

# Introduction

Computer Vision I

CSE 252A

Lecture 1

- We'll begin with some introductory material ...
- ... and end with
  - Syllabus
  - Organizational materials
  - Wait list

# What is computer vision?



Done?

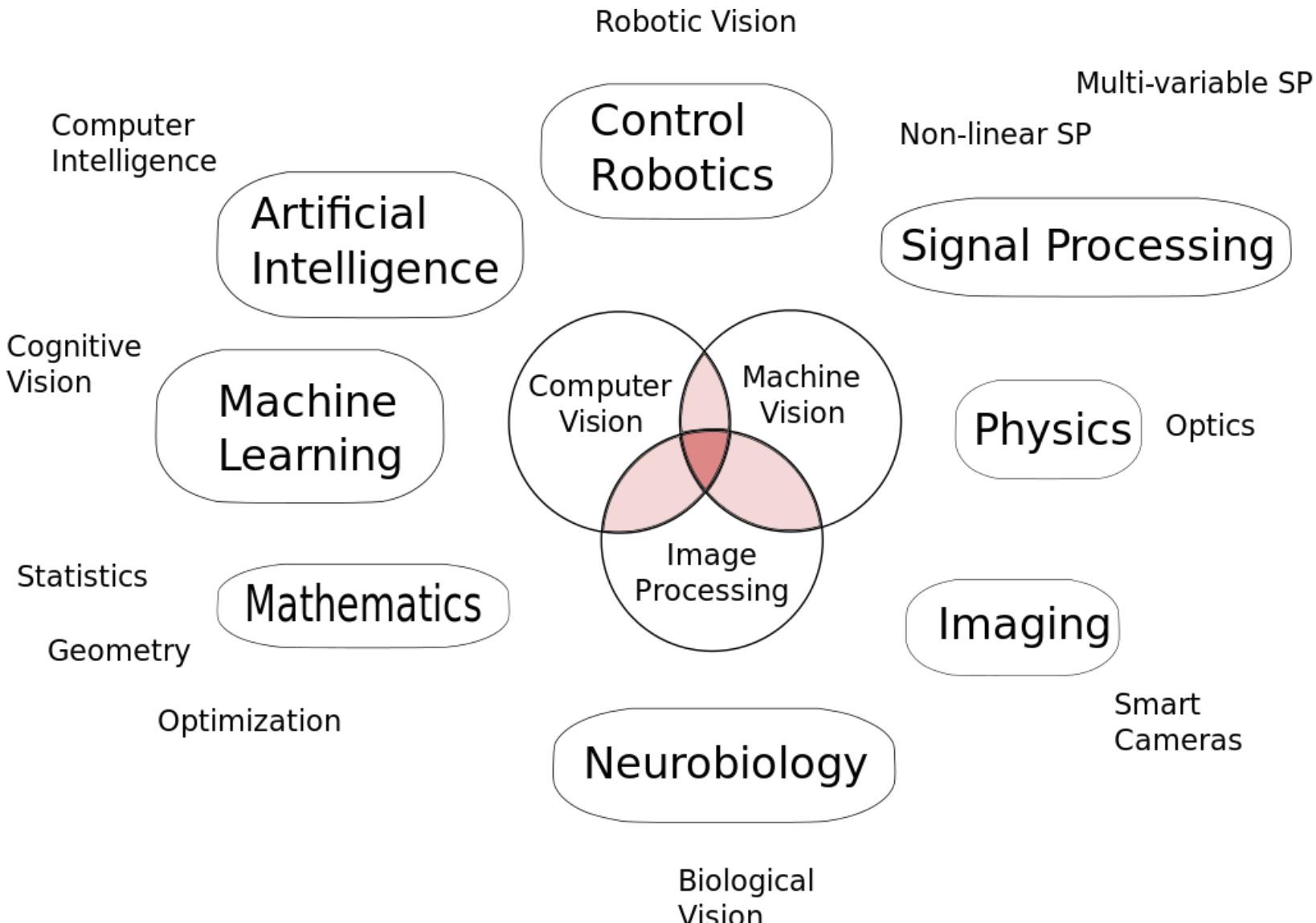
# Computer Vision

- An interdisciplinary field that deals with how computers can be made to gain high-level understanding from digital images or videos
- Other common definitions:
  - Computing properties of the 3-D world from one or more digital images (Trucco and Verri)
  - To make useful decisions about real physical objects and scenes based on sensed images (Stockman and Shapiro)
  - The construction of explicit, meaningful description of physical objects from images (Ballard and Brown)
  - Extracting descriptions of the world from pictures or sequences of pictures (Forsyth and Ponce)

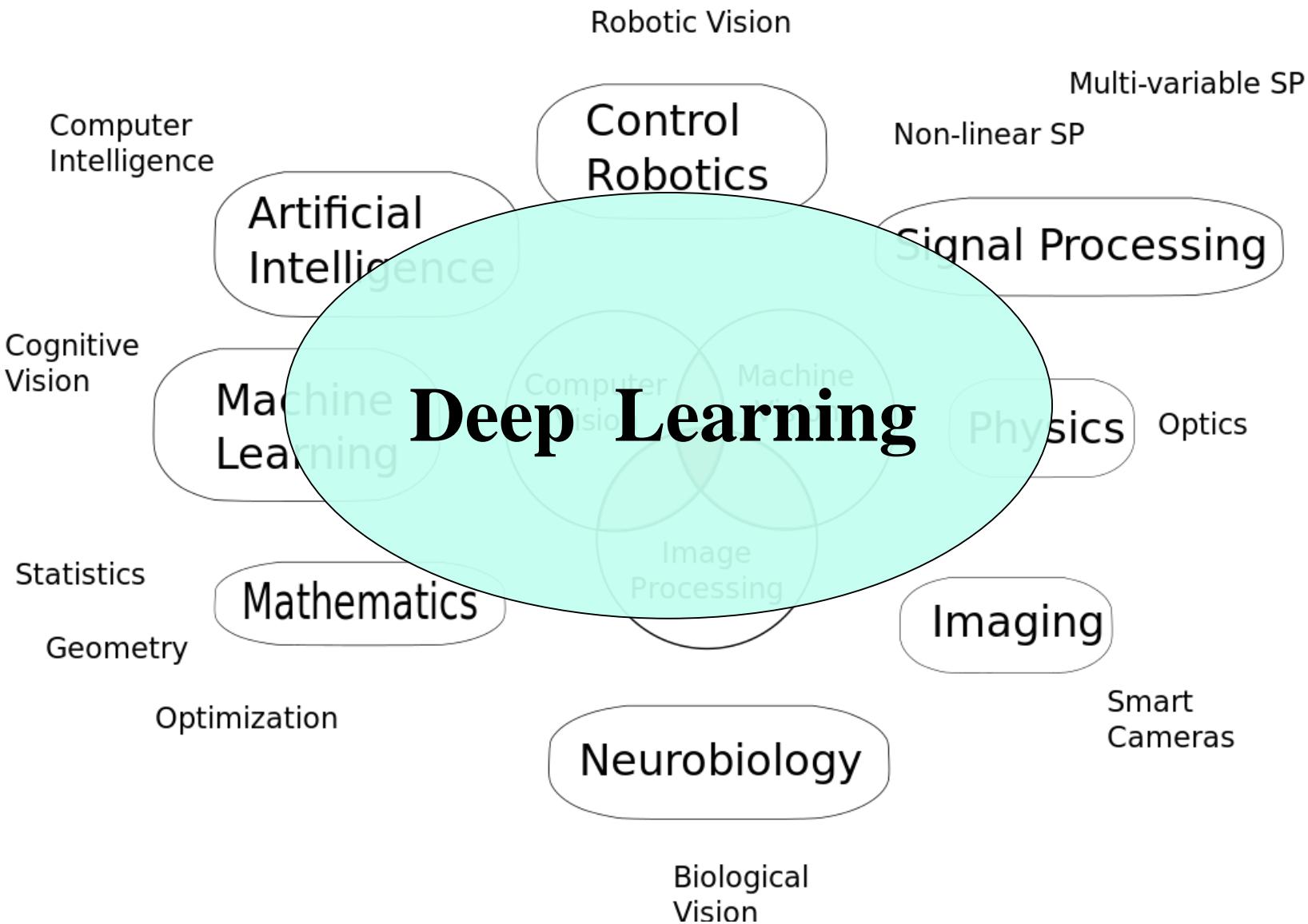
# Computer Vision

- An interdisciplinary field that deals with how computers can be made to gain high-level understanding from digital images or videos
- Engineering perspective
  - Computer vision seeks to automate tasks that the human visual system can do

# Related Fields



# Related Fields



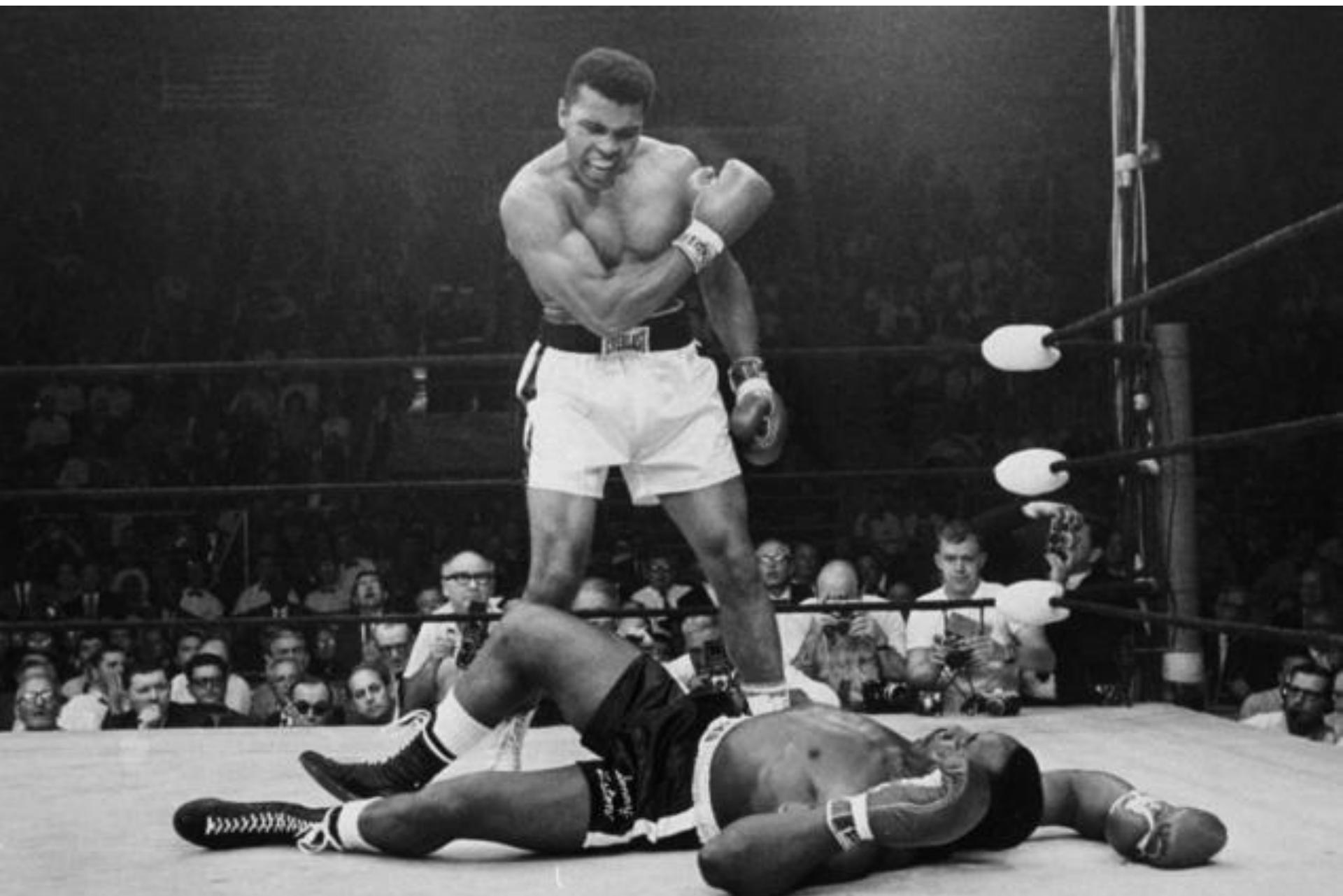
# Four Rs of computer vision

- Reprojection
  - Rendering a scene from a different view, under different illumination, under different surface properties, etc.
- Reconstruction
  - Multiple view geometry, structure from motion, shape from X (where X is texture, shading, contour, etc.), etc.
- Registration
  - Tracking, alignment, optical flow, correspondence, etc.
- Recognition
  - Recognizing objects, scenes, events, etc.

