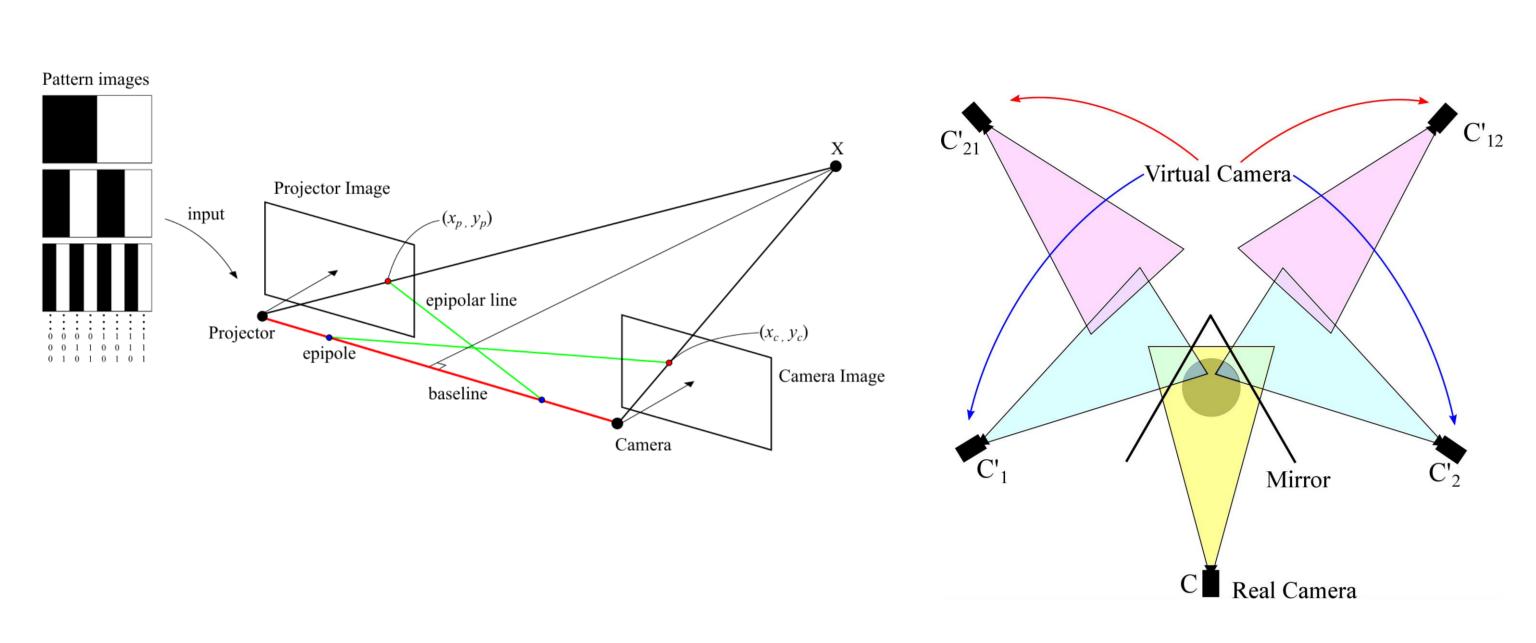
Interference-free Epipole-centered Structured Light Pattern for Mirror-based Multi-view Active Stereo 👔 **Tomu Tahara**, Ryo Kawahara, Shohei Nobuhara, Takashi Matsuyama (Kyoto University)

