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Camera Trapping for Wildlife Research Consumer Depth Cameras for Computer Vision Camera Trapping Construction of an 8-mm Time-lapse Camera for Biological Research Visual Research Camera Networks Projective Geometry of Rolling-shutter Cameras Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards Social Science Research on CAD/CAM Implementing a Body-Worn Camera Program Applied Research on High Resolution Camera Tubes Theory and Applications of Smart Cameras Quantitative Psychological Research Recovery of Human Facial Structure and Features Using Uncalibrated Cameras Research Tools Or Collaborative Toys? Cameras and Participatory Research with Youth Research Engineer Infrared Thermal Imaging Computational Photography Camera Positioning and Calibration Techniques for Integrating Traffic Surveillance Video Systems with Machine-vision Vehicle Detection Devices Dictionary Catalog of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library, 1911-1971 Television Courtroom Broadcasting Time-lapse Sky Photography Using Low Cost Camera Systems Thermal Cameras in Science Education Research report of an advertising tracking and pre-test for speed cameras Sharing a Vision High Performance Cameras for Hyperspectral and Polarimetric Imaging Research Ethical Use of Lifelogging Data for Research Rogue Journal of Undergraduate Research, Issue 1 Distributed Video Sensor Networks Autonomous Robots Research Advances Instructions for the Use of the Flight Research 735-300 Surveillance Camera System Visual Methods in the Field Human Action Recognition with Depth Cameras Methodologies for Effectively Assessing Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) Soviet-bloc Research in Geophysics, Astronomy, and Space Wide Area 2D/3D Imaging Gamma Cameras for Interventional and Intraoperative Imaging Reflecting Visual Ethnography Research to Revenue Digital Photography for Science

Image orthicons with structured targets were tested using a new cycled test set which separates the functions of exposure and read-out by a selected time interval. Resolution of image orthicons, when cycled in a manner corresponding to slow scan read-out, has exceeded 50 percent sine-wave response at 500 TV lines/inch. Possible means of increasing resolution toward the contract objective of 1500 TV lines/inch are discussed. Electron gun resolution, measured at high velocity, was nearly doubled during the year. Improvement was achieved by

smoothing the mixed carbonate cathode coating. The procedures used to process targets are explained in detail. (Author). Large-scale video networks are of increasing importance in a wide range of applications. However, the development of automated techniques for aggregating and interpreting information from multiple video streams in real-life scenarios is a challenging area of research. Collecting the work of leading researchers from a broad range of disciplines, this timely text/reference offers an in-depth survey of the state of the art in distributed camera networks. The book addresses a broad spectrum of critical issues in this highly interdisciplinary field: current challenges and future directions; video processing and video understanding; simulation, graphics, cognition and video networks; wireless video sensor networks, communications and control; embedded cameras and real-time video analysis; applications of distributed video networks; and educational opportunities and curriculum-development. Topics and features: presents an overview of research in areas of motion analysis, invariants, multiple cameras for detection, object tracking and recognition, and activities in video networks; provides real-world applications of distributed video networks, including force protection, wide area activities, port security, and recognition in night-time environments; describes the challenges in graphics and simulation, covering virtual vision, network security, human activities, cognitive architecture, and displays; examines issues of multimedia networks, registration, control of cameras (in simulations and real networks), localization and bounds on tracking; discusses system aspects of video networks, with chapters on providing testbed environments, data collection on activities, new integrated sensors for airborne sensors, face recognition, and building sentient spaces; investigates educational opportunities and curriculum development from the perspective of computer science and electrical engineering. This unique text will be of great interest to researchers and graduate students of computer vision and pattern recognition, computer graphics and simulation, image processing and embedded systems, and communications, networks and controls. The large number of example applications will also appeal to application engineers. Finding the right criteria to use when judging Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) is essential if it is to stand up to criticism from those concerned about the importance of evidence-based medicine. This edited volume highlights how CAM requires different research tools and techniques from conventional medicine, and examines effective methodologies for accurately assessing CAM. Addressing a problem which is often cited as the reason for a failure to appreciate the potential in CAM approaches to patient care, experts from a wide array of CAM modalities suggest the most effective research methodology for each particular therapy and illustrate

