

The logo for the Embedded VISION SUMMIT 2018 is centered in the upper half of the slide. It features the word "embedded" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. Below it, the word "VISION" is in a larger, bold, white, uppercase, sans-serif font, with the letter "O" replaced by a circular color wheel graphic. Underneath "VISION" is the word "SUMMIT" in a white, uppercase, sans-serif font, and at the bottom is the year "2018" in a white, uppercase, sans-serif font. The background of the top half of the slide is a dark blue gradient with a subtle, glowing blue arc on the left side.

# embedded **VISION** SUMMIT 2018

## **A Physics-based Approach to Removing Shadows and Shading in Real Time**

Bruce A. Maxwell, Casey A. Smith, Richard M. Friedhoff

22 May 2018

# What is Possible?



# How Do We Remove the Shadows?

- ~~• We labeled a zillion images~~
- ~~• We trained a really big convolutional network with a million parameters~~

# Physics

11 operations per pixel

## **A powerful strategy for simplifying computer vision**

- Use physics to create an illumination independent signal
- Use simpler classifiers to accomplish the recognition tasks
- Use less computational power and achieve more robust performance

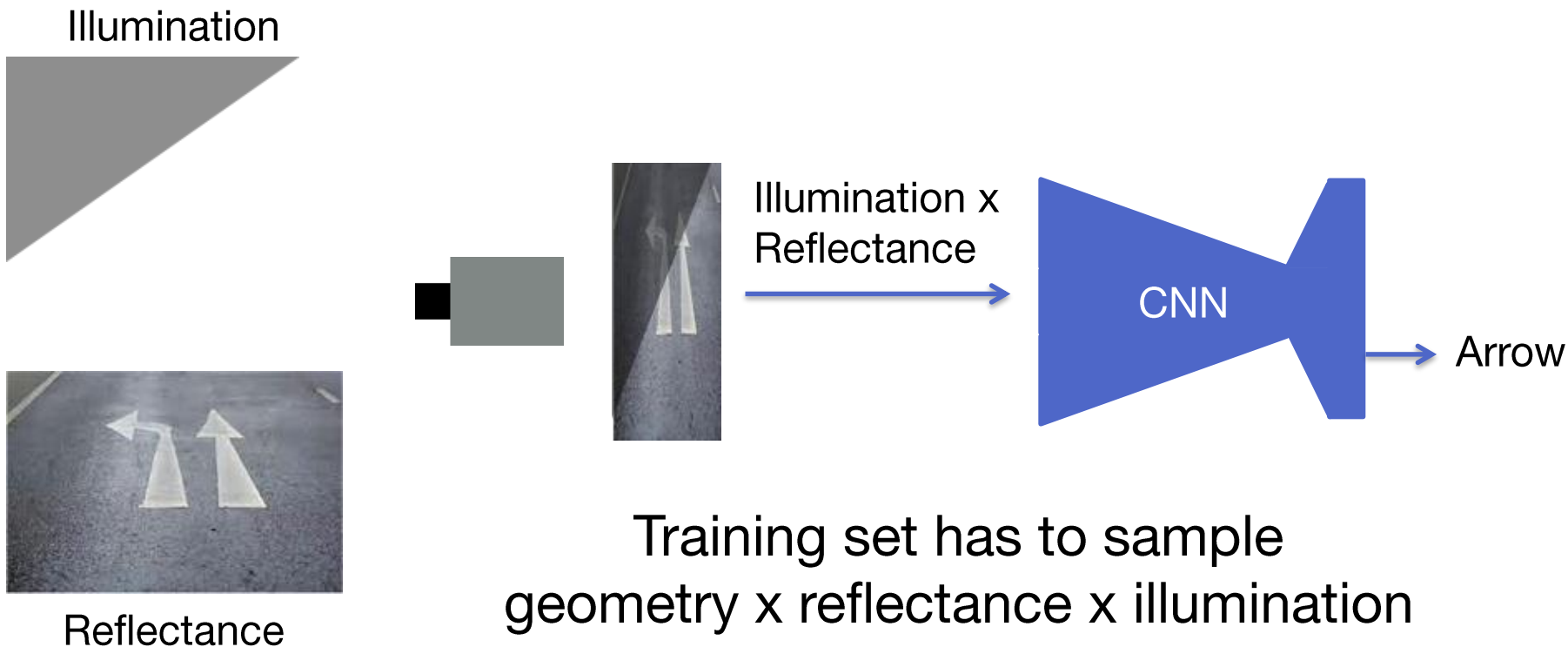
# Illumination as a Confounding Signal

Looking for paint on the road

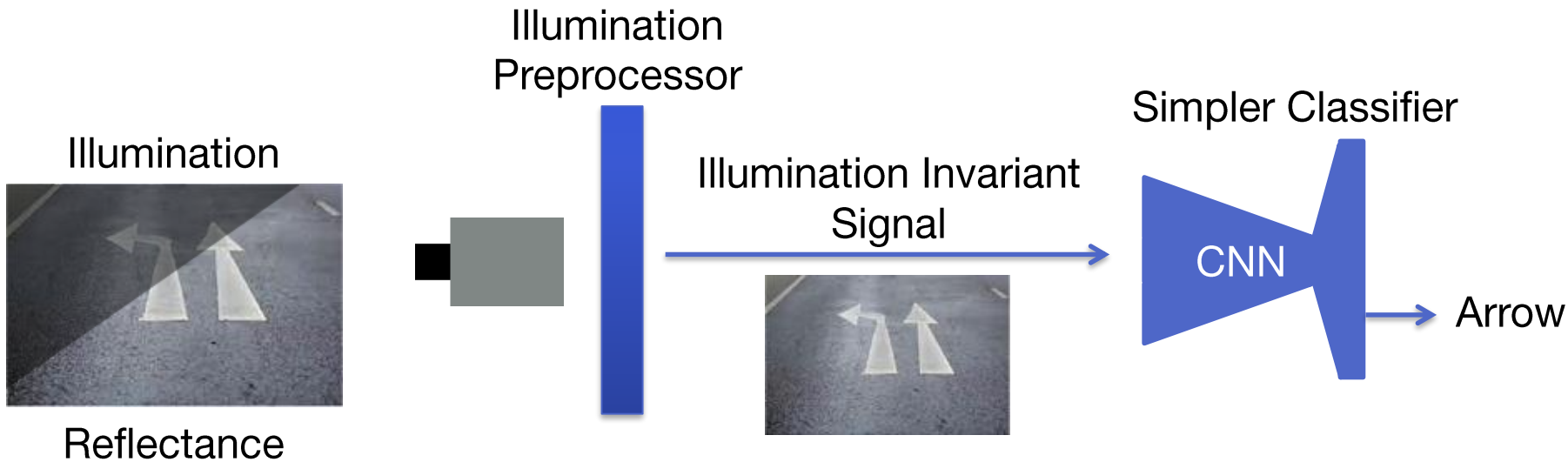
- Intensity is not discriminative
- Color is not discriminative
- Shape is not discriminative



