Intelligent Robotics and Industrial Applications using Computer Vision 2023

Conference Chairs
Kurt Niel, Upper Austria University of Applied Sciences (Austria)
Juha Röning, University of Oulu (Finland)

PROGRAM AND PROCEEDINGS

This document details the conference program, held as part of the 2023 IS&T International Symposium on Electronic Imaging, 15-19 January 2023. Manuscripts of conference papers are reproduced from PDFs as submitted and approved by authors; no editorial changes were made.

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Intelligent Robotics and Industrial Applications using Computer Vision 2023

Conference overview

This conference brings together real-world practitioners and researchers in intelligent robots and computer vision to share recent applications and developments. Topics of interest include the integration of imaging sensors supporting hardware, computers, and algorithms for intelligent robots, manufacturing inspection, characterization, and/or control.

The decreased cost of computational power and vision sensors has motivated the rapid proliferation of machine vision technology in a variety of industries, including aluminum, automotive, forest products, textiles, glass, steel, metal casting, aircraft, chemicals, food, fishing, agriculture, archaeological products, medical products, artistic products, etc. Other industries, such as semiconductor and electronics manufacturing, have been employing machine vision technology for several decades. Machine vision supporting handling robots is another main topic. With respect to intelligent robotics another approach is sensor fusion – combining multi-modal sensors in audio, location, image and video data for signal processing, machine learning and computer vision, and additionally other 3D capturing devices.

There is a need of accurate, fast, and robust detection of objects and their position in space. Their surface, the background, and illumination is uncontrolled; in most cases the objects of interest are within a bulk of many others. For both new and existing industrial users of machine vision, there are numerous innovative methods to improve productivity, quality, and compliance with product standards. There are several broad problem areas that have received significant attention in recent years. For example, some industries are collecting enormous amounts of image data from product monitoring systems. New and efficient methods are required to extract insight and to perform process diagnostics based on this historical record. Regarding the physical scale of the measurements, microscopy techniques are nearing resolution limits in fields such as semiconductors, biology, and other nano-scale technologies. Techniques such as resolution enhancement, model-based methods, and statistical imaging may provide the means to extend these systems beyond current capabilities. Furthermore, obtaining real-time and robust measurements in-line or at-line in harsh industrial environments is a challenge for machine vision researchers, especially when the manufacturer cannot make significant changes to their facility or process.

Paper authors listed as of 1 January 2023; refer to manuscript for final authors. Titles that are not listed with the proceedings files were presentation-only.

Intelligent Robotics and Industrial Applications using Computer Vision 2023

MONDAY 16 JANUARY 2023

Machine Vision - Production Applications (M1)
Session Chair: Kurt Niel, University of Applied Sciences Upper Austria (Austria)
9:05 – 9:50 AM
Cyril Magnin I

9:05
Conference Welcome

9:10 IRIACV-320
Measurement of color difference in plastic parts of automobile using color sensor and robot arm, *Yousun Kang and Duk Shin, Tokyo Polytechnic University (Japan)*

9:30 IRIACV-321
Tire defect detection with limited annotation, *Chih-Hui Ho[1], Ziheng Huang[1], NaYeon Kim[2], YouSuk Bae[2], and Nuno Vasconcelos[1]; [1]University of California, San Diego (United States) and [2]Tech University of Korea (Republic of Korea)*

Machine Vision - In the Field (M2.1)
Session Chair: Kurt Niel, University of Applied Sciences Upper Austria (Austria)
10:50 – 11:50 AM
Cyril Magnin I

10:50 IRIACV-323
3D joist perception, detection, and climbing for hexapod robots, *Yibin Li and Avideh Zakhor, University of California, Berkeley (United States)*

11:10 IRIACV-324
Terrain segmentation for commercial vehicles and working machines, *Raimund Edlinger, University of Applied Sciences Upper Austria (Austria)*

11:30 IRIACV-325
Visual odometry and mapping using a thermal vision system in poor vision conditions, *Raimund Edlinger, University of Applied Sciences Upper Austria (Austria)*

Biometric Authentication (M2.2)
Session Chair: Kurt Niel, University of Applied Sciences Upper Austria (Austria)
11:50 AM – 12:30 PM
Cyril Magnin I

11:50 IRIACV-326
Automated dataset collection pipeline for lip motion authentication, *Shad Torrie, Andrew Sumsion, Casey Sun, and Dah-Jye Lee, Brigham Young University (United States)*

