

Intelligenza Artificiale

Anno Accademico 2008-2009

Introduzione alla Visione Artificiale

Sommario

- Introduzione
- Percezione
- Formazione delle immagini
- Elaborazione delle immagini a basso livello
- Estrazione di informazione 3D da un'immagine
- Riconoscimento di oggetti
- Manipolazione e navigazione
- Conclusioni

Sommario

- **Introduzione**
- Percezione
- Formazione delle immagini
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- Manipolazione e navigazione
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Visione e CV

- La *Visione* è il senso che consente all'essere umano di inferire il mondo 3D, di localizzare e riconoscere gli oggetti presenti in una scena, di percepire i rapidi mutamenti dell'ambiente, ...
- La *Visione Artificiale (Visione Computazionale, Computer Vision (CV))* è la disciplina che studia modelli e metodi per abilitare le macchine alla comprensione e interpretazione delle informazioni visuali presenti in immagini fisse o in sequenze video

Visione e CV

- L'occhio raccoglie una banda di *radiazioni elettromagnetiche* riflesse dalle superfici che costituiscono la scena e provenienti da fonti luminose diverse
- Il cervello elabora le informazioni raccolte e costruisce il quadro della scena come noi la percepiamo
- La CV si occupa della *analisi* di immagini numeriche al calcolatore
- L'analisi è finalizzata a scoprire *cosa* è presente nella scena e *dove*

Computer Vision

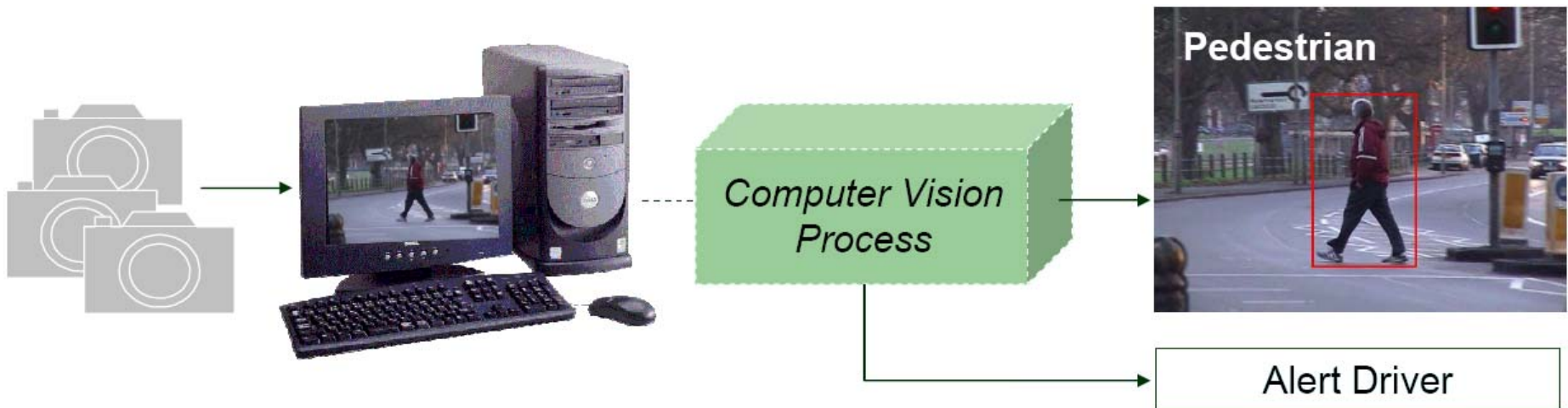
Computer Vision \neq Image Processing

Computer Vision \neq Pattern Recognition

- *Elaborazione di immagini:* miglioramento (*enhancement*), restauro e compressione di immagini; si elabora un'immagine per ottenerne un'altra "migliore"
- *Riconoscimento di forme:* (estrazione), identificazione e classificazione di caratteristiche presenti nelle immagini

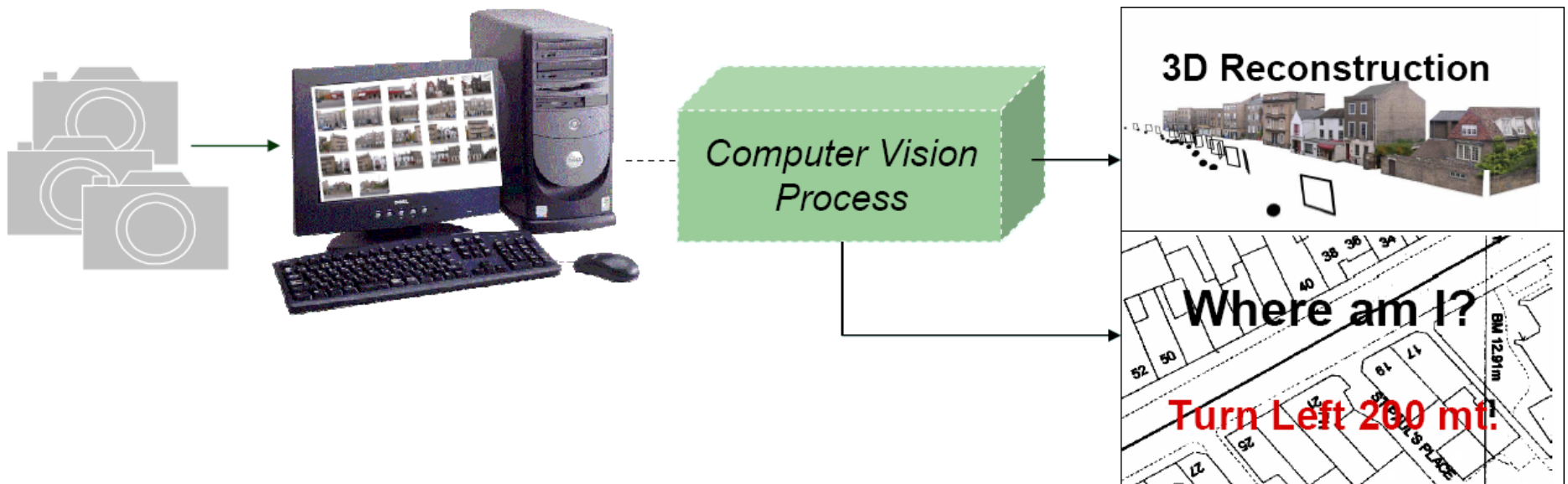
Sistemi CV

Un computer elabora immagini di una scena reale, catturate da una o più (tele)camere, ed estrae da esse informazioni al fine di prendere *decisioni* in maniera automatica o semiautomatica



Sistemi CV

Un computer elabora immagini di una scena reale, catturate da una o più (tele)camere, per ottenere una *interpretazione* 3D della scena. Anche in questo caso tale informazione può essere utilizzata per prendere *decisioni* in maniera automatica o semiautomatica



