

NeRF

Representing Scenes as Neural Radiance Fields for View Synthesis

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ECCV 2020 Oral - Best Paper Honorable Mention

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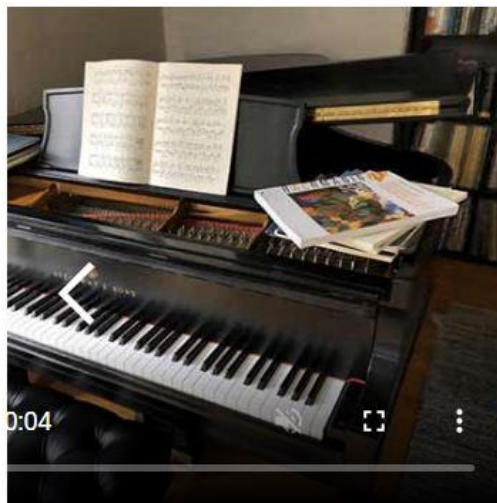
Paper



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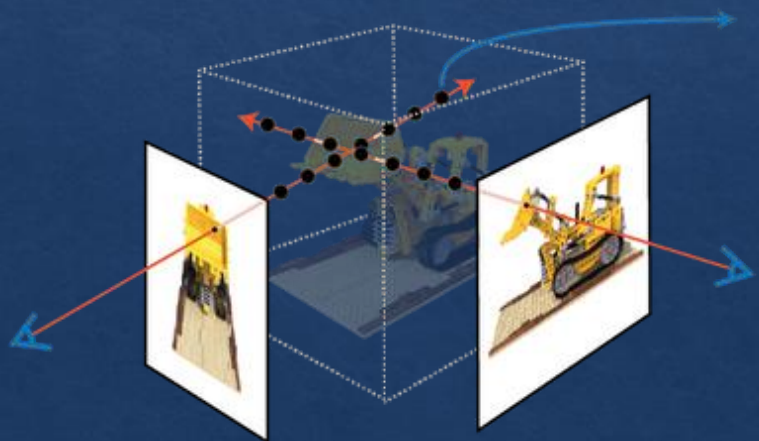


Data



Task

- A method that achieves state-of-the-art results for synthesizing novel views of complex scenes by optimizing an underlying continuous volumetric scene function using a sparse set of input views.



$$F_{\Theta}(\cdot)$$



SRN [Sitzmann 2019]

