Neural Cameras: Learning Camera Characteristics for Coherent Mixed Reality

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Coherent Rendering in Mixed Reality

What is needed?

- Geometry & Registration

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- Material

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- Light & Shadows

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- Geometry & Registration
- Material
- Light & Shadows
- **Camera effects!**

Camera Effects in Mixed Reality

- Rendering not consistent with real camera

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  - Missing lens effects (Depth of field)
  - Wrong lighting/shadows (Exposure, ISO)
  - Wrong colors (Whitebalance)

Simulating Camera Effects

Problems

- Parameters needed often unknown
- Finetuning for each camera required

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Solution

- Capture images to infer parameters
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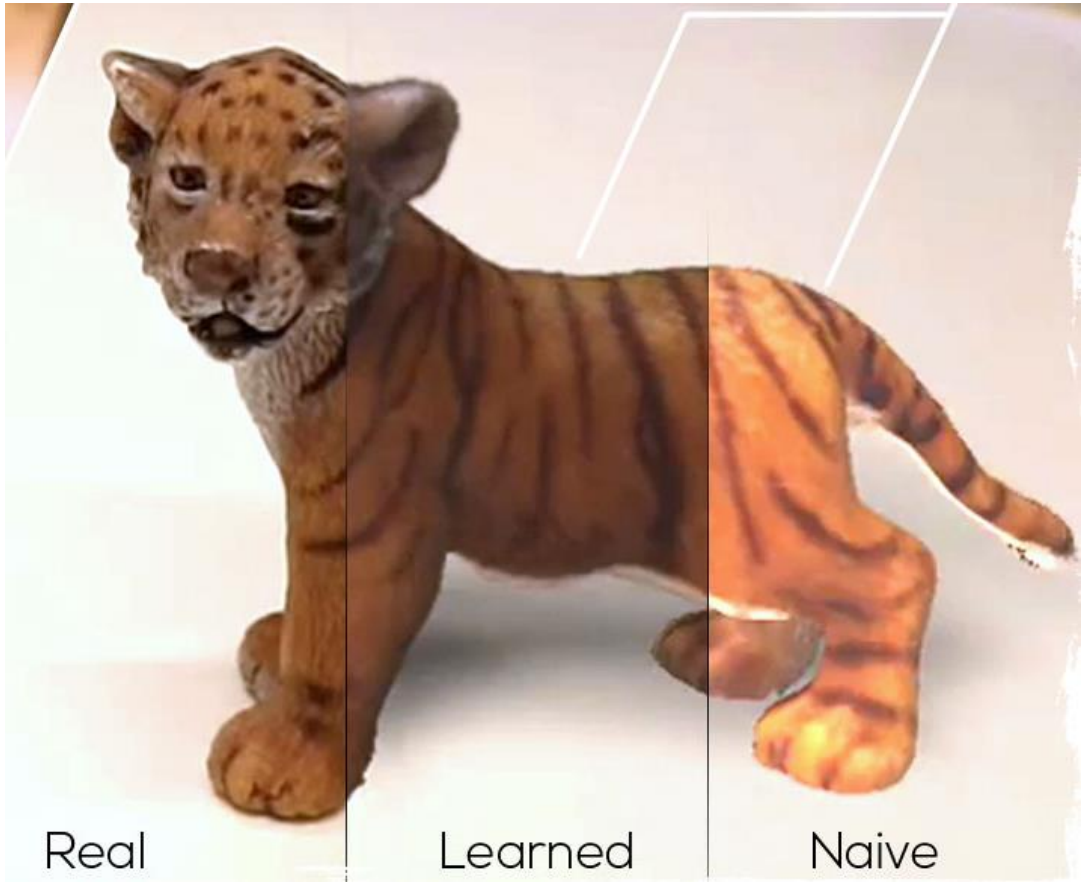
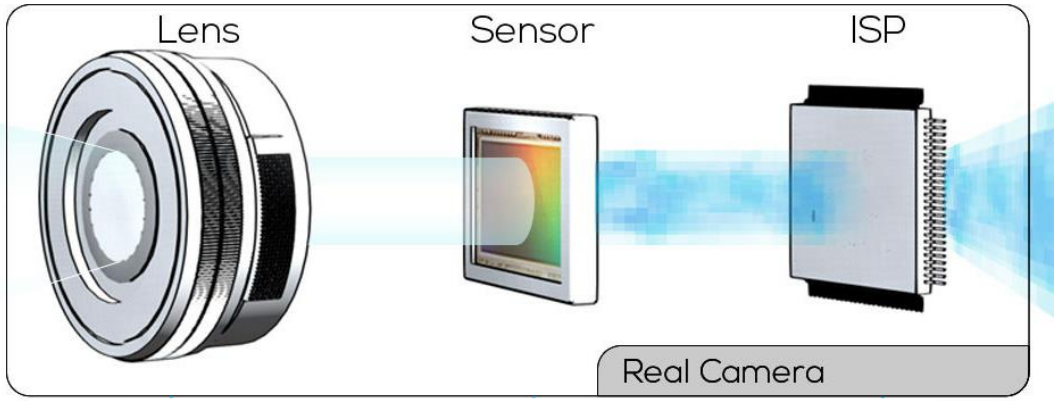


System Overview



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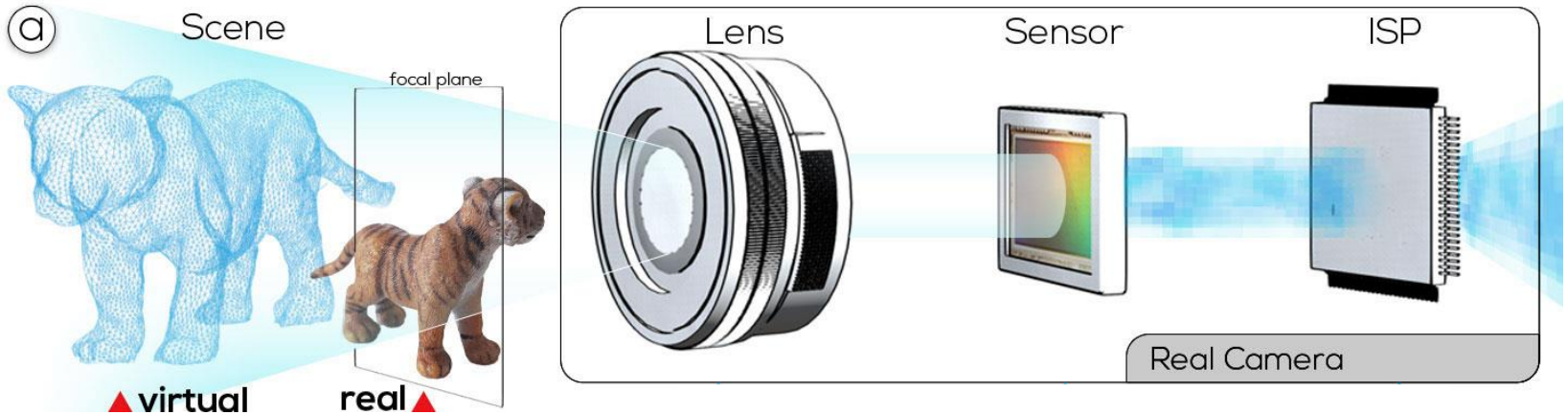

