

Deep Stereo

Frank Dellaert, Fall 2020

Left input image



Right input image



Output disparity map



90 m

20 m

1.7 m

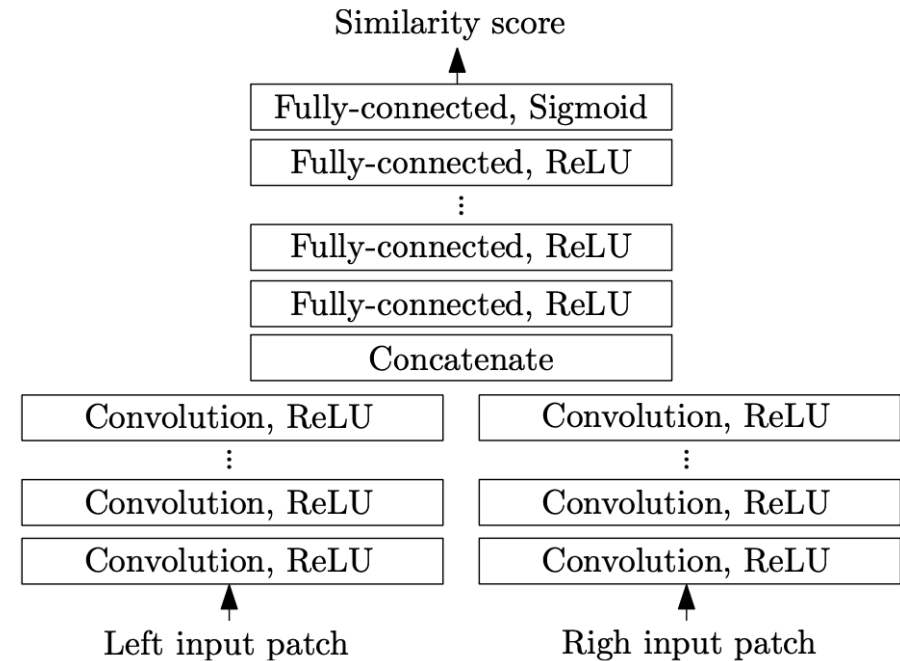
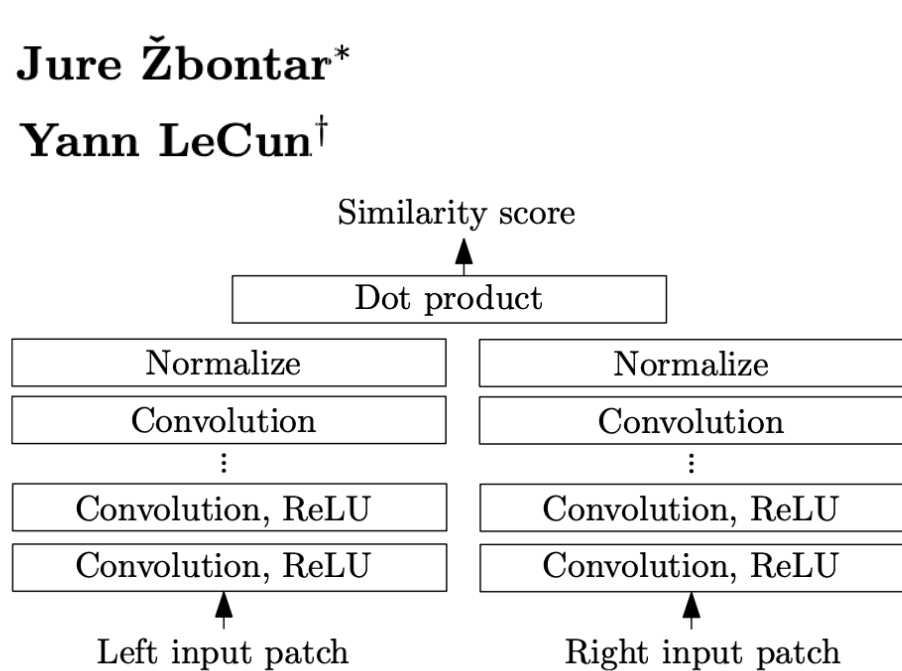
Image from Žbontar & LeCun, 2016

First Idea: matching costs

Stereo Matching by Training a Convolutional Neural Network to Compare Image Patches

Jure Žbontar*

Yann LeCun†



- Two versions: fast, and accurate
- Tries to make distance between positive examples (matched patches) and negative (incorrectly matched patches) large

