

# Video Pop-up: Monocular 3D Reconstruction of Dynamic Scenes

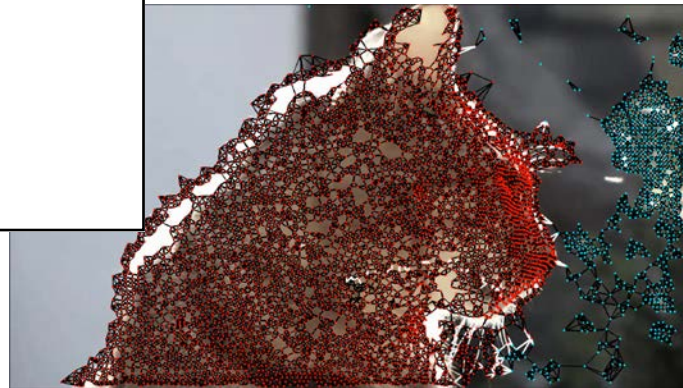
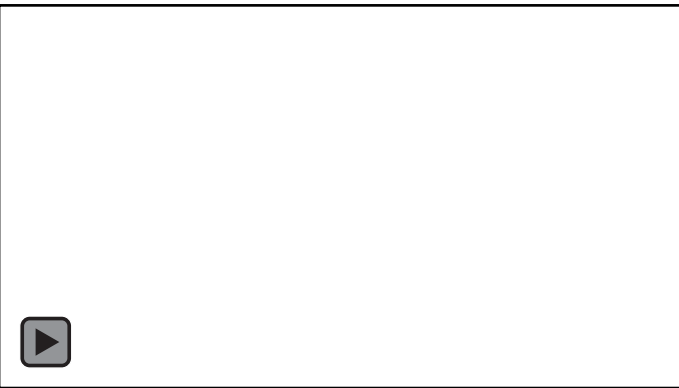
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<sup>†</sup> JOINT FIRST AUTHORSHIP



# Aim



Completely Unsupervised

# Our approach

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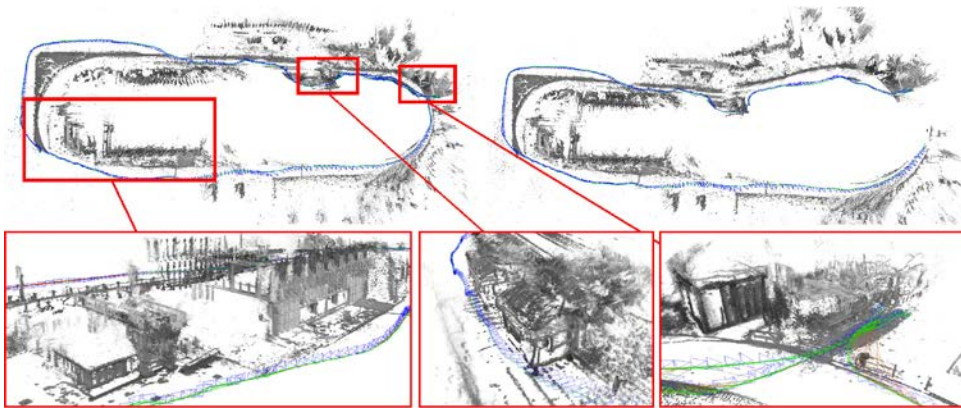
Rigid Parts



Piecewise rigid  
Objects

# Rigid reconstruction as gold standard

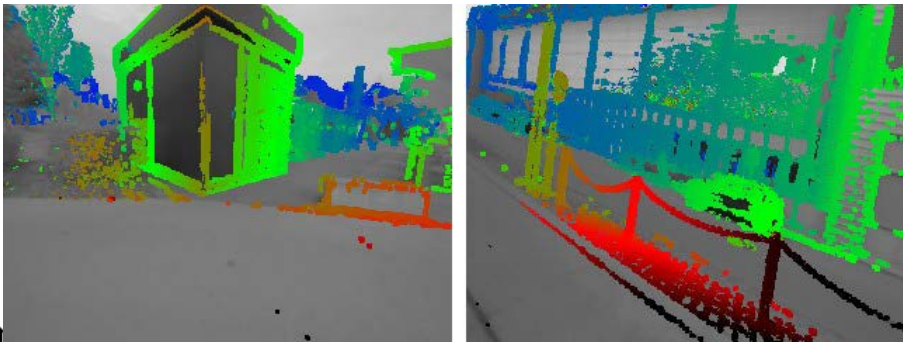
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Fast, reliable, low powered

e.g. LSD-SLAM

Recovers background rather than object of interest in most videos





# Non-rigid Structure from Motion

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Single object

Presegmented

Additional training data for best results

What about the whole world?

