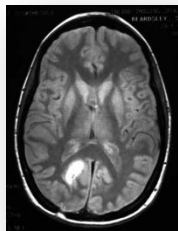
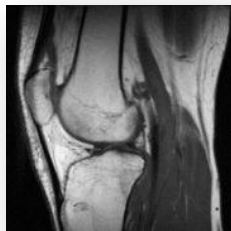


Image Registration and 3D Reconstruction in Computer Vision

Adrien Bartoli *et al.*

Clermont Université, France



Search

Photos Groups People

Everyone's Uploads

tree

SEARCH

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View: Small Medium Detail Slideshow

Groups

Trees
14,616 members | 176,008 photos
FlickrToday (only 1 pic per day)
48,750 members | 1,366,902 photos

Photographers

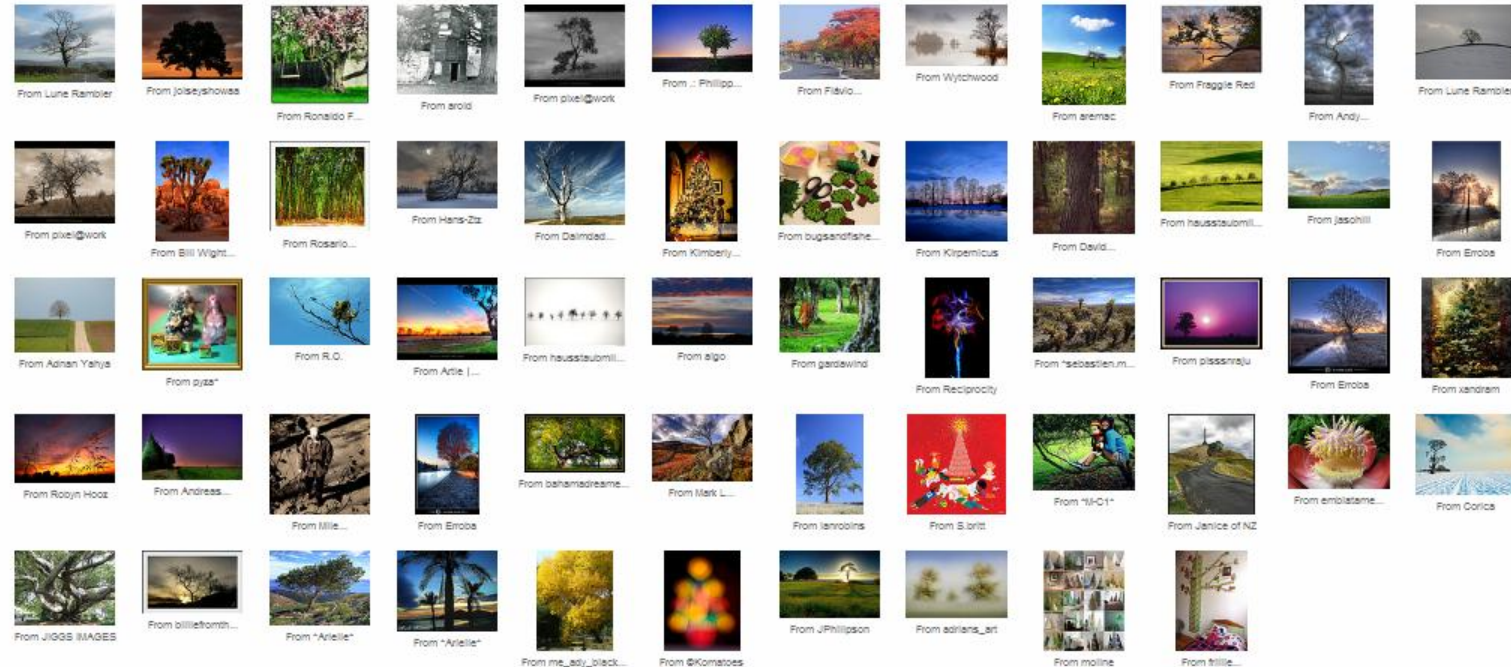
Capitolshots Photography
See related photos
Linda6769
See related photos

Tag Clusters

Photos with tags like sky, white and orange
Photos with tags like nature, trees and light

Places

London, England
See related photos
New York, NY
See related photos



prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 next

(10,883,140 results)



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Icon

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Any type

Face

Photo

Clip art

Line drawing

Any color

Full color

Black and white



tree

600 × 400 - 129k - jpg
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782 × 961 - 213k - jpg
[www.isg.cs.uni-magdeburg.de](#)



First, download the
1000 × 1333 - 490k - jpg
[phong.com](#)



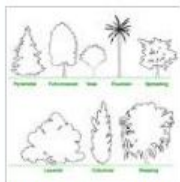
Where does all the
383 × 300 - 31k - jpg
[stephenwhitt.wordpress.com](#)



Local Christmas
1200 × 1600 - 535k - jpg
[blog.redfin.com](#)



The Tree Crew
479 × 377 - 178k - gif
[ucscplant.ucsc.edu](#)



vase-shaped trees to
475 × 487 - 41k - jpg
[treesaregood.com](#)



Tree Garden II |
500 × 403 - 28k - jpg
[complexification.net](#)



Plant a Tree with a
368 × 363 - 44k - jpg
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Saving 1 Million
496 × 525 - 121k - jpg
[yovia.com](#)



Apple Tree
450 × 365 - 48k - jpg
[spiritoftrees.org](#)



banyan-tree
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[100musicalfootsteps...](#)



Phone number for Oak
400 × 459 - 48k - jpg
[weblo.com](#)



American Family
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[pbs.org](#)



Oak Tree in Winter
600 × 689 - 156k - jpg
[foxtalbot.dmu.ac.uk](#)



tree.jpg
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[soyouwant2.com](#)



category Tree .
600 × 399 - 131k - jpg
[freefoto.com](#)



The Tree of
600 × 788 - 119k - gif
[contemplativemind.org](#)



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Next



tree

Search

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Page 22 of about 130,000,000 results (0.11 seconds)

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Related searches: [one tree hill](#) [oak tree](#) [tree clip art](#) [family tree](#)

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All results

Social

Any size

Medium

Large

Icon

Larger than...

Exactly...

Any type

Face

Photo

Clip art

Line drawing

Any color

Full color

Black and white



The mafia family tree

400 × 463 - 28k - jpg

[people.howstuffworks.com](#)



tree wall mural

420 × 615 - 169k - jpg

[wallstory-murals.co.uk](#)



Black walnut tree

360 × 460 - 93k - jpg

[extension.missouri.edu](#)



all phylogenetic

373 × 373 - 32k - gif

[evolution.berkeley.edu](#)



Money Tree

380 × 380 - 49k - jpg

[virid.us](#)



Evolve Tree and

320 × 428 - 60k - jpg

[evolvetrees.co.uk](#)



Mirai Tree

400 × 626 - 75k - jpg

[japanprobe.com](#)



oldest living tree.

345 × 500 - 65k - jpg

[computus.org](#)



This projects frames the

682 × 909 - 466k - jpg

[environmentalhealthclini...](#)



The Joshua Tree:

350 × 302 - 53k - jpg

[u2.com](#)



Family Trees

360 × 318 - 26k - jpg

[genealogyillustration.com](#)



An upright tree

257 × 409 - 29k - gif

[talkorigins.org](#)



Christmas Tree

452 × 494 - 184k - gif

[myspace.com](#)



Tree's on the

337 × 450 - 50k - jpg

[tripadvisor.com](#)



Seventh Tree

450 × 450 - 170k - jpg

[sputnikmusic.com](#)



'Harads'

550 × 320 - 16k - gif

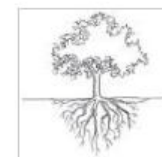
[dsgnwrld.com](#)



Plant a Native Shade

460 × 360 - 125k - jpg

[thedailygreen.com](#)



Trees

293 × 282 - 8k - gif

[duwestfoundation.com](#)



[Previous](#)

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

[Next](#)

