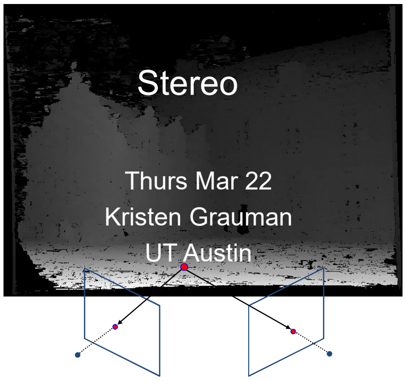
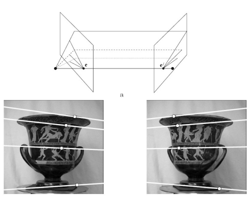
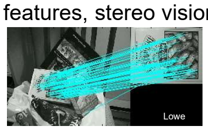


Multiple views

Multi-view geometry, matching, invariant features, stereo vision


Hartley and Zisserman



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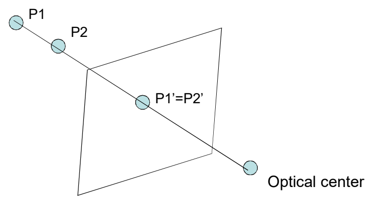
Why multiple views?

- Structure and depth are inherently ambiguous from single views.

Images from Lana Lazebnik

Why multiple views?

- Structure and depth are inherently ambiguous from single views.



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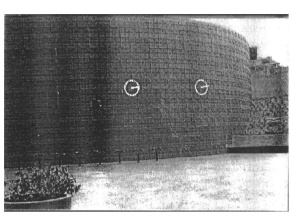
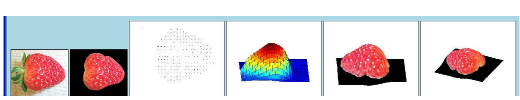
- What cues help us to perceive 3d shape and depth?

Texture



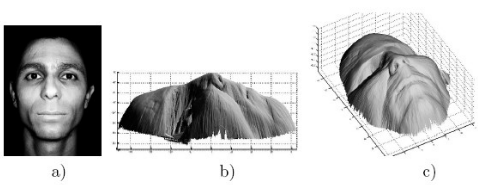


[From A.M. Loh. The recovery of 3-D structure using visual texture patterns. PhD thesis]

Perspective effects

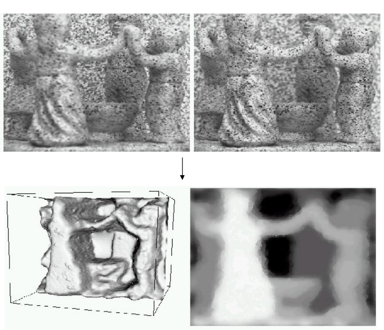
Image credit: S. Seitz

Shading



[Figure from Prados & Faugeras 2006]

Focus/defocus



Images from same point of view, different camera parameters

3d shape / depth estimates

[figs from H. Jin and P. Favaro, 2002]

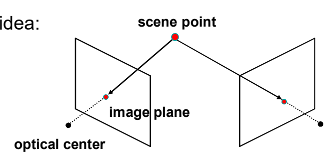
Motion

Figures from L. Zhang http://www.brainconnection.com/teasers/?main=illusion/motion-shape

Estimating scene shape

- "Shape from X": Shading, Texture, Focus, Motion…
- **Stereo**:
  - shape from "motion" between two views
  - infer 3d shape of scene from two (multiple) images from different viewpoints

Main idea:



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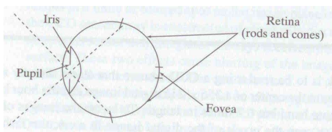
Outline

- Human stereopsis
- Epipolar geometry and the epipolar constraint
  - Case example with parallel optical axes
  - General case with calibrated cameras
- Stereo solutions
  - Correspondences
  - Additional constraints

Human eye



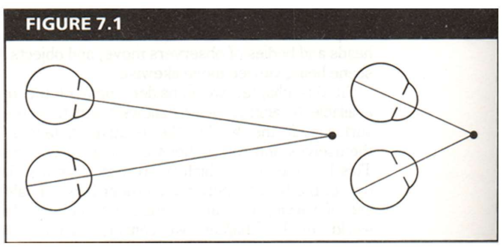
Pupil/Iris – control amount of light passing through lens

Retina - contains sensor cells, where image is formed

Fovea – highest concentration of cones

Fig from Shapiro and Stockman

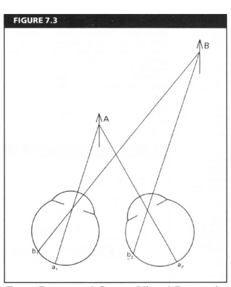
Human stereopsis: disparity



From Bruce and Green, Visual Perception, Physiology, Psychology and Ecology

Human eyes **fixate** on point in space – rotate so that corresponding images form in centers of fovea.

