

LightFields.jl: Fast 3D image reconstruction for VR applications

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repo: github.com/arsenal9971/LightFields.jl

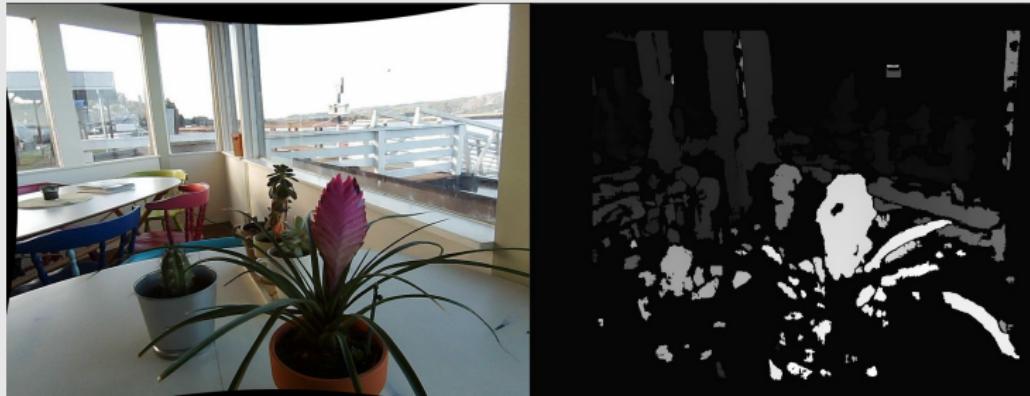
Technical University of Berlin, BMS

8th of August, 2018
JuliaCon 2018



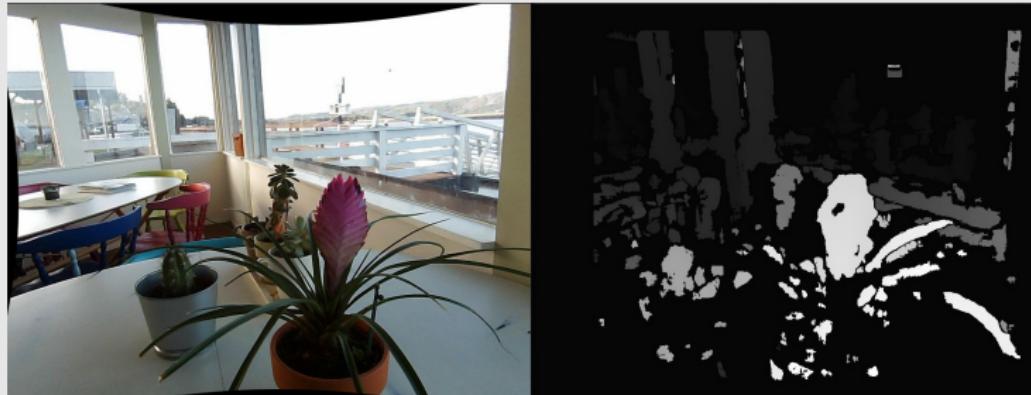
Main goal

- ▶ Present a novel technique to reconstruct the **depth map** of a scene from a limited number of views. This can be applied in view synthesis and rendering for free viewpoint VR.



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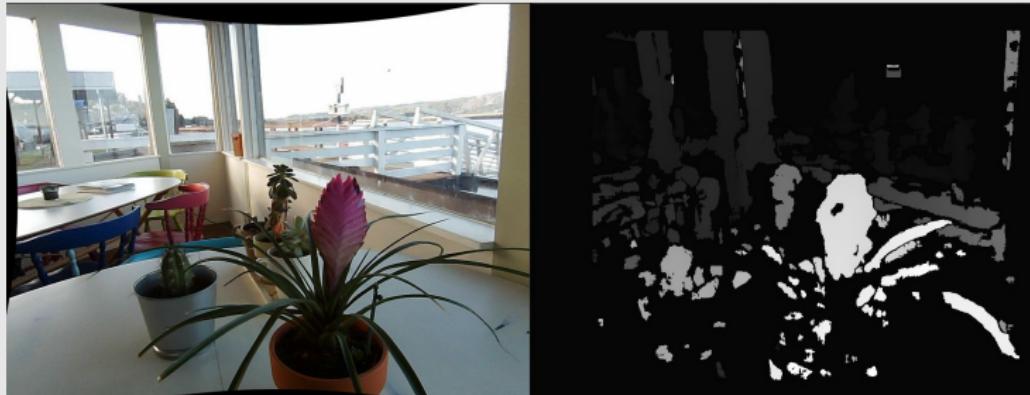
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- ▶ Present a novel technique to reconstruct the **depth map** of a scene from a limited number of views. This can be applied in view synthesis and rendering for free viewpoint VR.



