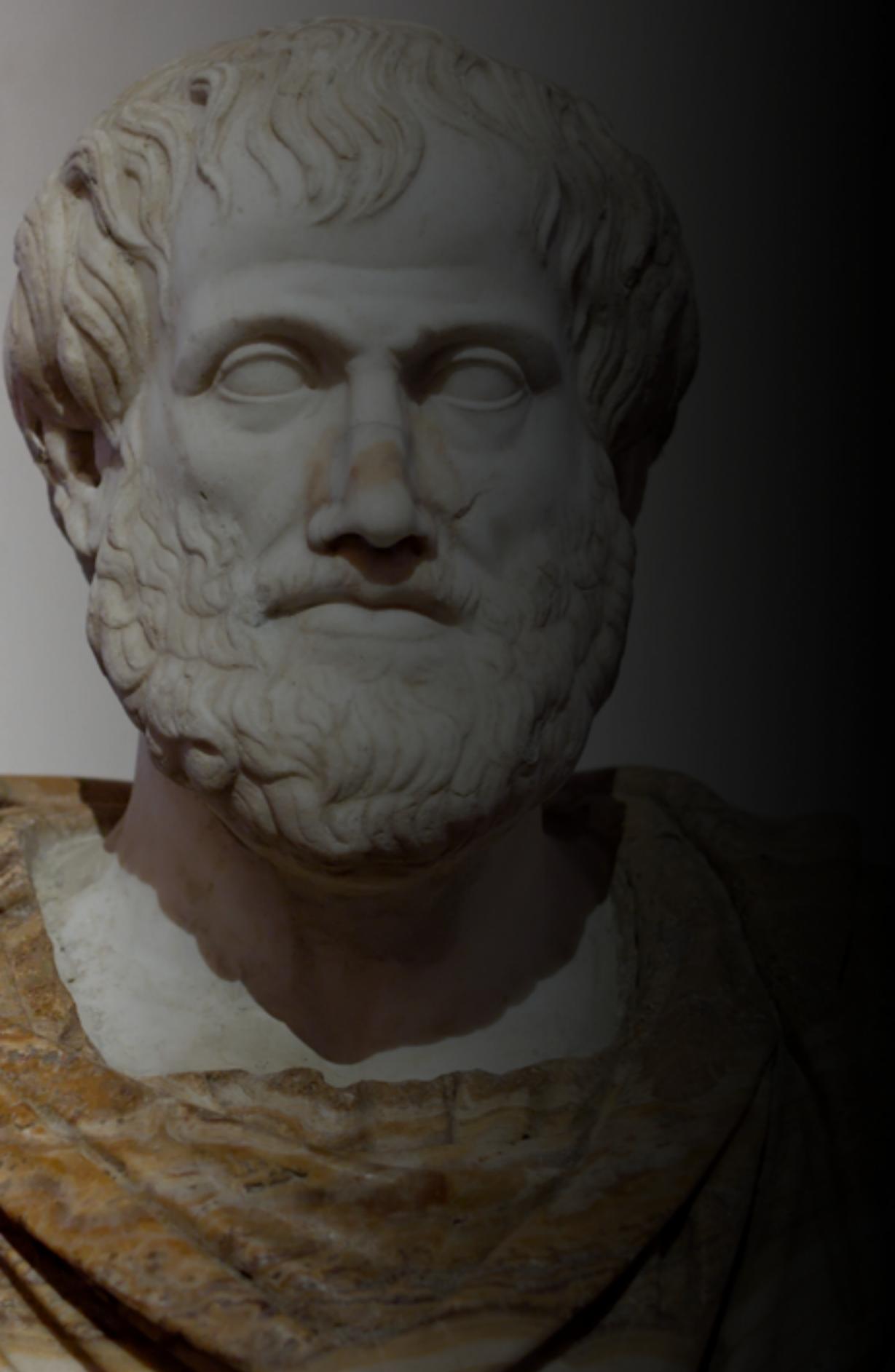


What is computer vision?

A detailed marble bust of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle. He is depicted from the chest up, wearing a dark, draped garment over a white tunic. His hair is styled in a powdered fashion, and he has a full, bushy beard. His eyes are slightly sunken, and he has a thoughtful expression. The bust is set against a plain, light-colored background.

“To know what is where
by looking.”

— Aristotle (300 BC)

To know what is where
by looking.

by looking.

The study of recovering useful properties of the world
by looking.

The study of recovering useful properties of the world

The study of recovering useful properties of the world
from one or more images

The study of recovering useful properties of the world
from one or more images
with an algorithmic level of specification.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PROJECT MAC

Artificial Intelligence Group
Vision Memo. No. 100.

July 7, 1966

THE SUMMER VISION PROJECT

Seymour Papert

The summer vision project is an attempt to use our summer workers effectively in the construction of a significant part of a visual system. The particular task was chosen partly because it can be segmented into sub-problems which will allow individuals to work independently and yet participate in the construction of a system complex enough to be a real landmark in the development of "pattern recognition".

What makes computer vision
HARD?



210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
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213	212	212	211	210	210	210	210	211	211	212	213	213	211	211	211	210	210

