

# Homographies and Mosaics

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*with a lot of slides stolen from  
Steve Seitz and Rick Szeliski*

15-463: Computational Photography  
Alexei Efros, CMU, Fall 2008

# Why Mosaic?

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Are you getting the whole picture?

- Compact Camera FOV = 50 x 35°



# Why Mosaic?

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- Compact Camera FOV =  $50 \times 35^\circ$
- Human FOV =  $200 \times 135^\circ$



# Why Mosaic?

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Are you getting the whole picture?

- Compact Camera FOV =  $50 \times 35^\circ$
- Human FOV =  $200 \times 135^\circ$
- Panoramic Mosaic =  $360 \times 180^\circ$





# Mosaics: stitching images together

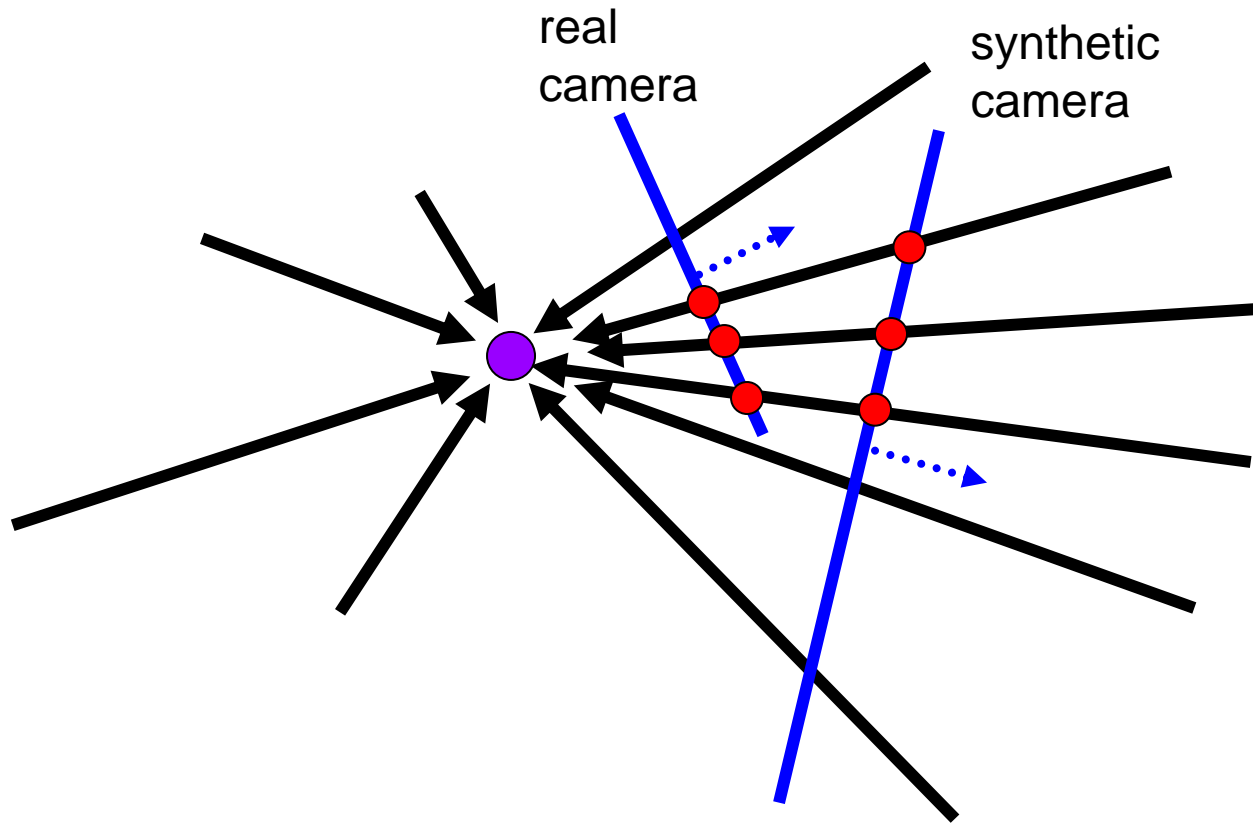
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virtual wide-angle camera

# A pencil of rays contains all views

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Can generate any synthetic camera view  
as long as it has **the same center of projection!**

# How to do it?

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## Basic Procedure

- Take a sequence of images from the same position
  - Rotate the camera about its optical center
- Compute transformation between second image and first
- Transform the second image to overlap with the first
- Blend the two together to create a mosaic
- If there are more images, repeat

...but **wait**, why should this work at all?

- What about the 3D geometry of the scene?
- Why aren't we using it?

