LUVSS @ FRI @ UL



Visual Cognitive Systems Laboratory

Faculty of Computer and Information Science

University of Ljubljana

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http://vicos.fri.uni-lj.si





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Researcher Marko Mahnič

Researcher Alen Vrečko

Researcher **Domen Tabernik**

ViCos Areas of Research



- Research of intelligent (artificial cognitive) systems
- Focus is on visual learning and recognition:
 - recognition and categorisation of objects, places and actions
 - supervised/unsupervised learning, learning in interaction with a tutor and a scene
- Other activities:
 - panoramic imaging for mobile robotics
 - range image modeling and interpretation
- Target platforms: mobile robots, intelligent environments, personal devices



EU projets @ ViCoS



• 5FP:

- CogVis Cognitive Vision Systems, 2001-2004. (4M EUR/107.000 EUR)
- ECVision European Research Network for Cognitive Computer Vision Systems, 2002-2005

6FP:

- CoSy Cognitive Systems for Cognitive Assistants, IP, 2004-2008 (7.5M EUR/600.000 EUR)
- MOBVIS Vision Technologies and Intelligent Maps for Mobile Attentive Interfaces in Urban Scenarios, FET STREP, 2005-2008. (2.3M EUR/295.000 EUR)
- VISIONTRAIN Computational and Cognitive Vision Systems: A Training European Network, MRTN, 2005-2009. (3.5 M EUR/240.000 EUR)
- EuCognition The European Network for the Advancement of Artificial Cognitive Systems, 2006-2009.

7FP:

- Poeticon The "poetics" of everyday life: Grounding resources & mechanisms for artificial agents, STREP, 2008-2010, (4.3M/430.000 EUR)
- CogX Cognitive Systems that Self-Understand and Self-Extend, IP, (8.8M/888.000 EUR)
- EUCogII 2nd European Network for the Advancement of Artificial Cognitive Systems, Interaction and Robotics (2009-2012)













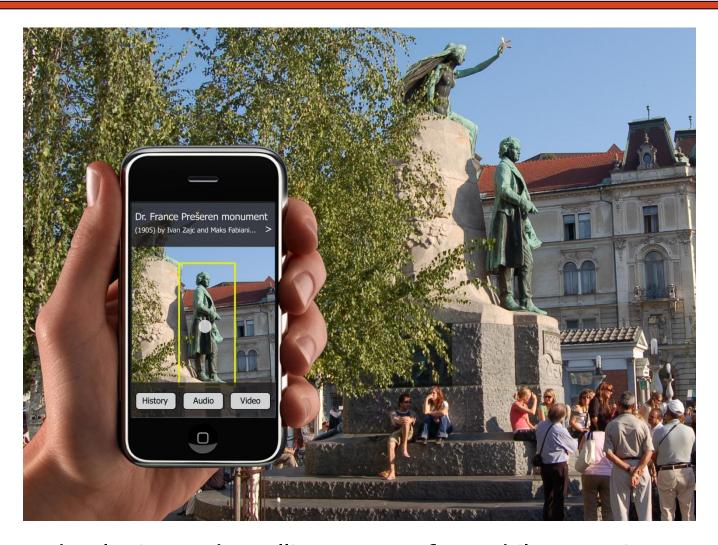






Vision Technologies and Intelligent Maps for Mobile Attentive Interfaces in Urban Scenarios



