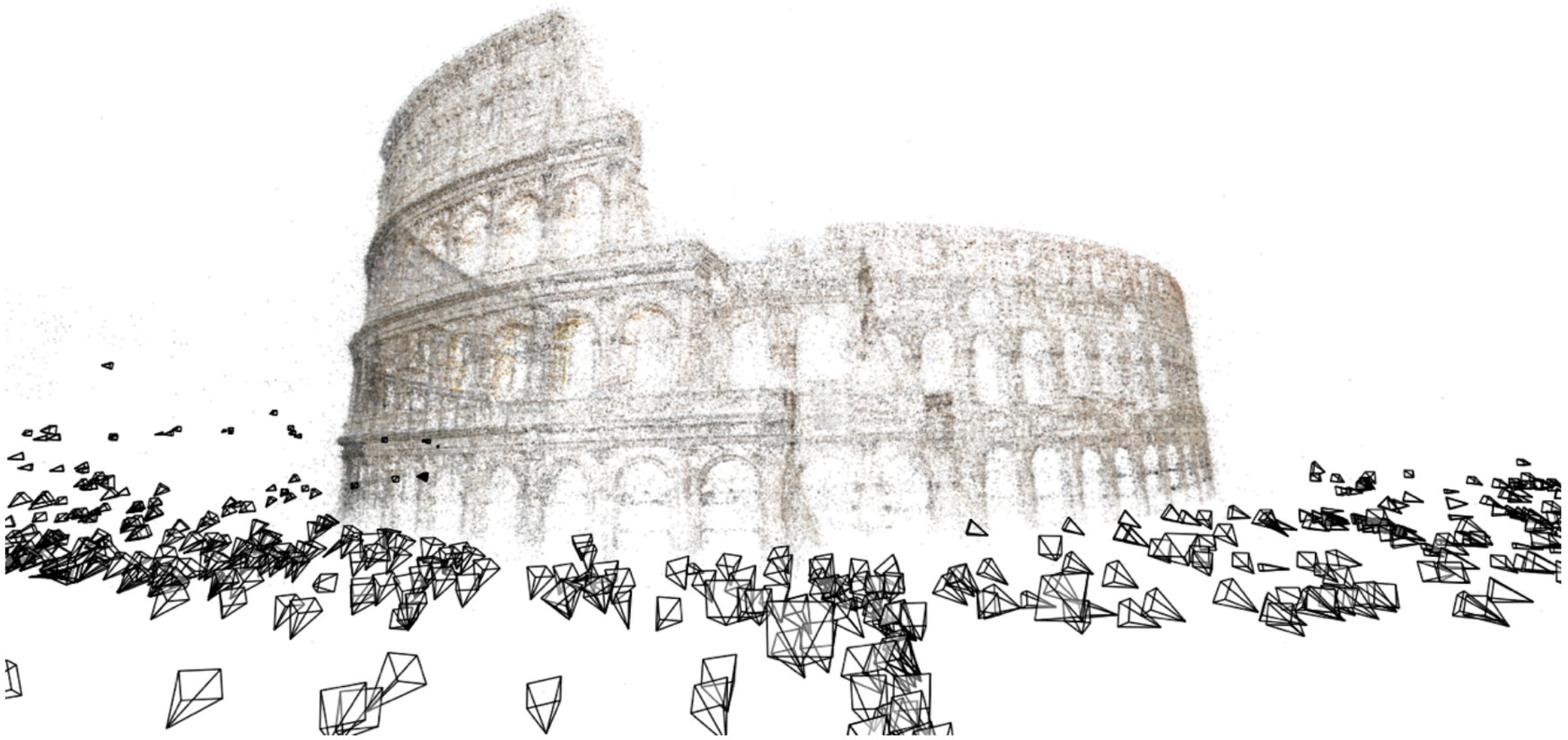
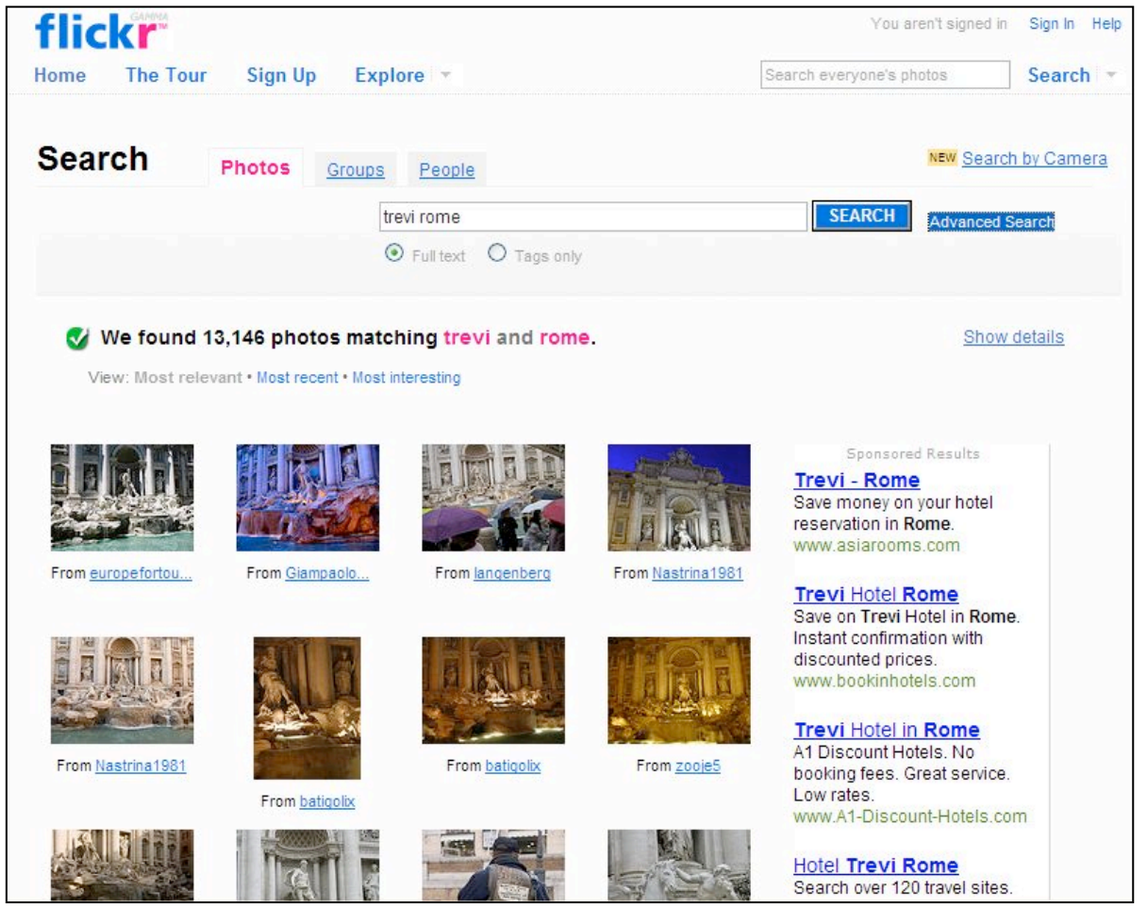
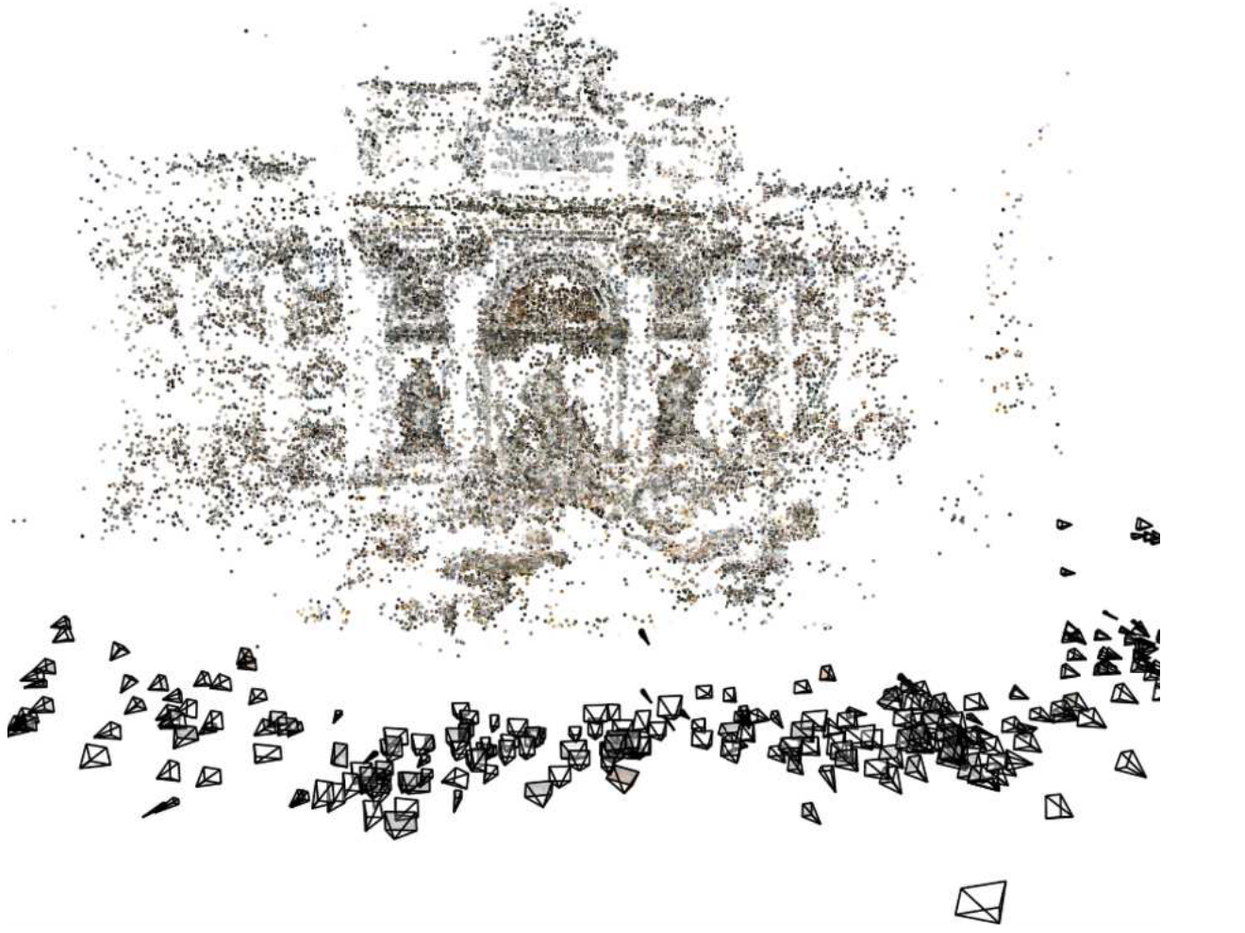


