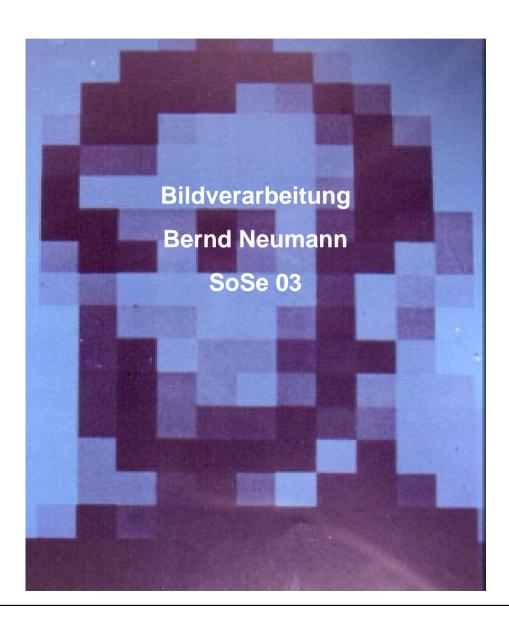
Computer Vision



Contents

IMAGE PROCESSING FOR MULTIMEDIA APPLICATIONS

Introduction
The digitized image and its properties
Data structures for image analysis
Image preprocessing
Image compression

IMAGE ANALYSIS

Segmentation
Shape description
Mathematical morphology
Texture analysis
Motion analysis

SEEING AND ACTING

3D image analysis
Object recognition
Scene analysis
Knowledge-based scene interpretation
Probabilistic scene interpretation

Literature



Image Processing, Analysis and Machine Vision M. Sonka, V. Hlavac, R. Boyle Chapman & Hall 1993 / 1998

Digital Image Processing R.C. Gonzalez, P. Wintz Addison-Wesley 1987

Robot Vision B.K.P. Horn MIT Press 1986

Computer Vision
D.H. Ballard, C.M. Brown
Prentice-Hall 1982

For a comparison of CV books see: www.palantir.swarthmore.edu/~maxwell/vision/spie98/SPIE98.html

Website

The website for this course can be reached via

http://kogs-www.informatik.uni-hamburg.de/~neumann/BV-SS-2003/

You will find

- a PDF copy of the slides
- the problem sheets for the exercise sessions
- useful information related to the course.

The website will be updated each week on Monday.

Exercises

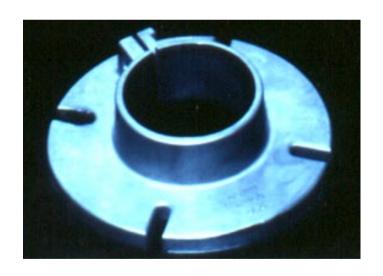
- Problem sheets related to the current lectures will be handed out every Tuesday.
- Written solutions are due on Tuesday the next week.
- Solutions will be presented and discussed in class.
- Active participation is a prerequisit for thesis work in Computer Vision.

Why study image processing, image analysis and machine vision?

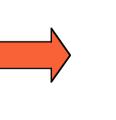
- Subfield of Computer Science
- History of more than 40 years
- Rich methodology
- Interesting interdisciplinary ties
- Exciting insights into human vision
- Important applications
- Important information modality in the information age

What is "Image Processing"?

- Transforming images as a whole
- "Bildverarbeitung" in a narrow sense
- E.g. change of resolution, high pass filtering, noise removal



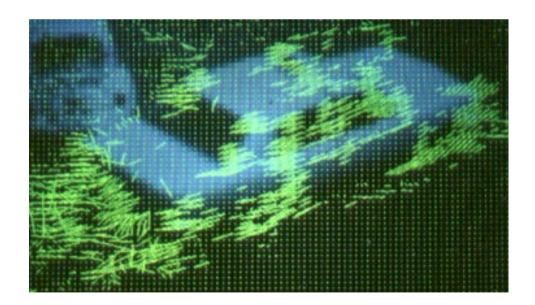




32 columns x 35 rows

What is "Image Analysis"?

- Computing image components and their properties
- "Bildanalyse"
- E.g. edge finding, object localization, motion tracking



computation of displacement vectors

What is "Image Understanding"?

