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# Introducing a New Problem: Shape-from-Silhouette When the Relative Positions of the Viewpoints Is Unknown

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**Abstract**—3D shapes can be reconstructed from 2D silhouettes by back-projecting them from the corresponding viewpoints and intersecting the resulting solid cones. However, in many practical cases as observing an aircraft or an asteroid, the positions of the viewpoints with respect to the object are not known. In these cases, the relative position of the solid cones is not known and the intersection cannot be performed. The purpose of this paper is introducing and stating in a theoretical framework the problem of understanding 3D shapes from silhouettes when the relative positions of the viewpoints are unknown. The results presented provide a first insight into the problem. In particular, the case of orthographic viewing directions parallel to the same plane is thoroughly discussed, and sets of inequalities are presented which allow determining objects compatible with the silhouettes.

**Index Terms**—Shape-from-silhouette, volume intersection, visual hull, computer vision, object reconstruction.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

A central problem in computer vision is understanding the shape of 3D objects from various image features. Many algorithms are based on occluding contours or silhouettes. In the latter case, only the contours that occlude the background are considered. The rationale of this approach is that silhouettes can usually be obtained with simple and robust image processing techniques, especially with controlled background, and silhouette-based techniques do not require finding correspondences between images. It is worth noting that the problem of reconstructing an object from its silhouettes is equivalent to the problem of reconstructing the object from the shadows cast by point light sources located at the viewpoints.

Two main approaches to recovering shape from silhouettes can be identified [20]. According to one approach, the surface of the object is estimated, usually from a sequence of images obtained under known camera motion (see, for instance, [4], [6], [20], [21]). Curved surfaces are usually considered. In several cases, the motion is circular and the object lies on a turntable ([16]). Related problems are estimating camera motion ([2], [16]) and registering a set of images [14]. Epipolar geometry plays a basic role in this approach.

The second approach is volumetric and consists of building the volume  $R$  shared by the regions  $C_i$  (Fig. 1) obtained by back-projecting each silhouette  $S_i$  from the corresponding viewpoint.  $R$  approximates the object  $O$  more or less closely, depending on the viewpoints and on the shape of  $O$  itself. This simple reconstruction technique, which holds for any kind of object and for any set of camera positions, is called *Volume Intersection* (VI) (see [1], [4], [15], [17], [18]).

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This approach requires the 3D positions of silhouettes and viewpoints. This is easy to obtain for an object on a turntable or for a mobile camera in a fixed environment, but, in several practical situations, this information is not available. Consider, for instance, objects such as an aircraft, a vehicle, or an asteroid. In all of these cases, we do not know the position and orientation of the camera in a coordinate system fixed with respect to the object. Then, the relative position of the cones produced by back-projecting each silhouette from its viewpoint is unknown and VI cannot be performed. Even if this simple reconstruction technique is not possible, we would like to get the best of the available information.

On the ground of these considerations, this paper is aimed at introducing and exploring the problem of understanding the 3D shape of an object from a set of silhouettes (or shadows) obtained from viewpoints (or point light sources) whose relative position is not known. To the authors' knowledge, this problem has not been tackled before.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: In the next section, we review some relevant concepts. In Section 1.2, we introduce the main questions that we will investigate. In Section 2, we deal with the problem in 2D. In Section 3, we discuss the compatibility of two parallel silhouettes of 3D objects. In Section 4, we formulate a general condition for a set of silhouettes to be compatible. In Section 5, we discuss the case of three silhouettes obtained from ideal viewpoints parallel to a plane, and present sets of inequalities that must be satisfied for constructing compatible objects. In Section 6, we discuss how to extend the approach to four or more silhouettes. Techniques for computing feasible VI parameters are outlined in Section 7, together with the simplification introduced by polygonal silhouettes. Section 8 contains open problems and concluding remarks.

### 1.1 Visual Hull and Hard Points

In this section, we briefly review some relevant definitions for our problem. First, the concept of *visual hull* of an object [8], [9], [10] allows answering questions such as: Can the shape of an object be fully understood from its silhouettes?

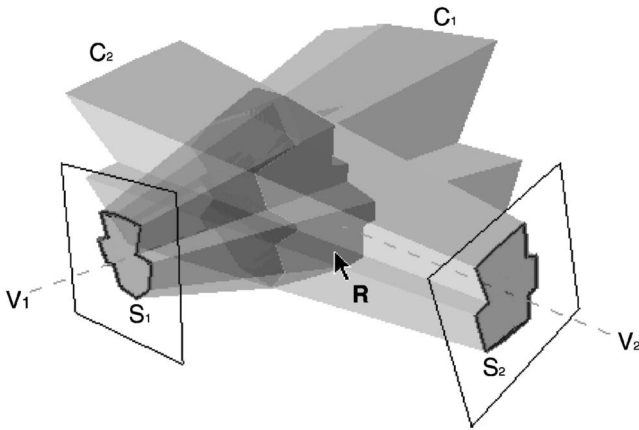


Fig. 1. The volume intersection technique.

If not, which is the closest approximation that can be obtained? Can an object be distinguished from another using silhouettes only? The visual hull is the object that can be obtained by VI using all the viewpoints that belong to a viewing region completely enclosing the original object without entering its convex hull. It is also the largest object that produces the same silhouettes as the given object.

The answers to the previous questions are as follows: An object can be reconstructed from its silhouettes iff it is coincident with its visual hull. The closest approximation that can be obtained is the visual hull. We can tell an object from another using silhouettes iff their visual hulls are different.

Another tool for the shape-from-silhouette approach is the concept of *hard point* [9]. A point of the surface of the reconstructed object  $R$  from a set of silhouettes and viewpoints is hard if it belongs to any object that produces the same silhouettes from the same viewpoints. The concept of hard point allows stating a necessary condition for the reconstruction to be optimal, i.e., the visual hull, and is at the basis of interactive VI algorithms [3].

## 1.2 The Main Questions

In the following, for brevity, we will use the expression “set of silhouettes” to specify a set of silhouettes together with the position of the corresponding viewpoint with respect to each silhouette. These data, corresponding to the pinhole camera model, allow constructing a solid cone for each silhouette, but not positioning the cones in the 3D space.

For understanding how the 3D shape is related to such a set of silhouettes, two main questions can be considered:

The first question is: Given a set of silhouettes, does an object exist able to produce them? For instance, does an object exist able to produce the three orthographic silhouettes (or shadows) of Fig. 2?

We will call *compatible* a set of silhouettes if the same object can generate them. An object able to produce a compatible set of silhouettes will be said to be compatible with the set.

