



STEREO VISION

SUBMITTED BY:

Shivangi

Ruturaj Hagawane

APPROACH – 1

The background is a dark blue gradient. In the corners, there are decorative white line art elements resembling circuit boards or neural network connections, with small circles at the end of the lines.

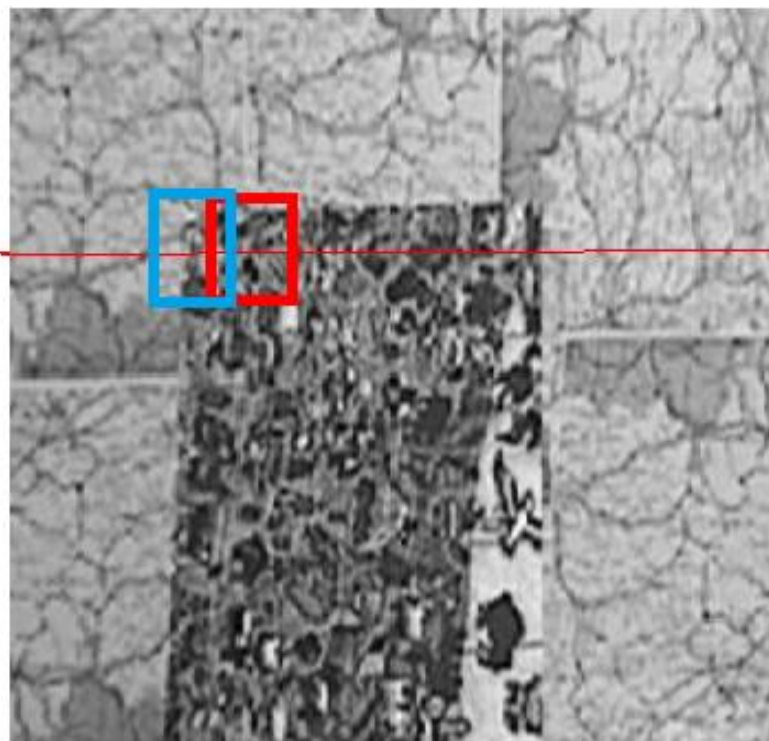
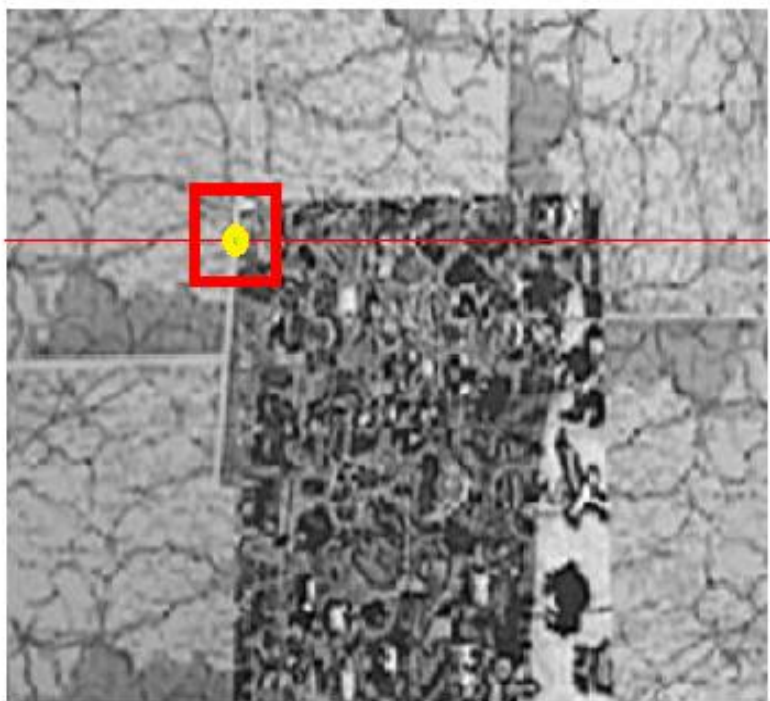
SSD

SUM OF SQUARE DIFFERENCES

ALGORITHM :

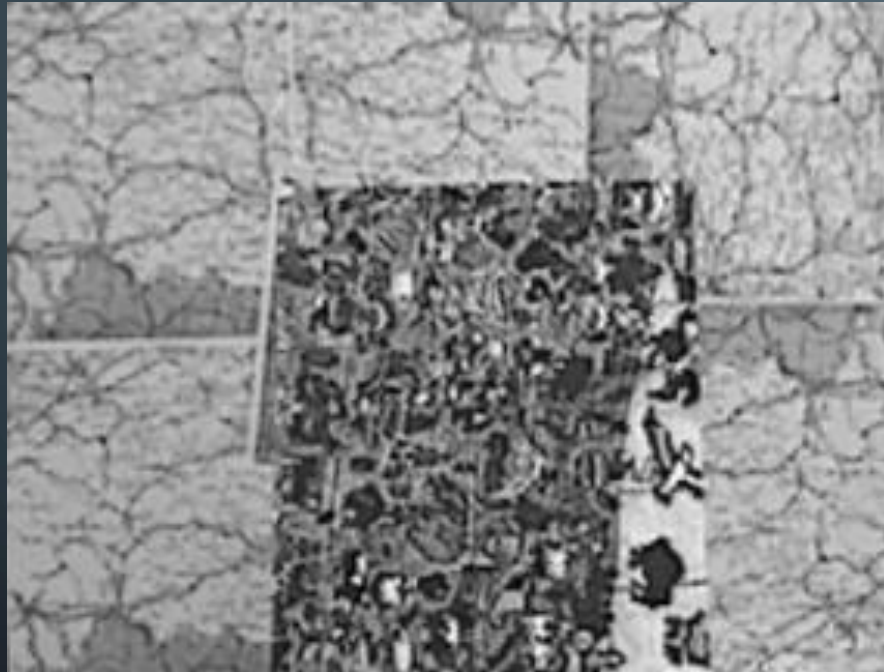
- Input Left image
- Input Right image
- Take a pixel in left image
- Create a window around that pixel
- Find corresponding pixel in right image with window match technique
- Choose the best pixel using SSD

$$\sum_{(i,j) \in W} (I_1(i,j) - I_2(x+i, y+j))^2$$

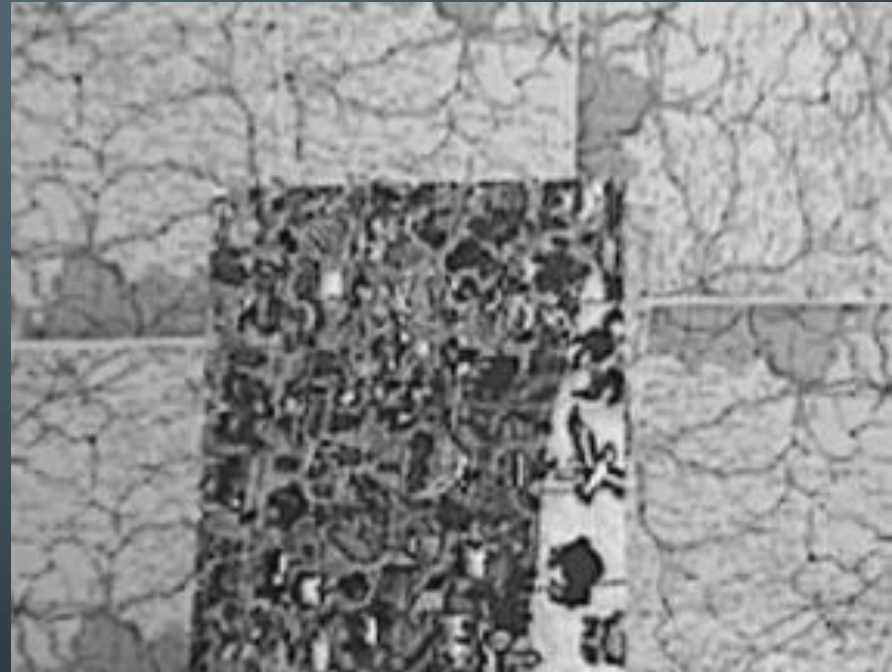


$$\sum_{(i,j) \in W} (I_1(i,j) - I_2(x+i, y+j))^2$$

MAP



Left Image

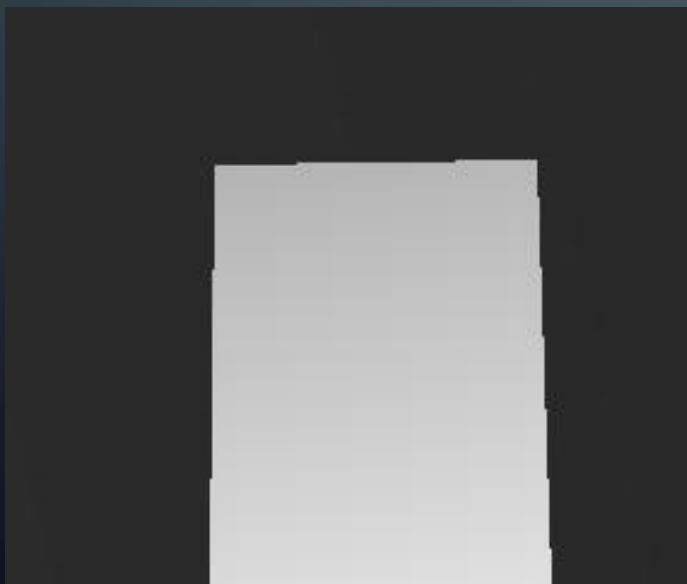


Right Image

Left image



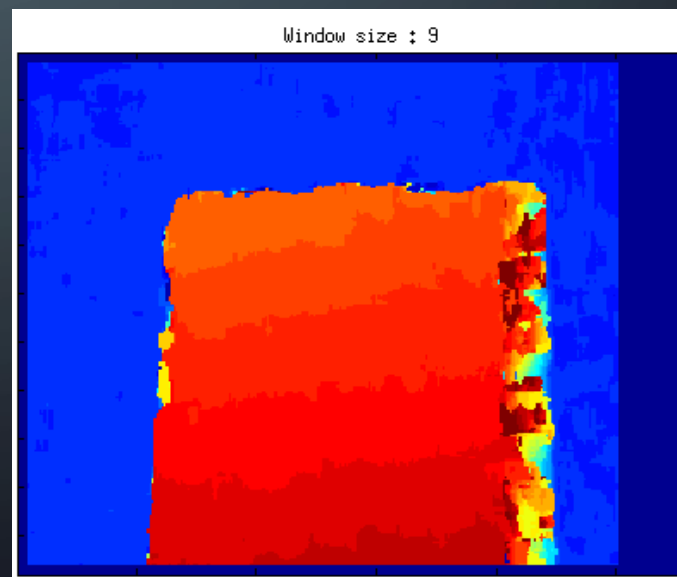
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



Left image



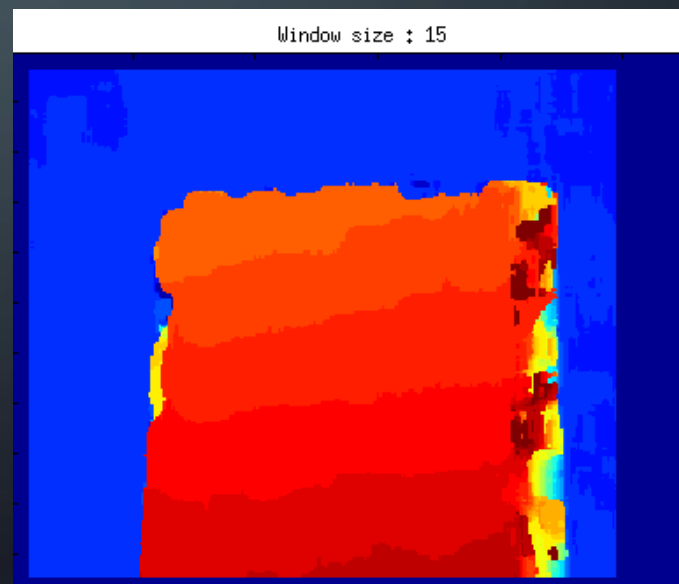
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



