

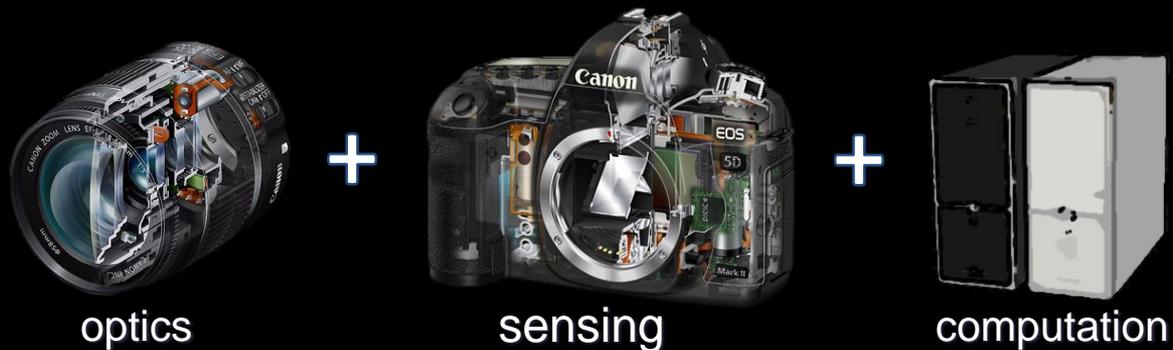
Probing Light Paths for 3D Shape and Indirect Appearance

Matthew O'Toole

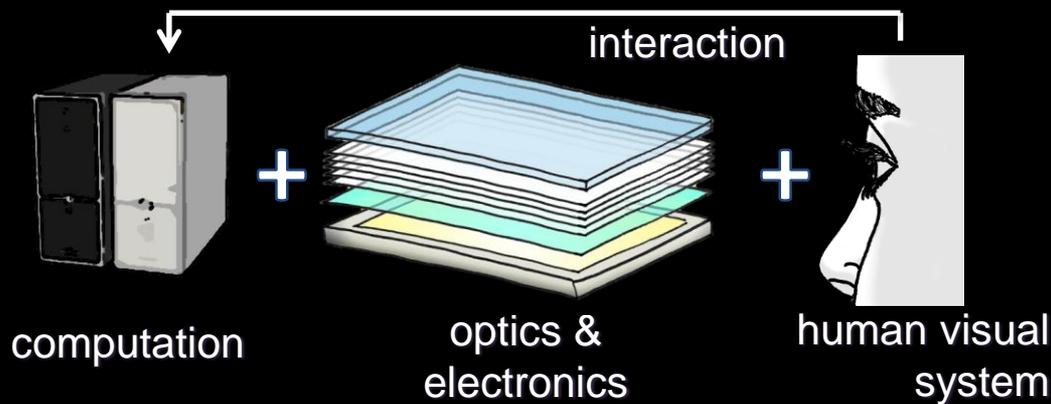
Stanford University

Stanford Computational Imaging (SCI)

Computational Imaging



Computational Displays



Stanford Computational Imaging (SCI)

Computational
Imaging



optics

+



sensing

+



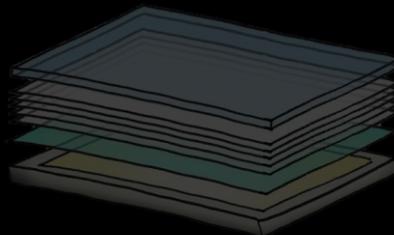
computation

Computational
Displays



computation

+



optics &
electronics

+



human visual
system

interaction

Stanford Computational Imaging (SCI)

Computational Imaging



HDR Imaging [Debevec, Nayar, ...]

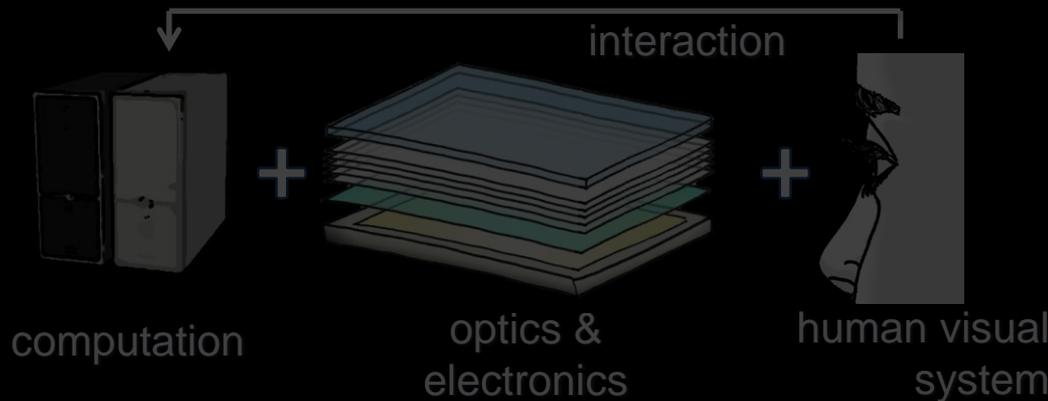


Super-resolution [Baker, ...]



Light Fields [Levoy, ...]

Computational Displays



Stanford Computational Imaging (SCI)

Computational
Imaging



HDR Imaging [Debevec, Nayar, ...]

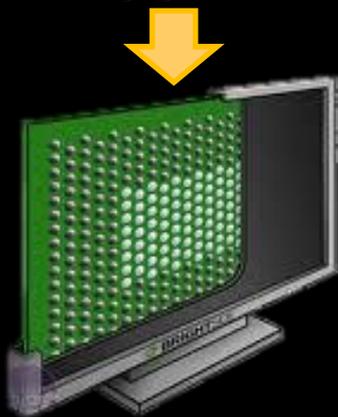


Super-resolution [Baker, ...]



Light Fields [Levoy, ...]

Computational
Displays



HDR Display [Seetzen, ...]



Super-resolution [Hirsch, Heide, ...]



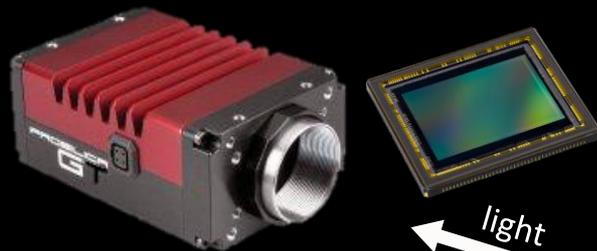
Light Fields [Wetzstein, ...]

Stanford Computational Imaging (SCI)

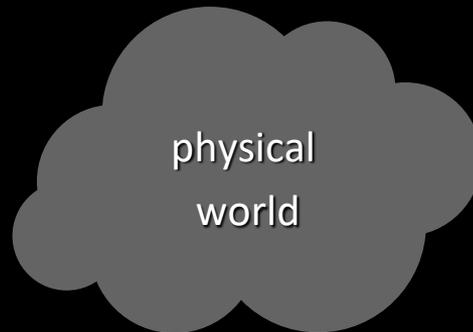
Computational
Imaging

+

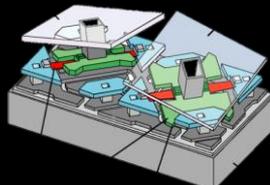
Computational
Displays



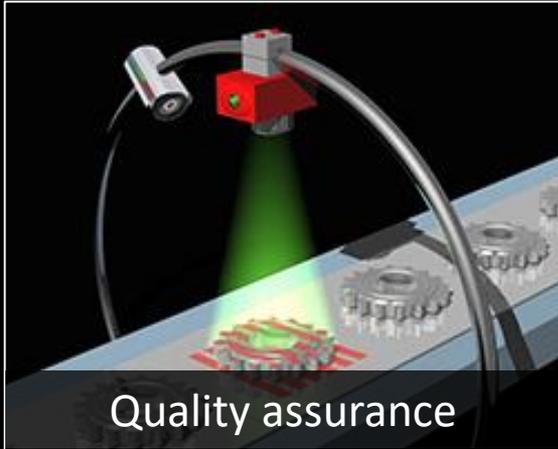
light



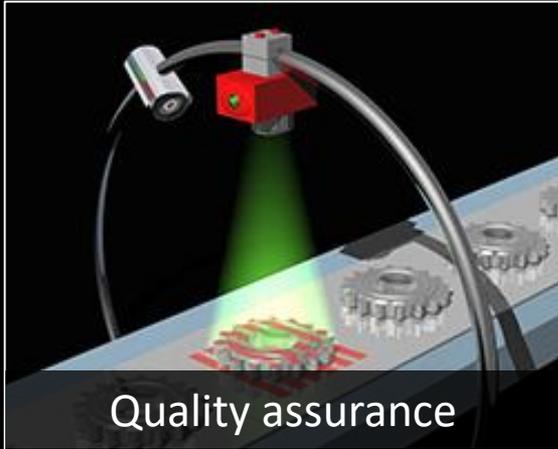
light



active lighting applications



active lighting applications

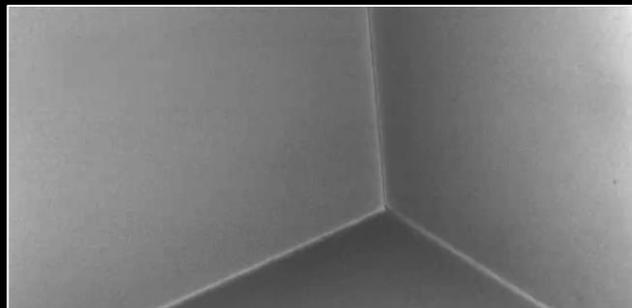


common issues:

- assumes light transport is well-behaved
- easily overwhelmed by bright ambient sources (e.g. sunlight)

transport probing

transport probing



epipolar-only video (direct)



non-epipolar video (indirect)

transport probing



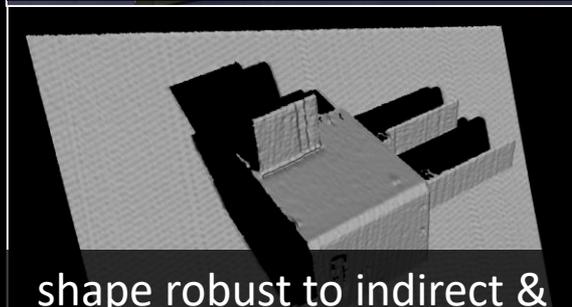
epipolar-only video (direct)



regular image

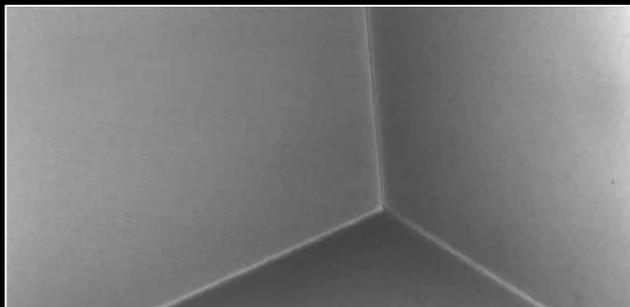


non-epipolar video (indirect)



shape robust to indirect &
ambient light

transport probing



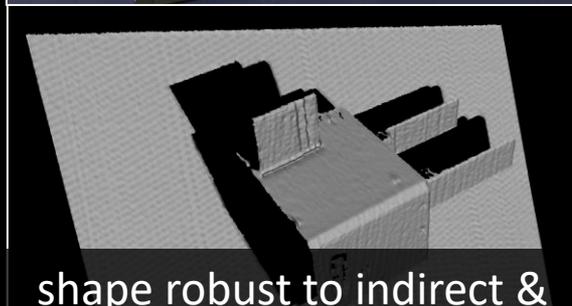
epipolar-only video (direct)



regular image



non-epipolar video (indirect)



shape robust to indirect & ambient light



outdoor video under full sunlight

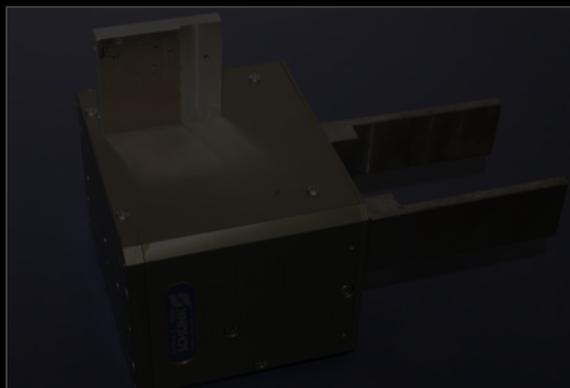


outdoor depth map

transport probing



epipolar-only video (direct)



shape robust to indirect &
ambient light



outdoor video under
full sunlight



non-epipolar video (indirect)