Image Understanding



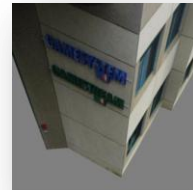
Object detection



Photogrammetry



Object recognition



Rendering



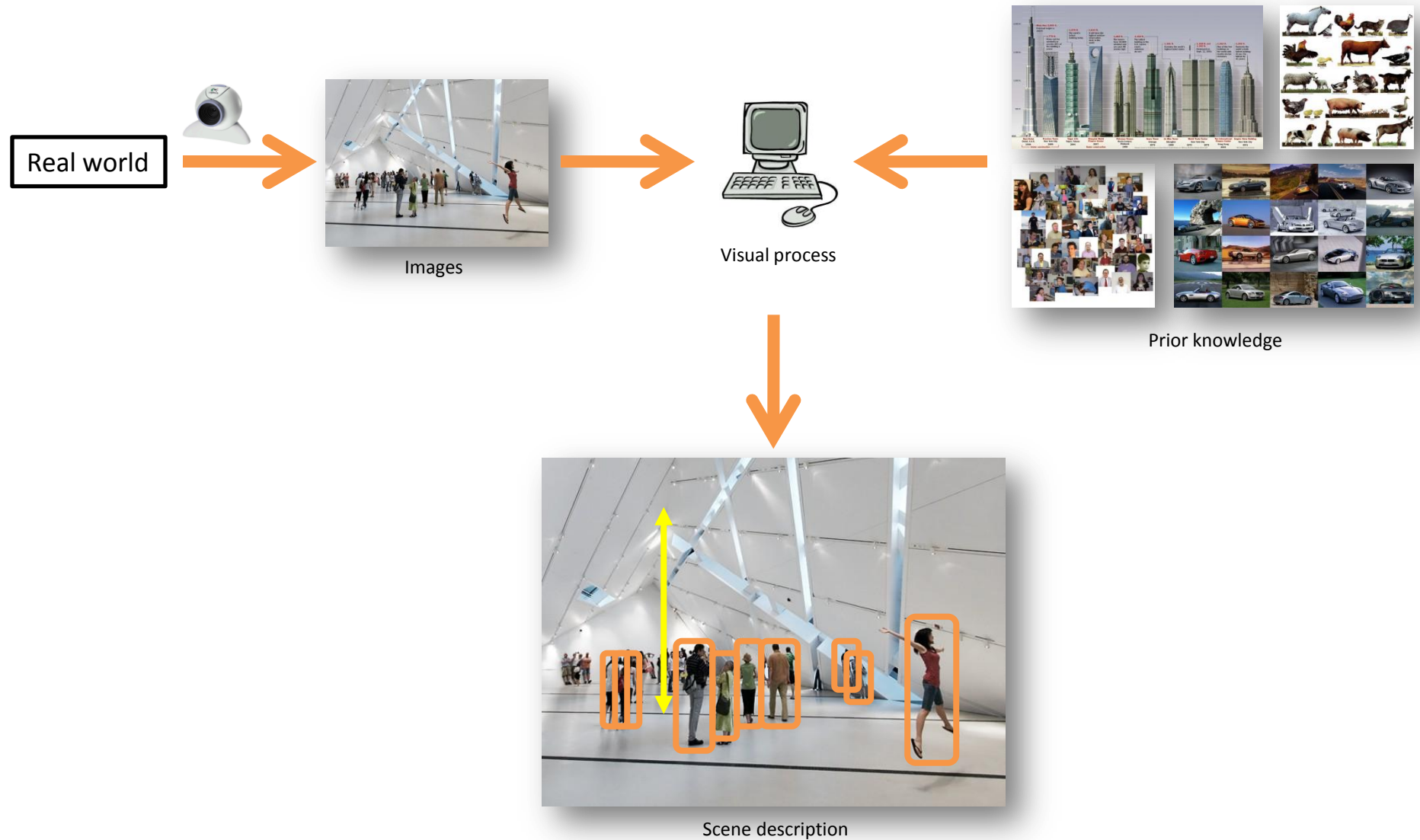
View morphing



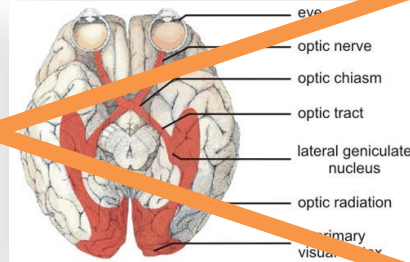
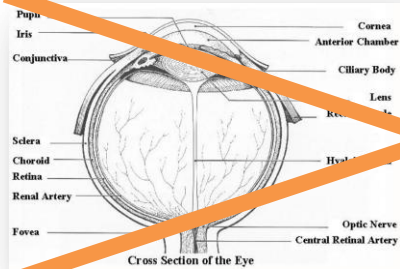
Augmented reality

Special effects, motion capture, ...

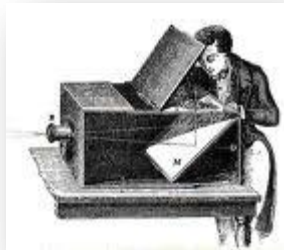
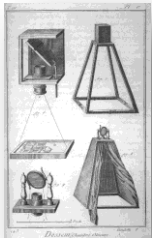
“Vision is the act of knowing what is where by looking.”
- Aristotle



Computer Vision



Does not study biological vision



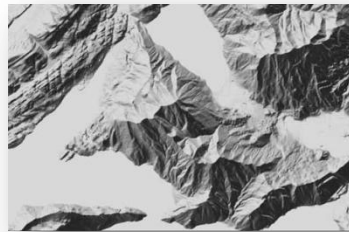
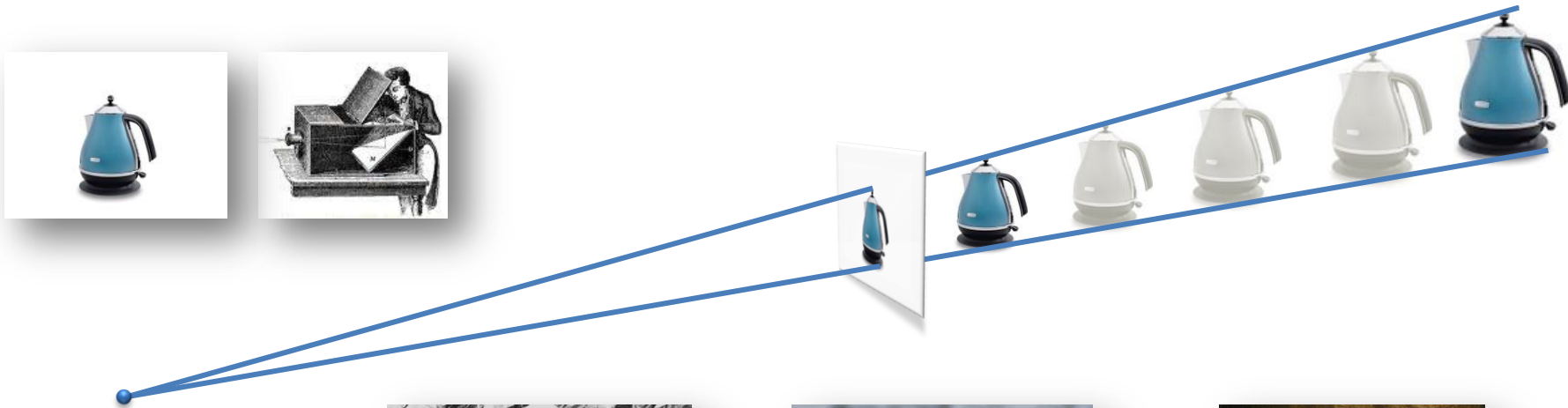
Uses simple models



Handles various types of camera

From [Baker *et al.*, CVPR'01]

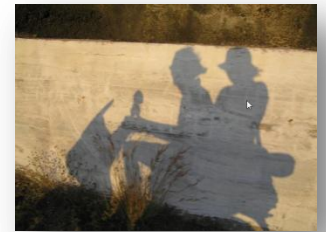
3D Computer Vision: Shape-from-X



Shading

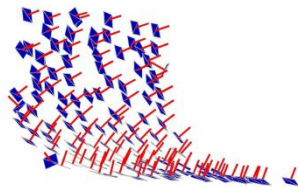


Focus



Shadows

Occlusions, silhouettes, ...



Texture

Techniques with Multiple Views

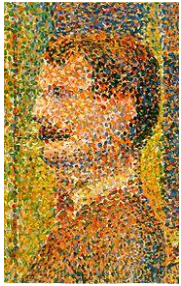
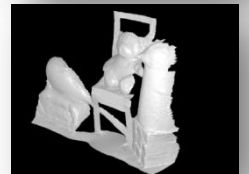
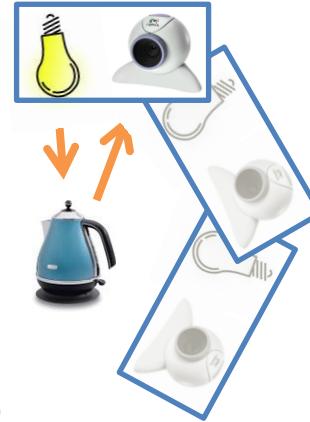


Image formation



Photometric stereo

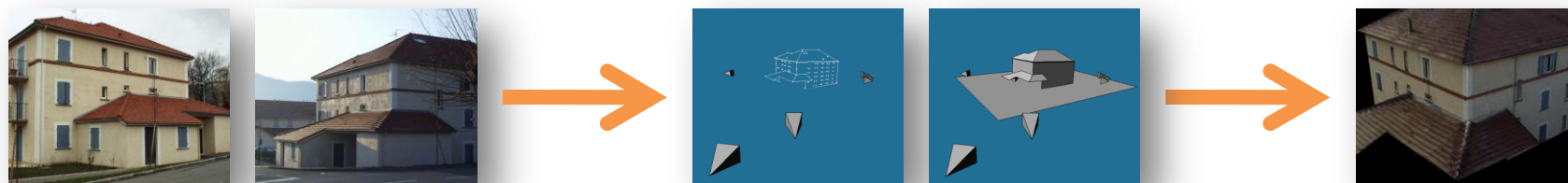


From [Higo et al. ICCV'09]



Structure-from-Motion - SfM

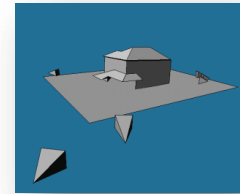
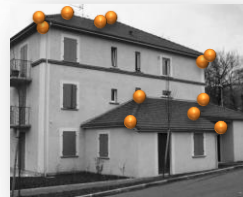
SfM – Structure-from-Motion



SfM has Two Main Steps



Image registration



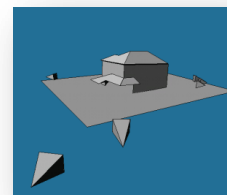
3D reconstruction



Rigid vs Deformable SfM



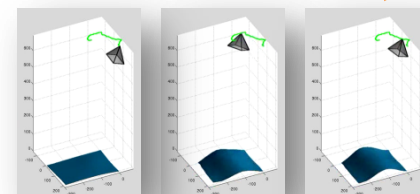
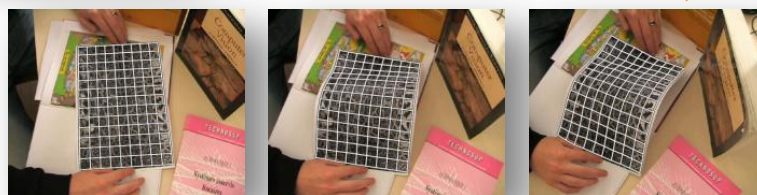
Image registration



3D reconstruction

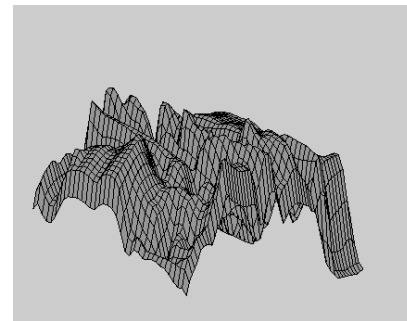
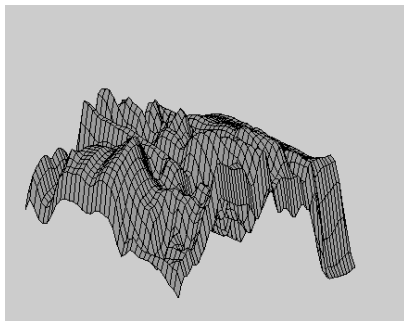


Image registration



3D reconstruction

Why is Registration Difficult?



