

Presentations

Computer Vision Research Lab

- ✦ Relevant UMass Research Edward Riseman
- Image Warping for Image Registration Howard Schultz
- 3D Panoramic Imaging Howard Schultz
- 3D Terrain and Site Modeling Edward Riseman
- Aided Search and Target Cueing Gary Whitten
- Knowledge-Based and Adaptive Image Processing
Allen Hanson

Considerable overlap of the 5 topics

Interaction between subproblems and solutions

- ✦ Allen R. Hanson and Edward M. Riseman
 - Professors, Computer Science Department
 - Co-Directors, Computer Vision Research Lab

- Howard Schultz
 - Research Professor, UMass since 1989
 - JPL, Member of the Technical Staff, 1984-86
 - Bendix Aerospace, Research Engineer, 1982-84
 - ERIM, Research Scientist, 1978-82

- Gary Whitten
 - Research Professor, UMass since 1996
 - University of Maryland, Research Faculty, 1995-96
 - Co-PI with Azierl Rosenfeild, ONR ATR program
 - Martin-Marietta, Senior Scientist, 1990-95
 - Fairchild Western, Senior Engineer, 1985-90

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Computer Vision Research Lab

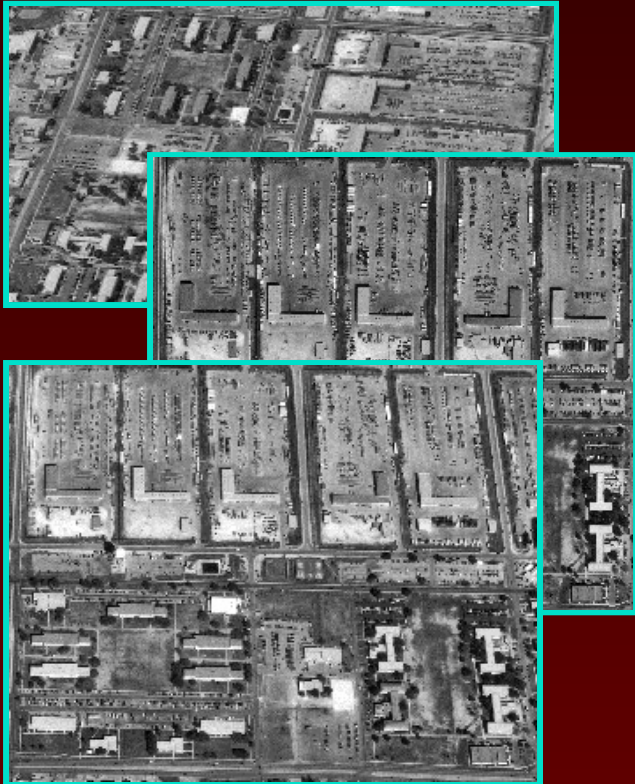
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- ◆ 1993-1996 RADIUS Program DARPA/ORD
(Research and Development in Image Understanding Systems)
 - 5 Universities and 2 Corporations

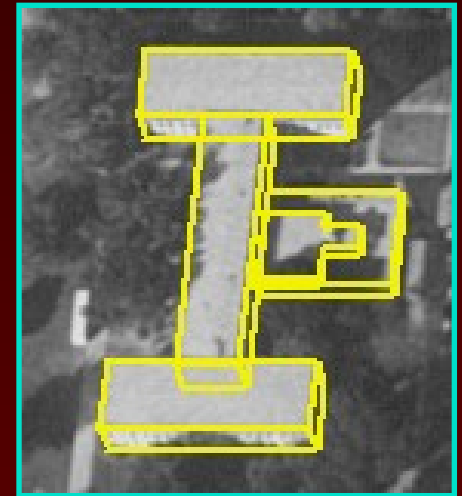
- UMass Ascender I
 - Multi-view reconstruction of buildings
 - Focused on accurate 3D acquisition of flat-roof structures
 - Produces textured-mapped CAD models
 - Fly-through visualization

System for Automatic Site Modeling

Multiple Images → Geometric Models



- rooftop detection
- line extraction
- corner detection
- perceptual grouping
- epipolar matching
- multi-image triangulation
- geometric constraints
- precise photogrammetry
- extrusion to ground plane
- texture mapping



◆ 1996-1999 APGD Program DARPA/NIMA (Automatic Population of Geospatial Databases)

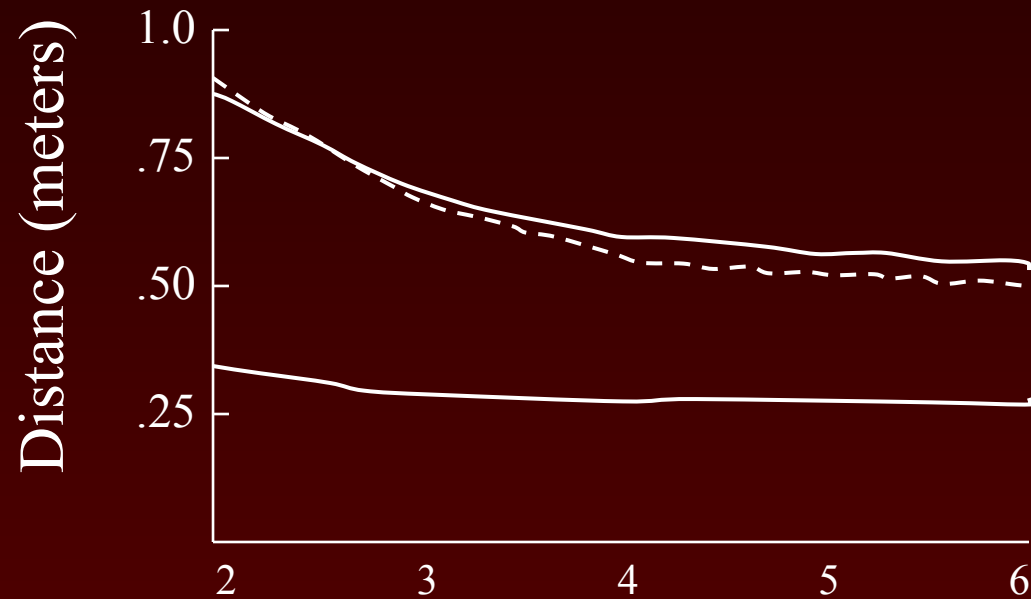
□ UMass Ascender II

- Context-sensitive reconstruction of cultural sites
- Knowledge-based strategies for intelligently invoking algorithms
- Reconstruction of many types of complex buildings
- Identification of buildings, roads, parking lots, etc.
- Reconstruction from SAR and IFSAR images

Video Clip 1

Ascender I

3D Accuracy vs. Number of Views



Number of views used vs. 3-D
reconstruction accuracy in meters

Image	711	713	525	927
IV Planimetric	0.68	0.73	1.09	0.89
IV Altimetric	0.51	0.55	0.90	0.61

Median planimetric and altimetric errors (in meters) between reconstructed 3-D polygon vertices and ground truth roof vertices.

