

Homework 1

Due: 2023/10/3 11:59 **AM**

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GitHub Classroom: <https://classroom.github.com/a/saSS5SkB>

GitHub Registration: <https://forms.gle/R9JBIAAehcYyvoUu9>

Outline

- [Problem1: Homography estimation](#) (Q1-1 ~ Q1-3)
- [Problem2: Document rectification](#) (Q2-1 ~ Q2-2)
- [Report and submission](#)

Problem 1: Homography Estimation

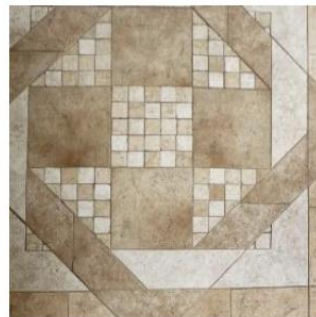
Given three color images A (1-0.png), B (1-1.png), and C (1-2.png), please follow the instruction to compute the homographies that warps the anchor image A to target image B and C.



1-0.png



1-1.png



1-2.png

Problem 1: Homography Estimation

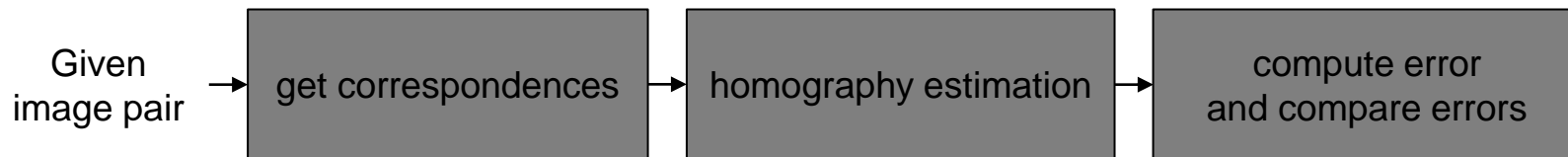


image pair #1



image pair #2

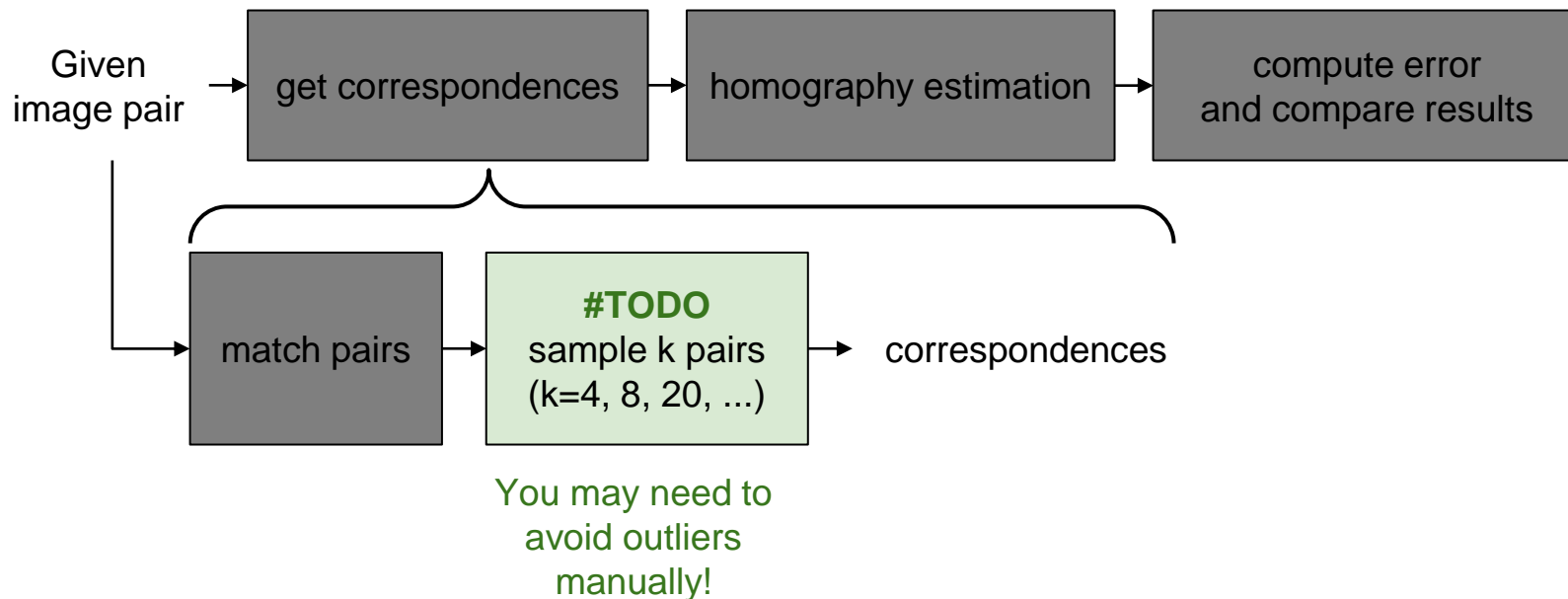


Problem 1: Homography Estimation

Q1-1 Feature Matching

- Perform local feature detection on each image.
