



embedded
VISION
SUMMIT
2018

Think Like an Amateur, Do As an Expert: Lessons from a Career in Computer Vision

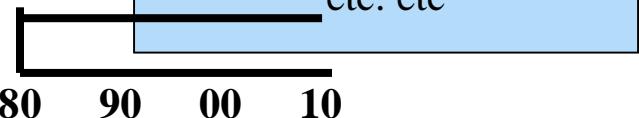
Dr. Takeo Kanade
May 2018

Carnegie Mellon University
The Robotics Institute

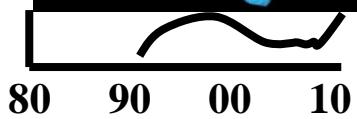
What Kanade did or got involved

Computer Vision

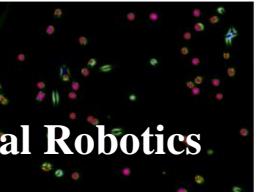
face, color,
stereo, motion,
video, 3D recognition
etc. etc



Virtualized Reality

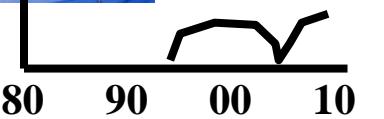


Carnegie Mellon



Medical Robotics

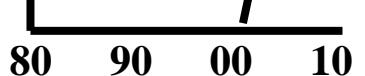
$$CP = (\Psi_{m_1}, \Psi_{m_2}, \Psi_{m_3})$$



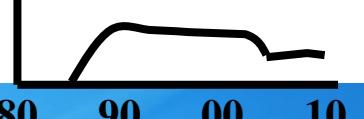
Manipulator Design and Control



Humanoid



Autonomous Air Vehicle



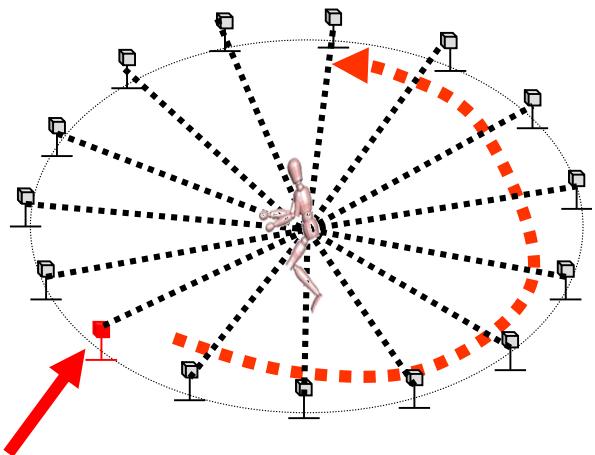
My Moment of Fame:

EyeVision

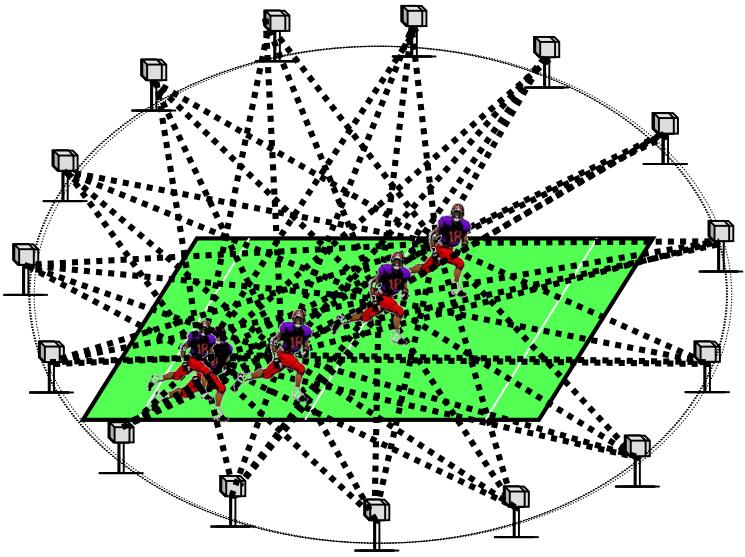
at Super Bowl XXXV

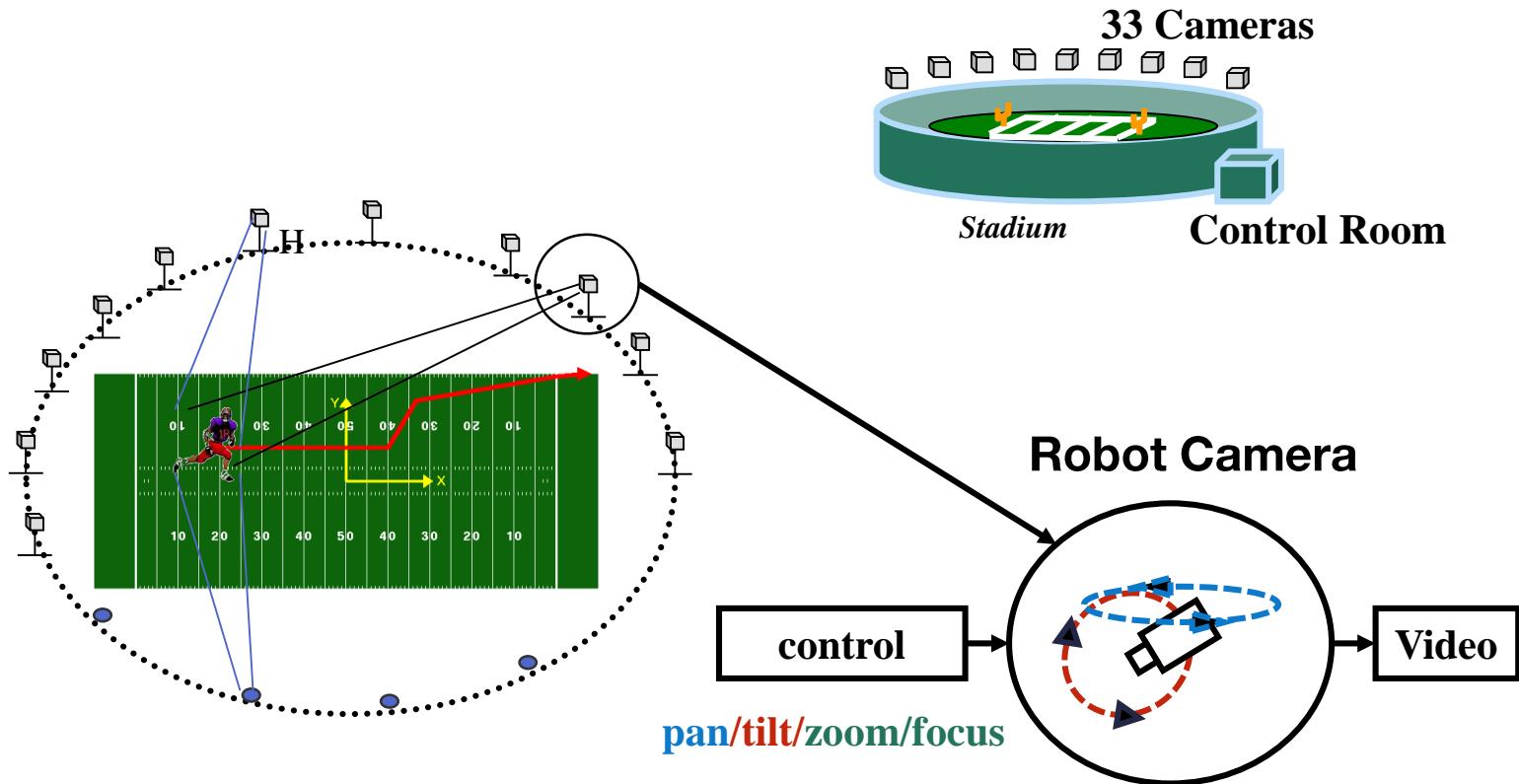
Matrix-like replay anywhere
in the American Football field

Movie Matrix



EyeVision





Tampa, Florida



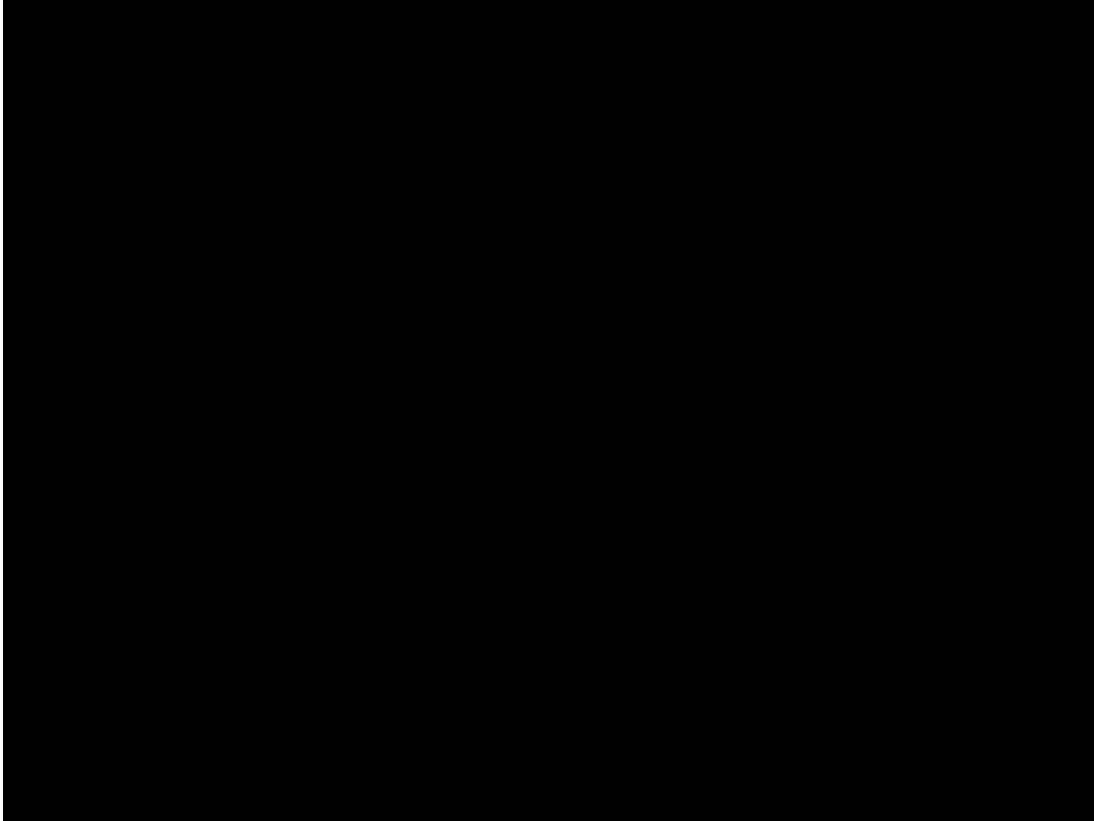
Trailer and wires



EyeVision “Best of”

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In Bruce Willis' movie “Surrogates”



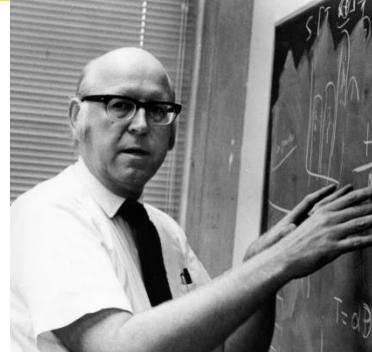
What is the wish as a researcher/developer?

“Perform good research and development”

What is “good” research?

late Allen Newell

Professor, Carnegie Mellon University



“Good science responds to real phenomena or real problems.”

“Good science is in the details.”

“Good science makes a difference.”

Picture success:

What can happen

How and where will it be used

Think freely with fun

The story expands, and you talk.

Other people can join

My Experience and Observation on Successful Research/Development

Successful ideas are often surprisingly simple and even naïvely trivial

Impediment to such simple thinking is the “I know” mentality (aka “Expert” knowledge)

Reliable execution requires substantive knowledge and skill

Substantive, professional skill and knowledge

Examples:

- A motion system is not stable without a control theory.
- Programs ignorant of subtlety in numerical computation behave very "strangely" and even "dangerously"
 - e.g. Most geometric theorems don't hold inside a computer
- Representation of object
 - e.g. Line equation $y = ax + b$ vs. $ax + by + c = 0$
- Algebraic distance vs. geometric distance
- Math and semantics
- Solving $F_i(x, y, z) = 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) vs. Minimizing $\sum_{i=1}^n F_i(x, y, z)^2$

“Think like an Amateur, Do as an Expert”



PHP研究所出版



There are translations to Korean, Chinese, and Taiwanese, but not an English version.

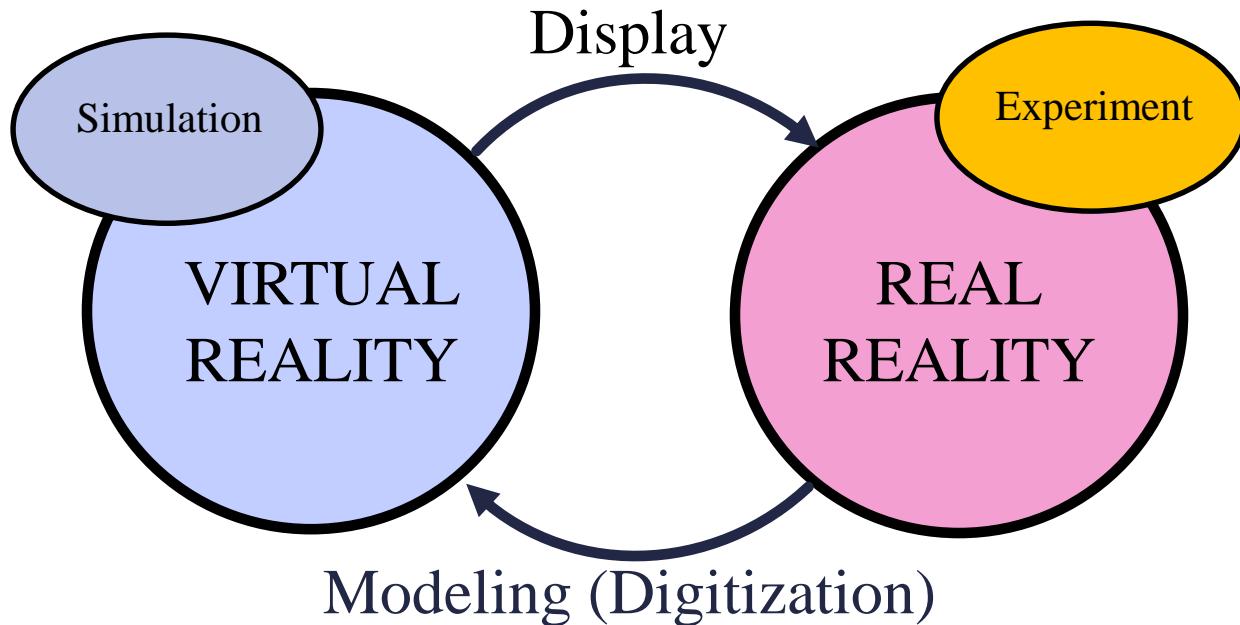
Many-Camera System

Research scenario that led to EyeVision

Can we digitize the dynamic real world
into a computer?

~1990

Virtual Reality and Real Reality



The real world is where we start.