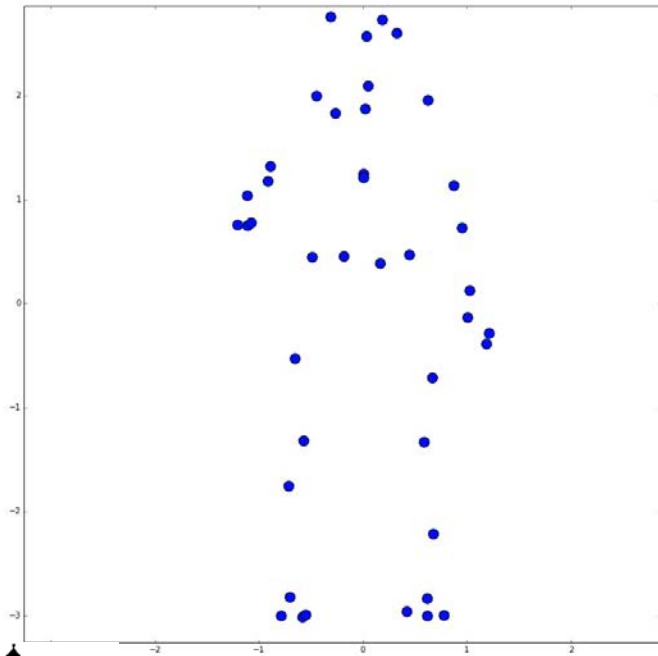


Suwajanakorn et al.

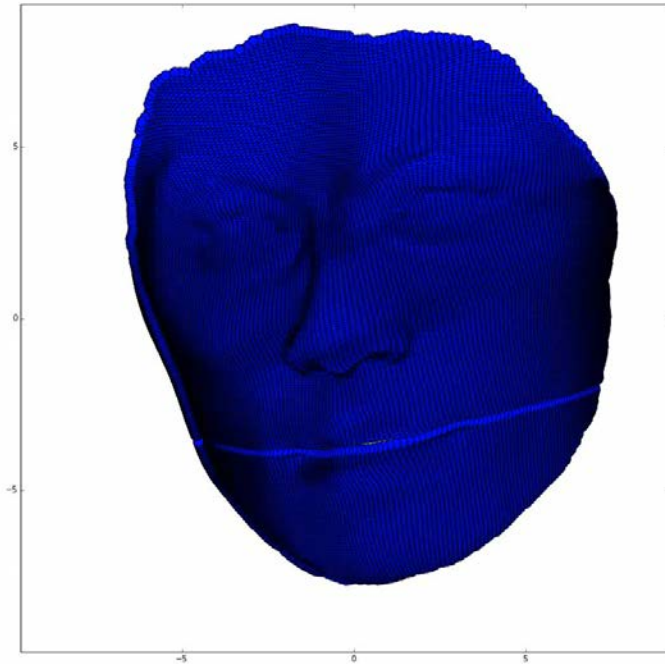
# Generic Non-rigid – Synthetic Inputs

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DAI ET AL.



GARG ET AL.



# Reconstruction without rotation

SPLIT OBJECT INTO SIMPLE OVERLAPPING PARTS

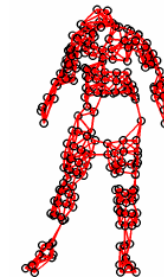
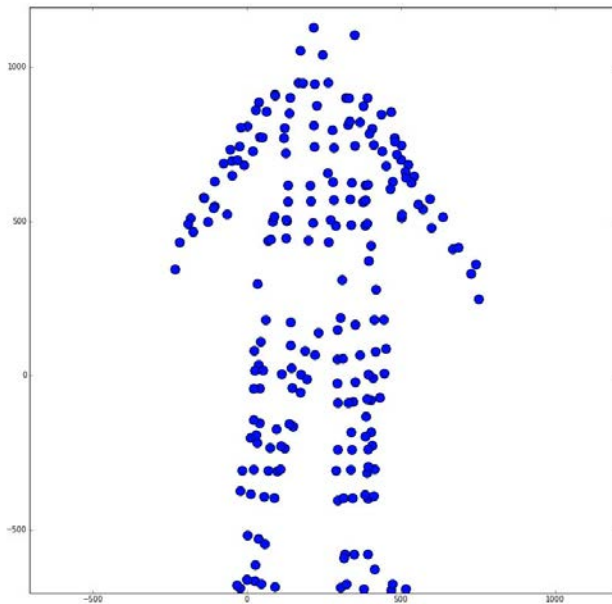
RUSSELL ET AL. CVPR'11