Others may have slightly different Rs

# Rudiments: The implied fifth R

- Image filtering
- Edge detection
- Interest point detection
- Probability
- Statistics
- Linear algebra
- Projective geometry
- Optics
- Fourier analysis
- Sampling
- Algorithms
- Photometry
- Physics of color
- Human vision
- Psychophysics
- Performance evaluation



# Why is this hard?



What is in this image?

1. A hand holding a man?
2. A hand holding a mirrored sphere?
3. An Escher drawing?

- Interpretations are ambiguous
- The forward problem (graphics) is well-posed
- The “inverse problem” (vision) is not

# Underestimates

“640K ought to be enough for anybody.”

– Bill Gates, 1981

“... in three to eight years we will have a machine with the general intelligence of an average human being ... The machine will begin to educate itself with fantastic speed. In a few months it will be at genius level and a few months after that its powers will be incalculable ...”

– Marvin Minsky, LIFE Magazine, 1970

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
PROJECT MAC

Artificial Intelligence Group  
Vision Memo. No. 100.

July 7, 1966

THE SUMMER VISION PROJECT

Seymour Papert

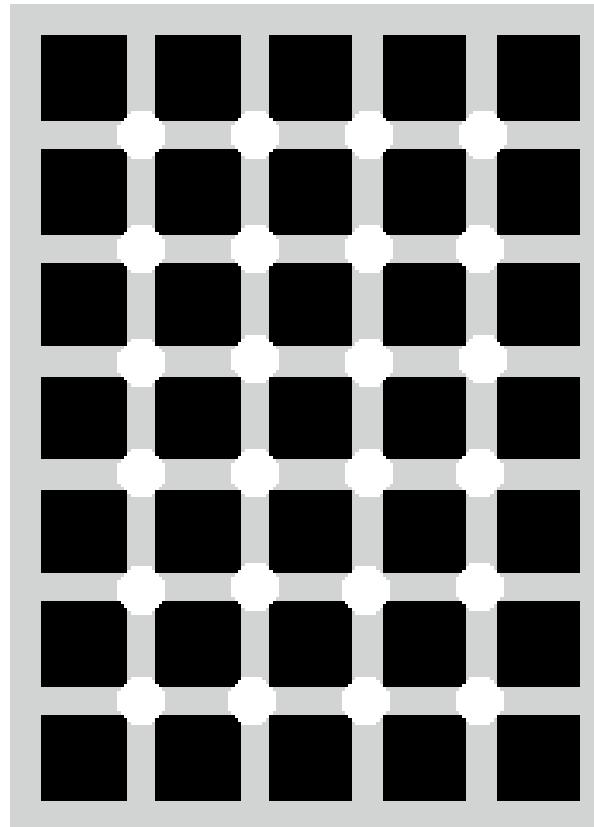
The summer vision project is an attempt to use our summer workers effectively in the construction of a significant part of a visual system. The particular task was chosen partly because it can be segmented into sub-problems which will allow individuals to work independently and yet participate in the construction of a system complex enough to be a real landmark in the development of "pattern recognition".

# Should Computer Vision follow from our understanding of Human Vision?

Yes & No

1. Who would ever be crazy enough to even try creating machine vision?
  2. Human vision “works”, and copying is easier than creating.
  3. Secondary benefit – in trying to mimic human vision, we learn about it.
- 
1. Why limit oneself to human vision when there is even greater diversity in biological vision
  2. Why limit oneself to biological vision when there may be greater diversity in sensing mechanism?
  3. Biological vision systems evolved to provide functions for “specific” tasks and “specific” environments. These may differ for machine systems
  4. Implementation – hardware is different, and synthetic vision systems may use different techniques/methodologies that are more appropriate to computational mechanisms

# Hermann Grid



Scan your eyes over the figure. Do you see the gray spots at the intersections? Stare at one of them and it will disappear.

How many red X's are there?

Raise your hand when you know.

X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X

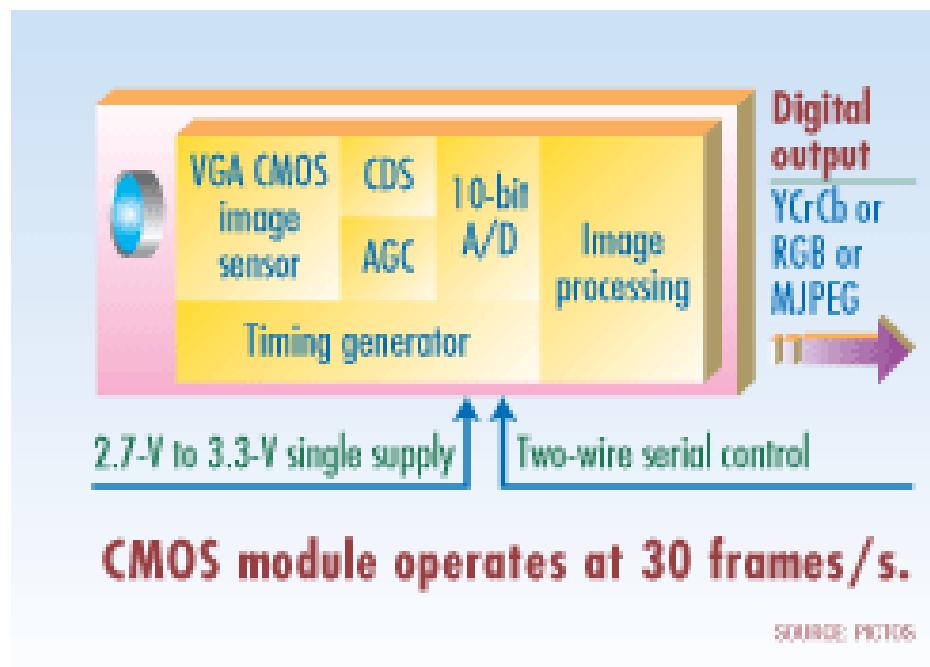
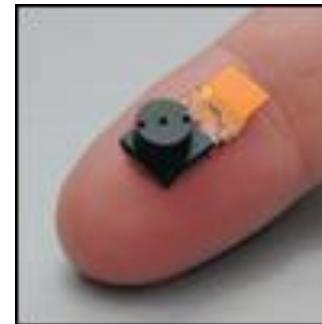
How many red X's are there?

Raise your hand when you know.

O	X	O	X	O	X	X
X	O	X	X	X	O	X
O	X	X	O	X	X	O
X	X	O	X	O	O	X
O	X	X	O	X	X	X
X	O	X	X	X	O	X
O	X	X	O	X	X	O
X	O	X	X	X	O	X
X	X	X	O	O	X	X
X	O	X	X	X	O	X

# The Near Future: Ubiquitous Vision

- Digital video has become very inexpensive.
- It's widely embedded in cell phones, cars, games, etc.
- 99.9% of digitized video isn't seen by a person.
- That doesn't mean that only 0.1% is important!
- And there's an enormous amount of image and video content on the internet...



SOURCE: PIROS

# Applications: touching your life

- Optical Character Recognition
- Football
- Movies
- Surveillance
- HCI – hand gestures
- Aids to the blind
- Face recognition & biometrics
- Road monitoring
- Industrial inspection
- Virtual Earth; street view
- Robotic control
- Autonomous driving
- Space: planetary exploration, docking
- Medicine – pathology, surgery, diagnosis
- Microscopy
- Military
- Remote Sensing
- Digital photography
- Google Goggles
- Video games

# Earth viewers (3D modeling)

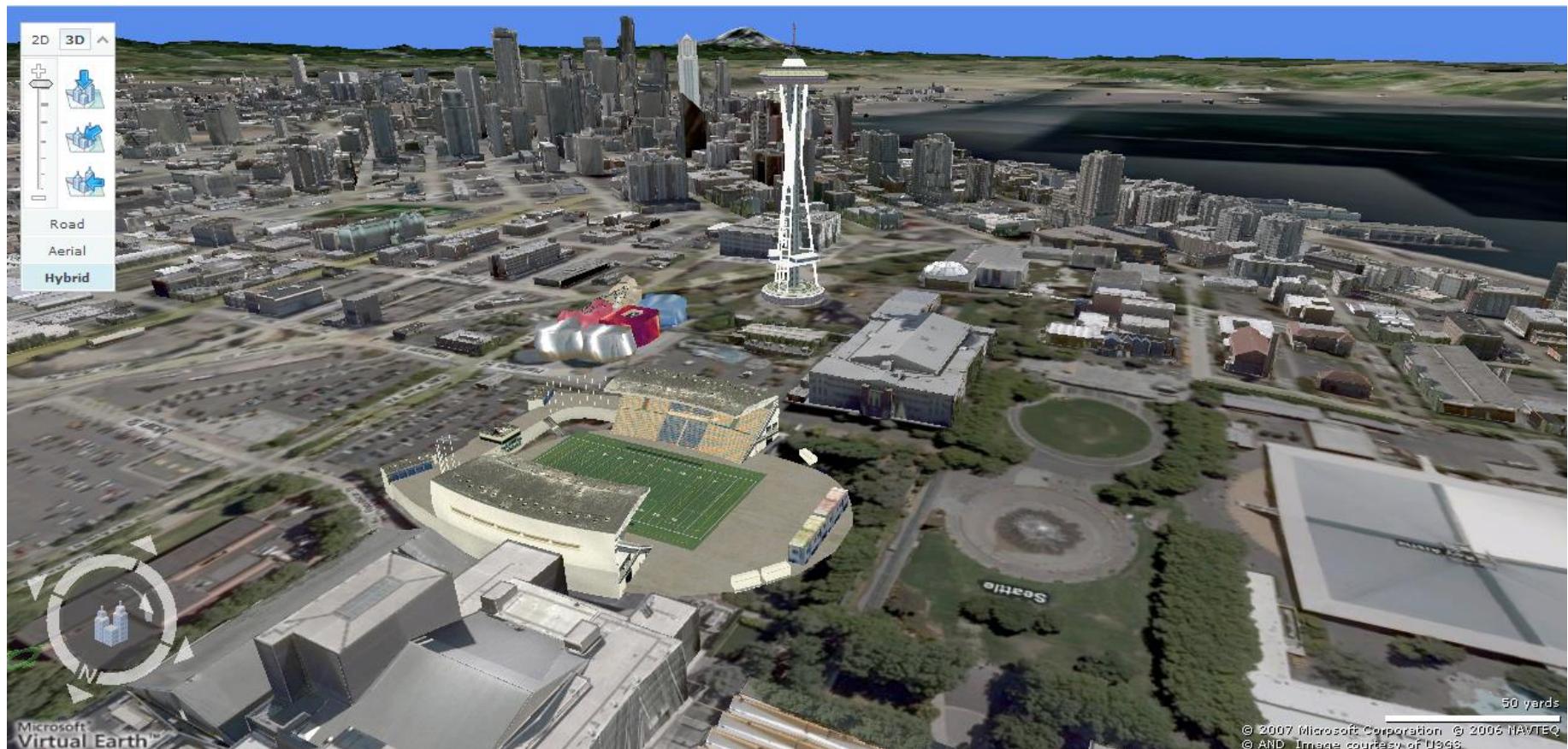


Image from Microsoft's Virtual Earth (now Bing Maps)