how a lack of adherence to that methodology produces a less effective assessment. Disciplines covered include Traditional Chinese Medicine, homeopathy, herbal medicine, craniosacral therapy, qigong and yoga. Providing direction in research and the best criteria to appropriately assess each discipline, this book highlights and responds to the issues underlying research in CAM. It will be of interest to anyone involved in CAM research, in addition to CAM practitioners and students, western medical practitioners looking to include CAM in their treatments, and anyone studying research design and methodology. As networks of video cameras are installed in many applications like security and surveillance, environmental monitoring, disaster response, and assisted living facilities, among others, image understanding in camera networks is becoming an important area of research and technology development. There are many challenges that need to be addressed in the process. Some of them are listed below: - Traditional computer vision challenges in tracking and recognition, robustness to pose, illumination, occlusion, clutter, recognition of objects, and activities; - Aggregating local information for wide area scene understanding, like obtaining stable, long-term tracks of objects; - Positioning of the cameras and dynamic control of pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) cameras for optimal sensing; - Distributed processing and scene analysis algorithms; - Resource constraints imposed by different applications like security and surveillance, environmental monitoring, disaster response, assisted living facilities, etc. In this book, we focus on the basic research problems in camera networks, review the current state-of-the-art and present a detailed description of some of the recently developed methodologies. The major underlying theme in all the work presented is to take a network-centric view whereby the overall decisions are made at the network level. This is sometimes achieved by accumulating all the data at a central server, while at other times by exchanging decisions made by individual cameras based on their locally sensed data. Chapter One starts with an overview of the problems in camera networks and the major research directions. Some of the currently available experimental testbeds are also discussed here. One of the fundamental tasks in the analysis of dynamic scenes is to track objects. Since camera networks cover a large area, the systems need to be able to track over such wide areas where there could be both overlapping and non-overlapping fields of view of the cameras, as addressed in Chapter Two: Distributed processing is another challenge in camera networks and recent methods have shown how to do tracking, pose estimation and calibration in a distributed environment. Consensus algorithms that enable these tasks are described in Chapter Three. Chapter Four summarizes a few approaches on object and activity recognition in both distributed and centralized camera network

environments. All these methods have focused primarily on the analysis side given that images are being obtained by the cameras. Efficient utilization of such networks often calls for active sensing, whereby the acquisition and analysis phases are closely linked. We discuss this issue in detail in Chapter Five and show how collaborative and opportunistic sensing in a camera network can be achieved. Finally, Chapter Six concludes the book by highlighting the major directions for future research. Table of Contents: An Introduction to Camera Networks / Wide-Area Tracking / Distributed Processing in Camera Networks / Object and Activity Recognition / Active Sensing / Future Research Directions Abstract: "The high-performance cameras and accessories obtained through this DURIP grant provide important state-of-the-art instrumentation to the Spectral Visualization Laboratory at the Robotics Institute of Carnegie Mellon University. This research-grade instrumentation supports programs sponsored by the Army and other government agencies in hyperspectral imaging. CMU's hyperspectral imaging technology is based on the acousto-optic tunable filter (AOTF), a technology that optimally exploits remote sensing in the hyperspectral domain. Our research initiatives cover from the visible-near infrared (0.4 - 1 [mu]m) spectral domain to the mid-IR (1 - 5 [mu]m) and far-IR (8 - 12 [mu]m) regions. Advantages of infrared hyperspectral imaging are greater signature differentiation, emissive (heat) signatures and superior aerosol penetration that will considerably enhance numerous DoD sponsored initiatives in automated target recognition (ATR). Examples include: better penetration through cloud cover, extended vision over sea water, and target ID under extreme ground terrain/camouflage and battlefield smoke scenarios." University start-ups are unique in the world of business and entrepreneurship, translating research conducted at and owned by universities into market-ready products--a complex process that requires a combination of scientific, technical, legal, business, and financial skills to be successful. Start-ups have the potential to generate revenue for universities, enhance faculty recruitment and retention, create jobs, and create investment opportunities for venture capitalists and entrepreneurs. Research to Revenue presents the first-ever comprehensive guide to understanding, starting, and managing university startups. By systematically describing the process of translating academic research into commercial enterprises, Don Rose and Cam Patterson give a thorough, process-oriented, and practical set of guidelines that cover not only best practices but also common--and avoidable--mistakes. They detail the key factors and components that contribute to a successful start-up, explain what makes university start-ups unique, delineate the steps of building and managing them, and describe how to foster and maintain start-ups at a university. Written for faculty and staff working