The second question is the main practical issue: How can we find one or more compatible objects given a compatible set of silhouettes, as that produced by a real object?

Let us recall that shape-from-silhouettes, at most, allows constructing the visual hull of an object. Infinite objects can have the same visual hull. In the following, when not otherwise explicitly stated, we will use the expressions “object” and “compatible object” referring to an object



Fig. 2. Are these orthographic silhouettes compatible? (See Section 4 for the answer.)

reconstructed by VI. The reconstructed object could be the visual hull of the real object and, in any case, satisfies the properties of a visual hull (see [8]). For instance, in 2D by VI, we can only construct convex objects. Equivalently, in 2D, all visual hulls are convex, or consist of convex parts if not connected.

Although we have not been able to find completely general answers to the previous questions, we will present a set of results that provide a first insight into the problem.

## 2 THE PROBLEM IN 2D

The problem of reconstructing 2D objects from one-dimensional parallel or perspective silhouettes with completely known viewpoints has been analyzed in the research area known as *geometric probing*. Optimal interactive strategies for reconstructing convex polygons (or, using the concept of visual hull, the visual hull of general polygons) have been presented in [11] and [12]. For a survey of geometric probing problems and results, the reader is referred to [19].

Now, let us consider the case of unknown relative position of the viewpoints for both perspective and parallel projections in 2D. In the following, we will restrict ourselves to consider only connected objects.

*Perspective projection.* A perspective projection of a 2D object is essentially an angle. If we neglect the facts that a real object cannot lie too close to a real camera, and the image size is limited, any convex object can produce any angle between 0 and  $\pi$  (Fig. 3). Vice-versa, a set of such angles does not provide any information about the originating objects. It is easy to answer the questions raised in the Introduction. It is clear that any set of silhouettes is compatible. We can very easily construct compatible objects: any object will do. In other words, such silhouettes provide no information at all.

*Parallel projections.* In this case, the silhouettes are line segments (Fig. 4), which can be sorted by length from  $S_{\min}$  to  $S_{\max}$ . It is easy to see that:

**Proposition 1.** *If a connected object produces two parallel silhouettes of lengths  $S'$  and  $S''$  ( $S' < S''$ ), it can also produce any silhouette of length  $S$  such that  $S' < S < S''$ .*

We omit a formal proof of this obvious statement. It follows that only  $S_{\min}$  and  $S_{\max}$  are significant. It is easy to construct

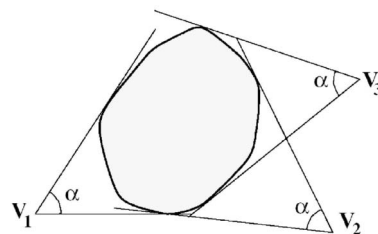


Fig. 3. Two-dimensional perspective projections.

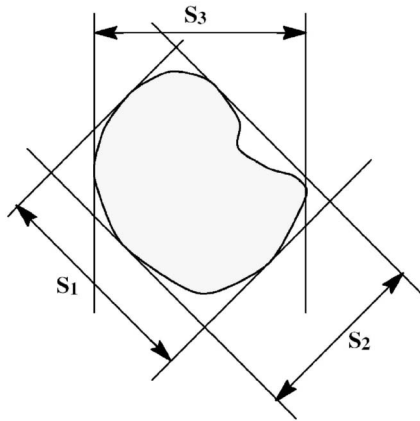


Fig. 4. Two-dimensional parallel projections.

compatible objects. First, let us choose at random the angle  $\alpha$  between the viewing directions (Fig. 5a). The parallelogram obtained by intersection is a possible compatible object. Infinitely, many other compatible objects, enclosed by the parallelogram, exist. Examples are shown in Fig. 5b.

The two rightmost objects of the figure are not visual hulls (as already noted, all connected 2D visual hulls are convex) and cannot be generated by volume intersection. It is clear that all the compatible objects must share at least one point with each edge of the parallelogram. If we consider, as we currently do in this paper, only visual hulls, a compatible object is any convex object enclosed by the parallelogram and sharing at least one point with each edge. Any such object is able to produce, with suitable viewing directions, any silhouettes between  $S_{min}$  and  $S_{max}$ . Clearly, this simple construction is possible for any pair  $(S_{min}, S_{max})$ . It follows that any set of silhouettes is compatible.

We can conclude that, without any other shape clue, 2D silhouettes supply very little shape information without the relative position of the viewpoints!

### 3 COMPATIBILITY OF TWO ORTHOGRAPHIC SILHOUETTES OF 3D OBJECTS

In the rest of this paper, we will restrict ourselves to consider simply connected 3D objects and their orthographic projections. This approximates the practical case of objects small with respect to their distance from the camera.

First, we will investigate the compatibility of two silhouettes. Let  $S$  be a 2D orthographic silhouette of a 3D object. Let us project orthographically  $S$  along a direction in the plane of  $S$ . The 1D silhouette obtained depends on the angle  $\alpha$  that the

chosen direction makes with the  $x$  axis of a coordinate system fixed with respect to  $S$  (Fig. 6).

Let  $L(S, \alpha)$  be the length of the 1D silhouette of  $S$ . By rotating the projection direction from 0 to  $\pi$ , we obtain all possible values of  $L(S, \alpha)$ . The following statement holds:

**Proposition 2.** *A necessary and sufficient condition for two orthographic silhouettes  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  to be compatible is that two angles  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  exist such that  $L(S_1, \alpha_1) = L(S_2, \alpha_2)$ .*

**Proof.** Let us consider the parameters required for intersecting in 3D the cylinders obtained by back-projecting  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ . First, we must select the angle  $\beta$  between the viewing directions, or, which is the same, the angle between the planes of the silhouettes. Next, we must locate both silhouettes in these planes. Let  $L$  be the intersection of the planes. For positioning  $S_1$ , it is sufficient to select the angle between its coordinate system and  $L$ . Positioning  $S_2$  requires to choose: 1) the angle of its coordinate system with respect to  $L$  and 2) the distance with respect to  $S_1$  measured along  $L$ . Translating  $S_2$  along the direction orthogonal to  $L$  does not affect the intersection result.

Now, let us show that the condition is sufficient. Fig. 7a shows how to perform the VI for each pair  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$  that satisfies this condition. The two cylinders must be positioned as follows:

- The 2D viewing directions that produce  $L(S_1, \alpha_1)$  and  $L(S_2, \alpha_2)$  must both be orthogonal to  $L$ .
- Both cylinders must be supported by the same plane  $P$  orthogonal to  $L$ .

