CS5670: Computer Vision

Noah Snavely

Lecture 10: Panoramas

What's inside your fridge?
http://www.cs.washington.edu/education/courses/cse590ss/01wi/

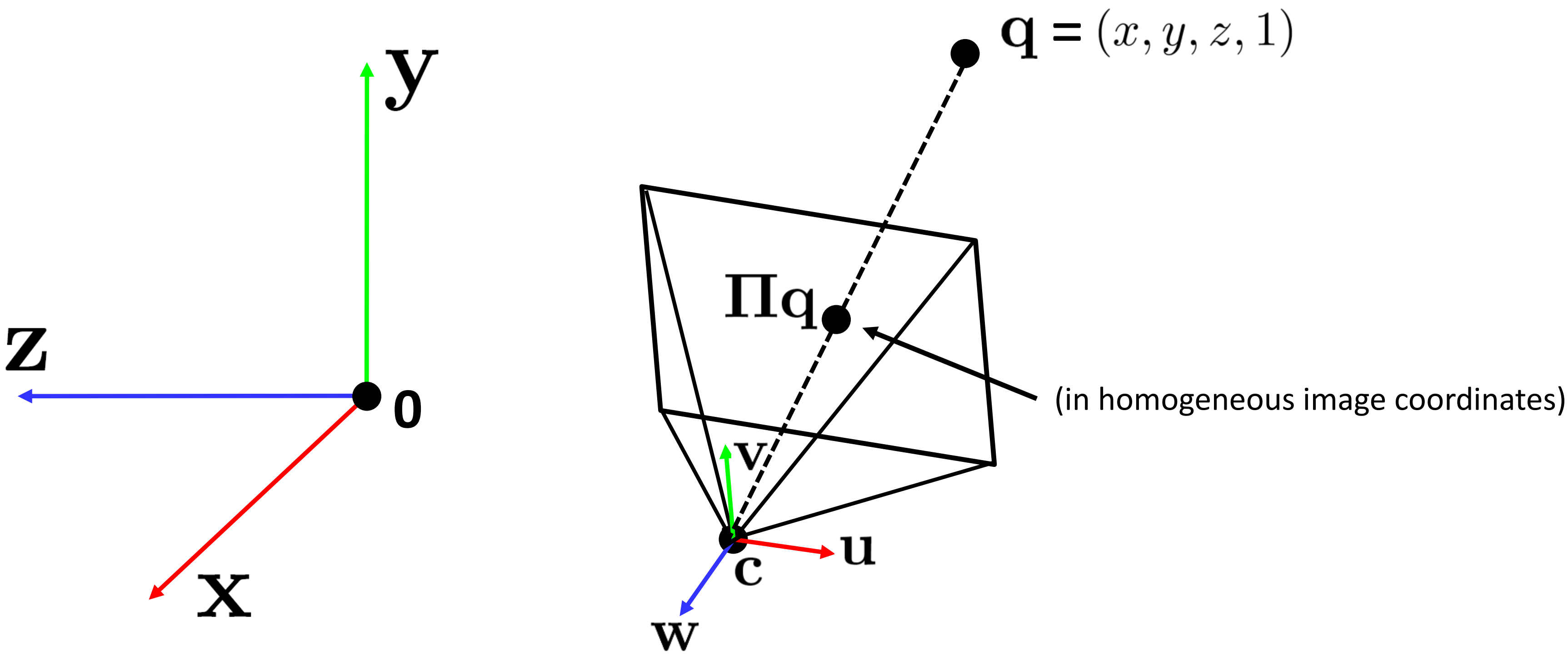
Announcements

- Project 2 due Friday by 11:59pm

- Take-home midterm
  - To be handed out next Thursday, due the following Tuesday by the beginning of class

- Planning on in-class final, last lecture of class

Projection matrix



Projection matrix

$$\mathbf{\Pi} = \underbrace{\mathbf{K}}_{\text{intrinsics}} \underbrace{\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{projection}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} & \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{rotation}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3} & -\mathbf{c} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{translation}}}$$

$$\left[\ \mathbf{R} \ \middle|\ \underbrace{-\mathbf{R}\mathbf{c}}_{(\mathbf{t} \text{ in book's notation})}\ \right]$$

$$\mathbf{\Pi} = \mathbf{K} \left[\ \mathbf{R} \ \middle|\ -\mathbf{R}\mathbf{c}\ \right]$$

Questions?

Focal length

- Can think of as "zoom"