# Using Standard Images to Understand the World



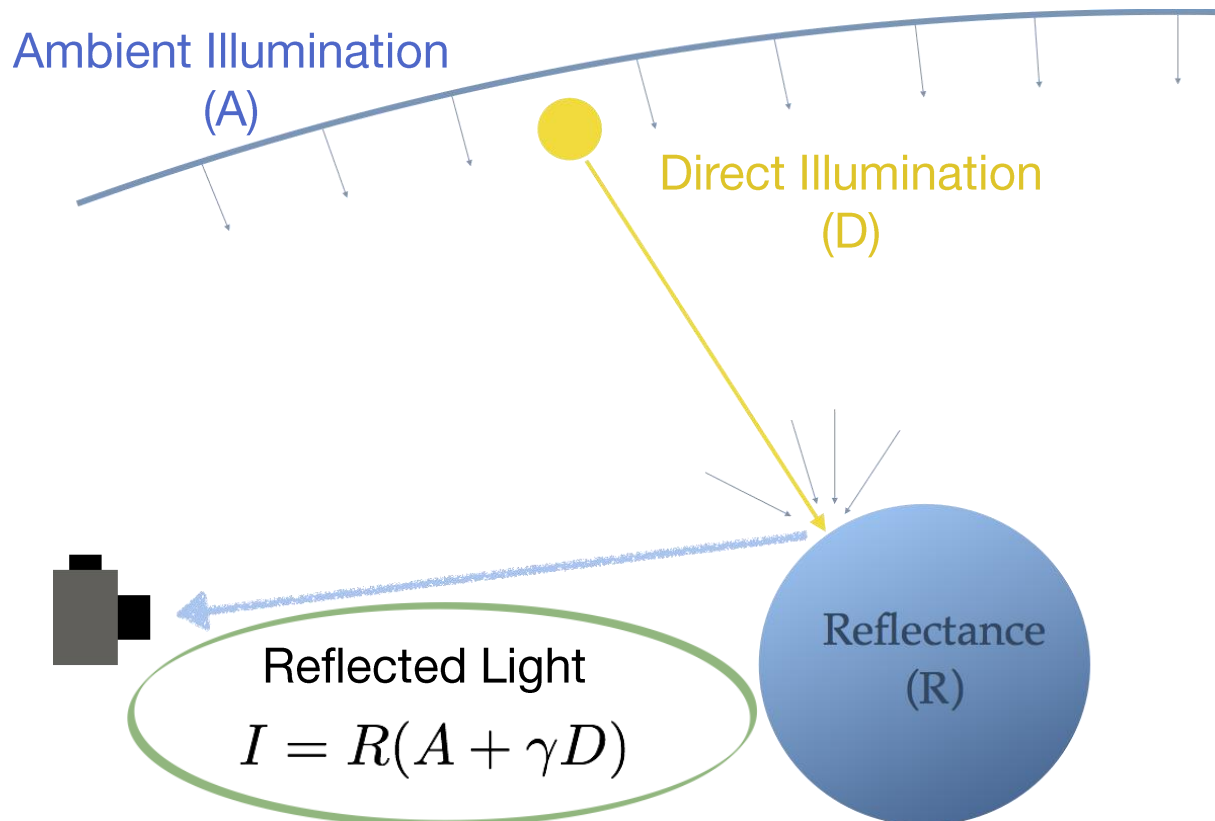
# A Better Visual Signal



Training set has to sample  
geometry x reflectance x illumination

# Bi-illuminant Scene Model

- Light
- Surfaces
- Geometry
- Reflected light
- Sensor (linear)





# Tandent Log Space Chromaticity

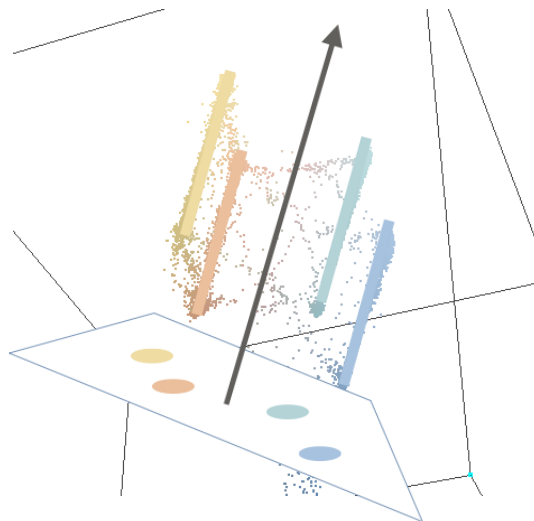
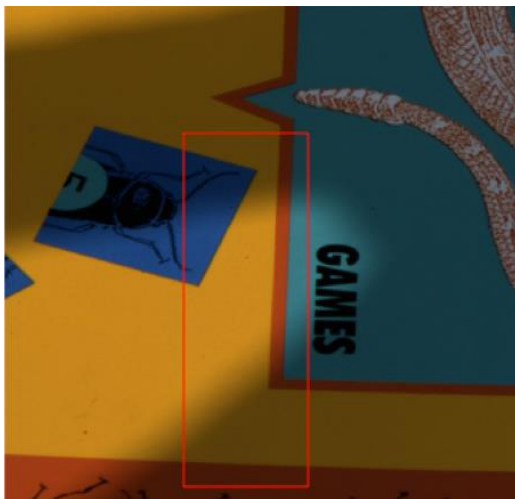
$$\log I = \log R + \log(A + \gamma D)$$



Reflectance term  
Constant for a material



Illumination term  
Constant shape for an A, D pair



Illumination  
Spectral  
Direction  
[ISD]



