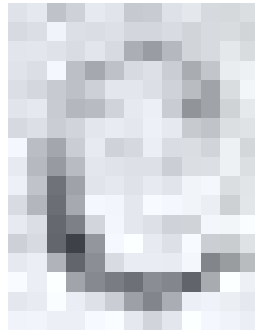
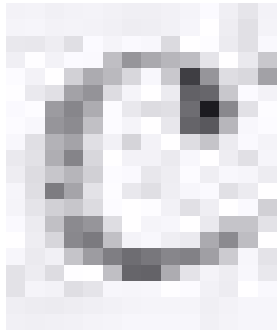
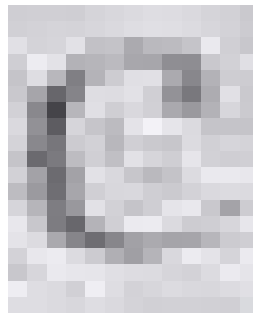
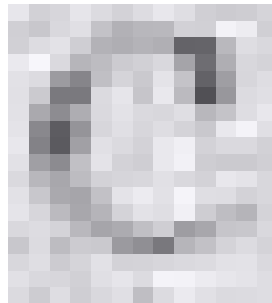


Optical Character Recognition



C



Learning:

X – set of character images

K – set of character names

Input: labeled character images

Output: template

Methods:

- generative learning (Gaussian noise)-averaging

- discriminative learning:

Linear → linearization of a squared distance

Kernels → weighted sum of input data

Optical Character Recognition



Can you recognize the character in the middle without context?

No? Then read **Section 7.1** in the Lecture draft:
Example: Markovian Sequence of Images ...

License Plates



(a) license plate



(b) license plate



(c) ADR/RID plate

Figure 1: Examples of images with short structured texts with a priori known geometrical and grammatical structure.

