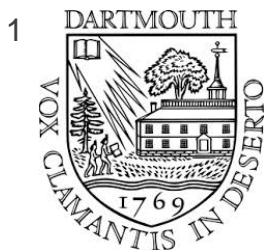




IEEE 2014 Winter conference on Applications of Computer Vision

Im2depth: Scalable Exemplar based Depth Transfer

Mohammad Haris Baig¹, Vignesh Jagadesh², Robinson Piramuthu²,
Wei Di², Anurag Bhardwaj², Neel Sundaresan²

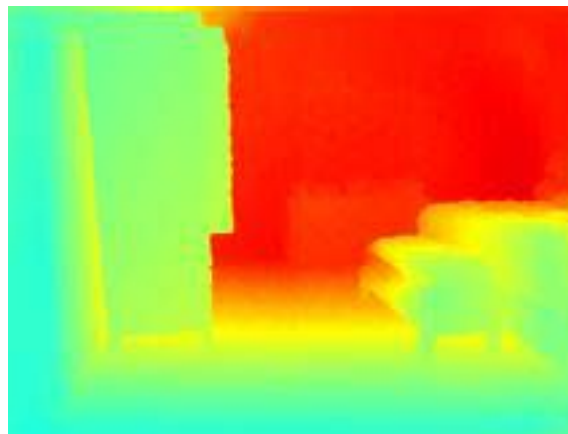
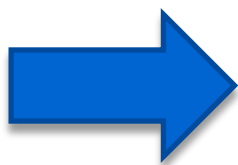


Im2depth: The Problem

Goal: Given a **Single Image** of an **Indoor Scene**, We want to perform **Dense Depth Estimation**



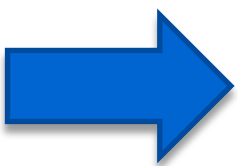
Image



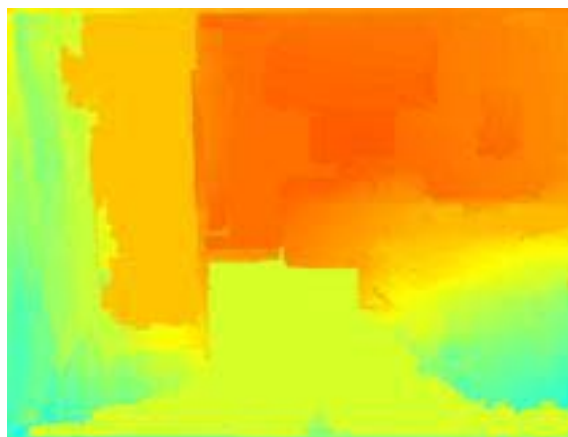
True
Depth Map



Image



Our Method


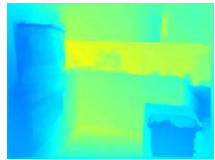
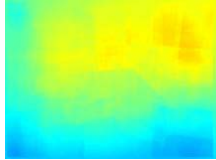
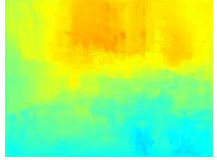
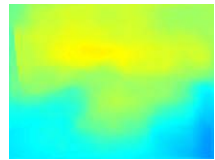
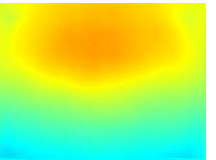
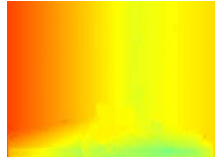


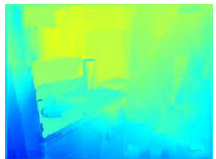
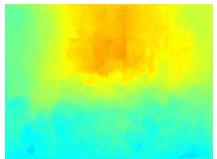
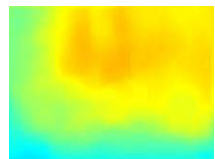
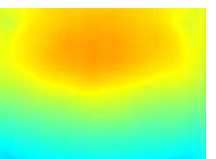


