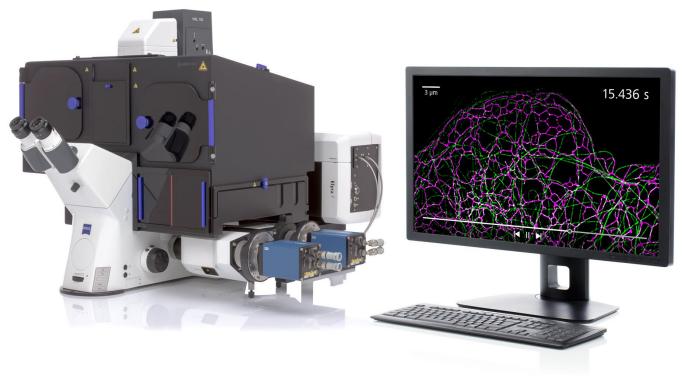


Image Processing



- Is the use of a computer to process digital images through an algorithm.
- Digital images could be from many sources, such as a camera, medical imaging devices like MRI or CT scanners, satellites, etc.





Images only contain three colour components



• Camera sensors are designed to capture RGB.





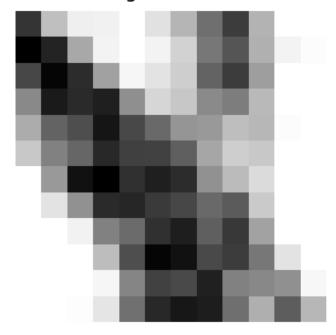
Pixels and RGB values



(A) Original image

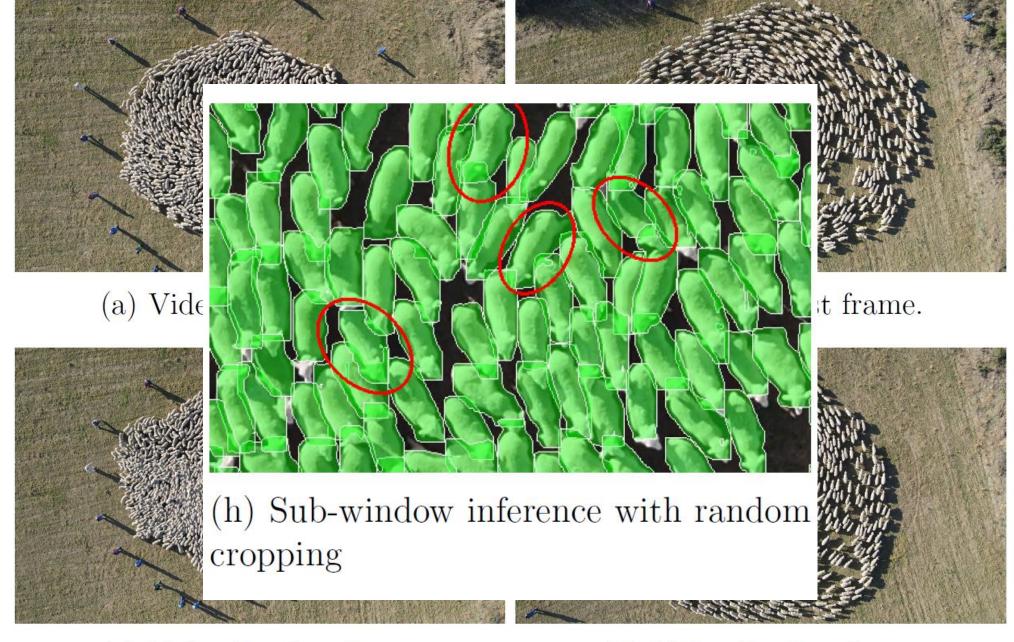


(B) Enlarged view from (A)