- Find the correspondence between anchor image and target images by descriptor matching.
- Reject the outliers by ratio test or manual comparison and select top k pairs from the matching result, where $k = 4, 8, 20$.
- (BONUS) Try other local features, e.g., [SuperPoint](#)

Problem 1: Homography Estimation



Problem 1: Homography Estimation

Q1-2 Direct Linear Transform

- For each k value, estimate the homography between anchor image and target images with direct linear transform.
- Compute the reprojection error with the ground truth matching pairs.

$$\hat{p}_t \approx \mathcal{H}p_s$$
$$\text{error} = \frac{1}{N} \sum^N \|p_t - \hat{p}_t\|_2$$

groundtruth:

correspondence_01.npy: from A to B

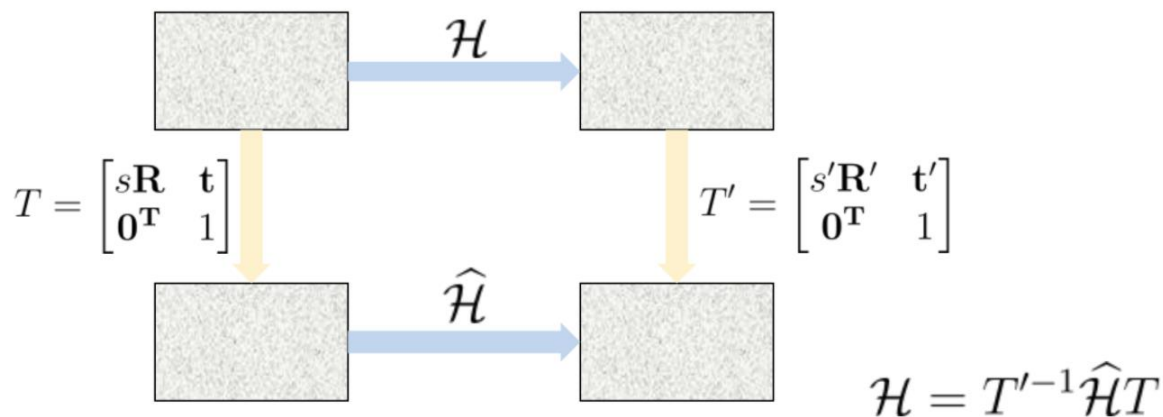
correspondence_02.npy: from A to C

Each contains a NumPy array (2 x 100 x 2):
(image, number of points, xy coordinates)

