

Structure From Motion

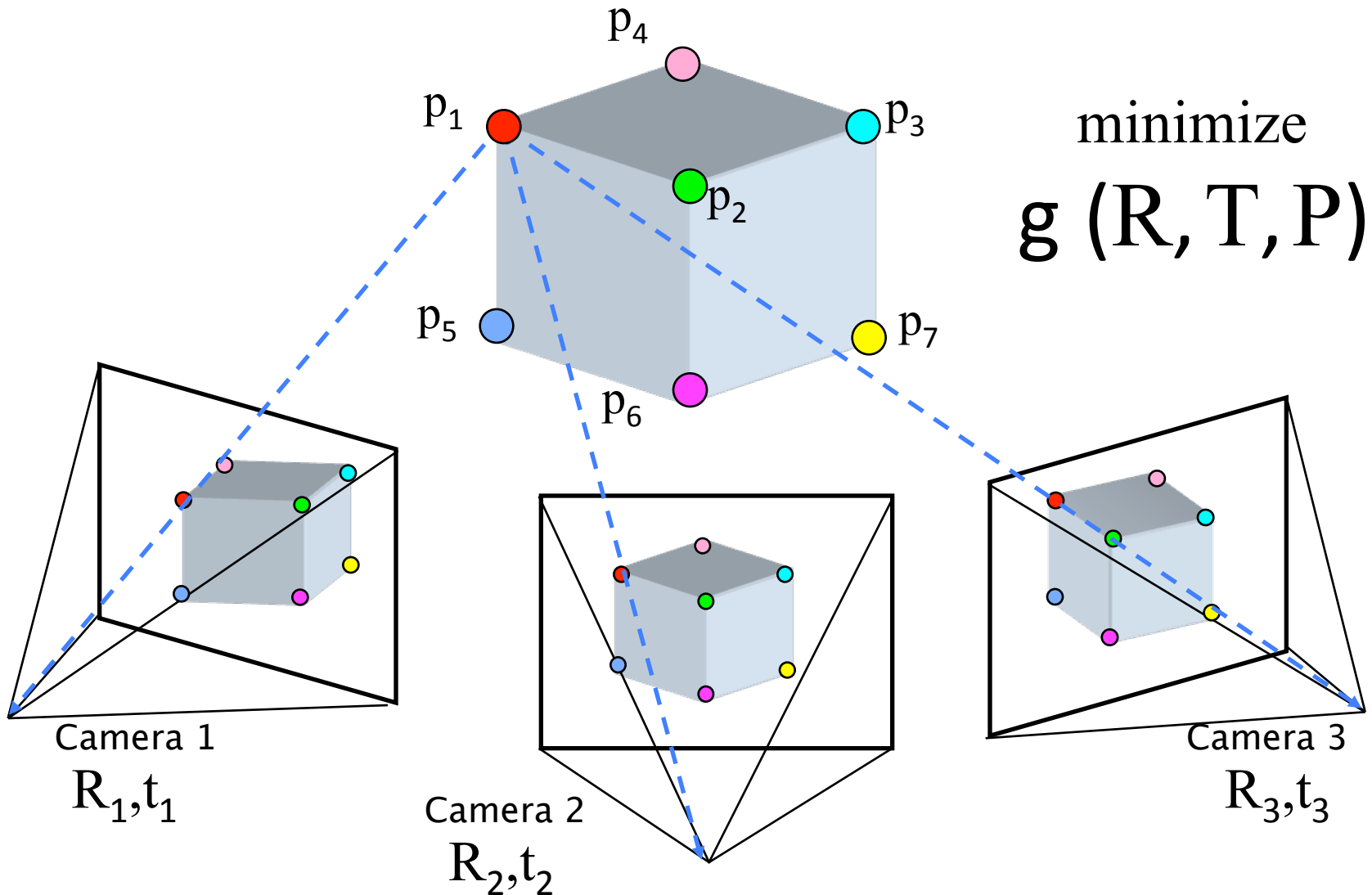
Ali Farhadi

CSE 576

Several slides from Steve Seitz, Rick Szeliski, Martial Hebert, and Noha Snavely

Structure from motion

- aka “bundle adjustment” (texts: [Zisserman](#); [Faugeras](#))



SfM objective function

- Given point \mathbf{x} and rotation and translation \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{t} \quad \begin{matrix} u' = \frac{fx'}{z'} \\ v' = \frac{fy'}{z'} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} u' \\ v' \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t})$$

- Minimize sum of squared reprojection errors:

$$g(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{T}) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} \cdot \left\| \underbrace{\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{R}_j, \mathbf{t}_j)}_{\substack{\text{predicted} \\ \text{image location}}} - \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} u_{i,j} \\ v_{i,j} \end{bmatrix}}_{\substack{\text{observed} \\ \text{image location}}} \right\|^2$$

Solving structure from motion

- Minimizing g is difficult:
 - g is non-linear due to rotations, perspective division
 - lots of parameters: 3 for each 3D point, 6 for each camera
 - difficult to initialize
 - gauge ambiguity: error is invariant to a similarity transform (translation, rotation, uniform scale)
- Many techniques use non-linear least-squares optimization (bundle adjustment)
 - Levenberg-Marquardt is a popular algorithm
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levenberg-Marquardt_algorithm
- Good code online
 - Bundler: <http://phototour.cs.washington.edu/bundler/>
 - Multicore: <http://grail.cs.washington.edu/projects/mcba/>

Suppose we know 3D points and affine camera parameters ...

then, we can compute the observed 2d positions of each point

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 \\ \mathbf{A}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 & \mathbf{X}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{X}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{11} & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{12} & \cdots & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{1n} \\ \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{21} & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{22} & \cdots & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{m1} & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{m2} & \cdots & \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Camera Parameters (2mx3) 3D Points (3xn) 2D Image Points (2mxn)

What if we instead observe corresponding 2d image points?

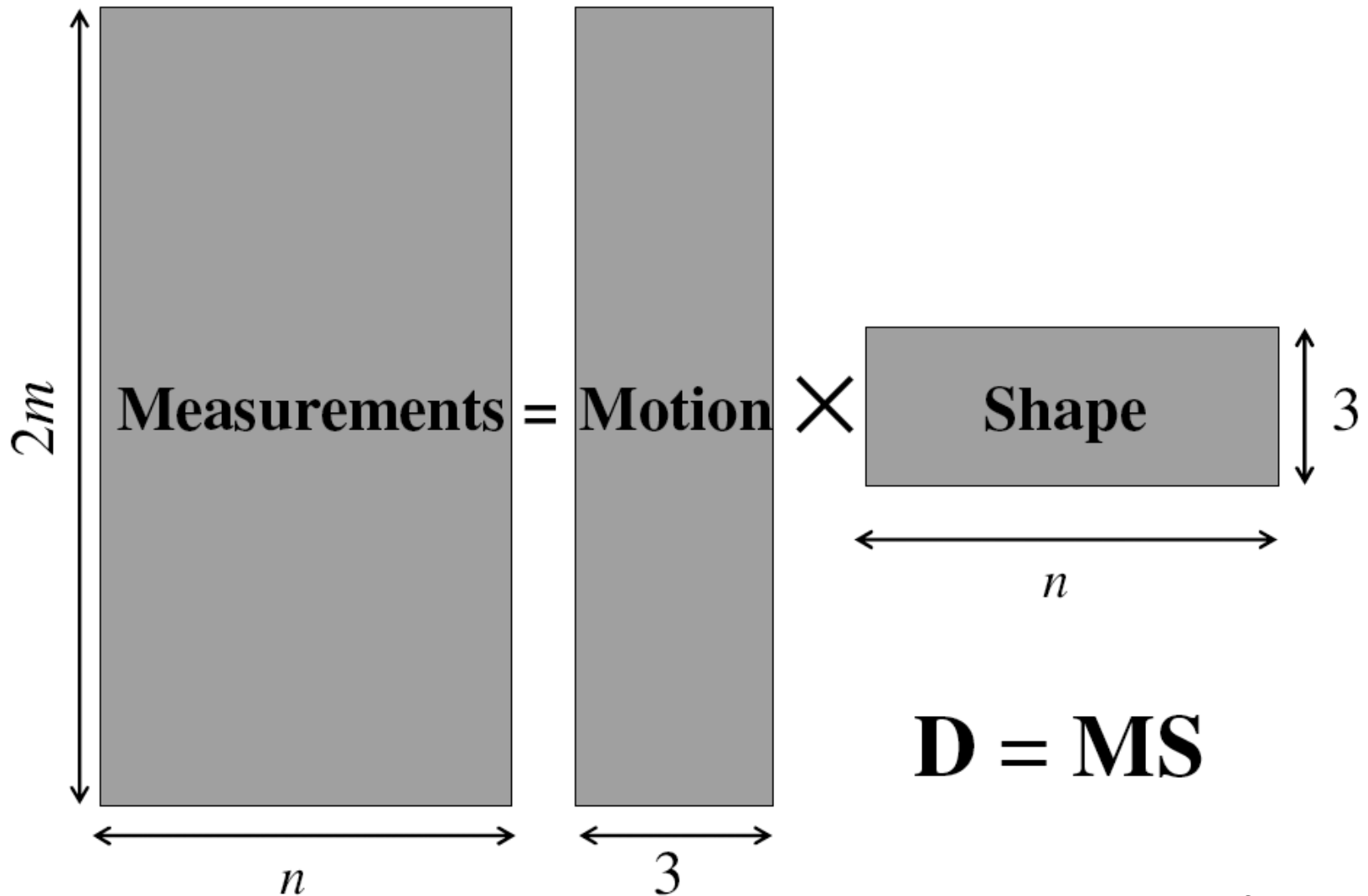
Can we recover the camera parameters and 3d points?