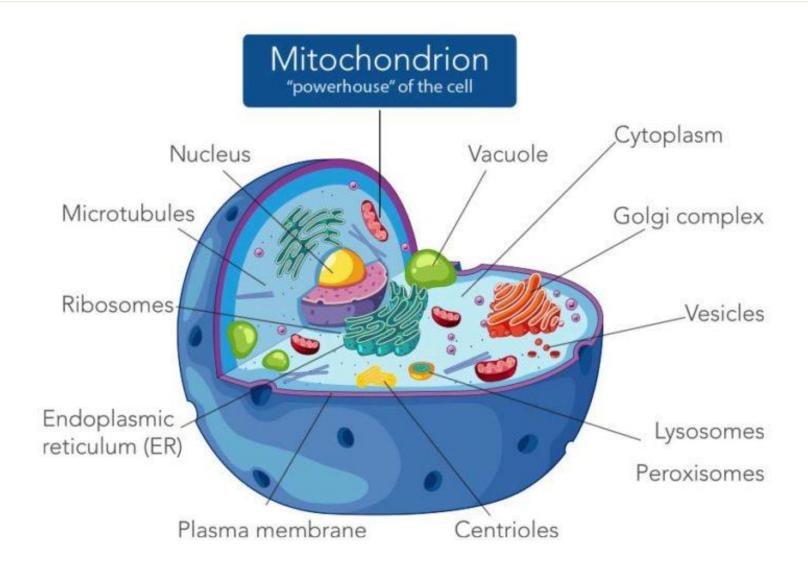
(C) Pixel values from (B)

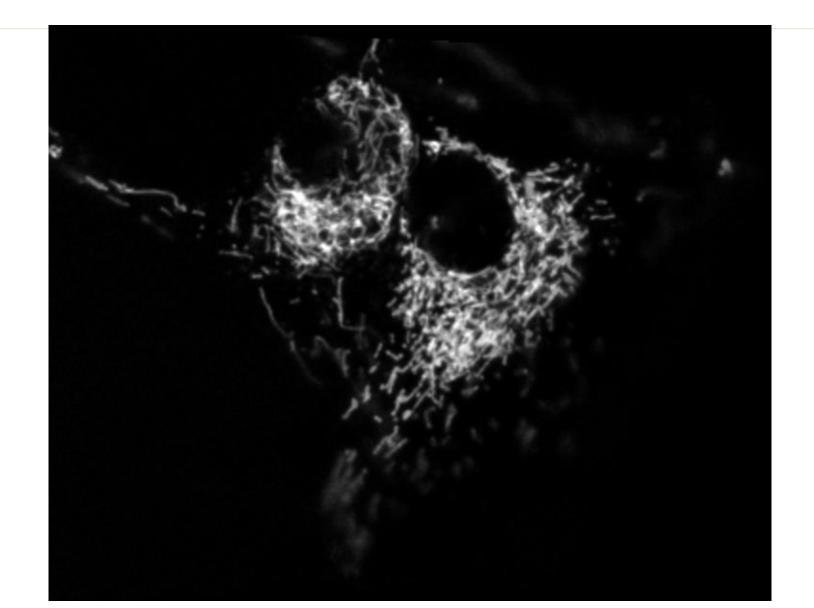
53	191	239	241	255	225	181	111	61	180	255	255
	35	168	244	255	243	210	119	85	176	244	252
71		45	161	246	227	206	99	60	158	255	255
137		42		143	214	199	138	125	185	255	255
172	99	78		72	106	149	153	190	183	252	255
200	129	102	41	64	65	95	166	206	200	255	255
255	153	17		49		44	145	187	219	255	255
255	227	145	42		58	71	106	91	202	255	255
255	255	242	129	107	48		95	57	162	255	255
255	255	255	189	78			74	60	119	228	255
255	255	255	246	133	65	73		129	136	144	247
255	255	253	229	112	40			111	175	93	183

