# 3D Photography using Context-aware Layered Depth Inpainting

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Thesis Advisor: Jian-Jiun Ding

Date: 2021/4/27

#### Outline

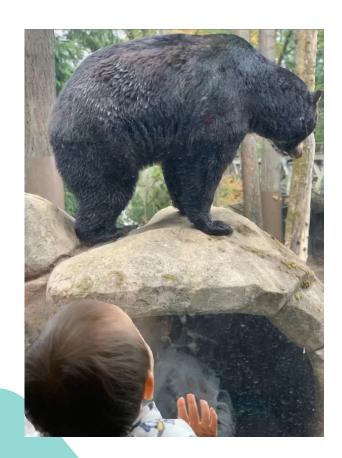
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Related Work
- 3. Method
- 4. Result
- 5. Conclusion

#### Outline

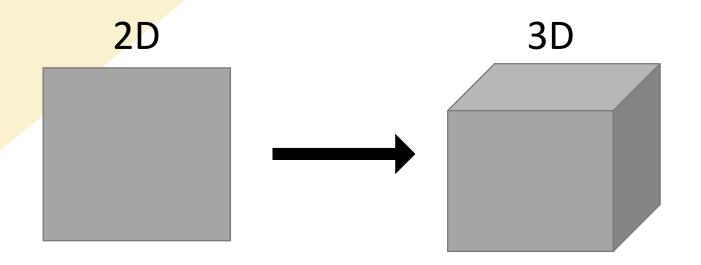
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### Introduction



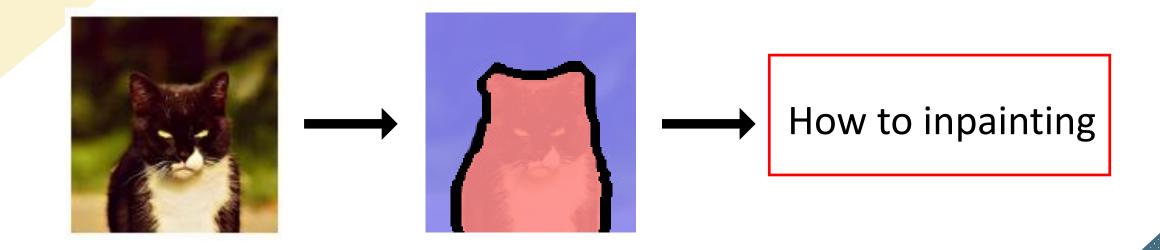


### Introduction



- Immersive experience
- More Application

### Introduction



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#### Related work

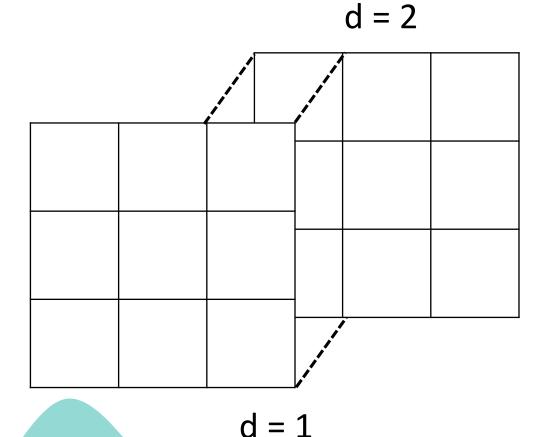
- Multi-plane representation
- Learning-based
- Facebook => Layered depth image (LDI)

