CS 565 – Computer Vision

Nazar Khan PUCIT Lecture 1: Course Introduction and Basics

Disclaimer!

- Many of the lecture slides during this course will heavily borrow material from people I learned from, especially
 - Dr. Sohaib Khan
 - Dr. Joachim Weickert

Lecture Etiquette

On Questions

- There is no such thing as a 'stupid question'.
- Your questions will help your class-mates.
- Your questions will make sure I do not go too fast.
- Your questions provide feedback for me.

Introduction

- Sight is our primary sensation
 - 80% of our first 12 years of learning is through vision
 - 40% of the brain is dedicated to visual processing
- Human (and Animal) Experience



What does it mean to see?

- "To know what is where by looking"
 -- Aristotle
- Computer Vision Scientist: "How do we build a machine to do that?"
- Scientifically unsatisfactory
 - What is "what"?
 - What is "where"?
- Ongoing investigation
 - Identification
 - Localization



What do you see?



What *colors* do you see?



What *letters* do you see?



Do you see a grid of tiles?



Biological Vision

- Biological Vision is a <u>very</u> <u>sparse</u> process.
- Everything entering your eye ≠ What you see.
- Our brains choose only the most crucial information

- and that is what we "see"



Where in the brain do we see?



The visual pathway (http://www.slideshare.net/Codeye/visual-pathway)

What is Computer Vision?

- The goal of Computer Vision is to make useful decisions about real physical objects and scenes from their images
 - What's in the image?
 - What's happening in the video?

CV vs IP vs CG





Why is computer vision hard?

- Computers are good at numerical processing
- Humans are good at perceptual processing
- We want to use a computer to mimic human perception... which is complex to understand

THE COMPLEXITY OF PERCEPTION

The Complexity of Perception



The Complexity of Perception



By Edward Adelson, 1995

Perception





Perception



Ref: Light and Vision: LIFE Science Library

What is this?







The Complexity of Perception













Writing Programs that "See"

An Example

Motivation

- Humans have highly sophisticated capabilities of sensing the environment, interpreting it and taking actions accordingly.
- Human Perception: "the process of attaining awareness or understanding of sensory inform ation"
- Can machines have similar capabilities?
 - Can we write <u>algorithms</u> for perception?





Motivation

Machines *Compute*

Humans *Perceive*

Can *perception* arise from *computation*?

Gary Kasparov vs. Deep Blue (1997)



- Can evaluate about 3 positions per second
- Large chess 'knowledge', low computation ability
- Uses a lot of intuition and feeling
- Learns and adapts very quickly from his mistakes
- Can get bored, fatigued, loss of concentration
- Highly intelligent
- Selective searching of positions



- Can evaluate about 200,000,000 positions per second
- Small chess knowledge, high computation ability
- Uses only computations
- Not a learning system (machine learning algorithms were not used)
- Not affected by feelings such as Kasparov's stare
- Dumber than a 2 year old
- Brute-force evaluation of all moves

http://www.research.ibm.com/deepblue/

Why is Perception Difficult for Computational Machines?

- Example Problem:
 - Given an image, search through all possible subwindows and identify those which contain a human face

Face Detection Problem





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Why is pattern recognition hard?



- To write an algorithm, you may need to precisely define a human face
- Your description should be invariant to pose, 3D rotation, occlusion, race, gender
- The description should hold for all faces and nothing which is not a face should match the description
IMPOSSIBLE?

• "If it were not for the human existence proof, we would have given up a long time ago"

- We do it, so there MUST be some method behind it.

- Computer Vision usually does not follow Biological Vision
 - It's just too complex!!!
 - Our brains are massively parallel processors

State of the Art in Face Detection



Viola/Jones Face Detector (2001): Using implementation in OpenCV





Results of Schneiderman/Kanade Face Detector

Solving Sub-problems

- The study of Computer Vision started with the effort of trying to make complete visual understanding systems
 - Initially, it was considered an easy problem
 - Marvin Minsky gave the visual perception problem as a summer project to a sophomore
- Complete Scene Understanding Systems
 - VISIONS, Hansen and Riseman, 1978
 - ACRONYM, Brooks and Binford, 1979
- Did not succeed
 - Too complex a problem
 - Lack of computational power
 - Lack of data
- We have been trying to solve sub-problems
 - The researchers will return to the complete problem at a later date

SAMPLE PROBLEMS FROM IMAGE PROCESSING AND COMPUTER VISION

Computational Photography











http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-dynamic-range_imaging

Computational Photography



Reconstruction of 3D Structure

- An image is a 2D projection of the 3D world
- 3D can be reconstructed from
 - Two images
 - Stereo Problem
 - Video with moving camera
 - Structure from Motion Problem
 - Some understanding about what is being viewed
 - Geometrical inference
 - Shape from shading or texture





Stereo image pair.



3-D reconstructions

L. Alvarez, R. Deriche, J. S'anchez, J. Weickert (2002).

Stereo in Space Exploration

• Mar Exploration Rover





Source: http://www-robotics.jpl.nasa.gov

Pose Estimation



(a) 2D-3D Pose Estimation Sce- (b) Silhouette-based *explicit* 2Dnario 3D Pose Estimation

Figure 1. 2D-3D Pose Estimation

Author: Nazar Khan (2007)

Find the rotation *R* and translation *t* that aligns a 3D object with its 2D image.

Rigid Structure from Motion



Nonrigid Structure from Motion









Saint Jerome in his study (1630) Joseph R.Ritman Collection by Henry V Steinwick (1560-1649)









Tracking







Action Recognition





Source: www.google.com



Segmentation

🗲 🤿 C 🛽 https://www.google.com.pk/search?q=computer+vision+image+segmentation&hl=en&biw=1366&bih=623&site=webhp&source=Inms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved Q 😭 💩

Segmentation



http://lsro.epfl.ch/page-68376-en.html

COMPUTER VISION LAB @ PUCIT

Map Processing











Road Condition Classification









Author: Naila Hamid, Nazar Khan (2014) Condition: Partially Covered Coverage: 24.3322% Night flag: 0 Road detection flag: 1 Snow Pattern: 0 Vanishing Streaks: 2 (100%) Condition: Partially Covered Coverage: 37.4144% Night flag: 0 Road detection flag: 1 Snow Pattern: 0 Vanishing Streaks: 0 (0%)

Ellipse Detection





Ellipse Detection



Author: Saadia Shahzad (2015)

Segmentation via Sparse Coding







Expression Mapping via Neural Networks



Undergraduate Projects

- PUCIT SoftExpo '15
 - Expression Modeling -- Winners (Research)
 - Video Surveillance -- Runners-up (Development)
- FAST Softec '15
 - Automatic Attention Analyser -- Runners-up
- Automated Exam Checking
 - Your entrance exam was checked by a Computer Vision system developed by Kashif Murtaza and his undergraduate students.
- Book digitisation
- Automated presentation builder
- •