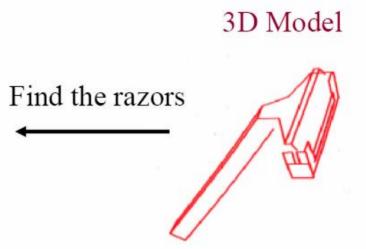
Computer Vision

Computer Graphics, CSCD18

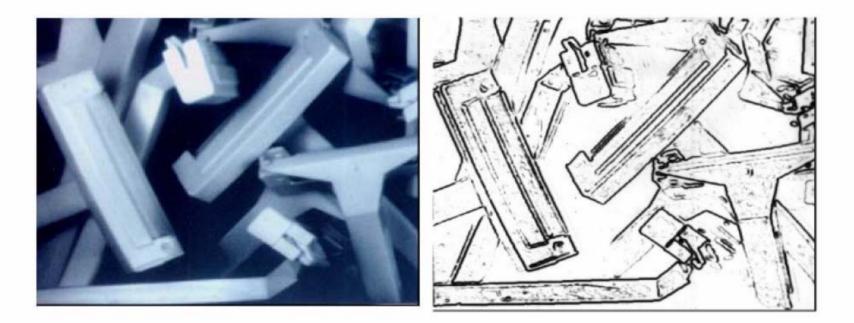
Fall 2008 Instructor: Leonid Sigal





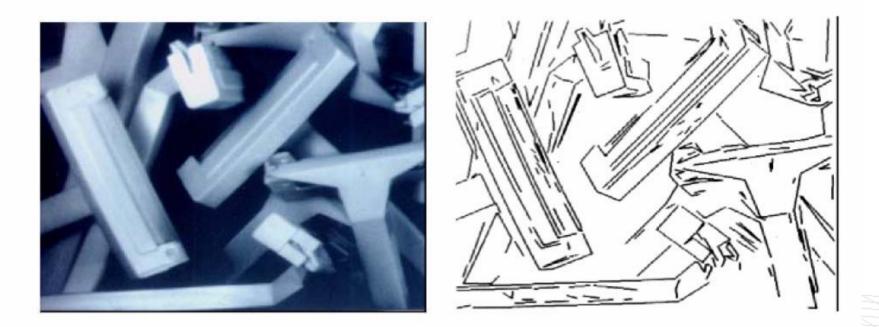
Parameters: 3D position and orientation

David Lowe



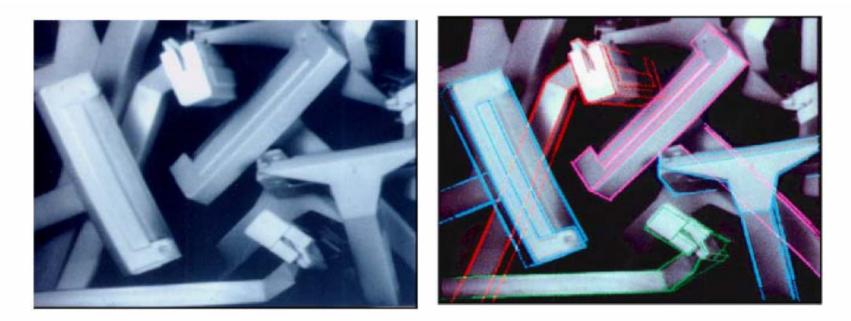
"Filter" image to find brightness changes.

David Lowe



"Fit" lines to the raw measurements.

David Lowe

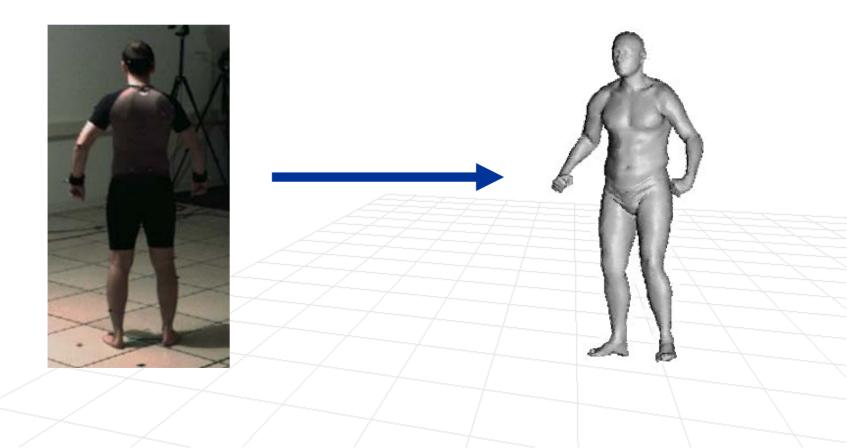


David Lowe

"Project" model into image and "match" to lines (solving for 3D pose).

Problem Statement

Automatically recover articulated pose and detailed shape of the person from images



Why is this hard?

