Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging

Julio Marco¹ Adrian Jarabo¹ Ji Hyun Nam² Xiaochun Liu² Miguel Ángel Cosculluela¹ Andreas Velten² Diego Gutierrez¹

¹Universidad de Zaragoza ²University of Wisconsin-Madison



What is NLOS imaging?

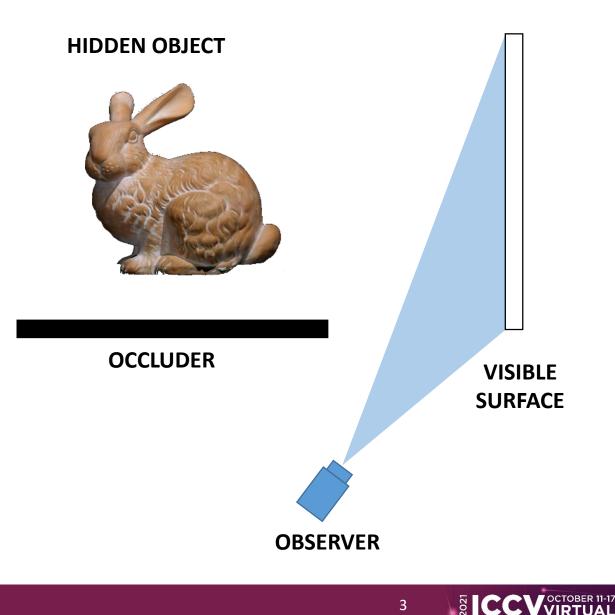
Seeing scenes behind a corner



Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging

What is NLOS imaging?

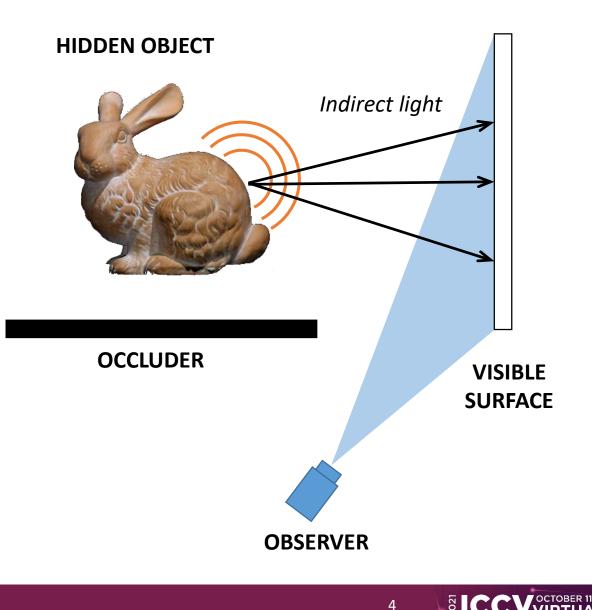
Seeing scenes behind a corner



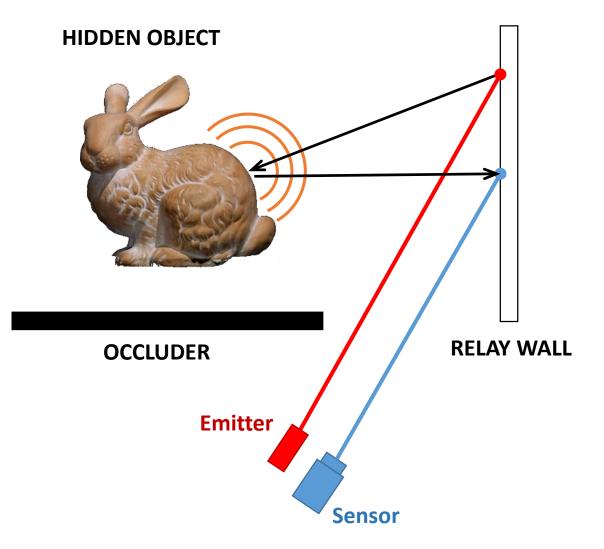
What is NLOS imaging?

Seeing scenes behind a corner

Analyze **indirect illumination** in visible surfaces



Time-resolved illumination



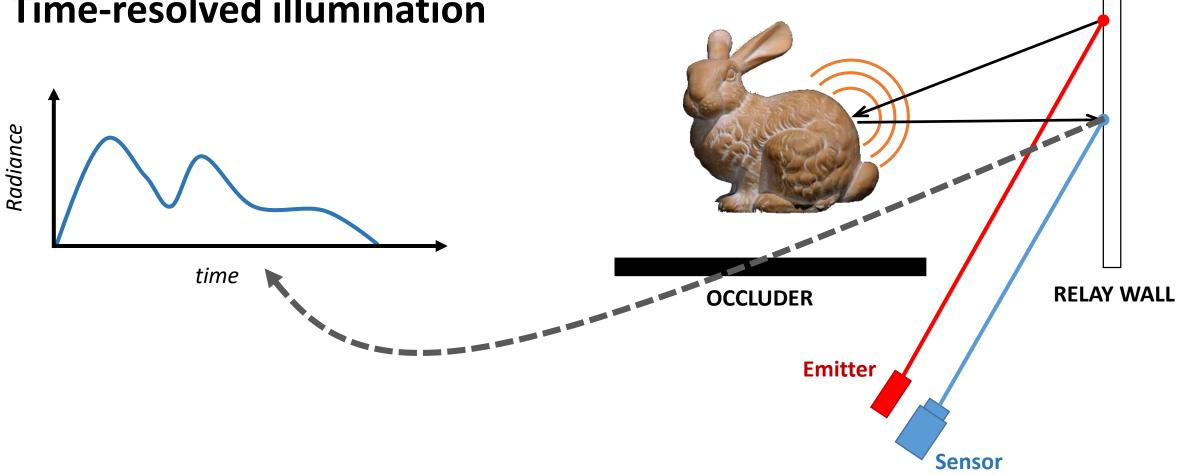
5

50

CTOBER 11-17



Time-resolved illumination



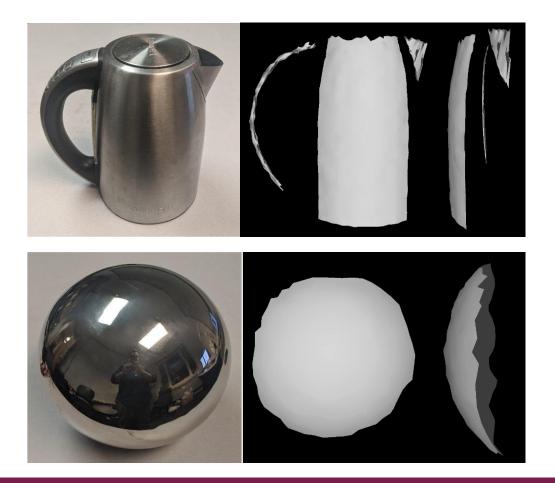
HIDDEN OBJECT

RTUAL

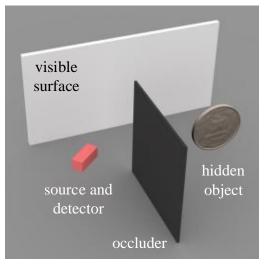
6

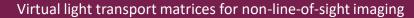
Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging

[Xin et al. 2019] Fermat paths



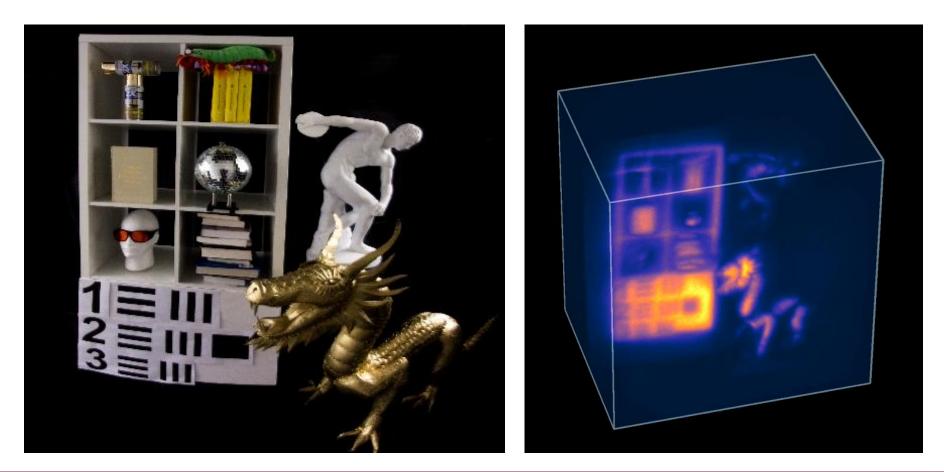








[Lindell et al. 2019] F-k migration





IRTUAL

[Liu et al. 2019] Phasor fields





Current state: Mainly reconstruction of geometry



- Light transport components -
- Isolation of specific light paths —
- Material analysis -



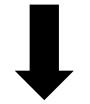
General understanding of hidden scenes



Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging



General understanding of hidden scenes



Framework to compute light transport in NLOS scenarios





Our goal: General understanding of hidden scenes

How?

