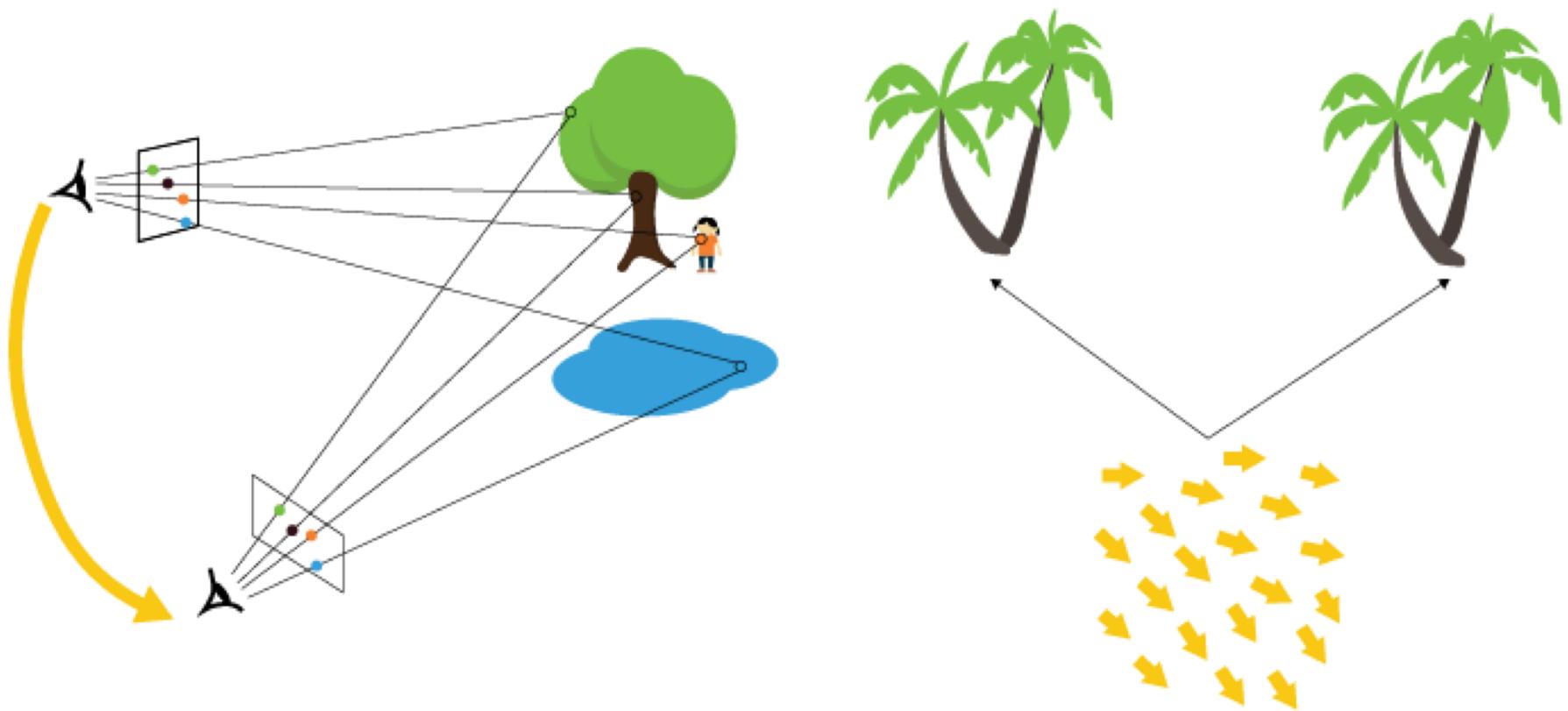


Robotic Perception

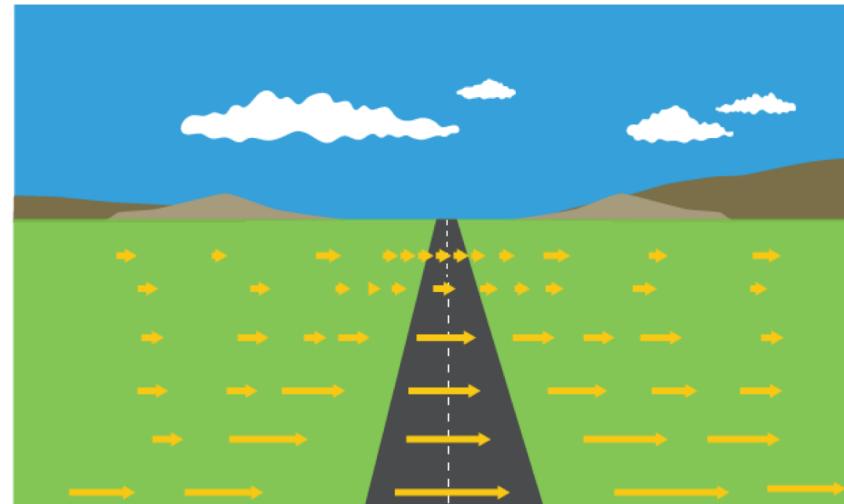
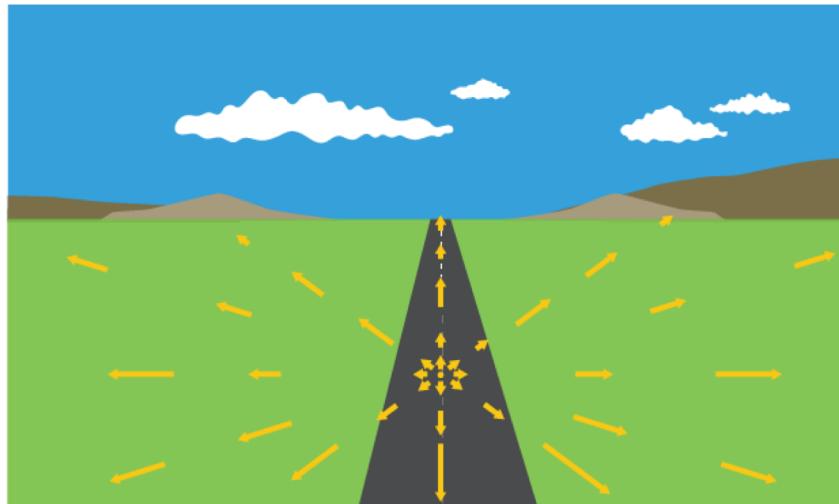
Optical Flow (Motion Estimation)

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The Problem of Motion Estimation



Examples of Motion Fields