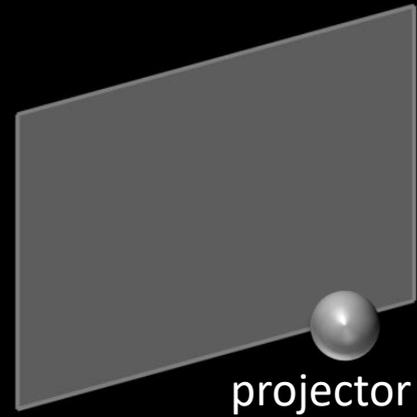
outdoor depth map



basic light paths

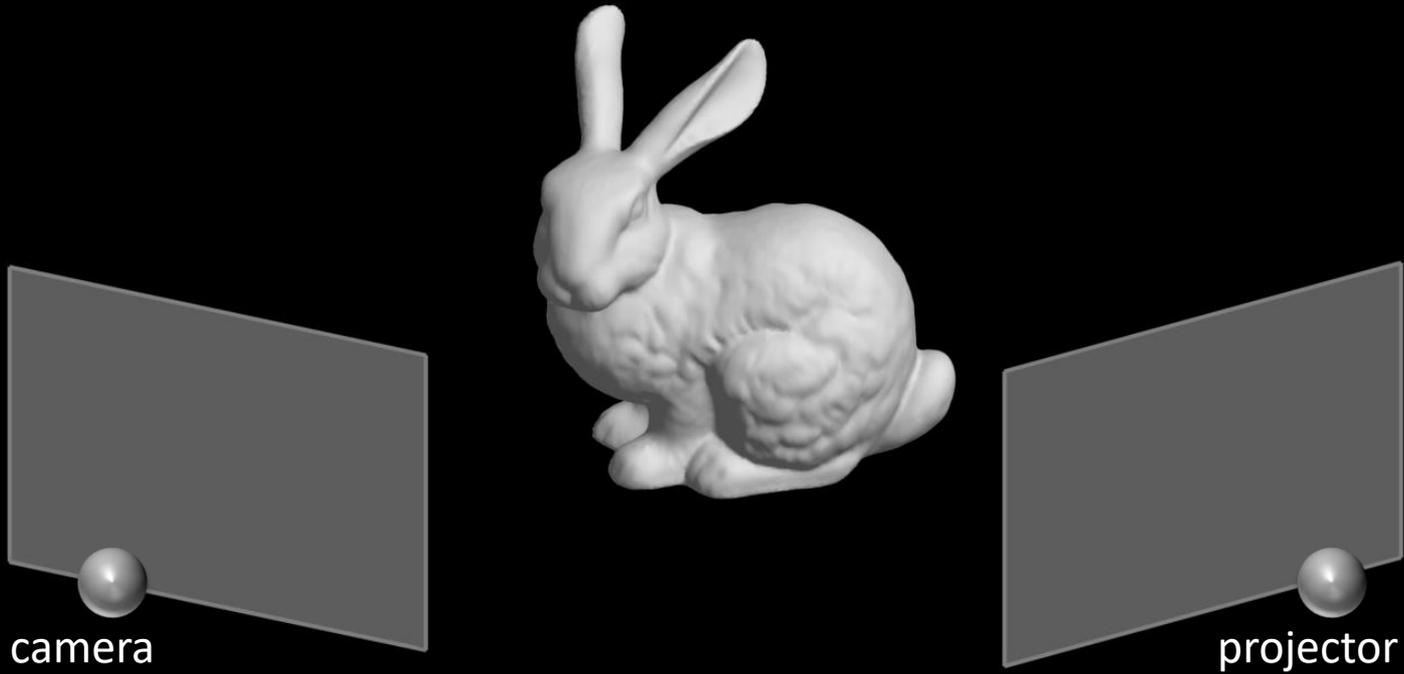


basic light paths

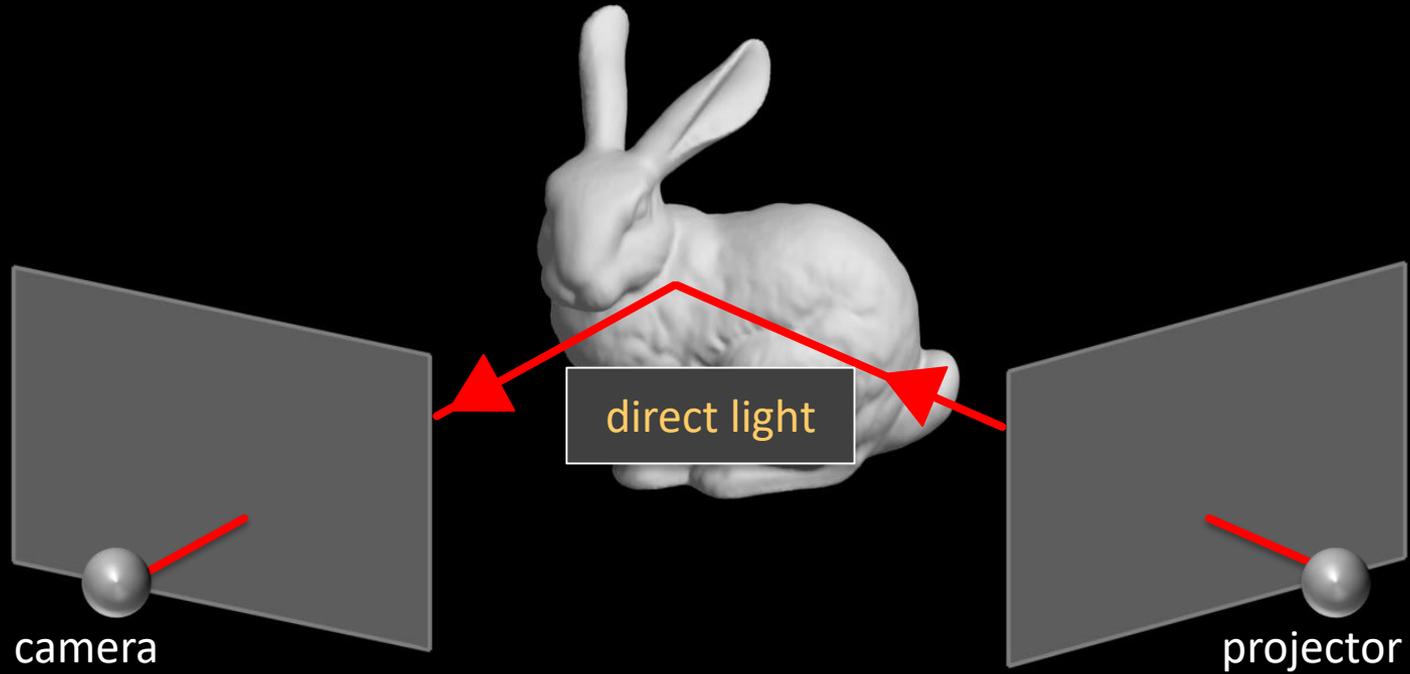


projector

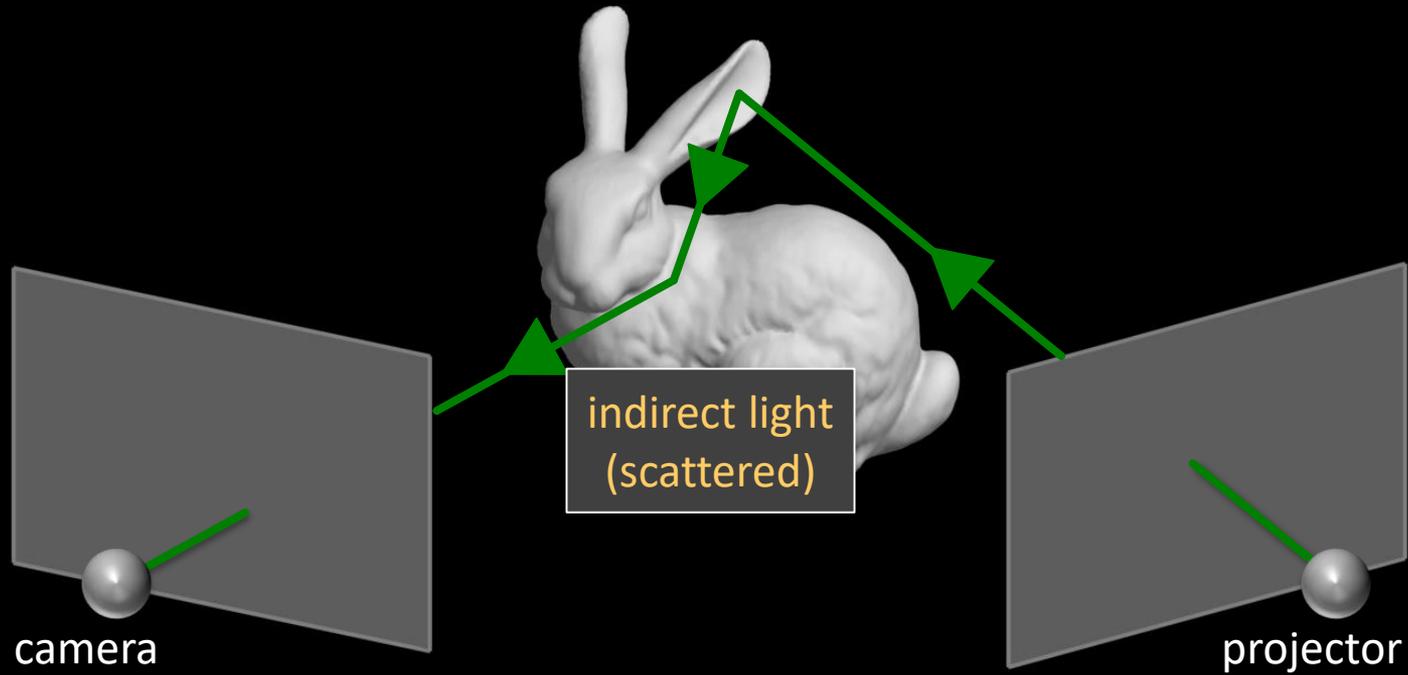
basic light paths



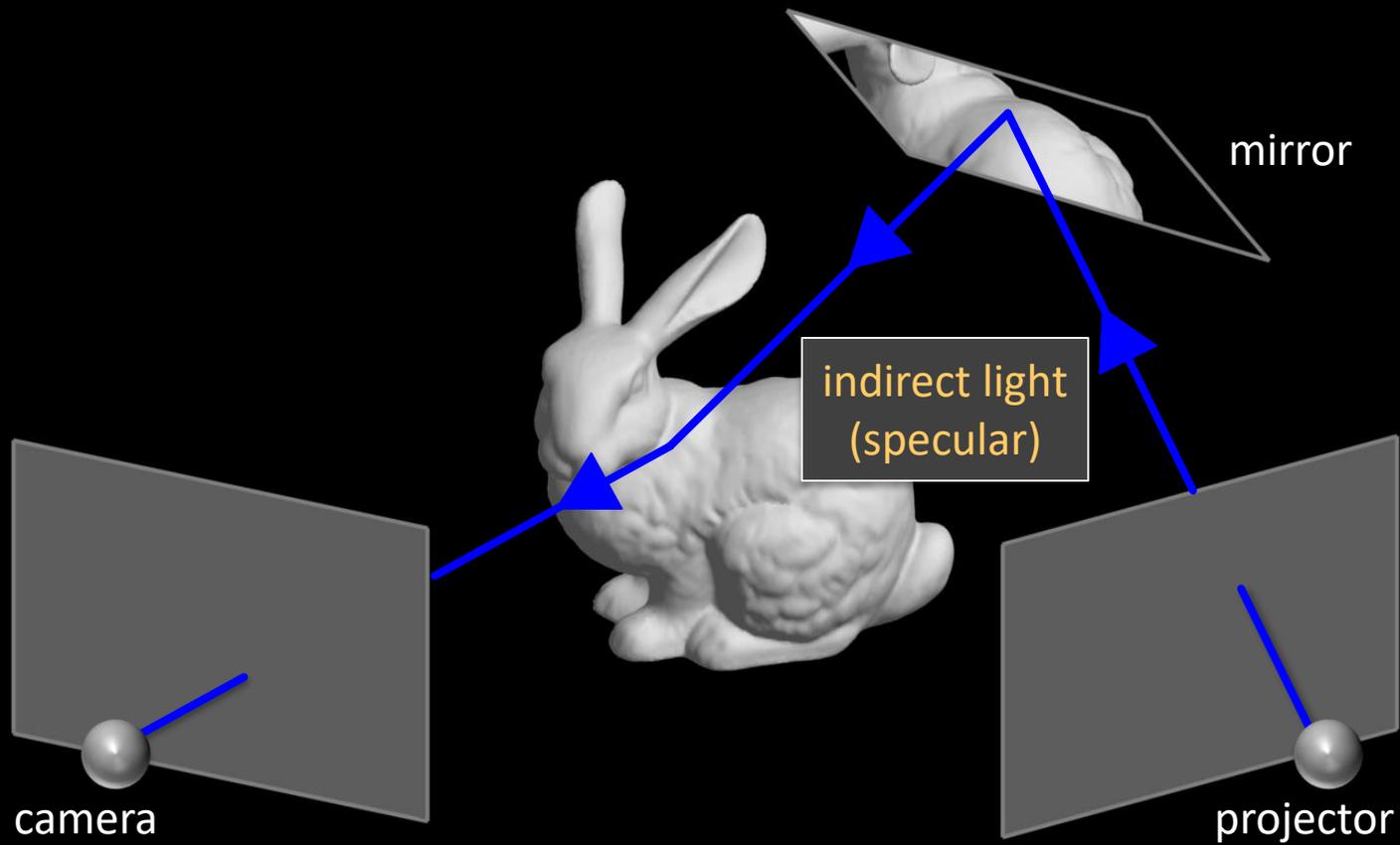
basic light paths



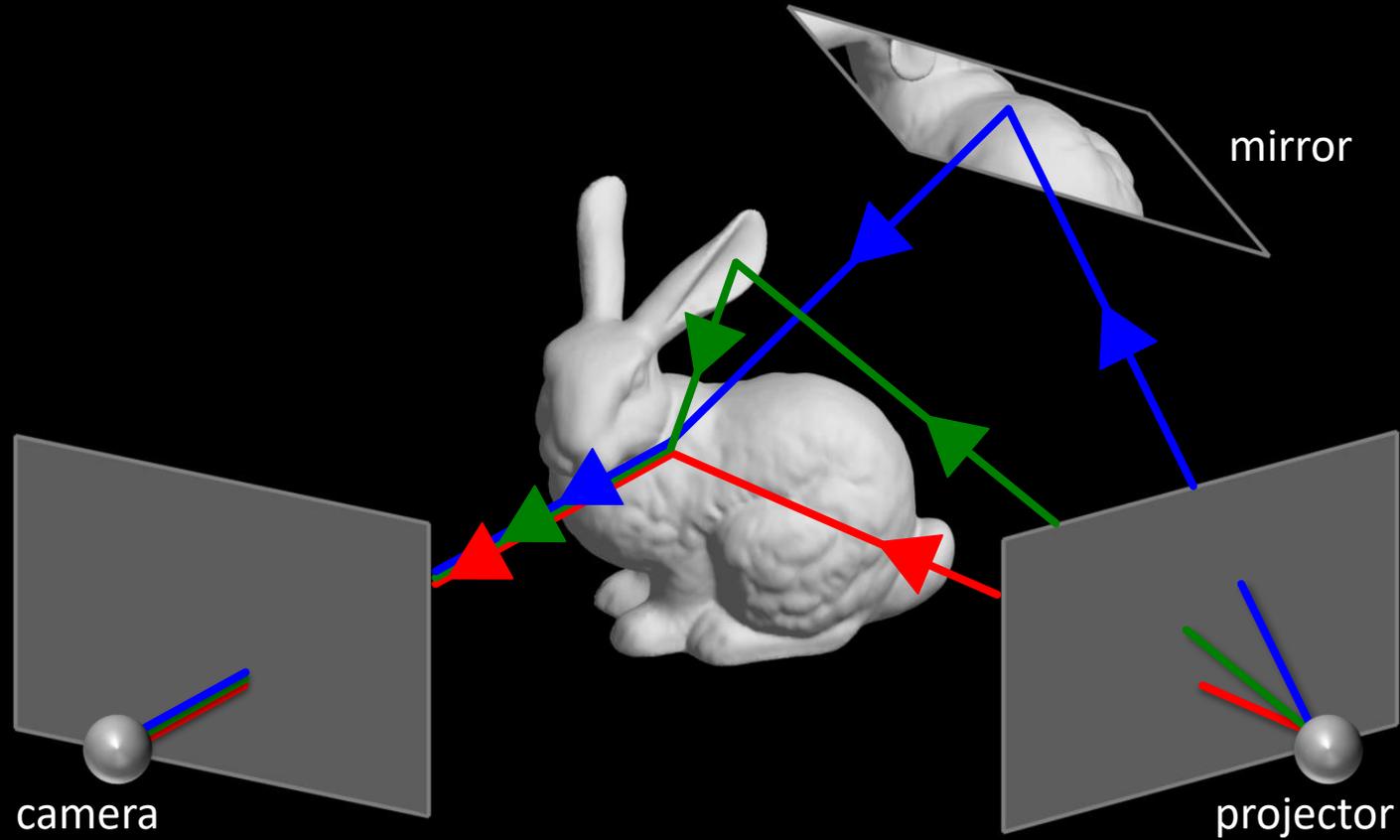
basic light paths



