

CS4670 / 5670 : Computer Vision

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Lecture 15: Panoramas



What's inside your fridge?

<http://www.cs.washington.edu/education/courses/cse590ss/01wi/>

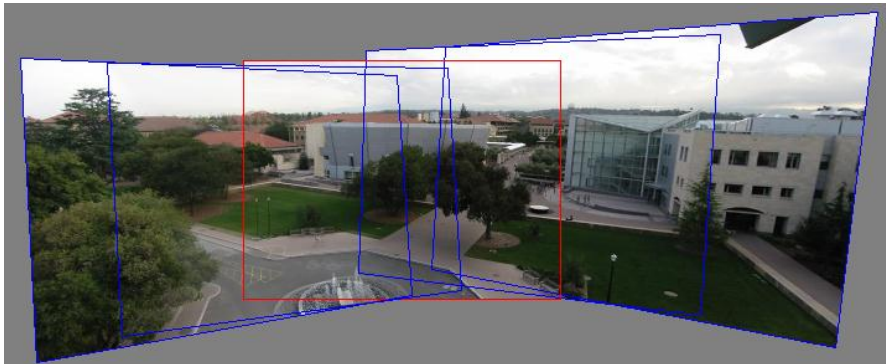
Reading

- Szeliski Chapter 9

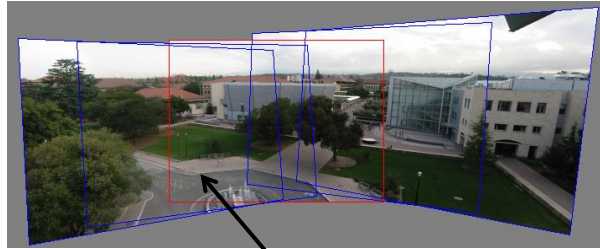
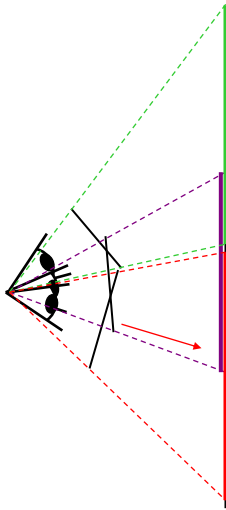
Announcements

- Project 3 out soon
- Take-home prelim after Fall break
- No Kyle office hours today

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}

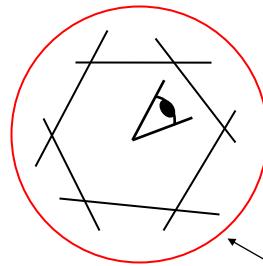
We'll see what this homography means later.

