

# Artificial and robotic vision



Spring 2013

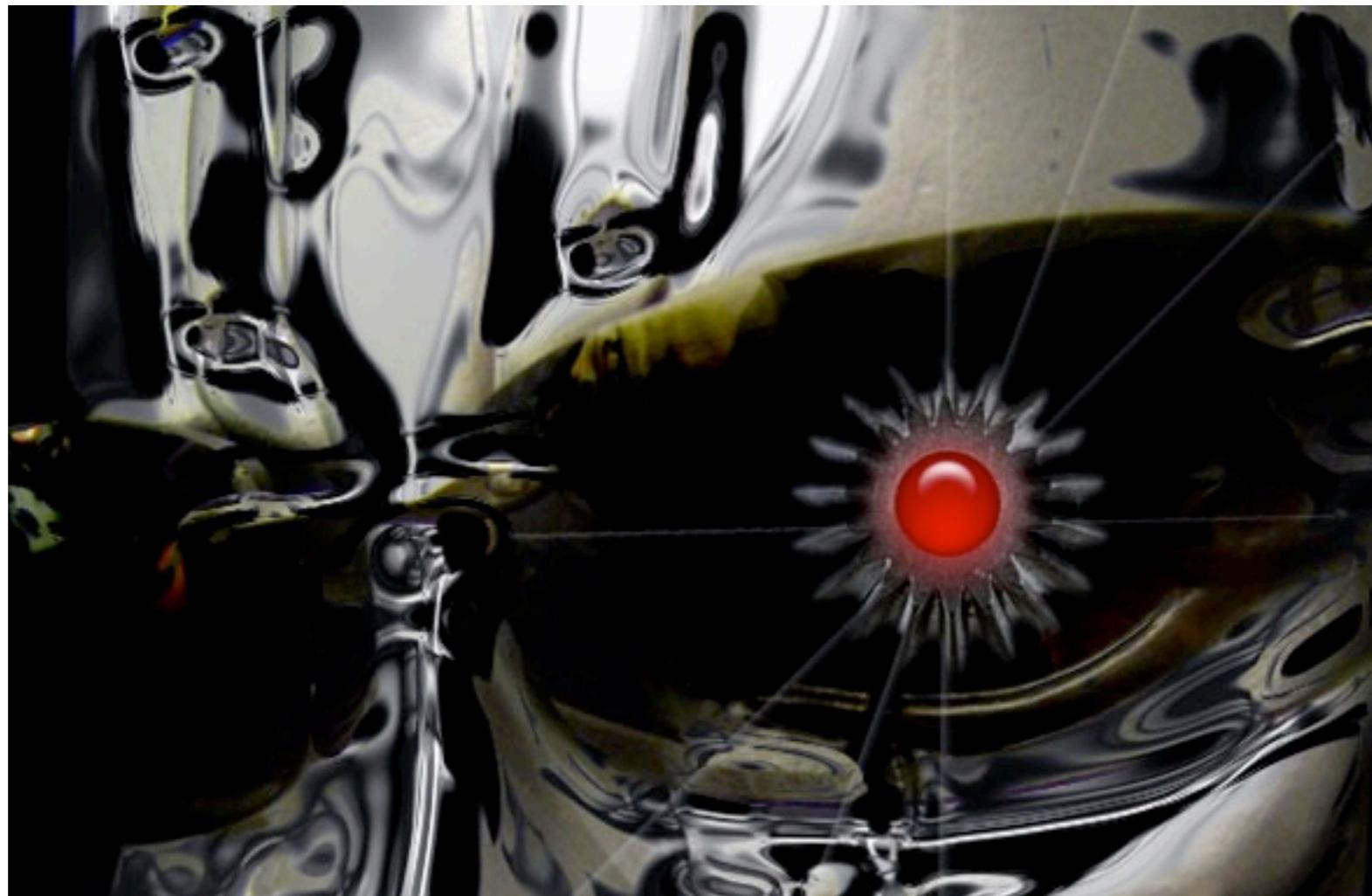
# Artificial and robotic vision



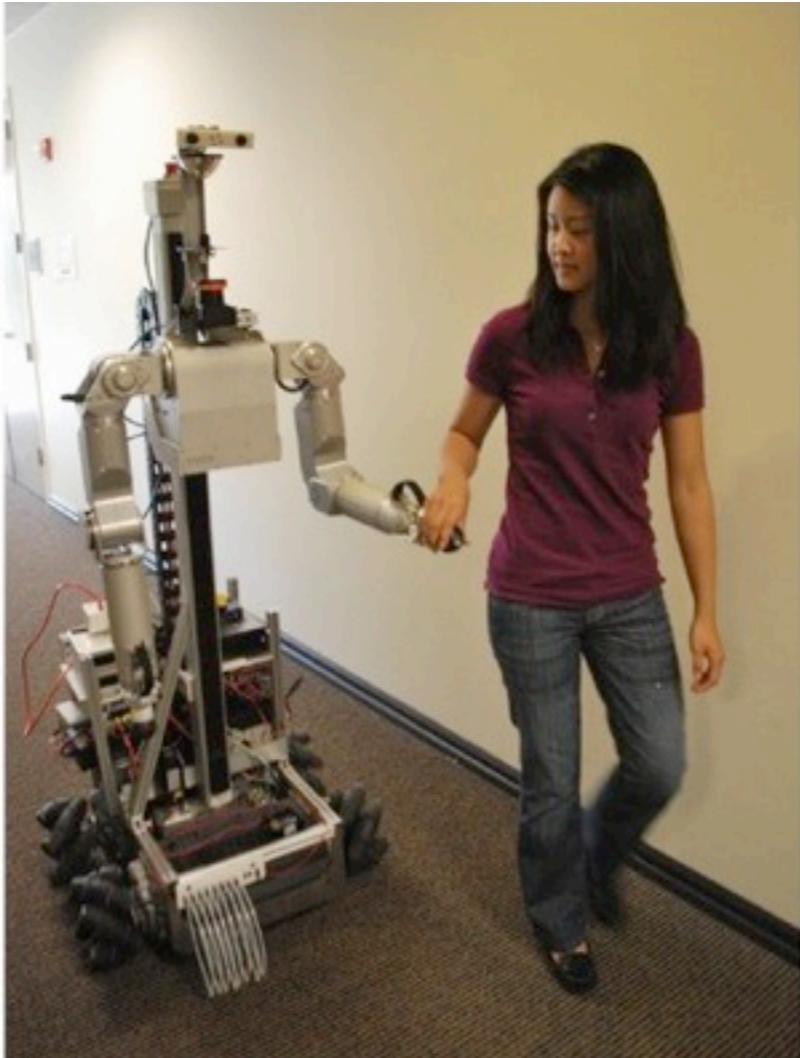
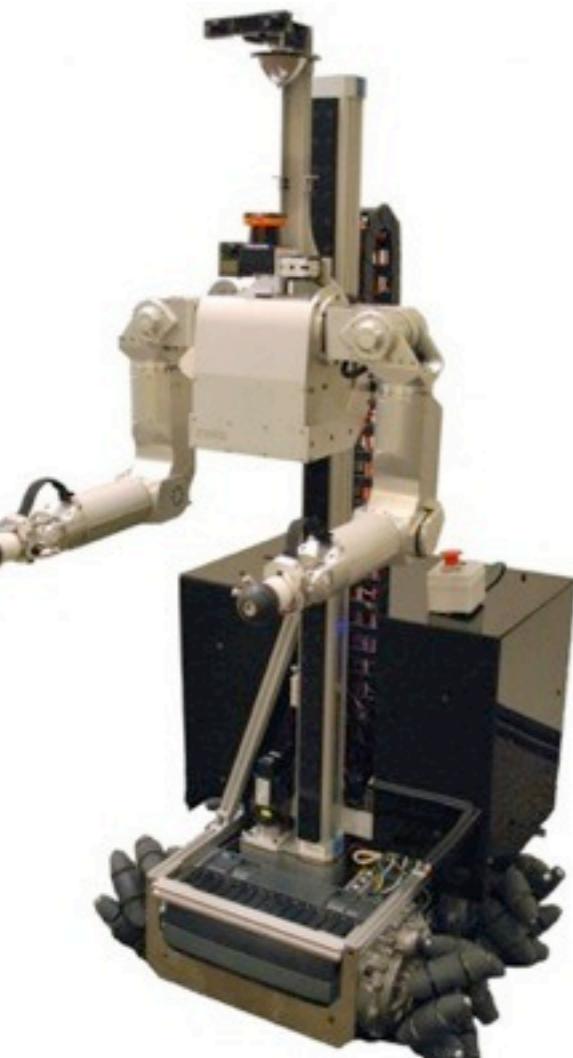
Spring 2013