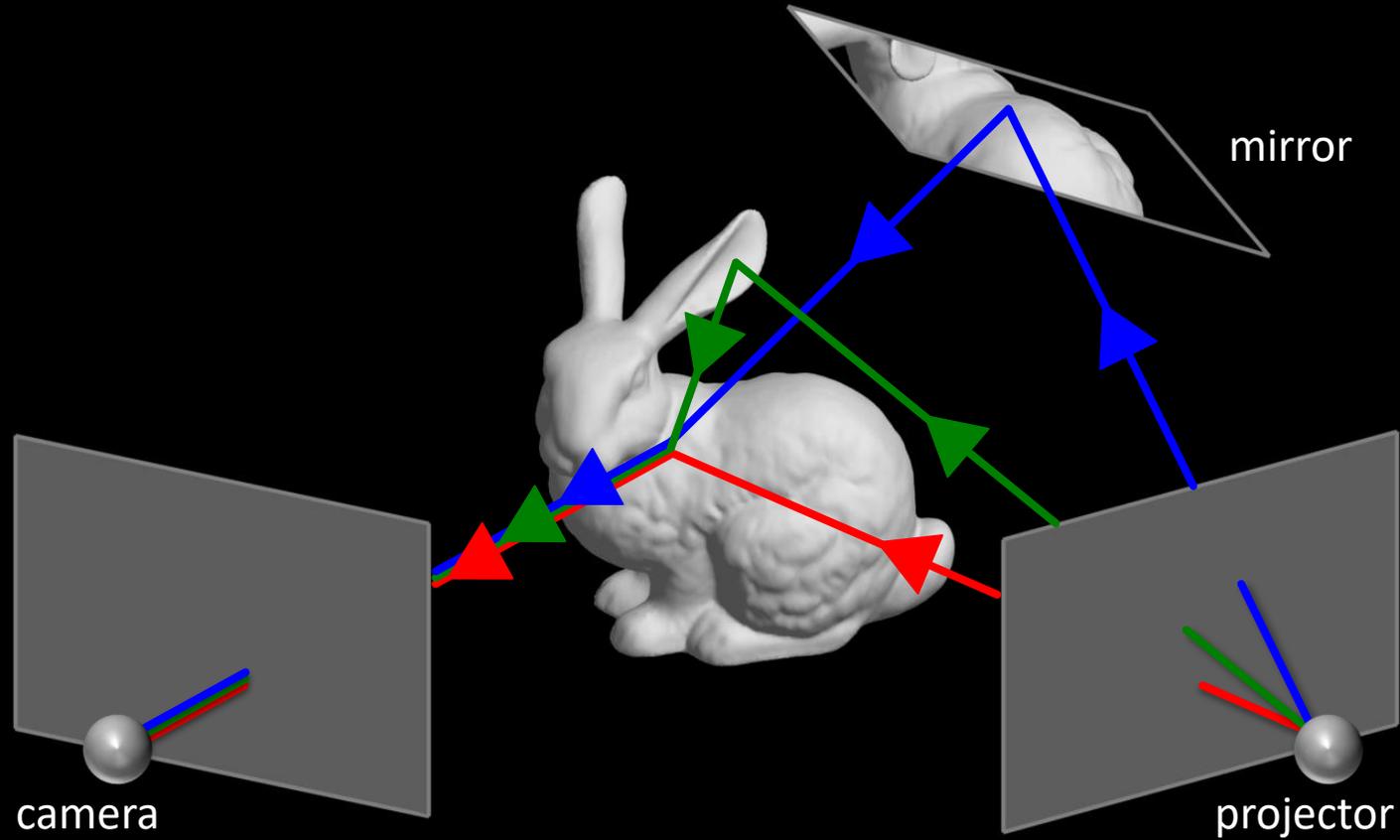
basic light paths



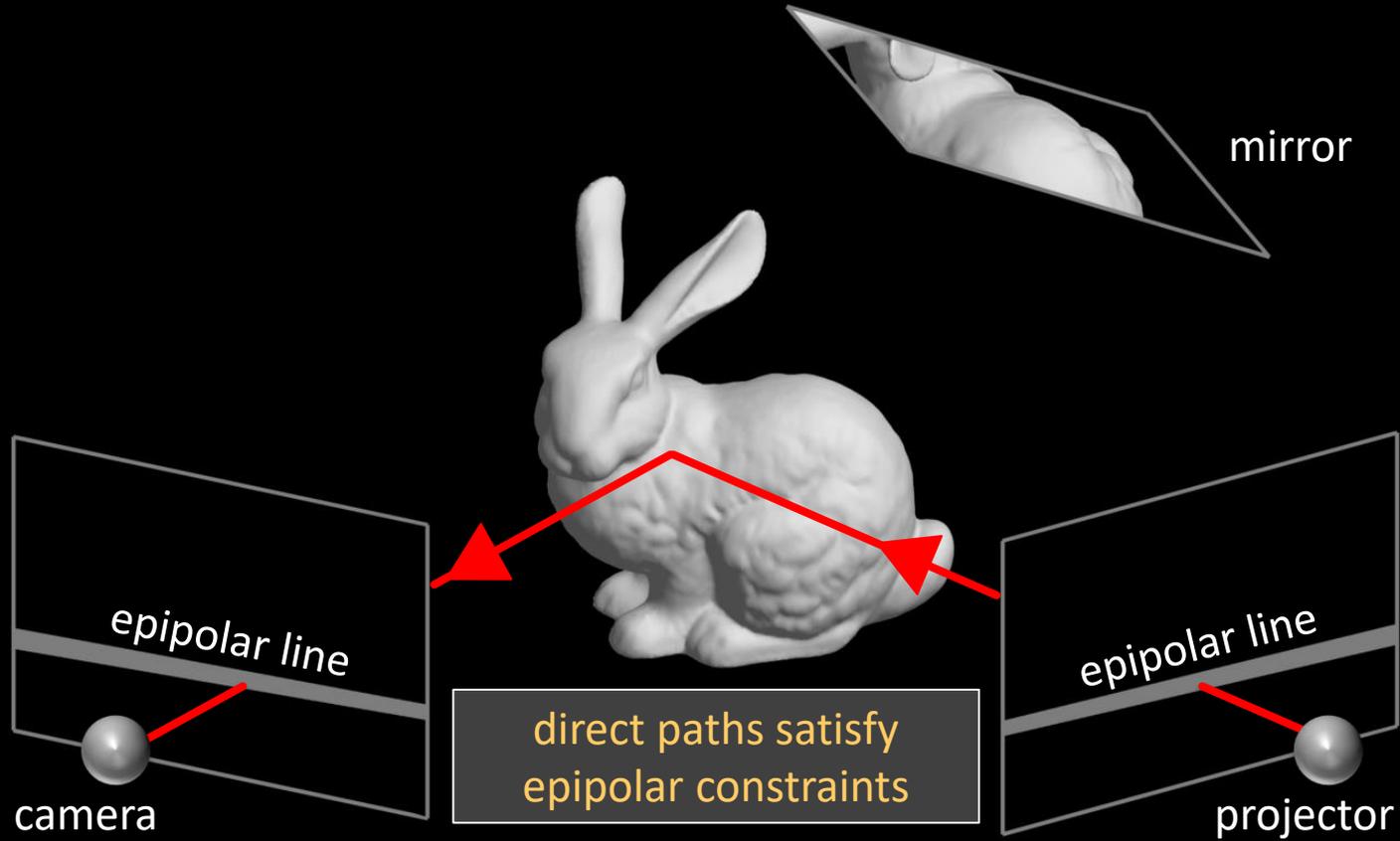
basic light paths



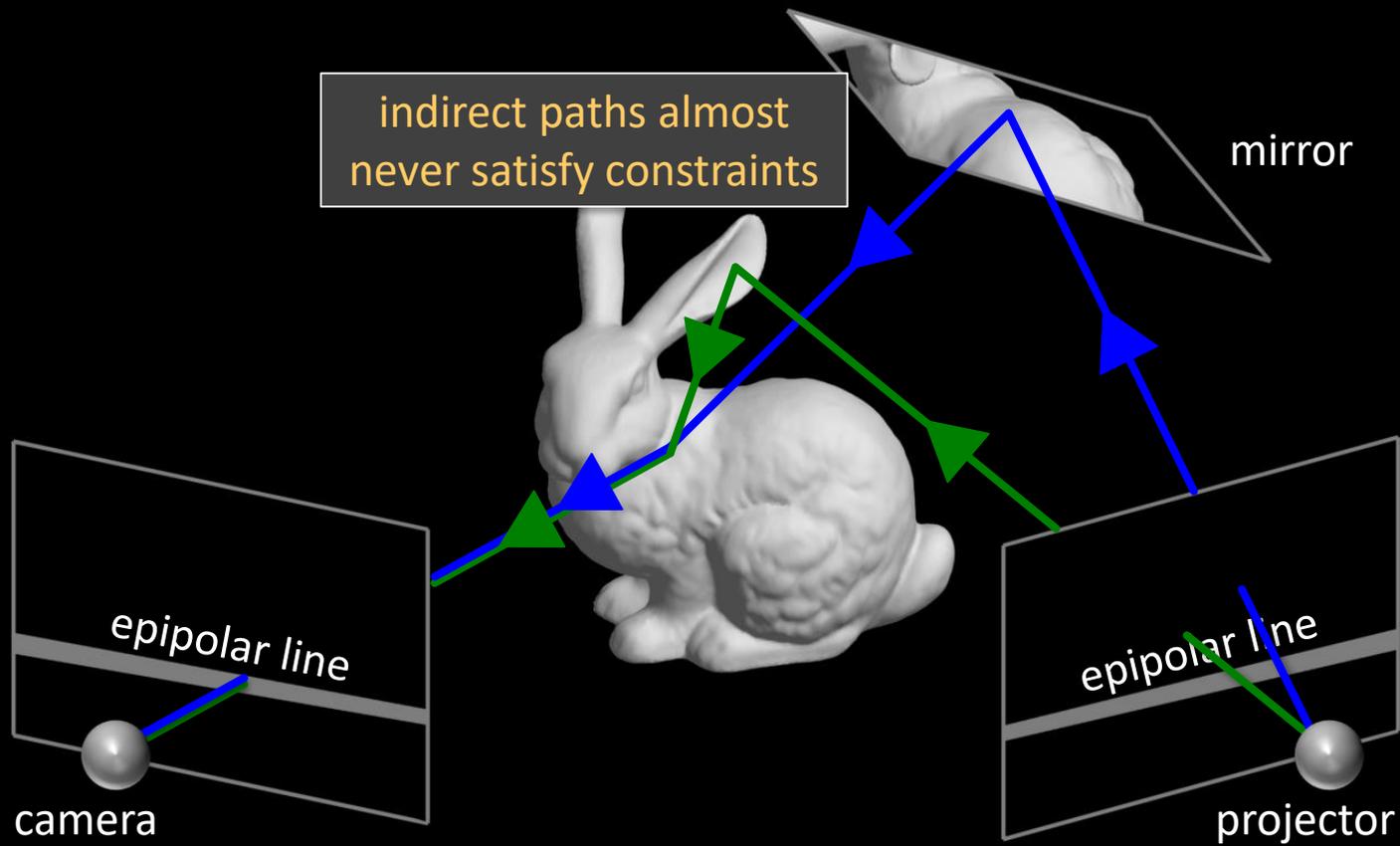
basic light paths



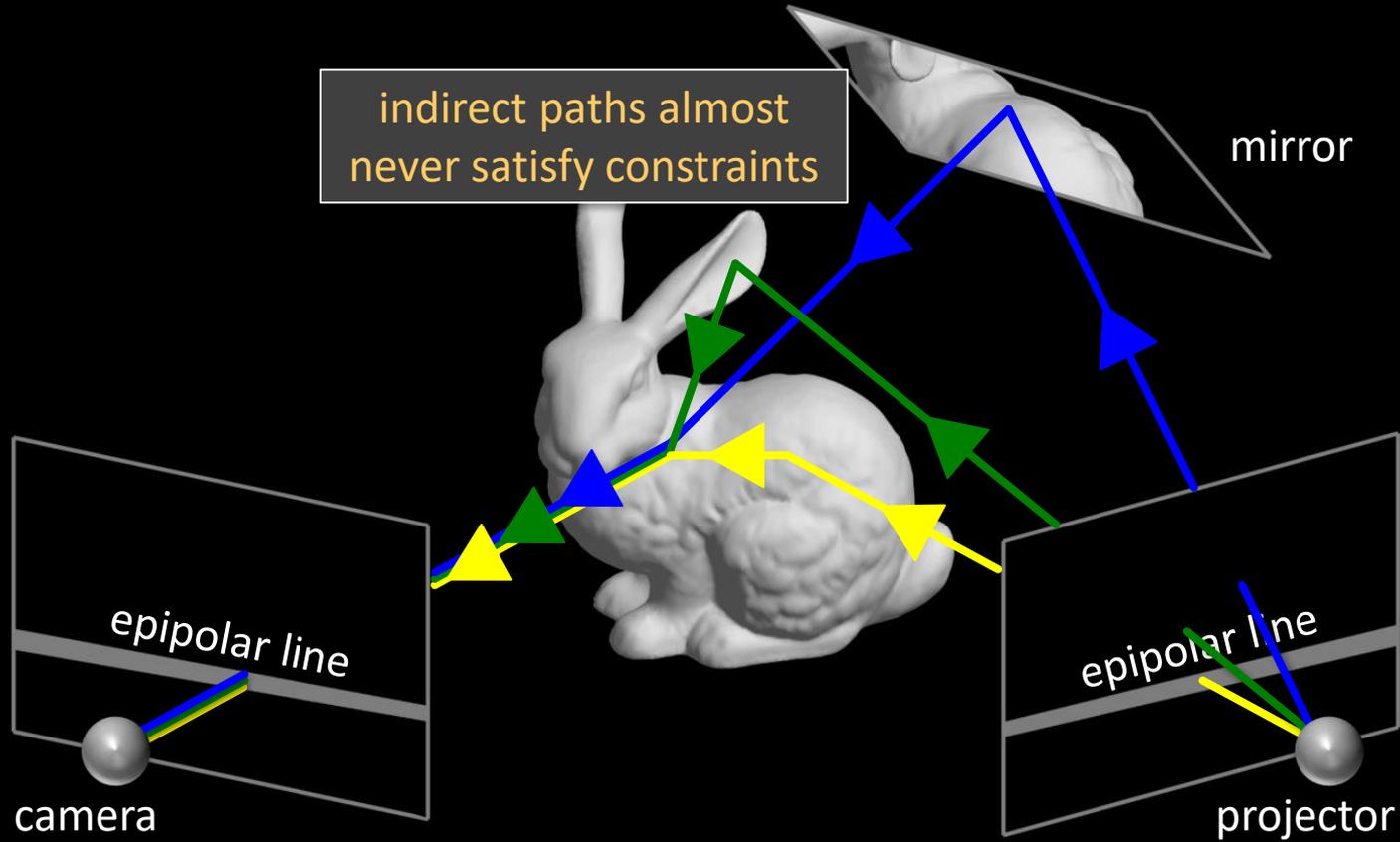
epipolar constraint & light transport



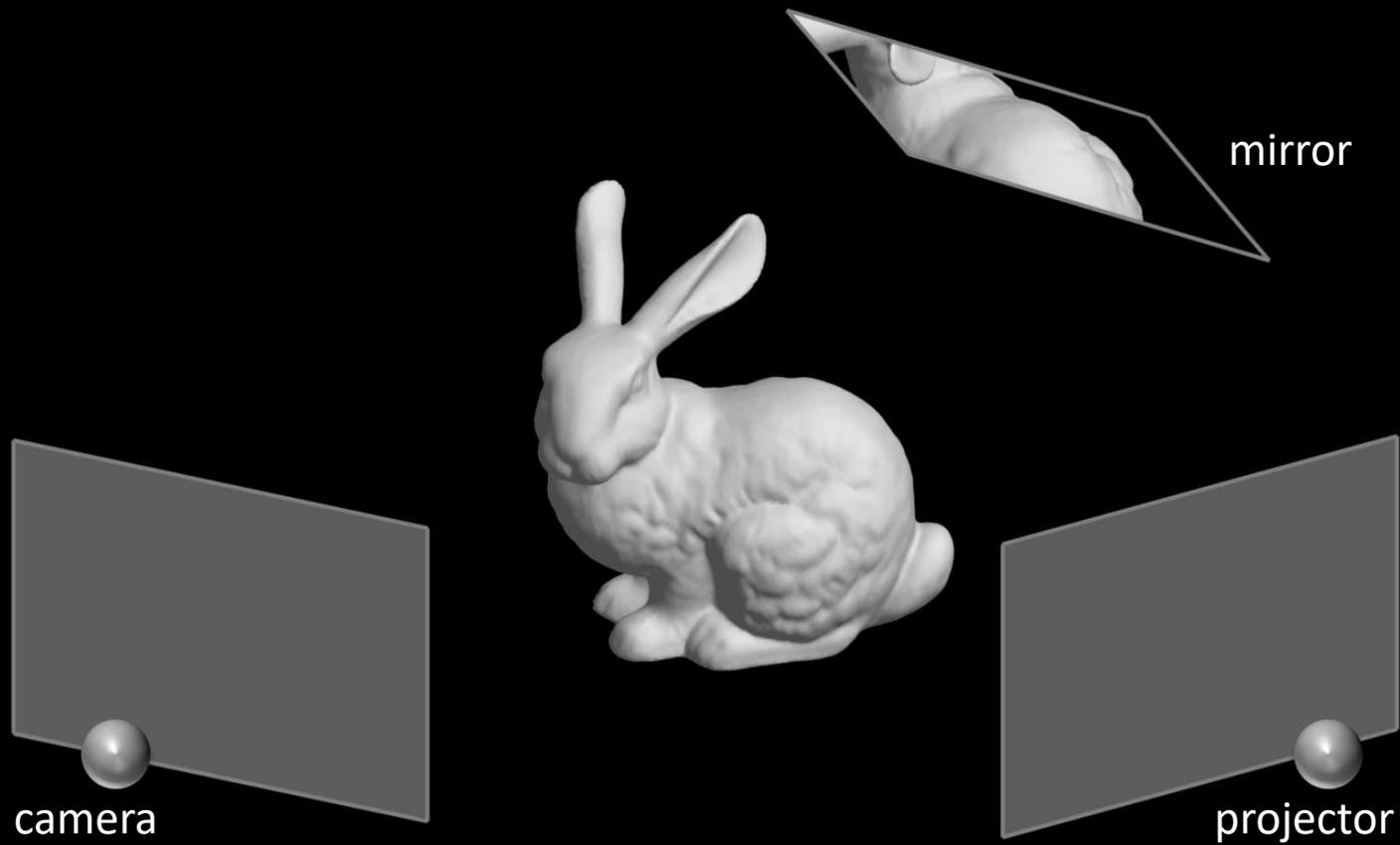
epipolar constraint & light transport



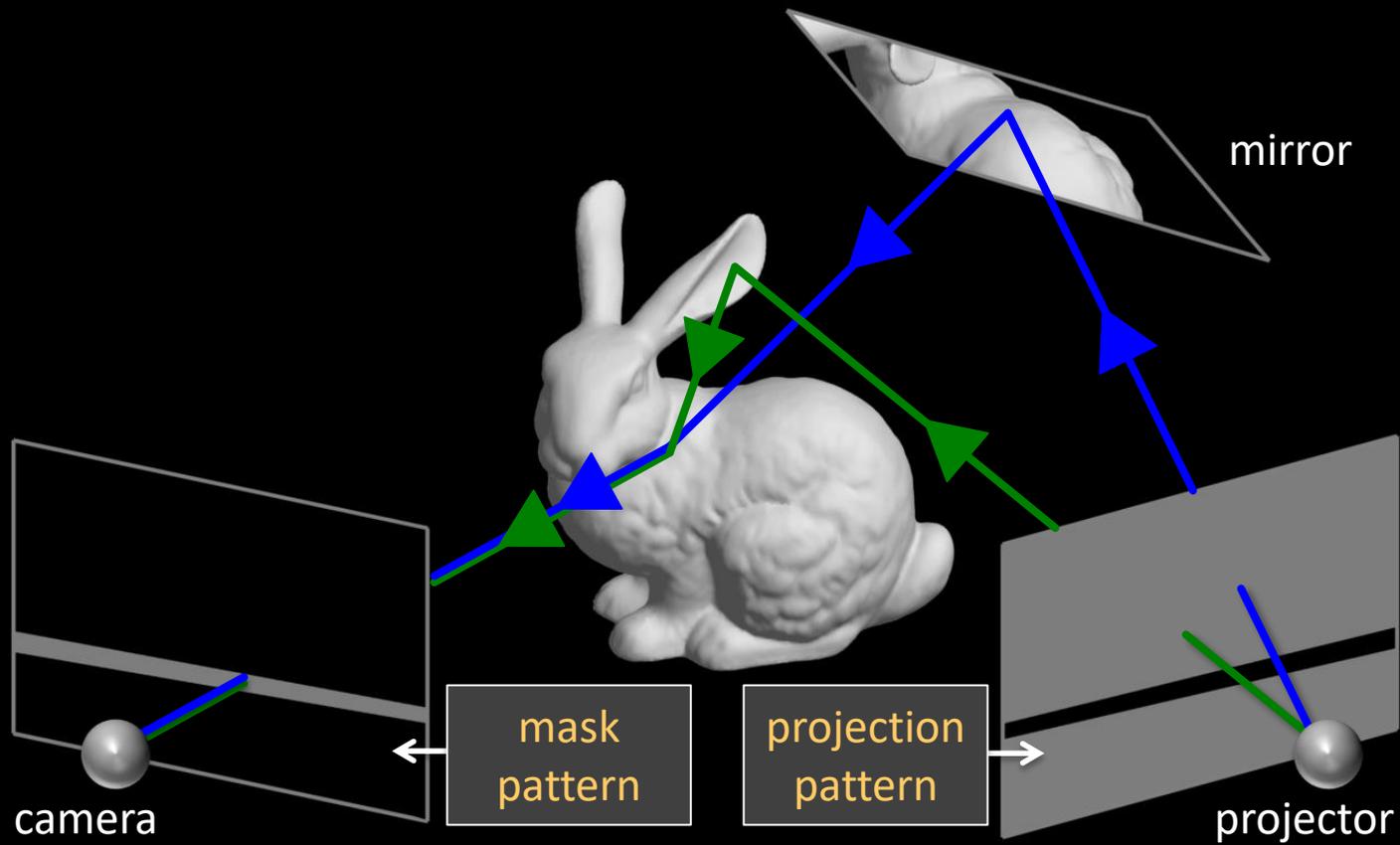