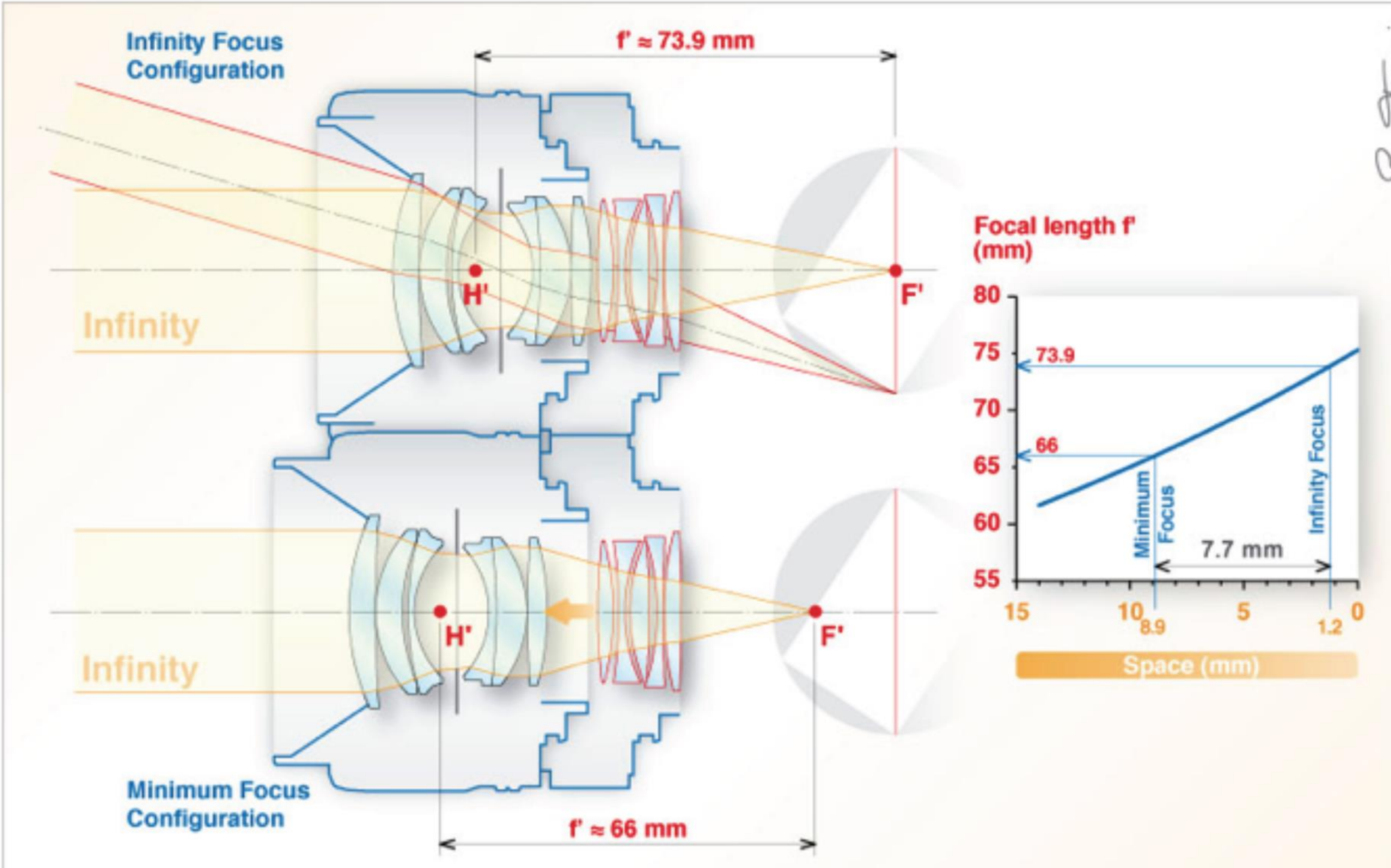
24mm

50mm

200mm

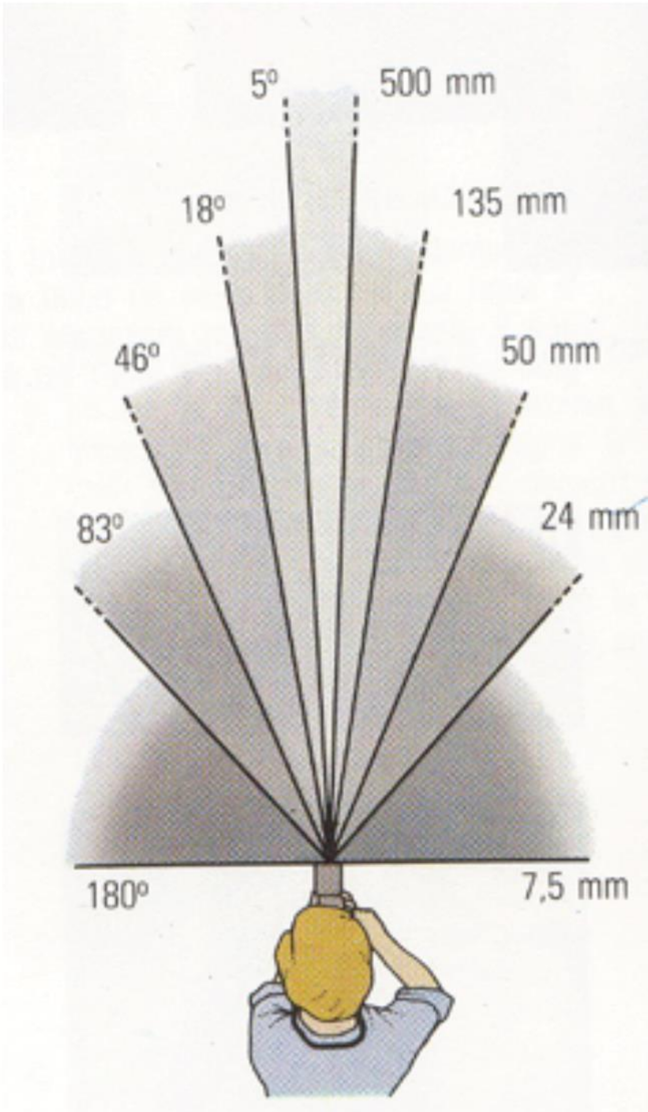
800mm

- Related to *field of view*



http://www.pierretoscani.com/echo_focal_length.html

Focal length in practice

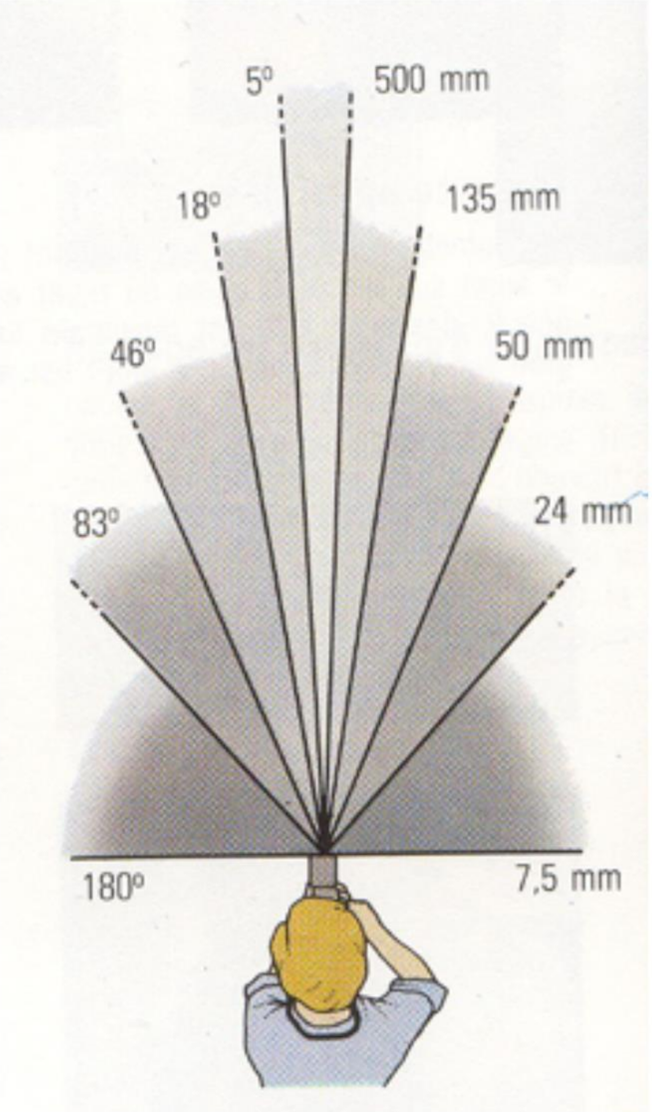


24mm

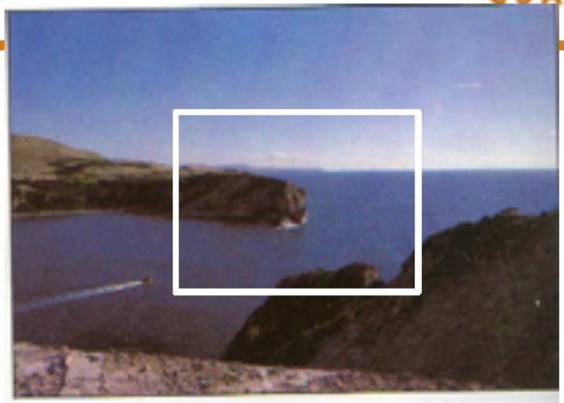
50mm

135mm

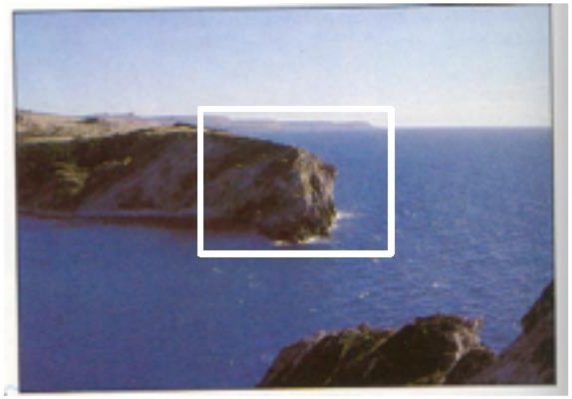
Focal length = cropping



24mm



50mm

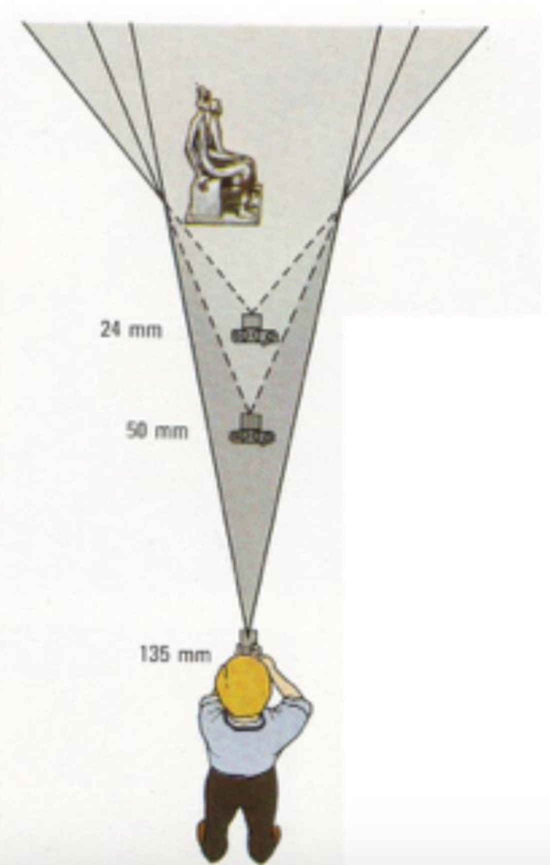


135mm

Fredo Durand

Focal length vs. viewpoint

- **Telephoto makes it easier to select background (a small change in viewpoint is a big change in background.**



Grand-angulaire 24 mm

Normal 50 mm

Longue focale 135 mm

Fredo Durand


Fredo Durand

- Hitchcock effect or Vertigo effect

Wide angle

Standard

Telephoto

http://petapixel.com/2013/01/11/how-focal-length-affects-your-subjects-apparent-weight-as-seen-with-a-cat/

Fredo Durand

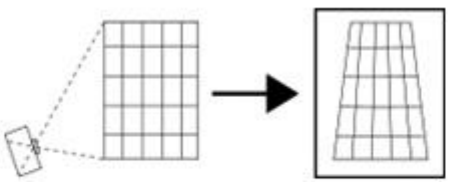
Perspective distortion

- Problem for architectural photography: converging verticals

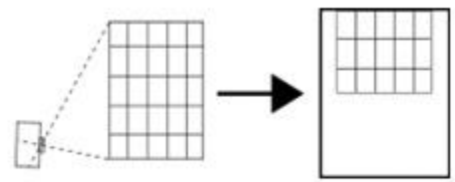
Source: F. Durand

Perspective distortion

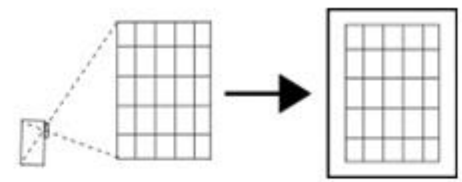
- Problem for architectural photography: converging verticals



Tilting the camera upwards results in converging verticals

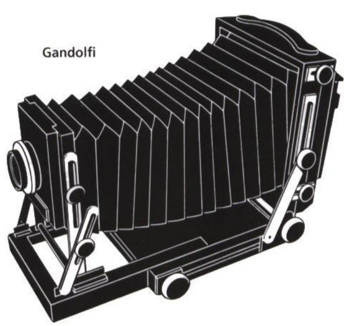


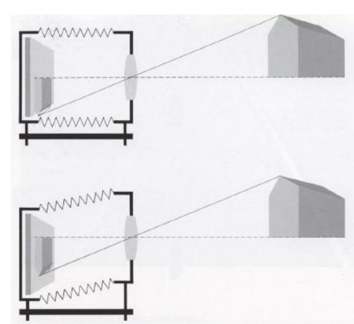
Keeping the camera level, with an ordinary lens, captures only the bottom portion of the building



Shifting the lens upwards results in a picture of the entire subject

- Solution: view camera (lens shifted w.r.t. film)



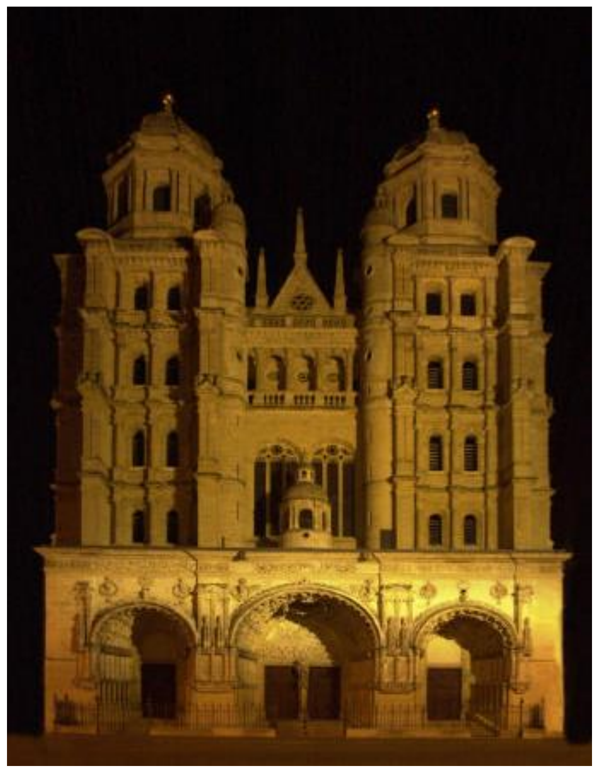


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perspective_correction_lens

Source: F. Durand

Perspective distortion

- Problem for architectural photography: converging verticals
- Result:



Source: F. Durand

Perspective distortion

- What does a sphere project to?

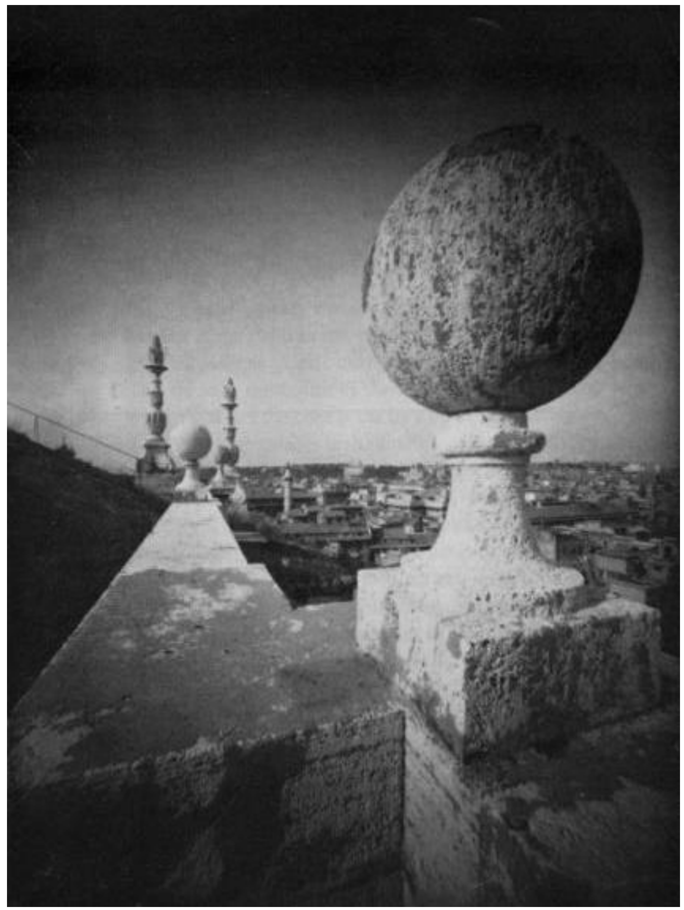
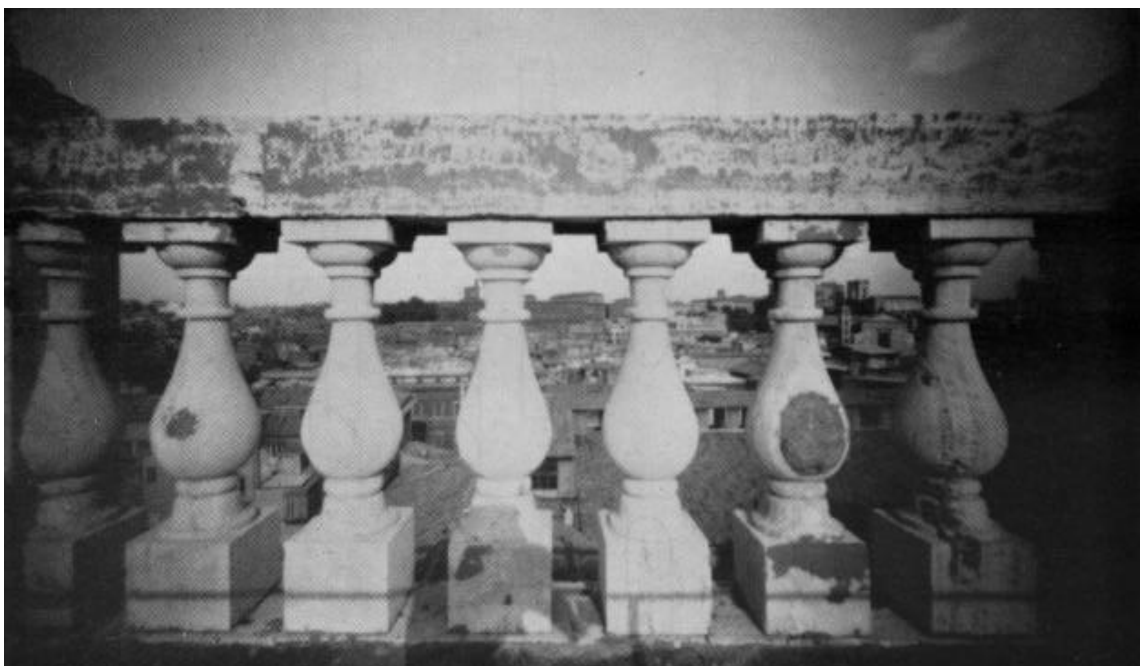
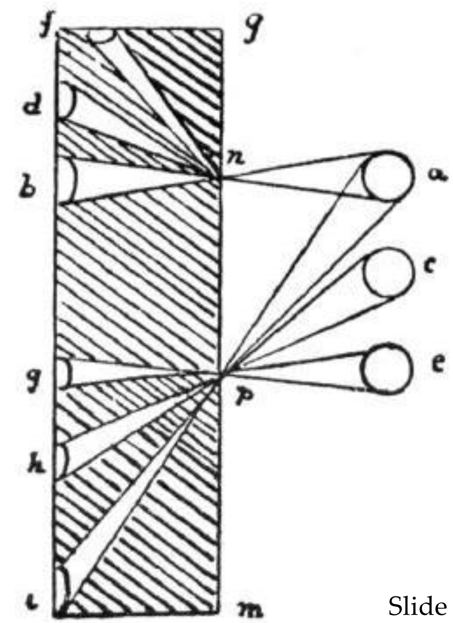


