



Sources, shading and photometric stereo

F&P Ch 5 (old), Ch 2 (new)

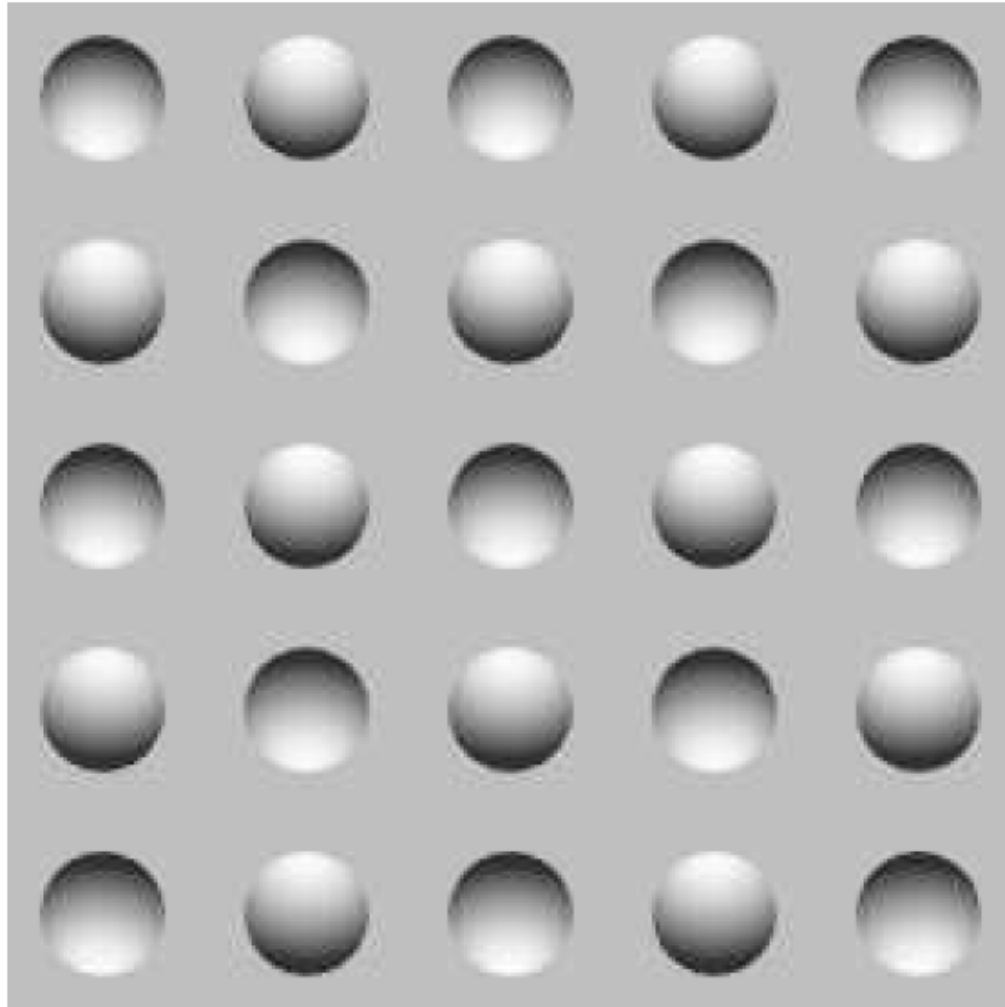
Guido Gerig

CS 6643, Spring 2016

Credits: modified from original slides by David A. Forsyth plus modifications by Marc Pollefeys, Materials from Ohad Ben-Shahar, CS 202-1-5261, <http://www.cs.bgu.ac.il/~ben-shahar/>