This application is covered by Stochastic 2D grammars – behind our course

Stereo

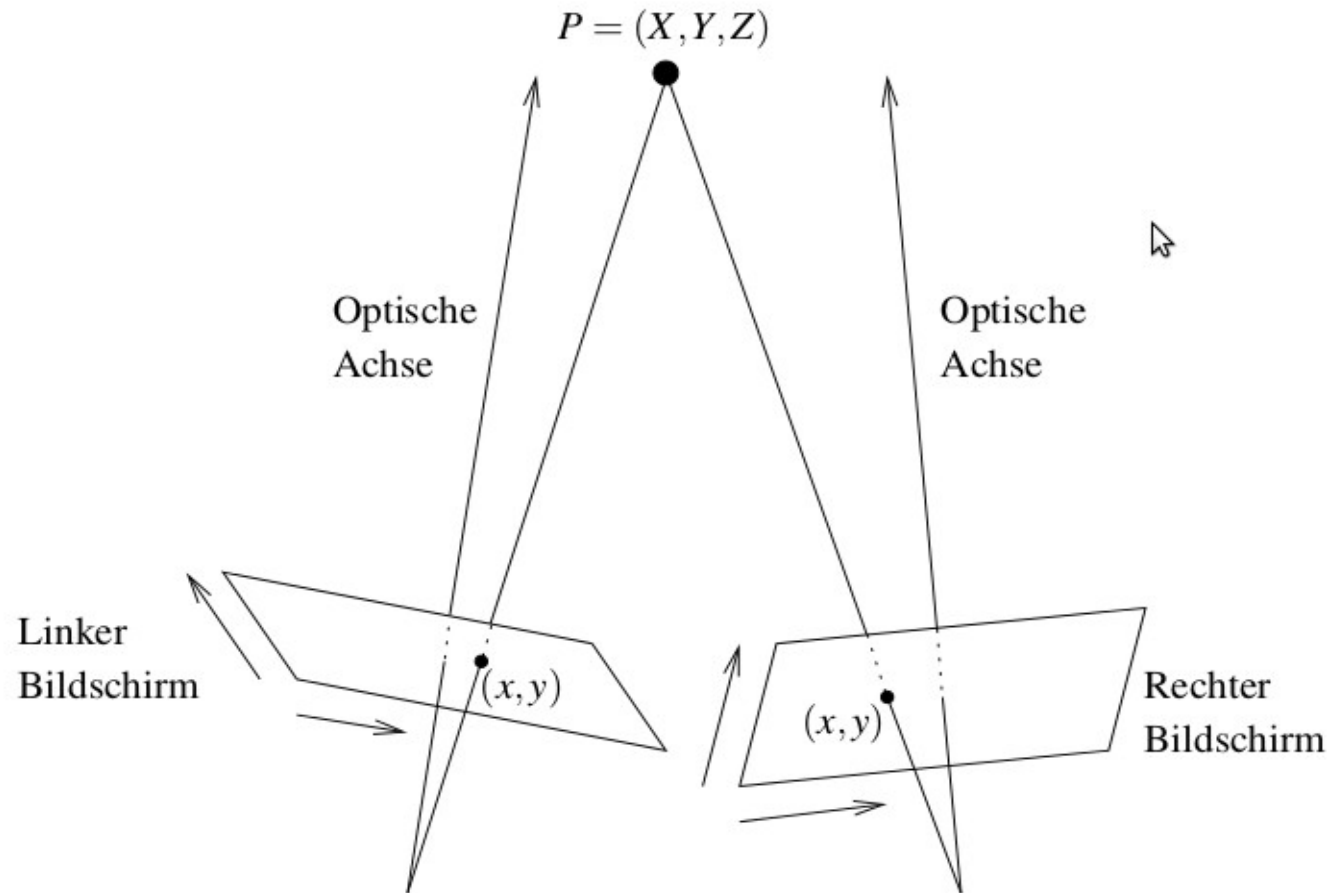


ABBILDUNG 2.1. Grundprinzip der Stereorekonstruktion

Stereo

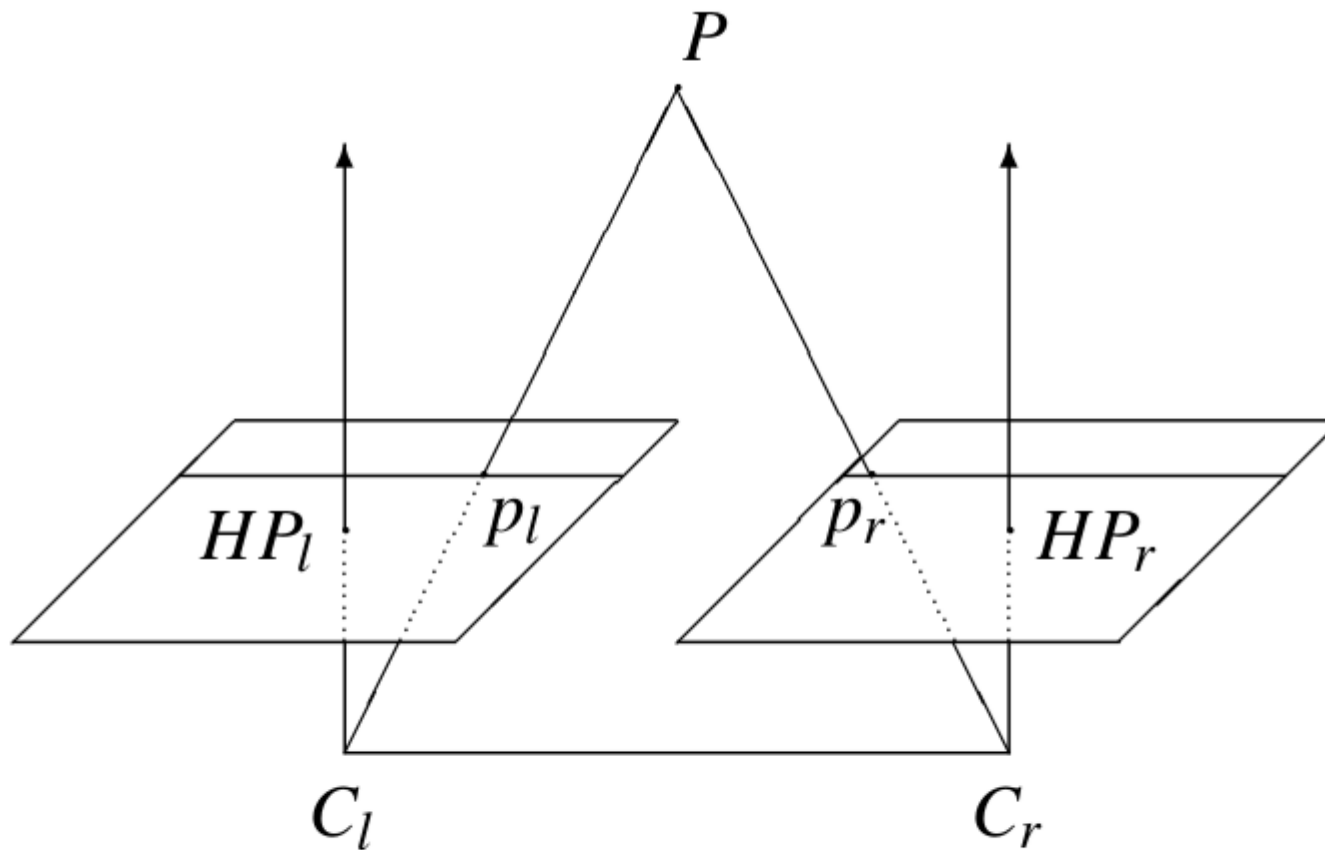
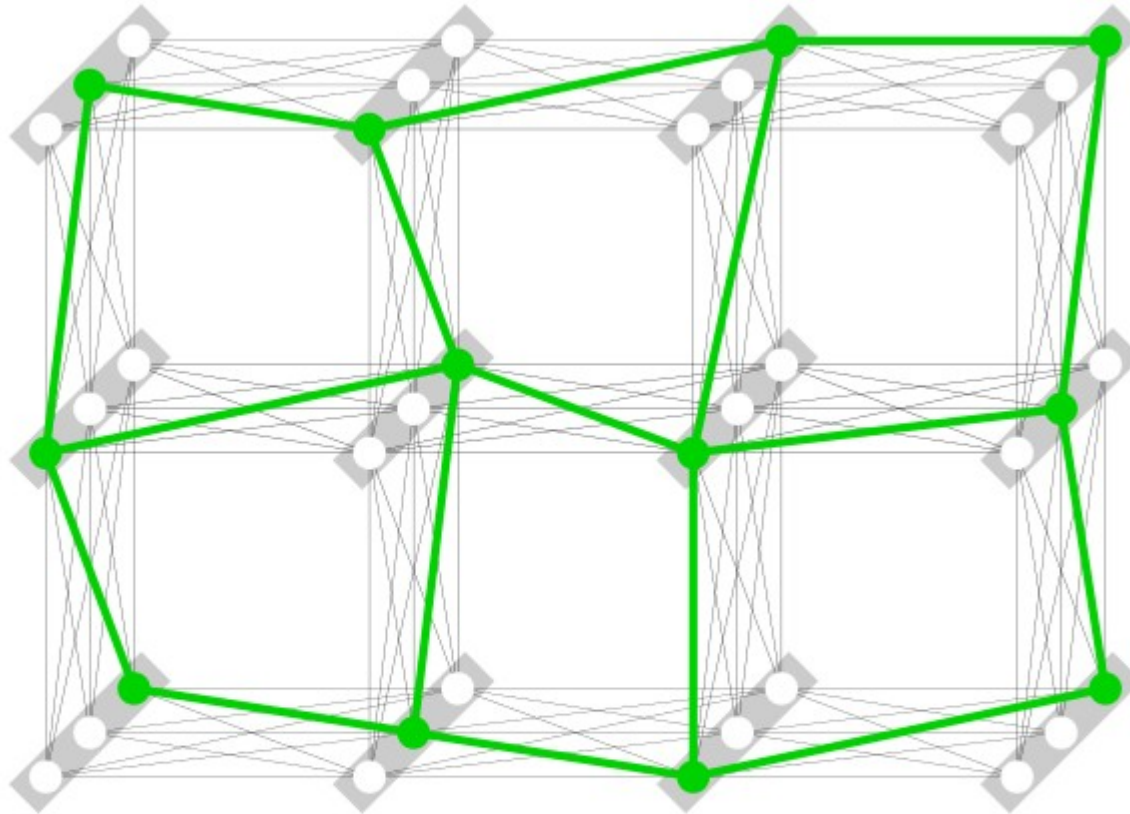


ABBILDUNG 2.2. Paralleles Stereo
1D label set = point disparities along the line

Stereo: MRF



Quality function:
$$F(\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{g}) = \sum_{t \in T} g_t(x_t) + \sum_{\{t, t'\} \in E} g_{tt'}(x_t, x_{t'})$$

T Werner. *A Linear Programming Approach to Max-sum Problem: A Review*. IEEE Trans. on Pattern Recognition and Machine Intelligence (PAMI) 29(7), July 2007

Stereo



a) Das linke Bild

b) Das rechte Bild

ABBILDUNG 4.7. Beispiel „Raucher“

D. Shlezinger, *Strukturelle Ansätze für die Stereorekonstruktion*, PhD thesis, Dresden University of Technology, in German, 2005.

