

Group Work - Computer Vision

Uncalibrated Photometric Stereo Constrained by Intrinsic Reflectance Image and Shape From Silhouette

Arthur Clarysse
arthur.clarysse@vub.be

Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Brussels, Belgium

Jens Dumortier
jens.dumortier@vub.be
Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Brussels, Belgium

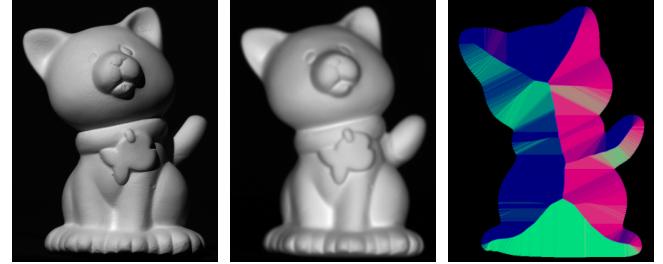
Guillaume Tibergyn
guillaume.tibergyn@vub.be
Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Brussels, Belgium

1 Summary

The reimplemention in this group project was based on the paper "*Uncalibrated photometric stereo constrained by intrinsic reflectance image and shape from silhouette*" by Hashimoto et al.

The main goal of the original paper is to implement an uncalibrated photometric stereo pipeline that estimates surface normals from multiple images without prior knowledge of light directions. This pipeline first estimates the intrinsic reflectance (or albedo) and then calculates the guide normal [Hashimoto et al. 2019].

As a dataset, we use the photometric stereo dataset made by Harvard [Xiong et al. [n. d.]]. The dataset contains multiple shaded images of different animals, including cats, frogs, turtles, and more. To evaluate our results, we will calculate the average error of the estimated depth map with the actual results provided in the dataset.



(a) Example of an image of a cat.
(b) The estimated albedo image of the cat.
(c) The guide normal image of the cat.

Figure 1: Parts of the pipeline visualized.

2 Implementation

1. We first started by collecting the data from dataset made by Xiong et al., then, we selected the animal of which we want to make a 3D representation. In our case, we chose the cat image, one of the twenty input images can be observed in Figure 1a.
2. The second step involved calculating an estimate of the albedo, we did this by calculating the mean of the twenty light angles and applying a bilateral filter on it. The result of this step can be seen in Figure 1b.
3. In the third step, we calculated different matrices to apply the constant albedo constraint.
 - a. We started by applying singular value decomposition. This produced a matrix \hat{I}
 - b. From the matrix \hat{I} , we could derive U' , W' , and V'^T
 - c. Finally, we could use these to apply the constant albedo constraint.
4. For the fourth step, we calculated the guide normal, the result is visible in 1c. This part of the pipeline is not explained in the paper.
5. In the final step, we calculated the normal map. This could then be used to make a 3D representation of the twenty 2D images. The final output of the pipeline is presented in Figure 2.

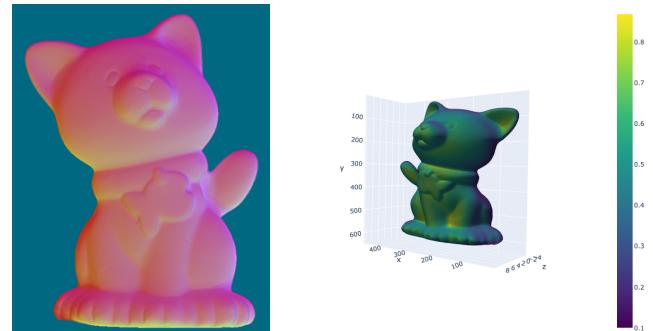


Figure 2: The 3D results visualized

3 Results

...

4 Discussion

...

5 Reproducibility Checklist

- Code provided & documented
- Data included
- Environment included
- Run instruction included

- Random seeds
- Expected outputs
- Algorithm pseudo code included

References

- Shuhei Hashimoto, Daisuke Miyazaki, and Shinsaku Hiura. 2019. Uncalibrated photometric stereo constrained by intrinsic reflectance image and shape from silhouette. In *2019 16th International Conference on Machine Vision Applications (MVA)*. IEEE, Tokyo, Japan, 1–6. doi:[10.23919/MVA.2019.8758025](https://doi.org/10.23919/MVA.2019.8758025)
- Ying Xiong, Ayan Chakrabarti, Ronen Basri, Steven J. Gortler, David Jacobs, and Todd Zicker. [n. d.]. From Shading to Local Shape. <https://vision.seas.harvard.edu/qsf/index.html>