

# OpenCV 3.0

## Uses in Robotics and AR

Gary Bradski

VP Perception and Core Software,  
Magic Leap

Director: OpenCV Foundation



# OpenCV Thanks! For Key Support

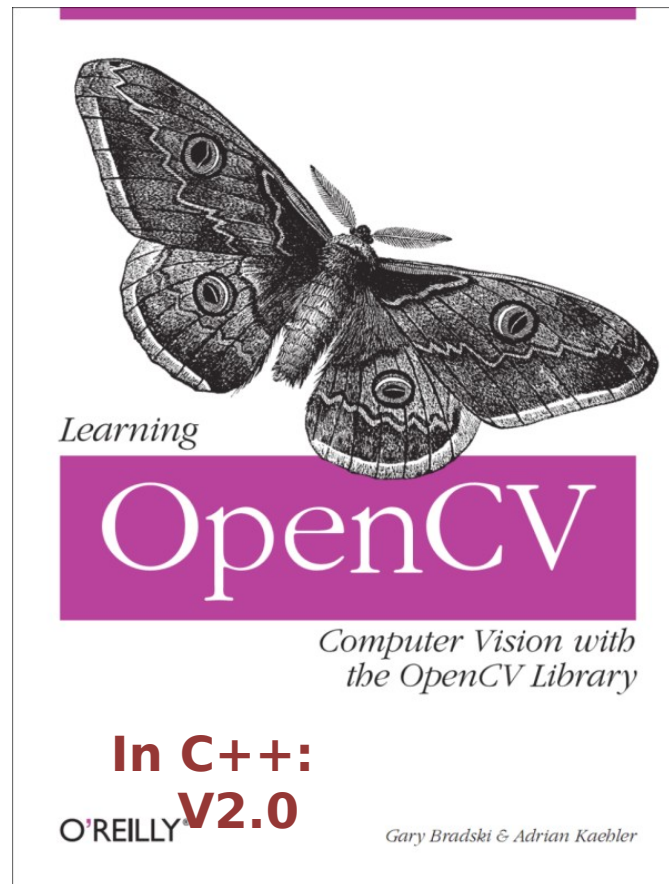
- Intel
  - for getting it started and helping fund the challenge
- Google
  - for growing support in Google Summer of Code over the last 5 years
- Nvidia
  - Supporting Cuda version with lots of other help

# Outline: OPENCV 3.0

- **Intro**
  - Learning OpenCV Version 2.0 coming by Aug
  - Announcing \$50K Vision Challenge
- **OpenCV Background**
- **OpenCV 3.0 High Level**
- **OpenCV 3.0 Modules**
- **Brand New in OpenCV**
- **OpenCV Examples**
  - Robotics
  - Augmented Reality

# Learning OpenCV V2.0

- Out in Summer 2014!



# OpenCV \$50K Vision Challenge

## VisionChallenge

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### More information soon 10/03/2014

OpenCV is launching a community-wide challenge to update and extend the OpenCV library. An award pool of \$50,000 will be provided to the best performing algorithms in the following 10 CV application areas:

- image segmentation,
- image registration,
- human pose estimation,
- SLAM,
- multi-view stereo matching,
- object recognition,
- face recognition,
- gesture recognition,
- action recognition, and
- text recognition.

We will soon provide code to read from existing data sets in each of these areas.

### Conditions:

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The OpenCV Vision Challenge Committee will judge up to five best entries.

1. You may submit a new algorithm developed by yourself
2. You may submit an existing algorithm **whether or not developed by yourself** (as long as you re-implement it yourself or it already has a BSD or compatible license).
3. You must submit your winning code as an OpenCV pull request under a BSD or compatible license
  1. You acknowledge that your code may be included, with citation, in OpenCV

You may explicitly enter code for any work you have submitted to CVPR 2015 or its workshops. We will not unveil it until after CVPR.

Winners and prizes are at the sole discretion of the committee.

### Timeline:

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#### Submission Period:

*Now - May 8th 2015*

#### Winners Announcement:

*June 8th 2015 at CVPR 2015*

### Contact:

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For more information, go to <http://code.opencv.org/projects/opencv/wiki/VisionChallenge>

Or mail:

[opencv\\_vision\\_challenges@googlegroups.com](mailto:opencv_vision_challenges@googlegroups.com)

The group is located at: [https://groups.google.com/forum/?hl=en#forum/opencv\\_vision\\_challenges](https://groups.google.com/forum/?hl=en#forum/opencv_vision_challenges)

# OpenCV Background

# What is OpenCV

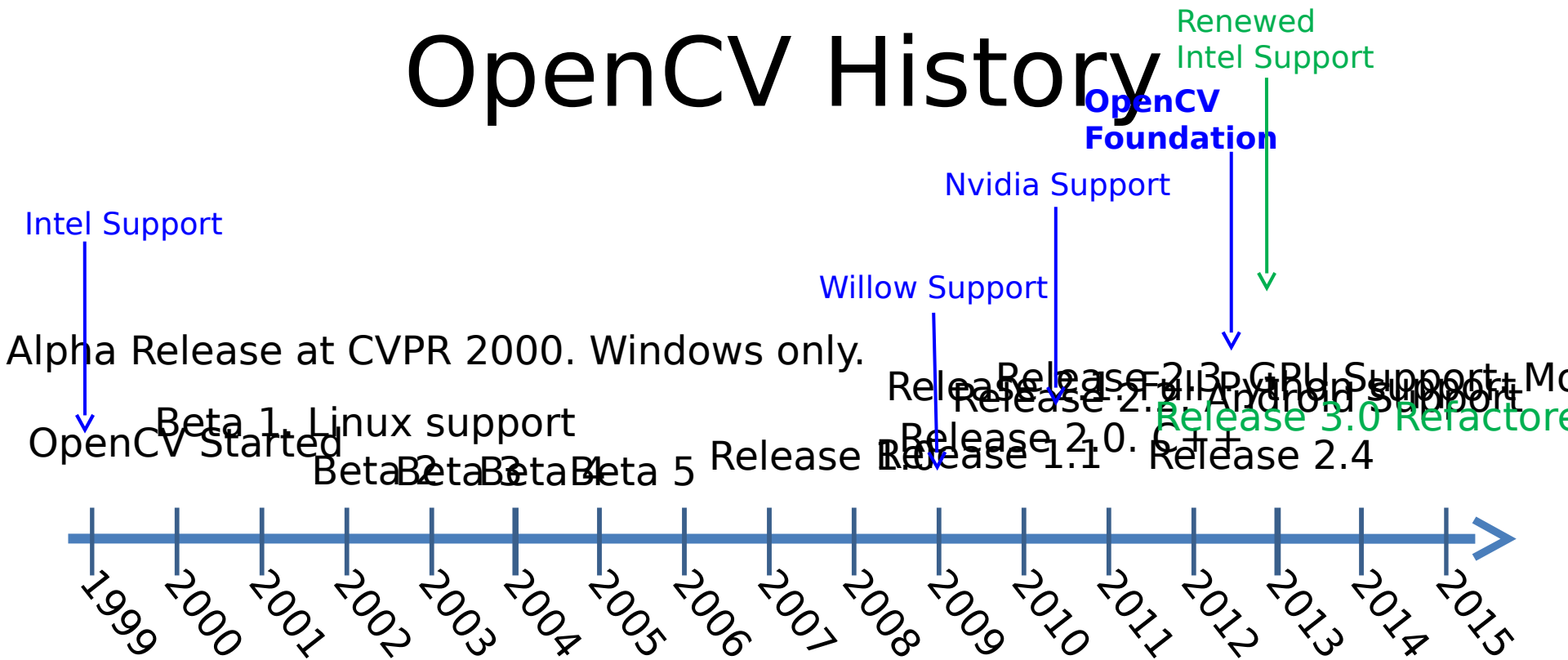
- **Open** Source **C**omputer **V**ision Library
- Routines focused on real time image processing and 2D + 3D computer vision.
  - **On Linux, Windows, Mac, Android and iOS**
  - **C++, C, Java, Matlab and Python interfaces**
- **Free** for commercial or research use in whole or in part.

# OpenCV License

- Based on BSD license
- Free for **commercial** and research use
- Does **not force** your code to be open
- You need not contribute back
  - But you are very welcome to contribute back!



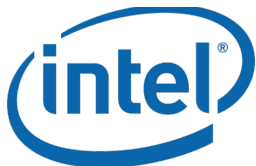
# OpenCV History



## Main Current Sponsors:



NVIDIA



Google Summer of Code

# Environments, Platforms

- Languages:
  - C++, C#, Python, C, Java
- Platforms:



# OpenCV and Hardware Acceleration

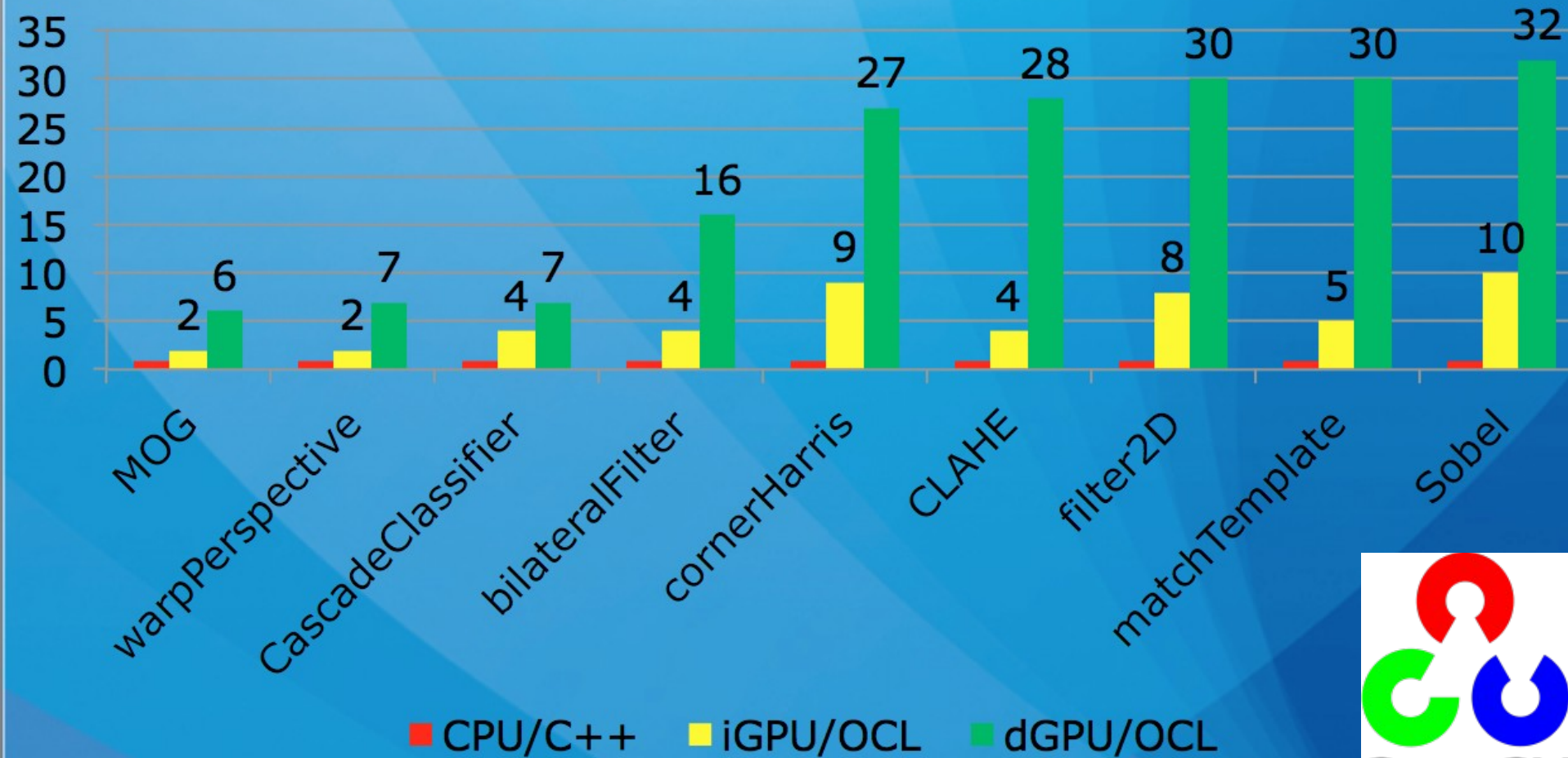
- OpenCV was a central basis for OpenVX
  - a hardware abstraction layer
  - for embedded vision acceleration

## • OpenVX Supporters:



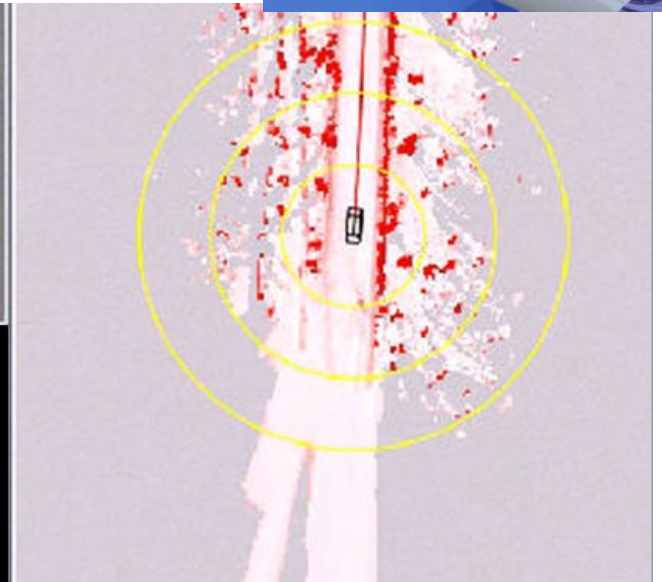
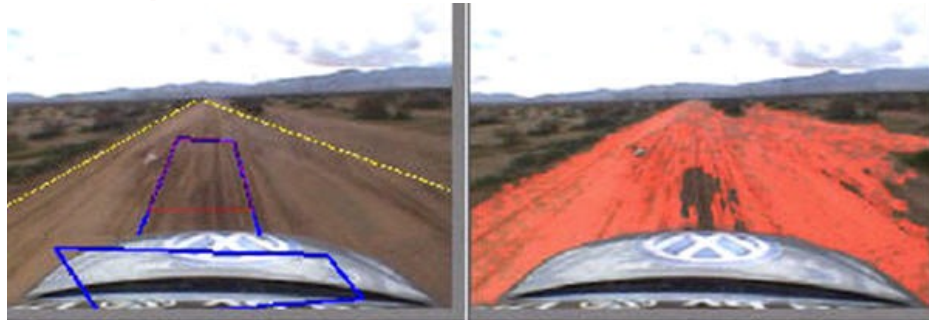
# OpenCL™ performance in OpenCV 3.0