Human stereopsis: disparity

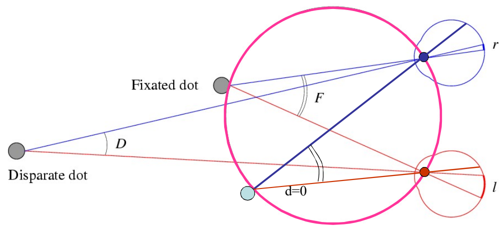


From Bruce and Green, Visual Perception, Physiology, Psychology and Ecology

Disparity occurs when eyes fixate on one object; others appear at different visual angles

Adapted from David Forsyth, UC Berkeley

Human stereopsis: disparity



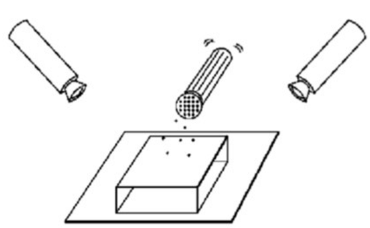
Disparity: $d = r\text{-}l = D\text{-}F$.

Forsyth & Ponce

Random dot stereograms

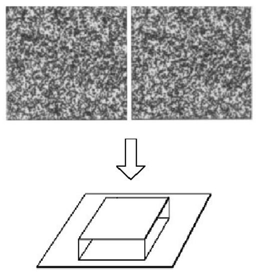
- Julesz 1960: Do we identify local brightness patterns before fusion (monocular process) or after (binocular)?
- To test: pair of synthetic images obtained by randomly spraying black dots on white objects

Random dot stereograms



Forsyth & Ponce

Random dot stereograms



Random dot stereograms

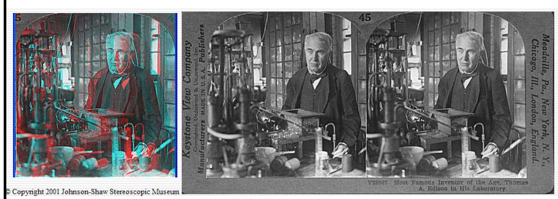
- When viewed monocularly, they appear random; when viewed stereoscopically, see 3d structure.
- Conclusion: human binocular fusion not directly associated with the physical retinas; must involve the central nervous system
- Imaginary "*cyclopean retina*" that combines the left and right image stimuli as a single unit

Stereo photography and stereo viewers

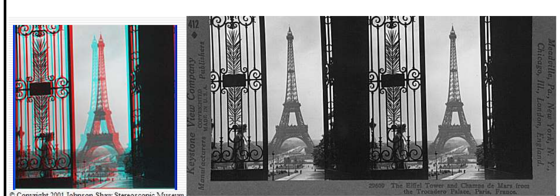
Take two pictures of the same subject from two slightly different viewpoints and display so that each eye sees only one of the images.

Invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, 1838

Image from fisher-price.com



http://www.johnsonshawmuseum.org



http://www.johnsonshawmuseum.org

Public Library, Stereoscopic Looking Room, Chicago, by Phillips, 1923

http://www.well.com/~jimg/stereo/stereo_list.html

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Autostereograms

Exploit disparity as depth cue using single image.

(Single image random dot stereogram, Single image stereogram)

Images from magiceye.com

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Autostereograms

Images from magiceye.com

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Outline

- Human stereopsis
- Stereograms
- Epipolar geometry and the epipolar constraint
  - Case example with parallel optical axes
  - General case with calibrated cameras

Stereo vision

Two cameras, simultaneous views

Single moving camera and static scene

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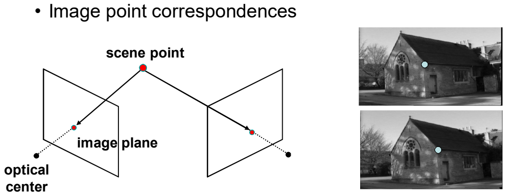
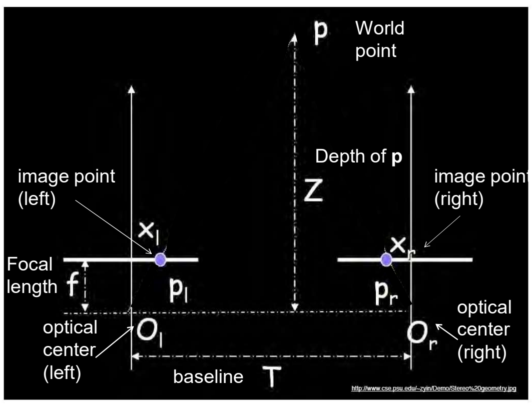
Estimating depth with stereo

