

GPU Programming in Computer Vision

Final Projects

Thomas Möllenhoff, Robert Maier, Caner Hazirbas, Lingni Ma

Winter Semester 2015/2016

Project Phase (March 21 - April 13)

- Form groups of 3 people
- Implement a computer vision algorithm in CUDA
 - Select your 5 favorite topics (ordered by preference)
 - We will assign the projects to the groups
- Regular meetings with your supervisor
- Send source code to your supervisor until April 16
- Cheating: all involved groups will get the grade 5.0

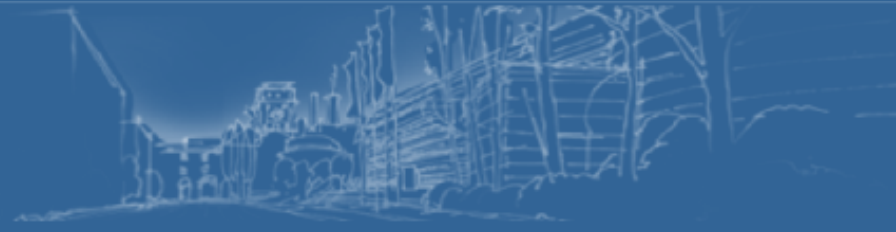
Presentations (April 14/15)

- 15 minutes per group
- Prepare slides
 - Explain the task
 - Explain how you proceeded to solve the task
 - Show your results
- Live demo
- Q&A session

Final Project Proposals

Implement your own project idea?

- 1) Preconditioned Primal-Dual Method (Frank R. Schmidt)
- 2) Nonlinear Shape Registration (Csaba Domokos)
- 3) Nonlinear Spectral Image Fusion (Michael Möller)
- 4) Shading-based Refinement of Depth Images (Christian Kerl)
- 5) Dense Visual Odometry (Georg Kuschke)
- 6) Dense SLAM Framework Improvements (Georg Kuschke)
- 7) RGB-D Keyframe Fusion (Robert Maier)



GPU Programming in Computer Vision (IN2106)

Frank R. Schmidt

Winter Semester 2015/2016

Many problems in Computer Vision can be cast as a **Linear Program (LP)**:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} \min \\ \max \end{cases}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \langle c, x \rangle \\ & \text{subject to } \langle a_i, x \rangle \begin{cases} \leq \\ = \\ \geq \end{cases} b_i \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

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Any LP can be transformed into the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \langle c, x \rangle \\ & \text{subject to } Ax = b \\ & \quad x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



The goal of the assignment is the re-implementation of the preconditioned primal-dual method:

$$\begin{aligned}x^{(k+1)} &= \pi_{\geq 0} \left(x^{(k)} - T(A^\top y^{(k)} + c) \right) \\y^{(k+1)} &= y^{(k)} + S \left(A \left(2x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)} \right) - b \right)\end{aligned}$$



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T. Pock and A. Chambolle, *“Diagonal preconditioning for first order primal-dual algorithms in convex optimization”*, 2011, IEEE ICCV, 1762–1769.



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Applications may include

- general LP
- shape matching
- image segmentation



Nonlinear Shape Registration

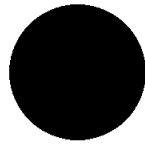
Nonlinear Shape Registration

Problem definition



Nonlinear Shape Registration

Registration: we aim to find the *geometric deformation* between two shapes.