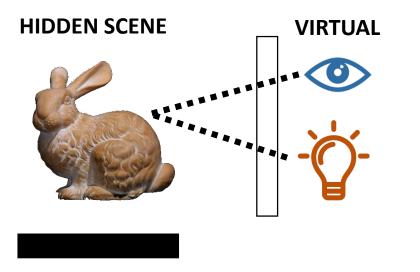


Our goal: General understanding of hidden scenes

How?

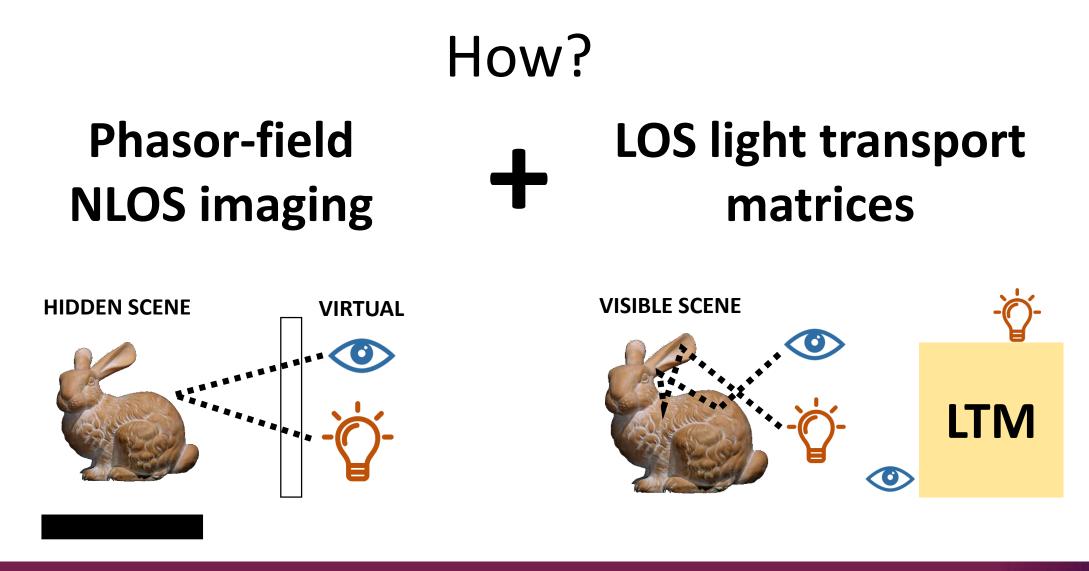
14

Phasor-field NLOS imaging





Our goal: General understanding of hidden scenes

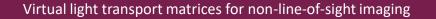


Our goal: General understanding of hidden scenes How? LOS light transport **Phasor-field** matrices **NLOS** imaging **HIDDEN SCENE** VISIBLE SCENE VIRTUAL

