

# Mondrian Stereo

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# Motivation

- Stereo vision has come very far, but...
- Untextured regions still present difficulty
- Occlusions make this even harder

# Modern Failure Cases – Plants



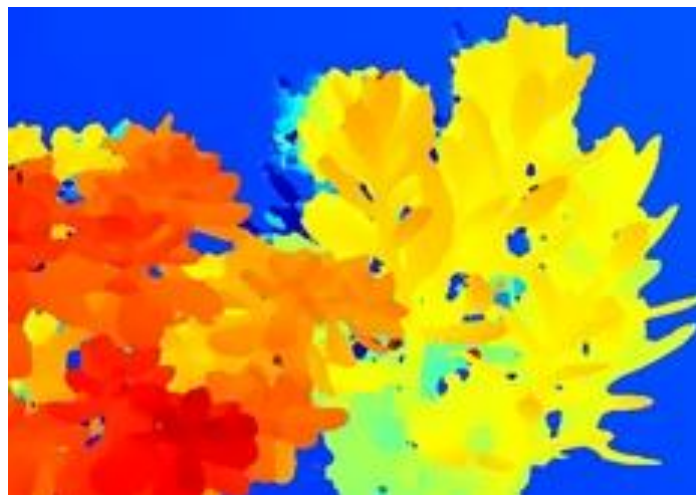
Left



GT (blurry)



3DMST (Li et al. 2017)



LW-CNN (Park and Lee 2016)

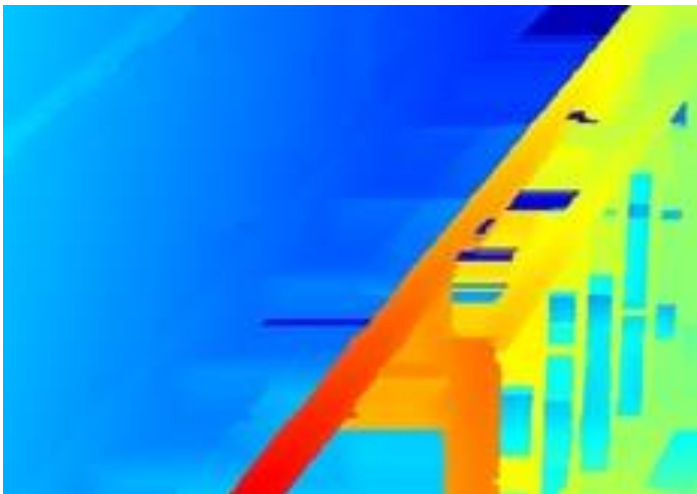
# Modern Failure Cases – Staircase



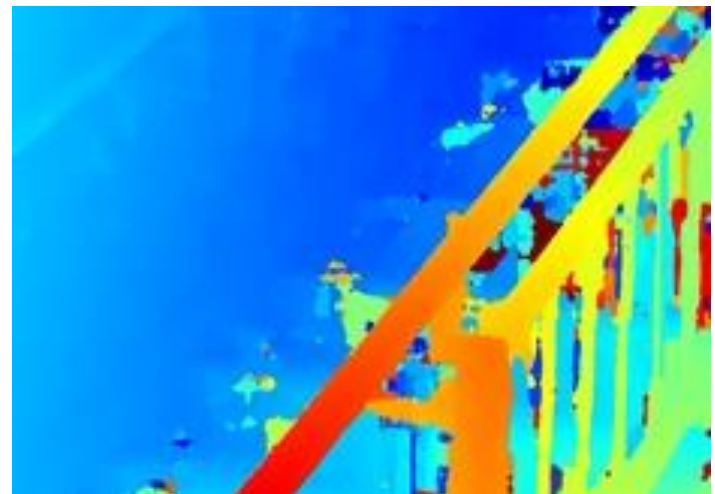
Left



GT (blurry)



3DMST



LW-CNN

# Modern Failure Cases – What is Missing?

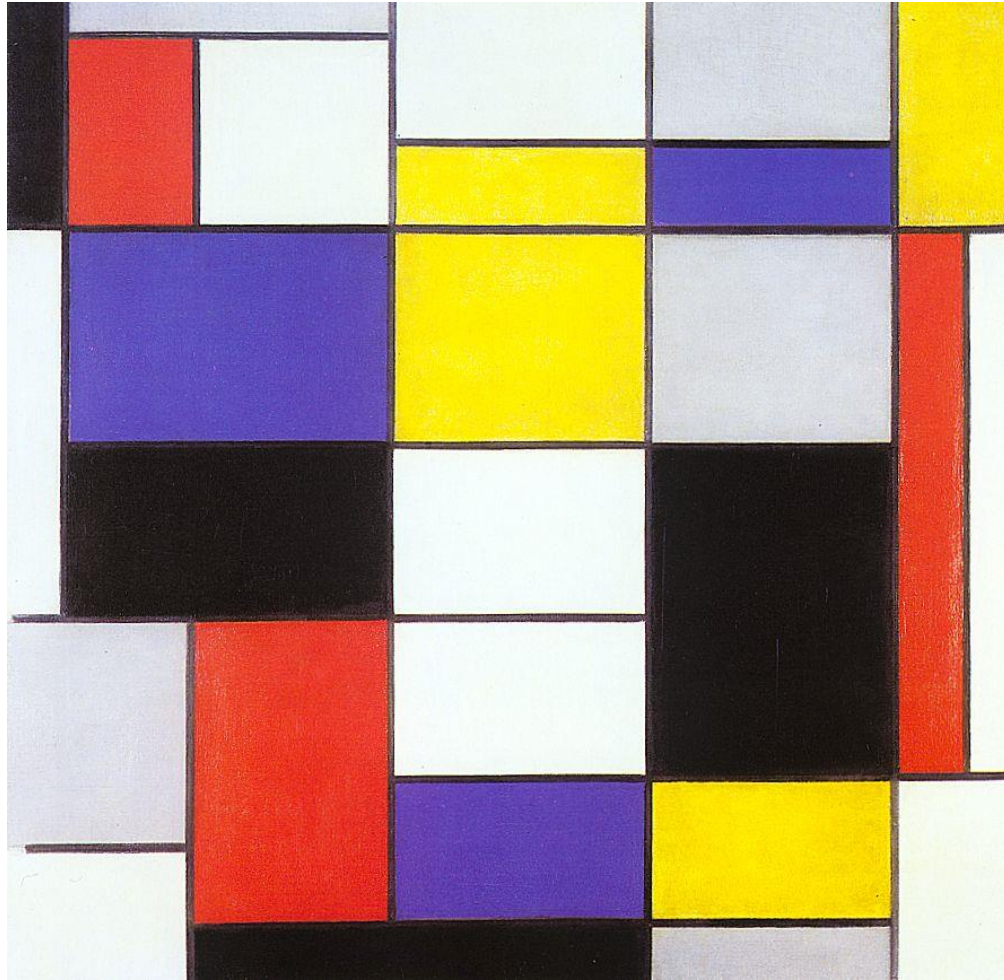
To tackle untextured areas we must consider...

- Edge disparities
- Segment color
- Occlusions

# The Mondrian Problem

What if there is no texture at all?

