

CS4670 / 5670: Computer Vision

KavitaBala

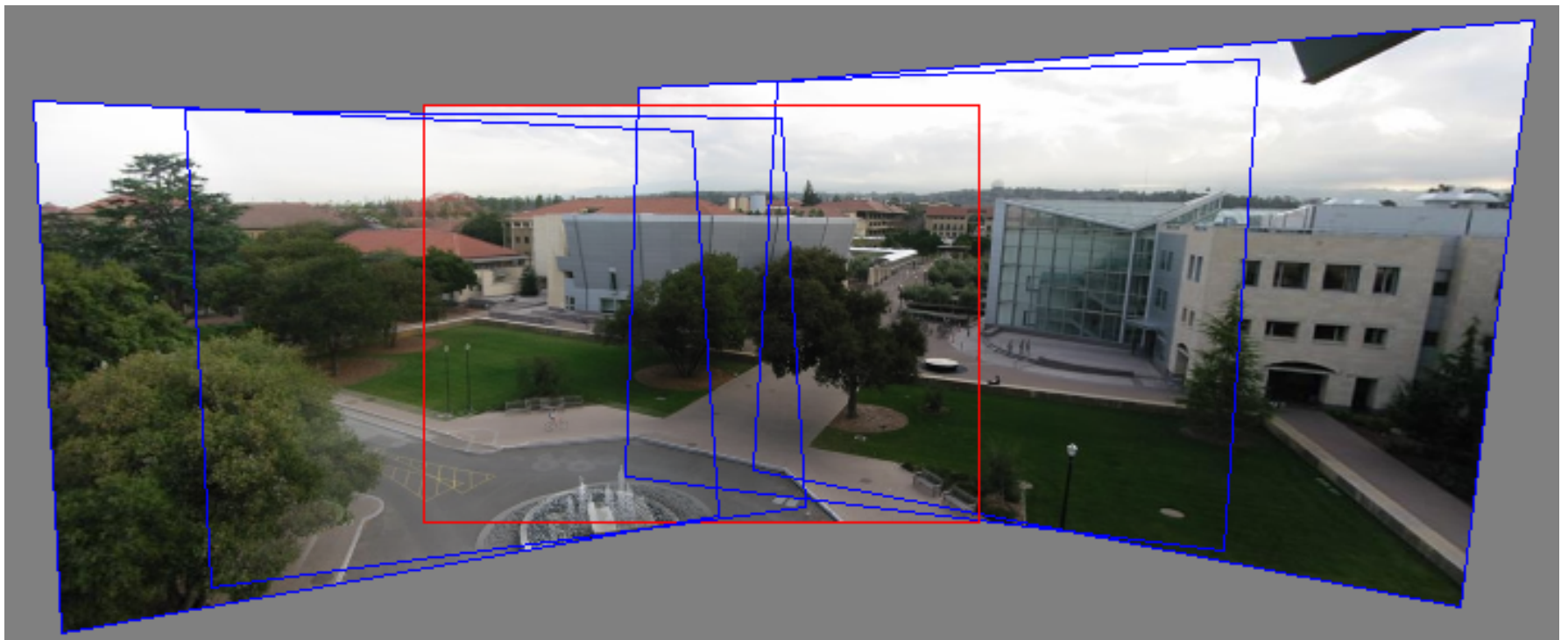
Lecture 17: Panoramas



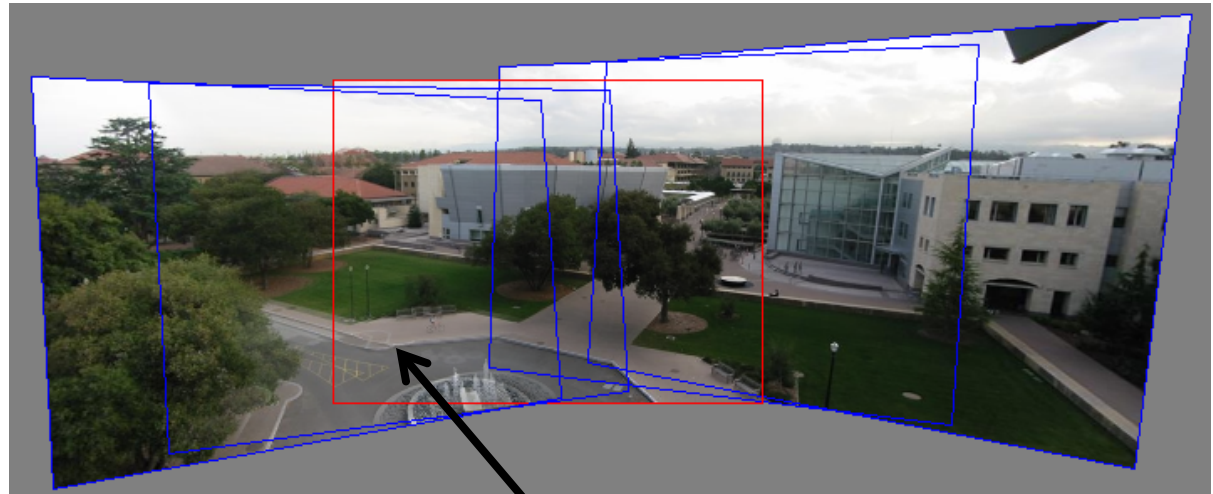
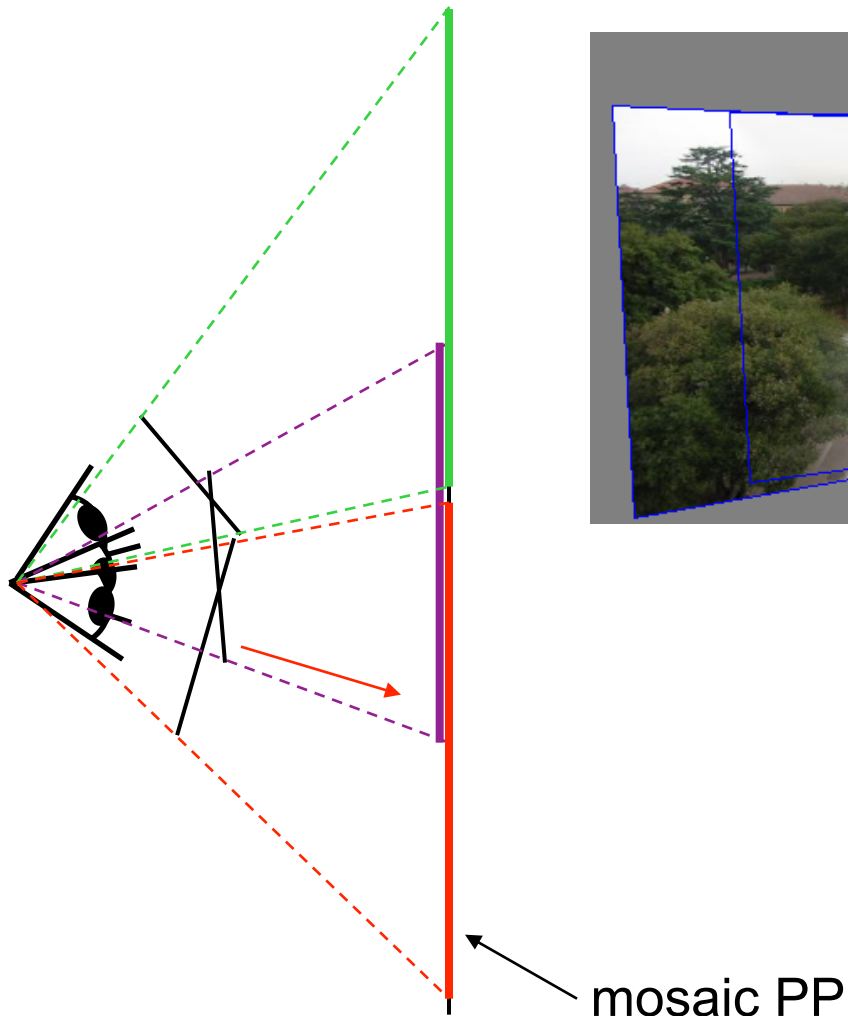
Announcements

- PA 2 demos today
- PA 3 out soon
- Post
 - On piazza is best
 - Private to instructor and Tas
 - Mail to me only if it needs to be truly private

Can we use homography to create a
360 panorama?