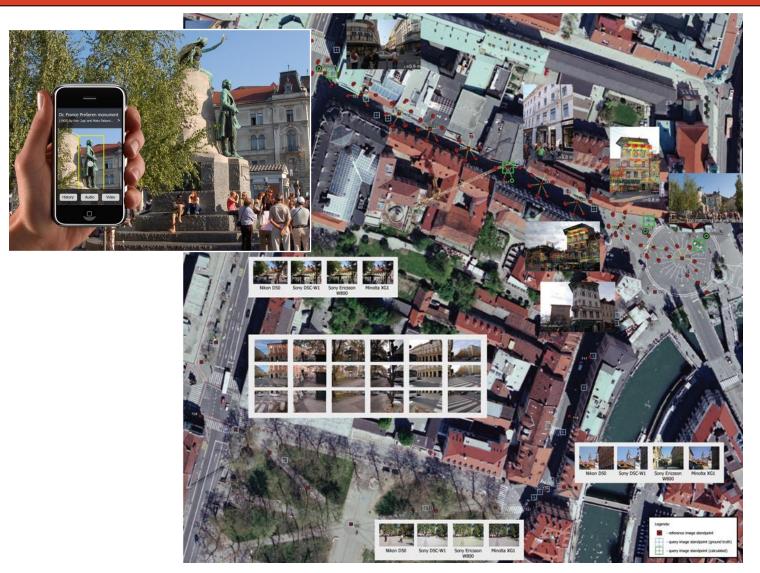


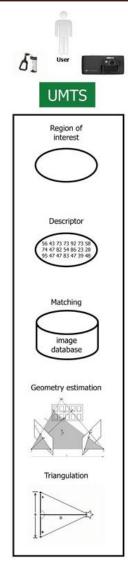
Vision Technologies and Intelligent Maps for Mobile Attentive Interfaces in Urban Scenarios

MOBVIS

Vision Technologies and Intelligent Maps for Mobile Attentive Interfaces in Urban Scenarios





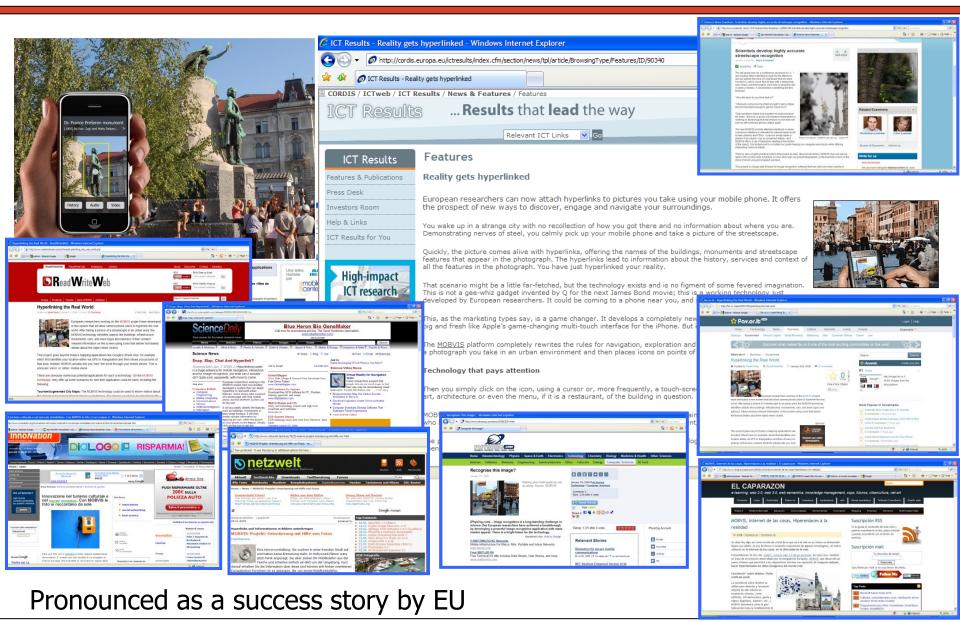


D. Omerčević, O. Drbohlav, and A. Leonardis. *High-dimensional feature matching: Employing the concept of meaningful nearest neighbors.* Accepted to ICCV 2007.

