

计算机视觉课程

——基于图像的三维模型重建(下)



主讲人 隋博士



课程内容



✓基于光度一致性的网格细节优化

- ✓基础知识
- ✓数学模型

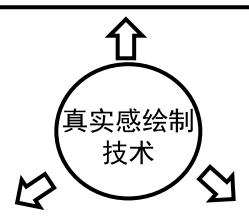
✓全自动的纹理图像创建

- ✓ 网格参数化
- ✓视角选择
- ✓纹理图像拼接与编辑

真实感绘制的基本要素



高精度的三维模型



精致的纹理模型

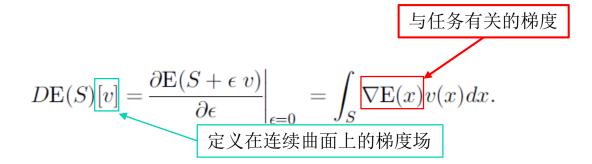
合理的光照

动机: 原始的网格存在噪声或者空洞, 无法捕捉场景细节

思路:采用变分多视角立体技术,构建能量函数,将初始的网格作为初始值,进行梯度下降优化

基础知识一连续梯度流离散化

连续曲面上定义能量偏导



J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l

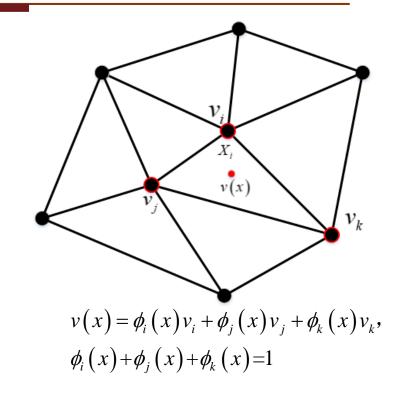
J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007

基础知识一连续梯度流离散化

离散网格上的向量场

$$v(x) = \sum_{i} v_i \phi_i$$

• $\phi_i(x)$ 是重心坐标如果x 位于顶点i 所在的三角形中,否则是0, $\sum_i \phi_i(x) = 1$



J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l

J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007

基础知识一连续梯度流离散化

连续曲面上定义能量偏导数

$$DE(S)[v] = \frac{\partial E(S + \epsilon v)}{\partial \epsilon} \bigg|_{\epsilon=0} = \int_{S} \nabla E(x)v(x)dx.$$

离散网格上定义能量偏导数

离散网格上的向量场
$$v(x) = \sum_i v_i \phi_i$$

$$DE(S)[v] = \sum_{i} v_i \int_{S} \phi_i(x) \nabla E(x) dx.$$

J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l

J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007

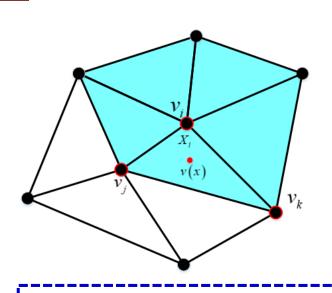
基础知识一连续梯度流离散化

离散网格上定义能量

$$DE(S)[v] = \sum_{i} v_i \int_{S} \phi_i(x) \nabla E(x) dx.$$



$$\frac{dE(S)}{dX_i} = \int_S \phi_i(x) \nabla E(x) dx \qquad i \in [1, n] \qquad$$
每个顶点的梯度相当于1-ring



范围内所有点的梯度的加权和

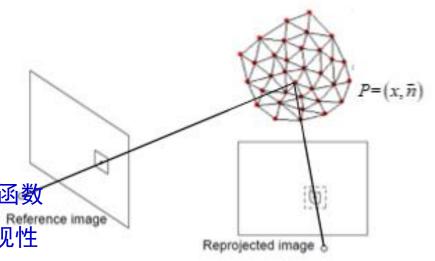
J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l

基于光度一致性的网格细节优化等深蓝学院

数学模型一基于空间patch

$$E_{\text{photo}}(S) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{S} v_{ij}^{S}(x) \ g_{ij}(x, \vec{n}) \ dS$$

- S表示物体表面
- x 表示物体表面上一点, \vec{n} 是其法向量
- $g_{ij}(I_i,I_j)(x,\vec{n})$ 是关于光度一致性的单调递减函数
- $v_{ij}^S(x) \in \{0,1\}$ 表示表面上一点在图像上的可视性