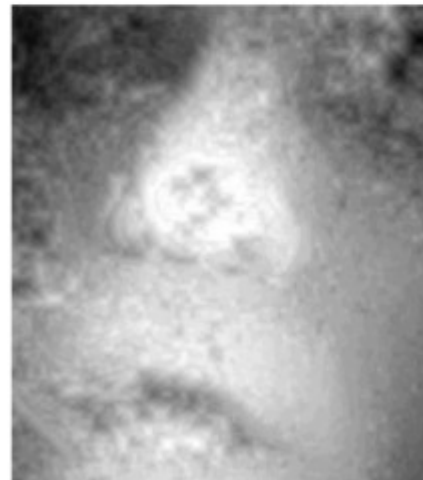
Stereo



a) Block Matching



b) Zeilenweise Stereo



c) MAP-Entscheidung



d) Entscheidung für eine additive
Kostenfunktion

ABBILDUNG 4.8. Die Ergebnisse von verschiedenen Algorithmen

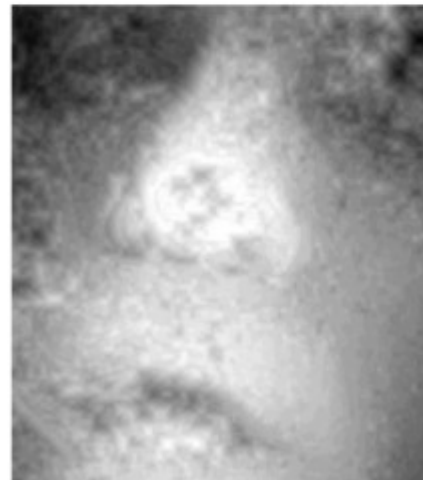
Stereo



a) Block Matching