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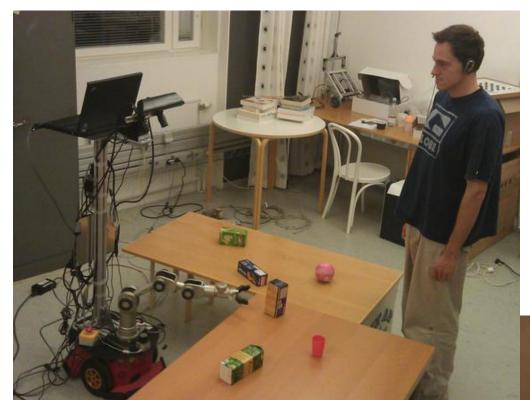
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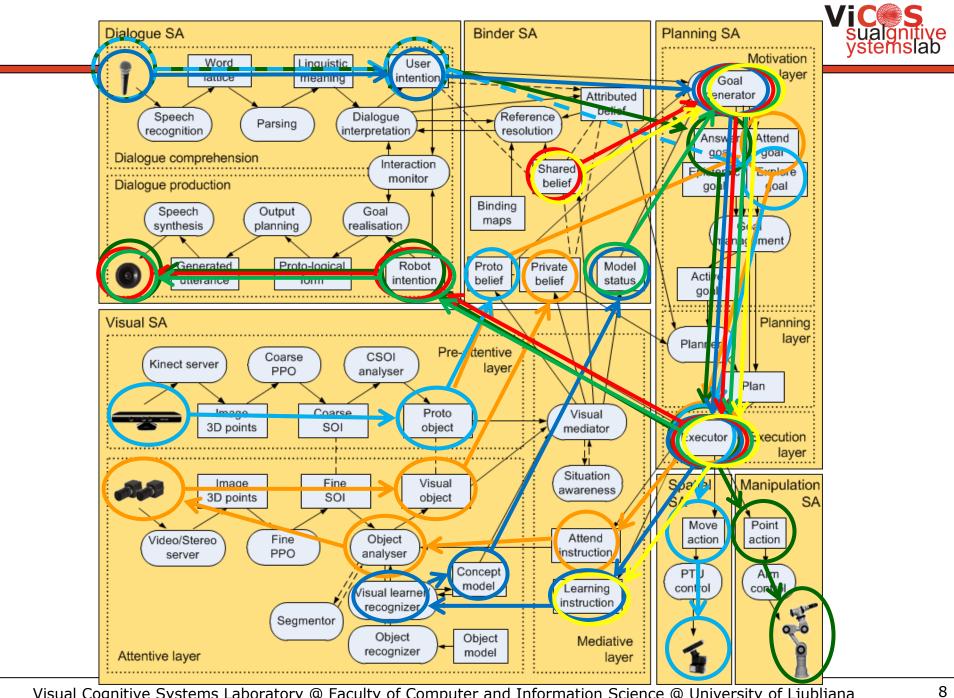


CogX





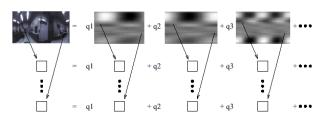
http://cogx.eu/results/george/



Subspace methods



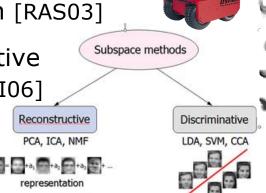
- Recognition
 - Robust PCA recognition [CVIU00]
 - Illumination insensitive recognition [CVIU04]

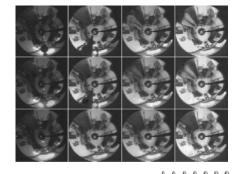


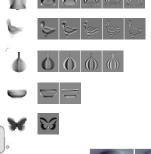


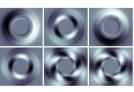
- Learning
 - Incremental building of eigenspaces [IMAVIS06]
 - Weighted PCA and PCA on missing data [PR06]
 - Robust building of eigenspaces [PR06]
- Multiple eigenspaces [PR02]
- Eigenspace of spinning images [IP03]
- Appearance-based localization [RAS03]
- Reconstructive vs. Discriminative
 - robust LDA, robust CCA [PAMI06]
 - incremental LDA





