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VIDEO



Contributions

- Foreground image masking algorithm from a single light field image
- Epipolar-plane image (EPI) based masking algorithm without complicated photogrammetry lab system
- Depth-related algorithm is presented instead of specific equipment setup [1] or colour-based algorithms [2,3]
- Refining the mask image by combination of the initial mask image via EPIs and the edge image

Motivation

- Rotating the object is simple and suitable for automated small object photogrammetry [1,2,4]
- Static background can confuse the pose estimation, thus fail the reconstruction
- Object-masked image scopes only the region of interest and therefore excludes the background
- Accurate mask images can improve the quality of reconstructed 3D point clouds [1,2]

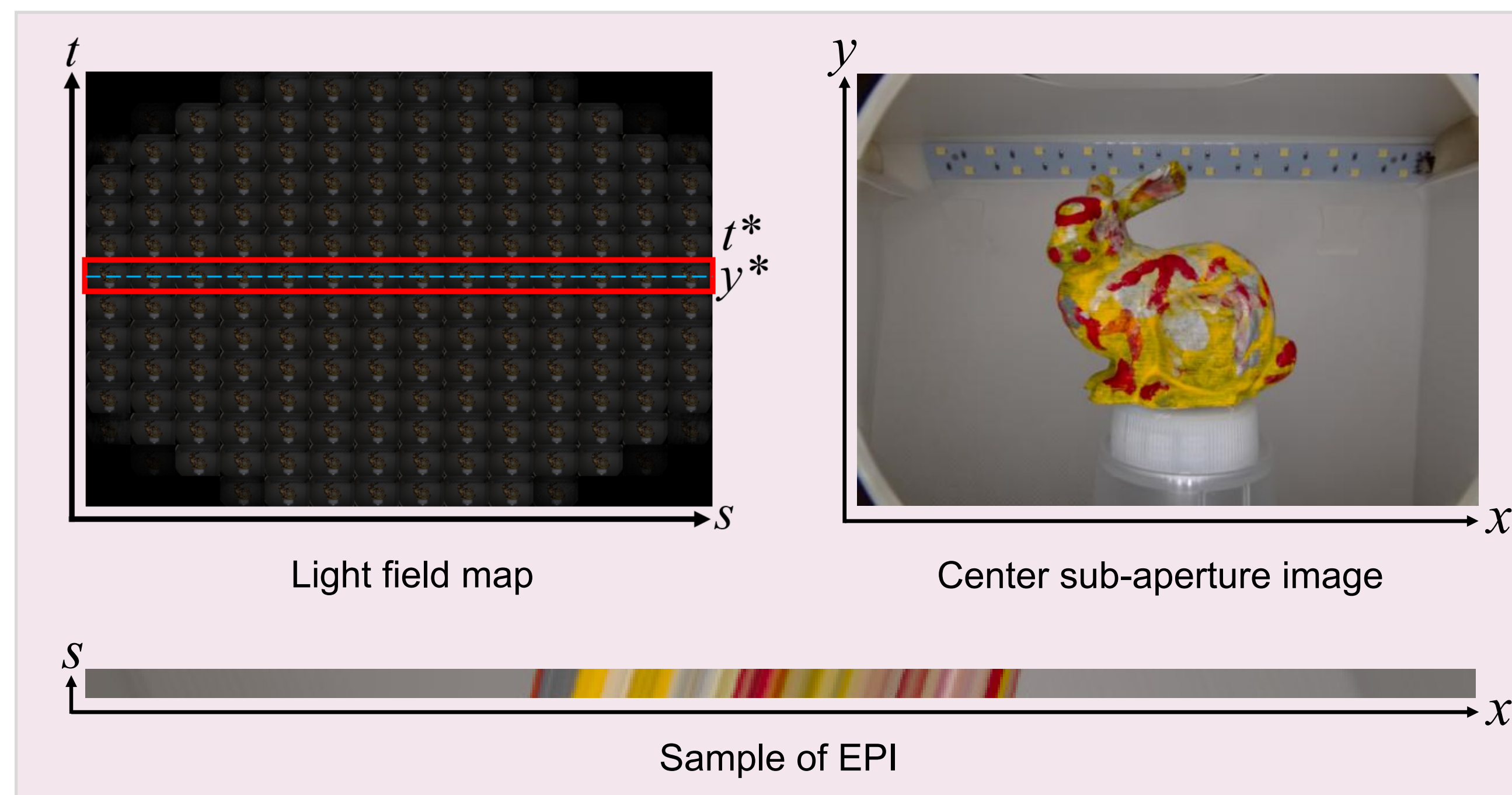
Dataset

- The Stanford bunny images were acquired by Lytro Illum camera
- A total of 36 light field images were captured by rotating the object with 10 degrees apart
- Ground truth images were manually created
- Our mask images of the proposed method were provided
- Mask images of Lytro software and Jeon's method [5] were obtained from their depth maps
- The dataset is available in the project page



