
Introduction to Computer Vision

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Course website:

www.scs.carleton.ca/~c_shu/Courses/comp4900d/

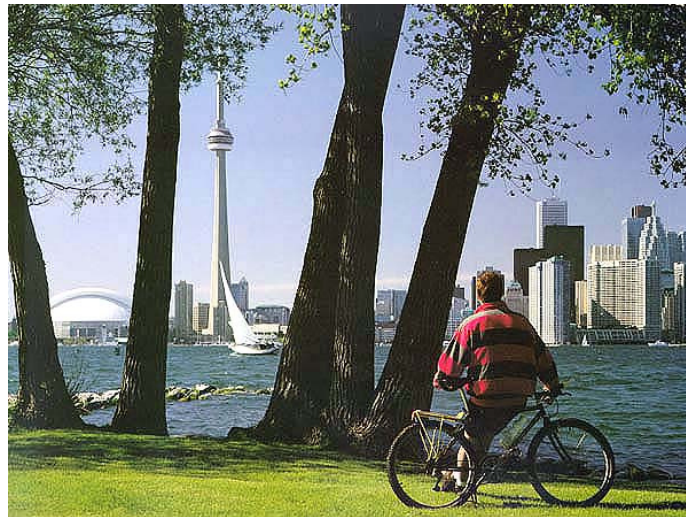
What is Computer Vision?

The goal of computer vision is to develop algorithms that allow computer to “see”.

Also called

- Image Understanding
- Image Analysis
- Machine Vision

General visual perception is hard



Digital Image

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A brief history of computer vision

- 1960s - started as a student summer project at MIT.
- 1970s and 80s – part of AI – understanding human vision and emulating human perception.
- 1990s – depart from AI , geometric approach.
- Today – various mathematical methods (statistics, differential equations, optimization), applications (security, robotics, graphics).

What is Computer Vision?

Trucco & Verri:

Computing properties of the 3-D world from one or more digital images.

Properties: mainly physical (geometric, dynamic, etc.)

My favorite:

Computer vision is inverse optics.

Related fields

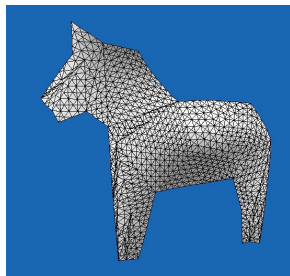
- Image Processing
- Pattern Recognition
- Photogrammetry
- Computer graphics

Our Time

It is a good time to do computer vision now,
because:

- Powerful computers
- Inexpensive cameras
- Algorithm improvements
- Understanding of vision systems