Images are a complex function of several variables

**Images are a complex function of several variables
scene geometry**

Images are a complex function of several variables

scene geometry

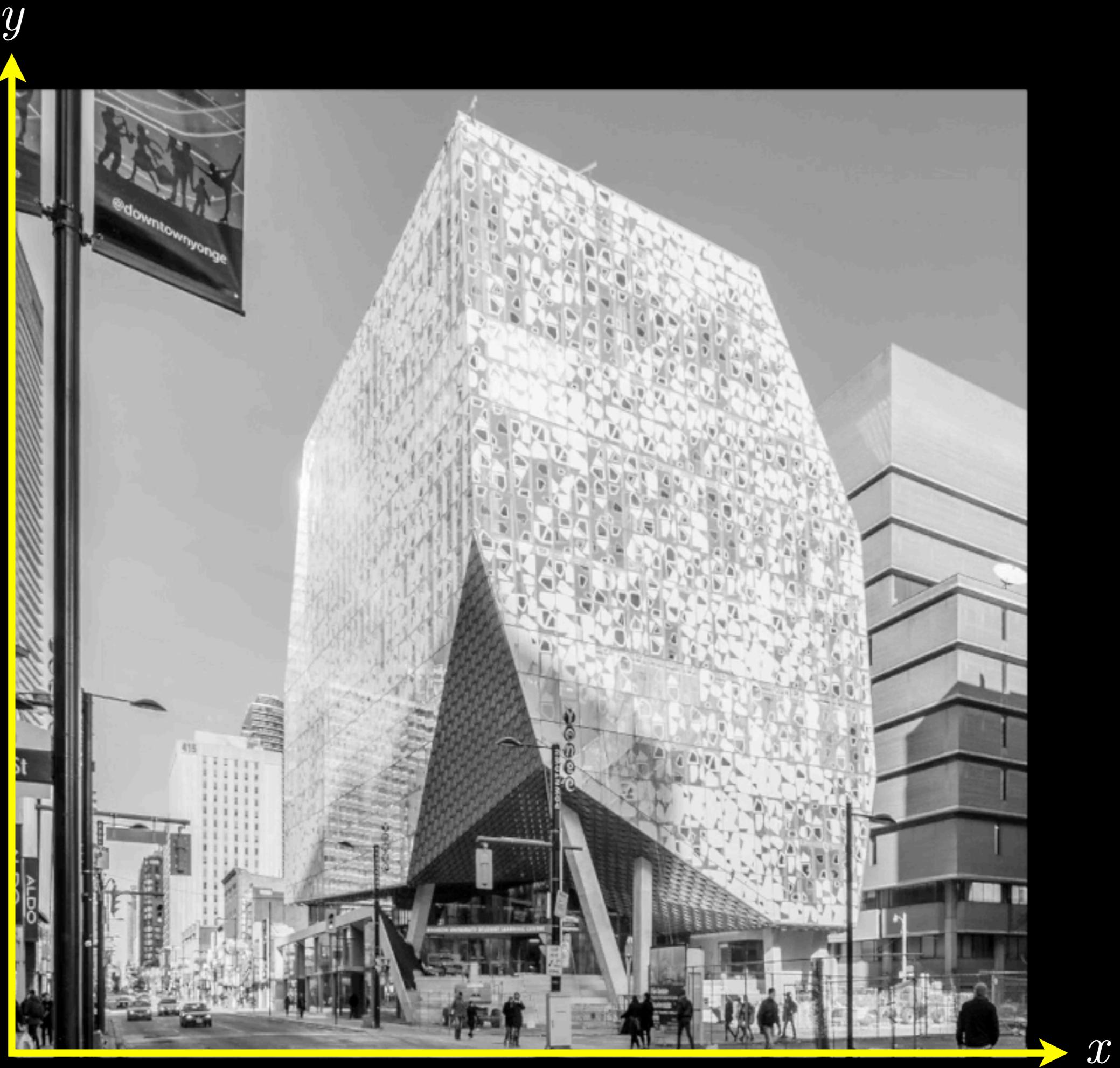
scene surface microstructure

Images are a complex function of several variables

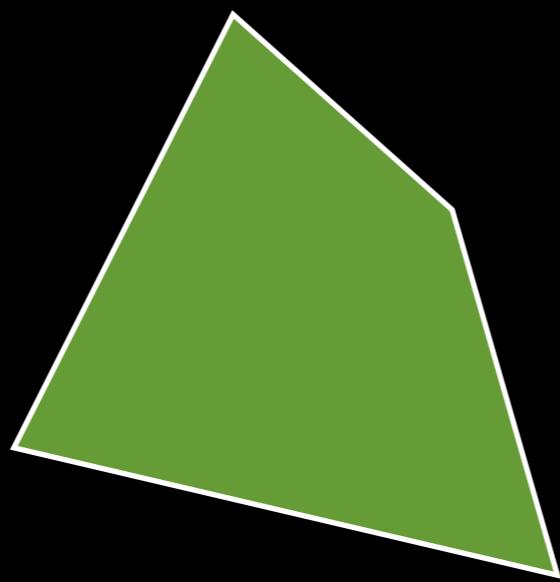
scene geometry

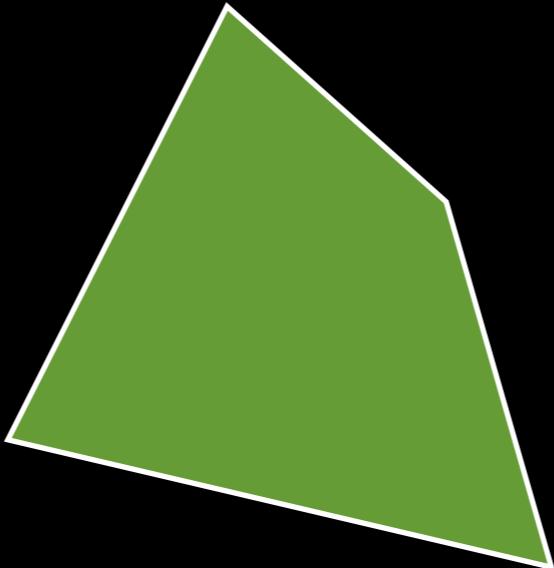
scene surface microstructure

scene illumination

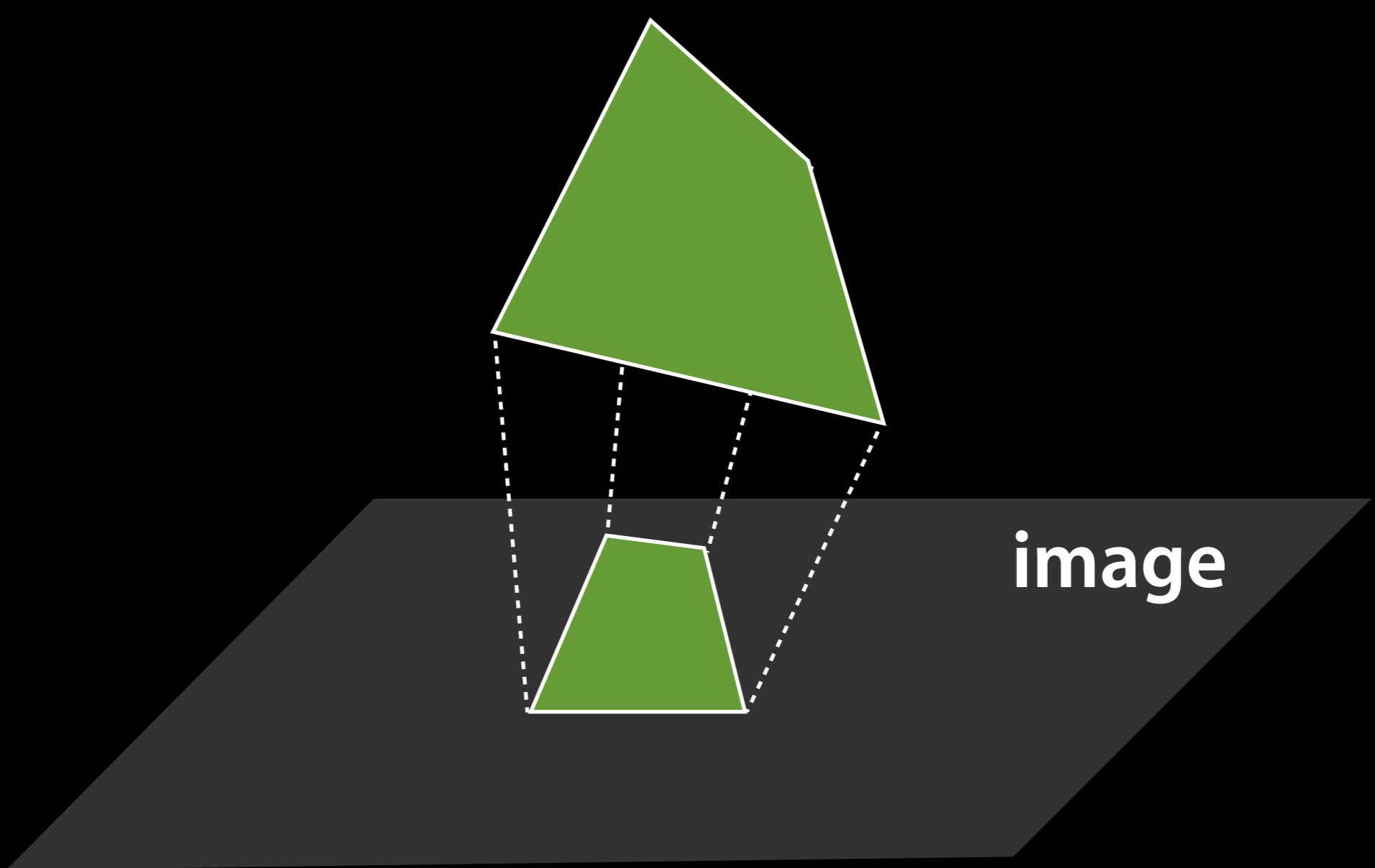




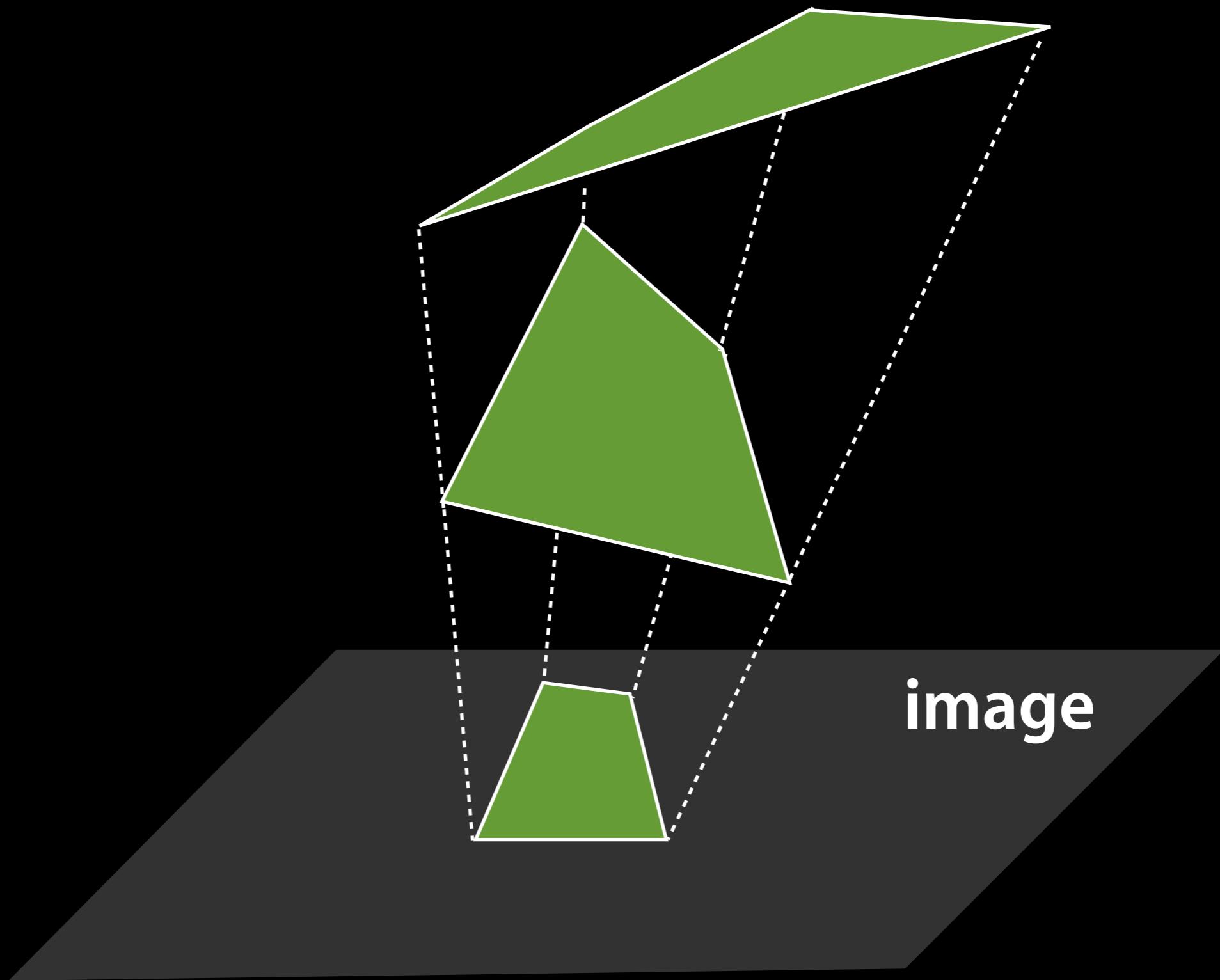


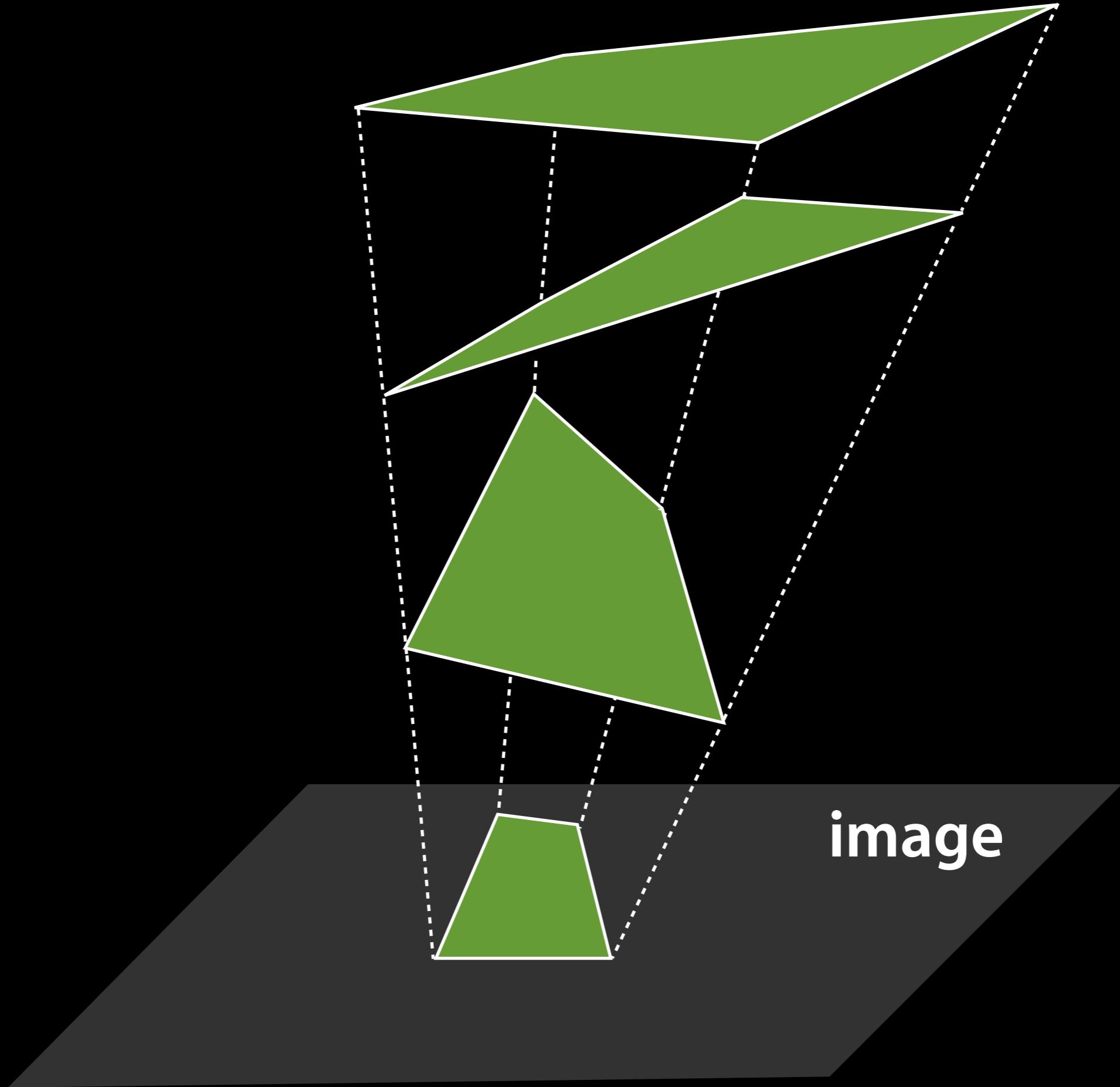


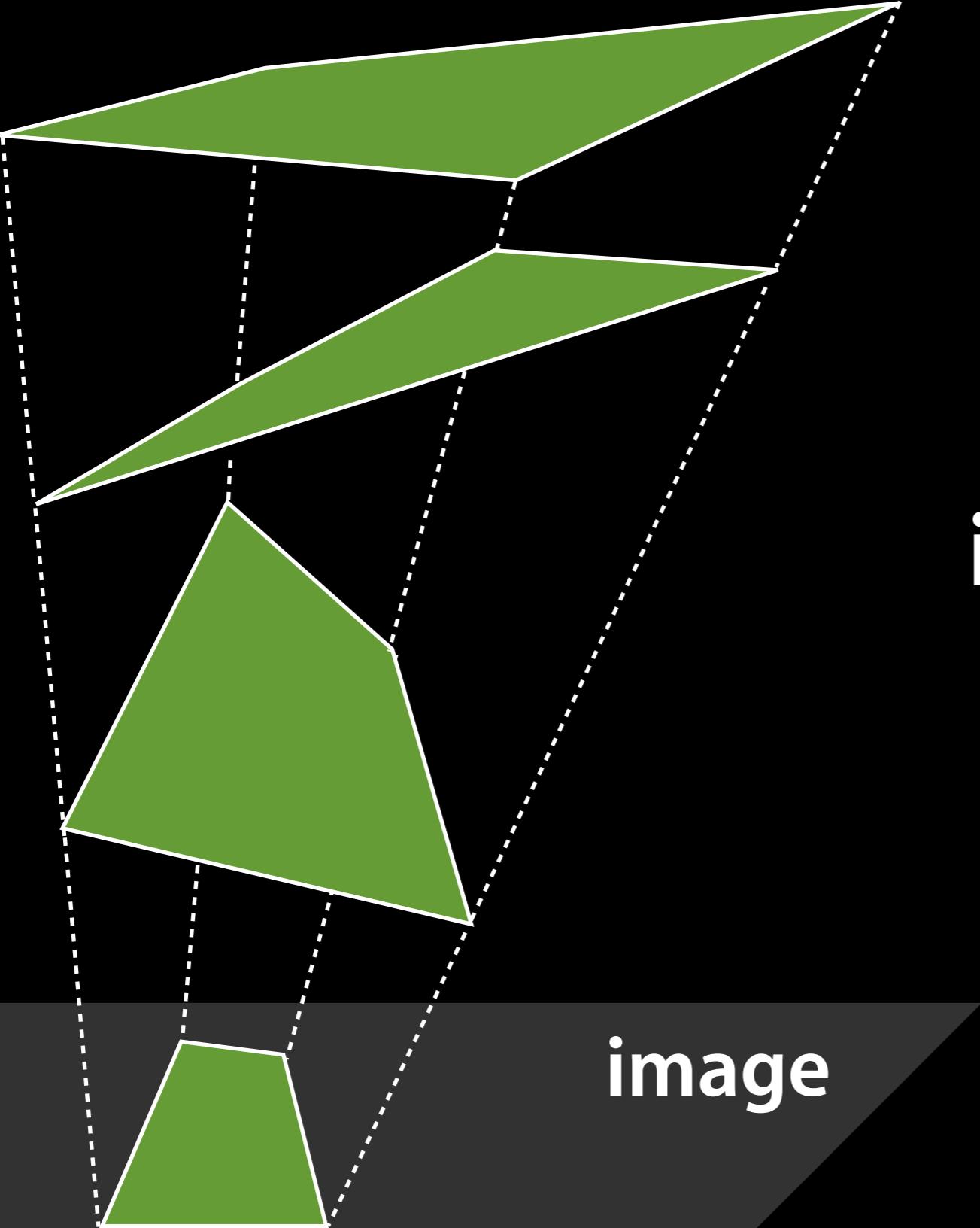
image



image







infinite number of
possible shapes

image

Objects have
highly variable appearance



Viewpoint differences

Varying SCALES

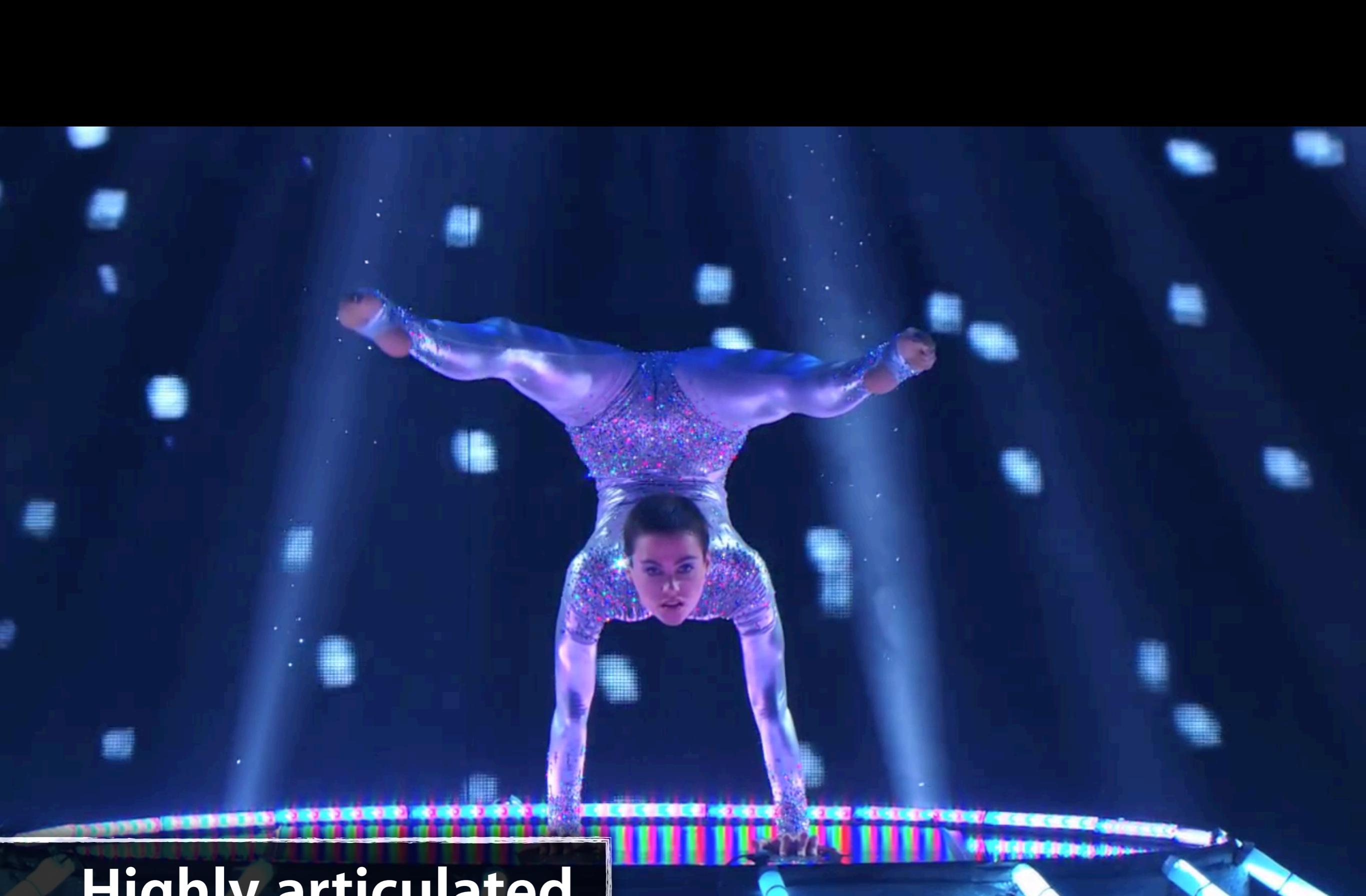




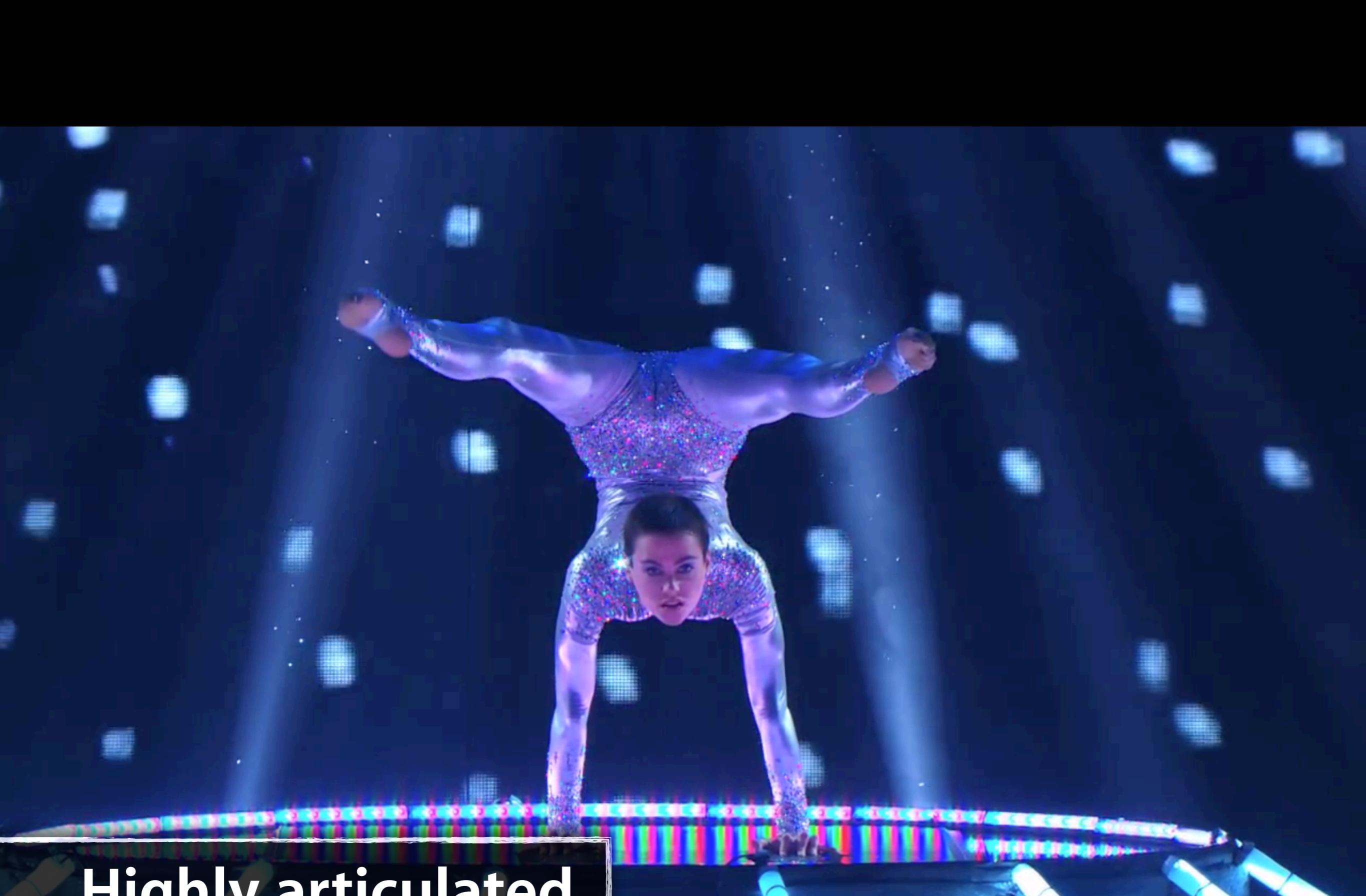
Varying instances

A black cat with bright yellow eyes is perched on a wooden railing, looking directly at the camera. The background is blurred, showing warm orange and yellow tones.