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{array}{c} \text{cameras } (2m) \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{11} & \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{12} & \cdots & \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{1n} \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{21} & \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{22} & \cdots & \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \\ \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{m1} & \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{m2} & \cdots & \hat{\mathbf{X}}_{mn} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{A}_1 \\ \mathbf{A}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_m \end{array} \right] \end{array} \left[\mathbf{X}_1 \quad \mathbf{X}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{X}_n \right]$$

points (n)

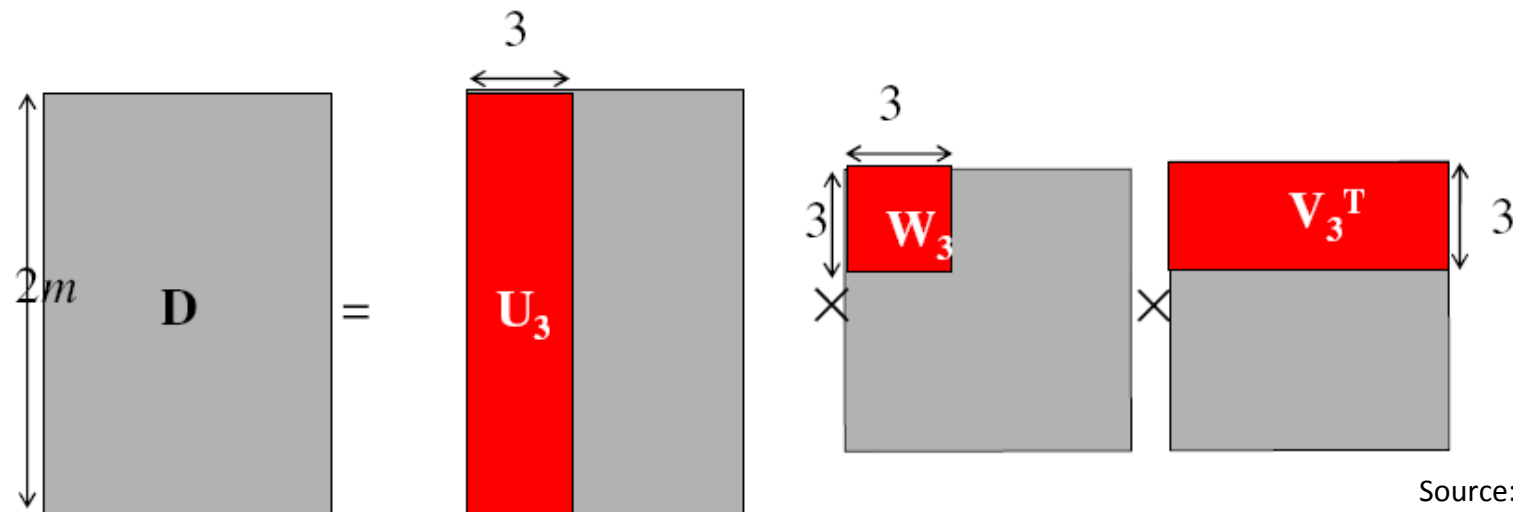
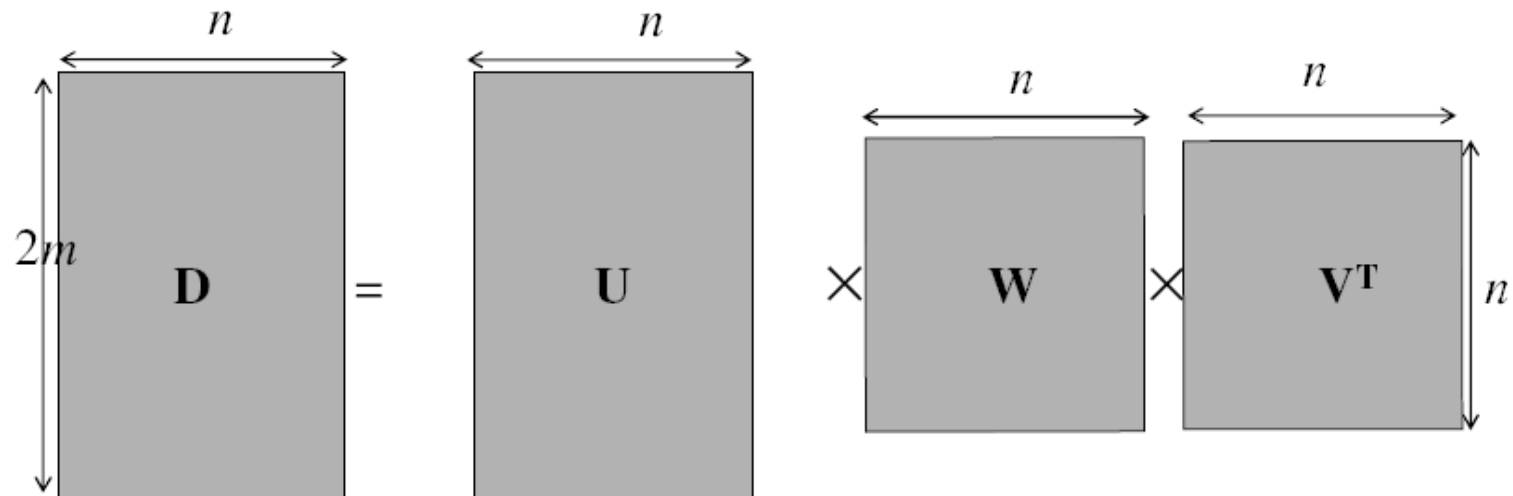
What rank is the matrix of 2D points?