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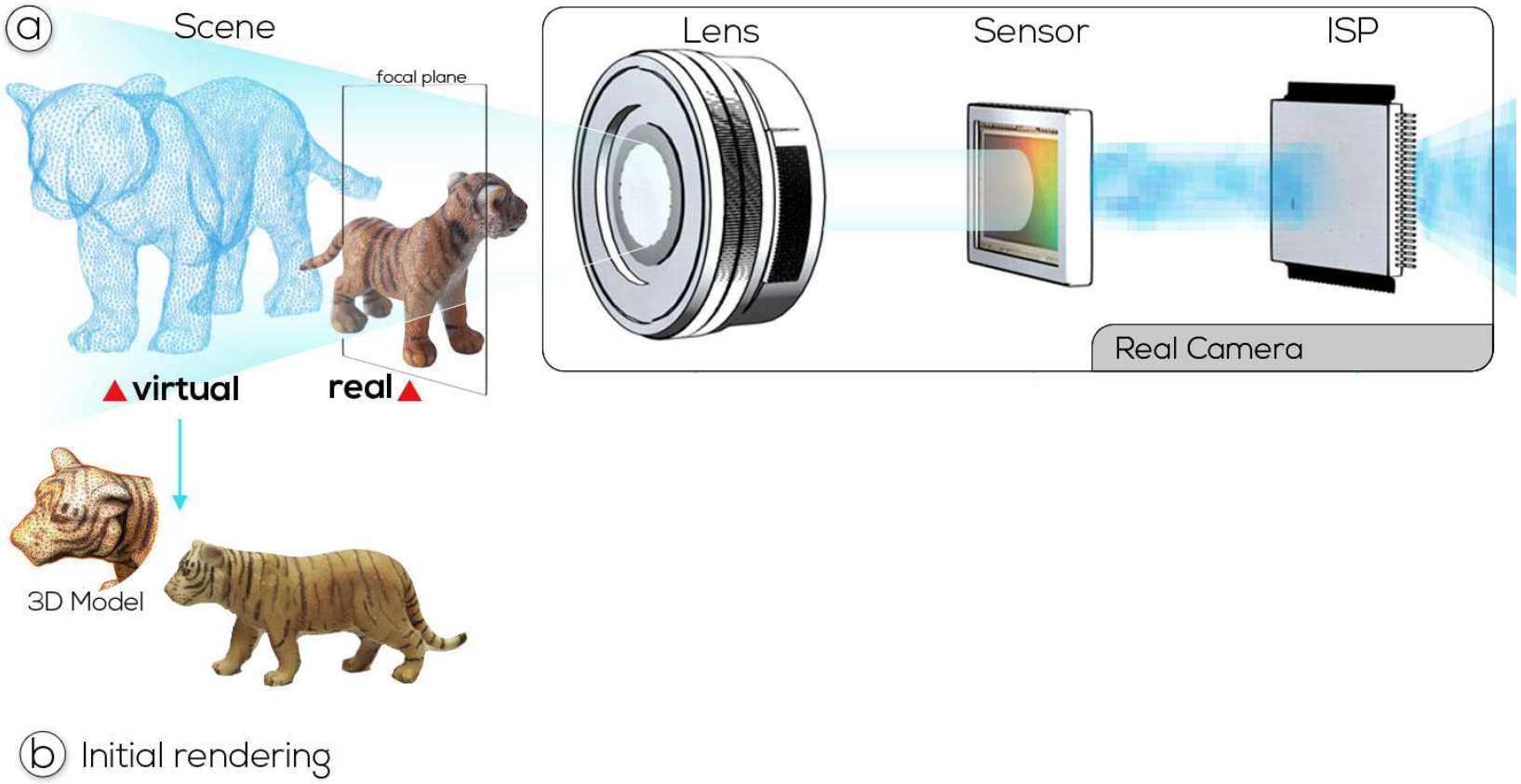

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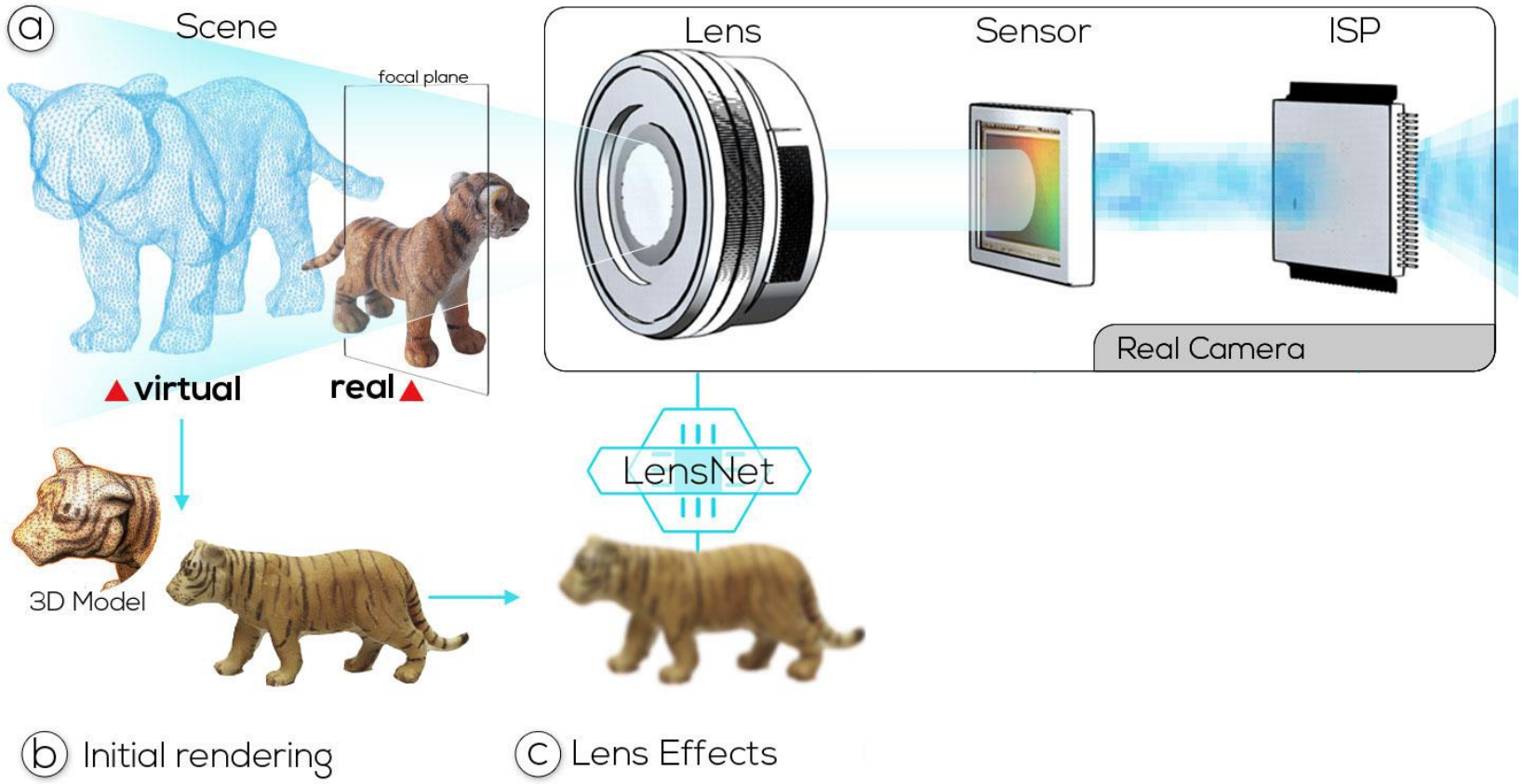

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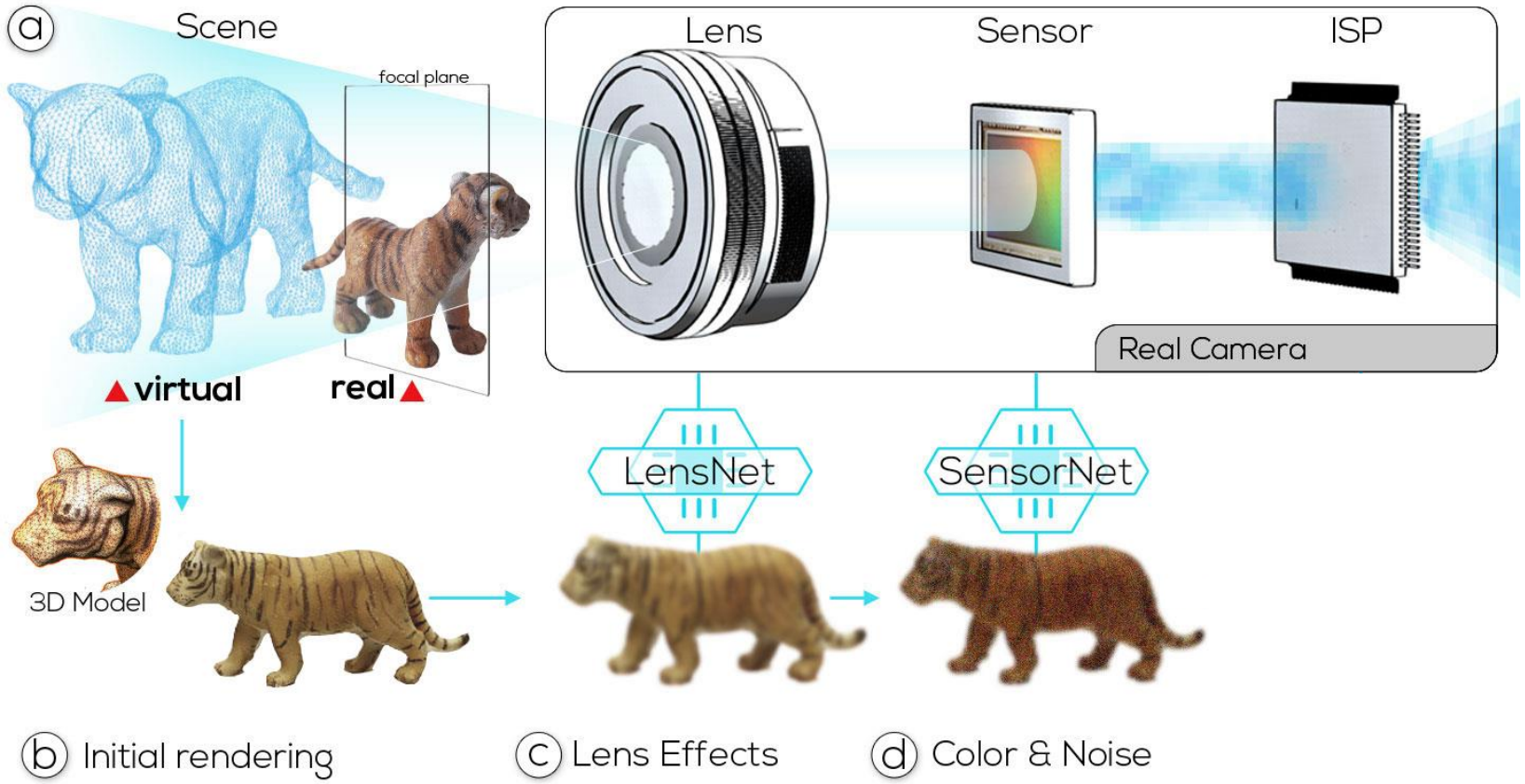