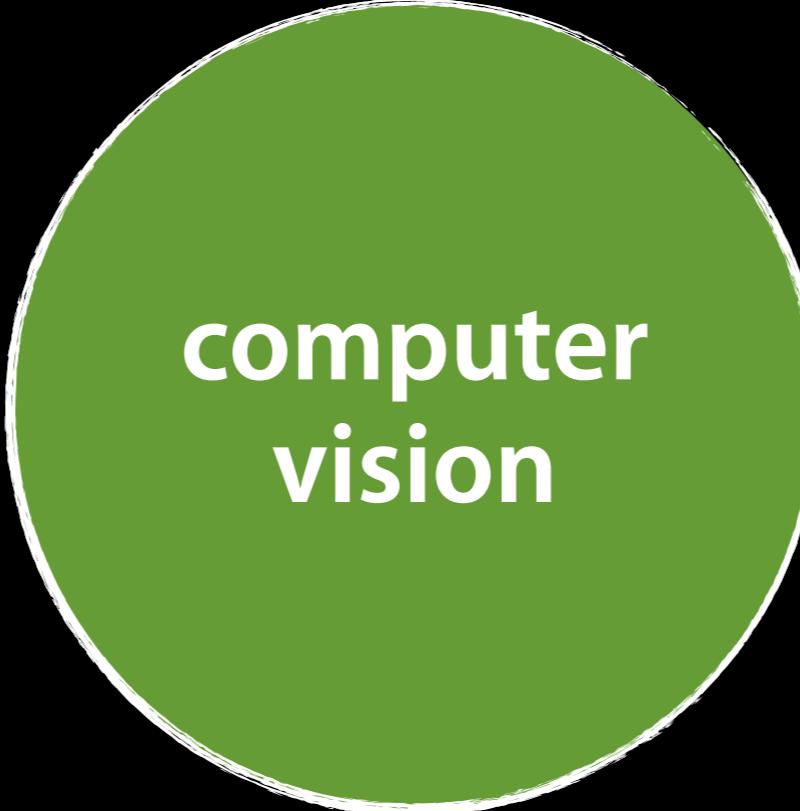
Occlusion



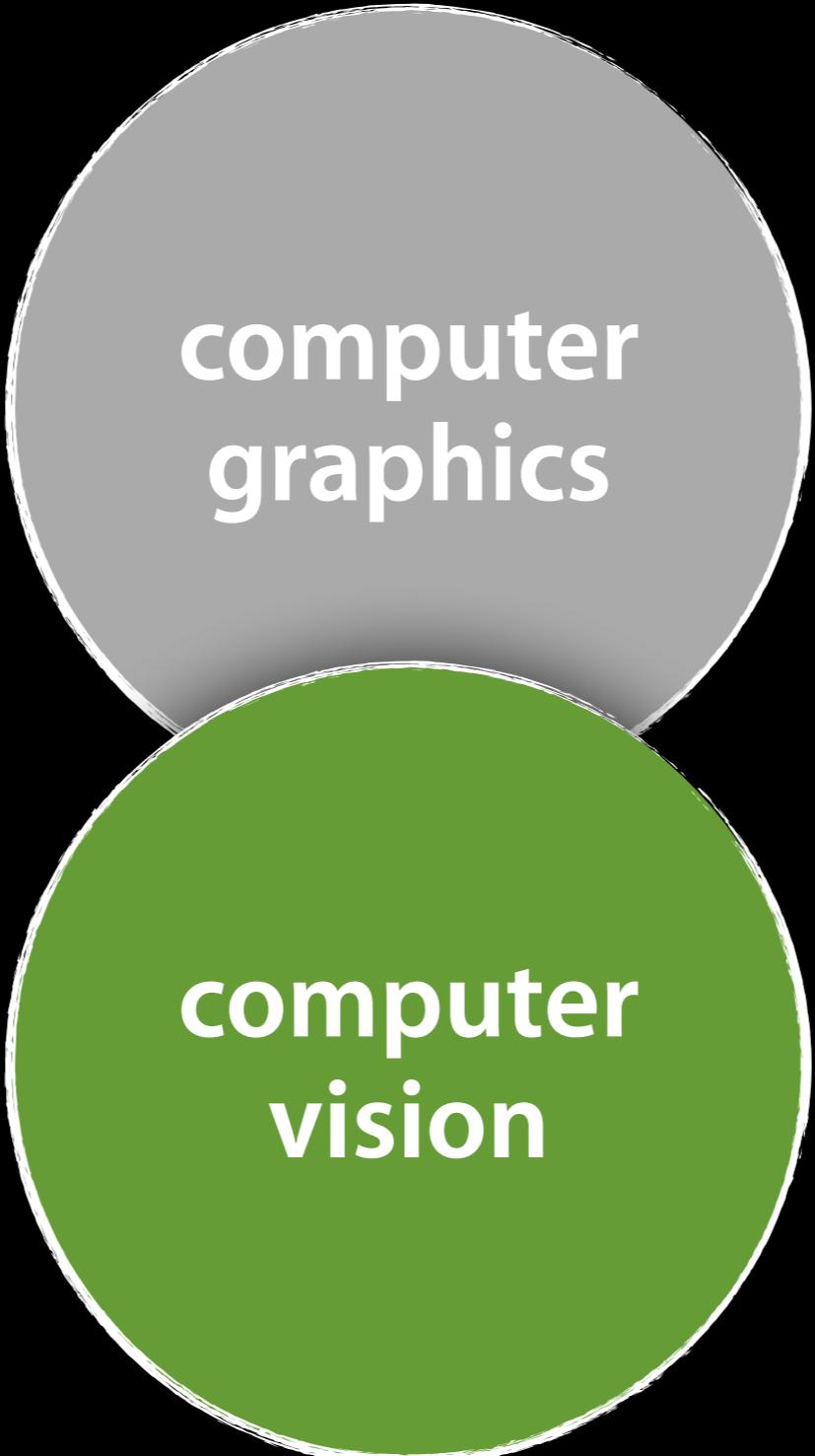
Highly articulated



Highly articulated

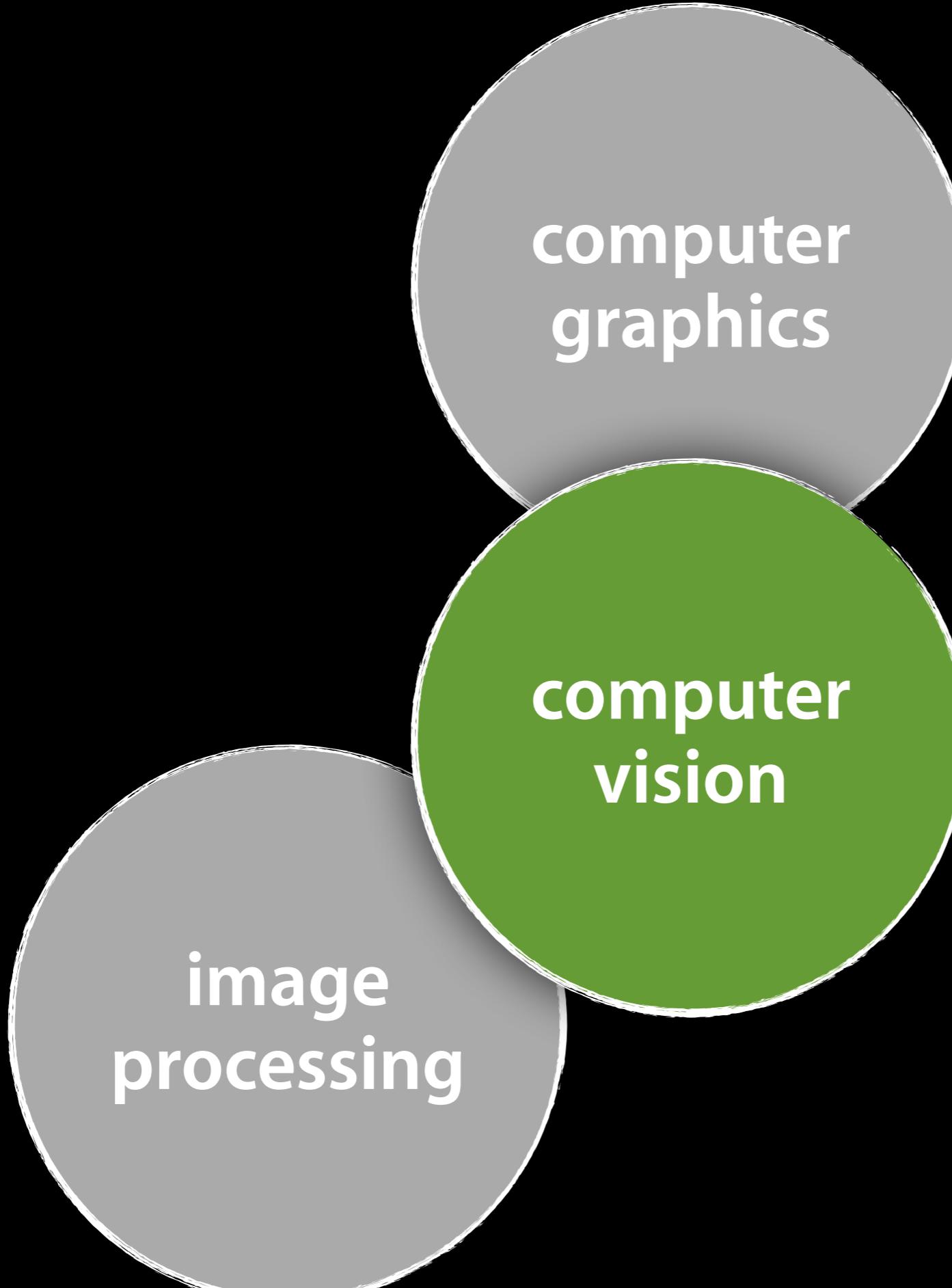


computer
vision



computer
graphics

computer
vision



computer
graphics

computer
vision

image
processing

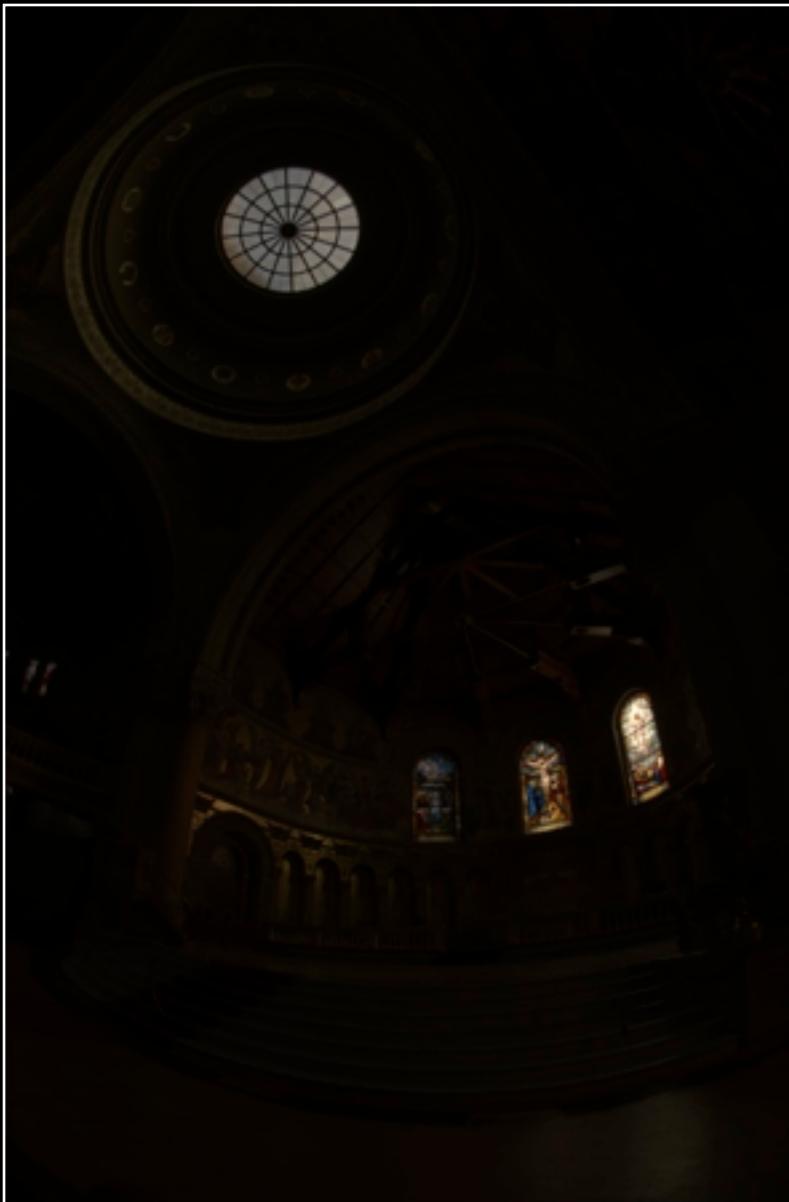
computer
graphics

computer
vision

image
processing

computational
photography

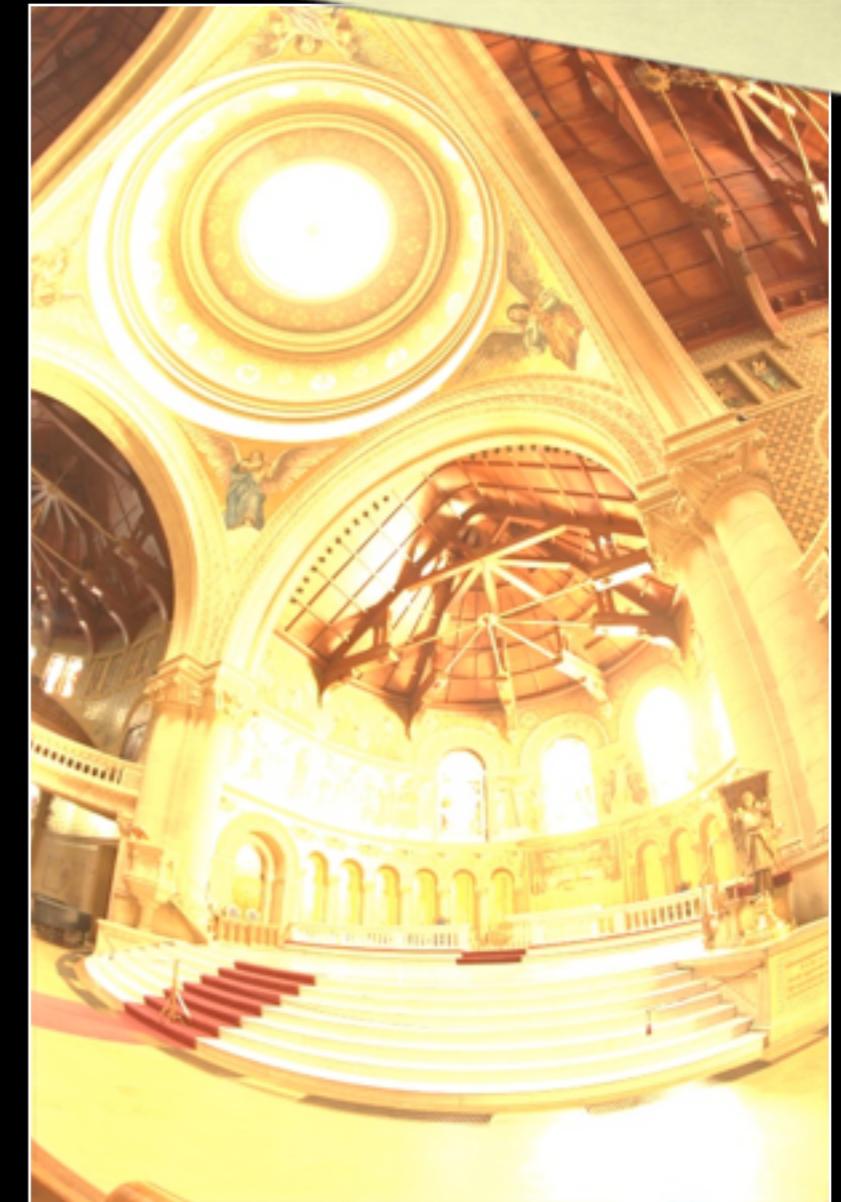
HDR



Exposure value (EV): -7



EV: 0



EV: +5

HDR



Final Result

Research areas

A black bear cub is shown climbing a tall, textured tree trunk. The bear's dark fur contrasts with the brown and orange bark. It is positioned on the right side of the trunk, facing left. The background is a soft-focus green landscape.

