Two-view geometry

15-463, 15-663, 15-862
Computational Photography
Fall 2018, Lecture 15

http://graphics.cs.cmu.edu/courses/15-463

Course announcements

- Homework 4 is out.
  - Due October 26th.
  - Start early: part 3 (lightfield capture) takes a lot of time to get right.
  - Any questions?

- Due October 21st: Project ideas posted on Piazza.

- Extra office hours this afternoon, 5-7 pm.

- ECE Seminar tomorrow: Rajiv Laroia, “Is Computational Imaging the future of Photography?”
  - **New time and date:** noon – 1:30 pm, Scaife Hall 125

Light camera L16

- Use multiple views (i.e., lightfield) to refocus.
- Use deconvolution to keep thin (i.e., skip compound lens).

Overview of today’s lecture

- Leftover from lecture 13
- Reminder about pinhole and lens cameras
- Camera matrix.
- Other camera models.
- Camera calibration.

Slide credits

Many of these slides were adapted from:

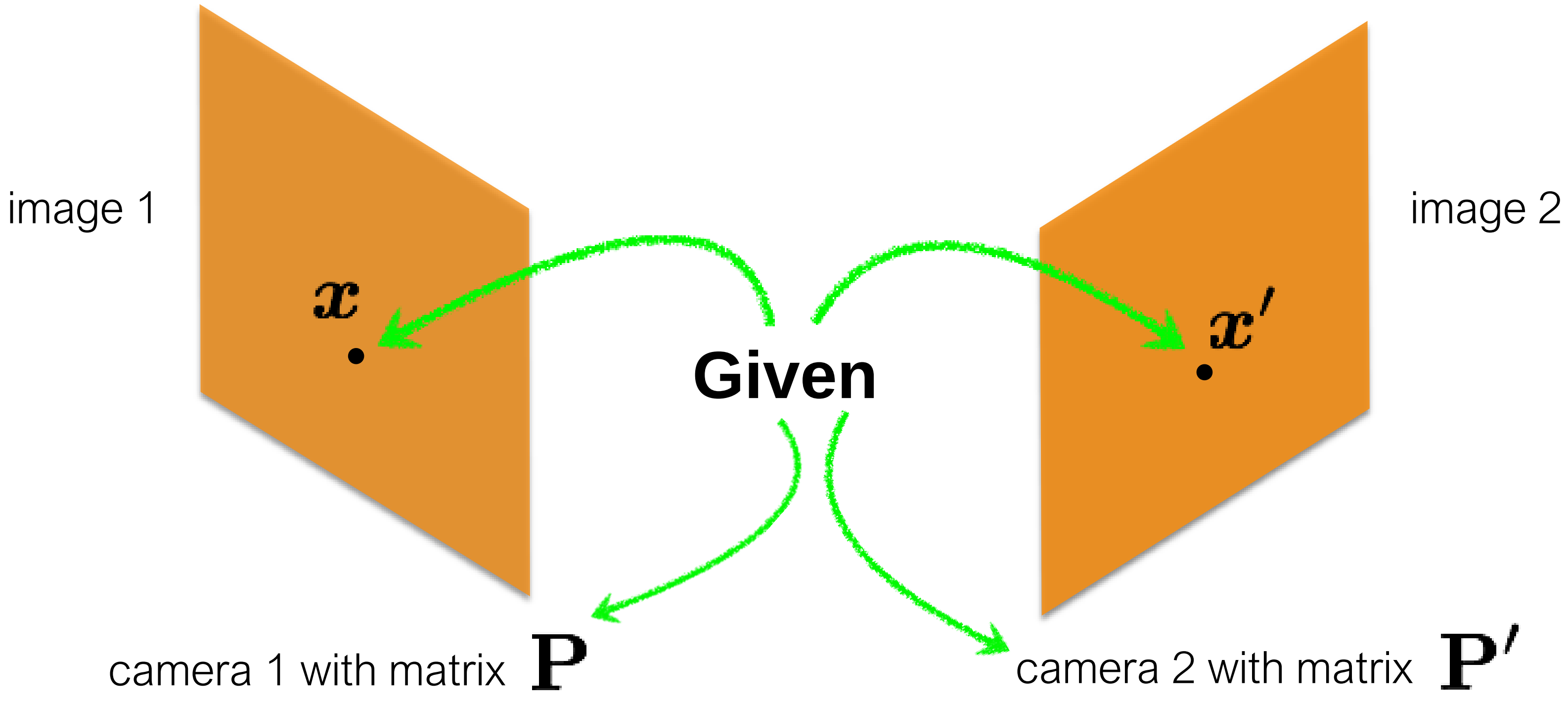
- Kris Kitani (16-385, Spring 2017).
- Srinivasa Narasimhan (16-720, Fall 2017).

Overview of today's lecture

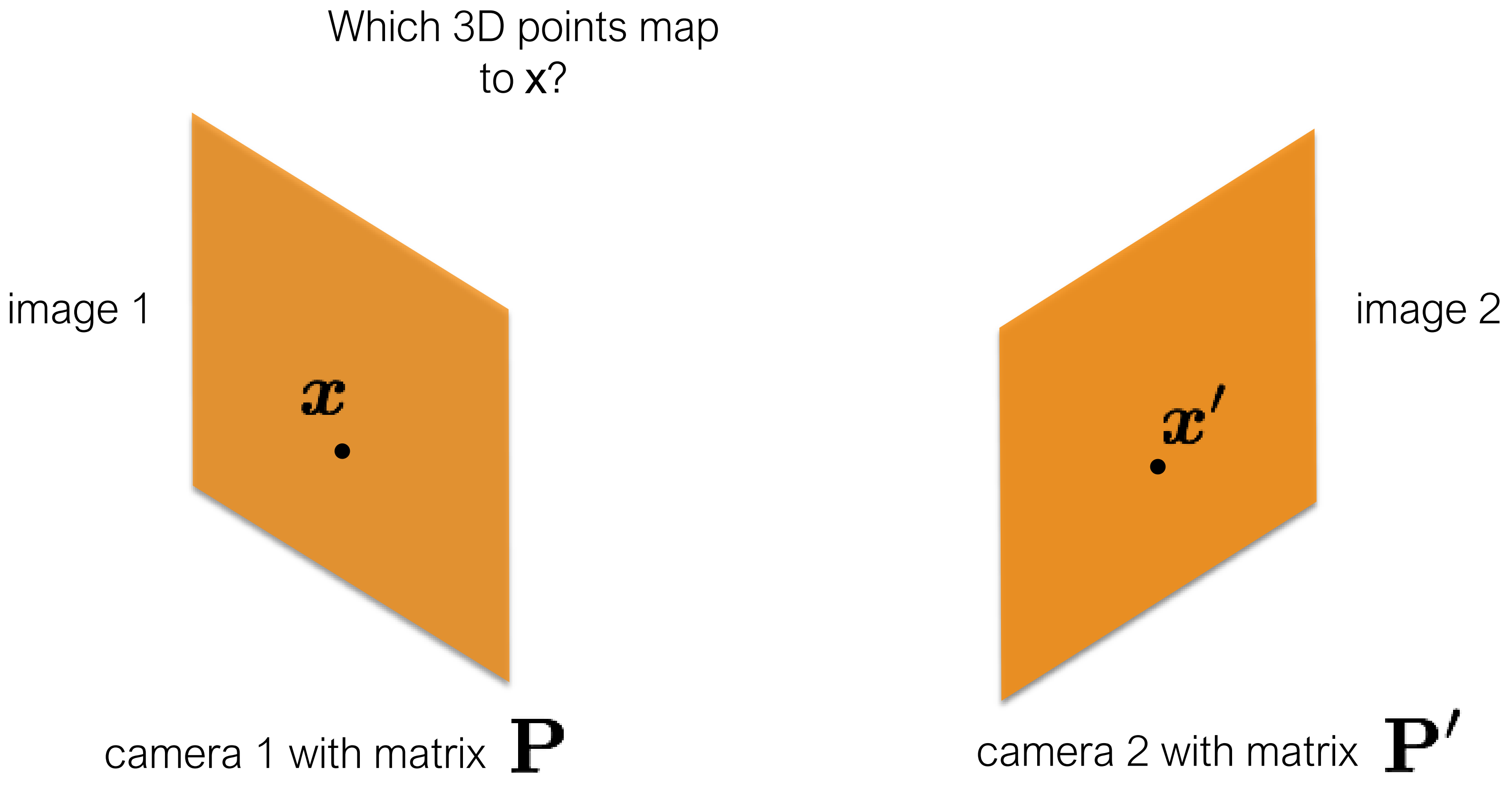
- Leftover from lecture 13: camera calibration.
- Triangulation.
- Epipolar geometry.
- Essential matrix.
- Fundamental matrix.
- 8-point algorithm.

Triangulation

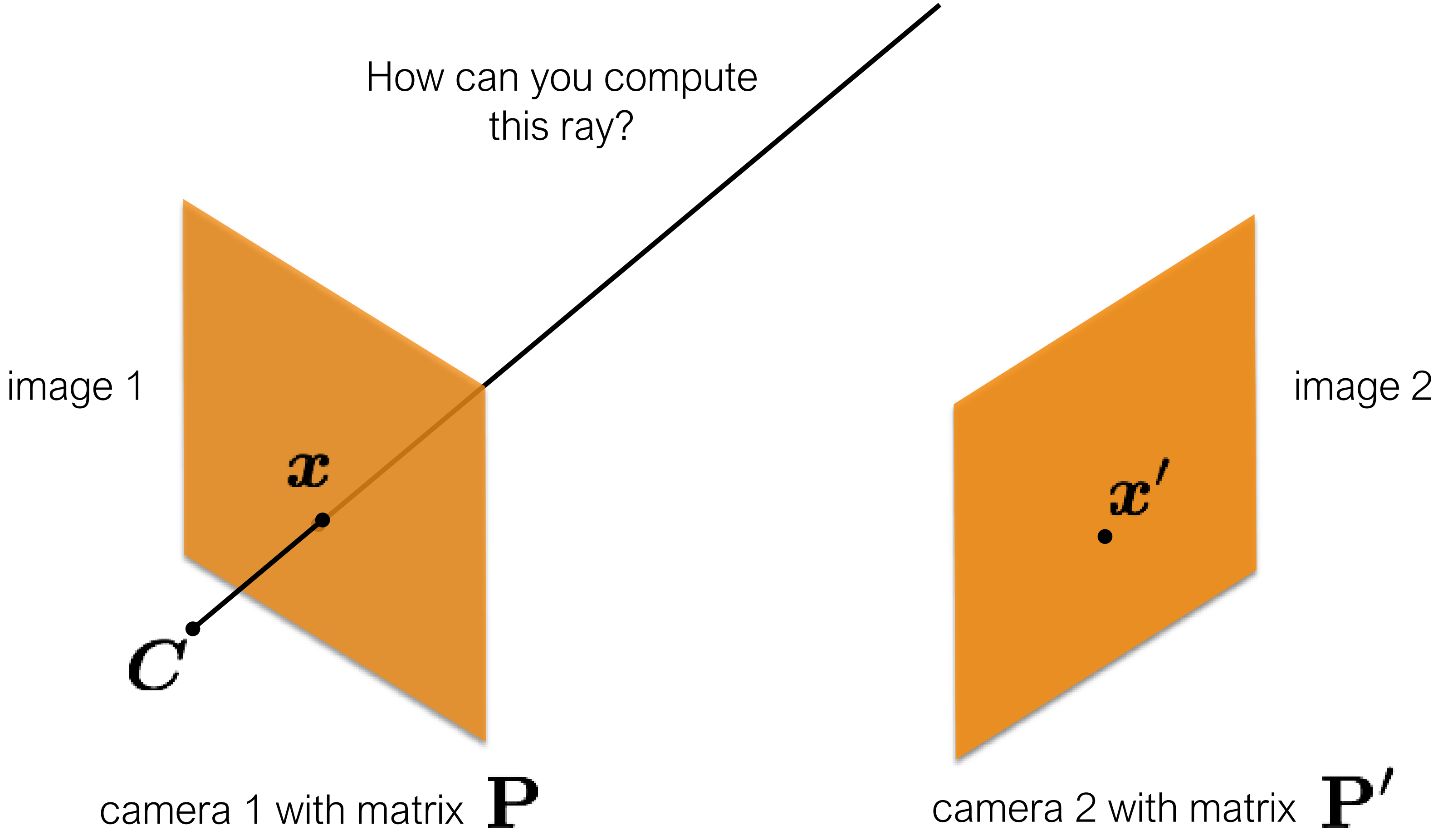
Triangulation



Triangulation



Triangulation

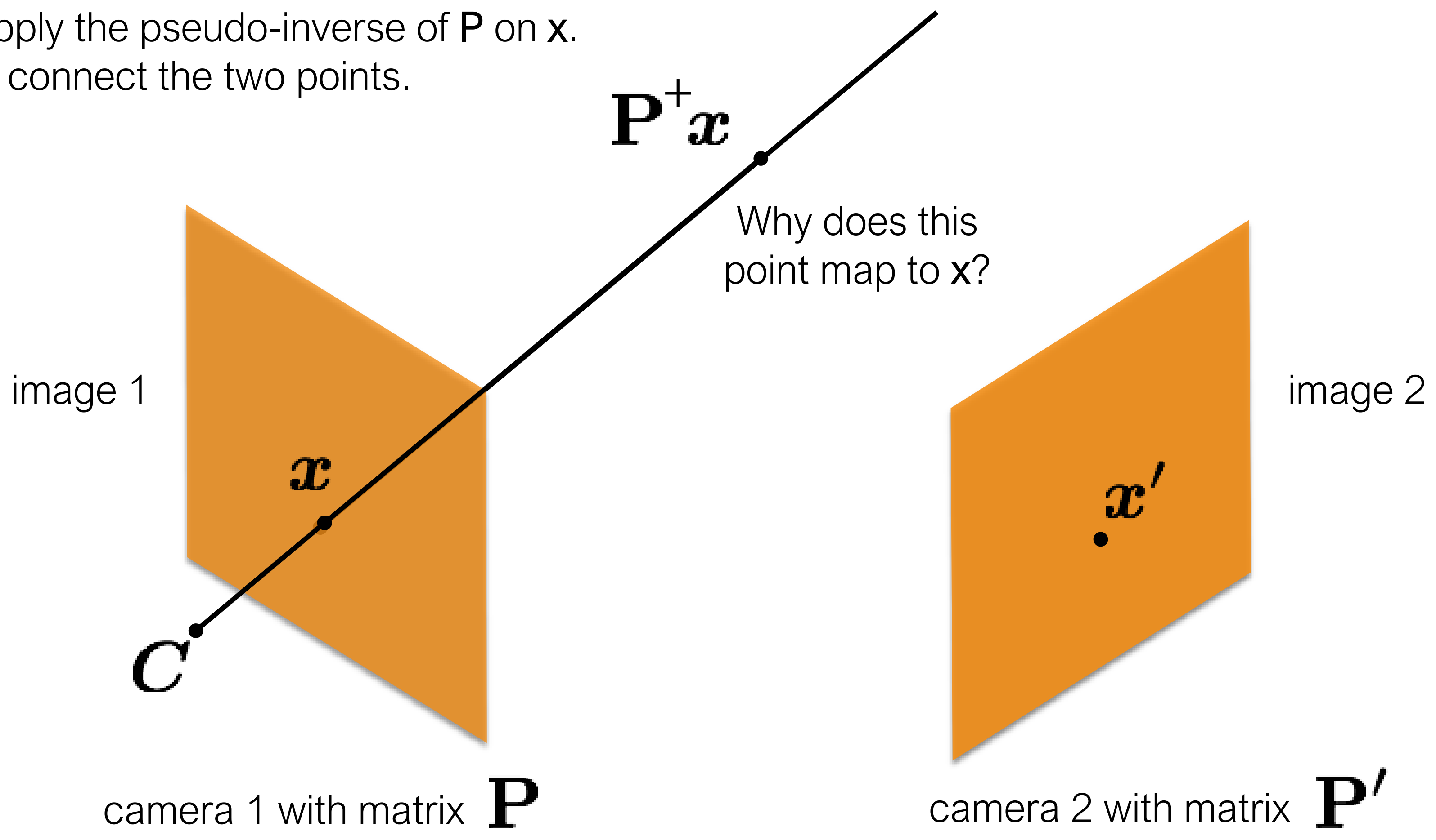


Triangulation

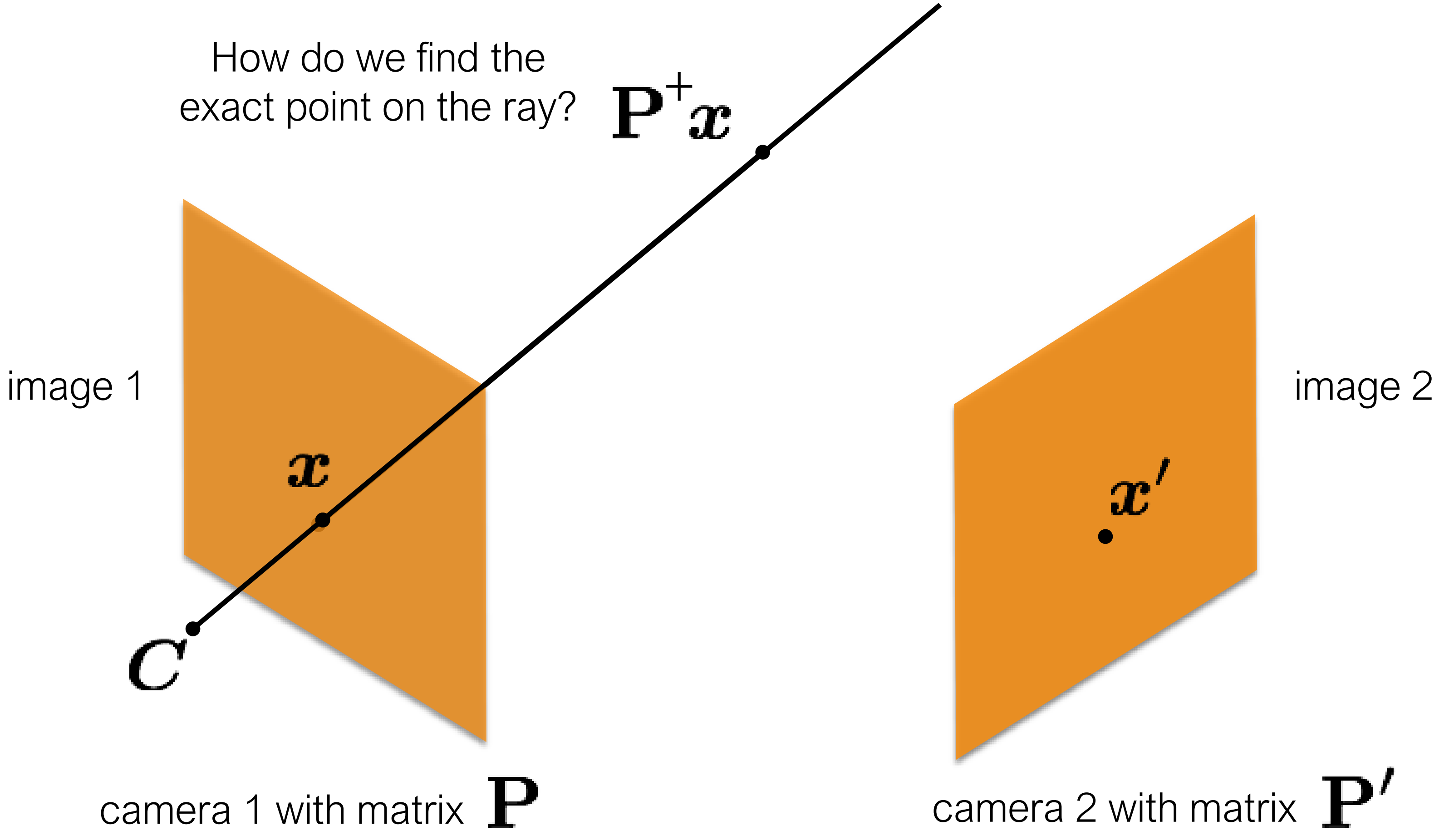
Create two points on the ray:

1) find the camera center; and
2) apply the pseudo-inverse of P on x.

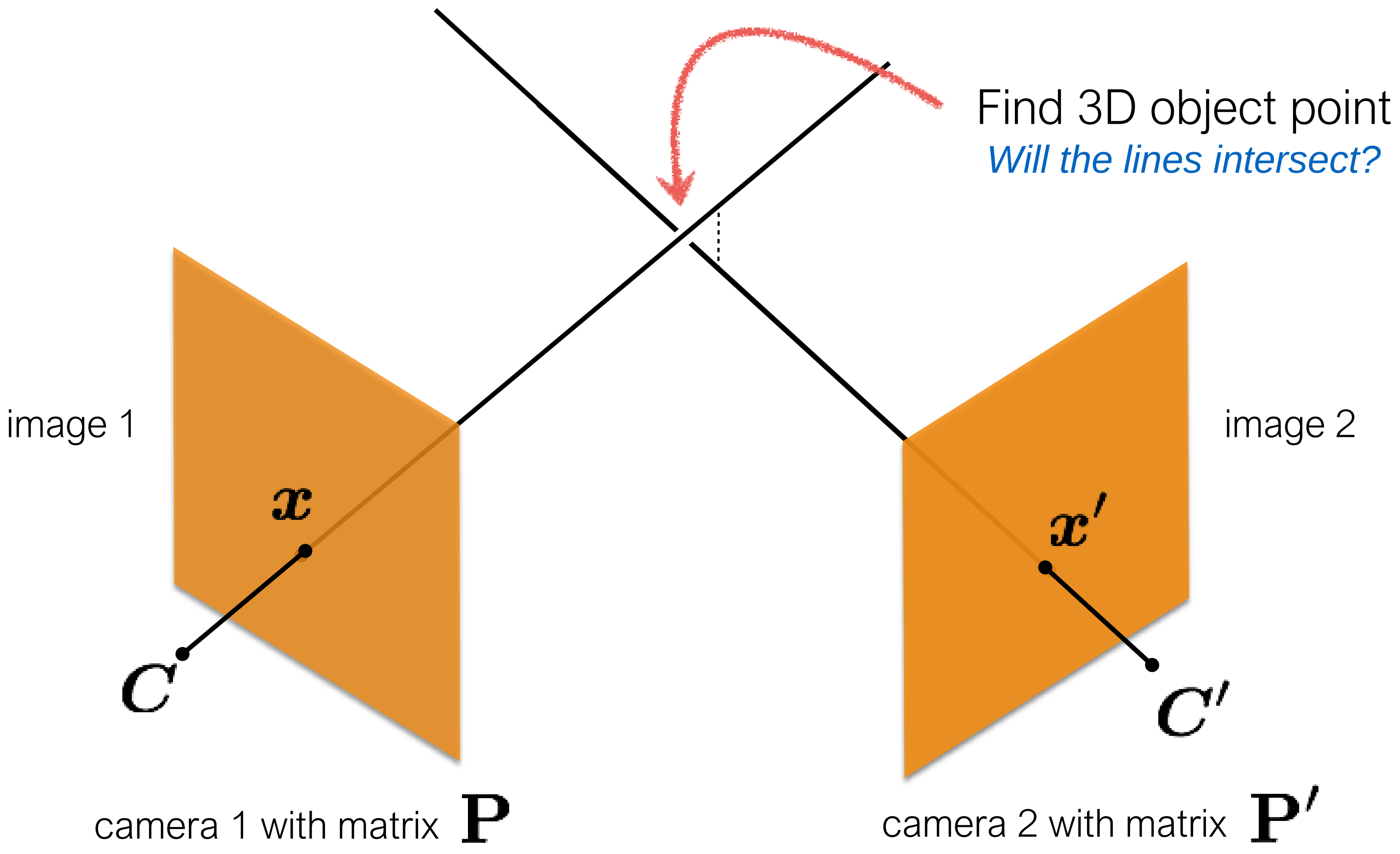
Then connect the two points.



