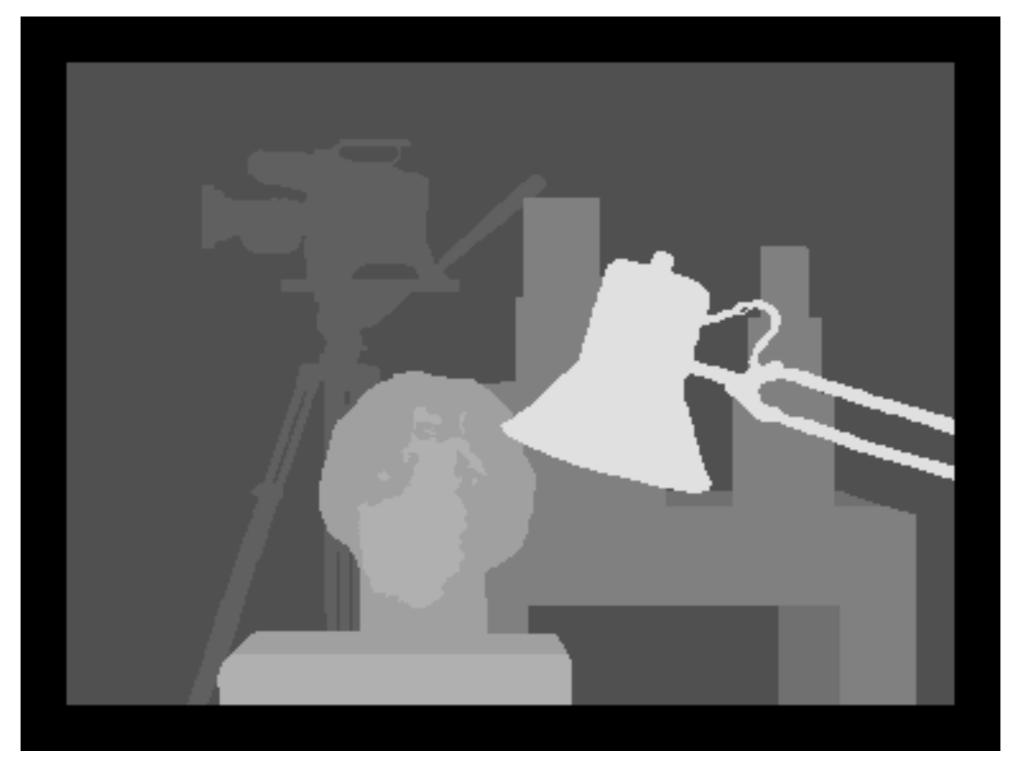
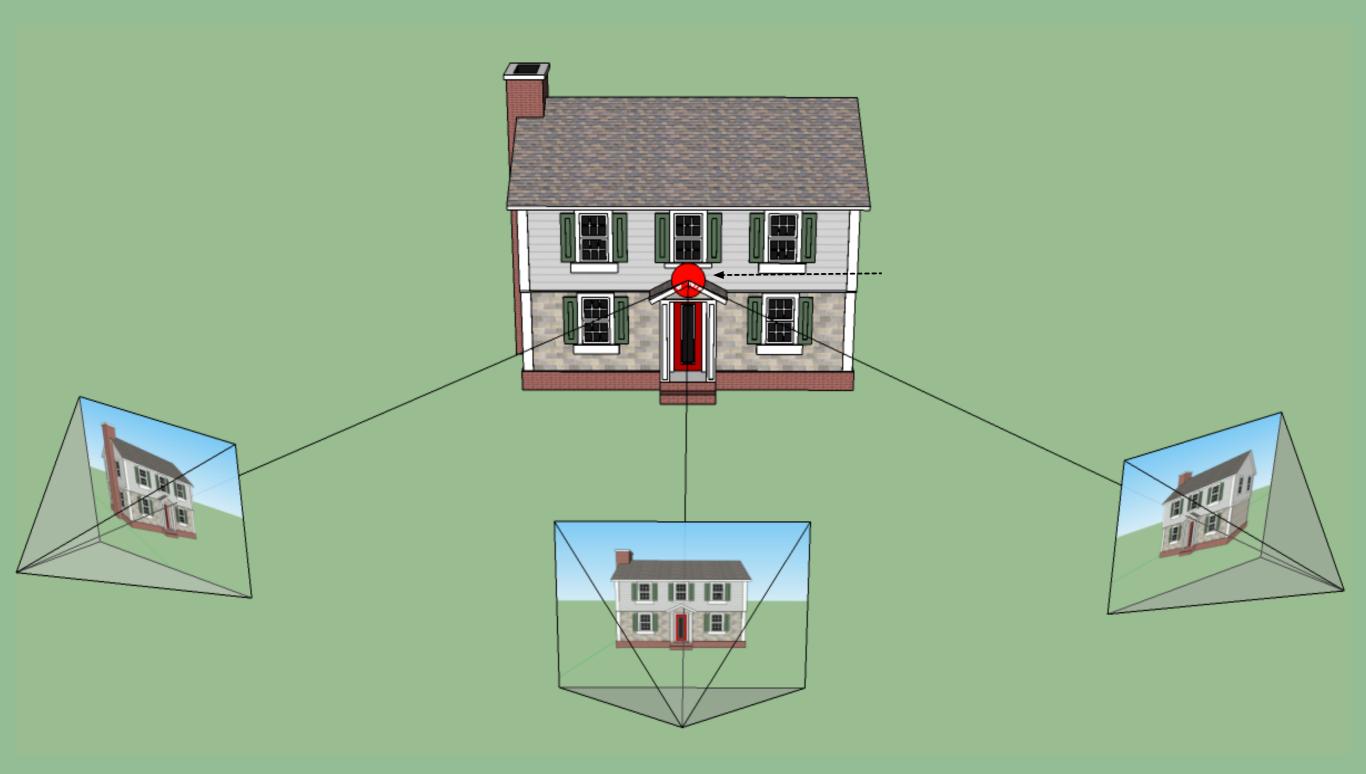
3D Reconstruction with Computer Vision Meeting 7: Stereo and Epipolar Geometry



