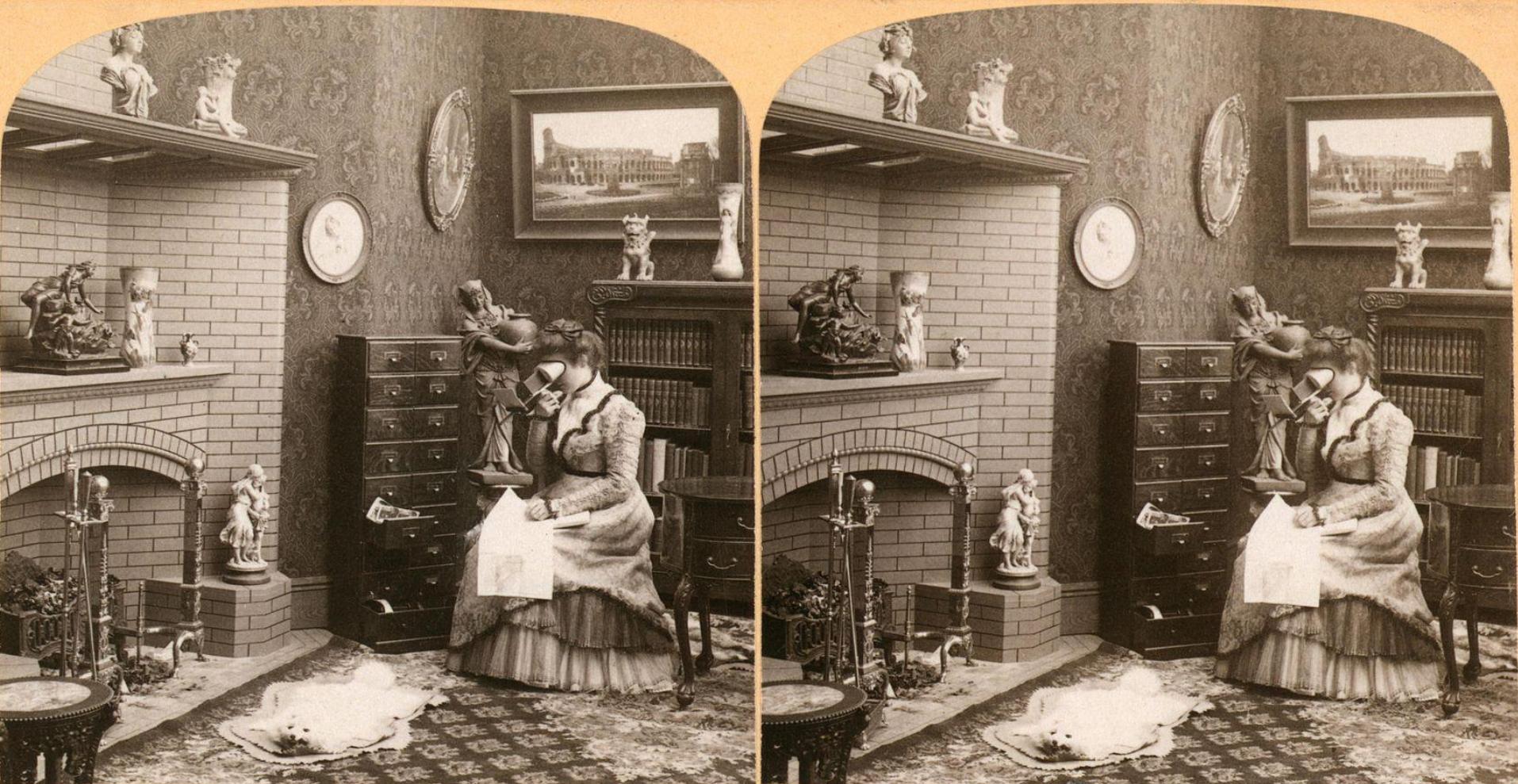


EPIPOLAR GEOMETRY

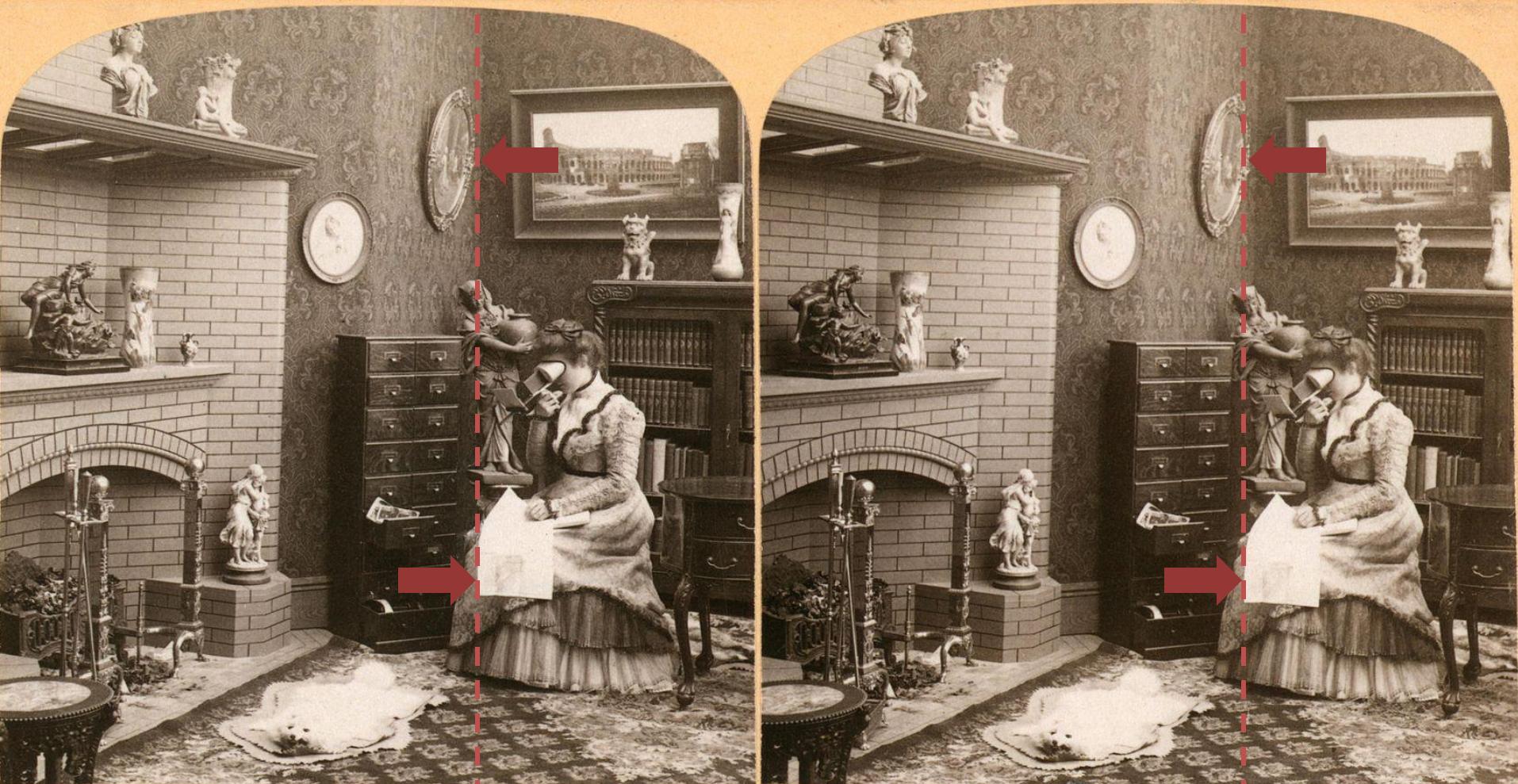
HYUN SOO PARK



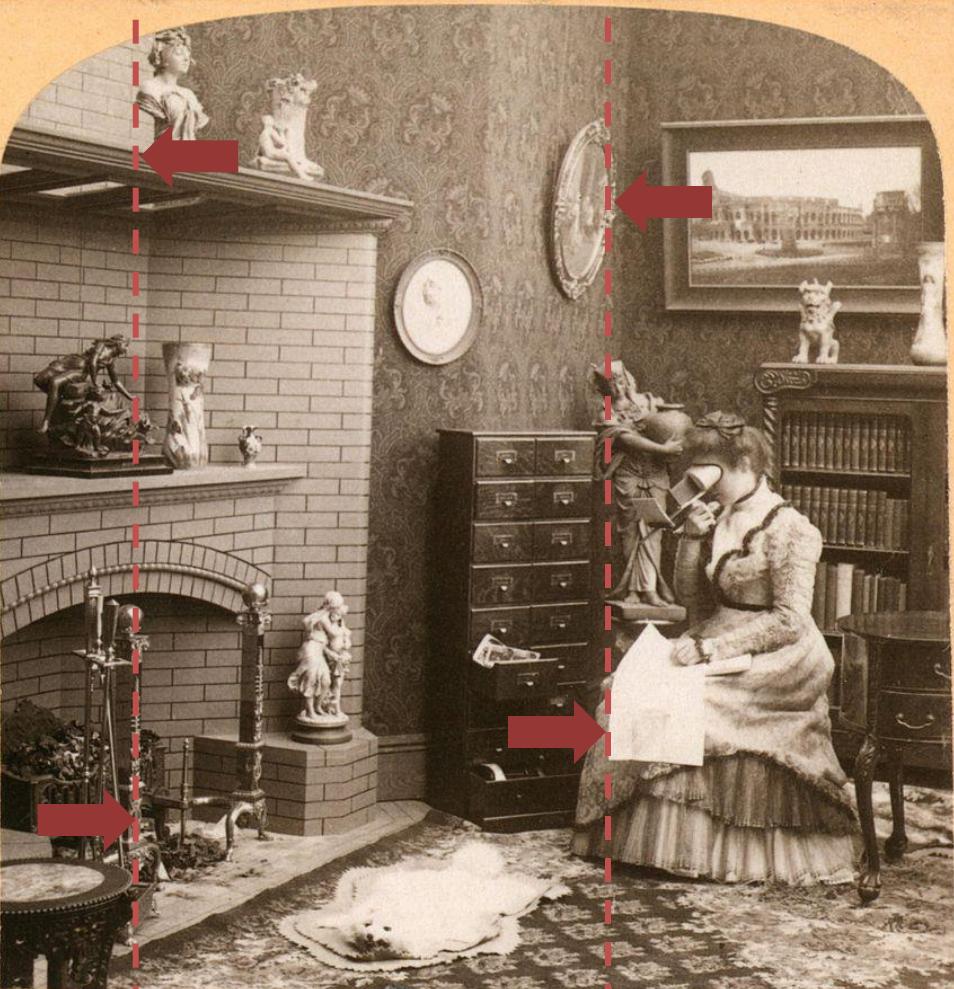
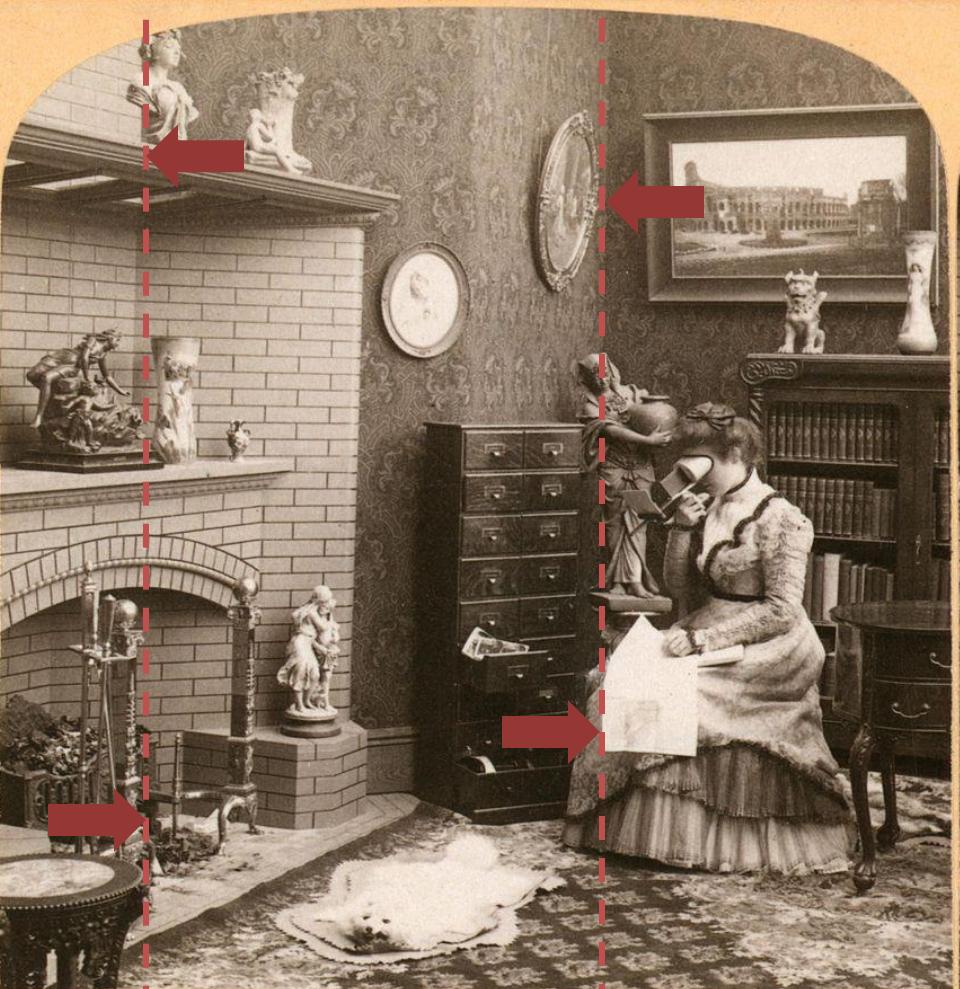
The Stereograph as an Educator—Underwood Patent Extension Cabinet in a home Library.
Copyright 1901 by Underwood & Underwood.



The Stereograph as an Educator—Underwood Patent Extension Cabinet in a home Library.
Copyright 1901 by Underwood & Underwood.



The Stereograph as an Educator—Underwood Patent Extension Cabinet in a home Library.
Copyright 1901 by Underwood & Underwood.



The Stereograph as an Educator—Underwood Patent Extension Cabinet in a home Library.
Copyright 1901 by Underwood & Underwood.











Left image (Bob)



Right image (Alice)

2D CORRESPONDENCE



Left image (Bob)



Right image (Alice)