Feature
Detection



Feature
Detection

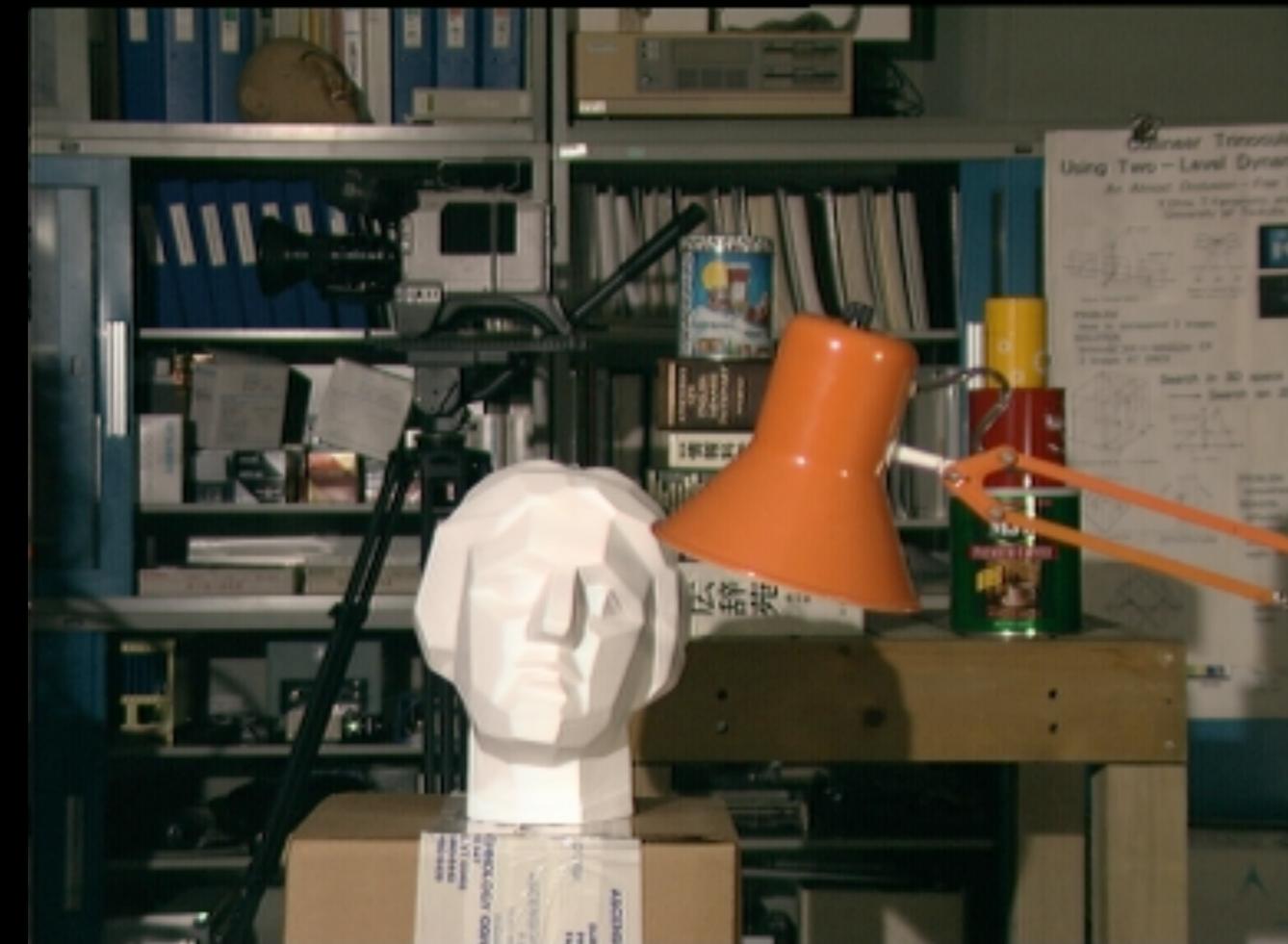




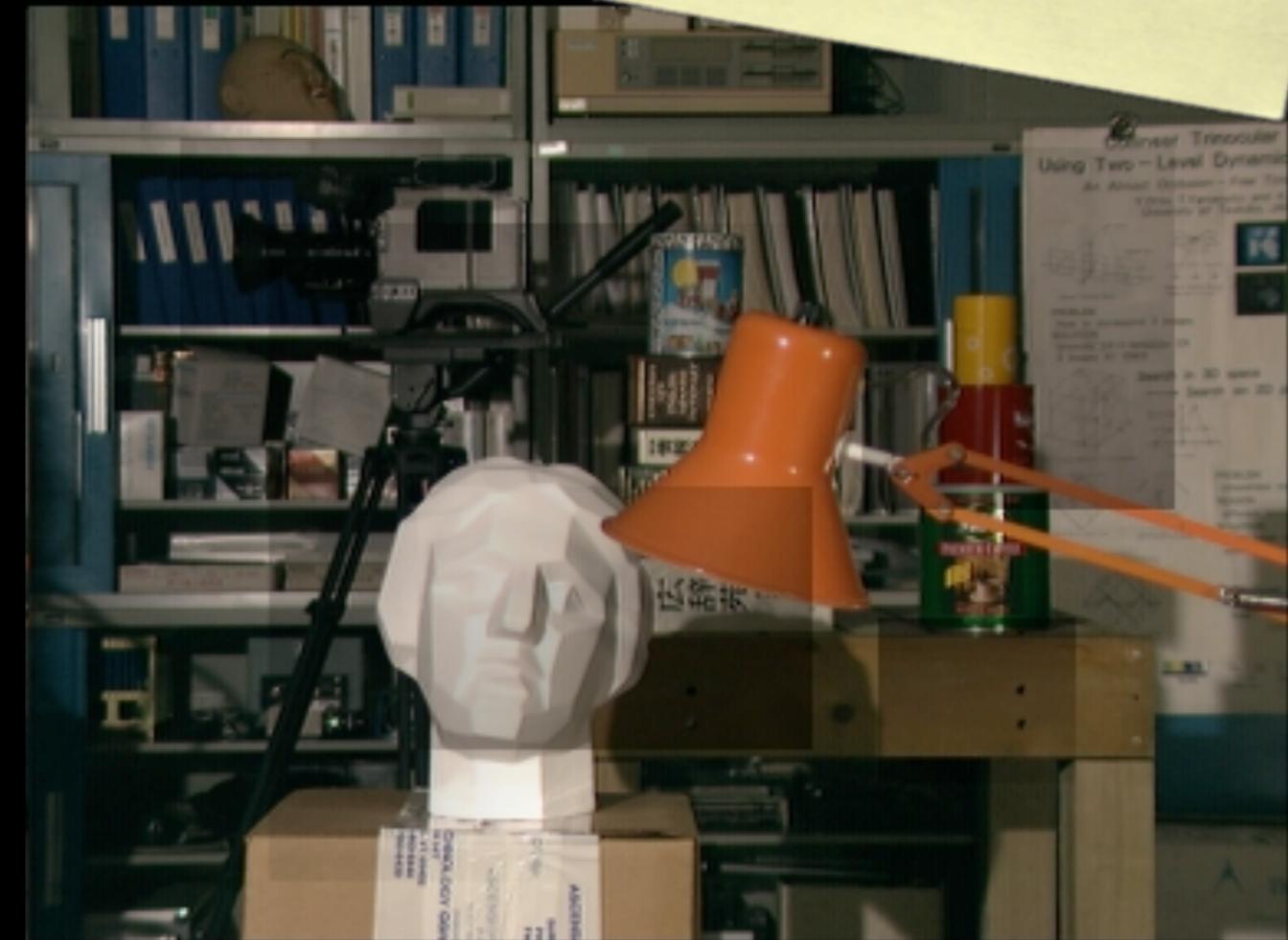
Shape-from-X



Stereopsis



left view



right view

Stereopsis

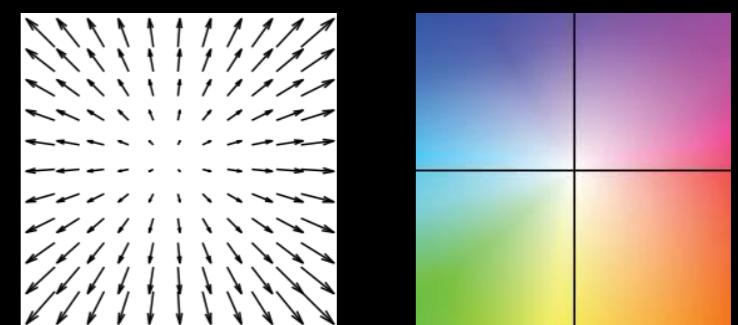


Stereopsis

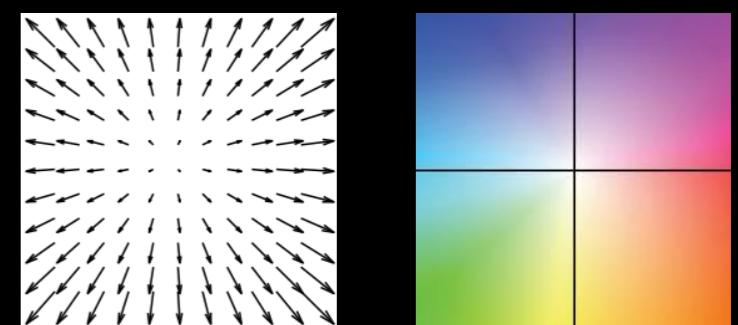


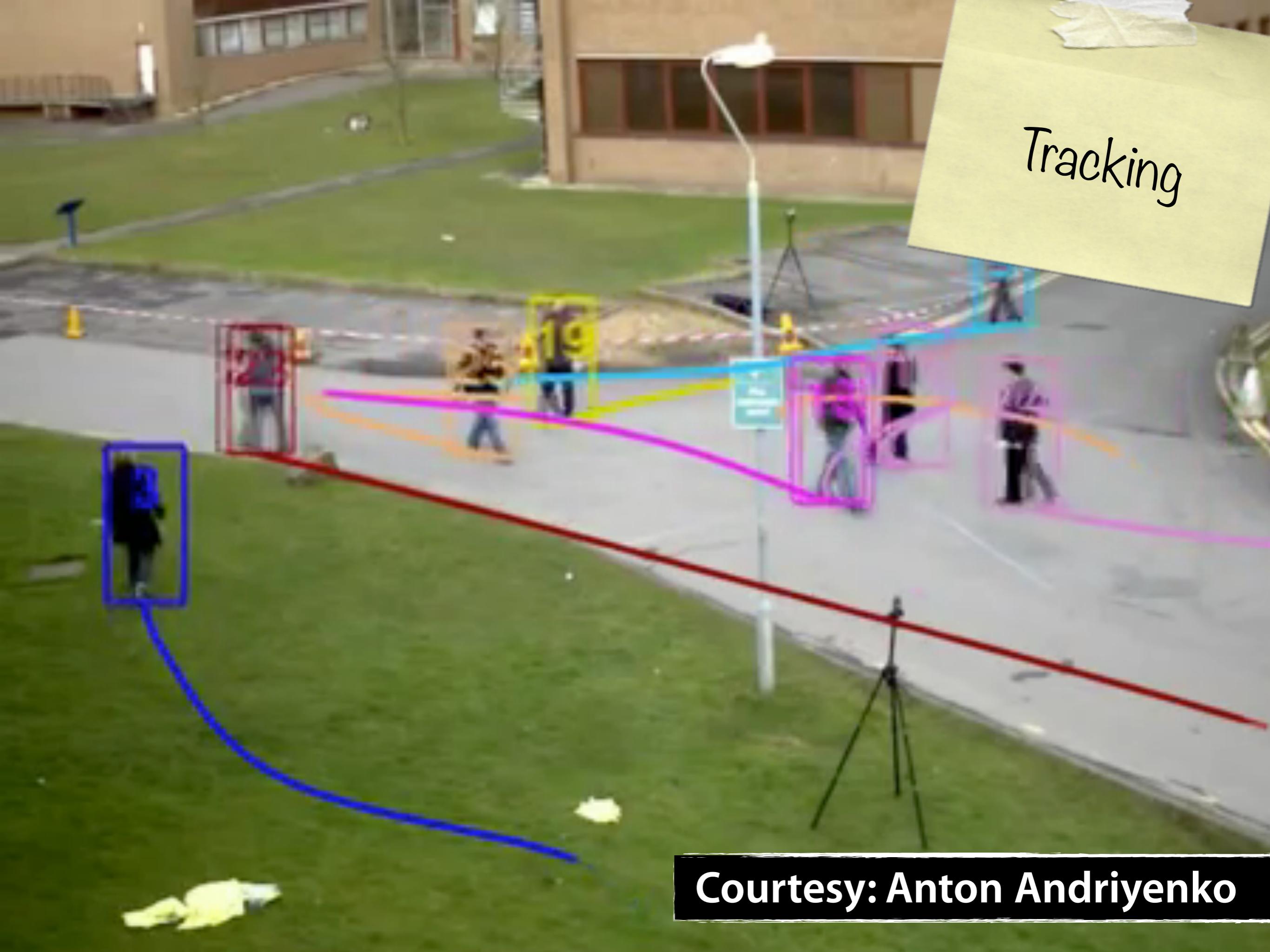
depth

Motion Analysis



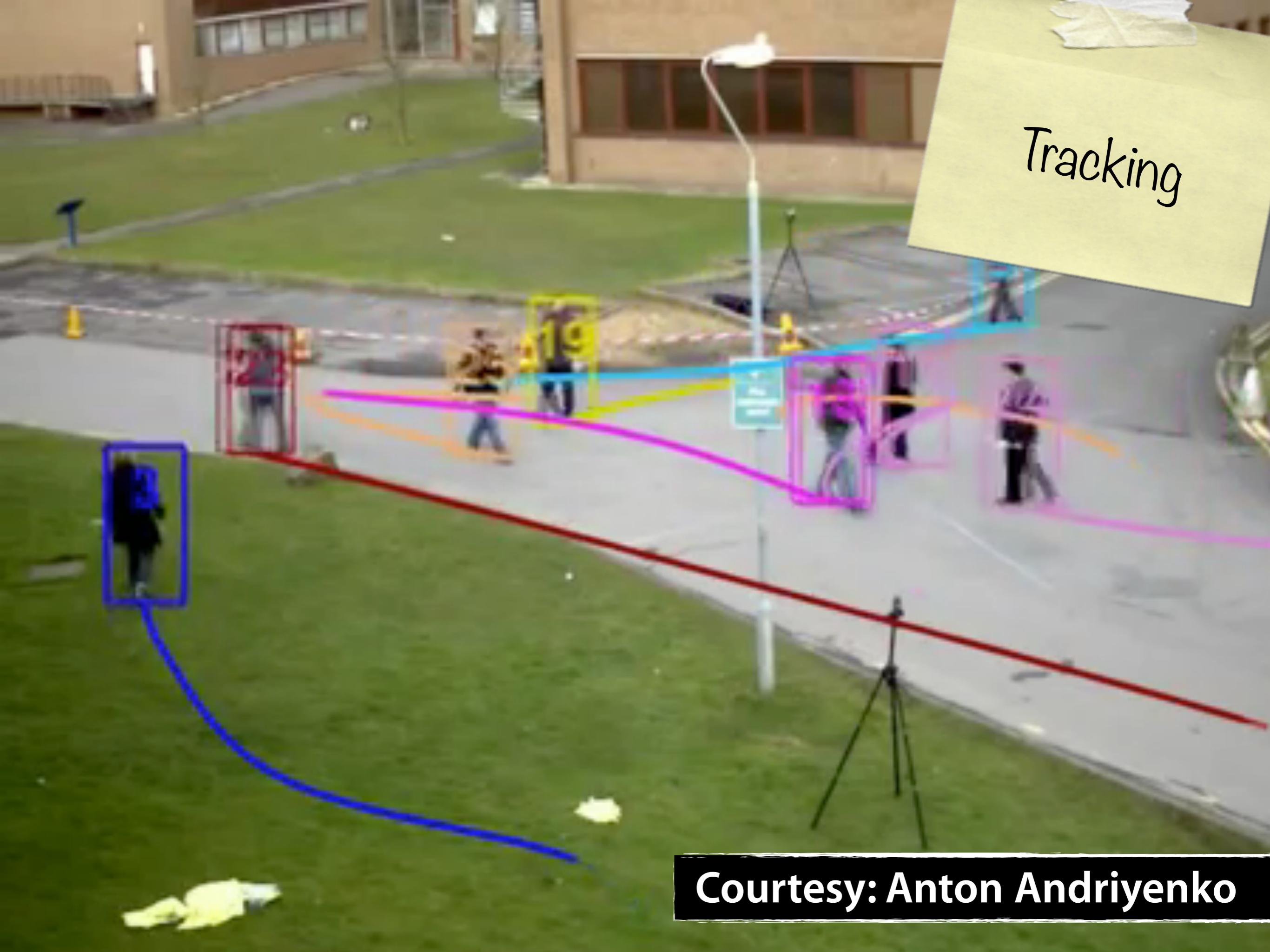
Motion Analysis





Tracking

Courtesy: Anton Andriyenko



Tracking

Courtesy: Anton Andriyenko

13 msec
Pitch : 2.9
Yaw : 10.6
Roll : 4.5

Tracking

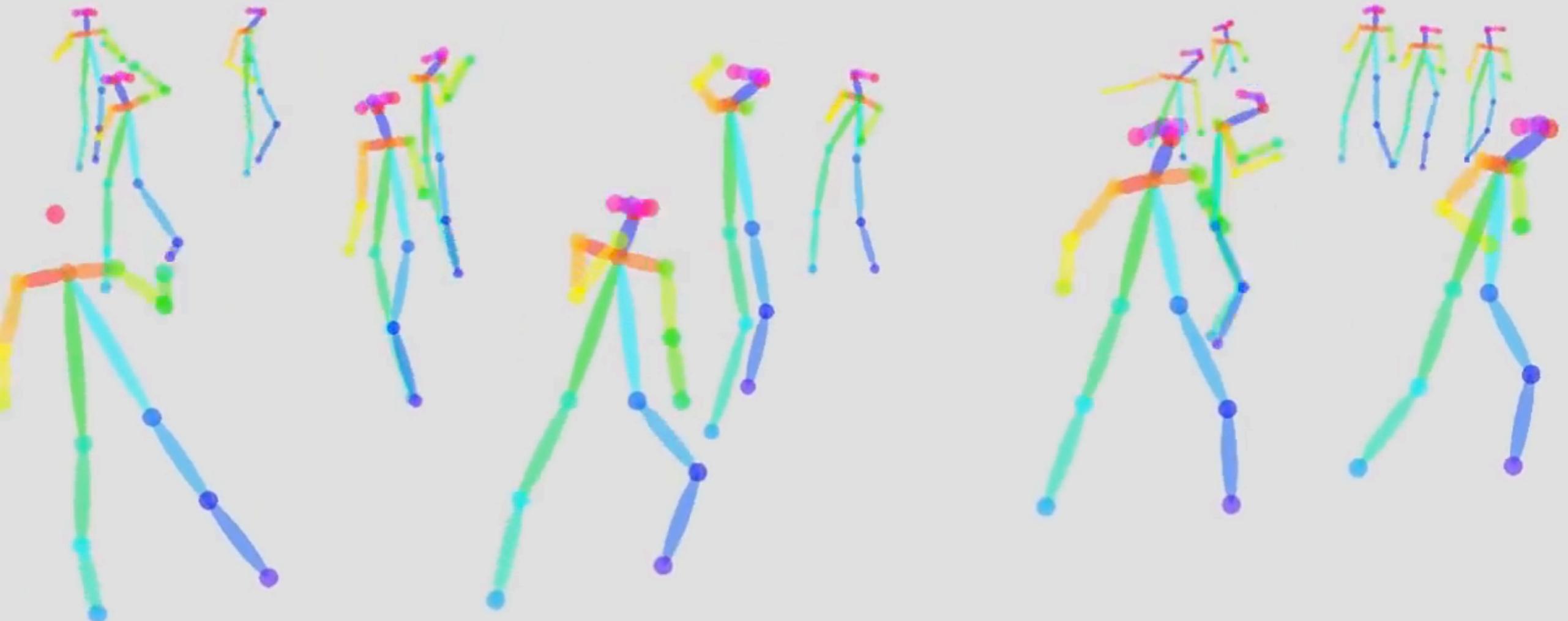
Courtesy: Akshay Asthana

13 msec
Pitch : 2.9
Yaw : 10.6
Roll : 4.5

Tracking

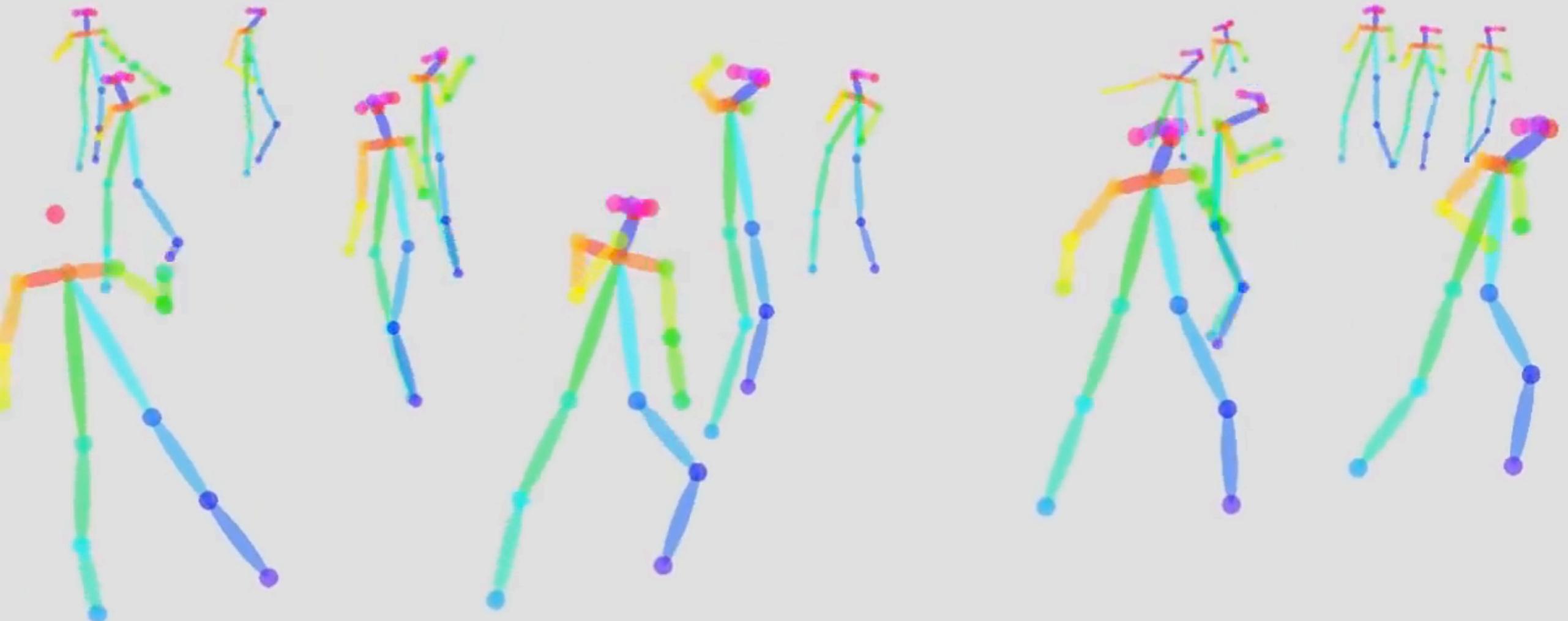
Courtesy: Akshay Asthana

10.5 fps



Courtesy: Zhe Cao

10.5 fps



Courtesy: Zhe Cao

WHEN A USER TAKES A PHOTO,
THE APP SHOULD CHECK WHETHER
THEY'RE IN A NATIONAL PARK...

SURE, EASY GIS LOOKUP.
GIMME A FEW HOURS.

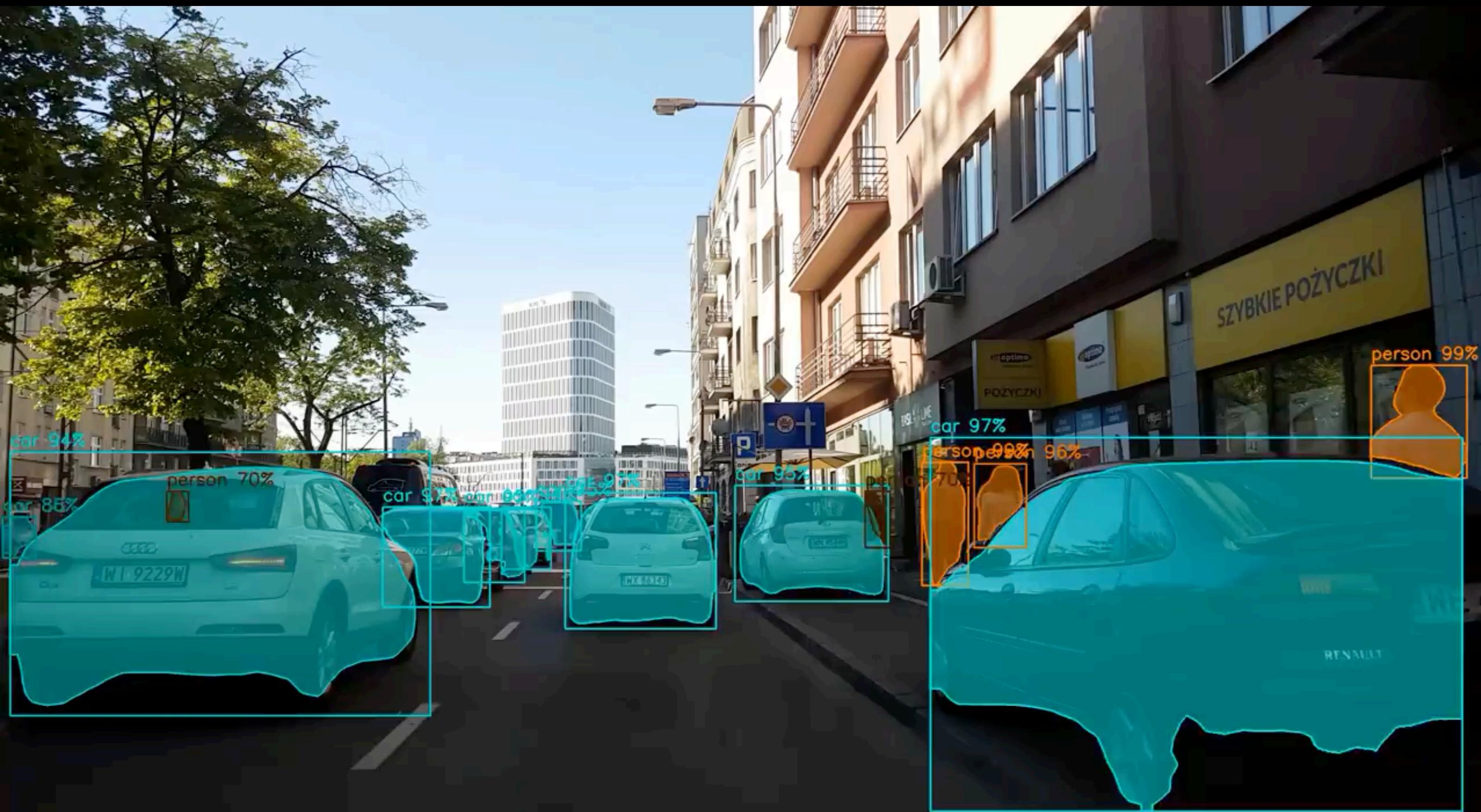
... AND CHECK WHETHER
THE PHOTO IS OF A BIRD.

I'LL NEED A RESEARCH
TEAM AND FIVE YEARS.

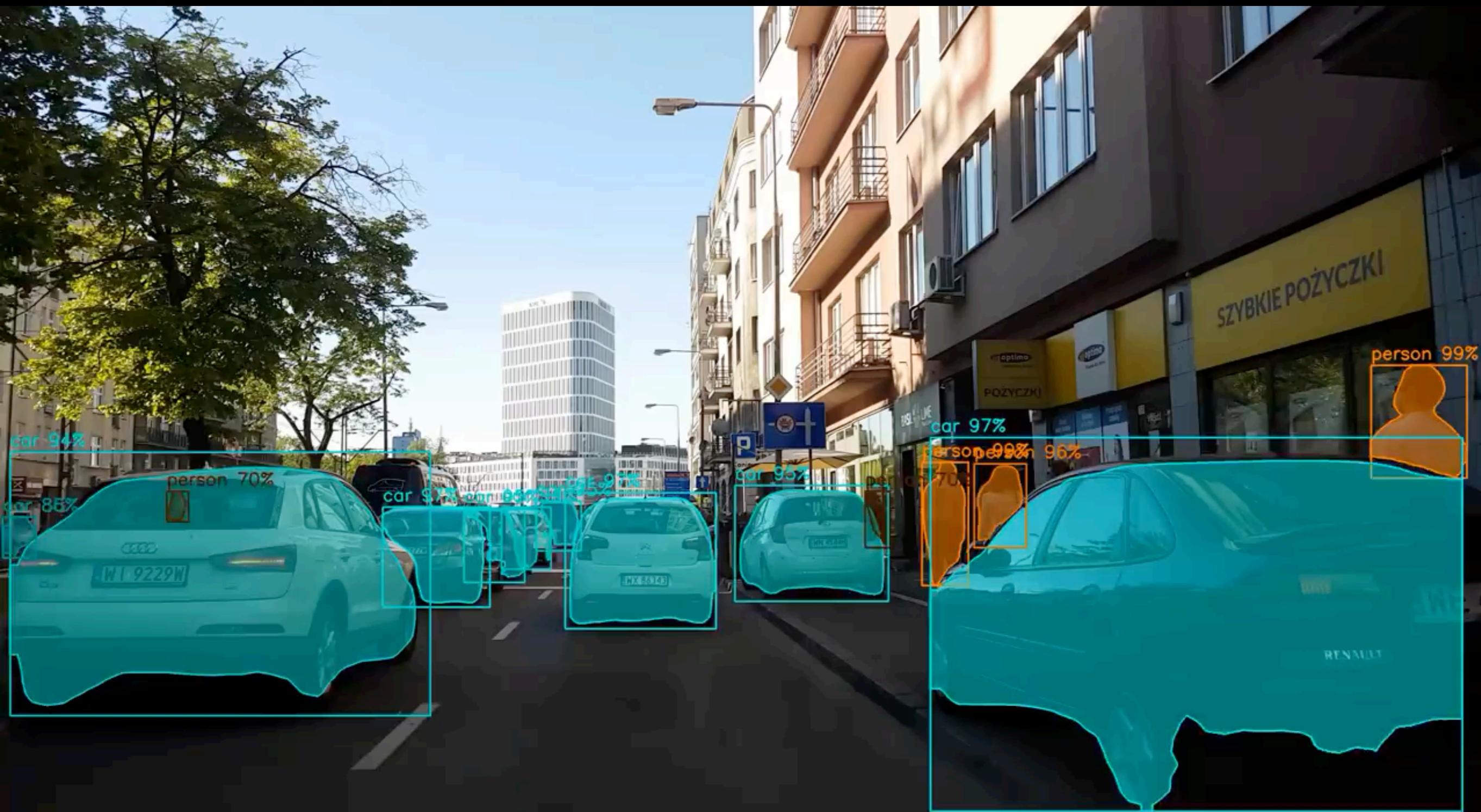


IN CS, IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY
AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.

AND THE VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE.
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EASY
IN CS IT CAN BE HARD TO EXPLAIN

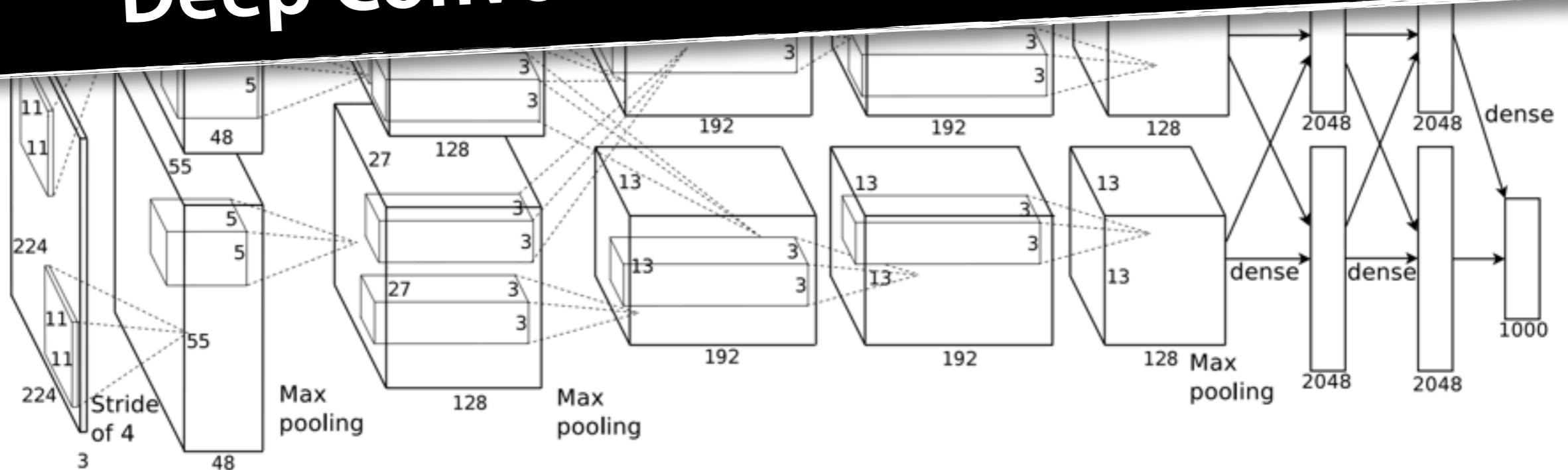


Courtesy: Karol Majek



Courtesy: Karol Majek

Deep Convolutional Neural Network

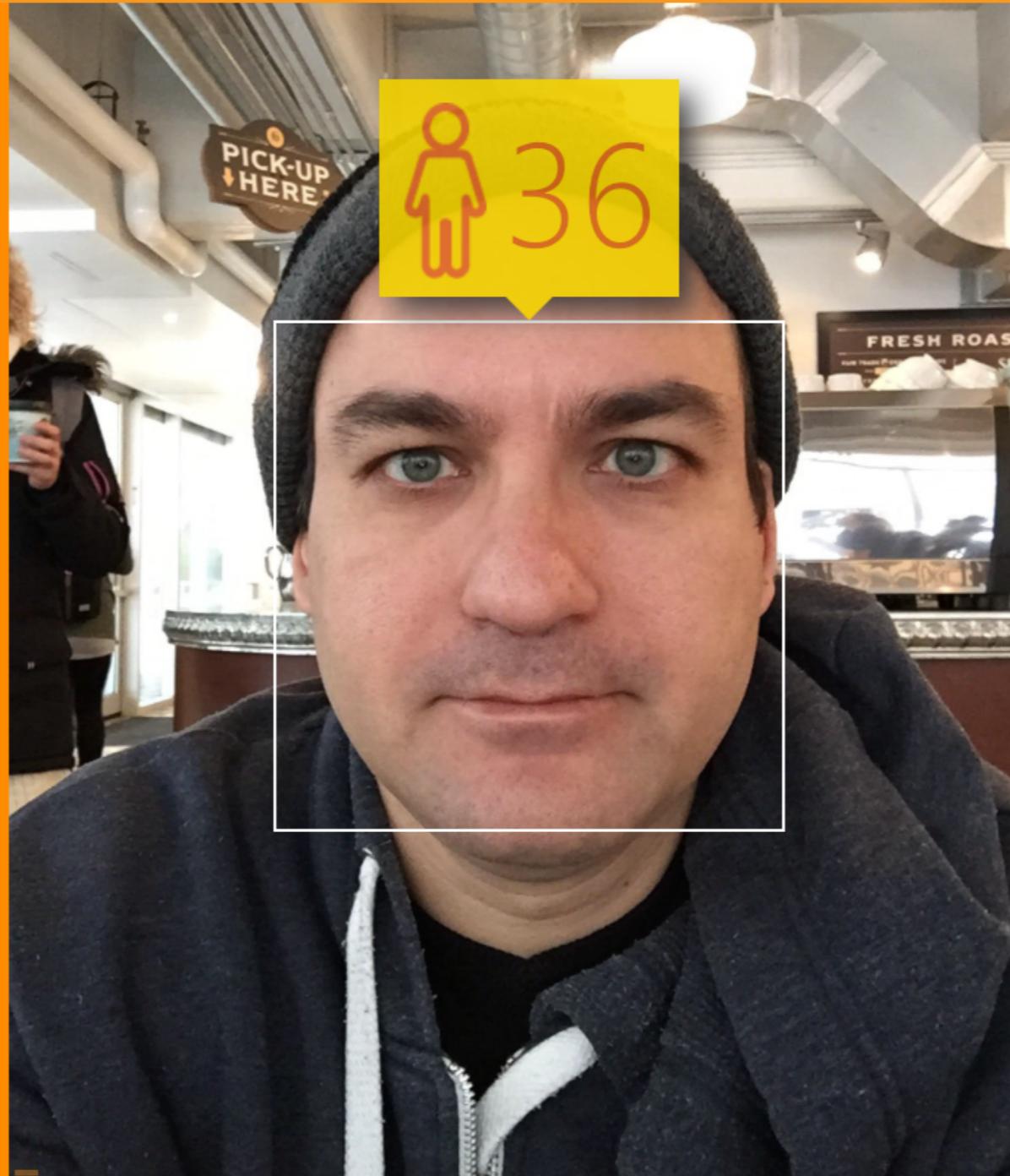


Applications

Face Detection



How Old Do I Look?



Sorry if we didn't quite get it right - we are still improving
this feature..



Get a human opinion









Face Swap Live



Face Swap Live

Image Style Transfer Using Convolutional Neural Networks

Leon A. Gatys

Centre for Integrative Neuroscience, University of Tübingen, Germany

Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience, Tübingen, Germany

Graduate School of Neural Information Processing, University of Tübingen, Germany

leon.gatys@bethgelab.org

Alexander S. Ecker

Centre for Integrative Neuroscience, University of Tübingen, Germany

Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience, Tübingen, Germany

Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics, Tübingen, Germany

Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, USA

Matthias Bethge

Centre for Integrative Neuroscience, University of Tübingen, Germany

Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience, Tübingen, Germany

Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics, Tübingen, Germany

Abstract

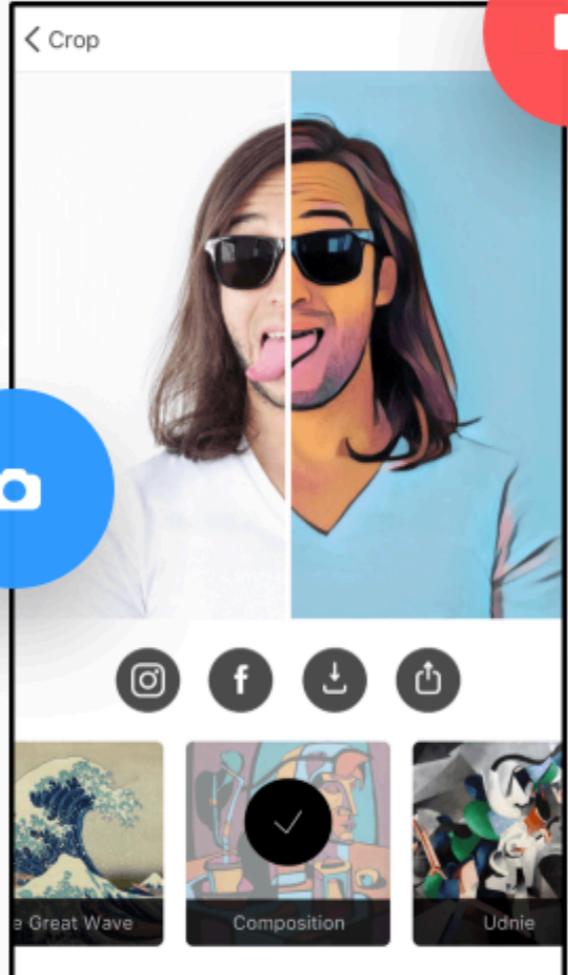
Rendering the semantic content of an image in different styles is a difficult image processing task. Arguably, a major limiting factor for previous approaches has been the lack of image representations that explicitly represent semantic information and, thus, allow to separate image content from style. Here we use image representations derived from convolutional neural networks to learn a mapping between content and style. This mapping can be used to transfer the style of one image to another. We show that this approach can be used to transfer the style of a photograph to a painting, or vice versa, while preserving the content of the image. We also show that this approach can be used to transfer the style of a painting to a photograph, or vice versa, while preserving the content of the image. We also show that this approach can be used to transfer the style of a painting to a photograph, or vice versa, while preserving the content of the image.

there exist a large range of powerful non-parametric algorithms that can synthesise photorealistic natural textures by resampling the pixels of a given source texture [7, 30, 8, 20]. Most previous texture transfer algorithms rely on these non-parametric methods for texture synthesis while using different ways to preserve the structure of the target image. For instance, Efros and Freeman introduce a correspondence map that includes features of the target image such as im-

CVPR 2016

△ PRISMA

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Turn Memories into Art Using Artificial Intelligence

Prisma transforms your photos and videos into works of art using the styles of famous artists: Van Gogh, Picasso, Levitan, as well as world famous ornaments and patterns. A unique combination of neural networks and artificial intelligence helps you turn memorable moments into timeless art pieces.

