Stereo Vision – A simple system

COMP4102A

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Stereo

- Stereo
  - Ability to infer information on the 3-D structure and distance of a scene from two or more images taken from different viewpoints
  - Humans use only two eyes/images (try thumb trick)
- Two important problems in stereo
  - Correspondence and reconstruction
- Correspondence
  - What parts of left and right images are parts of same object?
- Reconstruction
  - Given correspondences in left and right images, and possibly information on stereo geometry, compute the 3D location and structure of the observed objects

What is stereo vision?

- Narrower formulation: given a calibrated binocular stereo pair, fuse it to produce a depth image

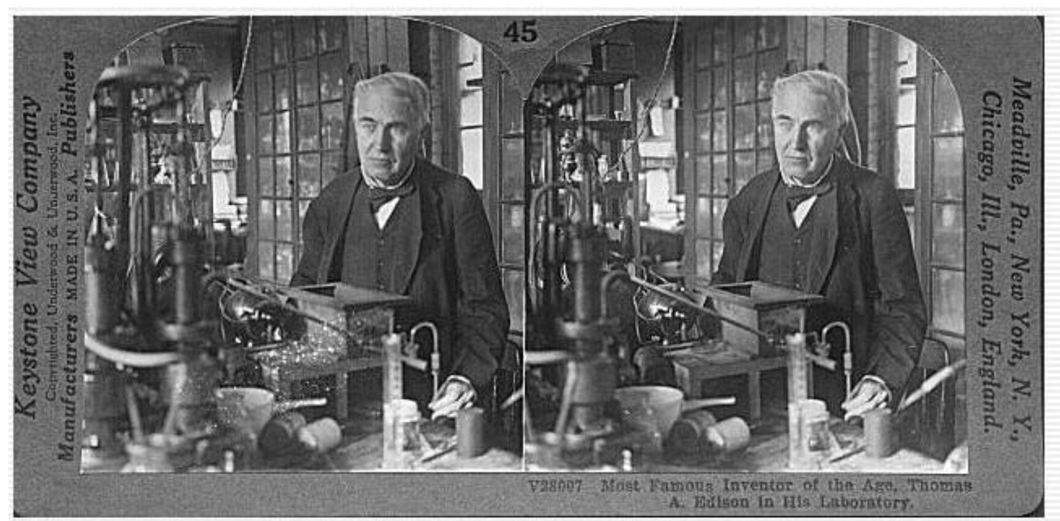
Left image

Right image

Dense depth map

What is stereo vision?

- Narrower formulation: given a calibrated binocular stereo pair, fuse it to produce a depth image
  - Humans can do it



Stereograms: Invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, 1838

What is stereo vision?

- Narrower formulation: given a calibrated binocular stereo pair, fuse it to produce a depth image

Autostereograms: www.magiceye.com

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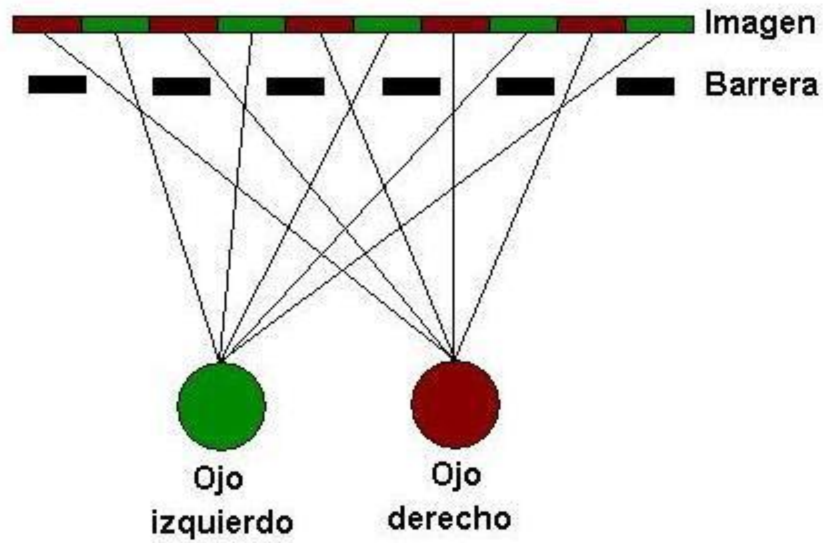
Anaglyphs – One way for stereo

Many slides adapted from Steve Seitz

Nintendo 3DS – 3d vision for gaming

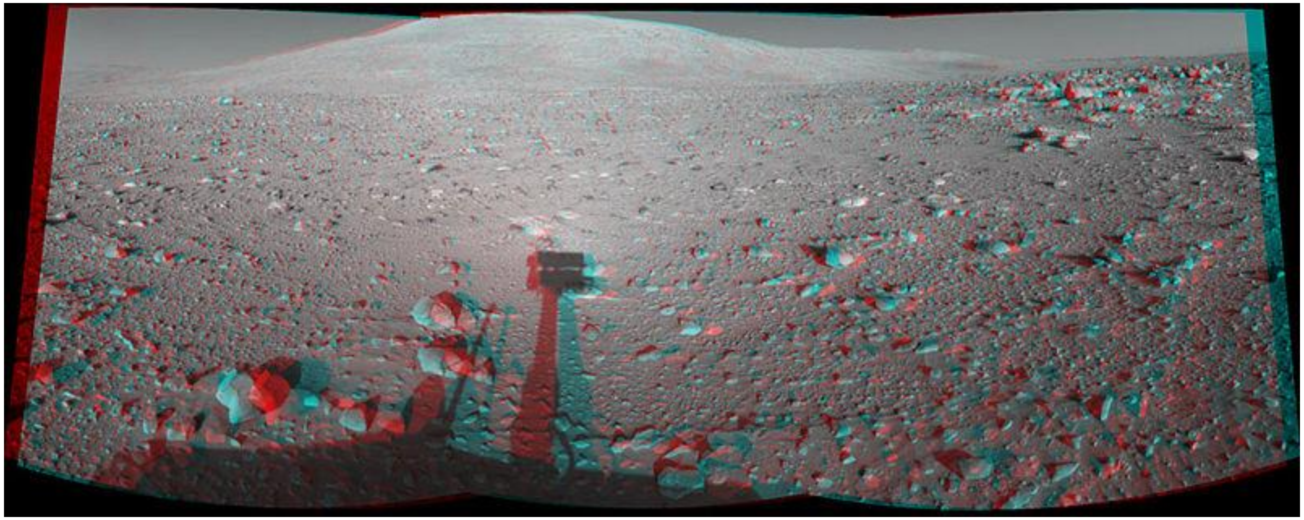


- Autostereogram with parallax barrier – each eye gets different view
- But you must be at proper location (right in the middle) to see 3d
- First mass produced hand held 3d autostereogram gamming system

