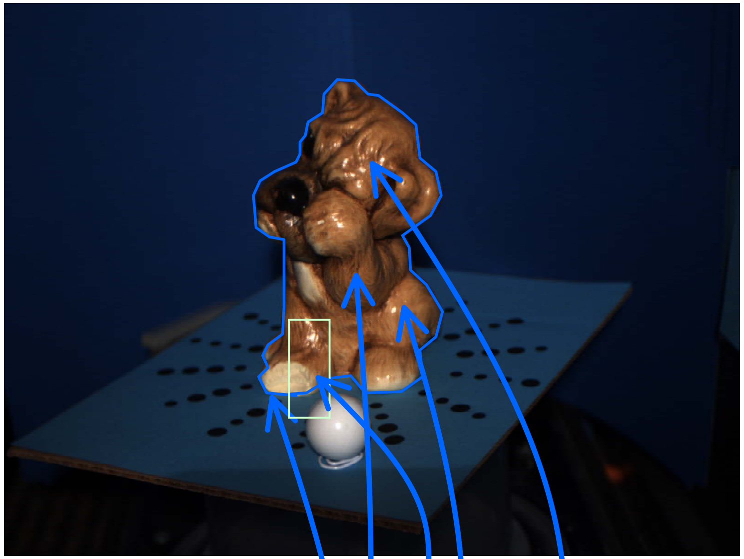
Image cues



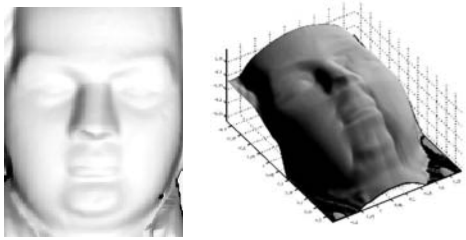
- Color (texture)
- Shading
- Shadows
- Specular highlights
- Silhouette

Image cues

Shading [reconstructs normals]

shape from shading (SFS)

photometric stereo



Specular highlights

[ignore, filtered]

[parametric BRDF]

Texture [reconstructs 3D]

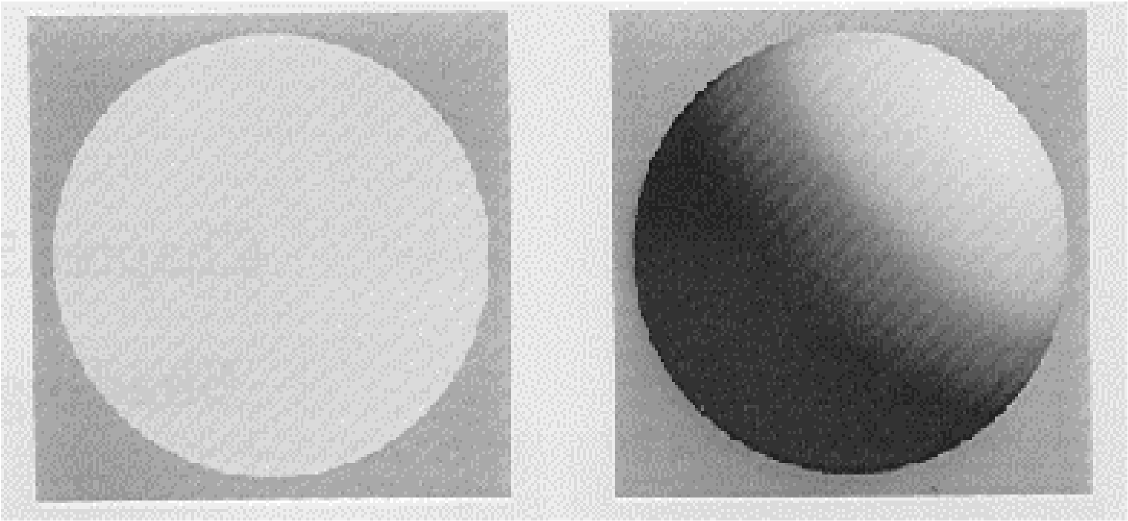
stereo (relates two views)

Silhouette [reconstructs 3D]

shape from silhouette

[Focus]

Geometry from shading



Shading reveals 3D shape geometry

Shape from Shading

One image
Known light direction
Known BRDF (unit albedo)
Ill-posed : additional constraints (intagrability …)

[Horn]

Photometric Stereo

Several images, different lights
Unknown Lambertian BRDF

1. Known lights
2. Unknown lights

[Silver 80, Woodman 81]

Reconstruct normals
Integrate surface

Shading

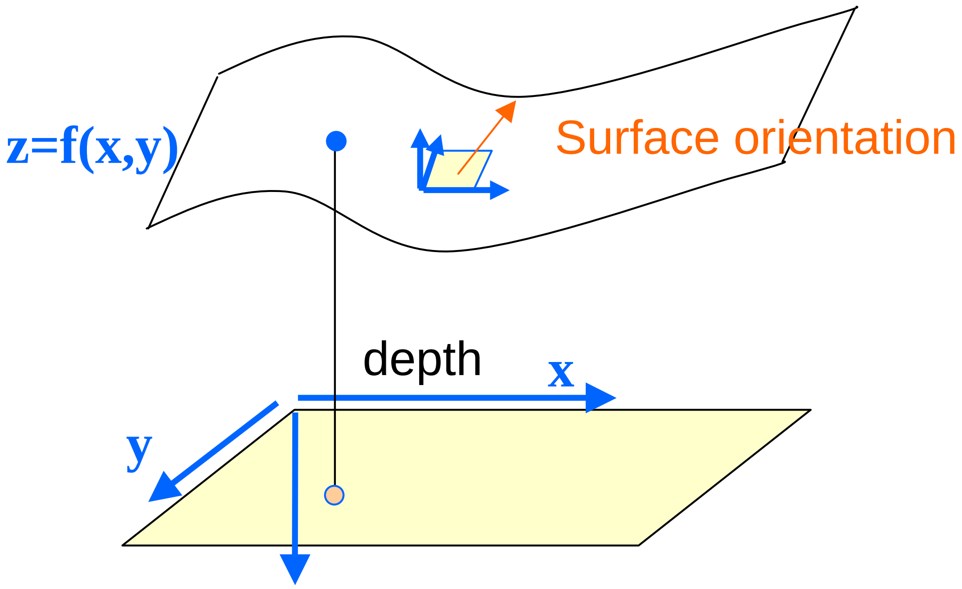
Lambertian reflectance

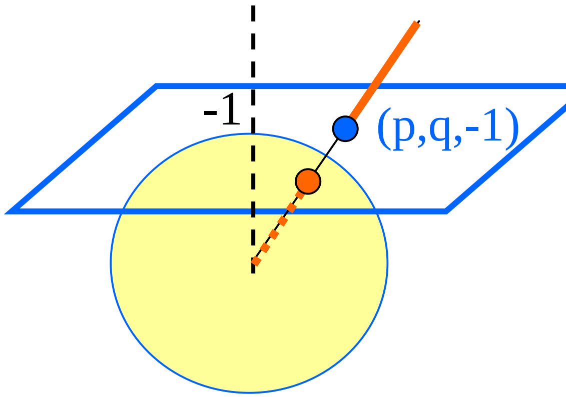
$$E(\mathbf{x}) = \rho L_i(\mathbf{x}, \theta_i, \phi_i) \cos\theta_i = \rho(\mathbf{n} \bullet \mathbf{l}_i)$$

albedo normal light dir

Fixing light, albedo, we can express reflectance only as function of normal.

Surface parametrization





Surface $s(x,y) = (x, y, f(x,y))$

Tangent plane $\frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^T \quad \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^T$

Normal vector $\mathbf{n} = \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1\right)^T$

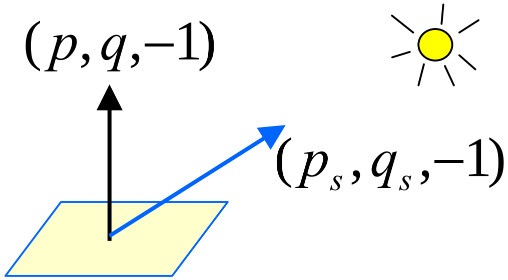
Gradient space

$$p = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\mathbf{n} = (p, q, -1)$$

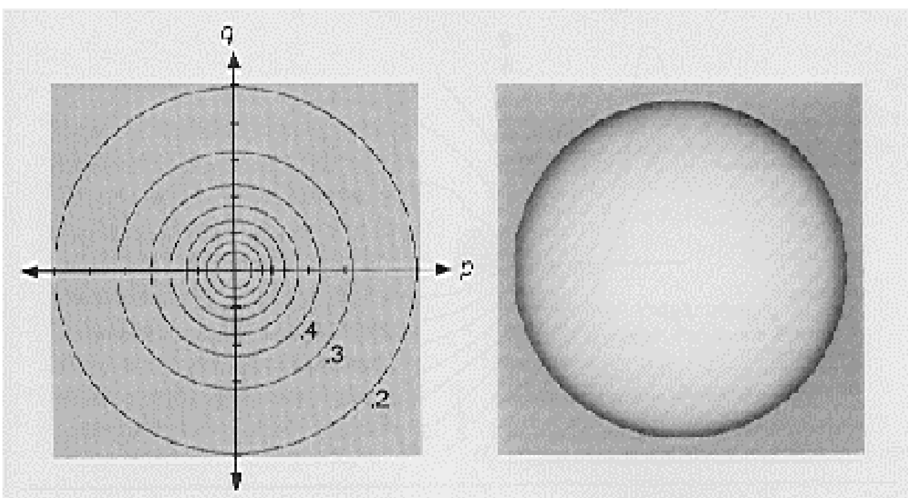
$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2 + 1}}(p, q, -1)$$

Lambertian reflectance map

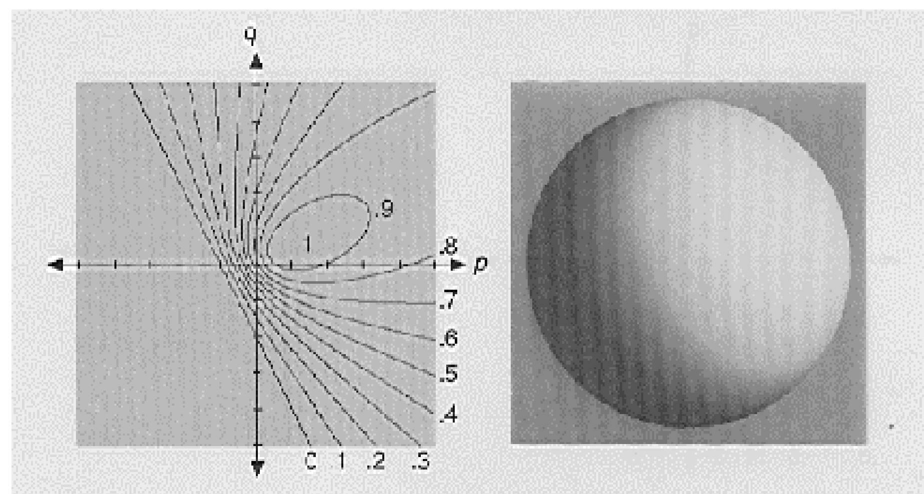


$$E(p,q) = L\rho \frac{1 + pp_s + qq_s}{\sqrt{1 + p^2 + q^2}\sqrt{1 + p_s^{\,2} + q_s^{\,2}}}$$

Local surface orientation that produces equivalent intensities are quadratic conic sections contours in gradient space