- ◆ 1989-1995 ONR Basic Research
(Recovering the Small Scale Structure of the Ocean Surface)

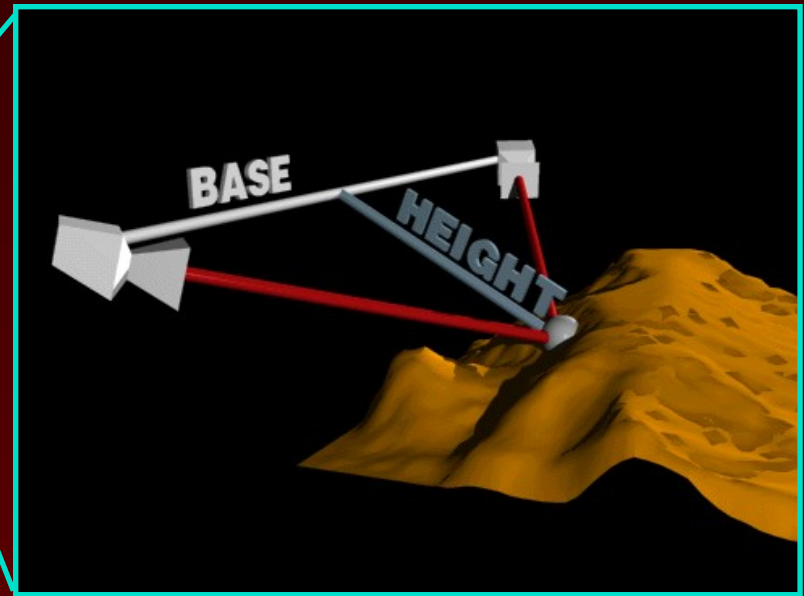
- Terrest (Terrain Reconstruction System)
 - Produces a digital elevation map from pairs of aerial images
 - Adapted from oceanographic to land-based applications
 - Utilized in DARPA-Army Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) program
 - Path planning
 - Visibility analysis
 - Battlefield awareness and visualization

Terrest Terrain Reconstruction System

□ Goals

- Rapid and accurate generation of elevation maps
- Multiple Images/Sensors
- Oblique Images
- Widely Separated Images
- Large base-to-height ratios
- Subpixel precision
- Capable of using a-priori information (DTED, etc)
- Capable of running on

distributed systems



ISPRS 'Flat Scene'

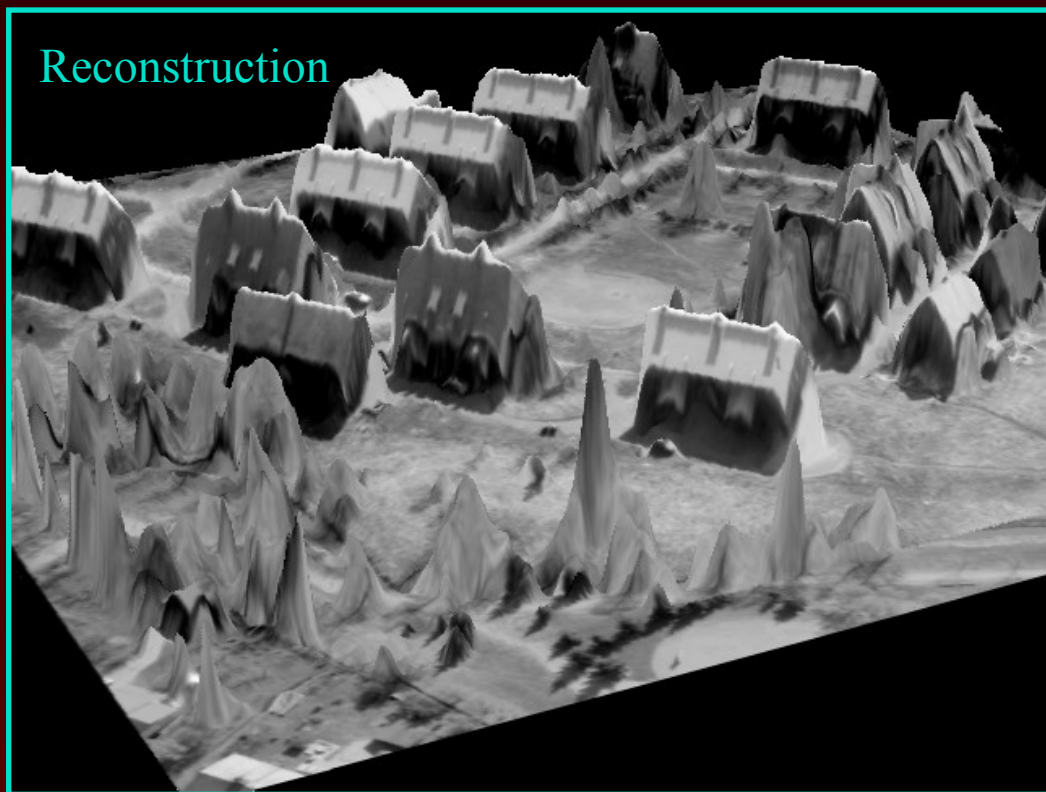
Left Image



Right Image



Reconstruction



Video Clip 2

Terrest

- Fusion of Information from the above programs
 - 2D lines, corners, polygons from images
 - 3D lines, corners, surfaces from DEMs
 - Grouping to construct buildings
 - Applying constraints during stereo analysis to improve DEM generation

Results: Denver, Co.