Chromaticity  
Plane

# Standard Chromaticity v. Log Space Chromaticity

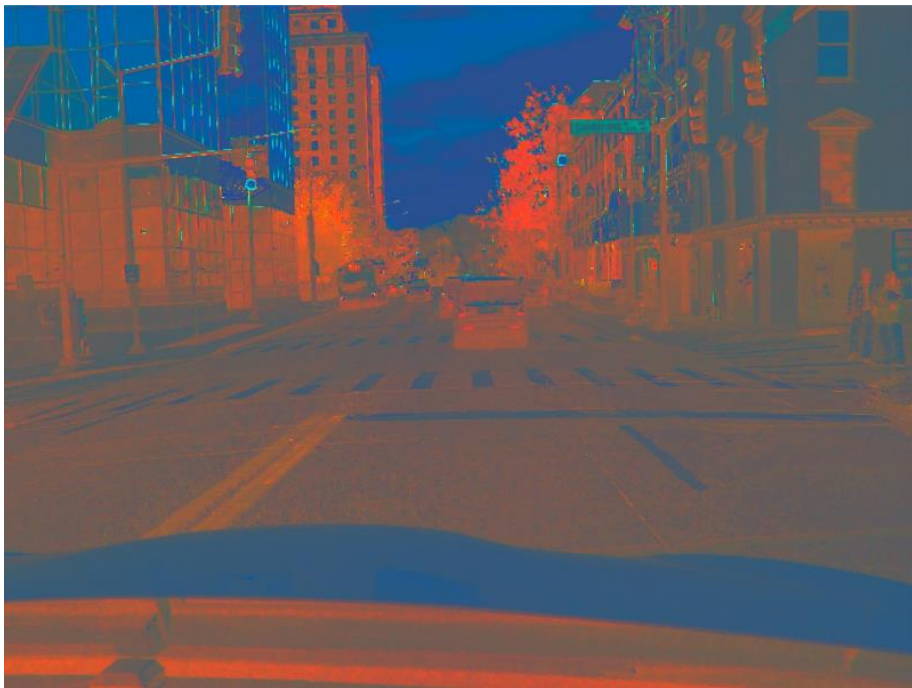


Original Image



Standard Chromaticity

# Standard Chromaticity v. Log Space Chromaticity



Tandent Log Space Chromaticity



Standard Chromaticity

# Identifying the Illumination Spectral Direction

Goal: identify a shadow boundary and stable measurements of lit and shadowed pixels on road surfaces within a ROI

1. Down-sample and compute stable pixels
2. Identify potential lit and shadowed pixels
3. Dilate the lit and shadow masks
4. Find proposed ISDs
5. Identify the dominant ISD
6. Return the ISD and its confidence