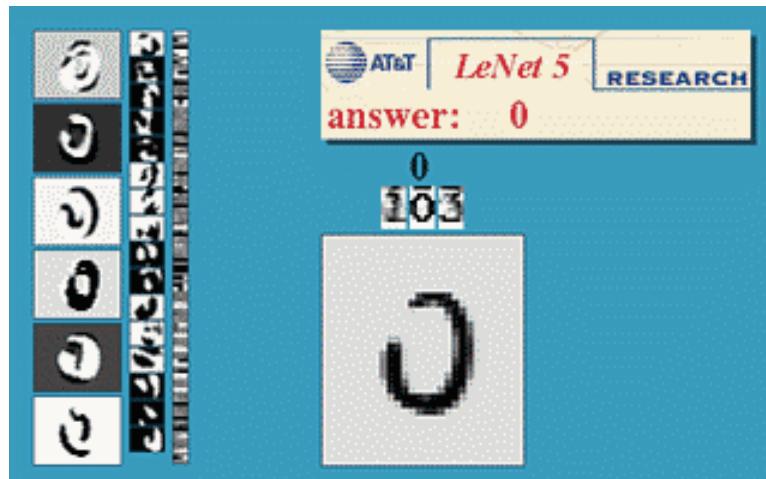
See also:

- Google Maps and Google Earth
- VarCity – ETH Zurich
- Building Rome in a Day

# Optical character recognition (OCR)

Technology to convert scanned docs and images to text

- If you have a scanner, it probably came with OCR software



Digit recognition, AT&T labs

<http://www.research.att.com/~yann/>

Or more recent, see blog post about

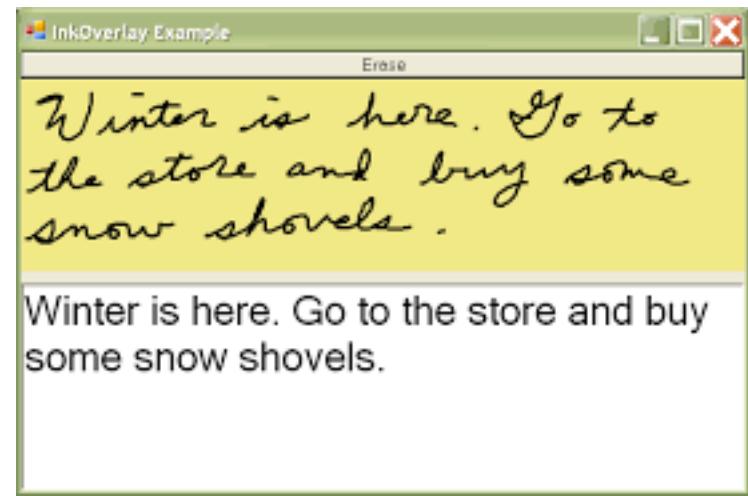
[Dropbox OCR](#)

## Handwriting recognition



License plate readers

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automatic\\_number\\_plate\\_recognition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automatic_number_plate_recognition)



# Scene Text: Text Recognition in the Wild



COCO-Text

A large-Scale Scene Text Dataset  
<https://bgshih.github.io/cocotext/>

# Face detection



- Digital cameras, smart phones, Facebook, Google Photos, etc.

# Smile detection

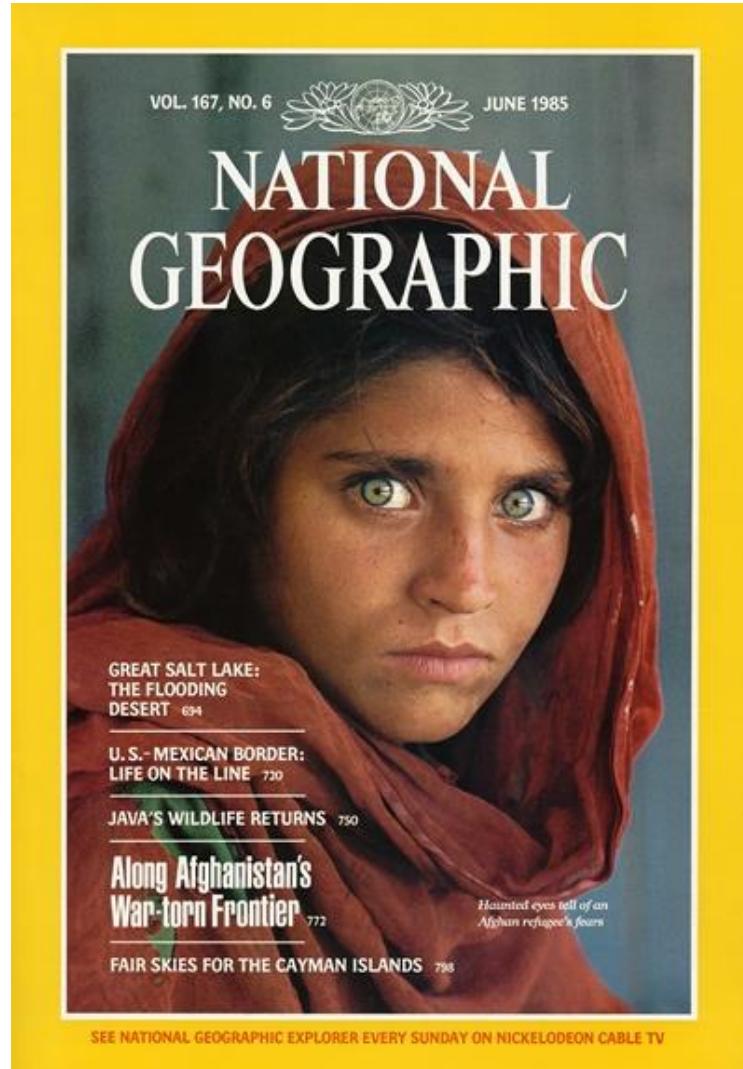
## The Smile Shutter flow

Imagine a camera smart enough to catch every smile! In Smile Shutter Mode, your Cyber-shot® camera can automatically trip the shutter at just the right instant to catch the perfect expression.



Sony Cyber-shot® T70 Digital Still Camera

# Face recognition



Who is she?

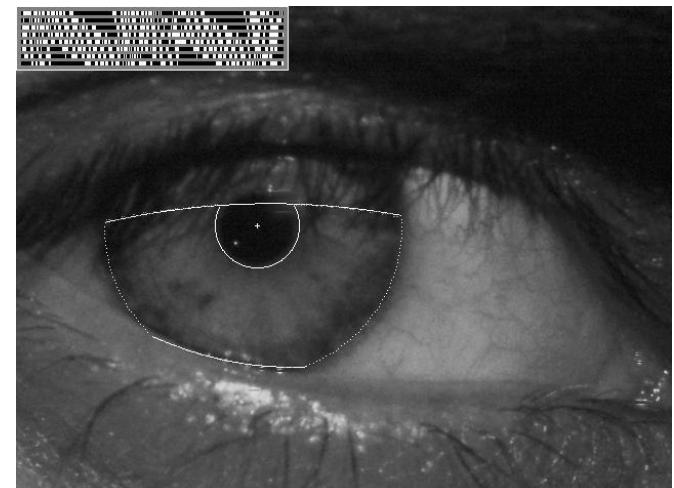
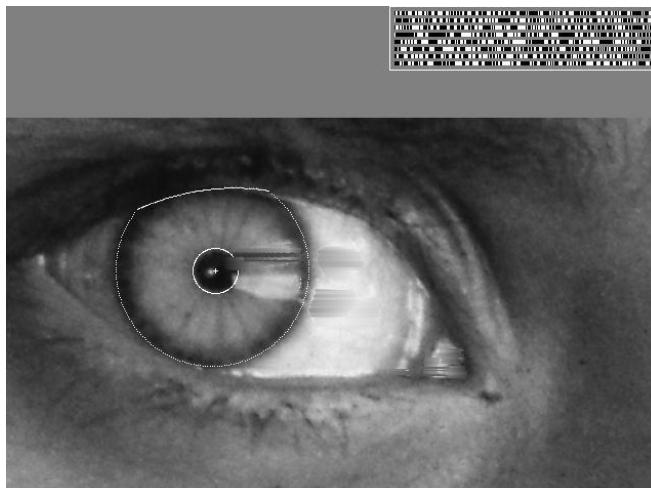
# Vision-based biometrics

1984  
Age 12



2002  
Age 30

*“How the Afghan Girl was Identified by Her Iris Patterns”* Read the [story](#)



# Object recognition (in supermarkets)



LaneHawk by EvolutionRobotics (now part of iRobot)

“A smart camera is flush-mounted in the checkout lane, continuously watching for items. When an item is detected and recognized, the cashier verifies the quantity of items that were found under the basket, and continues to close the transaction. The item can remain under the basket, and with LaneHawk, you are assured to get paid for it...”

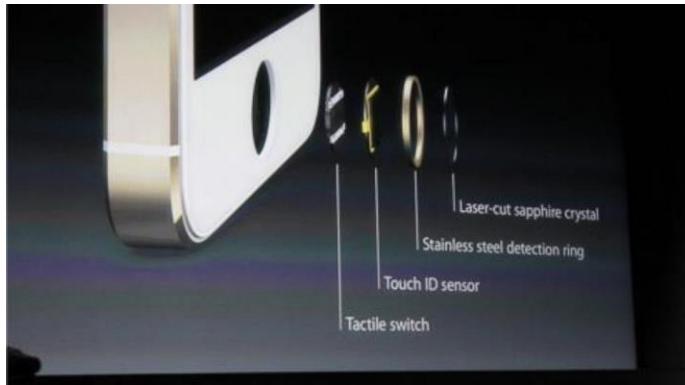
# Amazon Go



1. Turn-style entry. Consumer scans in with Amazon App on smartphone
2. Consumer goes around the store, picks up items, adds to bag, shops like normal
3. Consumer exits



# Login without a password...



Fingerprint scanners on  
smartphones, laptops,  
mice, other devices



iPhone X

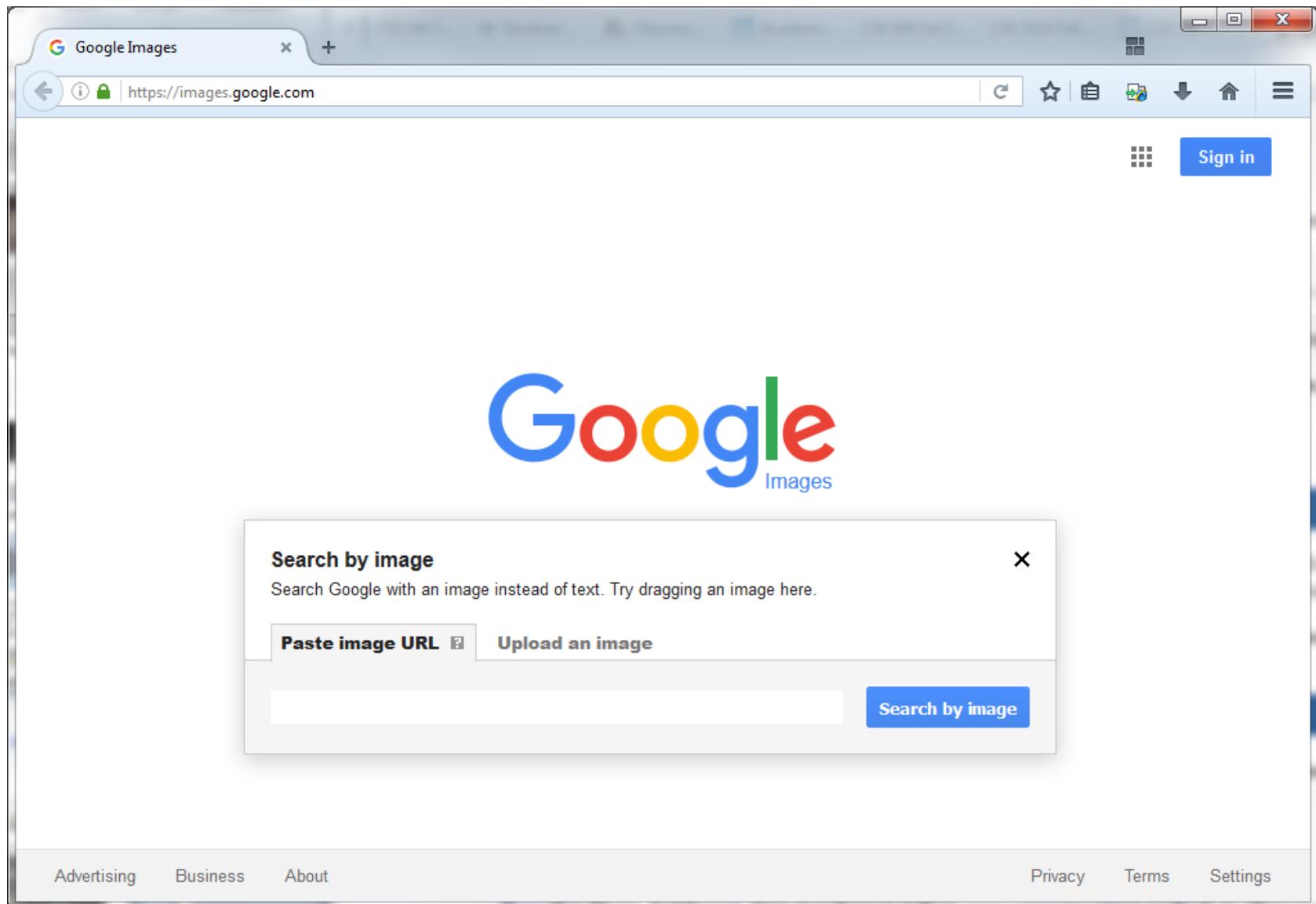


# Object recognition in mobile phones



- Point & Find, Nokia
- SnapTell.com (now Amazon)
- Mobile Acuity
- Google Photos
- Apple Photos

