

# Computer vision:

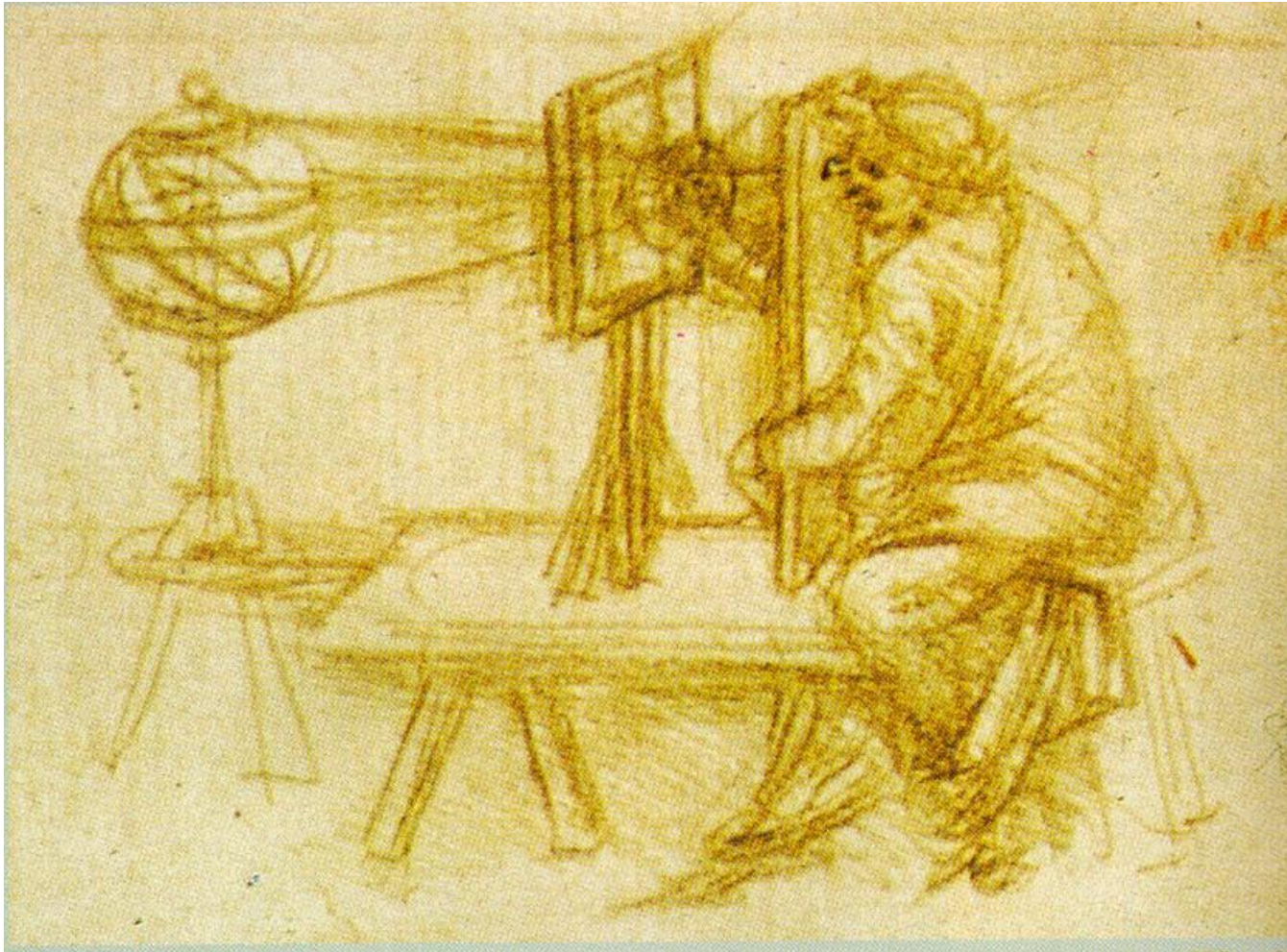
# Image registration and 3D reconstruction

Roberto Cipolla  
Department of Engineering

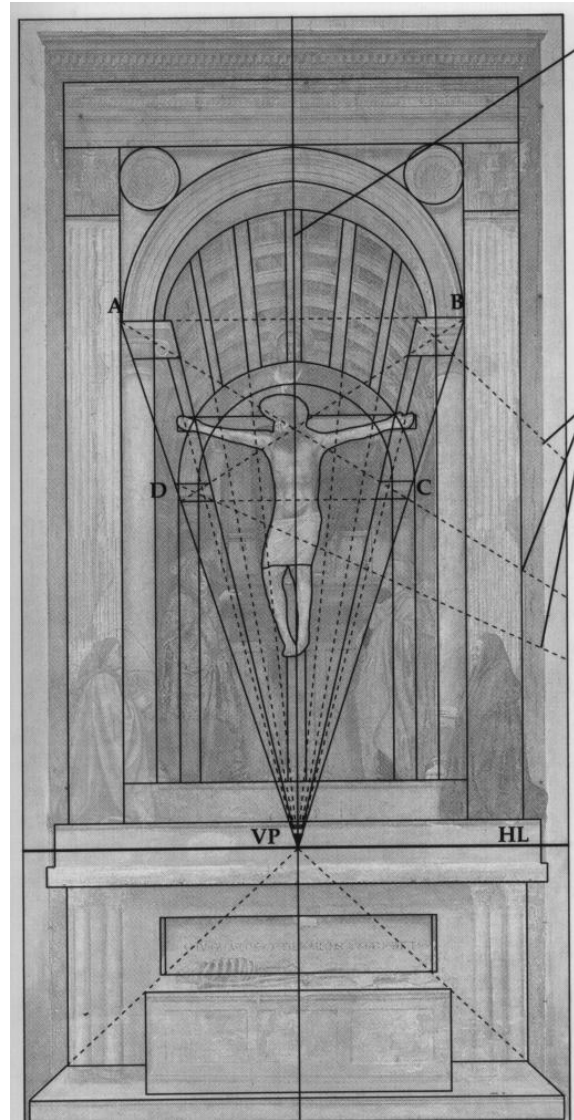
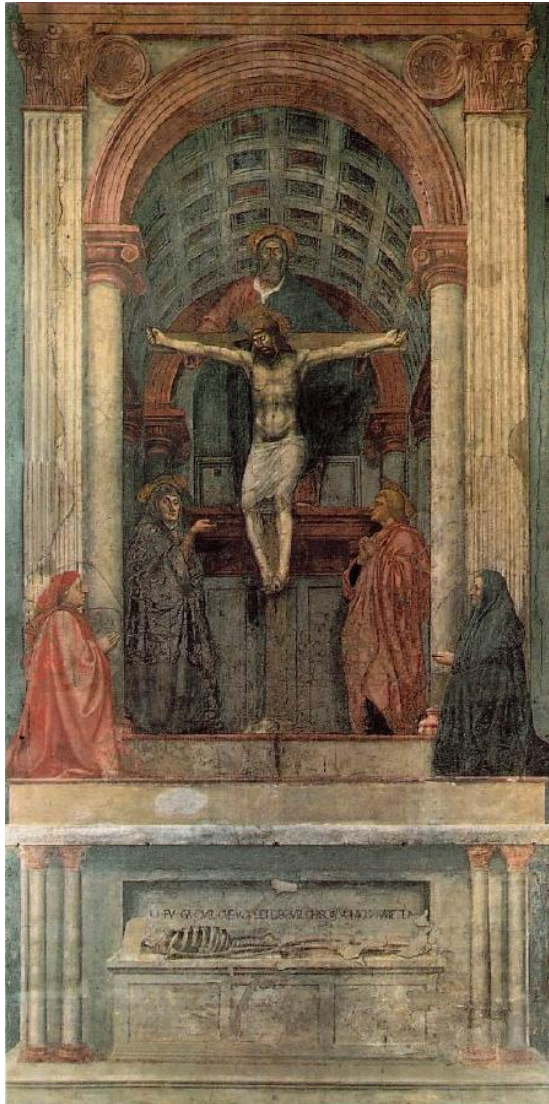
# Perspective projection

