

Scene Understanding — Differentiable Graphics

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Outline

- Inverse graphics
- Differentiable surface rendering
 - Differentiable rasterization
 - Physically-based differentiable rendering
- Differentiable volume rendering
 - Non-surface representations
 - Light fields, Neural radiance fields (NeRF), Gaussian splatting

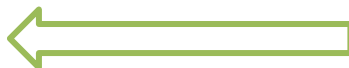
Inverse Graphics



Rendering



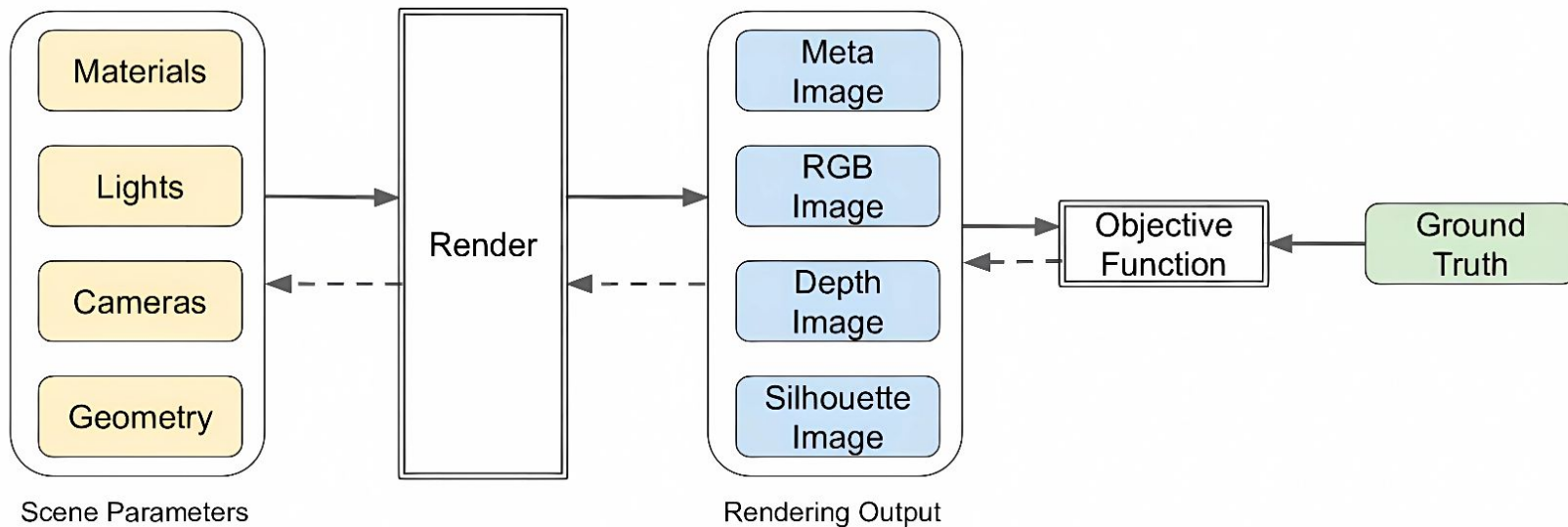
Inverse rendering



Inverse Graphics

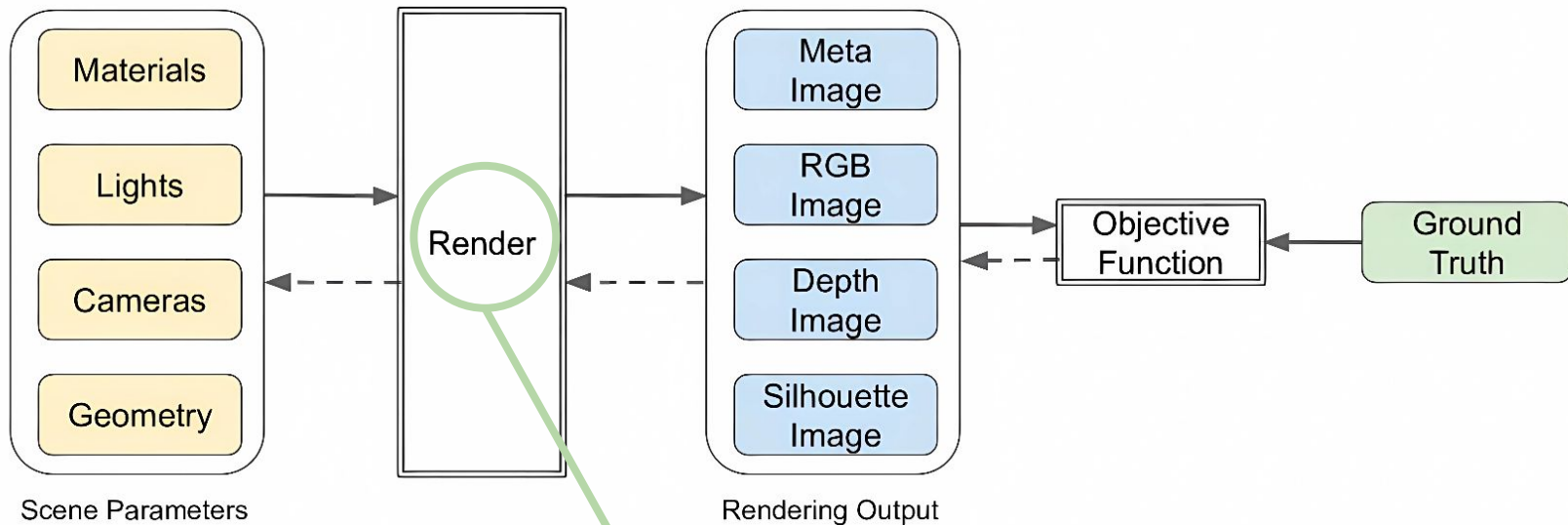
- Traditional approaches
 - SLAM, SfM
 - Light probes, structured light
- Data-driven supervised learning

