

---

# TSBB15

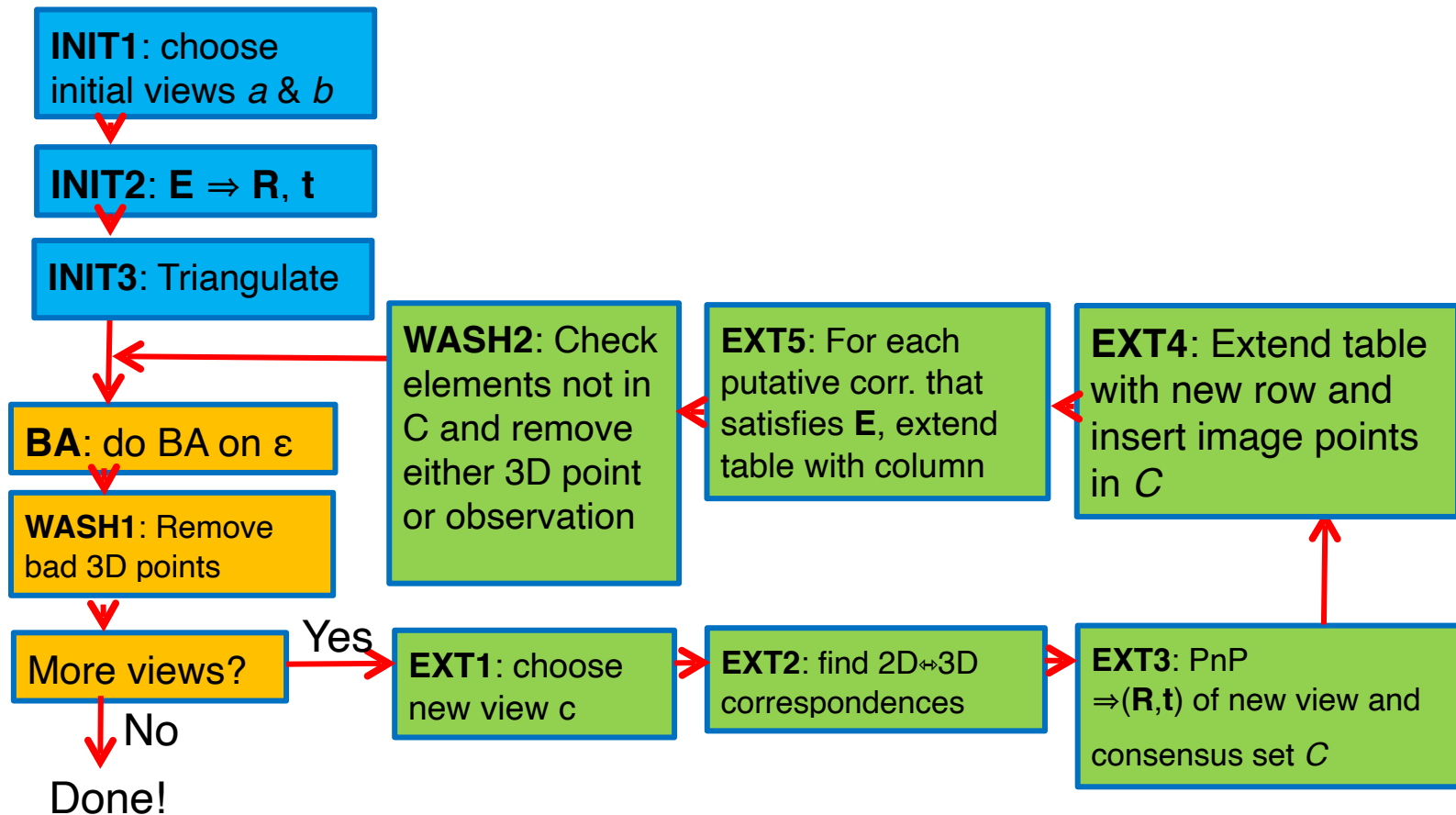
# Computer Vision

## Lecture 14

## Multi-view stereo



# Recap: Incremental SfM pipeline from Lecture 12

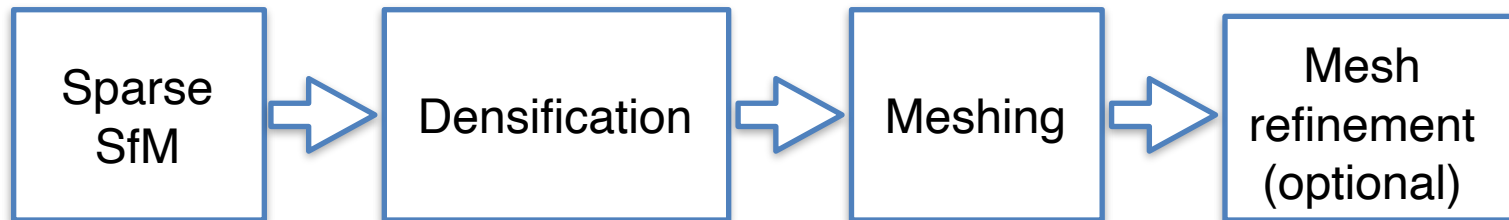




# Dense 3D models

The output of incremental SfM is a sparse 3D model and a set of camera poses.