epipolar constraint & light transport



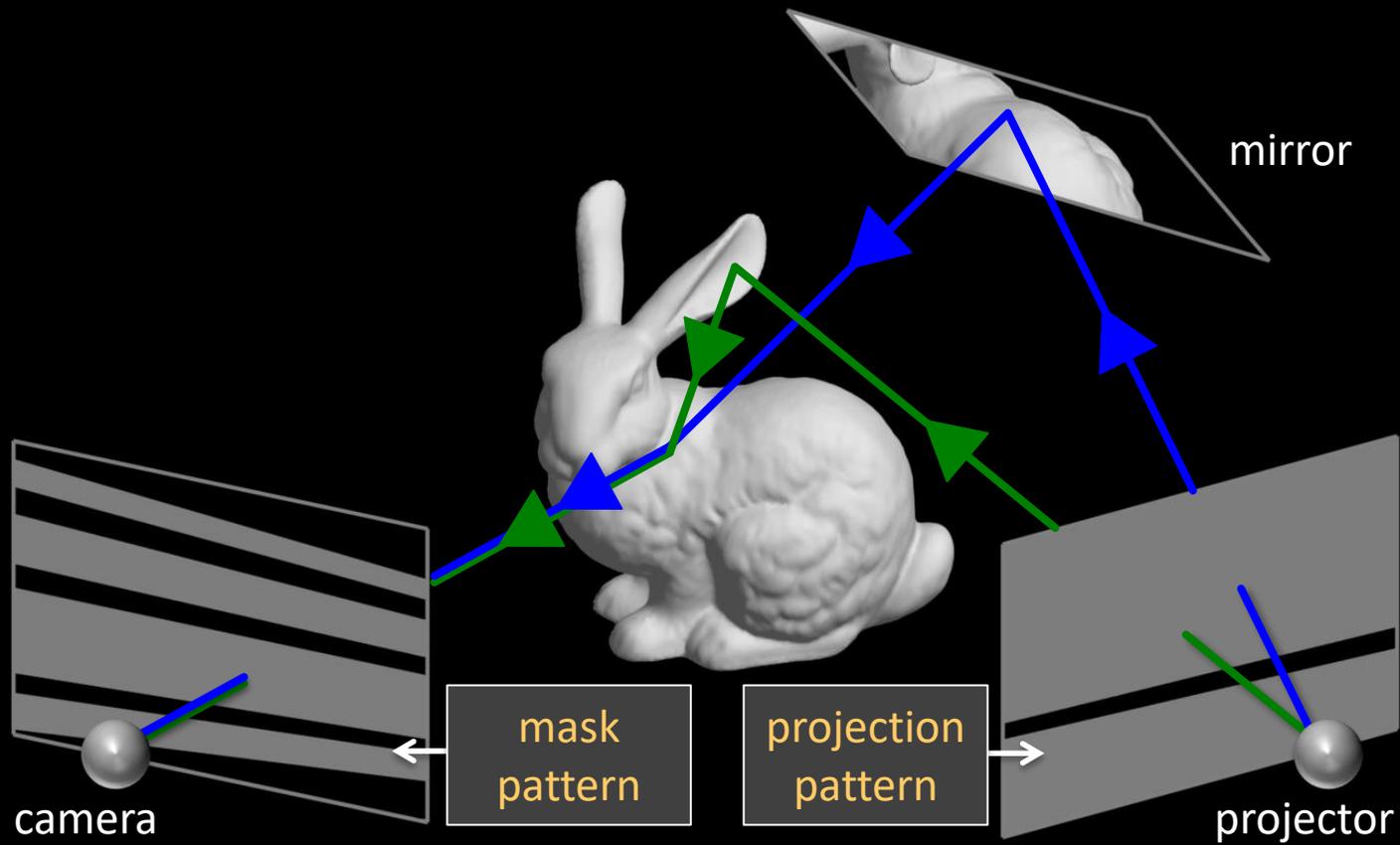
blocking epipolar paths with patterns & masks



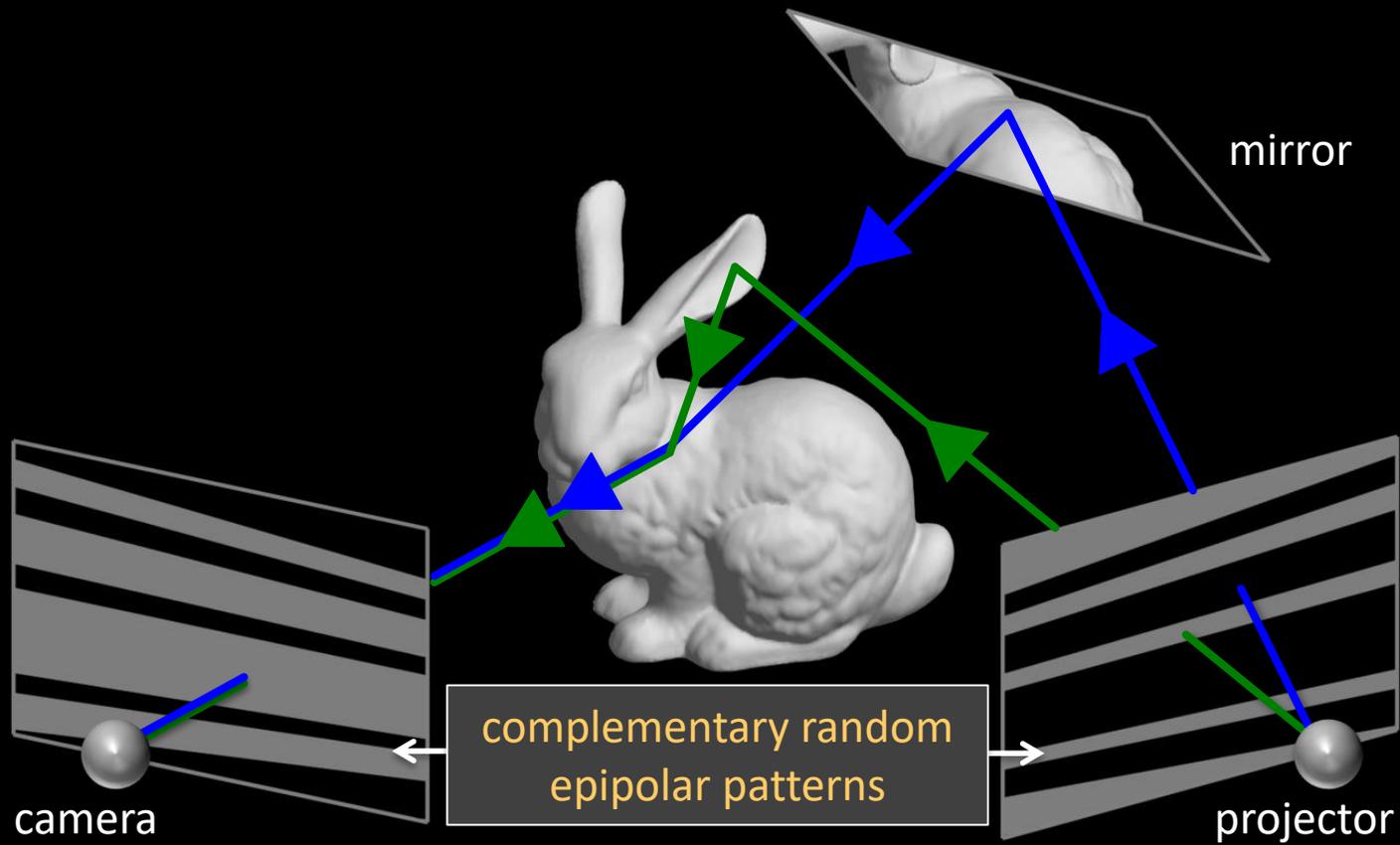
blocking epipolar paths with patterns & masks



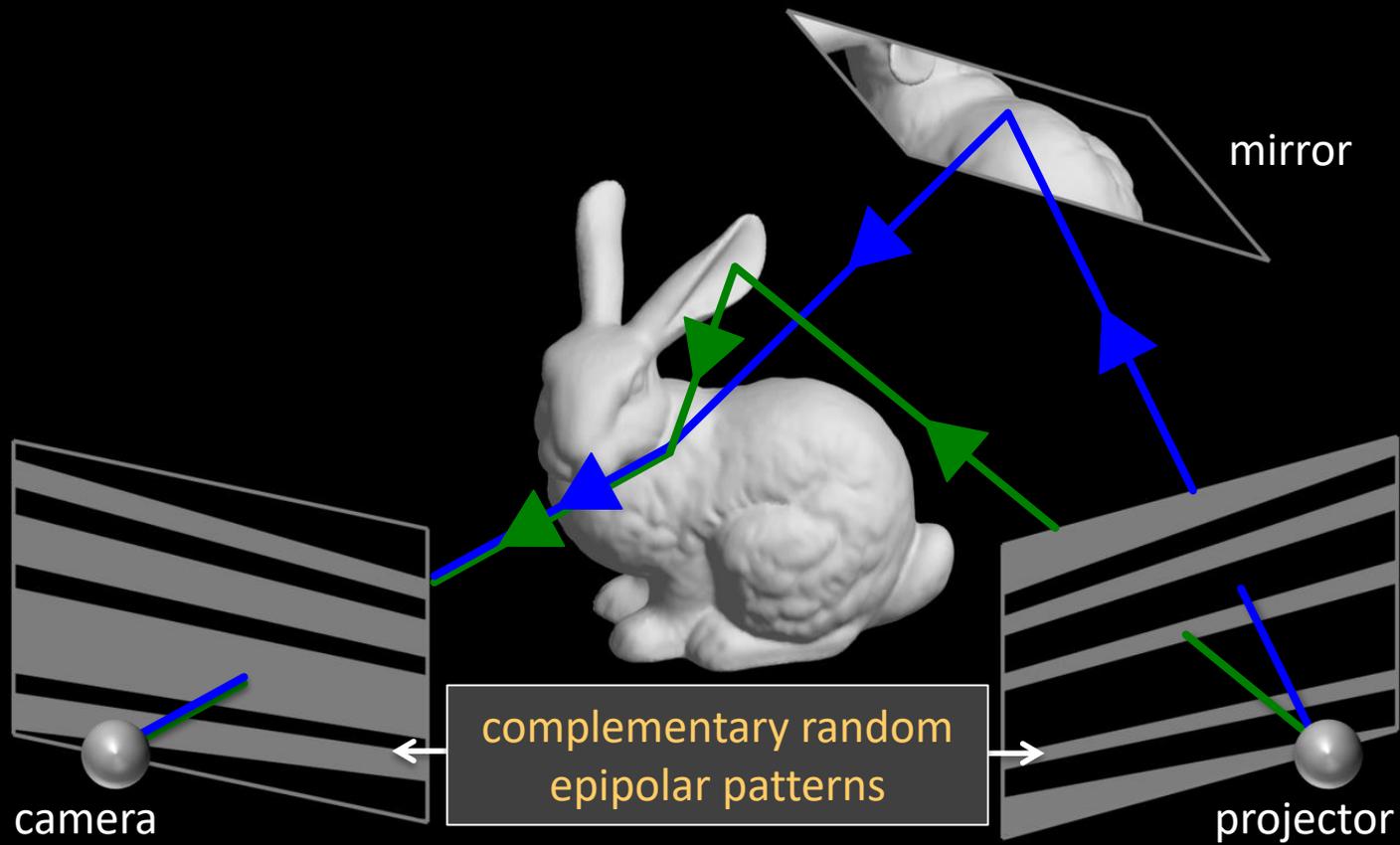
blocking epipolar paths with patterns & masks



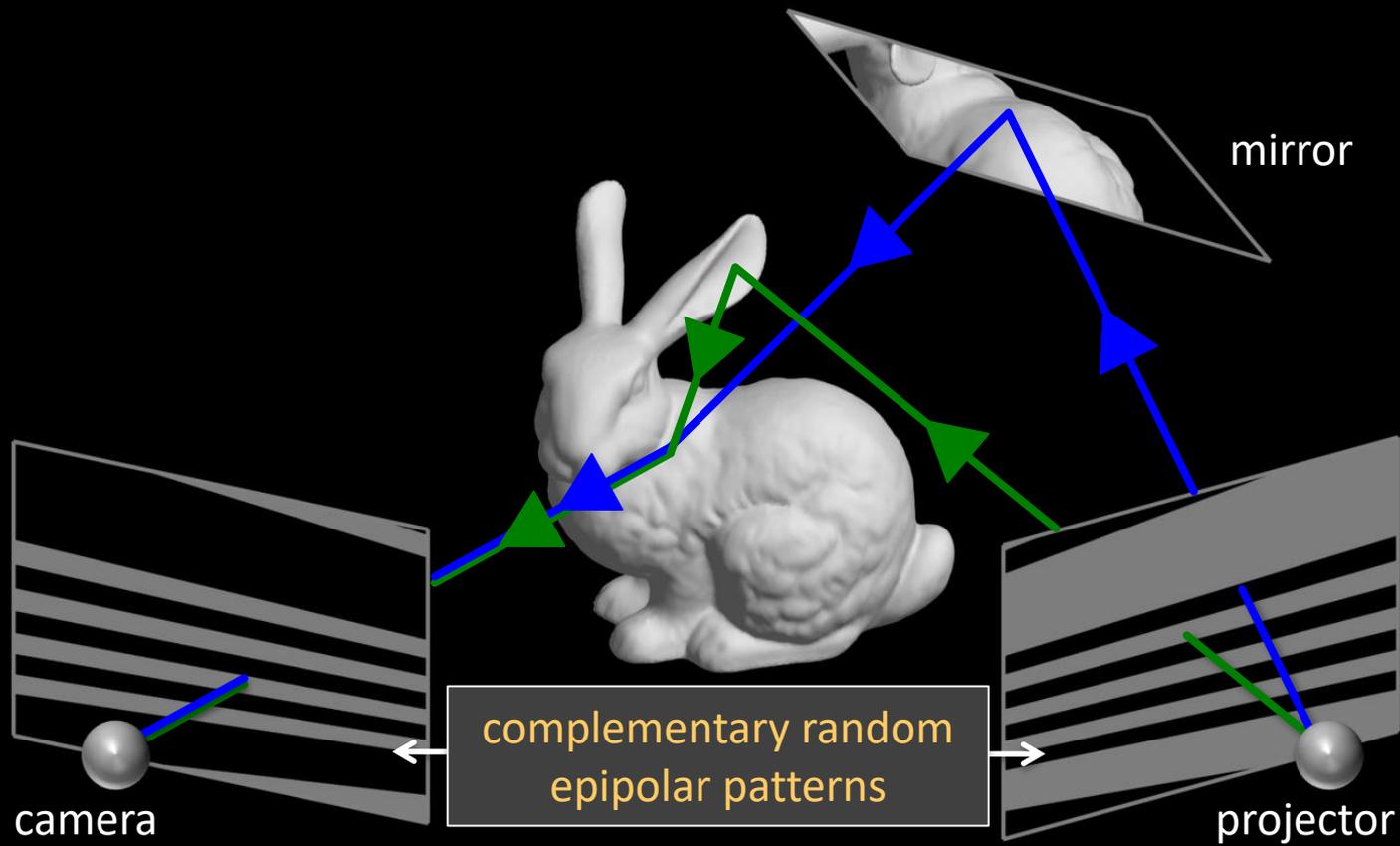
blocking epipolar paths with patterns & masks