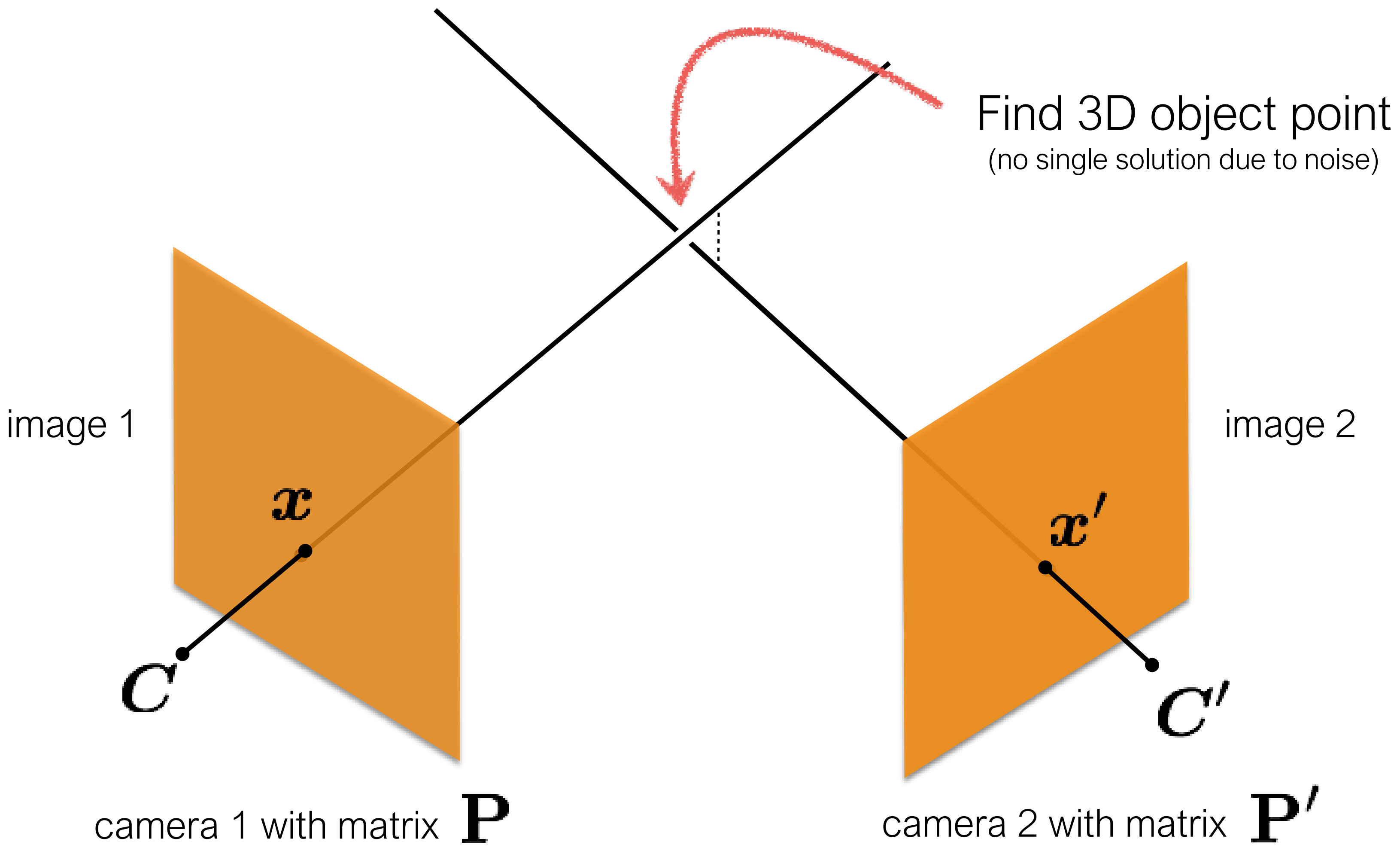
Triangulation



Triangulation



Triangulation



Triangulation

Given a set of (noisy) matched points

$$\{\boldsymbol{x}_i, \boldsymbol{x}'_i\}$$

and camera matrices

$$\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{P}'$$

Estimate the 3D point

$$\mathbf{X}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

known known

*Can we compute **X** from a single correspondence **x**?*

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

known known

Can we compute ***X*** *from <u>two</u> correspondences* ***x*** *and* ***x'****?*

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

known known

*Can we compute **X** from <u>two</u> correspondences **x** and **x'**?*

yes if perfect measurements

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

known known

*Can we compute **X** from <u>two</u> correspondences **x** and **x'**?*

yes if perfect measurements

There will not be a point that satisfies both constraints because the measurements are usually noisy

$$\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{P}'\boldsymbol{X} \qquad \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

Need to find the **best fit**

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

(homogeneous coordinate)

Also, this is a similarity relation because it involves homogeneous coordinates

$$\mathbf{x} = \alpha\mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

(homorogeneous coordinate)

Same ray direction but differs by a scale factor

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & p_4 \\ p_5 & p_6 & p_7 & p_8 \\ p_9 & p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

How do we solve for unknowns in a similarity relation?

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

(homogeneous coordinate)

Also, this is a similarity relation because it involves homogeneous coordinates

$$\mathbf{x} = \alpha\mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

(inhomogeneous coordinate)

Same ray direction but differs by a scale factor

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & p_4 \\ p_5 & p_6 & p_7 & p_8 \\ p_9 & p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

How do we solve for unknowns in a similarity relation?

Remove scale factor, convert to linear system and solve with

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

(homogeneous coordinate)

Also, this is a similarity relation because it involves homogeneous coordinates

$$\mathbf{x} = \alpha\mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X}$$

(inhomogeneous coordinate)

Same ray direction but differs by a scale factor

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & p_4 \\ p_5 & p_6 & p_7 & p_8 \\ p_9 & p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

How do we solve for unknowns in a similarity relation?

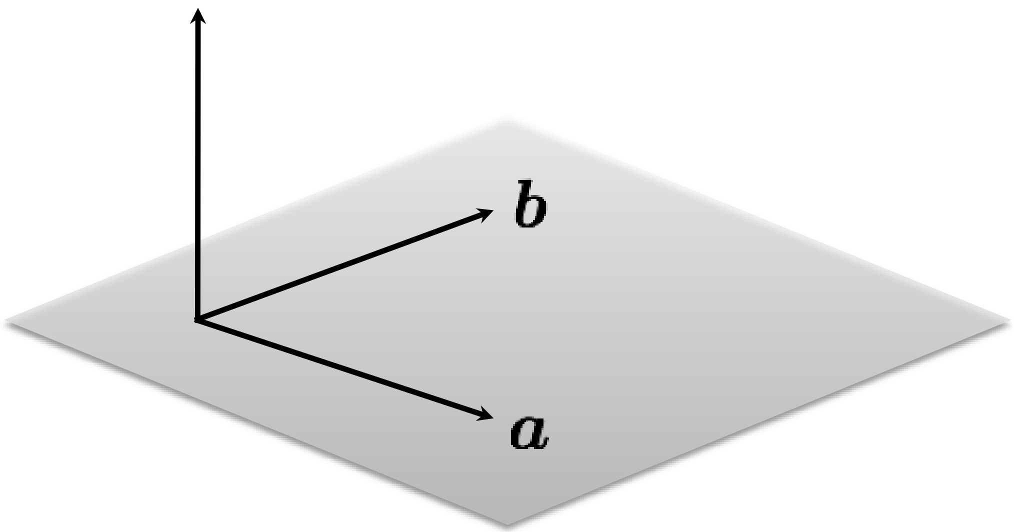
Remove scale factor, convert to linear system and solve with SVD!

Recall: Cross Product

Vector (cross) product

takes two vectors and returns a vector perpendicular to both

$$\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}$$



$$\boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} = 0 \qquad \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

cross product of two vectors in the same direction is zero

$$\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{a} = 0$$

remember this!!!

$$\mathbf{x} = \alpha \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{X}$$

Same direction but differs by a scale factor

$$\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

Cross product of two vectors of same direction is zero
(this equality removes the scale factor)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & p_4 \\ p_5 & p_6 & p_7 & p_8 \\ p_9 & p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} — & \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top & — \\ — & \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top & — \\ — & \boldsymbol{p}_3^\top & — \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} | \\ \boldsymbol{X} \\ | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 & p_4 \\ p_5 & p_6 & p_7 & p_8 \\ p_9 & p_{10} & p_{11} & p_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} \text{——} & \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top & \text{——} \\ \text{——} & \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top & \text{——} \\ \text{——} & \boldsymbol{p}_3^\top & \text{——} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} | \\ \boldsymbol{X} \\ | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} - \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} - x\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ x\boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} - y\boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the fact that the cross product should be zero

$$\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} - \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} - x\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ x\boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} - y\boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Third line is a linear combination of the first and second lines.
(x times the first line plus y times the second line)

One 2D to 3D point correspondence give you [redacted] equations

Using the fact that the cross product should be zero

$$\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} - \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} - x\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ x\boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} - y\boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Third line is a linear combination of the first and second lines.
(x times the first line plus y times the second line)

One 2D to 3D point correspondence give you 2 equations

$$\begin{bmatrix} y\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} - \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \boldsymbol{X} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top \boldsymbol{X} - x\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \boldsymbol{X} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top - \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top - x\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_i \boldsymbol{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

Now we can make a system of linear equations
(two lines for each 2D point correspondence)

Concatenate the 2D points from both images

$$\begin{bmatrix} y\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top - \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top - x\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \\ y'\boldsymbol{p}_3'^\top - \boldsymbol{p}_2'^\top \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1'^\top - x'\boldsymbol{p}_3'^\top \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

sanity check! dimensions?

$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

How do we solve homogeneous linear system?

Concatenate the 2D points from both images

$$\begin{bmatrix} y\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top - \boldsymbol{p}_2^\top \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1^\top - x\boldsymbol{p}_3^\top \\ y'\boldsymbol{p}_3'^\top - \boldsymbol{p}_2'^\top \\ \boldsymbol{p}_1'^\top - x'\boldsymbol{p}_3'^\top \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

How do we solve homogeneous linear system?

S V D !

Recall: Total least squares

(**Warning:** change of notation. x is a vector of parameters!)

$$E_{\text{TLS}} = \sum_i (\boldsymbol{a}_i \boldsymbol{x})^2$$

$$= ||\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{x}||^2$$ (matrix form)

$$||\boldsymbol{x}||^2 = 1$$ constraint

minimize $||\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{x}||^2$

subject to $||\boldsymbol{x}||^2 = 1$

minimize $\frac{||\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{x}||^2}{||\boldsymbol{x}||^2}$

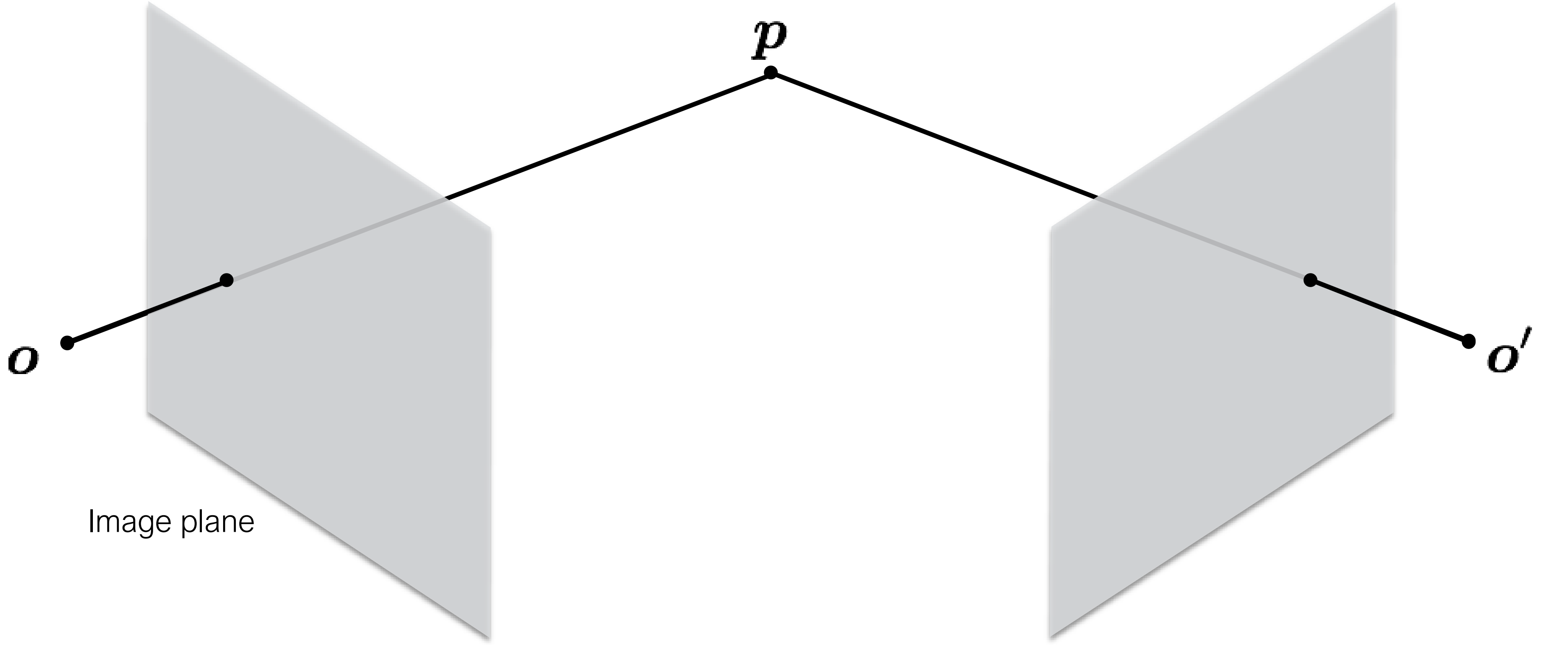
(Rayleigh quotient)

Solution is the eigenvector corresponding to smallest eigenvalue of

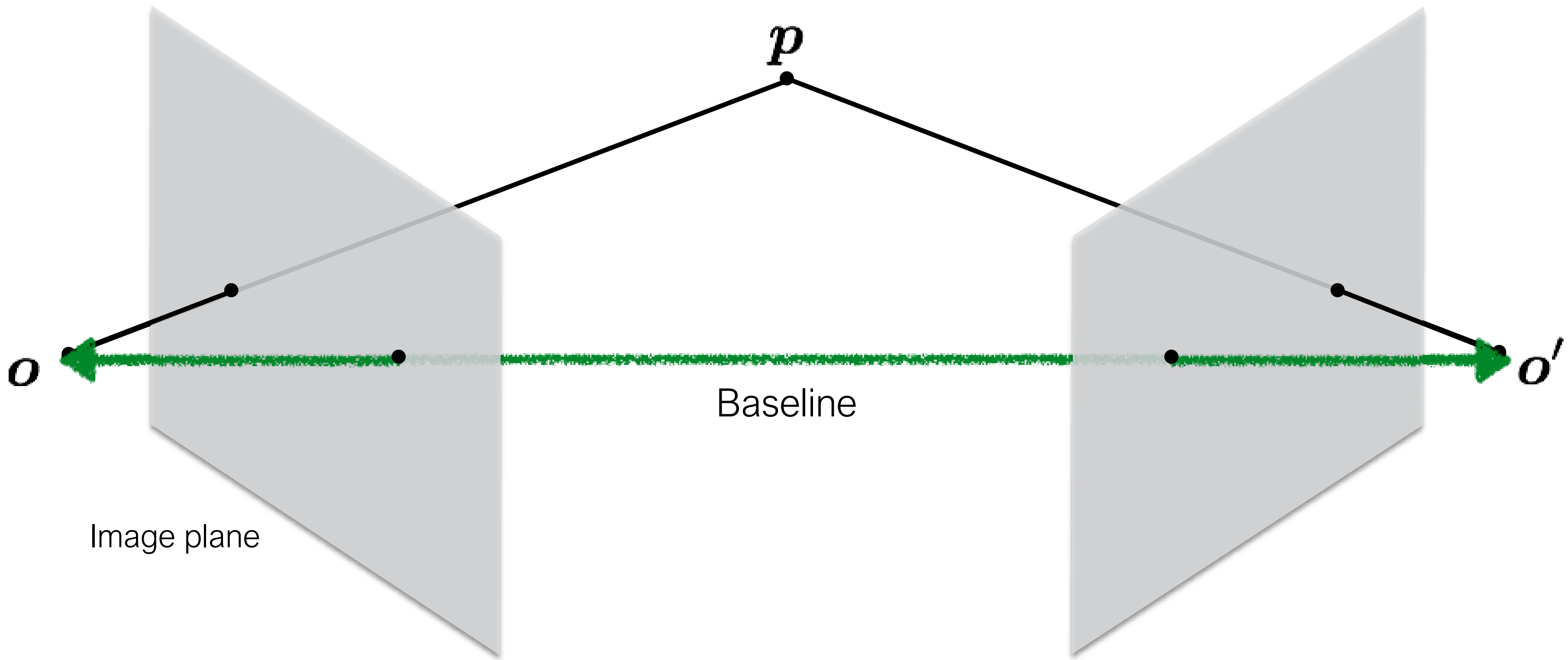
$$\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A}$$