- Computing the meaning of images
- "Bildverstehen"
- E.g. object recognition, scene interpretation, vision and acting







"Ein heller Opel biegt von der Hartungstraße in die Schlüterstraße ein. Er wartet, bis ein Fußgänger die Hartungstraße überquert hat. Auf der Schlüterstraße steht ein heller Ford vor der Ampel an der Hartungstraße. Ein Fußgänger geht auf dem Gehweg rechts neben der Schlüterstraße in Richtung Hartungsstraße. ..."

Image Understanding is Silent Movie Understanding



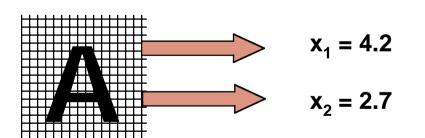
Buster Keaton
"The Navigator" (1924)

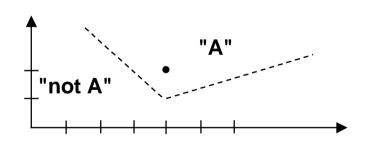
Silent movie understanding requires more than object recognition:

- common sense
- emotionality
- sense of humour

What is "Pattern Recognition"?

- In the narrow sense: object classification based on feature vectors
- In the wide sense: similar to Image Analysis
- "Mustererkennung"
- E.g. character recognition, crop classification, quality control



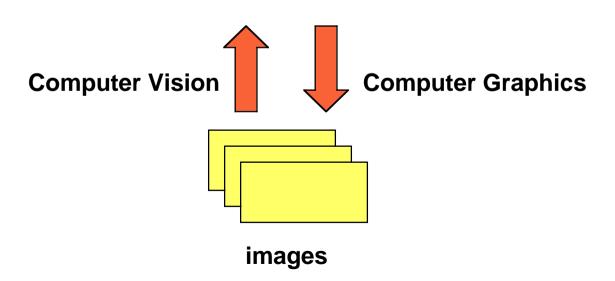


 $x = [4.2 \ 2.7]$

"The unknown object is an A"

What is "Computer Vision"?

- General term for the whole field, including Image Processing, Image Analysis, Image Understanding
- Same as Machine Vision ("Maschinensehen")
- Image Processing ("Bildverarbeitung") in the wide sense



Computer Vision vs. Biological Vision

<u>Cognitive Science</u> ("Kognitionswissenschaft") investigates vision in biological systems:

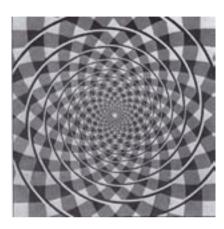
- <u>empirical</u> models which adequately describe biological vision
- describe vision as a <u>computational</u> system

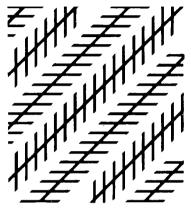
<u>Computer Vision</u> aims at engineering solutions, but research is interested in biological vision:

- Biological vision systems have solved problems not yet solved in Computer Vision. They provide ideas for engineering solutions.
- Technical requirements for vision systems often match requirements for biological vision.

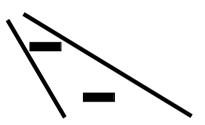
<u>Caution</u>: Mimicking biological vision does not necessarily provide the best solution for a technical problem.