on campus, tech-transfer officers, university administrators, and venture capitalists unfamiliar with university structures, Research to Revenue ensures that any reader unfamiliar with technology commercialization and entrepreneurship will understand the fundamentals of the process, including intellectual property rights, fund-raising, and business models. This work is an invaluable resource for the successful formation and well-managed operation of university start-ups. This book presents a collection of educational research and developmental efforts on the rapidly emerging use of infrared cameras and thermal imaging in science education. It provides an overview of infrared cameras in science education to date, and of the physics and technology of infrared imaging and thermography. It discusses different areas of application of infrared cameras in physics, chemistry and biology education, as well as empirical research on students' interaction with the technology. It ends with conclusions drawn from the contributions as a whole and a formulation of forward-looking comments. Visual Research is a one-stop guide to working with images that will be invaluable for students and researchers in a wide variety of disciplines Camera trapping in wildlife management and research is a growing global phenomenon. The technology is advancing very quickly, providing unique opportunities for collecting new biological knowledge. In order for fellow camera trap researchers and managers to share their knowledge and experience, the First International Camera Trapping Colloquium in Wildlife Management and Research was held in Sydney, Australia. Camera Trapping brings together papers from a selection of the presentations at the colloquium and provides a benchmark of the international developments and uses of camera traps for monitoring wildlife for research and management. Four major themes are presented: case studies demonstrating camera trapping for monitoring; the constraints and pitfalls of camera technologies; design standards and protocols for camera trapping surveys; and the identification, management and analyses of the myriad images that derive from camera trapping studies. The final chapter provides future directions for research using camera traps. Remarkable photographs are included, showing interesting, enlightening and entertaining images of animals 'doing their thing'. My participatory photography and video project with a First Nations teen drop in center in Northern British Columbia has revealed the benefits of viewing cameras as toys through which community-based research projects can actively engage the world rather than as tools for authoritative observers. The interactive play between the instant feed back of digital cameras placed in youths hands creates relationships that allow for the exploration of delicate subjects and intimate moments captured on video. The display of meanings constructed through visual images reveal powerful

possibilities for visual research methodologies used in collaborative research. By the dawn of the new millennium, robotics has undergone a major transf- mation in scope and dimensions. This expansion has been brought about by the maturity of the ?eld and the advances in its related technologies. From a largely dominant industrial focus, robotics has been rapidly expanding into the challenges of the human world. The new generation of robots is expected to safely and dependably co-habitat with humans in homes, workplaces, and c- munities, providing support in services, entertainment, education, healthcare, manufacturing, and assistance. Beyond its impact on physical robots, the body of knowledge robotics has produced is revealing a much wider rangeof applications reaching across diverse research areas and scienti?c disciplines, such as: biomechanics, haptics, n- rosciences, virtual simulation, animation, surgery, and sensor networks among others. In return, the challenges of the new emerging areas are proving an ab- dant source of stimulation and insights for the ?eld of robotics. It is indeed at the intersection of disciplines that the most striking advances happen. The goal of the series of Springer Tracts in Advanced Robotics (STAR) is to bring, in a timely fashion, the latest advances and developments in robotics on thebasisoftheirsigni?canceandquality.Itisourhopethatthewiderdissemi- tion of research developments will stimulate more exchanges and collaborations among the research community and contribute to further advancement of this rapidly growing ?eld. This new up-to-date edition of the successful handbook and ready reference retains the proven concept of the first, covering basic and advanced methods and applications in infrared imaging from two leading expert authors in the field. All chapters have been completely revised and expanded and a new chapter has been added to reflect recent developments in the field and report on the progress made within the last decade. In addition there is now an even stronger focus on real-life examples, with 20% more case studies taken from science and industry. For ease of comprehension the text is backed by more than 590 images which include graphic visualizations and more than 300 infrared thermography figures. The latter include many new ones depicting, for example, spectacular views of phenomena in nature, sports, and daily life. In recent years, many law enforcement agencies have been deploying small video cameras worn by officers to record encounters with the public; investigate officer-involved incidents; produce evidence; and strengthen agency performance, accountability, and transparency. While body-worn cameras have the potential to improve police services, they also raise issues involving privacy, police-community relationships, procedural justice, and technical and cost questions, all of which agencies should examine as they consider this technology. The Police Executive Research Forum, with support from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services,

