

# Differential Angular Imaging for Material Recognition

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## Overview:

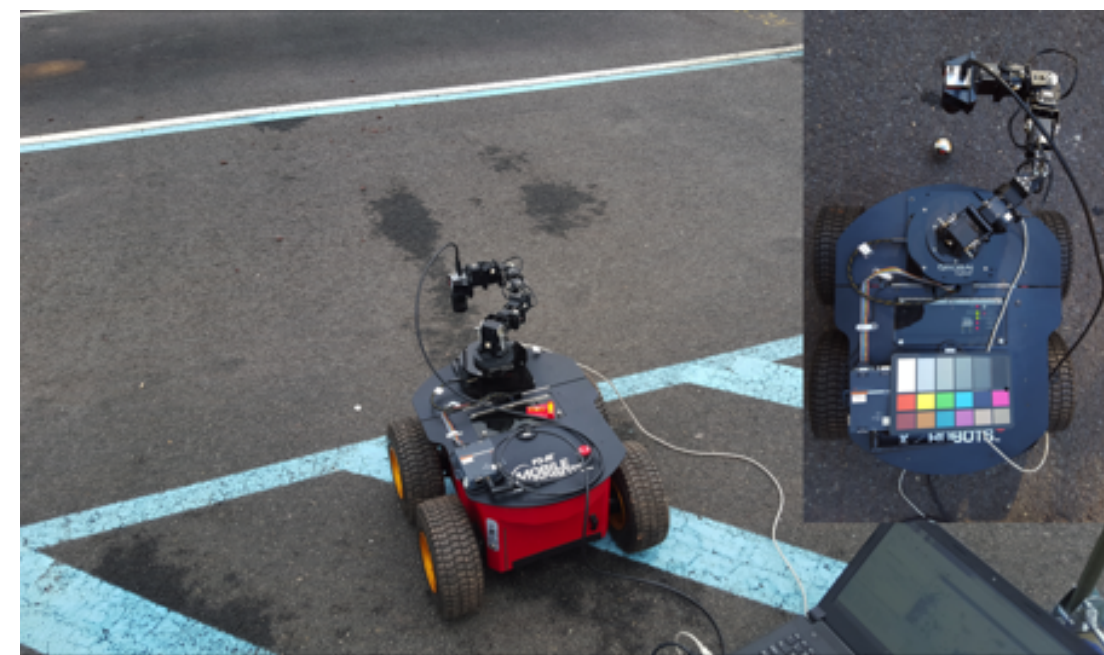
- Ground Terrain in Outdoor Scenes (GTOS) database: over 30,000 images, 40 classes, varying weather and lighting conditions.
- Differential angular imaging: middle-ground between reflectance-based and image-based material recognition.
- Differential Angular Imaging Network (DAIN): surpasses single view or coarsely quantized multiview images.

## GTOS Dataset:

40 surface classes, 4 to 14 instances, 19 viewing directions, 4 different weathers, 3 different exposure times

