主题:人工智能在移动相机应用中的实战

团队:花椒相机

讲师:余雪亭



课程提纲/内容

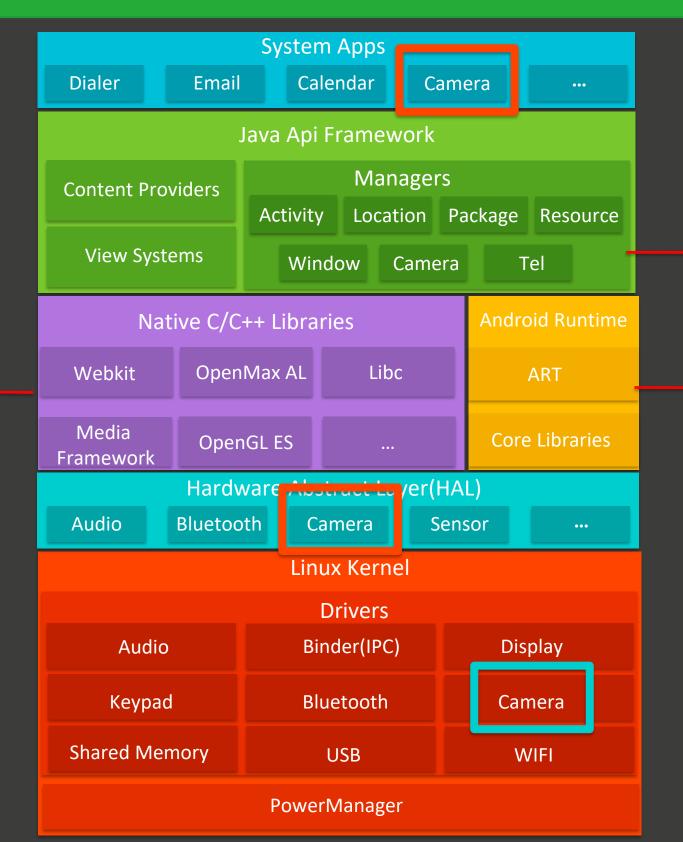


- 自定义相机
- 图形图像基础知识
- 相机与人工智能的结合
- 遇到的问题和解决方案

系统架构



Camera Client Camera Service



Camera.java

android_hardware_Camera.cpp

实现拍照



1.调用系统的相机:

调用方式: MediaStore.ACTION_IMAGE_CAPTURE+startActivityForResult

处理方式:在onActivityResult中处理相机返回的图片数据。

2.自定义相机

- (1)open
- (2)setParameters
- (3)setPreviewDisplay(SurfaceHolder)
- (4)startPreview
- (5)takePicture