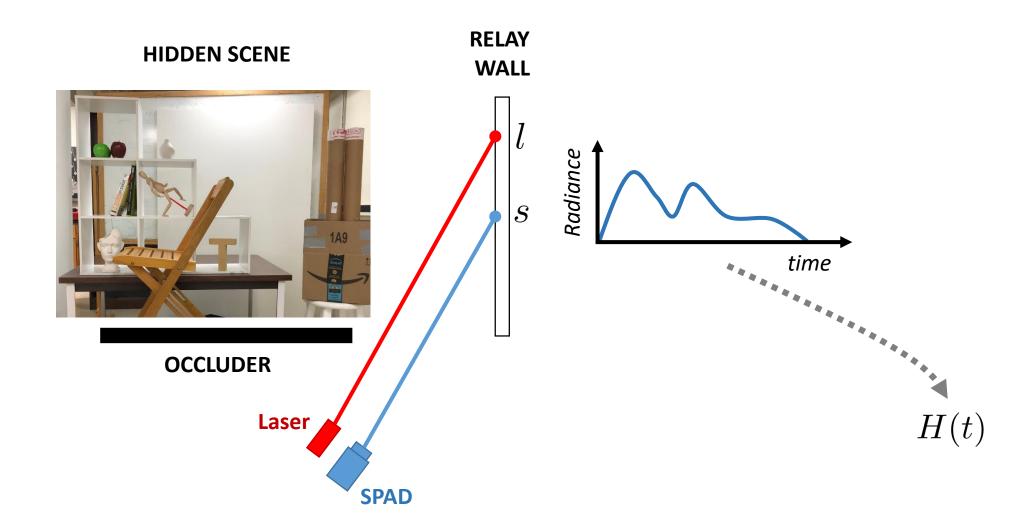




RELAY **HIDDEN SCENE** WALL |S|1A9 **OCCLUDER** Laser **SPAD**

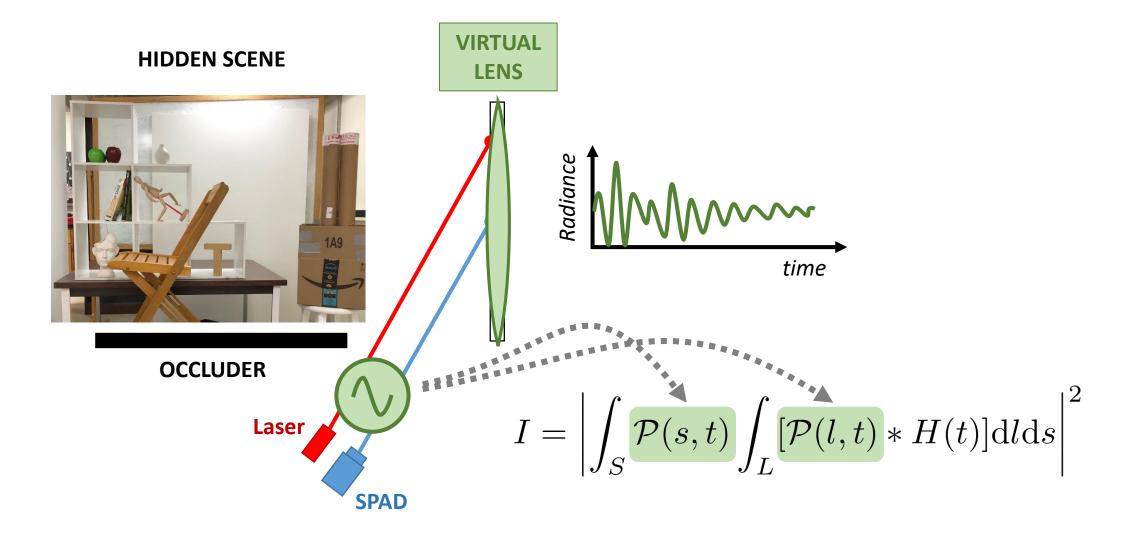


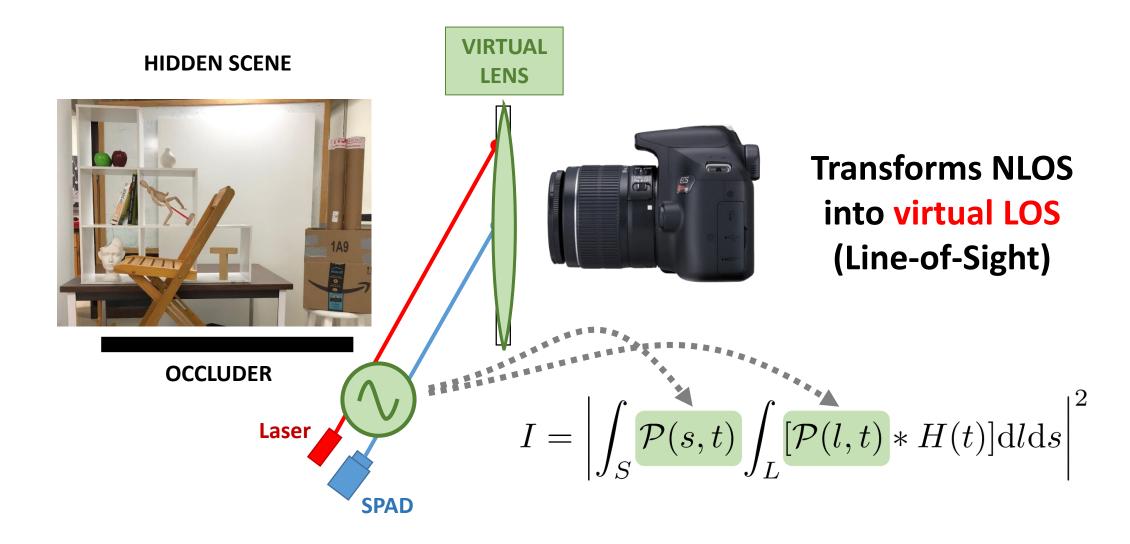


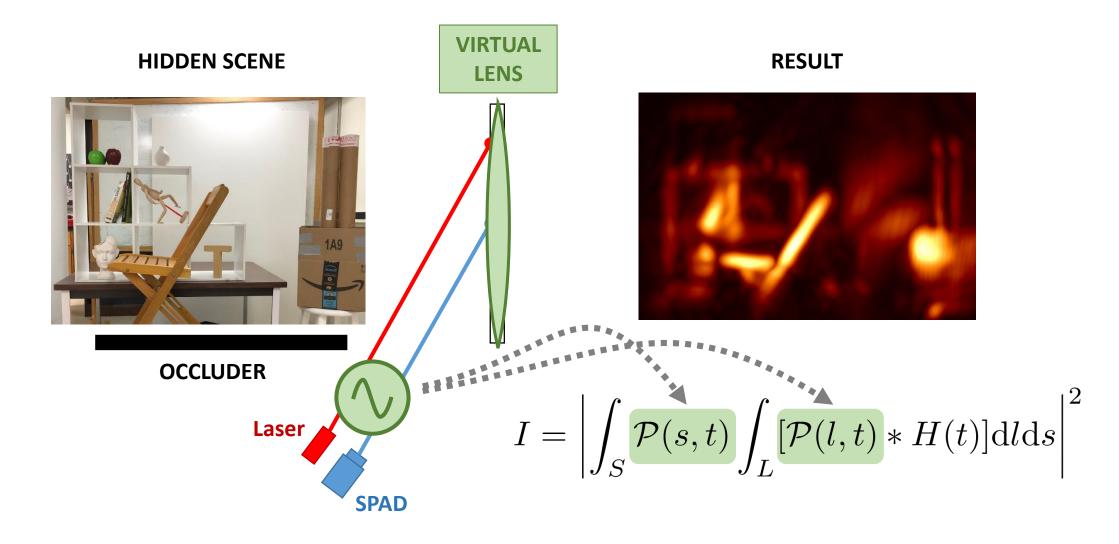


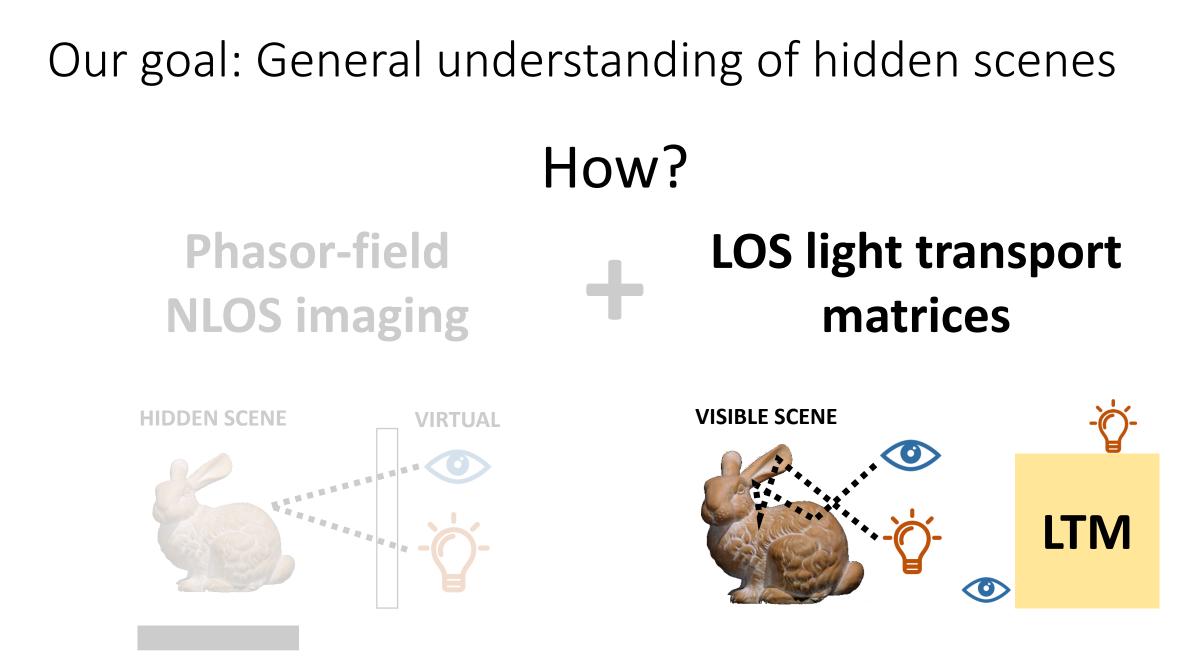


OCTOBER 11-17







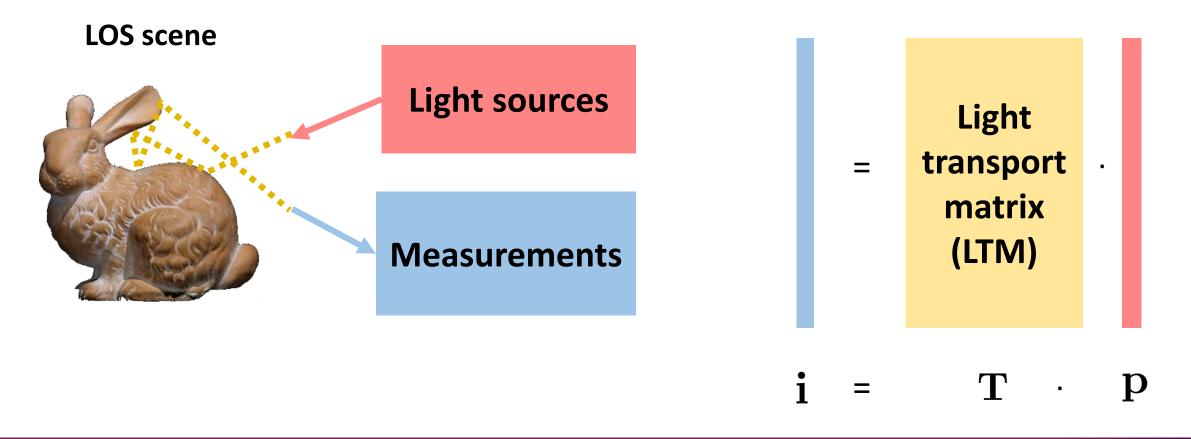


Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging





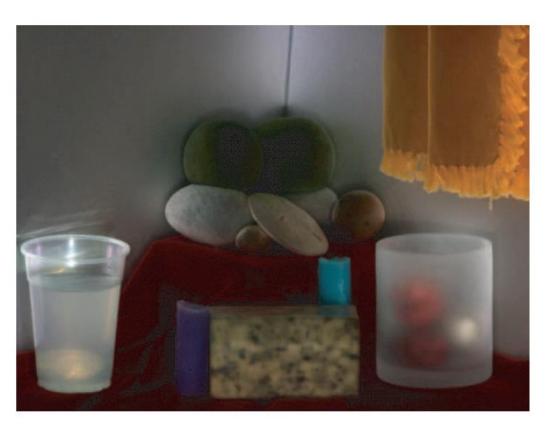
LTMs are fundamental in scene understanding