### Layered depth image (LDI)

- Color and depth value
- Holds any number of pixels

#### New Rule:

No neighbors across depth discontinuities

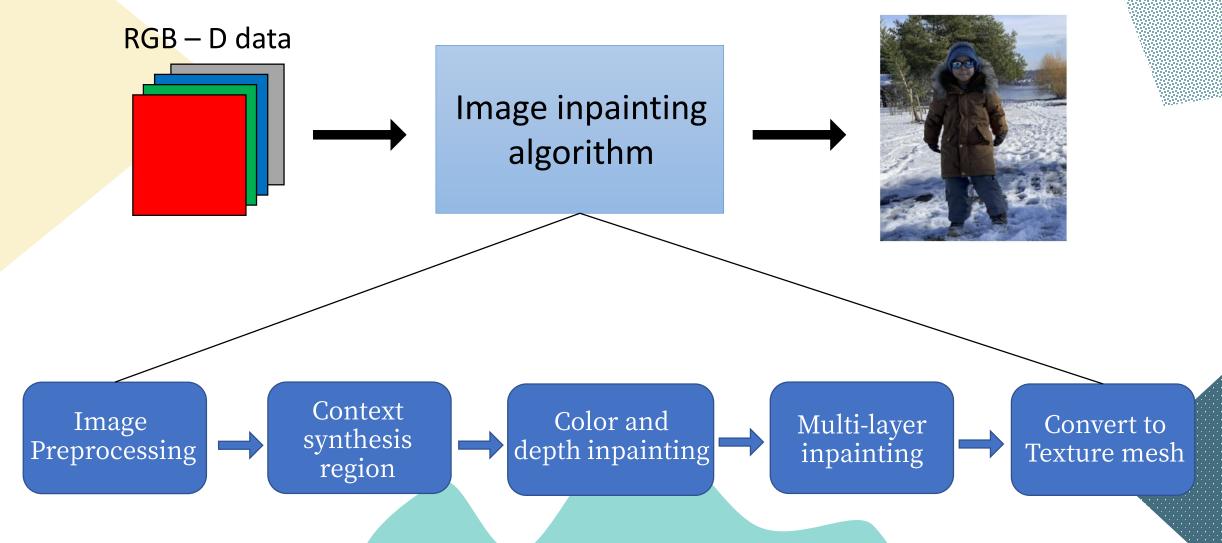


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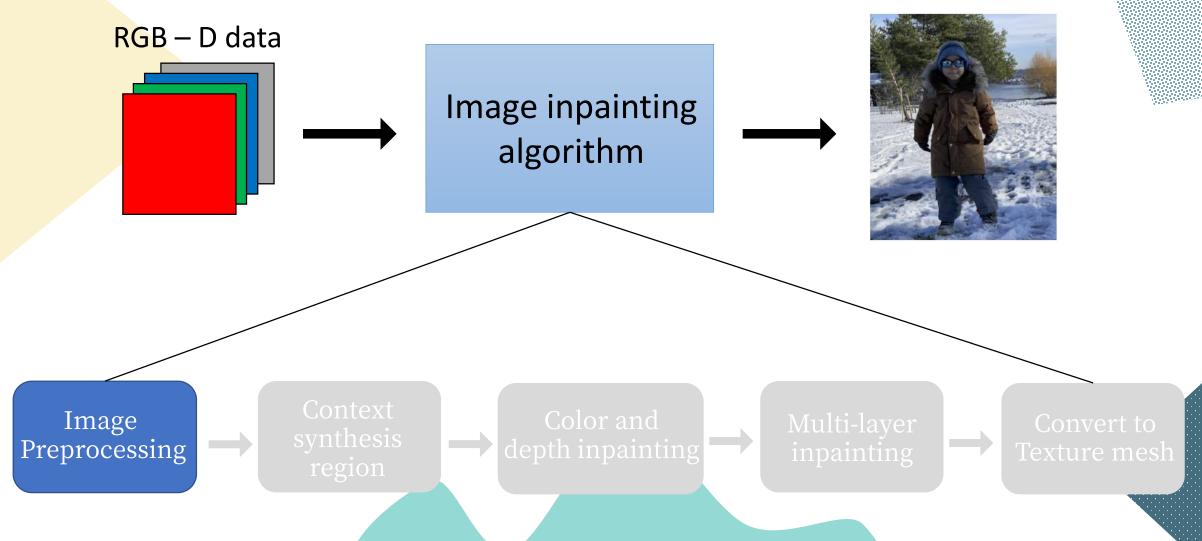
#### Method

