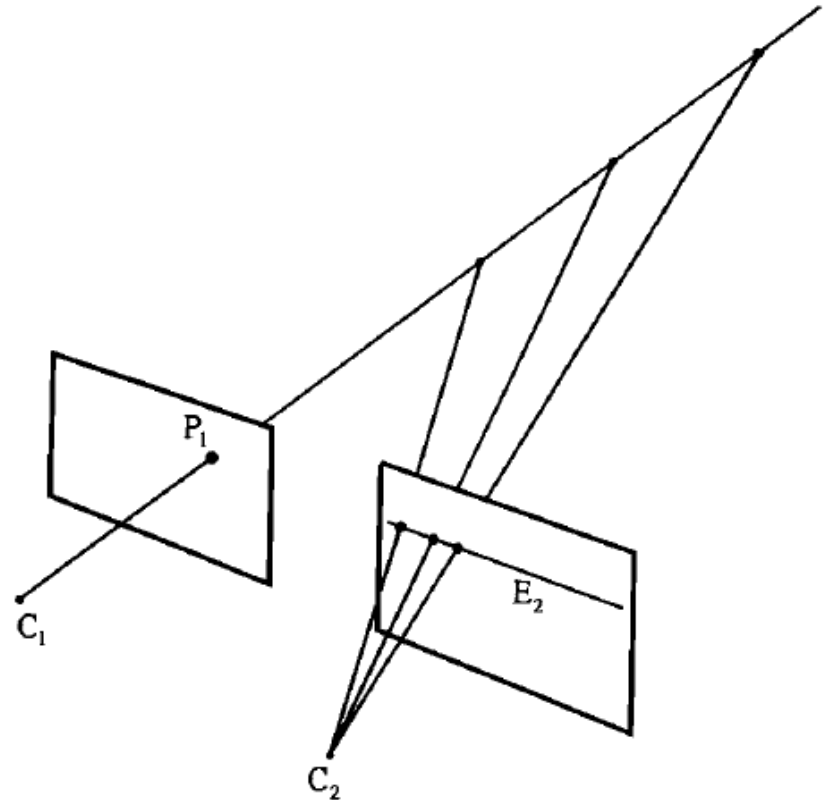
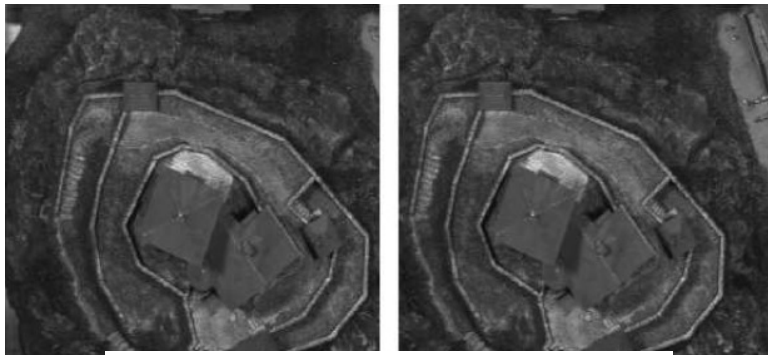
# Shape from texture

- Various sizes, orientations, degrees of uniformity, ...
- Different approaches (FFT, autocorrelation, ...)
- Can also help to find surface orientation