Factorizing the measurement matrix

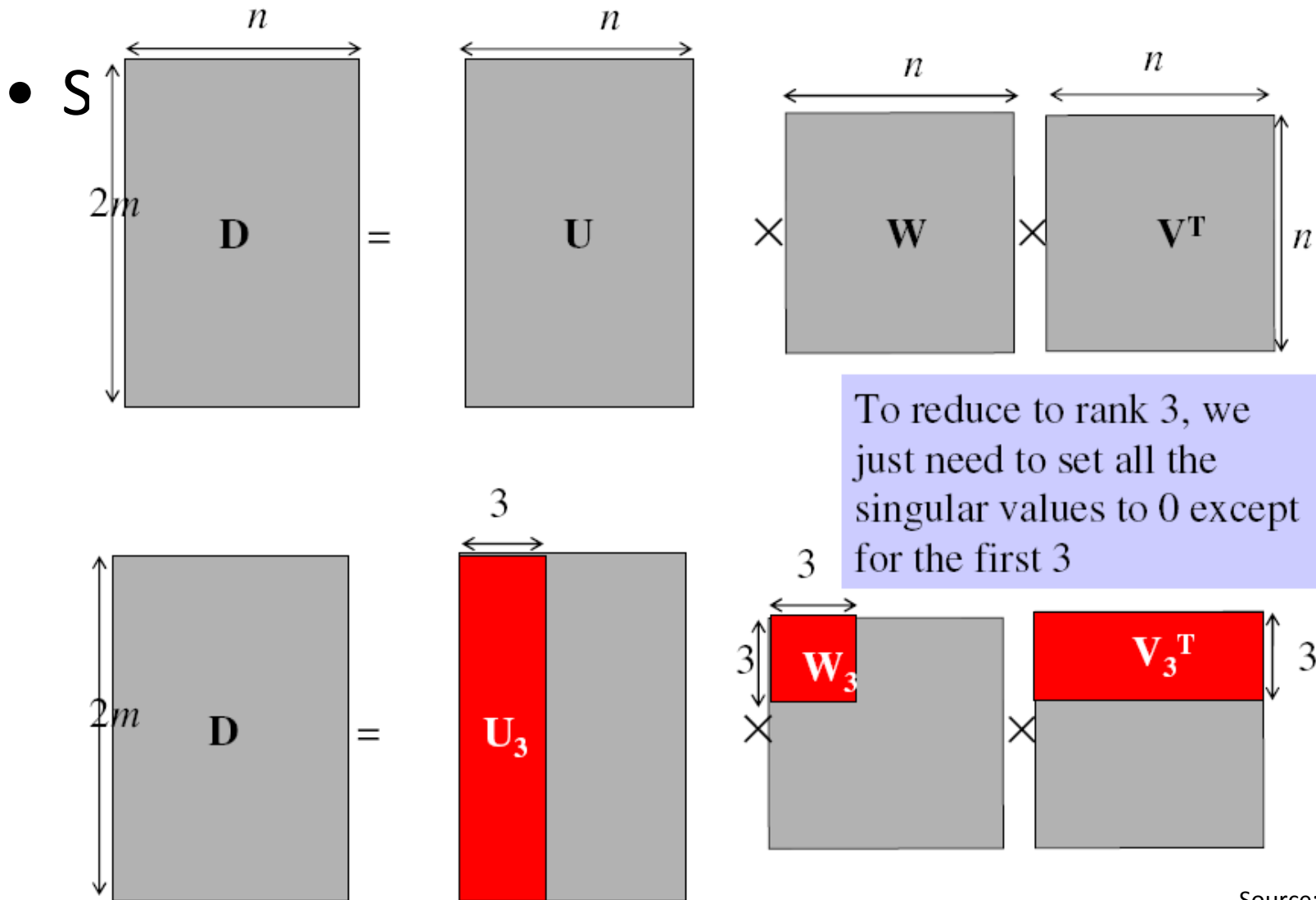


Factorizing the measurement matrix

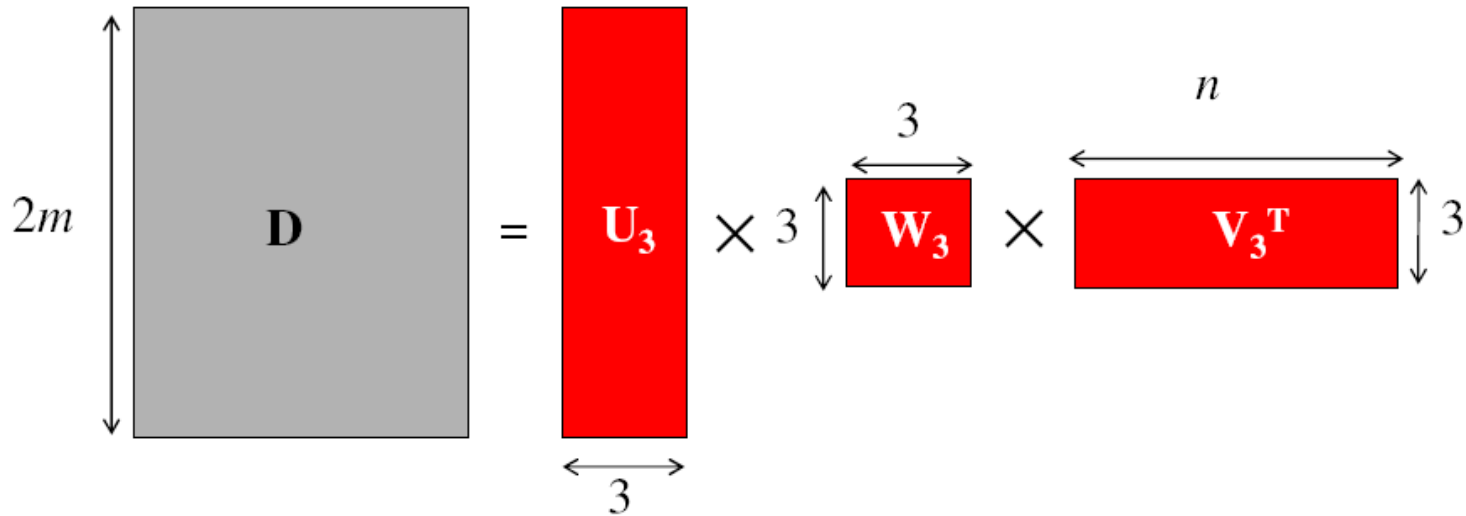
- Singular value decomposition of D :



Factorizing the measurement matrix

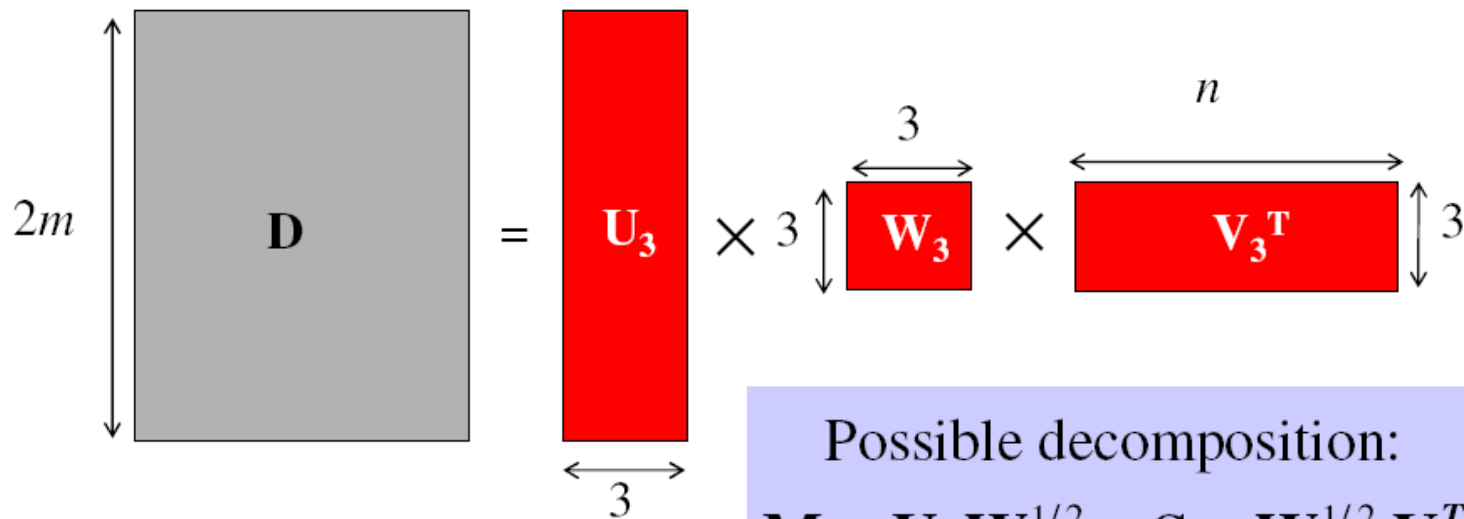


Factorizing the measurement matrix



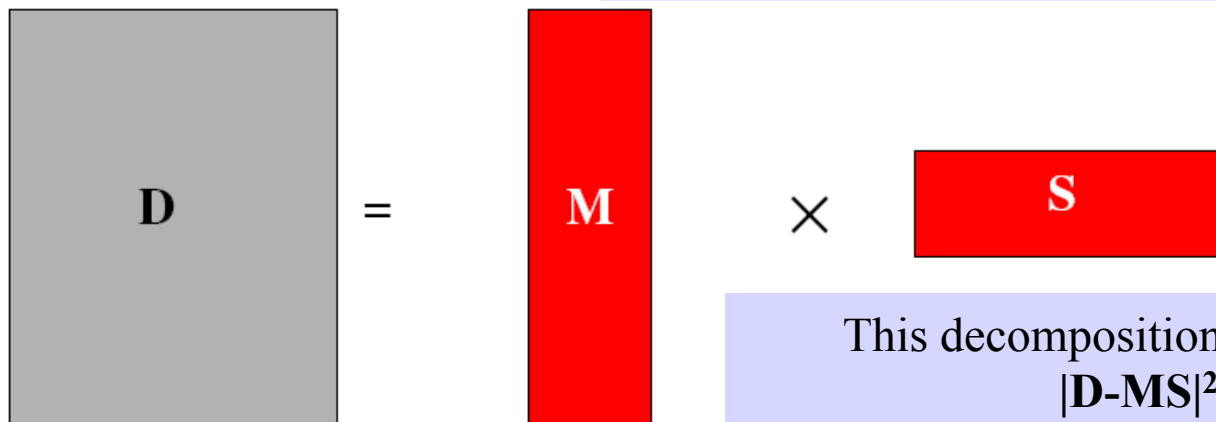
Factorizing the measurement matrix

- Obtaining a factorization from SVD:



Possible decomposition:

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U}_3 \mathbf{W}_3^{1/2} \quad \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{W}_3^{1/2} \mathbf{V}_3^T$$