SAWTOOTH



Left Image

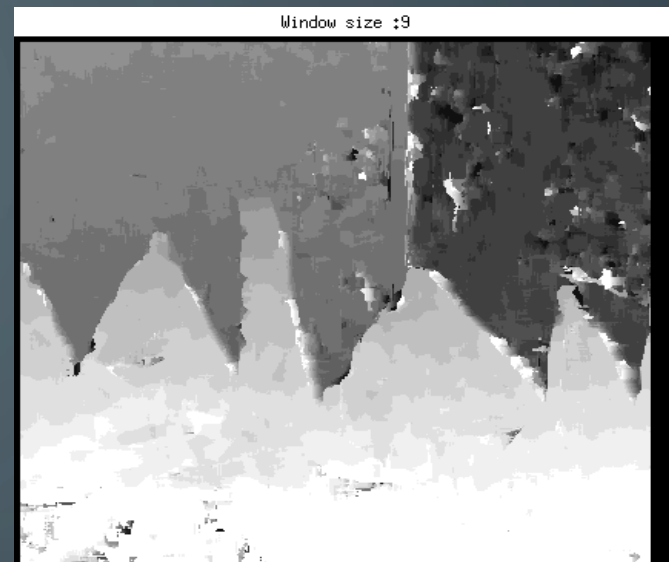


Right Image

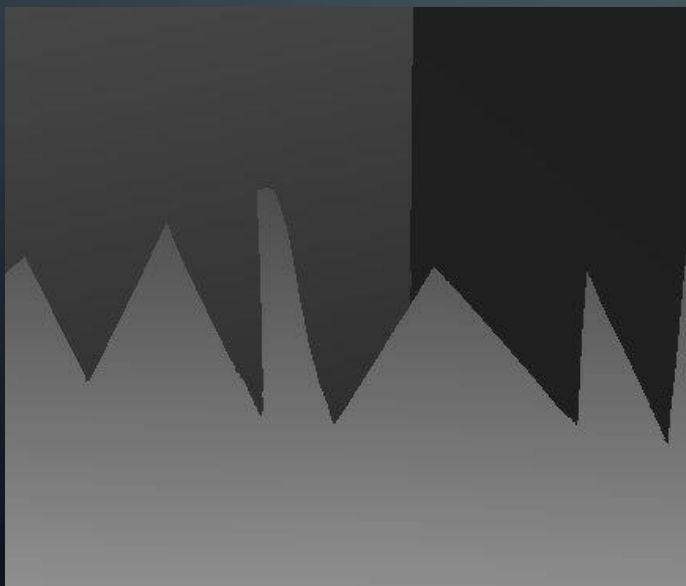
Left image



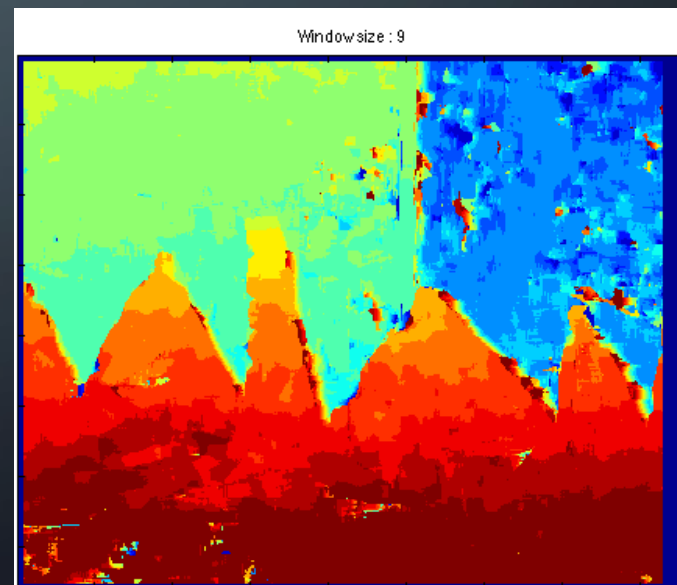
B/W SSD



Ground Truth



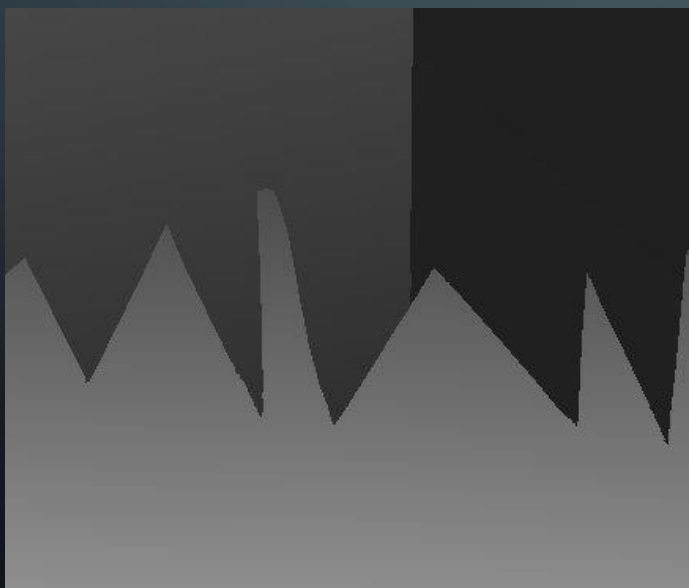
Color SSD



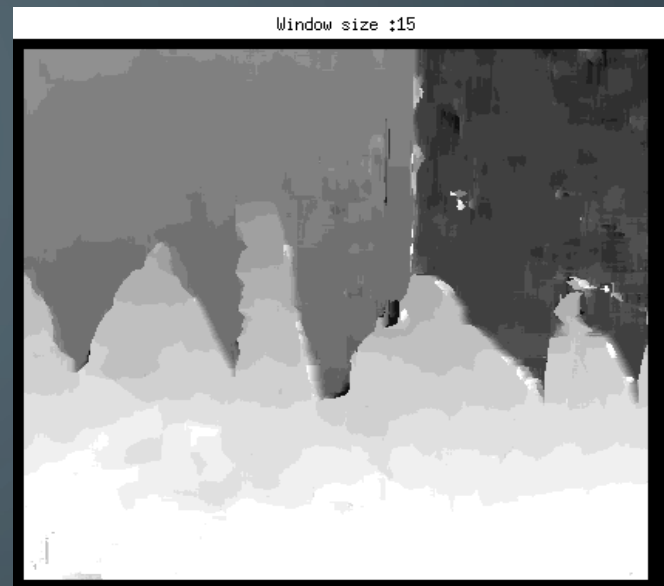
Left image



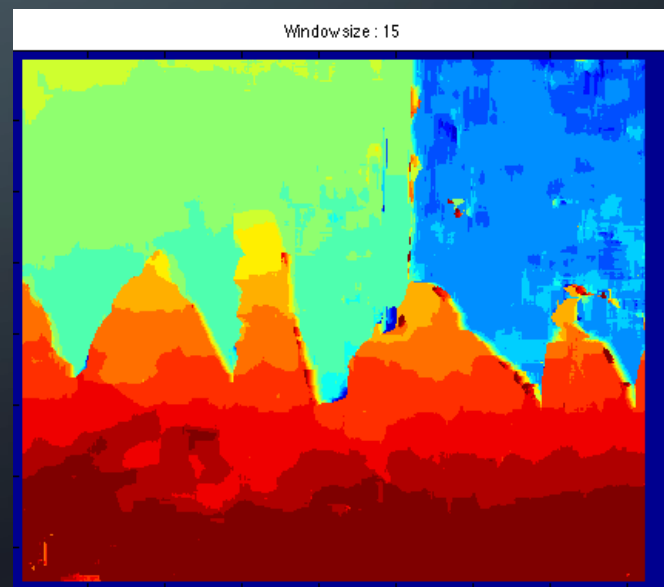
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



VENUS



Left Image



Right Image

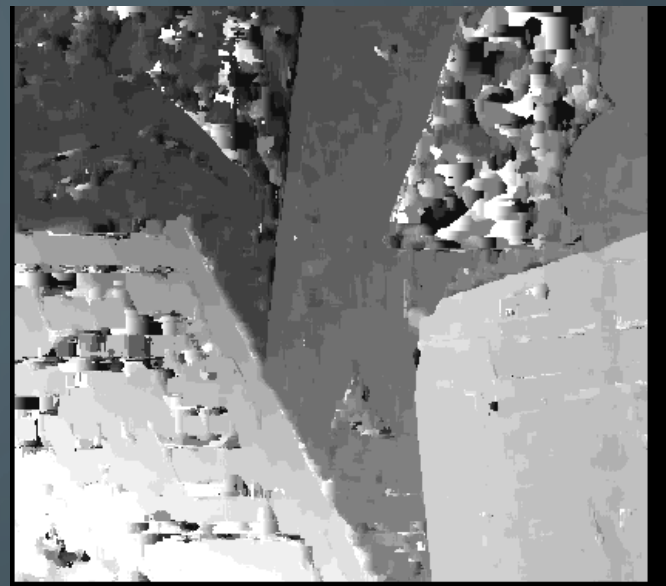
Left image



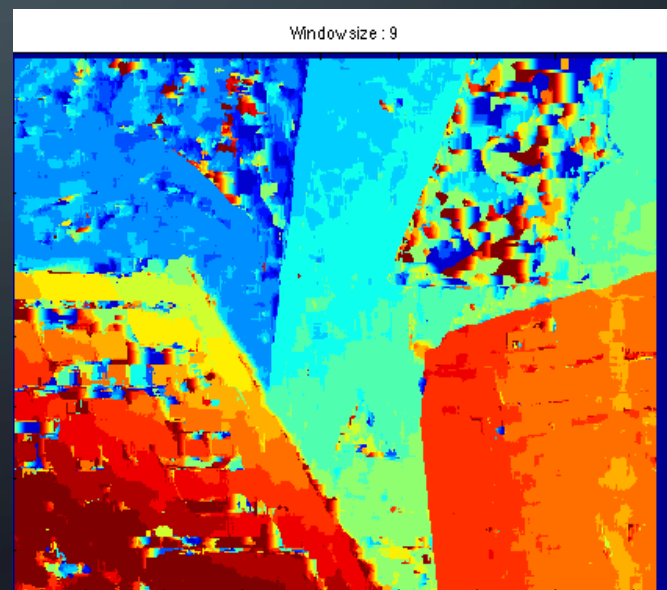
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



Left image



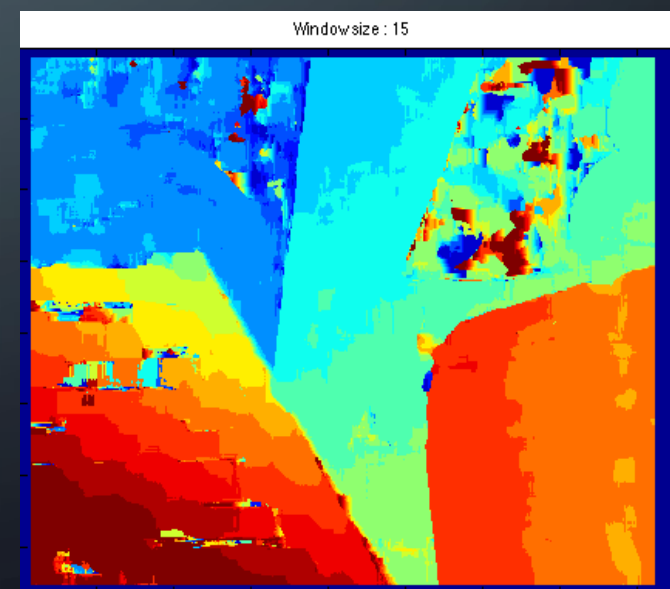
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



BULL



Left Image



Right Image

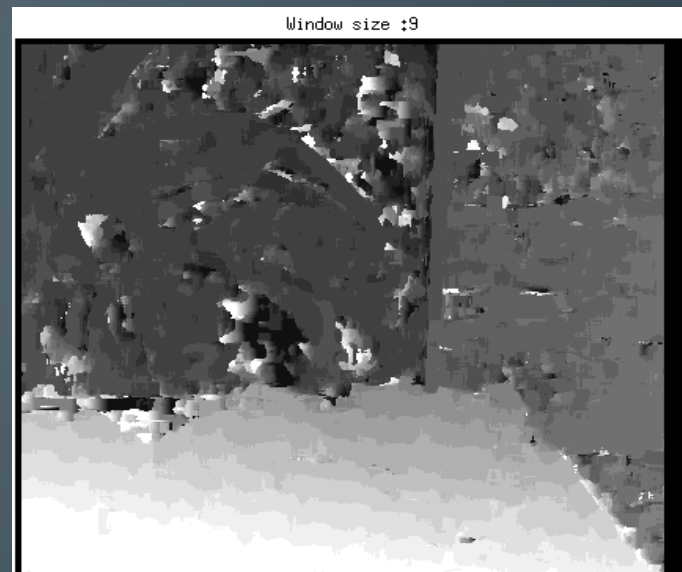
Left image



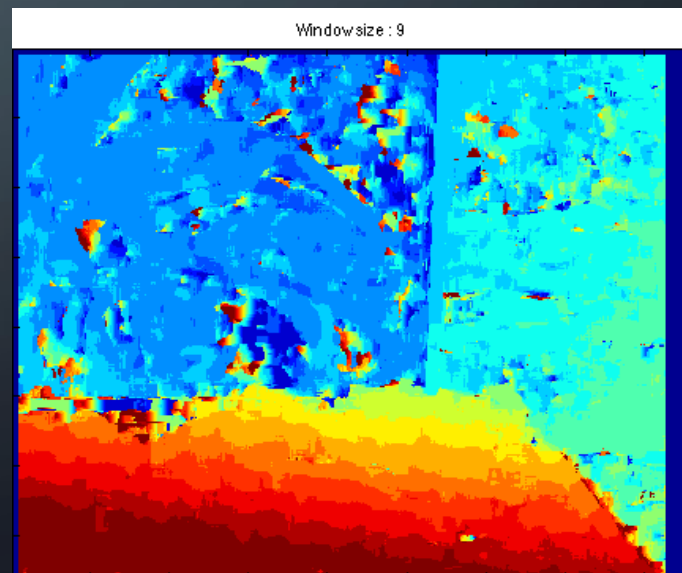
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



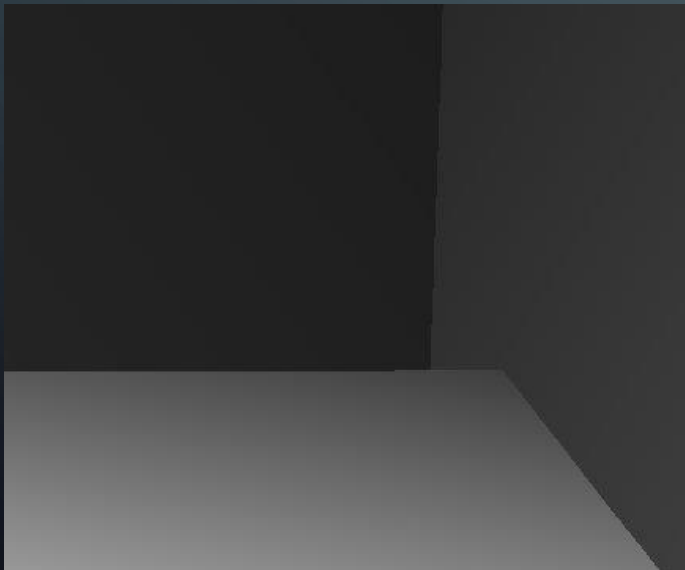
Color SSD



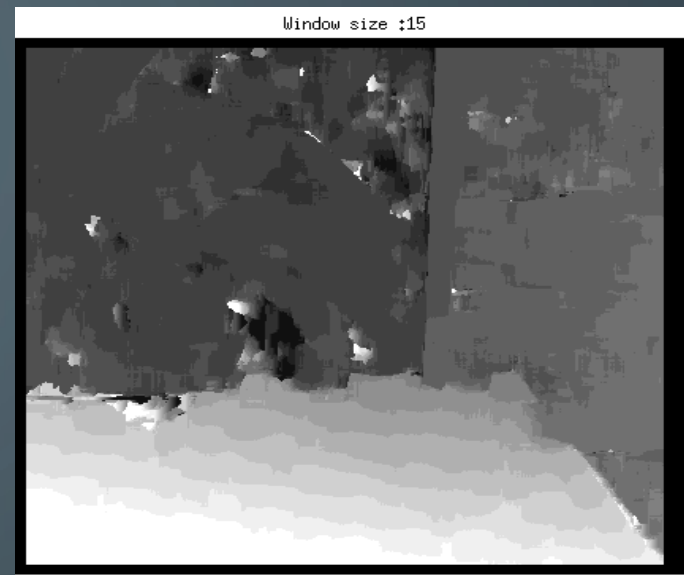
Left image



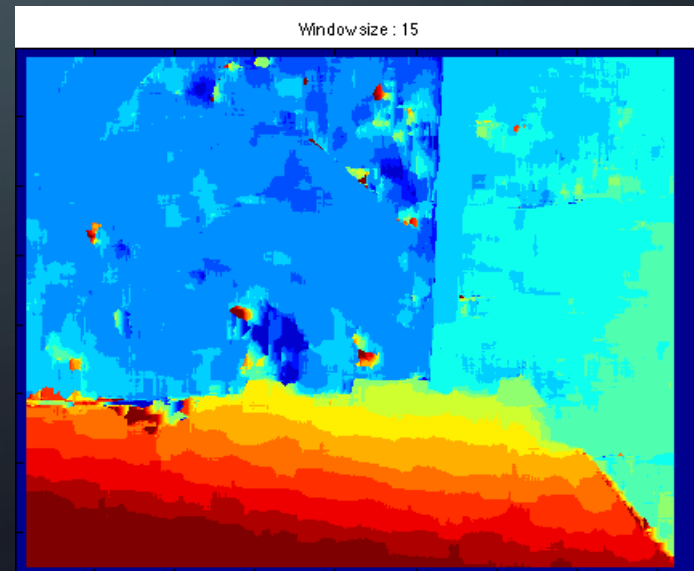
Ground Truth



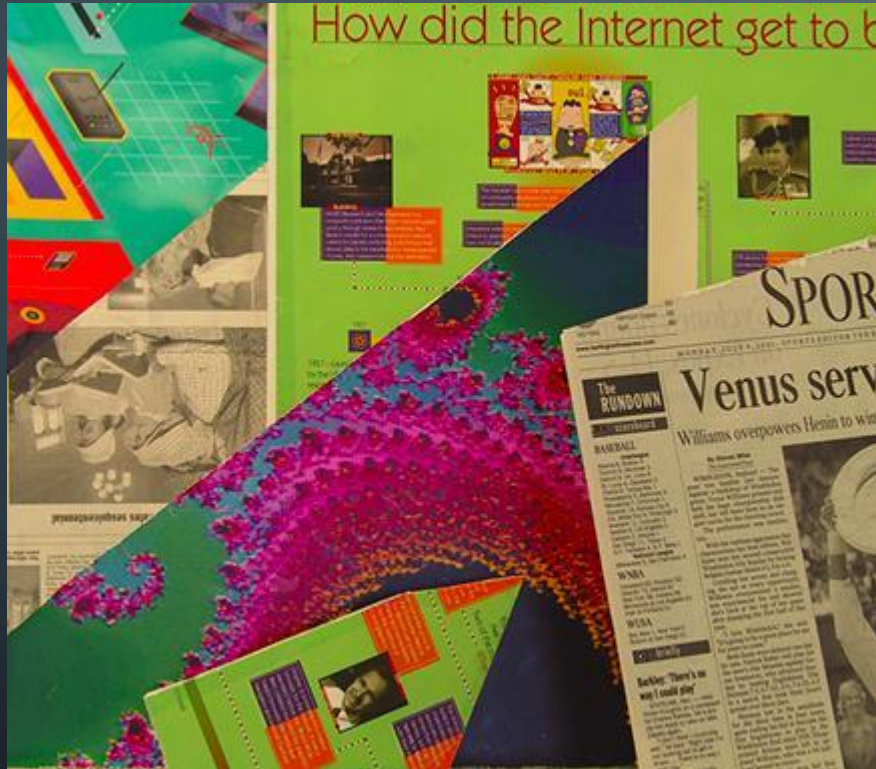
B/W SSD



Color SSD



POSTER



Left Image



Right Image

Left image



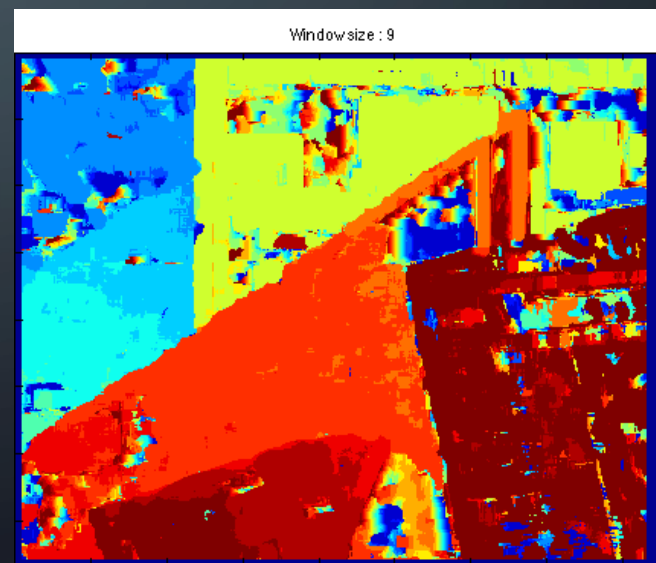
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