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harpersbazaar.com

Outfit Recommendation Algorithm for Better Instagram Photos - Fashion Algorithm for Instagram

BAZAAR

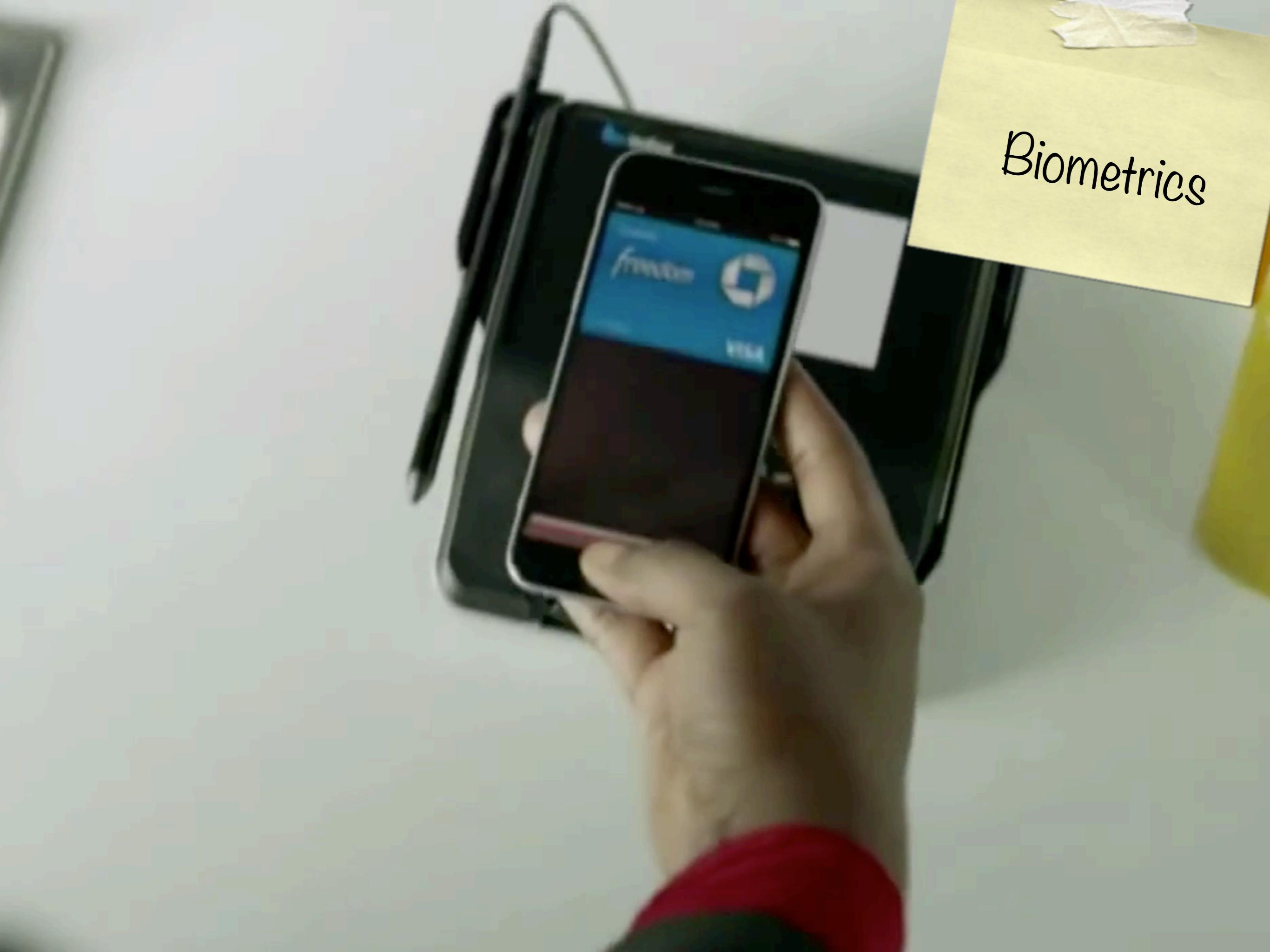
Subscribe Fashion Beauty Celebrity Culture Weddings

Rihanna Is Still in the Studio Working on Her New... How to Kill It On Snapchat Aquarius: Your 2016 Year Ahead

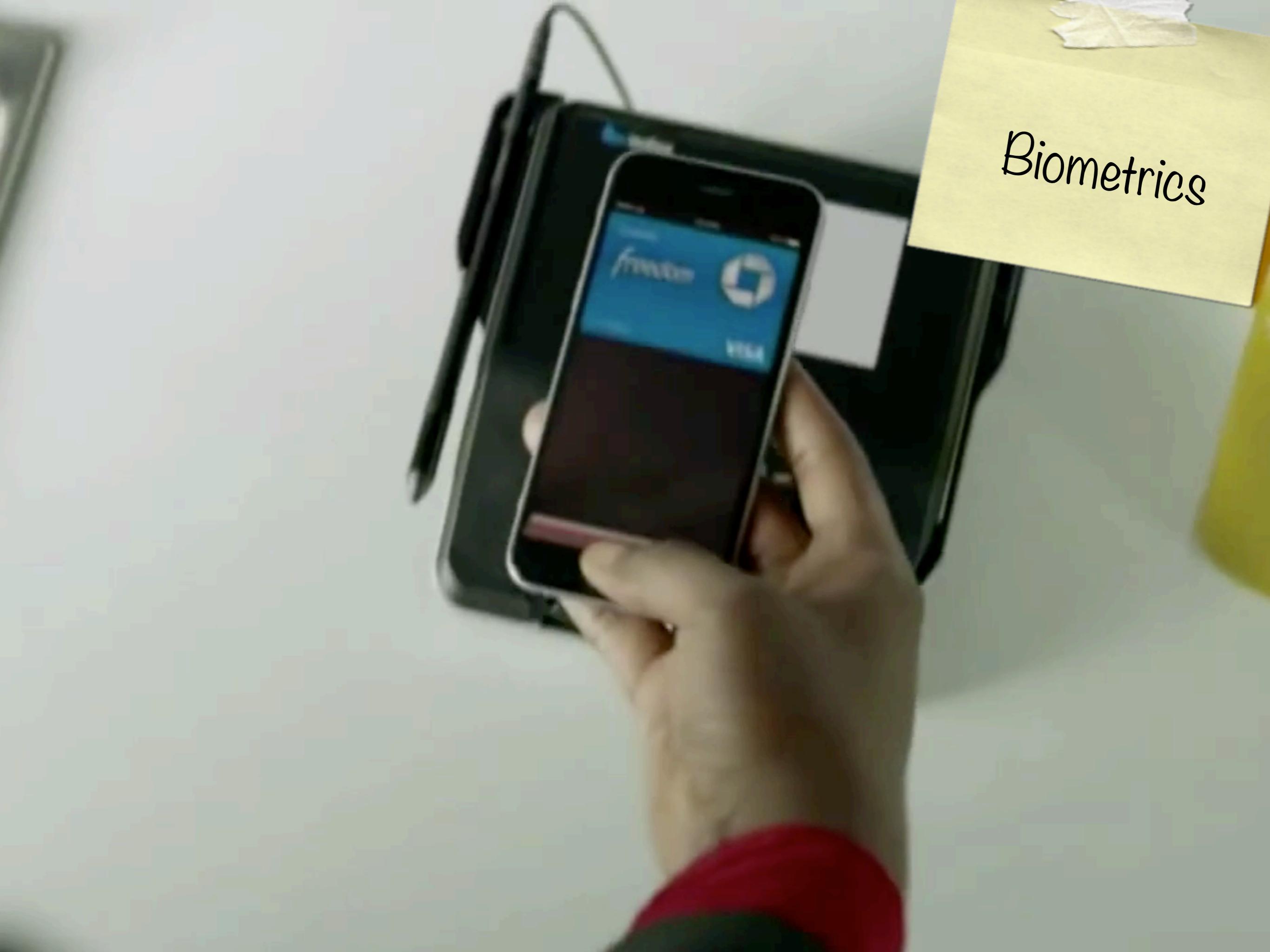
NEW ALGORITHM FOR INSTAGRAM WILL TELL YOU HOW TO DRESS BETTER

For maximum likes.





Biometrics



Biometrics



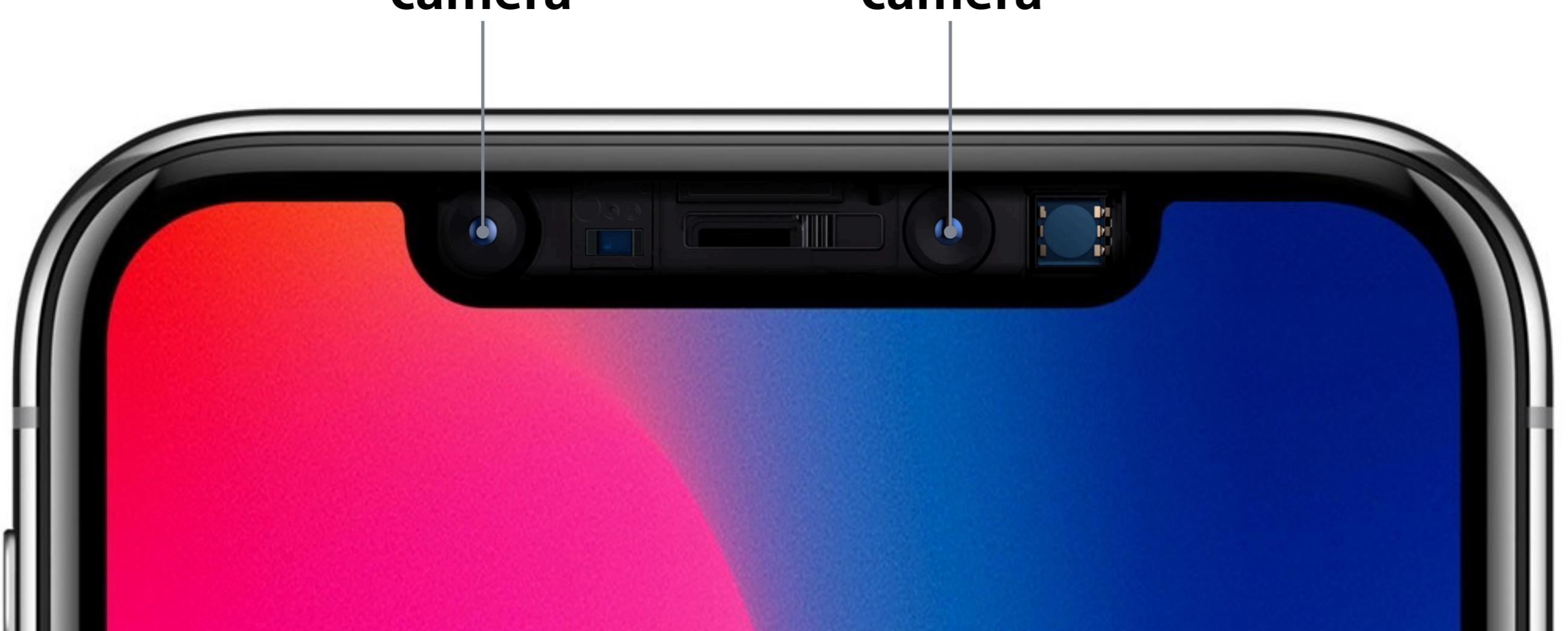




iPhone X

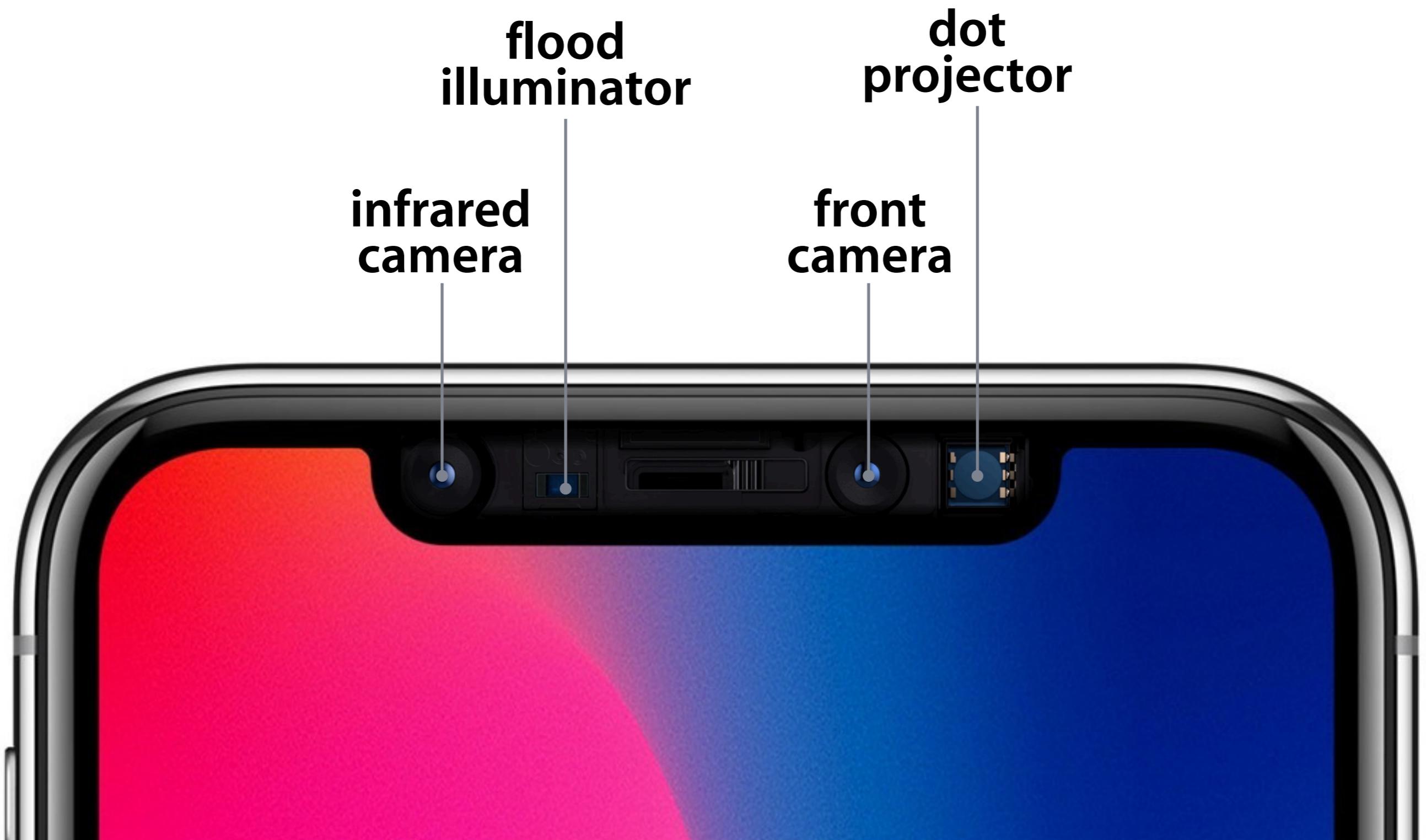






**infrared
camera**

**front
camera**



**flood
illuminator**

**infrared
camera**

**dot
projector**

**front
camera**







Source: Minority Report (2002)



BUSINESS
INSIDER

Beijing police are using facial-recognition glasses to identify car passengers and number plates

Tara Francis Chan

🕒 Mar. 12, 2018, 2:29 AM 🔥 3,899



FACEBOOK

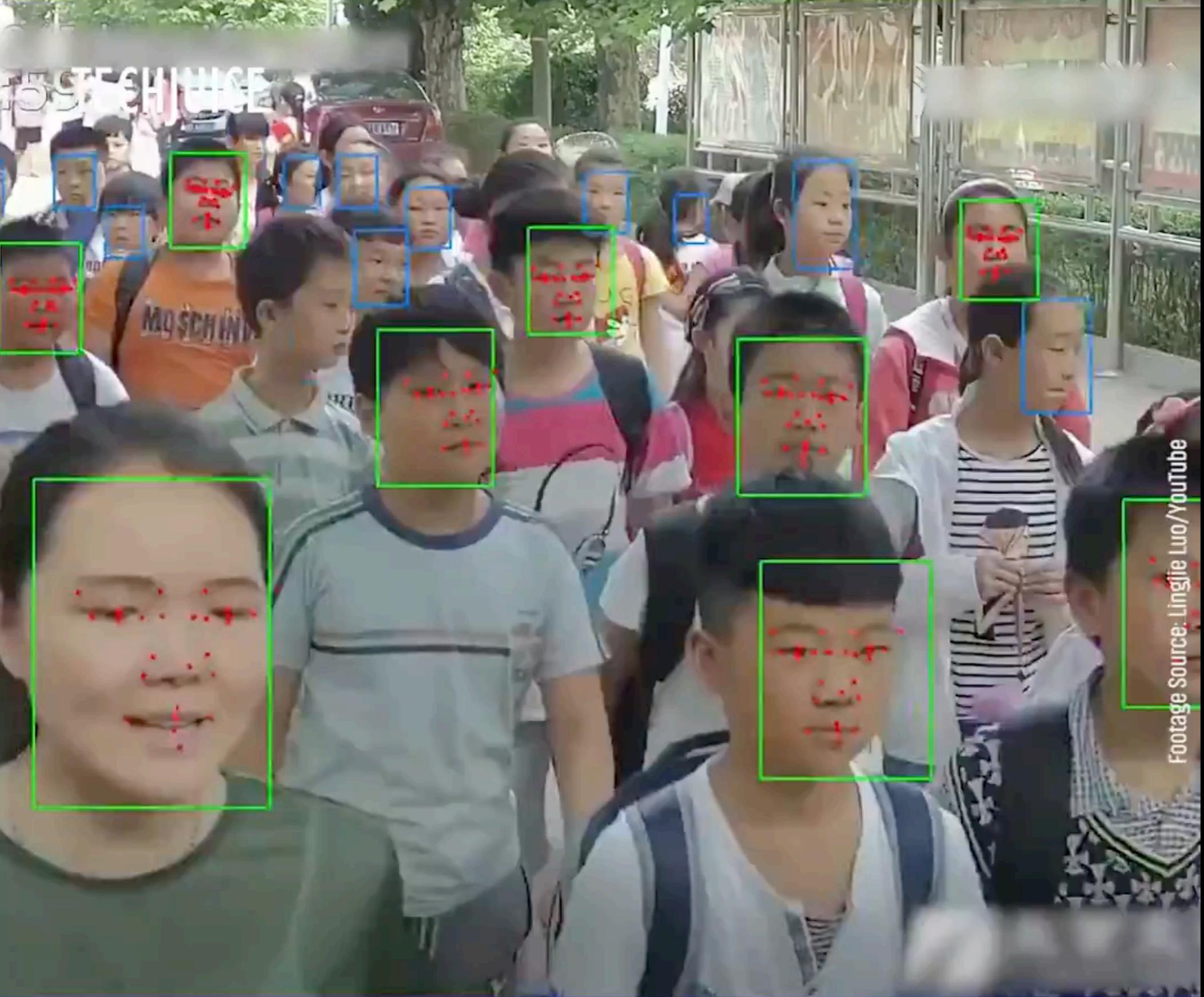


LINKEDIN



TWITTER





Footage Source: Lingjie Luo/YouTube



ID60 Girl
12:06:58



ID07 Boy
12:06:58



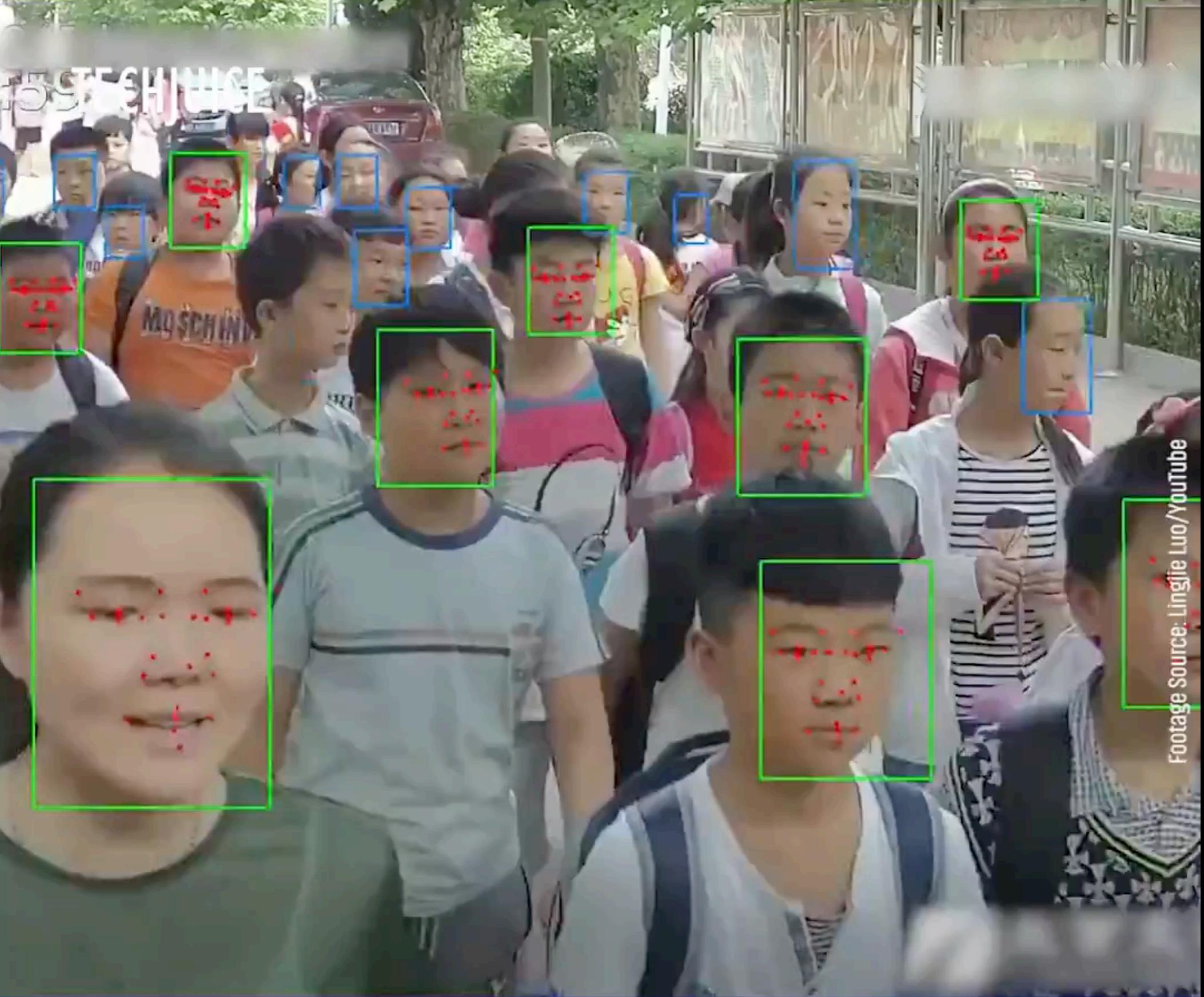
ID55 Boy
12:06:58



ID58 Girl
12:06:58



ID58 Girl
12:06:58



Footage Source: Lingjie Luo/YouTube



ID60 Girl
12:06:58



ID07 Boy
12:06:58



ID55 Boy
12:06:58



ID58 Girl
12:06:58



ID58 Girl
12:06:58



Secure

<https://gizmodo.com/madison-square-garden-has-been-secretly-using-face-reco-1823746025>