自定义相机



需要的步骤

- 离线预览相机数据
- 快速处理相机数据

需要的基础知识

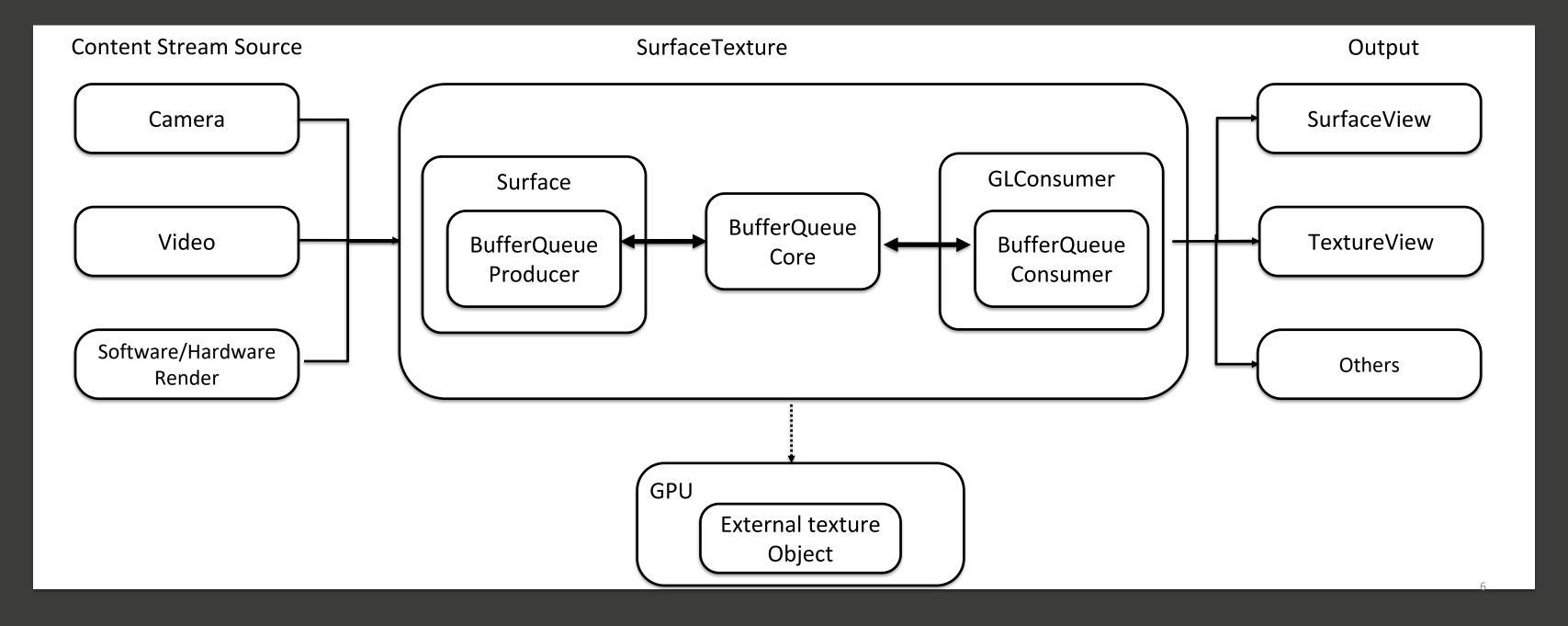
- SurfaceTexture
- OpenGL

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SurfaceTexture



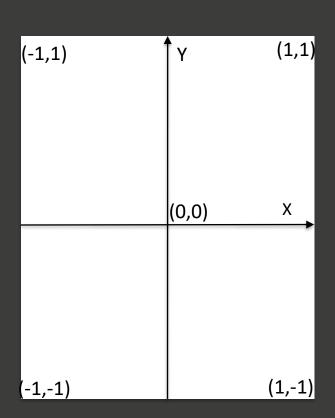
SurfaceTexture从Android 3.0加入。和SurfaceView不同的是,它对图像流的处理并不直接显示,而是转为GL外部纹理,因此可用于图像流数据的二次处理。



OpenGL



OpenGL(Open Graphics Library)是指定义了一个跨编程语言、跨平台的编程接口规格的专业的图形程序接口。它用于三维图像(二维的亦可),是一个功能强大,调用方便的底层图形库。 OpenGL应用与移动端使用的是一个特殊的嵌入式版本:OpenGL ES(OpenGL for Embedded System)



```
(0,1) (1,1) (0,0) (1,0) Y

OpenGL纹理坐标

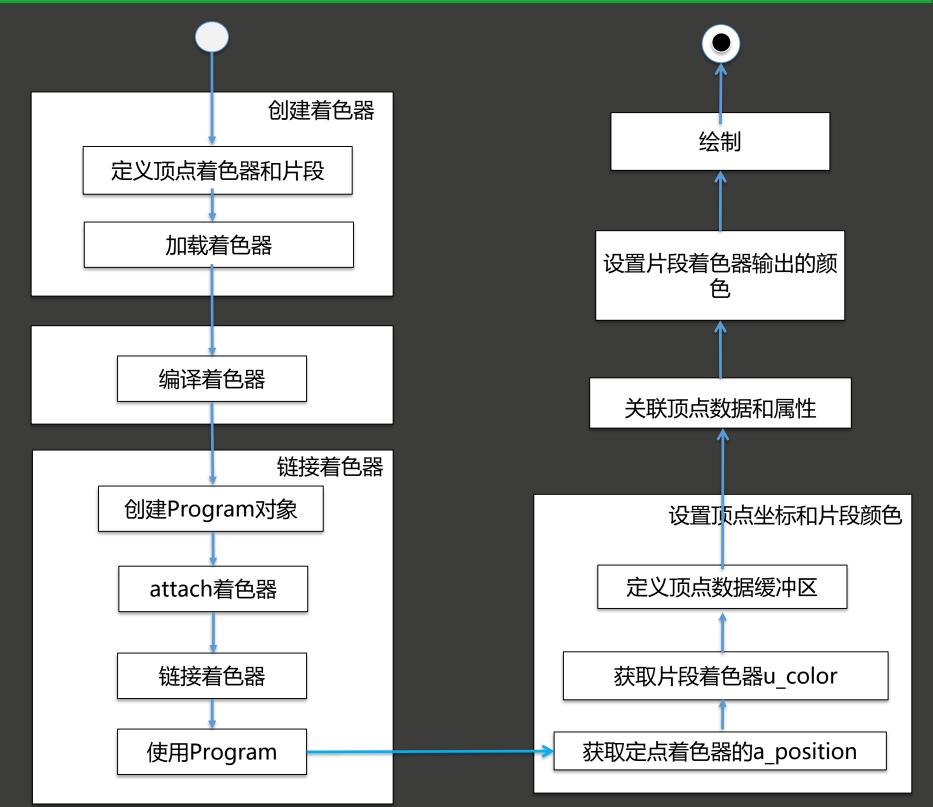
(0,0) X (1,0) X (1,1) X (1,1)
```

```
attribute vec4 a_Position;
void main() {
    gl_Position = a_Position;
}

precision mediump float;
uniform ver4 u_Color;
void main() {
    gl_FragColor = u_Color;
}
```