Results

- On KITTI (2012) dataset, in October 2015
- percentage of misclassified pixels

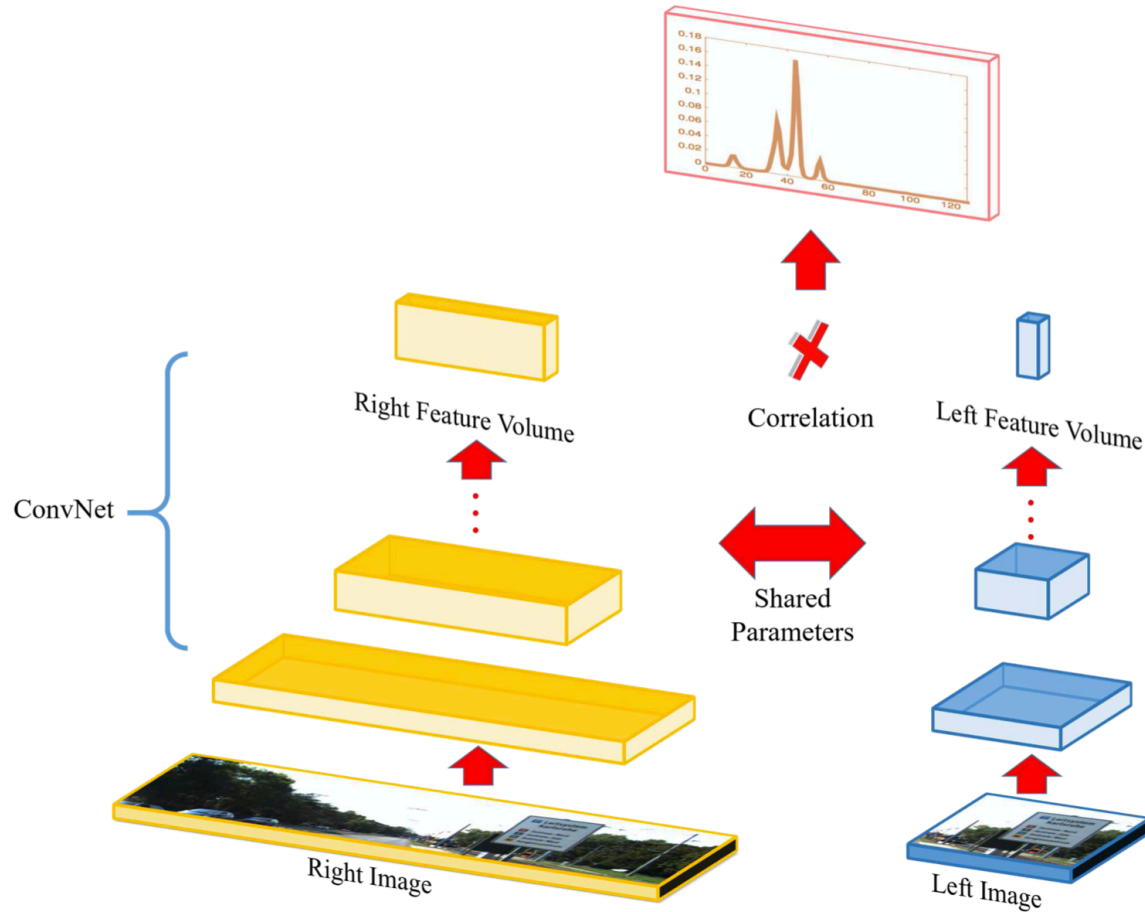
Rank	Method		Setting	Error	Runtime
1	MC-CNN-acrt	Accurate architecture		2.43	67
2	Displets	Güney and Geiger (2015)		2.47	265
3	MC-CNN	Žbontar and LeCun (2015)		2.61	100
4	PRSM	Vogel et al. (2015)	F, MV	2.78	300
	MC-CNN-fst	Fast architecture		2.82	0.8
5	SPS-StFl	Yamaguchi et al. (2014)	F, MS	2.83	35
6	VC-SF	Vogel et al. (2014)	F, MV	3.05	300
7	Deep Embed	Chen et al. (2015)		3.10	3
8	JSOSM	Unpublished work		3.15	105
9	OSF	Menze and Geiger (2015)	F	3.28	3000
10	CoR	Chakrabarti et al. (2015)		3.30	6

Similar idea:

Efficient Deep Learning for Stereo Matching

CVPR 2016

Wenjie Luo Alexander G. Schwing Raquel Urtasun
Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto

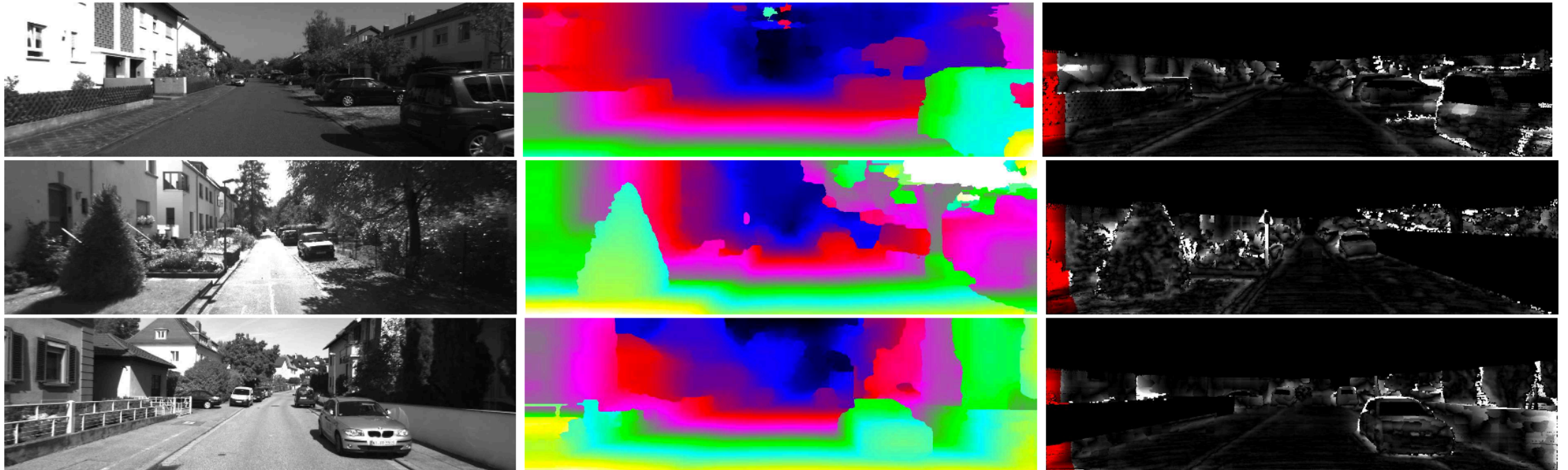


- CNN for feature representation, shared parameters
- Probability density over disparities

Results (percentage over threshold)

	> 2 pixels		> 3 pixels		> 4 pixels		> 5 pixels		End-Point		Runtime (s)
	Non-Occ	All	Non-Occ	All	Non-Occ	All	Non-Occ	All	Non-Occ	All	
StereoSLIC [26]	5.76	7.20	3.92	5.11	3.04	4.04	2.49	3.33	0.9 px	1.0 px	2.3
PCBP-SS [26]	5.19	6.75	3.40	4.72	2.62	3.75	2.18	3.15	0.8 px	1.0 px	300
SPS-st [27]	4.98	6.28	3.39	4.41	2.72	3.52	2.33	3.00	0.9 px	1.0 px	2
Deep Embed [7]	5.05	6.47	3.10	4.24	2.32	3.25	1.92	2.68	0.9 px	1.1 px	3
MC-CNN-acrt [30]	3.90	5.45	2.43	3.63	1.90	2.85	1.64	2.39	0.7 px	0.9 px	67
Displets v2 [12]	3.43	4.46	2.37	3.09	1.97	2.52	1.72	2.17	0.7 px	0.8 px	265
Ours(19)	4.98	6.51	3.07	4.29	2.39	3.36	2.03	2.82	0.8 px	1.0 px	0.7

Table 3: Comparison to stereo state-of-the-art on the test set of the KITTI 2012 benchmark.