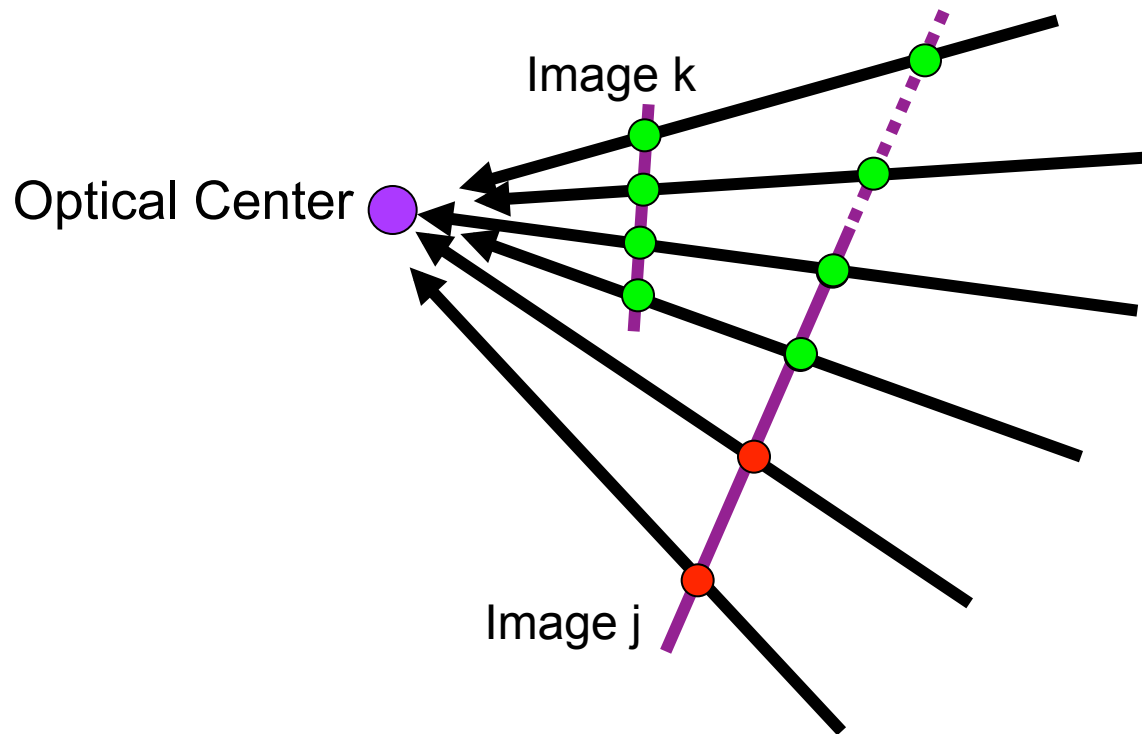


Idea: projecting images onto a
common plane



each image is warped
with a homography \mathbf{H}

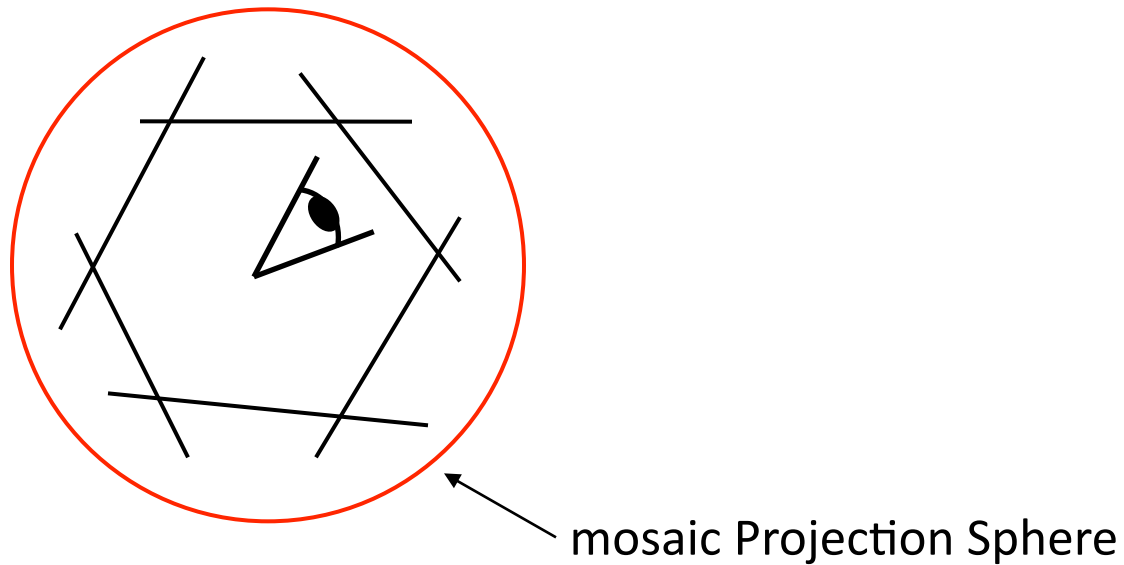
What is the transformation?



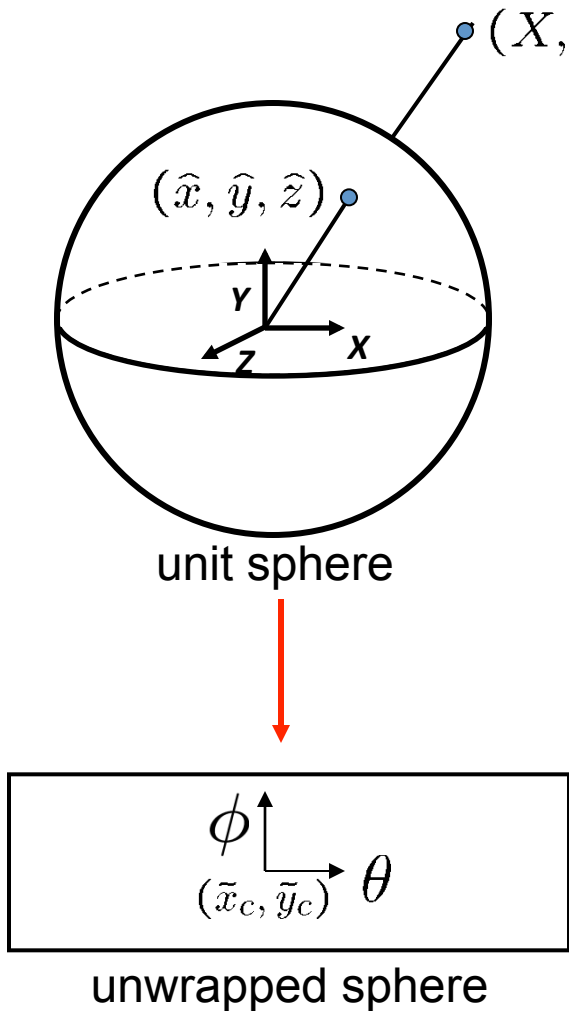
$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{ik} \sim \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{kj} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{ij} = \mathbf{K}_k \mathbf{R}_k \mathbf{R}_j^{-1} \mathbf{K}_j^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{ij}.$$

Panoramas

- What if you want a 360° field of view?