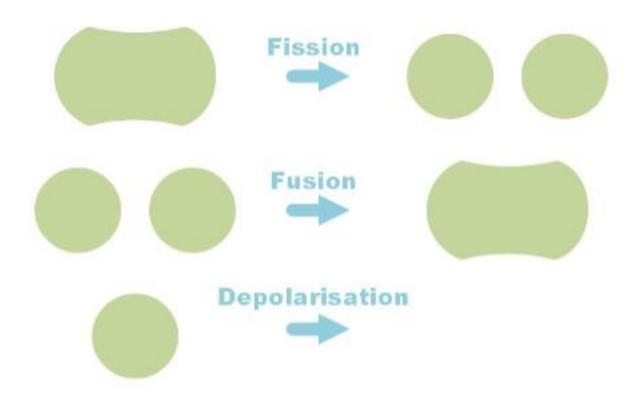


(c) Video B - first frame

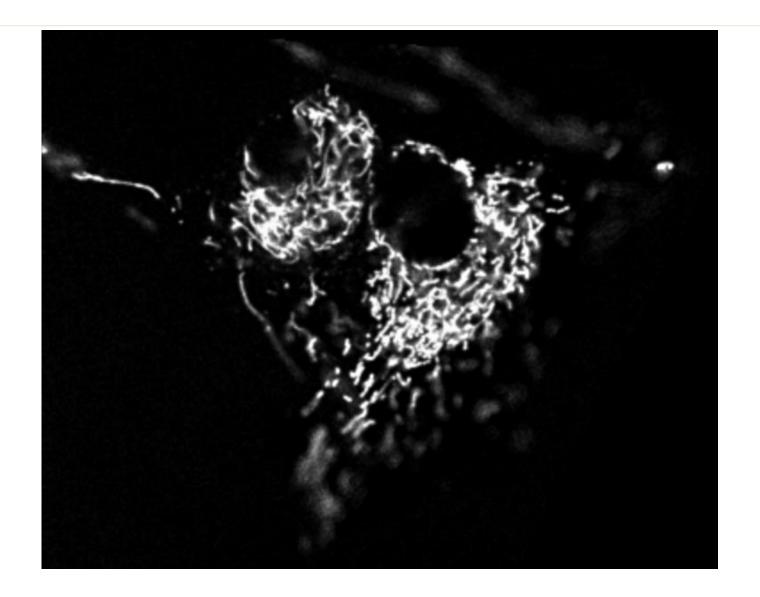
(d) Video B - last frame



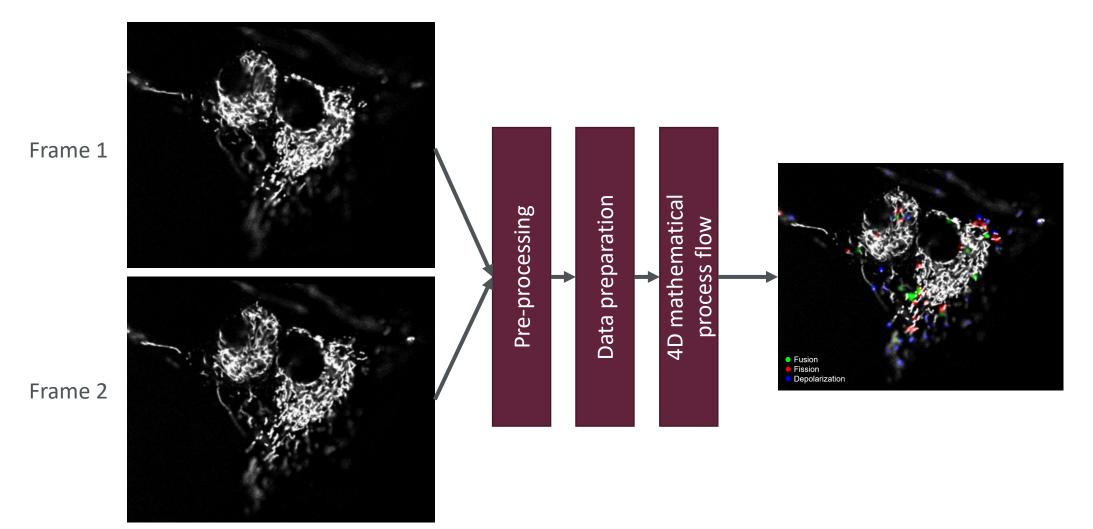




An illustration of the different types of mitochondrial events

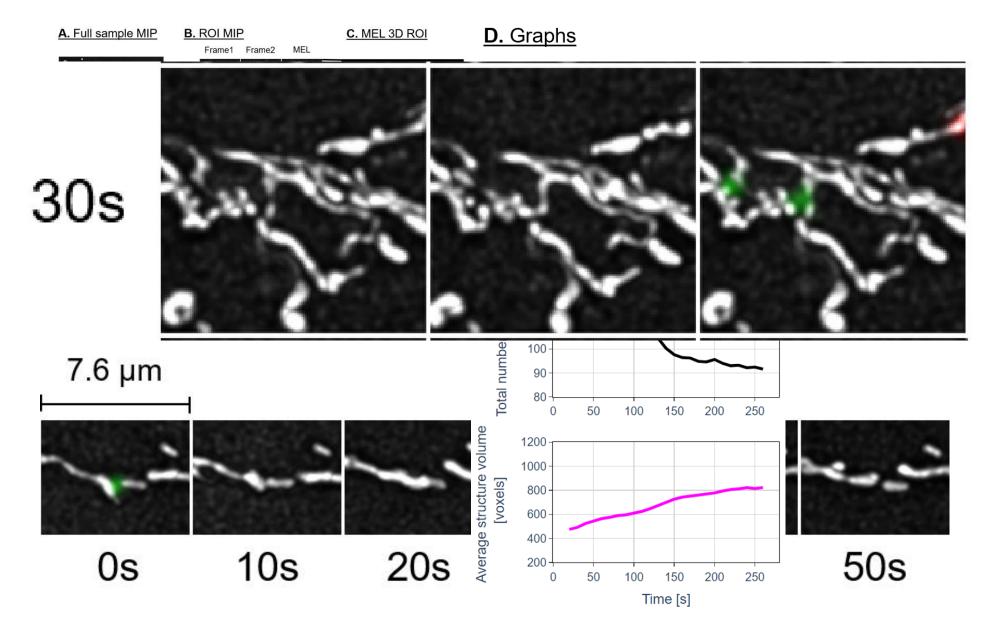


• Use time-lapse sequence to generate ground truth



Example output





Visual Image Processing Pipeline

