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SENSOR-ASSISTED VIDEO MOSAICING FOR SEAFLOOR MAPPING

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses a proposed processing technique for combining video imagery with auxiliary sensor information. The latter greatly simplifies image processing by reducing complexity of the transformation model. The mosaics produced by this technique are adequate for many applications, in particular habitat mapping. The algorithm is demonstrated through simulations and hardware configuration is described.

1. INTRODUCTION

The ideal product from seafloor imaging efforts would be a complete 3D reconstruction of the scene with the resolution required to resolve essential details, and accurate georeferencing such that subsequent maps could be compared directly. Essentially, that would provide real seafloor images from any perspective at the finest scales (the basin with the water removed). To accomplish that, accurate bathymetric data must be acquired first, the terrain reconstructed, then optical imagery draped over. The scene would then be ready for virtual reality applications and 3D visualization which could provide additional insights with innovative analyses. This technique would definitely find many applications in marine biology, geology, and underwater archaeology. Implementation is the difficulty.

1.1. Constraints and alternatives

While some steps already have been taken in that direction [see, for example, [1]], field data collection for the approach requires highly stable platform (submarine, AUV), expensive microbathymetric equipment and precise underwater navigation. 3D reconstruction is in principle best, but is it necessary, especially considering potential costs versus economic value of substrates, habitats and fisheries that are mapped?

In the present paper we will concentrate on a technique allowing construction of a map of an underwater site: projection of all scene features onto a two dimensional planar

surface [2]. We will show that this can be achieved by inexpensive means using consumer-available products, such as a hand-held video camera and a set of attitude sensors, and that the product is valuable for seafloor mapping. The goal is alignment of 2D images of the 3D world.

2. SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS

Two reasons for collecting bottom video imagery are to characterize seafloor habitats and to provide information for ground-truthing acoustic data. Video imagery provides data relating substrate characteristics, organisms (density, spatial patterns and variability), and associations of organisms with substrate. This data can reliably characterize many benthic, epibenthic and, less accurately, fish populations. Although video imagery does not provide direct information about habitat utilization, it can sometimes be inferred since many benthic and fish species tend to associate with and utilize particular bottom types and substrate characteristics for shelter, nutrition, or reproduction during some stage in their lives (e.g. [3]). Because of that, mapping the substrate and biological features over a range of scales is important for habitat surveys, and video mosaics provide the most complete and accurate representation of the substrate from scales of millimeters to hundreds of meters.

2.1. Difficulties with underwater video imaging

Habitat mapping is most important in estuaries, coastal, and continental shelf regions because of the reliance of human-exploited fisheries species upon these areas. Unfortunately, conditions in these parts of the oceans are worst for optical imaging because of suspended sediments, particles and planktonic organisms, all of which impede optical paths and scatter or absorb light. In addition, underwater scenes are much less accessible than those on the land - investigators have to wear diving equipment or be restrained by an underwater vehicle, or remotely operated tools must be used.

Even when good quality video is acquired, analysis is limited to either review of the video recording or exam-

ination of individual still images constructed from video frames. In either case, sample time interval and travel distance must be maximized to avoid duplicating counts, and minimized to avoid missing areas. These problems can be overcome using sequential video frames, like those shown in Fig. 1, to construct a video mosaic map from which multi-scale measurements can be made).

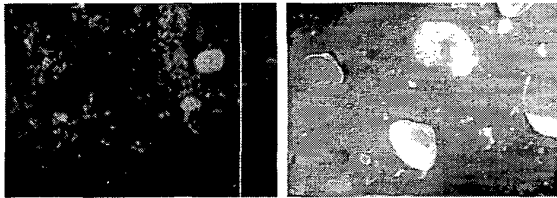


Fig. 1. Examples of frames from underwater video.

2.2. Virtues of a video mosaic record

Mosaics provide continuous data. Broad areal coverage, by multiple track overlap, and narrow transect coverage can both provide direct information at scales larger than point sample data. By comparison, point sample data can only imply spatial scales, larger than the single frame field of view. Mosaics allow multi-scale analysis without the possibility of duplicate counts. Counts from mosaics may suffer from distortions caused during mosaicing, however population estimates will be more accurate than those made from counts of randomly selected frames. Although randomly selected frames may be more reliable for identifying certain small features, population estimates will incur error unless the population follows an idealized distribution that is known *a priori*. Many benthic and epibenthic populations have aggregated distributions, such that they are dense in a few areas but sparse for most, and therefore are unlikely to be enumerated accurately using single image selections. That is especially true for the case of larger organisms. In addition to representing the organisms and features, mosaics also allow distances between features to be measured directly.

