

Interactive Videos

Plausible Video Editing using Sparse Structure Points

Chia-Sheng Chang Hung-Kuo Chu Niloy J. Mitra







Video Cameras



Video Research





[Liu et al. 2014]



[Farbman and Lischinski 2011]

[Bai et al. 2009]





[Eilertsen et al. 2015]



[Cho et al. 2012]



[Fan et al. 2015]

Motivation

• Input RGB videos







Motivation

• Our results



3D object-level video edits

Object duplication

Object transfer

Keyframe animation

Key Issues

• The lack of the underlying 3D model of the scene



Key Issues

• The lack of the underlying 3D model of the scene



Ensure correct perspective

Handle occlusion effects

Update shadows

State-of-the-art Solutions

- A setup studio with specialized capturing equipments
 - Setup costs and extensive rigging



[Collet et al. 2015]

State-of-the-art Solutions

- A setup studio with specialized capturing equipments
 - Setup costs and extensive rigging
- Reconstruct 3D models of the scene from videos
 - Complex geometries
 - Significant post-processing



[Collet et al. 2015]



[Hengel et al. 2007]





[123D Catch]

























Preprocessing



Preprocessing



Video snapcut [Bai et al.] Global matting [He et al.]



Voodoo camera tracker [VISCODA GmbH]

Scene Modeling



Scene Modeling



Sparse Structure Points (**SSP**) Label ground





Label polygons and edges [Hengel et al. 2007]

Polygons and edges

Proxy Geometry Decomposition



Proxy Geometry



Normal estimation [Point Cloud Library]



Non-parametric mean shift clustering [Comaniciu et al. 2002]



- Object level 3D manipulations
 - Apply 3D transformations
 - Specify keyframe animation of objects
 - Duplicate objects
 - Transfer object across videos
 - Specify the point light source

000				ivManipulati	on						
param val	e state	name DEPTHMAP OBJ_CLSTR OBJ_EDGE	I: control light m: man	ipulation guidance a	add key pose	q: remove key pose	r: update motion c:	Clear motion o: Scene C4_Arb	object m _Cone1	otion	
	ō	OBJ_GUIDE				23		001000018			
		OBJ_MOTION OBJ_NCAMERA			C4_Arb	C4_Arb_Cone1 0					
		OBJ_PATCH					Color Smeller	ADD	RM		
	Ő	SCN_GROUND		and the second second				PREV	NEXT	r	
		SCN_LIGHT	and the second		1 1		Call States	DUPL	RESE	Т	
		SCN_SIM	200	A	Aller 1	A THE STATE		Prep	rocess	1	
	_ C	SHD_EDGE				1		Backgrou	Background Object		
						COLVER	Prestan 24	Algorithm			
			Start Strate Start	Patch \$	Patch Selection						
							and the second second	Front GC	Patches	0	
					Select	Select Frames					
		Scene	Scene 0		165	War	rping				
		0		0		100	- CoC	3EP	0		
			Object		0		0	Co	lage		
			0					- TC_Color	GradEdge	5 C	
Object 0		Hybrid		0		0	Pro	cess			



Object Frame Retrieval



Object Frame Retrieval Objectives

• Frame similarity

- The camera view in the retrieved object frame should be close to that in target frame
- Spatiotemporal smoothness
 - Adjacent object frames should be selected for spatiotemporal neighbors

Energy terms

Frame similarity term

$$E_{fs}(F) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_t} \sum_{i=1}^{n_x} D_{\text{cam}}(\mathbf{C}_k^t, \mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{F}_{i,k}}^o, \mathbf{P}_i)$$

Spatial smoothness term

$$E_{ss}(F) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_t} \sum_{i=1}^{n_x} D_{ang}(\mathbf{C}^o_{\mathcal{F}_{n_x+1,k}}, \mathbf{C}^o_{\mathcal{F}_{i,k}}, 0) \delta(\mathcal{F}_{n_x+1,k}, \mathcal{F}_{i,k})$$

• Temporal smoothness term $n_{t-1} n_{x}$

$$E_{ts}(F) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_t} \sum_{i=1}^{n_x} D_{ang}(\mathbf{C}^o_{\mathcal{F}_{i,k}}, \mathbf{C}^o_{\mathcal{F}_{i,k+1}}, 0) \delta(\mathcal{F}_{i,k}, \mathcal{F}_{i,k+1})$$

Multiple Label MRF



Spatial Edges



Temporal Edges



Multiple Label MRF



Optimization

• Total energy

 $F^* = \operatorname{argmin}[E_{fs}(F) + \lambda_s(E_{ss}(F) + E_{ts}(F))]$ F

• Multi-label graph cut algorithm [Boykov et al. 2001]

Image Warping and Stitching



Structure Preserving Image Warping

• We propose a novel structure-preserving image warping that augments the existing system.