- **Stereo**: shape from "motion" between two views
- We'll need to consider:
  - Info on camera pose ("calibration")
  - Image point correspondences



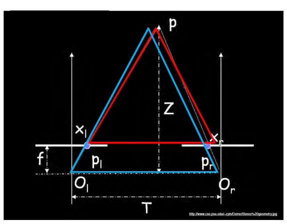
Geometry for a simple stereo system

- First, assuming parallel optical axes, known camera parameters (i.e., calibrated cameras):



Geometry for a simple stereo system

- Assume parallel optical axes, known camera parameters (i.e., calibrated cameras). **What is expression for Z?**



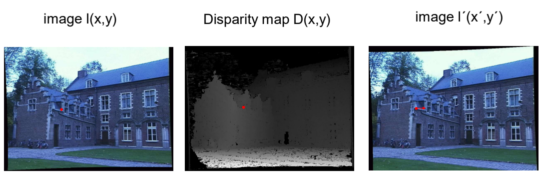
Similar triangles (p_l, P, p_r) and (O_l, P, O_r):

$$\frac{T + x_l - x_r}{Z - f} = \frac{T}{Z}$$

$$Z = f \frac{T}{x_r - x_l}$$

disparity → $x_r - x_l$

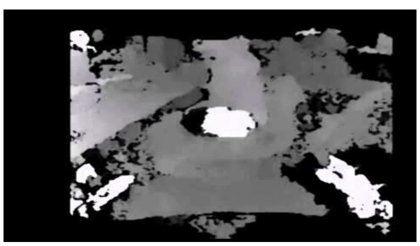
Depth from disparity



$(x',y')=(x+D(x,y), y)$

So if we could find the **corresponding points** in two images, we could **estimate relative depth**…

Depth from disparity

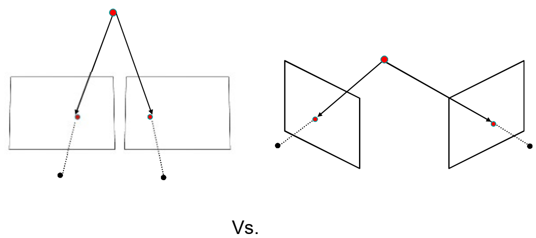


Outline

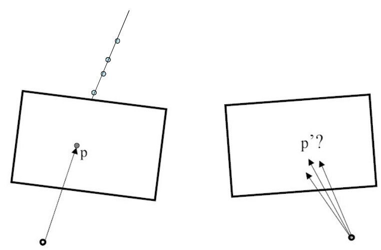
- Human stereopsis
- Stereograms
- Epipolar geometry and the epipolar constraint
  - Case example with parallel optical axes
  - General case with calibrated cameras

General case, with calibrated cameras

- The two cameras need not have parallel optical axes.

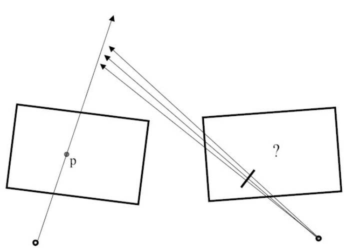


Stereo correspondence constraints

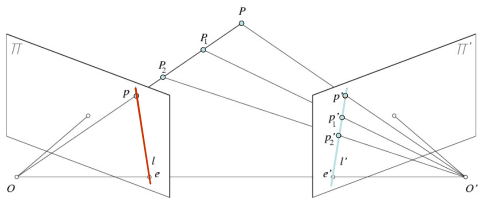


- Given p in left image, where can corresponding point p' be?

Stereo correspondence constraints



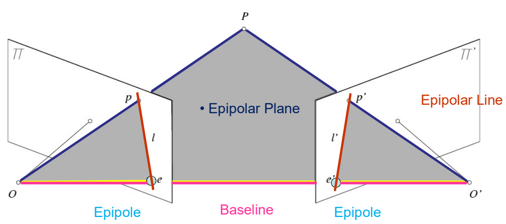
Epipolar constraint



Geometry of two views constrains where the corresponding pixel for some image point in the first view must occur in the second view.

- It must be on the line carved out by a plane connecting the world point and optical centers.