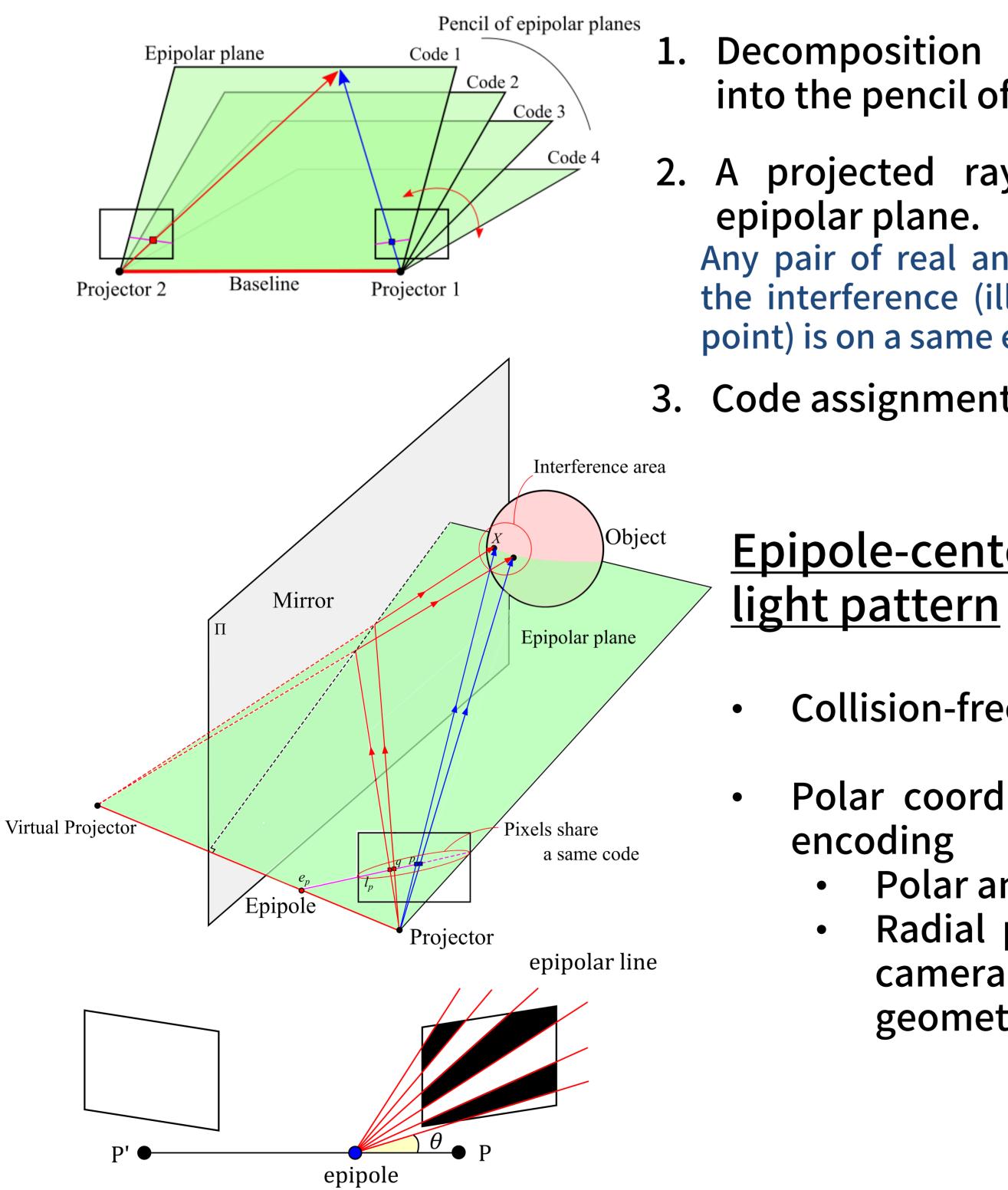
Motivation

Full 3D capture using a perspective projector-camera pair

- Active stereo with structured lighting
- Virtual multi-view system by mirrors

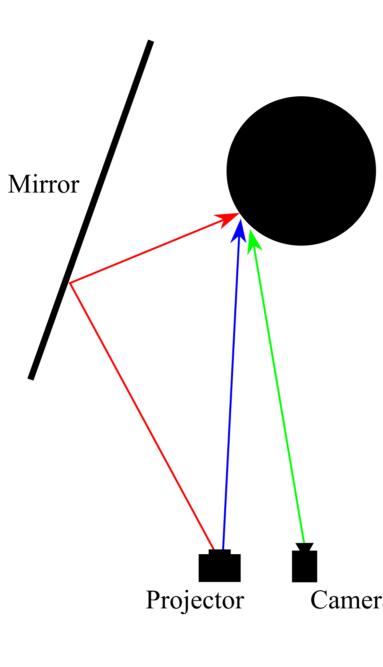


Idea **Epipole-centered Structured Light Pattern**



Challenge

Interferences between direct-indirect illuminations



directly from the

Interference (or code collision) occurs where the object is illuminated projector and indirectly via the mirror.