FAYAD ET AL. ICCV '11

(a) Reconstruction vs. GT

(b) Neighbourhood

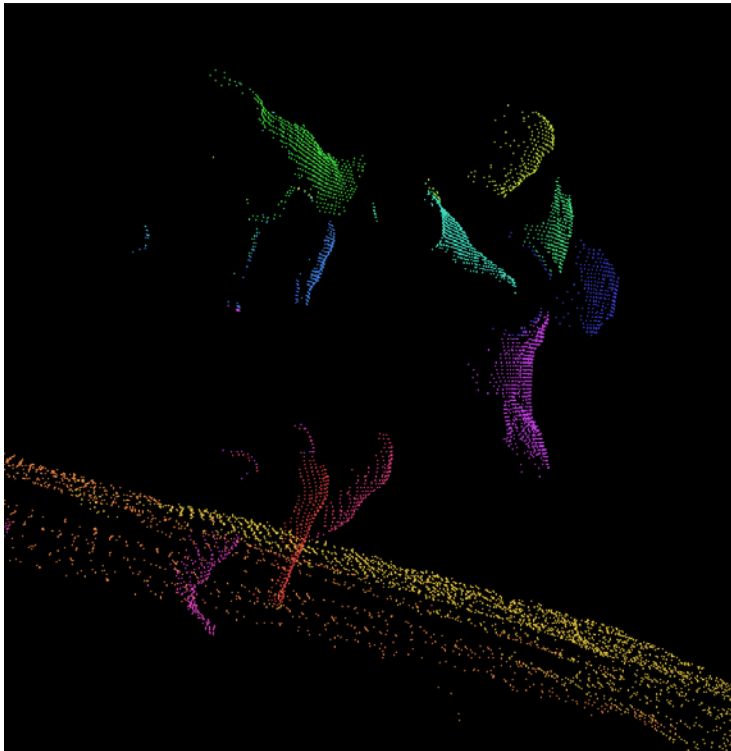
(c) Segmentation



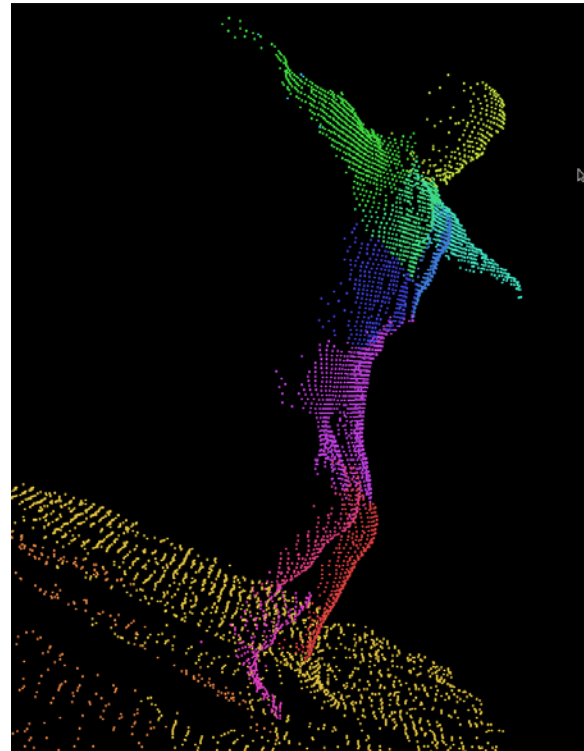
# Part Stitching using overlap

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WITHOUT OVERLAP



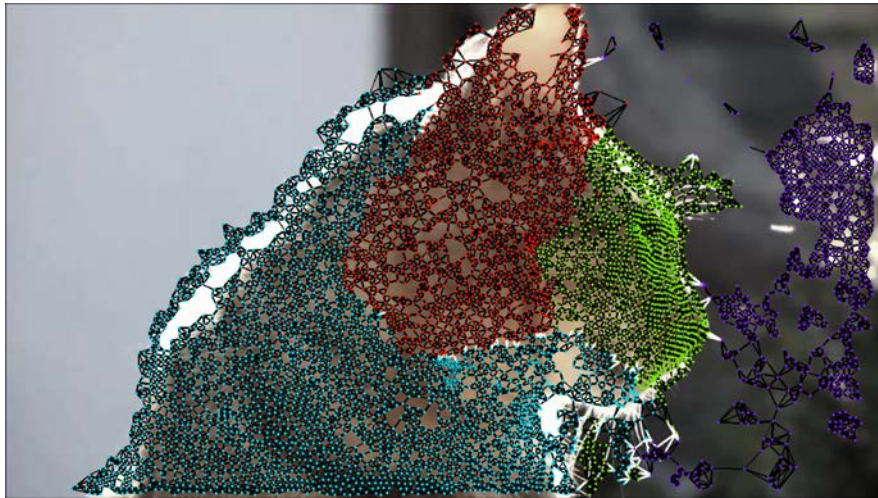
WITH OVERLAP



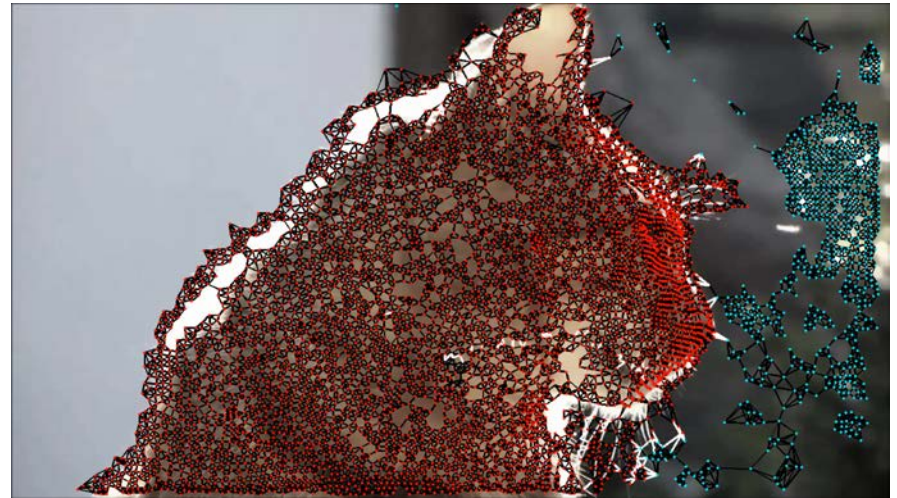