# Building Rome in a Day


Sameer Agarwal — University of Washington
Noah Snavely — Cornell University
Ian Simon — University of Washington
Steven Seitz — University of Washington
Richard Szeliski — Microsoft Research

# Photo Tourism



Images on the Internet

Computed 3D structure (360 views)

Snavely, Seitz, Szeliski, SIGGRAPH 2006

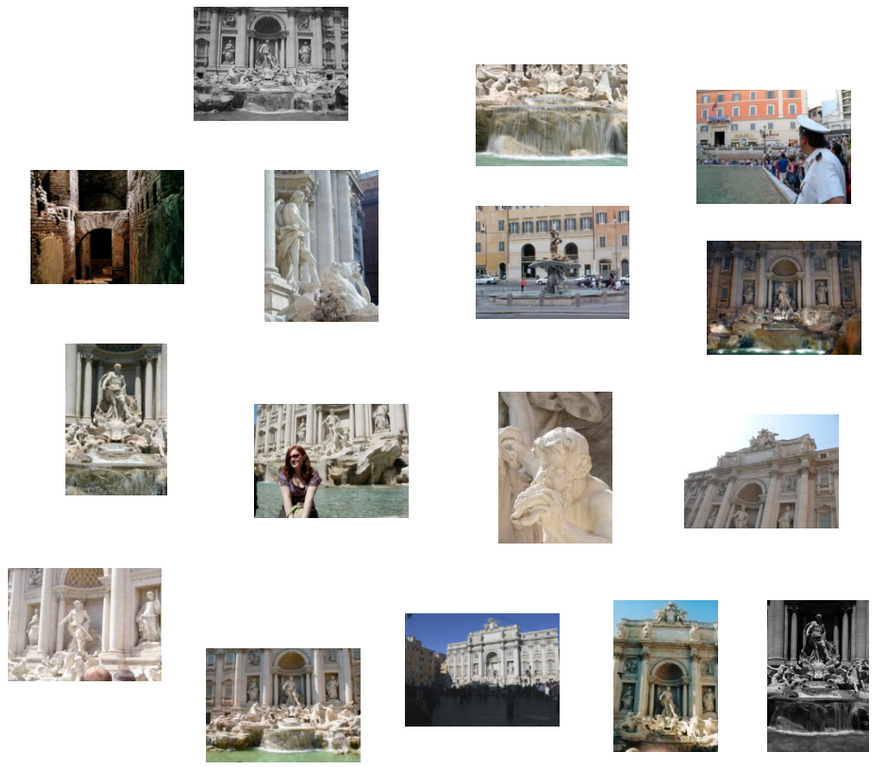
# Microsoft Photosynth

# Cities on the web

| | Flickr | Picasa | images.google |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Venice** | 1.3M | 8M | 12M |
| **Rome** | 2.6M | 26M | 20M |
| **Tokyo** | 3.2M | 12M | 20M |
| **New York** | 6.5M | 41M | 290M |
| **London** | 7.2M | 41M | 89M |

# The Task

- Download a million images of Rome
- Match the images
- Build a 3D model of the city



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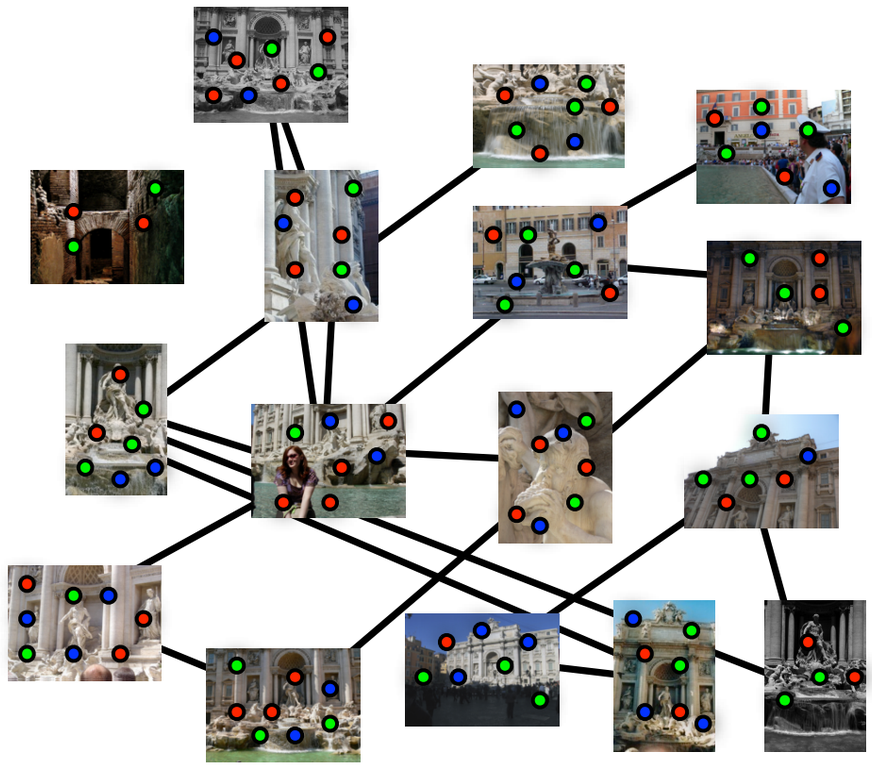

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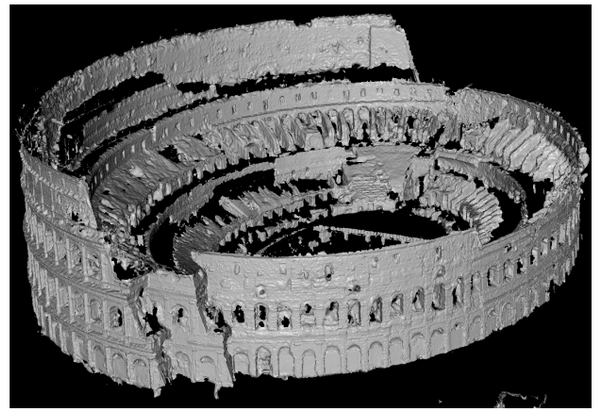

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- Download a million images of Rome
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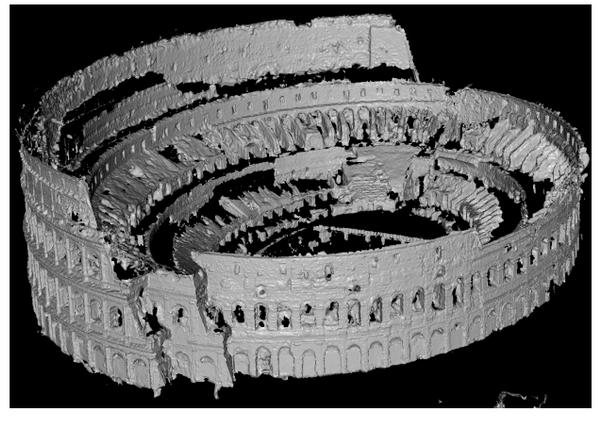


Do all of the above in a fully distributed manner on a 1000 node cluster in 24 hours.

# Why?

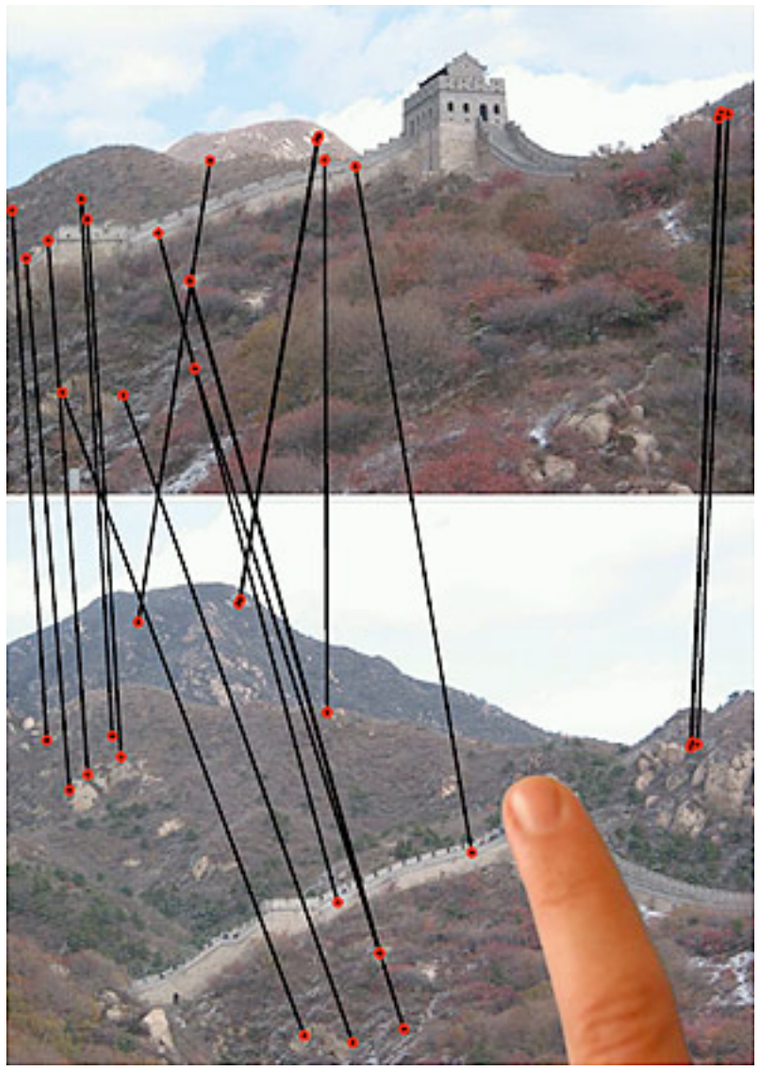
- Because we can.
- Interiors, high level of geometric detail, texture maps.
- Better models for Google/Virtual Earth, GPS, virtual sets for movie production.
- Historical preservation.
- Urban geography.
- Games set in the real world, Photocity, Grand Theft Auto “Roma”.