Geometry in human vision



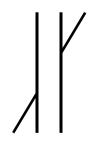


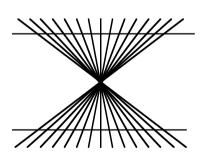


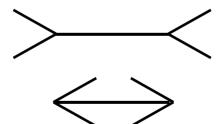


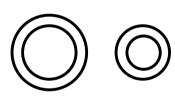
Frasers Spiral

Zöllner's Deception









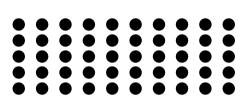
Poggendorf 1860

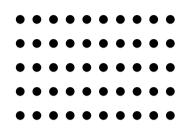
Hering 1861

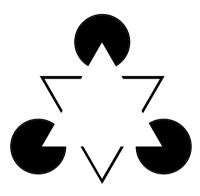
Müller-Lyer 1889

Delboeuf 1892

Human object perception







Grouping preferences

Kanizsa's triangle



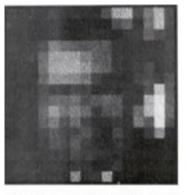


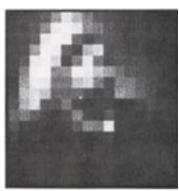
Camouflage

The dalmatian

Human character recognition

Human face recognition



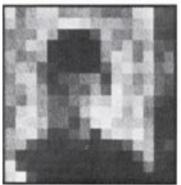






Richard Nixon

Queen Victoria

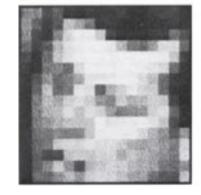


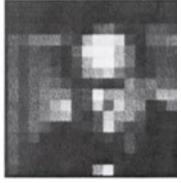














John F. Kennedy
Winston Churchill

Complexity of natural scenes

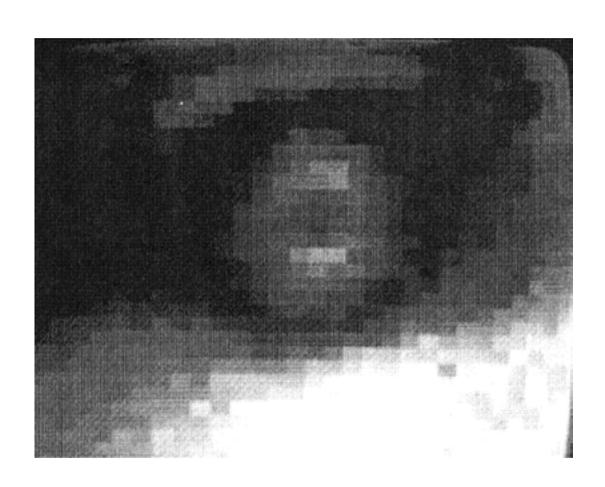


- sky
- clouds
- water
- buildings
- vegetation
- distances
- reflections
- shadows
- occlusions
- context
- inferences

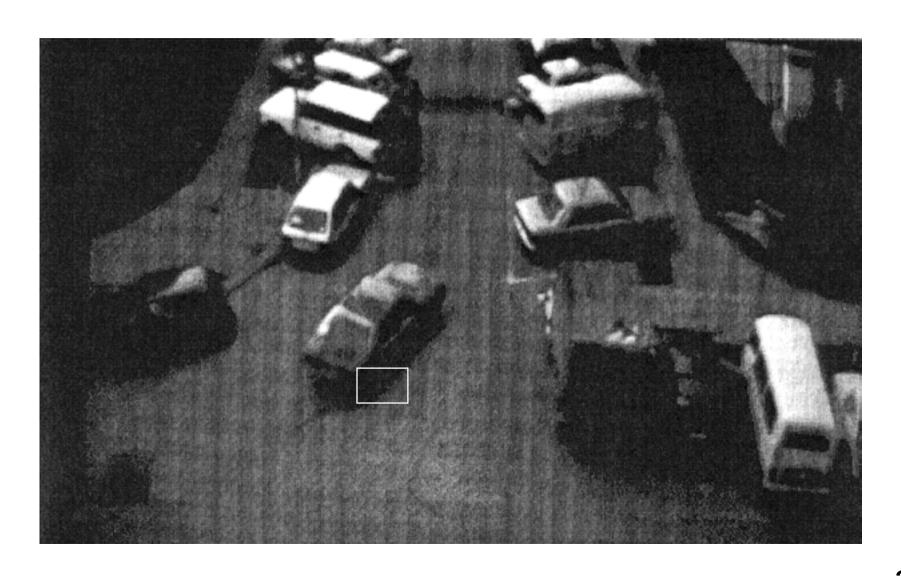
The computer perspective on images

232 182 143 151 151 148 148 143 145 139 143 136 139 136 134 132 129 130 126 124 115 116 115 104 109 102 100 101 244 218 160 149 145 147 145 143 139 142 140 139 134 134 130 131 125 120 120 116 110 110 107 100 100 97 246 233 196 145 145 146 141 141 137 134 140 133 133 125 131 125 114 121 116 116 109 101 95 101 97 248 242 222 161 142 140 145 137 138 135 129 127 127 122 124 118 116 113 102 110 99 102 98 252 246 234 192 143 139 136 134 133 129 131 127 124 121 117 114 111 105 108 95 101 102 252 249 242 215 151 137 134 134 129 126 126 121 120 116 113 111 108 104 99 252 248 242 227 169 134 135 124 122 120 125 121 116 115 105 112 102 99 253 246 244 236 192 134 125 123 119 120 118 116 112 107 110 95 104 94 89 252 250 246 238 210 144 126 118 120 115 116 116 98 105 103 102 96 250 251 247 239 219 161 127 117 117 109 105 107 100 104 99 100 98 252 249 247 241 226 177 122 120 116 106 108 110 91 103 93 99 249 249 247 241 231 191 131 116 110 109 106 98 95 90 102 83 248 245 244 241 239 224 170 113 103 94 89 86 84 83 74 60 69 60 57 52 66 55 230 226 225 220 202 187 169 151 175 180 182 177 182 182 183 184 184 184 181 182 181 178 182 179 172 161 160 155 223 224 220 213 198 191 185 186 182 182 178 179 184 185 191 189 189 192 188 192 193 194 192 187 179 161 153 147 220 219 213 203 191 182 181 177 176 173 175 180 182 184 192 192 193 195 200 203 203 206 205 202 192 164 150 151 212 209 200 188 177 173 174 171 169 165 173 176 180 187 191 192 195 195 201 203 207 210 208 212 201 177 147 143