b) Zeilenweise Stereo



c) MAP-Entscheidung



d) Entscheidung für eine additive
Kostenfunktion

ABBILDUNG 4.8. Die Ergebnisse von verschiedenen Algorithmen

Stereo

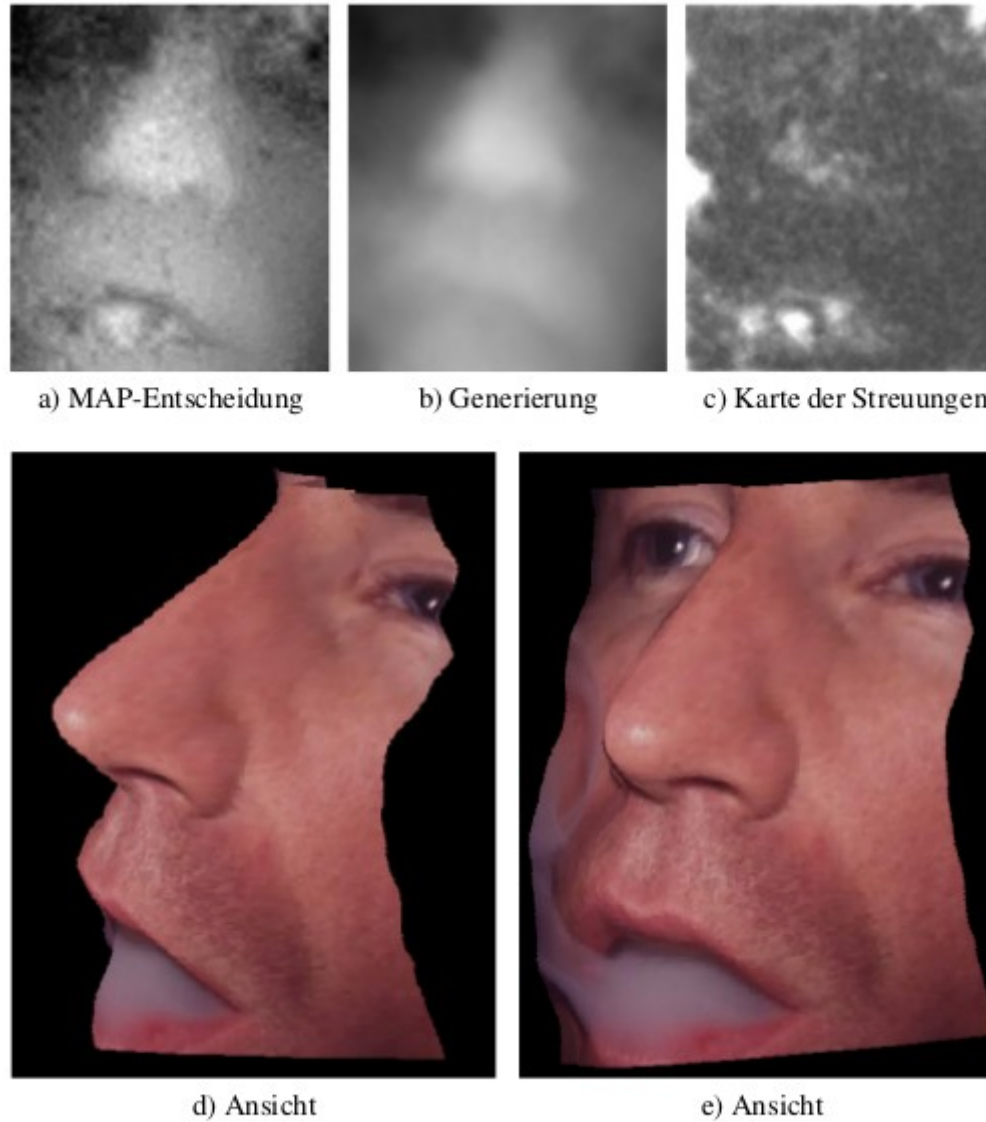


ABBILDUNG 4.25. Ergebnisse für das Beispiel „Raucher“

Face Expression Synthesis