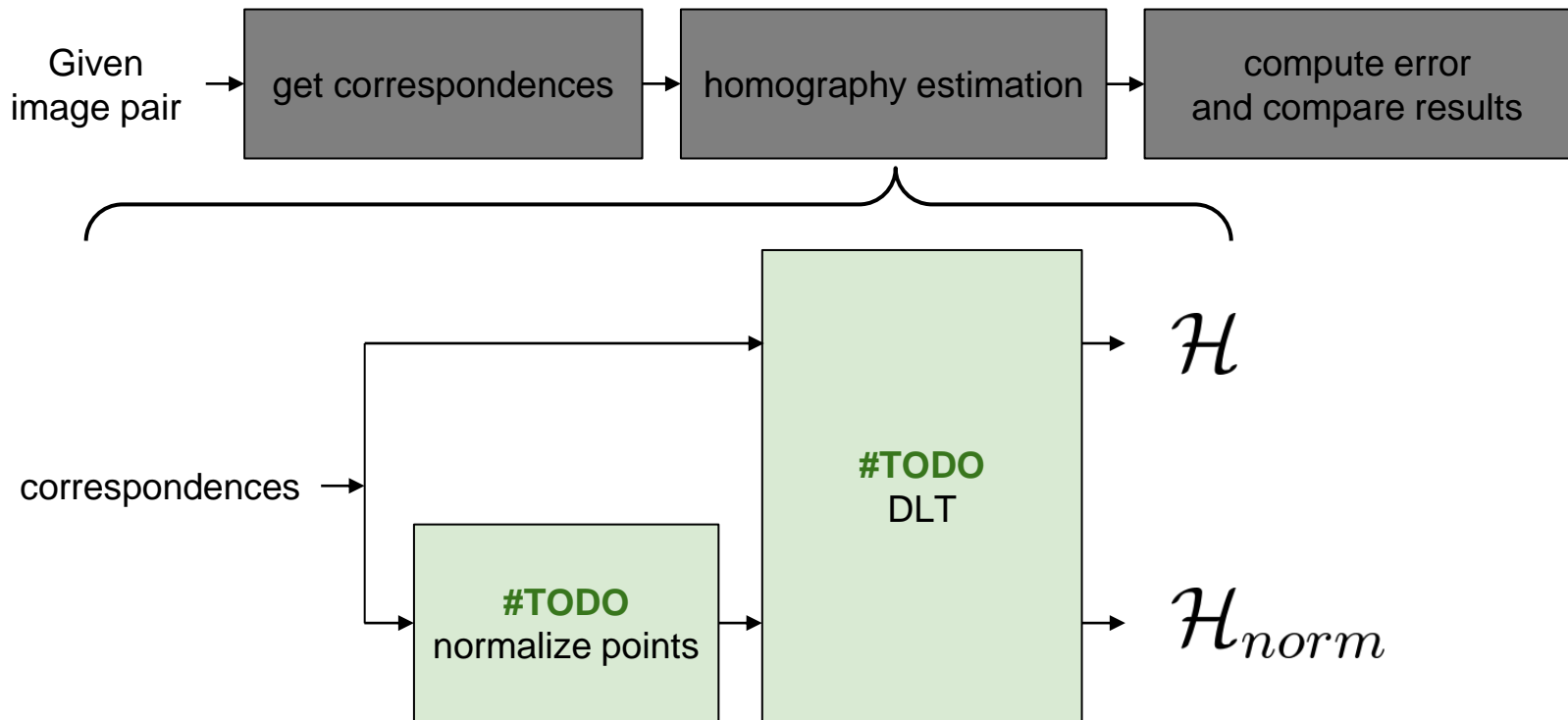
Problem 1: Homography Estimation

Q1-3 Normalized Direct Linear Transform

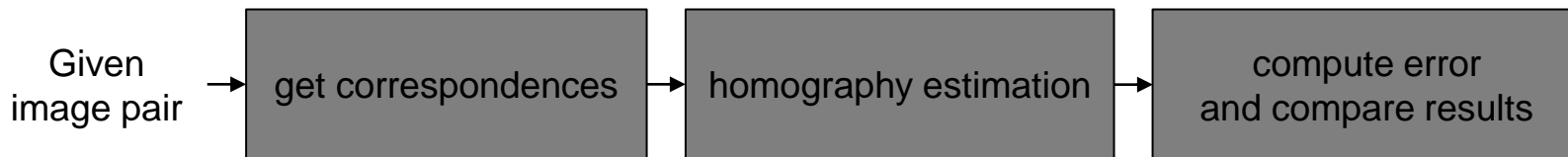
- Similar to Q1-2, but use **normalized** direct linear transform instead.
- Compute the reprojection error and compare the results with Q1-2.
- (BONUS) Try other methods or tricks that may improve DLT or Normalized DLT.