Texture-Mapped Rendered Elevation

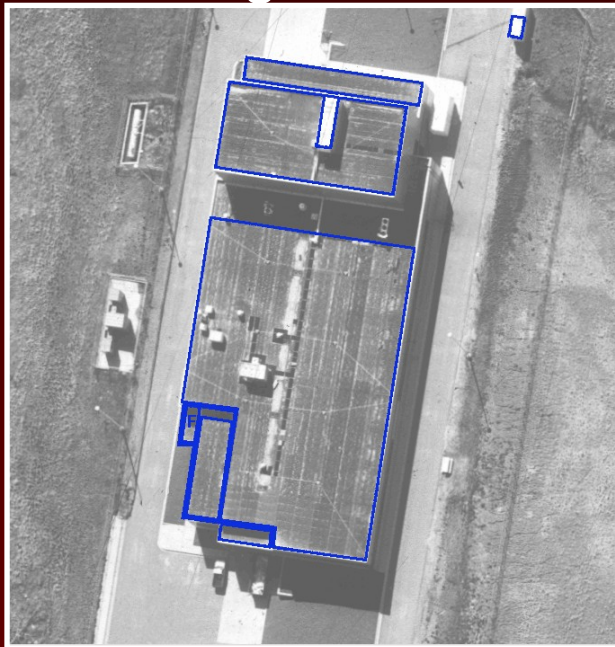


Results from Ascender and Terrest

2D building
rooftops

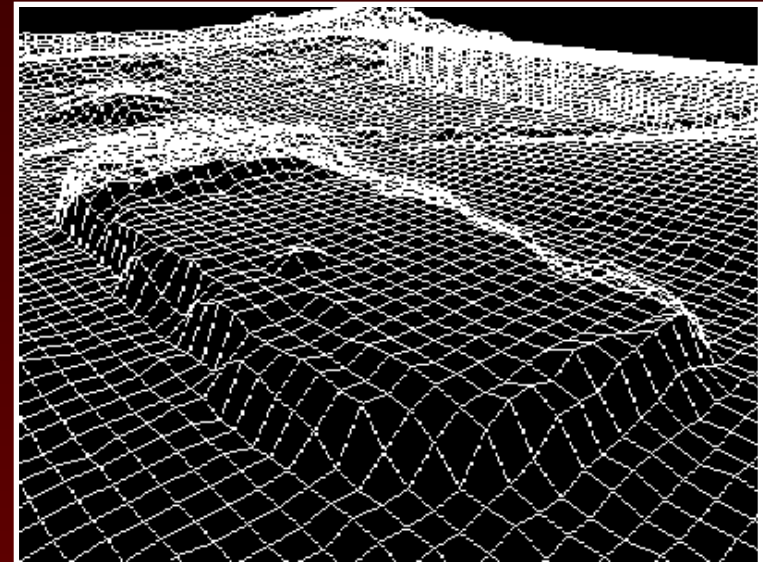
DEM

Building Extraction

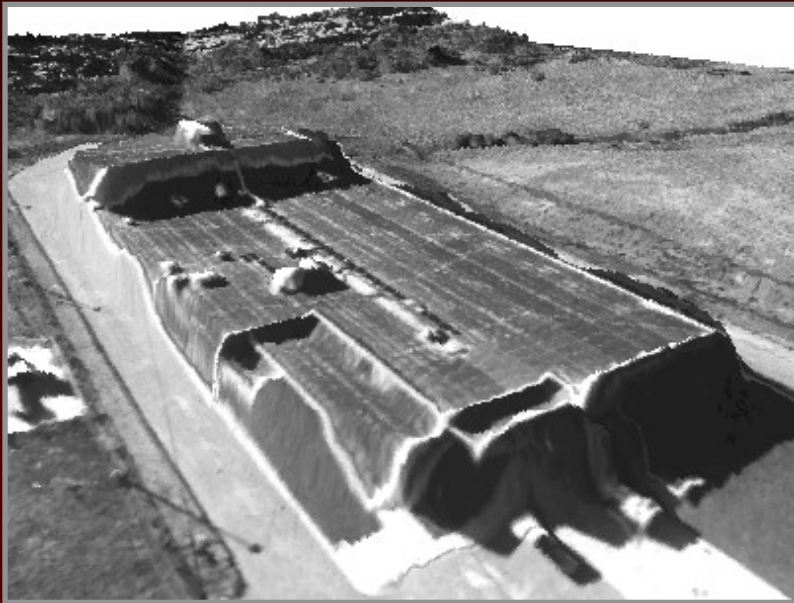


+

Wireframe DEM



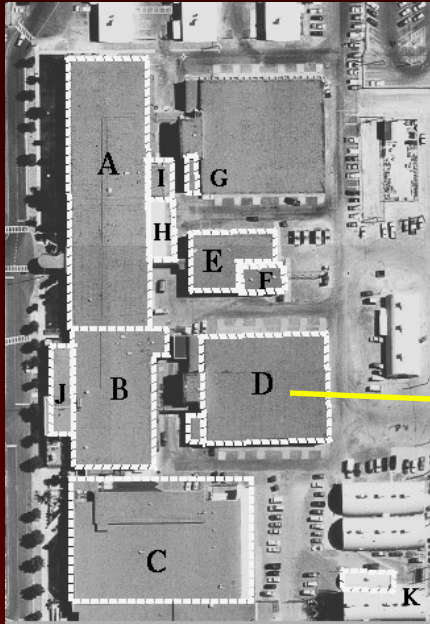
DEM Alone



Combined Results