绘制流程





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图形图像基础



目标:检测,匹配,分割,变形,增强,平滑

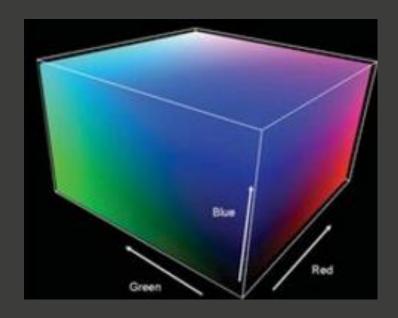
输入 Gray, RGB, YUV

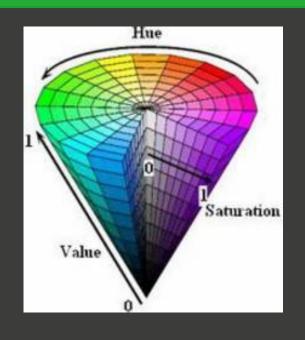
深度学习

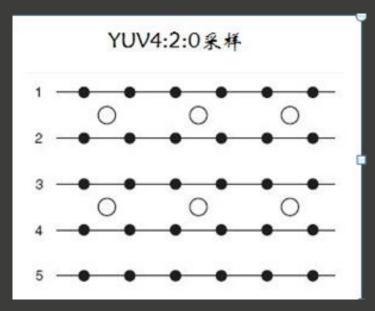
应用 统计,变换,搜索,融合

颜色空间









RGB

HSV

YUV

max = max(R,G,B)

min = min(R,G,B)

V = max(R,G,B)

S = (max-min)/max

if(R==max) H = (G-B)/(max-min)*60

if(G==max) H = 120+(B-R)/(max-min)*60

if(B==max) H = 240+(R-G)/(max-min)*60

if(H<0) H = H+360

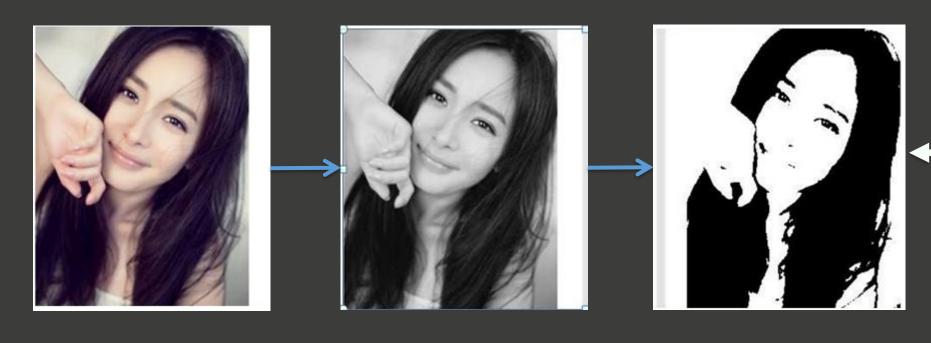
RGB->YUV Y = 0.299R + 0.587G + 0.114B U'= (BY)*0.565 V'= (RY)*0.713

YUV->RGB R = Y + 1.403V' G = Y - 0.344U' - 0.714V' B = Y + 1.770U'