GIZMODO

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Madison Square Garden Has Been Secretly Using Face Recognition Tech: Report



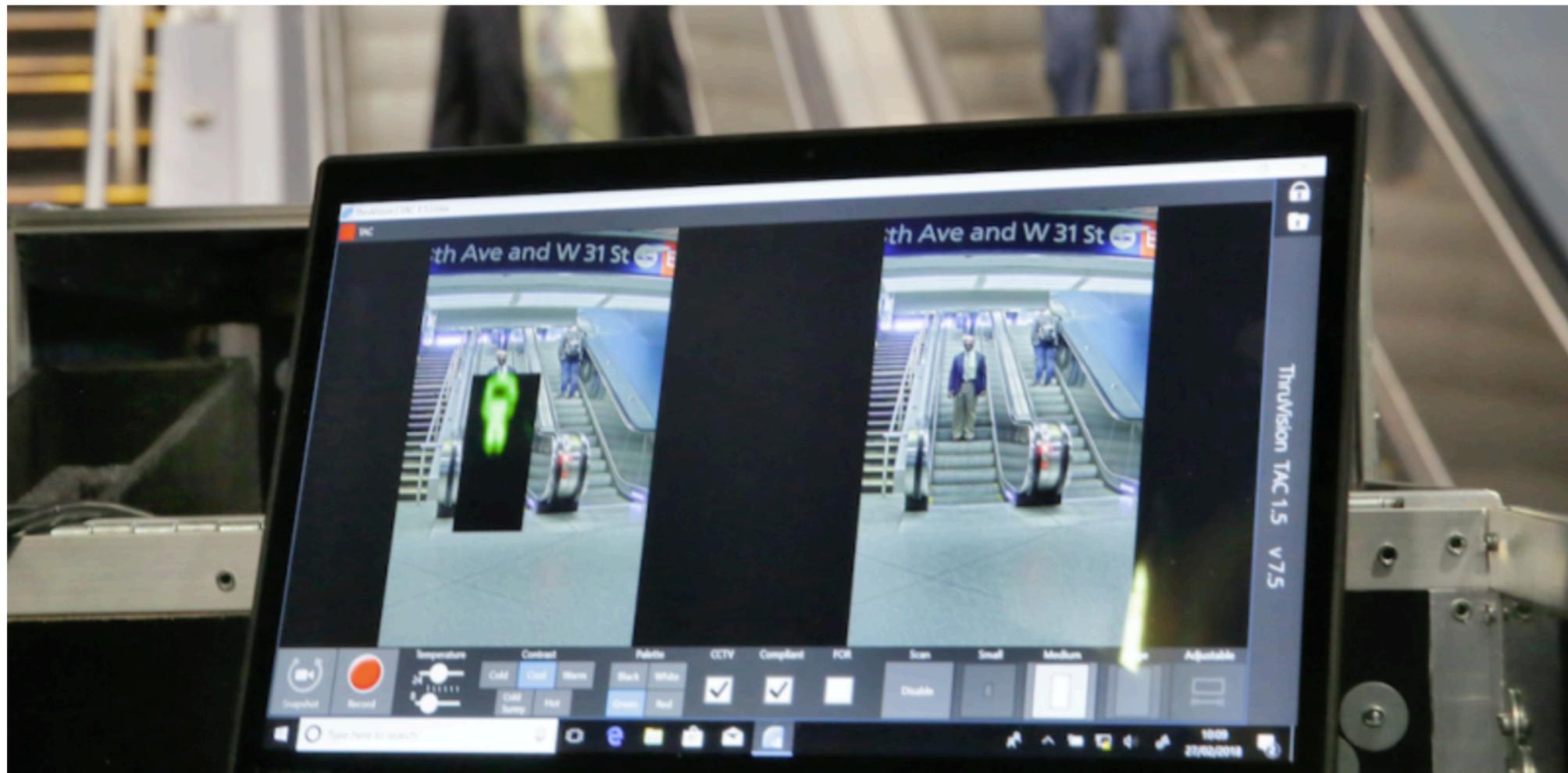
Sidney Fussell

3/13/18 6:50pm • Filed to: SURVEILLANCE ▾

35.9K

80

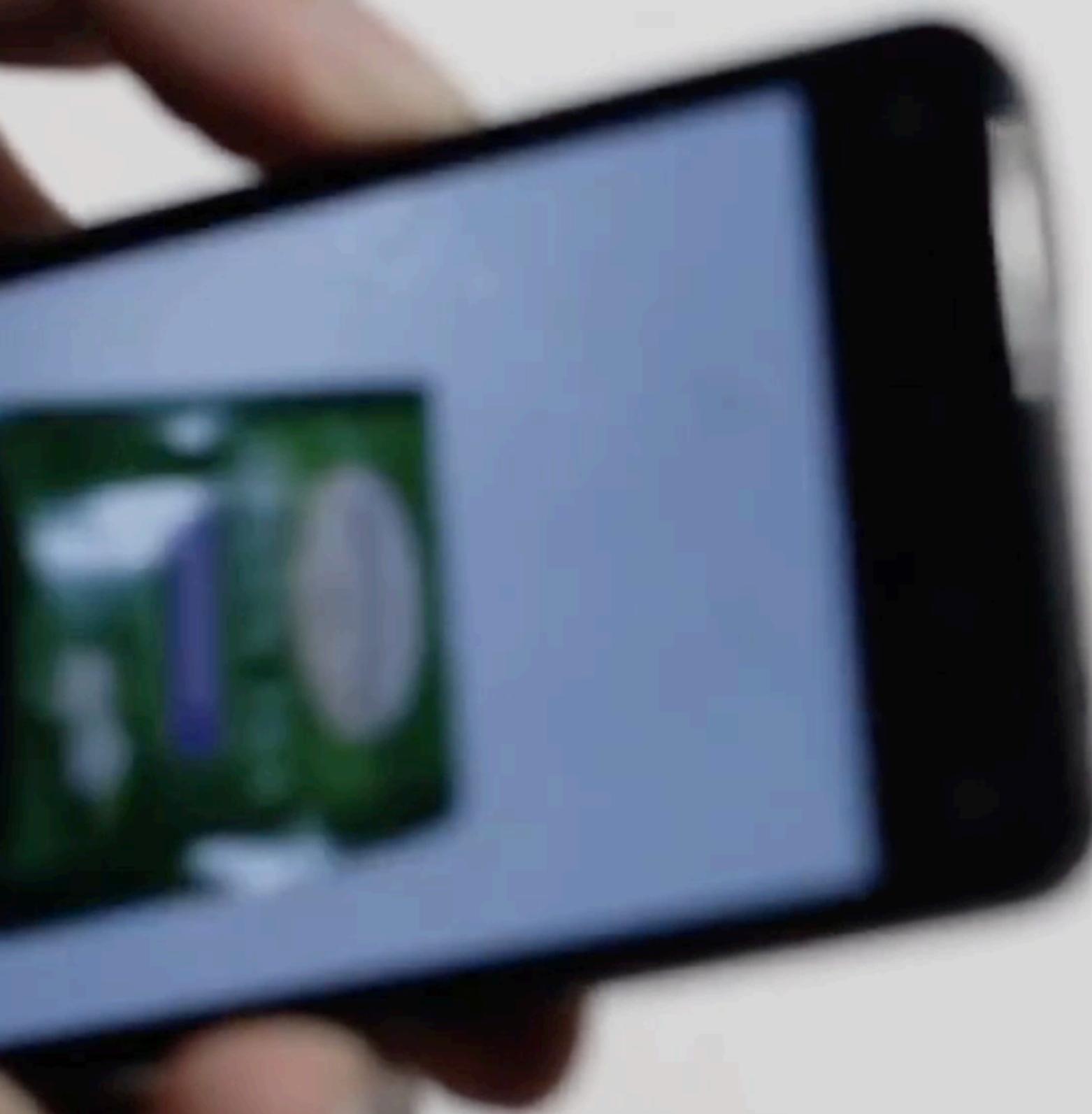
3



Product
Search



Product
Search



Robot
Perception

Boston Dynamics

Robot
Perception

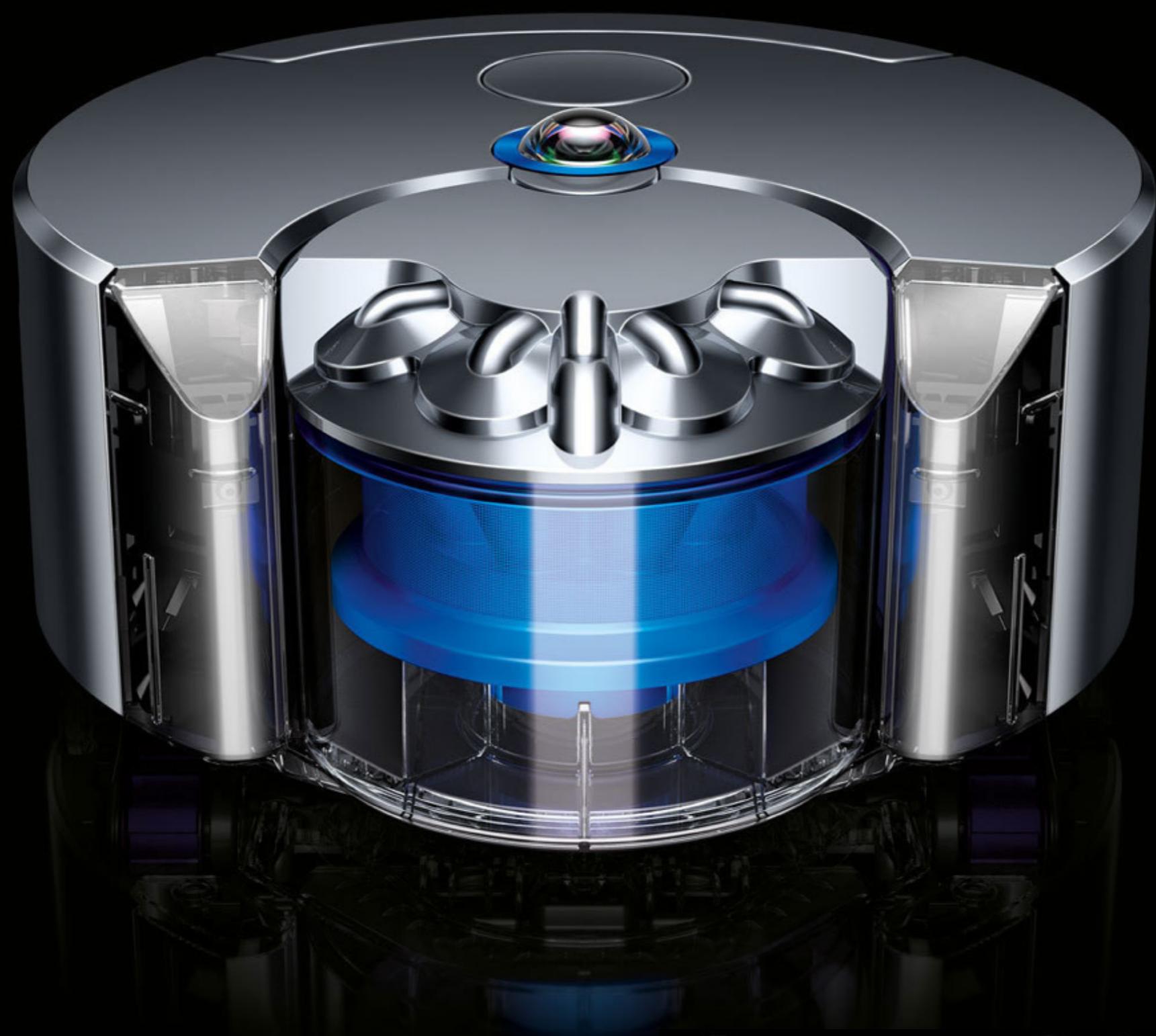
Boston Dynamics



Boston Dynamics



Boston Dynamics



dyson 360 eye



360 degree camera





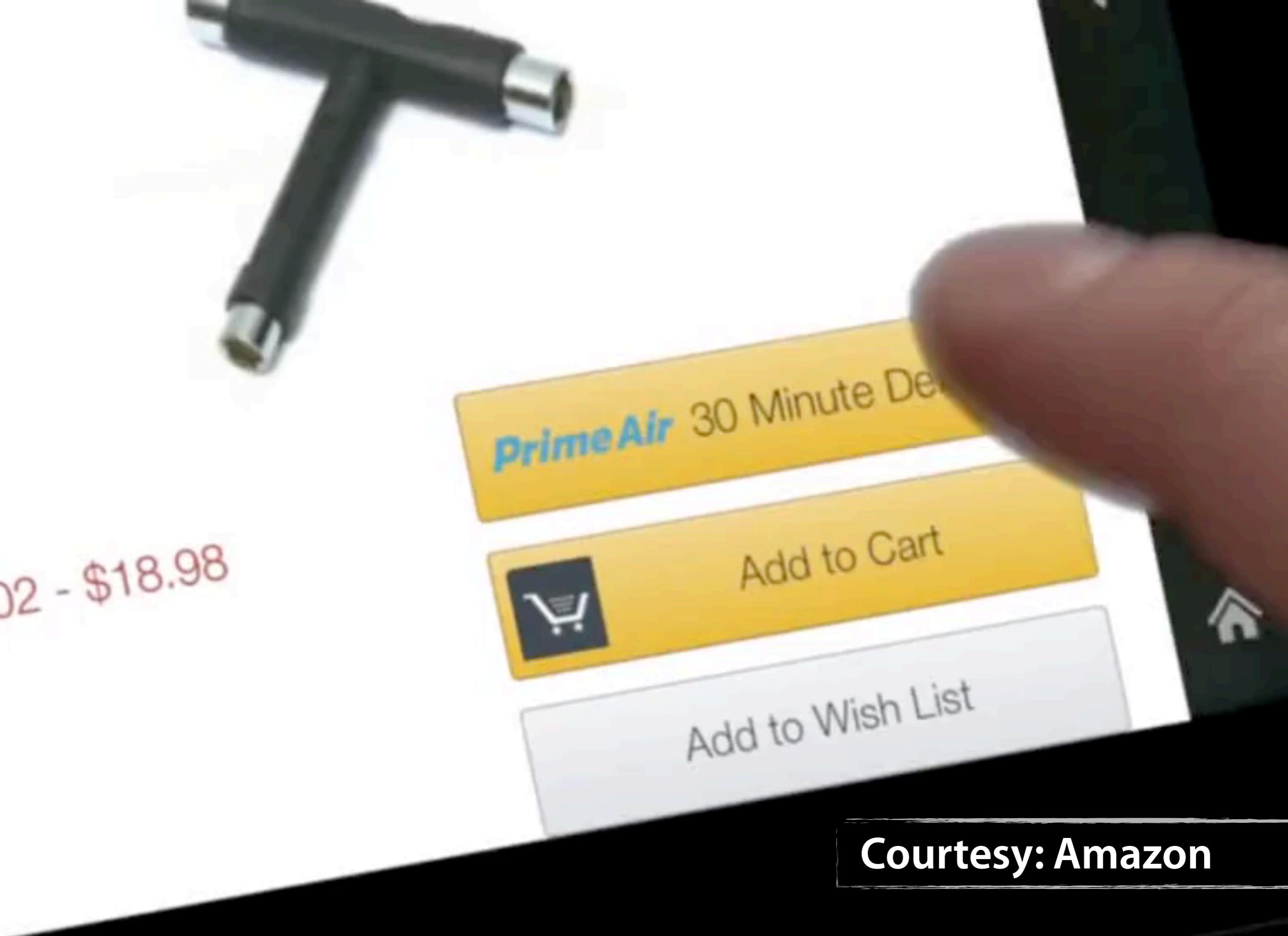
360 Vision System

Infrared sensors



360 Vision System

Infrared sensors



Courtesy: Amazon

02 - \$18.98

Prime Air 30 Minute Del

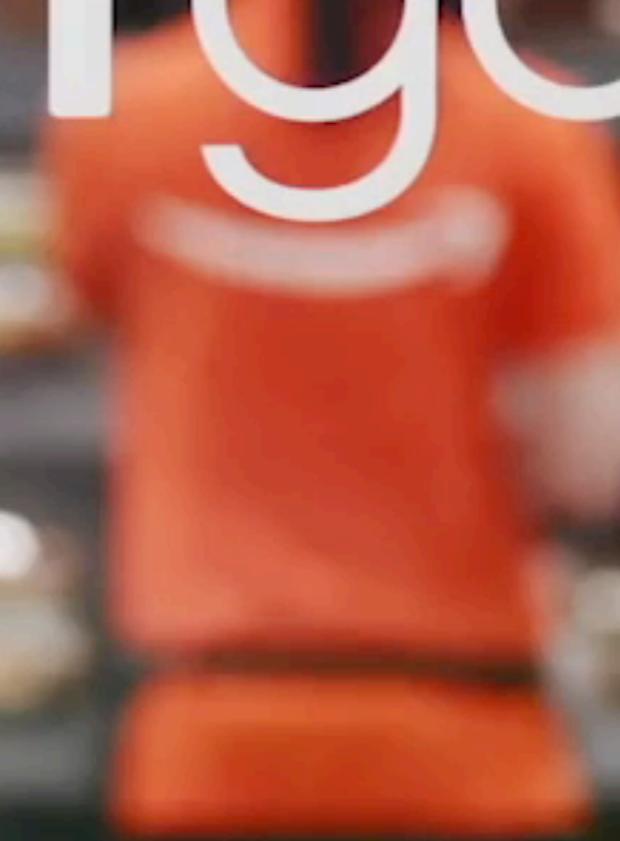


Add to Cart

Add to Wish List

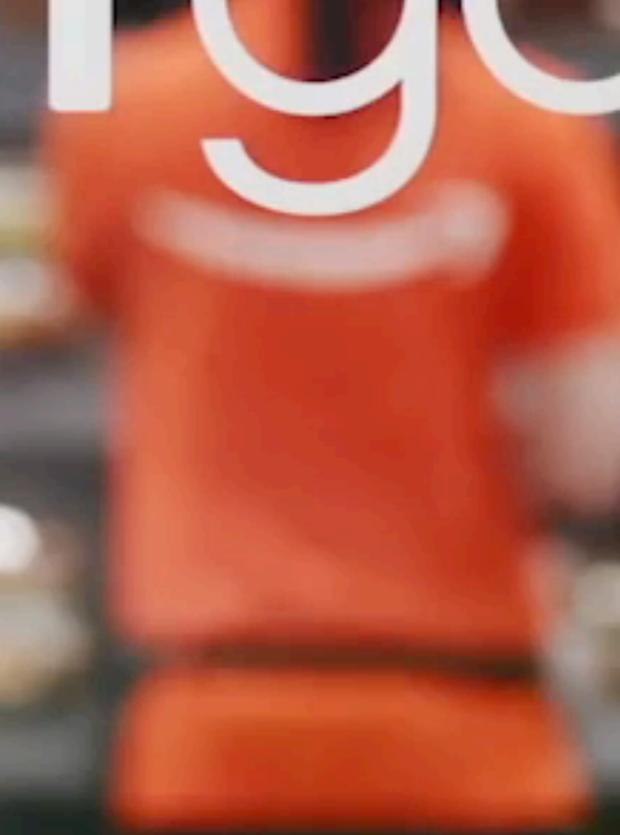
The Amazon Go logo is displayed prominently in white text against a dark background. The word "amazon" is written in a lowercase sans-serif font, followed by "go" in a similar font. A white curved arrow points from the letter "z" towards the letter "o".

amazon go



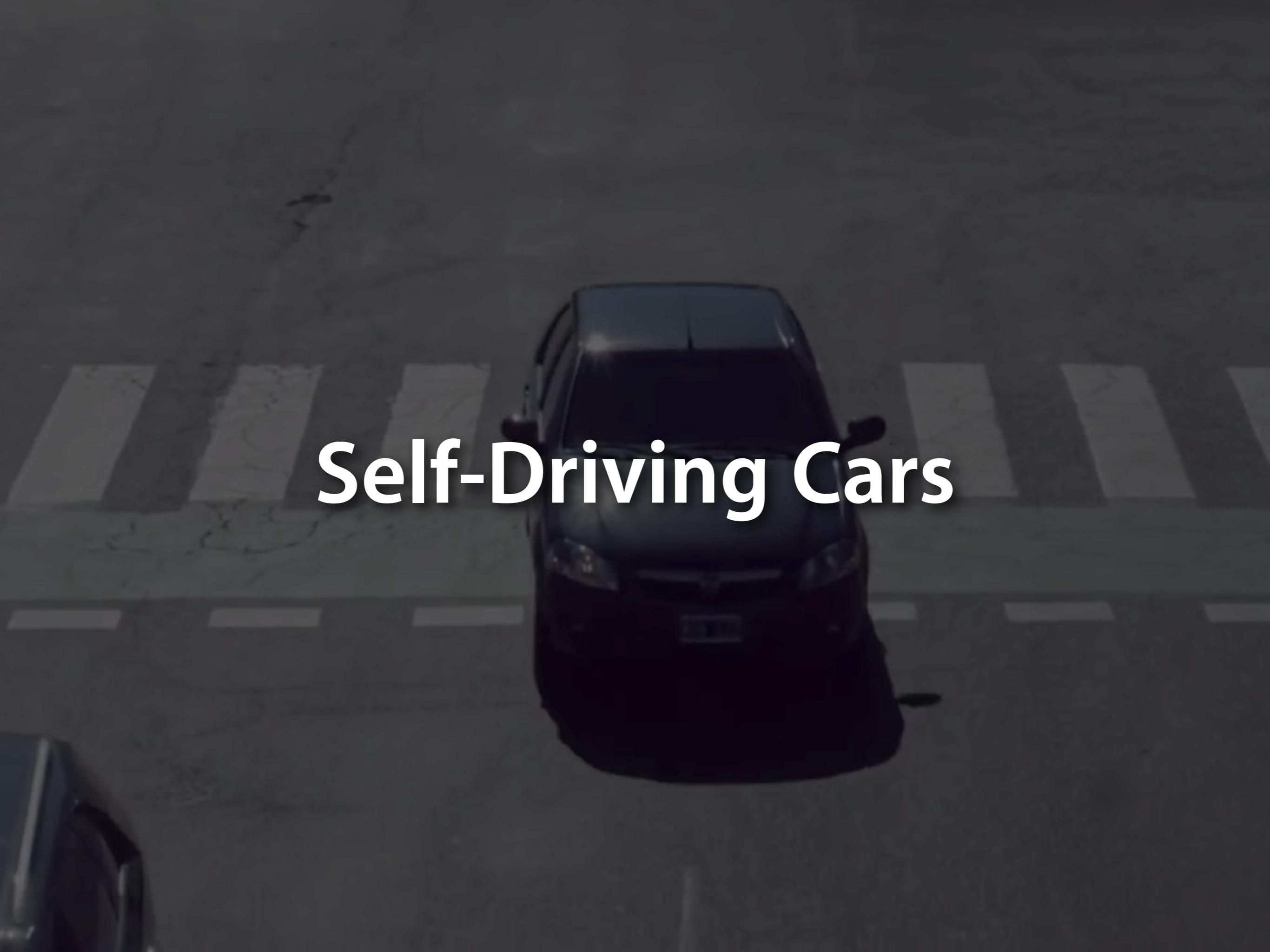
The Amazon Go logo is displayed prominently in the foreground. It consists of the word "amazon" in lowercase, followed by "go" in lowercase, separated by a thin horizontal line. A white curved arrow points from the end of the "z" in "amazon" towards the "g" in "go".

amazon go







A dark, blurry image of a car driving on a road at night. The car is positioned in the center of the frame, facing towards the viewer. The background consists of blurred streetlights and buildings, creating a sense of motion and depth.