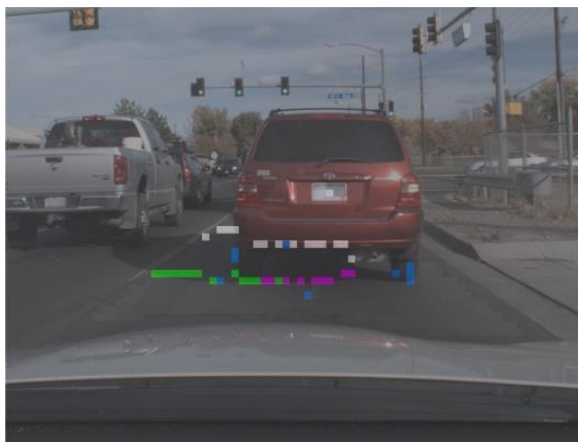


# More Examples of ISD detection

500 fps on an NVidia Jetson



Confidence is 0.999

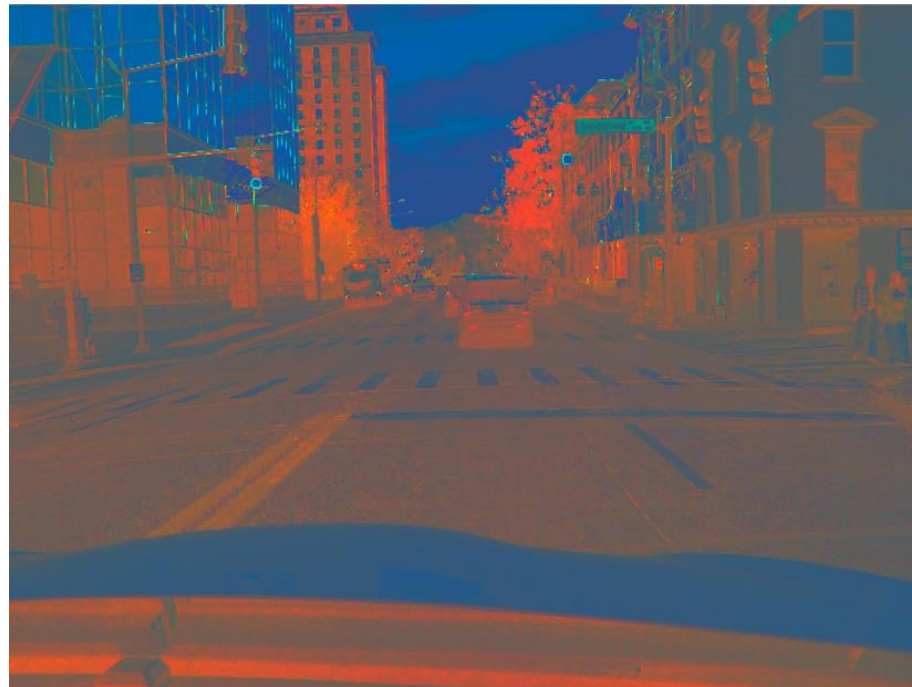


Confidence is 0.119



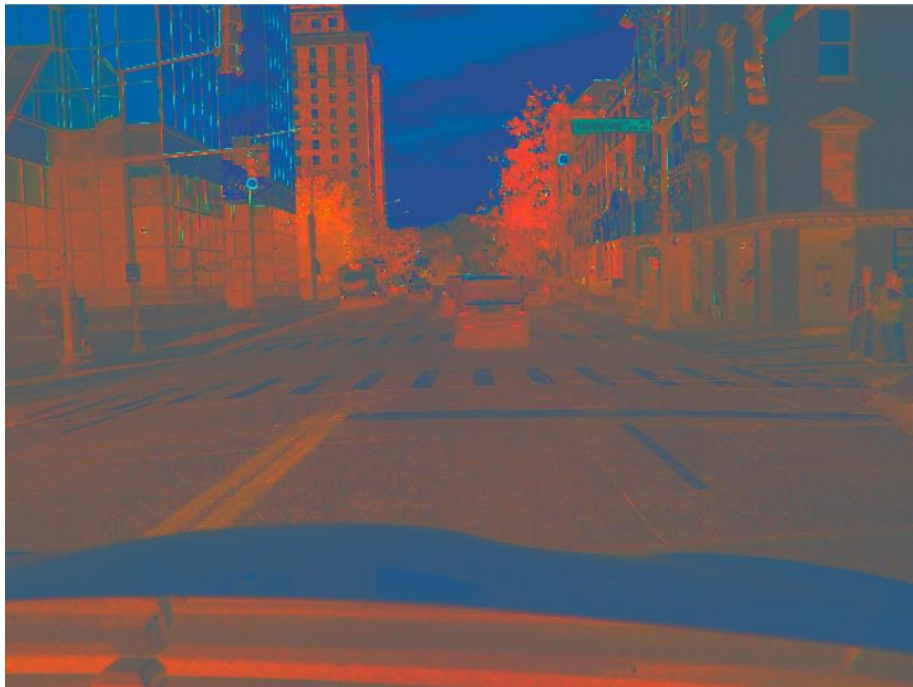
Confidence is 0.0

# Overall Process



Original Image → ISD → Tandent Log Space Chromaticity

# Potential Output: Road Vision



Tandent Log Space Chromaticity  Road Vision



# Potential Output: Road Vision



Original Image → Road Vision



# Real Time Illumination Invariant Imaging



# Other Possible Outputs



Original Image



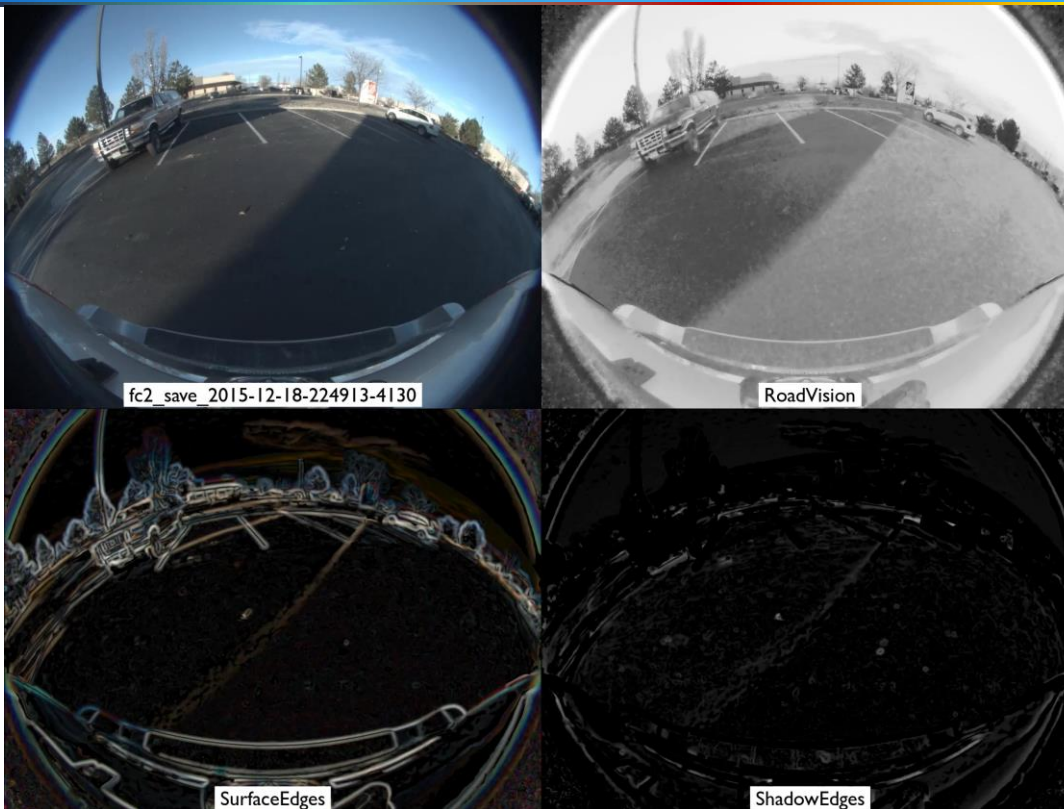
Color by Road Vision