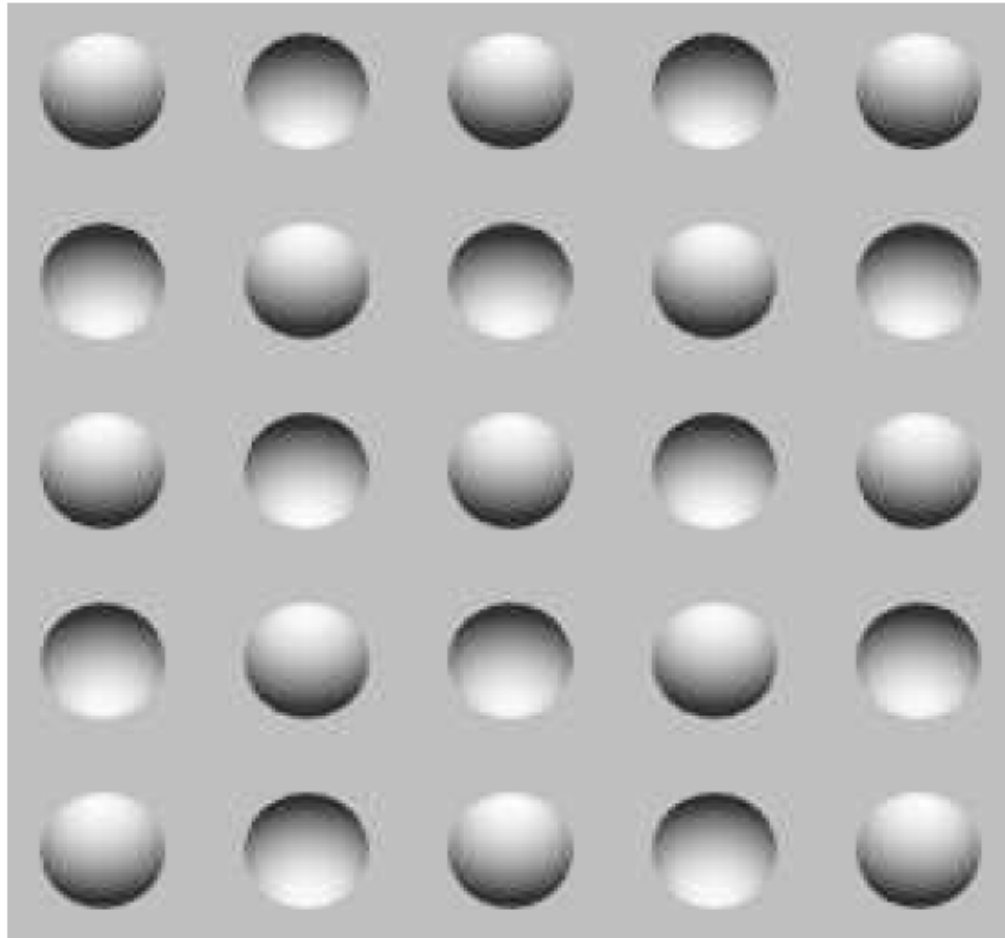


Shape from Shading





Shape from Shading





Shape from Shading

Inverting the image formation process