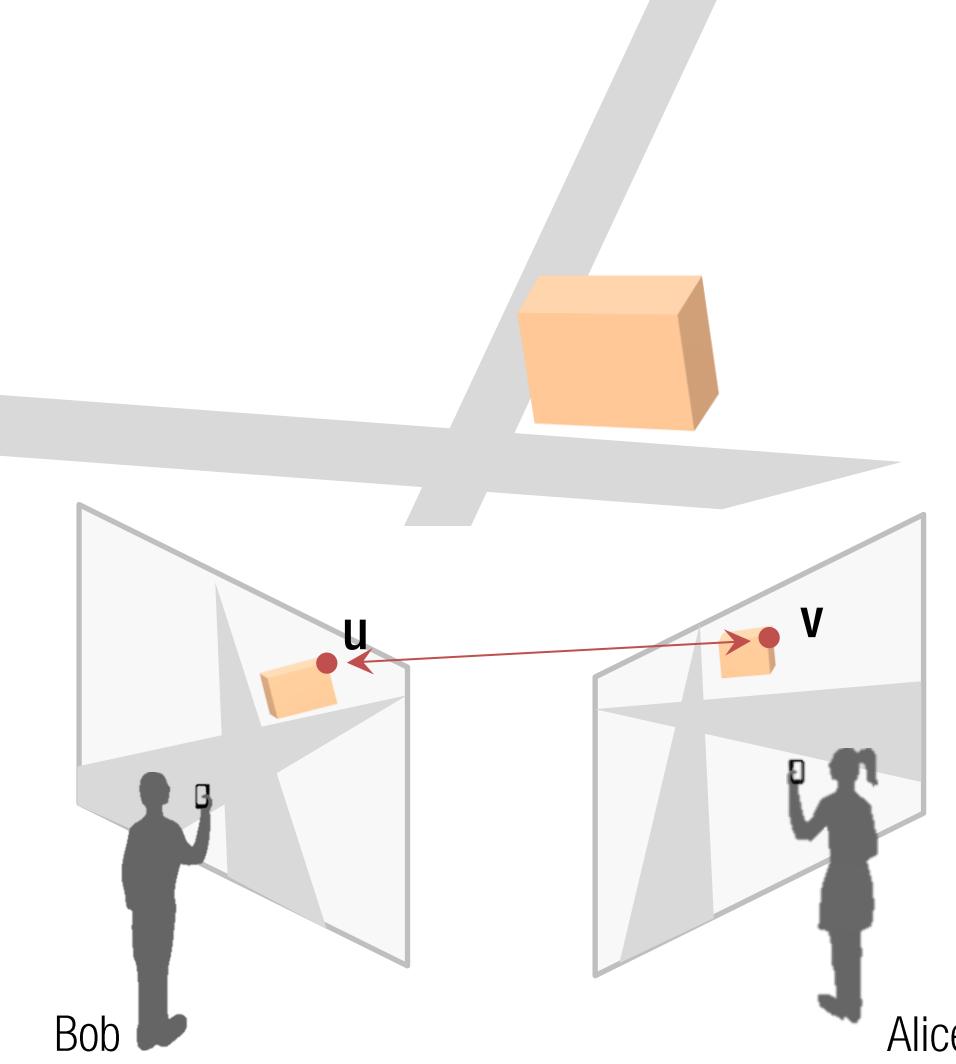
2D CORRESPONDENCE

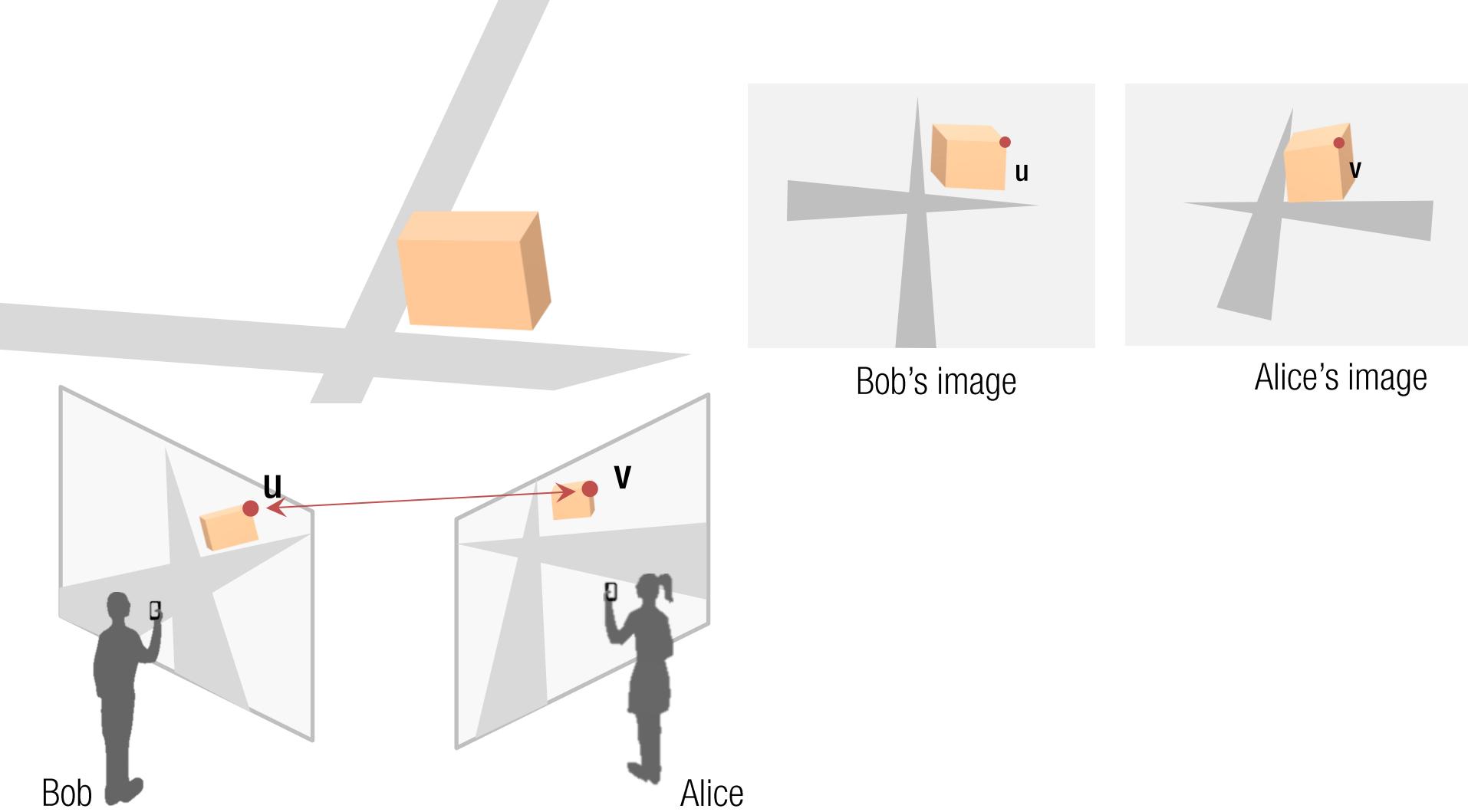


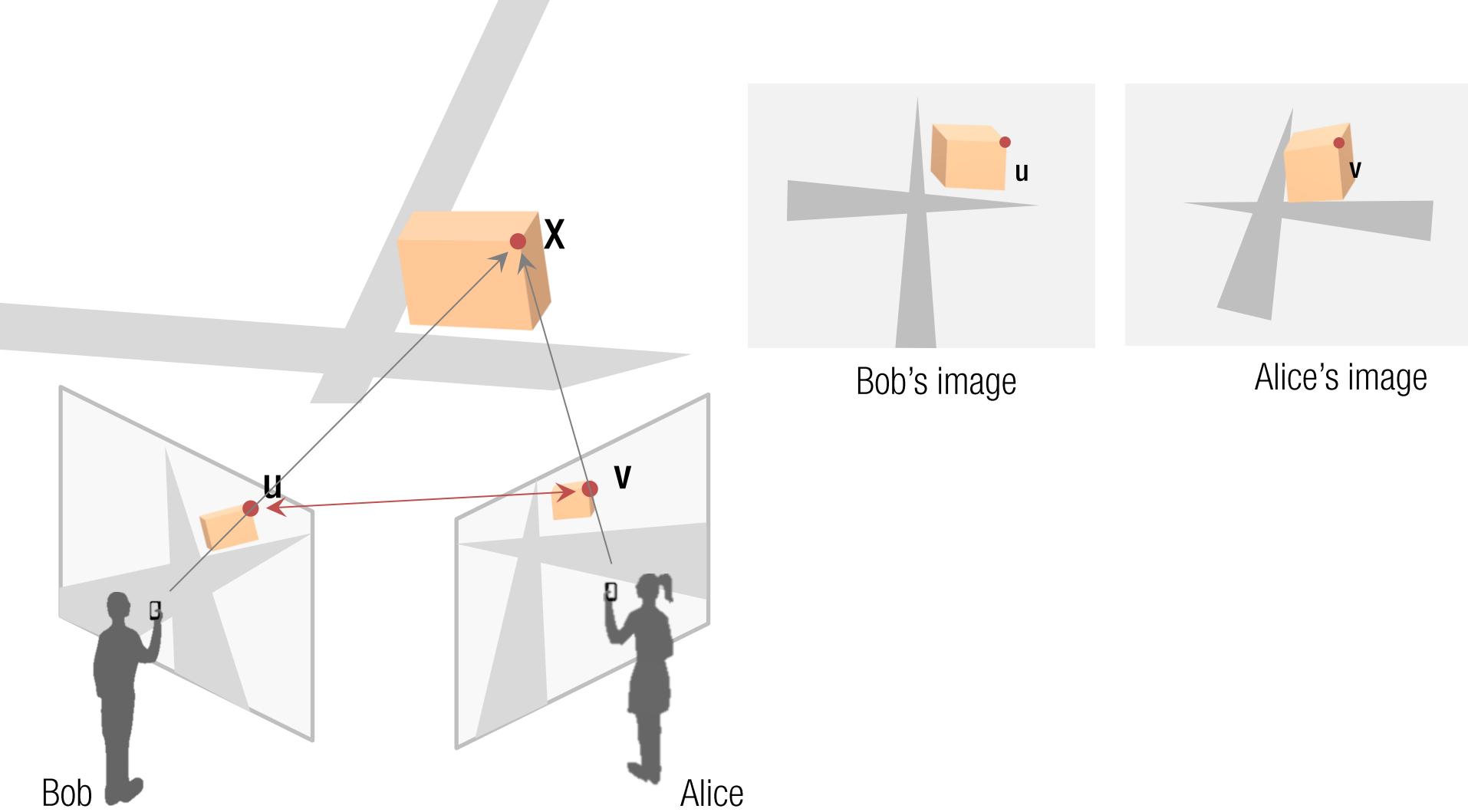
Left image (Bob)

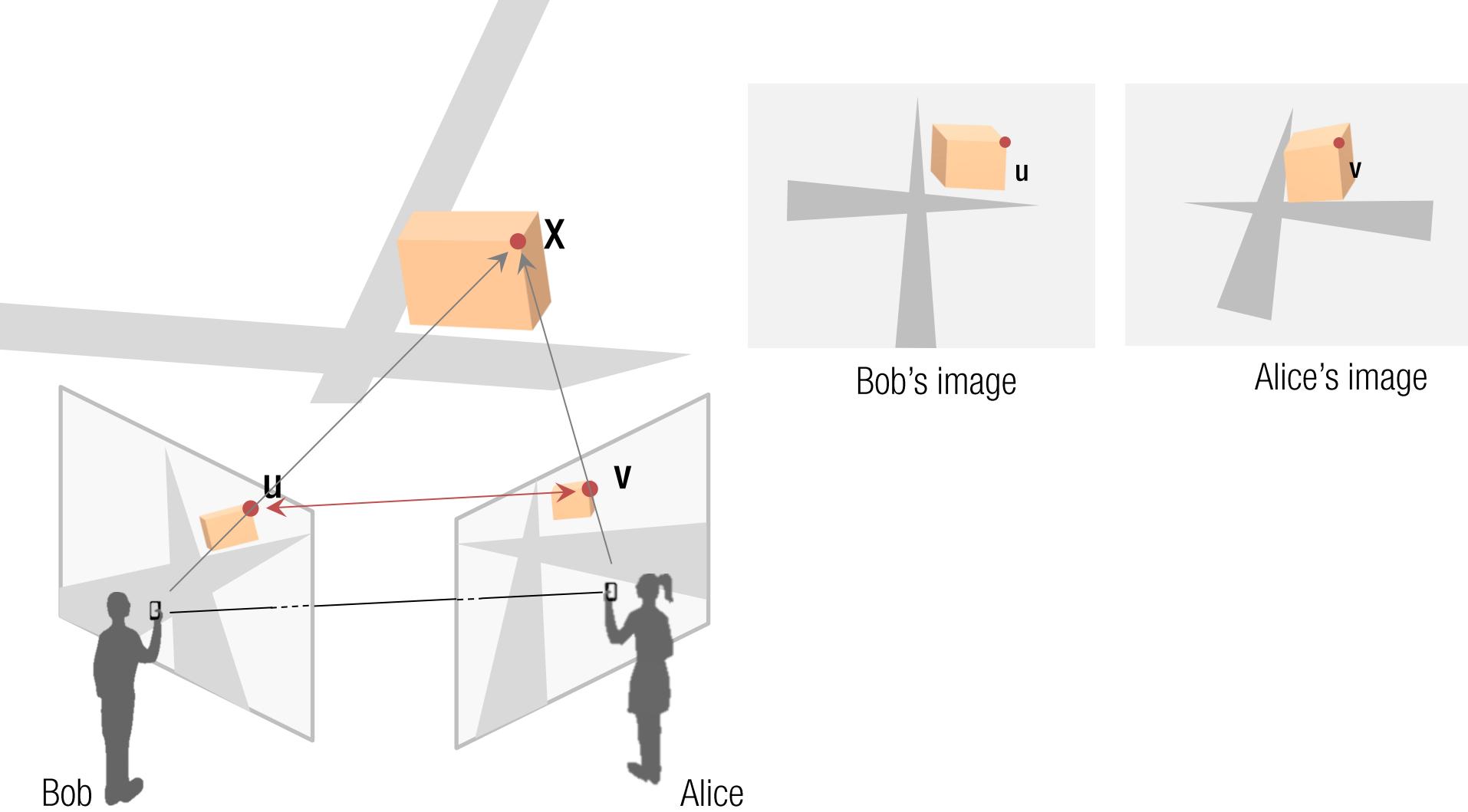


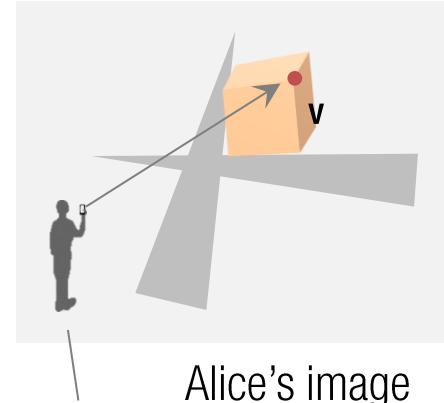
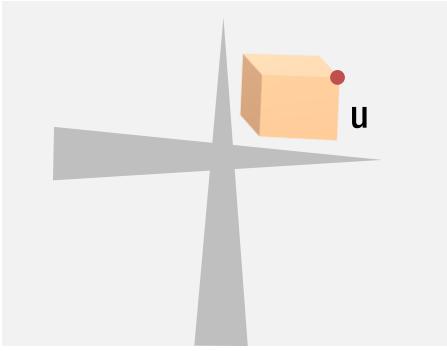
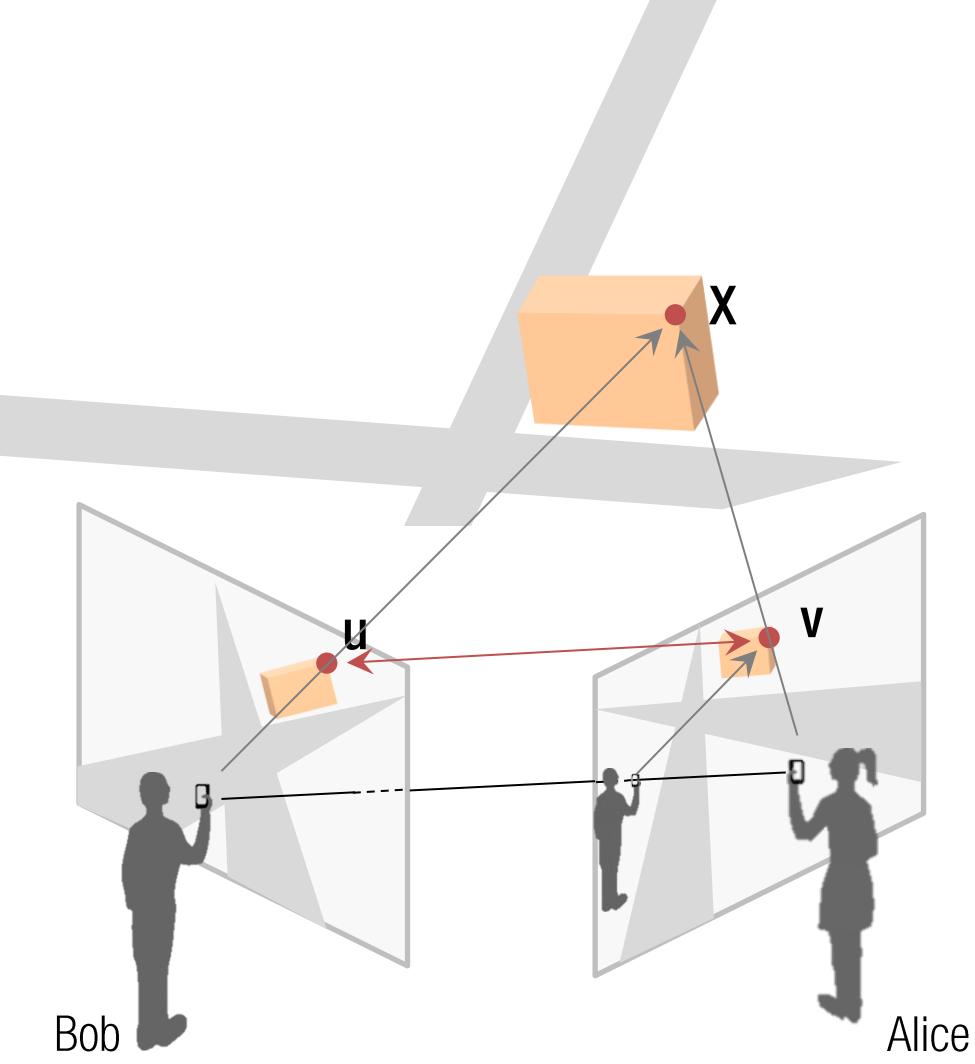
Right image (Alice)



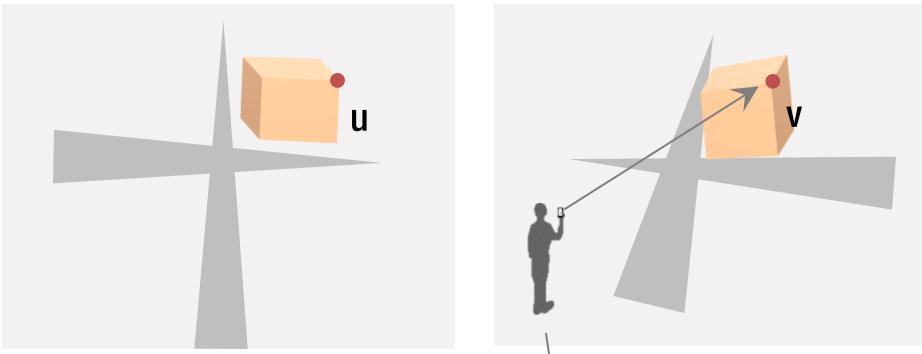
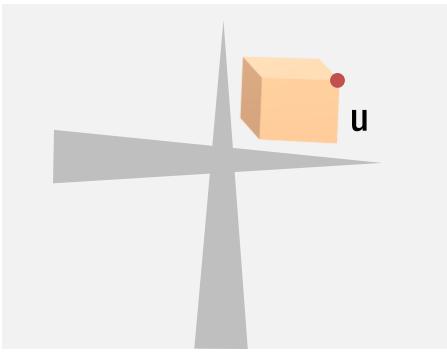
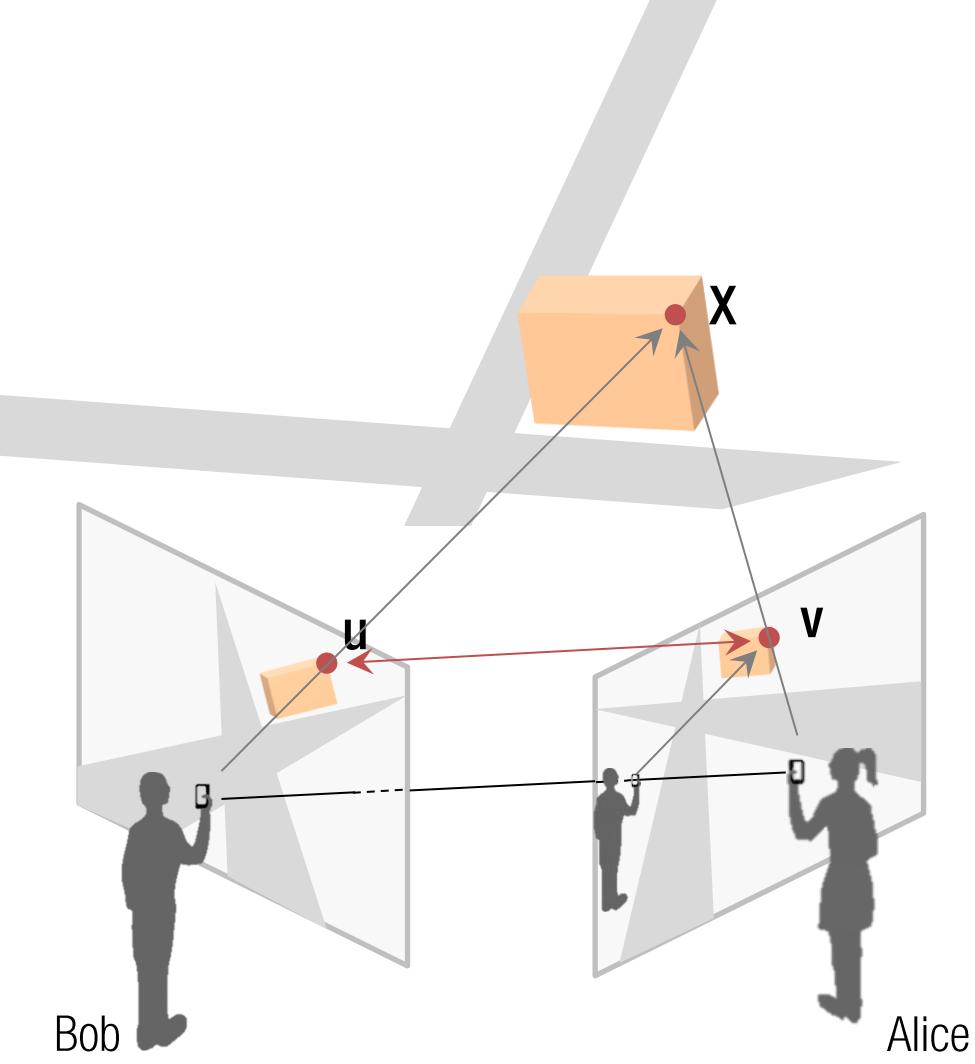


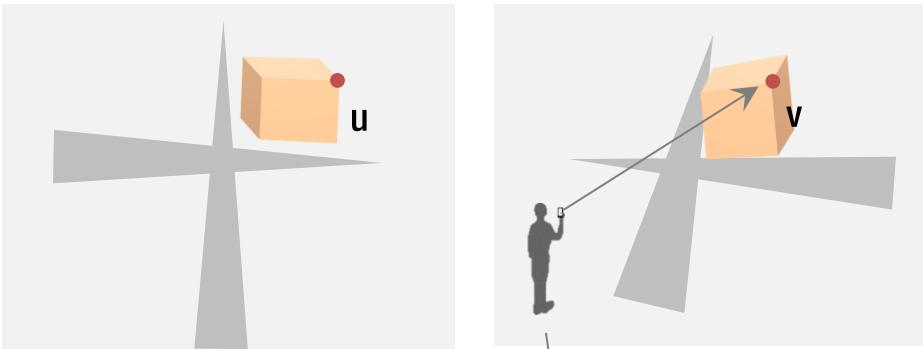
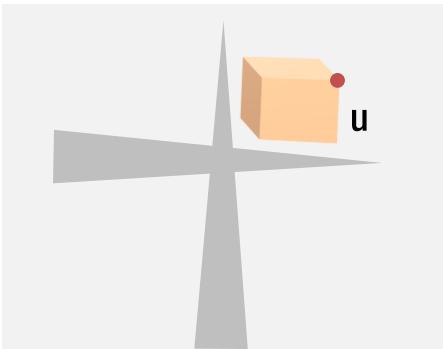
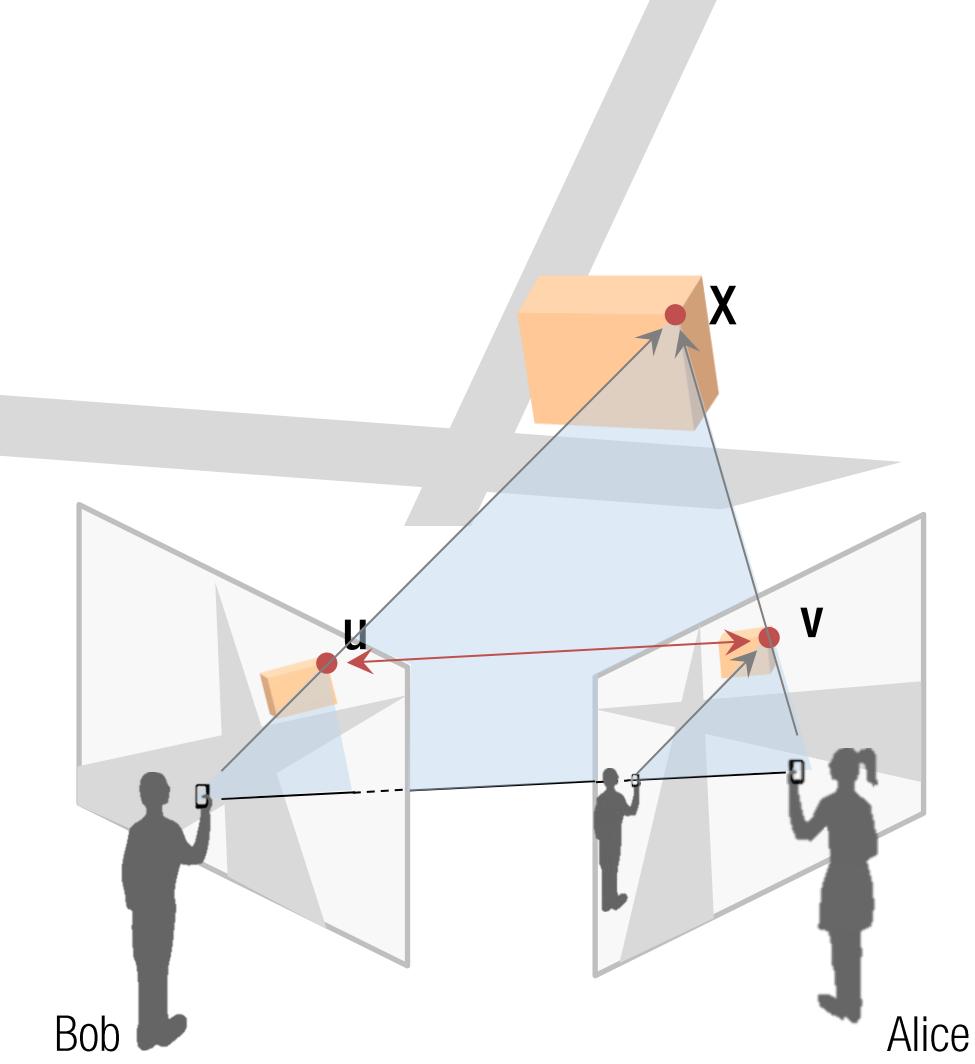


