

# lecture 4

## homogeneous coordinates (continued)

### + Camera model

Homogeneous Coordinates: Points at infinity

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

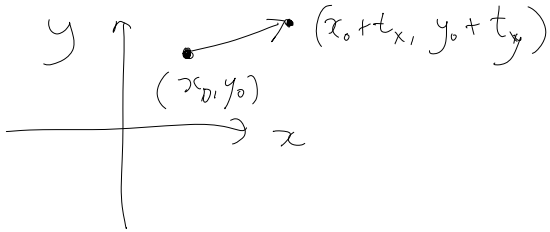
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & \begin{bmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \\ t_z \end{bmatrix} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Scaling transformations

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x X \\ \sigma_y Y \\ \sigma_z Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2D Homogeneous Coordinates

translate  $\begin{bmatrix} x_0+t_x \\ y_0+t_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$



## 2D Homogeneous Coordinates

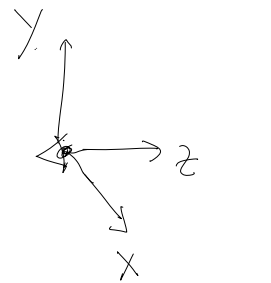
rotate  $\begin{bmatrix} R \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

scale + shear  $\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x x + s \\ \sigma_y y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & s & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

## 2D Points at infinity

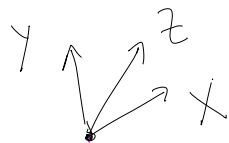
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ \epsilon \end{bmatrix} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \begin{bmatrix} x/\epsilon \\ y/\epsilon \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## World vs. Camera Coordinates



camera coordinates

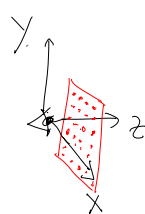
scene point



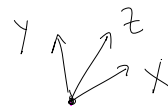
world coordinates

## Camera Model

How do 3D scene positions (in world coordinates) map to pixel positions (in camera coordinates)?



scene point

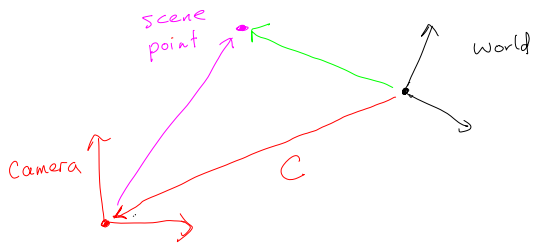


How do 3D scene positions (in world coordinates) map to pixel positions (in camera coordinates)?

- 1.) Map from world to camera coordinates
- 2.) Project onto projection plane
- 3.) Map from projection plane coordinates to pixel coordinates

### 1.) Map from world to camera coordinates

Let  $C$  be camera position in world coordinates



### 1.) Map from world to camera coordinates

Let  $C$  be camera position in world coordinates

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \\ z_c \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = R_{c \leftarrow w} \left( \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - C \right)$$

Q: what are rows/columns of  $R_{c \leftarrow w}$ ?

... in homogeneous coordinates:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \\ z_c \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{c \leftarrow w} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & -C \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} R & -RC \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Typically we simplify

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \\ z_c \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{c \leftarrow w} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & -C \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$4 \times 4$        $4 \times 4$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \\ z_c \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = R_{c \leftarrow w} \begin{bmatrix} I & -C \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_w \\ y_w \\ z_w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 3$        $3 \times 4$

### 2.) Projection onto $z=f$ plane

Recall  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f \frac{x}{z} \\ f \frac{y}{z} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

So  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f \frac{x}{z} \\ f \frac{y}{z} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} fX \\ fY \\ z \end{bmatrix}$

Projection matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} fX \\ fY \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2D homogeneous coord

3D homogeneous coord

Projection is not invertible.