# Mondrian

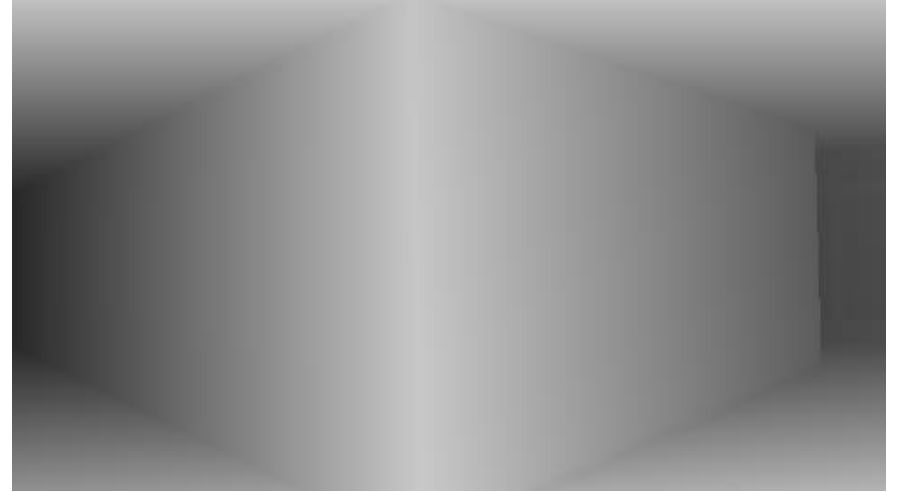


Piet Mondrian, *Composition A*, 1923

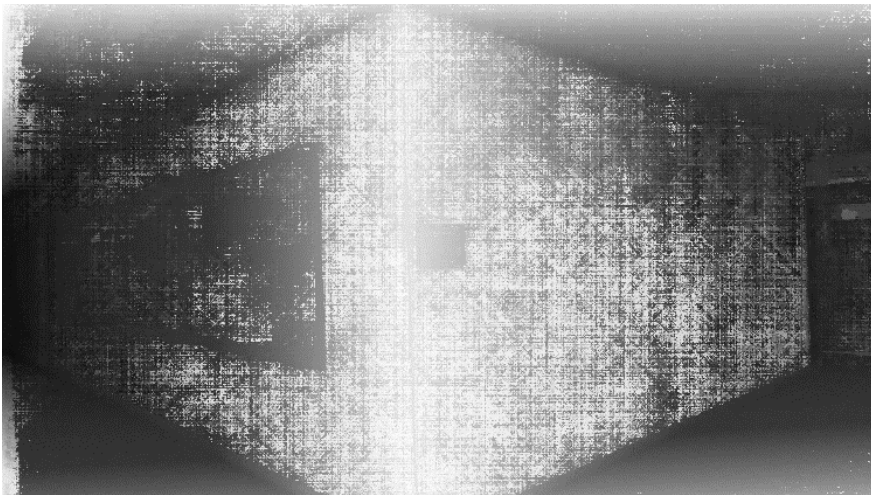
# Existing Algorithms



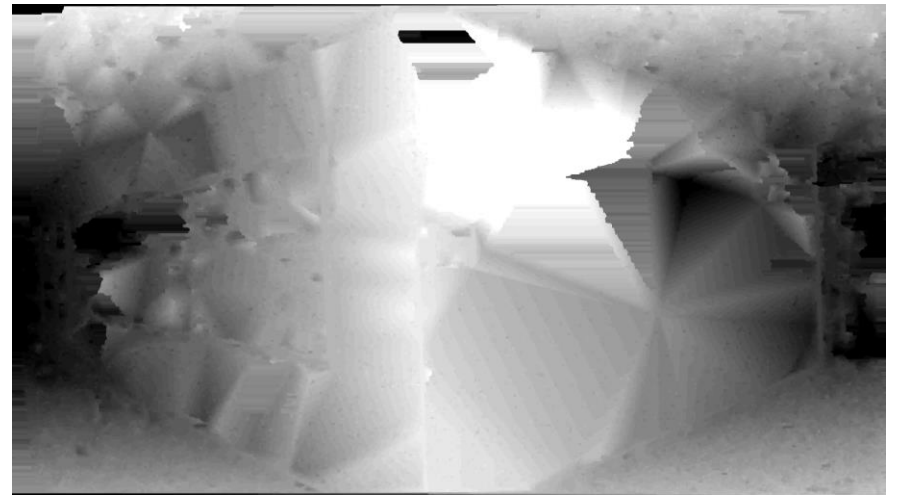
Left



Artificial Ground Truth



SGM (Hirschmüller 2005)



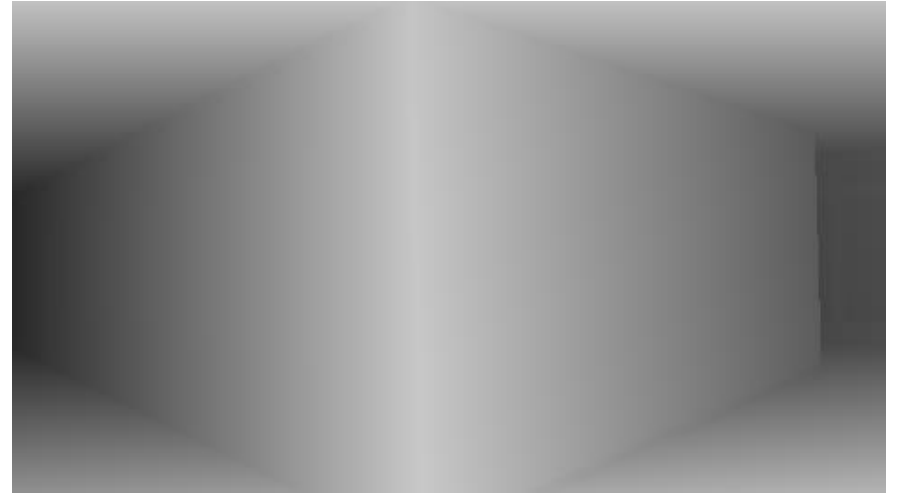
ELAS (Geiger et al. 2010)