# Perspective projection

---



# Inverting perspective



# 1. 3D shape from uncalibrated images

# 3D model acquisition

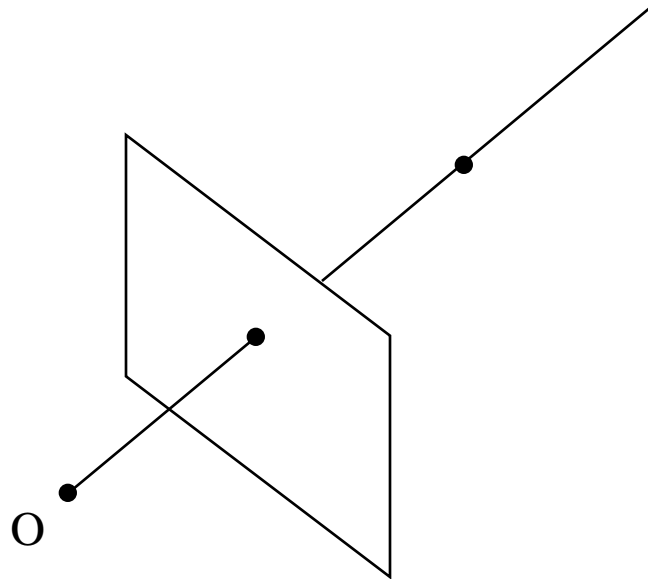
---

Photorealistic models from uncalibrated images of architectural scenes



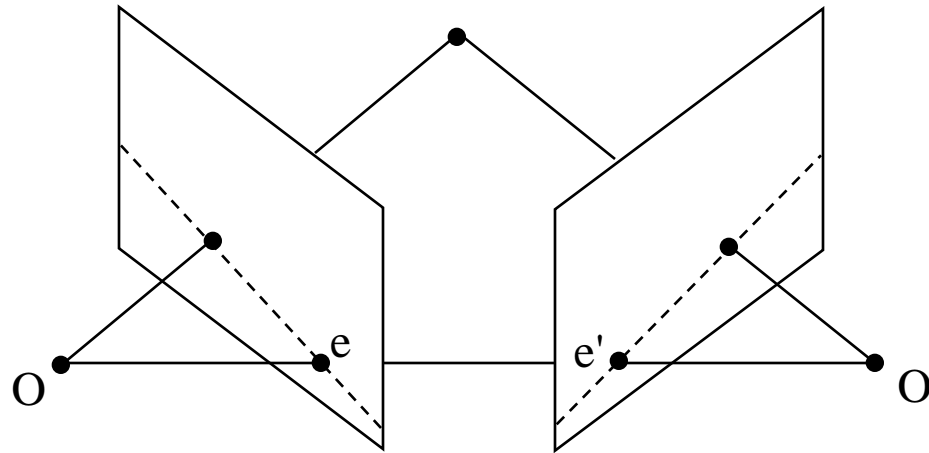
# Ambiguity in a single view

---



$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda u \\ \lambda v \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{R} \quad \mathbf{T}] \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Stereo vision



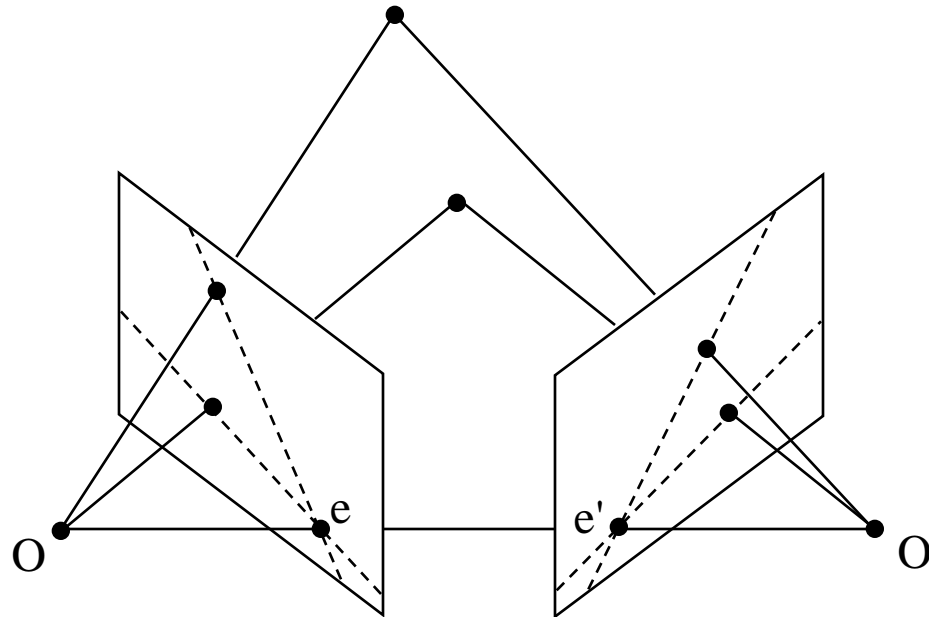
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda u \\ \lambda v \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = K[R \quad T] \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda u' \\ \lambda v' \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = K'[R' \quad T'] \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Epipolar geometry

---



$$[u' \ v' \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} F \\ \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

