Augmented reality on your knees



What a heck why AR?

Web-camera is a sensor by construction, image formation is crucial for any kind of visualization.

We will consider very basic principles of linear algebra used in computer vision without going into details.

AR is just a straightforward application for today's seminar.



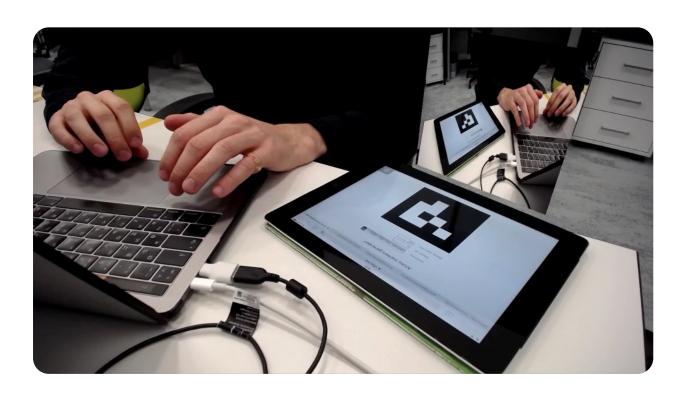
By the end of the seminar you will be able to use monocular camera for projection of anything in the camera frame.

Hopefully, it will be useful for common understanding and your research (in ideal case).

Spoilers for seminar

numero uno





Spoilers for homework

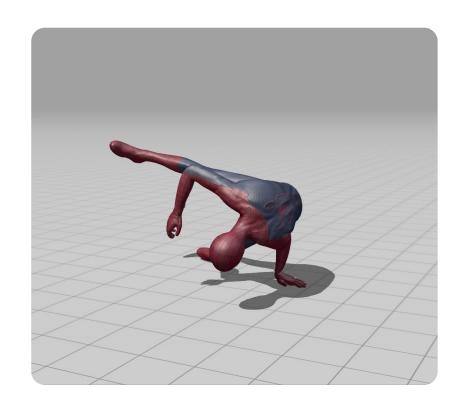
numero due

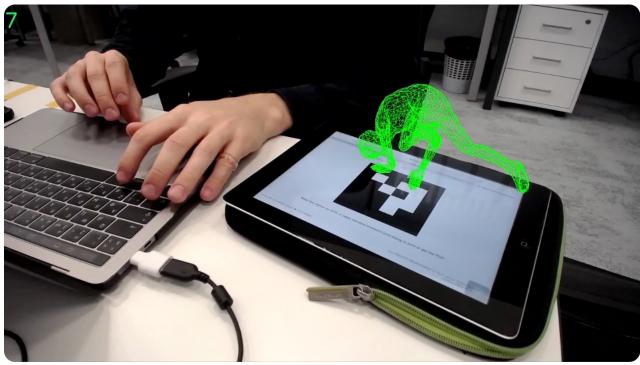




Spoilers for bonus

numero tre



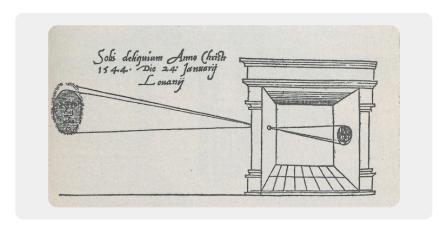


Instructions

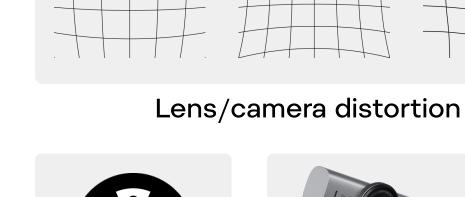
All tasks and their description are available in Github repository (the same repository you used for conda setup)

- x solve all tasks from **seminar.ipynb**
- x solve homework from hw.ipynb
- x solve bonus.ipynb for additional points
- x in case you are done with tasks you are free and can go home
- x do not forget to submit report in Canvas for seminar, homework or/and bonus (make video recordings of your solution, archive copy of repository, include your videos in ./data/solutions/ folder, put your name in the beginning of hw.ipynb or/and bonus.ipynb)

Plan for today



Pinhole camera model



$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x_s} \\ \hat{y_s} \\ \hat{z_s} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}|t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Projective transformation