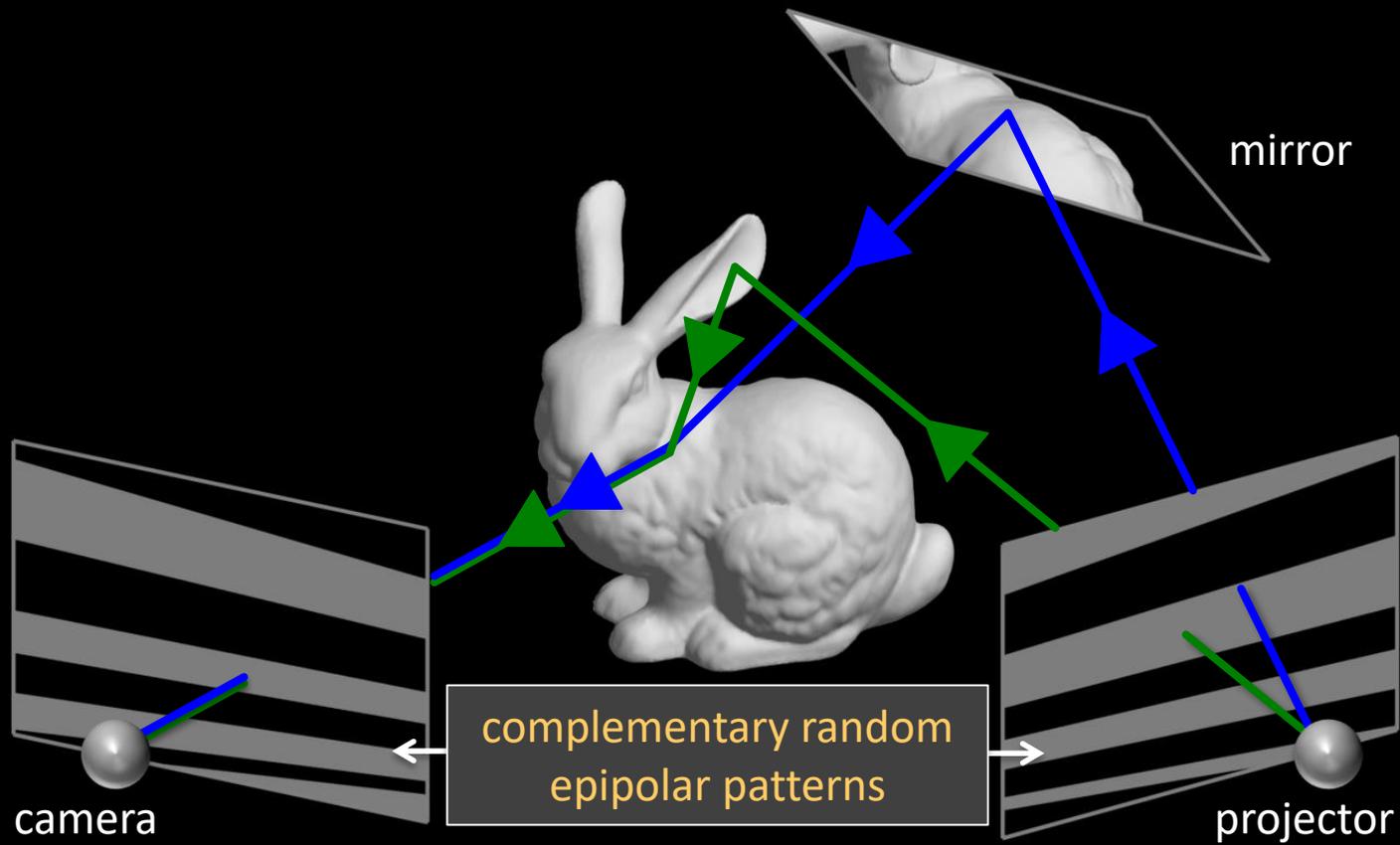
blocking epipolar paths with patterns & masks



blocking epipolar paths with patterns & masks

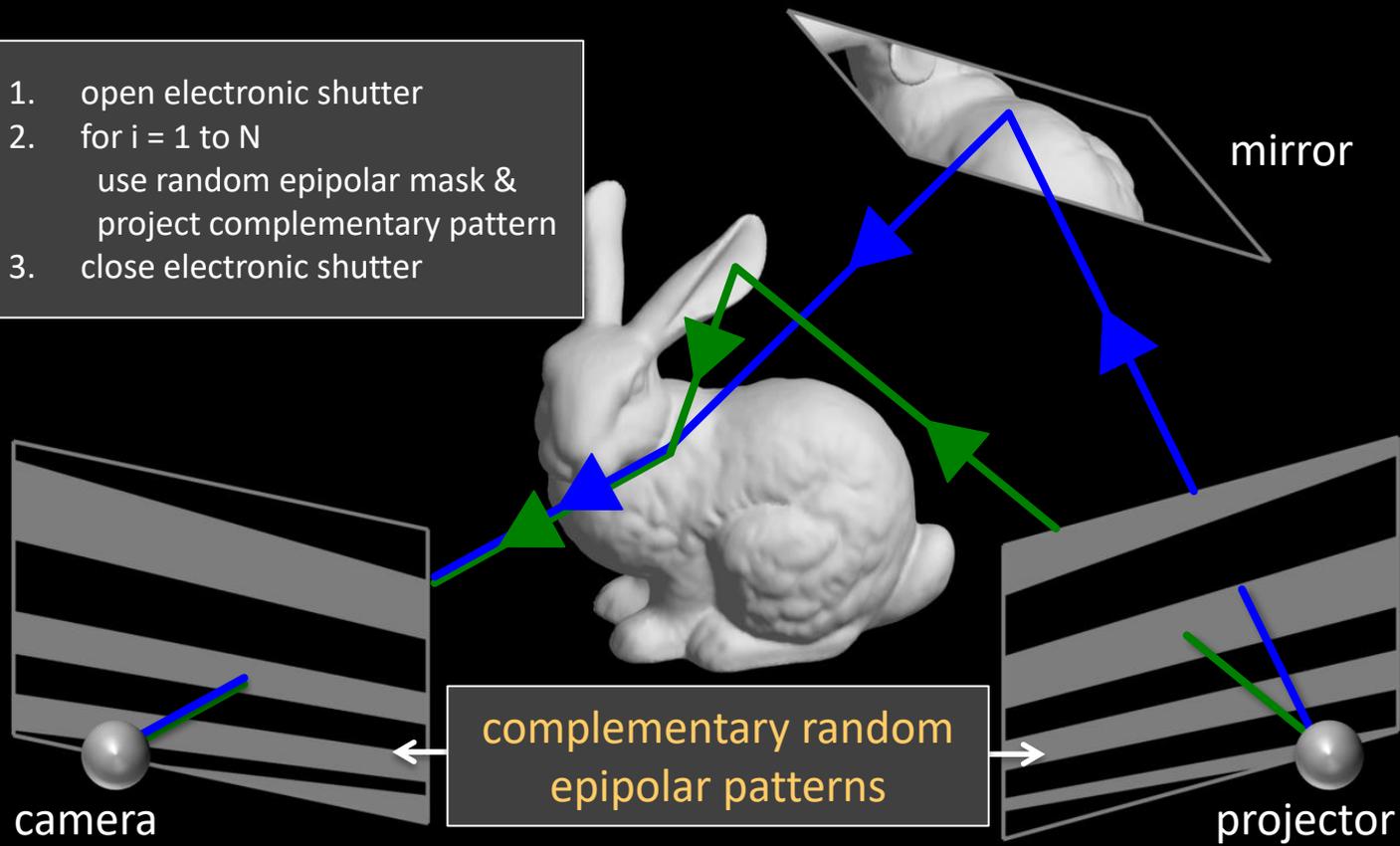


blocking epipolar paths with patterns & masks



blocking epipolar paths with patterns & masks

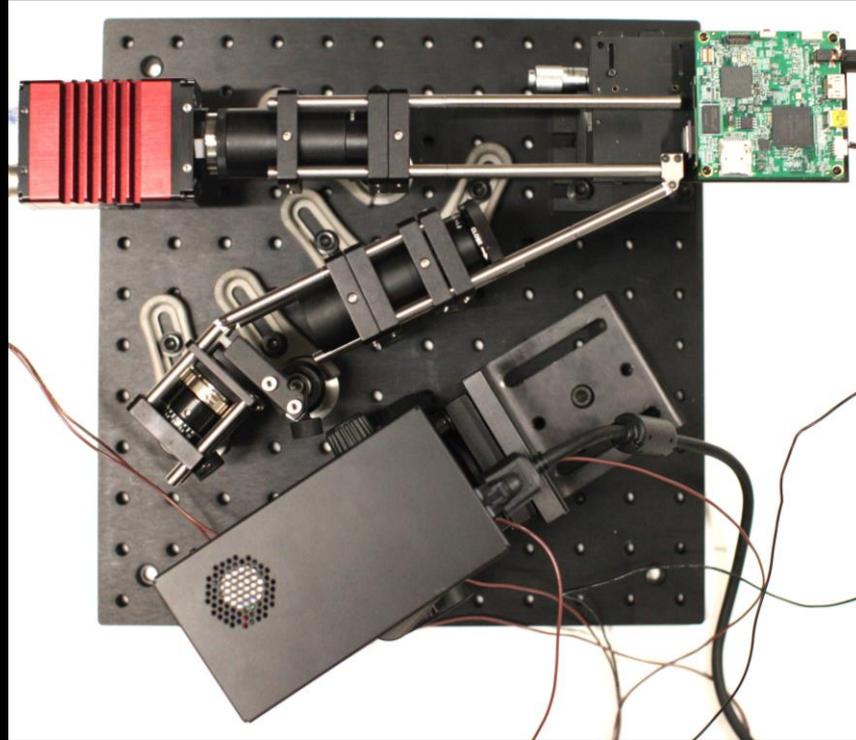
1. open electronic shutter
2. for $i = 1$ to N
use random epipolar mask &
project complementary pattern
3. close electronic shutter



probing with DMD based projection

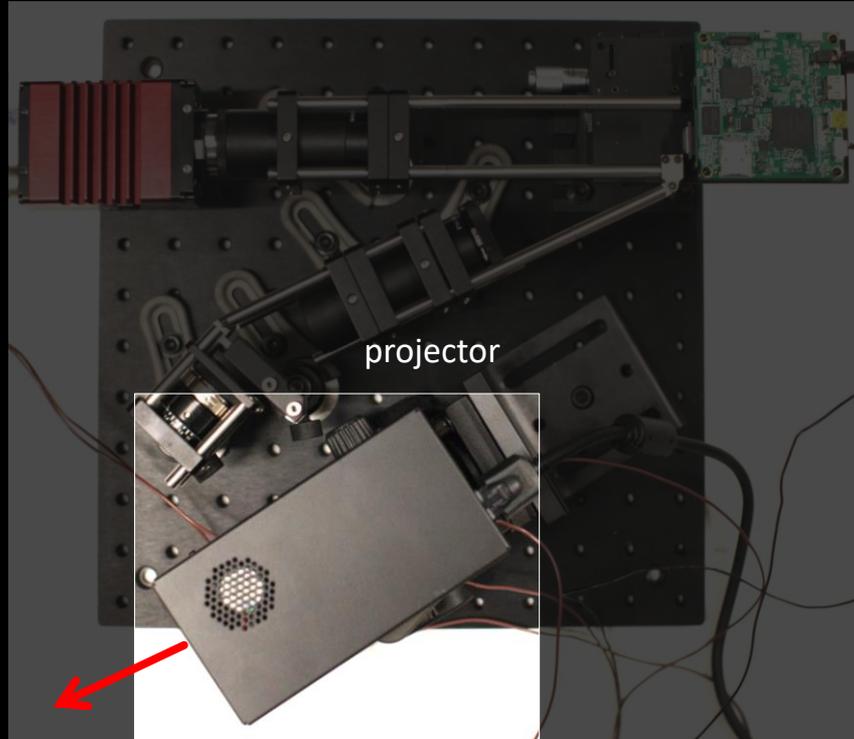
probing prototype with DMD projector

using two 4kHz DLP kits for projection & pixel masking
(96 codes / video frame)



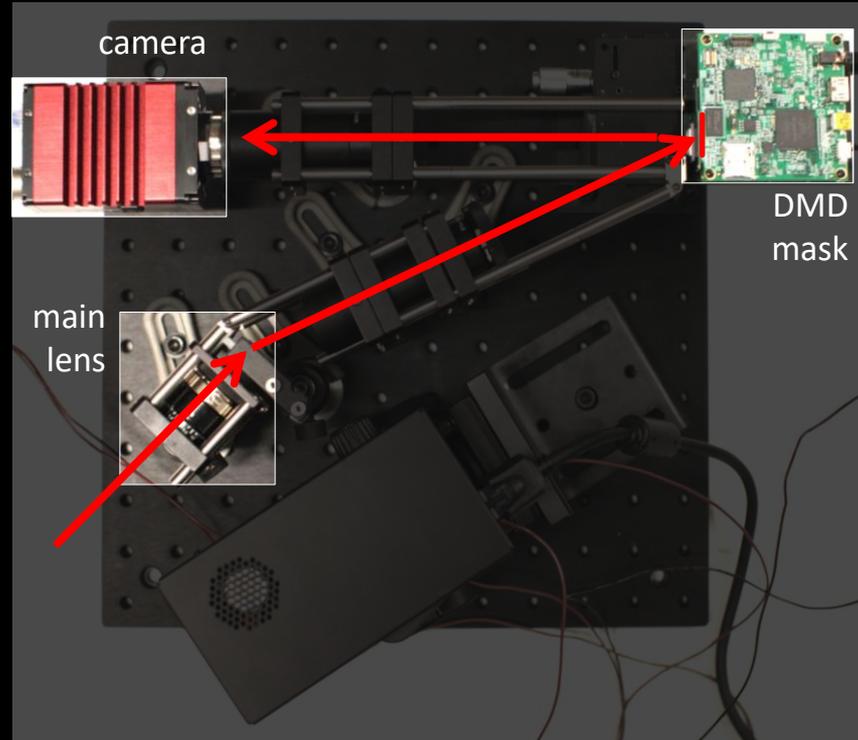
probing prototype with DMD projector

using two 4kHz DLP kits for projection & pixel masking
(96 codes / video frame)



probing prototype with DMD projector

using two 4kHz DLP kits for projection & pixel masking
(96 codes / video frame)



all-optical probing procedure



step 1
open shutter

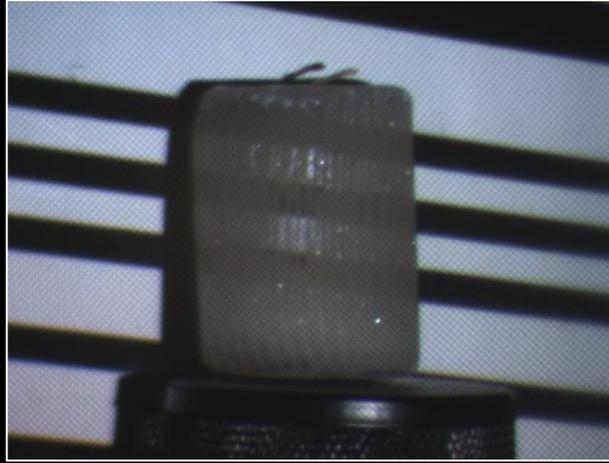
step 2
illuminate scene
with vector \mathbf{l}_i

step 3
attenuate image
with vector \mathbf{m}_i

step 4
repeat K times

step 5
close shutter

all-optical probing procedure



step 1
open shutter

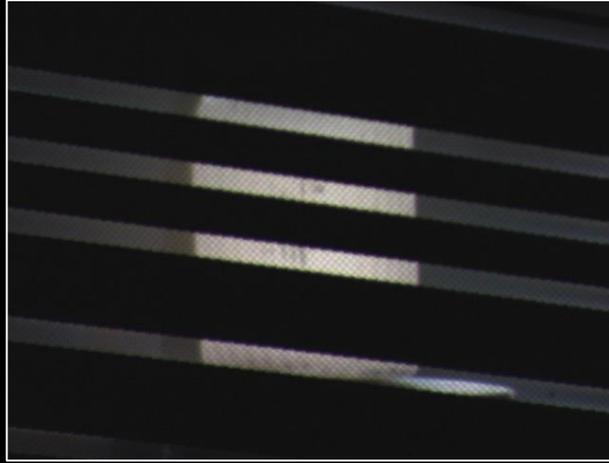
step 2
illuminate scene
with vector \mathbf{l}_i