2.3. Video image mosaicing

In the scope of this paper we assume that the scene to be mapped is flat. Errors in the mosaic due to terrain effects may be neglected for our application as seafloor areas mapped using devices employing optical imagery are relatively flat and small local distortions do not affect the biological feature data. The analysis errors incurred because of a flat-bottom assumption are less than those related to navigational inaccuracies that must be considered if separate frames were used as opposed to a mosaic.

In order to generate the product, we employ either a diver-held or towed video camera in an underwater housing. Both these camera platforms are inexpensive and have 6 degrees of freedom in their motion. Translation, yaw, and heave do not pose problems for map construction. Those motions are described by an affine model and all four parameters of the model (scaling, rotation and translation in two orthogonal directions) can be estimated by automatic featureless Fourier transform-based technique [4, 5]. However, any tilt of the camera poses a serious complication. Translation of the camera point of view combined with camera tilt (pitch and roll) cause perspective distortions of the acquired images that require more complex transformations such as 8 parameter projective transformation [6]. There are two means of recovering these parameters: (1) manually choosing (at least) four tie points in each image to be co-registered (perhaps by pre-arranged insertion of features into the scene) and solving eight equations for eight unknown parameters [7]; or (2) formulation of a non-quadratic minimization problem for pixel value differences and consequent numerical solution using Levenberg-Marquardt [1] or other scheme. Both methods have drawbacks: human intervention in the first, and in second case inhomogeneous illumination associated with camera and light source motion, which makes the optimization problem be ill-defined.

In this paper we propose to use additional information from consumer-grade attitude sensors to effectively reduce the complexity of the transformation model: from projective to affine. The latter can be efficiently solved with robust automatic methods and is not influenced by inhomogeneous lighting. By means of simulating video acquisition with significant tilt angles, we show that although acquired frames do not appear visually distorted, they cannot be reliably assembled in a mosaic. However, if tilt angles can be estimated, even with modest accuracy, frames can be corrected for projection distortion and the quality of the mosaic is improved dramatically. Simulations have demonstrated a relationship between errors in tilt angle correctors and quality of the produced mosaic.

3. INSTRUMENTATION

The video camera used for this work is the Sony DCR-TRV310 Digital Video Camera. It is mounted in a diver held underwater housing manufactured by Ikalite. The minimum auxiliary data to support the improved mosaicing process is a time series of camera roll and pitch that is synchronized with the video frames. The synchronization must be maintained at the frame level, even though successive frames in a video are virtually never employed in developing a mosaic (because not all of them are necessary). Simulations of the proposed roll/pitch corrected mosaicing process indicated that the accuracy of the roll/pitch information should

be on the order of one degree, or better. The benefit of using roll/pitch information that is better than one degree does not justify the instrumentation cost to achieve an accuracy of 0.1 degree, rather than one degree. This is especially true in light of other factors like pixel resolution and the losses in fidelity of the images, associated with rotating the video frames into a common, north-up frame of reference.

The Precision Navigation Model TCM2-50 was selected for the required roll/pitch information. Its size and power requirements are well suited for inclusion within the camera's underwater housing. The roll/pitch accuracy of the unit in a static environment is 0.4 degree. An important consideration in the choice of the TCM2-50 is that it also provides an azimuth relative to magnetic north, which is accurate to 0.5 degree in a static environment. The processing algorithm is capable of determining rotations between successive frames, although any sequence of rotations is subject to cumulative, random walk errors. Camera orientation relative to magnetic north can be utilized to develop the mosaic in a north-up reference and to constrain the algorithm's determinations of frame-to-frame rotation. The TCM2-50 also has the desirable characteristic of being programmable with respect to sample rates, averaging times, and output intervals. It is intended to output data twice per second, that are one-second averages of the parameters, which have been sampled at 16 Hz.