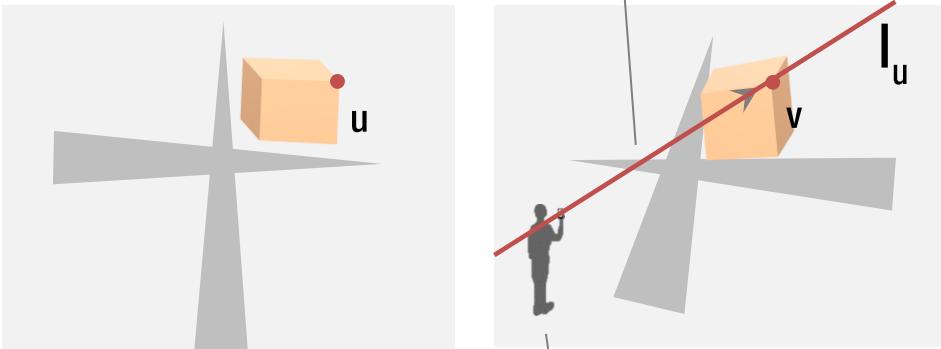
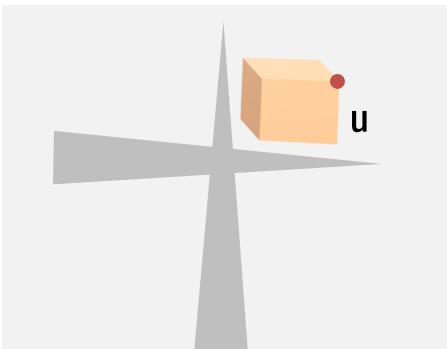
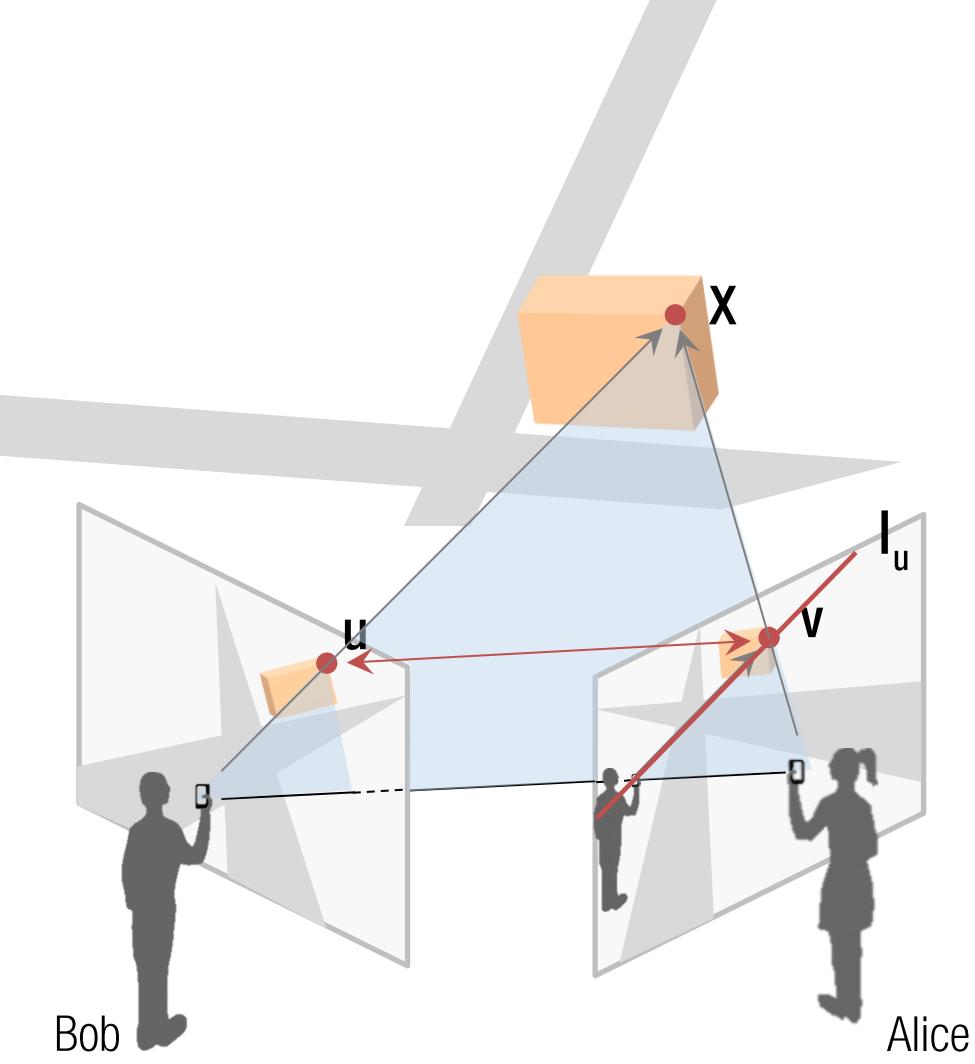


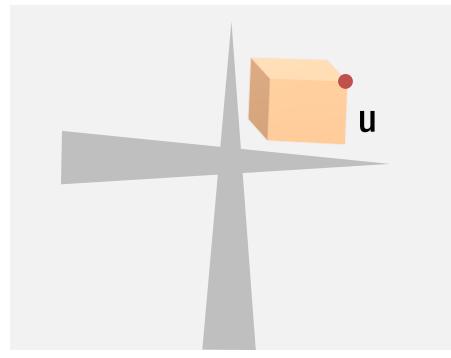
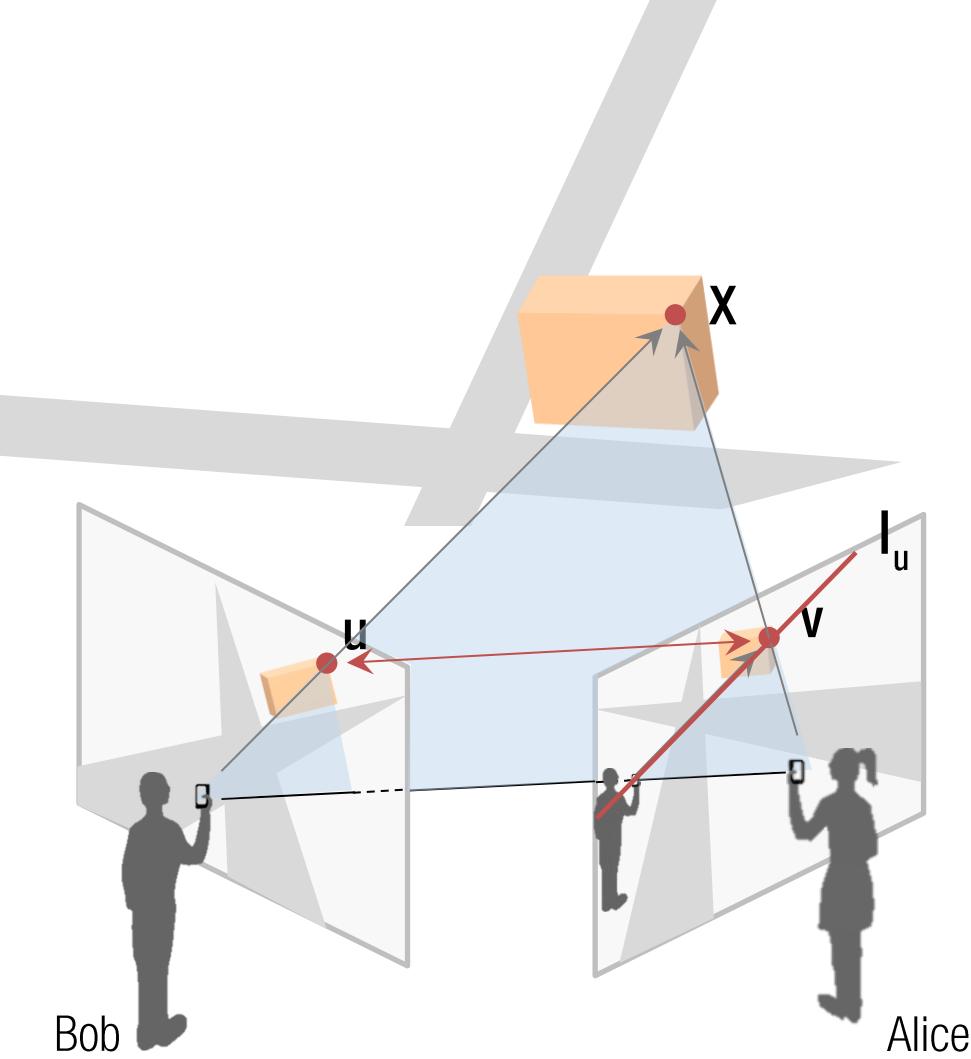


v

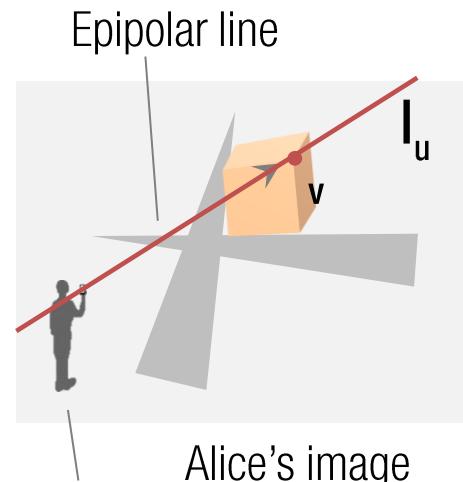








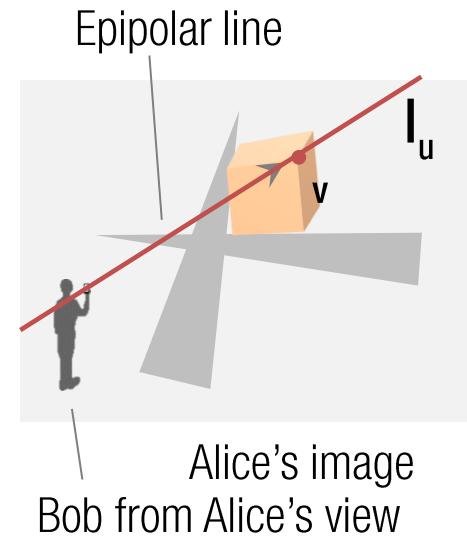
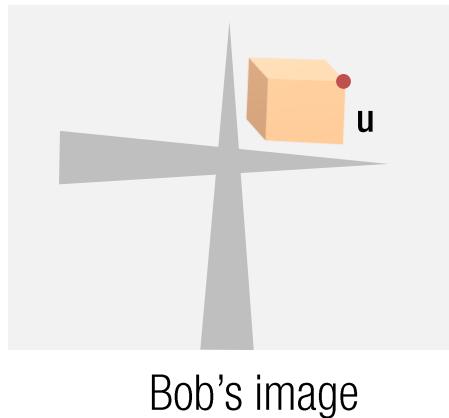
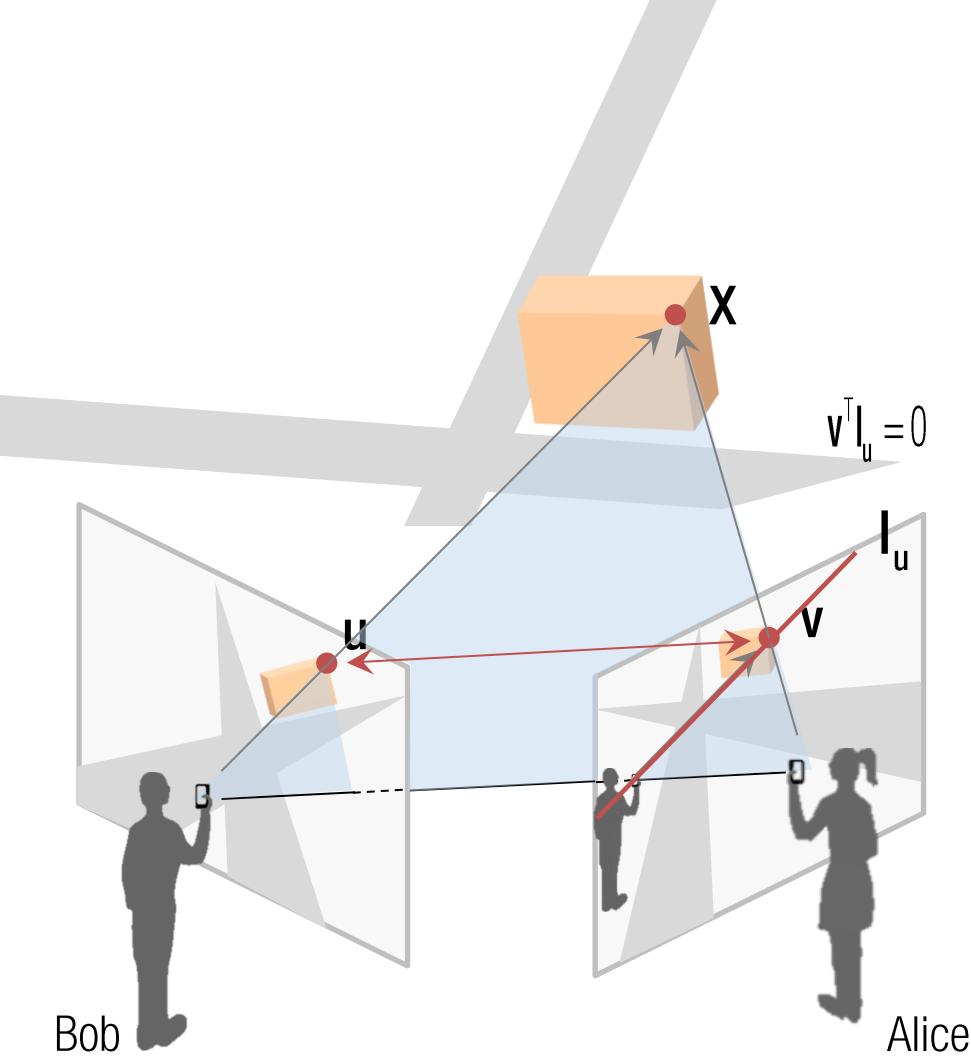
Bob's image



Alice's image
Bob from Alice's view

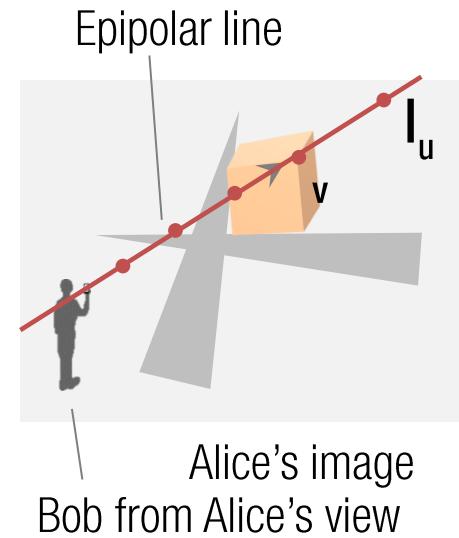
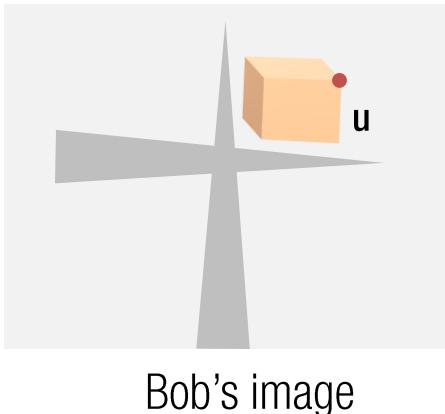
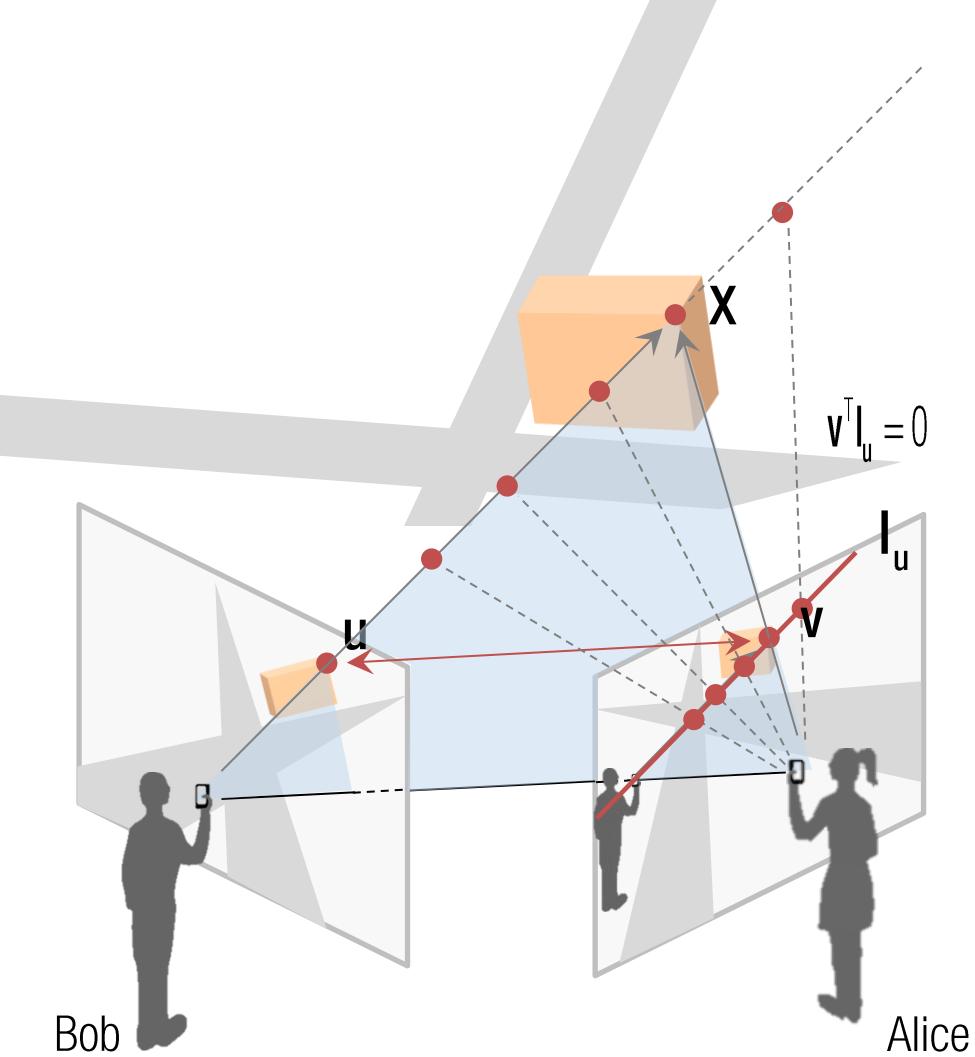
Epipolar constraint between two images:

1. A point, \mathbf{u} , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line $I_{\mathbf{u}}$ in Alice's image.



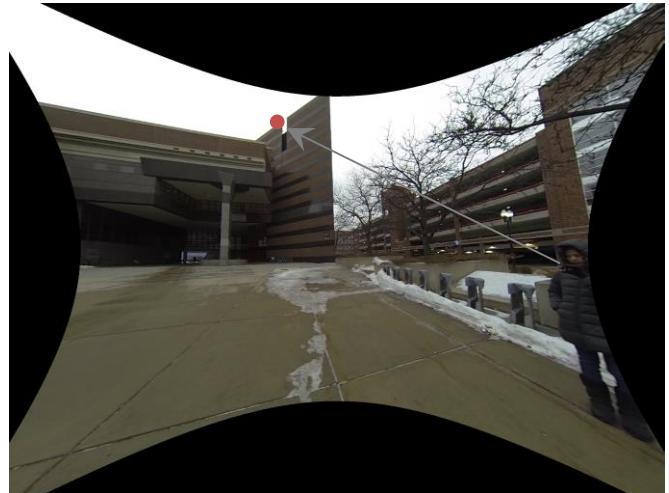
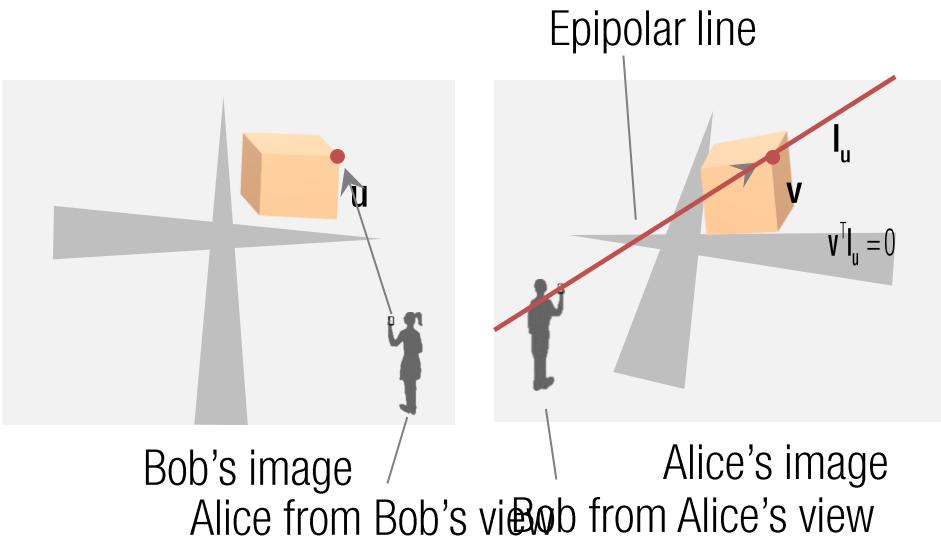
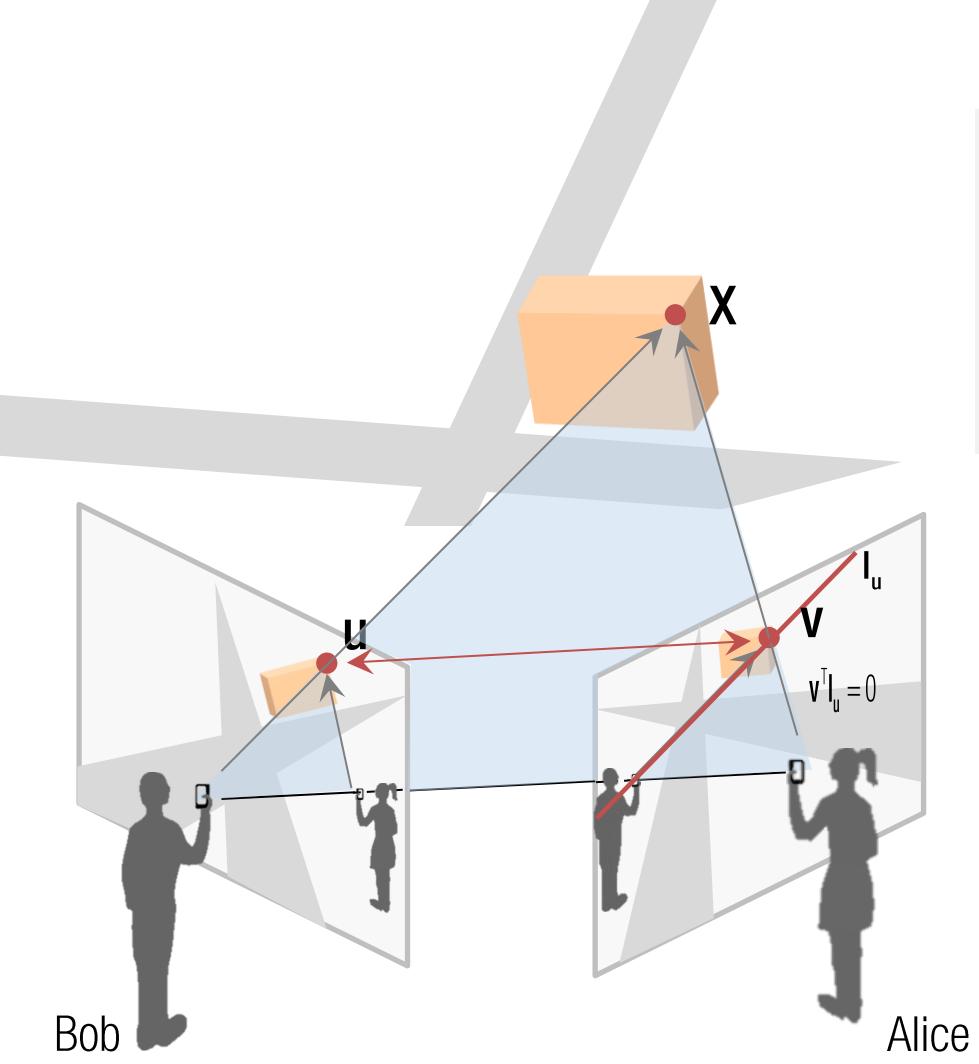
Epipolar constraint between two images:

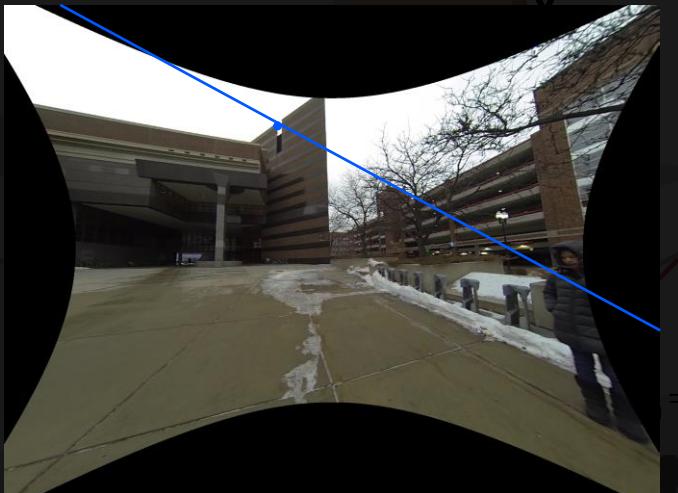
1. A point, \mathbf{u} , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line \mathbf{I}_u in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image, \mathbf{v} : $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{I}_u = 0$



Epipolar constraint between two images:

1. A point, \mathbf{u} , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line \mathbf{I}_u in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image, \mathbf{v} : $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{I}_u = 0$
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.

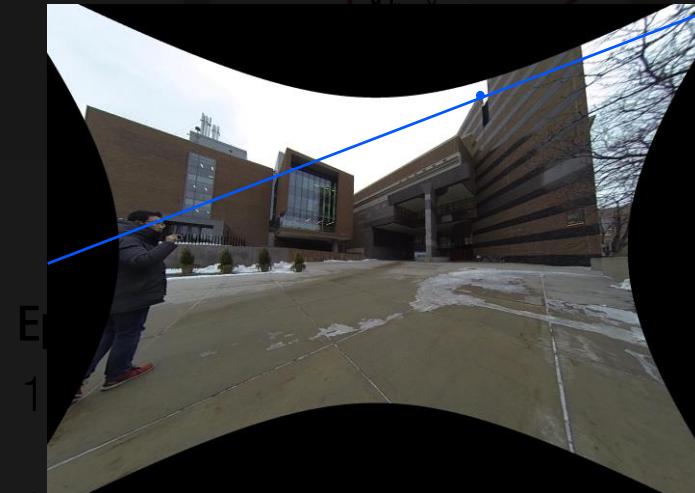




Alice



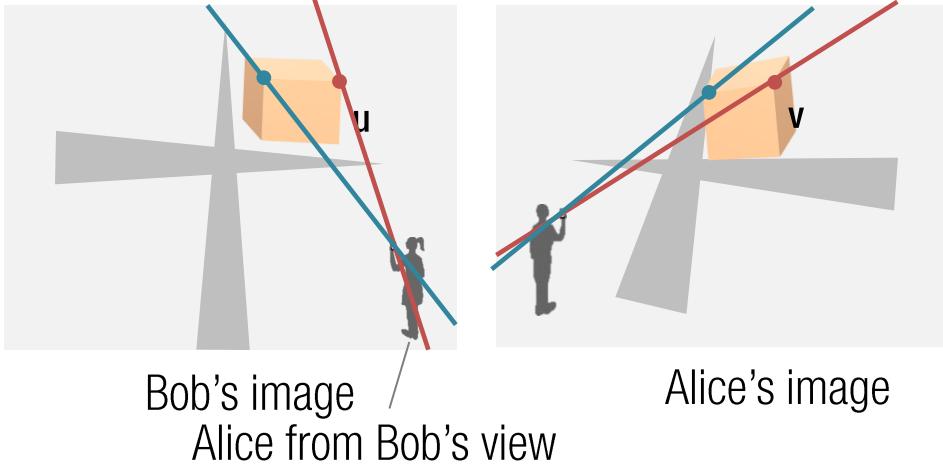
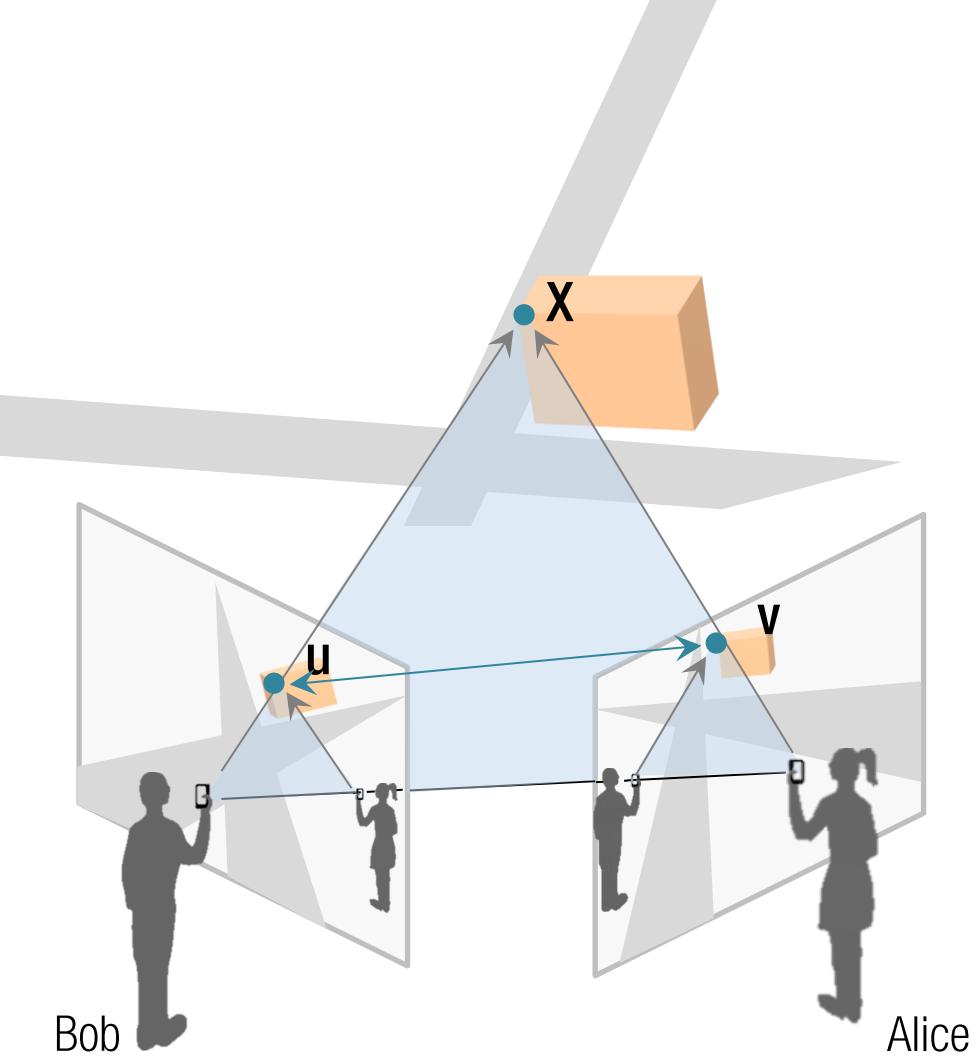
Bob



2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image, v :
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.

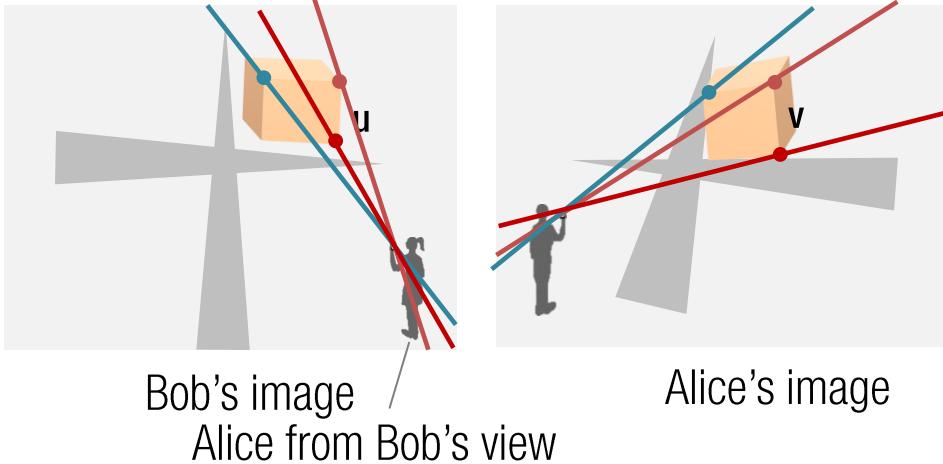
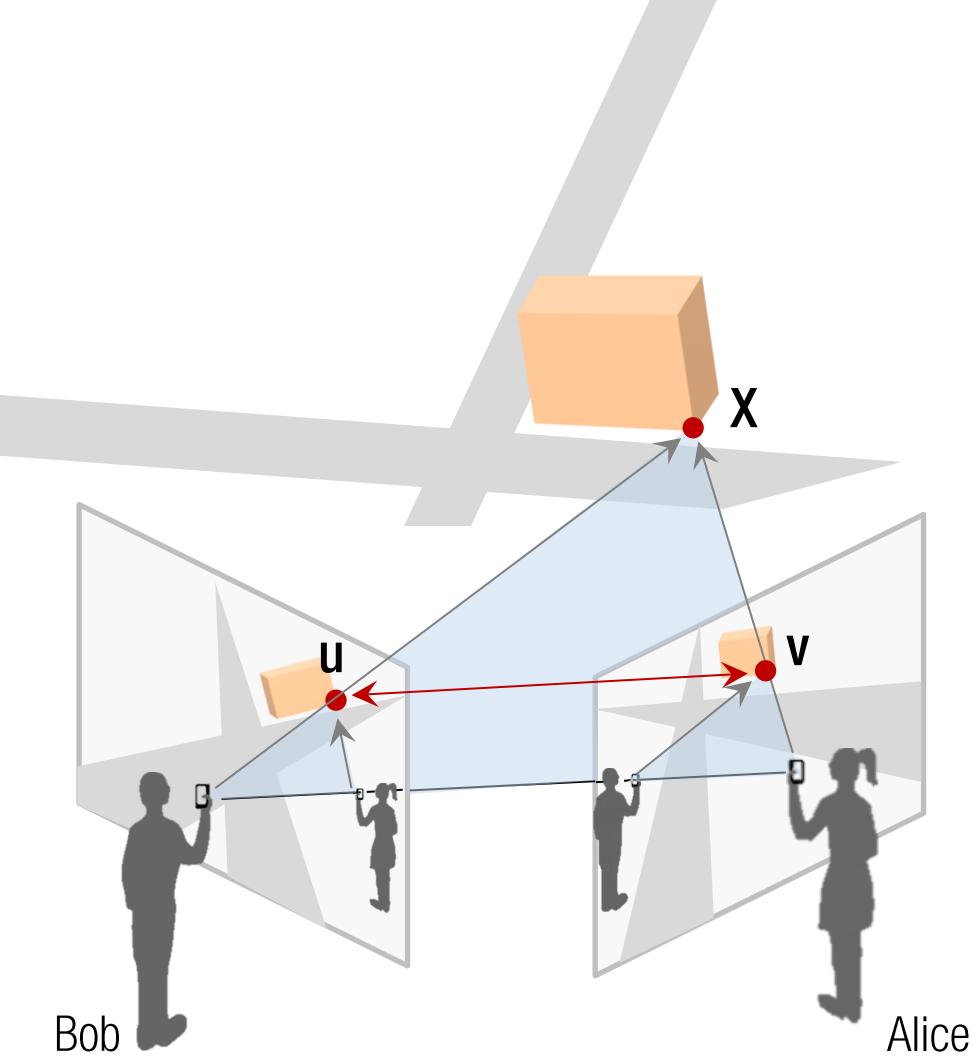
Bob's image
Alice's view
is:
leads to an

1



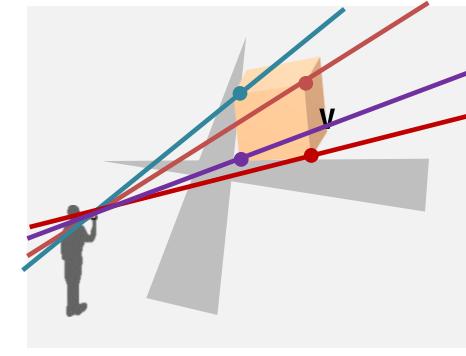
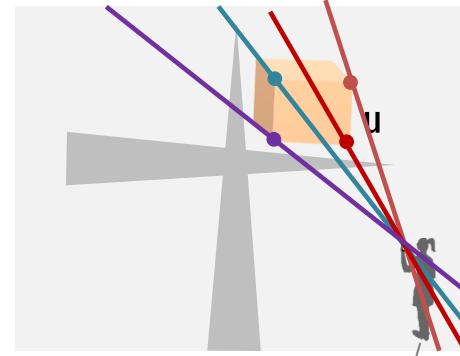
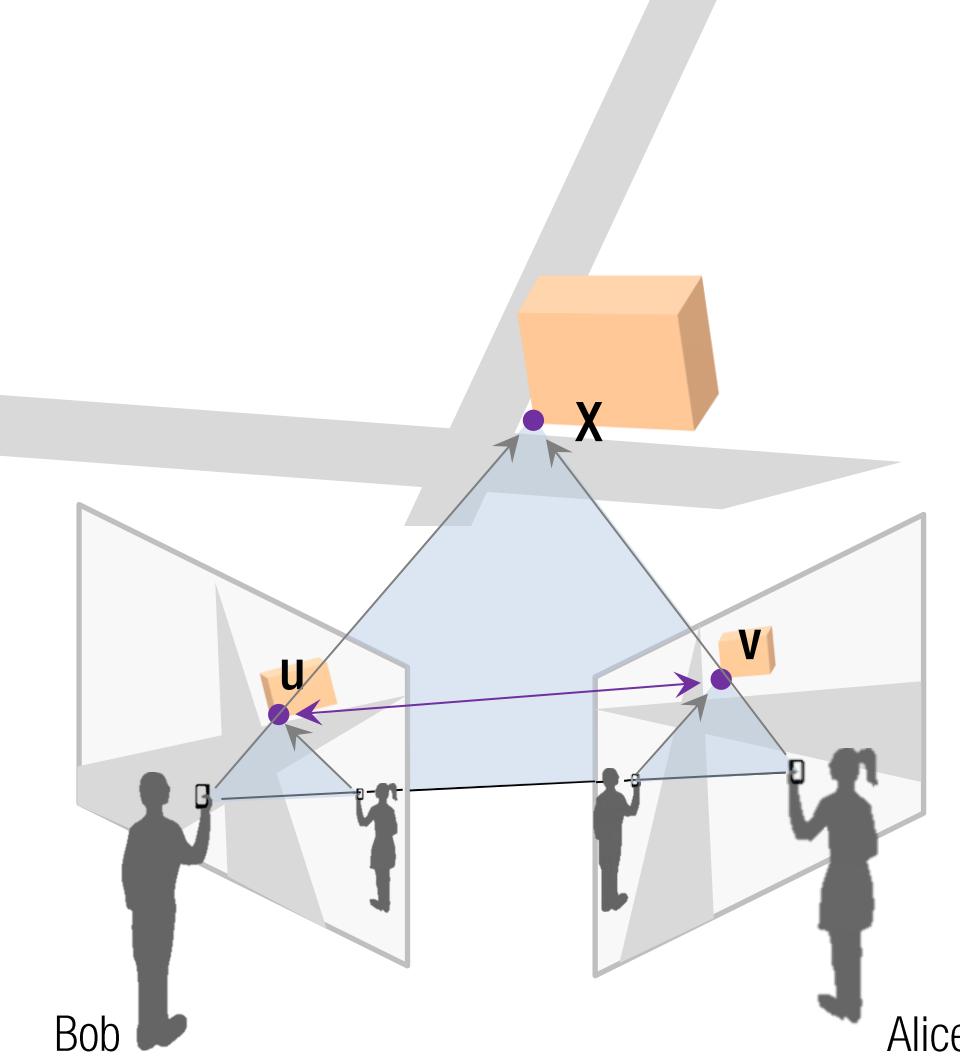
Epipolar constraint between two images:

1. A point, \mathbf{u} , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line $\mathbf{l}_\mathbf{u}$ in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image, \mathbf{v} : $\mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{l}_\mathbf{u} = 0$
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.



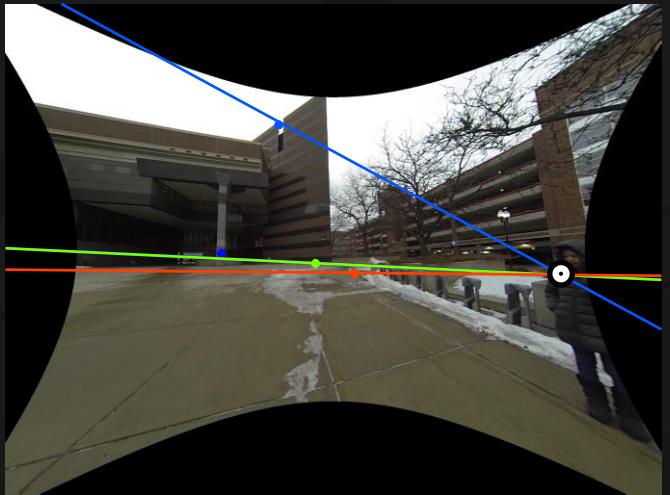
Epipolar constraint between two images:

1. A point, \mathbf{u} , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line \mathbf{l}_v in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image, \mathbf{v} : $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{l}_v = 0$
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.



