## **User Directed Multi-View-Stereo**

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UCCV, November 2014



JCL Centre for Virtual Environments, Interaction and Visualisation





### Reference frame from image sequence



### Baseline depth result [Newcom

### **Problems at occlusion boundaries**



### Baseline depth result

**Glossy surfaces** 



### Baseline depth result



### Reference frame from image sequence

Low texture



### Baseline depth result

## User-Guided Multi-View-Stereo



### Depth result after user markup

## Depth Map Applications

#### **Synthetic Depth of Field**

#### Lens Blur, Google Camera app

Relighting



[Richardt et al. 2012]

## Related Work





[Shen, 2011] [Bousseau 2009]

[Zhang, 3DV 2013]

## Related Work





### Fast local filtering [Rhemann 2011]

Fast global optimisation [Newcombe 2011]

Assumption

#### **Assumption violated**

Image edges ~ depth changes

**Textured surfaces** 

Depth blurs across object edges Discontinuity on smooth surface

Poor localisation / noisy depth

**Lambertian surfaces** 

Grossly incorrect depth / holes

## Our Method

- Users correct depth only where needed
- Accept coarse input don't rely on accurate object segmentation
- Base on method that can achieve interactive rates [Newcombe 2011]

$$E\left[d(x)\right] = \int_{\Omega} \lambda C(x, d(x)) + g(x) \left\|\nabla d(x)\right\|_{\epsilon} dx$$

Smoothness prior on depth

"Image edges ~ Depth edges" assumption encoded by weighting  $g(x) = \exp(-\gamma \|\nabla I_s\|)$ 

Energy Model  

$$E[d(x)] = \int_{\Omega} \lambda C(x, d(x)) + g(x) \|\nabla d(x)\|_{\epsilon} dx$$

Correspondence term, encodes textured Lambertian surface assumption

## Correspondence Term



Test a range of discrete depths  $d_i$  along ray through each pixel x in reference frame

Cache correspondence error in **cost volume** C

### Reference frame Neighbouring frames

$$E[d(x)] = \int_{\Omega} \lambda C(x, d(x)) + g(x) \|\nabla d(x)\|_{\epsilon} dx$$
$$g(x) = \exp(-\gamma \|\nabla I_{s}\|)$$

### Allow spatially varying parameters

$$E\left[d(x)\right] = \int_{\Omega} \lambda C(x, d(x)) + g(x) \left\|\nabla d(x)\right\|_{\epsilon} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

 $g(x) = \exp\left(-\gamma \left\|\nabla I_{s}\right\|\right)$ 

### Smoothness brush

Downweight data term locally to increase influence of regularisation term

$$E\left[d(x)\right] = \int_{\Omega} \lambda C(x, d(x)) + g(x) \left\|\nabla d(x)\right\|_{\epsilon} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$g(x) = \exp\left(-\gamma \left\|\nabla I_{\rm s}\right\|\right)$$

### **Discontinuity brush**

Increase edge sensitivity locally

Downweight data term locally

### Inequality / Ordering brush

Requires both front and back strokes

Add linear constraint term for minimum separation between pairs of pixels on strokes

$$\Phi\left[d\right] + t_{\rm dist}\mathbf{1} < \mathbf{0}$$

Front-back pixel correspondences encoded in sparse matrix  ${\it \Phi}$ 

## Optimisation

- Energy made up of convex and non-convex terms
- First-order primal-dual solver for convex terms
- Use quadratic relaxation to minimize cost-volume term in alternation [Steinbrücker 2009, Newcombe 2011]
- Please see our paper for full details

## Lawn

### [Zhang 2009]



## Lawn - Baseline



## Lawn - Smoothness



## Lawn - Discontinuity



## Lawn - Ordering



## Lawn - Result



## Lawn - Baseline



## Flower



## Flower - Baseline



## Flower - Smoothness



## Flower - Discontinuity



## Flower - Ordering



## Flower - Result



## Flower - Baseline



## Desk



## Desk - Baseline



## Desk - Result



## Desk - Failures



## Conclusion

- Enhance multi-view-stereo with user-interaction
- User edits are incorporated into energy model
- High level markup can improve depth map recovery
- Limitations: Edge refinement not always successful. Discontinuity and inequality normally used together and could be combined in workflow. Some smoothness edits take many iterations to converge with current solver.
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