Point Alignment / Similarity Transform





• Local similarity transformation constraint [Igarashi et al. 2005]



Edge Preservation Term

- 2D Edge Equation e $l(x, y, \alpha, b) : \sin(\alpha)x - \cos(\alpha)y + b = 0$
- We uniformly sample a set of 2D points \mathbf{P}_e on each edge e
- Edge preservation term

$$E_{ep}(V) = \frac{1}{|\tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{\mathcal{F}^o}|} \sum_{e \in \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_{\mathcal{F}^o}} \sum_{p \in \mathbf{P}_e} l(S_x(p), S_y(p), \alpha_e, b_e)^2$$

Warping Misalignment

• The misalignment among individually warped images



Structure Preservation Term

• Correlate the individual warps by the shared points



Structure preservation term

$$E_{sp} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{P}_s|} \sum_{p_{i,j} \in \mathbf{P}_s} \|w_i^T V_i - w_j^T V_j\|^2$$

Structure Preservation

• Align the shared points among the independently warped images



Energy Optimization

• The total energy becomes

$$\underset{\{V_1,\dots,V_{n_x}\}}{\operatorname{argmin}} [\lambda_{sp} E_{sp} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_x} \beta_i (\lambda_{pa} E_{pa}(V_i) + \lambda_{st} E_{st}(V_i) + \lambda_{ep} E_{ep}(V_i))]$$

which can be solved efficiently using standard sparse linear system solver [Eigen Library].

Spatiotemporally Coherent Image Stitching



• To collage the warped patches, we follow the same formulation in [Agarwala et al. 2004], and consider the temporal smoothness.

Layer Composition



Layer Composition

• Shadow map synthesis



• Depth interpolation [Kopf et al. 2014]



Layer Composition

Layer Composition



Scene



Results





Results



Object Transfer







Input







Keyframe Animation



Input





Object Duplication



Input





Evaluation



Evaluation

- Evaluate image warp
 - Comparison with a baseline warping approach
 - Validate the effectiveness of edge and structure preservation terms
- Stress test in terms of changing novel camera view
- Comparison with the 3D reconstruction methods



Globally warp the nearest object frame

Our result



Globally warp the nearest object frame



Our result



Globally warp the nearest object frame



Our result

Effectiveness of Edge Preservation Term



Without edge preservation term



With edge preservation term

Effectiveness of Structure Preservation Term



Without structure preservation term



With structure preservation term

Stress Test



Comparison with 3D Reconstruction Methods

Vi3Dim







123D Catch





Our Result







Limitations

- The limitations of SfM algorithm
 - Severe temporal lighting changes
 - Textureless scenes
 - Transparent foreground objects



Conclusion

- A video editing system that enables object level edits of videos without explicitly reconstructing the 3D geometries of the scenes
- A novel image-based rendering algorithm
 - The use of the sparse structure points as manipulation proxy
 - Object frame retrieval
 - Structure preserving image warping
 - Spatiotemporal stitching

Future Work

- Improve the quality of composition by incorporating sophisticated shadow creation, illumination adjustment, and appearance harmonization
- Adaptively devote processing power based on model saliency
- Make advanced version of SSP to support thin tubelike primitives and videos with dynamic foreground

Acknowledgements

- Thank the anonymous reviewers for their invaluable comments
- The project was supported in part by
 - Ministry of Science and Technology of Taiwan
 - ERC Starting Grant SmartGeometry (StG-2013-335373)

Supplementary Materials

- Project webpage
- Videos/codes (non-commercial usage)
- More results and paper videos



ADIDIACI

If do non-another method at choice for any torquest program and servers address and the servering II server models it arounds at 100 million make object level with it is signly writer an annual matter values. While it is they be parallele to equilible workforce II with II generated to the three with such is an oblice is contractioner. While it is they be parallele to equilible workforce II with the II generated to be the workforce of the workforce is a contraction proposed. For the rest is parallele to the work we present an authority the workforce to contract contraction provides. While it is the same the source provides it is an oblice is an oblice of the provides in the same three and provides of the interview of contract contraction provides in the point representations of the model interview while with the interview of the rest of the same to be a simulated on the point of the same to be enable safety with the same to be a synthesized to be a simulated on the same to be a simulated on the same to be an oblice to be a simulated by the same to be available and the same to be a simulated on the same to be available and the same to be available to be a synthesized to be available of the same to be available and the same to be available to be available to be a synthesized to be available and the same to be available to be available to be a synthesized to be available and the same to be available to be available to be available to be available and the same to be available to be available to be available to be available and the same to be available to be available to be available the work and the same to be synthesized for a same to be available to produce complete which with an end there a data the work and the same to be synthesized for a same to be available to produce complete which with an end there a data the work and there the work and there the same to be available to produce complete which with an end there as difficult to affere.



Thank You ! Q & A