# Multi-object reconstruction

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Parts from different objects must not overlap



Parts



Objects

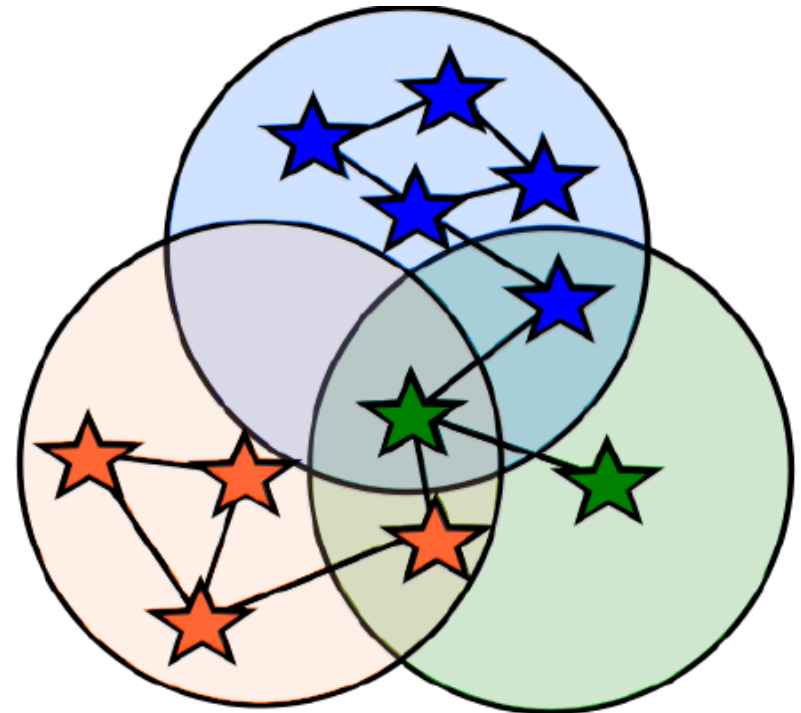
# The formulation

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$$C(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{m \in i \in \mathcal{T}} U_i(m)$$

