3D Computer Vision

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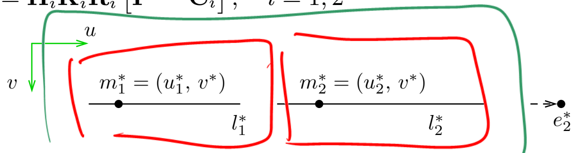
Open Informatics Master's Course

▶Rectification Homographies

Assumption: Cameras $(\mathbf{P}_1, \mathbf{P}_2)$ are rectified by a homography pair $(\mathbf{H}_1, \mathbf{H}_2)$:

$$\mathbf{P}_i^* = \mathbf{H}_i \mathbf{P}_i = \mathbf{H}_i \mathbf{K}_i \mathbf{R}_i \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & -\mathbf{C}_i \end{bmatrix}, \quad i = 1, 2$$



rectified entities: $\mathbf{F}^*$, $\underline{\mathbf{l}}_2^*$, $\underline{\mathbf{l}}_1^*$, etc:

- the rectified location difference $d = u_1^* - u_2^*$ is called disparity

corresponding epipolar lines must be:

1. parallel to image rows $\Rightarrow$ epipoles become $e_1^* = e_2^* = (1, 0, 0)$
2. equivalent $l_2^* \simeq l_1^*$: $\quad \underline{\mathbf{l}}_1^* \simeq \underline{\mathbf{e}}_1^* \times \underline{\mathbf{m}}_1 = [\underline{\mathbf{e}}_1^*]_\times \underline{\mathbf{m}}_1, \quad \underline{\mathbf{l}}_2^* \simeq \mathbf{F}^* \underline{\mathbf{m}}_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{F}^* = [\underline{\mathbf{e}}_1^*]_\times$

- therefore the canonical fundamental matrix is

$$\mathbf{F}^* \simeq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

A two-step rectification procedure

1. find some pair of primitive rectification homographies $\hat{\mathbf{H}}_1$, $\hat{\mathbf{H}}_2$
2. upgrade to a pair of optimal rectification homographies while preserving $\mathbf{F}^*$

►Geometric Interpretation of Linear Rectification

What pair of physical cameras is compatible with $\mathbf{F}^*$?

- we know that $\mathbf{F} = (\mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{Q}_2^{-1})^\top [\underline{\mathbf{e}}_1]_\times$ →79
- we choose $\mathbf{Q}_1^* = \mathbf{K}_1^*$, $\mathbf{Q}_2^* = \mathbf{K}_2^* \mathbf{R}^*$; then

$$(\mathbf{Q}_1^* \mathbf{Q}_2^{*\,-1})^\top [\underline{\mathbf{e}}_1^*]_\times = (\mathbf{K}_1^* \mathbf{R}^{*\top} \mathbf{K}_2^{*\,-1})^\top \mathbf{F}^*$$

- we look for $\mathbf{R}^*$, $\mathbf{K}_1^*$, $\mathbf{K}_2^*$ compatible with

$$(\mathbf{K}_1^* \mathbf{R}^{*\top} \mathbf{K}_2^{*\,-1})^\top \mathbf{F}^* = \lambda \mathbf{F}^*, \qquad \mathbf{R}^* \mathbf{R}^{*\top} = \mathbf{I}, \qquad \mathbf{K}_1^*, \mathbf{K}_2^* \text{ upper triangular}$$

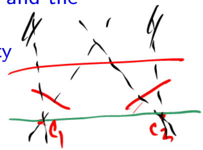
- we also want $\mathbf{b}^*$ from $\underline{\mathbf{e}}_1^* \simeq \mathbf{P}_1^* \underline{\mathbf{C}}_2^* = \mathbf{K}_1^* \mathbf{b}^*$ $\qquad$ $\mathbf{b}^*$ in cam. 1 frame
- result:

$$\mathbf{R}^* = \mathbf{I}, \quad \mathbf{b}^* = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{K}_1^* = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} \\ 0 & f & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{K}_2^* = \begin{bmatrix} k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} \\ 0 & f & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{33}$$

