

Focal Flow

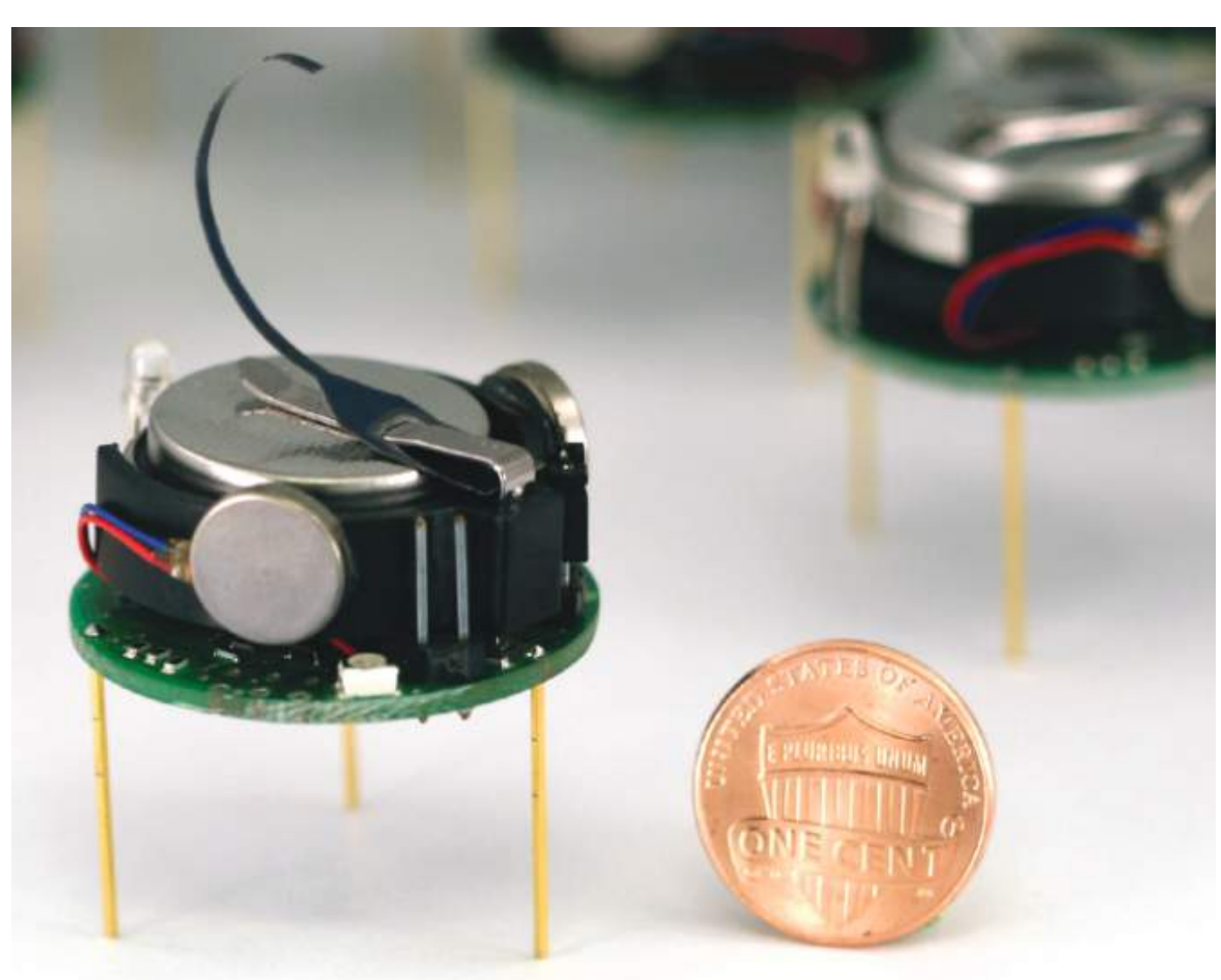
Measuring Depth and Velocity with Defocus and Differential Motion