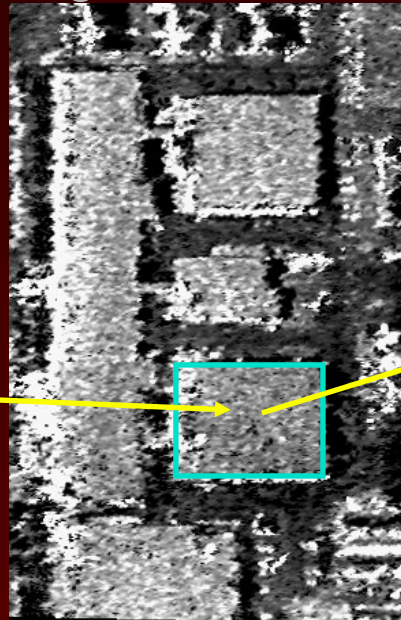


Optical w/ 2D
polygons from
Ascender



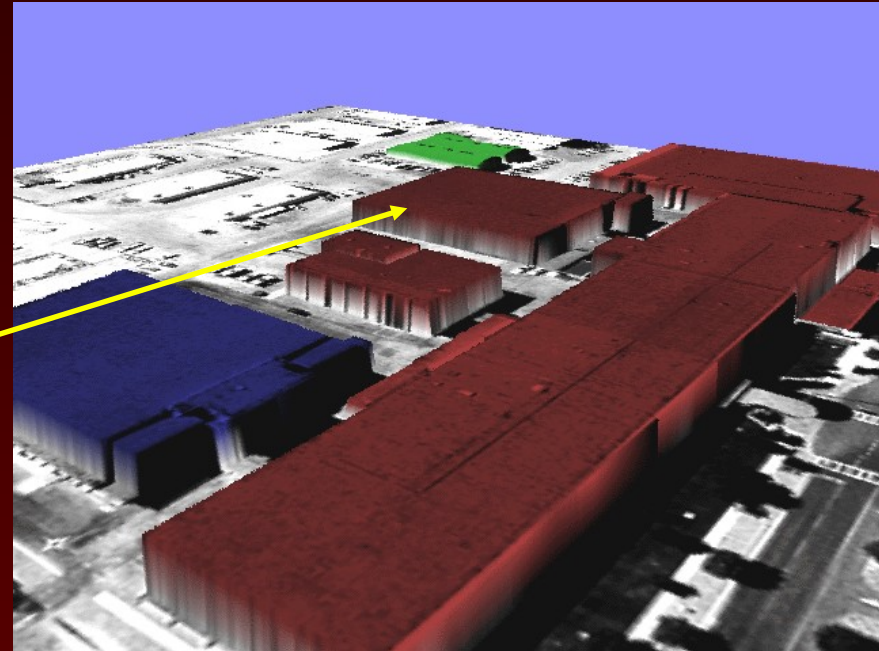
Project to IFSAR

Registered IFSAR

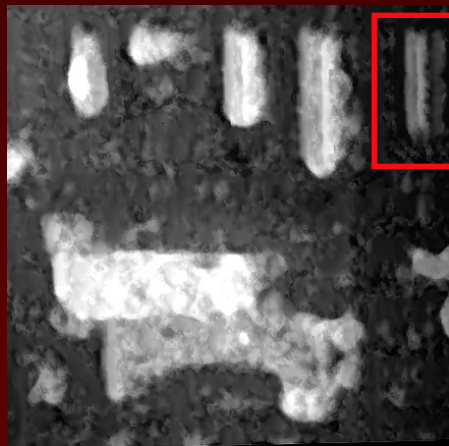
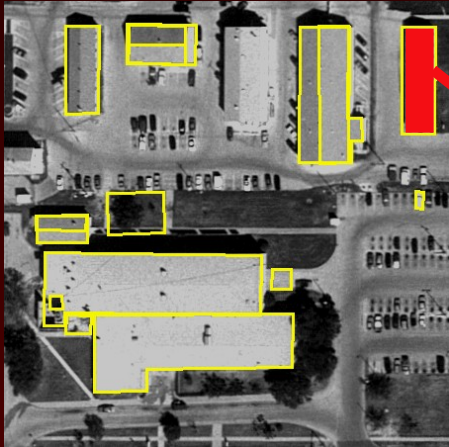


Median Elevation

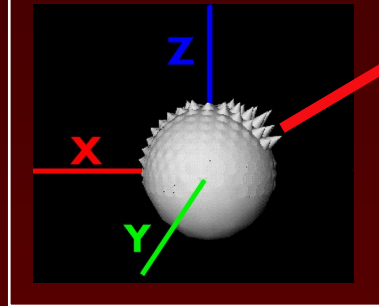
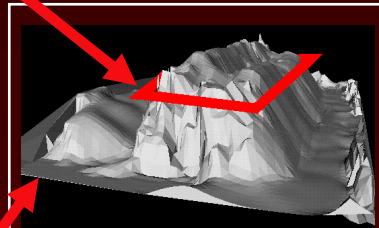
Reconstruction



