

# Introduction to Computer Vision

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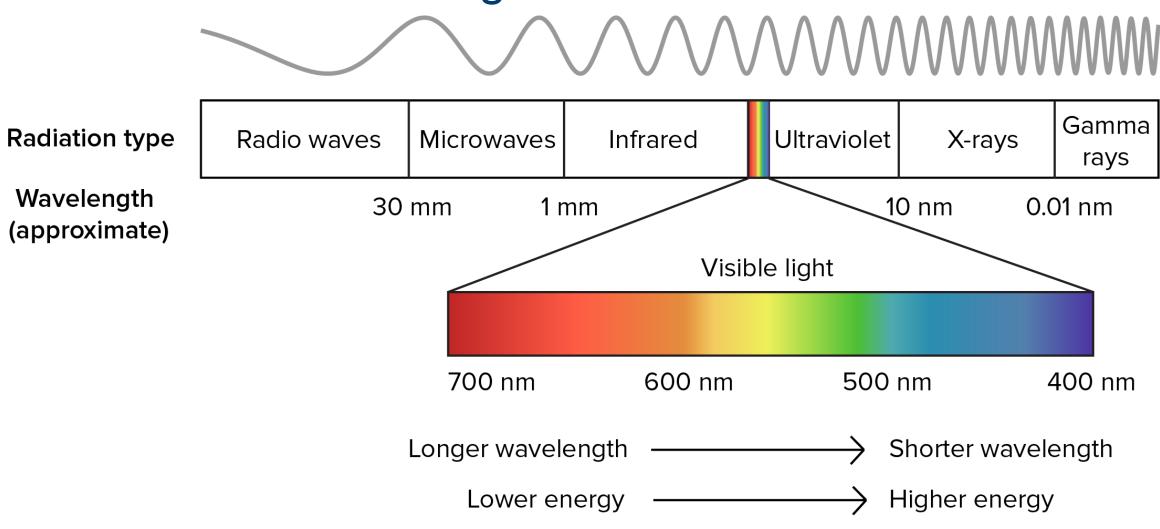
Internet of Things Group

#### Plan

- Introduction to natural and digital vision
- Color spaces
- Image manipulations
  - Low level
  - Mid level
  - High level

