

CS131 Panoramic Image Stitching

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Agenda

- Objective
- Main flow
- Skeleton code
- Results

Objective

Multiple images into one panorama!

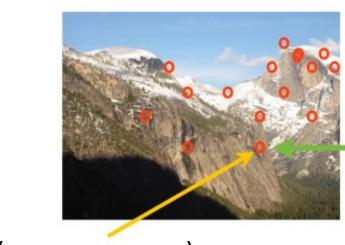






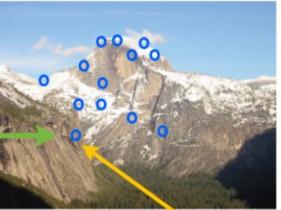






(u1, u2, . . . , u128)

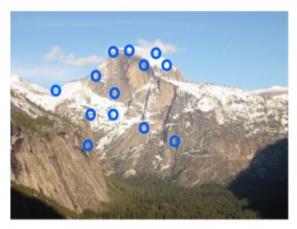
- Detect key points
- Build the SIFT descriptors
- Match SIFT descriptors
- Fitting the transformation
- RANSAC



(V1,V2,...,V128)

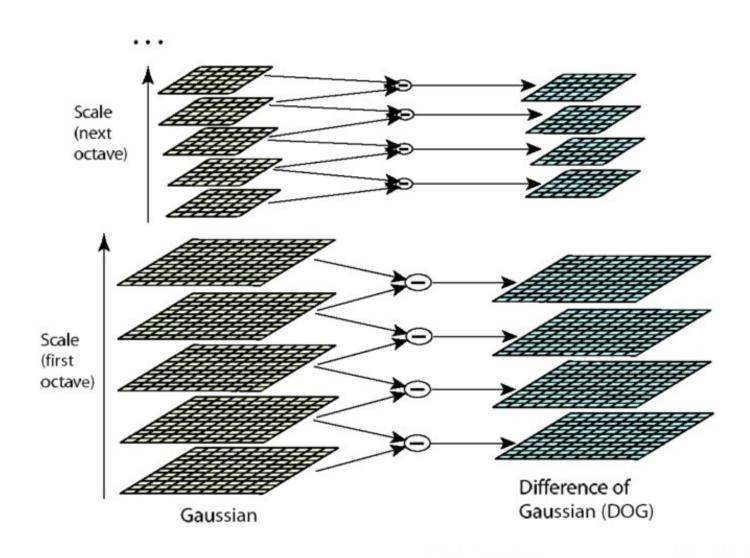






Detect key points

Key Points Detection

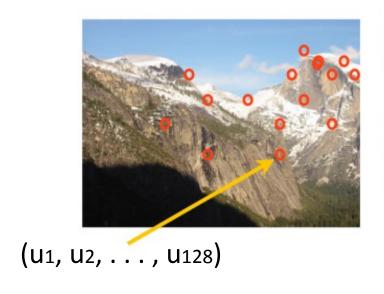


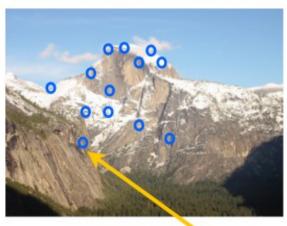
- Detect key points (Done for you!)
 - -Under KeypointDetect

[feature, DoG pyr, Gaussian pyr] = detect_features(input image)

Tips

addpath('KeypointDetect');
help detect_features

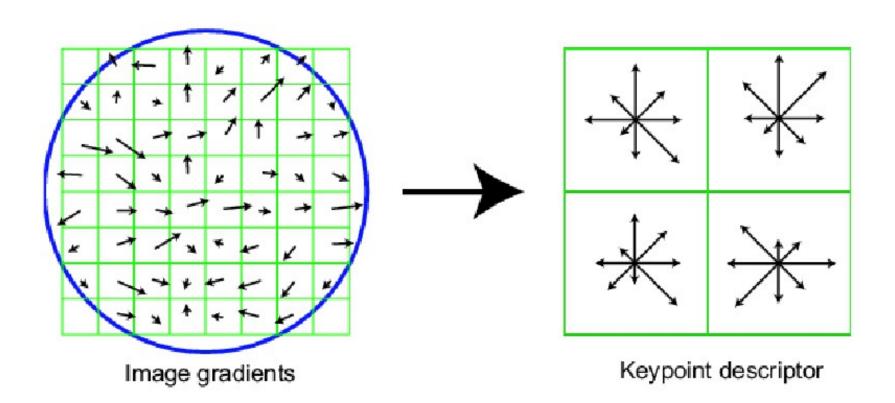




(V1,V2,...,V128)

- Detect key points
- Build the SIFT descriptors

Build the SIFT Descriptors



- Build the SIFT descriptors
 - Read this paper http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~lowe/papers/ijcv04.pdf first!

