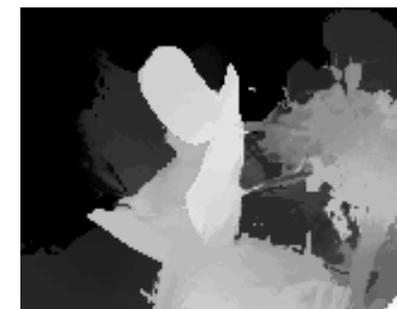
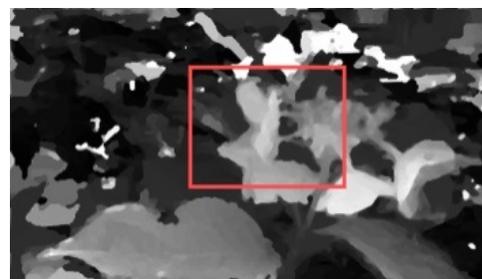


Accurate Depth Map Estimation from Small Motions – Appendix 1

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A: Narrow baseline motion (Extended version of Fig. 3 in the paper):

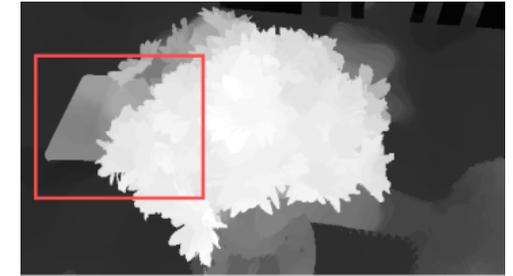
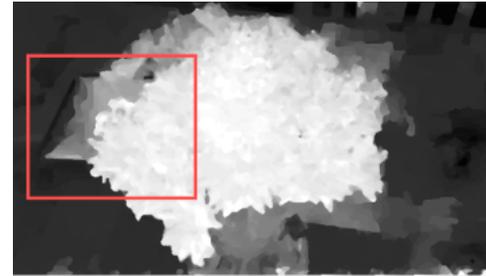
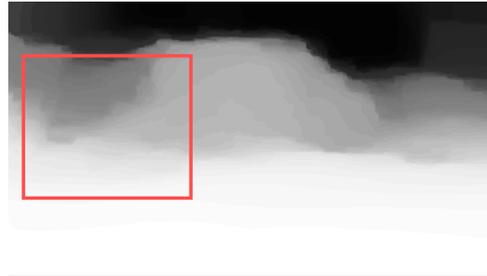


a. A frame from the sequence

Depth map computed by Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]

Depth map computed by Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]

Depth map computed by the proposed method.



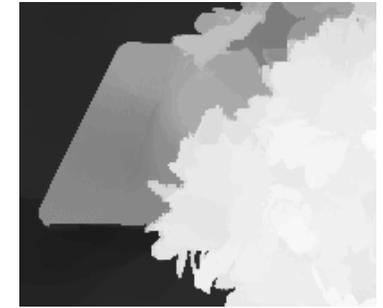
b. A frame from the sequence



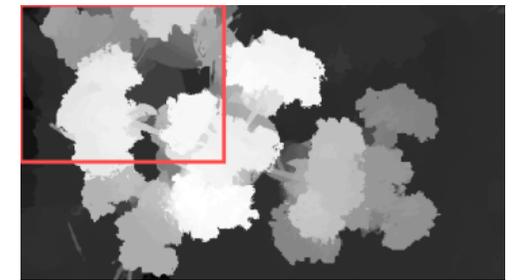
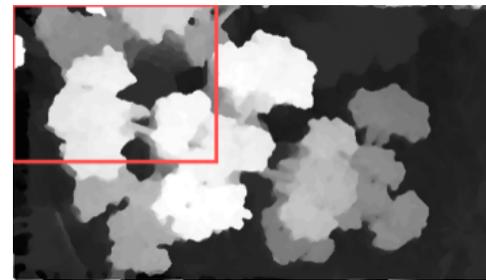
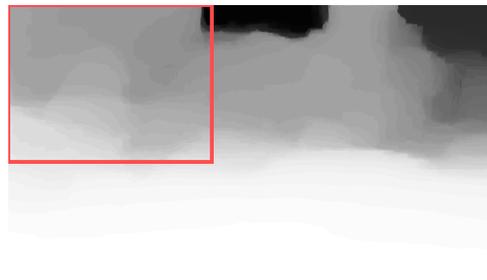
Depth map computed by Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]



Depth map computed by Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]



Depth map computed by the proposed method.