Differentiable Rendering



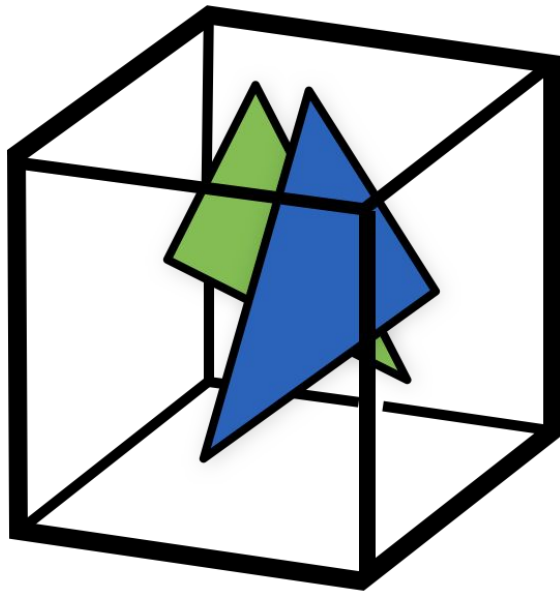
generalised reprojection error minimisation

Differentiable Rendering



Derive useful gradients in rendering

Visibility in Traditional Rendering

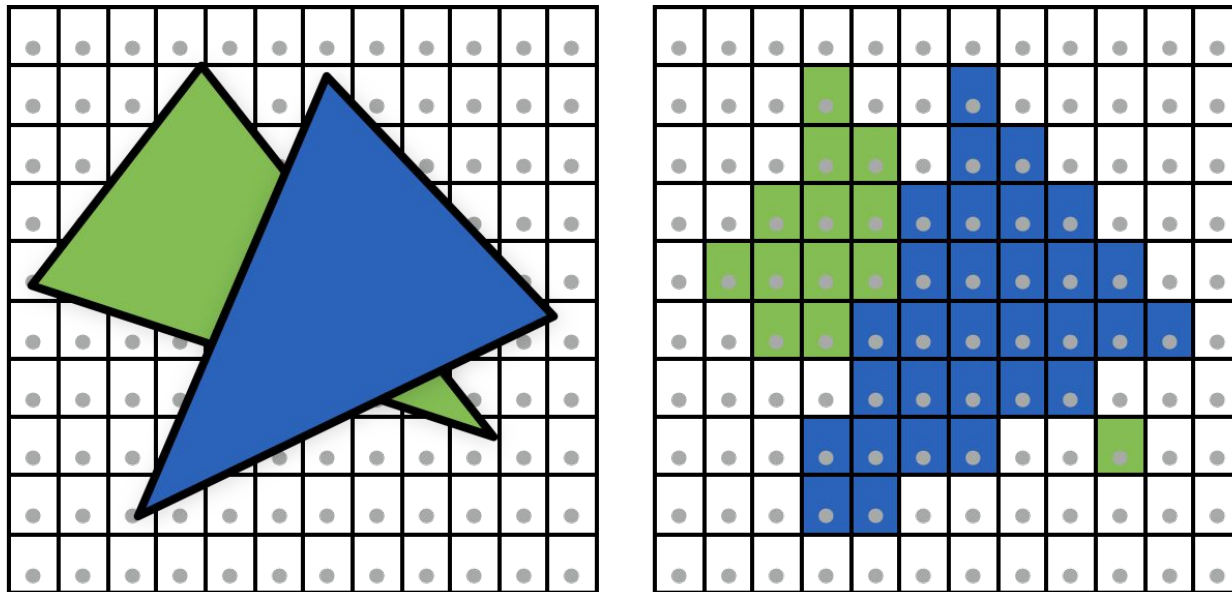


Primary visibility

- silhouette boundary
- occlusion

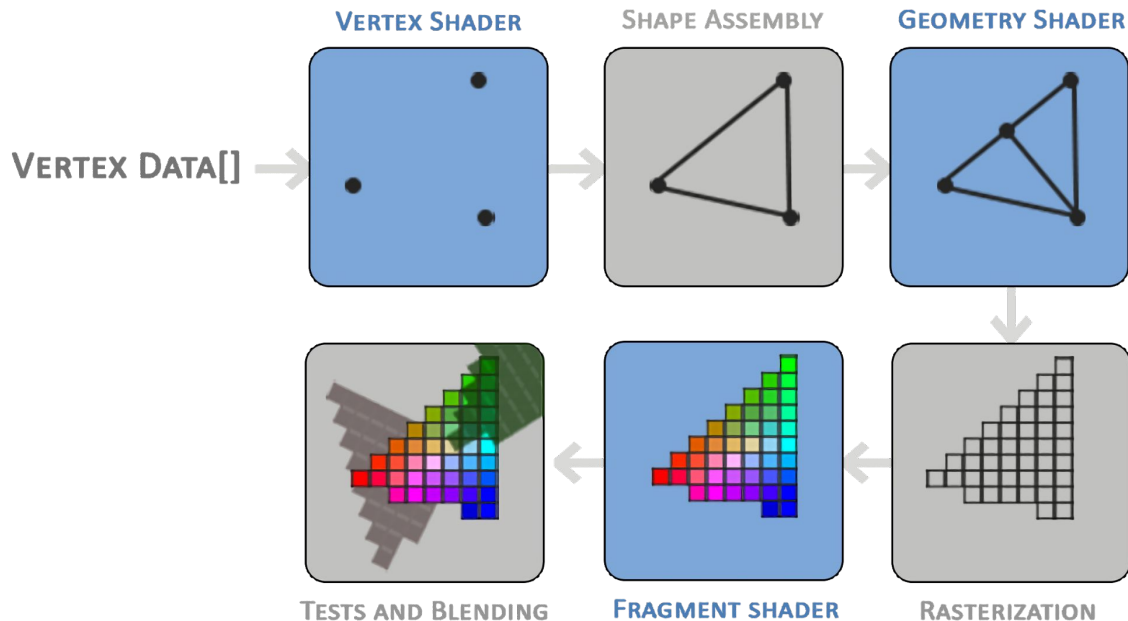
Visibility has no well-defined gradient

Visibility in Rasterisation



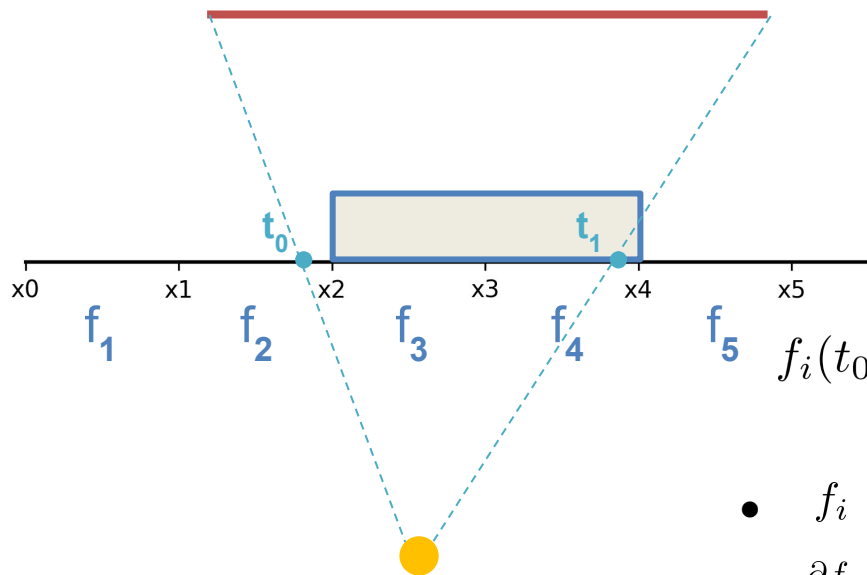
Visibility has no well-defined gradient in rasterisation

OpenGL Rendering Pipeline