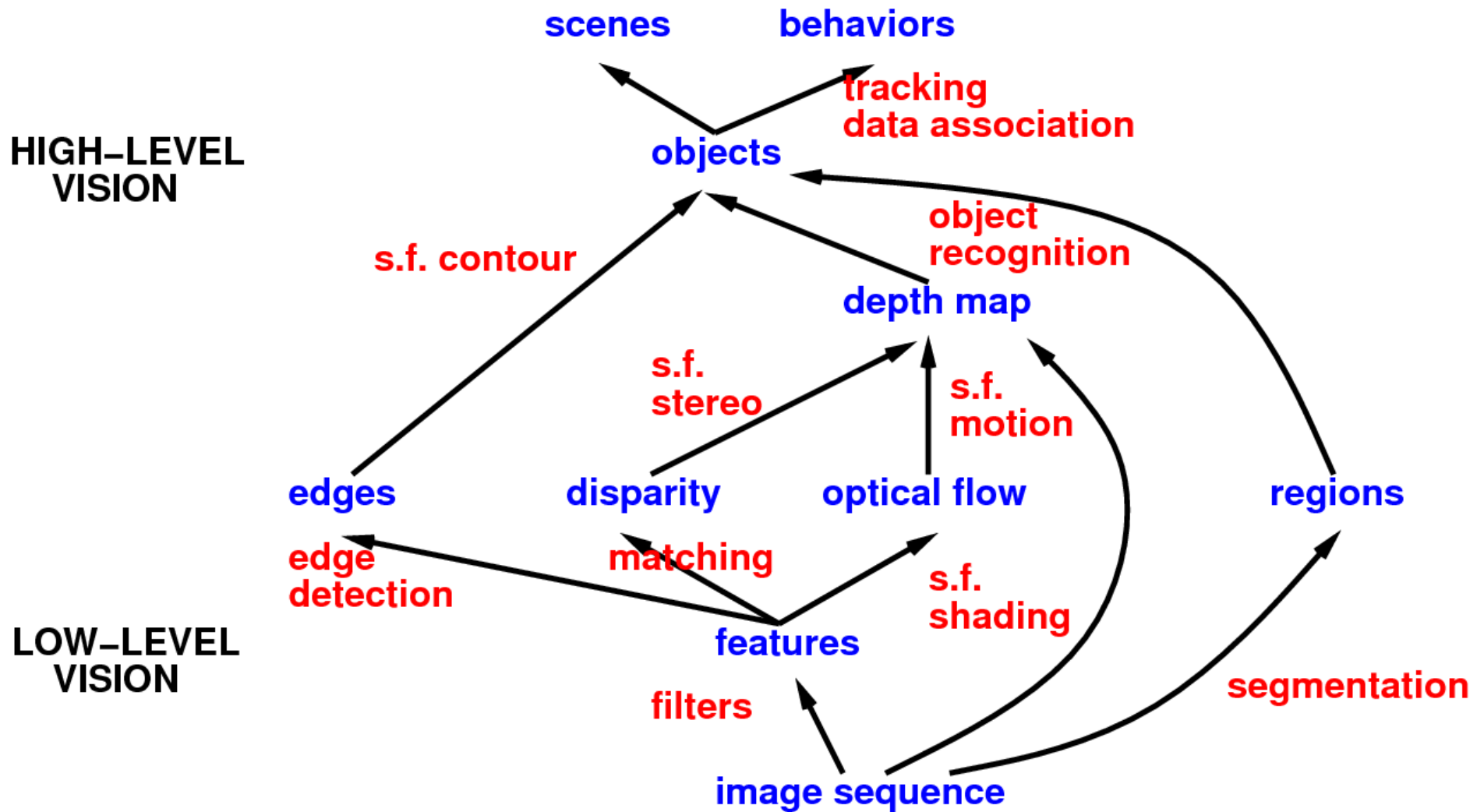
Obiettivi CV

- Realizzare sistemi capaci di prendere decisioni a partire da una descrizione della scena estrapolata da immagini fisse e/o sequenze video
- Inferire il mondo 3D a partire da immagini digitali
- Riconoscere oggetti, scene, contesto, a partire da immagini digitali
- ...

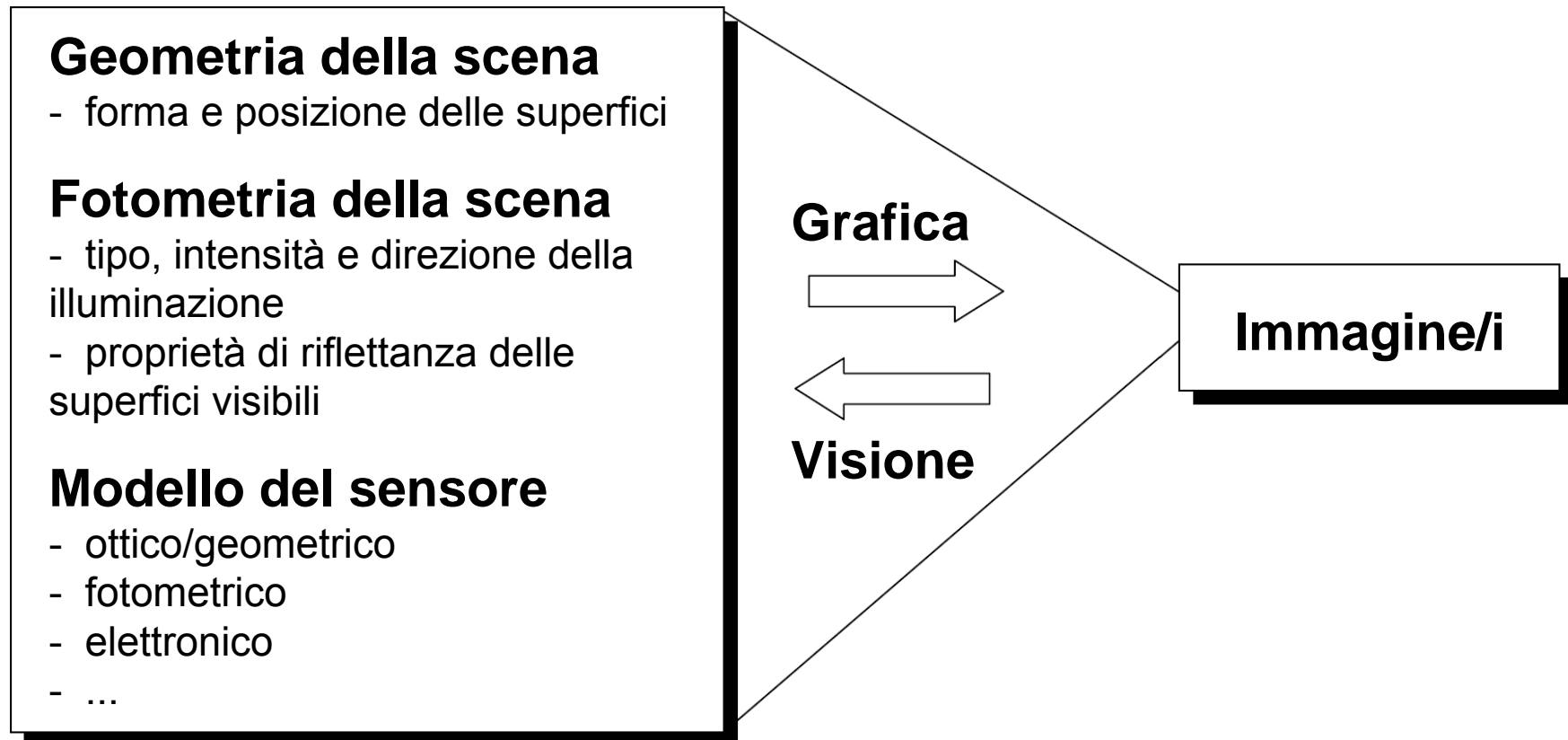
Computer Vision

- **CV di basso livello**
 - Estrazione di primitive geometriche, forma, profondità, dimensione, contorni degli oggetti, ...
 - Inverso della Grafica Computerizzata
 - Processi paralleli, spazialmente uniformi, indipendenti dal problema e dalla conoscenza a priori
- **CV di alto livello (*Image Understanding*)**
 - Estrazione delle proprietà delle forme
 - Studio delle loro relazioni spaziali
 - Classificazione e riconoscimento di oggetti
 - Processi applicati a porzioni dell'immagine, dipendenti dall'obiettivo e dalla conoscenza a priori

Computer Vision



Visione e Grafica



Problematiche

- *Variazioni nelle Condizioni di illuminazione:* producono variazioni nella distribuzione dell'intensità luminosa all'interno della scena
- *Trasformazioni geometriche rigide degli oggetti*
 - roto-traslazioni e variazioni di scala in 2D
 - roto-traslazioni e variazioni di scala in 3D
- *Rumore*
- *Gap:* tipo di rumore consistente nella mancanza di elementi nell'immagine
- *Occlusioni*

Problematiche

- *Segmentazione*: partizionamento dei dati in input in entità semantiche differenti (linee, regioni, oggetti, ...)
- *Indexing*: ricerca efficiente in un catalogo di modelli
- *Identificazione*: riconoscimento dell'istanza di un oggetto in un'immagine
- *Classificazione*: riconoscimento dell'appartenenza ad una data classe di un oggetto in un'immagine
- *Oggetti non rigidi*: il riconoscimento è complicato dalla possibilità della loro forma di variare (forbici, volti, ...)

