# PanoContext: A Whole-room 3D Context Model for Panoramic Scene Understanding

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#### Context Models

- Proposed in the past, but they do not work as well as expected
- WHY?

# Field of View (FOV)

Small FOV ⇒ Hinders the contextual information



What your eyes see



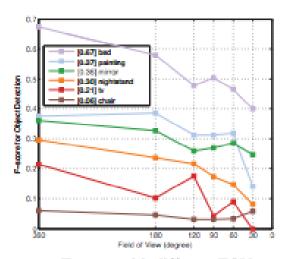
What a camera sees

# Field of View (FOV)





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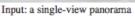


F-score with different FOV

#### Panorama - 360° Horizontal and 180° Vertical

- Easily obtained by smartphones, special lenses, or image stitching
- All objects are usually visible despite occlusion
  - Enables the detection of the room layout and of the contextual information
- Panorama ⇒ Object Detection ⇒ Whole-room 3D Context Model







Output: object detection



Output: 3D reconstruction

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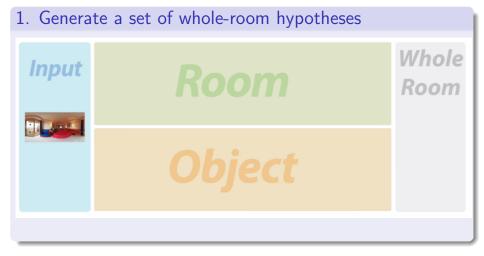
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Manhattan world assumption: assumes the scene consists of 3D cuboids aligned with the three principle directions

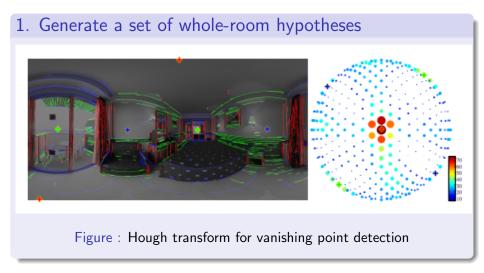
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Assume no floating objects

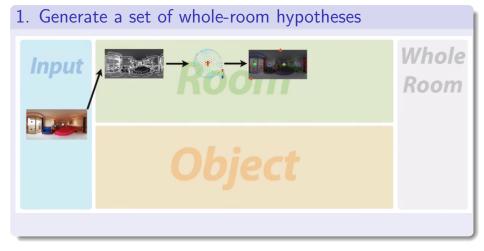
#### Algorithm

- Generate a set of hypotheses for room layout and objects
- Rank these whole-room hypotheses holistically to determine the best hypothesis

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#### 1. Generate a set of whole-room hypotheses

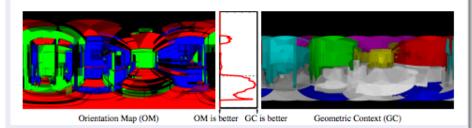
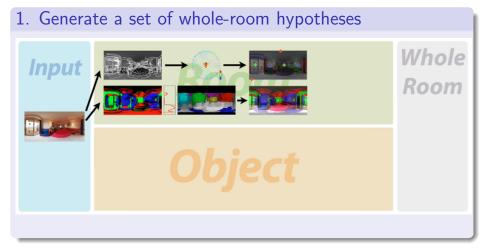
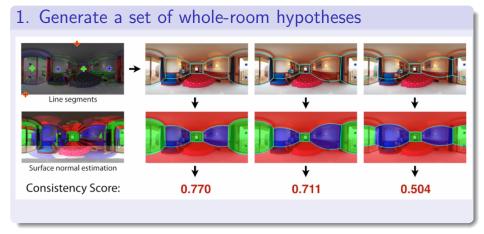
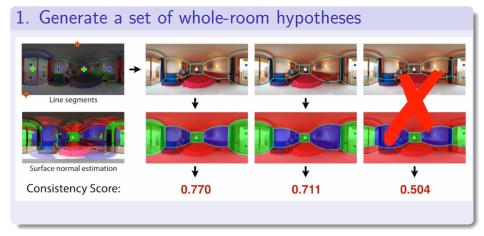