Slides by Richard Szeliski and others CS 378 Fall 2014, UT Austin, Bryan Klingner, 18 September

Idea: 3D from multiple images of a scene



Stereo Matching

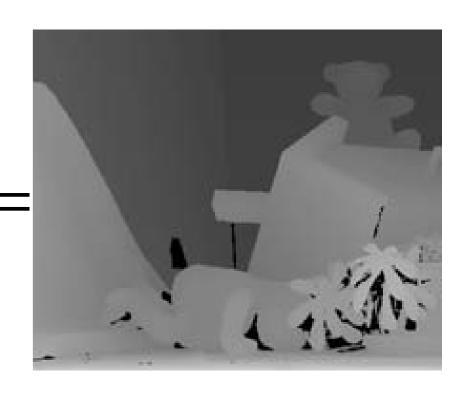
Given two or more images of the same scene or object, compute a representation of its shape

What are some possible representations?

- depth maps
- volumetric models
- 3D surface models
- planar (or offset) layers





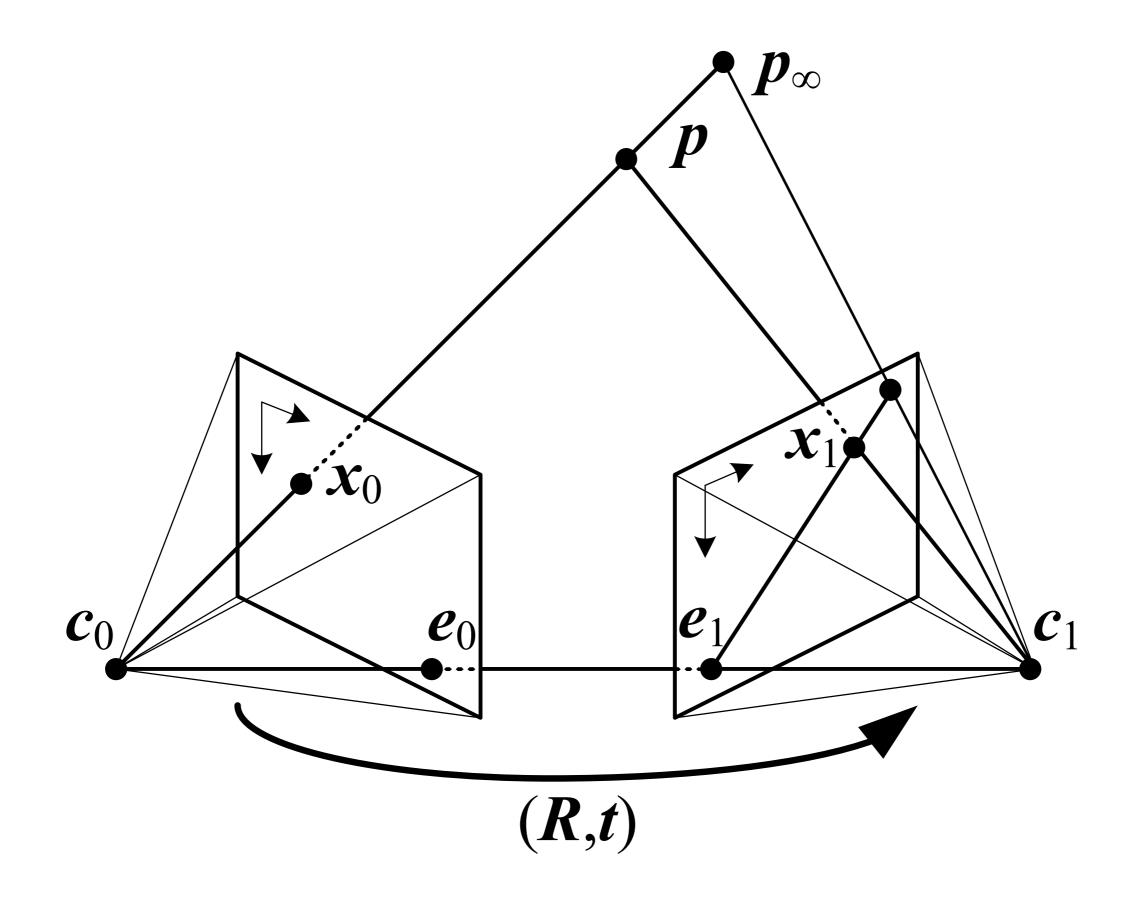




