

# Estimating Fundamental Matrix

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Topic: Uncalibrated Stereo, Module: Reconstruction II  
First Principles of Computer Vision

# Stereo Calibration Procedure

Find a set of **corresponding features** in left and right images (e.g. using SIFT or hand-picked)

Left image



Right image



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Find a set of **corresponding features** in left and right images (e.g. using SIFT or hand-picked)

Left image



Right image

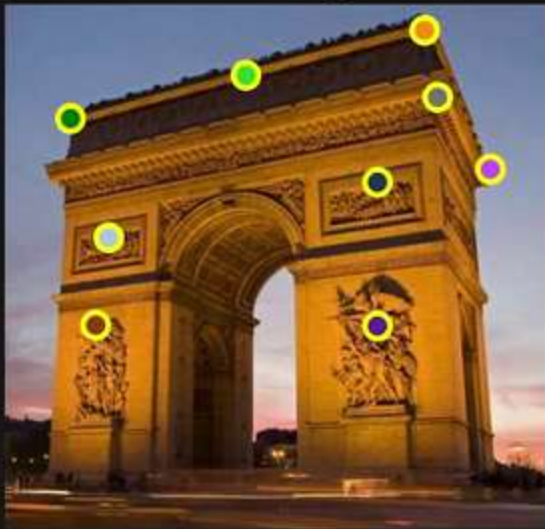




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Left image

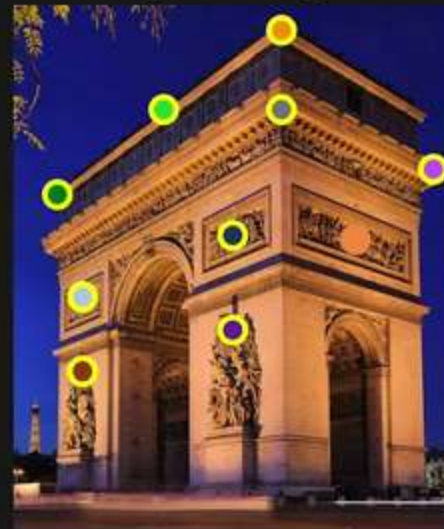


$$\bullet (u_l^{(1)}, v_l^{(1)})$$

$\vdots$

$$\bullet (u_l^{(m)}, v_l^{(m)})$$

Right image



$$\bullet (u_r^{(1)}, v_r^{(1)})$$

$\vdots$

$$\bullet (u_r^{(m)}, v_r^{(m)})$$



# Stereo Calibration Procedure

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**Step A:** For each correspondence  $i$ , write out epipolar constraint.

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{(i)} & v_l^{(i)} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_r^{(i)} \\ v_r^{(i)} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$



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$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{(i)} & v_l^{(i)} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Known}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Unknown}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u_r^{(i)} \\ v_r^{(i)} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Known}} = 0$$



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Expand the matrix to get linear equation:

$$(f_{11}u_r^{(i)} + f_{12}v_r^{(i)} + f_{13})u_l^{(i)} + (f_{21}u_r^{(i)} + f_{22}v_r^{(i)} + f_{23})v_l^{(i)} + f_{31}u_r^{(i)} + f_{32}v_r^{(i)} + f_{33} = 0$$





# Stereo Calibration Procedure

**Step B:** Rearrange terms to form a linear system.

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u_l^{(1)}u_r^{(1)} & u_l^{(1)}v_r^{(1)} & u_l^{(1)} & v_l^{(1)}u_r^{(1)} & v_l^{(1)}v_r^{(1)} & v_l^{(1)} & u_r^{(1)} & v_r^{(1)} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ u_l^{(i)}u_r^{(i)} & u_l^{(i)}v_r^{(i)} & u_l^{(i)} & v_l^{(i)}u_r^{(i)} & v_l^{(i)}v_r^{(i)} & v_l^{(i)} & u_l^{(i)} & u_r^{(i)} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ u_l^{(m)}u_r^{(m)} & u_l^{(m)}v_r^{(m)} & u_l^{(m)} & v_l^{(m)}u_r^{(m)} & v_l^{(m)}v_r^{(m)} & v_l^{(m)} & u_l^{(m)} & u_r^{(m)} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} f_{11} \\ f_{21} \\ f_{31} \\ f_{22} \\ f_{23} \\ f_{32} \\ f_{33} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Known) (Unknown)





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**Step B:** Rearrange terms to form a linear system.