1. Decomposition of the target space into the pencil of epipolar planes.

2. A projected ray lies on a single

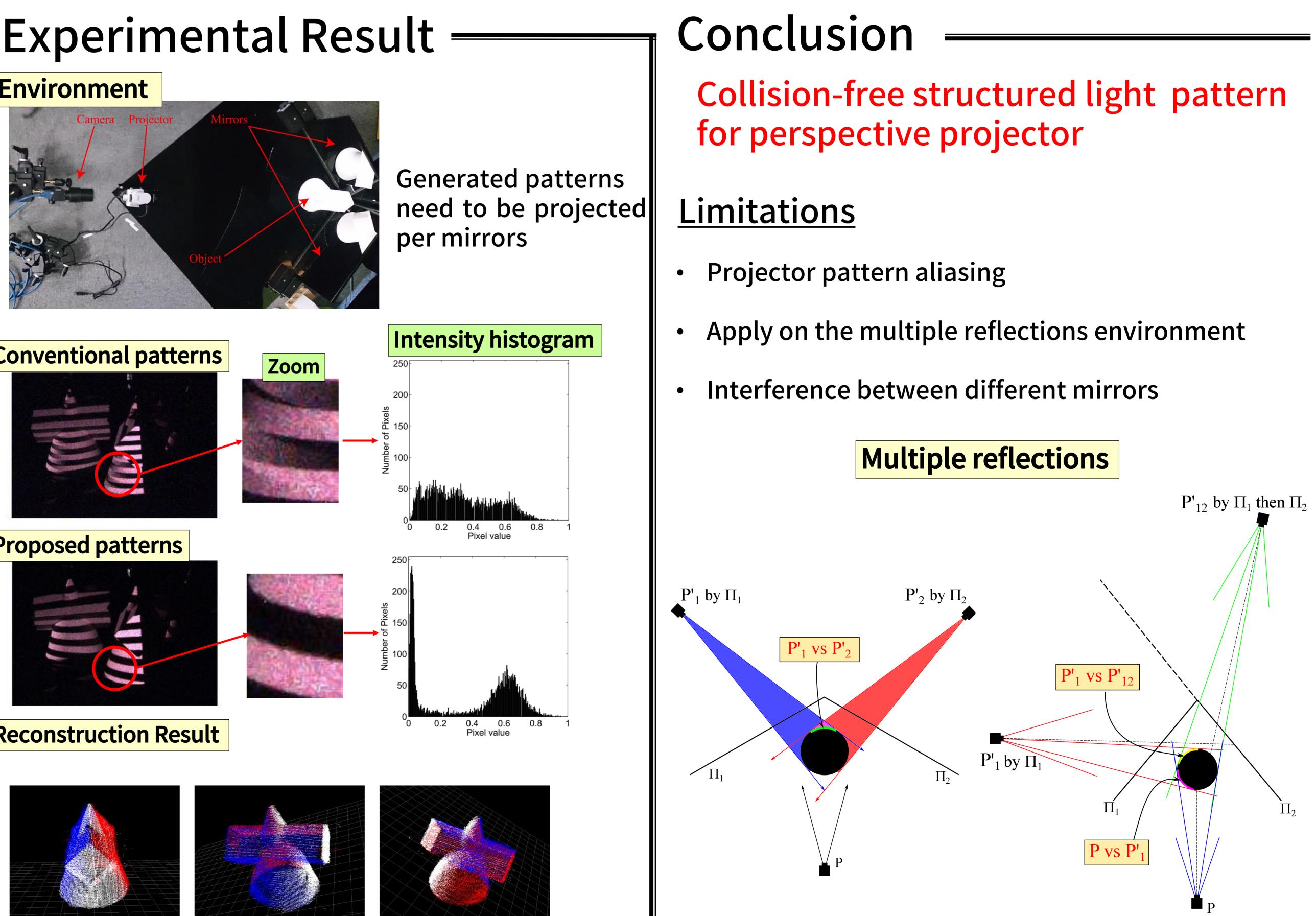
Any pair of real and virtual pixels under the interference (illuminating a same 3D point) is on a same epipolar plane.