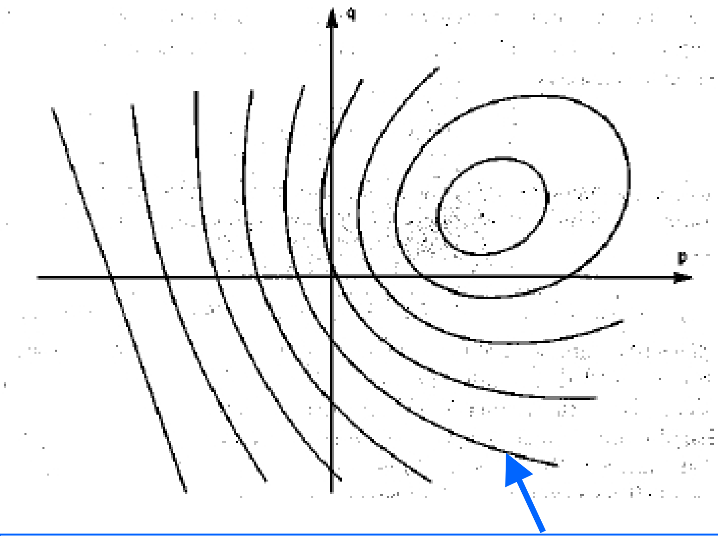
p_s=0,q_s=0



p_s=-2,q_s=-1

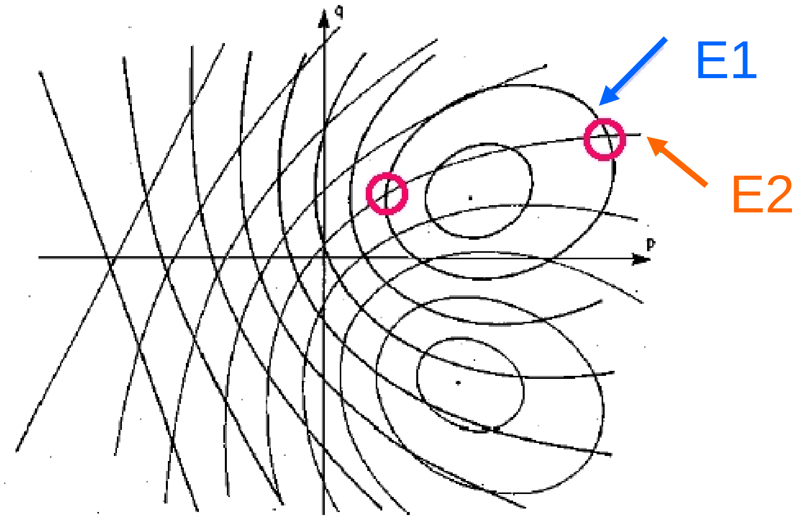
Photometric stereo

One image =one light direction

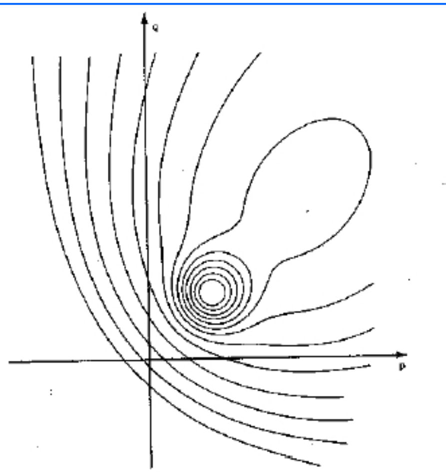


Radiance of one pixel constrains the normal to a curve

Two images = two light directions



A third image disambiguates between the two.
<u>Normal</u> = intersection of 3 curves



Specular reflectance

Photometric stereo

[Birkbeck]

One image, one light direction

$$I(\mathbf{x}) = B(\mathbf{x}) = \rho(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \bullet \mathbf{l}_i$$

n light directions **l**, n images *I*

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{l}_1^T \\ \mathbf{l}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{l}_n^T \end{bmatrix} \rho(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} I_1^T(\mathbf{x}) \\ I_2^T(\mathbf{x}) \\ \vdots \\ I_n^T(\mathbf{x}) \end{bmatrix}; \quad A\underbrace{\rho(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})}_{\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{x})} = I(\mathbf{x})$$

Given: n>=3 images with different known light dir. (infinite light)

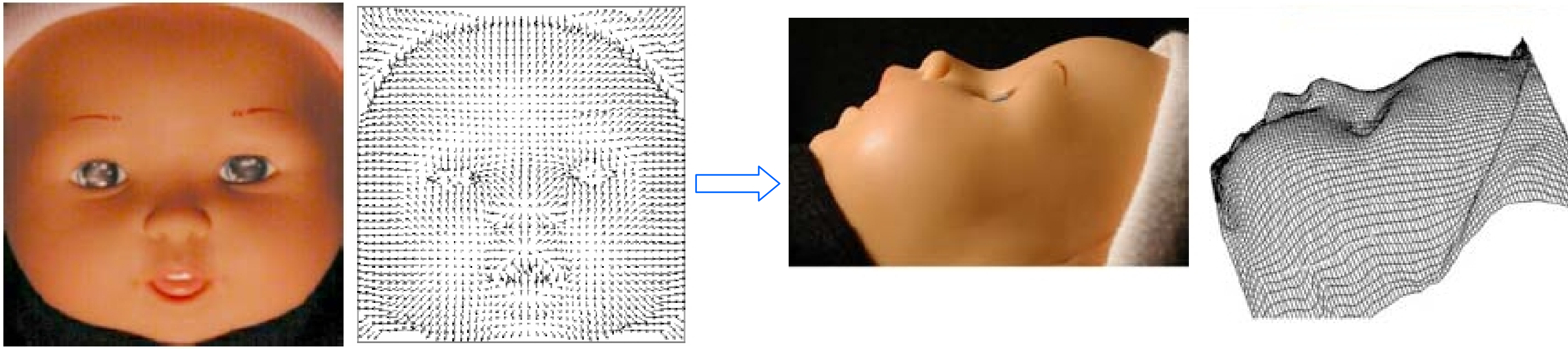
Assume: Lambertain object
orthograhic camera
ignore shadows, interreflections

Recover $\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{x}) = \rho(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})$

Albedo = magnitude $|\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{x})|$

Normal = normalized $\dfrac{\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{x})}{|\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{x})|}$

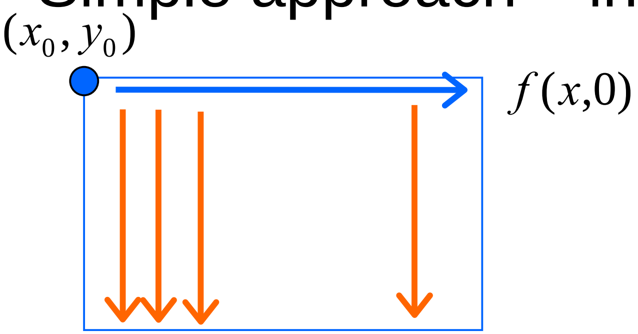
Depth from normals (1)



[D. Kriegman]

<u>Integrate normal</u> (gradients p,q) across the image

Simple approach – integrate along a curve from (x_0, y_0)

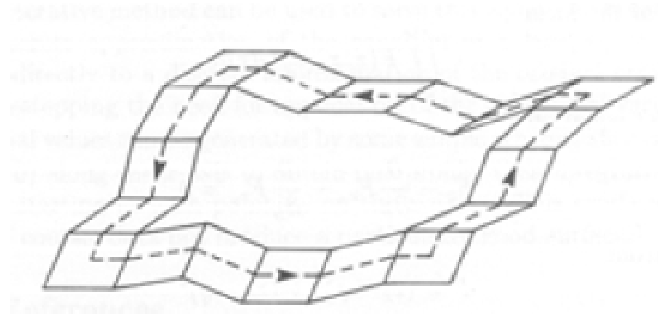


1. From $\mathbf{n} = (n_x, n_y, n_z)$ $\quad p = n_x / n_z \quad q = n_y / n_z$
2. Integrate $p = \partial f / \partial x$ along $(x,0)$ to get $f(x,0)$
3. Integrate $q = \partial f / \partial y$ along each column

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} (p\,dx + q\,dy)$$

Depth from normals (2)

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} (p\,dx + q\,dy)$$



Integrate along a curve from (x_0, y_0)
Might not go back to the start because of noise – depth is not unique

Impose integrability

A normal map that produces a unique depth map is called integrable

Enforced by $$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}; \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

[Escher] no integrability

Impose integrabilty

[Horn – Robot Vision 1986]

Solve f(x,y) from p,q by minimizing the cost functional

$$\iint_{image} (f_x - p)^2 + (f_y - q)^2 \, dxdy$$

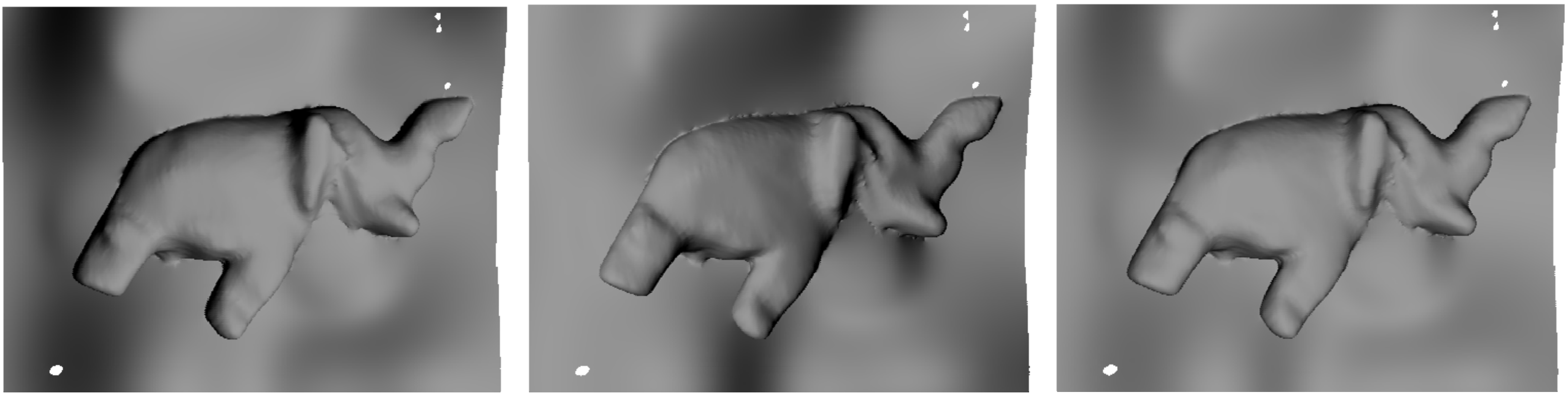
- Iterative update using calculus of variation
- Integrability naturally satisfied
- F(x,y) can be discrete or represented in terms of basis functions

  Example : Fourier basis (DFT)-close form solution

  [Frankfot, Chellappa
  A method for enforcing integrability in SFS Alg.
  PAMI 1998]