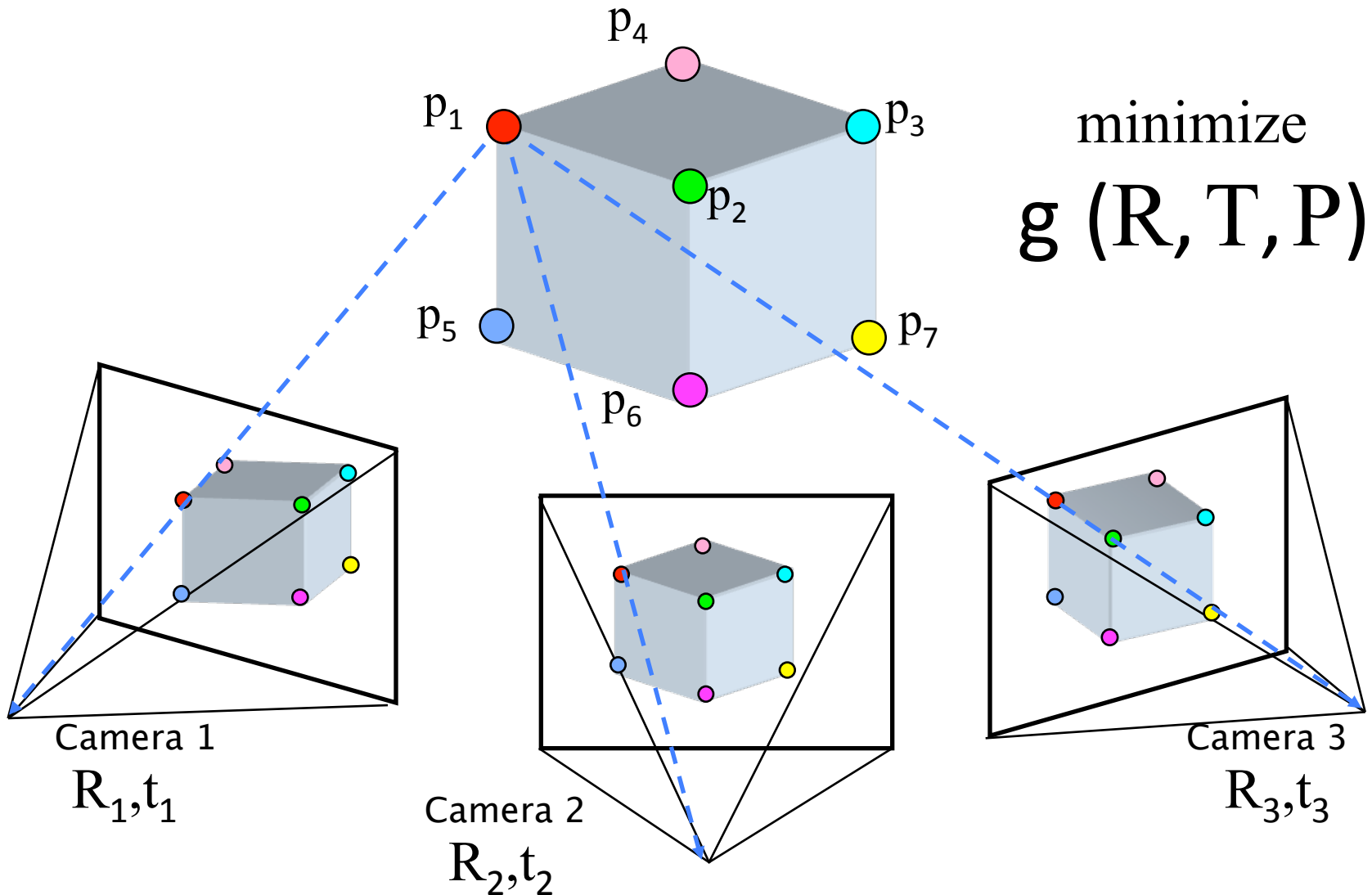
This decomposition minimizes
 $|\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{MS}|^2$

Algorithm summary

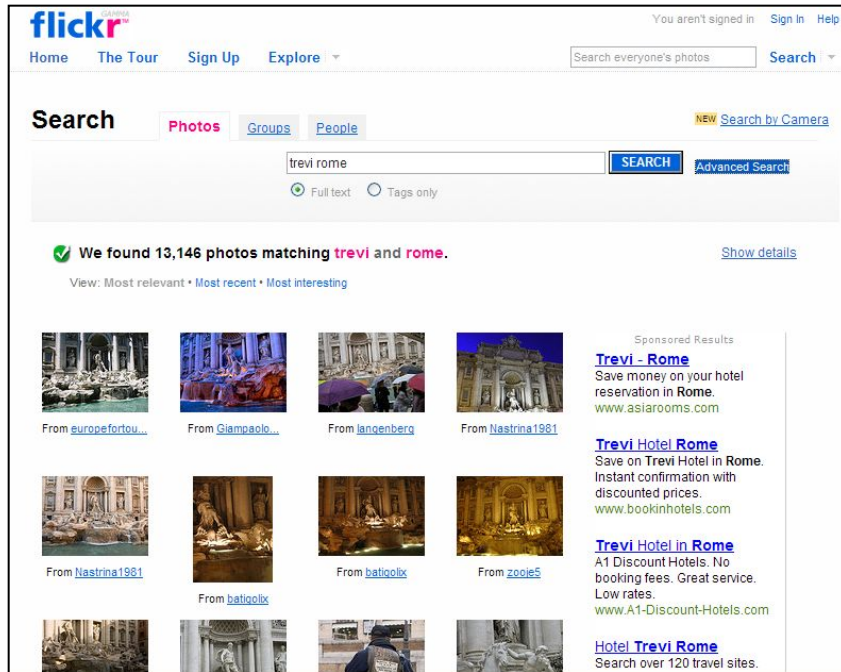
- Given: m images and n features \mathbf{x}_{ij}
- For each image i , center the feature coordinates
- Construct a $2m \times n$ measurement matrix \mathbf{D} :
 - Column j contains the projection of point j in all views
 - Row i contains one coordinate of the projections of all the n points in image i
- Factorize \mathbf{D} :
 - Compute SVD: $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{V}^T$
 - Create \mathbf{U}_3 by taking the first 3 columns of \mathbf{U}
 - Create \mathbf{V}_3 by taking the first 3 columns of \mathbf{V}
 - Create \mathbf{W}_3 by taking the upper left 3×3 block of \mathbf{W}
- Create the motion and shape matrices:
 - $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U}_3 \mathbf{W}_3^{1/2}$ and $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{W}_3^{1/2} \mathbf{V}_3^T$ (or $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{U}_3$ and $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{W}_3 \mathbf{V}_3^T$)

Structure from motion

- aka “bundle adjustment” (texts: [Zisserman](#); [Faugeras](#))



Structure from motion



Images on the Internet



Computed 3D structure



Photo Tourism

Exploring photo collections in 3D

Microsoft®



(a)



(b)



(c)

- Photo tourism video: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Ji84zb2r8s>
- Photosynth: <http://photosynth.net/>

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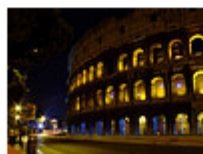
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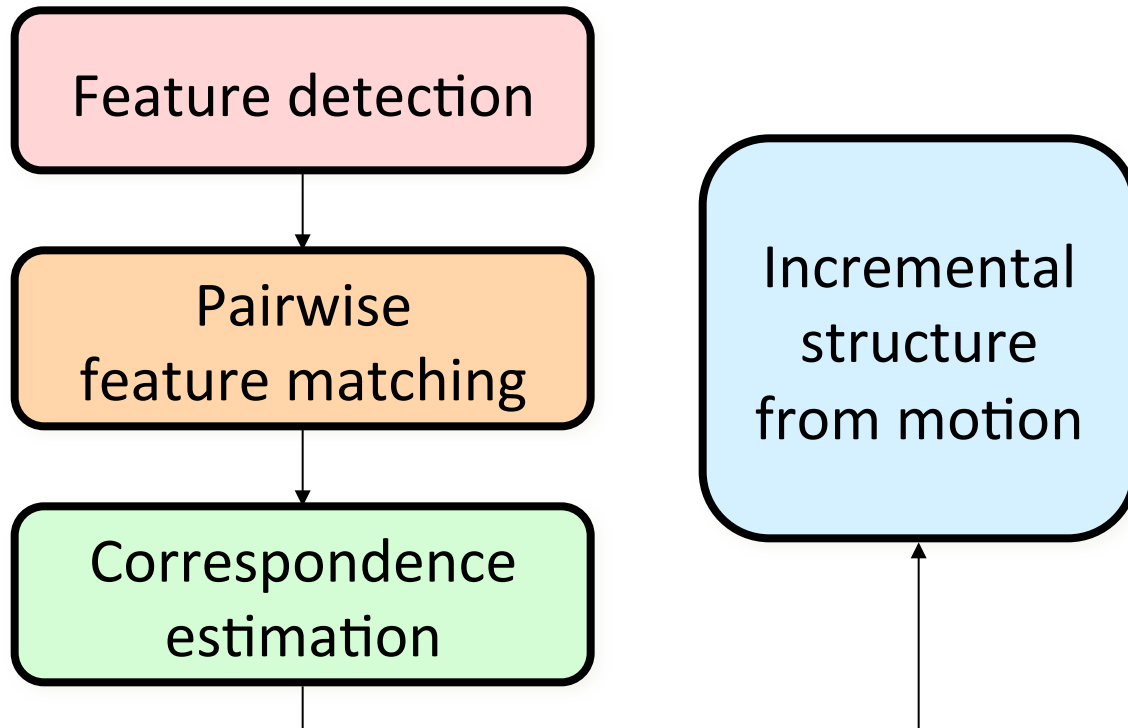
[Rome Italy Day Tours](#)

Private tours of **Rome** A variety of tours available....