**AMD A10-7850k (Kaveri) and Radeon HD77790**



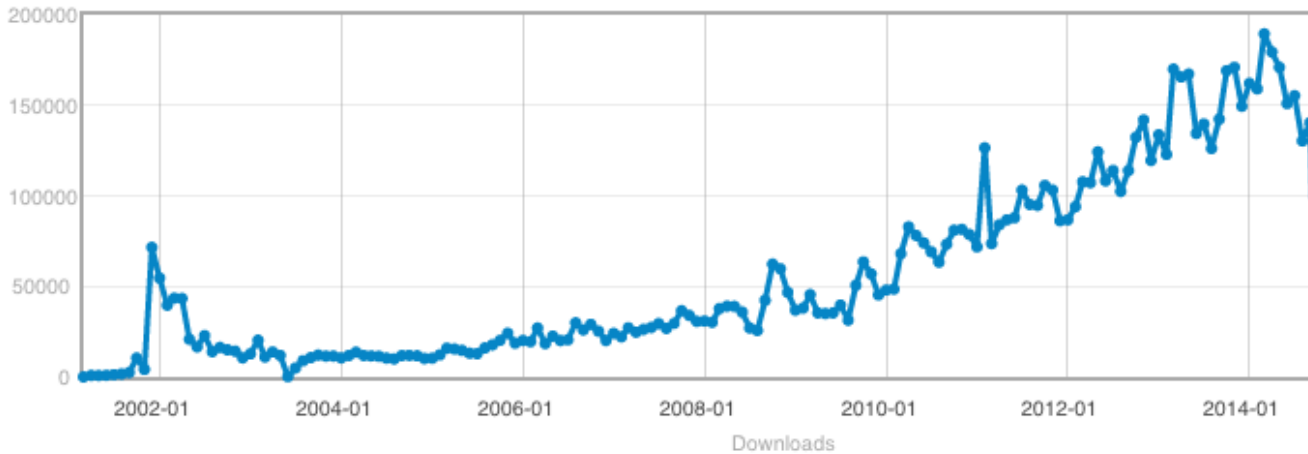
# Where is OpenCV Used?

- Academic and Industry Research
- Security systems
- Google Maps, Streetview
- Image/video search and retrieval
- Structure from motion in movies
- Machine vision factory production inspection systems
- Automatic Driver Assistance Systems
- Safety monitoring (Dam sites, mines, swimm)
- Robotics – personal, industrial, hobby
- Coin production in China



# Popularity

# Over 9M downloads!



## DOWNLOADS

**9,024,781**

In the selected date range

## TOP COUNTRY \*

**China**

13% of downloaders

## TOP OS \*

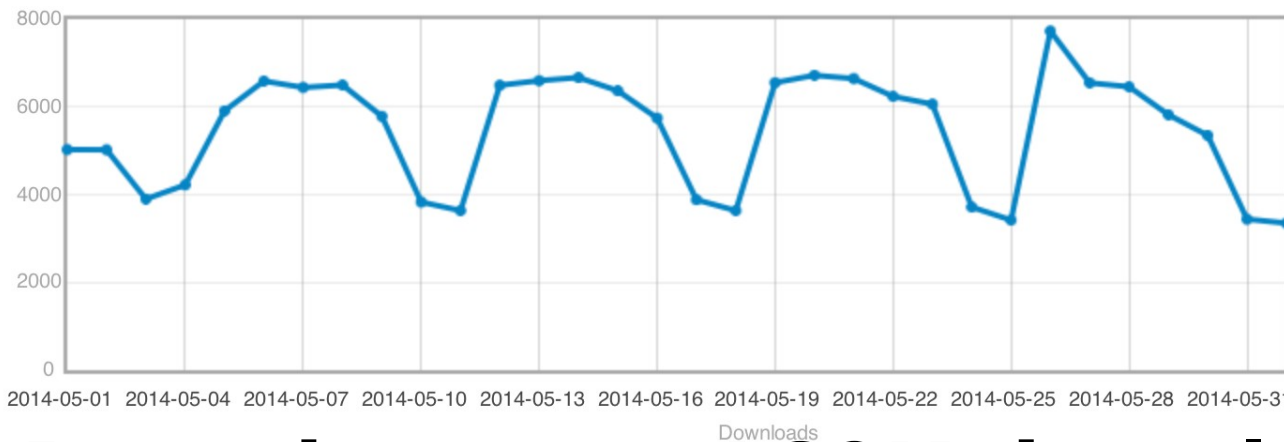
**Windows**

73% of downloaders

Brought to you by: akamaev, alalek, ashishkov, asmorkalov, and 6 others

[Home](#) (Change File)

Date Range: 2014-05-01 to 2014-06-01



## DOWNLOADS

**174,346**

In the selected date range

## TOP COUNTRY

**China**

20% of downloaders

## TOP OS

**Windows**

69% of downloaders

# Ramping to > 160K downloads/month

# OpenCV Corporation

- **Founded this July, 2012**
- **Documentation:**  
<http://opencv.org> (user site)  
<http://docs.opencv.org>
- <http://code.opencv.org> (developer site)
- **Contribute (via Credit, debit or paypal):**

For corporate support  
And/or partnership, contact  
[Garybradski@gmail.com](mailto:Garybradski@gmail.com)

I am looking for  
entrepreneurial people to  
staff up OpenCV:

- **Vision**
- **Business Dev**
- **Software**
- **Hardware**

om/7eujoyo2



DOCUMENTATION  
PLATFORMS  
SUPPORT  
CONTRIBUTE



DONATE



## OPEN CV (OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER VISION)

OpenCV is released under a BSD license and hence it's free for both academic and commercial use. It has C++, C, Python and Java interfaces and supports Windows, Linux, Android and Mac OS. OpenCV was designed for computational efficiency and with a strong focus on real-time applications. Written in optimized C/C++, the library can take advantage of multicore processing. Adopted all around the world, OpenCV has more than 47 thousand people of user community and estimated number of downloads exceeding 5 million. Usage ranges from interactive art, to mines inspection, stitching maps on the web or through advanced robotics.

### QUICK LINKS:

- [Online documentation](#)
- [User Q&A forum](#)
- [Report a bug](#)
- [Developers zone](#)
- [Build farm](#)

### LATEST DOWNLOADS

04/07/2012  
VERSION 2.4.2

- [OpenCV for Windows](#)
- [OpenCV for Linux/Mac](#)
- [OpenCV for Android](#)
- [OpenCV for iOS](#)

### WHAT'S NEW

04/07/2012

[OpenCV v2.4.2 released](#)  
It should be binary compatible with OpenCV 2.4.1 (except for the face recognizer from contrib module) and therefore it is a sincerely recommended upgrade.

13/06/2012

[OpenCV Hits Five Million!](#)  
Today OpenCV crosses important milestone: **five million** downloads!

19/05/2012

[OpenCV v2.4 released](#)  
After the long 9 months since 2.3.1 release, but just after a few weeks since 2.4 beta, we are happy to announce the release of OpenCV v2.4.0, the latest and the greatest version of the library!

14/02/2012

[OpenCV has migrated to a new development site](#)  
We are glad to present our [new development site](#).

# What's In OpenCV

- High level





OpenCV

Developer

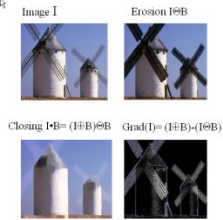
# OpenCV Overview

Robot support

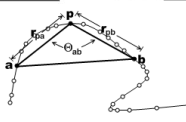
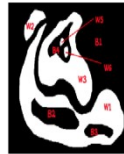
> 2500 algorithms

http://code.opencv.org; User: <http://opencv.org>

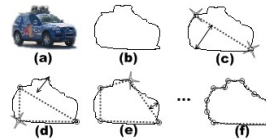
## General Image Processing Functions



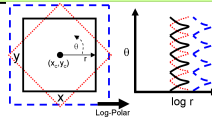
## Geometric descriptors



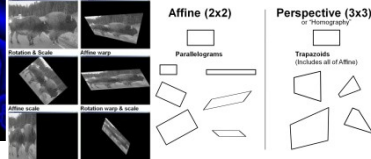
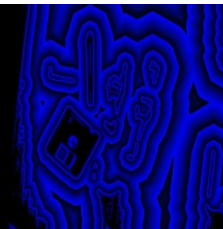
## Features



## Segmentation

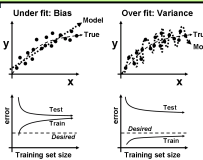
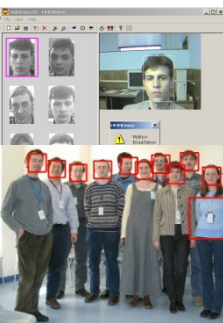


## Transforms

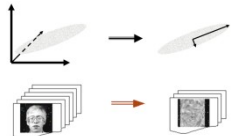


## Machine Learning:

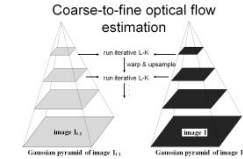
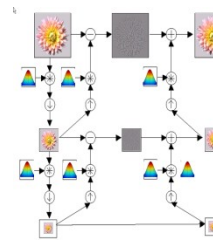
- Detection,
- Recognition



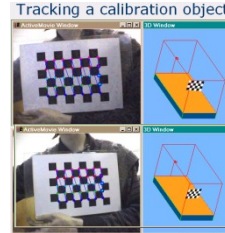
## Matrix Math



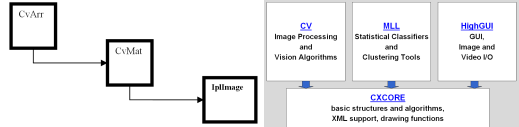
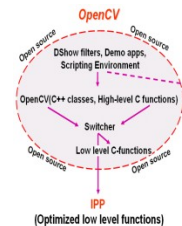
## Image Pyramids



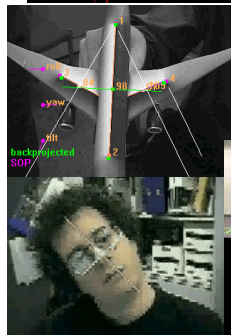
## Camera calibration, Stereo, 3D



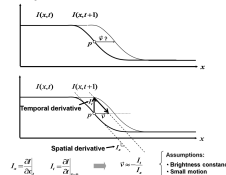
## Utilities and Data Structures



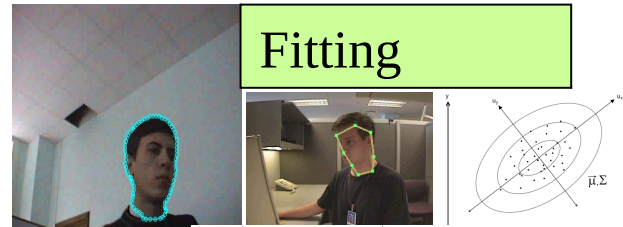
## Tracking



### Optical Flow in 1D



## Fitting



# OpenCV Algorithm Modules

## Overview

HighGUI:  
I/O, Interface



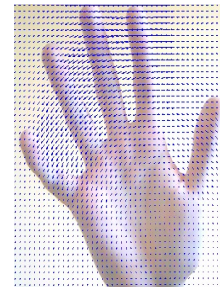
Image  
Processing



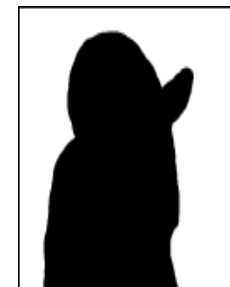
Transforms



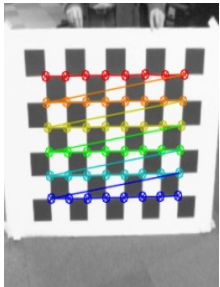
Fitting



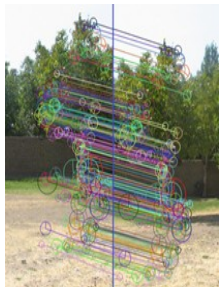
Optical Flow  
Tracking



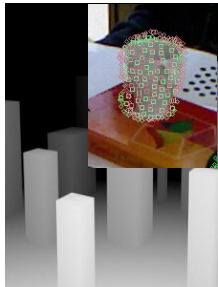
Segmentatio  
n



Calibration



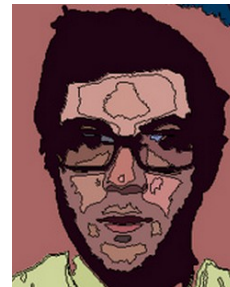
Features  
VSLAM



Depth, Pose  
Normals,  
Planes, 3D



Object  
recognition  
Machine



Computational  
Photography

CORE:

Data structures, Matrix math, Exceptions  
etc



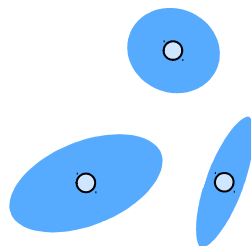
# Machine Learning Library (MLL)

## CLASSIFICATION / REGRESSION

- Fast Approximate NN (FLANN)
- Extremely Random Trees
- CART
- Naïve Bayes
- MLP (Back propagation)
- Statistical Boosting, 4 flavors
- Random Forests
- SVM
- Face Detector
- (Histogram matching)
- (Correlation)