# Our Approach

1. Scrape images
2. Extract Features (SIFT)
3. Match Images
4. Reconstruct sparse image set (Skeletal Sets)
5. Reconstruct full image set

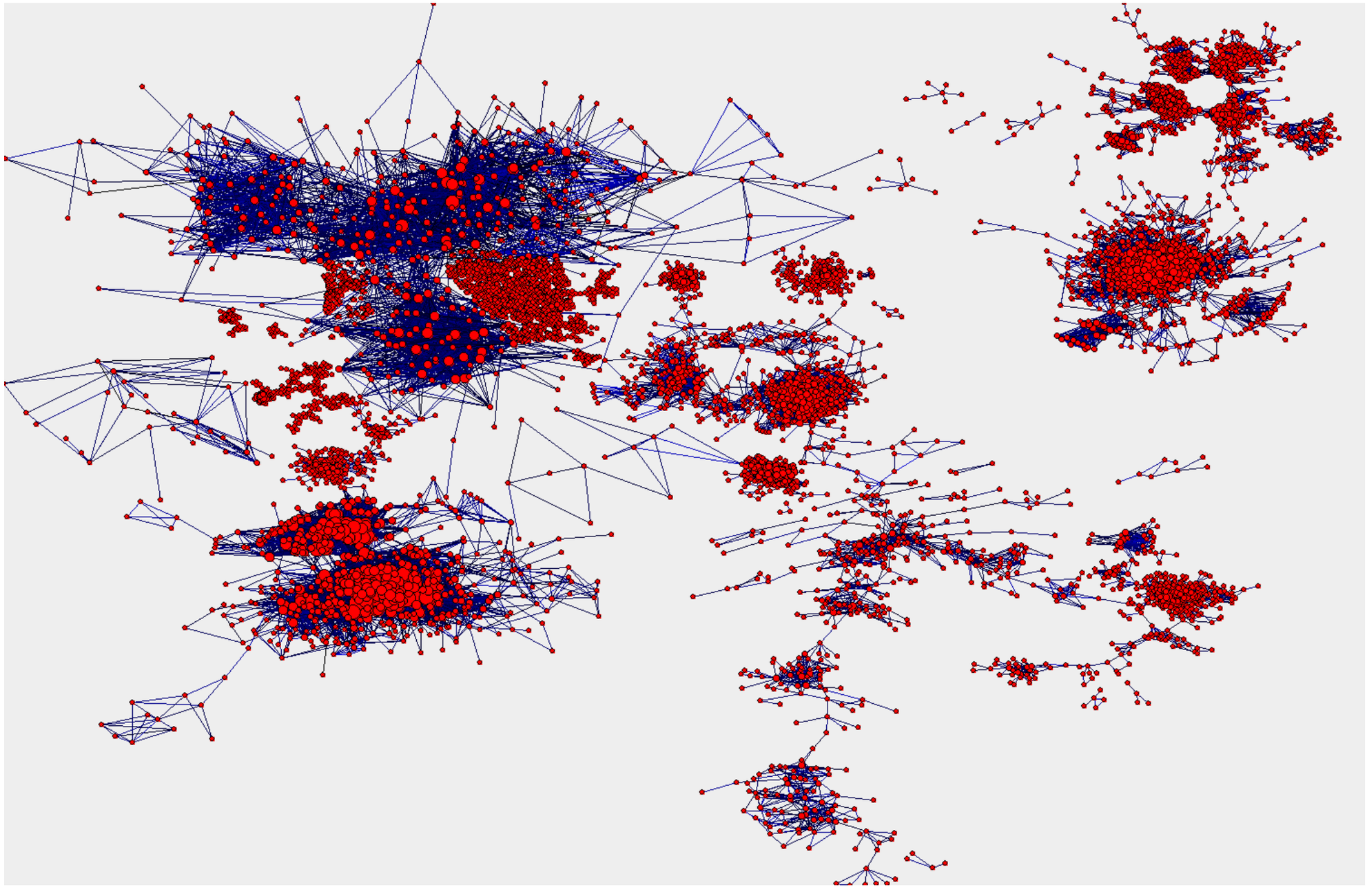
# Image Matching

Find points across images which correspond to the same point in the world.



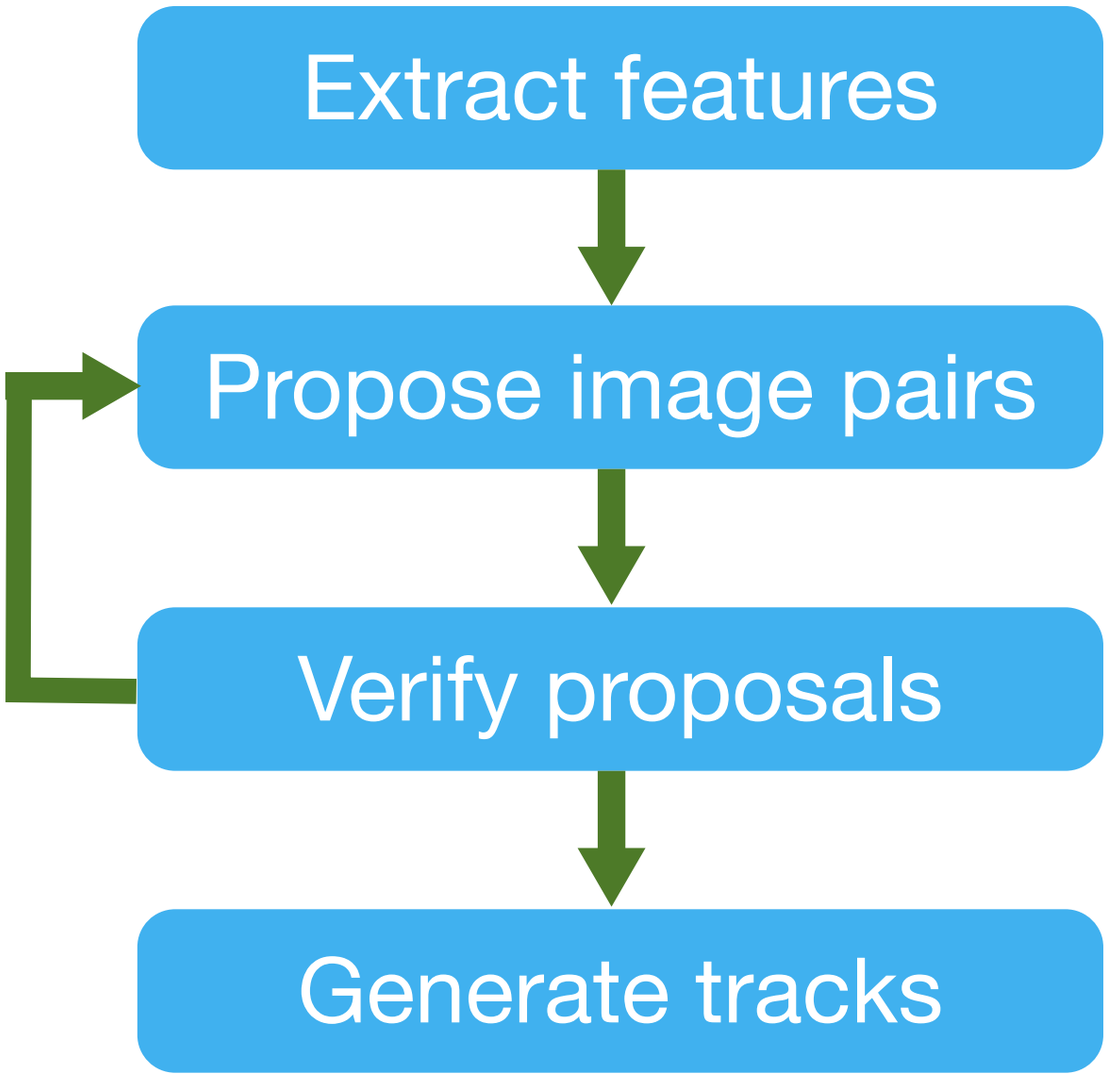
- All pairs matching is data parallel, but expensive in CPU and network bandwidth (~10TB).
- 0.5 Trillion pairwise comparisons.
- 10k matches/sec = 1.5 years.

# Rome



# Matching Algorithm

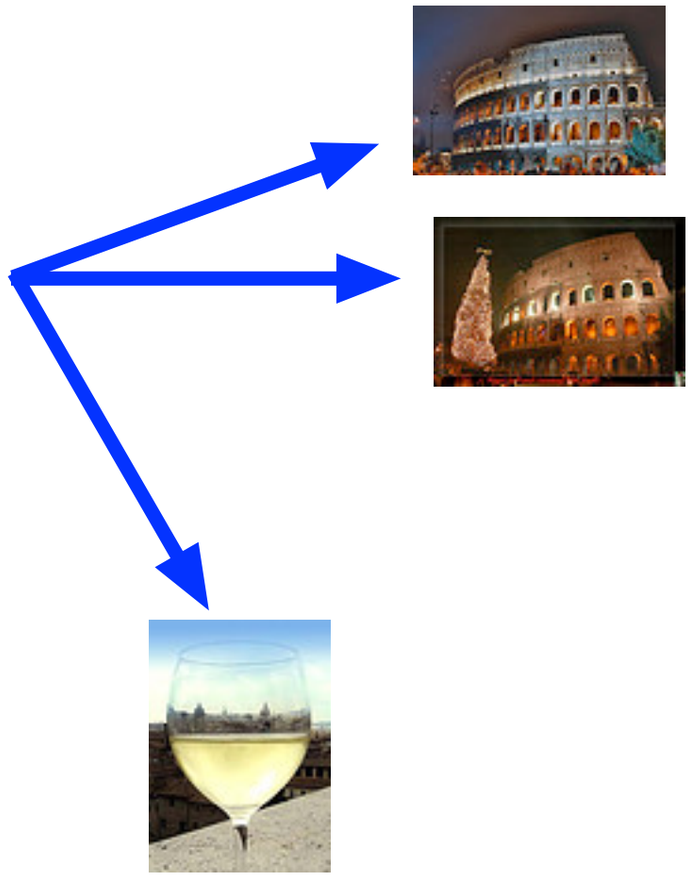
- Multi round propose and verify scheme
  - 2 rounds based on whole image similarity.
  - 4 rounds based on query expansion
- Verification = SIFT feature matching + RANSAC.



# Whole Image Similarity

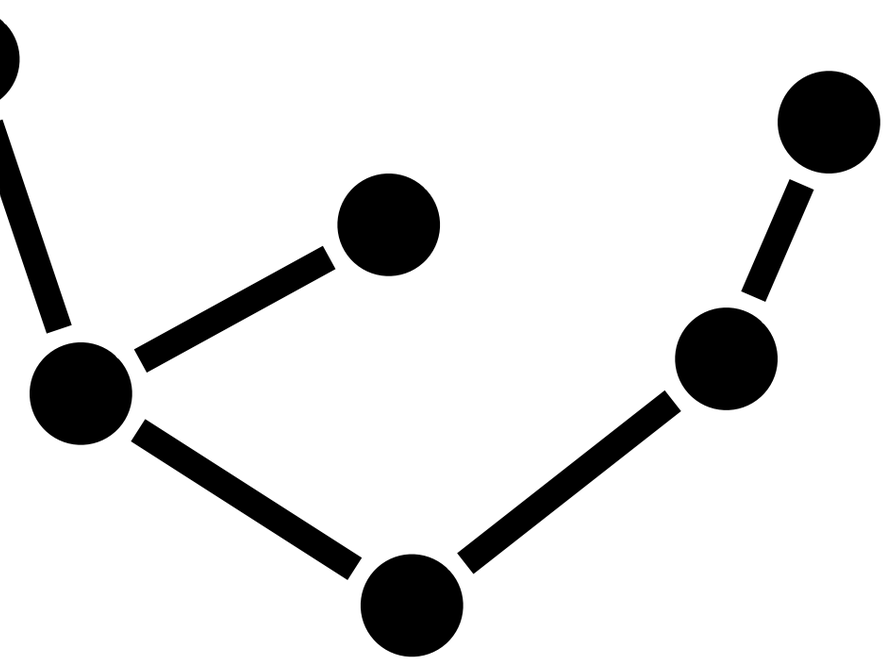
Text retrieval inspired approach.