Image source: F. Durand

Perspective distortion

- The exterior columns appear bigger
- The distortion is not due to lens flaws
- Problem pointed out by Da Vinci

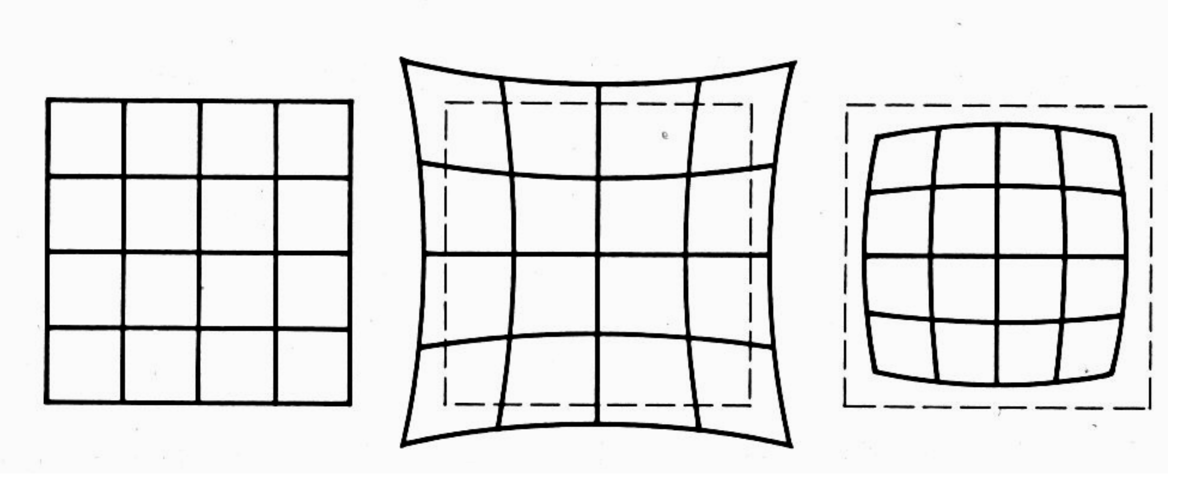




Slide by F. Durand

Perspective distortion: People

Distortion



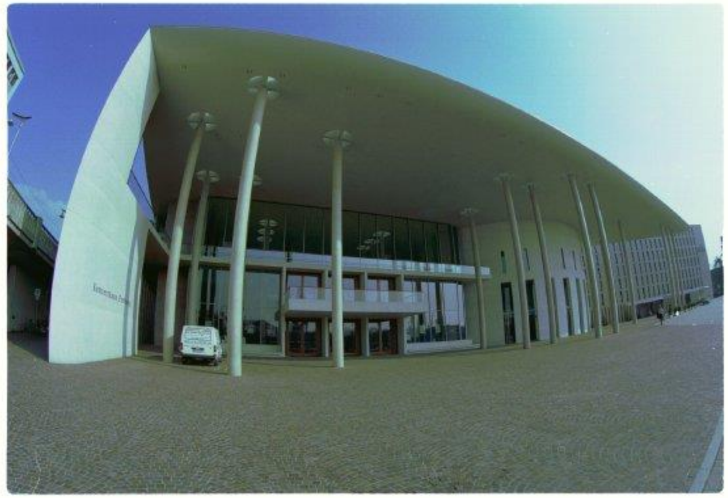
No distortion Pin cushion Barrel

- Radial distortion of the image
  - Caused by imperfect lenses
  - Deviations are most noticeable for rays that pass through the edge of the lens


©2004 Vincent Bockaert 123di.com

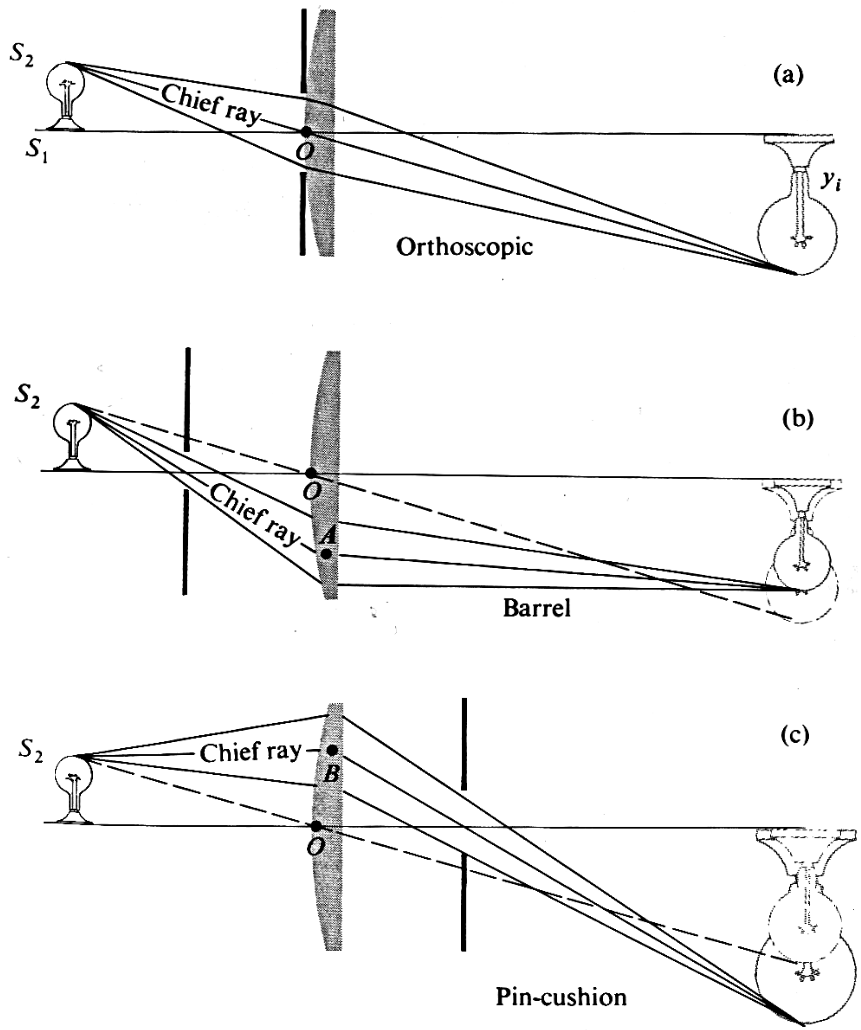

©2004 Vincent Bockaert 123di.com

Correcting radial distortion



from [Helmut Dersch]()

Distortion



S_2
S_1
(a)
Chief ray
O
y_i
Orthoscopic
S_2
(b)
O
Chief ray
A
Barrel
(c)
S_2
Chief ray
B
O
Pin-cushion

Modeling distortion

Project $(\widehat{x}, \widehat{y}, \widehat{z})$ to "normalized" image coordinates

$$x'_n = \widehat{x}/\widehat{z}$$
$$y'_n = \widehat{y}/\widehat{z}$$

Apply radial distortion

$$r^2 = {x'_n}^2 + {y'_n}^2$$
$$x'_d = x'_n(1 + \kappa_1 r^2 + \kappa_2 r^4)$$
$$y'_d = y'_n(1 + \kappa_1 r^2 + \kappa_2 r^4)$$

Apply focal length translate image center

$$x' = f x'_d + x_c$$
$$y' = f y'_d + y_c$$

- To model lens distortion
  - Use above projection operation instead of standard projection matrix multiplication

Other types of projection

- Lots of intriguing variants…
- (I'll just mention a few fun ones)

360 degree field of view…

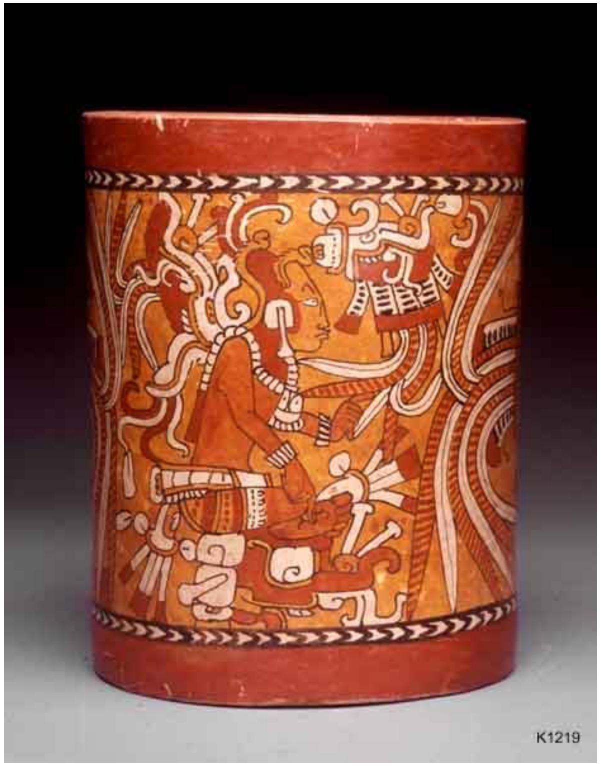
- Basic approach
  - Take a photo of a parabolic mirror with an orthographic lens (Nayar)
  - Or buy one a lens from a variety of omnicam manufacturers…
    - See http://www.cis.upenn.edu/~kostas/omni.html

Tilt-shift

http://www.northlight-images.co.uk/article_pages/tilt_and_shift_ts-e.html

Titlt-shift images from Olivo Barbieri
and Photoshop imitations

Rotating sensor (or object)



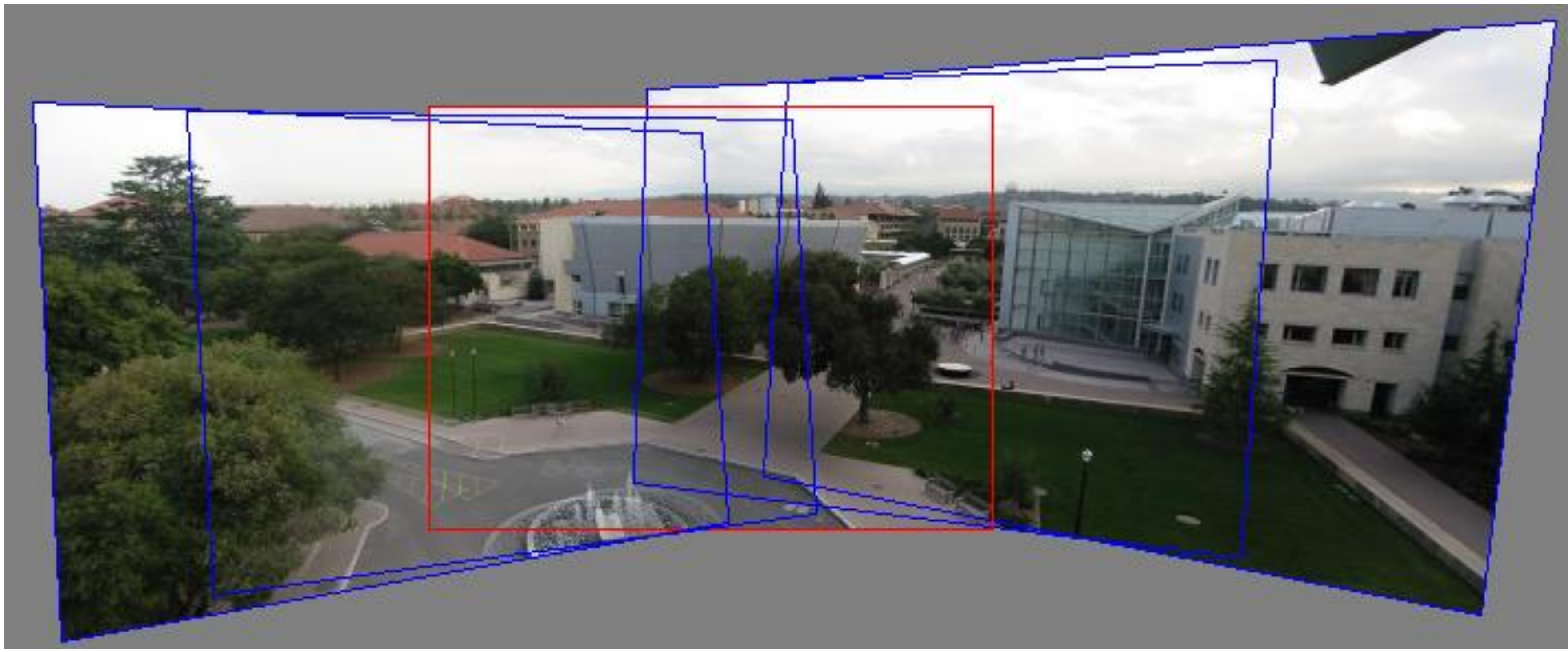
Rollout Photographs © Justin Kerr
http://research.famsi.org/kerrmaya.html