## Lecture I: introduction

# robot vision



# impact: robot vision

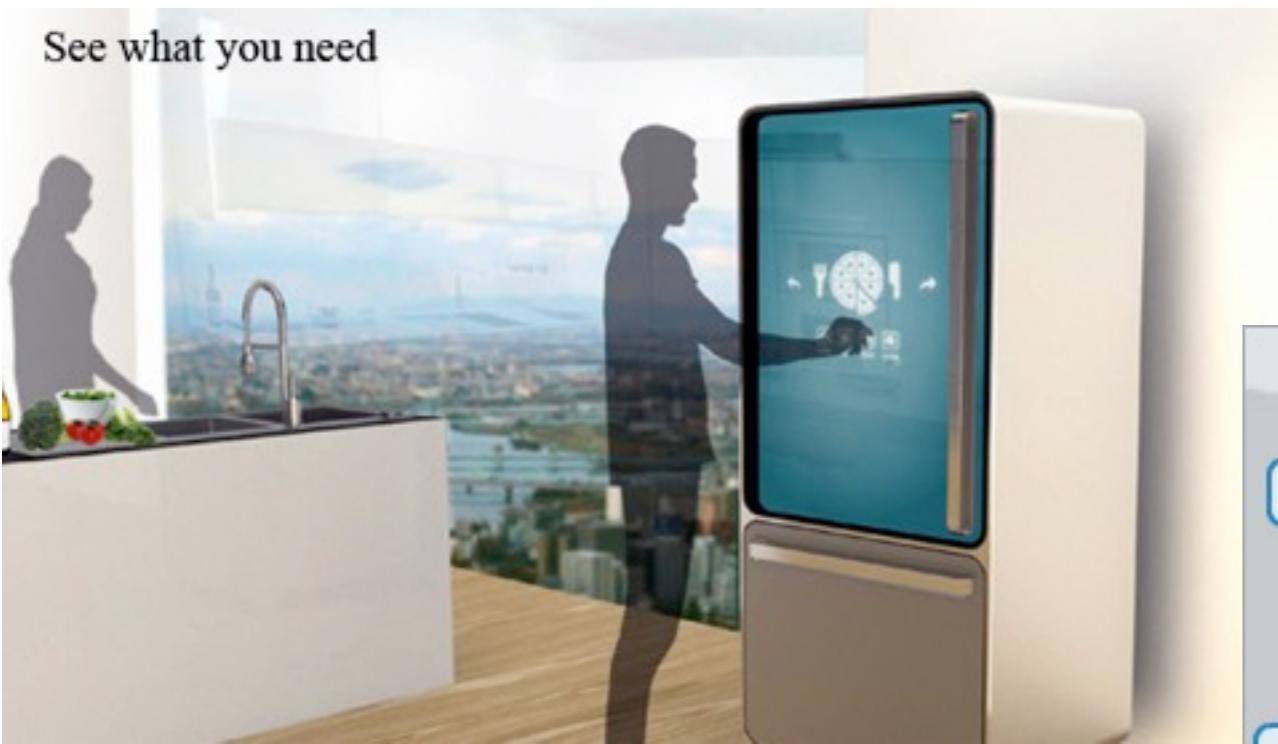


honda asimo

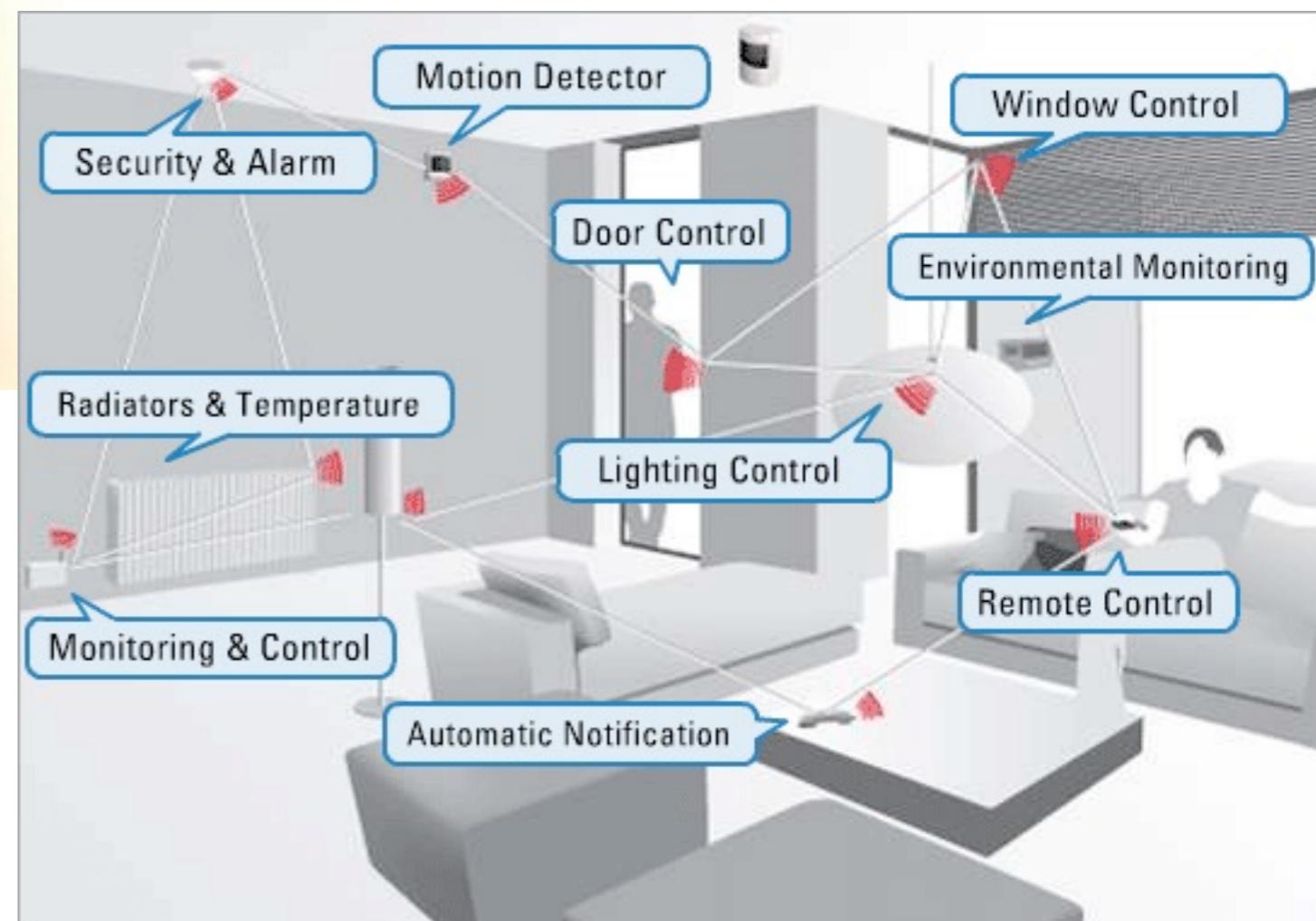
healthcare robot helpers, GATech

# impact: smart environments

See what you need



smart fridge by Frigidaire



smart home

# robot vision

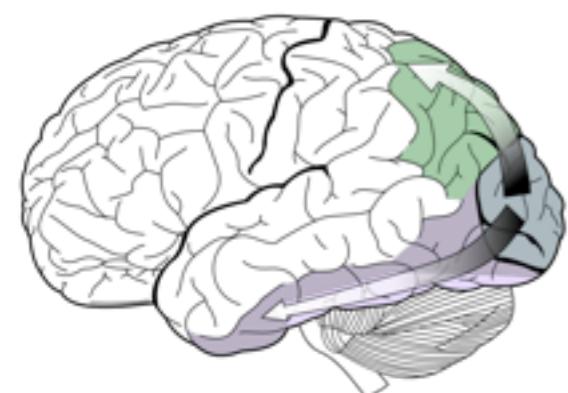
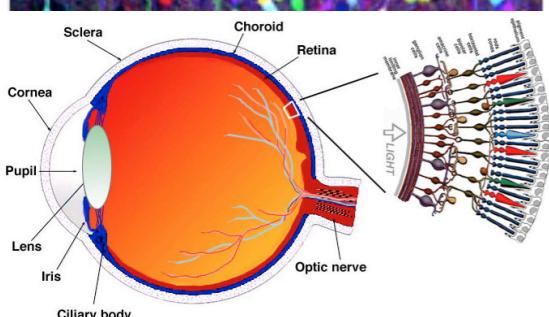
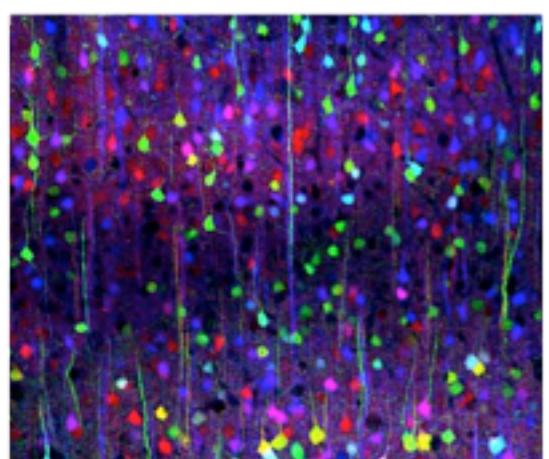


“Minority Report”

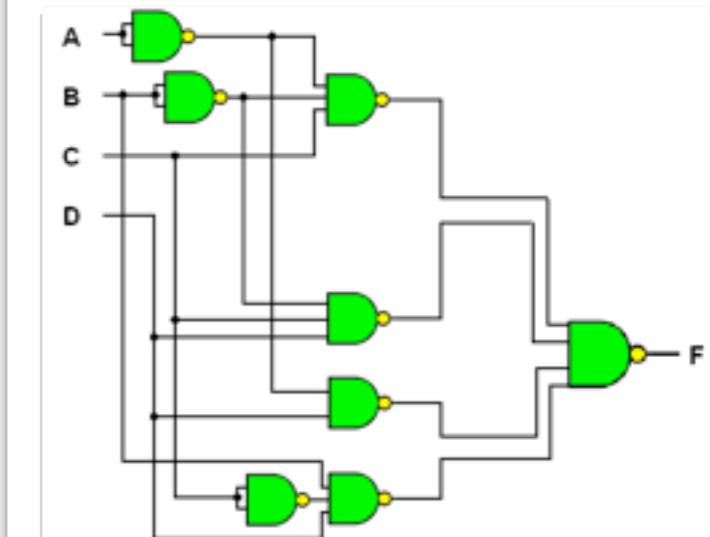


BAE systems concept

# about this course



```
begin
    make QUEUE empty;
    for  $j \leftarrow 0$  until  $m - 1$  do make  $Q[j]$  empty;
    for  $l \leftarrow l_{\max}$  step  $-1$  until  $1$  do
        begin
            concatenate LENGTH[l] to the beginning of QUEUE;
            while QUEUE not empty do
                begin