• Video here: https://www.dropbox.com/s/h4w7frxq2rdx9md/VIPP.mp4?dl=0

Virtual Reality Cell Analysis and Teaching

• Video here:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/0us9u1ejb9kw0mo/VR%20Minishowcase_small.mp4?dl=0

Virtual Learning Experience improves learning



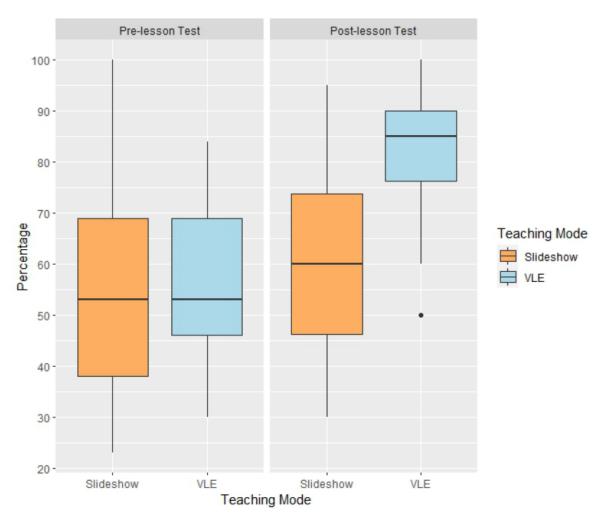


Figure 6.8: Box plots of pre- and post-lesson test scores for the VLE and Slideshow Group.