# Image-based search



# Leafsnap.com -> Dogsnap -> Birdsnap

The screenshot shows the homepage of Leafsnap.com. At the top is the Leafsnap logo, featuring a stylized green leaf above the word "snap". Below the logo is a navigation bar with four tabs: "Home", "Species", "Collectors", and "About". The "Species" tab is currently selected, indicated by a darker background. The main content area has a dark background. On the left, there is a section titled "Leafsnap: An Electronic Field Guide" with text explaining the app's purpose and development by researchers from Columbia University, the University of Maryland, and the Smithsonian Institution. It also mentions the app's availability for mobile devices. On the right, there is a large image of a green leaf with serrated edges, identified as a "Leaf of the Chestnut Oak". At the bottom of the page, there are links for the iPhone App Store and iPad App Store, along with logos for YouTube and ourAmazingplanet.

leafsnap

Home Species Collectors About

Leaf of the Chestnut Oak

**Leafsnap: An Electronic Field Guide**

Leafsnap is the first in a series of electronic field guides being developed by researchers from [Columbia University](#), the [University of Maryland](#), and the [Smithsonian Institution](#). This free mobile app uses visual recognition software to help identify tree species from photographs of their leaves.

Leafsnap contains beautiful high-resolution images of leaves, flowers, fruit, petiole, seeds, and bark. Leafsnap currently includes the trees of New York City and Washington, D.C., and will soon grow to include the trees of the entire continental United States.

This website shows the tree species included in Leafsnap, the collections of its users, and the team of research volunteers working to produce it.

Free for iPhone: and iPad:

Snap It! Results

Snap It! Results

1 Basset Hound

2 Treeing Walker Coon...

3 Golden Retriever

Share on Twitter Share on Facebook



# Special effects: shape capture



*The Matrix* movies, ESC Entertainment, XYZRGB, NRC

# Special effects: motion capture



Facial  
motion  
capture

# Sports

- Football first down line



*Sportvision* first down line

Nice [explanation](#) on [www.howstuffworks.com](http://www.howstuffworks.com)

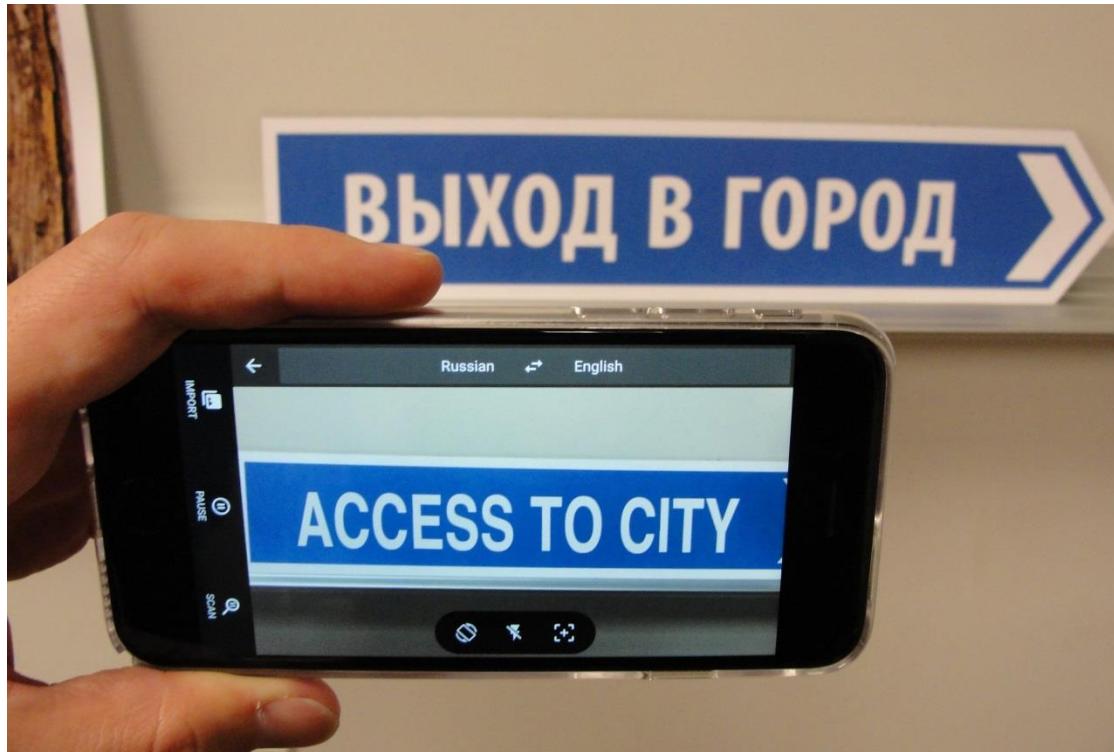
# Augmented Reality

- AR Toolkit
- Blippar
- Magic Leap
- Microsoft HoloLens



# Augmented reality

- Text detection, localization, and translation, then render with similar font



# Augmented reality

- Pokémon Go



# Smart cars

▷▶ manufacturer products      consumer products ◀◀

## Our Vision. Your Safety.

rear looking camera      forward looking camera      side looking camera

**> EyeQ Vision on a Chip**

> read more

**> Vision Applications**

Road, Vehicle, Pedestrian Protection and more

> read more

**> AWS Advance Warning System**

> read more

News

> [Mobileye Advanced Technologies Power Volvo Cars World First Collision Warning With Auto Brake System](#)

> [Volvo: New Collision Warning with Auto Brake Helps Prevent Rear-end](#)

> [all news](#)

Events

> [Mobileye at Equip Auto, Paris, France](#)

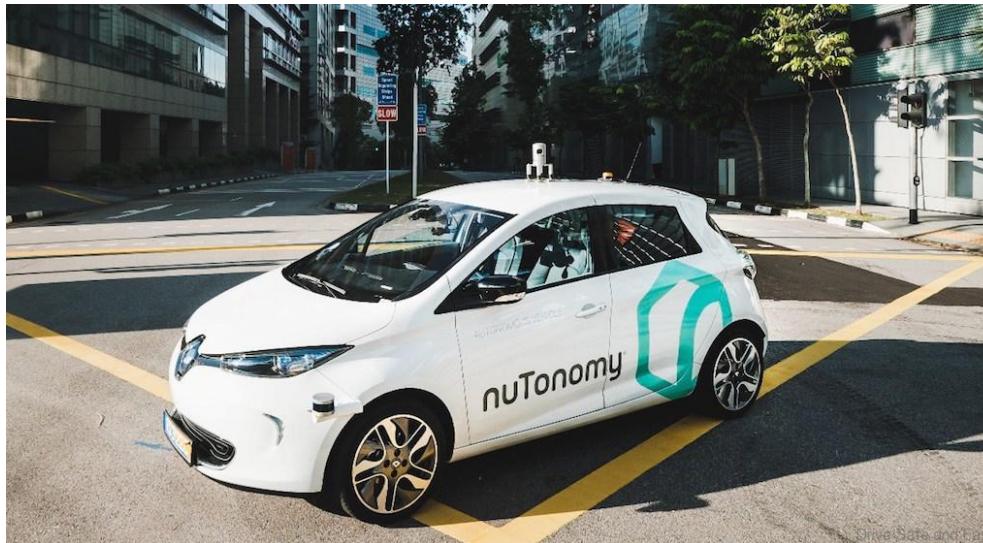
> [Mobileye at SEMA, Las Vegas, NV](#)

> [read more](#)

- Mobileye
  - Vision systems currently in high-end BMW, GM, Volvo models

Slide content courtesy of Amnon Shashua

# Autonomous Cars



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cdgQpa1pUUE>

# Vision-based interaction (and games)



Nintendo Wii has camera-based IR tracking built in.



[Digimask](#): put your face on a 3D avatar.

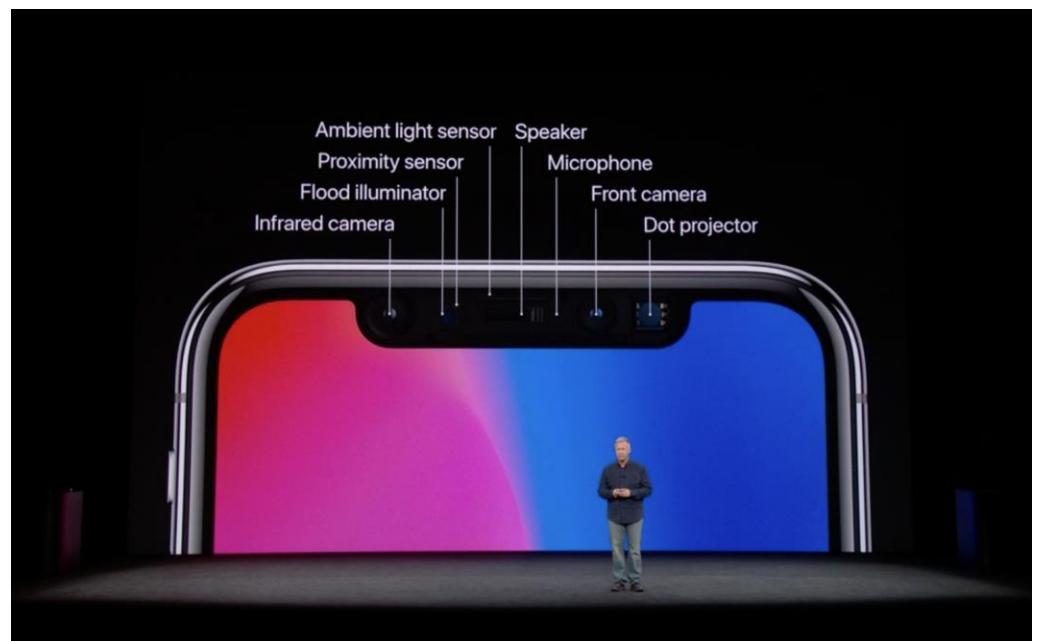


Playmotion game at Disney Epcot



Xbox  
Kinect

# 3D sensors



# Vision in space

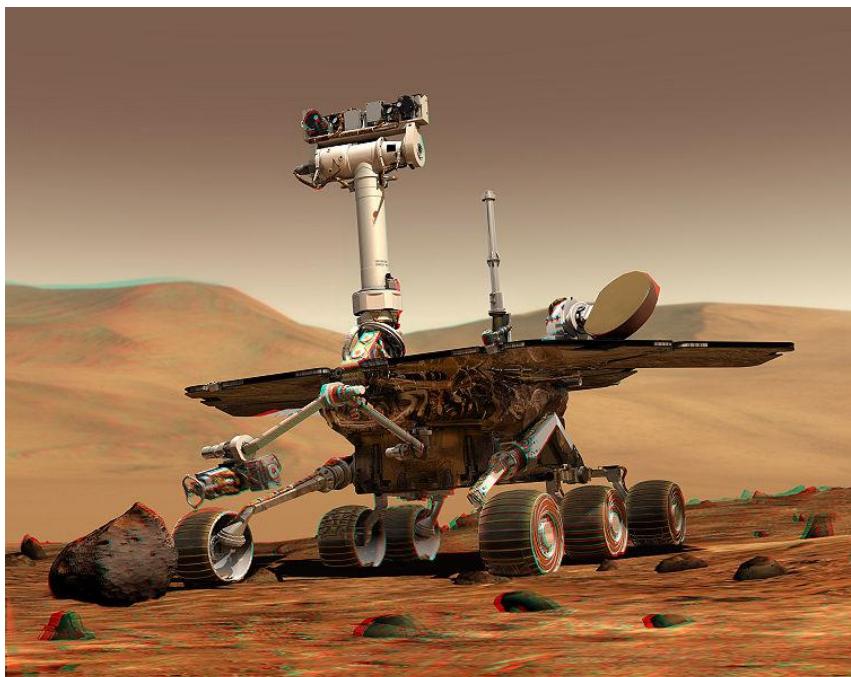


NASA'S Mars Exploration Rover Spirit captured this westward view from atop a low plateau where Spirit spent the closing months of 2007.

