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Nota di contenuto	Computational Imaging -- Guided Image Filtering -- Analysis of Motion Blur with a Flutter Shutter Camera for Non-linear Motion -- Error-Tolerant Image Compositing -- Blind Reflectometry -- Photometric

Stereo for Dynamic Surface Orientations -- Fully Isotropic Fast Marching Methods on Cartesian Grids -- Spotlights and Posters M1 -- Descattering Transmission via Angular Filtering -- Flexible Voxels for Motion-Aware Videography -- Learning PDEs for Image Restoration via Optimal Control -- Compressive Acquisition of Dynamic Scenes -- Scene Carving: Scene Consistent Image Retargeting -- Two-Phase Kernel Estimation for Robust Motion Deblurring -- Single Image Deblurring Using Motion Density Functions -- An Iterative Method with General Convex Fidelity Term for Image Restoration -- One-Shot Optimal Exposure Control -- Analyzing Depth from Coded Aperture Sets -- We Are Family: Joint Pose Estimation of Multiple Persons -- Joint People, Event, and Location Recognition in Personal Photo Collections Using Cross-Domain Context -- Chrono-Gait Image: A Novel Temporal Template for Gait Recognition -- Robust Face Recognition Using Probabilistic Facial Trait Code -- A 2D Human Body Model Dressed in Eigen Clothing -- Self-Adapting Feature Layers -- Face Recognition with Patterns of Oriented Edge Magnitudes -- Spatial-Temporal Granularity-Tunable Gradients Partition (STGGP) Descriptors for Human Detection -- Being John Malkovich -- Facial Contour Labeling via Congealing -- Cascaded Confidence Filtering for Improved Tracking-by-Detection -- Inter-camera Association of Multi-target Tracks by On-Line Learned Appearance Affinity Models -- Multi-person Tracking with Sparse Detection and Continuous Segmentation -- Closed-Loop Adaptation for Robust Tracking -- Gaussian-Like Spatial Priors for Articulated Tracking -- Dense Point Trajectories by GPU-Accelerated Large Displacement Optical Flow -- Improving Data Association by Joint Modeling of Pedestrian Trajectories and Groupings -- Globally Optimal Multi-target Tracking on a Hexagonal Lattice -- Discriminative Spatial Attention for Robust Tracking -- Object, Scene and Actions: Combining Multiple Features for Human Action Recognition -- Representing Pairwise Spatial and Temporal Relations for Action Recognition -- Compact Video Description for Copy Detection with Precise Temporal Alignment -- Modeling the Temporal Extent of Actions -- Content-Based Retrieval of Functional Objects in Video Using Scene Context -- Anomalous Behaviour Detection Using Spatiotemporal Oriented Energies, Subset Inclusion Histogram Comparison and Event-Driven Processing -- Tracklet Descriptors for Action Modeling and Video Analysis -- Word Spotting in the Wild -- A Stochastic Graph Evolution Framework for Robust Multi-target Tracking -- Spotlights and Posters M2 -- Backprojection Revisited: Scalable Multi-view Object Detection and Similarity Metrics for Detections -- Multiple Instance Metric Learning from Automatically Labeled Bags of Faces -- Partition Min-Hash for Partial Duplicate Image Discovery -- Automatic Attribute Discovery and Characterization from Noisy Web Data -- Learning to Recognize Objects from Unseen Modalities -- Building Compact Local Pairwise Codebook with Joint Feature Space Clustering -- Image-to-Class Distance Metric Learning for Image Classification -- Extracting Structures in Image Collections for Object Recognition -- Size Does Matter: Improving Object Recognition and 3D Reconstruction with Cross-Media Analysis of Image Clusters -- Avoiding Confusing Features in Place Recognition -- Semantic Label Sharing for Learning with Many Categories -- Efficient Object Category Recognition Using Classemes -- Practical Autocalibration.

Sommario/riassunto

The 2010 edition of the European Conference on Computer Vision was held in Heraklion, Crete. The call for papers attracted an absolute record of 1,174 submissions. We describe here the selection of the accepted papers: ? Thirty-eight area chairs were selected coming from Europe (18), USA and Canada (16), and Asia (4). Their selection was

based on the following criteria: (1) Researchers who had served at least two times as Area Chairs within the past two years at major vision conferences were excluded; (2) Researchers who served as Area Chairs at the 2010 Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition were also excluded (exception: ECCV 2012 Program Chairs); (3) Minimization of overlap introduced by Area Chairs being former student and advisors; (4) 20% of the Area Chairs had never served before in a major conference; (5) The Area Chair selection process made all possible efforts to achieve a reasonable geographic distribution between countries, thematic areas and trends in computer vision. ?Each Area Chair was assigned by the Program Chairs between 28–32 papers. Based on paper content, the Area Chair recommended up to seven potential reviewers per paper. Such assignment was made using all reviewers in the database including the conflicting ones. The Program Chairs manually entered the missing conflict domains of approximately 300 reviewers. Based on the recommendation of the Area Chairs, three reviewers were selected per paper (with at least one being of the top three suggestions), with 99.