Rigid SfM: A Mature Paradigm



Inputs: a set of images



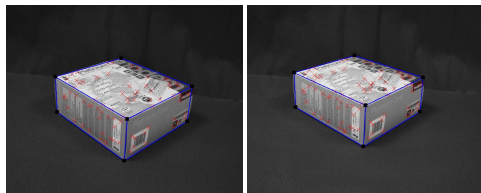
1 – registration



2 – projective reconstruction



3 – camera self-calibration



4 – surface reconstruction

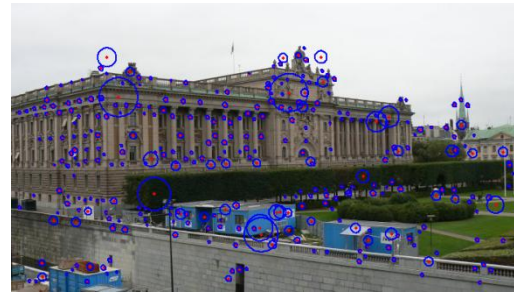
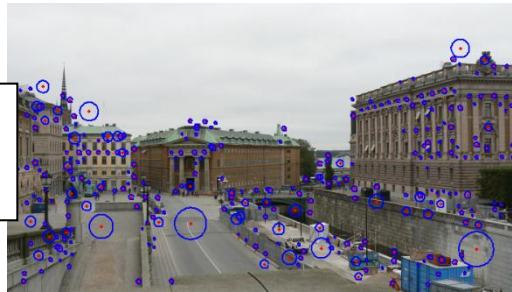


Outputs: camera parameters and scene structure

Keypoint Detection and Matching

- Feature-based methods: abstract the images by features
- Keypoints lie at local maxima in intensity variations
- They should be stable under change of viewpoint
- They are matched by comparing invariant descriptors

Detected keypoints
(with scale)

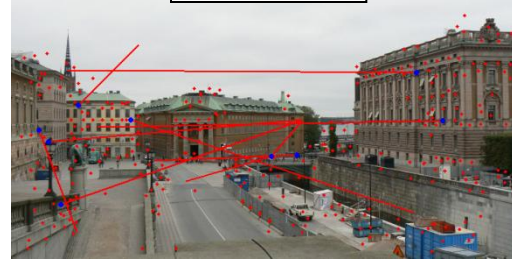
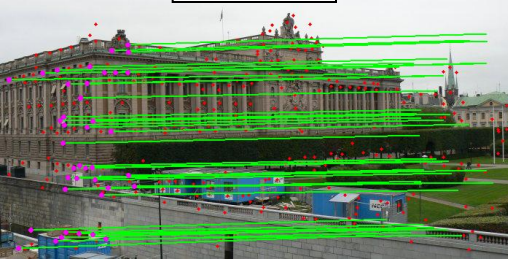
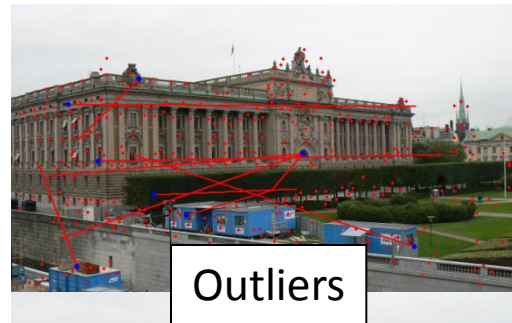


Matched keypoints
(using winner-takes-all)



Robust Estimation Methods

- Objective: estimate the model parameters and classify each datum as valid or erroneous
- This is a chicken-and-egg problem
- RANSAC (Random Sample Consensus)
 - Handles more than 50% outliers in the data
 - Basic idea: sample minimal data sets and maximize the support



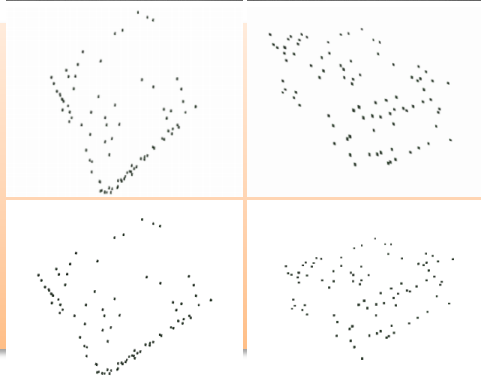
Rigid SfM: A Mature Paradigm



Inputs: a set of images

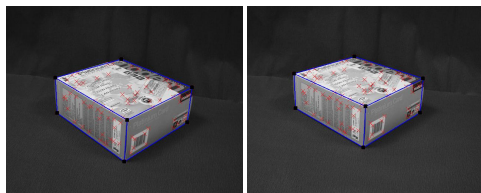


1 – registration



2 – projective reconstruction

3 – camera self-calibration



4 – surface reconstruction



Outputs: camera parameters and scene structure

The Projective Camera

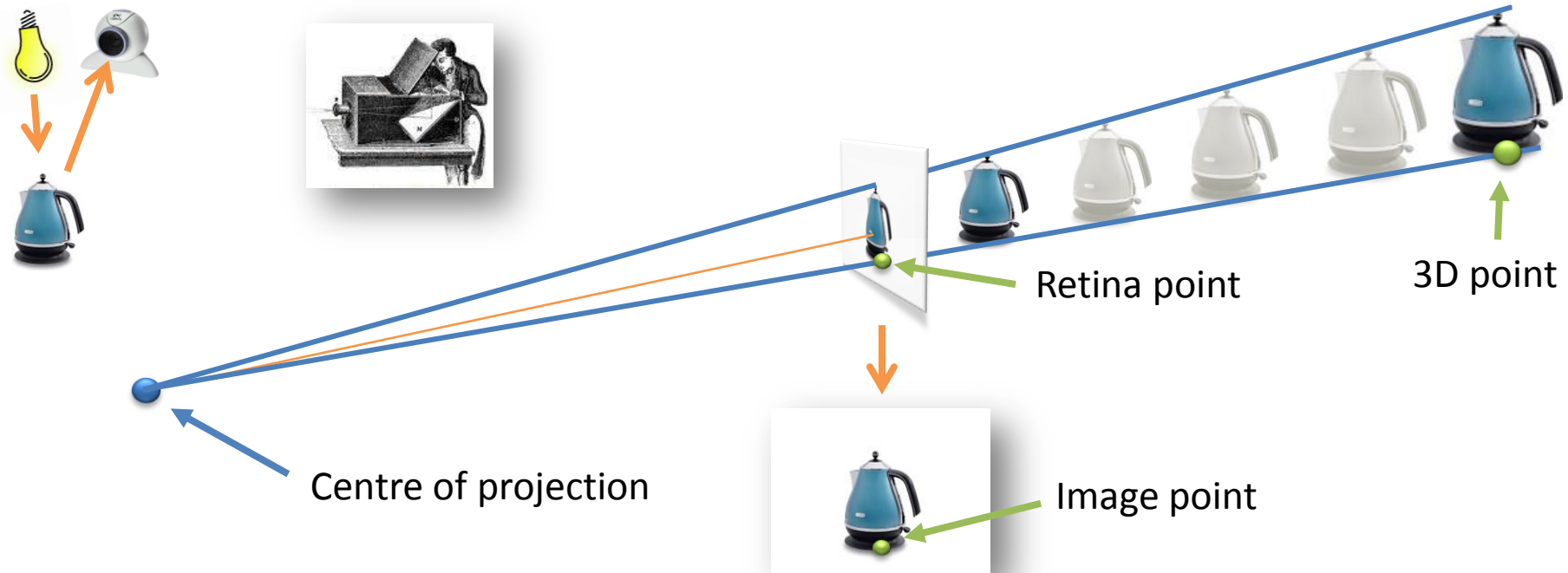


Image point $\begin{bmatrix} \text{green} \\ \text{green} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\text{yellow}} \begin{bmatrix} \text{purple} \\ \text{red} \end{bmatrix}$