Spherical projection



- Map 3D point (X, Y, Z) onto sphere

$$(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2}}(X, Y, Z)$$

- Convert to spherical coordinates

$$(\sin\theta\cos\phi, \sin\phi, \cos\theta\cos\phi) = (\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z})$$

- Convert to spherical image coordinates

$$(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = (s\theta, s\phi) + (\tilde{x}_c, \tilde{y}_c)$$

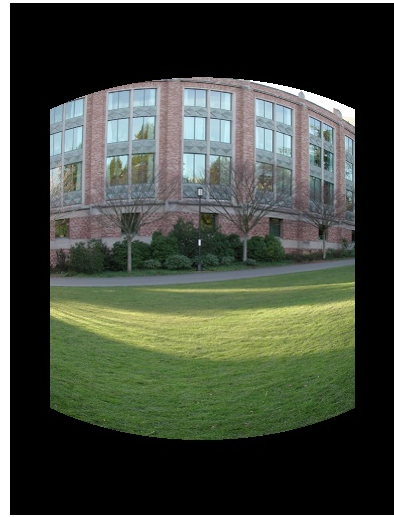
- s defines size of the final image

» often convenient to set s = camera focal length in pixels

Spherical reprojection



input



$f = 200$ (pixels)



$f = 400$



$f = 800$

- Map image to spherical coordinates
 - need to know the focal length

Aligning spherical images



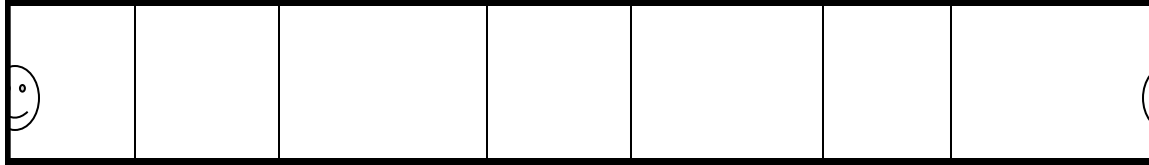
- Suppose we rotate the camera by θ about the vertical axis
 - How does this change the spherical image?

Aligning spherical images



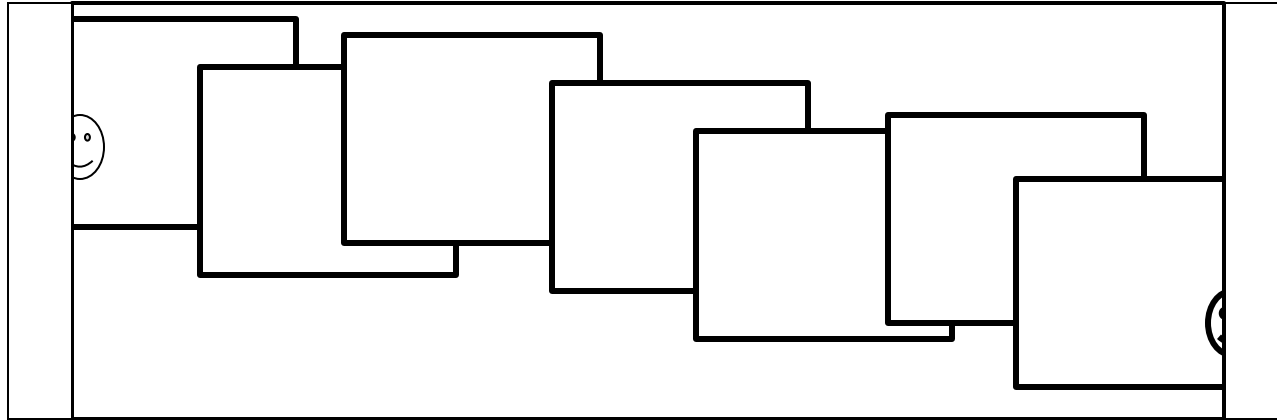
- Suppose we rotate the camera by θ about the vertical axis
 - How does this change the spherical image?
 - Translation by θ
 - This means that we can align spherical images by translation

Assembling the panorama



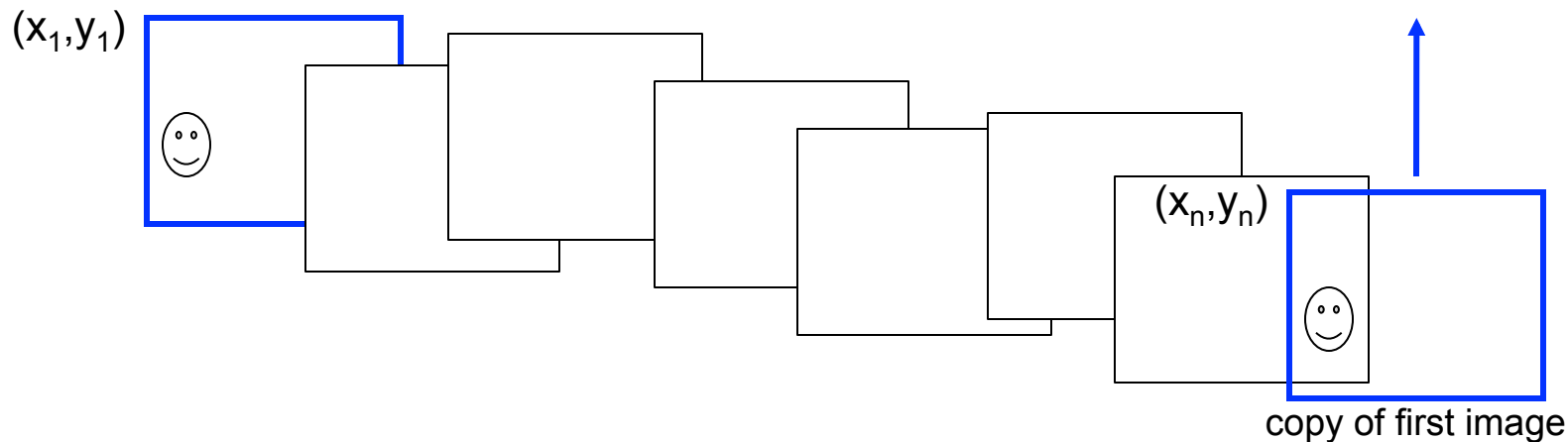
- Stitch pairs together, blend, then crop

Problem: Drift



- Error accumulation
 - small errors accumulate over time

Problem: Drift



- Solution
 - add another copy of first image at the end
 - this gives a constraint: $y_n = y_1$
 - there are a bunch of ways to solve this problem
 - add displacement of $(y_1 - y_n)/(n - 1)$ to each image after the first
 - **apply an affine warp: $y' = y + ax$ [you will implement this for P3]**
 - run a big optimization problem, incorporating this constraint
 - best solution, but more complicated
 - known as “bundle adjustment”

Blending

- We've aligned the images – now what?

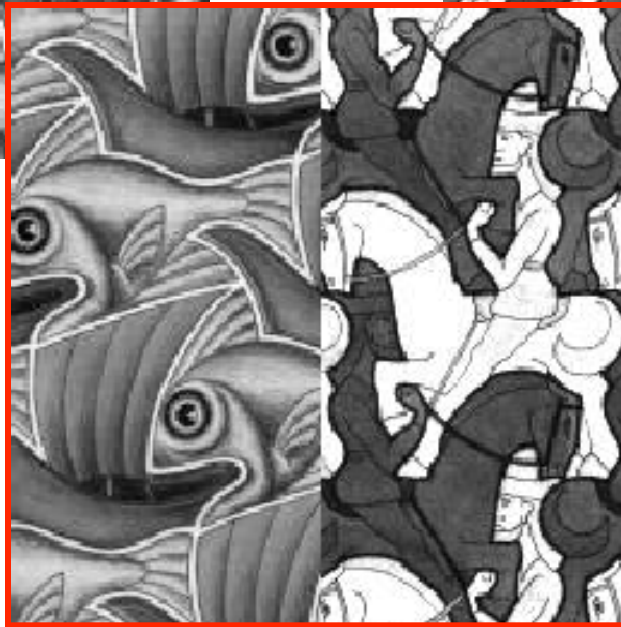
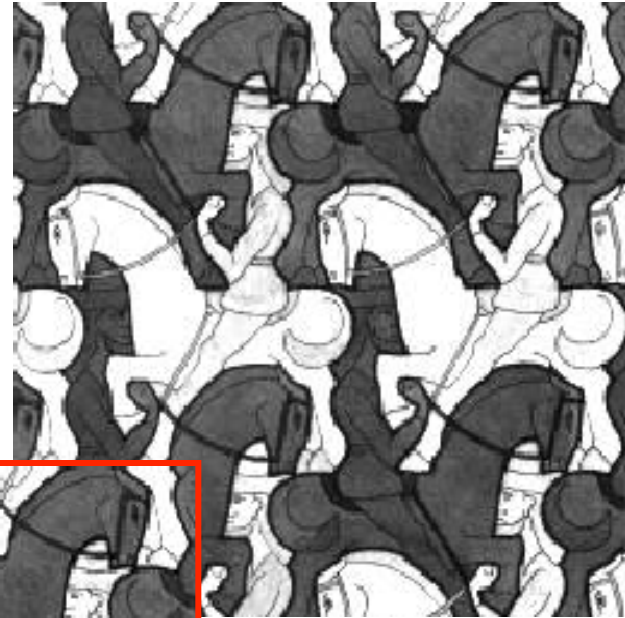
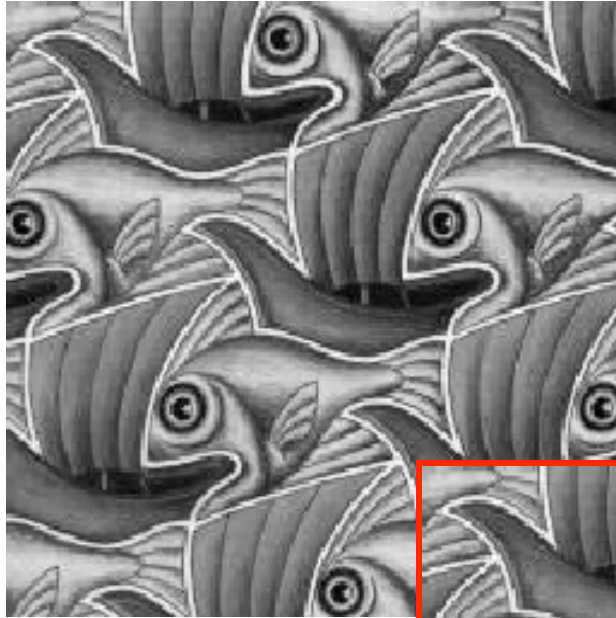