# Greyscale and Color Road Vision



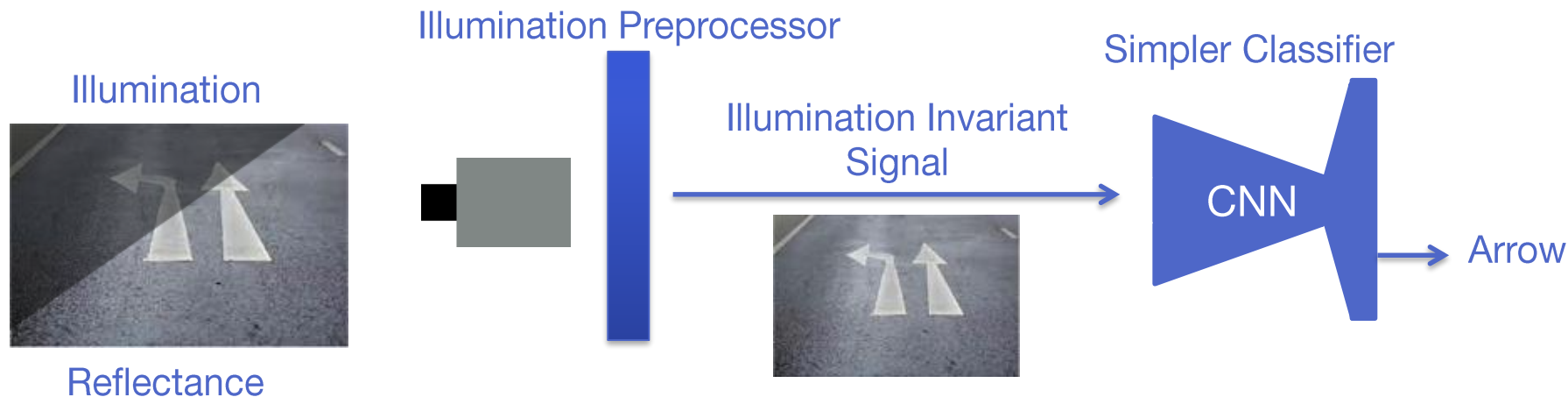


# Shadow Edges and Material Edges



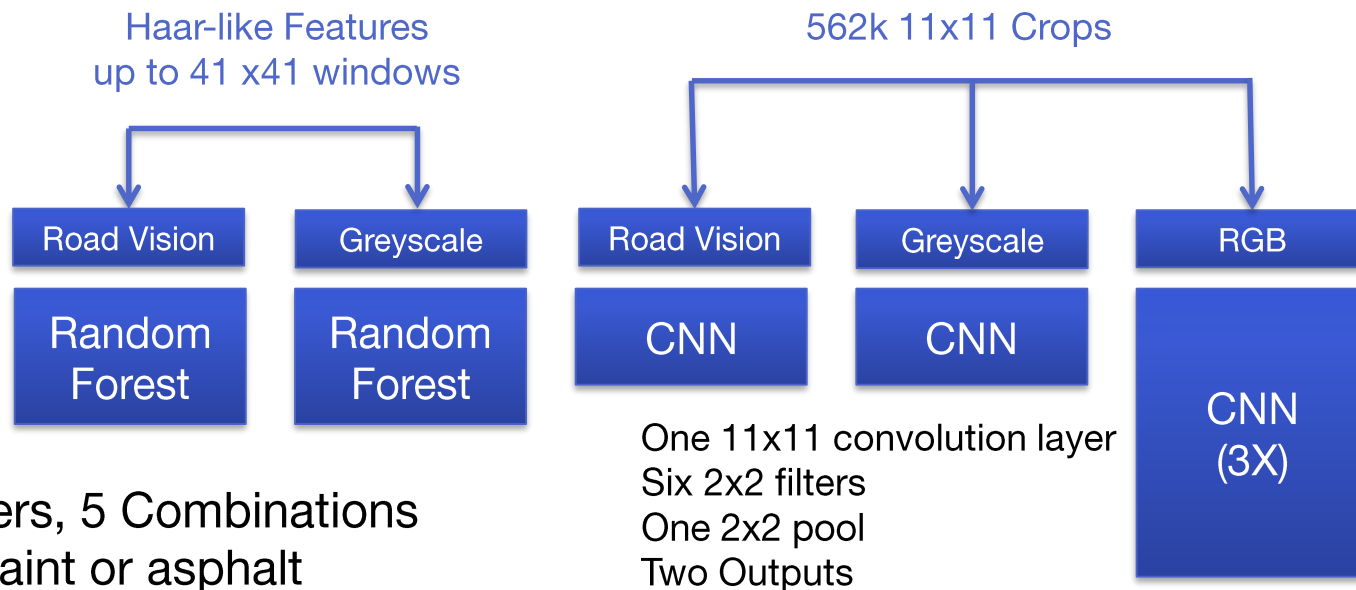
# Is This Useful?

- Illumination is a confounding signal in many applications with no relevance to the problem
- Illumination can be an arbitrary signal and mimic features of the problem of interest
- Hypothesis: removing illumination first makes it easier for ML to solve the problem



Training set: 304 labeled images from 62 video sequences

- Different times of day, varying cloud/sun conditions
- Three camera sensors
- Four lenses,
- Three cities
- Four seasons

