

Temporally coherent 4D reconstruction of complex dynamic scenes

A. Mustafa, H. Kim, J.-Y. Guillemaut and A. Hilton, {a.mustafa, h.kim, j.guillemaut, a.hilton}@surrey.ac.uk

Motivation and Contributions

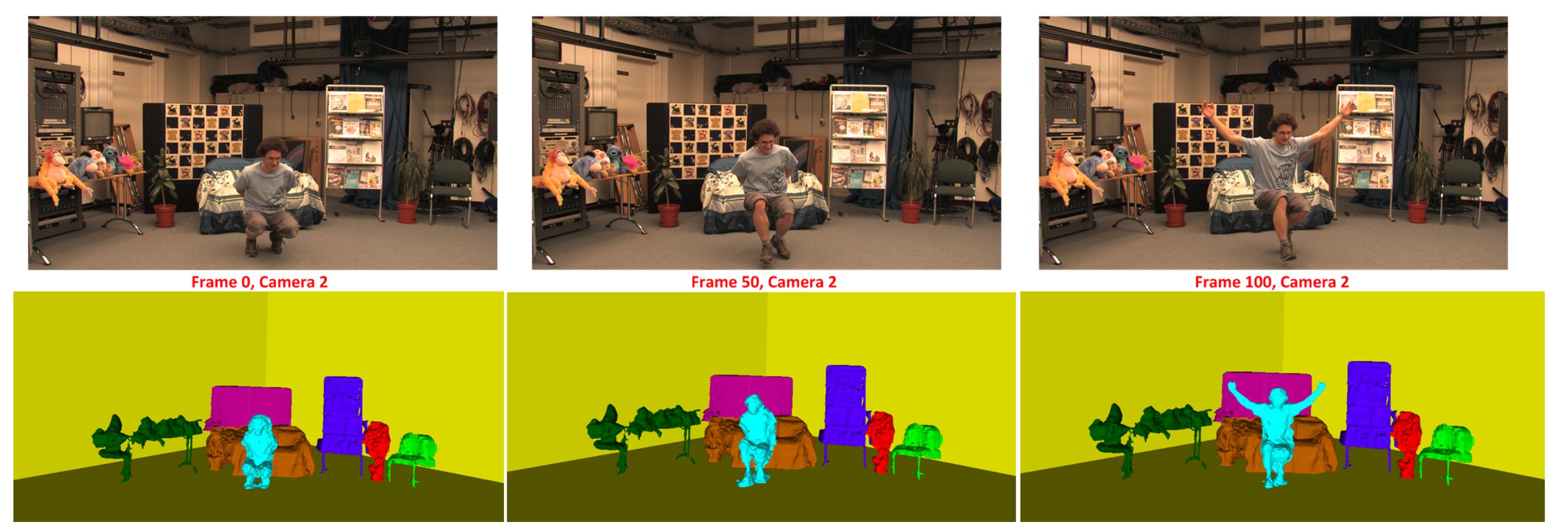
Existing techniques for 4D dynamic scene reconstruction from multiple wide-baseline cameras suffer from following limitations:

1. They work in controlled environments, fixed and calibrated cameras;
2. Assumption of known background appearance and structure;
3. Per frame reconstruction incoherent in time.

