Façade Reconstruction An Interactive Image-Based Approach

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What is Façade Reconstruction?



Part of Urban Reconstruction

Creating digital models of real cities

 Cities are large collections of man-made objects at many LODs







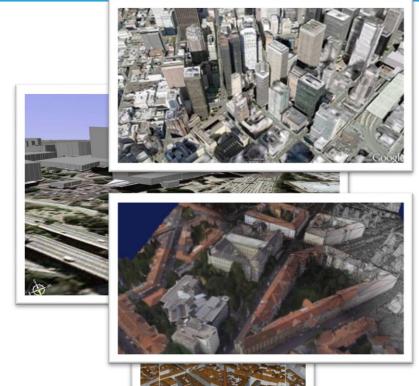


Possible Applications



- Cyber-Tourism
- Computer Games
- Movie-Industry and Entertainment
 Industry
- Digital Maps and Routing

- City-Planers and Architects
- Archeological Research
- More Sciences (Sociology,...)





Challenges



Quality

Demand of realistic quality and high LOD

Scalability

There are many buildings out there...

Ease of Creation

Non-experts should be able to create content

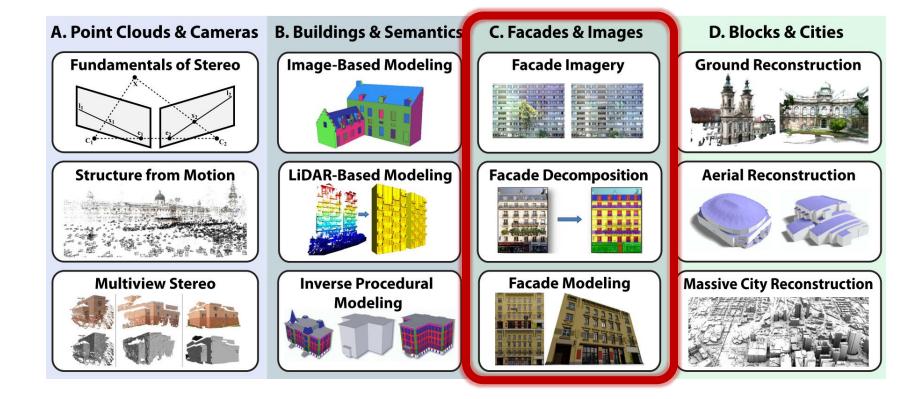
Full Automation

Chicken or Egg problem
 (e.g. Top-Down vs. Bottom Up)

Overview



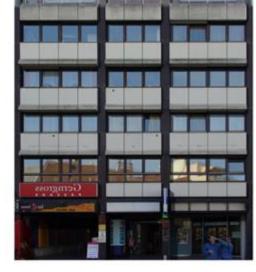
A Survey of Urban Reconstruction [MWA*2013]
 In EG2012 STAR Proceedings & CGF Journal 2013



Why Image-Based?



Easy to acquire (cheap)



- Imagery is essential in Urban Reconstruction
 - For a realistic look
 - As source for reconstruction



Why Interactive Modeling?



High-Quality

– Interactive: yes

Automatic: no

Scalability

- Interactive: no

Automatic: yes

Ease of Creation

— Interactive: somewhat

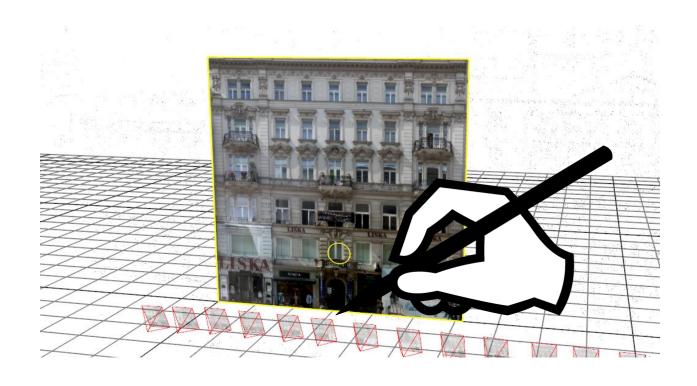
Automatic: somewhat

Full Automation

– Interactive: no

Automatic: yes?





