

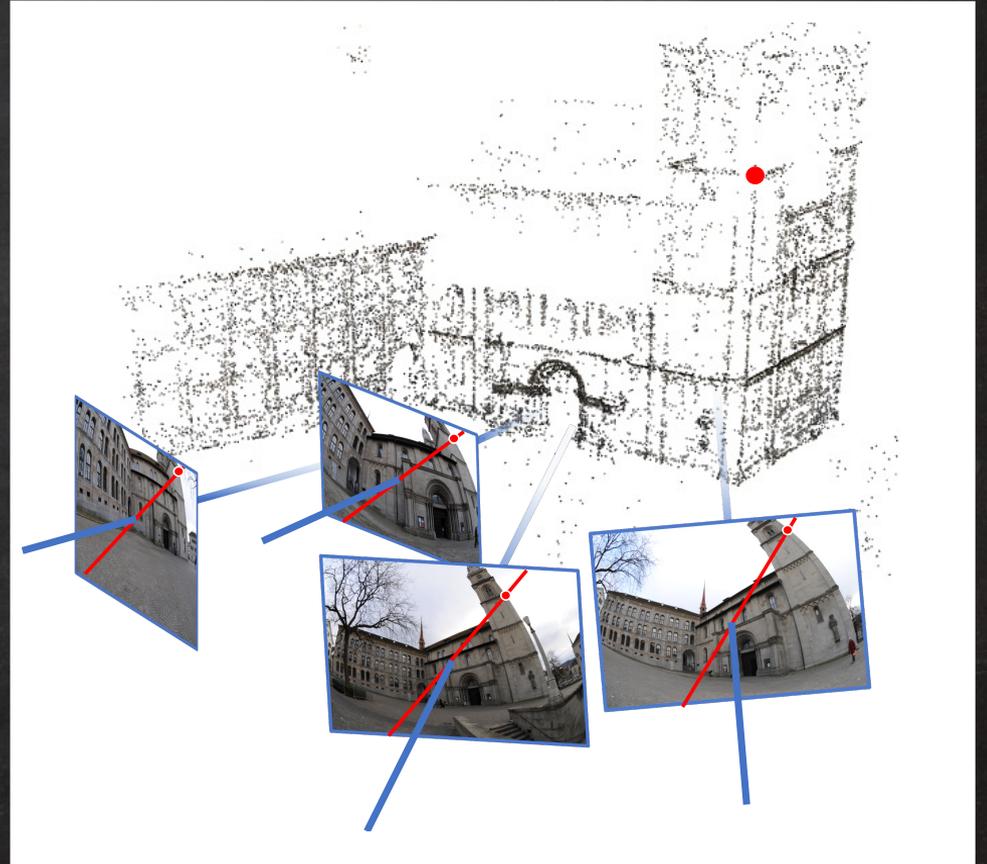
Four-view geometry with unknown radial distortion

Petr Hruby, Viktor Korotynskiy, Timothy Duff, Luke Oeding,
Marc Pollefeys, Tomas Pajdla, Viktor Larsson

WED-AM-073

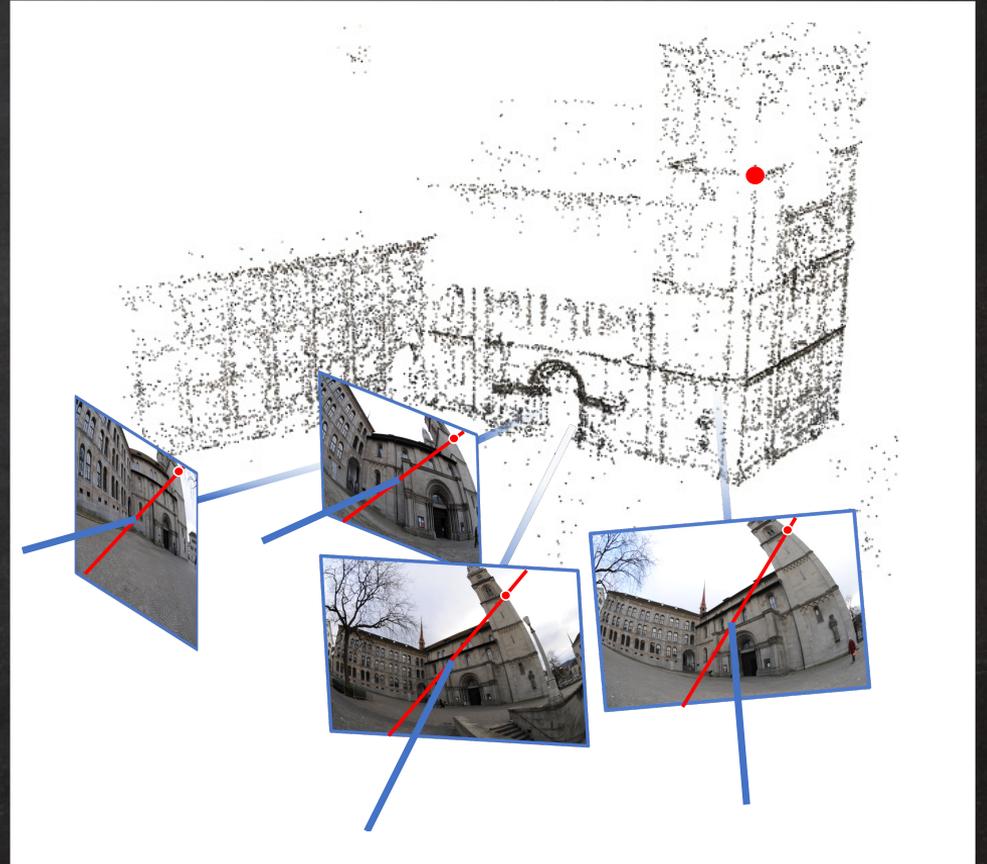
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- 3D reconstruction **without modelling intrinsics**



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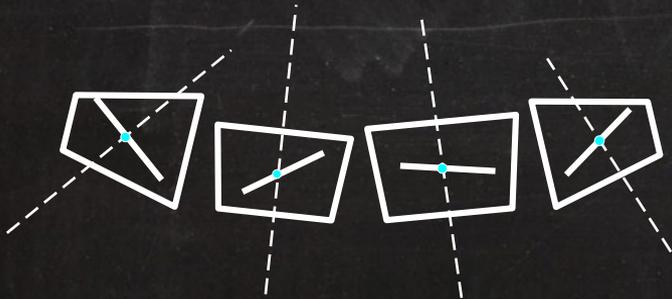
Motivation

- 3D reconstruction **without modelling intrinsics**
- No prior information about the cameras, except for their **radial symmetry**
- Works for pinhole cameras, fisheye cameras, catadioptric cameras, ...



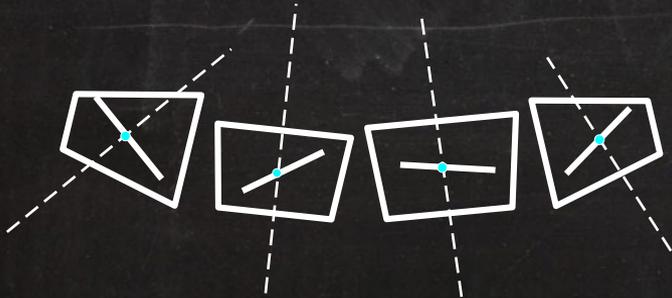
Contributions

- Minimal problem: relative pose between **4 radial cameras** from **13 point correspondences**.



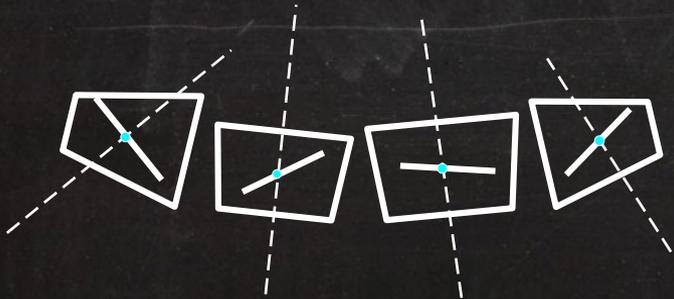
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- Minimal problem: relative pose between **4 radial cameras** from **13 point correspondences**.
- Study of this minimal problem:
 - 3584 solutions
 - decomposes into subproblems with 28, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, and 2 solutions



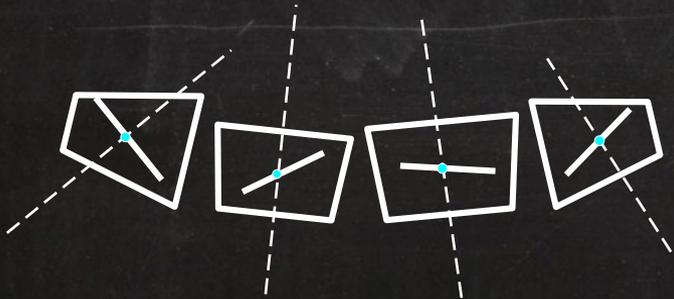
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- **Internal constraints** on the radial quadrifocal tensor



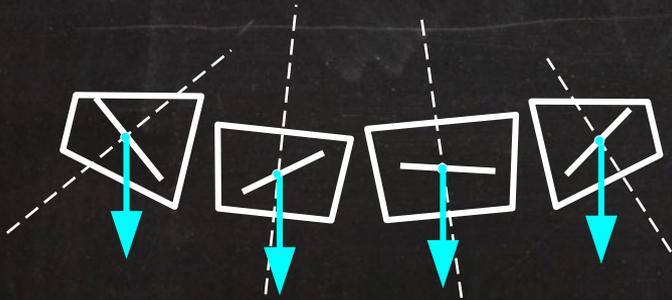
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- **Internal constraints** on the radial quadrifocal tensor
- Practical **minimal solver** for the problem



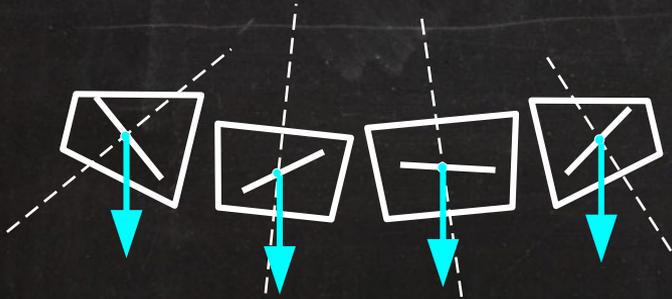
Contributions

- Minimal problem: relative pose between 4 **upright** radial cameras from 7 point correspondences.



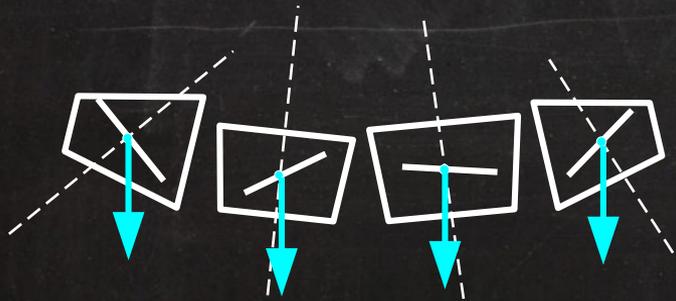
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- Minimal problem: relative pose between 4 **upright** radial cameras from 7 point correspondences.
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 - 50 solutions
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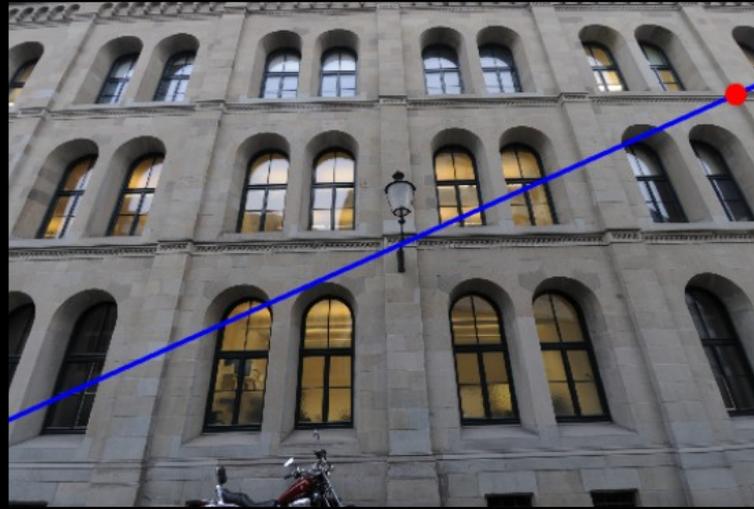


Radial distortion

- Projections \mathbf{p} by the pinhole camera and \mathbf{p}_d by the radially distorted camera lie on the same radial line \mathbf{l} .