# Uncalibrated Images

---

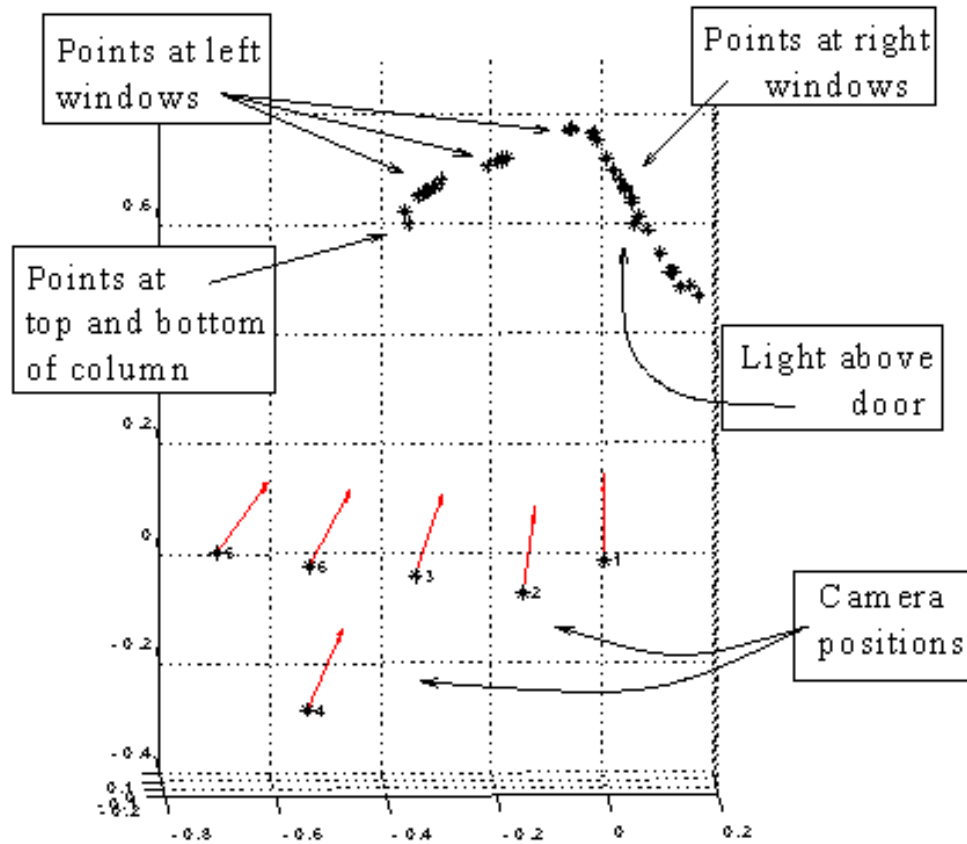


# Point correspondences

---



# Self-calibration



# Trumpington Street Data

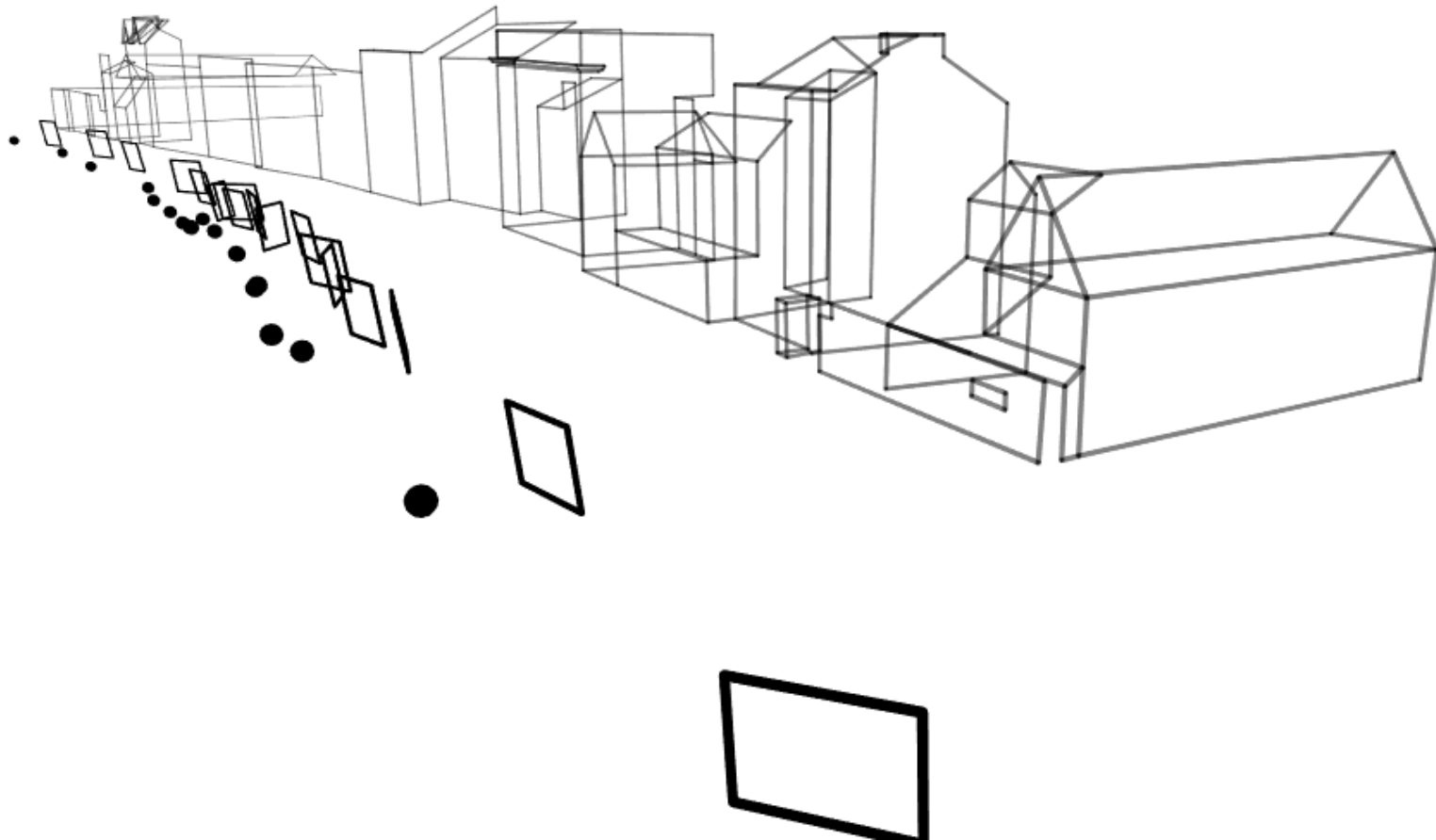


# Camera pose determination



# 3D reconstruction

---



# Reconstruction texture mapped





## 2. Image registration

# Finding image correspondences

---



# Image matching

---



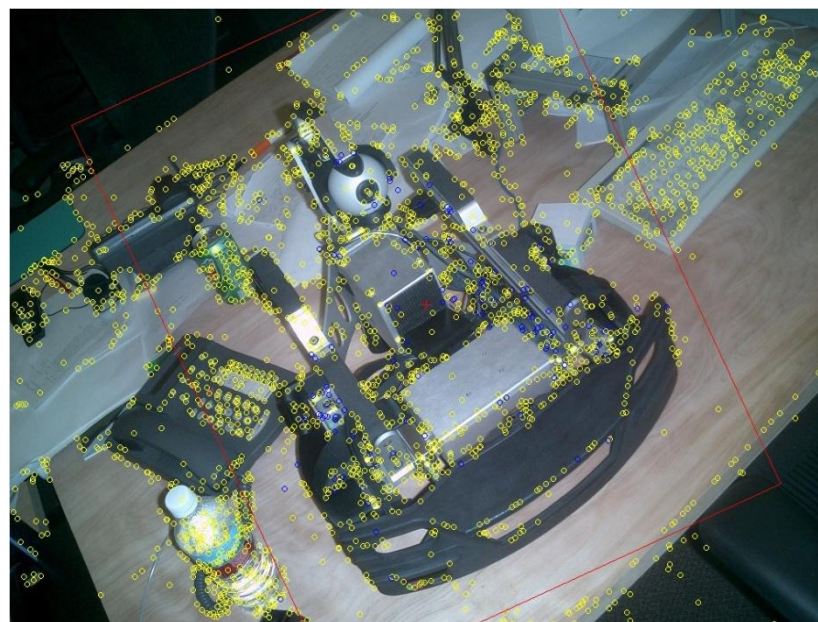
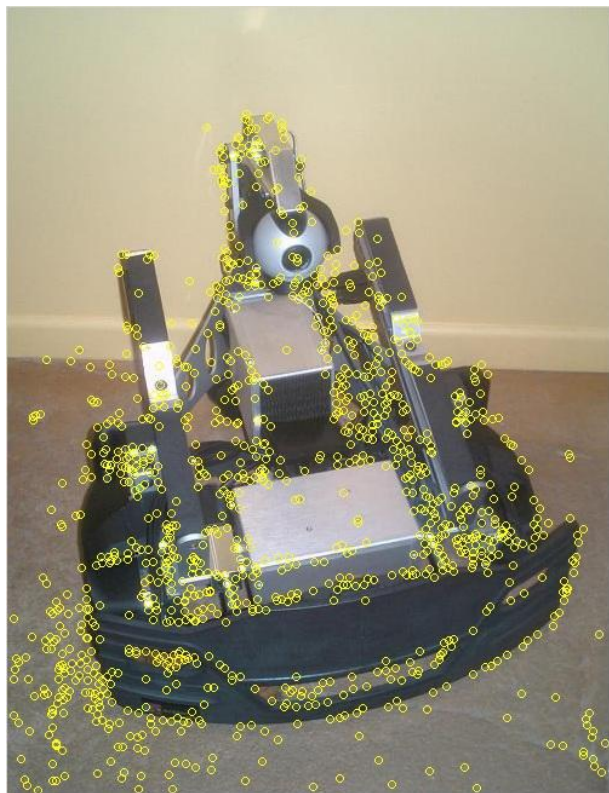
# Mosacing