- ▶ Explain the main building blocks of the technique: Light Field and Shearlets.
- ▶ Show a free hardware/software implementation using julia, python and Raspberry Pi.

What is a Light Field?

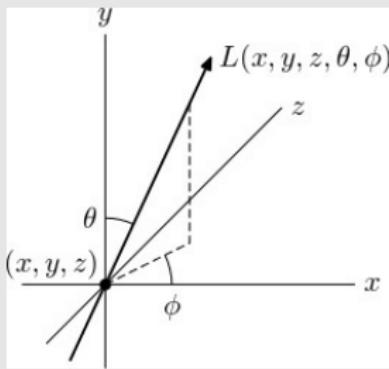
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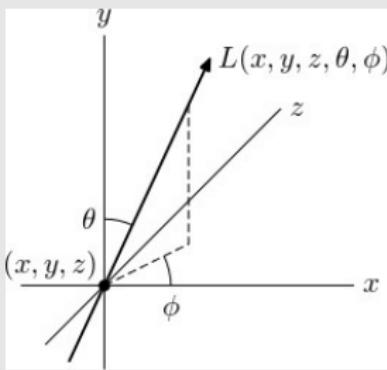
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- ▶ L can be simplified to a 4D function L_4 , called **4D Light Field** or simply **Light Field**, which quantifies the intensity of static and monochromatic light rays propagating in half space.

4D Light Field Representation

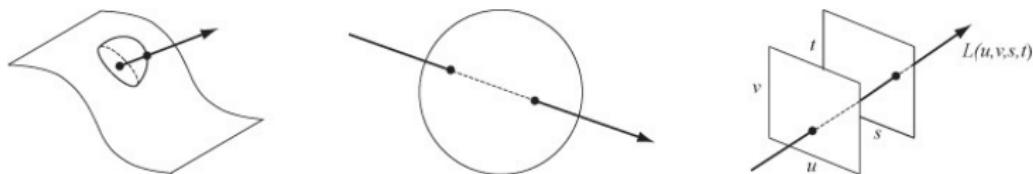


Figure: Three different representation of 4F LF. Left: $L_4(u, v, \phi, \theta)$. Center: $L_4(\phi_1, \theta_1, \phi_2, \theta_2)$. Right: $L_4(u, v, s, t)$.

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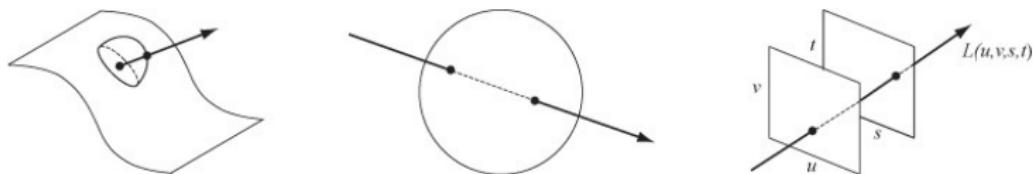


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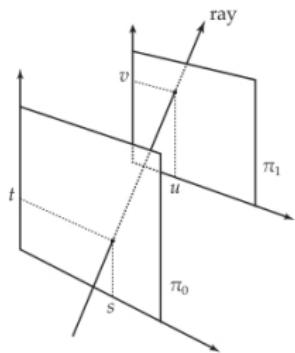


Figure: Used representation: "Two plane parametrization".