Example integrability

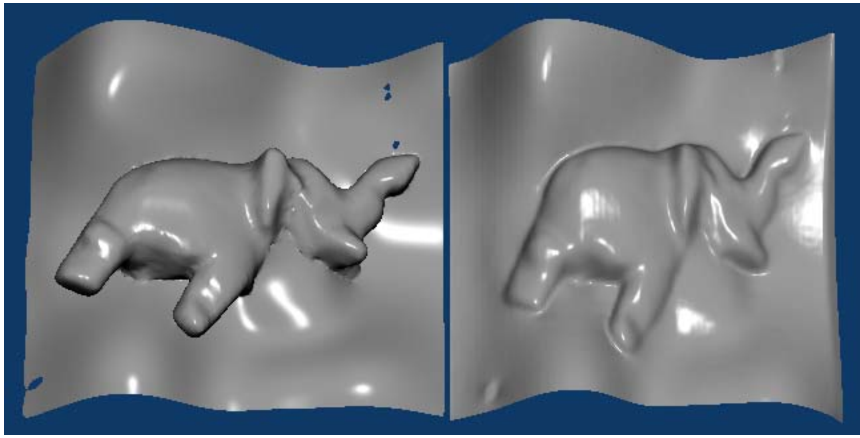
[Neil Birkbeck]



images with different light

normals

Integrated depth



original surface

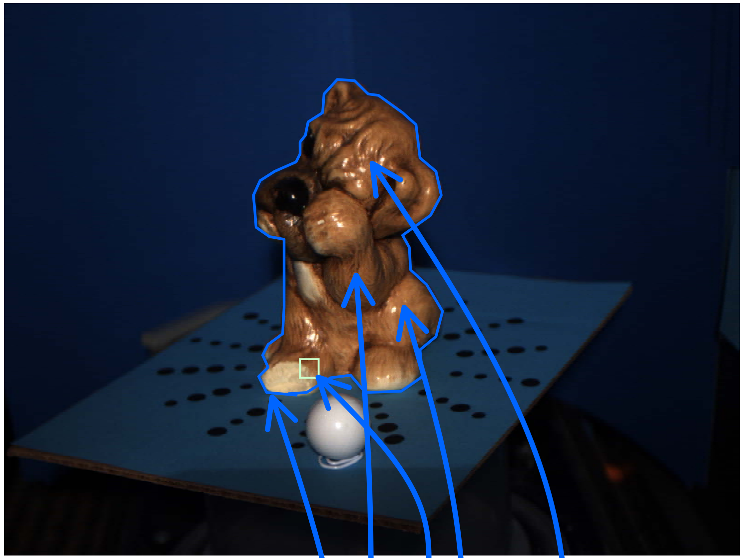
reconstructed

Image cues
Shading, Stereo, Specularities

Readings: See links on web page

Books: Szeliski 2.2, Ch 12

Forsythe Ch 4,5 (Lab related) .pdf on web site)



Color (texture)
Shading
Shadows
Specular highlights
Silhouette

When light goes wrong

- BBC News: http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsbeat/

All images

- Unknown lights and normals : It is possible to reconstruct the surface and light positions ?
- What is the set of images of an object under all possible light conditions ?

[Debevec et al]

Space of all images

Problem:
- Lambertian object
- Single view, orthographic camera
- Different illumination conditions (distant illumination)

1. 3D subspace:
[Moses 93][Nayar,Murase 96][Shashua 97]

+ convex obj
(no shadows)

2. Illumination cone:
[Belhumeur and Kriegman CVPR 1996]

3. Spherical harmonic representation:
[Ramamoorthi and Hanharan Siggraph 01]
[Barsi and Jacobs PAMI 2003]

3D subspace

Convex cone

Linear combination of harmonic imag.
(practical 9D basis)

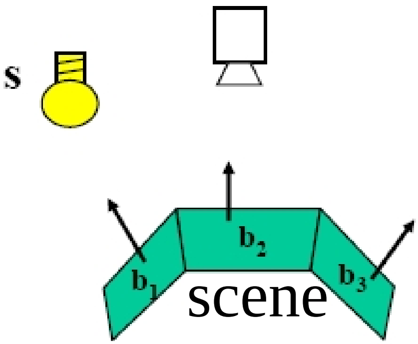
3D Illumination subspace

Lambertian reflection : $I = \rho \mathbf{n} \bullet \mathbf{l} = \mathbf{b} \bullet \mathbf{l}$

(one image point $\mathbf{x}$)

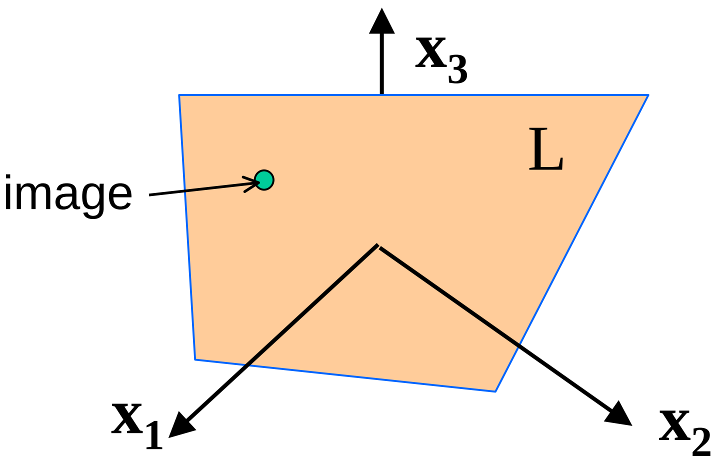
Whole image : $I(:) = \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{l} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}^T{}_1 \\ \ldots \\ \mathbf{b}^T{}_n \end{bmatrix}$ $n \times 3$

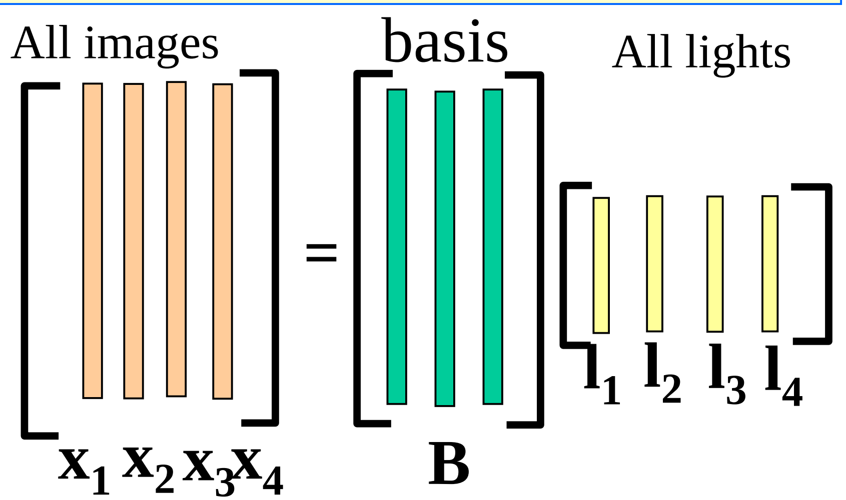
(image as vector $\mathbf{I}$)



The set of images of a Lambertain scene surface with no shadowing is a subset of a 3D subspace. [Moses 93][Nayar,Murase 96][Shashua 97]

$$L = \{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{l}, \forall \mathbf{l} \in \Re^3\}$$





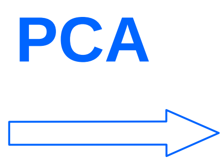
$\mathbf{x}_1\,\mathbf{x}_2\,\mathbf{x}_3\,\mathbf{x}_4 = \mathbf{B}\;\mathbf{l}_1\,\mathbf{l}_2\,\mathbf{l}_3\,\mathbf{l}_4$, $\mathbf{B} = \rho \mathbf{n}^T$

$n \times m$ $\quad n \times 3$ $\quad 3 \times m$

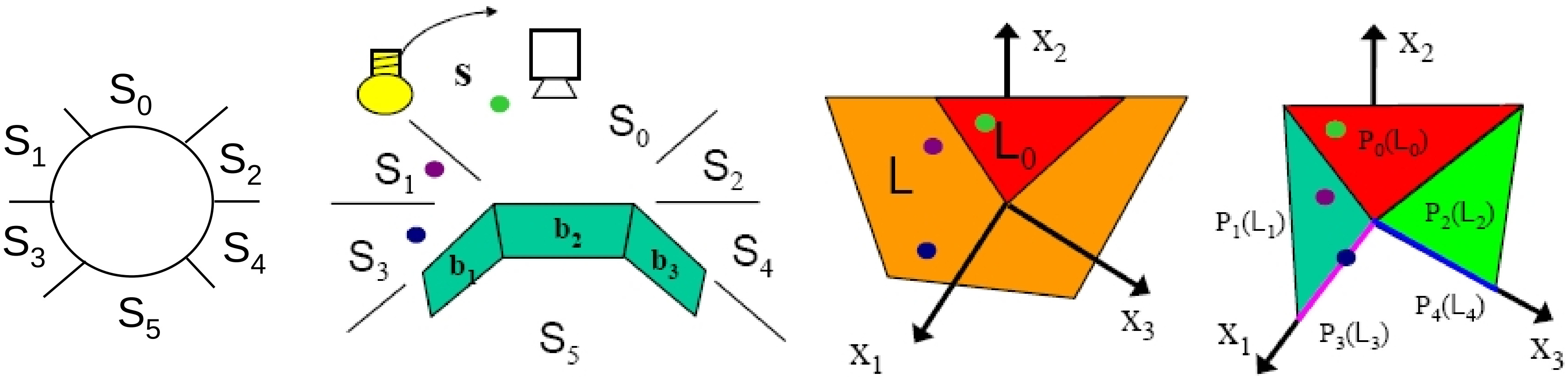
Reconstructing the basis

$$L = \{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{l}, \forall \mathbf{l} \in \Re^3\}$$

- Any three images without shadows span L.
- L – represented by an orthogonal basis B.
- How to extract B from images ?



Shadows



No shadows
Shadows

$$L = \{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Bl}, \forall \mathbf{l} \in \Re^3\}$$
$$\mathbf{x} = \max(\mathbf{Bl}, 0)$$

Ex: images with all pixels illuminated
$$L_0 = L \cap \{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} \in R^n, I_j \geq 0, \forall j\}$$

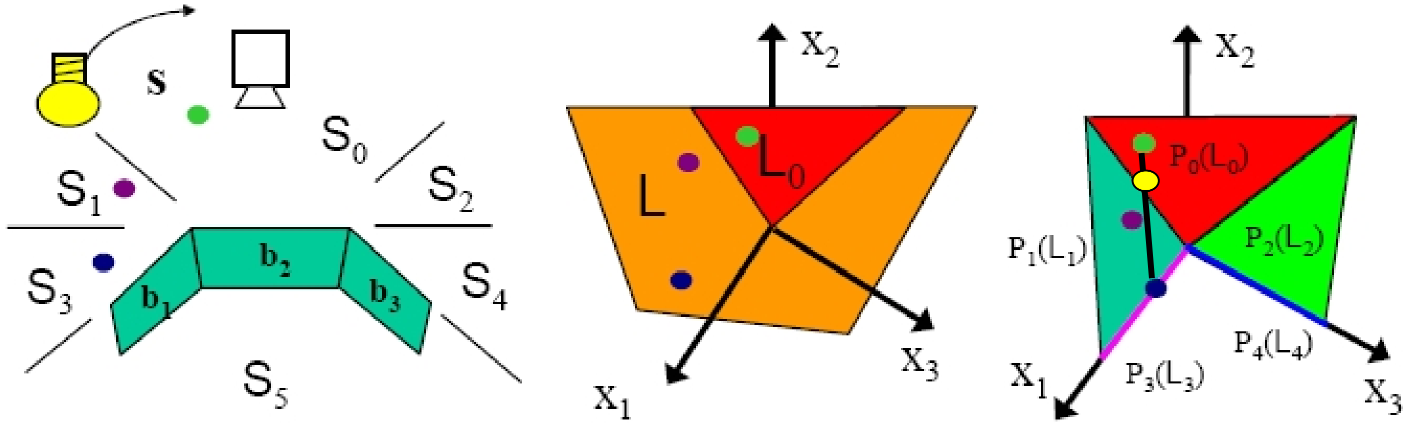
Single light source

- L_i intersection of L with an orthant i of R^n
  corresponding cell of light source directions S_i for which the same pixels are in shadow and the same pixels are illuminated.
- $P(L_i)$ projection of L_i that sets all negative components of L_i to 0 (convex cone)

The set of images of an object produces by a single light source is :

$$U = \{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} = \max(\mathbf{Bl}, 0), \forall \mathbf{l} \in R^3\} = \bigcup_i P_i(L_i)$$