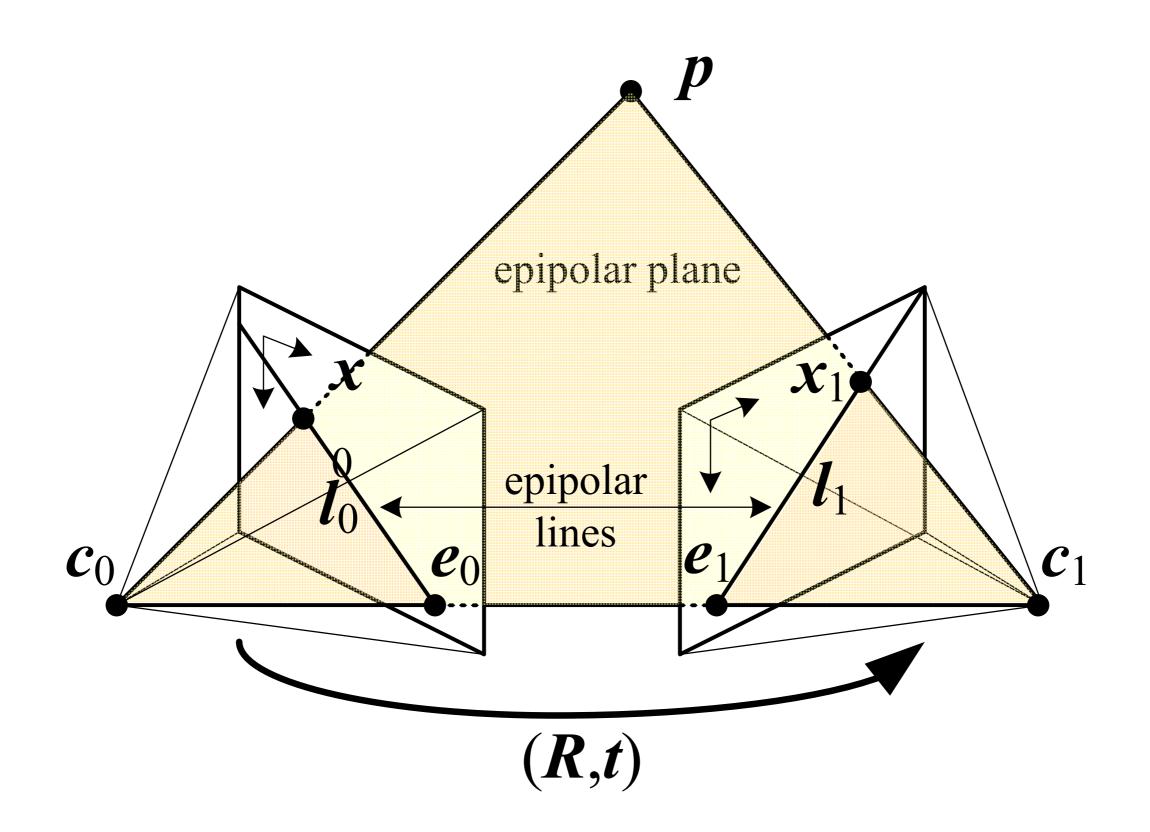




Epipolar Geometry



Epipolar Geometry



Stereo: epipolar geometry

for *two* images (or images with collinear camera centers), can find epipolar lines

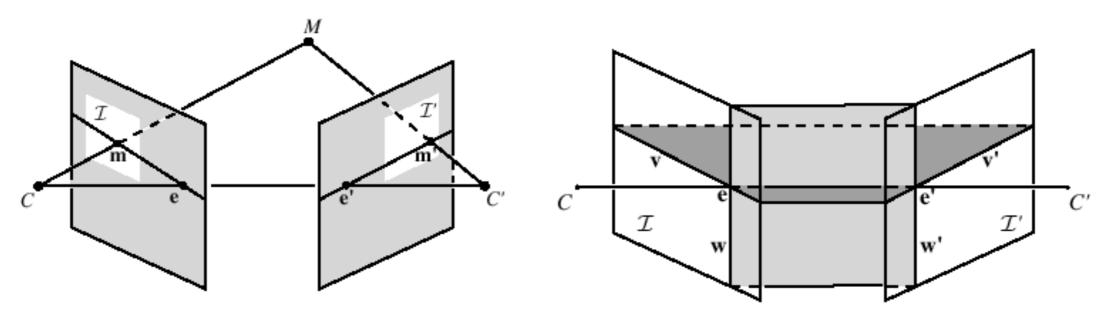
epipolar lines are the projection of the *pencil* of planes passing through the centers

Rectification: warping the input images (perspective transformation) so that epipolar lines are horizontal