Differentiable Rasterisation

Rasterization has no gradient

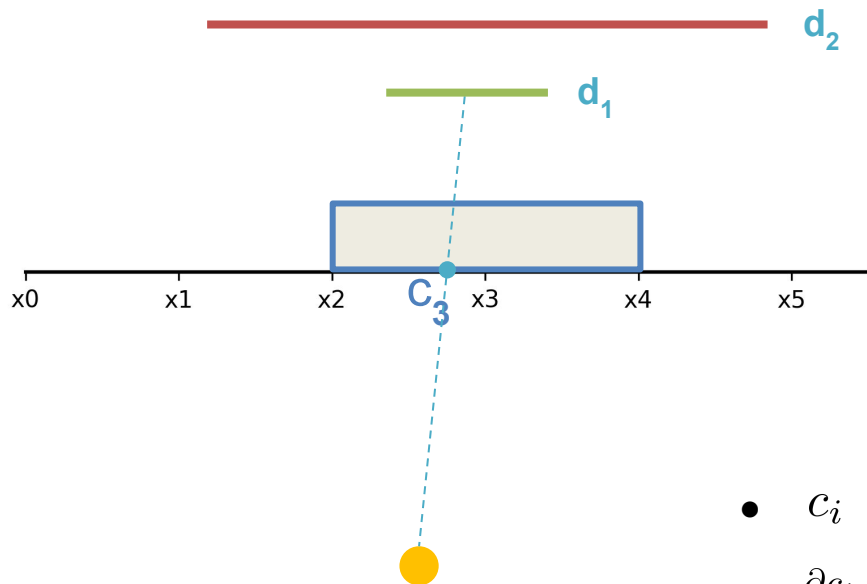


$$f_i(t_0, t_1) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } [t_0, t_1] \cap [x_i, x_{i-1}] < \frac{x_i - x_{i-1}}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- f_i is the visibility of  at the i -th pixel location
- $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t_j}$ is zero or undefined everywhere

Differentiable Rasterisation

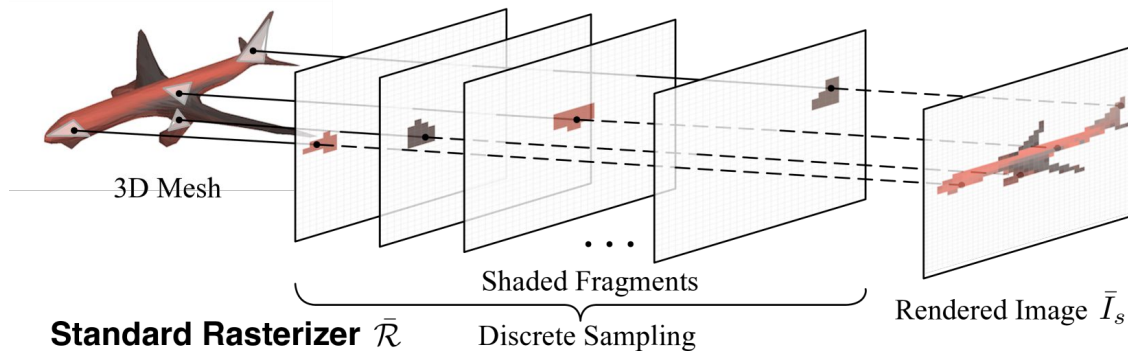
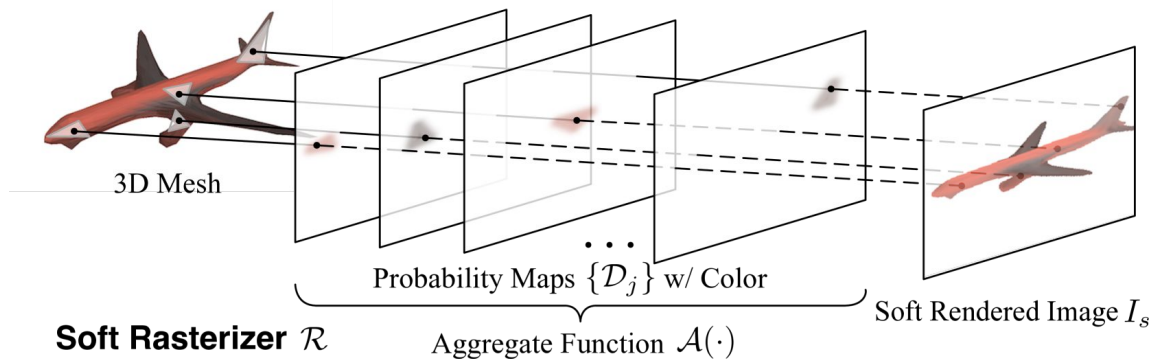
Z-buffering has no gradient