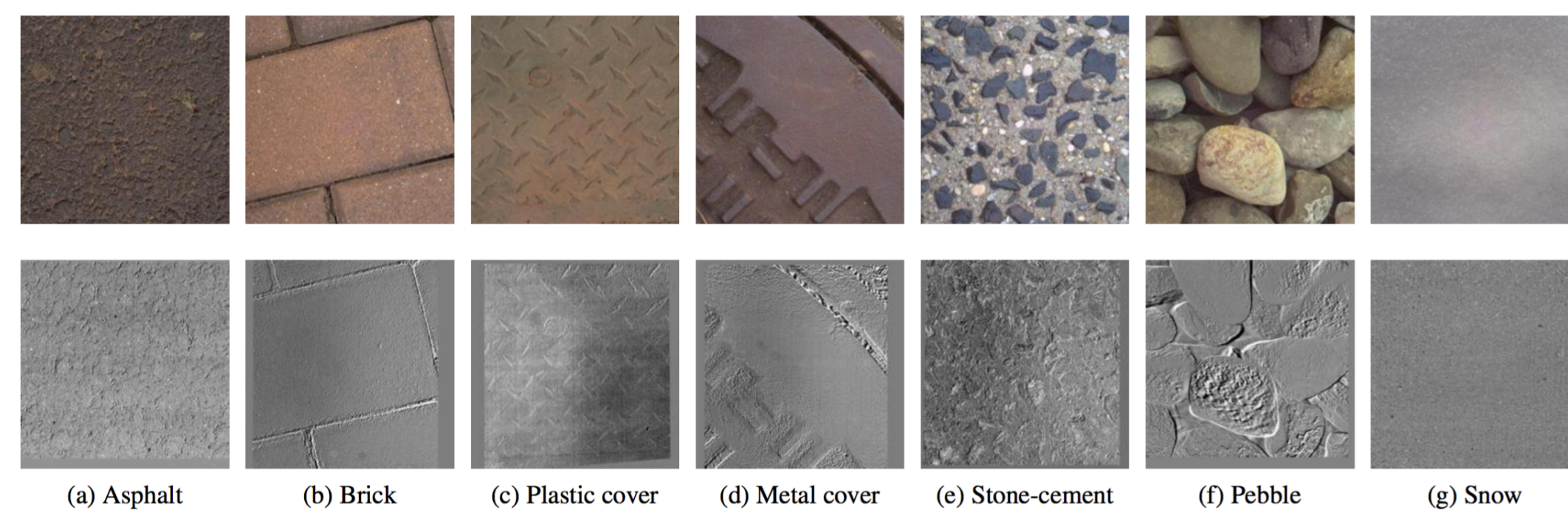
Datasets	samples	classes	views	illumination	in scene	scene image	camera parameters	year
CUReT [8]	61	61		205	N	N	N	1999
KTH-TIPS [15]	11	11	27	3	N	N	N	2004
UBO2014 [42]	84	7	151	151	N	N	N	2014
Reflectance disk [43]	190	19	3	3	N	N	Y	2015
4D Light-field [40]	1200	12	1	1	Y	N	N	2016
NISAR [3]	100	100	9	12	N	N	N	2016
<b>GTOS(ours)</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>2016</b>

