

COL 780

Computer Vision

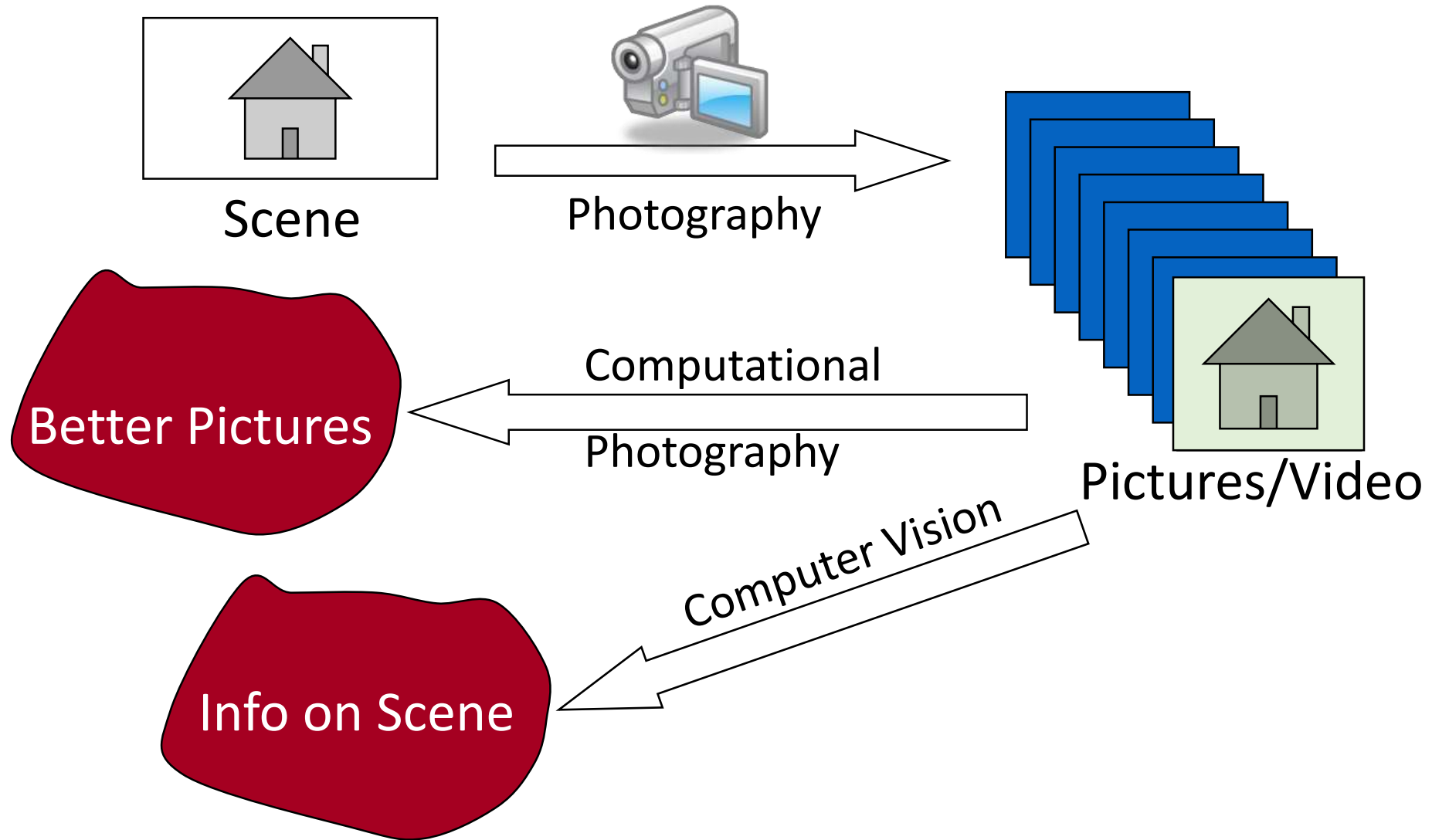
Chetan Arora

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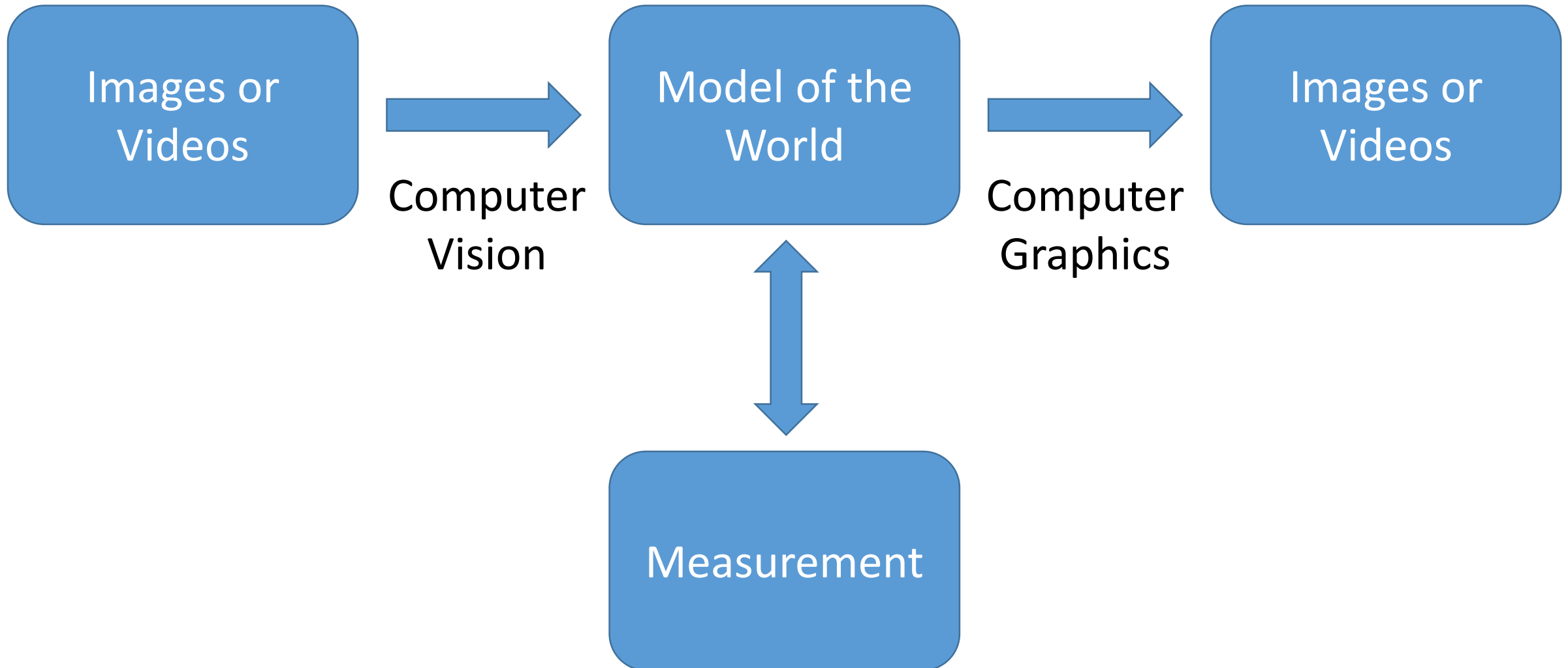


Computer Vision





Computer Vision Vs Graphics

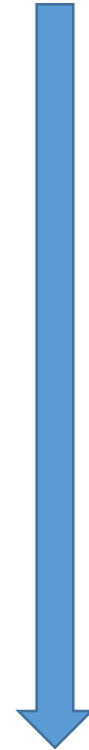




Stages in Computer Vision

- **Physics:** Image Formation (Light, Reflectance)
- **Physics:** Cameras: Optics (Lens), Sensors (CCD, CMOS)
- **Image Processing:** Coding (Transmission, Compression)
- **Comp. Photo.:** Enhancement (Noise, Resolution, Colors)
- **IP-CV:** Feature Detection (Objects, Actions, Motion)
- **Computer Vision:** Scene recovery (3D, Reflectance)
- **Computer Vision:** Object Classification / Recognition
- **Human and Machine Vision:** Visual Perception
- **Robotics:** Control Action (Autonomous Driving)

Low Level Vision



High Level Vision



Have You Used Computer Vision?

- **Laptop:** Biometrics auto-login (face recognition, 3D), OCR
- **Smartphones:** QR codes, computational photography (Android Lens Blur, iPhone Portrait Mode), panorama construction (Google Photo Spheres), face detection, expression detection (smile), Snapchat filters (face tracking), Google Tango (3D reconstruction), Night Sight (Pixel)
- **Web:** Image search, Google photos (face recognition, object recognition, scene recognition), Facebook (image captioning), Google maps aerial imaging (image stitching), YouTube (content categorization)



Have You Used Computer Vision?

- **VR/AR:** Outside-in tracking (HTC VIVE), inside out tracking (simultaneous localization and mapping, HoloLens), object occlusion (dense depth estimation)
- **Motion:** Kinect, full body tracking of skeleton, gesture recognition, virtual try-on
- **Medical Imaging:** CT / MRI reconstruction, assisted diagnosis, automatic pathology, endoscopic surgery



Have You Used Computer Vision?