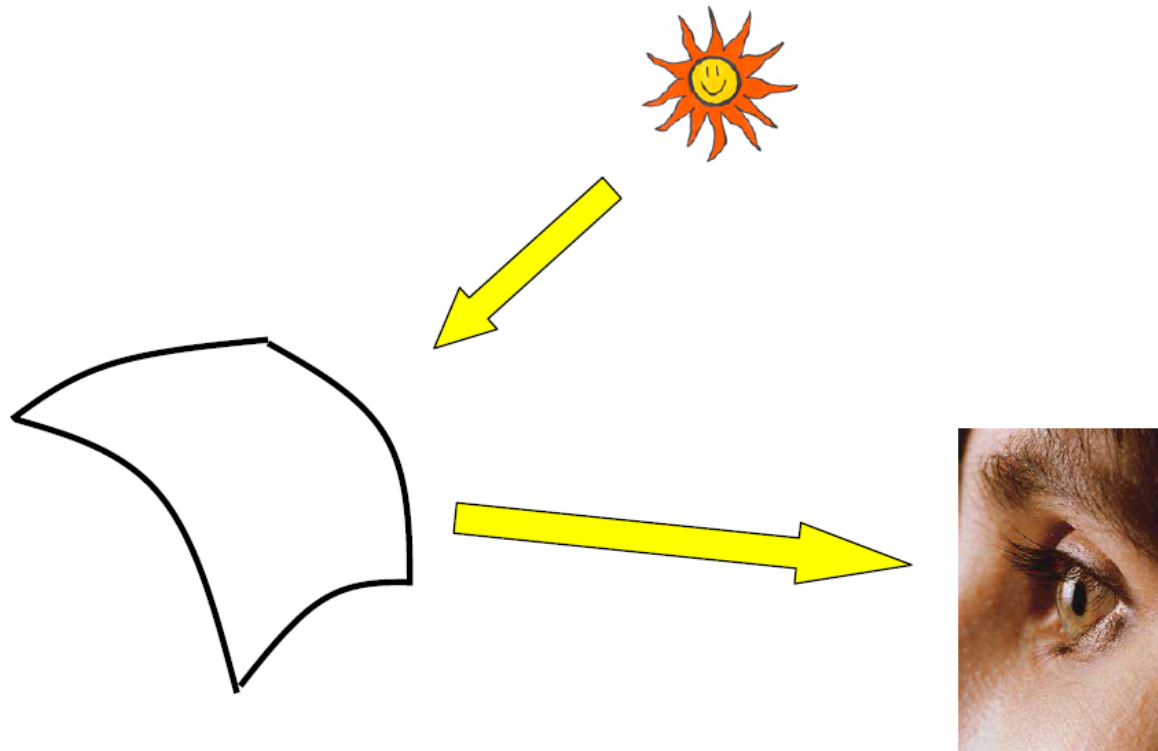


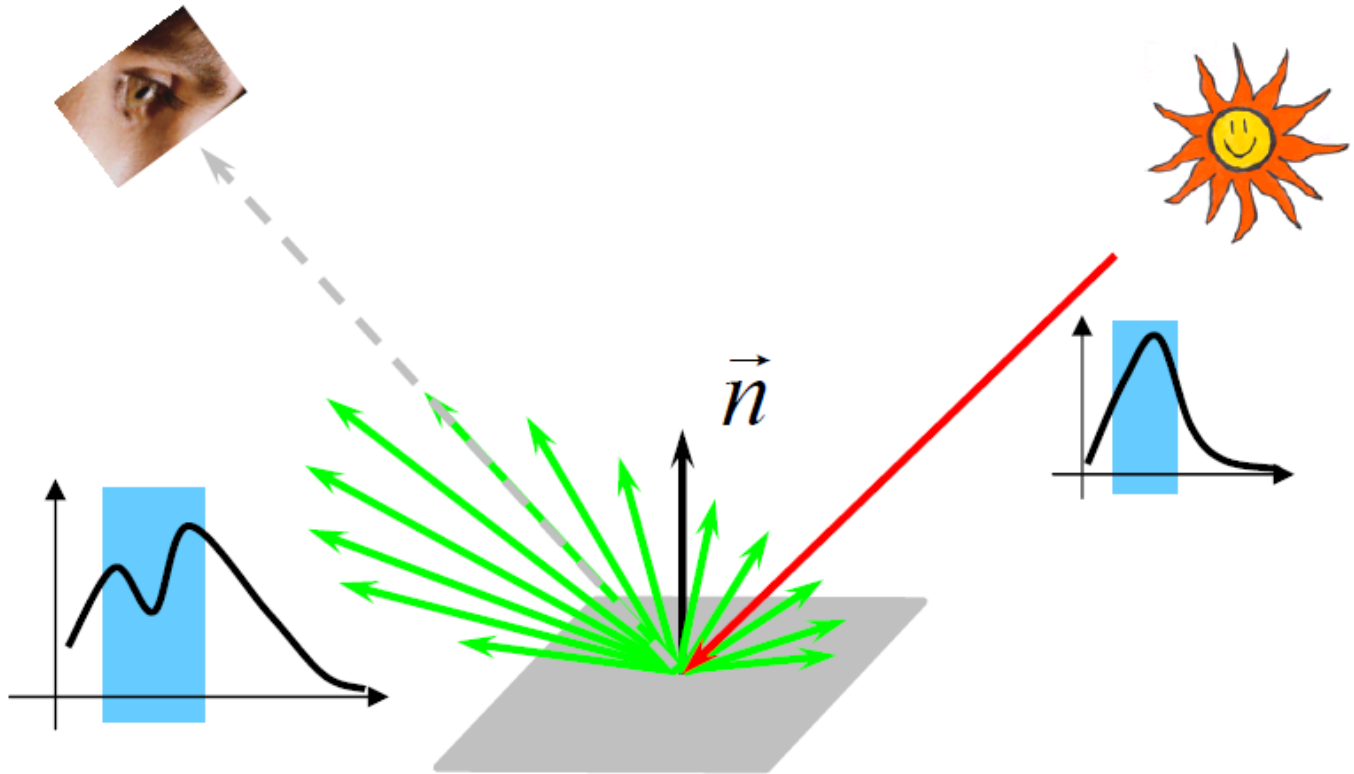
Image formation = “Shading from shape” (and light sources)