- | **Left:** Motion field of a pilot looking straight ahead while approaching a fixed point on a landing strip.
- | **Right:** Pilot is looking to the right in level flight.

If Illumination Does Not Change:

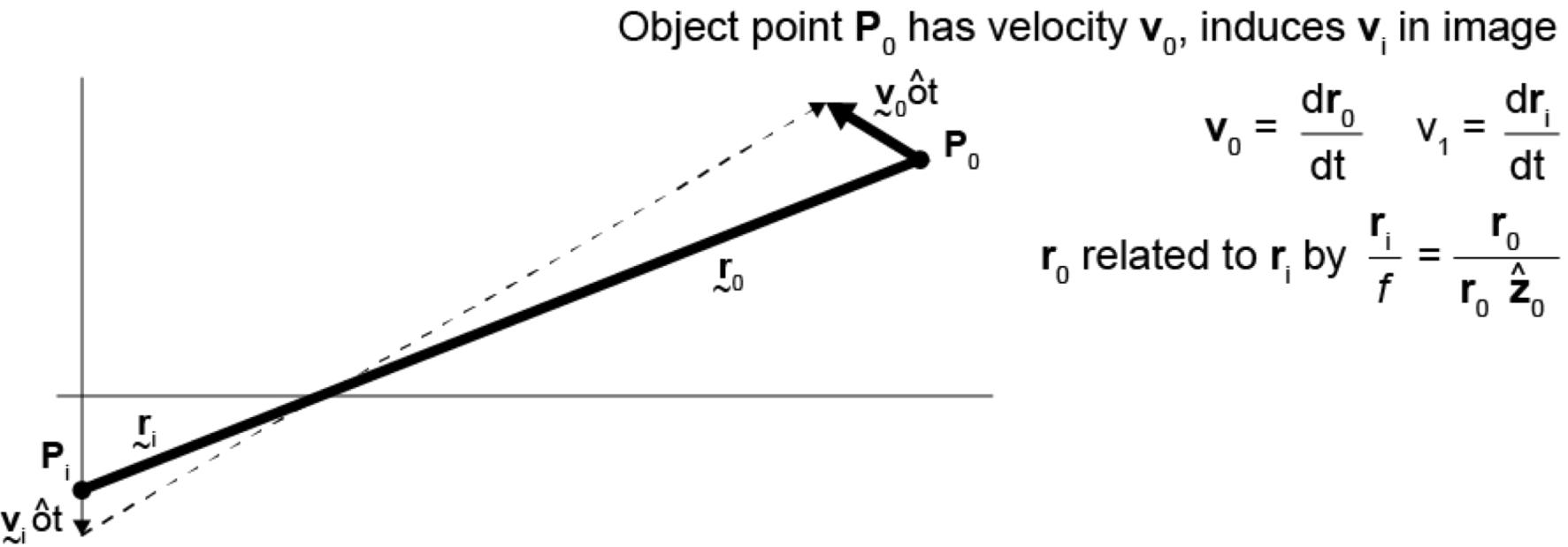


| Assuming that illumination does not change:

- Image changes are due to the RELATIVE MOTION between the scene and the camera.
- There are 3 possibilities:
 - Camera still, moving scene
 - Moving camera, still scene
 - Moving camera, moving scene

Motion Field and Optical Flow Field

| Motion field: Projection of 3D motion vectors on image plane



| Optical flow field: Apparent motion of brightness patterns

| We equate motion field with optical flow field

Brightness Constancy Equation



| Let P be a moving point in 3D:

- At time t, P has coordinates $(X(t), Y(t), Z(t))$
- Let $p=(x(t),y(t))$ be the coordinates of its image at time t.
- Let $E(x(t),y(t),t)$ be the brightness at p at time t.

| Brightness Constancy Assumption:

- As P moves over time, $E(x(t),y(t),t)$ remains constant.

Brightness Constancy Equation



$$E(x(t), y(t), t) = \text{Constant}$$

| Taking derivative wrt time:

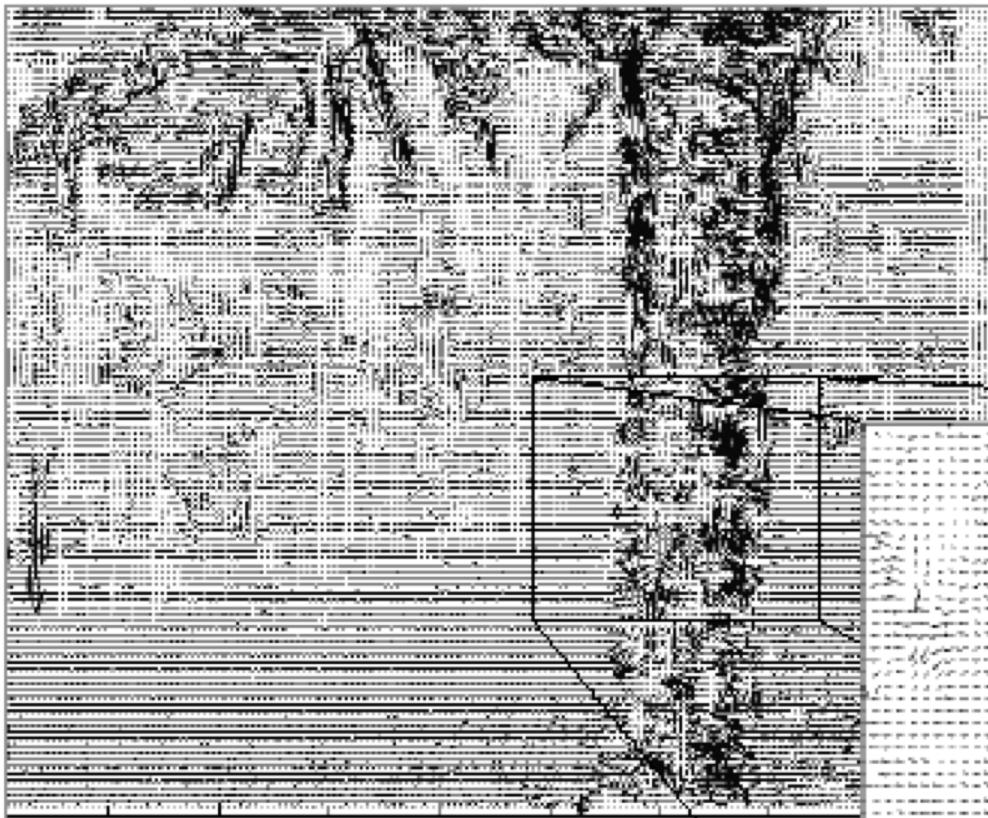
$$\frac{dE(x(t), y(t), t)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = 0$$