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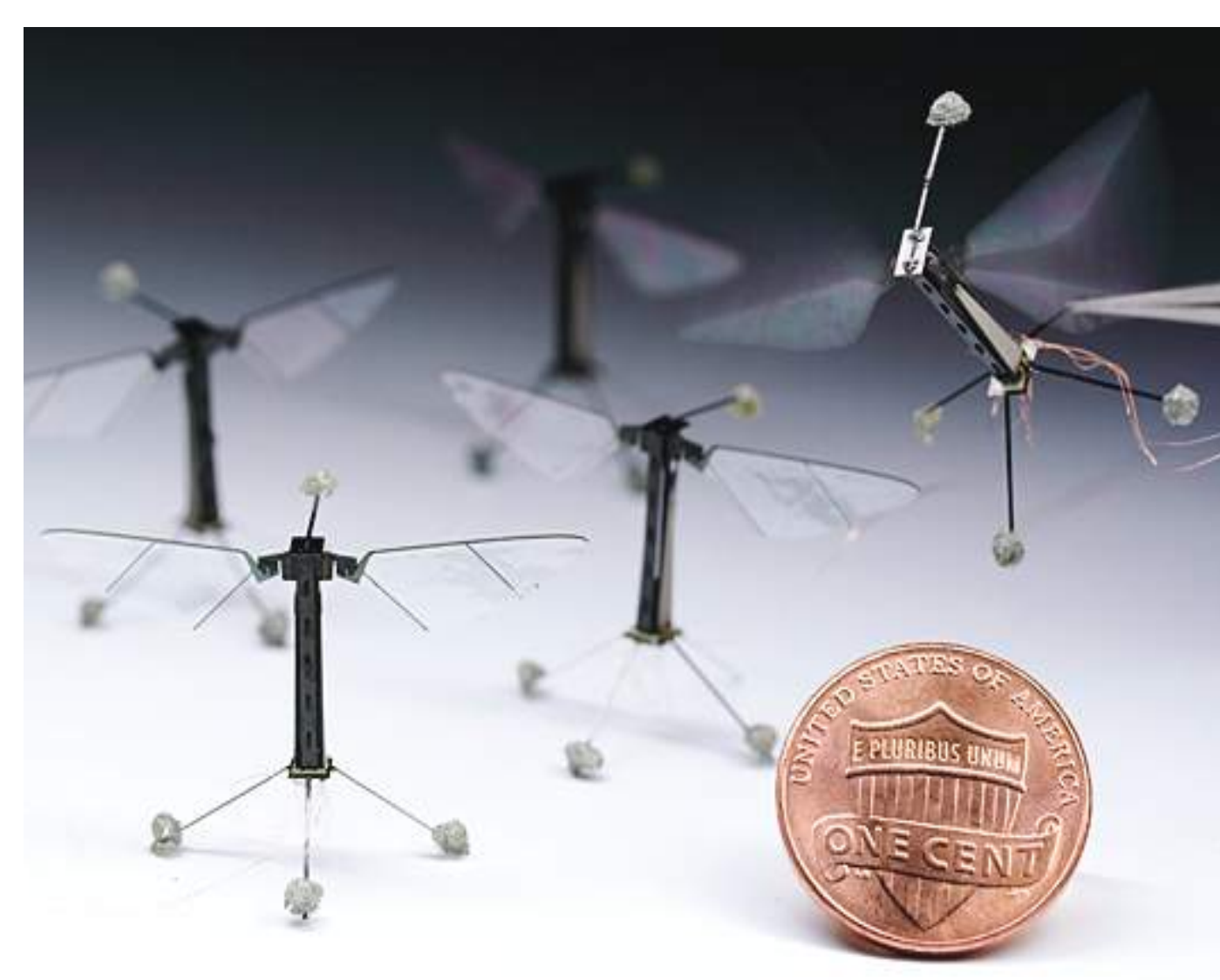
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Motivation Low power (mW) depth sensing



[Rubenstein et al. 14]

~200 mW



[Ma et al. 13]

~20 mW

Contribution

Optical Flow **Focal Flow**

$$0 = \begin{bmatrix} I_x & I_y & (xI_x + yI_y) & (I_{xx} + I_{yy}) \end{bmatrix} \vec{u}_{4 \times 1} + I_t$$

Image Motion Depth & 3D Velocity

[Photo: Tony Hisgett]

$$A_{4 \times 4} \vec{u}_{4 \times 1} = \vec{b}_{4 \times 1}$$

↓

$$Z, (\dot{X}, \dot{Y}, \dot{Z})$$

Idea Combine motion and defocus blur

Textured plane

In-focus plane

Pinhole $P(x, y, t)$

Wide aperture (Thin-lens Model) $I(x, y, t)$

Filter $\kappa(r)$

Optical Flow $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$

Pinhole $P(x, y, t)$

Wide aperture $I(x, y, t)$

Residual $\begin{bmatrix} I_x & I_y & I_t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = R \neq 0$

Derivation Gaussian blur reveals depth

Filter $\kappa(r)$

$$I_t + xI_x + yI_y = R(x, y, t; P, \kappa, Z, \dot{Z}) = \frac{\dot{Z}}{Z - \mu_f} \frac{1}{\sigma^2(Z)} \left(2\kappa\left(\frac{r}{\sigma(Z)}\right) + \frac{r}{\sigma(Z)} \kappa'\left(\frac{r}{\sigma(Z)}\right) \right) * P$$