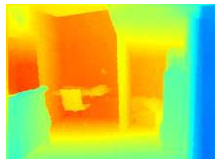
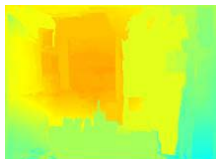
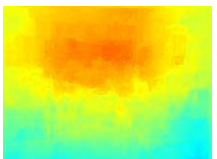
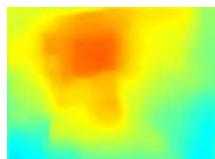
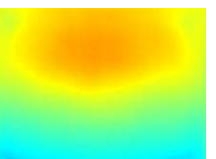
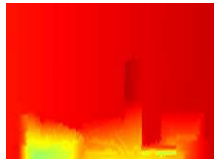


Estimated
Depth Map

Im2depth: First Impressions

Depth Estimation

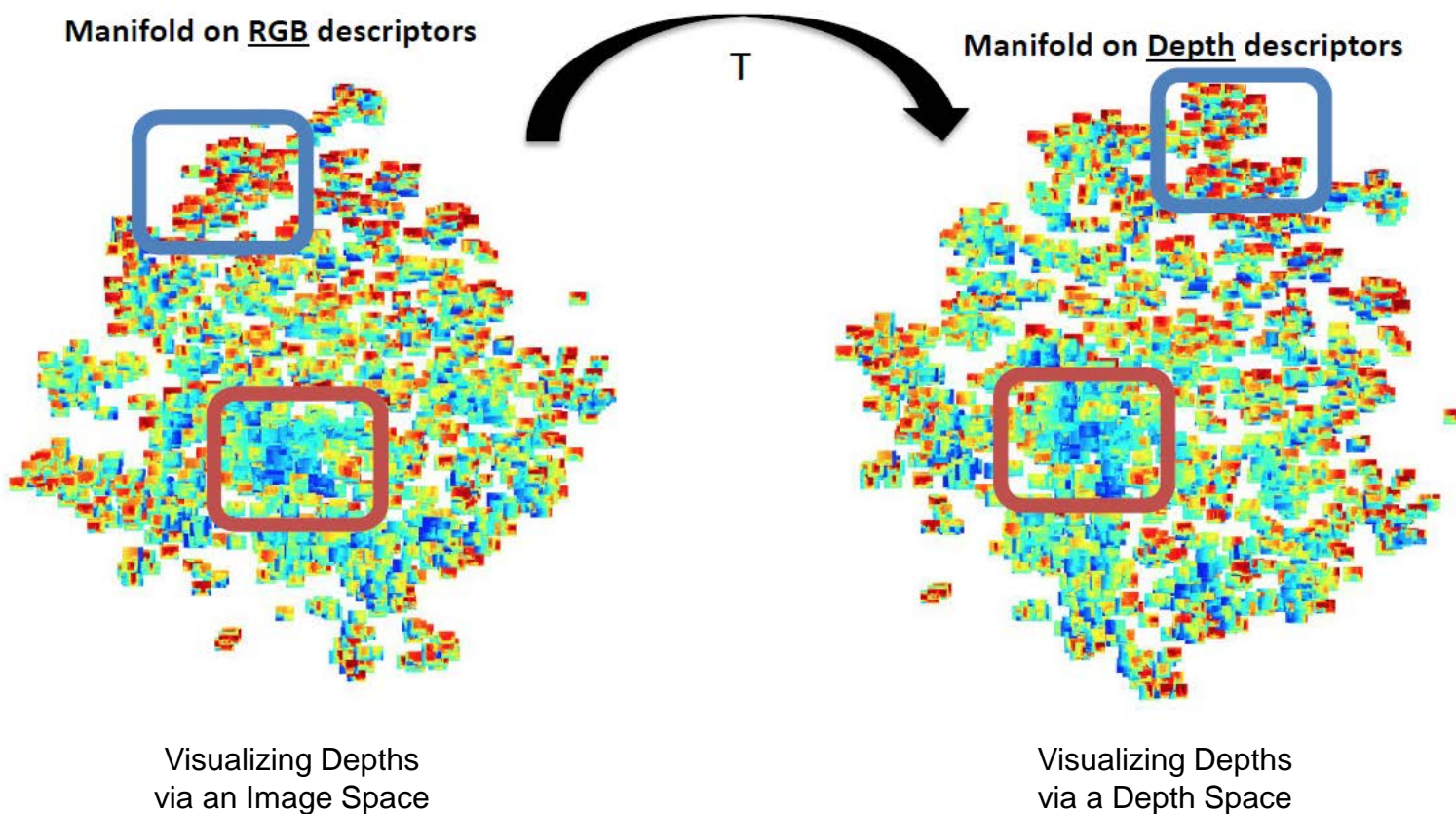
- Shape
- Absolute Depth

Image	Ground Truth	Im2Depth	BU/Google	NPS	Global Prior	Make3D
						
						
						