3. Code assignment per epipolar planes

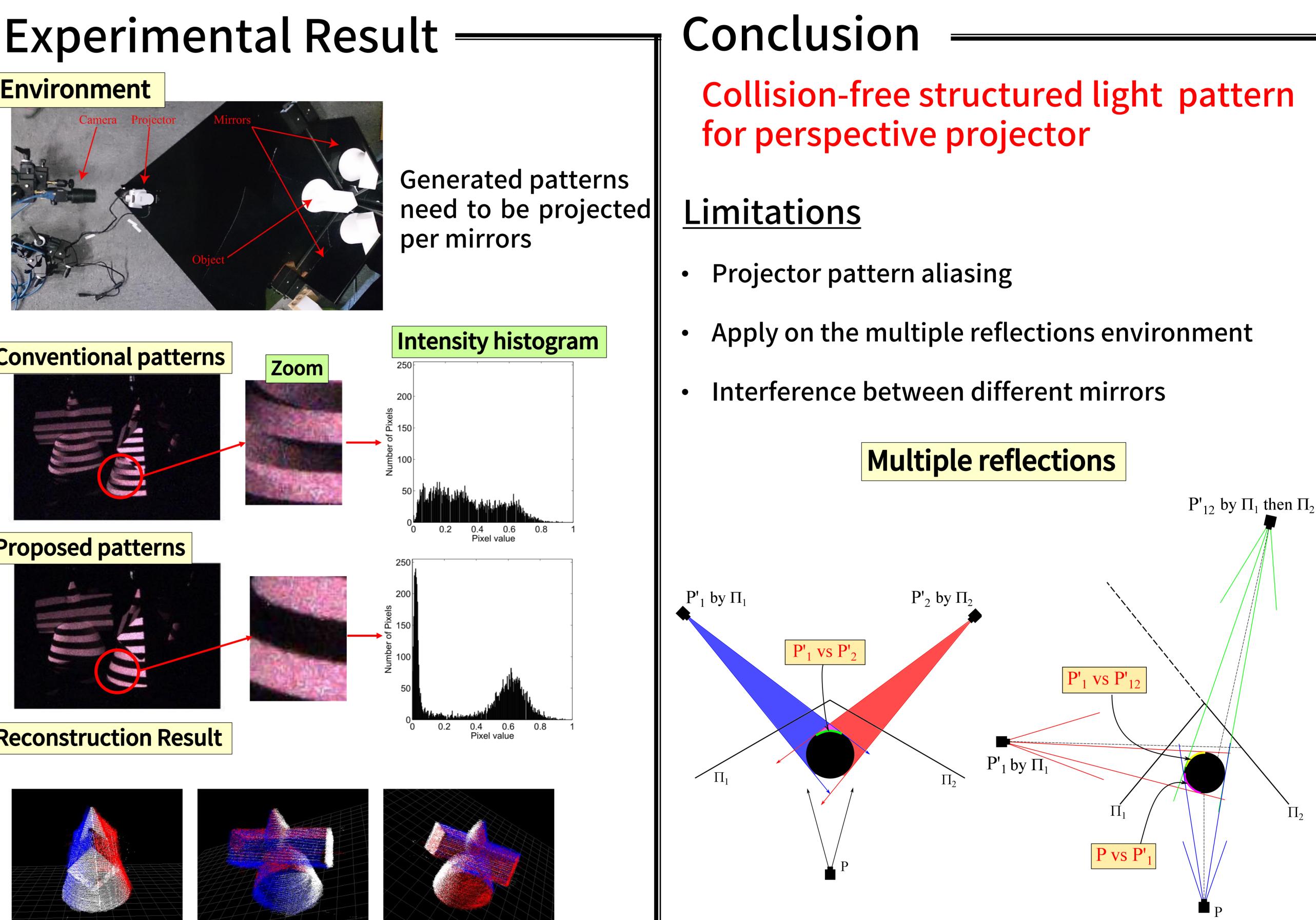
Epipole-centered structured

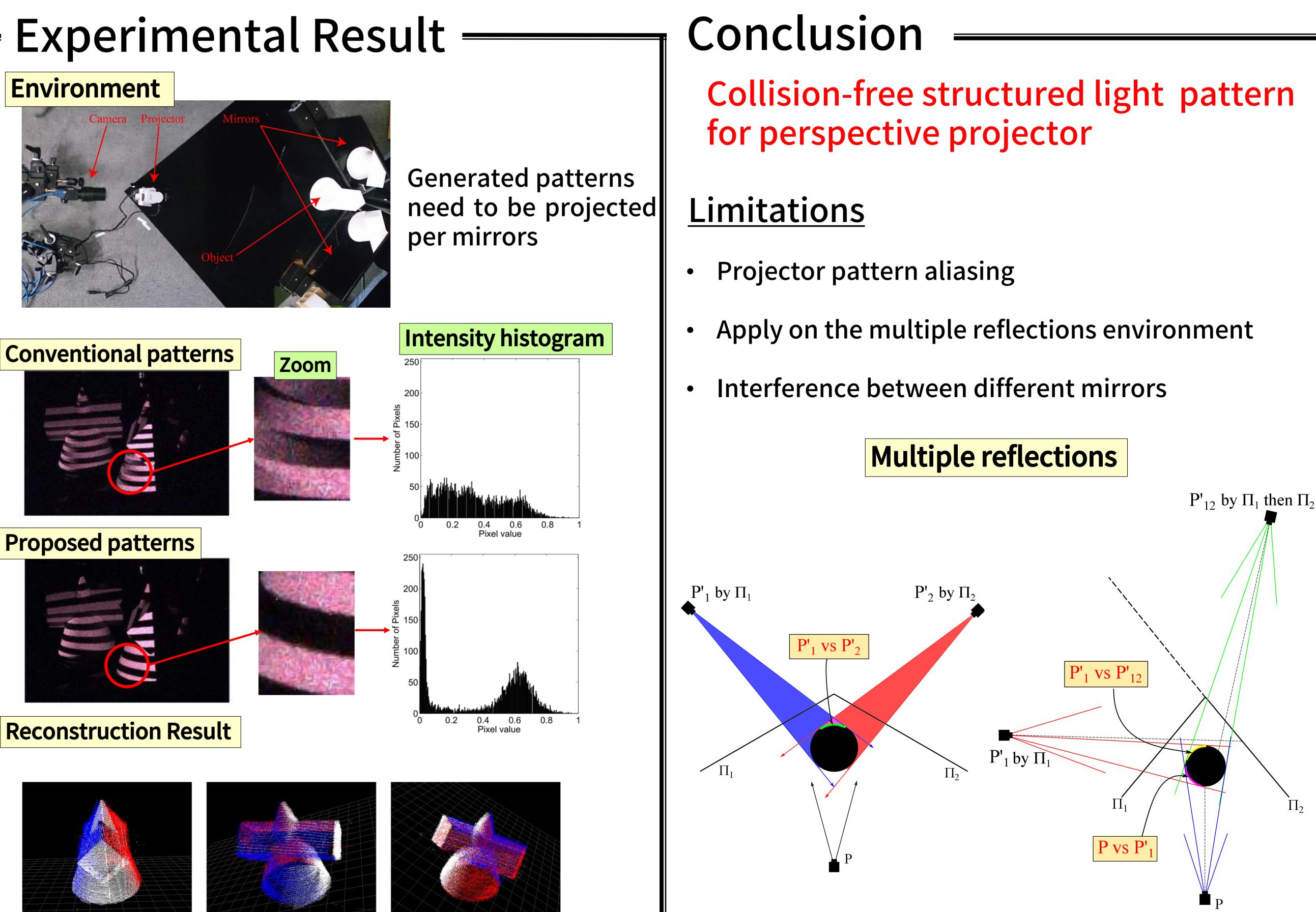
Collision-free (interference-free)

- Polar coordinate pixel position
 - Polar angle only.
 - Radial position is given by camera-projector epipolar geometry.