                    let  $A_i$  be the first string on QUEUE;
                    move  $A_i$  from QUEUE to bucket  $Q[A_i, j]$ 
                end;
                for each  $j$  on NONEMPTY[] do
                    begin
                        concatenate contents of  $Q[j]$  to the end of QUEUE
                        make  $Q[j]$  empty
                    end
                end
            end
        end
    end
```

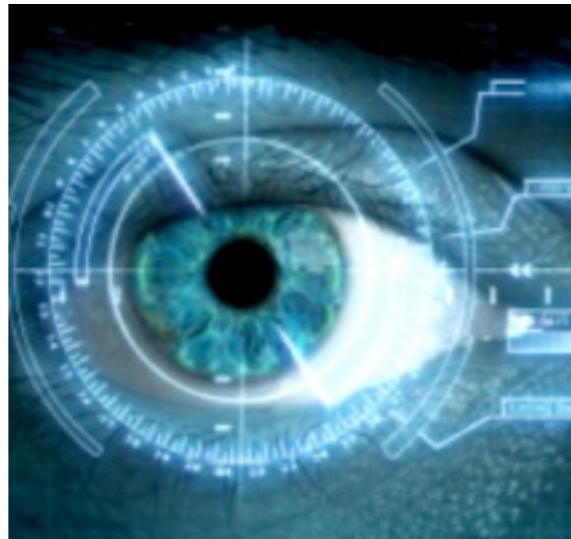


**Electrical Engineering**  
*neuromorphic engineering  
synthetic vision  
computer architecture*

**Computer Science**  
*computer vision  
machine learning*

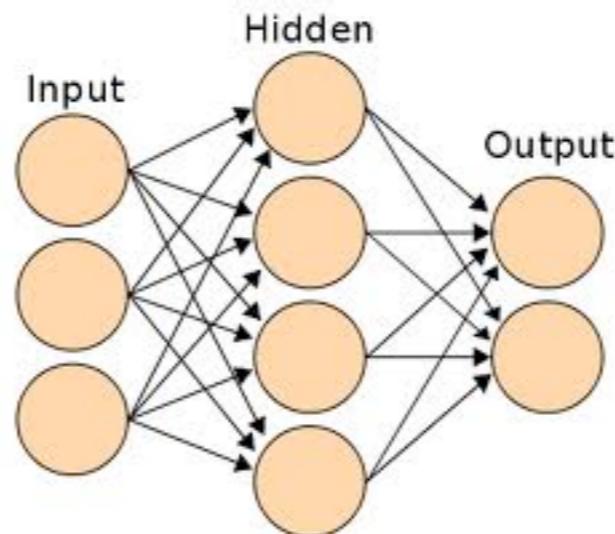
**Neuroscience**  
*vision*

# about this course



bio-inspired vision

Computer Vision



neural networks

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \ln f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)}{\sigma^2} f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\xi_1-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M \left( T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\xi, \theta) \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx$$
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} T(x) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \frac{f(x, \theta)}{f(x, \theta)} \right) f(x, \theta) dx$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}_n} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} T(x) f(x, \theta) dx$$

applied mathematics

# vision is hard

because it needs to explain the world we live in



<http://karpathy.ca/>

# vision is hard

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
PROJECT MAC

Artificial Intelligence Group  
Vision Memo. No. 100.