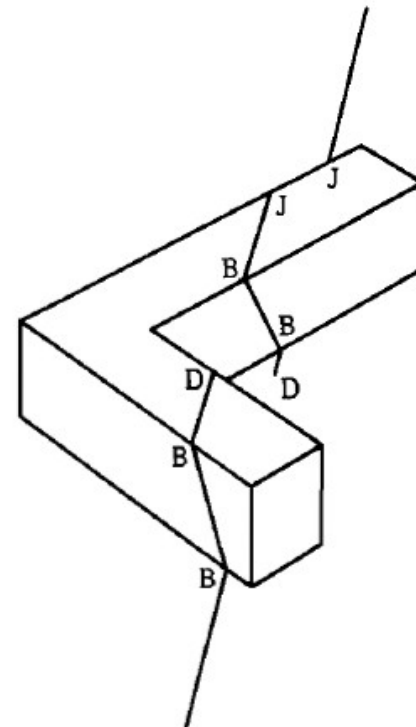
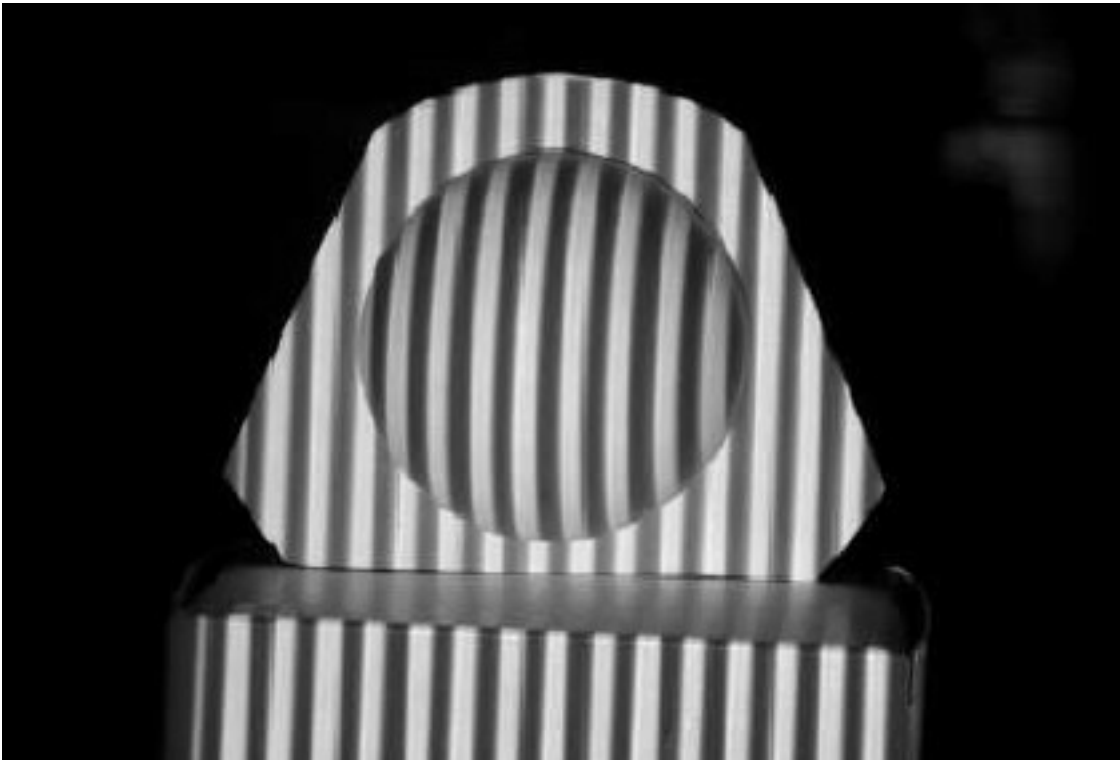
# Shape from stereo

- Try to determine the relative depth corresponding to each pixel by matching two neighbouring images (no moving objects)



# Shape from structured lighting

- Use a lighting *pattern* to determine the shape by estimating deformations of this pattern



# Shape from silhouette

- Two steps:
  - Silhouette extraction
  - Posture interpretation



- Video (accv2007)

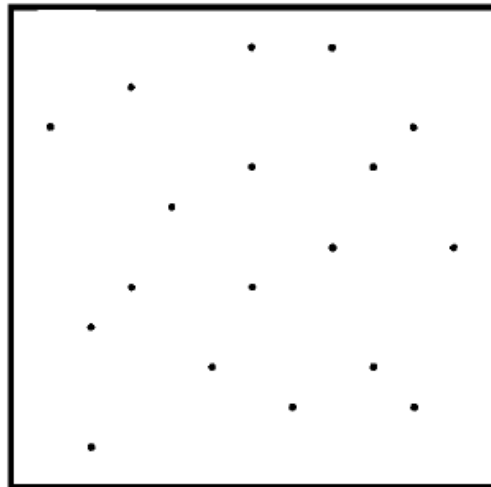


# Optical flow

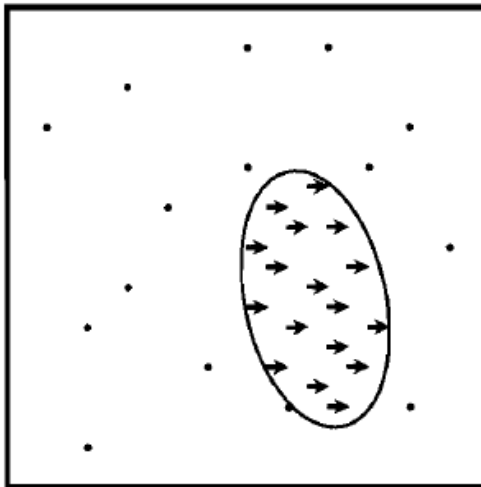
- Try to determine the motion of each pixel in an image *sequence* (fixed camera)
- Assume very small displacements and lighting variations between successive images
- Videos