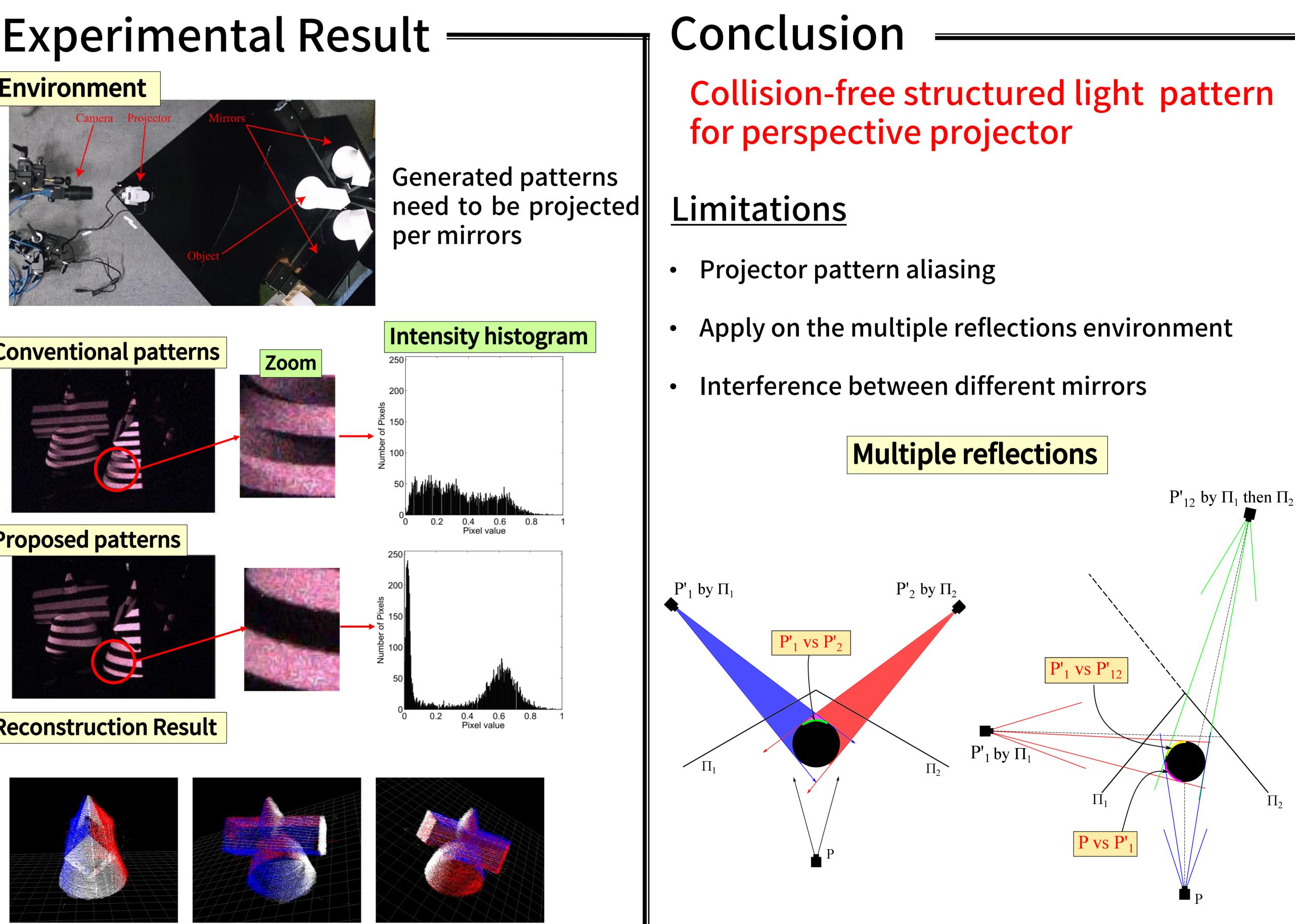


Conventional patterns





Reconstruction Result



Related Work

Orthographic pattern projection transforms horizontal line patterns to parallel code planes. If the mirrors are perpendicular to the planes, codes cannot collide each other.

- 1. Orthographic projector is required
- 2. Physical alignment is required

[16]Lanman et al. Surround structured lightning: 3-D scanning with orthographic illumination, CVIU (2009)