It is clear from the figure that the object obtained by VI is compatible with both silhouettes. This reconstruction is possible for any angle  $\beta$  between the viewing directions.

Let us show that the condition is necessary. Let again  $L(S_1, \alpha_1)$  and  $L(S_2, \alpha_2)$  be the 1D silhouettes obtained with viewing directions normal to  $L$ . They are different for any possible choice of  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$ . Without loss of generality, assume  $L(S_1, \alpha_1) > L(S_2, \alpha_2)$ . Fig. 7b shows that, whatever the distance along  $L$  between  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , the object obtained by VI cannot be compatible with  $S_1$ . At most, it is compatible with  $S_2$ , as in the case shown in the figure. Since this happens for any choice of the intersection parameters, the condition is also necessary.  $\square$

Observe that the necessary part of the statement could be also obtained considering epipolar tangency.

In general, the reconstruction can be performed for an infinite number of pairs  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ . This means that, if the condition is verified,  $\infty^2$  compatible objects can be

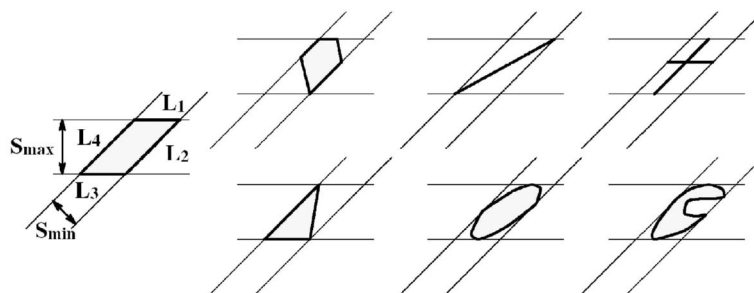


Fig. 5. Objects compatible with  $S_{min}$  and  $S_{max}$ .

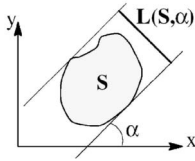


Fig. 6. The 1D silhouette  $L(S, \alpha)$  of a 2D silhouette.

constructed. The number of objects reduces to  $\infty^1$  if the 1D projections are equal for only one pair  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ .

#### 4 COMPATIBILITY OF THREE OR MORE ORTHOGRAPHIC SILHOUETTES

We have shown that verifying if two orthographic silhouettes are compatible, and constructing compatible objects, is easy. But, how can we find if three or more silhouettes are compatible? Clearly, we have that:

**Proposition 3.** *A necessary condition for a set of silhouettes to be compatible is that all pairs of silhouettes of the set are compatible.*

Is this condition also sufficient? In the example of Fig. 8, three silhouettes satisfying this condition can be combined—in one way only—to produce a compatible object, a cylinder cut by two skew planes (the plane P is normal to both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ ). However, another example will show that, in general, the condition is not sufficient.

Let us go back to the three orthographic silhouettes of Fig. 2. The exact sizes of  $S_1, S_2, S_3$  are shown in Fig. 9.

The silhouettes are pairwise compatible. In addition, they only share one value, that is L, of their 1D projections, since:

$$\begin{aligned} L &\leq L(S_1, \alpha_1) \leq L\sqrt{2} \\ L/2 &\geq L(S_2, \alpha_2) \geq L \\ L(S_3, \alpha_3) &= L. \end{aligned}$$

Let us intersect first the cylinders produced by back-projecting the square  $S_1$  and the triangle  $S_2$  (Fig. 10) according to the rules of Fig. 7a. In this case, we can choose at random the angle  $\beta$  only.

Let us consider the third cylinder produced by the circular silhouette. To satisfy the conditions of Fig. 7a with respect to both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , the same plane must support the three cylinders (see Fig. 10). Let E be the upper edge of the polyhedron resulting from the first intersection. The intersection with the third cylinder should cut away some parts of this polyhedron, but the edge E must not be affected,

otherwise a silhouette smaller than  $S_1$  would be obtained from  $V_1$ . We can say that, for each  $\beta$ , the corresponding E is hard. But, the only way for this edge to not be affected by the second intersection is to choose  $V_3 = V_2$ , and to locate the third cylinder so as to superimpose the lines which project the top points of  $S_2$  and  $S_3$ . This preserves the edge E, but produces a contradiction, since, obviously, an object cannot produce two different silhouettes with the same viewpoint. Then, in general, to be compatible in pairs is not sufficient for a set of silhouettes to be compatible.

For a closer insight into the problem of silhouette compatibility, it will be helpful to consider one property of the object **R** reconstructed by VI. Let us consider one of the silhouettes involved in the process, the corresponding viewing direction V and the cylinder circumscribed to the object **O** made of lines parallel to this direction (Fig. 11).

Each line of this cylindrical surface must share with the surface of **O** at least one point. These points form a curve  $C_V$ . This curve belongs to an annular surface homeomorphic to a closed curve, a strip  $ST(V)$  of variable width (measured along a line of the cylinder), which is what is left of the original circumscribed cylinder after the various intersections. During the reconstruction process, this annular strip cannot be interrupted (i.e., become homemorphic to an open curve); at most, it can reduce to a curve with zero width. In this case, the curve consists of hard points. In fact, this is the general condition we have implicitly applied discussing the example of Fig. 10, since the edge E belongs to the strip  $ST(V_1)$ .

Then, we can formulate the following condition for the VI algorithm to be feasible:

**Proposition 4.** *A necessary and sufficient condition for a set of silhouettes to be compatible is that it be possible to find viewpoints such that no annular strip of the reconstructed object is interrupted.*

In the next sections, this condition will be used for constructing algorithms both for verifying the compatibility of a set of silhouettes and reconstructing compatible 3D objects.

#### 5 THREE SILHOUETTES WITH VIEWING DIRECTIONS PARALLEL TO A PLANE: COMPATIBILITY AND RECONSTRUCTION

In this section, we deal with a particular case of the general problem, where all viewing directions are parallel to the same plane (Fig. 12). This case idealizes some practical situations, as observing a vehicle on a planar surface, or a ship on a calm sea. Clearly, all silhouettes have the same

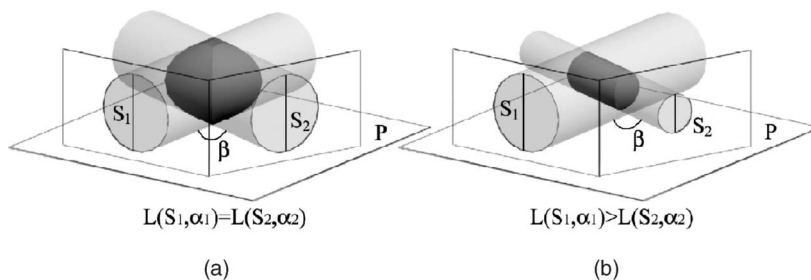


Fig. 7. In (a) it is shown how to find an object compatible with two silhouettes having two equal 1D projections. If this condition is not satisfied, the silhouettes are not compatible (b).