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

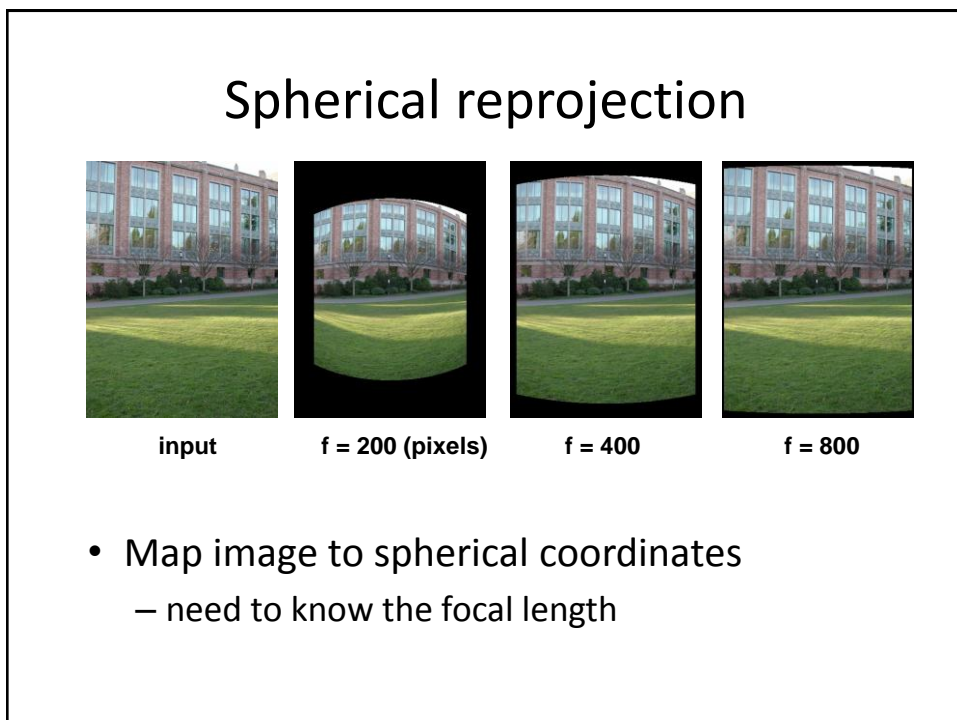
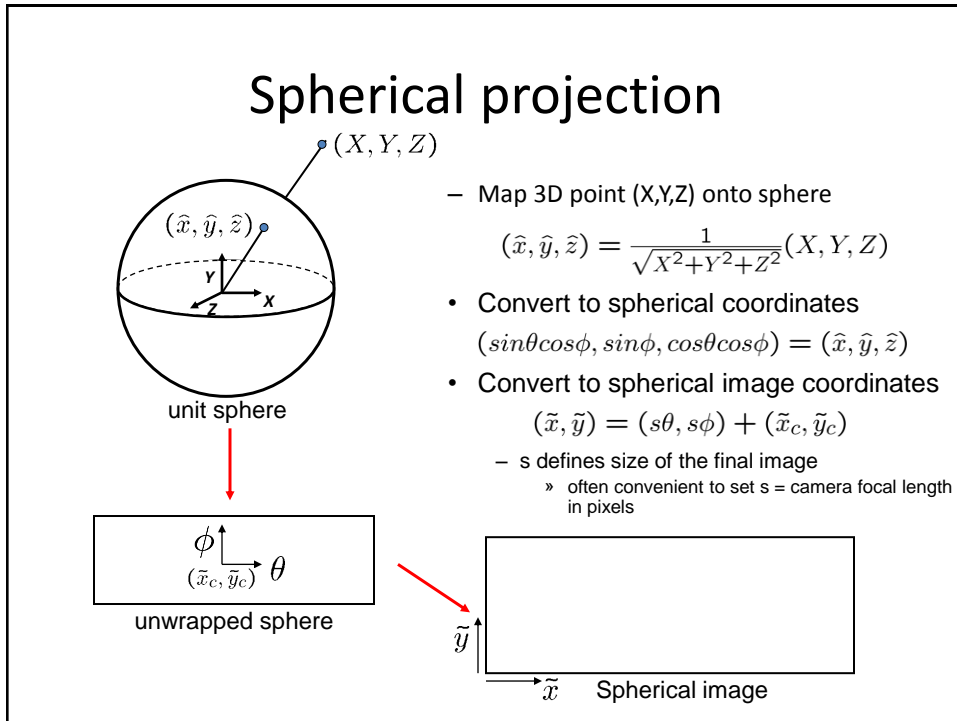
mosaic PP

Panoramas

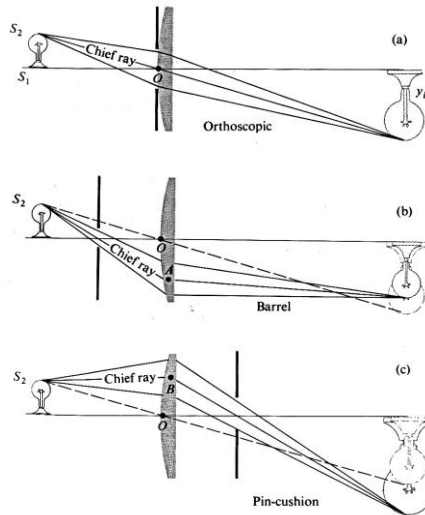
- What if you want a 360° field of view?



mosaic Projection Sphere



Radial (lens) Distortion



Modeling distortion

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

$$x'_n = \hat{x}/\hat{z}$$

$$y'_n = \hat{y}/\hat{z}$$

Apply radial distortion

$$r^2 = x'^2_n + y'^2_n$$

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

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

Apply focal length
translate image center

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

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

- To model lens distortion with panoramas
 - Use above projection operation after projecting onto a sphere