Epipolar constraint between two images:

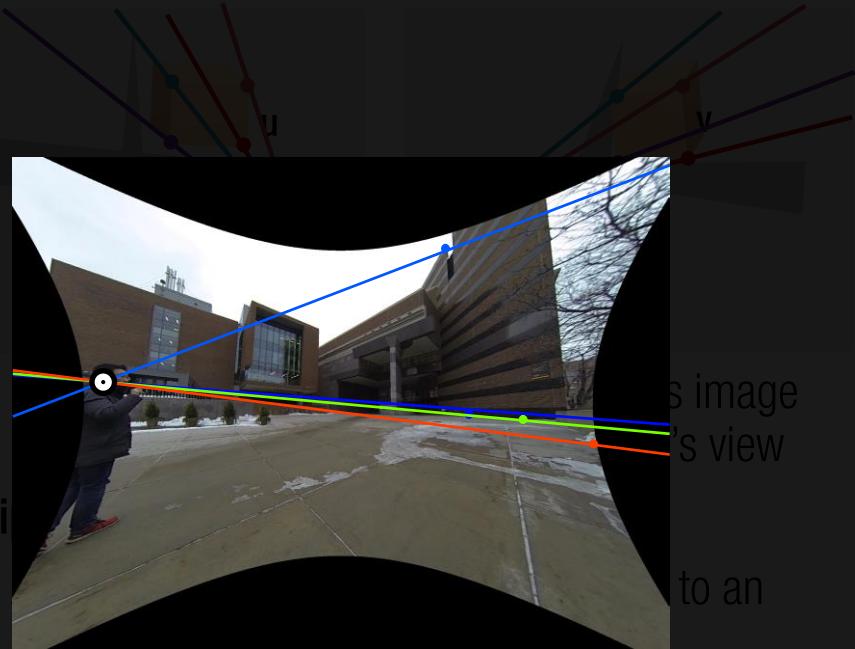
1. A point, \mathbf{u} , in Bob's image corresponds to an epipolar line \mathbf{l}_u in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image, \mathbf{v} : $\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{l}_u = 0$
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.
4. Epipolar lines meet at the epipole: $\mathbf{e}_{\text{bob}}^T \mathbf{l}_u = 0$ $\mathbf{e}_{\text{alice}}^T \mathbf{l}_v = 0$



Bob

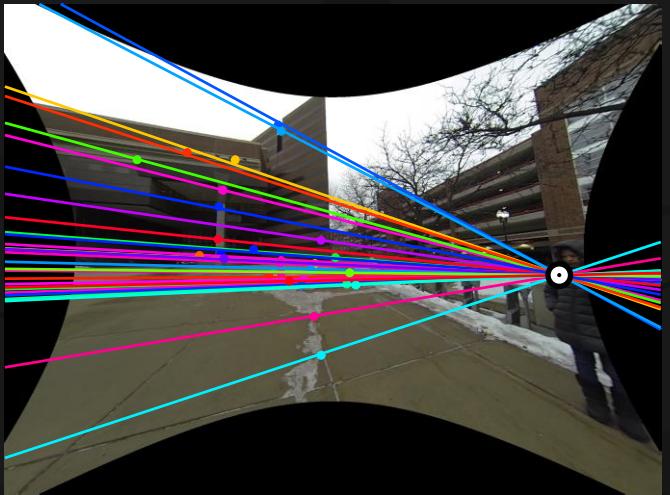
 e_{bob} 

Alice

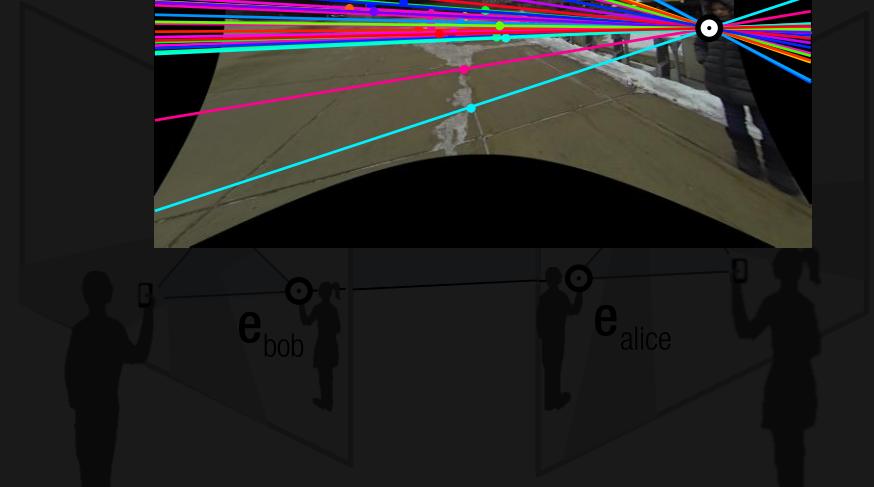


Epipolar line

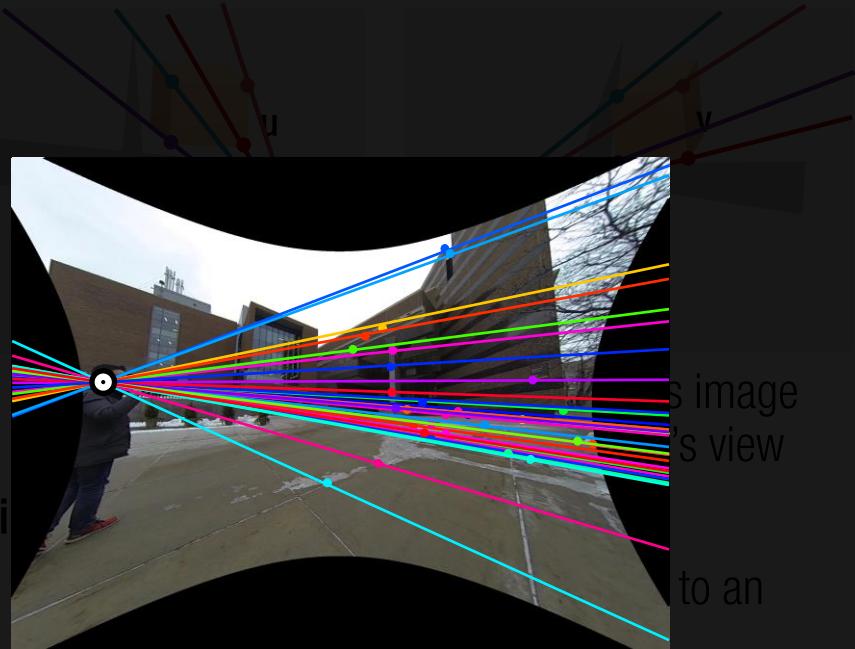
1. Epipolar line in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes the corresponding point in Alice's image, v :
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.
4. Epipolar lines meet at the epipole:



Bob



Alice

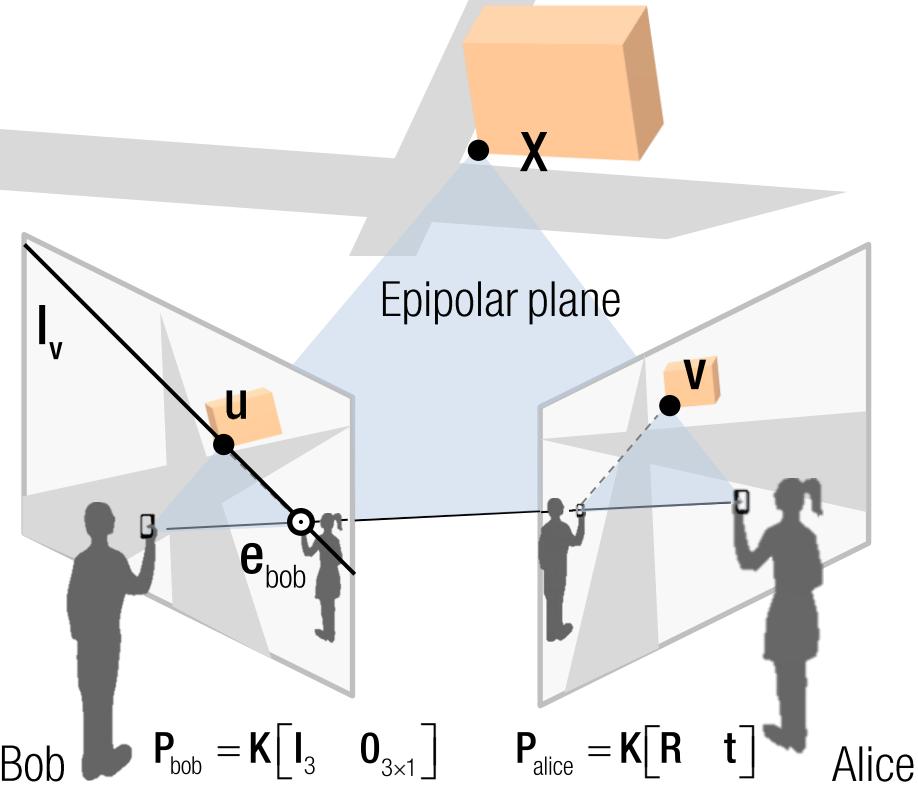


Epipoles

1. An epipolar line in Alice's image.
2. The epipolar line passes through the corresponding point in Alice's image, v :
3. Any point along the epipolar line can be a candidate of correspondences.
4. Epipolar lines meet at the epipole:

$$e_{\text{bob}}^T u = 0 \quad e_{\text{alice}}^T v = 0$$

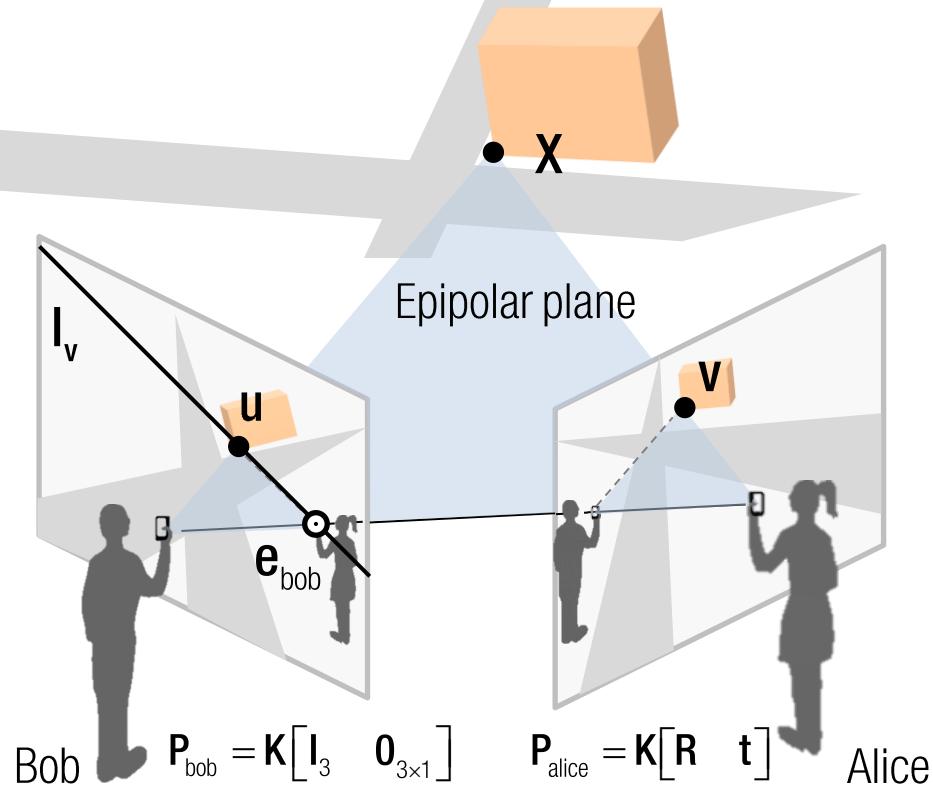
EPIPOLAR LINE



$$\mathbf{l}_v = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{v}$$

Fundamental matrix

EPIPOLAR LINE



$$I_v = Fv$$

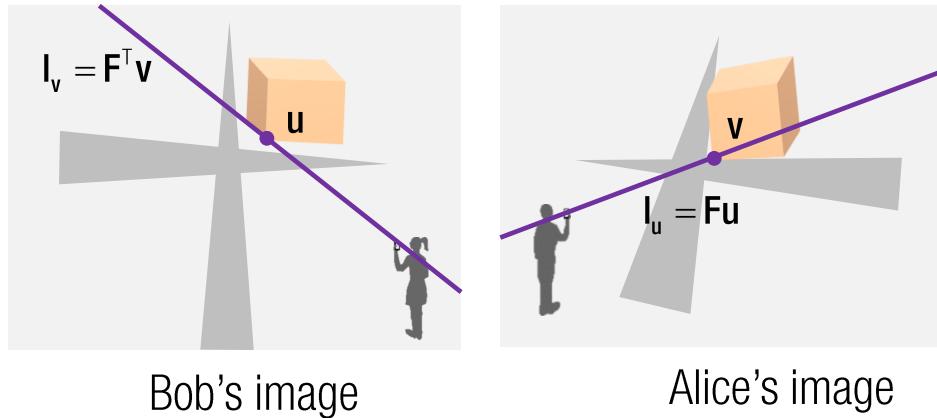
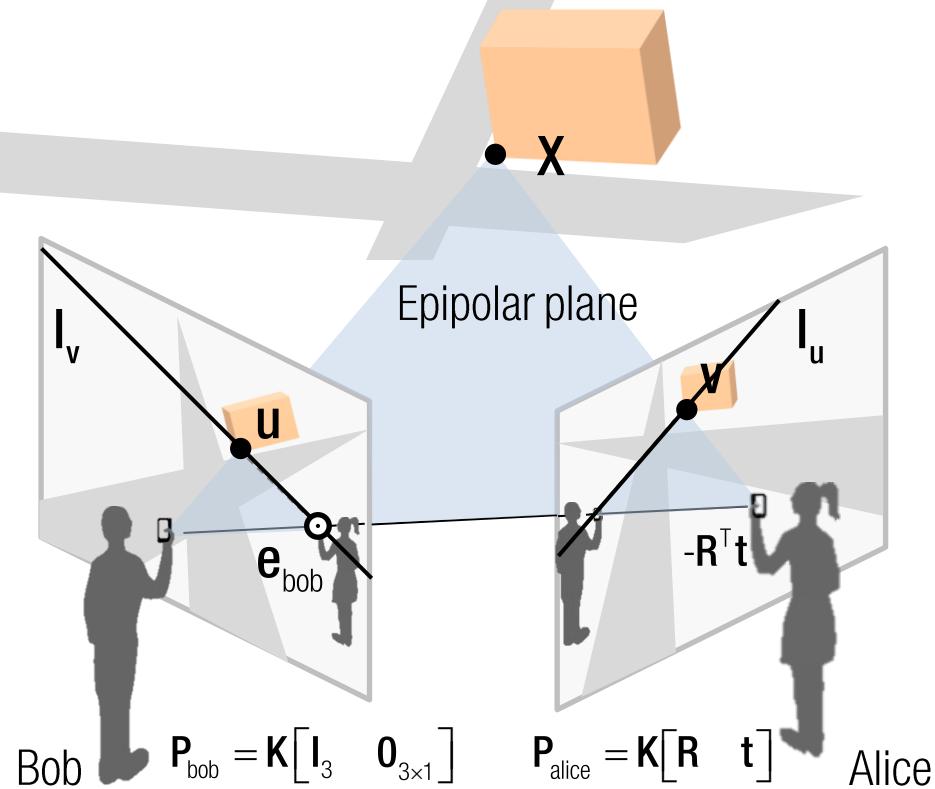
Fundamental matrix

$$u^T F v = 0$$

$$\text{where } F = K^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ R \end{bmatrix} K^{-1}$$

Fundamental matrix

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



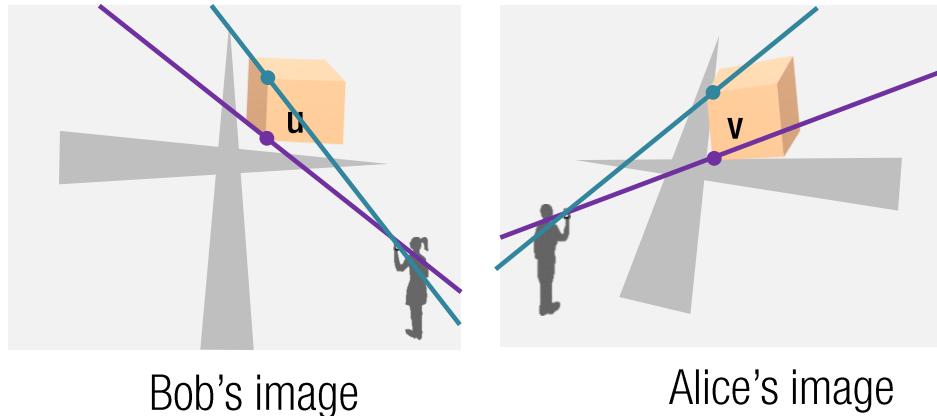
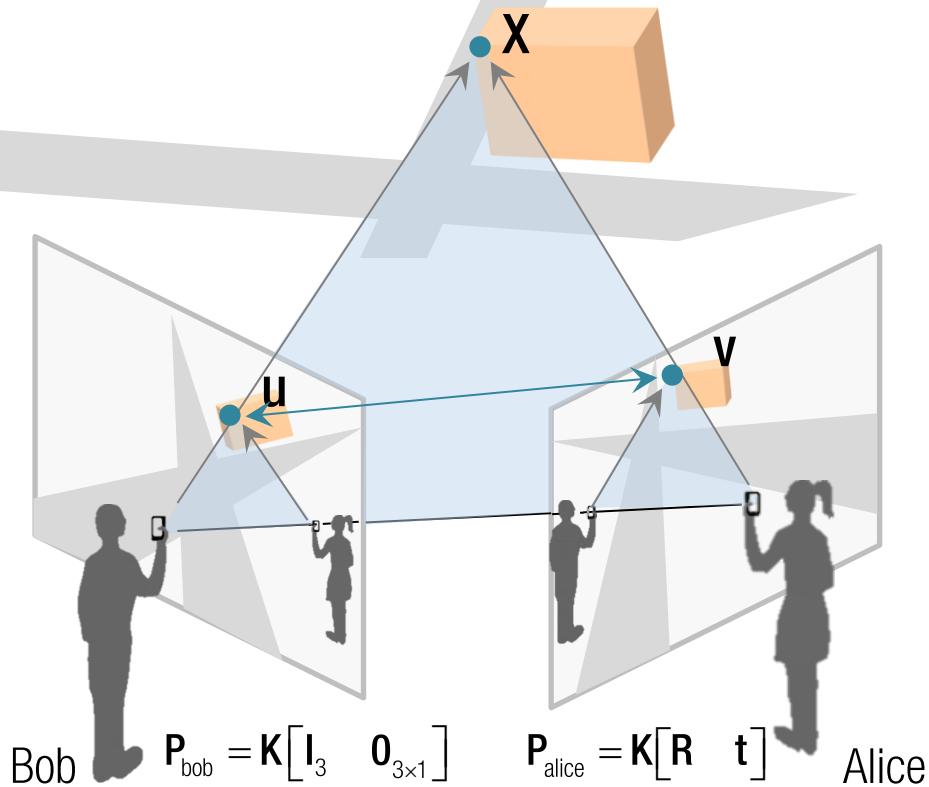
$$\mathbf{v}^T l_u = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{K}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

Common for all points

$$= \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$= \mathbf{v}^T (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}^T (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



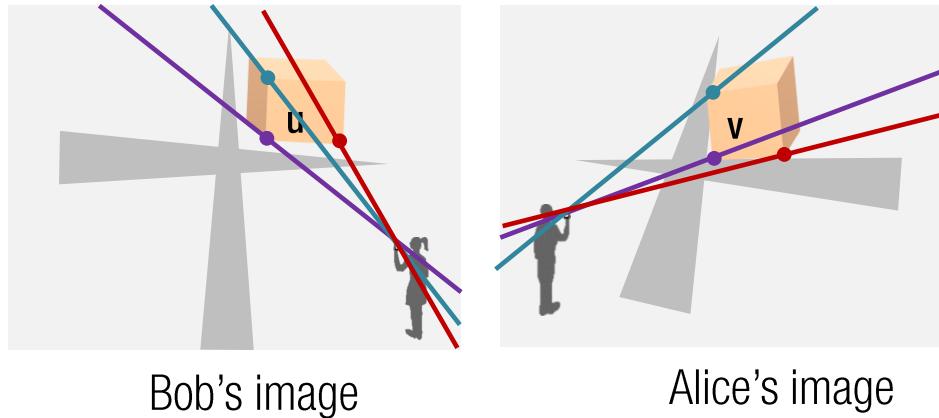
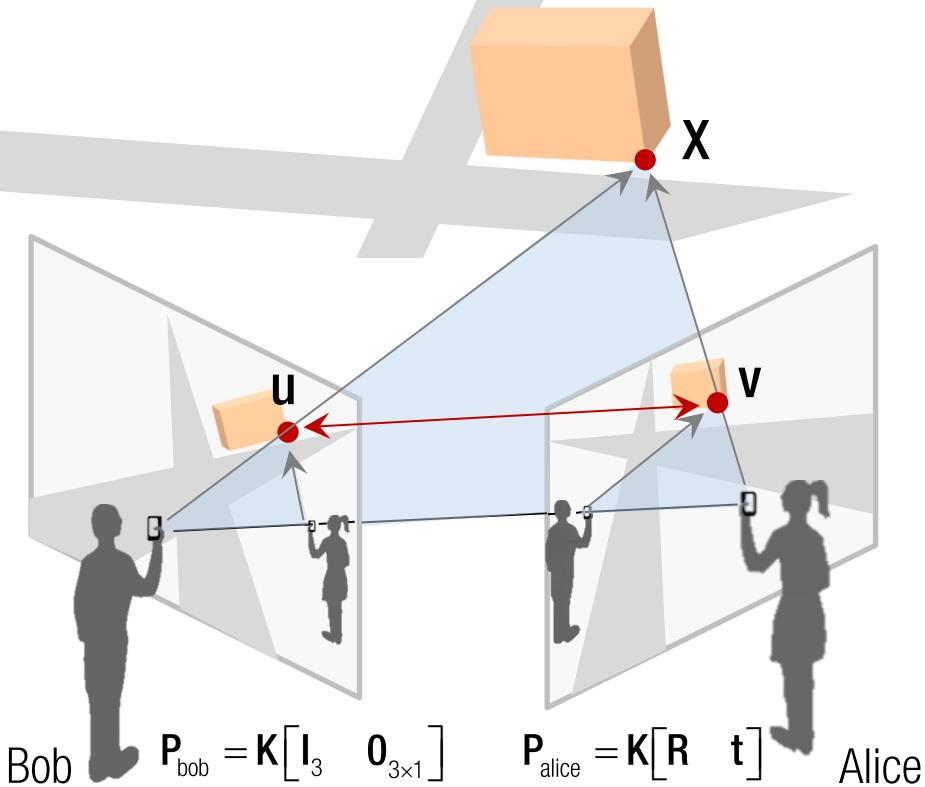
$$v^T I_u = v^T K^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} t \end{bmatrix}_x R K^{-1} u = 0$$