step 3
attenuate image
with vector \mathbf{m}_i

step 4
repeat K times

step 5
close shutter

all-optical probing procedure



step 1
open shutter

step 2
illuminate scene
with vector \mathbf{l}_i

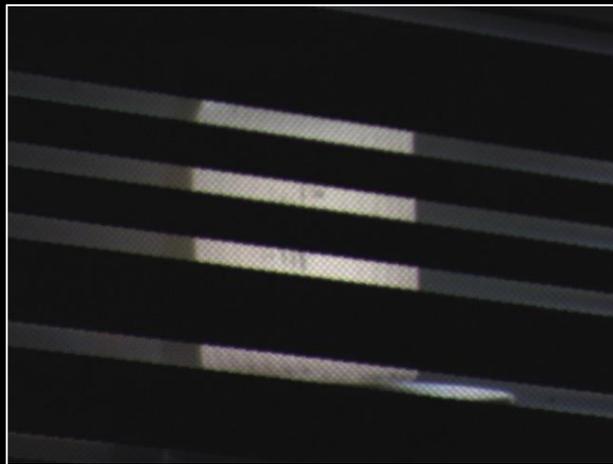
step 3
attenuate image
with vector \mathbf{m}_i

step 4
repeat K times

step 5
close shutter

all-optical probing procedure

$$\sum_{i=1}^K$$



step 1
open shutter

step 2
illuminate scene
with vector \mathbf{l}_i

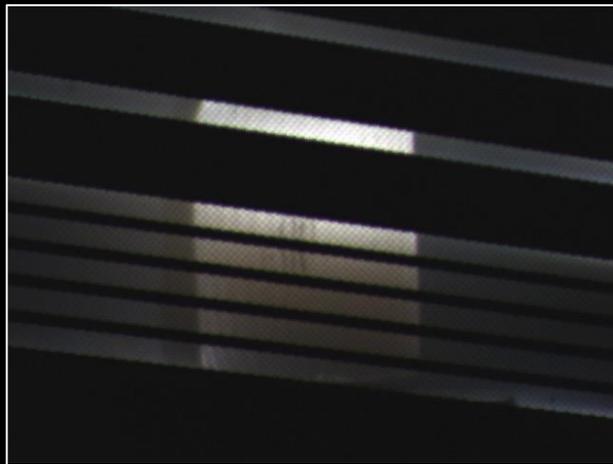
step 3
attenuate image
with vector \mathbf{m}_i

step 4
repeat K times

step 5
close shutter

all-optical probing procedure

$$\sum_{i=1}^K$$



step 1
open shutter

step 2
illuminate scene
with vector \mathbf{l}_i

step 3
attenuate image
with vector \mathbf{m}_i

step 4
repeat K times

step 5
close shutter

all-optical probing procedure



step 1
open shutter

step 2
illuminate scene
with vector \mathbf{l}_i

step 3
attenuate image
with vector \mathbf{m}_i

step 4
repeat K times

step 5
close shutter

live indirect-only and direct-only video stream

conventional imaging



live indirect-only and direct-only video stream

conventional imaging



indirect-only imaging



live indirect-only and direct-only video stream

conventional imaging



indirect-only imaging



direct-only imaging



live indirect-only and direct-only video stream

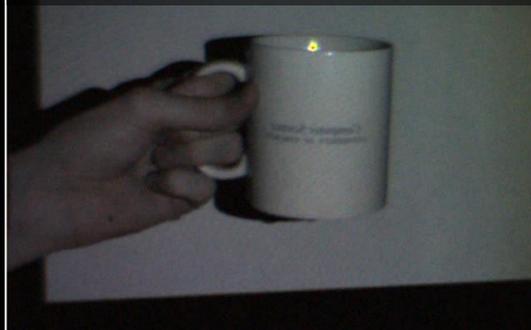
conventional imaging



indirect-only imaging



direct-only imaging



live indirect-only and direct-only video stream

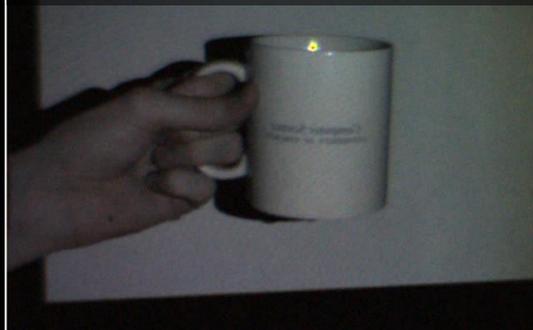
conventional imaging



indirect-only imaging



direct-only imaging



live indirect-only and direct-only video stream

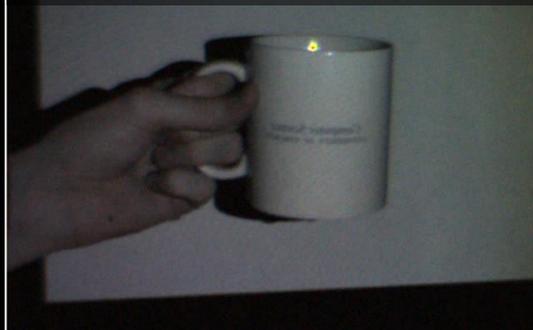
conventional imaging



indirect-only imaging



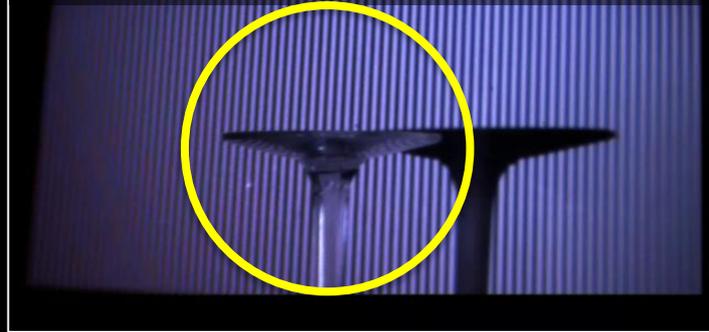
direct-only imaging



indirect-invariant imaging

live indirect-invariant video stream

conventional structured light



indirect-invariant structured light



shape acquisition by structured light



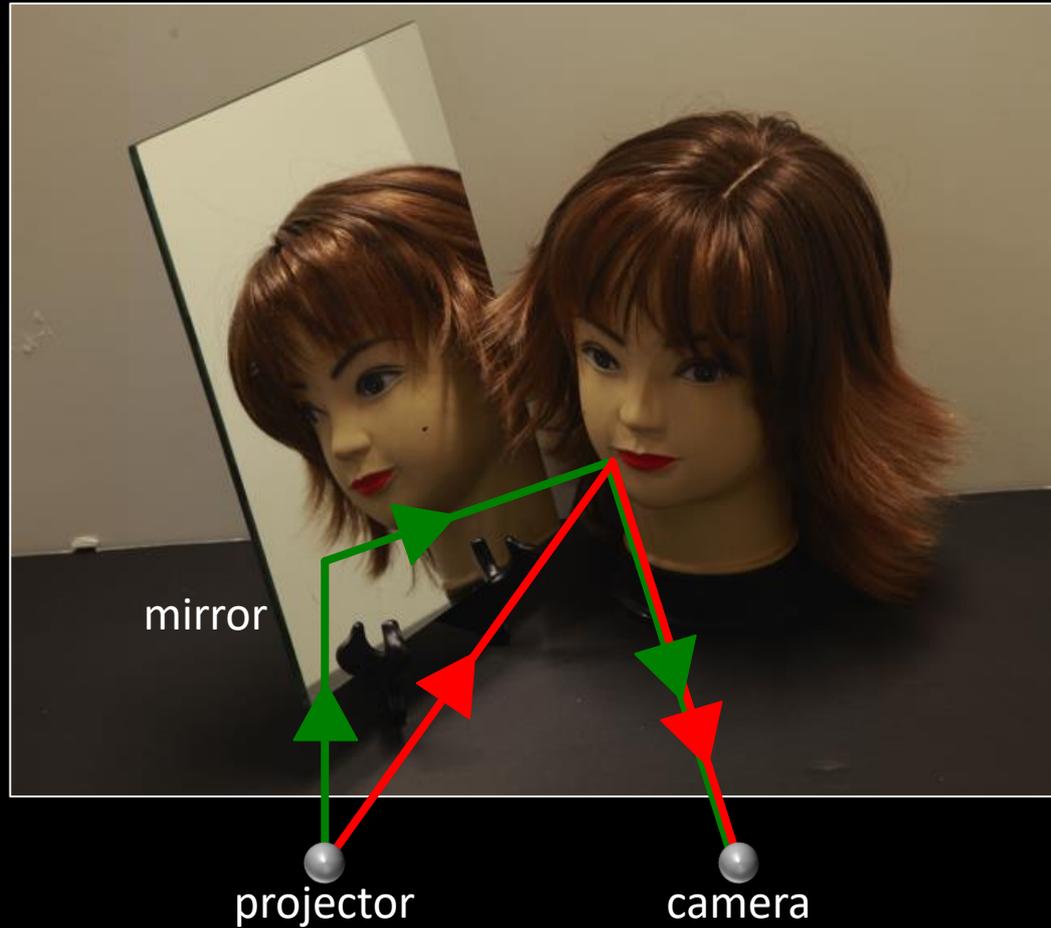
shape acquisition by structured light



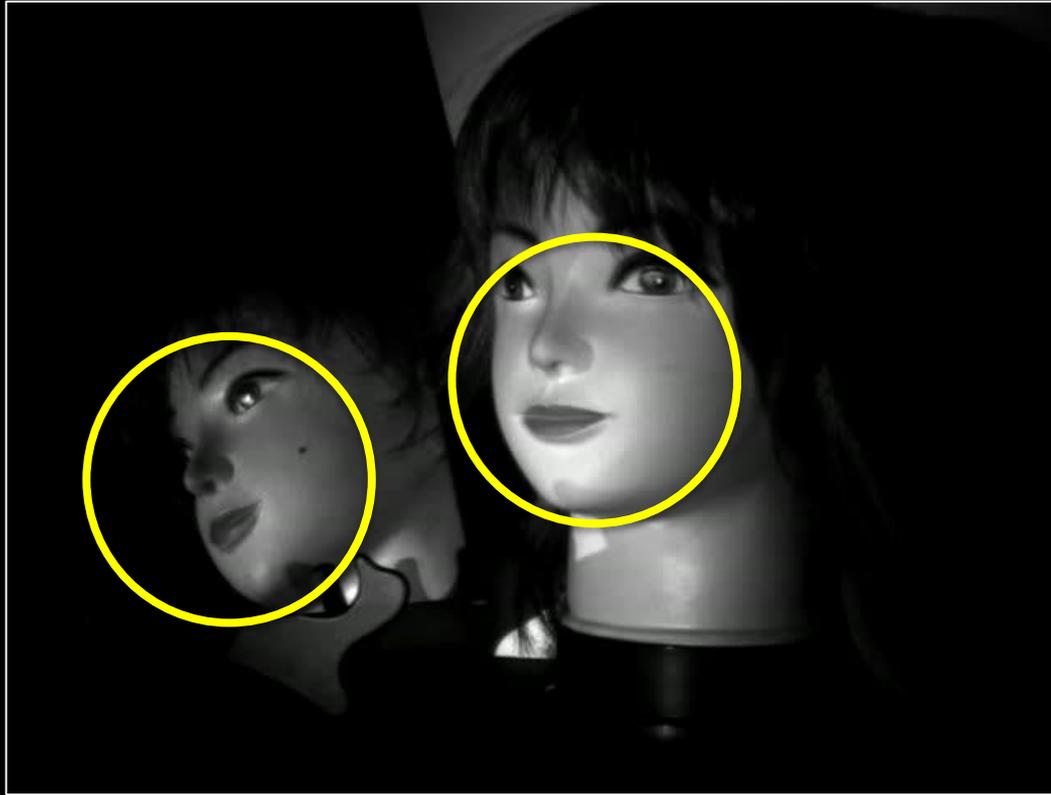
projector

camera

shape acquisition by structured light



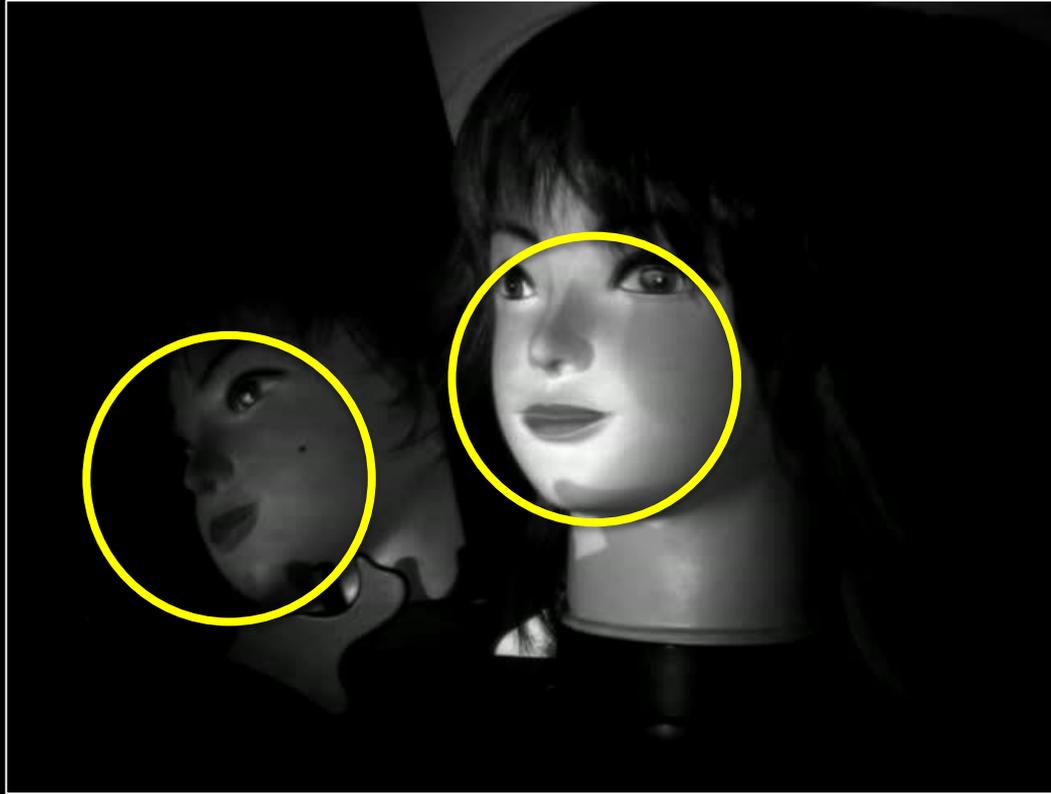
conventional structured light



reconstructed 3D shape



indirect-invariant structured light



reconstructed 3D shape (same algorithm)



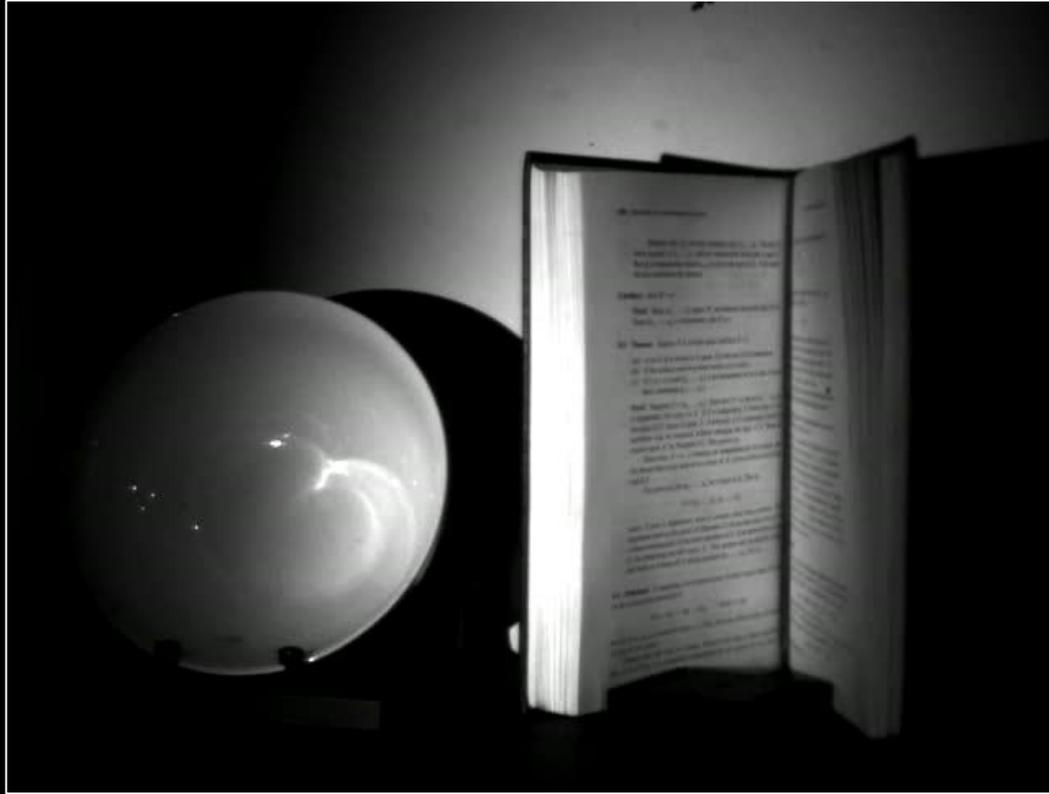
conventional structured light



reconstructed 3D shape



indirect-invariant structured light



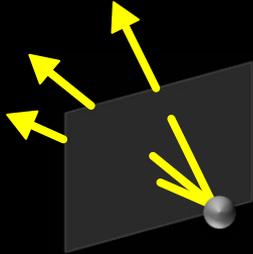
reconstructed 3D shape (same algorithm)