удивленный
Facial expression synthesis



Technique outline

TAKE photos of facial expressions



Face Expression Synthesis

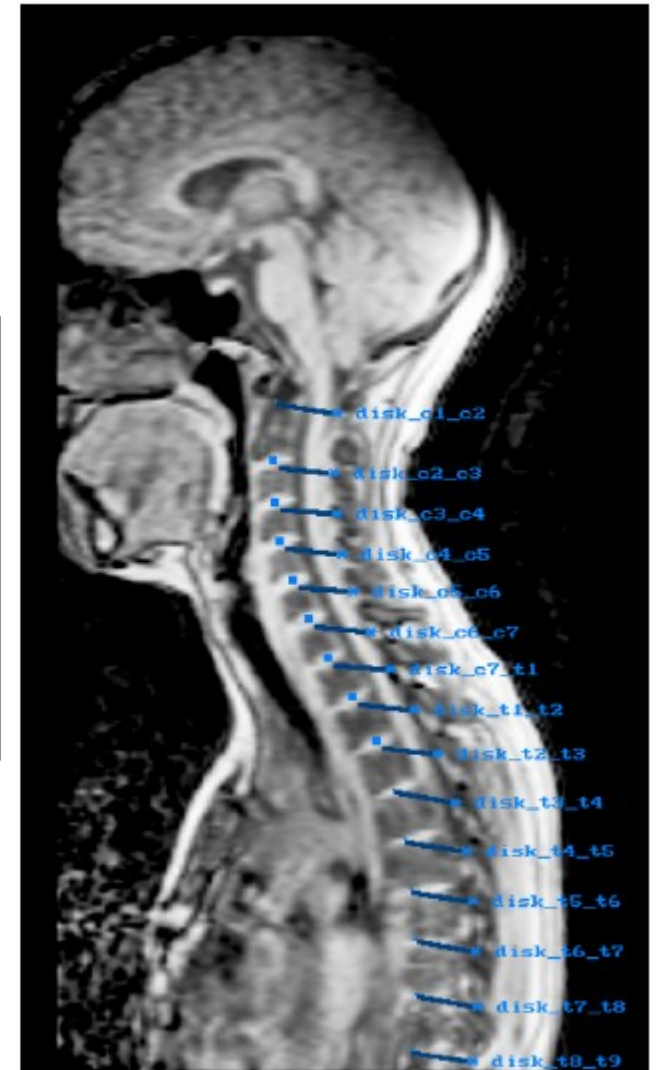
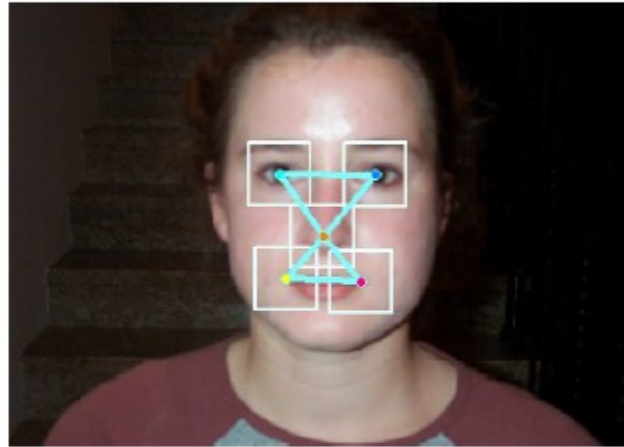
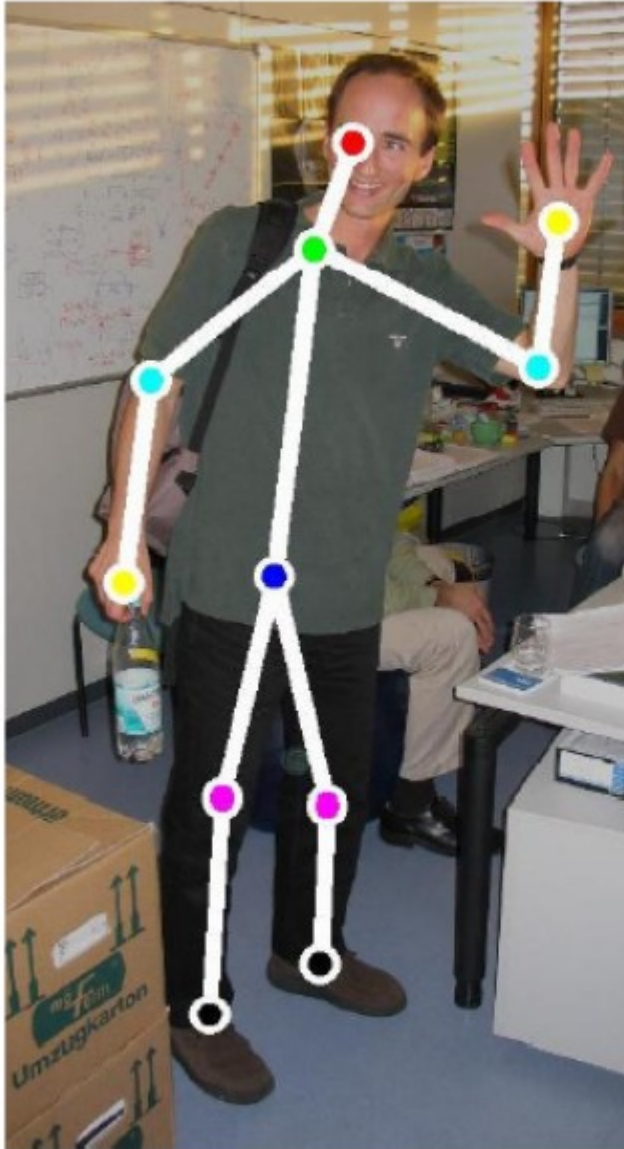
2D label set = point disparities