Scene reconstruction

- Automatically estimate
 - position, orientation, and focal length of cameras
 - 3D positions of feature points



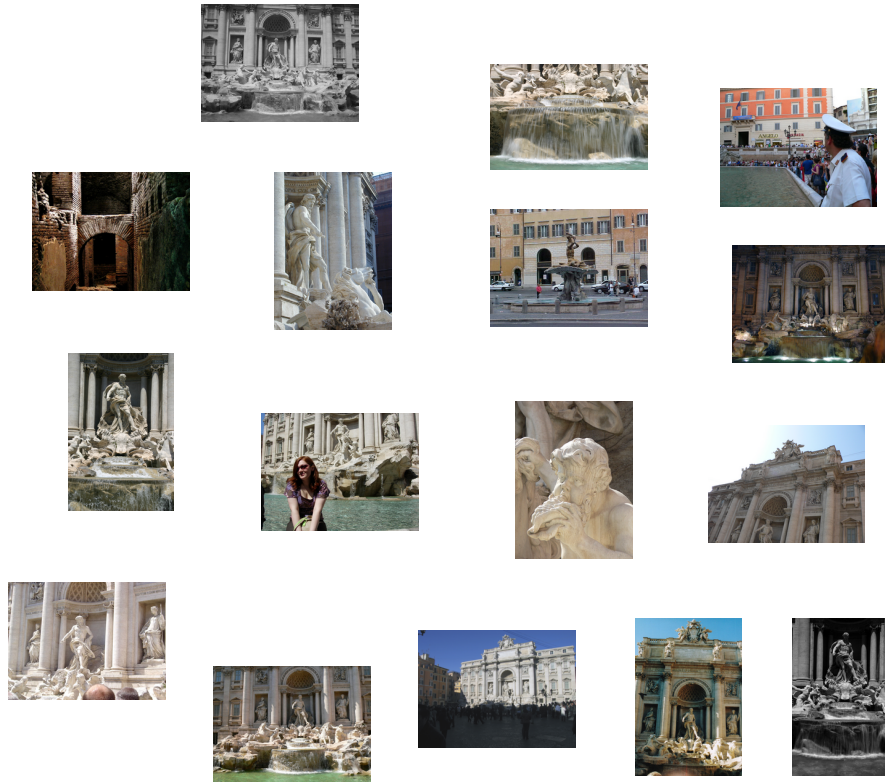
Feature detection

Detect features using SIFT [Lowe, IJCV 2004]



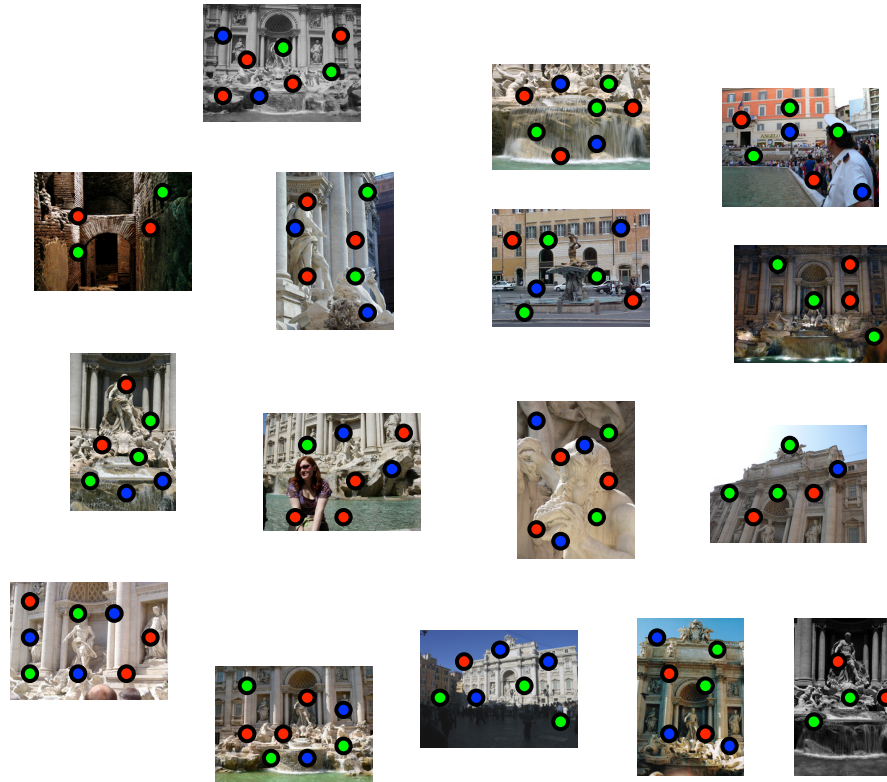
Feature detection

Detect features using SIFT [Lowe, IJCV 2004]



Feature detection

Detect features using SIFT [Lowe, IJCV 2004]



Correspondence estimation

- Link up pairwise matches to form connected components of matches across several images