The RS232 formatting of the TCM2-50 output is an essential element for recording the heading, roll, and pitch information in synchronization with the video frames. The TCM2-50 output is reduced in amplitude and ac coupled into the audio input channel of the video recorder. Internal to the Sony DCR-TRV310, the signal input is digitized to 12 bits at a bit sample rate of 32 kHz and recorded onto the tape, in synchronization with the video imagery. The heading, roll, and pitch data are automatically retrieved through reconstruction, detection, and decoding the time series waveform of the RS232 output message.

This videotape technique of recording/retrieving RS232 messages in synchronization with video imagery has been successfully demonstrated. Figure 2 presents part of the reconstructed time series of a navigational position output message from a GPS receiver that had been recorded on videotape. Videotaped RS232 messages are automatically recovered with less than one bit error per million.

4. RESULTS

Figure 3,a shows square frames generated from a raster image with inclined pinhole camera model (pitch equals 10 degrees). Distortions are not visually noticeable, but the mosaic constructed from these frames has significant curl (Fig. 3,b). (Reasons for this curl and ways to correct the mosaic are discussed in [8]). Correction of frames for pitch

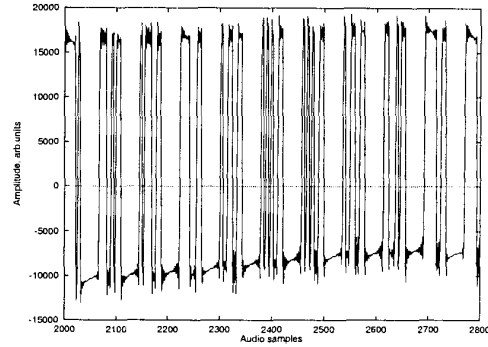


Fig. 2. Time series of the GPS message.

(Fig. 3,c) allows for creation of an almost ideal mosaic without the unrealistic curl (Fig. 3,d).

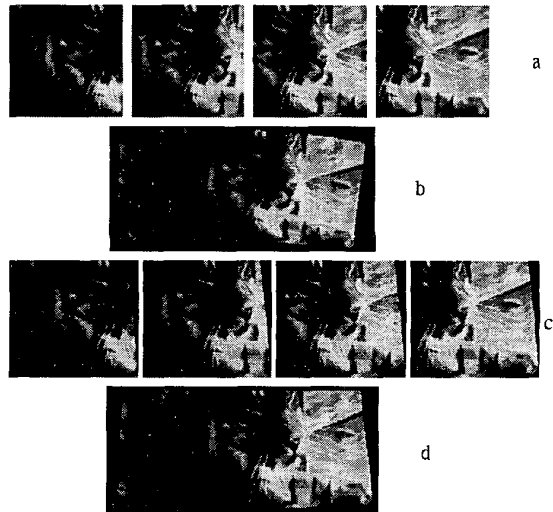


Fig. 3. Separate frames used in simulation (a, c) and resulting mosaics (b, d).

Controlled use of moderate camera inclinations may significantly increase the area covered by a single-pass video survey. Fig. 4 shows schematically a towed body with a video camera attached. The camera has rolled periodically which results in variation in the imaged areas, as shown in the figure by several white outlines. A larger area is imaged with finer pixel resolution that could be provided by a fixed camera orientation and either a wide angle lens or a greater distance to target.

Application of the technique to the mosaicing of video imagery collected underwater (even with modest accuracy) produces mosaics of high quality, as the one shown in Fig. 5.

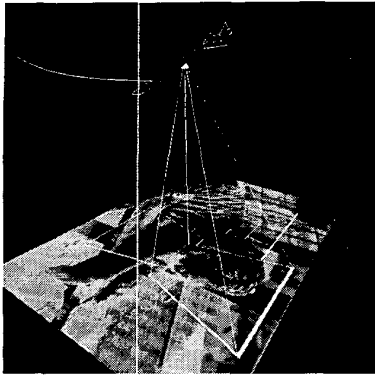


Fig. 4. Schematic view of video frames acquisition process.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This paper has presented a technique for video mosaicing of underwater images. Auxiliary information from attitude sensors has been incorporated into the algorithm to simplify image processing and to assist in creation of mosaics. The method has been applied to marine biological measurements and provides a cost-effective alternative to previously reported methods. The technique shows much promise for gathering new types of information from the seabed by using video imaging as opposed to traditional acoustic imaging.

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Fig. 5. Mosaic of approximately 40 frames. (Courtesy of R.J.Diaz, Virginia Institute of Marine Science.)

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