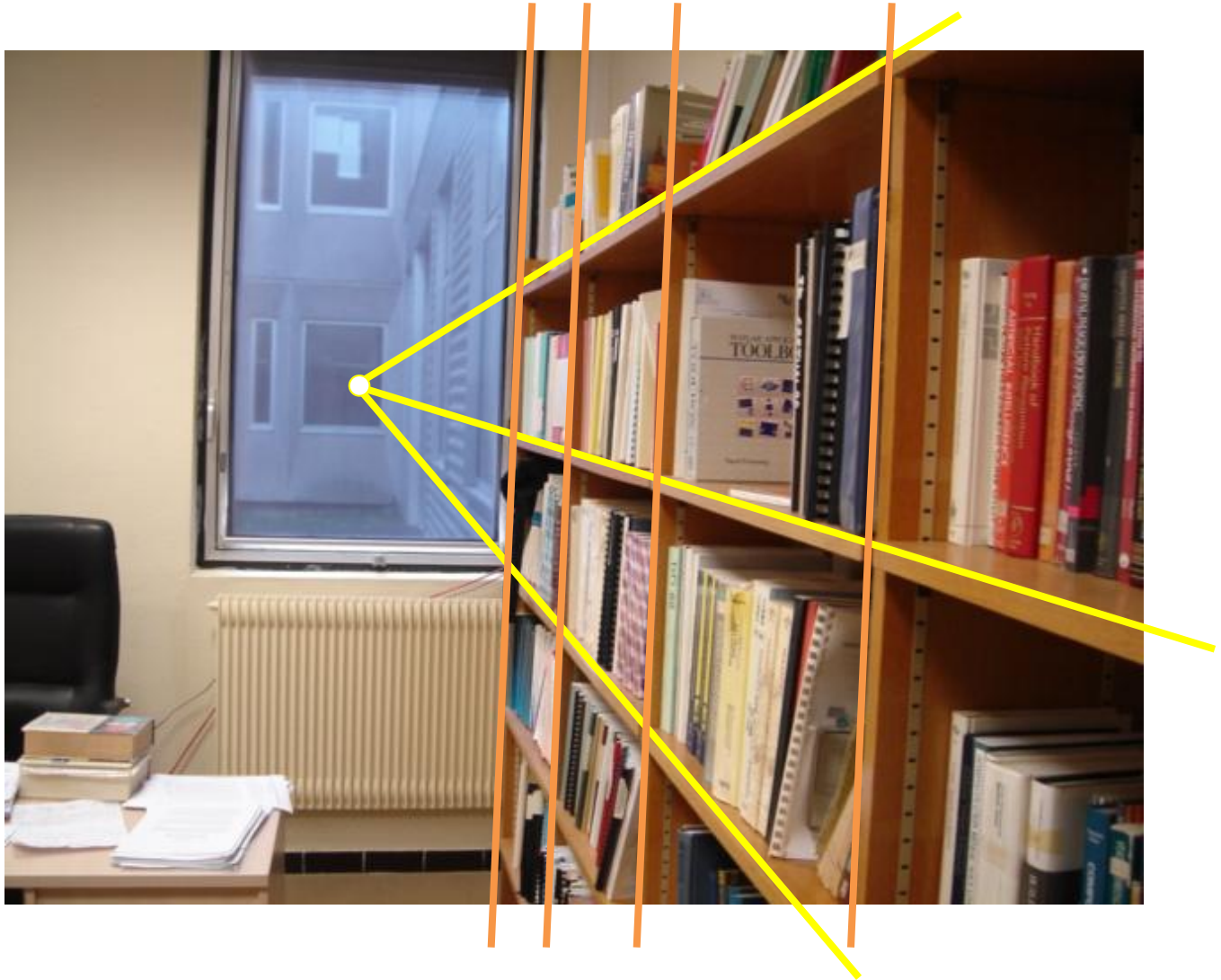
Rational in euclidean coordinates

Intrinsics Extrinsics

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{purple} \\ \text{red} \\ \text{yellow} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{orange} & \text{orange} \\ & & \text{orange} & \text{orange} \\ & & & \text{orange} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \\ \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \\ \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{green} \\ \text{green} \\ \text{green} \\ \text{green} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 3D point}$$

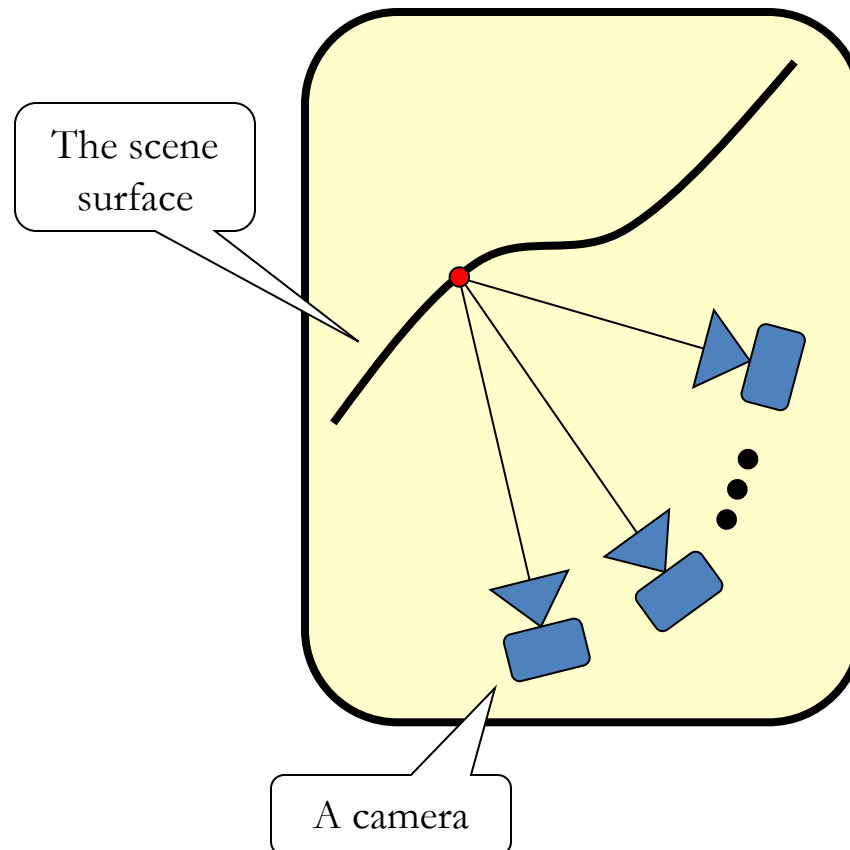
Linear in homogeneous coordinates

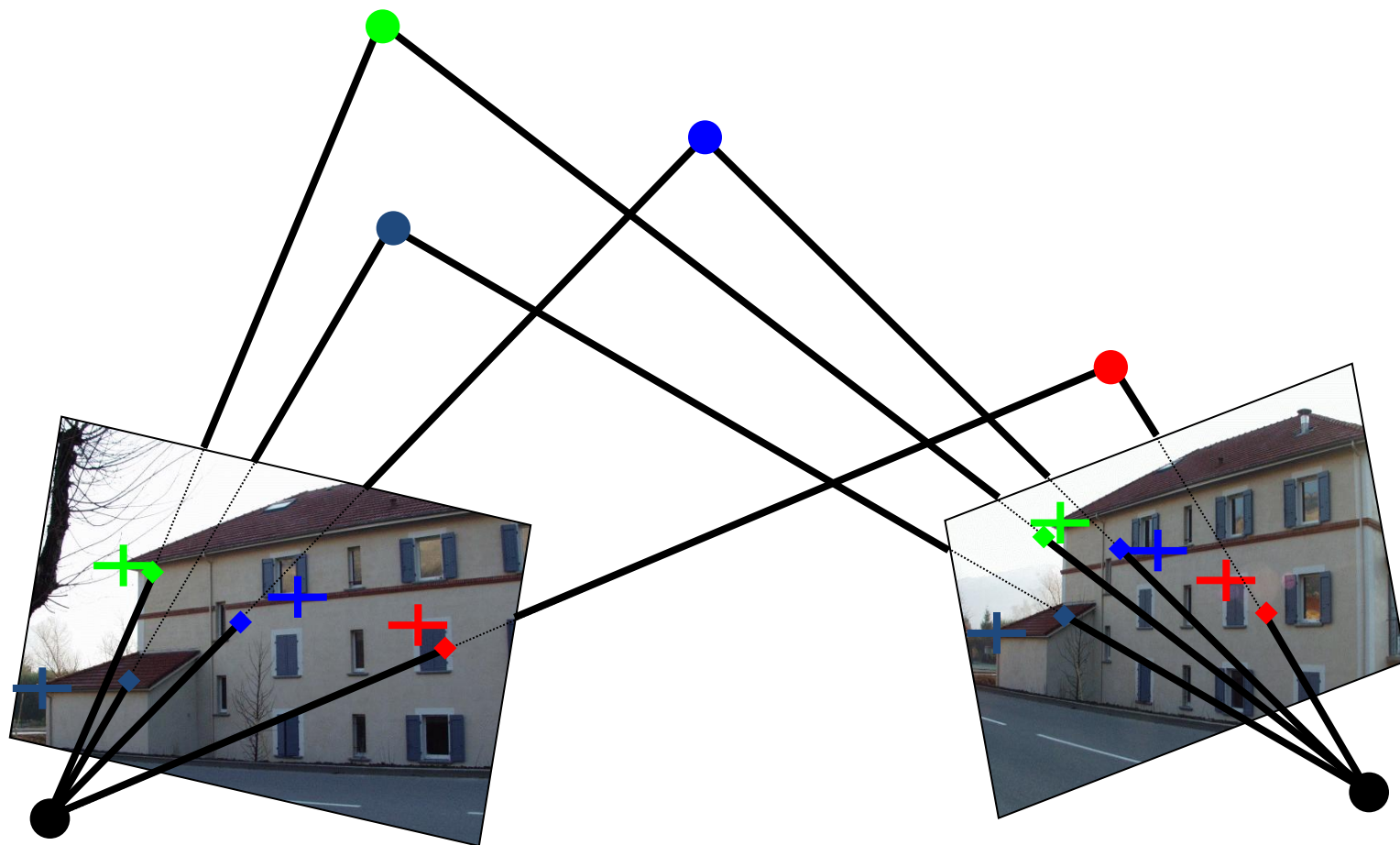
Projective Geometry



3D Reconstruction

- The basic constraint: intersection of the viewing rays for matching points





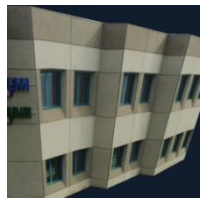
Projective Reconstruction



$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{purple} \\ \text{red} \\ \text{yellow} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{orange} & \text{orange} \\ & \text{orange} & \text{orange} \\ & & \text{orange} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \\ \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \\ \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \end{pmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} \text{green} \\ \text{green} \\ \text{green} \\ \text{green} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Nonlinear optimization problem
- Initialization
 - Split the image set
 - Reconstruct from 2 – 4 views
 - Merge the reconstructions
- Refinement: bundle adjustment