# Aligning images

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left on top



right on top



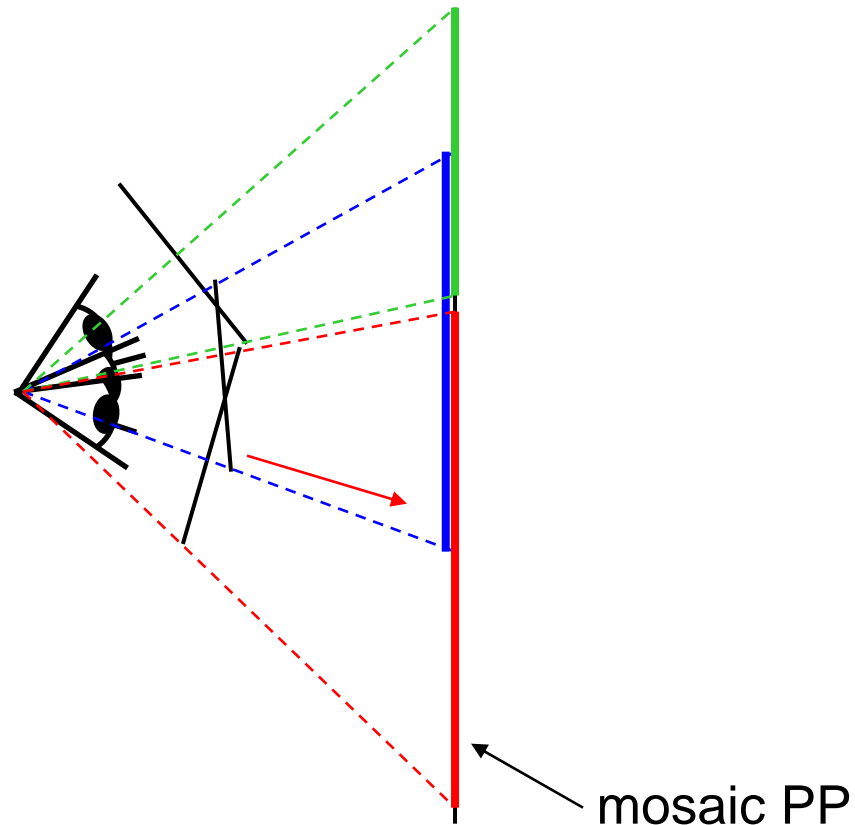
Translations are not enough to align the images





# Image reprojection

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The mosaic has a natural interpretation in 3D

- The images are reprojected onto a common plane
- The mosaic is formed on this plane
- Mosaic is a *synthetic wide-angle camera*

# Image reprojection

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## Basic question

- How to relate two images from the same camera center?
  - how to map a pixel from PP1 to PP2

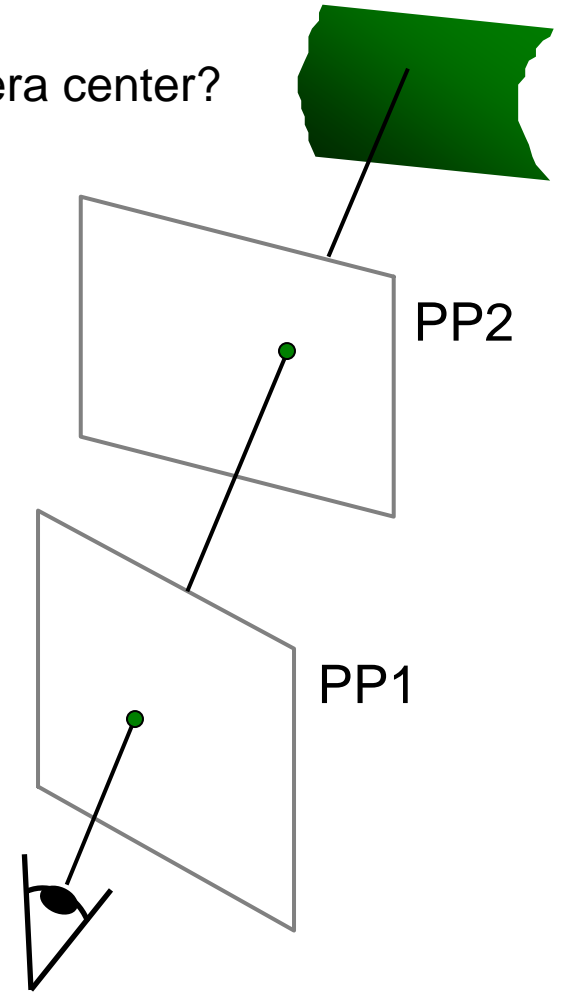
## Answer

- Cast a ray through each pixel in PP1
- Draw the pixel where that ray intersects PP2

But don't we need to know the geometry of the two planes in respect to the eye?

Observation:

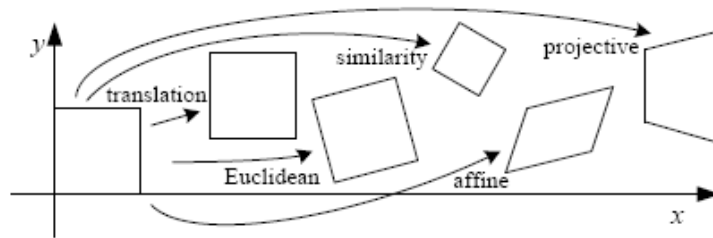
Rather than thinking of this as a 3D reprojection, think of it as a 2D **image warp** from one image to another



# Back to Image Warping

Which t-form is the right one for warping PP1 into PP2?