---



# Matching features in images

---



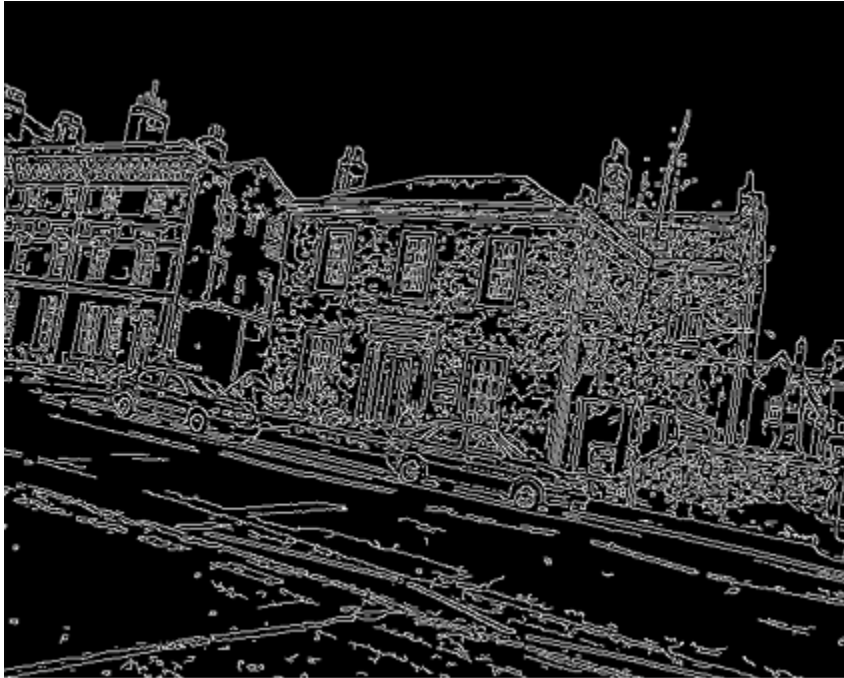
# Wide-Baseline Matching

---



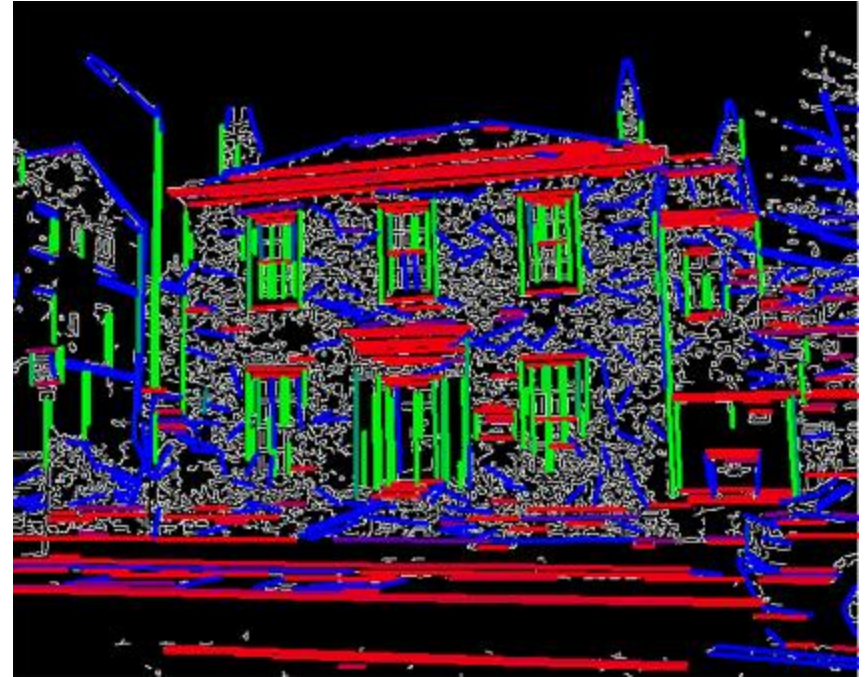
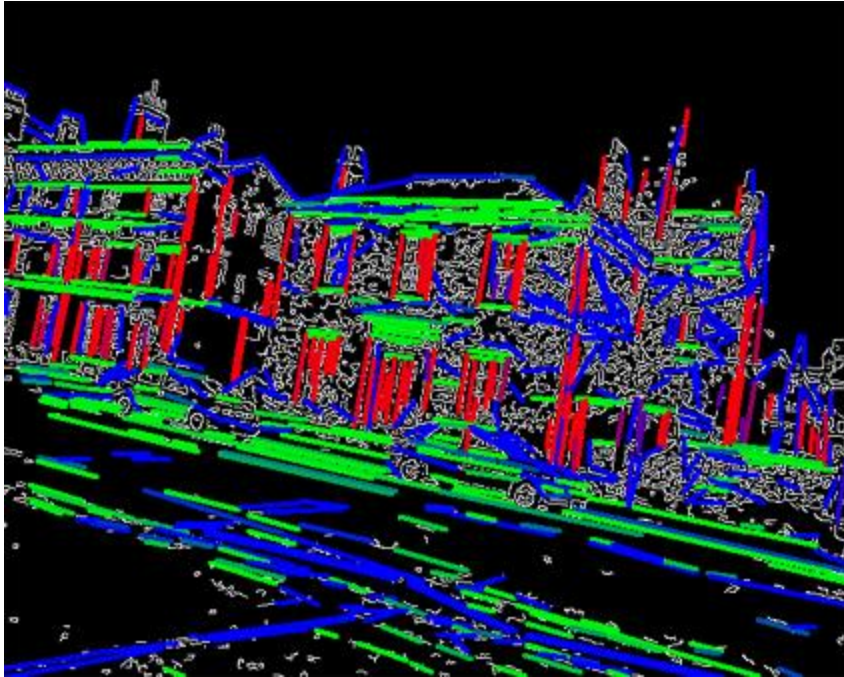
# Wide-Baseline Matching

---



# Wide-Baseline Matching

---





# Wide-Baseline Matching

---



# Wide-Baseline Matching

---



# Wide-Baseline Matching



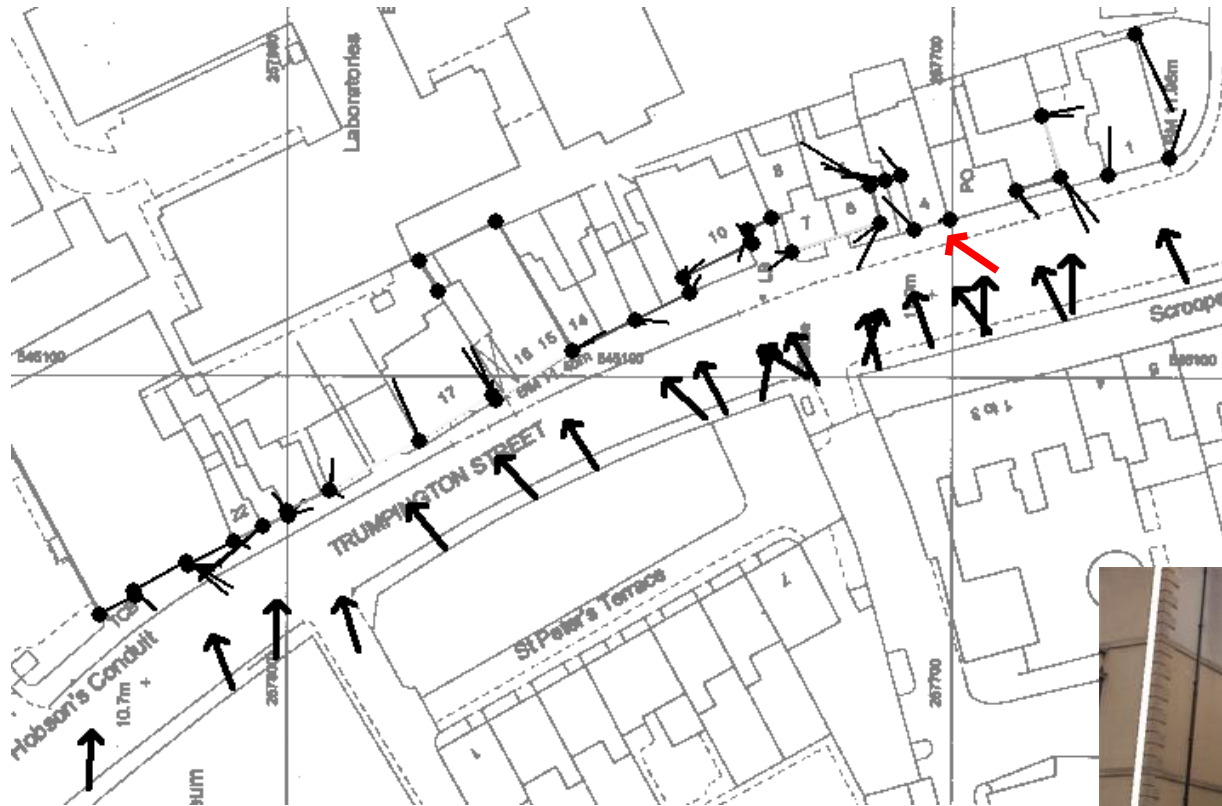
# 3. Where am I?