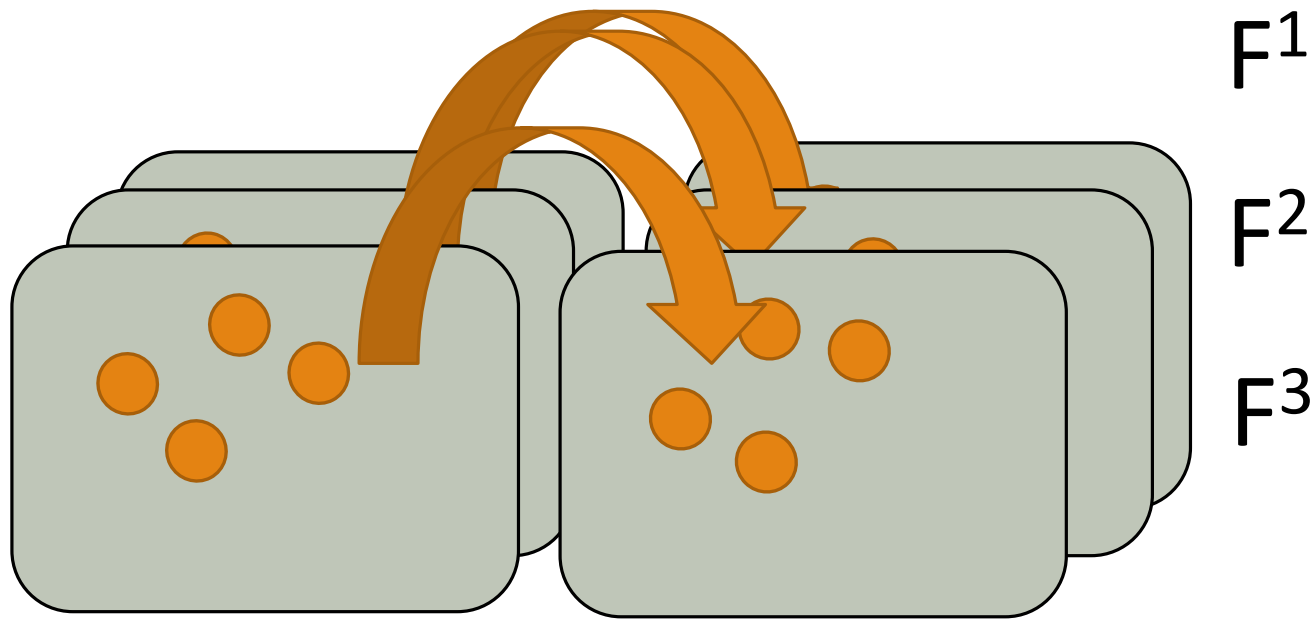
Part assignment cost

Subject to overlap constraints



# Unary Motion Costs

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$$U_i(m) = \sum_f \gamma^{-1} (u_i^{f+1^T} F_m^f u_i^f)^2$$



# The formulation

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$$C(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{m \in i \in \mathcal{T}} U_i(m)$$

