

# Video Completion by Motion Field Transfer

Takaaki Shiratori\* Yasuyuki Matsushita\*\* Sing Bing Kang† Xiaoou Tang\*\*  
 \* The University of Tokyo \*\* Microsoft Research Asia † Microsoft Research

## → Why Use Motion Field?

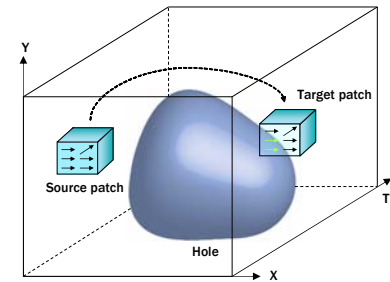
- Color-based method : Requires similar color & motion
- + Motion-based method : Requires only similar motion

↓  
 More chance to fill-in a hole!



Motion can be copied from video portions with different appearance.

## → Algorithm Overview



1. Pixel wise local motion estimation  
 - Lucas-Kanade Algorithm
2. Motion field transfer by non-parametric sampling
3. Color propagation using the estimated motion field

## → Motion Dissimilarity

$\mathbf{m} = (ut, vt, t)^T$  : motion vector in 3D spatio-temporal domain  
 (t : frame interval)

### Motion dissimilarity

$$d_m(\mathbf{m}_0, \mathbf{m}_1) = 1 - \frac{\mathbf{m}_0 \cdot \mathbf{m}_1}{|\mathbf{m}_0| |\mathbf{m}_1|} = 1 - \cos \theta$$

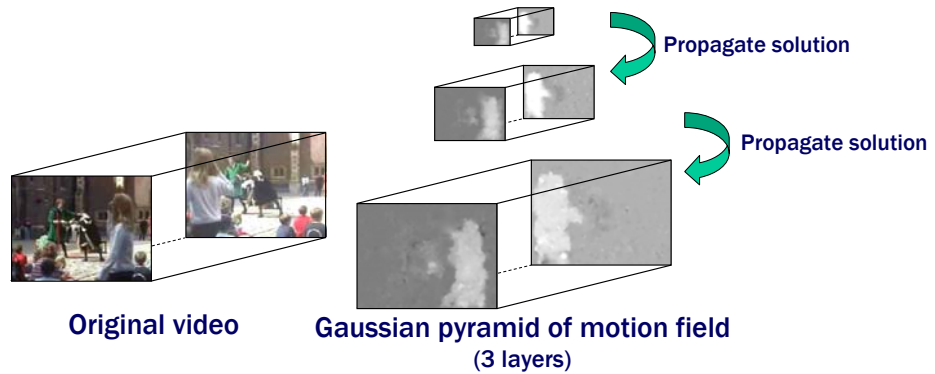
$\theta$  : Angular distance between  $\mathbf{m}_0$  and  $\mathbf{m}_1$  in homogeneous coordinates

## → Motion Field Transfer

An optimal source patch  $P_s$  minimizes

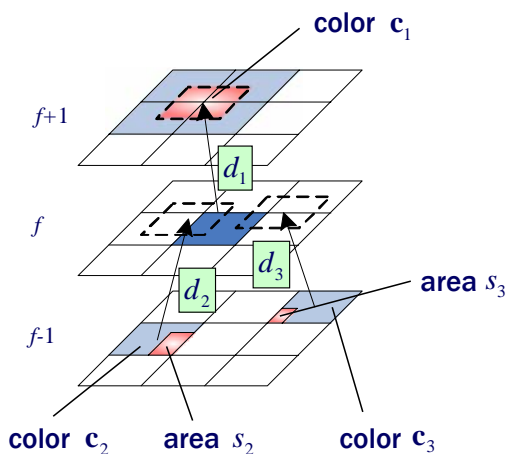
$$d(P_s(\mathbf{x}_s), P_t(\mathbf{x}_t)) = \frac{1}{|D|} \sum_{\mathbf{p} \in D} d_m(\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{x}_s + \mathbf{p}), \mathbf{m}(\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{p}))$$

Find optimal source patches in coarse-to-fine manner.