Virtual Reality Tracking

• Video here: https://www.dropbox.com/s/1eyjb98hrqupu3f/VR tracking.mp4?dl=0

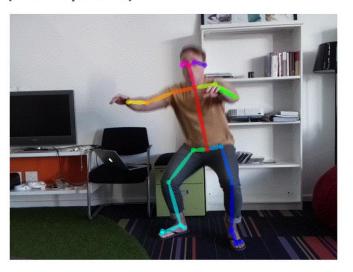
3D pose estimation

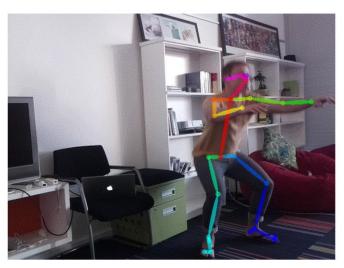


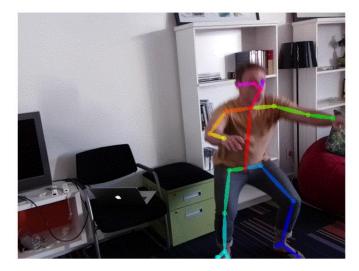
forward together sonke siya phambili saam vorentoe

4 camera views (new system)

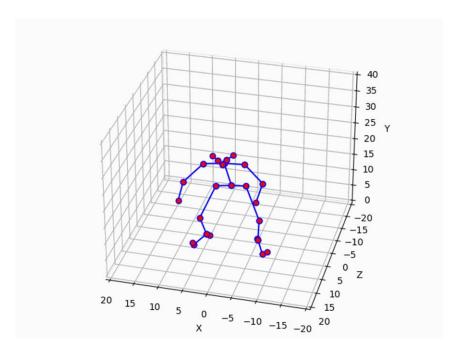








Reconstructed 3D pose



Spatial-Temporal Graph Convolutional Networks (ST-GCN) for metric learning



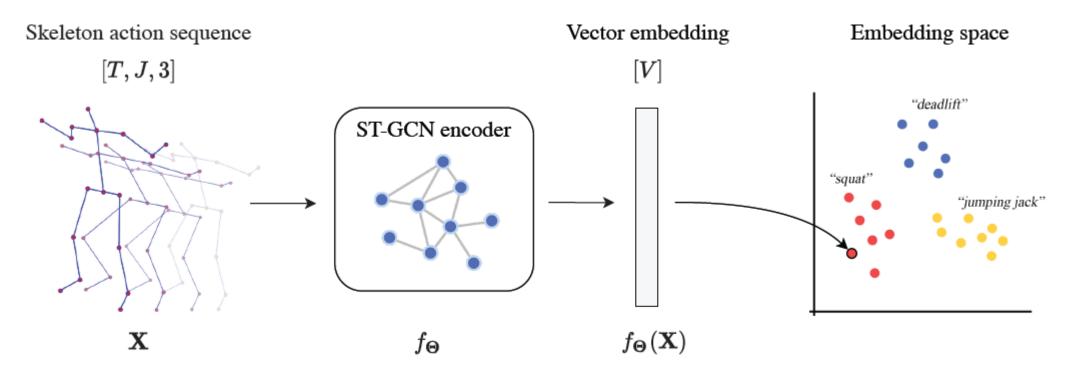


Figure 6.4: The metric GCN model. Illustration of the GCN feature extractor as a feature encoder in a metric learning paradigm.