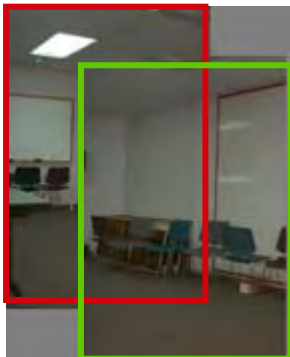
e.g. translation, Euclidean, affine, projective



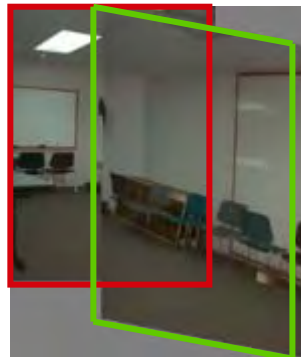
Translation

Affine

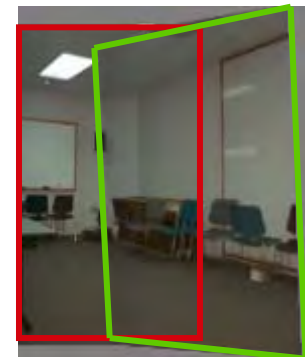
Perspective



2 unknowns



6 unknowns



8 unknowns

# Homography

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A: Projective – mapping between any two PPs with the same center of projection

- rectangle should map to arbitrary quadrilateral
- parallel lines aren't
- but must preserve straight lines
- same as: project, rotate, reproject

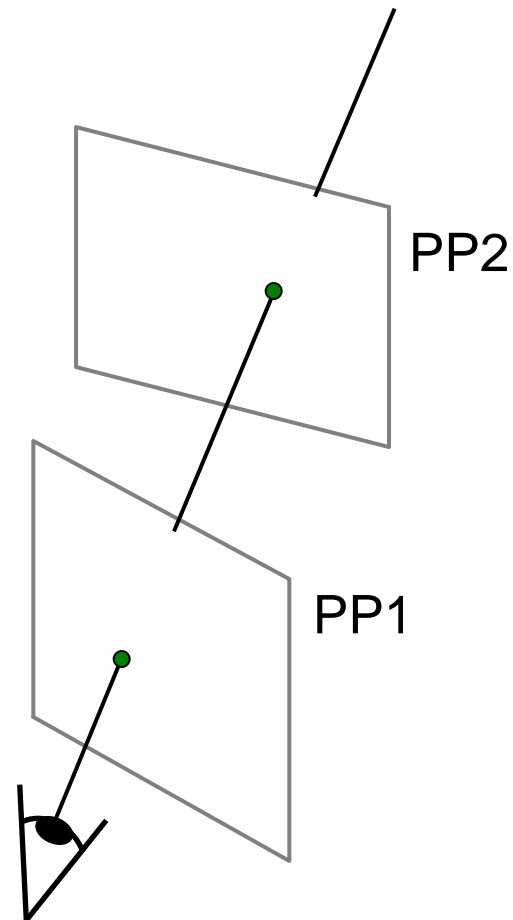
called Homography

$$\begin{bmatrix} wx' \\ wy' \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{p}' \quad \quad \mathbf{H} \quad \quad \mathbf{p}$

To apply a homography  $\mathbf{H}$

- Compute  $\mathbf{p}' = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{p}$  (regular matrix multiply)
- Convert  $\mathbf{p}'$  from homogeneous to image coordinates





# Image warping with homographies

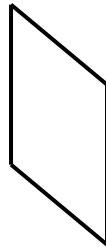
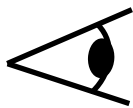
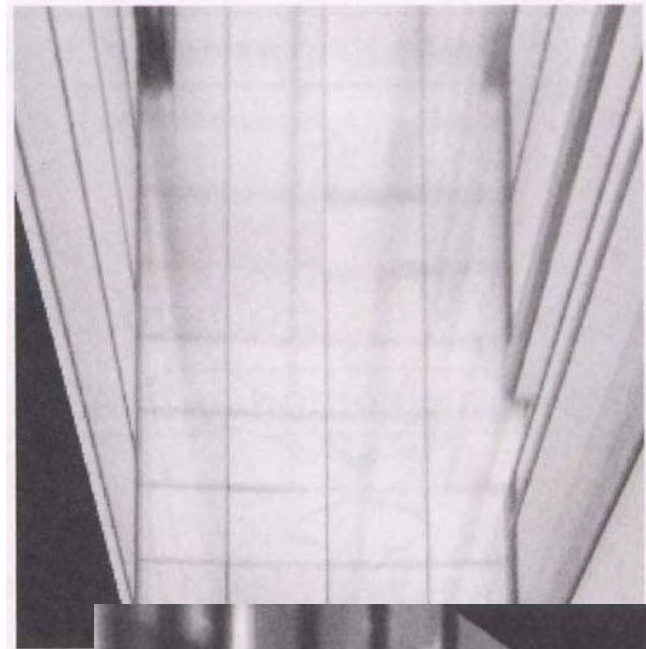
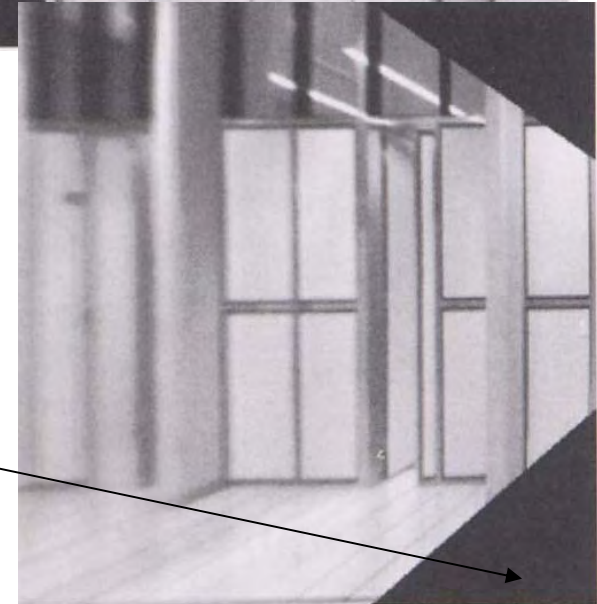