分析与应用



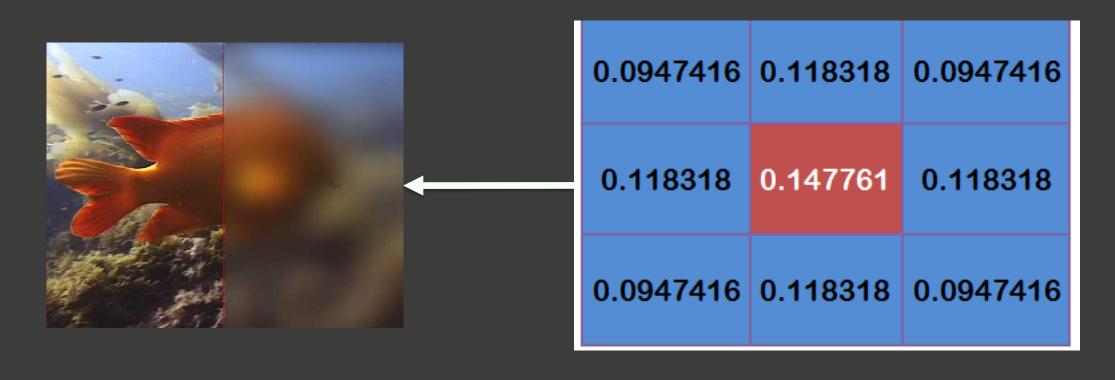
二值化



Gray > T ? 255 : 0

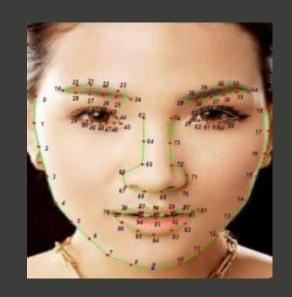
Gray = R*0.299 + G*0.587 + B*0.114

高斯模糊

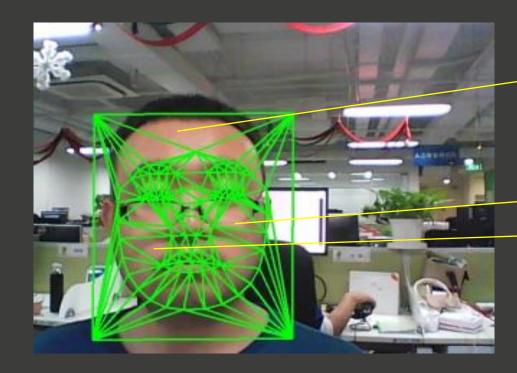


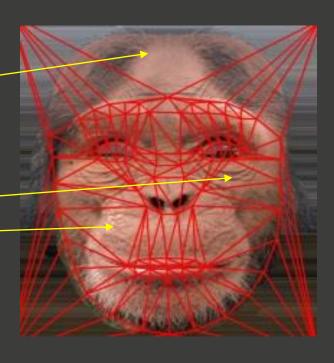
分析与应用-三角变换





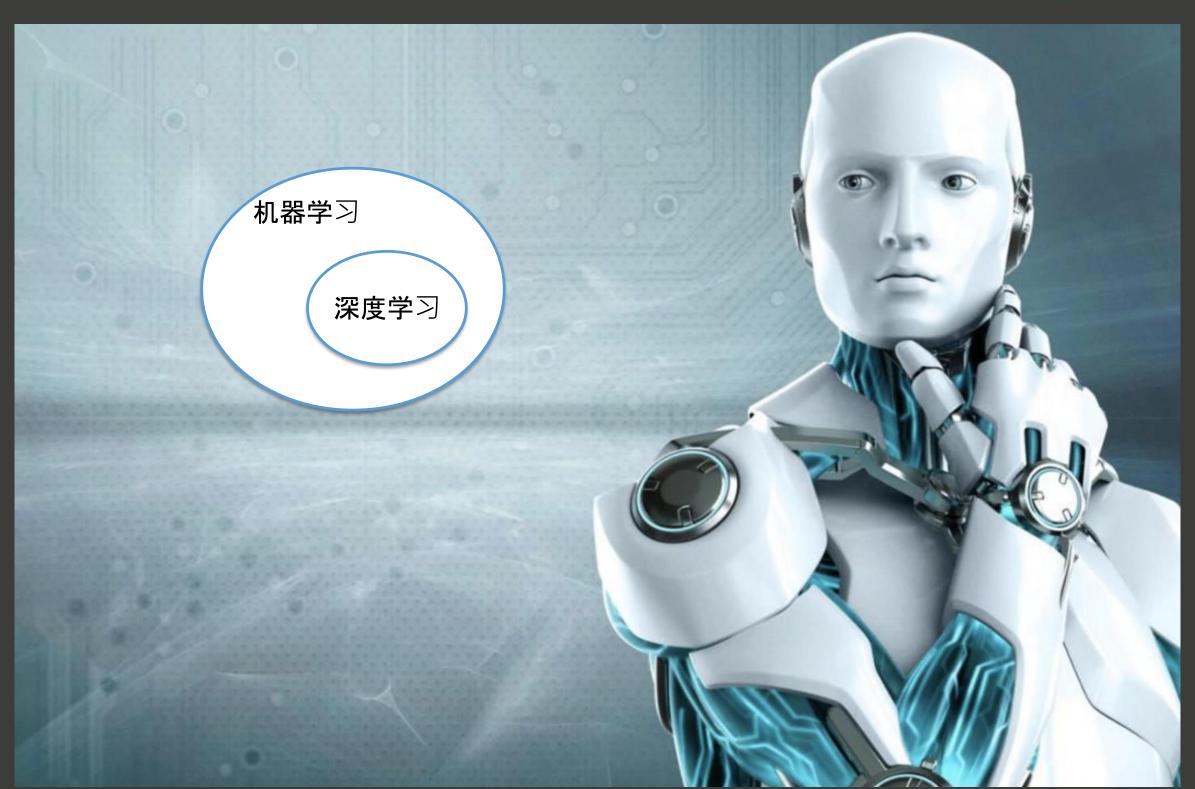






人工智能(Artificial Intelligence)