Scanning Laser Range Imager (Ladar)



Time of Flight: Phase Detect
2 Freq. AM

Field of View:
Horizontal 360 °
Vertical 60 °

Speed: 125 k points/sec

Range: 60 m

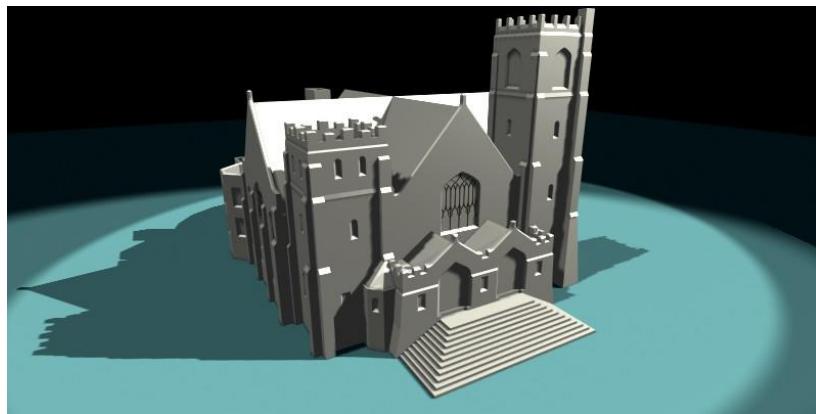
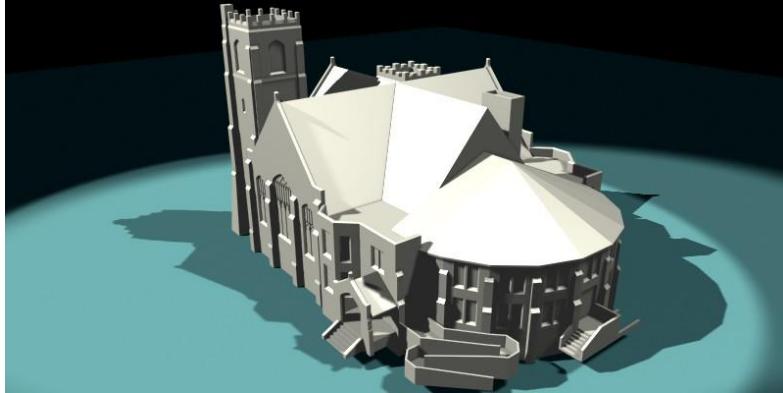
Accuracy 12.8 mm

Intensity Dynamic Range: 87 dB

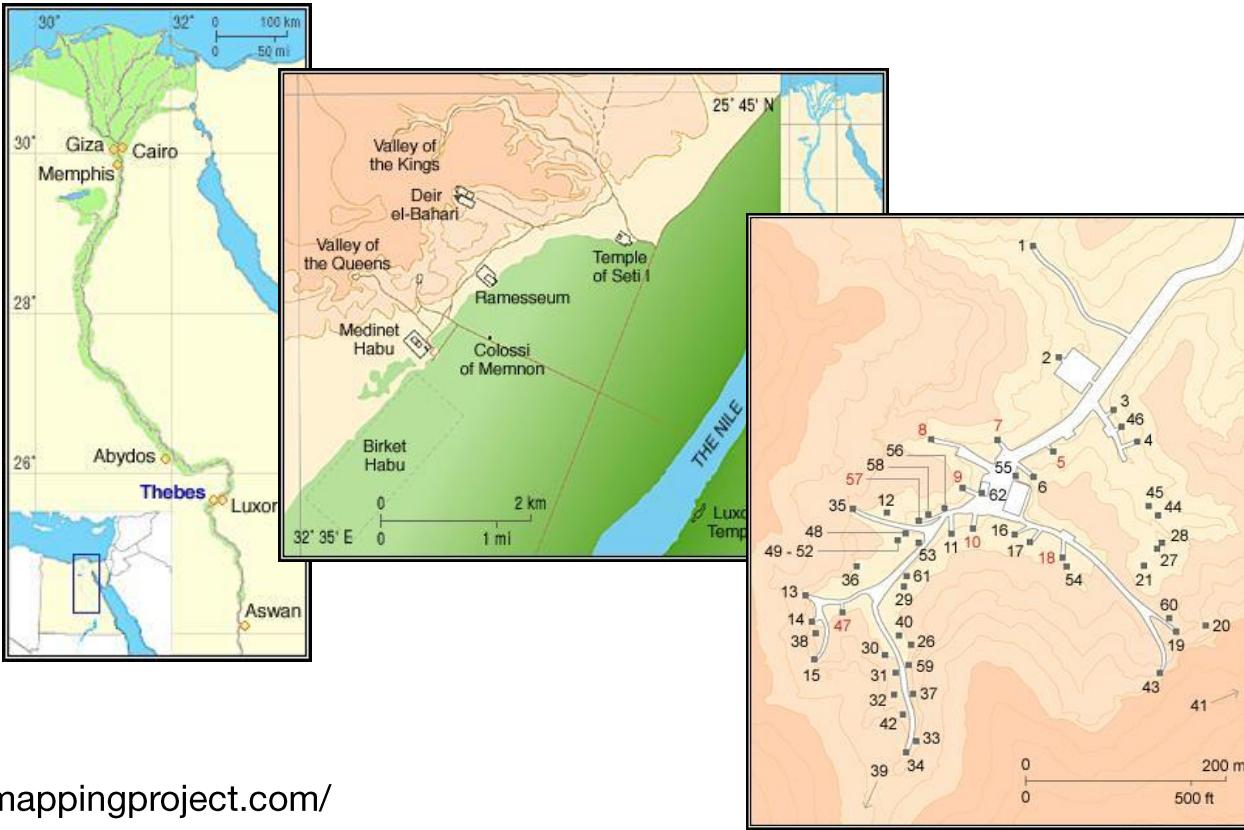
QuantaPoint, Inc.
Circa 1993



Church

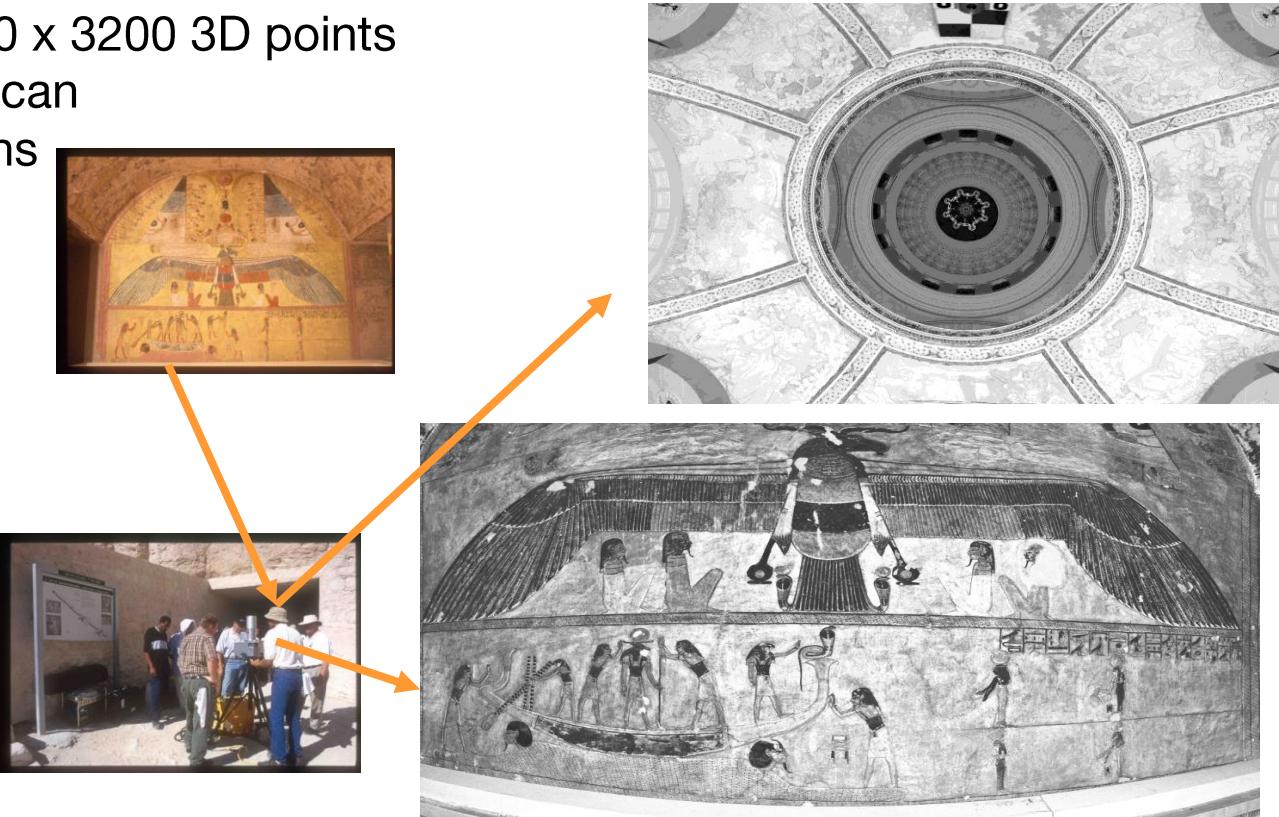


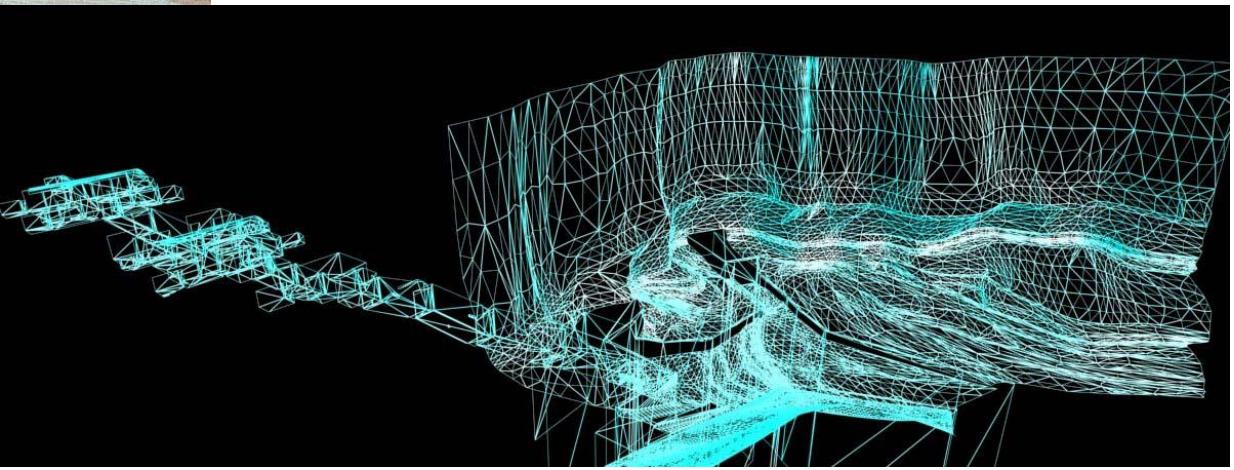
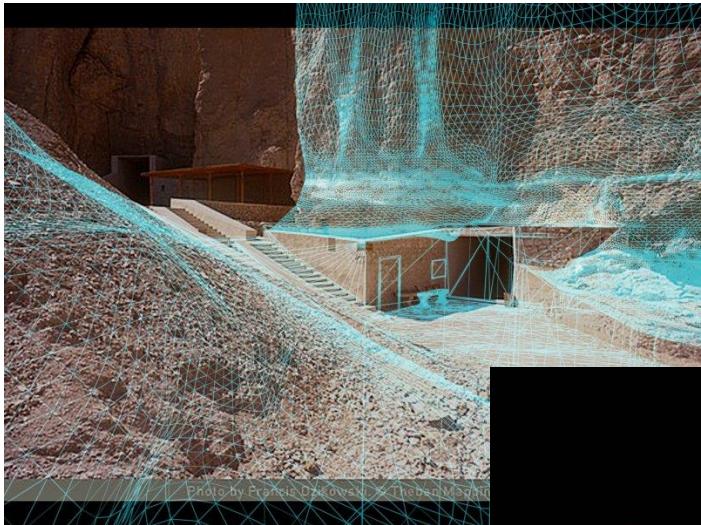
Modeling KV14 Tomb in Egypt



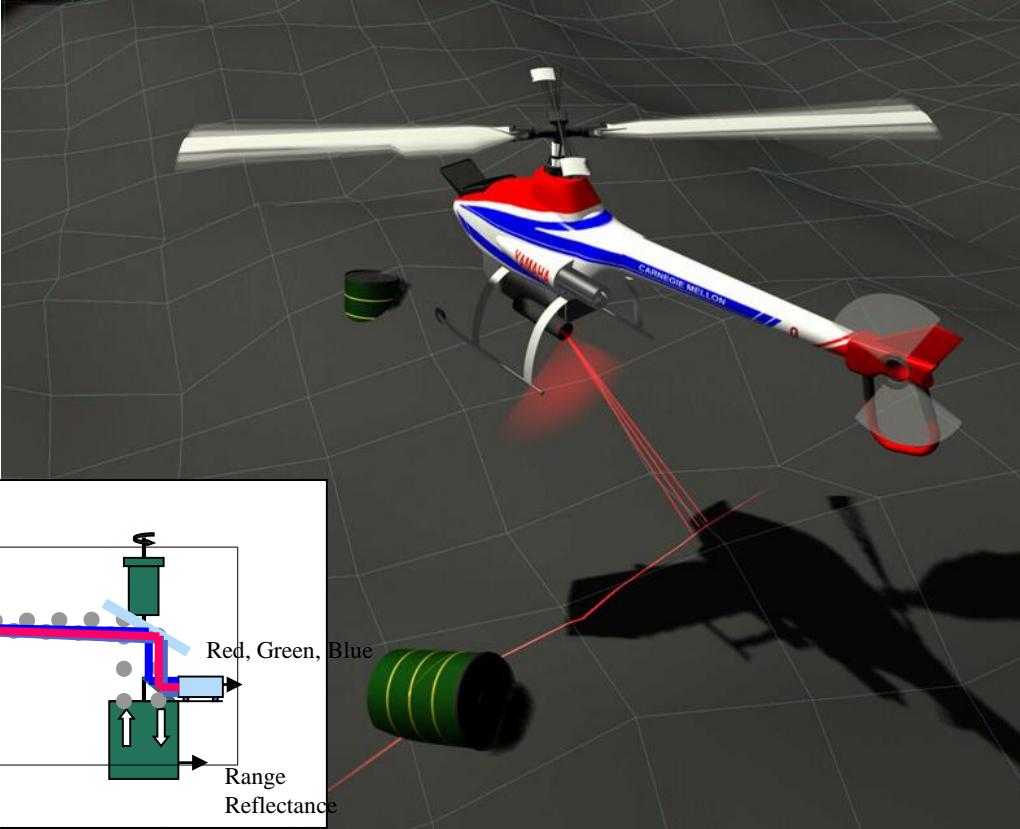
<http://www.thebanmappingproject.com/>

Each 1800 x 3200 3D points
230 MB/scan
1500 scans



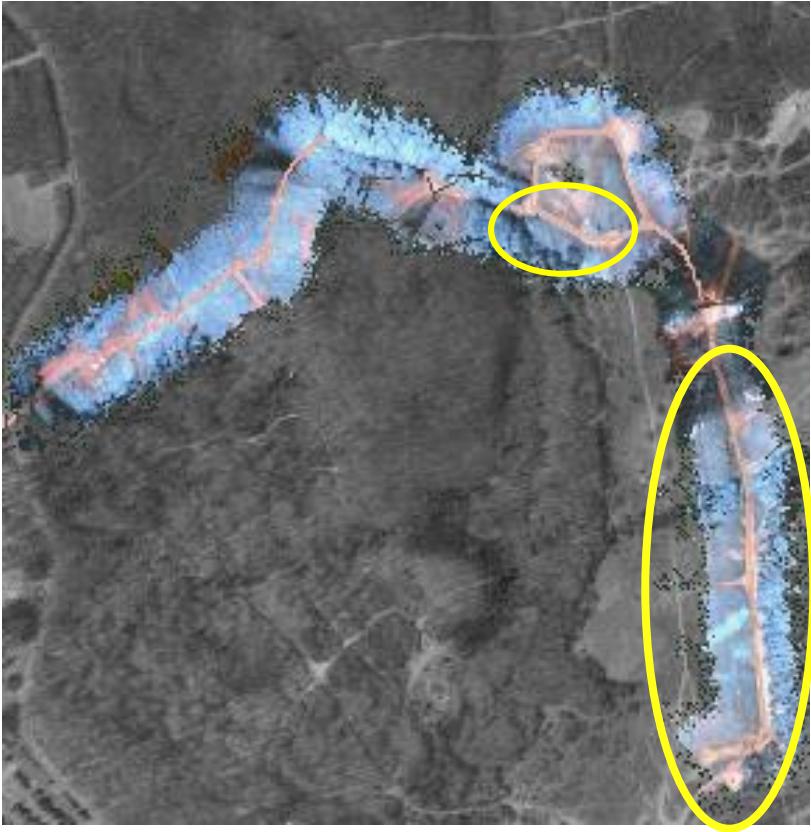


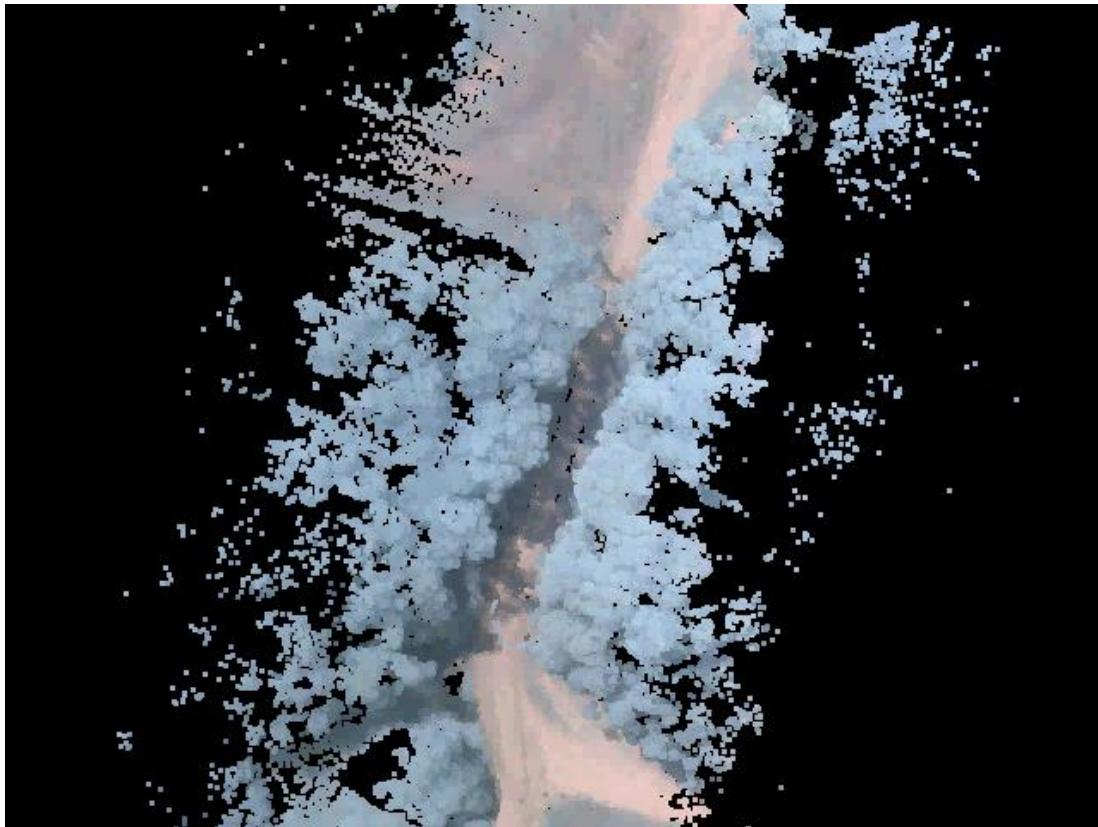
Range sensor onboard an Autonomous Helicopter