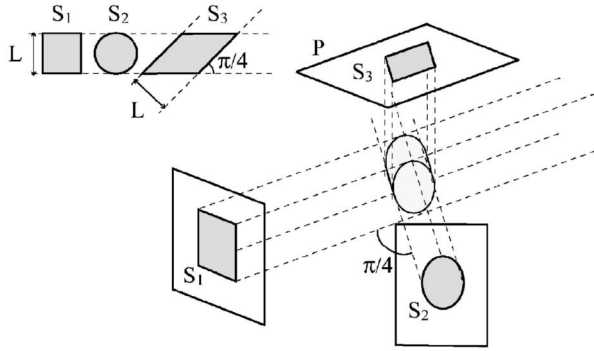


Fig. 8. In this case,  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $S_3$  determine only one compatible object.

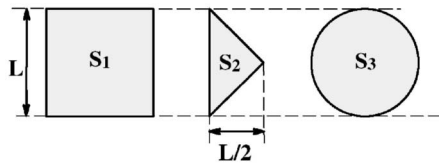


Fig. 9. Three silhouettes that are pairwise compatible.

height and the same plane must support all cylinders obtained by back-projection. We will show that applying the condition of Proposition 4 allows writing sets of inequalities that determine feasible VI parameters. We will also see that the number of sets of inequalities, as well as the number of inequalities in each set, quickly increases with the number of silhouettes.

First, we consider the compatibility of three silhouettes  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $S_3$ . Let us introduce some notation (see Fig. 13). Each planar silhouette  $S_i$  is defined, for  $0 \leq y \leq y_{max}$  by two curves  $S_{il}(y)$  and  $S_{ir}(y)$ . For simplicity, let us consider mono-valued functions. Also, let  $S_i(y) = S_{ir}(y) - S_{il}(y)$ .

Three cases, related to the shape of the silhouettes, will be considered. The first case is more general and requires three intersection parameters. The second and third are subcases of the first, involving two and one parameter, respectively. For all of them, the condition of Proposition 4 will produce various sets of inequalities involving the intersection parameters.

### 5.1 Silhouettes with a Flat Top and Bottom

This case, depicted in Fig. 14, refers to silhouettes such that

$$S_{ir}(0) \neq S_{il}(0) \text{ and } S_{ir}(y_{max}) \neq S_{il}(y_{max}) \forall i.$$

Let us consider a horizontal plane corresponding to a value of  $y$  between 0 and  $y_{max}$ , and its intersection with the three cylinders obtained by back-projecting the silhouettes. Let us consider in this plane the arrangement of the 2D silhouettes  $S_1(y), S_2(y), S_3(y)$  and of the viewpoints  $V_1, V_2, V_3$  shown in Fig. 15a. Other arrangements of viewpoints and silhouettes that could satisfy the condition of Proposition 4 are possible, and will be discussed at the end of this section.

It is not difficult to see that, in the case in Fig. 15, Proposition 4 requires that the two lines projecting the endpoints of  $S_3(y)$  along the direction  $V_3$  must lie inside the two areas highlighted in Fig. 15a. For the whole silhouettes to be compatible, this must hold for all  $y$ .

This means that, if we project orthographically onto the plane of  $S_3$  for all  $y$  the vertices of the parallelogram marked 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Fig. 15a, we should obtain a layout as that shown in Fig. 15b. For the reconstruction to be possible,  $S_{3l}(y)$  must lie between the two leftmost curves, in this case, the projections of the vertices 3 and 4, and  $S_{3r}(y)$  must lie between the two rightmost curves, the projections of the vertices 1 and 2.

To derive the set of inequalities that define for this case feasible intersection parameters, let us inspect in more detail the intersection in a horizontal plane (Fig. 16). Let  $O_1, O_2$ , and  $O_3$  be the intersections of the axes  $y$  of the coordinate system of each silhouette with this plane. Intersecting  $S_1(y)$  and  $S_2(y)$  requires fixing an angle, let it be  $\alpha_1$ . Intersecting also  $S_3(y)$  requires choosing two more parameters: the angle  $\alpha_2$  and a distance, let it be  $d$  (see Fig. 17).  $d$  is the distance between two points lying on the line projecting  $O_1$  along the direction  $V_1$ . The first point is the intersection of this line with the line projecting  $O_2$  along  $V_2$ , and the second is the intersection with the line projecting  $O_3$  along  $V_3$ . Thus, to find feasible solutions, we must search the 3-dimensional space  $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, d]$ .

Let  $P_1(y), P_2(y), P_3(y)$ , and  $P_4(y)$  be the distances from  $O_3$  of the orthographic projections of the vertices of the parallelogram onto the line supporting  $S_3(y)$ . The compatibility condition for the three silhouettes is expressed by the

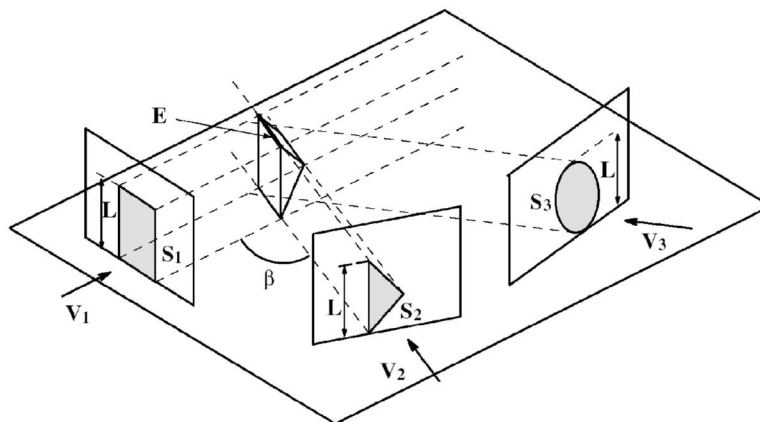


Fig. 10. The silhouettes of Fig. 9 are not compatible.