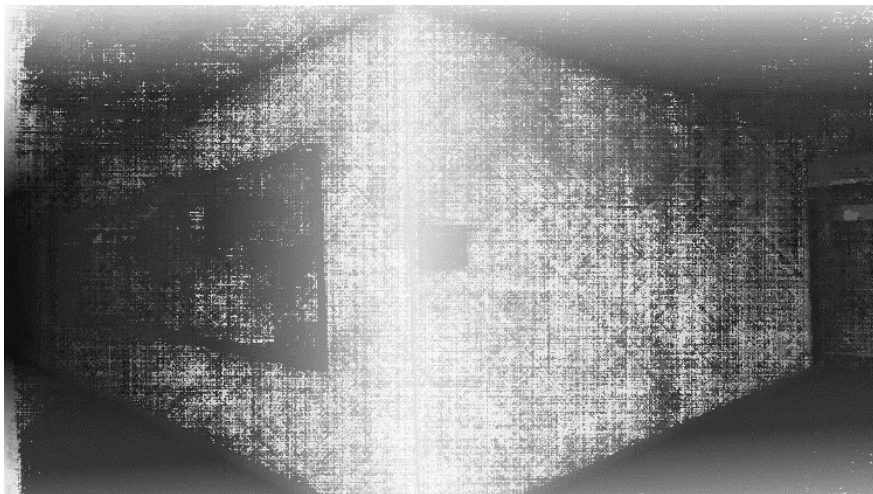
# Existing Algorithms



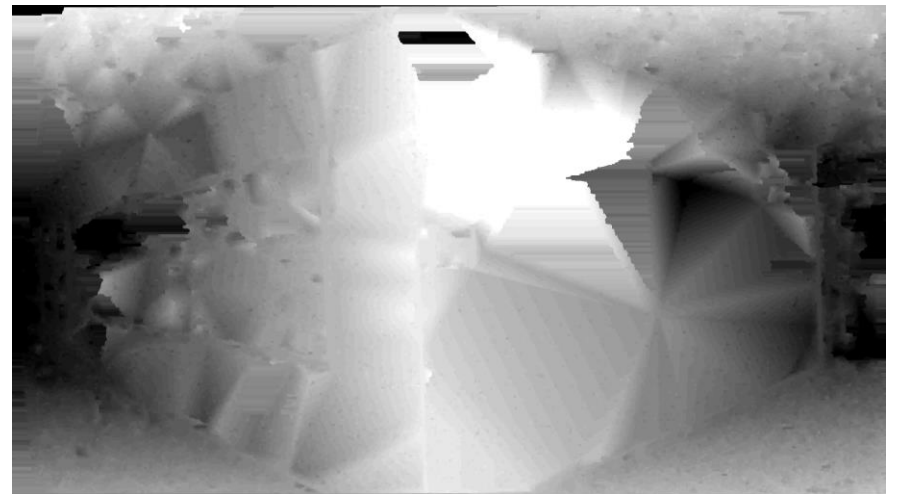
Right



Artificial Ground Truth

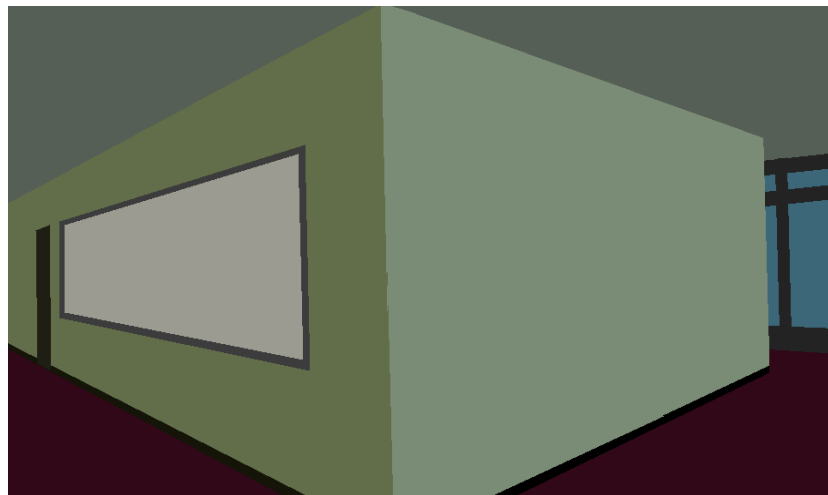


SGM (Hirschmüller 2005)

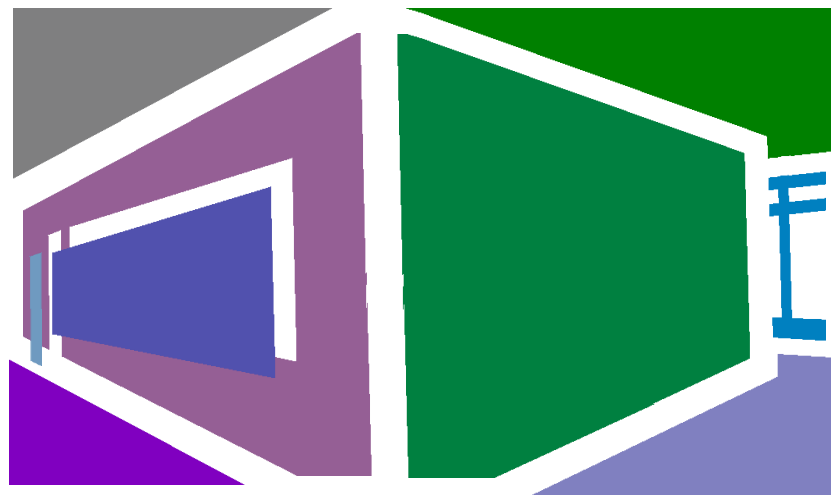


ELAS (Geiger et al. 2010)

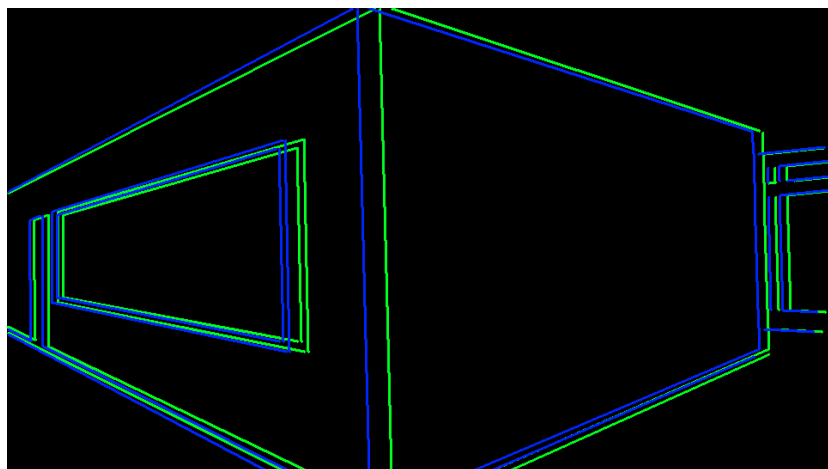
# Our Algorithm



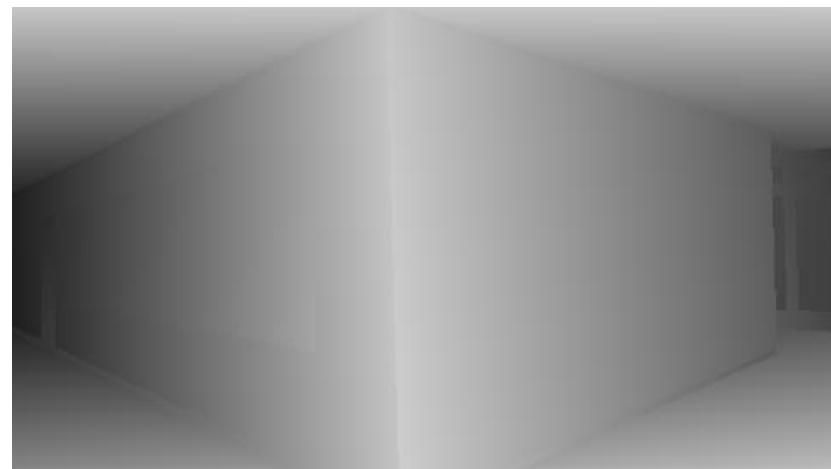
1. →



2. ↙



3. →



# Determining Edge Ownership

- Edge is owned by both adjacent surfaces

- Color edge

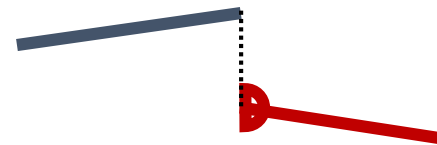
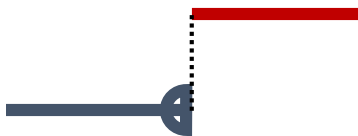