From LF to 3D

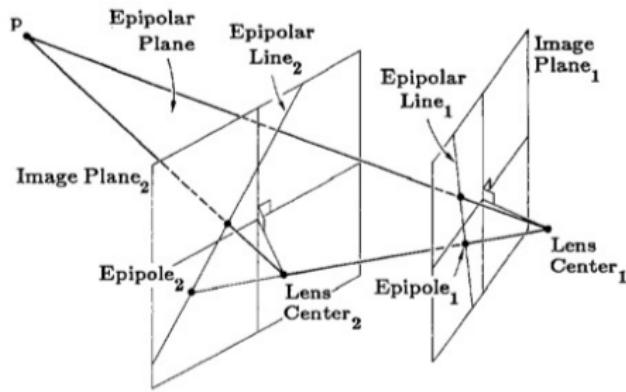
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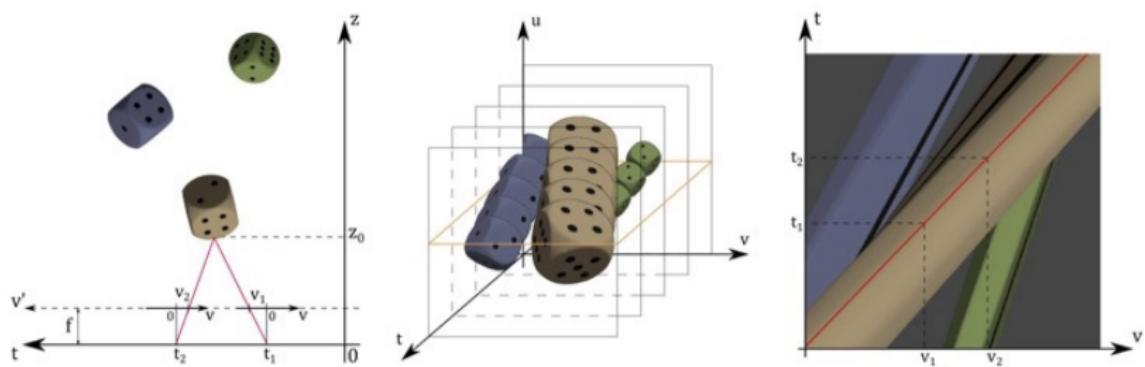
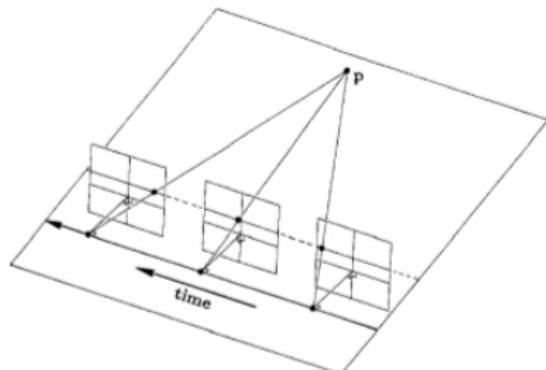
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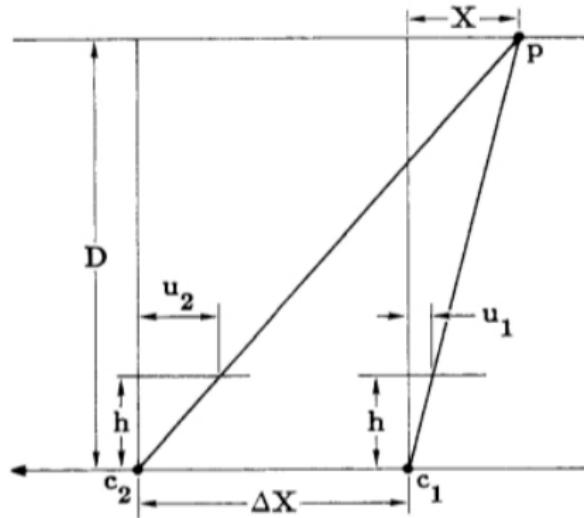
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- ▶ **Epipolar Constraint:** Analysis of object position while assuming the knowledge of the camera motion.



