

CSE 455
Computer Vision
Autumn 2014

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Introduction

- What IS computer vision?

The analysis of digital images by a computer

- Where do images come from?

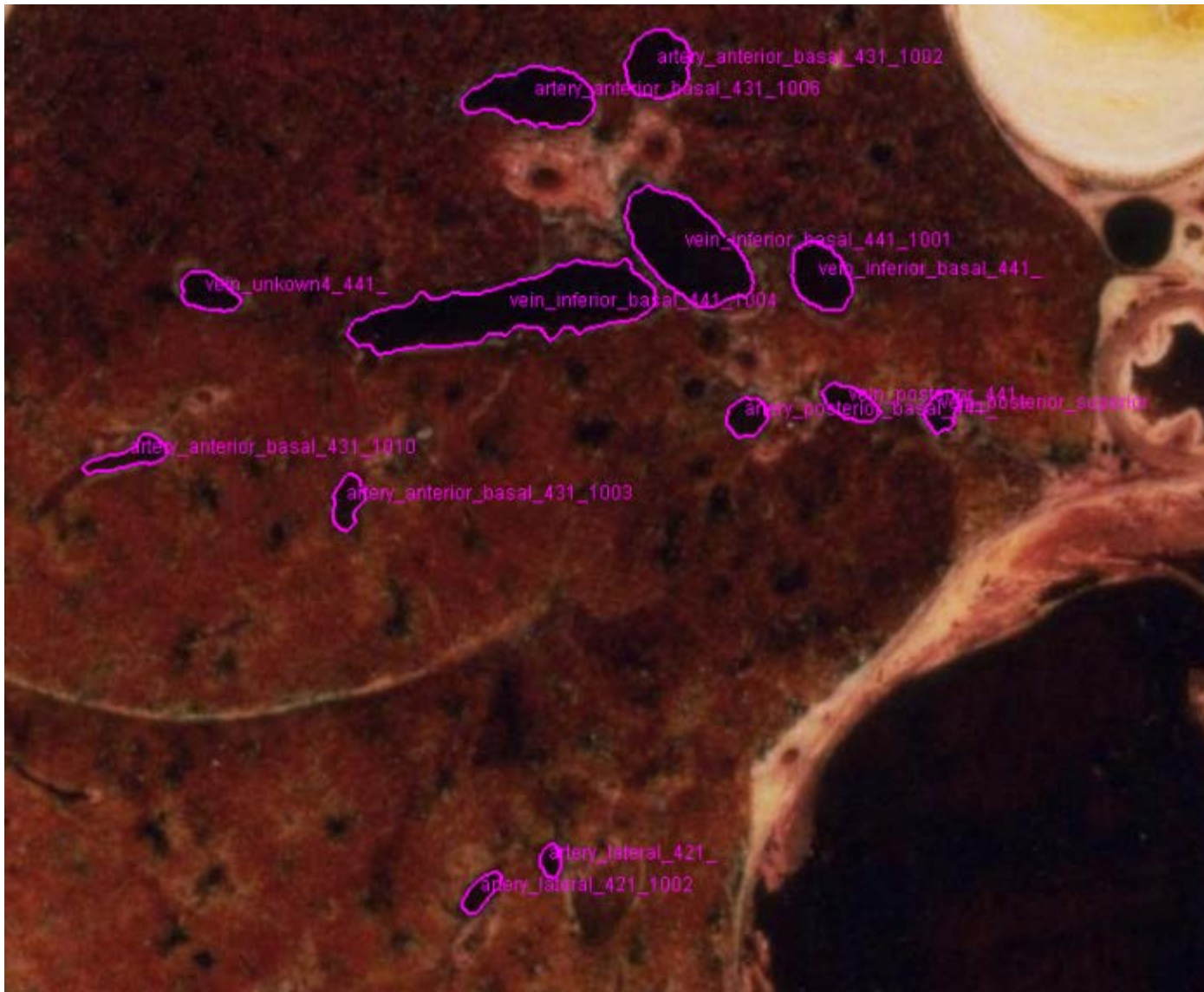
You tell me!