Left image



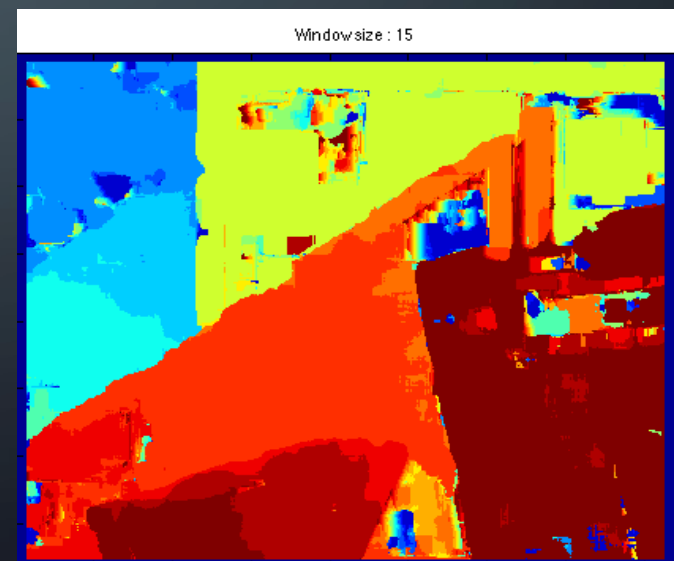
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



BARN 1



Left Image



Right Image

Left image



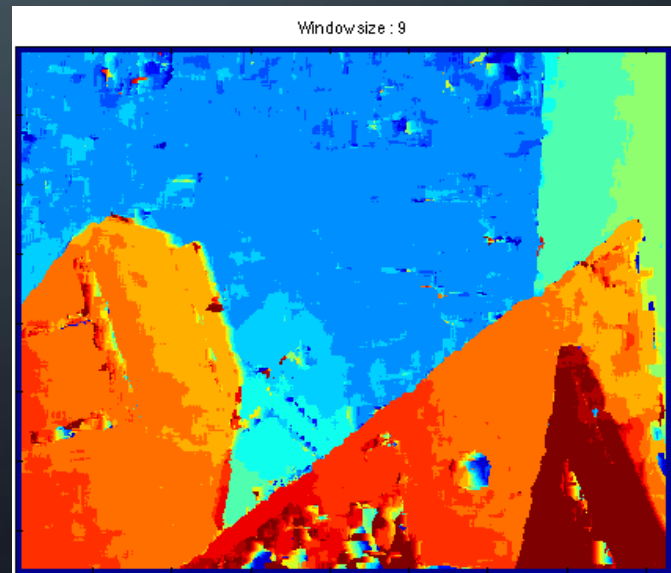
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



Left image



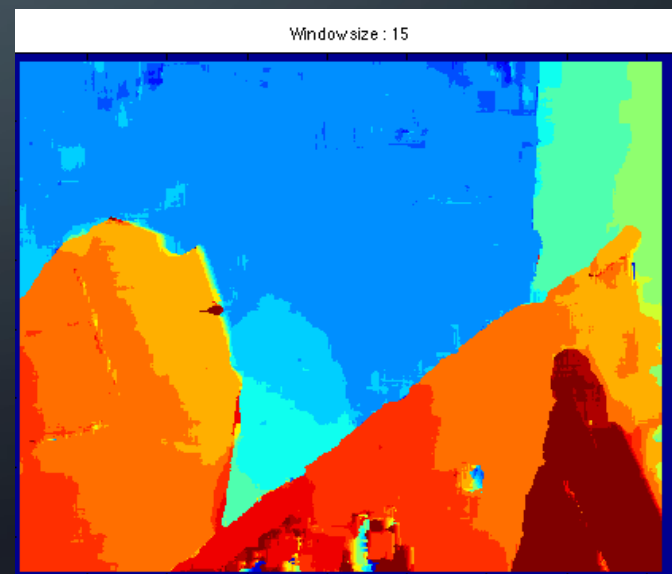
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



BARN 2



Left Image



Right Image

Left image



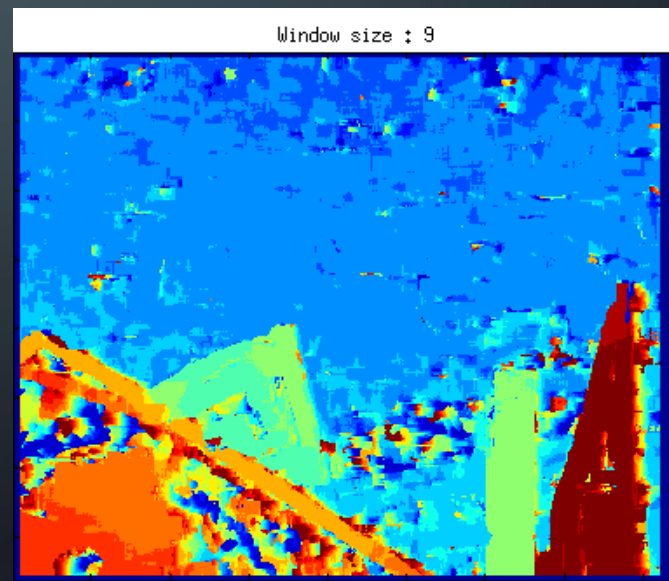
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



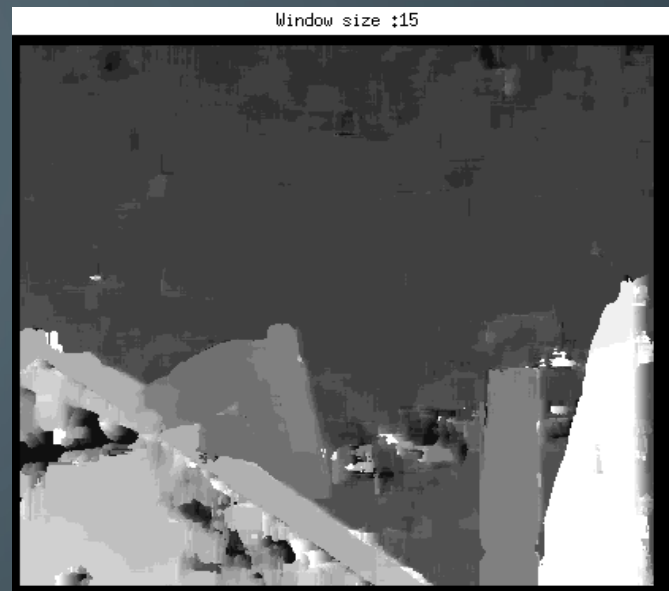
Left image



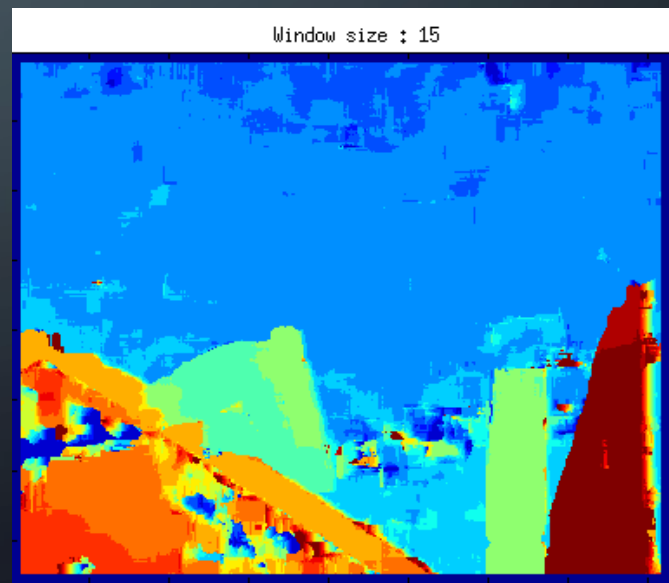
Ground Truth



B/W SSD



Color SSD



TSUKUBA



Left Image



Right Image

Left image



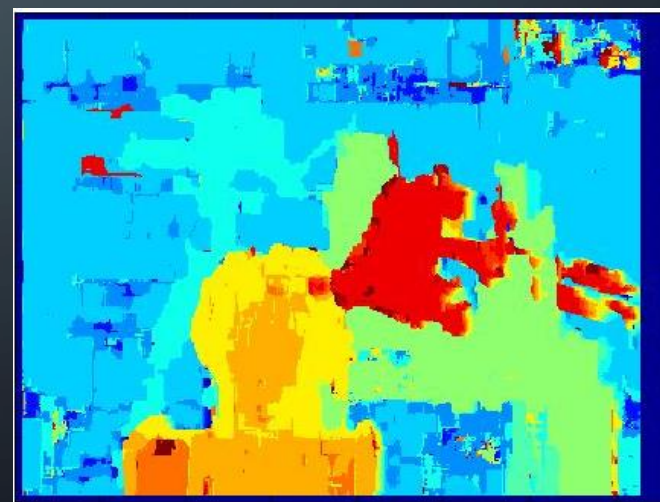
B/W SSD



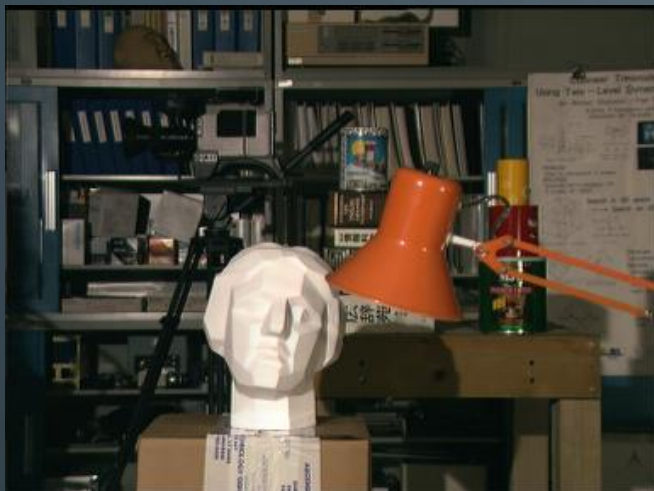
Ground Truth



Color SSD



Left image



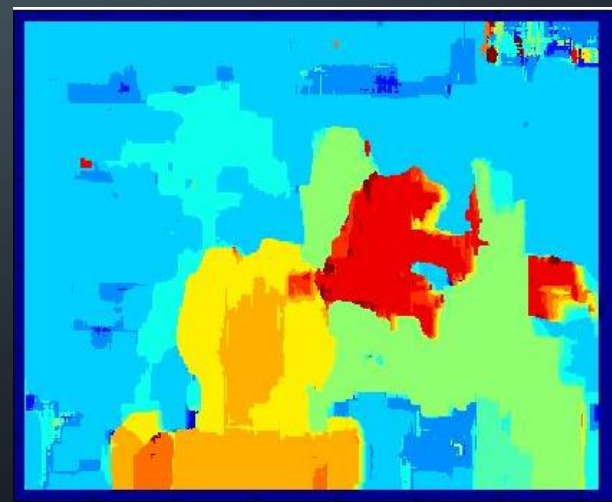
B/W SSD



Ground Truth



Color SSD



APPROACH – 2

The background is a dark blue gradient. In the corners, there are decorative white line art elements resembling circuit boards or neural network connections. These lines form various shapes, some ending in small circles, and are distributed across all four corners.