Application of stereo: Robotic exploration

Nomad robot searches for meteorites in Antartica

Real-time stereo on Mars



Application: View Interpolation

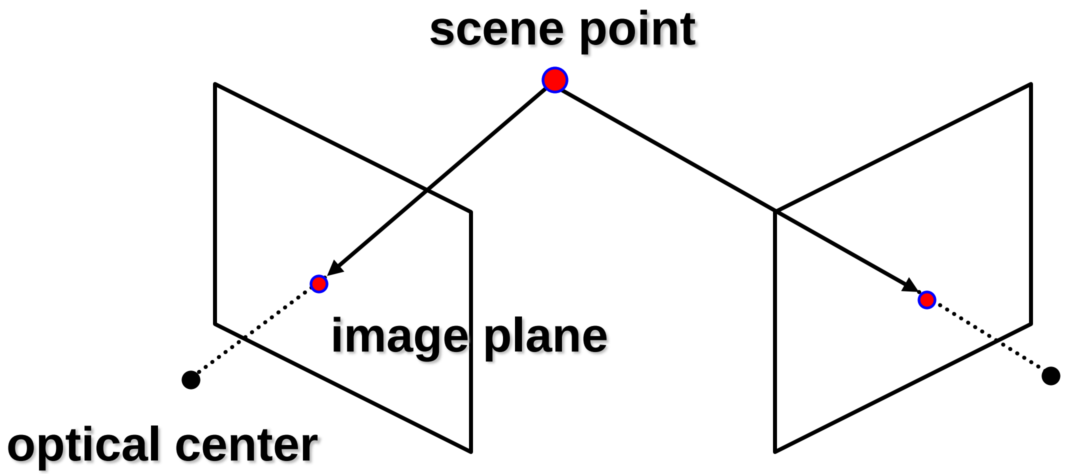
Right Image

Application: View Interpolation

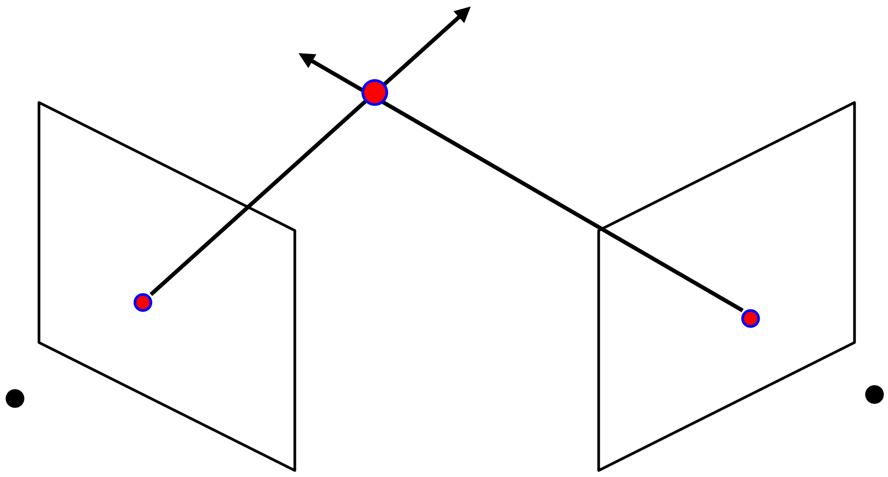
Left Image

Application: View Interpolation

Stereo



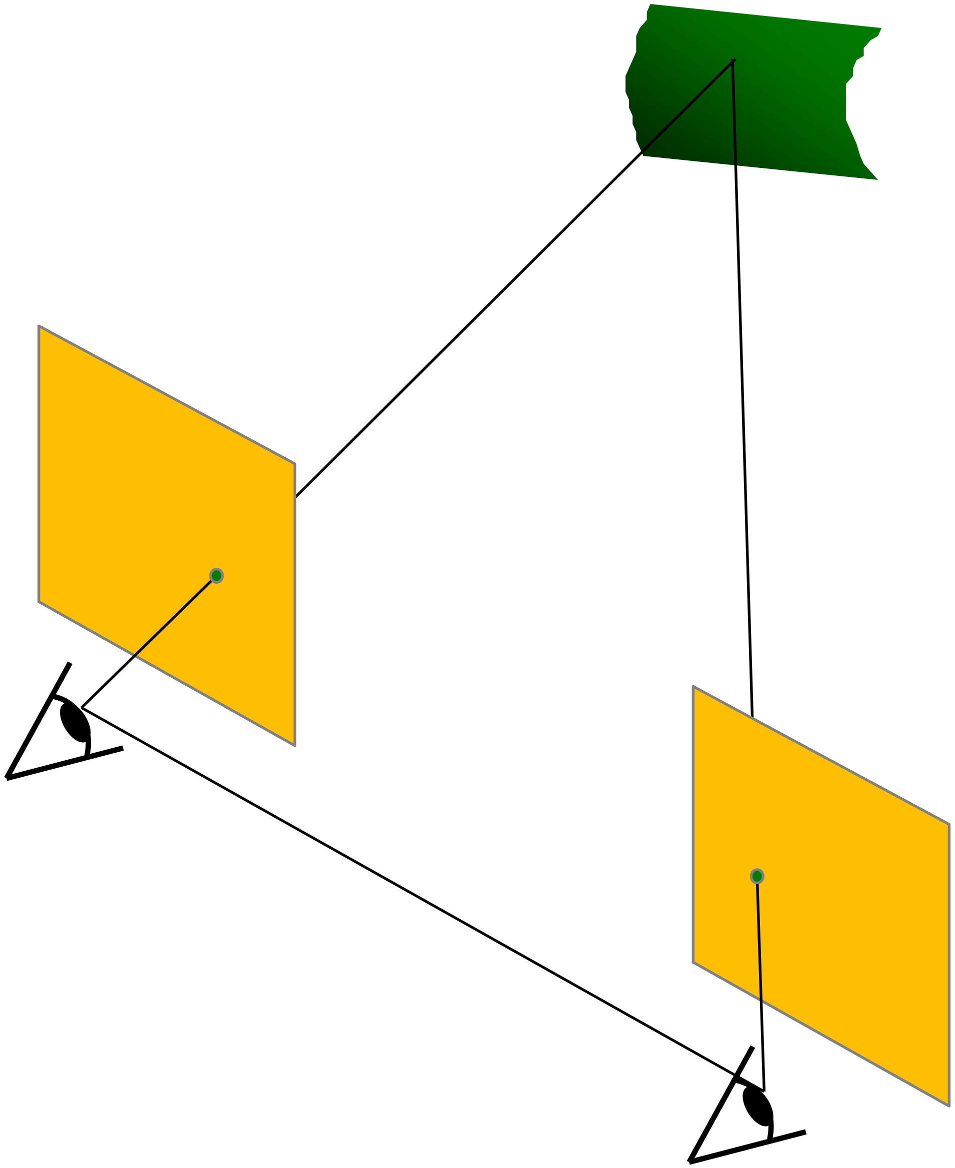
Stereo



Basic Principle: Triangulation

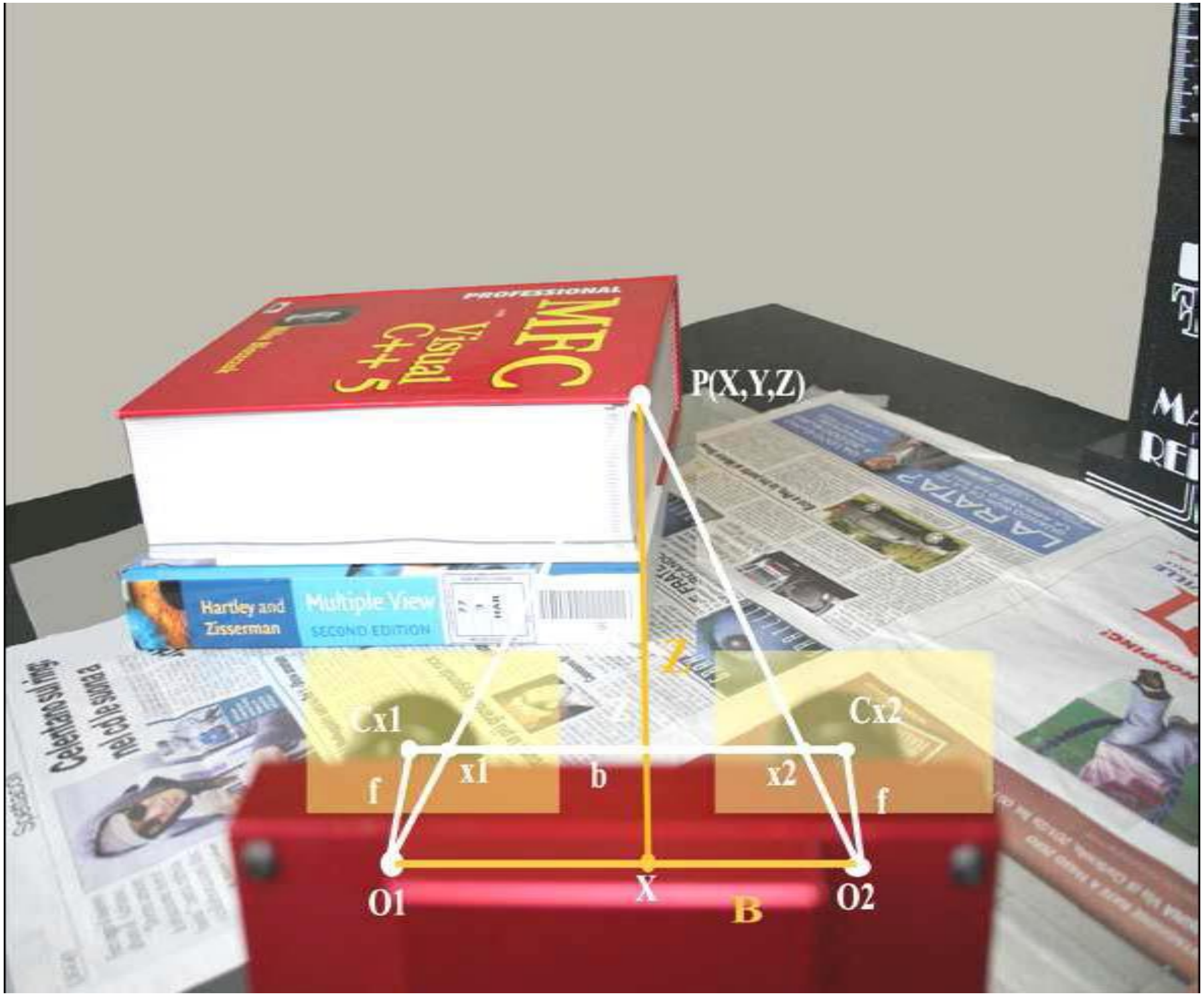
- Gives reconstruction as intersection of two rays
- Requires
  - Camera calibration
  - Point correspondence