## Vision systems (JPL) used for several tasks

- Panorama stitching
- 3D terrain modeling
- Obstacle detection, position tracking
- For more, read “Computer Vision on Mars” by Matthies et al.

# Robotics



NASA's Mars Spirit Rover  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirit\\_rover](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirit_rover)



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

# First person vision

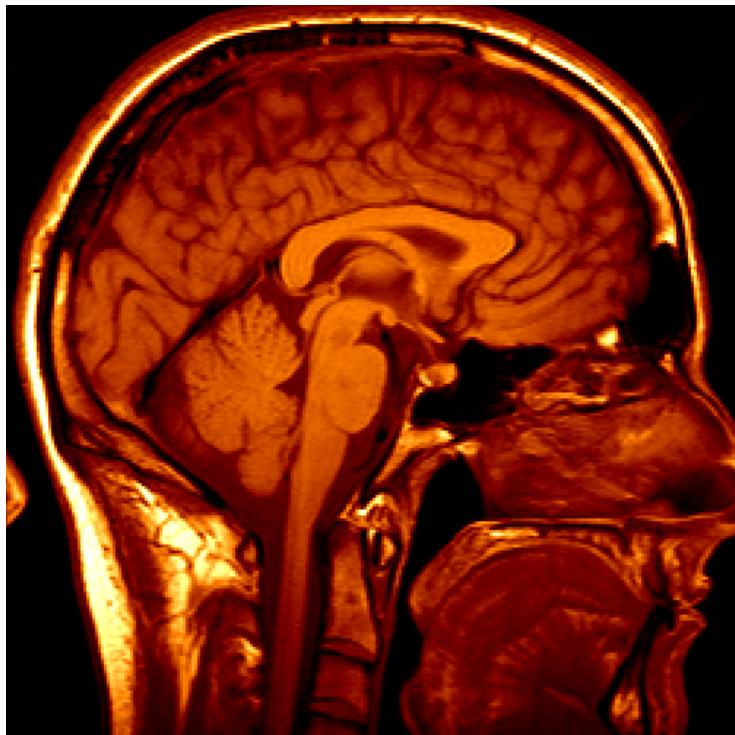


Google Glass



Oracam

# Medical imaging



3D imaging  
MRI, CT



Image guided surgery  
[Grimson et al., MIT](#)

# Current state of the art

- You just saw examples of current systems.
  - Many of these are less than 5 years old
- This is a very active research area and rapidly changing
  - Many new applications in the next 5 years
- To learn more about vision applications and companies
  - David Lowe maintained a list of vision companies, until 2015 ...
    - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/spider/lowe/vision.html>

# How are images understood?

## Visual cues

- Variation in appearance in multiple views
  - stereo
  - motion
- Shading & highlights
- Shadows
- Contours
- Texture
- Blur
- Geometric constraints
- Prior knowledge

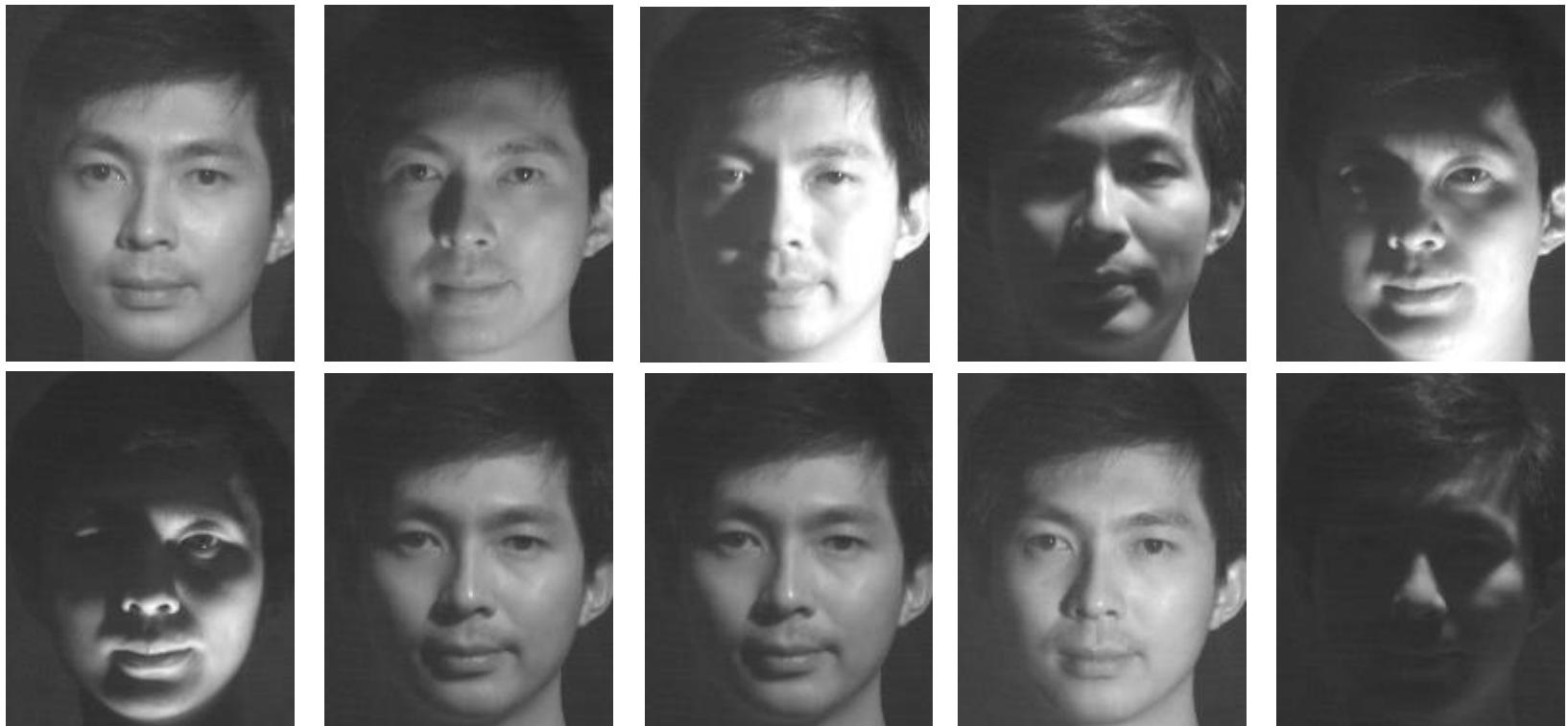
# An example of a cue: Shading and lighting

Shading as a result of differences in lighting is

1. A source of information
2. An annoyance

# Illumination Variability

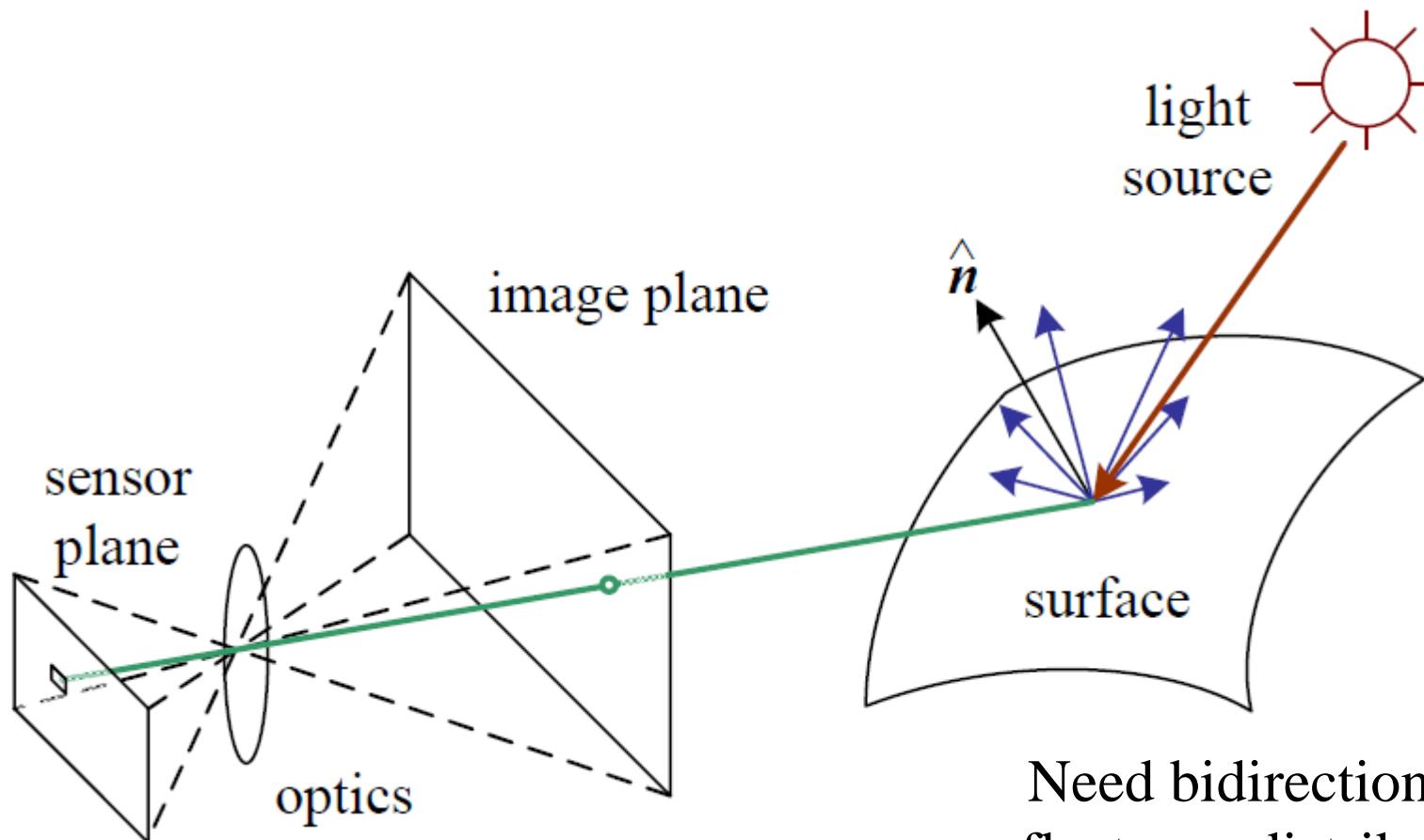
## An annoyance



“The variations between the images of the same face due to illumination and viewing direction are almost always larger than image variations due to change in face identity.”