image plane in front

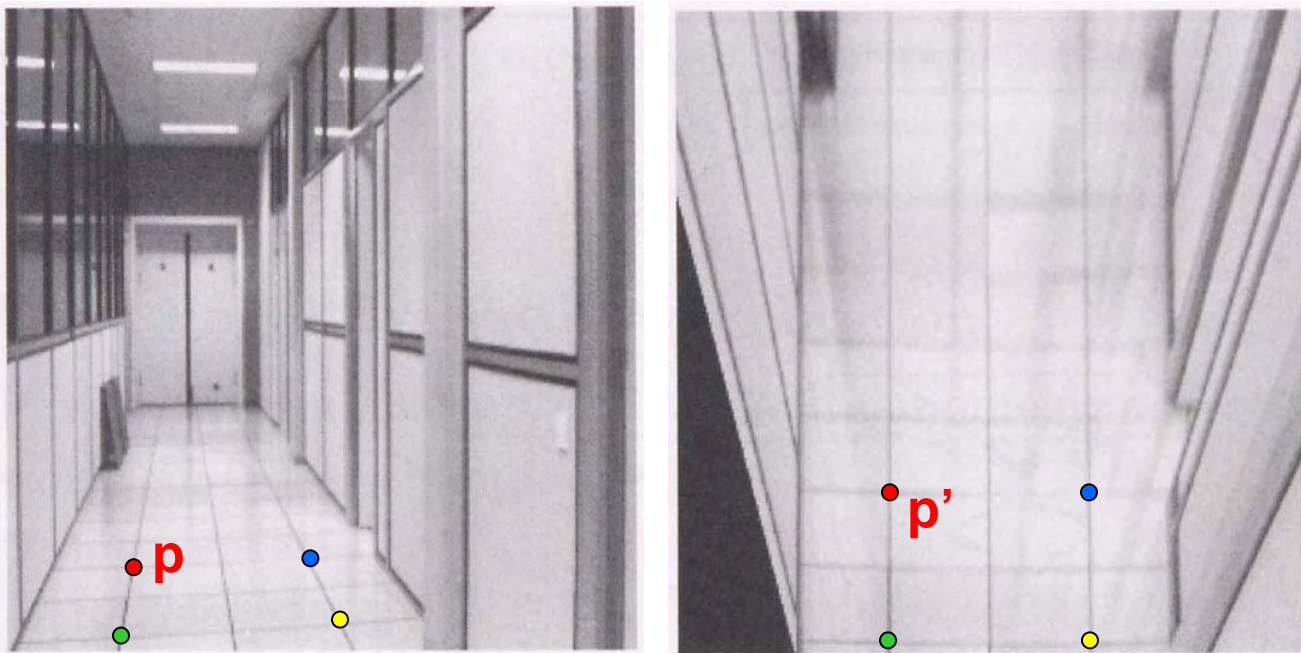


black area  
where no pixel  
maps to



# Image rectification

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To unwarp (rectify) an image

- Find the homography  $\mathbf{H}$  given a set of  $\mathbf{p}$  and  $\mathbf{p}'$  pairs
- How many correspondences are needed?
- Tricky to write  $\mathbf{H}$  analytically, but we can solve for it!
  - Find such  $\mathbf{H}$  that “best” transforms points  $\mathbf{p}$  into  $\mathbf{p}'$
  - Use least-squares!

# Least Squares Example

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Say we have a set of data points  $(X_1, X_1')$ ,  $(X_2, X_2')$ ,  $(X_3, X_3')$ , etc. (e.g. person's height vs. weight)

We want a nice compact formula (a line) to predict  $X'$ s from  $X$ s:  $Xa + b = X'$

We want to find  $a$  and  $b$

How many  $(X, X')$  pairs do we need?

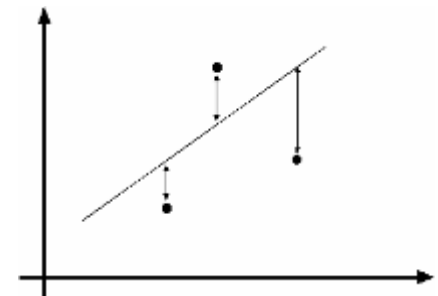
$$\begin{aligned} X_1 a + b &= X_1' \\ X_2 a + b &= X_2' \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 1 \\ X_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1' \\ X_2' \end{bmatrix} \quad Ax=B$$

What if the data is noisy?