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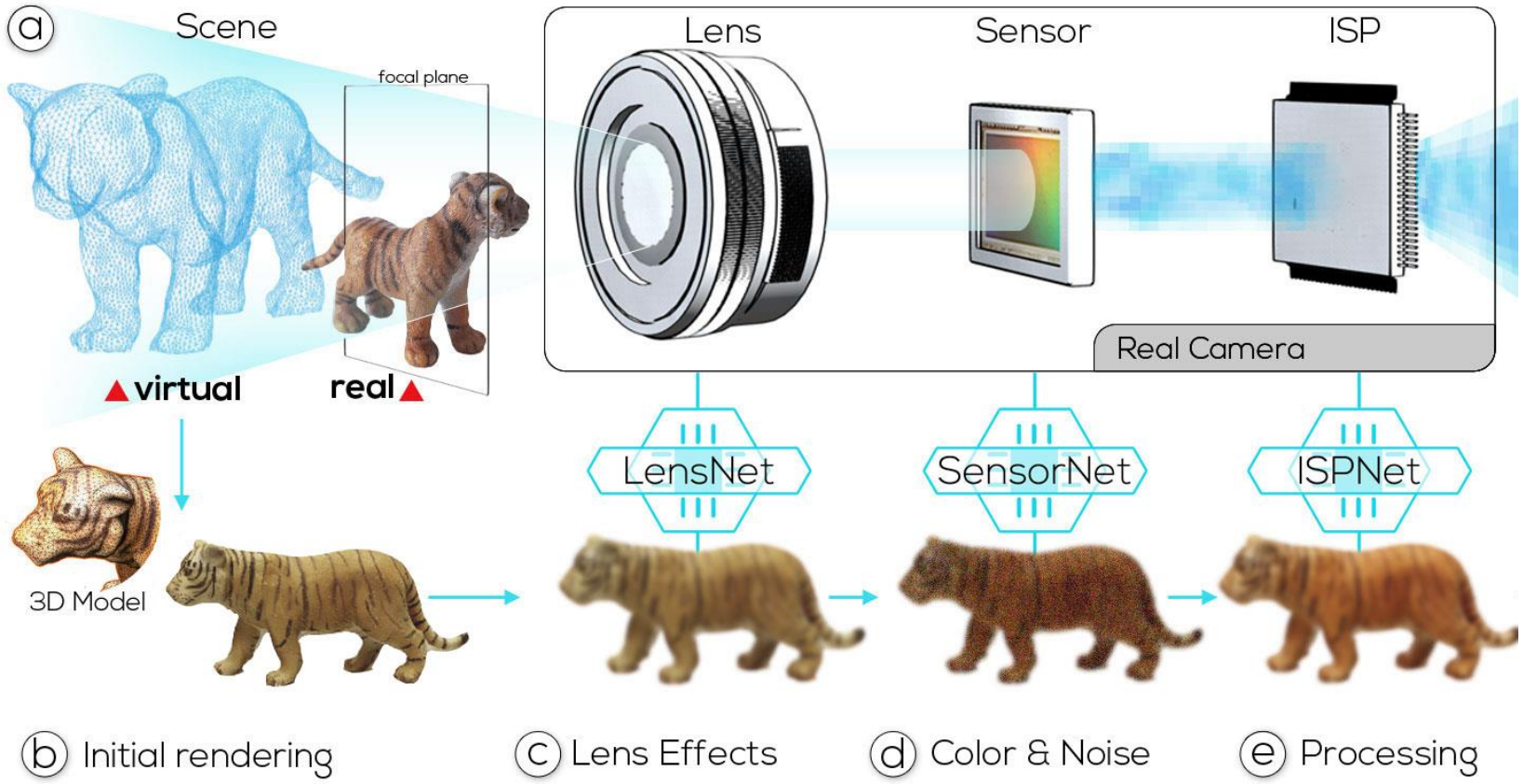