3D Mapping

**4m / pixel
1.2km
square**



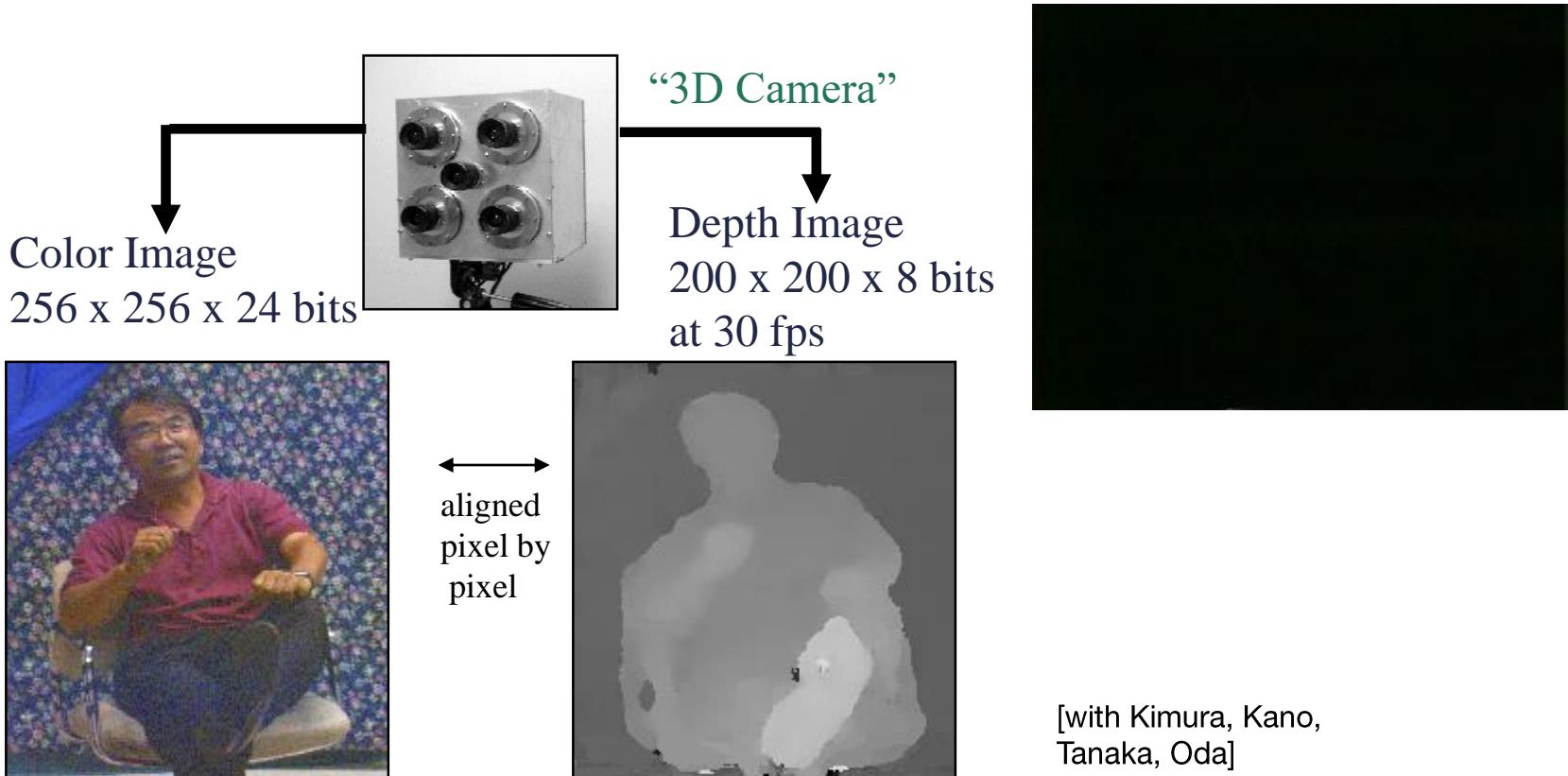


A large area mapping from air

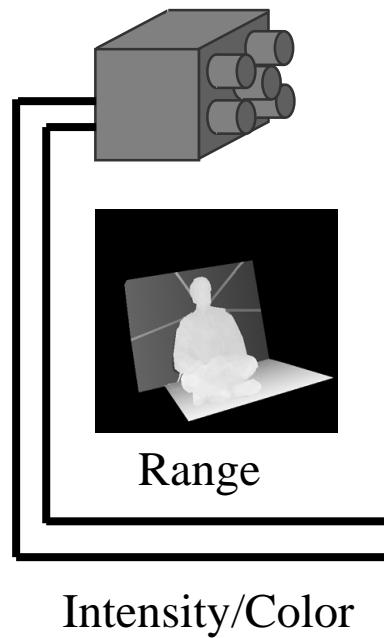




How it started: CMU Video-Rate Stereo Machine for Real-time Range Mapping (circa 1992)



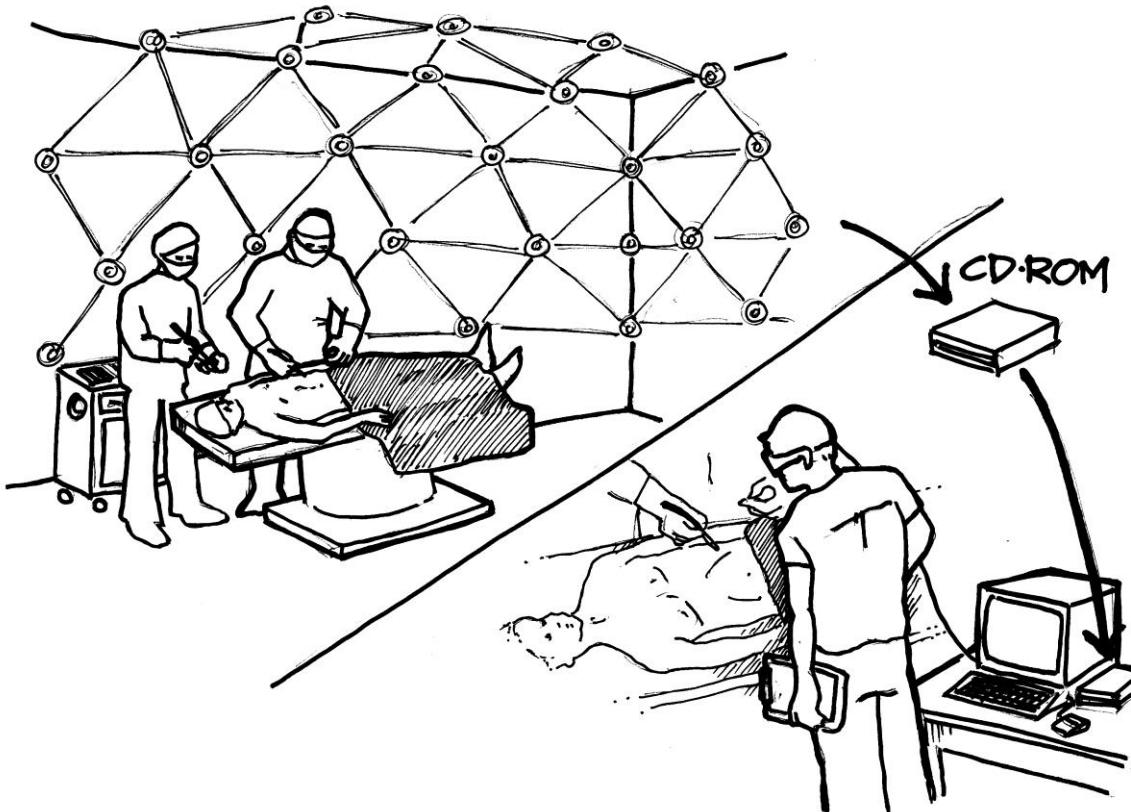
Soft Camera



Occlusion problem !!



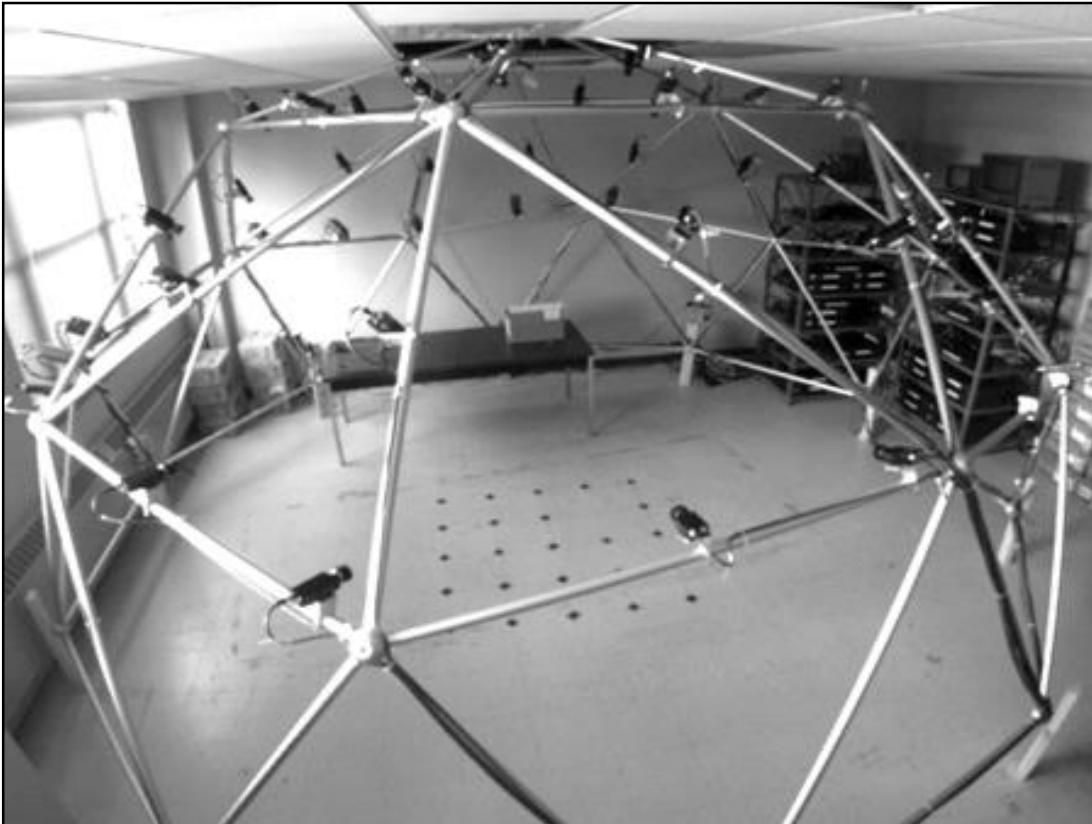
Whole-scene Modeling



3D Dome (with 51 Cameras)

– Analog system, circa 1995

51 analog cameras:
Synchronized and time-stamped
Recorded on VHS video tapes
Digitized later one by one



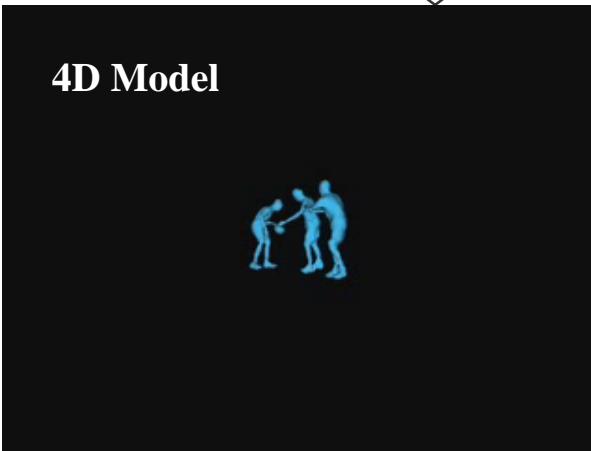
4D Digitization (1995)

Example:

3-Man Basketball



Input
sequence



4D Model



Synthetic court

4D Digitization (~2000): Man-Sofa-Ball

Digital 3D Room: 39 High Quality Cameras



(These are movies.)

Virtualized Reality

“Let’s Watch the NBA on the Court”



"These are great seats!"

Multi-camera technologies are used in many places:

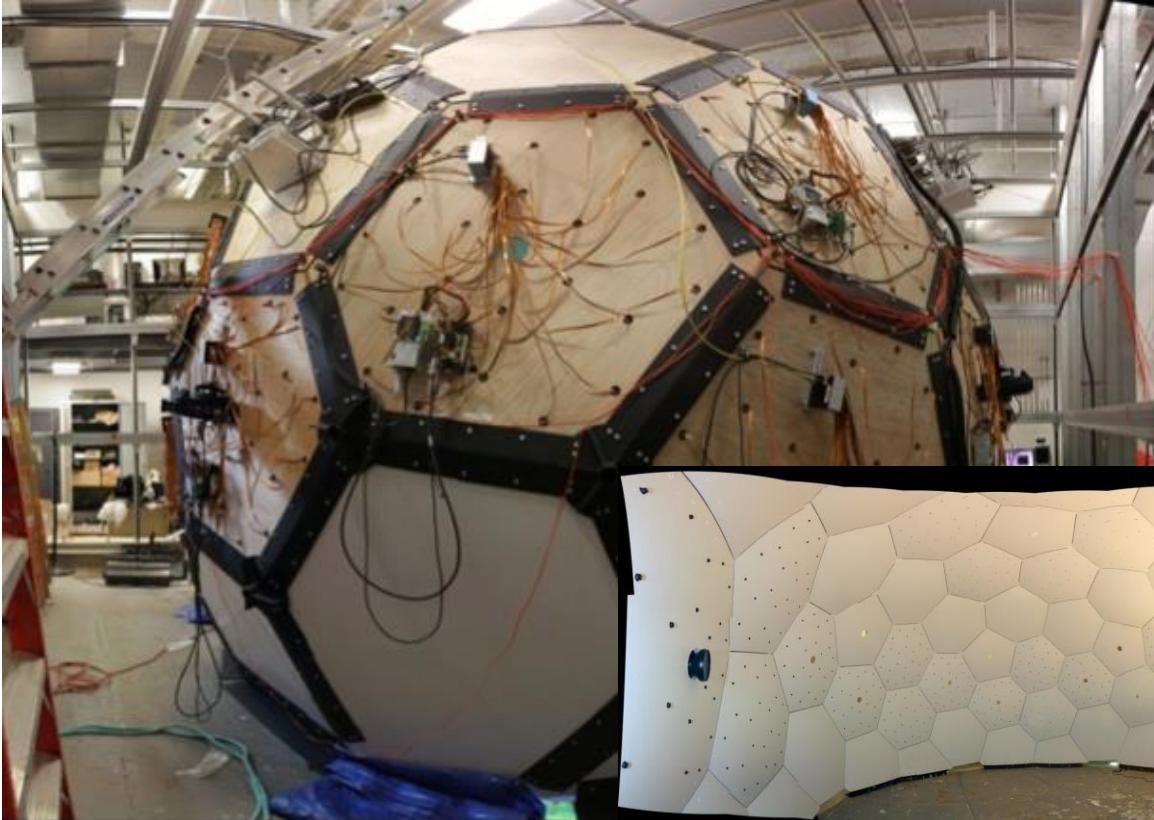
- Entertainment – Eye-vision like sports and stage video
- Large-area 3D modeling
- Multi-Aperture Camera (e.g. Lytro, Nikon, Hitachi)
 - Everywhere in-focus; Obstacle See-through
- Security – Surveillance
- Microscopy

Well,

The very first paper on multi-camera stereo was rejected!