template



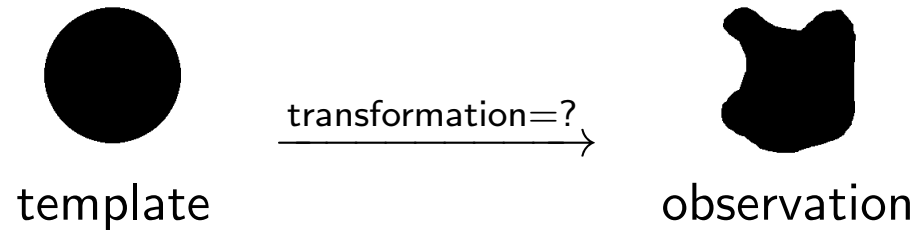
observation

Problem definition



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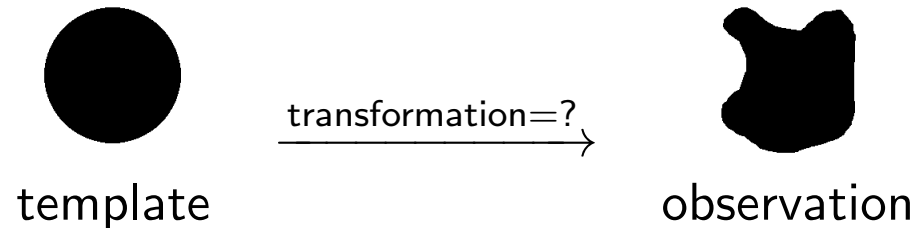
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There are *various applications* of this problem:

Registration of handwritten characters

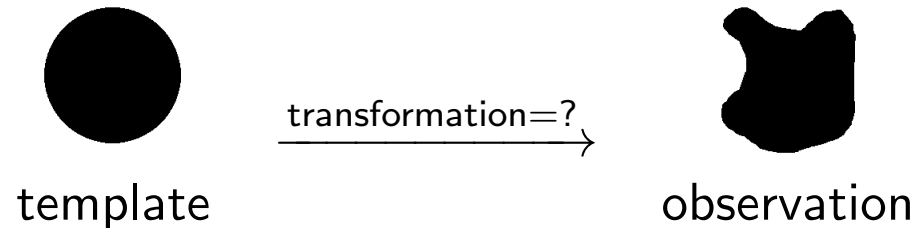
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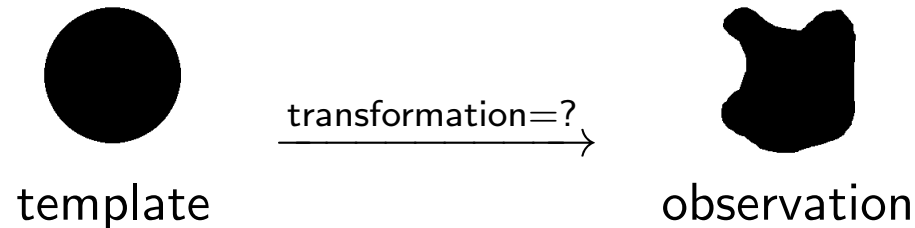
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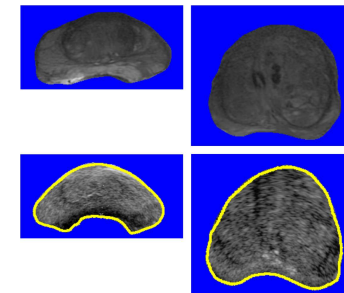
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Industrial inspection



Medical image registration





Sub-tasks of the problem



Nonlinear Shape Registration

1. Calculate **image moments**, i.e. sum of the powers of pixel coordinates over the foreground region \mathcal{F} , that is

$$m_{ij} = \int \int x^i y^j \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{F}}(x, y) dx dy \approx \sum_{(x, y) \in \mathcal{F}} x^i y^j \quad \text{where } i, j \in \mathbb{N} .$$



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3. Solve a *system of nonlinear equations* via **Levenberg-Marquardt algorithm**, which is a combination of *Gauss–Newton method* and *gradient descent*.

- Standard algorithm for *non-linear least squares* problems:

$$\operatorname{argmin}_p F(p) = \operatorname{argmin}_p \sum_{i=1}^m (c_i - f(d_i; p))^2.$$

- Note that there already exist some implementation in CUDA.



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4. *Optional*: implement an interface for Python or Matlab.