Blending

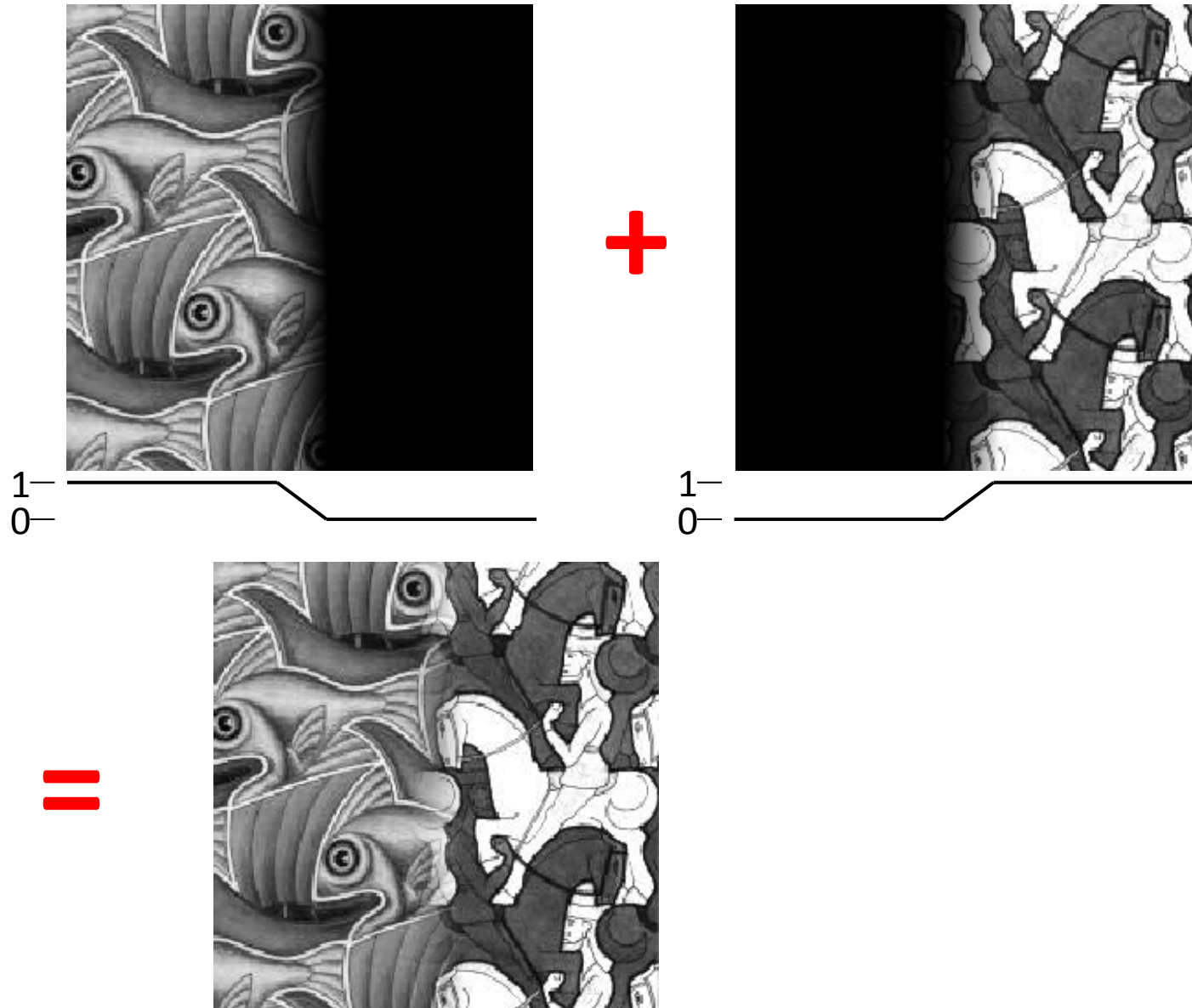
- Want to seamlessly blend them together



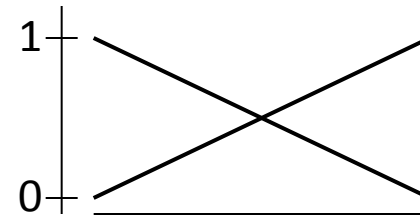
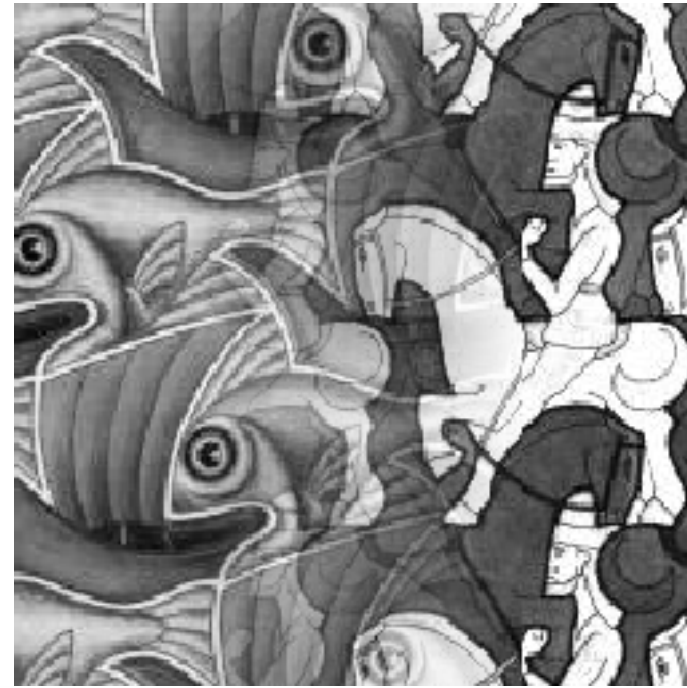
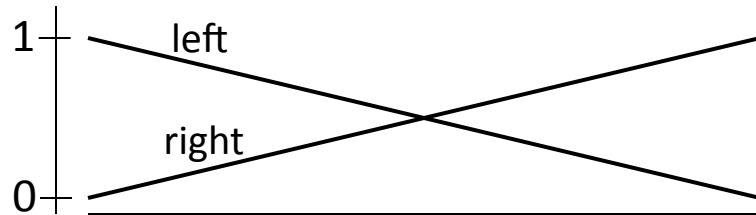
Image Blending