- Surface crease



- Edge is owned by only one surface

- Occlusion (depth) edge

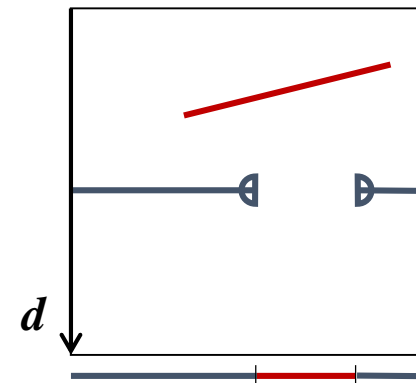
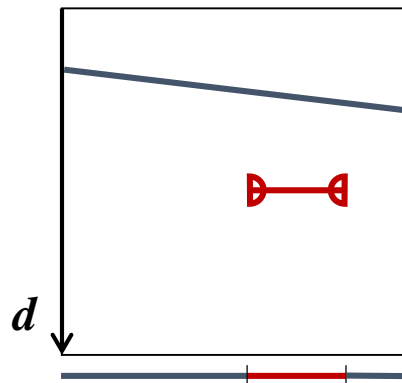
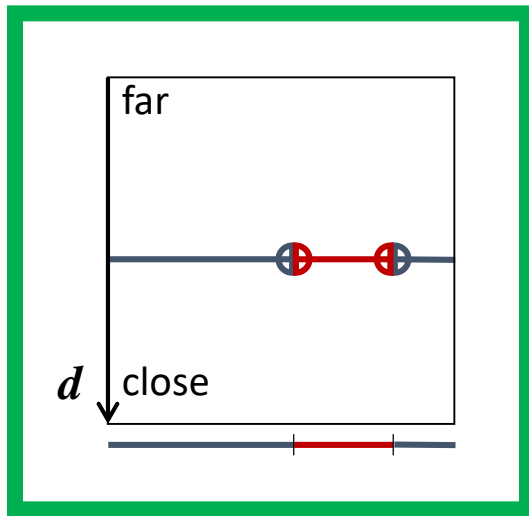


far  
↓  
close

# Resolving ambiguities

- **Assumption 1:**

In the absence of other evidence, each surface is assumed to be as close as possible



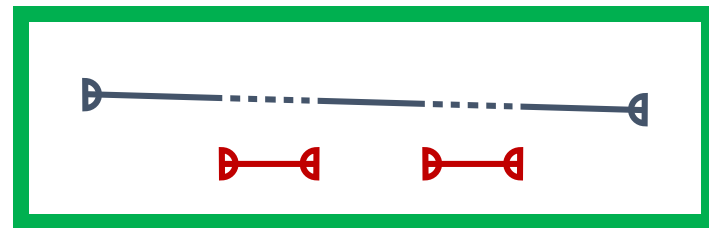
# Resolving ambiguities

- **Assumption 1:**

In the absence of other evidence, each surface is assumed to be as close as possible

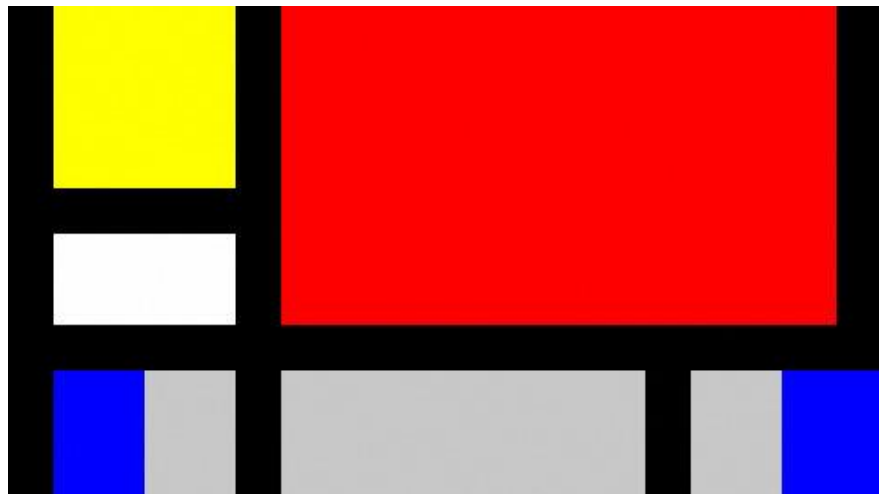
- **Assumption 2:**

Prefer assigning disconnected segments with same color to same surface if valid occluder present (edges must be owned by the other component)