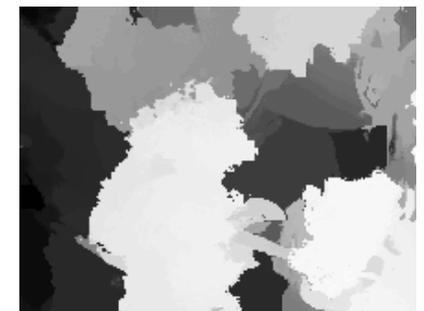
c. A frame from the sequence



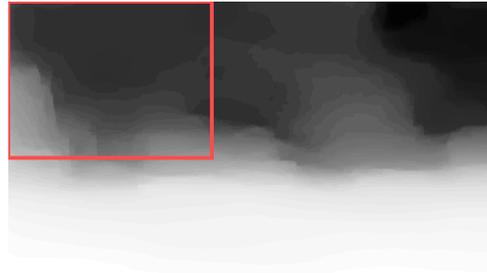
Depth map computed by Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]



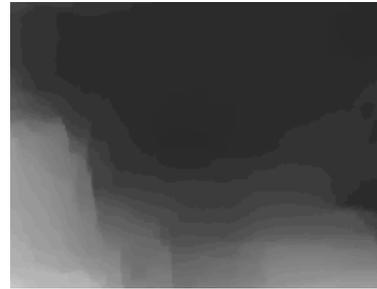
Depth map computed by Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]



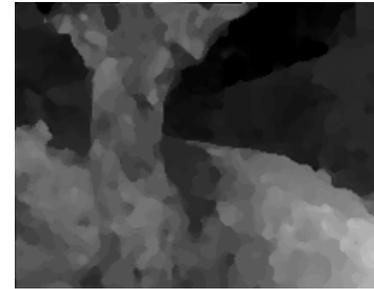
Depth map computed by the proposed method.



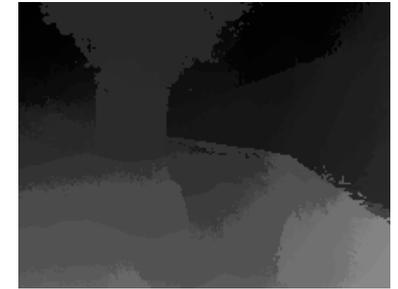
d. A frame from the sequence



Depth map computed by Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]



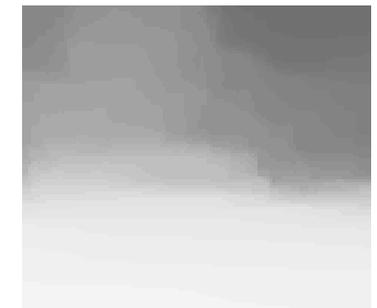
Depth map computed by Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]



Depth map computed by the proposed method.



e. A frame from the sequence



Depth map computed by Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]



Depth map computed by Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]



Depth map computed by the proposed method.

Figure 1. Comparison of the depth from small motion with state-of-the-art methods

B: Wider baseline motion (Extended version of Fig. 5 in the paper):



a. Reference frame



Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]



Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]



Our method



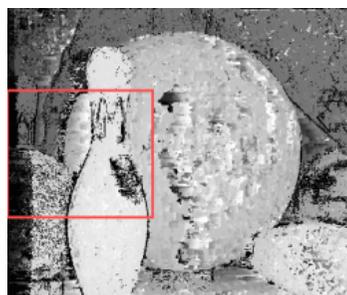
Ground truth



b. Reference frame



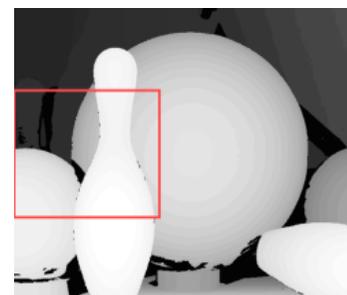
Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]



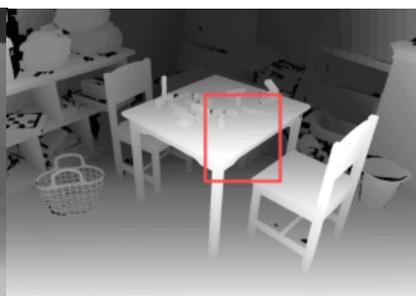
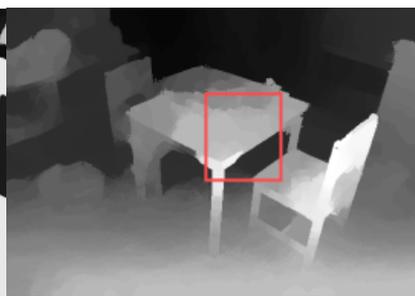
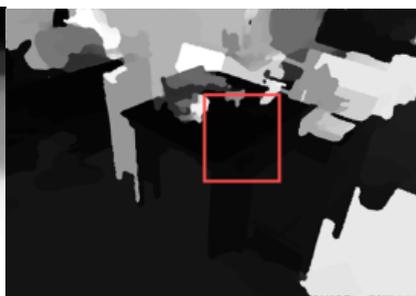
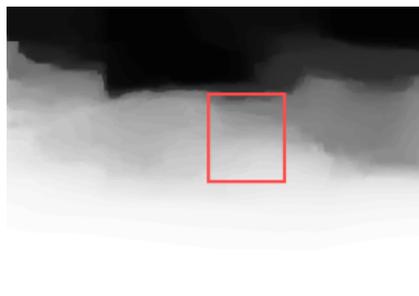
Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]