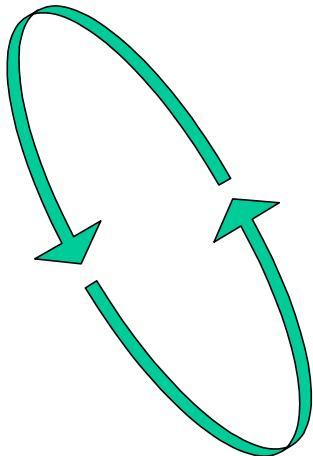
-- Moses, Adini, Ullman, ECCV 1994

# Photometric image formation



Need bidirectional  
reflectance distribution  
function (BRDF) at point  
on surface

# An implemented algorithm: Photometric Stereo



Single Light Source

# Or can we learn about these variations from data

- Google FaceNet trained on hundreds of millions of cropped face images
- 140 Million Parameters
- 1.6B Flops

[Schroff, Kalenichenko, Philbin, 2015]



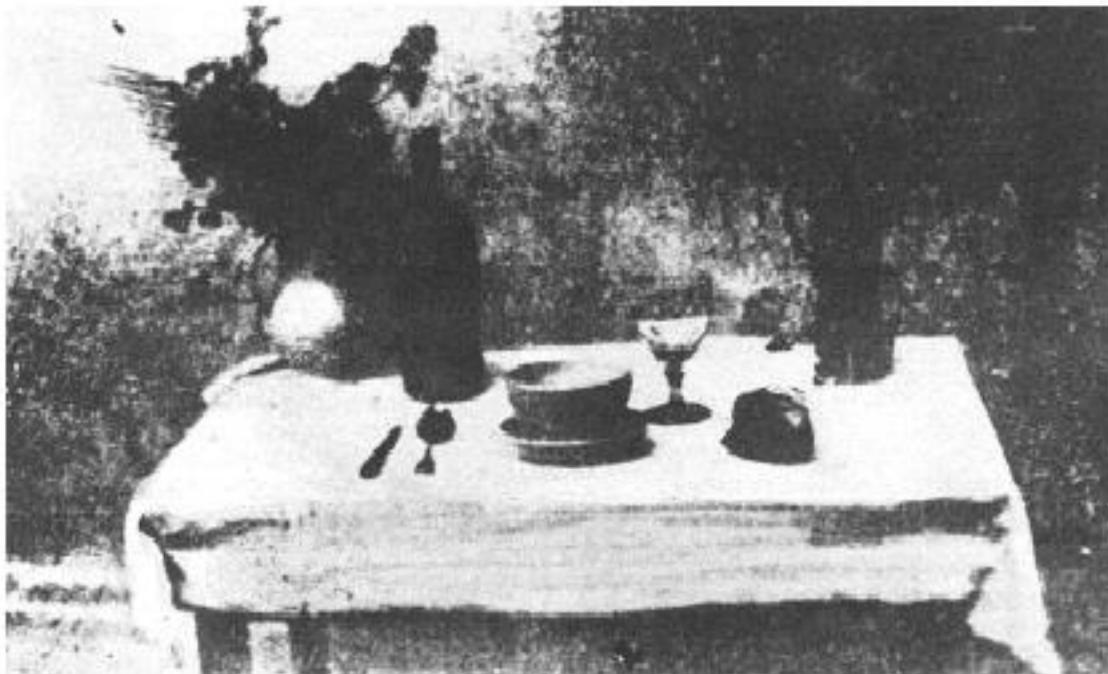
# The course

- Part 1: The Physics of Imaging
- Part 2: Early Vision
- Part 3: Reconstruction
- Part 4: Recognition

# Part I of Course: The Physics of Imaging

- How images are formed
  - Cameras
    - What a camera does
    - Projection models (projective spaces, etc.)
    - How to tell where the camera was located
  - Light
    - How to measure light
    - What happens to light at surfaces
    - How the brightness values we see in images are determined
  - Color
    - The underlying mechanisms of color
    - How to describe it and measure it

# Cameras, lenses, and sensors

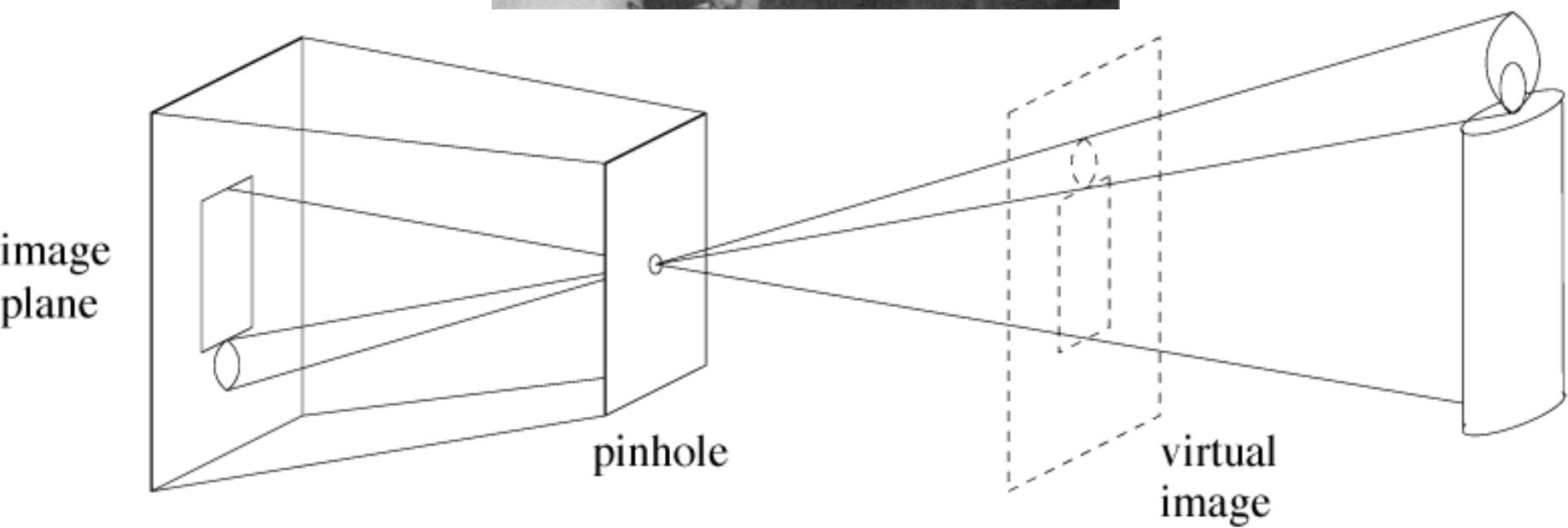
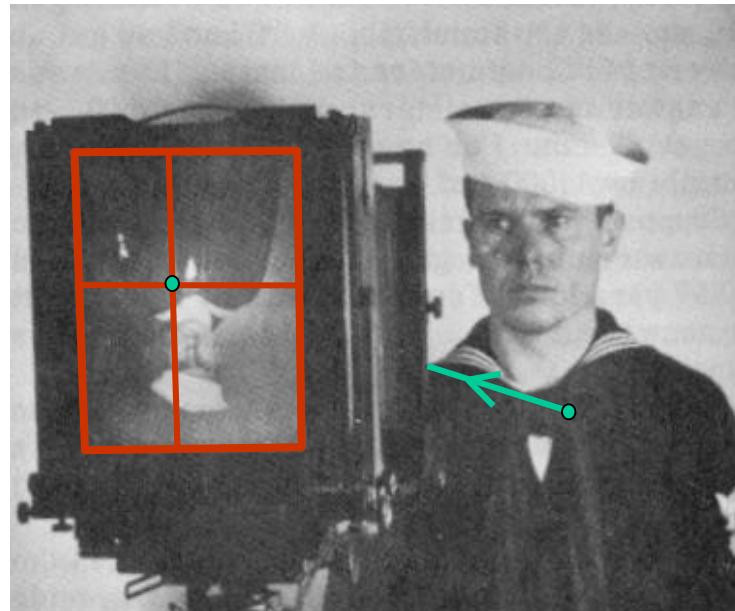


**Figure 1.16** The first photograph on record, *la table servie*, obtained by Nicéphore Niépce in 1822. *Collection Harlinge-Viollet*.

- Pinhole cameras
- Lenses
- Projection models
- Geometric camera parameters

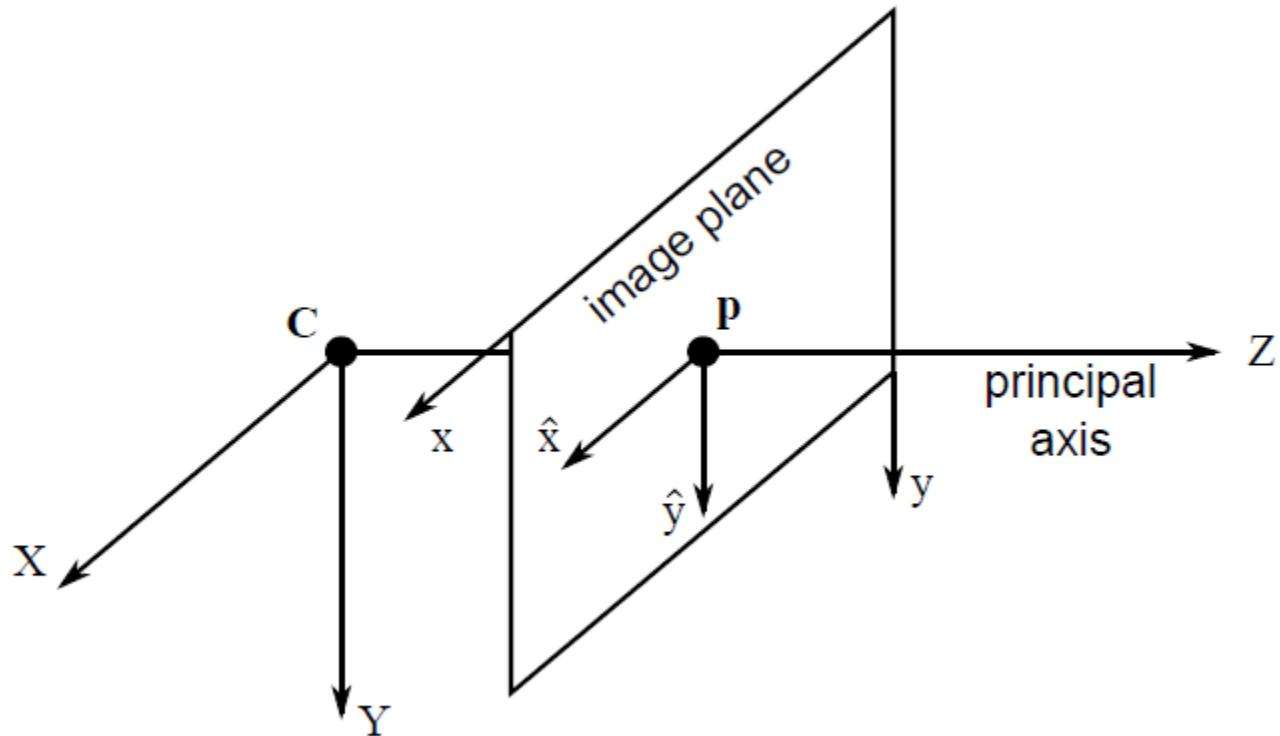
From Computer Vision, Forsyth and Ponce, Prentice-Hall, 2002.

# A real camera ... and its model



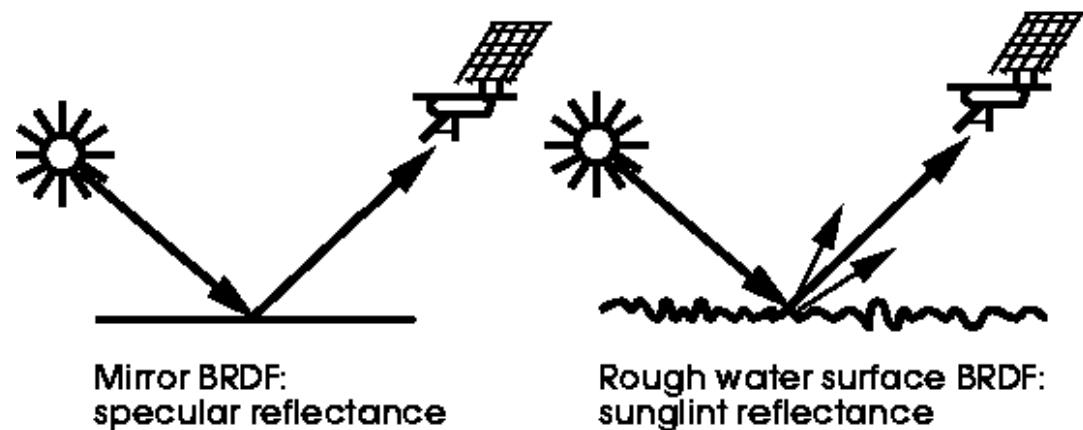
# Geometry

- How do 3D world points project to 2D image points?

