

# Basic Dense Stereo Depth Calculation

Robert B. Fisher  
School of Informatics  
University of Edinburgh

# Dense Depth Data

**Problem:** have depth only at triangulated feature locations

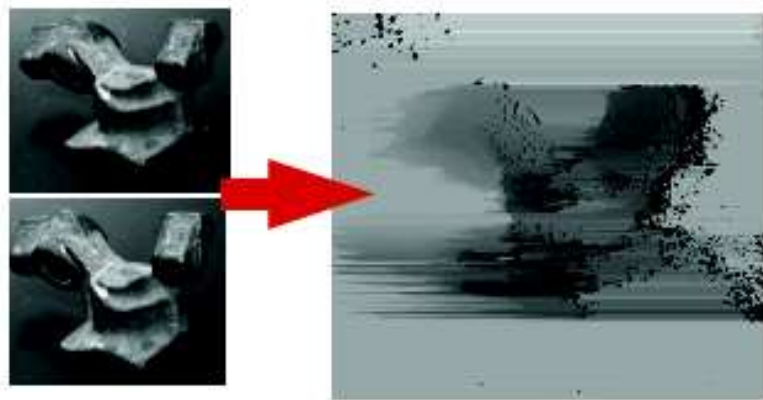
**Solution 1:** Linear interpolate known values at all other pixels

**Solution 2:** Correlation-based stereo

Use pixel neighborhoods as features

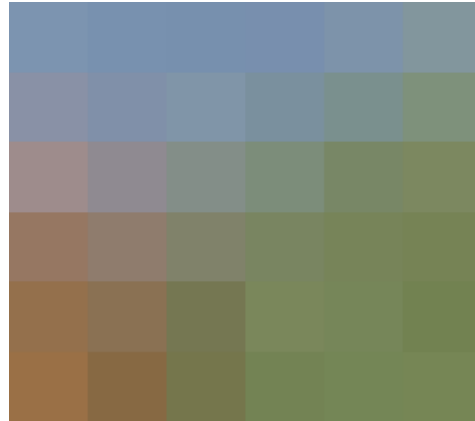
Triangulate depth at every pixel

But needs to find matching pixel - not easy



## Correlation based stereo

- Use stereo image pair
- Features are neighborhoods at each pixel



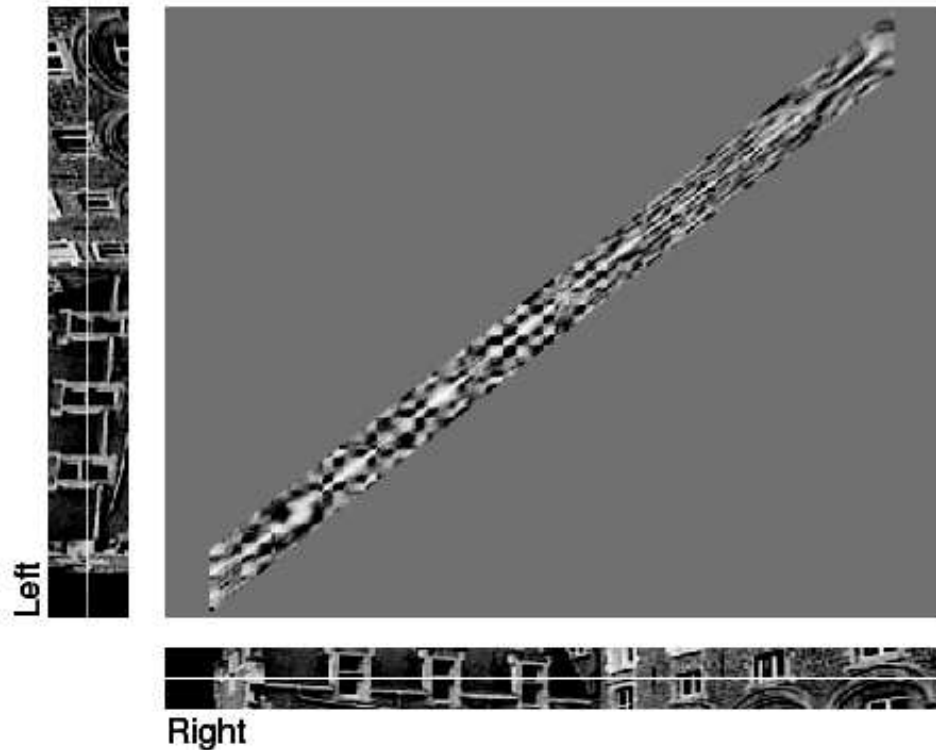
- Match using similarity metric: SSD - Sum of Squared Differences (of pixel values) of left image at  $(u, v)$  to right image at  $(r, s)$ :

