

Computer Vision Story

Mubarak Shah

Computer Vision

- Computer Vision deals with recovery and use of information about objects present in a scene from images of the scene.

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- Computer Vision emerged from:

- Image Processing
- Pattern Recognition

Fairy Tale

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- Computer Vision started as an AI problem.

AI

- Artificial Intelligence is the study of mental faculties through the use of computational models.
 - Search
 - NLU
 - Speech Recognition
 - Games
 - Computer Vision
 - Expert Systems

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Image Understanding

- To understand a single image of a scene, locate and identify objects, their structure, and spatial arrangements, and relationships with other objects.

Different Levels

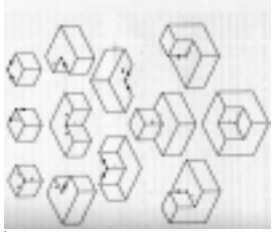
- Low Level: Extraction of symbolic information
- Intermediate Level
- High Level: Interpretation

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High Level Vision

- Image Understanding
- Scene Interpretation
- Line Drawings

Interpretation of Line Drawing



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MIT Copy Demo



What happened?

- In order to do line interpretation, need to extract lines from images
 - Horn-Binford line finder
 - Solve low level problems before high level problems can be solved.

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Horn: Physics Based Vision

- Optics
- Reflectance
- Illumination

Marr Approach

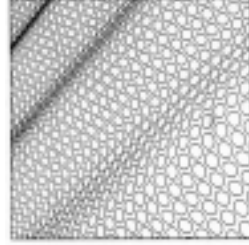
- Human vision system
- Shape from X: Recover 3-D from 2-D
- Quantitative vs Qualitative

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Shape from X

- Shading
- Stereo
- Texture
- Motion
- Contours

Shape from Texture

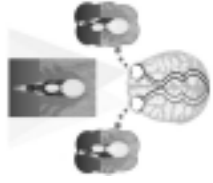


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Shape from Shading



Shape from Stereo



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Marr's Three Levels

- Primal Sketch
 - Marr-Hildreth edge detector
- 2.5 Sketch
 - Marr-Poggio stereo algorithm
 - Grimson's stereo algorithm
 - Uffman's structure from motion
 - Pentland, Witkin, Kass,
 - Terzopoulos: surface reconstruction
- 3-D
 - Generalized Cylinders: Nishihara

After 30 Years of Research

- Stereo is almost a solved problem
- Structure from motion is very hard
- Shape from shading is not interesting/applicable
- Range images did not help much
- Not much progress in understanding/recognition/interpretation

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Motion-Based Recognition

- A longer sequence leads to recognition of higher level motions, like walking or running, which consist of a complex and coordinated series of events that cannot be understood by looking at only a few frames.
 - 3-D is not necessary for recognition
 - Use motion directly for recognition vs
 - Recognition followed by reconstruction

Video Understanding

- Gestures
- Activities
- Facial expressions
- Visual Speech
- Applications
 - Video Surveillance and Monitoring
 - Perceptual User Interface
 - Model-based Video Compression
 - Augmented Reality and Video Games
 - Synthesis of Video Sequences

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Copy Demo Using A Video Sequence:



Making a Sandwich

[bread, lettuce, ham, bread]

A picture is worth a thousand words.



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A word is worth a thousand pictures.



A HUNT

Computer Vision: Outlook

- Video surveillance and monitoring
- Multi-media
- Computer Graphics

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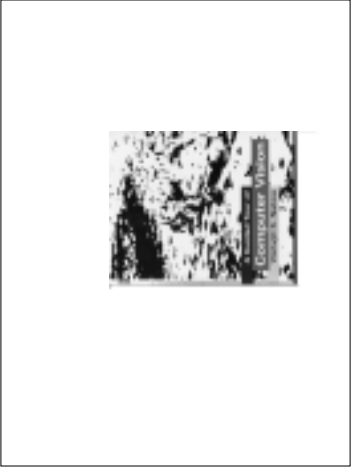
Computer Vision Text Books

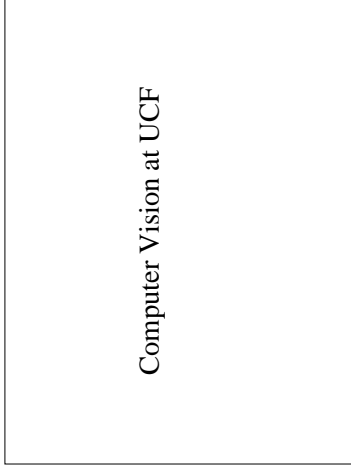
History



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- Started in August 1986
- Developed four courses
 - Intro to Robot Vision
 - Computer Vision
 - Computer Vision Systems
 - Advanced Computer Vision
- Graduated first Ph.D. student in 1989
- Dr. Lobo joined in 1992

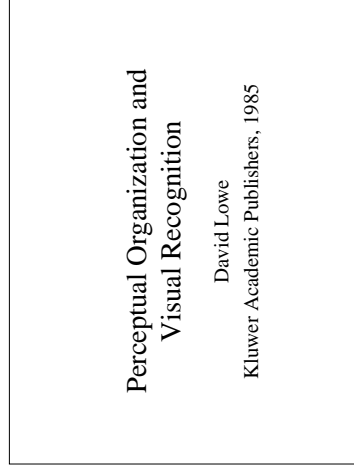
Vision Books Used at UCF

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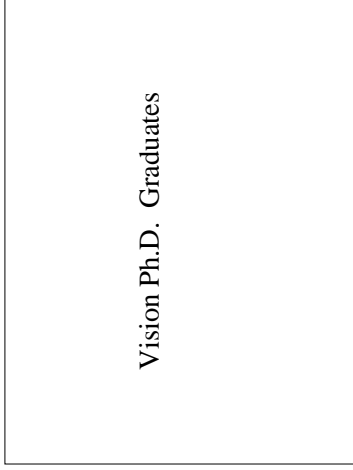
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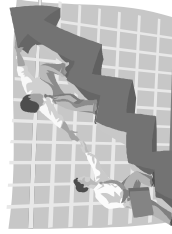
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Current Ph.D. Students

- Sohaib Khan
- Cen Rao
- Omar Javed
- Zeeshan Rasheed
- Alper Yilmaz
- Orkun Altas
- Lisa Spencer
- Yasser Shaikh
- Jiangjun Xiao
- Yun Zhai

End of Story



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