



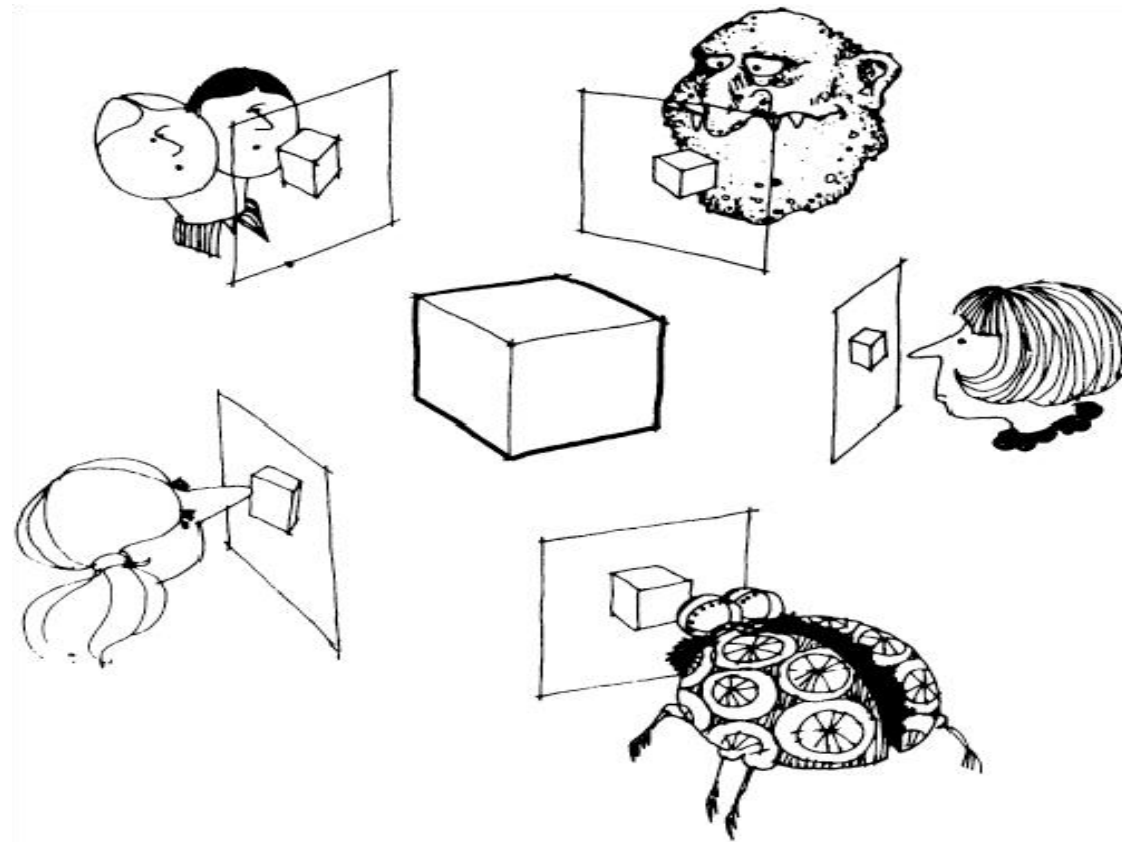
# Project-5 3D Reconstruction, View Synthesis

Yujiao Shi

SIST, ShanghaiTech

Autumn, 2024

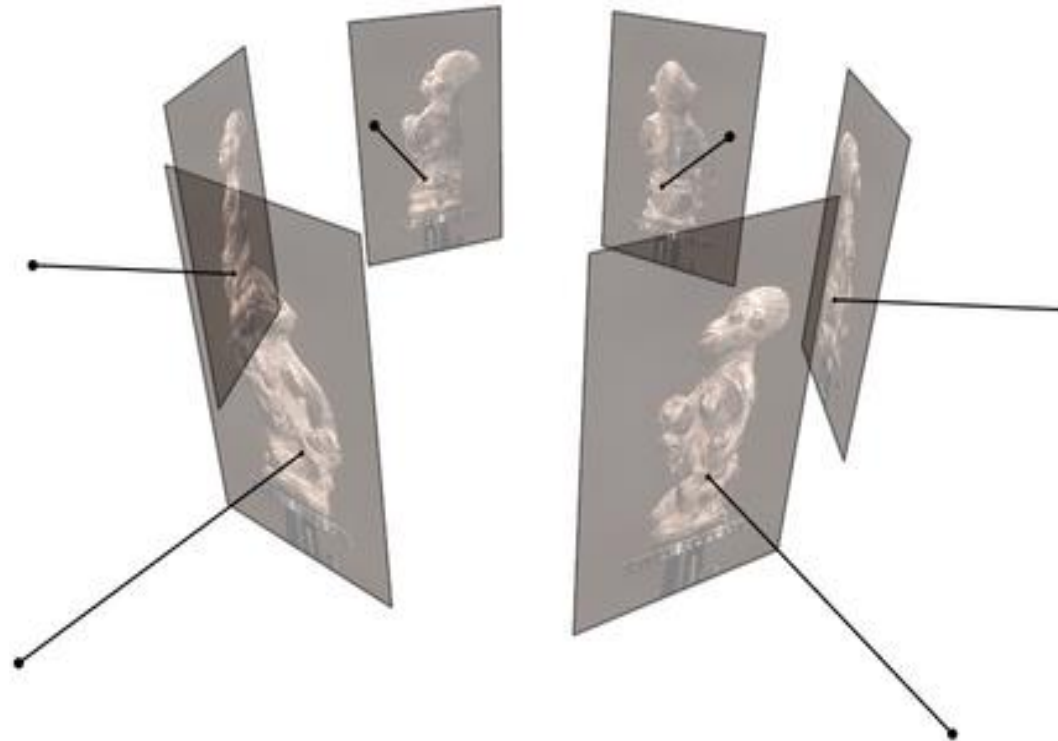
# Multi-view stereo



Many slides adapted from S. Seitz, Y. Furukawa, N. Snavely

# Multi-view stereo

- Goal: given several images of the same object or scene, compute a representation of its 3D shape



Source: C. Hernandez, N. Snavely

# Multi-view stereo

- Goal: given several images of the same object or scene, compute a representation of its 3D shape
- “Images of the same object or scene”
  - Arbitrary number of images (from two to thousands)
  - Arbitrary camera positions (special rig, camera network or video)
  - Calibration may be known or unknown

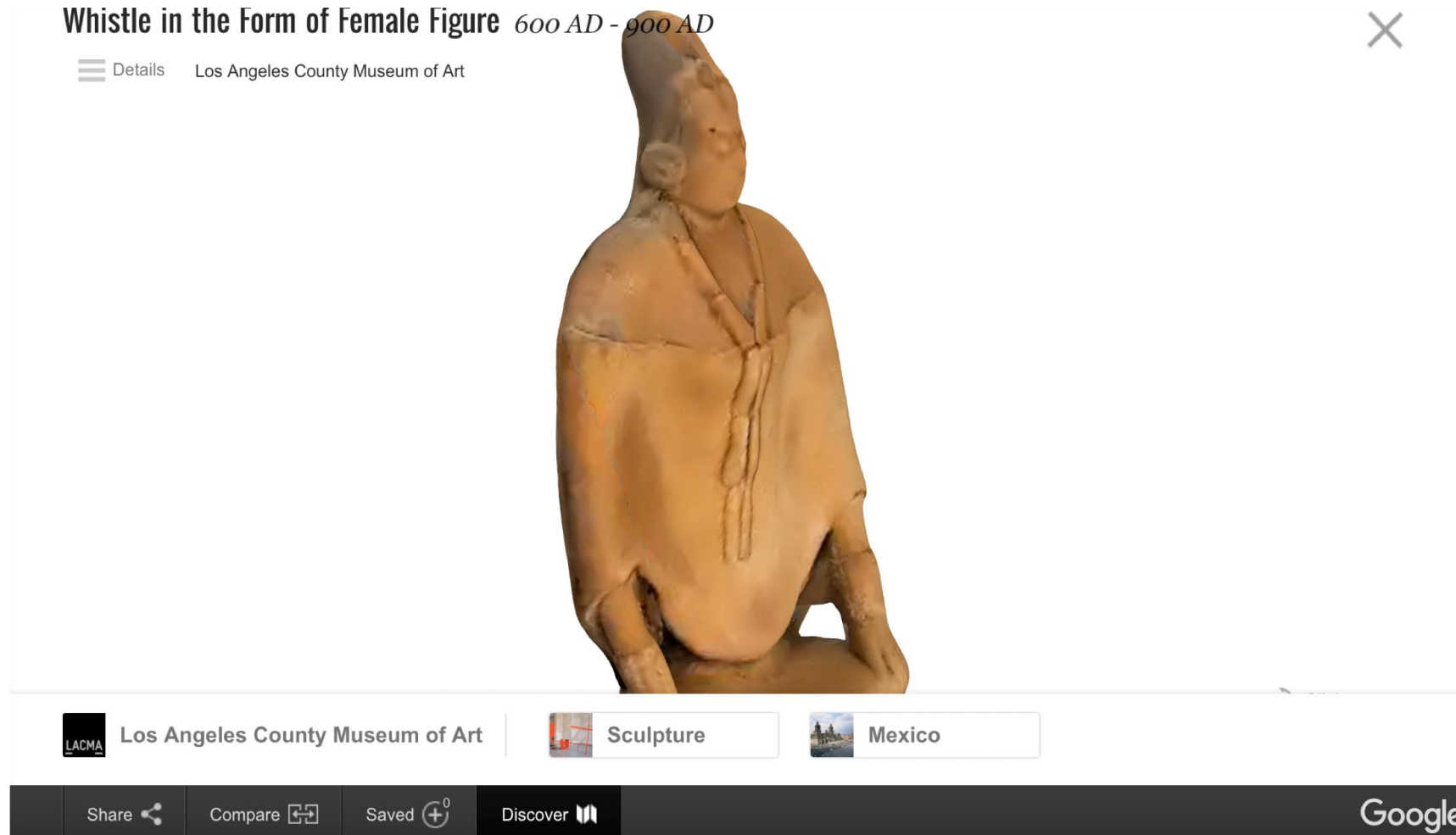


# Multi-view stereo



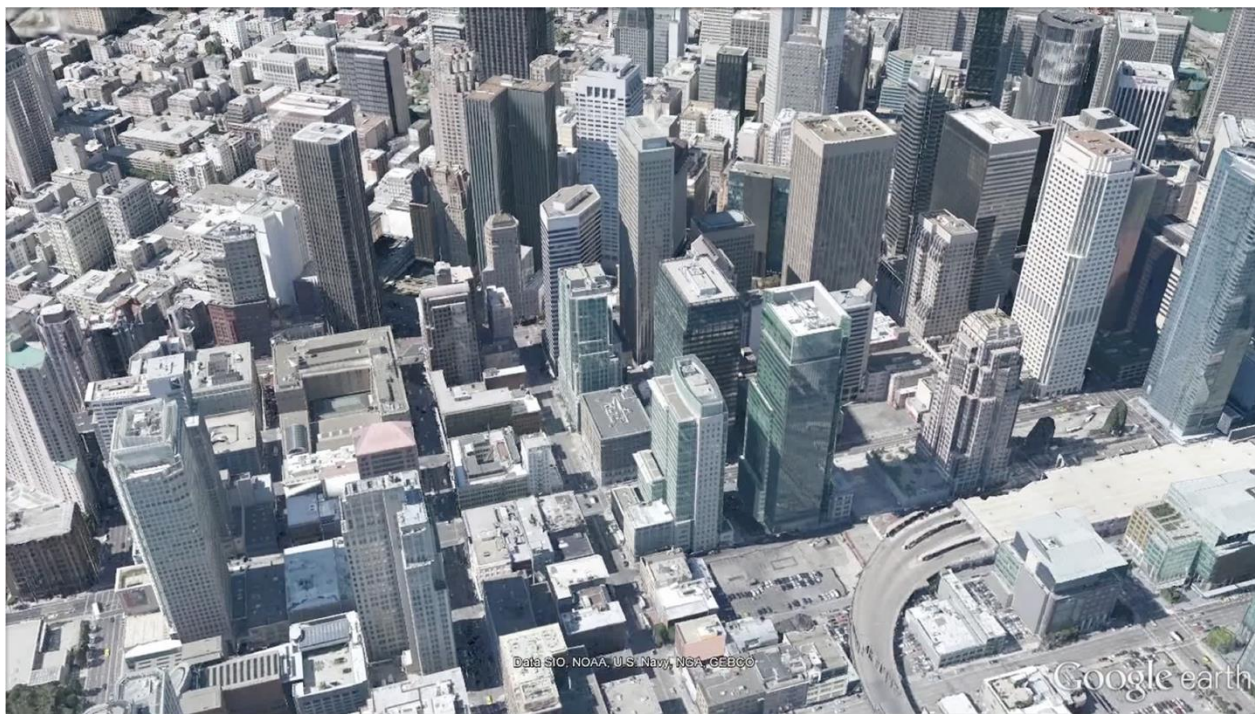
- Goal: given several images of the same object or scene, compute a representation of its 3D shape
- “Images of the same object or scene”
  - Arbitrary number of images (from two to thousands)
  - Arbitrary camera positions (special rig, camera network or video)
  - Calibration may be known or unknown
- “Representation of 3D shape”
  - Depth maps
  - Meshes
  - Point clouds
  - Patch clouds
  - Volumetric models
  - Neural radiance field
  - SDF
  - 3D Gaussians
  - ....

# Applications



# Applications

上海科技大学  
ShanghaiTech University



Source: N. Snavely



# Applications

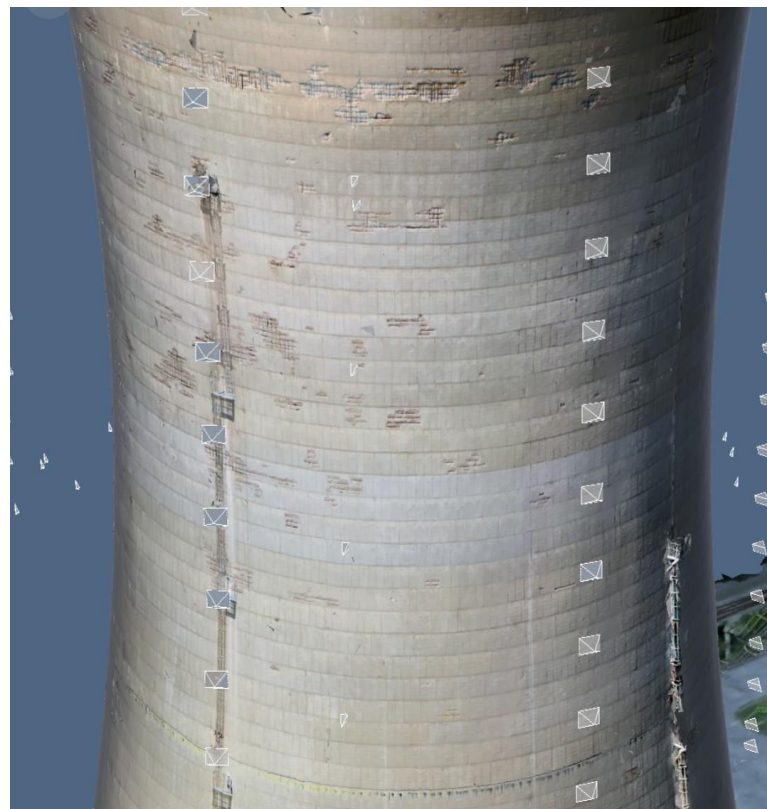




# Applications

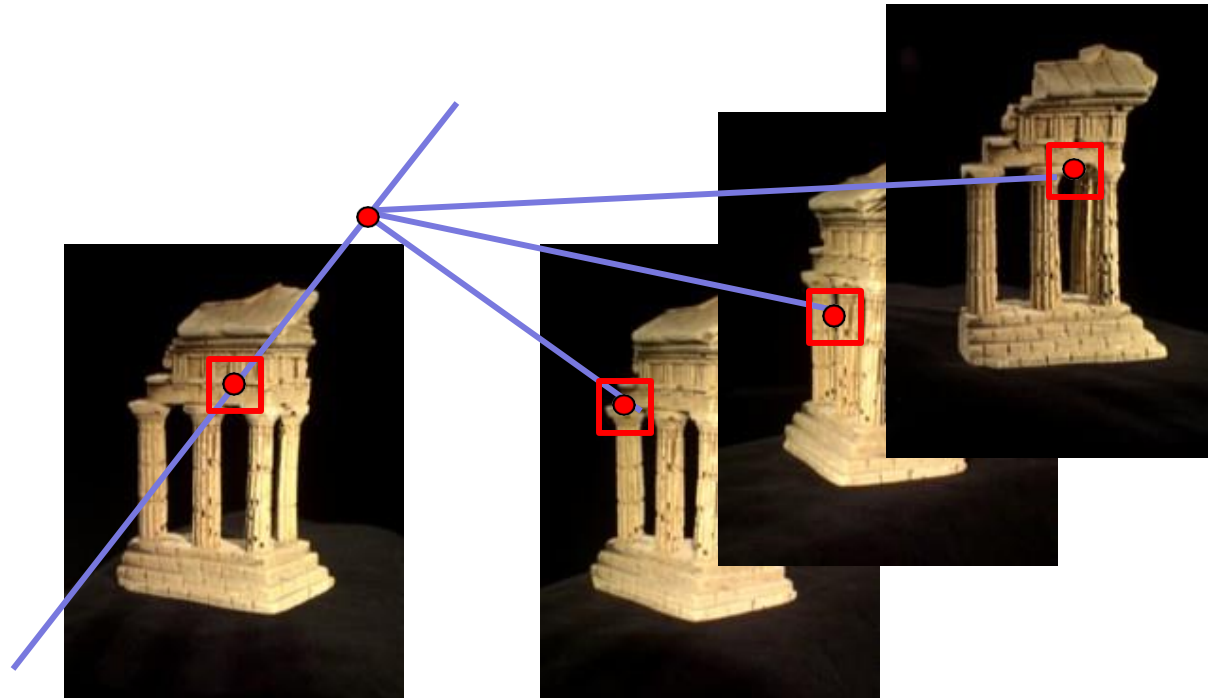


- Enable inspection in hard to reach areas with drone photos and 3D reconstruction
- Create 3D model from images
- Provide tools to inspect on images and map interactions to 3D



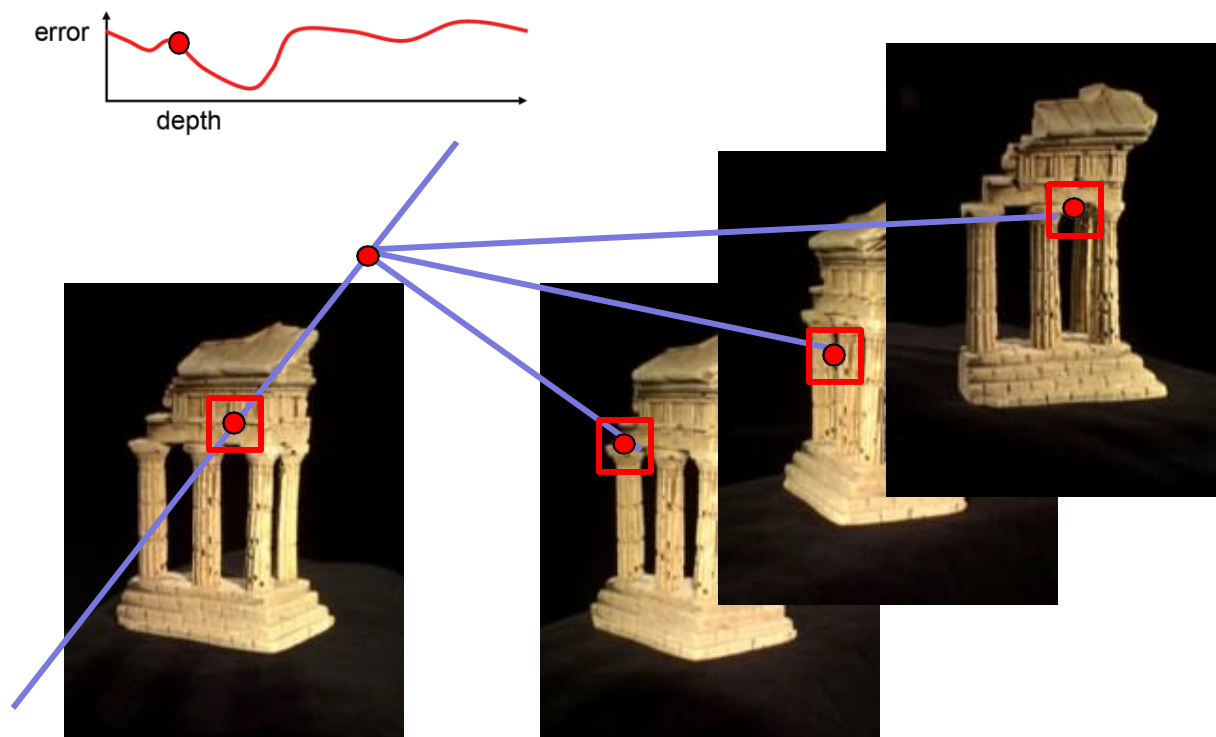
Source: D. Hoiem

# Multi-view stereo: Basic idea



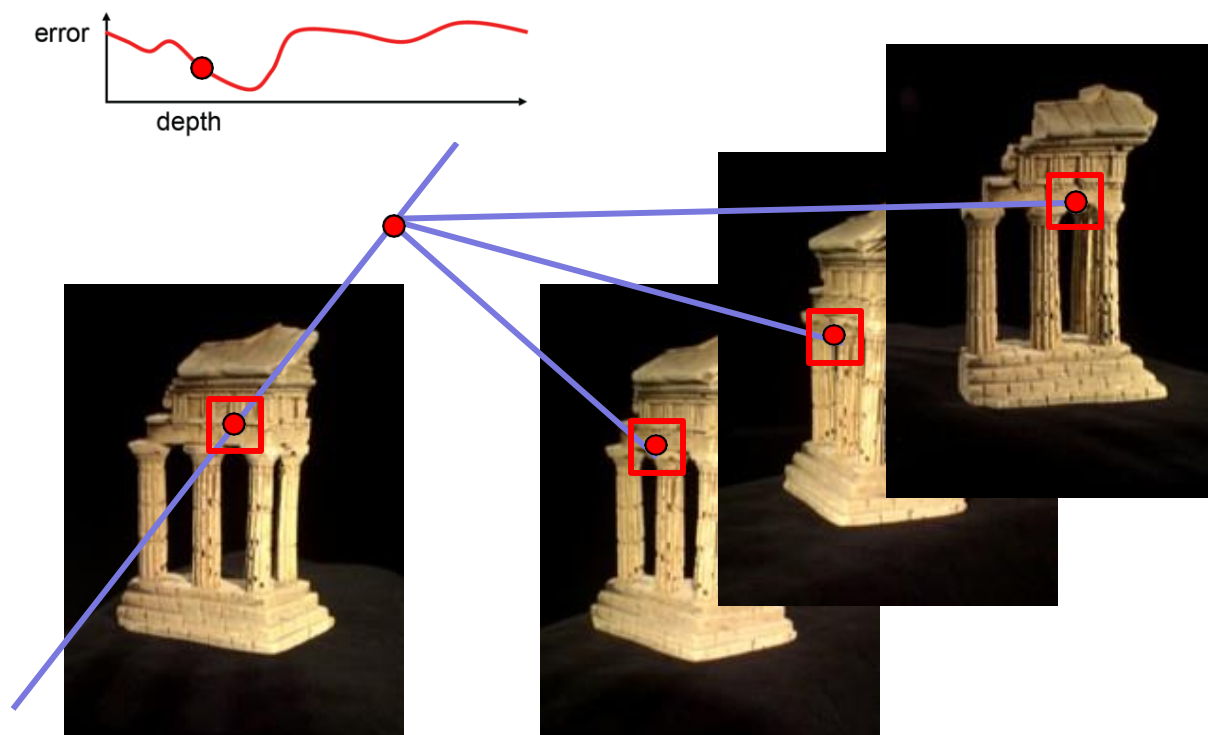
Source: Y. Furukawa

# Multi-view stereo: Basic idea



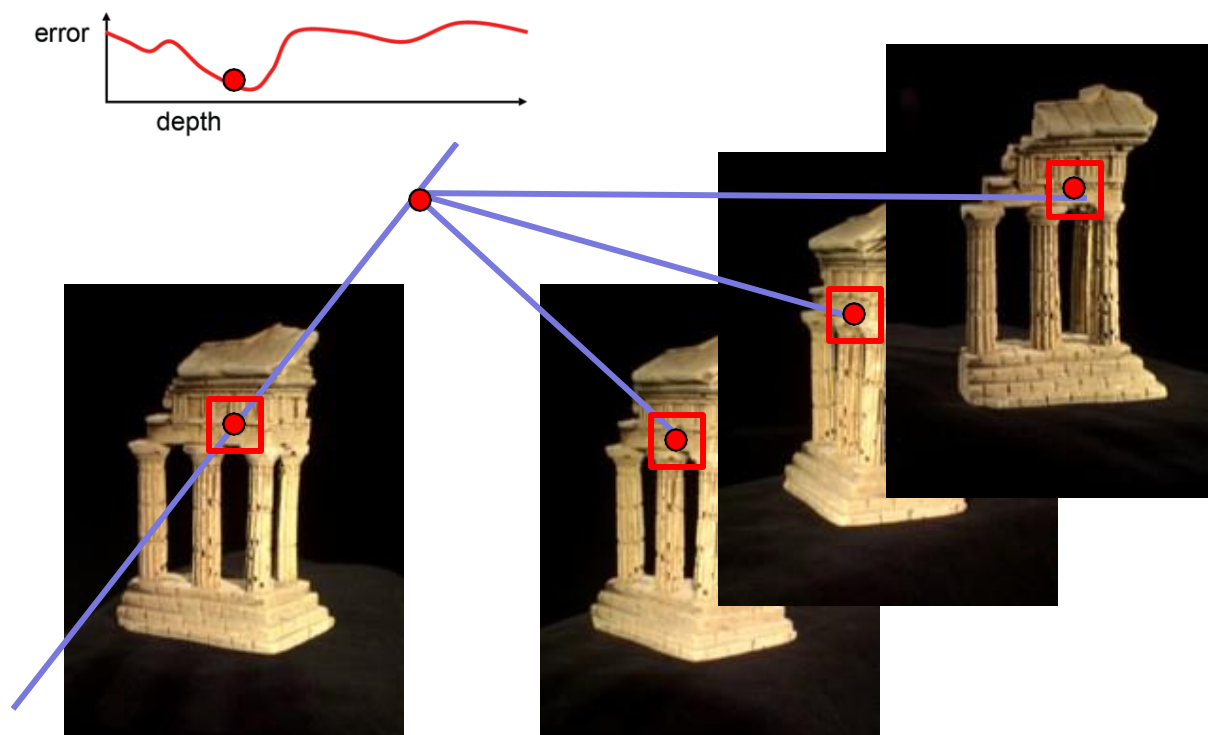
Source: Y. Furukawa

# Multi-view stereo: Basic idea



Source: Y. Furukawa

# Multi-view stereo: Basic idea



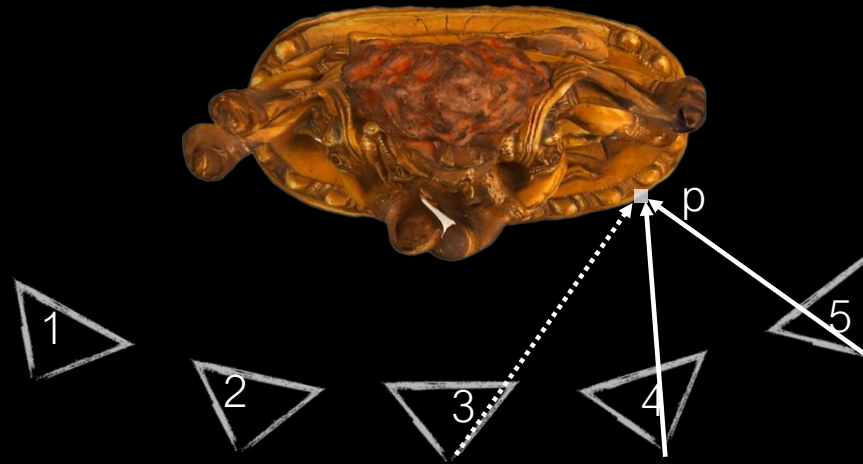
Source: Y. Furukawa

# Why MVS?

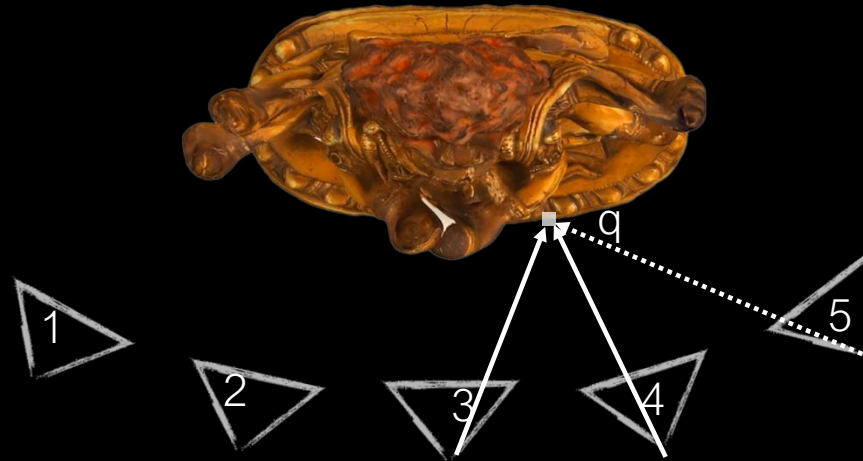


- Different points on the object's surface will be more clearly visible in some subset of cameras
  - Could have high-res closeups of some regions
  - Some surfaces are foreshortened from certain views
  - Some points may be occluded entirely in certain views

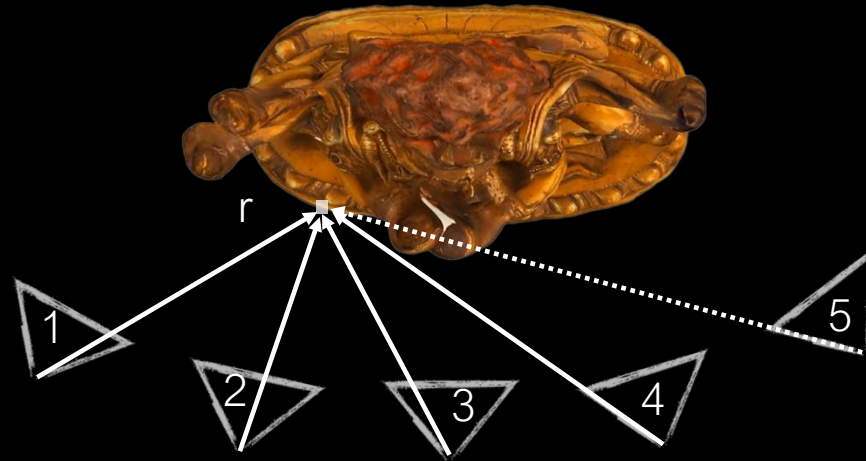




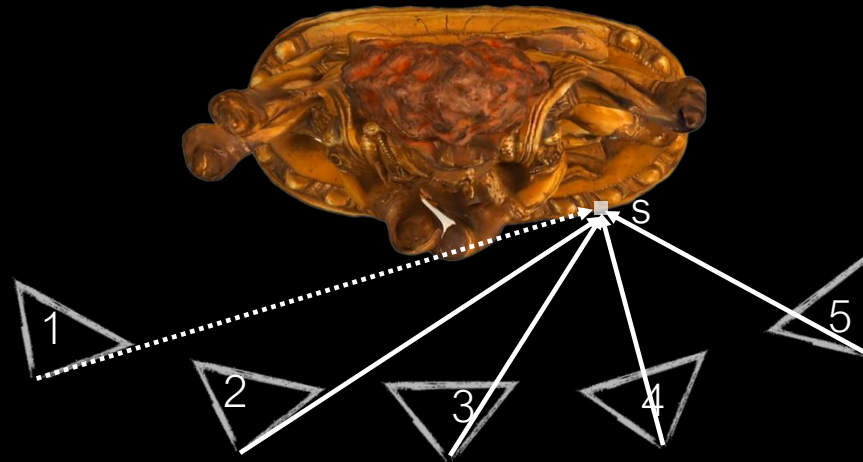
Cameras 4 and 5 can more clearly see point  $p$



Cameras 3 and 4 can more clearly see point q



Camera 5 can't see point r



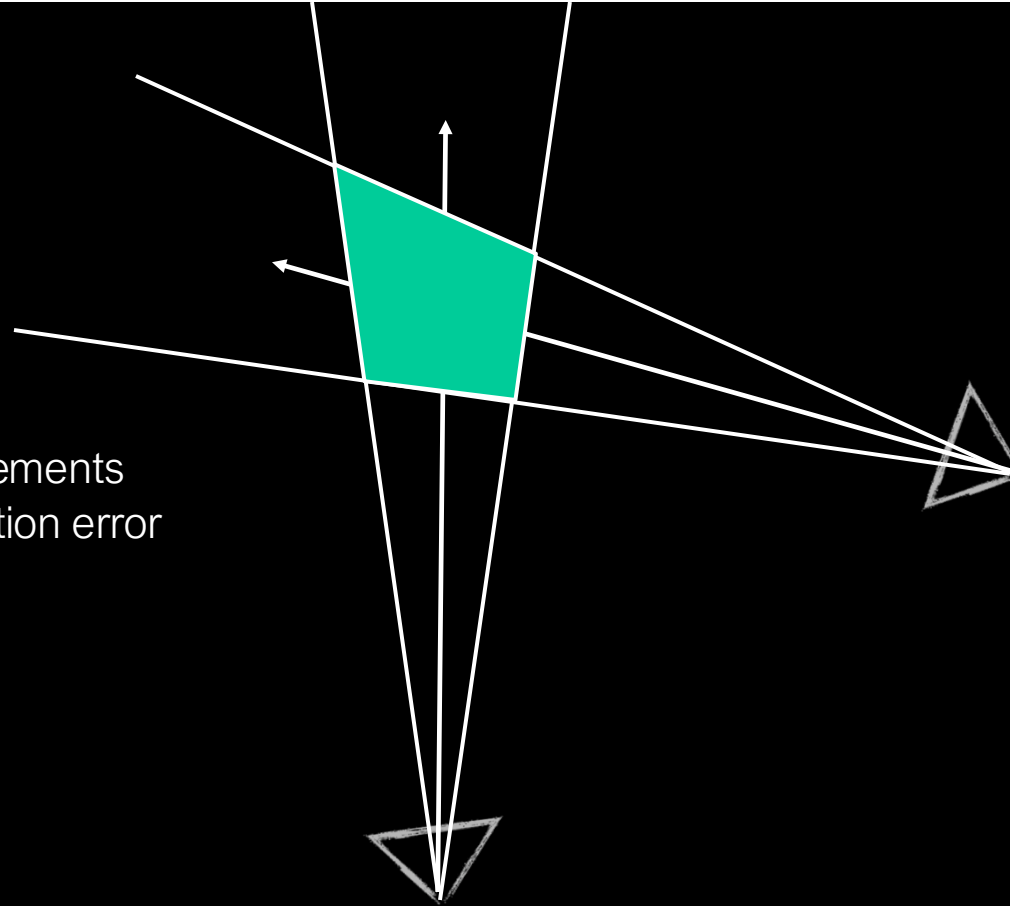
Camera 1 can't see point s

# Why MVS?



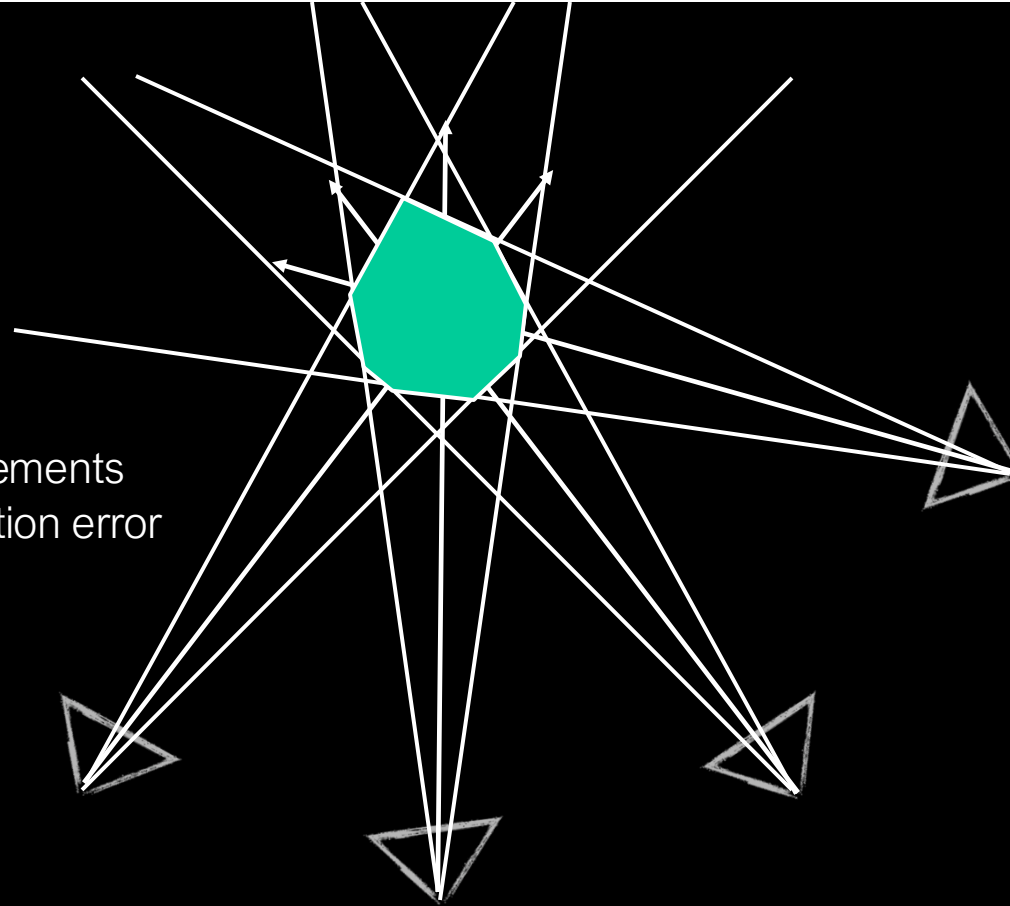
- Different points on the object's surface will be more clearly visible in some subset of cameras
  - Could have high-res closeups of some regions
  - Some surfaces are foreshortened from certain views
  - Some points may be occluded entirely in certain views
- More measurements per point can reduce error

More measurements  
reduce triangulation error

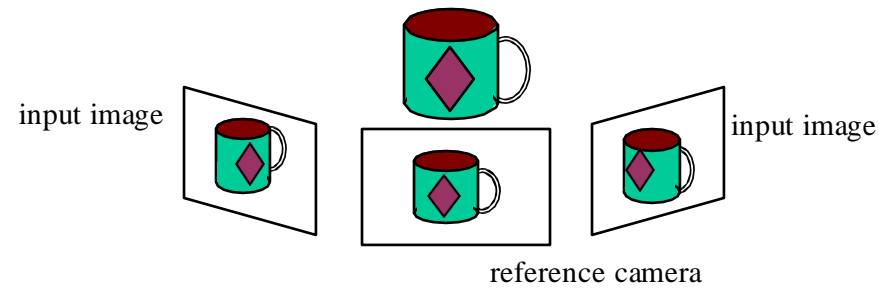




More measurements  
reduce triangulation error



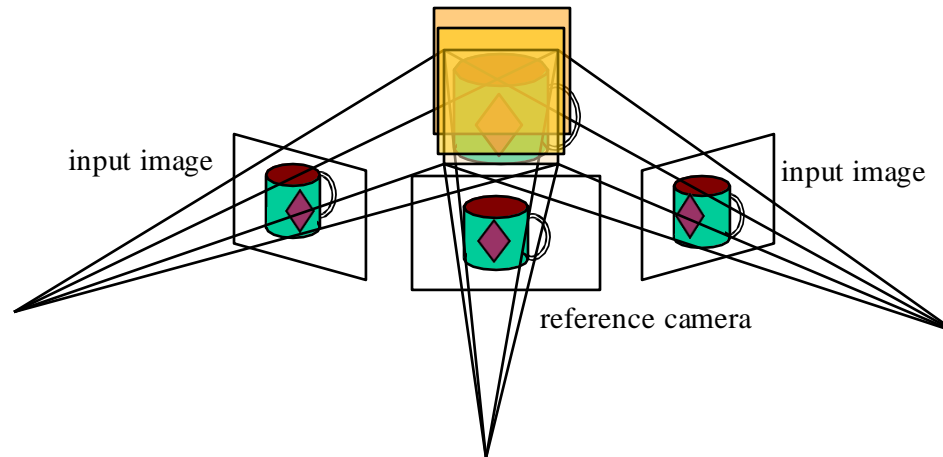
# Plane sweep stereo



- Sweep plane across a range of depths w.r.t. a reference camera
- For each depth, project each input image onto that plane (homography) and compare the resulting stack of images

R. Collins, [A space-sweep approach to true multi-image matching](#), CVPR 1996

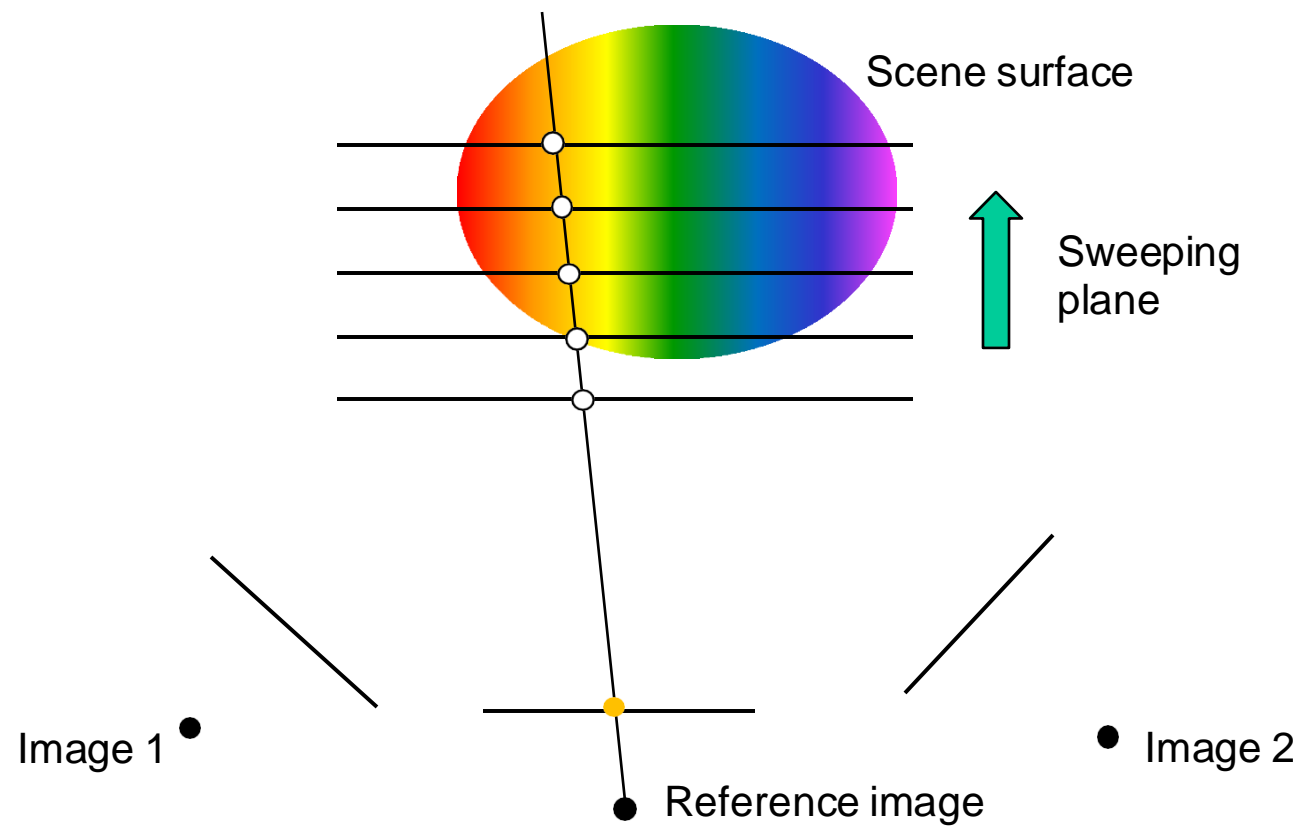
# Plane sweep stereo



- Sweep plane across a range of depths w.r.t. a reference camera
- For each depth, project each input image onto that plane (homography) and compare the resulting stack of images

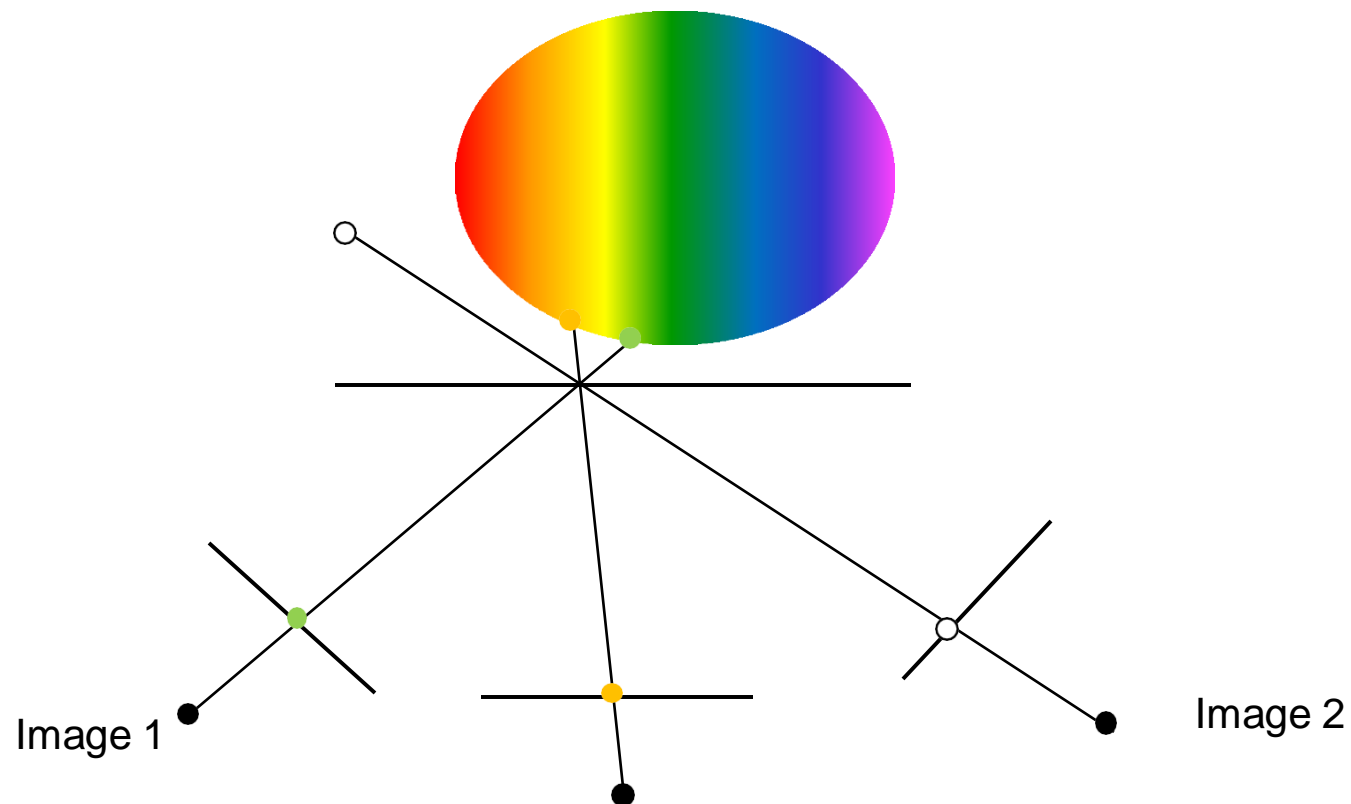
R. Collins, [A space-sweep approach to true multi-image matching](#), CVPR 1996

# Plane sweep stereo



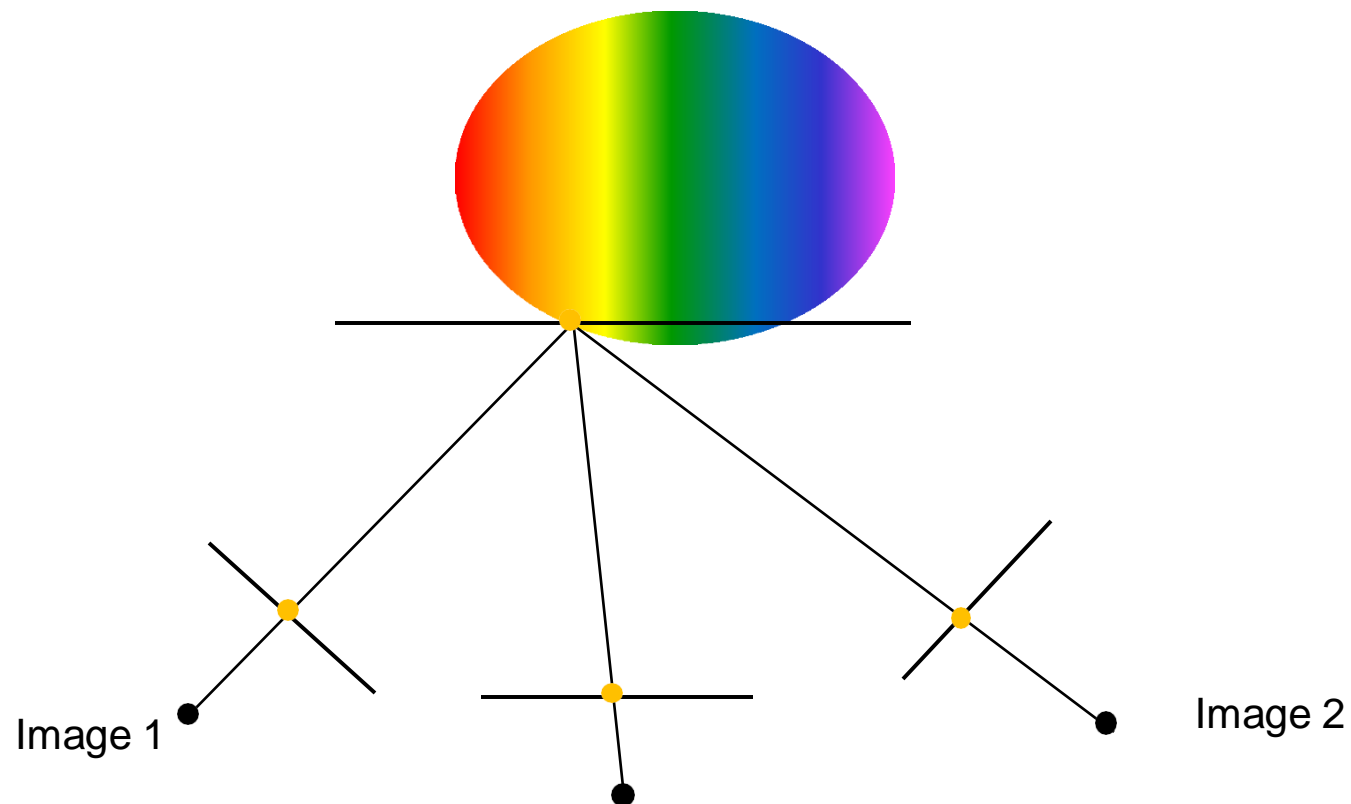
# Plane sweep stereo: Key Idea

上海科技大学  
ShanghaiTech University



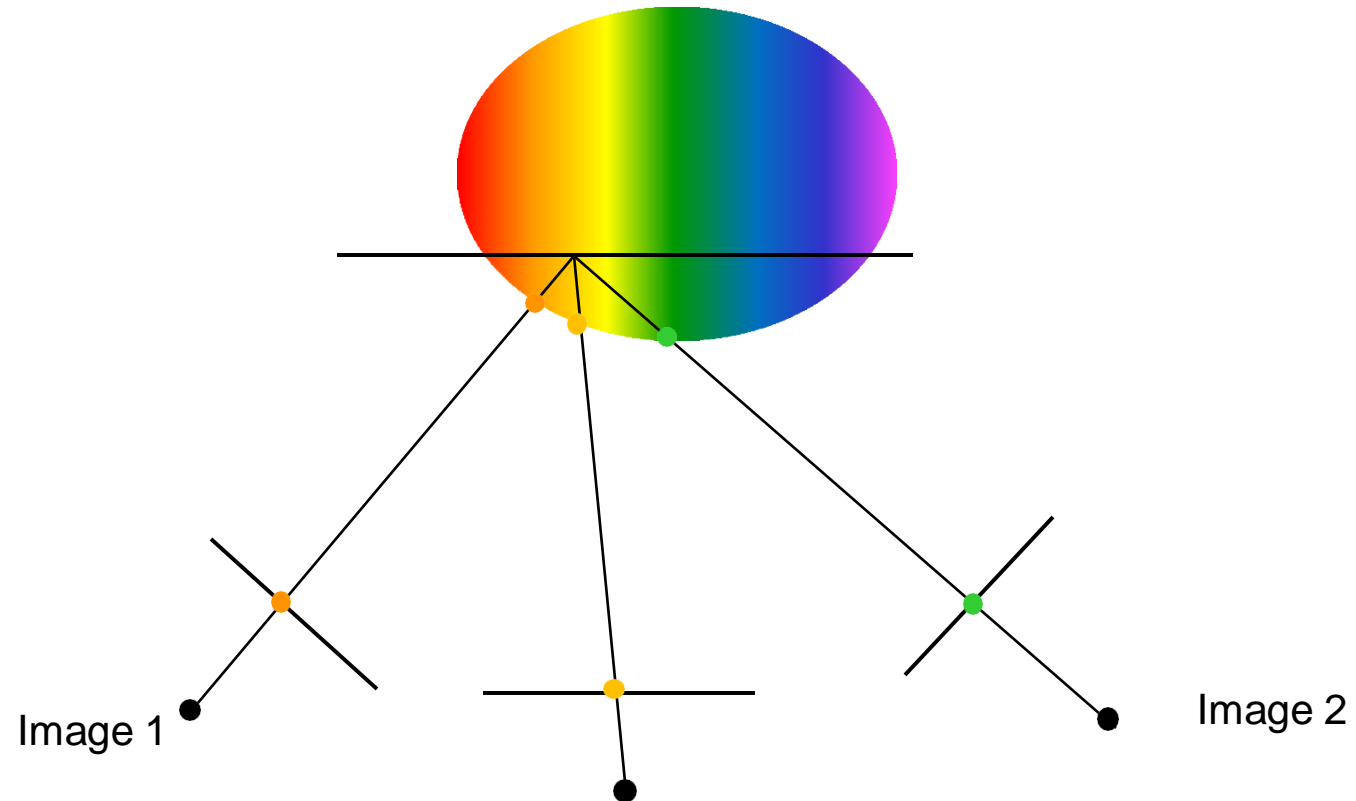
# Plane sweep stereo: Key Idea

上海科技大学  
ShanghaiTech University

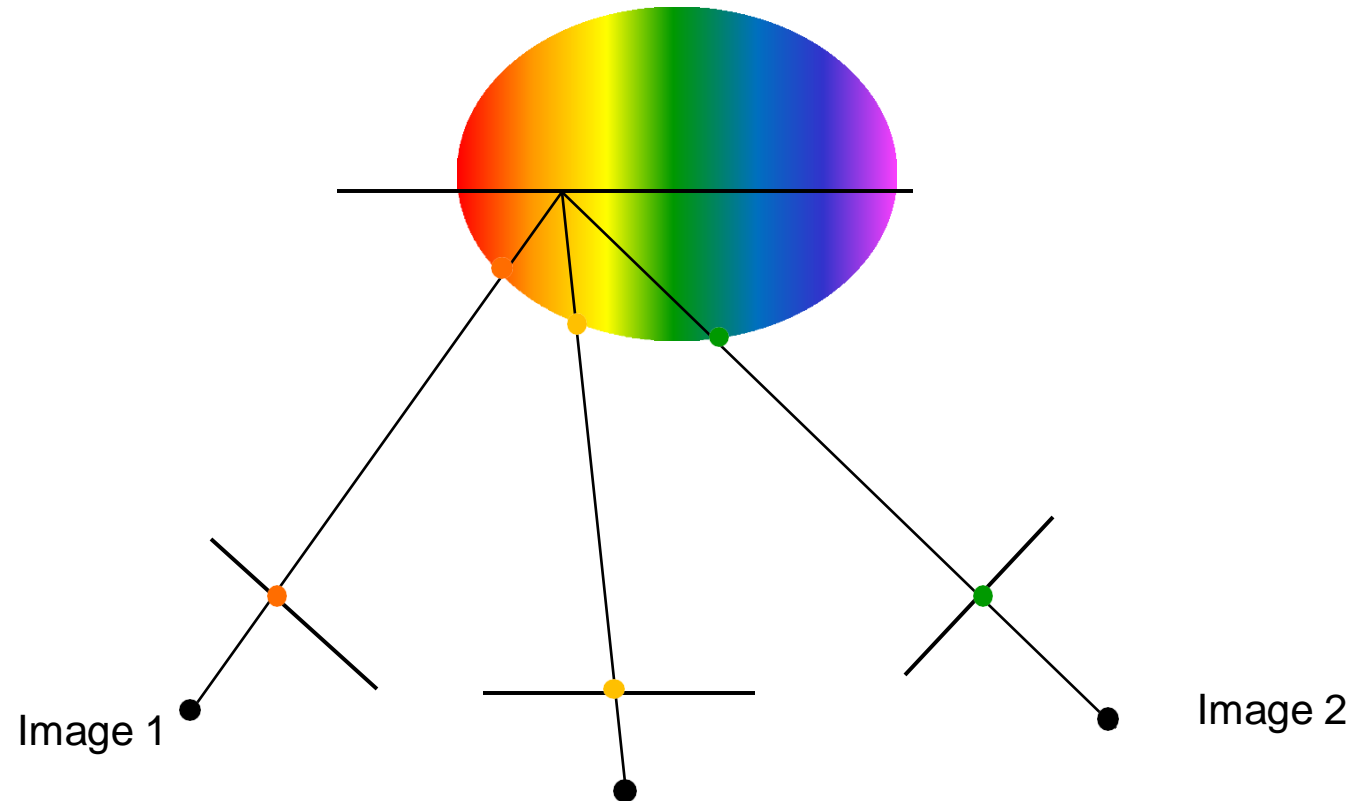




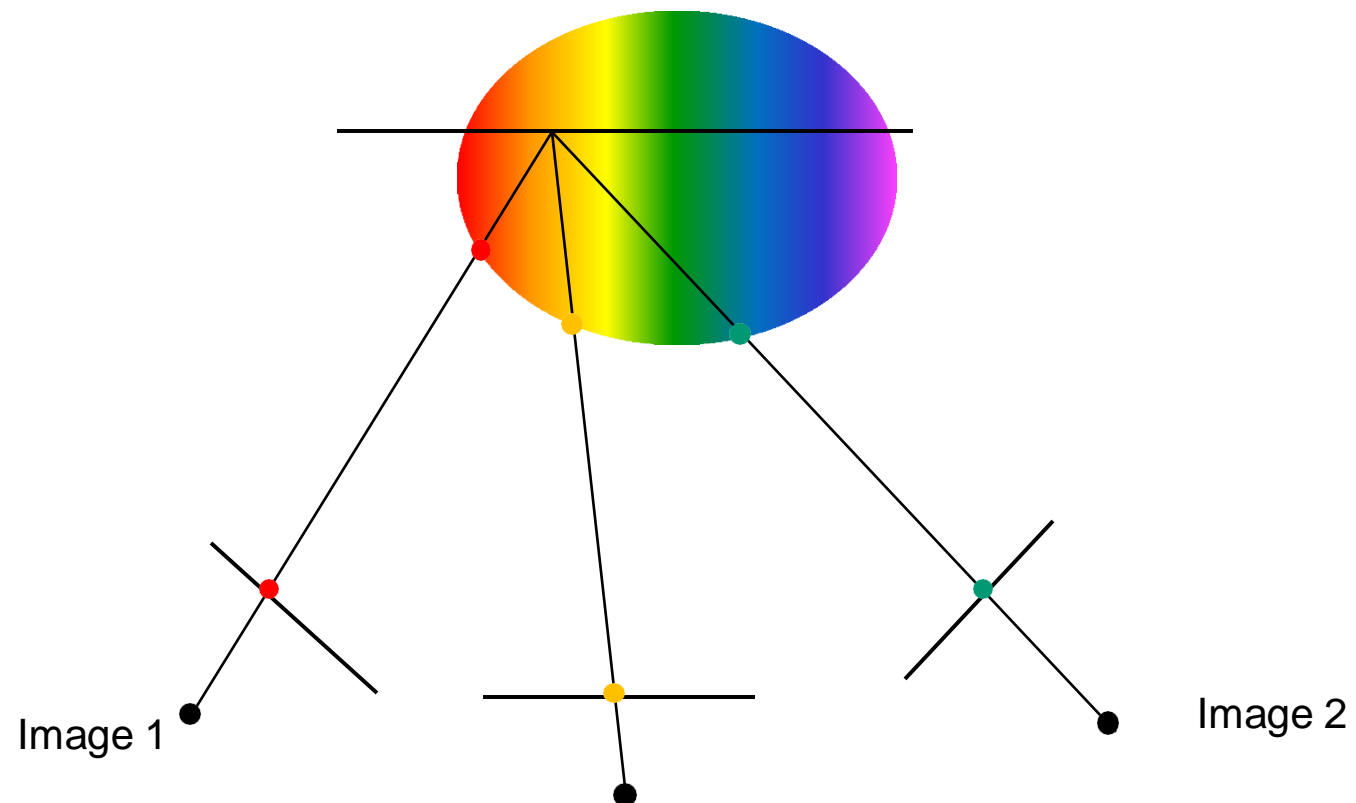
# Plane sweep stereo: Key Idea



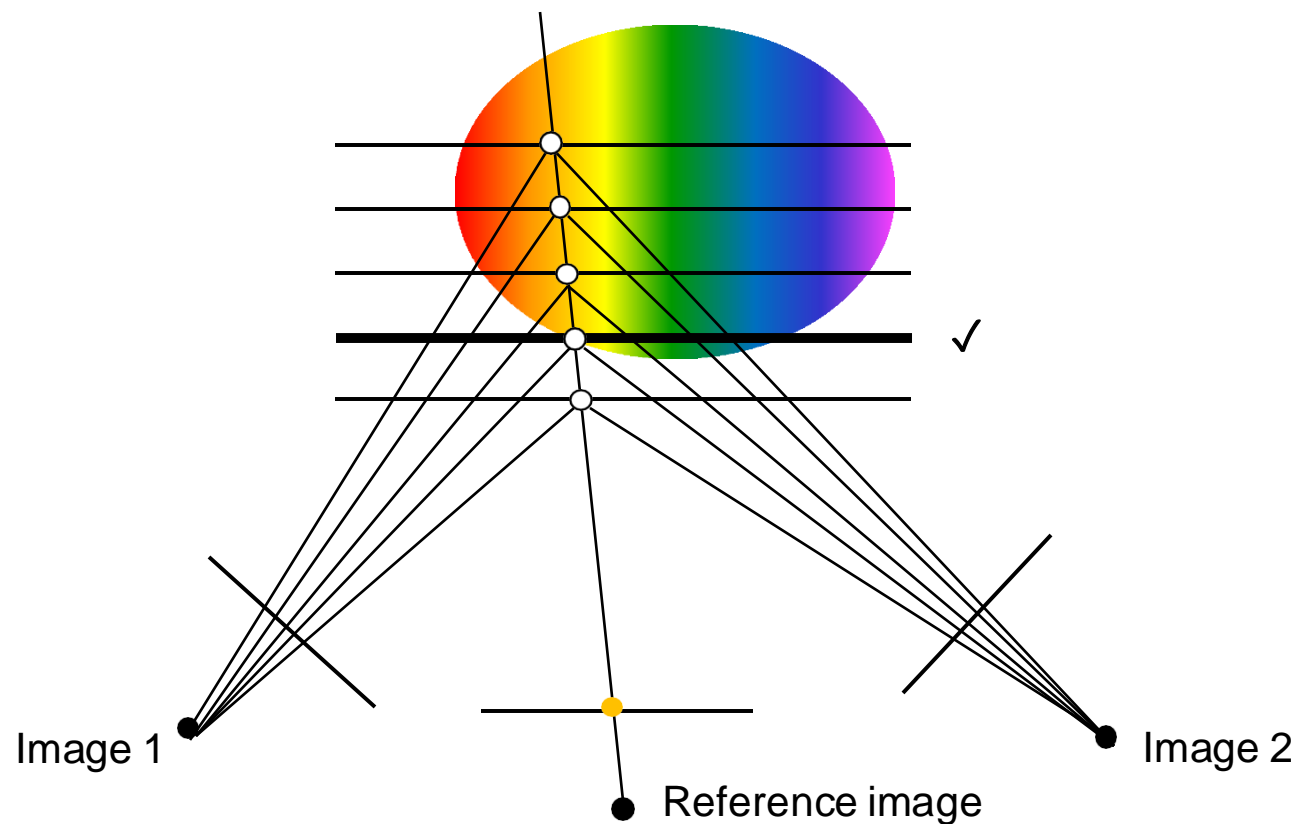
# Plane sweep stereo: Key Idea



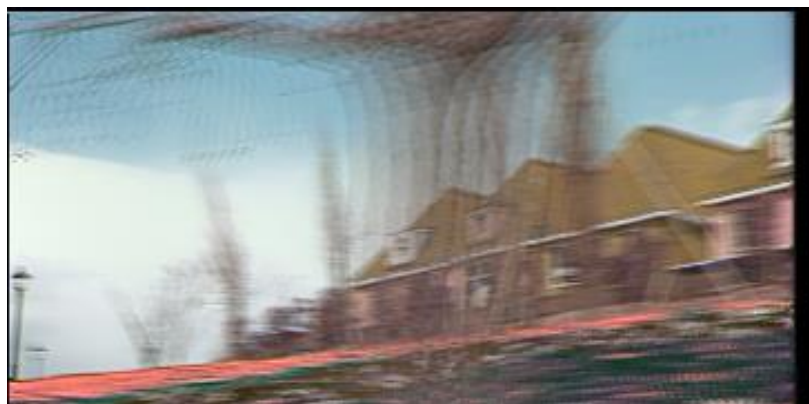
# Plane sweep stereo: Key Idea



# Plane sweep stereo: Key Idea



# Plane sweep stereo: Fast implementation



- For each depth plane
  - Compute homographies projecting each image onto that depth plane
  - For each pixel in the composite image stack, compute the variance
- For each pixel, select the depth that gives the lowest variance

R. Yang and M. Pollefeys, [Multi-Resolution Real-Time Stereo on Commodity Graphics Hardware](#), CVPR 2003

# Ongoing research directions



Challenging lighting conditions



Ground/aerial



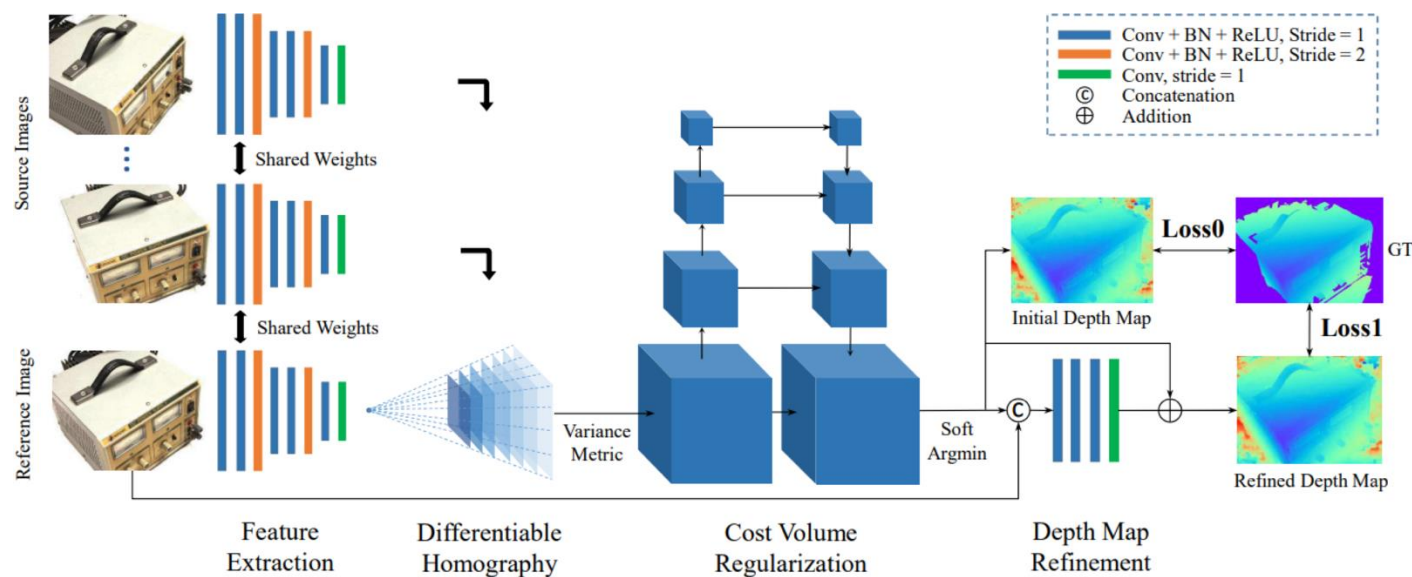
Indoor modeling



Dynamic reconstruction

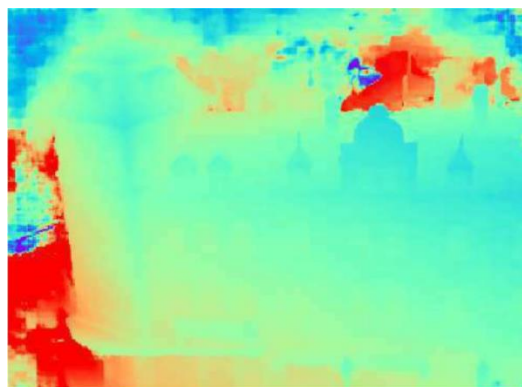


# Deep learning for MVS

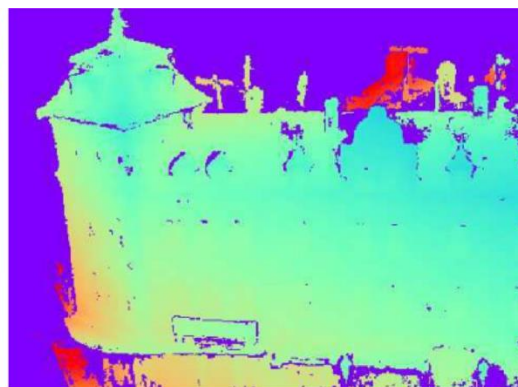


Y. Yao et al. [MVSNet: Depth Inference for Unstructured Multi-view Stereo](#). ECCV 2018

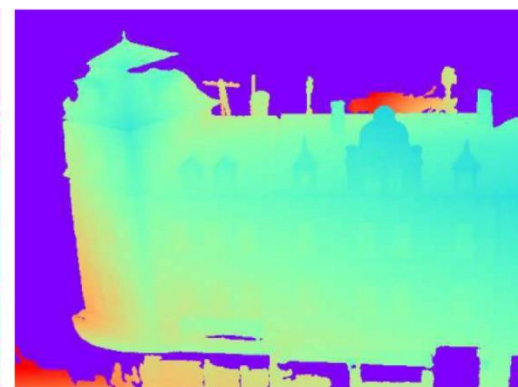
# Deep learning for MVS



(a) Inferred depth map



(b) Filtered depth map



(c) GT depth map



(d) Reference image



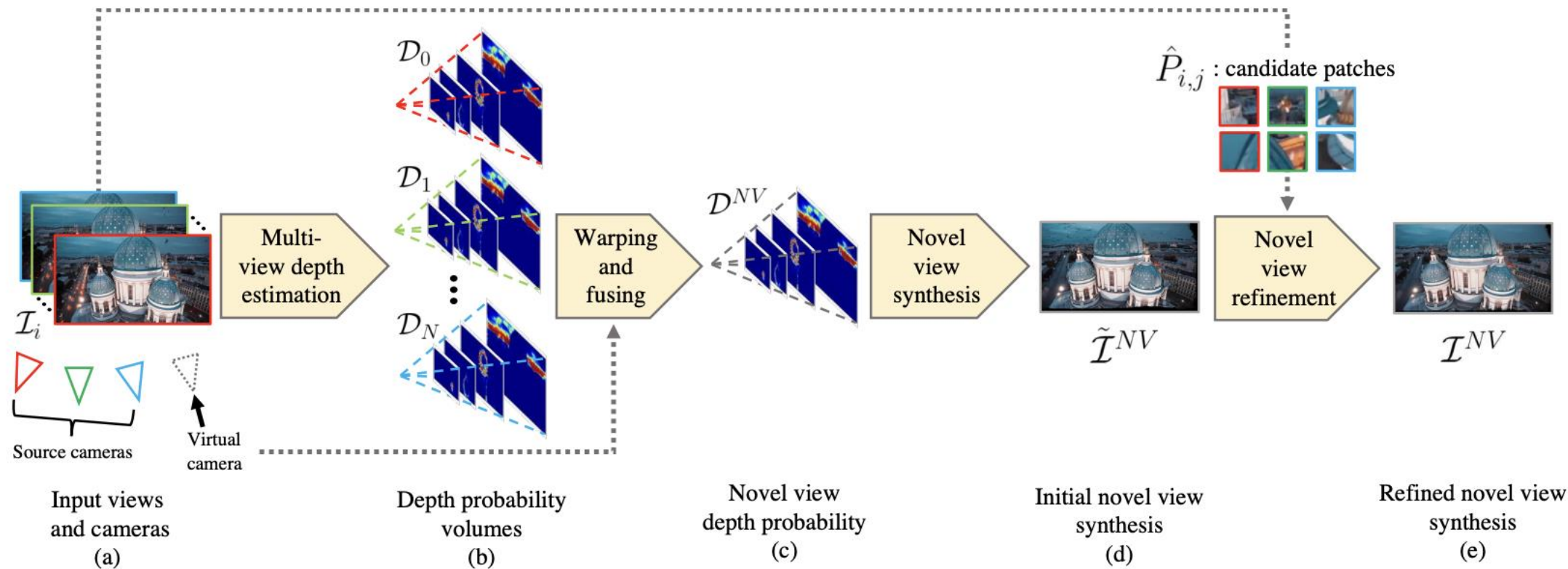
(e) Fused point cloud



(f) GT point cloud

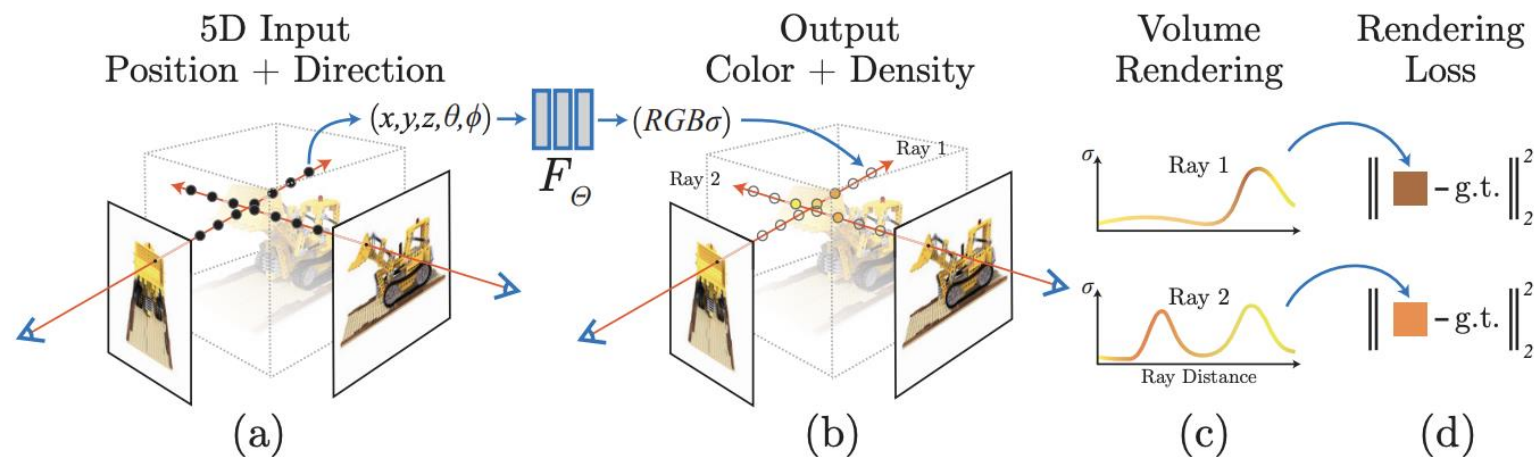
Y. Yao et al. [MVSNet: Depth Inference for Unstructured Multi-view Stereo](#). ECCV 2018

# MVS for View Synthesis

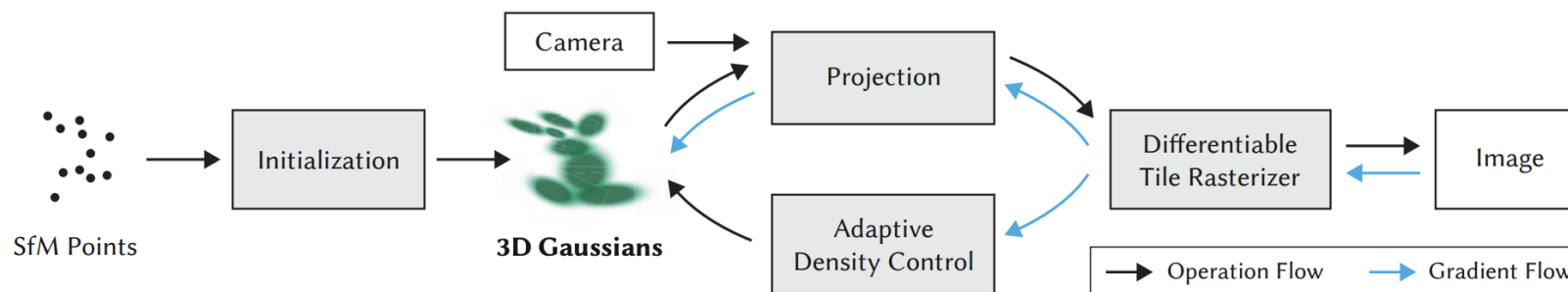


C. Inchang et al. [Extreme View Synthesis](#). ICCV 2019

# NeRF & 3D Gaussian Splatting



NeRF



3DGS

# Project-5 Requirement (Basics)



- Take multi-view pictures in your real life (or use drone-view images in MatrixCity)
  - Run MVS methods for Reconstruction or
  - NeRF/3DGS etc. for Novel View Synthesis
  - Note: Any test images should not appear in training
  - Analyze the performance, especially failure cases