Self-Driving Cars









Courtesy: Nvidia



PASSENGER CAR



1.24 million road traffic deaths

Source: World Health Organization (WHO) 2010

**65.6 minutes commute time
in Toronto**

Source: Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) 2014

國1北 268K+410 水上路段

爆料公社

edge case (mis-)handling

國1北 268K+410 水上路段

爆料公社



Edge Cases For Self Driving Cars – Rodney Brooks

RODNEY BROOKS

Robots, AI, and other stuff

BLOG MIT ROBUST.AI 

POST: EDGE CASES FOR SELF DRIVING CARS

JUNE 17, 2017 — ESSAYS

Edge Cases For Self Driving Cars

rodneybrooks.com/edge-cases-for-self-driving-cars/

Perhaps through this essay I will get the bee out of my bonnet¹ that fully driverless cars are a lot further off than many techies, much of the press, and even many auto executives seem to think. They will get here and human driving will probably disappear in the lifetimes of many people reading this, but it is not going to all happen in the blink of an eye as many expect. There are lots of details to be worked out.

In my very [first post](#) on this blog I talked about the unexpected consequences of having self driving cars. In this post I want to talk about about a number of edge cases, which I think will cause it to be a very long time before we have level 4 or level 5 self driving cars wandering our streets, especially without a human in them, and even then there are going to be lots of problems.

First though, we need to re-familiarize ourselves with the generally accepted levels of autonomy that every one is excited about for our cars.

Here are the levels from the [autonomous car](#) entry in Wikipedia which attributes this particular set to the SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers):

- *Level 0: Automated system has no vehicle control, but may issue warnings.*
- *Level 1: Driver must be ready to take control at any time. Automated system may include features such as Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC), Parking Assistance with automated steering, and Lane Keeping Assistance (LKA) Type II in any combination.*
- *Level 2: The driver is obliged to detect objects and events and respond if the automated system fails to respond properly. The automated system executes accelerating, braking, and steering. The automated system can deactivate immediately upon takeover by the driver.*
- *Level 3: Within known, limited environments (such as freeways), the driver can safely turn their attention away from driving tasks, but must still be prepared to take control when needed.*
- *Level 4: The automated system can control the vehicle in all but a few environments such as severe weather. The driver must enable the automated system only when it is safe to do so. When enabled, driver attention is not required.*

Search ...

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL rodneybrooks.com in the address bar. The page title is "Edge Cases For Self Driving Cars – Rodney Brooks". The main content area features a large image of a red humanoid robot head with a screen displaying two eyes. Below the image, the text "POST: EDGE CASES FOR SELF DRIVING CARS" is centered. To the left, there's a sidebar with "RECENT POSTS" and a search bar. The main text discusses the challenges of fully driverless cars.

RODNEY BROOKS *Robots, AI, and other stuff* BLOG MIT ROBUST.AI

POST: EDGE CASES FOR SELF DRIVING CARS

JUNE 17, 2017 — ESSAYS

Edge Cases For Self Driving Cars
rodneybrooks.com/edge-cases-for-self-driving-cars/

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tinyurl.com/edge-cases

[Covering the Empathy Gap](#)

[AGI Has Been Delayed](#)

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[March 2019](#)

[January 2019](#)

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- *Level 4: The automated system can control the vehicle in all but a few environments such as severe weather. The driver must enable the automated system only when it is safe to do so. When enabled, driver attention is not required.*

A close-up view of a conveyor belt system used for sorting produce. The conveyor is filled with numerous red apples. The belt has a series of vertical metal bars that create a zigzag pattern, which serves as a sorting mechanism. The apples are moving along the belt, and they appear to be sorted into two distinct paths or lanes. The background is mostly white, likely the interior of a sorting facility.

Produce
Sorting

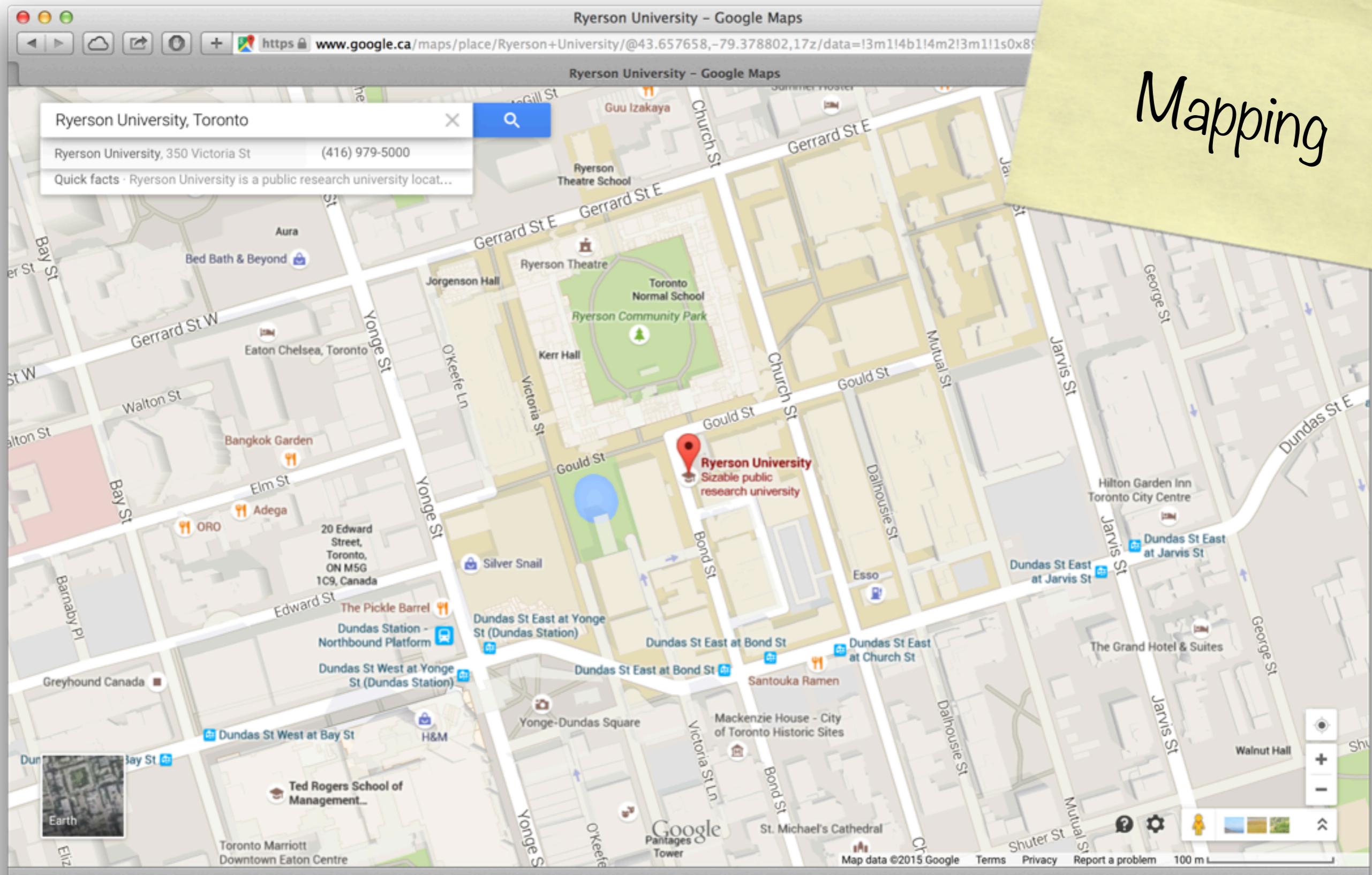
A close-up view of a conveyor belt sorting system. Red apples are moving along a metal conveyor belt. The belt splits into two paths at an angle, with a metal grid separating them. The apples are sorted into two distinct piles on the right side of the conveyor.

Produce
Sorting





Mapping





Google Street View

























Special
Effects



Special
Effects



Rest



Source: Avengers (2010)

Rest



Source: Avengers (2010)

CAESAR

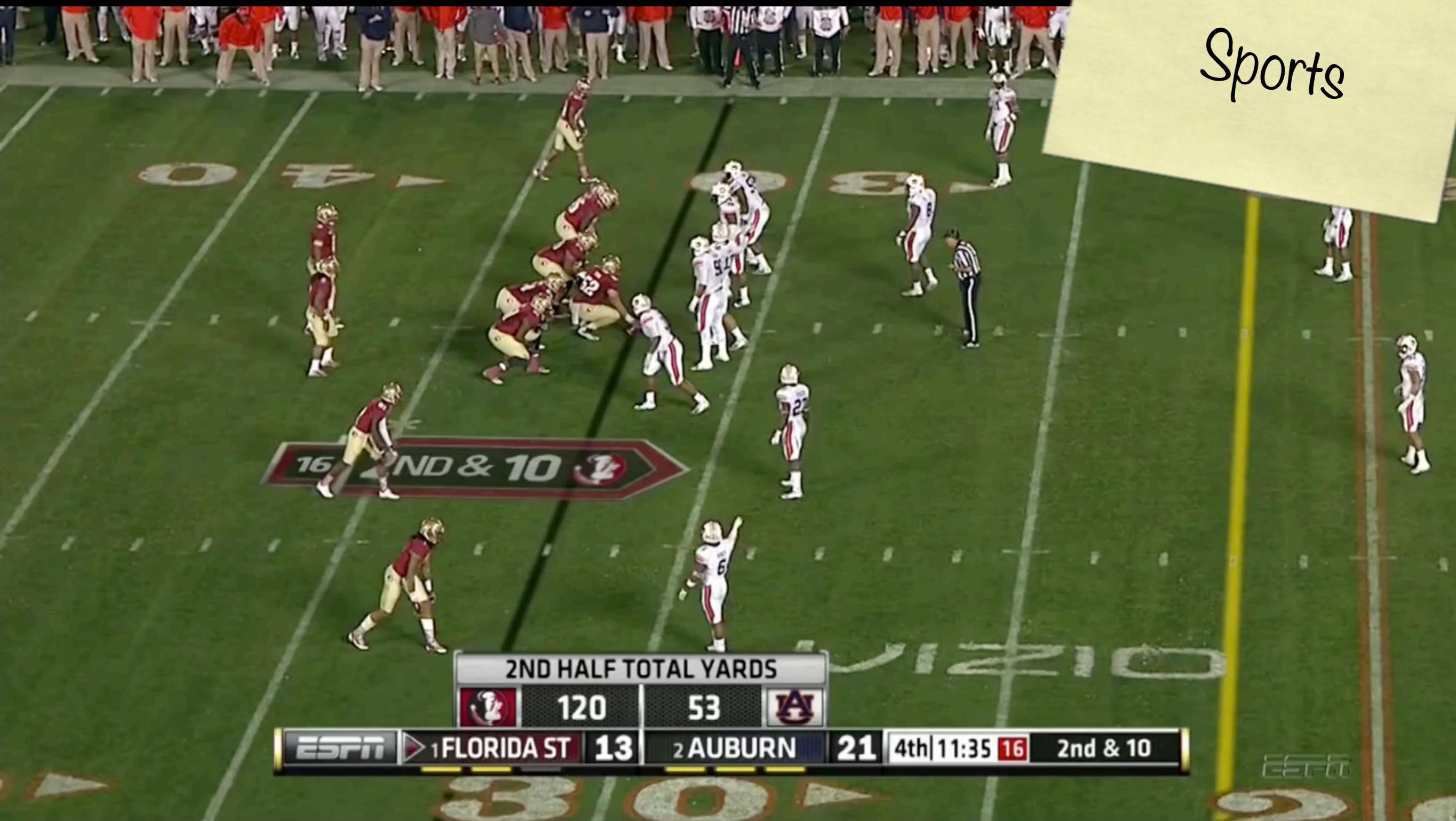


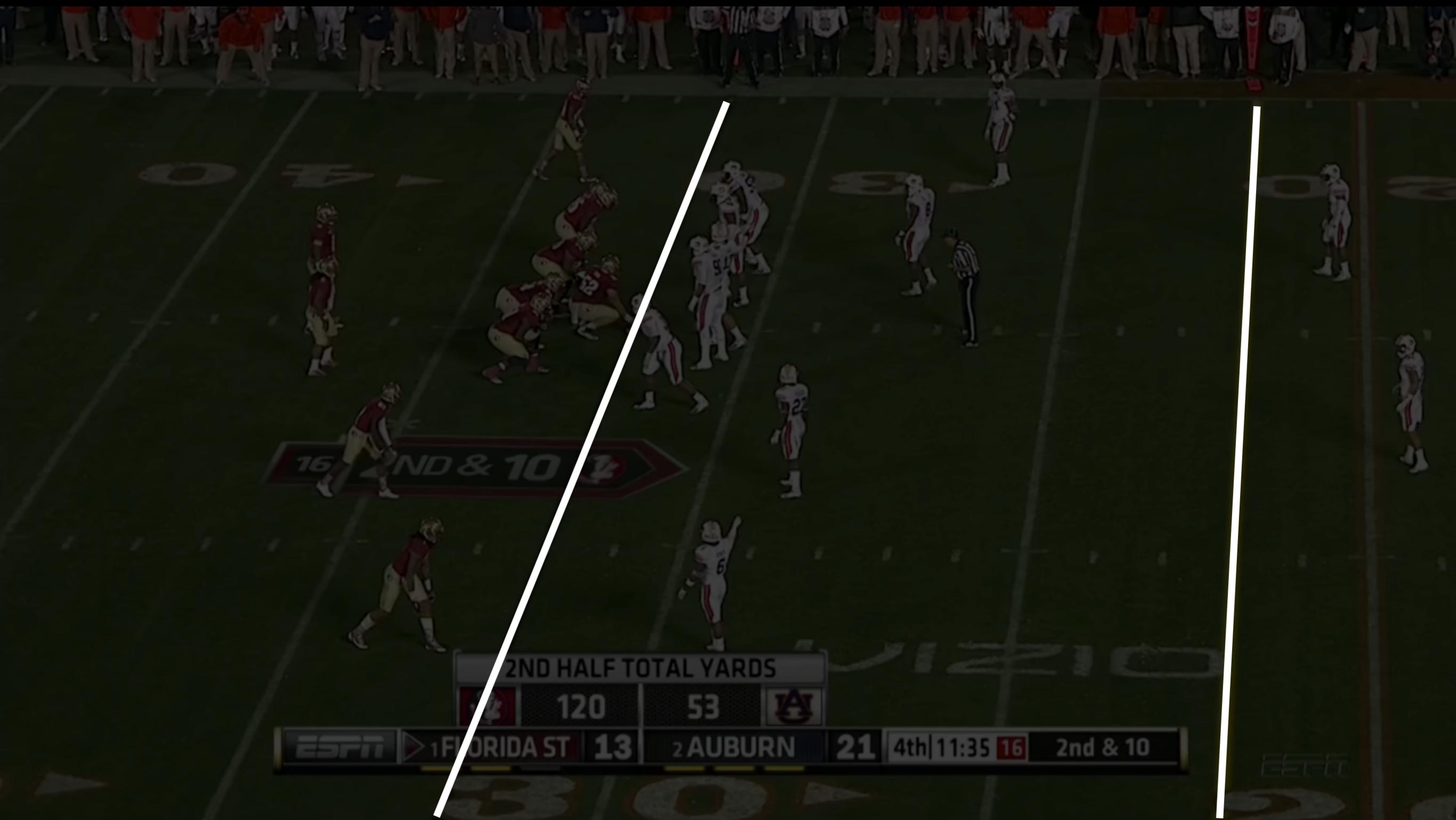
Source: Dawn of the Planet of the Apes (2014)

CAESAR



Sports





ESPN

► 1 FLORIDA ST

13

53

AUBURN

21

4th | 11:35

16

2nd & 10

ESPN

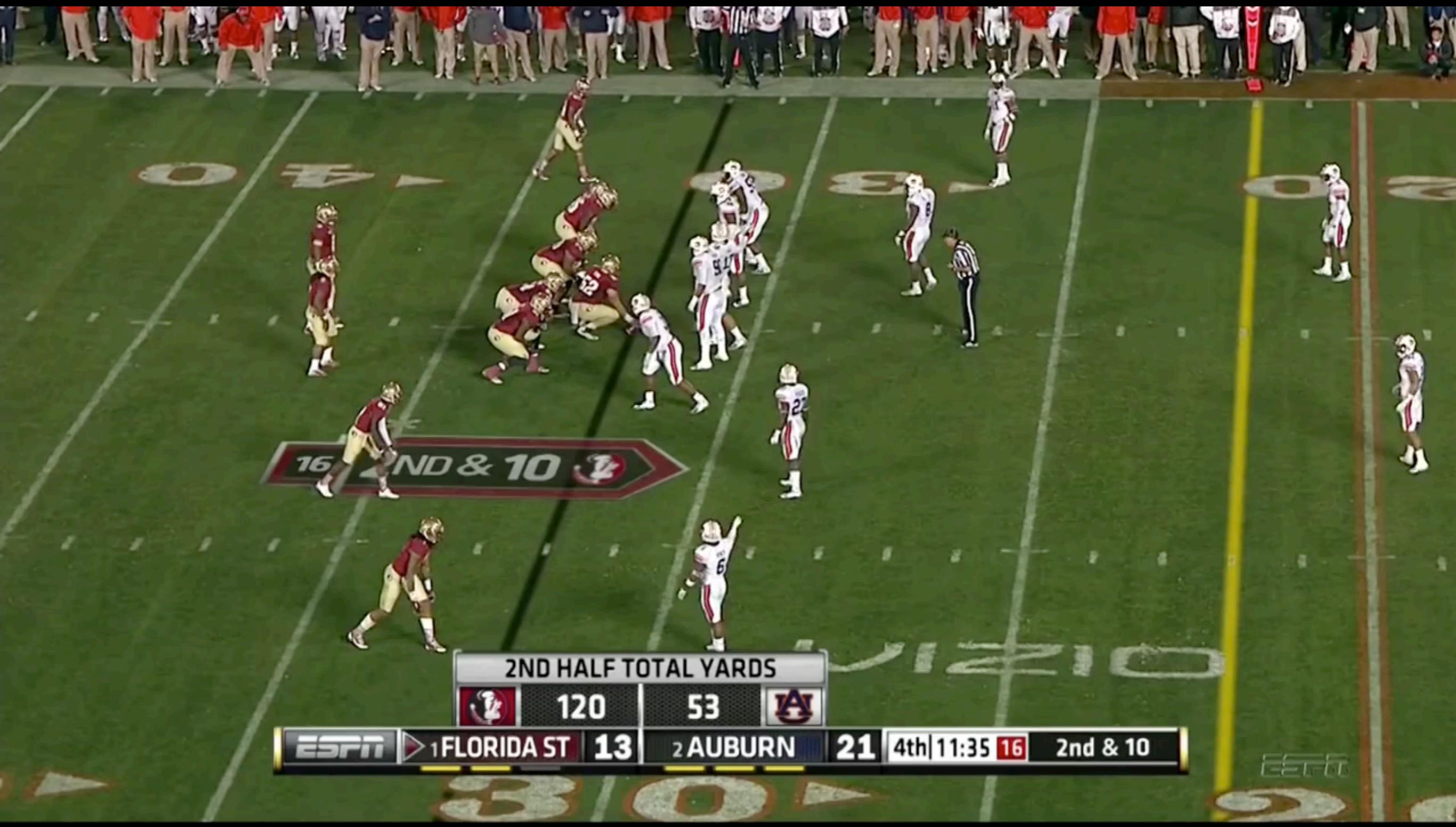
2ND HALF TOTAL YARDS



120



53



60 MINUTES
sports

SHOWTIME

Gaming



Courtesy: Apple and Wingnut AR





Google AR Stickers

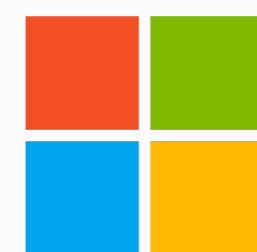




KINECT







Microsoft
HoloLens





cameras







Vision-based tracking
Facebook Reality Labs and Oculus





00:00:00;11 •



00:00:00;11 •

Courtesy: M. Rubinstein et al.



00:00:00;11 •



00:00:00;11 •

Courtesy: M. Rubinstein et al.



00:00:00;11 •



00:00:00;11 •

Courtesy: M. Rubinstein et al.