Applicazioni industriali CV

- **Automobile driver assistance**
 - Vision systems that warn automobile drivers of danger, provide adaptive cruise control and give driver assistance
- **Automobile traffic management**
 - Systems for reading automobile license plates
- **Film and video**
 - Systems for tracking objects in video or film to provide enhancement broadcasts
- **General purpose vision systems**
 - Vision systems for object recognition and navigation; applications include mobile robotics, and recognition from cell phone cameras
- **Image search**
 - Content-Based Image Retrieval (CBIR)

Applicazioni industriali CV

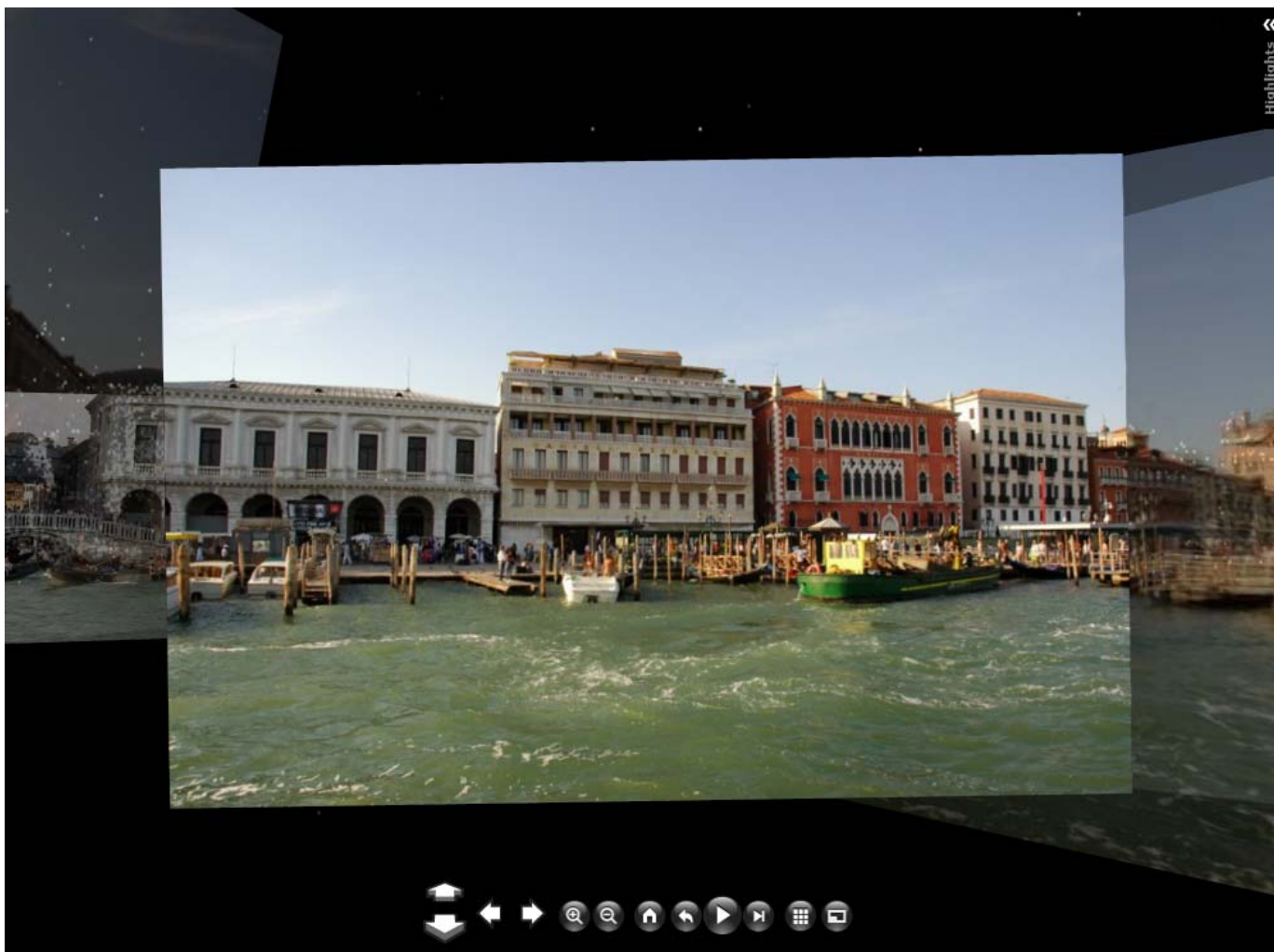
- **Industrial automation and inspection**
 - **Automotive industry:** systems for vision-guided robotics in the automotive industry and other robotics applications
 - **Electronics industry:** electronics inspection systems for component assembly and semiconductor manufacturing
 - **Food and agriculture:** vision systems for inspecting and grading fruits and vegetables
 - **Printing and textiles:** inspection for the printing and packaging industries
- **Medical and biomedical**
 - Systems of real-time stereo vision to detect and track the pose of markers for surgical applications
- **People tracking**
 - Systems for counting and tracking pedestrians using overhead cameras

Applicazioni industriali CV

- **Safety monitoring**
 - Systems for monitoring swimming pools to warn of accidents and drowning victims
- **Security**
 - Systems for intelligent video surveillance, including tracking, object monitoring, and behavior analysis
- **Biometrics**
 - Systems for fingerprint, iris, and face recognition
- **Three-dimensional modeling**
 - Creation of texture-mapped 3D models from a small number of photographs
- **Video games**
 - Tracking of human gestures for playing games or interacting with pc

Demo

- Visualizzazione di fotografie in un ambiente 3D virtuale
 - <http://labs.live.com/photosynth/collectionHome.htm>



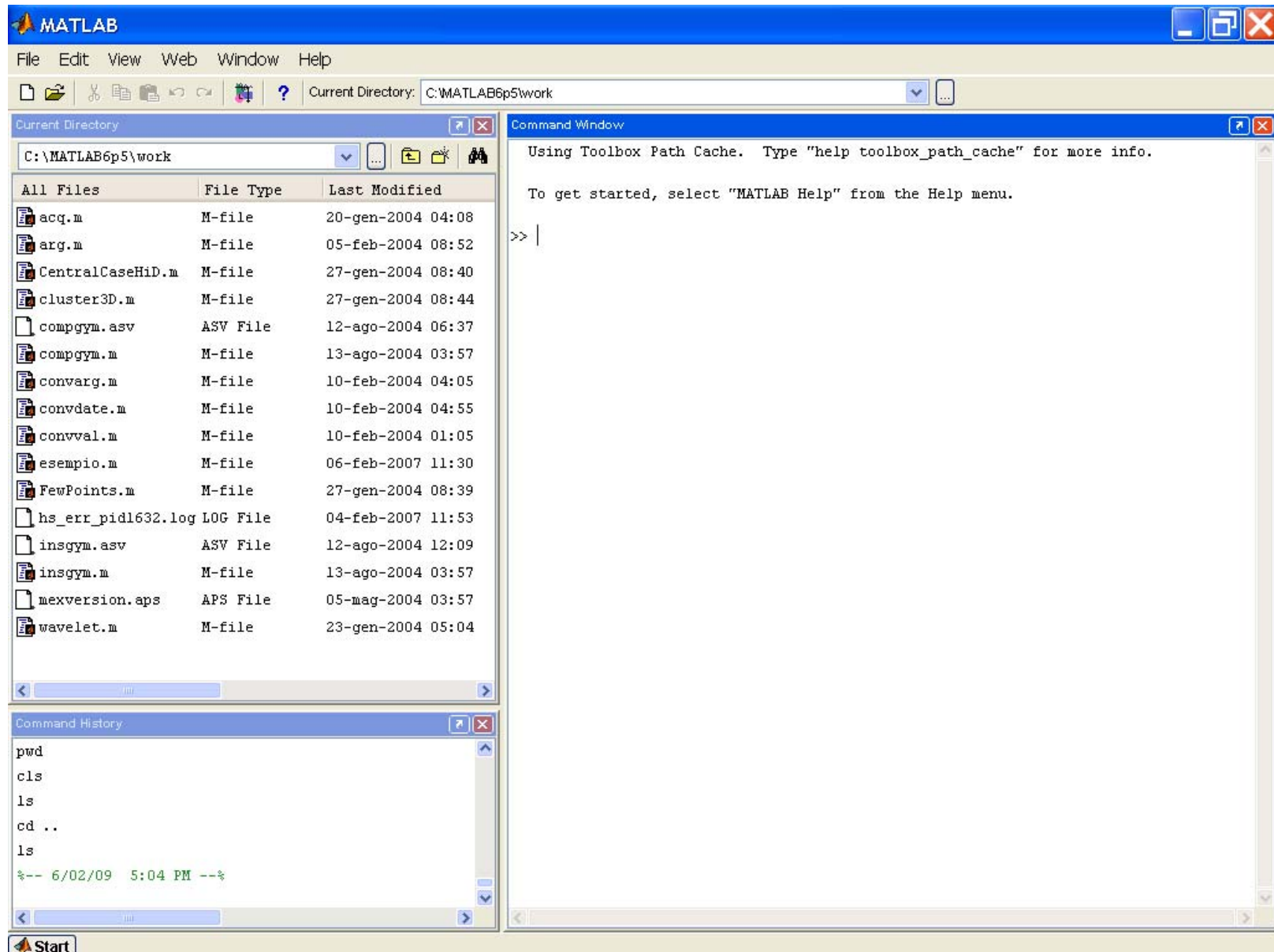
Link in Rete

- The Computer Vision Home Page
 - <http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~cil/vision.html>
- Computer Vision Education
 - <http://www.cved.org>
- The Computer Vision Industry
 - <http://www.cs.ubc.ca/spider/lowe/vision.html>
- CVOnline
 - <http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rbf/CVonline>
- Annotated Computer Vision Bibliography
 - <http://iris.usc.edu/Vision-Notes/bibliography/contents.html>