#### 3D photography



#### Method

#### 3D photography



## Image Preprocessing

#### Depth map

9	10	20
5	3	30
40	50	100

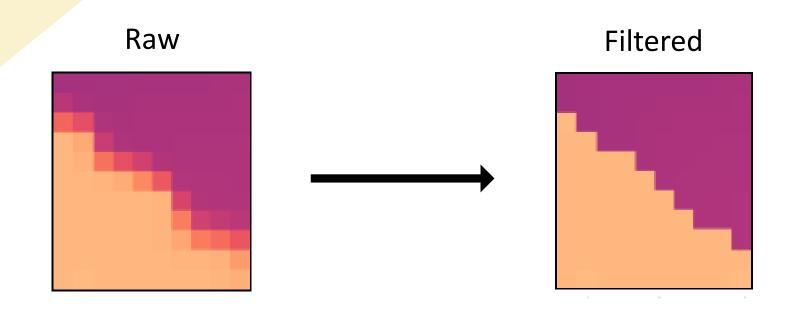
Normalize to 0 ~ 1

0.09	0.1	0.2
0.05	0.03	0.3
0.4	0.5	1

#### Bilateral median filter

window	7 x 7
<b>O</b> spatial	4.0
<b>O</b> intensity	0.5

# Image Preprocessing

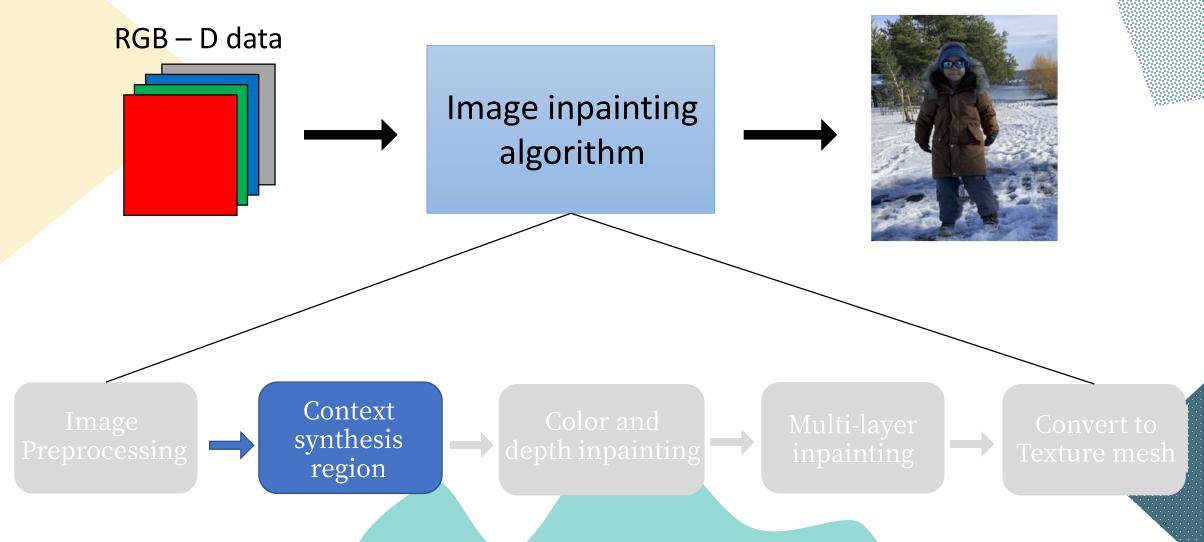