Shadows and multiple lights



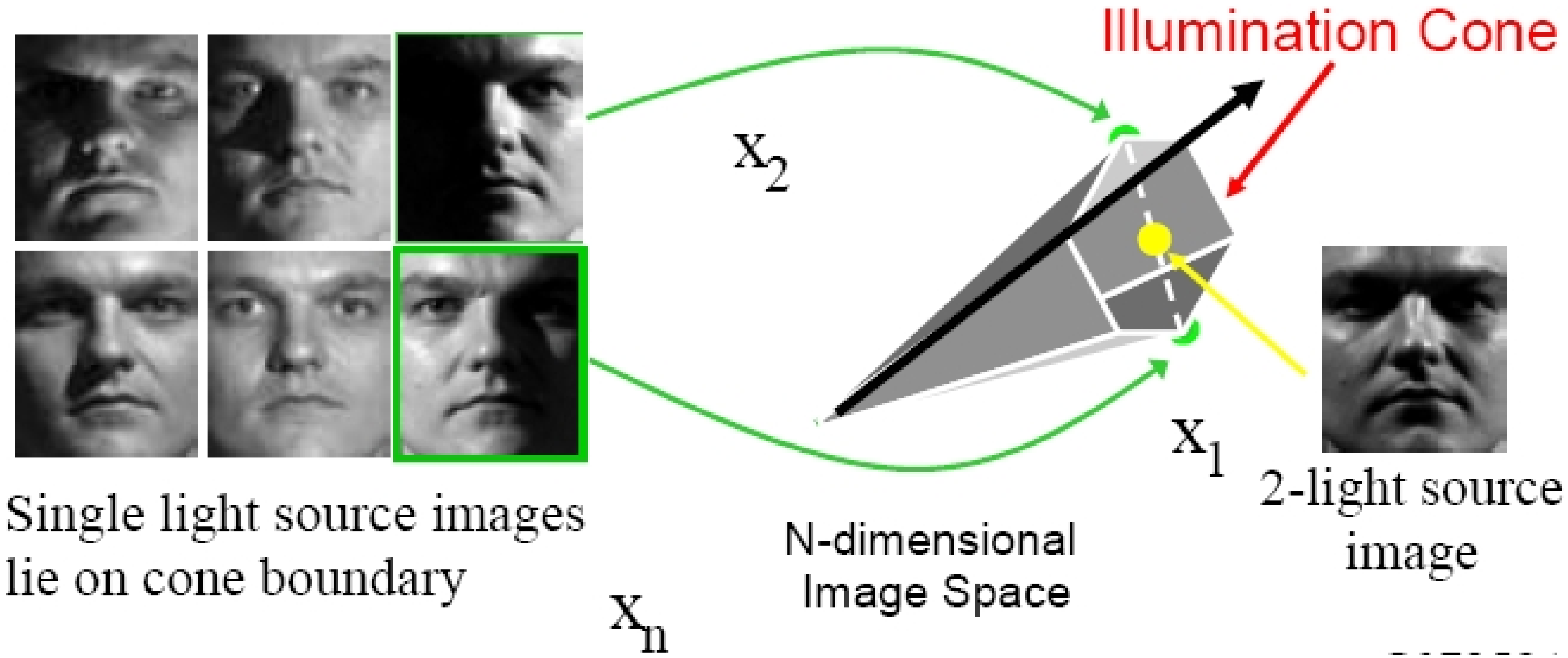
Shadows, multiple lights $\mathbf{x} = \sum_i \max(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{l}_i, 0)$

The image illuminated with two light sources l_1, l_2, lies on the line between the images of x_1 and x_2.

The set of images of an object produces by an arbitrary number of lights is the convex hull of U = illumination cone C.

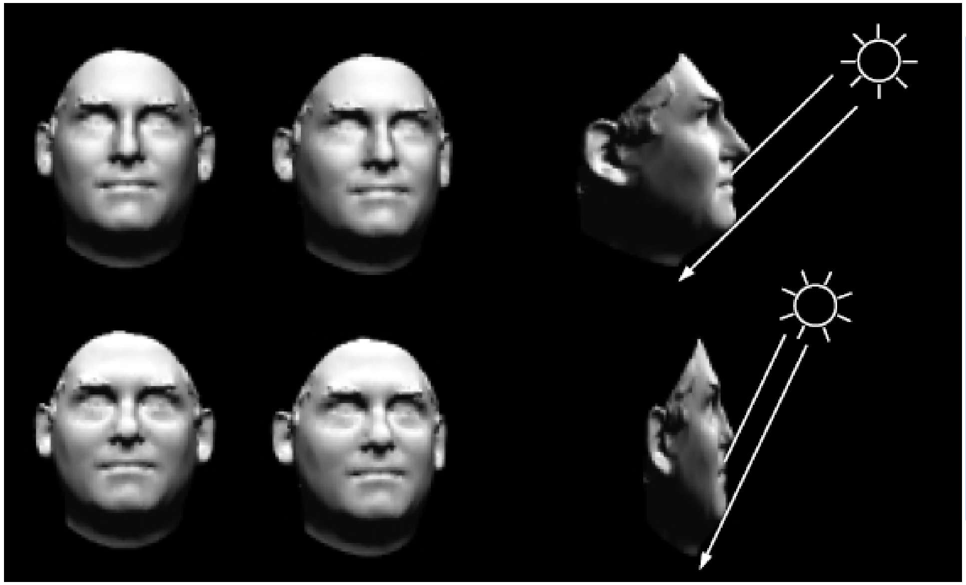
Illumination cone

The set of images of a any Lambertain object under all light conditions is a convex cone in the image space.
[Belhumeur,Kriegman: What is the set of images of an object under all possible light conditions ?, IJCV 98]



Do ambiguities exist ?

Can two different objects produce the same illumination cone ? YES "Bas-relief" ambiguity



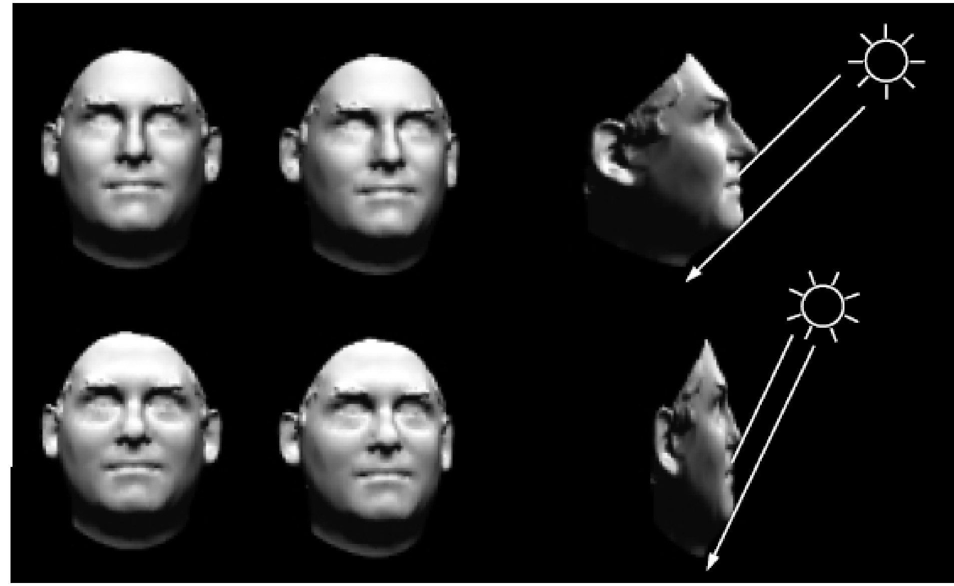
Convex object

- B span L
- Any $A \in GL(3)$, $B^* = BA$ span L
- $I = B^* S^* = (BA)(A^{-1}S) = BS$

  Same image B lighted with S and B^* lighted with S^*

When doing PCA the resulting basis is generally not normal*albedo

GBR transformation



[Belhumeur et al: The bas-relief ambiguity IJCV 99]

<u>Surface integrability :</u>

Real B, transformed $B^* = BA$ is integrable only for General Bas Relief transformation.

$$A = G^T = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -\mu \\ 0 & \lambda & -\upsilon \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{f}(x,y) = \lambda f(x,y) + \mu x + \upsilon y$$

Uncalibrated photometric stereo

- Without knowing the light source positions, we can recover shape only up to a GBR ambiguity.

1. From n input images compute B^* (SVD)
2. Find A such that $\mathrm{B}^* \mathrm{A}$ close to integrable
3. Integrate normals to find depth.

Comments

- GBR preserves shadows [Kriegman, Belhumeur 2001]
- If albedo is known (or constant) the ambiguity G reduces to a binary subgroup [Belhumeur et al 99]
- Interreflections : resolve ambiguity [Kriegman CVPR05]

Spherical harmonic representation

Theory : infinite no of light directions
space of images infinite dimensional

[Illumination cone, Belhumeur and Kriegman 96]

Practice : (empirical) few bases are enough

[Hallinan 94, Epstein 95]


= .2

+.3

+…

Simplification : Convex objects (no shadows, intereflections)

[**Ramamoorthi and Hanharan**: Analytic PCA construction for Theoretical analysis of Lighting variability in images of a Lambertian object: SIGGRAPH01]

[**Barsi and Jacobs**: Lambertain reflectance and linear subspaces: PAMI 2003]

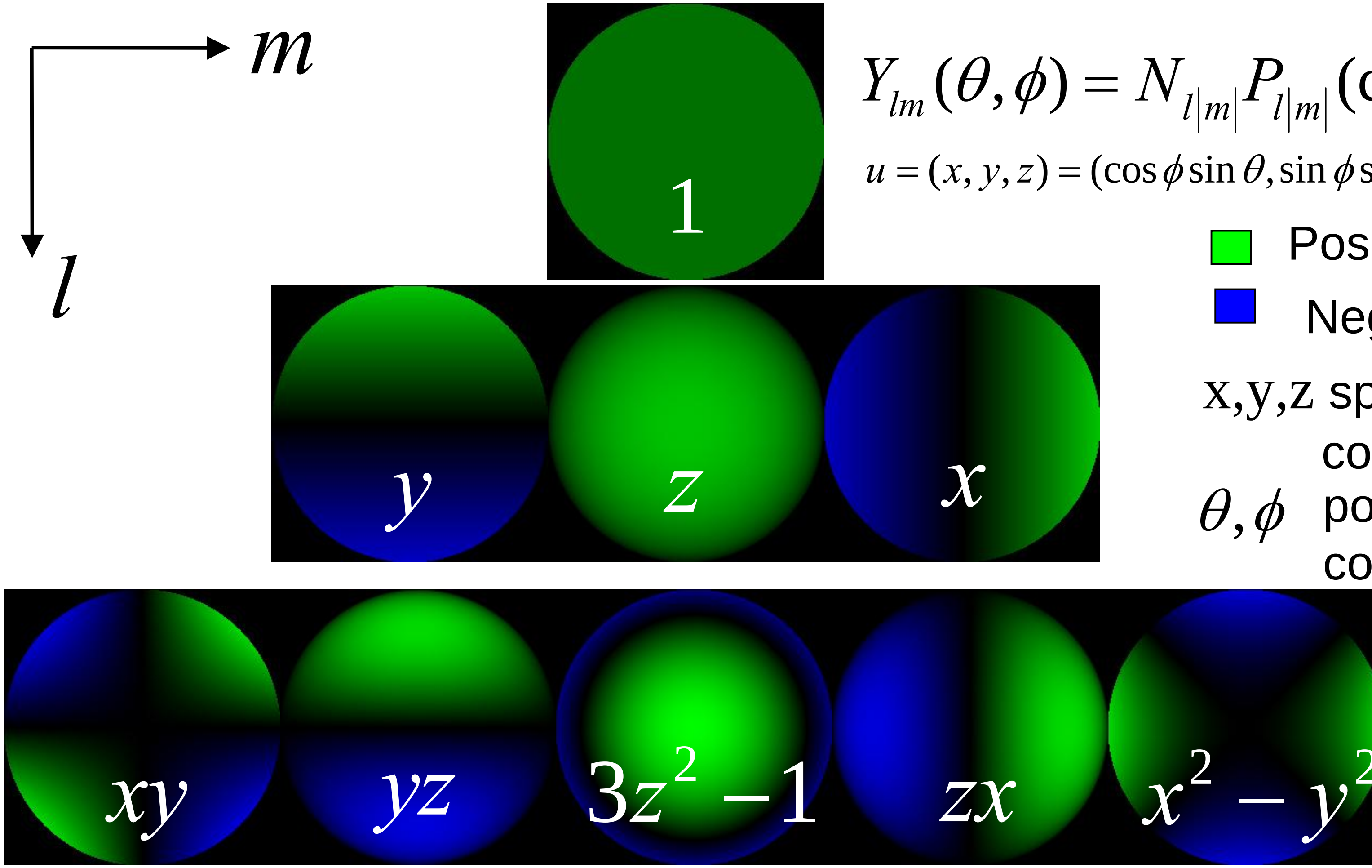
Basis approximation

Spherical harmonics basis

- Sphere analog to the Fourier basis on the line or square
- Angular portion of the solution to Laplace equation in spherical coordinates $\nabla^2 \psi = 0$
- Orthonormal basis for the set of all functions on the surface of the sphere