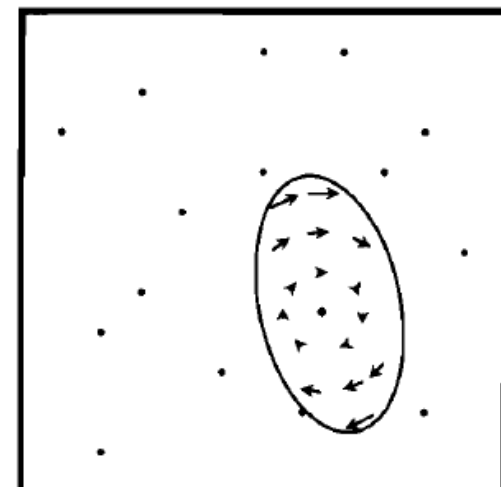
# Optical flow interpretation



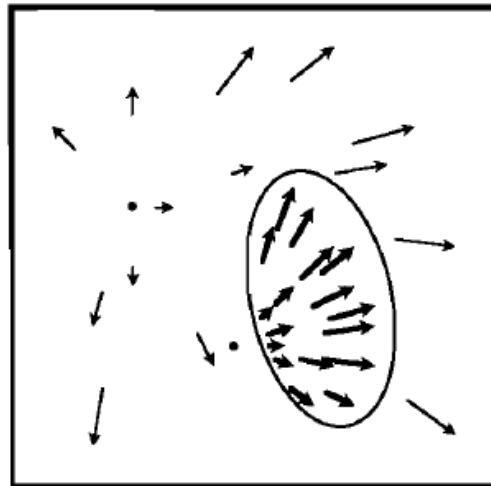
(a)



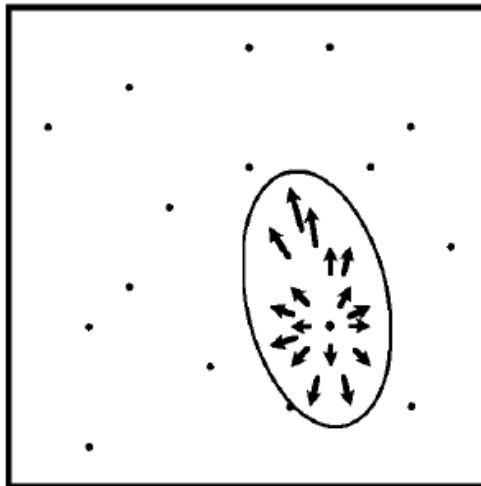
(b)



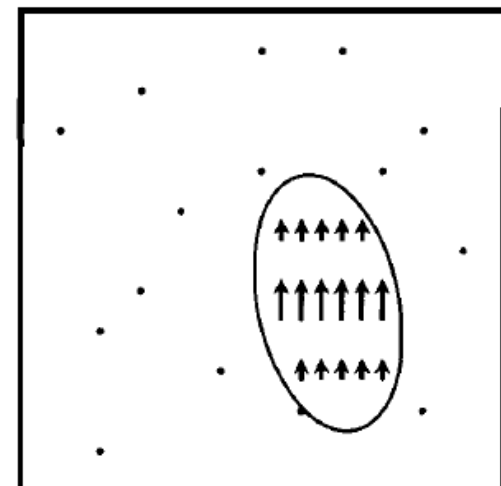
(e)



(c)



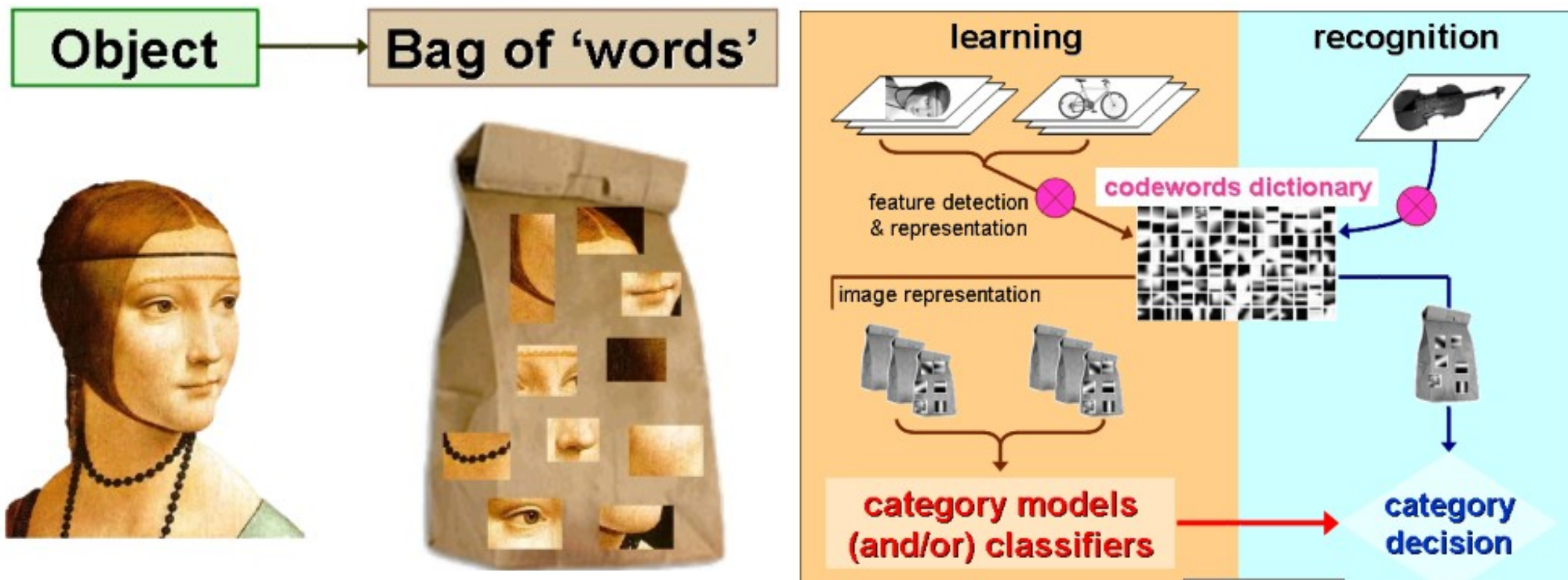
(d)