## CLUSTERING

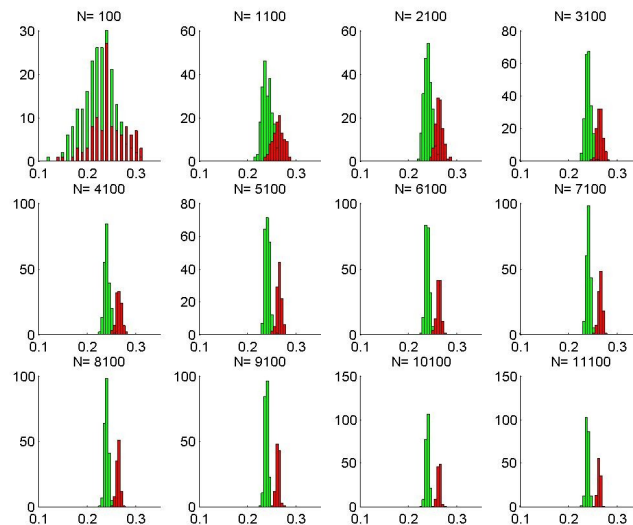
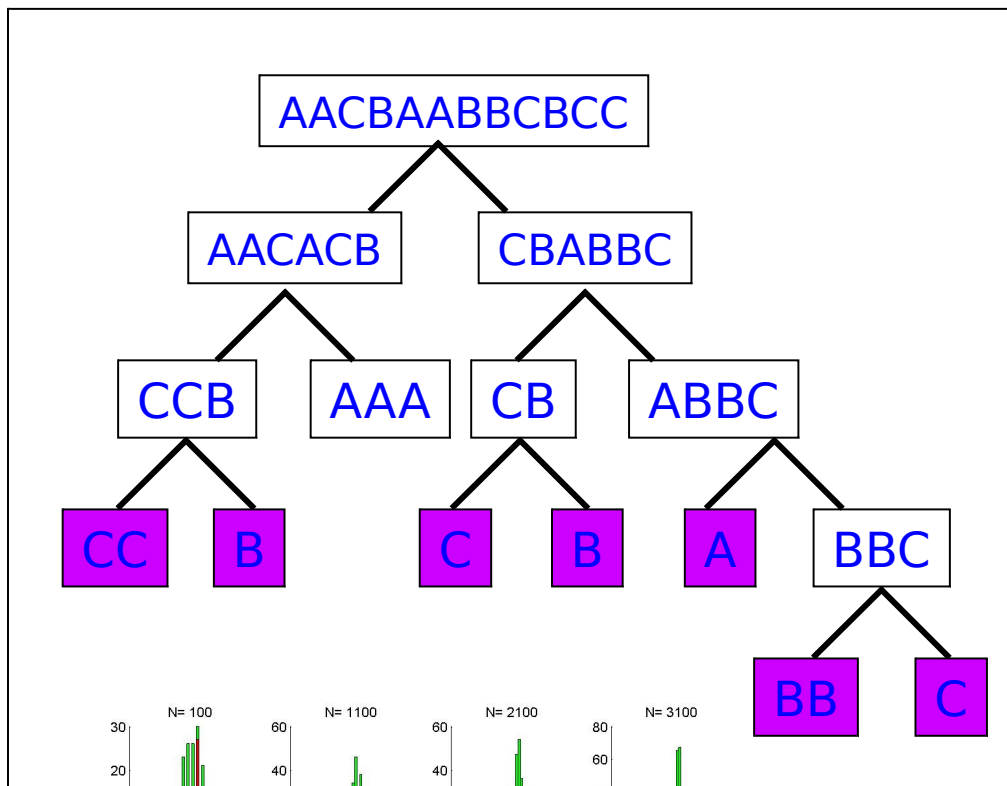
- K-Means
- EM
- (Mahalanobis distance)



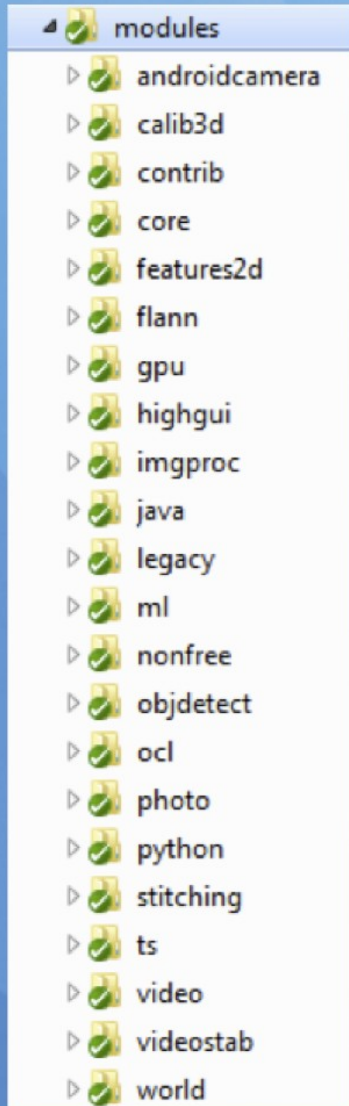
## TUNING/VALIDATION

- Cross validation
- Bootstrapping
- Variable importance
- Sampling methods

<http://opencv.org>



# Modules



## Algorithmic

- `core, imgproc, calib3d, video, ml, objdetect, features2d`
- `photo, stitching, videostab, superres`
- `contrib, legacy, nonfree, flann`

## GPU

- `gpu, ocl`

## Infrastructure

- `highgui, world`
- `python, java`
- `ts, androidcamera`

# C vs C++ API: Focus Detector

## C

```
double calcGradients(const IplImage *src,
                    int aperture_size = 7)
{
    CvSize sz = cvGetSize(src);

    IplImage* img16_x = cvCreateImage(sz, IPL_DEPTH_16S, 1);
    IplImage* img16_y = cvCreateImage(sz, IPL_DEPTH_16S, 1);
    cvSobel(src, img16_x, 1, 0, aperture_size);
    cvSobel(src, img16_y, 0, 1, aperture_size);

    IplImage* imgF_x = cvCreateImage(sz, IPL_DEPTH_32F, 1);
    IplImage* imgF_y = cvCreateImage(sz, IPL_DEPTH_32F, 1);
    cvScale(img16_x, imgF_x);
    cvScale(img16_y, imgF_y);

    IplImage* magnitude = cvCreateImage(sz, IPL_DEPTH_32F, 1);
    cvCartToPolar(imgF_x, imgF_y, magnitude);
    double res = cvSum(magnitude).val[0];

    cvReleaseImage(&magnitude );
    cvReleaseImage(&imgF_x);
    cvReleaseImage(&imgF_y);
    cvReleaseImage(&img16_x);
    cvReleaseImage(&img16_y);

    return res;
}
```

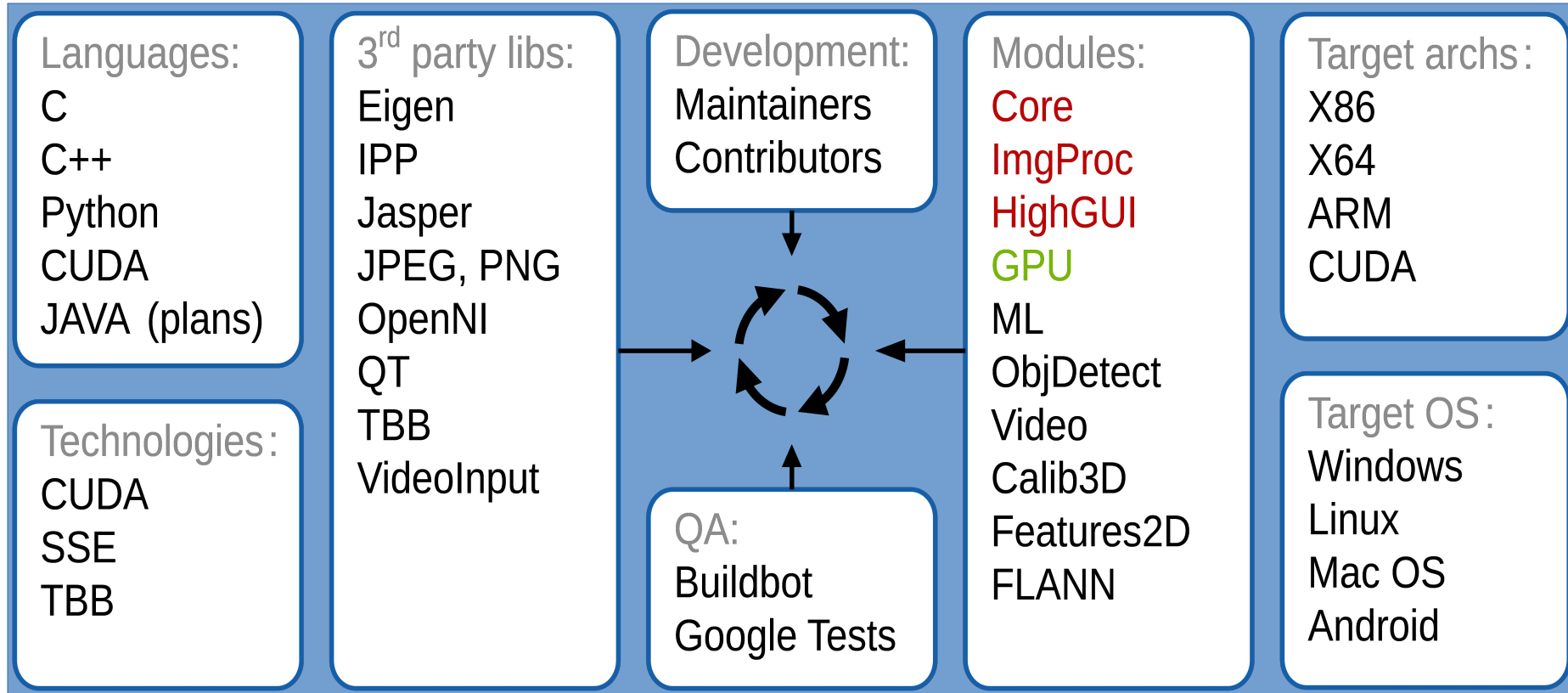
## C++

```
double contrast_measure(Mat& img)
{
    Mat dx, dy;

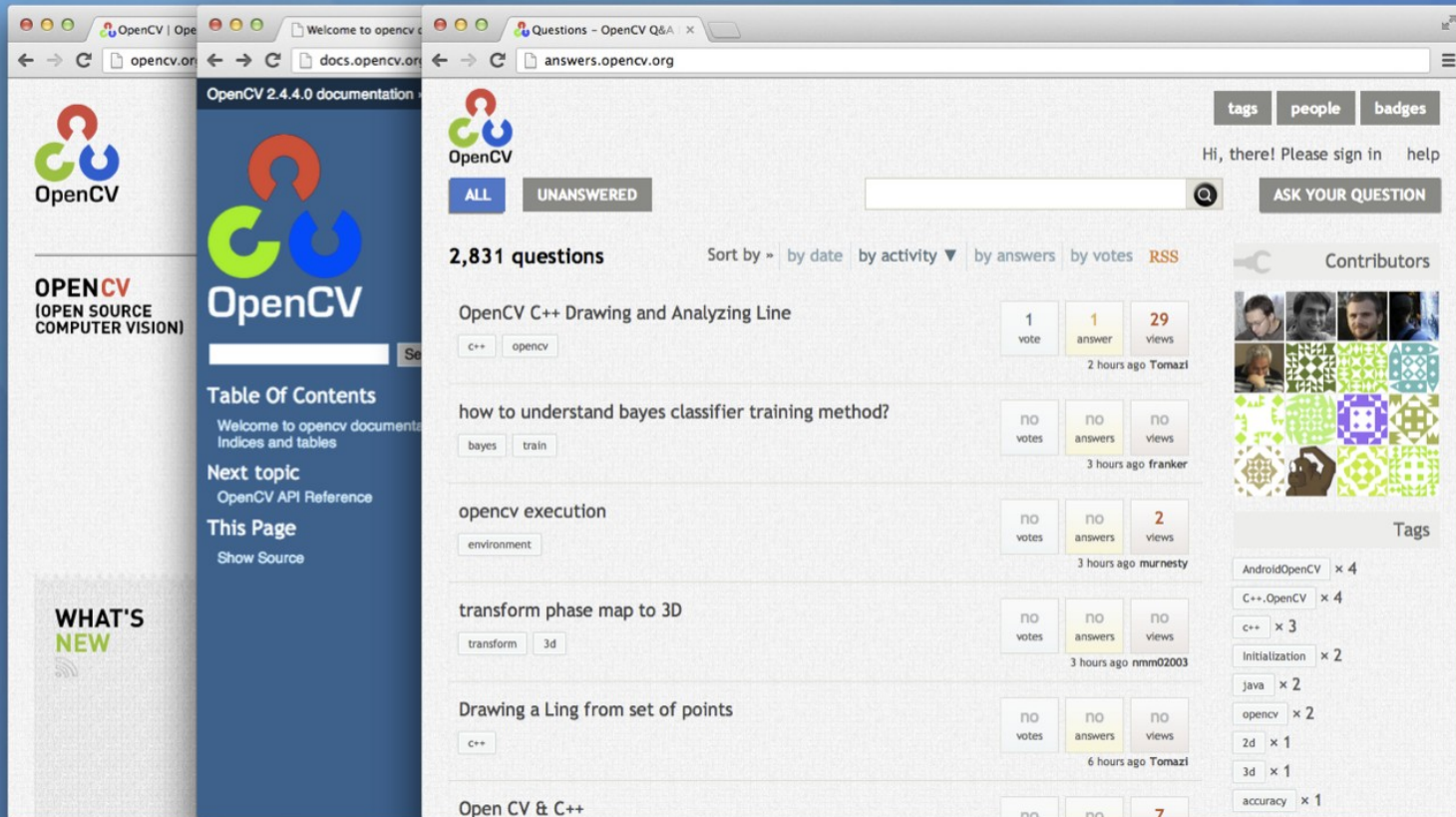
    Sobel(img, dx, 1, 0, 3, CV_32F);
    Sobel(img, dy, 0, 1, 3, CV_32F);
    magnitude(dx, dy, dx);

    return sum(dx)[0];
}
```