Multi-View Façade Image Editing



Motivation



Texturing of urban scenes:

- near orthographic projection
- from typical photos
- high quality







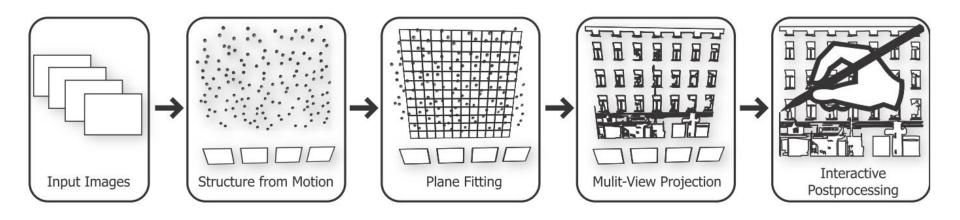


Multi-View Façade Image Processing



Multiview Projective Texturing

Musialski et al. [MLS*10]



Input



Input: Typical, perspective Photographs













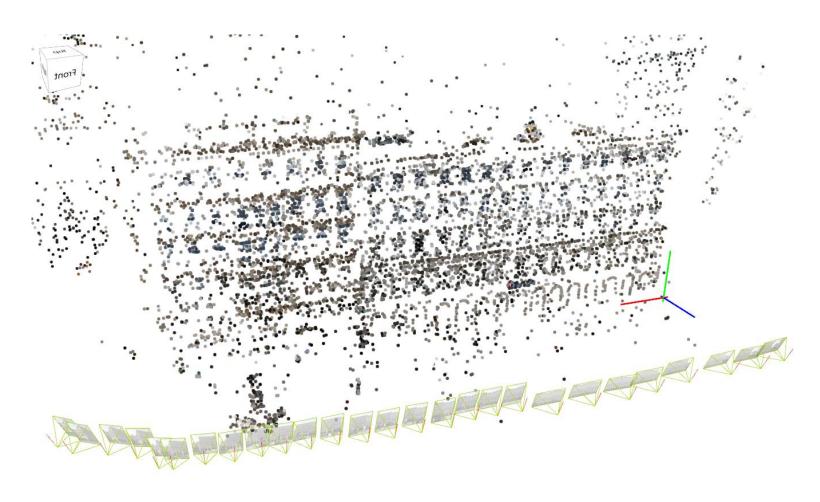




Sparse Reconstruction



Structure-From-Motion



Sparse Reconstruction



Plane Fitting

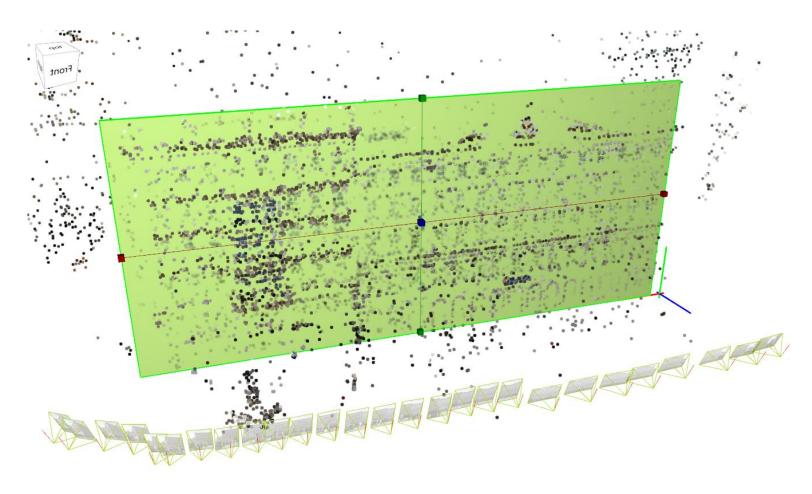
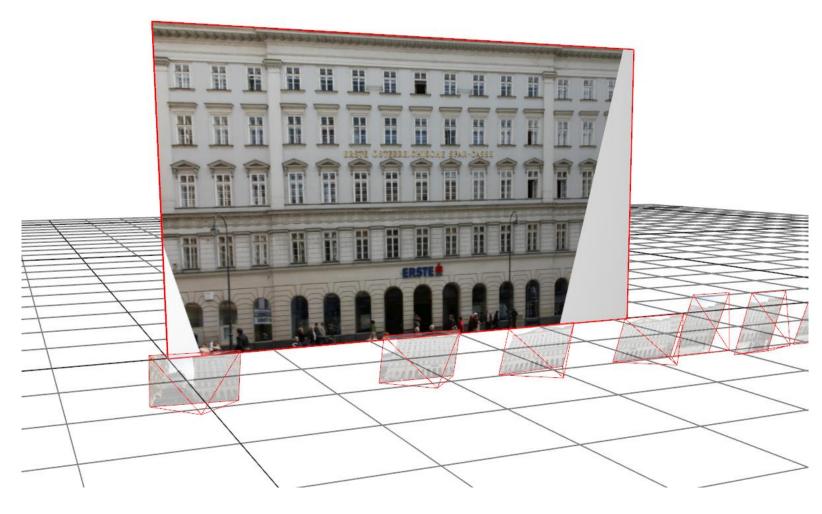


