Multi-view Image Enhancement by Compensating Geometric Error

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1
 가
 (Camera calibration)
 가
 3
 (compensating transformation)
 가
 가
 : , , , , 3 TV

In this paper, we propose a method to enhance a multi-view image by compensating for the geometric error in One-Dimensional (1-D) parallel and convergent camera arrays. The geometric error is caused by irregular positions and rotations of the manually arranged multiple cameras. The difference between physical characteristics of the cameras and the error caused by the camera calibration are also factors to cause the geometric error. Since the geometric error makes the vertical pixel coordinates and horizontal disparities between the corresponding points of the adjacent views uneven, we have difficulties to estimate and use Three-Dimensional (3-D) information. The proposed method generates an enhanced multi-view image by compensating for the geometric error. For the given camera array, we calculate the compensating transformation using the measured camera parameters and the estimated camera parameters that has ideal geometric characteristics. By applying this transformation to each image, we generate the multi-view image that has its geometry represented by the estimated camera parameters. Experimental results show that the irregular vertical coordinates and horizontal disparities were minimized without the tilted-distortion problem in the enhanced images.

Keywords: Multi-view image, Multi-camera arrays, Geometric error compensation, Image rectification, 3DTV

1. 가

I.

(epipolar line)

3

가

(camera parameters)

[6],[7].

3

가

3

[1]. ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11 Moving Picture Experts Group(MEPG)

3

[2],[3].

가

[8],[9].

가

가

가

가

(Camera calibration)[4]

가

가

가

3

(homography)
(compensating transformation)

[5].

가

(image rectification)가

가

II

III

IV

2

V

2.

II.

(principal point) (focal length)
 가
 3
 1 가
 [10],[11]. III.

가 가
 가 3
 1
 2
 (pinhole)
 3
 M (optical center)
 $\mathbf{m}_k$ (center) $\mathbf{C}_k$
 $\mathbf{P}_k$
 $\mathbf{m}_k \mathbf{P}_k \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{A}_k [\mathbf{R}_k | \mathbf{t}_k] \mathbf{M}$ (1)

1.
 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{t}$
 가

3.

4.

3 4

[12].

(optical axis)

5.

6.

5 (a) 가

$$b = \begin{cases} \frac{si}{|i|} & \frac{c}{|c|} & (s = \frac{|c|}{|i|}, \text{ if } |c| > |i|) \\ \frac{i}{|i|} & \frac{sc}{|c|} & (s = \frac{|i|}{|c|}, \text{ if } |c| < |i|) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

5 (b) 가 가 i, c, d 가 5 (c) (d)

(2)

s

가

7.

8.

2. 가

2.1.

$$R' = \begin{bmatrix} b^T \\ ((b \times v_a) \times b)^T \\ (b \times v_a)^T \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

3

가

d

가

d/2

d

가

R' (3)

d

v_a

가

A'

가

가

(skew parameter)

0

가

가

P'_k (4)

7

9.

10.

$$P'_k = A'[R'|t'_k] = A'[R' | -R'C'_k] \tag{4}$$

가 8

2.2.

P_k

가 (5)

θ d

$$C'_{k\pm 1} = C'_k \pm d \frac{b + lp_k}{\|b + lp_k\|} \tag{5}$$

l (5)

θ
(6)

(a)

(b)

11.

(a)

(b)

12.

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} - 1}$$

(6)

가
가
가
0
A'
가
k P'_k
9

(8)

θ

(7)

k

θ

$$P'_k = A'[R'_k | t'_k] = A'[R'_k] - R'_k C'_k \tag{8}$$

$$R'_k = \begin{bmatrix} (v_a \times p_k)^T \\ v_a^T \\ p_k^T \end{bmatrix}$$

(7)

3.

2

(a)

(b)

13.

(a)

(b)

(c)

14.

3x3

가 가

10

가

P_k^+ inverse matrix) T_k k P_k

(9)

가 (pseudo

(a)

(b)

15.

(a)

(b)

16.

$$T_k = H_{\pi,k} = P_k^l P_k^+ \quad (9)$$

가

IV.

13 (a) (b)

14 (a)

11 (a)
12 (a)
11 (b)
12 (b)

가

14 (b)

5.5cm
6.5cm 4° 가

14 (c)
16 (a)

가

가

(b)

16 (b)

가

V.

가

3

가

가

가

3

[]

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2008. 8:

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