

Stereo Geometry

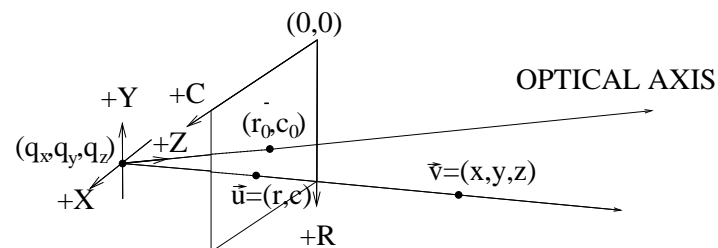
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Image Projection Geometry

? camera model

Projection matrix P_i projects 3D point (in homogeneous coordinates) $\vec{v} = (x, y, z, 1)'$ onto image point $\vec{u}_i = (c_i, r_i, 1)'$ $i = L, R$.

$\lambda_i \vec{u}_i = P_i \vec{v}$ so if $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = P_i \vec{v}$, then $(c_i, r_i) = (\alpha/\gamma, \beta/\gamma)$



Projection Matrix

Projection matrix P_i decomposes as

$$P_i = K_i R_i [I | -\vec{q}_i]$$

R_i : rotation matrix of camera (3 degrees of freedom) in world coordinates

$\vec{q}_i = (q_{xi}, q_{yi}, q_{zi})'$: camera centre position in world coordinates (3 DoF)

K_i : camera ? calibration matrix

Camera ? Matrix

$$K_i = \begin{bmatrix} f_i m_{ci} & s_i & c_{0i} \\ 0 & f_i m_{ri} & r_{0i} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

f_i : camera focal length in mm

m_{ri}, m_{ci} : row, col pixels/mm conversion on image plane

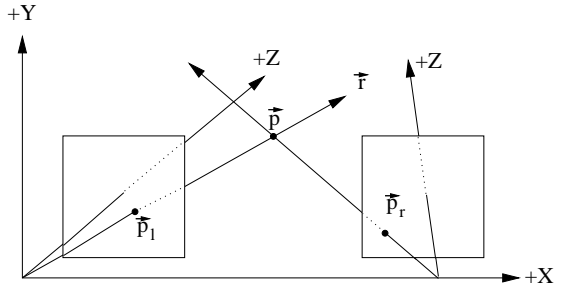
r_{0i}, c_{0i} : where optical axis hits image plane

s_i : skew factor

12 parameters (but 11 Degrees of Freedom) per camera

? **Geometry**

Points \vec{p}_l in left image and \vec{p}_r in right image are linked by common 3D point \vec{p} in scene.



Images are linked by the **Fundamental matrix \mathbf{F}**
 Matched points satisfy $\vec{p}_r' \mathbf{F} \vec{p}_l = 0$
 (Points are in homogeneous coordinates, \mathbf{F} is 3×3)

Line Intersection

If image line is $a \times col + b \times row = d$, then homogeneous representation of line is $\vec{v}_1 = (a, b, d)'$

Given second line \vec{v}_2 , ? (in homogeneous coordinates) with first line is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -d & b \\ d & 0 & -a \\ -b & a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}_2 = [\vec{v}_1]_{\times} \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2$$

Estimating the ? matrix

Assume $N \geq 8$ matched points $\vec{u}_i : \vec{v}_i, i = 1 \dots N$ in 2 images
 Each should satisfy $\vec{u}_i' \mathbf{F} \vec{v}_i = 0$
 Noisy, so use a least squares algorithm. Expanding $\vec{u}_i' \mathbf{F} \vec{v}_i$ gives an equation in N variables:

$$[u_{ix}v_{ix}, u_{ix}v_{iy}, u_{ix}, u_{iy}v_{ix}, u_{iy}v_{iy}, u_{iy}, v_{ix}, v_{iy}, 1] \vec{f} = A_i \vec{f} = 0$$

when we unfold

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & f_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

into $\vec{f} = (f_{11}, f_{12}, f_{13}, f_{21}, f_{22}, f_{23}, f_{31}, f_{32}, f_{33})'$.

Then we stack the A_i up as:

$$A\vec{f} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ \dots \\ A_N \end{bmatrix} \vec{f} = 0$$

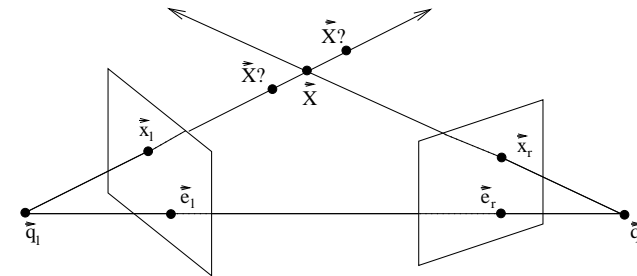
Solve for \vec{f} : $\text{svd}(A) = UDV'$, $\vec{f} = V(:, 9)$ (plus some numerical adjustment to get $\det(\mathbf{F})=0$)

Not numerically best algorithm, but simple to understand

See Hartley and Chapter 10

Epipoles

Line connecting the 2 camera centres intersects the image planes



Estimate \vec{e}_l, \vec{e}_r , by exploiting $\vec{e}_r' F = F \vec{e}_l = \vec{0}$

Solve 3 equations in 2 variables for unknown epipoles

$$(e_{rx}, e_{ry}, 1)F = F(e_{lx}, e_{ly}, 1)' = \vec{0}$$

$eL = \text{null}(F)$; $eL = eL/eL(3)$ $eR = \text{null}(F')$; $eR = eR/eR(3)$

Estimating Matrices

Given left/right intrinsic parameter matrices K_L, K_R and Fundamental matrix F

Compute Essential Matrix: $E = K_R' F K_L$

Define matrix

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decompose E : $\text{svd}(E) = [U \ S \ V]$

$P_R = [UWV' \mid U(:, 3)]$

Note: this is 1 of 4 similar solutions for P_R ; the correct one can be chosen by testing. Also, a numerical tweak is needed before SVD.

$$P_L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

P_L, P_R are determined up to an arbitrary transformation H , ie. $P_L H, P_R H$ generate the same projections.

What We Have

- Pinhole camera model
- Projection and Intrinsic parameter matrices
- Epipolar geometry and Fundamental matrix
- Estimating the Epipoles, Fundamental and Projection matrices