Epipolar geometry

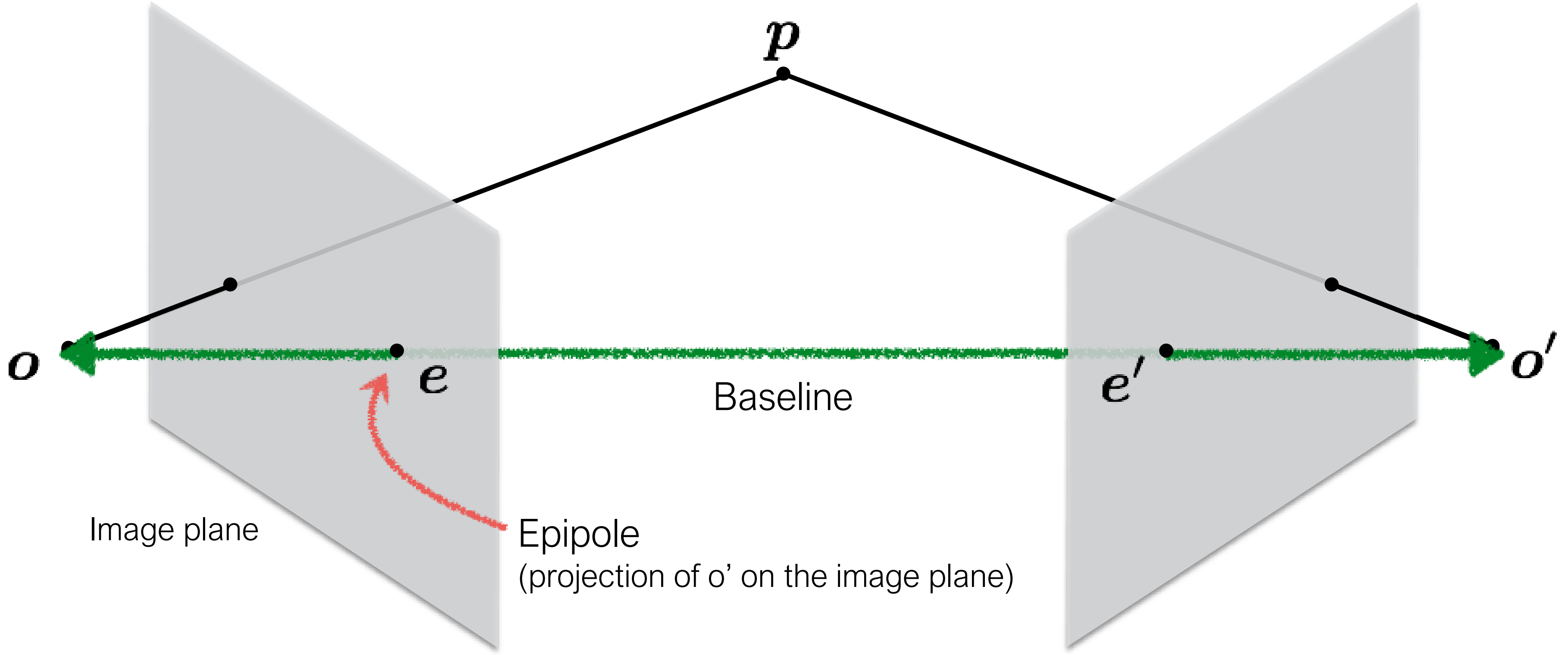
Epipolar geometry



Epipolar geometry



Epipolar geometry



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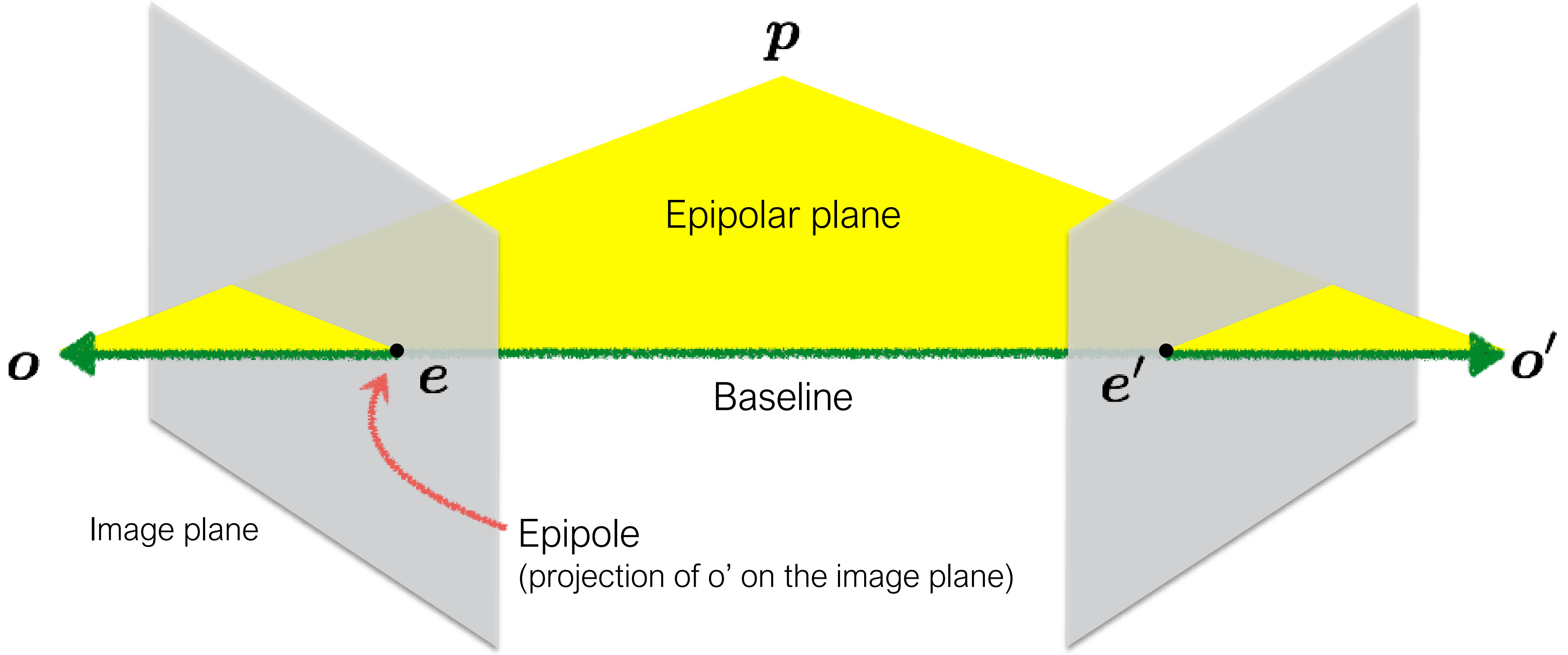
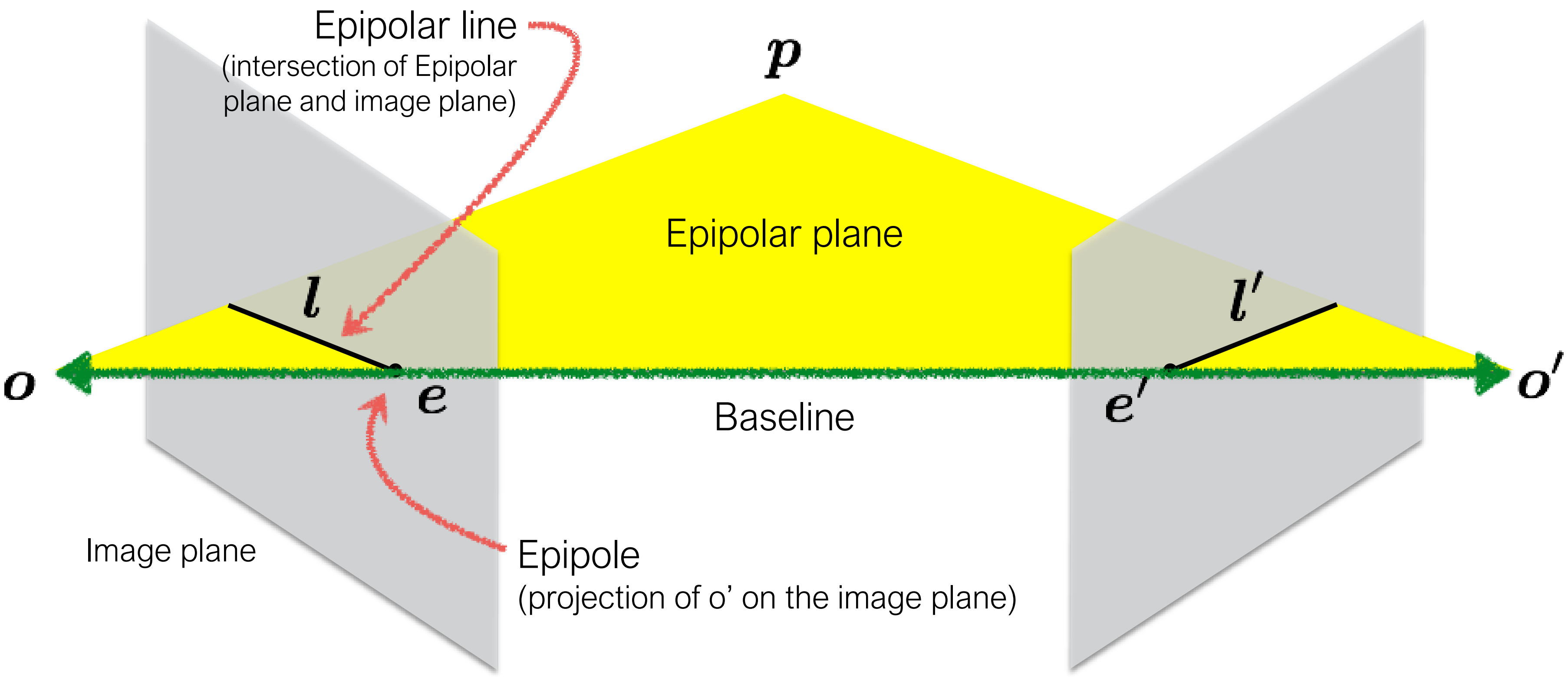
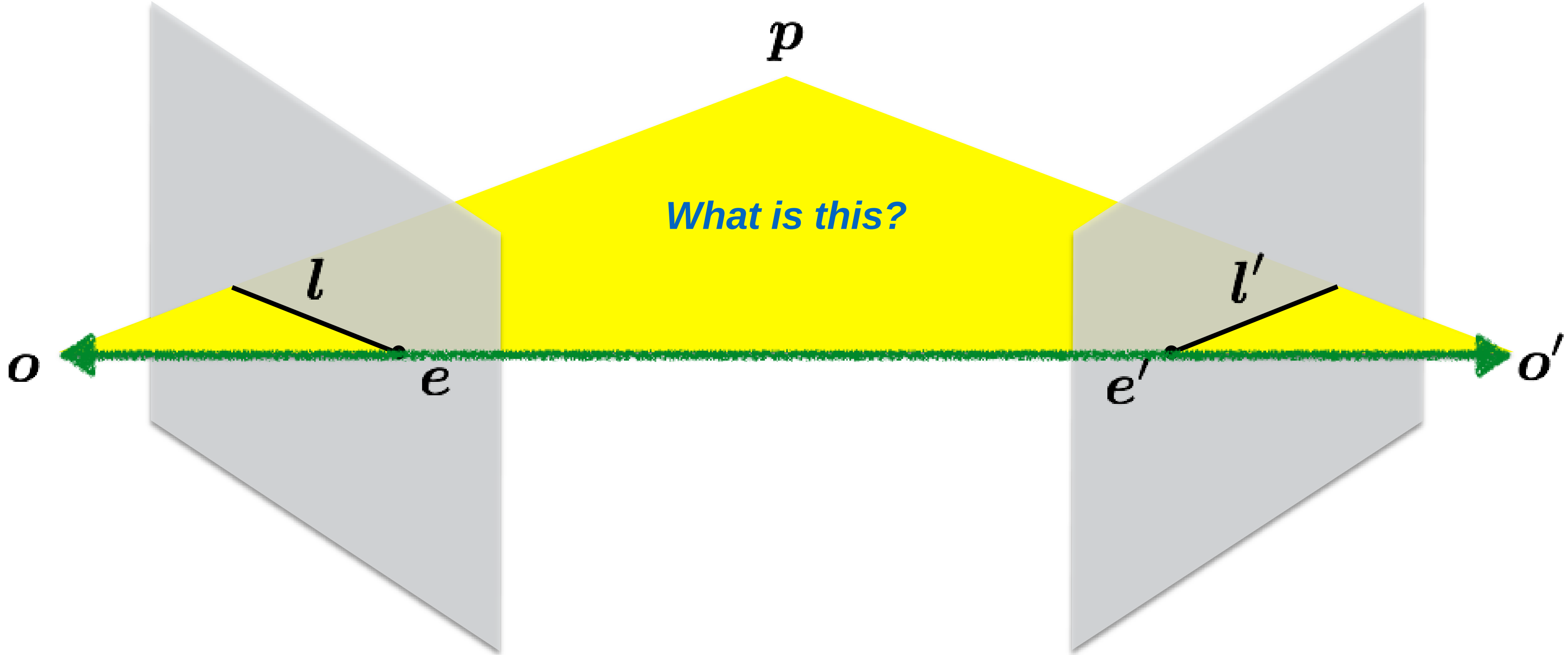


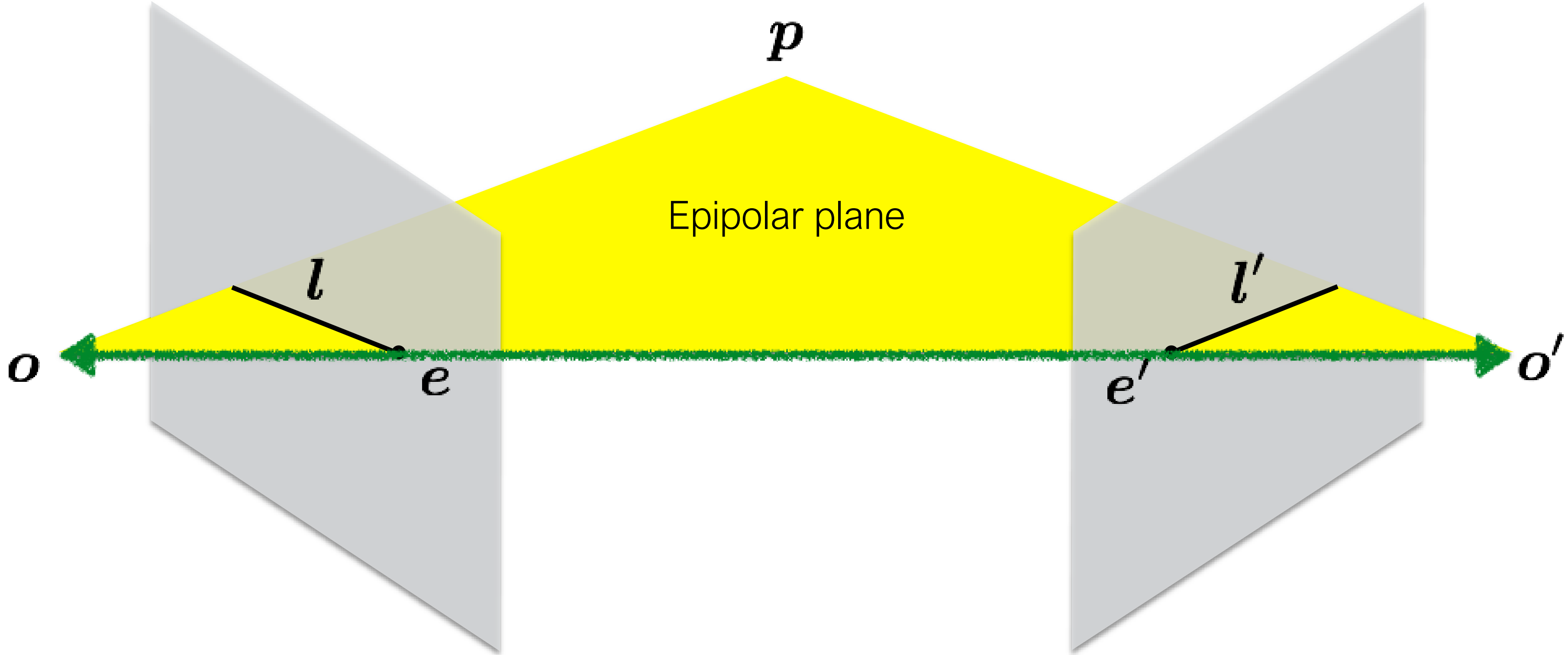
Epipolar geometry



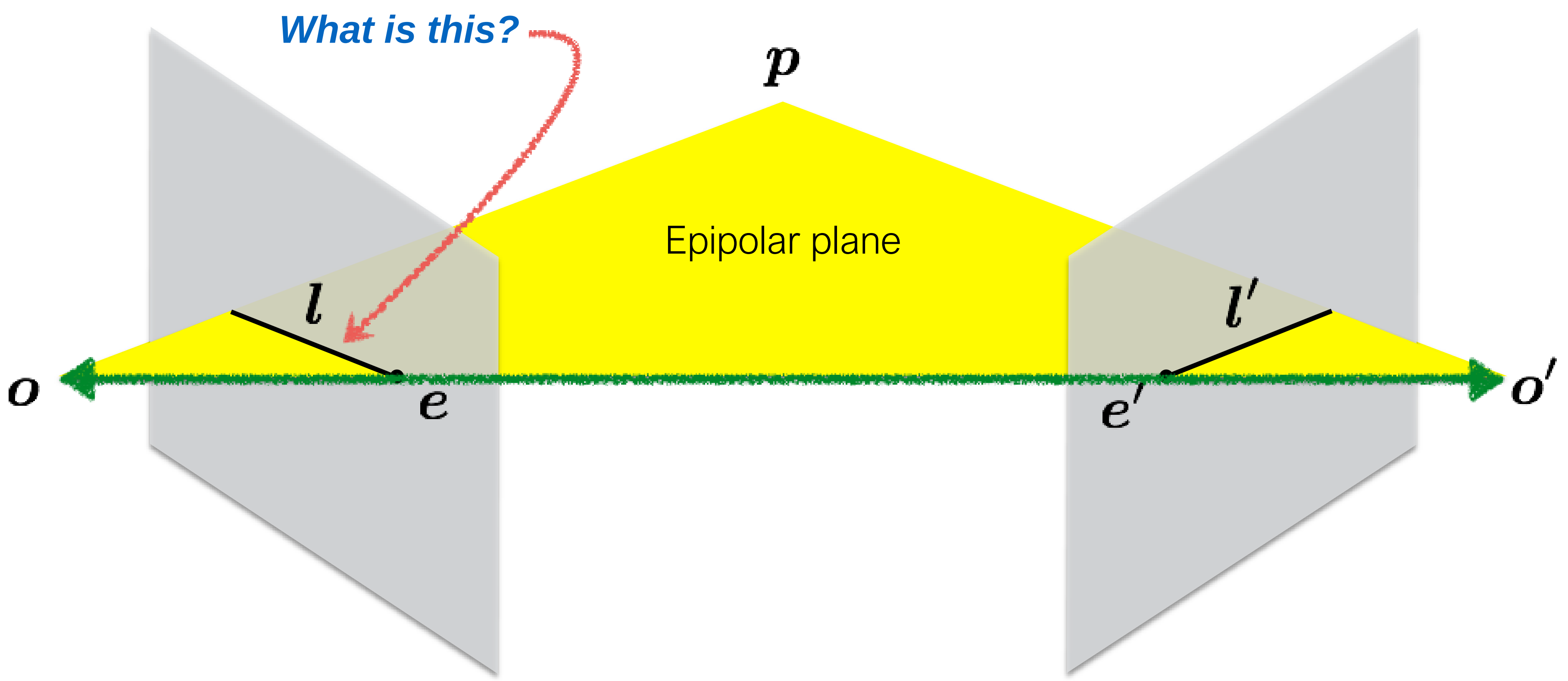
Quiz



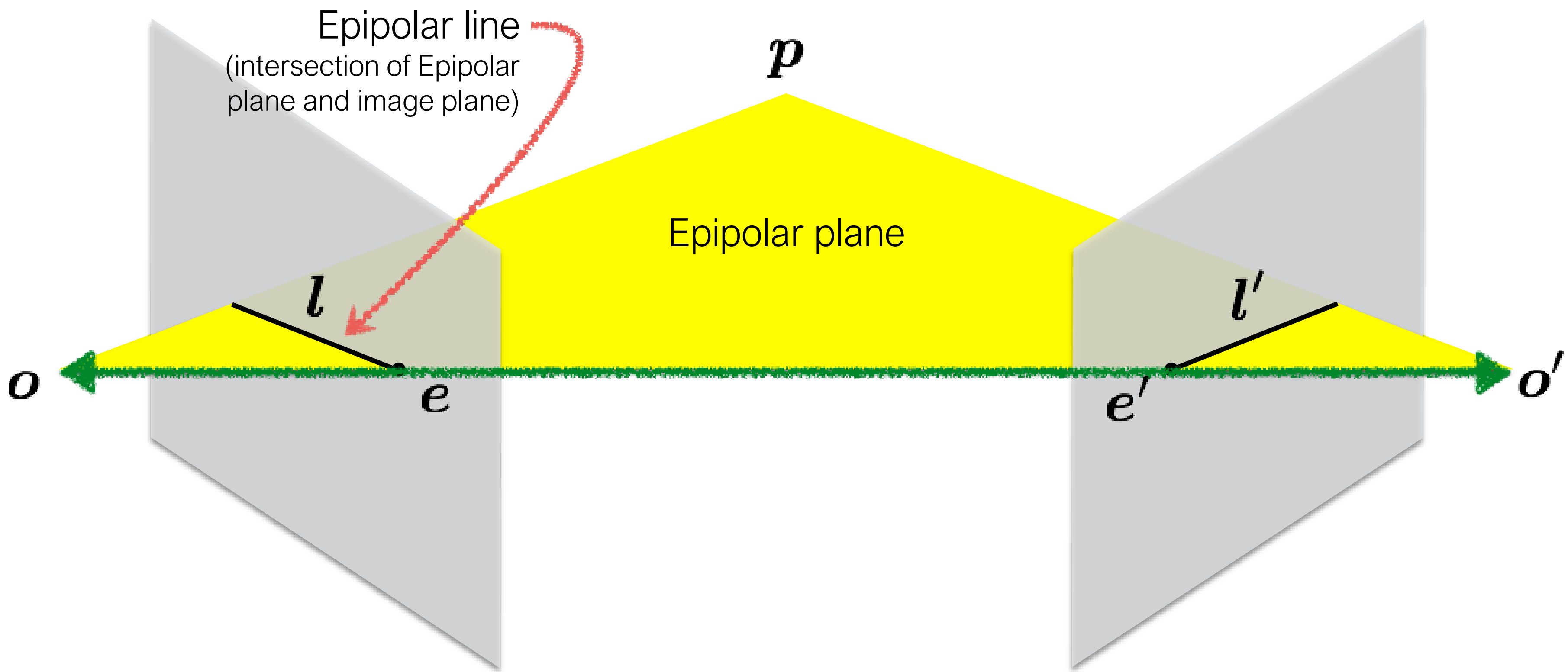
Quiz



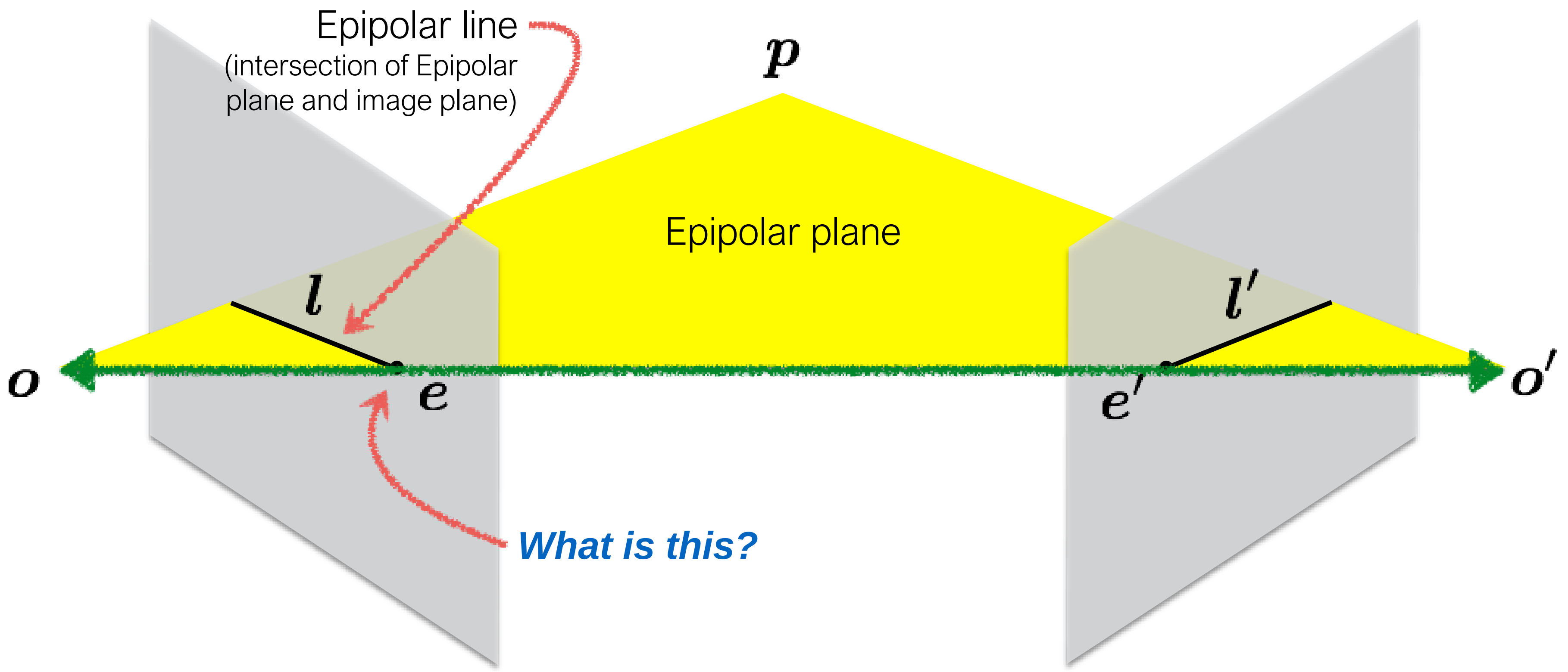
Quiz



Quiz

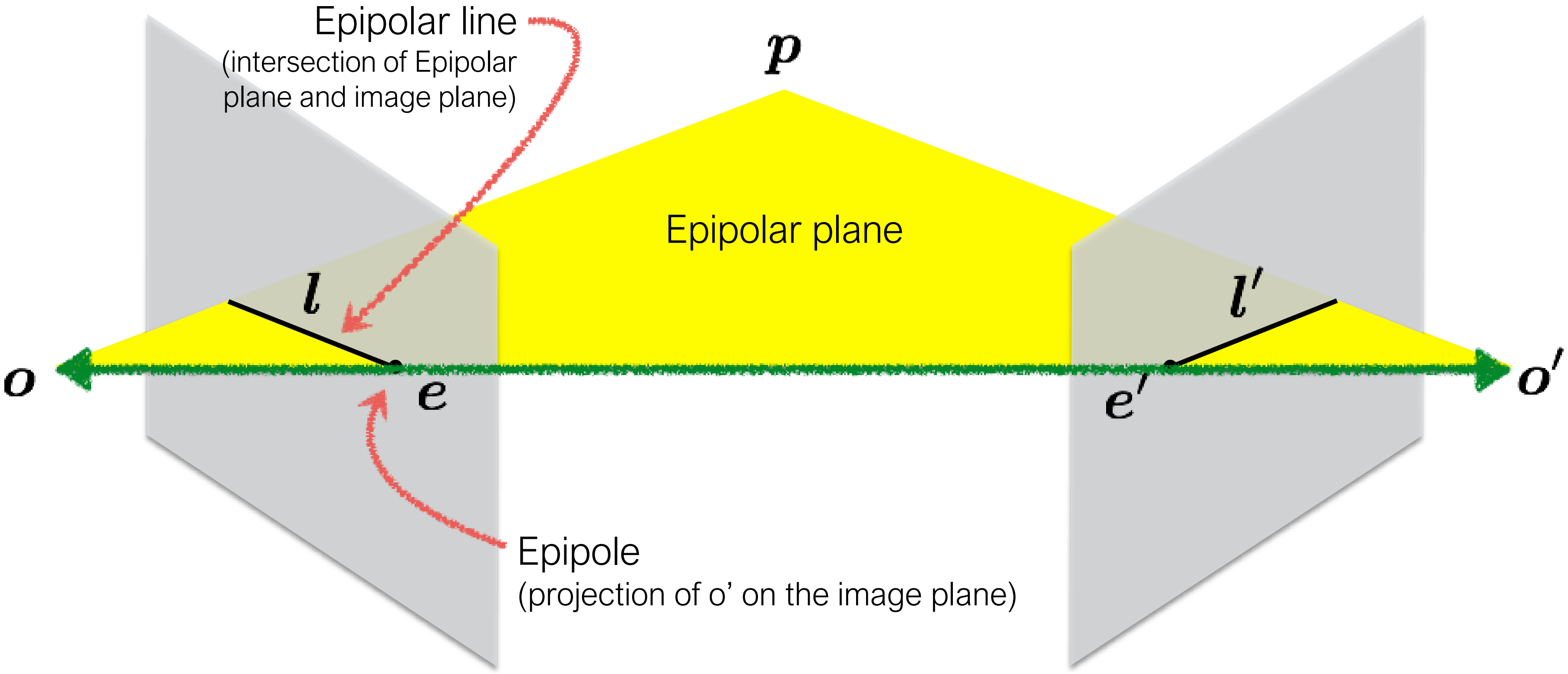

Epipolar line
(intersection of Epipolar plane and image plane)
p
Epipolar plane
l
l′
o
e
e′
o′

Quiz



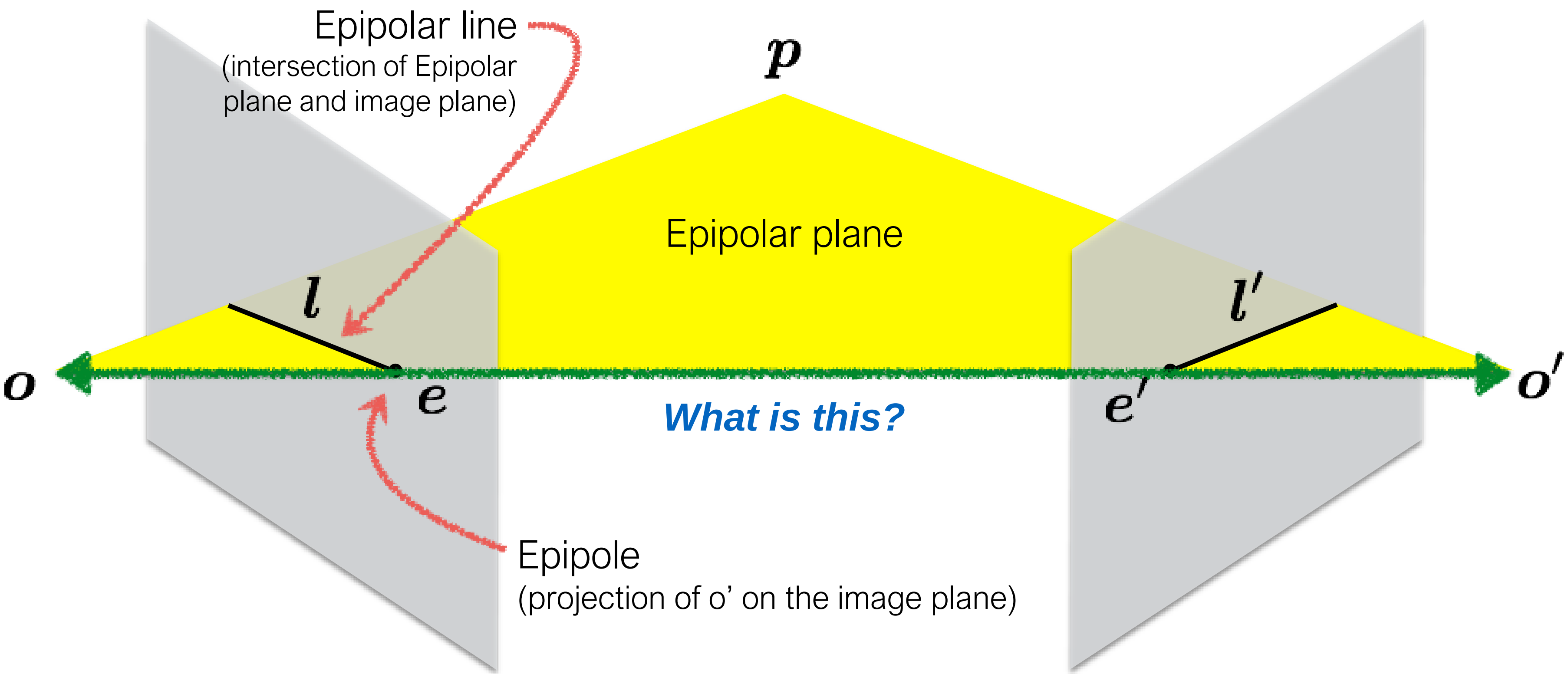
Epipolar line
(intersection of Epipolar plane and image plane)
p
Epipolar plane
l
l′
o
e
e′
o′
What is this?