Courtesy Ohad Ben-Shahar, BGU, <http://www.cs.bgu.ac.il/~ben-shahar/>



Shape from Shading

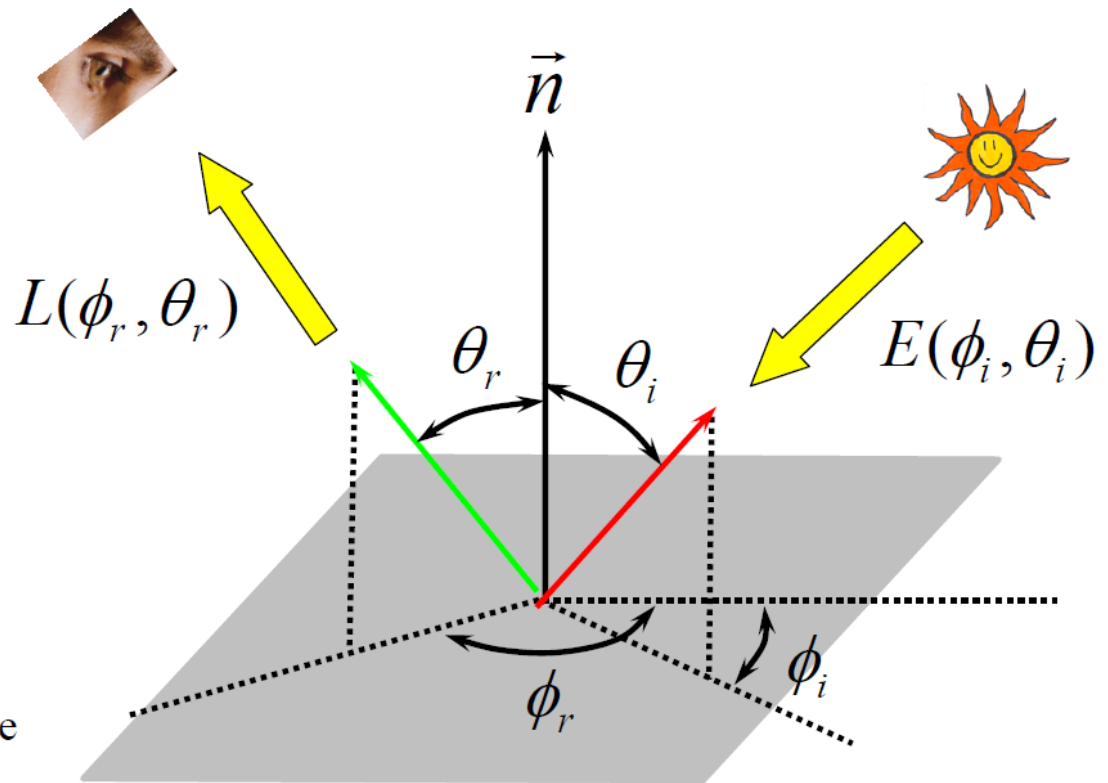
Image formation





Shape from Shading

Polar representation of directions



ϕ - Azimuth angle

θ - Zenith angle



Shape from Shading

The Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function (BRDF)

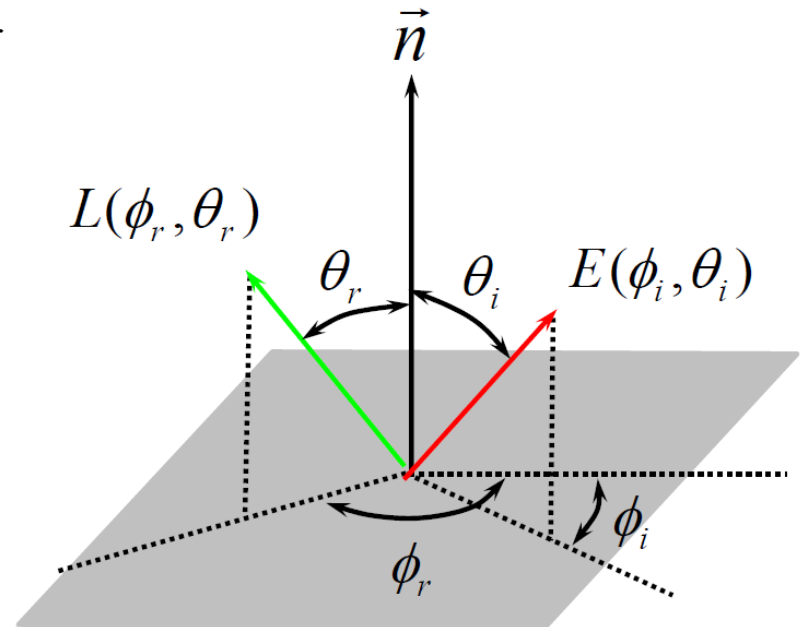
$$f_{\lambda}(\phi_i, \theta_i; \phi_r, \theta_r) = \frac{L_{\lambda}(\phi_r, \theta_r)}{E_{\lambda}(\phi_i, \theta_i)}$$

Helmholtz's reciprocity

$$f(\phi_i, \theta_i; \phi_r, \theta_r) = f(\phi_r, \theta_r; \phi_i, \theta_i)$$

Isotropic materials:

$$f(\phi_i, \theta_i; \phi_r, \theta_r) = f(\phi_i - \phi_r, \theta_i, \theta_r)$$