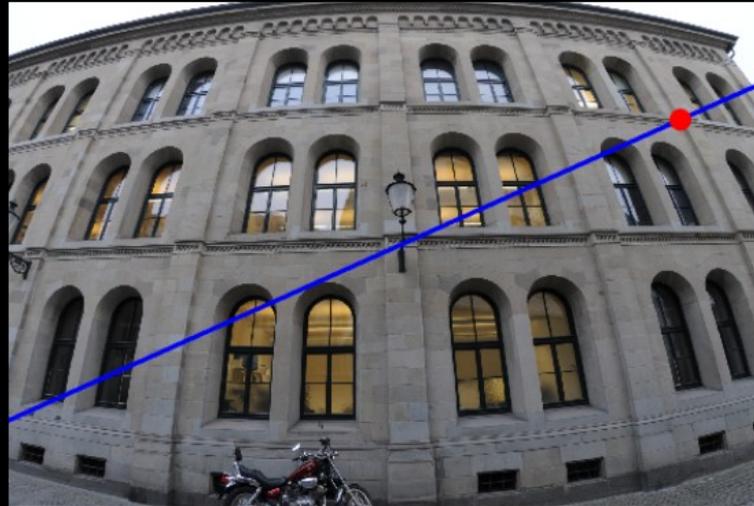
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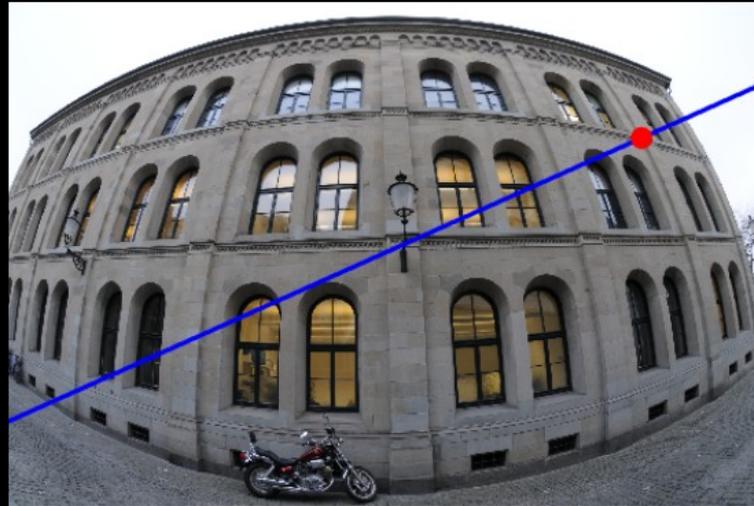
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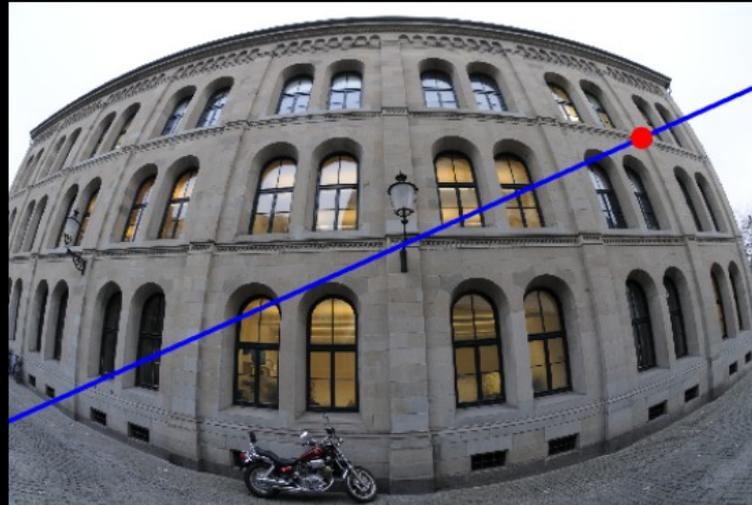
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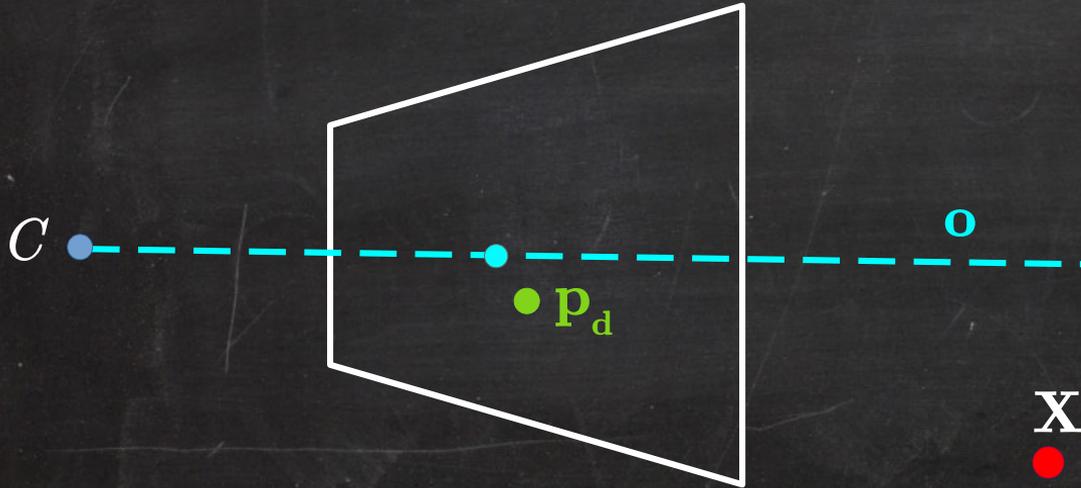
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- Models many real cameras (fisheye, catadioptric, ...)

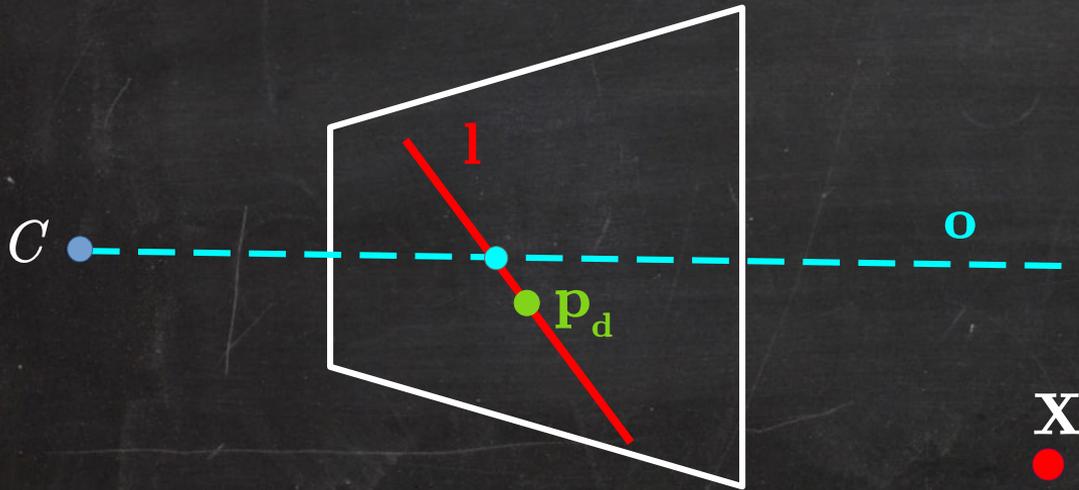
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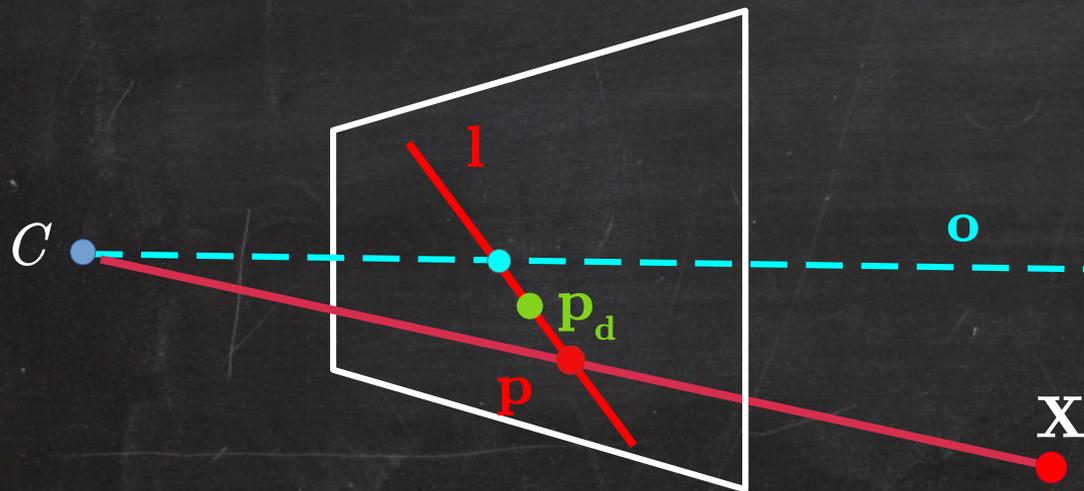
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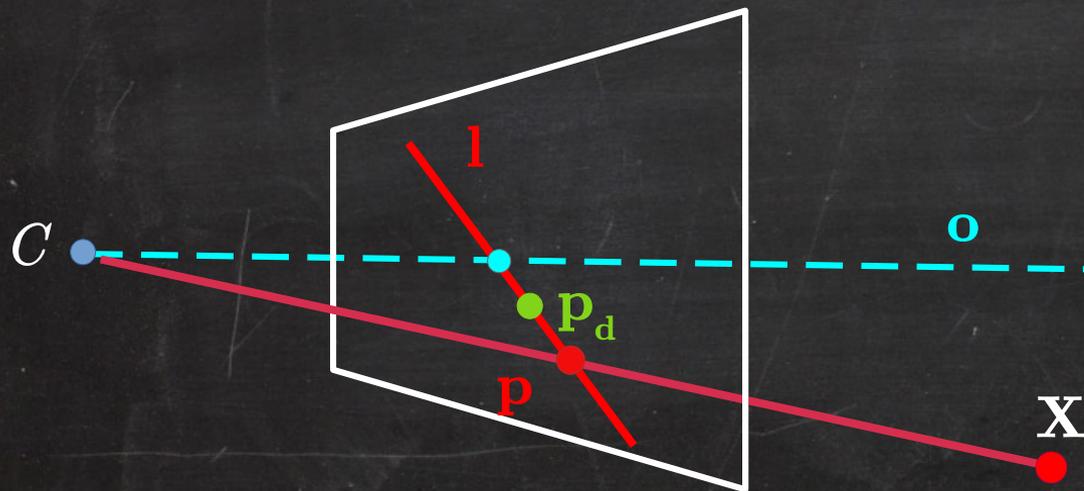


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$$\mathbf{p} \sim \mathbf{R}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t}$$