conducted research in 2013 on the use of body-worn cameras. This research included interviews with police executives, a review of agencies' policies, and a national conference at which 200 police executives and other experts discussed their experiences with body-worn cameras. This publication describes the findings of this research, explores the issues surrounding body-worn cameras, and offers policy recommendations for law enforcement agencies. The Virginia Department of Transportation, like many other transportation agencies, has invested significantly in extensive closed circuit television (CCTV) systems to monitor freeways in urban areas. Although these systems have proven very effective in supporting incident management, they do not support the collection of quantitative measures of traffic conditions. Rather, they simply provide a moveable platform for trained operators to collect images for further interpretation. Although there are several video image vehicle detection systems (VIVDS) on the market that have the capability to derive traffic measures from video imagery automatically, these systems currently require the installation of fixed-position cameras. Thus, they have not been integrated with the existing moveable CCTV cameras. This research effort addressed VIVDS camera repositioning and calibration challenges and developed a prototype machine-vision system that successfully integrates existing moveable CCTV cameras with VIVDS. Results of testing the prototype in a laboratory setting demonstrated that when the camera's original zoom level was at a level of 1x to 1.5x, the system could return the camera to its original position with a repositioning accuracy of less than 0.03 to0.1 degree. This is significantly less that the 0.5-degree accuracy of mechanical camera presets and indicates that such an approach provides the accuracy needed for CCTV/VIVDS integration. This level of positional accuracy, when combined with a VIVDS, resulted in vehicle count errors of less than 1%. Based on these results, the integration of CCTV and VIVDS is feasible, thus paving the way for less costly, more easily maintained traffic monitoring systems in future intelligent transportation system initiatives. The use of images, particularly photography, has been steadily gaining popularity in academia, but there has not yet been a book that deals with the act and process of photo-taking in the field. Drawing upon 21 years of photographic experience and sociological research, Terence Heng’s immersive and narrative style will: introduce photography as a qualitative method; discuss the intricacies of, challenges in and opportunities for using a camera in the field; explore common themes and topics in social science research, including photographing rituals, space, people and objects; advise on navigating the always evolving technological landscapes of traditional, digital and mobile photography. Visual Methods in the Field: Photography for the Social Sciences is a photography

guide written for researchers by a researcher. Using in-depth ethnographic case studies from research done in various urban environments, this book will act as a crucial bridge for students in geography, sociology, education, media studies and other social sciences to incorporate photography into their research repertoire. Video data generated from wearable cameras is now available online, as the concept of “lifelogging” has been introduced to many citizens due to the spread of wearable camera equipment. Usually, these wearable cameras automatically capture images or record videos from a first-person point of view; they collect a new form of information that cannot be captured through other means. Citizen data Harvest in Motion Everywhere (CHIME) project pays close attention to the value of this new type of resource, particularly regarding the video data that cyclists record using wearable cameras over a long period of time. These contextually rich data capture community members' infrastructure experiences and interactions with other transit modes, as well as environmental changes. If curated and made publicly accessible, there is great potential for various stakeholders, including public historians, researchers, city planners, and citizens, to use the data. However, making these videos open to the public and to researchers raises ethics issues, as the data include sensitive, location-based information that may intrude into private lives. Additionally, the videos include the accidental collection of data from secondary participants (bystanders). In this paper, we will describe the potential value of citizen-generated video data using the CHIME project example and discuss the privacy and ethical considerations related to the use of this type of data for scientific and citizen research. Computational photography refers broadly to imaging techniques that enhance or extend the capabilities of digital photography. This new and rapidly developing research field has evolved from computer vision, image processing, computer graphics and applied optics—and numerous commercial products capitalizing on its principles have already appeared in diverse market applications, due to the gradual migration of computational algorithms from computers to imaging devices and software. Computational Photography: Methods and Applications provides a strong, fundamental understanding of theory and methods, and a foundation upon which to build solutions for many of today's most interesting and challenging computational imaging problems. Elucidating cutting-edge advances and applications in digital imaging, camera image processing, and computational photography, with a focus on related research challenges, this book: Describes single capture image fusion technology for consumer digital cameras Discusses the steps in a camera image processing pipeline, such as visual data compression, color correction and enhancement, denoising, demosaicking, super-resolution reconstruction, deblurring, and high dynamic range imaging Covers