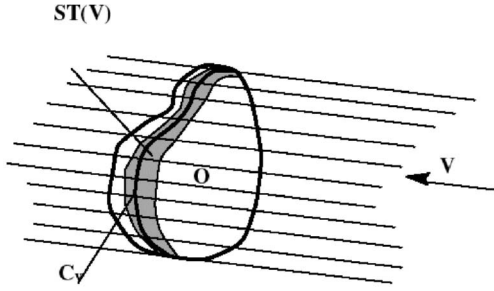


Fig. 11. The strip  $ST(V)$  and the curve  $C_v$ .

following inequalities, which can be worked out from the figure:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{3r}(y) &\geq P_4(y) = (d + d') \cos(\alpha_2 - \pi/2) \\
 S_{3r}(y) &\leq P_3(y) = P_4(y) + (S_2(y) / \cos(\alpha_1 - \pi/2)) \\
 &\quad \cos(\alpha_2 - \pi/2) \\
 S_{3l}(y) &\geq P_2(y) = P_4(y) - (S_1(y) / \cos(\alpha_2 - \pi/2)) \\
 &\quad \cos(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 - \pi/2) \\
 S_{3l}(y) &\leq P_1(y) = P_2(y) + (S_2(y) / \cos(\alpha_1 - \pi/2)) \\
 &\quad \cos(\alpha_2 - \pi/2) \\
 P_4(y) &\geq P_1(y),
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= S_{21}(y) \cos(\pi/2 - \alpha_1) - d'' \\
 d'' &= S_{11} \sqrt{1 / \cos^2(\pi/2 - \alpha_1) + 1 / \cos^2(\pi/2 - \alpha_2) + 2 \frac{\cos^2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)}{\cos(\pi/2 - \alpha_1) \cos(\pi/2 - \alpha_2)}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

In (1), the purpose of the fifth inequality is to characterize the case just analyzed, let it be Case 1. Seven other cases are possible, each producing different sets of inequalities. The cases are determined by the direction of  $V_3$  with respect to  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ , and the directions of the diagonals  $V_{14}$  and  $V_{32}$  of the parallelogram, as shown in Fig. 17.

Case 1 refers to an ideal viewpoint  $V_3$  that, for each  $y$ , is enclosed between the directions opposite to  $V_{14}$  and  $V_1$ . In Case 2,  $V_3$  lies between  $V_2$  and the direction opposite to  $V_{14}$ ; in Case 3, between  $V_{32}$  and  $V_2$ , and so on. For each case, a possible orthographic projection onto the plane of  $S_3$  of the edges of the object produced by the first intersection is shown with thick lines. The boundaries of  $S_3$  are the thin lines. Observe that cases where the directions of  $V_3$  are opposite, as Case 1 and Case 5, in general, produce different sets of inequalities. The inequalities turn out to be equal only if  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ , and  $S_3$  are symmetric with respect to a vertical central axis.

The inequalities corresponding to the various cases are easily written. For instance:

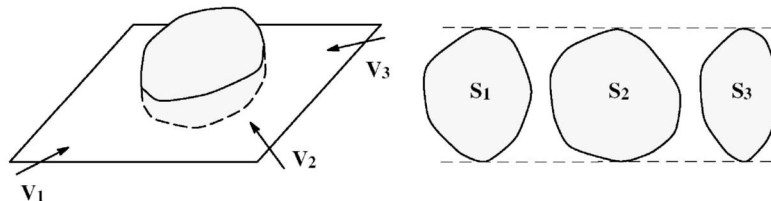


Fig. 12. Viewing directions parallel to the same plane.

Case 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{3r}(y) &\leq P_3(y) \\
 S_{3r}(y) &\geq P_1(y) \\
 S_{3l}(y) &\leq P_4(y) \\
 S_{3l}(y) &\geq P_2(y) \\
 P_1(y) &\geq P_4(y).
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

The expressions of  $P_i(y), i = 1, \dots, 4$ , are as those in inequality (1). We omit, for brevity, the inequalities corresponding to the other cases.

It is important to observe that, in general, the directions of the diagonals  $V_{14}$  and  $V_{32}$  depend on  $y$ . This means that, for a given vector of intersection parameters, two of the previous cases could take place for different values of  $y$  for the same object. An example is shown in Fig. 18. For  $y < y^*$ , we have Case 2, for  $y > y^*$ , Case 1.

Then, the eight cases can be grouped into four sets of two cases each. The sets are: (1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (7,8). The two cases of each set can take place for the same object. For each  $y$ , the parameters of a feasible intersection should satisfy the inequalities corresponding to either case of one set.

5.2 Silhouettes with One Flat End

In this subcase, we have (Fig. 19):

$$S_{ir}(0) \neq S_{il}(0) \text{ and } S_{ir}(y_{max}) = S_{il}(y_{max}) \forall i.$$

This is, for instance, the case of a ship, whose silhouettes have a flat bottom and one upper point, the top of the mast. We have that:

- The intersection only depends on two parameters,  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$ , since  $d$  is uniquely determined by these angles. In particular, if the vertical axis  $y$  passes through the upper points of each silhouette as in Fig. 19, we obtain  $d = 0$  (see Fig. 16).
- The eight sets of inequalities of the previous section (with  $d = 0$ ) hold, and they can be grouped into four sets of two cases each as before.

5.3 Silhouettes without Flat Ends

Let us assume:

$$S_{ir}(0) = S_{il}(0) \text{ and } S_{ir}(y_{max}) = S_{il}(y_{max}) \forall i.$$

This is a subcase of the case of the previous section. Let us again assume that, for each silhouette, the origin of the axes is coincident with the upper point. Also, let  $l_i, i = 1, 2, 3$ , be the abscissas of the lower points (Fig. 20). It is easily seen that the intersection only depends on  $\alpha_1$ , which determines two possible pairs of values of  $\alpha_2$ .

In fact, let us consider the plane  $y = 0$ , containing the three lower points of the silhouettes (Fig. 21). The two

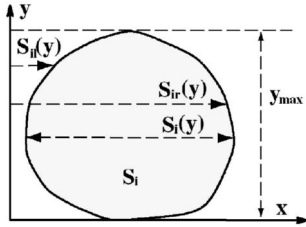


Fig. 13. Notations used for a silhouette.

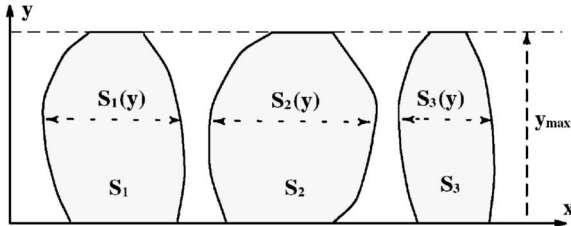


Fig. 14. Silhouettes with flat top and bottom.

possible viewing directions  $V'_3$  and  $V''_3$  are those which project exactly onto  $l_3$  the segment  $l$  in the figure.  $V'_3$  and  $V''_3$  form the angles  $\alpha'_2$  and  $\alpha''_2$  with  $V_1$ .