# Image-based localisation

---



# Image-based localisation

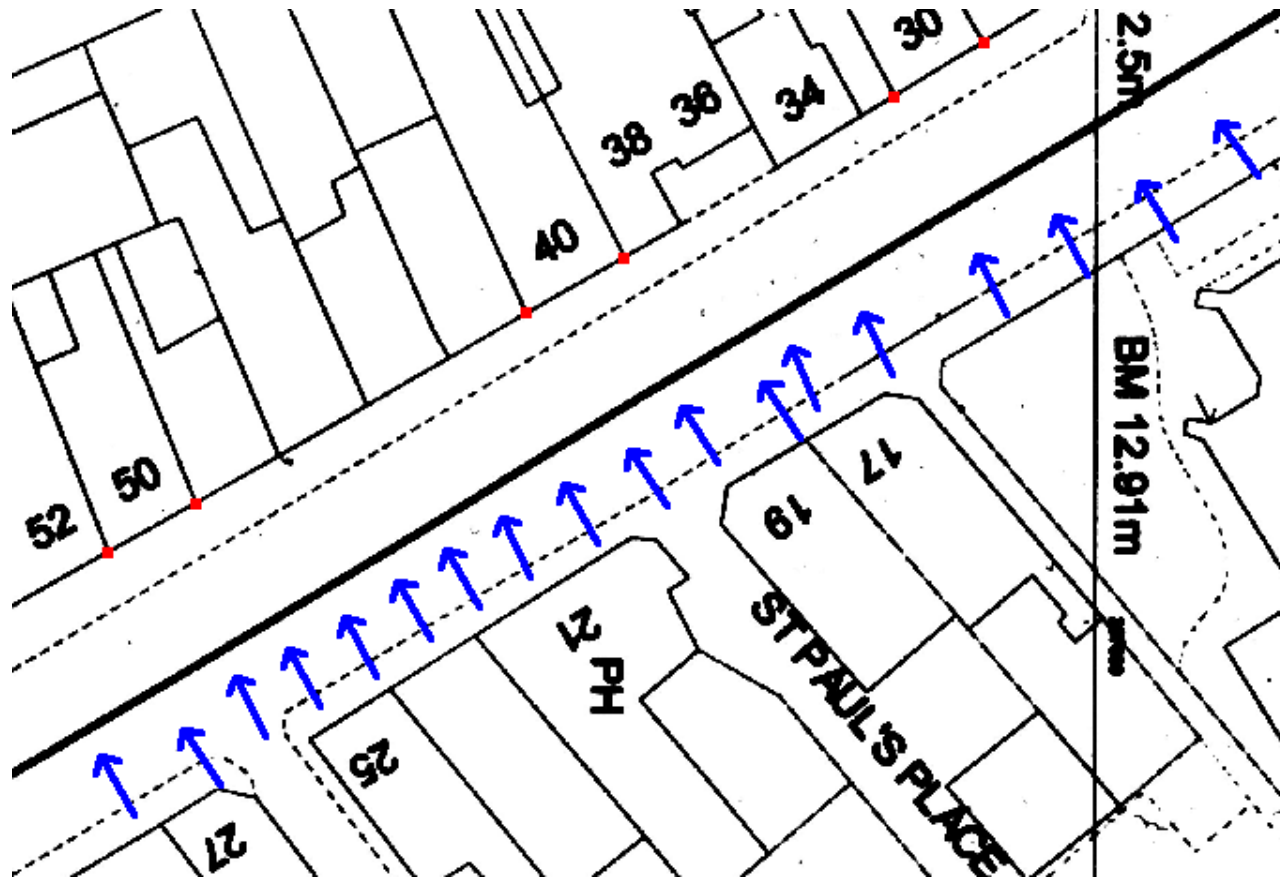


# Image-based localisation

...



...