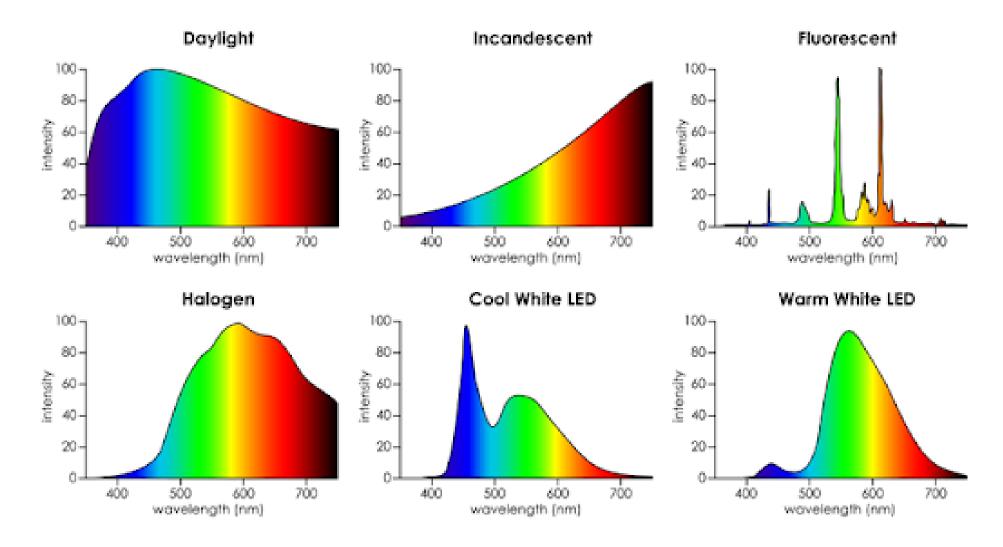


## Introduction: Visible light





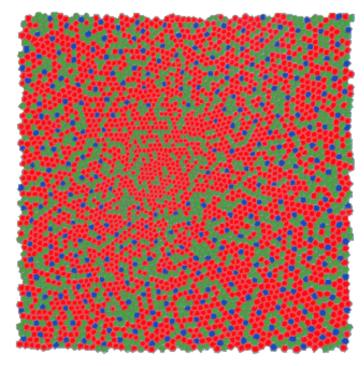
## Introduction: Visible light

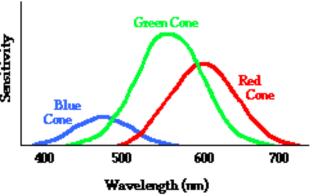




## Introduction: Human eye

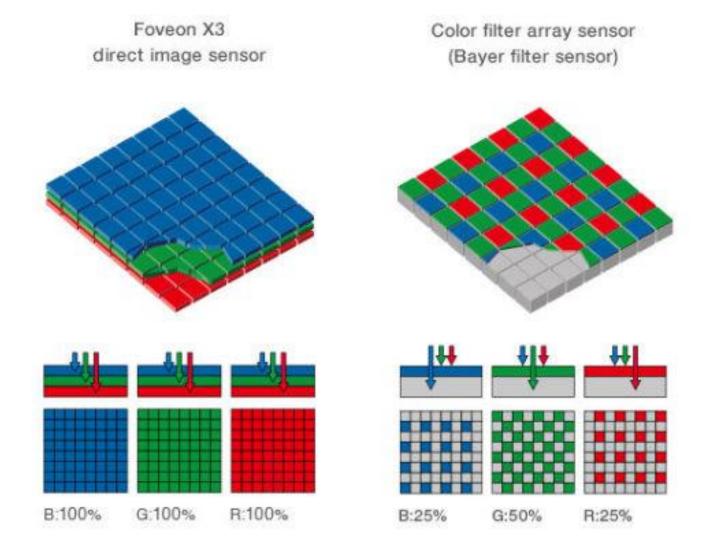
- Cone and rod cells are a base photoreceptor
- Receptor has responsiveness curve
- Rod cell peak ~490nm
- 3 types of cone cells:
  - Short: peak ~440 nm
  - Medium: peak ~ 540 nm
  - Long: peak ~570 nm







# Introduction: Digital vision





#### Introduction: CV tasks

- Receive image
- Process image
- Visualize image

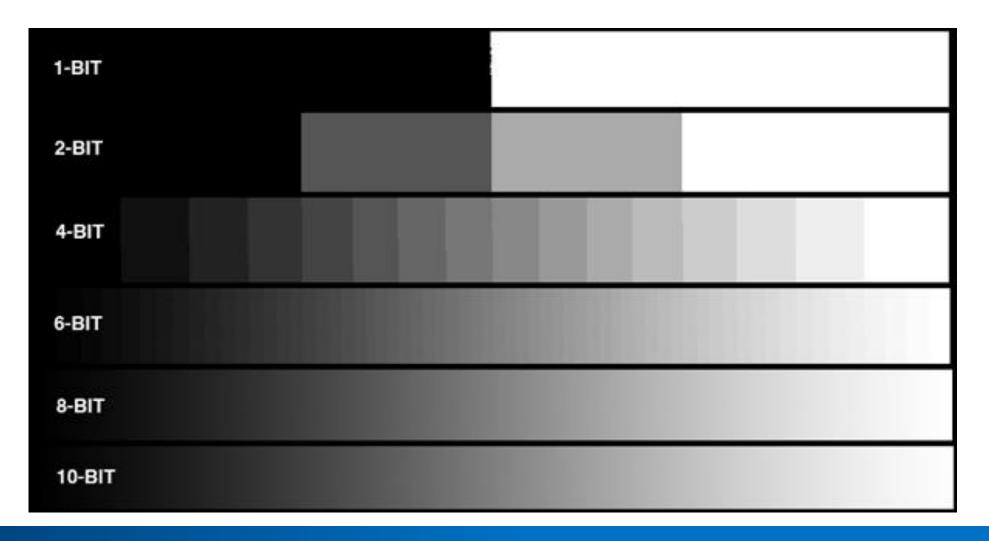


## Color space

- Grayscale
- RGB, RGBA, BGR
- LUV, LAB, HSV
- YUV, YUV 420, YUV422, YUYV
- CMY, CMYK
- etc.