Supplementary materials

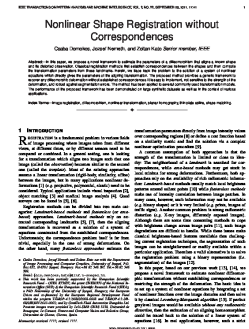
Nonlinear Shape Registration



■ The **paper** describing the method is available online:

<https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B6gqeZujyM56c1k4SGhaZzNjX1U/edit?usp=sharing>

C. Domokos, J. Nemeth and Z. Kato. **Nonlinear Shape Registration without Correspondences.**
IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, vol. 34, no. 5, pp. 943-958, 2012.



Supplementary materials

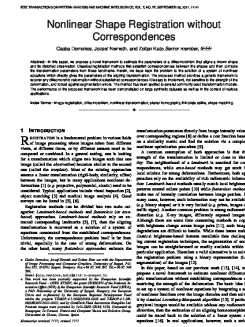


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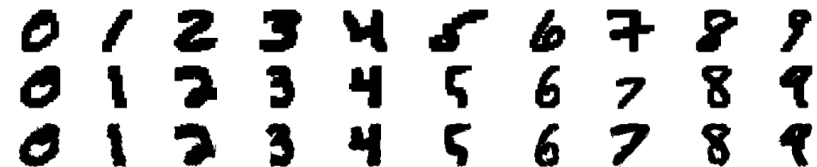
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- The **reference implementation** in Matlab is also available.
(It will be shared with project members.)

In summary, you may learn an interesting problem and its mathematical background.



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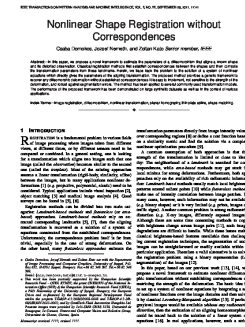


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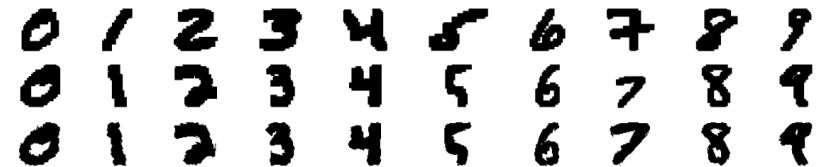
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Advisor: Dr. Csaba Domokos (csaba.domokos@in.tum.de)

<https://vision.in.tum.de/members/domokos>

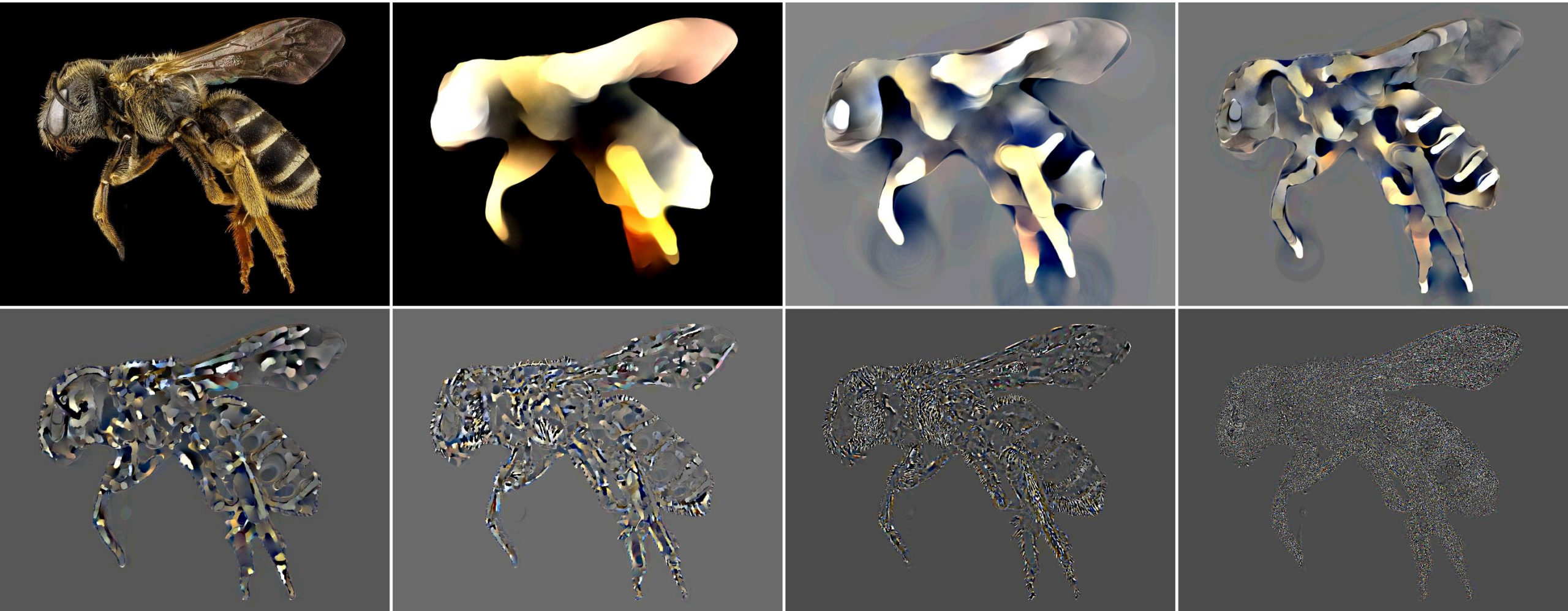
Please feel free to contact me!