Part assignment cost

Edge drop cost

Overlap Sparsity prior

Part Sparsity prior

Subject to overlap constraints

New

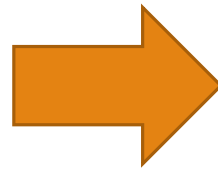
Difficult to optimise

Novel alpha expansion formulation

# Without Graph Breaking

Parts

Objects

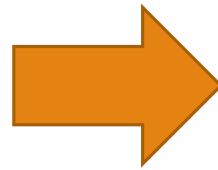


Graphs leak on object boundaries

Tracks on the edges of objects appear for a few frames and drift

# With Graph Breaking

Parts



Objects



Drop edges that cause a high-cost overlap

Sparsity prior to discard small regions of overlap

# The formulation

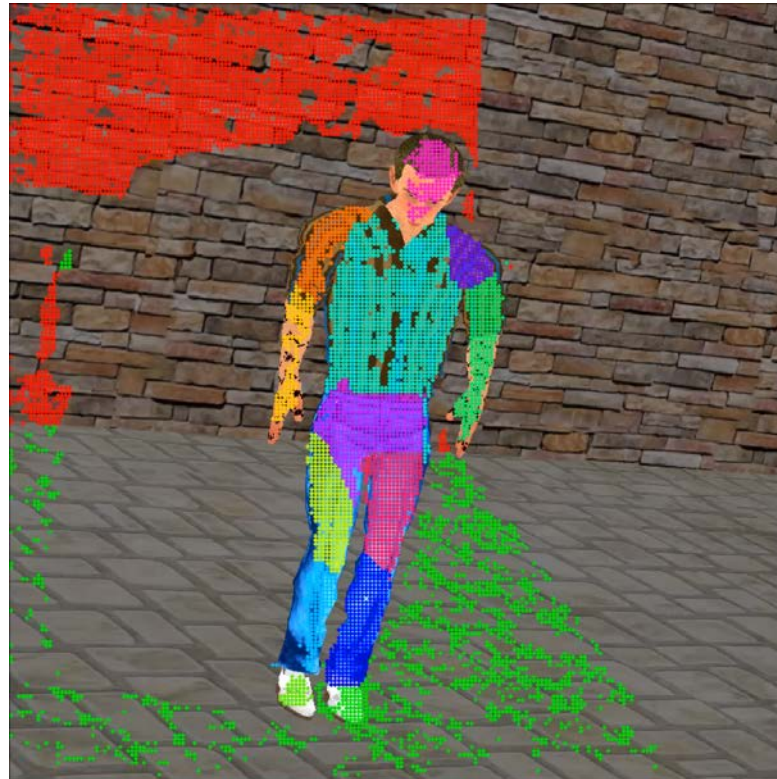
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$$C(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{m \in i \in \mathcal{T}} U_i(m) \quad \text{Part assignment cost}$$
$$+ \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{G}} d_{i,j} \Delta(j \notin N_i) \quad \text{Edge drop cost}$$
$$+ \sum_{m,n \in \mathcal{P}} \Delta(\exists i \in I_m \wedge i \in n) \quad \text{Overlap Sparsity}$$
$$+ \text{MDL}(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{Part Sparsity}$$

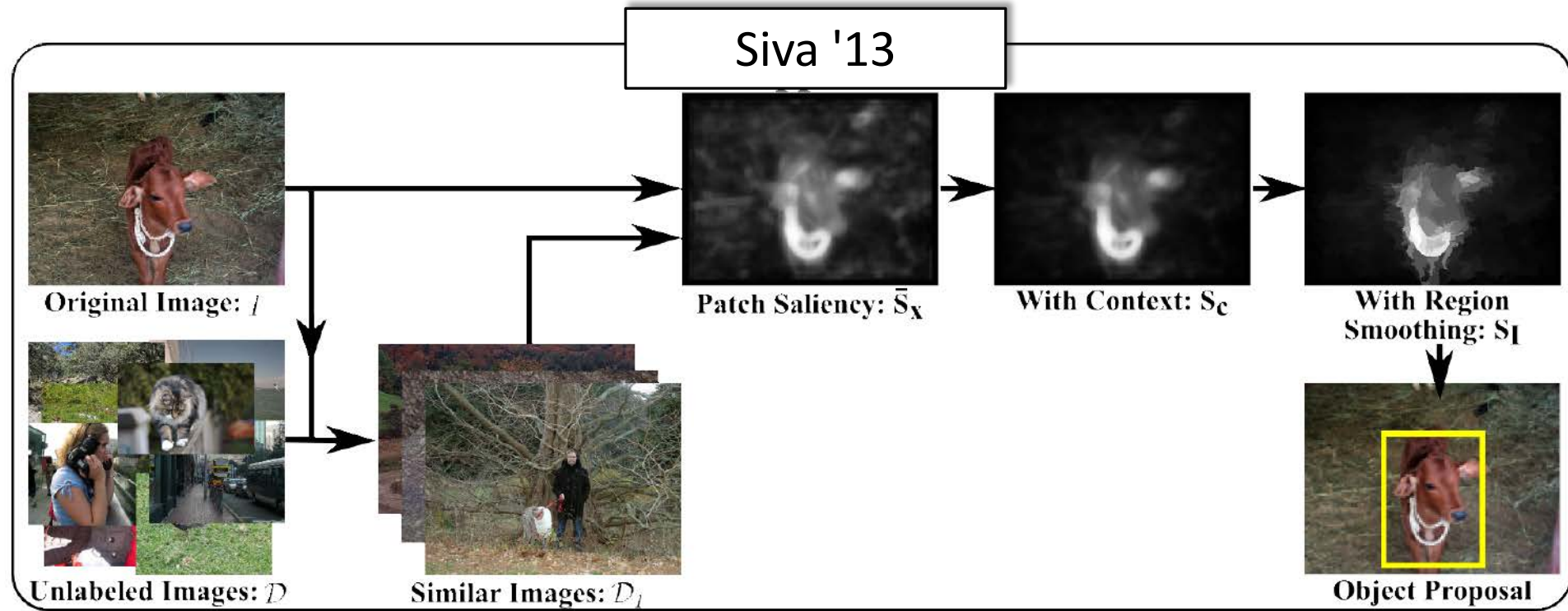
Subject to overlap constraints

# Separating objects with weak motion cues

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# Using Appearance models in Parts