Cost Volume Aggregation

End-to-End Learning of Geometry and Context for Deep Stereo Regression

ICCV 2017

Alex Kendall

Ryan Kennedy

Hayk Martirosyan

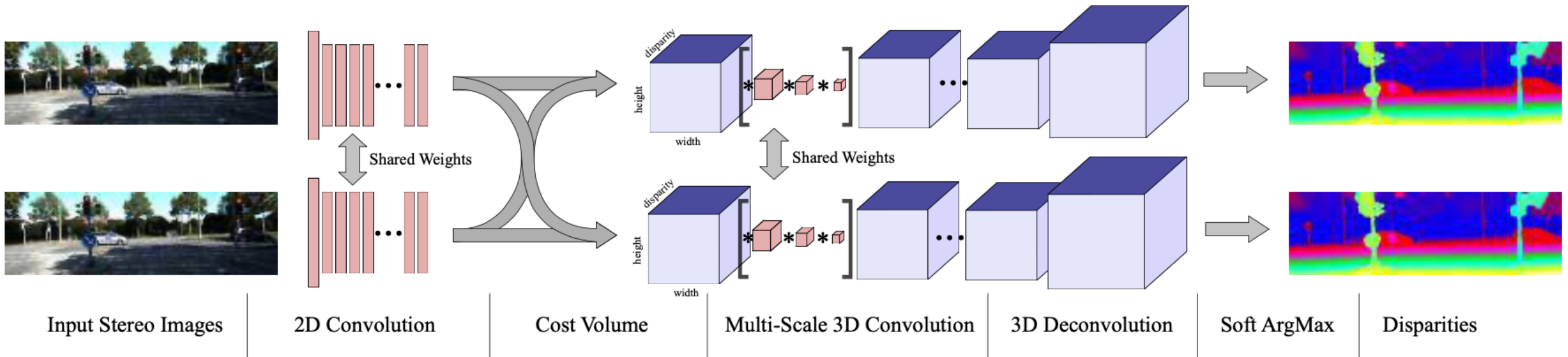
Abraham Bachrach

Saumitro Dasgupta

Adam Bry

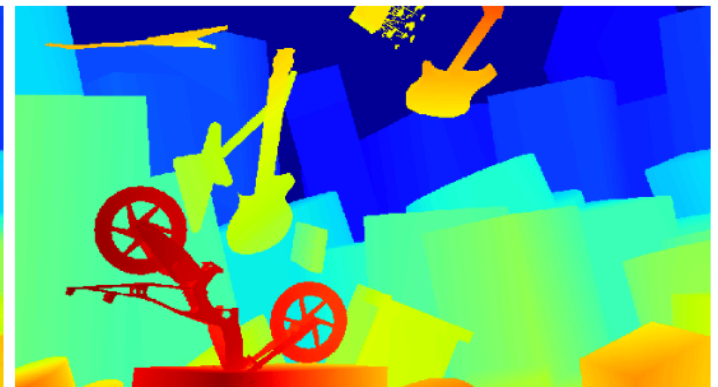
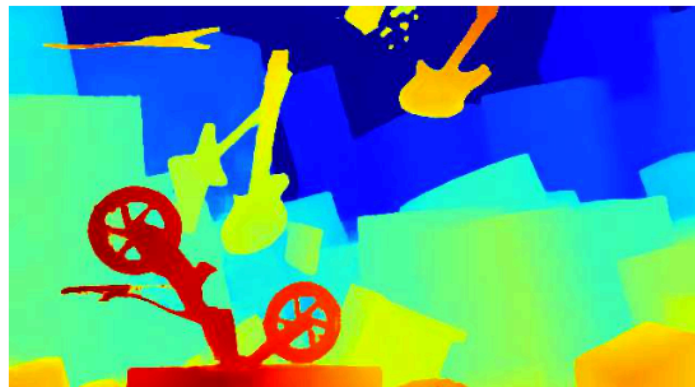
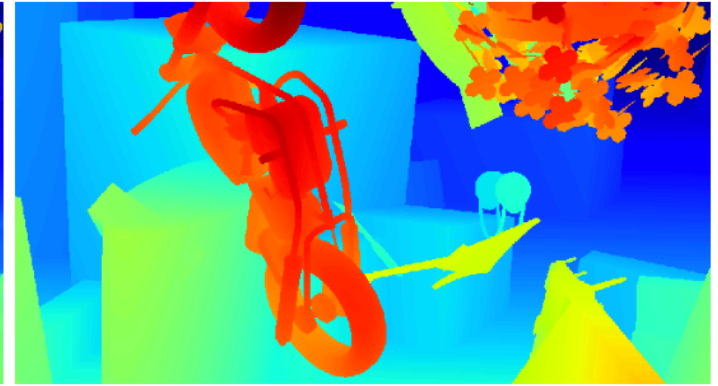
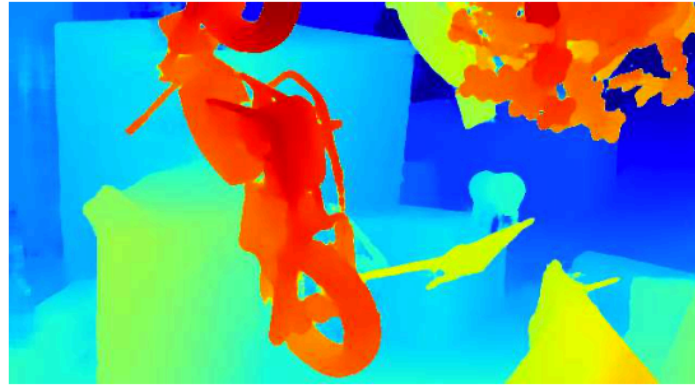
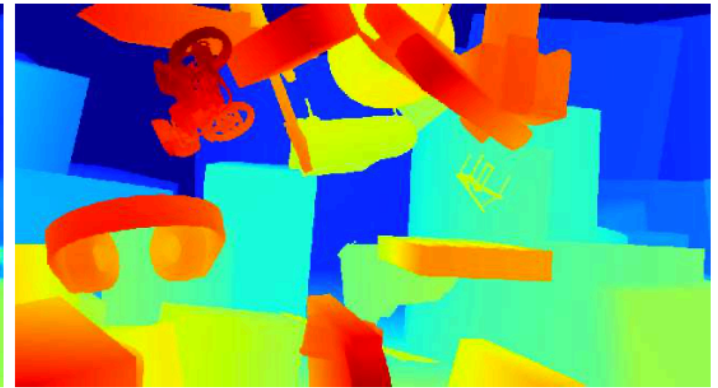
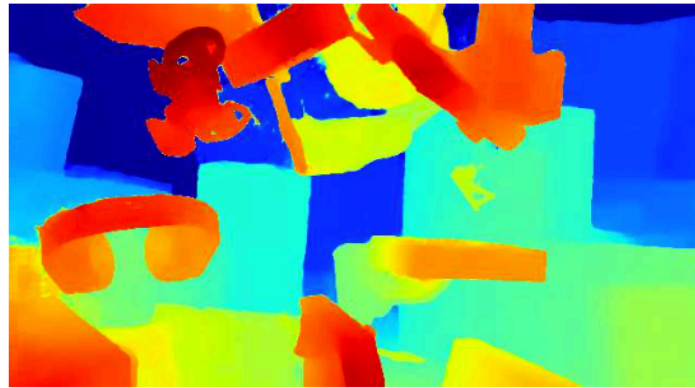
Peter Henry