Riviste e convegni principali

- **Convegni**
 - ICCV, ECCV, CVPR, SIGGRAPH, ICPR, ICIP
- **Riviste (journal)**
 - International Journal on Computer Vision
 - IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis & Machine Intelligence (PAMI)
 - Computer Vision and Image Understanding (CVIU)
 - Image and Vision Computing
 - Machine Vision & Applications
 - IEEE Transactions on Image Processing
 - Pattern Recognition
 - Pattern Recognition Letters

Matlab



Matlab

Help Navigator

Product filter: All Selected

Contents Index Search Demos Favorites

- Release Notes for Release 13
- Installation
- MATLAB**
 - Getting Started
 - Examples
 - Development Environment
 - Mathematics
 - Programming and Data Types
 - Graphics
 - 3-D Visualization
 - Creating Graphical User Interfaces
 - Functions - By Category
 - Functions - Alphabetical List
 - Handle Graphics Property Browser
 - External Interfaces/API
 - External Interfaces/API Reference
 - Release Notes
 - Printable Documentation (PDF)
 - Product Page (Web)
- MATLAB COM Builder
- MATLAB Compiler
- MATLAB Excel Builder
- MATLAB Link for Code Composer Studio Developer
- MATLAB Report Generator
- MATLAB Runtime Server
- MATLAB Web Server
- Communications Toolbox
- Control System Toolbox
- Curve Fitting Toolbox
- Data Acquisition Toolbox

MATLAB

Find in page:

R o a d m a p

MATLAB®

Learning MATLAB

- [Getting Started](#) - introduction to MATLAB.
- [Using MATLAB](#) - user guides for all of MATLAB.
- [Programming Tips](#) - tips on many aspects of programming with MATLAB.
- [Examples](#) - major examples in the MATLAB documentation.
- [Release Notes](#) - summary of new features, bug fixes, upgrade issues, etc.

Finding Functions and Properties

- [MATLAB Functions Listed by Category](#) - browse MATLAB functions by category.
- [MATLAB Functions Listed Alphabetically](#) - find functions from an alphabetical list.

If you know the function name:

1. Click **Search** in the Help Browser's left pane
2. Select **Function Name** for the type of search
3. Enter the name of the function in the **Search for** field and click **Go**.

- [Handle Graphics Property Browser](#) - view descriptions of all graphics object properties.

Printing the Documentation

- [Printable versions](#) of the MATLAB documentation and related papers in PDF format.

Matlab

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Help Navigator window. The left pane displays a tree view of the help content, with 'Basic Matrix Operations' selected under the 'MATLAB' > 'Matrices' folder. The right pane shows the content of the selected demo, including navigation links, a title, introductory text, copyright information, a code block, and a 3D surface plot.

Help Navigator

Product filter: All Selected

Contents Index Search Demos Favorites

- Getting Started with Demos
- MATLAB
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 - Matrices
 - Basic Matrix Operations**
 - Inverses of Matrices
 - Graphs and Matrices
 - Sparse Matrices
 - Matrix Manipulation
 - Eig. & Singular Value Show
 - Finite Differences
 - NASA Airfoil
 - Orderings and Separators for a Finite Element M
 - Command Window Demos
 - Numerics
 - Graphics
 - Language
 - Automation Client Interface (COM)
 - Gallery
 - More Demos
 - MATLAB Report Generator
- Toolboxes
- Simulink
- Blocksets

MATLAB Demo: intro

[View code for intro](#) [Run this demo](#)

Basic Matrix Operations

Welcome to MATLAB. This is a demonstration of MATLAB's fourth generation language.

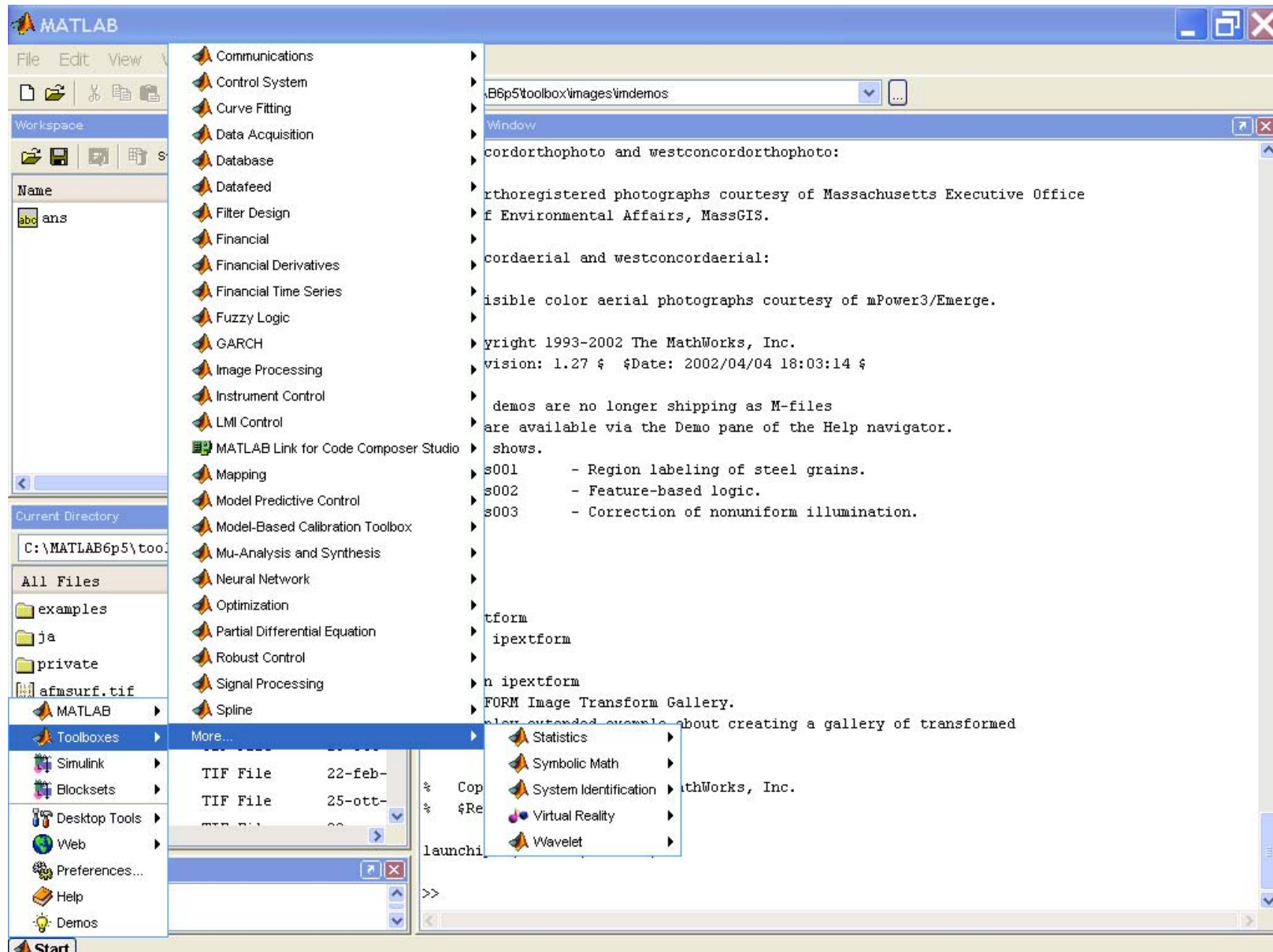
Copyright 1984-2002 The MathWorks, Inc. \$Revision: 5.27 \$ \$Date: 2002/03/28 16:44:30 \$

Before getting started, let's just show some of the power of MATLAB. These commands produce a picture you may recognize.

```
surf(40*membrane(1,25));  
shading interp;  
daspect([1 1 0.9])  
camlight  
axis off tight;  
title('MATLAB. The Language of Technical Computing.');
```

MATLAB. The Language of Technical Computing.