Image Projection





User Input



Interactive Boundary Adjustment





Multi-View Projection



Accumulate in an "Image-Stack"

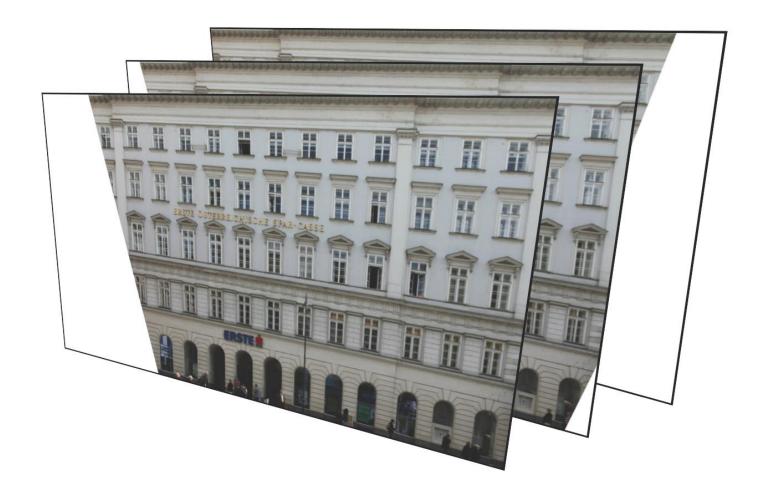


Image Stack



For each photo (per target pixel)

- evaluate projection quality q
- 2. generate occlusion weight o
- 3. insert to sorted image stack with oq

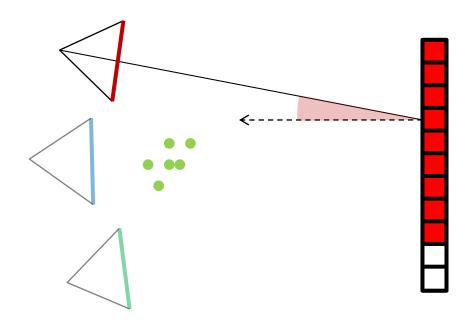


Image Stack



For each photo (per target pixel)

- 1. evaluate projection quality **q**
- 2. generate occlusion weight o
- 3. insert to sorted image stack with oq

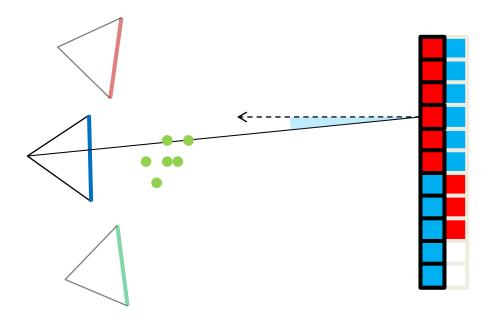
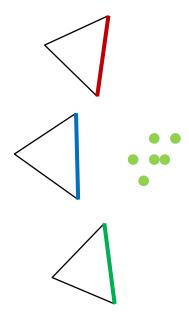