Skydio Research



- CNN for features, shared weights, then 3D convolutions

Results on Scene Flow Dataset (from CVPR 2016)



Pyramid Stereo Matching Network

CVPR 2018

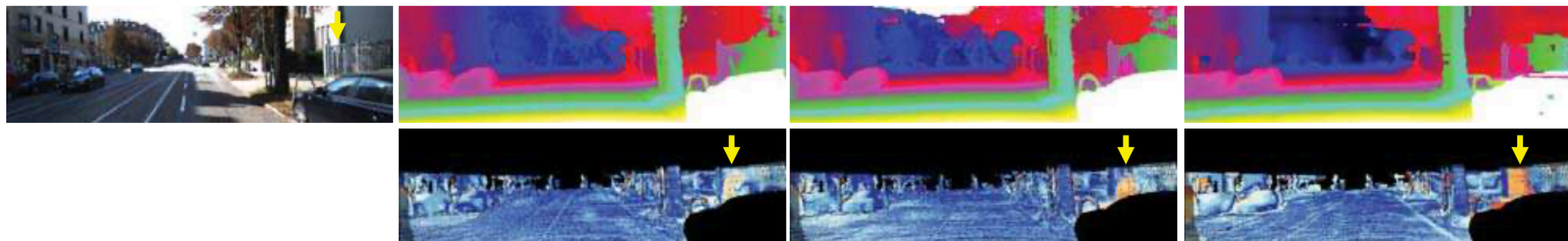
Jia-Ren Chang

Yong-Sheng Chen

Department of Computer Science, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

- Architectural improvements: spatial pyramid pooling
- Results on KITTI 2015, March 2018 leaderboard:

Rank	Method	All (%)			Noc (%)			Runtime (s)
		D1-bg	D1-fg	D1-all	D1-bg	D1-fg	D1-all	
1	PSMNet (ours)	1.86	4.62	2.32	1.71	4.31	2.14	0.41
3	iResNet-i2e2 [14]	2.14	3.45	2.36	1.94	3.20	2.15	0.22
6	iResNet [14]	2.35	3.23	2.50	2.15	2.55	2.22	0.12
8	CRL [21]	2.48	3.59	2.67	2.32	3.12	2.45	0.47
11	GC-Net [13]	2.21	6.16	2.87	2.02	5.58	2.61	0.90



Hierarchical Deep Stereo Matching on High-resolution Images

CVPR 2019

Gengshan Yang^{1*}, Joshua Manela², Michael Happold², Deva Ramanan^{1,2}
¹Carnegie Mellon University, ²Argo AI