Matlab



Matlab

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Help Navigator window. The title bar is blue and contains the text 'Help' and standard window control buttons. Below the title bar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Go', 'Web', 'Window', and 'Help'. The main content area is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled 'Help Navigator', contains a tree view of the help content. The 'Toolboxes' folder is expanded, showing a list of toolboxes including Communications, Control System, Curve Fitting, Data Acquisition, Database, Filter Design, Financial, Fuzzy Logic, Image Processing, Instrument Control, LMI Control, MATLAB Link for Code Composer Studio, Mapping, Model Predictive Control, Mu-Analysis and Synthesis, Neural Network, Optimization, Partial Differential Equation, Robust Control, Signal Processing, Spline, Statistics, Symbolic Math, System Identification, and Virtual Reality. The right pane displays the 'Toolbox Demos' page. It has a search bar at the top with a 'Find in page:' label and a 'Go' button. Below the search bar is a dropdown menu for 'Toolbox Demos' and an 'Add to Favorites' button. The main content of the right pane is titled 'Toolbox Demos' and contains three paragraphs of text. The first paragraph states that toolboxes are specialized collections of M-files. The second paragraph explains that toolboxes represent the efforts of top researchers in fields like controls, signal processing, and system identification. The third paragraph suggests trying demos to see which toolboxes are appropriate for the user's work. Below the text is a table with two columns: 'Toolbox' and 'Description'. The table lists 13 toolboxes and their descriptions.

Toolbox	Description
Communications	Design and analyze communications systems
Control System	Design and analyze feedback control systems
Curve Fitting	Perform model fitting and analysis
Data Acquisition	Acquire and send out data from plug-in data acquisition boards
Database	Exchange data with relational databases
Filter Design	Design and analyze advanced floating-point and fixed-point filters
Financial	Model financial data and develop financial analysis algorithms
Fuzzy Logic	Design and simulate fuzzy logic systems
Image Processing	Perform image processing, analysis, and algorithm development
Instrument Control	Control and communicate with test and measurement instruments

Matlab

The screenshot shows the MATLAB Help Navigator window. The left pane displays a tree view of the help content, with 'Image Processing' selected under 'Toolboxes'. The right pane shows the 'Image Processing Toolbox Demos' page, which includes a search bar and a grid of demo links with small image thumbnails.

Help Navigator

Product filter: All Selected

Contents Index Search Demos Favorites

- Getting Started with Demos
- MATLAB
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 - Data Acquisition
 - Database
 - Filter Design
 - Financial
 - Fuzzy Logic
 - Image Processing**
 - Instrument Control
 - LMI Control
 - MATLAB Link for Code Composer Studio
 - Mapping
 - Model Predictive Control
 - Mu-Analysis and Synthesis
 - Neural Network
 - Optimization
 - Partial Differential Equation
 - Robust Control
 - Signal Processing
 - Spline
 - Statistics
 - Symbolic Math
 - System Identification
 - Virtual Reality

Image Processing Toolbox Demos

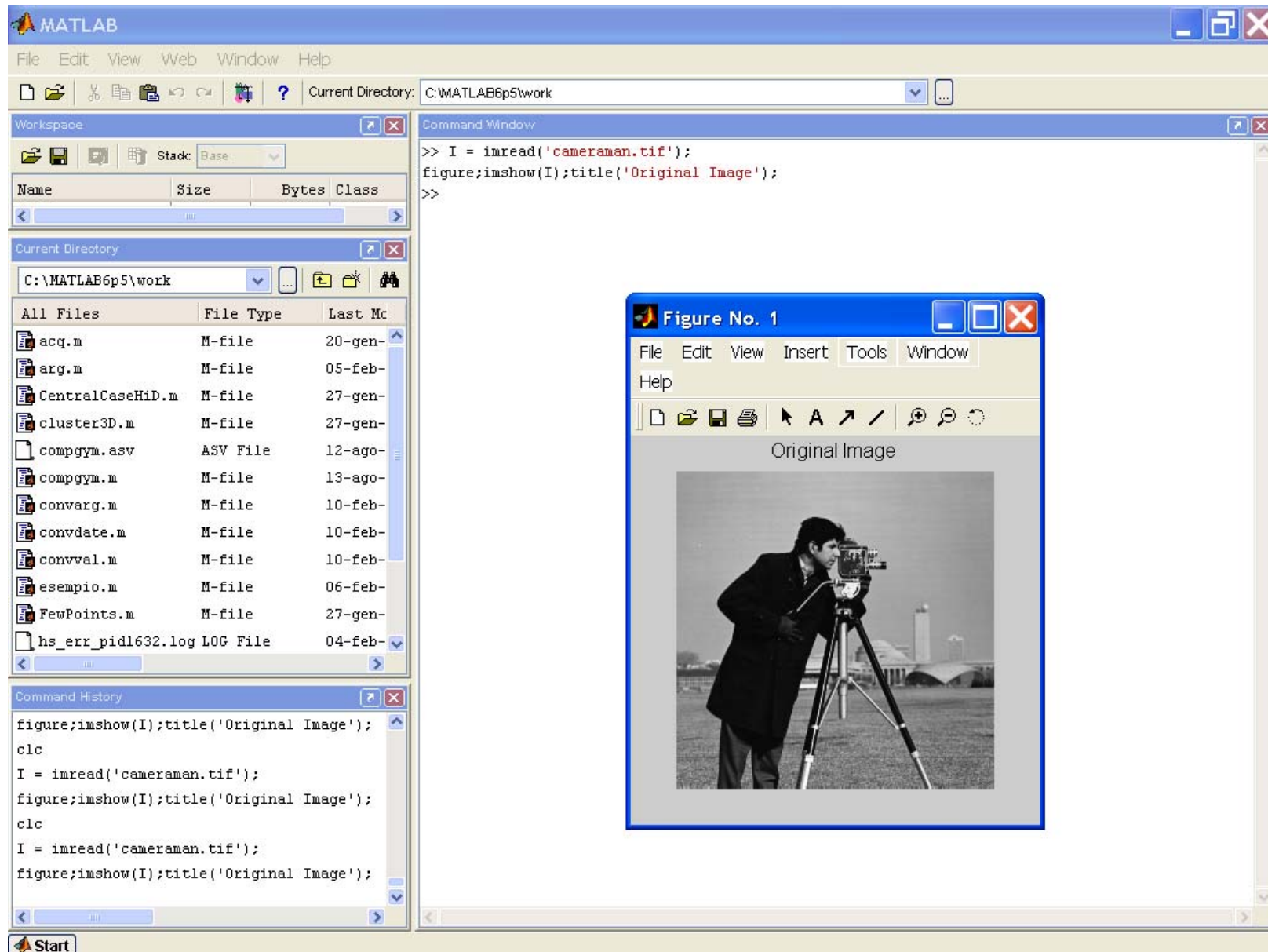
Find in page:

Image Processing Toolbox Demos

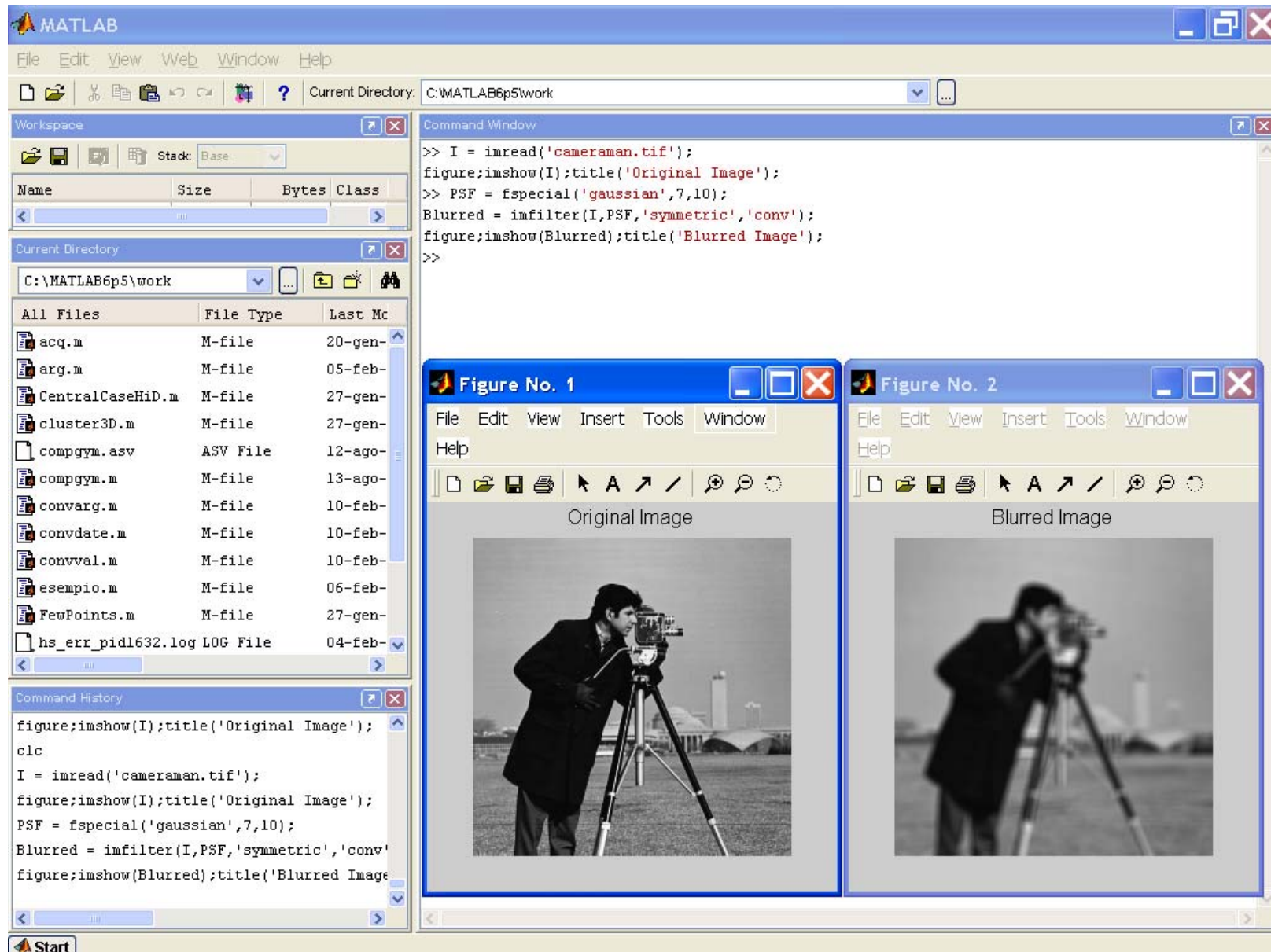
These demos highlight some of the newer features in the Image Processing Toolbox.

Morphology Demos		Image Transformation Demos	
	Detecting a Cell Using Image Segmentation		Creating a Gallery of Transformed Images
	Detecting Microstructures Using Image Segmentation		Exploring a Conformal Mapping
	Detecting Touching Objects Using Watershed Segmentation		Extracting Slices from a 3-Dimensional MRI Data Set
	Finding the Granulometry of Stars in an Image		Padding and Shearing an Image Simultaneously
Deblurring Demos		Image Registration Demos	
	Deblurring Images Using the Blind Deconvolution Algorithm		Finding Rotation and Scale of a Distorted Image
	Deblurring Images Using the Lucy-Richardson		Registering an Aerial Photo to an Orthophoto