shadow detection for surveillance applications, camera-driven document rectification, bilateral filtering and its applications, and painterly rendering of digital images Presents machine-learning methods for automatic image colorization and digital face beautification Explores light field acquisition and processing, space-time light field rendering, and dynamic view synthesis with an array of cameras Because of the urgent challenges associated with emerging digital camera applications, image processing methods for computational photography are of paramount importance to research and development in the imaging community. Presenting the work of leading experts, and edited by a renowned authority in digital color imaging and camera image processing, this book considers the rapid developments in this area and addresses very particular research and application problems. It is ideal as a stand-alone professional reference for design and implementation of digital image and video processing tasks, and it can also be used to support graduate courses in computer vision, digital imaging, visual data processing, and computer graphics, among others. Cameras in court or television courtroom broadcasting (TCB) is topical and controversial. This book explores one important aspect of the TCB debate. It explores one of the central concerns in the TCB debate, namely whether there are effects of television cameras in the courtroom. Are the people in court affected or distracted by the television cameras? This is a frequent concern in the debate regarding TCB. Many people have argued that TCB will adversely affect or distract the participants in a case where cameras are permitted. Eye-tracking can track and record where individual persons in the. This book presents an overview of smart camera systems, considering practical applications but also reviewing fundamental aspects of the underlying technology. It introduces in a tutorial style the principles of sensing and signal processing, and also describes topics such as wireless connection to the Internet of Things (IoT) which is expected to be the biggest market for smart cameras. It is an excellent guide to the fundamental of smart camera technology, and the chapters complement each other well as the authors have worked as a team under the auspice of GFP(Global Frontier Project), the largest-scale funded research in Korea. This is the third of three books based on the Integrated Smart Sensors research project, which describe the development of innovative devices, circuits, and system-level enabling technologies. The aim of the project was to develop common platforms on which various devices and sensors can be loaded, and to create systems offering significant improvements in information processing speed, energy usage, and size. This book contains extensive reference lists, introduces the reader to the subject in a tutorial style and also reviews state-of-the-art results, which allows it to be used as a guide for starting researchers. Imaging technology is an

important research area and it is widely utilized in a growing number of disciplines ranging from gaming, robotics and automation to medicine. In the last decade 3D imaging became popular mainly driven by the introduction of novel 3D cameras and measuring devices. These cameras are usually limited to indoor scenes with relatively low distances. Benjamin Langmann introduces medium and long-range 2D/3D cameras to overcome these limitations. He reports measurement results for these devices and studies their characteristic behavior. In order to facilitate the application of these cameras, common algorithms are adapted to the 2D/3D data and new approaches for standard computer vision tasks are introduced. Camera trapping is a powerful and now widely used tool in scientific research on wildlife ecology and management. This book provides a much-needed guide to the sound use of camera trapping for the most common ecological applications. Autonomous robots are robots which can perform desired tasks in unstructured environments without continuous human guidance. Many kinds of robots have some degree of autonomy. Different robots can be autonomous in different ways. A high degree of autonomy is particularly desirable in fields such as space exploration, where communication delays and interruptions are unavoidable. Some modern factory robots are "autonomous" within the strict confines of their direct environment. The exact orientation and position of the next object of work and (in the more advanced factories) even the type of object and the required task must be determined. This can vary unpredictably (at least from the robot's point of view). One important area of robotics research is to enable the robot to cope with its environment whether this be on land, underwater, in the air, underground, or in space. This book presents the latest research from around the globe. This thoroughly revised and updated version of David Clark-Carter's catch-all reference book will prove invaluable to both undergraduate and postgraduate students, bringing clarity and reliability to each stage of the quantitative research process. The potential of consumer depth cameras extends well beyond entertainment and gaming, to real-world commercial applications. This authoritative text reviews the scope and impact of this rapidly growing field, describing the most promising Kinect-based research activities, discussing significant current challenges, and showcasing exciting applications. Features: presents contributions from an international selection of preeminent authorities in their fields, from both academic and corporate research; addresses the classic problem of multi-view geometry of how to correlate images from different viewpoints to simultaneously estimate camera poses and world points; examines human pose estimation using video-rate depth images for gaming, motion capture, 3D human body scans, and hand pose recognition for sign language parsing; provides a review of approaches to various recognition