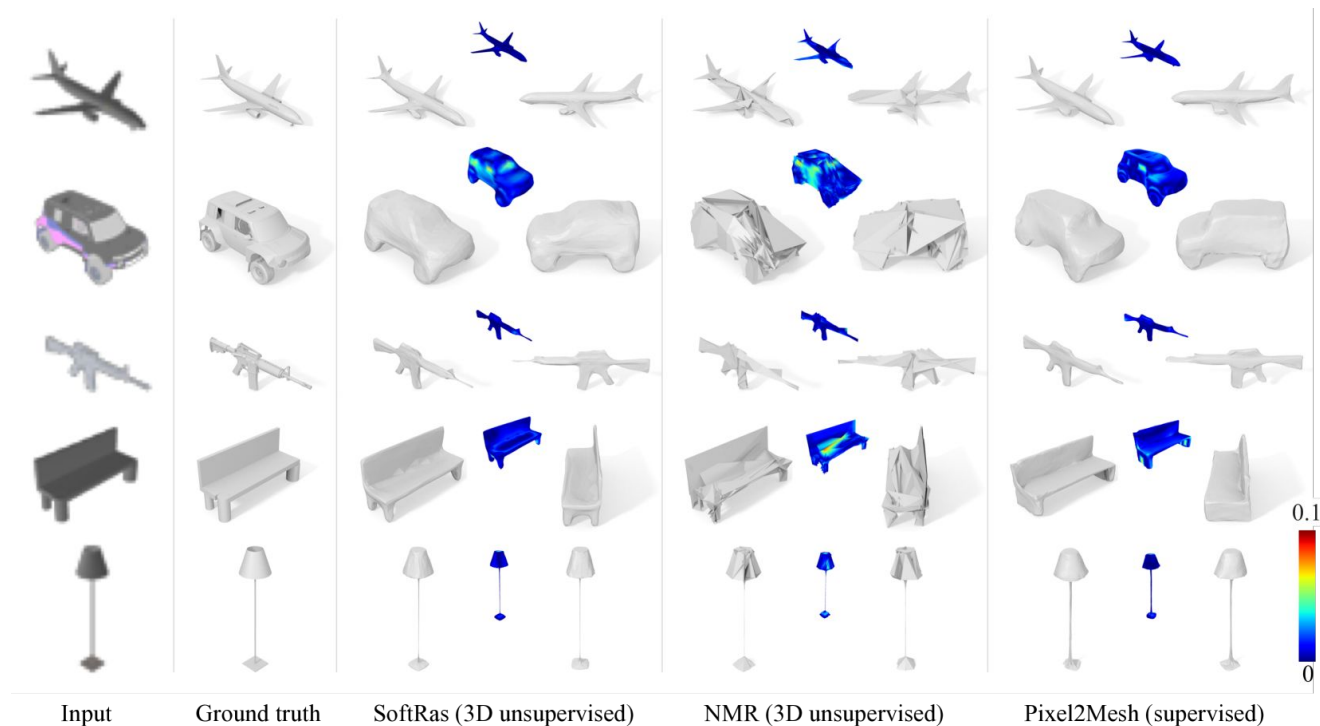
$$c_i(d_1, d_2) = \begin{cases} \text{green} & \text{if } d_1 < d_2 \\ \text{red} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- c_i is the colour of i -th pixel location (if visible)
- $\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial d_j}$ is zero or undefined everywhere