相机中的应用



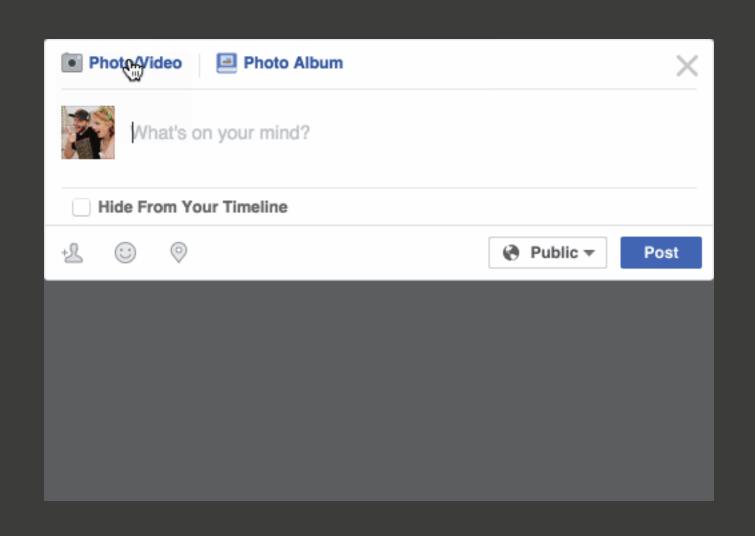
人脸识别

手势识别

人体抠图

FACEBOOK





正确率:98%

360AI方法-人脸检测及识别

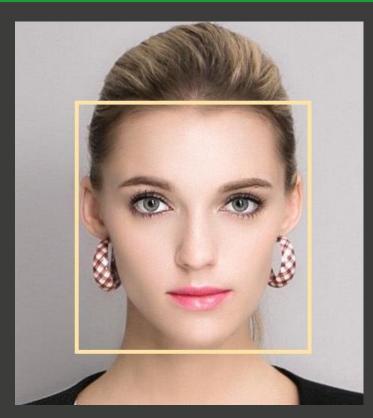


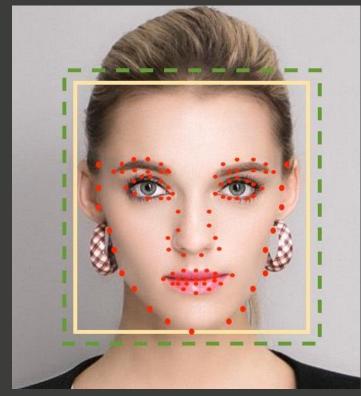
人脸检测

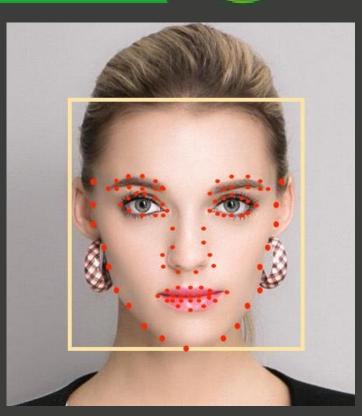
关键点定位

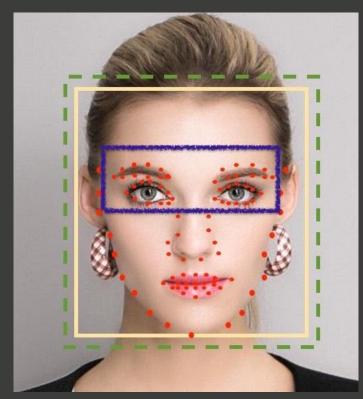
人脸跟踪

人脸识别



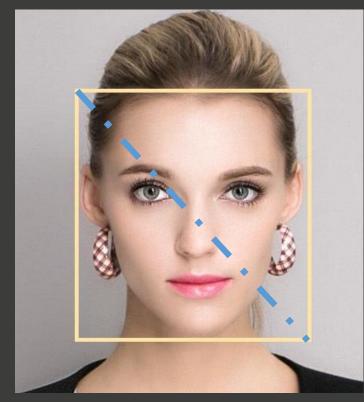




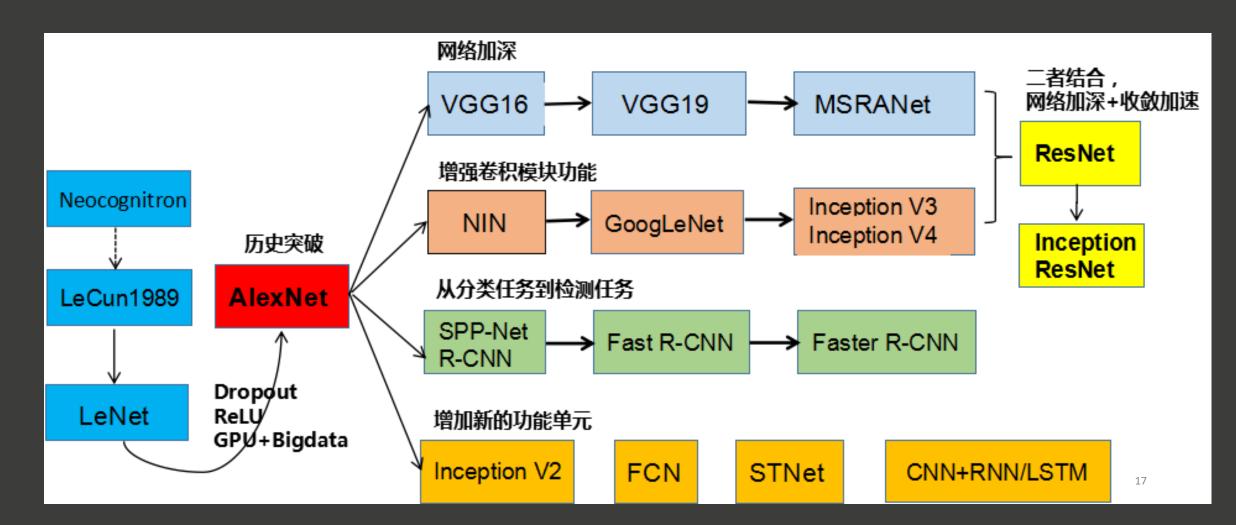


360AI方法-人脸检测 Faster R-CNN网络深入学习



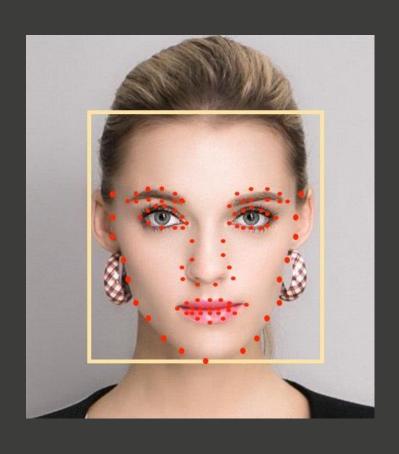


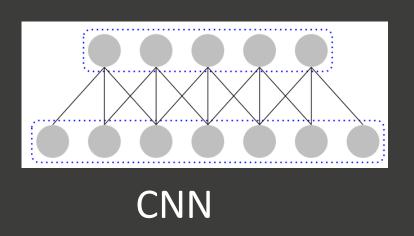
