



MPI-Sintel A Naturalistic Open Source Movie for Optical Flow Evaluation

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http://sintel.is.tue.mpg.de

Collaborators



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Barron et al. Sequences (1994)

~10-60 frames/seq. 12 seqs ~300 frames total ~30 flow fields total



Barron, J. L., Fleet, D. J. and Beauchemin, S. S., Performance of optical flow techniques, International Journal of Computer Vision, 12(1):43-77, 1994.

Middlebury Flow Dataset (2007)



Baker et al., IJCV 2011.

Error on Middlebury over time



We need a challenging new dataset

New datasets:

KITTI Vision Benchmark



Geiger et al., CVPR 2012.

HCI Robust Vision Challenge



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Meister et al., Optical Engineering, 2012.
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UCL Ground Truth Optical Flow Dataset



Mac Aodha et al., PAMI, 2012.

Human-Assisted Motion Annotation



Liu et al., CVPR 2008.

Introducing: MPI-Sintel



35 sequences, 1628 frames, 1593 flow fields



Sintel: a Blender Open Movie

Created in order to test and promote the Blender animation suite

Free and Open:

- All graphics data released under CC license
- Rendering software open source



Problem

- Can an animated movie teach us about optical flow in the real world?
- Will results generalize?
- Is it realistic enough?
- Solution: compare Sintel statistics with those of real scenes.
- How?

• Lookalikes are "real" scenes that are semantically similar to Sintel scenes.



lookalike

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lookalike

Lookalikes



Image statistics:

- Luminance histograms
- Power spectra
- Derivative histograms

Image derivative log-histograms



What about motion statistics?

- Image statistics are only half the problem
- Do Sintel *motions* resemble *natural motions*?
 - Harder since we do not have ground truth flow for the lookalike sequences
- Approach: compare statistics of *estimated flow* on Sintel and lookalikes.

Flow statistics

(estimated flow):

- Histograms of horiz. and vertical components
- Speed histograms
- Derivative histograms

Speed histograms



Flow derivatives



Realism story isn't over

- Obviously Sintel is not photorealistic
- However, it does pass some sanity checks

Future work:

- 1. Use photo-realistic graphics data
- 2. General problem of evaluating realism

Meister and Kondermann, Conference on Electronic Media Technology (CEMT), 2011.

CG data is not just "good enough"...

... it has major **advantages**

Render passes



Motion boundaries

- Many definitions.
- Our goal: define places where current flow methods fail.

(Object boundary U Material boundary U thresholded depth gradient) ∩ thresholded flow gradient

Object boundaries



Material boundaries



Thresholded depth gradient



Thresholded flow gradient



Final boundaries on flow



high flow gradient Π object boundaries



Unmatched regions







Material segmentation



Object segmentation



Shading



Specularities



Depth

Problem: Cheating

- Sintel is public domain
- People could compute the flow of the test sequences from the graphics data
- As a fraud check, we generate two perturbed sequences
 - One where the camera motion is different
 - One where the object motions are changed



Evaluation

http://sintel.is.tue.mpg.de

Results for methods appear here after users upload them and approve them for public display.

Final Clean

	EPE all	EPE matched	EPE unmatched	d0-10	d10-60	d60-140	s0-10	s10-40	s40+
GroundTruth ^[1]	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
MDP-Flow2 ^[2]	8.445	4.150	43.430	5.703	3.925	3.406	1.420	5.449	50.507
LDOF ^[3]	9.116	5.037	42.344	6.849	4.928	4.003	1.485	4.839	57.296
Classic+NL ^[4]	9.153	4.814	44.509	7.215	4.822	3.427	1.113	4.496	60.291
Horn+Schunck ^[5]	9.610	5.419	43.734	7.950	5.658	3.976	1.882	5.335	58.274
Classic++ ^[6]	9.959	5.410	47.000	8.072	5.554	3.750	1.403	5.098	64.135
Classic+NL-fast ^[7]	10.088	5.659	46.145	8.010	5.738	4.160	1.092	4.666	67.801
AnisoHuber.L1 ^[8]	11.927	7.323	49.366	9.464	7.692	5.929	1.155	7.966	74.796







MDP-Flow2 EPE

Middlebury avg EPE:0.245 pxSintel avg EPE:8.445 px

Speed kills



Problems with pyramids



Small things, moving fast, get lost.

They disappear at the top of the pyramid and never come back.

Error and boundaries



Evaluation Take-aways

- Much larger errors than Middlebury (~35x)
- Unmatched regions are really hard ~45px error (vs. ~5px in matched regions)
- High speeds (>40 ppf) much worse than low speeds (<10 ppf)
 ~50px error vs. ~1.5px error
- Final pass harder than the Clean pass (15-40% greater error)

Lessons learned

- We thought this would be easy it wasn't
- Movies just need to look good enough
- Full control of graphics data and rendering pipeline was necessary to create image sequences with accurate optical flow

See our poster today!

So what is missing? What should future datasets address?

Snow, rain, smoke, fire....











Snowy scene flow – should the motion of the snow be in the ground truth?

Transparency



For flow evaluation, need an agreed standard for representing multiple motions at a pixel.

Small stuff



What is the optical flow of a single hair?

Motion and material



Apparent motion versus the motion field.

We went with the motion field.

What is the goal?

Accurate pixel motion?

Recognition of substances? Recognition of motion

"patterns"?

Goals may vary.





Challenges for optical flow supported by MPI-Sintel

- 1. Unmatched regions
 - Will encourage new methods that integrate information over time and incorporate layering
- 2. High speeds (>40px per frame)
 - Lookalikes exhibit these regions as well
- 3. Temporal processing of longer sequences
 - does it help?
- 4. Motion blur, defocus blur, atmospheric effects
 - Real world effects cause problems for current methods

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MJB and GBS were supported in part by NSF CRCNS Grant IIS-0904630.