From the triangle whose vertices are marked  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  in the figure, we obtain:

$$l = \sqrt{(1/\sin^2 \alpha_1)(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - 2l_1 l_2 \cos \alpha_1)}$$

$$\gamma = \arccos((\sin \alpha_1 / 2ll_1)(l^2 + (l_1^2 / \sin^2 \alpha_1) - (l_2^2 / \sin^2 \alpha_1))).$$

We also have:

$$l_3 = l \sin \delta.$$

It follows that the two possible values of  $\alpha_2$  are:

$$\alpha'_2 = \gamma + \alpha_1 + \arcsin(l_3/l) + \pi. \tag{3}$$

$$\alpha''_2 = \gamma + \alpha_1 - \arcsin(l_3/l). \tag{4}$$

Concluding, 16 sets of inequalities depending on one parameter only result. They are obtained by substituting the two previous expressions of  $\alpha_2$  in each set of inequalities of Section 5.1.

### 6 THE INEQUALITIES FOR MORE THAN THREE SILHOUETTES

This section deals with the set of inequalities that define feasible intersection parameters for more than three

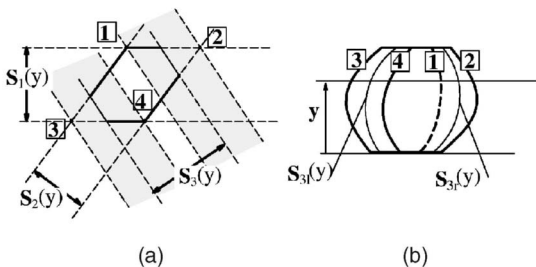


Fig. 15. (a) A case where  $S_3(y)$  is compatible with  $S_1(y)$  and  $S_2(y)$  in a horizontal plane. (b) The condition for the compatibility of the whole silhouettes.

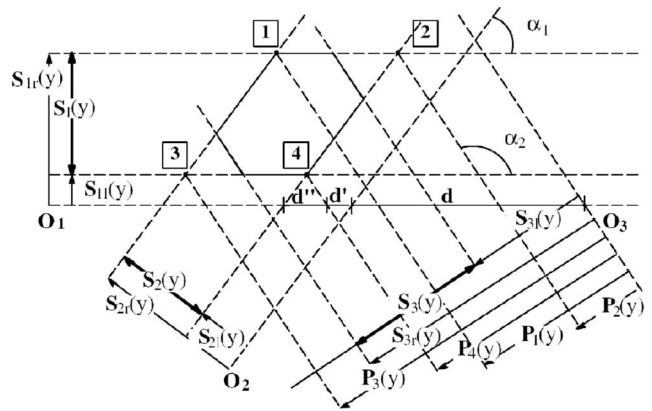


Fig. 16. The intersections in a horizontal plane.

orthographic silhouettes with viewpoints parallel to the same plane.

#### 6.1 Silhouettes with Flat Top and Bottom

Let us consider any of the eight cases described in Section 5.1, for instance, Case 1, and let us add a fourth silhouette  $S_4$ . In each horizontal plane,  $S_1(y)$ ,  $S_2(y)$ , and  $S_3(y)$  produce a polygon with six vertices and three pairs of parallel edges (see Fig. 22). The new intersection is defined by two more parameters, the angle  $\alpha_3$  between  $V_1$  and  $V_4$  and the distance  $d_1$ , measured, as  $d$ , along the line that projects  $O_1$  from  $V_1$ . Satisfying the condition of Proposition 4 requires, in each horizontal plane, to cut away two opposite vertices, without eliminating completely the edges that meet at these vertices. For instance, let us select the opposite vertices 7 and 5. In this case, we cannot cut away completely the edges 17, 78, 65, and 54.

By orthographically projecting the six vertices onto the plane of  $S_4$ , we obtain six curves. For the new intersection to be feasible, the boundaries  $S_{4l}(y)$  and  $S_{4r}(y)$  of  $S_4$  must lie in the areas bounded by the two leftmost and the two rightmost curves, respectively.

Various sets of inequalities result, depending on the direction of  $V_4$  with respect to  $V_1, V_2, V_3, V_{18}$ , and  $V_{64}$ . First, let us distinguish two cases (case (a) and (b) of Fig. 22) related to the directions  $(V_{56}, V_{54})$  and  $(V_{17}, V_{78})$ , which determines the leftmost and rightmost vertices (respectively, 5 and 7 for case (a) and 7 and 5 for case (b)). In each case, we have four subcases for the leftmost and rightmost

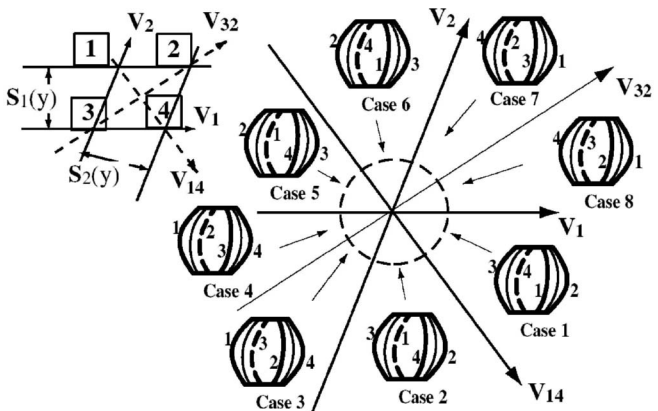


Fig. 17. The eight intersection cases.

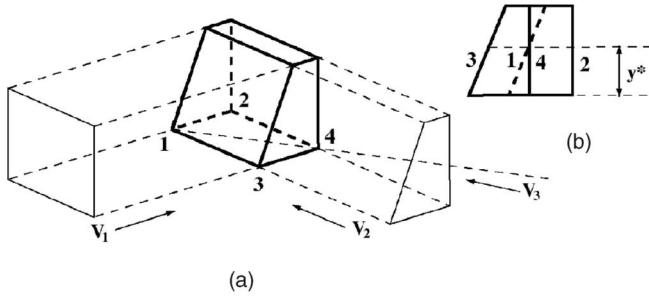


Fig. 18. An example where, for the same  $V_3$  and different  $y$ , two different cases take place (a). The orthographic projection onto the plane of  $S_3$  is shown in (b).

strips where  $S_4$  and  $S_{4r}$  must lie (see Fig. 23). The inequalities corresponding to each subcase are easily written. For instance, for the subcase  $a_1$  it is:

$$\begin{aligned} P_5(y) &\leq S_{3l}(y) & S_{3l}(y) &\leq P_4(y) \\ P_1(y) &\leq S_{3r}(y) & S_{3r}(y) &\leq P_7(y) \\ P_4(y) &\leq P_6(y) & P_8(y) &\leq P_1(y), \end{aligned}$$

where  $P_i(y)$  are the projections of the points  $i(y)$  onto the plane of  $S_4$ . The first four inequalities states that the boundaries of  $S_4$  lies into the areas bounded by the two rightmost ( $P_5(y)$  and  $P_4(y)$ ) and leftmost ( $P_1(y)$  and  $P_7(y)$ ) curves. The last two inequalities guarantee that the inner boundaries of these areas are actually  $P_6(y)$  and  $P_8(y)$ .