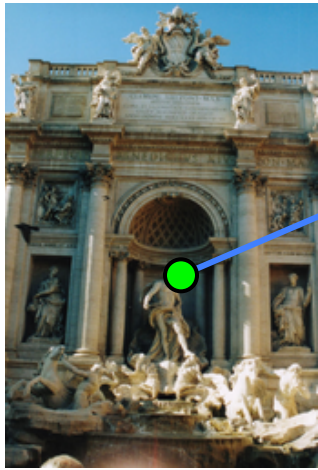


Image 1



Image 2

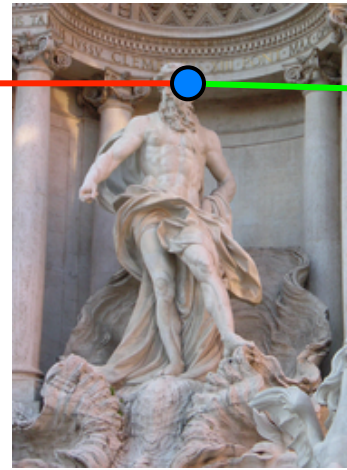


Image 3

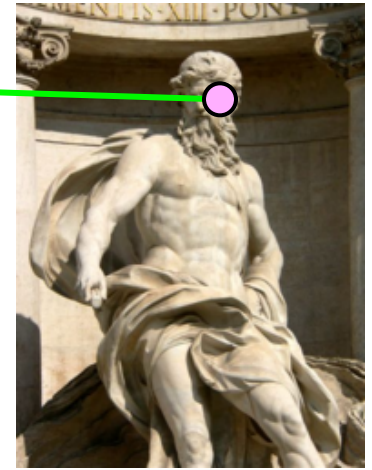
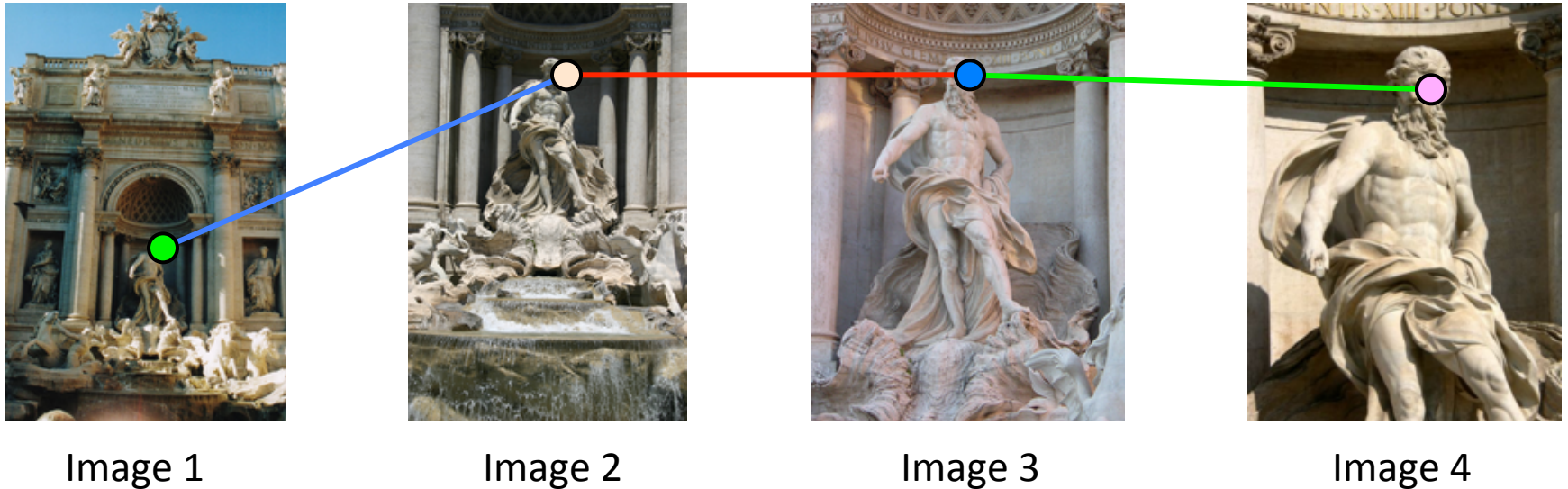
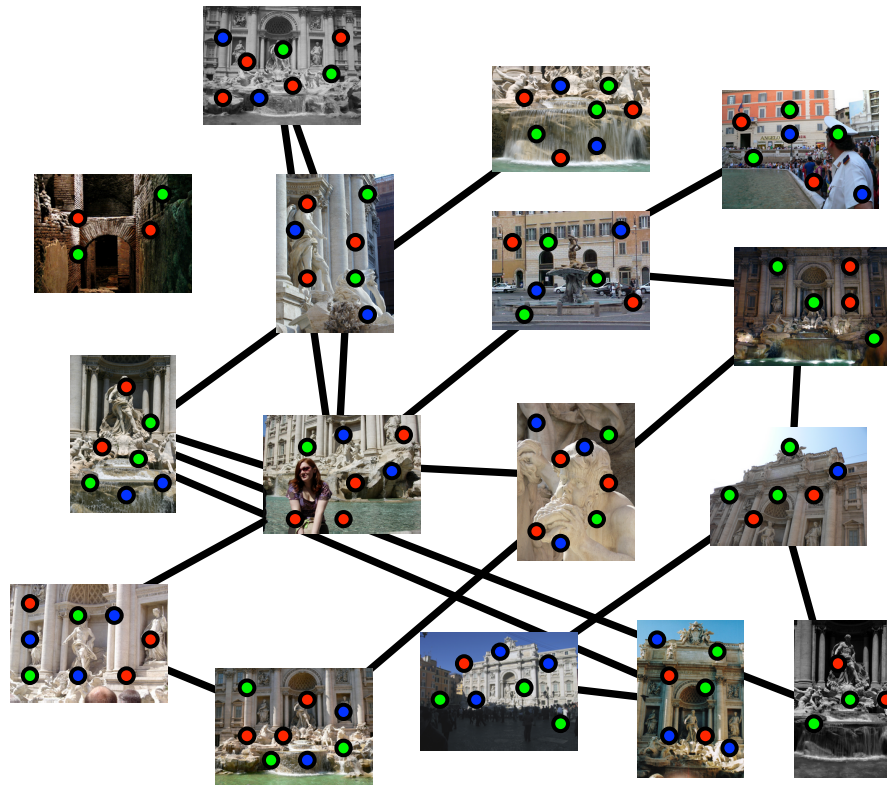


Image 4



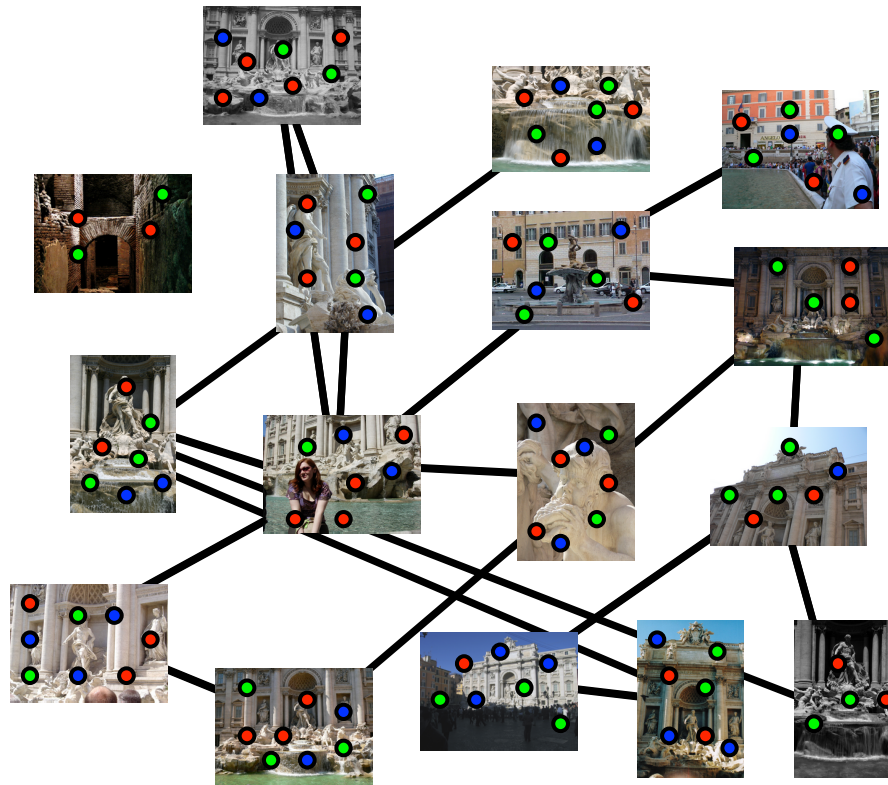
Feature matching

Match features between each pair of images

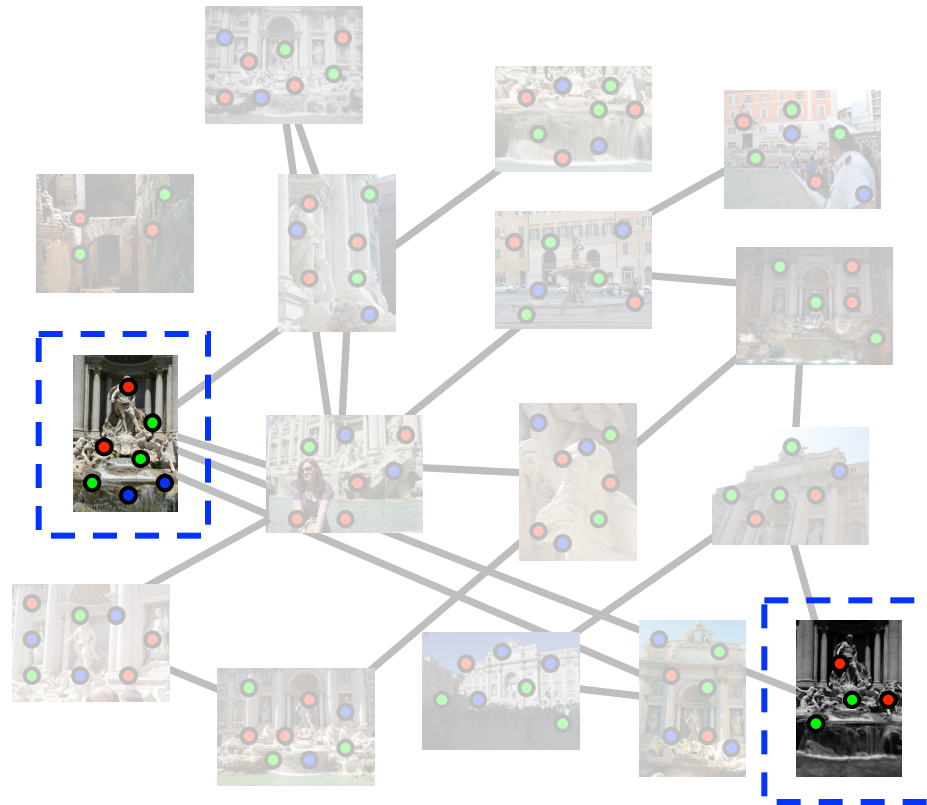


Feature matching

Refine matching using RANSAC [Fischler & Bolles 1987]