BELIEF PROPAGATION

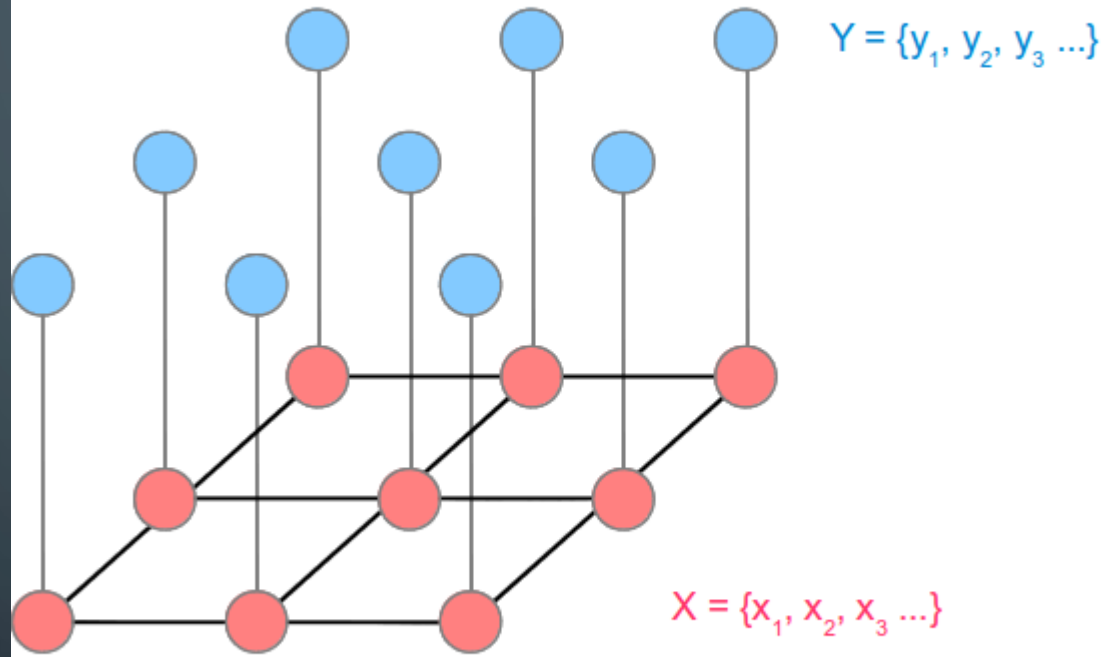
(MARKOV RANDOM FIELD)

TERMS :

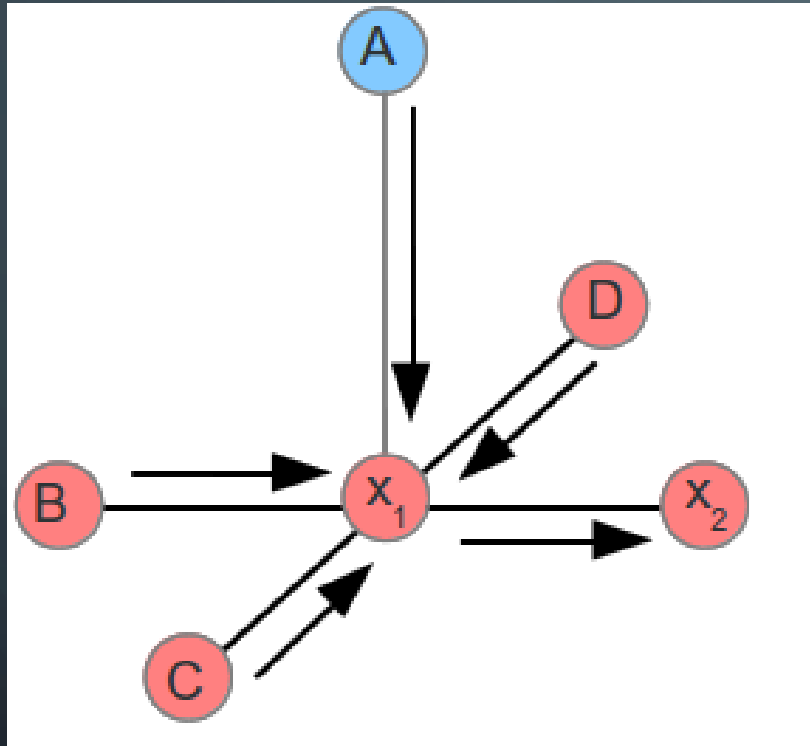
- Data Cost : Cost of matching pixel y_i to x_i .
- Smoothness Cost : Cost of matching disparities to neighboring disparities.

$$energy(Y, X) = \sum_i DataCost(y_i, x_i) + \sum_{j=\text{neighbours of } i} SmoothnessCost(x_i, x_j)$$

Observable node variables
eg. pixel intensity values



Hidden node variables
eg. disparity values



Hidden node (disparity) receives message from neighboring nodes which contains probabilities of different disparities.

Example : For disparities 1 – 5 , x_1 will receive
probability of disparity = 1 from C
probability of disparity = 2 from C
probability of disparity = 3 from C
probability of disparity = 4 from C
probability of disparity = 5 from C

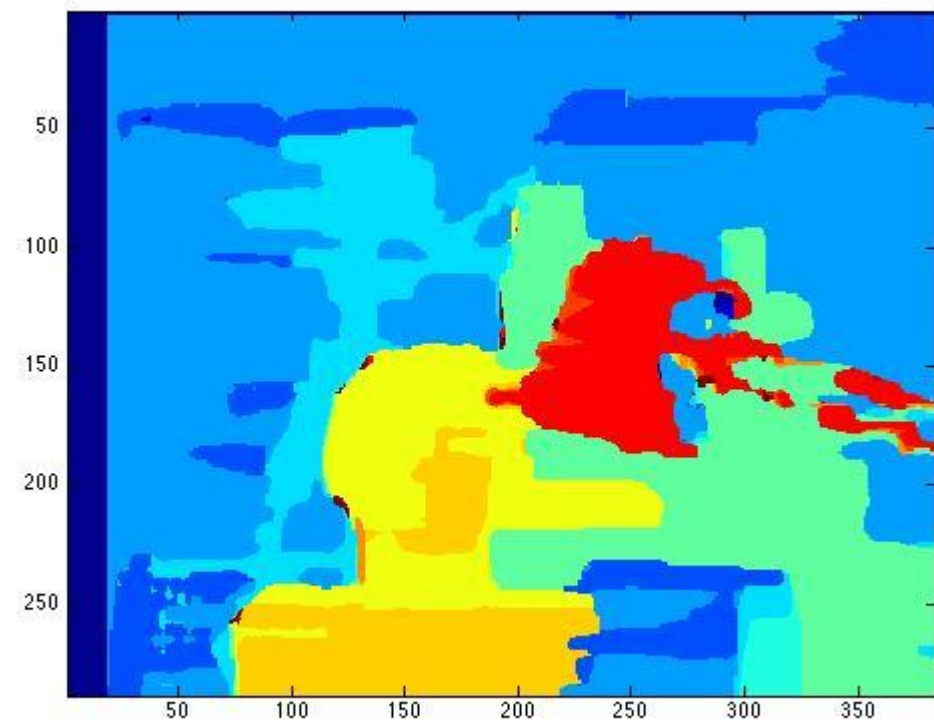
BELIEF PROPAGATION

- Send message in 'X' direction of operation of belief propagation.
- Get belief propagation from all directions except 'X'.
- Add them up with data and smoothness cost
- Send them in 'X' direction

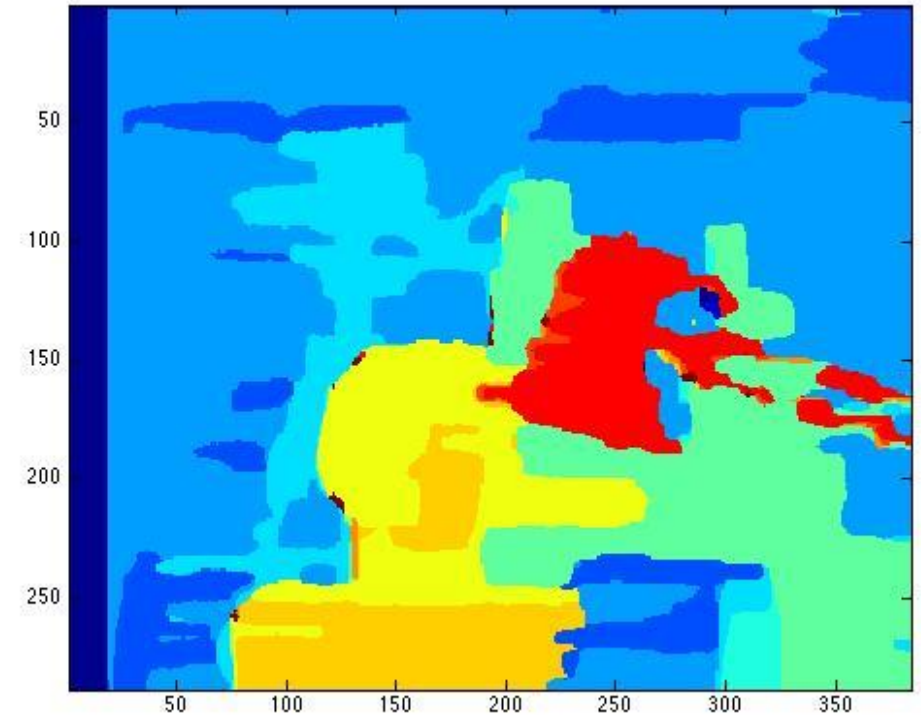
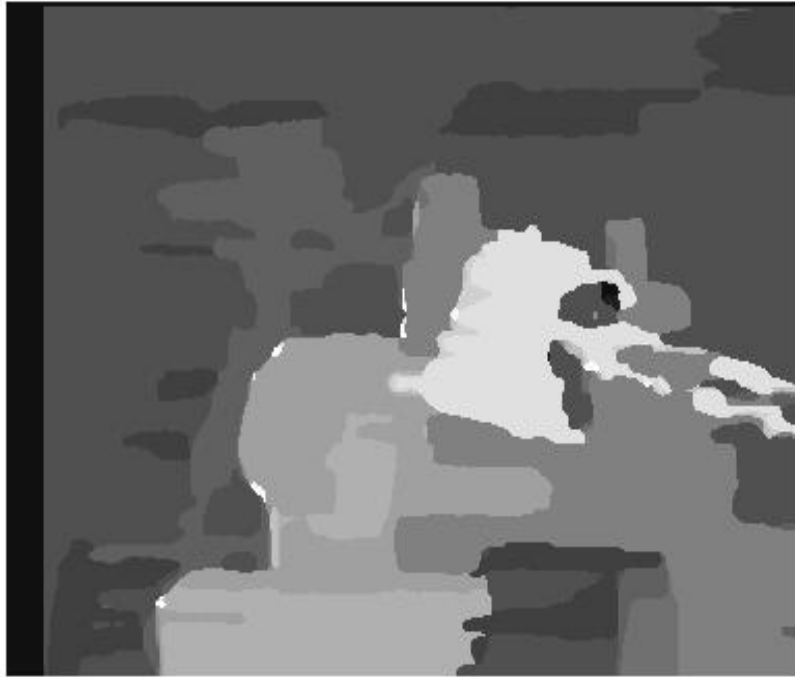
ALGORITHM :

- For each iteration
 - do belief propagation on right.
 - do belief propagation on left.
 - do belief propagation on up.
 - do belief propagation on down.
 - Calculate MAP (Maximum a posteriori)

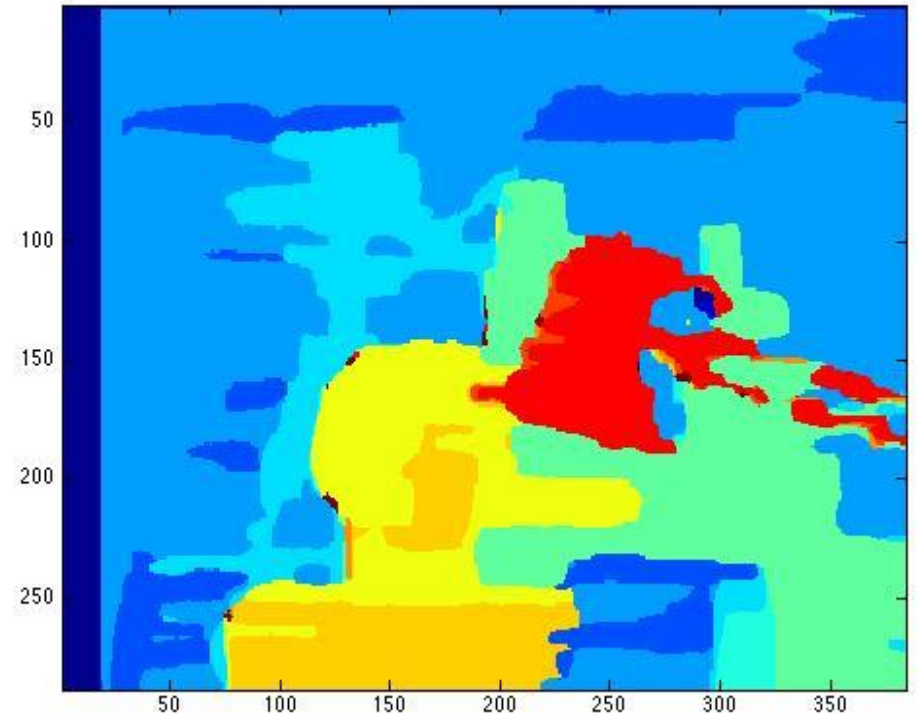
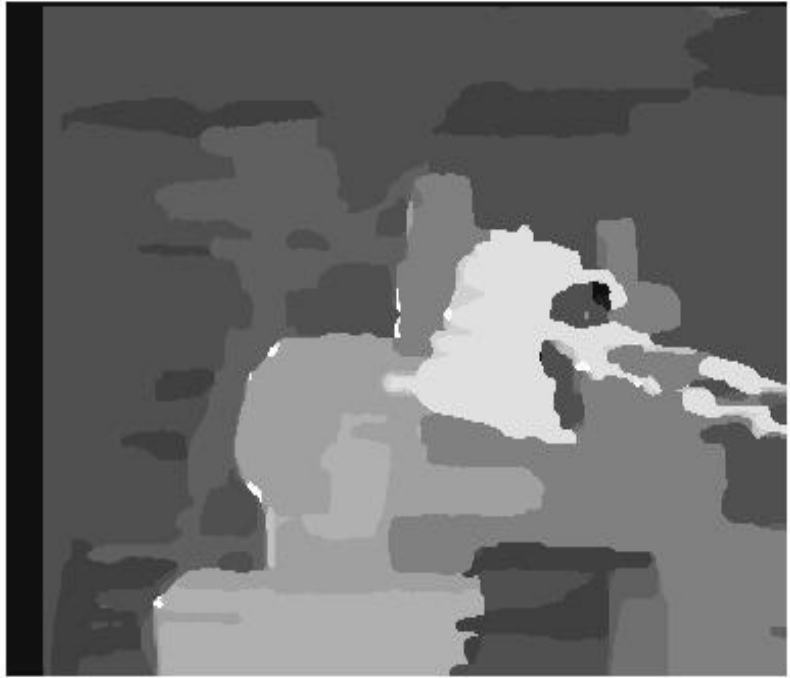
Iteration 1



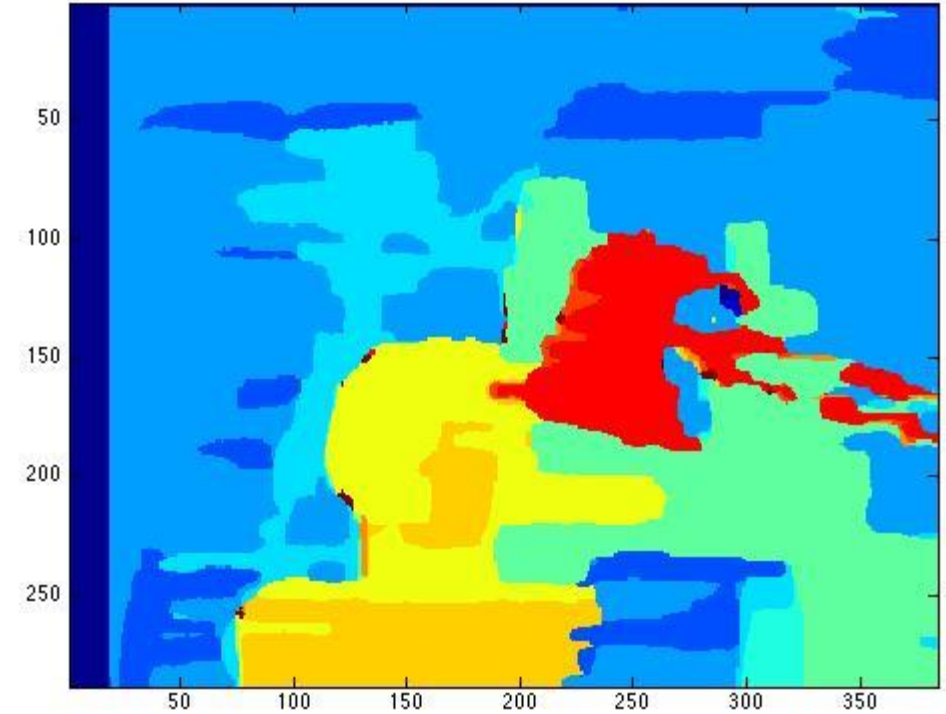
Iteration 2



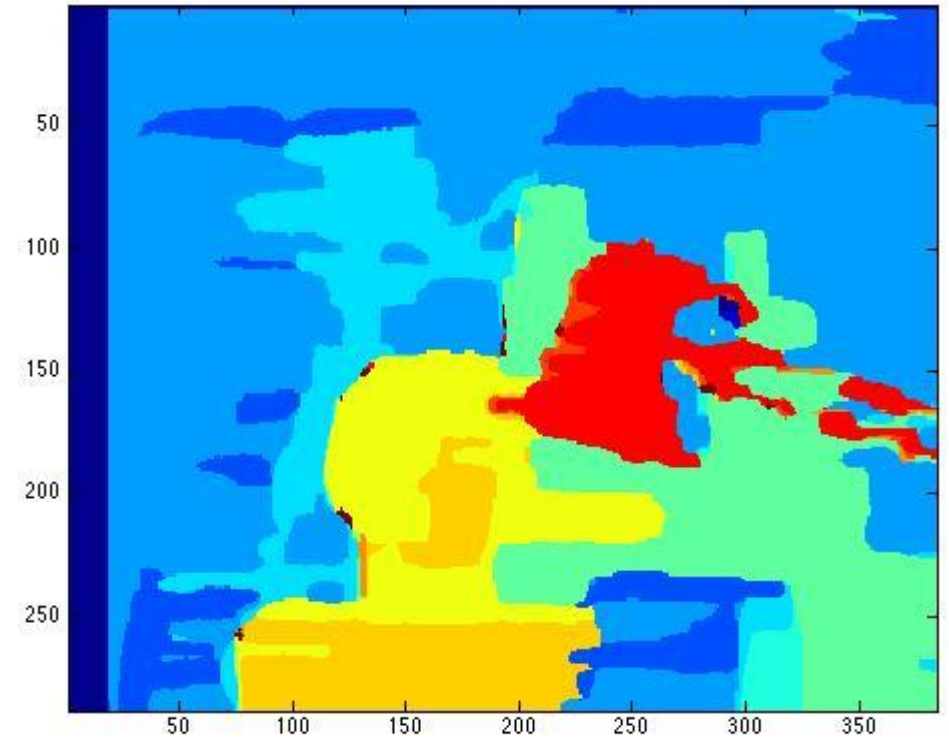
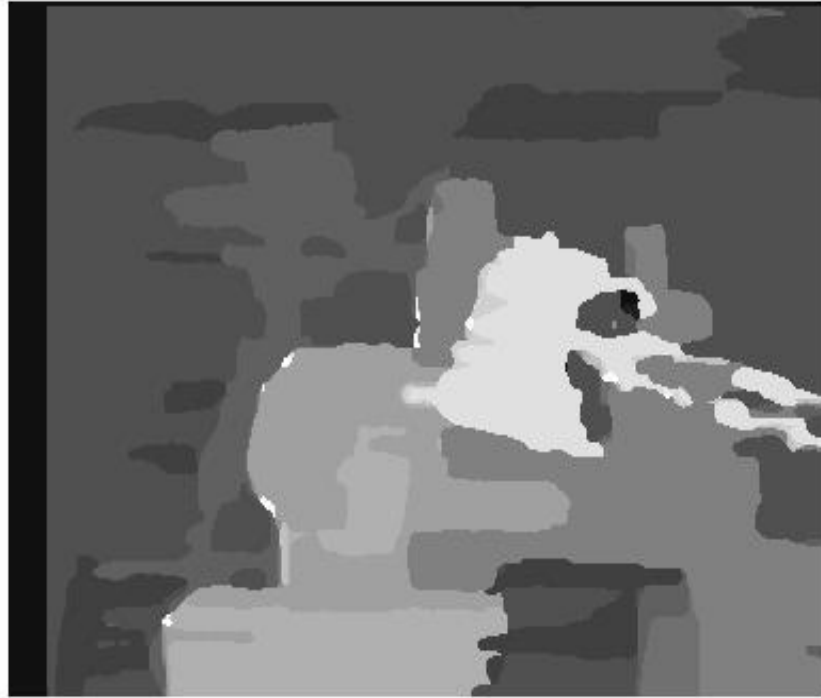
Iteration 3



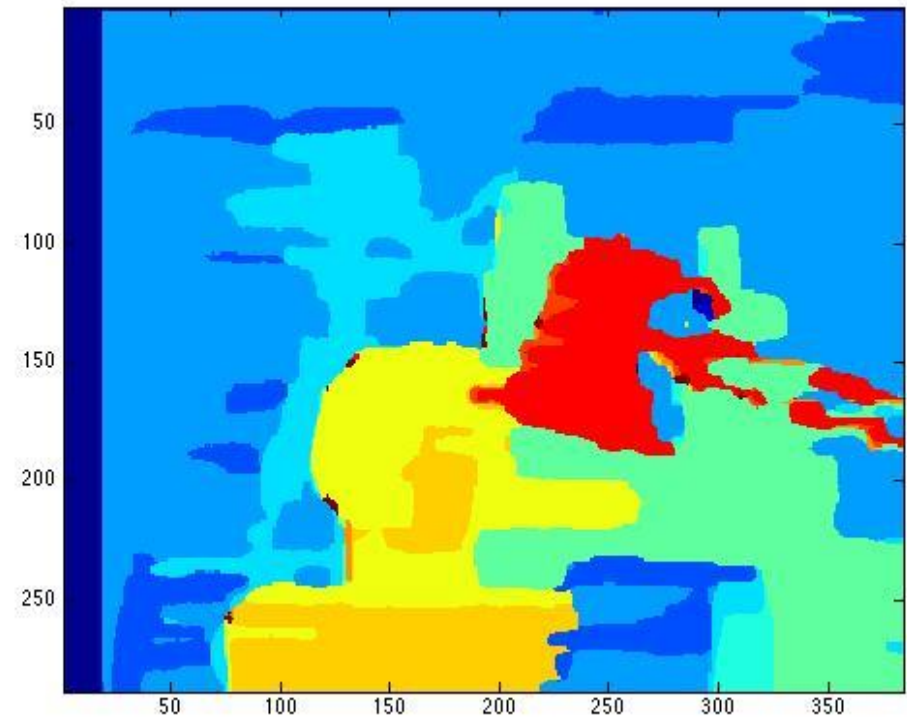
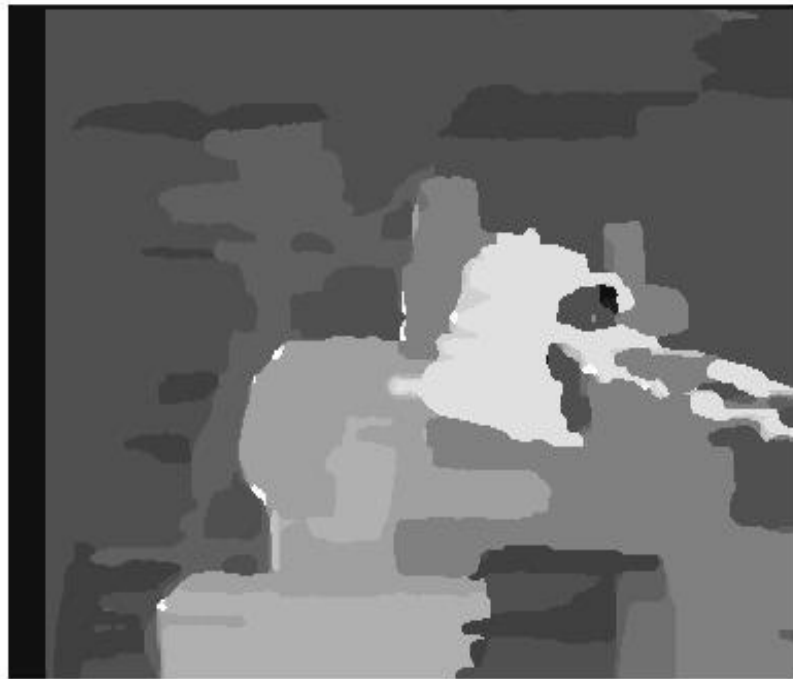
Iteration 4



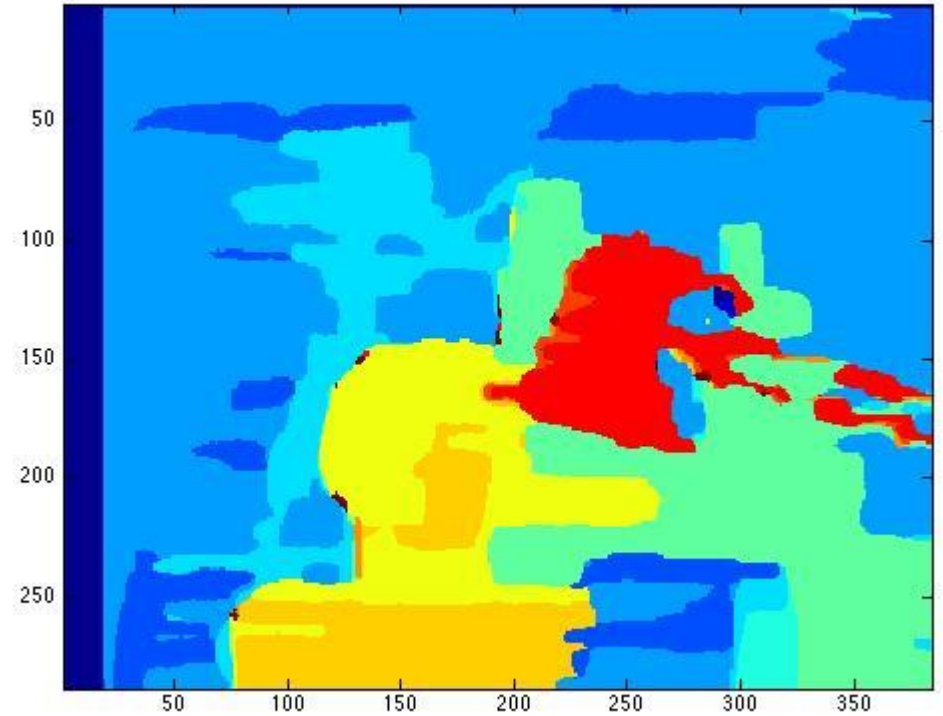
Iteration 5



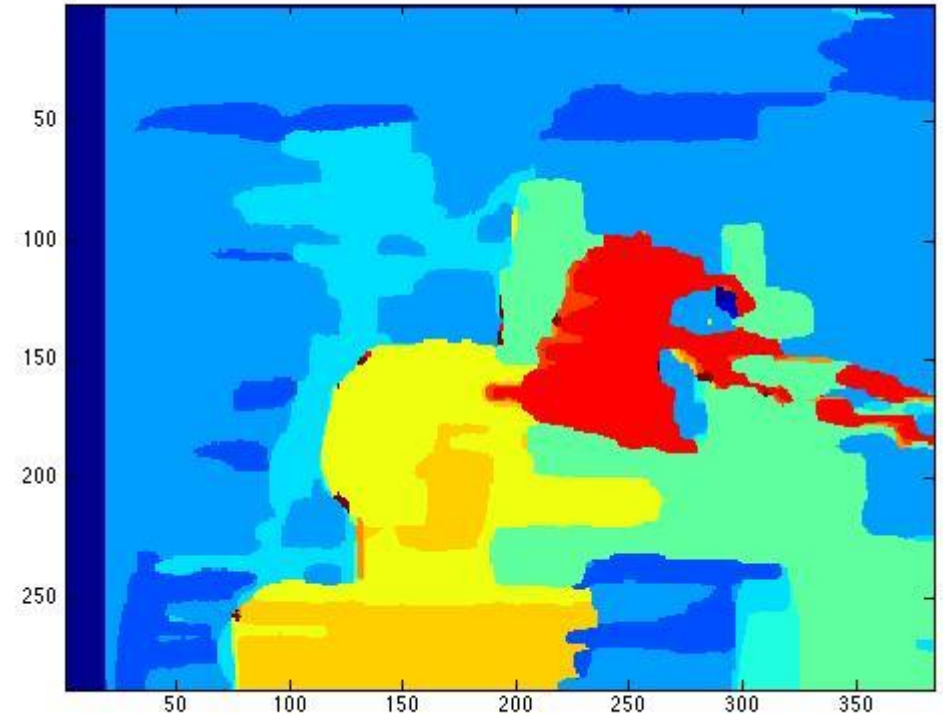
Iteration 6



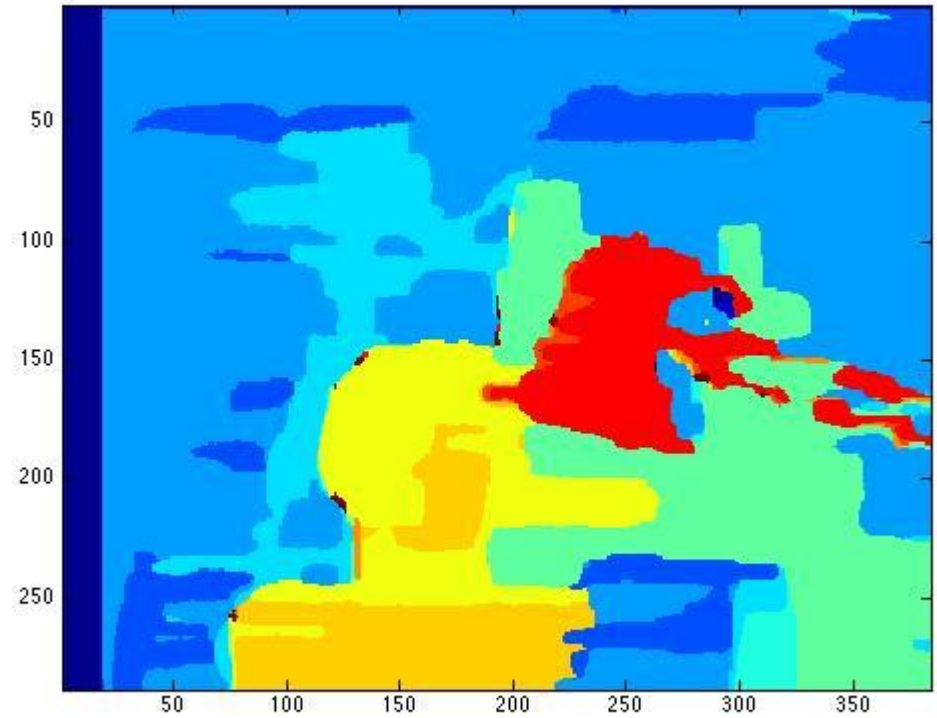
Iteration 7



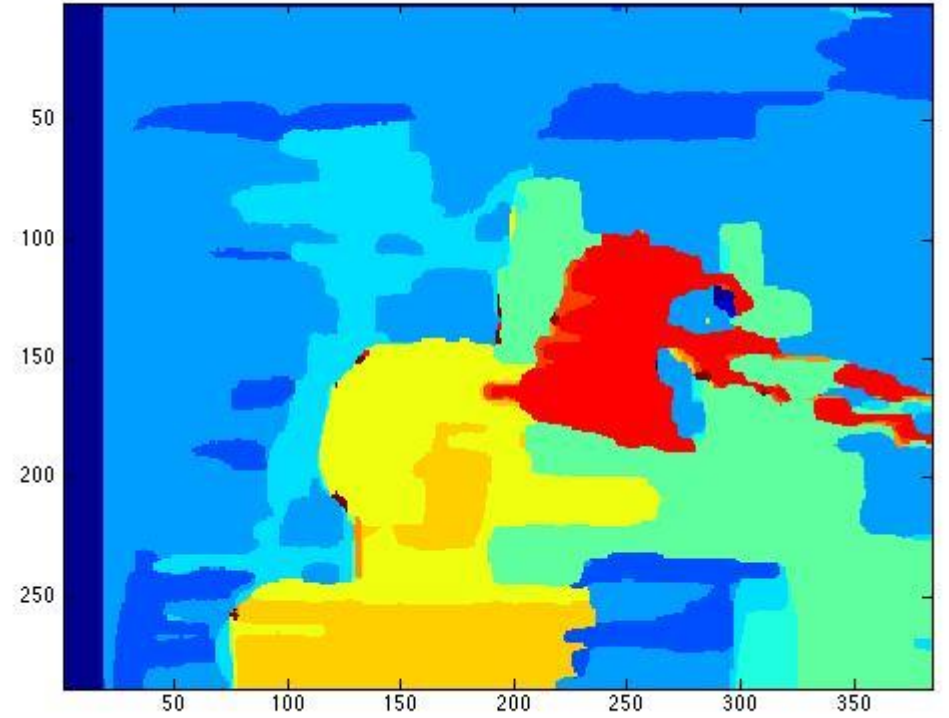
Iteration 8



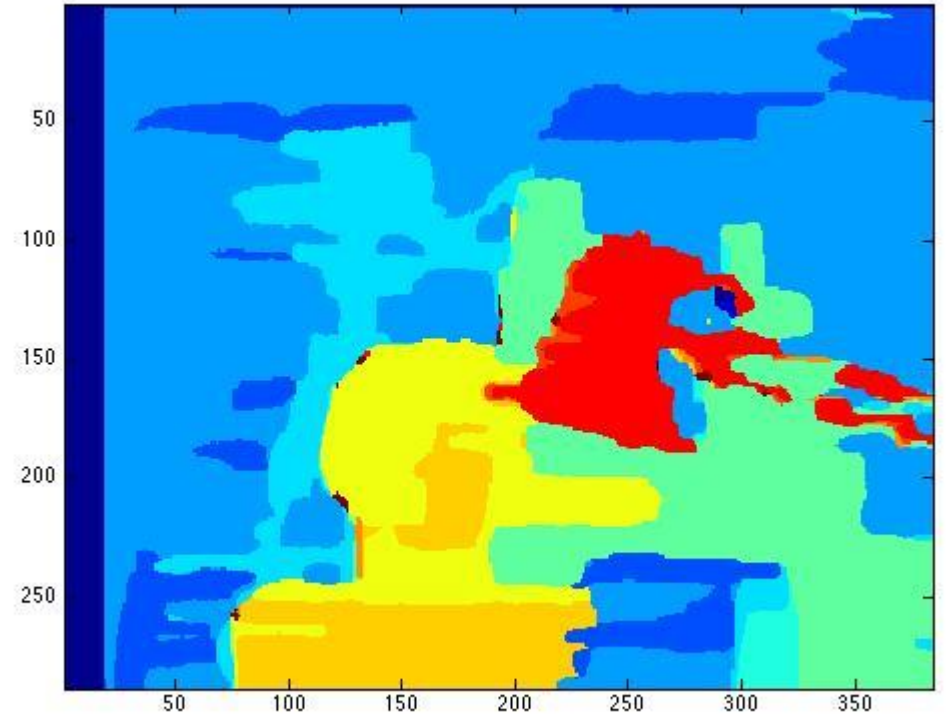
Iteration 9



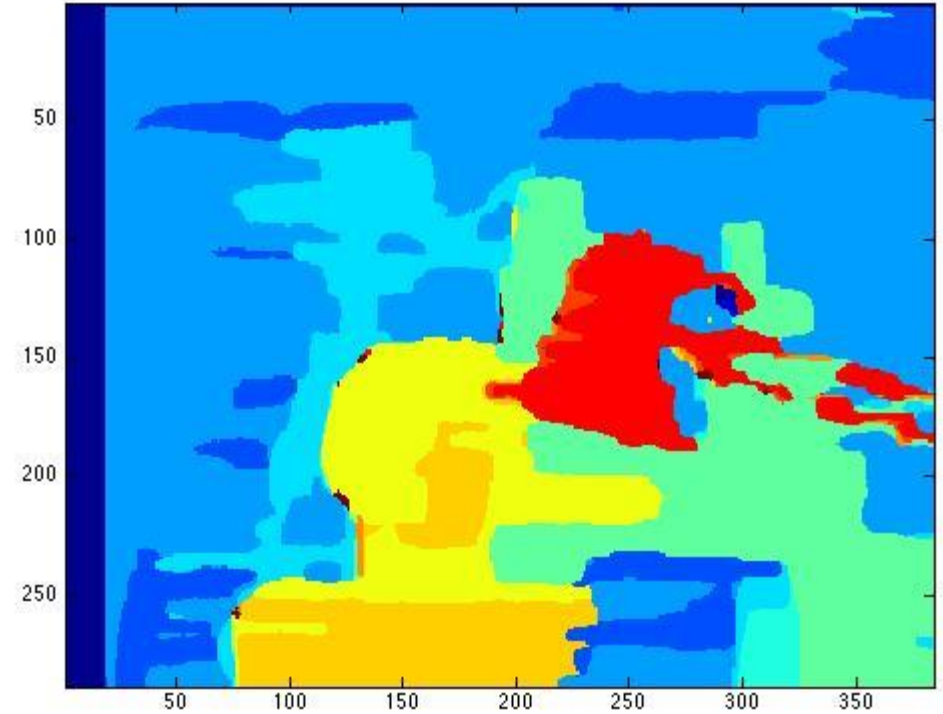
Iteration 10



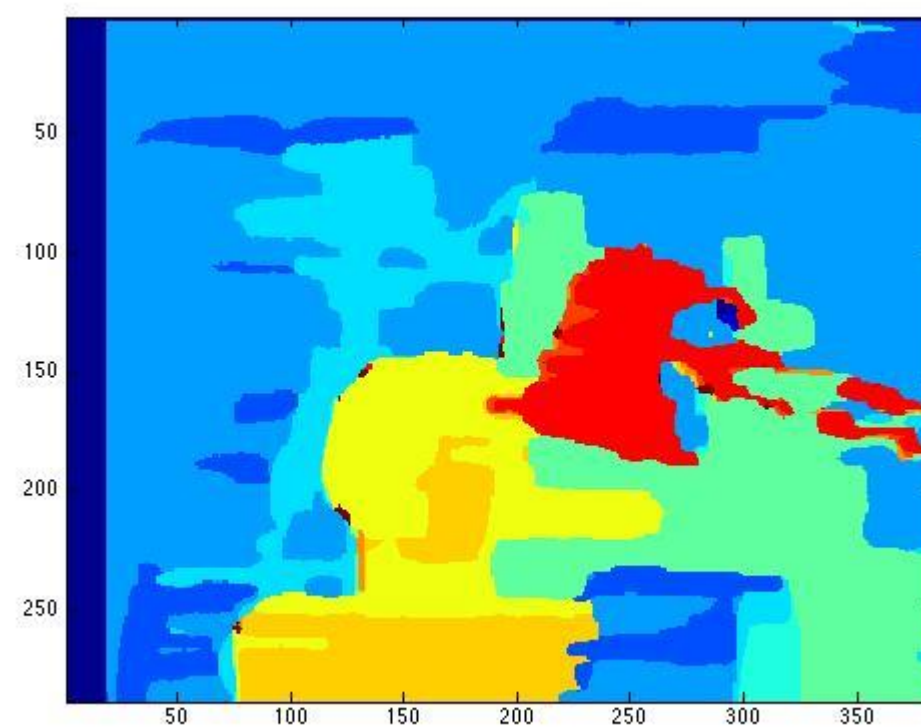
Iteration 11



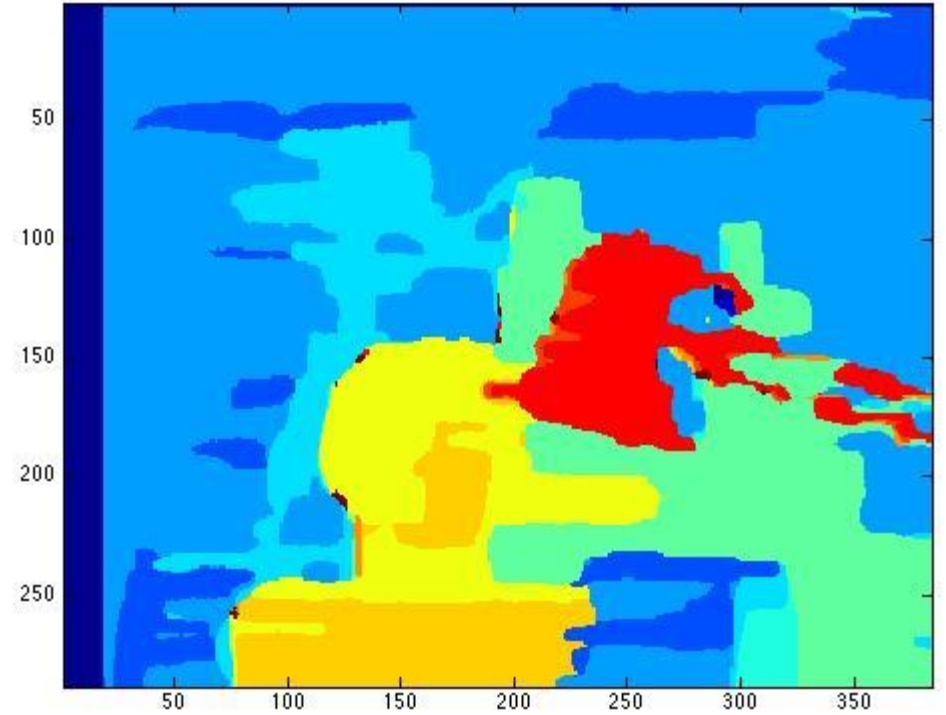
Iteration 12



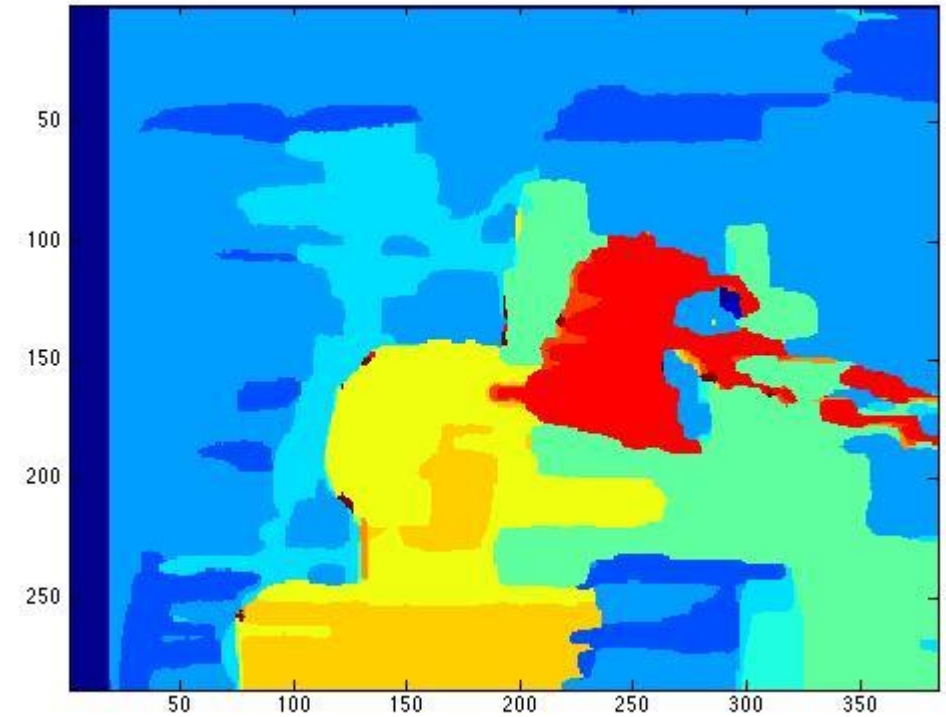
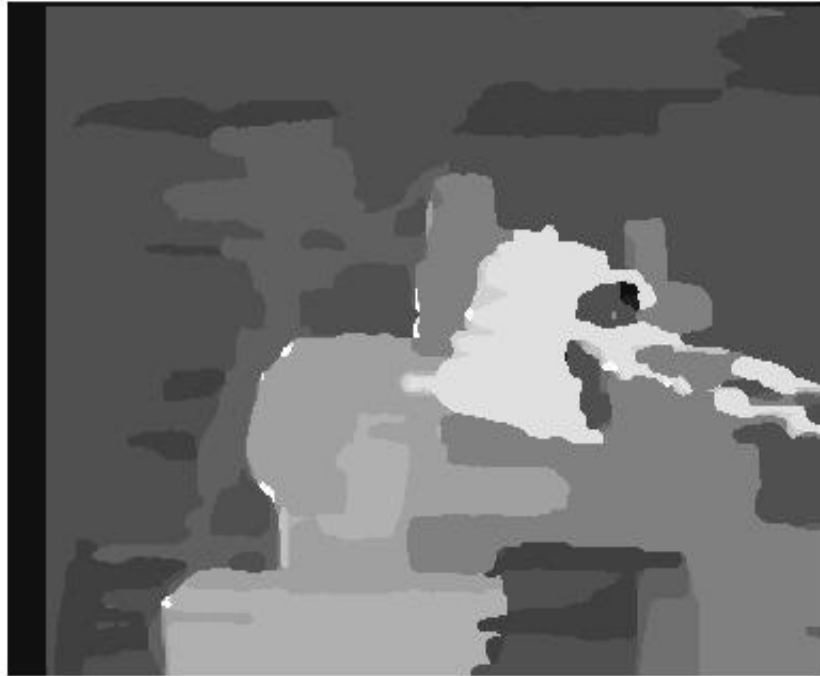
Iteration 13



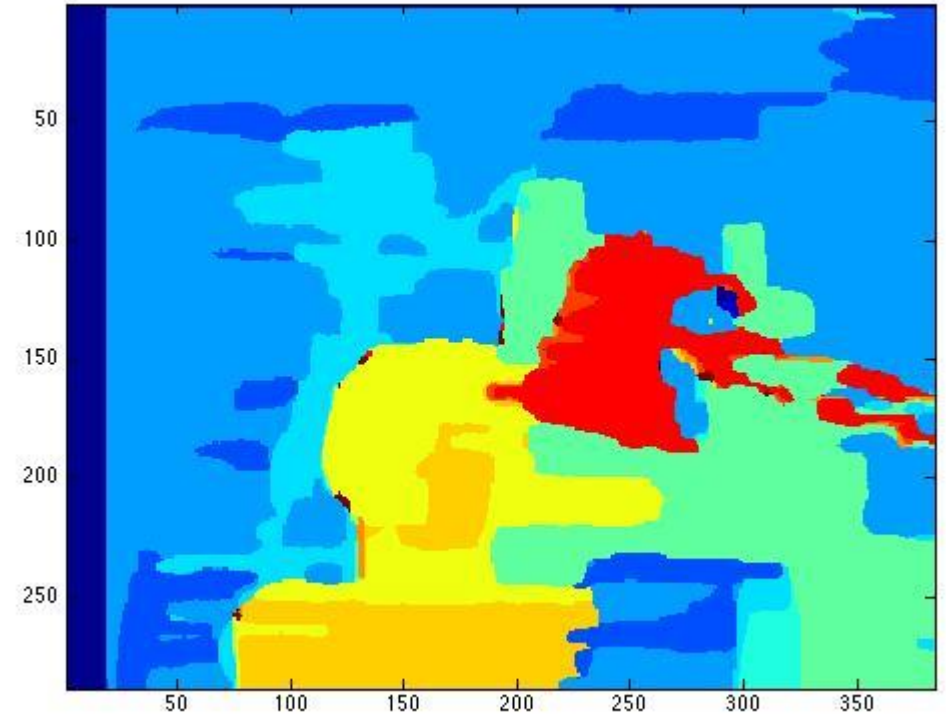
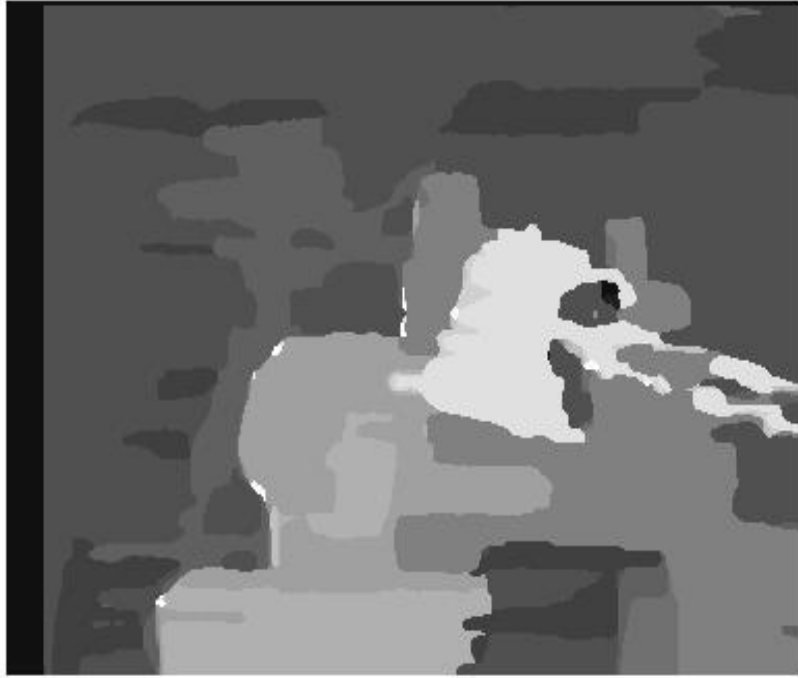
Iteration 14