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{(2l+1)}{4\pi} \frac{(l-|m|)!}{(l+|m|)!}}}_{\text{Normalization factor}} \underbrace{P_{l|m|}(\cos\theta)}_{\text{Legendre functions}} \underbrace{e^{im\phi}}_{\text{Fourier basis}}$$

Illustration of SH



0

1

2

.
.
.

-2 -1 0 1 2

$$Y_{lm}(\theta,\phi) = N_{l|m|} P_{l|m|}(\cos\theta) e^{im\phi}$$

$$u = (x, y, z) = (\cos\phi \sin\theta, \sin\phi \sin\theta, \cos\theta)$$

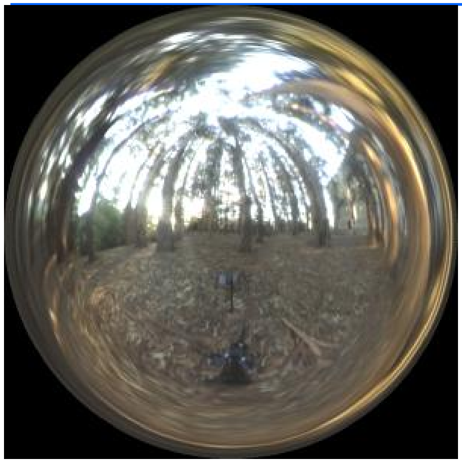
Positive

Negative

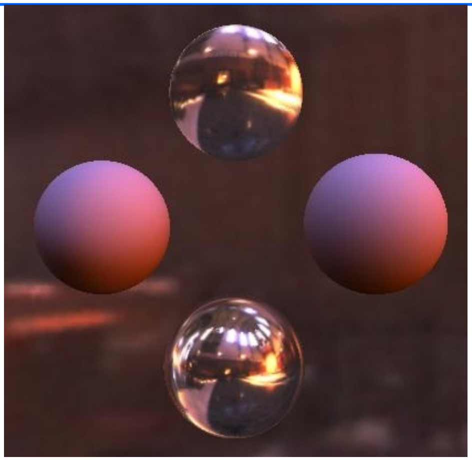
x,y,z space coordinates; θ, ϕ polar coordinates

odd components $Y_{lm} = Y_{l|m|}{}^{e} \pm i Y_{l|m|}{}^{o}$ even components

Example of approximation



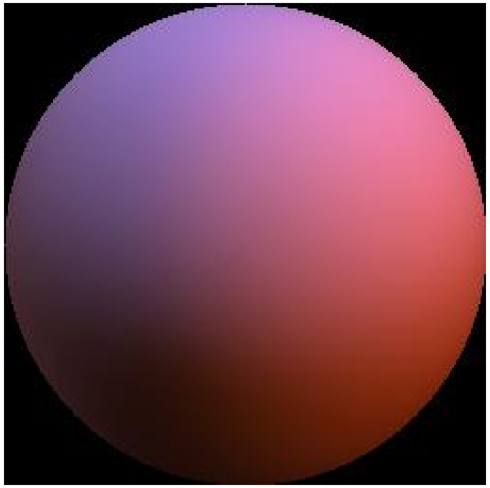
Exact image

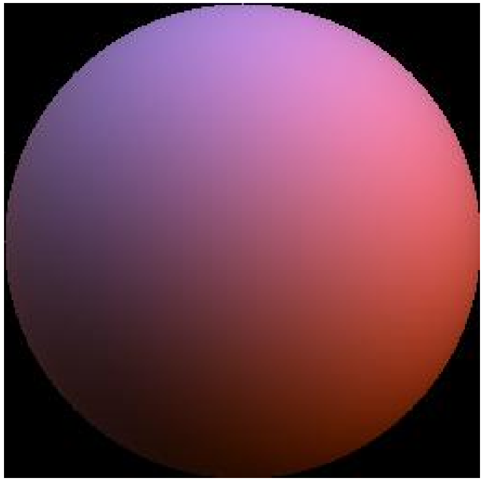


9 terms approximation

Efficient rendering

- known shape
- complex illumination (compressed)





[Ramamoorthi and Hanharan: An efficient representation for irradiance enviromental map Siggraph 01]

Not good for hight frequency (sharp) effects ! (specularities)

Relation between SH and PCA

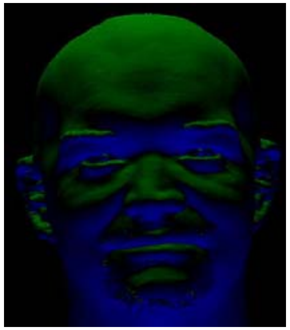
[Ramamoorthi PAMI 2002]

Prediction: 3 basis 91% variance
5 basis 97%

Empirical: 3 basis 90% variance
5 basis 94%


42%

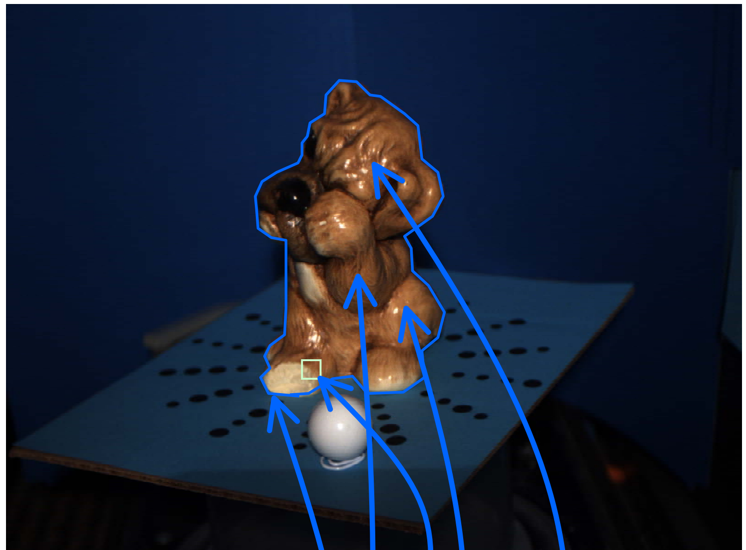

33%


16%


4%


2%

Summary: Image cues



- Color (texture)
- Shading
- Shadows
- Specular highlights
- Silhouette

Properties of SH

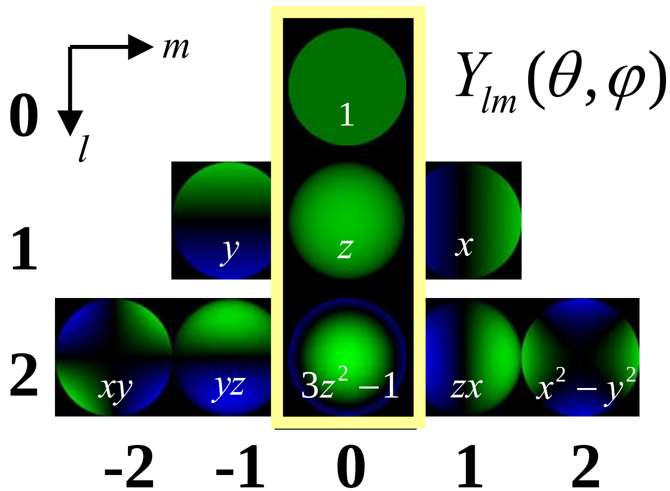
Function decomposition

f piecewise continuous function on the surface of the sphere

$$f(u) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^{l} f_{lm} Y_{lm}(u)$$

where

$$f_{lm} = \int_{S^2} f(u) Y^*_{lm}(u) du$$

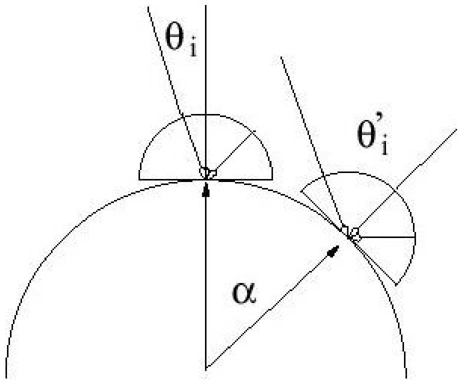


Rotational convolution on the sphere

Funk-Hecke theorem:

k circularly symmetric bounded integrable function on [-1,1]

$$k(u) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} k_l Y_{l0}$$



$$k * Y_{lm} = \alpha_l Y_{lm} \qquad \alpha_l = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2l+1}} k_l$$

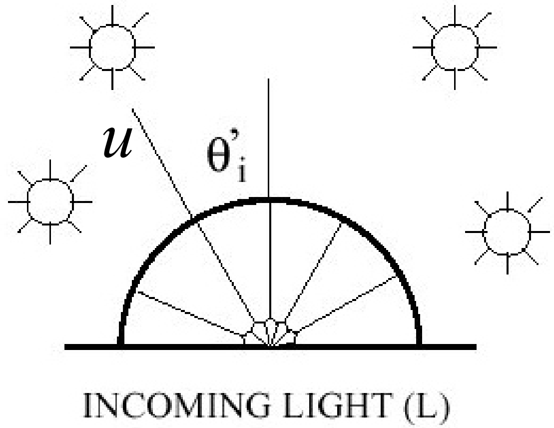
Reflectance as convolution

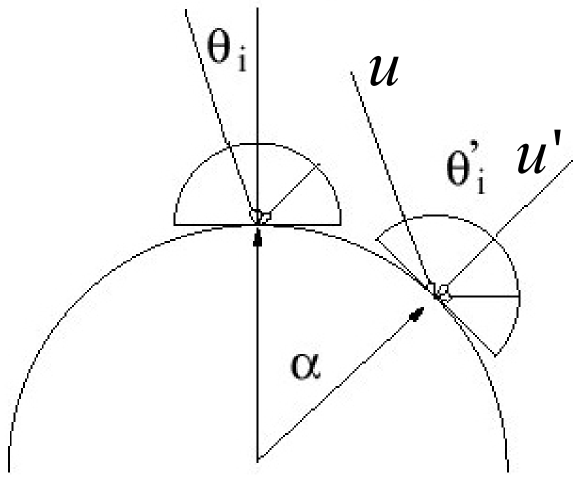
Lambertian reflectance

One light $R(u') = l(u)\rho \max(0, u \bullet u')$

Lambertian kernel $k(u \bullet u') = \max(0, u \bullet u')$

Integrated light $R(u') = \int_{S^2} k(u \bullet u') l(u) du$





SH representation

light

$$l(u) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^{l} l_{lm} Y_{lm}(u)$$