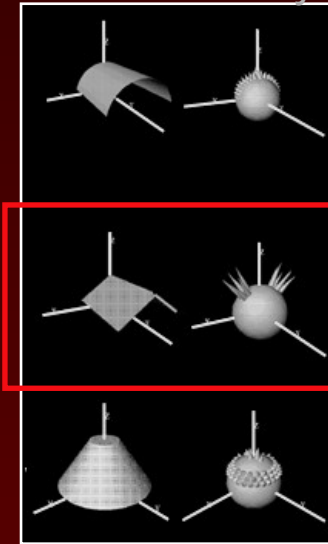
Registered
Optical and DEM



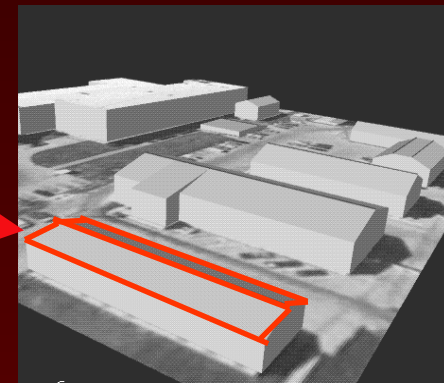
Model Indexing



Parameterized
Model Library



Site Model

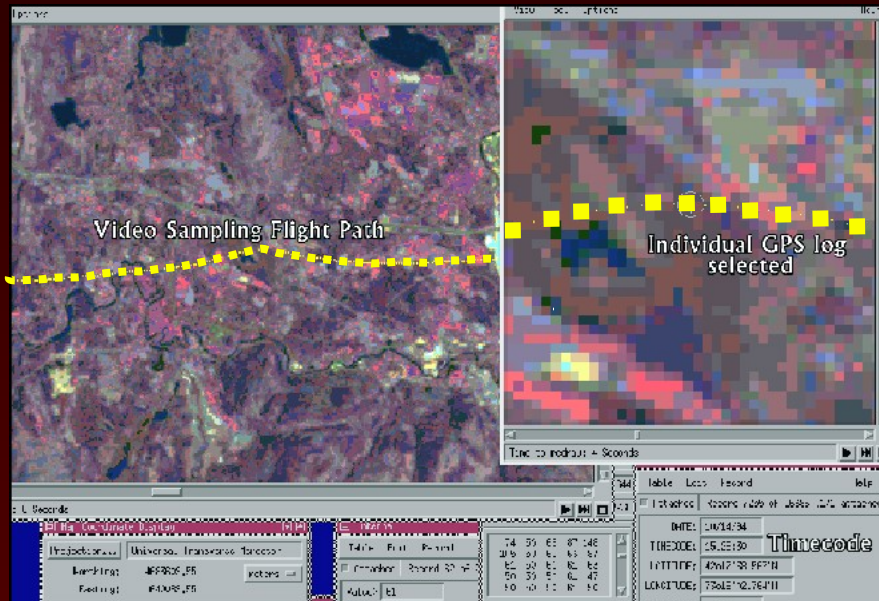


Video Clip 3

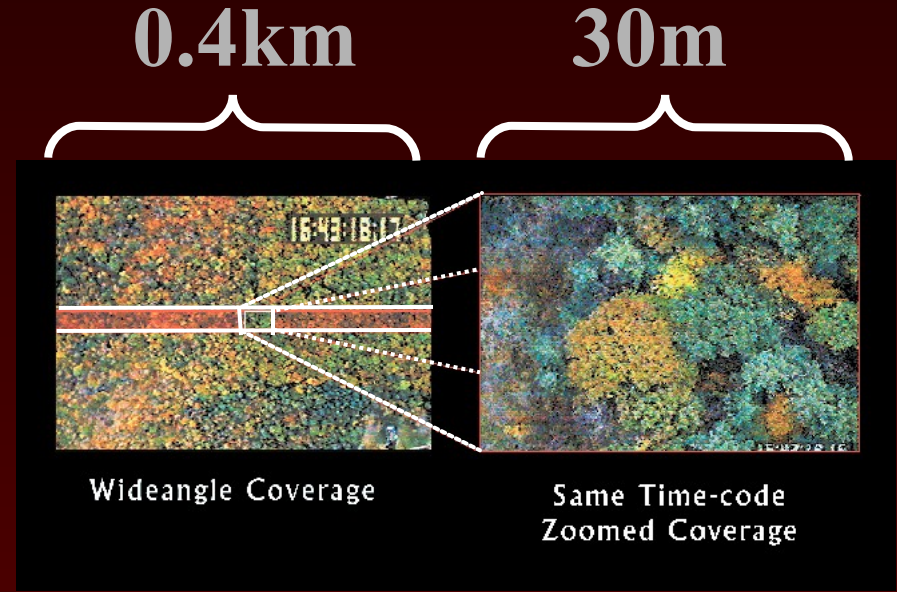
Data fusion

- 1998-2001 NSF Environmental Monitoring project
 - Global forest management using aerial and satellite images
 - Terrain classification using real-time
interactive decision tree classification
 - Video sequence registration and analysis
 - Automatic aerial photogrammetry

Vegetation classification and image registration

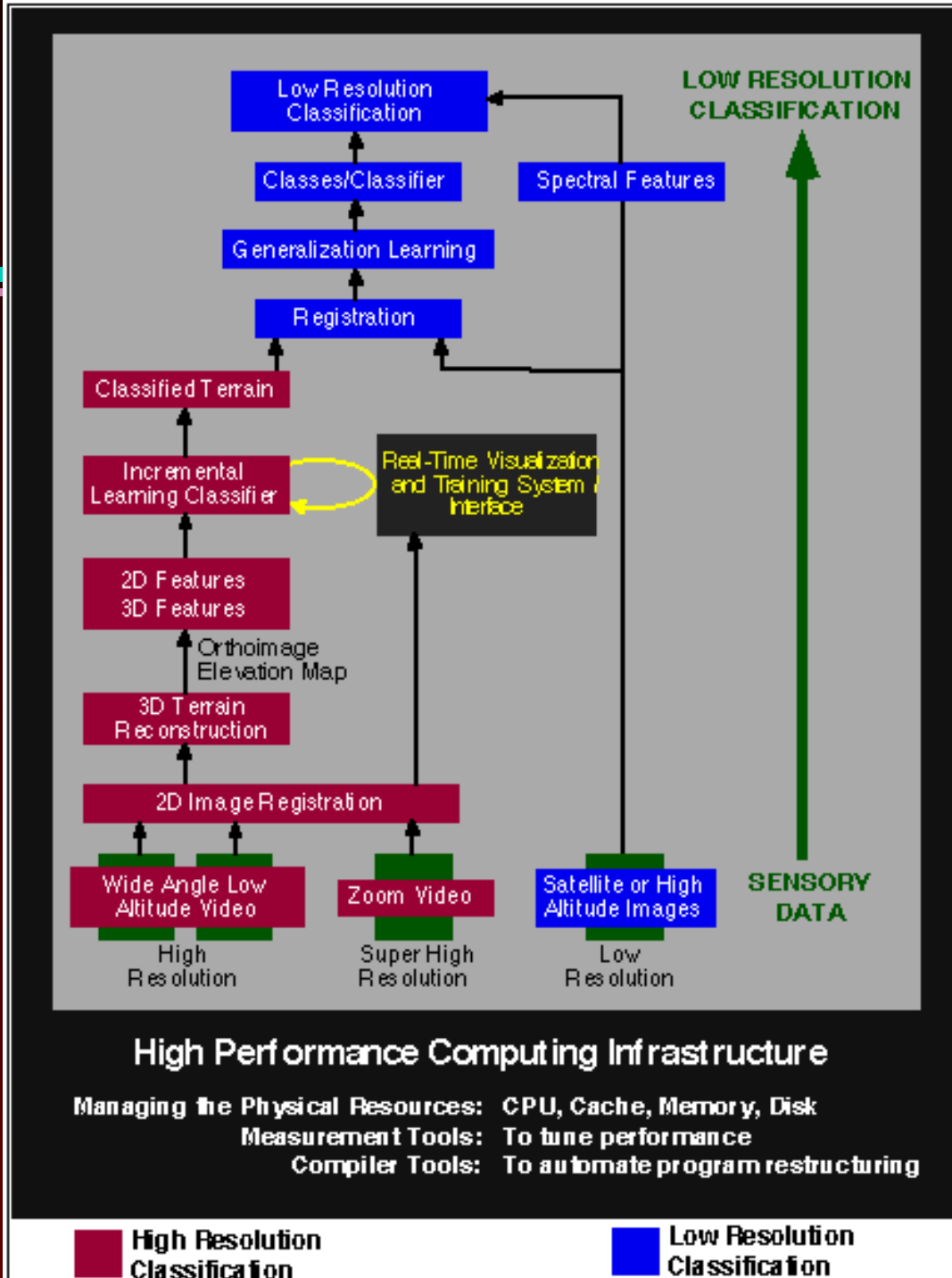


Hypercluster image with
GPS-logged points shown
in yellow.