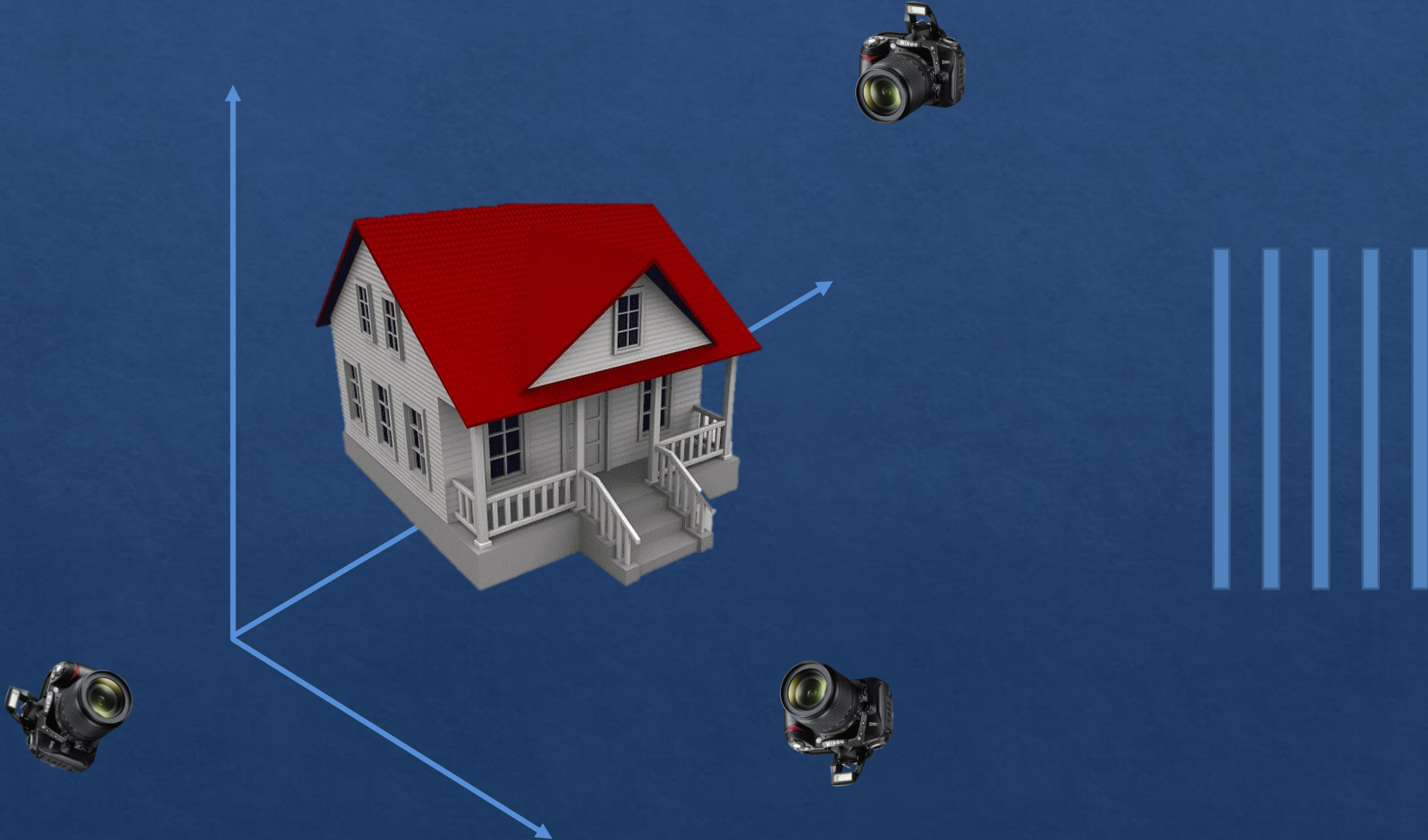


NeRF

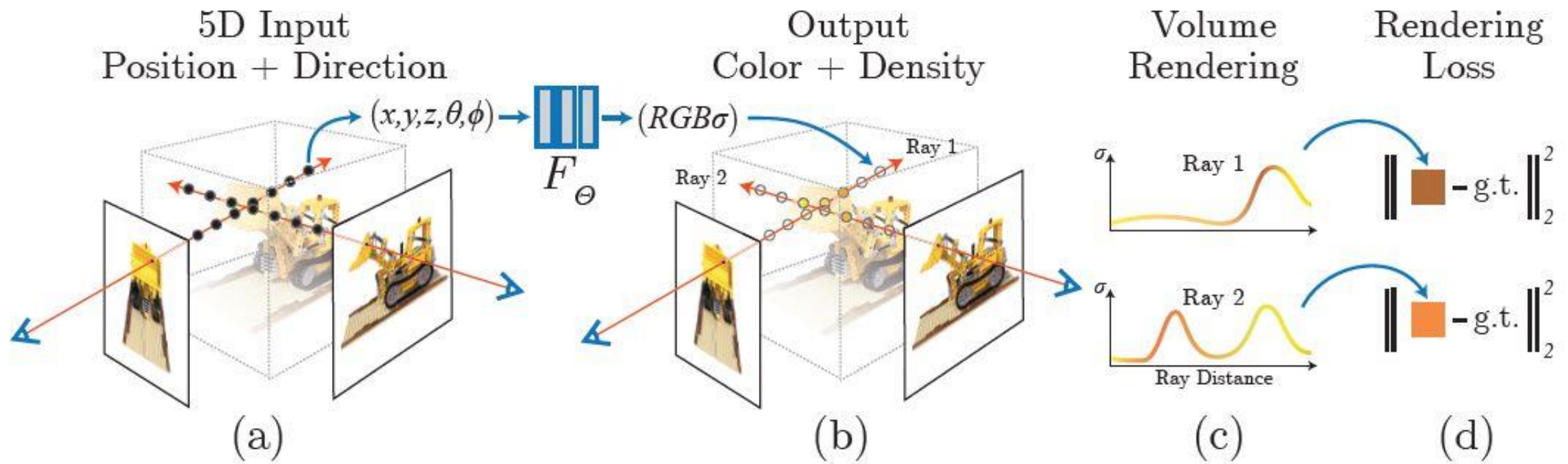


Nearest Input