"... but, devices that use this many unnecessary cameras are too expensive to be useful." (one reviewer's comment)

Panoptic Studio: The 1000-Camera Virtualizing Engine Room (Currently 480 cameras)

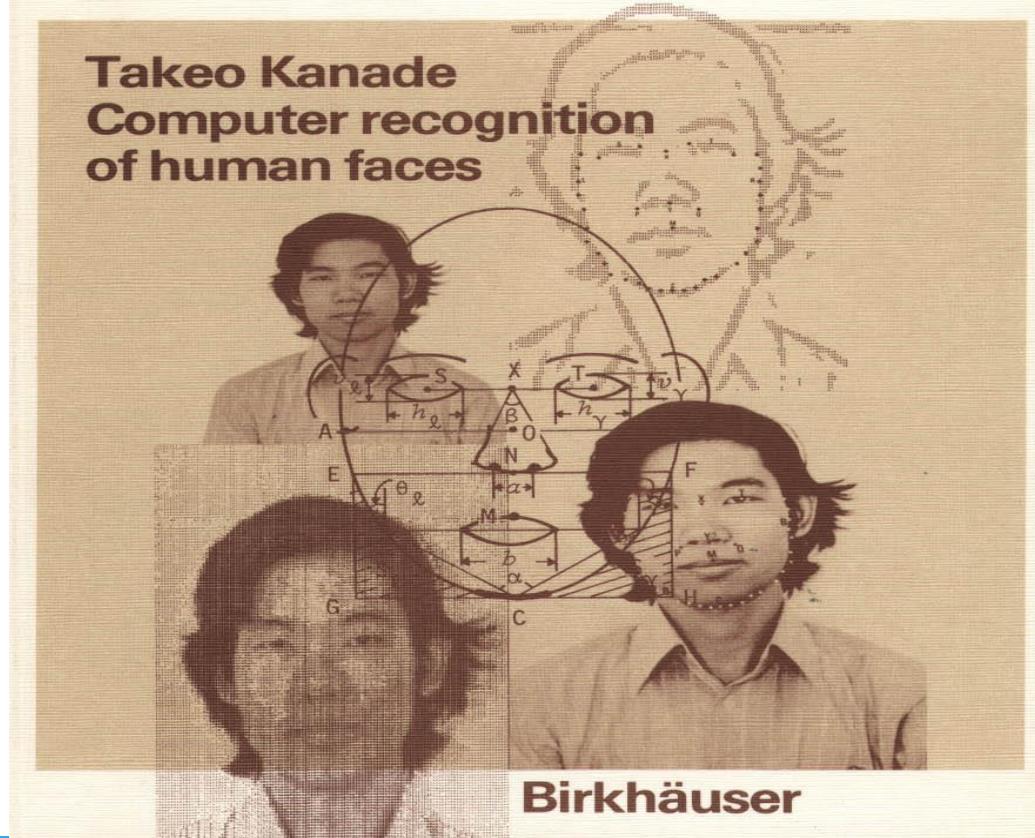


Pictures of human – my favorite topic

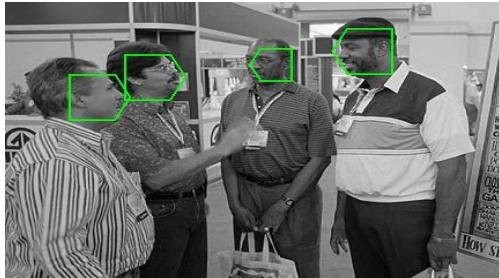
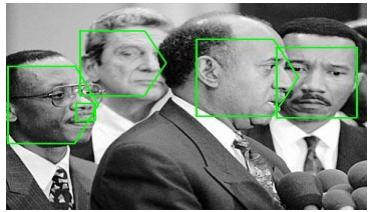
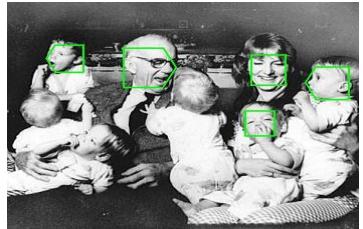
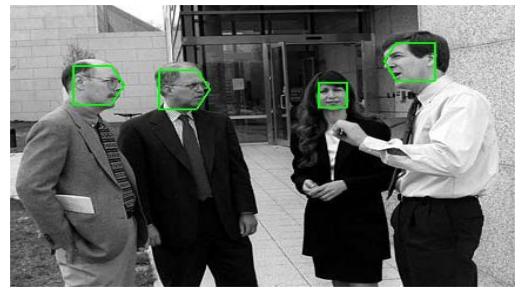
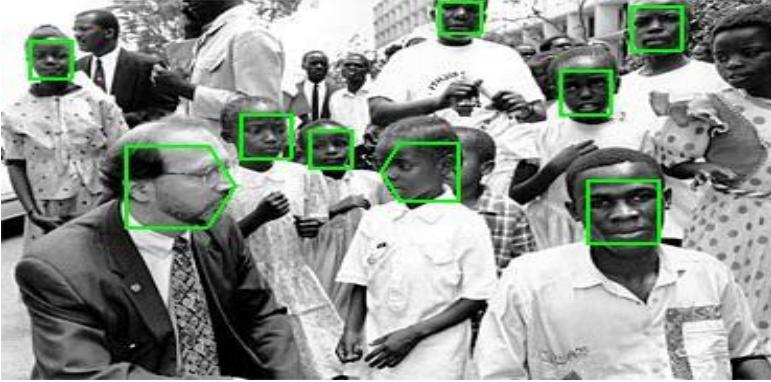
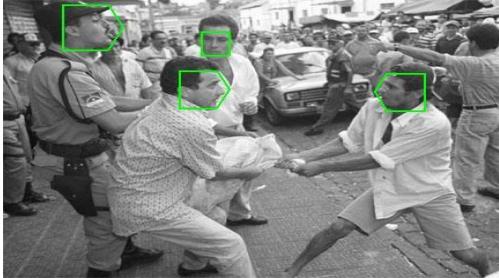
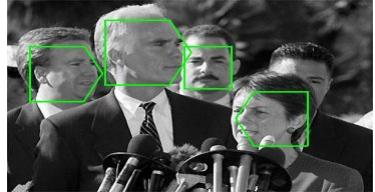
- My Ph.D Thesis

[Kanade73]

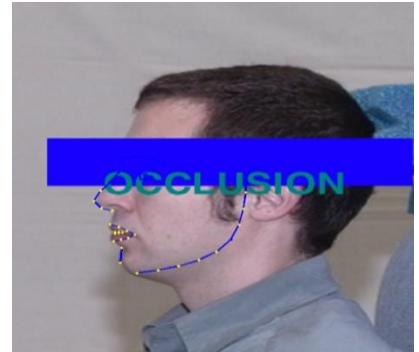
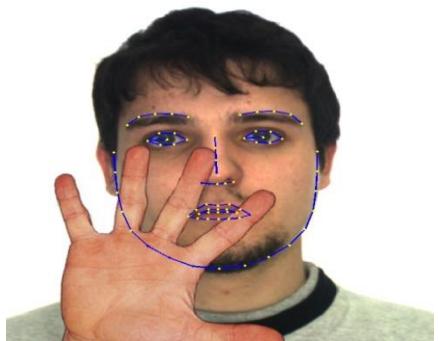
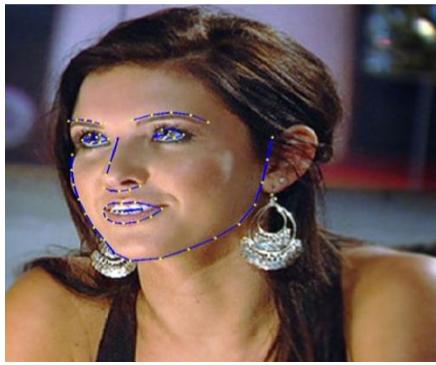
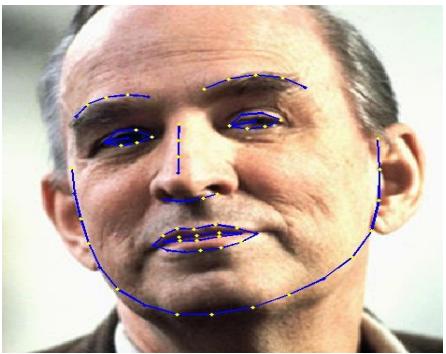
*Processed
1000 images
collected at
World Expo 70*



Face Detection



Rowley 1996, Schneiderman 1998



Recognizing Human Poses

[Hanbyul Joo, Yaser Sheikh, 2017]



Complete Visual Pose Recognition

[Hanbyul Joo, Yaser Sheikh, 2017]

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Even, fingers



Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jo5kfRtvVI8>

**Further, if you use stereo, 3D body shape is available
[Hanbyul Joo, et al 2018]**



Autonomous Driving: NAVLAB Project (~ 1984)



Terregator: ~1985
Campus pathway
<100m/hr, 100m total
Camera, Off-board computing

Navlab I: 1986-89
Park pathway
~20 km/hr, 10km
Cameras, Laser range finder
Sun 3s and 4s



Navlab II: 1990-92
Natural Terrain, 20km/hr
Freeway, 70km/hr, 150km
Cameras, Laser range
finder, Sparc 20s

Navlab Progress (1985~1990)



Nablab Progress (1990~1995)



Navlab Progress (1990~1995)

Obstacle Tracking and
Headway Maintenance

Navlab 1 - 10 lineups



Navlab 1-5: 1985-1995
Experimental systems

Navlab 6-10: 1997

Integration of cameras, radars,
GPS, motion sensors, PCs
AHS Demo 1997 in San Diego
1500 riders, 125,000 miles



No Hands Across America: 1995



Using computer vision, the **Navlab 5** steered 98.2% of the distance from Washington, D.C. to San Diego CA. (2797 miles out of 2849)



Navlab 5 mingling with the stars!

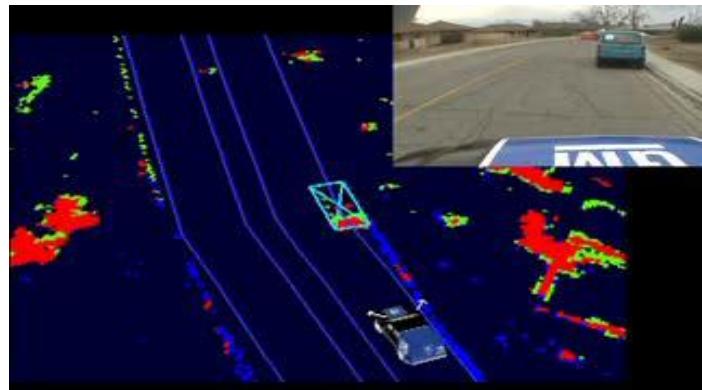
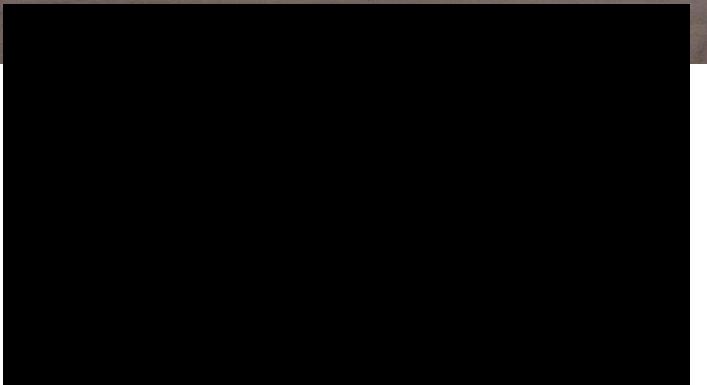