- Represent images as high dimensional vectors using a vocabulary tree.
- Inner product between of vectors is the similarity between images.
- Top k scoring images are potential matches.



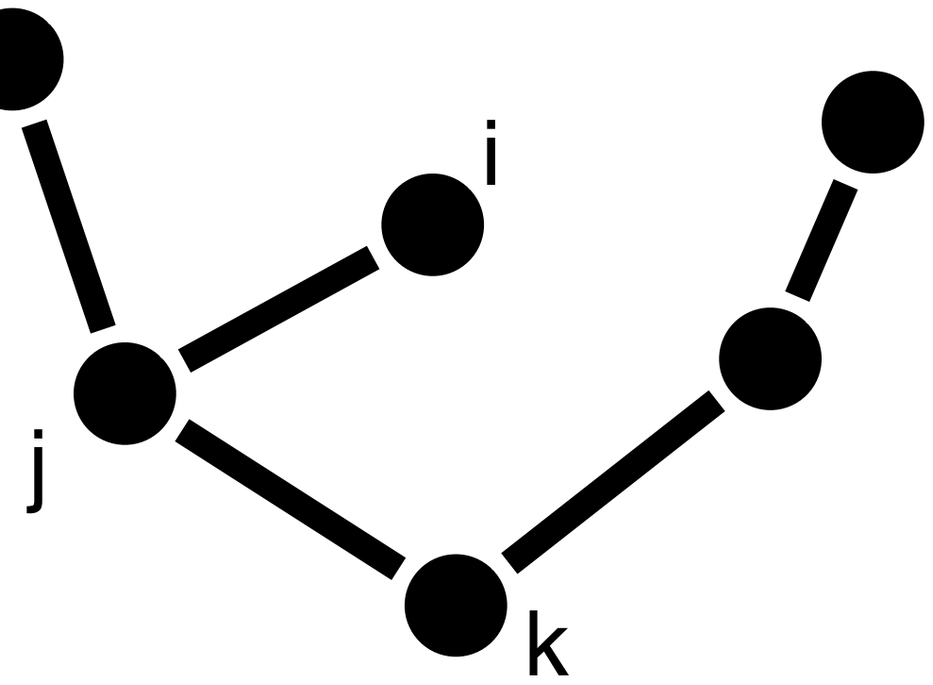
Nister and Stewenius, CVPR 2006

# Query Expansion



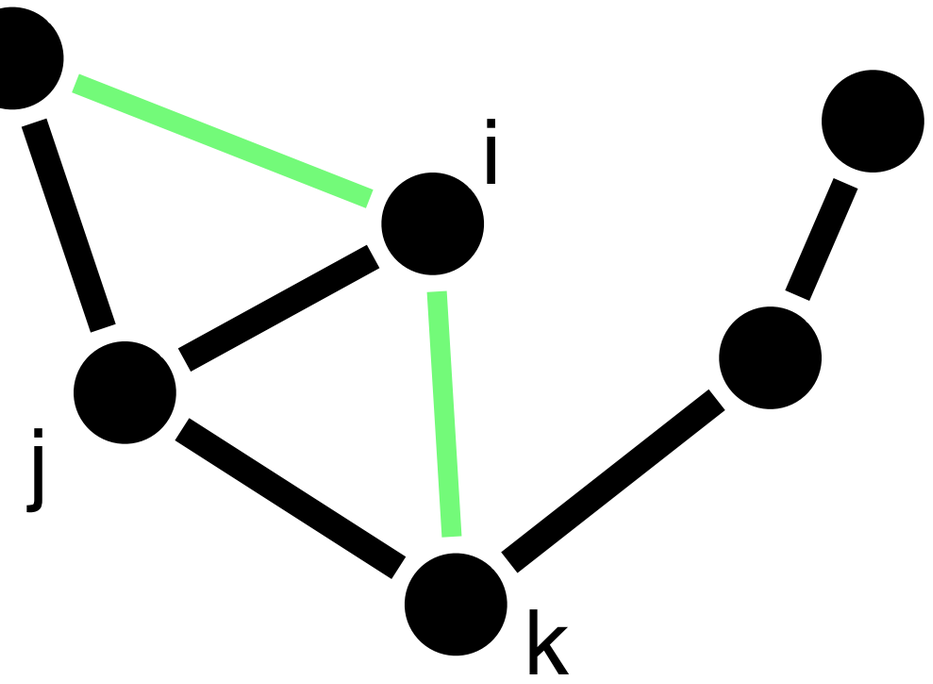
Chum et al, ICCV 2007

# Query Expansion



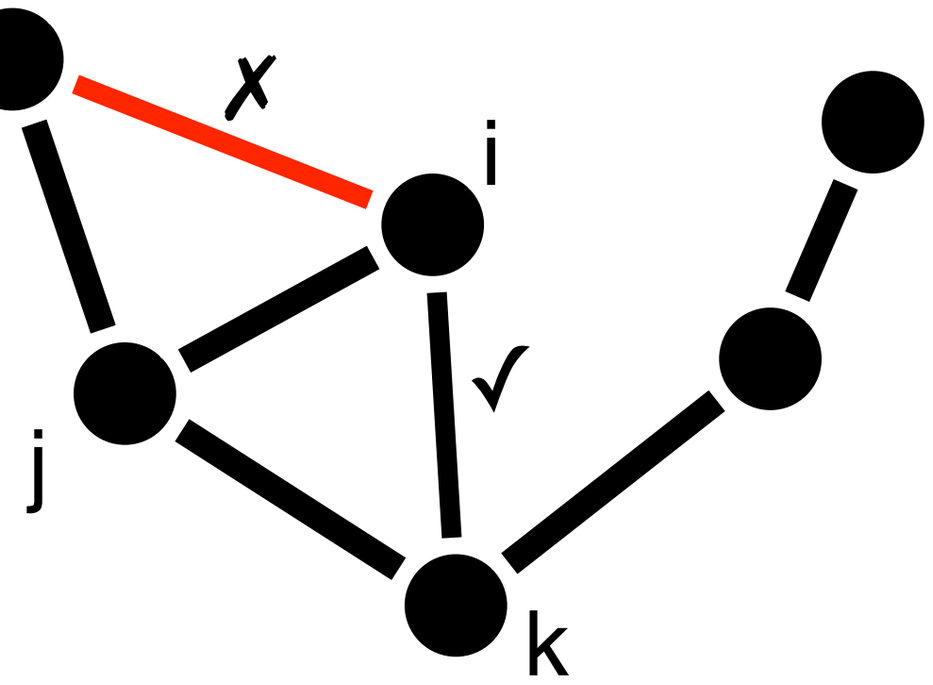

Chum et al, ICCV 2007

# Query Expansion




Chum et al, ICCV 2007

# Query Expansion




Chum et al, ICCV 2007

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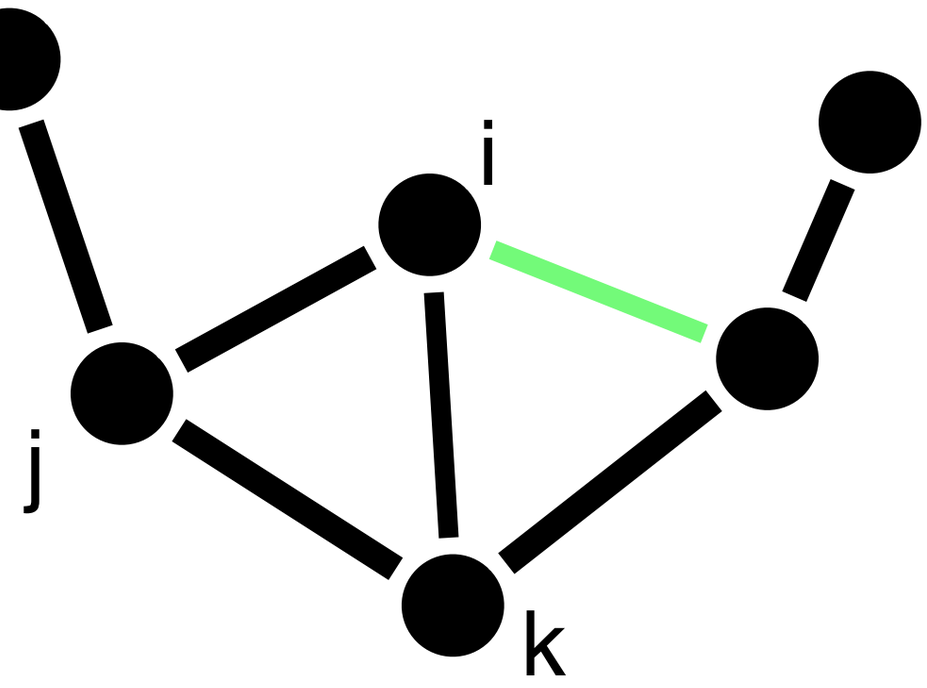