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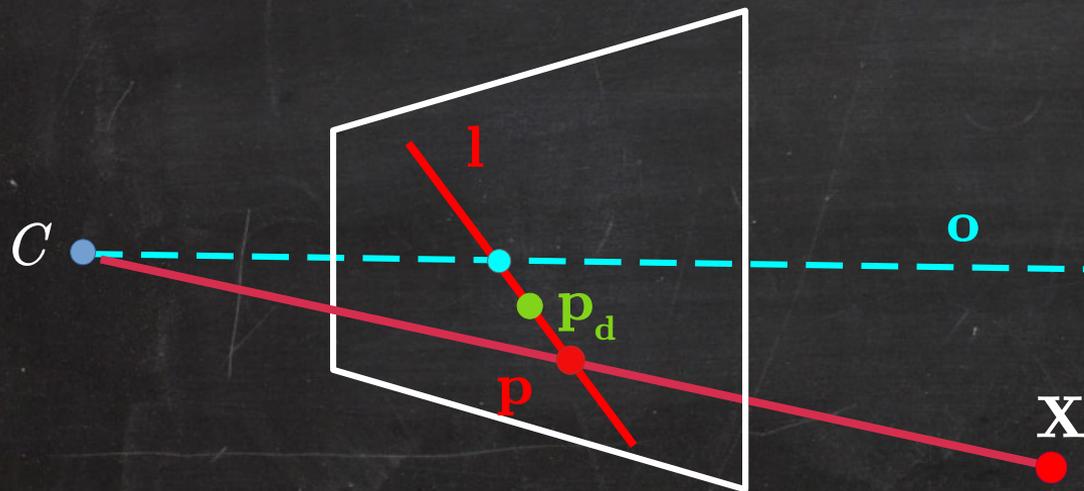
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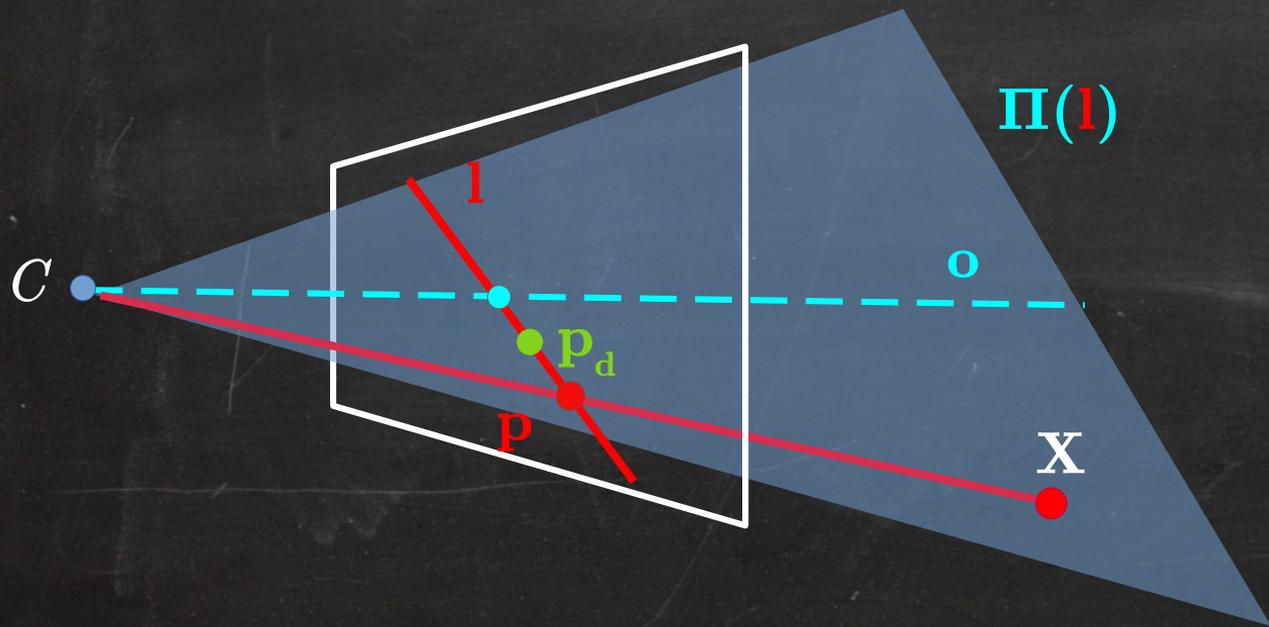
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$$\mathbf{X} \in \Pi(\mathbf{l})$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} l_1 & l_2 & l_3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & R_{13} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} & R_{23} \\ R_{31} & R_{32} & R_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

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\mathbf{l} is a radial line passing through the origin

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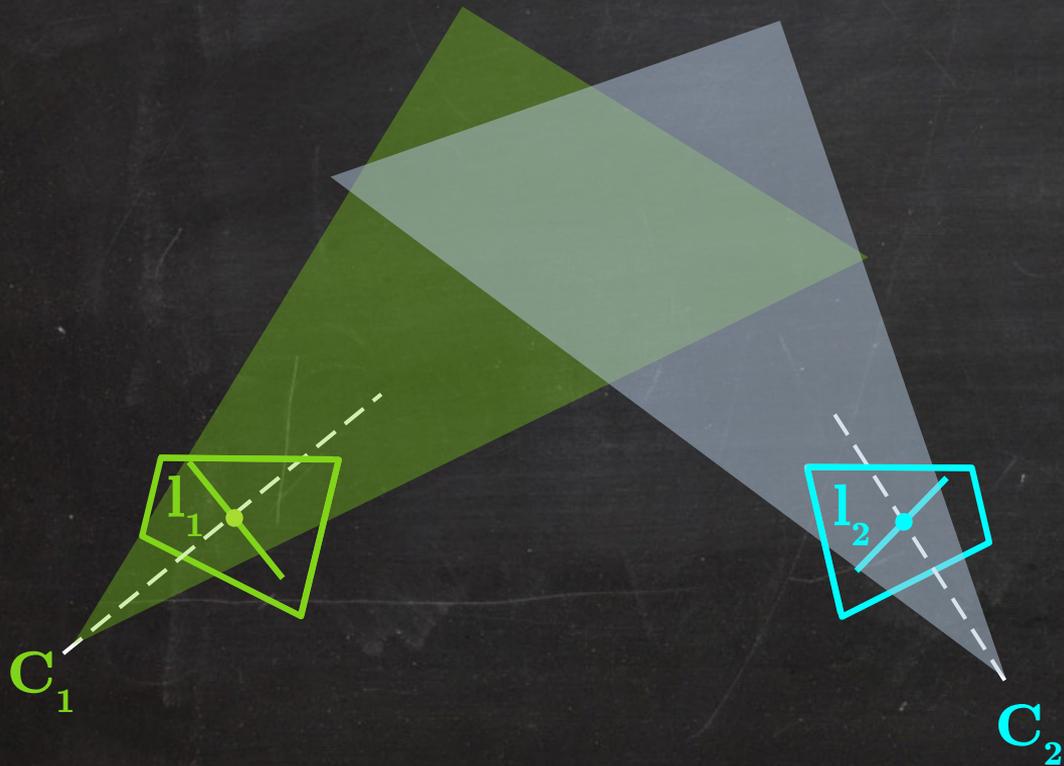
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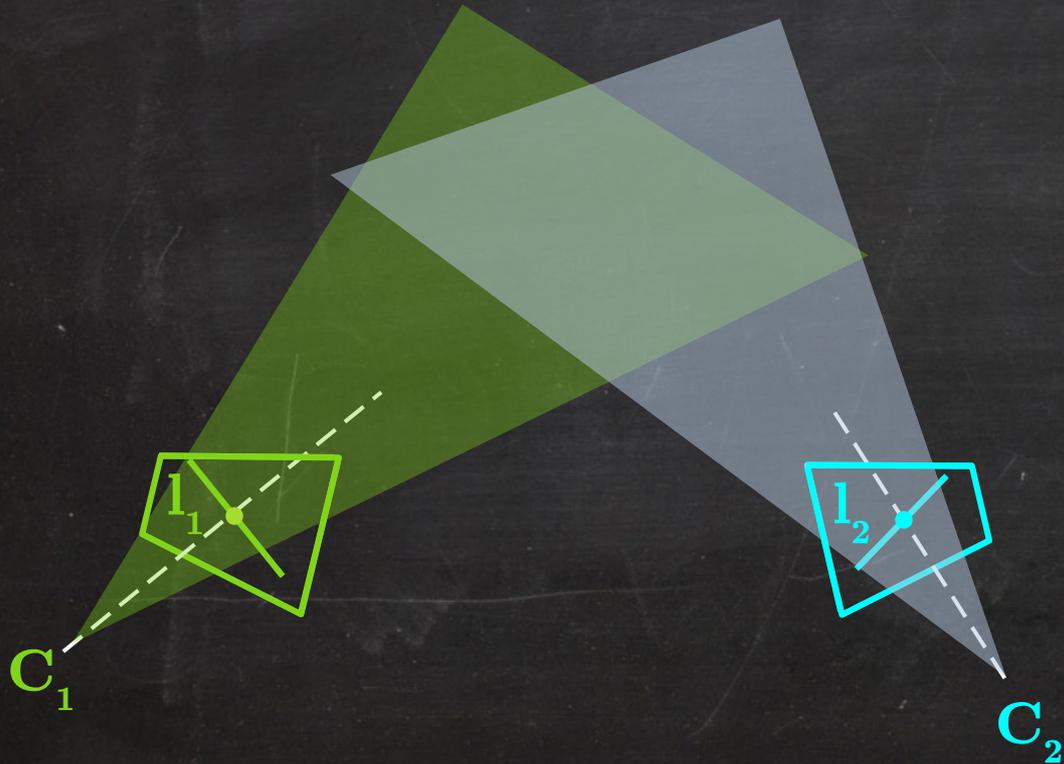
- This is written in matrix form as $\mathbf{l}'^T(\mathbf{R}'\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{t}')=0$

Constraint from radial distortion

- 2 cameras $\rightarrow \mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$



Constraint from radial distortion

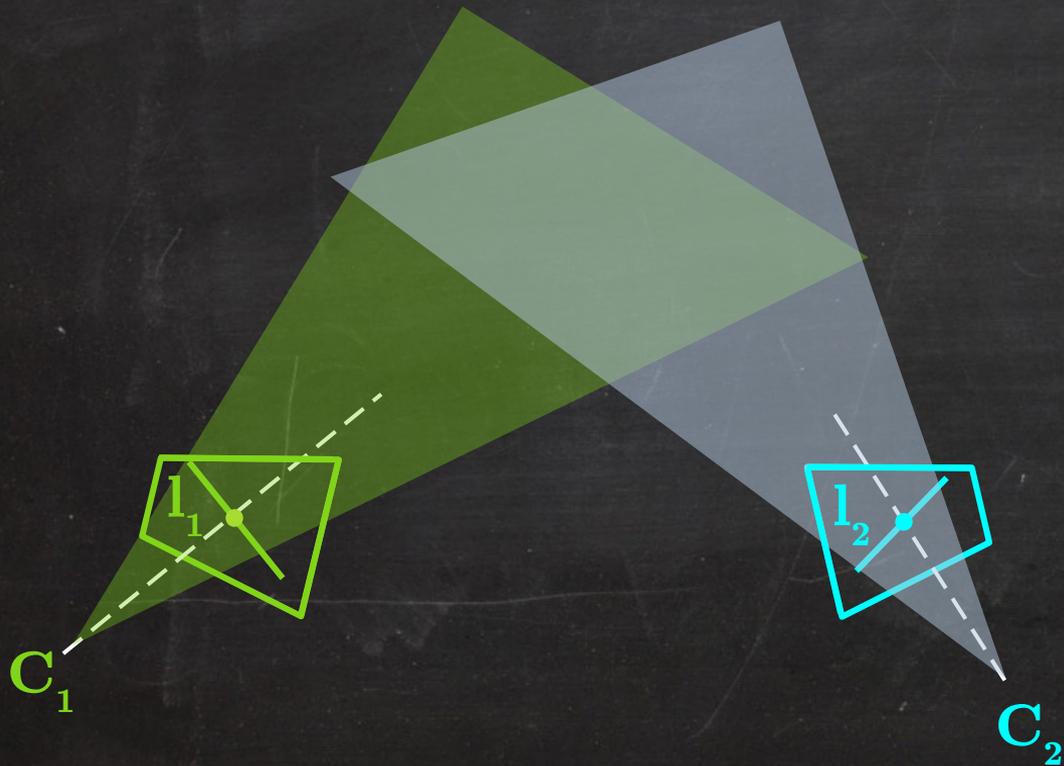


- 2 cameras $\rightarrow \mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$

- Constraint:

$$\exists \mathbf{X}: \mathbf{l}'_1{}^T(\mathbf{R}'_1\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{t}'_1)=\mathbf{l}'_2{}^T(\mathbf{R}'_2\mathbf{X}+\mathbf{t}'_2)=0$$