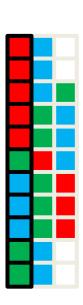
Image Stack



For each photo (per target pixel)

- 1. evaluate projection quality $oldsymbol{q}$
- 2. generate occlusion weight o
- 3. insert to sorted image stack with oq





Multi-View Stitching







Color space stitched image





Stitched gradients





Reconstructed image

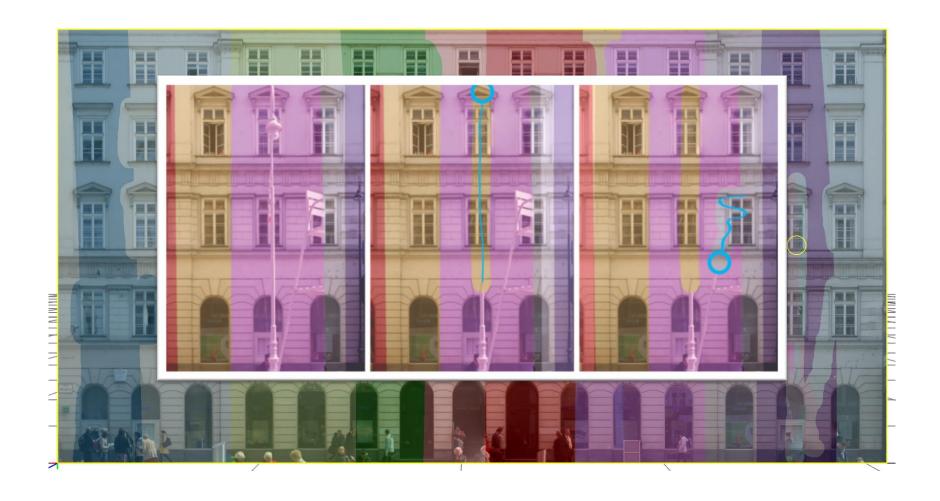






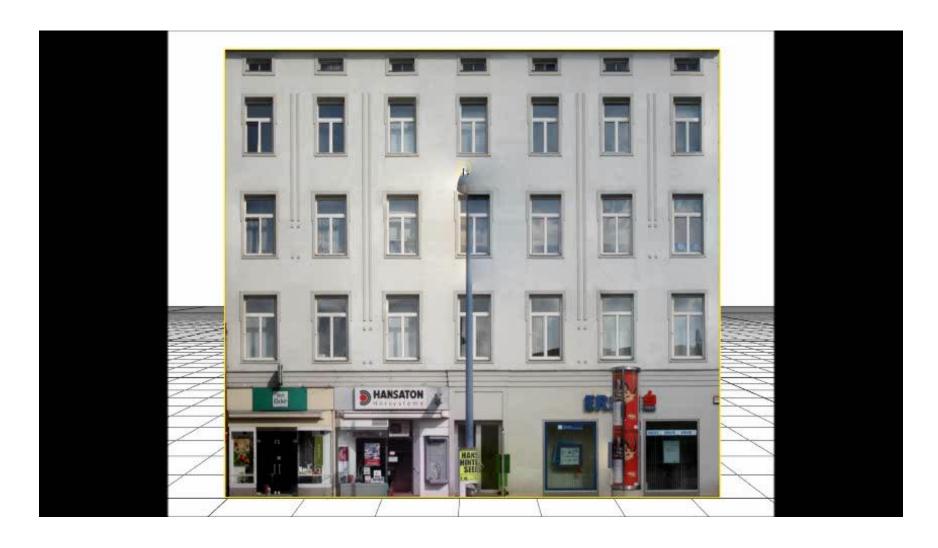
Interactive Brushing





Interactive Brushing Video





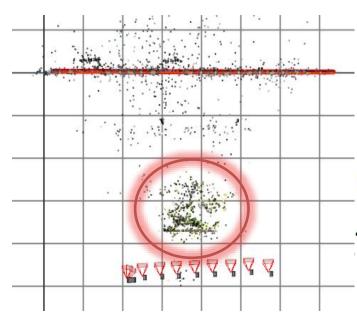
Point Occlusion



 points in front of buildings not part of the facade

project points to target

occlusion weight per photo





Occlusion





Summary



- fast high-quality façade textures
- interactive texture cleanup
- part of complex urban reconstruction pipeline