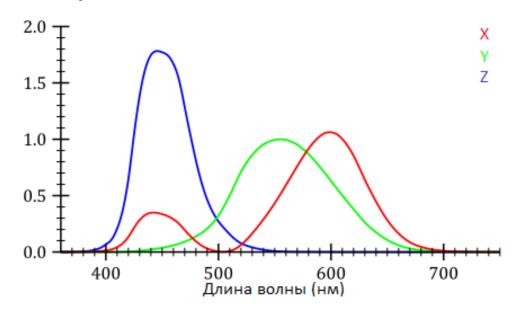
# Color space: Grayscale

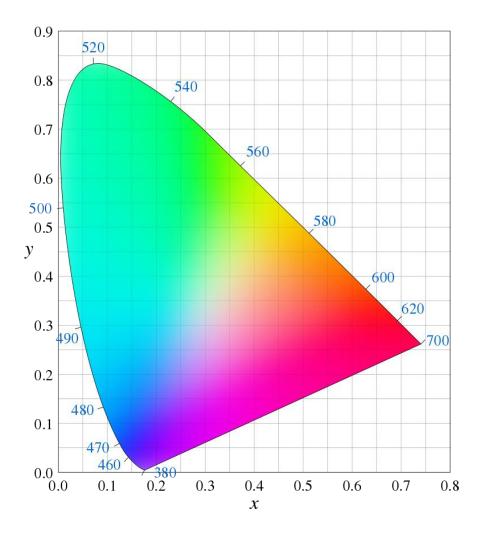




## Color space: XYZ

- Nonlinear color model
- Based on cone cells responsiveness curve

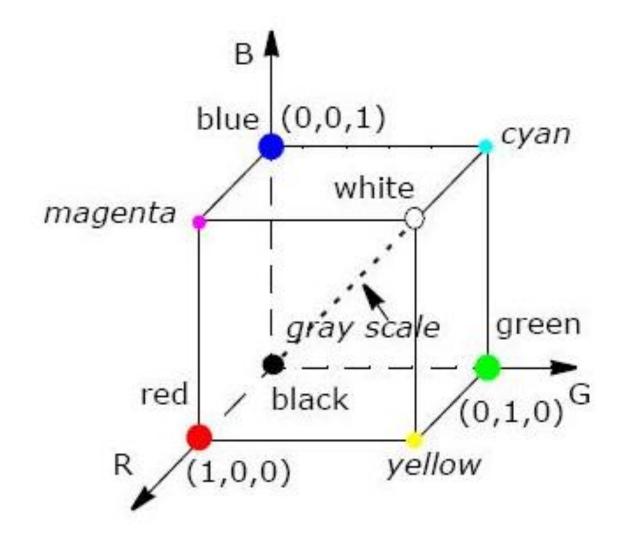






#### Color space: RGB

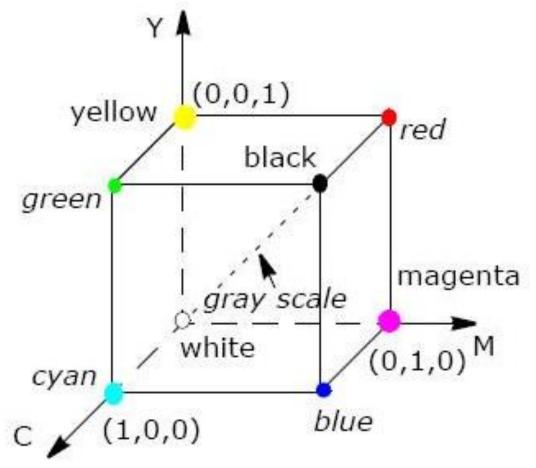
- Additive color model
- 3 channels: red, green and blue