Light field

- Plenoptic or light field camera captures not only the light intensities but also directions of the light rays [6]
- Light field image can be decoded to sub-aperture images with slightly different viewpoints (vertical viewpoint, t ; horizontal viewpoint, s)
- Horizontal EPI is the stack of the fixed spatial position, y^* , of sub-aperture images in the same fixed horizontal viewpoint, t^*



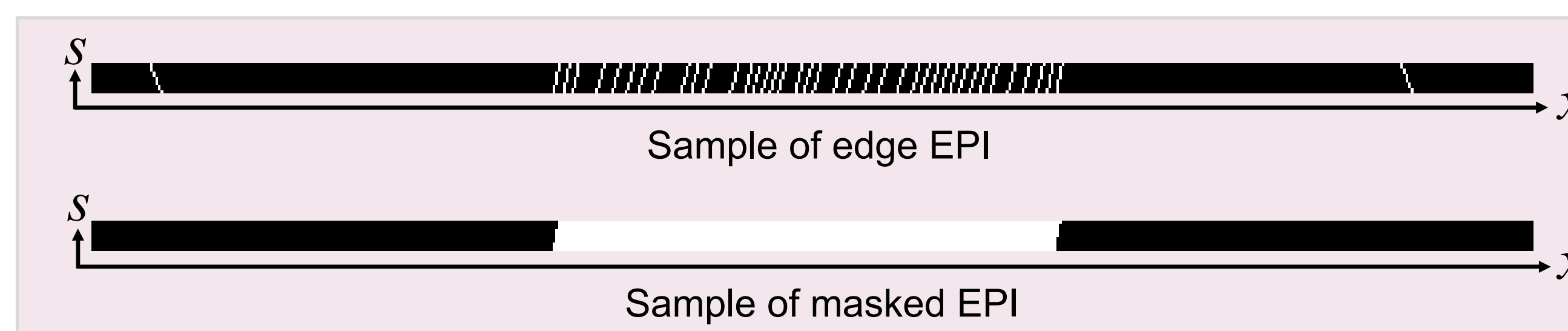
Proposed method

Initial mask:


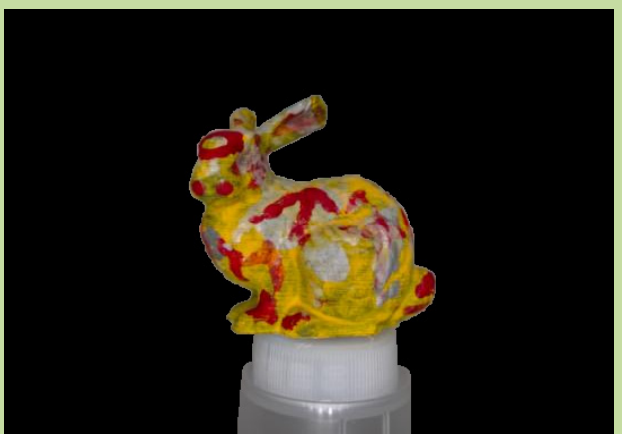





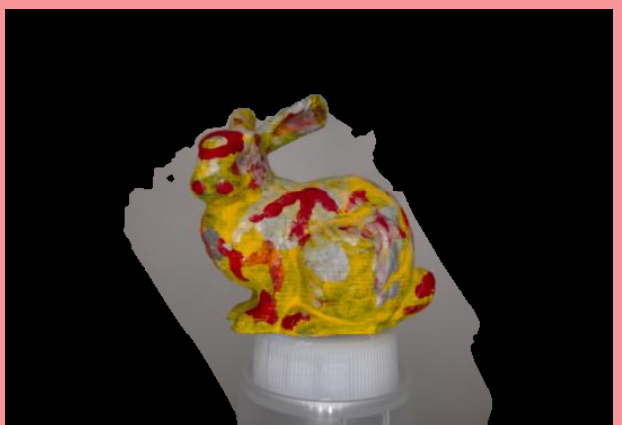

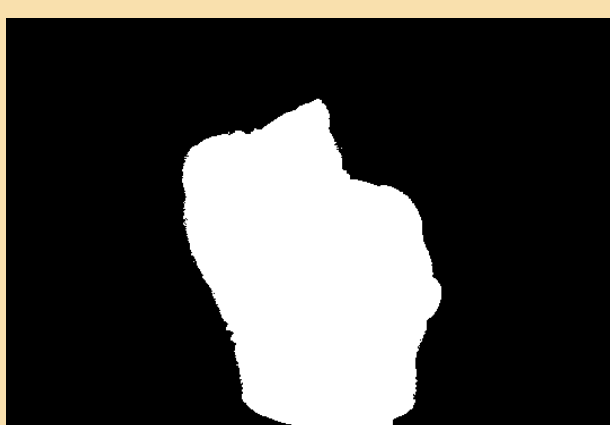

- Sub-aperture images from center horizontal view of the light field image were converted to EPIs, and then edge EPIs
- Thresholding the line slope and masking the object area out of the background
- Masked EPIs were converted back to be the initial mask image