Light transport matrix probing

[Nayar et al. 2006] Fast direct vs. global illumination separation





Direct



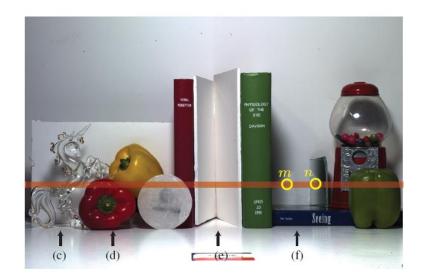


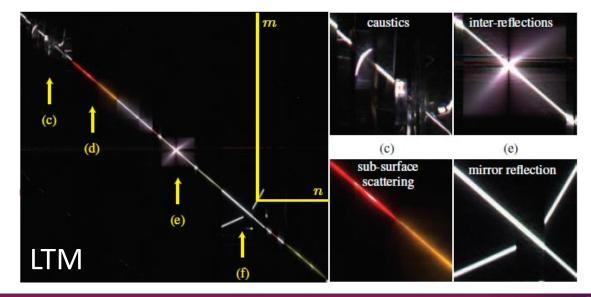
Light transport matrix probing

[O'Toole et al. 2012]

LTM probing:

- Short vs long range separation
- De-scattering
- Masking specific paths
- Sub-surface scattering, caustics, interreflections



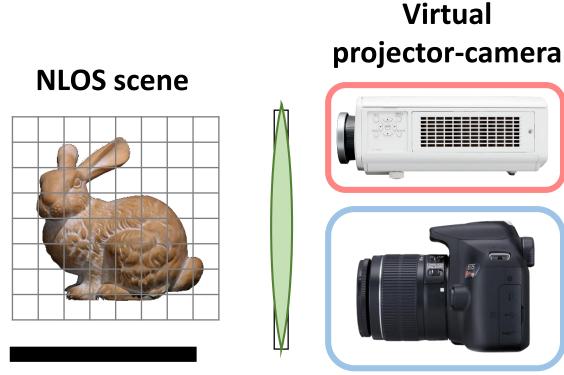


LOS light transport matrix probing



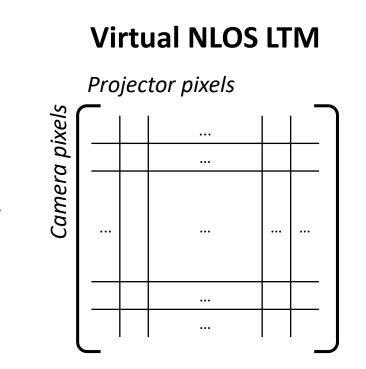
Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging

Phasor-field NLOS imaging +



OCCLUDER

Light transport matrices

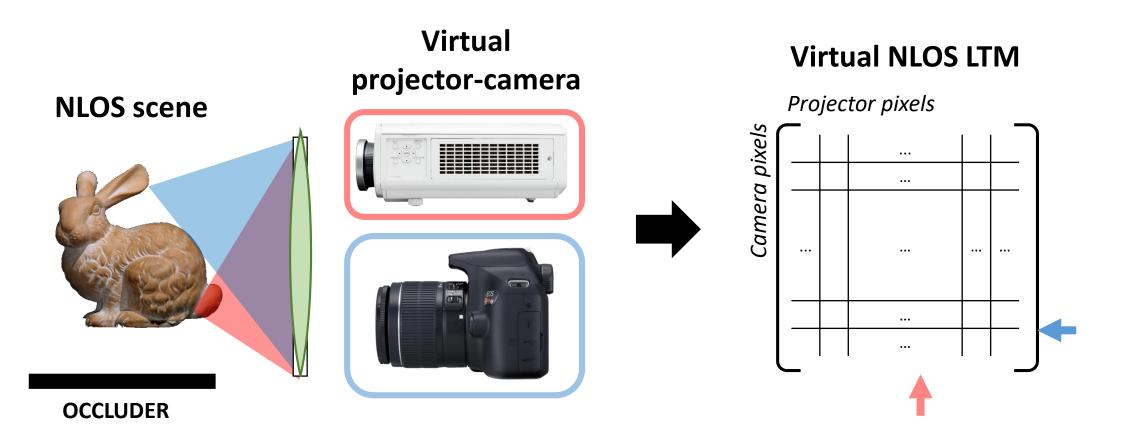


Phasor-field NLOS imaging + Light transport matrices





Phasor-field NLOS imaging + Light transport matrices

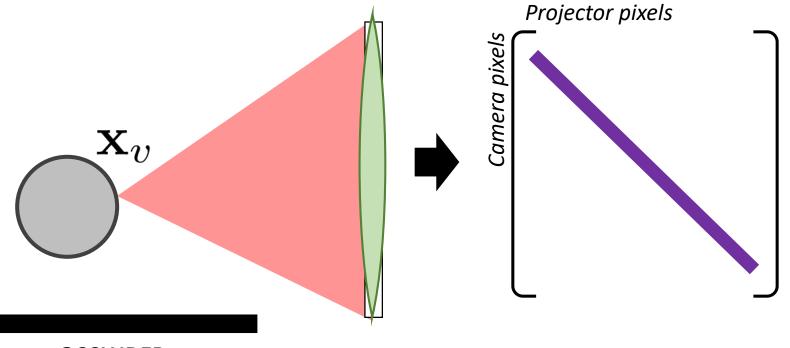


Phasor-field NLOS imaging + Light transport matrices





Diagonal: Confocal projector and camera pixels

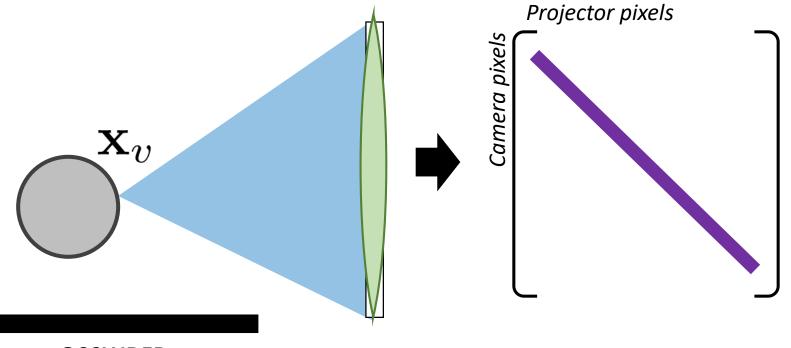


OCCLUDER





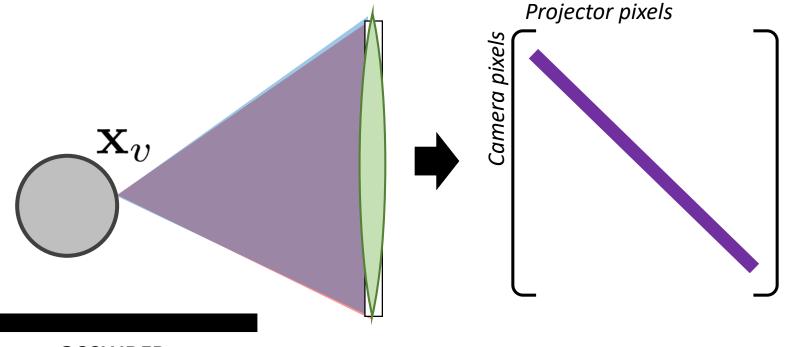
Diagonal: Confocal projector and camera pixels



OCCLUDER



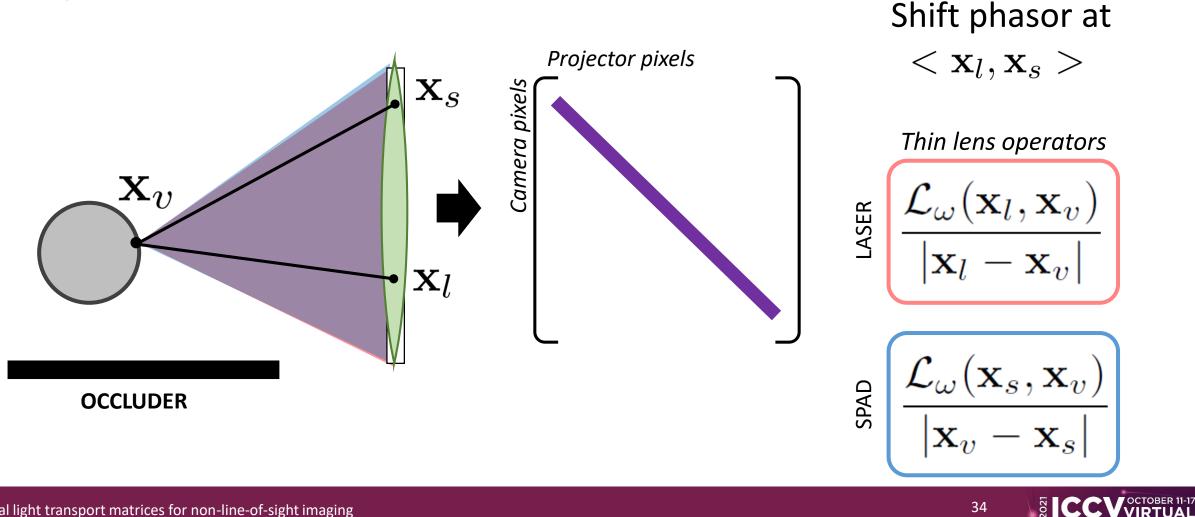
Diagonal: Confocal projector and camera pixels