Chum et al, ICCV 2007

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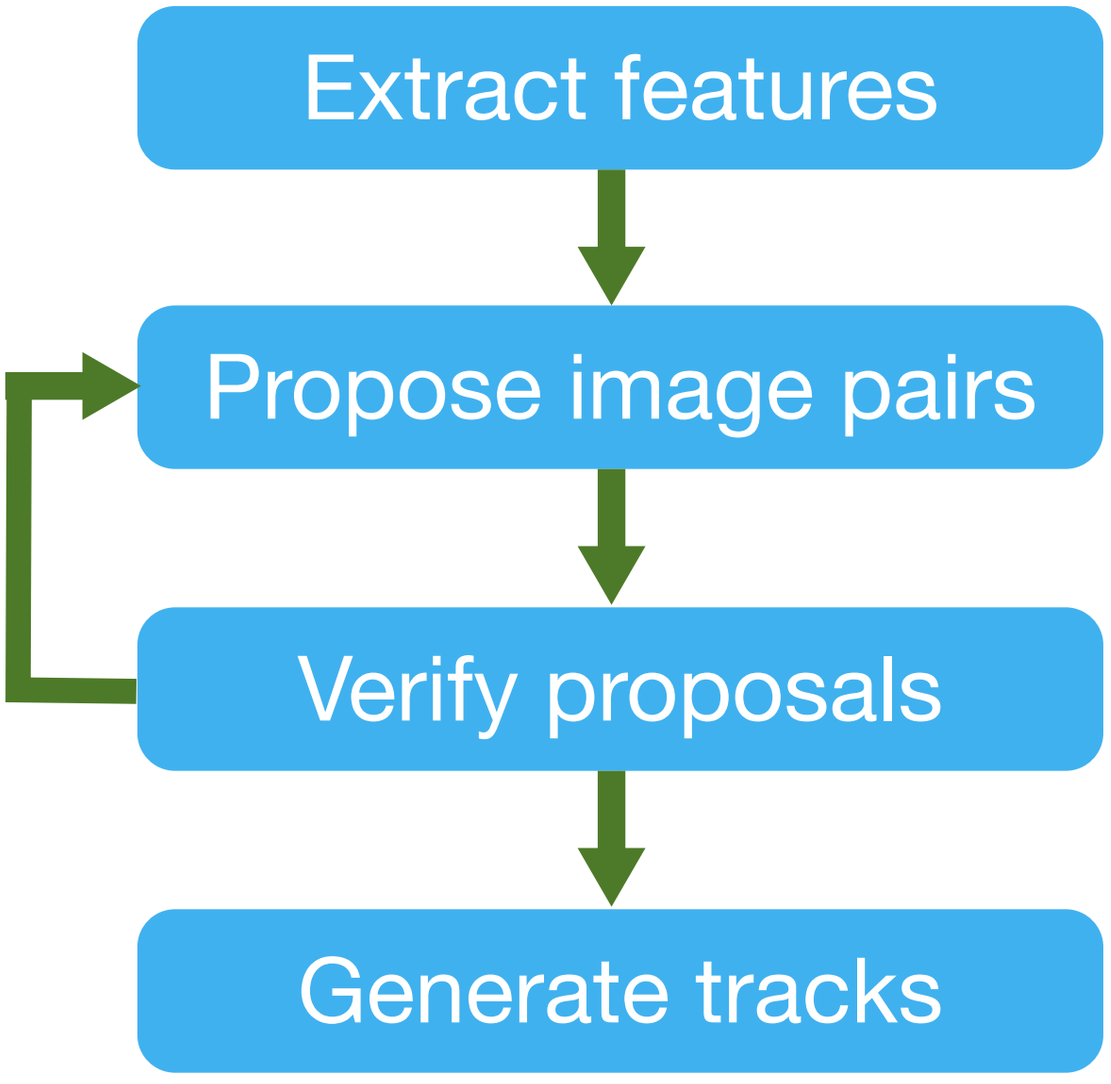
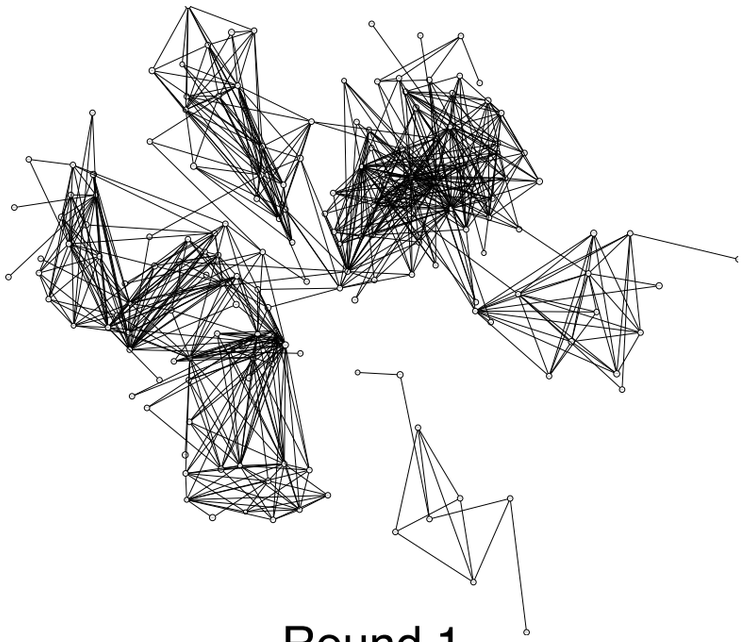
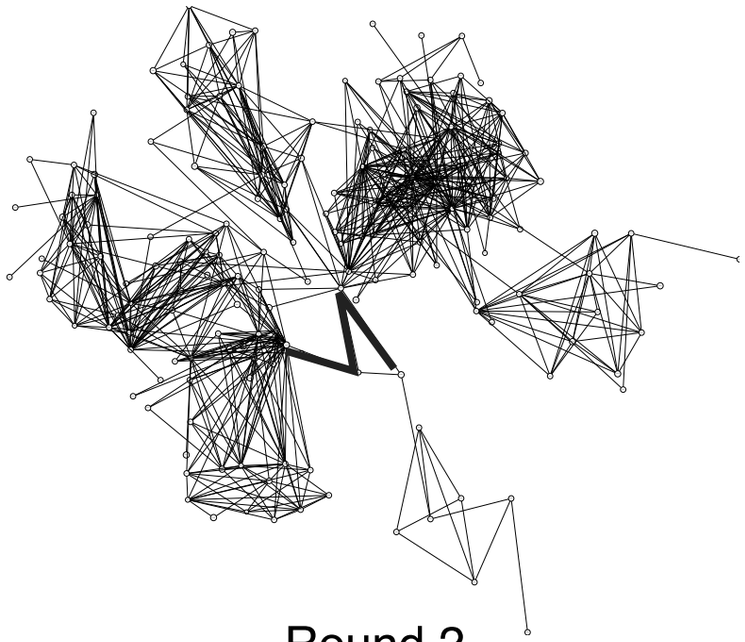


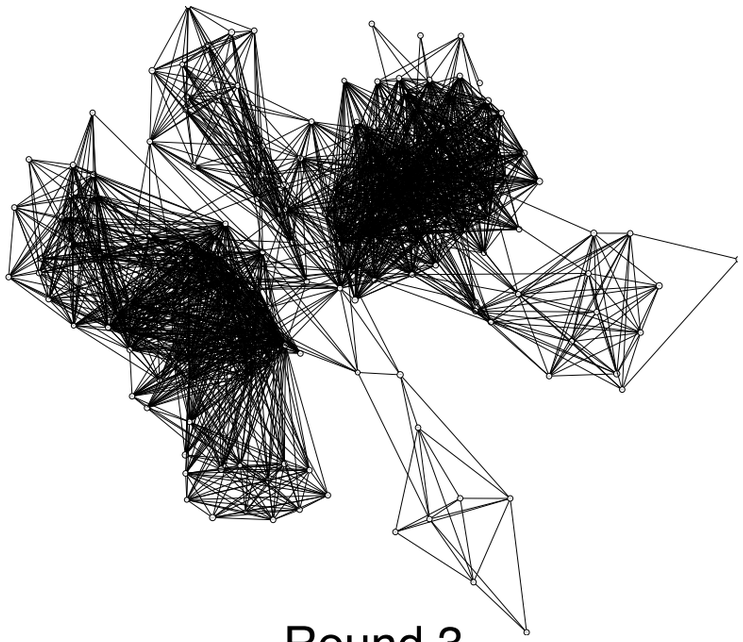
# Matching Progress



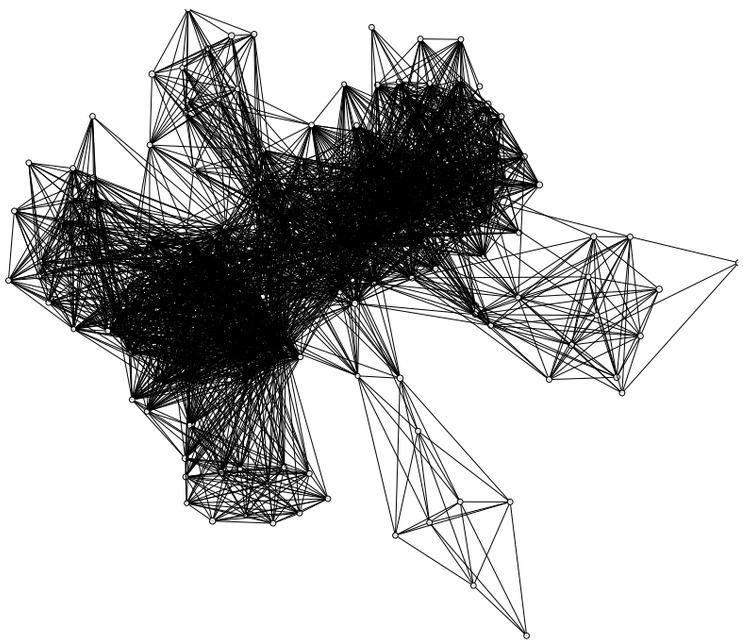
Round 1



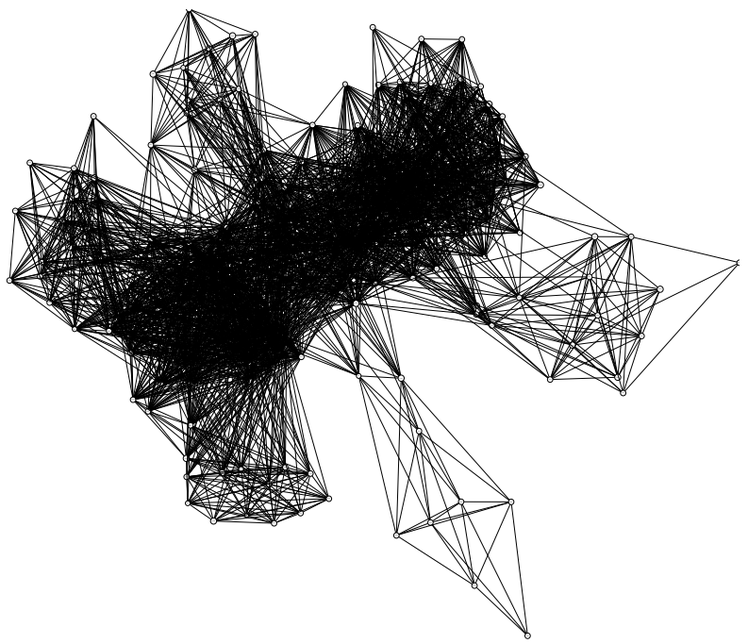
Round 2



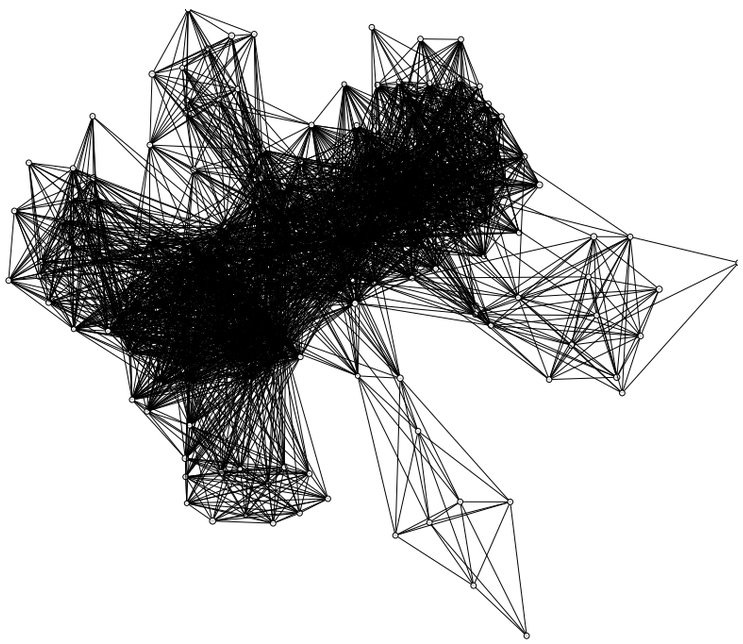
Round 3



Round 4



Round 5



Round 6

# Matching Results

| Dataset | Size | Matches possible | Matches Tried | Matches Found | Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rome | 150K | 11.2 Billon | 8.8M | 2.7M | 9 hrs |