Camera Self-Calibration

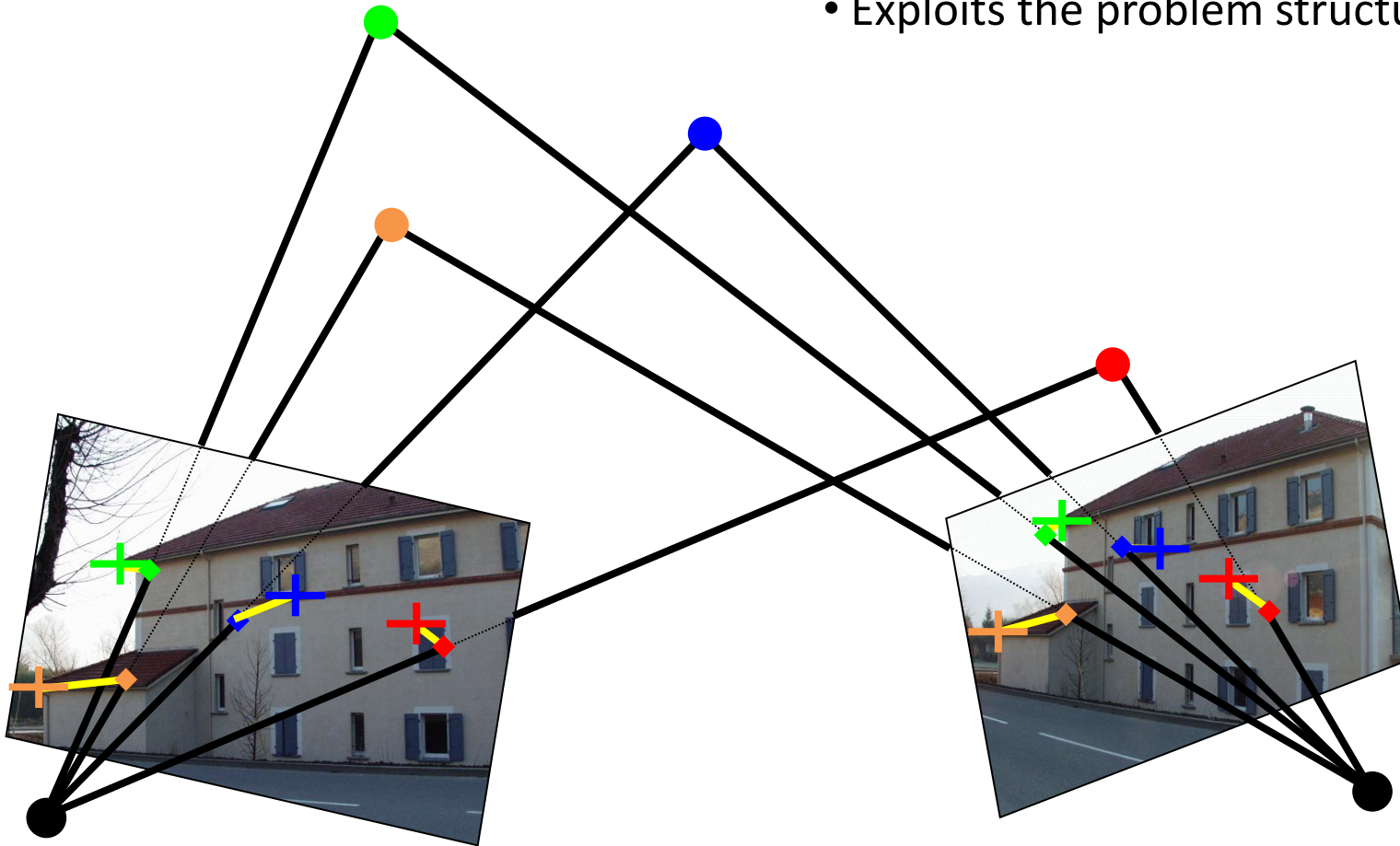


$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{purple} \\ \text{red} \\ \text{yellow} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{orange} & \text{orange} & \text{orange} & & \\ & & & \text{orange} & \text{orange} \\ & & & & \text{orange} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \\ \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \\ \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} & \text{blue} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{green} \\ \text{green} \\ \text{green} \\ \text{green} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Uses constraints on the intrinsics, such as
 - Constant intrinsics for all cameras
 - Known intrinsics, except the (varying) focal length
- Linear or nonlinear least squares
- Why using camera self-calibration?
 - Flexibility: no prior knowledge on structure and extrinsics
 - Simplicity: projective is easier than metric
- Bundle adjustment

Bundle Adjustment

- Minimization of the reprojection error
- Thousands of unknowns
- Exploits the problem structure



Rigid SfM: A Mature Paradigm



Inputs: a set of images



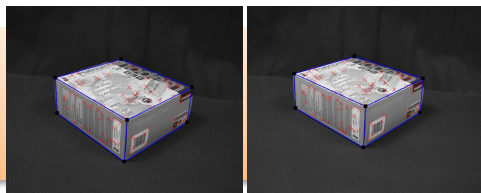
1 – registration



2 – projective reconstruction



3 – camera self-calibration



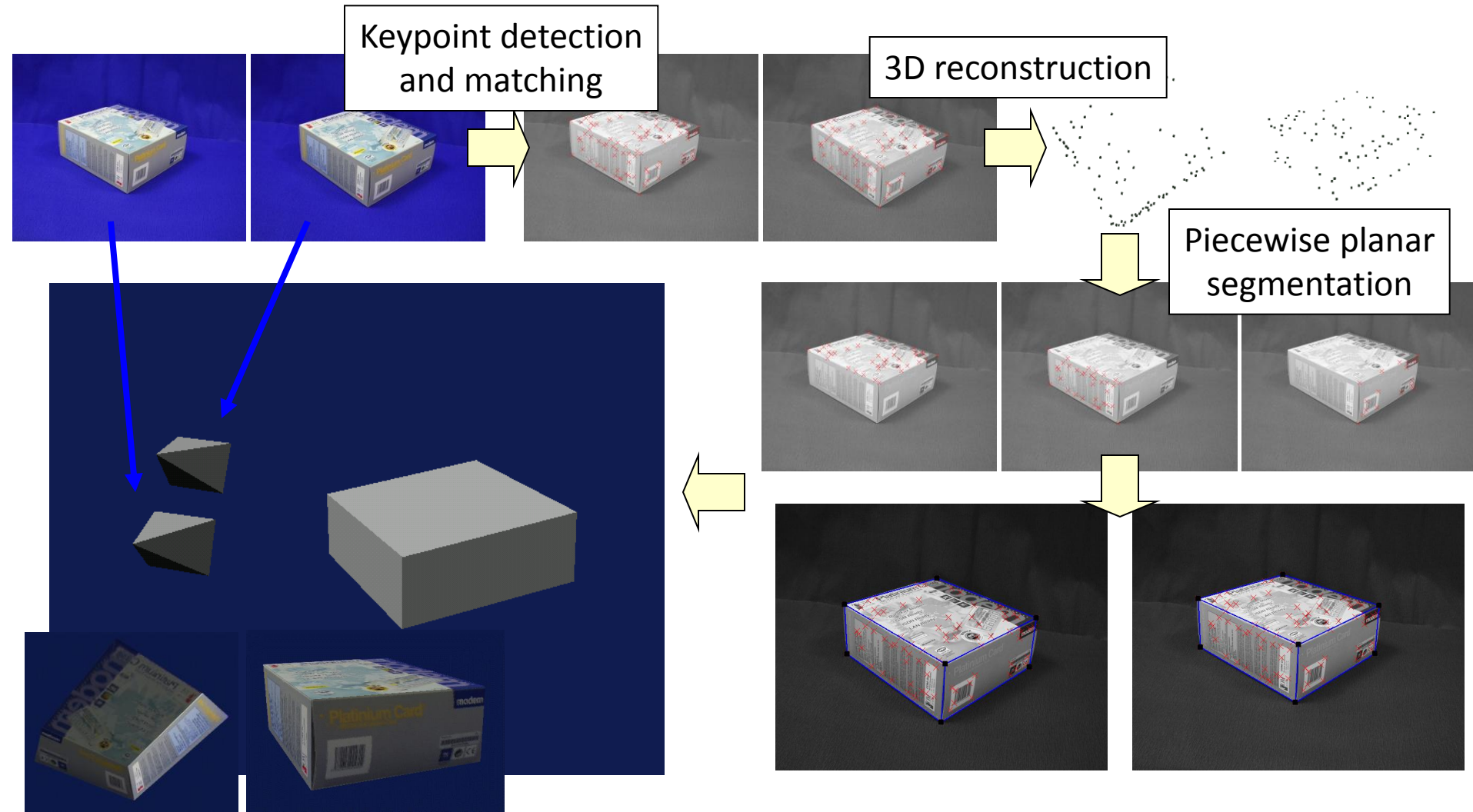
4 – surface reconstruction



Outputs: camera parameters and scene structure

Dense 3D Reconstruction

- Based on geometric primitives (planes, cubes, *etc*)



Dense 3D Reconstruction

- Stereopsis, voxel colouring
- Based on matching colours between the images

One of two images



Results from
[Boykov *et al*, PAMI'04]

Disparity map



One of many images



Results from
[Furukawa *et al*, CVPR'07]