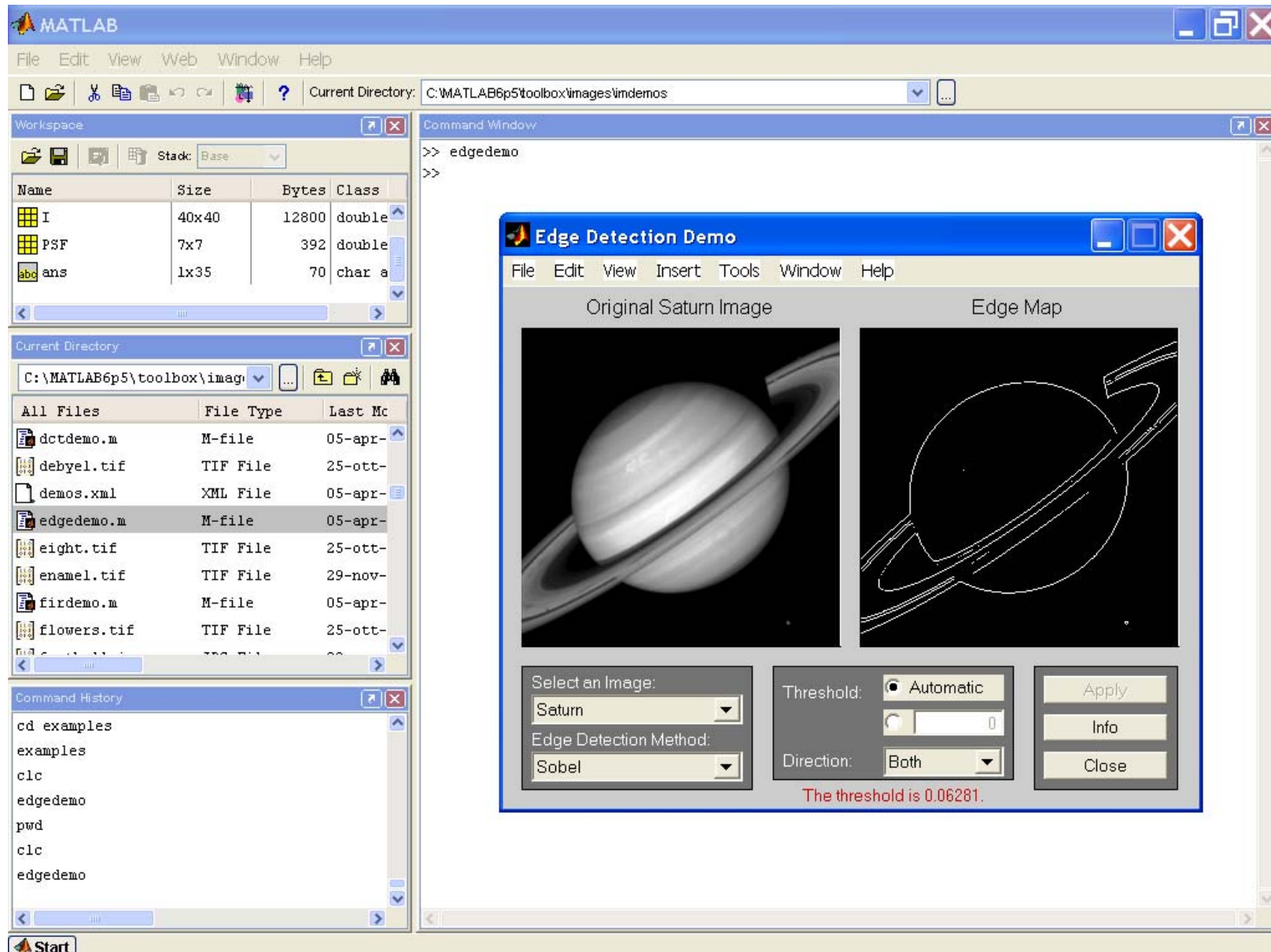
Matlab



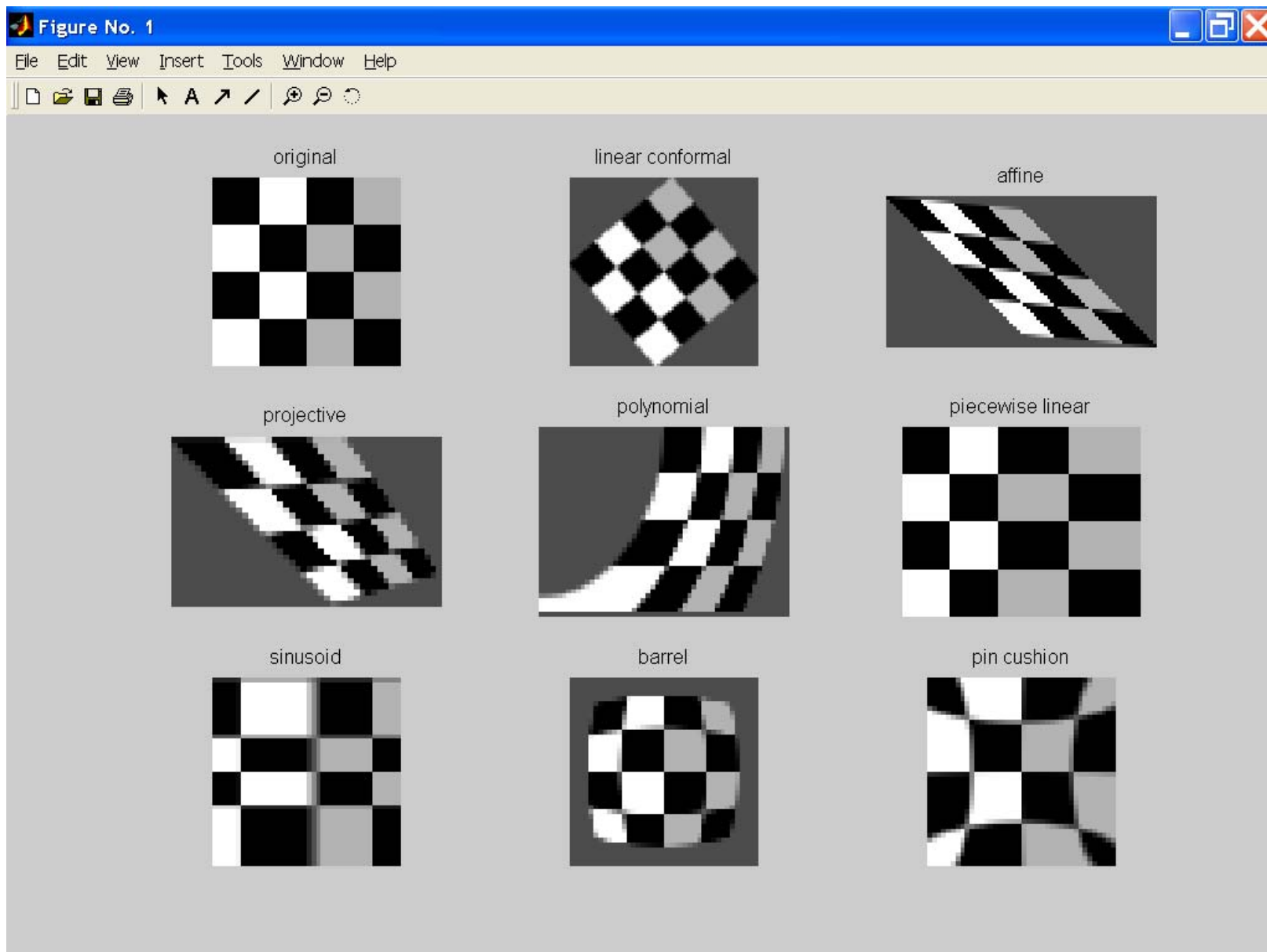
Matlab



Matlab



Matlab



Matlab

The screenshot displays the MATLAB environment with the following components:

- Workspace:** A table listing variables and their properties.
- Current Directory:** A file browser showing the current path and a list of files.
- Command Window:** A text area containing MATLAB code for image distortion.
- Command History:** A list of previously executed commands.

Name	Size	Bytes	Class
v	40x40	12800	double
vt	1600x1	12800	double
xi	40x40	12800	double
xt	1600x1	12800	double
xybase	6x2	96	double
yi	40x40	12800	double
yt	1600x1	12800	double

```
Current Directory: C:\MATLAB6p5\toolbox\images\indemos\examples\tform
```

All Files	File Type	Last Mc
b_next.gif	GIF File	06-mar-
b_prev.gif	GIF File	06-mar-
cb_affin.gif	GIF File	06-mar-
cb_barre.gif	GIF File	06-mar-
cb_linea.gif	GIF File	06-mar-
cb_origi.gif	GIF File	06-mar-

```
Command Window
v = yi - a2*sin(pi*yi/imid);
tmap_B = cat(3,u,v);
resamp = makesampler('linear','fill');
I_sinusoid = tformarray(I,[],resamp,[2 1],[1 2],[],tmap_B,.3);
subplot(337)
imshow(I_sinusoid)
title('sinusoid')
>> % radial barrel distortion
xt = xi(:) - imid;
yt = yi(:) - imid;
[theta,r] = cart2pol(xt,yt);
a = .001; % Try varying the amplitude of the cubic term.
s = r + a*r.^3;
[ut,vt] = pol2cart(theta,s);
u = reshape(ut,size(xi)) + imid;
v = reshape(vt,size(yi)) + imid;
tmap_B = cat(3,u,v);
I_barrel = tformarray(I,[],resamp,[2 1],[1 2],[],tmap_B,.3);
subplot(338)
imshow(I_barrel)
title('barrel')
>> % radial pin cushion distortion
xt = xi(:) - imid;
yt = yi(:) - imid;
[theta,r] = cart2pol(xt,yt);
a = -.0005; % Try varying the amplitude of the cubic term.
s = r + a*r.^3;
[ut,vt] = pol2cart(theta,s);
u = reshape(ut,size(xi)) + imid;
v = reshape(vt,size(yi)) + imid;
tmap_B = cat(3,u,v);
I_pin = tformarray(I,[],resamp,[2 1],[1 2],[],tmap_B,.3);
subplot(339)
imshow(I_pin)
title('pin cushion')
>>
```

```
Command History
tmap_B = cat(3,u,v);
I_pin = tformarray(I,[],resamp,[2 1],[1 2],
subplot(339)
imshow(I_pin)
title('pin cushion')
```

OpenCV

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Intel Open Source Computer Vision Library website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.intel.com/technology/computing/opencv/>. The page features the Intel logo and navigation links for Products, Technology & Research, Resource Centers, Support & Downloads, and Where to Buy. The main content area is titled "Open Source Computer Vision Library" and includes an introduction, research focus areas, and related links.

Technology & Research

- Architecture
- Silicon
- Platform Benefits
- Software & Applications
- Research
- Standards & Initiatives
- News & Events

Introduction

This library is intended for use, incorporation and modification by researchers, commercial software developers, government and camera vendors as reflected in the [license](#).

See the [Library Overview](#) for a quick idea of what's in the library.

[FAQ](#) (Frequently Asked Questions).

Philosophy – Aid commercial uses of computer vision in human-computer interface, robotics, monitoring, biometrics and security by providing a free and open infrastructure where the distributed efforts of the vision community can be consolidated and performance optimized.

Web group – An online community organized around the Open Source Computer Vision Library has been created at yahoogroups.com for sharing information, bugs, opinions, questions and answers about the library.

Documentation – OpenCV Wiki pages. Documentation has now moved to user editable web pages at: <http://opencvlibrary.sourceforge.net>

How to Join OpenCV

Visit the Yahoo OpenCV subscription [Web site](#).

After getting a Yahoo ID, subscribe by sending email to OpenCV-subscribe@yahoogroups.com.

Read News Once you have subscribed, you can read news at <http://www.yahoogroups.com/group/OpenCV>.

Post Questions, Bugs, or Patches Email to: OpenCV@yahoogroups.com If your post is a bug report, please put "BUG" in the subject line.

Research Focus Areas

- [Microprocessor Technology Labs](#)
- [Circuits](#)
- [Architecture & Microarchitecture](#)
- [Programming Systems](#)
- [Applications Research](#)

Related Links

- [Open Source Computer Vision Library](#)
- [Overview](#)
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- [Contributors](#)
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- [OpenCV Coding Style Guide](#)
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OpenCV

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Open Computer Vision Library

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The Open Computer Vision Library has > 500 algorithms, documentation and sample code for real time computer vision. Tutorial documentation is in O'Reilly Book: Learning OpenCV <http://www.amazon.com/Learning-OpenCV-Computer-Vision-Library/dp/0596516134>

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obsolete -
opencv_unsupported
(from CVS)
Last Update: Jan 21
2009

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[New items in OpenCV Announcement Page](#) 2009-03-18

[New OpenCV wiki site](#) 2008-10-27

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Internet 100%

OpenCV

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The Open Computer Vision Library has > 500 algorithms, documentation and sample code for real time computer vision. Tutorial documentation is in O'Reilly Book: Learning OpenCV
<http://www.amazon.com/Learning-OpenCV-Computer-Vision-Library/dp/0596516134>

Package	Release	Date	Notes / Monitor	Downloads
ch-opencv	2.3.0	August 3, 2005	 	Download
obsolete	opencv_unsupported (from CVS)	January 21, 2009	 	Download
OpenCV courses	CVPR'01 course	January 9, 2002	 	Download
opencv-doc	HOWTOs-Tutorials	July 30, 2003	 	Download
opencv-linux	1.1pre1	October 19, 2008	 	Download
opencv-win	1.1pre1	October 15, 2008	 	Download

Internet 100%

OpenCV

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <assert.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <opencv/cv.h>
#include <opencv/highgui.h>

int
main()
{
    CvImage im;                // create image variable
    im.Load("bridge.jpg");     // load image from file system
    cvNamedWindow("main", 0);  // create display window
    im.Show("main");          // show image in window

    CvImage imBW;             // create image variable
    imBW.Create(im.Width(), im.Height(), 8); // allocate
    cvCvtColor(im.GetImage(), imBW.GetImage(), CV_BGR2GRAY); // BW

    cvNamedWindow("bw", 0);   // create display window
    imBW.Show("bw");         // show image in window