problems, including category and instance learning of objects, and human activity recognition; with a Foreword by Dr. Jamie Shotton. The scientific photography of small subjects encompasses the domains of close-up photography, macrophotography and photomacrography, and is a primary documentation tool in many research fields. This book concentrates on the choice and practical use of digital cameras, lenses and related equipment of types commonly available at research institutions and museums. The described techniques are suitable for subject sizes between approximately half a millimeter and half a meter, and differ from those used in general photography and microscopy. The intended audience of this book includes professional scientific photographers, scientists and students who need to carry out photography in support of their own research or as part-time scientific photographers at a research institution, and advanced amateur photographers who wish to master these techniques. Action recognition technology has many real-world applications in human-computer interaction, surveillance, video retrieval, retirement home monitoring, and robotics. The commoditization of depth sensors has also opened up further applications that were not feasible before. This text focuses on feature representation and machine learning algorithms for action recognition from depth sensors. After presenting a comprehensive overview of the state of the art, the authors then provide in-depth descriptions of their recently developed feature representations and machine learning techniques, including lower-level depth and skeleton features, higher-level representations to model the temporal structure and human-object interactions, and feature selection techniques for occlusion handling. This work enables the reader to quickly familiarize themselves with the latest research, and to gain a deeper understanding of recently developed techniques. It will be of great use for both researchers and practitioners. Renowned writing and filming anthropologists engage in a dialogue by which they explore new understandings of aspects of specific realities, that visual representation has made possible. Gamma cameras are traditionally large devices that are situated in nuclear medicine departments, but recent advances in detector design have enabled the production of compact gamma cameras that allow nuclear imaging at the patient bedside and in the operating theatre. Gamma Cameras for Interventional and Intraoperative Imaging is the first book to cover this new area of imaging, and provides a unique insight into the experimental and clinical use of small field of view gamma cameras in hospitals. This book explores advances in the design and operation of compact gamma cameras and conducts a thorough review of current SFOV systems, before exploring the clinical applications of the technology. It is an essential reference for surgeons, operating theatre staff, clinical scientists (medical physicists), technologists, nuclear physicians and

radiologists whose patients could benefit from this technology. Computer Aided Design (CAD) and Computer Aided Manufacture (CAM) are but two of the more recent examples of computer applications in domains previously dominated by human labour. The use of computers in such areas has increasingly attracted social science research. There are several reasons one could suggest for this, not least of them being the simple fact that public money is being provided for such research. Of course, some of the interest may be due to the wish to prove that technology is being used to inhuman ends, but undoubtedly there is also some degree of fascination involved. Can you really do all the things with computers that people claim you can? There is certainly satisfaction to be had from smugly pointing out its shortcomings, but many of the few sociologists in our own organisation are also among the most avid users of modern technology. Needless to say, they also belong to the most critical users of the technology! A new strain of motivation for social science research which appears to be gaining significance, is the desire to "re-direct" technology, or at least - and probably more realistically - to playa part in shaping future technology . The entire range of motives may be recognised in the collection of papers contained in this volume.

Research With Youth
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