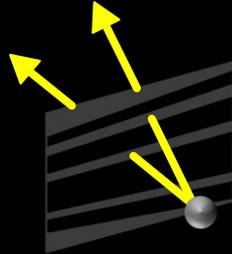
energy-efficient imaging

projector technologies

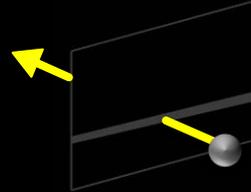
DMD or LCD projection: attenuate light at each projector pixel



0% light blocked



50% light blocked



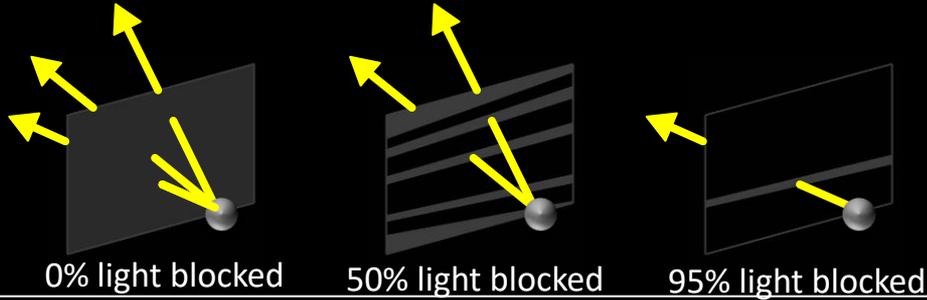
95% light blocked



DMD projector

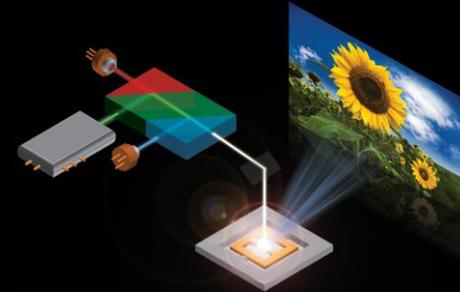
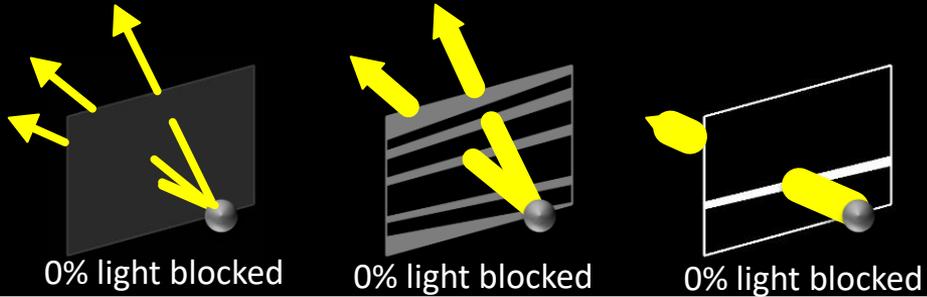
projector technologies

DMD or LCD projection: attenuate light at each projector pixel



DMD projector

MEMs scanning projection: reallocate energy of projector pixels

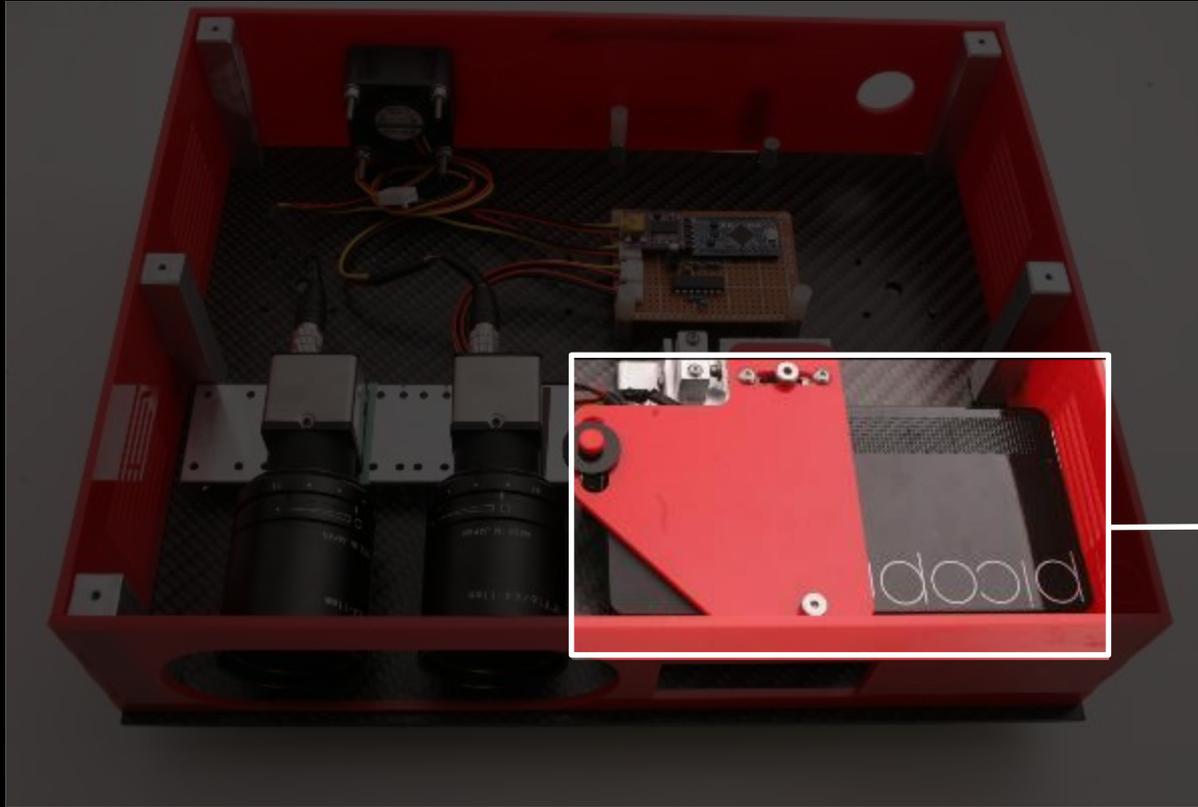


Scanning projector

our scanning projector based prototype



our scanning projector based prototype

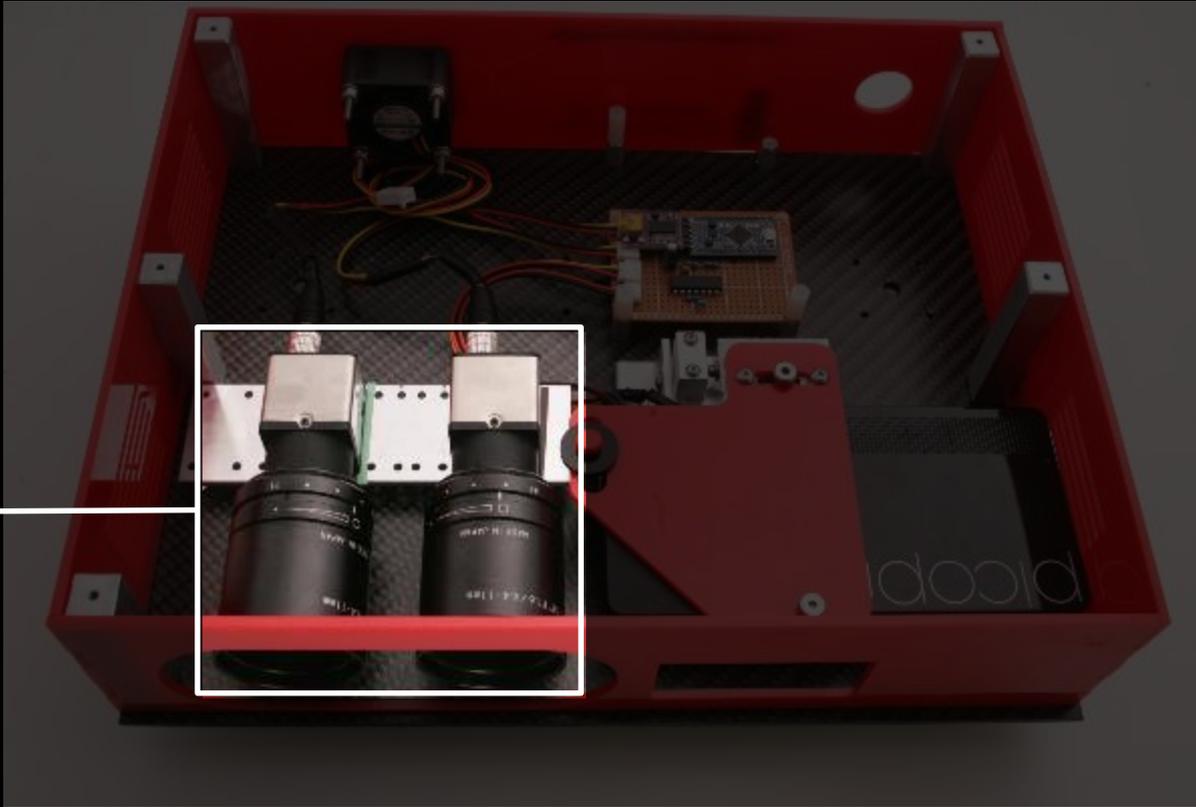


raster scanning
laser projector

30 lumens power, split between R,G and B channels

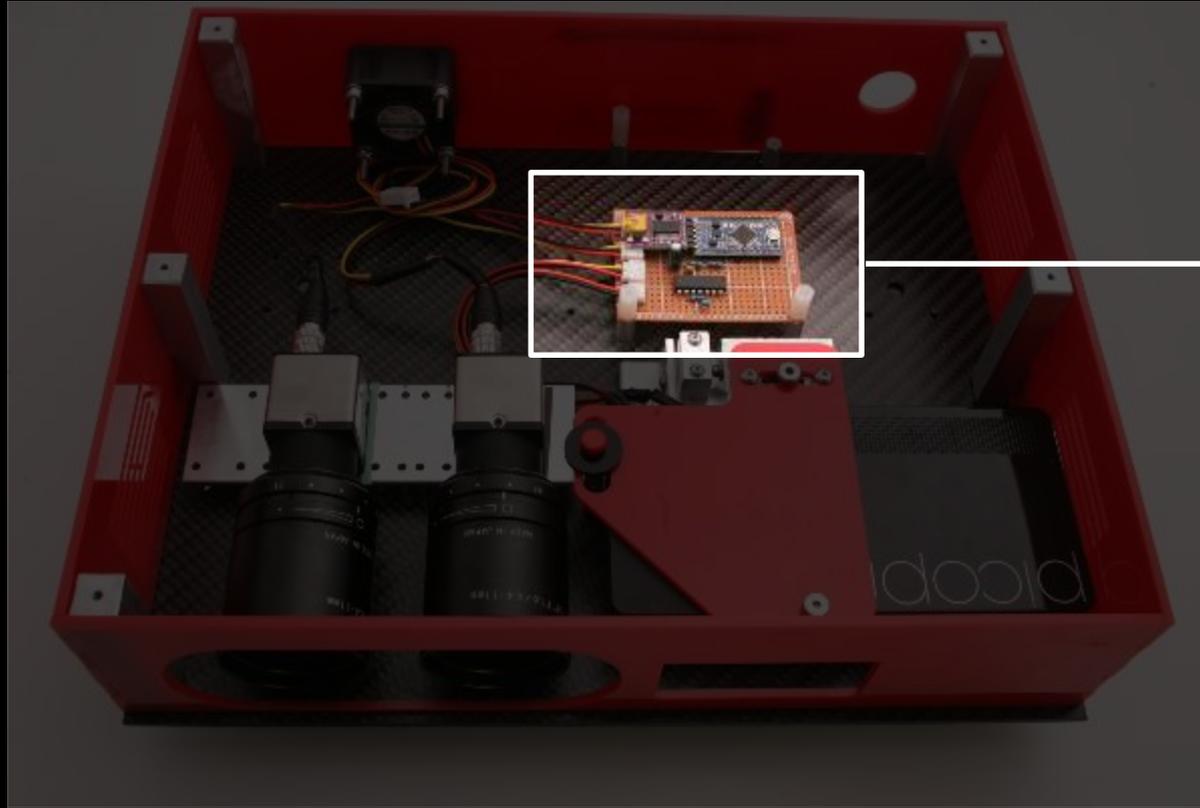
our scanning projector based prototype

rolling shutter
CMOS cameras



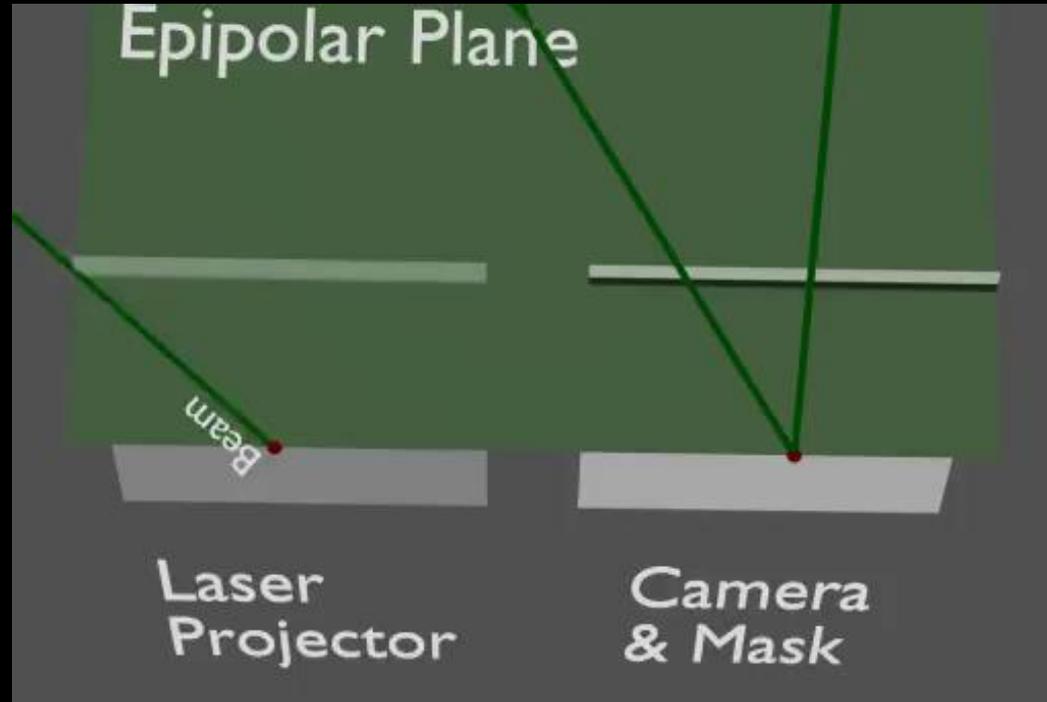
cameras fitted with red bandpass filters