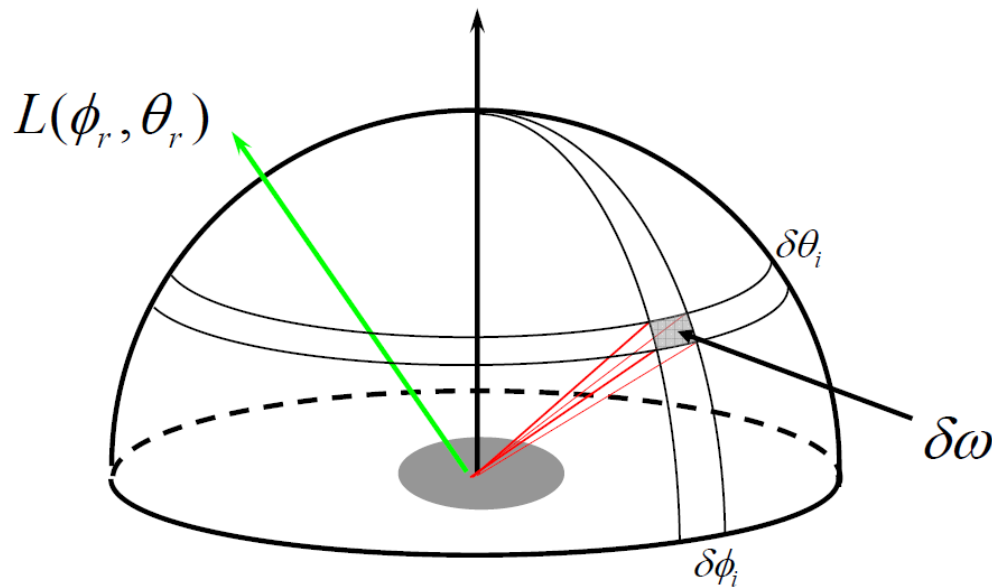




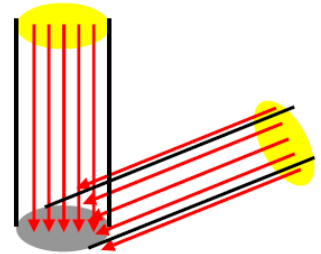
Shape from Shading

Total surface reflection

$$L(\phi_r, \theta_r) = \int_{\omega} f(\phi_i, \theta_i; \phi_r, \theta_r) \cdot E(\phi_i, \theta_i) \cdot \cos \theta_i d\omega$$



$$\sin \theta_i \delta \theta_i \delta \phi_i$$

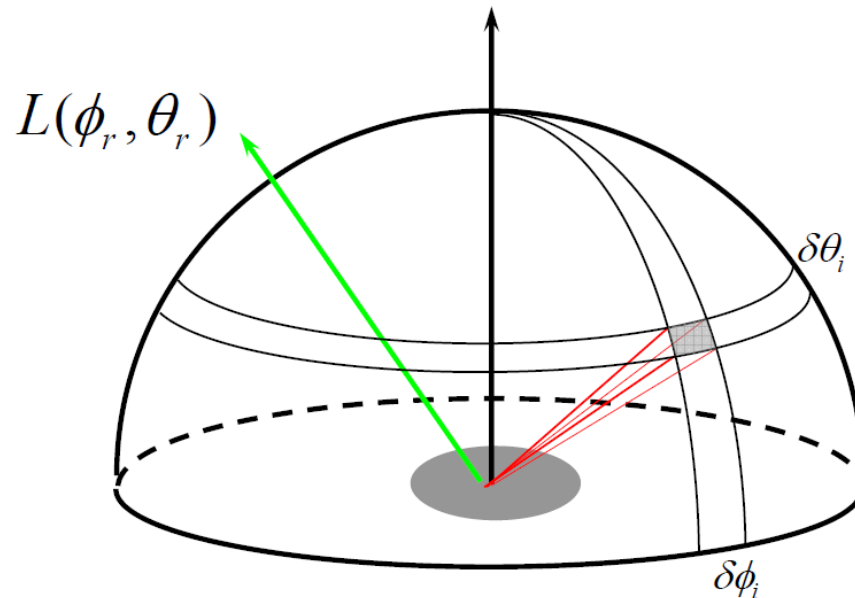




Shape from Shading

Total surface reflection

$$L(\phi_r, \theta_r) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\phi_i, \theta_i; \phi_r, \theta_r) \cdot E(\phi_i, \theta_i) \cdot \sin \theta_i \cdot \cos \theta_i \cdot \delta \theta_i \delta \phi_i$$