Applications: Medical Imaging

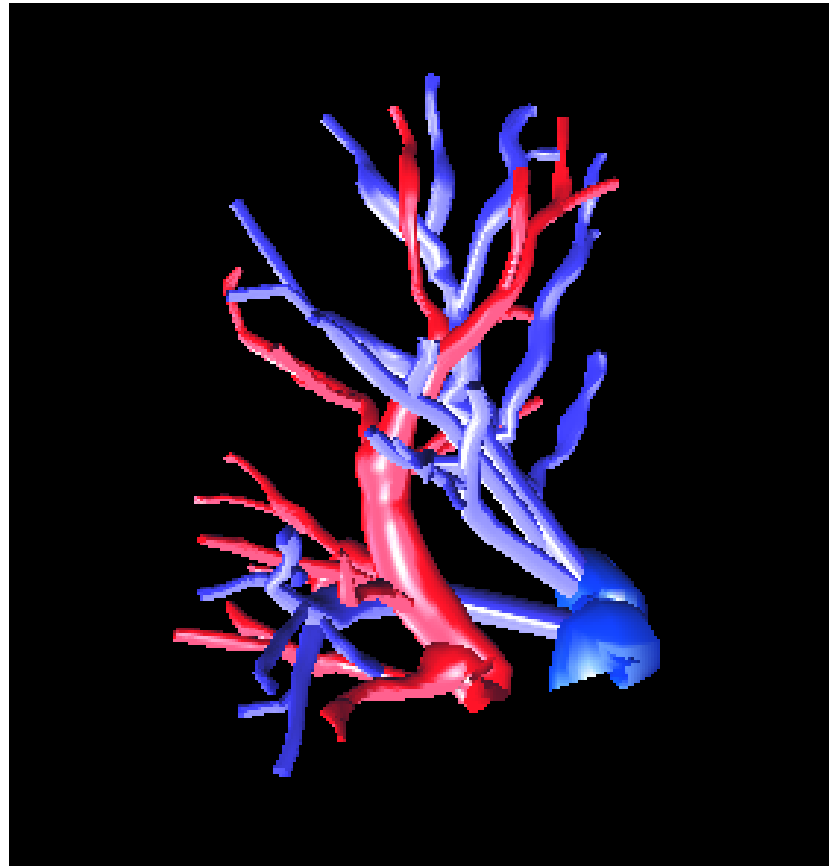
CT image of a patient's abdomen



Visible Man Slice Through Lung



3D Reconstruction of the Blood Vessel Tree



Robotics

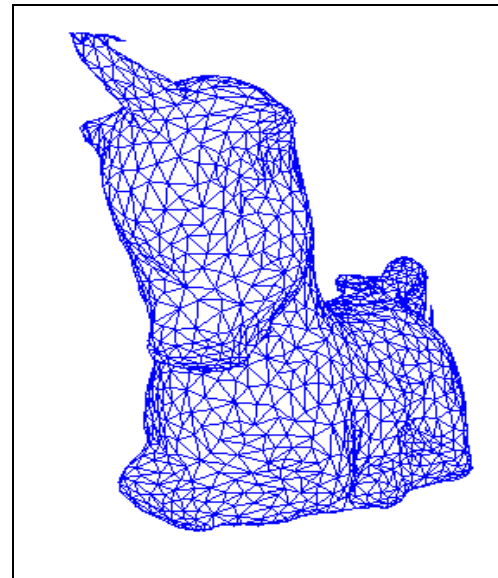
- 2D Gray-tone or Color Images

“Mars” rover

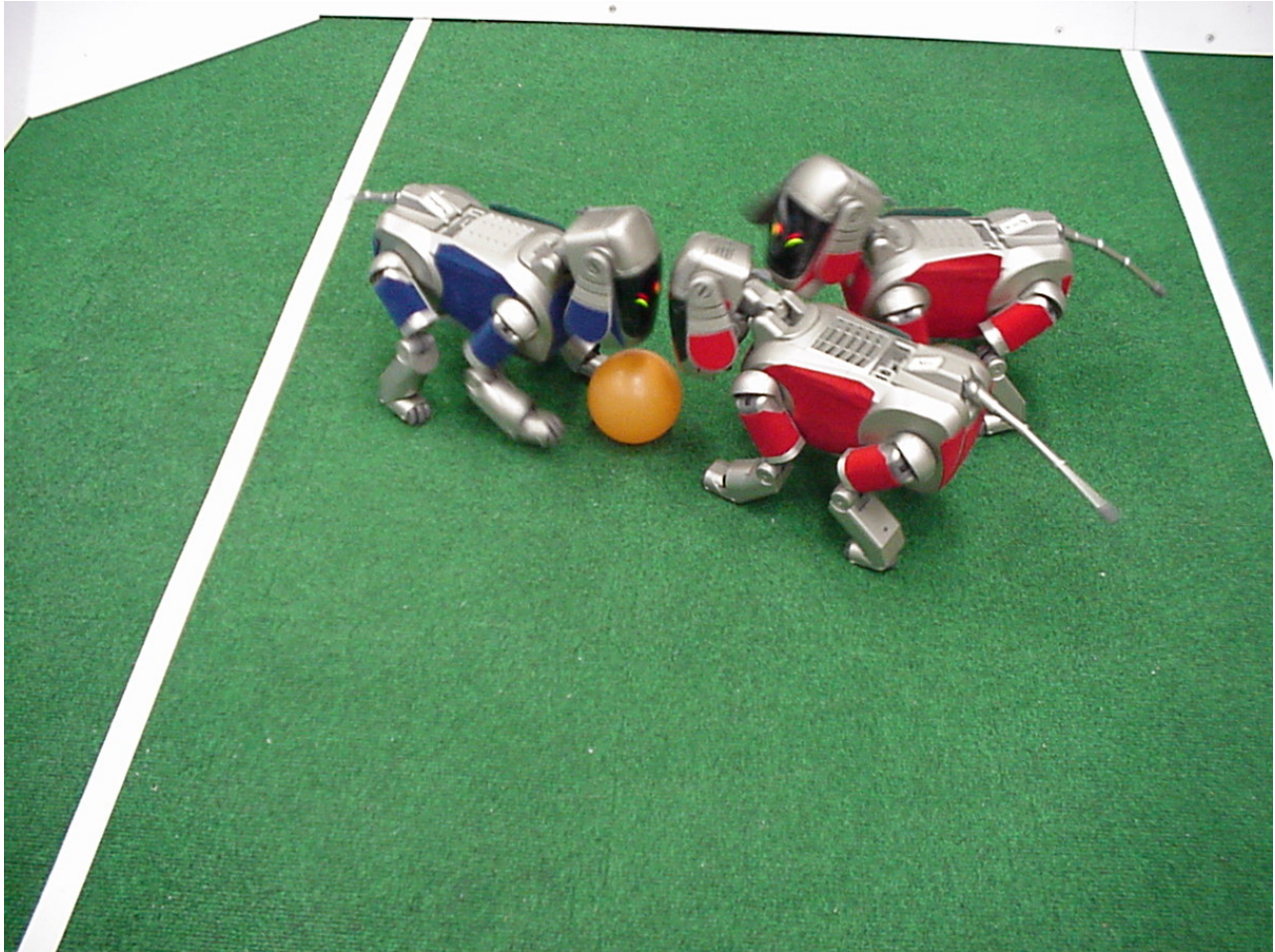


- 3D Range Images

What am I?



Robot Soccer



Google Driverless Car

Under the bonnet

How a self-driving car works

Signals from **GPS (global positioning system)** satellites are combined with readings from tachometers, altimeters and gyroscopes to provide more accurate positioning than is possible with GPS alone

Lidar (light detection and ranging) sensors bounce pulses of light off the surroundings. These are analysed to identify lane markings and the edges of roads

Video cameras detect traffic lights, read road signs, keep track of the position of other vehicles and look out for pedestrians and obstacles on the road

Radar sensor

Ultrasonic sensors may be used to measure the position of objects very close to the vehicle, such as curbs and other vehicles when parking

The information from all of the sensors is analysed by a **central computer** that manipulates the steering, accelerator and brakes. Its software must understand the rules of the road, both formal and informal

Radar sensors monitor the position of other vehicles nearby. Such sensors are already used in adaptive cruise-control systems