- rectified cameras are in canonical relative pose $\qquad$ not rotated, canonical baseline
- rectified calibration matrices can differ in the first row only
- when $\mathbf{K}_1^* = \mathbf{K}_2^*$ then the rectified pair is called the <u>standard stereo pair</u> and the homographies <u>standard rectification homographies</u>
- standard rectification homographies: points at infinity have zero disparity

$$\mathbf{P}_i^* \underline{\mathbf{X}}_\infty = \mathbf{K} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & -\mathbf{C}_i \end{bmatrix} \underline{\mathbf{X}}_\infty = \mathbf{K} \mathbf{X}_\infty \qquad i = 1, 2$$

- this does not mean that the images are not distorted after rectification



▶Primitive Rectification

Goal: Given fundamental matrix $\mathbf{F}$, derive some simple rectification homographies $\mathbf{H}_1$, $\mathbf{H}_2$

1. Let the SVD of $\mathbf{F}$ be $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{V}^\top = \mathbf{F}$, where $\mathbf{D} = \mathrm{diag}(1, d^2, 0)$, $\quad 1 \geq d^2 > 0$
2. Write $\mathbf{D}$ as $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{F}^* \mathbf{B}$ for some regular $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$. For instance ($\mathbf{F}^*$ is given →156)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -d & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. Then

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{V}^\top = \underbrace{\mathbf{U}\mathbf{A}^\top}_{\hat{\mathbf{H}}_2^\top} \mathbf{F}^* \underbrace{\mathbf{B}\mathbf{V}^\top}_{\hat{\mathbf{H}}_1}$$

and the primitive rectification homographies are

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_2 = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}^\top, \qquad \hat{\mathbf{H}}_1 = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{V}^\top$$

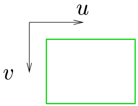
⊛ P1; 1pt: derive some other admissible $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$

- rectification homographies do exist →156
- there are other primitive rectification homographies, these suggested are just simple to obtain

▶The Set of All Rectification Homographies

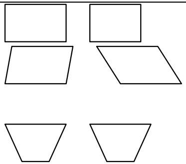
Proposition 1 Homographies $\mathbf{A}_1$ and $\mathbf{A}_2$ are rectification-preserving if the images stay rectified, i.e. if $\mathbf{A}_2^{-\top}\,\mathbf{F}^*\,\mathbf{A}_1^{-1} \simeq \mathbf{F}^*$, which gives

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 & l_2 & l_3 \\ 0 & s_v & t_v \\ 0 & q & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \\ 0 & s_v & t_v \\ 0 & q & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$



where $s_v \neq 0$, t_v, $l_1 \neq 0$, l_2, l_3, $r_1 \neq 0$, r_2, r_3, q are 9 free parameters.

general	transformation	standard
l_1, r_1	horizontal scales	$l_1 = r_1$
l_2, r_2	horizontal shears	$l_2 = r_2$
l_3, r_3	horizontal shifts	$l_3 = r_3$
q	common special projective	
s_v	common vertical scale	
t_v	common vertical shift	
9 DoF		$9 - 3 = 6$ DoF



- q is due to a rotation about the baseline
- s_v changes the focal length

proof: find a rotation $\mathbf{G}$ that brings $\mathbf{K}$ to upper triangular form via RQ decomposition: $\mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{K}_1^* = \hat{\mathbf{K}}_1\mathbf{G}$ and $\mathbf{A}_2\mathbf{K}_2^* = \hat{\mathbf{K}}_2\mathbf{G}$

The Rectification Group

Corollary for Proposition 1 Let $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_1$ and $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_2$ be (primitive or other) rectification homographies. Then $\mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{A}_1\bar{\mathbf{H}}_1, \quad \mathbf{H}_2 = \mathbf{A}_2\bar{\mathbf{H}}_2$ are also rectification homographies.

Proposition 2 Pairs of rectification-preserving homographies $(\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_2)$ form a group with group operation $(\mathbf{A}'_1, \mathbf{A}'_2) \circ (\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_2) = (\mathbf{A}'_1\,\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}'_2\,\mathbf{A}_2)$.