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 1 \\ X_2 & 1 \\ X_3 & 1 \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1' \\ X_2' \\ X_3' \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

overconstrained

$$\min \|Ax - B\|^2$$



# Solving for homographies

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$$\mathbf{p}' = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{p}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} wx' \\ wy' \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Can set scale factor  $i=1$ . So, there are 8 unknowns.

Set up a system of linear equations:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{b}$$

where vector of unknowns  $\mathbf{h} = [a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h]^T$

Need at least 8 eqs, but the more the better...

Solve for  $\mathbf{h}$ . If overconstrained, solve using least-squares:

$$\min \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{b}\|^2$$

Can be done in Matlab using “\” command

- see “help lmdivide”



# Fun with homographies

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Original image



St.Petersburg  
photo by A. Tikhonov

Virtual camera rotations



# Analysing patterns and shapes

What is the shape of the b/w floor pattern?



**Homography**



**The floor (enlarged)**

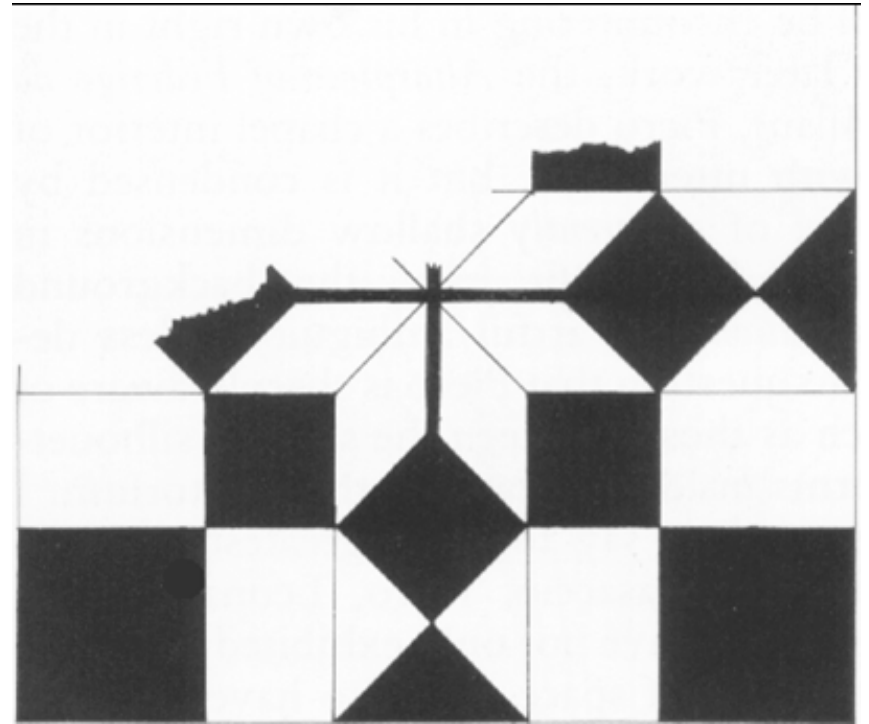


**Automatically  
rectified floor**

# Analysing patterns and shapes

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Automatic rectification



From Martin Kemp *The Science of Art*  
(*manual reconstruction*)

**2 patterns have been discovered !**



# Analysing patterns and shapes

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What is the (complicated) shape of the floor pattern?



Automatically rectified floor

***St. Lucy Altarpiece, D. Veneziano***

Slide from Criminisi

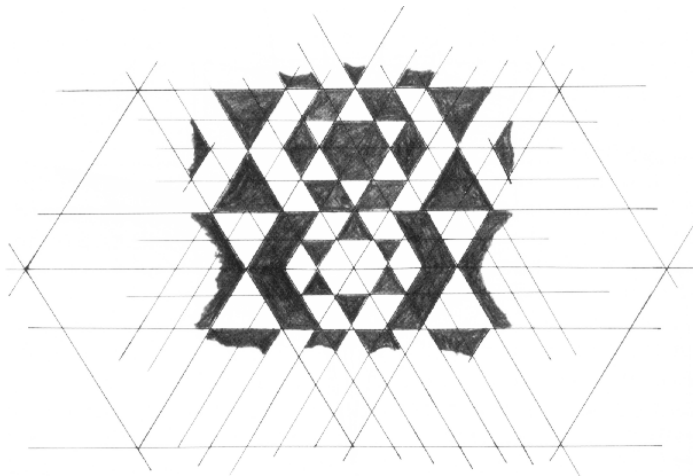


# Analysing patterns and shapes

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**Automatic  
rectification**