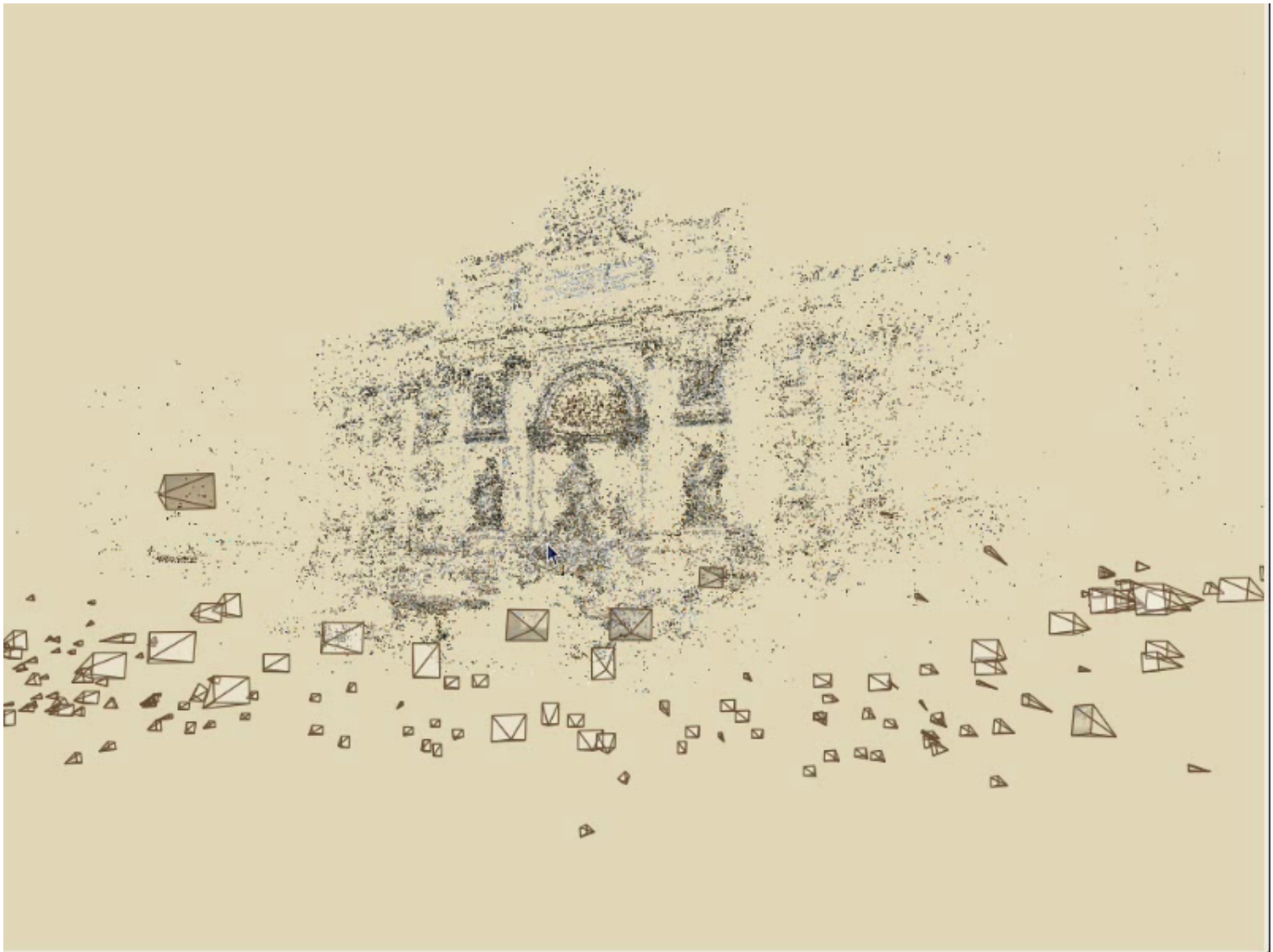
Incremental structure from motion

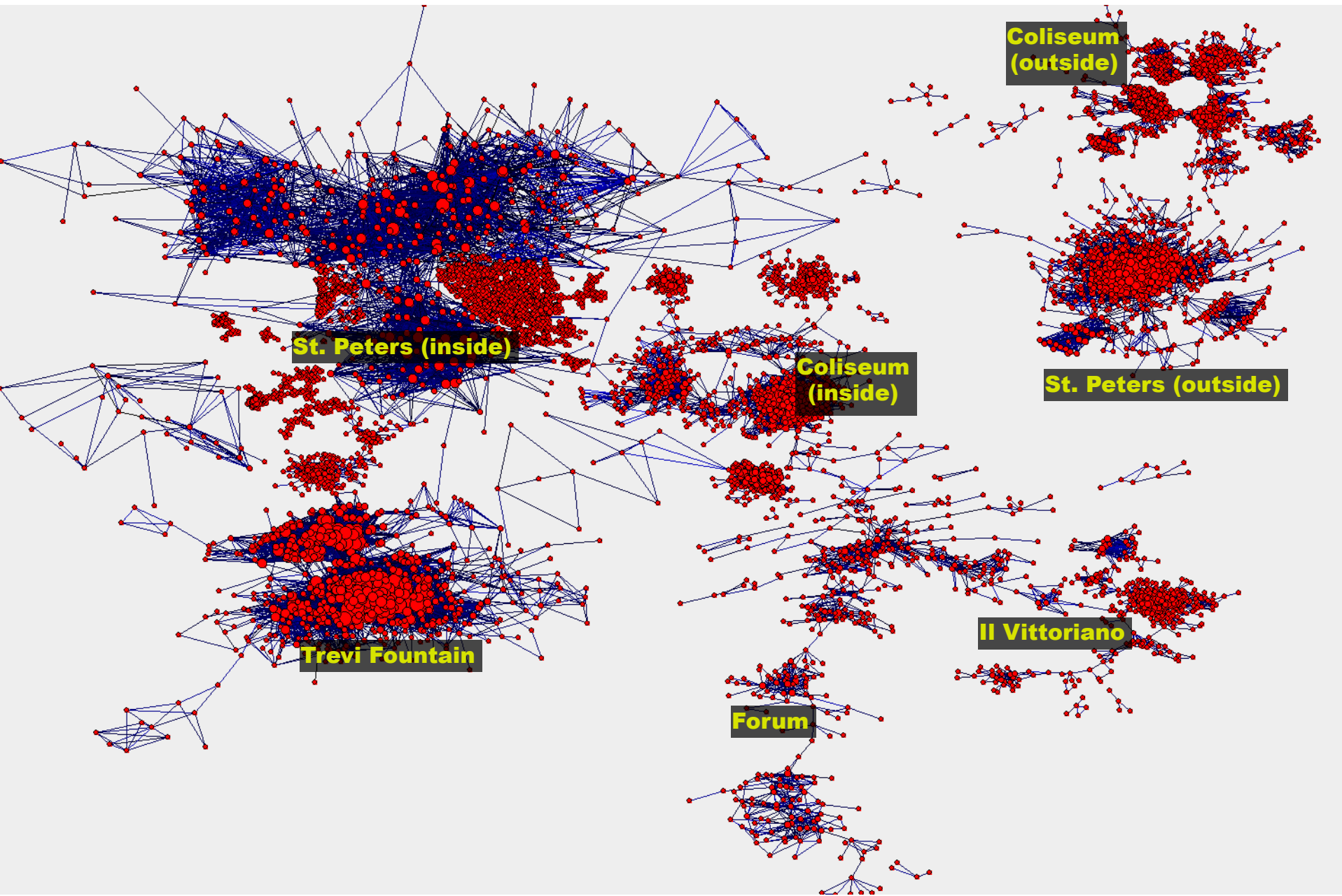


Incremental structure from motion



Photo Explorer





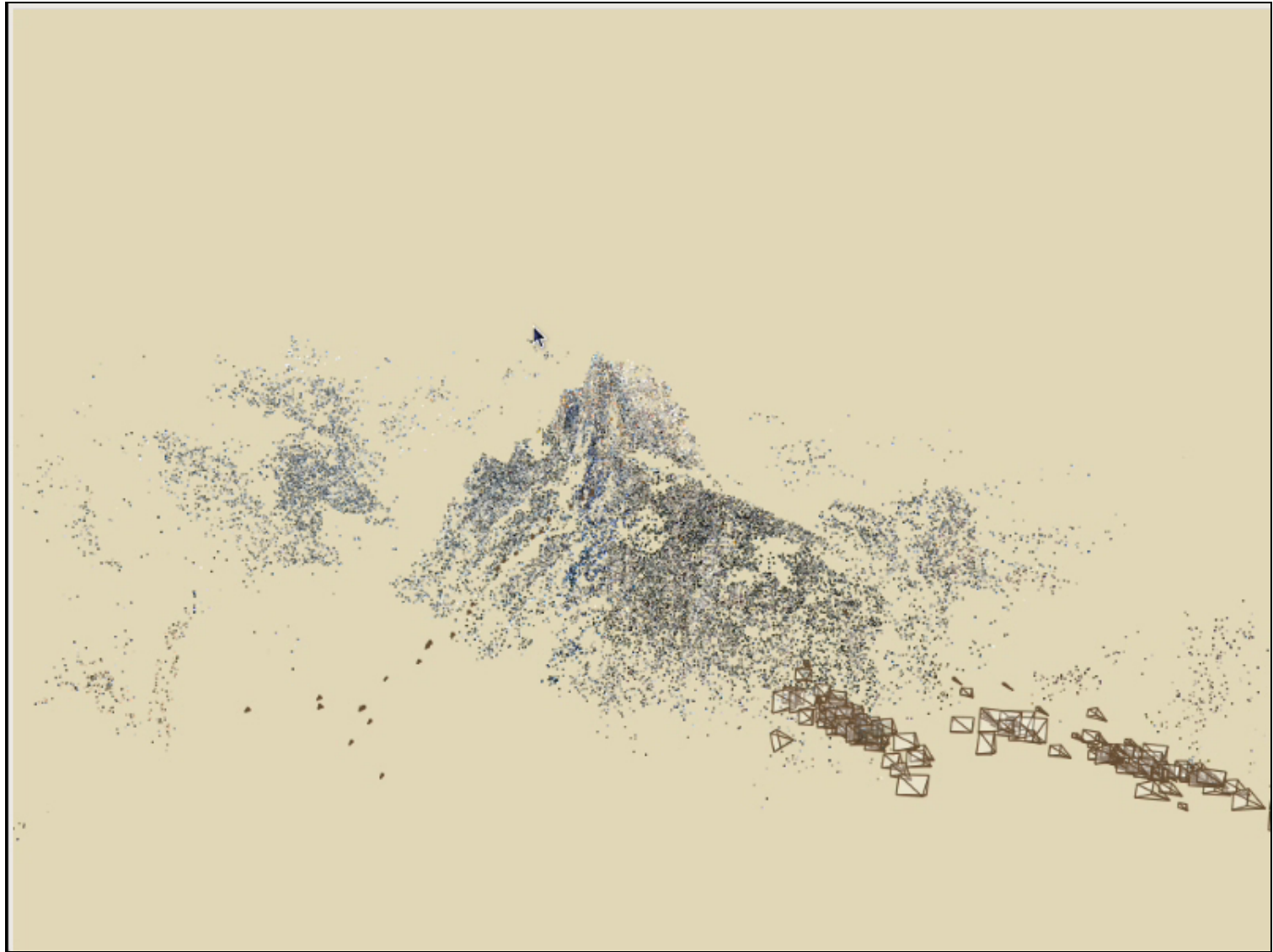
Navigation: Prague Old Town Square



Hierarchical annotations

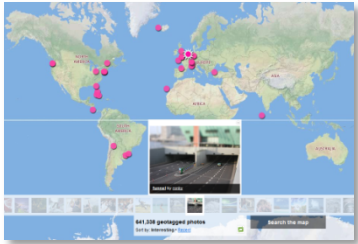


Locking the camera (stabilization)



Applications

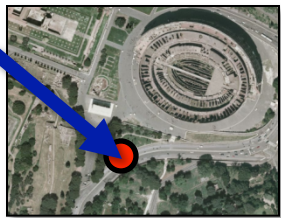
Community photo collections



- “Wikipedia for photos” – visual record of world through community of photographers
 - *Geograph British Isles*
<http://www.geograph.org.uk/>



- Users can tag and comment on photos, link to other content
 - *World-wide telescope*



- “Where should I take a photo?”
<http://photocitygame.com/>

Community photo collections

- Leveraging large databases of photos, large number of users
 - Annotations / augmented reality



Space Needle - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia - Mozilla Firefox