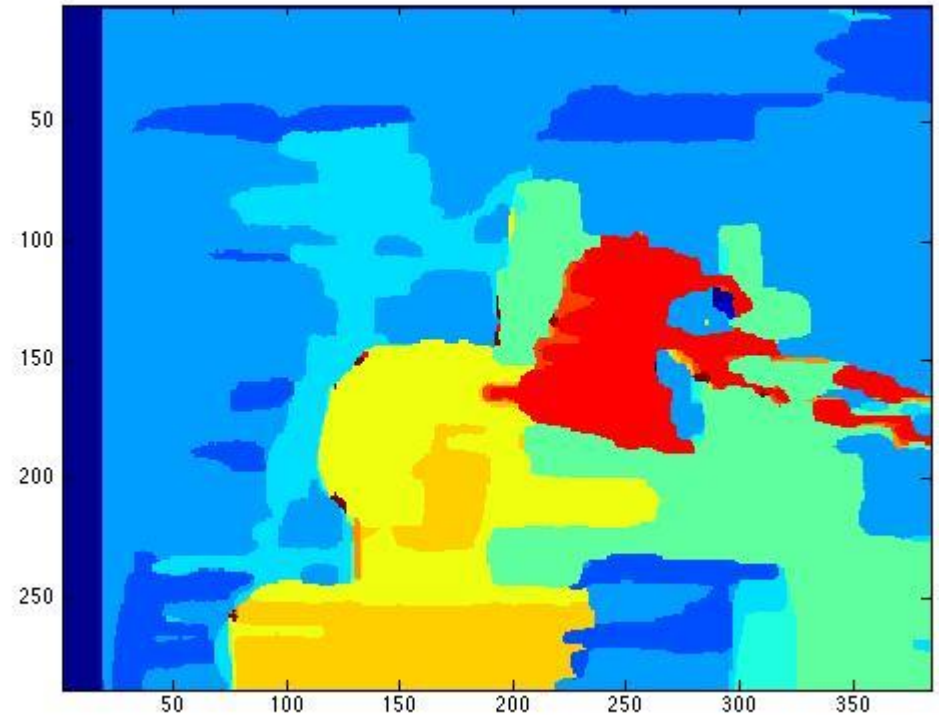
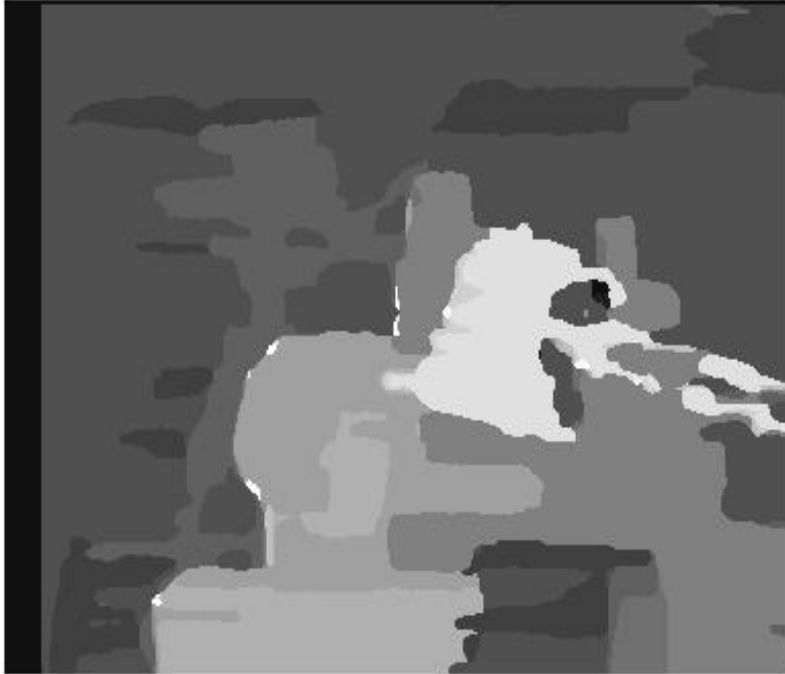
Iteration 15



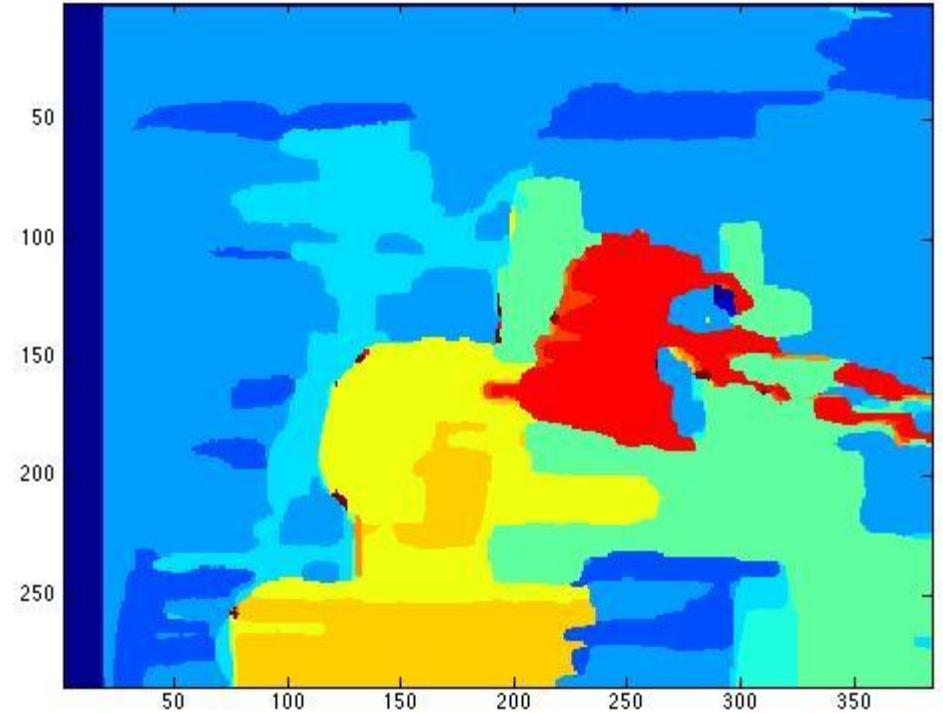
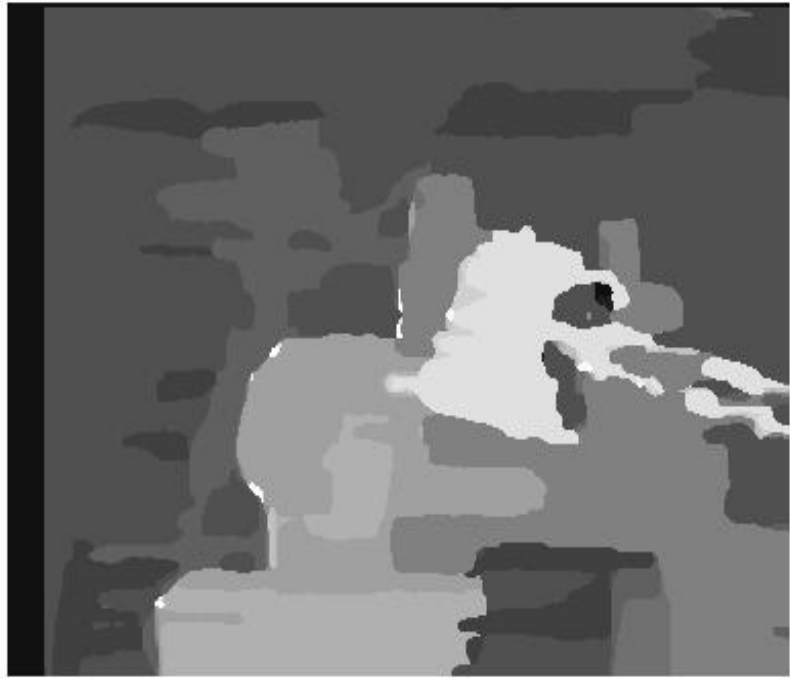
Iteration 16



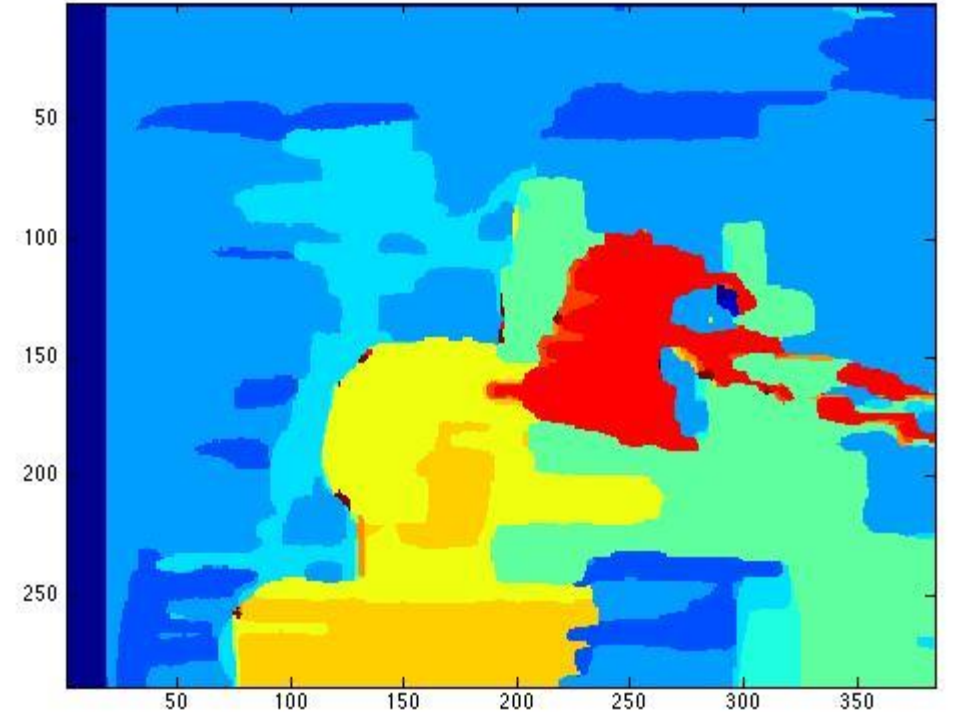
Iteration 17



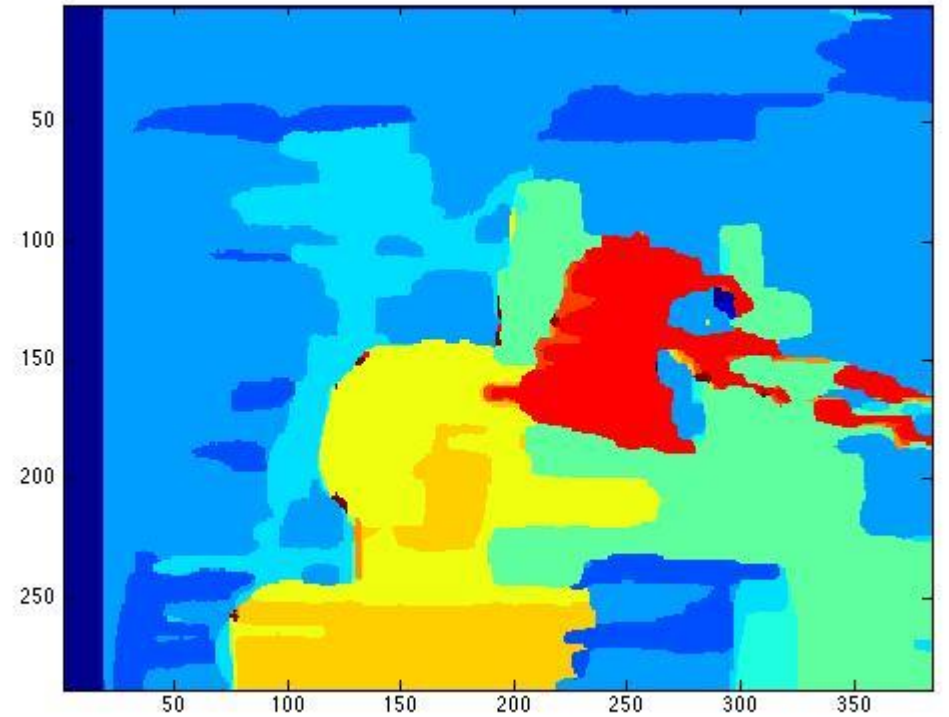
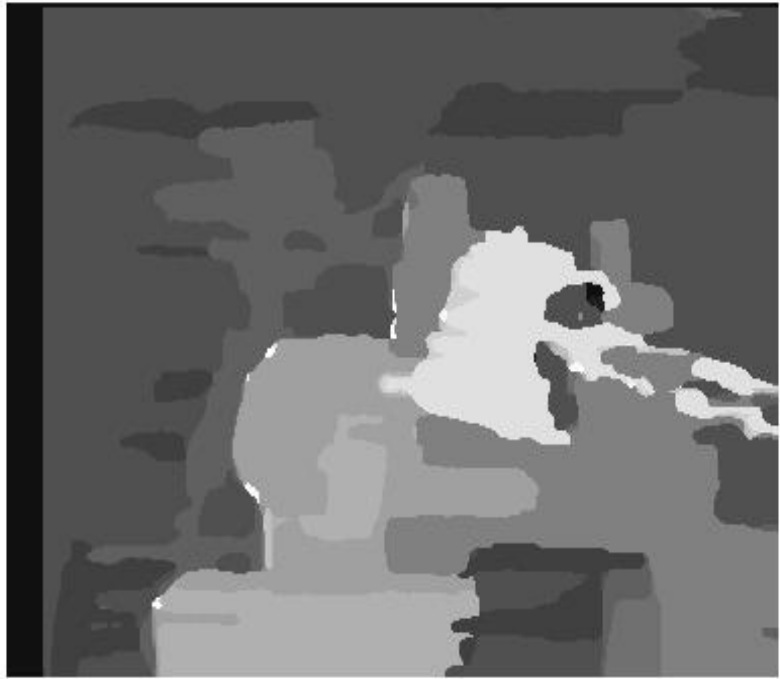
Iteration 18