Also known as “cyclographs”, “peripheral images”

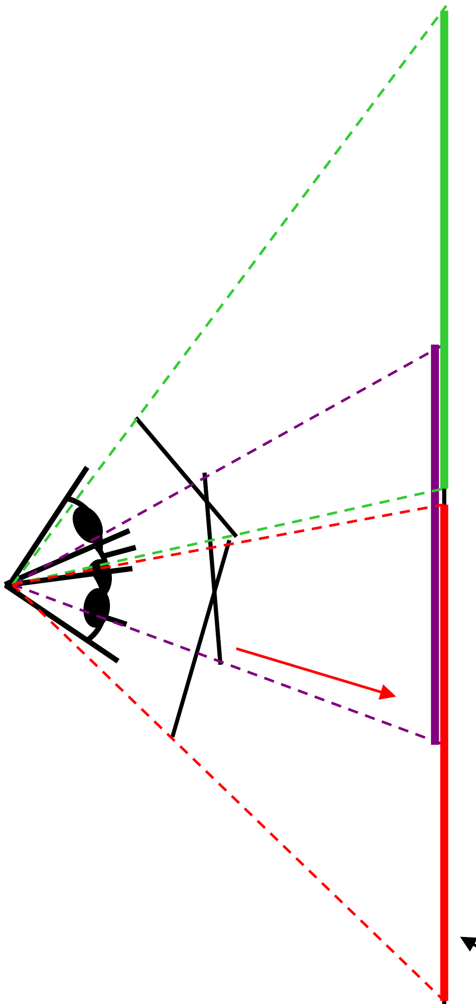
Back to mosaics/panoramas

- How to we align the images?

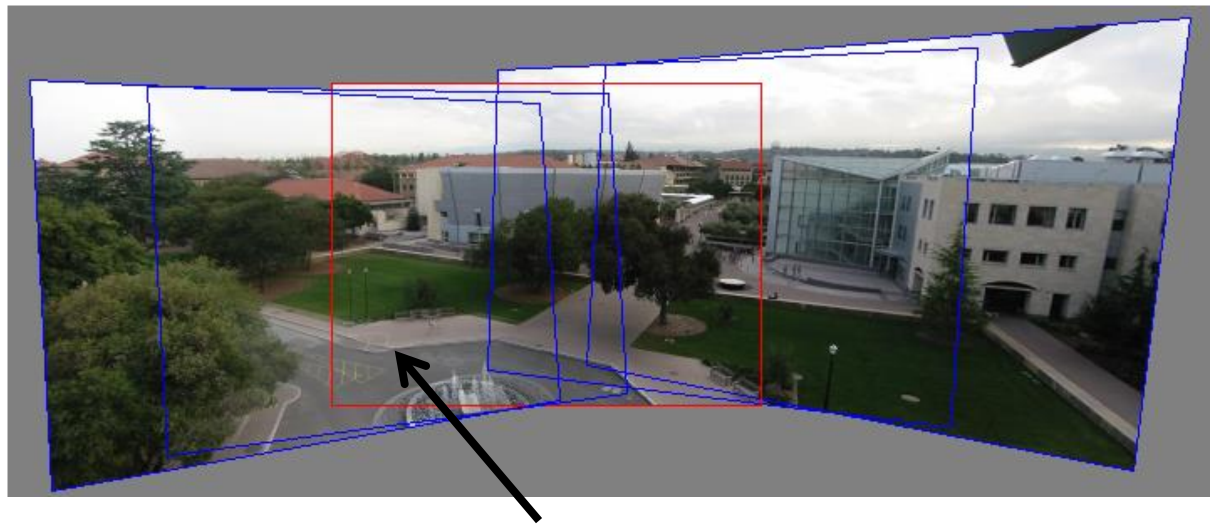
Can we use homographies to create a 360 panorama?



Idea: projecting images onto a common plane



mosaic PP



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

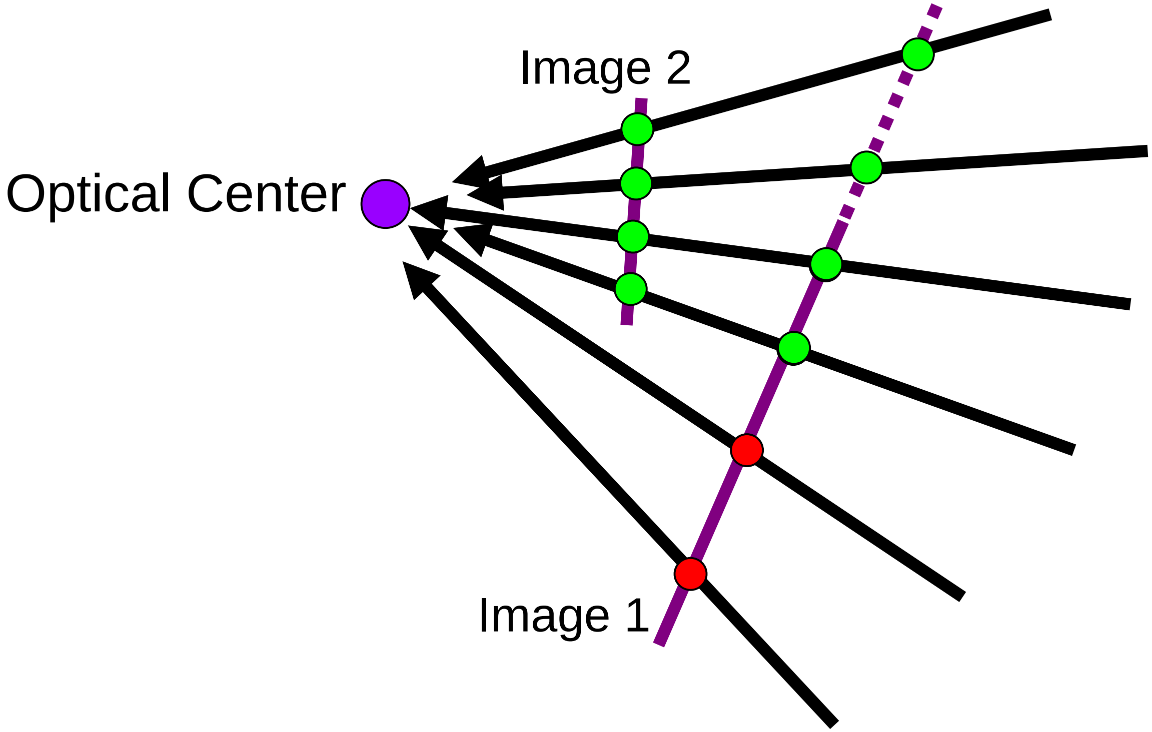
We'll see what this homography means later.

First -- Can't create a 360 panorama this way…

Creating a panorama

- Basic Procedure
  - Take a sequence of images from the same position
    - Rotate the camera about its optical center
  - Compute transformation between second image and first
  - Transform the second image to overlap with the first
  - Blend the two together to create a mosaic
  - If there are more images, repeat

Geometric Interpretation of Mosaics



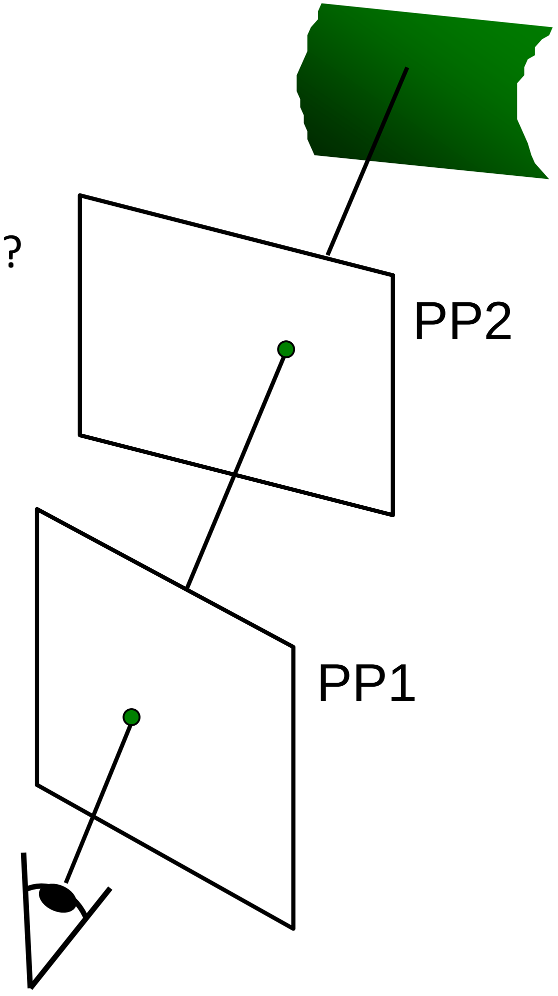
- If we capture all 360º of rays, we can create a 360º panorama
- The basic operation is *projecting* an image from one plane to another
- The projective transformation is scene-INDEPENDENT
  - This depends on all the images having the same optical center

Image reprojection

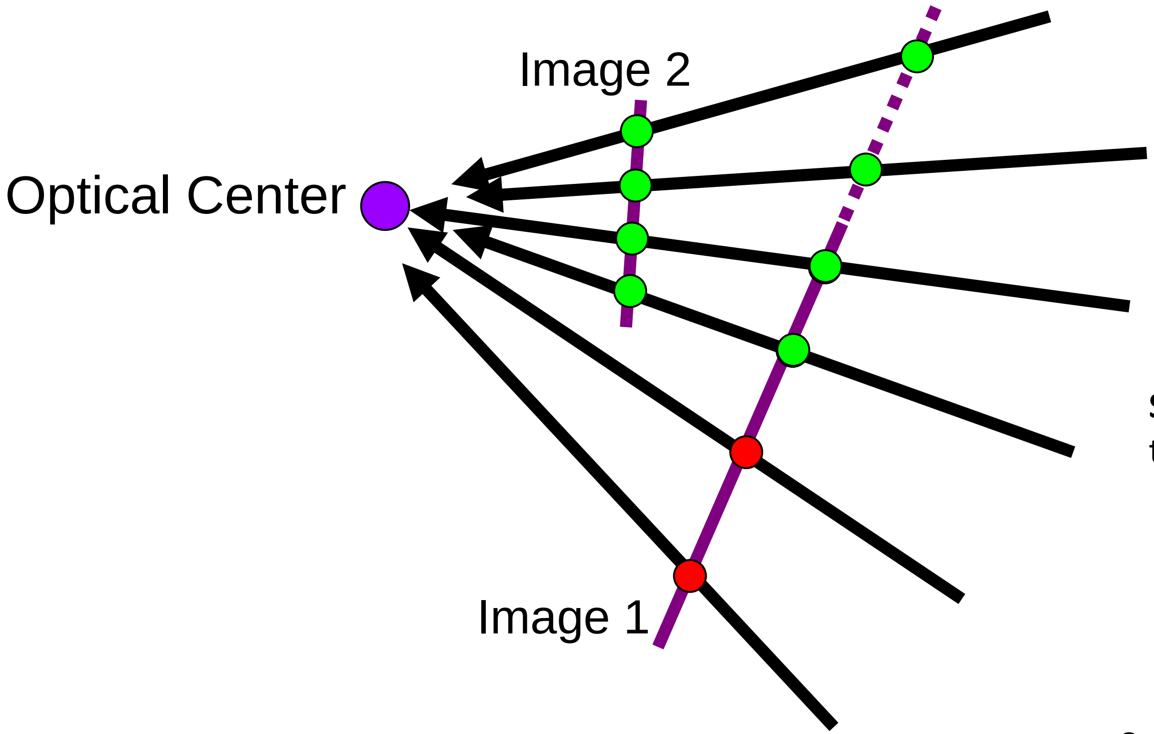
- Basic question
  - How to relate two images from the same camera center?
    - how to map a pixel from PP1 to PP2

Answer

- Cast a ray through each pixel in PP1
- Draw the pixel where that ray intersects PP2



What is the transformation?



Step 1: Convert pixels in image 2 to rays in camera 2's coordinate system.