Proof:

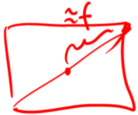
- closure by Proposition 1
- associativity by matrix multiplication
- identity belongs to the set
- inverse element belongs to the set by $\mathbf{A}_2^\top \mathbf{F}^* \mathbf{A}_1 \simeq \mathbf{F}^* \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{F}^* \simeq \mathbf{A}_2^{-\top} \mathbf{F}^* \mathbf{A}_1^{-1}$

▶Primitive Rectification Suffices for Calibrated Cameras

Obs: calibrated cameras: $d = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}_1,\ \hat{\mathbf{H}}_2$ (→158) are orthonormal

1. determine primitive rectification homographies $(\hat{\mathbf{H}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{H}}_2)$ from the essential matrix
2. choose a suitable common calibration matrix $\mathbf{K}$, e.g.

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & u_0 \\ 0 & f & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f = \frac{1}{2}(f^1 + f^2), \quad u_0 = \frac{1}{2}(u_0^1 + u_0^2), \quad \text{etc.}$$



3. the final rectification homographies applied as $\mathbf{P}_i \mapsto \mathbf{H}_i\,\mathbf{P}_i$ are

$$\mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{H}}_1\mathbf{K}_1^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{H}_2 = \mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{H}}_2\mathbf{K}_2^{-1}$$

- we got a standard stereo pair (→157) and non-negative disparity:

let $\mathbf{K}_i^{-1}\mathbf{P}_i = \mathbf{R}_i\,[\mathbf{I} \quad -\mathbf{C}_i]\,, \quad i = 1, 2$ note we started from $\mathbf{E}$, not $\mathbf{F}$

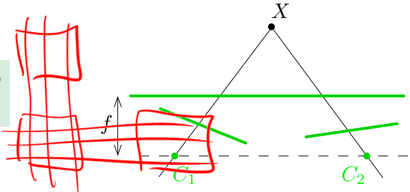
$$\mathbf{H}_1\mathbf{P}_1 = \mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{H}}_1\mathbf{K}_1^{-1}\mathbf{P}_1 = \mathbf{K}\,\underbrace{\mathbf{B}\mathbf{V}^\top\mathbf{R}_1}_{\mathbf{R}^*}\,[\mathbf{I} \quad -\mathbf{C}_1] = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{R}^*\,[\mathbf{I} \quad -\mathbf{C}_1]$$

$$\mathbf{H}_2\mathbf{P}_2 = \mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{H}}_2\mathbf{K}_2^{-1}\mathbf{P}_2 = \mathbf{K}\,\underbrace{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}^\top\mathbf{R}_2}_{\mathbf{R}^*}\,[\mathbf{I} \quad -\mathbf{C}_2] = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{R}^*\,[\mathbf{I} \quad -\mathbf{C}_2]$$

- one can prove that $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{V}^\top\mathbf{R}_1 = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{U}^\top\mathbf{R}_2$ with the help of essential matrix decomposition (13)
- points at infinity project by $\mathbf{K}\mathbf{R}^*$ in both cameras ⇒ they have zero disparity →164

▶Summary & Remarks: Linear Rectification

standard rectification homographies reproject onto a common image plane parallel to the baseline



- rectification is done with a pair of homographies (one per image) →155
  - ⇒ rectified camera centers are equal to the original ones
  - binocular rectification: a 9-parameter family of rectification homographies
  - trinocular rectification: has 9 or 6 free parameters (depending on additional constrains)
  - in general, linear rectification is not possible for more than three cameras
- rectified cameras are in canonical orientation →157
  - ⇒ rectified image projection planes are coplanar
- equal rectified calibration matrices give standard rectification →157
  - ⇒ rectified image projection planes are equal
- primitive rectification is standard in calibrated cameras →161