Source: *The Economist*

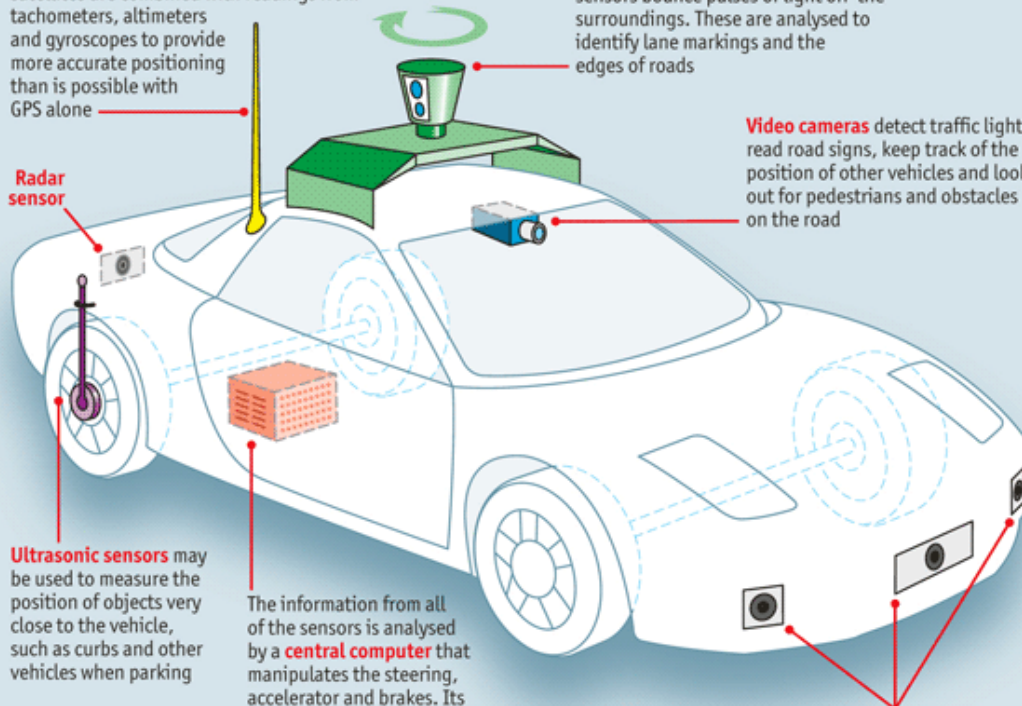


Image Databases:

Images from my Ground-Truth collection:

<http://www.cs.washington.edu/research/imagedatabase/groundtruth>



- Retrieve images containing trees

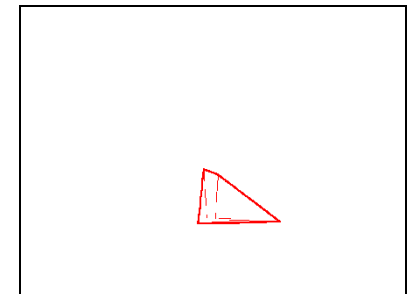
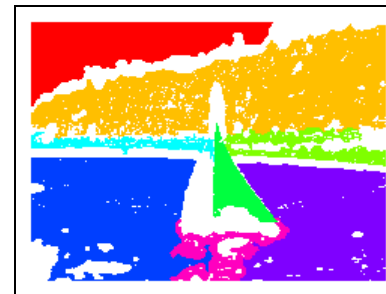
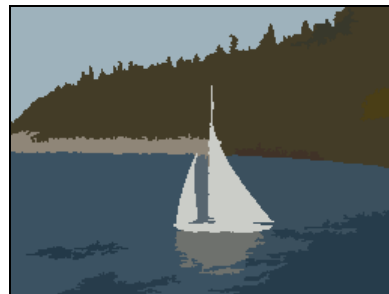
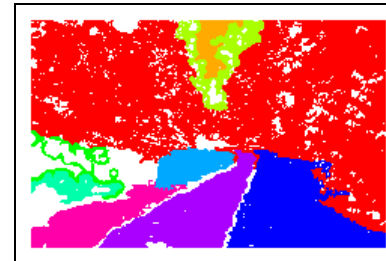
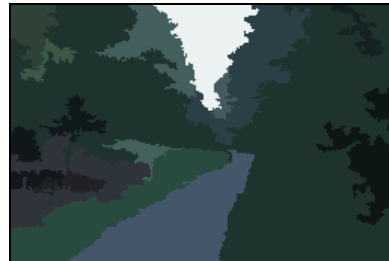
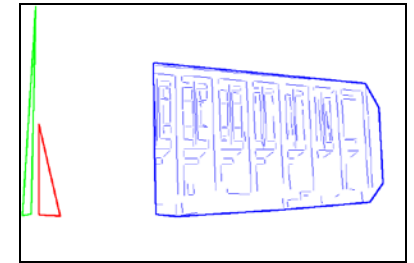
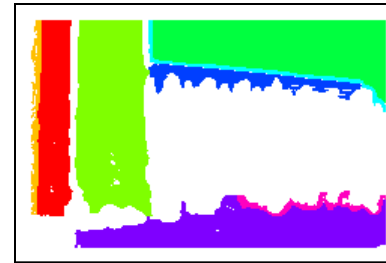
Some Features for Image Retrieval