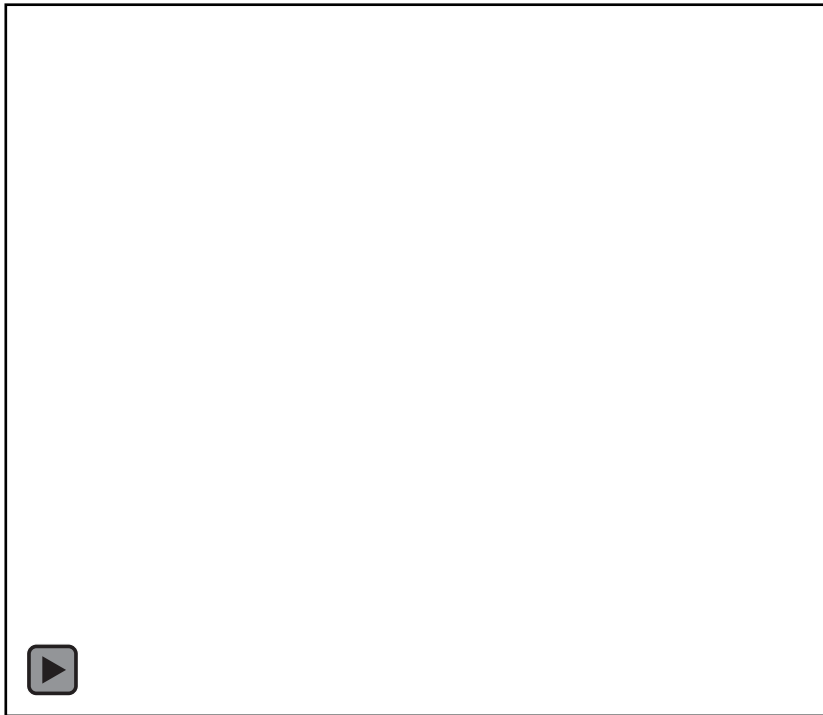


Approach finds uncommon regions that don't occur in similar images



# Separating objects with weak motion cues

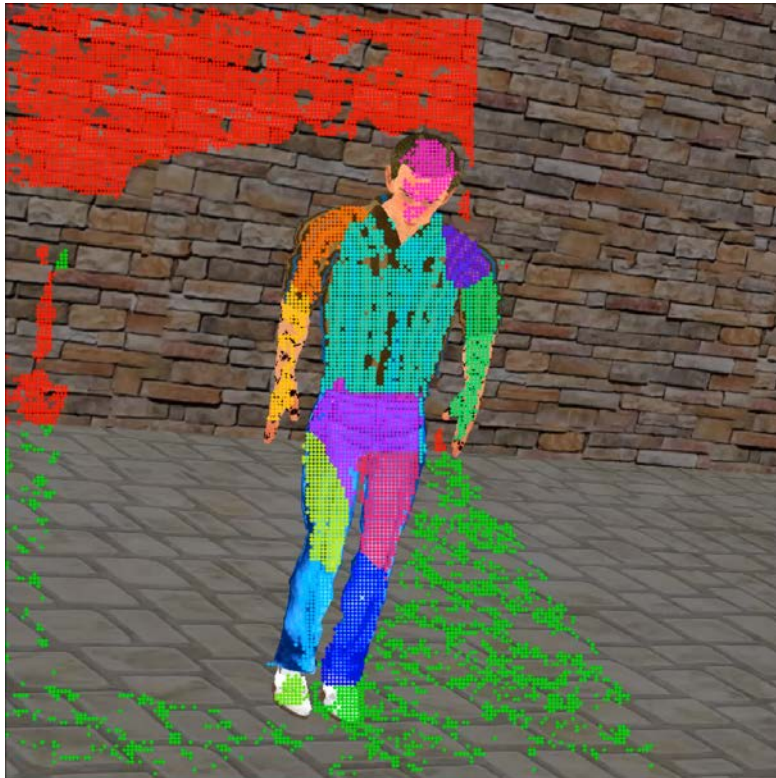
Siva et al CVPR'13



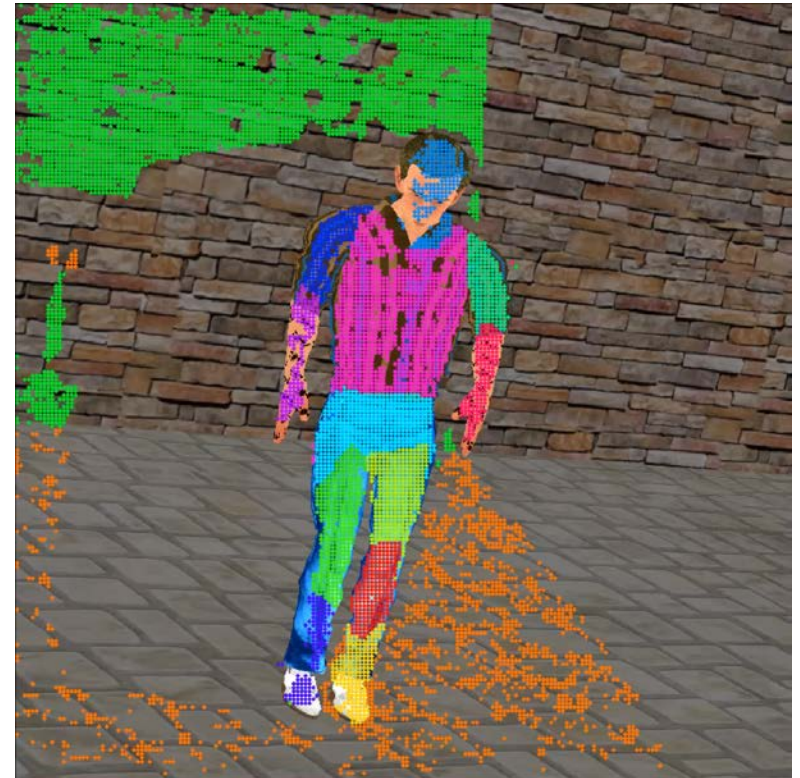


# Separating objects with weak motion cues

Siva et al CVPR'13