# OpenCV Architecture and Development



# Web resources



opencv.org, docs.opencv.org, answers.opencv.org

# Development infrastructure

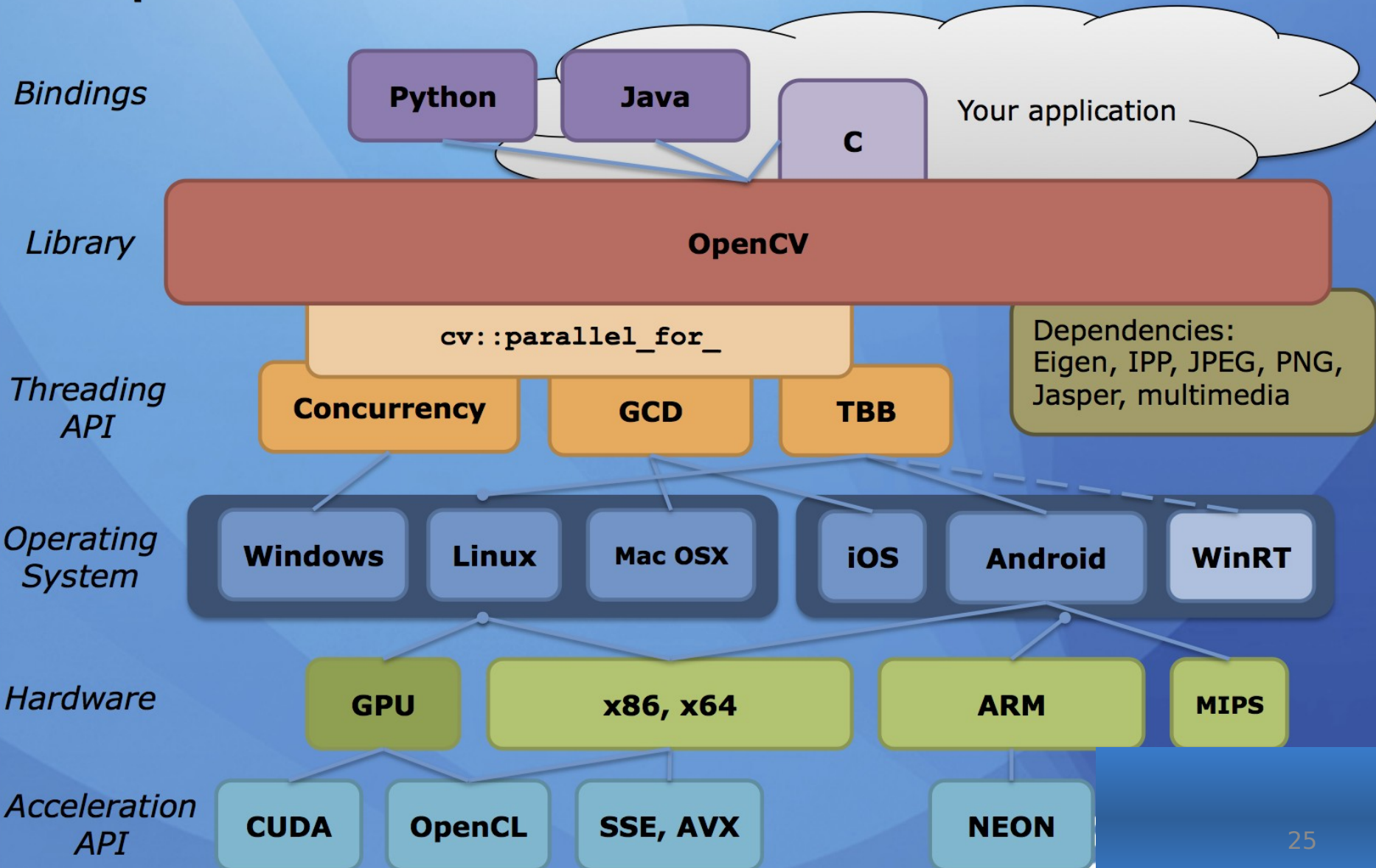
The screenshot displays a multi-tab browser interface. The leftmost tab is GitHub, showing the repository page for 'itseez/opencv'. The second tab is the OpenCV Wiki. The third tab is BuildBot, showing a 'Console View' of build logs. The rightmost tab is a pull request page on 'pullrequest.opencv.org' titled 'Active pull requests to itseez/opencv'. The table below lists the active pull requests.

ID	Branch	Title and description	Win	Lin	Lin2	Mac	And	Doc	Author	Assigned to	Mer stat
406	master	Fixed DynamicAdaptedFeatureDetector (#1334)	3042 fail	3055 fail	563 fail	2932 fail	1942 fail	2014 fail	ilysekov	ypisarev	Unsucc
604	master	Mono / .NET bindings hi, using IKVM (http://www.ikvm.net/) I've created bindings for Mono / .NET using the existing java bindings. in order to get them built, IKVM needs to be in the system's PATH environment variable. I modified the java for desktop bindings a little so they do the System.loadLibrary call on their own, doing it the same way as in the java examples (letting the user call it) doesn't work in .NET due to different class loading behaviour. I'm fairly new to CMake, so any hints/help in that direction are appreciated - for example I've no clue what'd be the proper way to copy native dependencies (ikvm-native-win32) based on the current target platform (x86/x64). I'd like to see an output folder like this: mono/opencv-mono.dll - the mono bindings mono/IKVM.*.dll - managed assemblies needed by opencv-mono.dll mono/x86/opencv_java249.dll - native dependency needed by opencv-mono.dll mono/x86/ikvm-native-win32-x86.dll - native dependency needed by IKVM.Runtime.JNI.dll mono/x86/... I've not yet written any tests yet. simply tried some basic examples which worked just fine. wanted to sort out above mentioned build issues first. thanks, elias	2995 fail	3008 fail	516 fail	2885 fail	1895 fail	1967 fail	azeno	apavlenko	Unsucc
649	master	latency patch see http://code.opencv.org/issues/632	2912 fail	2917 fail	422 fail	2789 success	1801 fail	1873 success	eendebakpt	ypisarev	Unsucc
674	master	Bugfix to potential inaccuracy in function:polyfit 1.Modify the default datatype(CV_32F) to CV_64F. 2.Re-write the generation of X matrix, reducing the times of multiplication. The problem has been reported at http://code.opencv.org/issues/2887	2987 success	3000 success	508 success	2877 success	1887 success	1959 success	chouctee	ypisarev	Under
685	2.4	Fixed compatibility issues with libavcodec > 53.25.0 Post libavcodec 53.25.0 the enum CodecID was changed to AVCodecID causing compilation errors saying CodecID was not previously declared.	3083 success	3096 success	604 success	2973 success	1984 success	2056 success	shachibista	ypisarev	Under
		Make TV-L1 rescaling flexible and add median filtering Previously the pyramid was done with a rescaling factor of 2 (implied by the use of pyrDown). This often leads to inferior results									

<https://github.com/itseez/opencv>,



# OpenCV Environment



# What's In OpenCV 3.0

- Modules

# OpenCV Modules: Core

## OpenCV 2.3 Core (C++)

The OpenCV C++ reference manual is here:  
<http://opencv.willowgarage.com/documentation/cpp/>.  
Use **Quick Search** to find descriptions of the particular functions and classes

### Key OpenCV Classes

<b>Point_</b>	Template 2D point class
<b>Point3_</b>	Template 3D point class
<b>Size_</b>	Template size (width, height) class
<b>Vec</b>	Template short vector class
<b>Matx</b>	Template small matrix class
<b>Scalar</b>	4-element vector
<b>Rect</b>	Rectangle
<b>Range</b>	Integer value range
<b>Mat</b>	2D or multi-dimensional dense array (can be used to store matrices, images, histograms, feature descriptors, voxel volumes etc.)
<b>SparseMat</b>	Multi-dimensional sparse array
<b>Ptr</b>	Template smart pointer class

### Matrix Basics

#### Create a matrix

```
Mat image(240, 320, CV_8UC3);
```

#### [Re]allocate a pre-declared matrix

```
image.create(480, 640, CV_8UC3);
```

#### Create a matrix initialized with a constant

```
Mat A33(3, 3, CV_32F, Scalar(5));
Mat B33(3, 3, CV_32F); B33 = Scalar(5);
Mat C33 = Mat::ones(3, 3, CV_32F)*5.;
Mat D33 = Mat::zeros(3, 3, CV_32F) + 5.;
```

#### Create a matrix initialized with specified values

```
double a = CV_PI/3;
Mat A22 = (Mat_<float>(2, 2) <<
    cos(a), -sin(a), sin(a), cos(a));
float B22data[] = {cos(a), -sin(a), sin(a), cos(a)};
Mat B22 = Mat(2, 2, CV_32F, B22data).clone();
```

#### Initialize a random matrix

```
randu(image, Scalar(0), Scalar(256)); // uniform dist
randn(image, Scalar(128), Scalar(10)); // Gaussian dist
```

#### Convert matrix to/from other structures

```
(without copying the data)
Mat image_alias = image;
float* ldata=new float[480*640*3];
Mat I(480, 640, CV_32FC3, ldata);
vector<Point> iptvec(10);
Mat iP(iptvec); // iP - 10x1 CV_32SC2 matrix
IplImage* oldC0 = cvCreateImage(cvSize(320,240),16,1);
Mat newC = cvarrToMat(oldC0);
IplImage oldC1 = newC; CvMat oldC2 = newC;
... (with copying the data)
Mat newC2 = cvarrToMat(oldC0).clone();
vector<Point2f> ptvec = Mat_<Point2f>(iP);
```

#### Access matrix elements

```
A33.at<float>(i,j) = A33.at<float>(j,i)+1;
Mat dyImage(image.size(), image.type());
for(int y = 1; y < image.rows-1; y++) {
    Vec3b* prevRow = image.ptr<Vec3b>(y-1);
    Vec3b* nextRow = image.ptr<Vec3b>(y+1);
    for(int x = 0; x < image.cols; x++)
        for(int c = 0; c < 3; c++)
            dyImage.at<Vec3b>(y,x)[c] =
                saturate_cast<uchar>(
                    nextRow[x][c] - prevRow[x][c]);
}
Mat_<Vec3b>::iterator it = image.begin<Vec3b>(),
    itEnd = image.end<Vec3b>();
for(; it != itEnd; ++it)
    (*it)[1] *= 255;
```

### Matrix Manipulations: Copying, Shuffling, Part Access

<b>src.copyTo(dst)</b>	Copy matrix to another one
<b>src.convertTo(dst,type,scale,shift)</b>	Scale and convert to another datatype
<b>m.clone()</b>	Make deep copy of a matrix
<b>m.reshape(nch,nrows)</b>	Change matrix dimensions and/or number of channels without copying data
<b>m.row(i), m.col(i)</b>	Take a matrix row/column
<b>m.rowRange(Range(i1,i2))</b>	Take a matrix row/column span
<b>m.colRange(Range(j1,j2))</b>	Take a matrix row/column span
<b>m.diag(i)</b>	Take a matrix diagonal
<b>m(Range(i1,i2),Range(j1,j2))</b>	Take a submatrix
<b>m(roi)</b>	Take a submatrix
<b>m.repeat(ny,nx)</b>	Make a bigger matrix from a smaller one
<b>flip(src,dst,dir)</b>	Reverse the order of matrix rows and/or columns
<b>split(...)</b>	Split multi-channel matrix into separate channels
<b>merge(...)</b>	Make a multi-channel matrix out of the separate channels
<b>mixChannels(...)</b>	Generalized form of split() and merge()
<b>randShuffle(...)</b>	Randomly shuffle matrix elements

#### Example 1. Smooth image ROI in-place

```
Mat imgroi = image(Rect(10, 20, 100, 100));
GaussianBlur(imgroi, imgroi, Size(5, 5), 1.2, 1.2);
```

#### Example 2. Somewhere in a linear algebra algorithm

```
m.row(i) += m.row(j)*alpha;
```

#### Example 3. Copy image ROI to another image with conversion

```
Rect r(1, 1, 10, 20);
Mat dstroi = dst(Rect(0,10,r.width,r.height));
src(r).convertTo(dstroi, dstroi.type(), 1, 0);
```

### Simple Matrix Operations

OpenCV implements most common arithmetical, logical and other matrix operations, such as

- add(), subtract(), multiply(), divide(), absdiff(), bitwise\_and(), bitwise\_or(), bitwise\_xor(), max(), min(), compare()**

– correspondingly, addition, subtraction, element-wise multiplication ... comparison of two matrices or a matrix and a scalar.

#### Example. Alpha compositing function:

```
void alphaCompose(const Mat& rgba1,
    const Mat& rgba2, Mat& rgba_dest)
{
    Mat a1(rgba1.size(), rgba1.type()), ra1;
    Mat a2(rgba2.size(), rgba2.type());
    int mixch[]={3, 0, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 3};
    mixChannels(&rgba1, 1, &a1, 1, mixch, 4);
    mixChannels(&rgba2, 1, &a2, 1, mixch, 4);
    subtract(Scalar::all(255), a1, ra1);
    bitwise_or(a1, Scalar(0,0,0,255), a1);
    bitwise_or(a2, Scalar(0,0,0,255), a2);
    multiply(a2, ra1, a2, 1./255);
    multiply(a1, rgba1, a1, 1./255);
    multiply(a2, rgba2, a2, 1./255);
    add(a1, a2, rgba_dest);
}
```

- sum(), mean(), meanStdDev(), norm(), countNonZero(), minMaxLoc()**,  
– various statistics of matrix elements.
- exp(), log(), pow(), sqrt(), cartToPolar(), polarToCart()**  
– the classical math functions.
- scaleAdd(), transpose(), gemm(), invert(), solve(), determinant(), trace() eigen(), SVD**,  
– the algebraic functions + SVD class.
- dft(), idft(), dct(), idct()**,  
– discrete Fourier and cosine transformations