Original Images

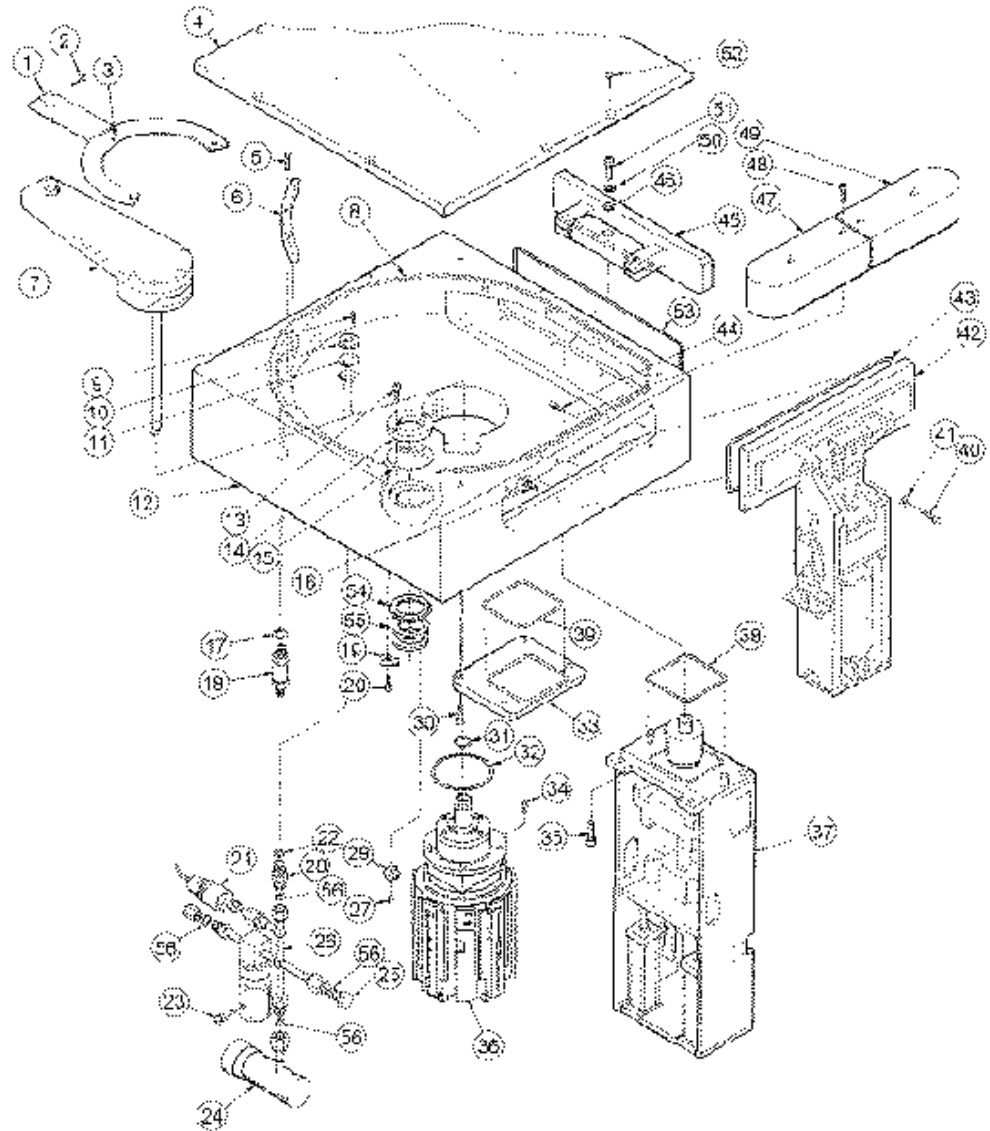
Color Regions

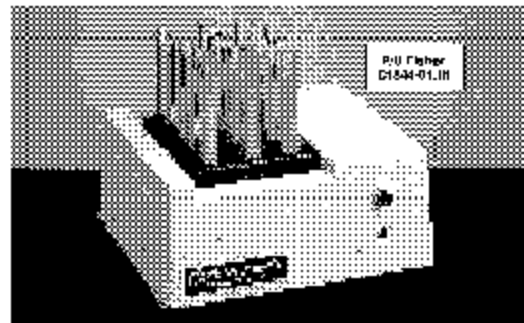
Texture Regions

Line Clusters



Documents:





Model 145 Isotemp® Dry Bath Incubator

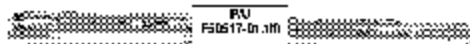
Holds 1 to 4 heating blocks with choice of 11 well sizes
Maintains every sample to within $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ of temperature

In a sample well, the shape of the sample tube, the diameter, the volume, the amount of heat to all parts of the sample tube, the diameter, the greatest number of tubes at the bottom, the top, the top that may invalidate tests in tubes with different vertical wells. Sample tubes rest on irregular plugs to prevent localized heating. A low cost density heater is mounted on a thick 1/4" (6.35 mm) heat-conducting plate in the front of the bath. Plate is 1/2" (12.7 mm) thick. Dry bath minimizes cleanup problems because tubes are easy to lift.

Mounted to 125" (3175 mm) high. Control dial temperature can be read from 25° to 55° C. Ideal for enzyme reactions, inactivity of sera, Rh studies, blood cross-matching and other common determinations. Dimensions: 8.1 x 15.5" x 4" H. 128 x 28 x 11 cm. With front panel and plug. Heating blocks sold separately (see lower right).

Electrical Requirements	Cat. No.	Each
120V, 60Hz, 600VA/500W (CSA approved)	11-715-100	219.58
240V, 50/60 Hz, 600W	11-715-100B	268.35

Maximum weight limit is 100 lbs. 30 kg. For maximum Model



Incu-Block® Partial Immersion Thermometers

For all standard bath, air blocks and water baths. Critical temperatures (25°, 30°, 37°, 58° C) are marked with arrows. Available with stainless steel, contamination proof Teflon® coating. Total length: 175 mm. Immersion: 35 mm.

Range, °C	Dia., mm	Total Length, mm	Cat. No.	Each
25-57	6.5	175	14-982	45.24
25-57	6.0	175	14-989	46.17

Micro Thermometers

For more thermometers, including digital types,

see page 952

Model 147 Isotemp® Dry Bath

Holds single heating block with choice of 11 well sizes

Similar to Model 145, but with 30" (762 mm) plate. Ideal for labs with smaller volumes of enzyme and coagulation assays, Rh studies, and dry incubators. Forward heat-adjusted temperature control between ambient and 48° C. (200° F.). Observe thermometer placed in unused sample tube. 1/2" (12.7 mm) adjust control through hole in front panel. Maintains set temperature with consistency and uniformity of $\pm 0.05^\circ\text{C}$.

Supplier with strong nylon case, thermostatically controlled heater and indicator amp. See care and plug the instructions. Dimensions: 8.1 x 15.5" x 3" H. 115 x 17 x 8 cm. CSA approved. Heating blocks sold separately (see below).

Electrical Requirements	Cat. No.	Each
120V 50/60 Hz, 120W	11-715-102	223.58

Interchangeable Heating Blocks for Isotemp® Dry Baths

For Models 145 and 147 Dry Baths. Composed of brass and steel, aluminum alloy. (Chemical resistant). Dimensions: 2.1 x 3.0" x 1.2" H. (53 x 76 x 30 mm).

The 11-715-123 block provides a safe, dry bath alternative to warming in a Spina of Esau blocks. Avoids hazardous use of burners and flame with nitrogen adjustment.