Differentiable Rasterisation



Differentiable Rasterisation

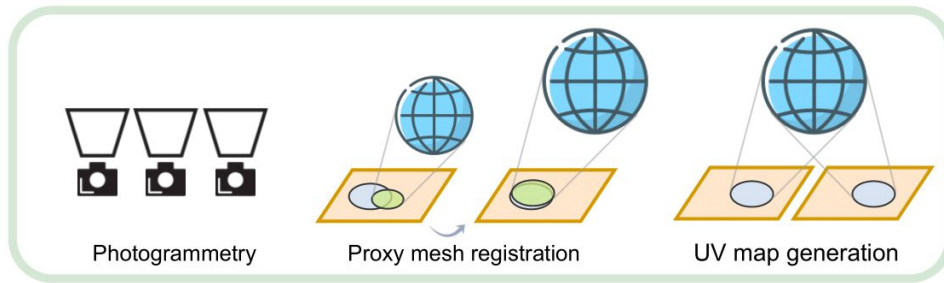


Differentiable Rasterisation

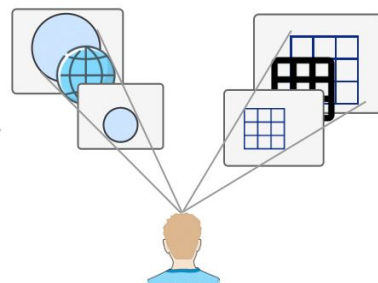
HDR light field capture



Lumigraph reconstruction



Focal plane calibration and rendering

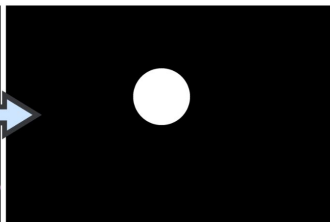


Differentiable rasterisation

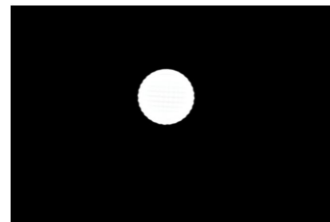
Input texture



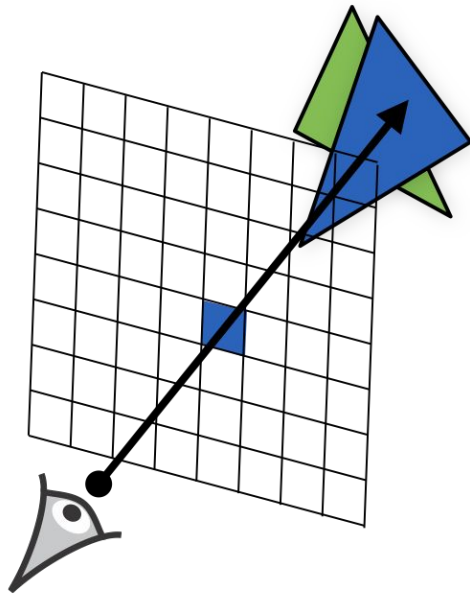
Ground truth silhouette



Fitted silhouette

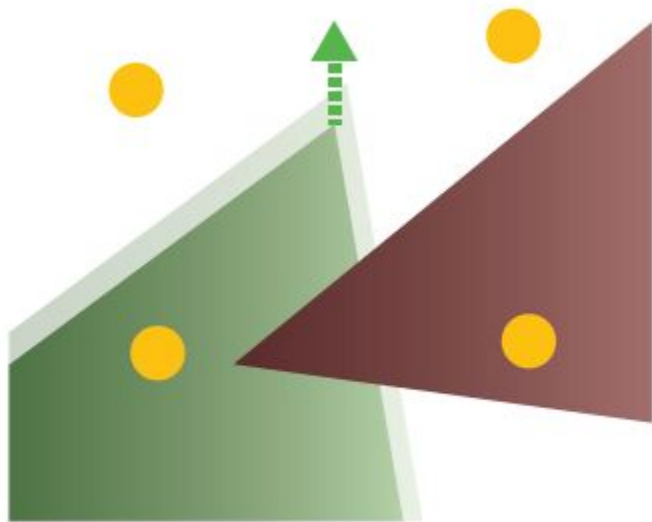


Visibility in Ray Tracing

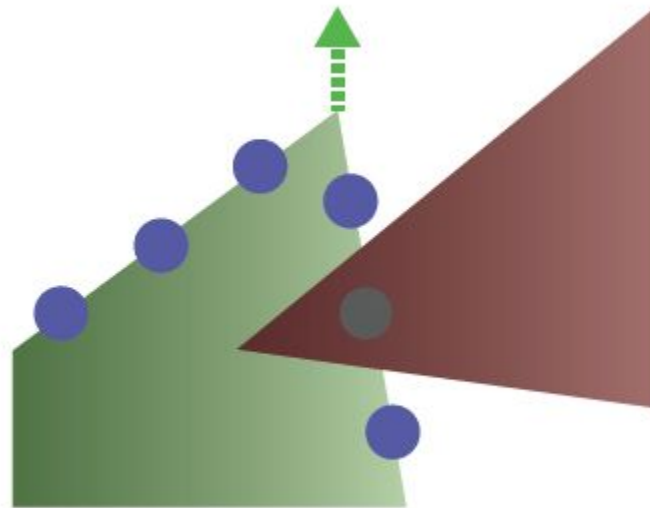


Visibility has no well-defined gradient in ray tracing

Differentiable Ray Tracing



(a) area sampling

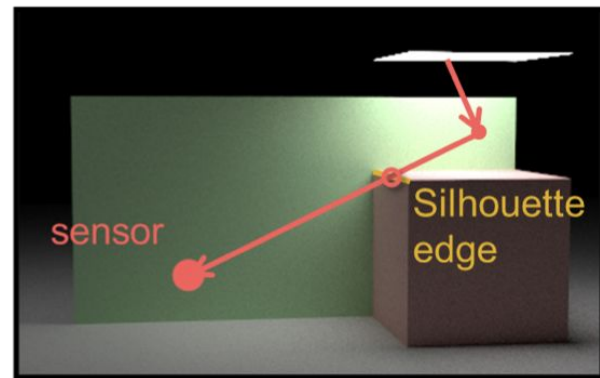
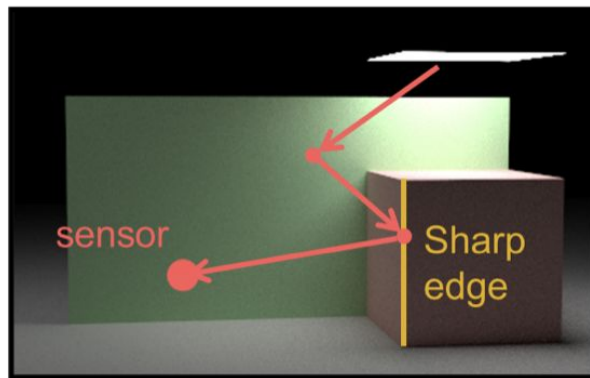
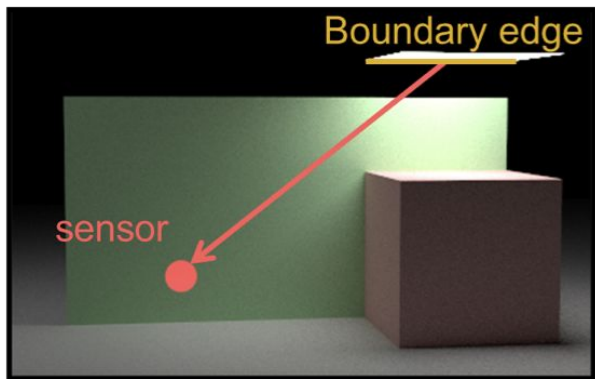


(b) edge sampling

Physically-based Rendering

The rendering equation

$$L_o(\mathbf{x}, \omega_o) = L_e(\mathbf{x}, \omega_o) + \int_{\Omega} f_r(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i, \omega_o) \underbrace{L_i(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i)}_{\text{discontinuous!}} \cos(\theta) d\omega_i$$



Physically-based Differentiable Rendering

Differentiating the rendering equation

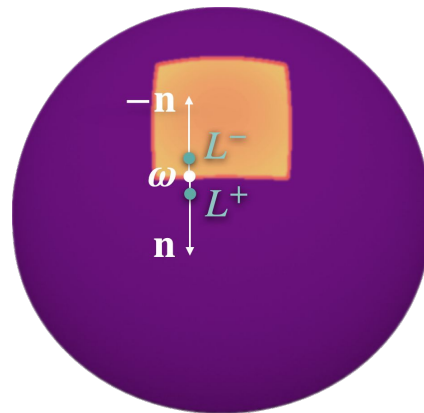
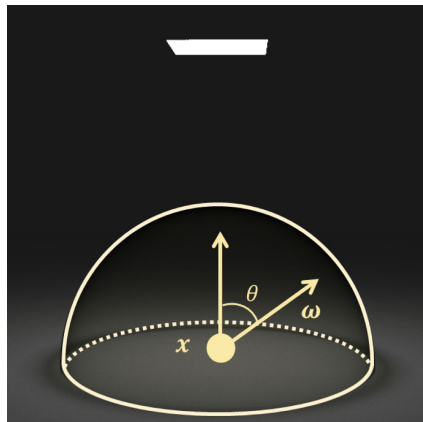
$$L_o(\mathbf{x}, \omega_o; \Theta) = L_e(\mathbf{x}, \omega_o; \Theta) + \int_{\Omega} f_r(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i, \omega_o; \Theta) L_i(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i; \Theta) \cos(\theta) d\omega_i$$