For some operations a more convenient **algebraic notation** can be used, for example:

```
Mat delta = (J.t()*J + lambda*
    Mat::eye(J.cols, J.cols, J.type()))
    .inv(CV_SVD)*(J.t()*err);
```

implements the core of Levenberg-Marquardt optimization algorithm

### Io

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### me

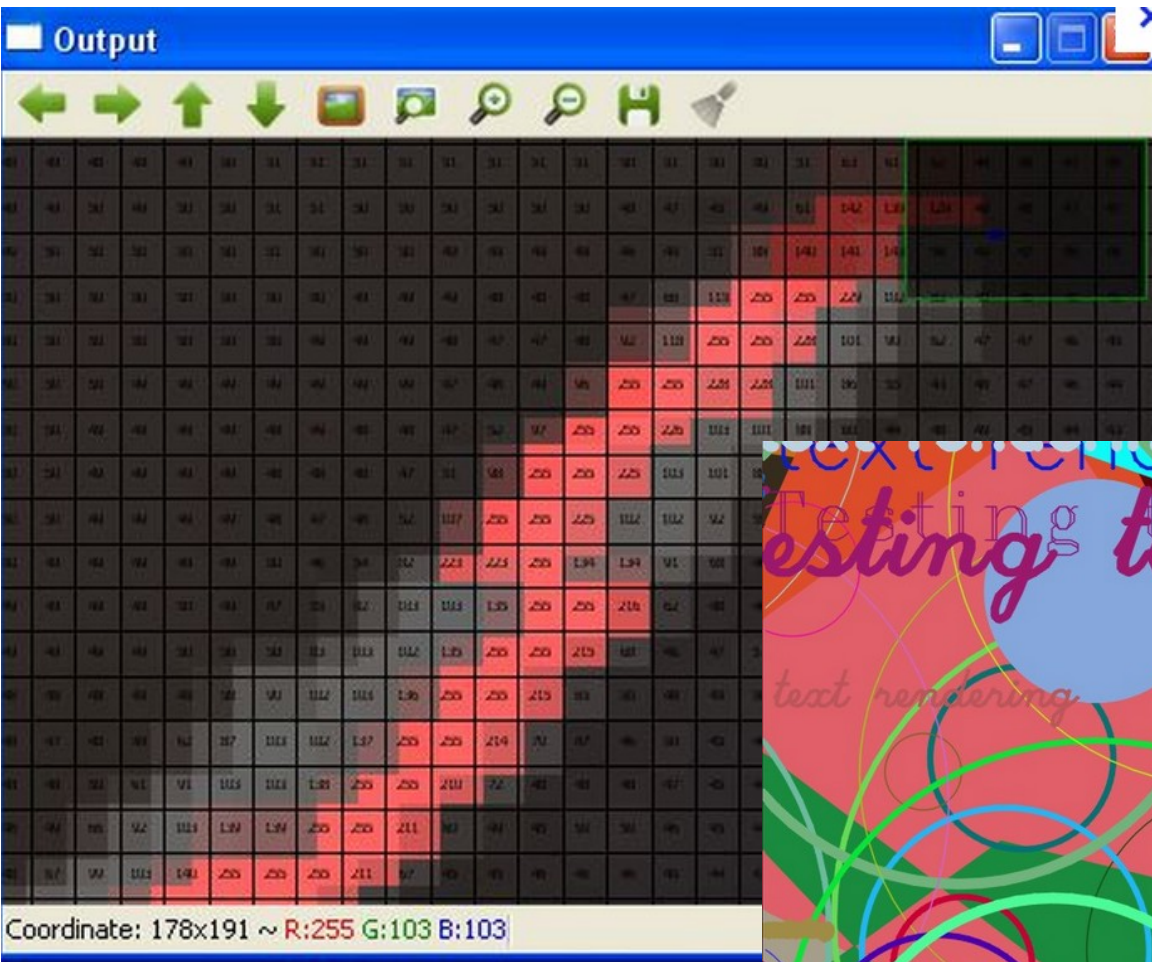
### bi:

### Sol

### Laj

HighGUI:  
I/O, Interface

# OpenCV Modules: HighGUI



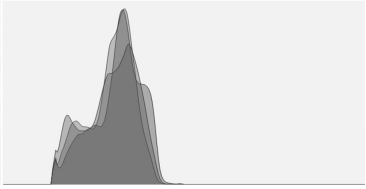


# OpenCV Modules: Image Processing

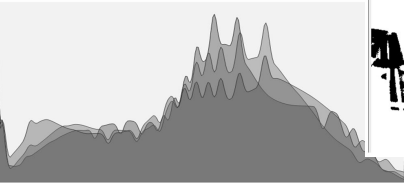
Image



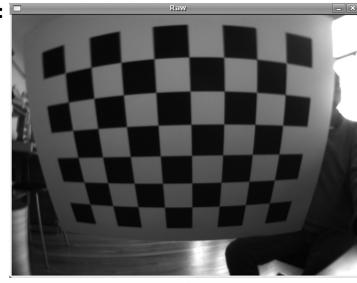
Low Dynamic Range Image and its Histogram



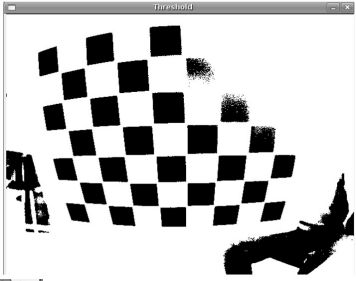
Histogram Equalized Image and its Histogram



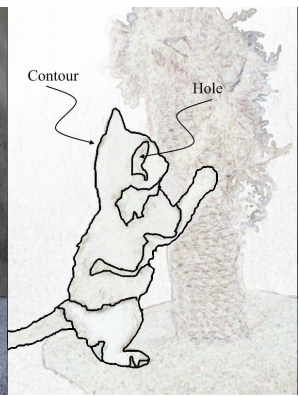
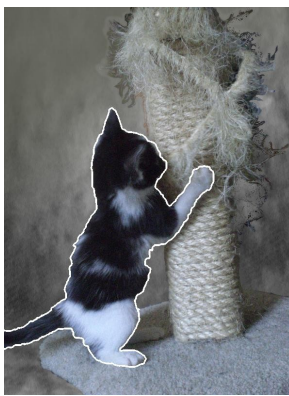
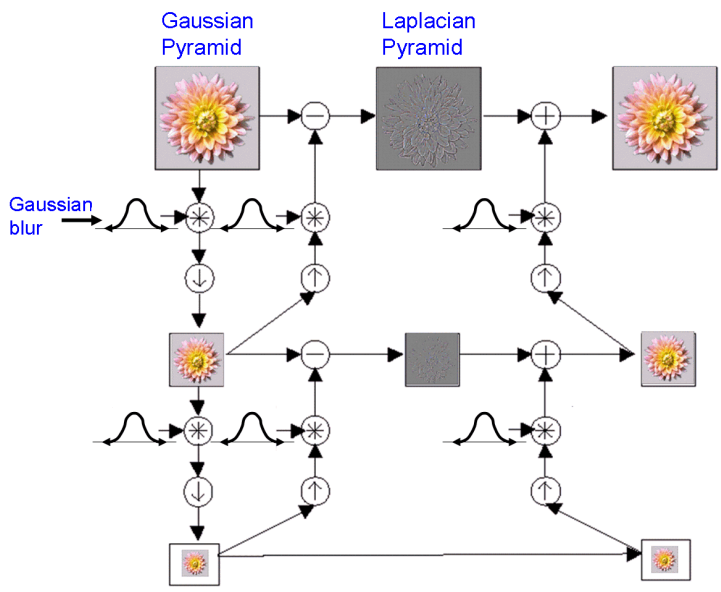
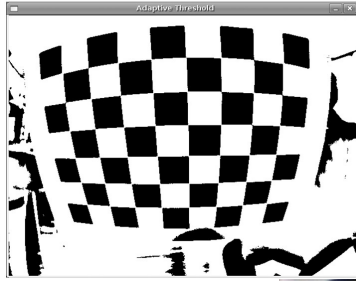
Source Image:



Binary Threshold:



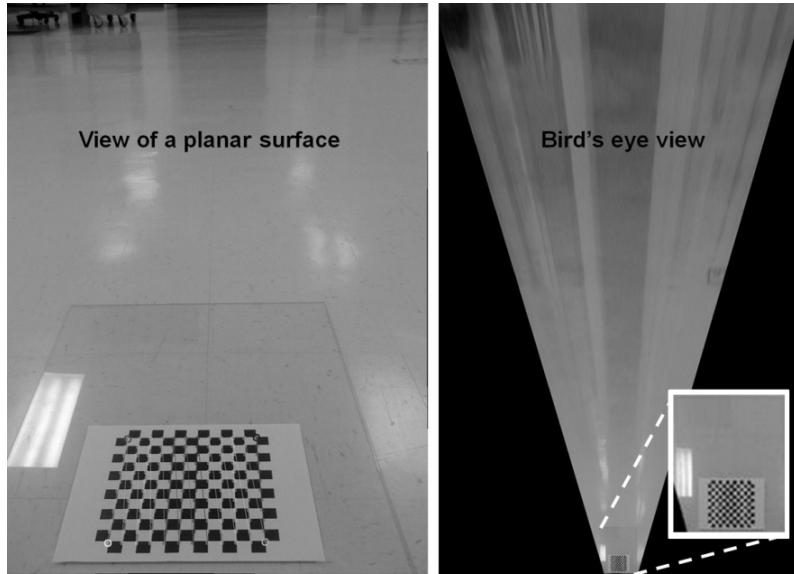
Adaptive Binary Threshold:



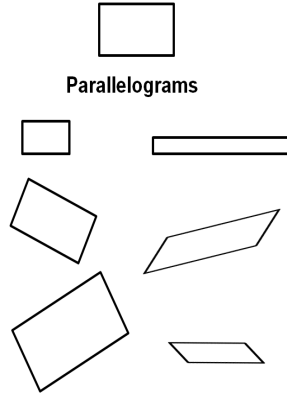


# OpenCV Modules: Transforms

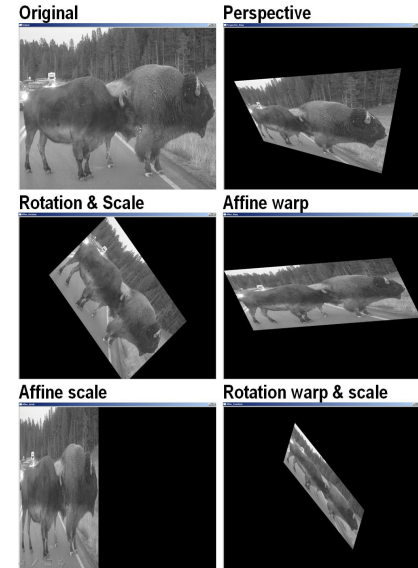
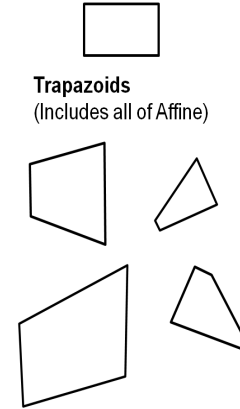
Transfor



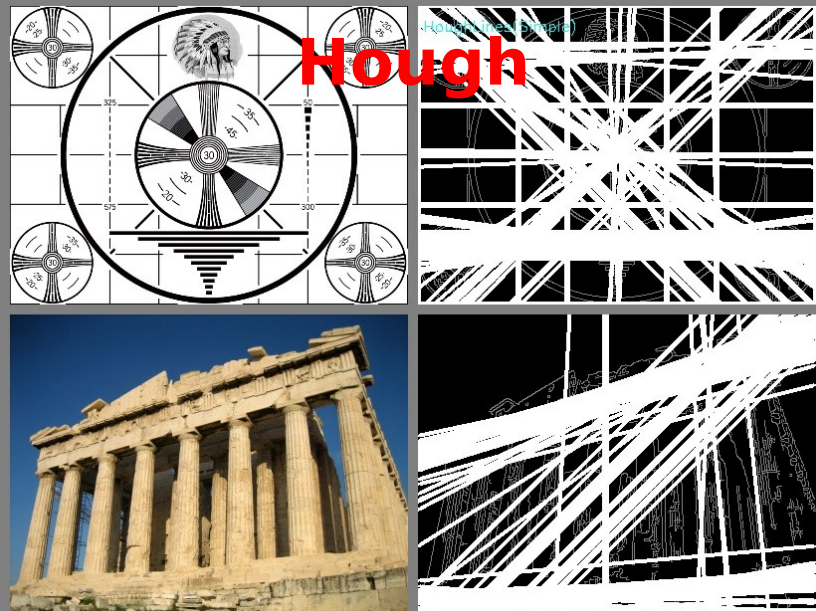
Affine (2x2)



Perspective (3x3)  
or "Homography"

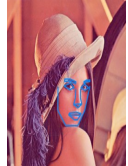


Hough



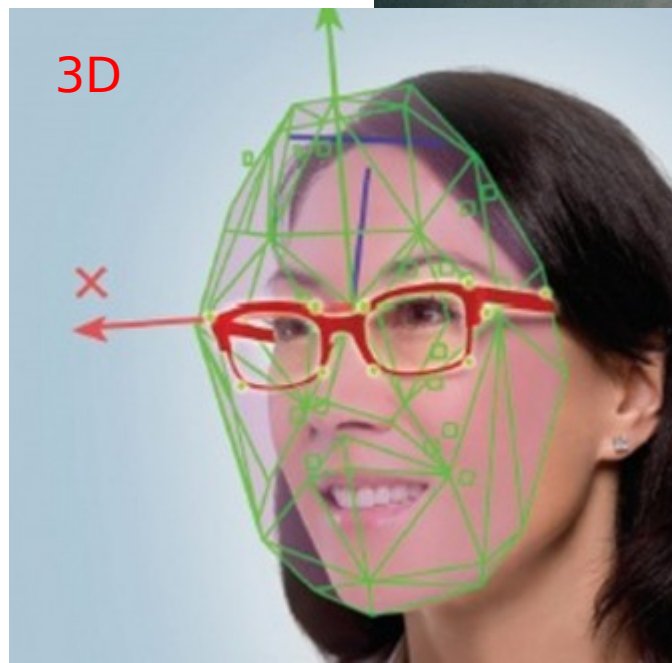
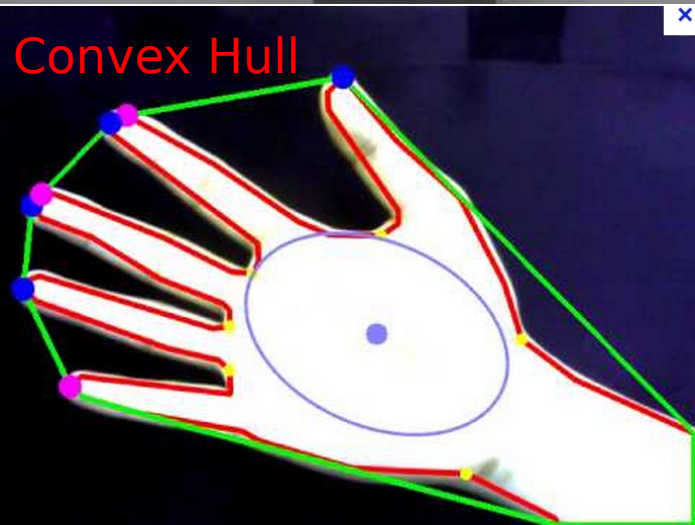
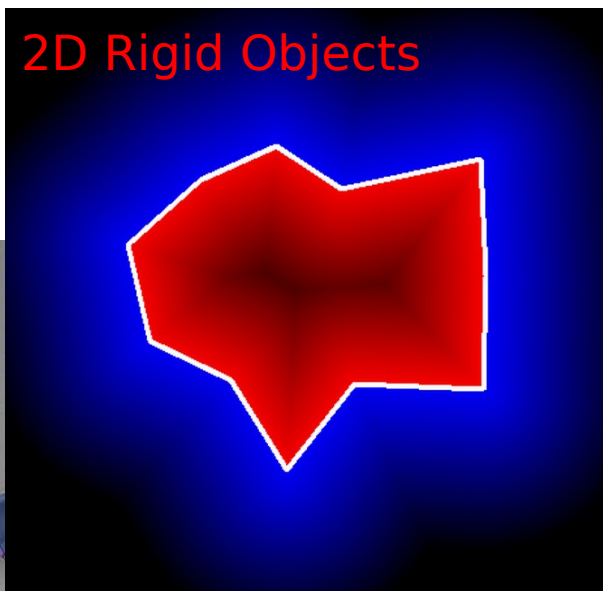
Log-Polar