The 11-715-120 block is specifically designed to hold twenty 9.5 mm Berthé Diagnostics Placenta® pregnancy test tubes. This special battery well block is similar to the other block with 10 mm holes, but sample wells are only 1/2" deep (12.7 mm) to meet test requirements. Wells in all other blocks are 1 1/2" deep (38.1 mm).



Tube Size, mm	Wells/Block	Cat. No.	Each
8	35	11-715-105	71.38
10	24	11-715-107	71.38
12	20 (see below)	11-715-120	71.38
12	12	11-715-108	71.38
12.5	12	11-715-121	71.38
13	12	11-715-111	71.38
15	12	11-715-113	71.38
16	8	11-715-122	71.38
18	12	11-715-115	71.38
20	6	11-715-117	71.38
25	5	11-715-119	71.38

Customize
 (Forward heat-adjusted temperature control, a well)

Science

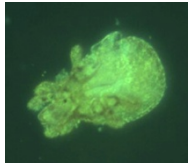


Previous Classification Results:

Classified	as Cal	as Yor
Cal	171	16
Yor	0	99

Classified	as Cal	as Dor
Cal	114	72
Dor	70	133

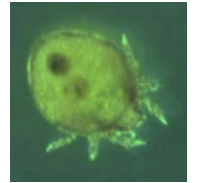
Soil Mesofauna



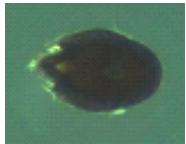
TraychetesA



XenillusA



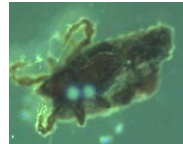
ZygoribafulaA



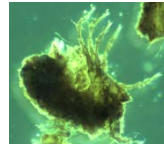
AchipteriaA



BdellozoniumI



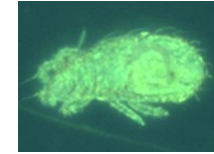
BelbaA



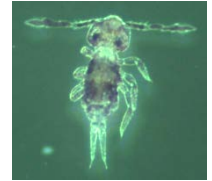
Belbal



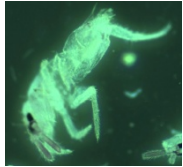
CatoposurusA



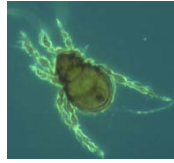
EniochthoniusA



PtenothrixV



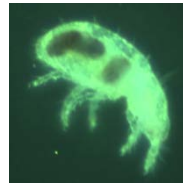
EntomobrgaTM



EpidamaeusA



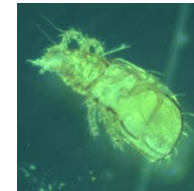
EpilohmanniaA



EpilohmanniaD



EpilohmanniaT



HypochthoniusLA



PtiliidA



HypogastruraA



IsotomaA



IsotomaVI



LiacarusRA



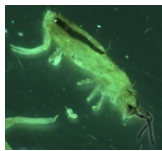
MetrioppiaA



NothrusF



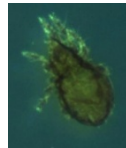
QuadropiaA



TomocerusA



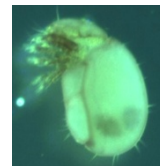
onychiurusA



OppiellaA



PeltenuialaA



PhthiracarusA



PlatynothrusF



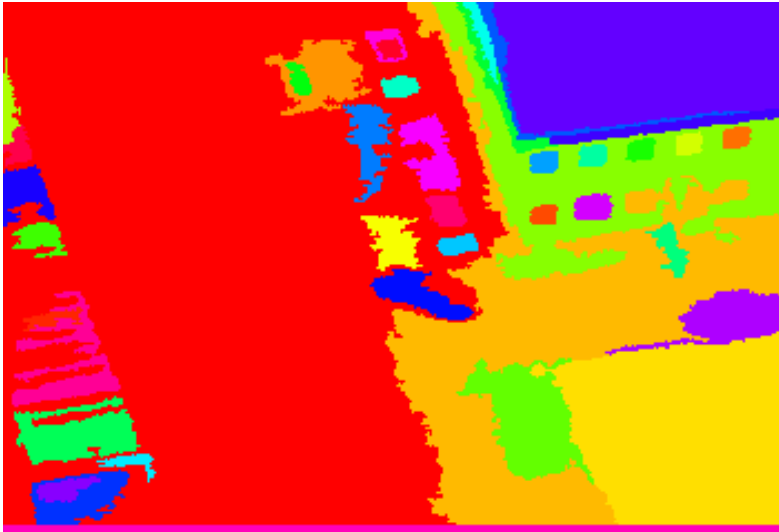
PlatynothrusI



SiroVI

Surveillance: Event Recognition in Aerial Videos

Original Video Frame



Color Regions



Structure Regions

2D Face Detection



Face Recognition

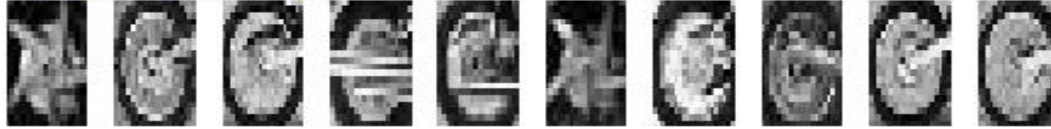


2D Object Recognition from “Parts”