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# The Tale of Missing Scale

Fundamental matrix acts on homogenous coordinates.

$$[u_l \quad v_l \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_r \\ v_r \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 = [u_l \quad v_l \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} kf_{11} & kf_{12} & kf_{13} \\ kf_{21} & kf_{22} & kf_{23} \\ kf_{31} & kf_{32} & kf_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_r \\ v_r \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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Fundamental Matrix  $F$  and  $kF$  describe the same epipolar geometry. That is,  $F$  is defined only up to a scale.



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Fundamental Matrix  $F$  and  $kF$  describe the same epipolar geometry. That is,  $F$  is defined only up to a scale.

Set Fundamental Matrix to some arbitrary scale.

$$\|\mathbf{f}\|^2 = 1$$



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Constrained linear least squares problem



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Like solving Projection Matrix during Camera Calibration.

Or, Homography Matrix for Image Stitching.



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Rearrange solution  $\mathbf{f}$  to form the fundamental matrix  $F$ .





# Extracting Rotation and Translation

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**Step D:** Compute essential matrix  $E$  from known left and right intrinsic camera matrices and fundamental matrix  $F$ .

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$$E = T_{\times} R$$

(Using Singular Value Decomposition)



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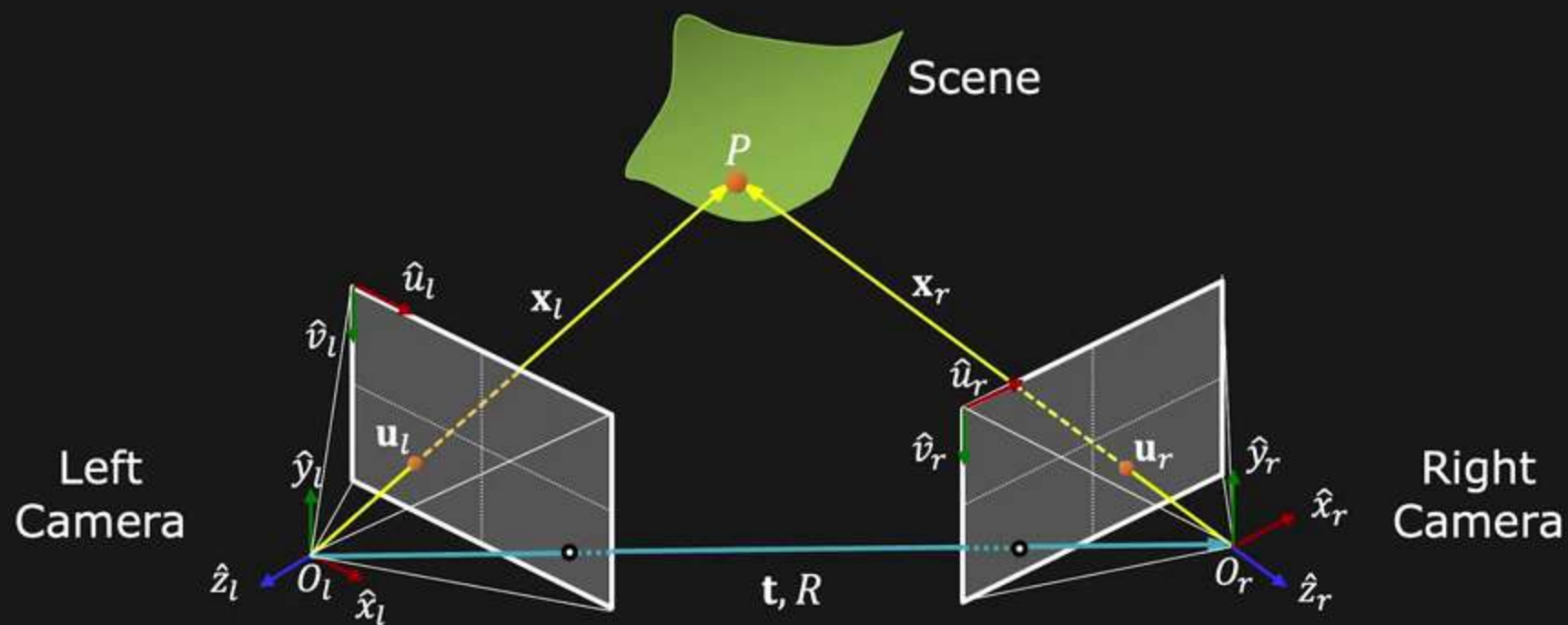
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# Uncalibrated Stereo



- ✓ 1. Assume Camera Matrix  $K$  is known for each camera
- ✓ 2. Find a few Reliable Corresponding Points
- ✓ 3. Find Relative Camera Position  $t$  and Orientation  $R$
- 4. Find Dense Correspondence
- 5. Compute Depth using Triangulation