[MWW12] Eurographics 2012

Interactive Coherence-Based Façade Modeling

Goal



Reconstruction of Façade Models





Input: Ordinary Photo ⇒ Output: Computer Model

Our Approach



- Interactive modeling process
 - Input: Single rectified image
 - Incorporates the user from the beginning



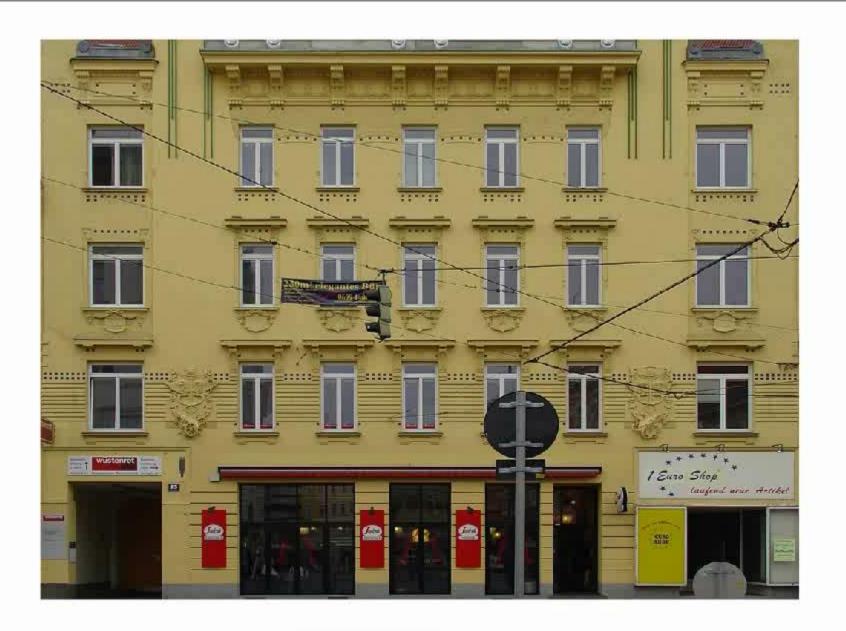
- Coherence-Based Modeling
- Two crucial operations
 - Automatic Façade Split Operator
 - Synchronized Group Operator











▼ 4 Propert

(4)

(2)

(v)

<u>^</u> s

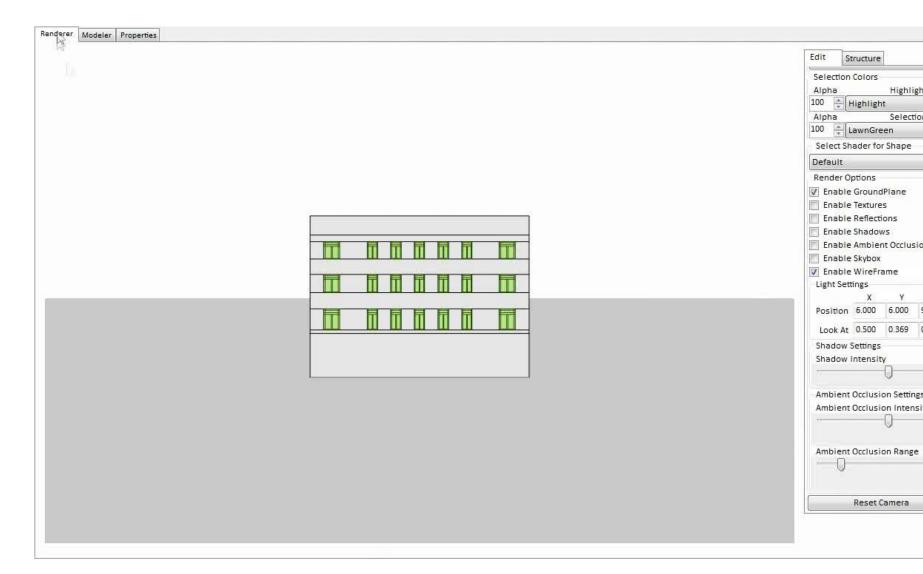
(√)