# OpenCV Modules: Fitting

Fitting





# OpenCV Modules: Optic Flow, Track

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bWyBGmzfP-g>

Optical  
Flow  
Tracking

```
// opencv/samples/c/lkdemo.c
```

```
int main(...){
```

```
...
```

```
CvCapture* capture = <...> ?  
  cvCaptureFromCAM(camera_id) :  
  cvCaptureFromFile(path);
```

```
if( !capture ) return -1;
```

```
for(;;) {
```

```
  IplImage* frame=cvQueryFrame(capture);
```

```
  if(!frame) break;
```

```
  // ... copy and process image
```

```
  cvCalcOpticalFlowPyrLK( ...)
```

```
  cvShowImage( "LkDemo", result );
```

```
  c=cvWaitKey(30); // run at ~20-30fps speed
```

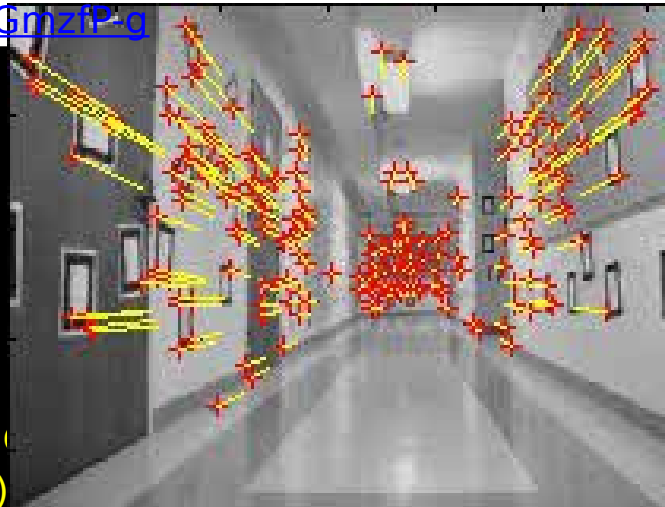
```
  if(c >= 0) {
```

```
    // process key
```

```
  }
```

```
  cvReleaseCapture(&capture
```

lkdemo.c, 190 lines  
(needs camera to run)

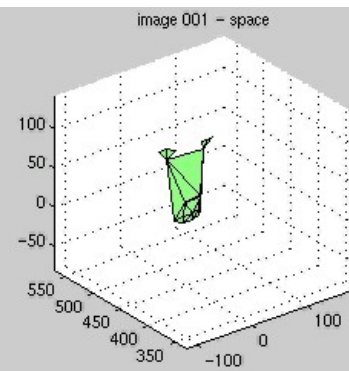
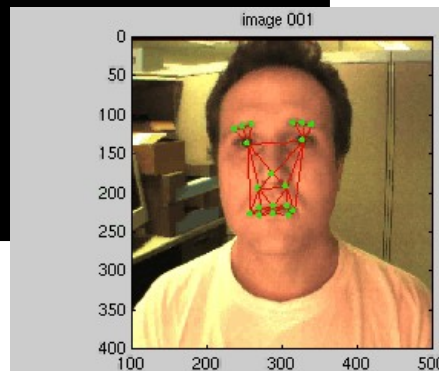


$$I(x + dx, y + dy, t + dt) = I(x, y, t);$$
$$-\partial I / \partial t = \partial I / \partial x \cdot (dx / dt) + \partial I / \partial y \cdot (dy / dt);$$

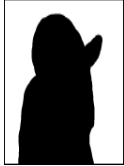
$$G \cdot \partial X = b,$$

$$\partial X = (\partial x, \partial y), G = \sum \begin{bmatrix} I_x^2 & I_x I_y \\ I_x I_y & I_y^2 \end{bmatrix}, b = \sum I_t \begin{bmatrix} I_x \\ I_y \end{bmatrix}$$

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1osj7kRqswk>

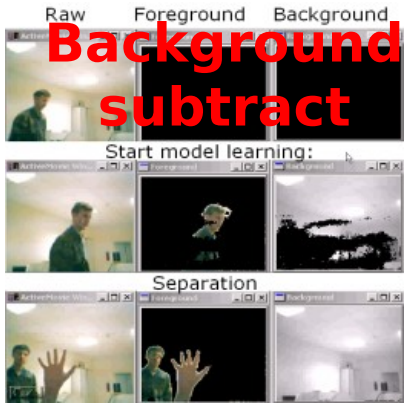
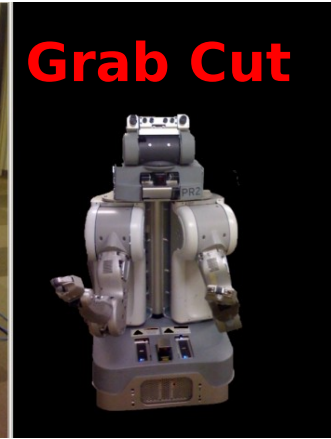
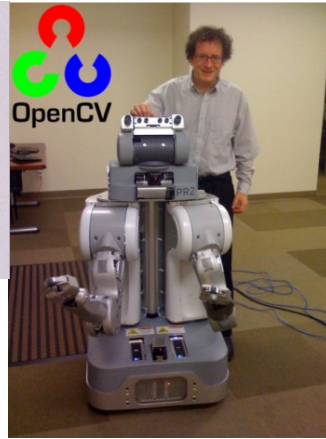
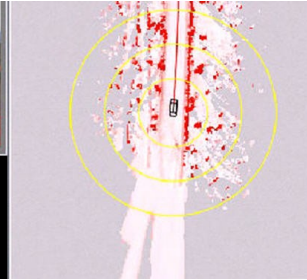
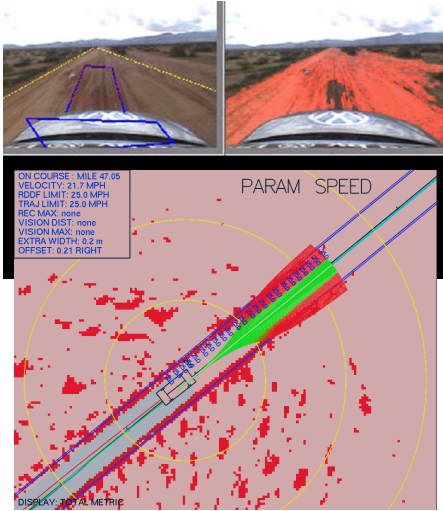






# OpenCV Modules: Segmentation

Segmentation

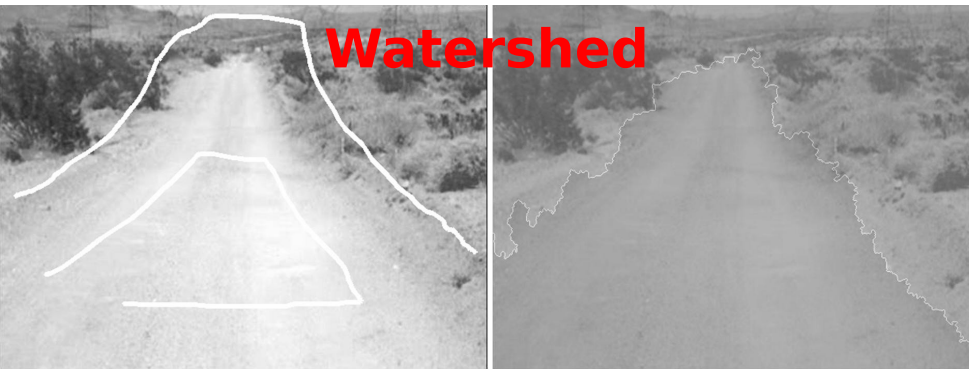
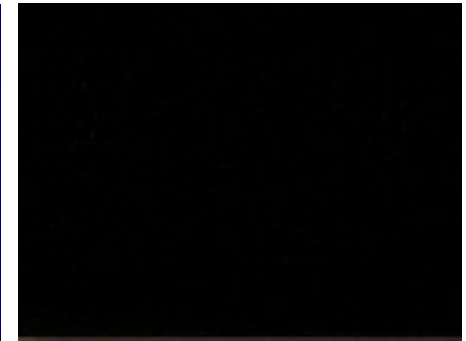
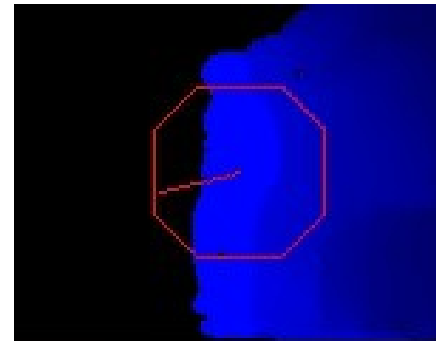


**Background subtract**



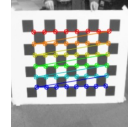
**Color**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OxmDonZja>  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ktrjh5-KLKo>



**Watershed**

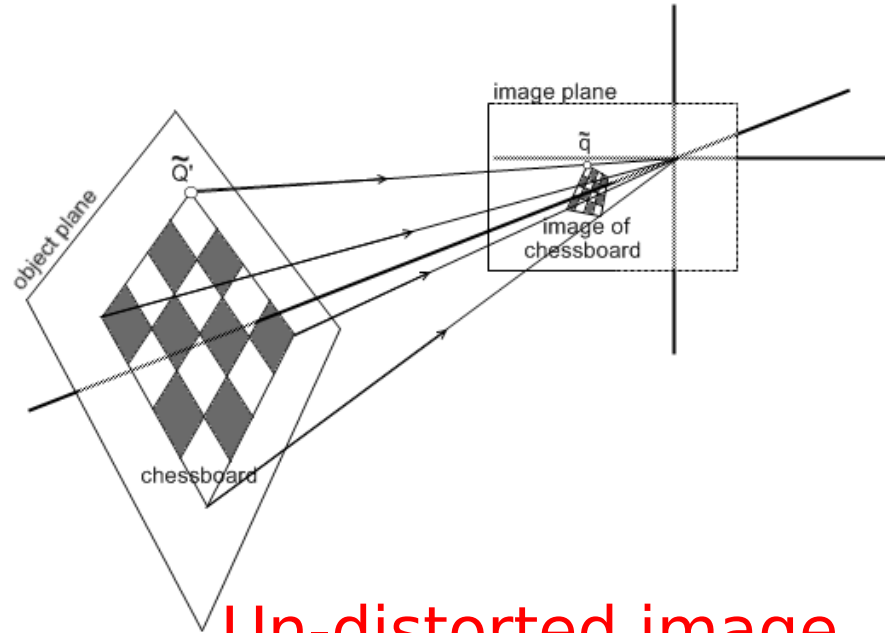
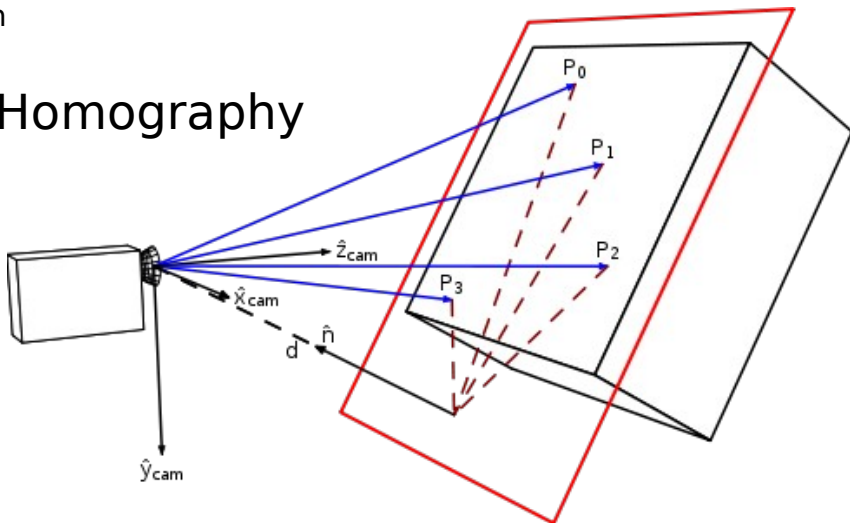




Calibration

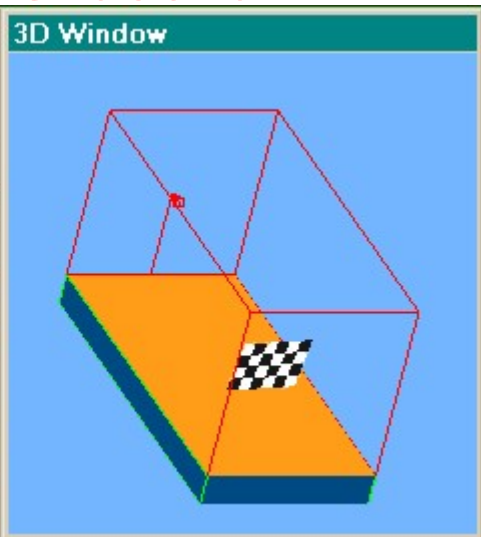
# OpenCV Modules: Calibration

## Homography

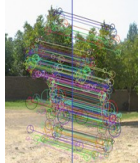


3D view of checkerboard

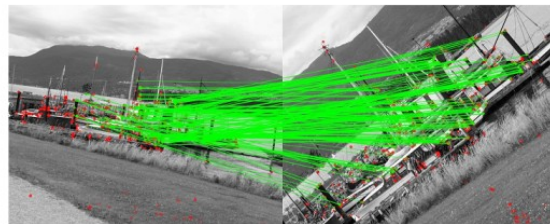
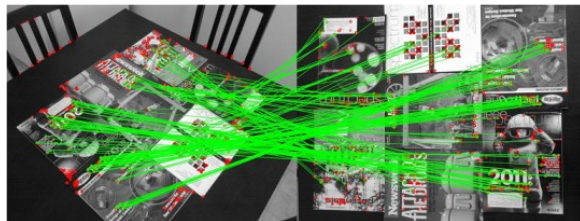
Un-distorted image