For brevity, we will not report here the expressions of  $P_i(y)$  as functions of the five parameters  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, d$ , and  $d_1$ .

Let us observe that the directions of the diagonals, which determine the various subcases are, in general, different for different values of  $y$ . This means that the subcases can be grouped into two sets,  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$  and  $(b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4)$ . Each of the cases in either set can take place for the same object at different  $y$ .

Summarizing, each set of inequalities that defines feasible intersection parameters for four silhouettes contains 11 inequalities:

1. the five inequalities of Section 4 and
2. six new inequalities also referring to  $S_4$ .

As for the number of sets of inequalities, we have eight cases for three silhouettes, three pairs of opposite vertices, and eight cases for each pair and, thus, 192 sets each containing 11 inequalities.

### 6.1.1 Five or More Silhouettes

The previous discussion about the fourth silhouette does hold for any further silhouette. In fact, we must always cut a

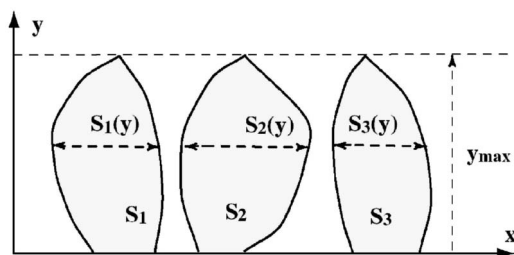


Fig. 19. Silhouettes with flat bottom.

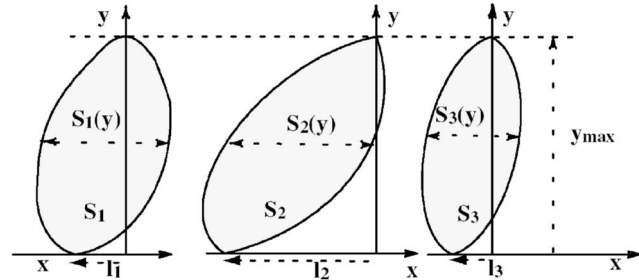


Fig. 20. Silhouettes without flat ends.

pair of opposite vertices without deleting completely the edges converging at these edges. It follows that:

- Each new silhouette adds two parameters, seven inequalities for each case. Thus, for  $n$  silhouettes, the number of parameters is  $2n - 3$ , and the number of inequalities  $6(n - 3) + 5(n \geq 3)$ .
- Each silhouette adds eight subcases for each pair of opposite vertices. For the  $n$ th silhouette, the pair of vertices are  $n - 1$ . Let  $N_c(n)$  be the number of sets of inequalities for  $n$  silhouettes. For  $n > 3$ , it is:  $N_c(n) = 8(n - 1)N_c(n - 1)$ . Therefore, we must face an exponential growth of the number of cases.

## 6.2 Silhouettes with One Flat End

The sets of inequalities are similar to those described in the previous section. The only difference is that each new silhouette introduces only one new parameter, an angle, since all distances  $d_i$  are zero if, for each silhouette, the axis  $y$  passes through the upper point. Therefore, for  $n$  silhouettes the parameters are  $n - 1$ .

## 6.3 Silhouettes without Flat Ends

In this case, the inequalities depend on one parameter only, the angle  $\alpha_1$ . Let  $N'_c(n)$  be the number of sets of inequalities. For each new silhouette  $S_n$ , two intersection parameters are possible, determined by (3) and (4) with  $l_n$  substituting  $l_3$ . It follows that  $N'_c(n) = N_c(n)2^{(n-2)}$ .

## 7 SOLVING THE INEQUALITIES

The inequalities discussed in the previous section allow us to answer, in a particular case, both questions raised in the Introduction: finding objects compatible with a set of

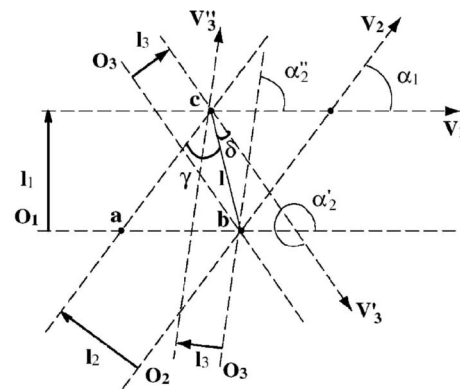


Fig. 21. The plane  $y = 0$ .

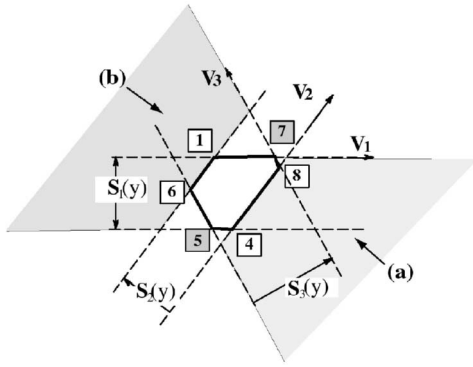


Fig. 22. Intersection of four silhouettes in a horizontal plane; the two cases determining the leftmost and rightmost vertices.

compatible silhouettes, and understanding if an (artificial) set of silhouettes is compatible.

Developing computer algorithms able to deal with these nonlinear inequalities is outside the scope of this work, and will be the object of future development. However, we will briefly discuss how this problem can be addressed.

A technique for finding the feasible solution set  $S$  of a set of nonlinear inequalities is presented in [13]. This technique, which also takes into account data uncertainty, is based on paving the parameter space with boxes whose dimensions are related to data uncertainty, and has been implemented and tested.