### Image Preprocessing

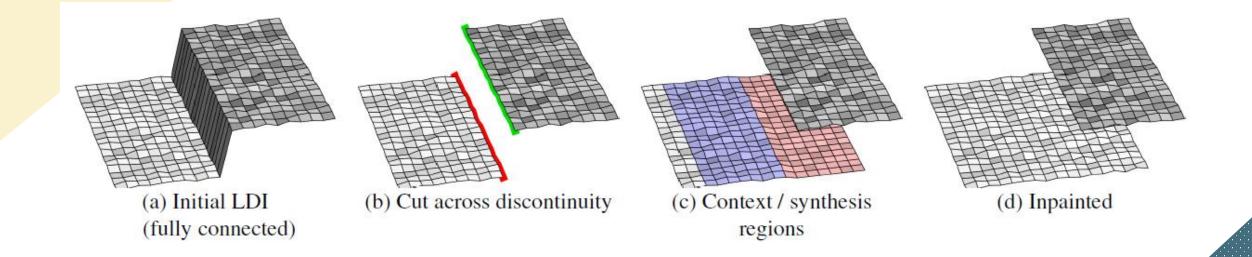


#### Method

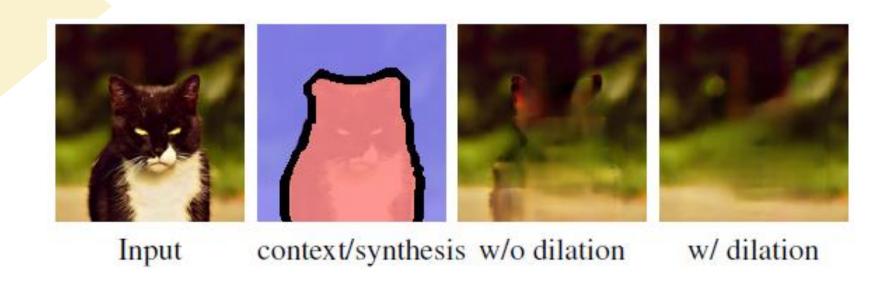
#### 3D photography



## Context and synthesis region

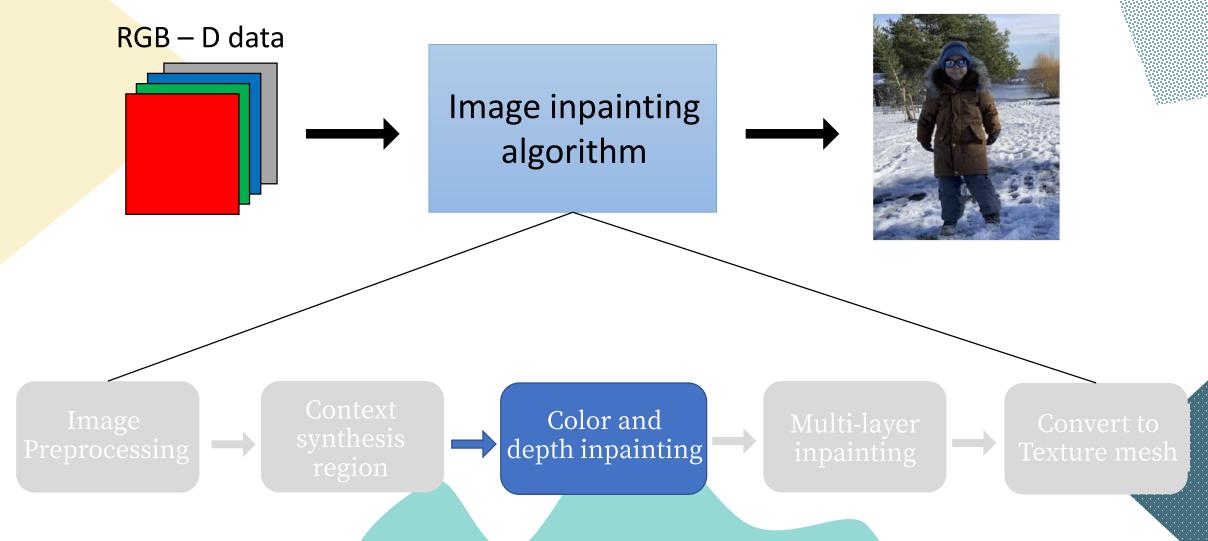


### Context and synthesis region

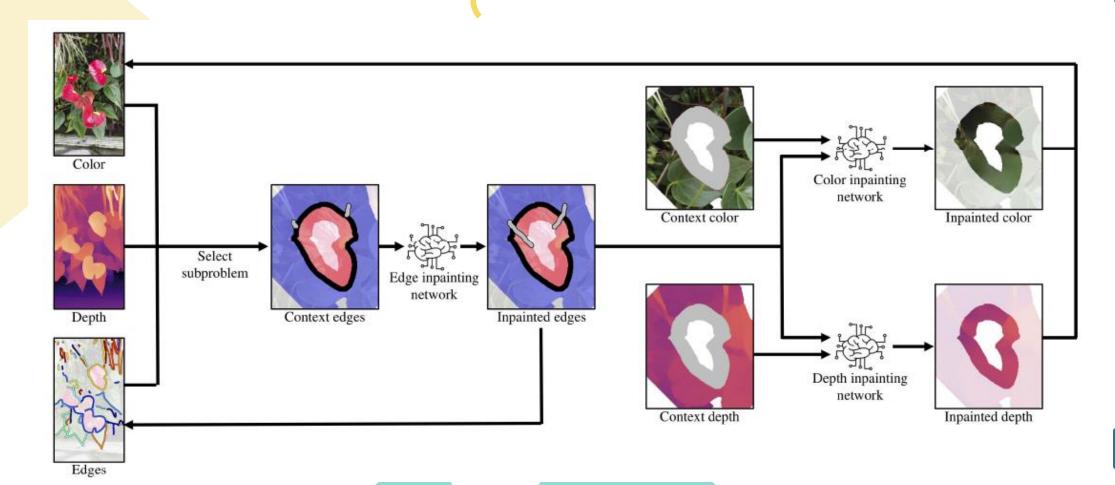