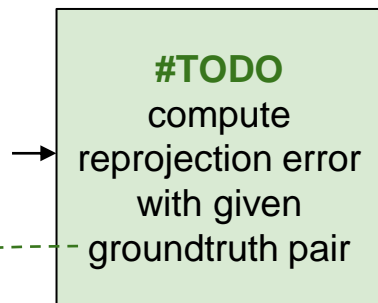
Problem 1: Homography Estimation



Problem 1: Homography Estimation



\mathcal{H}
 \mathcal{H}_{norm}



errors → discuss in report

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: gt_pairs = np.load('correspondence_01.npy')
In [3]: gt_pairs.shape
Out[3]: (2, 100, 2)
In [4]: p_s = gt_pairs[0]
In [5]: p_t = gt_pairs[1]
```

* for cpp version:
correspondence_*.txt are
saved as flattened list of (2,
100, 2) array

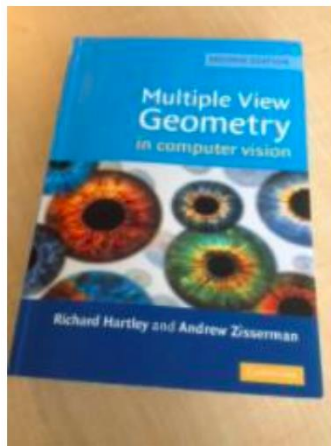
$$\hat{p}_t \approx \mathcal{H}p_s \quad \leftarrow \text{reprojection}$$

$$error = \frac{1}{N} \sum^N \|p_t - \hat{p}_t\|_2$$

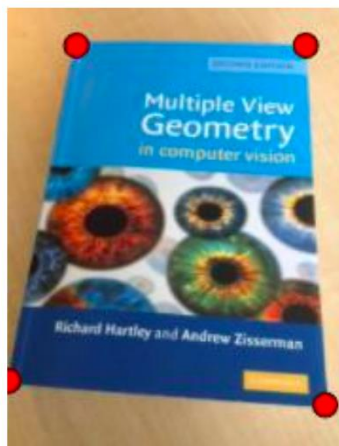
Problem 2: Document Rectification

Rectification is one of the most fundamental techniques when digitizing documents.

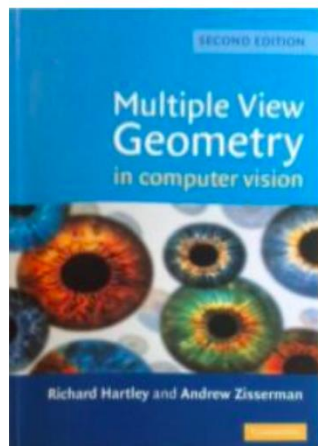
Given an image of a document captured by the camera, please recover its original geometric property which is lost after perspective transformation.



Source Image



Marked Image



Rectified Image

Problem 2: Document Rectification

Q2-1 Capture Document & Mark 4 Corner Points

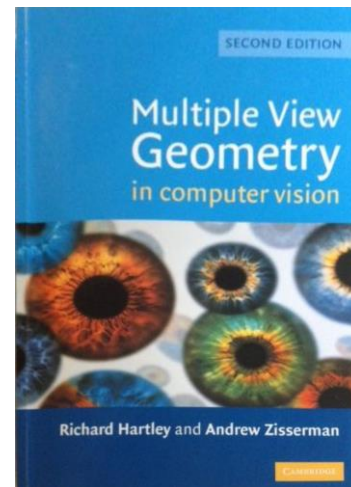
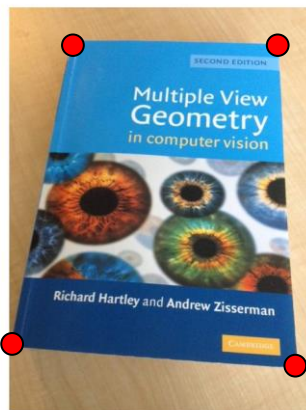
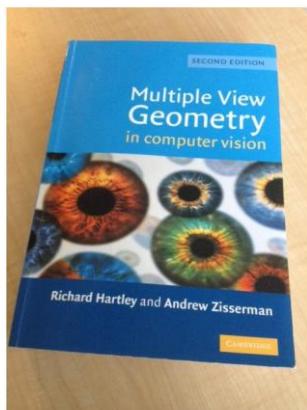
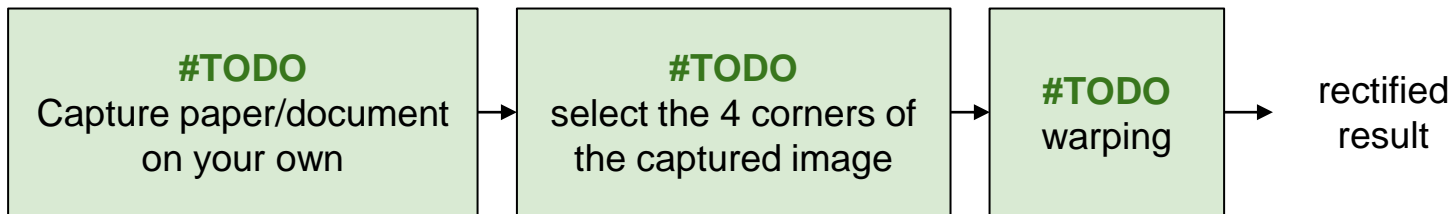
- Find an interesting document that you want to rectify. Note that the image must be captured by yourself.
- Automatically or manually mark the corner points on the image.

Problem 2: Document Rectification

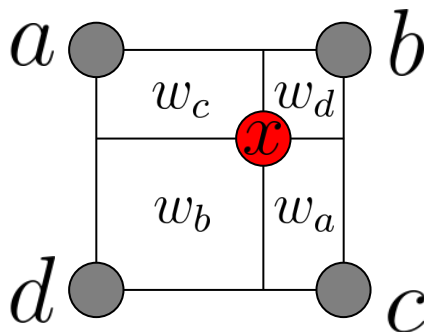
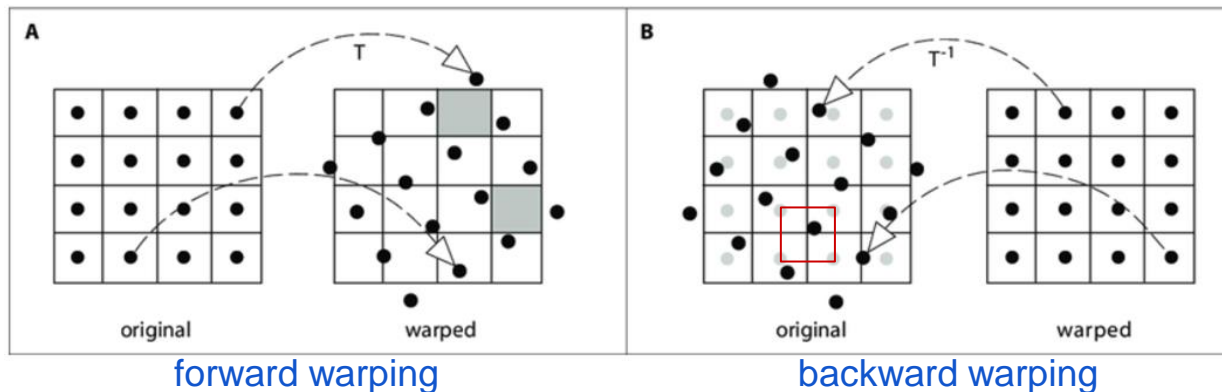
Q2-2 Homography Estimation & Warp Image

- Compute the homography for image transformation.
- Implement bilinear interpolation for image warping.

