

Segmentation based features for wide-baseline multi-view reconstruction

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Problem Definition

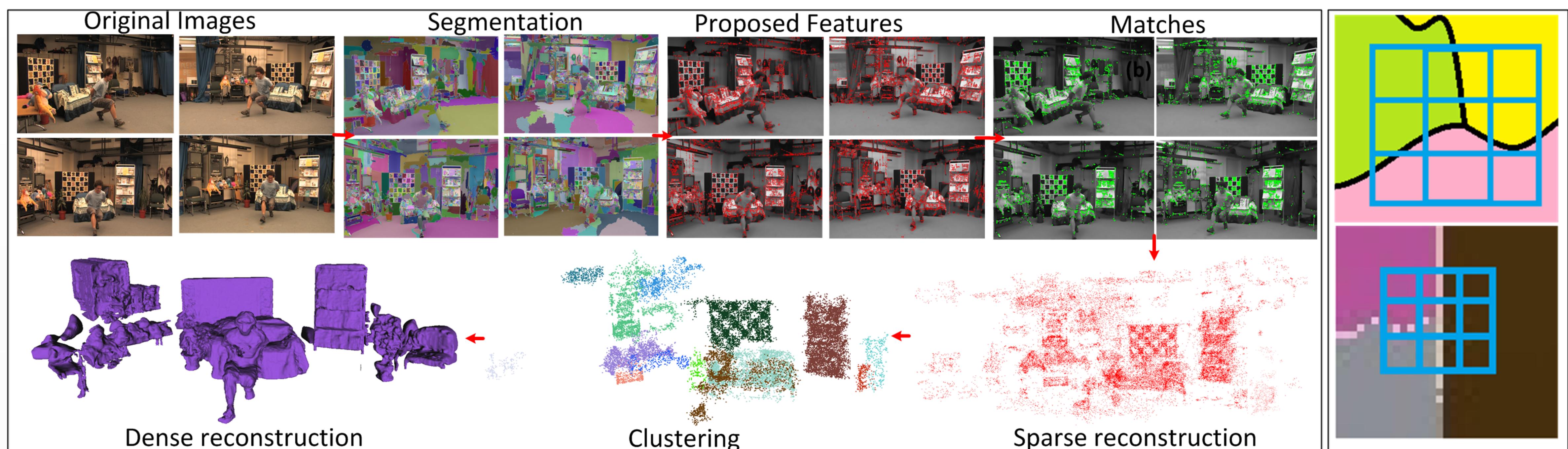
A common problem in wide-baseline stereo is the sparse and non-uniform distribution of correspondences when using conventional detectors such as SIFT, SURF, FAST and MSER for sparse and dense scene reconstruction.

Contribution

A novel segmentation based feature detector SFD that produces:

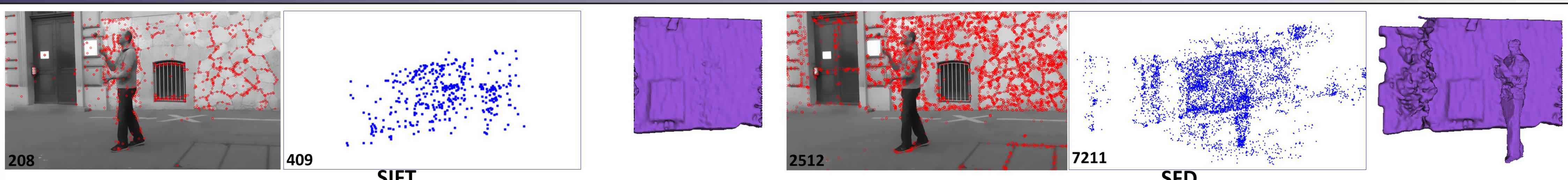
- (a) Increased number of 'good' features for wide-baseline reconstruction;
- (b) Increased scene coverage and improved accuracy;
- (c) Order of magnitude increase in wide-baseline matches and reconstructed points. Matches are consistent across views.

Method and application



SFD for wide-baseline reconstruction: (a) Framework (b) Definition of SFD feature and example for Odzemok.

Evaluation and results

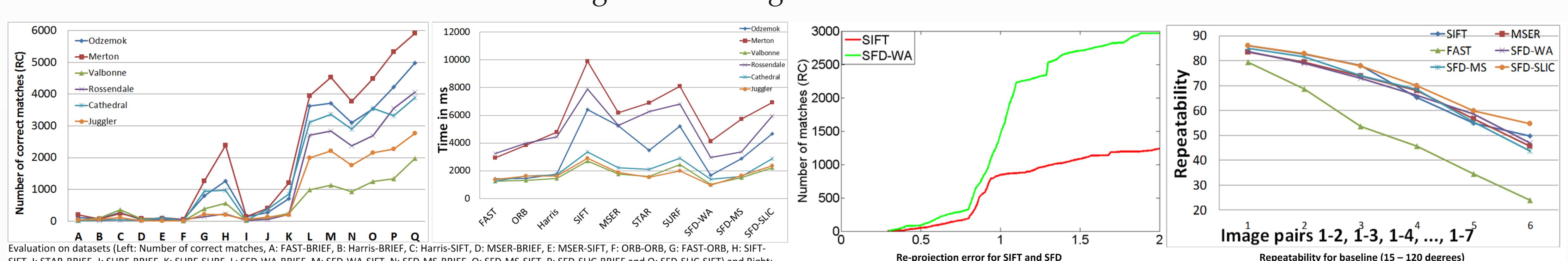


Comparison of features, sparse and dense reconstruction points for Juggler dataset(6 handheld cameras).



Different segmentation algorithms for SFD detection.

Dataset	SFD-MS	SFD-SLIC	SFD-WA	SIFT
Merton	8118	10965	9619	316
Valbonne	3369	5121	4084	261
Odzemok	9087	14515	12385	1884
Rossendale	1017	3983	2213	238
Cathedral	9733	12895	10840	960
Juggler	6501	8102	7211	409



Evaluation: Top: Matches and speed for all datasets; Bottom: Accuracy and Repeatability for Odzemok.

Conclusion

SFD evaluation on wide-baseline image pairs of indoor and outdoor scenes gives more features, matches and reconstructed points with improved accuracy compared to the existing approaches.