Im2depth: Intuition

Observation: New **Large Scale RGBD Datasets** can be used to form **data dependent depth transfer** approaches

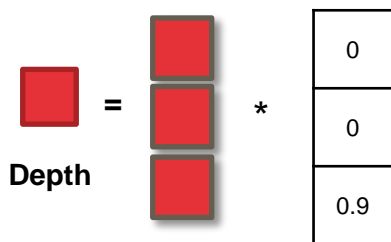
Observation: Depth Maps share a lot of similarities in **Global Structure**



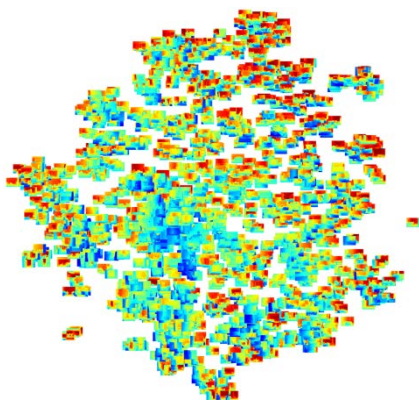
Im2depth: RGB & Depth Spaces

Depth Space

Exploiting Global Structure



Exemplar Basis
Depth Space Descriptor



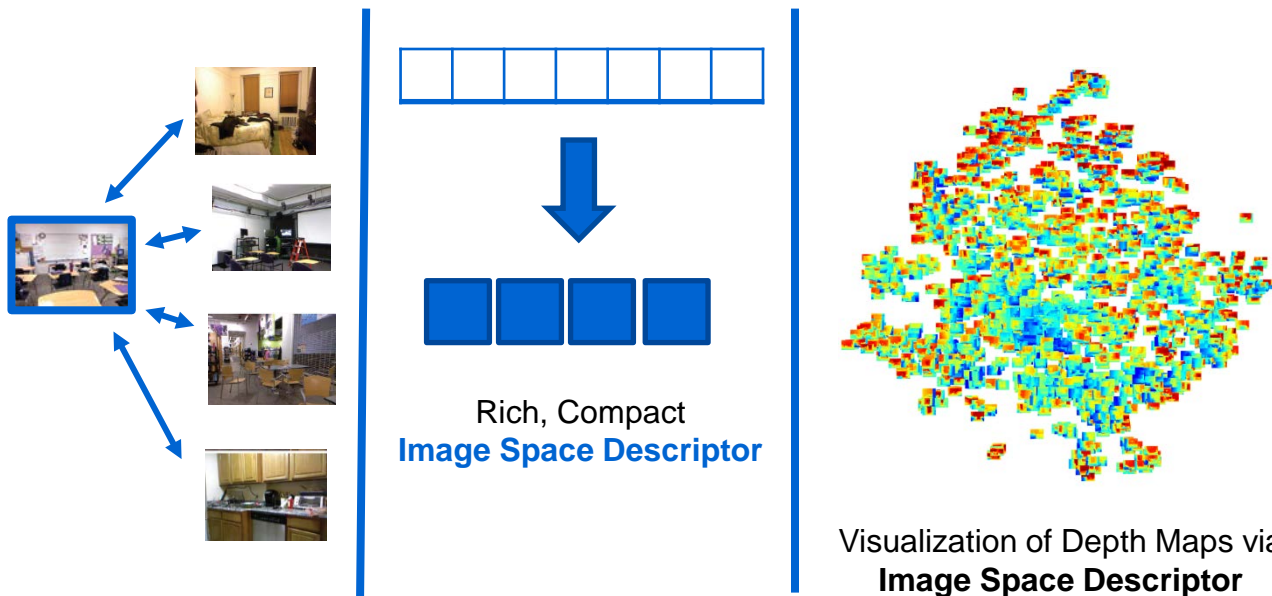
Visualization of Depth Maps via
Depth Space Descriptor

Image Space

Observation: We want an image representation that encodes Global Properties of the Image



Observation: Information from the Neighborhood can be used



Im2depth: Putting it all Together

Test Image



1) Image Space Descriptor



2)