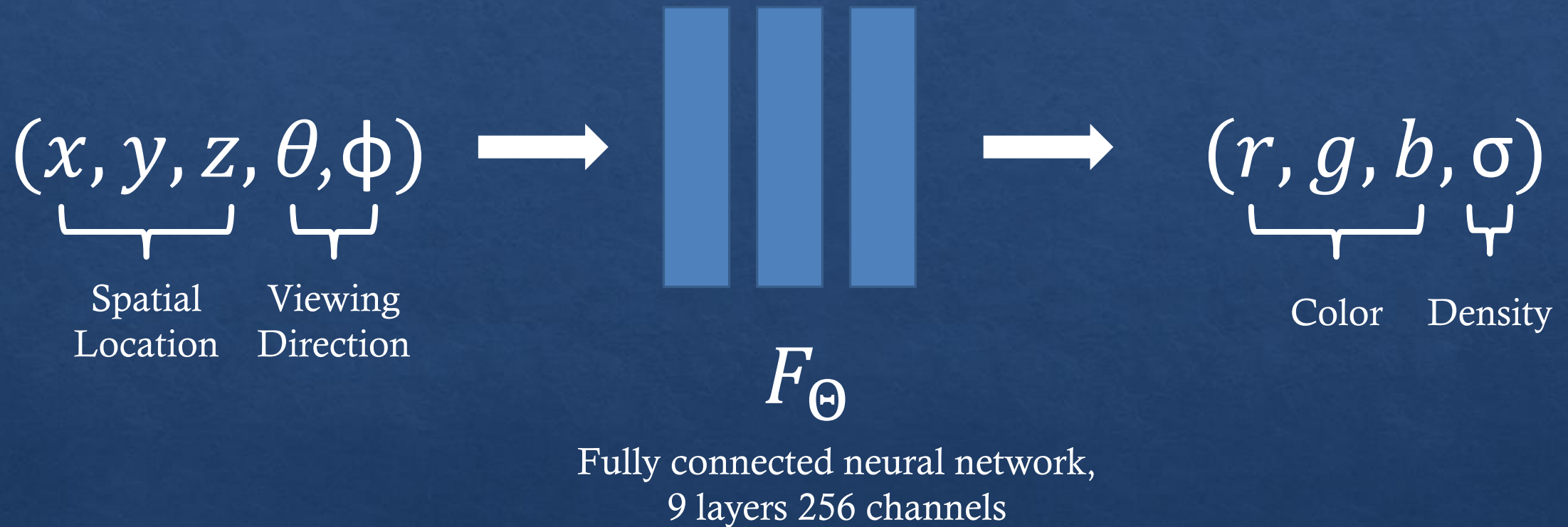
How?



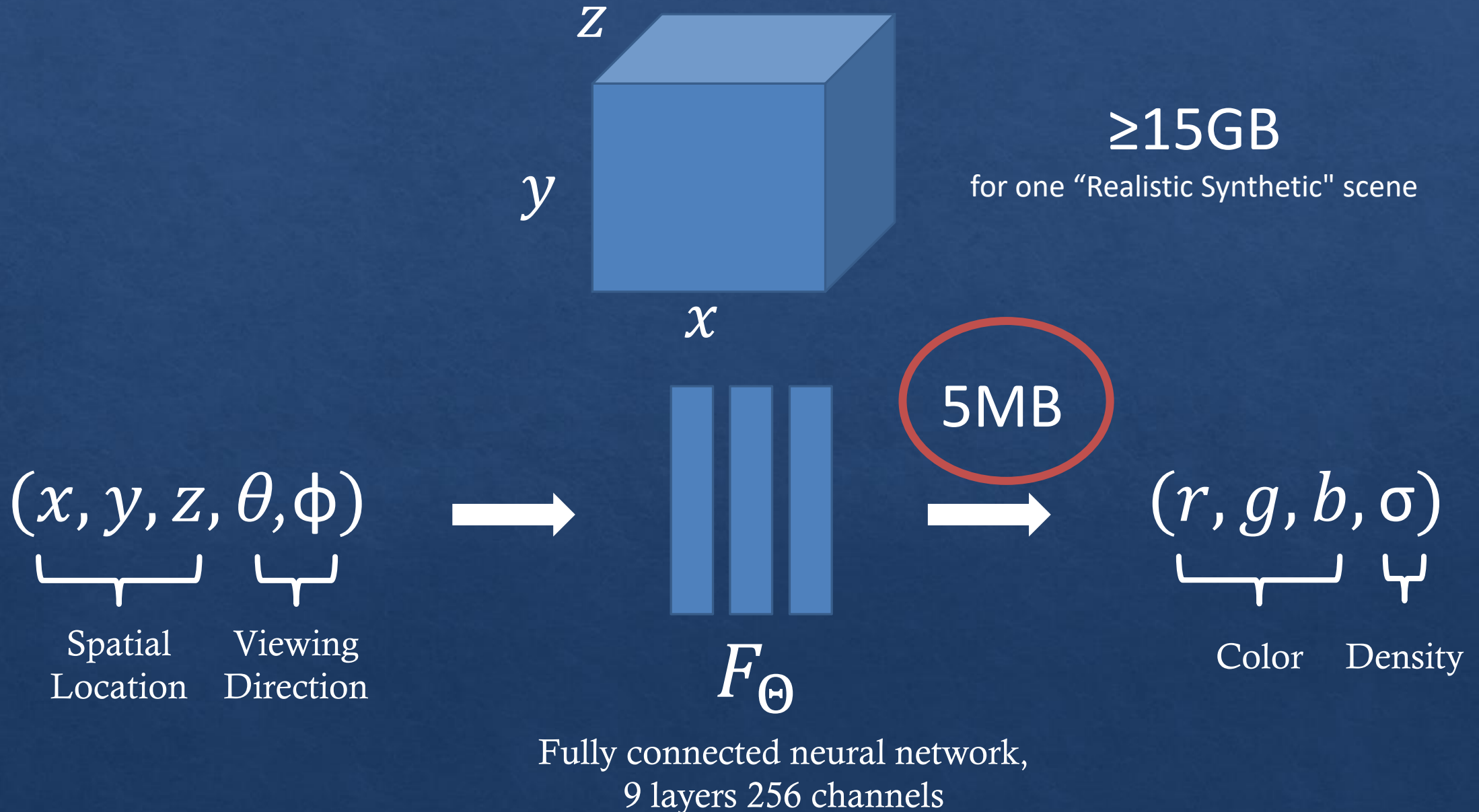
How?