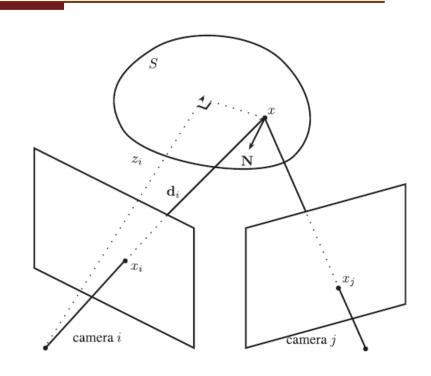
O. Faugeras and R. Keriven, "Variational Principles, Surface Evolution, PDE's, Level Set Methods and the Stereo Problem," IEEE Trans. Image Processing, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 336-344, Mar. 1998.

基于光度一致性的网格细节优化等深蓝学院

数学模型一基于重投影误差

$$E_{\text{error}}(S) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{\Omega_{ij}^S} h(I_i, I_{ij}^S)(x_i) \, dx_i$$

- h(I,J)(x) 表示在图像 I 和 J 之间在像素 x 处的光度一致性的单调递减函数
- $I_{ij}^S = I_j \circ \Pi_j \circ \Pi_i^{-1}$ 表示将图像 I_j 通过曲面 重投影到图像 S 上
- Ω_{ij}^{S} 表示重投影的有效域
- Π_i 和 Π_i^{-1} 分别表示图像的i 投影和逆投影



J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007

数学模型一离散化

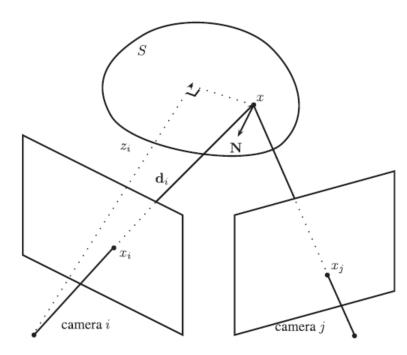
$$E_{\text{error}}(S) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{\Omega_{ij}^{S}} h(I_i, I_{ij}^{S})(x_i) \, dx_i$$

$$M(I, J) = \int_{\Omega} h(I, J)(x) dx$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{ij}(S) = M(I_i, I_{ij}^{S})$$

$$E_{\text{error}}(S) = \sum_{i,j} \mathcal{M}_{ij}(S)$$

$$\nabla E_{\text{error}}(S) = \sum_{i,j} \nabla \mathcal{M}_{ij}(S)$$



J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007

数学模型一离散化

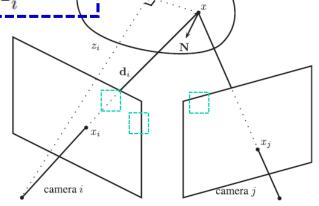
根据链式法则

$$\mathcal{M}_{ij}(S) = M(I_i, I_{ij}^S)$$
$$I_{ij}^S = I_j \circ \Pi_j \circ \Pi_i^{-1}$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{M}_{ij}(x) = \partial_2 M(x_i) D I_j(x_j) D \Pi_j(x) D \prod_i^{-1} (x_i) \frac{\mathrm{d}x_i}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

$$\mathrm{d}x_i = -\mathbf{N}^T \mathbf{d}_i \mathrm{d}x/z_i^3$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{M}_{ij}(x) = -\left[\partial_2 M(x_i) DI_j(x_j) D\Pi_j(x) D\Pi_i^{-1}(x_i) \frac{\mathbf{d}_i}{z_i^3}\right] \mathbf{N}$$



$$\nabla \mathcal{M}_{ij}(x) = -f_{ij}(x_i) \mathbf{N}/z_i^3 f_{ij}(x_i) = \partial_2 M(x_i) DI_j(x_j) D\Pi_j(x) Q\Pi_i^{-1}(x_i) \mathbf{d}_i.$$

J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007

网格模型优化



数学模型一离散梯度流

$$\frac{\mathrm{dE}_{\mathrm{error}}(S)}{\mathrm{d}X} = \int_{S} \phi(x) \sum_{i,j} \nabla \mathcal{M}_{ij}(x) \mathrm{d}x \qquad \frac{\mathrm{dE}(S)}{\mathrm{d}X_{i}} = \int_{S} \phi_{i}(x) \nabla \mathrm{E}(x) \mathrm{d}x \qquad i \in [1,n].$$

$$= -\int_{S} \phi(x) \sum_{i,j} f_{ij}(x_{i}) \mathbf{N}/z_{i}^{3} \mathrm{d}x$$

