Homework 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Meta information** | |
| Name | Savan Kiran |
| Program | Masters in Computer Science |
| Questions skipped | N/A |
| Questions substituted | N/A |
| Extra credit questions | N/A |

# PART A

We start by normalizing the intensities at each pixel and further calculating the surface normal at each pixel. All the calculations are done independent of the albedo. Assuming there are 3 lights, {L1,L2,L3}, the intensity at a point on the surface because of the incident lights is given by,

We can re-write the equation in Matrix form as,

With more than 3 lights, the equation will be of the form,

It can be solved using least squares equation,

Below is the code snippet to normalize intensities at each point.



Below is the code snippet to calculate surface normal at each point.



Once we’re done calculating the normal, we create an image of the surface with uniform albedo and light at (0,0,1) shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Image created with the calculated normal and light at (0,0,1)

Below is the code snippet to create the image,



We now compute the depth map of the surface and make a 3D plot of the surface z=f(x,y). We start at pixel (0,0) as z=0 and calculate further depth information from the start value using partial derivatives on the way. We start by finding two vectors, that are orthogonal to the normal which are given by,

Below is the code snippet to calculate the depth along the path.



The 3D plot of the surface is shown in Figure 2. We can clearly see the bulge and depth alternating in the four quadrants just like we show 4 alternating quadrants in the 2D image.

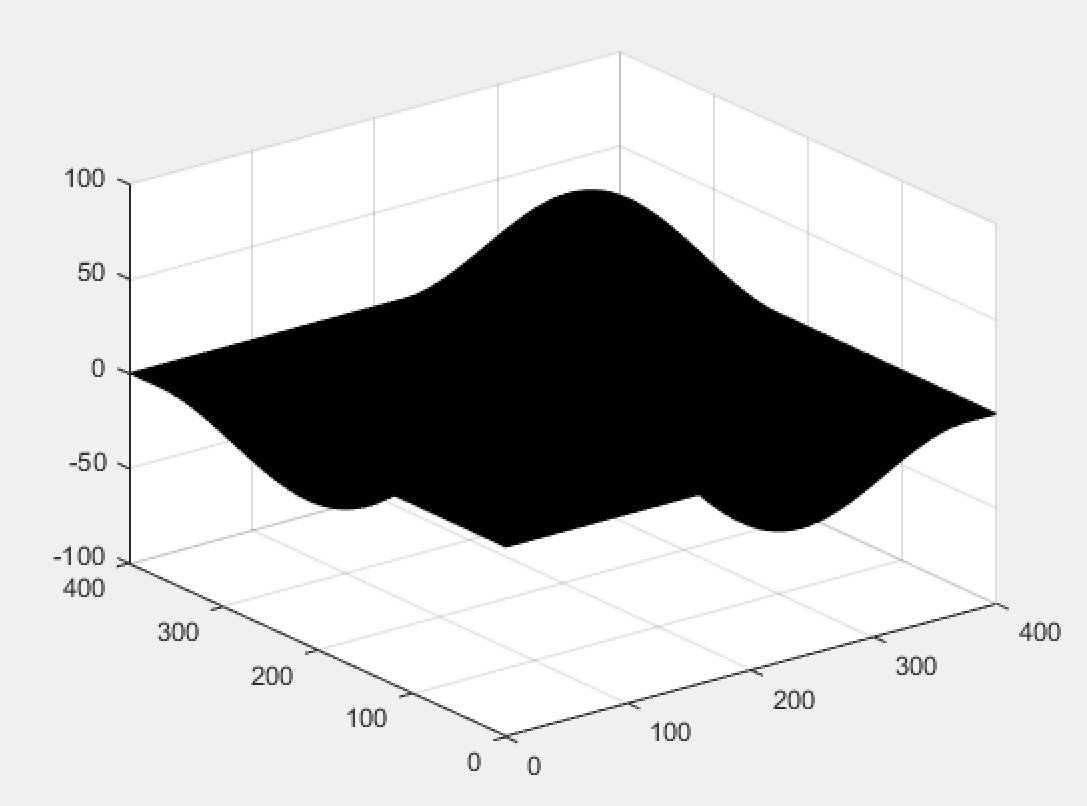


Figure 2. 3D plot of the surface showing depth information

# PART B

Here, we have just one image of the surface which is illuminated by 5 colored lights at various positions with all the lights being turned on at the same time. To simplify the problem, we aggregate 5 colored lights to be represented exactly as 3 lights (All red, All green, All blue). We would need to calculate the positions of the new lights. Let us consider that the lights are placed on 3 axes (x, y, z).

We start with normalizing the position of each light and summing up the contribution of each light w.r.t the normalized position along each of the 3 channels (R, G, B). It is shown in the code snippet below.



We now calculate the intensity of each point just like before. Along the way, we also calculate the position of the new lights that replaced given 5 lights for each point. The code snippet below explains this.



Now that we know the new position of the lights and the intensity of each point on the image, we can calculate the normal in the same way as Part A as the problem reduces to conventional photometric stereo problem.

We now calculate the 3D depth at each point starting at (0,0) as z=0 depth like what we did in part A. We continue calculating the depth at further points using partial derivatives. Figure 3 and Figure 4 shows the 3D surface depth for ‘color\_photometric\_stereo\_1.tiff’ and ‘color\_photometric\_stereo\_2.tiff’ respectively.

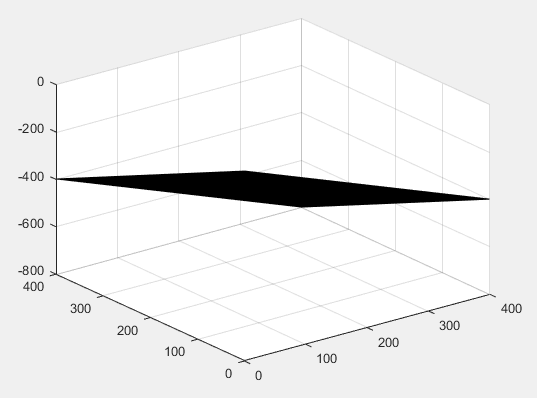


Figure 3. 3D plot of the surface ‘color\_photometric\_stereo\_1.tiff’ showing depth

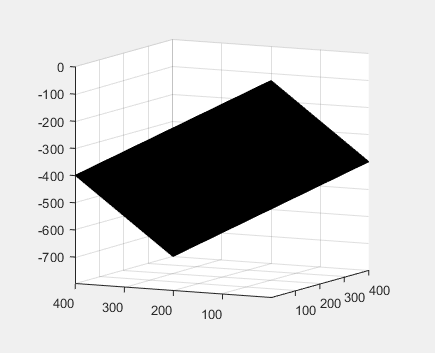


Figure 4. 3D plot of the surface ‘color\_photometric\_stereo\_2.tiff’ showing depth