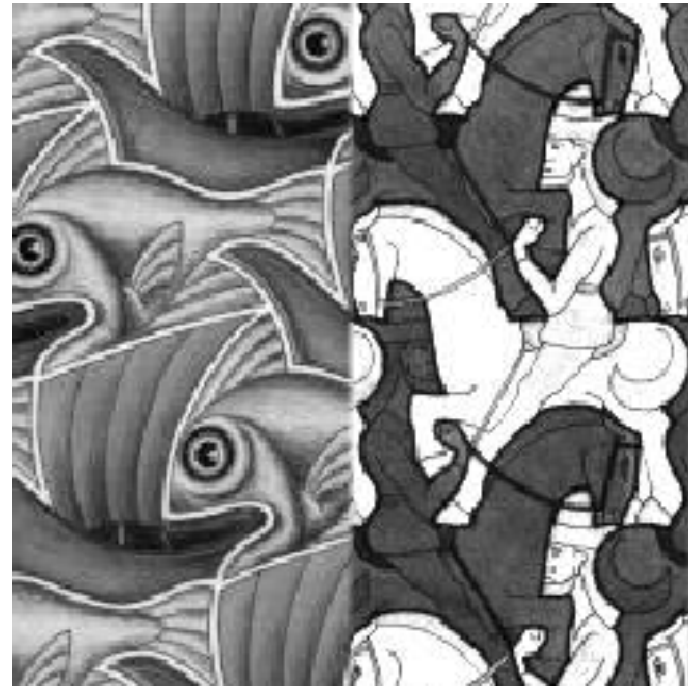
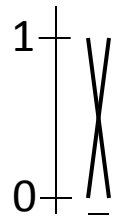
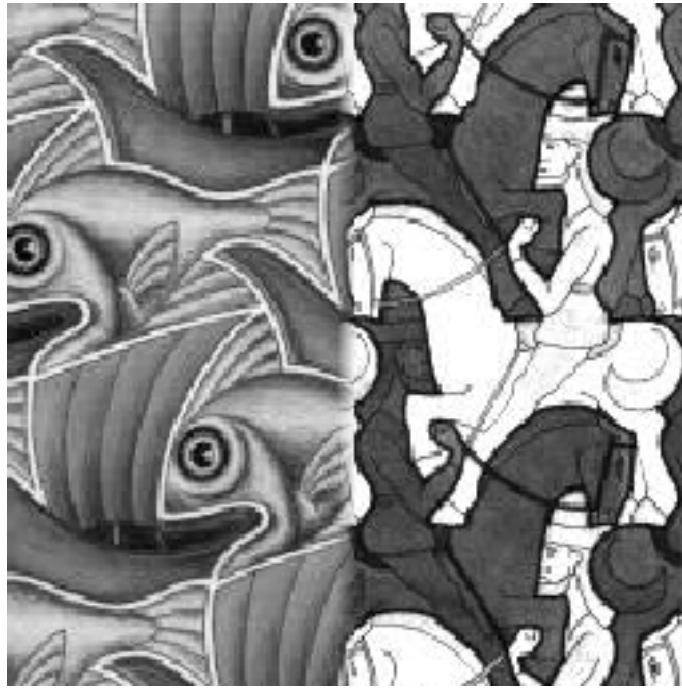
Feathering



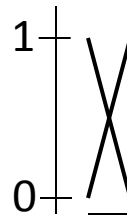
Effect of window size



Effect of window size



Good window size



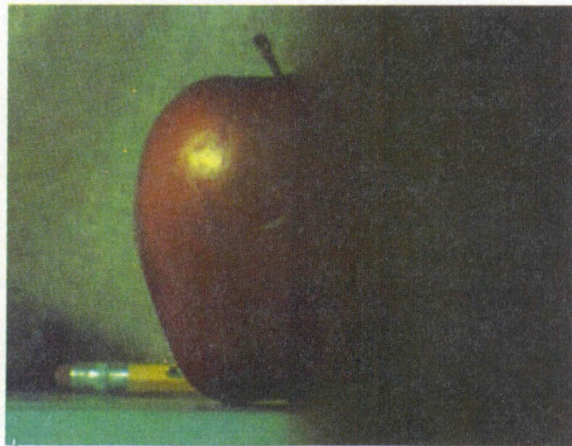
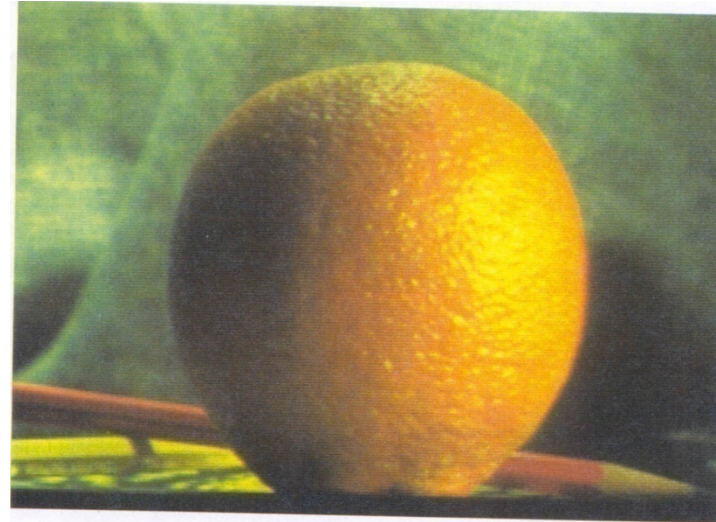
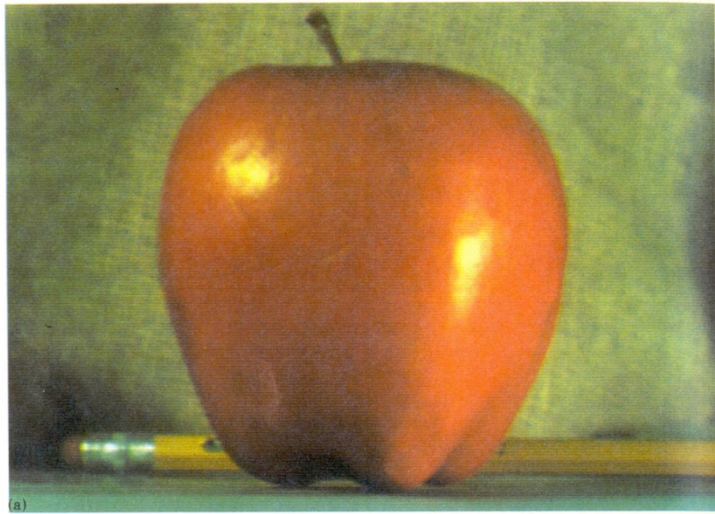
“Optimal” window: smooth but not ghosted

- Doesn't always work...

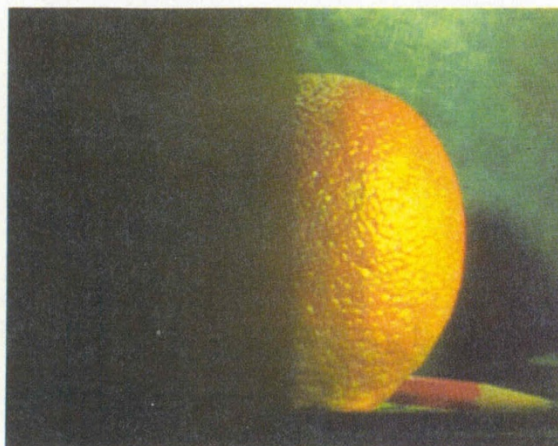
What is the optimal size?

- To avoid seams
 - Window \geq size of largest prominent feature
- To avoid ghosting
 - Window $\leq 2 * \text{size of smallest prominent feature}$
- In Fourier domain
 - Largest frequency $\leq 2 * \text{size of smallest frequency}$

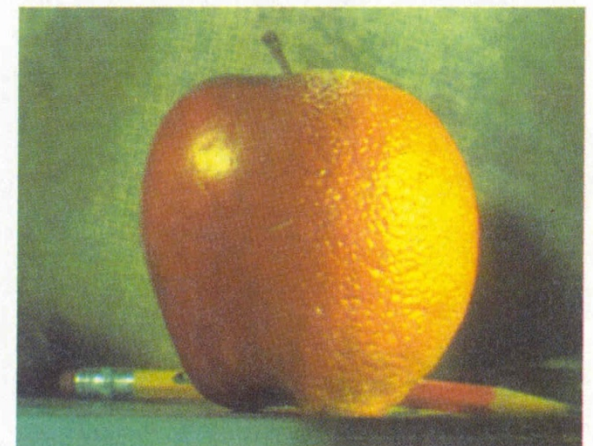
Pyramid blending



(d)



(h)



(l)

Create a Laplacian pyramid, blend each level (octave)

- Burt, P. J. and Adelson, E. H., [A multiresolution spline with applications to image mosaics](#), ACM Transactions on Graphics, 42(4), October 1983, 217-236.