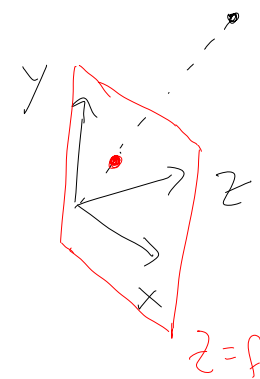
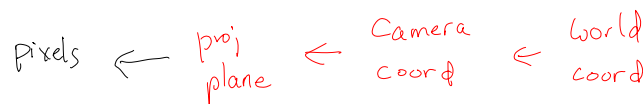
$$\begin{bmatrix} fX \\ fY \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

What is the null space?

1.) Map from world to camera coordinates

2.) Project onto projection plane

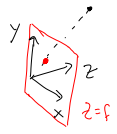
3.) Map from projection plane coordinates to pixel coordinates



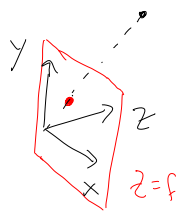
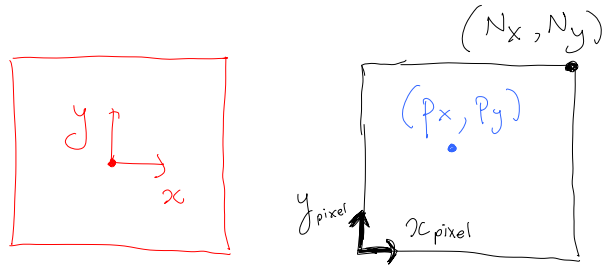
Units for image position

- metres?
- millimetres? (mm)
- pixels?

Let  $(x, y)$  have units mm.



How to convert  
to pixel units?



$m$  pixels per mm

$(p_x, p_y)$  is "principal point"

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{\text{pixel}} \\ y_{\text{pixel}} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & m & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

More general .....

$$\begin{pmatrix} w & x_{\text{pixel}} \\ w & y_{\text{pixel}} \\ w & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_x & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & m_y & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$m_x \neq m_y$  means pixel lattice is rectangular, not square

Camera Calibration Matrix  $K_{3 \times 4}$

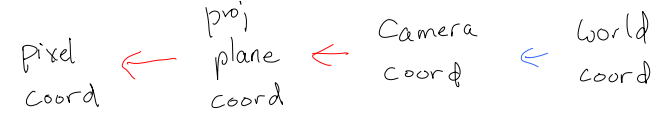
$$\begin{pmatrix} w & x_{\text{pixel}} \\ w & y_{\text{pixel}} \\ w & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} m_x & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & m_y & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}^K \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$$

Camera Calibration Matrix  $K_{3 \times 3}$   
(more general)

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_x & S & p_x \\ 0 & \alpha_y & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$S$  allows for a shear

$$\alpha_x = f m_x, \quad \alpha_y = f m_y$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} w & x \\ w & y \\ w & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{intrinsic} \\ K \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{extrinsic} \\ R \end{matrix} [I | -c] \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_w$$

$3 \times 1$     $3 \times 3$     $3 \times 3$     $3 \times 4$     $4 \times 1$

"Finite Projective Camera"  $P$   
(camera is not at infinity)

$$\begin{pmatrix} w & x \\ w & y \\ w & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{matrix} \text{intrinsic} & \text{extrinsic} \\ K & R \end{matrix}}_P [I | -c] \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\text{world } (w)}$$

$3 \times 3$     $3 \times 3$     $3 \times 4$

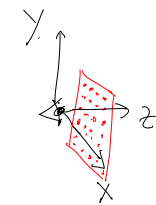
Two ways of writing a projection

$$\begin{pmatrix} w & x \\ w & y \\ w & 1 \end{pmatrix} = K R [I | -c] \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_w$$

$3 \times 1$     $3 \times 3$     $3 \times 3$     $3 \times 4$     $4 \times 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} w & x \\ w & y \\ w & 1 \end{pmatrix} = [K | \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}] \begin{bmatrix} R \\ 000 \end{bmatrix} [I | -c] \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_w$$

$3 \times 1$     $3 \times 4$     $4 \times 4$     $4 \times 4$     $4 \times 1$



camera coordinates



world coordinates

$$P = K R [I | -c]$$

$3 \times 4$     $3 \times 3$     $3 \times 3$     $3 \times 4$