Markers



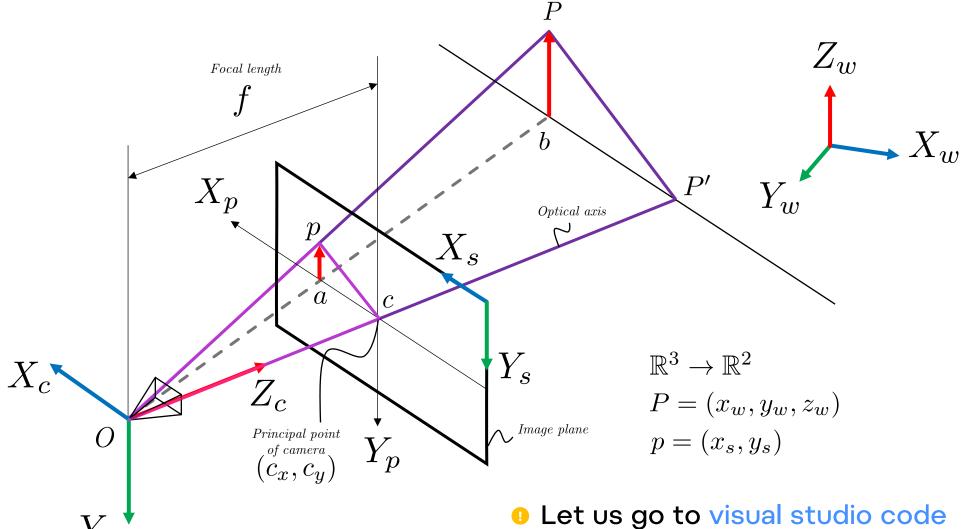
Hands-on AR demo

Pinhole camera model

or how camera perceives the world

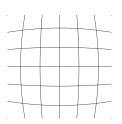


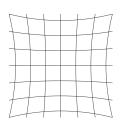
Pinhole camera model

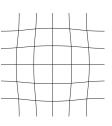


Camera/lens distortion

and what we can do with it







Barrel

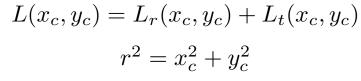
$$k_1 < 0$$

Pincushion

$$k_1 > 0$$

$$k_1 > 0$$
 $k_1 < 0$ $k_2 > 0$

$$\langle 0 n_2 \rangle 0$$

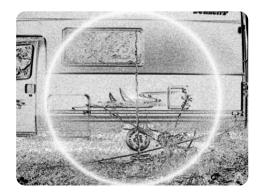


$$L_r(x_c, y_c) = (1 + k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4 + k_3 r^6) \begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_t(x_c, y_c) = \begin{bmatrix} 2p_1x_cy_c + p_2(r^2 + 2x_c^2) \\ p_1(r^2 + 2y_c^2) + 2p_2x_cy_c \end{bmatrix}$$







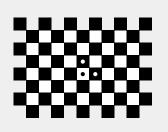


Corrected

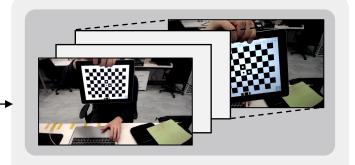
Difference between grayscale versions of original and corrected images

Projective transformation

Intrinsic camera matrix



Known-size checkerboard pattern



Set of calibration samples

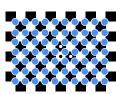
Camera calibration algorithm

all parameters in px units

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & \gamma & c_x \\ 0 & f_x & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 858.212 & 0 & 574.698 \\ 0 & 845.243 & 394.842 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3D to 2D mapping





$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x & \gamma & c_x \\ 0 & f_y & c_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3D model of pattern (3D points in WCS)

2D object points (2D points in CCS)

Intrinsic camera matrix

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad t = \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotation matrix and translation vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x_s} \\ \hat{y_s} \\ \hat{z_s} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}|t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution

10

Markers

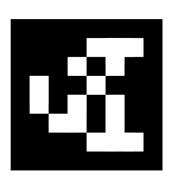
Fiducial markers use the same idea as calibration pattern (known geometry object), but mostly for detection and pose estimation purposes (e.g. in robotics, PCB manufacturing).



ARToolKit



Aruco



ApriTag



Intersense



reacTIVision

There a lot of them

Hands-on session

is on

Let us go to visual studio code



March 10, 2025

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Ciao cacao. Thank You.



Seminar by Nikita Ligostaev