(f)

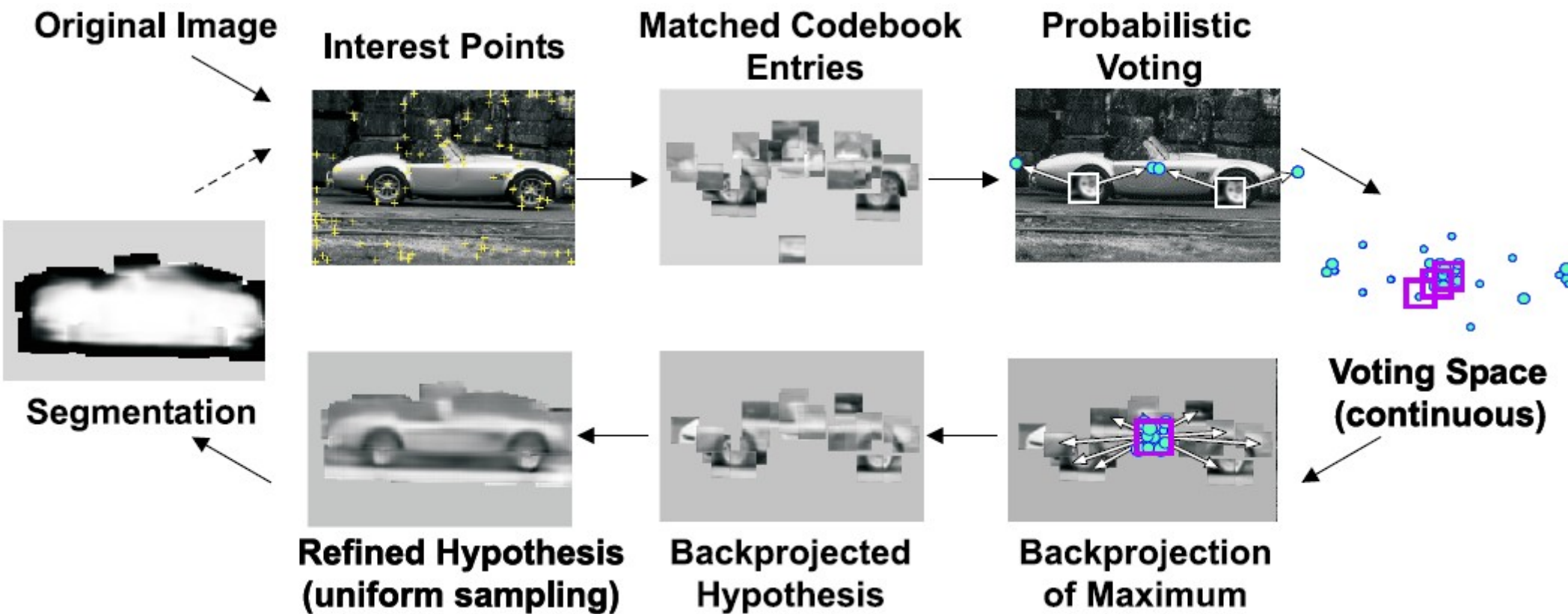
# Bag-of-Words model

- Analogy with document statistics: a given text can be classified by considering words occurrences only



# Combining words and structures

- Components may have structural (spatial) relationships, represented by graphs



# Applications

- Position estimation w webcam
- Augmented Reality with ocean waves

