



Fight III-Posedness With III-Posedness

Single-Shot Variational Depth Super-Resolution From Shading

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Problem of Depth Super-Resolution







Input RGB image

Depth image

3D shape

Depth misses fine geometric details due to

- noise and quantization effects
- coarse resolution of the depth
- ⇒ Perform super-resolution of depth (ill-posed problem!)



Shape-from-shading

Shape-from-Shading (SfS) tries to solve

$$I = \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{z}|\ell, \rho),$$

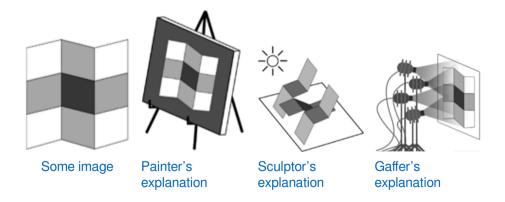
- **RGB** image $I: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^3$
- \blacksquare image formation model \mathcal{R}
- depth map $z: \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$
- lighting ℓ
- surface reflectance $\rho:\Omega\to\mathbb{R}^3$

⇒ Shape-from-shading is an ill-posed problem!





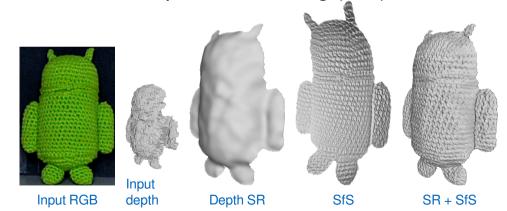
Shape-from-shading



[Adelson & Pentland; PBI 1996]



Motivation Fight ill-posedness with ill-posedness to jointly solve depth super-resolution (SR) and shape-from-shading (SfS)





Parametrize R

Using spherical harmonics for the image formation model \mathcal{R} (e.g. [Basri & Jacobs; PAMI 2003]),

$$I = \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{z}|\ell, \rho) = \rho \left\langle \ell, \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{z}) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle.$$

With a pinhole camera model n can be written wrt. to z.

$$\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left| f \nabla \mathbf{z} \right|^2 + \left(-\mathbf{z} - \langle \mathbf{p}, \nabla \mathbf{z} \rangle \right)^2}} \begin{bmatrix} f \nabla \mathbf{z} \\ -\mathbf{z} - \langle \mathbf{p}, \nabla \mathbf{z} \rangle \end{bmatrix},$$

- \blacksquare focal length f,
- $lue{}$ pixel coordinates $\mathbf{p}:\Omega\to\mathbb{R}^2$ wrt. to the principal point.



Variational formulation

$$\min_{\substack{\rho:\,\Omega_{HR}\to\mathbb{R}^3\\\ell\in\mathbb{R}^4\\z:\,\Omega_{HR}\to\mathbb{R}}} \|\overbrace{\rho\,\langle\ell,\mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{Z},\nabla\mathbf{Z}}\rangle-I}\|_{\ell^2(\Omega_{HR})}^2 + \mu\|\overbrace{\mathit{Kz}-z_0}\|_{\ell^2(\Omega_{LR})}^2$$

 $\mathcal{P}_1(z)$ being a minimal surface prior [Graber et al.; CVPR 2015],

$$\mathcal{P}_1(\mathbf{z}) = \|\mathrm{d}\mathcal{A}(\mathbf{z},
abla \mathbf{z})\|_{\ell^1(\Omega_{H\!R})} = \left\|rac{\mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{f}^2}\sqrt{|\mathbf{f}
abla \mathbf{z}|^2 + (-\mathbf{z} - \langle\mathbf{p},
abla \mathbf{z}
angle)^2}
ight\|_{\ell^1(\Omega_{H\!R})}$$

and $\mathcal{P}_2(\rho)$ being a piecewise constant albedo prior,

$$\mathcal{P}_2(\rho) = \left\|\nabla\rho\right\|_{\ell^0(\Omega_{\mathit{HR}})} = \sum_{\mathbf{p}\in\Omega_{\mathit{HR}}} \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \left|\nabla\rho(\mathbf{p})\right|_2 = 0, \\ 1, & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$



Numerical solution

$$\min_{\substack{\rho: \Omega_{HR} \to \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \ell \in \mathbb{R}^4 \\ \varrho: \Omega_{HR} \to \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \theta: \Omega_{HR} \to \mathbb{R}^3}} E(\rho, \ell, \theta, z) := \|\rho \langle \ell, \mathbf{m}_{\theta} \rangle - I\|_{\ell^2(\Omega_{HR})}^2 + \mu \|Kz - z_0\|_{\ell^2(\Omega_{LR})}^2 \\
+ \nu \|d\mathcal{A}_{\theta}\|_{\ell^1(\Omega_{HR})} + \lambda \|\nabla \rho\|_{\ell^0(\Omega_{HR})}$$

s.t.
$$\theta = (z, \nabla z)$$
.

Can be solved using a multi-block variant of ADMM.

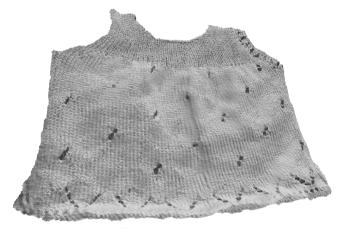




Input depth

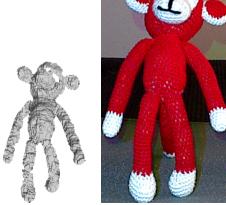


Input RGB



Estimated depth

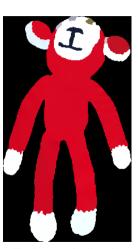




Input RGB



Estimated depth



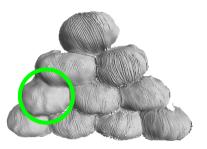
Estimated albedo



Input depth



Input RGB



Estimated depth



Estimated Albedo





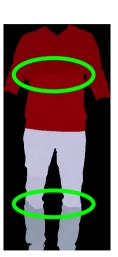
Input depth



Input RGB



Estimated depth



Estimated Albedo





Comparison with multi-view approaches



Input depth



Input RGB



[Zollhöfer et al.; ToG 2015]



Ours





Comparison with multi-view approaches







See you at our poster C19 on Tuesday 10:10a.m.-12:30p.m.



Code will be available online