Non-rigid Photometric Stereo with Colored Lights Carlos Hernández ¹ George Vogiatzis ¹ G.J. Brostow ² B. Stenger ¹ Roberto Cipolla ² ¹Toshiba Research Europe ²University of Cambridge

Key Idea

If a white object is illuminated by a red, a green and a blue light source, the color reflected by a point on the surface is in 1-1 correspondence with local orientation.



Illuminate the object with red, green and blue light from different non-coplanar directions.

One color image simultaneously captures three images under different illumination.

Background

Un-textured deforming 3D objects are difficult to capture using surface features, structured light, or silhouettes.

Novelty

• Multi-spectral photometric stereo is an attractive alternative because it can recover a dense normal field from an un-textured surface.

•We show how to capture such video data and register it over time to generate a single deforming 3D surface.

Why this is important

• It is a simple and practical acquisition setup for acquiring high-detail, per-frame 3D reconstructions.

 Simple technique for capturing real moving cloth and 'dressing' a virtual character.



Single frame from video $\begin{bmatrix} i_R & i_G & i_B \end{bmatrix}^T = \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{L}_{3\times 3} \cdot \mathbf{n}$



Color is converted to a normal at each pixel $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{L}_{3\times 3}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{I}$



Views of a single reconstructed frame at several angles (frontal, ±25°, ±50°)



Moving reconstructed cloth is soft-bound to an animated skeleton, "dressing" our avatar



Reconstructed meshes of a shirt flapping in the wind

Algorithm







Optical flow



Applications



Classic photometric stereo Our method **Classic photometric stereo shot with a 4MPixel camera vs.** our reconstruction of one frame of video. Average mesh distance is only 1.4% of the bounding box diagonal





Adding a rigidity constraint improves registration over time $E_R(\mathbf{T}_1^t,\ldots,\mathbf{T}_N^t) = \sum \|\mathbf{T}_i^t - \mathbf{T}_j^t\|$