#### Method

#### 3D photography



### Color and depth inpainting



### Color and depth inpainting

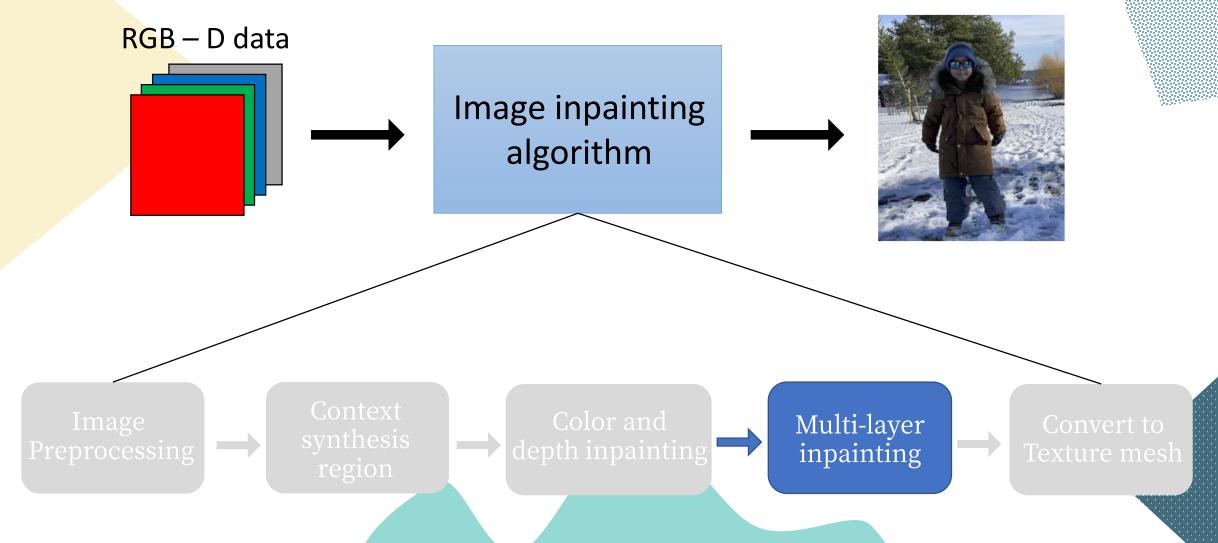
- Edge inpainting network: GAN
- Depth inpainting network: U-net
- Color inpainting network: U-net

$$L = L_{context} + 6L_{synthesis} + 0.05L_{perceptual} + 120L_{style} + 0.01L_{tv} \longrightarrow Color inpainting loss$$