Aligning spherical images



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

Aligning spherical images



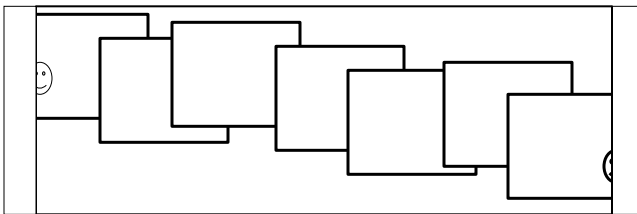
- Suppose we rotate the camera by θ about the vertical axis
 - How does this change the spherical image?
 - Translation by θ
 - This means that we can align spherical images by translation

Assembling the panorama



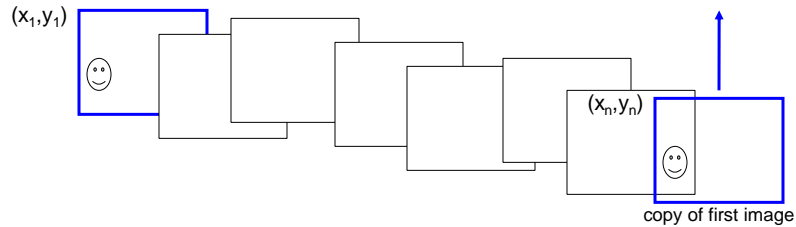
- Stitch pairs together, blend, then crop

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”

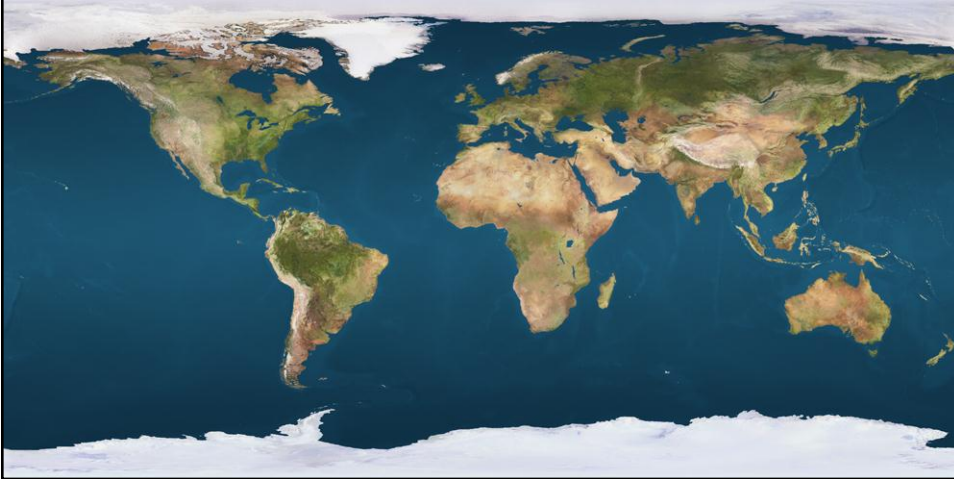
Project 3

- 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

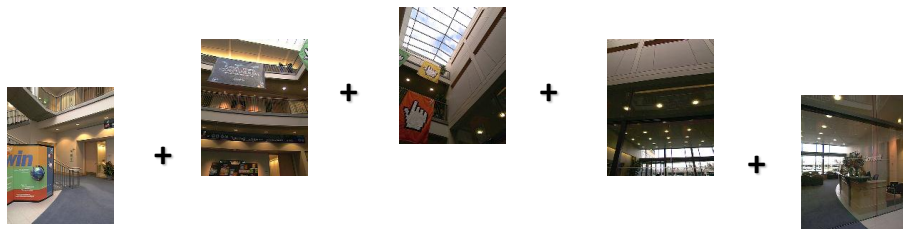


Unwrapping a sphere

Credit: JHT's Planetary Pixel Emporium



Spherical panoramas



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

Different projections are possible



Blending

- We've aligned the images – now what?