An Example

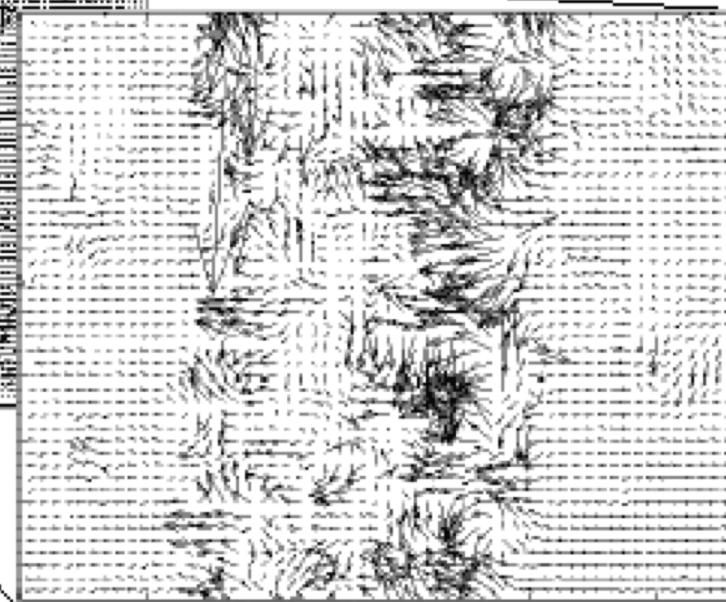


Optical Flow Results

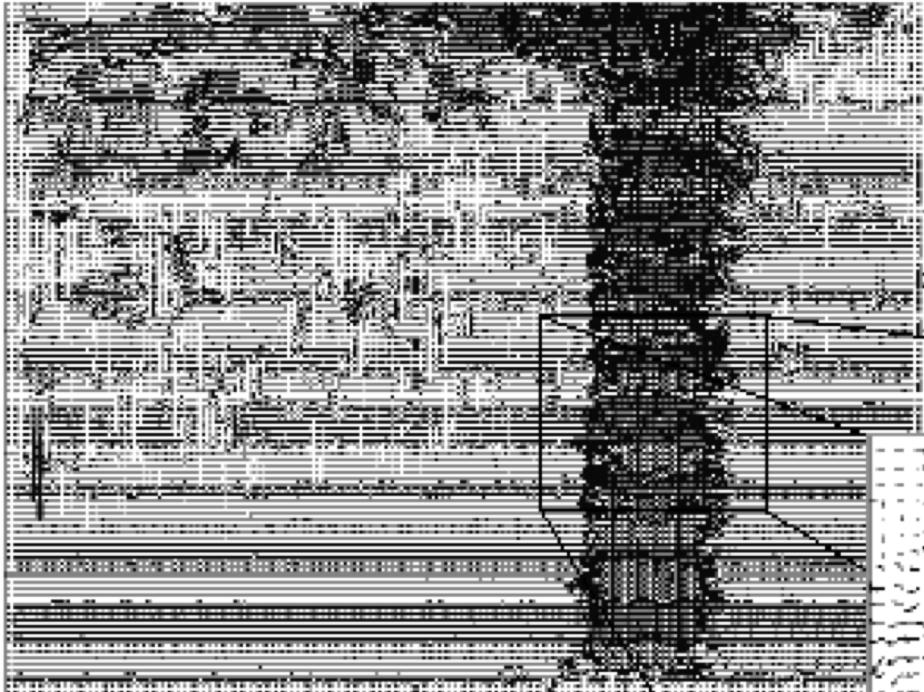


**Lucas-Kanade
without pyramids**

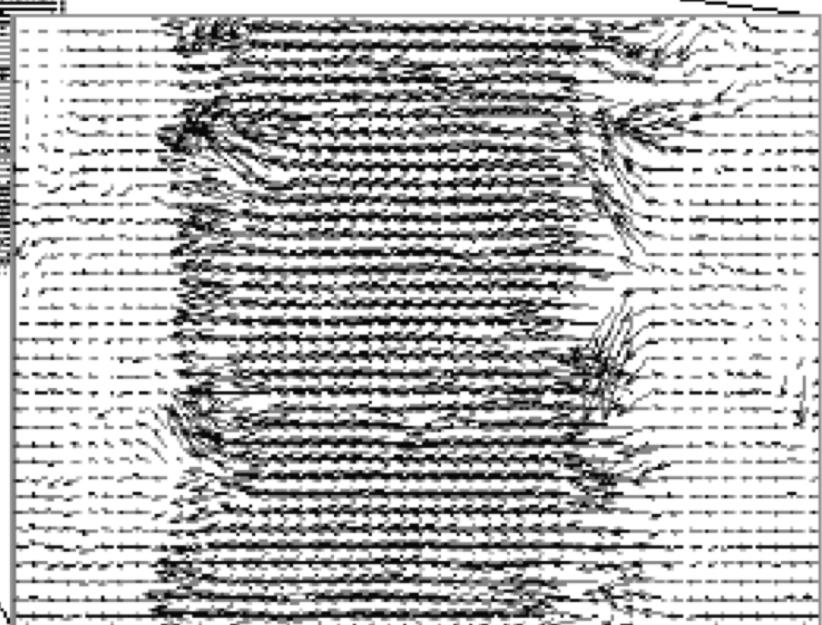
Fails in areas of large motion



Optical Flow Results



Lucas-Kanade with
pyramids



Related Material

| Sun, D., Roth, S. and Black, M.J., 2010, June. Secrets of optical flow estimation and their principles. In 2010 IEEE computer society conference on computer vision and pattern recognition (pp. 2432-2439). IEEE.

(D Sun, S. Roth and M. Black, CVPR 2010)