Simplest Case: Parallel images



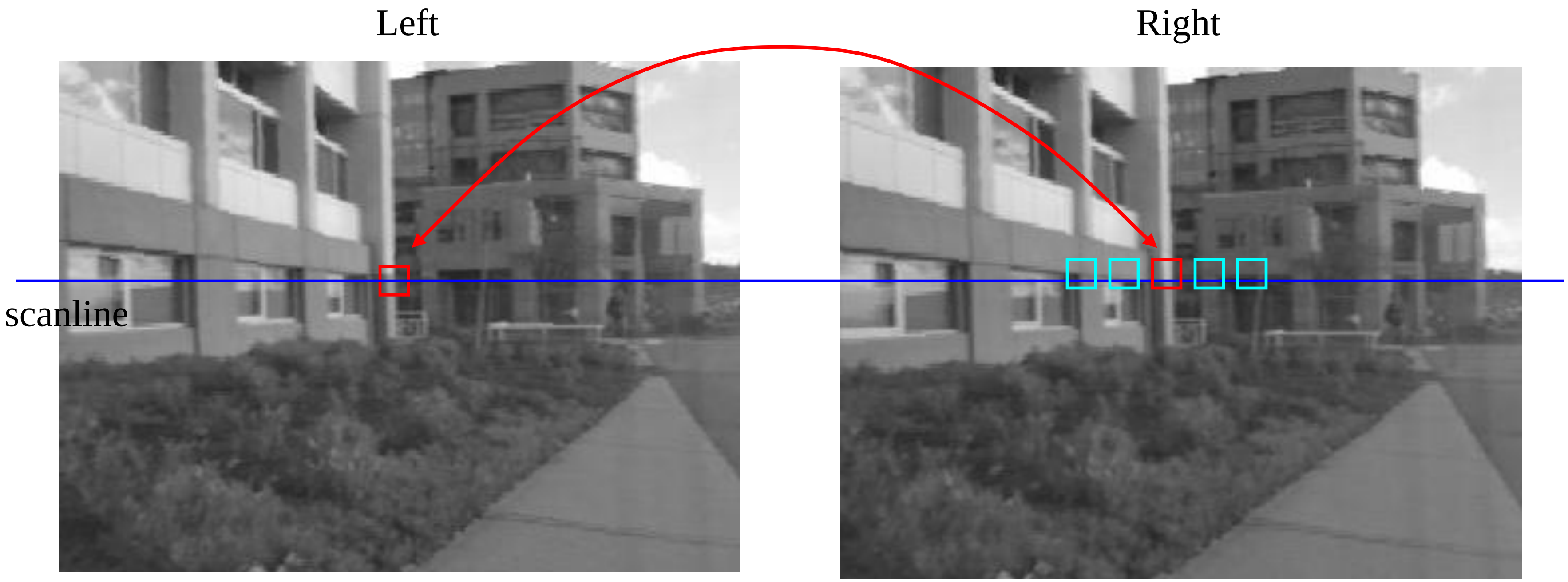
- Image planes of cameras are parallel to each other and to the baseline
- Camera centers are at same height
- Focal lengths are the same

Simple Stereo Camera



Simple Stereo System

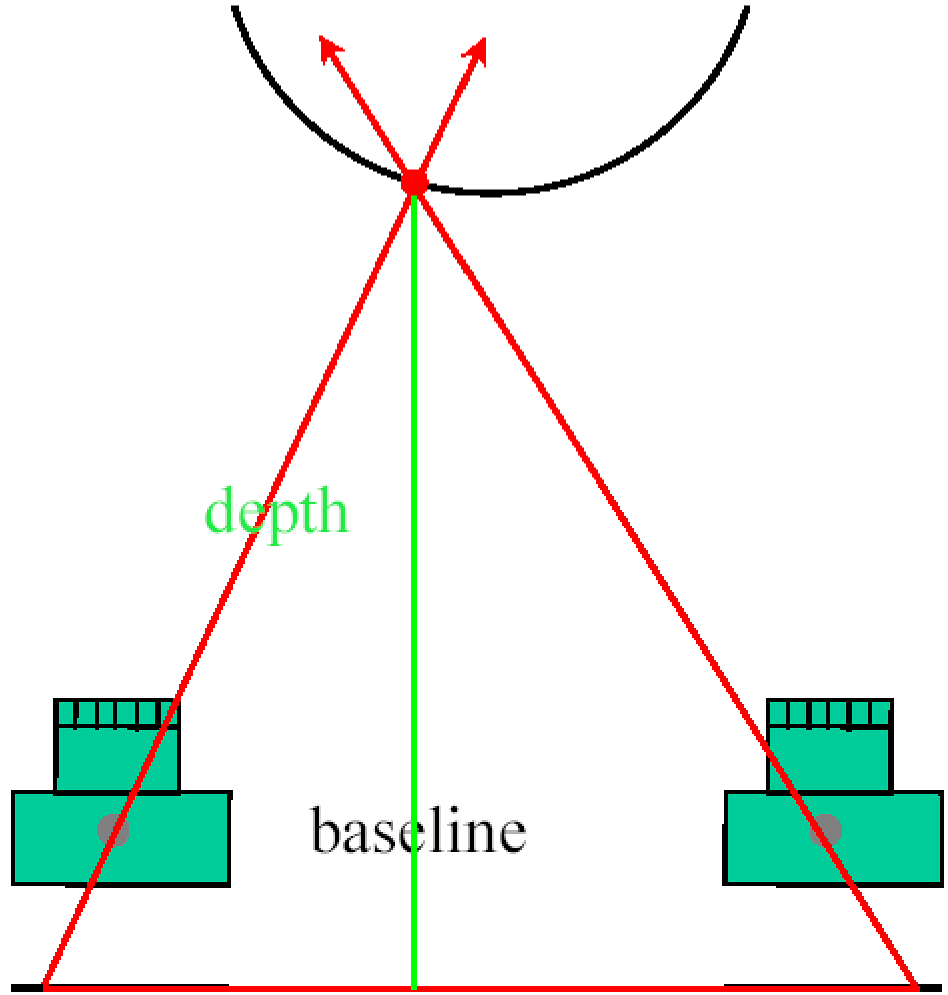
- Left and right image planes are coplanar
  - Represented by I_L and I_R
- So this means that all matching features are on the same horizontal line
  - So the search for matches can proceed on the same line