Quiz

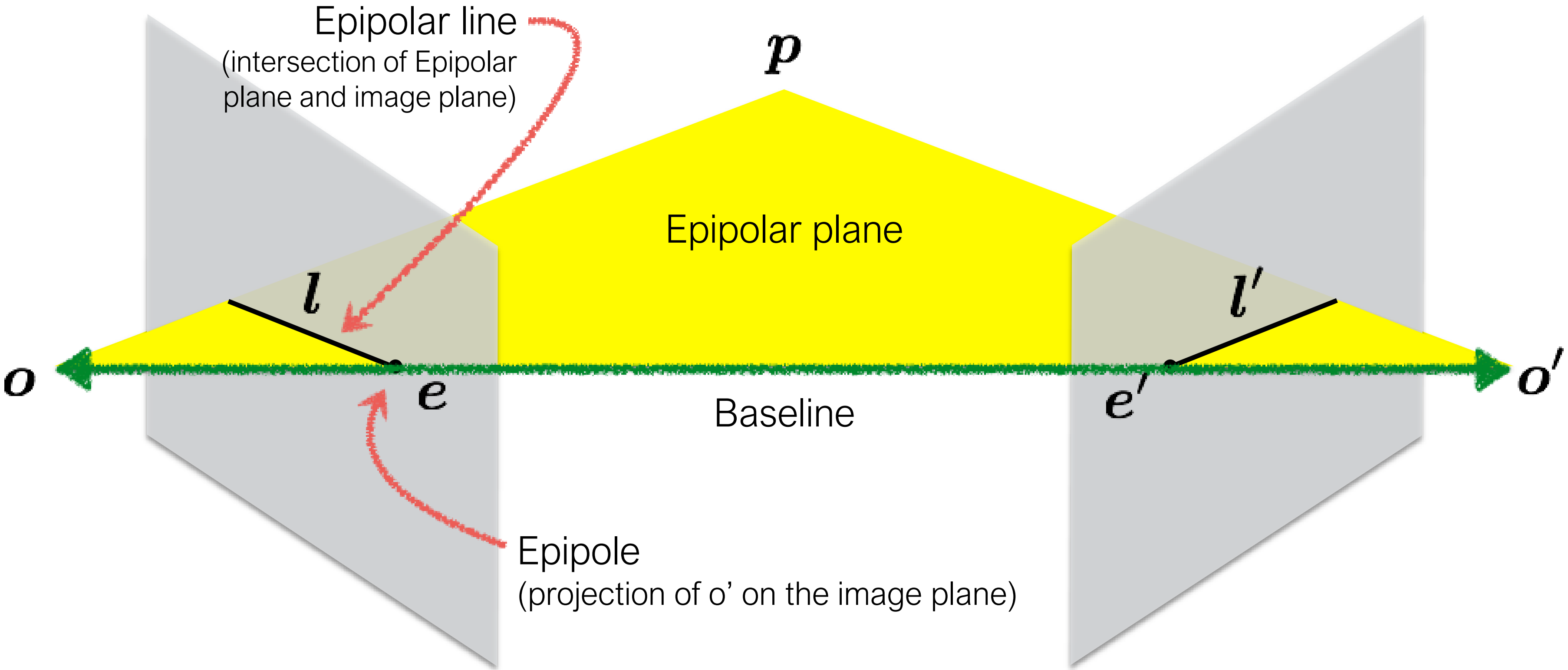


Epipolar line
(intersection of Epipolar plane and image plane)
p
Epipolar plane
l
l′
o
e
e′
o′
Epipole
(projection of o’ on the image plane)

Quiz

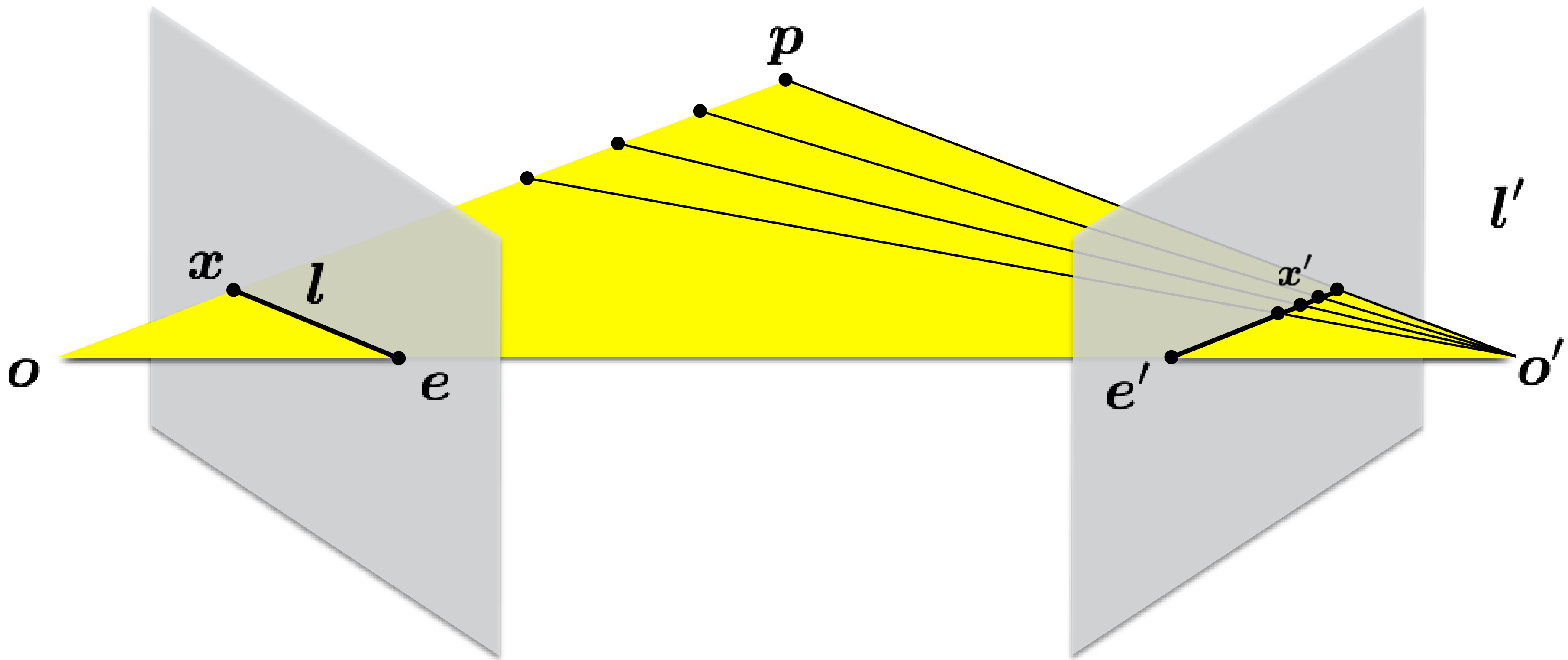

Epipolar line
(intersection of Epipolar plane and image plane)
p
Epipolar plane
l
l'
o
e
What is this?
e'
o'
Epipole
(projection of o' on the image plane)

Quiz



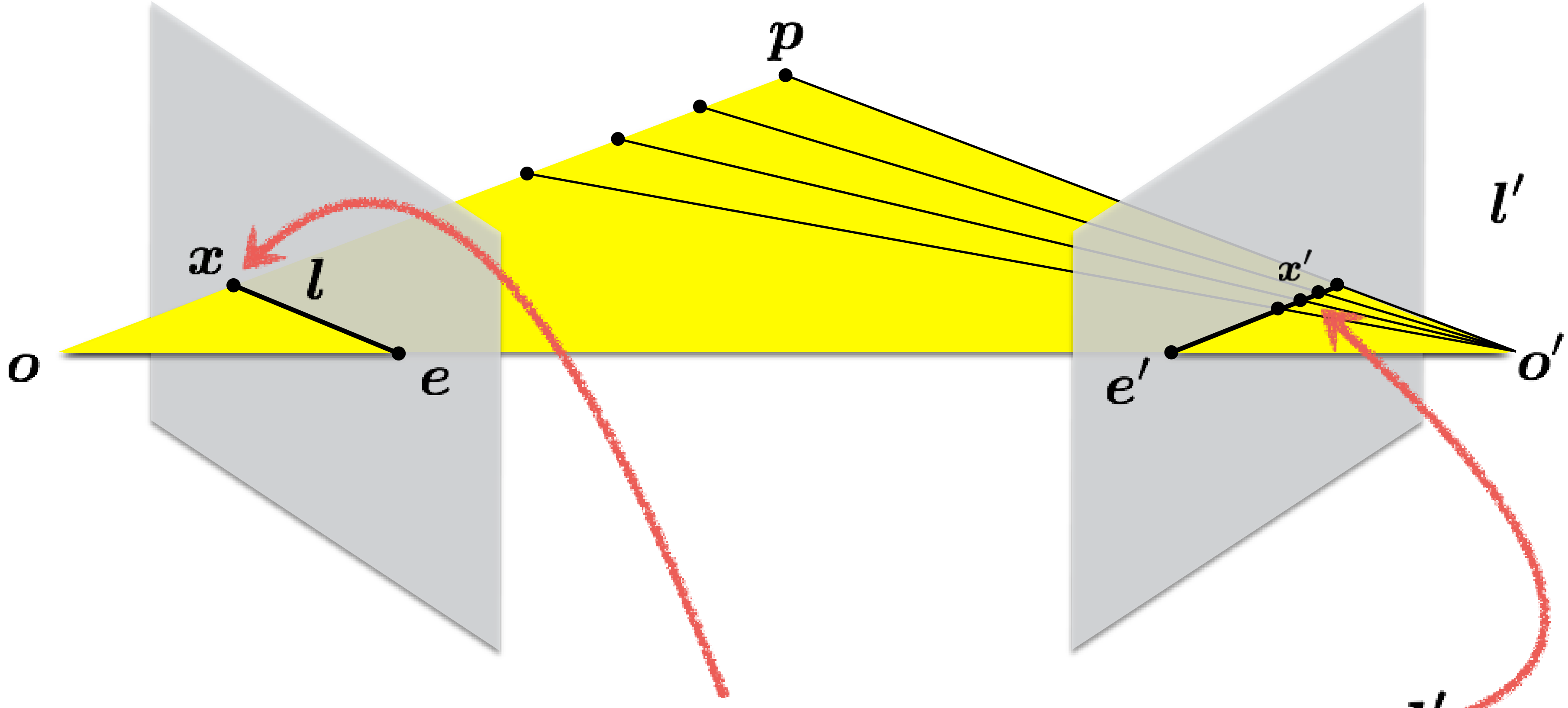
Epipolar line
(intersection of Epipolar plane and image plane)
p
Epipolar plane
l
l′
o
e
Baseline
e′
o′
Epipole
(projection of o' on the image plane)

Epipolar constraint

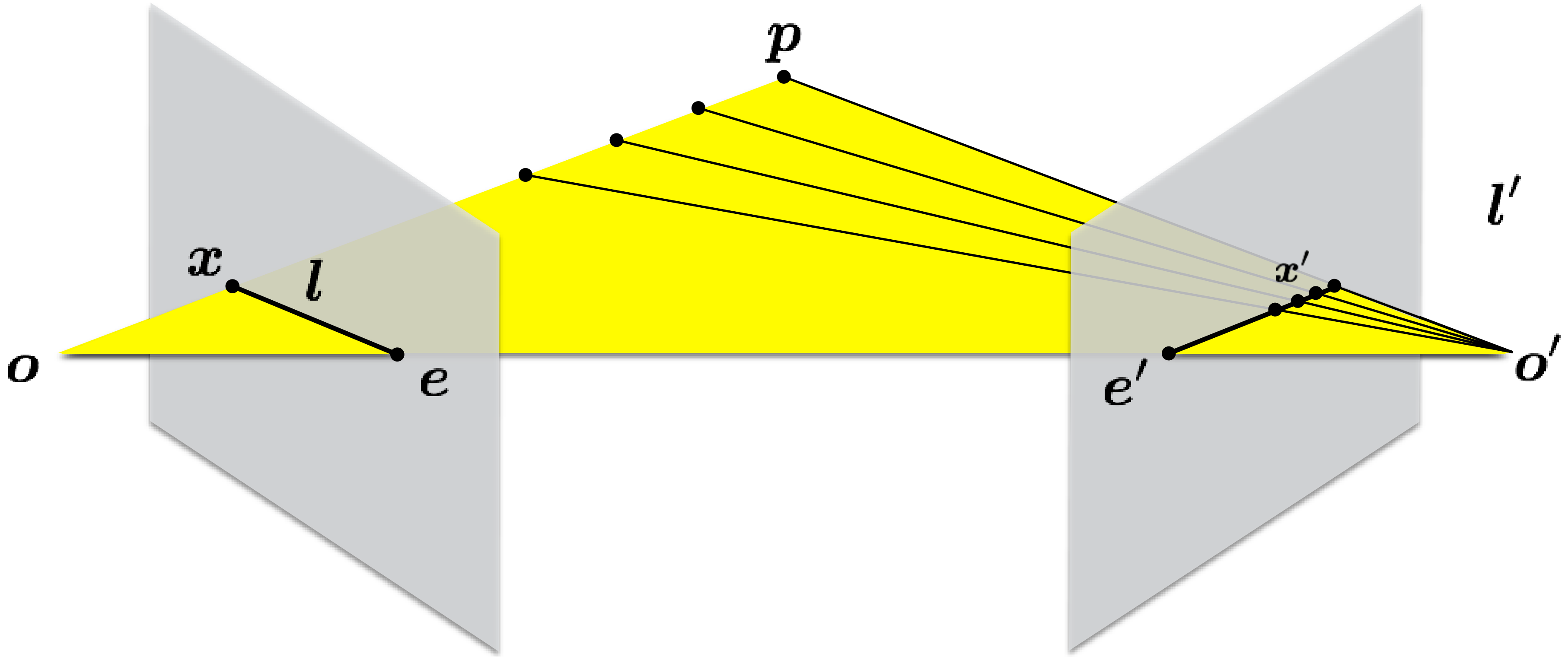


Potential matches for x lie on the epipolar line l'

Epipolar constraint



Potential matches for x lie on the epipolar line l'



The point **x** (left image) maps to a ___________ in the right image

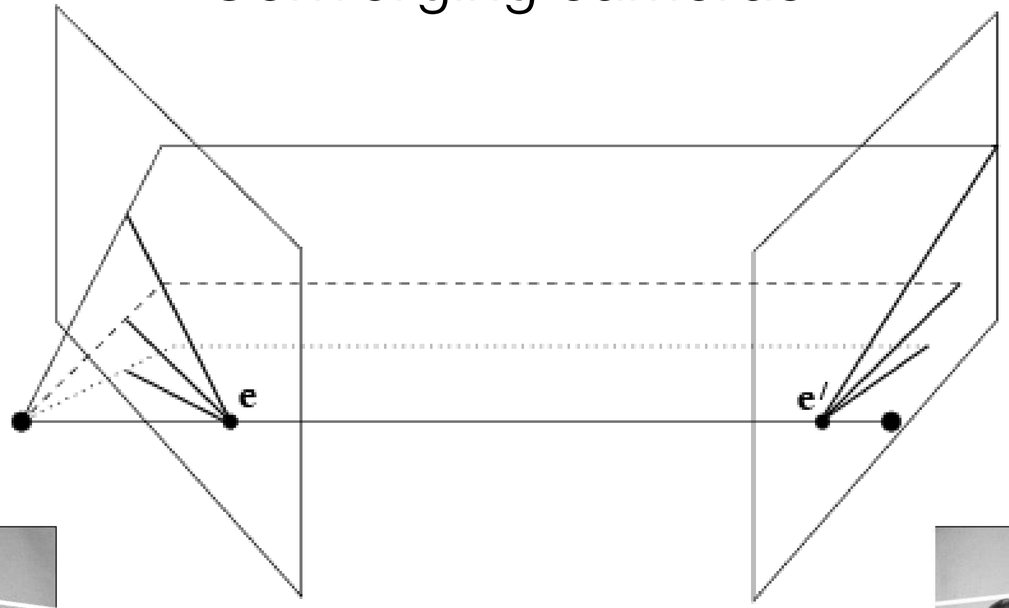
The baseline connects the ___________ and ____________

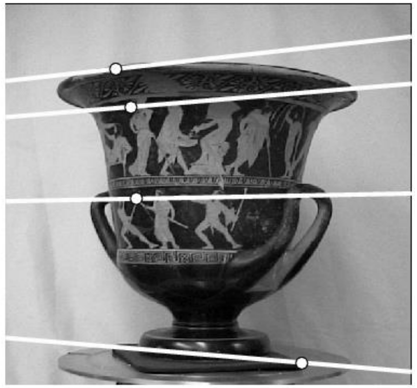
An epipolar line (left image) maps to a __________ in the right image

An epipole **e** is a projection of the ______________ on the image plane

All epipolar lines in an image intersect at the ______________

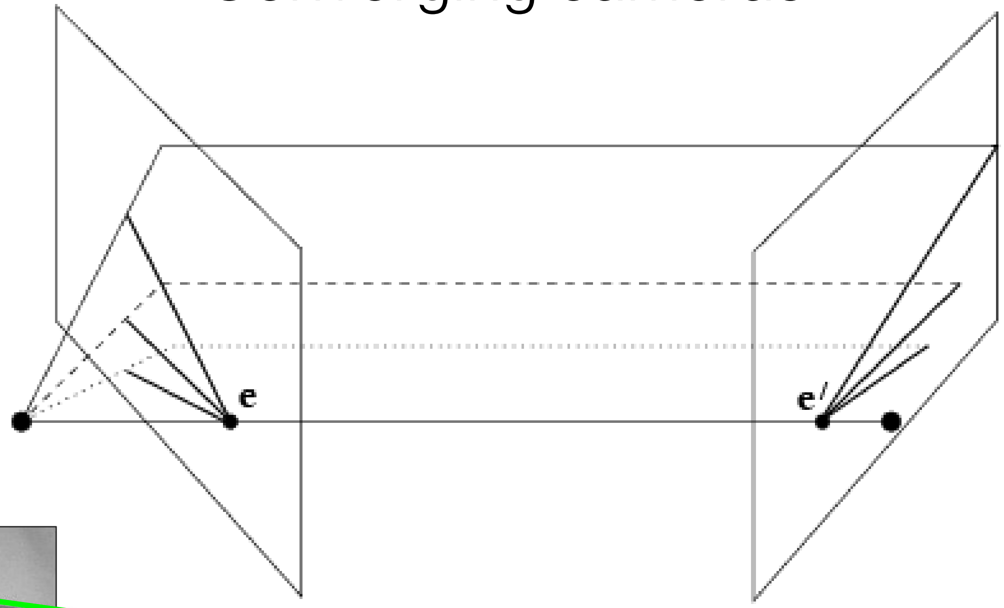
Converging cameras

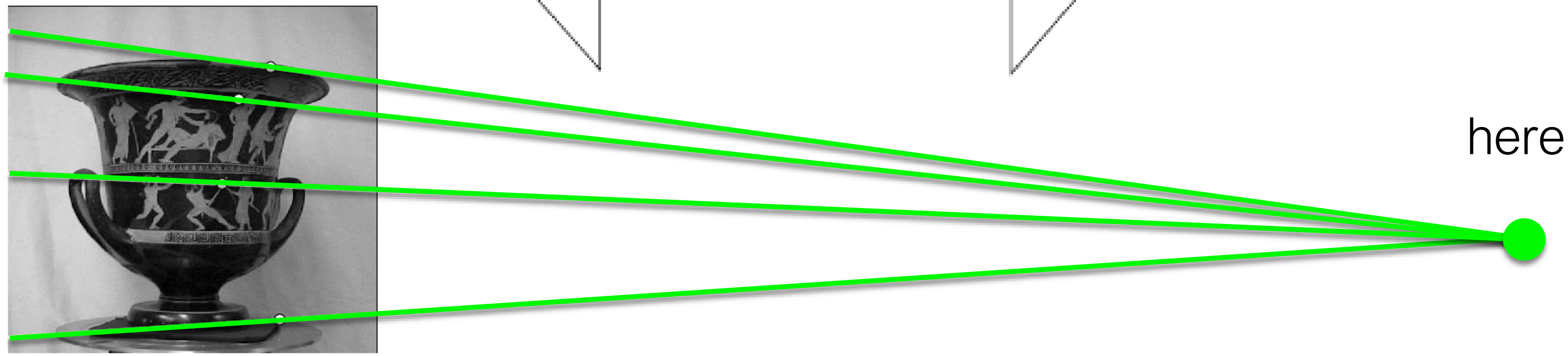




Where is the epipole in this image?