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_2 \\ Y_2 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K}_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 2: Convert rays in camera 2's coordinates to rays in camera 1's coordinates.

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ Y_1 \\ Z_1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R}_2^T \mathbf{K}_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 3: Convert rays in camera 1's coordinates to pixels in image 1's coordinates.

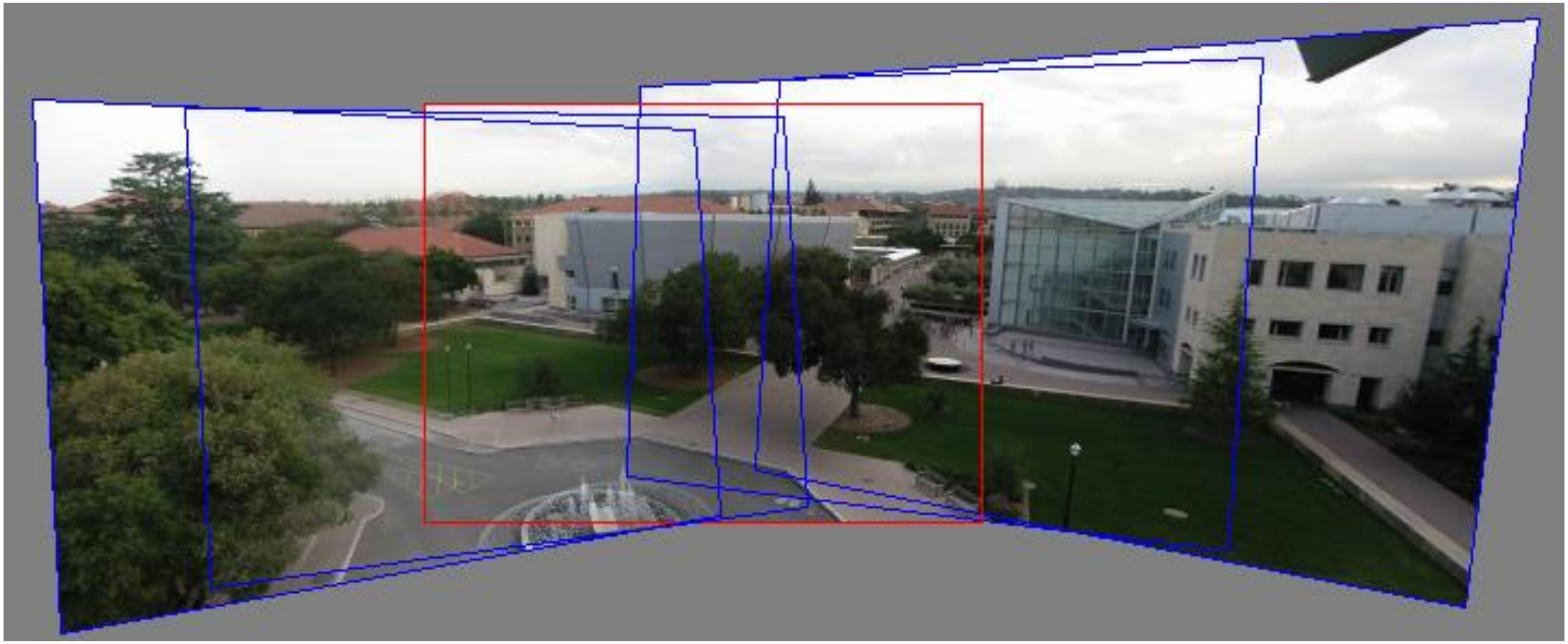
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathbf{K}_1 \mathbf{R}_2^T \mathbf{K}_2^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3x3 homography

How do we map points in image 2 into image 1?

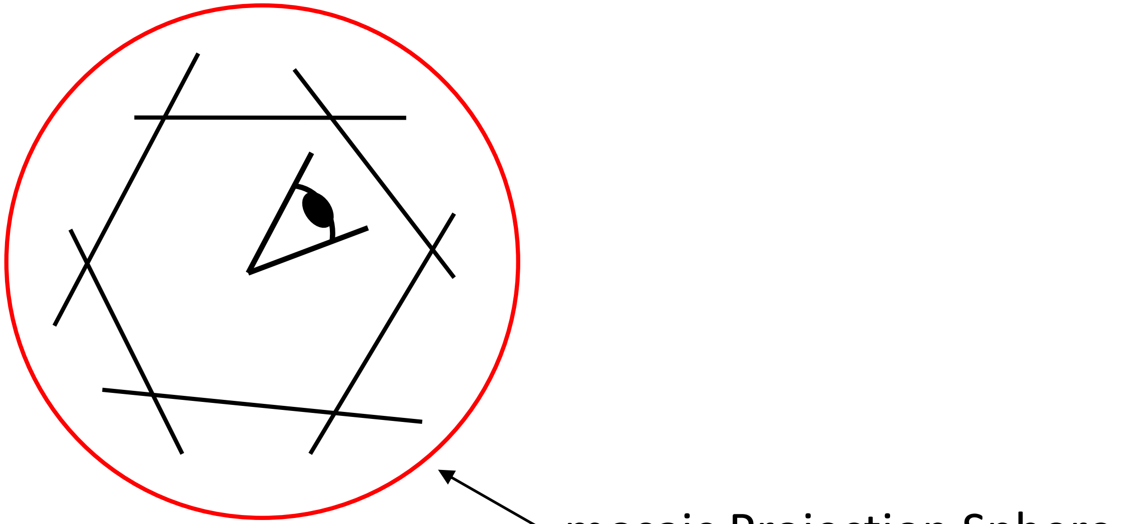
image 1	image 2
$\mathbf{K}_1$	$\mathbf{K}_2$
$\mathbf{R}_1 = \mathbf{I}_{3\times 3}$	$\mathbf{R}_2$

Can we use homography to create a 360 panorama?

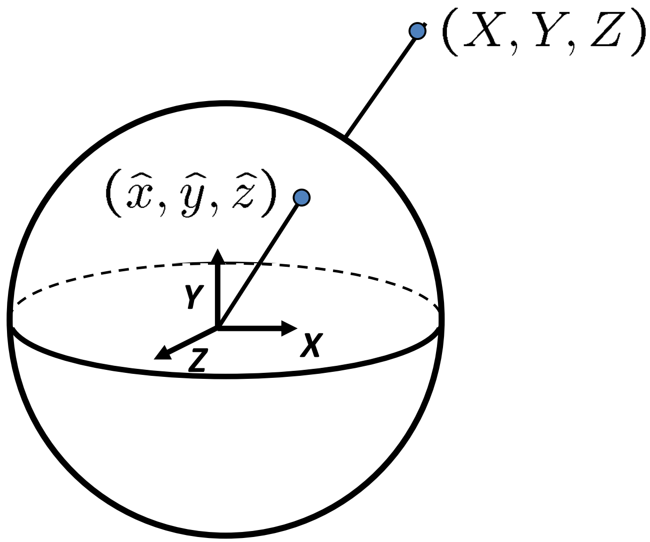


Panoramas

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



Spherical projection



unit sphere

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

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

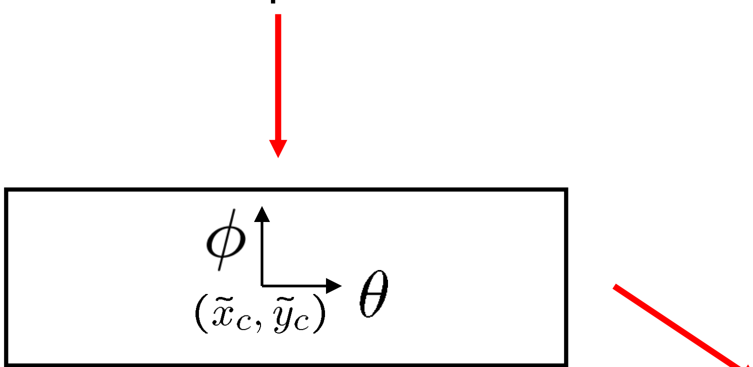
- Convert to spherical coordinates

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

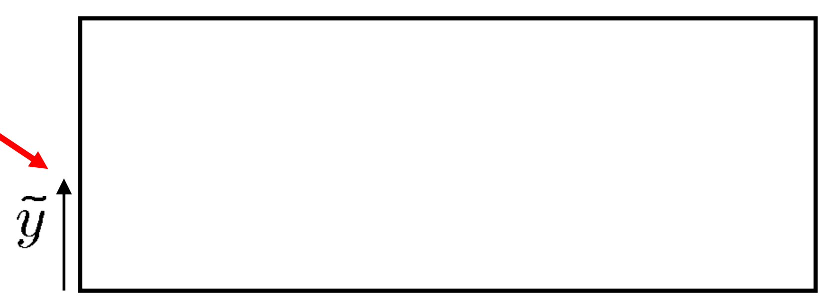
- Convert to spherical image coordinates

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

  - s defines size of the final image
    - » often convenient to set s = camera focal length