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Space Needle

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Space Needle** is a tower in Seattle, Washington. It is a major landmark of the Pacific Northwest region of the United States and the symbol of Seattle. Located in Seattle Center, it was built for the 1962 World's Fair, during which time nearly 20,000 people a day used the elevators — 2.3 million visitors in all for the World Fair. The Space Needle is 605 feet (184 m) high and 138 feet (42 m) wide at its widest point and weighs 9,550 tons. When it was completed it was the tallest building west of the Mississippi

Space Needle from Volunteer

Virtual tour guide scenario

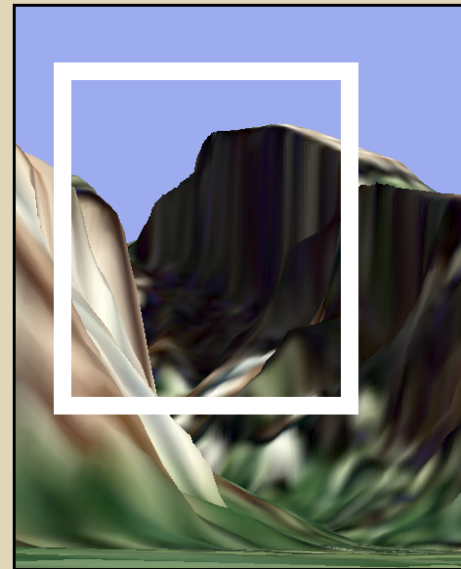
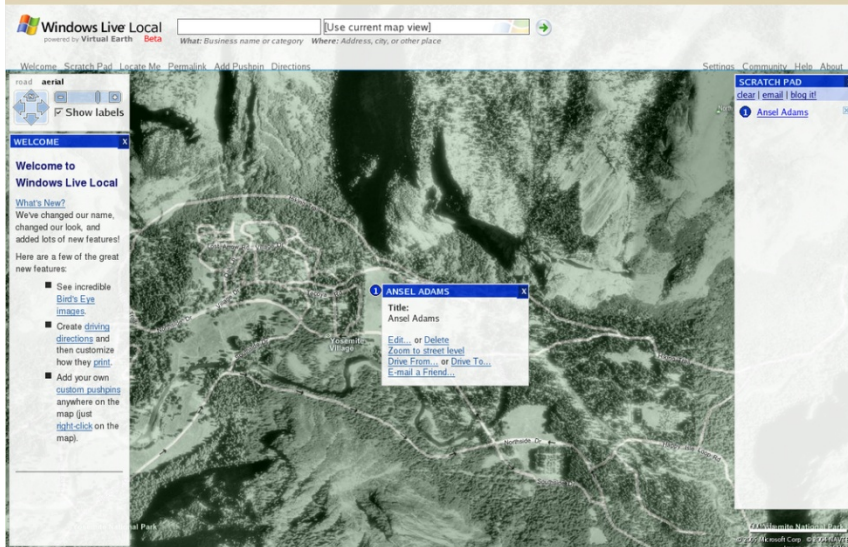
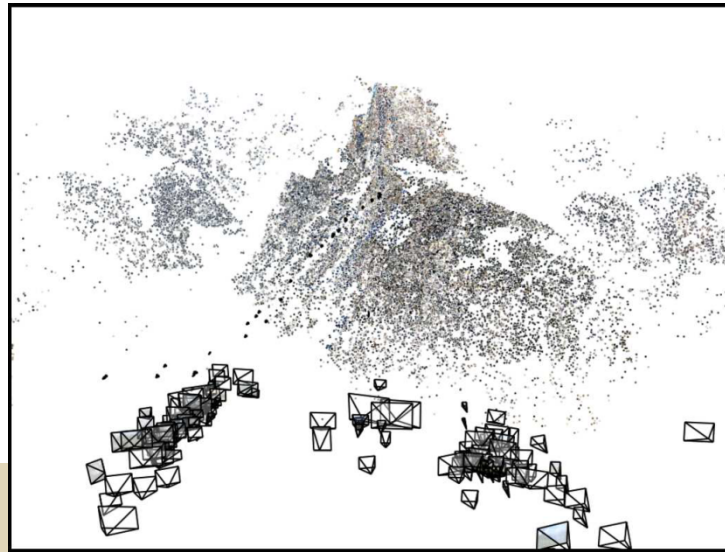
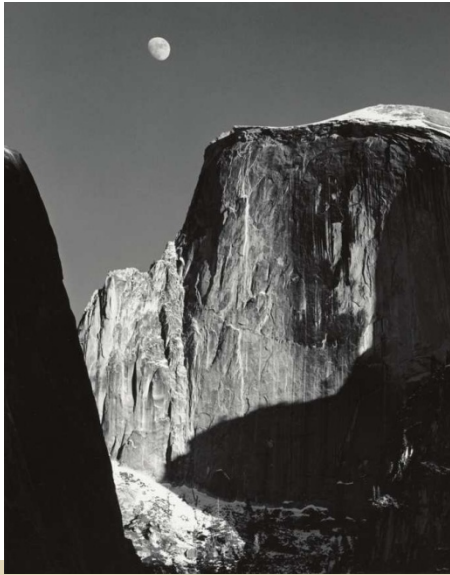


St. Peter's Basilica

- Built: 1506-1626
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Peter's_Basilica



Rephotography



Topographic data courtesy USGS