



This article was originally published in a journal published by Elsevier, and the attached copy is provided by Elsevier for the author's benefit and for the benefit of the author's institution, for non-commercial research and educational use including without limitation use in instruction at your institution, sending it to specific colleagues that you know, and providing a copy to your institution's administrator.

All other uses, reproduction and distribution, including without limitation commercial reprints, selling or licensing copies or access, or posting on open internet sites, your personal or institution's website or repository, are prohibited. For exceptions, permission may be sought for such use through Elsevier's permissions site at:

<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/permissionusematerial>



ELSEVIER

Guest Editorial

Generative model based vision

This issue of *Computer Vision and Image Understanding* contains extended versions of articles originally presented at the second workshop on generative-model based vision: GMBV 2004 [12], plus two articles that were submitted to the special issue only. GMBV 2004 was held in Washington, DC in conjunction with the IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR). To put this special issue into context: the first GMBV workshop was held in Copenhagen, in conjunction with the European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV) 2002, and a special issue followed in *Image and Vision Computing* [11].

Ever since the online announcement of the first GMBV workshop, we have adopted the definition of generative-model based vision as *a methodology that prescribes*

- *the formulation of a parameterized probabilistic model of image generation and*
- *estimation and/or maximization of the posterior probability of model parameters, given an image or image sequence.*

Two workshops and two special issues later, this definition is still useful. Actually, compared to those in the first special issue, the papers in this second issue perhaps better illustrate the GMBV methodology, in the sense that the two steps of model formulation and algorithm description are better differentiated in this new set of papers.

It is exciting to see that the GMBV approach is being applied to an ever wider range of vision problems. In the first GMBV special issue, 6 research areas were represented by 12 papers. In this special issue, 10 papers represent a wider range of topics: image texture and structure [7], appearance models [8,4], object detection [3], object recognition [13,5], stereo matching [2], optic flow [9], super-resolution [6], and tracking [1]. In addition, a paper of a more speculative nature [10] grew out of an early attempt to write a longer editorial. We shall spare the readers an overview of these papers, since they speak very well for themselves.

As in 2002, the dedication of authors and reviewers can only be described as above and beyond the call of duty.

And as in 2002, we are sure that the authors will join us in thanking our workshop co-organizer, Alan Yuille; the organizers of the main conference (CVPR 2004); the editor-in-chief, Avi Kak; and the reviewers acknowledged below.

GMBV 2004 Program Committee

Andrew Blake	William Freeman	David Lowe
Richard Bowden	Brendan Frey	Stephen Pizer
Terry Caelli	Bram van Ginneken	Hedvig Sidenbladh
Dorin Comaniciu	Chris Glasbey	Mikkel B. Stegmann
Tim Cootes	Lars Kai Hansen	Philip Torr
James Coughlan	Aapo Hyvarinen	Carole Twining
Daniel Cremers	Michael Isard	Chris Williams
Trevor Darrell	Esther Koller-Meier	John Winn
Ahmed Elgammal	Ann Lee	Ying Nian Wu
James Ferryman	Stan Z. Li	Song-Chun Zhu

Additional reviews were provided by Mihai Datcu, Li Fei-Fei, Sarang Joshi, Anitha Kannan, Rasmus Larsen, Peihua Li, Bo Markussen, Gloria Menegaz, Arthur Pece, Paul Sajda, Erik Sudderth, and Alan Yuille.

References

- [1] M. Bray, E. Koller-Meier, L.V. Gool, Smart particle filtering for high-dimensional tracking, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 116–129.
- [2] L. Cheng, T. Caelli, Bayesian stereo matching, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 85–96.
- [3] J. Coughlan, H. Shen, Dynamic quantization for belief propagation in sparse spaces, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 47–58.
- [4] A. Elgammal, C.-S. Lee, Nonlinear manifold learning for dynamic shape and dynamic appearance, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 31–46.
- [5] L. Fei-Fei, R. Fergus, P. Perona, Learning generative visual models from few training examples: an incremental Bayesian approach tested on 101 object categories, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 59–70.
- [6] R. Fransens, C. Strecha, L. Van Gool, A probabilistic approach to optical flow based super-resolution, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 106–115.
- [7] C. Guo, S.-C. Zhu, Y.N. Wu, Primal sketch: integrating structure and texture, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 5–19.

- [8] R. Larsen, M.B. Stegmann, S. Darkner, S. Forchhammer, T.F. Cootes, B.K. Ersbøll, Texture enhanced appearance models, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 20–30.
- [9] B. Markussen, Large deformation diffeomorphisms with application to optic flow, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 97–105.
- [10] A.E.C. Pece, On the computational rationale for generative models, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 130–143.
- [11] A.E.C. Pece, R. Larsen (Eds.), Special Issue on Generative-Model-Based Vision, *Image and Vision Computing* 21 (1) (2003) 1–3.
- [12] A.E.C. Pece, R. Larsen, A. Yuille (Eds.), Second Workshop on Generative Model Based Vision, IEEE Press, 2004.
- [13] S. Todorovic, M. Nechyba, Interpretation of complex scenes using dynamic tree-structure Bayesian networks, *Comput. Vision Image Understand.* 106 (2007) 71–84.

The Guest Editors

Arthur E.C. Pece *

Copenhagen, Denmark

E-mail address: aecp@heimdall-vision.com

Rasmus Larsen

Copenhagen, Denmark

E-mail address: rl@imm.dtu.dk

Received 15 September 2006; accepted 24 October 2006

Available online 9 January 2007

Author's personal copy

* Corresponding author.