**From Martin Kemp, *The Science of Art*  
(*manual reconstruction*)**

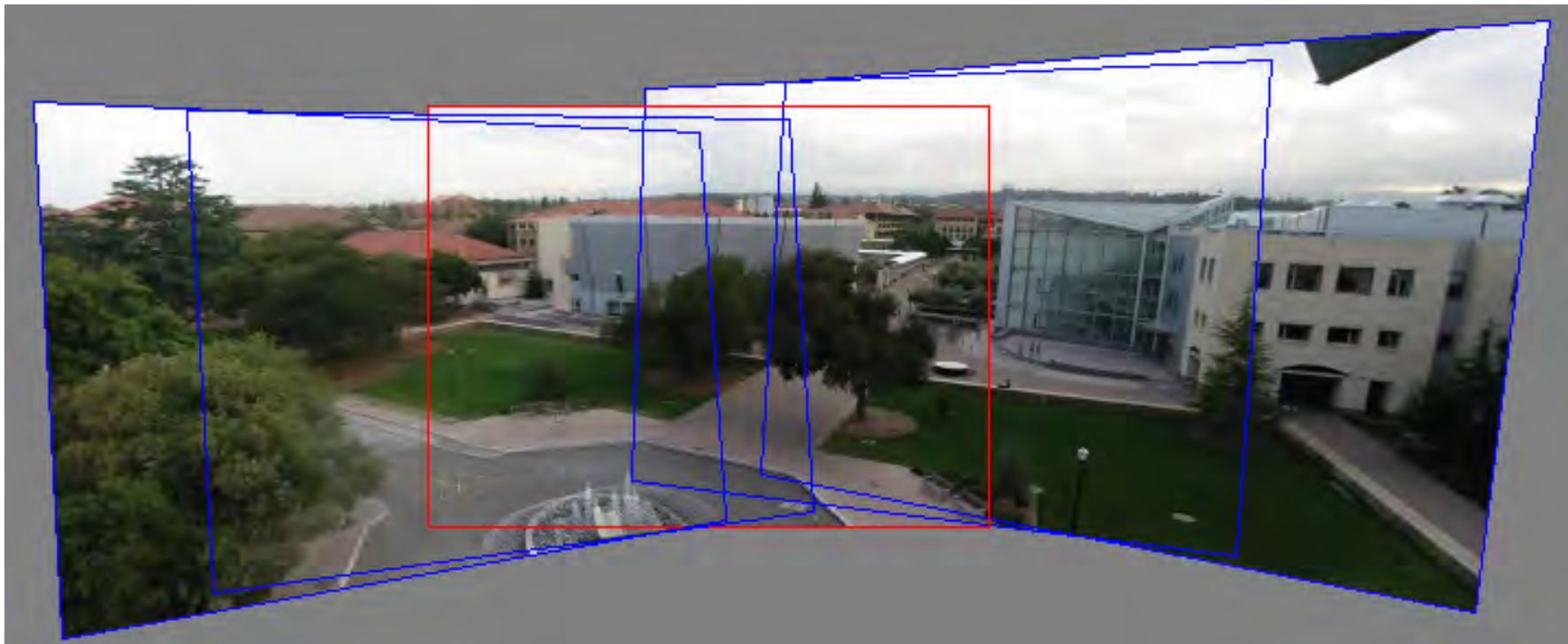
# Julian Beever: Manual Homographies



<http://users.skynet.be/J.Beever/pave.htm>

# Panoramas

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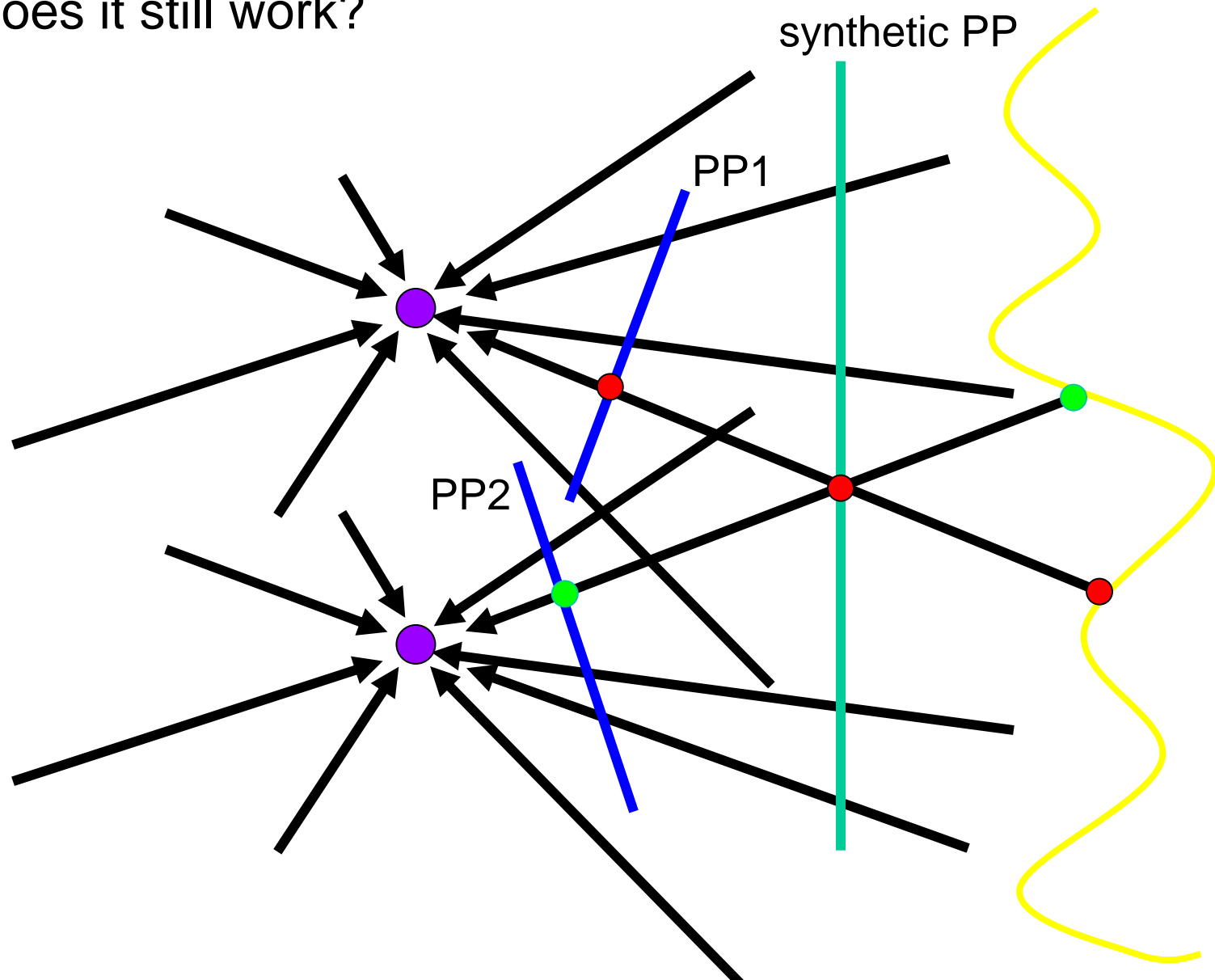