$$SSD(u, v, r, s) = \sum_{i=-\frac{N}{2}}^{\frac{N}{2}} \sum_{j=-\frac{N}{2}}^{\frac{N}{2}} (L(u+i, v+j) - R(r+i, s+j))^2$$

## Finding best match

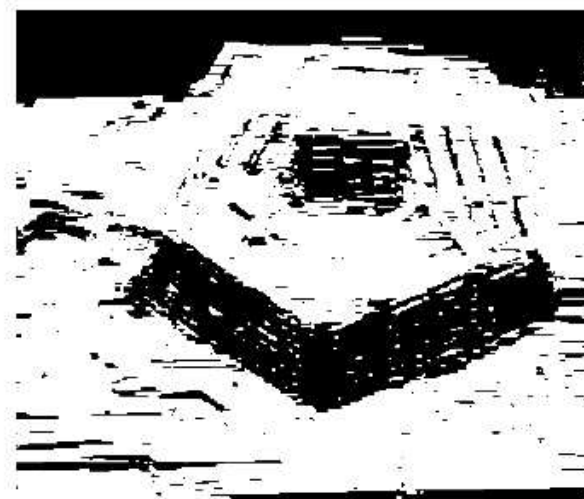
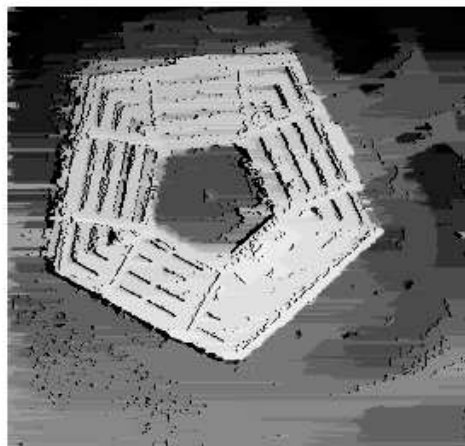
For each scanline on rectified image pair:

1. Build array of all possible matching scores



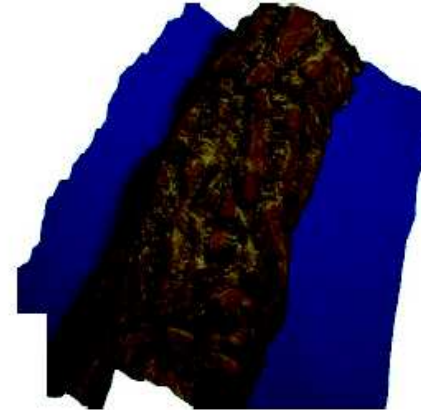
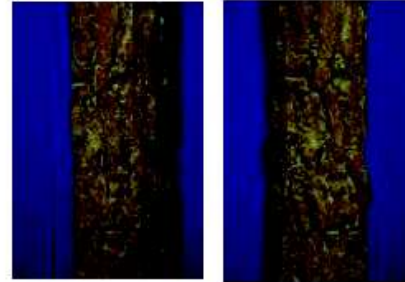
2. Dynamic programming finds lowest cost path (bright line thru middle of array above - optimisation problem)

# Dense Stereo Results



*Technique = [Cox et al. 1996]*

## Commercial Dense Stereo Results



<http://www.di3d.com/>

## What We Have Learned

- Can use local intensity to make pixel-to-pixel matches
- Can triangulate every pixel to get dense depth data
- Matching errors still happen