Optical Flow and Moving Objects Detection

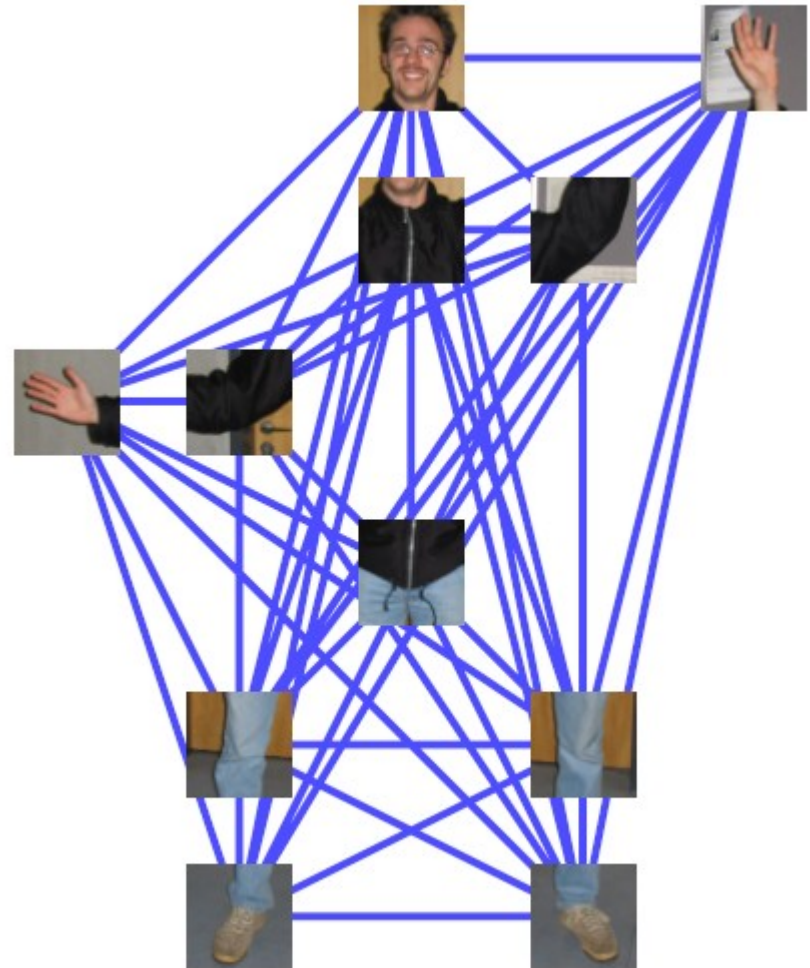


Object Recognition



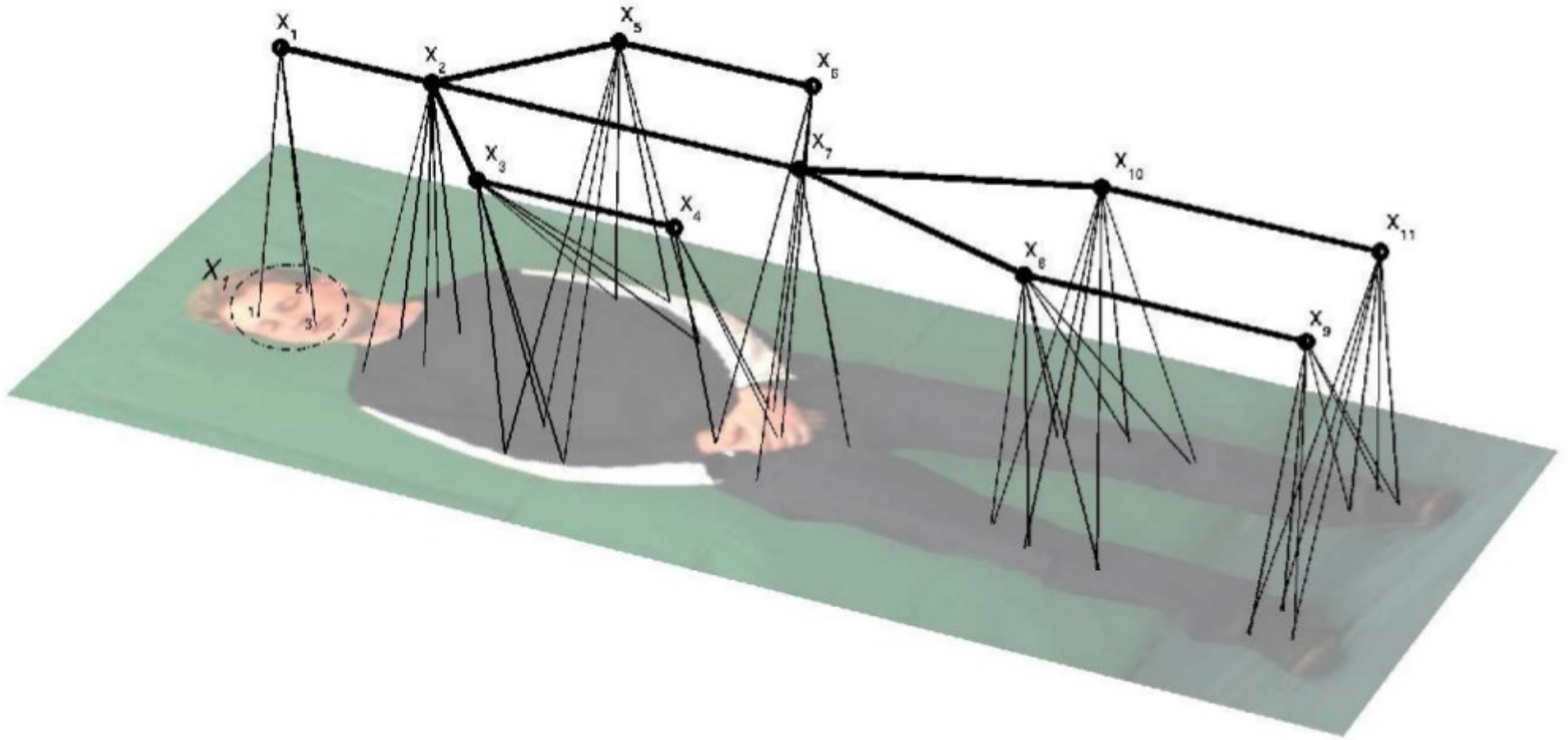
Bergtholdt, M. and Kappes, J. H. and Schmidt, S. and Schnörr, C.: "A Study of Parts-Based Object Class Detection Using Complete Graphs". In International Journal of Computer Vision, 87 (1-2): 93-117, 2010