Common for all points

$$= v^T F u = 0$$

$$= v^T (F u) = u^T (F^T v) = 0$$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



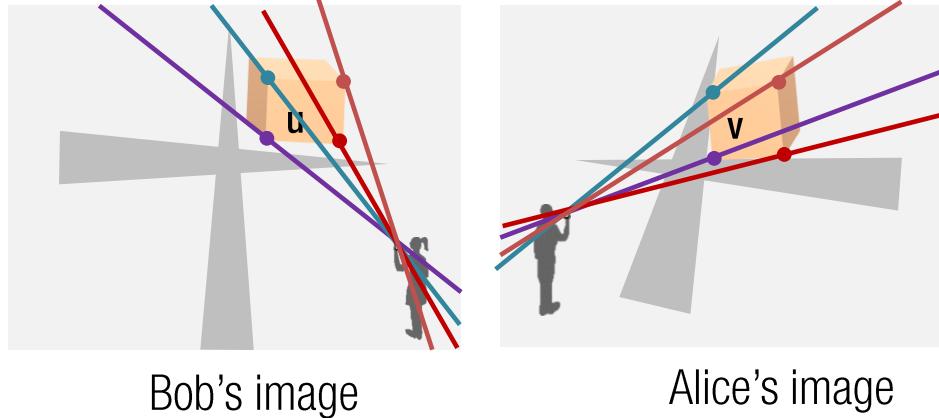
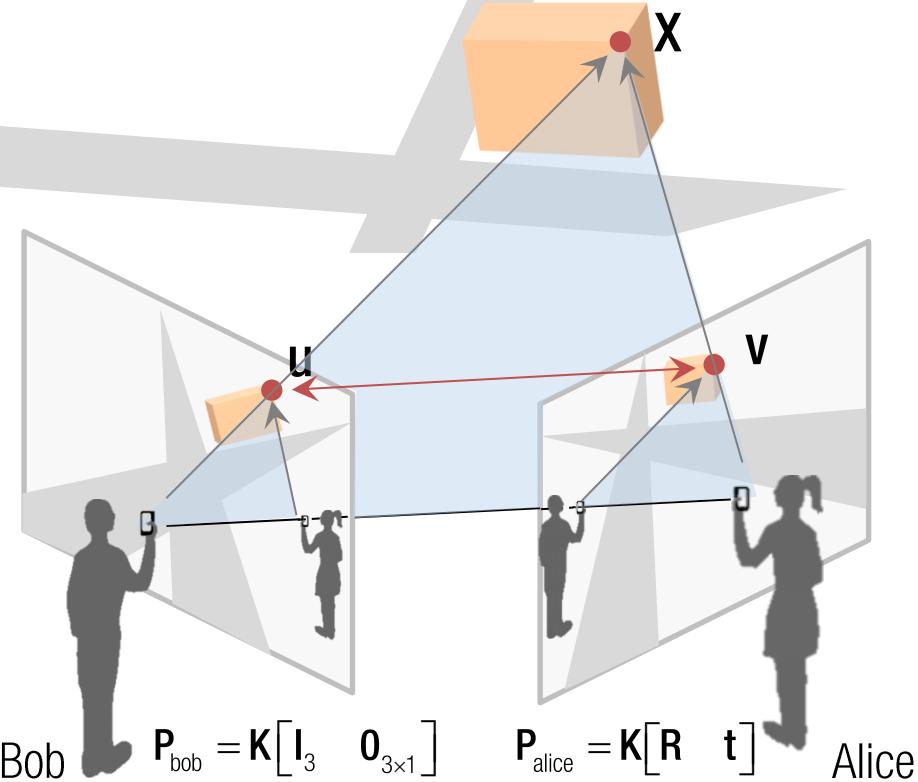
$$v^T I_u = v^T K^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} t \end{bmatrix}_x R K^{-1} u = 0$$

Common for all points

$$= v^T F u = 0$$

$$= v^T (F u) = u^T (F^T v) = 0$$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



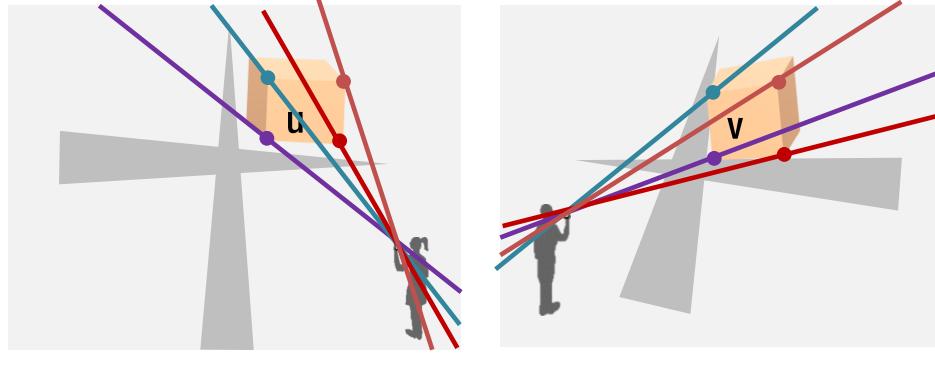
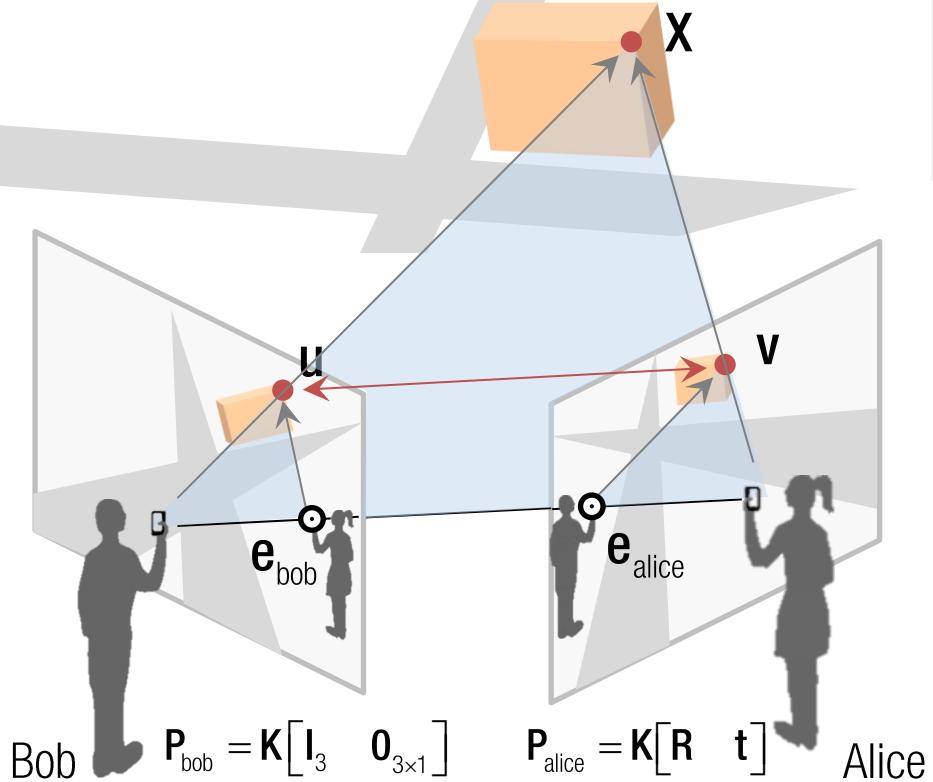
$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{I}_u = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{K}^{-T} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{t} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{K}^{-1} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

Common for all points

$$= \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$= \mathbf{v}^T (\mathbf{F} \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}^T (\mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

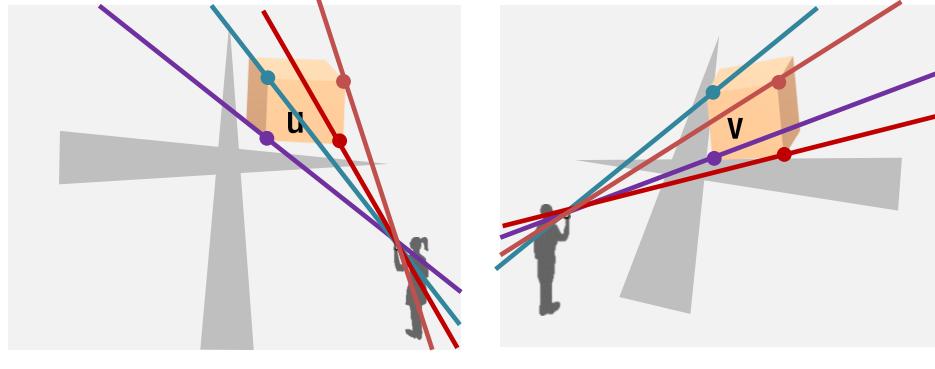
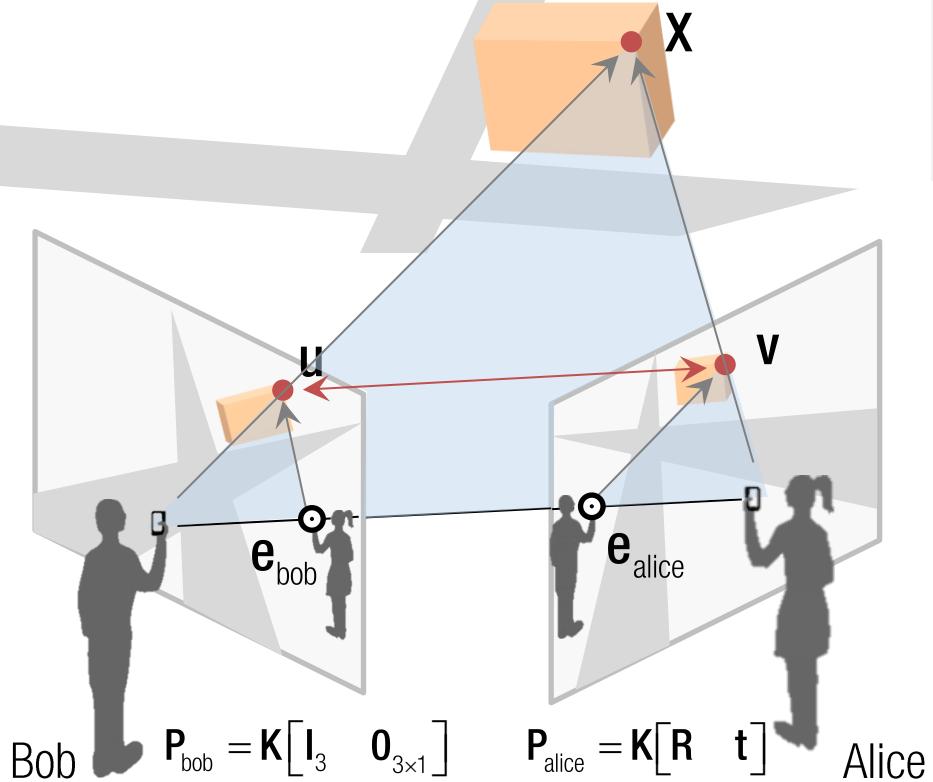
FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Properties of Fundamental Matrix

- Transpose: if \mathbf{F} is for $P_{\text{bob}}, P_{\text{alice}}$, then \mathbf{F}^T is for $P_{\text{alice}}, P_{\text{bob}}$.

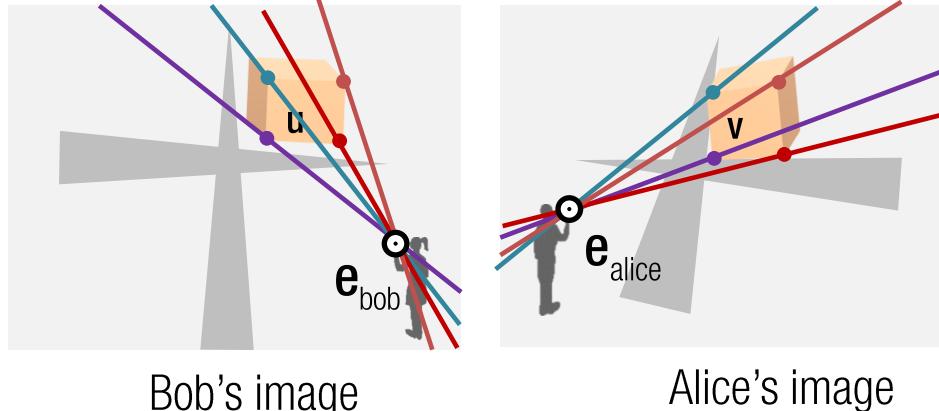
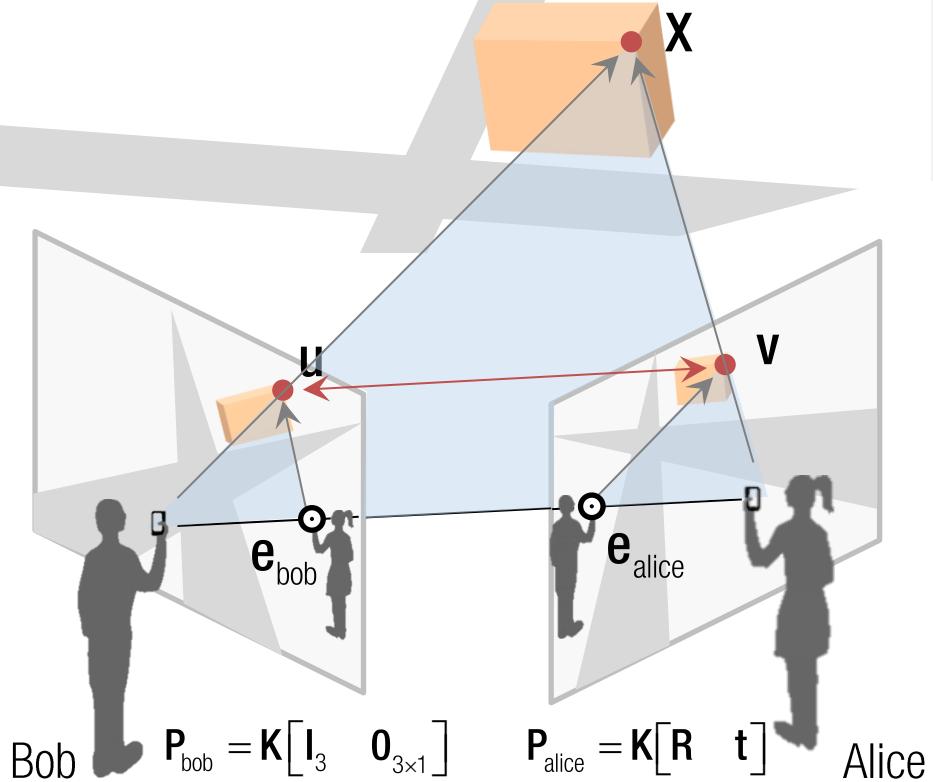
FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Properties of Fundamental Matrix

- Transpose: if \mathbf{F} is for $P_{\text{bob}}, P_{\text{alice}}$, then \mathbf{F}^T is for $P_{\text{alice}}, P_{\text{bob}}$.
- Epipolar line: $I_u = \mathbf{F}u \quad I_v = \mathbf{F}^T v$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Properties of Fundamental Matrix

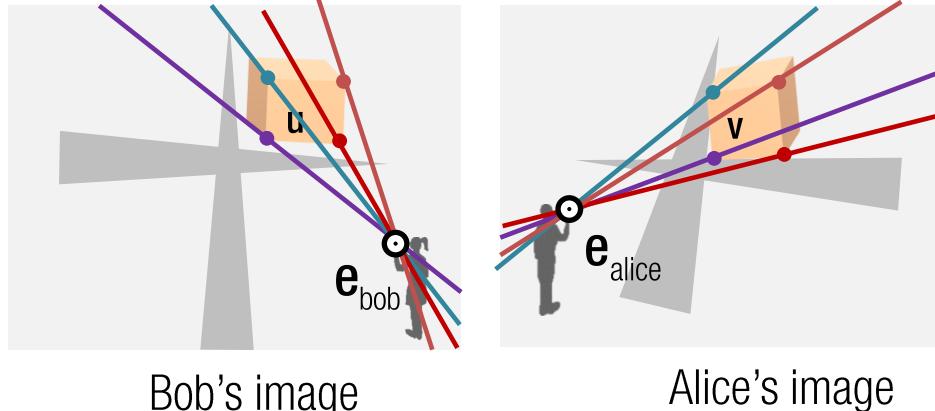
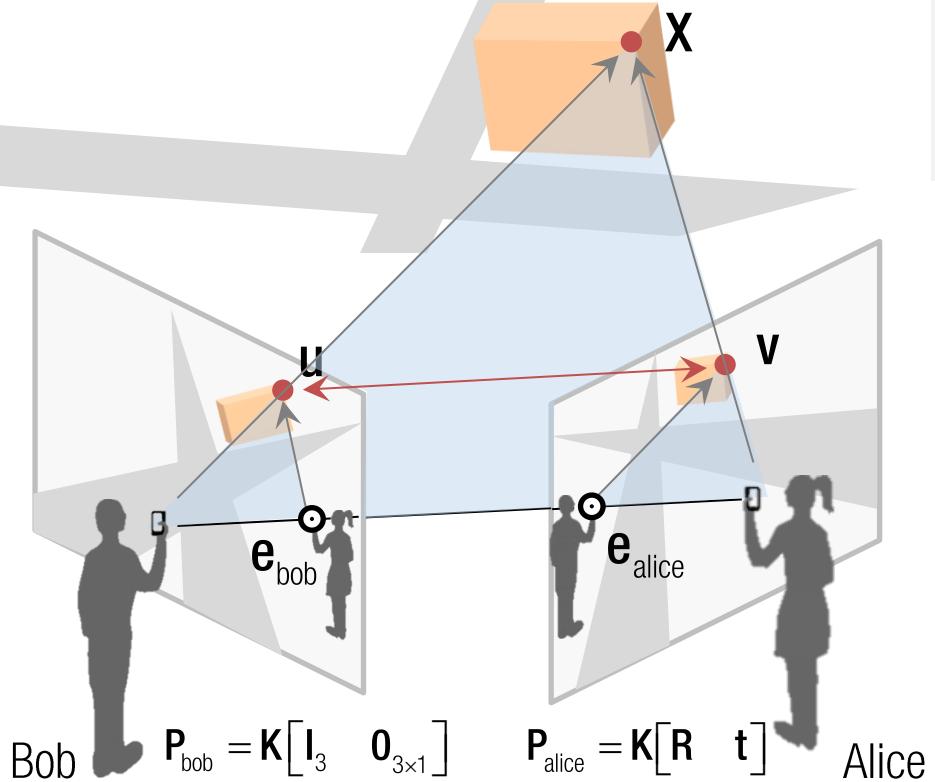
- Transpose: if \mathbf{F} is for $P_{\text{bob}}, P_{\text{alice}}$, then \mathbf{F}^T is for $P_{\text{alice}}, P_{\text{bob}}$.
- Epipole:
$$\mathbf{I}_u = \mathbf{F}u \quad \mathbf{I}_v = \mathbf{F}^T v$$

$$\mathbf{F}e_{\text{bob}} = 0 \quad \mathbf{F}^T e_{\text{alice}} = 0$$

$$\because v_i^T \mathbf{F} e_{\text{bob}} = 0, \quad u_i^T \mathbf{F}^T e_{\text{alice}} = 0, \quad \forall i$$

$$\rightarrow e_{\text{bob}} = \text{null}(\mathbf{F}), \quad e_{\text{alice}} = \text{null}(\mathbf{F}^T)$$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX



Properties of Fundamental Matrix

- Transpose: if \mathbf{F} is for $P_{\text{bob}}, P_{\text{alice}}$, then \mathbf{F}^T is for $P_{\text{alice}}, P_{\text{bob}}$.
- Epipolar line: $I_u = \mathbf{F}u \quad I_v = \mathbf{F}^T v$
- Epipole: $\mathbf{F}e_{\text{bob}} = 0 \quad \mathbf{F}^T e_{\text{alice}} = 0$
- rank(\mathbf{F})=2:
- DoF 9 (3x3 matrix)-1 (scale)-1 (rank)=7