# OpenCV Modules: Features, VSLAM



Features  
VSLAM



```
frame          1
key            0
keyframes     1
from start    0.001m
covered       0.000m
inliers       319
outliers      10
time per frame 34ms

FeatureDetectorFast
DescriptorSchemeSAD
```

Read two input images:

```
Mat img1 = imread(argv[1], CV_LOAD_IMAGE_GRAYSCAL
```

Detect keypoints in both images:

```
// detecting keypoints
```

```
FastFeatureDetector detector(15);
vector<KeyPoint> keypoints1;
detector.detect(img1, keypoints1);
```

Compute descriptors for each of the keypoints:

```
// computing descriptors
```

```
SurfDescriptorExtractor extractor;
Mat descriptors1;
extractor.compute(img1, keypoints1, descriptors1);
```

Now, find the closest matches between descriptors from the first image

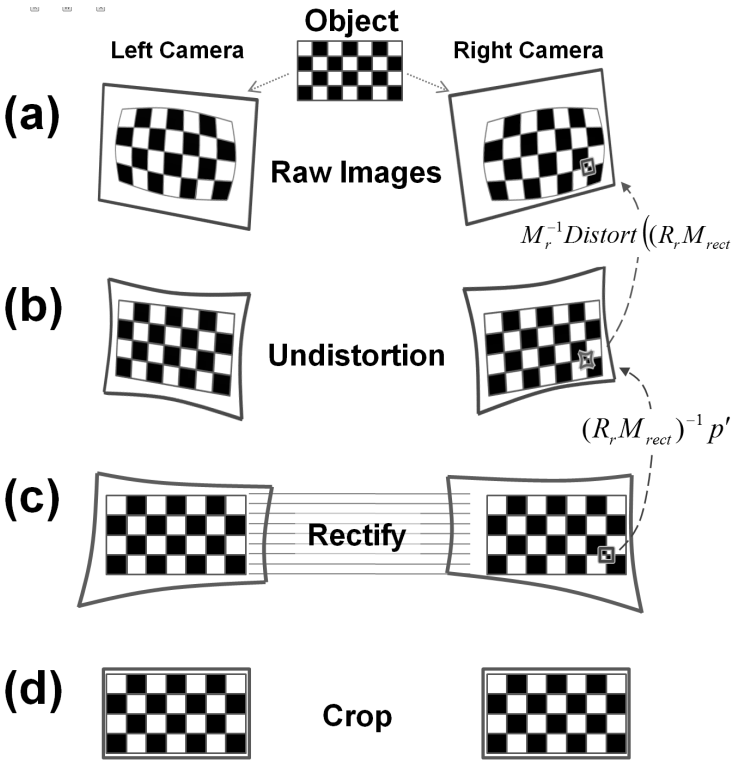
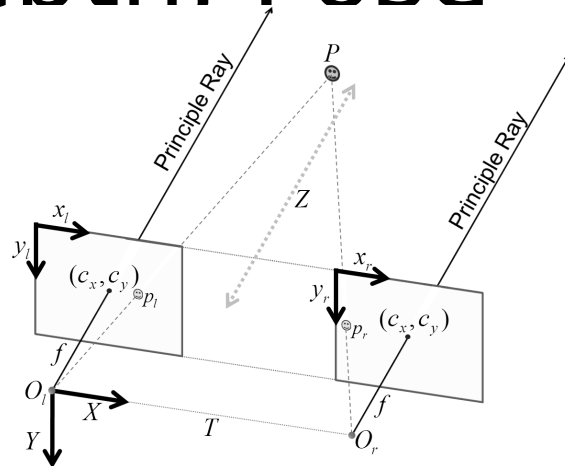
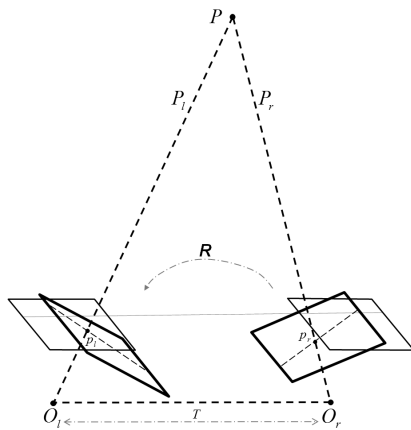
```
// matching descriptors
```

```
BruteForceMatcher<L2<float>> matcher;
vector<DMatch> matches;
matcher.match(descriptors1, descriptors2, matches);
```

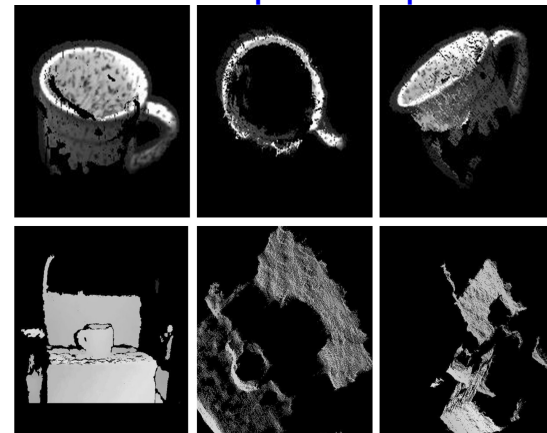
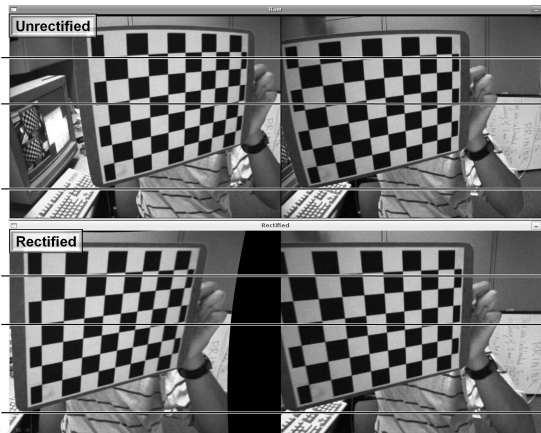
Change one or both of these lines  
to switch detector and/or  
descriptor types

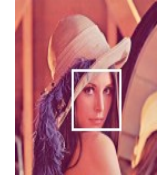
# OpenCV Modules: Depth. Pose

Depth, Pose  
Normals,  
Planes, 3D  
Features



Left - right feature alignment. Some examples of 3D stereo depth maps:





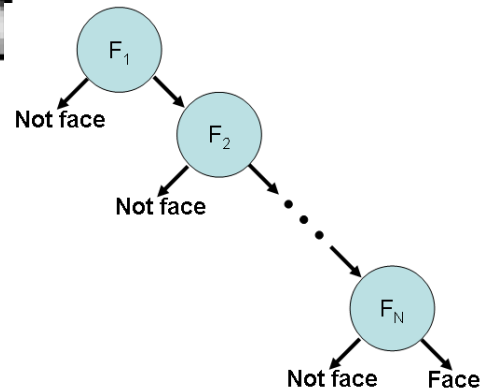
Object  
recognition  
Machine learning

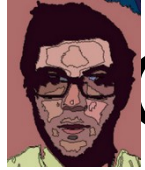
# OpenCV Modules: Obj Rec/ML



<http://youtu.be/i1uUuWwblcc>

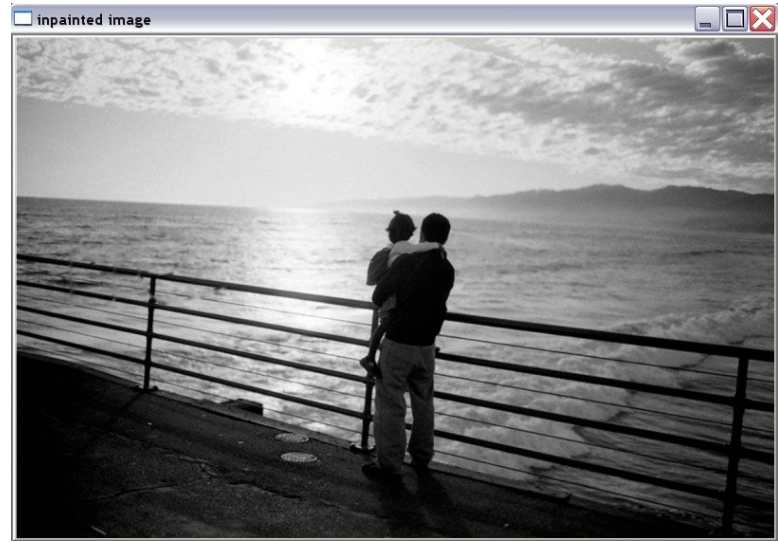
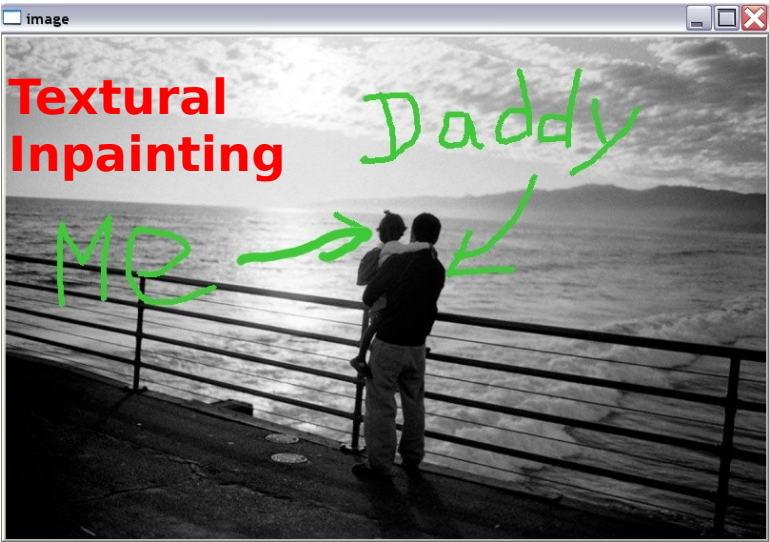
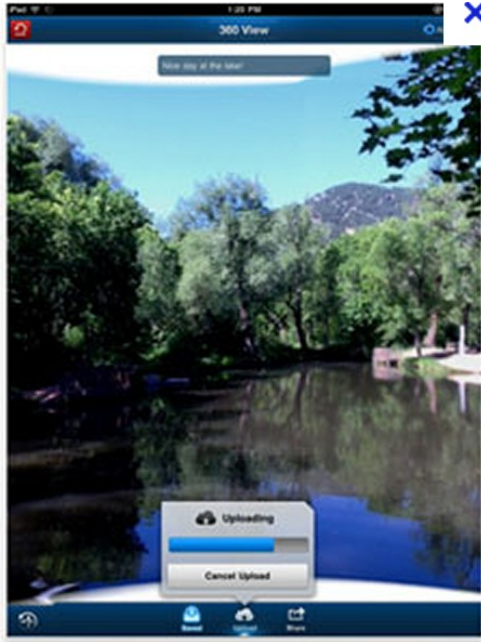
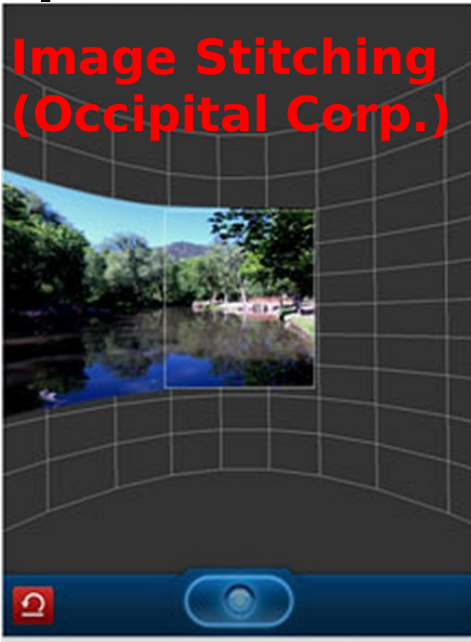
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_RF0VpR4xog](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_RF0VpR4xog)





# OpenCV Modules: Comp Photog

Computational  
Photography



# Brand New in OpenCV 3.0

## User Contrib Module

- Thanks to Google Summer of Code!!
  - Supporting 15 interns!

### Accepted pull requests:

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Extended Python interface      | 8. New line segment detector           |
| 3D object recognition and pose | 9. Haze removal, depth estimation      |
| KAZE features                  | 10. GPU accelerated dense optical flow |
| Star detection                 | 11. DTAM & pose estimation             |
| Computational photography      | 12. PNP pose detection                 |
| Custom calibration and planar  | 13. ARsal saliency filters             |
| Dense optical flow             | 14. Text detection and reading in wild |
|                                | 15. TLD tracker                        |

# OpenCV Examples

- Industrial Perception
- Magic Leap



# Industrial Perception

- **Sensor driven,**
- **Real time planning**
- **Applied to distributio**

# Magic Leap

- Augmented Reality done right
- Lots of computer vision (**We're hiring**)



- Gesture recognition demo

Gesture ... was going to be live  
demo



# FINISH



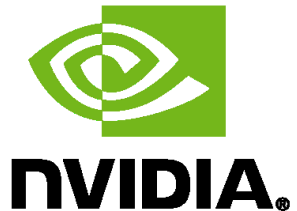
# Questions?