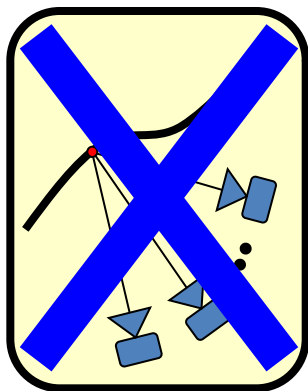
3D model



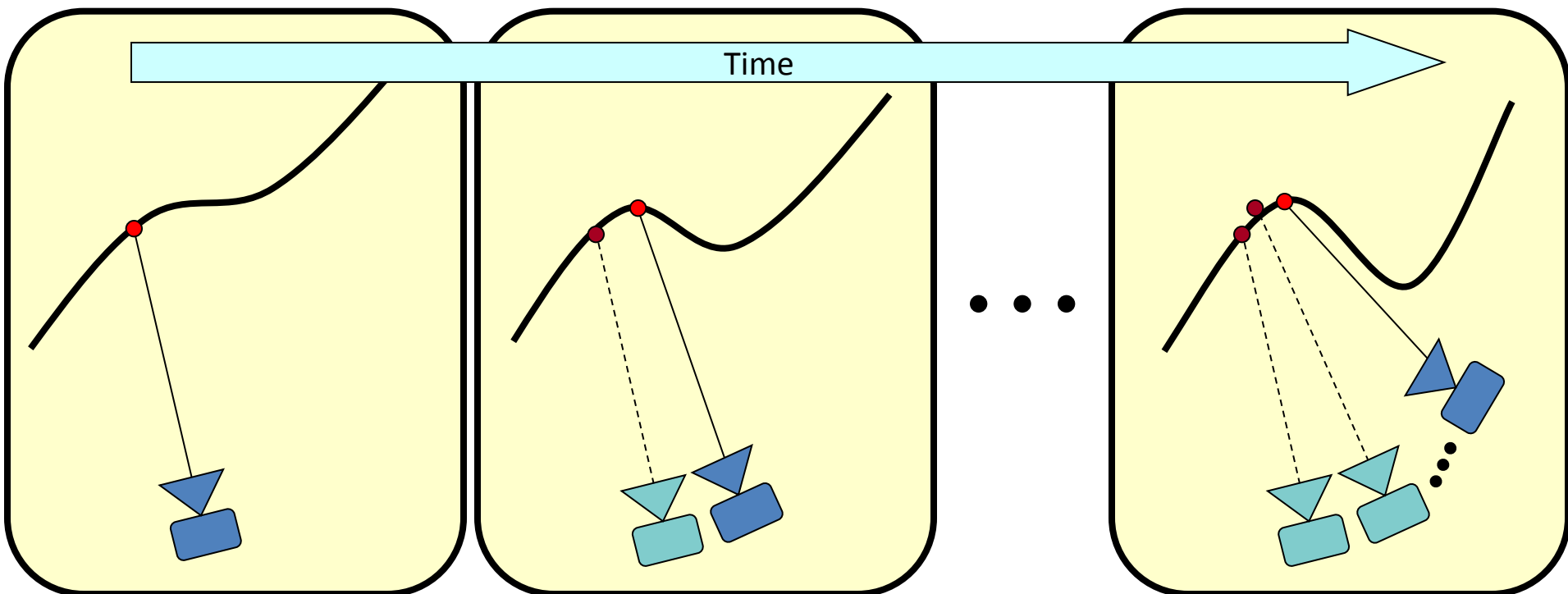
Augmentation



Deformable Structure-from-Motion

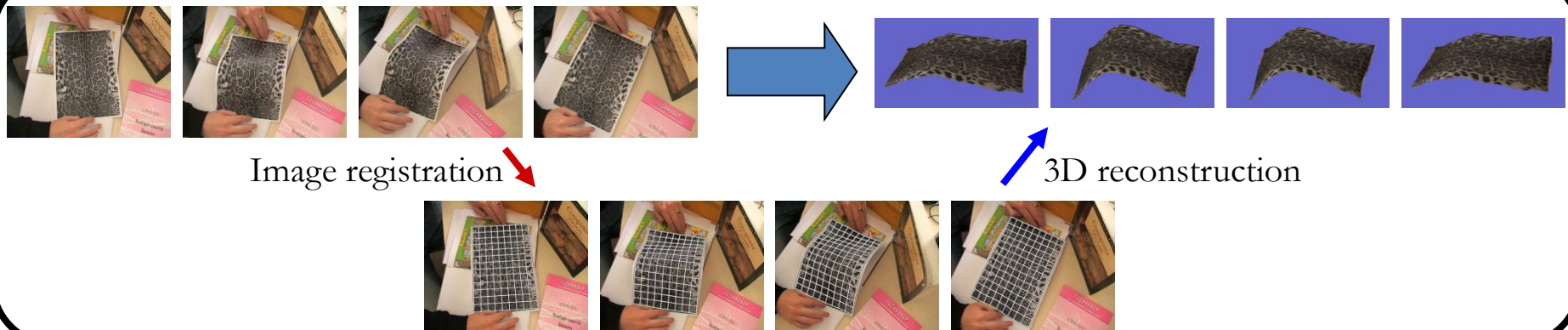


- The viewing rays for matching points do **not** generally meet
- The problem is generally ill-posed



Deformable Structure-from-Motion

- Priors on the structure
 - Single object
 - Empirical: smoothness, *etc*
 - Physical: inextensibility, developability, mechanical models, *etc*
 - Statistical: face, body, *etc*



Deformable Surface Registration

- Find transformations that make the input images similar
- Geometric transformation: changes pixel locations
- Photometric transformation: changes pixel colours
- Sequential registration

Template

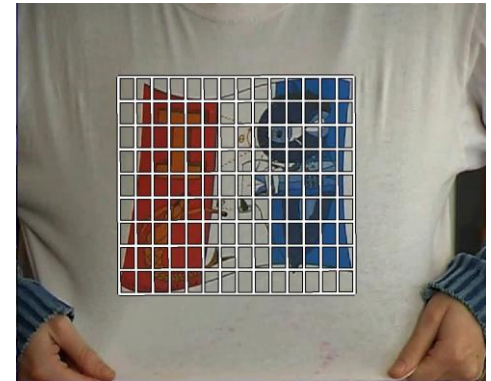


Deformable Surface Registration

Current image



Unknown transformation



Template

—



Transformed
image

=



Difference
image



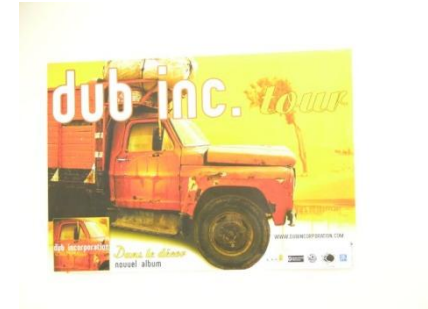
→ minimization over the transformation parameters

Explicit Photometric Transformation

Template



Current image



Videos of the
difference image



No photometric model



Affine photometric model

Other Registration Results and Methods

Curve-based
registration

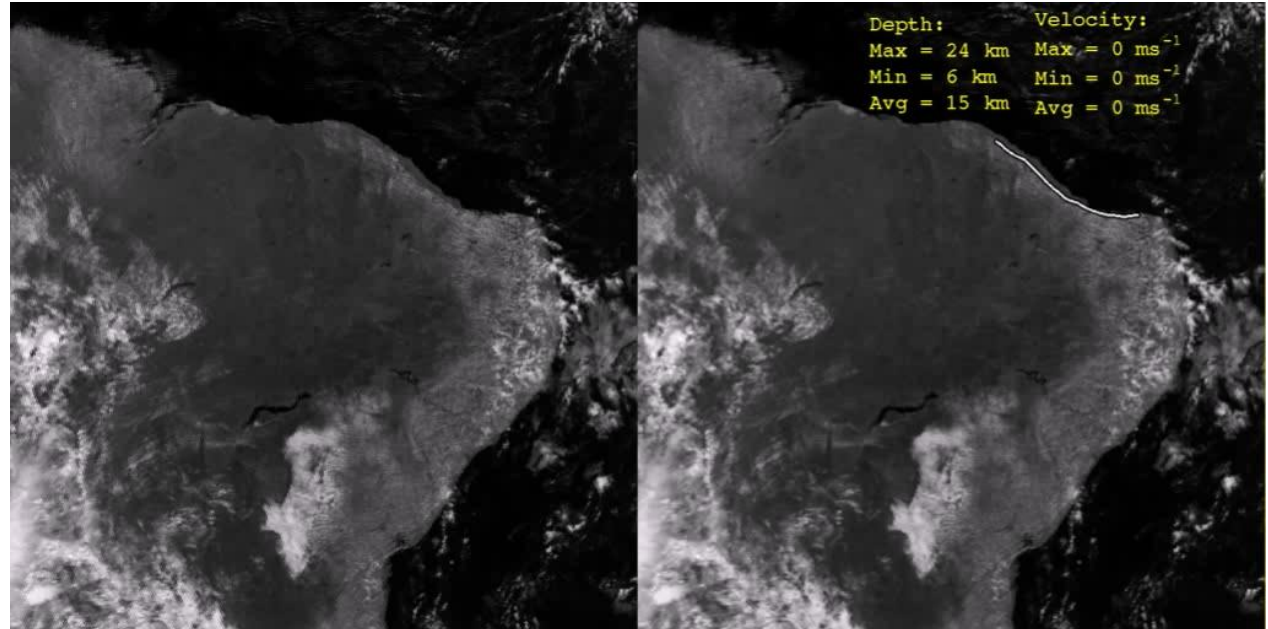


Retexturing

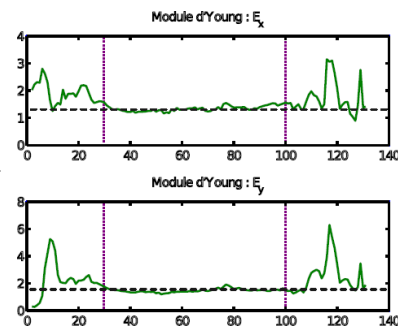
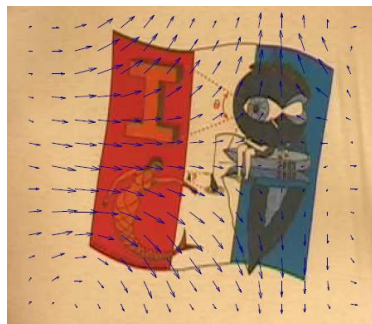