Problem 2: Document Rectification



Problem 2: Document Rectification



bilinear interpolation

$$x = w_a a + w_b b + w_c c + w_d d$$

Report

- Problem 1: Homography estimation
 - Screenshots:
 - Sample k correspondences ($k = 4, 8, 20$ or even more)
 - Compare the errors:
 - DLT vs. normalized DLT
 - Sample $k = 4, 8, 20$ or even more
 - (Bonus)
 - Your method
 - Screenshot: correspondences of other local features
 - Experimental comparisons
 - Discussion
(interesting finding, difficulties you encountered, insights you observe)

Report

- Problem 2: Document rectification
 - The input document image (must be captured by yourself)
 - Rectified results
 - Briefly explain your method (how you choose the corners, warping efficiency)
- [*] Youtube link
 - You should record your demonstration, including the [start time](#) and the GitHub clone action
 - Example :
 - <https://youtu.be/-VnjVda7c8o?si=zowfe7vjvCMMFrOk>
- Please tell us **how to execute** your codes, including the package used and the environment.

Submission

- **Due: 2023/10/3 11:59 AM**
- Github classroom: <https://classroom.github.com/a/saSS5SkB>
please fill your ID and github username in [the spreadsheet](#)

Python Submission

- 1.py 2.py, image you captured for part 2
- report.md (or report.pdf)

C++ Submission

- 1.cpp, 2.cpp, makefile, image you captured for part 2
- report.md (or report.pdf)

Example

github-classroom[bot] Initial commit		
groundtruth_correspondences	Initial commit	
images	Initial commit	
.gitignore	Initial commit	
1.cpp	Initial commit	
1.py	Initial commit	
2.cpp	Initial commit	
2.py	Initial commit	
makefile	Initial commit	
mouse_click_example.py	Initial commit	

Initial repository

f06df5e on 14 Mar 2 commits		