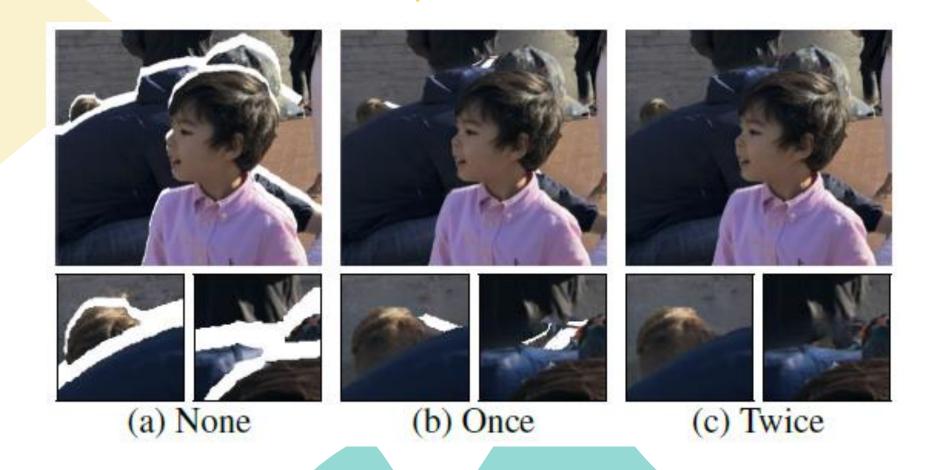
Depth inpainting loss

#### Method

#### 3D photography

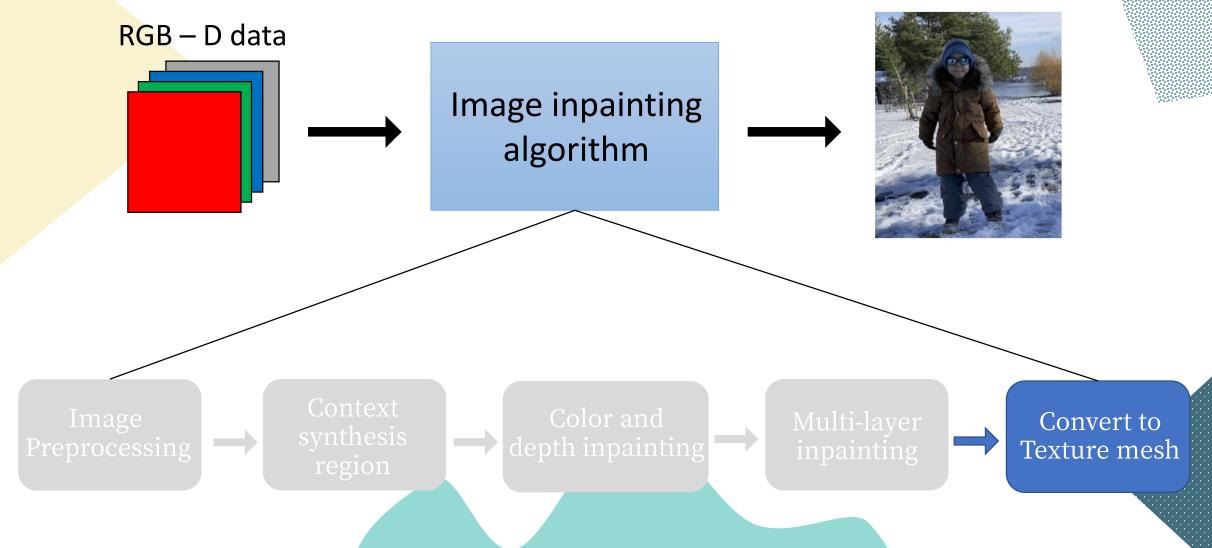


### Multi-layer inpainting

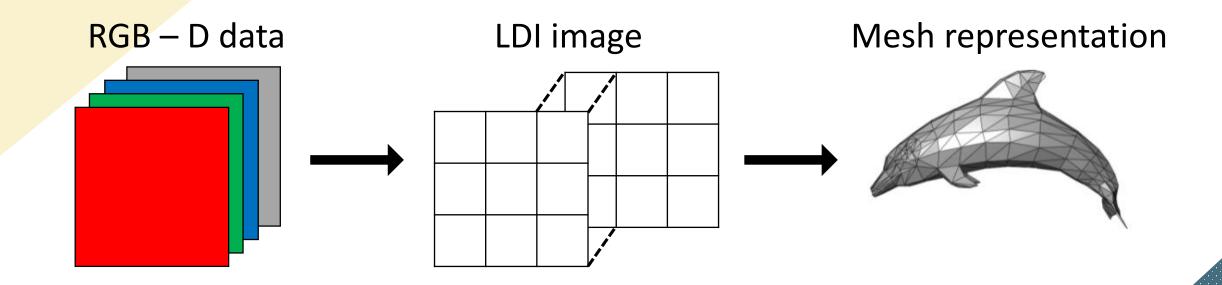


#### Method

#### 3D photography

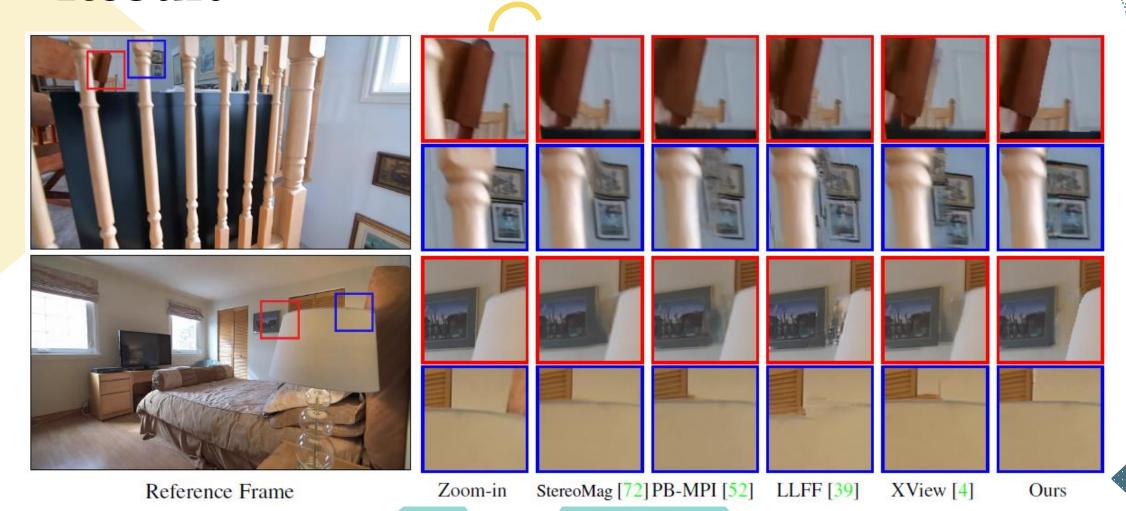


#### Convert to texture mesh



#### Outline

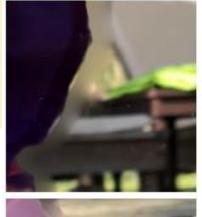
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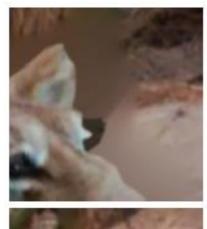
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Facebook









Proposed

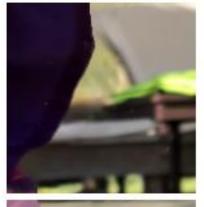








Table 1. Quantitative comparison on the RealEstate10K dataset.