Other Registration Results and Methods

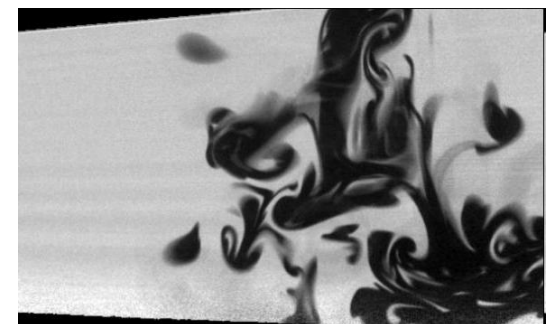
Sea breeze tracking



Computation of mechanical constants



Fluid flow registration

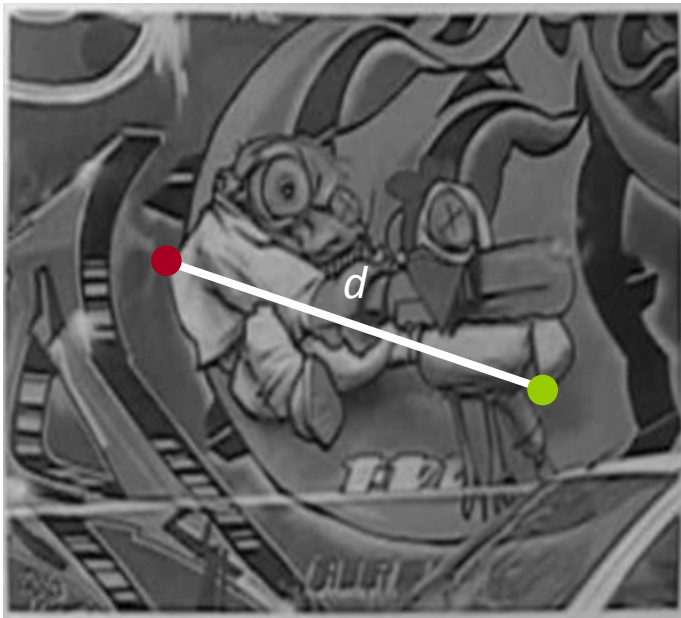


Retargetting

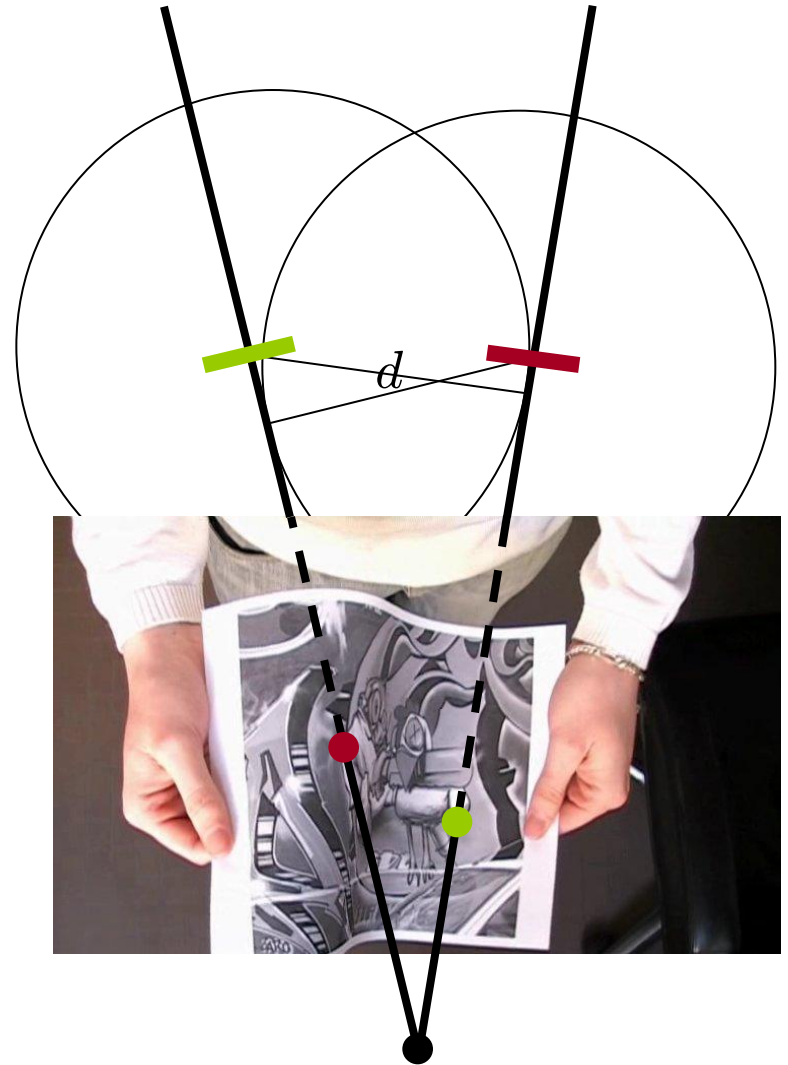


Deformable Surface 3D Reconstruction

- Highly dependent on the surface (cloth, paper, skin, *etc*)
- Example algorithm for isometric surfaces

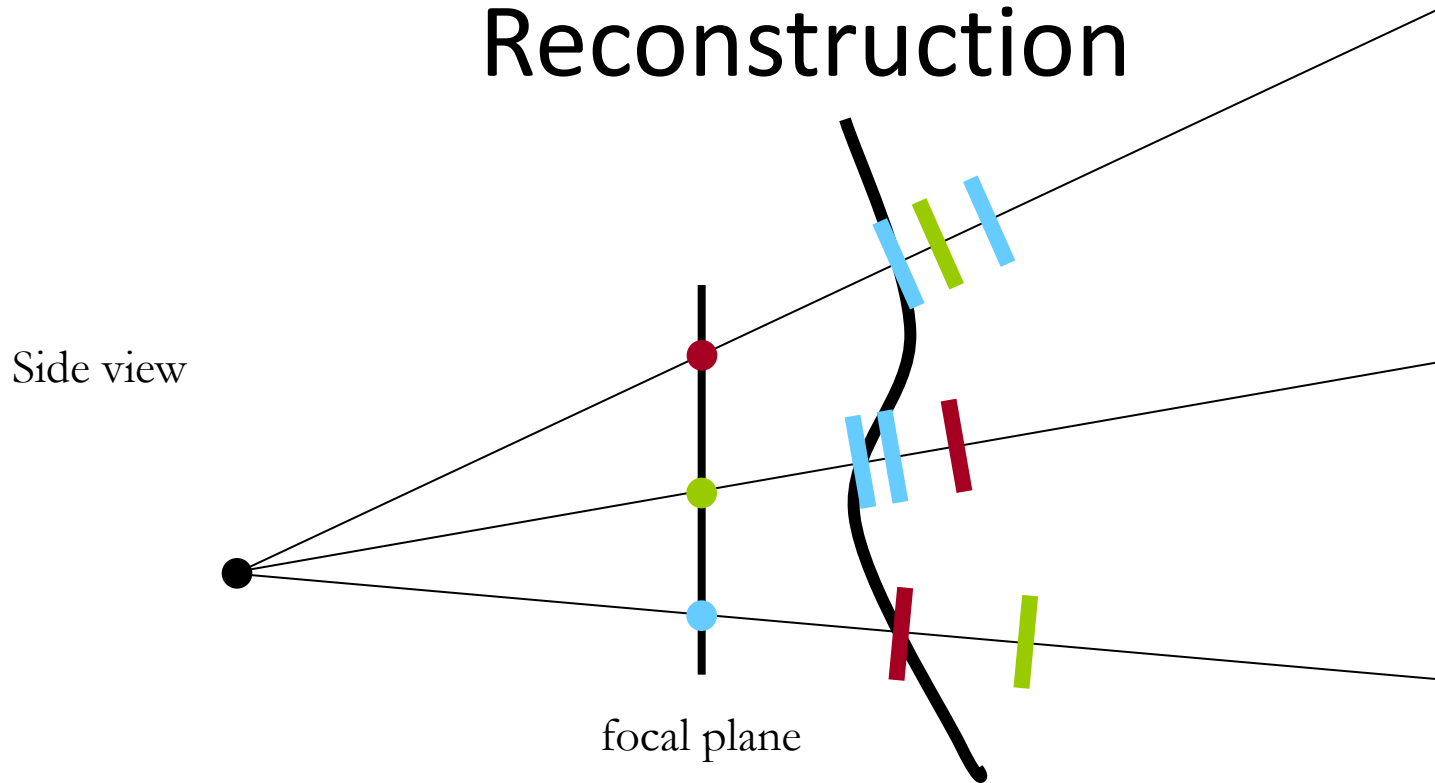


Template

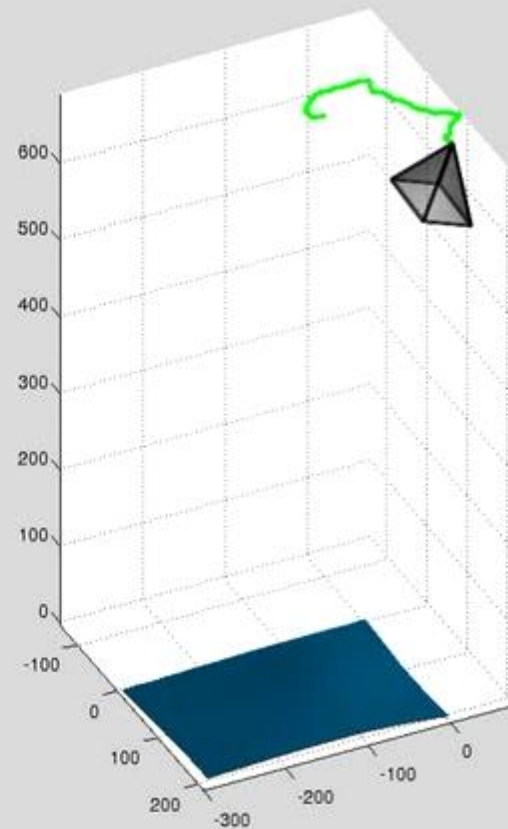
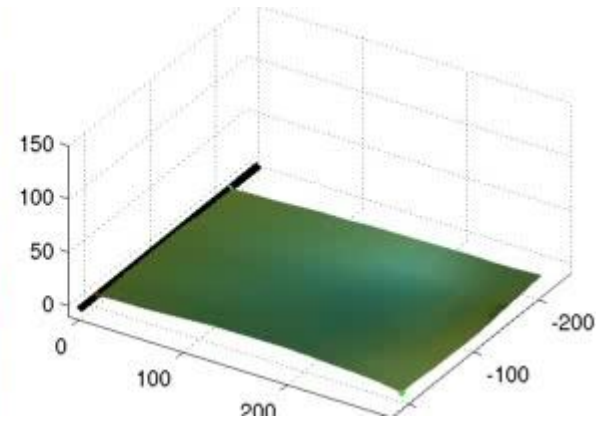