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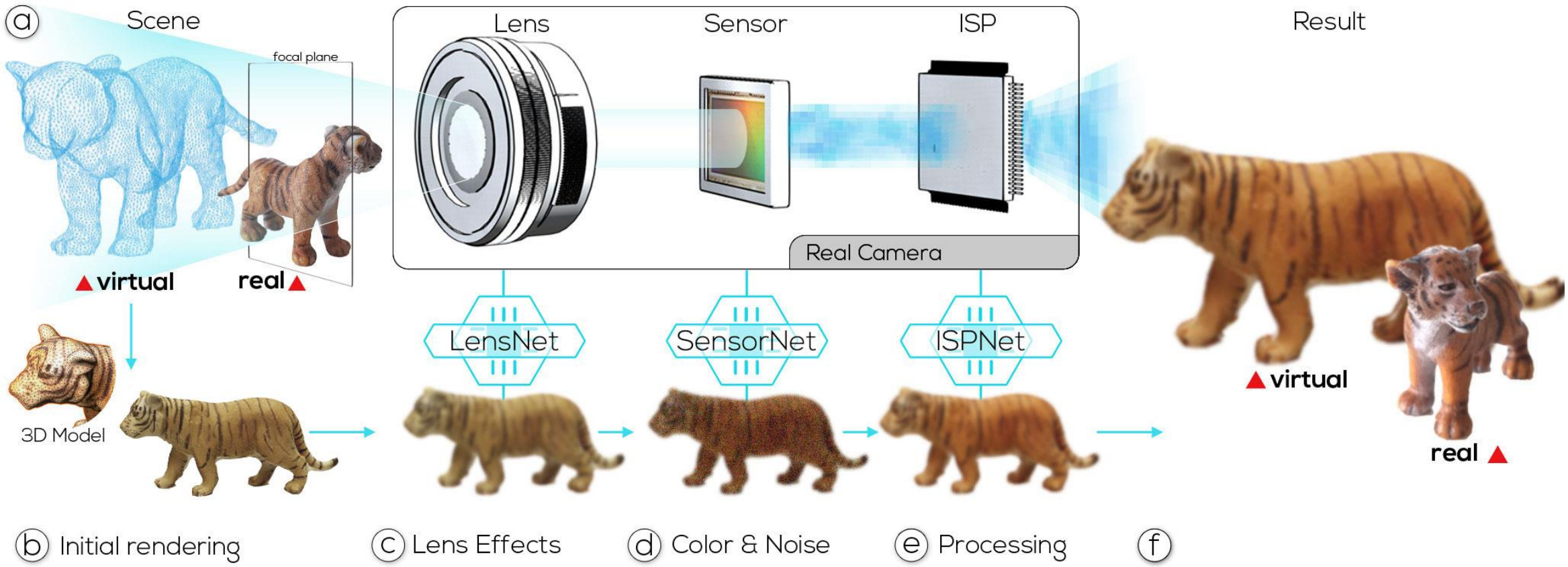
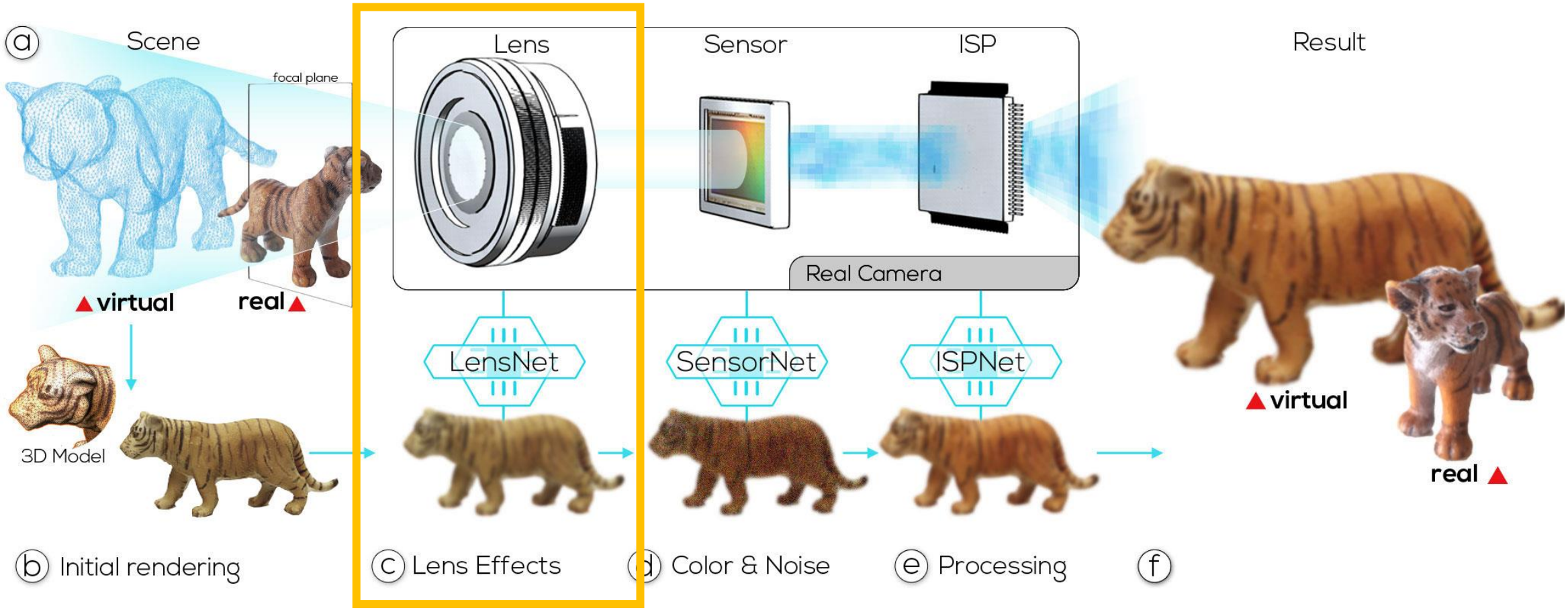
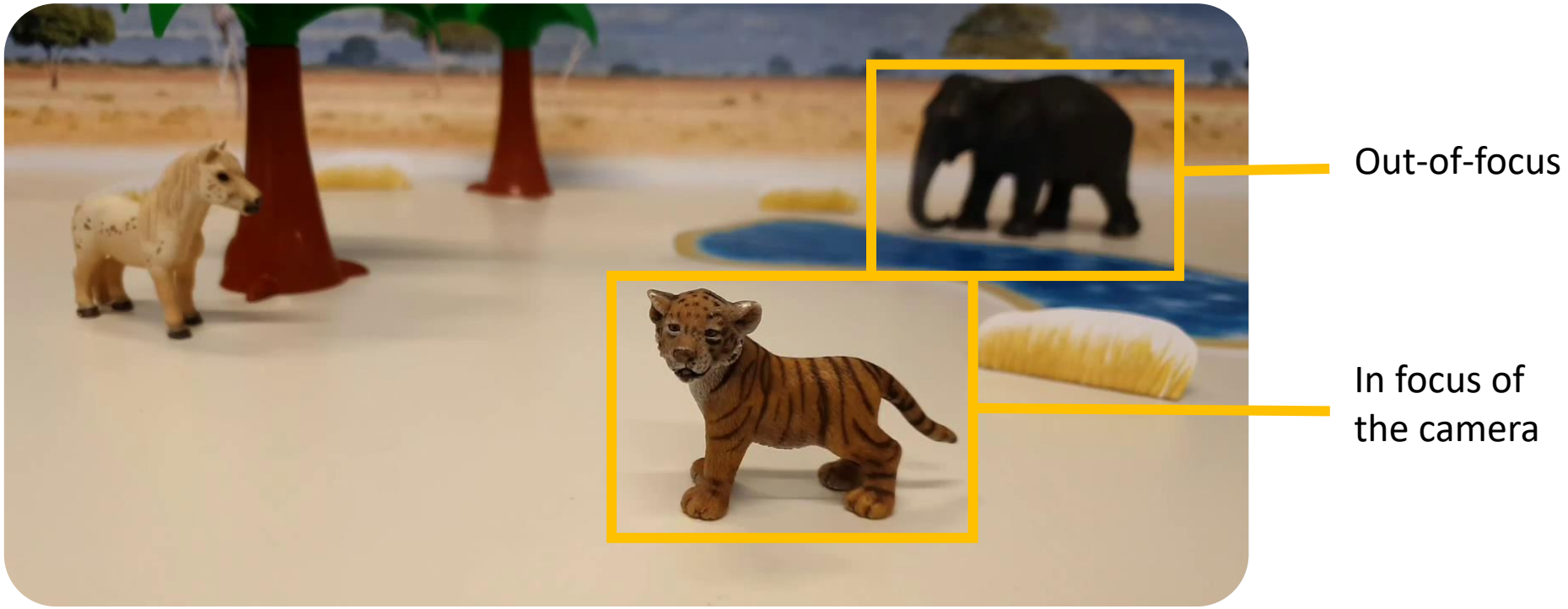


Lens Effects



Lens Effects

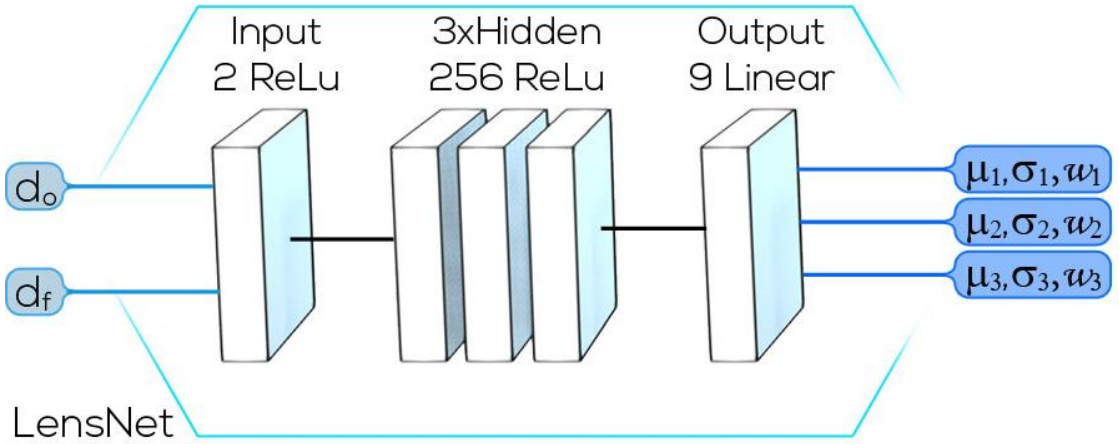
- Prominent effect is out-of-focus blur
- Parts of the scene which are not at the foucs plane



Lens Blur Network

LensNet (MLP)

- Input depth & focus distance
- Output parameters for GMM
- Render with GMM (k=3)