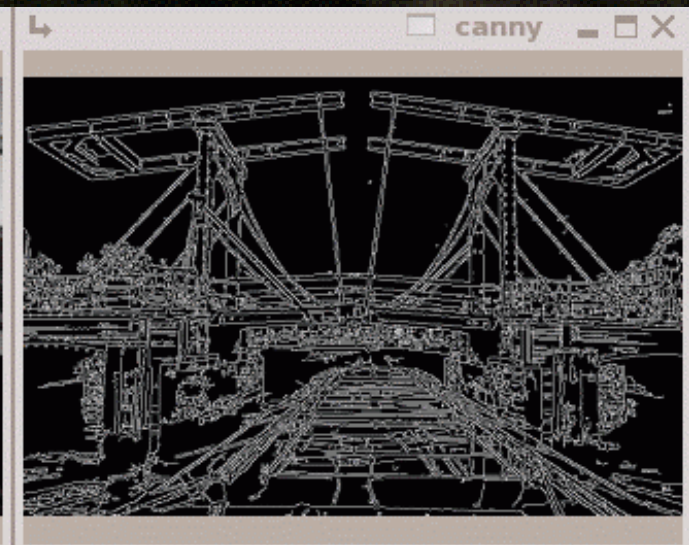
    CvImage imCanny;         // create image variable
    imCanny.Create(imBW.Width(), imBW.Height(), 8); // allocate
    cvCanny(imBW.GetImage(), imCanny.GetImage(), 25, 75, 3); // Canny edges

    cvNamedWindow("canny", 0); // create display window
    imCanny.Show("canny");     // show image in window
    imCanny.Save("canny.jpg"); // save the result

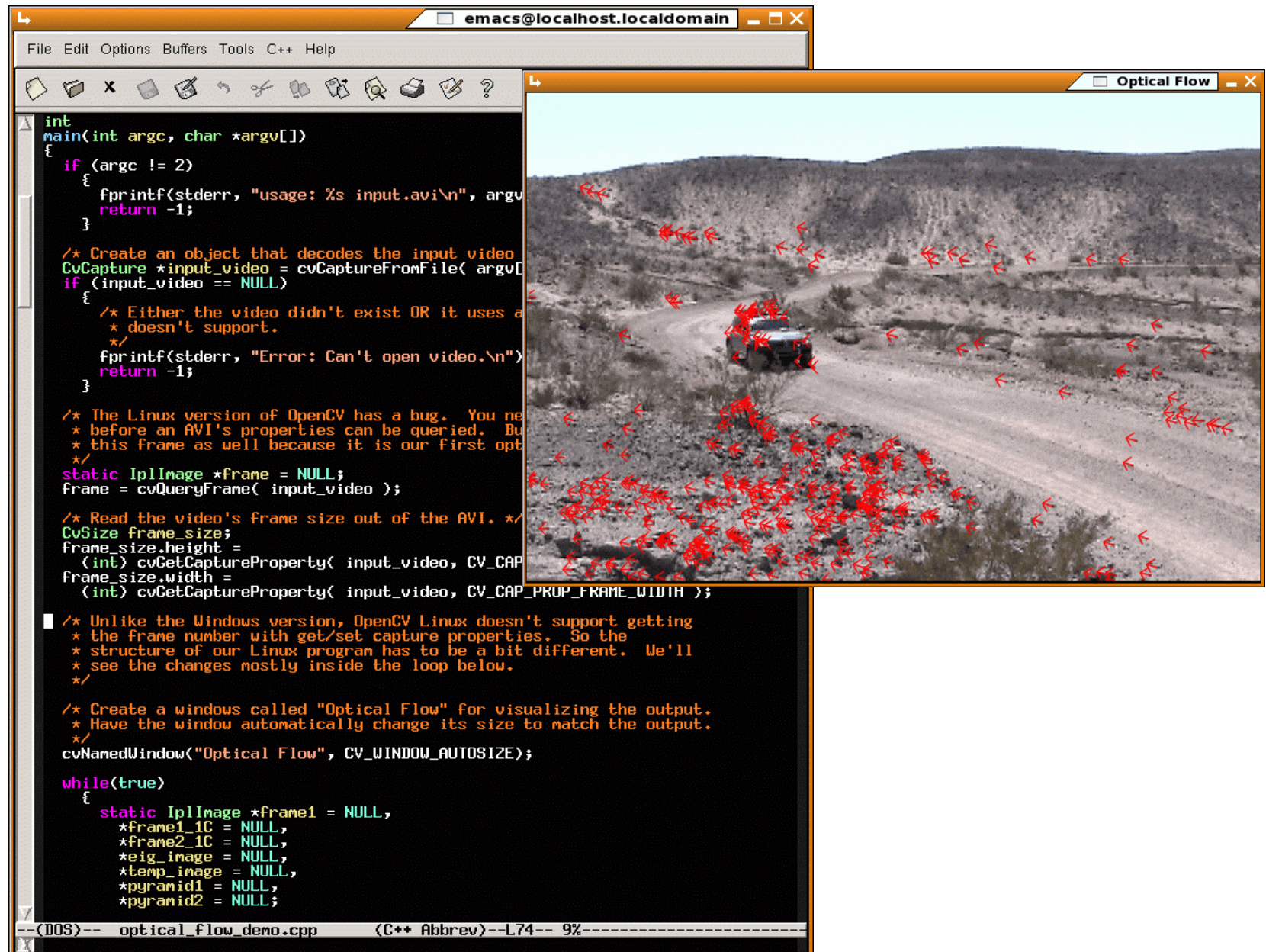
    for (;;)
        cvWaitKey(0);         // (necessary for resizing+displaying window)
}
```

OpenCV

```
$ g++ -c test.cc -I/usr/local/include/opencv -Wno-deprecated -Wall  
$ g++ -g test.o -L/usr/local/lib -lcv -lhighgui -o test
```



OpenCV



The image shows a screenshot of an Emacs editor window titled "emacs@localhost.localdomain". The editor displays C++ code for an optical flow demo. The code includes a main function that sets up video capture, reads a frame, and visualizes optical flow vectors. The code is as follows:

```
int
main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    if (argc != 2)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s input.avi\n", argv[0]);
        return -1;
    }

    /* Create an object that decodes the input video
    CvCapture *input_video = cvCaptureFromFile( argv[1]);
    if (input_video == NULL)
    {
        /* Either the video didn't exist OR it uses a
        * doesn't support.
        */
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: Can't open video.\n");
        return -1;
    }

    /* The Linux version of OpenCV has a bug. You ne
    * before an AVI's properties can be queried. Bu
    * this frame as well because it is our first opt
    */
    static IplImage *frame = NULL;
    frame = cvQueryFrame( input_video );

    /* Read the video's frame size out of the AVI. */
    CvSize frame_size;
    frame_size.height =
        (int) cvGetCaptureProperty( input_video, CV_CAP
    frame_size.width =
        (int) cvGetCaptureProperty( input_video, CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH );

    /* Unlike the Windows version, OpenCV Linux doesn't support getting
    * the frame number with get/set capture properties. So the
    * structure of our Linux program has to be a bit different. We'll
    * see the changes mostly inside the loop below.
    */

    /* Create a windows called "Optical Flow" for visualizing the output.
    * Have the window automatically change its size to match the output.
    */
    cvNamedWindow("Optical Flow", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);

    while(true)
    {
        static IplImage *frame1 = NULL,
        *frame1_1C = NULL,
        *frame2_1C = NULL,
        *eig_image = NULL,
        *temp_image = NULL,
        *pyramid1 = NULL,
        *pyramid2 = NULL;

```

The "Optical Flow" window displays a video frame of a car on a dirt road in a desert landscape. Red arrows are overlaid on the image, indicating the direction and magnitude of motion vectors for various points in the scene. The arrows are most densely packed around the car and the road, showing its movement.

At the bottom of the Emacs window, the status bar shows: "(DOS)-- optical_flow_demo.cpp (C++ Abbrev)--L74-- 9%".

OpenCV

Software that Sees



Learning

OpenCV

*Computer Vision with
the OpenCV Library*

O'REILLY®

Gary Bradski & Adrian Kaehler

Matlab vs OpenCV

- Matlab

- Estremamente facile da usare
- Interprete + Compilatore
- Grafica avanzata
- Installazione non immediata su Linux

- OpenCV

- Altamente efficiente
- Funzioni più avanzate
- Pre-installato su alcune distribuzioni di Linux
- Porting recente su GPU

Riferimenti bibliografici

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