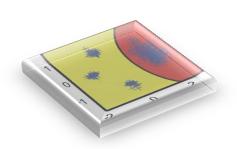


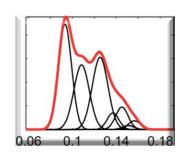


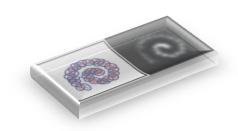


oKDE

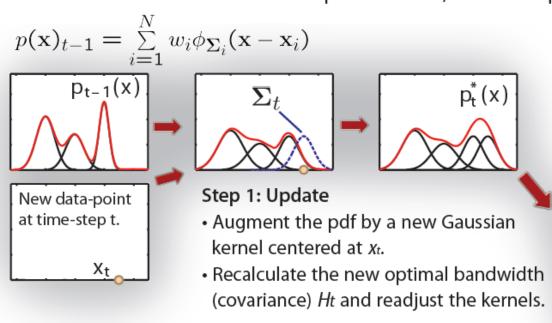






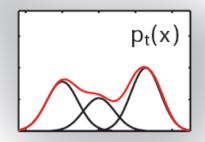


The oKDE [1] produces a generative model from streaming data in form of a Gaussian mixture model. When a new data-point arrives, the oKDE proceeds in **two main steps**:



Step 2: Compress

- Collapse subsests of components such that the distribution remains approximately the same.
- Prevent loss of reconstruction in the compression.

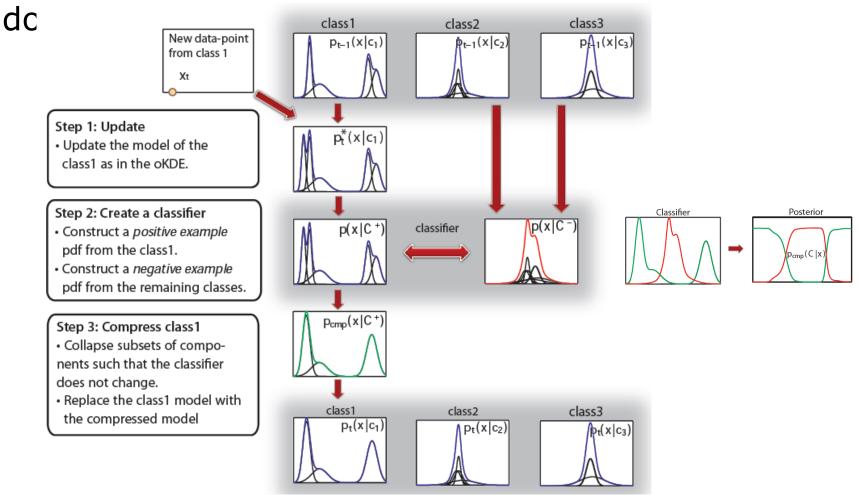


 $[\]phi_{\Sigma}(\mathbf{x} - \mu) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{d}{2}} |\Sigma|^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{(-\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mu))}$

odKDE



 Updates a model for class1 and compresses it such that classification properties of the Bayes classifier



Learning of Object Affordances

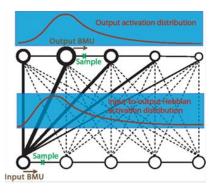


Low-level cross-modal object affordance learning.

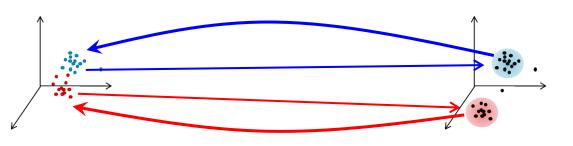
- Two distinct modalities:
 - Object shape properties.
 - Object effects under action.