- Pose estimation
 - Noisy observations (e.g. clothes)
 - Occlusions (e.g. world and self-occlusions)
 - Loose of depth information in the image projection
 - High dimensionality of state space (30-40 D)

Shape estimation

- Noisy observations (e.g. clothes)
- Occlusions (e.g. world and self-occlusions)
- Loose of depth information in the image projection
- High dimensionality (25,000 triangles)
- Non-rigid deformations

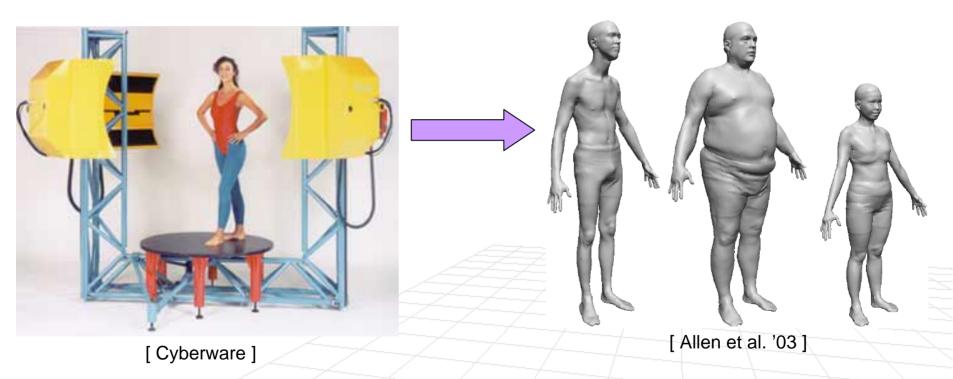
Requirements for a body model

- Realistic, detailed model of the body
 - Match the shape of arbitrary previously unseen subject
 - Non-rigid (pose specific) shape variation
- Computational requirements
 Low-dimensional parameterization

Approach: Learned body model

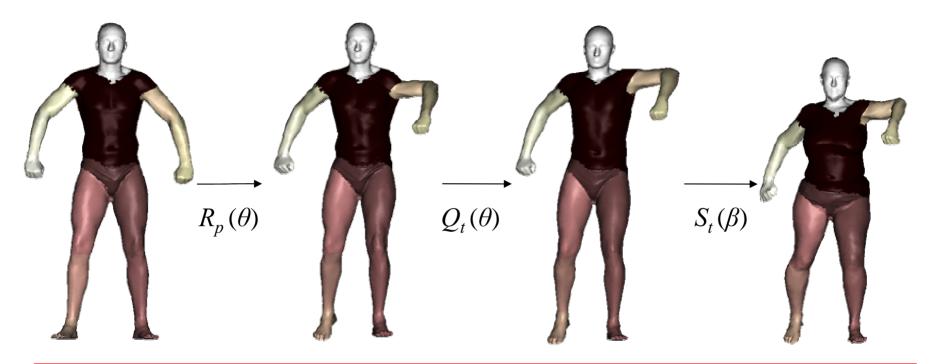
SCAPE: Shape Completion and Animation of PEople

[Anguelov et al. '05]



All meshes brought in full correspondence with 25,000 triangles

SCAPE deformations



 θ – joint angles (37D) τ – global position (3D) β – shape parameters (9D)

Parameters (state): $\mathbf{s} = (\theta, \tau, \beta)$

[Anguelov et al. '05]

SCAPE deformations

Highly flexible, realistic, body model.

Generalizes to new people and poses.

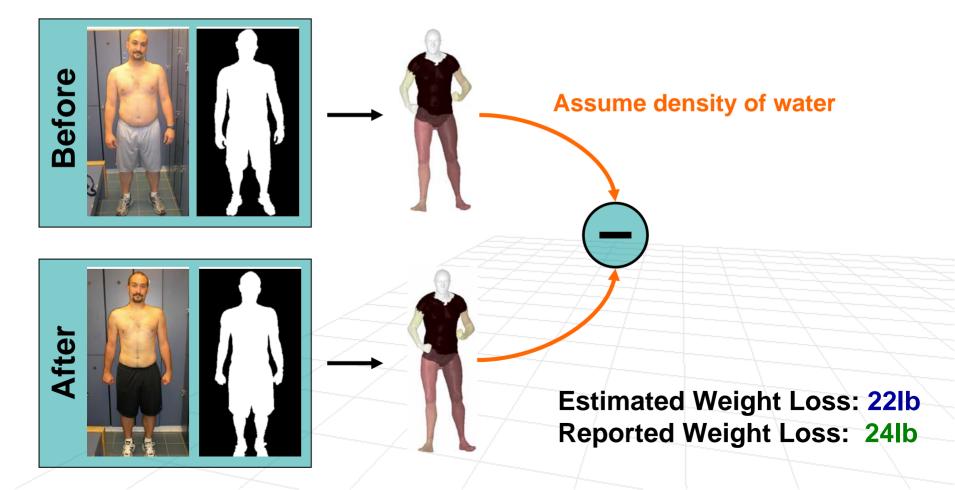
Problem: how can we estimate this from images?



[Anguelov et al. '05]

Proof of Concept

Can we estimate weight loss discriminatively from monocular images?



Proof of Concept

Can we estimate weight loss discriminatively from monocular images?