## Color space: CMY and CMYK

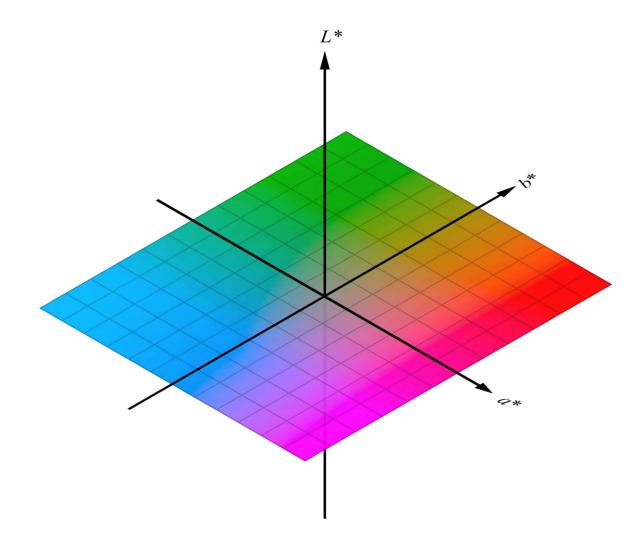
- Subtractive color model
- Channels: cyan, magenta, yellow and black (for CMYK)
- Black stands for key color
- Typographical color space





#### Color space: LAB

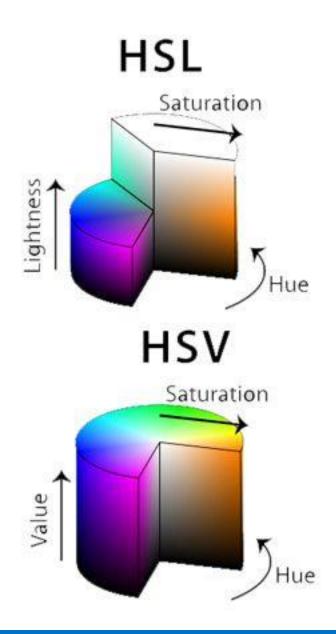
- L lightness (from black to white)
- A from green(-) to red(+)
- B from blue(-) to yellow(+)





## Color space: HSL and HSV

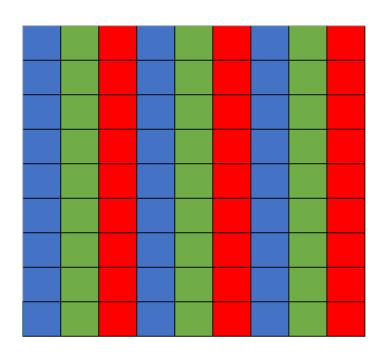
- Cylindrical-coordinate color model
- Channels: hue, saturation and lightness (HSL) or value (HSV)
- Hue changes from 0° to 360°
- Red 0°, yellow 60°, green –
  120°, cyan 180°, blue 220°, magenta 300°



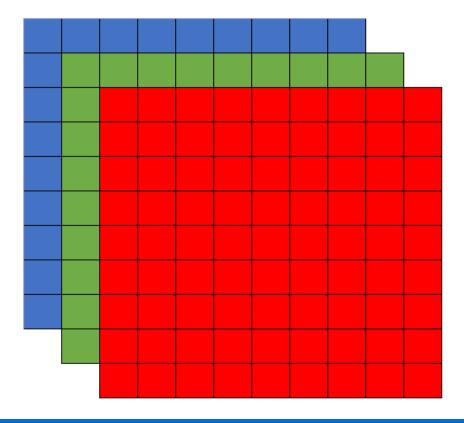


# Color space: Channel order

Packed storage



Planar storage





## Image processing

- Low-level
  - Operations over pixels
- Mid-level
  - Operations over image or several images
- High-level
  - Operations over image content