Constraint from radial distortion



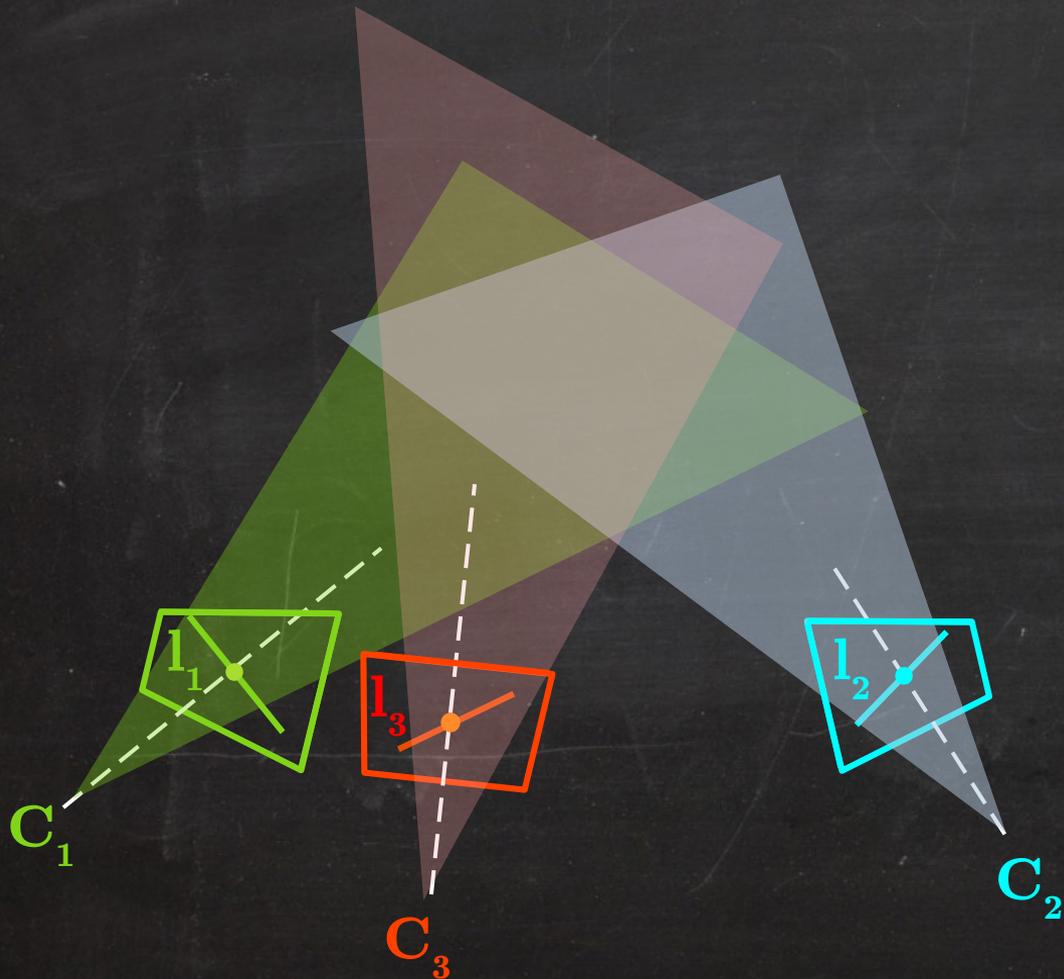
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- **2 planes always intersect!**
 - **NO CONSTRAINT!**

Constraint from radial distortion

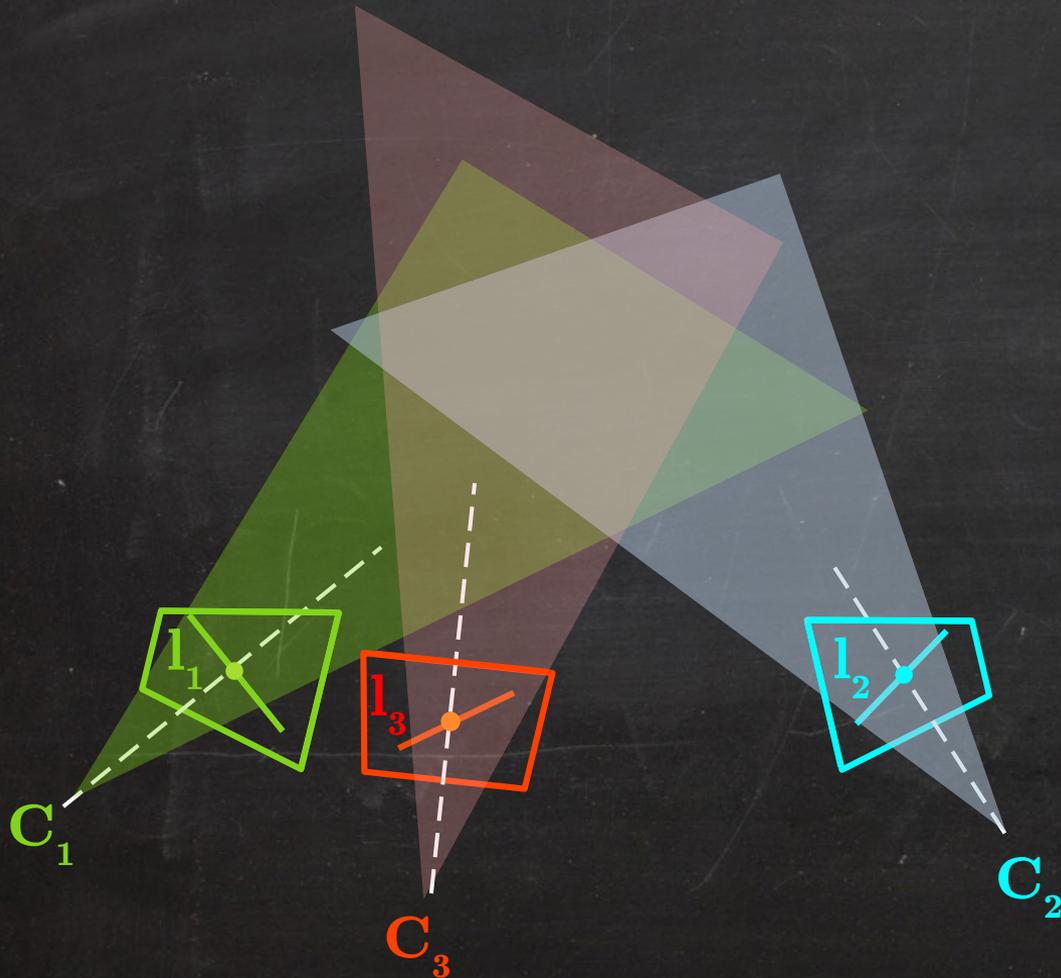


- 3 cameras $\rightarrow \mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$

- Constraint:

$$\exists \mathbf{X}: \mathbf{l}'_1{}^T(\mathbf{R}'_1\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t}'_1) = \mathbf{l}'_2{}^T(\mathbf{R}'_2\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t}'_2) = \mathbf{l}'_3{}^T(\mathbf{R}'_3\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{t}'_3) = 0$$

Constraint from radial distortion



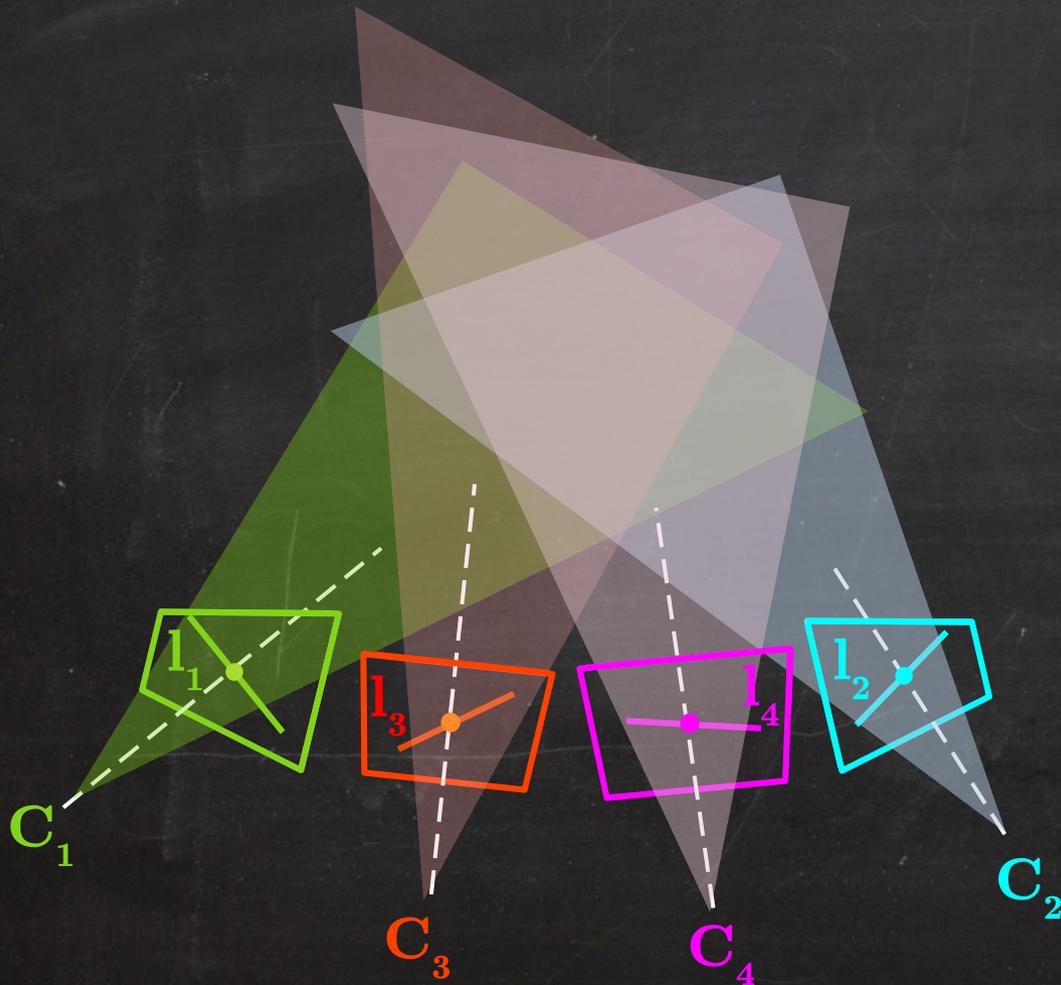
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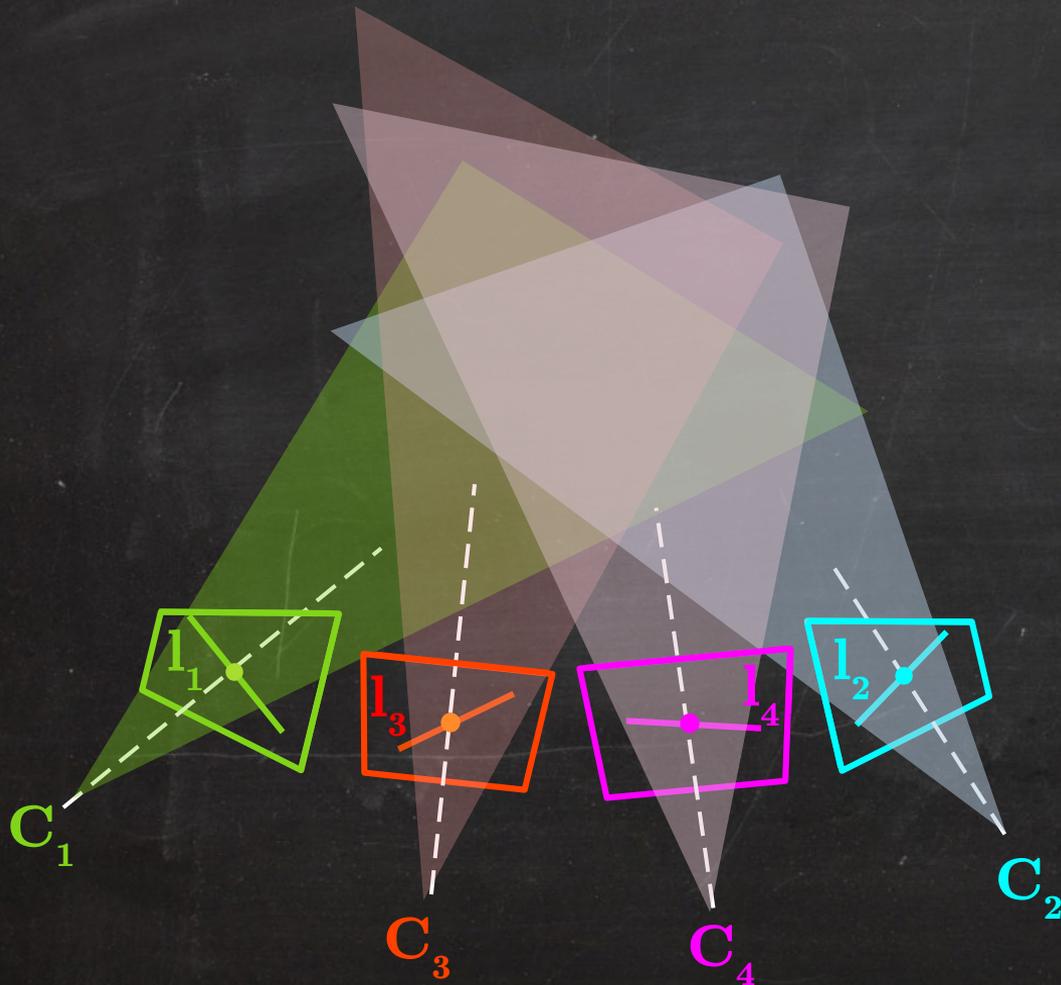


