

The Chow form of the essential variety in computer vision

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Algebraic vision

Multiview geometry studies 3D scene reconstruction from images. Foundations in projective geometry. *Algebraic vision* bridges to algebraic geometry (combinatorial, computational, numerical, ...).



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3D reconstruction

Example from *Building Rome in a Day* (2009) by S. Agarwal et al.

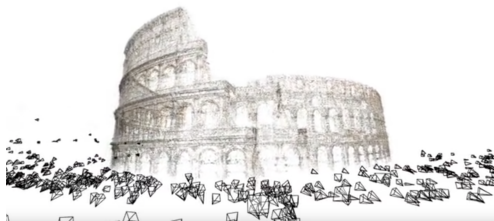
Input: 2106 Flickr images tagged “Colosseum”

3D reconstruction

Example from *Building Rome in a Day* (2009) by S. Agarwal et al.

Input: 2106 Flickr images tagged “Colosseum”

Output: configuration of cameras and 819,242 3D points



How do they do it?

Over-simplification:

- Build a graph whose nodes are the images. Put an edge between two images if their views likely overlap.
- Do robust 2-view reconstruction along edges, with point pairs.
- Piece together. Refine estimate with nonlinear least squares.

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Moral: 'Tiny' reconstructions are subroutines in large-scale reconstructions. The 'tiny' reconstructions rely on super-fast, specialized polynomial equation solvers.

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Math	Interpretation
\mathbb{P}^3	world
\mathbb{P}^2	image plane
$\ker(A)$	camera center
K	internal parameters (e.g. focal length)
$[R t]$	external parameters (orientation, center)

Above $A_{3 \times 4} =: K_{3 \times 3} [R_{3 \times 3} | t_{3 \times 1}]$ where K is upper triangular and R is a rotation. If $K = I$, so $A = [R|t]$, then A is **calibrated**.

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A is calibrated $\iff \left(\begin{array}{l} A \text{ sends the conic } \{(a : b : c : 0) \mid a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^3 \\ \text{to the conic } \{(a : b : c) \mid a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^2 \end{array} \right)$

Our problem

Question (S. Agarwal et al. 2014)

Let $m = 6$. Given point pairs $\{(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)}) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \mid i = 1, \dots, m\}$. Consider the system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} AX^{(i)} \equiv \widetilde{x^{(i)}} \\ BX^{(i)} \equiv \widetilde{y^{(i)}}. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Here $\widetilde{x^{(i)}} = (x_1^{(i)} : x_2^{(i)} : 1)^T \in \mathbb{P}^2$ and $\widetilde{y^{(i)}} = (y_1^{(i)} : y_2^{(i)} : 1)^T \in \mathbb{P}^2$. The unknowns are two 3×4 matrices A, B with rotations in their left 3×3 block and $m = 6$ points $\widetilde{X^{(i)}} \in \mathbb{P}^3$. When does (1) admit a solution?

- Interpretation: characterize those $m = 6$ point pairs between two calibrated images that are mutually consistent.
- When $m = 5$, the system admits 10 complex solutions. Solvers for this are used in large-scale reconstructions.
- When $m = 6$, generically no exact solution. If there is a solution, then generically it is unique up to the natural symmetries.

Main result

Recall $m = 6$, RHS given, LHS unknown with A, B calibrated:

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Theorem (Fløystad, K., Ottaviani 2016)

There exists an explicit 20×20 skew-symmetric matrix $M(x, y)$ of degree $(6, 6)$ polynomials over \mathbb{Z} in the coordinates of $(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$ such that, for generic point correspondences, (1) admits a complex solution if and only if $M(x^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$ is rank-deficient.

What about noisy image point pairs?

Practical Question

While the matrix $M(x, y)$ drops rank when there is an exact solution to (1), how can we tell if there is an approximate solution?

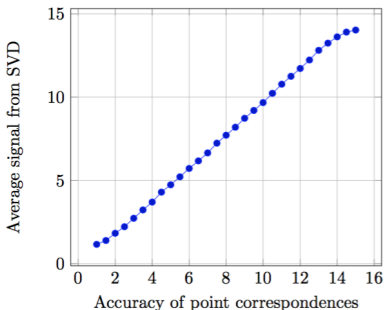
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Answer

Calculate the Singular Value Decomposition of $M(x, y)$ when a noisy six-tuple of image point correspondences is plugged in. Look for a big **spectral gap** between smallest singular values.



Essential matrices

Definition

Given two calibrated cameras A, B . Consider the linear map:

$$\mathbb{P}^2 \dashrightarrow \text{Gr}(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{P}^3) \dashrightarrow (\mathbb{P}^2)^\vee$$

$$\tilde{x} \mapsto A^{-1}(\tilde{x}) \mapsto B(A^{-1}(\tilde{x})).$$

Here the first map takes preimage. Let $E_{A,B}$ be the 3×3 real matrix representing the composite with respect to standard bases. Then $E_{A,B}$ is called an **essential matrix**. It represents the relative pose of A and B .

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Facts

- Let $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \mathbb{P}^2$. Then there exists $\tilde{X} \in \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $A\tilde{X} \equiv \tilde{x}$ and $B\tilde{X} \equiv \tilde{y}$ if and only if $\tilde{y}^T E_{A,B} \tilde{x} = 0$.
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Definition/Proposition

Let $\mathcal{E} := \{E \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} : \sigma_1(E) = \sigma_2(E), \sigma_3 = 0\}$. Then the real radical ideal is $\mathcal{E} = \{E \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3} : \det(E) = 0, 2(EE^T)E - \text{tr}(EE^T)E = 0\}$. Let $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}} \subset \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^8$ be the set of complex solutions, called the **essential variety**. **Dim 5, degree 10.**

Proof of main result

- 1 **Reformulate:** want the **Chow form** of $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}}$. Degree 10 equation in Plücker coordinates for the divisor $\{L \in \text{Gr}(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathbb{P}^8) \mid L \cap \mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}} \neq \emptyset\} \subset \text{Gr}(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathbb{P}^8)$.

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- 2 **New geometric description**: we prove that the singular locus of $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is the surface $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}}) = \{ab^T \in \mathbb{P}^8 \mid a^T a = b^T b = 0\}$. Also, the line secant variety of the singular locus equals $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}}$, i.e. $\sigma_2(\text{Sing}(\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}})) = \mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}}$.

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- 3 **Easier equations**: we deduce that $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is a hyperplane section of the projective variety $PX_{4,2}^s$ of rank ≤ 2 symmetric 4×4 matrices.
- 4 **Eisenbud-Schreyer theory**: we construct a rank 2 **Ulrich sheaf** on $PX_{4,2}^s$. This means the corresponding graded module is Cohen-Macaulay with a linear minimal free resolution. Here it is $GL(4)$ -equivariant and self-dual:

$$0 \leftarrow M \leftarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow 0.$$

Through the Bernstein-Gel'fand-Gel'fand correspondence, the product of the differential matrices over the **exterior algebra** gives a Pfaffian formula for the Chow form of $PX_{4,2}^s$. For $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{C}}$, we restrict to the hyperplane. \square

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Thank you!