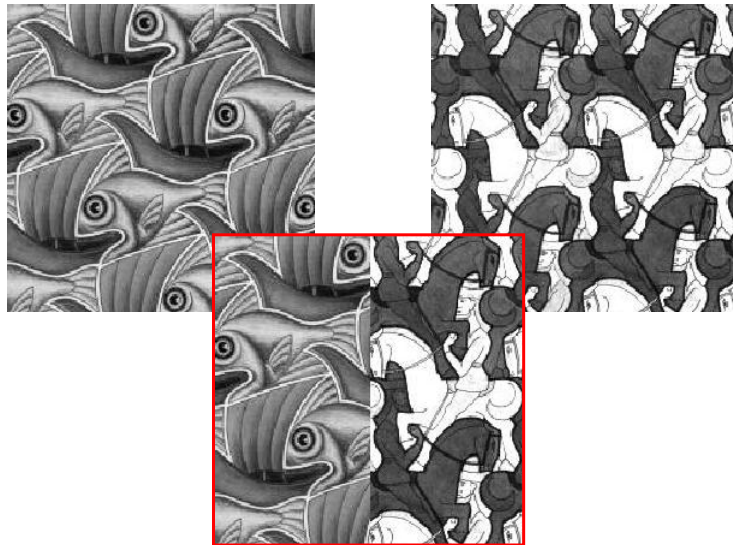


Blending

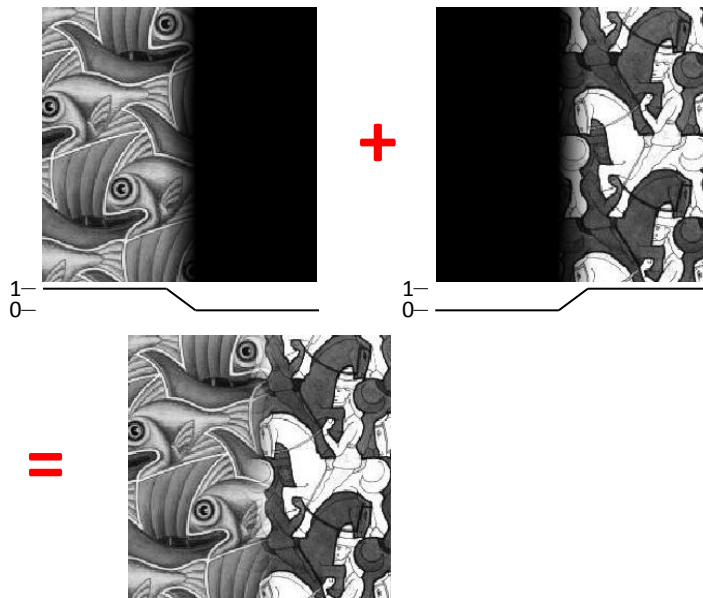
- Want to seamlessly blend them together