Converging cameras



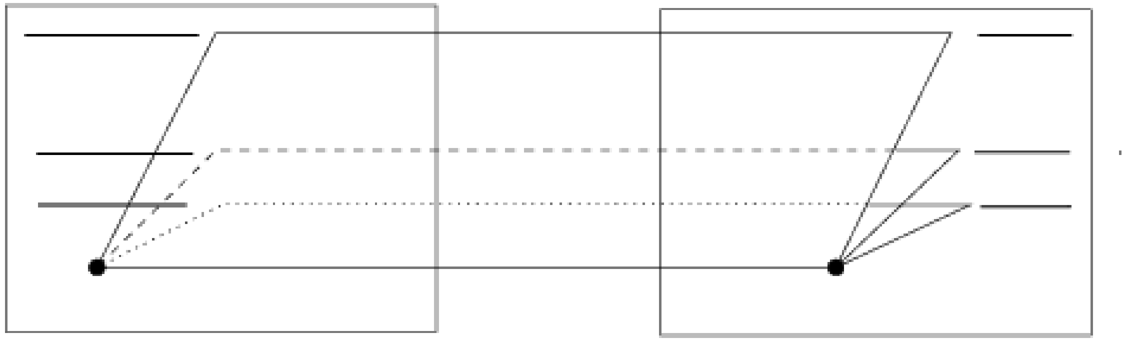


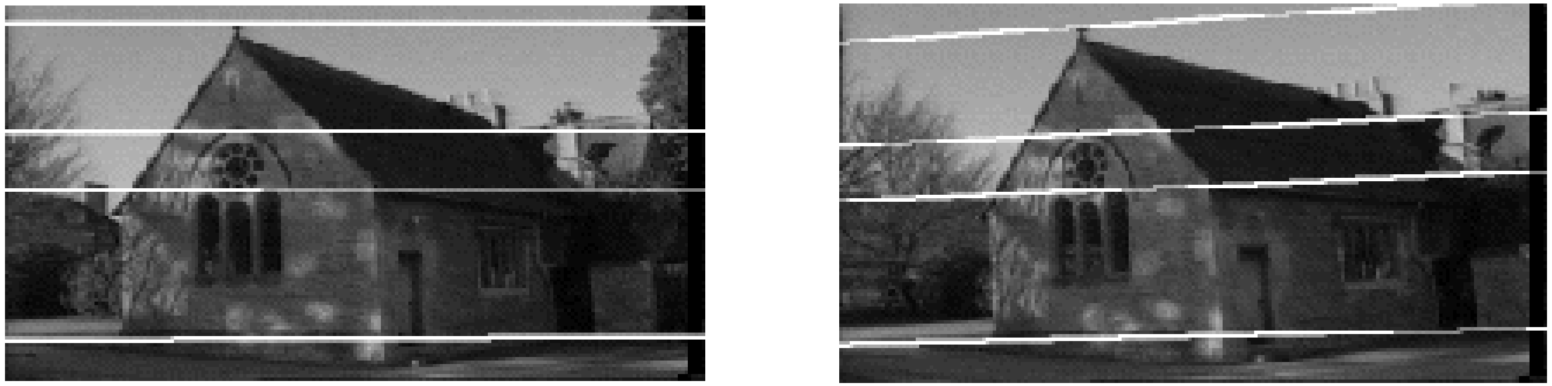
here!

Where is the epipole in this image?

It's not always in the image

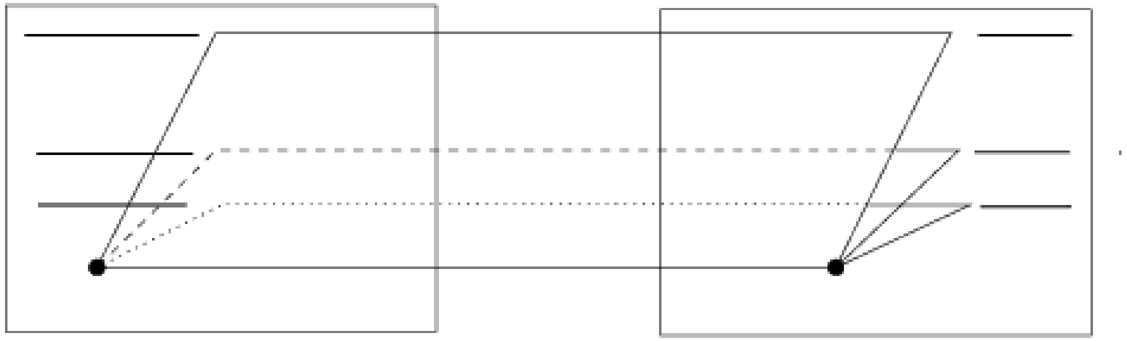
Parallel cameras

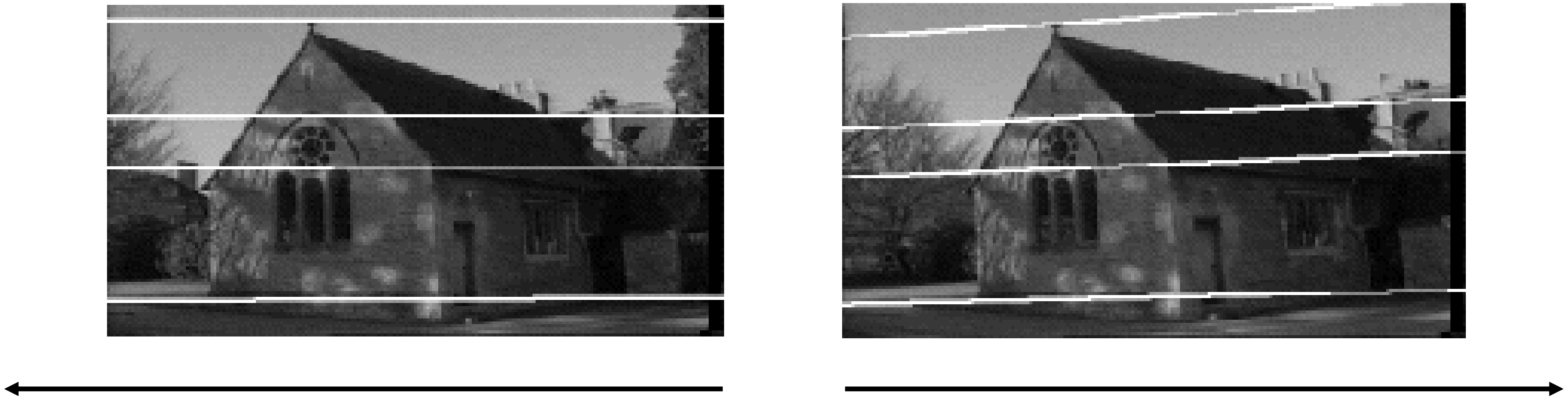




Where is the epipole?

Parallel cameras

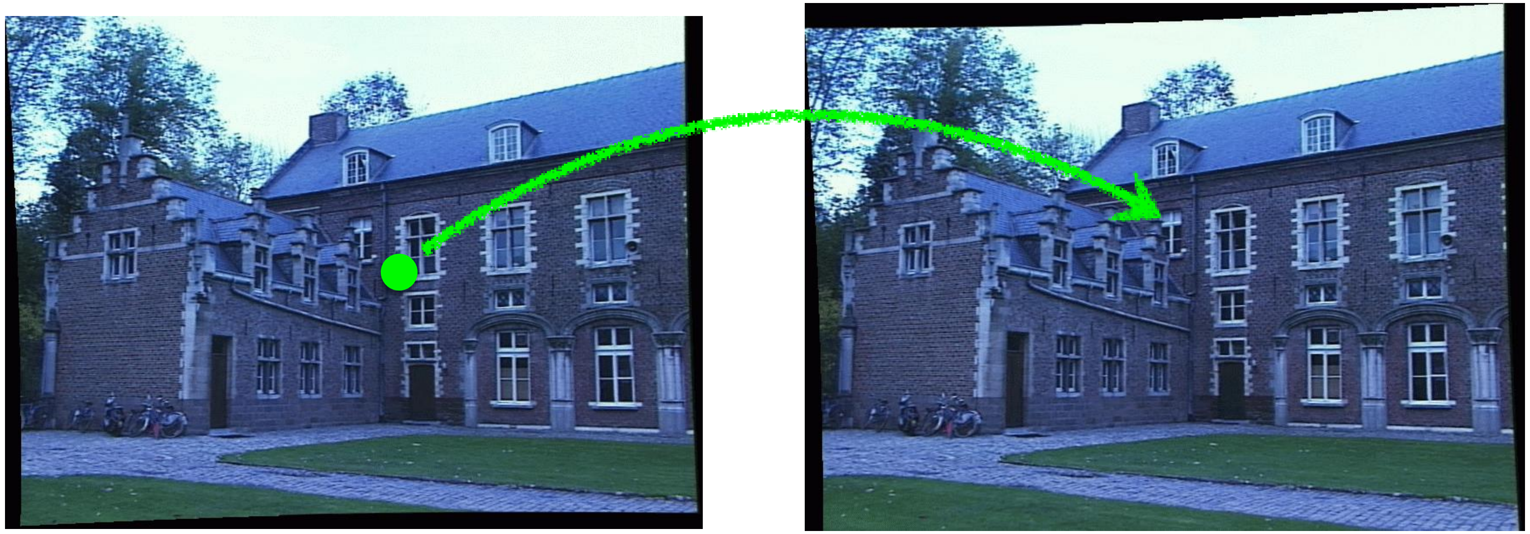




epipole at infinity

The epipolar constraint is an important concept for stereo vision

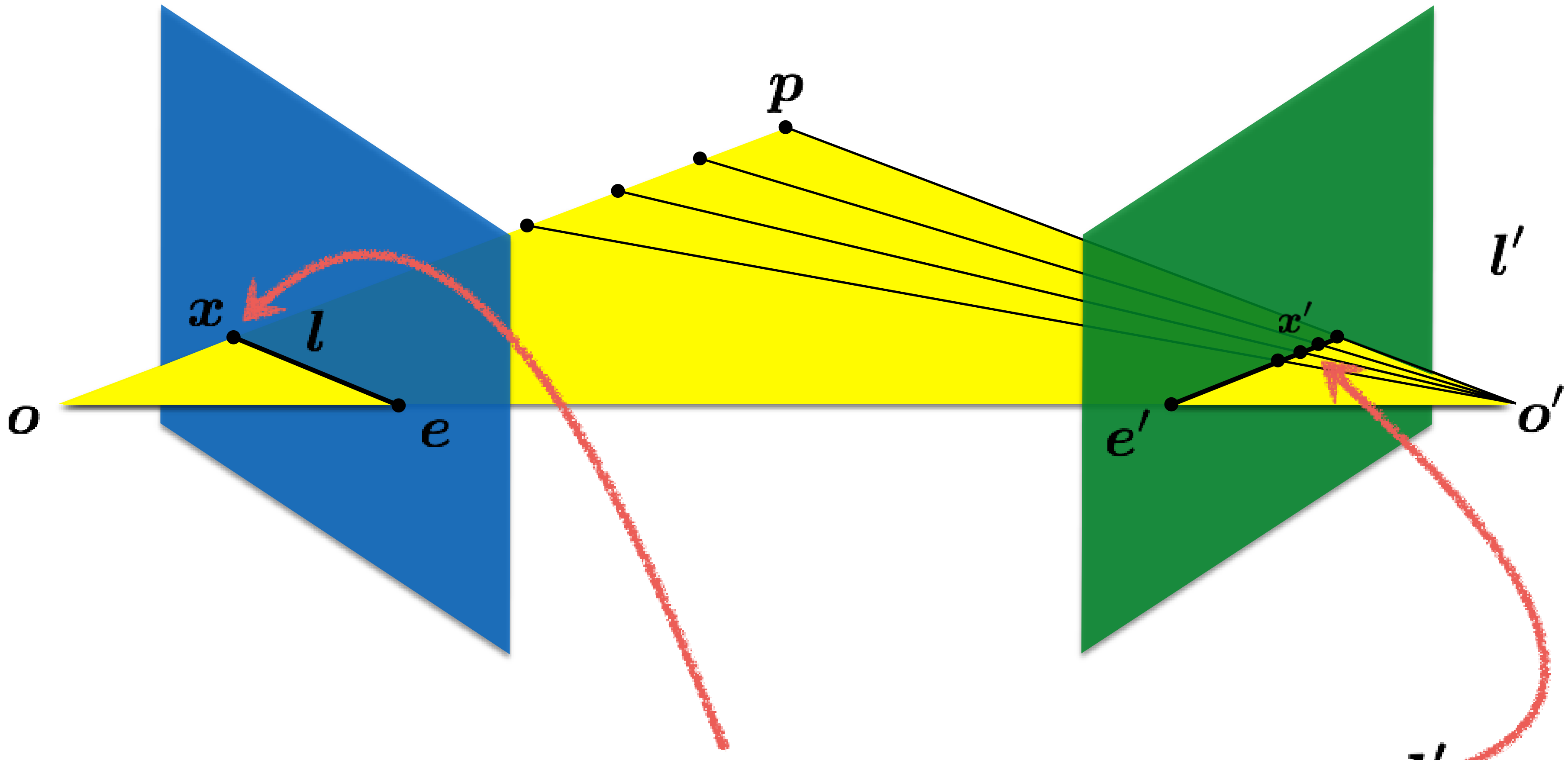
Task: Match point in left image to point in right image



Left image   Right image

How would you do it?

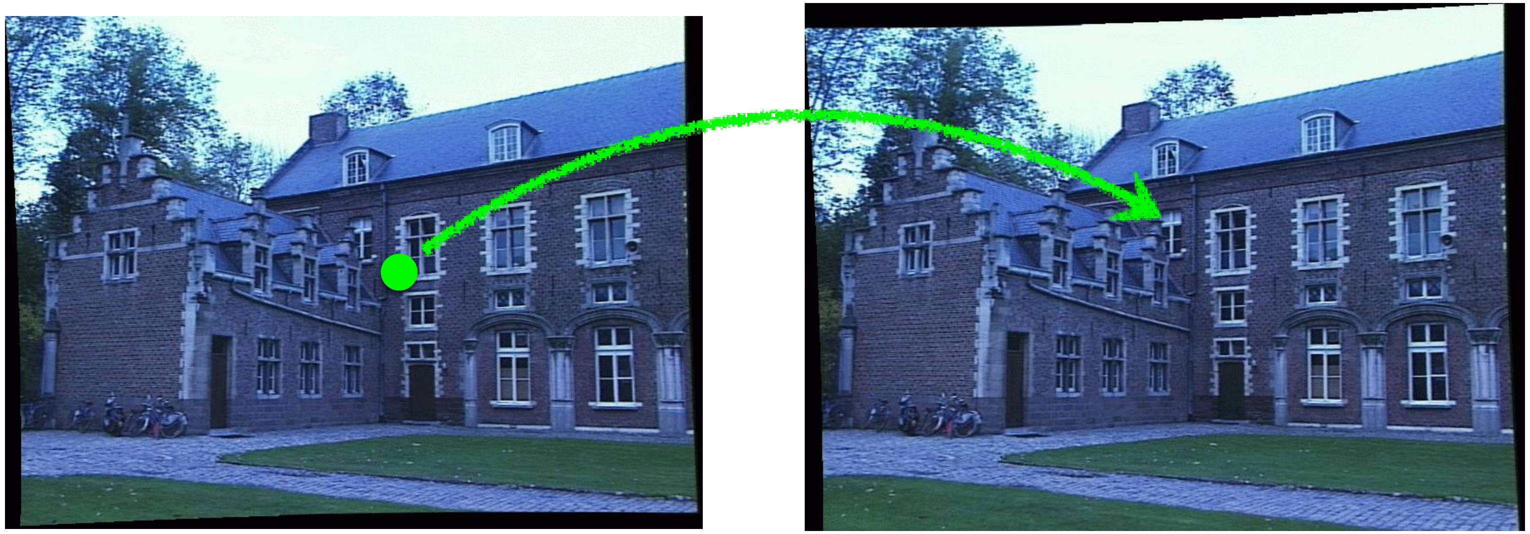
Recall:Epipolar constraint



Potential matches for x lie on the epipolar line l'

The epipolar constraint is an important concept for stereo vision

Task: Match point in left image to point in right image



Left image

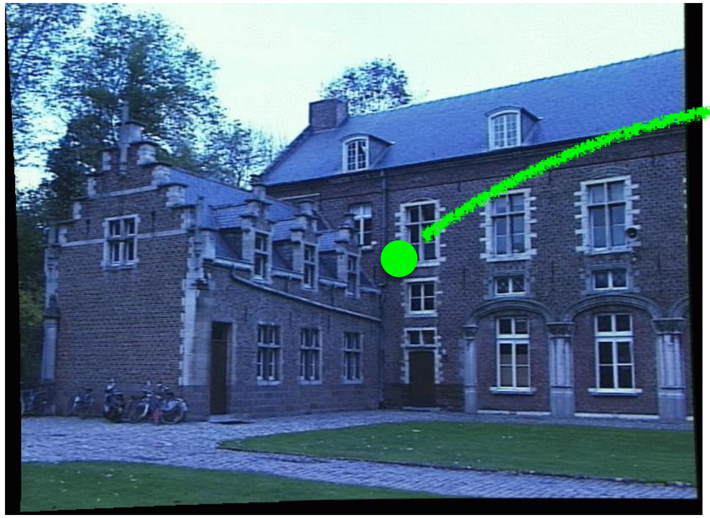
Right image

Want to avoid search over entire image

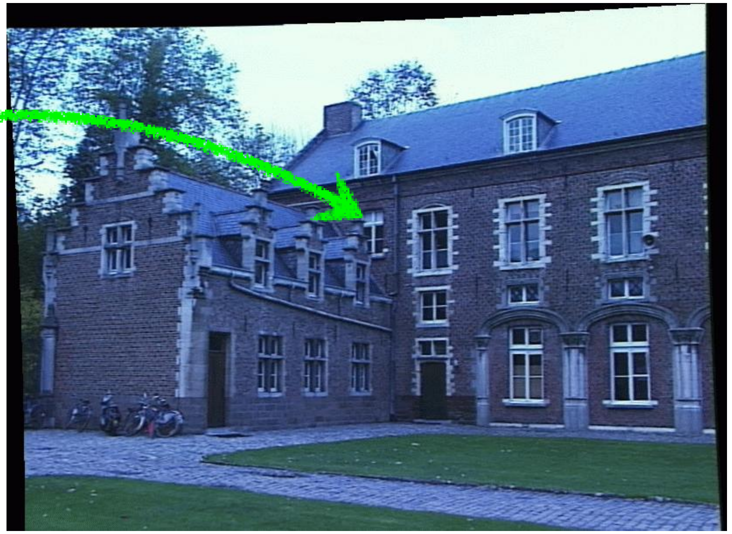
Epipolar constraint reduces search to a single line

The epipolar constraint is an important concept for stereo vision

Task: Match point in left image to point in right image



Left image



Right image

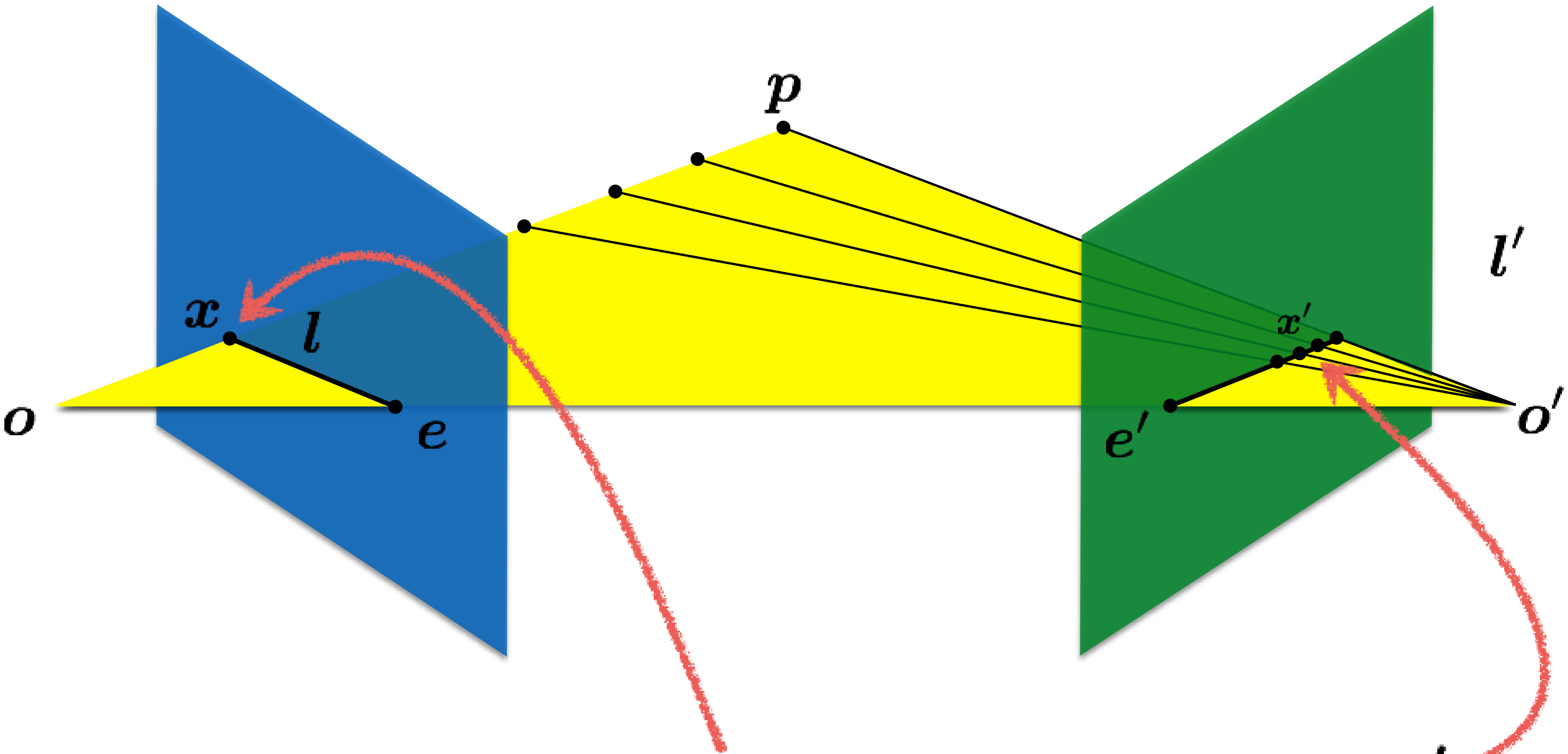
Want to avoid search over entire image

Epipolar constraint reduces search to a single line

How do you compute the epipolar line?