Lens Blur Network

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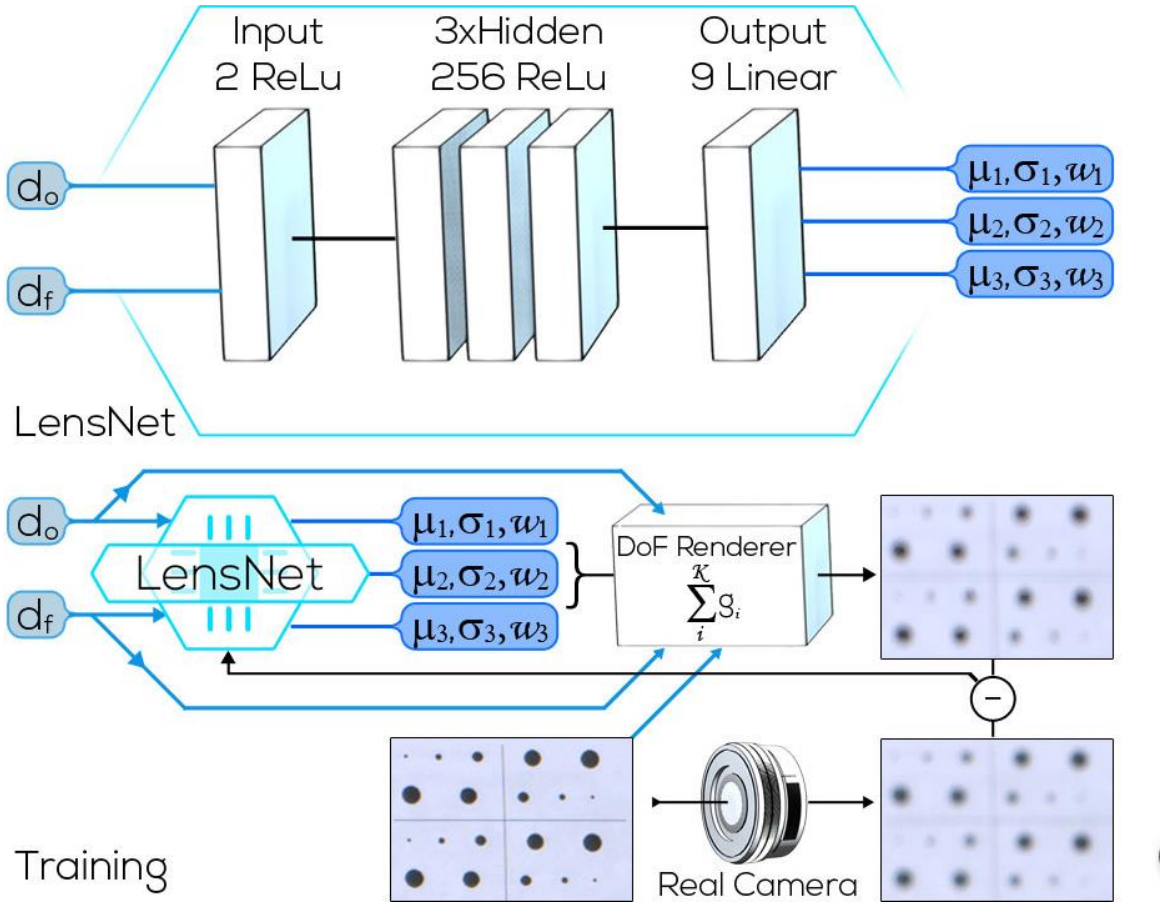
Training

- Calibration images
- Varying depth and focus
- Compute loss on result



Lens Blur results

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Real Lens

Lens Blur results

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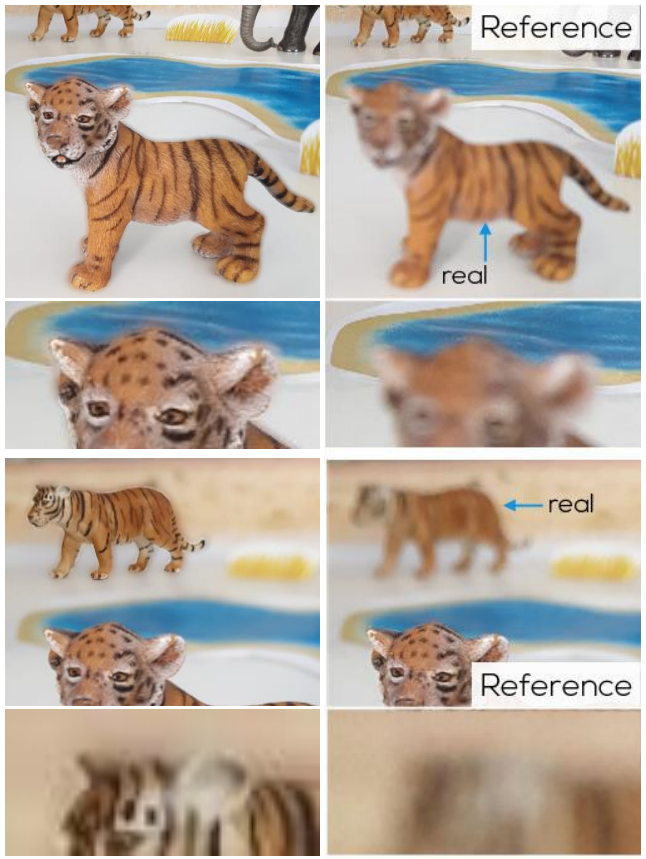

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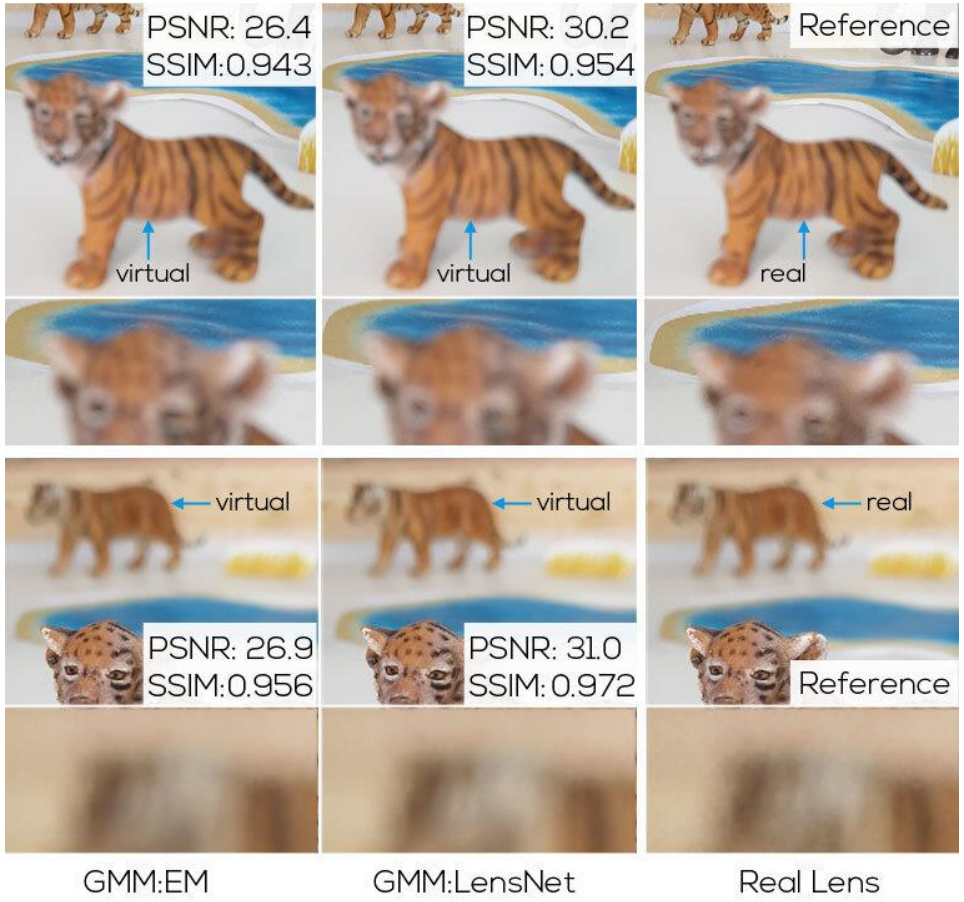
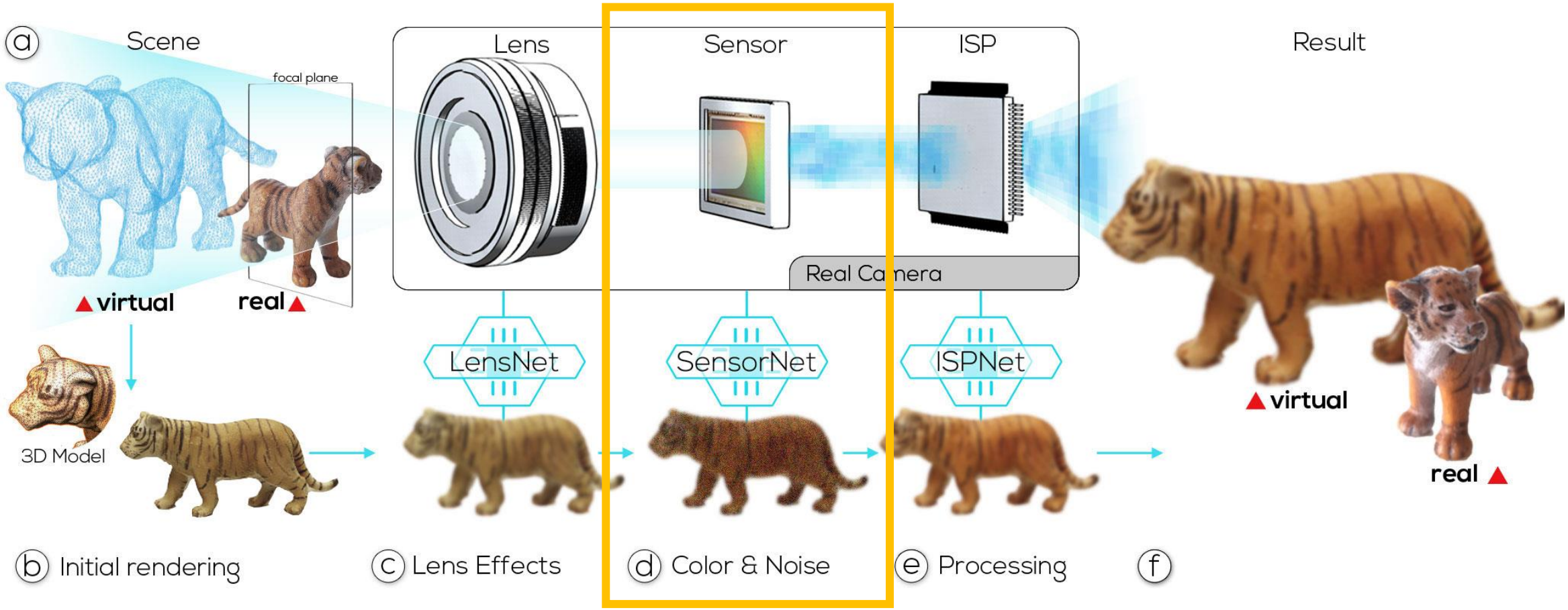