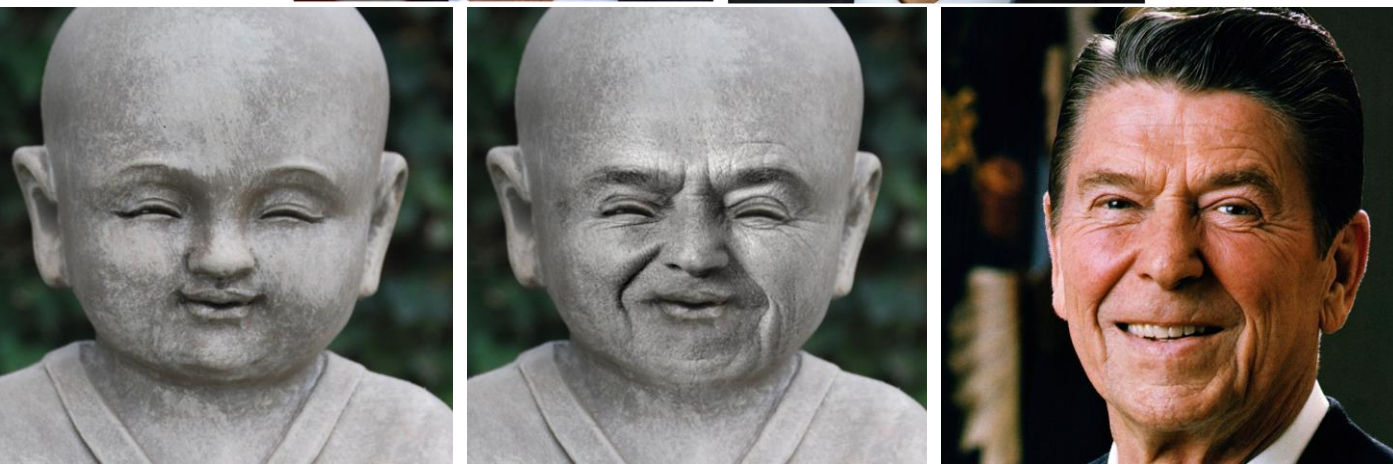