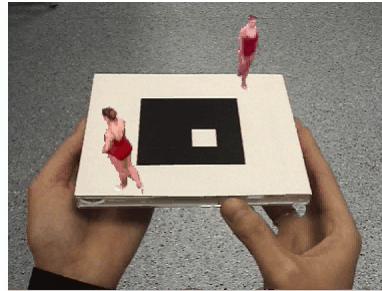
Applications: 3D Reconstruction



Augmented Reality



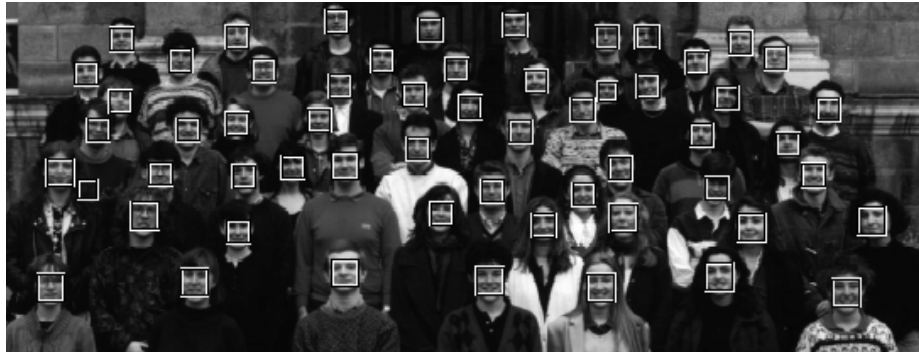
Fig. 2: A Virtual Object on a Card



Panoramic Mosaics



Applications: Recognition



Applications: Special Effects



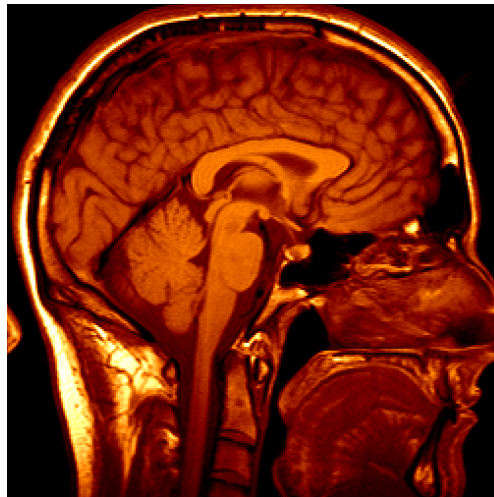
ESC Entertainment, XYZRGB, NRC

Applications: Special Effects



Andy Serkis, Gollum, Lord of the Rings

Applications: Medical Imaging

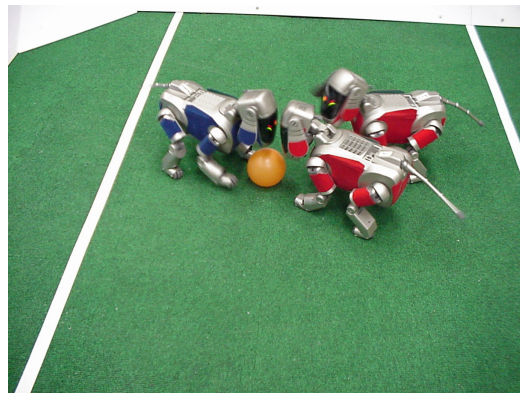


Autonomous Vehicle

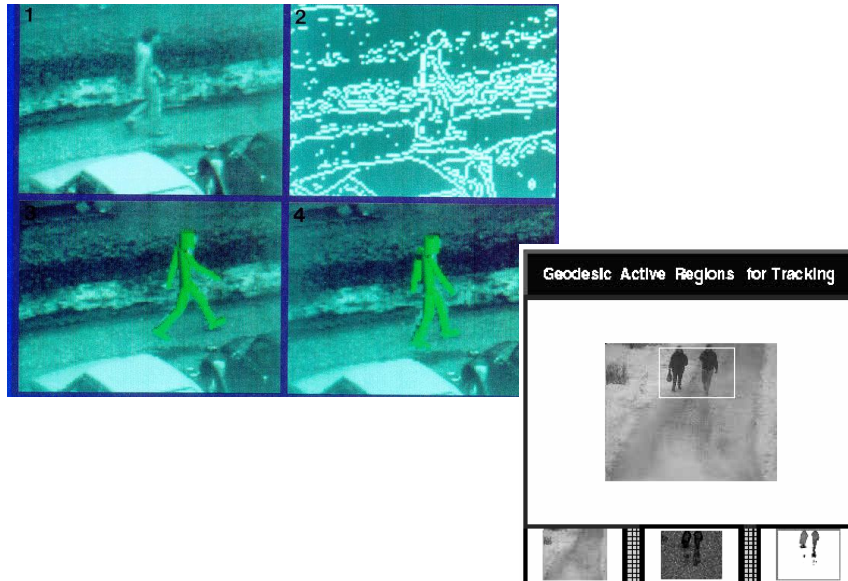


Flakey, SRI

Applications: Robotics



Applications: Surveillance



Mathematical tools

- Linear algebra
- Vector calculus
- Euclidean geometry
- Projective geometry
- Differential geometry
- Differential equations
- Numerical analysis
- Probability and statistics

Programming tools

- OpenCV – an open source library for computer vision.
- Ch – a C interpretation environment.

Course Organization

Textbook: Introductory Techniques for 3-D Computer Vision, by Trucco and Verri

Two parts:

Part I (Chang Shu) – Introduction, Review of linear algebra, Image formation, Image processing, Edge detection, Corner detection, Line fitting, Ellipse finding.

Part II (Gerhard Roth) – Camera calibration, Stereo, Recognition, Augmented reality.

Evaluation

Four assignments (50%)

Two mid-terms (50%)

Programming tools

- OpenCV
 - A library of routines useful for computer vision
 - Open Source system widely used around the world
 - Contains many examples and demo programs
 - Requires VC++ or Ch interpreter to use
- VC++ or Ch
 - Assignments normally written in C++ or C
 - The easiest way to use the OpenCV library is with
 - VC++ 6.0 (examples are on the CD)
 - The .net version of VC++ should also work
 - Another option is Ch, a C interpreter (also on the CD)
 - No advantages over C++ except ease of use (but slower)
- Course CD has OpenCV and Ch interpreter