Dual camera video strip

Aerial Image Interpretation and classification for environmental monitoring



Video Clip 4

Interactive Teacher-Learner Classifier

✦ 1998-? DARPA SAFER Mobile Robot Project

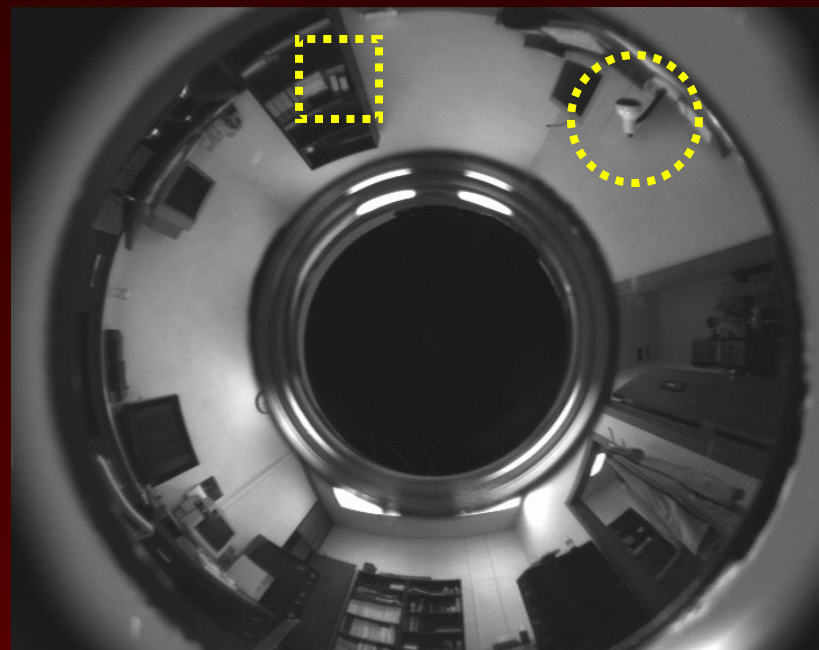
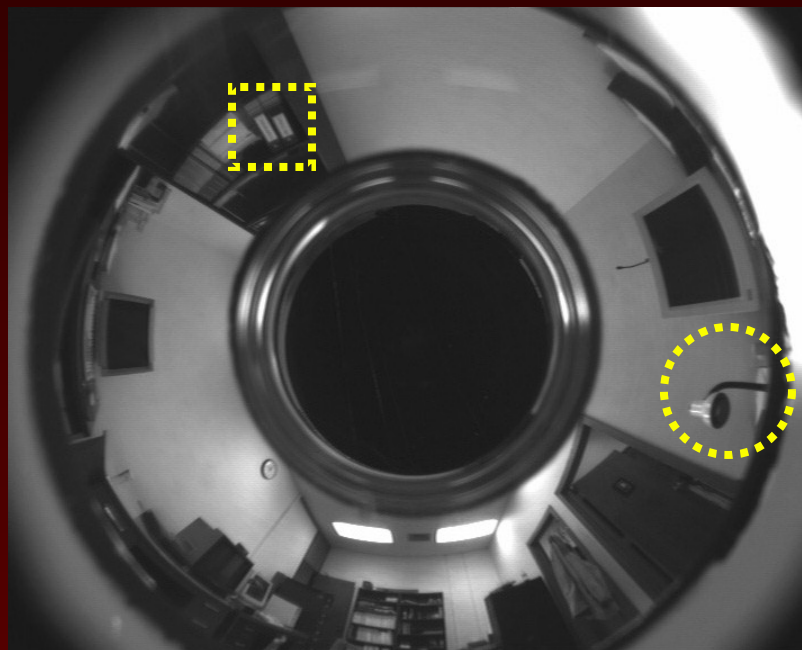
Interdisciplinary -

vision, robotics, AI, software engineering

- Cooperative mobile robots in search and rescue
- Multiple mobile robots and sensor configurations
- 3D obstacle detection and avoidance
- Object (human) recognition
- 3D reconstruction from Panoramic images

Robotic Panoramic Sensor for 3D reconstruction

- ◆ Current UMass projects with similar panoramic sensor



- Change in azimuth and scale of an object determines its location in space

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Image Warping for Image Registration

- Precise image registration depends on
 - Sensor projection model
 - Internal model parameters (focal length, distortion, ...)
 - Sensor physics (IR, EO, Radar, ...)
 - External parameters
 - Scene geometry

Context Sensitive Image Warping

Scene Geometry

- ◆ Objects at infinity
- Distant objects not at infinity
“billboard objects”
- Close objects

Warping Function

- No depth information required
- Depends no distance to target
- Some level of 3D reconstruction required

- To register objects at infinity
 - No 3D information
 - Requires calibration parameters measured at assembly
 - Sensor models
 - Focal length
 - Lens distortion
 - Relative orientation between sensors

◆ Factors for Registering objects not at infinity

- Calibration parameters, plus
- Distance to target
 - radar
 - sonar
 - parallax

□ Factors for Registering close objects

- Calibration parameters plus
- Full or partial 3D reconstruction
 - model matching
 - stereo

- UMass calibration lab designed for
 - video and small format cameras
 - Geometric accuracy to $\sim 0.001^\circ$
 - Radiometric accuracy to 1:1,000

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Panoramic Image Stabilization