标注人脸框的对角线坐标

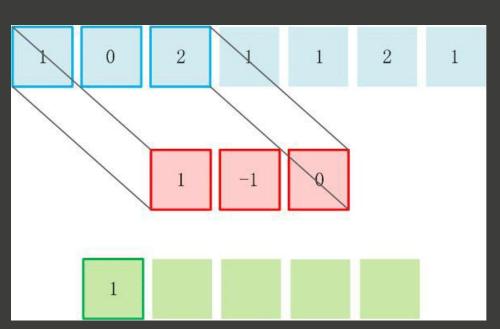


360AI方法-人脸定位 CNN定位关键点





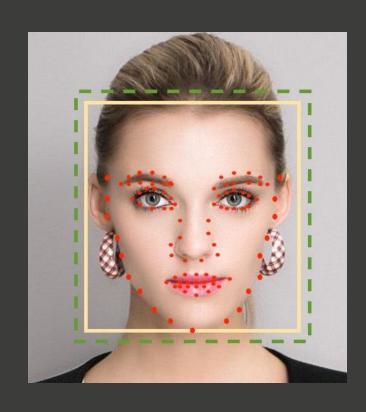




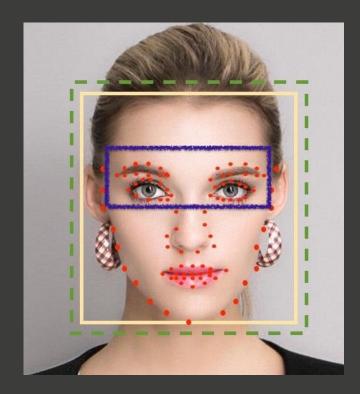
95个关键点

360AI方法-人脸跟踪以及识别





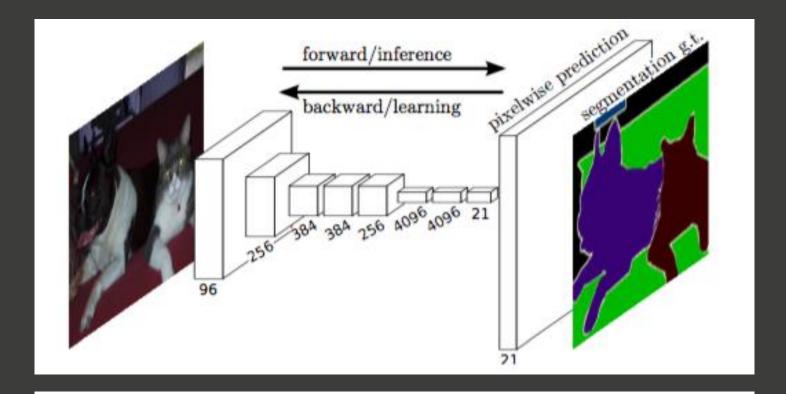
主动把人脸框变大,定位新的关键点



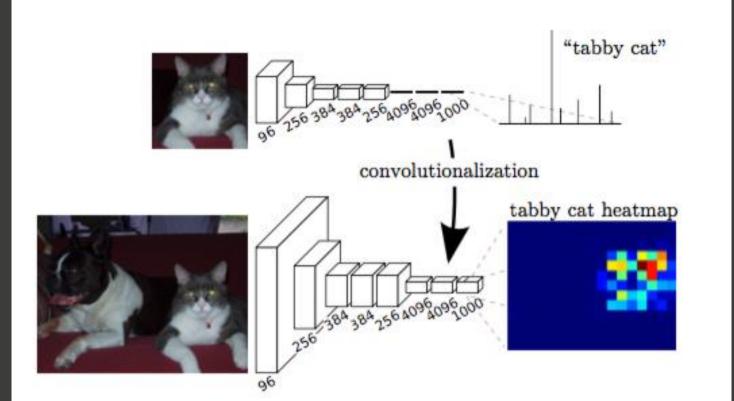
移动端处理有限的特征数据进行识别

360AI方法-人体分割-FCN





FCN(全卷积神经网络)



360AI方法-手势-Faster R-CNN





双手爱心

单手爱心

点赞

拜托

拳头

食指平放

誓言

摇滚

胜利

手掌

OK

托手

手枪

指天



人脸特效

应用 特效 抠图特效

美颜特效