$R(Z, \dot{Z}, \text{filter } \kappa, \text{pinhole image } P) \propto m * I$

$m * k \propto 2k + r k_r$

$w \hat{m} \hat{k} = -\hat{r} \hat{k}_r$

$\hat{k} \propto e^{-w \int_0^{\hat{r}} \hat{m}(s) ds}$

$\hat{m} \propto \hat{r}^n$

$n \in \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$

$n = 2$

$\hat{m} = \hat{r}^2 \rightarrow m = \nabla^2$

Texture independence

Fourier transform

Solve differential equation

All kernels k from same filter κ

Compact operator

Nonnegative transmittance

Inverse Fourier Transform

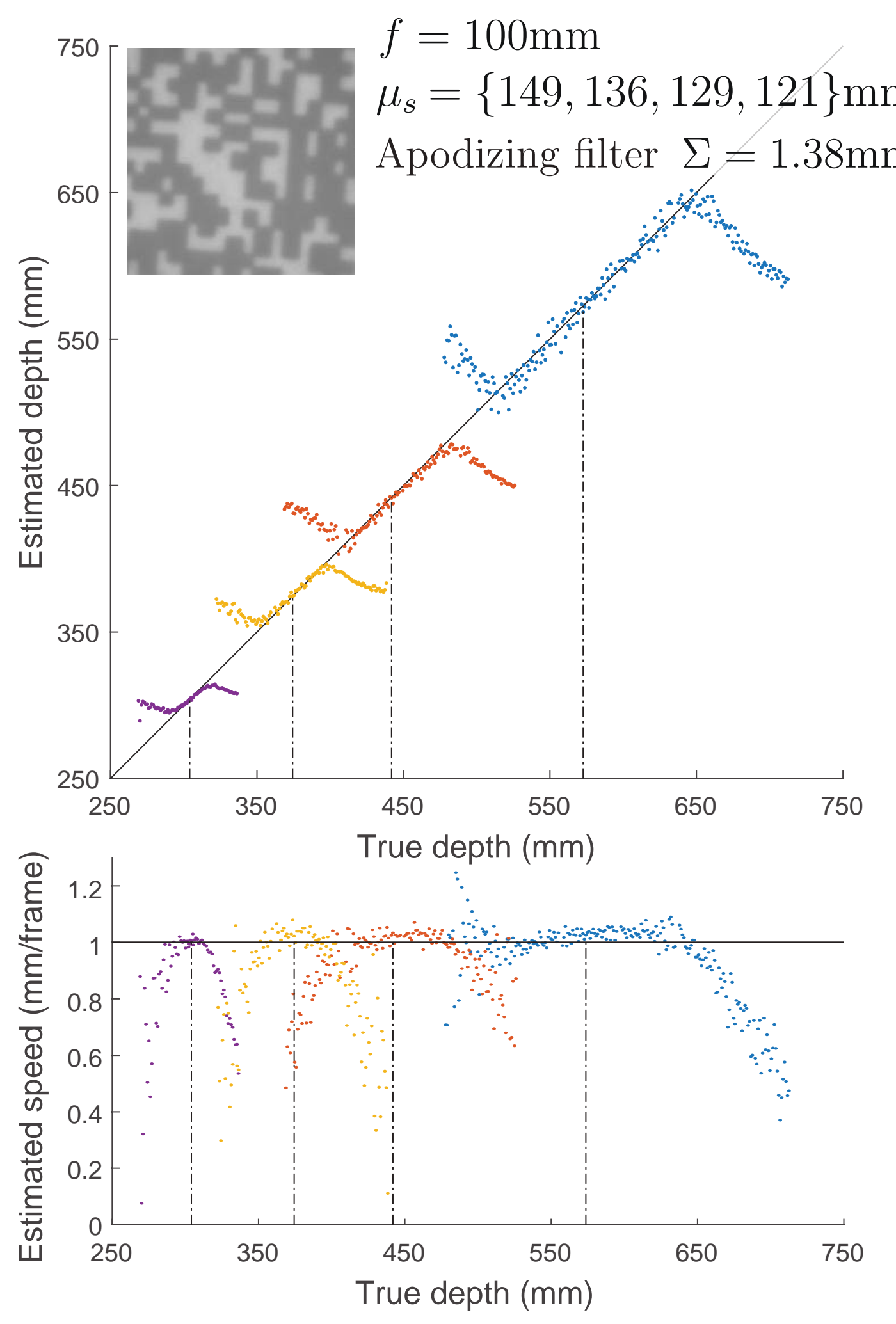
Theorem
The residual can be factored into scene information and an image convolution exactly when the blur is **Gaussian** and the operator is the **Laplacian**, i.e.

$$\kappa = \exp(-\Sigma^2 r^2),$$

$$m = \nabla^2.$$

$$0 = \begin{bmatrix} I_x & I_y & (xI_x + yI_y) & (I_{xx} + I_{yy}) \end{bmatrix} \vec{u}_{4 \times 1} + I_t, \quad \vec{u}_{4 \times 1} = - \begin{bmatrix} \dot{X} \mu_s / Z, \dot{Y} \mu_s / Z, \dot{Z} / Z, \dot{Z} / Z \left(1 - \frac{\mu_f}{Z}\right) \left(\frac{\Sigma \mu_s}{\mu_f}\right)^2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

Proof of Concept



Experimental results