Lens Blur results

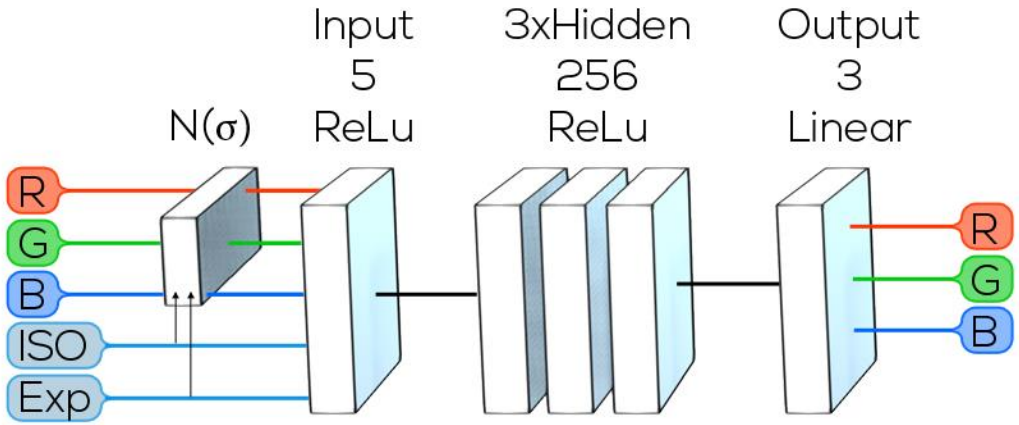
Camera Sensor



Sensor (Color & Noise)

SensorNet (MLP)

- Input: RGB + ISO, exposure
- Output: color correction + noise
- Multi-Layer Perceptron



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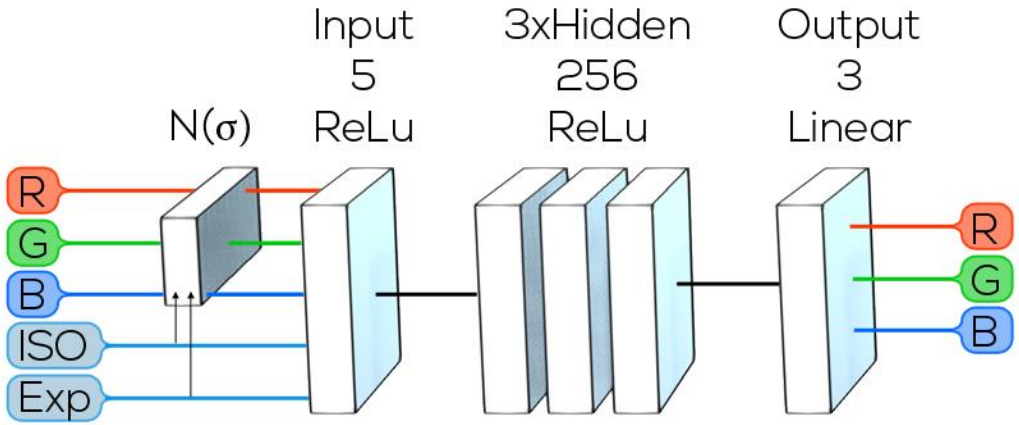
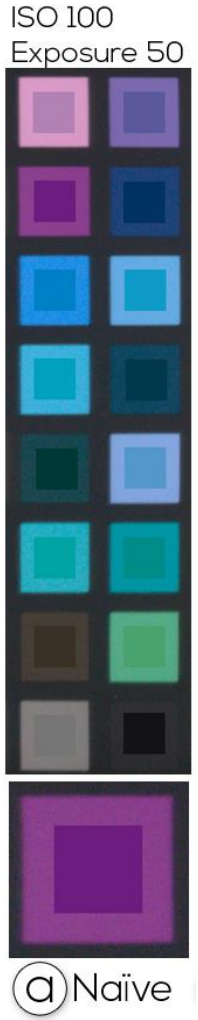


Training

- Images of known colors (sRGB)
- Training with varying ISO, exposure

Sensor Results



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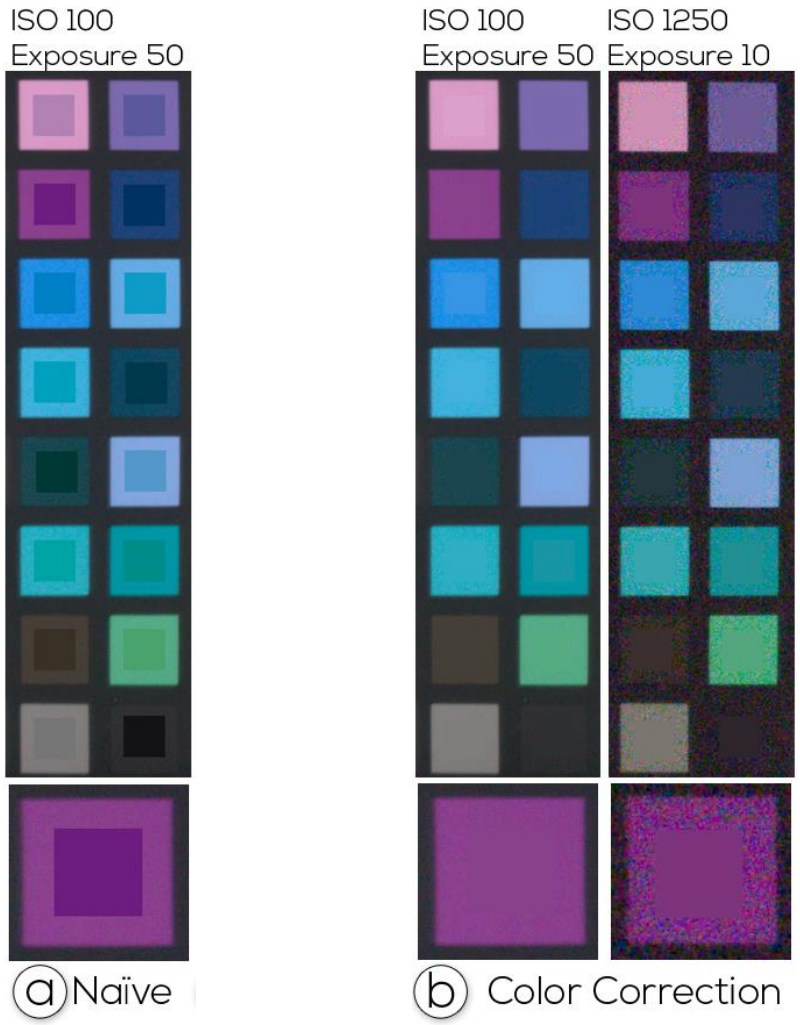