# Matching Statistics

| Dataset | Size | Matches possible | Matches Tried | Matches Found | Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dubrovnik | 58K | 1.6 Billion | 2.6M | 0.5M | 5 hrs |
| Rome | 150K | 11.2 Billion | 8.8M | 2.7M | 13 hrs |
| Venice | 250K | 31.2 Billion | 35.5M | 6.2M | 27 hrs |

# Reconstruction

1. Choose two images to seed the reconstruction.

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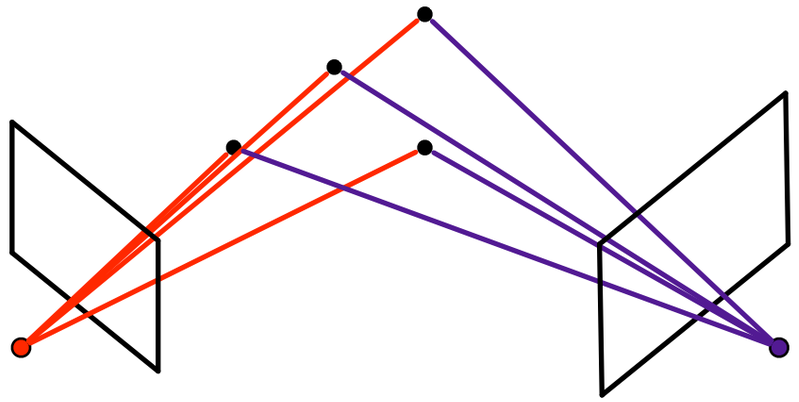
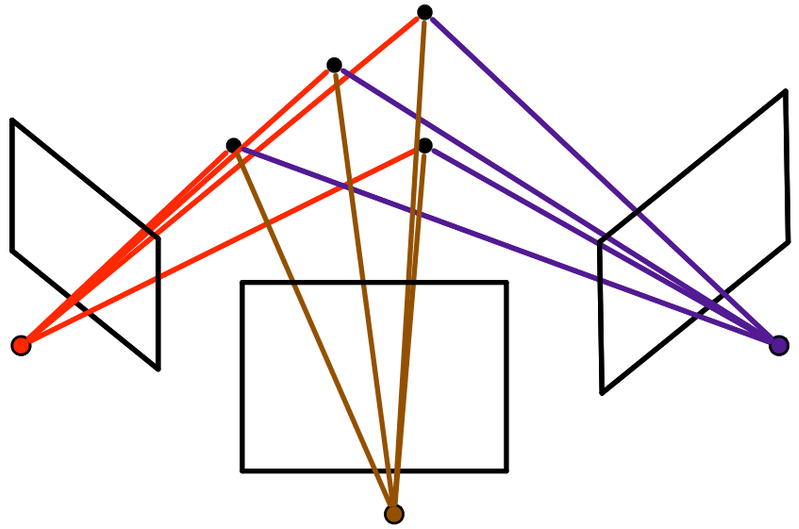


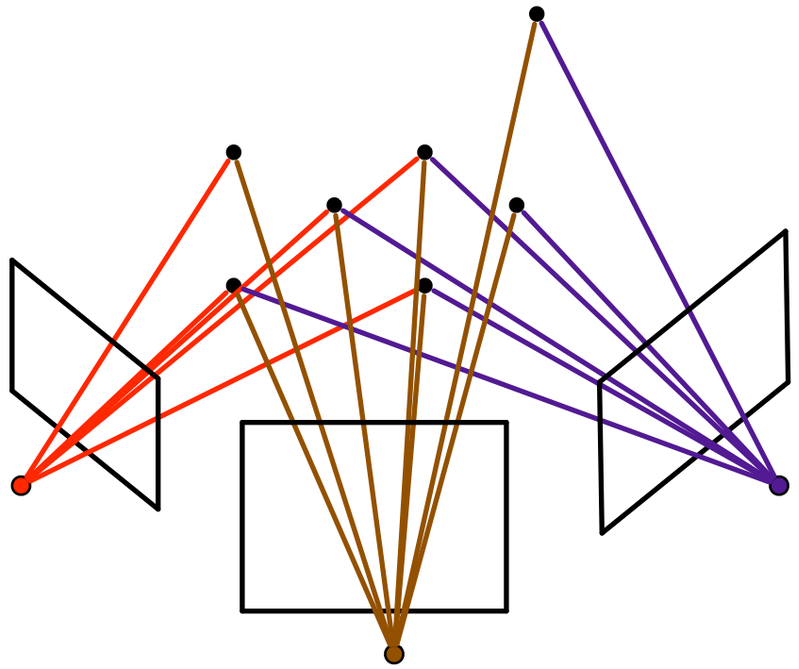
# Reconstruction

1. Choose two images to seed the reconstruction.
2. Add cameras using pose estimation.



# Reconstruction

1. Choose two images to seed the reconstruction.
2. Add cameras using pose estimation.
3. Add 3d points via triangulation.



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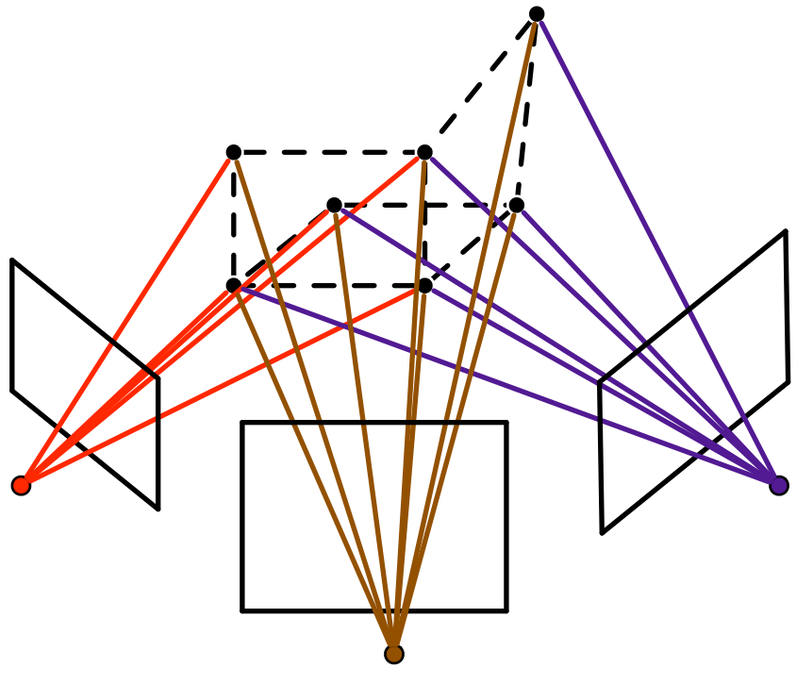
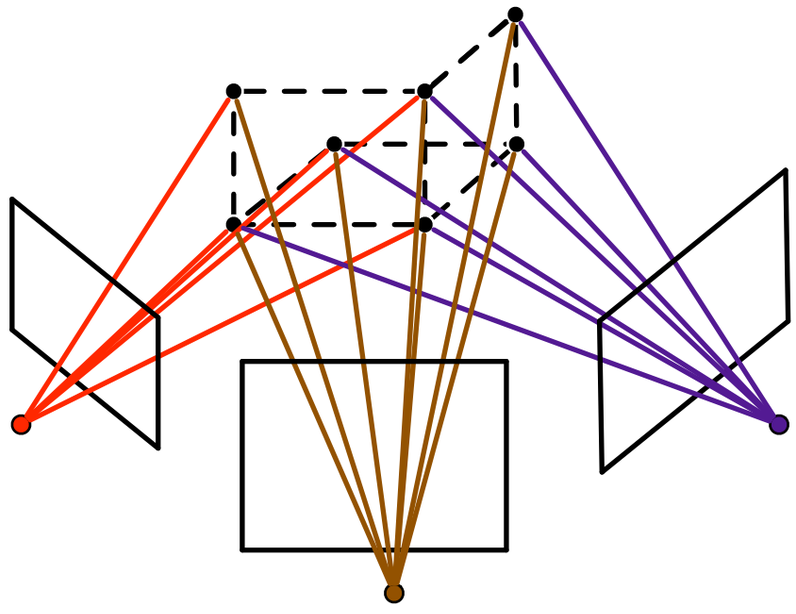


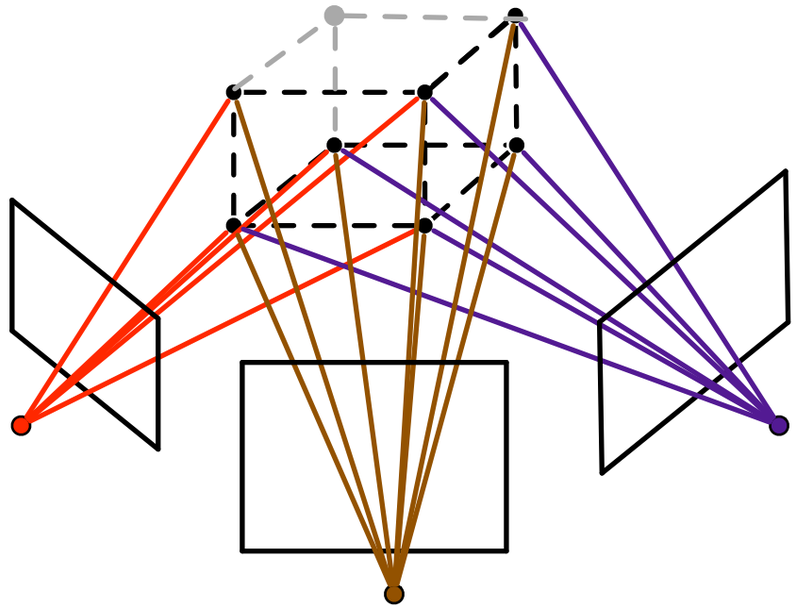
# Reconstruction

1. Choose two images to seed the reconstruction.
2. Add cameras using pose estimation.
3. Add 3d points via triangulation.
4. Non-linear refinement.