Photo: Gary Bradski

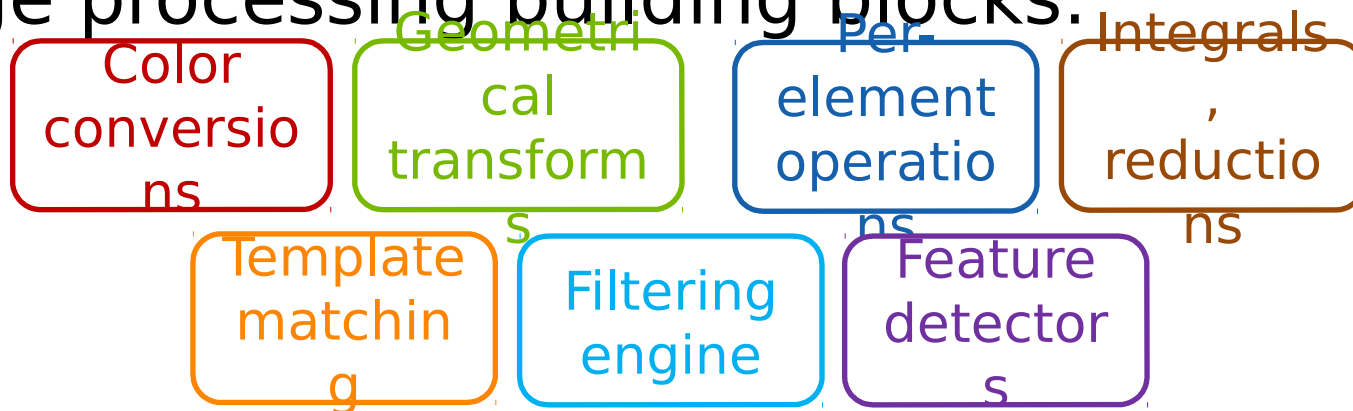
# Language Modules

- GPU/Cuda
- Android
- iOS
- Python
- Java



# OpenCV GPU Module:

- Image processing building blocks:



- High-level algorithms:

Stereo matching 

Face detection 

Feature matching 

# OpenCV GPU Module Example

```
Mat frame;  
VideoCapture capture(camera);  
cv::HOGDescriptor hog;  
  
hog.setSVMDetector(cv::HOGDescriptor  
::  
getDefaultPeopleDetector());  
  
capture >> frame;  
  
vector<Rect> found;  
hog.detectMultiScale(frame, found,  
    1.4, Size(8, 8), Size(0, 0),  
    1.05, 8);
```

```
Mat frame;  
VideoCapture capture(camera);  
cv::gpu::HOGDescriptor hog;  
  
hog.setSVMDetector(cv::HOGDescriptor  
::  
getDefaultPeopleDetector());  
  
capture >> frame;  
  
GpuMat gpu_frame;  
gpu_frame.upload(frame);  
  
vector<Rect> found;  
hog.detectMultiScale(gpu_frame,  
    found,  
    1.4, Size(8, 8), Size(0, 0),  
    1.05, 8);
```

- Designed very similar!



# OpenCV GPU Module

## Performance

Tesla C2050 (Fermi) vs. Core i5-760 2.8GHz (4 cores, TBB, SSE)

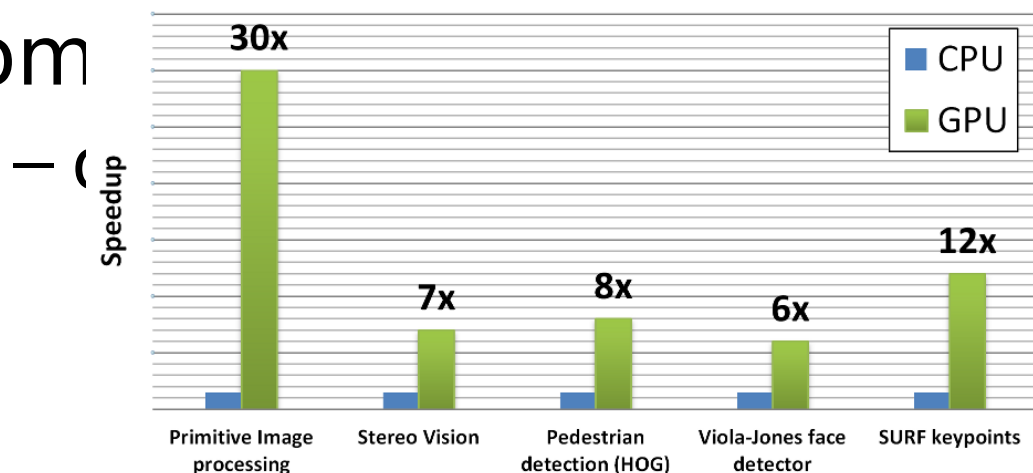
– Average speedup for primitives:

**33x**

- For “good” data (large images are better)
- Without copying to GPU



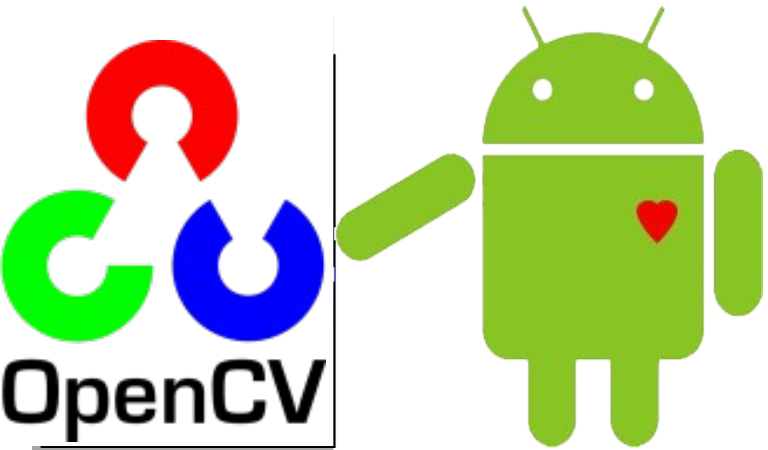
What can you get from your com



ance



# OpenCV Android Module



- **OpenCV 2.4 for Android:**
  - Native Android Camera Support
  - Multithreading
  - Java API (soon)
  - Tegra HW Optimizations (soon)



Wiki with the latest information:

<http://opencv.org/platforms/android.html>

Support/discussion group:::[https](https://groups.google.com/group/android-opencv)

[://groups.google.com/group/android-opencv](https://groups.google.com/group/android-opencv)

# OpenCV iOS Module

- Full support

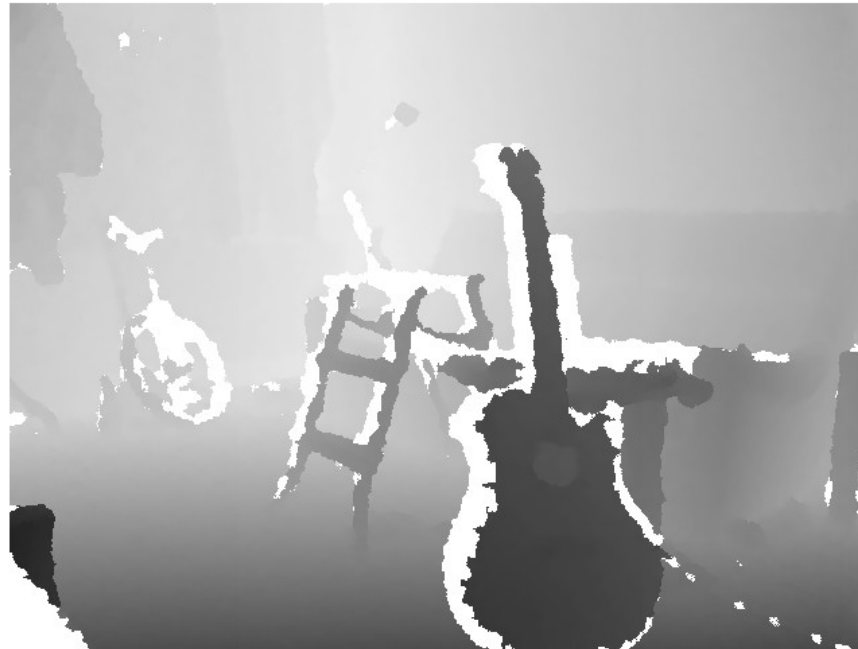
ios



# OpenCV Python Module

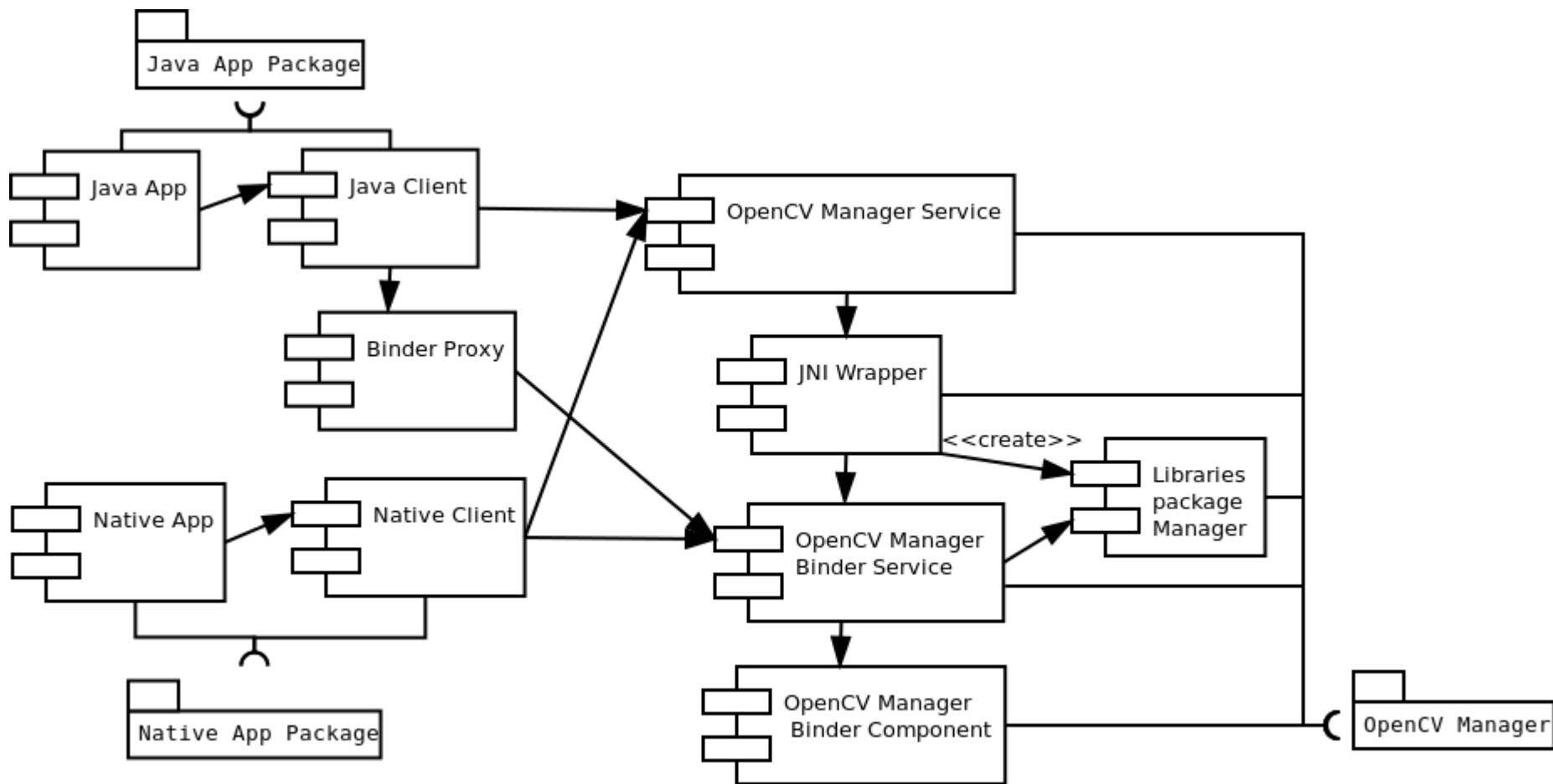
- Full Python interface
- Example: Depth image from Kinect:

```
import numpy
import cv
from freenect import sync_get_depth as get_depth, sync_get_rgb as
get_video
while True:
    (depth, _), (rgb, _) = get_depth(), get_video()
    depth = depth.astype(numpy.uint8)
    cv.ShowImage("depth", depth)
    cv.ShowImage("depth", rgb)
```



Depth image

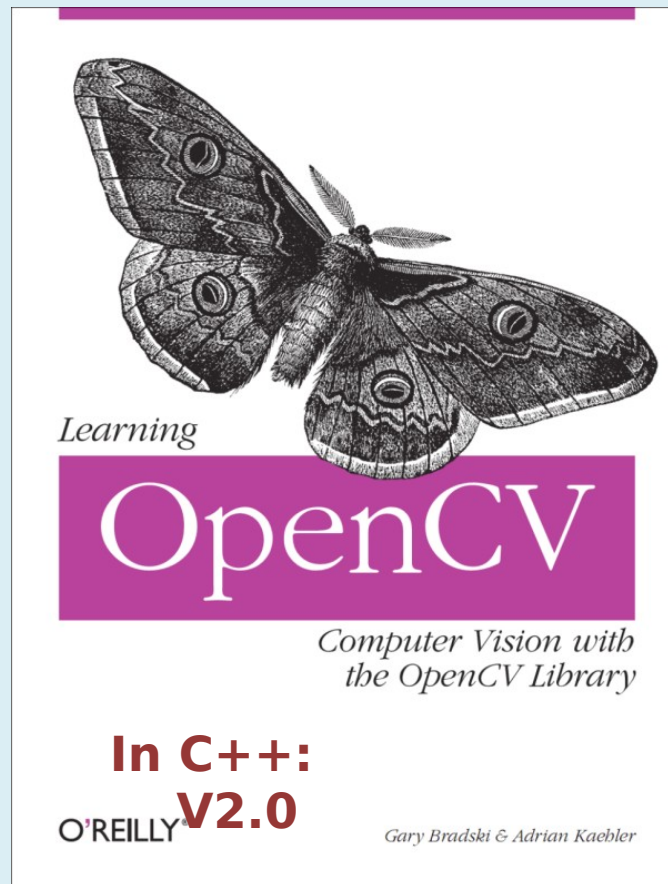
# OpenCV Java Module



# Book and Foundation

# Learning OpenCV V2.0

- Out in Summer 2014!



# OpenCV Foundation Support

SUPPORT (an answer within the amount of opening days):

level 0: 1K support within 1 week

level 1: 5K support within 1 week and dedicated machine on build farm

level 2: 10K support within 3 days and dedicated machine on build farm

level 3: 20K support within 24h and dedicated machine on build farm

level 4: 30K support within 24h, dedicated machine on build farm and fixes when errors happen on the machine

SPONSORSHIP:

Diamond	\$250K	Level 4 support. Can direct OpenCV development/Strategy/priorities. Board position. Able to brainstorm solutions to proprietary problems with the team. Front page logos
Platinum	\$100K	Level 3. Board position, strong influence on priorities real time support as above. Front page logos
Gold	\$50K	Level 2. Advisory board (suggest priorities). Quarterly brainstorm 3 Development sprints
Silver	\$25K	Level 1. Advisory board. bi-yearly brainstorm logo on workshops 2 Development sprints
Titanium	\$10K	Level 0. Logo on prize sponsorship 1 Development sprint
Bronze	\$5K	Logo on bounties
Contributor	<\$1K	Contributor page