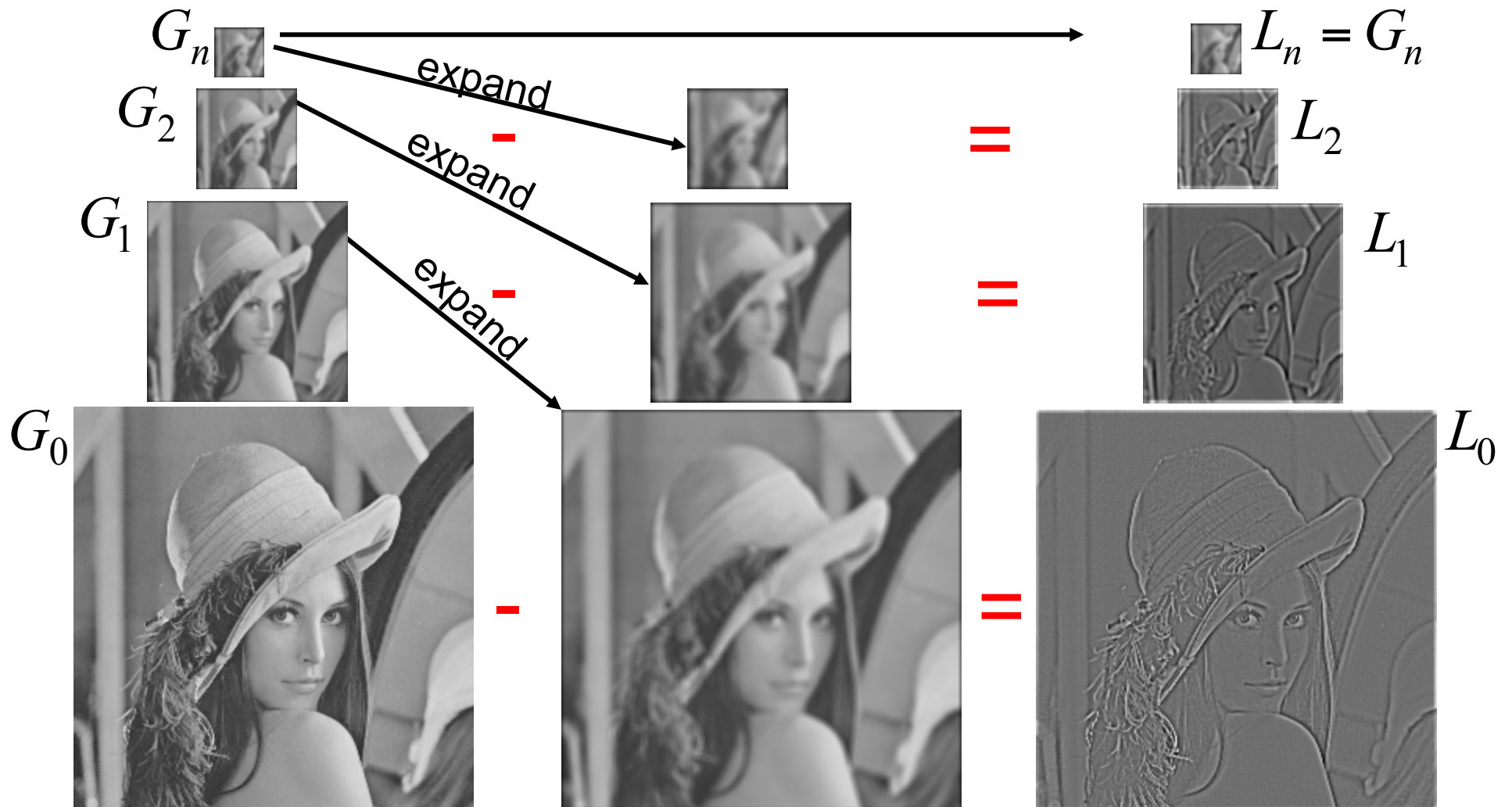
The Laplacian Pyramid

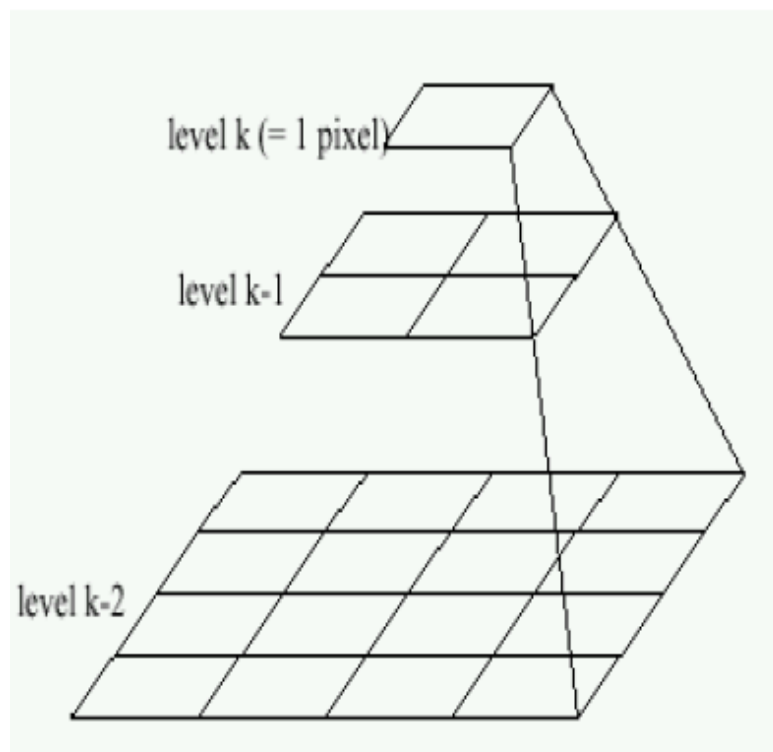
$$L_i = G_i - \text{expand}(G_{i+1})$$

Gaussian Pyramid

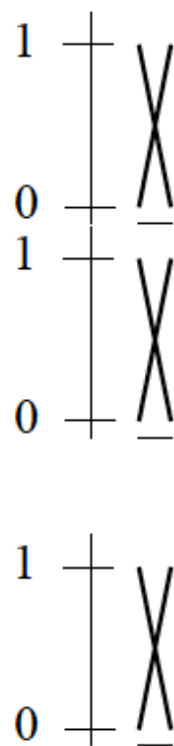
$$G_i = L_i + \text{expand}(G_{i+1})$$

Laplacian Pyramid

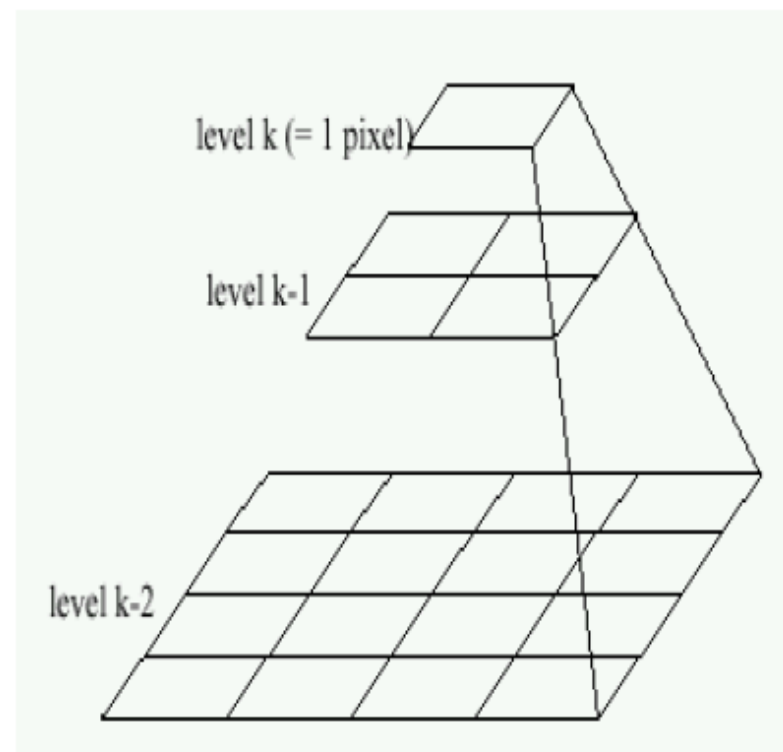




Left pyramid

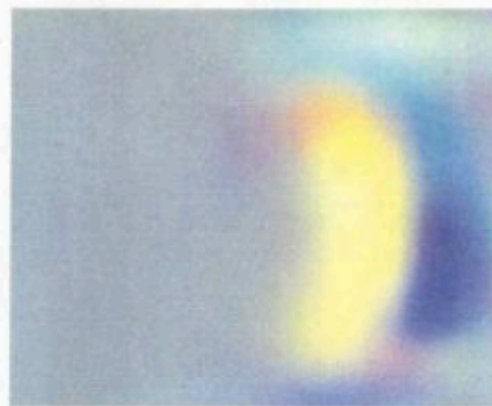
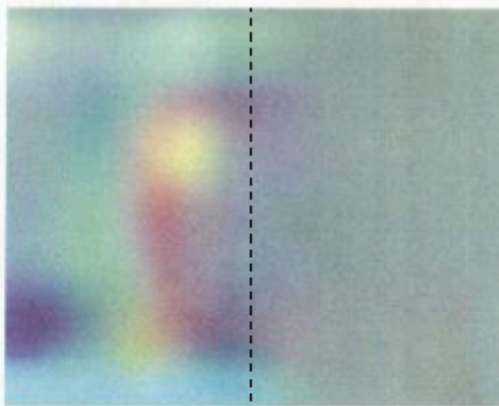


blend

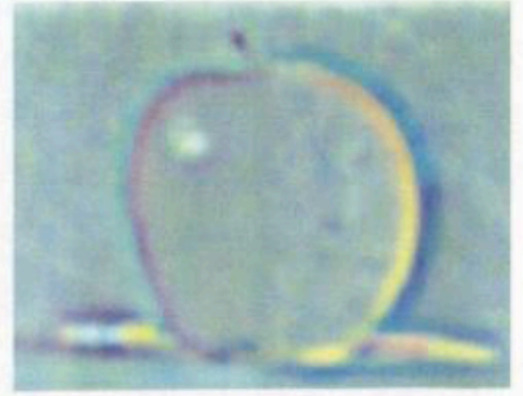