1. Pick one image (red)
2. Warp the other images towards it (usually, one by one)
3. blend

# changing camera center

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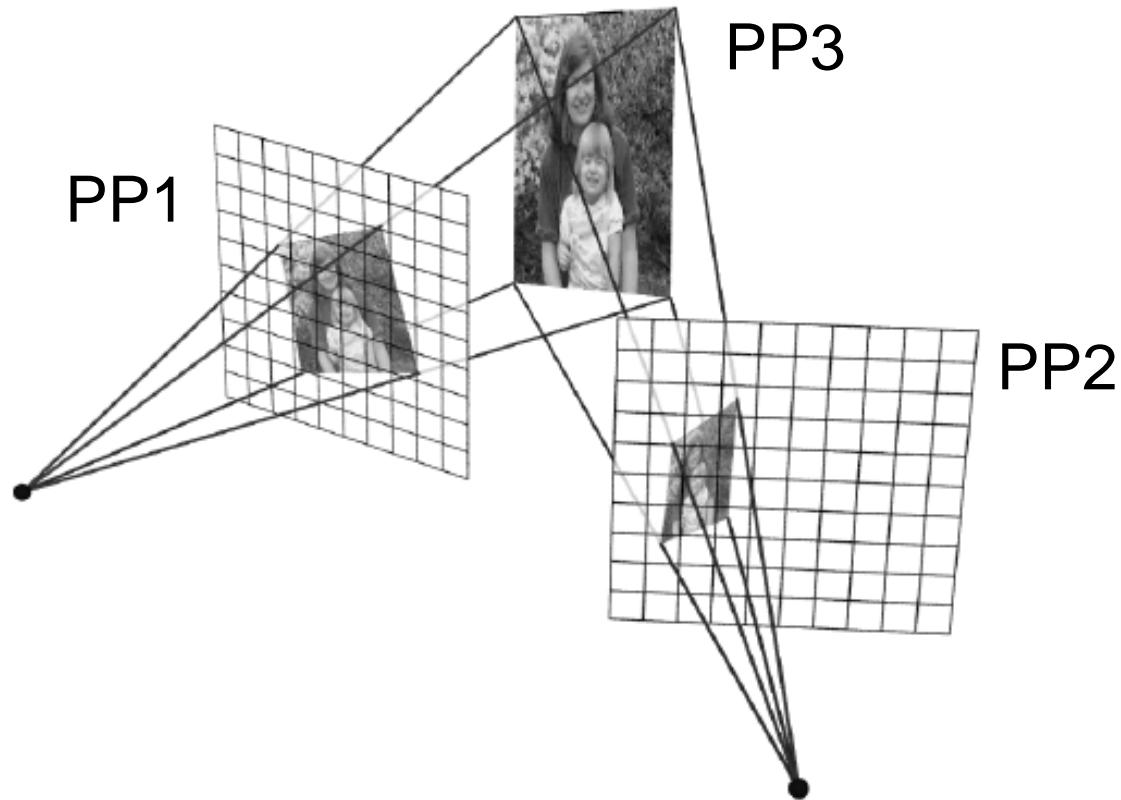
Does it still work?