Object Recognition



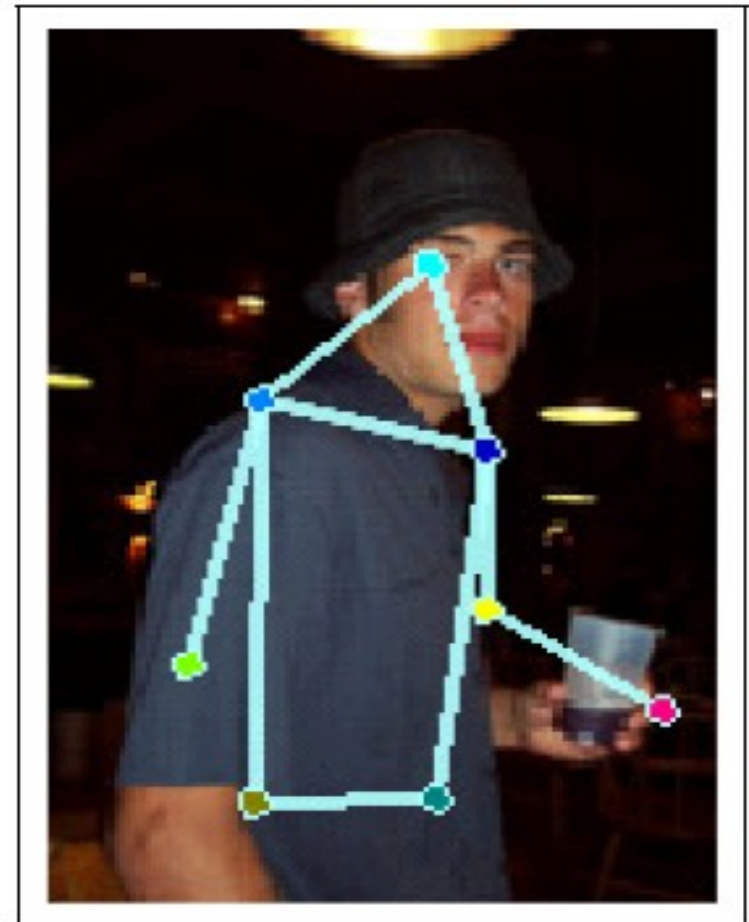
Kappes, J. H.: "Inference on Highly-Connected Discrete Graphical Models with Applications to Visual Object Recognition". Ph.D. Thesis, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, "Heidelberg, 2011

Object Recognition



Kappes, J. H.: "Inference on Highly-Connected Discrete Graphical Models with Applications to Visual Object Recognition". Ph.D. Thesis, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, "Heidelberg, 2011

Object Recognition



Tree-structured (left) vs. complete graph (right) inference results

Kappes, J. H.: "Inference on Highly-Connected Discrete Graphical Models with Applications to Visual Object Recognition". Ph.D. Thesis, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Sciences, "Heidelberg, 2011