Epipolar Plane Images (EPIs) on Straight Line Trajectories

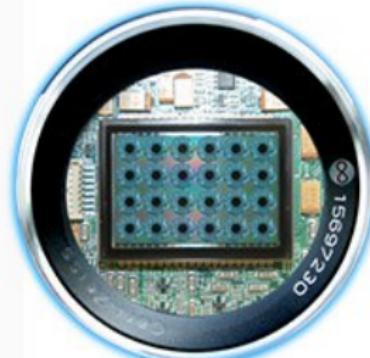


Depth map estimation with EPIs

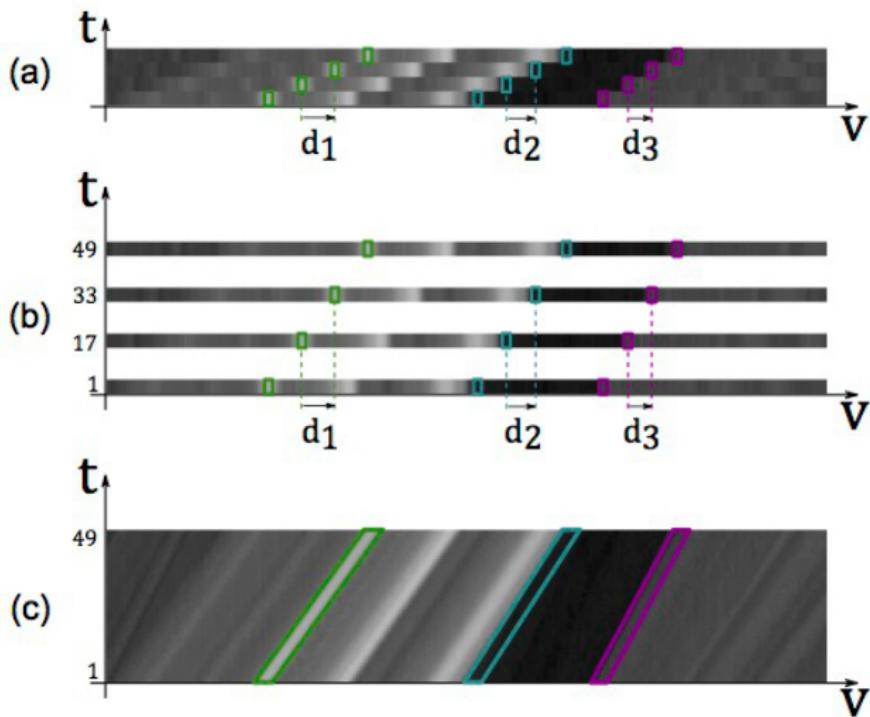


- ▶ **Point-depth formula:** $D = h \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta u} = h \frac{\Delta X}{u_1 - u_2}$.
- ▶ **Sampling rate (Nyquist criterion):** $\Delta X \leq \frac{D_{min}}{h} \Delta u$.

Commercial LF (Epipolar) camera



Our approach: Sub-Nyquist reconstruction via inpainting



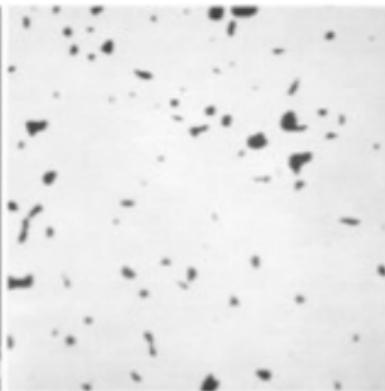
(General) Image inpainting

Mathematical formulation

Recover an image $f \in X$ from known data:

$$g = P_K(f)$$

where P_K is an orthogonal projection onto the known subspace $X_K \triangleleft X$.



How to inpaint?

Frame

A frame for a Hilbert space X is a collection $\Psi = \{\psi_i\}_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \subset X$ satisfying

$$A\|f\|_2 \leq \|\{\langle f, \psi_i \rangle\}_{i \in \mathcal{I}}\|_{\ell^2(\mathcal{I})} \leq B\|f\|_2 \quad \forall f \in X$$

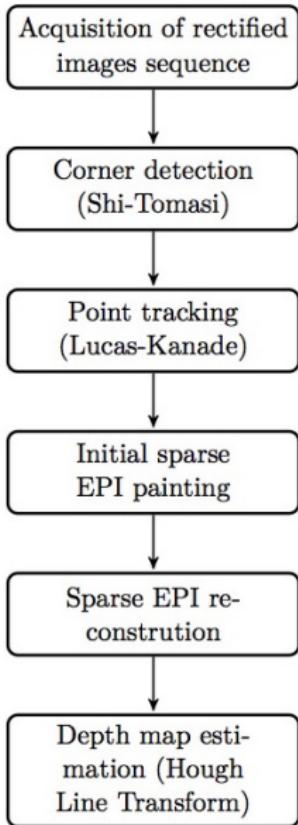
for some $0 < A \leq B < \infty$.

