

Capturing 3-D Texture with a Digital Camera

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Anywhere Software

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Depth Hallucination – The Short Story

- Acquire Textured surface model
 - From a *single view*
 - Using only a digital camera and a flash.



Why Do We Want Depth?

- Classical Texture Mapping
 - Images mapped to 2D geometry
 - No self-shadowing/silhouette detail
- Real-world textured surfaces
 - Visually rich, changes with view and lighting
 - Common in nature and the built environment
 - Aesthetics / ornamentation



Real-World Examples



Depth Hallucination Method

- Steps:
 - Capture flash / No-flash image pair
 - Estimate Albedo
 - Estimate a shading image
 - Calculate depth
- Assumptions:
 - Diffuse/sky illumination
 - Global curvature ignored
 - Specular reflectance removed



Albedo Estimation

- Starting with flash / no-flash input pair
 - Correct for Ambient lighting using no-flash image
 - Correct for vignetting using flash calibration image
- Result – Albedo map

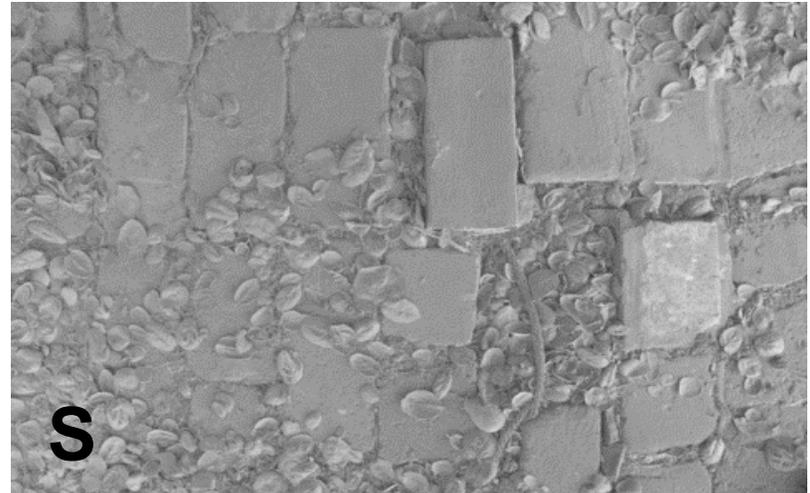


$$\frac{I_f(j) - I_d(j)}{I_c(j)}$$

Compute Shading Image

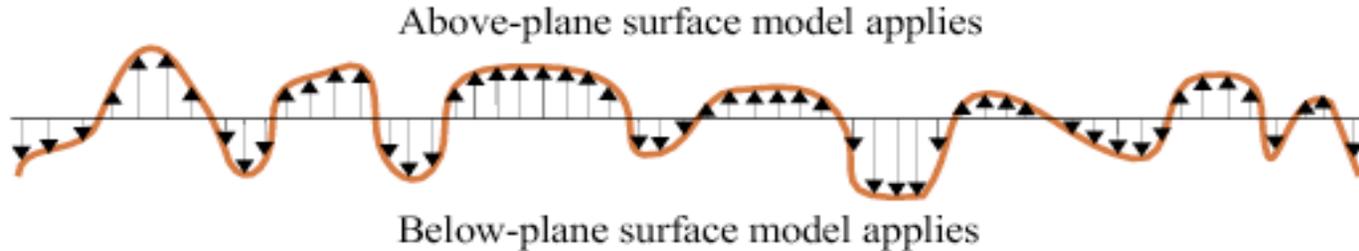


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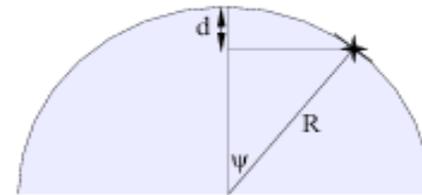
Depth Estimation from Shading Image