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€ 0

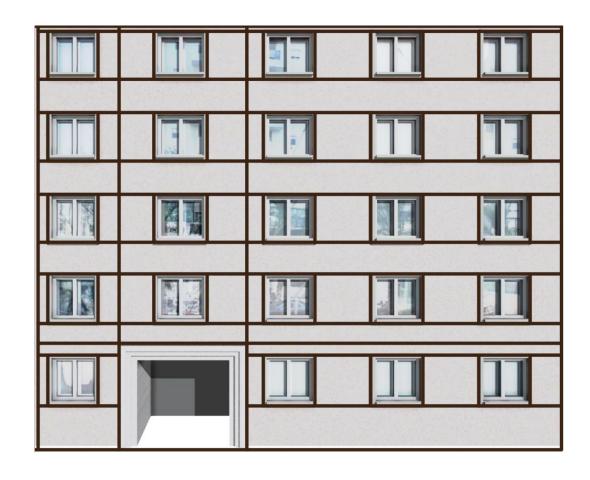
Modeling Process





Coherence-Based Modeling

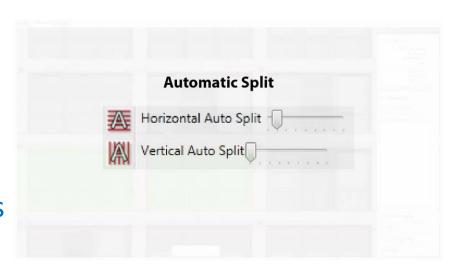




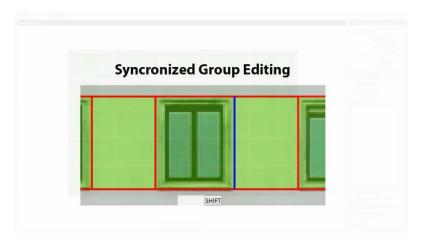
Two Crucial Operations



- Automatic Façade
 Split Operator
 - Also allows automatic selection of similar elements



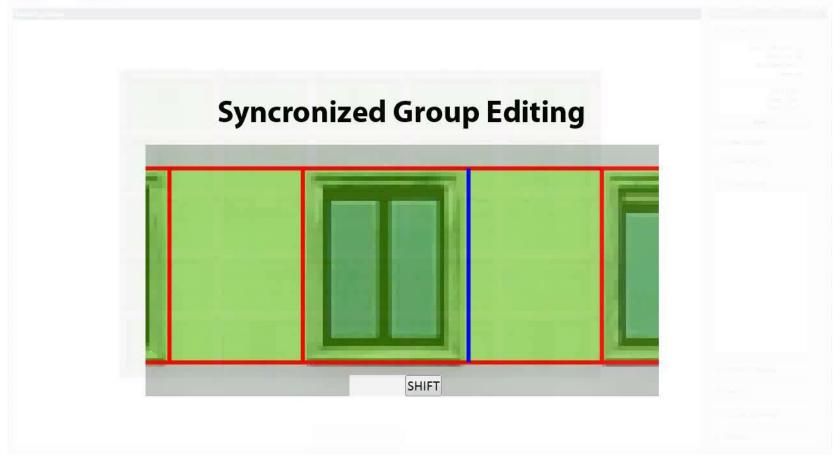
- Synchronized Group Editing Operator
 - Propagates splits to all instances in a group



Two Crucial Operations



 Synchronized Group Editing Operator



Two Crucial Operations

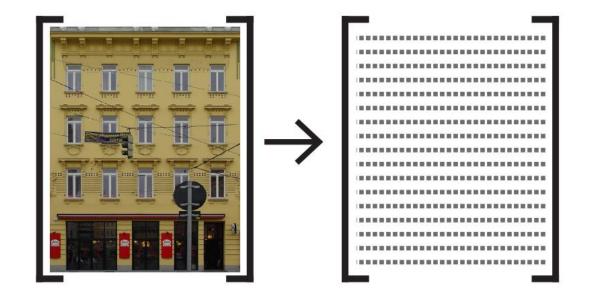


Automatic Façade
 Split Operator

	Automatic Split	
= ∧=	Horizontal Auto Split	
₹ A F	Tionzontal Auto Spire	
	Vertical Auto Split	



Idea: handle the pixel rows as as row vectors!