One-shot action recognition on 7 never before seen classes



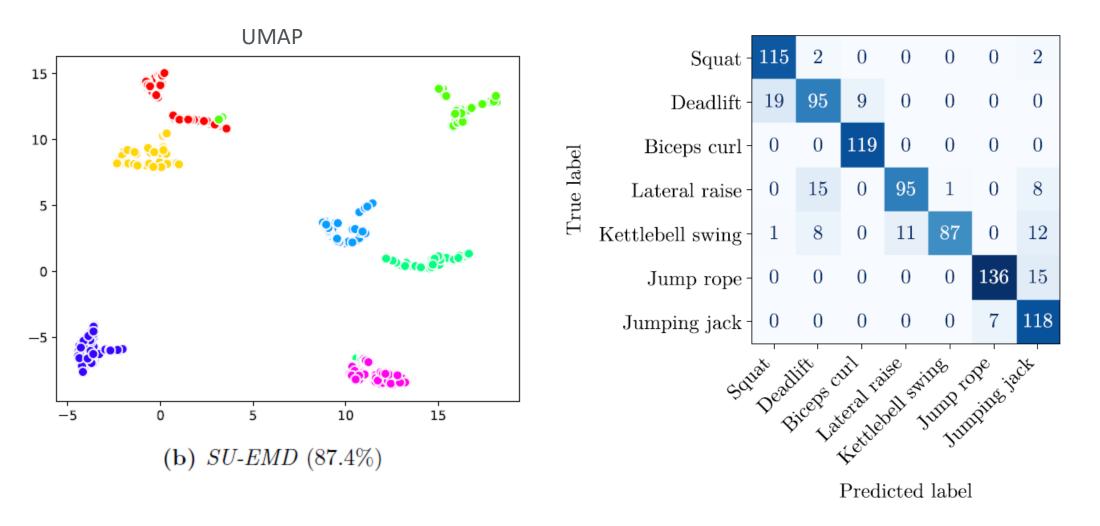


Figure 6.6: Confusion matrix for the final one-shot tests in the seven SU-EMD classes.

Improving Face Recognition of Individuals with Highly Pigmented skin

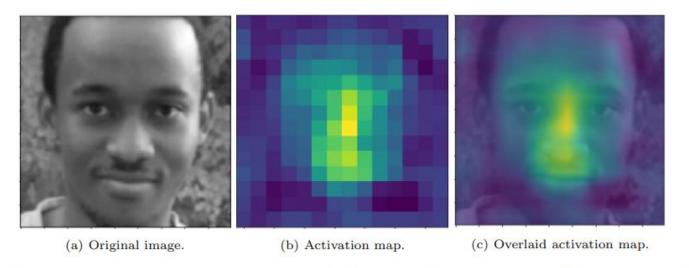


- 545 individuals
- 5 different orientations

Table 4: Accuracy for a model with fine-tuned weights.

VGG16											
Optimiser	Visible		Infrared		Full Spectrum						
	Accuracy	AUC	Accuracy	AUC	Accuracy	AUC					
Adam	97.3	0.986	99.7	0.993	99.1	1.000					
SGD	97.6	0.985	99.7	0.986	99.4	1.000					
AdaGrad	97.3	0.986	99.7	1.000	99.1	1.000					
ResNet50											
Optimiser	Visible		Infrared		Full Spectrum						
	Accuracy	AUC	Accuracy	AUC	Accuracy	AUC					
Adam	0.0	-	0.3	-	0.0	-					
SGD	97.9	0.991	99.7	0.998	99.1	1.000					
AdaGrad	97.9	0.994	98.4	0.988	99.1	0.990					

Conclusion: Using infrared light improves the accuracy of face detection algorithms



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Figure 4: Example of activation map produced from a CNN model, and how it can be overlaid on the original image.

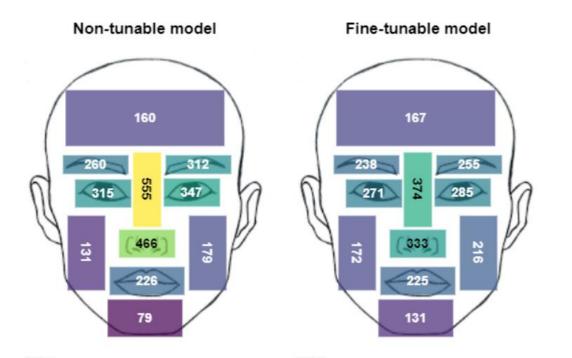


Figure 13: Comparison of average activation intensity values over facial regions.

Internally developed PPG