## Measure equipment:

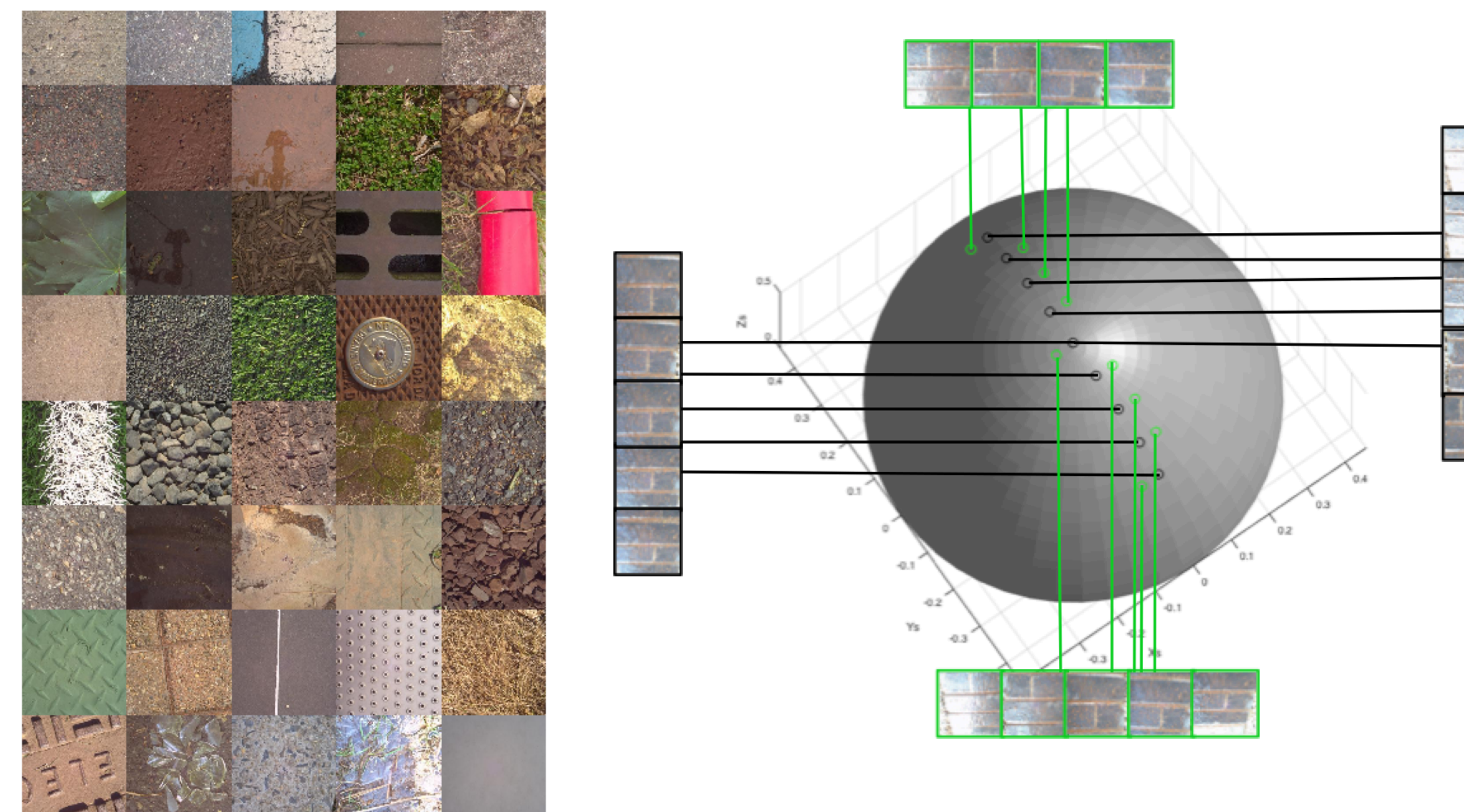
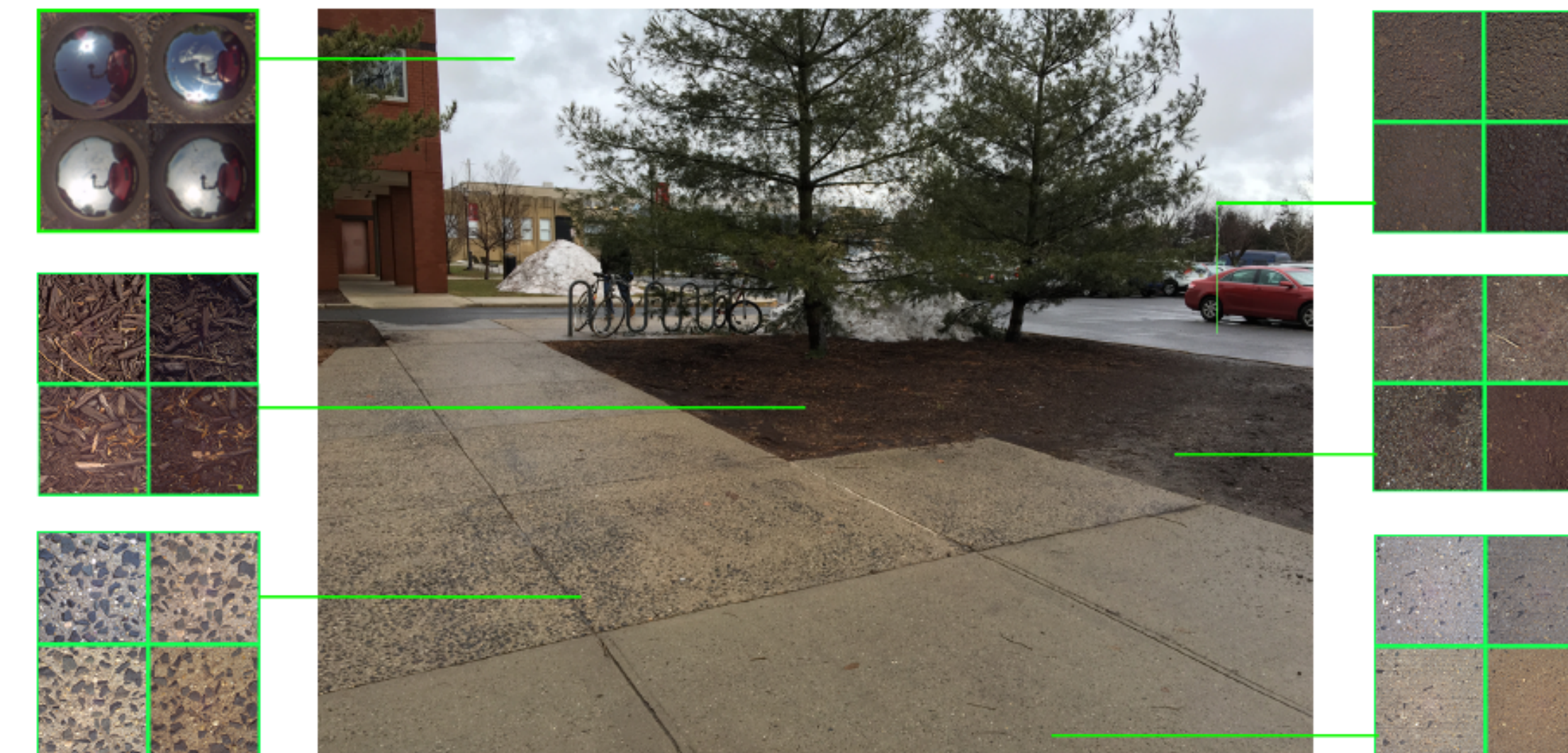