手势特效



问题-性能



- •内存优化
- •省电
- •单帧耗时

问题-激活纹理单元



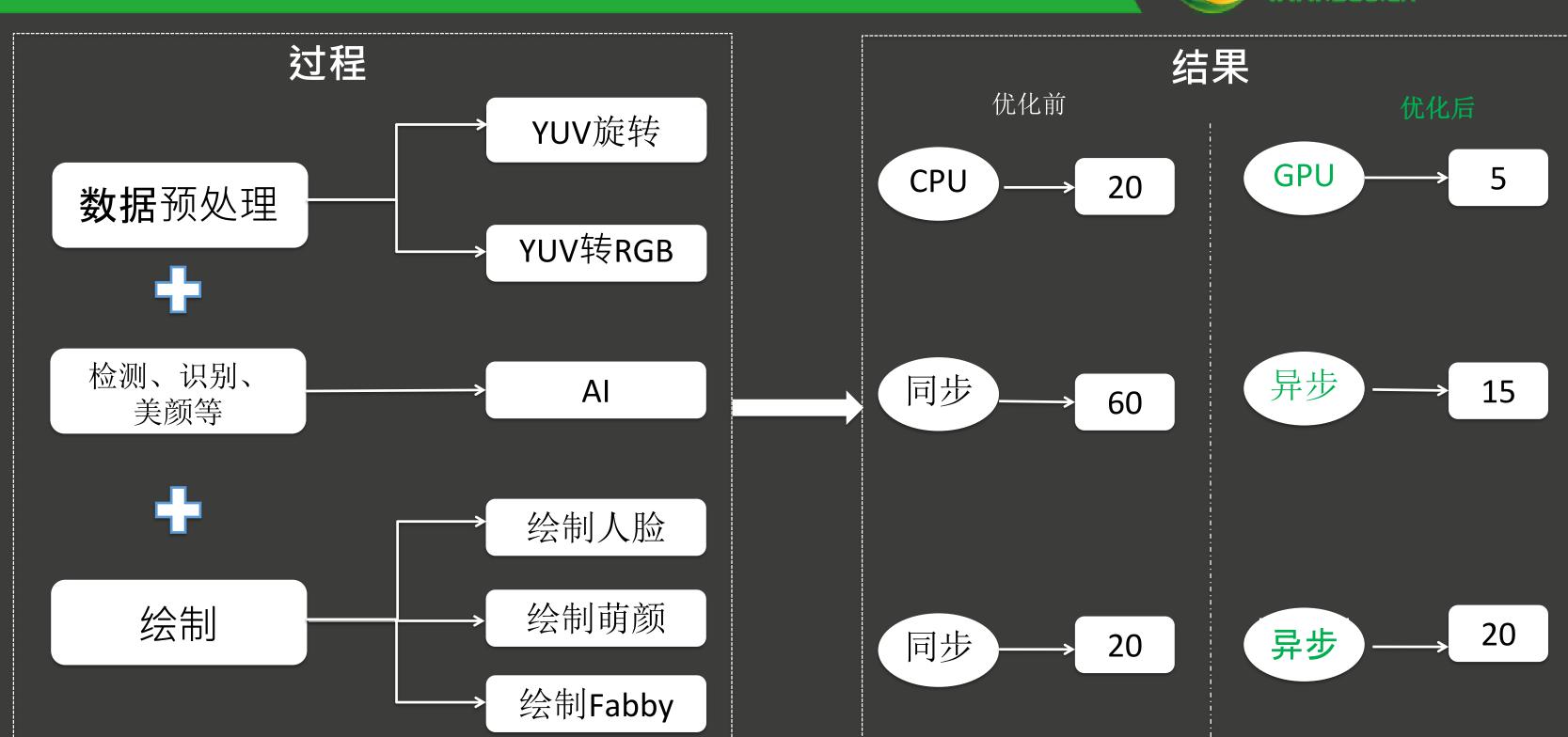
```
GLES20. glActiveTexture(GLES20. GL_TEXTUREO + 10);
int y = GLES20. glGetUniformLocation(mProgram, "tex_y");
GLES20. glBindTexture(GLES20. GL_TEXTURE_2D, textureY);
GLES20. glUniform1i(y, 10);

GLES20. glActiveTexture(GLES20. GL_TEXTUREO + 11);
int u = GLES20. glGetUniformLocation(mProgram, "tex_uv");
GLES20. glBindTexture(GLES20. GL_TEXTURE_2D, textureUV);
GLES20. glUniform1i(u, 11);
```