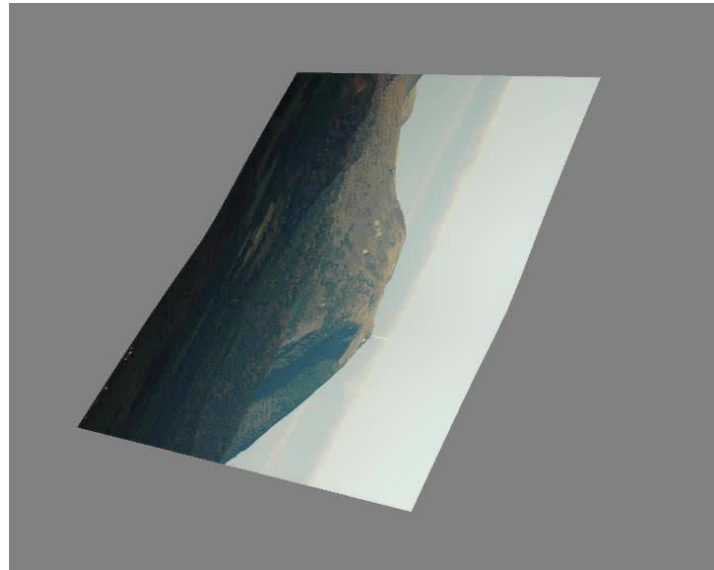
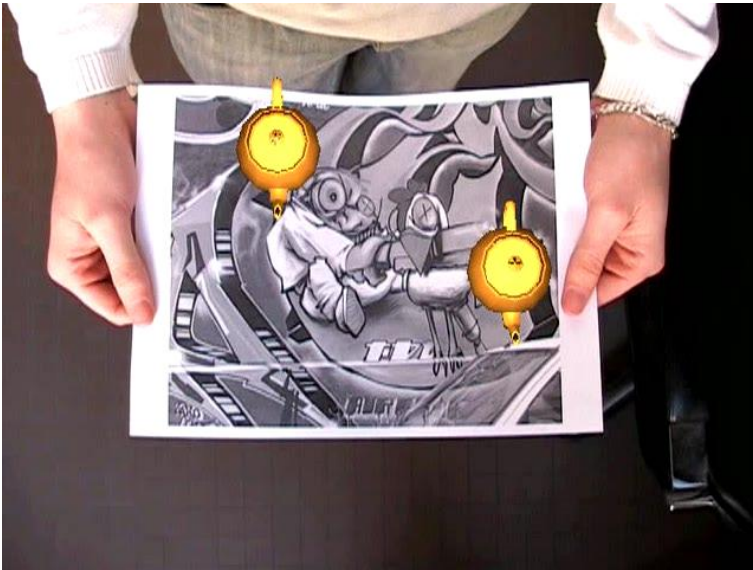
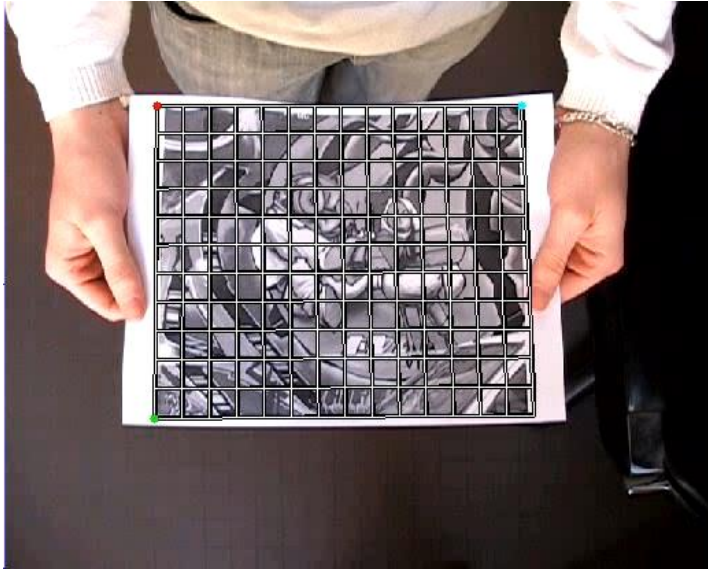
Current image

Isometric Deformable 3D Reconstruction



1. Compute the upper bounds for each pair of points
2. Keep the tightest upper bounds
3. Recompute the bounds and loop to 2
4. Interpolate the upper bounds to get a surface





Summary for Rigid Structure-from-Motion

- Mature for textured environments
- Camera and 'sparse' structure recovery, self-calibration
- Companies: 2d3 (University of Oxford then Vicon), RealViz (INRIA then Autodesk), *etc*
- Textbooks: [Hartley *et al*, 03 ; Faugeras *et al*, 01 ; Forsyth *et al*, 03]



SfM

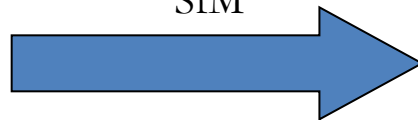
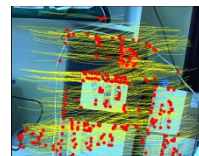
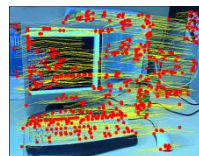
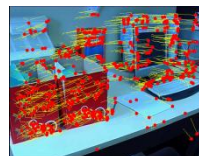
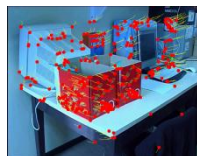
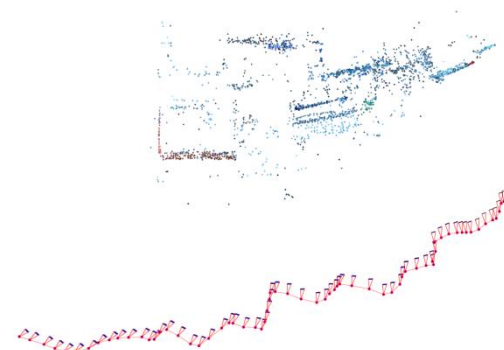


Image registration

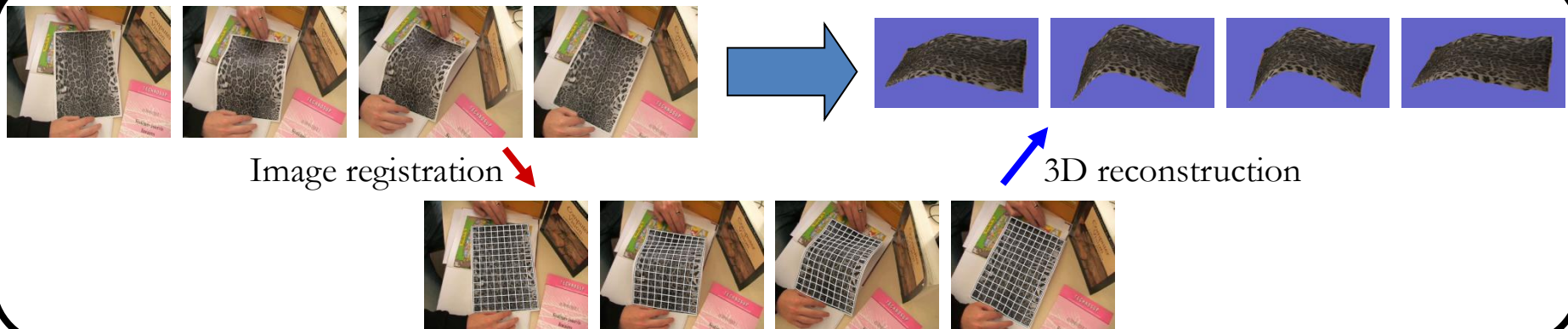


3D reconstruction



Summary for Deformable Structure-from-Motion

- Some results in the 'surface' case for registration and 3D reconstruction
- Image registration for fluid flow
- The general case is completely open
- Prior knowledge on the environment is required



Bibliography

- Keypoint detection, description and matching:
[Lowe, IJCV'04 ; Mikolajczyk *et al*, IJCV'05]
- Robust estimation (RANSAC): [Fischler *et al*, CVGIP'81]
- Projective reconstruction: [Nister, PhD-Thesis'00]
- Bundle adjustment: [Triggs *et al*, VA'00]
- Self-calibration: [Gurdjos *et al*, ICCV'09]
- (Rigid) dense stereo:
[Boykov *et al*, PAMI'04 ; Strecha *et al*, CVPR'08]
- Deformable surface registration:
[Gay-Bellile *et al*, PAMI'10; Pilet *et al*, IJCV'07]
- Deformable surface reconstruction:
[Perriollat *et al*, IJCV'10; Salzmann *et al*, ICCV'09]

Image Registration and 3D Reconstruction in Computer Vision

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