Input

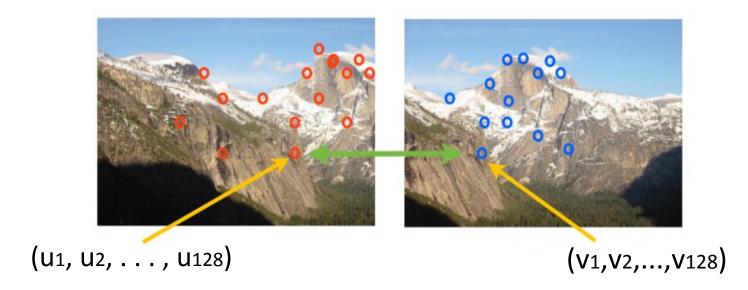
- Gaussian pyramid
- key point location
- key point scale index

Output

- A set of 128-dimensional vectors

- Build the SIFT descriptors (30 lines of code)
 - Compute gradient magnitude and orientation
 - For each key point
 - Find a patch (tricky round-off)
 - Compute orientation of the patch
 - Build the histogram (edge case)

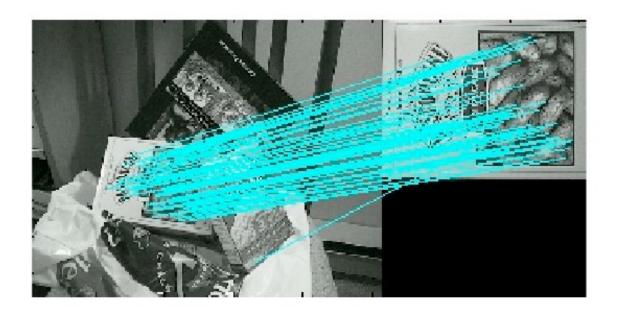
descriptors = SIFTDescriptor(pyramid, keyPtLoc, keyPtScale)



- Detect key points
- Build the SIFT descriptors
- Match SIFT descriptors

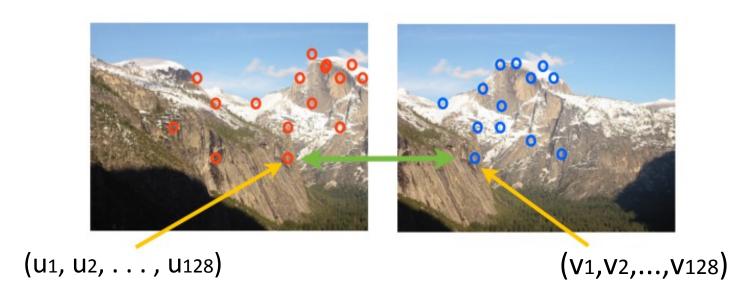
Match SIFT Descriptors

• Euclidean distance between descriptors



- Match SIFT descriptors (6 lines of code)
 - Input: D1, D2, thresh (default 0.7)
 - Output: match [D1's index, D2's index]
 - Try to use one for loop
 - Useful command
 - repmat
 - sort

match = SIFTSimpleMatcher(descriptor1, descriptor2, thresh)

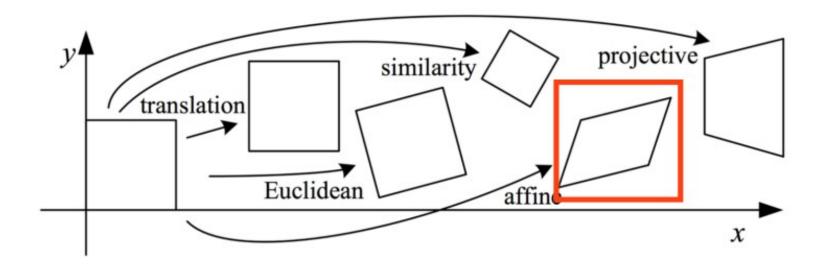


- Detect key points
- Build the SIFT descriptors
- Match SIFT descriptors
- Fitting the transformation

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & t_{13} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} & t_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fitting the transformation