far  
↓  
close

# Results – Mondrian-esque



Left



GT

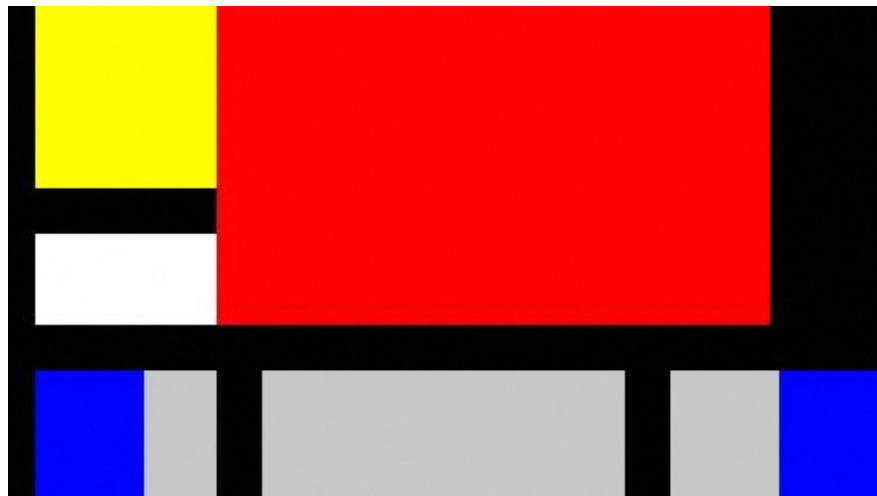


ELAS



Ours

# Results – Mondrian-esque



Right



GT

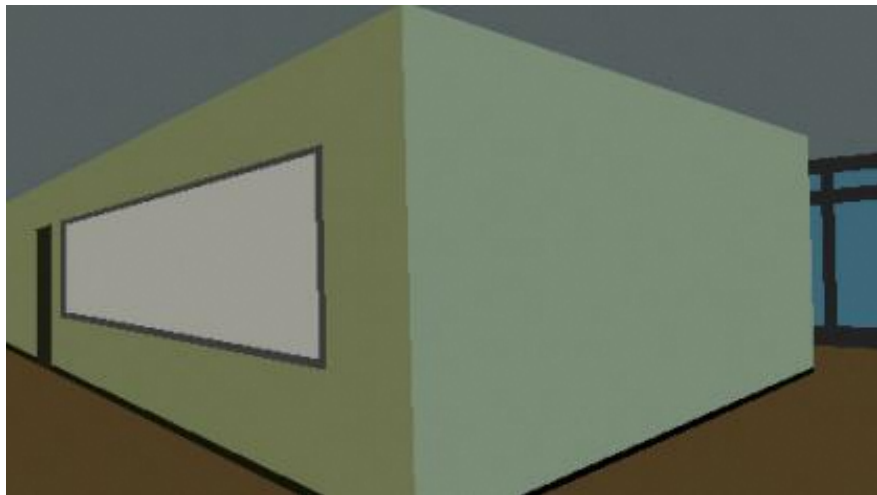


ELAS

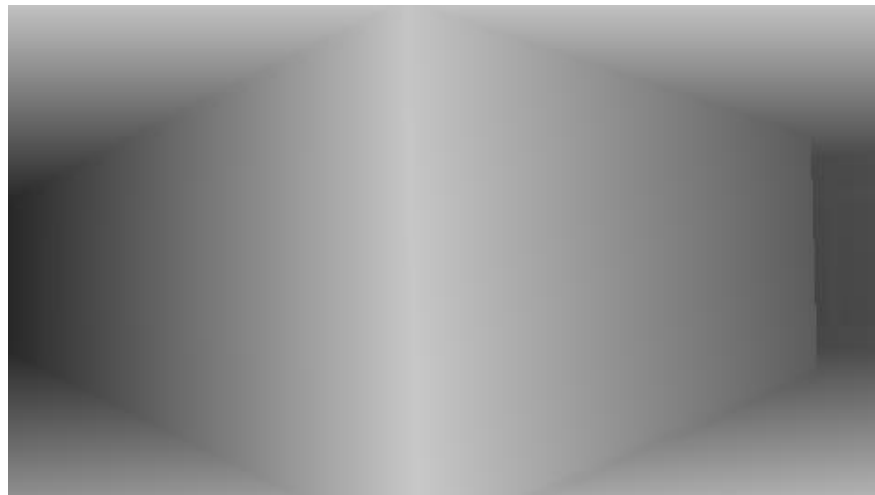


Ours

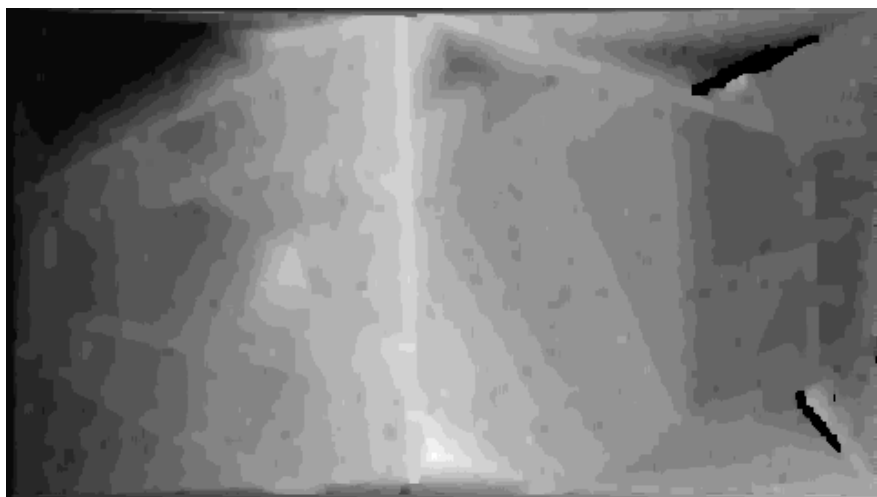
# Results – Corner



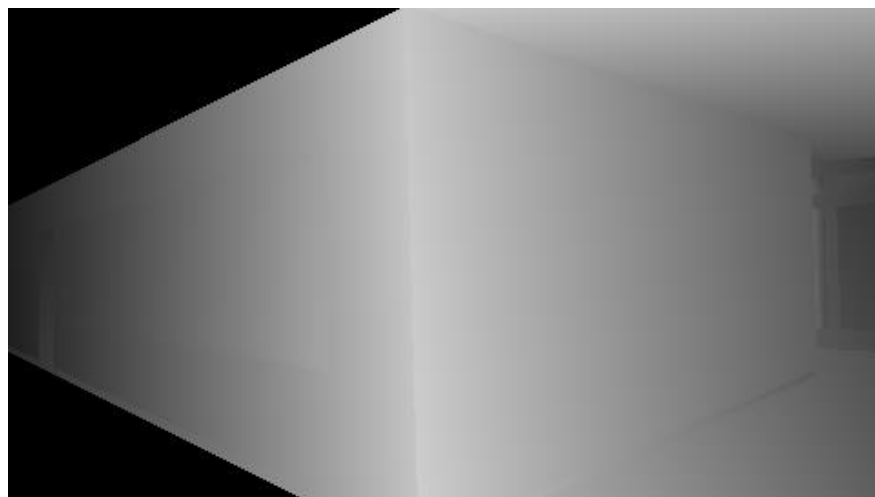
Left



GT



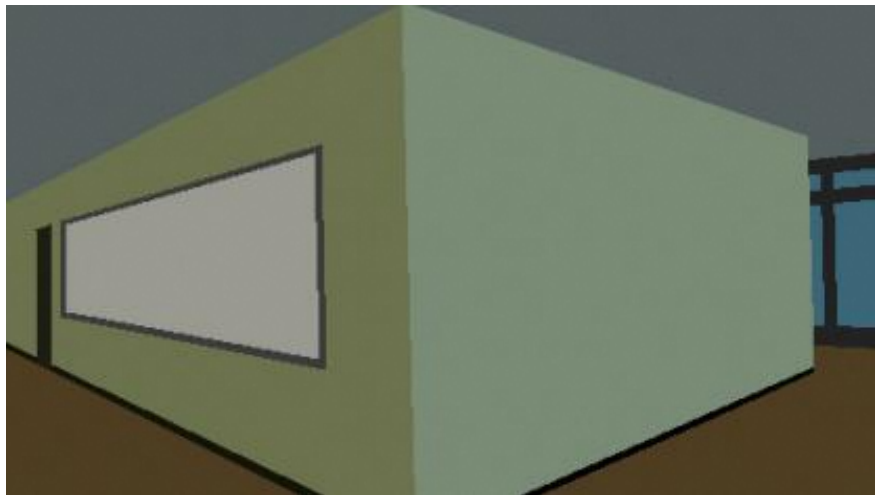
ELAS



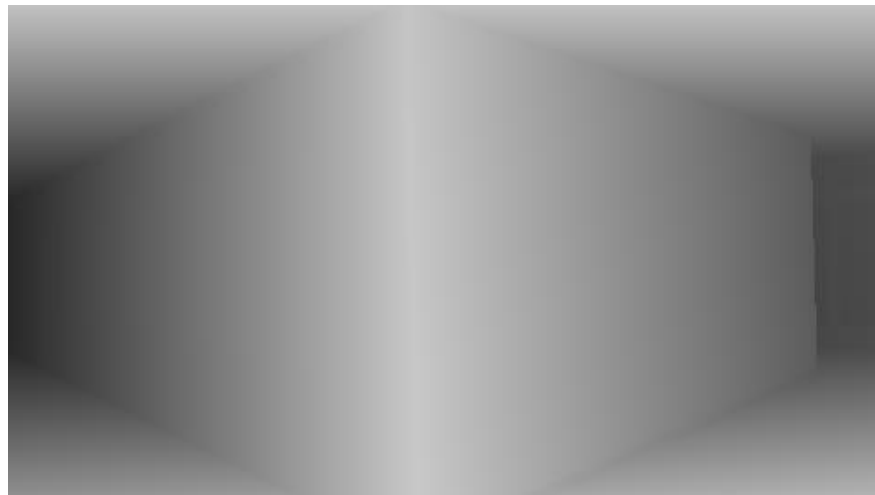
Ours (Pass 1)