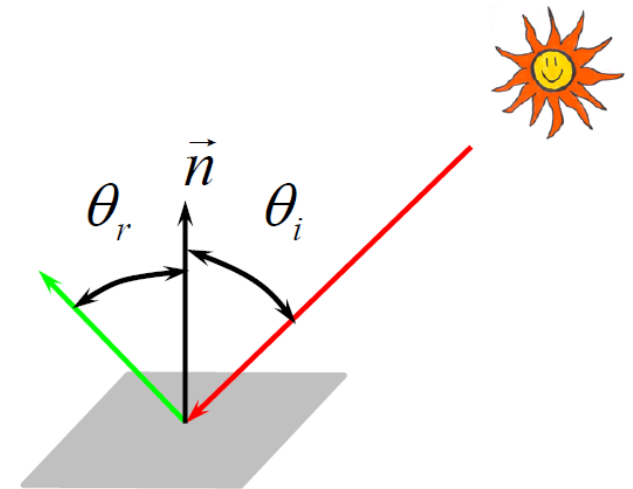




Shape from Shading

Mirrored (perfectly specular) surfaces

$$f_S(\phi_i, \theta_i; \phi_r, \theta_r) = \frac{\delta(\theta_r - \theta_i) \delta(\phi_r - \phi_i - \pi)}{\sin \theta_i \cos \theta_i}$$



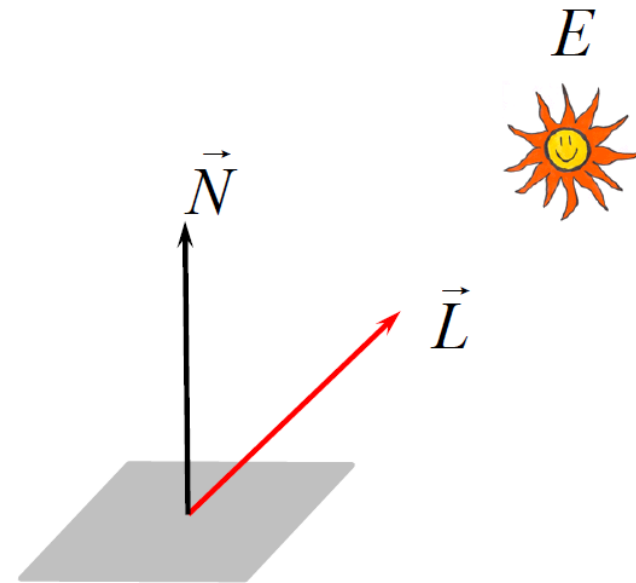


Shape from Shading

Point light source from direction (ϕ_L, θ_L)

$$E(\phi_i, \theta_i) = E \cdot \frac{\delta(\theta_L - \theta_i) \cdot \delta(\phi_L - \phi_i)}{\sin \theta_L}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} E(\phi_i, \theta_i) \cdot \sin \theta_i \cdot \delta\theta_i \delta\phi_i = E$$





Shape from Shading

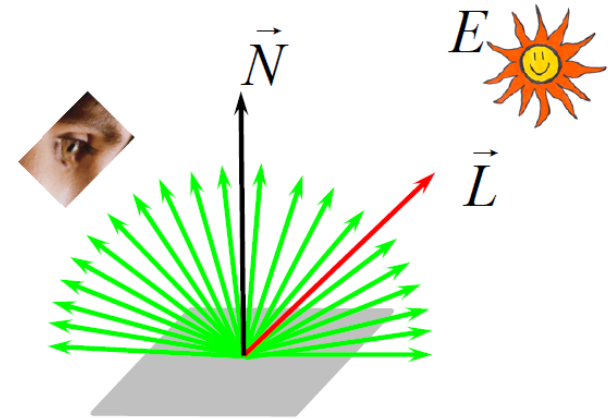
Surface brightness – appearance in the Lambertian case and point light source

$$f_L(\phi_i, \theta_i; \phi_r, \theta_r) = \rho \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$E(\phi_i, \theta_i) = \frac{\delta(\theta_L - \theta_i) \delta(\phi_L - \phi_i)}{\sin \theta_L}$$

$$I(x, y) \propto L(\phi_r, \theta_r) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\phi_i, \theta_i; \phi_r, \theta_r) \cdot E(\phi_i, \theta_i) \cdot \sin \theta_i \cdot \cos \theta_i \cdot \delta \theta_i \delta \phi_i$$