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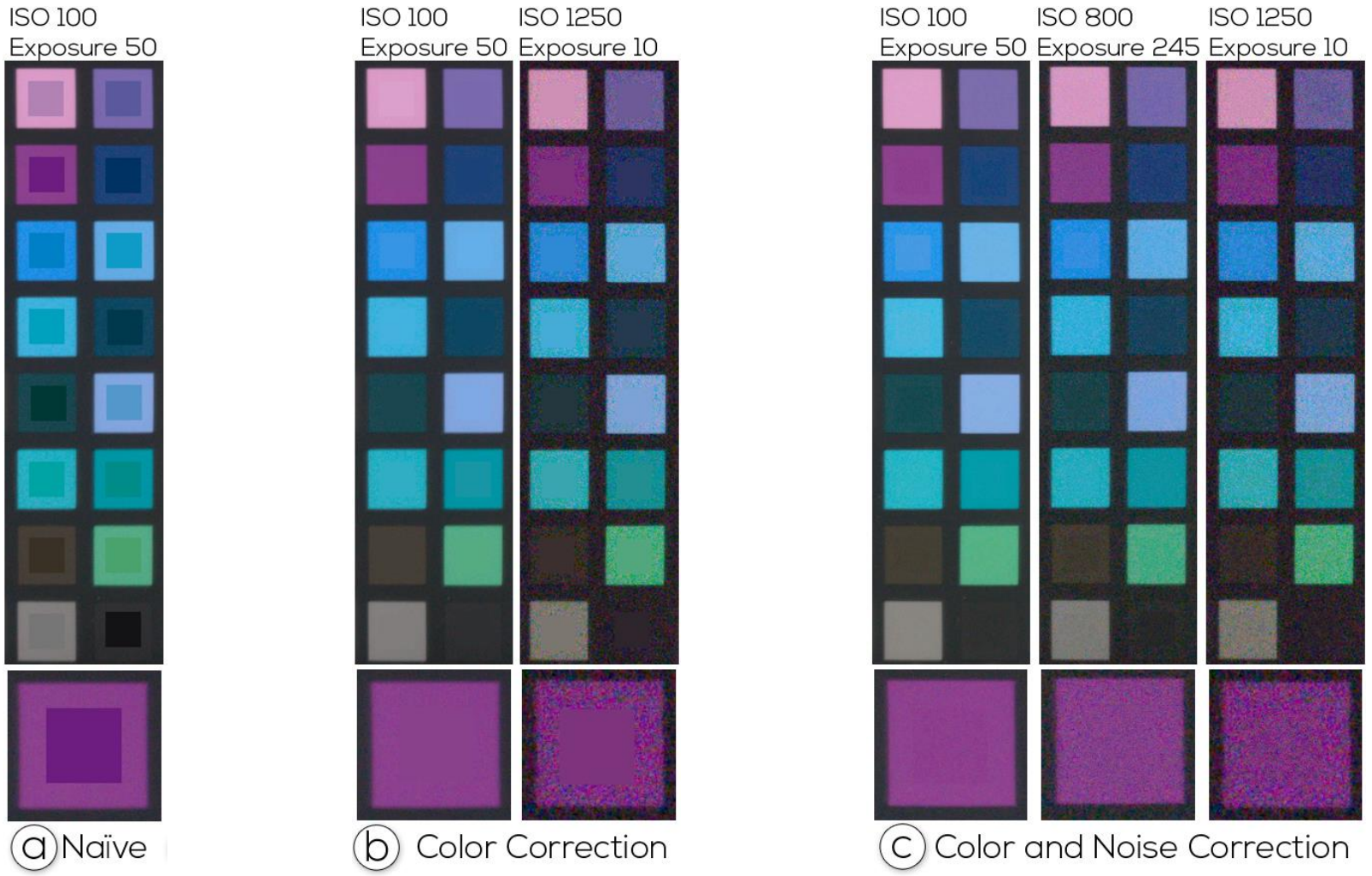


Image Signal Processor (ISP)

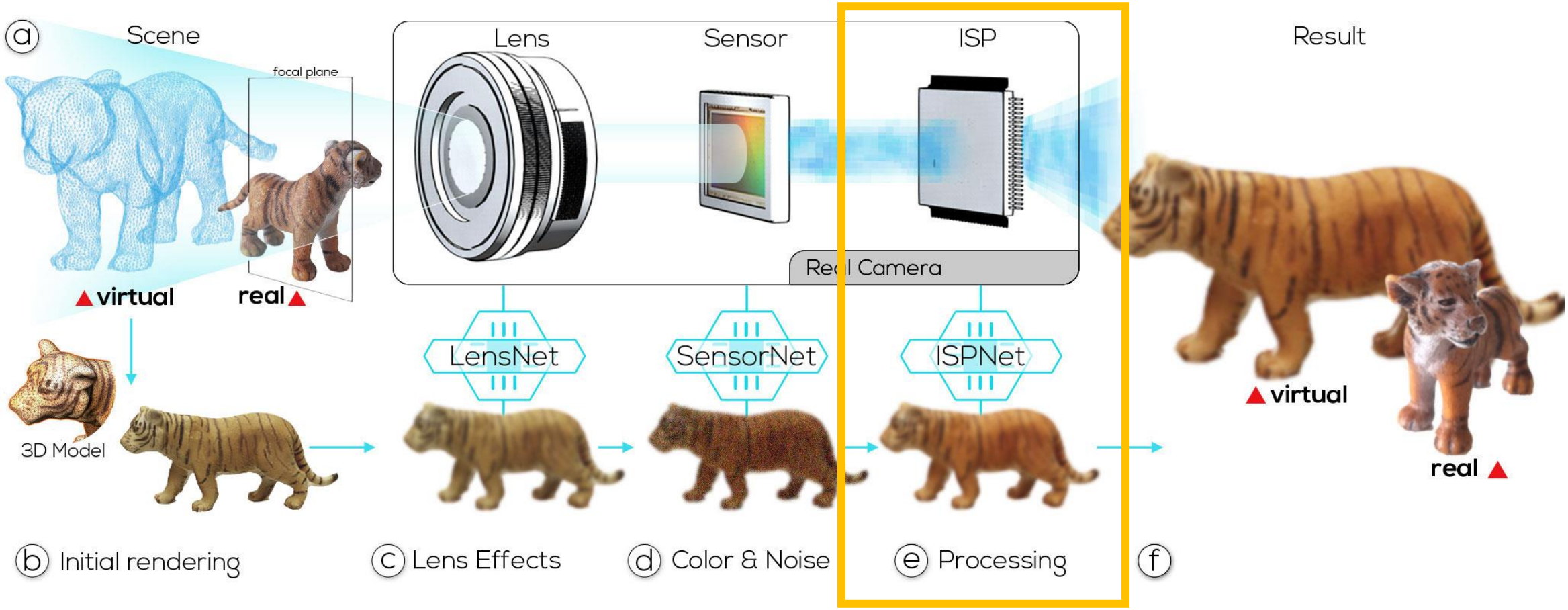


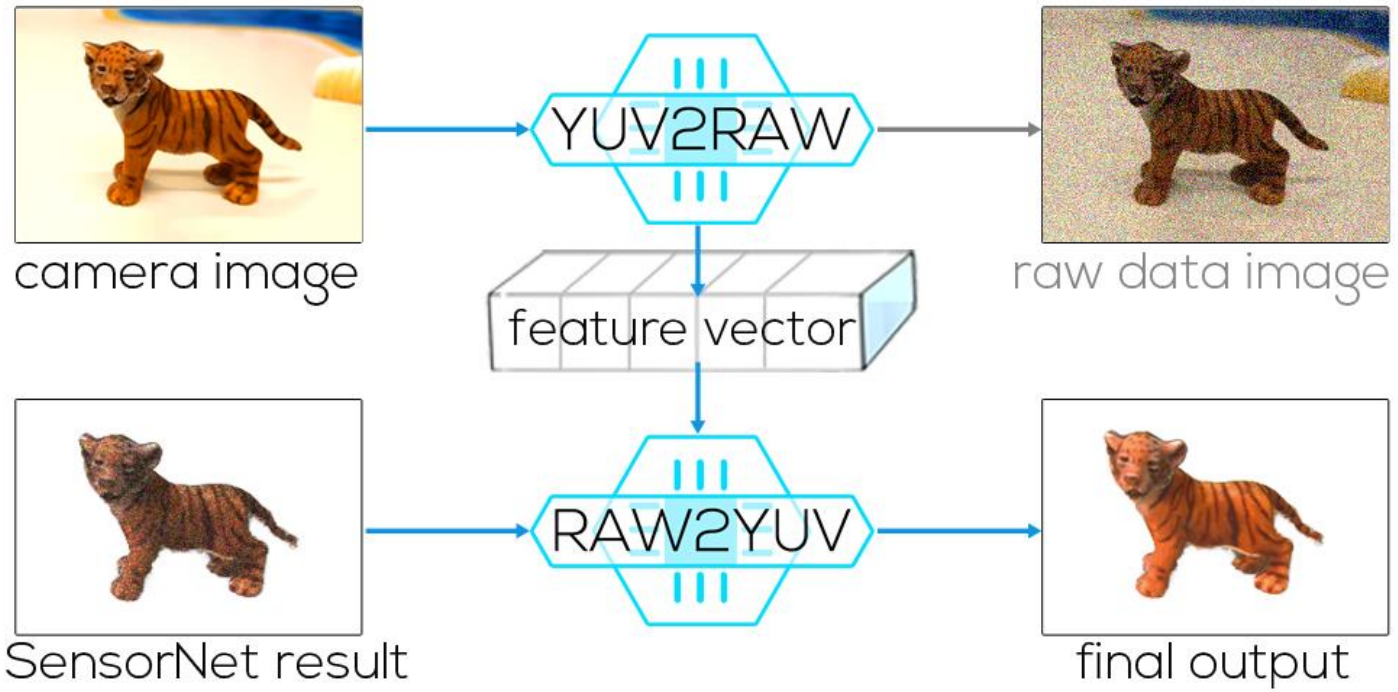
Image Signal Processor (ISP)

ISPNet (CNN)

- Adapted from Raw2Jpg [1]
- SensorNet result input
- Images from camera in YUV

Training

- RAW and JPG images
- Feature vector
- Circular loss + individual loss



[1] J. Gao, X. Li, L. Wang, S. Fidler, and S. Lin. Mimicking the in-camera color pipeline for camera-aware object compositing. arXiv:1903.11248, 2019.