Urban Grand Challenge: 2007

The “CMU Boss”: Red Whittaker and his team



Complete autonomy

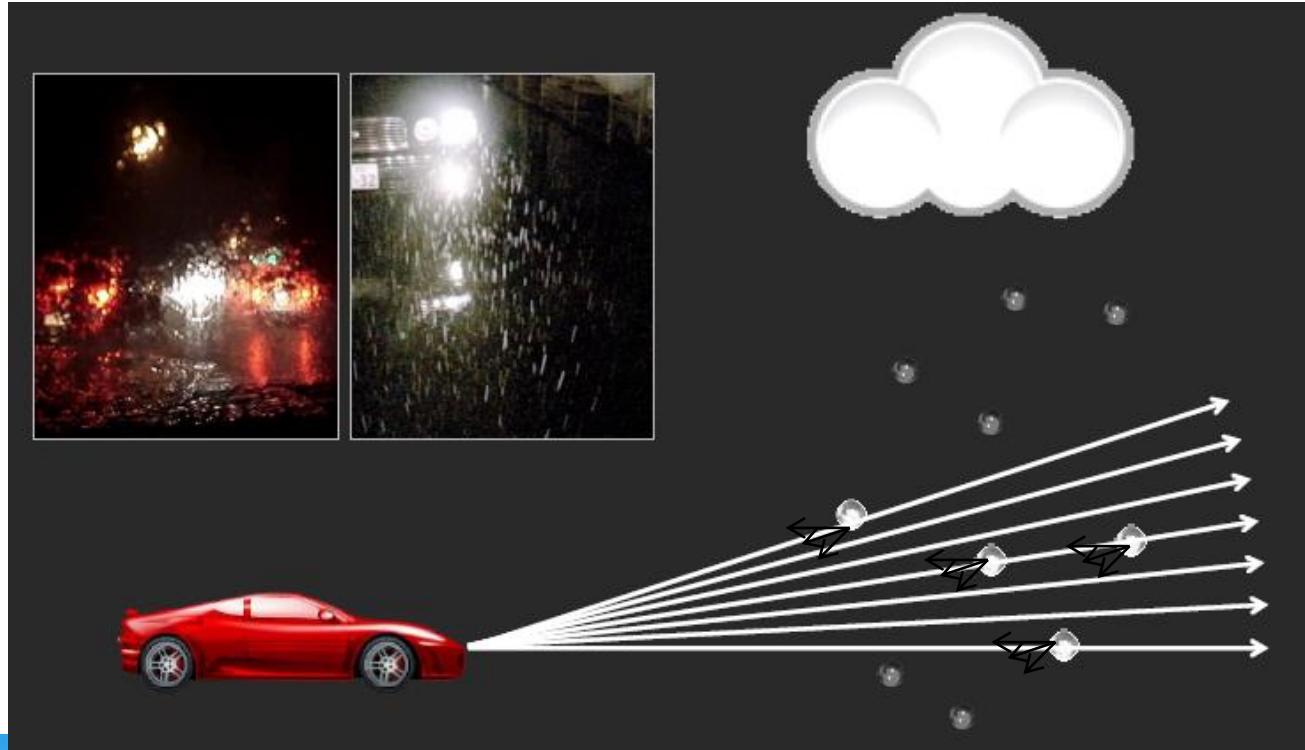


A more recent example

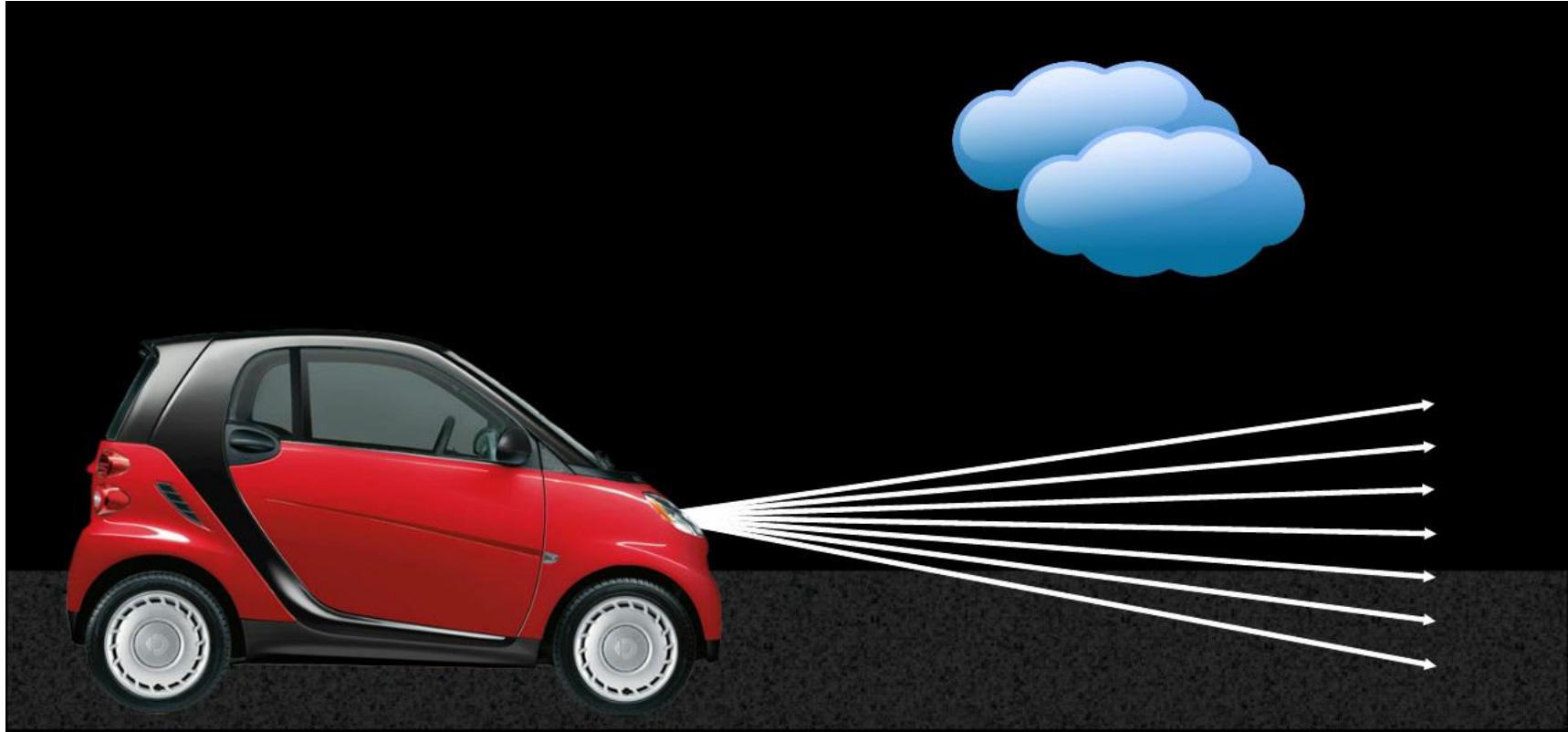
Smart Headlight

Driving in Rain or Snow at Night

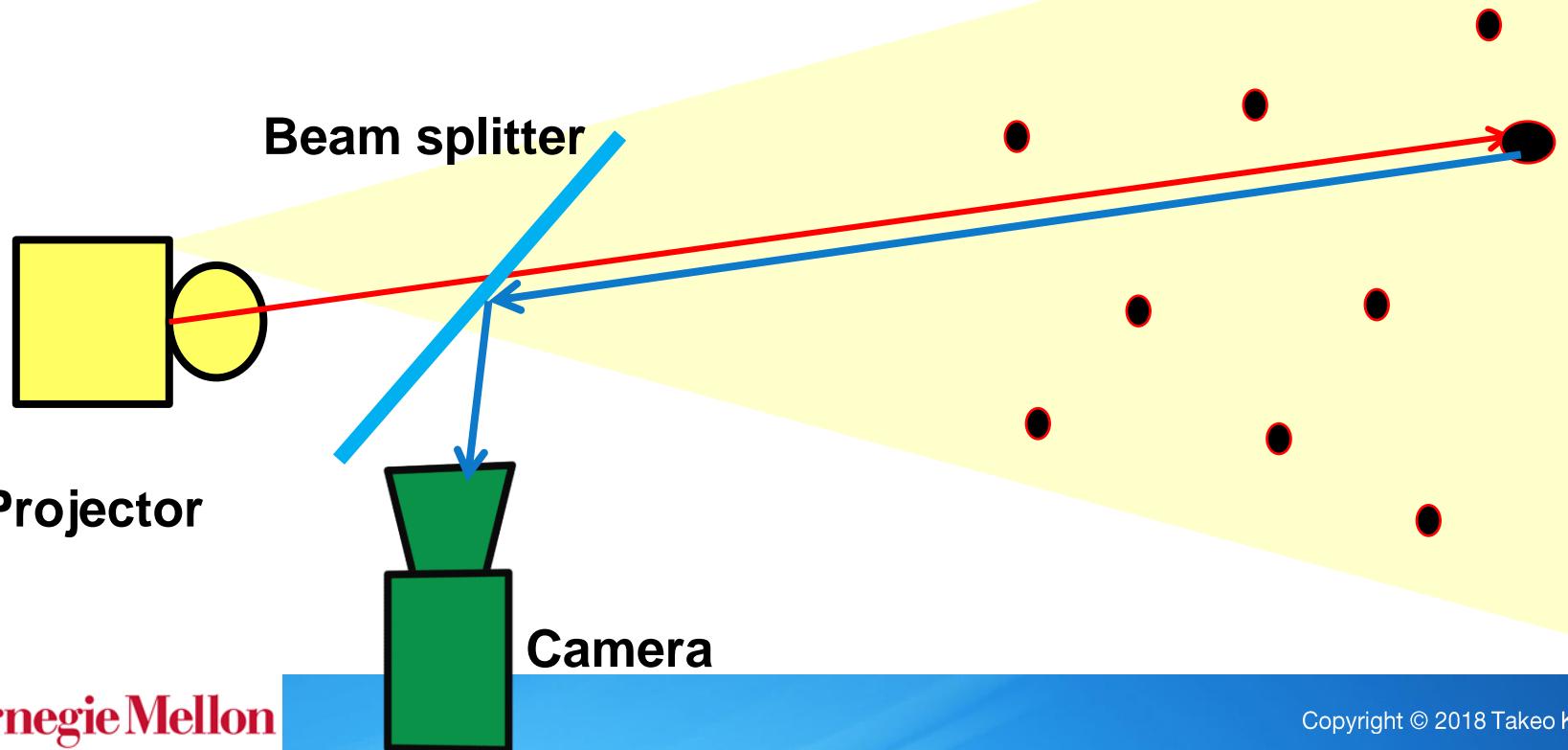
Rain drops and snow flakes are highly reflective



Control individual rays of headlight



Confocal camera and projector



Rain Streaks vs. Rain Drops

Rain streaks appear dense but drops are sparse

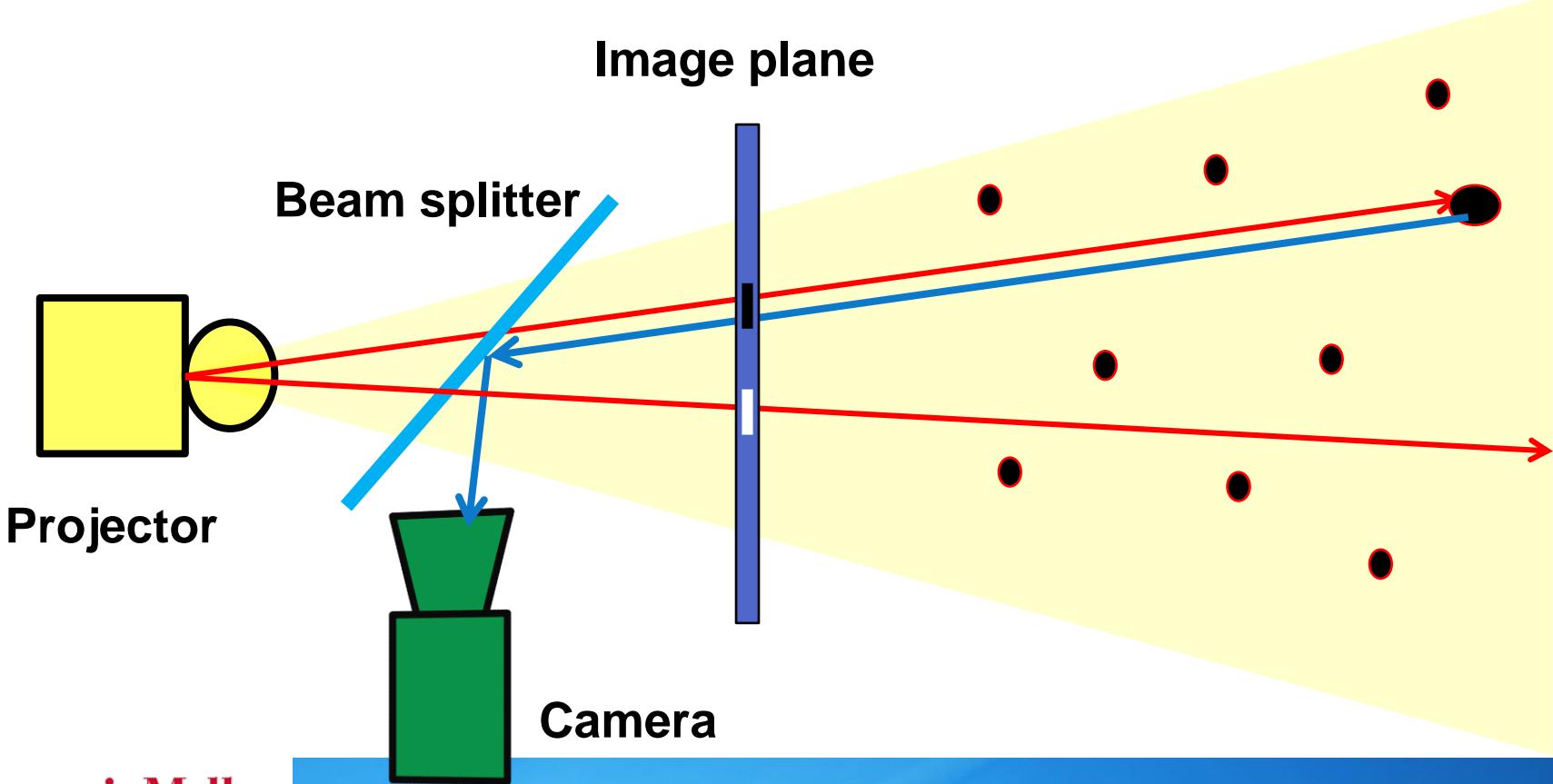


Long Exposure Time (12 ms)



Short Exposure Time (1 ms)

Confocal camera and projector

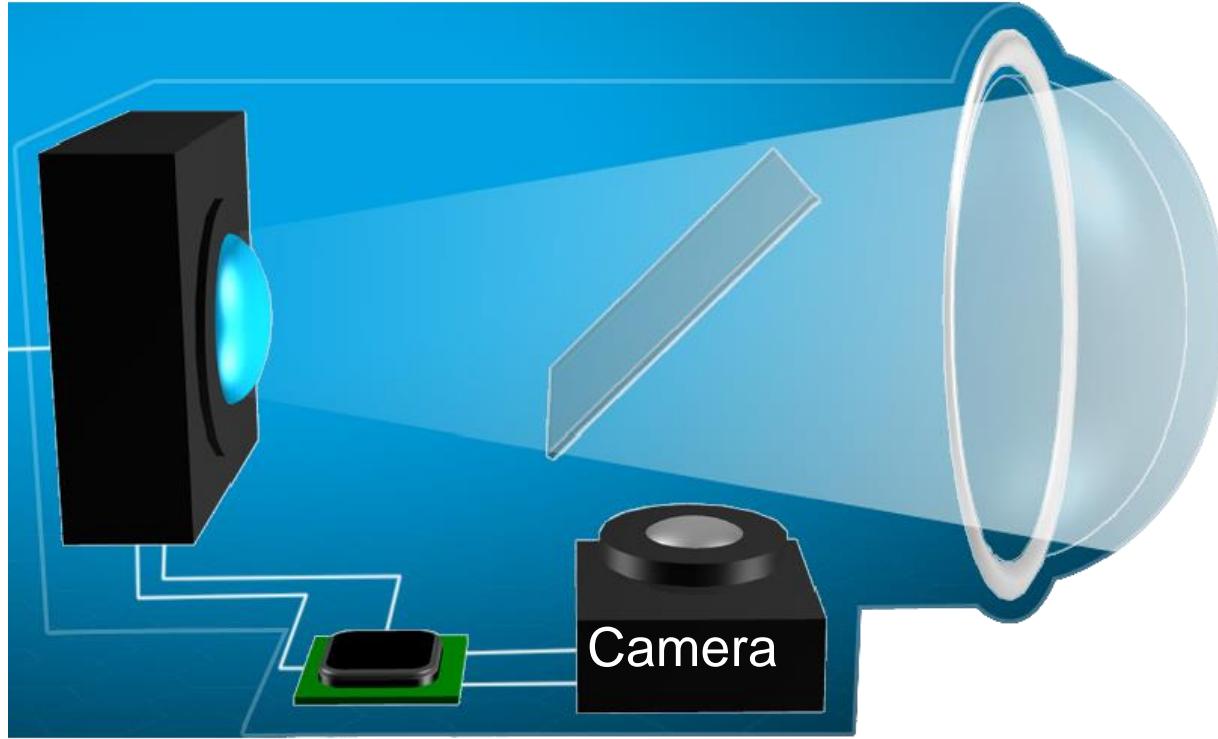


“Light Throughput” matters:

What percentage of light get through without hitting rain/snow drops.