- We formulate a hypothesis about local surface structure

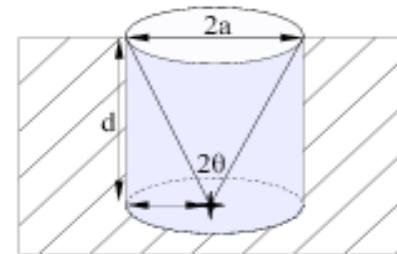


Above/Below Plane Models

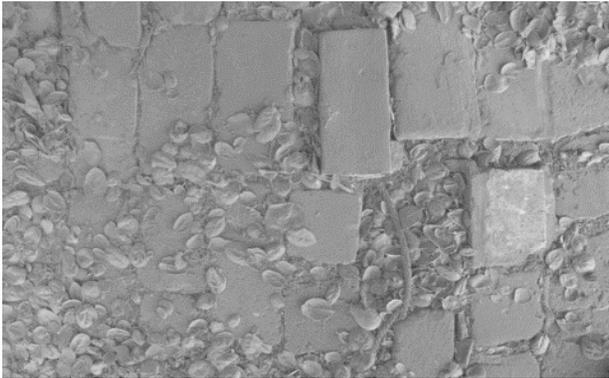
- Above plane model



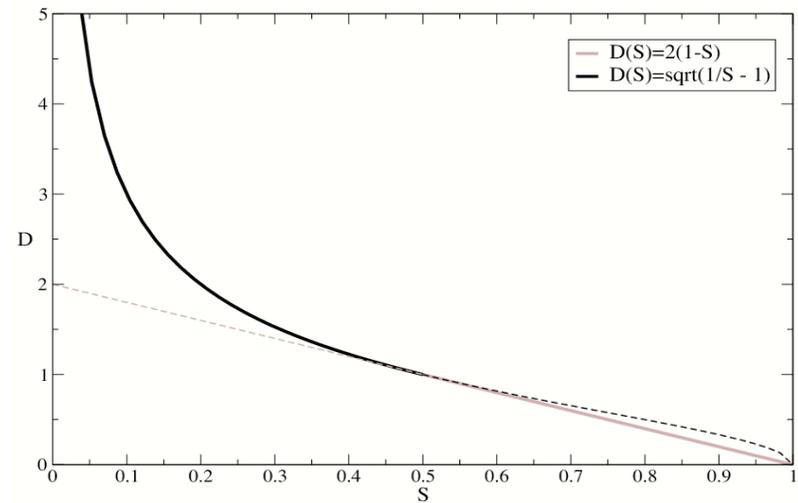
- Below plane model



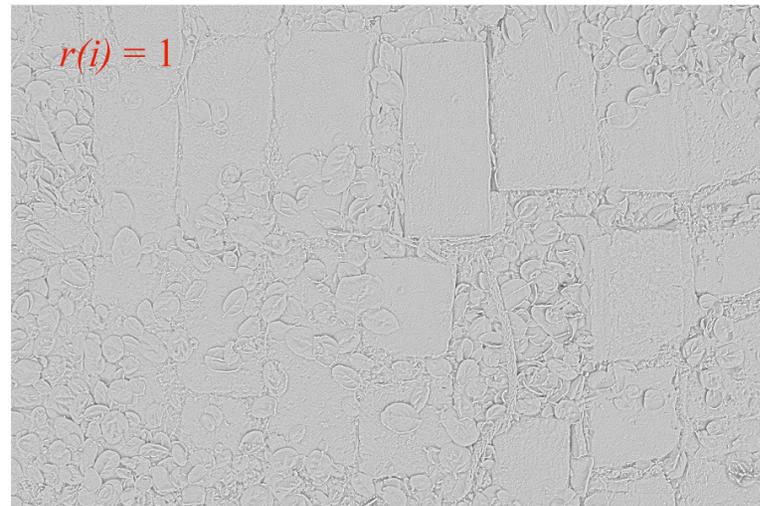
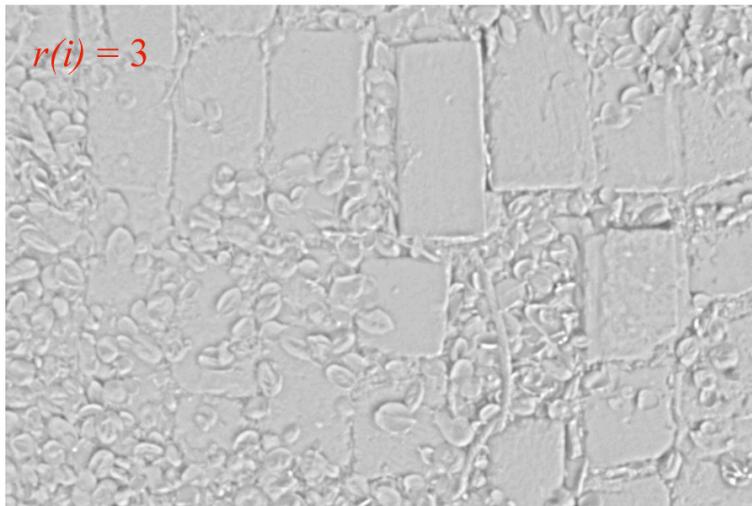
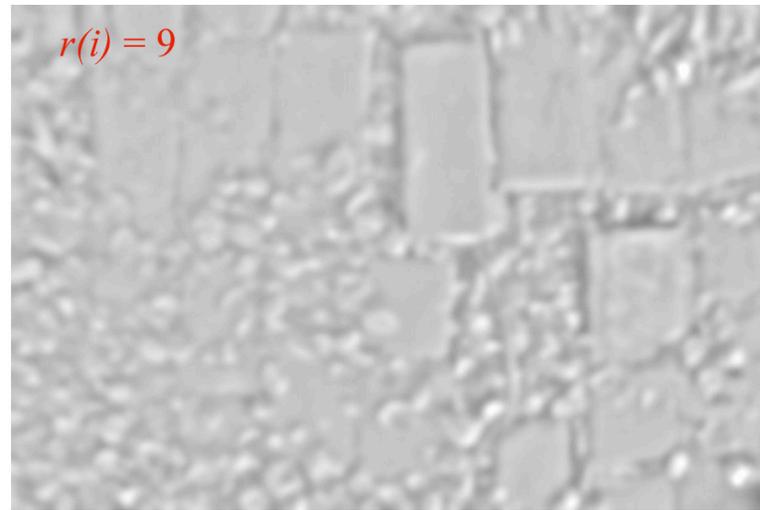
Combined Surface Model