Results Processor

SensorNet only

ISPNet only

Results Processor

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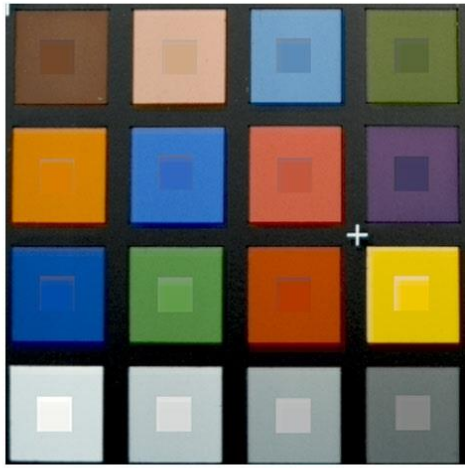

SensorNet & ISPNet

Results Processor

SensorNet only

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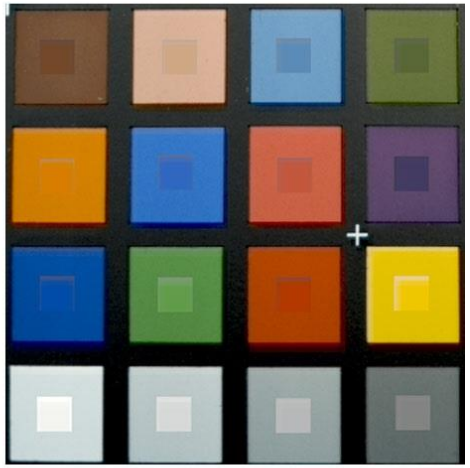

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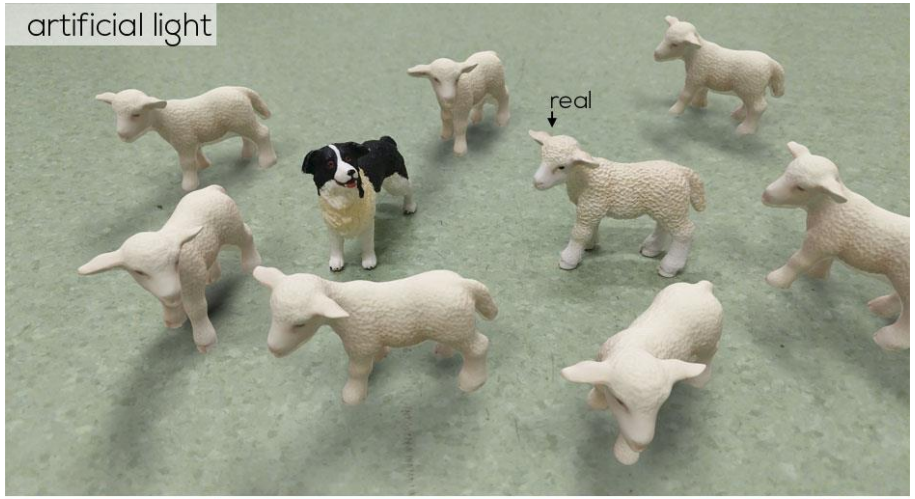

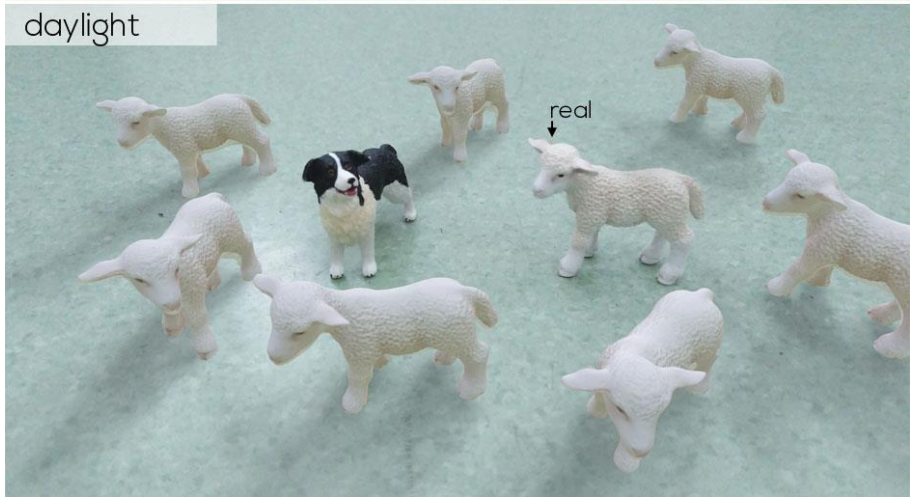

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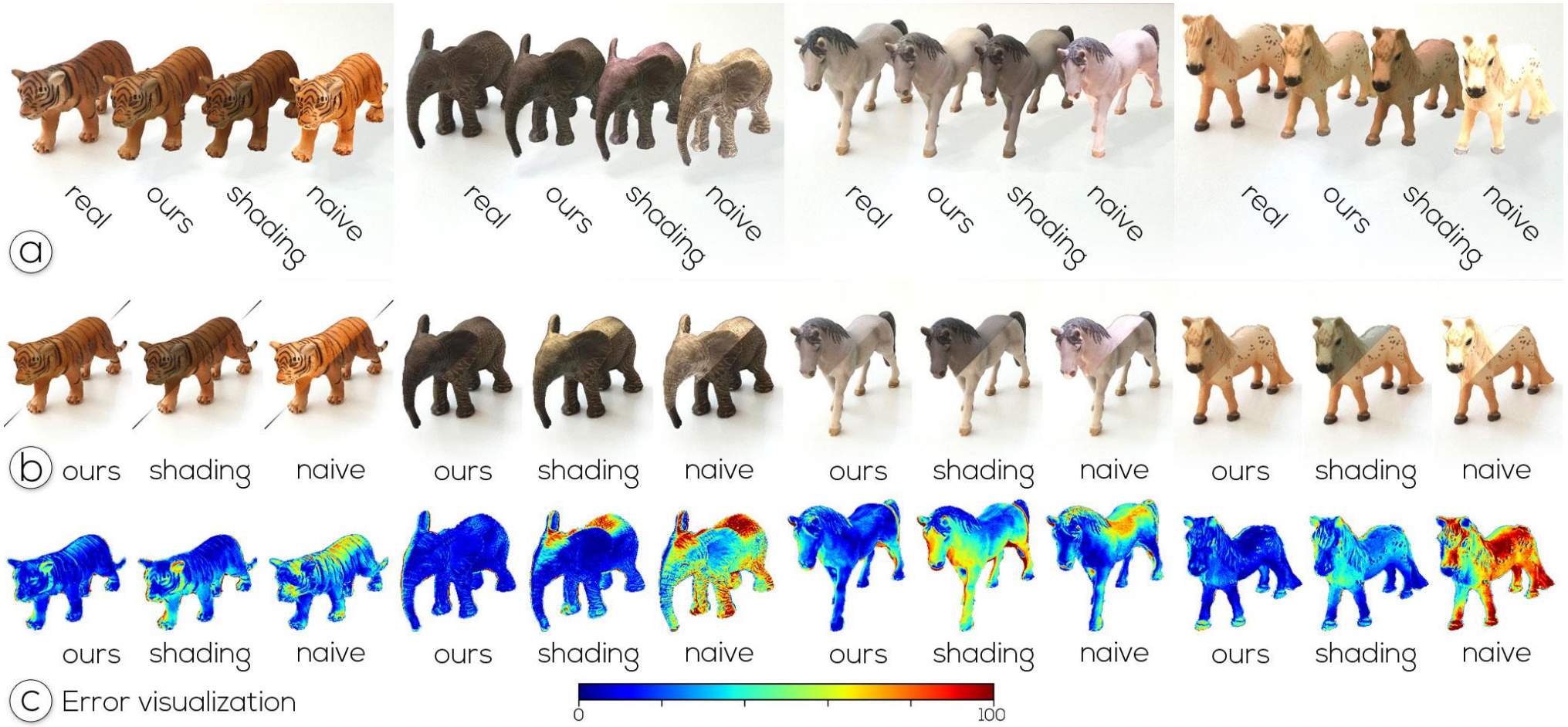
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shading
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Results

Limitations & Future Work

Camera Effects

- Chromatic aberration
- Motion blur
- Vignetting

Scene Simulation

- Material estimation
- Light source detection
- Shadows

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