Lambertian kernel

$$k = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} k_l Y_{l0}$$

Lambertian reflectance (convolution theorem)

$$R = k * l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^{l} \left(\sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2l+1}} k_l l_{lm}\right) Y_{lm} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^{l} r_{lm} Y_{lm}$$

Convolution kernel

Lambertian kernel

$$k(u \bullet u') = \max(0, u \bullet u')$$

$$k = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} k_l Y_{l0}$$

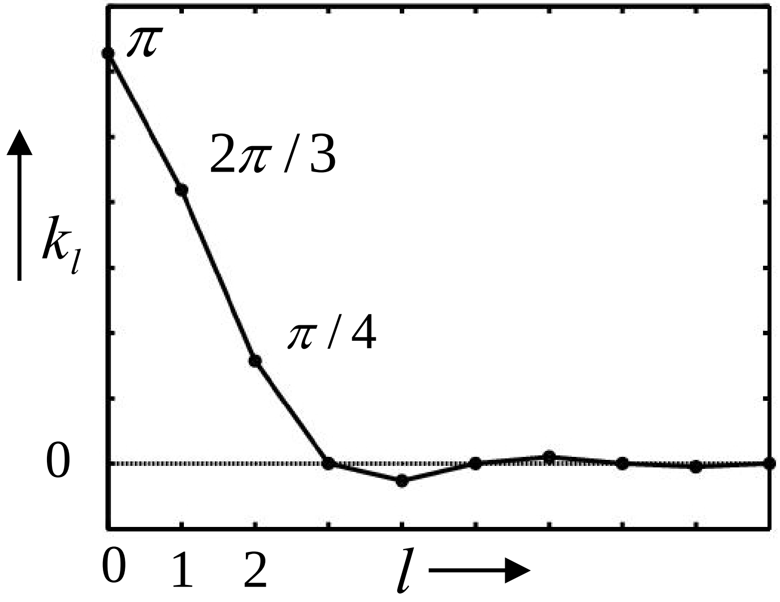
$$k_l = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} & n = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3} & n = 1 \\ (-1)^{l/2+1} \frac{\sqrt{(2l+1)\pi}}{2^l (l-1)(l+2)} \binom{l}{l/2} & n \geq 2, \text{even} \\ 0 & n \geq 2, \text{odd} \end{cases}$$

Asymptotic behavior of k_l for large l

$$k_l \approx l^{-2} \qquad r_{lm} \approx l^{-5/2}$$

- Second order approximation accounts for 99% variability
- k like a low-pass filter

[Basri & Jacobs 01]
[Ramamoorthi & Hanrahan 01]



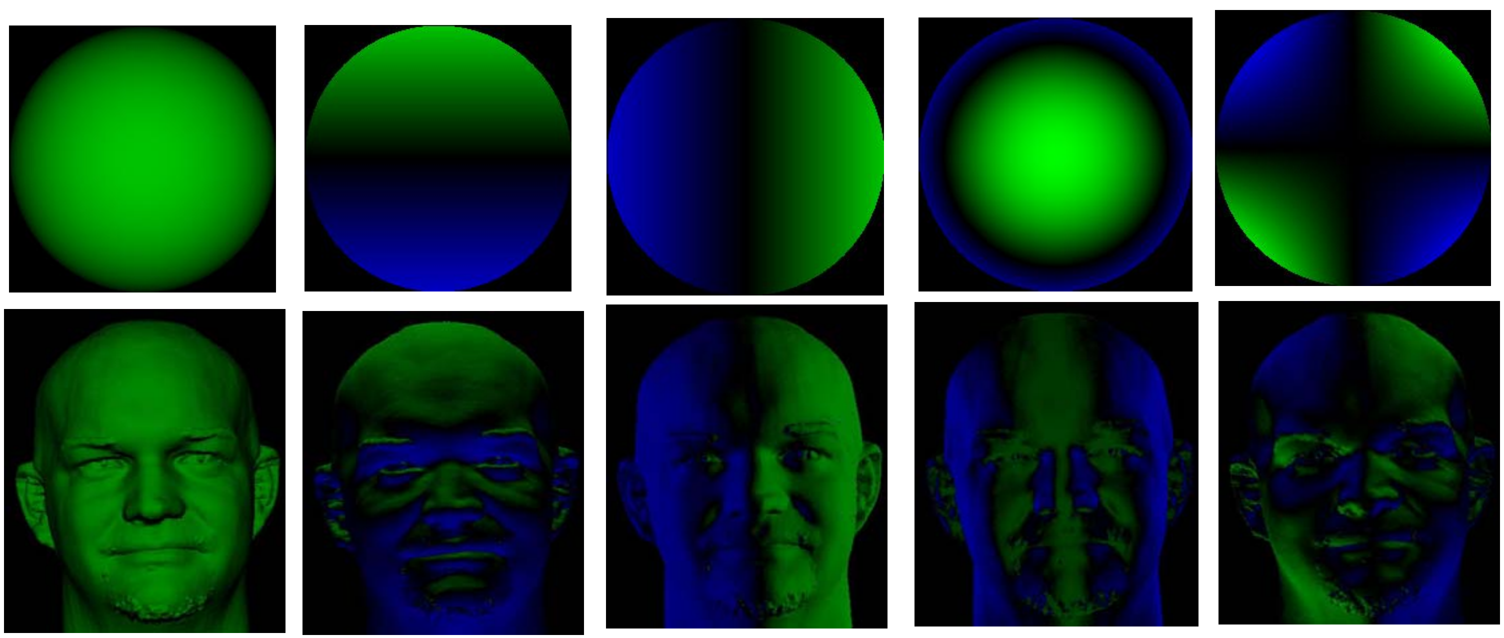
From reflectance to images

Unit sphere $\Rightarrow$ general shape

Rearrange normals on the sphere

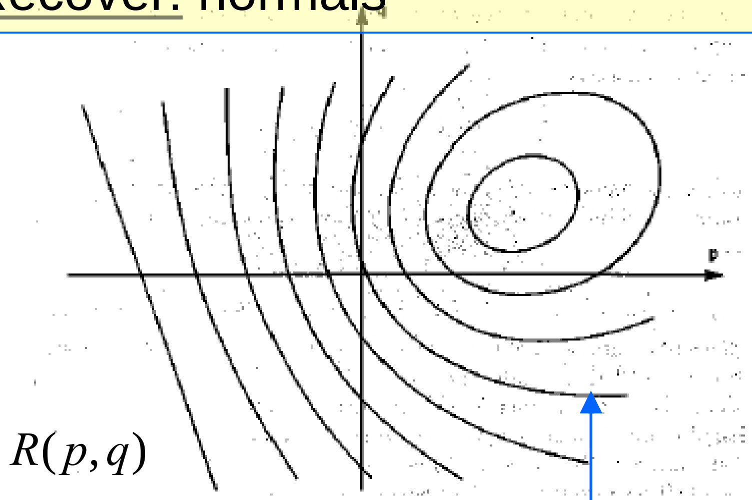
Reflectance on a sphere $$R = k * l = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^{l} r_{lm} Y_{lm}$$

Image point with normal n_i $$I_i = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^{l} \rho_i r_{lm} Y_{lm}(n_i)$$



Shape from Shading

Given: **one** image of an object illuminated with a distant light source
Assume: Lambertian object, with known, or constant albedo (usually assumes 1)
orthograhic camera
known light direction
ignore shadows, interreflections
Recover: normals



Surface $$s(x,y) = (x, y, f(x,y))$$

Gradient space $$p = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \qquad q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

Normal $$\mathbf{n} = (p, q, -1)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2 + 1}}(p, q, -1)$$

Lambertian reflectance: depends only on n (p,q):

$$E(\mathbf{x}) = \cos(\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{l}) = \frac{\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \bullet \mathbf{l}}{\|\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})\|}$$

Radiance of one pixel constrains the normal to a curve

ILL-POSED

Variational SFS

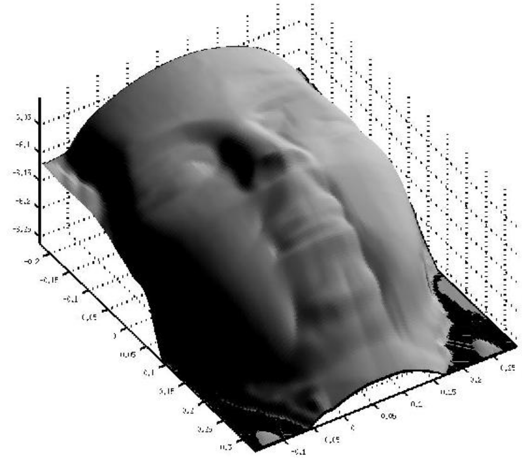


Image info shading **Recovers** Integrated normals

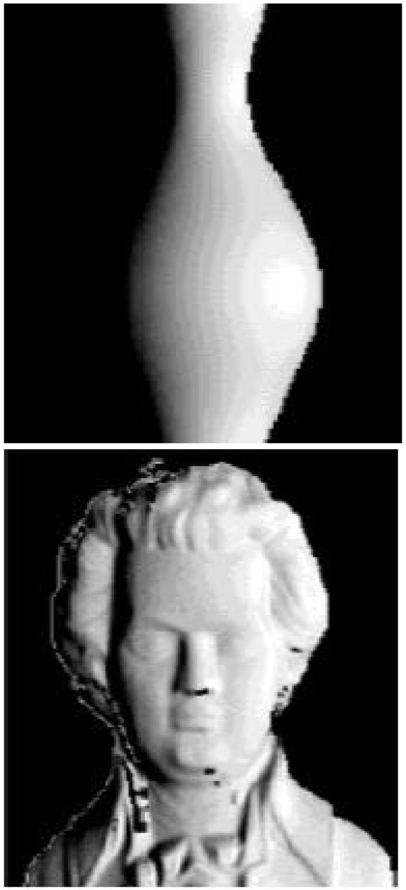
- Defined by Horn and others in the 70's.
- Variational formulation

$$\iint_{object} \left(I(x,y) - E(p,q)\right)^2 dxdy = \iint_{object} \left(I(x,y) - \frac{[p,q,-1]'\bullet \mathbf{l}}{\sqrt{p^2+q^2+1}} \right)^2 dxdy + \alpha \iint_{object} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \right)^2 dxdy$$

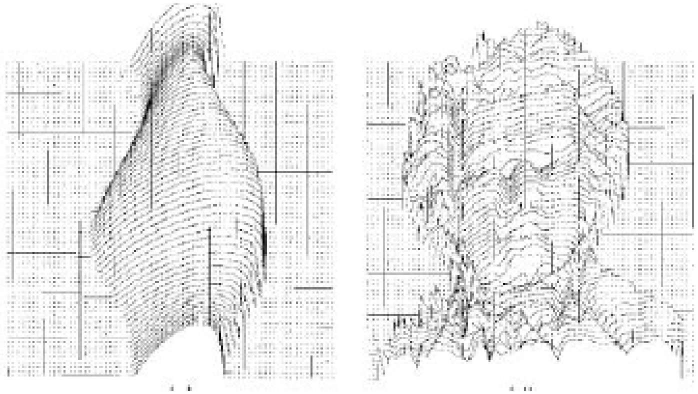
regularization

- Showed to be ill –posed [Brooks 92] (*ex . Ambiguity convex/concave*)
- Classical solution – add regularization, integrability constraints
- Most published algorithms are non-convergent [Duron and Maitre 96]