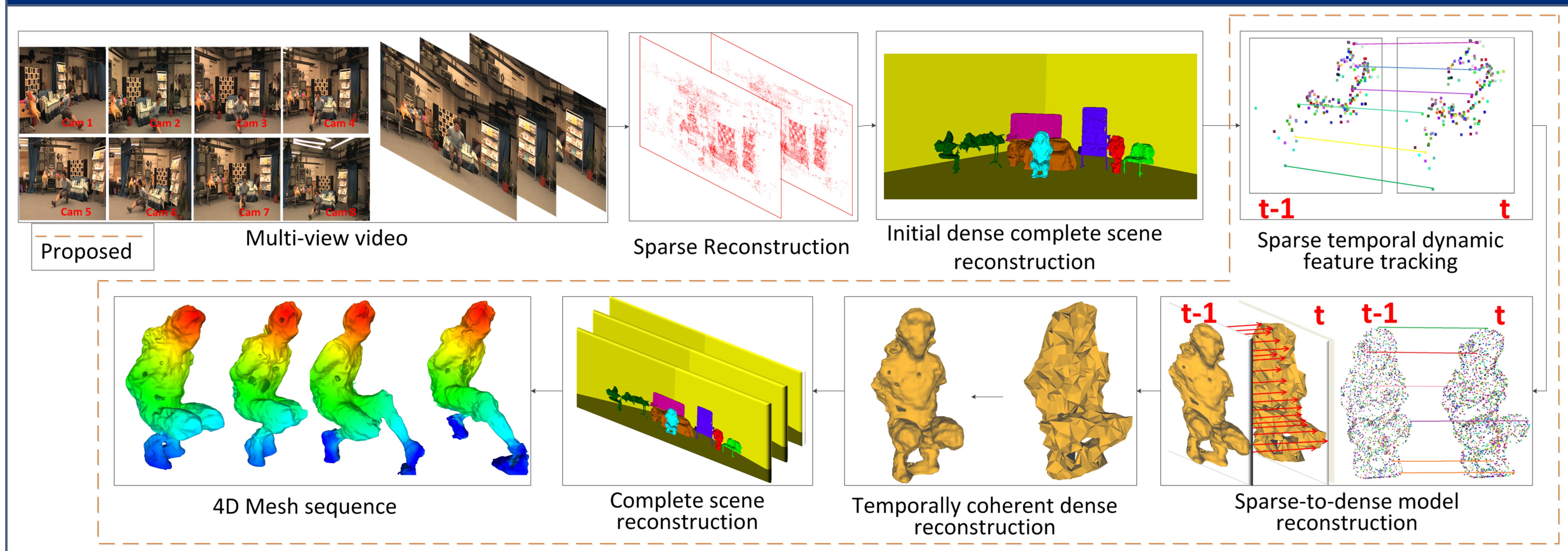
Contributions of this work:

1. Temporally coherent reconstruction of complex dynamic scenes;
2. Optimisation of reconstruction using geodesic star convexity;
3. Space-time sparse-to-dense segmentation and reconstruction.