The essential matrix

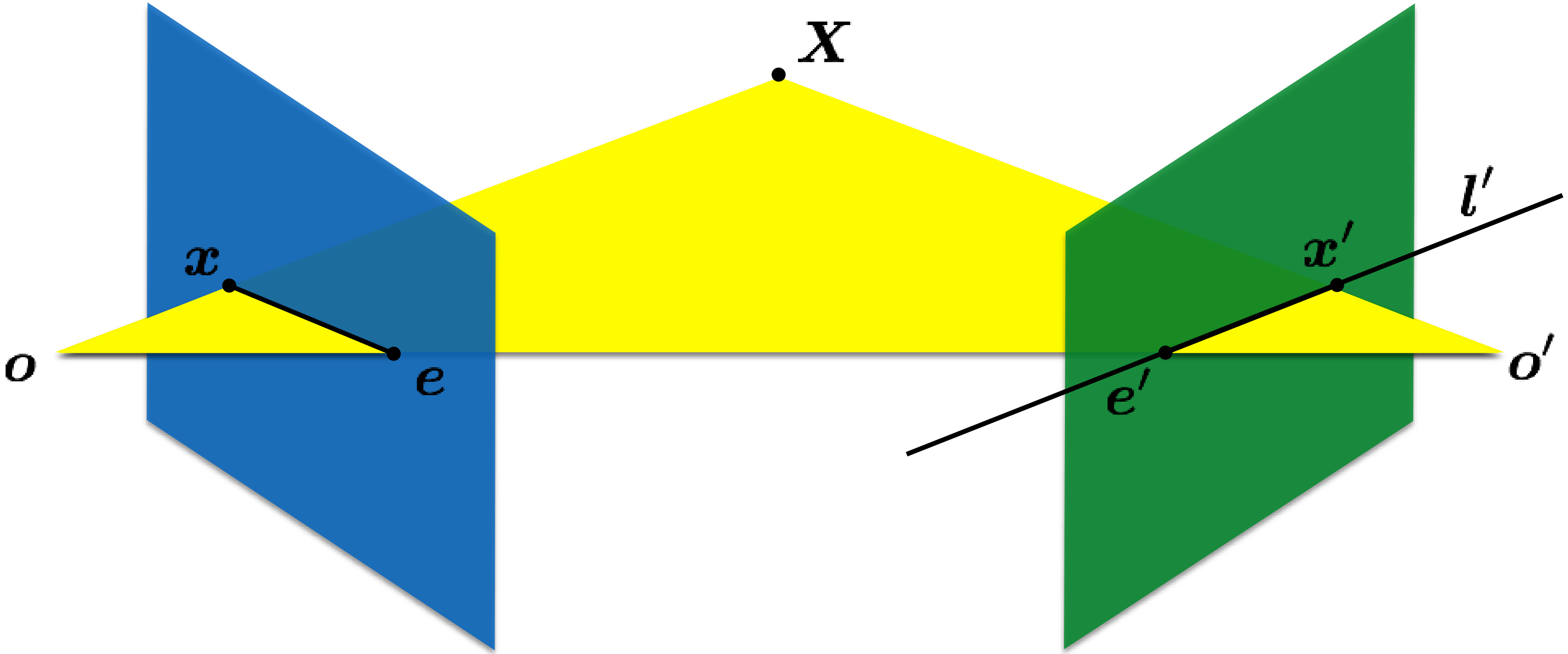
Recall:Epipolar constraint



Potential matches for x lie on the epipolar line l'

Given a point in one image,
multiplying by the **essential matrix** will tell us
the **epipolar line** in the second view.

$$\mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{l}'$$



Motivation

The Essential Matrix is a 3 x 3 matrix that
encodes **epipolar geometry**

Given a point in one image,
multiplying by the **essential matrix** will tell us
the **epipolar line** in the second view.

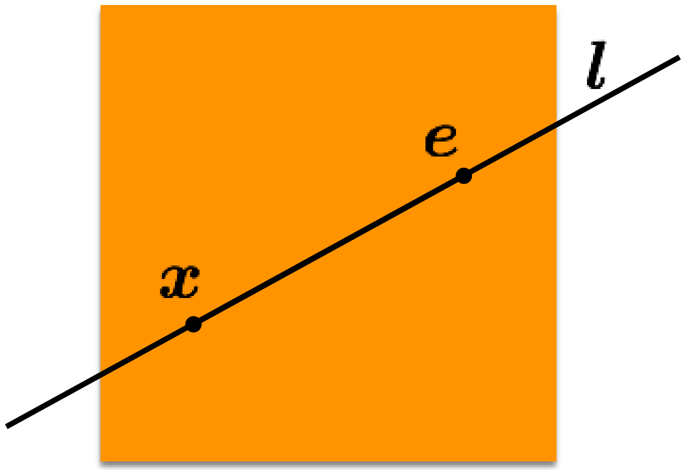
Representing the …

Epipolar Line

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

in vector form

$$\boldsymbol{l} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$



If the point $\boldsymbol{x}$ is on the epipolar line $\boldsymbol{l}$ then

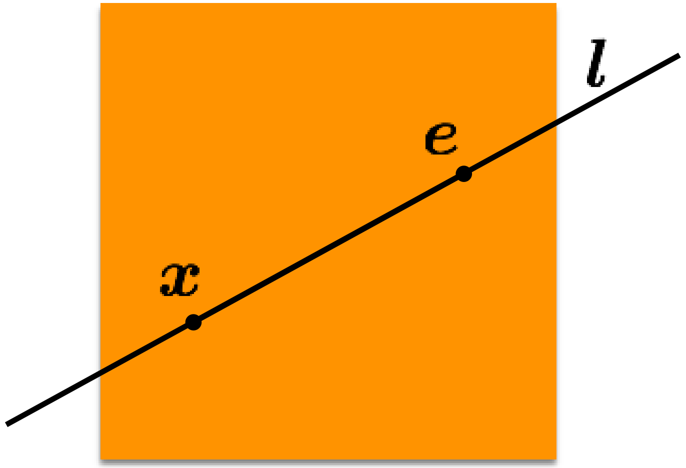
$$\boldsymbol{x}^\top \boldsymbol{l} = \ ?$$

Epipolar Line

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

in vector form

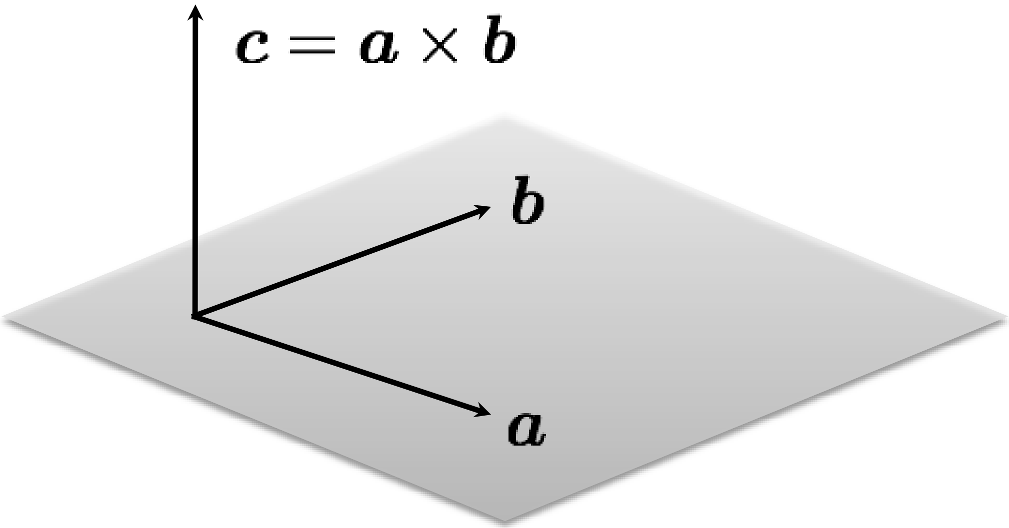
$$\boldsymbol{l} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$



If the point $\boldsymbol{x}$ is on the epipolar line $\boldsymbol{l}$ then

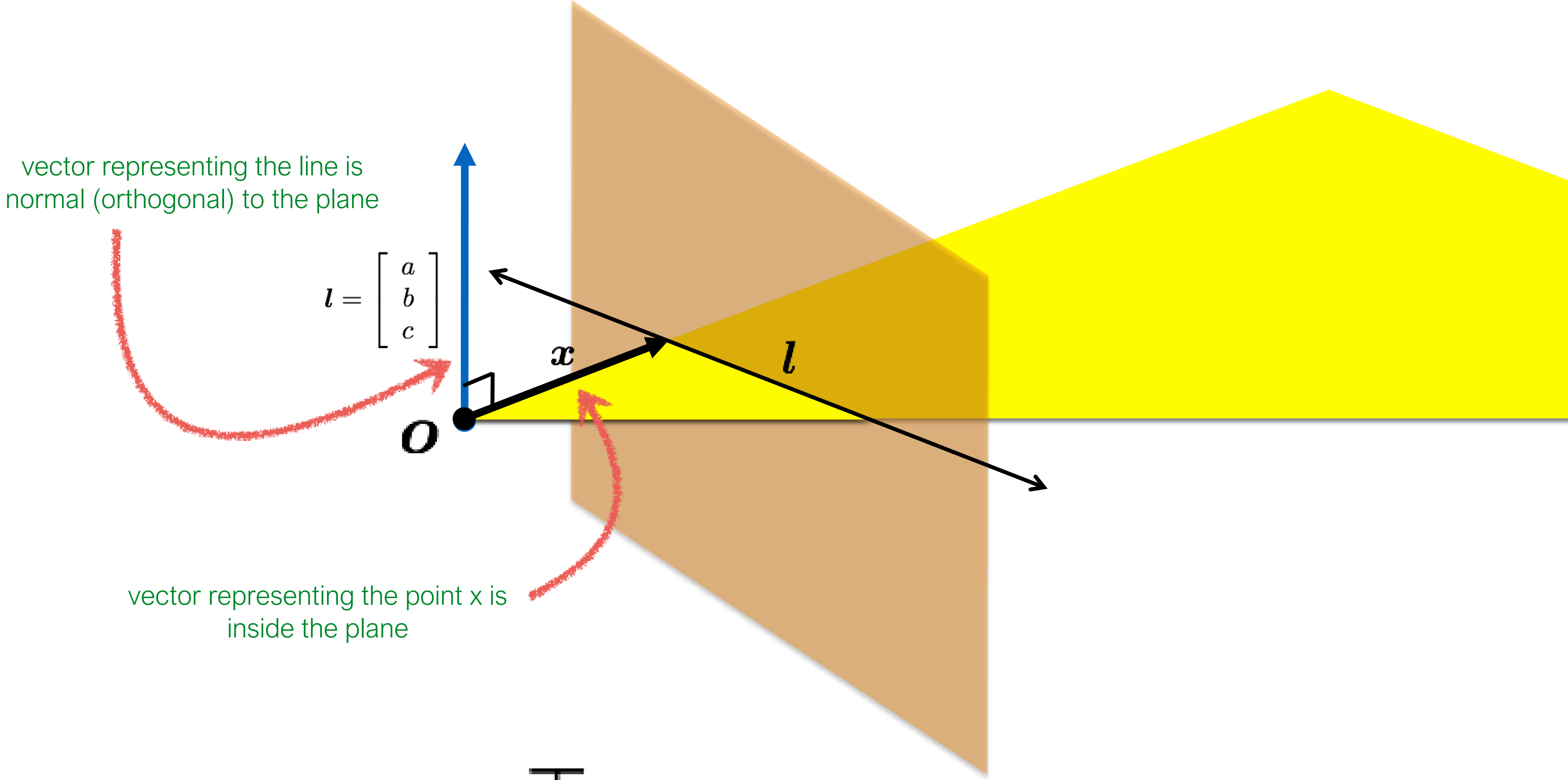
$$\boldsymbol{x}^\top \boldsymbol{l} = 0$$

Recall: Dot Product



$\boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} = 0$ $\boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} = 0$

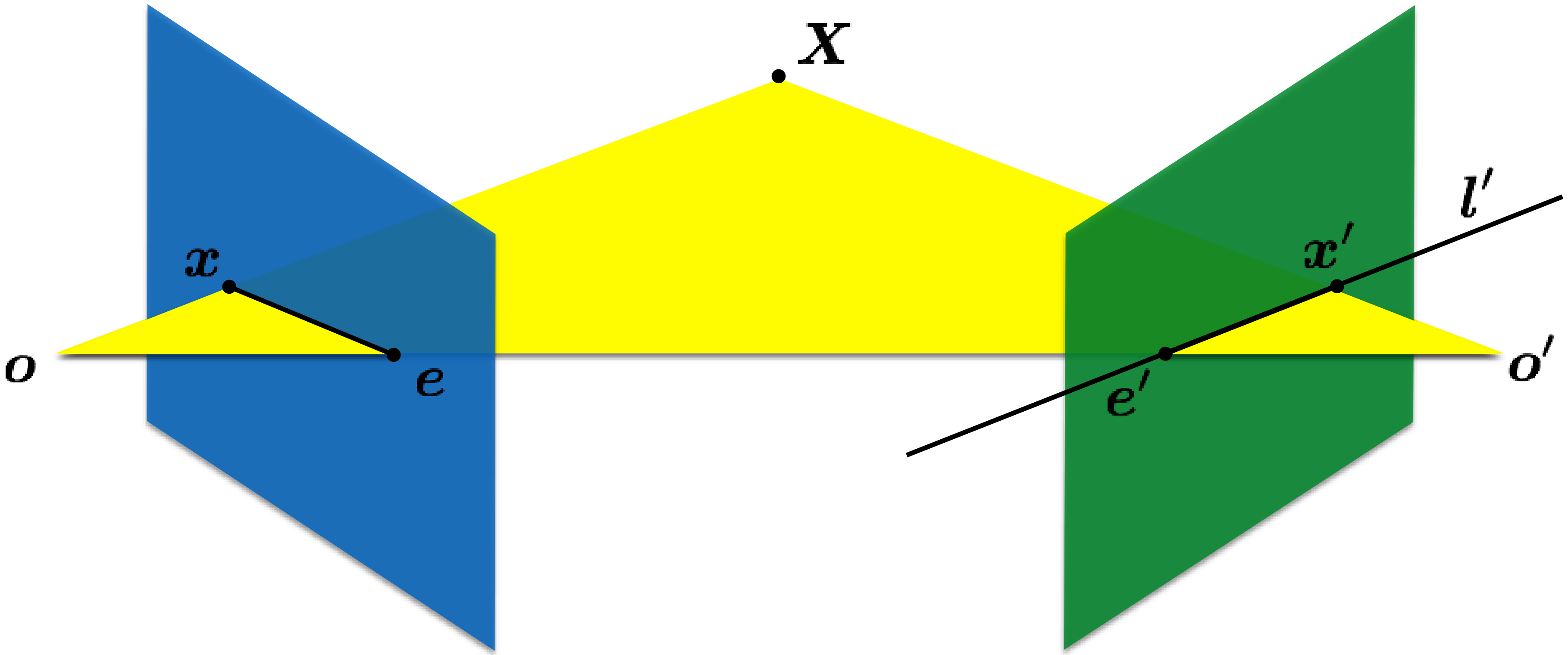
dot product of two orthogonal vectors is zero



Therefore: $$\boldsymbol{x}^\top \boldsymbol{l} = 0$$

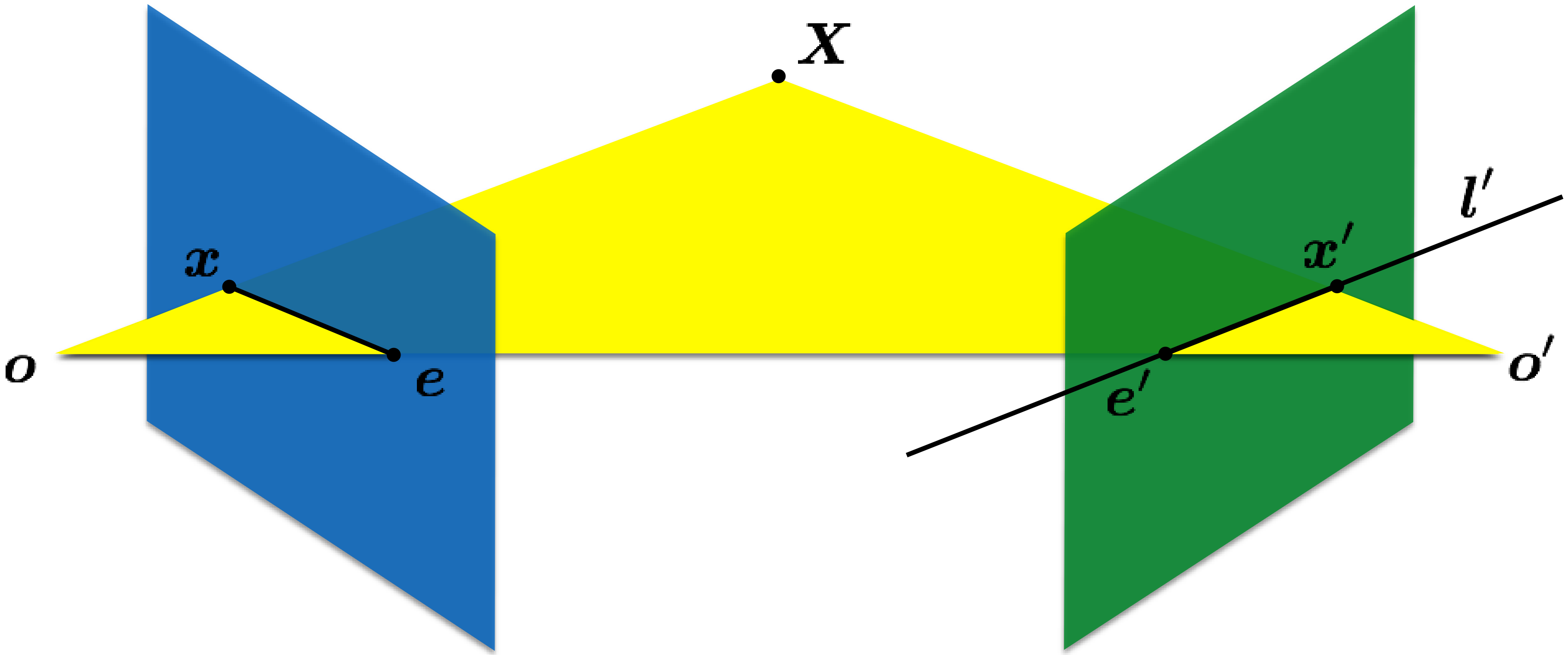
So if $\boldsymbol{x}^\top \boldsymbol{l} = 0$ and $\mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{l}'$ then

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^\top \mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x} = \ ?$$



So if $\boldsymbol{x}^\top \boldsymbol{l} = 0$ and $\mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{l}'$ then

$$\boxed{\boldsymbol{x}'^\top \mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x} = 0}$$



Essential Matrix vs Homography

What's the difference between the essential matrix and a homography?

Essential Matrix vs Homography

What's the difference between the essential matrix and a homography?

They are both 3 x 3 matrices but …

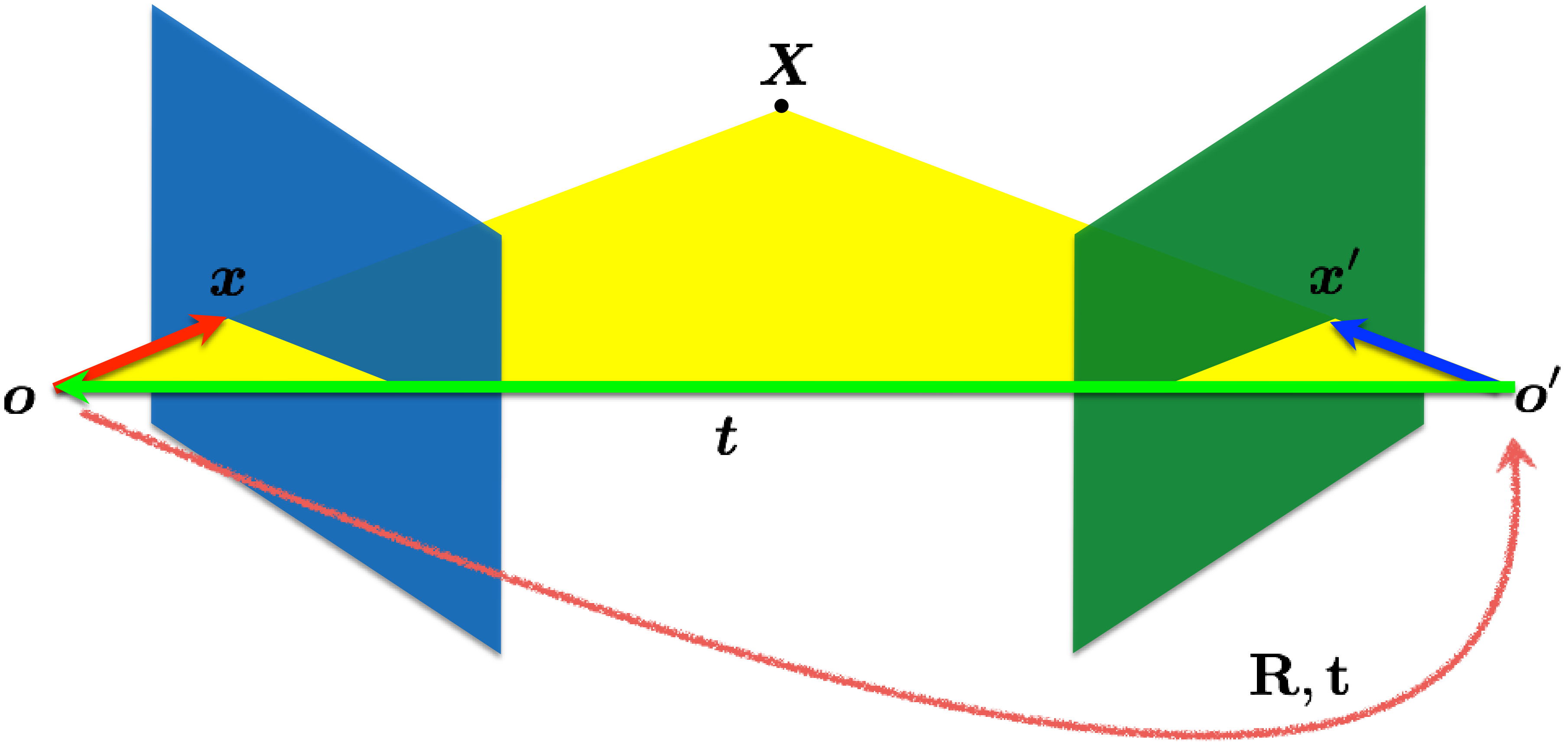
$$\boldsymbol{l}' = \mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x}$$

Essential matrix maps a
point to a **line**

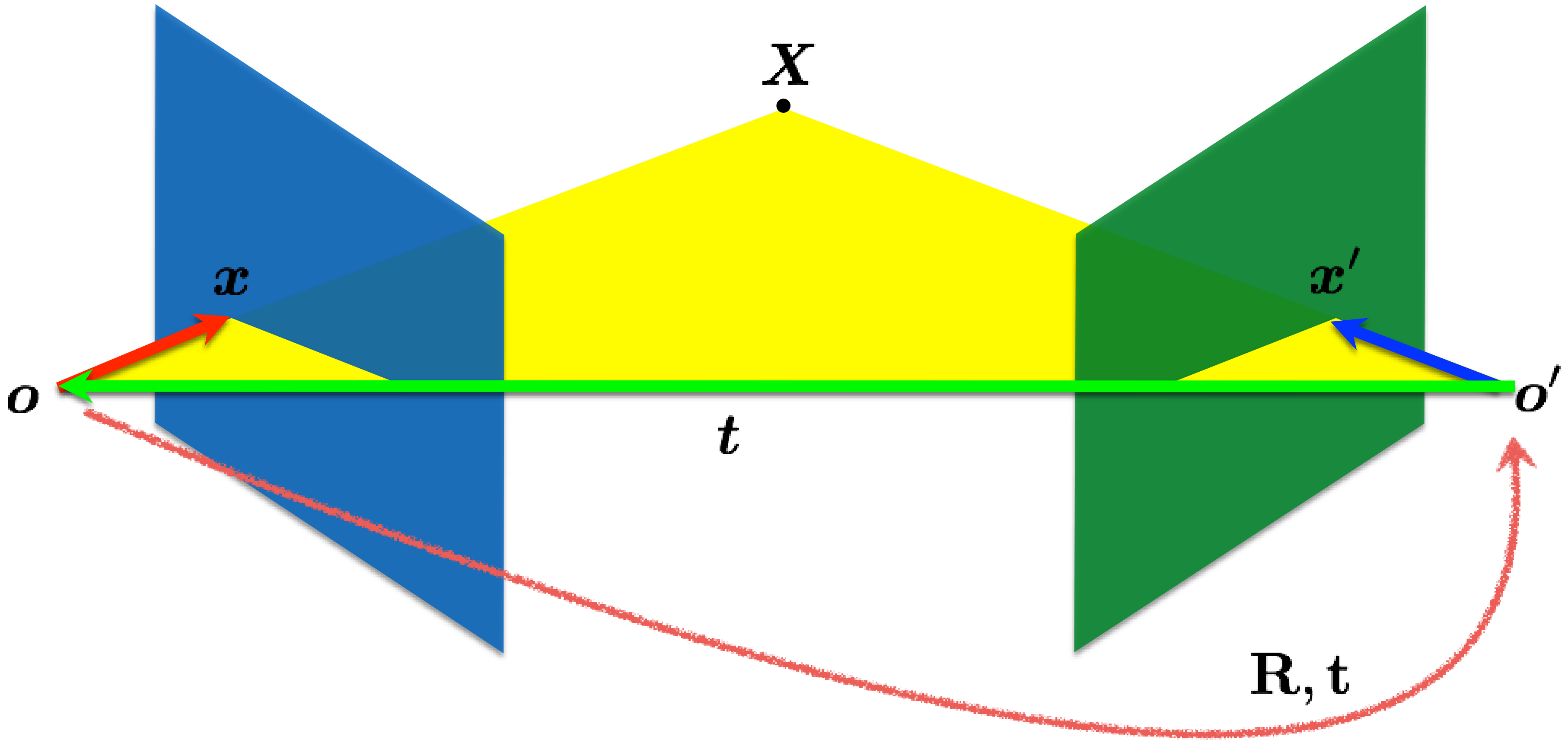
$$\boldsymbol{x}' = \mathbf{H}\boldsymbol{x}$$

Homography maps a
point to a **point**

Where does the Essential matrix come from?