- Mobile Robots P3-AT robot
- Basler aca2040-90uc camera
- Macmaster-Carr 440C stainless steel Sphere
- Cyton gamma 300 robot arm
- Edmund Optics 25mm /F1.8 lens
- DGK 18% white balance and color reference card

## Differential Angular Imaging:



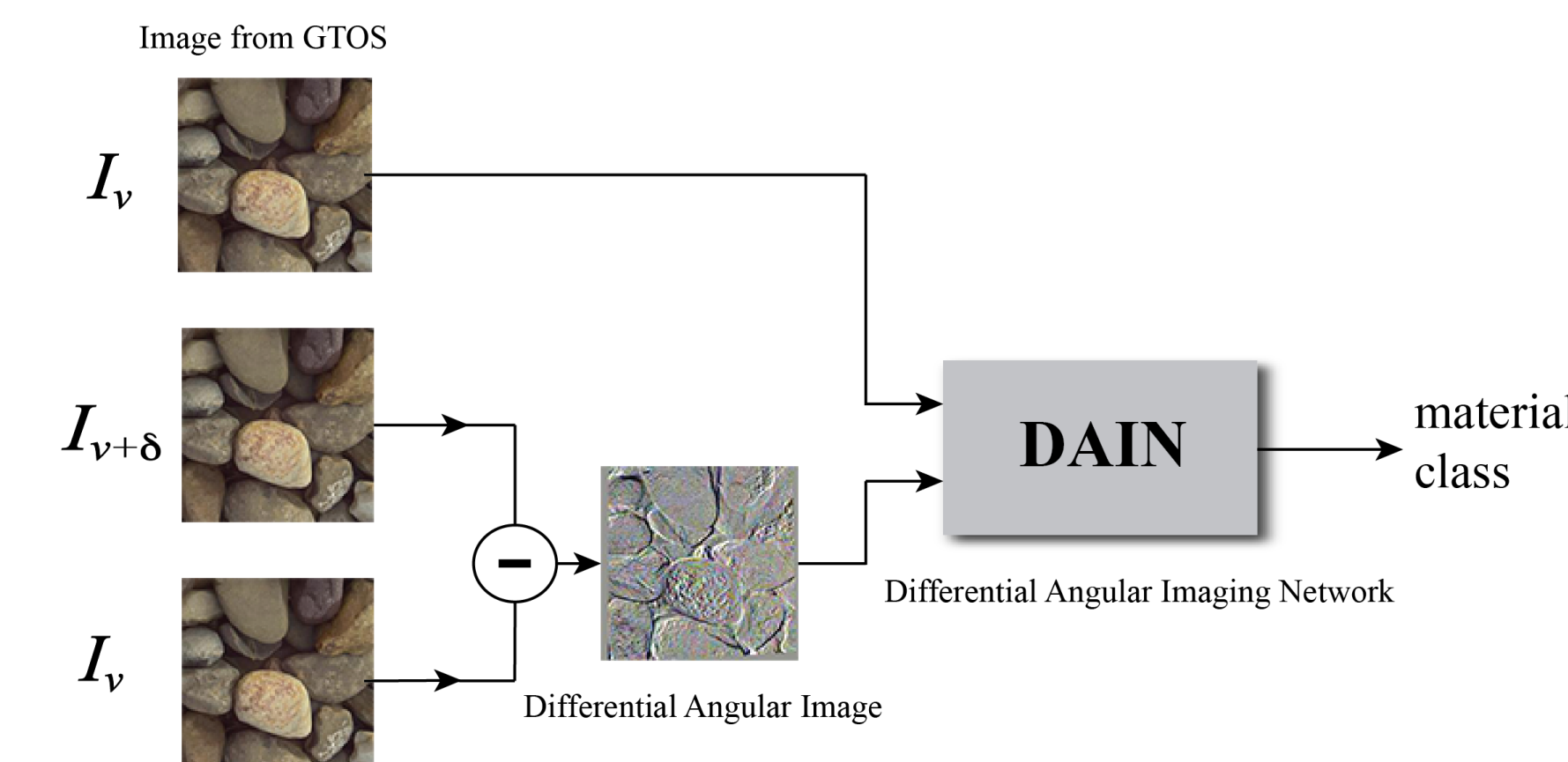
- Reveal the gradients at particular view point
- Observe relief texture
- Sparsity provides computational advantage