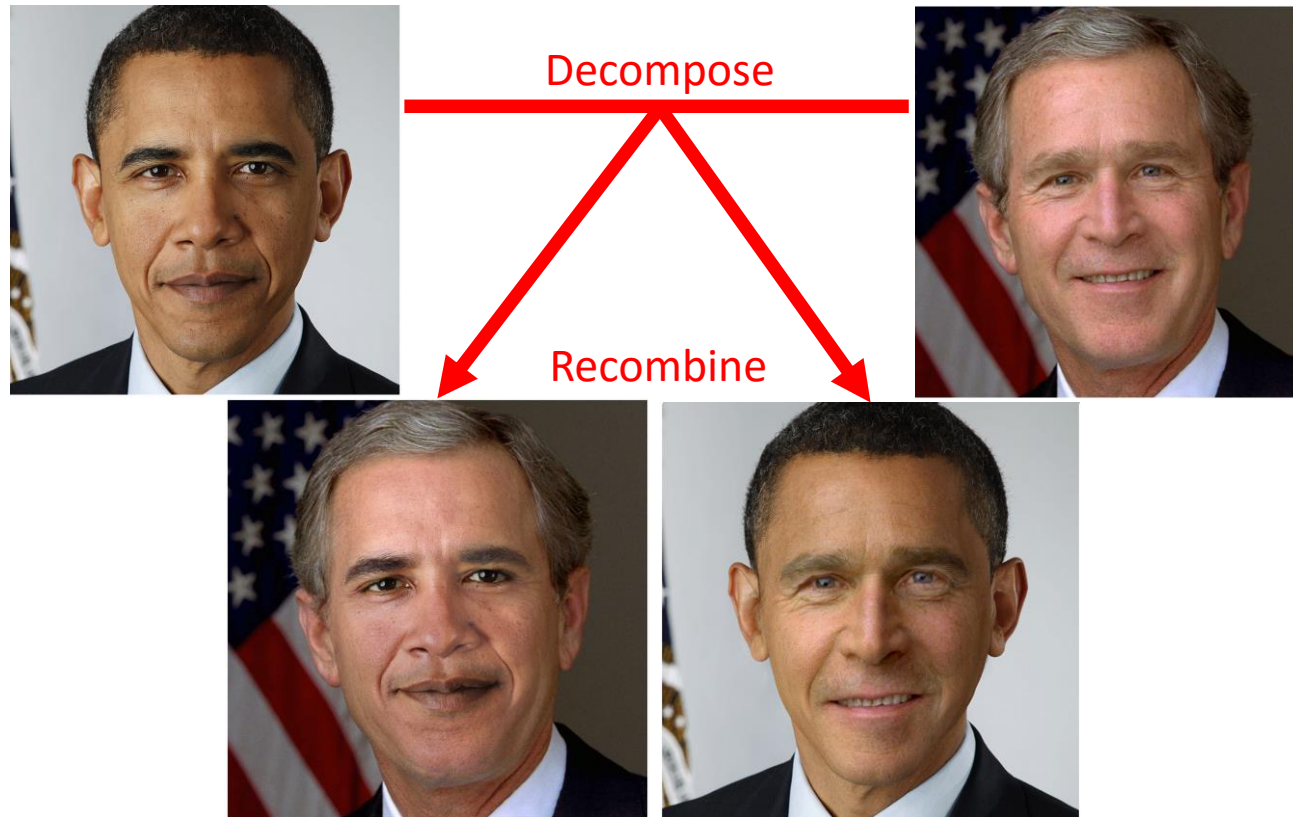
Nonlinear Spectral Image Fusion