• 2D transformations



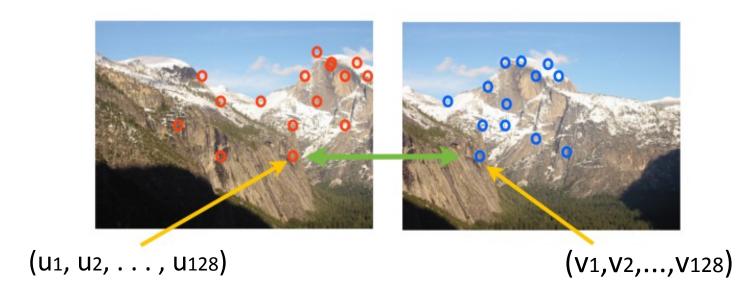
• Fit the transformation matrix

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Six variables
 - each point give two equations
 - at least three points
- Least squares

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = H \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

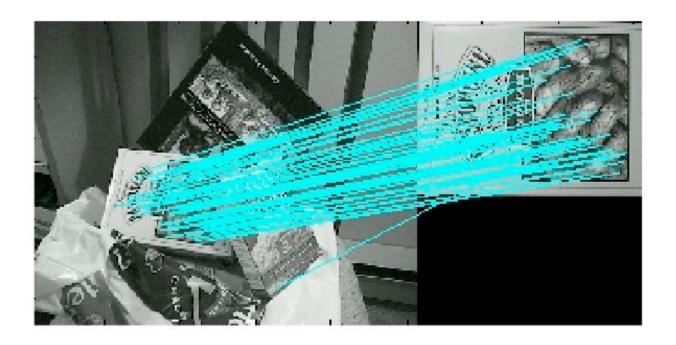
H = ComputeAffineMatrix(Pt1, Pt2)



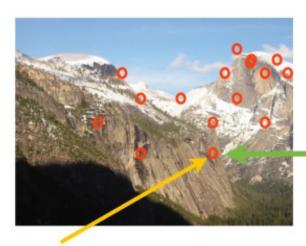
- Detect key points
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- Match SIFT descriptors
- Fitting the transformation
- RANSAC

RANSAC

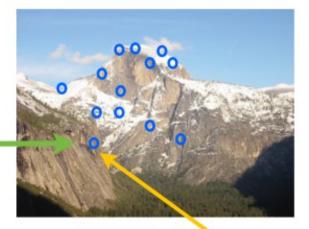
• A further refinement of matches



- RANSAC
 - ComputeError



(u1, u2, . . . , u128)



(V1,V2,...,V128)

- Detect key points
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Image Stitching

- Almost done for you
- Multiple Stitch (2 lines of code)
 - A simplified case of real-world scenario
 - Transformation is associative and invertible
 - Useful command
 - pinv

T = makeTransformToReferenceFrame(i_To_iPlusOne_Transform, currentFrameIndex, refFrameIndex)

Tips

Help

- Use "help" command to learn how functions work

• Tester.m

- Scripts that help you to get started

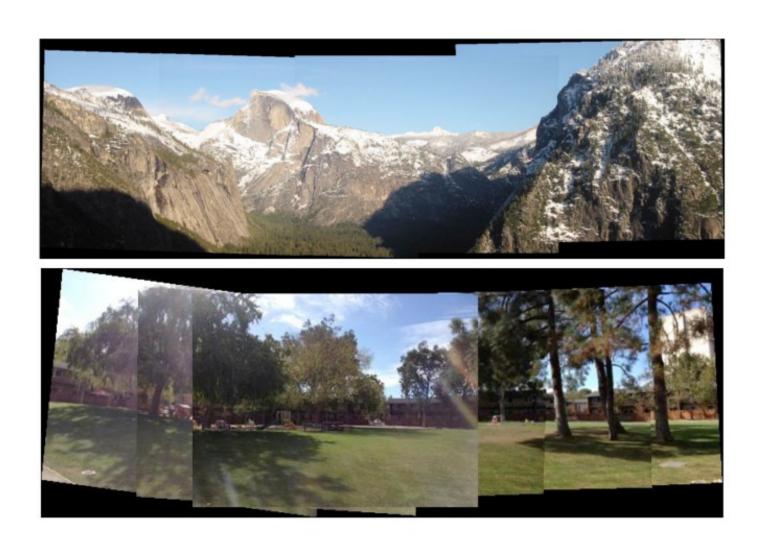
Evaluate.m

- Scripts that tests your solution
 - Load fixed input from checkpoint
 - Run your implementation
 - Compare results with reference solution

Requirement

- Due Date: 5pm Oct 31, 2014
- Electronic submission only
 - cs131a2014@gmail.com
- Code + Report
 - SIFT invariance and why it helps
 - DoG v.s. Dense SIFT
 - Why RANSAC
 - Your own stitches
 - Error discussion

Results



Results