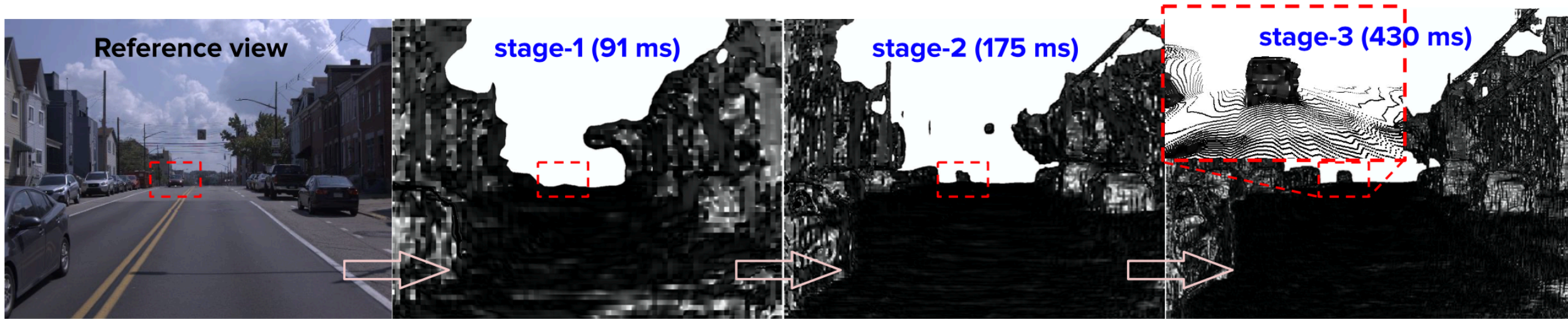


Figure 1: Illustration of on-demand depth sensing with a coarse-to-fine hierarchy on the proposed dataset. Our method (HSM) captures the coarse layout of the scene in 91 milliseconds, finds the far-away car (shown in the red box) in 175 ms, and recovers the details of the car given extra 255 ms.

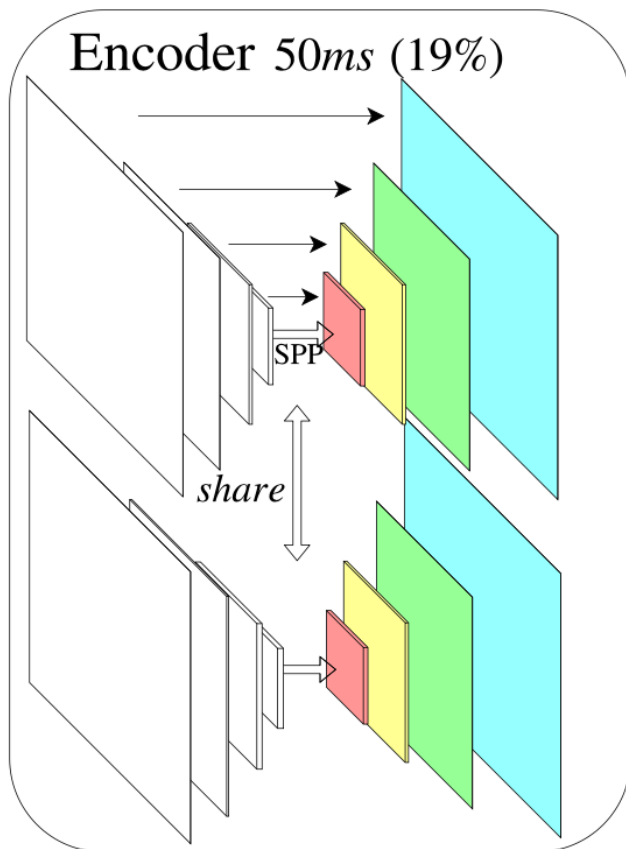
- High-resolution for self-driving: $Z=f B/Z$, increase f !

Yang18cvpr architecture figure:



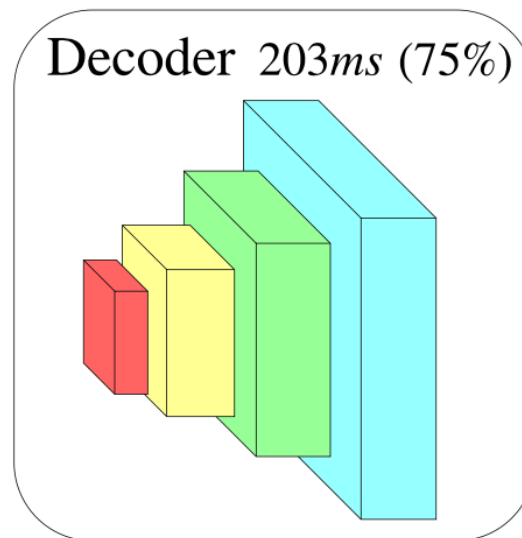
Reference & Target Image

$$H \times W \times 3$$



Pyramid Features

$$\frac{H \times W}{\{8, 16, 32, 64\}} \times C_k$$



Pyramid Cost Volumes

$$\frac{H \times W \times D_k}{\{8, 16, 32, 64\}}$$



Stage 1
90 ms



Stage 2
145 ms



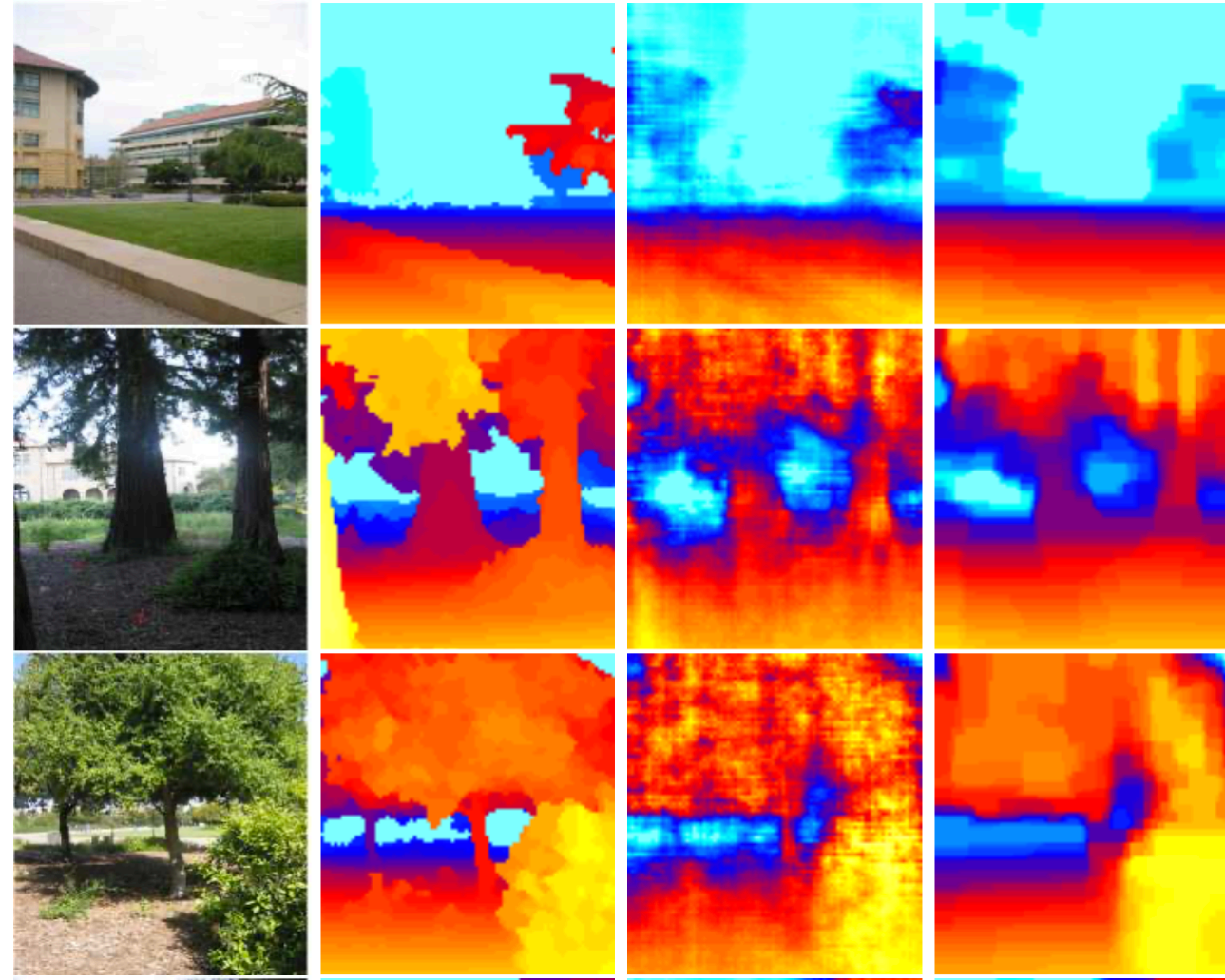
Stage 3
309 ms

Learning Depth from Single Monocular Images

NIPS 2005 (!)

Ashutosh Saxena, Sung H. Chung, and Andrew Y. Ng

- A whole different beast: monocular depth
- Not deep: Markov random field (MRF)
- Learns a relatively small number of parameters