GLES20. glGetIntegerv(GLES20. GL_MAX_TEXTURE_IMAGE_UNITS, result);

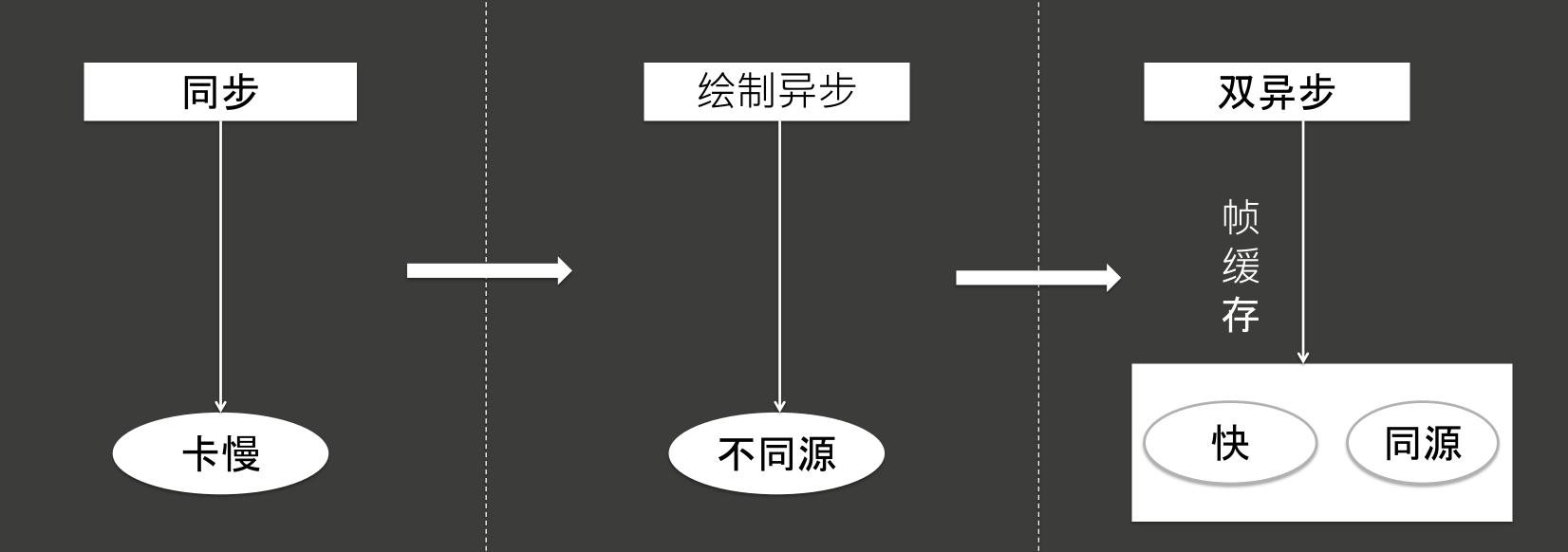
问题-单帧耗时





问题-数据同源









技术交流(干货):奇卓社(360移动技术微信公众号)



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