# Image-based localisation

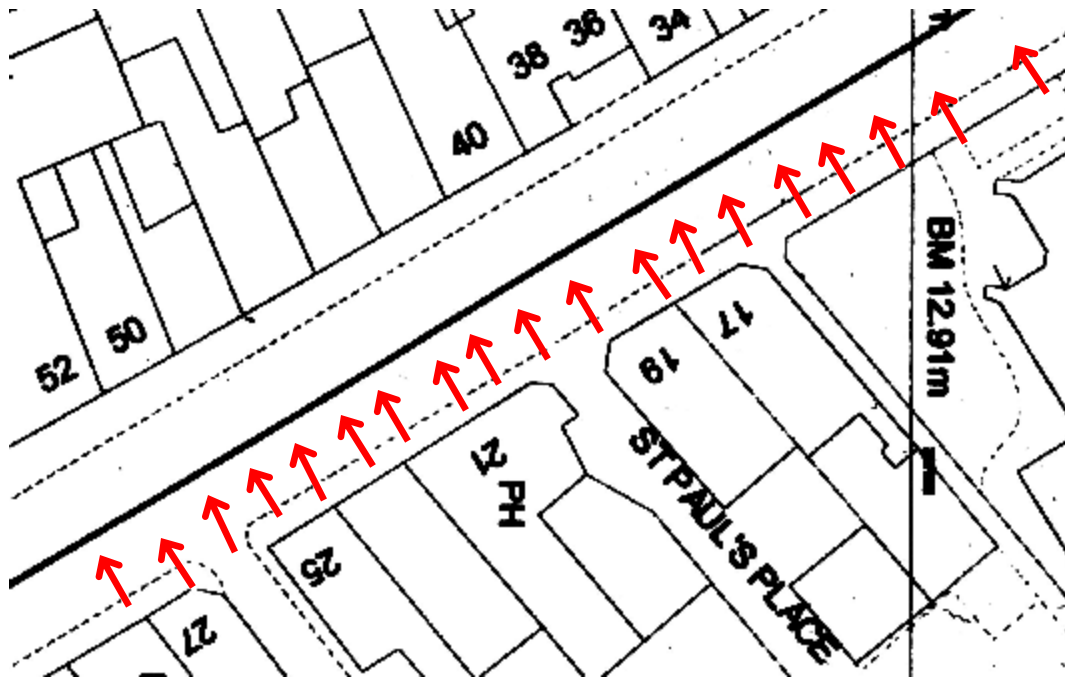




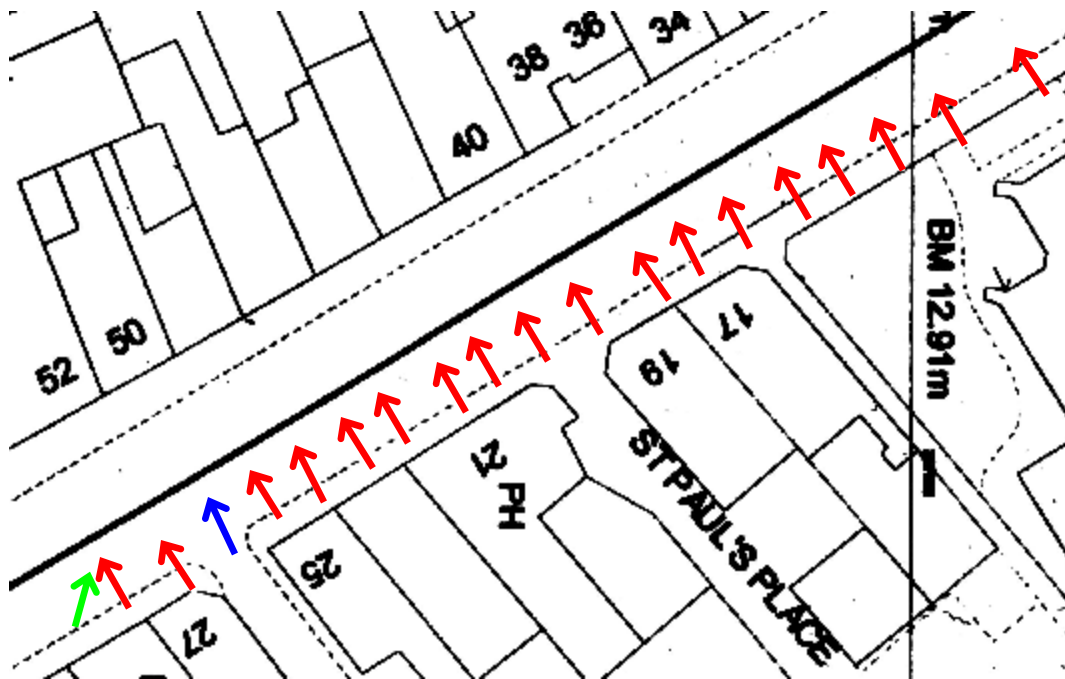
# Image-based localisation



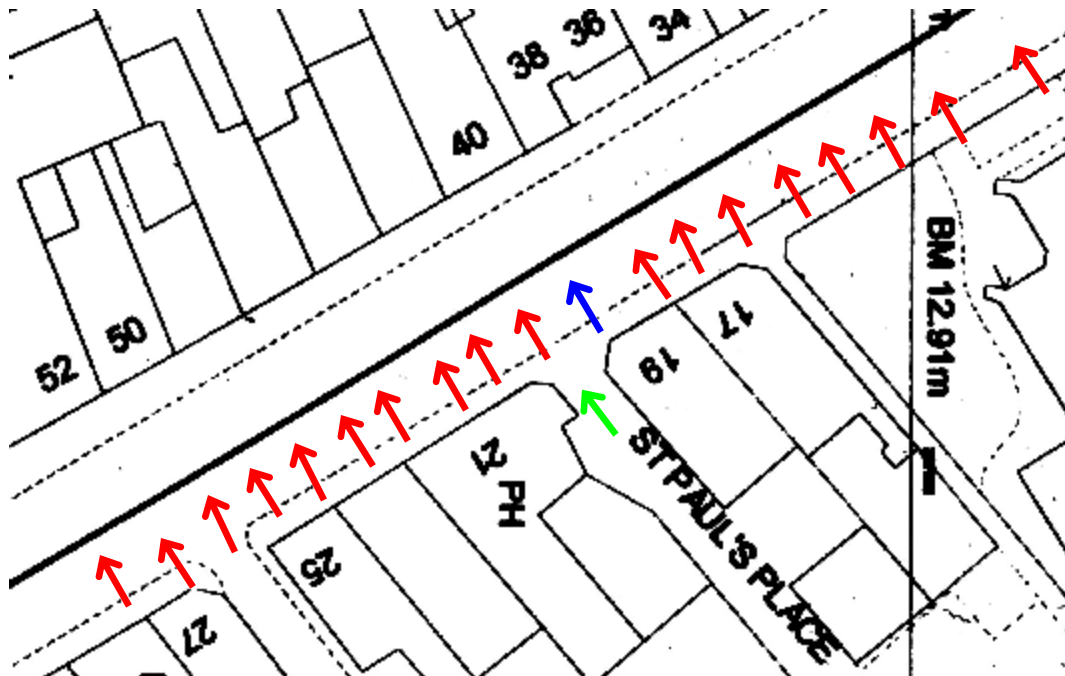
# Image-based localisation



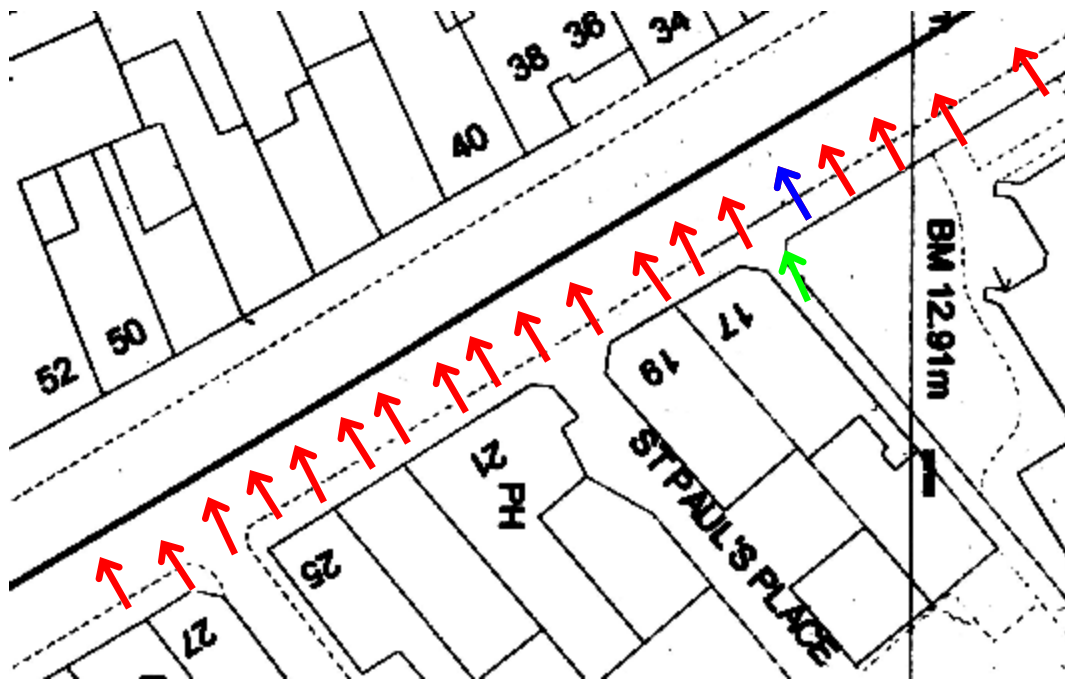
# Image-based localisation



# Image-based localisation



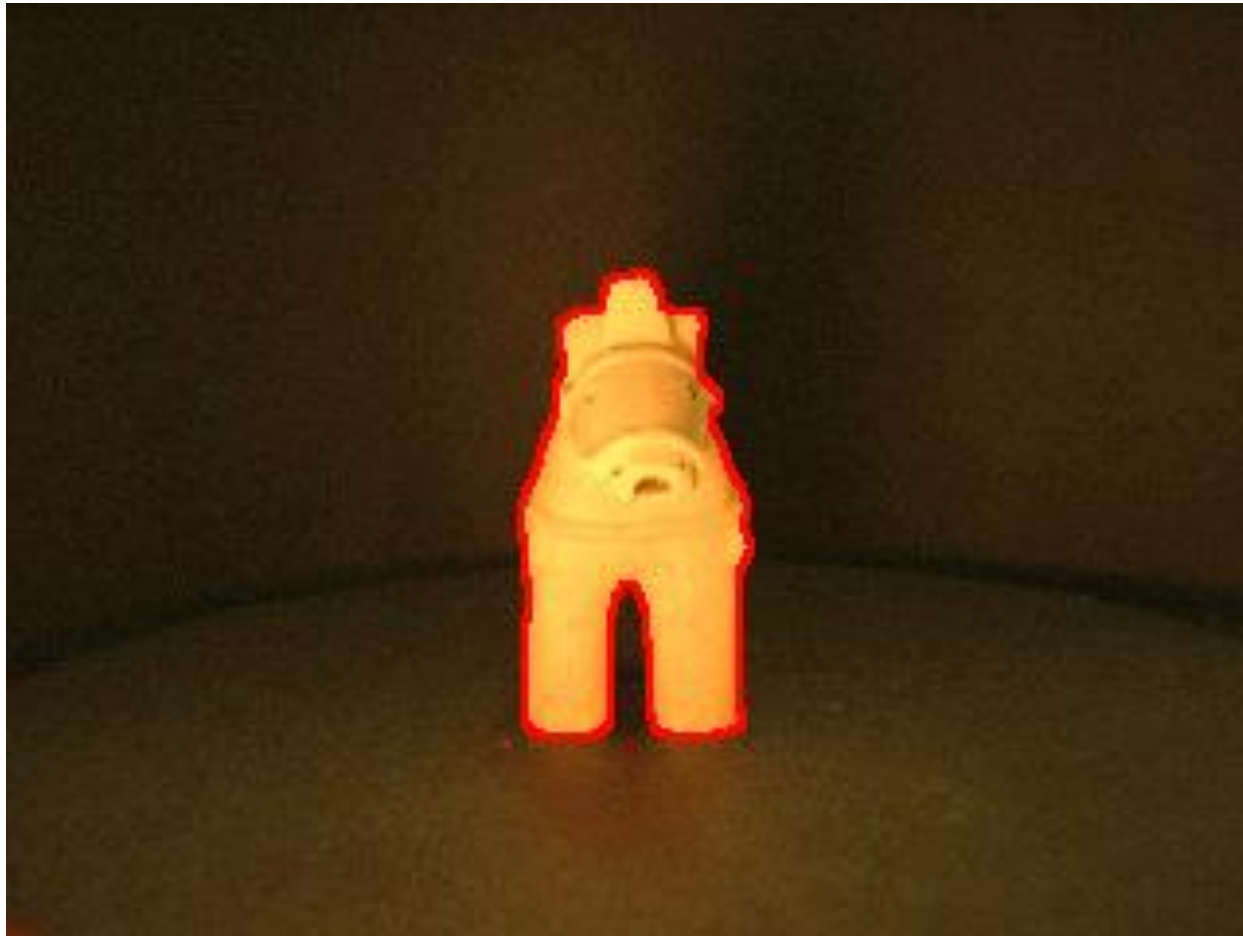
# Image-based localisation



# 4. Complex geometries

# Shape and motion from profiles

---



# 3D model acquisition

---





# Outline and Motivation

---

- 3D model acquisition from uncalibrated images
- Outline (or silhouette) is the dominant image feature
- **Real-time visual tracking of articulated structures in multiple views**
- Generic mathematical (geometrical) framework and practical implementation.

# 5. Object detection

# Hand detection system

---



# 3D articulation

---



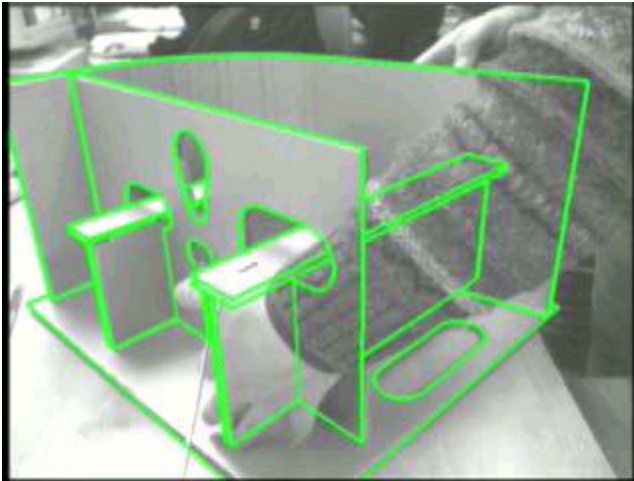
# Conclusions

---

- 3D model acquisition from uncalibrated images
- Wide baseline matching and image registration
- Mobile phone localisation
- Technology is ripe for adaptation and exploitation