Transformation

Depth Space Descriptor

0.6	0	0.1
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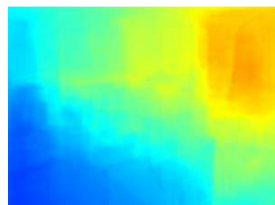
*

Exemplar Basis



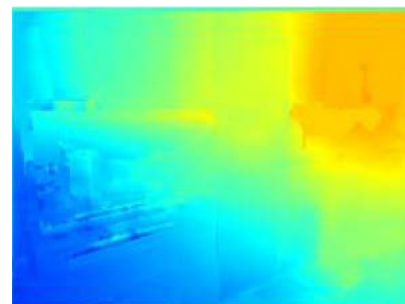
=

Coarse Depth

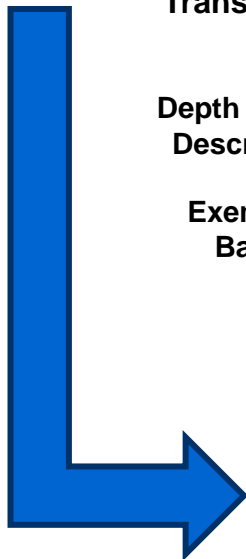


4)

Refined Depth

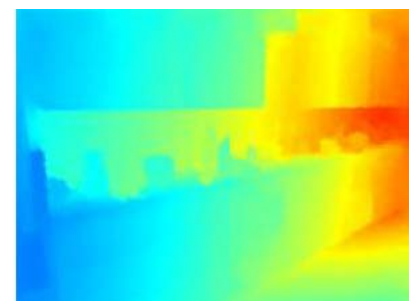
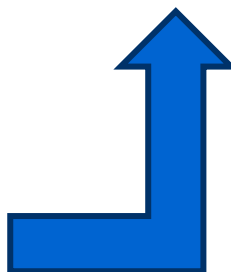


3)

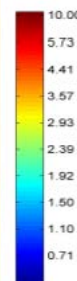


Super Pixels

3)



Ground Truth

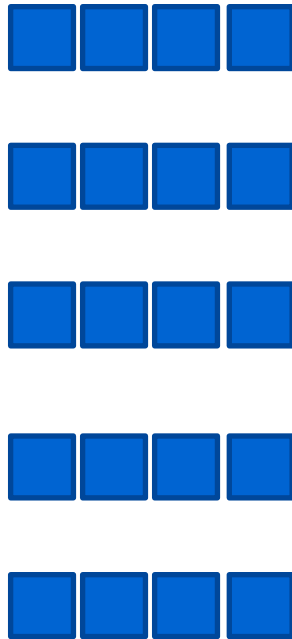


Im2depth: Learning a Mapping

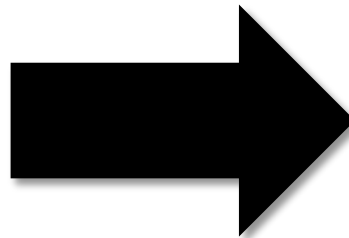
Use an RGBD dataset , to learn Transformation between Image Space and Depth Space

Images

Image Space



Learn
a
Transformation



Supervised Learning
Linear Regression

Depth Space

0.2	0	0.6
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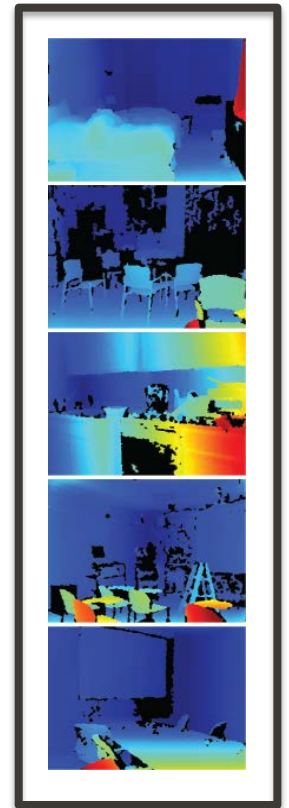
0	0	0.8
---	---	-----

0.1	0.4	0
-----	-----	---

0	0.7	0
---	-----	---

0.8	0	0
-----	---	---

Depths



Im2depth: Evaluation

Dataset

NYUV2 (RGBD Indoor Scene Dataset)

- 27 Scene Categories
- 464 Distinct Scenes
- 1449 RGBD Examples
 - 1200 Training
 - 249 Testing