Programmable and Reactive Headlight

Spatial light
modulator



Processing

DIY Smart Headlight: Lamp

Custom-built DLP
projector turned
into a Smart
Headlight

4000 Lumens
running at 1700 Hz

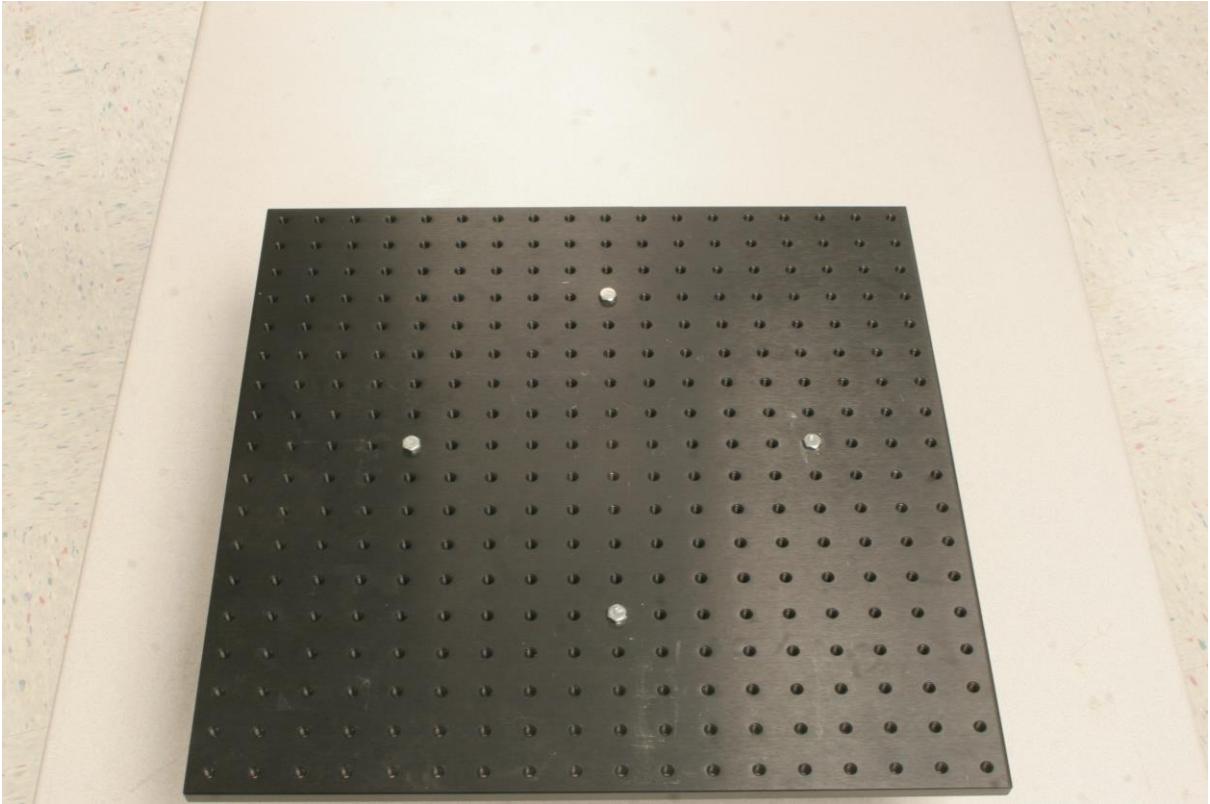


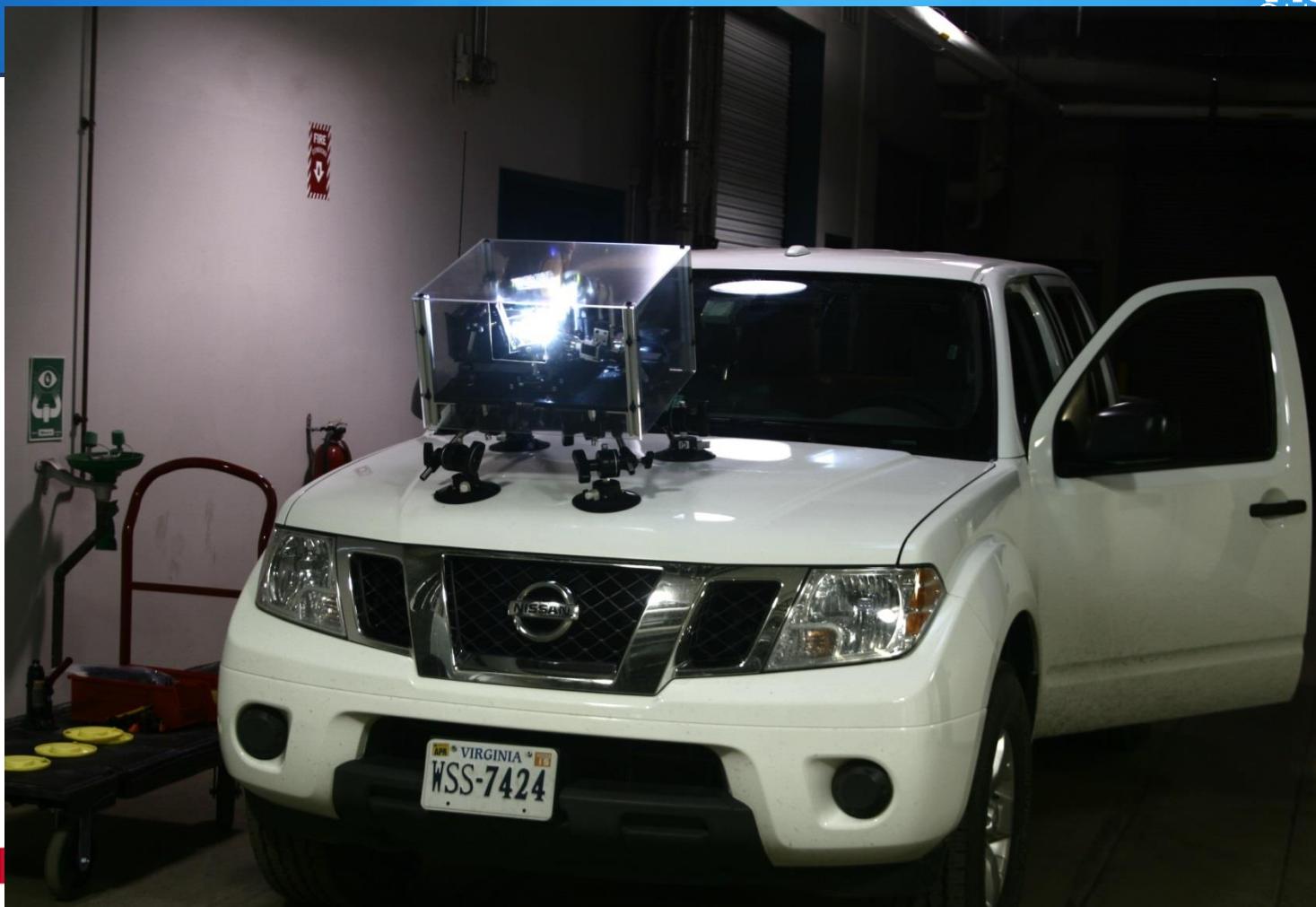
revised

DIY Smart Headlight: Lamp, Camera, Processor combined

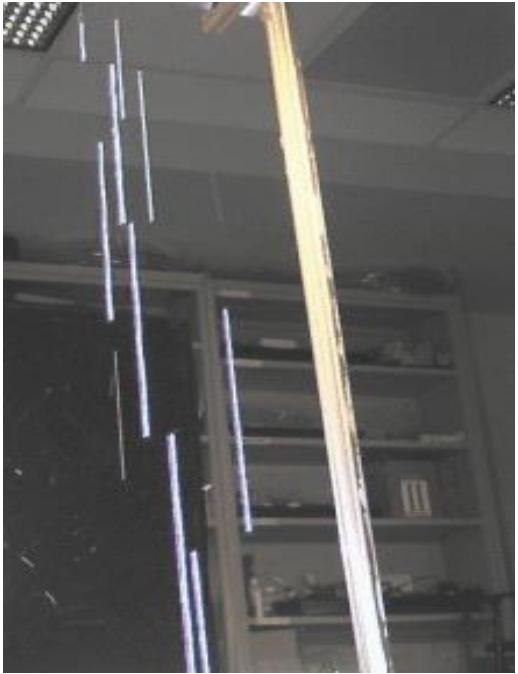
Co-axial setting of
Projector and Camera

Reaction time 1.5
milli-seconds: 500
times faster than the
average driver
reaction time





Making Rain Disappear



Standard Headlight Smart Headlight
70% Visibility Improvement (5-10% Light Loss)



Dis-Illuminating Snow

Seeing Through Snow

Standard Headlight



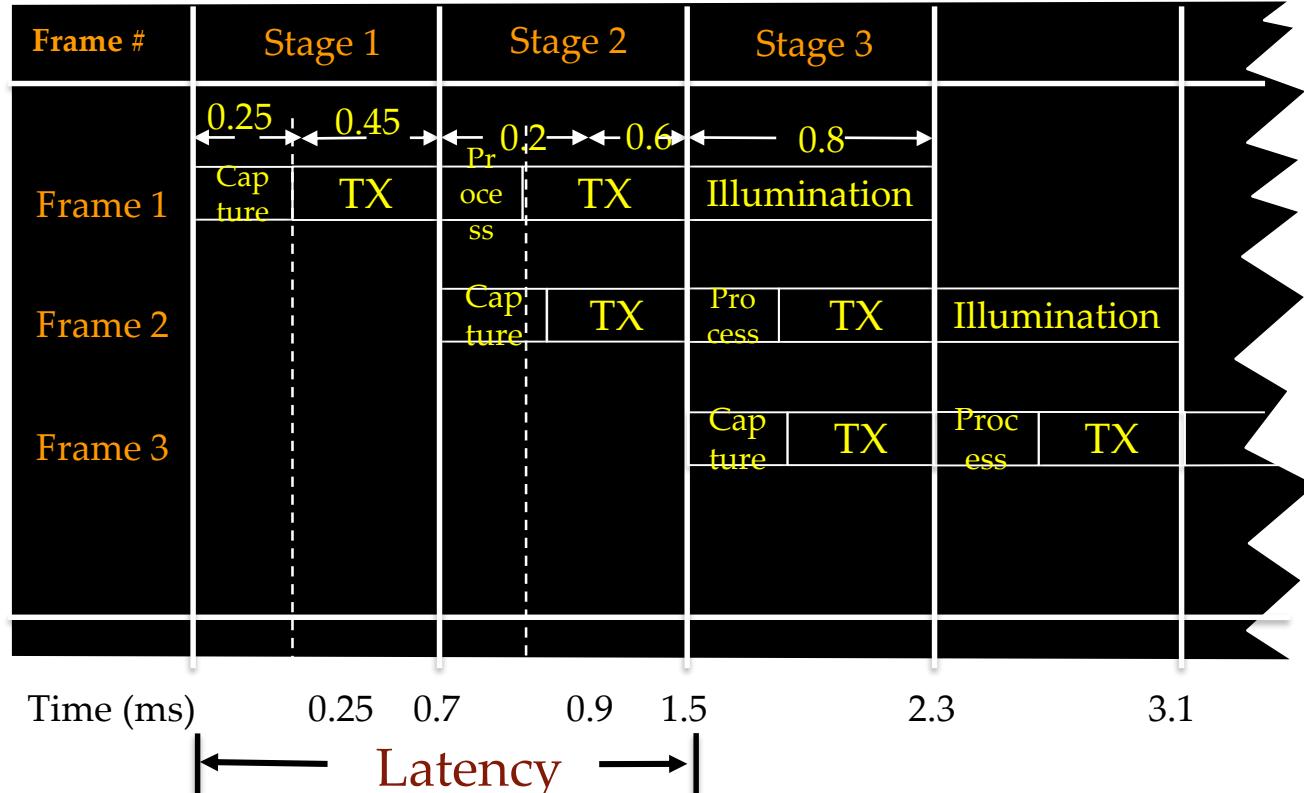
Our Headlight



*Video captured at 30 Hz

60% Visibility Improvement (10-15% Light Loss)

The Key Technical Issue -Latency



Frame rate ~1000 fps
Latency: 1.5 msec

Limitation of the current approach:
Separation of sensor, processor, and projector

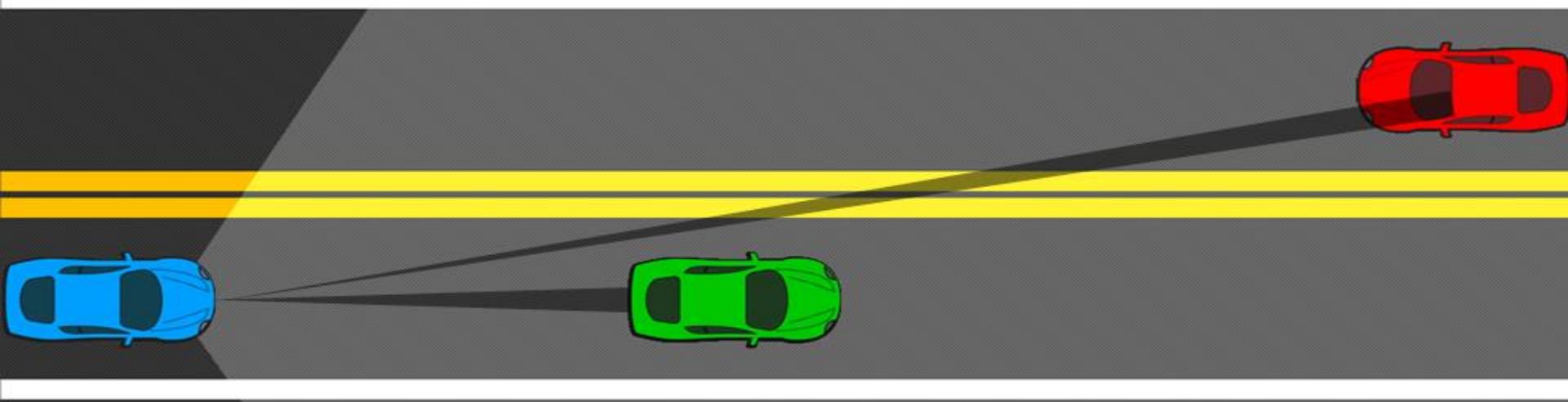
Many problems become easier as you get faster!

Headlight High-Beam Glare



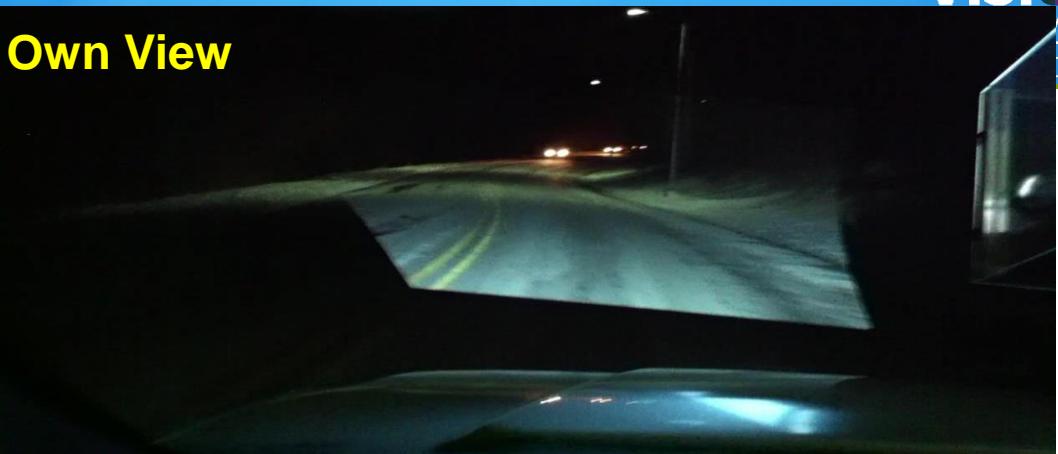
“A 55-year-old takes eight times longer to recover from glare than a 16-year-old” –
AAA Safety Research
450 Fatalities per year – NHTSA 2007

Anti-Glare Persistent High-Beams



**Turn off rays that go into the oncoming driver's eye
Little perceivable difference to smart-headlight driver.**

Car with a Smart Headlight



Oncoming Driver View



Better Visibility and Inf. Display

Higher Contrast of Driver's Lane



Unmarked Road



Bicyclist crossing road

Spotlighting within 1~2msec
(x500 faster human reaction time)



Distraction-Free
Nav. Info.



“Genuine” Augmented Reality !?

Alter how the reality appears to human, not the display of the reality

On a Pickup Track



Value of Research

Research has to be new?

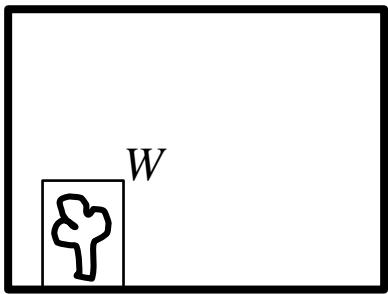
“Newness itself is not virtue, usefulness is.”

(Takeo Kanade)

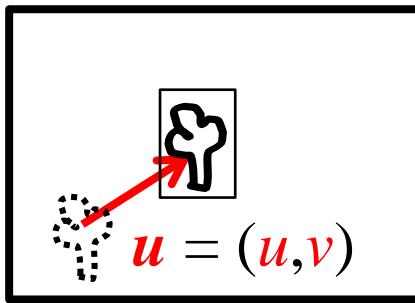
In general, however, it is hard to predict the value of research.

We are working on a tracking problem, circa 1980

$G(x)$



$F(x)$



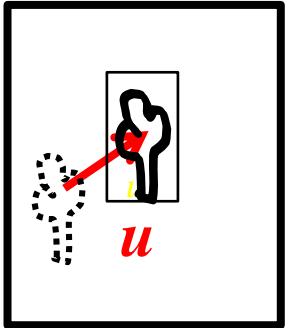
$$E(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{x \in W} (G(x) - F(x + \mathbf{u}))^2$$

Search for \mathbf{u} that minimizes this SSD error



Bruce Lucas

Lucas-Kanade Optical Flow [Lucas, Kanade 81]



minimize $E(\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{x \in W} (G(\mathbf{x}) - F(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u}))^2$

Small \mathbf{u} \rightarrow Taylor-expand $F(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u})$

$$F(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{u}) \cong F(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^T \mathbf{u}$$

- $\rightarrow E(\mathbf{u})$ becomes quadratic of \mathbf{u}
- \rightarrow The answer \mathbf{u} can be obtained explicitly as

$$\mathbf{u} = \sum (G(\mathbf{x}) - F(\mathbf{x})) \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \left[\sum \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathbf{x}}^T \right]^{-1}$$

A couple of useful? advices by TK

Make it work: THE best way to convince

“If your audience ask why your method works so well, they are not yet convinced. If they were, they would ask “How much is it?”

(Takeo Kanade)

Do fast.

“If you come up with a good idea, there are at least two more people who think the same.” (Takeo Kanade)

“Who said it first is not important, who gets there first is.” (Takeo Kanade)

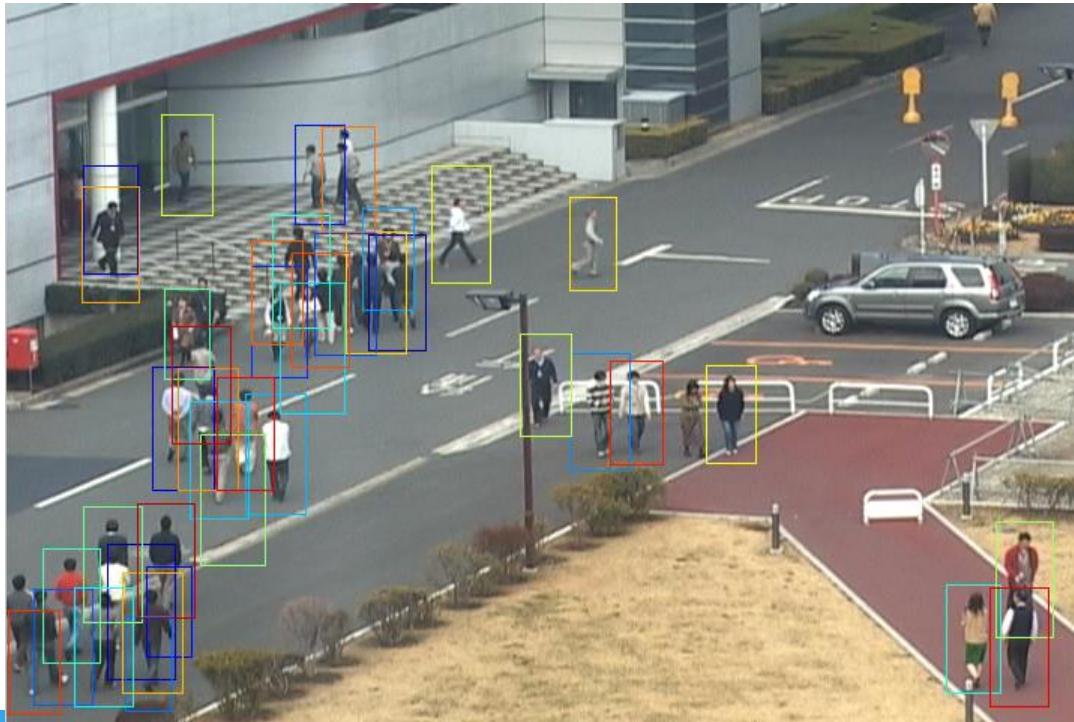
Computer Vision is in the state of “Perfect Storm”

- New, ubiquitous, embedded, sometimes super-human vision sensors
- Powerful vision and learning algorithms, readily available on the net
- Low-power high-performance vision processors, high-speed connected to cloud