July 7, 1966

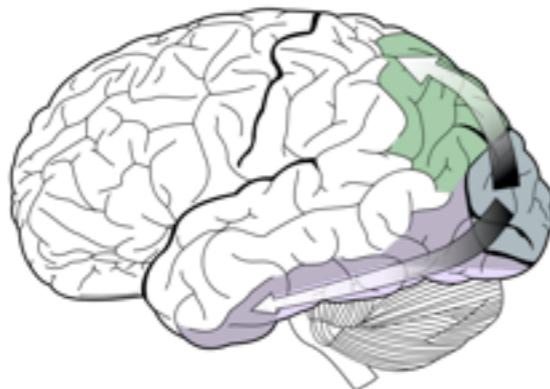
## THE SUMMER VISION PROJECT

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".

# vision is hard

## and explain our intelligence



```
begin
  make QUEUE empty;
  for j ← 0 until m - 1 do make Q[j] empty;
  for l ← lmax step -1 until 1 do
    begin
      concatenate LENGTH[l] to the beginning of QUEUE;
      while QUEUE not empty do
        begin
          let Ai be the first string on QUEUE;
          move Ai from QUEUE to bucket Q[Ai,j]
        end;
      for each j on NONEMPTY[l] do
        begin
          concatenate contents of Q[j] to the end of QUEUE
          make Q[j] empty
        end
    end
end
```

## Visual Intelligence Definition:

“being able to track **targets** of interests while they are on the **scene**, keep targets in **memory** if they disappear, recognize them when they re-appear”

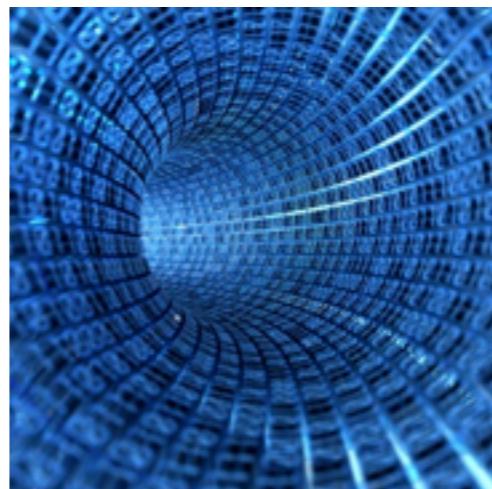
**Targets**: objects or parts of the scene