Epipolar geometry



Epipolar geometry: terms

- **Baseline**: line joining the camera centers
- **Epipole**: point of intersection of baseline with image plane
- **Epipolar plane**: plane containing baseline and world point
- **Epipolar line**: intersection of epipolar plane with the image plane

- All epipolar lines intersect at the epipole
- An epipolar plane intersects the left and right image planes in epipolar lines

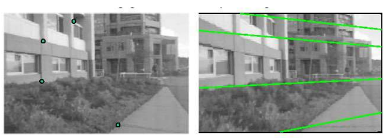
Why is the epipolar constraint useful?

Epipolar constraint

This is useful because it reduces the correspondence problem to a 1D search along an epipolar line.

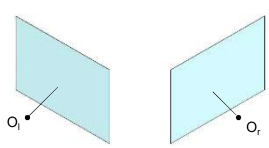
Image from Andrew Zisserman

Example

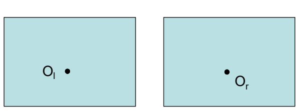


What do the epipolar lines look like?

1.



2.



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Example: converging cameras

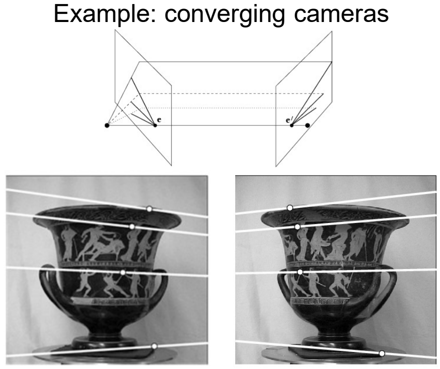
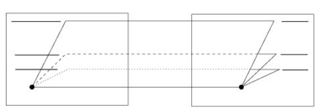


Figure from Hartley & Zisserman

Example: parallel cameras



Where are the epipoles?

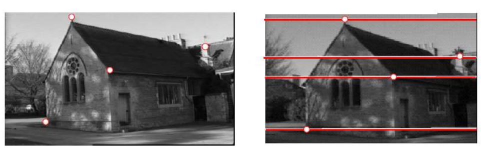
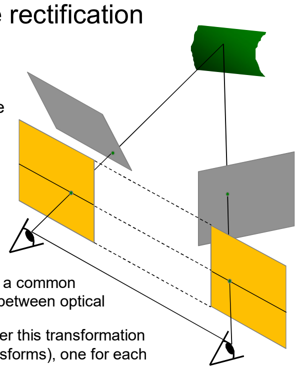


Figure from Hartley & Zisserman

Stereo image rectification

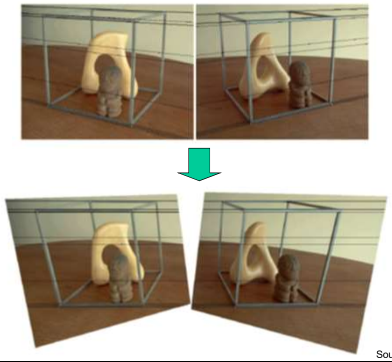
In practice, it is convenient if image scanlines (rows) are the epipolar lines.



- reproject image planes onto a common plane parallel to the line between optical centers
- pixel motion is horizontal after this transformation
- two homographies (3x3 transforms), one for each input image reprojection

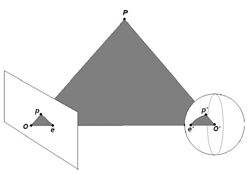
Slide credit: Li Zhang

Stereo image rectification: example



Source: Alyosha Efros

An audio camera & epipolar geometry



Spherical microphone array

Adam O' Donovan, Ramani Duraiswami and Jan Neumann
Microphone Arrays as Generalized Cameras for Integrated Audio Visual Processing, IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), Minneapolis, 2007

An audio camera & epipolar geometry

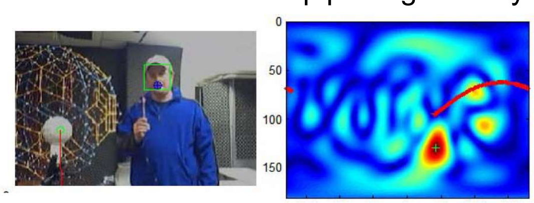


Figure 4. An example of the use of the system in speaker tracking with noise suppression. The bright red spot on the sound image (marked with a +) corresponds to the dominant source. The less dominant source however lies on the epipolar line in the sound image induced by the location of the mouth in the camera image, and this source is beamformed.

An audio camera & epipolar geometry

Summary so far

- Depth from stereo: main idea is to triangulate from corresponding image points.
- Epipolar geometry defined by two cameras
  - We've assumed known extrinsic parameters relating their poses
- Epipolar constraint limits where points from one view will be imaged in the other
  - Makes search for correspondences quicker
- **Terms**: epipole, epipolar plane / lines, disparity, rectification, baseline