In commercial 3D modelling systems, sparse SfM is followed by two or three additional steps:

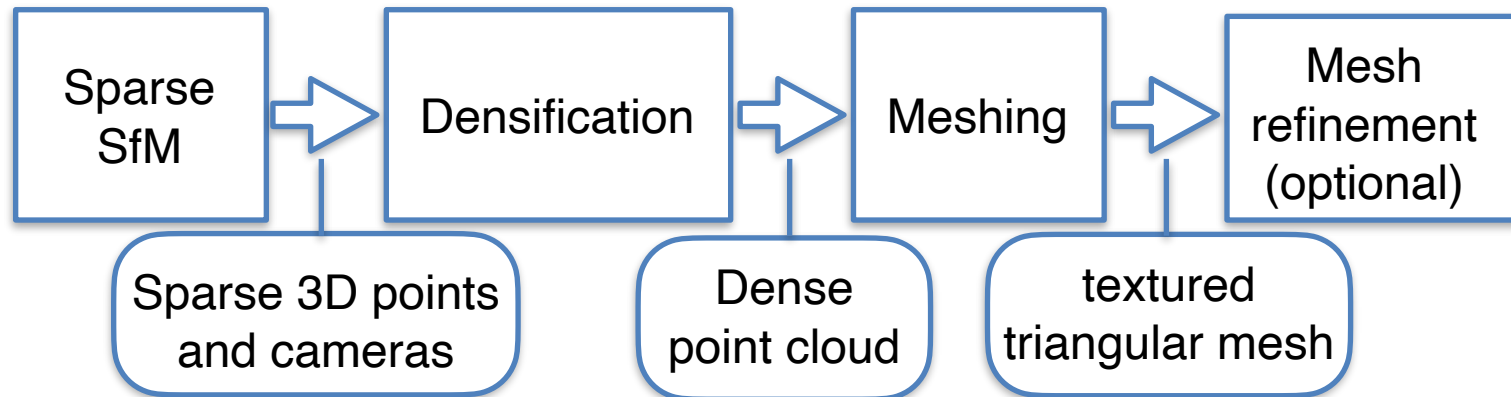




# Dense 3D models

The output of incremental SfM is a sparse 3D model and a set of camera poses.

In commercial 3D modelling systems, sparse SfM is followed by two or three additional steps:

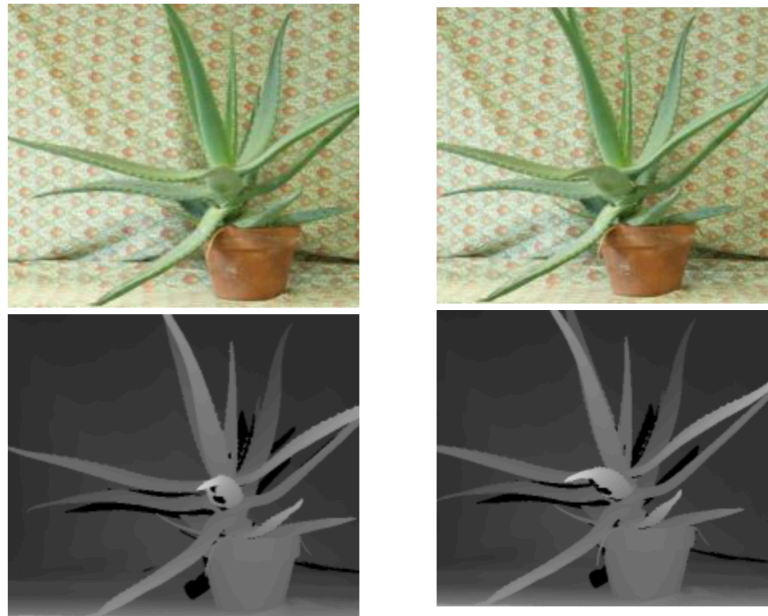




# Densification approaches

---

- Classic stereo, using two images and the epipolar constraint [Scharstein & Szeliski IJCV02]  
<http://vision.middlebury.edu/stereo/taxonomy-IJCV.pdf>





# Densification approaches

- Classic stereo, using two images and the epipolar constraint [Scharstein & Szeliski IJCV02]  
<http://vision.middlebury.edu/stereo/taxonomy-IJCV.pdf>
- PatchMatch on two frames, followed by epipolar constraint. [Barnes et al. SIGGRAPH09]  
[https://gfx.cs.princeton.edu/pubs/Barnes\\_2009\\_PAR/](https://gfx.cs.princeton.edu/pubs/Barnes_2009_PAR/)