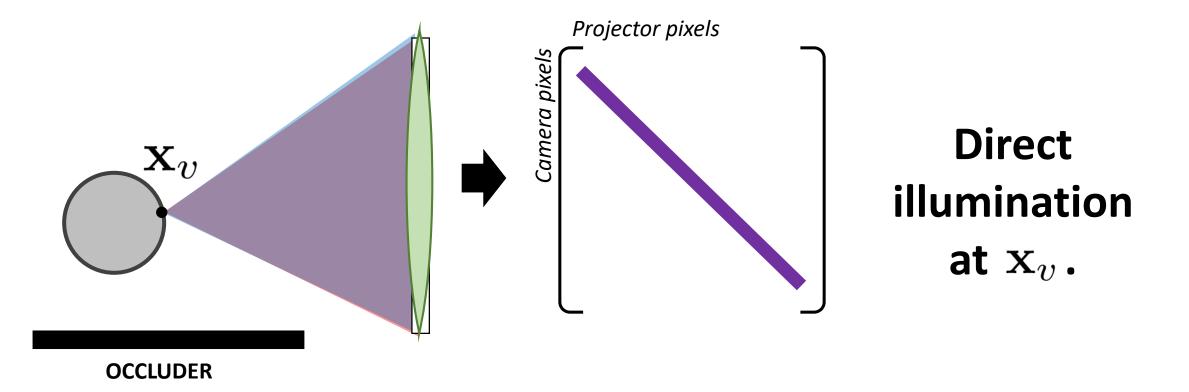
OCCLUDER



Diagonal: Confocal projector and camera pixels

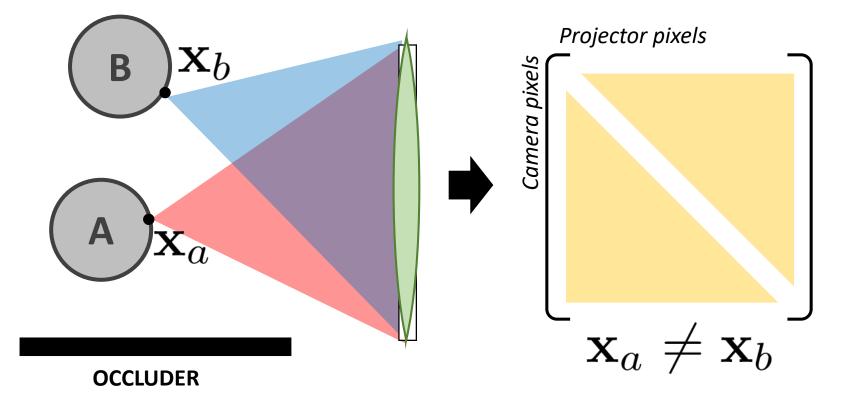


Diagonal: Confocal projector and camera pixels



35

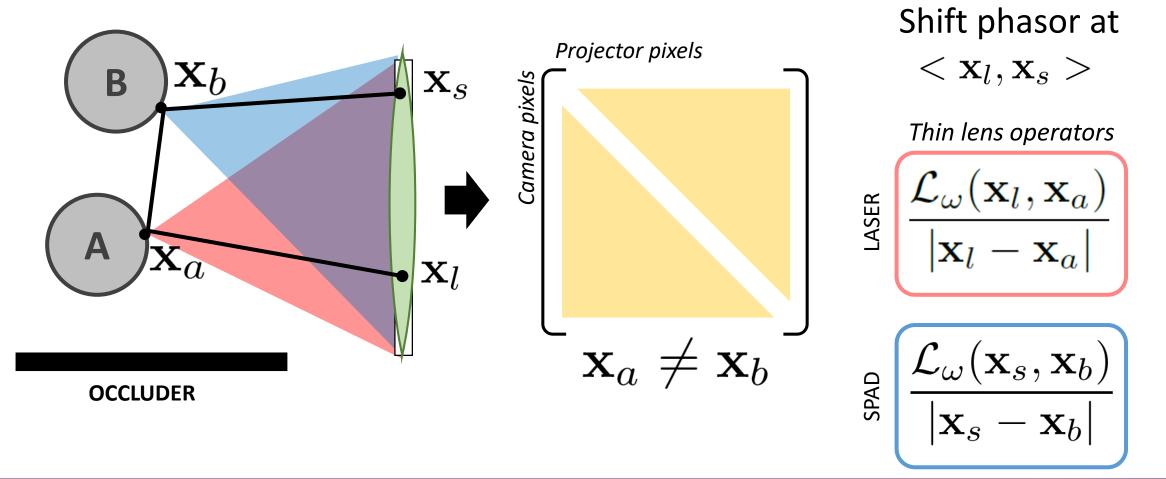
Off-diagonal: Different projector and camera pixels





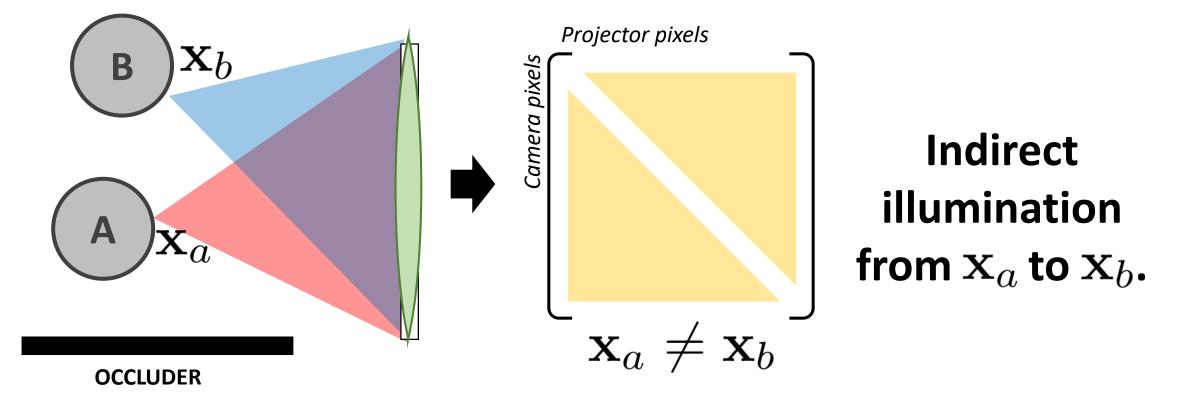
Virtual LTM computation

Off-diagonal: Different projector and camera pixels

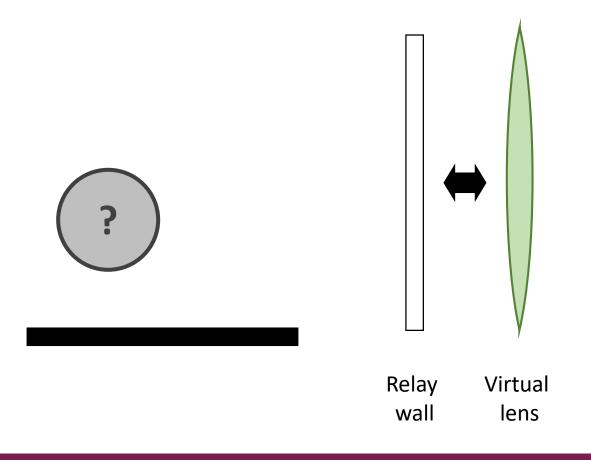


Virtual LTM computation

Off-diagonal: Different projector and camera pixels

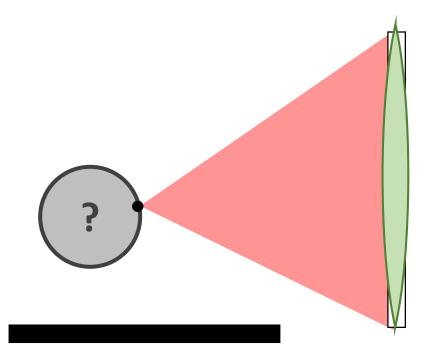


Size of relay wall = Size of lens aperture





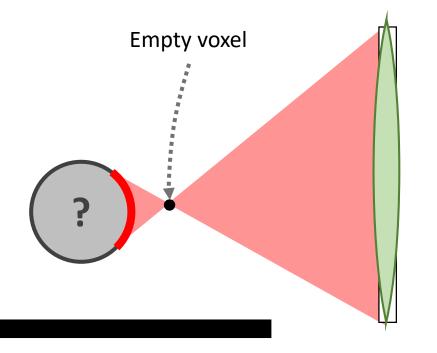
Size of relay wall = Size of lens aperture





Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging

Size of relay wall = Size of lens aperture

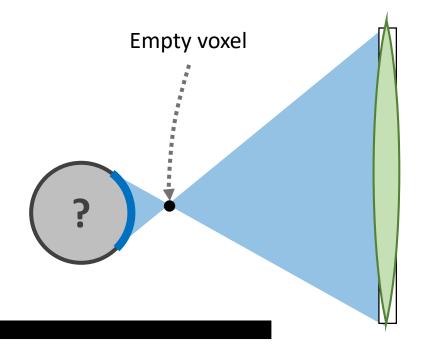


Out of focus light:

- Projector



Size of relay wall = Size of lens aperture

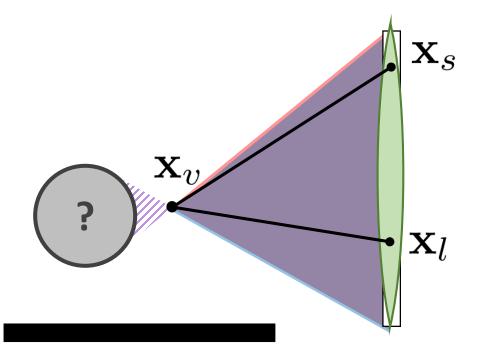


Out of focus light:

- Projector
- Camera

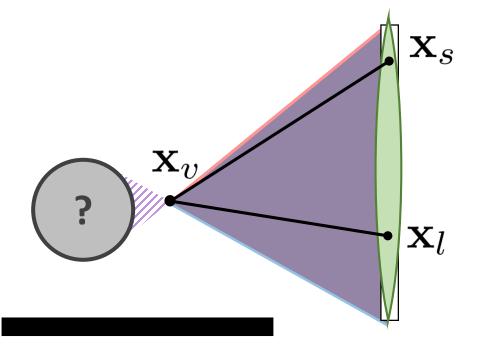


- Diagonal elements





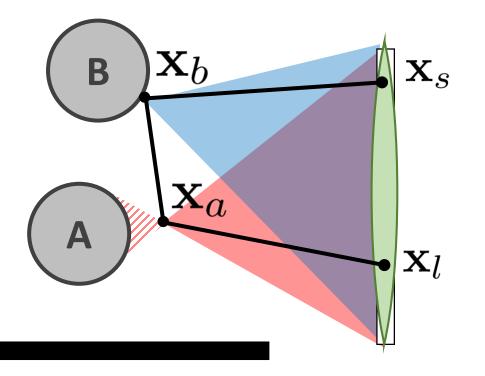
- Diagonal elements



Gating single-bounce paths $\mathbf{x}_l ightarrow \mathbf{x}_v ightarrow \mathbf{x}_s$ at $t_d = rac{|\mathbf{x}_l - \mathbf{x}_v| + |\mathbf{x}_s - \mathbf{x}_v|}{c}$

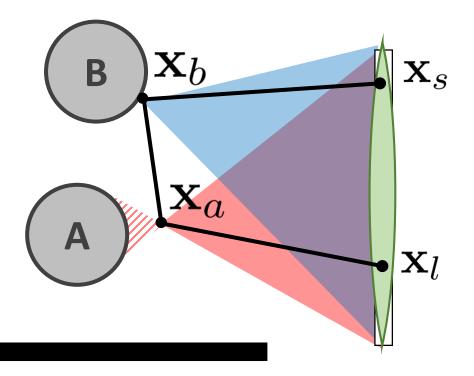


- Off-diagonal elements





- Off-diagonal elements

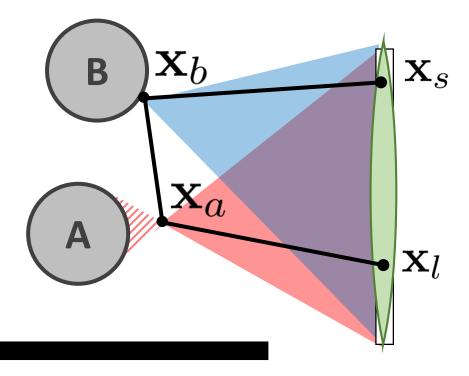


Gating two-bounce paths?

$$\mathbf{x}_l
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_a
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_b
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_s$$



- Off-diagonal elements



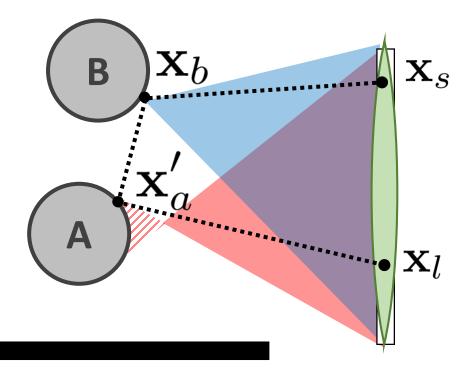
Gating two-bounce paths?

$$\mathbf{x}_l
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_a
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_b
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_s$$

But... out-of-focus paths of same length



- Off-diagonal elements



Gating two-bounce paths?

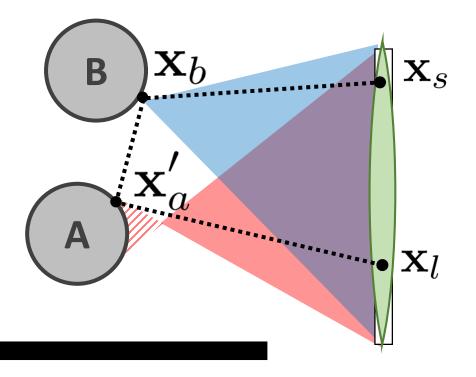
$$\mathbf{x}_l
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_a
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_b
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_s$$

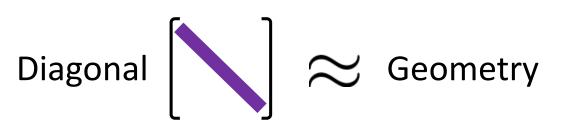
But... out-of-focus paths of same length

$$\mathbf{x}_l
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_a'
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_b
ightarrow \mathbf{x}_s$$



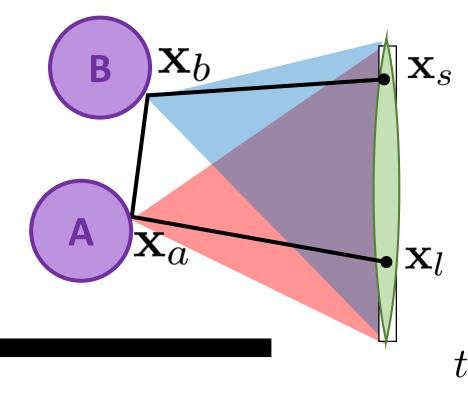
- Off-diagonal elements







- Off-diagonal elements



Diagonal
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} & \\ & \end{array}
ight] pprox$$
 Geometry