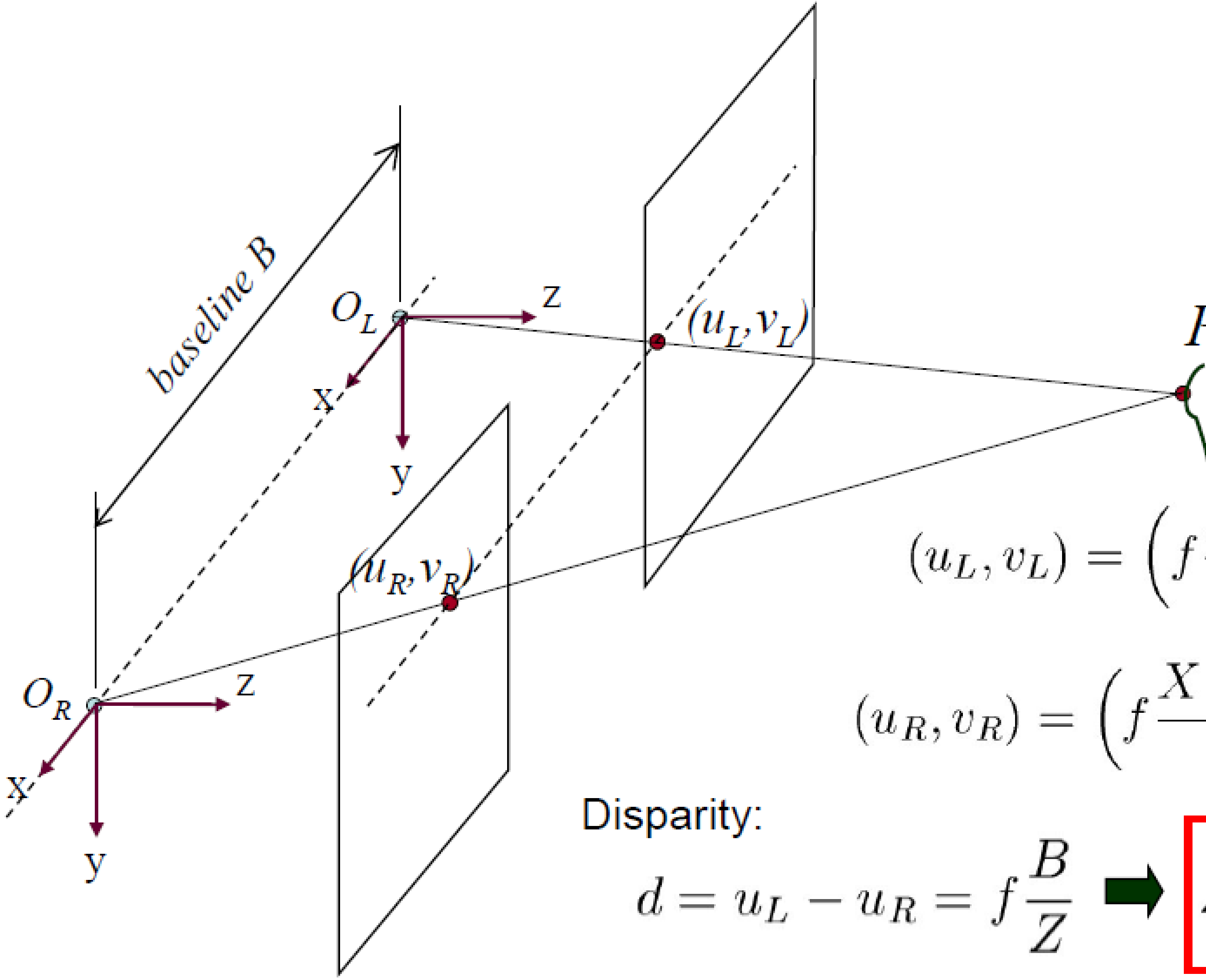
Simple Stereo System (2D)

- Distance between centers of projection is called the baseline T
- Centers of projection of cameras C_L and C_R
- Point P in 3D space projects to P_L and P_R
- X_L and X_R are co-ordinates of P_L and P_R with respect to principal points C_L and C_R
    - These are camera co-ordinates in millimeters
- Z is the difference between point P and the baseline
    - Z is called the depth

Simple Stereo System



Simple Stereo System



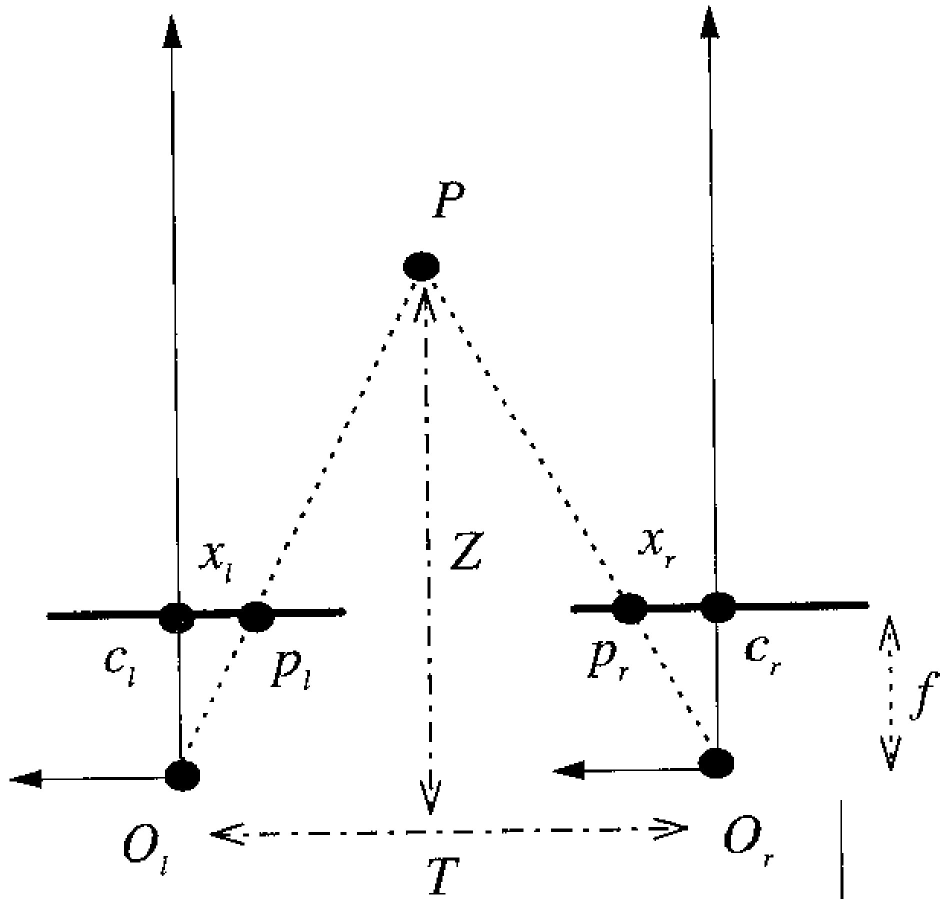
$$(u_L, v_L) = \left(f\frac{X}{Z}, f\frac{Y}{Z}\right)$$

$$(u_R, v_R) = \left(f\frac{X-B}{Z}, f\frac{Y}{Z}\right)$$

Disparity:

$$d = u_L - u_R = f\frac{B}{Z} \Rightarrow Z = f\frac{B}{d}$$

Basic Stereo Derivations



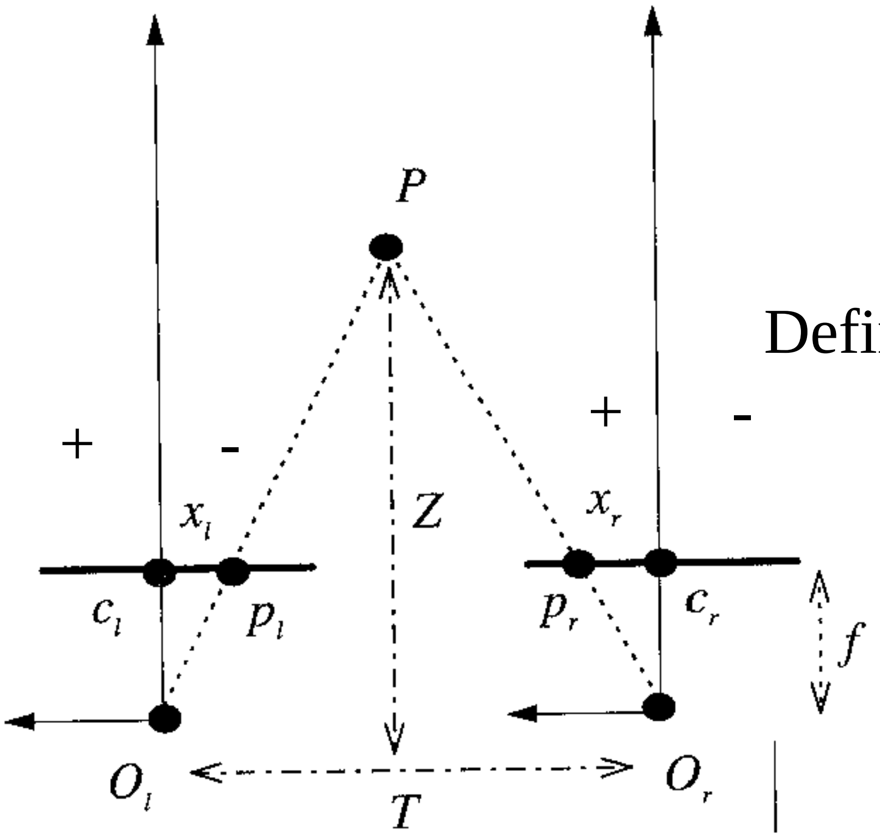
Derive expression for Z as a function of x_1, x_2, f and B