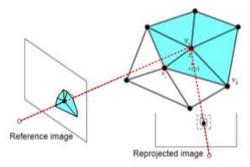
$$= -\sum_{i,j} \int_{S} \phi(x) f_{ij}(x_{i}) \mathbf{N}/z_{i}^{3} \mathrm{d}x,$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} \int_{\Omega_{ij}} \phi(x) f_{ij}(x_{i})/z_{i}^{3} \frac{z_{i}^{3}}{\mathbf{N}^{T} \mathbf{d}_{i}} \mathbf{N} \mathrm{d}x_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} \int_{\Omega_{ij}} \phi(x) f_{ij}(x_{i})/(\mathbf{N}^{T} \mathbf{d}_{i}) \mathbf{N} \mathrm{d}x_{i}$$

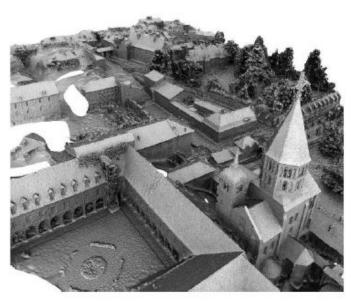
$$= \sum_{i,j} \int_{\Omega_{ij}} \phi(x) f_{ij}(x_{i}) \mathbf{N} \mathrm{d}x_{i}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{E}(S)}{dX_i} = \int_S \phi_i(x) \nabla \mathbf{E}(x) dx \qquad i \in [1, n].$$



顶点的梯度等于该点的1-ring 区域在图像上的2D投影区域内 所有像素的贡献的加权和

J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007





J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007



J.-P. Pons, R. Keriven, and O. Faugeras, "Multi-View Stereo Reconstruction and Scene Flow Estimation with a Global Image-Based Matching Score," Int'l J. Computer Vision, vol. 72, no. 2,pp. 179-193, 2007

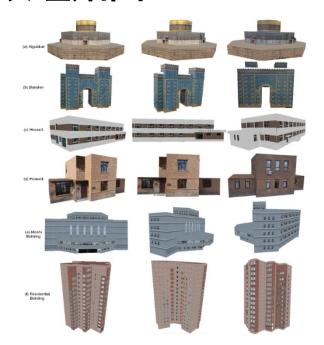
课程内容



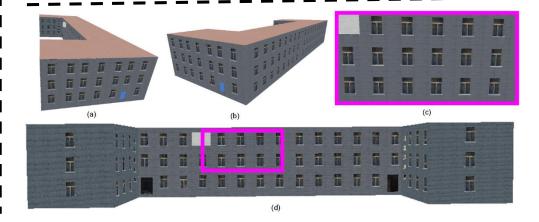
- ✓基于光度一致性的网格细节优化
 - ✓基础知识
 - **✓**数学模型
- ✓全自动的纹理图像创建
 - ✓ 网格参数化
 - ✓视角选择
 - ✓纹理图像拼接与编辑