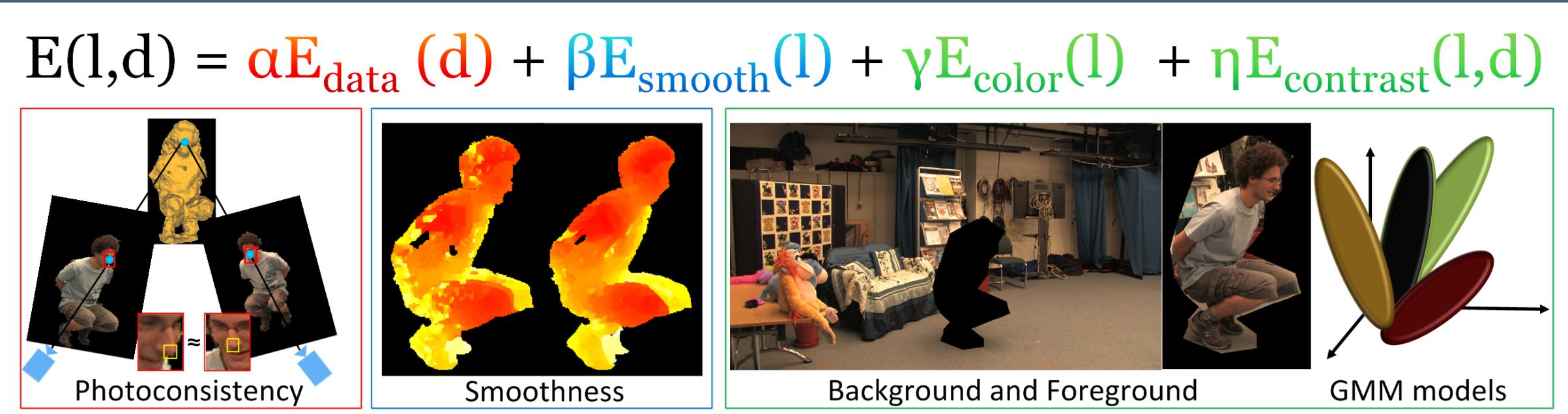
Proposed approach



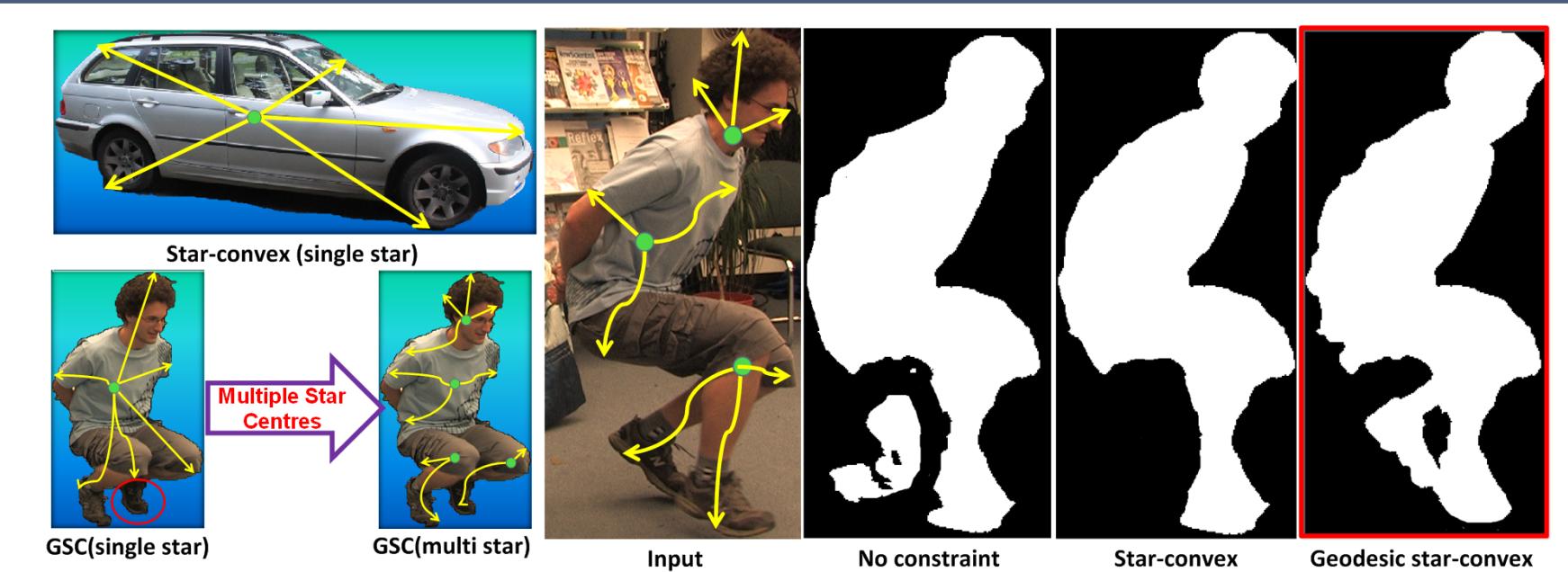
Framework for proposed general 4D scene reconstruction