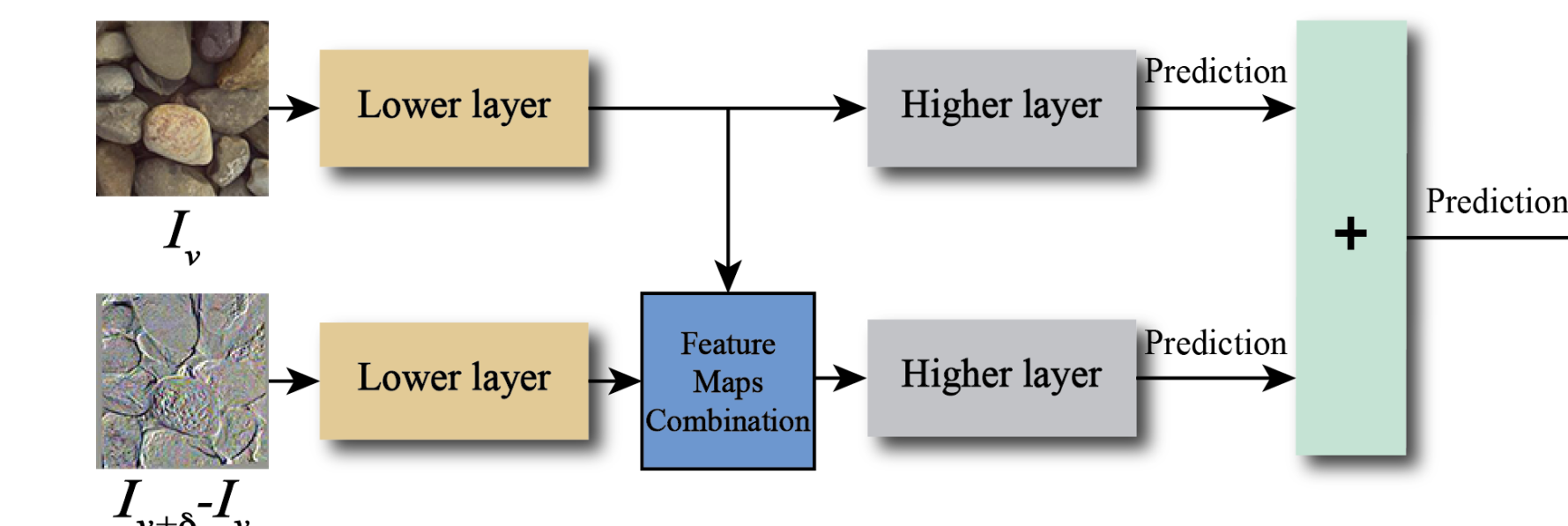
## Application:

- **Robot Navigation & Automatic Driving**
  - Determining control based on current ground terrain
  - Determining road conditions by partial real time reflectance measurements
- **Photometric Stereo**
  - Estimating the surface normal of materials
- **Shape Reconstruction**
  - Capturing the shape and appearance of materials

## DAIN for Material Recognition:



## Method Overview



DAIN (differential angular image network)

## Experiment:

Method	First input	Second input	Accuracy
single view CNN	$I_v$	-	$74.3 \pm 2.8$
multiview CNN, voting	$I_v$	-	$78.1 \pm 2.4$
multiview CNN, 3D filter	$I_v$	-	$74.8 \pm 3.2$
single view DAIN (Sum)	$I_v$	$I_{v+\delta}$	$77.5 \pm 2.7$
single view DAIN (Sum)	$I_v$	$I_\delta$	$79.4 \pm 3.4$
single view DAIN (Max)	$I_v$	$I_\delta$	$79.0 \pm 1.8$
multiview DAIN (Sum/voting)	$I_v$	$I_\delta$	$80.0 \pm 2.1$
multiview DAIN (Sum/pooling)	$I_v$	$I_\delta$	$81.2 \pm 1.7$
multiview DAIN (3D filter/pooling)	$I_v$	$I_\delta$	$81.1 \pm 1.5$

- Compare standard CNN with DAIN
  - Single view DAIN achieves better recognition than multiview CNN
  - Multiview DAIN (Sum/pooling) and multiview DAIN (3D filter/pooling) perform best

Architecture	Accuracy
FV+CNN [4]	75.4%
FV-N+CNN+N <sub>3D</sub> [10]	58.3%
MVCNN [36]	78.1%
<b>multiview DAIN (3D filter), pooling</b>	<b>81.4%</b>

Compare with state of art algorithms on GTOS dataset

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