12:10 IRIACV-327
Comparing the transfer of identity across a racial transformation, *Dah-Jye Lee, Andrew Sumsion, Shad Torrie, and Casey Sun, Brigham Young University (United States)*

Monday 16 January PLENARY: Neural Operators for Solving PDEs
Session Chair: Robin Jenkin, NVIDIA Corporation (United States)
2:00 PM – 3:00 PM
Cyril Magnin I/II/III

Deep learning surrogate models have shown promise in modeling complex physical phenomena such as fluid flows, molecular dynamics, and material properties. However, standard neural networks assume finite-dimensional inputs and outputs, and hence, cannot withstand a change in resolution or discretization between training and testing. We introduce Fourier neural operators that can learn operators, which are mappings between infinite dimensional spaces. They are independent of the resolution or grid of training data and allow for zero-shot generalization to higher resolution evaluations. When applied to weather forecasting, neural operators capture fine-scale phenomena and have similar skill as gold-standard numerical weather models for predictions up to a week or longer, while being 4-5 orders of magnitude faster.

Anima Anandkumar, Bren professor, California Institute of Technology, and senior director of AI Research, NVIDIA Corporation (United States)

Anima Anandkumar is a Bren Professor at Caltech and Senior Director of AI Research at NVIDIA. She is passionate about designing principled AI algorithms and applying them to interdisciplinary domains. She has received several honors such as the IEEE fellowship, Alfred. P. Sloan Fellowship, NSF Career Award, and Faculty Fellowships from Microsoft, Google, Facebook, and Adobe. She is part of the World Economic Forum's Expert Network. Anandkumar received her BTech from Indian Institute of Technology Madras, her PhD from Cornell University, and did her postdoctoral research at MIT and assistant professorship at University of California Irvine.

EI 2023 Highlights Session
Session Chair: Robin Jenkin, NVIDIA Corporation (United States)
3:30 – 5:00 PM
Cyril Magnin II

Join us for a session that celebrates the breadth of what EI has to offer with short papers selected from EI conferences.

NOTE: The EI-wide "EI 2023 Highlights" session is concurrent with Monday afternoon COIMG, COLOR, IMAGE, and IQSP conference sessions.

IQSP-309
Evaluation of image quality metrics designed for DRI tasks with automotive cameras, *Valentine Klein, Yiqi LI, Claudio Greco, Laurent Chanas, and Frédéric Guichard, DXOMARK (France)*

SD&A-224

Human performance using stereo 3D in a helmet mounted display and association with individual stereo acuity, *Bonnie Posselt, RAF Centre of Aviation Medicine (United Kingdom)*

IMAGE-281

Smartphone-enabled point-of-care blood hemoglobin testing with color accuracy-assisted spectral learning, *Sang Mok Park[1], Yuhyun Ji[1], Semin Kwon[1], Andrew R. O'Brien[2], Ying Wang[2], and Young L. Kim[1]; [1]Purdue University and [2]Indiana University School of Medicine (United States)*

AVM-118

Designing scenes to quantify the performance of automotive perception systems, *Zhenyi Liu[1], Devesh Shah[2], Alireza Rahimpour[2], Joyce Farrell[1], and Brian Wandell[1]; [1]Stanford University and [2]Ford Motor Company (United States)*

VDA-403

Visualizing and monitoring the process of injection molding, *Christian A. Steinparz[1], Thomas Mitterlehner[2], Bernhard Praher[2], Klaus Straka[1,2], Holger Stitz[1,3], and Marc Streit[1,3]; [1]Johannes Kepler University, [2]Moldsonics GmbH, and [3]datavisyn GmbH (Austria)*

COIMG-155

Commissioning the James Webb Space Telescope, *Joseph M. Howard, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (United States)*

HVEI-223

Critical flicker frequency (CFF) at high luminance levels, *Alexandre Chapiro[1], Nathan Matsuda[1], Maliha Ashraf[2], and Rafal Mantiuk[3]; [1]Meta (United States), [2]University of Liverpool (United Kingdom), and [3]University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)*

HPCI-228

Physics guided machine learning for image-based material decomposition of tissues from simulated breast models with calcifications, *Muralikrishnan Gopalakrishnan Meena[1], Amir K. Ziabari[1], Singanallur Venkatakrishnan[1], Isaac R. Lyngaas[1], Matthew R. Norman[1], Balint Joo[1], Thomas L. Beck[1], Charles A. Bouman[2], Anuj Kapadia[1], and Xiao Wang[1]; [1]Oak Ridge National Laboratory and [2]Purdue University (United States)*