$$D(S) = d/a = \begin{cases} \text{Sqrt}(1/S-1) \\ 2(1-S) \end{cases}$$

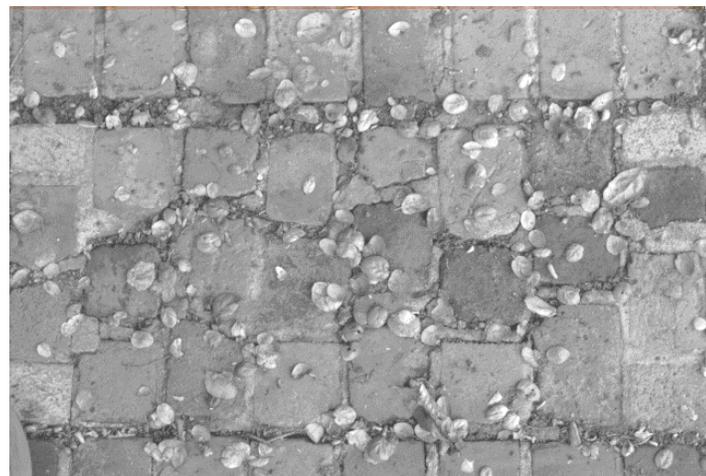
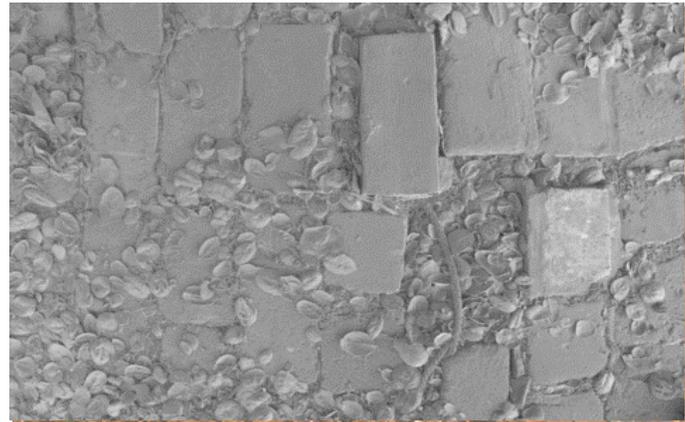


Apply at Multiple Scales



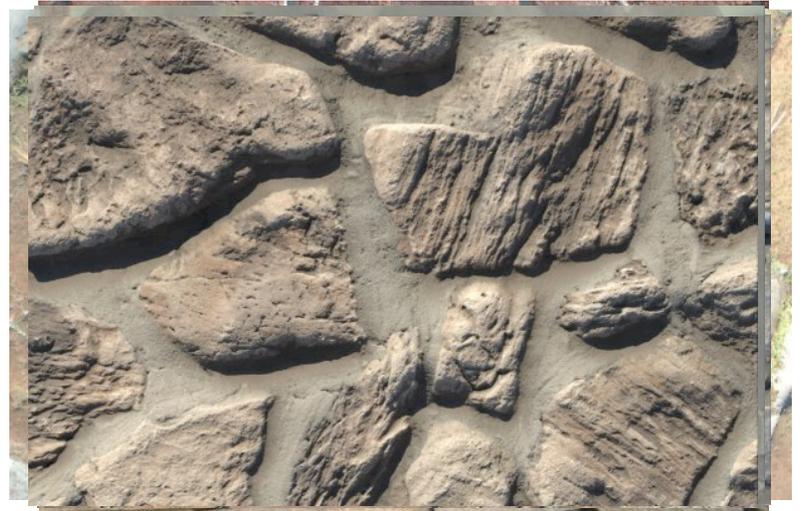
Simplified Capture w/o Flash

- Histogram Matching
 - Needs exemplar model
 - Single diffuse-lit photo
 - Match histograms
 - Create rendering



Validation

- First user study
 - Rank sequentially presented images
 - Photos – 3.97
 - Relit images – 3.22
 - Histogram matched – 2.98



Validation

- Second user study
 - Select most plausible surface
 - No significant difference in people's subjective choices



Limitations

- Our method will fail if:
 - Surface geometry cannot be represented as a height field
 - Daylight is heavily biased towards one dominant direction
 - Surface contains highly reflective or translucent materials



Conclusion

- Simple method
- Results – like photographs
 - 75% of participants rated our images more likely to be photos
 - Participants unable to decide if renderings of hallucinated depth or laser-scans more plausible