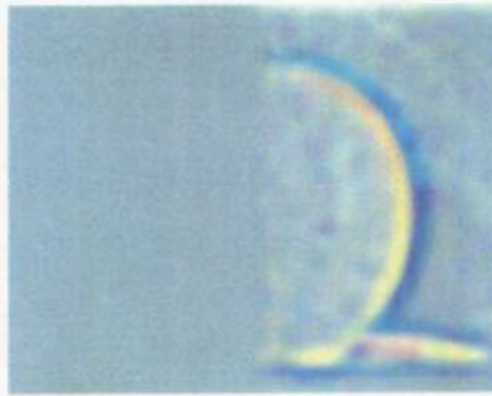
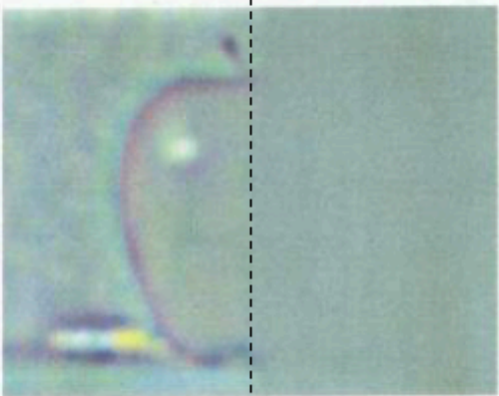


Right pyramid

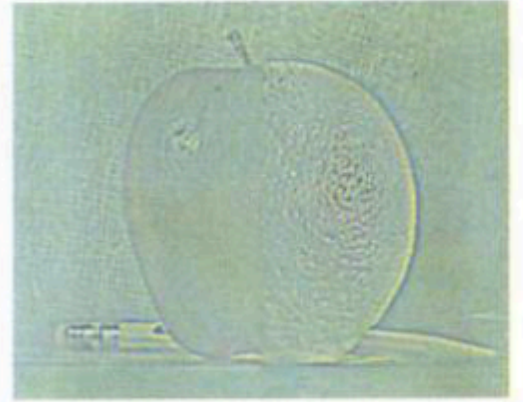
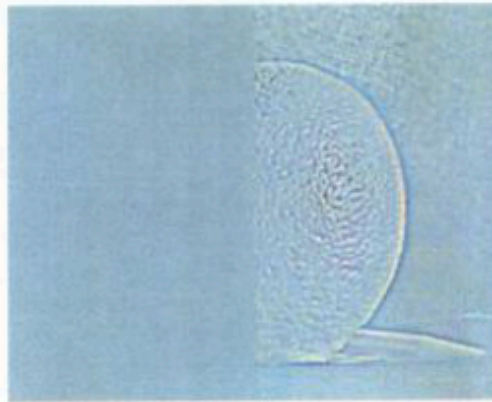
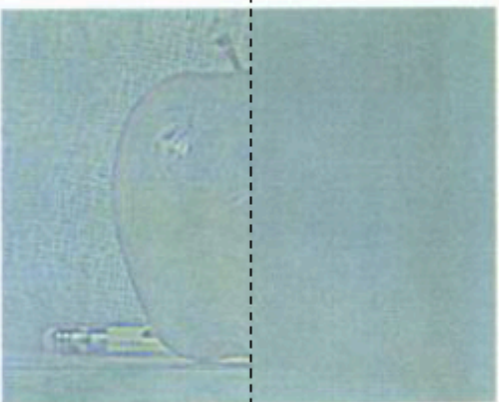
laplacian
level
4



laplacian
level
2



laplacian
level
0

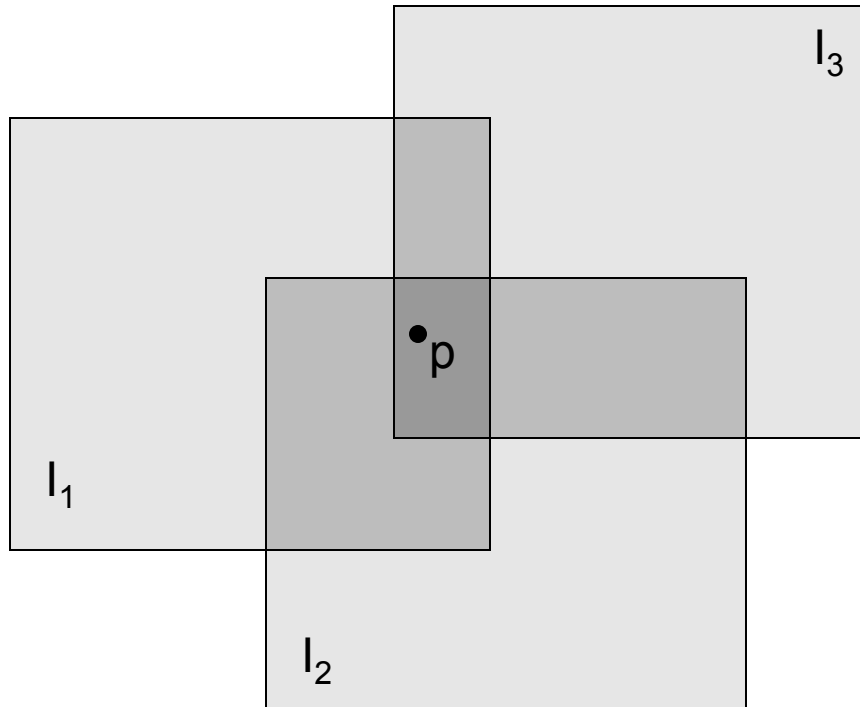


left pyramid

right pyramid

blended pyramid

Alpha Blending



Optional: see Blinn (CGA, 1994) for details:

<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/iel1/38/7531/00310740.pdf?isNumber=7531&prod=JNL&arnumber=310740&arSt=83&ared=87&arAuthor=Blinn%2C+J.F.>

Encoding blend weights: $I(x,y) = (\alpha R, \alpha G, \alpha B, \alpha)$

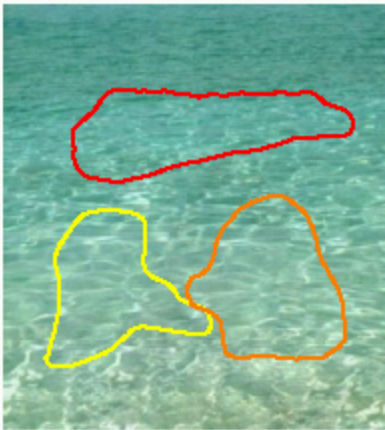
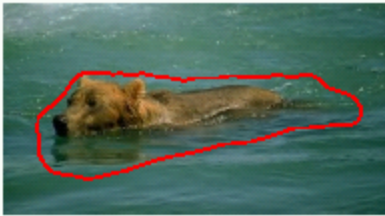
color at p =
$$\frac{(\alpha_1 R_1, \alpha_1 G_1, \alpha_1 B_1) + (\alpha_2 R_2, \alpha_2 G_2, \alpha_2 B_2) + (\alpha_3 R_3, \alpha_3 G_3, \alpha_3 B_3)}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}$$

Implement this in two steps:

1. accumulate: add up the (α premultiplied) RGB α values at each pixel
2. normalize: divide each pixel's accumulated RGB by its α value

Q: what if $\alpha = 0$?

Poisson Image Editing



sources/destinations



cloning



seamless cloning

- For more info: Perez et al, SIGGRAPH 2003

– http://research.microsoft.com/vision/cambridge/papers/perez_siggraph03.pdf

Some panorama examples



Before Siggraph Deadline:

<http://www.cs.washington.edu/education/courses/cse590ss/01wi/projects/project1/students/dougz/siggraph-hires.html>

Some panorama examples

- Every image on Google Streetview



Ghost removal



M. Uyttendaele, A. Eden, and R. Szeliski.

Eliminating ghosting and exposure artifacts in image mosaics.

In Proceedings of the International Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, volume 2, pages 509--516, Kauai, Hawaii, December 2001.

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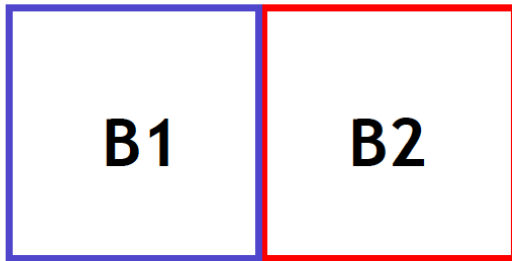
In Proceedings of the International Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, volume 2, pages 509--516, Kauai, Hawaii, December 2001.



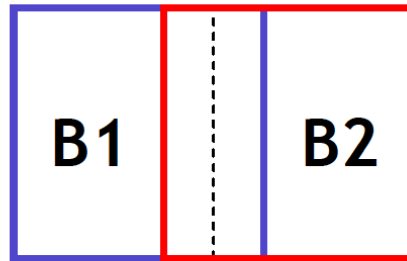
Moving objects become ghosts



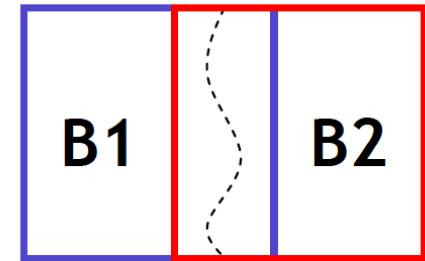
Finding Seam



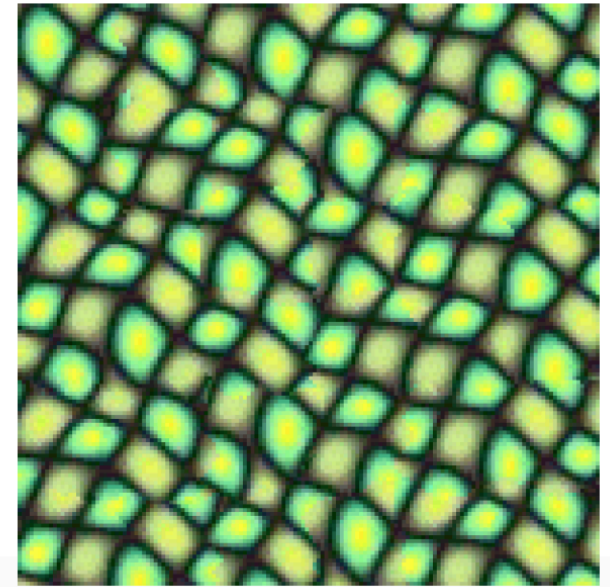
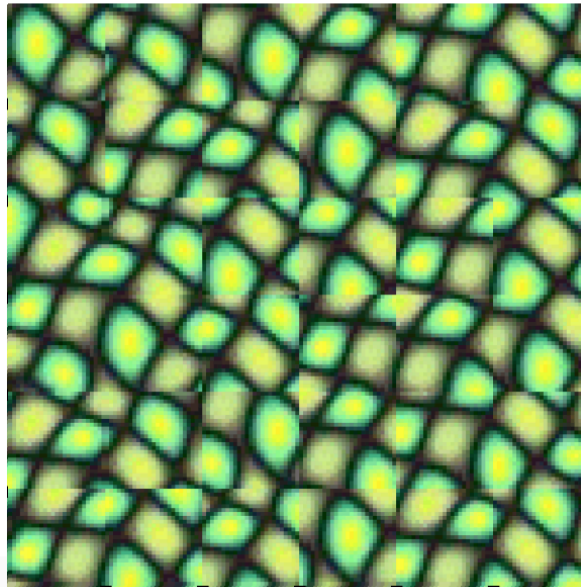
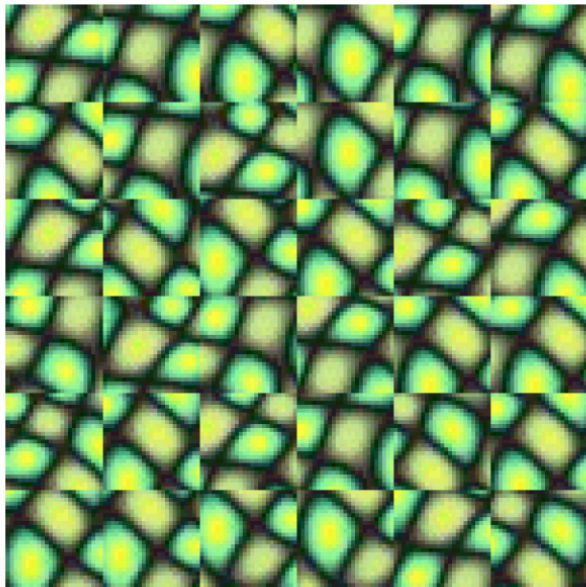
Random placement
of blocks



Neighboring blocks
constrained by overlap



Minimal error
boundary cut



Other types of mosaics



- Can mosaic onto *any* surface if you know the geometry
 - See NASA's [Visible Earth project](http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Newsroom/BlueMarble/) for some stunning earth mosaics
 - <http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Newsroom/BlueMarble/>
 - Click for [images...](#)

Project 3

- Take pictures on a tripod (or handheld)
- Warp to spherical coordinates (optional if using homographies to align images)
- Extract features
- Align neighboring pairs using RANSAC
- Write out list of neighboring translations
- Blend the images
- Correct for drift
- Now enjoy your masterpiece!