$$\partial_t p(t) = f - u(t) \quad \text{s.t. } p(t) \in \partial TV(u(t)), \quad p(0) = 0$$

Main idea: By solving a sequence of total variation denoising problems, one gets a nice separation of image scales!



Recent application: Image Fusion



Shading-based Refinement of Depth Images

- Idea: Add details to depth image using appearance from RGB image



Shading-based Refinement of Depth Images

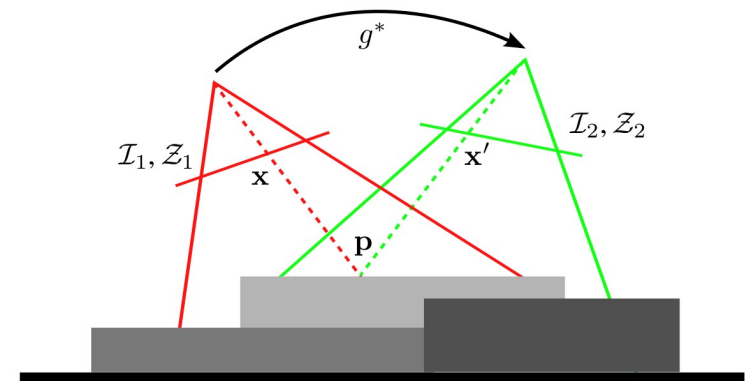
- Implementation
 - solve several large least squares problems using PCG
 - Matlab and CPU reference exist
- Papers
 - R. Or-El, G. Rosman, A. Wetzler, R. Kimmel and A. M. Bruckstein, "**RGBD-fusion: Real-time high precision depth recovery**", *CVPR 2015*
 - C. Wu, M. Zollhöfer, M. Nießner, M. Stamminger, S. Izadi, C. Theobalt, "**Real-time Shading-based Refinement for Consumer Depth Cameras**", SIGGRAPH 2014

Dense Visual Odometry

- Robust Odometry Estimation for RGB-D Cameras
 - Given: Two RGB-D frames



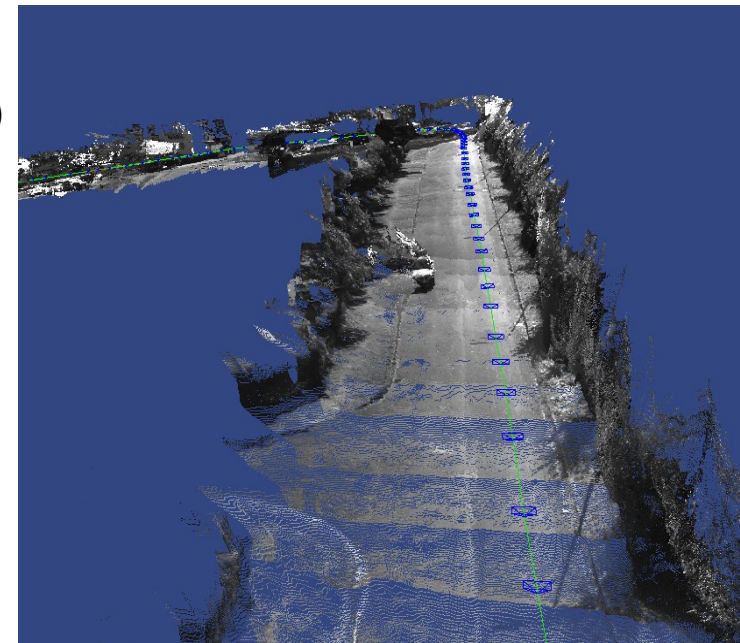
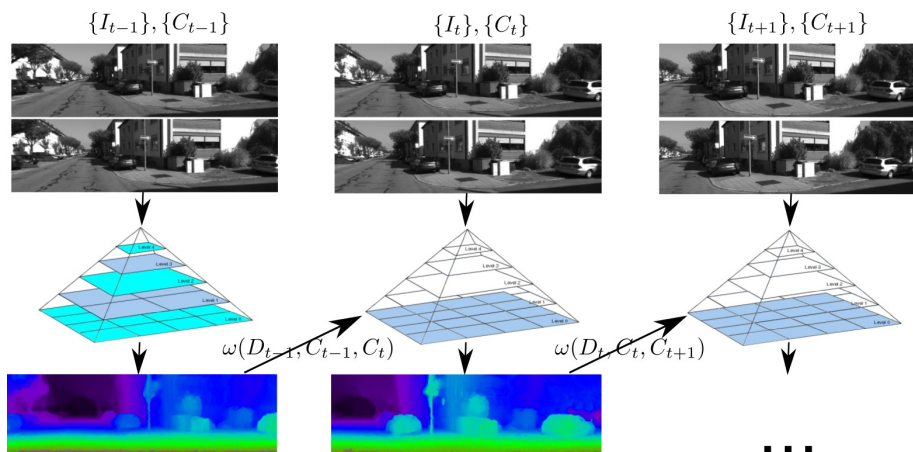
- Goal: estimate camera motion g^* by minimizing photometric and geometric error