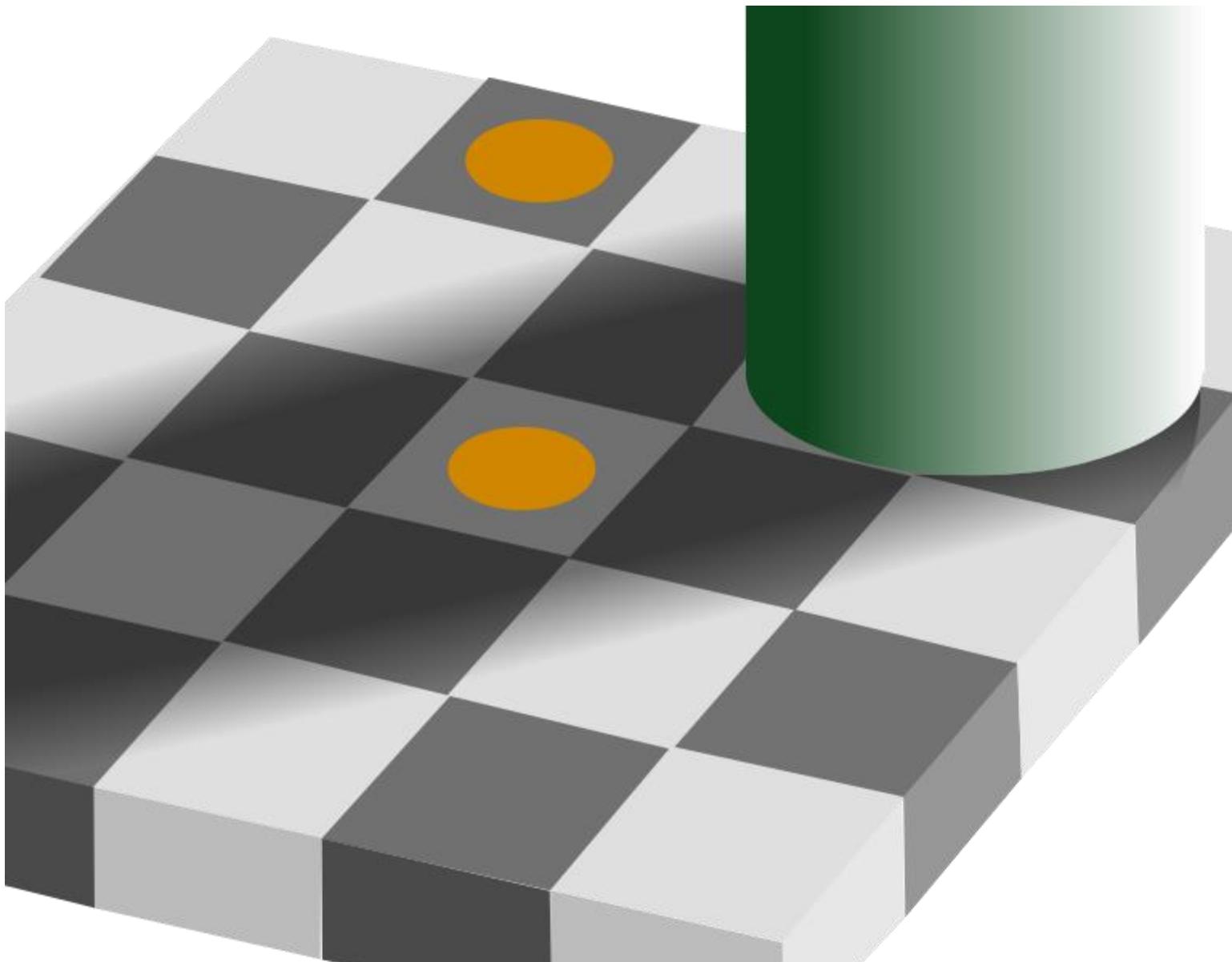


# Lighting & Photometry

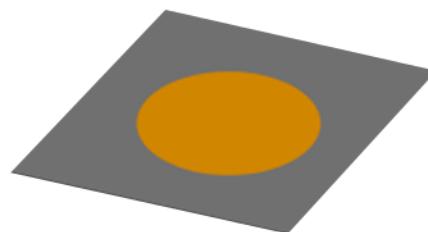
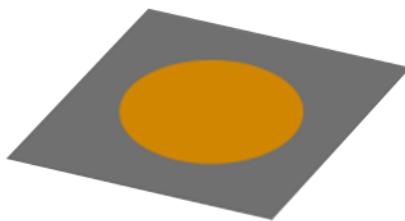
- How does measurement relate to light energy?
- Sensor response
- Light sources
- Reflectance



# Color



# Color



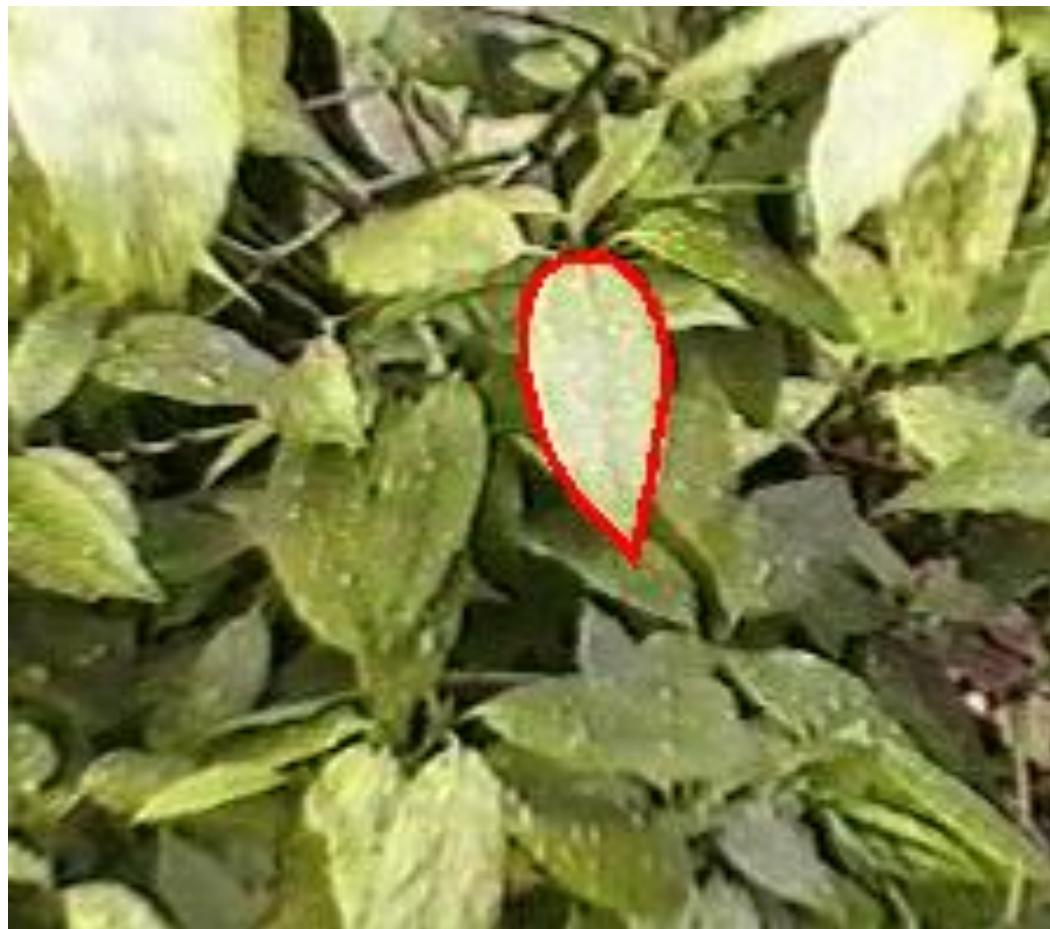
# Part II: Early Vision in One Image

- Representing small patches of image
- Noise
- Filtering
- Edge detection
- Corner detection
- Texture
- Segmentation

# Segmentation

- Which image components “belong together”?
- Belong together  $\cong$  lie on the same object
- Cues
  - Similar color
  - Similar texture
  - Not separated by contour
  - Form a suggestive shape when assembled

# Boundary Detection



# Part 3: Reconstruction from Multiple Images

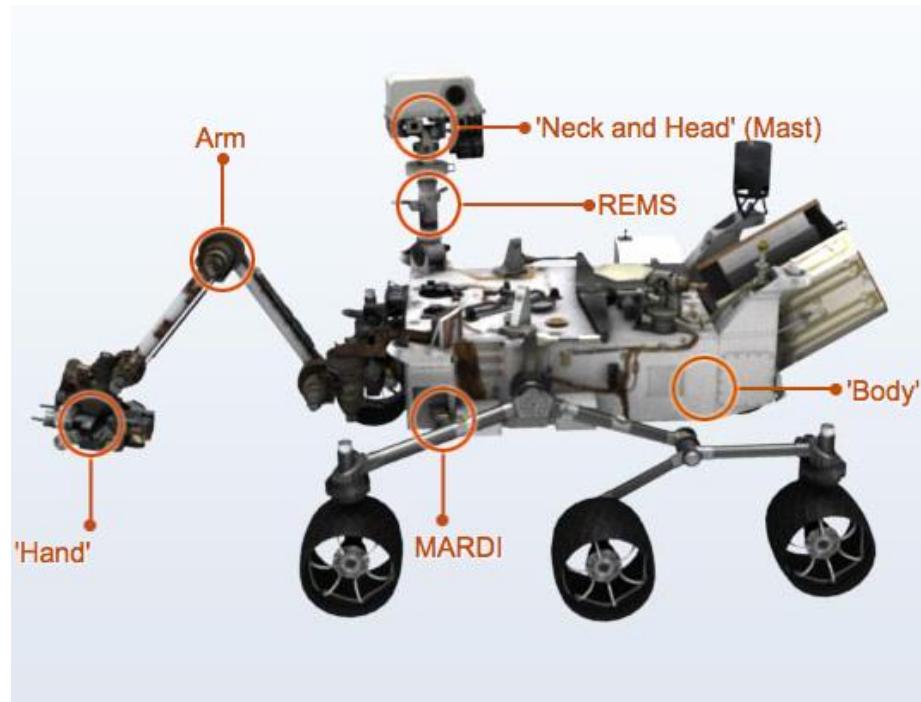
- Photometric Stereo
  - What we know about the world from lighting changes
- The geometry of multiple views
- Stereopsis
  - What we know about the world from having two eyes
- Structure from motion
  - What we know about the world from a moving camera

# Mars Rover

Spirit



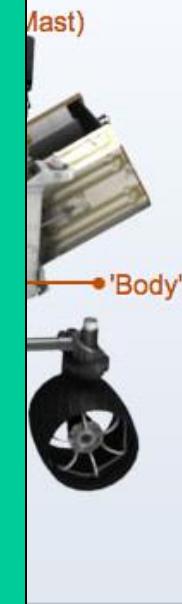
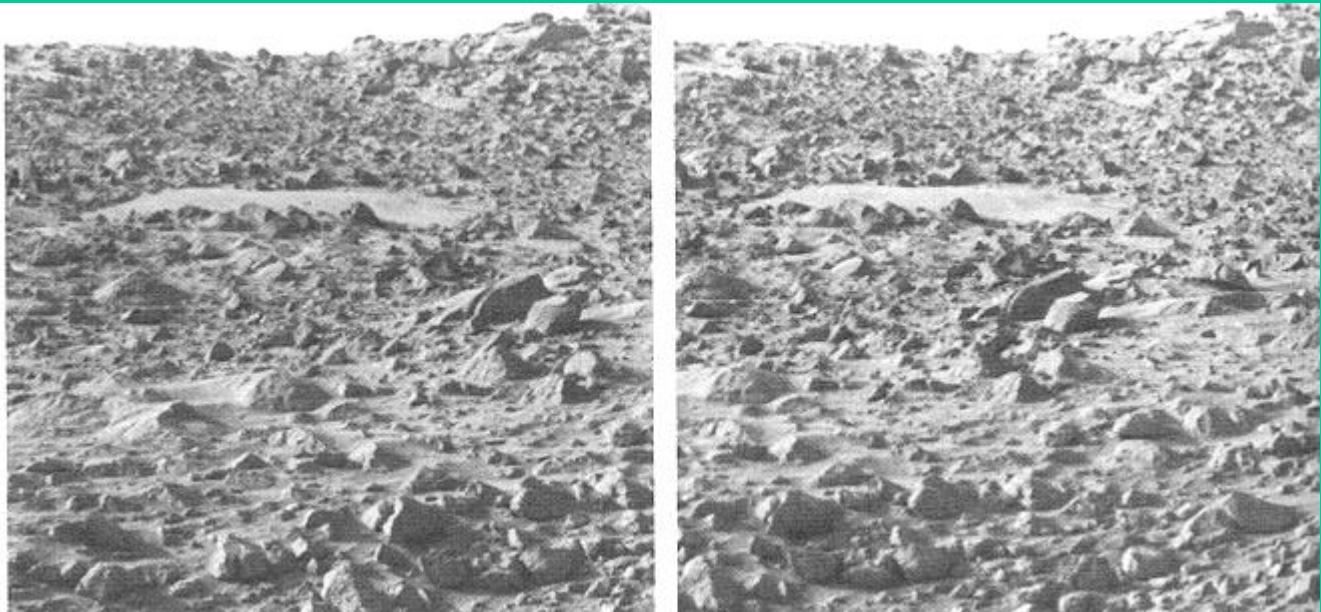
Curiosity