Representing a scene as a continuous 5D function



Representing a scene as a continuous 5D function



View generation using volume rendering with radiance field

Rendering model of camera ray : $r(t) = o + td$

Expected Color : $C \approx \sum_{i=1}^N T_i \alpha_i c_i$

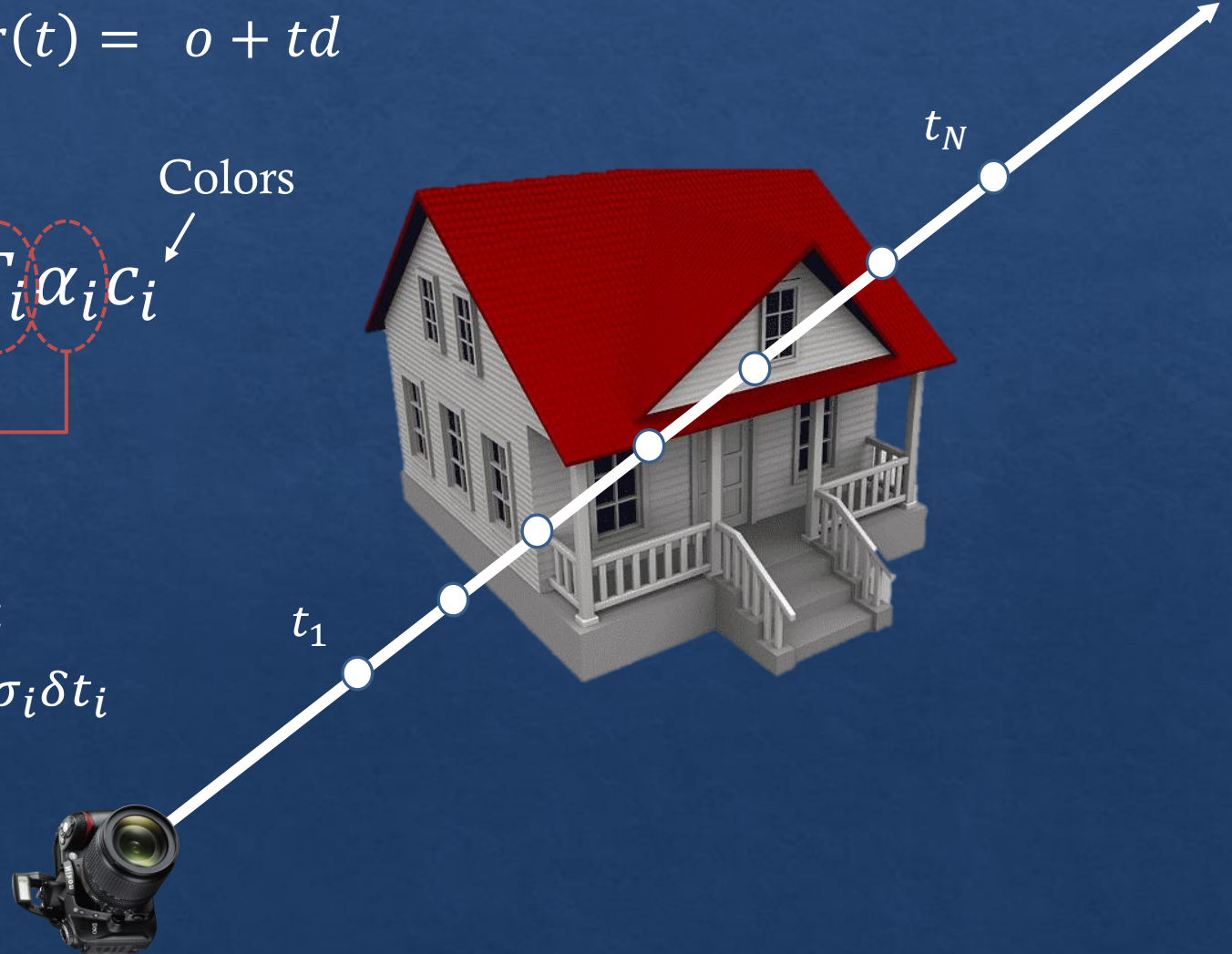
Colors

Amount of light
blocked earlier:

$$T_i = \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - \alpha_j)$$

Amount of light
by ray segment i:

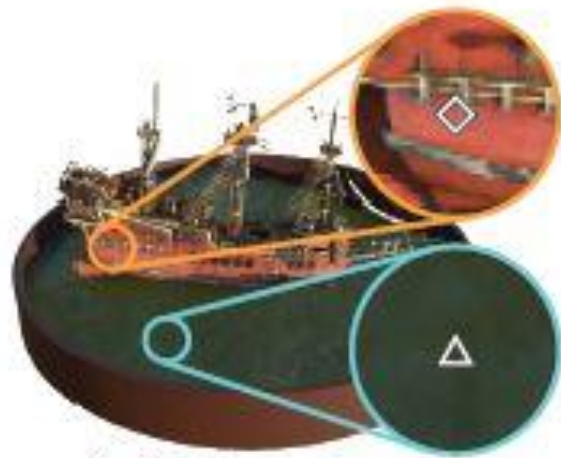
$$\alpha_i = 1 - e^{-\sigma_i \delta t_i}$$



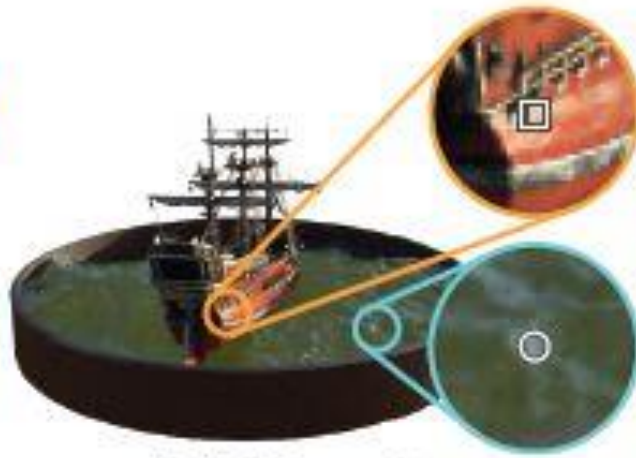
View dependent effects

Directions as input :

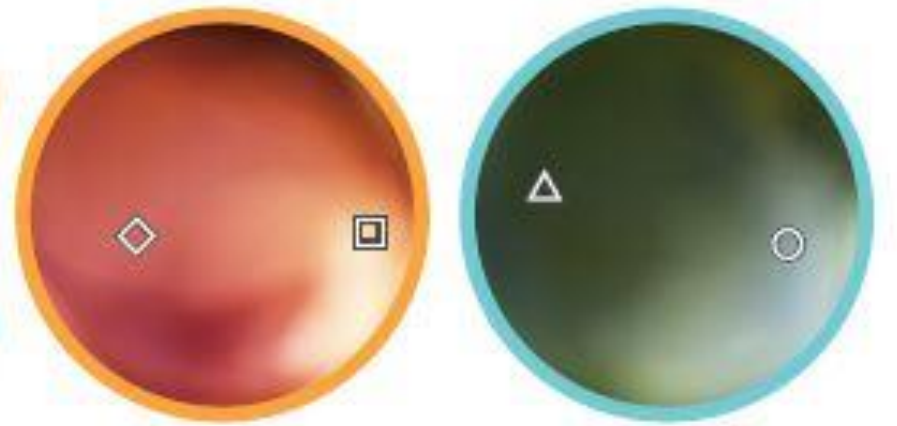
Change (θ, ϕ) to visualize view dependent effects