# Planar scene (or far away)

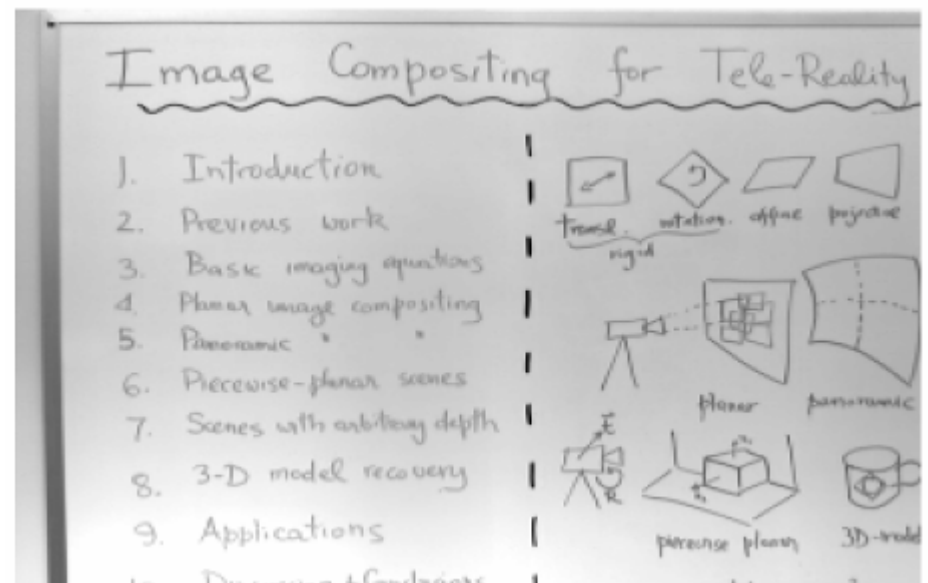
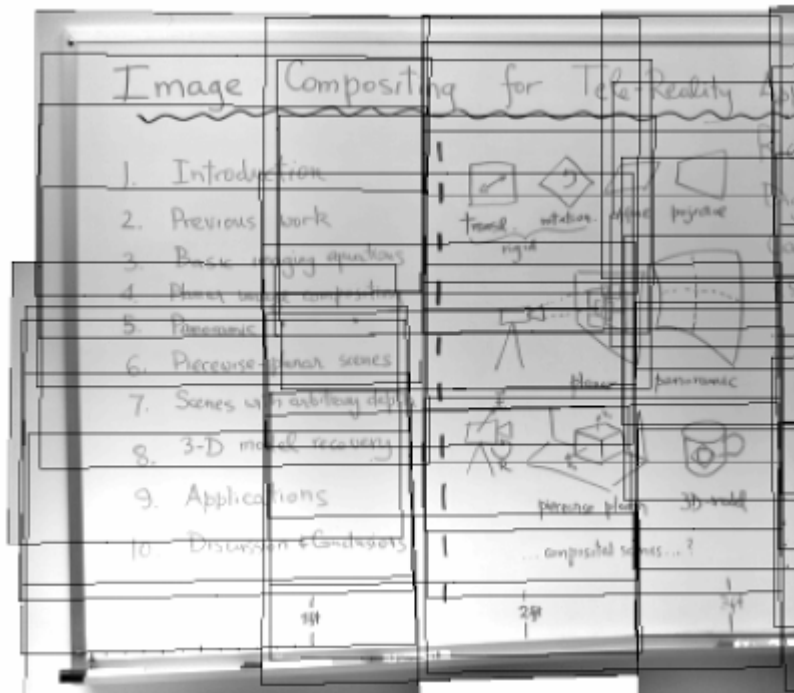
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PP3 is a projection plane of both centers of projection,  
so we are OK!

This is how big aerial photographs are made

# Planar mosaic



# Programming Project #4

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## Homographies and Panoramic Mosaics

- Capture photographs (and possibly video)
  - Might want to use tripod
- Compute homographies (define correspondences)
  - will need to figure out how to setup system of eqs.
- (un)warp an image (undo perspective distortion)
- Produce 3 panoramic mosaics (with blending)
- Do some of the Bells and Whistles

# Bells and Whistles

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## Blending and Compositing

- use homographies to combine images or video and images together in an interesting (fun) way. E.g.
  - put fake graffiti on buildings or chalk drawings on the ground
  - replace a road sign with your own poster
  - project a movie onto a building wall
  - etc.



# Bells and Whistles

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Capture creative/cool/bizzare panoramas

- Example from UW (by Brett Allen):



- Ever wondered what is happening inside your fridge while you are not looking?

Capture a 360 panorama (quite tricky... talk in next class)

# Bells and Whistles

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## Video Panorama

- Capture two (or more) stationary videos (either from the same point, or of a planar/far-away scene). Compute homography and produce a video mosaic. Need to worry about synchronization (not too hard).
- e.g. capturing a football game from the sides of the stadium

## Other interesting ideas?

- talk to me



# From previous year's classes

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Ben Hollis, 2004



Ben Hollis, 2004



Matt Pucevich , 2004



Eunjeong Ryu (E.J), 2004

# Go Explore!

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Ken Chu, 2004