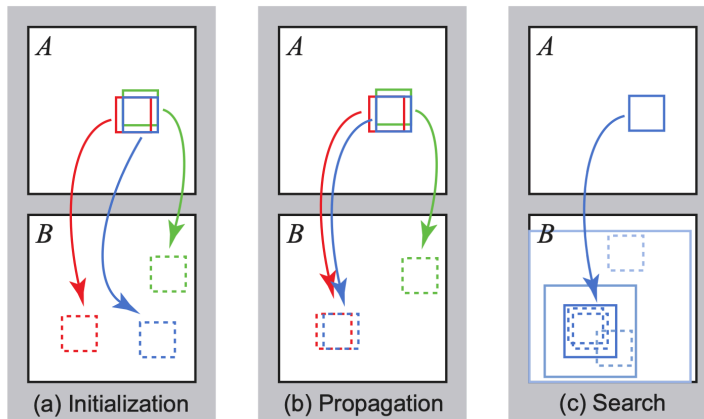


Image from Barnes et al. SIGGRAPH'09



# Densification approaches

- Classic stereo, using two images and the epipolar constraint [Scharstein & Szeliski IJCV02]  
<http://vision.middlebury.edu/stereo/taxonomy-IJCV.pdf>
- PatchMatch on two frames, followed by epipolar constraint. [Barnes et al. SIGGRAPH09]  
[https://gfx.cs.princeton.edu/pubs/Barnes\\_2009\\_PAR/](https://gfx.cs.princeton.edu/pubs/Barnes_2009_PAR/)



(a) View of the scene.



(b) Sparse point cloud from Kontiki



(c) Result after densification.

Images from CDIO-project GoPro Trails 2018

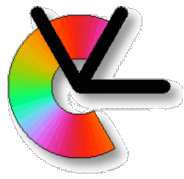


# Densification approaches

---

- Classic stereo, using two images and the epipolar constraint [Scharstein & Szeliski IJCV02]  
<http://vision.middlebury.edu/stereo/taxonomy-IJCV.pdf>
- PatchMatch on two frames, followed by epipolar constraint. [Barnes et al. SIGGRAPH09]  
[https://gfx.cs.princeton.edu/pubs/Barnes\\_2009\\_PAR/](https://gfx.cs.princeton.edu/pubs/Barnes_2009_PAR/)
- Depth map search by optimization.  
Can be parallelized on GPU using the plane-sweep algorithm. [Gallup et al. CVPR07]  
<https://inf.ethz.ch/personal/pomarc/pubs/GallupCVPR07.pdf>
- Multi-view methods from the Furukawa&Hernández tutorial.





# Meshing approaches

- Delaunay tetrahedralization from convex hull of point cloud. Or triangulation from successive projections of point cloud. See Furukawa&Hernández.
- Volumetric methods:  
The surface should go through the 3D points, so let them be constraints in 3D.  
Signed distance fields [Curless&Levoy SIGGRAPH96]  
<https://graphics.stanford.edu/papers/vorange/vorange.pdf>  
Poisson Surface Reconstruction [Kazhdan&Hoppe TOG'13]
- Voxels can be converted to a mesh using marching cubes [Lorenzen&Cline SIGGRAPH'87]  
<https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/37401.37422>



# Mesh refinement

---

Mesh refinement is covered in the Furukawa and Hernández tutorial.

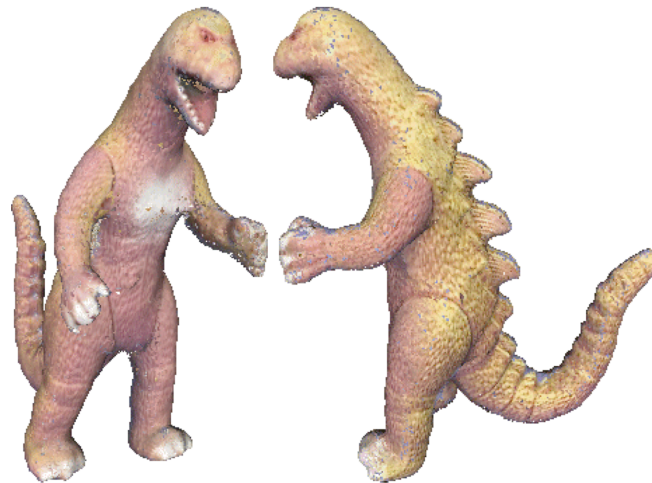


Image source: A. Fitzgibbon, G. Cross and A. Zisserman, Automatic 3D Model Construction for Turn-Table Sequences, in 3D Structure from Multiple Images of Large-Scale Environments , Editors Koch & Van Gool, Springer Verlag 1998