Greyvalues of the section



Street scene containing the section



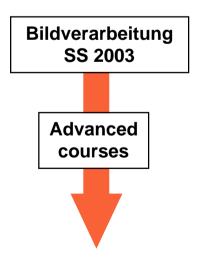
Computer Vision as an academic discipline

Computer Vision is an active research field with many research groups in countries all over the world.

There exists a large body of research results to build on.

Studying Computer Vision is a prerequisite for

- the development of state-of-the-art applications
- corporate research
- an academic career



Important conferences

ICCV International Conference on Computer Vision

ECCV European Conference on Computer Vision

ICPR International Conference on Pattern Recognition

CVPR Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern recognition

ICIP International Conference on Image Processing

DAGM Symposium der Deutschen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für

Mustererkennung

Note: There are many regular conferences and workshops specialized on subtopics of Computer Vision, e.g. document analysis, aerial image analysis, robot vision, medical imagery

Important Journals

IEEE-PAMI IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine

Intelligence

IVC Image and Vision Computing

IJCV International Journal of Computer Vision

CVGIP Computer Vision, Graphics and Image Processing

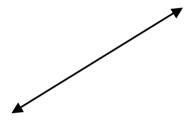
Important application areas

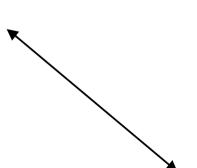
- Industrial image processing process control, quality control, geometrical measurements, ...
- Robotics assembly, navigation, cooperation, autonomous systems, ...
- Monitoring event recognition, safety systems, data collection, smart homes, ...
- Aerial image analysis
 GIS applications, ecological issues, defense, ...
- Document analysis handwritten character recognition, layout recognition, graphics recognition, ...
- Medical image analysis image enhancement, image registration, surgical support, ...
- Image retrieval image databases, multimodal information systems, web information retrieval, ...
- Virtual reality image generation, model construction

Example-based image retrieval

Which of the stored images matches the example image?







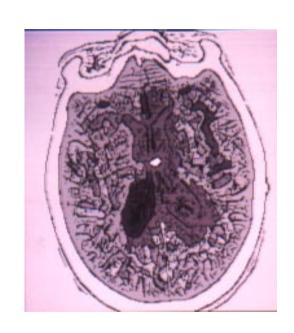


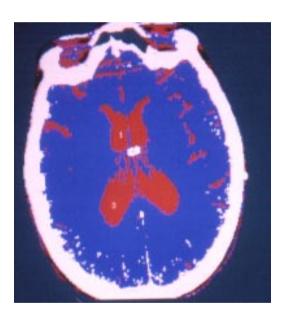




Example: Medical image analysis

classification of materials in tomographic images of the human head





Example: Driver assistance

Dickmanns 1996: Autonomous navigation on highways



History of Computer Vision (1)

A vision of Computer Vision

Selfridge 1955: " ... eyes and ears for the computer"

First image enhancement and image processing applications space missions, aerial image processing

Character recognition

=> pattern recognition paradigm

Blocksworld, restricted domains

Roberts 1965: 2D => 3D

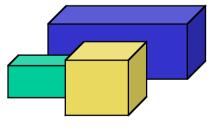
Natural scenes with motion

Nagel 79: Digitization and analysis of traffic scenes

Visual agents

Bajcsy 1988: Active Vision







History of Computer Vision (2)

Visual driver assistance

Dickmanns 1996: Autonomous navigation on highways



Motion tracking

2000: Probabilistic prediction based on particle filtering



Recognizing faces

Bülthoff 2002: Modelling faces for recognition