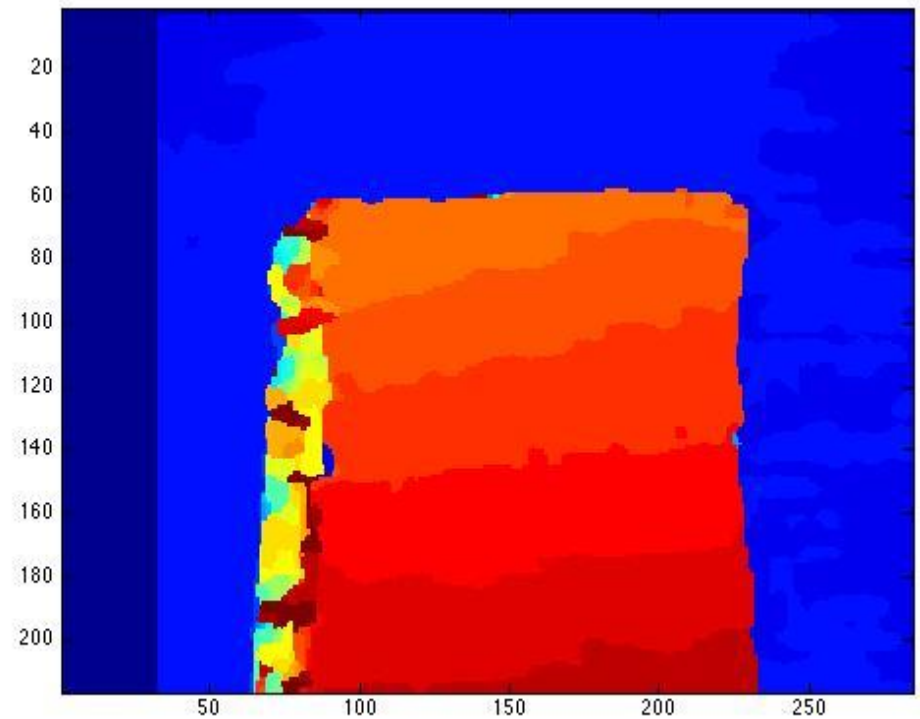
Iteration 19



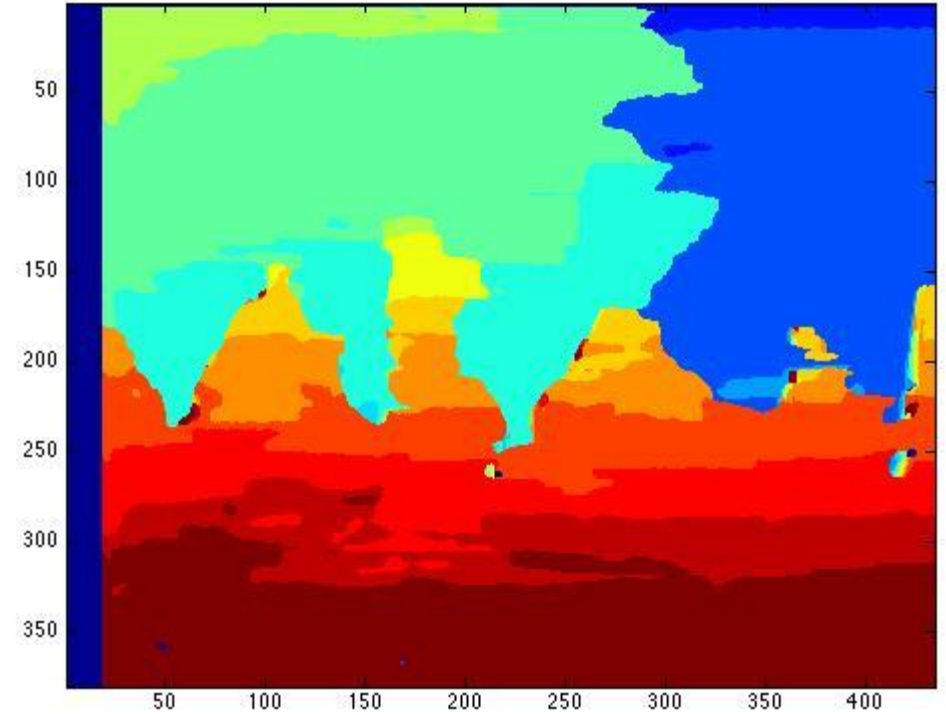
Iteration 20



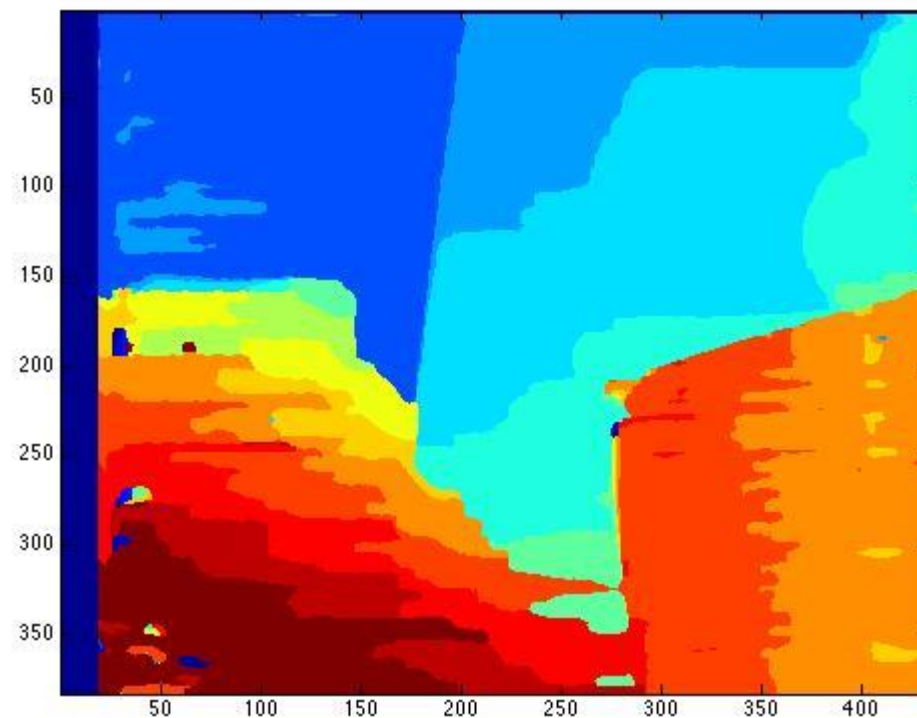
Outputs :



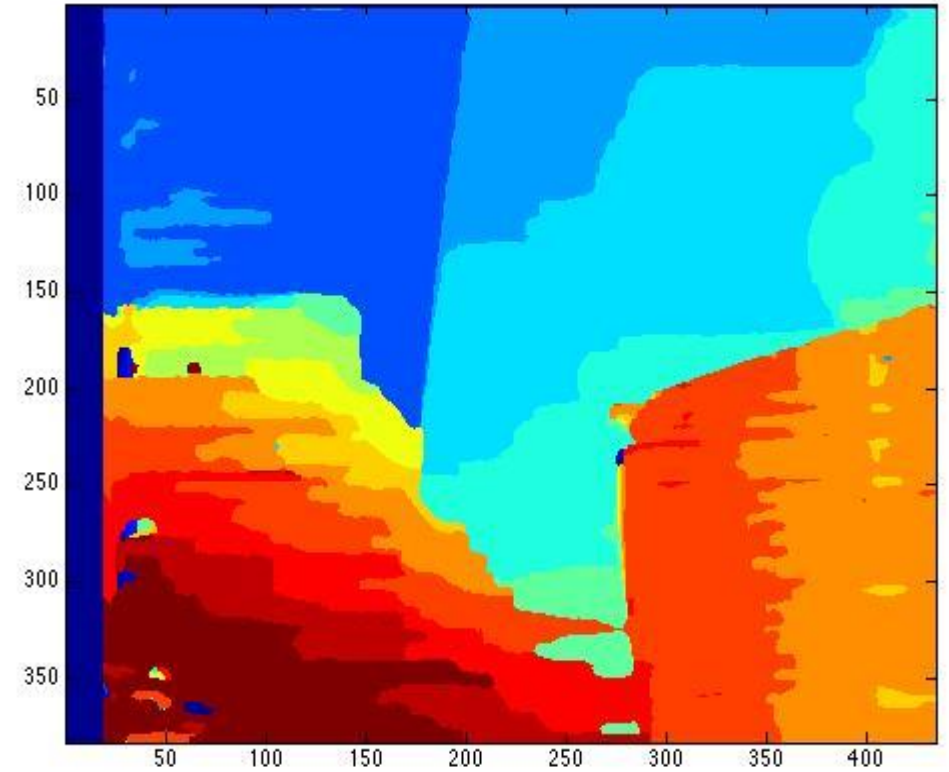
Outputs :



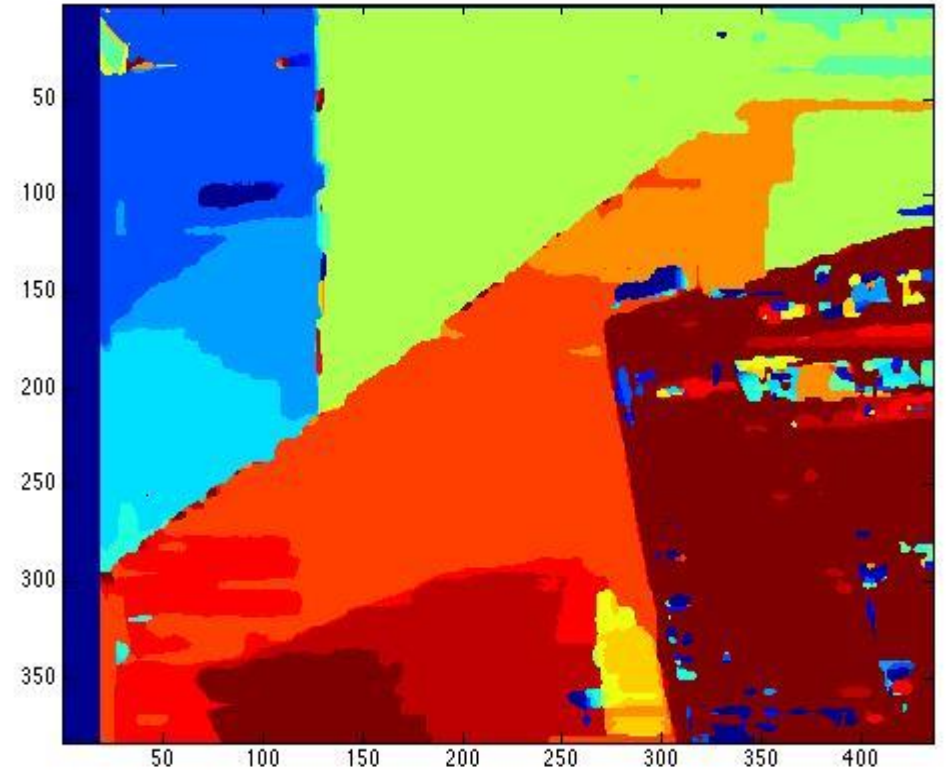
Outputs :



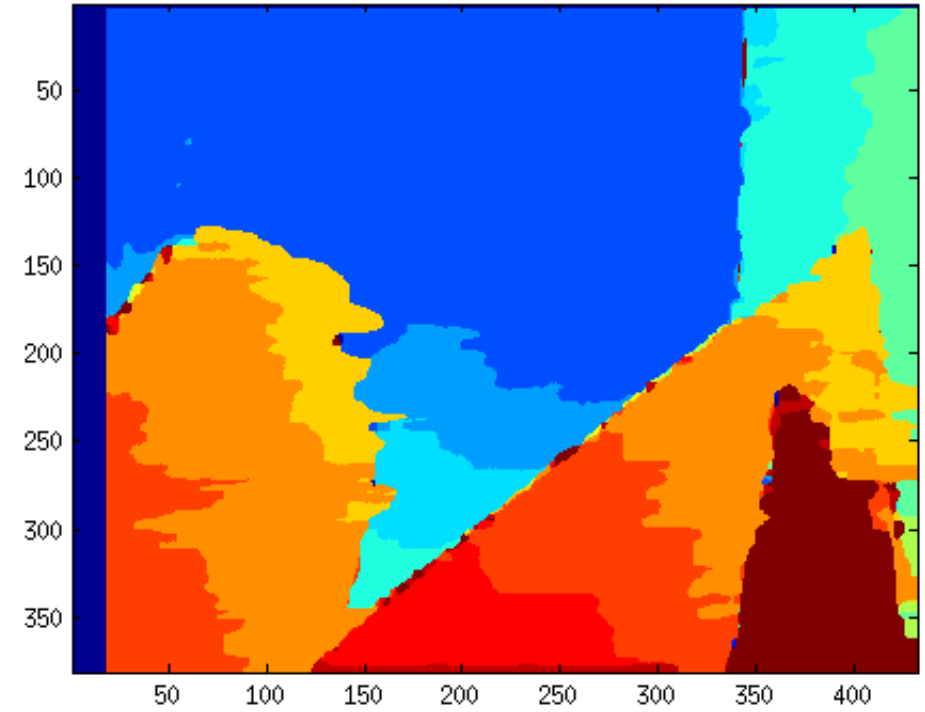
Outputs :



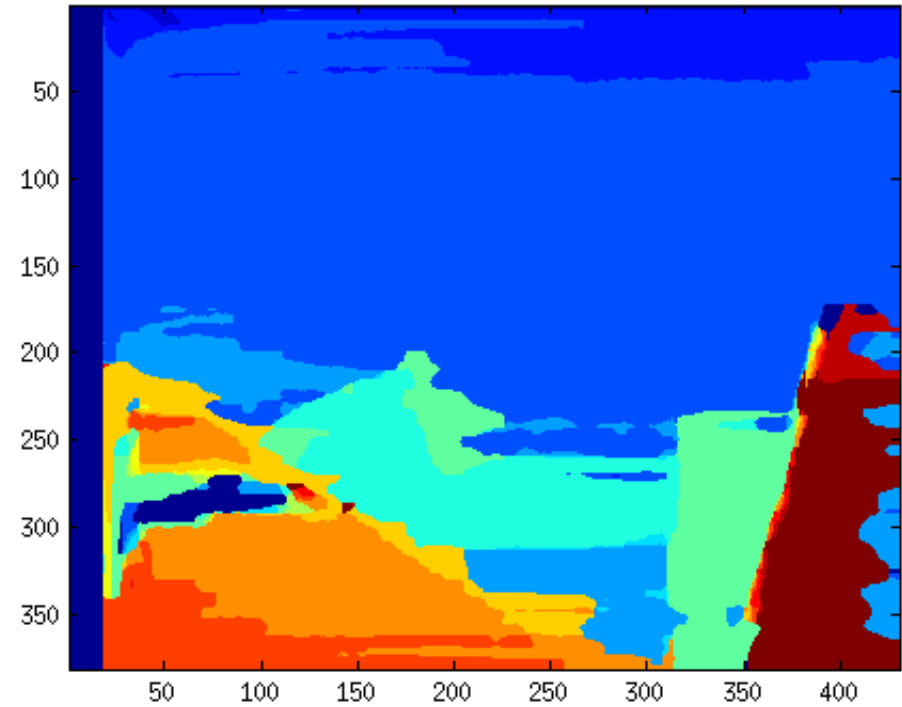
Outputs :



Outputs :



Outputs :



REFERENCES:–

- [A taxonomy and evaluation of dense two-frame stereo correspondence algorithms.](#)
- Markov Random Fields with efficient approximations.
- <http://vision.middlebury.edu/stereo/data/>
- http://nghiaho.com/?page_id=1366