

Elective in Robotics

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Artificial Vision: basic concepts

(slides prepared by L. Rosa)

DIPARTIMENTO DI INFORMATICA
E SISTEMISTICA ANTONIO RUBERTI



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What do you see?

What are the interesting objects?



Task 1: Find the yellow taxi



Task 1: Find the yellow taxi

Task 2: Find all the yellow taxis



Task 2: Find all the yellow taxis



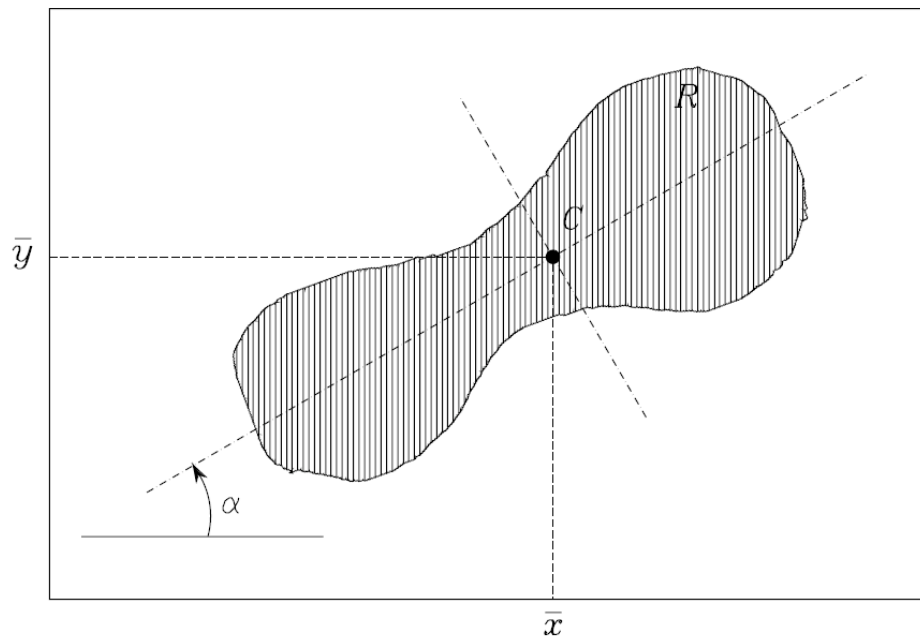
changing the task...

every pixel of coordinates (x, y) define the *Image Function*

Eg. In color images, we can define three functions:

$$I_r(x, y), I_g(x, y), I_b(x, y)$$

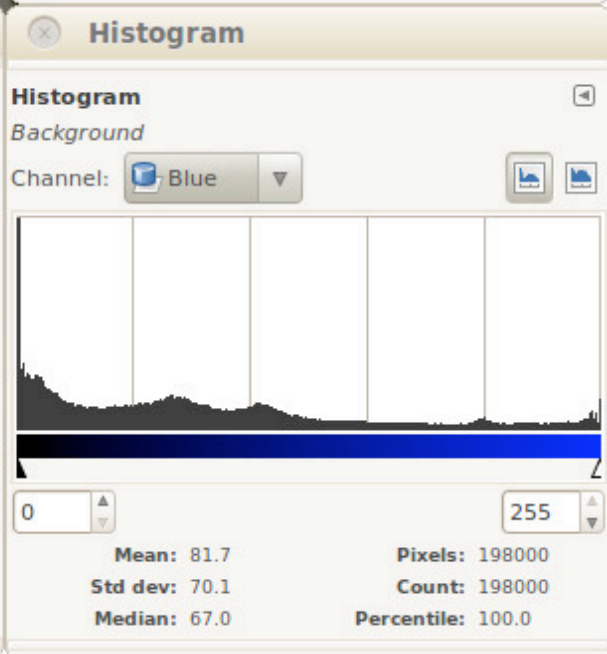
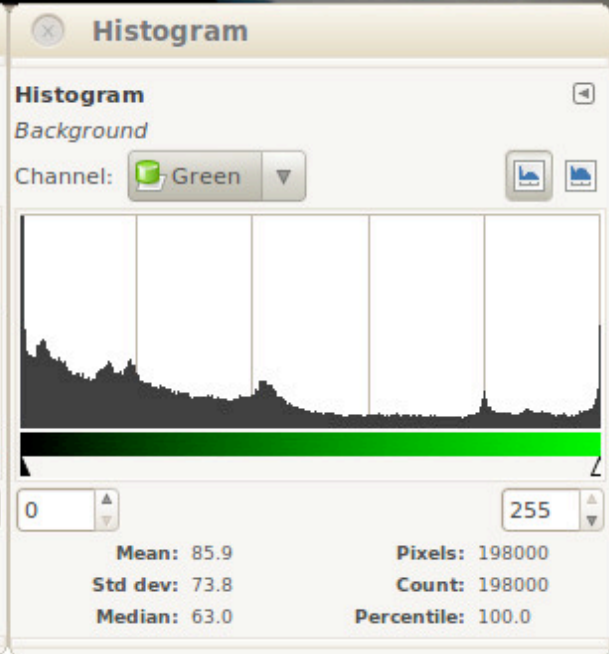
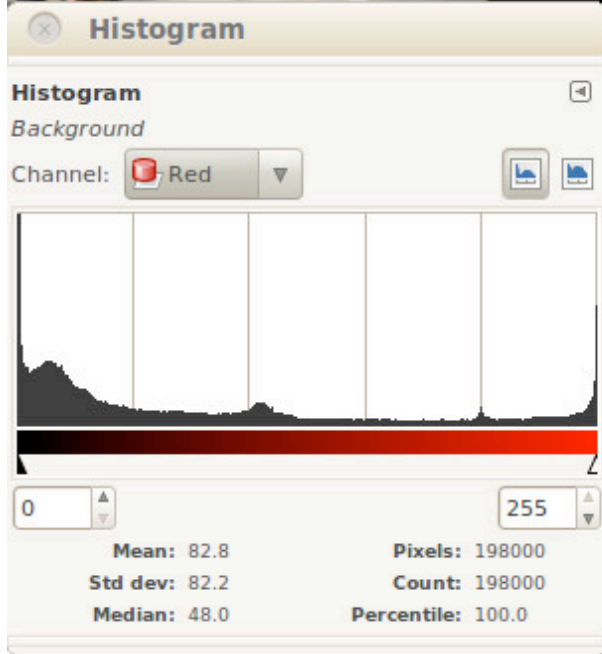
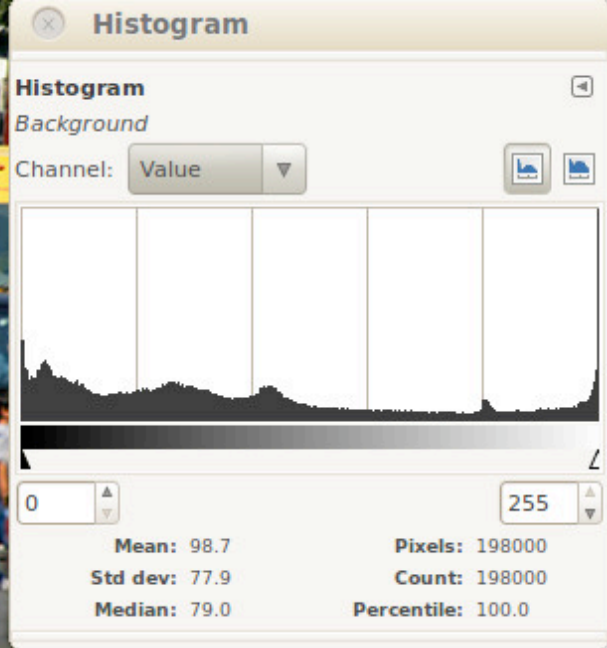
those functions, we can group a set of pixels, creating a *region*



Position of the image can be characterized by its *image moments*

$$m_{i,j} = \sum_{x,y \in R} I(x, y) x^i y^j \quad \longrightarrow \quad \bar{x} = \frac{m_{1,0}}{m_{0,0}} \quad \bar{y} = \frac{m_{0,1}}{m_{0,0}}$$

Centroid coordinates



Return information about color distribution in the image.

Can be used to perform **segmentation**.



Binary segmentation:
discard pixel having value above a
fixed/varying threshold

Segmentation based on
Sobel operator (gradient analysis):



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \{I(x + 1, y - 1) + 2I(x + 1, y) + I(x + 1, y + 1)\} \\
 &\quad - \{I(x - 1, y - 1) + 2I(x - 1, y) + I(x - 1, y + 1)\} \\
 &= \{I(x - 1, y + 1) + 2I(x, y + 1) + I(x + 1, y + 1)\} \\
 &\quad - \{I(x - 1, y - 1) + 2I(x, y - 1) + I(x + 1, y - 1)\}
 \end{aligned}$$