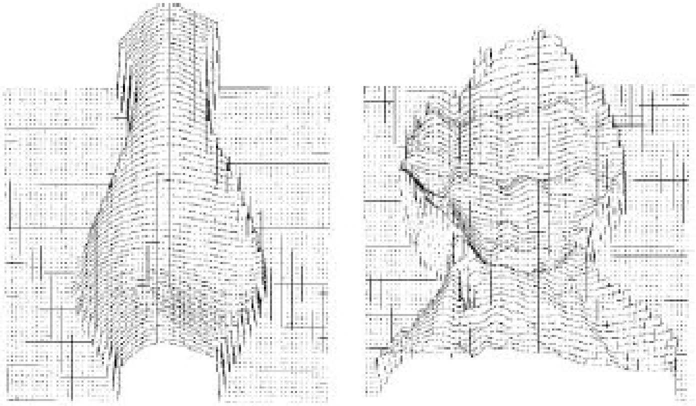
Examples of results



Synthetic images



Tsai and Shah's method 1994



Pentland's method 1994

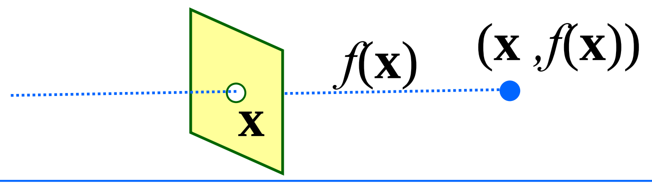
Well posed SFS

[Prados ICCV03, ECCV04**]** reformulated SFS as a well-posed problem

$$E(\mathbf{x}) = \cos(\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{L}) = \frac{\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{L}}{|\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x})|}$$

Lambertian reflectance

Orthographic camera

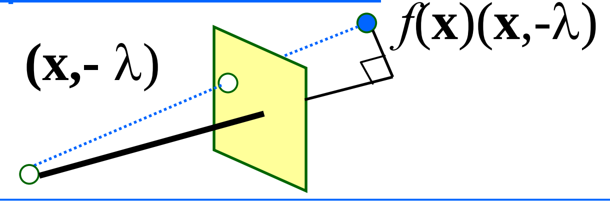


$$s = \{(\mathbf{x}, f(\mathbf{x})) \mid \mathbf{x} = (u, v) \in \Omega\}$$

$$\mathbf{n}(s(\mathbf{x})) = (\nabla f(\mathbf{x}), -1)$$

$$I(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{-\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{l} + c}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla f(\mathbf{x})|^2}} \qquad \mathbf{L} = (\mathbf{l}, c)$$

Perspective camera



$$s = \{f(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}, -\lambda) \mid \mathbf{x} = (u, v) \in \Omega\}$$

$$\mathbf{n}(s(\mathbf{x})) = (\lambda \nabla f(\mathbf{x}), f(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{x} \cdot \nabla f(\mathbf{x}))$$

$$I(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\lambda \mathbf{l} \cdot \nabla f(\mathbf{x}) + c(f(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{x} \cdot \nabla f(\mathbf{x}))}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 |\nabla f(\mathbf{x})|^2 + (f(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{x} \cdot \nabla f(\mathbf{x}))^2}}$$

Hamilton-Jacobi equations - no smooth solutions;

$$H(x, \nabla u) = 0$$

- require boundary conditions

Well-posed SFS (2)

Hamilton-Jacobi equations - no smooth solutions;

- require boundary conditions

Solution

1. **Impose smooth solutions** – not practical because of image noise
2. **Compute viscosity solutions** [Lions et al.93] (smooth almost everywhere)

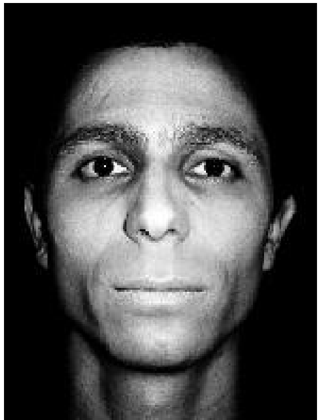
   still require boundary conditions

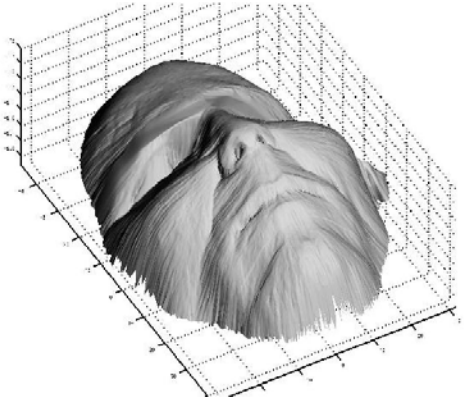
E. Prados :general framework – characterization viscosity solutions.

(based on Dirichlet boundary condition)

efficient numerical schemes for orthogonal and perspective camera

showed that SFS is a well-posed for a finite light source





[Prados ECCV04]

Shading: Summary

Space of all images :	Lambertian object Distant illumination One view (orthographic)	
	+ Convex objects	
1. 3D subspace		3D subspace
2. Illumination cone:		Convex cone
2. Spherical harmonic representation:		Linear combination of harmonic imag. (practical 9D basis)
Reconstruction :	Single light source	
1. Shape from shading	One image Unit albedo Known light	Ill-posed + additional constraints
2. Photometric stereo	Multiple imag/1 view Arbitrary albedo Known light	
3. Uncalibrated photometric stereo	+ Unknown light	GBR ambiguity Family of solutions

Extension to multiple views

Problem: PS/SFS one view ⇨ incomplete object

Solution : extension to multiple views – rotating obj., light var.

Problem: we don't know the pixel correspondence anymore

Solution: iterative estimation: normals/light – shape

initial surface from SFM or visual hull

Input images

Initial surface

Refined surface

1. Kriegman et al ICCV05; Zhang, Seitz … ICCV 03 SFM
2. Cipolla, Vogiatzis ICCV05, CVPR06 Visual hull

Multiview PS+ SFM points

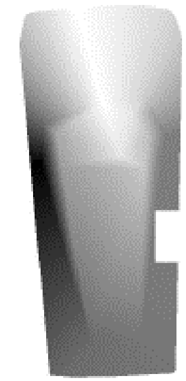
[Kriegman et al ICCV05][Zhang, Seitz … ICCV 03]

1. SFM from corresponding points: camera & initial surface (Tomasi Kanade)

2. Iterate:

- factorize intensity matrix : light, normals, GBR ambiguity
- Integrate normals
- Correct GBR using SFM points (constrain surface to go close to points)

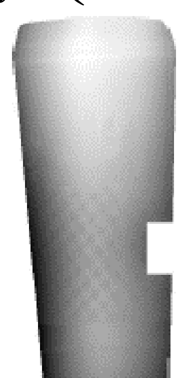
images



Initial surface

$$I = \mathbf{LN}$$

$$\sum_{xy} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{n_x}{n_z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{n_y}{n_z} \right)^2$$



Integrated surface

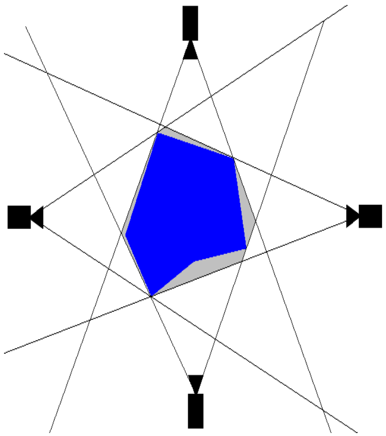
Rendered Final surface

Multiview PS + frontier points

[Cipolla, Vogiatzis ICCV05, CVPR06]

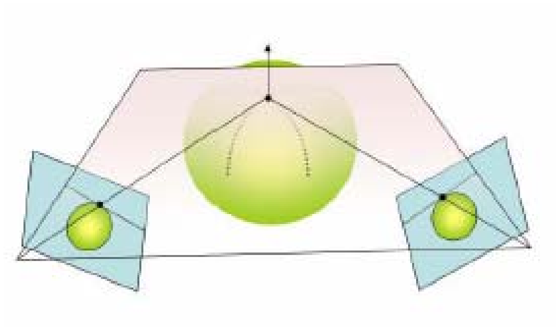
1. initial surface SFS

   visual hull – convex envelope of the object



2. initial light positions from frontier points

   plane passing through the point and the camera center is tangent to the object > known normals



3. Alternate photom normals / surface (mesh)

   v *photom normals*

   n *surface normals – using the mesh*

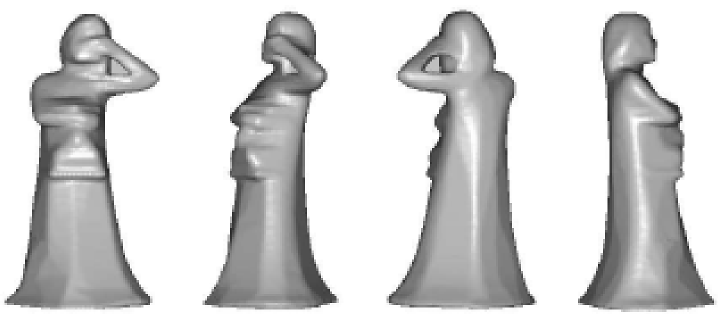
   mesh –occlusions, correspondence in I

$$\sum_f \sum_i \left(l_i \bullet v_f - i_{fi}\right)^2$$

$$\sum_f \left|n_f - v_f\right|^2$$

Multiview PS + frontier points

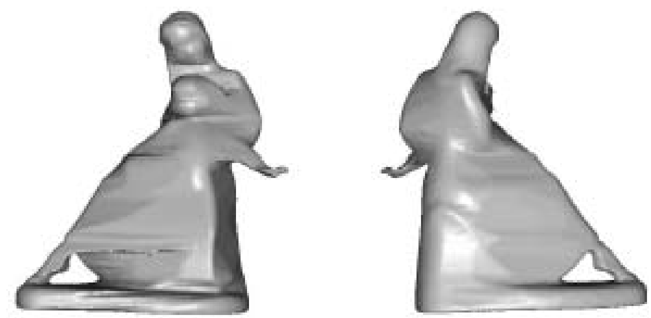
(a) Input images.



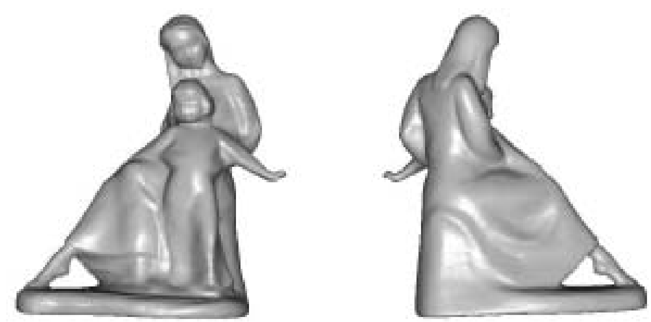
(b) Visual hull reconstruction.

(c) Our results.

(a) Input images.

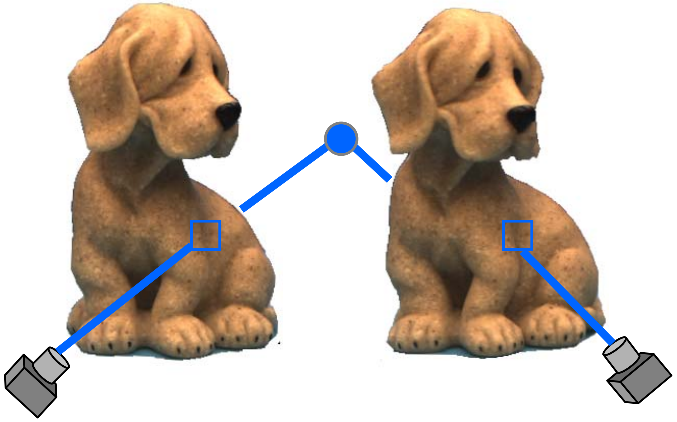


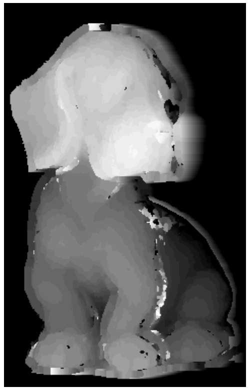
(b) Visual hull reconstruction.