CAMERA MOTION



CAMERA MOTION

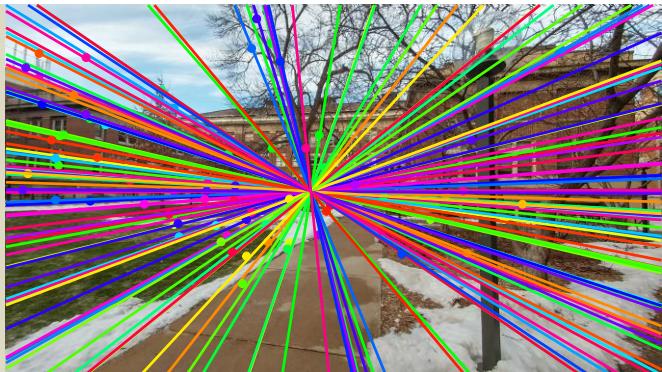


Image 2

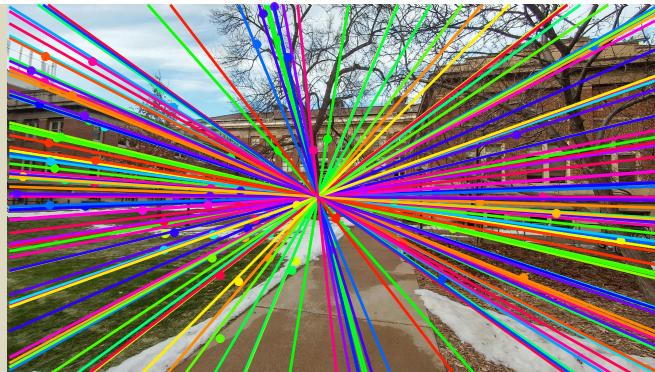


Image 1

— T — Image 2

— T — Image 1

Forward motion



Image 2

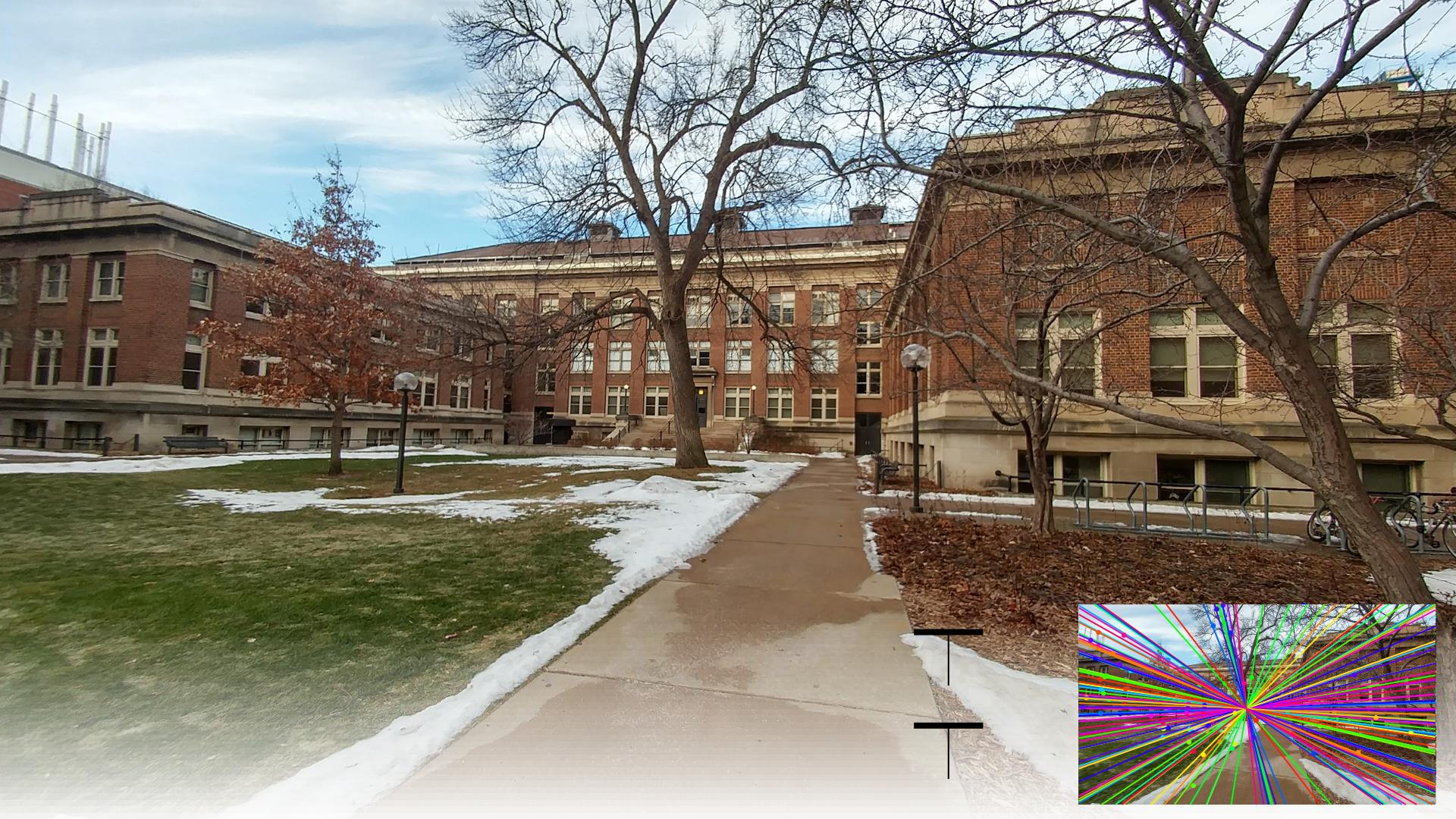


Image 1

— T — T — Image 2 Image 1

Lateral motion

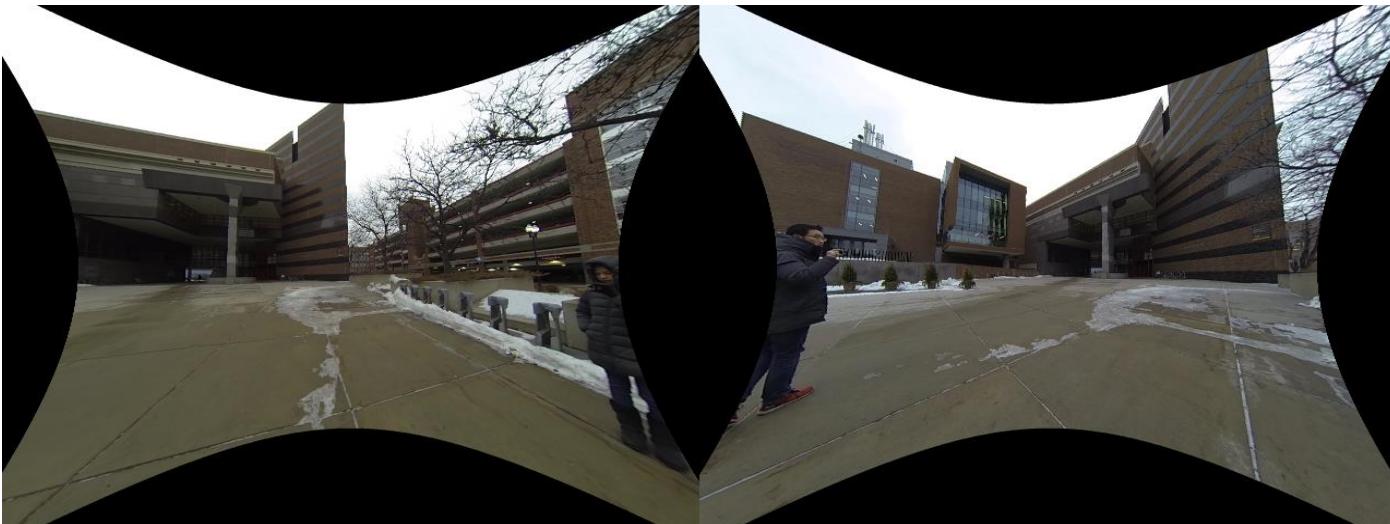








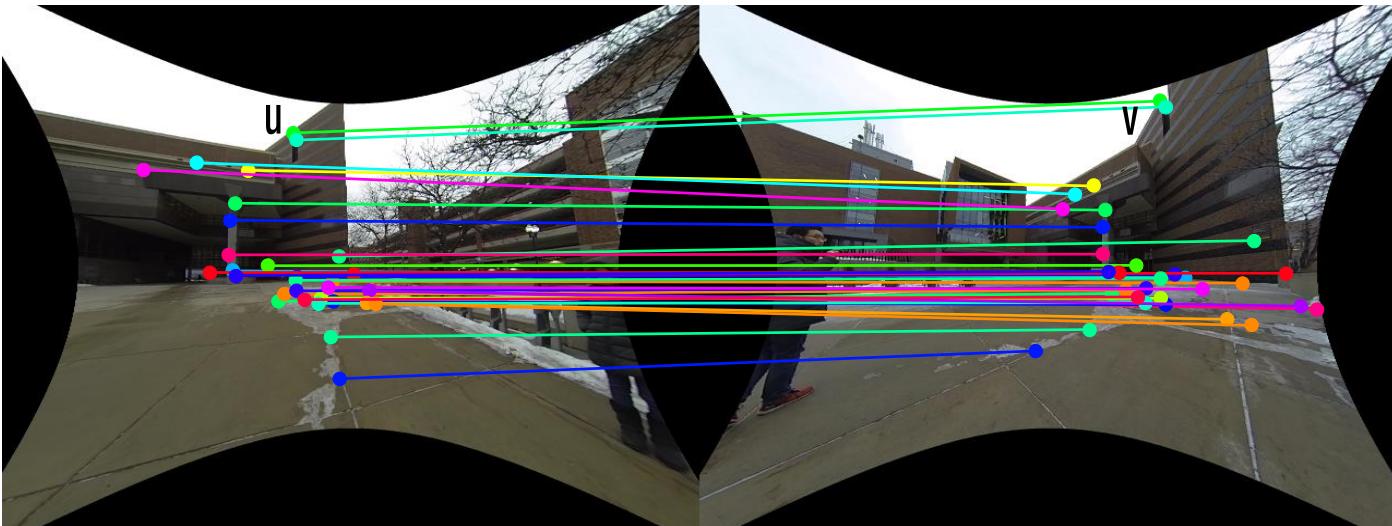
2D CORRESPONDENCE



Bob's image

Alice's image

2D CORRESPONDENCE

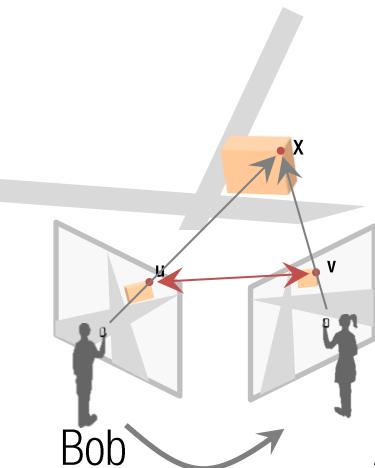


Bob's image

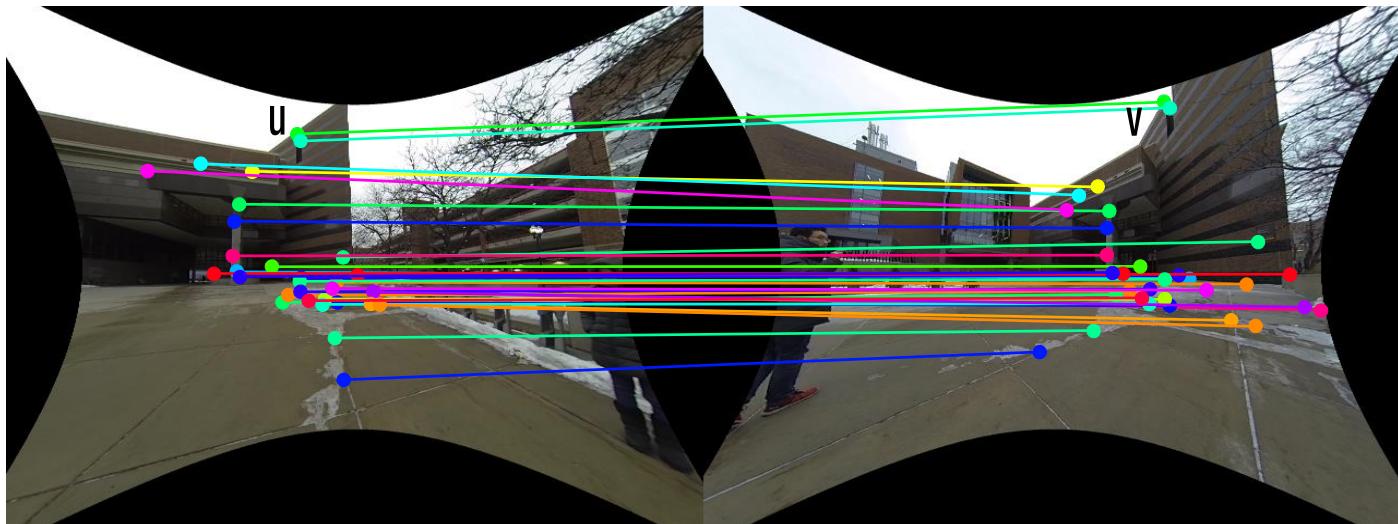
Alice's image

$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

2D CORRESPONDENCE



$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}) \\ = \mathbf{K}^{-T} [\mathbf{t}] \mathbf{R} \mathbf{K}^{-1}$$



Bob's image

$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{F} \mathbf{u} = 0$$

Alice's image

How to compute fundamental matrix?

8 Point Algorithm (Longuet-Higgins, Nature 1981)



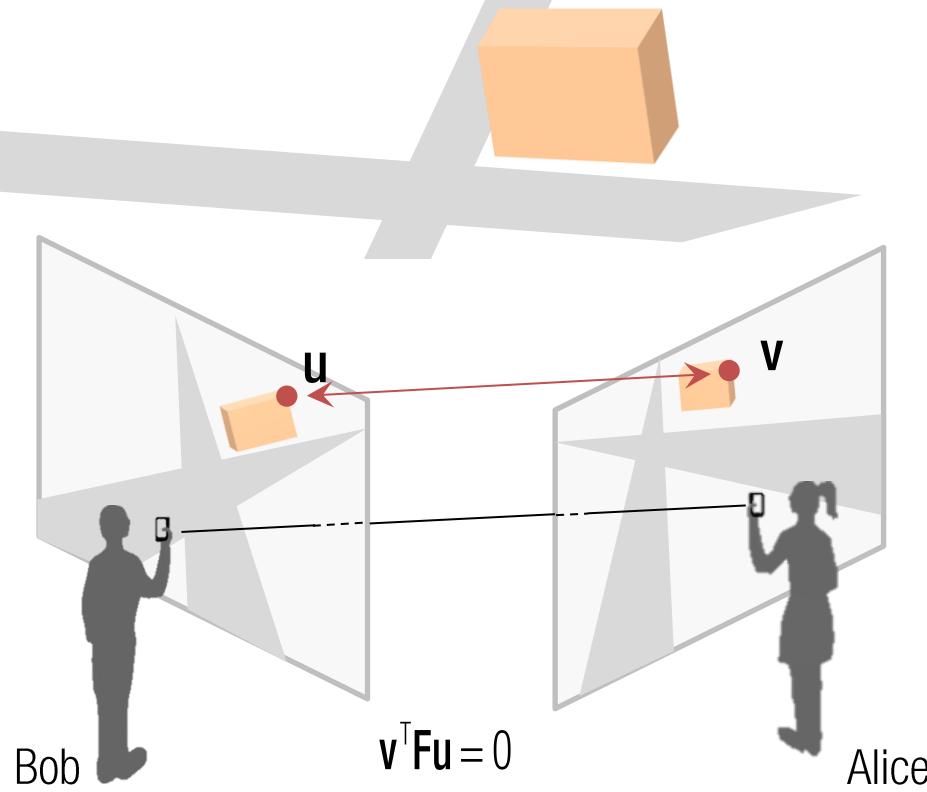
A computer algorithm for reconstructing a scene from two projections

H. C. Longuet-Higgins

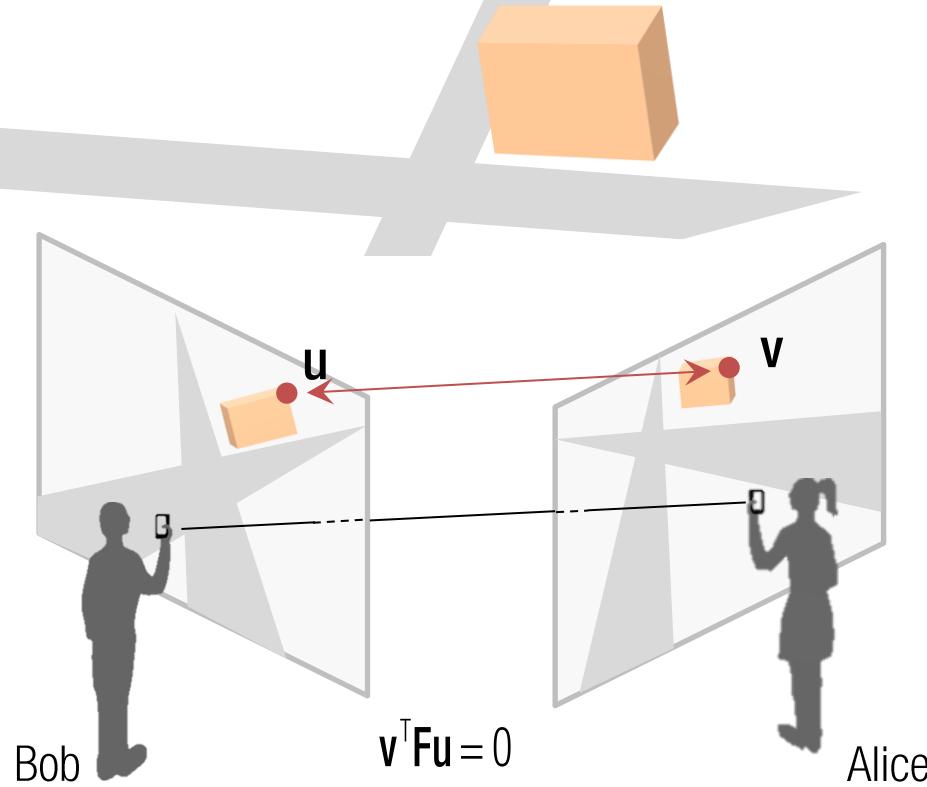
Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, University of Sussex,
Brighton BN1 9QG, UK

A simple algorithm for computing the three-dimensional structure of a scene from a correlated pair of perspective projections is described here, when the spatial relationship between the projections is unknown. This problem is relevant not only to photographic surveying¹ but also to binocular vision², where non-visual information available to the observer about the scene can be used to infer its three-dimensional structure.

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



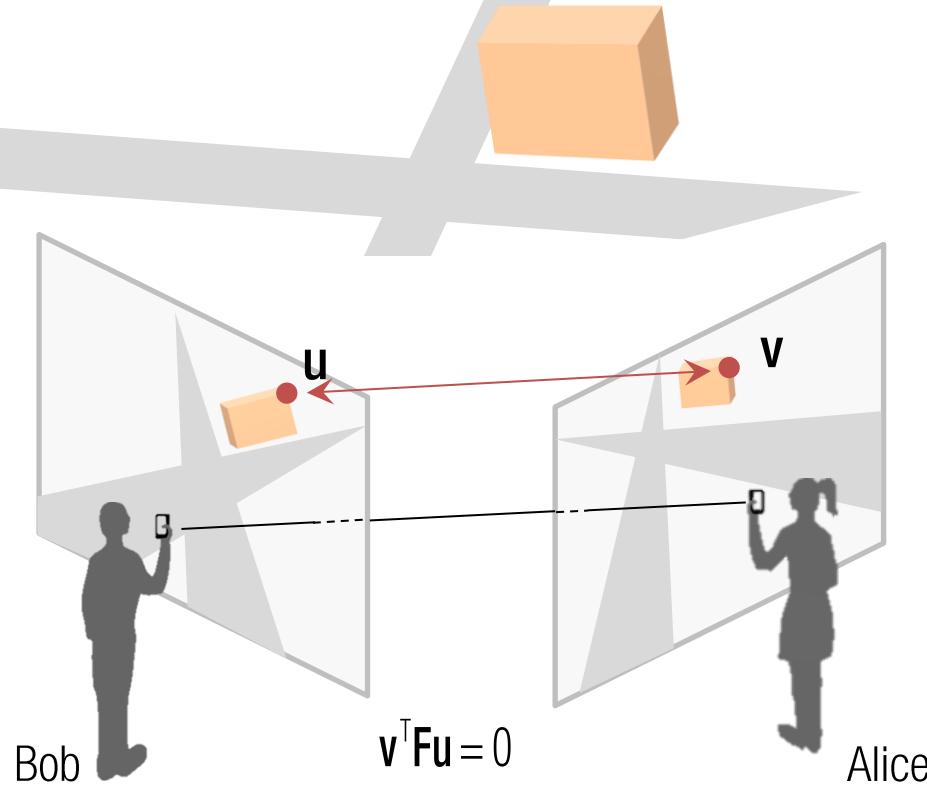
FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Degree of freedom of fundamental matrix:

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION

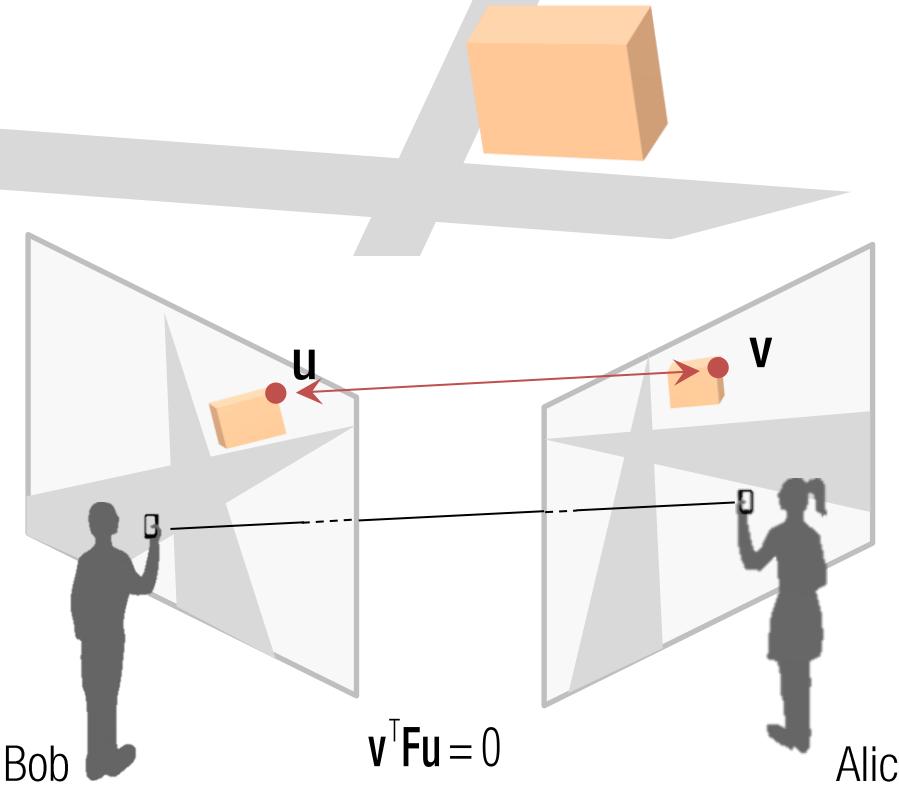


$$F = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Degree of freedom of fundamental matrix:
7 = 9 (3x3 matrix) – 1 (scale) – 1 (rank 2)