- Given: Basic CPU and GPU implementation (320x240)
→ Goal:
- Clean and usable interface/code
- Refactor to high speed (ludicrous speed also possible)
- Implement additional functionality: Robust norms (Huber), student-t
- Reference: Robust Odometry Estimation for RGB-D Cameras [Kerl et al, ICRA 2013]

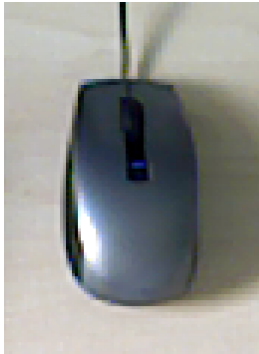
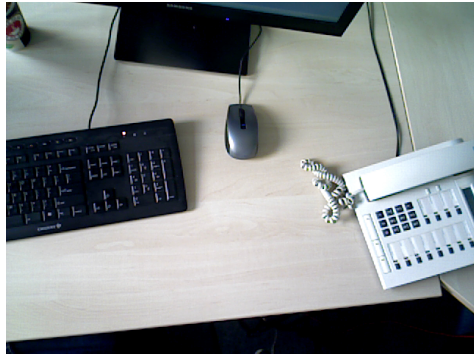
Improving existing CUDA code

- For our dense SLAM framework a library of CUDA implementations exist
- Improve functions to ludicrous speed:
 - Interpolating images, warping of images, image resizing, primal-dual energy minimizations, ...
 - Improve speed (CUDA textures, ...)
 - Improve accuracy (deterministic results)

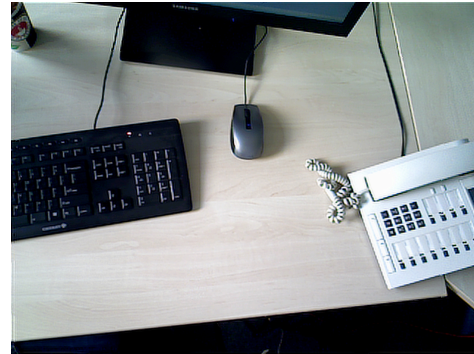


RGB-D Keyframe Fusion

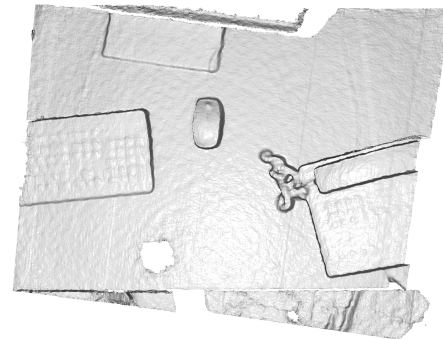
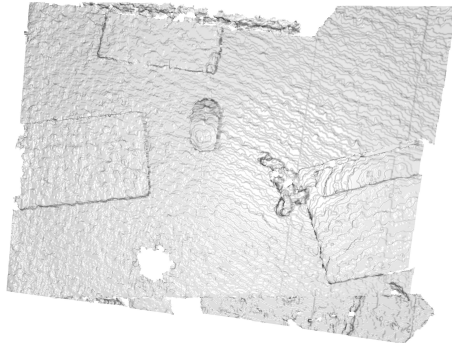
- Idea: fuse low-res. input RGB-D frames into high resolution RGB-D keyframes
 - Depth fusion (warp, upsample, fuse)
 - Color fusion (Deblur, warp, fuse)



LR input frame



Fused SR keyframe



Reference:

Super-Resolution Keyframe Fusion for 3D Modeling with High-Quality Textures,
Maier et al., 3DV 2015

Next steps

- Until March 20: send email to cuda-ws1516@cvpr.in.tum.de
 - Group Members
 - Your 5 favorite topics
- After project assignments: meet with your supervisor
- Any questions?