- **Industry:** Vision-based robotics (marker-based), ANPR (number plates), surveillance, drones, shopping
- **Transportation:** Assisted driving (everything), face tracking/iris dilation for drunken-ness, drowsiness.
- **Media:** Visual effects for film, TV (reconstruction), virtual sports replay (reconstruction), semantics-based auto edits (reconstruction, recognition)



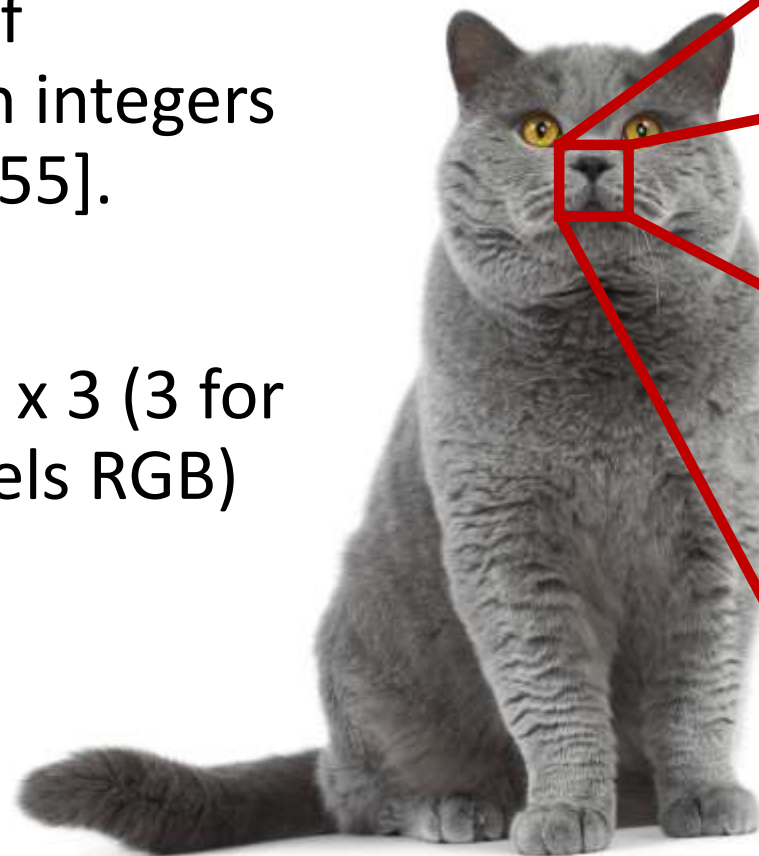
Nature: Vision \equiv Smart \equiv Moving

- Only smart and moving organisms can see!
 - Bacteria & Plants do not see
- Visual recognition at early development
 - Babies recognize and track the mother very early
- Most of the human brain is involved in vision processing.



Why is Computer Vision Hard: Semantic Gap

- Images are represented as 3D arrays of numbers, with integers between $[0, 255]$.
- E.g. $300 \times 100 \times 3$ (3 for 3 color channels RGB)



20	56	12	207	12	56	12	20	207	56	207	23	125	12	12
30	78	43	255	43	78	43	30	255	78	255	34	54	43	34
26	96	0	125	27	96	0	26	125	96	125	74	24	0	26
89	78	87	168	49	78	87	89	168	78	168	24	15	87	31
54	56	65	198	63	56	65	54	198	56	198	75	125	65	156
128	45	45	187	82	45	45	128	187	45	187	25	25	45	167
45	98	98	165	63	98	98	45	165	98	165	27	156	98	145
134	67	67	193	82	67	67	134	193	67	193	28	56	67	146
235	45	23	88	76	45	23	235	88	45	88	83	32	23	158
23	145	45	22	126	145	45	23	22	145	22	5	63	45	234
24	234	244	62	139	234	244	24	62	234	62	27	43	244	43
45	65	213	104	176	65	213	45	104	65	104	42	53	213	25
23	213	154	176	174	213	154	23	176	213	176	63	63	154	25
45	54	167	187	27	54	167	45	187	54	187	72	135	167	53
67	76	195	193	26	76	195	67	193	76	193	24	246	195	63



Visual Recognition Challenges



Intra class variation



Background Clutter



Deformation



Illumination



Occlusion



Size



Computer Vision Vs Deep Learning

- Just like for many other domains, deep learning is an enormous disruption to the computer vision.
- Since 2012, many of the state of the art computer vision techniques are based on deep learning models.
- For many of the problems like image classification or face recognition it has been shown to even surpass human performance.



Is there More to Computer Vision than DL?

- Not every problem is a learning problem. Geometry? Measurement?
- DL is data hungry. Not practical for many problems. Medical Imaging?
- Lots of data = lots of potential bias in the data.
 - Needs understanding of possible failures.
 - Responsible approach.
 - Techniques to overcome bias



Course Contents

Image Processing

- Camera model. Calibration, multi-views projective geometry and invariants.
- Feature detection, correspondence and tracking.
- 3D structure/motion estimation.
- Application of machine learning in object detection and recognition, category discovery, scene and activity interpretation.

Applications



Evaluation

- Minor 1: 15
- Minor 2: 15
- Quizzes: 10
- Major Exam: 30
- Assignments(3): 30



Course Policies

- Scoring less than 40% marks in any of the exams/assignments will lead to failing the course.
- Any plagiarism detected in any of the assignments will lead to failing the course.
- No deadline extension in any submission.
- No auditing the course.