- 4 cameras $\rightarrow \mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$

- Constraint:

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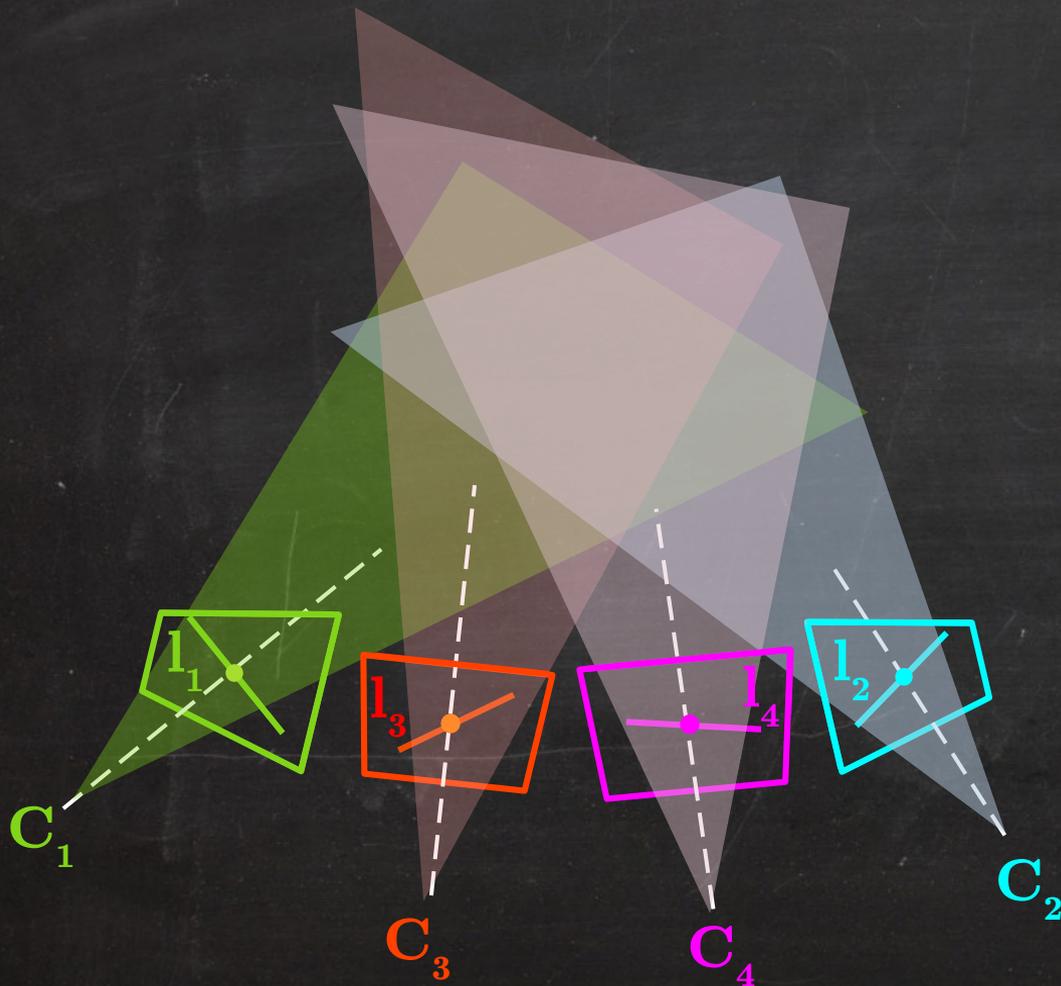
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- **4 planes generically don't intersect.**

Constraint from radial distortion



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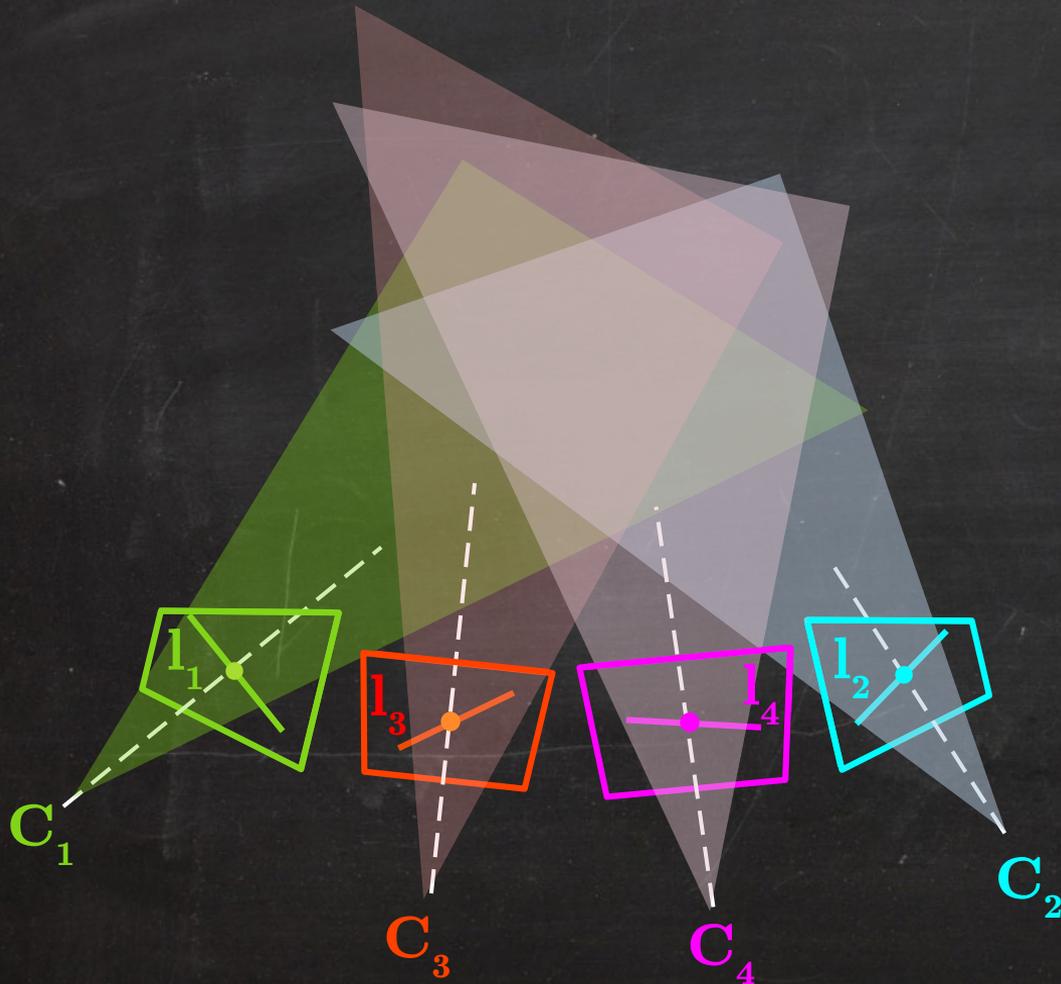
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- After eliminating \mathbf{X} , we get [1]:

$$\sum_{i,j,k,l \in \{1,2\}} \mathbf{l}'_{1,i} \mathbf{l}'_{2,j} \mathbf{l}'_{3,k} \mathbf{l}'_{4,l} \mathbf{T}_{i,j,k,l} = 0$$

Constraint from radial distortion



- 4 cameras $\rightarrow \mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$

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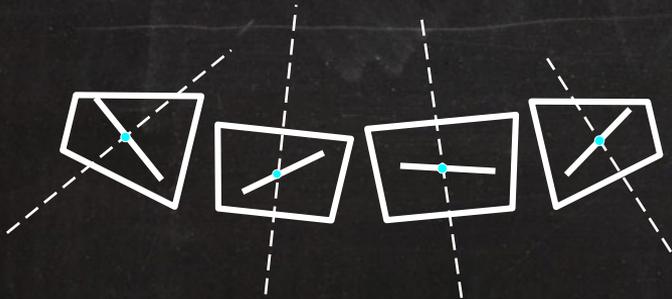
$$\sum_{i,j,k,l \in \{1,2\}} \mathbf{l}'_{1,i} \mathbf{l}'_{2,j} \mathbf{l}'_{3,k} \mathbf{l}'_{4,l} \mathbf{T}_{i,j,k,l} = 0$$

- Radial quadrifocal tensor [1]:

$$\mathbf{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}$$

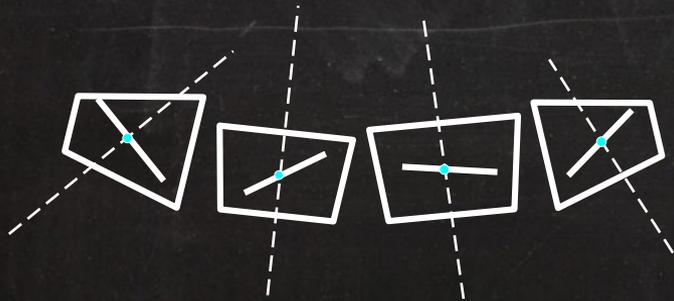
General Minimal Problem

- Constraint in form $\sum_{i,j,k,l \in \{1,2\}} \mathbf{l}'_{1,i} \mathbf{l}'_{2,j} \mathbf{l}'_{3,k} \mathbf{l}'_{4,l} \mathbf{T}_{i,j,k,l} = 0$
- 4 cameras needed to get one constraint.



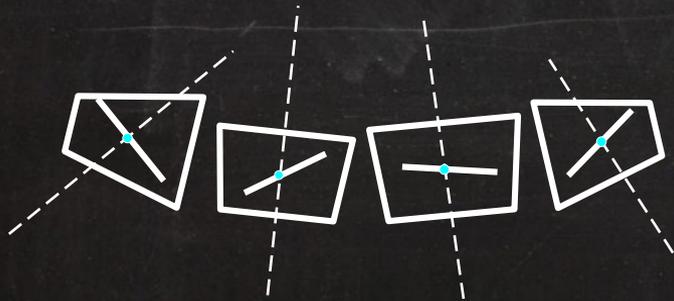
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- 4 cameras needed to get one constraint.
- 4 **uncalibrated** cameras have 13 DoF.



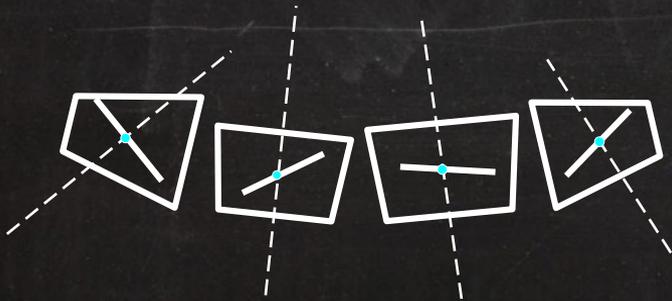
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- 4 **uncalibrated** cameras have 13 DoF.
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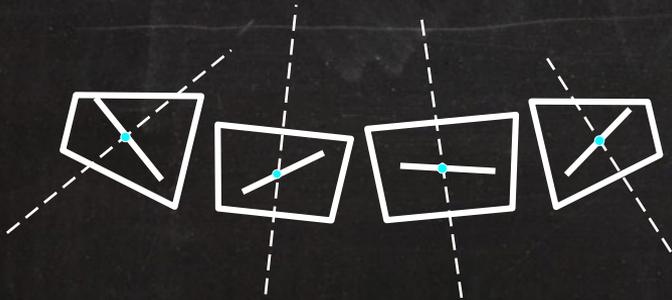
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 - 13 correspondences needed to estimate the pose.



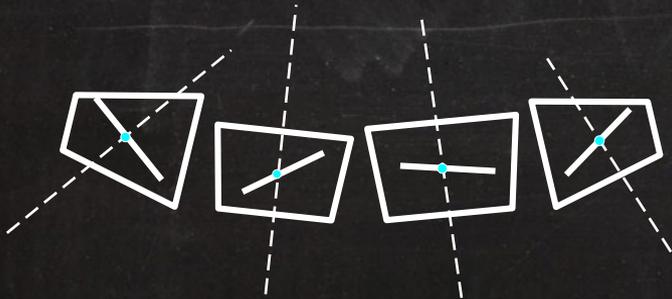
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- 4 cameras needed to get one constraint.
- 4 **uncalibrated cameras** have 13 DoF.
- 4 **calibrated cameras** also have 13 DoF.
 - 13 correspondences needed to estimate the pose.
- The minimal problem has 3584 complex solutions.