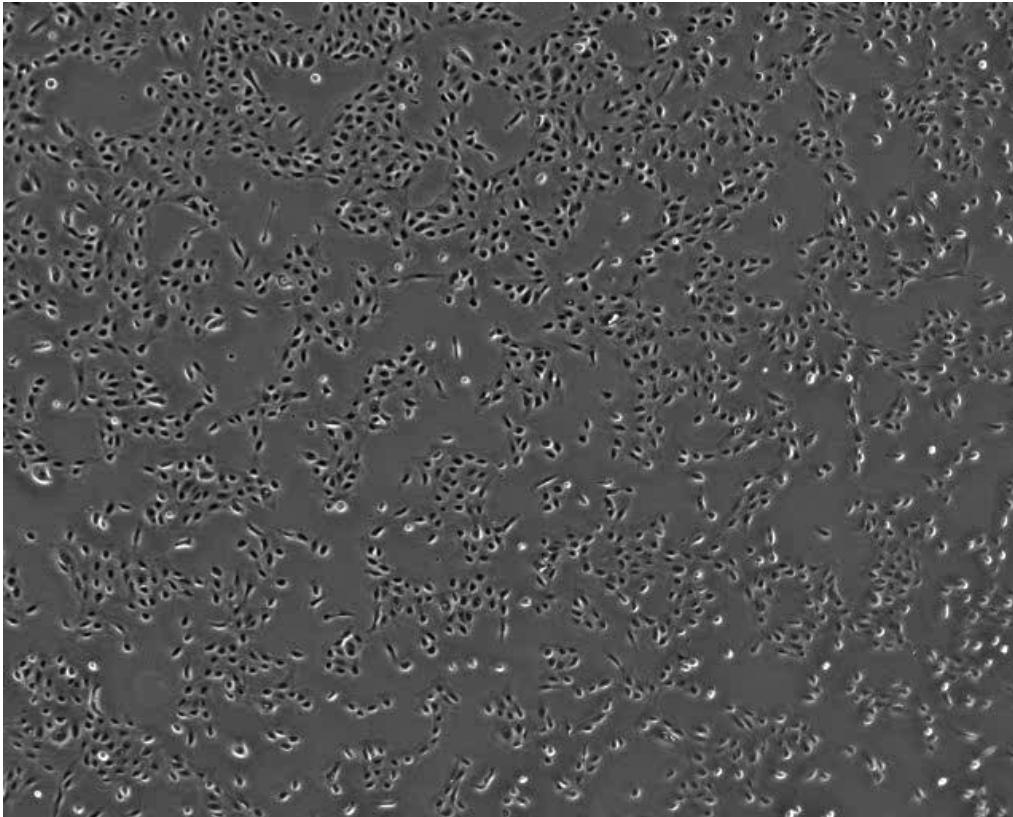
Advice! “In CV, when images are taken, it is too late.” (Takeo Kanade)

**“Problems are waiting
for you to solve.”**

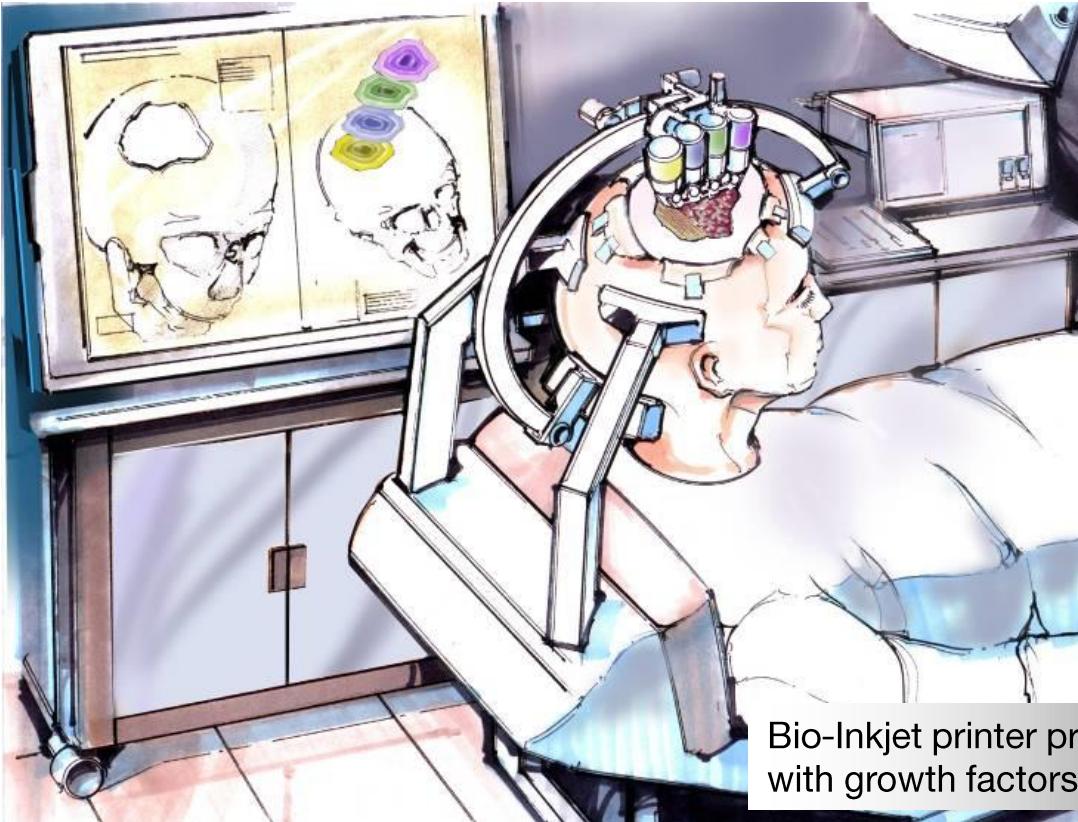
A Typical Tracking Problem in Vision



A bigger-scale tracking problem?

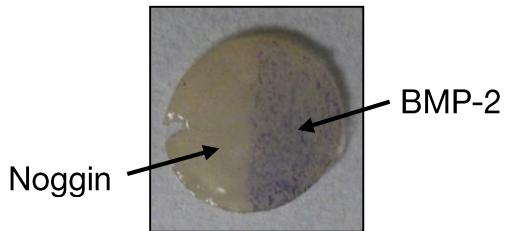


Tissue Repair by Bio-Inkjet Printing

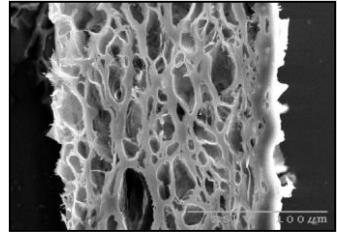


Bio-Inkjet printer printing scaffolds
with growth factors in situ

Spatial Control of Bone Regeneration *In Vivo*



*Printed directly onto
collagen-based scaffold*

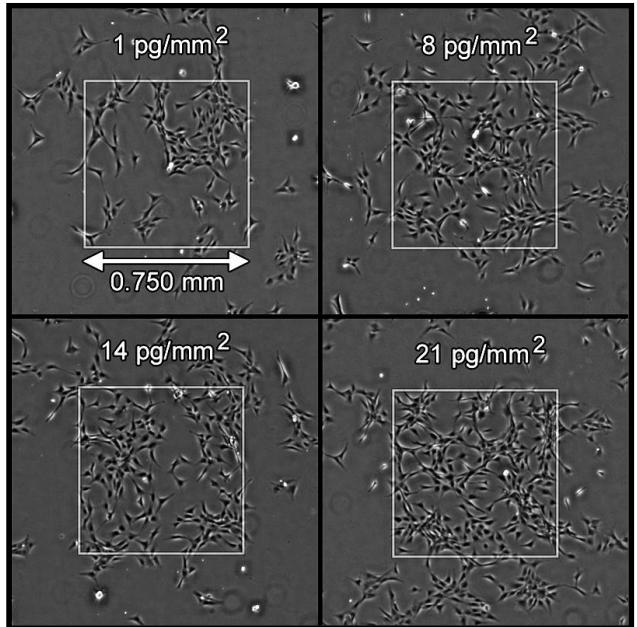


*Cross-section
through scaffold*

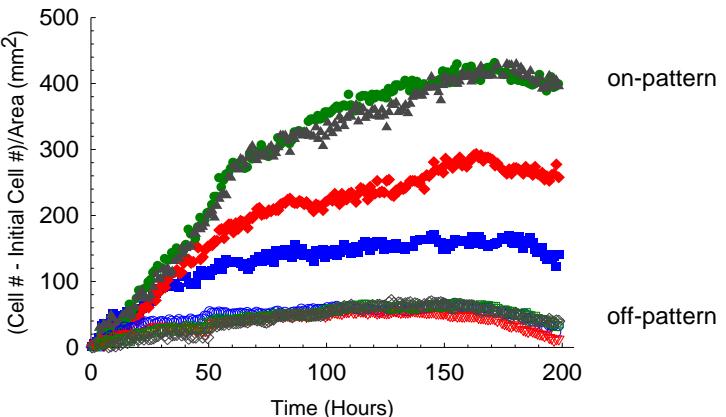
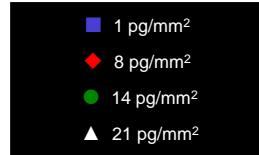
[Weiss, Campbell, et al.]

Dose-Dependent Cell Response

Manual or Semi-manual post-data acquisition is a bottleneck to progress
 More information can be extracted from these image stacks

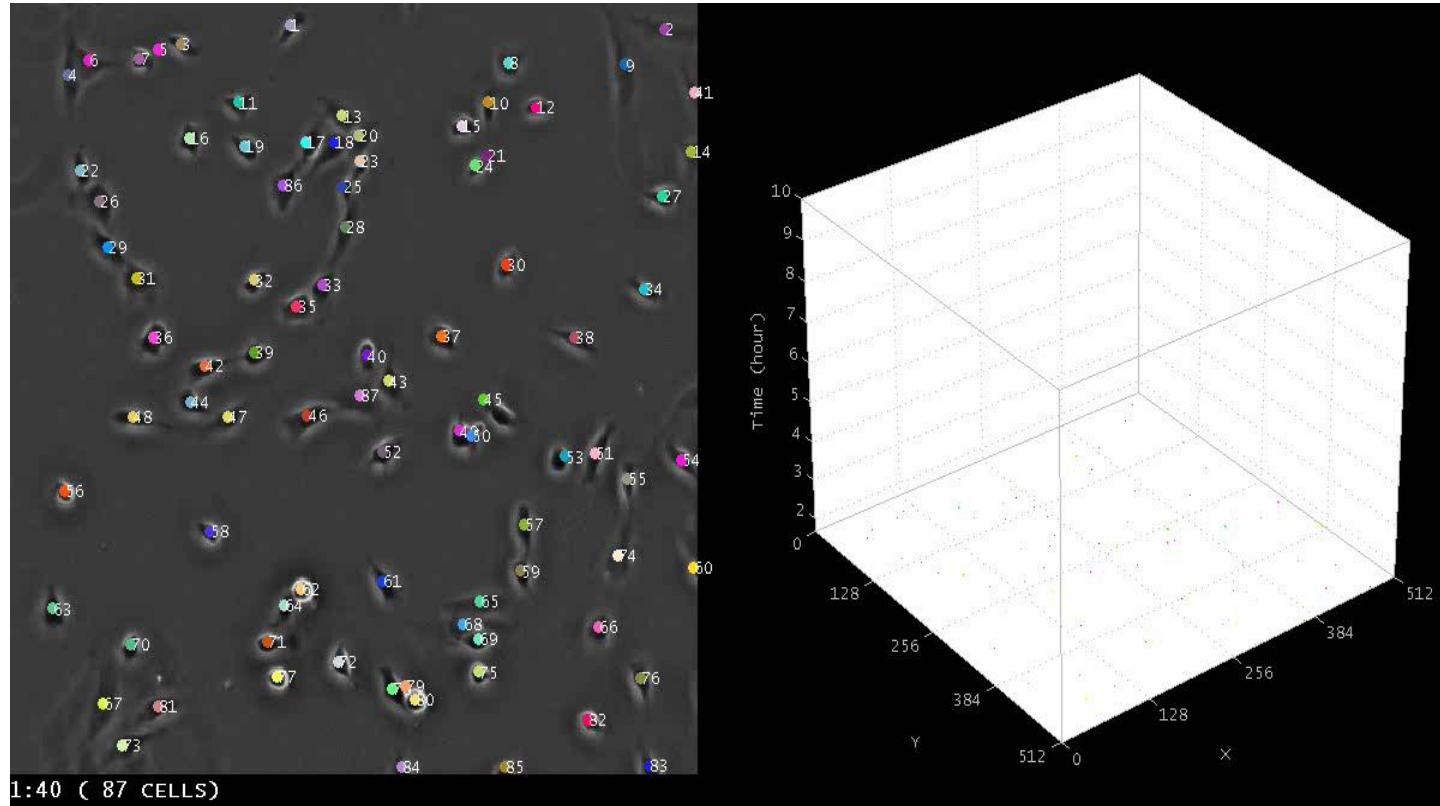


Retained Surface Concentration

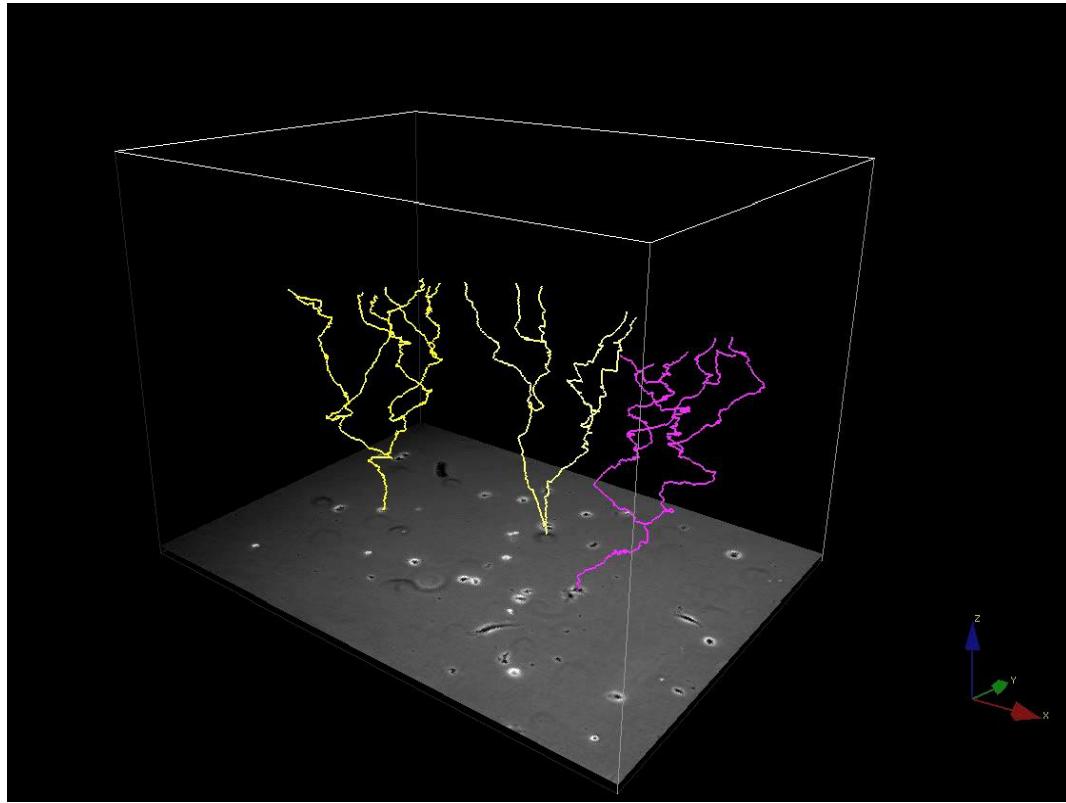


Miller, E.D., et al. **Biomaterials** 2006;27:2213-2221

Tracking Result: Spatial-Temporal View

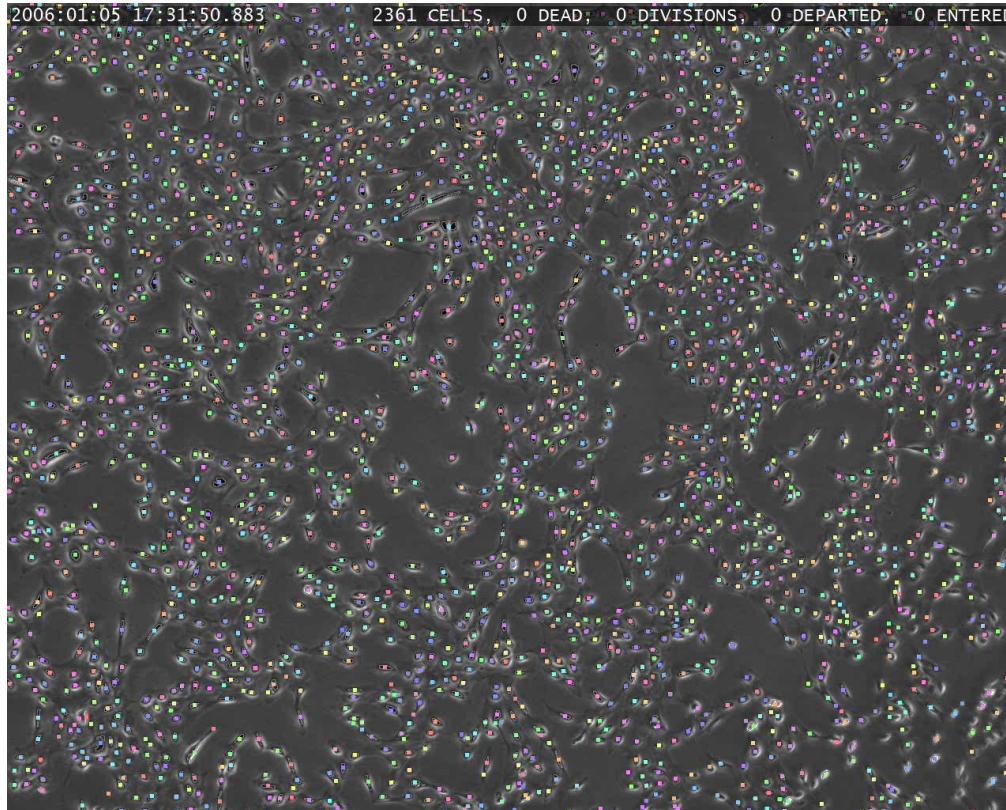


1:40 (87 CELLS)