## Low level: Resize





#### Low level: Resize







No interpolation

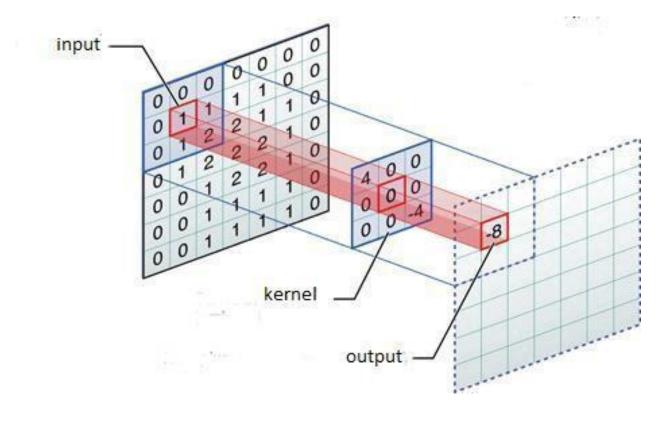
Bilinear interpolation

Bicubic interpolation



#### Low level: Convolution

$$(f \otimes g)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$
$$(f \otimes g)[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} f[m]g[n-m]$$





#### Low level: Convolution – blur





$$\frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





#### Low level: Convolution – contrast





$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 9 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



## Low level: Convolution – edges





$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$egin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \ 1 & -4 & 1 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Low level: Color segmentation



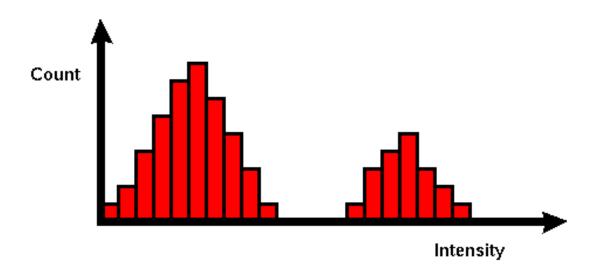


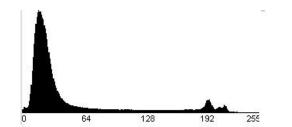




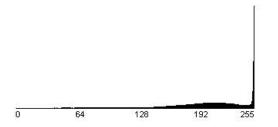
## Mid level: Histogram

$$Hist[i] = \sum_{x,y} \begin{cases} 1, & Pixel(x,y) = i \\ 0, & Pixel(x,y) \neq i \end{cases}$$