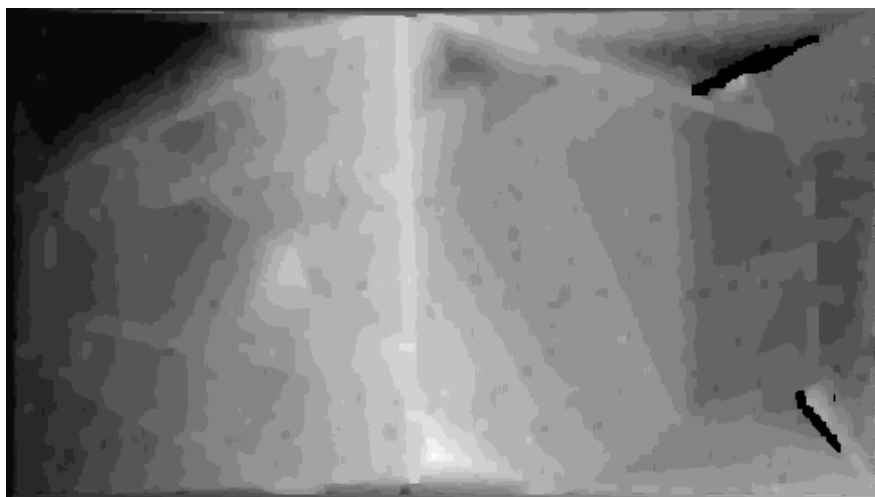
# Results – Corner



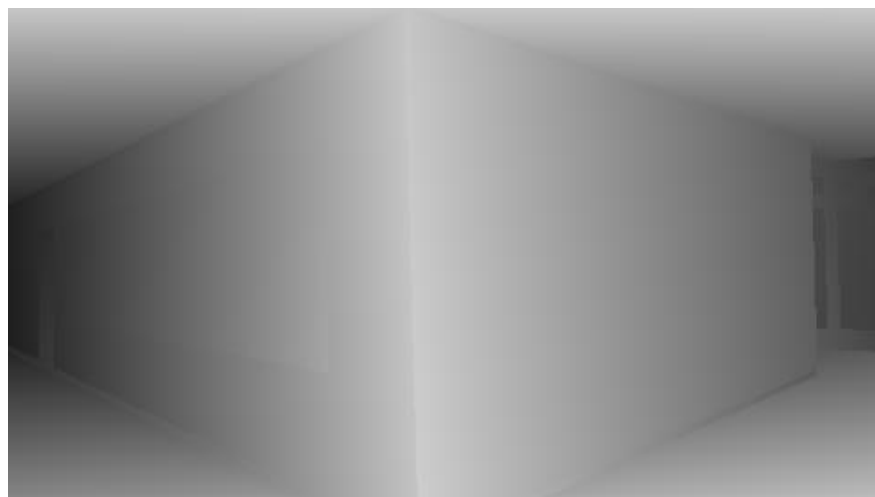
Left



GT



ELAS

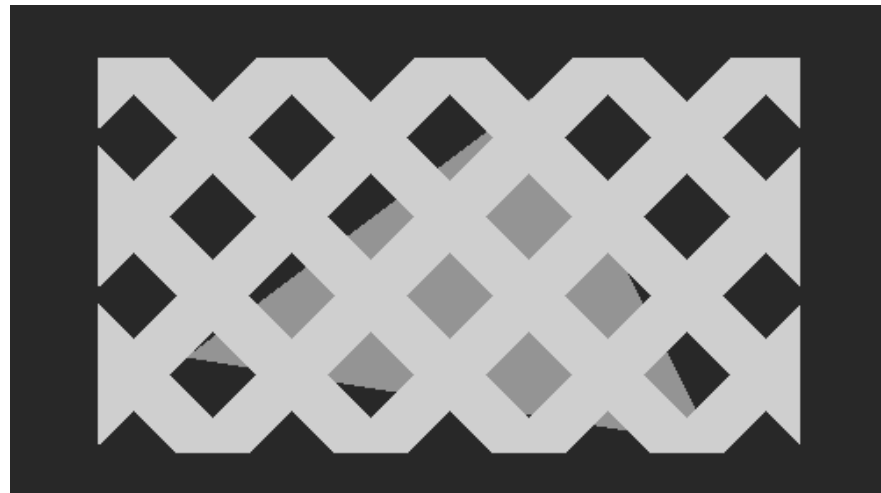


Ours (Pass 2)