# Reconstruction

1. Choose two images to seed the reconstruction.
2. Add cameras using pose estimation.
3. Add 3d points via triangulation.
4. Non-linear refinement.
5. Goto step 2.



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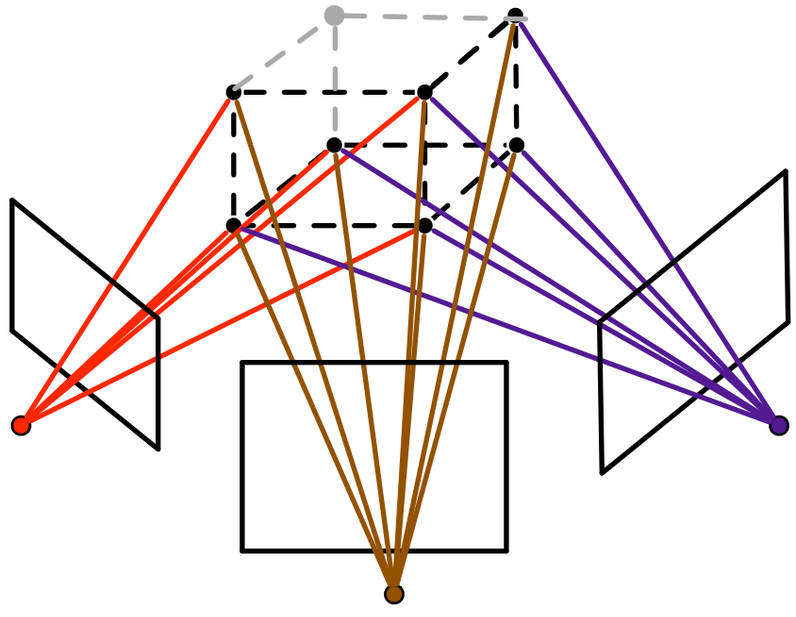
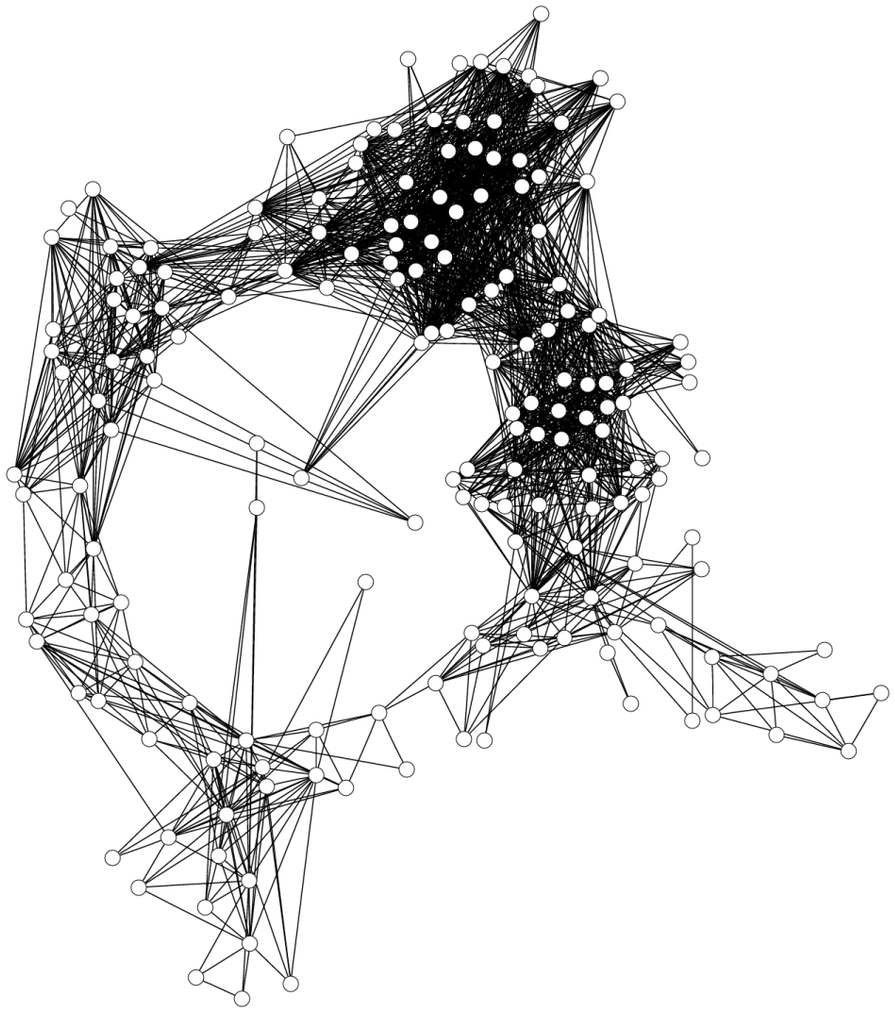
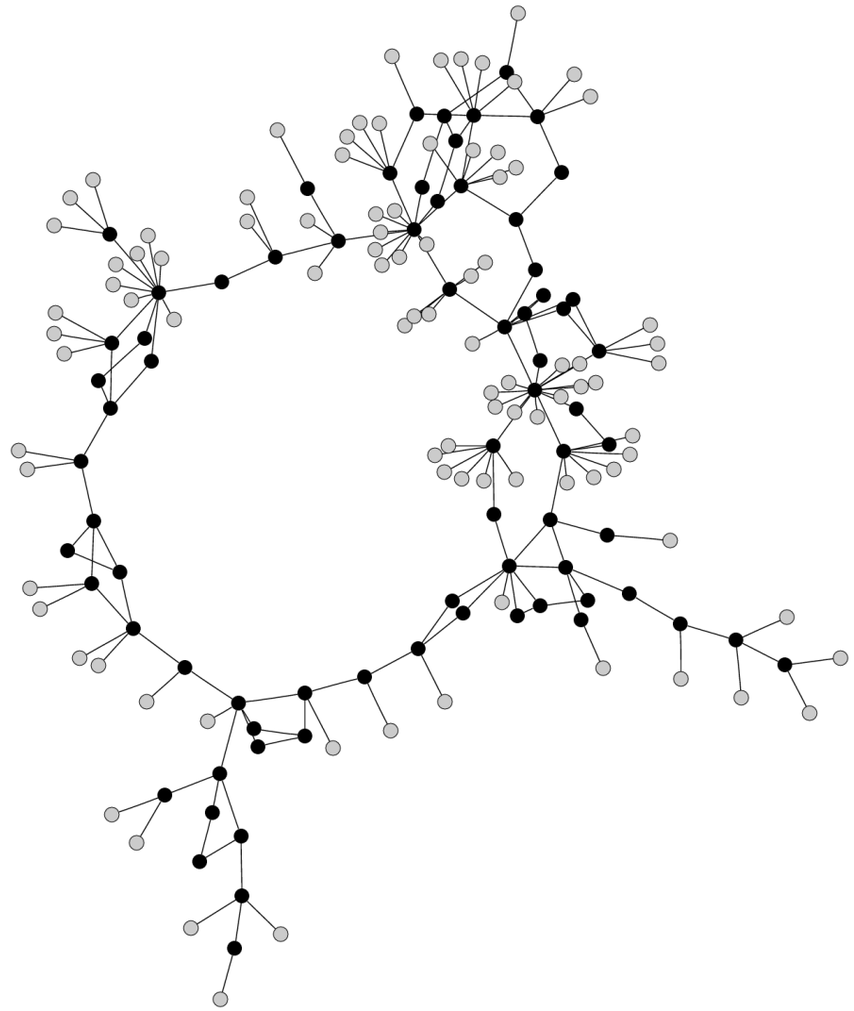


Effective but very slow



Stonehenge



Skeletal Set

Snavely et al. CVPR 07

# Bundle Adjustment

- State of the art (SBA) is not fast or scalable enough for our needs.
- Introducing BAng!
  - Exact step algorithm solves the Schur complement  system using a Sparse Direct solver.
  - Inexact step algorithm solves the normal equations using a Preconditioned Conjugate gradient solver.
- 10x or more faster than SBA.
- Used to solve a problem with, 14M variables and 54M terms.

**Yours to use soon!**

# System architecture

- Two layer system.
- Application agnostic, Python based distributed computing engine.
- Aimed at data intensive applications, with extensive support for caching.
- Small OS dependent core, easily portable.
- Matching system is an application written on top (Python & C++).

