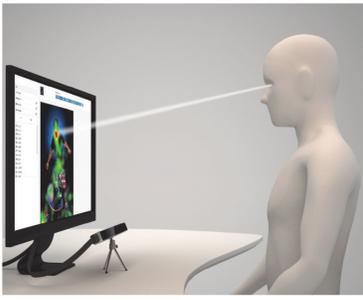


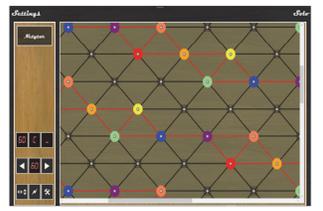
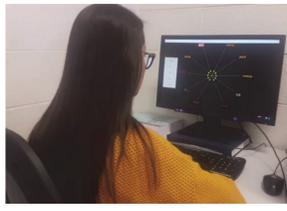
## Eye Tracking

Explicit and Implicit Gaze-Based Communication



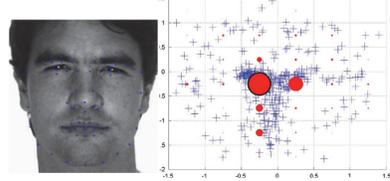
### Gaze Input

Using eye tracking as an assistive technology or as an additional input channel (besides keyboard, mouse, etc.) to write, surf the Web, play music, etc.



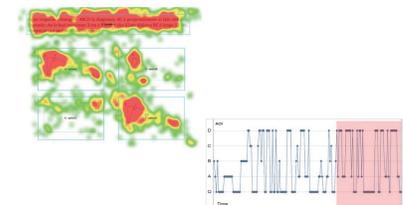
### Soft Biometrics

Identifying or verifying the identity of people from the way they look at specific stimuli (e.g., faces)



### E-Learning

Understanding learners' behavior and detecting possible comprehension problems



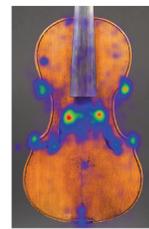
### Automotive

Studying the driver's performance through cheap eye tracking solutions



### Study of Gaze Behavior

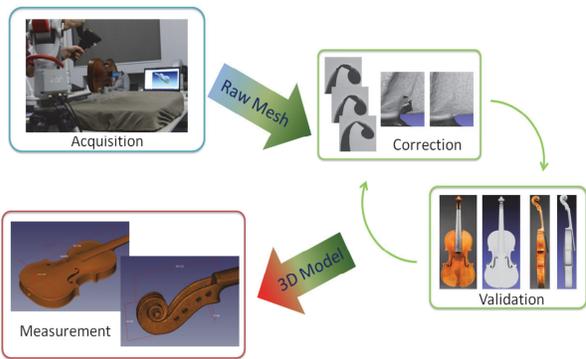
Analysis of the user's gaze behavior while inspecting different kinds of visual stimuli



## Digital Humanities

### 3D scan and modeling

Historical violins



The ark of St. Augustine



The city of Pavia in the Renaissance



### 3D printed tactile images

Make artworks accessible for visual impaired and blind people

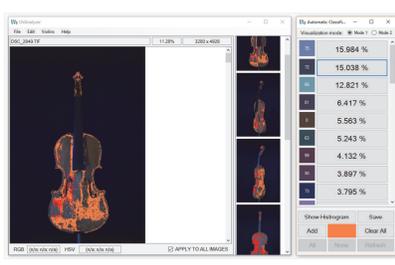


### Image processing

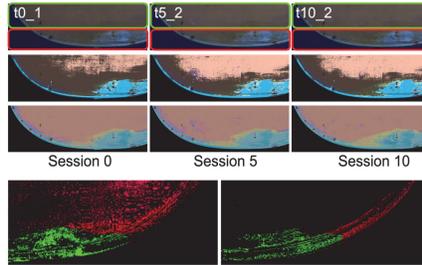
Digital anastylosis for frescoes reconstruction



Analysis of UV induced fluorescence (UVIFL) images



Monitoring of the state of conservation of artworks



### Interactive applications for museums

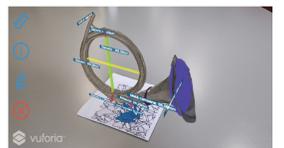
Gestural interaction



Augmented reality



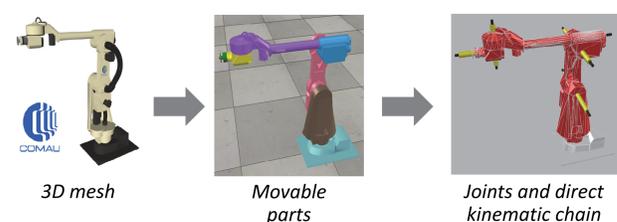
Gaze-based interaction



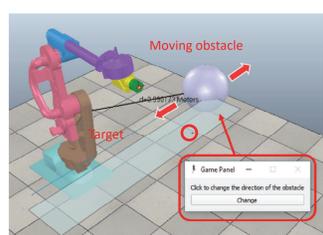
## Deep Learning

### Deep reinforcement learning for collaborative robotics

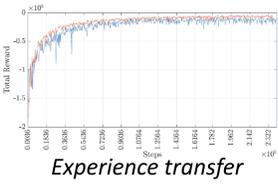
Virtualization of a real-world robot



Learning to reach a target while avoiding obstacles in a simulation environment



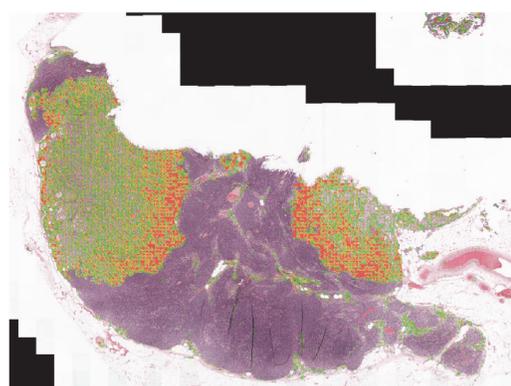
Incremental autonomous learning



Robust avoidance strategy

### Few Shot Learning Segmentation of Histopathological Images

The network is trained on 29 annotated Whole Slide Images (WSIs) acquired in three medical centers and it learns to properly predict lesions on WSIs of a fourth medical center.



Heatmap highlighting with green and red shades on the top of the original WSI the regions predicted as lesions by the network.

### Fall detection with recurrent neural networks

Accidental falls: an enormous human cost, especially for elderly people. Need for automatic fall detection techniques for timely warnings. Use of "smart" wearable devices.

Collection of datasets with simulated falls by volunteers. Seven carry positions, 17 different activities, 40 volunteers, over 5000 tracks. Manual annotations on videos, basic for training.



Innovative technique: deep learning on embedded. Implementation challenge: limited computing and memory resources; battery life for continuous use 24x7.