our scanning projector based prototype



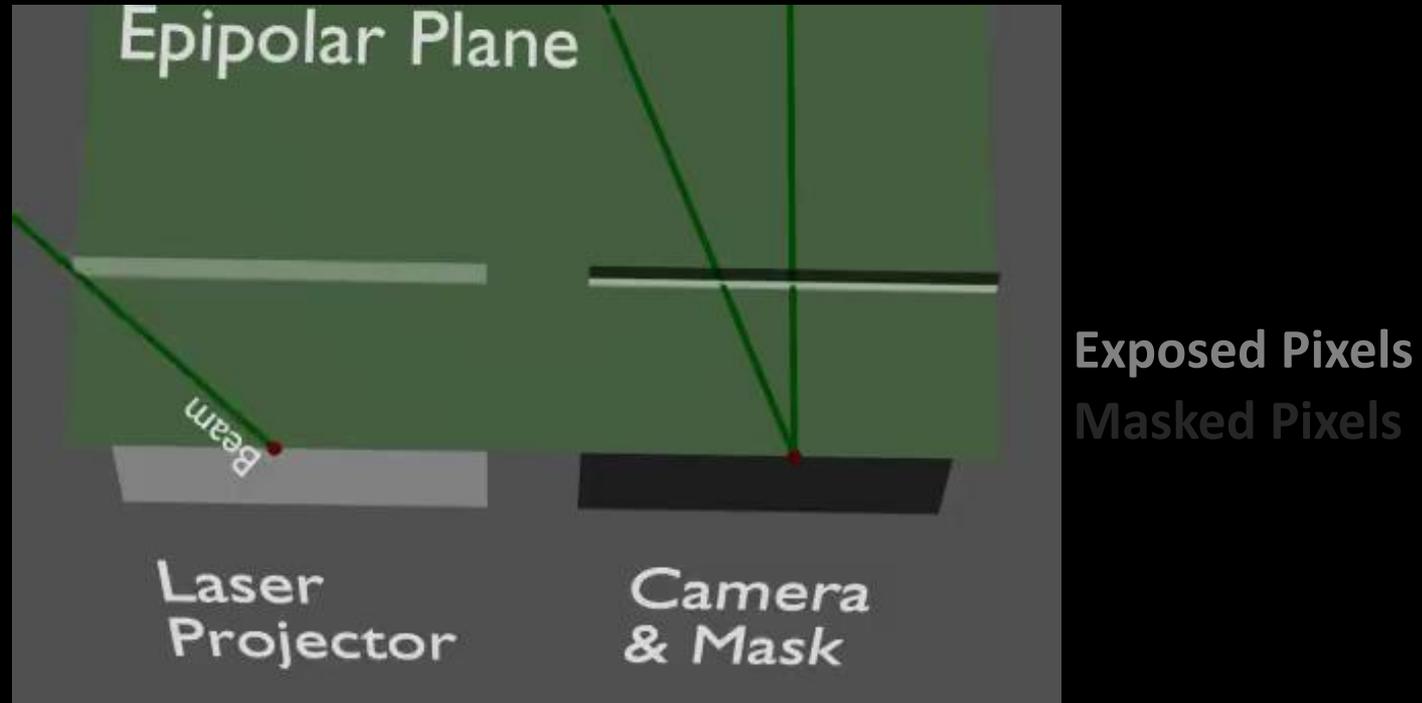
synchronization
electronics

scanning projectors - indirect probing



Exposed Pixels
Masked Pixels

scanning projectors – direct probing



short exposure → ambient light is blocked

robustness to ambient light

regular imaging



epipolar-only (direct) imaging



reducing aperture doesn't
make the pattern visible

structured light outdoors

regular imaging



epipolar-only (direct) imaging

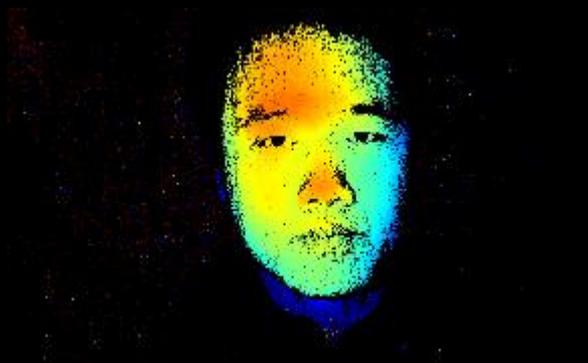


ambient light level $\approx 80,000$ lux

recovering shape under bright ambient conditions

depth map

3D reconstruction



active stereo in bright sunlight

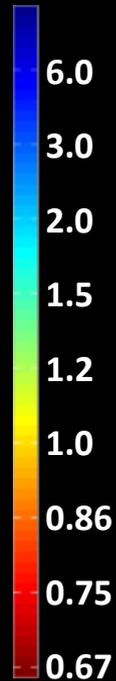


raw image (left camera)



depth map

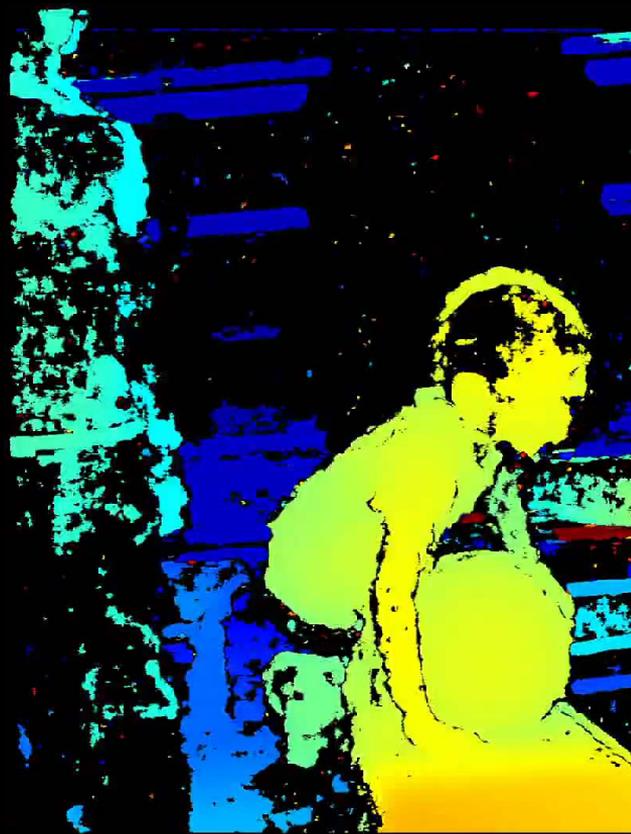
distance
(meters)



active stereo in bright sunlight

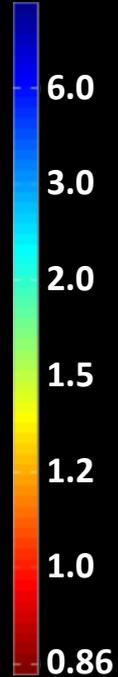


raw image (left camera)

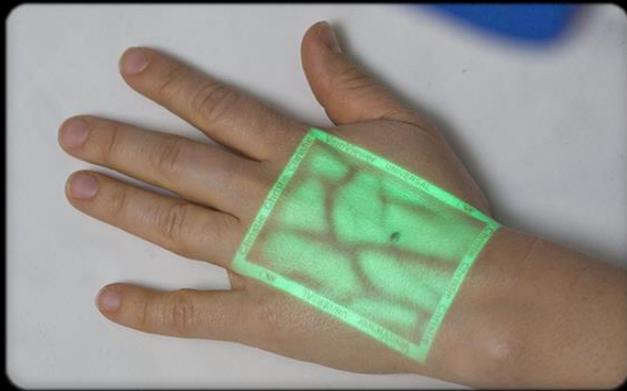


depth map

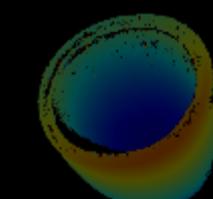
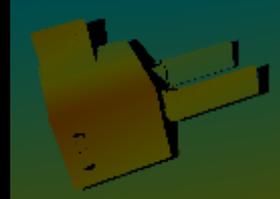
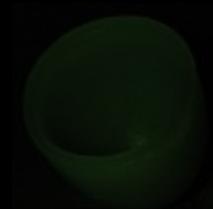
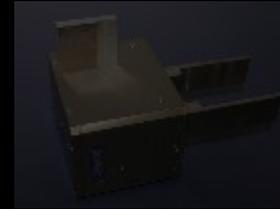
distance
(meters)



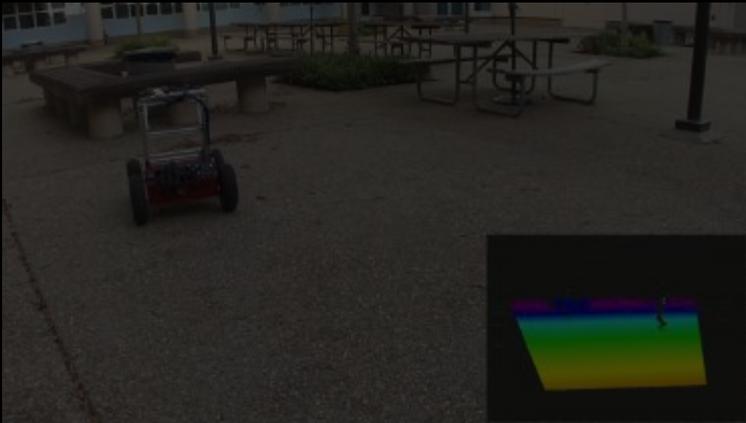
taking transport probing everywhere



Medical Imaging



Industrial Inspection

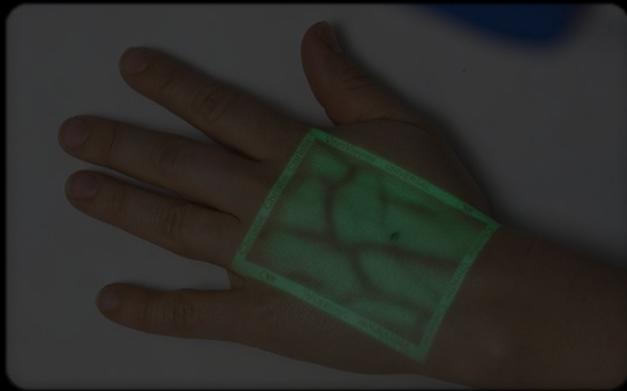


Mobile Robotics

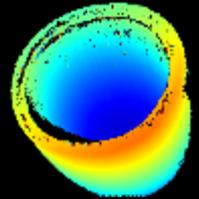
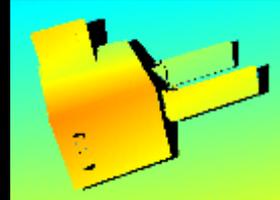
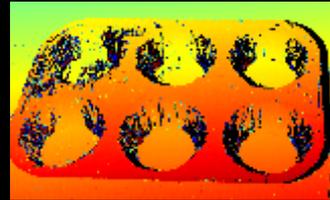
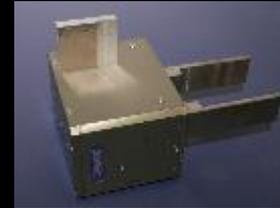


Consumer Electronics

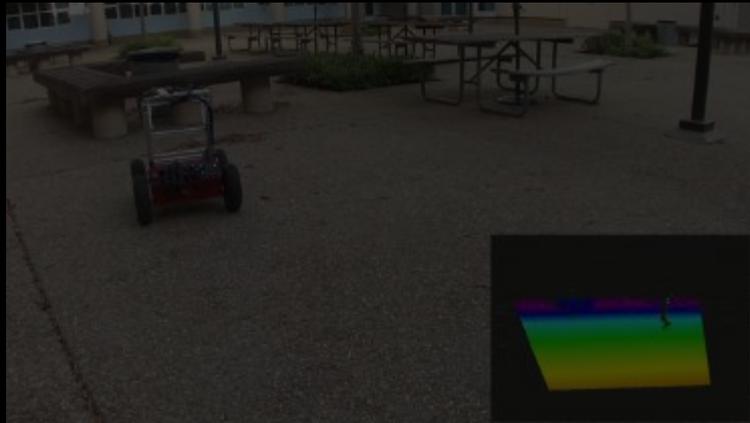
taking transport probing everywhere



Medical Imaging



Industrial Inspection



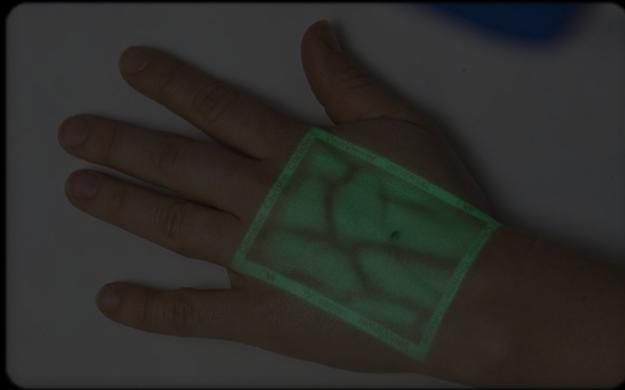
Mobile Robotics



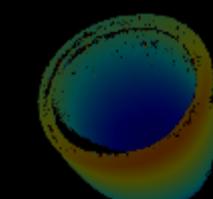
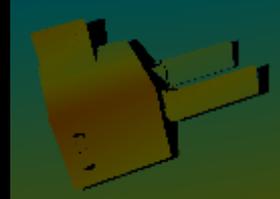
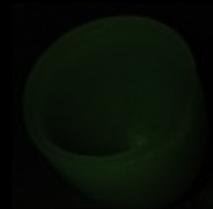
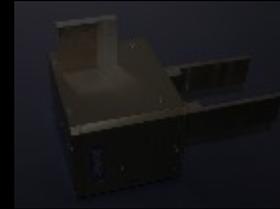
Consumer Electronics



taking transport probing everywhere



Medical Imaging



Industrial Inspection

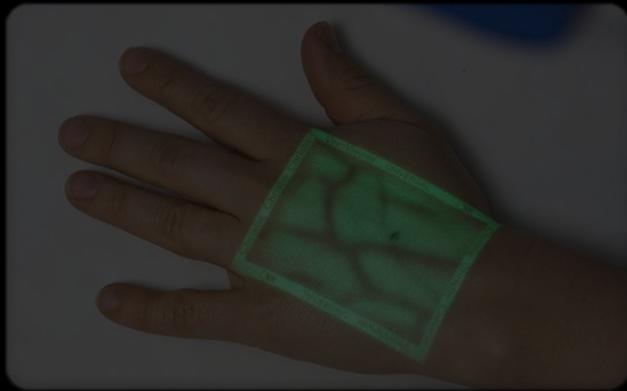


Mobile Robotics

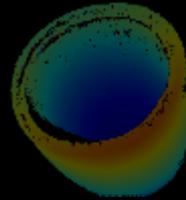
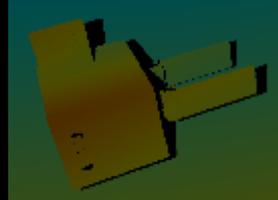
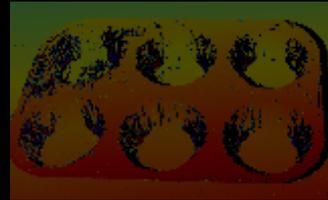
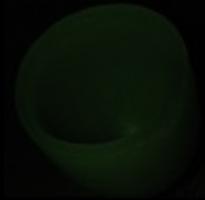
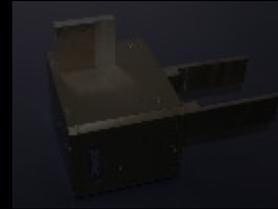


Consumer Electronics

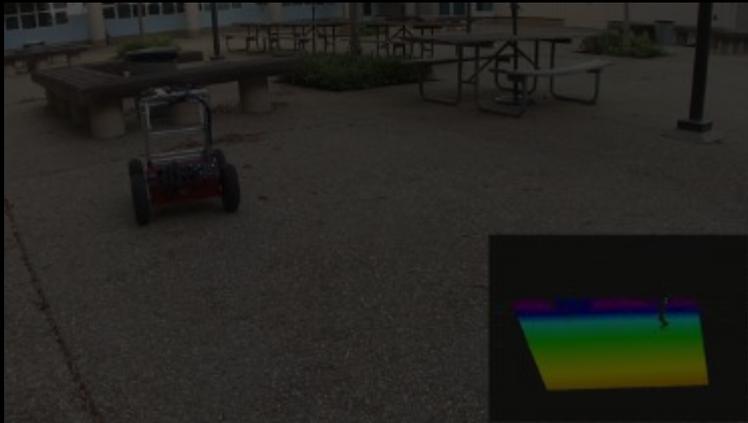
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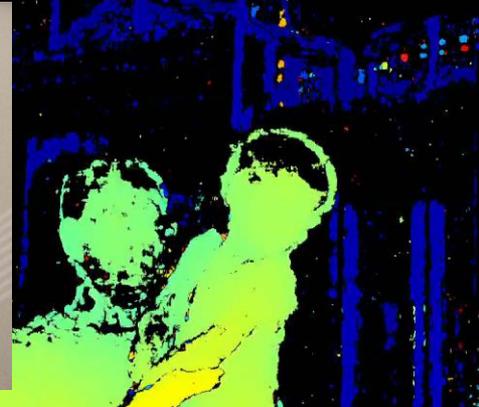
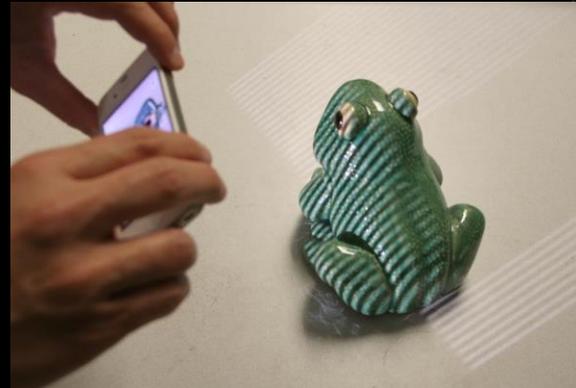
Medical Imaging



Industrial Inspection



Mobile Robotics



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Probing Light Paths for 3D Shape and Indirect Appearance

Matthew O'Toole
Stanford University

Collaborators:

Kyros Kutulakos
U. of Toronto

Supreeth Achar
CMU

Srinivas Narasimhan
CMU