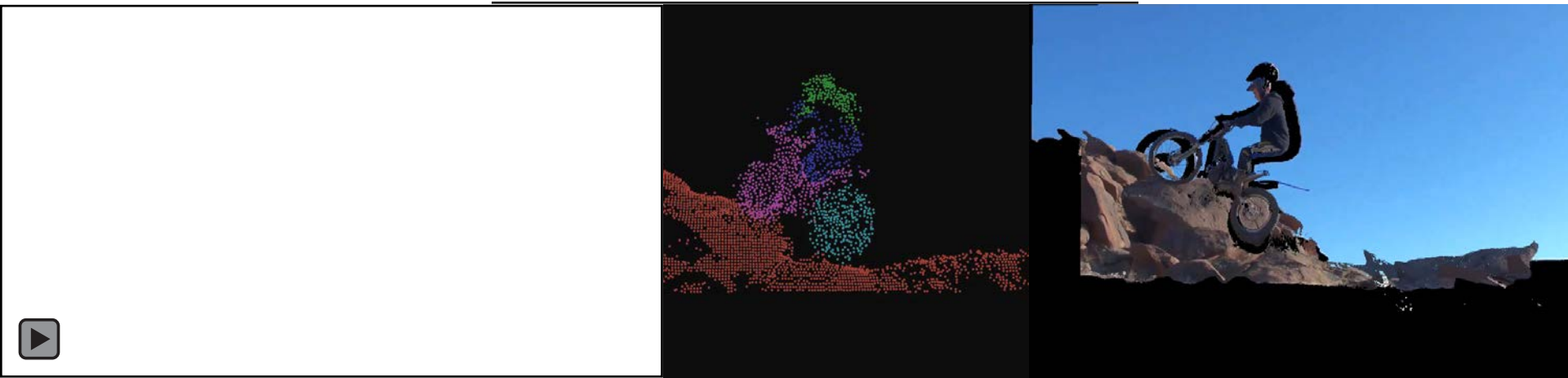


Without Saliency

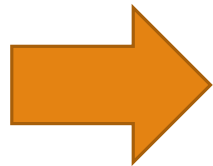


With Saliency

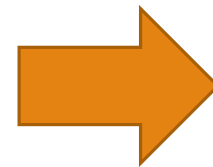
# Reconstruction



Parts



Metric Upgrade



Densify  
(Blur in xyRGB)

# Conclusion



Works on real footage taken from youtube