groundtruth_correspondences	Initial commit	7 months ago
images	done	6 months ago
sp_v6	done	6 months ago
.gitignore	Initial commit	7 months ago
1.cpp	Initial commit	7 months ago
1.py	done	6 months ago
2.cpp	Initial commit	7 months ago
2.py	done	6 months ago
makefile	Initial commit	7 months ago
mouse_click_example.py	done	6 months ago
report.pdf	done	6 months ago
superpoint.py	done	6 months ago

Python Submission example

API policy

- The APIs you may use:
 - OpenCV:
File IO, UI, e.g., imread, imshow, waitKey, setMouseCallback, etc.
Linear algebra (c++)
The libraries you use for bonus
 - Numpy:
Linear algebra: numpy.linalg
- The following APIs are **forbidden**:
 - OpenCV: findHomography, warpPerspective

Environment

- TA will run your code with following environment:
 - Python ≥ 3.6
 - OpenCV $== 4.5.1.48$
 - Numpy $\geq 1.19.5$

Grading Rubrics

- We will evaluate both **the functionality of the code** and **the quality of the report**.
- **Functionality**: Can it run? How's the performance?
- **Quality**: theoretical/experimental analysis, observation, discussion, ...
- Note that it **might be curved** based on overall performance of students.
- Grade
 - Meet the basic requirement (programming & report) → A
 - Basic requirement + advanced studies (programming & report) → A+

General Policies

- Programming Languages: Python, C++
- Report Format: PDF or Markdown

(Warning for Markdown users: Latex equations cannot be rendered properly in GitHub)

- Late Submission: **-10% from your score** / day
- Plagiarism: You have to **write your own codes**.
- Discussion: We encourage you to discuss with your classmates, but remember to **mention their names and contributions in the report**.