scene parameters

$$\frac{d}{d\Theta} L_o(\mathbf{x}, \omega_o; \Theta) \neq \frac{d}{d\Theta} L_e(\mathbf{x}, \omega_o; \Theta) + \int_{\Omega} \frac{d}{d\Theta} f_r(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i, \omega_o; \Theta) L_i(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i; \Theta) \cos(\theta) d\omega_i$$

Only true when the integrand is continuous

Physically-based Differentiable Rendering



boundary of the integration domain discontinuous boundary of L_i

$$\frac{d}{d\Theta} L_o = \frac{d}{d\Theta} L_e + \int_{\Omega} \frac{d}{d\Theta} f_r L_i \cos d\omega_i + \int_{\partial\Omega \cup \Omega^*} \boxed{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}} (L_i^- - L_i^+) f_r \cos dS$$

differential rendering equation

movement of S w.r.t. theta
in the normal direction

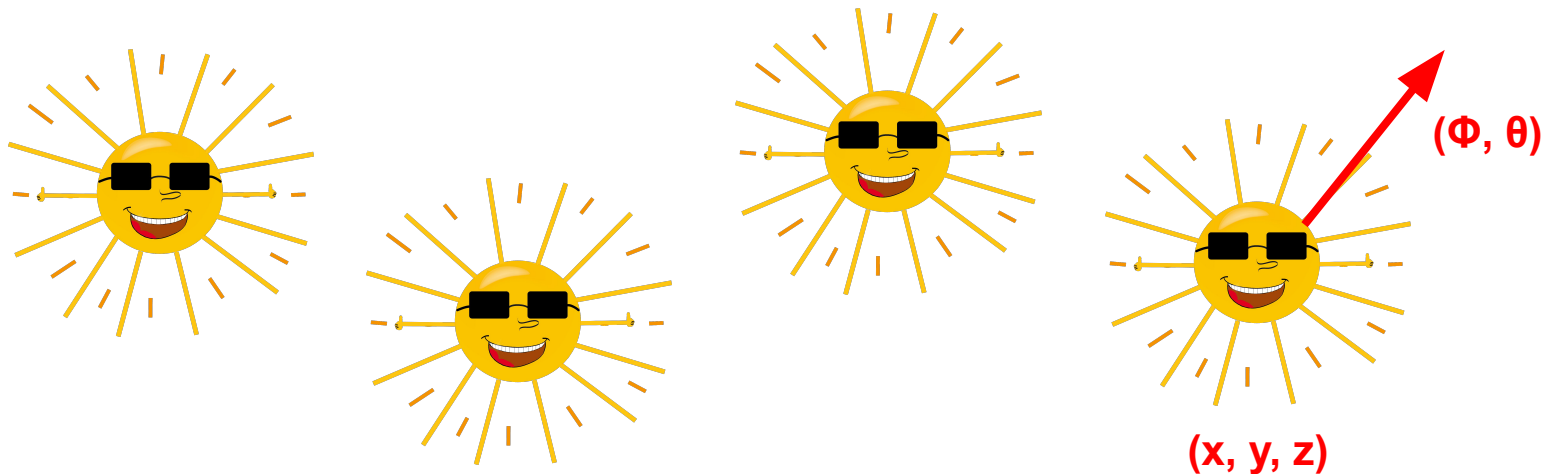
Physically-based Differentiable Rendering

Reparameterizing Discontinuous Integrands for Differentiable Rendering

Guillaume Loubet (EPFL) Nicolas Holzschuch (INRIA) Wenzel Jakob (EPFL)