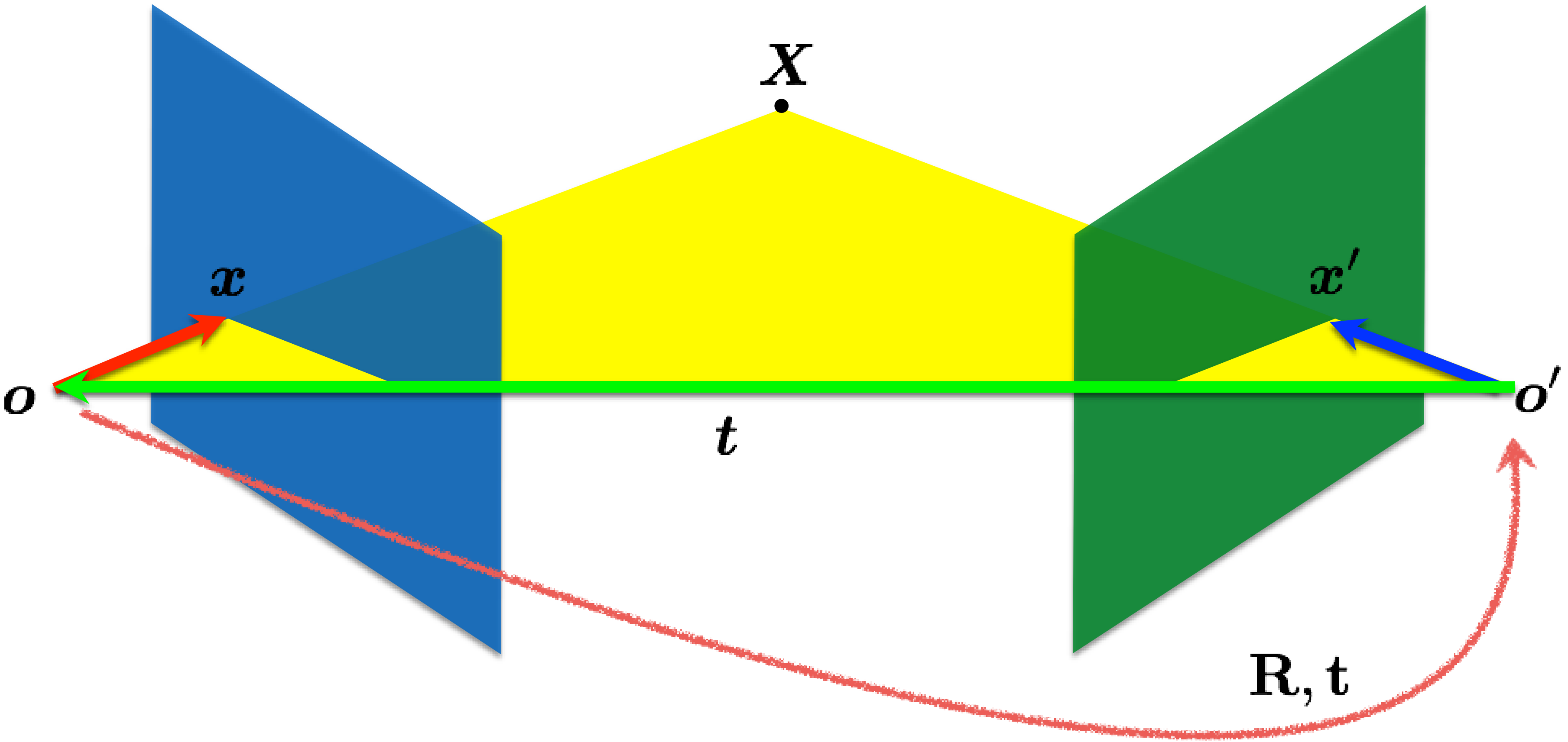


$$\boldsymbol{x}' = \mathbf{R}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{t})$$



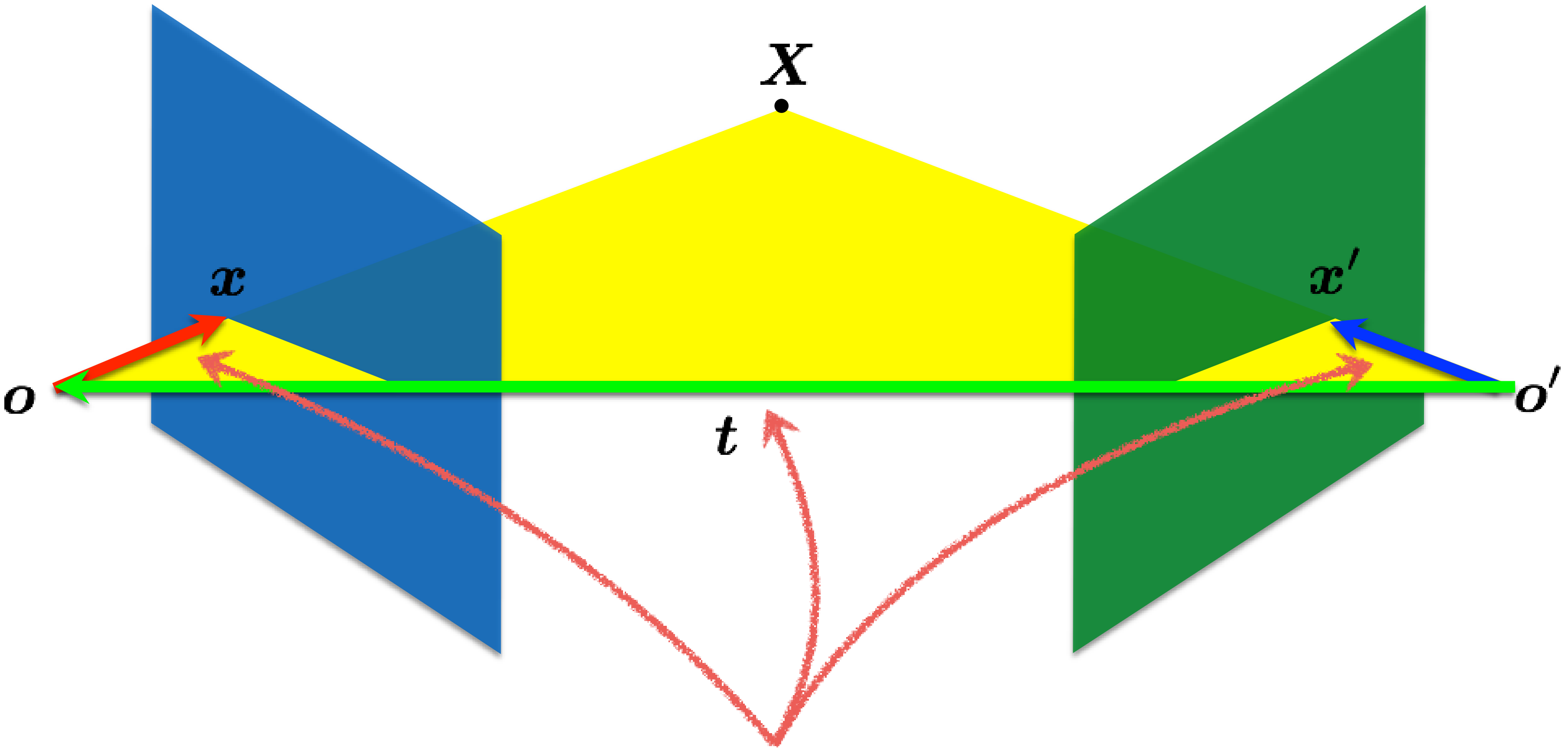
$$x' = \mathbf{R}(x - t)$$

Does this look familiar?



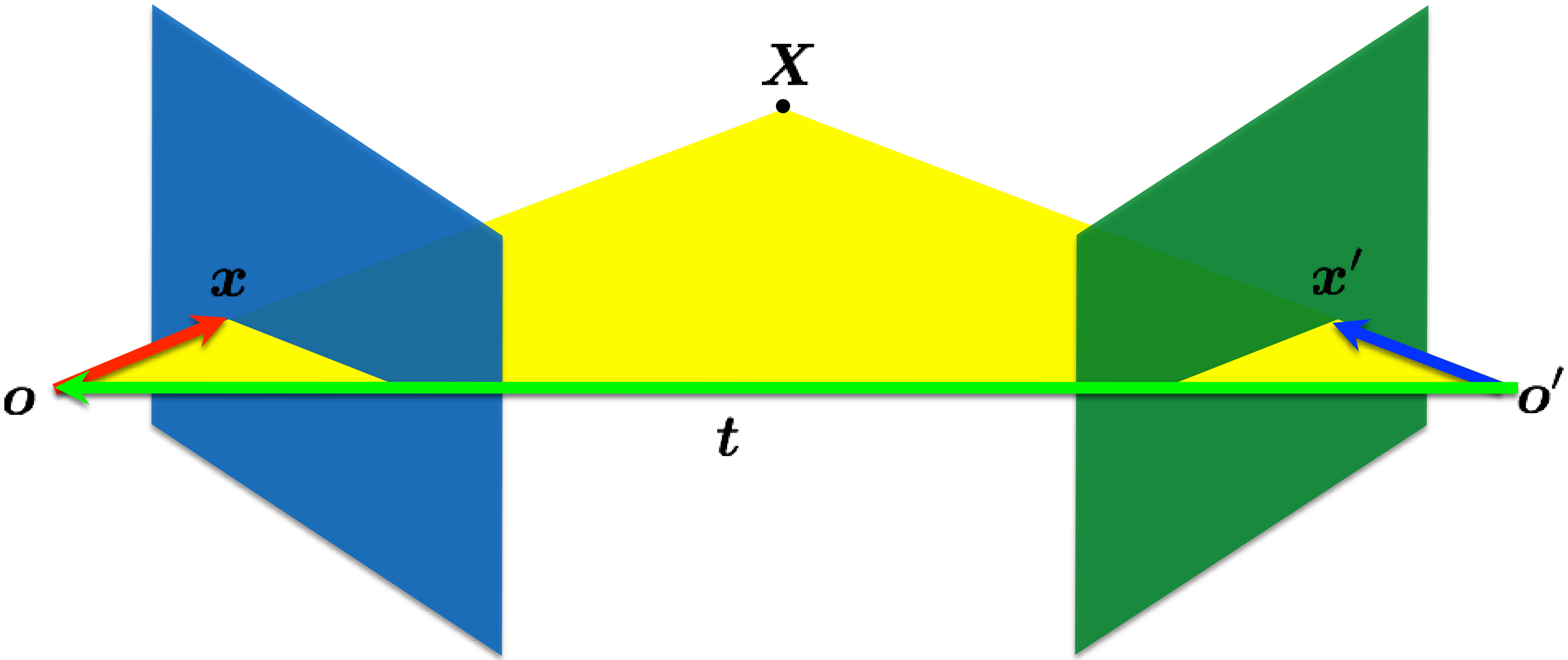
$$x' = \mathbf{R}(x - t)$$

Camera-camera transform just like **world-camera** transform



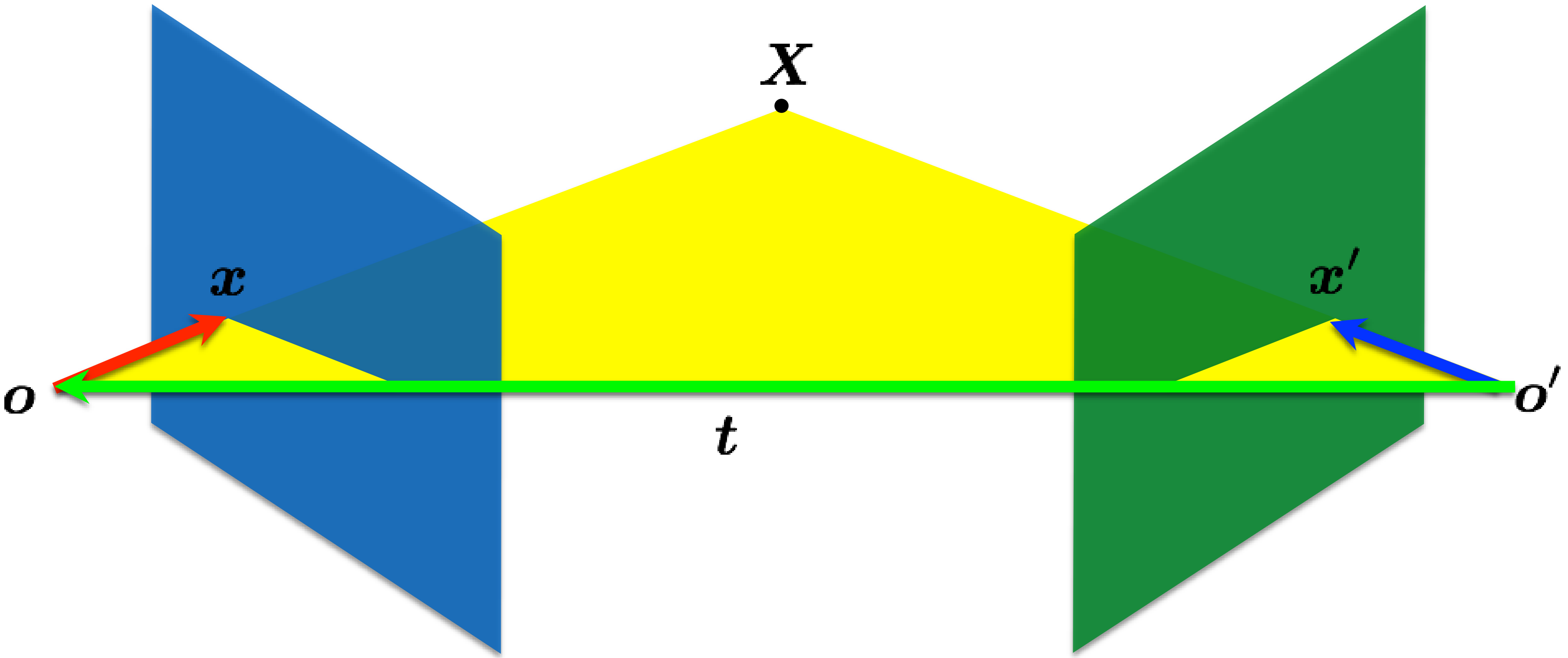
These three vectors are coplanar

$$x, t, x'$$



If these three vectors are coplanar $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{x}'$ then

$$\boldsymbol{x}^\top(\boldsymbol{t} \times \boldsymbol{x}) = \ ?$$



If these three vectors are coplanar $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{x}'$ then

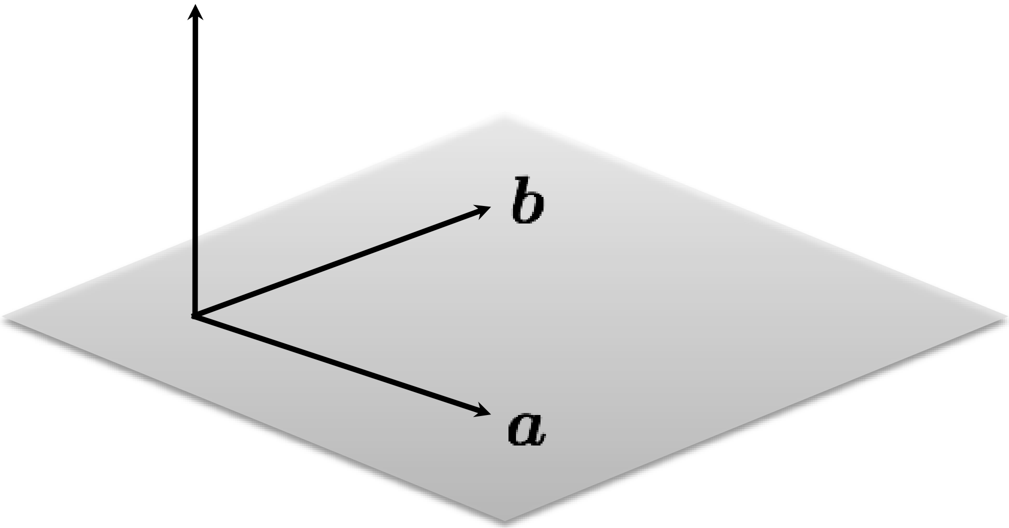
$$\boldsymbol{x}^\top (\boldsymbol{t} \times \boldsymbol{x}) = 0$$

Recall: Cross Product

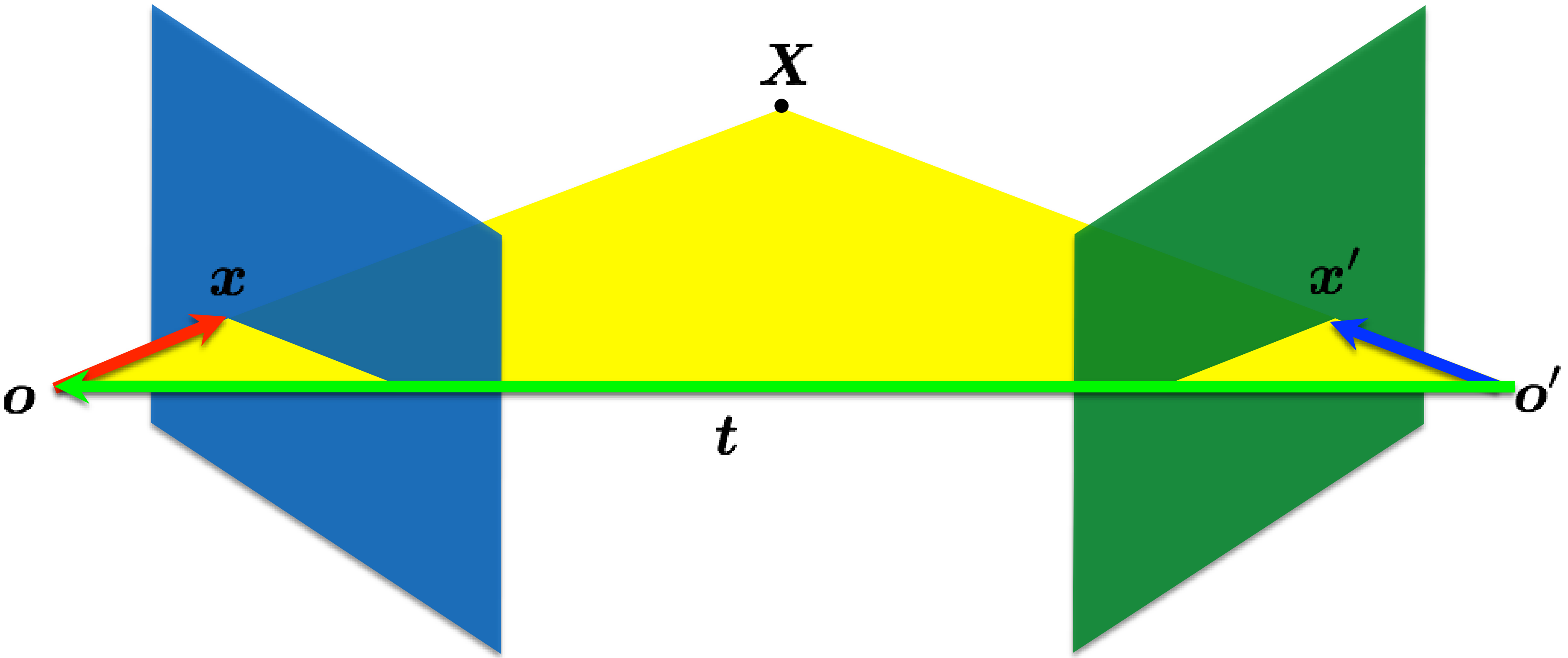
Vector (cross) product

takes two vectors and returns a vector perpendicular to both

$$\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b}$$

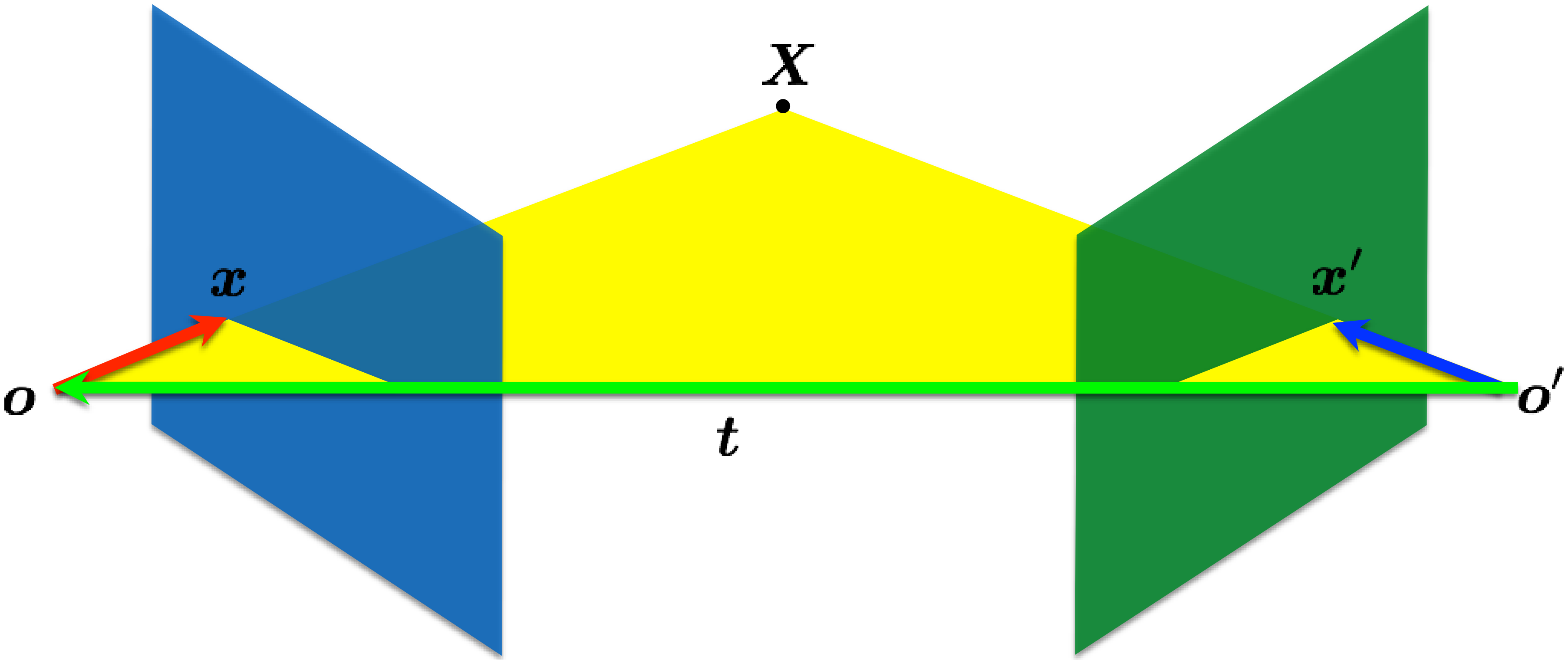


$$\boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} = 0 \qquad \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} = 0$$