Rectification

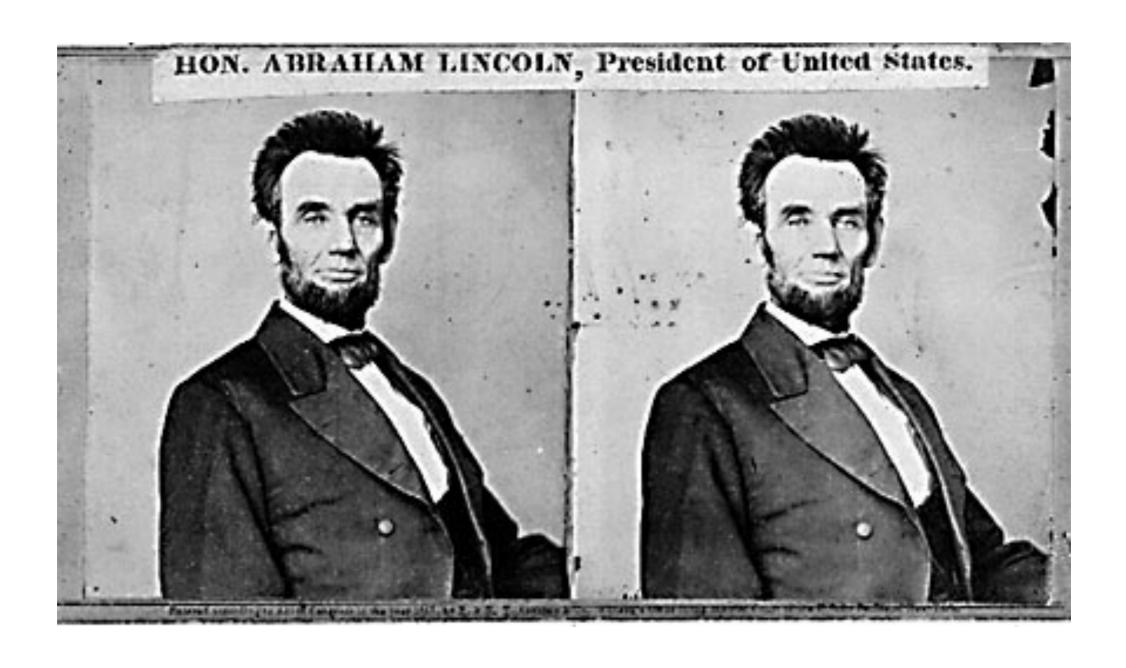
Project each image onto same plane, which is parallel to the epipole

Resample lines (and shear/stretch) to place lines in correspondence, and minimize distortion



[Loop and Zhang, CVPR'99]

Stereo image pair



Rectification



(a) Original image pair overlayed with several epipolar lines.



(b) Image pair transformed by the specialized projective mapping H_p and H'_p. Note that the epipolar lines are now parallel to each other in each image.

Rectification

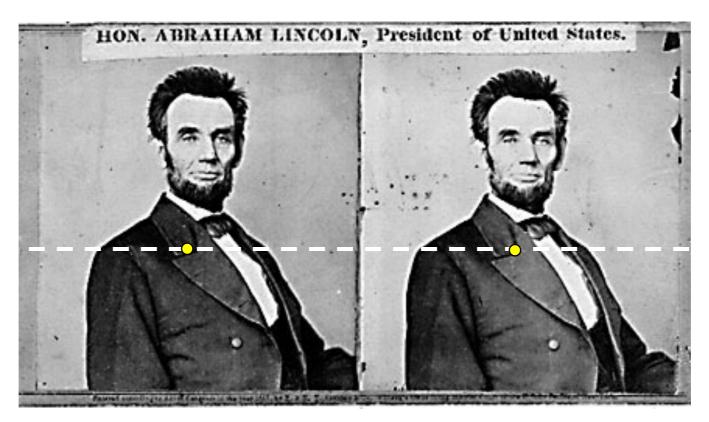


(c) Image pair transformed by the similarity H_r and H'_r. Note that the image pair is now rectified (the epipolar lines are horizontally aligned).



(d) Final image rectification after shearing transform H_s and H'_s. Note that the image pair remains rectified, but the horizontal distortion is reduced.

Your basic stereo algorithm



For each epipolar line

For each pixel in the left image

- compare with every pixel on same epipolar line in right image
- pick pixel with minimum match cost

Improvement: match windows

This should look familar...

Worktime: Project 1