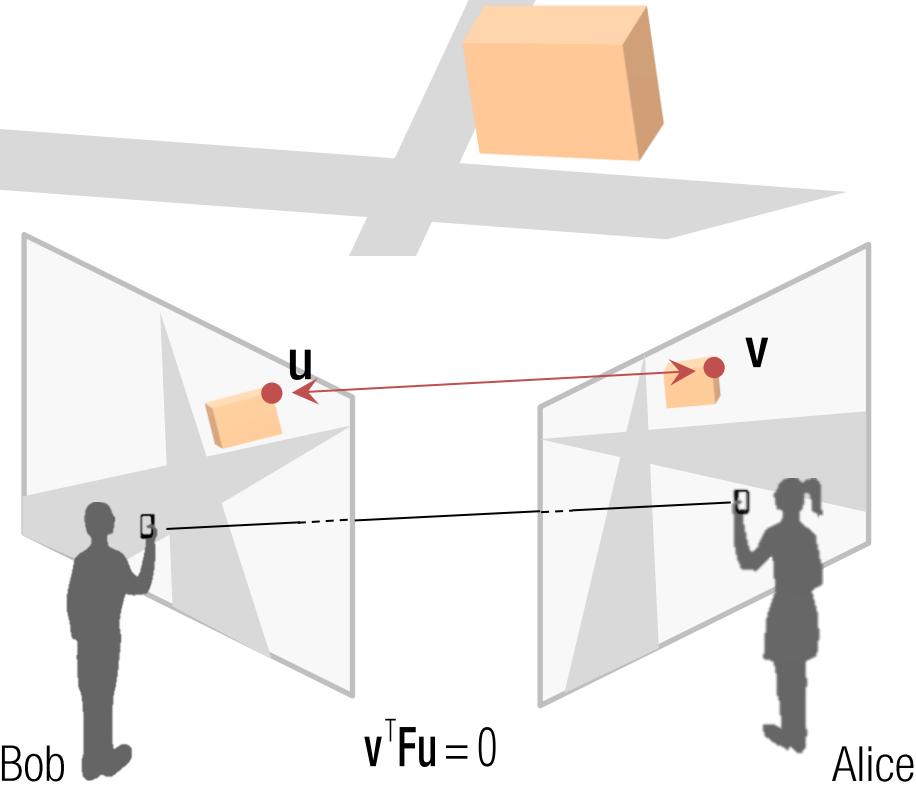
We will estimate fundamental matrix with 8 parameters by ignoring rank constraint and then project onto rank 2 matrix:

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



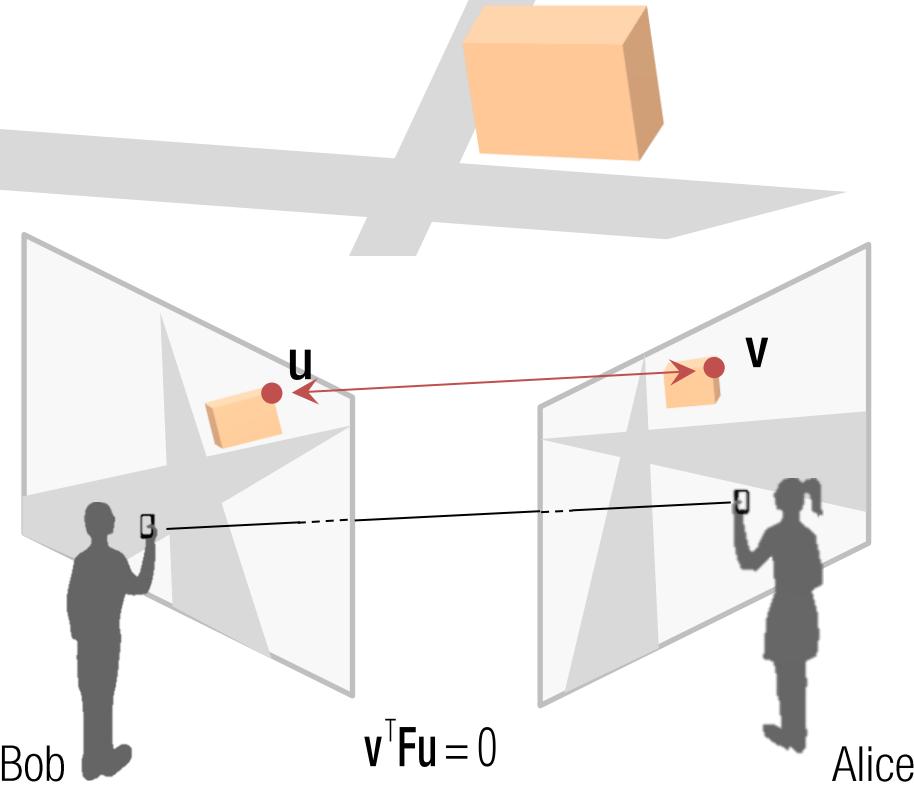
$$v^T F u = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



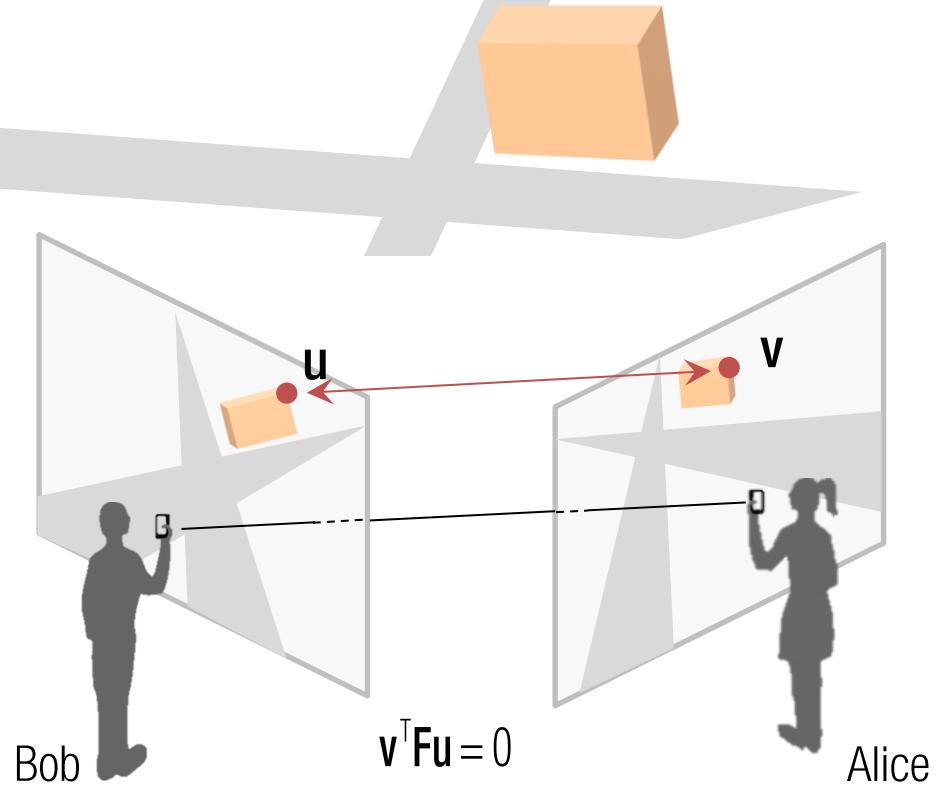
$$v^T F u = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33}$$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$\begin{aligned} v^T F u &= \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33} \\ &= 0 \quad \text{linear in } F \end{aligned}$$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$v^T F u = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

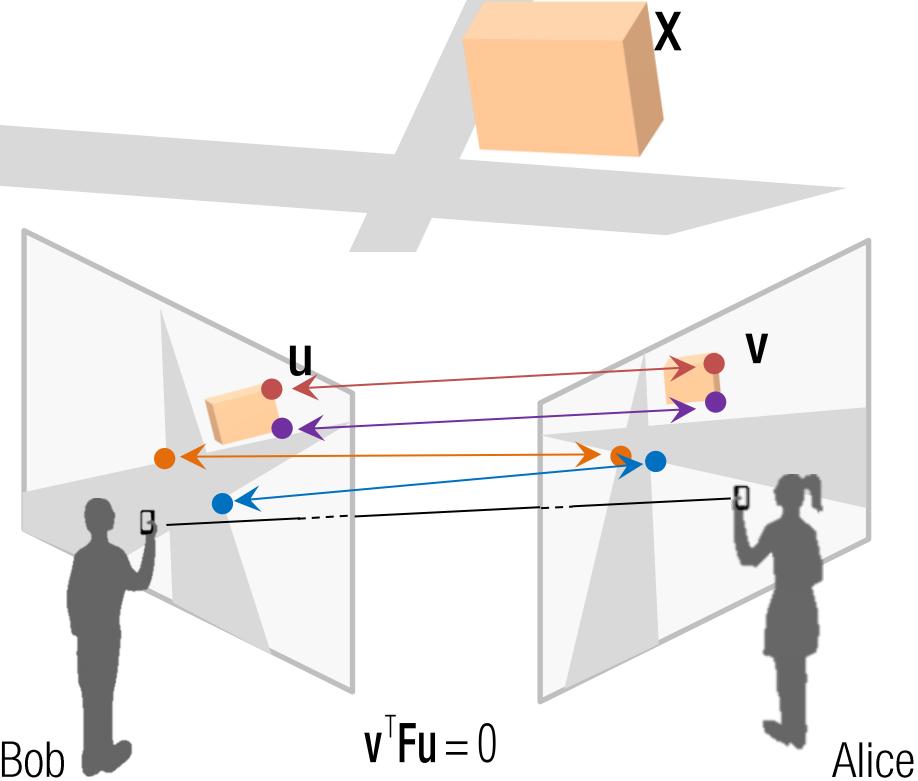
$$= f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33} = 0$$

Linear in \mathbf{F} .

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u^xv^x & u^yv^x & v^x & u^xv^y & u^yv^y & v^y & u^x & u^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} \\ f_{12} \\ f_{13} \\ f_{21} \\ f_{22} \\ f_{23} \\ f_{31} \\ f_{32} \\ f_{33} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

of unknowns: 9
of equations per correspondence: 1

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$v^T F u = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

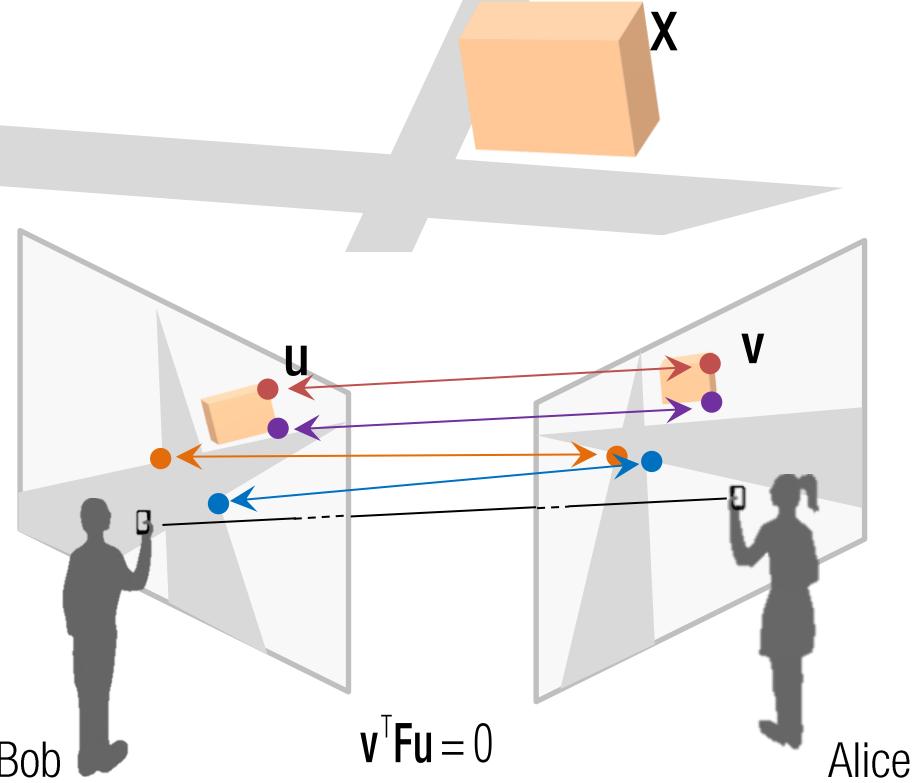
$$= f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33} = 0$$

Linear in F .

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_1^x v_1^x & u_1^y v_1^x & v_1^x & u_1^x v_1^y & u_1^y v_1^y & v_1^y & u_1^x & u_1^y & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_m^x v_m^x & u_m^y v_m^x & v_m^x & u_m^x v_m^y & u_m^y v_m^y & v_m^y & u_m^x & u_m^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}_{m \times 1}$$

What is minimum m ?

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$v^T F u = \begin{bmatrix} v^x & v^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^x \\ u^y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= f_{11}u^xv^x + f_{12}u^yv^x + f_{13}v^x + f_{21}u^xv^y + f_{22}u^yv^y + f_{23}v^y + f_{31}u^x + f_{32}u^y + f_{33} = 0$$

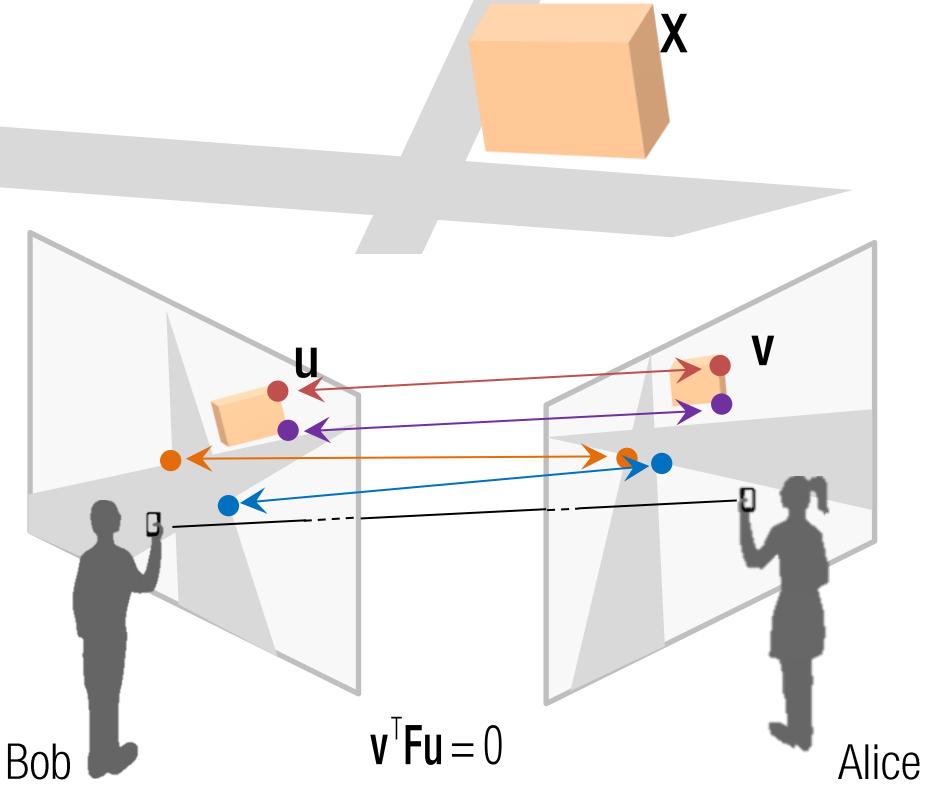
Linear in \mathbf{F} .

→

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1^x v_1^x & u_1^y v_1^x & v_1^x & u_1^x v_1^y & u_1^y v_1^y & v_1^y & u_1^x & u_1^y & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_m^x v_m^x & u_m^y v_m^x & v_m^x & u_m^x v_m^y & u_m^y v_m^y & v_m^y & u_m^x & u_m^y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

What is minimum m ?

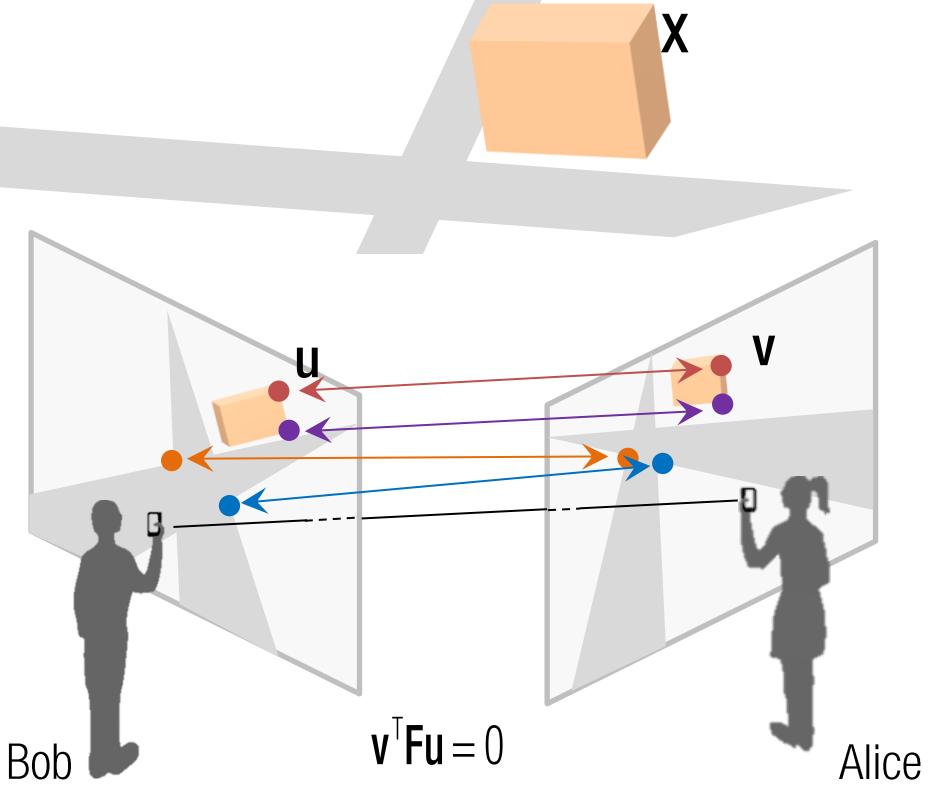
FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$\begin{matrix} A & X & 0 \end{matrix}$$

The solution is not necessarily satisfy rank 2 con

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION

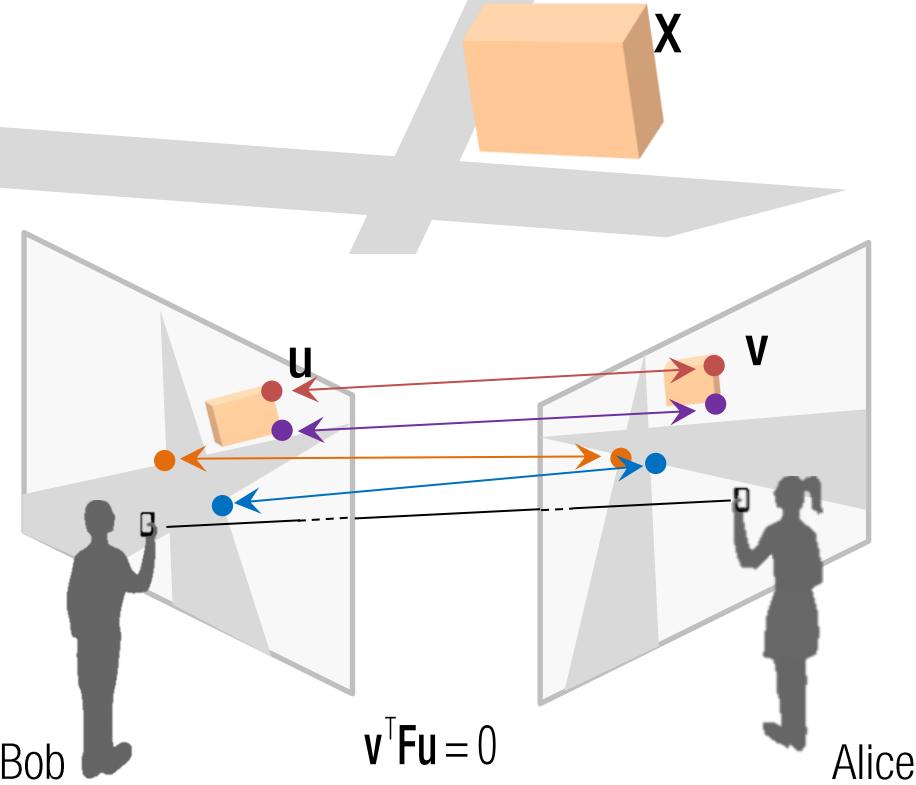


$$\begin{matrix} A & X & 0 \end{matrix}$$

The solution is not necessarily satisfy rank 2 condition

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} U & D & V^T \end{matrix}$$

FUNDAMENTAL MATRIX ESTIMATION



$$\begin{bmatrix} A & X & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The solution is not necessarily satisfy rank 2 condition

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{array}{c|c|c} U & D & V^T \end{array}$$
$$\approx F_{\text{rank } 2} = \begin{array}{c|c|c} U & \tilde{D} & V^T \end{array}$$

SVD cleanup

CAMERA POSE FROM F