Refine mask:

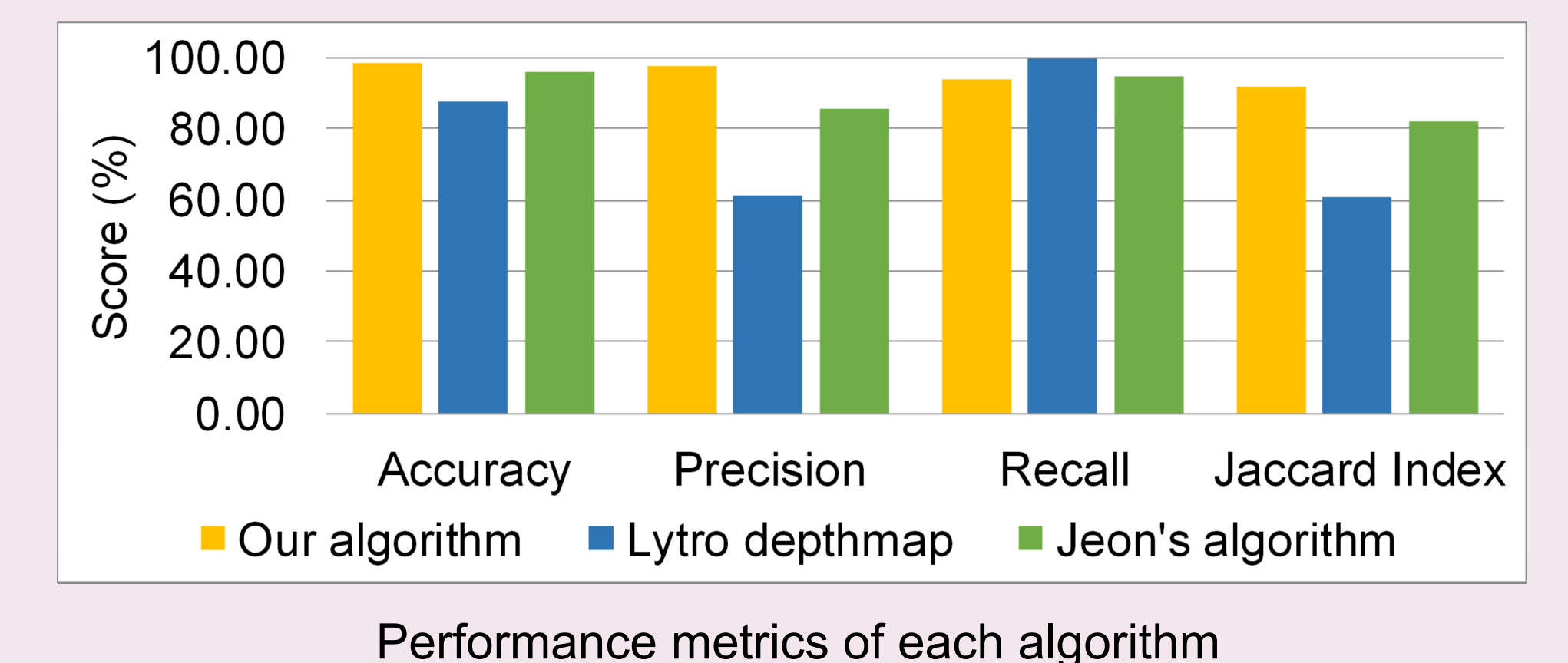
- The initial mask was integrated to the Canny edge image by morphological operations to create the refine mask



Results and comparisons

	Input / Depth map	Mask image	Segmented image
Ground truth			
Our method			
Lytro software			
Jeon's method [5]			

Sample images of the comparisons between the ground truth, our method, Lytro software, and Jeon's method [5]



References

- [1] Ströbel, B., Schmelzle, S., Blüthgen, N., Heethoff, M.: An automated device for the digitization and 3D modelling of insects, combining extended-depth-of-field and all-side multi-view imaging. *ZooKeys* (759), 1-27 (2018).
- [2] Sosa, G.D., et al.: 3D surface reconstruction of entomological specimens from uniform multi-view image datasets. In: 2016 XXI Symposium on Signal Processing, Images and Artificial Vision (STISIV), pp. 1-8. IEEE, (2016).
- [3] Scharr, H., et al.: Fast high resolution volume carving for 3D plant shoot reconstruction. *Frontiers in Plant Science* 81680 (2017).
- [4] Nguyen, C.V., et al.: 3D scanning system for automatic high-resolution plant phenotyping. In: 2016 International Conference on Digital Image Computing: Techniques and Applications (DICTA), pp. 1-8. IEEE, (2016).
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- [6] Levoy, M., Hanrahan, P.: Light field rendering. In: *Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Conference on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques*, pp. 31-42. ACM, (1996).