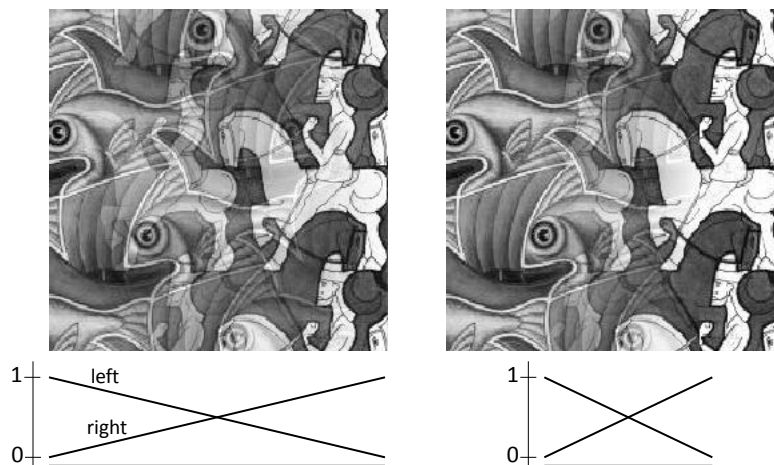
Image Blending



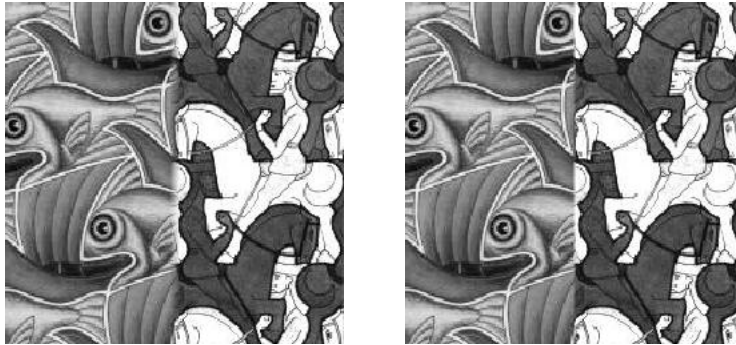
Feathering



Effect of window size



Effect of window size



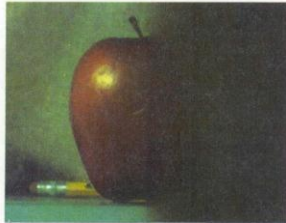
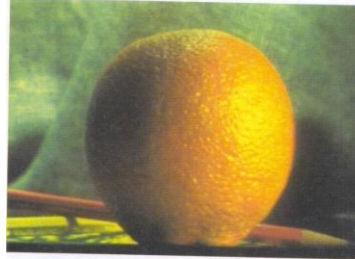
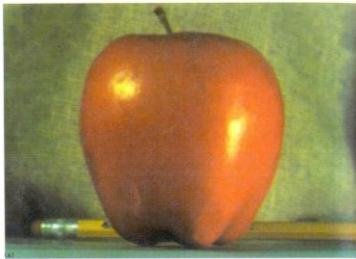
Good window size



“Optimal” window: smooth but not ghosted

- Doesn't always work...

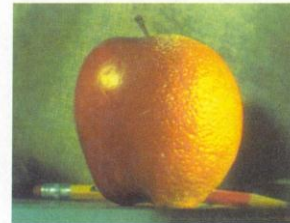
Pyramid blending



(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.

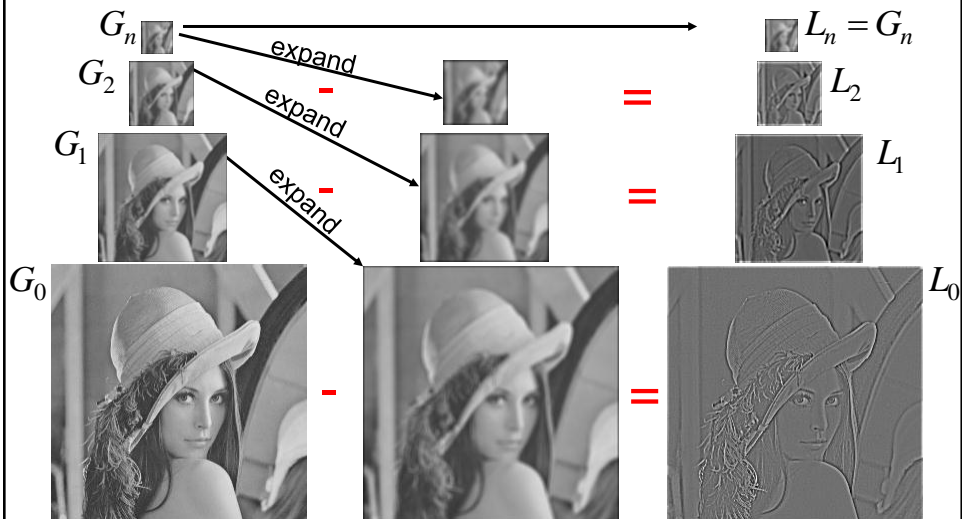
The Laplacian Pyramid

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

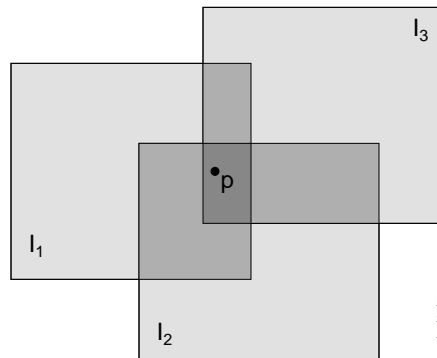
Gaussian Pyramid

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

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) $RGB\alpha$ 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 International 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...](#)

Questions?