纹理贴图



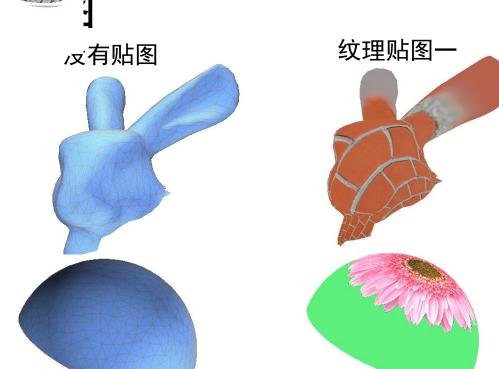






力的纹理图像创建



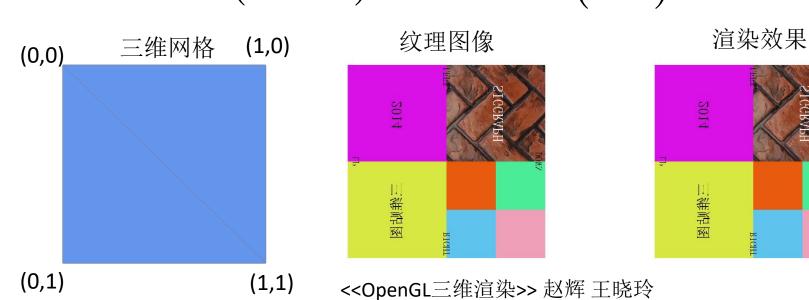




<<OpenGL三维渲染>> 赵辉 王晓玲



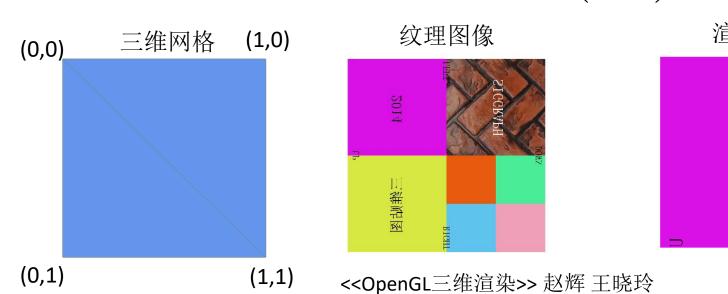
纹理坐标





纹理坐标

(x, y, z) \longrightarrow (u, v)

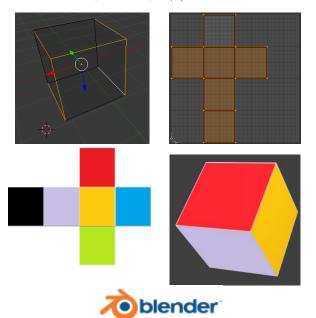


渲染效果 S014

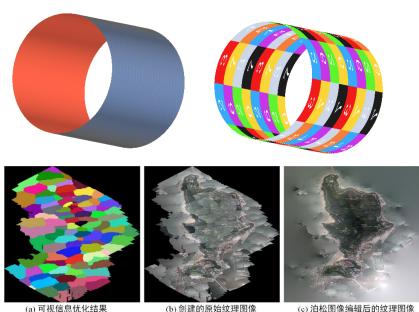


纹理图像的创建方式

交互软件



自动计算





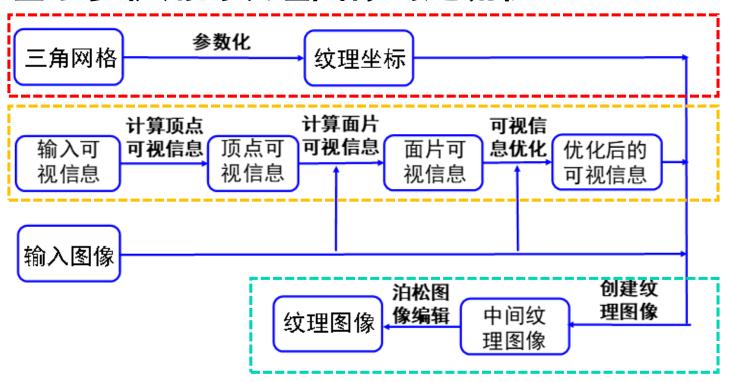
算法流程



<<三维模型参数化理论和实现>> 赵辉 王晓玲



基于多视角的纹理图像创建流程



1. 网格参数化 I

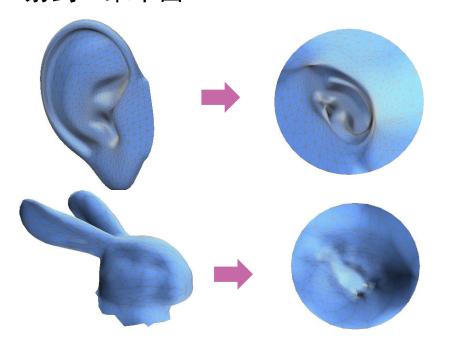
2. 视角选择

3. 纹理图像创建与编辑

三维网格参数化



原理: 参数化把位于三维空间的三维模型,通过构建相应的数学系统,映射到二维平面



计算机图形学中经典算法:

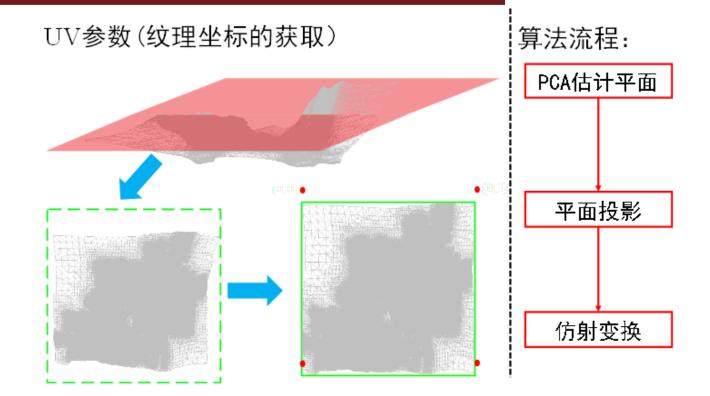
- LSCM (Least Square Conformal Maps)
- ASAP (As-similar-as-possible)
- ARAP (As-rigid-as-possible)



http://libigl.github.io/libigl/

三维网格参数化





视角选择



公式: 所有的三角面片表示为 $T = \{T_i\}_{i=1}^N$,对应的每个面片的可视信息表示为 $\mathbf{v} = \{\mathbf{v}_i\}_{i=1}^N$,其中 $\mathbf{v}_i = \{v_{i1}, v_{i2}, \dots v_{ik}\}$, k_i 表示该面片可视视角的个数, $\mathbf{L} = \{l_i\}_{i=1}^N$ 表示最终选择的可视信息,则能量函数可以表示为

$$E(\mathbf{L}) = E_{clata}(\mathbf{L}) + \lambda E_{smooth}(\mathbf{L})$$

数据项 保证图像的细节

$$E_{clata}(\mathbf{L}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} -\nabla (P_{l_i}(T_i))$$

 $P_{l}(\bullet)$ 表示向第 l_{i} 个视角的投影

∇(•)表示梯度操作

平滑项 保证局部一致性

$$E_{smooth}(\mathbf{L}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j \in N(i)}^{N} U(l_i, l_j),$$

其中,
$$U(l_i, l_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & l_i = l_j, \\ \tau, & l_i \neq l_j. \end{cases}$$

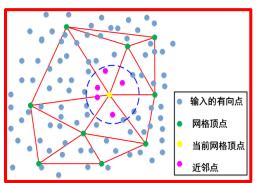
优化 采用graph-cut的方法进行优化,快速得到最优值

视角选择



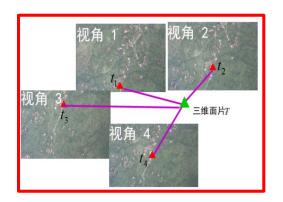
可视信息的获取

- 1 **网格顶点可视信息的计算** 求最近邻点可视信息的并集
- 2 网格面片可视信息的计算 求所有构成顶点可视信息的交集



3 其它网格可视信息的计算

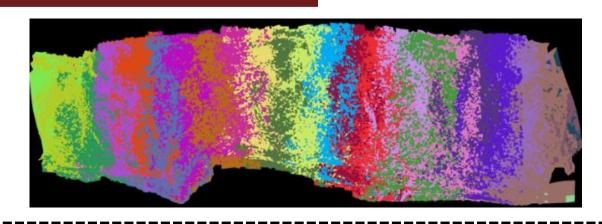
一些面片的可视信息无法通过上述方法求得通过投影的方式得到这些面片的可视信息



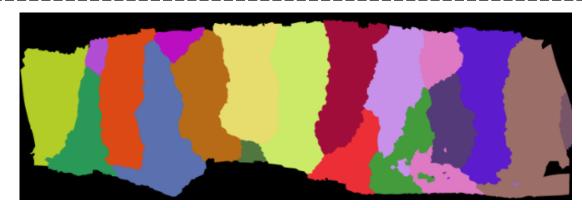
视角选择



不带平滑约 束的结果



带有平滑约 束的结果



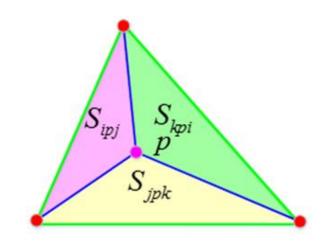


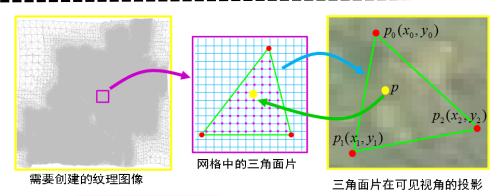
面积坐标-确定投影三角形之间点的对应关系

点的空间坐标



点的面积坐标





点面积坐标

$$A_p = (A_x, A_y, A_z)$$



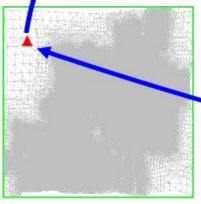
点像素坐标

$$\begin{cases} u_x = A_x x_0 + A_y x_1 + A_z x_2 \\ u_y = A_y x_1 + A_y x_2 + A_y x_3 \end{cases}$$