# Results

# Rome: Colosseum

# Rome: St. Peters Basilica

# Venice: The Canal

# Venice: San Marco

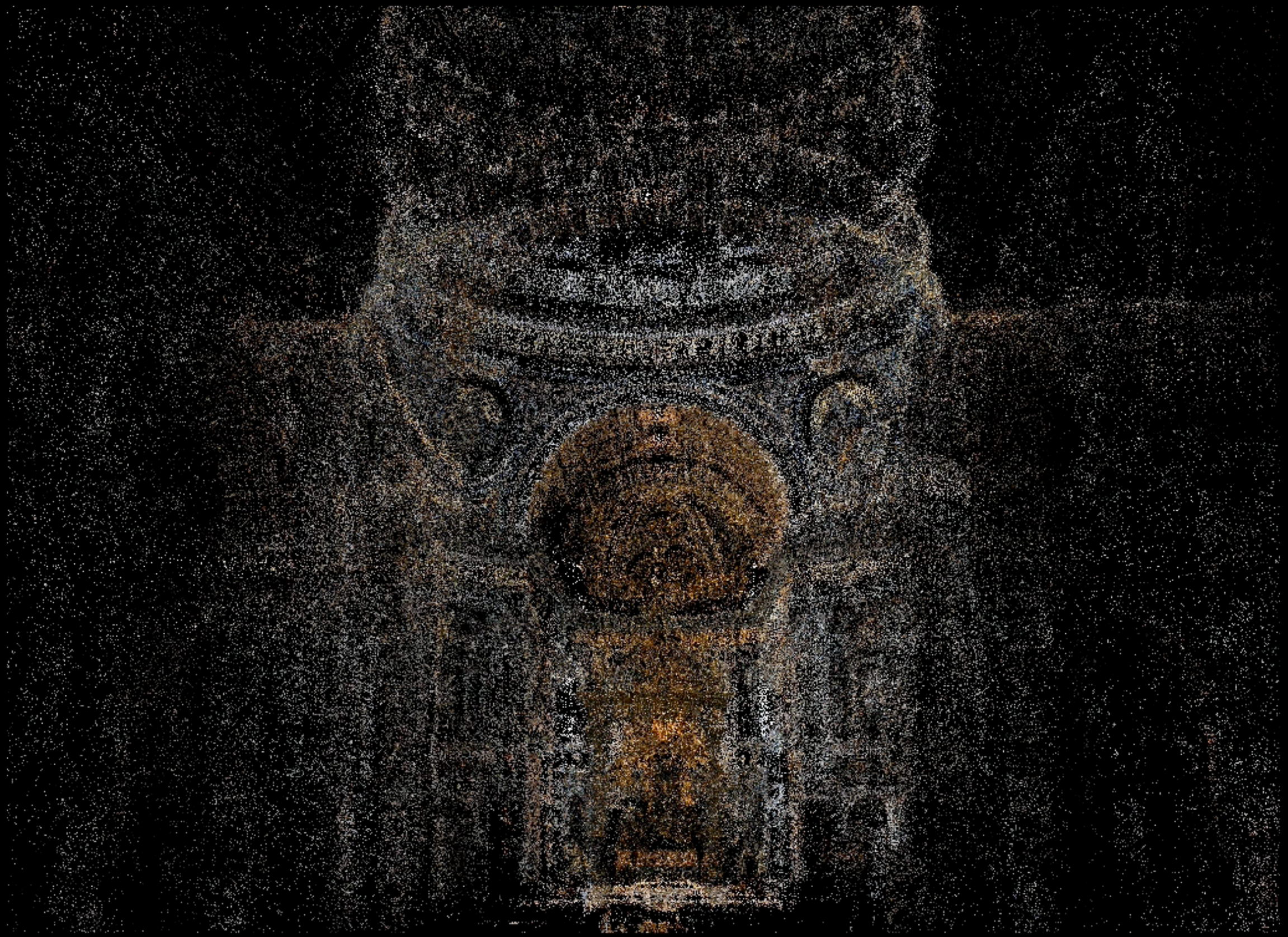
# Dubrovnik

# Reconstruction Statistics

| Dataset | Images | Largest component | Skeletal Set | Time (hrs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dubrovnik | 58K | 4,619 | 977 | 18 |
| Rome | 150K | 2,106 | 254 | 8 |
| Venice | 250K | 14,079 | 1,801 | 38 |

# The road ahead...

- Integrate aerial and streetview imagery.
- Parallel, hierarchical reconstruction algorithm.
- New visualization tools for all this data.
- Dense models...



Furukawa et al., in preparation

# Acknowledgments


Microsoft Research

Office of Naval Research

Google

SPAWAR

National Science Foundation

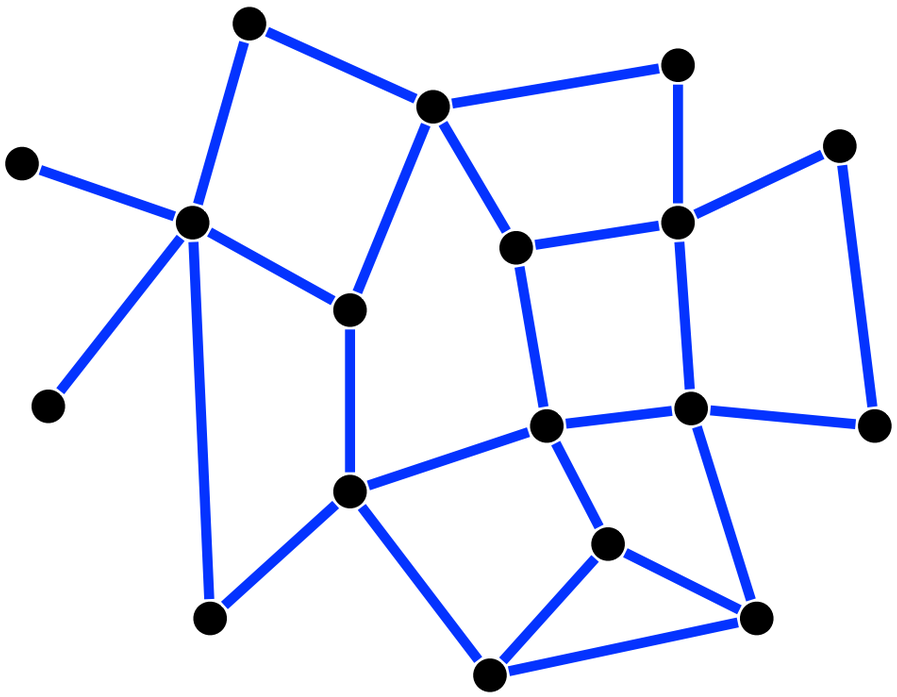
# Thank you

Please come to the poster session and explore the 3d models.

**http://grail.cs.washington.edu/rome**

# Matching Algorithm

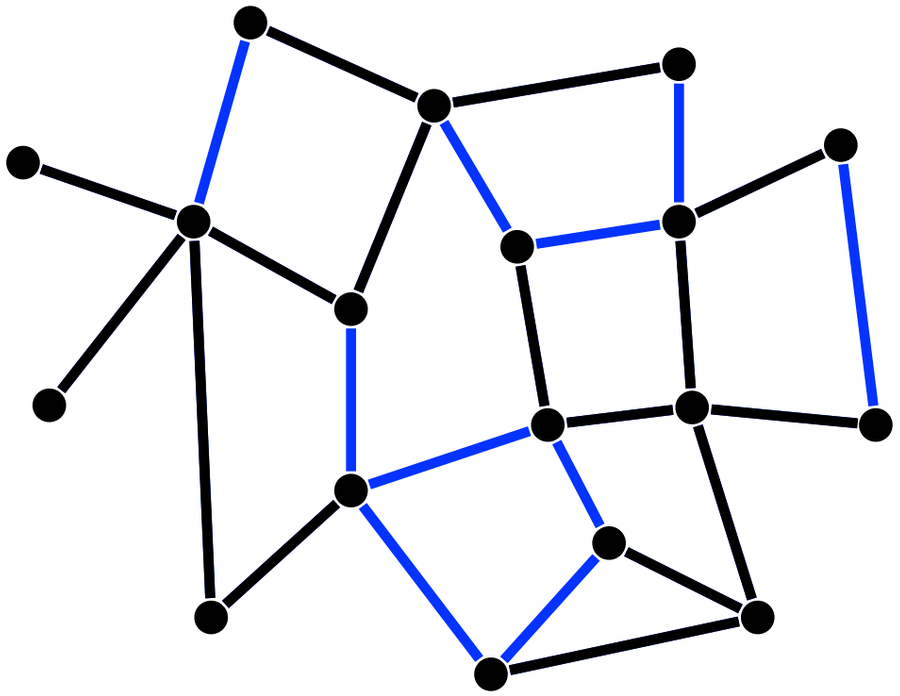
Whole image similarity



# Matching Algorithm

Whole image similarity

Verified

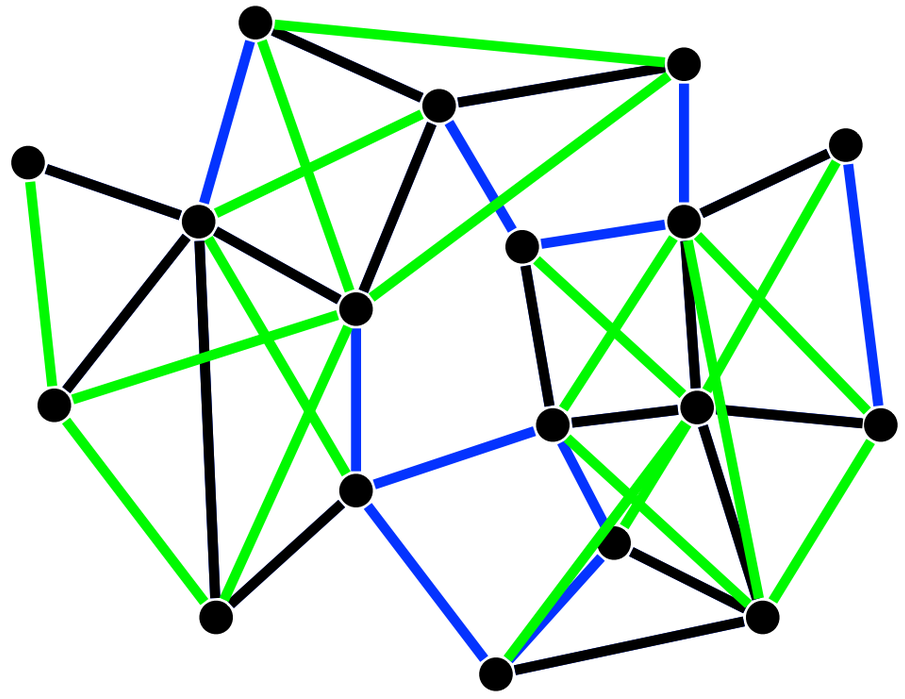


# Matching Algorithm

Whole image similarity

Verified

Query expansion

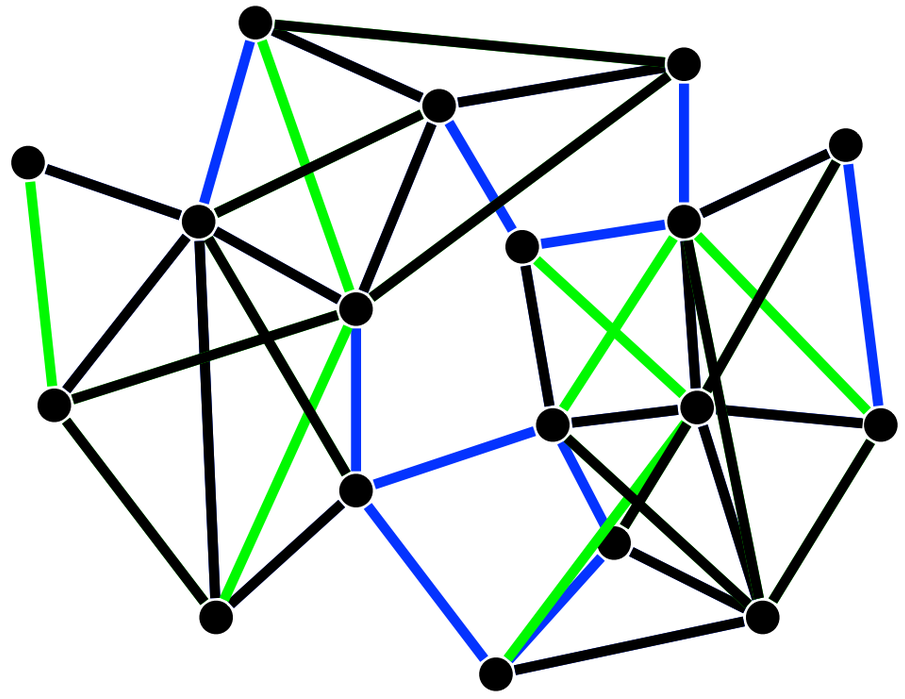


# Matching Algorithm

Whole image similarity

Verified

Query expansion



# Matching Algorithm

Verified