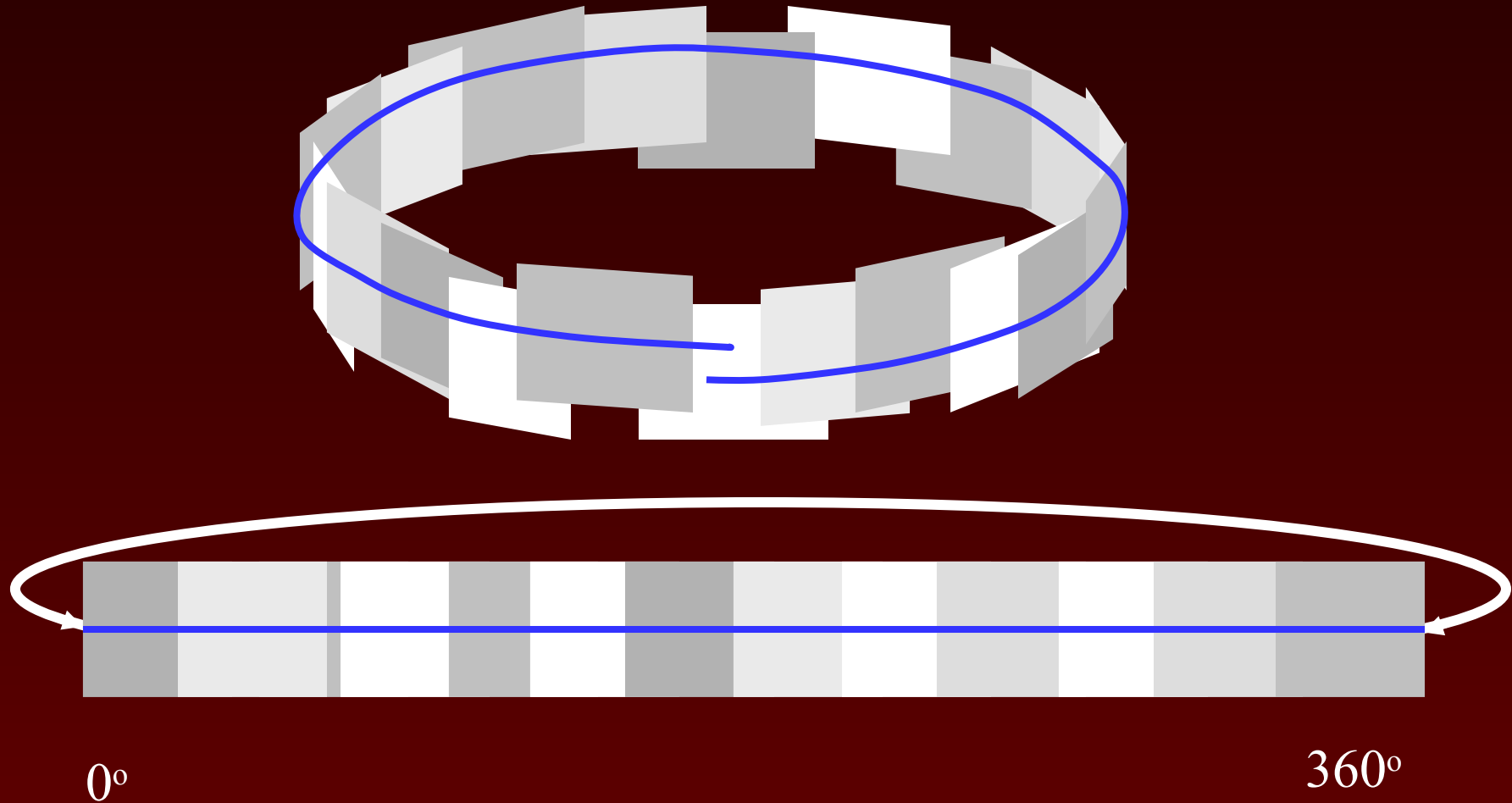
- From a sequence of overlapping digital
 - Create a mosaic (composite) image
 - Individual images are seamlessly patched
 - New images overwrite old images
- For most applications the mosaic grows indefinitely
- For panoramic applications the mosaic image wraps around

- Motivated by DARPA VSAM program (Video Surveillance and Monitoring)
 - Processing video sequences for
 - motion detection
 - stabilization
 - object tracking
 - activity recognition
 - Relevant factors for submarine domain
 - unmodeled sensor motion
 - small temporal interval
 - small image displacement