Sparse Regularization/CS approach (Genzel, Kutyniok, 2014):

" If a signal (image) is sparse within a frame Ψ , it can be recovered from highly underdetermined, non-adaptive linear measurements by ℓ^1 -regularization, i.e.

$$\min_{\tilde{f} \in X} \|\{\langle \tilde{f}, \psi_i \rangle\}_{i \in \mathcal{I}}\|_{\ell^1(\mathcal{I})} \quad \text{s.t. } P_K(\tilde{f}) = g = P_K(f) \quad "$$

Followed Pipeline



Used Data Set: Church



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Point Tracking Results



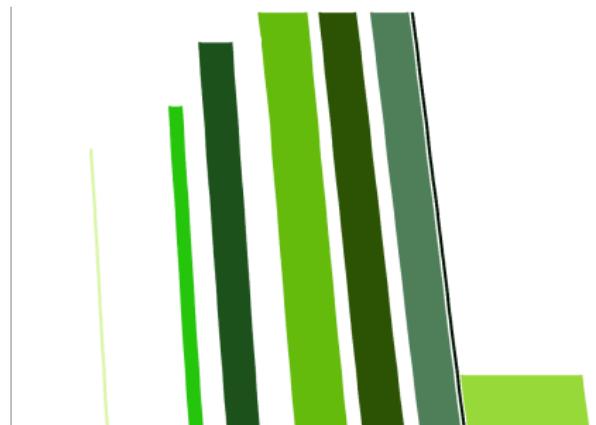
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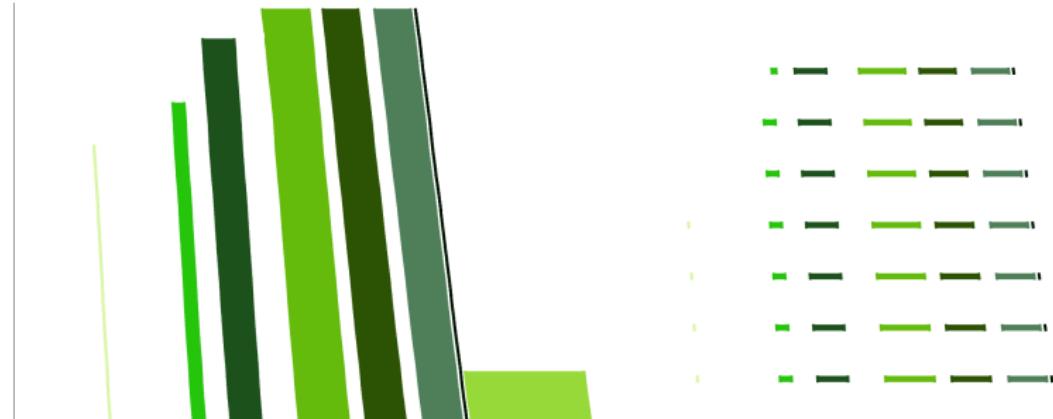
Example of EPI



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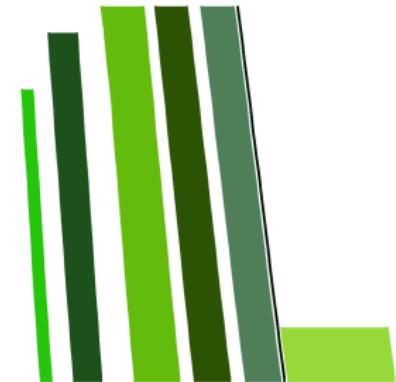
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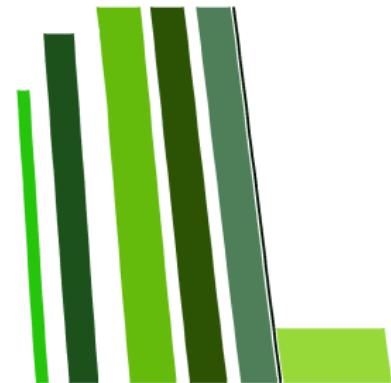
Results on EPIs inpainting