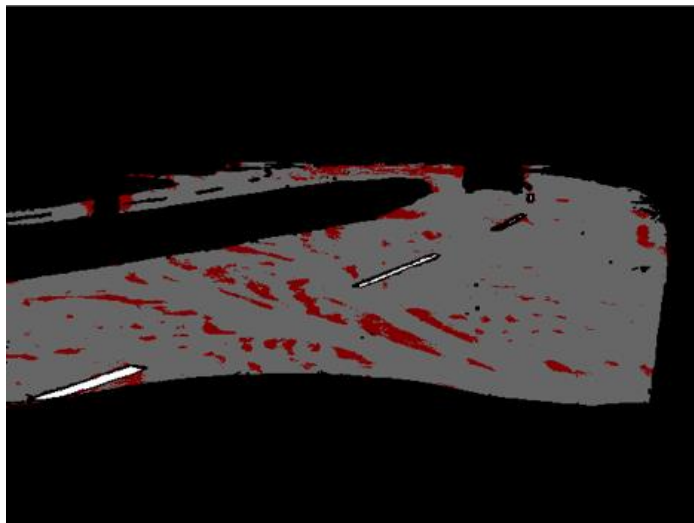


2 Different Classifiers, 5 Combinations  
Classify as white paint or asphalt

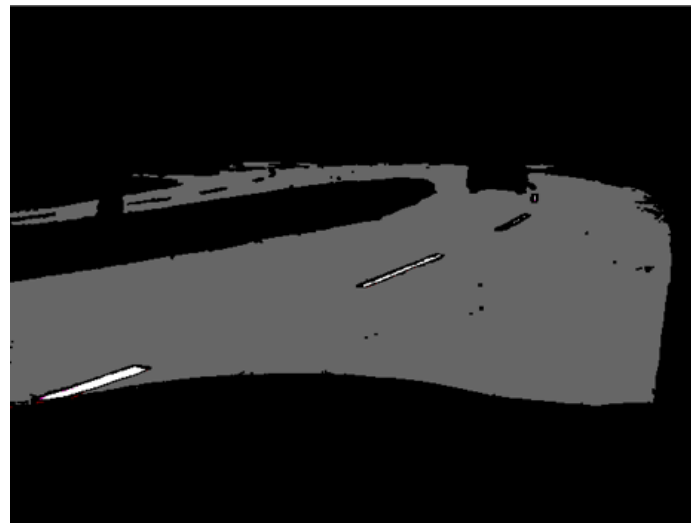
# Qualitative Results: Random Forest



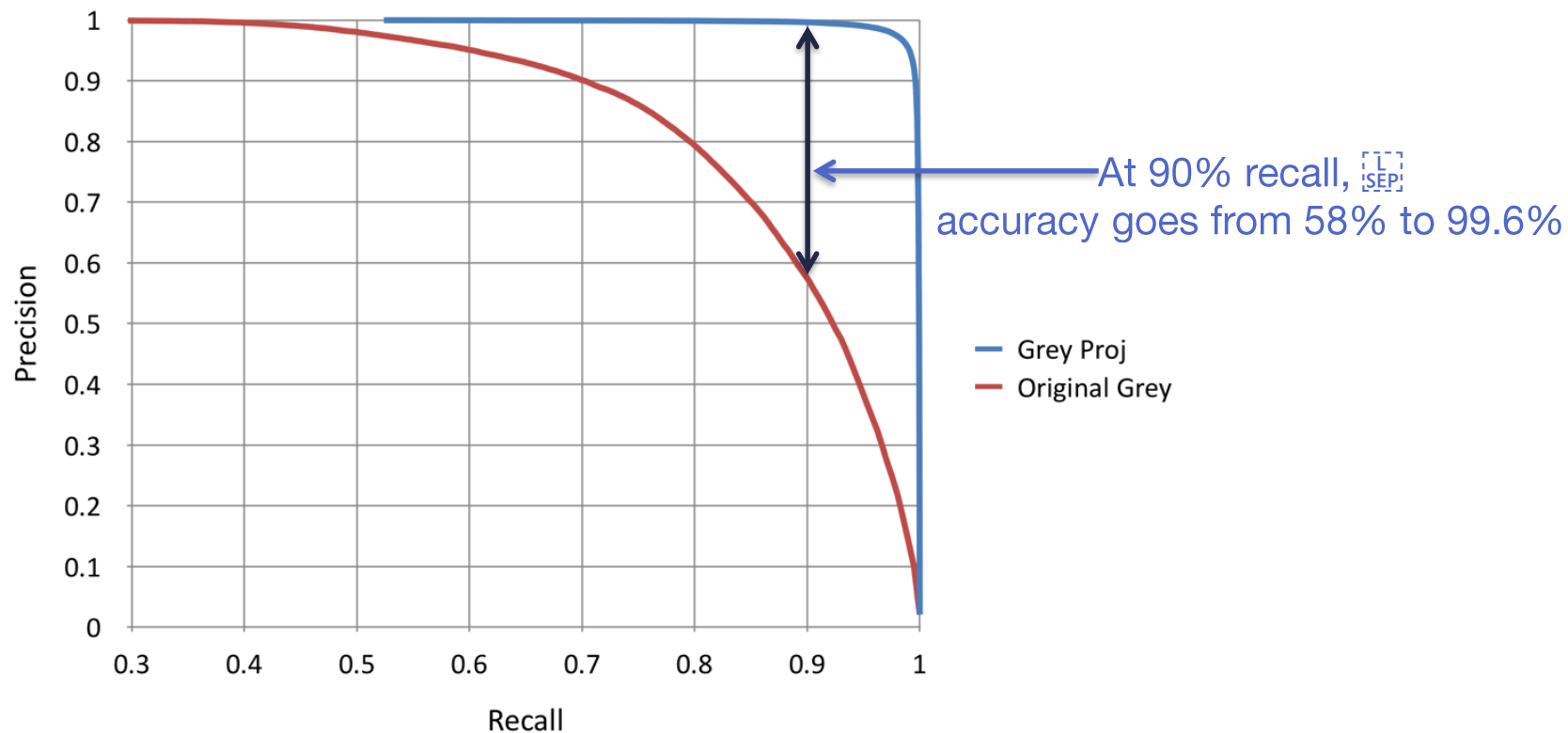
Trained/Run on  
Original Images



Trained/Run on  
Greyscale Projection

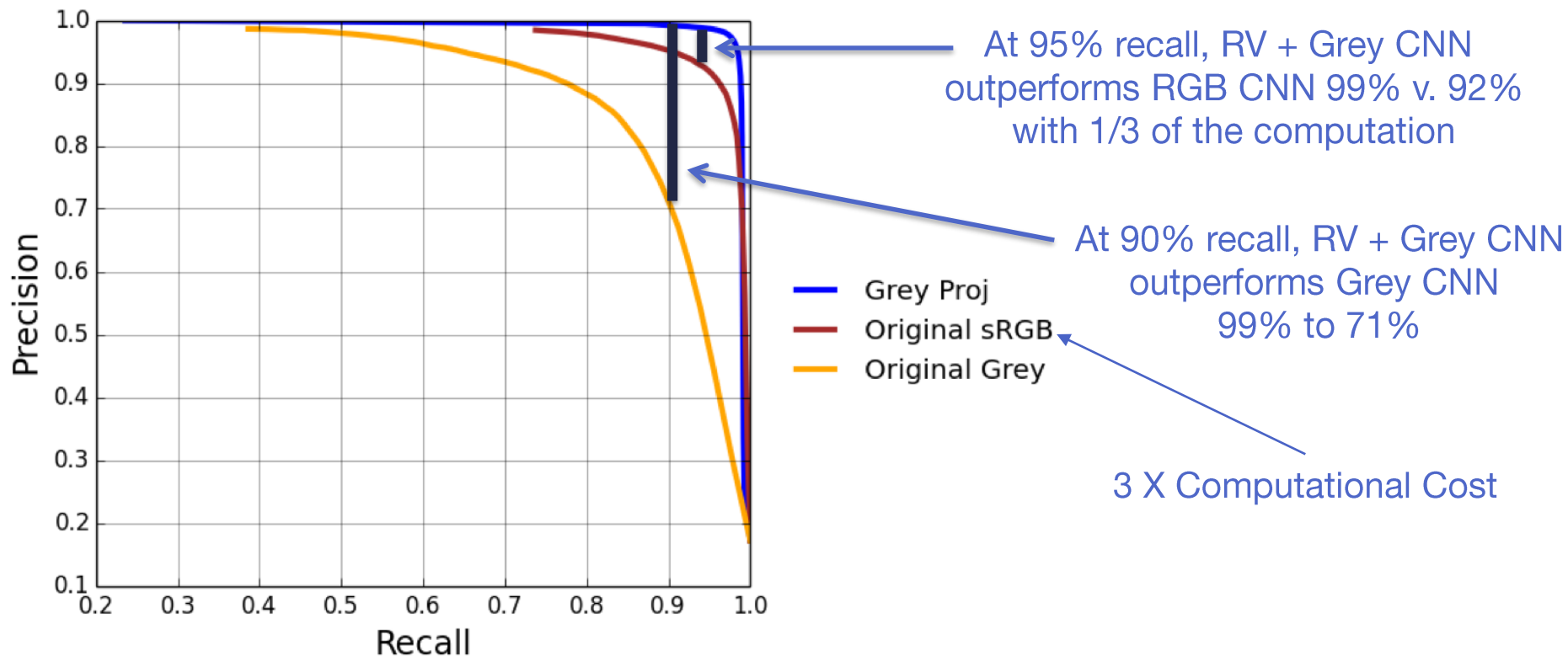


# Random Forest Precision/Recall Plot

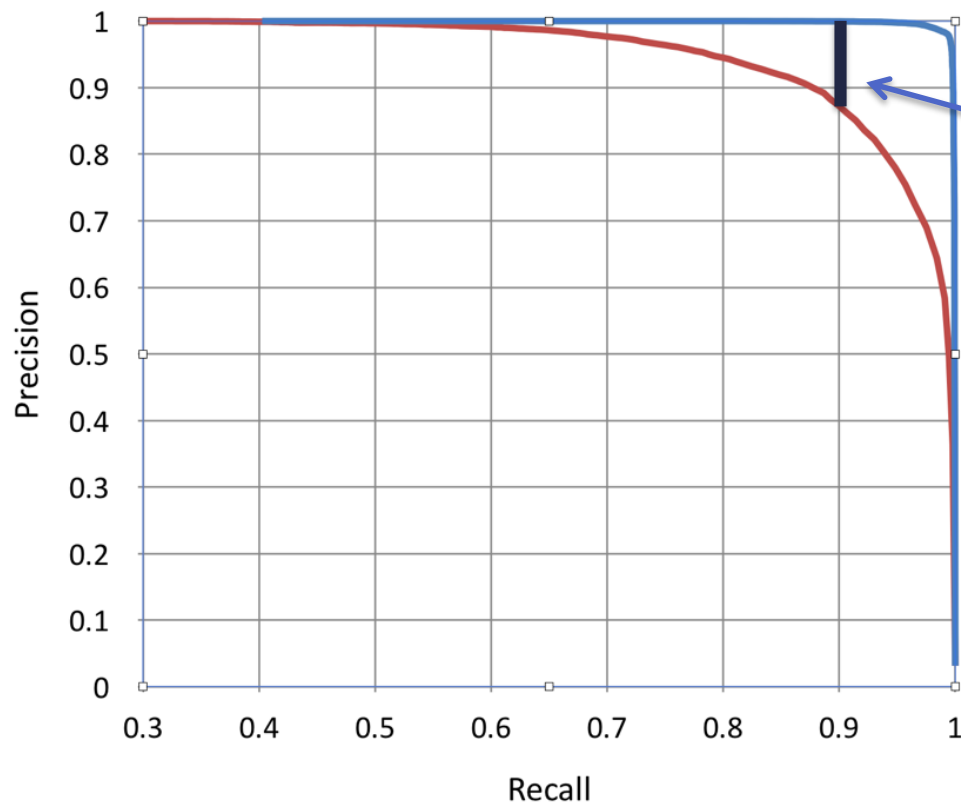




