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SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH COUNCIL
RUTHERFORD APPLETON LABORATORY

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DISTRIBUTED INTERACTIVE COMPUTING NOTE 704

CCSC PAPER
Technical Policies in Computer Graphics
Image Processing and Man-Machine Interface

issued by
I D Benest
19 October 1982

Distribution: F R A Hopgood
R W Witty
D A Duce
I D Benest
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19/20 October 1982

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Technical Policies in Computer Graphics,
Image Processing and Man-Machine Interface

PREFACE

1. This paper presents initial policies in the areas of computer graphics, image processing and man-machine interface.

COMPUTER GRAPHICS TECHNICAL POLICY

2. The following are considered to be areas in computer graphics which merit further research:

- a. All aspects of raster graphics including anti-aliasing algorithms and device independence.
- b. Methods for presenting stereoscopic images.
- c. Metafiles.
- d. Developing techniques for formally specifying and verifying graphics systems, including the analysis of the applicability of existing specification techniques.
- e. Surface modelling for 3D graphics (eg. fractal techniques), texturing.
- f. Geometric modelling.
- g. Algorithms.
- h. Development of reference systems for computer graphics.
- i. Computer animation, particularly the specification of interrelated dynamics and artistic quality.
- j. Human movement.
- k. Hardware for computer graphics (integrated circuits for manipulation of 3D objects, clipping dividers, real time perspective rotation of solid objects using parallel processors).
- l. Business graphics including techniques for presentation, and evaluation of their usefulness.

IMAGE PROCESSING TECHNICAL POLICY

3. This area covers the processing of image data (including waveforms and any other patterns), with particular emphasis on analysis and interpretation. The activities in this area are concerned with fundamental research in image analysis in support of all application areas, with research aspects of image processing algorithm implementation and with selected application areas of image processing. In the context of the Alvey programme, image processing plays an important role in MMI and in external capabilities system (sensory data processor) for IKBS. The main research topics cover techniques for:

- a. Image pre-processing: filtering, enhancement transforms for image representation, image correction, image restoration.
- b. Low level image analysis: image segmentation, multispectral/multichannel data classification, attribute extraction, image primitive extraction, texture analysis, shape analysis.
- c. High level image interpretation: statistical, syntactic and hybrid pattern recognition, relaxation processes, constraint labelling, the use of context, picture languages.
- d. Image coding: via image analysis and for image analysis.
- e. Image modelling: statistical modelling, modelling of line structured data, 3D object modelling, relationship between images and world models, pictorial databases.
- f. Analysis of image sequences.
- g. General computer vision and multisensor fusion (integration of intrinsic images).
- h. Novel architectures for image processing.
- i. Application of image processing in information technology related areas.

MAN MACHINE INTERFACE TECHNICAL POLICY

4. Where there is a requirement for man to operate a machine, there exists a man-machine interface, and by that definition all interactive programs are the concern of the MMI field. In practice, MMI covers the formal dialogue design and the psychological and physiological needs of the human being when interacting with the machine. The following topics are broadly in line with those recommended by the Alvey Working Party on Man-Machine Interface:

- a. Improving communication techniques and devices (eg speech recognition, text to speech synthesis, pictorial input and output) including the use of knowledge base techniques to provide 'intelligent' speech and character recognition.
- b. Studying the relative roles of man and machine in complex tasks and analysing human problem solving behaviour in such situations.
- c. Integrating and comparing multi-media communication techniques.
- d. Studying both man-machine communication and man to man communication via a machine intermediary.
- e. Developing models of the user.
- f. Developing dialogues to suit a wide range of abilities and activities.
- g. Studying the manipulation of systems which are characterised by group activity under conditions of potentially high stress and mental work load.
- h. Reviewing fatigue factors which are attributable to prolonged usage of visual displays.
- i. Developing techniques to reduce the spatial constriction imposed by visual display screens when navigating large information areas.
- j. Developing interactive languages which enable users to tailor the interface to match specific skills and requirements.
- k. Identifying the factors which make human experts effective at communicating their expertise to other people and in so doing, developing techniques for computer-aided instruction.
- l. Developing techniques for measuring and evaluating man-machine interfaces.

COMMON POLICY

5. All three areas should also support:
 - a. the production of software whose development is principally aimed at providing tools for researchers in the specific area.
 - b. the evaluation of new hardware on behalf of the wider community.
 - c. the development of algorithms in silicon.

CCSC DECISIONS

6. The committee is asked to accept the above technical policies in computer graphics, image processing and MMI.

15 October 1982
IDB/JVK/DAD/RWW