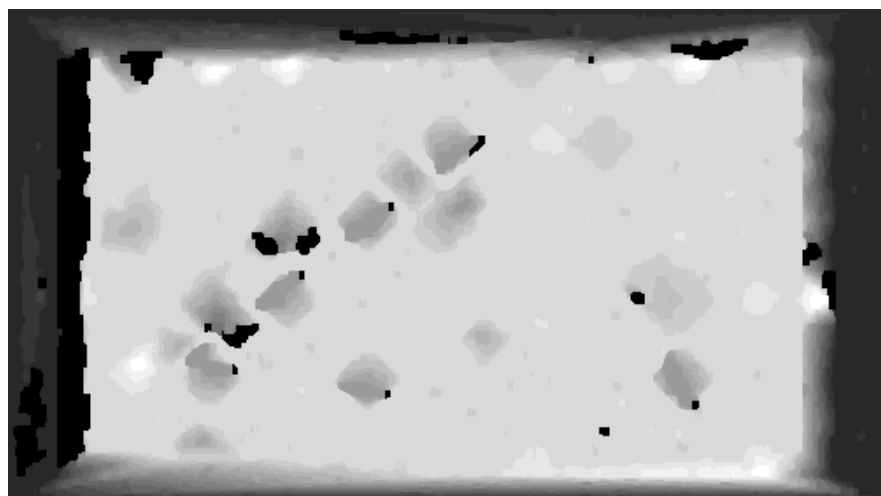
# Results – Lattice Occluding



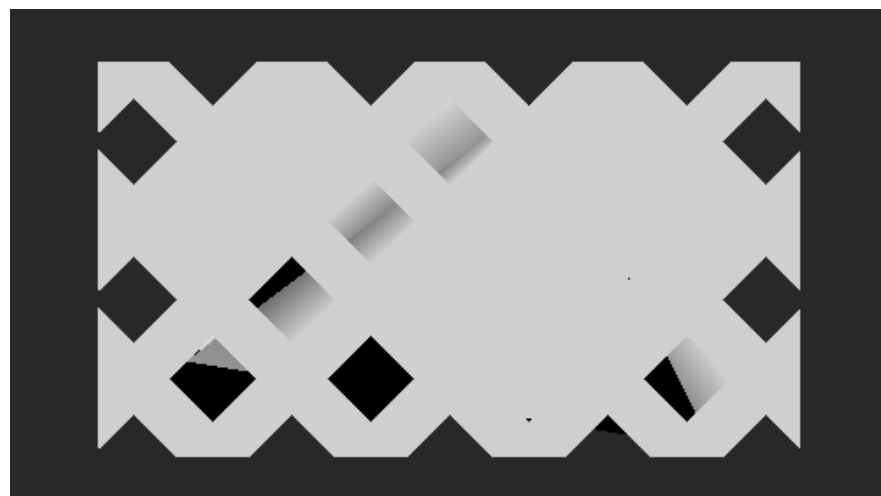
Left



GT

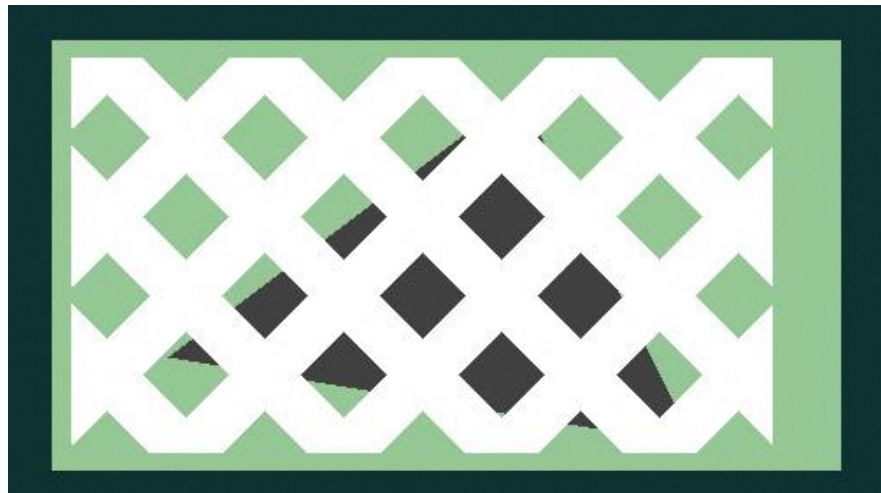


ELAS

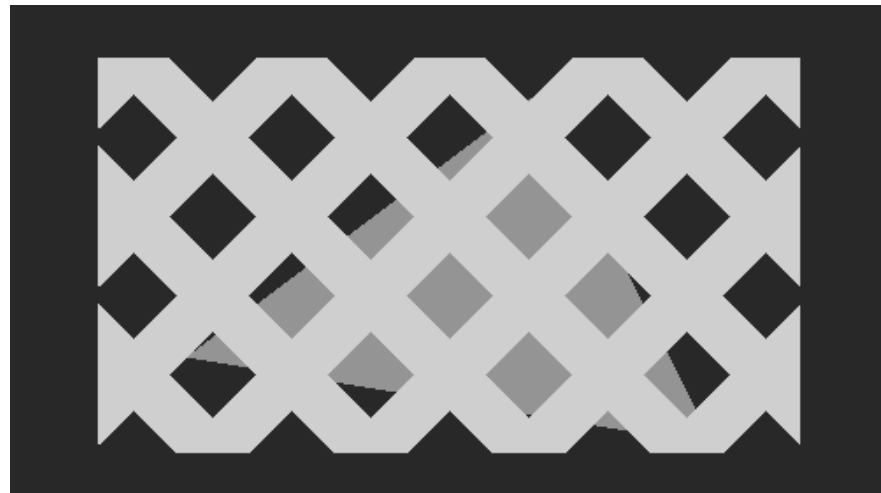


Ours (Pass 1)

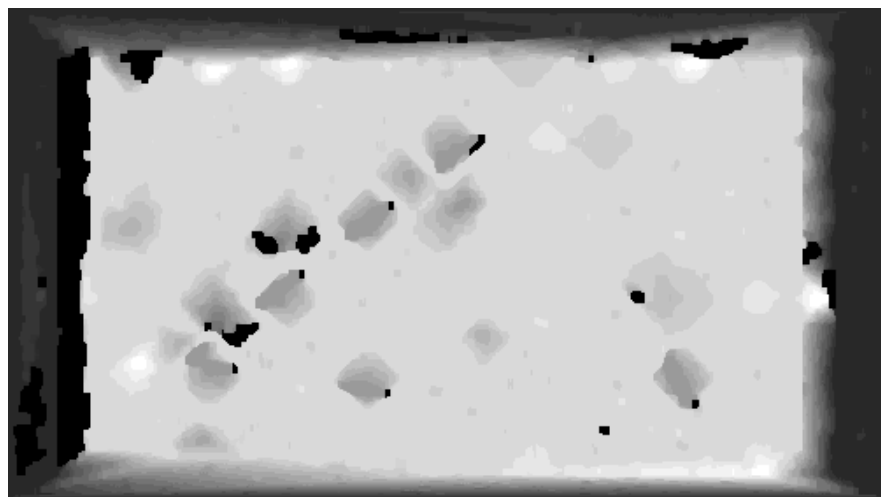
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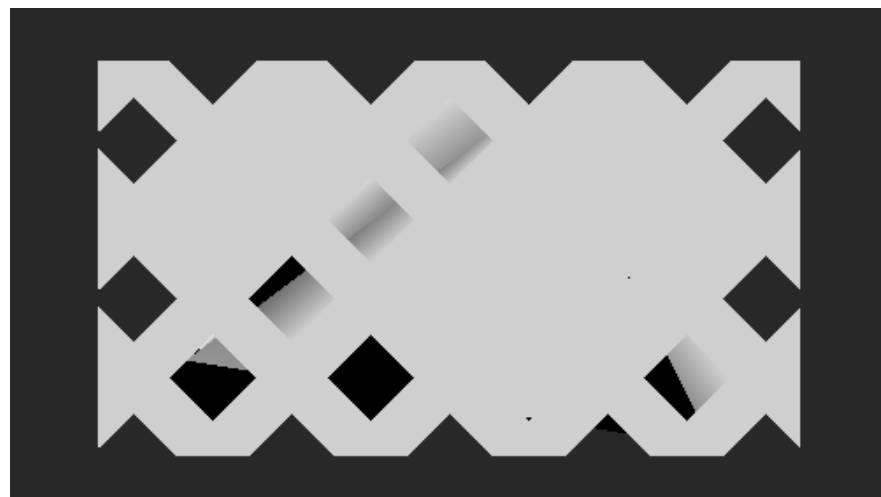
Right



GT



ELAS

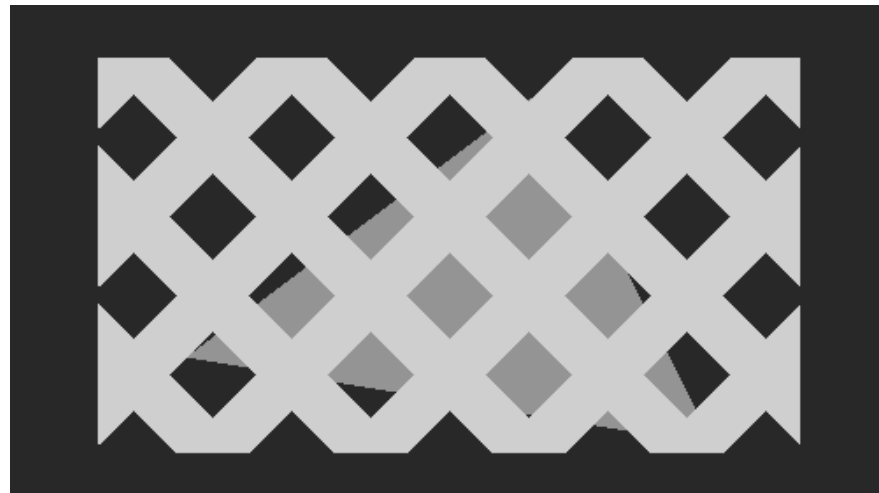


Ours (Pass 1)