# Mars Rover

Spirit

Curiosity



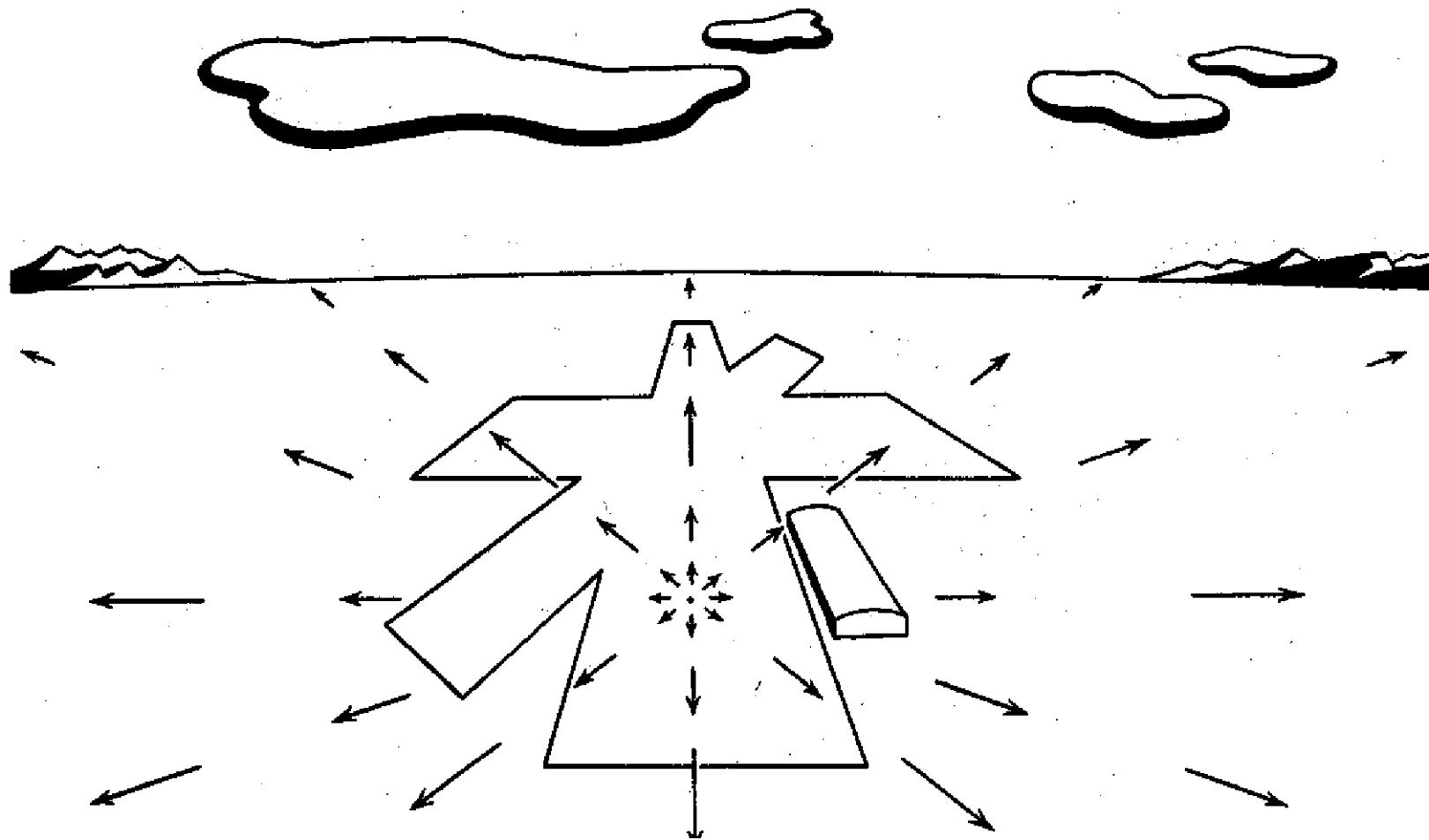
# Video-Motion Analysis



- Where “things” are moving in image – segmentation
- Determining observer motion (egomotion)
- Determining scene structure
- Tracking objects
- Understanding activities & actions

# Forward Translation & Focus of Expansion

[Gibson, 1950]



# Part 4: Recognition

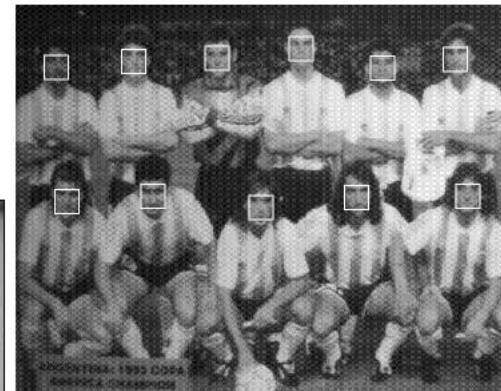
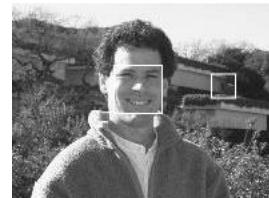
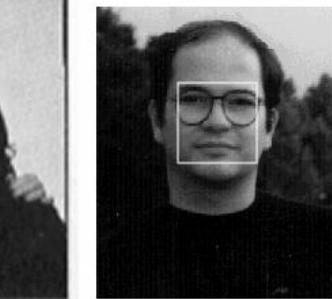
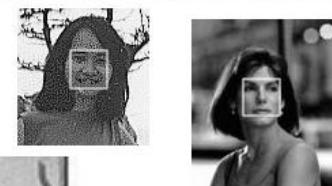
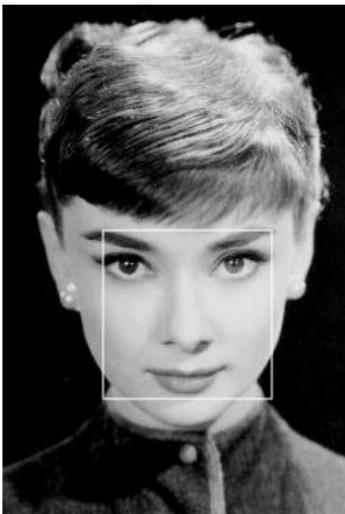


Given a database of objects and an image determine what, if any of the objects are present in the image

# Recognition Challenges

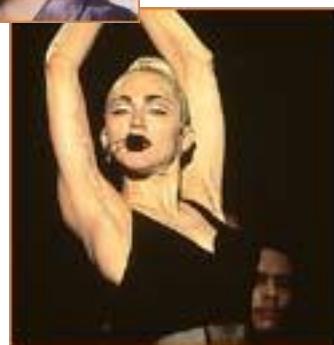
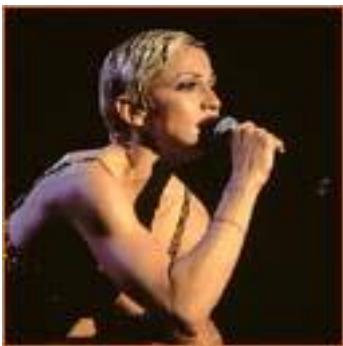
- Within-class variability
  - Different objects within the class have different shapes or different material characteristics
  - Deformable
  - Articulated
  - Compositional
- Pose variability:
  - 2-D image transformation (translation, rotation, scale)
  - 3-D pose variability (perspective, orthographic projection)
- Lighting
  - Direction (multiple sources & type)
  - Color
  - Shadows
- Occlusion – partial
- Clutter in background -> false positives

# Recognition Example: Face Detection: Classify face vs. non-face



# Why is Face Recognition Hard?

## Many faces of Madonna



# Scene Interpretation



# Syllabus

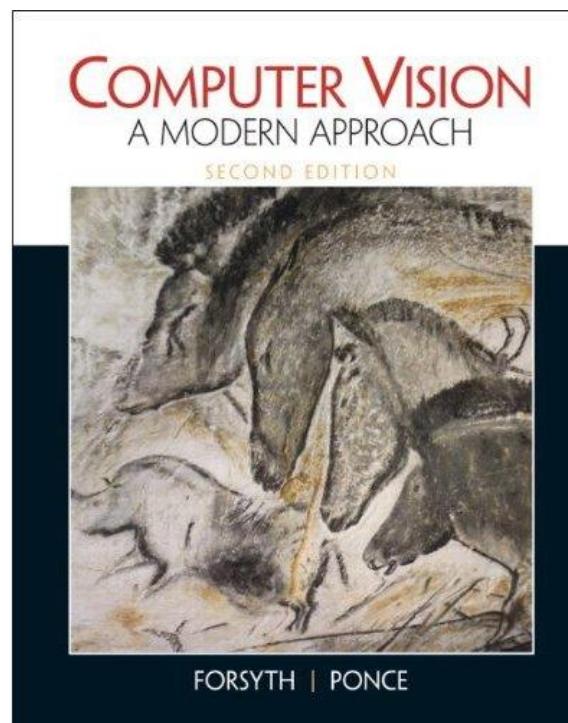
- Instructor: Ben Ochoa
- TAs: Kunal Gupta, Owen Jow, Abhilash Kasarla, Nikhil Mohan, and Abhishek Sen
- Course website
  - <https://cseweb.ucsd.edu/classes/fa19/cse252A-a/>
- 20 lecture meetings
  - No meeting on Thanksgiving (Thursday, November 28)
- Class discussion
  - Piazza

# Syllabus

- **Grading**
  - 5 homework assignments
    - By hand and programming using Python
    - Late policy: 15% grade reduction for each 12 hours late
      - Will not be accepted 72 hours after the due date
  - No midterm exams
  - No final exam\*
    - Final exam only for MS students wanting a course-hosted comprehensive exam
  - Piazza
    - Ask (and answer) questions using Piazza, not email
    - Good participation could raise your grade (e.g., raise a B+ to an A-)

# Textbook (optional)

- Computer Vision: A Modern Approach, second edition (do not use first edition)
  - David A. Forsyth and Jean Ponce



# Collaboration Policy

It is expected that you complete your academic assignments on your own and in your own words and code. The assignments have been developed by the instructor to facilitate your learning and to provide a method for fairly evaluating your knowledge and abilities (not the knowledge and abilities of others). So, to facilitate learning, you are authorized to discuss assignments with others; however, to ensure fair evaluations, you are not authorized to use the answers developed by another, copy the work completed by others in the past or present, or write your academic assignments in collaboration with another person.

# Academic Integrity Policy

Integrity of scholarship is essential for an academic community. The University expects that both faculty and students will honor this principle and in so doing protect the validity of University intellectual work. For students, this means that all academic work will be done by the individual to whom it is assigned, without unauthorized aid of any kind.

# Academic Integrity Violation

If the work you submit is determined to be other than your own, you will be reported to the Academic Integrity Office for violating UCSD's Policy on Integrity of Scholarship. In accordance with the CSE department academic integrity guidelines, *students found committing an academic integrity violation will receive an F in the course.*

# Wait List

- Number of enrolled students is limited by
  - Size of room
  - Number of TAs
- General advice
  - Wait for as long as you can
- Concurrent enrollment (Extension) students have lowest priority
- And, if you are going to drop the class, please officially drop it to make room for others