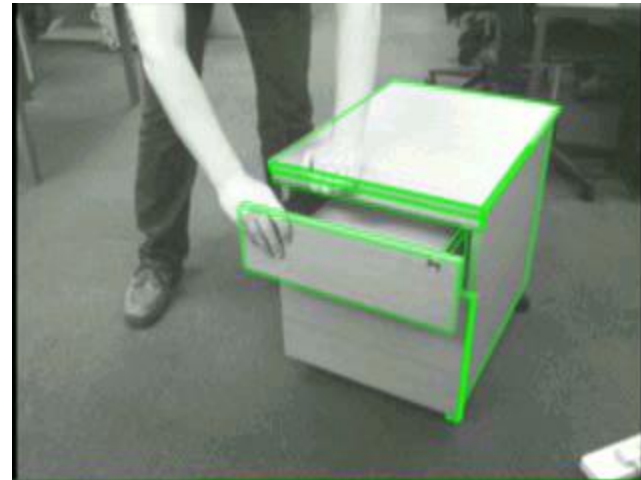
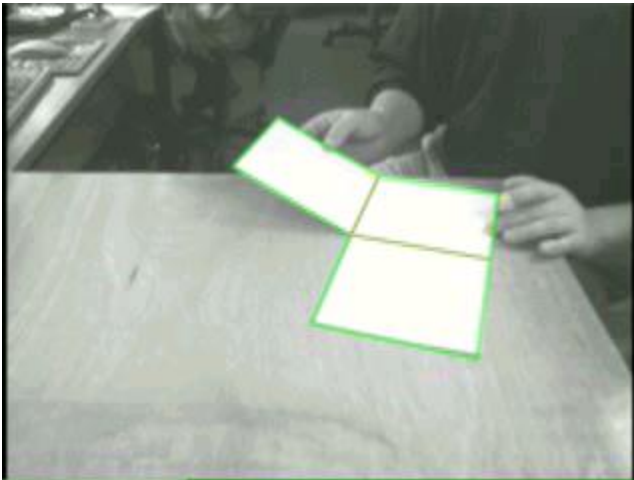
# Real-time tracking using 3D models

---



# Articulated structures

---



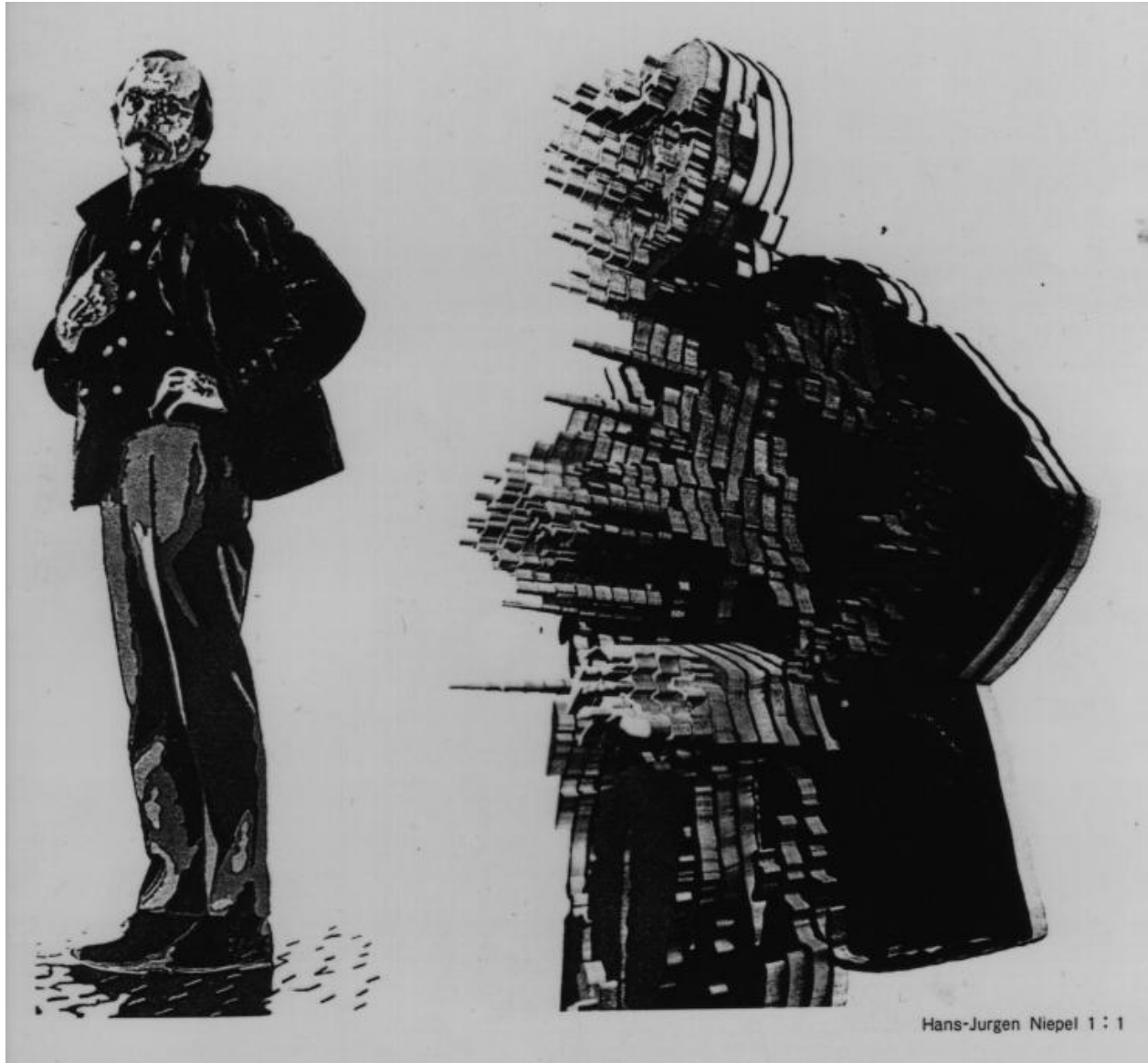
# Amiguities in a single view

---





# Multiple views



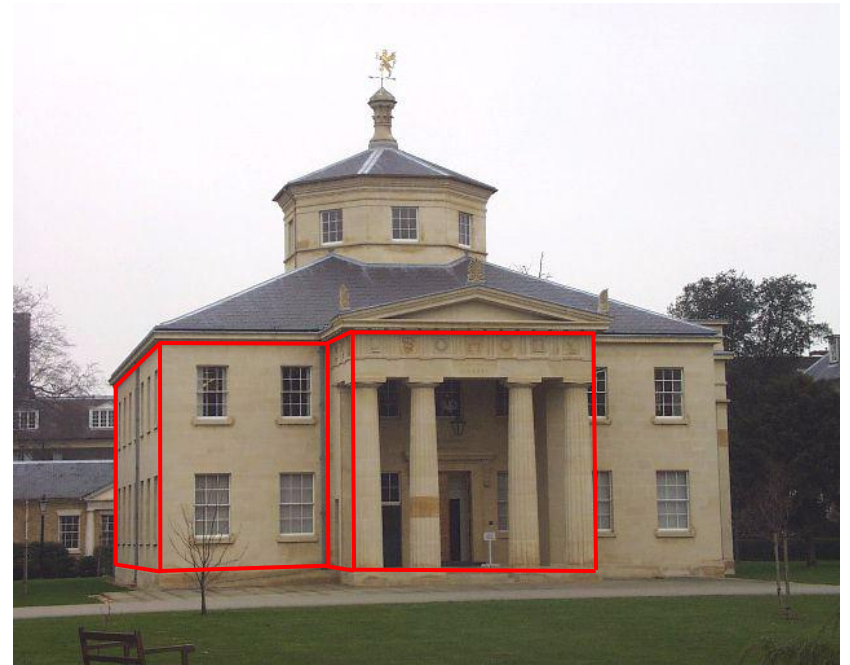
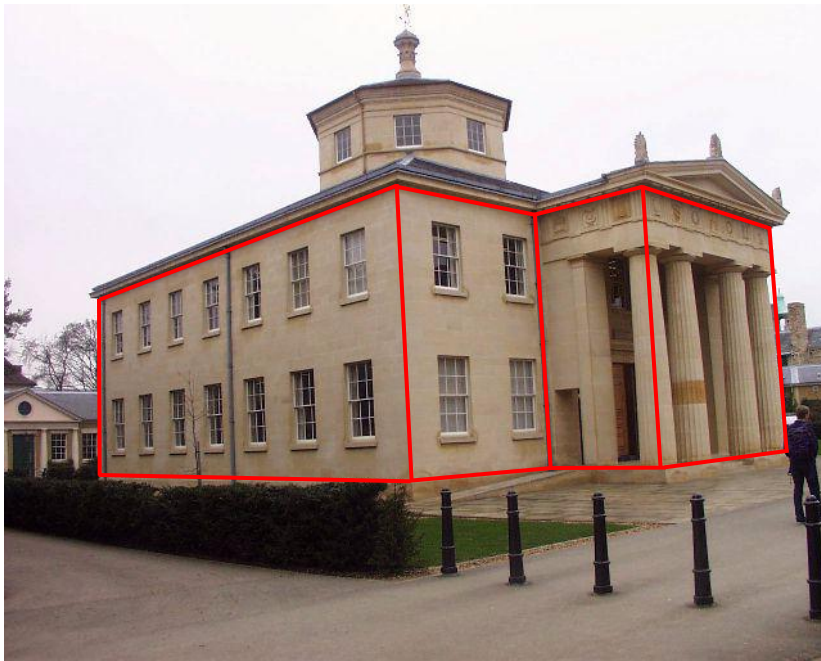
# Uncalibrated images