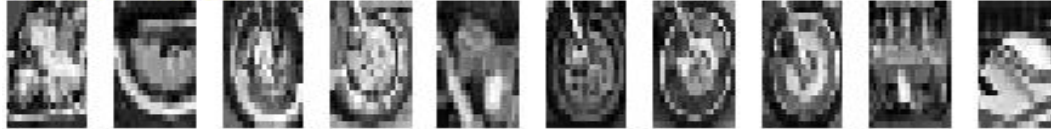
Part 1 – Det:5e-18



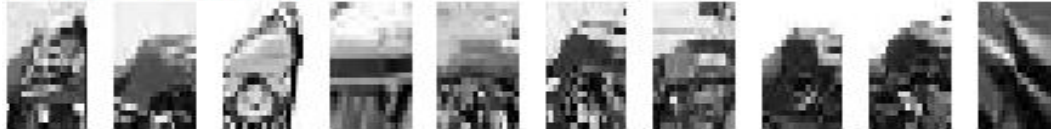
Part 2 – Det:8e-22



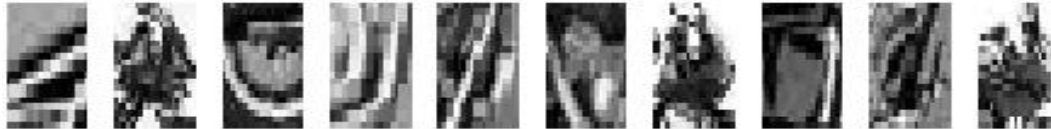
Part 3 – Det:6e-18



Part 4 – Det:1e-19



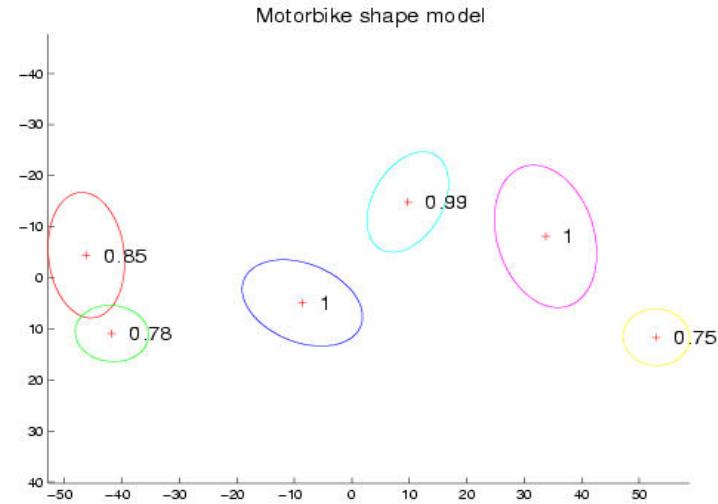
Part 5 – Det:3e-17



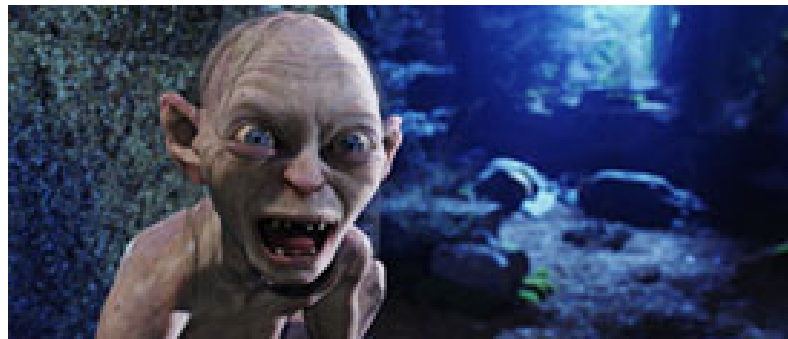
Part 6 – Det:4e-24



Background – Det:5e-19

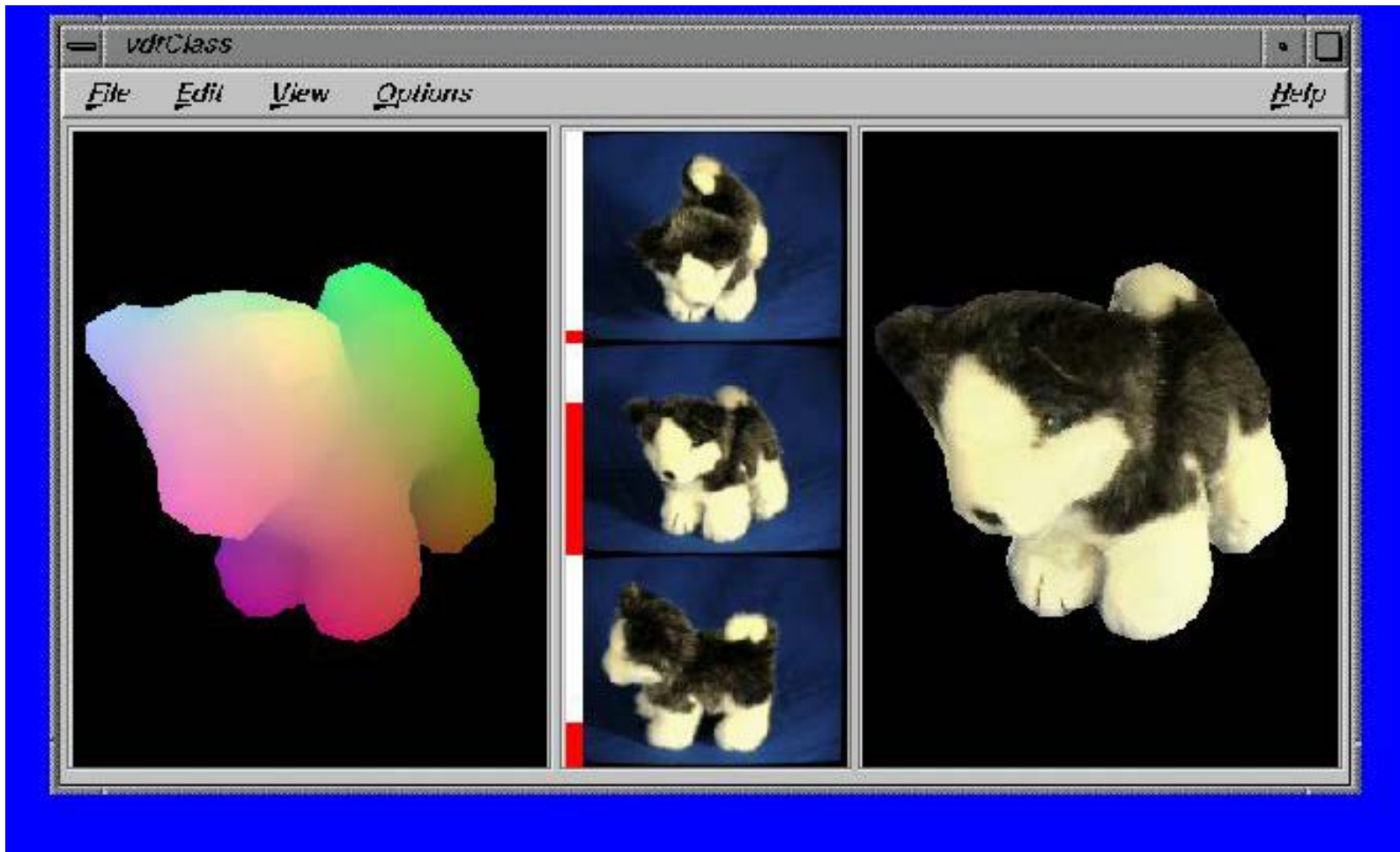


Graphics: Special Effects

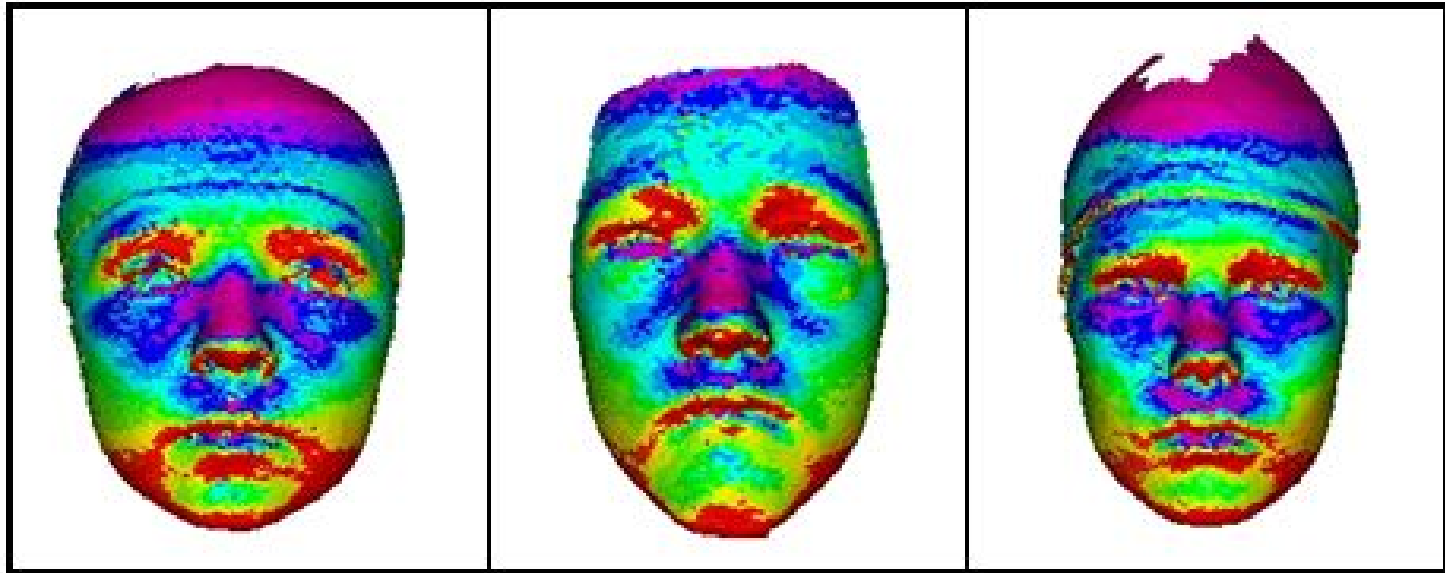


Andy Serkis, Gollum, Lord of the Rings

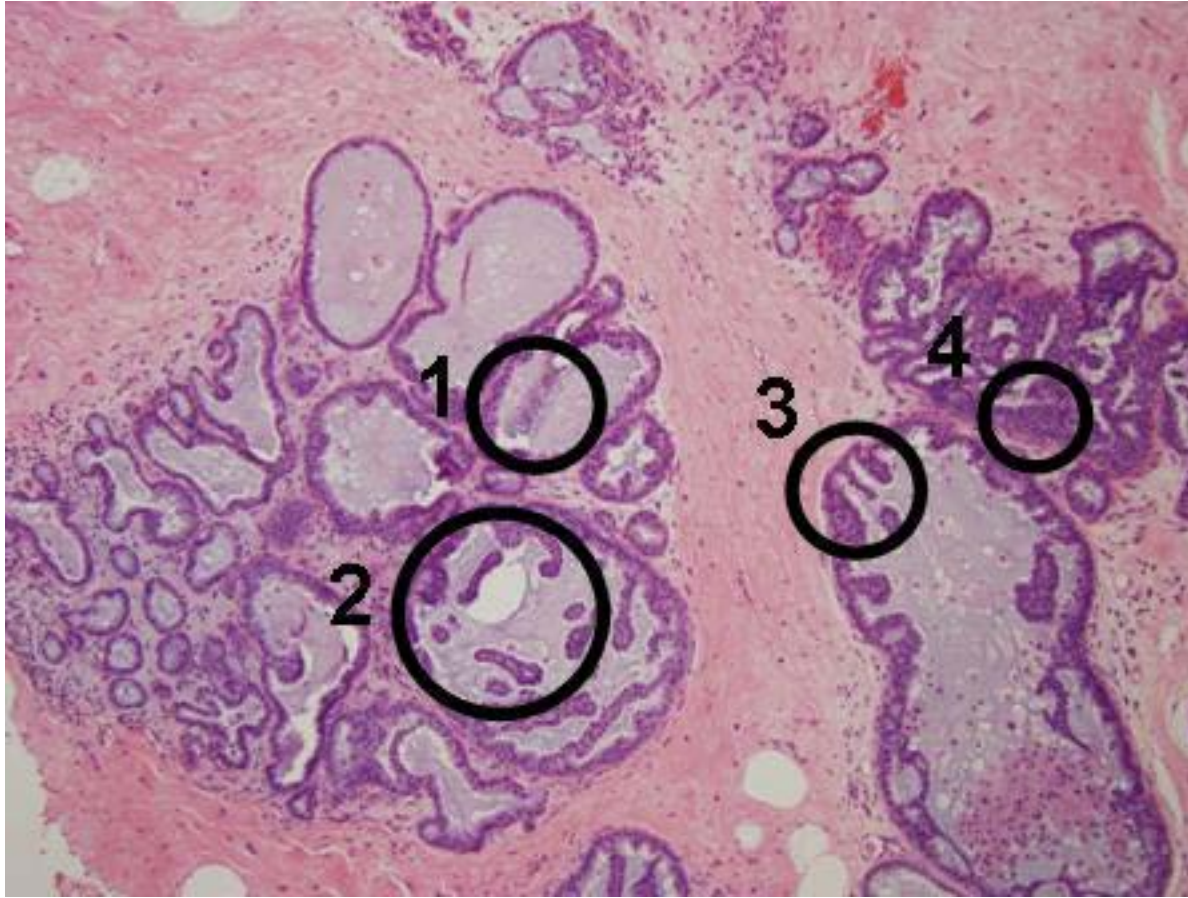
3D Reconstruction and Graphics Viewer