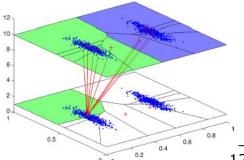
Broad Aims:

Form percepts within each modality.



Form cross-modal associations between them.





Visual tracking



Our goal: Visual tracking of objects undergoing rapid structural appearance changes.

Our contribution: Visual model structured into two layers:

Local layer – Set of patches used for short-term tracking.

Patches can be removed or added to the set.

Global layer – Describes the appearance of the entire object.

Updated on-line.

Used to add new patches.

Theory: Bayesian formulation of structural model, updating and tracking.

Experiments: 5 state-of-the art reference trackers, 6 challenging sequences

Our approach outperfoms state-of-the-art in accuracy and lower failure rate

Examples of tracking





































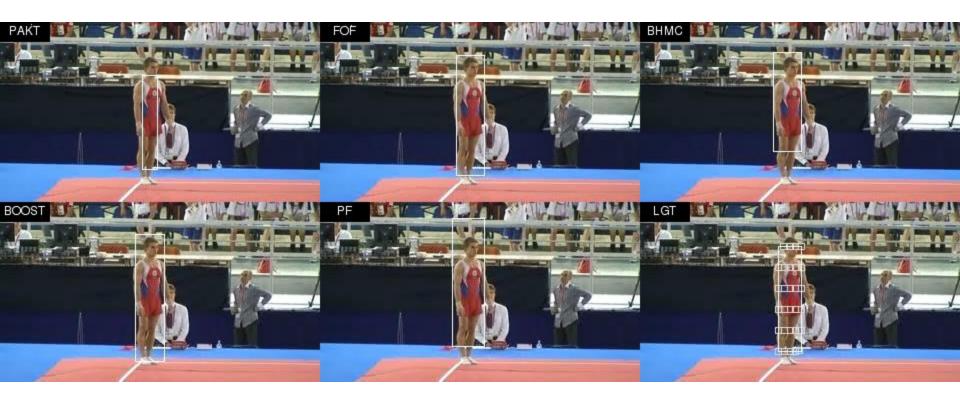






Visual tracking

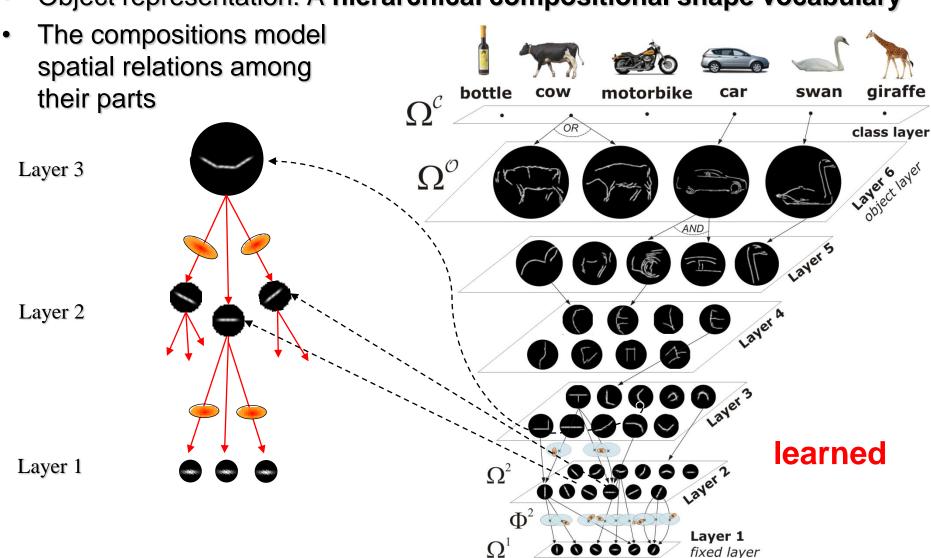




Representation – the big picture



Object representation: A hierarchical compositional shape vocabulary



Detection of object classes