Mosaic from an image sequence

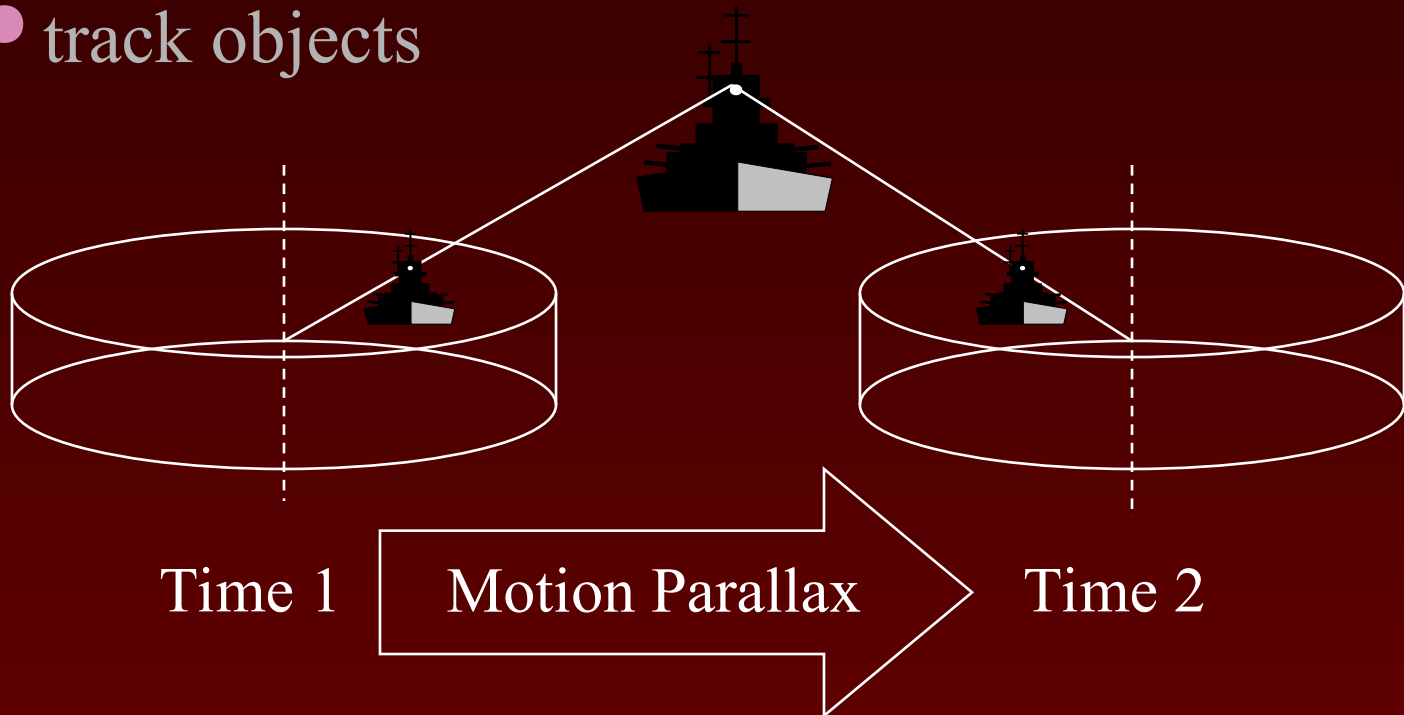


Panoramic Mosaic from an image sequence



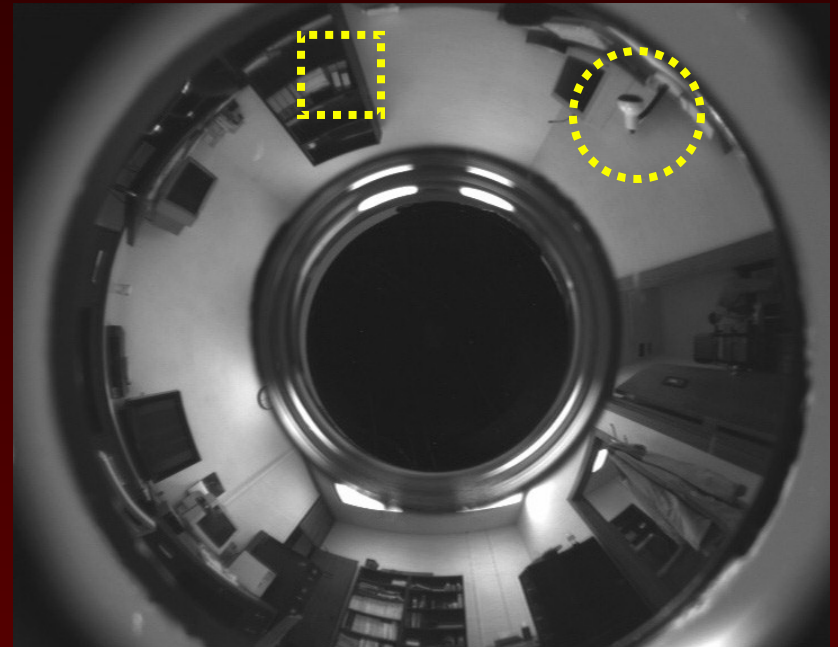
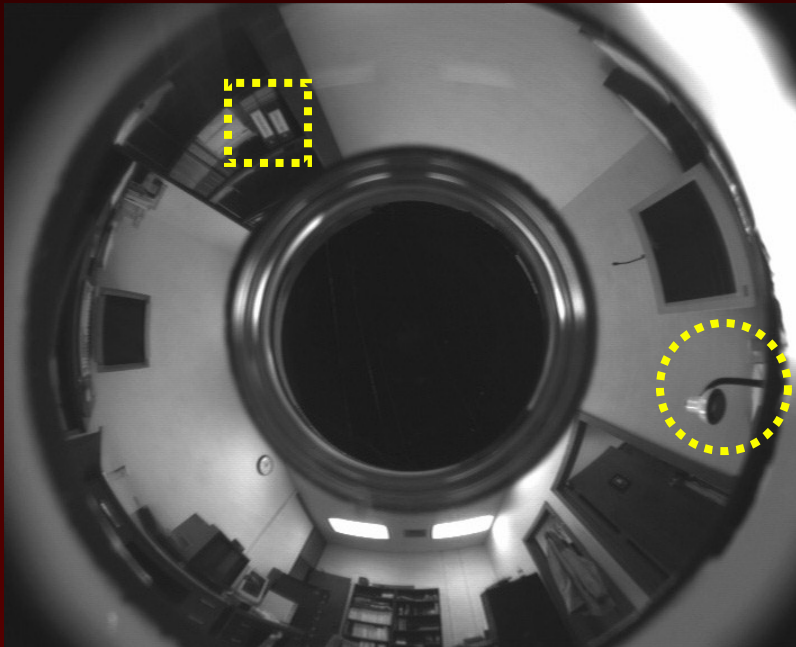
- With the current configuration
 - Operator sees only one frame at a time
 - Maximum scan rate is 6 seconds
- A stabilized panoramic view enables
 - The operator to see the entire field-of-view
 - Separates scene acquisition and viewing procedures
 - Much faster, more reliable observations
 - A full panoramic view will take ~2 seconds to generate
 - Computation of the distance to an object from multiple panoramic views

- From two stabilized panoramic views
 - determine the location of targets
 - track objects



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- ◆ DOD Joint Program Office (JPO)
 - UGV - Unmanned Ground Vehicle Program
 - UAV - Unmanned Air Vehicle Program

- UAV Images could be used by UGVs for
 - 3D terrain modeling
 - mission rehearsal
 - path planning
 - ATD and ATR

- Naval UAV images for
 - 3D site modeling of coastal regions
 - Register periscope images with 3D terrain models
 - Visualization fly-through
 - Training and mission planing
 - ATD and ATR

- Motion Sequences from Periscope Images
 - 3D reconstruction from ocean level views
 - Frontal view of coast allows accurate range estimates
 - cannot view building roofs
 - obscure terrain (e.g., behind buildings)
 - Panoramic views enables reconstruction of the complete surrounding naval environment

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