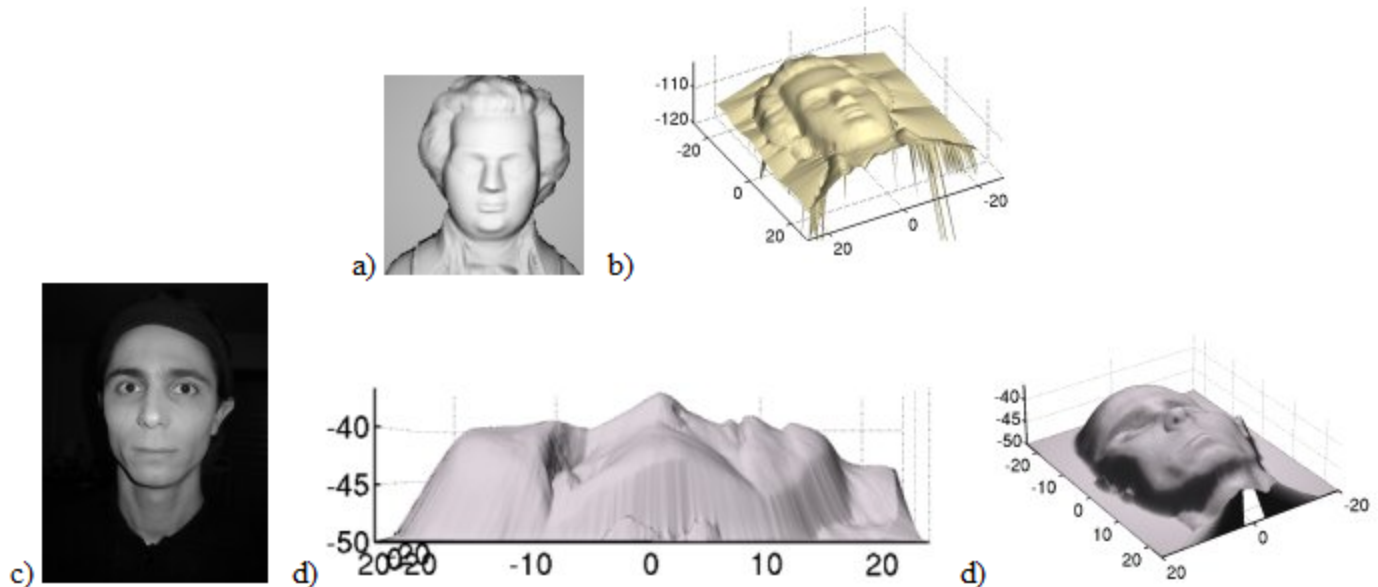
$$L = \rho \frac{1}{\pi} E \cos \theta_L \propto \rho (\hat{N} \cdot \hat{L})$$



Shape from Shading

Authors: [Emmanuel Prados](#) and [Olivier Faugeras](#)

[CVPR'2005](#), International Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, San Diego, CA, USA, June 2005.

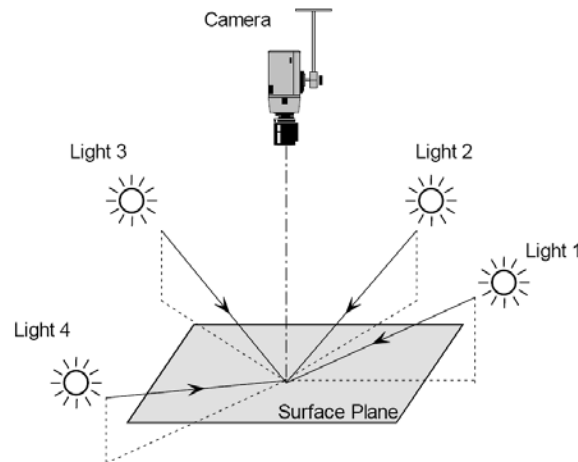


a) Synthetic image generated from the classical Mozart's face [Zhang-Tsai-etal:99]; b) reconstructed surface from a) by new algorithm;
c) real image of a face; d)-e) reconstructed surface from c) by new algorithm.



Photometric stereo

- Assume:
 - a local shading model
 - a set of point sources that are infinitely distant
 - a set of pictures of an object, obtained in exactly the same camera/object configuration but using different sources
 - A Lambertian object (or the specular component has been identified and removed)



