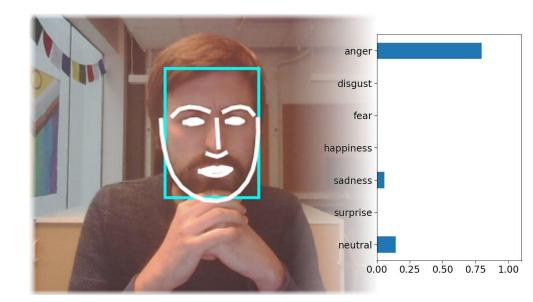


Lab I: Computer Vision Marc Fraile





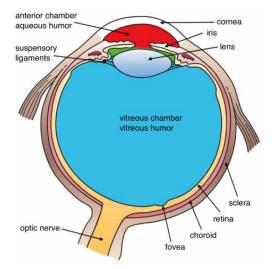


Digital Imaging

- Human vision
- Color is an illusion
- Faking color for monkey brains
- Raster images

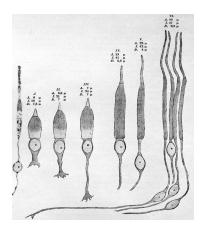


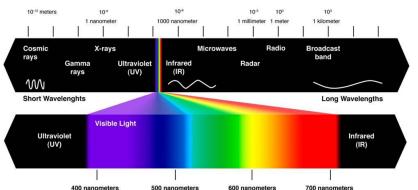




structure of the eye

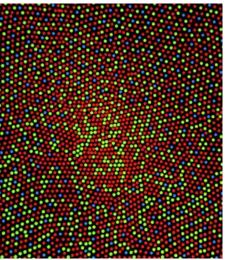






light spectrum

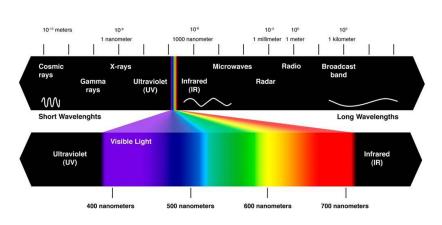
Human vision



distribution of cones in the retina

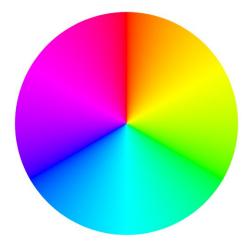


Color is an illusion



light spectrum: linear

Purple and red are completely different!



color perception: circular

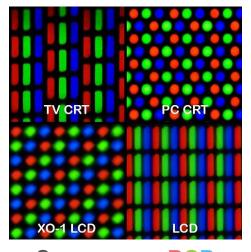
Pink closes the gap.



Color perception is not physical reality

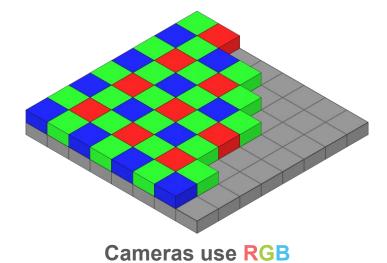


Faking color for monkey brains



Screens use RGB

From far away, colored light mixes.



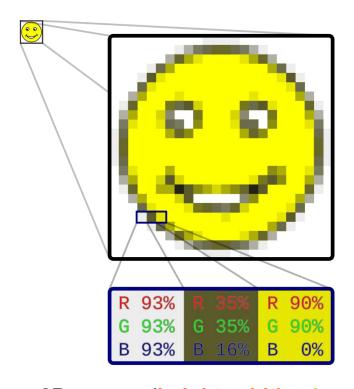
Always need more precision on Green.

Great! We can fake it!





Raster images





3D arrays: (height, width, channels)

we load images as 3D arrays



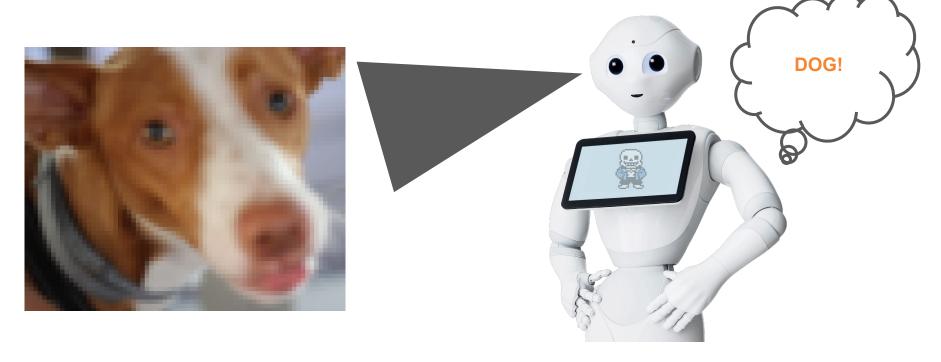
Computer Vision

- What is computer vision?
- Feature extraction
- End-to-End
- Which approach is best?





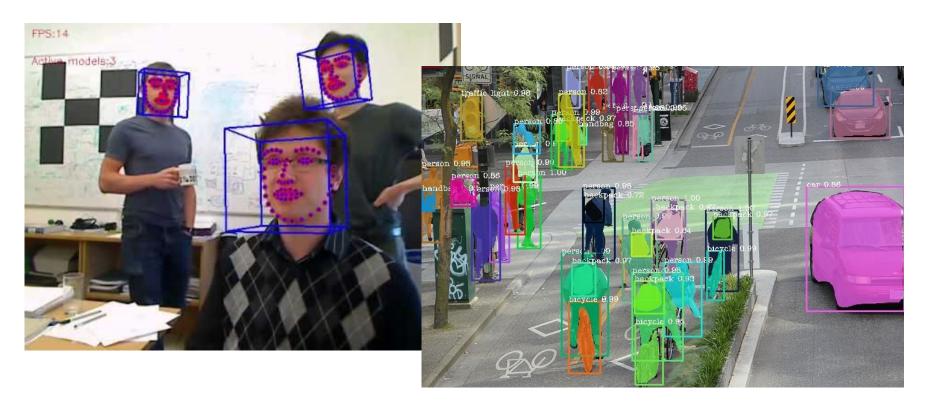
What is computer vision?



Any approach that lets a computer interpret images and video!



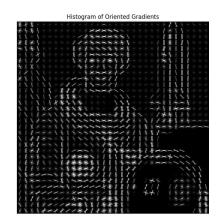
What is computer vision?





Classic approach: use math to capture texture





Uppsala Social Robotics Lab

Feature extraction

high level representation of data

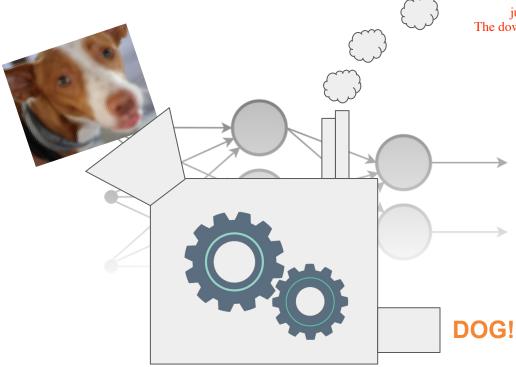






End-to-End

just use a neural network for everything! The downside is that they use a lot of resources







Which approach is best?

Feature Extraction

- Needs reasonable amounts of data.
- Classic methods tend to run fast in the CPU.
- Easy to anonymize samples.

End-to-End

- Needs LOTS of data.
- Neural networks need GPU acceleration to run, and are resource-intensive.
- Usually contain identifying data.

Context is king!