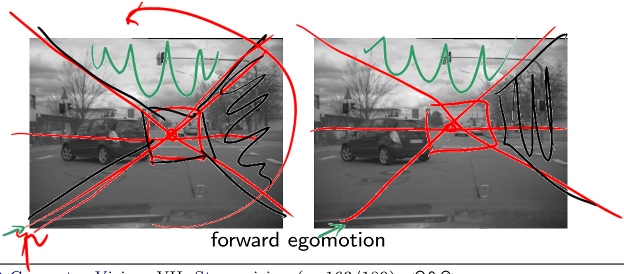
- known $\mathbf{F}$ used alone does not allow standardization of rectification homographies
- for that we need either of these:
  1. projection matrices, or calibrated cameras, or
  2. a few points at infinity calibrating k_{1i}, k_{2i}, $i = 1, 2, 3$ in (33)

Optimal choice for the free parameters

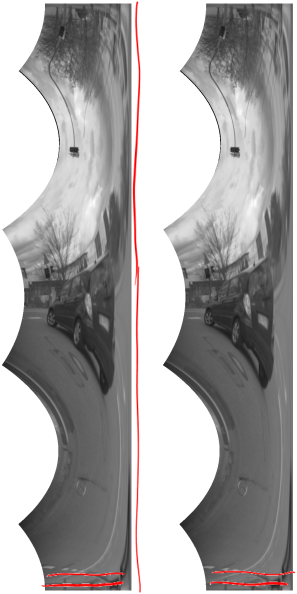
- by minimization of residual image distortion, eg. [Gluckman & Nayar 2001]

$$\mathbf{A}_1^* = \arg\min_{\mathbf{A}_1} \iint_\Omega \left(\det J(\mathbf{A}_1 \hat{\mathbf{H}}_1 \underline{\mathbf{x}}) - 1\right)^2 d\mathbf{x}$$

- by minimization of image information loss [Matoušek, ICIG 2004]
- non-linear rectification suitable for forward motion
  non-parametric: [Pollefeys et al. 1999]
  analytic: [Geyer & Daniilidis 2003]

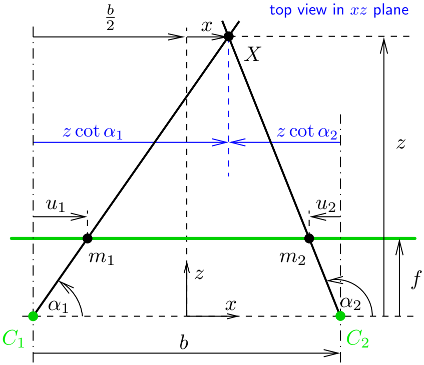


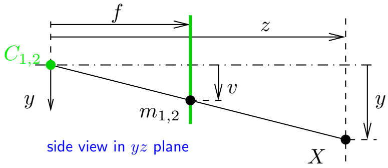
forward egomotion



rectified images, Pollefeys' method

▶Binocular Disparity in Standard Stereo Pair





- Assumptions: single image line, standard camera pair

$$b = z\cot\alpha_1 - z\cot\alpha_2$$

$$u_1 = f\cot\alpha_1 \qquad u_2 = f\cot\alpha_2$$

$$b = \frac{b}{2} + x - z\cot\alpha_2$$

$X = (x, y, z)$ from **disparity** $d = u_1 - u_2$:

$$\boxed{z = \frac{b\,f}{d}} \qquad x = \frac{b}{d}\,\frac{u_1 + u_2}{2}, \qquad y = \frac{b\,v}{d}$$

f, d, u, v in pixels, b, x, y, z in meters

Observations

- constant disparity surface is a frontoparallel plane
- distant points have small disparity
- relative error in z is large for small disparity

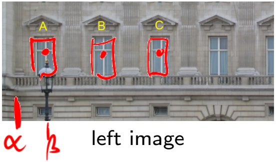
$$\frac{1}{z}\,\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}d} = -\frac{1}{d}$$

- increasing the baseline or the focal length increases disparity and reduces the error

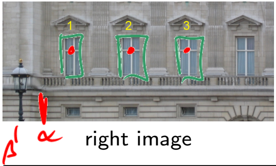
Structural Ambiguity in Stereovision

- suppose we can recognize local matches independently but have no scene model
- lack of an occlusion model
- lack of a continuity model