**Scene**: environment perceived by the visual system

**Memory**: a list of targets and their identifying features

# how can we tackle this problem?

- large **data** sets



**labeled!**

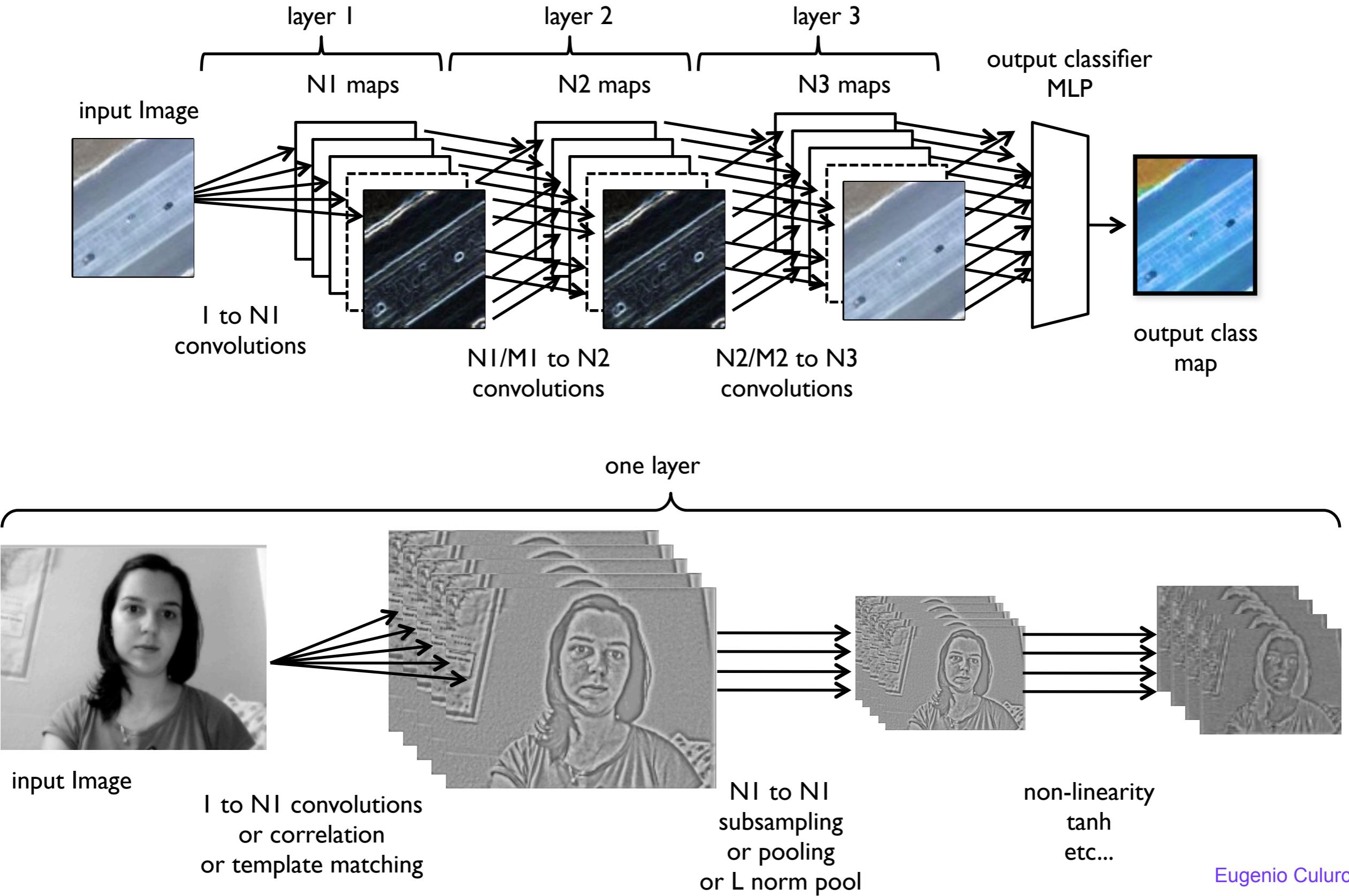
- machine **learning**

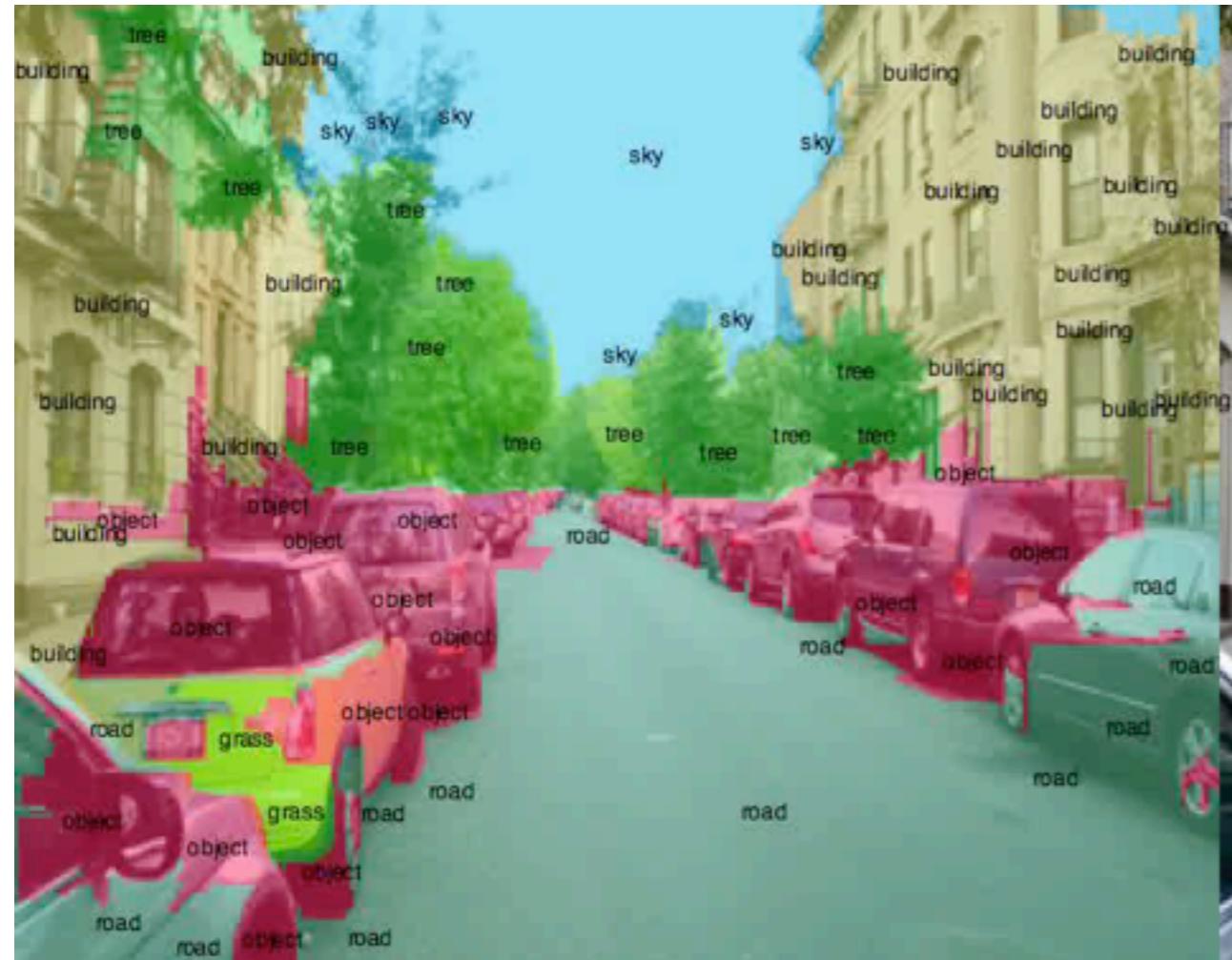