Figure: Comparison of OM and GC. OM works better on the top half of the image, while GC provides better normal estimation at the bottom

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1. Generate a set of whole-room hypotheses Whole Room layout Input

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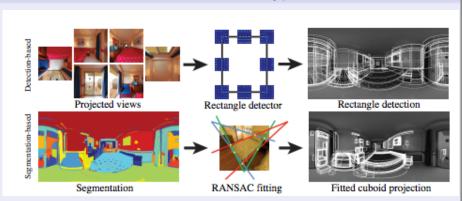
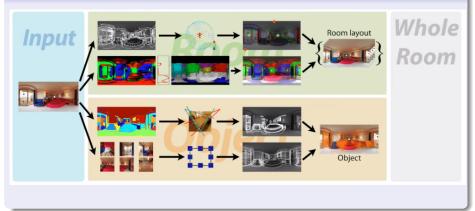
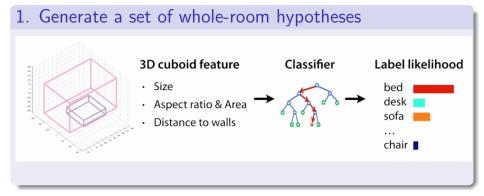


Figure: Two ways to generate object hypotheses

1. Generate a set of whole-room hypotheses Whole Room layout Input

1. Generate a set of whole-room hypotheses

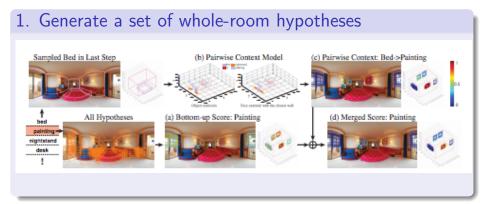




<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Semantic Label

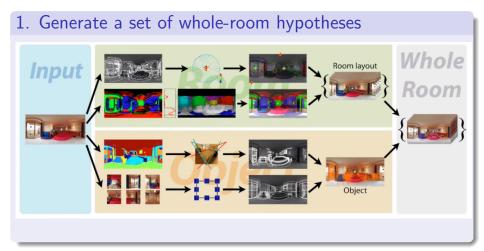
#### 1. Generate a set of whole-room hypotheses





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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Pairwise Constraint



#### 2. Determine the best whole-room hypotheses

- Train a linear SVM model to rank the whole-room hypotheses and choose the best hypothesis
- Want the matching cost (difference between whole-room hypothesis and its ground truth) to be as low as possible



PanoContext

• Helps to determine the size of objects



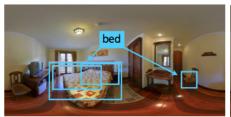


DPM: Wrong relative size

**PanoContext** 

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- Helps to determine the size of objects
- Helps to determine the correct number of objects

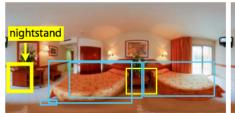


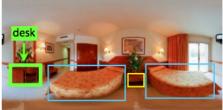
DPM: Wrong number of objects



Our detection

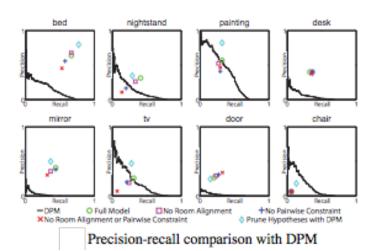
- Helps to determine the size of objects
- Helps to determine the correct number of objects
- Helps the determine the relative position of objects





DPM: Wrong relative position

Our detection



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>DPM: Deformable Part Model

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Felzenszwalb et. al: Discriminative training with partially labeled data

#### Contributions

- Context model is fully in 3D
- First annotated panorama dataset

Questions?