Unsupervised **Monocular** Depth Estimation with Left-Right Consistency

CVPR 2017

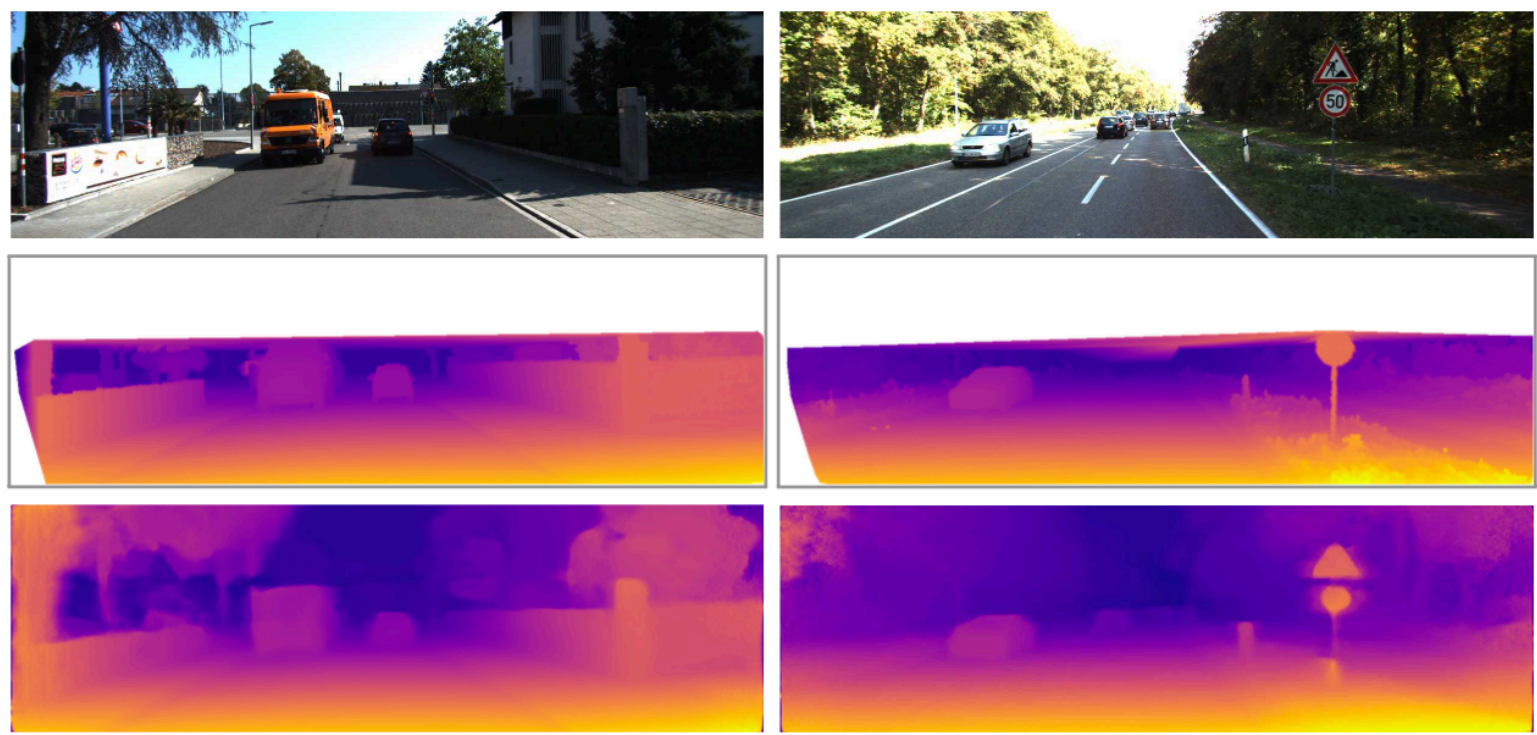
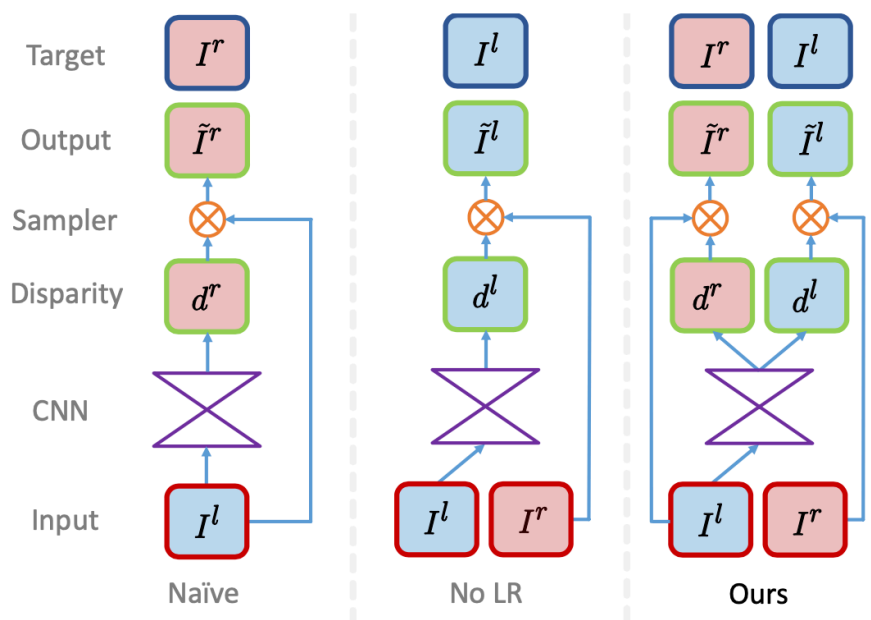
Clément Godard

Oisín Mac Aodha

Gabriel J. Brostow

University College London

<http://visual.cs.ucl.ac.uk/pubs/monoDepth/>



- LR- consistency
- Unsupervised monocular depth