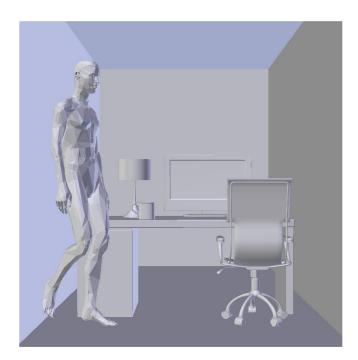
- Focus only at non-empty voxels
- Gate two-bounce paths:

$$\mathbf{x}_i = rac{|\mathbf{x}_l - \mathbf{x}_a| + |\mathbf{x}_a - \mathbf{x}_b| + |\mathbf{x}_s - \mathbf{x}_b|}{c}$$

Results: Direct illumination

- Diagonal computation and gating



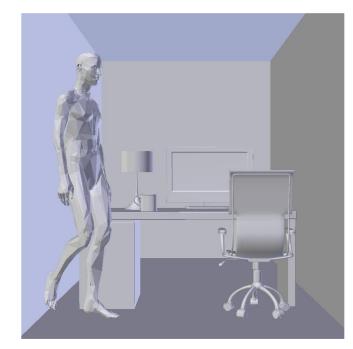


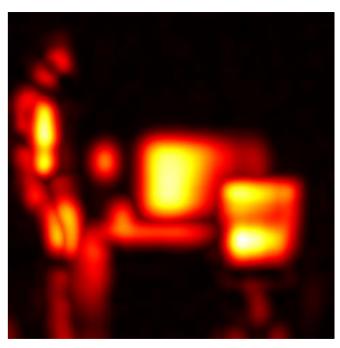


Results: Direct illumination

- Diagonal computation and gating







Single-bounce gating

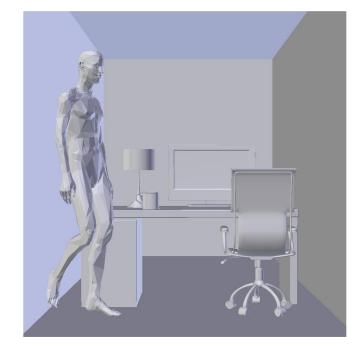


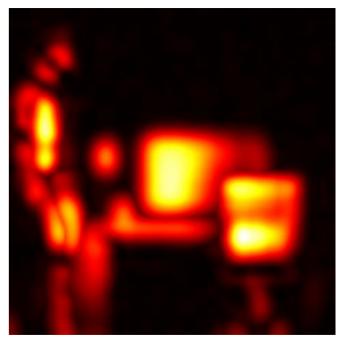


Results: Direct illumination

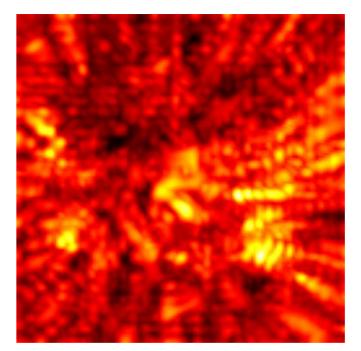
- Diagonal computation and gating







Single-bounce gating

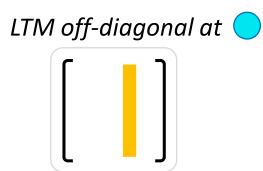


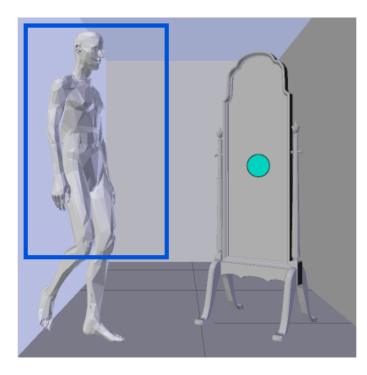
No gating



Results: Indirect illumination

- Off-diagonal under material changes





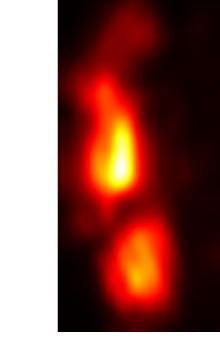


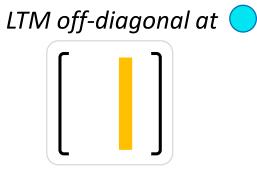
Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging

Results: Indirect illumination

- Off-diagonal under material changes





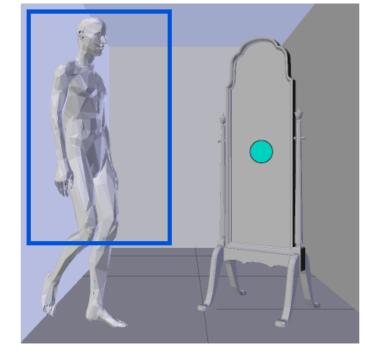




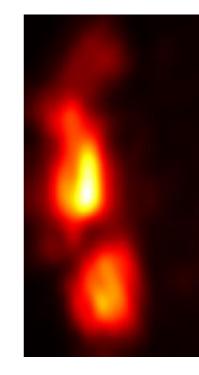
Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging

Results: Indirect illumination

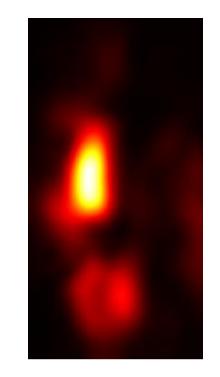
- Off-diagonal under material changes



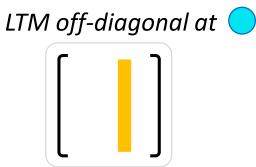
Low reflector specularity



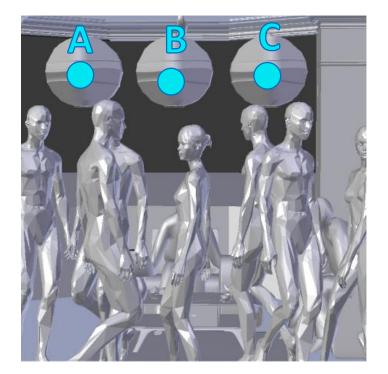
High reflector specularity



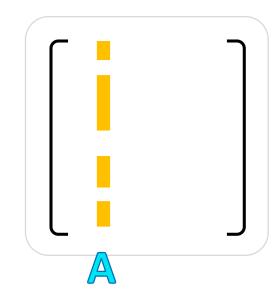




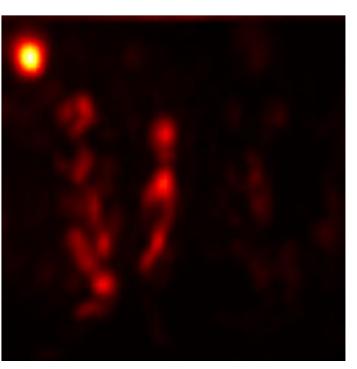
- Off-diagonal, indirect light



LTM off-diagonal

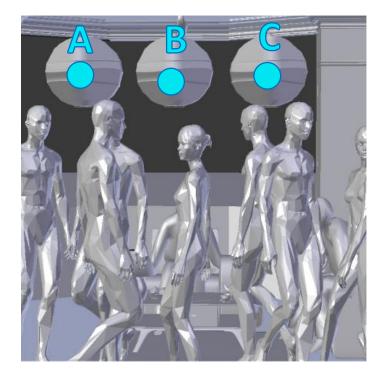




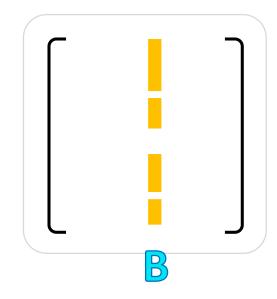




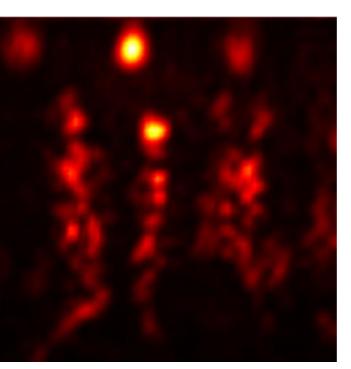
- Off-diagonal, indirect light



LTM off-diagonal

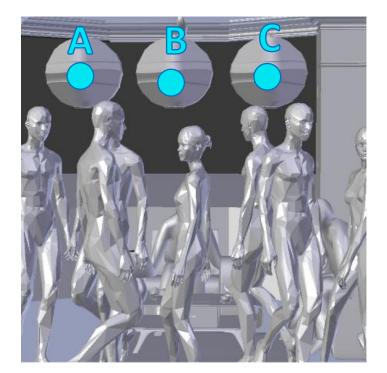




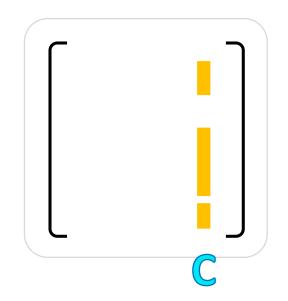


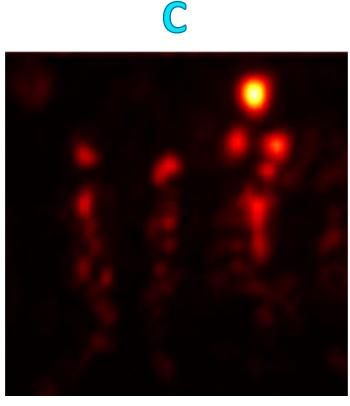


- Off-diagonal, indirect light

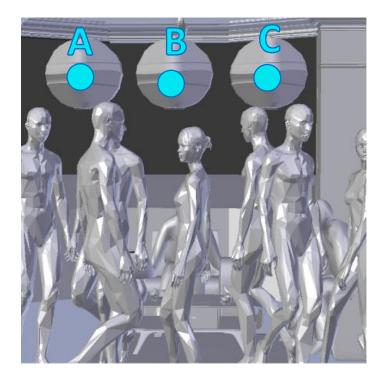


LTM off-diagonal

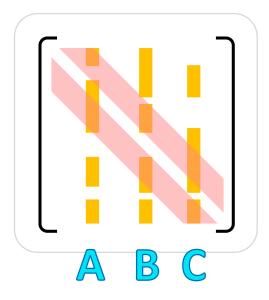




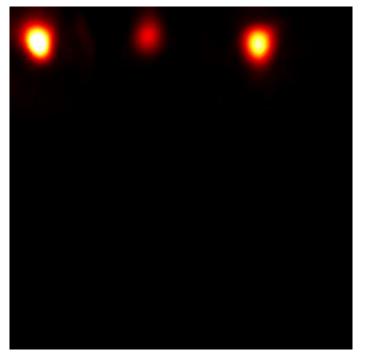
- Off-diagonal, near-range



LTM off-diagonal





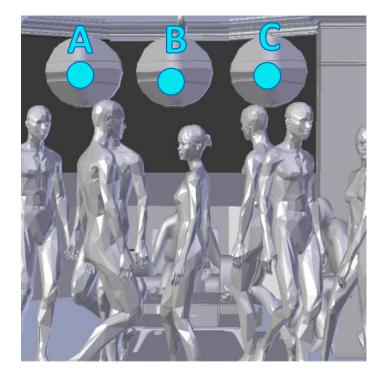


0.1m to 0.4m

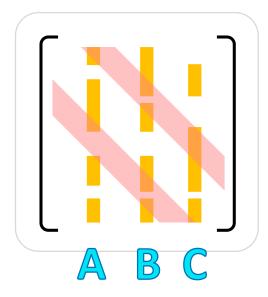


OCTOBER 11-17

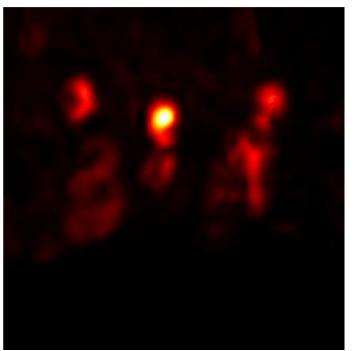
- Off-diagonal, mid-range



LTM off-diagonal





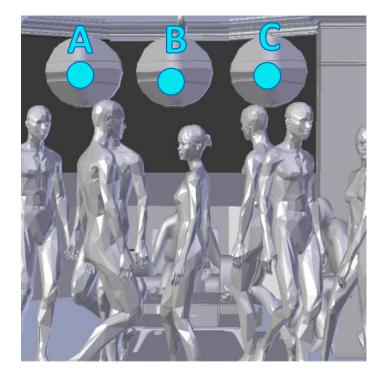


1.1m to 1.4m

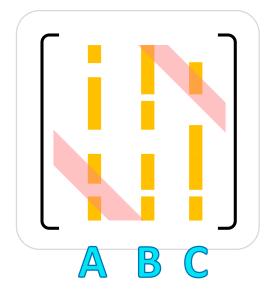


VIRTUAL

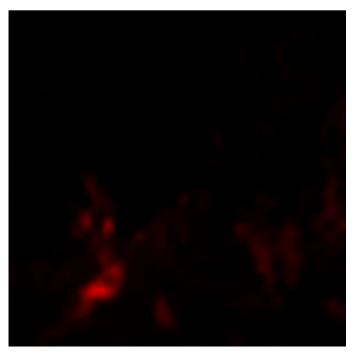
- Off-diagonal, far-range



LTM off-diagonal







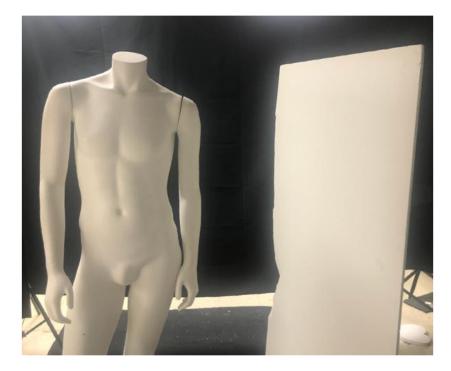
2.0m to 2.3m

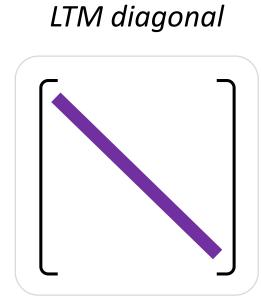


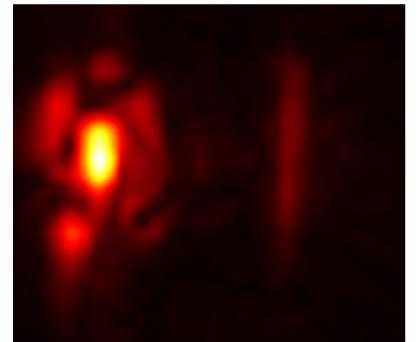
OCTOBER 11-17

Results: Real scenarios

- Horizontal 1D SPAD - Focus light on vertical line





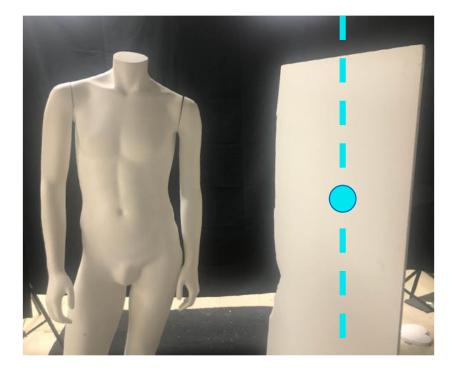


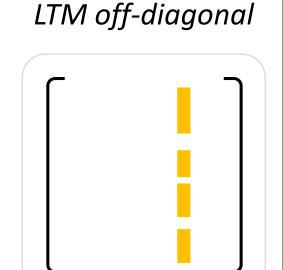


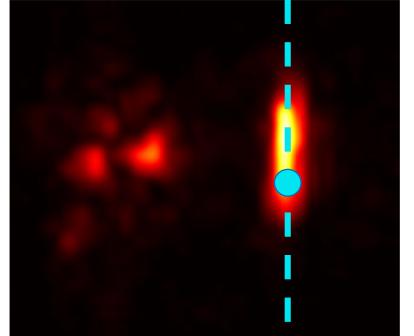


Results: Real scenarios

- Horizontal 1D SPAD - Focus light on vertical line









Summary

- Coupled LTM with NLOS forward propagation
- Specific imaging functions for virtual LTM
- Mitigate large-aperture issues
- Probing the LTM: direct-indirect, specific path lengths



Future work

- Apply existing LOS techniques for deeper LTM analysis
- Improve separation higher-order bounces
- Applications: 2-corner setups, de-scattering



Virtual light transport matrices for non-line-of-sight imaging

Julio Marco¹ Adrian Jarabo¹ Ji Hyun Nam² Xiaochun Liu² Miguel Ángel Cosculluela¹ Andreas Velten² Diego Gutierrez¹

¹Universidad de Zaragoza ²University of Wisconsin-Madison

Contact juliom@unizar.es