(a) View 1



(b) View 2

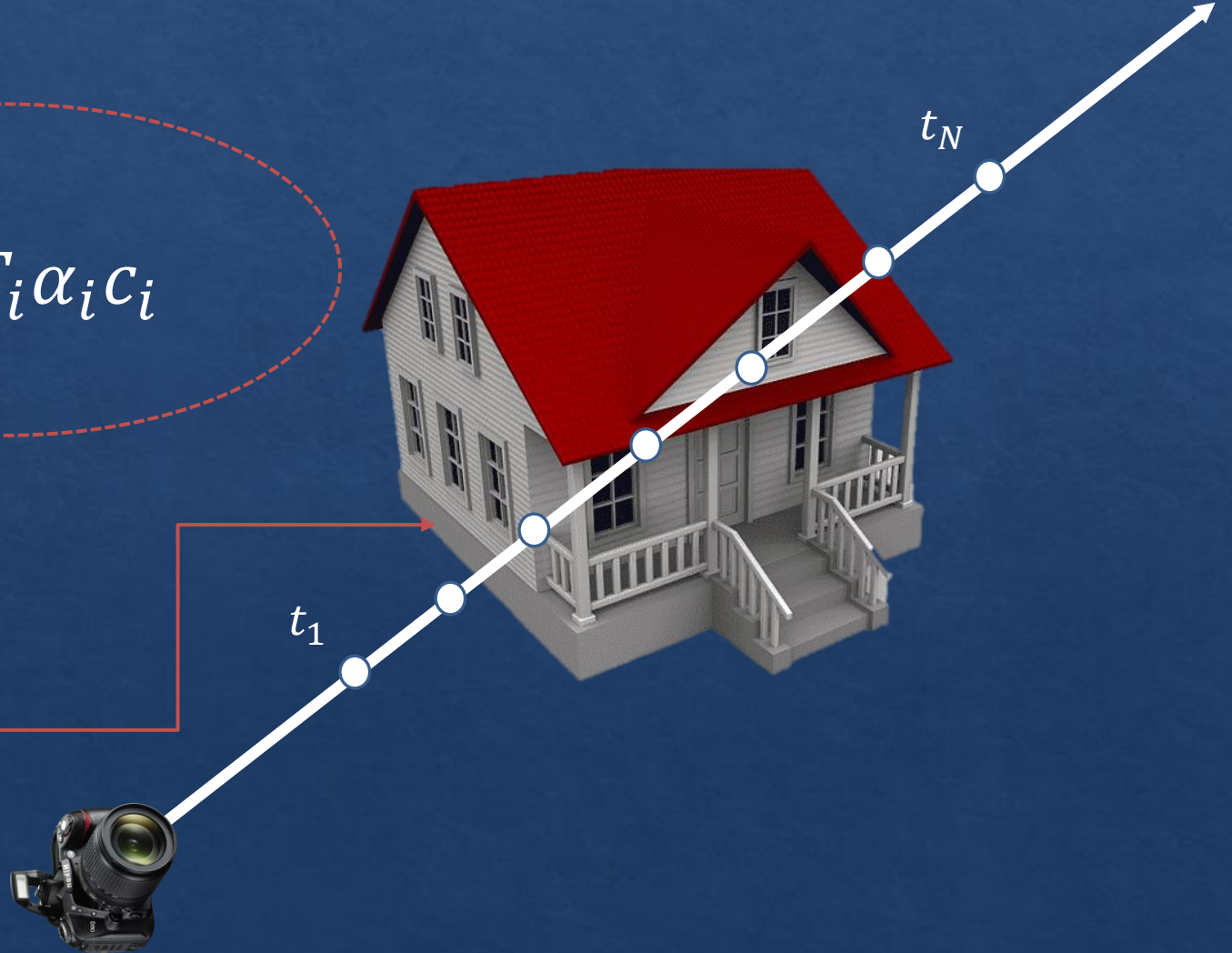


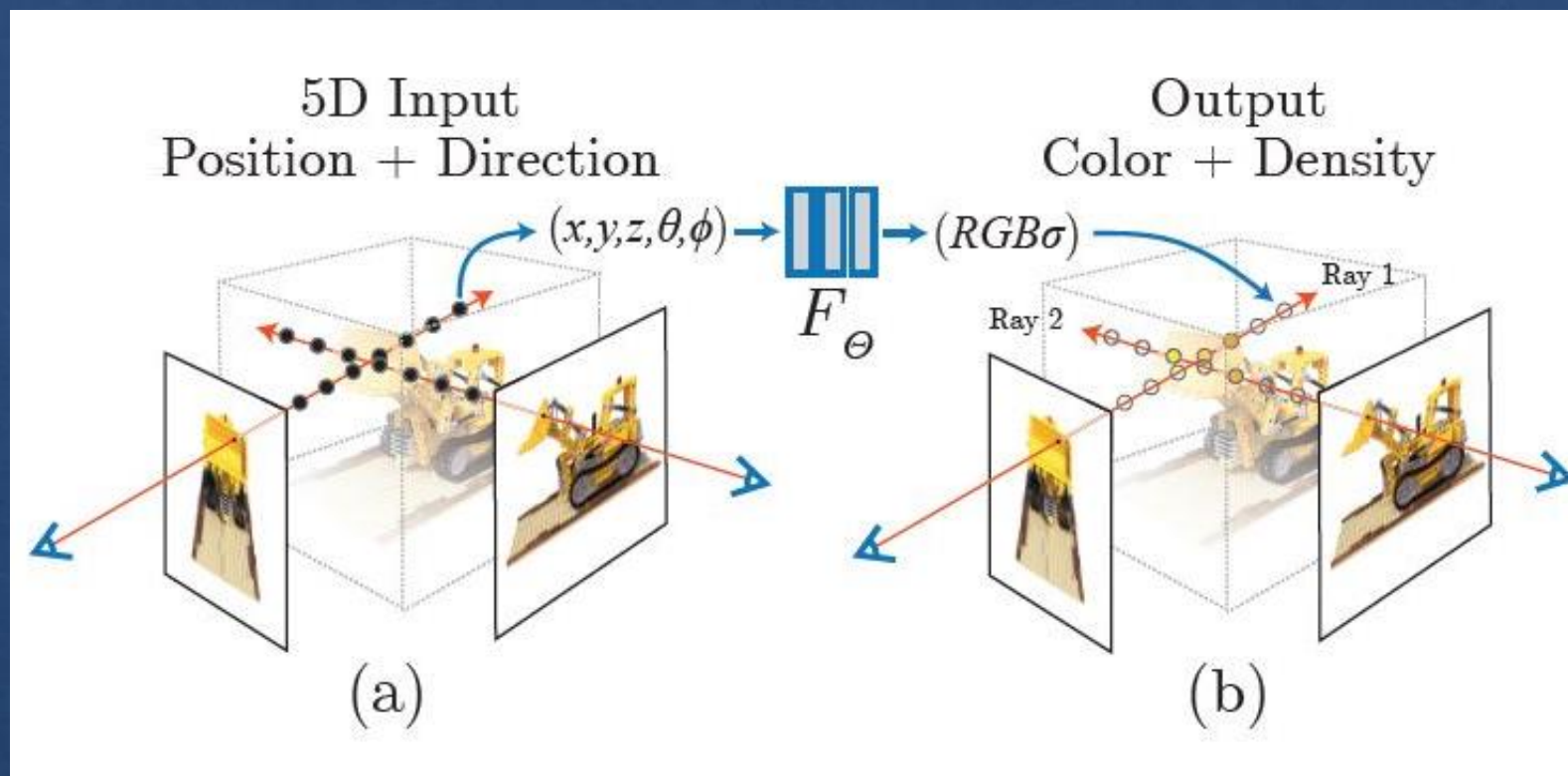
(c) Radiance Distributions

Optimizing using rendering loss

Expected Color : $C \approx \sum_{i=1}^N T_i \alpha_i c_i$