SIGGRAPH Asia 2019

Light Fields



$$f(x, y, z, \phi, \theta)$$

Incident radiance at an arbitrary location from an arbitrary direction

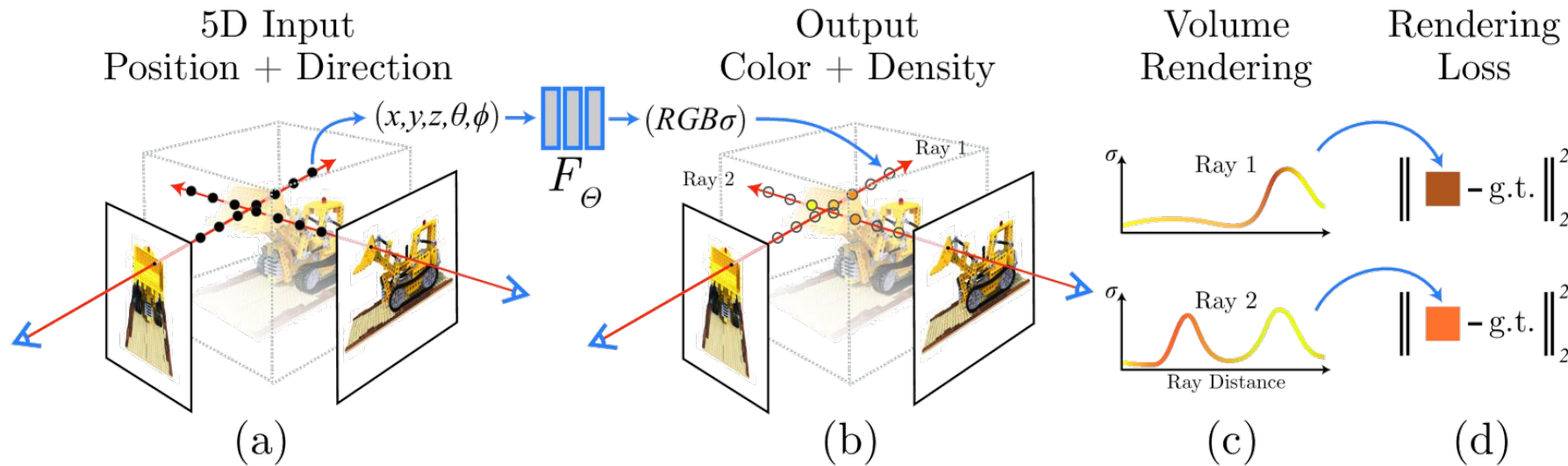
Light Fields



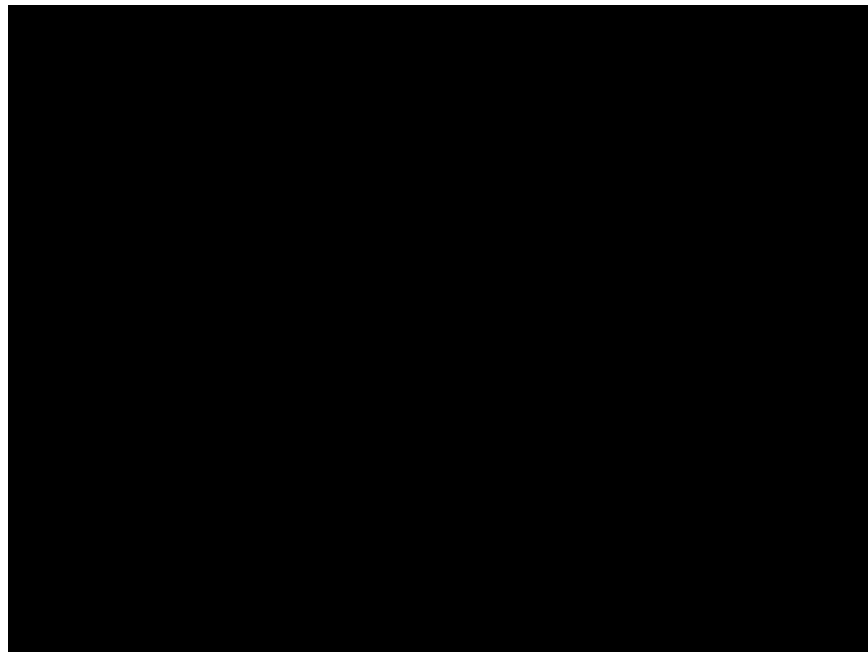
Light Fields



Neural Radiance Field (NeRF)

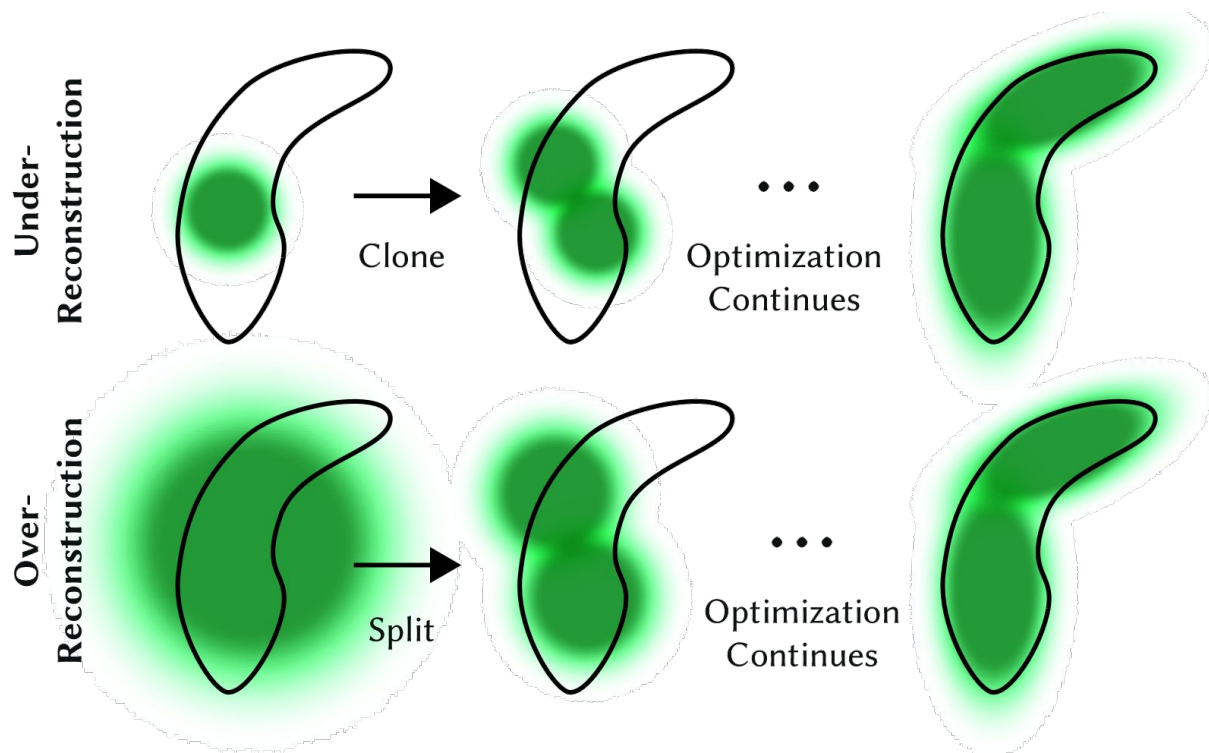


Differentiable Volume Rendering



view synthesis

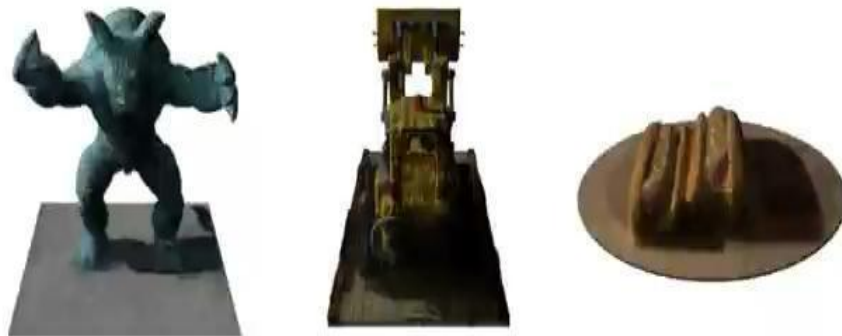
3D Gaussian Splatting



Differentiable Volume Rendering




Differentiable Volume Rendering



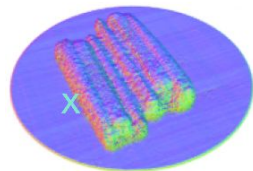
relighting

Differentiable Volume Rendering


$$= \int_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\text{(b) Light Visibility} \times \text{(c) Direct Illumination} + \text{(d) Indirect Illumination} \right) \times \text{(e) BRDF} d\omega_i$$