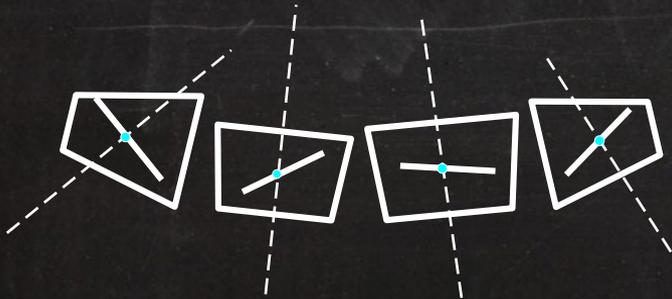
Internal Constraints

- Radial Quadrifocal tensor (RQT) \mathbf{T} with shape $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$



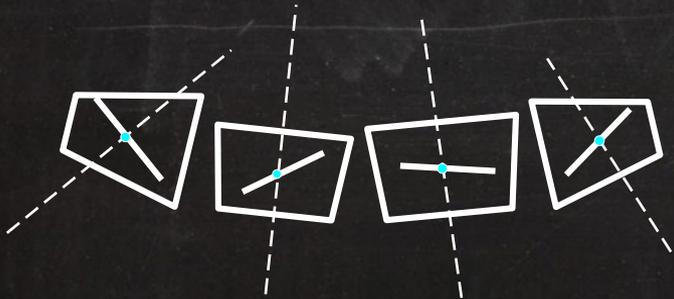
Internal Constraints

- Radial Quadrifocal tensor (RQT) \mathbf{T} with shape $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$
 - Elements of \mathbf{T} are functions of $\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$: it has **13 DoF**



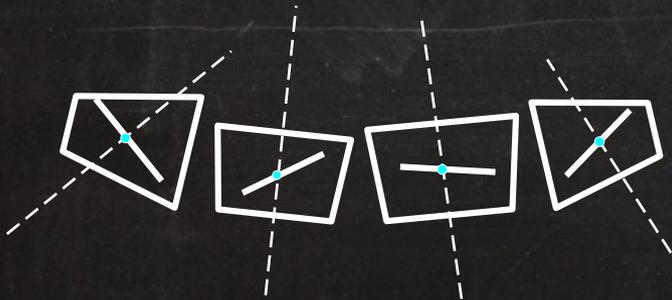
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 - Elements of \mathbf{T} are functions of $\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$: it has **13 DoF**
 - space of all $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ tensors has **15 DoF** up to scale



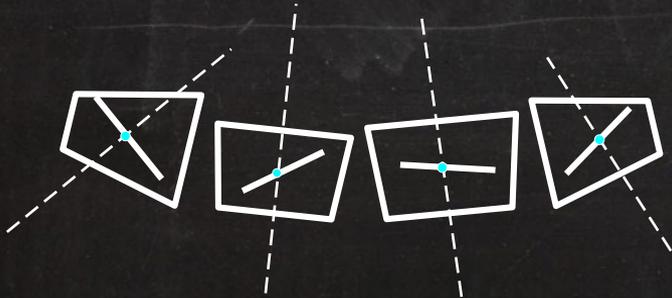
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 - space of all $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ tensors has **15 DoF** up to scale
- Set of all RQTs: 13 dimensional variety 15D space



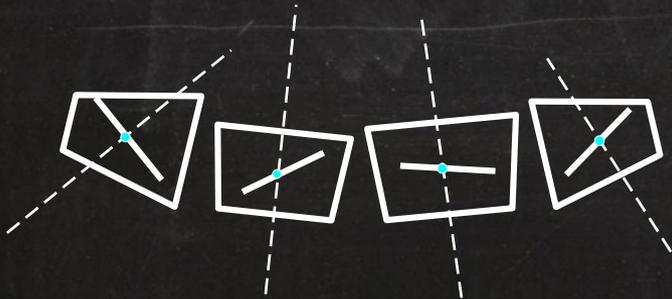
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 - space of all $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ tensors has **15 DoF** up to scale
- Set of all RQTs: 13 dimensional variety 15D space
 - Locally defined by 2 constraints



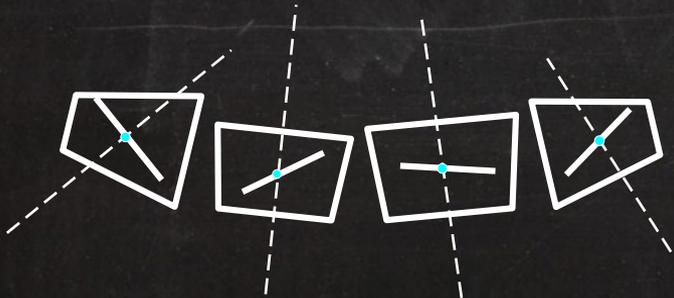
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- Radial Quadrifocal tensor (RQT) \mathbf{T} with shape $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$
 - Elements of \mathbf{T} are functions of $\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$: it has **13 DoF**
 - space of all $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ tensors has **15 DoF** up to scale
- Set of all RQTs: 13 dimensional variety 15D space
 - Locally defined by 2 constraints
 - Globally defined by 718 constraints of degree 12



Problem Symmetries

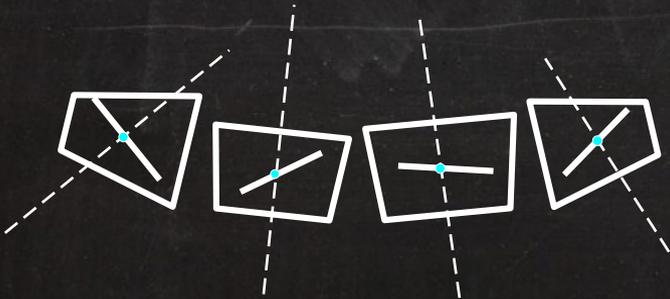
- Problem Symmetries:
 - Revealed by *Galois Group* [1] of the problem.



[1] T. Duff, V. Korotynskiy, T. Pajdla, and M. H. Regan, Galois/monodromy groups for decomposing minimal problems in 3D reconstruction, *SIAM Journal on Applied Algebra and Geometry*, 2022.

Problem Symmetries

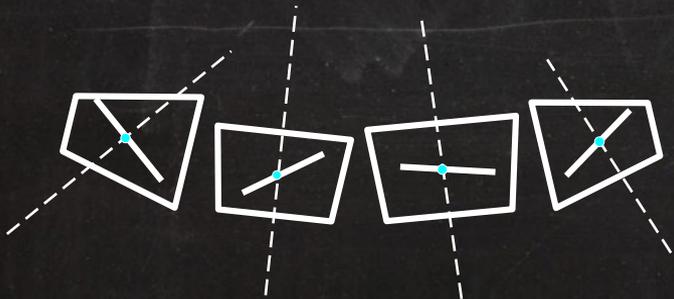
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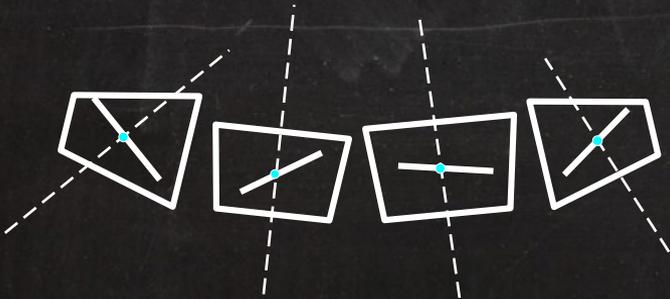
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- The problem has 3584 solutions.
- It decomposes into subproblems of 28, 2, 4, and 2^4 solutions.



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Problem Symmetries

- Problem Symmetries:
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 - The *Galois Group* can be computed using *Monodromy*.
- The problem has 3584 solutions.
- It decomposes into subproblems of 28, 2, 4, and 2^4 solutions.
- Effective reduction of the number of solutions.
 - significant simplification of the problem



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Problem Symmetries

2 Pinhole Cameras, 5 Points

4 Radial Cameras, 13 Points

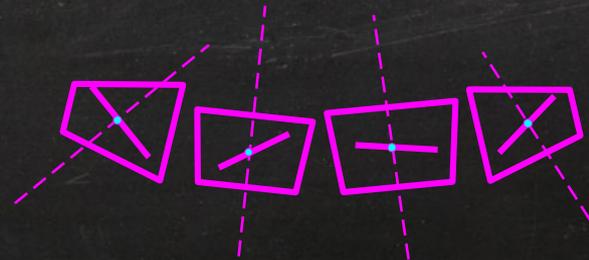


Problem Symmetries

2 Pinhole Cameras, 5 Points

- 40 solutions in terms of \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{t}

4 Radial Cameras, 13 Points

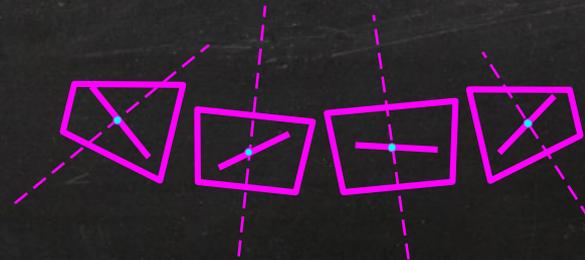


Problem Symmetries

2 Pinhole Cameras, 5 Points

- 40 solutions in terms of \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{t}
- Subproblems of 10 and 4 solutions

4 Radial Cameras, 13 Points

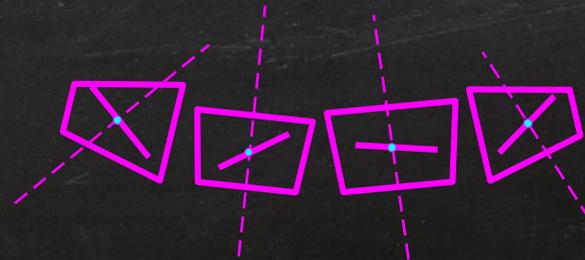


Problem Symmetries

2 Pinhole Cameras, 5 Points

- 40 solutions in terms of \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{t}
- Subproblems of 10 and 4 solutions
- Every instance has 10 solutions in terms of essential matrices \mathbf{E}

4 Radial Cameras, 13 Points



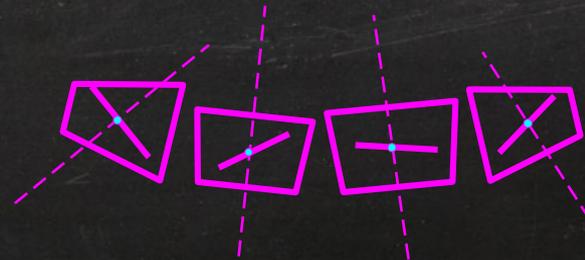
Problem Symmetries

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- Subproblems of 10 and 4 solutions
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- Every \mathbf{E} has 4 decompositions to \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{t}



4 Radial Cameras, 13 Points



Problem Symmetries

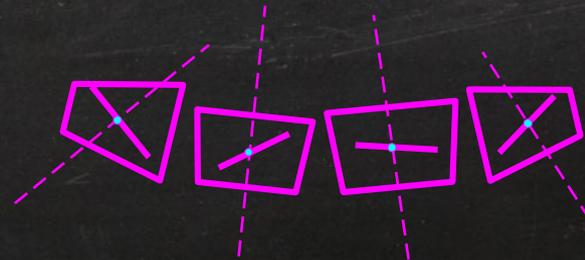
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4 Radial Cameras, 13 Points

- 3584 solutions in terms of $\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$



Problem Symmetries

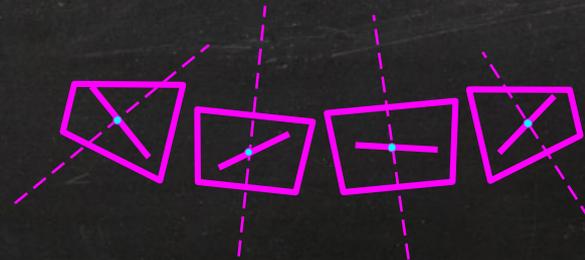
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- 3584 solutions in terms of $\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$
- Subproblems of 28, 2, 4, 2^4 solutions



Problem Symmetries

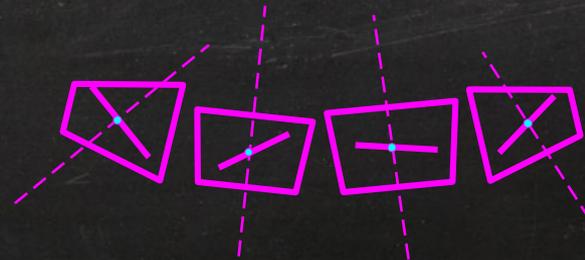
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4 Radial Cameras, 13 Points