Trivially Differentiable
w.r.t color and volume
density



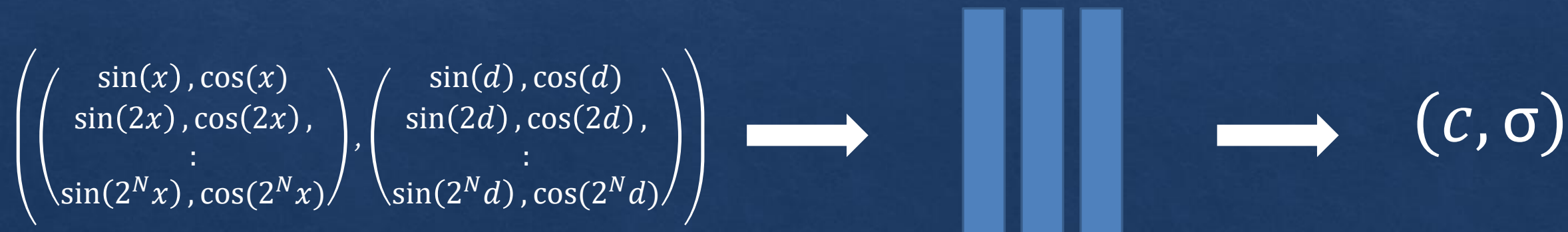


$$\min_{\theta} \sum_i \left\| \text{render}^{(i)}(F_{\theta}) - I_{gt}^{(i)} \right\|^2$$