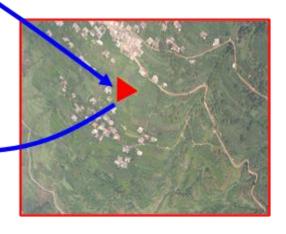






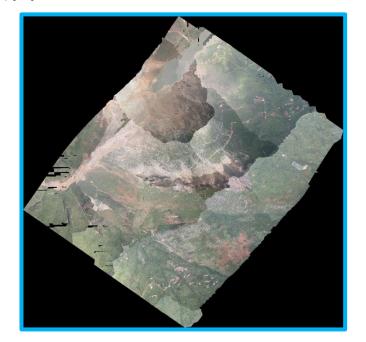
面片 投影

像素 赋值





纹理图像从不同的视角拼接而成,不同视角图像的<mark>光度变化</mark>导致创建的纹理图像存在<mark>缝隙</mark>









颜色矫正

每一个顶点计算一个颜色矫正量,为保证一致性,缝隙上的顶

点一分为二

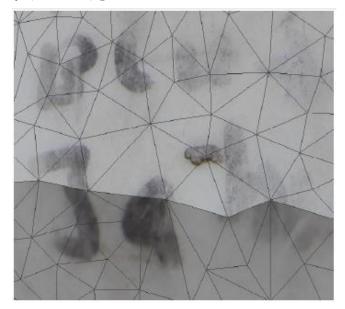
$$\underset{\mathbf{g}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{\substack{v \text{ (split into} \\ v_{\text{left}} \text{ and } v_{\text{right}}) \\ \text{lies on a seam}}} \left(f_{v_{\text{left}}} + g_{v_{\text{left}}} - (f_{v_{\text{right}}} + g_{v_{\text{right}}}) \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{\substack{v_{i}, v_{j} \text{ are adjacent and in the same patch}}} \left(g_{v_{i}} - g_{v_{j}} \right)^{2}$$

$$||\mathbf{A}\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{f}||_{2}^{2} + ||\mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{g}||_{2}^{2} = \mathbf{g}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{\Gamma}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{\Gamma})\mathbf{g} - 2\mathbf{f}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{g} + \mathbf{f}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{f}$$

Waechter M, Moehrle N, Goesele M. Let There Be Color! Large-Scale Texturing of 3D Reconstructions[M] Computer Vision – ECCV 2014. Springer International Publishing. 2014:836-850.



颜色矫正



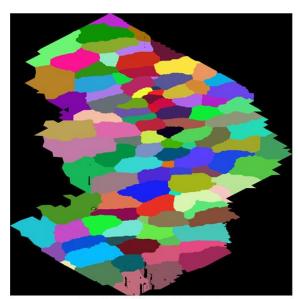


不能完全 去除缝隙

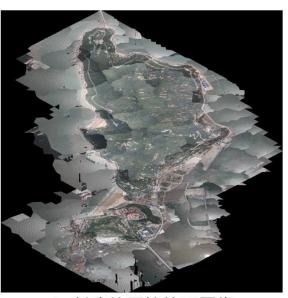
Waechter M, Moehrle N, Goesele M. Let There Be Color! Large-Scale Texturing of 3D Reconstructions[M] Computer Vision – ECCV 2014. Springer International Publishing. 2014:836-850.



泊松图像编辑



(a) 可视信息优化结果



(b) 创建的原始纹理图像



(c) 泊松图像编辑后的纹理图像



重建结果

倾斜摄影5摄像头影像数据重建结果





重建结果

倾斜摄影3摄像头影像数据重建结果

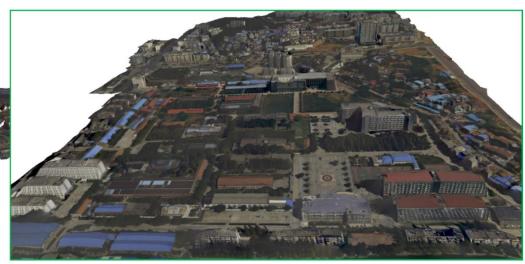




重建结果

倾斜摄影5摄像头影像数据重建结果







重建结果

单摄像头影像数据重建结果







三维建模课程地址

感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening •