

Multi-view Object Composite Images Generation Using Multi-view Images

Myung-Han Hyun · Yo-Sung Ho

(digital matting)

(synthetic aperture image)

(alphah matte)

(trimap)

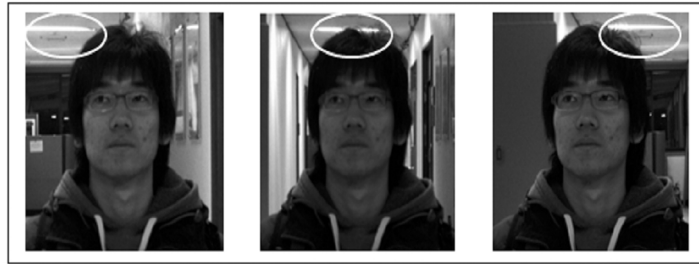
(color cluster based alpha estimation)

가

2.7%

Digital matting is a crucial work to produce special effects by extracting a foreground object from the original image. Recently, a digital matting algorithm using multi-view cameras has been developed to create an alpha matte by a well-focused image generated from multi-view images. However, the previous work could only generate a single-view alpha matte, even though it used multi-view cameras. In this paper, we propose a new scheme to estimate view-dependent alpha mattes by sharing a trimap from a reference-view. In order to solve the poor representation of edges by using a color cluster based alpha estimation for view-dependent alpha mattes, we segment foreground objects using the information of unknown area of the shared trimap. Our scheme extracts foreground objects of each view, and then composite them with corresponding background images that are captured from the same multi-view camera environment. Moreover, we found that the low average error rate between the segmented foreground objects and the ground truth was 2.7% in an objective evaluation.

Keywords: Digital matting, Multi-view image matting, Multi-view camera system



1.

I.

(extended variance alpha estimation)
가

가

(alpha value)
(digital matting) [1]. (trimap)
(key) [2].
(digital compositing)
[3].

(studio matting and compositing)
(natural image matting and compositing)

II

III

IV

V

가

(bluescreen matting) [4].

가

II.

가 (virtual studio)

1.

(SAI: Synthetic Aperture Image)

[5],[6]

[7].

[8],[9]

SAI

[11].

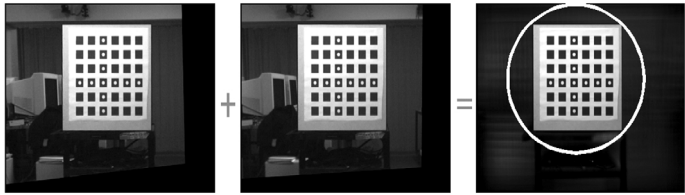
1

[10].

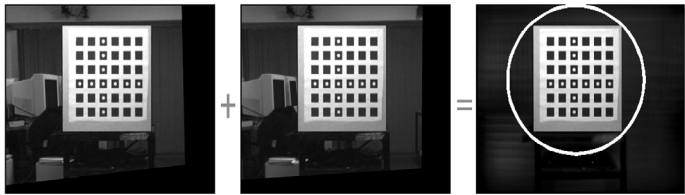
SAI

SAI

(alpha matte)

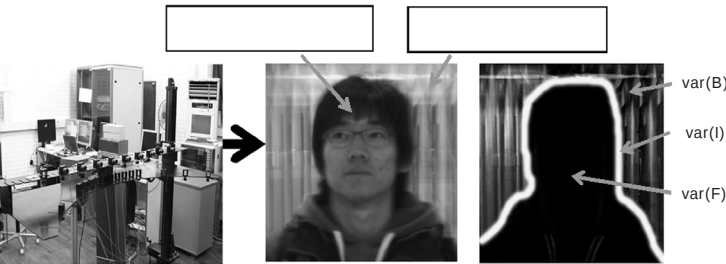


(a)



(b)

2.



(a)

(b) SAI

(c) SAI

3. SAI

0 1

2

2 (a)

(calibration chart)

2 (b)

3

SAI

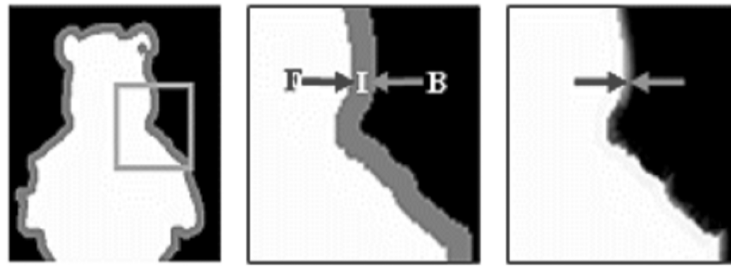
$I = \alpha F + (1 - \alpha)B$ (1)

I, F, B

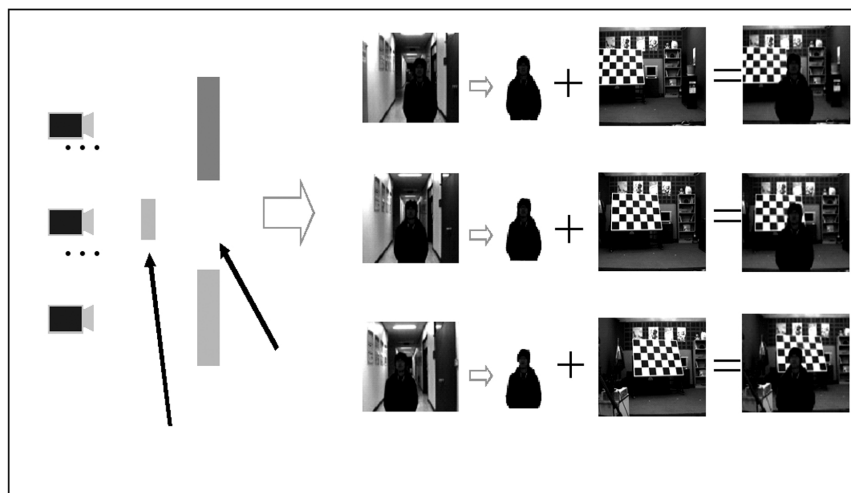
α

I, F, B (1) (2)

I, F, B



4.



5.

$$I = \alpha F + (1 - \alpha)B$$

(2)

가 가

(2) F B가 α (3) α 4
 independent) 가 α (statistically) α .
 (3)

III.

$$\alpha = \frac{\text{var}(B) \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{\text{var}(F) + \text{var}(B)}$$

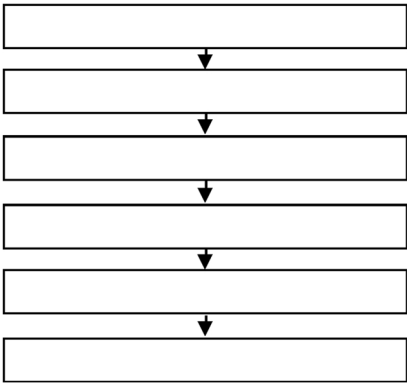
가 .

$$\Delta = \text{var}(I)[\text{var}(F) + \text{var}(B)] - \text{var}(F)\text{var}(B) \quad (3)$$

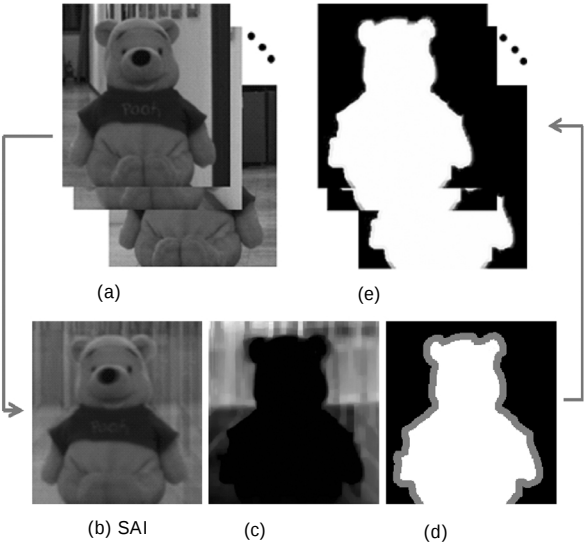
5

3 (c) SAI

$\text{var}(B), \text{var}(F), \text{var}(I)$, ,
 α .

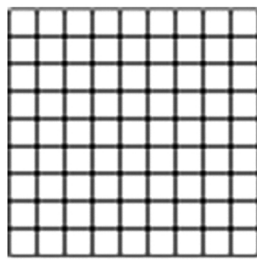
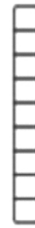
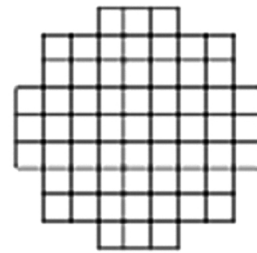


6.



7.



(a) 9×9 (b) 1×9 (c) 9×1 

(d)

8.



(a)



(b)

9.

2.

가

(texture)

(nonlinear filter)

가

 9×9 $V \quad \text{var}(\mathbf{I})$
 T_1

(4)

10 (a)

 T_2

가

 9×9 가
(median filter)

9

 $: A = \{\mathbf{I} | \mathbf{I} \quad V, \text{var}(\mathbf{I}) < T_1\}$

가

 $: B = \{\mathbf{I} | \mathbf{I} \quad V, \text{var}(\mathbf{I}) \geq T_2\}$

가

8

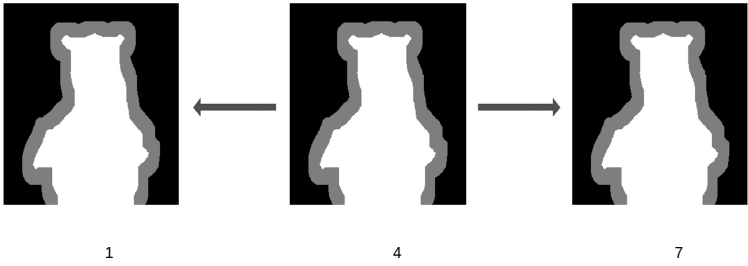
 $: C = \{\mathbf{I} | \mathbf{I} \quad V, T_1 < \text{var}(\mathbf{I}) \leq T_2\} \quad (4)$ 9 9×9

9

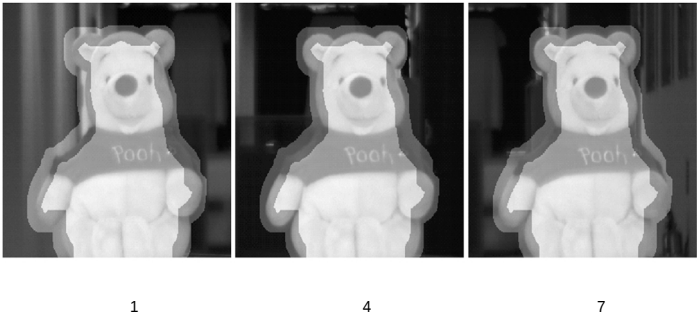
 T_1, T_2 T_2
1000 ~ 5000
10 (a)



10.



11.



12.

가

9 (b)

5 (),

(S)

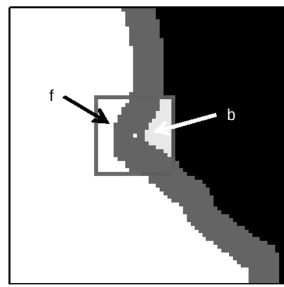
8 (d)

10 (b)

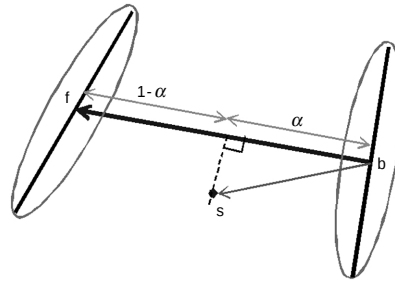
2m

5Cm

3-D warping



(a)



(b)

13.



14.

$$A = \{I | I \leq V_E, \text{var}(I) < T\}$$

3.

$$B = \{I | I \leq V_E, \text{var}(I) \geq T\}$$

$$C = \{(A \oplus Z) \oplus (A \oplus Z)\}^C \quad (5)$$

가 .

13(a)

$$\text{var}(I) \quad (5) \quad \text{XOR} \quad V_E$$

T

 α

R, G, B

10
[12].

11

가

가

가 10

가

warping

5cm

warping

12

가

R, G, B

(6)

$$\vec{s} - \vec{b}$$

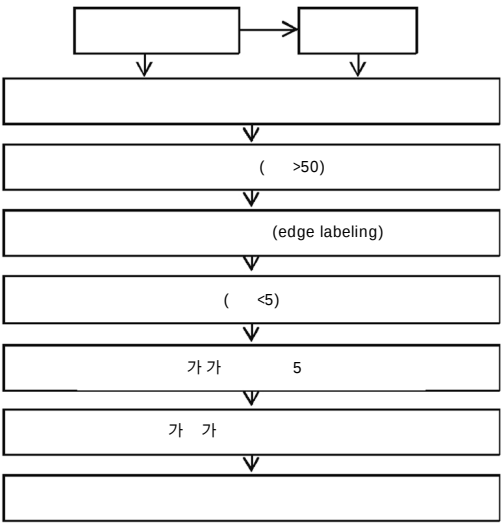
(dot product)

13 (b)

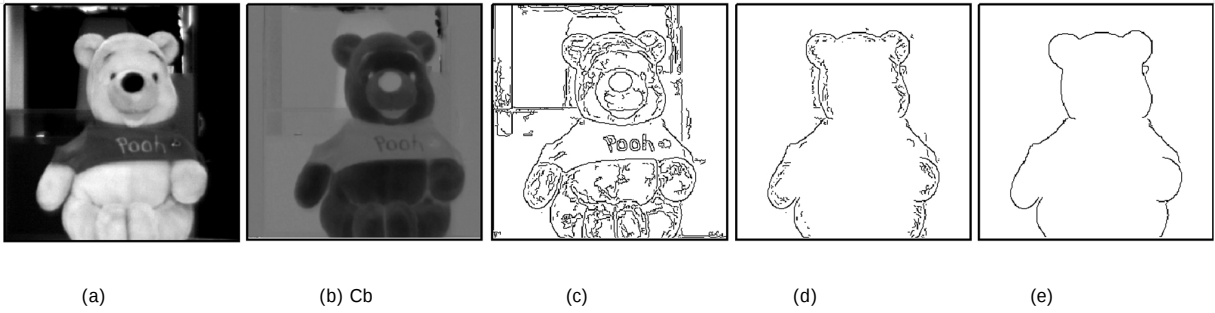
 α

$$\vec{f} - \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{s}$$



15.



16.

$$\alpha = \frac{(\vec{s} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{f} - \vec{b})}{|\vec{f} - \vec{b}|^2}$$

(6)

15

가

가

가

5

가

16

14

YCbCr

16(a)

16(b)

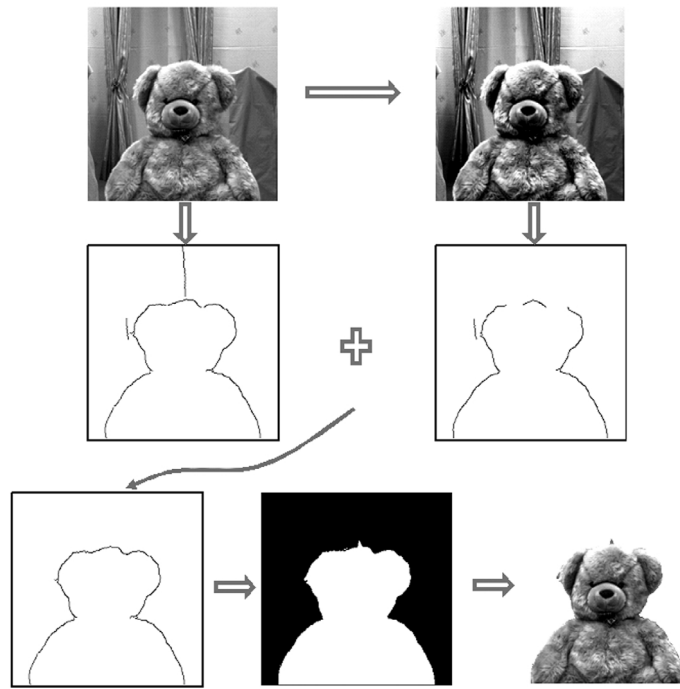
Cb

RGB

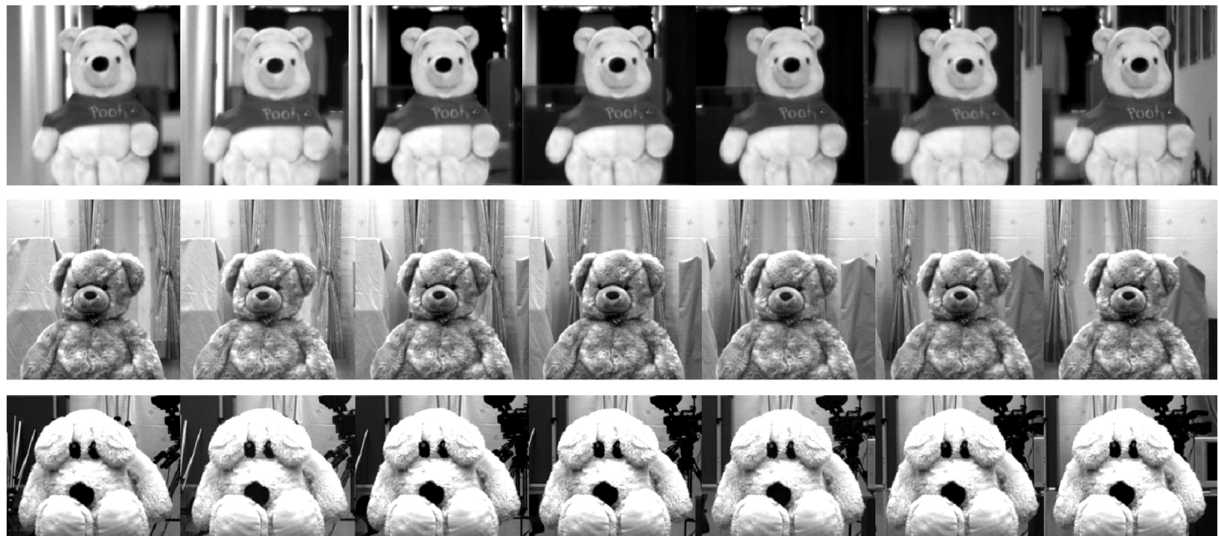
Cb

(canny edge)

16(c)



17.



18.

16(d)

가

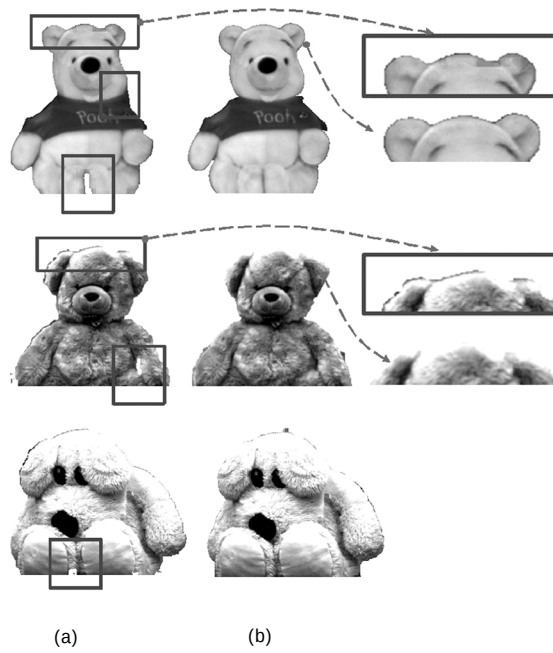
가
(equalization)가 (Gaussian)
가

17

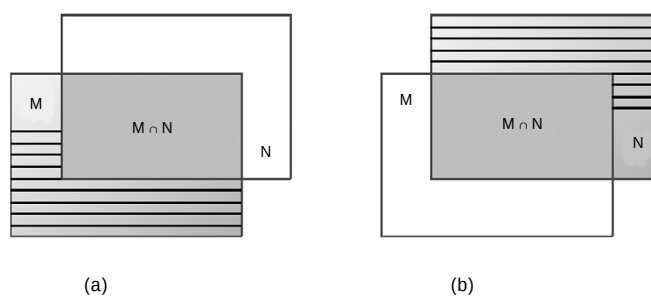
15



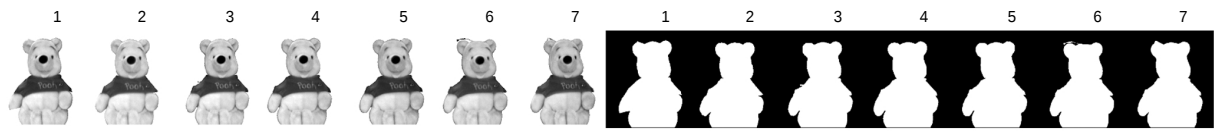
19.



20.



21. 가



(a) 1



(b) 30



(c) 60

22. Pooh

1. Pooh

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2.74	1.73	1.82	1.22	1.35	1.64	1.79
30	1.13	2.42	1.56	2.12	1.97	2.96	2.36
60	2.83	1.58	1.96	2.07	2.31	3.01	1.77

2. Bear

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2.88	2.35	3.01	2.97	2.66	2.68	2.73
30	3.42	3.56	3.12	3.77	3.12	3.44	3.60
46	2.69	3.87	3.69	2.87	2.99	2.68	3.16

2. Error rate of Dog sequence

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2.98	3.26	3.11	3.01	2.82	2.96	2.84
30	3.52	3.61	3.24	2.78	3.29	2.91	2.88
90	2.87	3.32	2.83	2.55	2.69	2.76	2.93

가 가



(a) 1

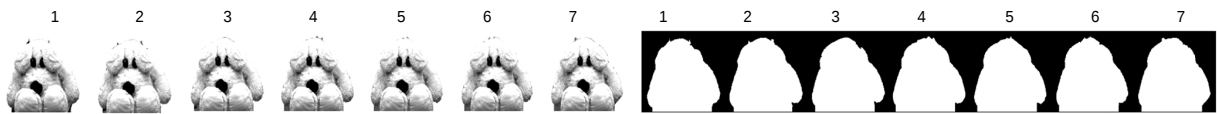


(b) 30

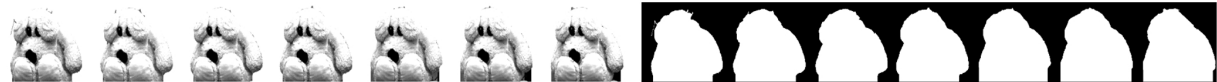


(c) 46

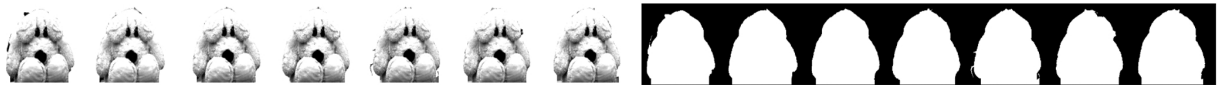
23. Bear



(a) 1



(b) 30



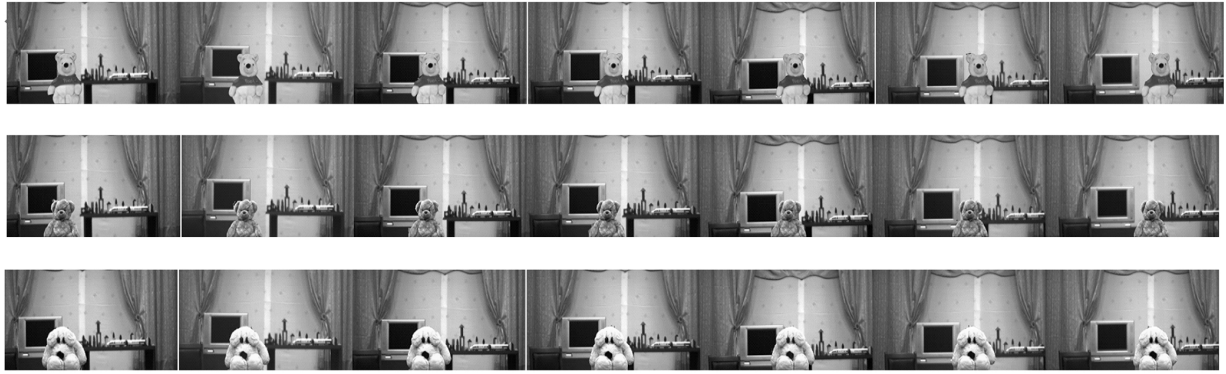
(c) 90

24. Dog

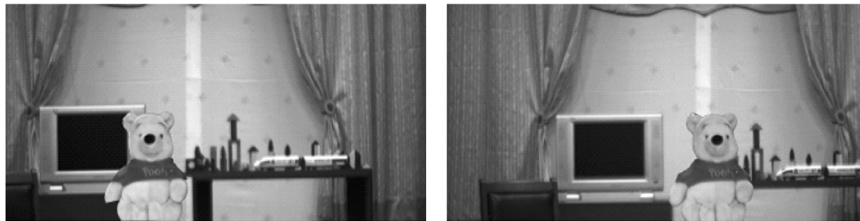
IV. 20

19
(Multi Sync IEEE-1394b) 7 5cm 가

18 Pooh, Bear, Dog 15 가 [13].
1024-768 100 가 (7) (8) M N



25.



1

7

26.

$$N \quad S_{(M \cap N)} \quad S_M \quad S_N \quad M \quad E_U$$

21 (a)

(under extraction)

V.

, E_O 21 (b)

(over extraction)

1~3 Pooh, Bear, Dog

2.7%

22~24 Pooh, Bear, Dog

25

26

가
2.7%

가

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(Myung-Han Hyun)

2005. 8 :
 2008. 2 :
 2008. 2 ~ : (ADD)
 E-mail: drwise@add.re.kr
 Tel: + 82-42-821-2540



(Yo-Sung Ho)

1981. 2 :
 1983. 2 :
 1983. 3 ~ 1995. 9 :
 1989. 12: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara,
 1990. 1 ~ 1993. 5: Philips
 2003. 8 ~ :
 1995. 9 ~ :
 : / , MPEG ,
 TV, 3 TV, ,
 E-mail: hoyo@gist.ac.kr
 Tel: + 82-62-970-2211
 Fax: + 82-62-970-3164