## → Color Propagation

Color of is estimated from



Weighting factor for each

$$w = \frac{s}{d}$$

- $s$  : overlapped area
- $d$  : patch distance

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{c}(\text{blue patch}) = \frac{\sum w \mathbf{c}(\text{red patch})}{\sum w}$$

For all hole pixels,

$$\mathbf{C} = [\mathbf{W} \mid \mathbf{W}_b] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{C}_b \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\mathbf{C}$  : color of hole pixels
- $\mathbf{C}_b$  : color of boundary pixels (already defined)

$$\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{W})^{-1} \mathbf{W}_b \mathbf{C}_b$$

sparse & structurally symmetric matrix

→ Experimental Results

Hole-filling

Ground truth  
Spatio-temporal hole (magenta) and computed optical flow (green)

Result of motion field transfer

Result of video completion

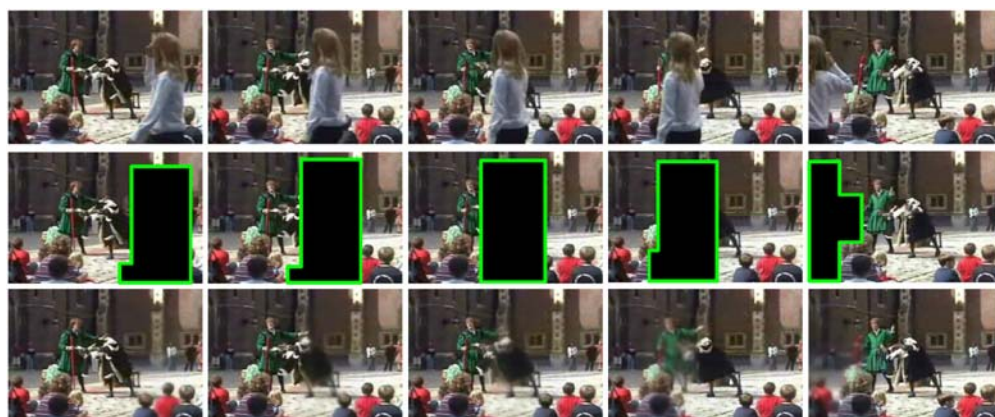


Object removal

Original video

Foreground person is removed.

Completed video



Frame interpolation

: recovered frame



Frame rate recovery using the motion field prior

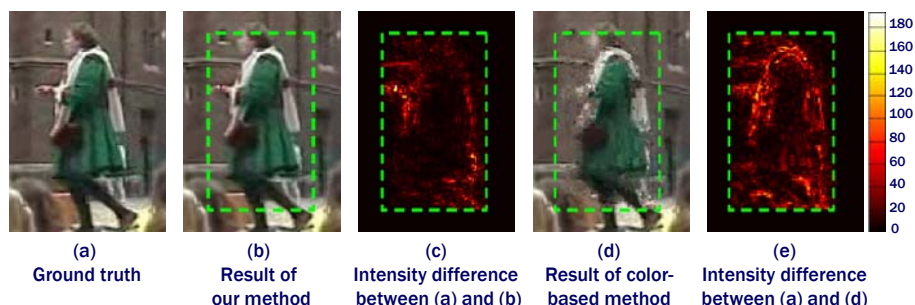
Missing frames are recovered by transferring the motion field of the prior video.

: recovered frame

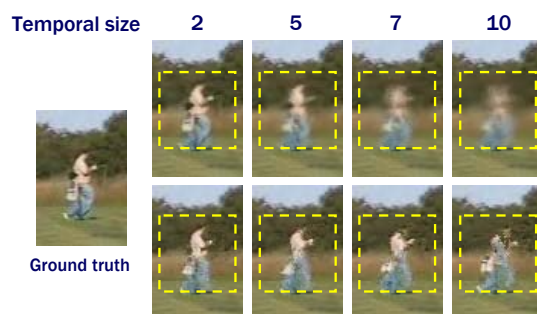


→ Discussion

Color-based method vs. Motion-based method



Blur effects



Upper : our method, lower : color-based method