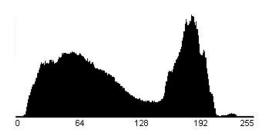




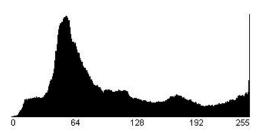








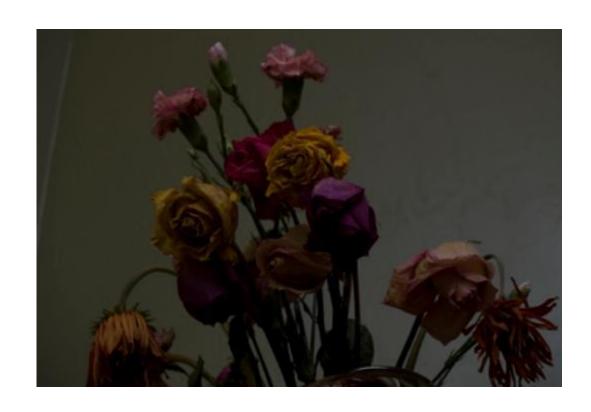








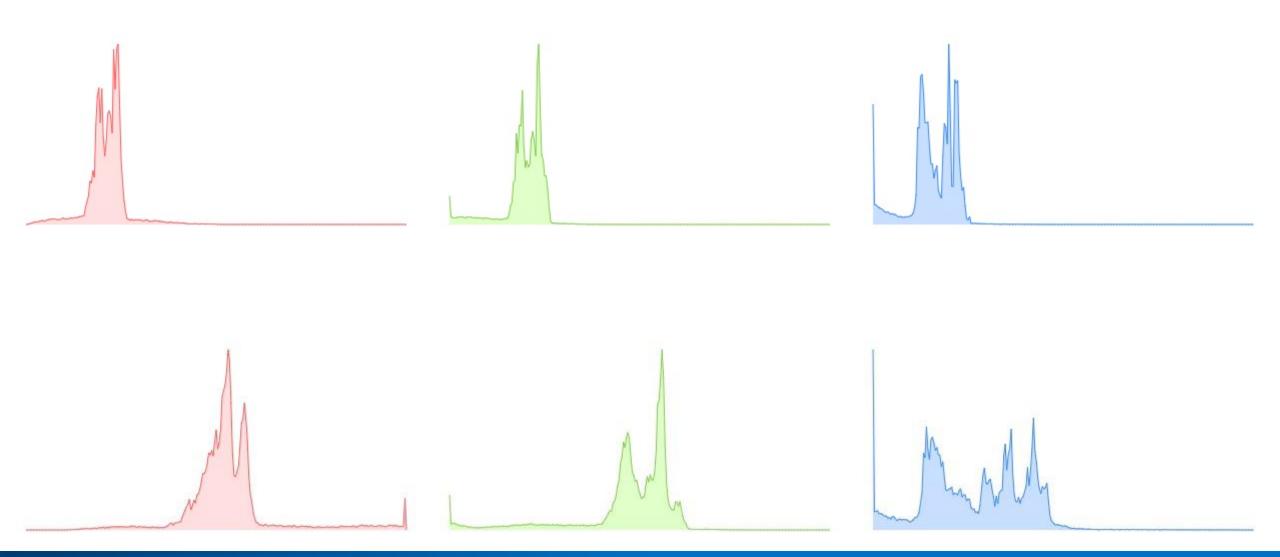
# Mid level: Histogram equalization







# Mid level: Histogram equalization





#### Mid level: Panorama

- Several images
- Stitching by keypoints







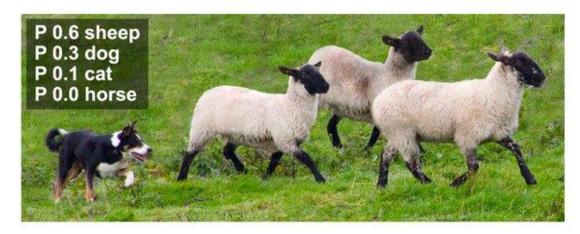
# Mid level: Optical flow

- Temporal image sequence
- Tracking pixels changes

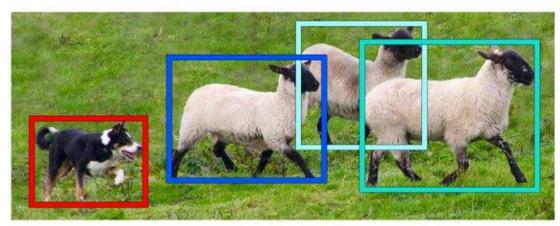




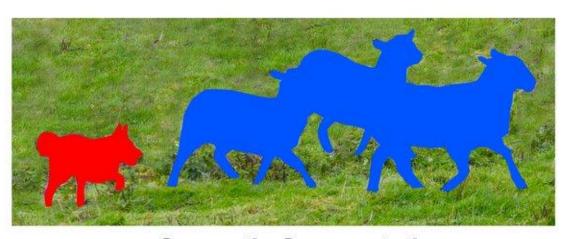
# High level



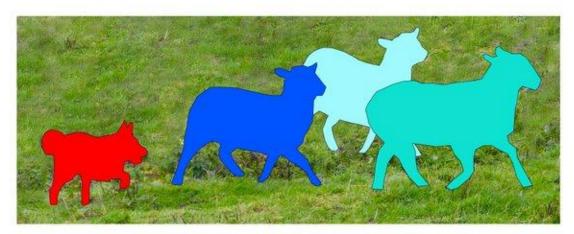
**Image Recognition** 



**Object Detection** 



**Semantic Segmentation** 



**Instance Segmentation** 



# High level

- Classification
- Detection
- Segmentation
- Super-resolution
- Image generation
- etc.