Here xr is projection on rightmost camera looking out from cameras

Stereo Derivations (camera coords)

Similar triangles (P_L, P, P_R) and (O_L, P, O_R)

$$\frac{T + x_l - x_r}{Z - f} = \frac{T}{Z}$$



Define the disparity: $d = x_r - x_l$

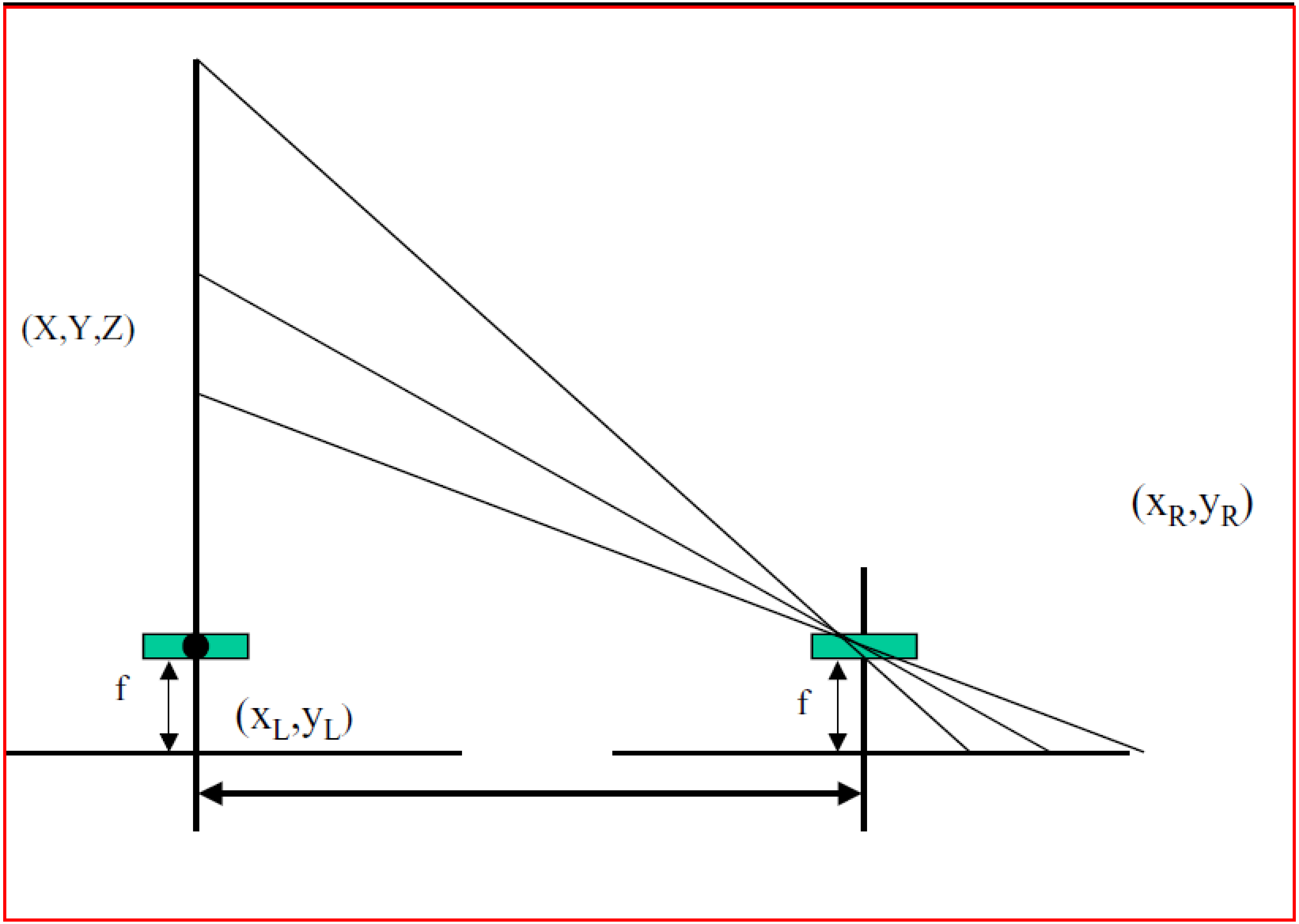
$$Z = f\,\frac{T}{d}$$

Since f, T are constant

$$Z = \propto \frac{1}{d}$$

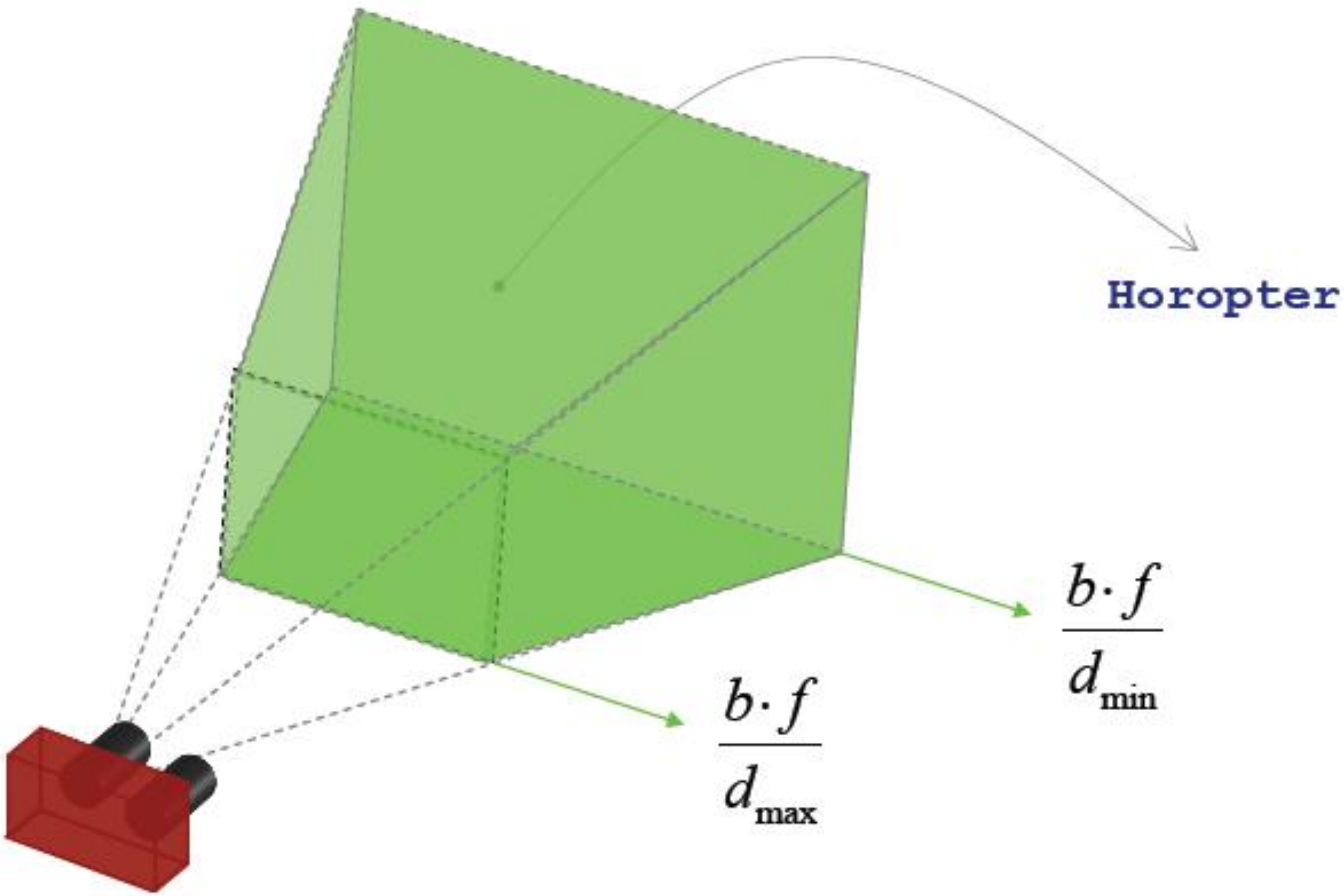
Note that x_l is always to left of xr so disparity d >= 0 in all cases