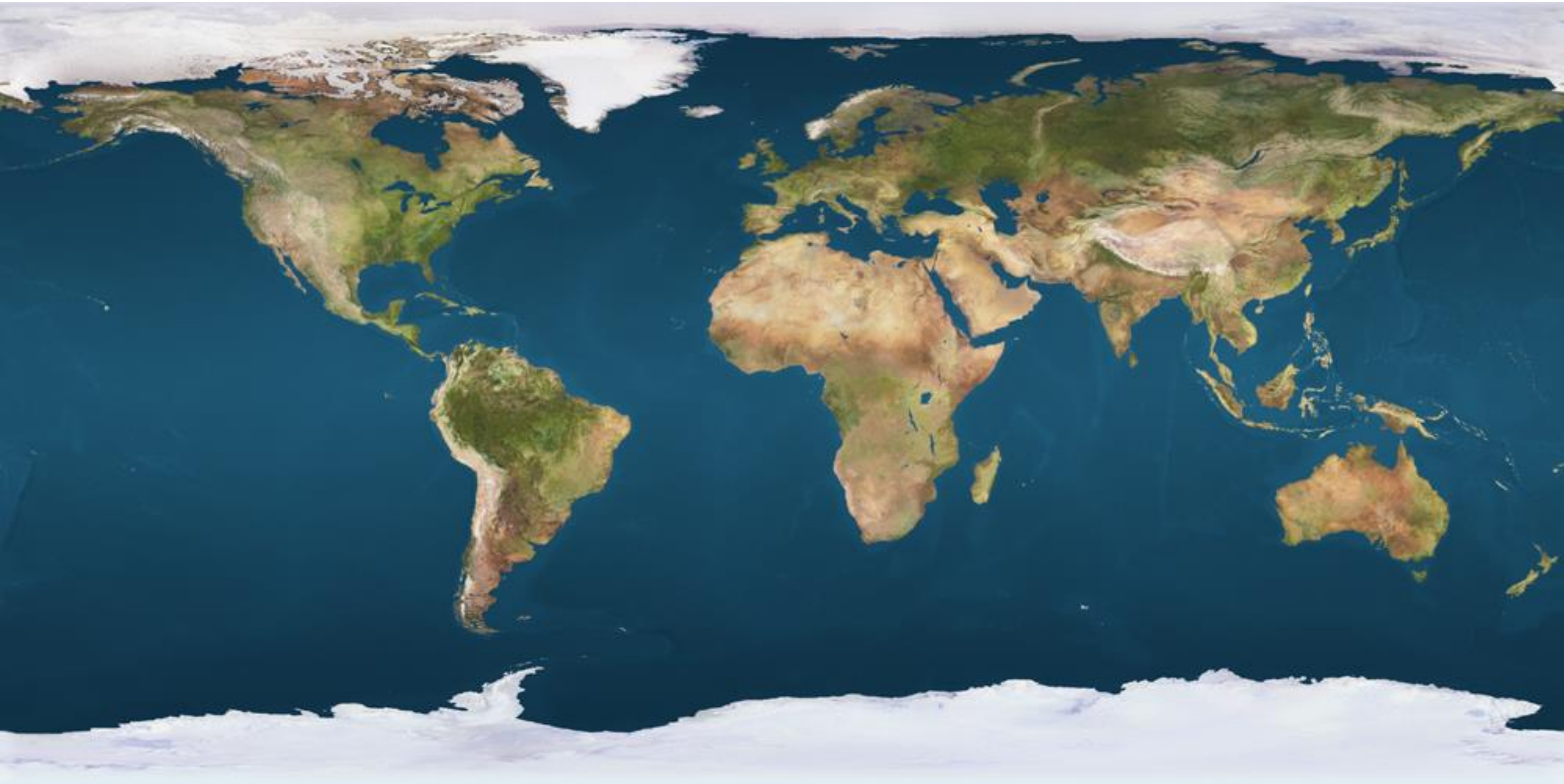
unwrapped sphere



Spherical image

Unwrapping a sphere

Credit: JHT's Planetary Pixel Emporium

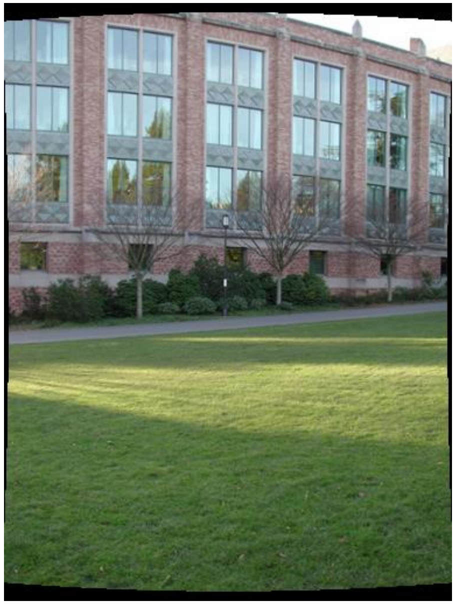


Spherical reprojection

input f = 200 (pixels) f = 400 f = 800

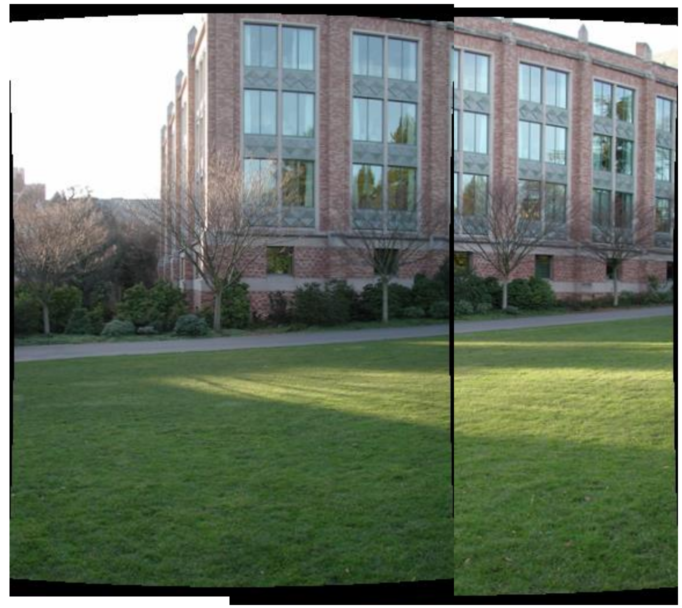
- Map image to spherical coordinates
  - need to know the focal length

Aligning spherical images

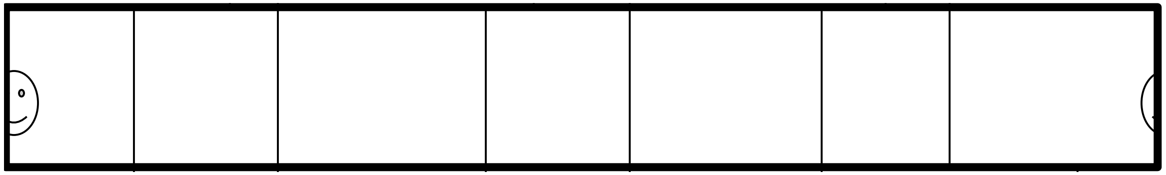
- Suppose we rotate the camera by θ about the vertical axis
  - How does this change the spherical image?

Aligning spherical images



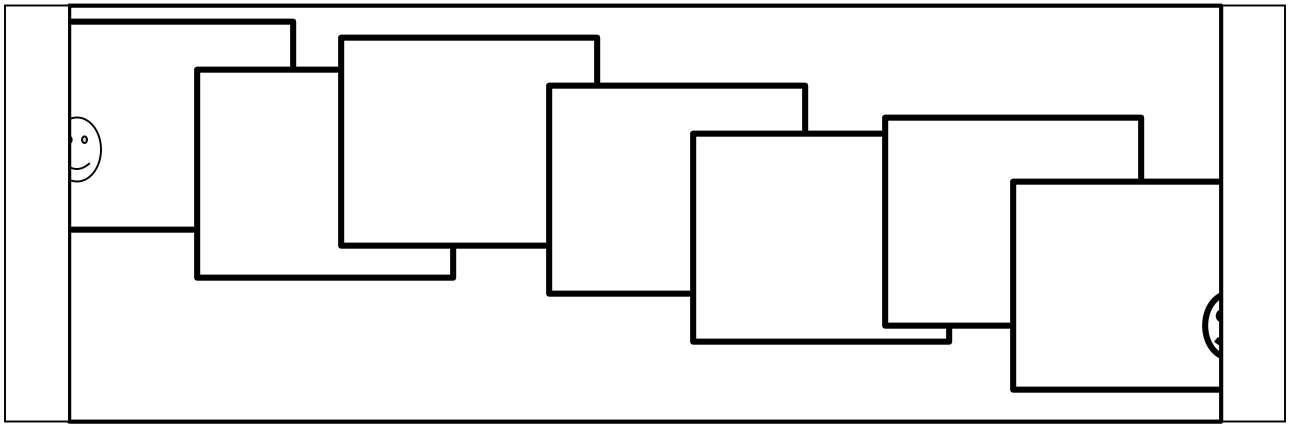
- Suppose we rotate the camera by θ about the vertical axis
  - How does this change the spherical image?
    - Translation by θ
  - This means that we can align spherical images by translation

Assembling the panorama



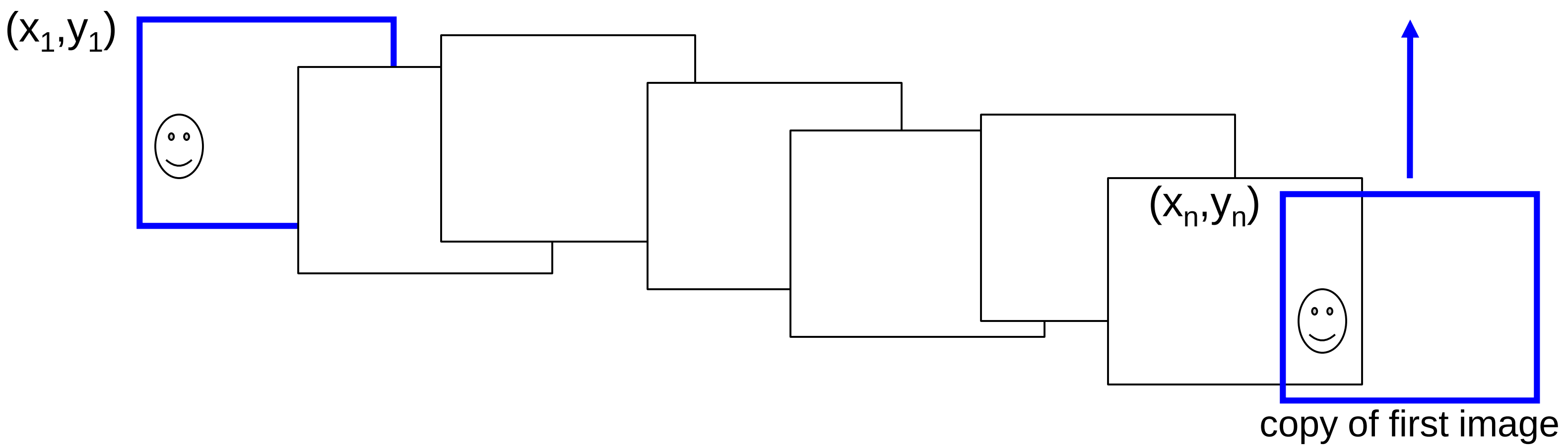
- Stitch pairs together, blend, then crop

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”

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
- Correct for drift
- Read in warped images and blend them
- Crop the result and import into a viewer

- Roughly based on **Autostitch**
  - By Matthew Brown and David Lowe
  - http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~mbrown/autostitch/autostitch.html

Spherical panoramas

Microsoft Lobby: http://www.acm.org/pubs/citations/proceedings/graph/258734/p251-szeliski

Different projections are possible

Cube-map

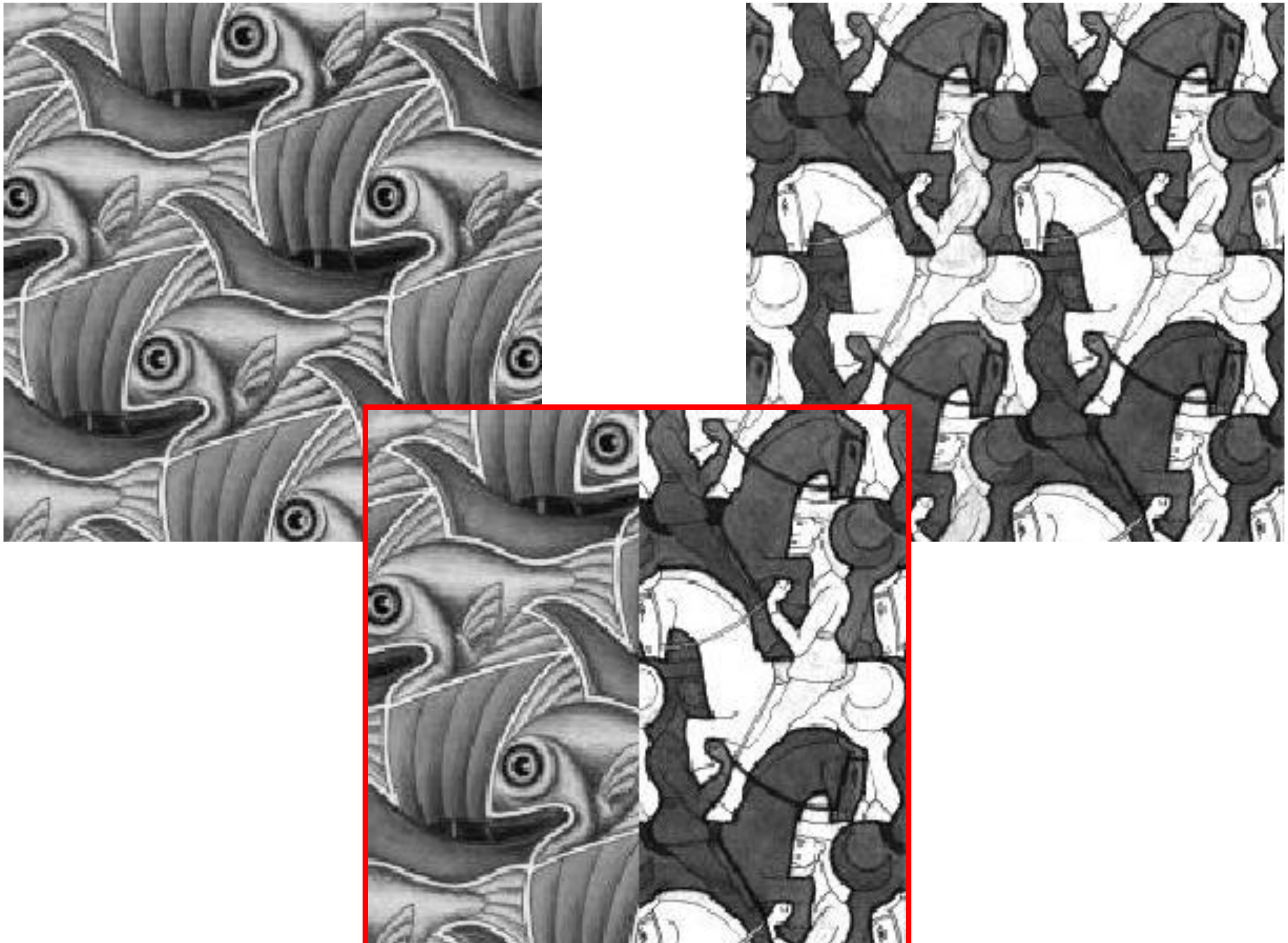
Blending

- We’ve aligned the images – now what?