Our method



Ground truth



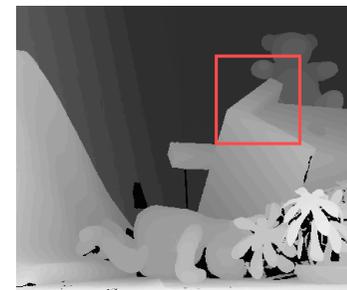
c. Reference frame

Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]

Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]

Our method

Ground truth



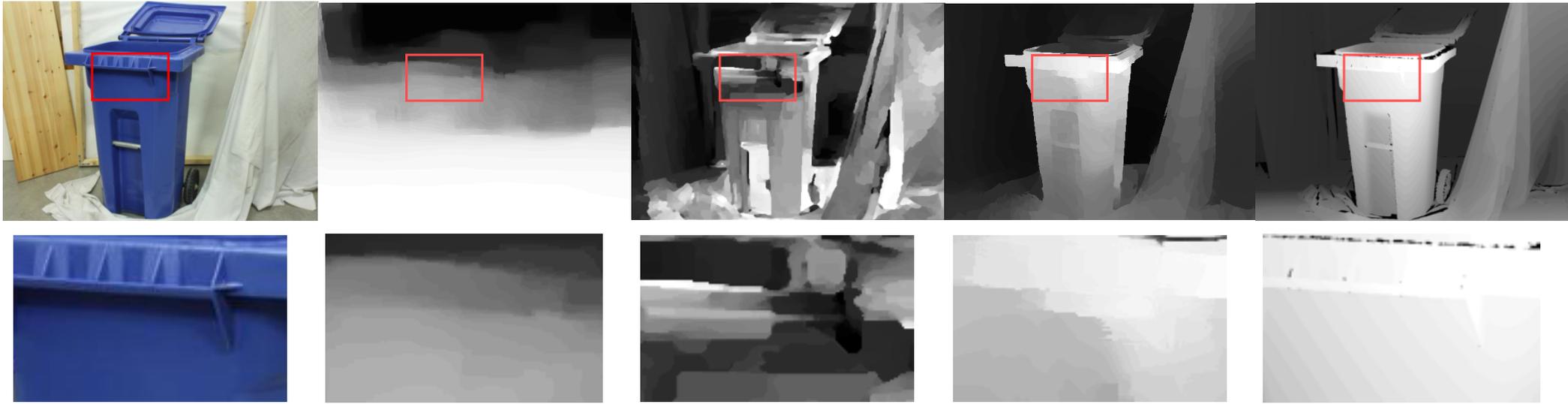
d. Reference frame

Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]

Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]

Our method

Ground truth



e. Reference frame

Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31]

Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11]

Our method

Ground truth

Figure 2. Comparison with Kevin Karsch *et al.* [31] and Hyowon Ha *et al.* [11] based on Middlebury benchmark

C: Extended numerical results of Table. 2 in the paper:

Table 1. Numerical comparison of the methods/stereo set (Colour coded)

a. PSNR values method/stereo set

	Adirondack	ArtL	Motorcycle	Piano	Playtable	Recycle	Teddy
Ours	19.33	19.4	16.31	14.62	18.27	16.94	16.1
3DMST [32]	20.3976	17.8	20.2455	16.2395	18.6883	18.2445	16.6159
APAP-Stereo [33]	18.0996	21.2	19.2963	16.9351	19.3516	19.6014	16.6411

b. RMSE values method/stereo set

	Adirondack	ArtL	Motorcycle	Piano	Playtable	Recycle	Teddy
Ours	27.53	27.3	38.99	47.37	31.09	36.26	39.91
3DMST [32]	24.3591	29.2	24.7893	39.3156	29.6568	31.2116	31.2996
APAP-Stereo [33]	31.7366	19.6	27.6518	36.2897	27.4763	26.6974	31.2092

c. UQI values method/stereo set

	Adirondack	ArtL	Motorcycle	Piano	Playtable	Recycle	Teddy
Ours	0.95	0.89	0.89	0.85	0.9	0.84	0.77
3DMST [32]	0.80332	0.97	0.97527	0.88361	0.88142	0.80165	0.96016
APAP-Stereo [33]	0.94389	0.99	0.96679	0.94349	0.95932	0.9606	0.92711

d. SSIM values method/stereo set

	Adirondack	ArtL	Motorcycle	Piano	Playtable	Recycle	Teddy
Ours	0.80	0.75	0.66	0.61	0.72	0.72	0.65
3DMST [32]	0.80994	0.87	0.82063	0.77499	0.80362	0.79859	0.90701
APAP-Stereo [33]	0.88369	0.88	0.81608	0.81688	0.83617	0.87918	0.87959