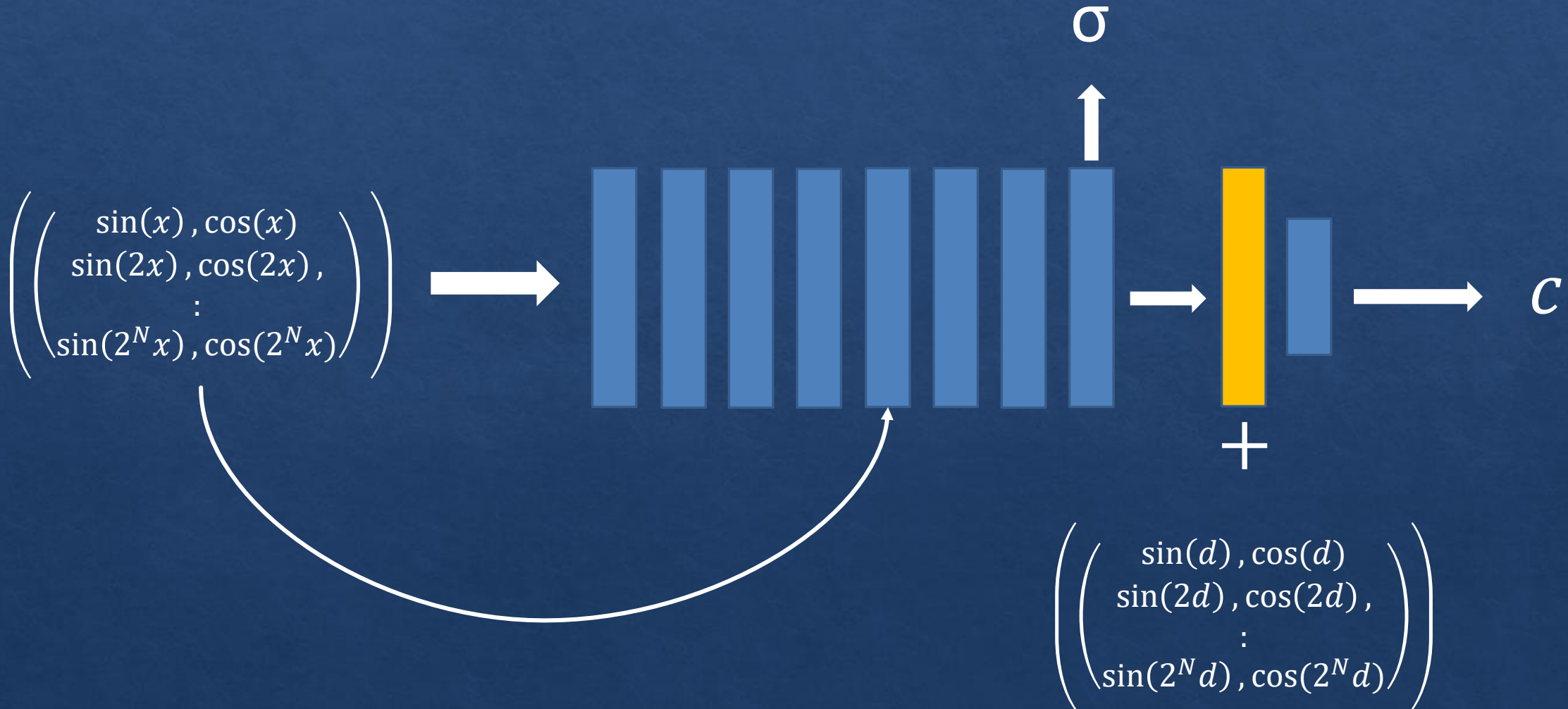
Positional encoding to recover high frequency details



High frequency embedding of input coordinates



Positional encoding to recover high frequency details



Results



Ground Truth



Complete Model



No View Dependence



No Positional Encoding

Results

Method	Diffuse Synthetic 360° [40]			Realistic Synthetic 360°			Real Forward-Facing [27]		
	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	LPIPS↓
SRN [41]	33.20	0.963	0.073	22.26	0.846	0.170	22.84	0.668	0.378
NV [23]	29.62	0.929	0.099	26.05	0.893	0.160	-	-	-
LLFF [27]	34.38	0.985	0.048	24.88	0.911	0.114	24.13	0.798	0.212
Ours	40.15	0.991	0.023	31.01	0.947	0.081	26.50	0.811	0.250



Summary

- Continuous neural network as a volumetric scene representation (5D = position + direction)
- Use volume rendering model to synthesize new views.
- Optimization using rendering loss for one scene (no prior training)
- Apply positional encoding before passing coordinates into network to recover high frequency details.

Reference

- Mildenhall, B., Srinivasan, P.P., Tancik, M., Barron, J.T., Ramamoorthi, R., & Ng, R. (2020). NeRF: Representing Scenes as Neural Radiance Fields for View Synthesis. ECCV.

Project website

- Link: <https://www.matthewtancik.com/nerf>

Useful Youtube videos

- Link 1: “NeRF: Neural Radiance Fields”, <https://youtu.be/JuH79E8rdKc>
- Link 2: “[ECCV 2020] NeRF: Neural Radiance Fields (10 min talk)”, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LRAgeM8EjOo>