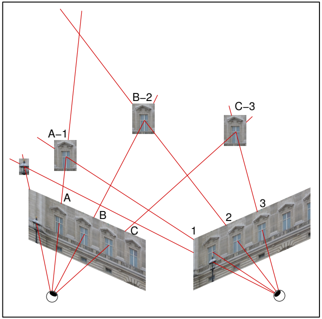
$\Rightarrow$ structural ambiguity in the presence of repetitions (or lack of texture)



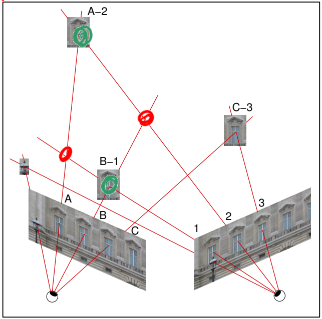
left image



right image

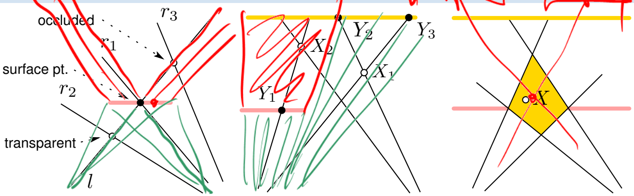


interpretation 1



interpretation 2

►Understanding Basic Occlusion Types



c_1 c_2 half occlusion mutual occlusion

- surface point at the intersection of rays l and r_1 occludes a world point at the intersection (l, r_3) and implies the world point (l, r_2) is transparent, therefore

(l, r_3) and (l, r_2) are <u>excluded</u> by (l, r_1)

- in half-occlusion, every world point such as X_1 or X_2 is excluded by a binocularly visible surface point such as Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 $\Rightarrow$ decisions on correspondences <u>are not</u> independent
- in mutual occlusion this is no longer the case: any X in the yellow zone is <u>not excluded</u> $\Rightarrow$ decisions in the zone <u>are</u> independent on the rest

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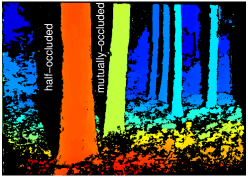
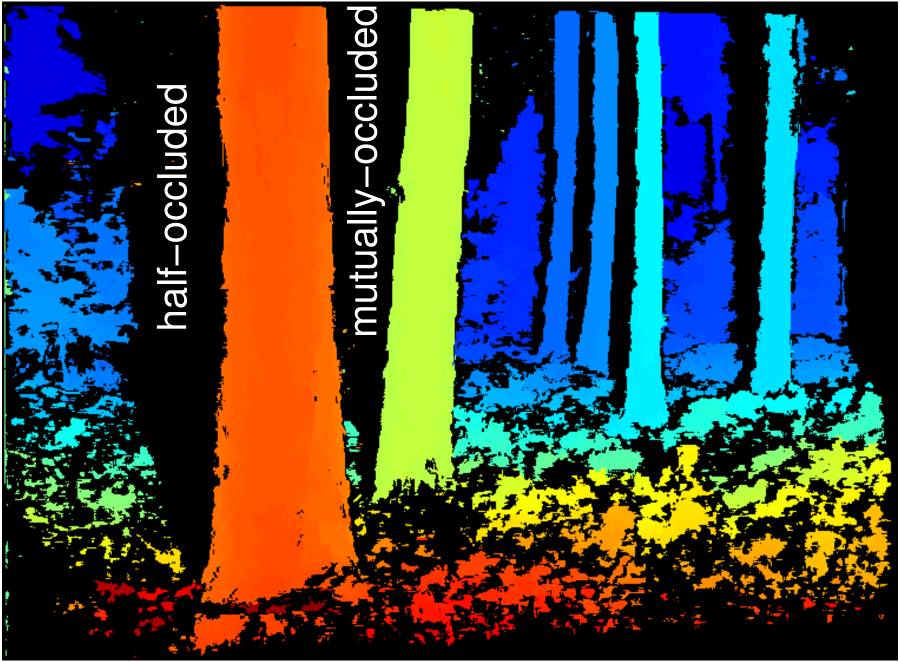


Thank You


half–occluded
mutually–occluded