---



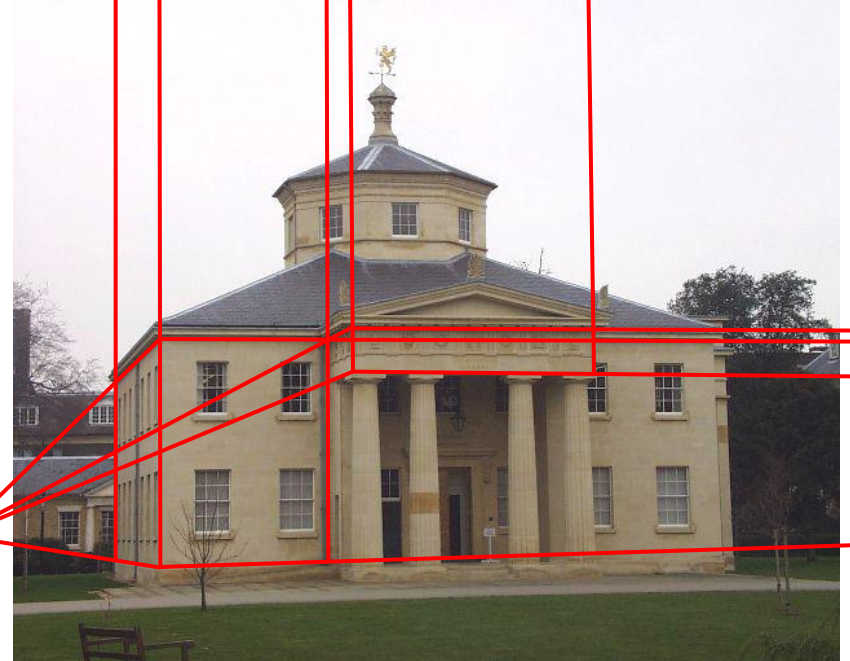
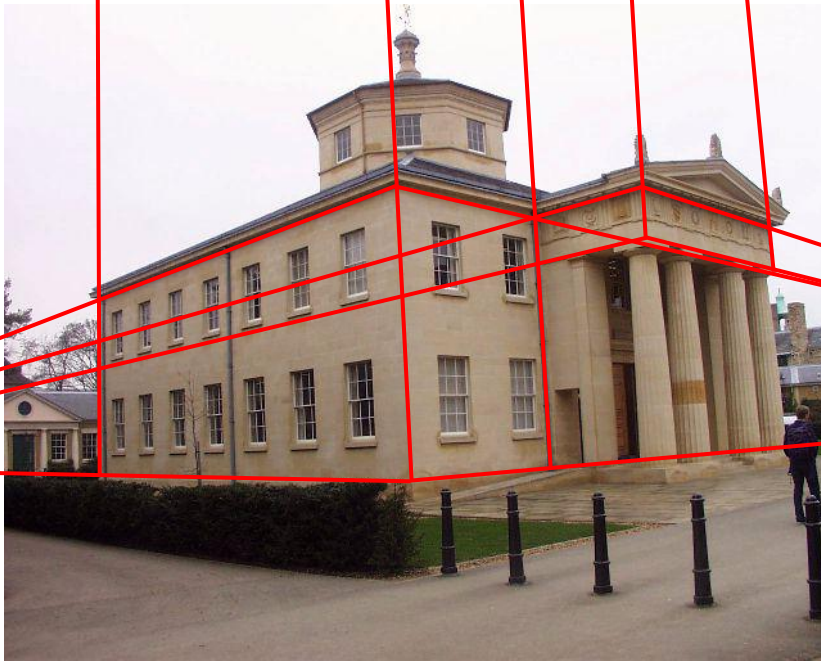
# Self-calibration

---



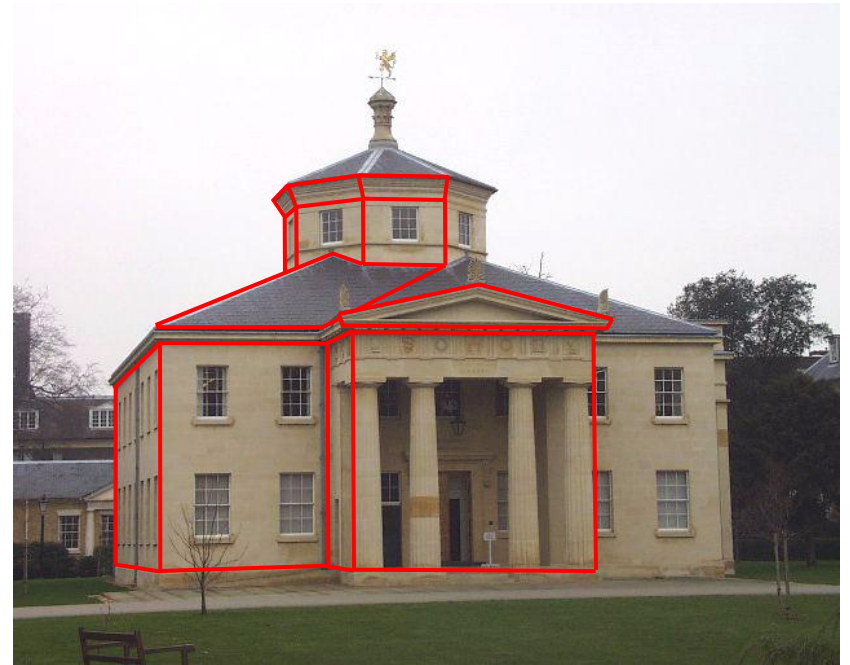
# Vanishing points

---



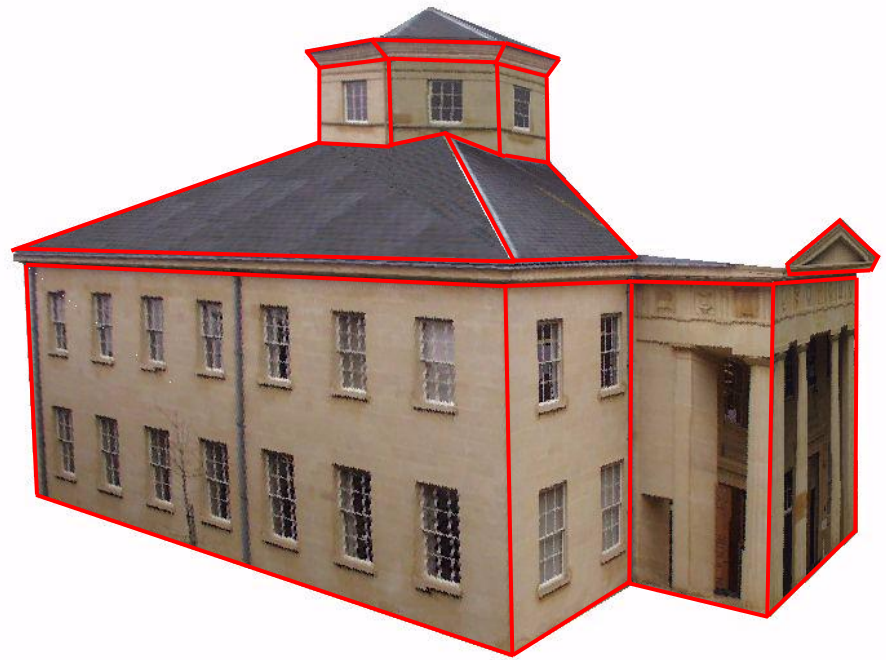
# Finding correspondences

---



# Reconstruction

---



# Multiple views and ray bundle adjustment

---