Range Versus Disparity – z fixed for d

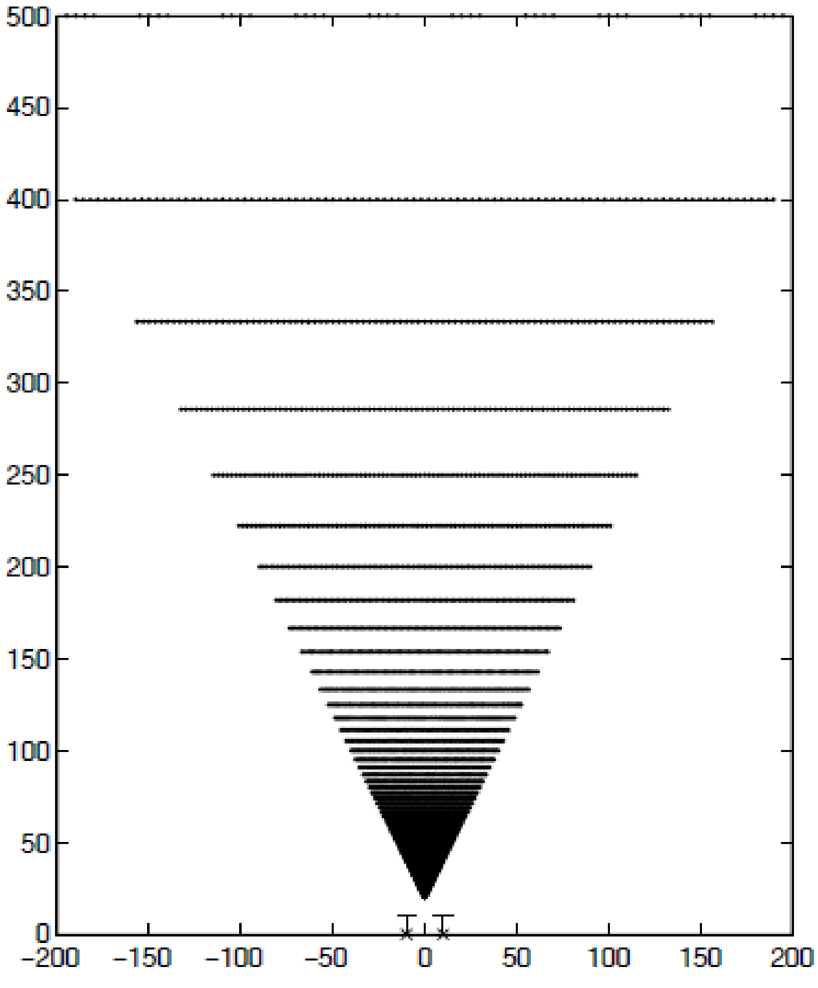


Range field (in Z) of Stereo

b, f and d_min, and d_max define the range in Z



Implicit Iso-Disparity for Simple Stereo



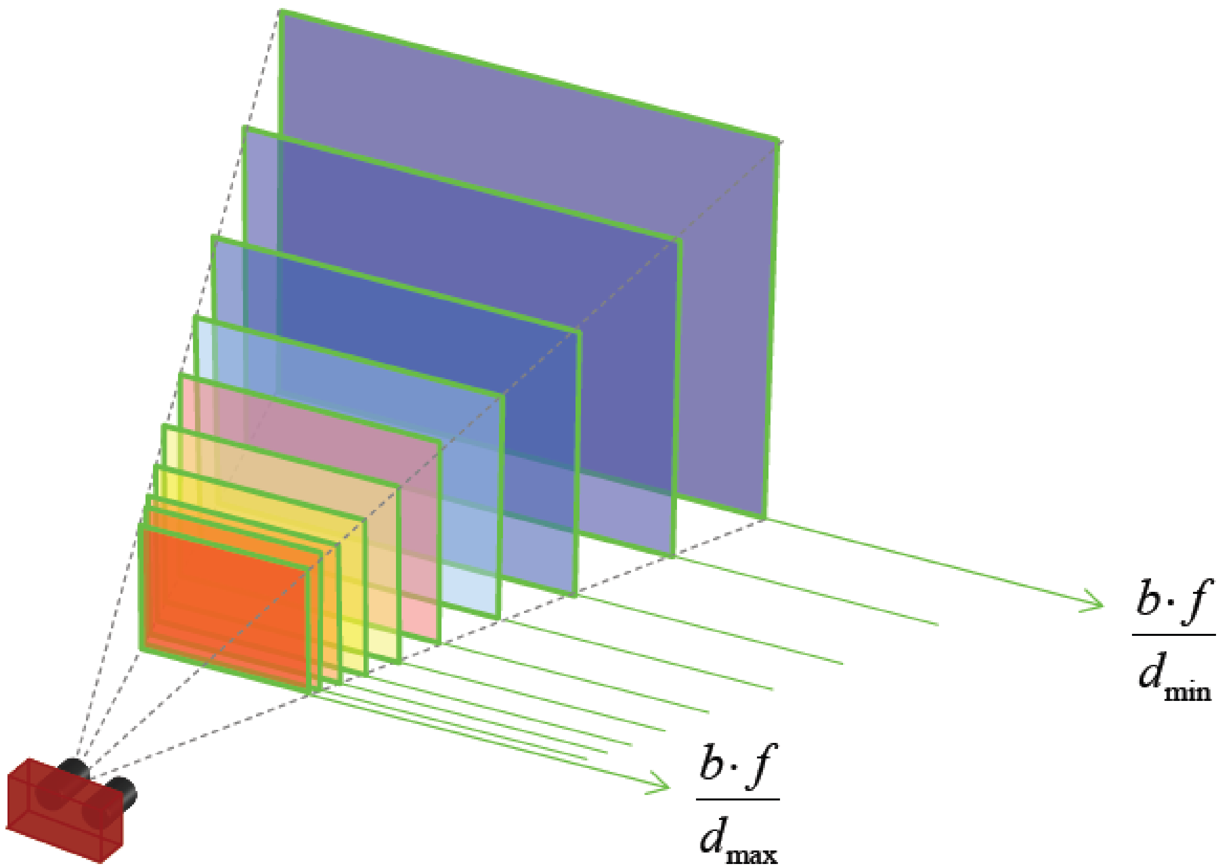
Lines where the disparity value has the same value (see stereo-res.jpg)

Notice the rapid Increase in spacing

Implication is that the resolution of stereo depth depends on the disparity

Discrete Depth according to Disparity

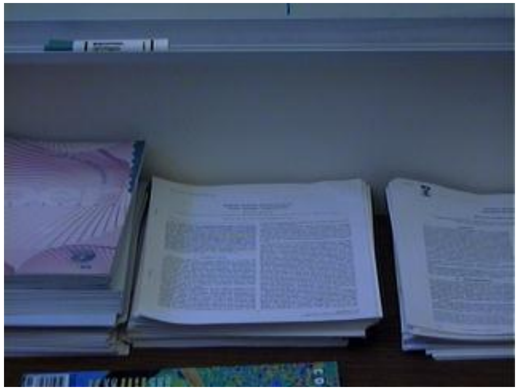
Depth discretized into parallel planes, one for each possible disparity value, more accuracy requires sub-pixel precision – which is costly



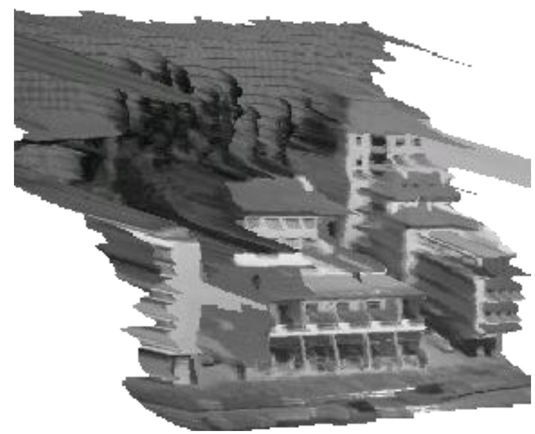
Disparity Map

- Disparity d was in mm (camera co-ordinates)
- If x_l and xr in pixels then $d = x_l – x_r > 0$ but only for simple stereo (origin top left)
  - Usually disparity is stated as number of pixels $d = ||x_l – x_r ||$
  - For points at infinity the disparity d is zero
  - Maximum possible disparity d depends on how close we can get to the camera (there is a maximum value)
- Depth still inversely proportional to disparity
  - If we compute the disparity for the entire images then we have a disparity map (computed relative to the left image)
- Often show disparity in image form
  - Bright points have highest disparity (closest)
  - Dark points have lowest disparity (farthest)