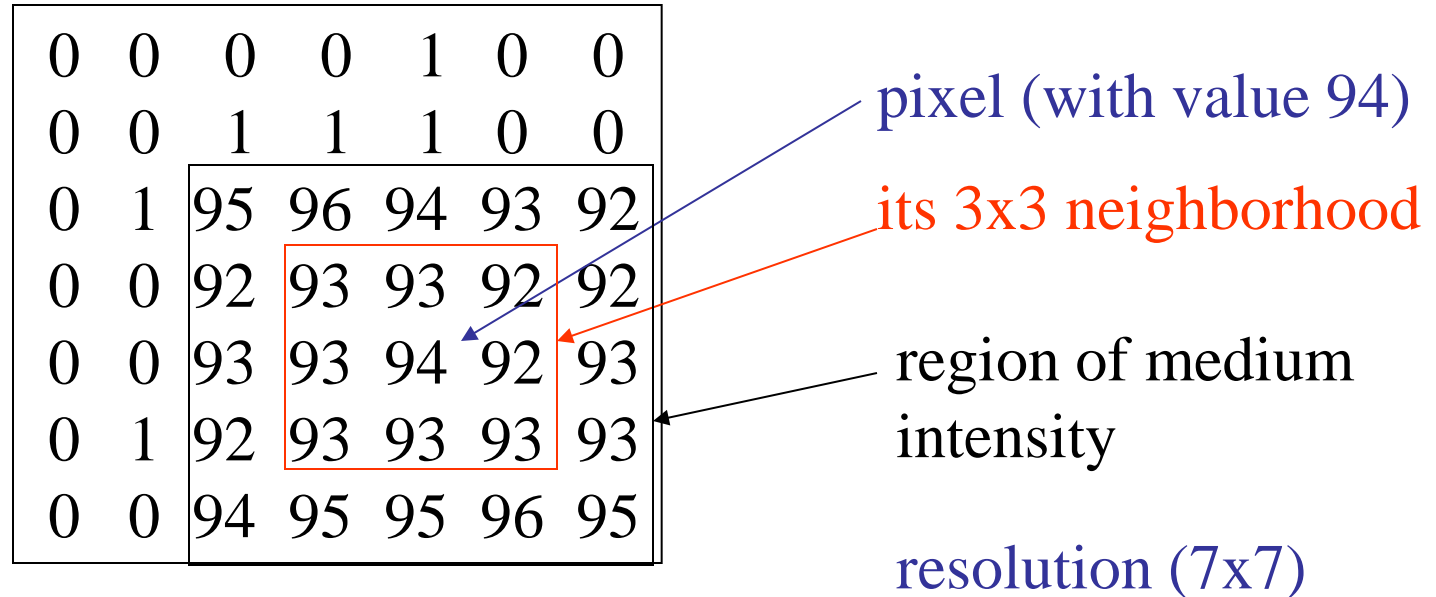
3D Craniofacial Shape Analysis from Meshes of Children's Heads



Digital Breast Biopsy Image Showing Regions of Interest



Digital Image Terminology:



- binary image
- gray-scale (or gray-tone) image
- color image
- multi-spectral image
- range image
- labeled image

The Three Stages of Computer Vision

- low-level

image → image

- mid-level

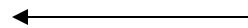
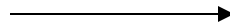
image → features

- high-level

features → analysis

Low-Level

sharpening



blurring

Low-Level



original image