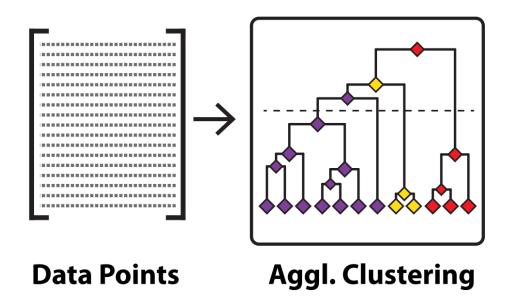


Input

Data Points

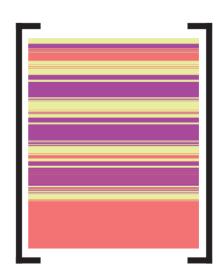


- perform clustering on rows of the image
- we use agglomerative bottom-up clustering
- number of clusters chosen by the user
- no connection in the spatial domain





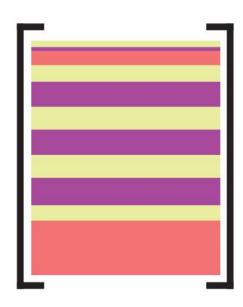
- perform a regularization process to the clustering result
 - → minimize the boundary between the clusters
- we use dynamic programming (DP)
 - → finds minimal energy path between cluster in spatial domain





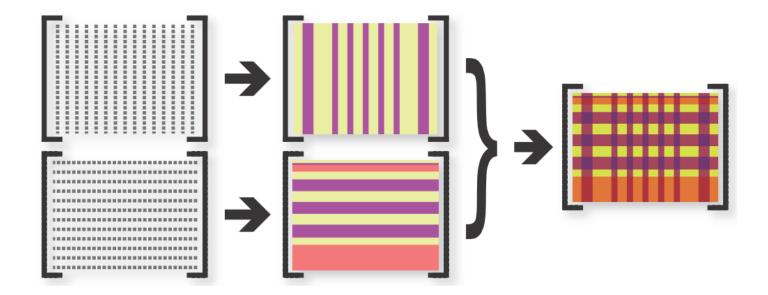


- it delivers spatial segmentation
- and, since pixel-rows have cluster IDs
 - → also grouping of similar objects





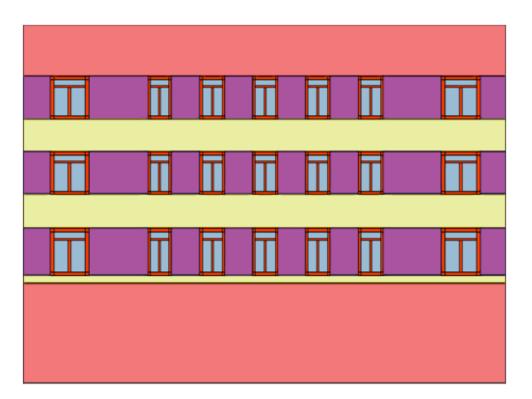
can be performed for x and y separately



Synchronized Group Editing



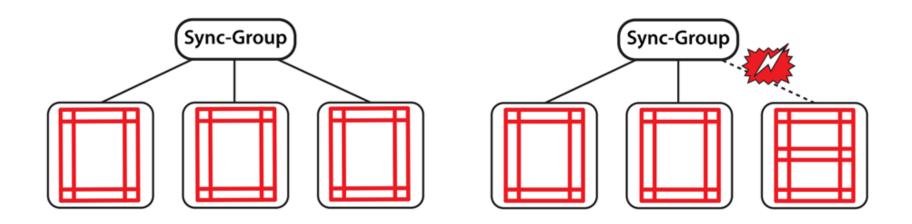
- elements with the same cluster-id provide candidates for groups
- groups can be edited in a synchronized manner