Photometric Stereo Christopher Bireley



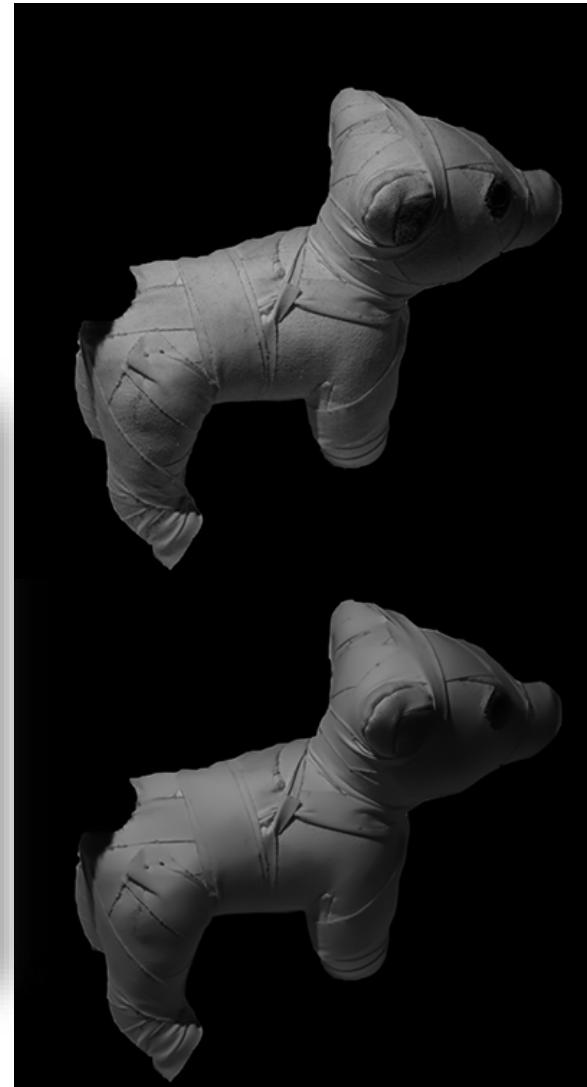
Bandage Dog



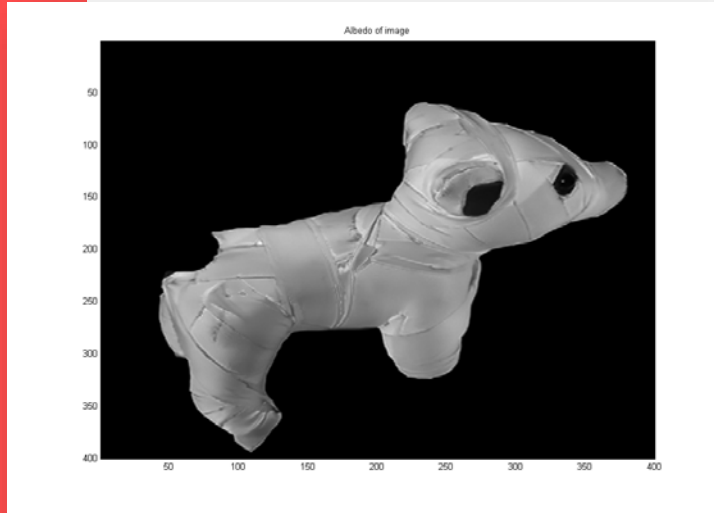
Imaging Setup

Preprocessing

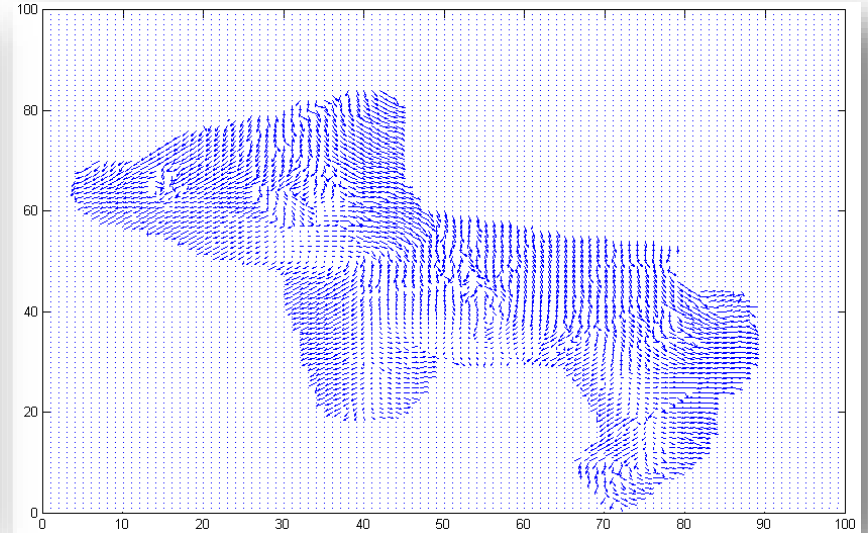
- Remove background isolate dog
- Filter with NL Means



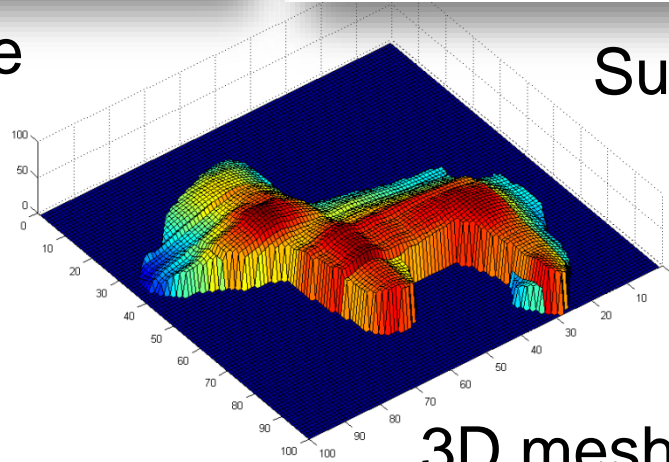
Photometric Stereo Christopher Bireley



Albedo image



Surface Normals



3D mesh