Canny
→



edge image

Mid-Level



edge image

ORT
↓

data
structure



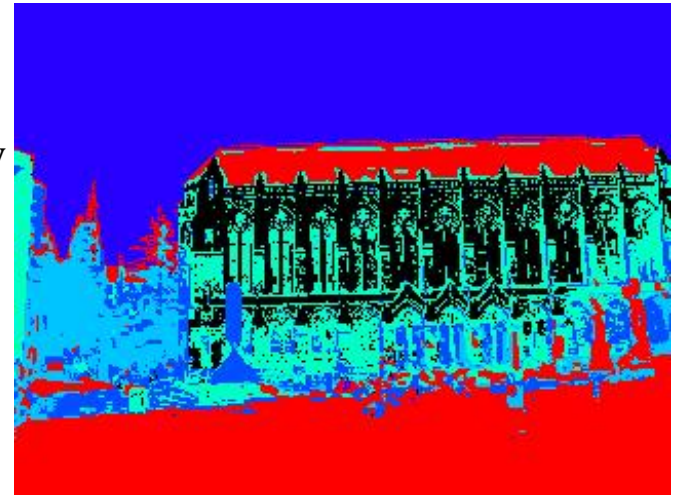
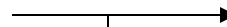
circular arcs and line segments

Mid-level

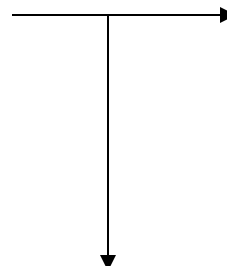


original color image

K-means
clustering
(followed by
connected
component
analysis)

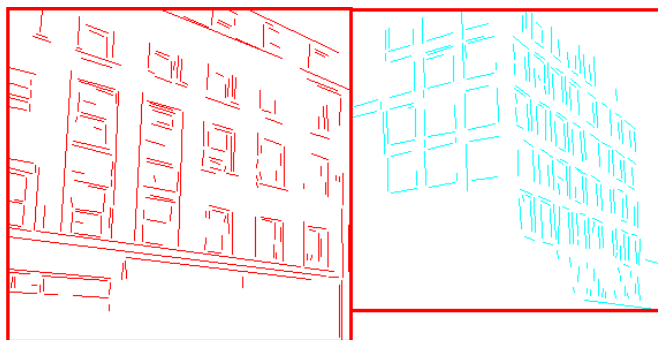


regions of homogeneous color

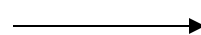


data
structure

Low- to High-Level

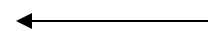


low-level



edge image

mid-level



high-level

consistent
line clusters