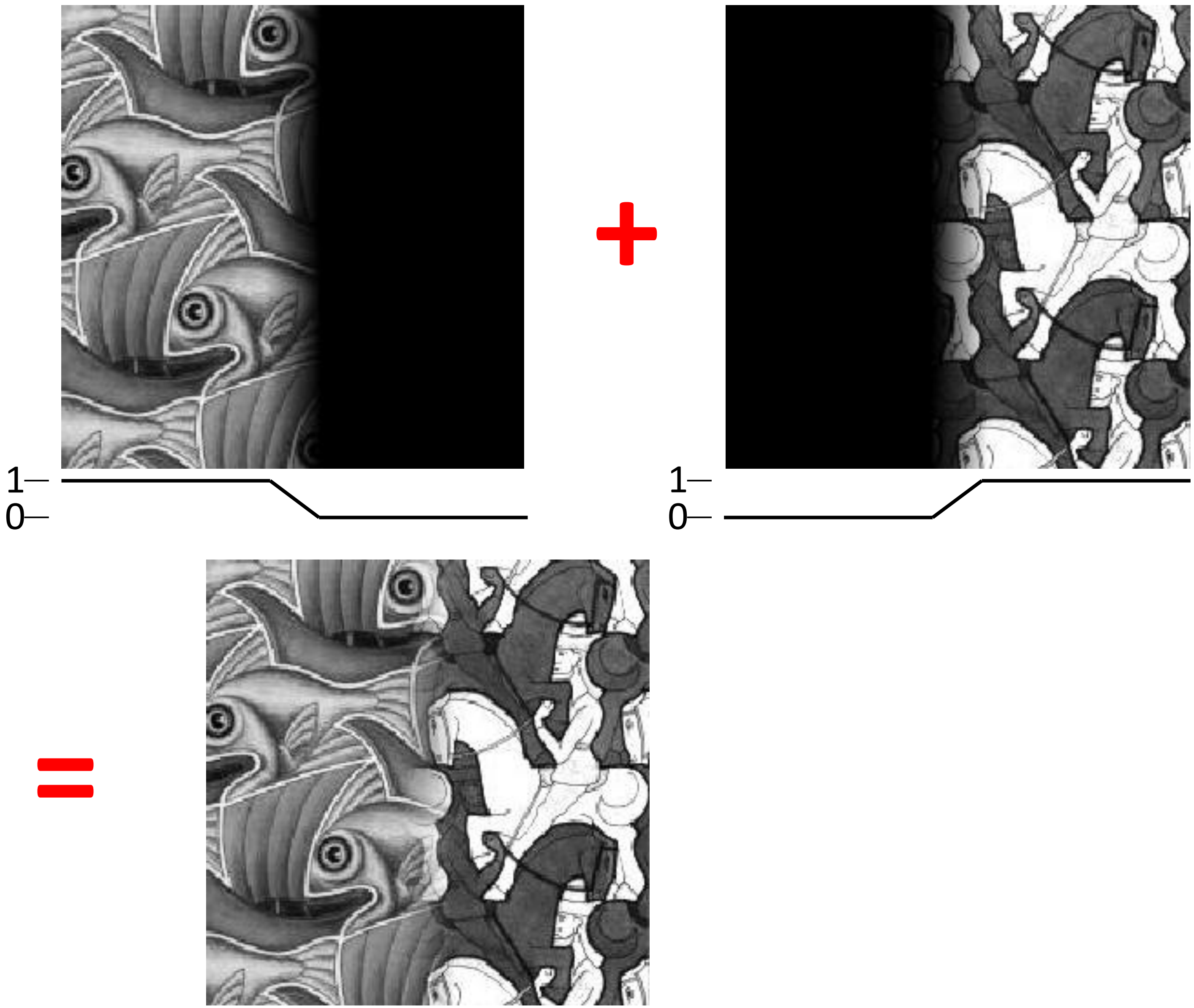
Blending

- Want to seamlessly blend them together

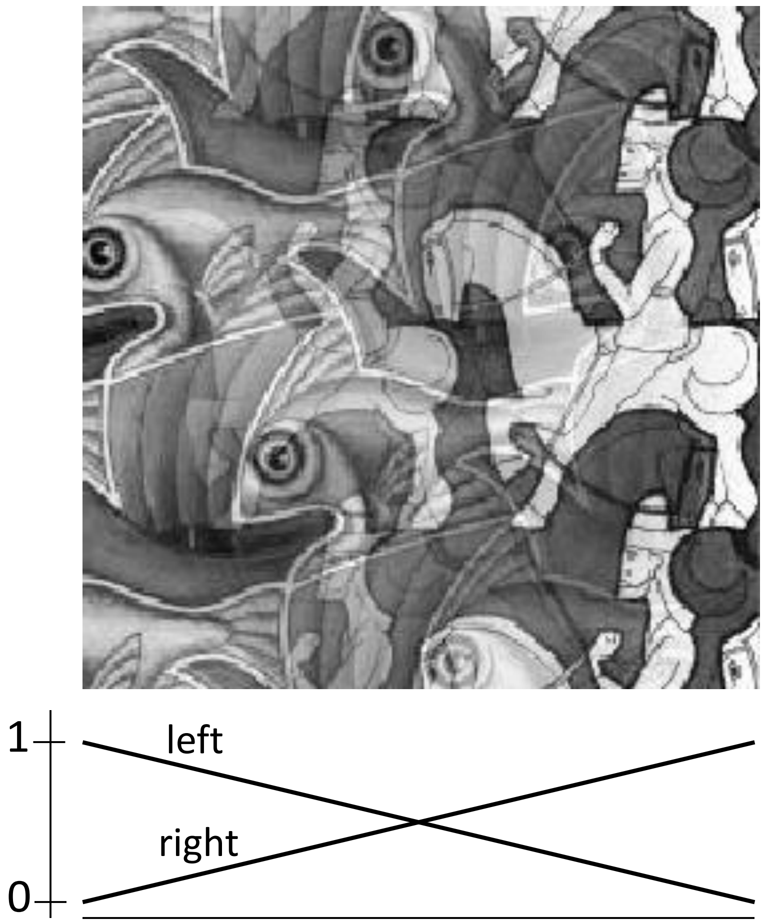
Image Blending

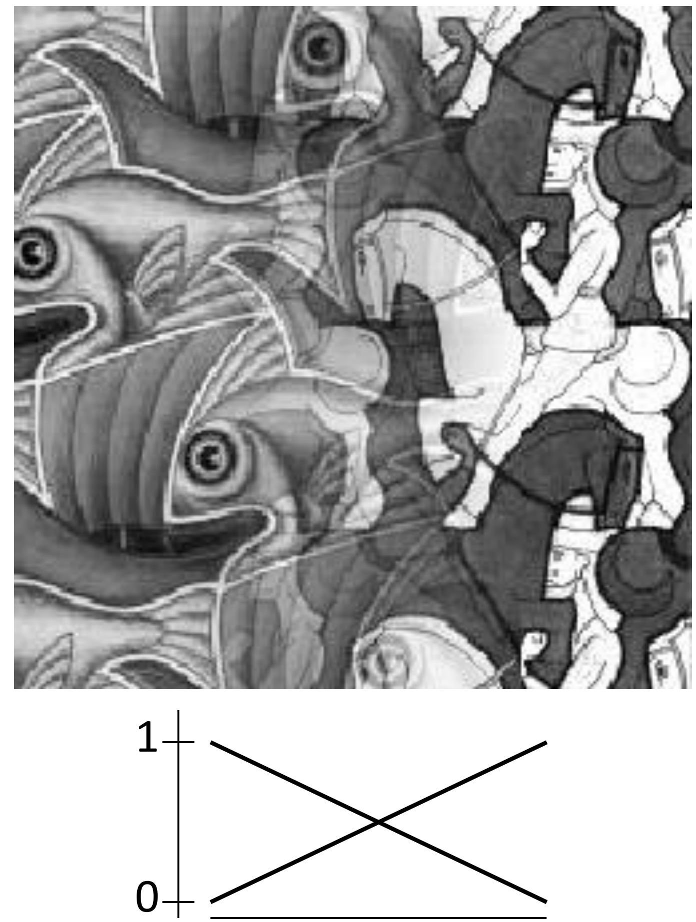


Feathering

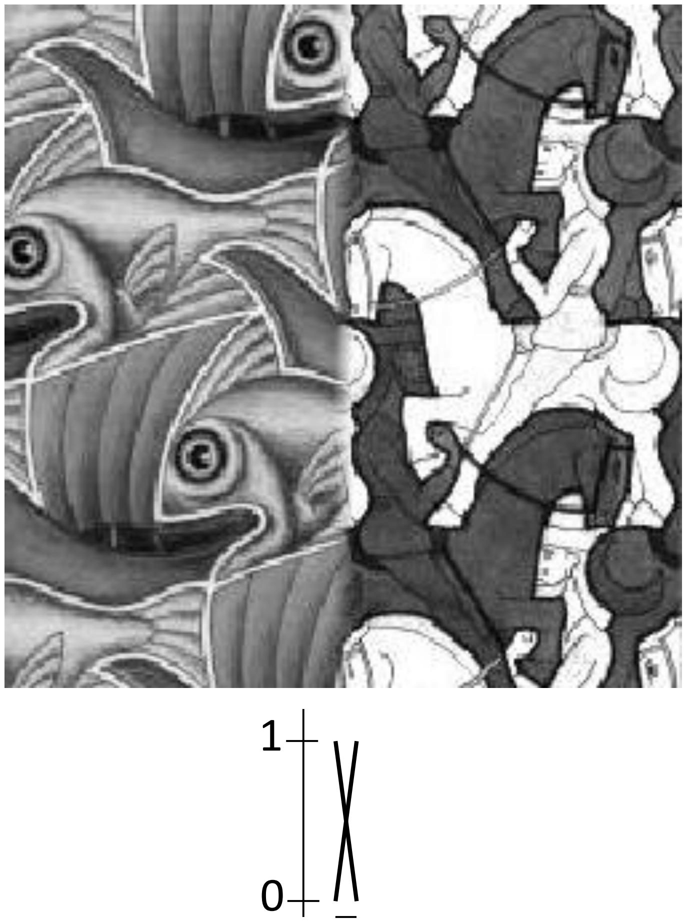


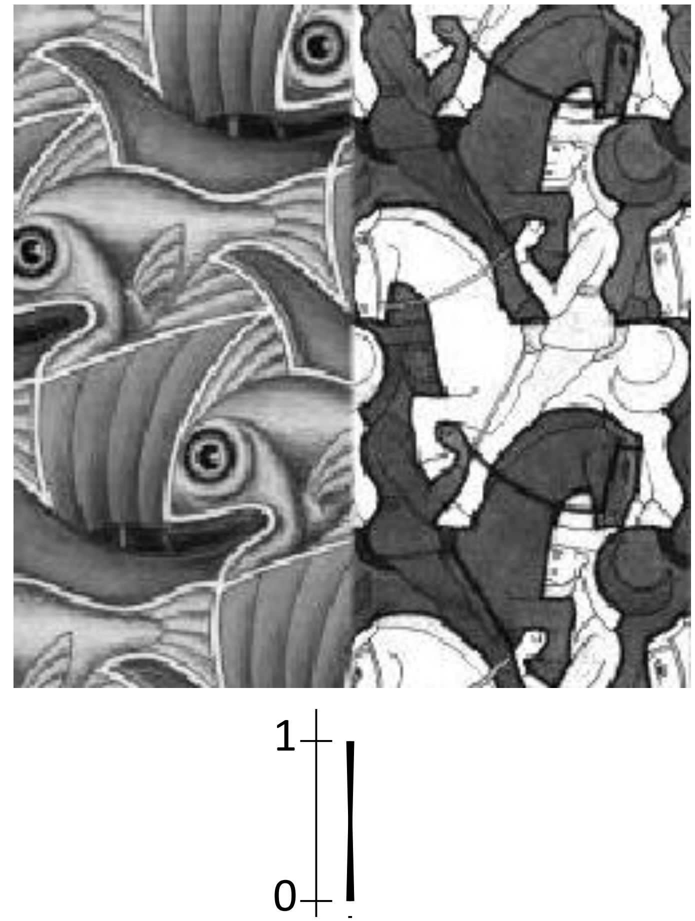
Effect of window size



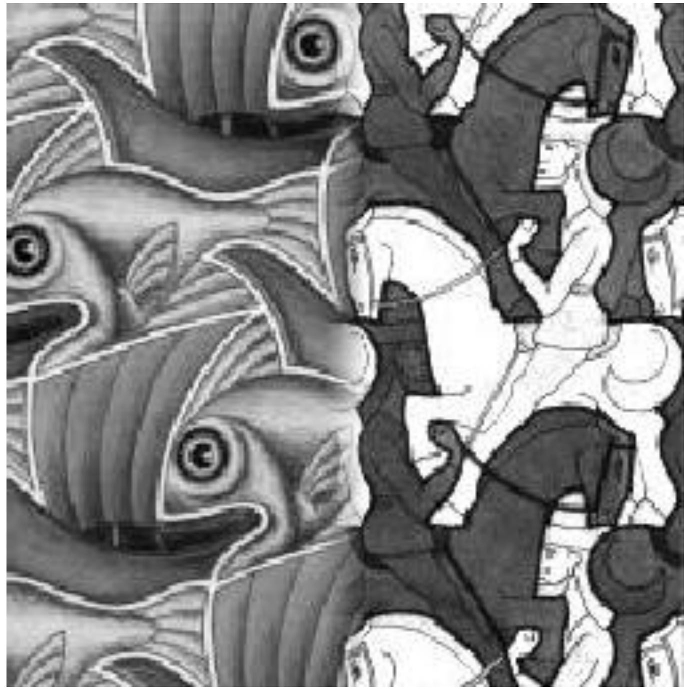


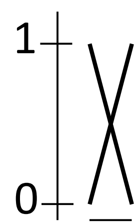
Effect of window size





Good window size

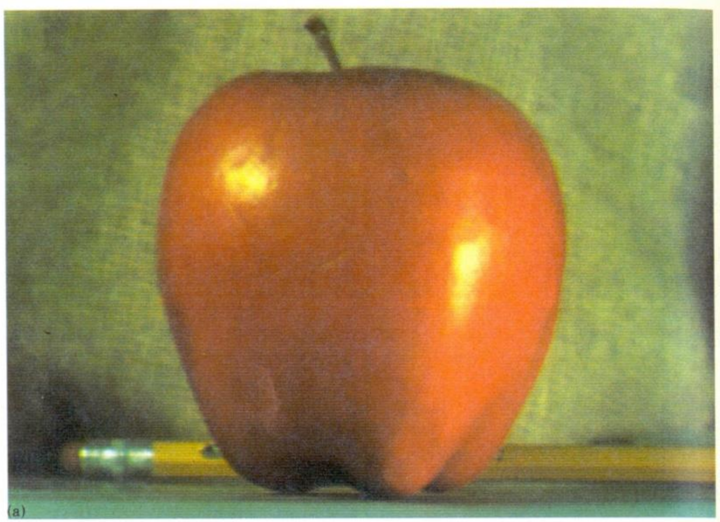


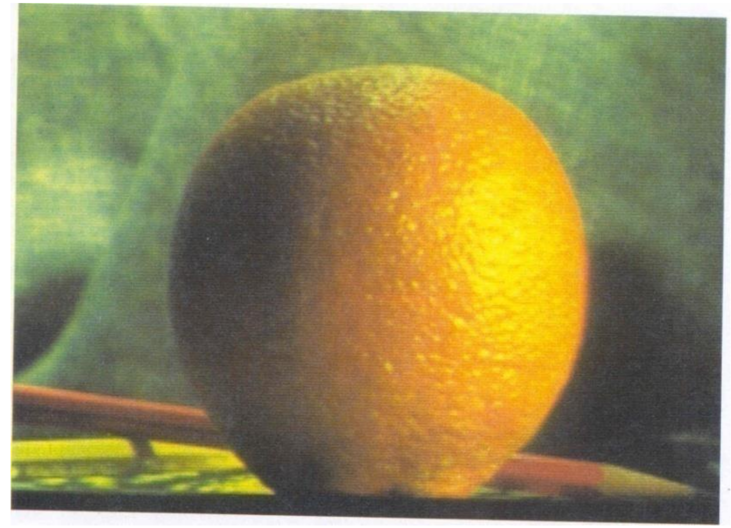


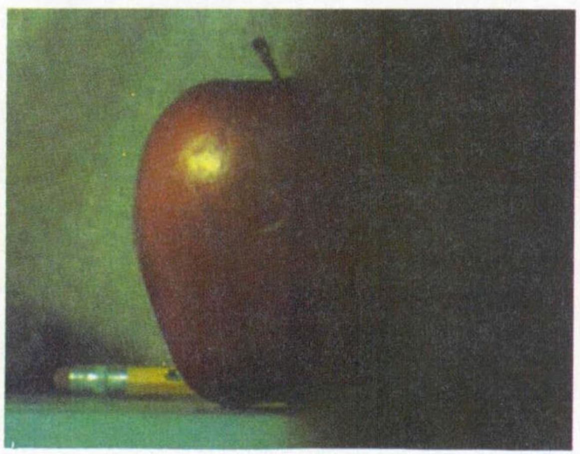
"Optimal" window: smooth but not ghosted

- Doesn't always work...

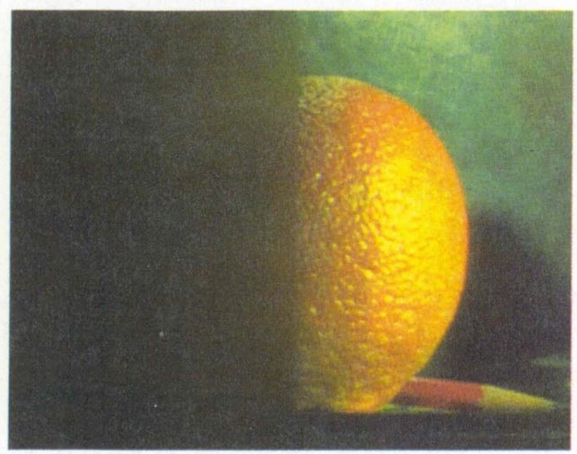
Pyramid blending



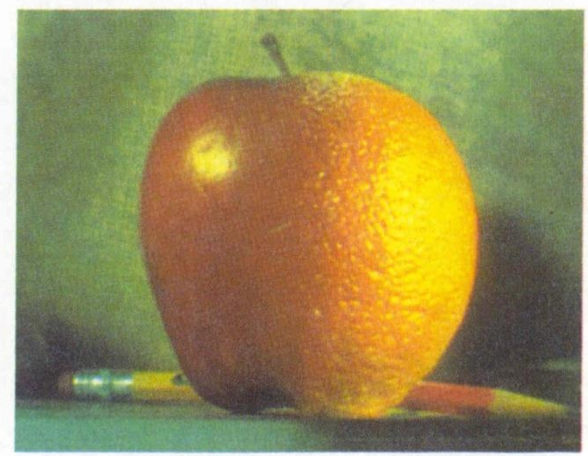




(d)



(h)



(l)

Create a Laplacian pyramid, blend each level

- 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.

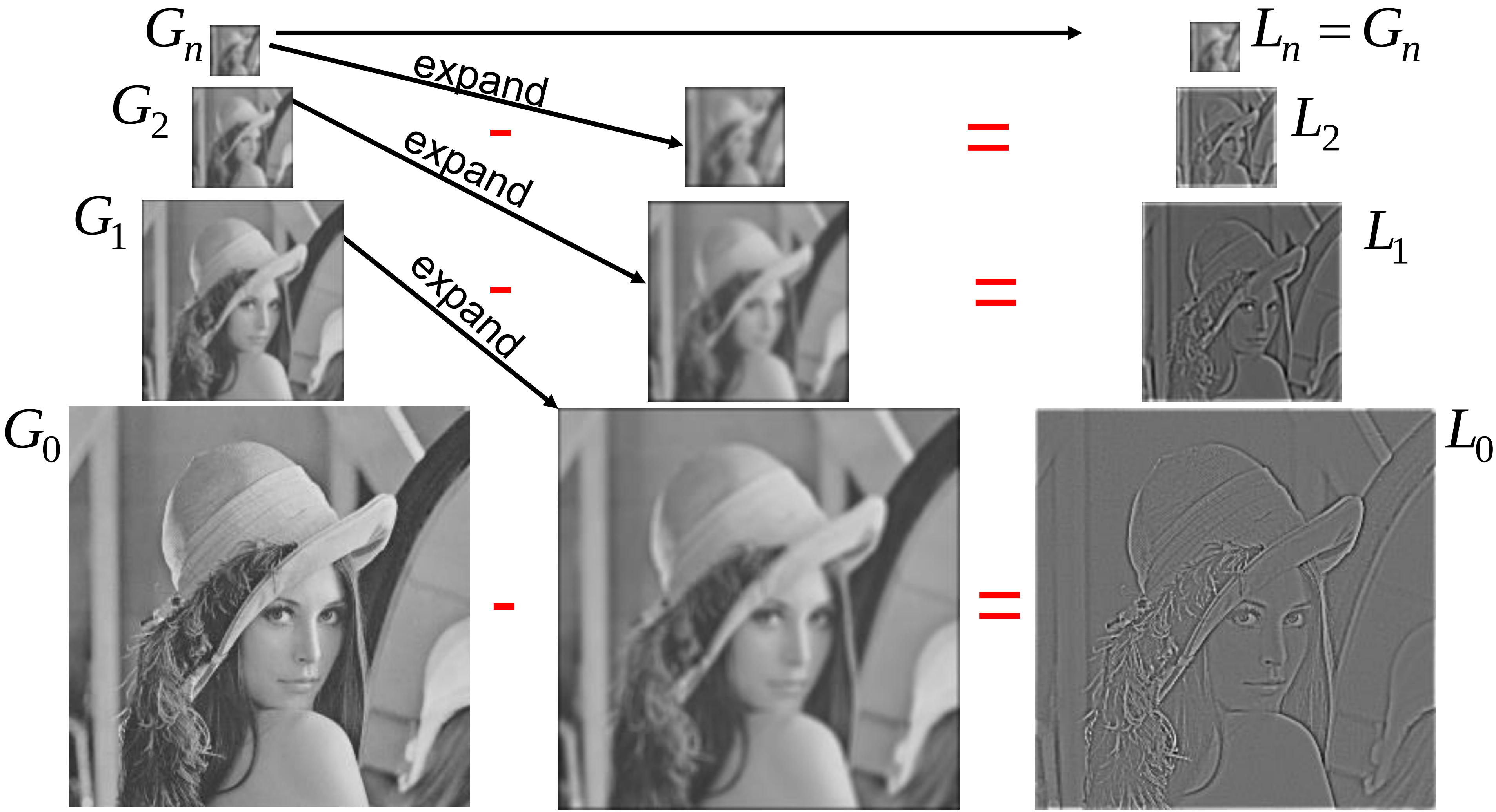
The Laplacian Pyramid

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

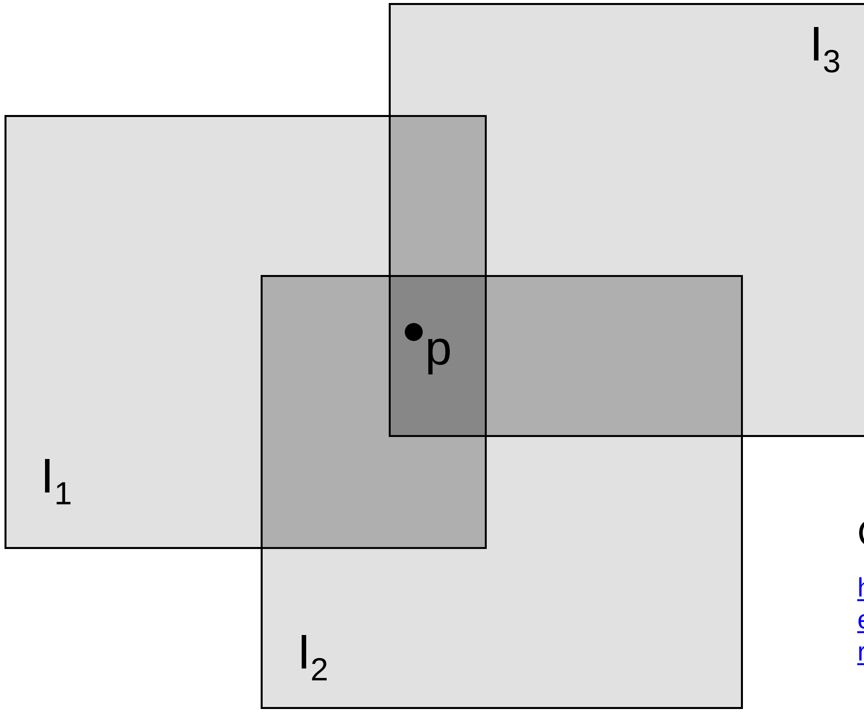
Gaussian Pyramid

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

Laplacian Pyramid



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) RGBα values at each pixel
2. normalize: divide each pixel's accumulated RGB by its α value

   Q: what if $\alpha = 0$?

Poisson Image Editing

- 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

Magic: ghost removal

M. Uyttendaele, A. Eden, and R. Szeliski.
***Eliminating ghosting and exposure artifacts in image mosaics*.**
In Proceedings of the Interational Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, volume 2, pages 509--516, Kauai, Hawaii, December 2001.

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Other types of mosaics

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

- http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/view.php?id=87675&src=twitter-nh

Questions?

Alternative to feathering

- **Cut** and **fuse**

Interactive Digital Photomontage

Aseem Agarwala, Mira Dontcheva
Maneesh Agrawala, Steven Drucker, Alex Colburn
Brian Curless, David Salesin, Michael Cohen