Quantitative Results

Methods	L1 Err (m)	NCC Metric	Relative Err	RMS Err	Log10 Err
Proposed	0.6901	0.68529	0.2941	0.85205	0.11241
BG [10]	0.81695	0.61387	0.33981	1.0092	0.13172
NPS [9]	0.82514	0.6079	0.35482	1.0133	0.13301
GLB	0.90222	0.58058	0.38923	1.0988	0.14415
MK3D [14]	3.4781	0.40379	1.6228	3.9521	0.36463

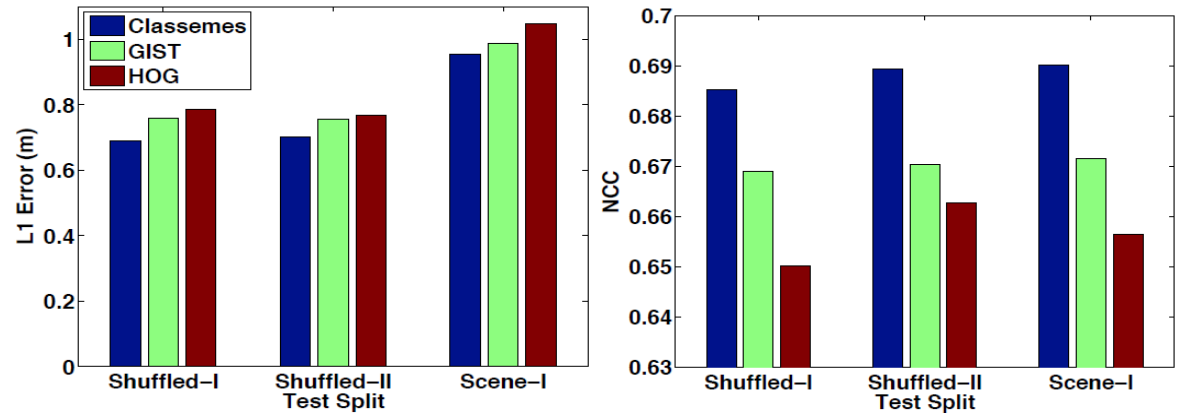
[Im2Depth](#) outperforms state of the art methods on all 5 metrics

Im2depth: Experiments

Image Space

Objective : Find a Global Image Descriptor that yields the most informative **Image Space**

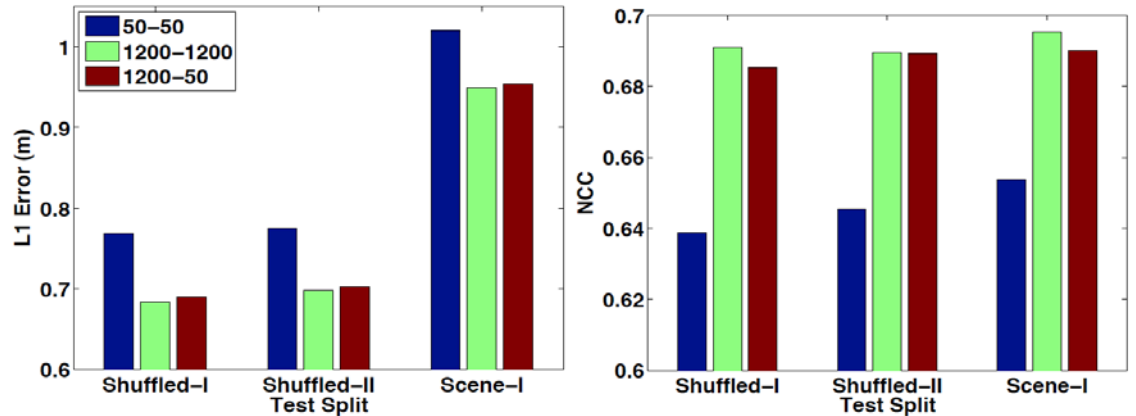
Conclusion: Classemes is the most informative descriptor



Depth Space

Objective: Finding good size of exemplar dictionaries

Conclusion: Use bigger sized Visual space Dictionaries and smaller Depth Dictionaries.



Im2depth: Conclusions

Dense Depth Estimation Method for Indoor Scenes

- Extremely Fast
- Highly Scalable
- Simple closed form Training
- Closed form Inference
- Well Suited for Mobile (Light-Weight)