This technique can be used for finding feasible parameter sets for one value of  $y$  between 0 and  $y_{max}$ . Each feasible parameter set corresponds to a group of inequalities that can take place for the same object. If one of the parameter set is empty, the corresponding group of inequalities can be discarded. Otherwise, we could perform an incremental computation, adding each time (or subtracting) a small  $\Delta y$ , related to data uncertainty and to the shape of the silhouettes, to the previous  $y$ . For each group of inequalities, the new feasible parameter set at  $y + \Delta y$  must be a subset of the feasibility set at  $y$  so each time the computation should be reduced.

**7.1 Polygonal Silhouettes**

Reconstruction with polygonal silhouettes results in a substantial simplification of the computation. In this case, using horizontal lines passing through all vertices of the silhouettes, we obtain a set of horizontal strips such that in each strip each slice of silhouette is bounded laterally by two segments (see Fig. 24).

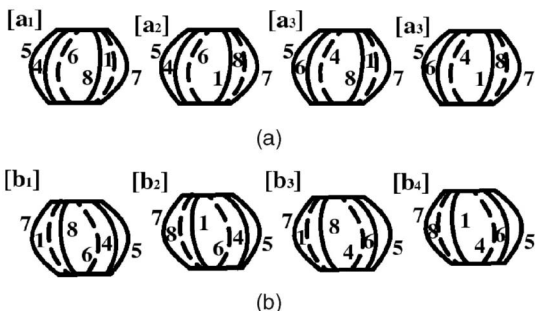


Fig. 23. Cases (a) and (b) and the eight subcases.

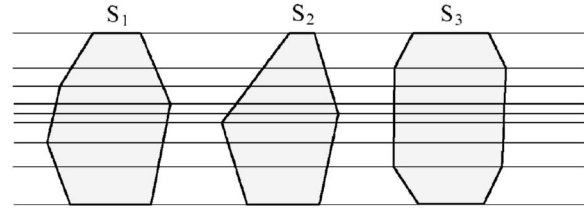


Fig. 24. Dividing the silhouettes into horizontal strips.

Consider the inequalities for  $N$  silhouettes and a given vector  $I^*$  of intersection parameters. It is easy to see that both sides of each inequality depends linearly on the silhouettes boundaries  $S_{il}$  and  $S_{ir}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, N$ . As a matter of fact, both the coordinates of the  $2N - 2$  vertices of the polygondue to the first  $N - 1$  silhouettes and their projection  $P_j$  along a fixed direction onto a line normal to  $V_n$  depend linearly on  $S_{il}$  and  $S_{ir}$ ,  $i = 1 \dots N - 1$ . It follows that, if the inequalities hold at both the minimal and maximal  $y$  values of a strip for the same intersection parameters  $I^*$ , they also hold for  $I^*$  for any value of  $y$  within the strip. This statement holds even if  $I^*$  belongs to the feasibility sets of two different sets of inequalities. This can be easily seen considering the example in Fig. 25. Fig. 25a refers to case  $a_1$  of Fig. 23 at both ends of the strip. In Fig. 25b, we have case  $a_1$  at the top and  $a_3$  at the bottom. It is clear that, if  $S_{il}$  and  $S_{ir}$  satisfy the inequalities (in other words, they lie in the rightmost and leftmost intervals between the points projections of the vertices) at the top and the bottom of the strip, they also satisfy the inequalities for any  $y$  in between.

Concluding, finding the feasibility set for polygonal silhouettes only requires finding the intersection of the feasibility sets computed at the  $y$  of the vertices.

**8 CONCLUSIONS AND OPEN PROBLEMS**

We have introduced and explored the problem of understanding the shape of 3D objects from silhouettes when the relative position of the viewpoints is not known, which happens in several practical cases.

In particular, the questions addressed are finding if a set of silhouettes is compatible with a real object and constructing compatible objects. After discussing the problem in 2D, we have presented a necessary and sufficient condition for two orthographic silhouettes of 3D objects to be compatible. We have shown that pairwise compatibility is not sufficient for the compatibility of  $n$  silhouettes. Considering the object reconstructed has suggested a necessary and sufficient compatibility condition. This condition has been applied to the particular case of orthographic projections with viewing directions parallel to a plane. For this case, we have been able to work out sets of inequalities, involving the volume intersection parameters, which allow computing feasible solution sets. These inequalities allows to answer the two questions addressed: finding if a set of silhouettes is compatible with a real object, and, in this case, constructing compatible objects. The number of the sets of inequalities, as well as the number of inequalities in each set, quickly increases with the number of silhouettes. For practical applications, efficient computer algorithms for solving the sets of inequalities should be studied.

Several problems are open. Among them, the case of orthographic projection with unrestricted viewing directions, and the case of perspective projections. Other results

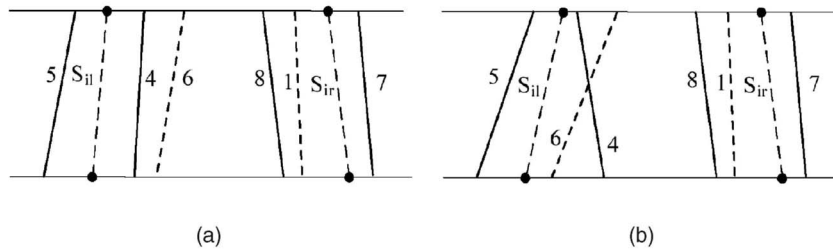


Fig. 25. Case  $a_1$  at both ends of the strip (a). Case  $a_1$  at the top and  $a_3$  at the bottom (b).

could be obtained by dropping the restrictions of simply connected objects or monovalued functions for defining the silhouettes. A practical algorithm could benefit by the shape of several real objects, which could allow finding correspondences between points of various silhouettes. This would restrict the degrees of freedom of VI, as in the cases of Sections 6.2 and 6.3. Finally, silhouette data and surface features could be integrated in practical algorithms.

Another question is worth considering. Except for special cases, as that of Fig. 9, we expect that infinite compatible objects exist, specified by a region in the space of the intersection parameters. Simple ways for describing the shape of the compatible objects seem desirable. For instance, is it possible to find hard points, that is, points belonging to any compatible object? Another idea could be finding the maximum enclosed volume and the minimum finite bounding volume for all these objects.

Finally, at first glance, it could seem that questions, as those discussed, could be raised for sets of silhouettes *without* the corresponding viewpoints. This would be the problem to face if we were given a set of images of an object taken with cameras with unknown parameters. In fact, these questions are neither practical nor fruitful. It is easy to see that any such set is compatible since infinite different compatible objects can be constructed for any set. For doing this, it is sufficient to create, on the surface of a convex object, protrusions with appropriate shapes, each able to produce one silhouette of the set from a close viewpoint.

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