Disparity Map

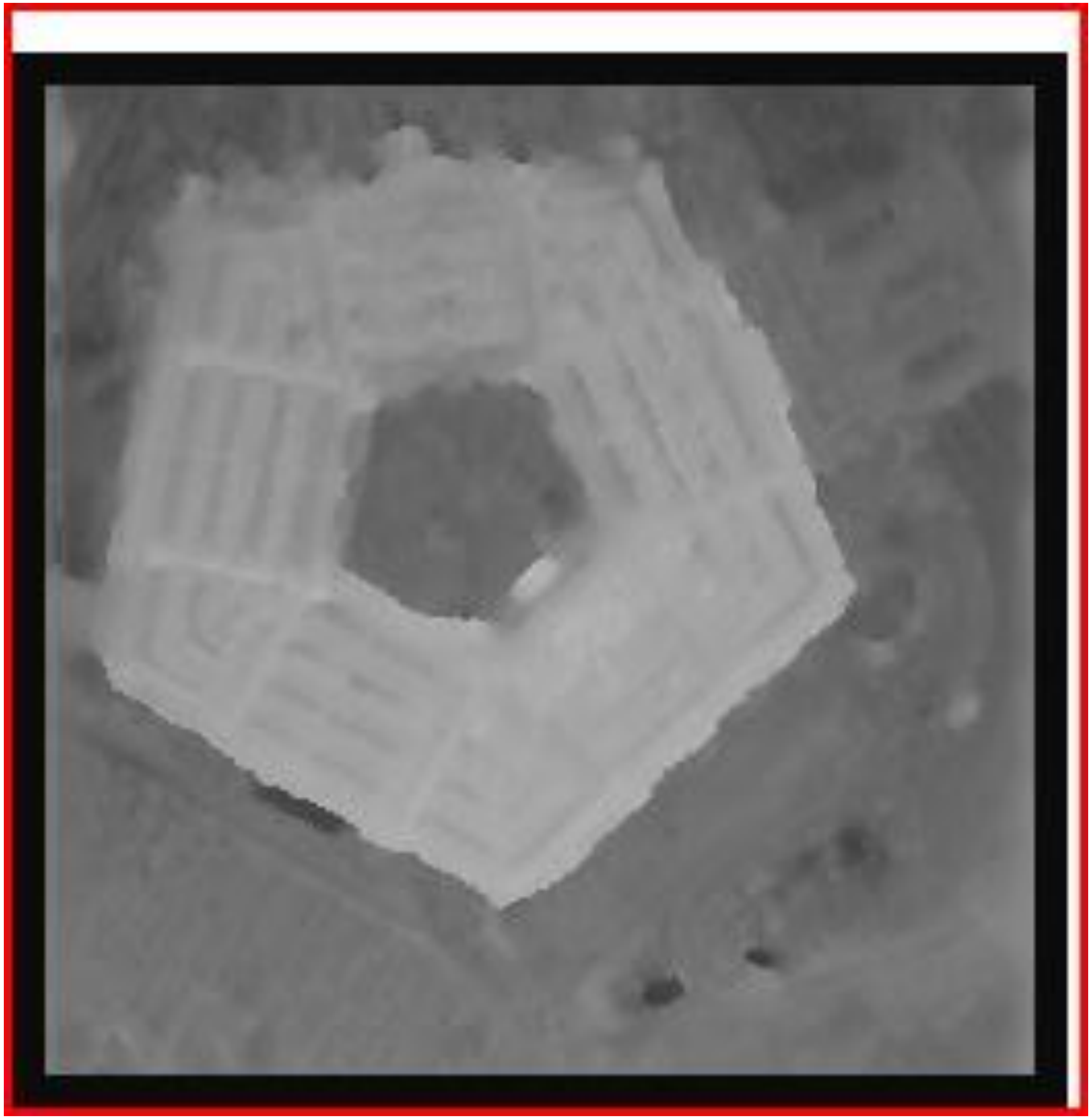






Example Pentagon Stereo Pair

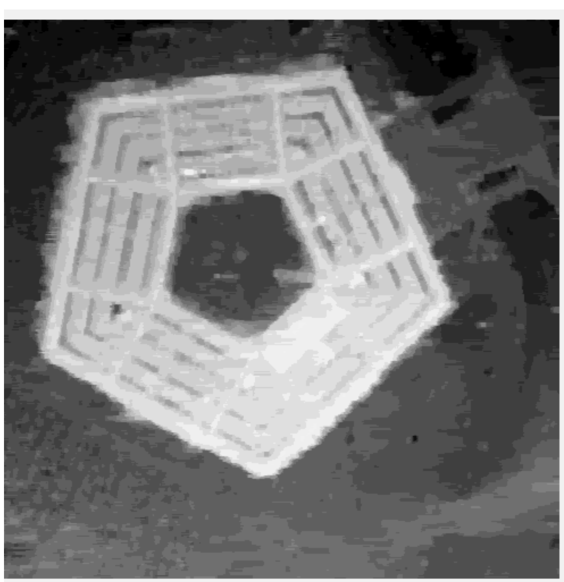
Example Pentagon Disparity Map

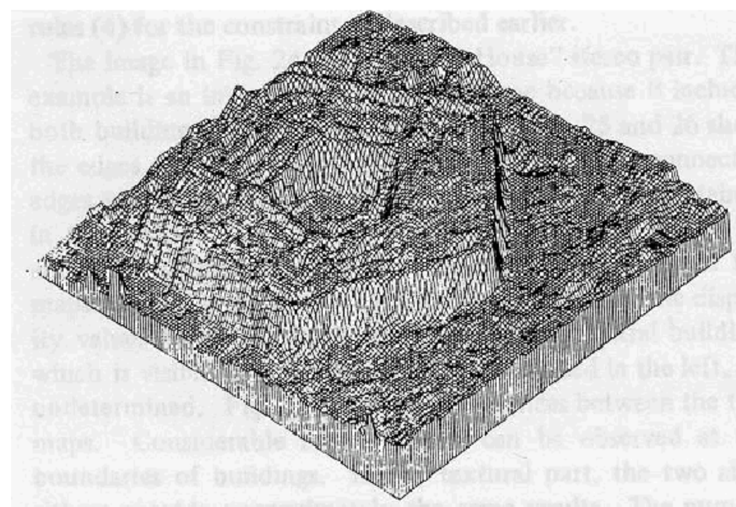


Pentagon example

left image | right image

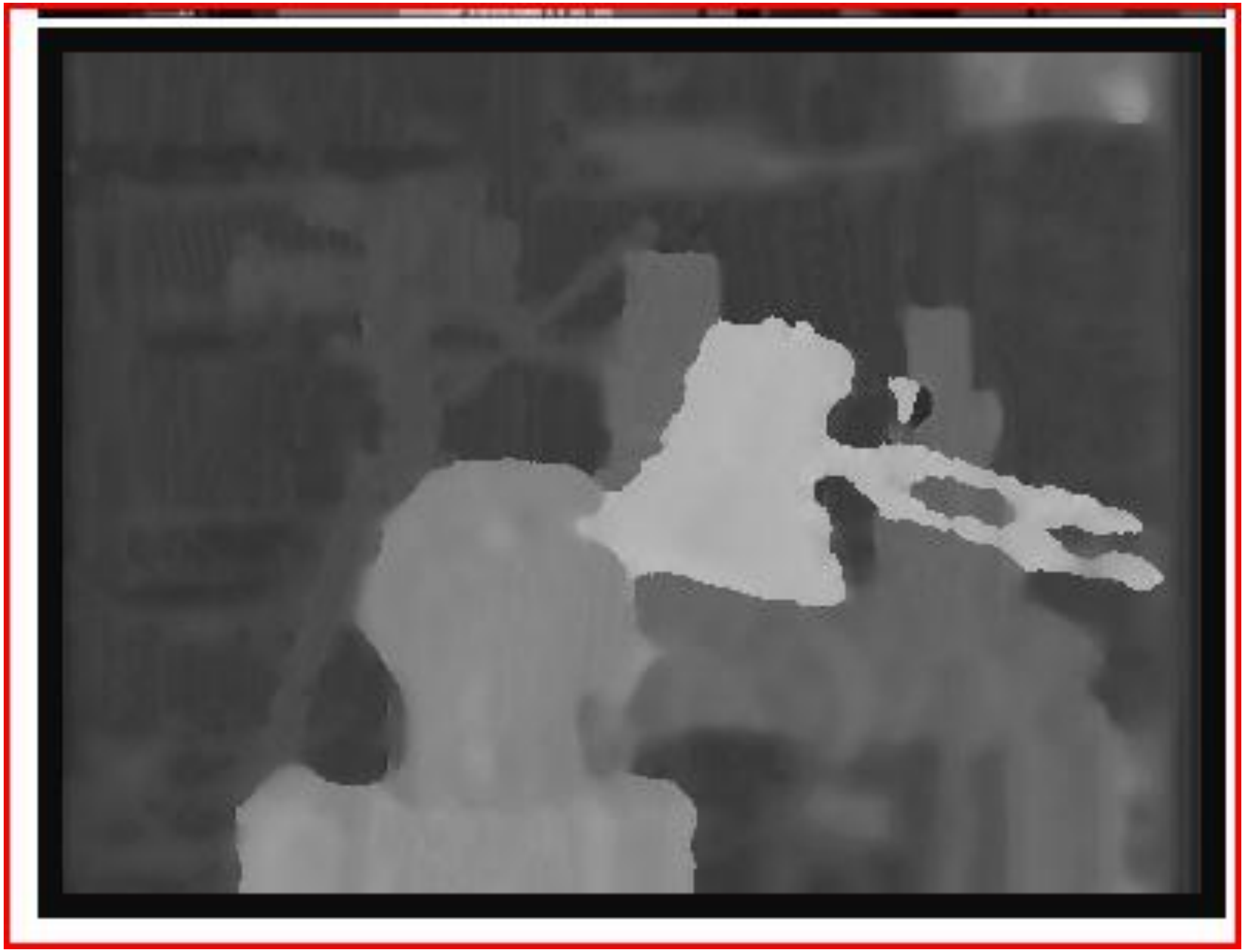
disparity map





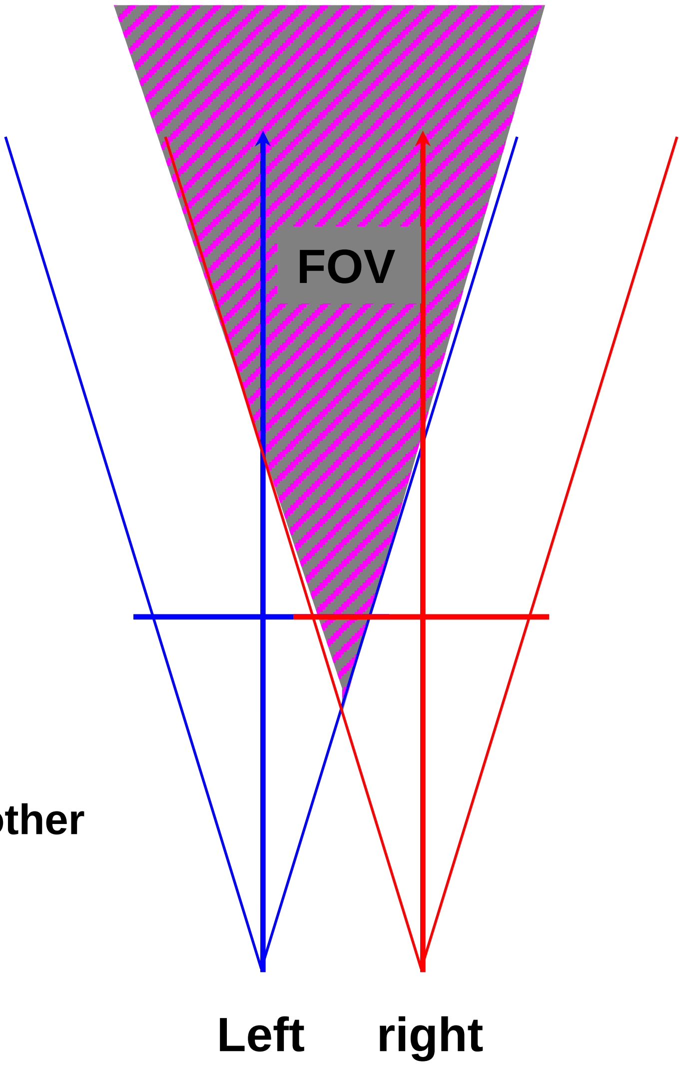
Example Tskuba Stereo Pair

Example Tskuba Disparity Map



Characteristics of Simple Stereo

- FOV is field of view of cameras
  - Overlap of the two cameras
- Baseline is a system parameter
  - It is also a tradeoff
- If B is the Baseline
  - Depth Error $\propto$ 1/B
- PROS of Longer baseline
  - **better depth estimation**
- CONS
  - **smaller common FOV**
  - **Correspondence harder due to increased chance of occlusion**
  - **Occlusion means that a feature is visible in one image but not in another because something occludes it**
  - **Occlusion more likely as baseline increases**



Baseline Tradeoff

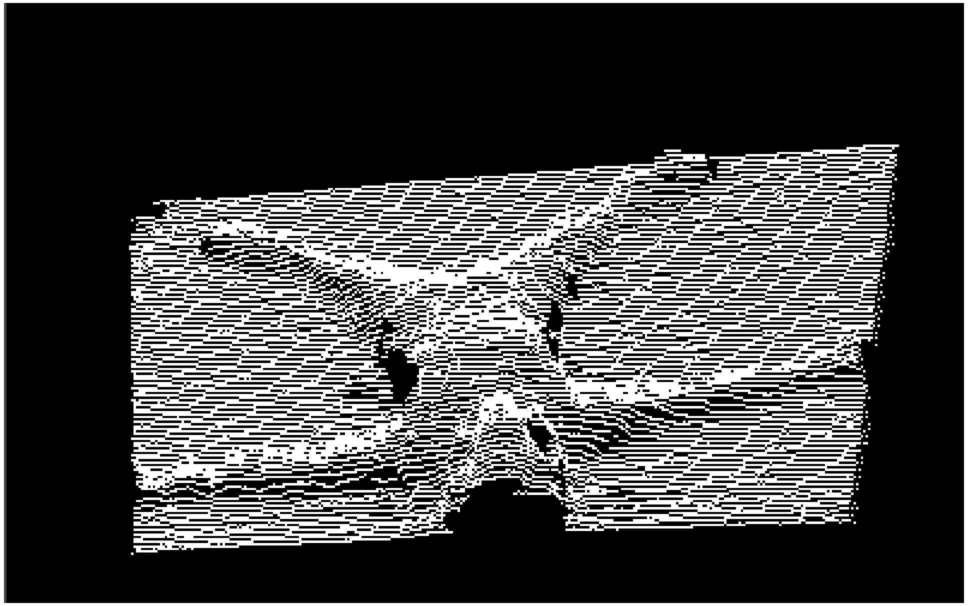
- Short Baseline
  - Better matches are likely (similarity constraint)
  - Fewer occlusions are likely (in general)
  - Less precision (depth not computed as accurately)
- Larger Baseline
  - Poorer matches are likely (similarity constraint)
  - More occlusions are likely (in general)
  - More precision (depth is computed more accurately)
- Use smallest baseline you need to get the depth precision that you want!

Real-Time Stereo Systems

- There are a number of systems that can compute disparity maps
- In practice systems only work if there is texture in the regions that must be matched
- Often such systems return sparse depth
  - A few thousand images in regions where there is texture
  - Do some interpolation when there is no texture
- Point Grey research makes such a camera
  - A successful Canadian company
- Produces a variety of stereo cameras

BumblelBee

Example image from BumbleBee



Passive stereo systems

- If system only receives light rays and does not emit any radiation it is a passive systems
- Your visual system is passive
- Minus
  - More likely to get bad matches and false depth
  - Can not work in regions without any texture
  - Results depend on the ambient lighting
- Plus
  - Requires only two calibrated cameras and is simple
  - If cameras are in simple configuration (mechanically aligned) then there are well know algorithms to do matching and compute a disparity map in real-time

Active stereo systems

- Emits radiation then it is an active system
- With two cameras an active stereo system
    - Simplest example is just use a laser pointer with stereo!
    - Can have active systems with just one camera!
    - An example is Kinect which has self-identifying patterns
- Minus
    - More complex hardware, active sensor can be dangerous
    - Need a way to spread active radiation over scene quickly
        - Sweep a laser beam, or use a grating to spread the laser out
    - Usually more complex calibration than a passive system
- Plus
    - Can work well in many different lighting conditions
    - When it returns depth we can be very confident that this depth is correct (fewer false matches)