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Human pulse



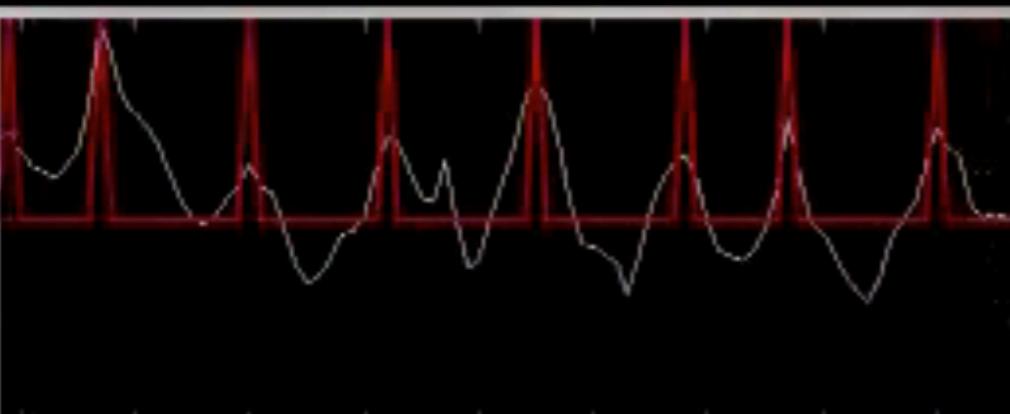
Respiratory motion



156 bpm

4 35.2 w
Age: 19 d





156 bpm

4 35.2 w
Age: 19 d



ROBOTICS

Computer Eyesight Gets a Lot More Accurate

By John Markoff

August 18, 2014 8:01 pm

Just as the Big Bad Wolf promised Little Red Riding Hood that his bigger eyes were “the better to see you with,” a machine’s ability to see the world around it is benefiting from bigger computers and more accurate mathematical calculations.

The improvement was visible in contest results released Monday evening by computer scientists and companies that sponsor an annual challenge to measure improvements in the state of machine vision technology.

Started in 2010 by Stanford, Princeton and Columbia University scientists, the Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge this year drew 38 entrants from 13 countries. The groups use advanced software, in most cases modeled loosely on the biological vision systems, to detect, locate and classify a huge set of images taken from Internet sources like Twitter. The contest was sponsored this year by Google, Stanford, Facebook and the University of North Carolina.

Contestants run their recognition programs on high-performance computers based in many cases on specialized processors called G.P.U.s, for graphic processing units.

This year there were six categories based on object detection, locating objects and classifying them. Winners included the National University of Singapore, the Oxford University, Adobe Systems, the Center for Intelligent Perception and Computing at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, as well as Google in two separate categories.

Accuracy almost doubled in the 2014 competition and error rates were cut in

Facebook Creates Software That Matches Faces Almost as Well as You Do

Facebook's new AI research group reports a major improvement in face-processing software.

By [Tom Simonite](#) on March 17, 2014

Asked whether two unfamiliar photos of faces show the same person, a human being will get it right 97.53 percent of the time. New software developed by researchers at Facebook can score 97.25 percent on the same challenge, regardless of variations in lighting or whether the person in the picture is directly facing the camera.

That's a significant advance over previous face-matching software, and it demonstrates the power of a new approach to artificial intelligence known as deep learning, which Facebook and its competitors have bet heavily on in the past year (see "[Deep Learning](#)"). This area of AI involves software that uses networks of simulated neurons to learn to recognize patterns in large amounts of data.

"You normally don't see that sort of improvement," says Yaniv Taigman, a member of Facebook's AI team, a research group created last year to explore how deep learning might help the company (see "[Facebook Launches Advanced AI Effort](#)"). "We closely approach human performance," says Taigman of the new software. He notes that the error rate has been reduced by more than a quarter relative to earlier software that can take on the same task.

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IBM Revenue Slides, but Cloud Business Grows



Review: Public WiFi's Fast Future



Local M&A Gains Traction in Israeli High-Tech



TECH

413



Driverless Cars Steal the Show

Makers and suppliers highlight commitment to autonomous vehicles at Consumer Electronics Show



Gill Pratt, head of Toyota's artificial intelligence company, spoke at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas on Tuesday. PHOTO: REUTERS

By MIKE RAMSEY

Jan. 5, 2016 5:12 p.m. ET

9 COMMENTS

LAS VEGAS—Autonomous cars are taking over the Consumer Electronics Show.

In the early days of the tech event in Las Vegas, car makers and nascent auto suppliers, such as chip maker Nvidia Corp., have made announcements about deepening commitments to driverless vehicles.

Toyota Motor Corp. has committed \$1 billion to an artificial

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CVPR 2019, Long Beach



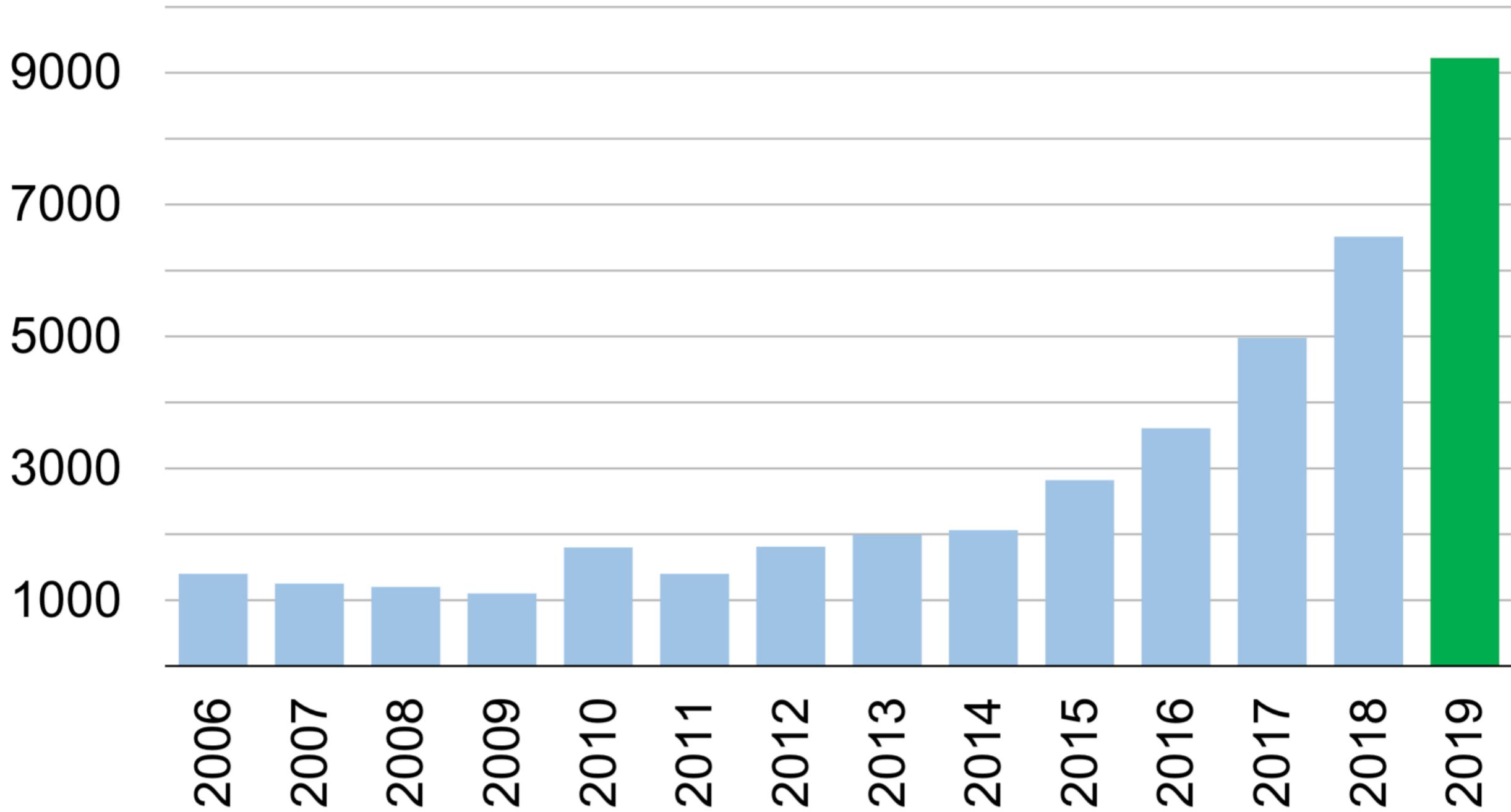
A photograph of a large conference hall filled with attendees. The ceiling is dark with a prominent, illuminated geometric pattern of triangles. The audience is seated in rows, facing towards the front of the room.

CVPR 2019, Long Beach

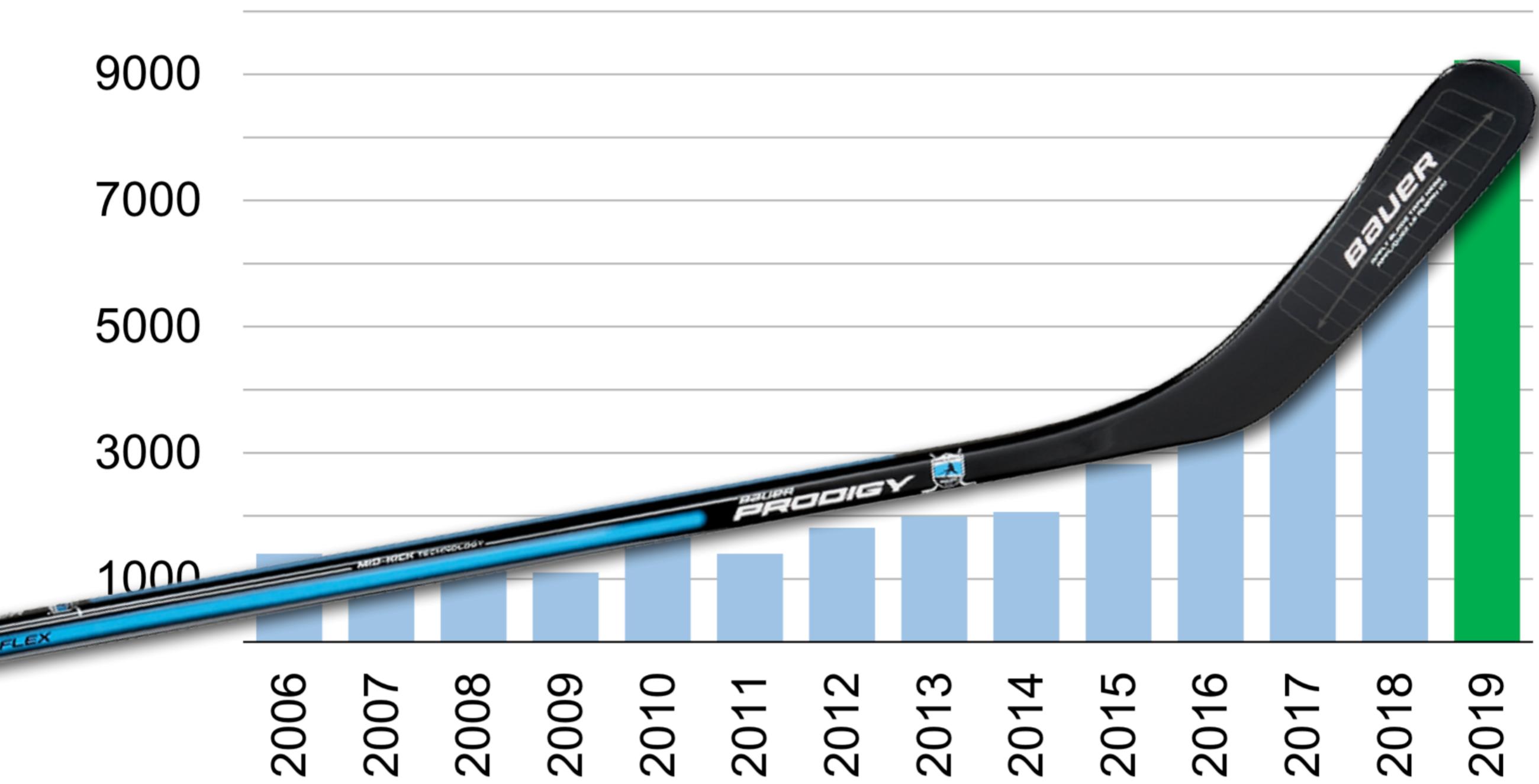
9200

attendees

CVPR attendance



CVPR attendance



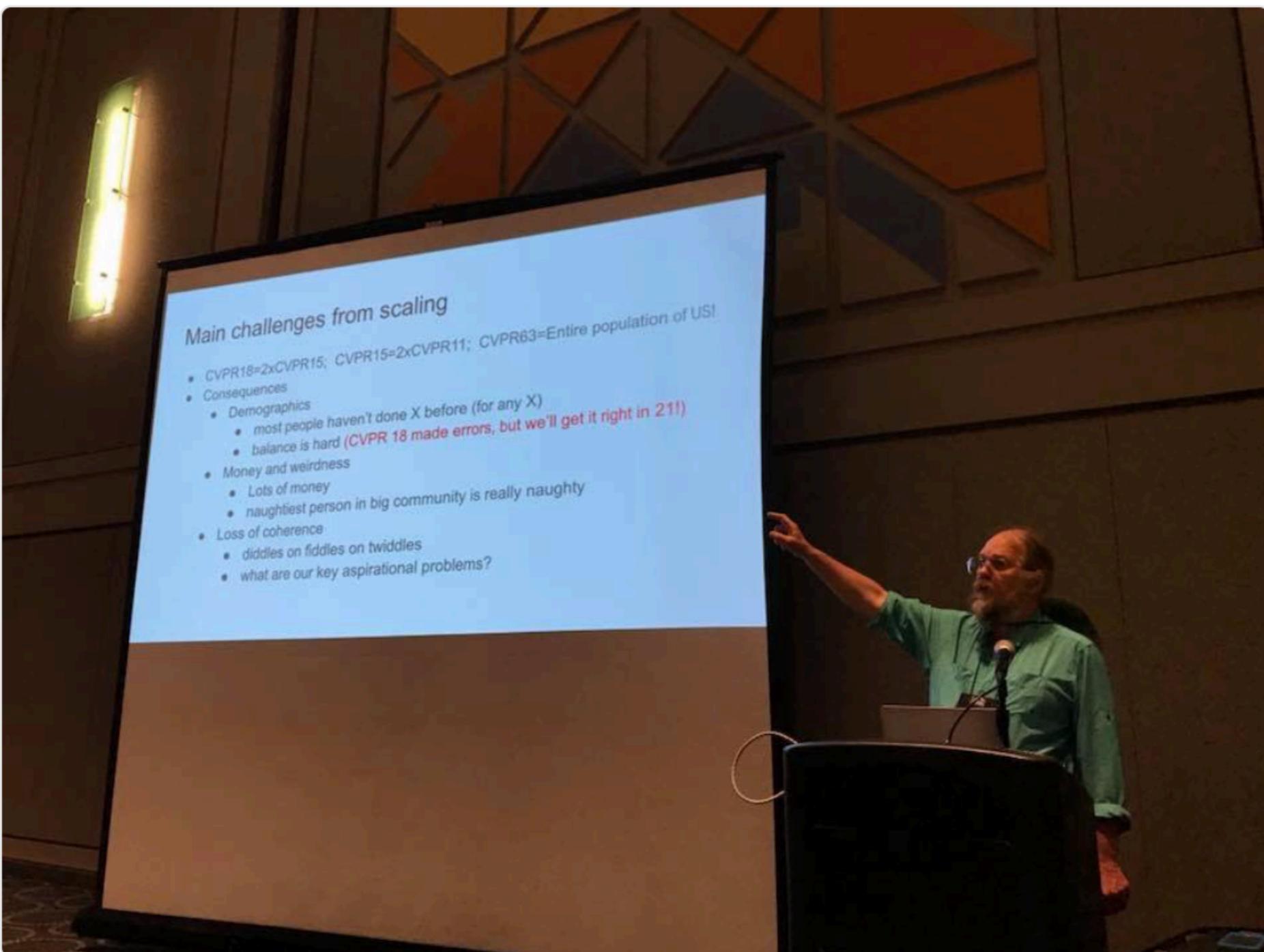


Ira Kemelmacher

@kemelmi

Following

The entire population of the USA will attend
#CVPR in 2063 :-)

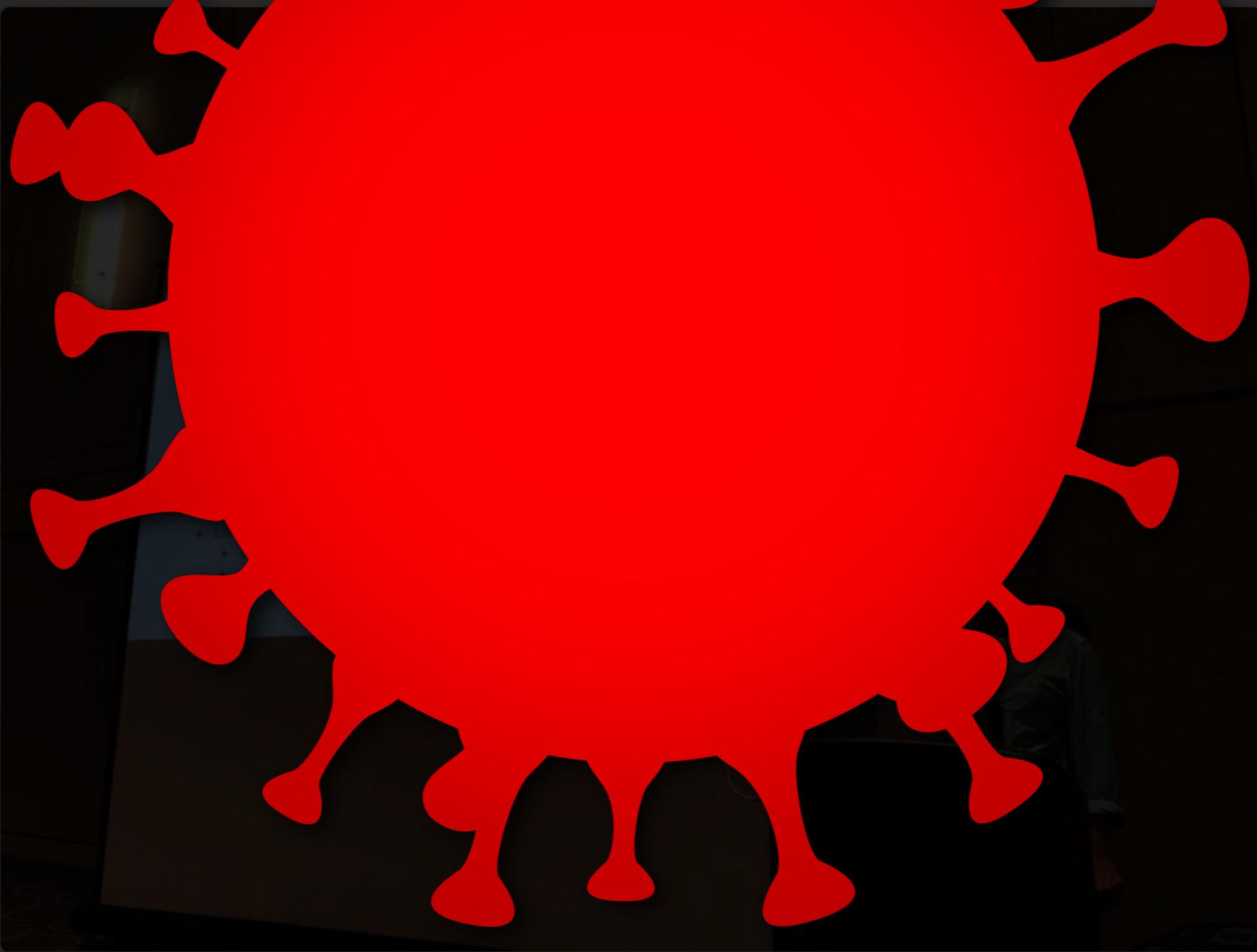




Ira Kemelmacher
@kemelmi

Following

The entire oppu... SA will attend
#CVPR in ...

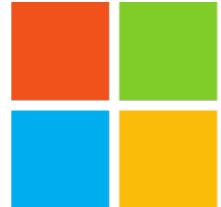


Welcome
to
CVPR 2020





Google



Microsoft

facebook®

SIEMENS

Baidu 百度

JPL

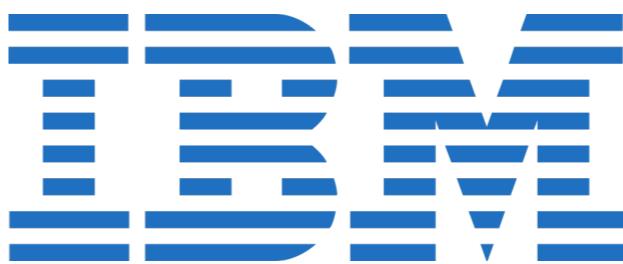
Jet Propulsion Laboratory

amazon.com®

iRobot®



SRI International



xerox



MITSUBISHI
ELECTRIC

Adobe



intel®

SAMSUNG



Google

Microsoft

facebook

SIEMENS

Baidu 百度

JPL

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Computer vision industry will
grow from \$1.1 billion in 2016
to \$26.2 billion by 2025

MITSUBISHI
ELECTRIC

Source: Tractica (2020)







156 bpm

An aerial photograph of a winding road through a rural landscape. The road curves through several green, grassy hills. In the background, there are more fields and a few small buildings. The sky is clear and blue.

Road ahead

Foundational analyses of visual information processing

Foundational analyses of visual
information processing

Algorithms exploiting these
analyses

Topics

Topics

Image formation

Topics

Image formation

Image representation

Topics

Image formation

Image representation

Feature detection

Topics

Image formation

Image representation

Feature detection

Stereopsis

Topics

Image formation

Image representation

Feature detection

Stereopsis

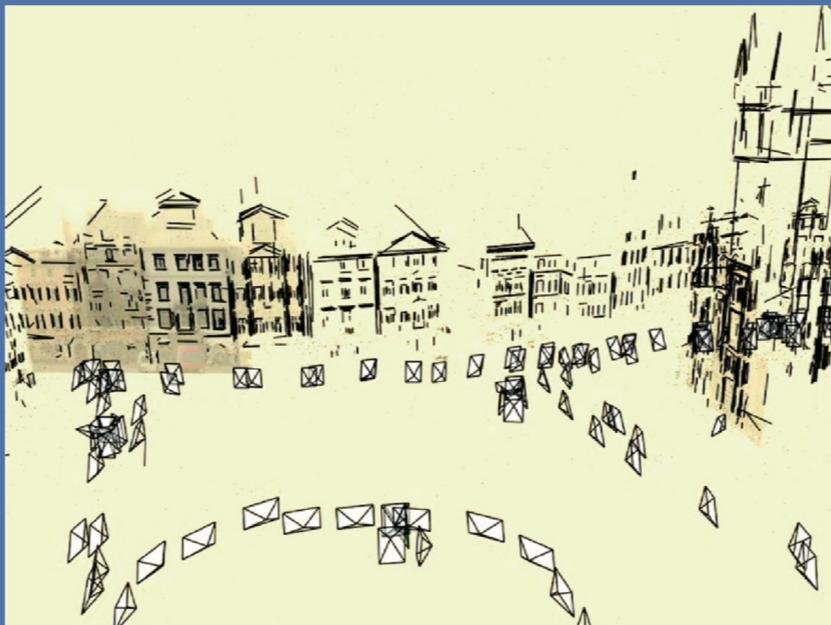
Motion analysis

textbook

TEXTS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Computer Vision

Algorithms and Applications



Richard Szeliski



Springer

TEXTS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Computer Vision

Algorithms and Applications



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