If these three vectors are coplanar $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{x}'$ then

$$(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{t})^\top (\boldsymbol{t} \times \boldsymbol{x}) = \ ?$$



If these three vectors are coplanar $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t}, \boldsymbol{x}'$ then

$$(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{t})^\top (\boldsymbol{t} \times \boldsymbol{x}) = 0$$

putting it together

rigid motion

$$\boldsymbol{x}' = \mathbf{R}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{t})$$

coplanarity

$$(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{t})^\top (\boldsymbol{t} \times \boldsymbol{x}) = 0$$

$$(\boldsymbol{x}'^\top \mathbf{R})(\boldsymbol{t} \times \boldsymbol{x}) = 0$$

Cross product

$$\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 \\ a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3 \\ a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Can also be written as a matrix multiplication

$$\boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{b} = [\boldsymbol{a}]_\times \boldsymbol{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_3 & a_2 \\ a_3 & 0 & -a_1 \\ -a_2 & a_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Skew symmetric

putting it together

rigid motion

$$\boldsymbol{x}' = \mathbf{R}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{t})$$

coplanarity

$$(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{t})^\top (\boldsymbol{t} \times \boldsymbol{x}) = 0$$

$$(\boldsymbol{x}'^\top \mathbf{R})(\boldsymbol{t} \times \boldsymbol{x}) = 0$$

$$(\boldsymbol{x}'^\top \mathbf{R})([\mathbf{t}_\times]\boldsymbol{x}) = 0$$

putting it together

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$$\boldsymbol{x}'^\top \mathbf{E} \boldsymbol{x} = 0$$

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$$\boxed{\boldsymbol{x}'^\top \mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x} = 0}$$

Essential Matrix
[Longuet-Higgins 1981]

properties of the E matrix

Longuet-Higgins equation $\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}\mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x} = 0$

(points in normalized coordinates)

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Epipolar lines

$\boldsymbol{x}^{\top}\boldsymbol{l} = 0$ $\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}\boldsymbol{l}' = 0$

$\boldsymbol{l}' = \mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x}$ $\boldsymbol{l} = \mathbf{E}^{T}\boldsymbol{x}'$

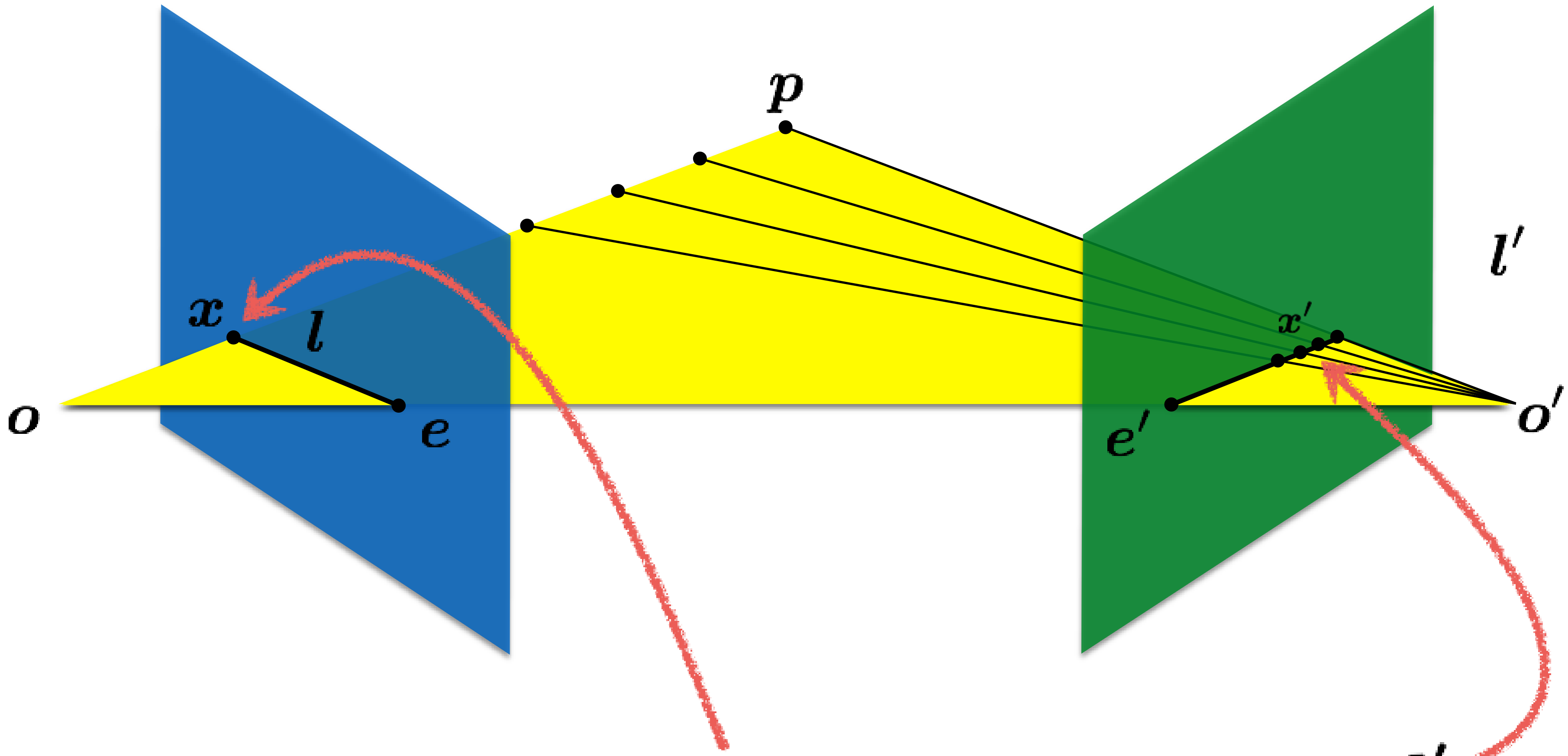
(points in normalized coordinates)

properties of the E matrix

Longuet-Higgins equation	$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}\mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x} = 0$	
Epipolar lines	$\boldsymbol{x}^{\top}\boldsymbol{l} = 0$ $\boldsymbol{l}' = \mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{x}$	$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}\boldsymbol{l}' = 0$ $\boldsymbol{l} = \mathbf{E}^{T}\boldsymbol{x}'$
Epipoles	$\boldsymbol{e}'^{\top}\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{E}\boldsymbol{e} = \mathbf{0}$

(points in normalized camera coordinates)

Recall:Epipolar constraint



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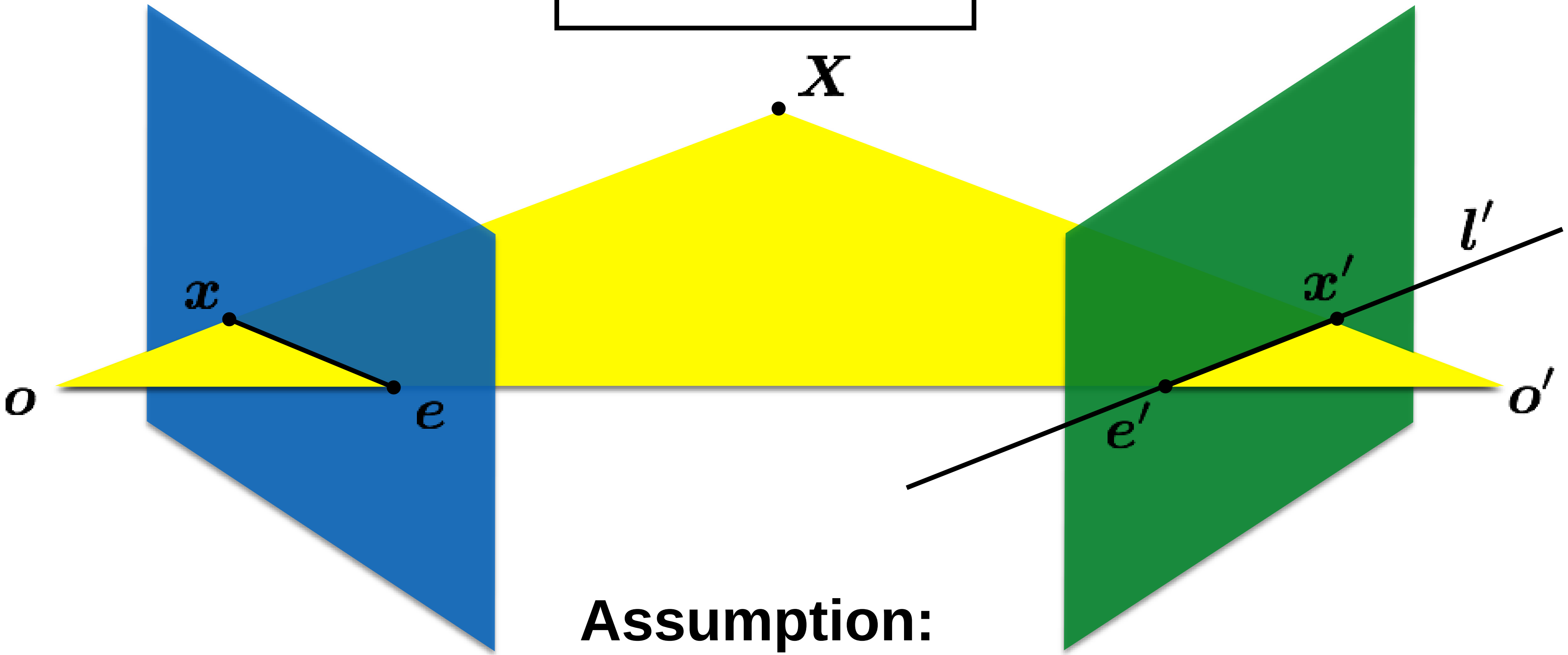

Assumption:
points aligned to camera coordinate axis (calibrated camera)

How do you generalize to uncalibrated cameras?

The fundamental matrix

The

Fundamental matrix

is a

generalization

of the

Essential matrix,

where the assumption of

calibrated cameras

is removed

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}'^{\top}\mathbf{E}\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} = 0$$

The Essential matrix operates on image points expressed in
normalized coordinates
(points have been aligned (normalized) to camera coordinates)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}' = \mathbf{K}^{-1}\boldsymbol{x}'$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} = \mathbf{K}^{-1}\boldsymbol{x}$$

camera point

image point

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}'^{\top}\mathbf{E}\hat{\boldsymbol{x}} = 0$$

The Essential matrix operates on image points expressed in
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camera point — image point

Writing out the epipolar constraint in terms of image coordinates

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}\mathbf{K}'^{-\top}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{K}^{-1}\boldsymbol{x} = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}(\mathbf{K}'^{-\top}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{K}^{-1})\boldsymbol{x} = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}\mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{x} = 0$$

Same equation works in image coordinates!

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^\top \mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{x} = 0$$

it maps pixels to epipolar lines

properties of the ~~E~~ F matrix

Longuet-Higgins equation	$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}\mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{x} = 0$	
Epipolar lines	$\boldsymbol{x}^{\top}\boldsymbol{l} = 0$ $\boldsymbol{l}' = \mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{x}$	$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}\boldsymbol{l}' = 0$ $\boldsymbol{l} = \mathbf{F}^{T}\boldsymbol{x}'$
Epipoles	$\boldsymbol{e}'^{\top}\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{e} = \mathbf{0}$

(points in **image** coordinates)

Breaking down the fundamental matrix

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{K}'^{-\top}\mathbf{E}\mathbf{K}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{K}'^{-\top}[\mathbf{t}_{\times}]\mathbf{R}\mathbf{K}^{-1}$$

Depends on both intrinsic and extrinsic parameters

Breaking down the fundamental matrix

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Depends on both intrinsic and extrinsic parameters

How would you solve for F?

$$\boldsymbol{x}_m'^{\top}\mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{x}_m = 0$$

The 8-point algorithm

Assume you have *M* matched *image* points

$$\{\boldsymbol{x}_m, \boldsymbol{x}'_m\} \qquad m = 1, \ldots, M$$

Each correspondence should satisfy

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}_m \mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{x}_m = 0$$

How would you solve for the 3 x 3 ***F*** *matrix?*

Assume you have *M* matched *image* points

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S V D

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Each correspondence should satisfy

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}_m \mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{x}_m = 0$$

How would you solve for the 3 x 3 ***F*** *matrix?*

Set up a homogeneous linear system with 9 unknowns

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}_m \mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{x}_m = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'_m & y'_m & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \\ f_4 & f_5 & f_6 \\ f_7 & f_8 & f_9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_m \\ y_m \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

How many equation do you get from one correspondence?

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'_m & y'_m & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \\ f_4 & f_5 & f_6 \\ f_7 & f_8 & f_9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_m \\ y_m \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

ONE correspondence gives you ONE equation

$$x_m x'_m f_1 + x_m y'_m f_2 + x_m f_3 +$$
$$y_m x'_m f_4 + y_m y'_m f_5 + y_m f_6 +$$
$$x'_m f_7 + y'_m f_8 + f_9 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'_m & y'_m & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & f_3 \\ f_4 & f_5 & f_6 \\ f_7 & f_8 & f_9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_m \\ y_m \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Set up a homogeneous linear system with 9 unknowns

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 x'_1 & x_1 y'_1 & x_1 & y_1 x'_1 & y_1 y'_1 & y_1 & x'_1 & y'_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_M x'_M & x_M y'_M & x_M & y_M x'_M & y_M y'_M & y_M & x'_M & y'_M & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ f_4 \\ f_5 \\ f_6 \\ f_7 \\ f_8 \\ f_9 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

How many equations do you need?

Each point pair (according to epipolar constraint) contributes only one scalar equation

$$\boldsymbol{x}'^{\top}_m \mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{x}_m = 0$$

Note: This is different from the Homography estimation where each point pair contributes 2 equations.

We need at least 8 points

Hence, the 8 point algorithm!

How do you solve a homogeneous linear system?

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0}$$

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Total Least Squares

minimize $\|\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{x}\|^2$

subject to $\|\boldsymbol{x}\|^2 = 1$

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S V D !

Eight-Point Algorithm

0. (Normalize points)
1. Construct the M x 9 matrix **A**
2. Find the SVD of **A**
3. Entries of **F** are the elements of column of **V** corresponding to the least singular value
4. (Enforce rank 2 constraint on F)
5. (Un-normalize F)

Eight-Point Algorithm

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See Hartley-Zisserman for why we do this

Eight-Point Algorithm

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How do we do this?

S V D !

Enforcing rank constraints

Problem: Given a matrix F, find the matrix F' of rank k that is closest to F,

$$\min_{\substack{F' \\ \text{rank}(F')=k}} \quad ||F - F'||^2$$

Solution: Compute the singular value decomposition of F,

$$F = U\Sigma V^T$$

Form a matrix Σ' by replacing all but the k largest singular values in Σ with 0.

Then the problem solution is the matrix F' formed as,

$$F' = U\Sigma' V^T$$

Eight-Point Algorithm

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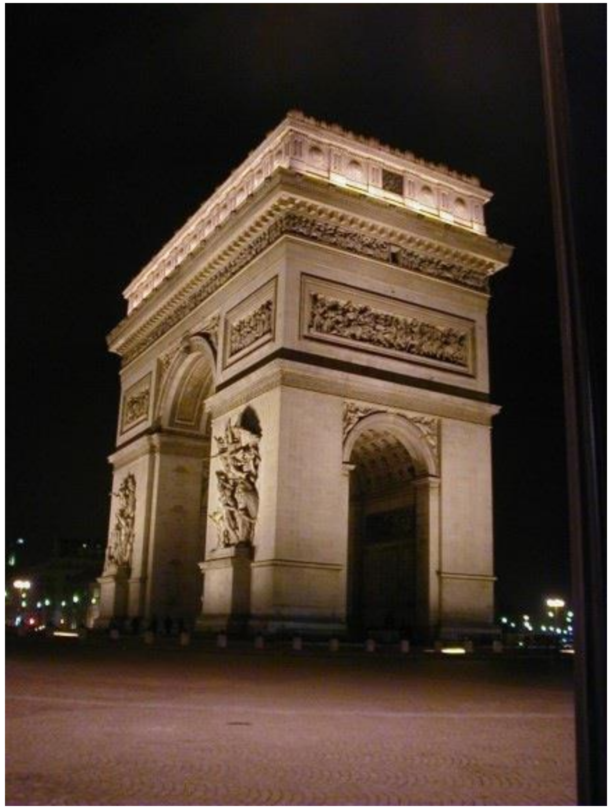
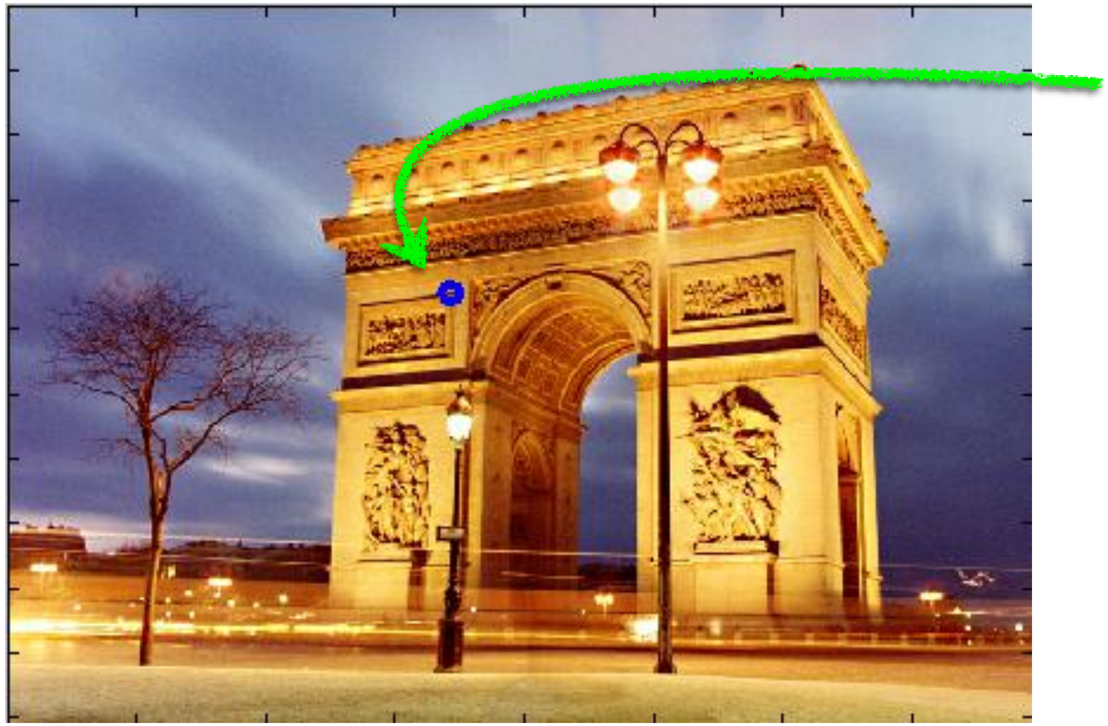
Example



epipolar lines

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.00310695 & -0.0025646 & 2.96584 \\ -0.028094 & -0.00771621 & 56.3813 \\ 13.1905 & -29.2007 & -9999.79 \end{bmatrix}$$



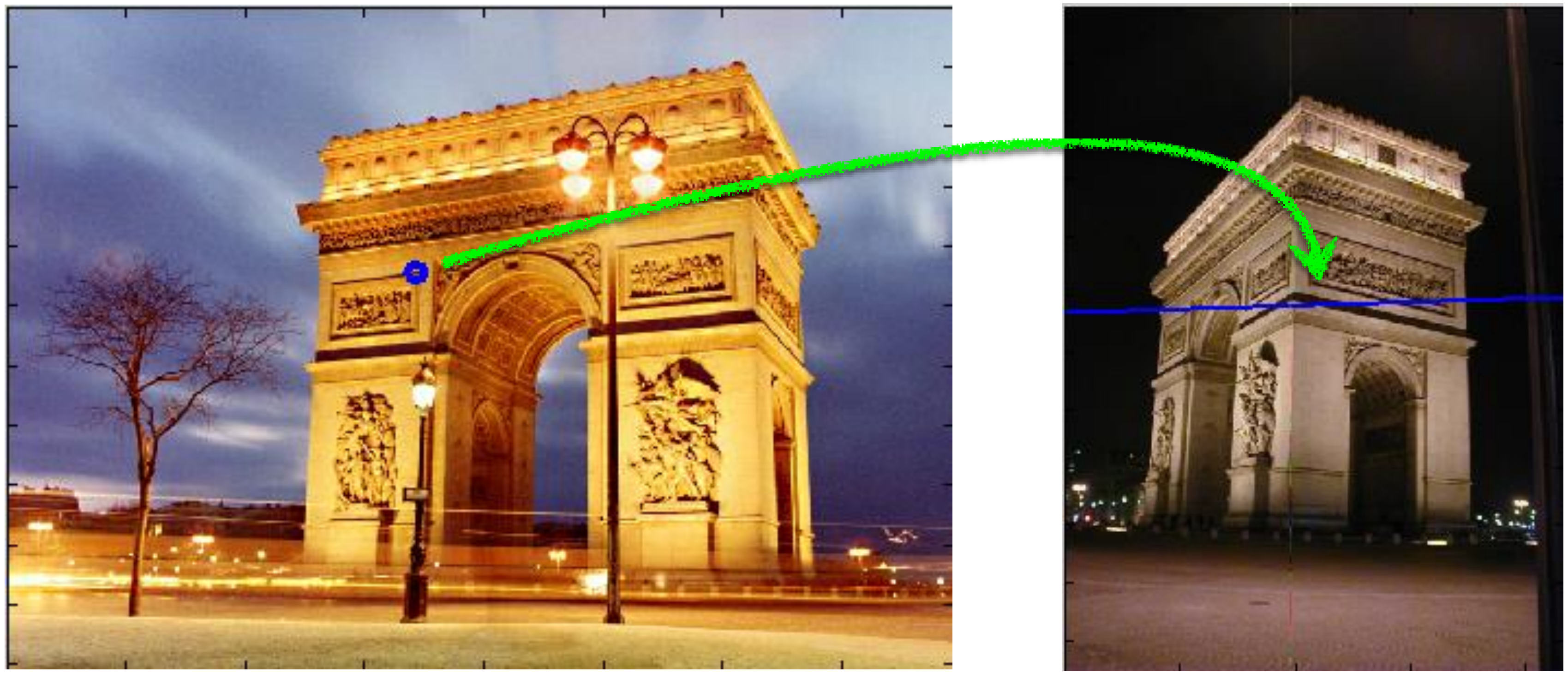
$$\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 343.53 \\ 221.70 \\ 1.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{l}' = \mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.0295 \\ 0.9996 \\ -265.1531 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{l}' = \mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{x}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.0295 \\ 0.9996 \\ -265.1531 \end{bmatrix}$$



Where is the epipole?

How would you compute it?

$$\mathbf{F}e = 0$$

The epipole is in the right null space of **F**

How would you solve for the epipole?

$$\mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{e} = \mathbf{0}$$

The epipole is in the right null space of **F**

How would you solve for the epipole?

S V D !

References

Basic reading:

- Szeliski textbook, Section 8.1 (not 8.1.1-8.1.3), Chapter 11, Section 12.2.
- Hartley and Zisserman, Section 11.12.