

AFRICAN MASTER'S FOR MACHINE INTELLIGENCE

AMMI AIMS-SENEGAL



COURSE: COMPUTER VISION/WEEK 2

**REPORT: Lab 2 on Differentiable
Textured Rendering**

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April 13, 2022

- **Part A: Silhouette Rendering** Rendering is a processing generating a 2D image from a 3D.

1. *silhouette rendering* is just rendering the outline of the shape without the color information.

rendering is non-differentiable because of:

- z – discontinuity;
- and xy – discontinuity.

Silhouette rendering solves z – discontinuity by using *soft aggregation* (blending k closest faces in the z – direction). And regarding the xy – discontinuity, it solves it by considering faces which fall within a blur radius.

2. What happens if you use 3 views instead of 20 views?

When I used number of views equal to 3, I realize these three images (or views) are the same, As the figure 1a.

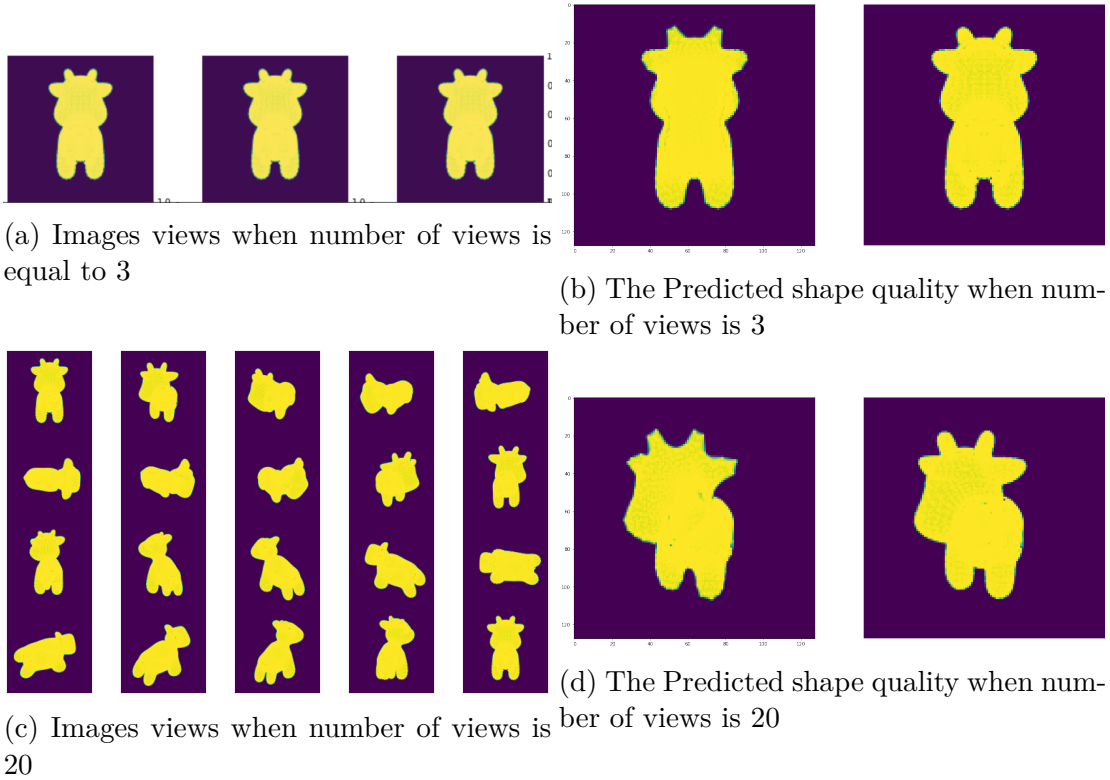


Figure 1: Views and predicted shape

The figures 1b and 1d, show that the predicted shape when number of views is 3 is more good than when number of views is 20. And the respective loss are 0.0078 and 0.01 respectively.

- **Part B: Textured Rendering**

1. *textured rendering* renders the outline and color information of the shape while *silhouette rendering* renders the outline of the shape and it didn't care about the color information.

2. In *textures UV*, textures are represented as a per mesh texture map and *UV* coordinates for each vector in each face, while *texture vertices* batched texture representation each vertex in a mesh has a D -dimensional feature vector.

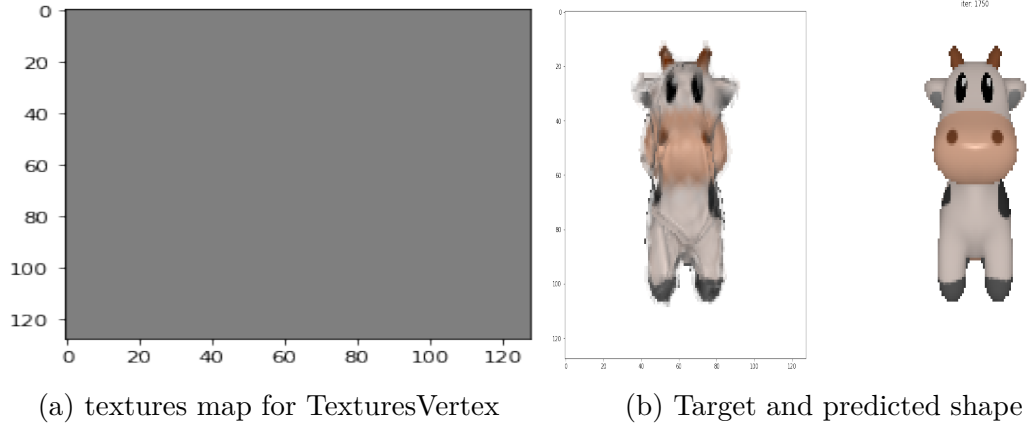


Figure 2: TexturesVertex

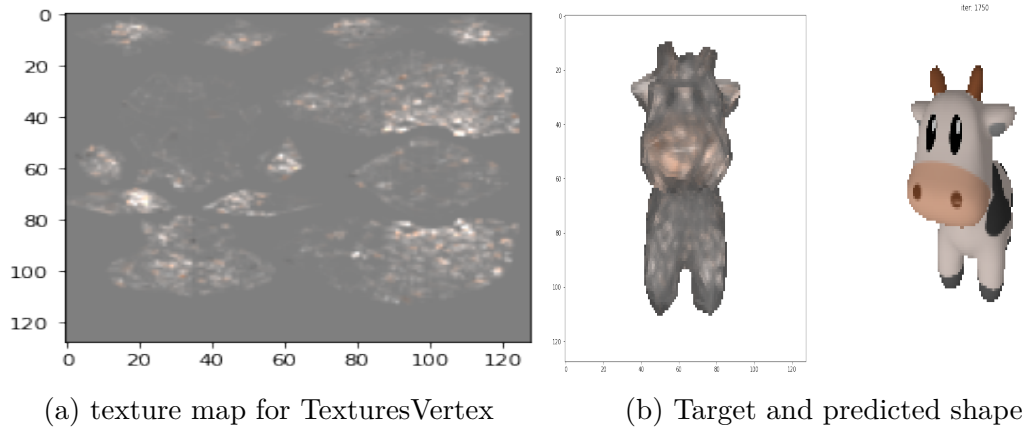


Figure 3: TexturesUV

TexturesUV provides the bad predicted shape than *TexturesVertex* because of the *texture map* that we learnt, see the figure 3b and 2b.