- 3584 solutions in terms of $\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$
- Subproblems of 28, 2, 4, 2^4 solutions
- Every instance has 28 solutions in terms of \mathbf{T}



Problem Symmetries

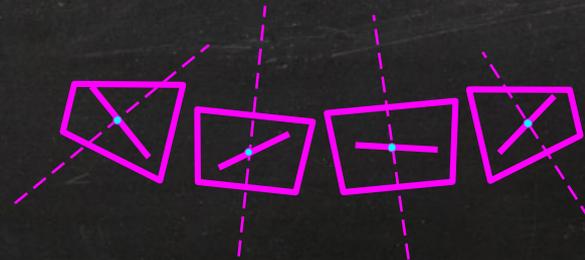
2 Pinhole Cameras, 5 Points

- 40 solutions in terms of \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}
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- Every instance has 10 solutions in terms of essential matrices \mathbf{E}
- Every \mathbf{E} has 4 decompositions to \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}

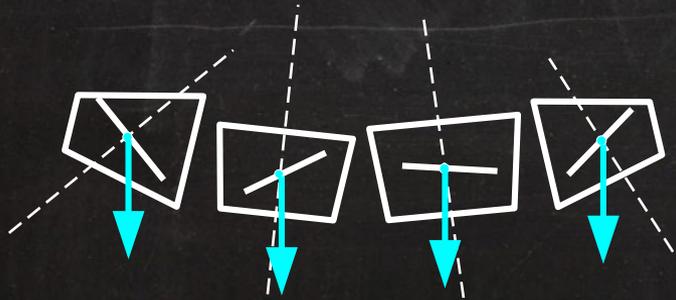


4 Radial Cameras, 13 Points

- 3584 solutions in terms of $\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$
- Subproblems of 28, 2, 4, 2^4 solutions
- Every instance has 28 solutions in terms of \mathbf{T}
- Every \mathbf{T} has 128 decompositions to $\mathbf{R}_i, \mathbf{t}_i$

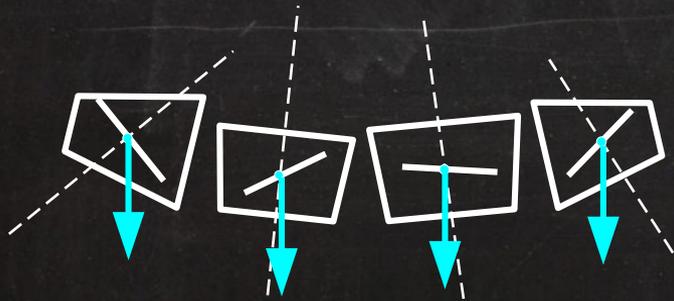


Upright minimal problem



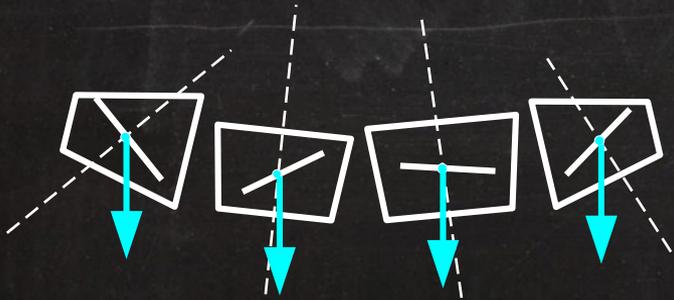
Upright minimal problem

- 4 cameras needed to get one constraint.



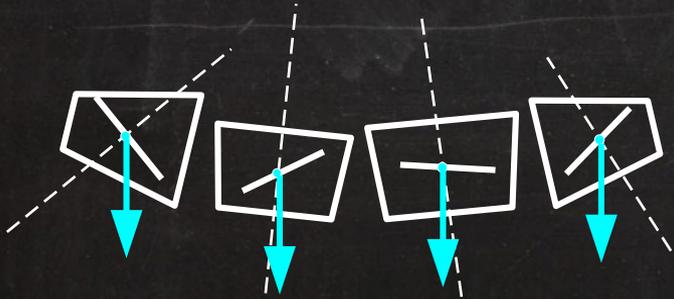
Upright minimal problem

- 4 cameras needed to get one constraint.
- 4 **upright cameras** have 7 DoF.



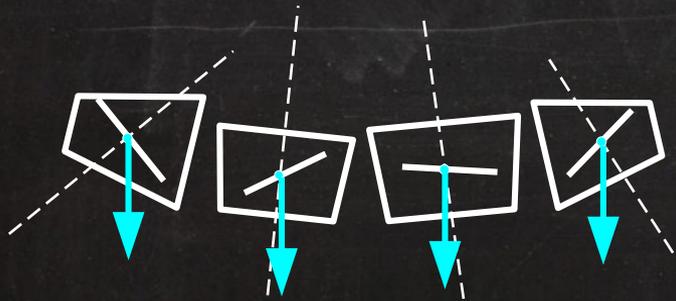
Upright minimal problem

- 4 cameras needed to get one constraint.
- 4 **upright cameras** have 7 DoF.
 - 7 correspondences needed to estimate the RQT.



Upright minimal problem

- 4 cameras needed to get one constraint.
- 4 **upright cameras** have 7 DoF.
 - 7 correspondences needed to estimate the RQT.
- The minimal problem has 50 complex solutions.
 - It has subproblems with 25 and 2 solutions.

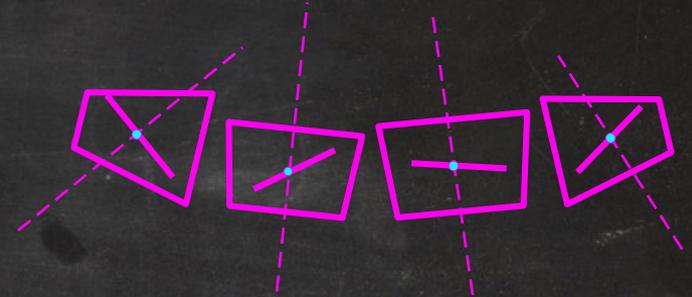


Minimal Solvers

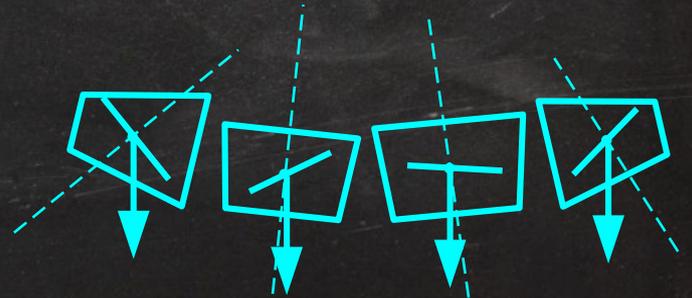
- Solved by **Homotopy Continuation**

Minimal Solvers

- Solved by **Homotopy Continuation**
- **General case**

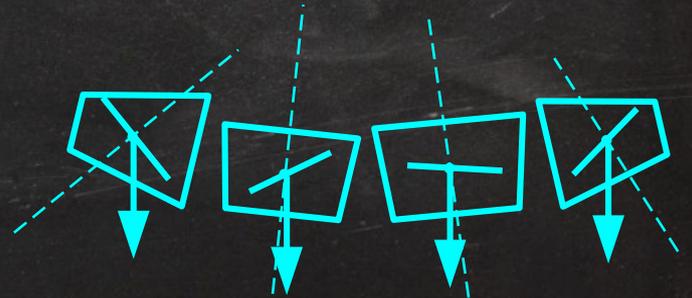
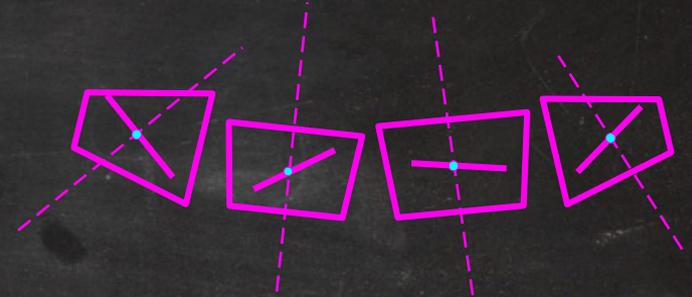


- **Upright case**



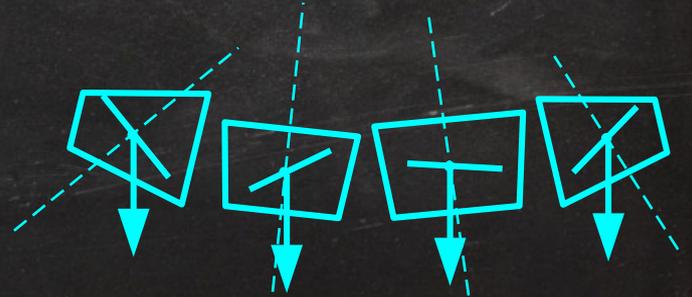
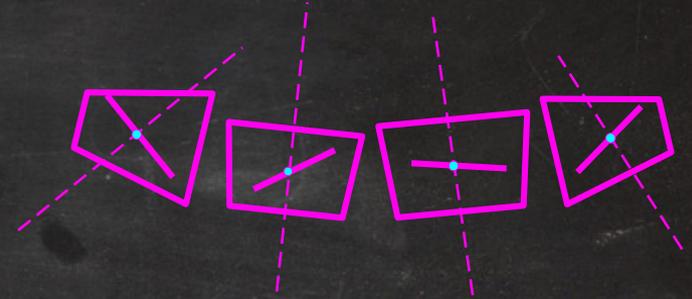
Minimal Solvers

- Solved by **Homotopy Continuation**
- **General case**
 - 28 homotopy paths
 - Metric upgrade to get all solutions
 - Runtime: 78 ms
- **Upright case**



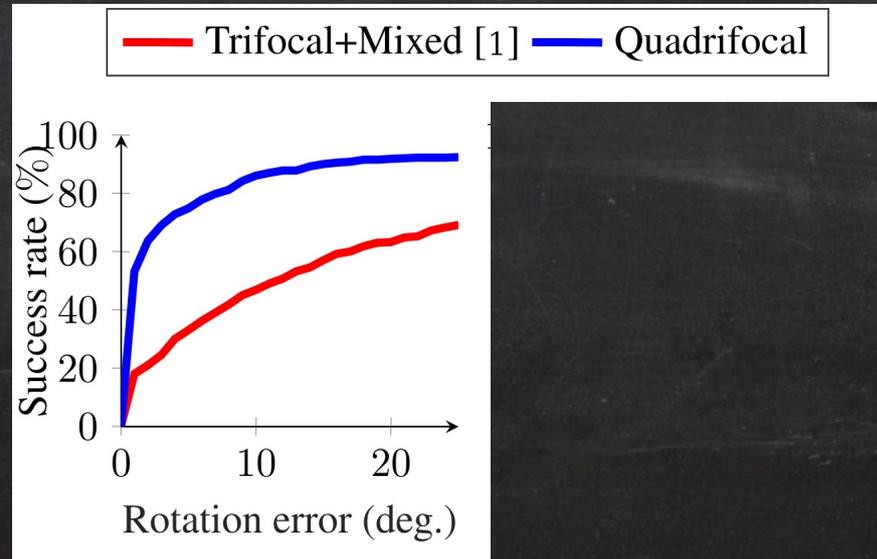
Minimal Solvers

- Solved by **Homotopy Continuation**
- **General case**
 - 28 homotopy paths
 - Metric upgrade to get all solutions
 - Runtime: 78 ms
- **Upright case**
 - 25 homotopy paths
 - Runtime: 18 ms