3DIA-104

Layered view synthesis for general images, *Loïc Dehan, Wiebe Van Ranst, and Patrick Vandewalle, Katholieke University Leuven (Belgium)*

ISS-329

A self-powered asynchronous image sensor with independent in-pixel harvesting and sensing operations, *Ruben Gomez-Merchan, Juan Antonio Leñero-Bardallo, and Ángel Rodríguez-Vázquez, University of Seville (Spain)*

COLOR-184

Color blindness and modern board games, *Alessandro Rizzi[1] and Matteo Sassi[2]; [1]Università degli Studi di Milano and [2]consultant (Italy)*

TUESDAY 17 JANUARY 2023

Tuesday 17 January PLENARY: Embedded Gain Maps for Adaptive Display of High Dynamic Range Images
Session Chair: Robin Jenkin, NVIDIA Corporation (United States)
2:00 PM – 3:00 PM
Cyril Magnin I/II/III

Images optimized for High Dynamic Range (HDR) displays have brighter highlights and more detailed shadows, resulting in an increased sense of realism and greater impact. However, a major issue with HDR content is the lack of consistency in appearance across different devices and viewing environments. There are several reasons, including varying capabilities of HDR displays and the different tone mapping methods implemented across software and platforms. Consequently, HDR content authors can neither control nor predict how their images will appear in other apps.

We present a flexible system that provides consistent and adaptive display of HDR images. Conceptually, the method combines both SDR and HDR renditions within a single image and interpolates between the two dynamically at display time. We compute a Gain Map that represents the difference between the two renditions. In the file, we store a Base rendition (either SDR or HDR), the Gain Map, and some associated metadata. At display time, we combine the Base image with a scaled version of the Gain Map, where the scale factor depends on the image metadata, the HDR capacity of the display, and the viewing environment.

Eric Chan, Fellow, Adobe Inc. (United States)

Eric Chan is a Fellow at Adobe, where he develops software for editing photographs. Current projects include Photoshop, Lightroom, Camera Raw, and Digital Negative (DNG). When not writing software, Chan enjoys spending time at his other keyboard, the piano. He is an enthusiastic nature photographer and often combines his photo activities with travel and hiking.

Paul M. Hubel, director of Image Quality in Software Engineering, Apple Inc. (United States)

Paul M. Hubel is director of Image Quality in Software Engineering at Apple. He has worked on computational photography and image quality of photographic systems for many years on all aspects of the imaging chain, particularly for iPhone. He trained in optical engineering at University

of Rochester, Oxford University, and MIT, and has more than 50 patents on color imaging and camera technology. Hubel is active on the ISO-TC42 committee Digital Photography, where this work is under discussion, and is currently a VP on the IS&T Board. Outside work he enjoys photography, travel, cycling, coffee roasting, and plays trumpet in several bay area ensembles.

WEDNESDAY 18 JANUARY 2023

Wednesday 18 January PLENARY: Bringing Vision Science to Electronic Imaging: The Pyramid of Visibility
Session Chair: Andreas Savakis, Rochester Institute of Technology (United States)
2:00 PM – 3:00 PM
Cyril Magnin I/II/III

Electronic imaging depends fundamentally on the capabilities and limitations of human vision. The challenge for the vision scientist is to describe these limitations to the engineer in a comprehensive, computable, and elegant formulation. Primary among these limitations are visibility of variations in light intensity over space and time, of variations in color over space and time, and of all of these patterns with position in the visual field. Lastly, we must describe how all these sensitivities vary with adapting light level. We have recently developed a structural description of human visual sensitivity that we call the Pyramid of Visibility, that accomplishes this synthesis. This talk shows how this structure accommodates all the dimensions described above, and how it can be used to solve a wide variety of problems in display engineering.

Andrew B. Watson, chief vision scientist, Apple Inc. (United States)

Andrew Watson is Chief Vision Scientist at Apple, where he leads the application of vision science to technologies, applications, and displays. His research focuses on computational models of early vision. He is the author of more than 100 scientific papers and 8 patents. He has 21,180 citations and an h-index of 63. Watson founded the Journal of Vision, and served as editor-in-chief 2001-2013 and 2018-2022. Watson has received numerous awards including the Presidential Rank Award from the President of the United States.