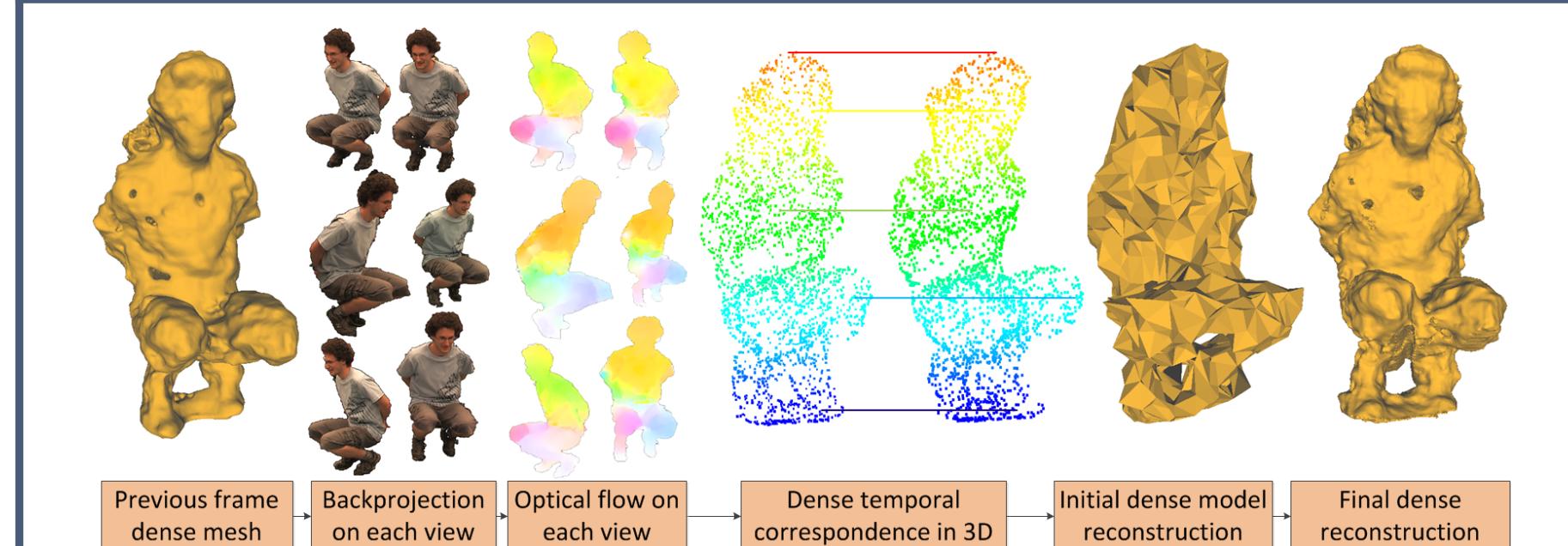
Joint segmentation and reconstruction



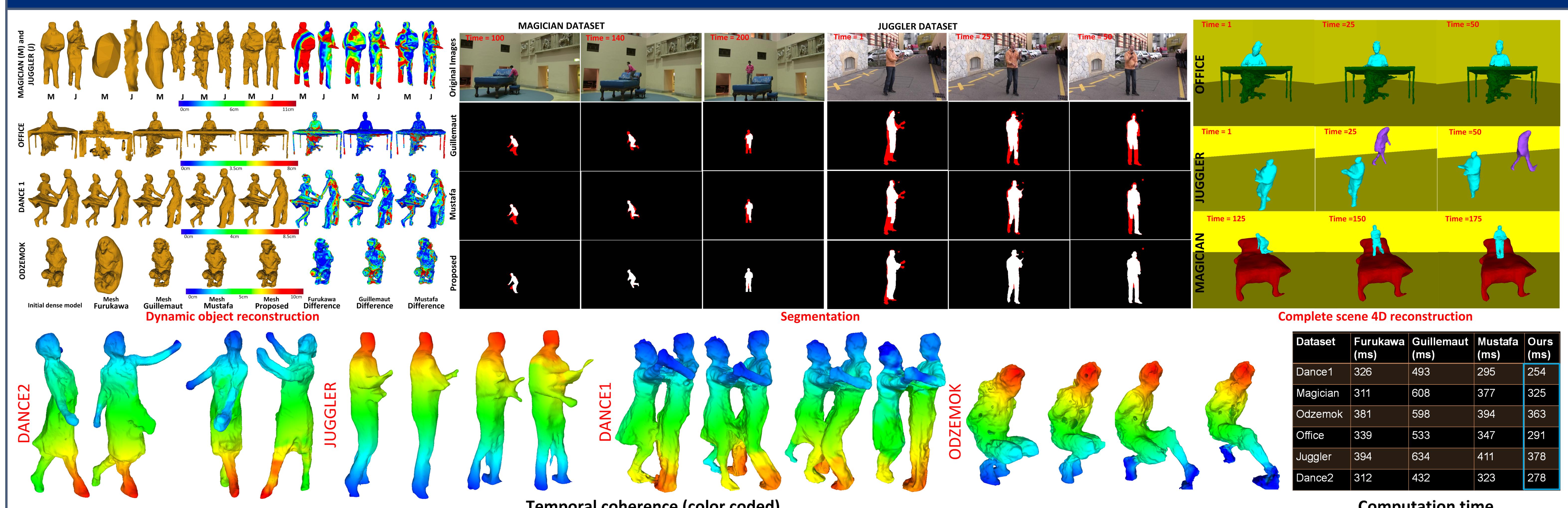
Geodesic star-convexity



Sparse-to-dense framework



Results and Evaluation



Summary:

1. The proposed approach allows unsupervised 4D reconstruction without prior information on scene appearance or structure.
2. Temporal coherence and geodesic star-convexity constraint improved the segmentation and reconstruction accuracy over previous methods.
3. Tests on challenging datasets demonstrate improvements in quality of reconstruction and segmentation compared to state-of-the-art methods.

References

- [1] Y. Furukawa, J. Ponce. Accurate, dense, and robust multiview stereopsis in *PAMI*, 2010.
- [2] J. Y. Guillemaut, A. Hilton. Space-time joint multi-layer segmentation and depth estimation in *3DIMPVT*, 2012
- [3] A. Mustafa, H. Kim, J. Y. Guillemaut, A. Hilton. General scene reconstruction from multi-view video in *ICCV*, 2015

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