(b) Light Visibility (c) Direct Illumination (d) Indirect Illumination (e) BRDF

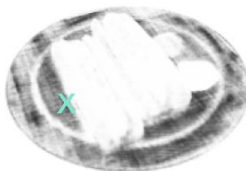
(a) Our Rendered Image
(Novel View and Lighting)



(f) Normals



(g) Albedo



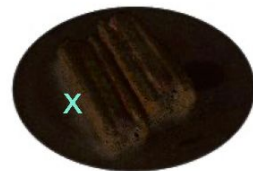
(h) Roughness



(i) Shadow Map



(j) Direct

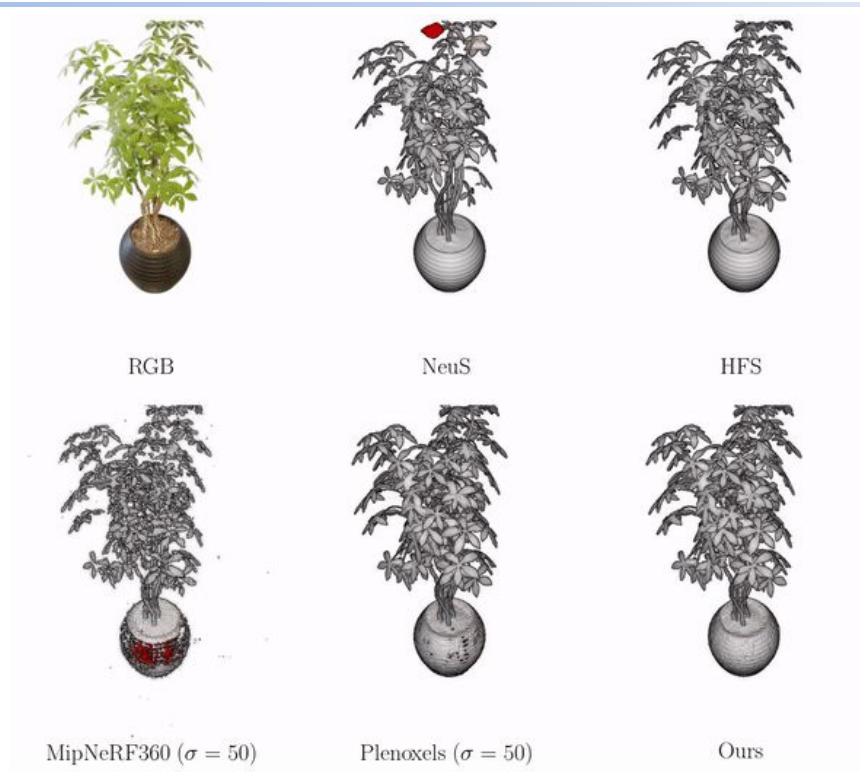


(k) Indirect

Differentiable Volume Rendering

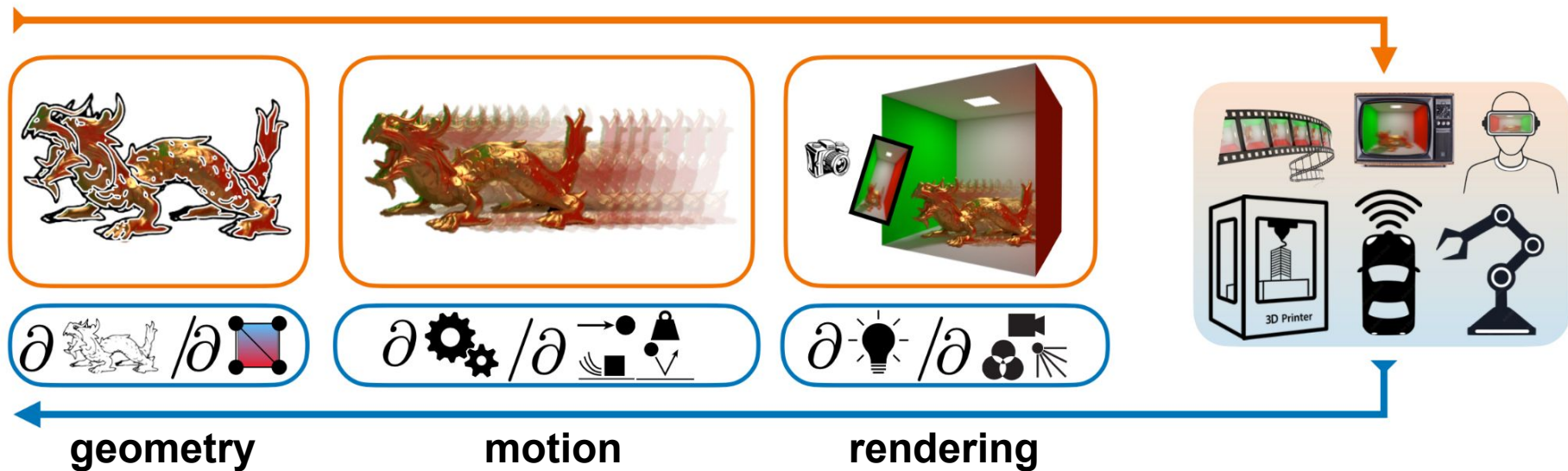


Differentiable Volume Rendering



Differentiable Visual Computing

Everything differentiable can be integrated!



Differentiable Graphics

- Unified framework to simultaneously infer multiple scene parameters
- Self-supervision
- Generalisability
- Cross regularisation
- Physics consistency in geometry and lighting