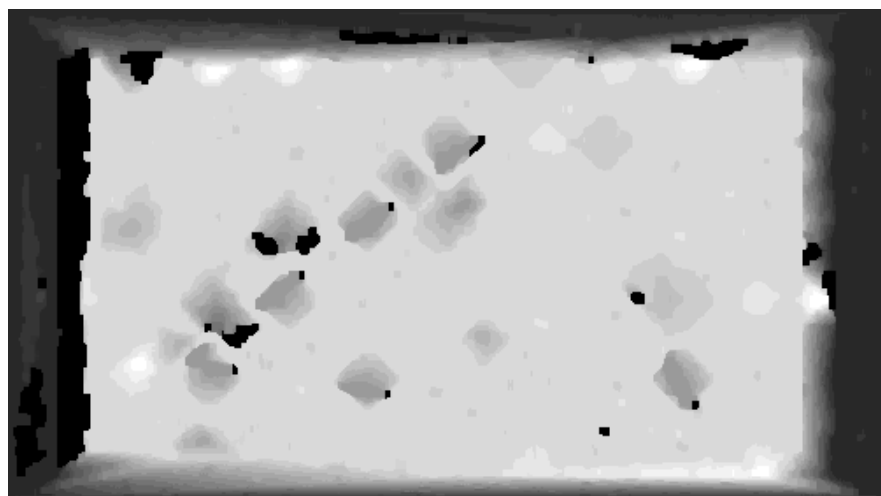
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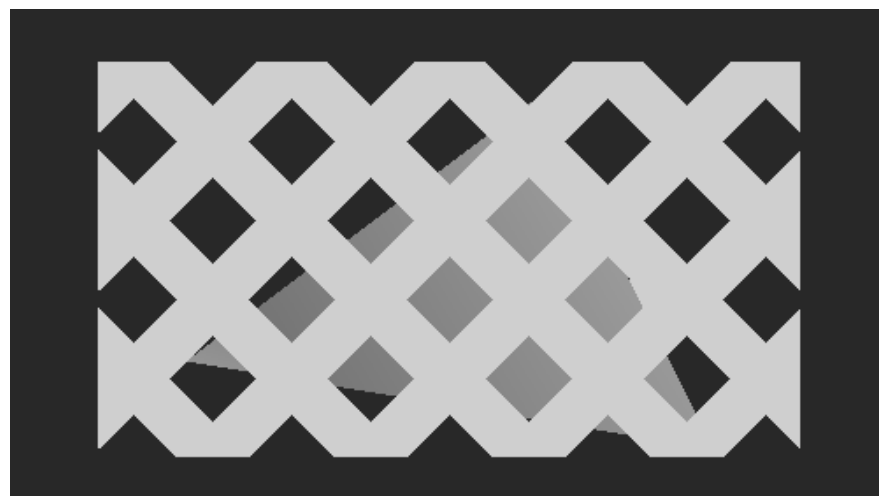
Left



GT

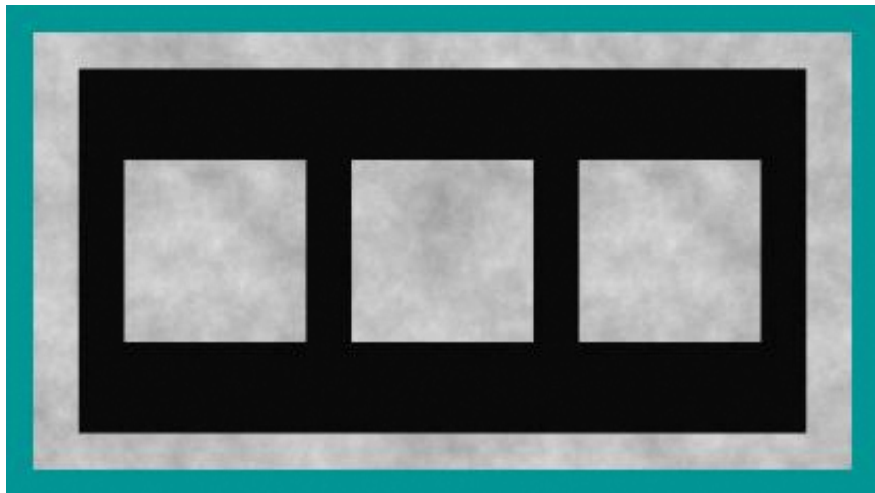


ELAS



Ours (Pass 2)

# Results – Texture Squares



Left



GT

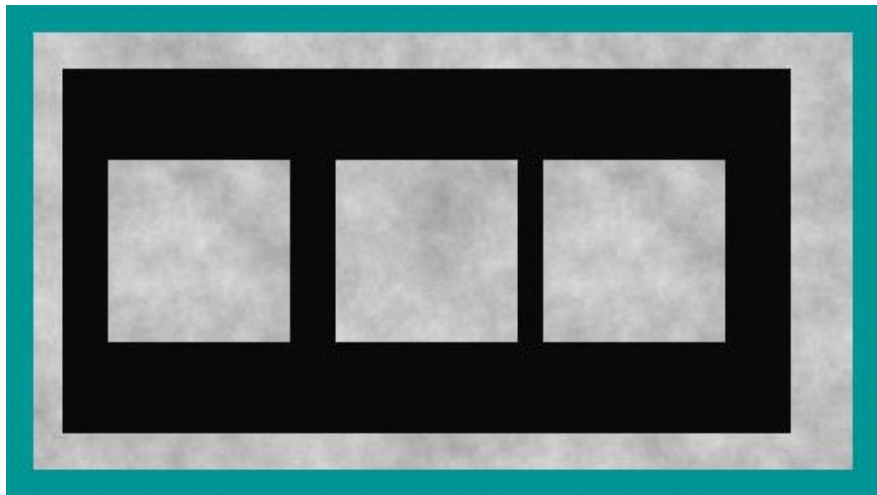


ELAS



Ours (Pass 1)

# Results – Texture Squares



Right



GT

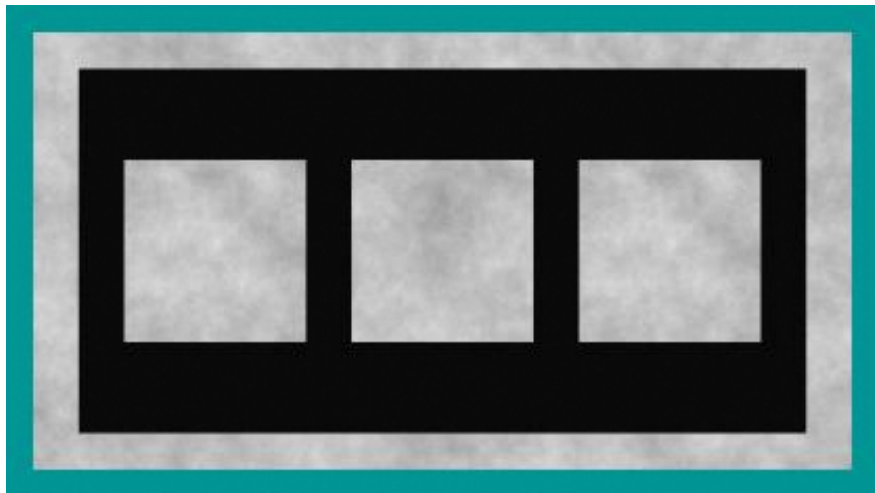


ELAS



Ours (Pass 1)

# Results – Texture Squares



Left



GT



ELAS



Ours (using texture)

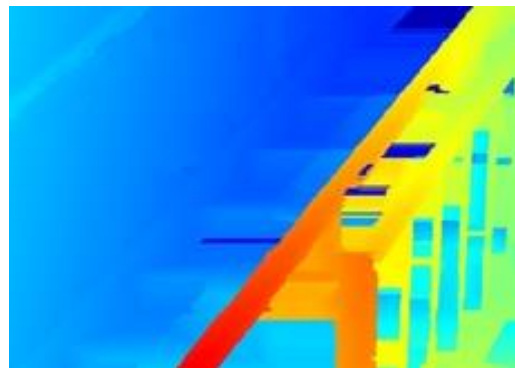
# Mondrian Stereo

- ✓ Can we write an algorithm to solve these “pathological cases”?
- And if so, what can we learn that will help us improve real stereo algorithms?



## Towards “real” Mondrian Stereo

- Avoid complex (yet insufficient) monolithic energy minimization
- Use sequence of simpler minimization problems
- First pass: “closest surfaces”
- Identify untextured segments
- “Push back” to farther surface with color and occlusion reasoning



# Conclusion

**Stereo is not a solved problem!**