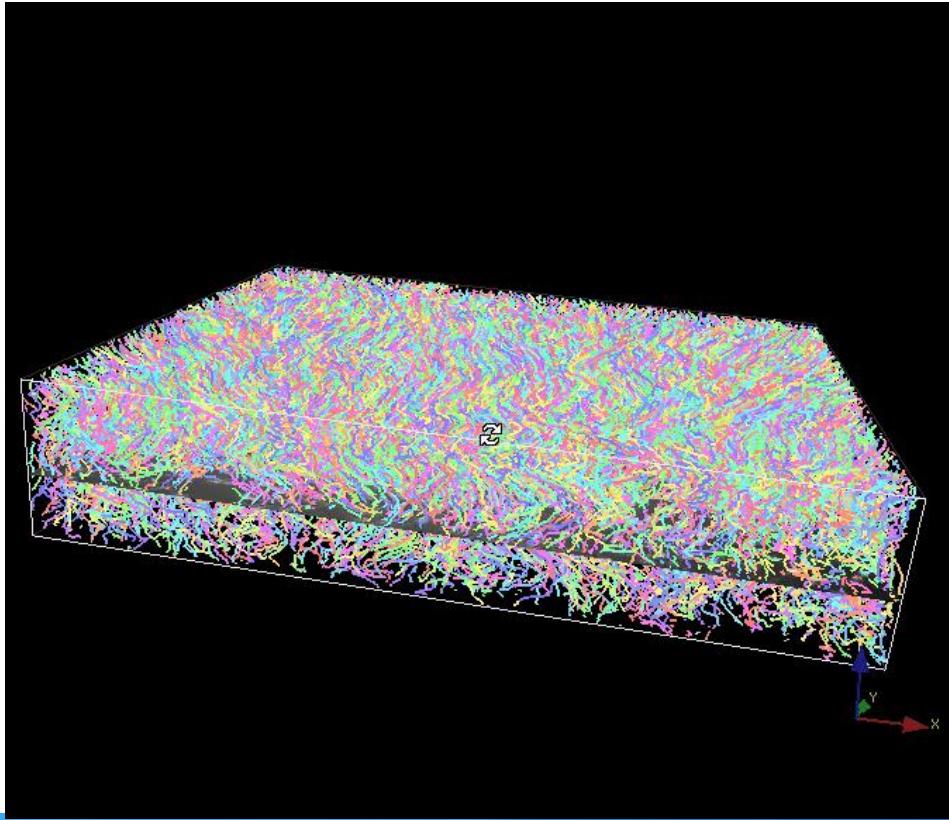
Tracking Thousands of Stem Cells

256 Frames, 10-minute frame interval, 1280x1024 pixels/frame
30 Seconds/Frame
Tracking Time Intel Xeon 2.66 GHz CPU
4Gb RAM

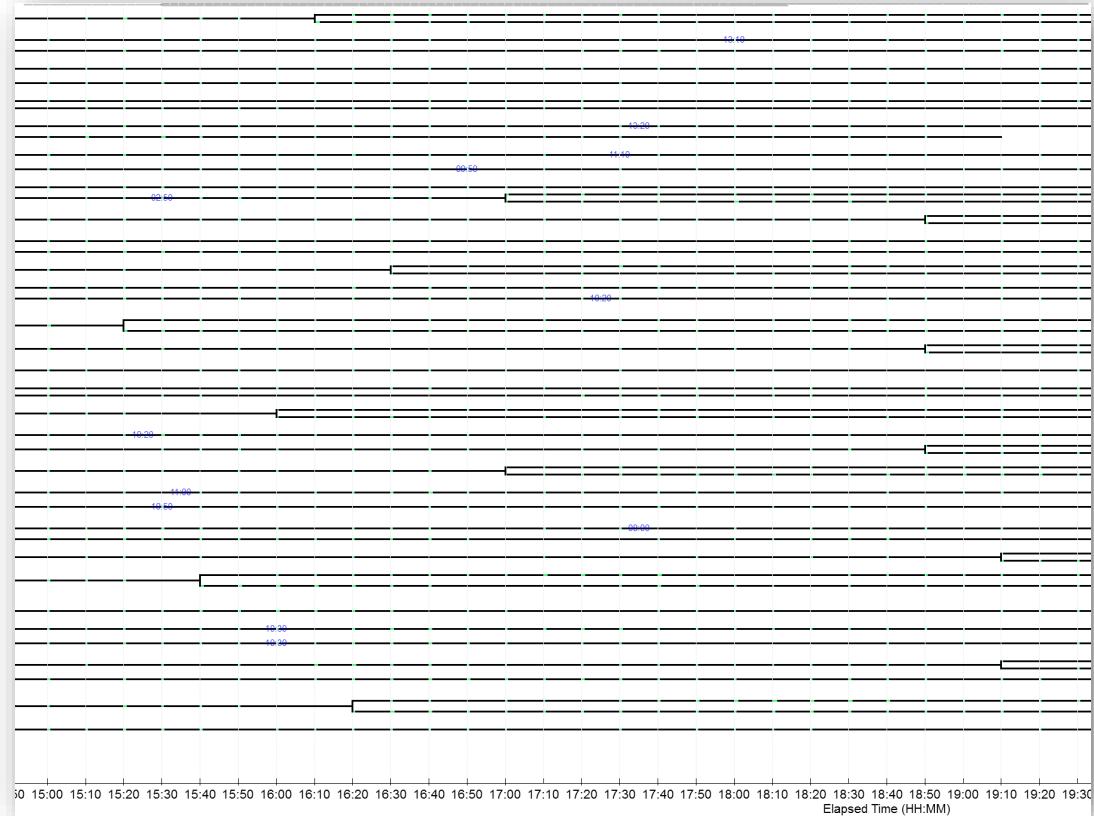


Noodle video

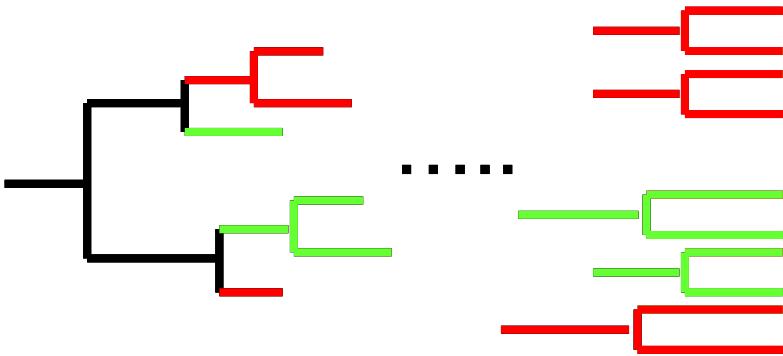
30 Seconds/Frame Tracking Time Intel
Xeon 2.66 GHz CPU 4Gb RAM



Cell Population Lineage

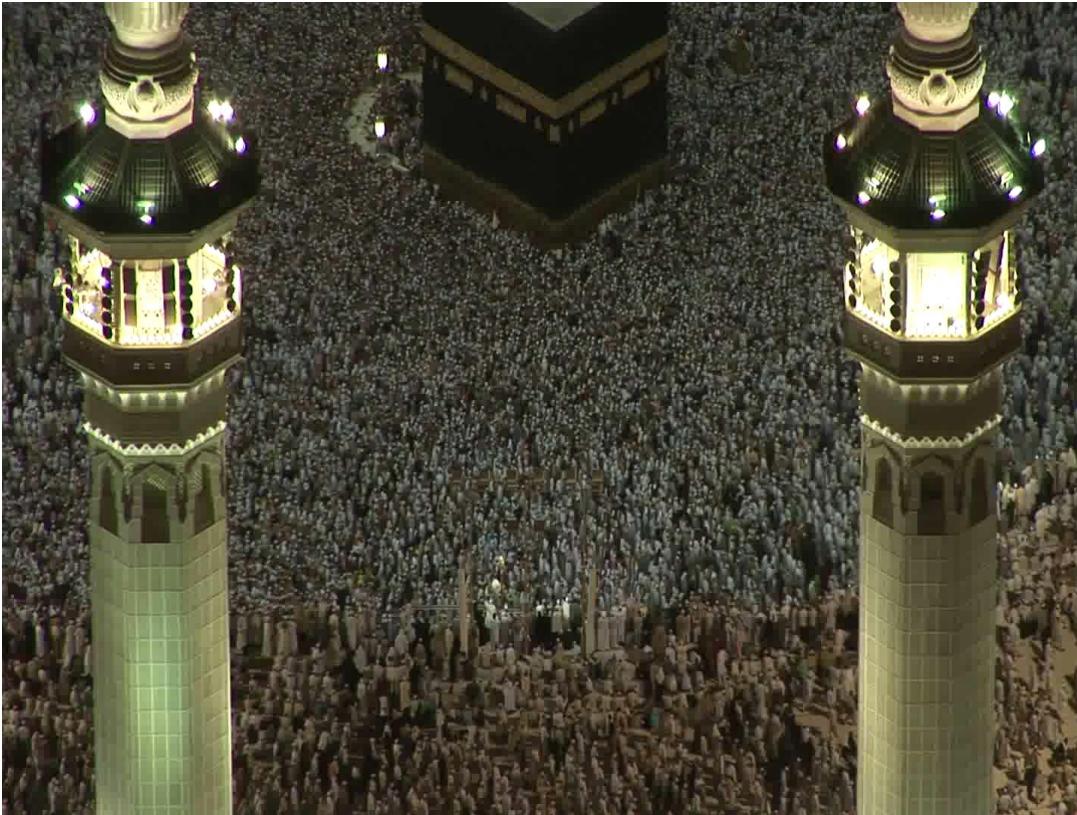


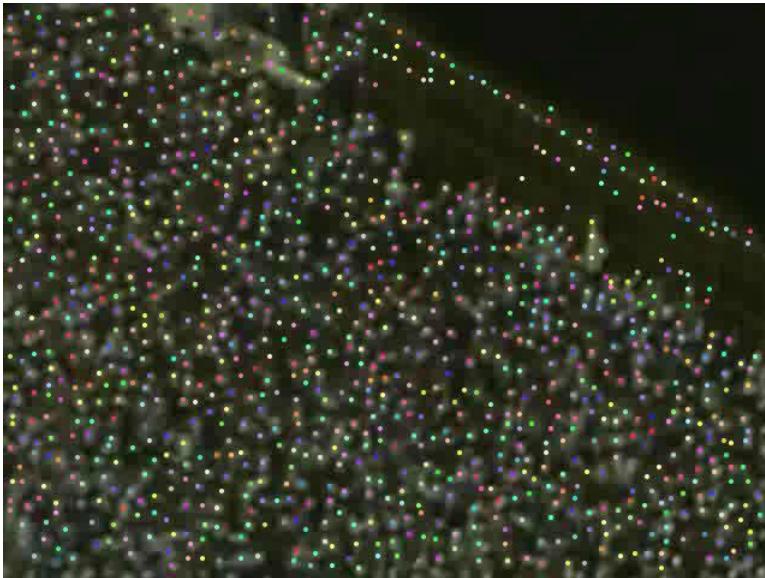
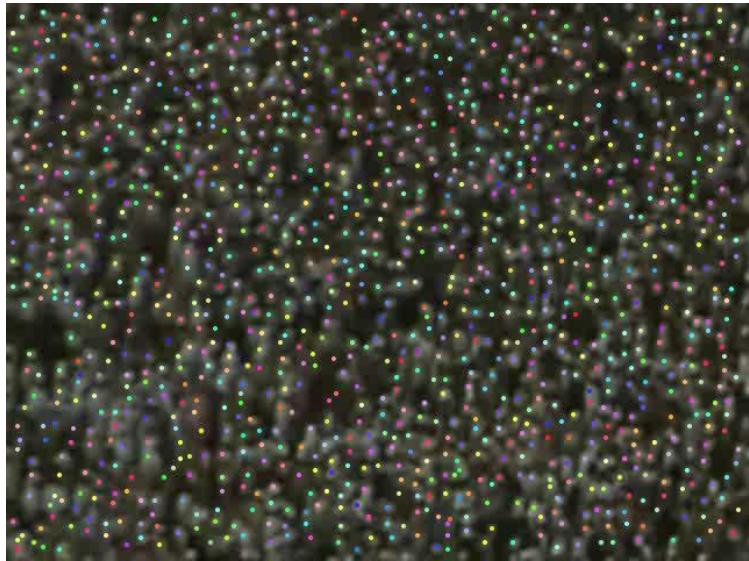
Many interesting questions



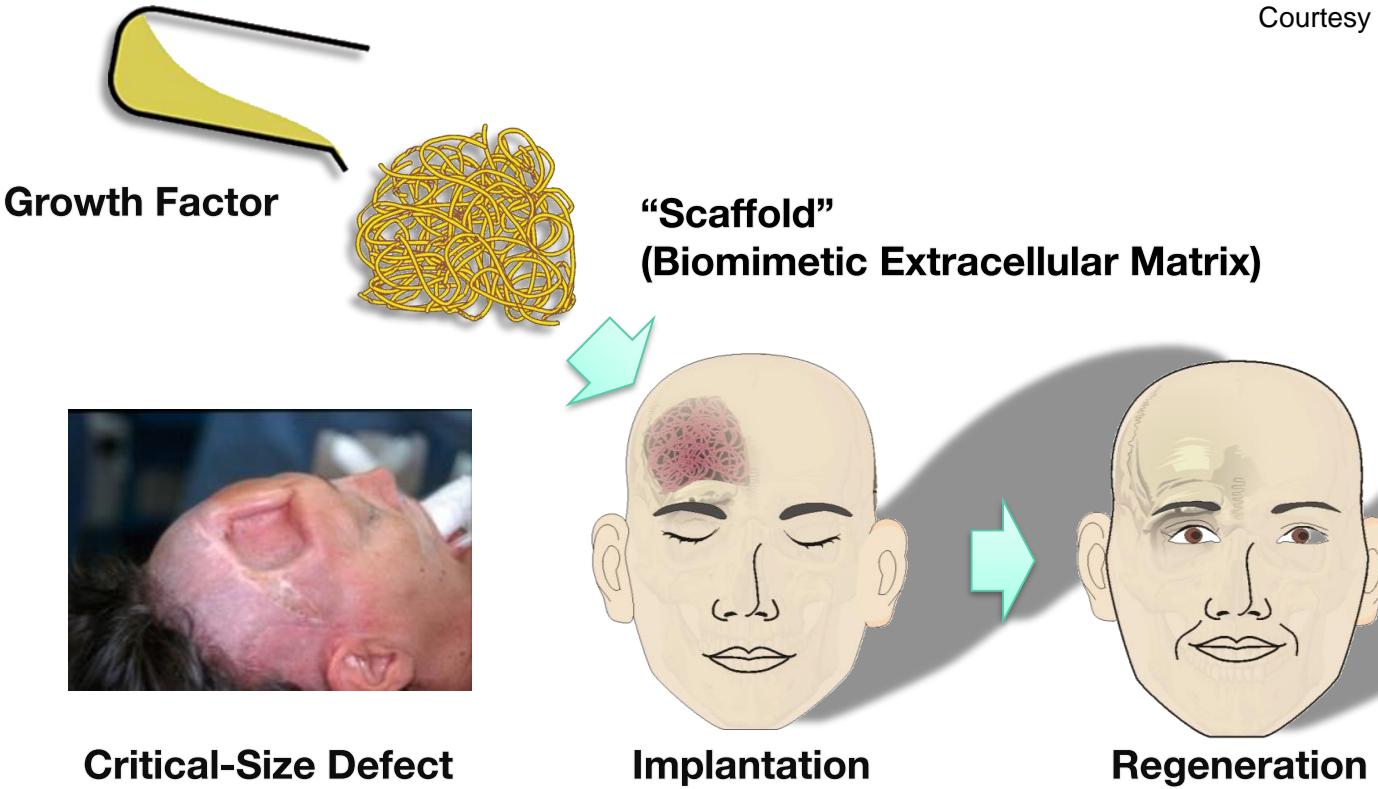
Synchronization - extent
Division rate – what
Differentiation – when and how
.... And what controls these ?

A really large-scale tracking problem?





Courtesy of Weiss and Campbell



Computer progress

- **First, large computer:**

"Enshrined" in a computer room,
Special stabilized power source,
Used for Scientific computation

- **Then, mini-computer:**

Plug-in to wall outlet, Toy-like magnetic tape device,
System control – Embedded computing (in today's term)

- **Then, personal computer:**

"Wasteful" use of computer - one for one person,
Everyday-life information processing

- **Current data-oriented computing**

No "theory or model"? Data contains the reality!