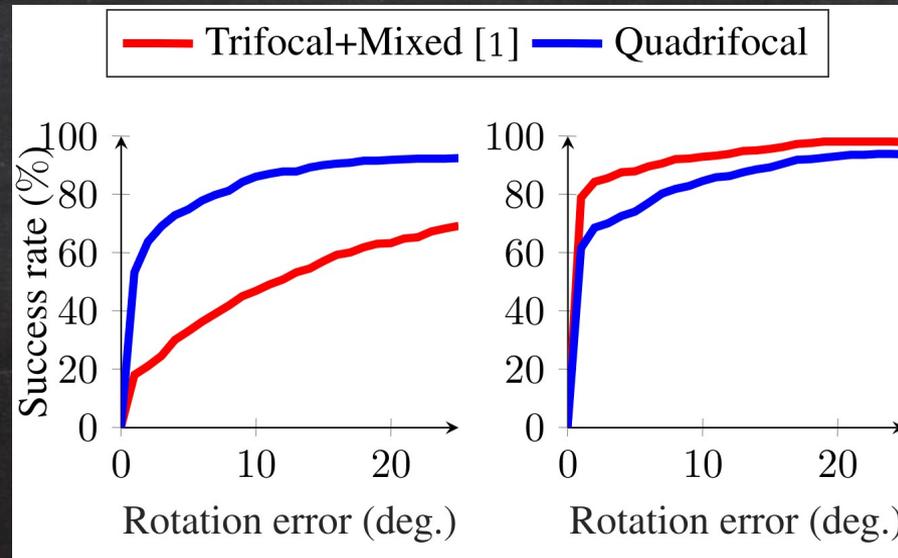
Results

- Comparison with Larsson et al. [1]
- *Left:* general quadruplets

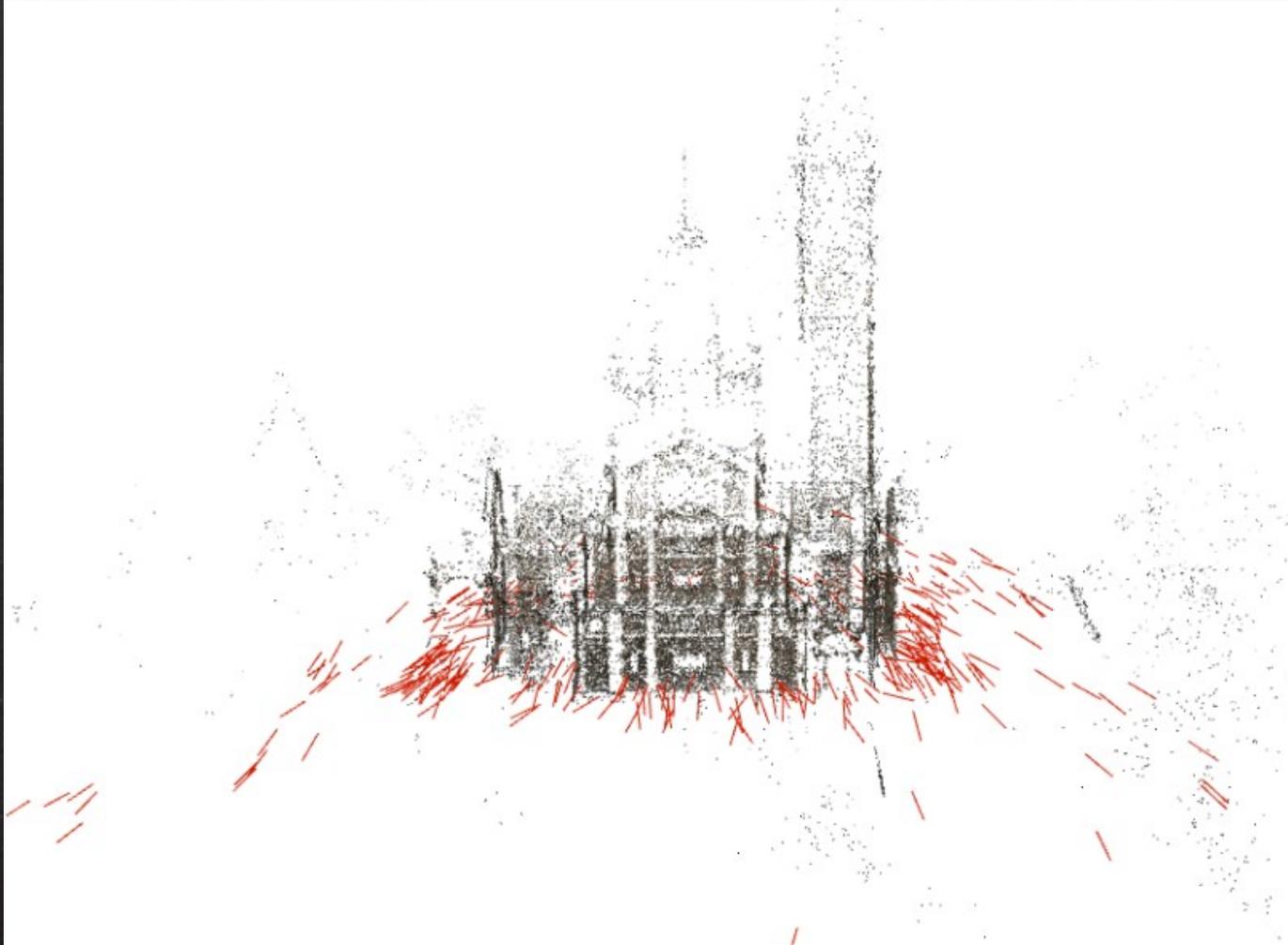


Results

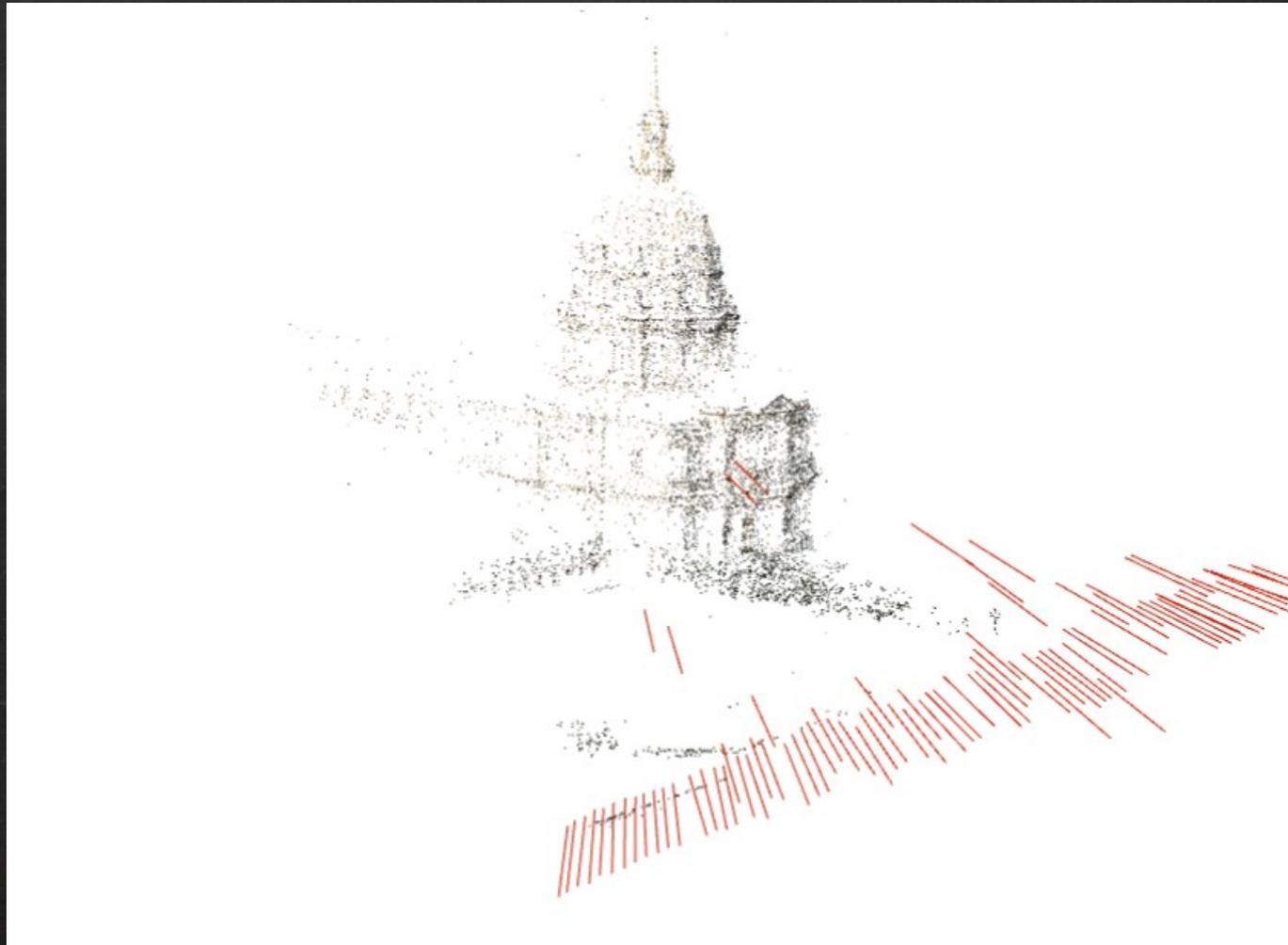
- Comparison with Larsson et al. [1]
- *Left:* general quadruplets
- *Right:* quadruplets selected by an expensive heuristic [1]



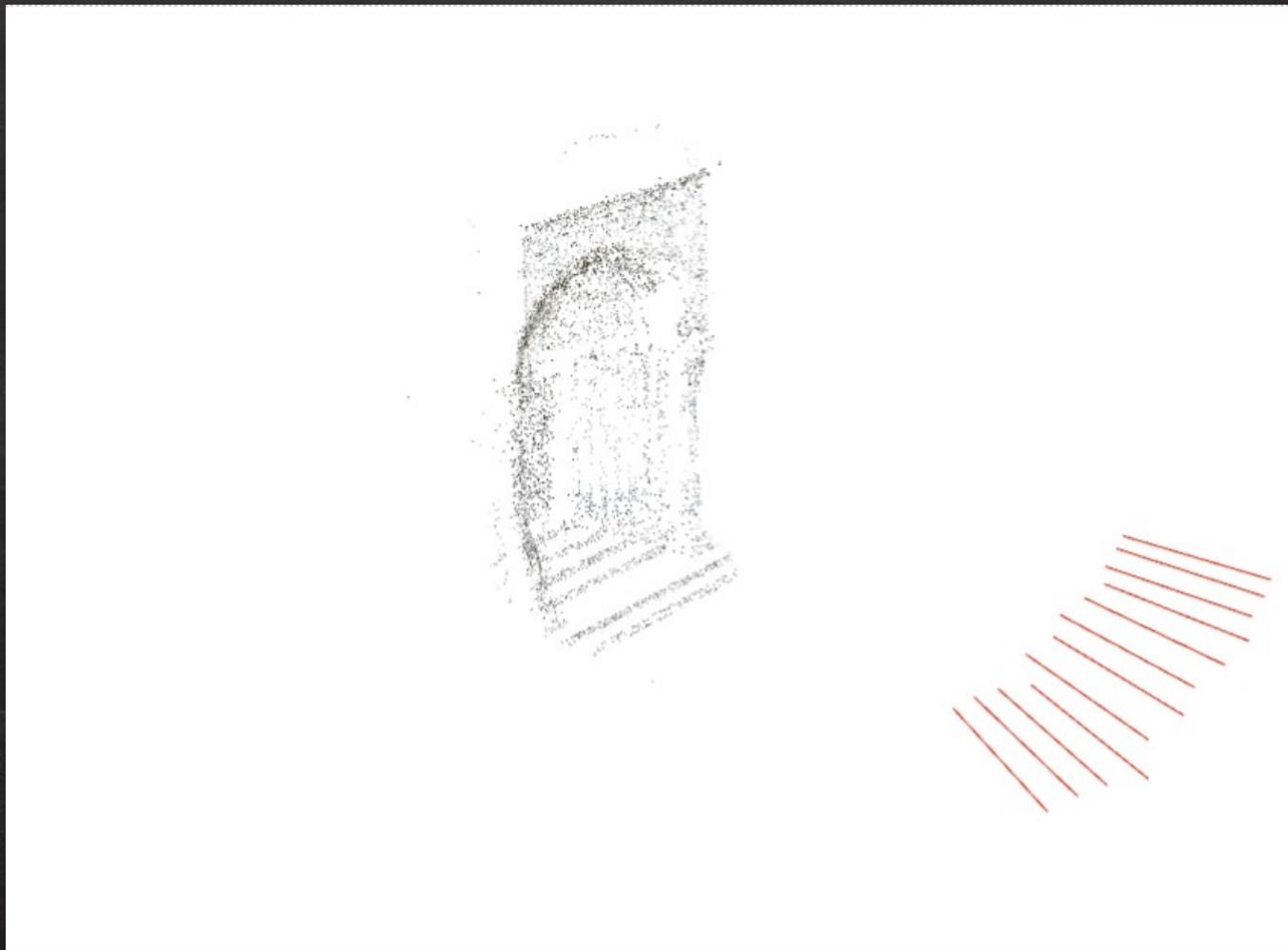
Result Kirchengenge



Results (Eglise)



Results (Door)



THE END

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