# CNN Precision/Recall Plot



# Random Forest on Images with No Shadows

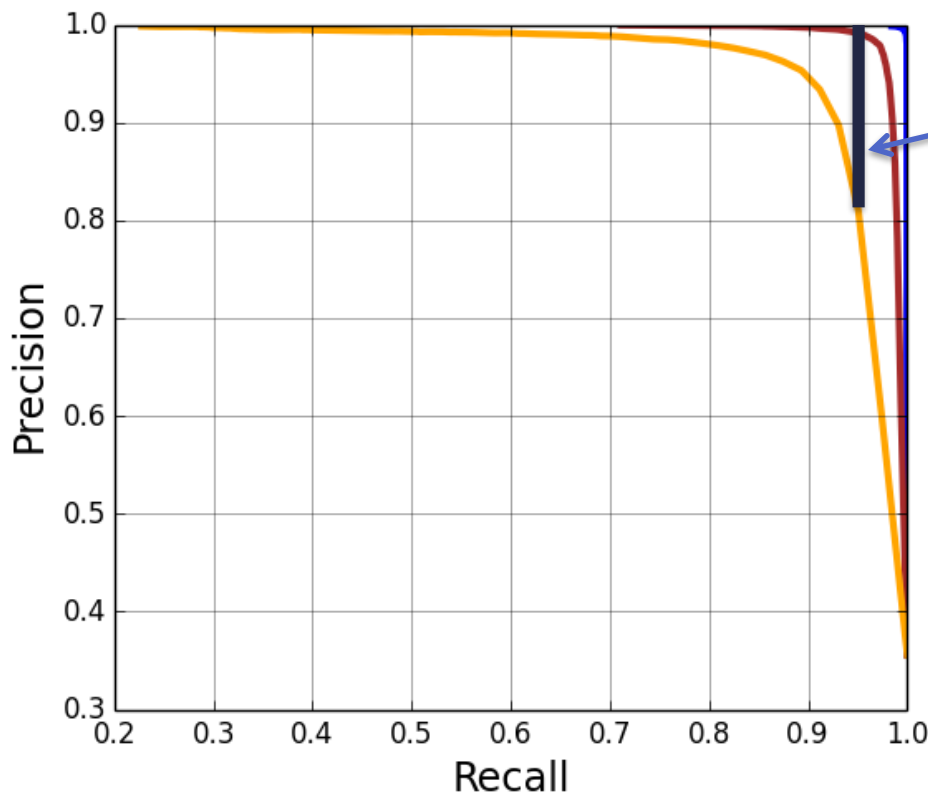


At 90% recall, accuracy improves from 87% to 99.9%

— Grey Proj  
— Original Grey



# CNN on Images with No Shadows



At 95% recall, accuracy improves from 81% to 100%

Even RGB CNN doesn't do as well (99.1%)

- Grey Proj
- Original sRGB
- Original Grey



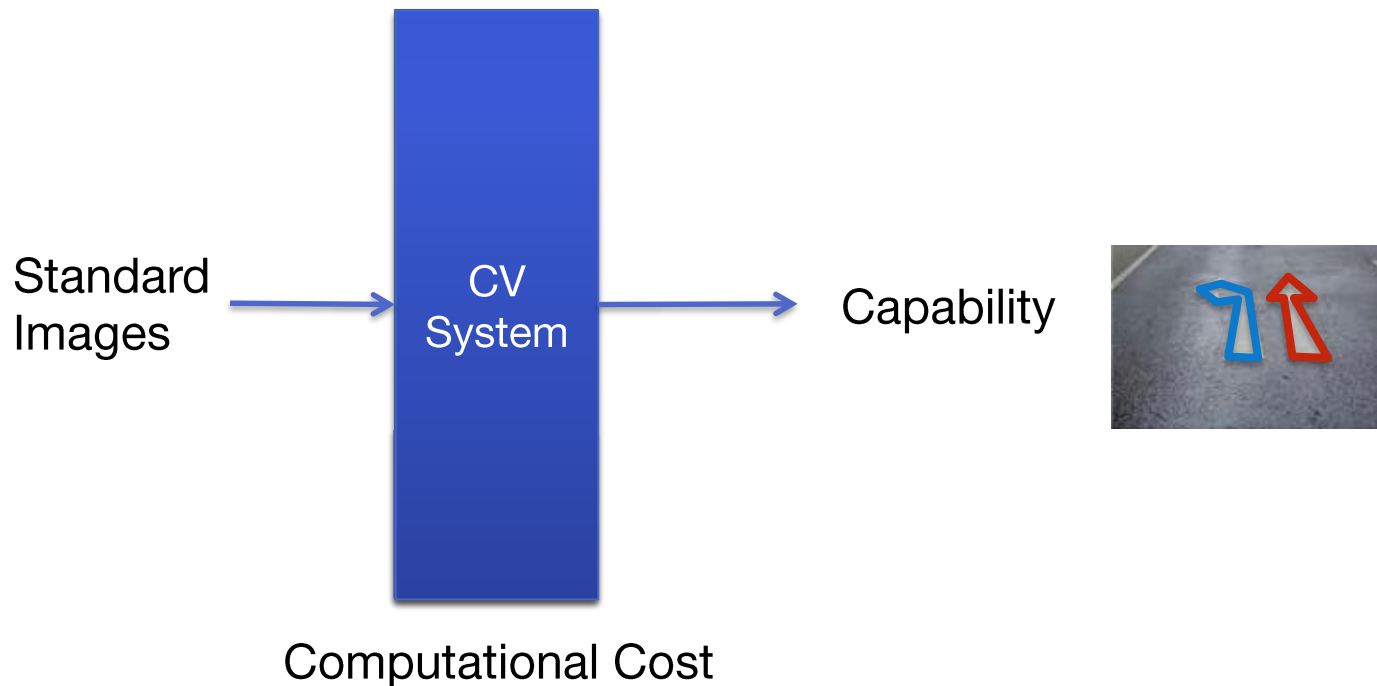
# Why?