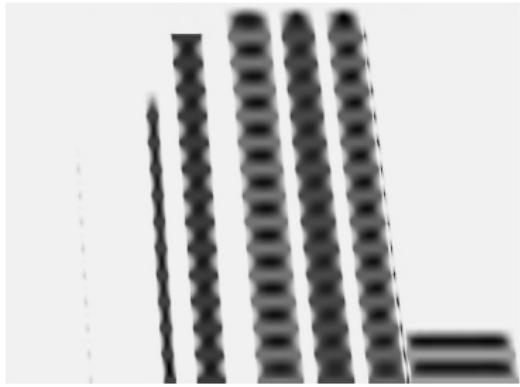
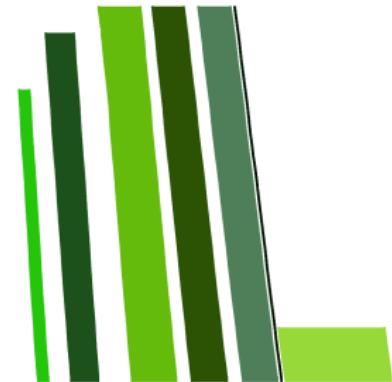
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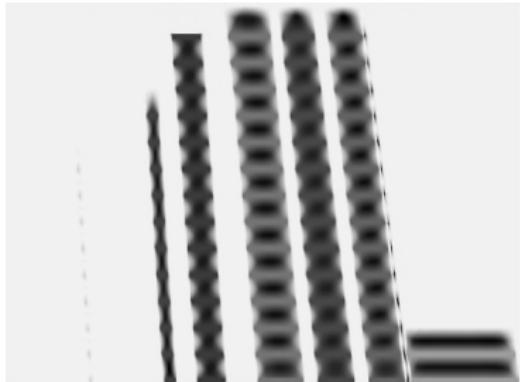
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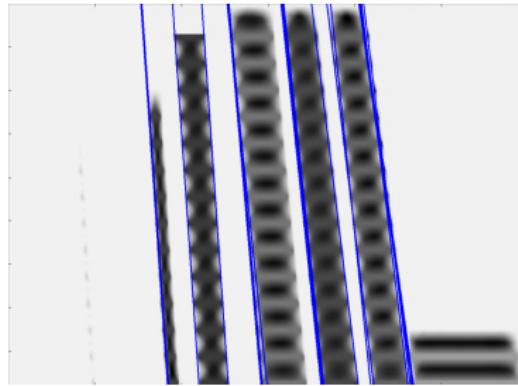
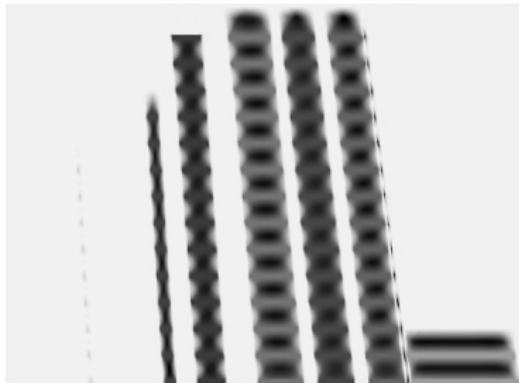
Results on line detection and depth map estimation