Synchronized Group Editing



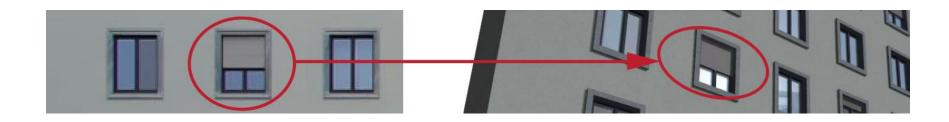
- Simply propagate the relative split positions to all members in a group
- Works only if the topology of all shapes is the same
- Other splits possible, but release the grouping



Synchronized Group Editing



each element is still a separate instance



Complex Shapes



Polygonal shapes at the lowest hierarchy level



Can also be edited in a synchronized manner

Evaluation

















- 7 Test Façades edited to the same LOD
- 5 Modeling Modes:
 - Manual Modeling
 - Edge-Based Interactive
 - (CGA-Grammar-Based)
 - (Coherence-Based Manual)
 - Coherence-Based Interactive
- Metric:
 - Split Ops Count
 - Modeling Time
 - (Select Ops Count)



Evaluation: Split Operations

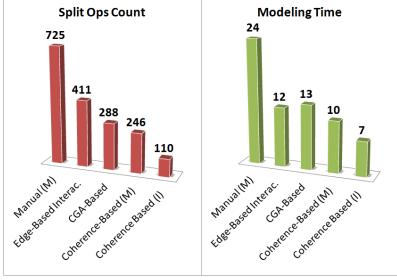


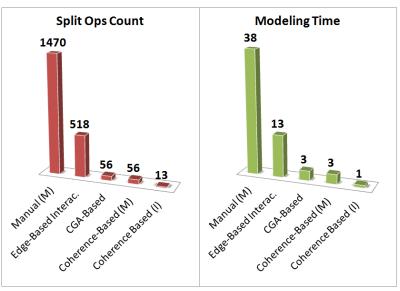


960 Shapes



4351 Shapes



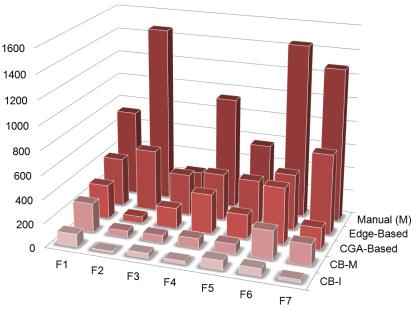




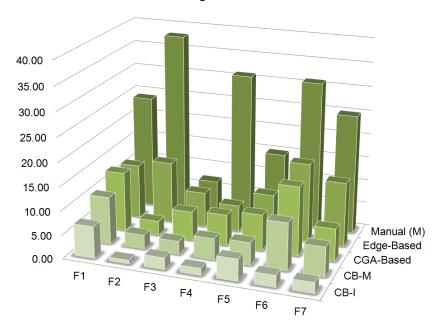
Evaluation: Split Operations







Modeling Time in Minutes

















Conclusions



Problems of automatic segmentation:

- Splitting heuristics are not robust enough
- Post-processing of automatic segmentation is time consuming, since errors have to be:
 - localized
 - fixed

Advantages of the incorporation of the user:

- Much better high-level structure
- Less time consuming than fixing
- Higher LOD and quality

Advantages of coherence-based modeling:

- More flexibility to combine partial symmetries
- More stable splitting results



That's it??



Yes, the presentation is over.

No, there is still planty to do in the future!

Future Work



uall wall balconnies shop

windows

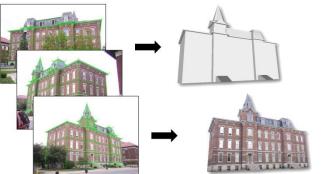
roof

Other Façade Modeling Approaches

- Façade Parsing
 - Teboul et al. [TKS*11]
 - Grammar + Machine Learning



- Inverse Procedural Modeling
 - Aliaga et al. [ARB07]
 - Interactive + Grammar Rules



- **Explore further, integrated methods for**
 - Scalable and easy user interaction (e.g. sketching)
 - As automatic as possible methods

The End



Thank you! Questions?