Illumination mimics the signal of interest

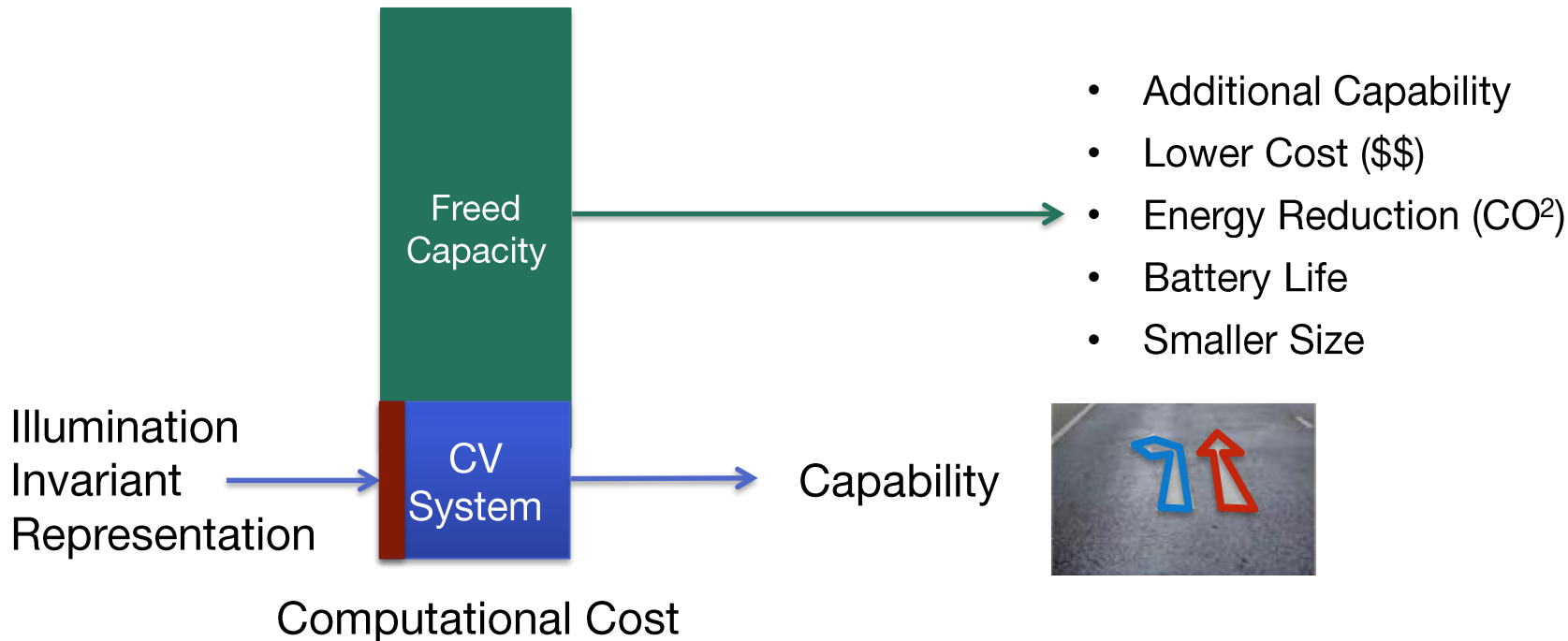
- Intensity Patterns
- Spectral Patterns
- Spatial Patterns



# Value of a Physics-Based Approach

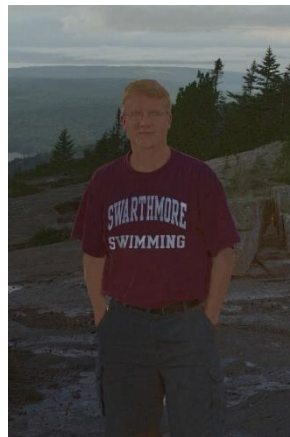
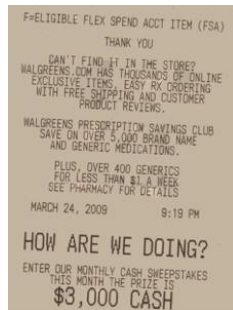
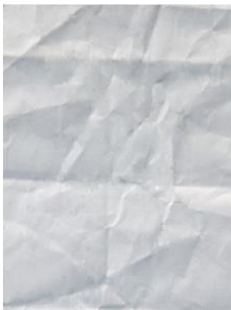


# Value of a Physics-Based Approach





# Diverse Applications



tandent.com

Log Space Chromaticity: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/4587491/?tp=&arnumber=4587491>

## Video Sequences

<https://vimeo.com/256140601/e72e927f93>

<https://vimeo.com/257804616/c73f4e5642>

<https://vimeo.com/256141155/b07d502d65>

<https://vimeo.com/256141223/85b320a60c>

<https://vimeo.com/257804979/cdd4308664>

## Contact Us!

Richard Friedhoff

[rfriedhoff@tandent.com](mailto:rfriedhoff@tandent.com)

Bruce Maxwell

[bmaxwell@tandent.com](mailto:bmaxwell@tandent.com)

Casey Smith

[csmith@tandent.com](mailto:csmith@tandent.com)



# Road Vision in Action



# Different Problems



Snow



Heavy Rain



Night Driving

# Thank You