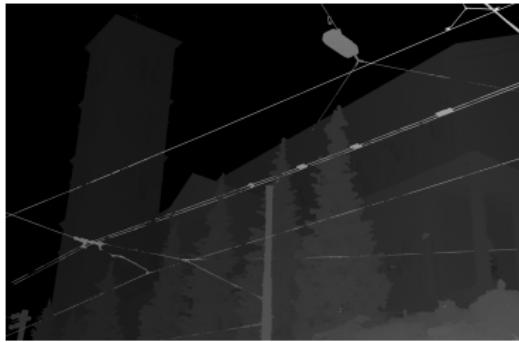
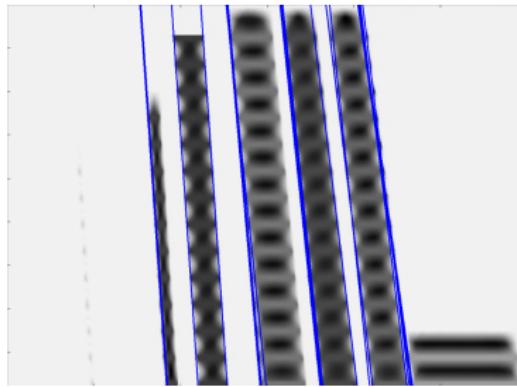
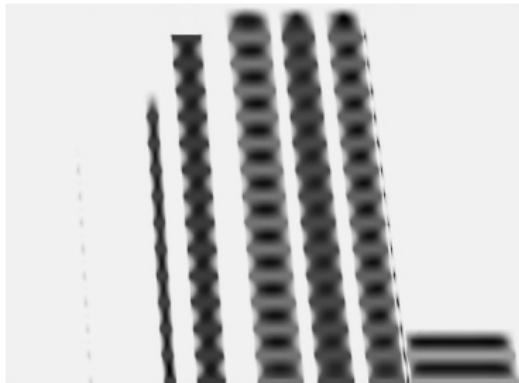
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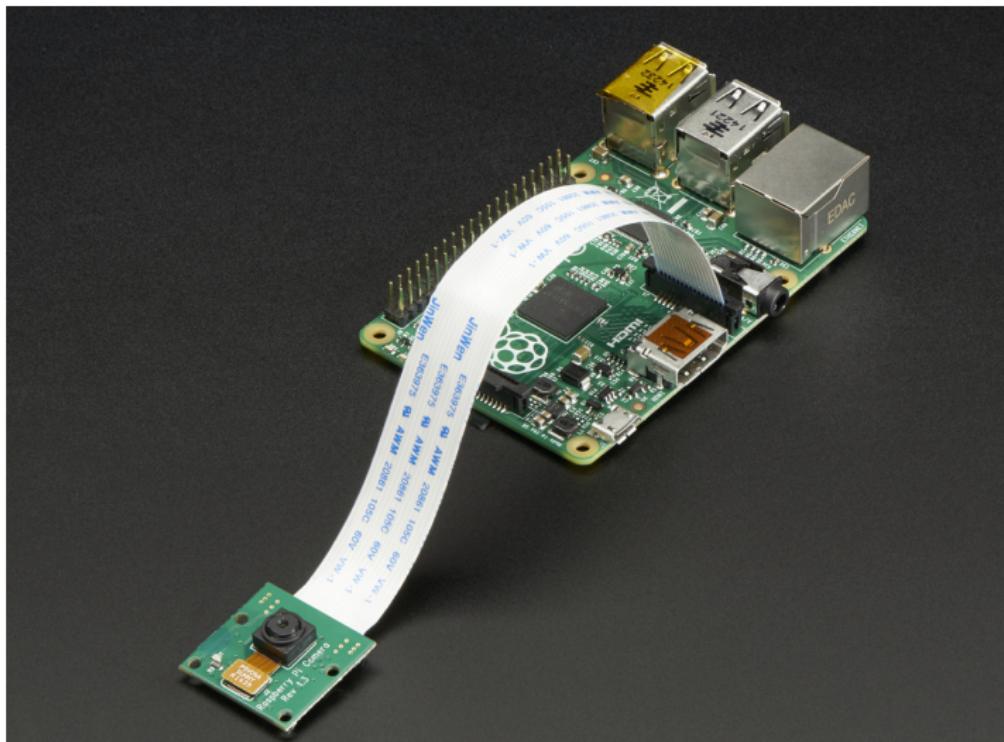


Results on line detection and depth map estimation



Open Hardware Implementation

Raspberry π + Camera module v2



Future work



Thanks!

Questions?