- cheap and powerful **computers**



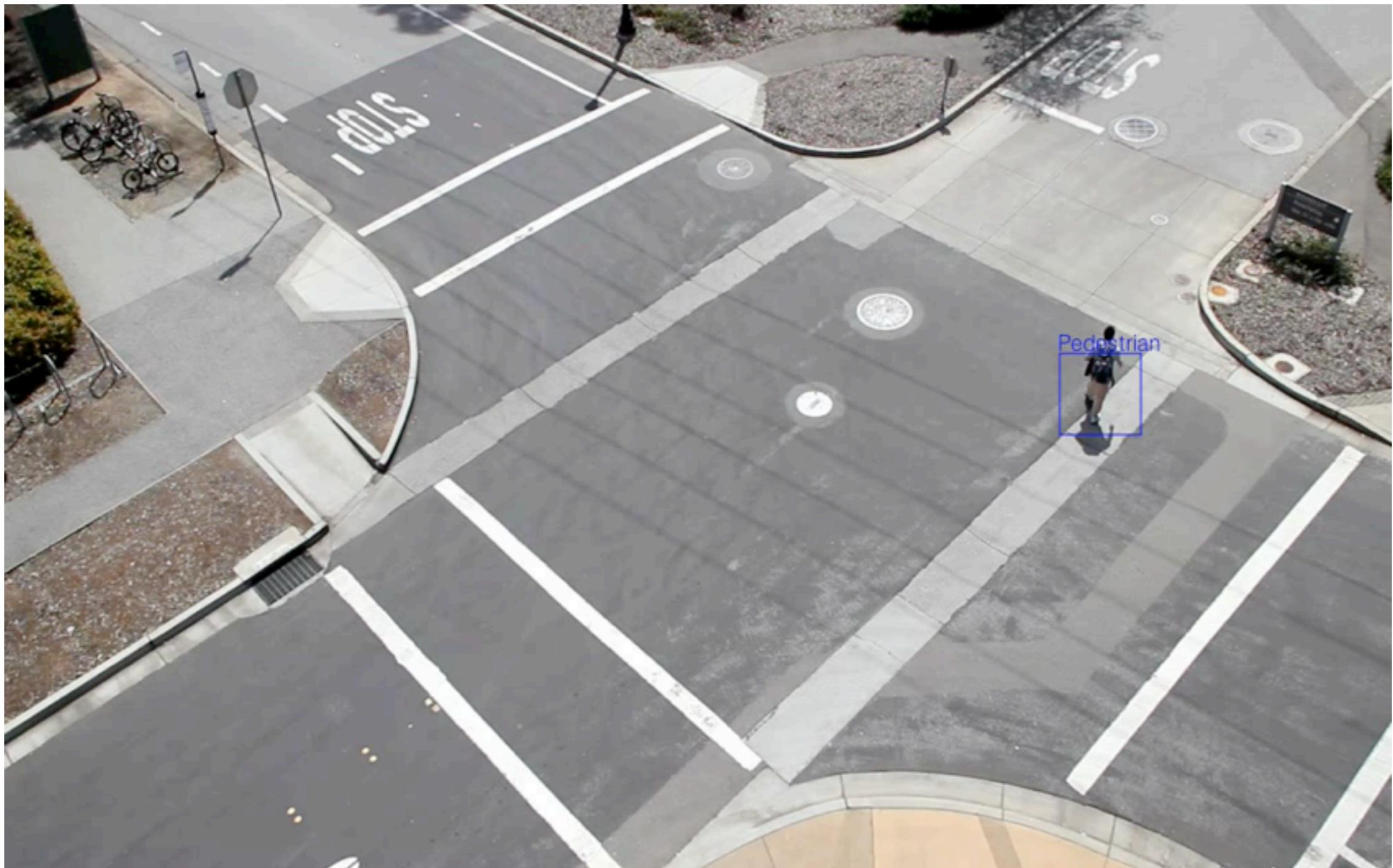
# deep networks





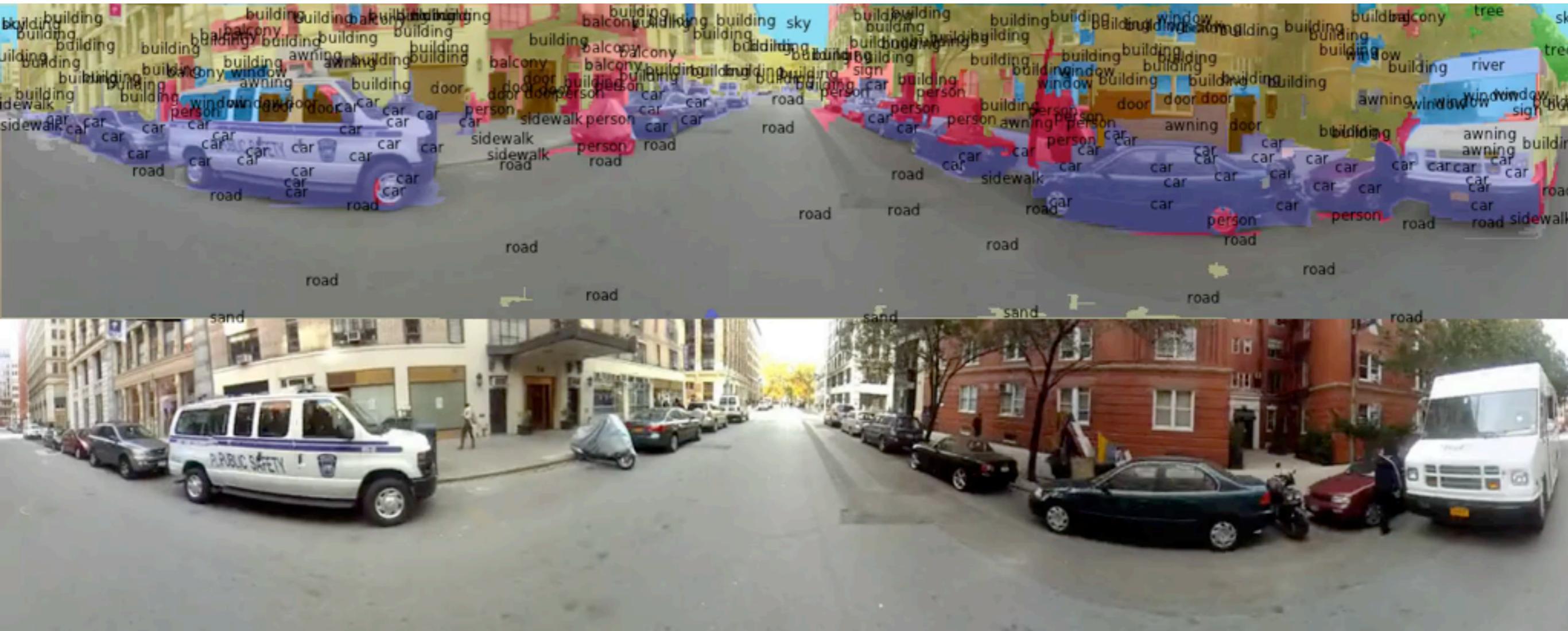
rciello

- scene parsing with deep neural networks

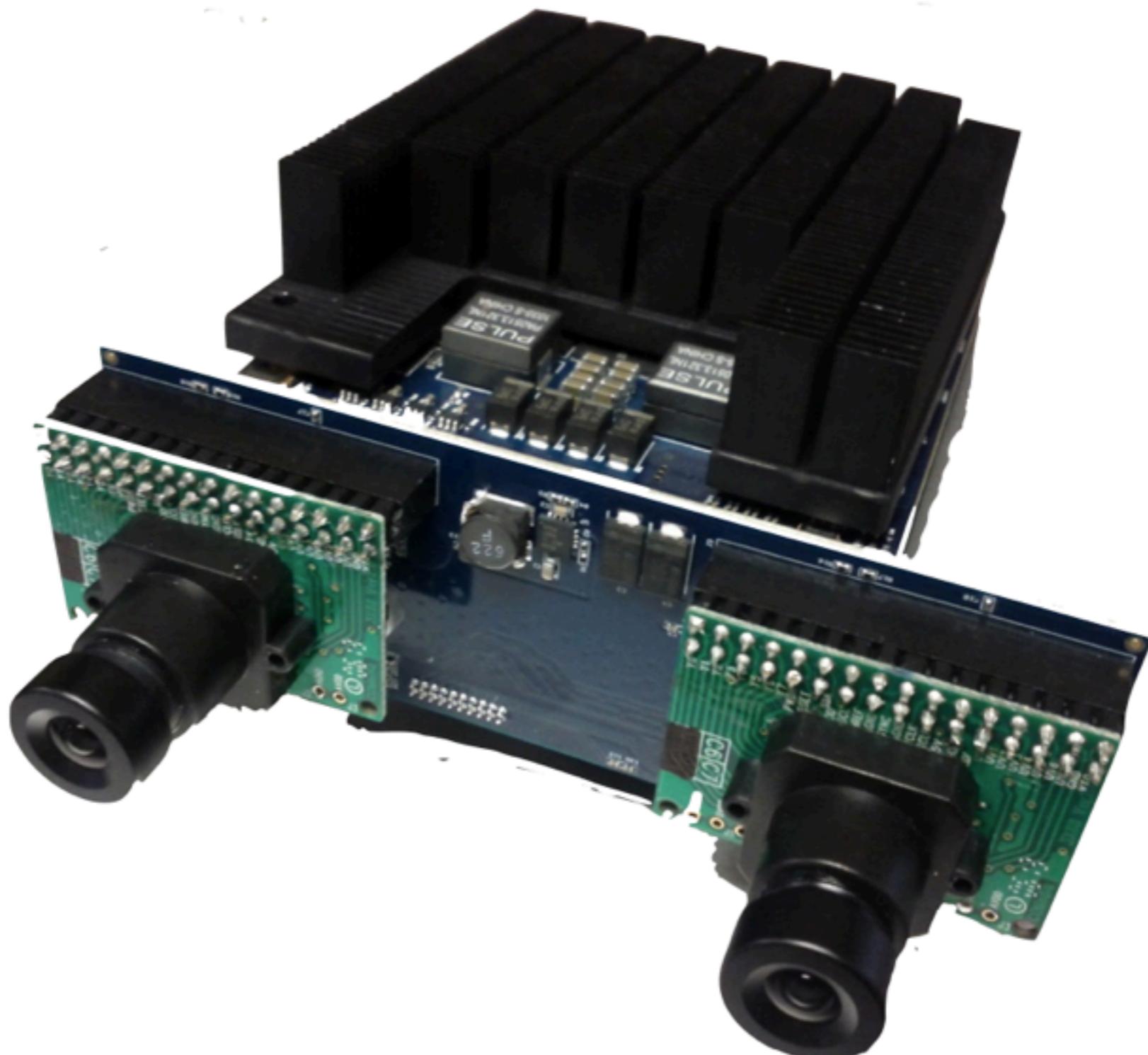


```
$ real 0.081262 | cpu 0.082971 <get-next-frame>
$ real 0.008536 | cpu 0.008545 <detect-objects>
$ real 0.017585 | cpu 0.017594 <display>
$ real 0.032988 | cpu 0.030972 <recognize-objects>
```

- scene parsing with deep neural networks



# hardware systems



<http://www.neuflow.org/>

Eugenio Culurciello

# hardware systems