(c) Our results.

Stereo





[Birkbeck]

[**Assumptions** two images

Lambertian reflectance

textured surfaces**]**

Image info texture

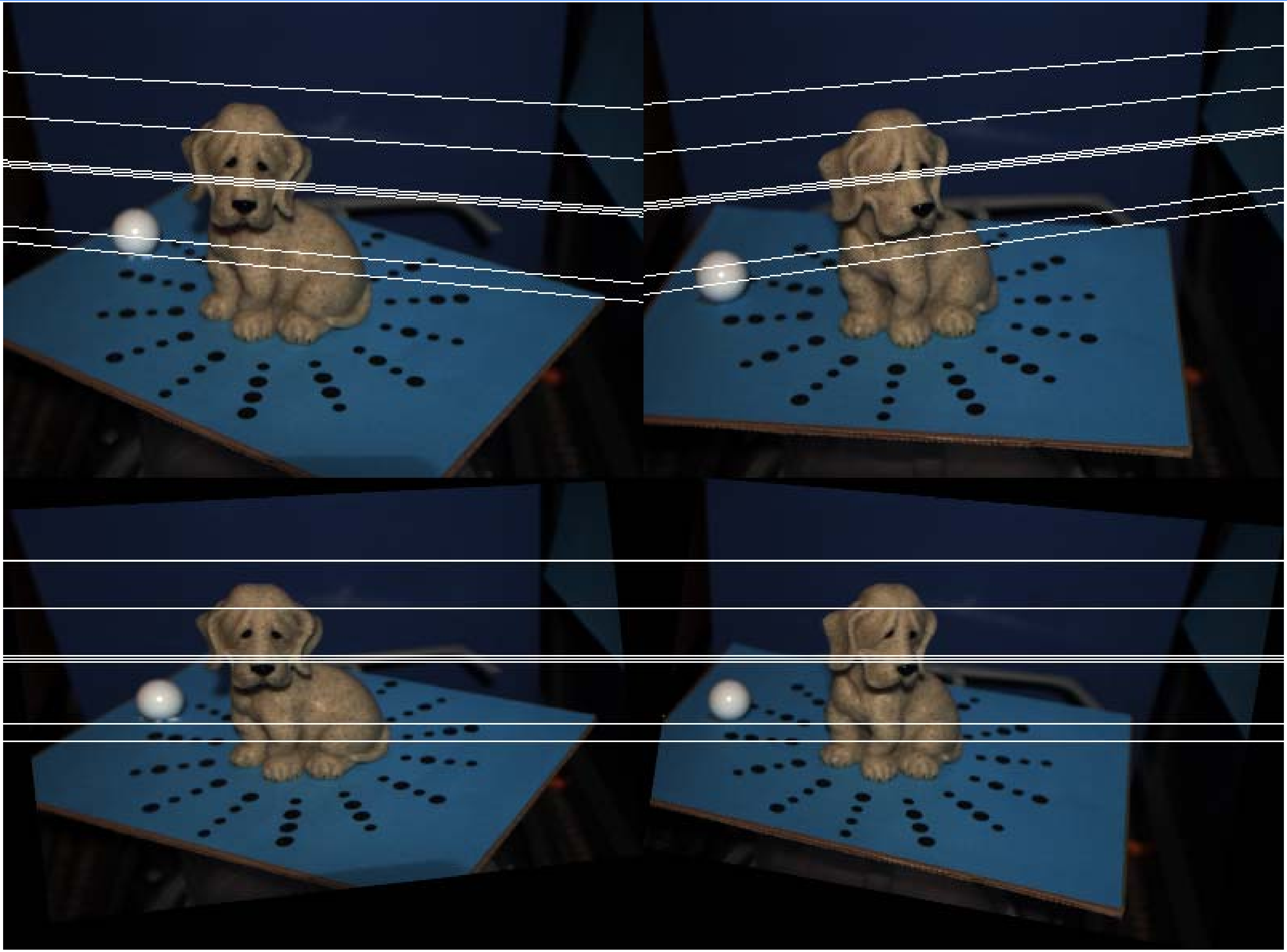
Recover per pixel depth

Approach triangulation of corresponding points

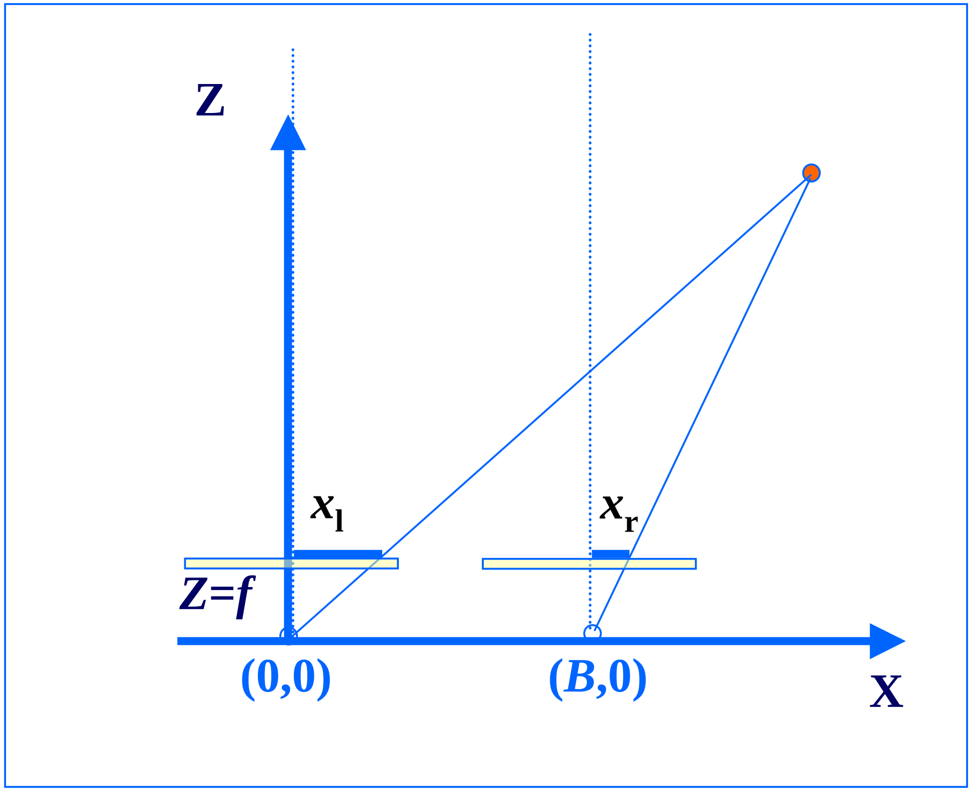
corresponding points

- recovered correlation of small parches around each point
- calibrated cameras – search along epipolar lines

Rectified images



Disparity



Disparity d

$$Z = \frac{f}{x_l} X = \frac{f}{x_r}(X - B)$$

$$Z = \frac{Bf}{\underbrace{x_l - x_r}_{d}} = \frac{Bf}{d}$$

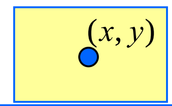
Correlation scores

Point: $\mathbf{x} = (x, y, f(x, y))$ With respect to first image

Calibrated cameras: pixel in I_1 $m_1 = P_1(\mathbf{x}) = (x, y)$

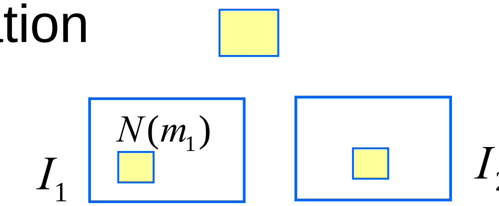
pixel in I_2 $m_2 = P_2(\mathbf{x})$

Small planar patch: $N(x, y)$



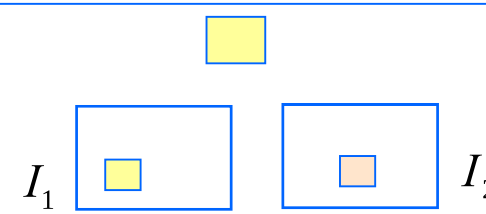
1. Plane parallel with image planes, no illumination variation

$$SAD_{12} = \int_{m \in N(m_1)} I_1(m_1 + m) - I_2(m_2 + m) dm$$



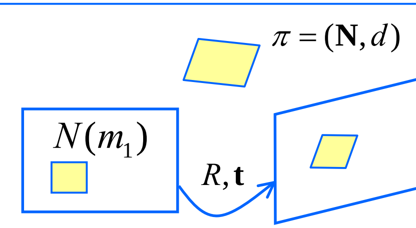
2. Compensate for illumination change

$$NCC_{12} = \int_{m \in N(m_1)} C_1(m) C_2(m) dm \quad C_i(m) = I_i(m_i + m) - \bar{I}_i(m_i) \quad \bar{I}_i \text{mean}$$



3. Arbitrary plane

$$\int_{m \in N(m_1)} I_1(m_1 + m) - I_2(H(m_1 + m)) dm \quad H = R - \frac{\mathbf{t}\mathbf{N}^T}{d}$$



Specular surfaces

Reflectance equation

require: BRDF, light position

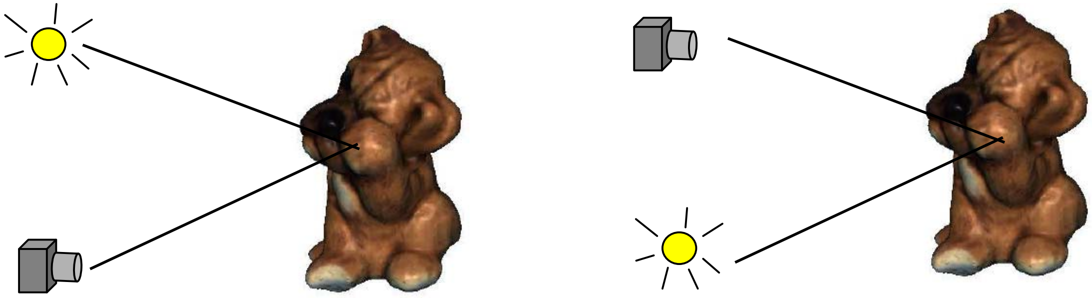
$$R_o = \rho(\theta_i, \phi_i, \theta_o, \phi_o) l(\theta_i, \phi_i) \cos(\theta_i)$$

Image info shading+specular highlights

Approaches

1. Filter specular highlights (*brightness, appear at sharp angles*)
2. Parametric reflectance
3. Non-parametric reflectance map (*discretization of BRDF*)
4. Account for general reflectance

Helmholz reciprocity [Magda et al ICCV 01, IJCV03]



Shape and Materials by Example

[Hertzmann, Seitz CVPR 2003 PAMI 2005]

Reconstructs objects with general BRDF with no illumination info.
Idea : A reference object from the same material but with known geometry (sphere) is inserted into the scene.

Reference images

Multiple materials

Results

Summary of image cues

	Reflectance	Light	+	-
stereo	textured Lambertian	Constant **[SAD]** Varying **[NCC]**	Rec. texture Rec. depth discont. Complete obj	Needs texture Occlusions
shading	uniform Lamb	Constant **[SFS]**		Uniform material Not robust Needs light pose
	unif/textured Lamb	Varying **[PS]**	Unif/varying albedo	Do not reconstr depth disc., one view