2010’s Development in Computer Vision

Jake Ehling, Jade Sanchez, Joshua Herold

Key Advancements

The 2010’s brought many advancements to the world of computer vision. Some major progress was ushered in via CNN’s, Transfer Learning, Generative Models, and Object Detection / Segmentation.

These not only pushed the future of computer vision forward, but helped bring about new advancements to the space.

Key Advancements - CNNs

In the early 2010's, we saw the rise of Convolutional Neural Networks, or CNNs. This new technology brought about AlexNet, a revolutionary CNN. AlexNet allowed for deeper features and functions, such as learning from raw pixel data.

AlexNet beat it's competition by a large margin, winning the ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge, or ILSVRC.

Via the creation of CNNs, we see image classification become more accurate, as well as pave the road for further image related AI tasks.

Key Advancements - Transfer Learning

Transfer learning rose to prominence in the 2010’s, and with it, the ability to fine-tune large models with smaller datasets.

This severely reduced the need for manual dataset labelling, as fine-tuning existing models became the norm.

With transfer learning, AI models could develop faster, and more computer vision applications could be deployed for whatever it’s need may be.

Key Advancements - Generative Models

In 2014, Ian Goodfellow introduced Generative Adversarial Networks, or GAN's. This enabled the generation of higher quality, more realistic images. GAN's place two neural networks, one generating and one discriminating, to create evaluated and valuable data.

While this progress is valuable to AI research and computer vision, questions were asked about the ethical side of creating these images. For example, deepfake technology became more prevalent. Ethical considerations began taking place, although seemingly not halting AI developments whatsoever.

Key Advancements - Object Detection / Segmentation

In the latter half of the 2010's we saw many advancements capitalize on our inventions from earlier.

For example, in 2015, we saw Faster R-CNN, this had improved accuracy in object detection, and enabled it's use for autonomous vehicles, or surveillance.

On the topic of CNN advancement, Mask R-CNN helped in enabling segmentation, enhanced detection, and pixel-level accuracy. These advancements were so effective, they were later used in medical imaging, augmented reality tech, and autonomous vehicles.

We also saw the rise in YOLO, and not the slang. You Only Look Once is a fast, end to end approach to object detection in computer vision. This became widely adapted for speed-intensive tasks, providing speed when critical.

Influential Figures

- **Geoffrey Hinton:** Emphasize his contributions to deep learning and neural networks, particularly in training methods that enabled the breakthroughs of the 2010s.
- **Yann LeCun:** Highlight his work on convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and his leadership at Facebook AI Research (FAIR).
- **Fei-Fei Li:** Discuss her role in creating the ImageNet dataset, which was pivotal for training machine learning models with vast amounts of labeled data.
- **Ian Goodfellow:** Introduce his invention of GANs and discuss how it has influenced various fields within computer vision and beyond.
- **Andrej Karpathy:** Mention his work in visual recognition and his involvement in the development of deep learning models at OpenAI and Tesla.
- Students can develop a greater understanding of the individual contributions that collectively advanced the area of computer vision during the 2010s by thoroughly examining these significant people.

Influential Figures

Geoffrey Hinton:
Contributions: Considered the "Godfather of Deep Learning" Hinton laid the foundation for deep learning with his research on neural networks, especially back propagation

Important research:

Deep trust networks: Deep learning in the 2010s was made possible by his research in the mid-2000s.

AlexNet (2012): Hinton was instrumental in founding AlexNet, which won CNN's 2012 ImageNet competition and revolutionized image classification, as an advisor to Alex Krzyzewski and Ilya Sutskever

Influence: Deep learning was widely used as a result of Hinton's work that revolutionized the way computers interpret visual information.

Yann LeCun:
Contributions: Yan Lekun invented convolutional neural networks (CNNs), a key component of modern computer vision.

Key Highlights:

Lenette (1989-1998): Early work that later laid the foundation for CNN design, which became essential for image recognition and object recognition in the 2010s

Facebook AI Research (FAIR): As director of FAIR, LeCun led projects that advanced computer vision, including work on unsupervised learning and adversarial communication

Impact: Lekun's project established advanced computer vision and AI analytics, making CNN a key technology in the field.

Influential Figures

Fei-Fei Li:
Contributions: Fei-Fei Li is known for pioneering big-scale datasets and advancing AI, specializing in coaching AI to understand visible facts like humans.

Key Milestones:

ImageNet (2009): Li led the introduction of ImageNet, a dataset with hundreds of thousands of classified images that have become essential for schooling and benchmarking photo popularity fashions.

ILSVRC: This annual competition highlighted breakthroughs in image classification, object detection, and segmentation throughout the 2010s.

Impact: Li's paintings democratized get right of entry to to large datasets, critical for schooling deep mastering fashions that drove extensive advances in pc imaginative and prescient.

Ian Goodfellow:
Contribution: Ian Goodfellow created machine learning methods known as Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), which pit two neurons against one another.

Important Points to Note:

GANs (2014): Super-resolution and style transfer were made possible by Goodfellow GANs, which transformed image production.

Books and research: Along with Yoshua Bengio and Aaron Courville, a renowned reference designer in the field, he co-authored the book "Deep Learning" and has written other important publications.

Impact: GANs offer cutting-edge AI action applications, including the creation of images and videos.

Influential Figures

Andrej Karpathy:

Contributions: Andrej Karpathy's work has considerably helped deep reinforcement learning and laptop vision, primarily visible reputation and deep learning.

Crucial benchmarks:

RNNs for Image Captioning: By fusing CNNs and RNNs, Karpathy developed sophisticated models that can both recognize devices in photos and provide a natural language description of them.

Jobs at Tesla and OpenAI: As Director of AI at Tesla, he advanced real-time image reputation and autonomous riding decision-making through the development of laptop vision systems.

Impact: Karpathy's work bridges the gap between academic research and practical programs by showcasing the beneficial usage of laptop vision in technologies, including self-driving cars.

Impactful Applications

There were many impactful applications in 2010 that helped shape and pave the way for today's technology.

Object detection

Autonomous vehicles

Computer vision in agriculture

Works Cited

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