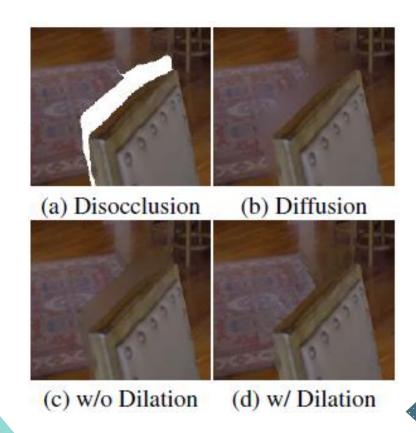
Methods	SSIM↑	PSNR ↑	LPIPS ↓
Stereo-Mag [72]	0.8906	26.71	0.0826
PB-MPI [52]	0.8773	25.51	0.0902
LLFF [39]	0.8062	23.17	0.1323
Xview [4]	0.8628	24.75	0.0822
Ours	0.8887	27.29	0.0724

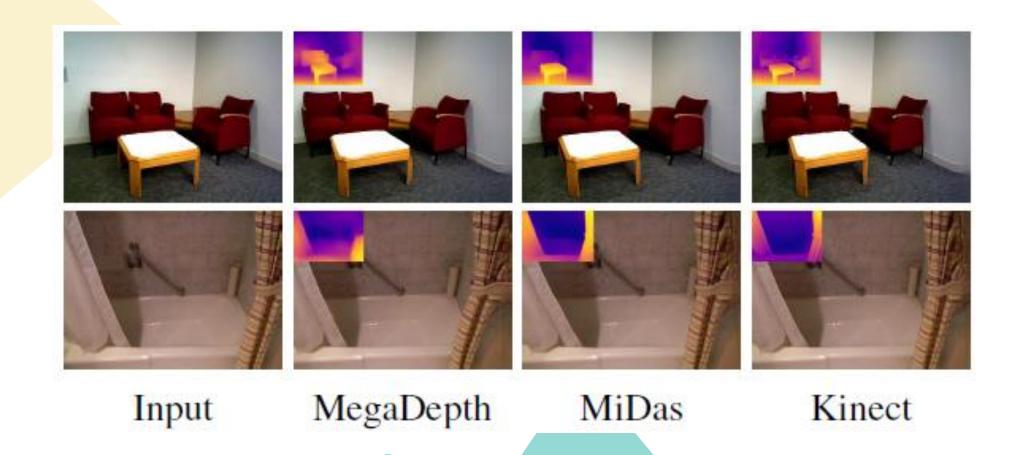
Table 2. Using depth edge as guidance improves the results. Blue: results in disocculded regions.

Methods	SSIM ↑	PSNR ↑	LPIPS ↓
Diffusion	0.8665 (0.6237)	25.95 (18.91)	0.084
Inpaint w/o edge	0.8665 (0.6247)	25.96 (18.94)	0.084
Inpaint w/o edge Inpaint w/ edge (Ours)	0.8666 (0.6265)	25.97 (18.98)	0.083

Table 3. Using color inpainting model gives better perceptual quality. Our dilation heuristic further boosts the performance. Blue: results in disocculded regions.

Methods	SSIM↑	PSNR ↑	LPIPS ↓
Diffusion Inpaint w/o dilation Inpaint w/ dilation (Ours)	0.8661 (0.6215) 0.8643 (0.5573)	25.90 (18.78) 25.56 (17.14)	0.088 0.085
Inpaint w/ dilation (Ours)	0.8666 (0.6265)	25.97 (18.98)	0.083





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#### Conclusion

- Proposed an algorithm to create 3D photography from RGB-D image
- Created layered depth image representation through context-aware color and depth inpainting
- Applied edge inpainting network to inpaint occlusion edges
- Produced fewer artifacts when compared with other techniques

#### Reference

- 3D Photography using Context-aware Layered Depth Inpainting. Meng-Li Shih,
  Shih-Yang Su, Johannes Kopf, Jia-Bin Huang. CVPR, 2020.
- EdgeConnect: Generative Image Inpainting with Adversarial Edge Learning.
  Kamyar Nazeri, Eric Ng, Tony Joseph, Faisal Z. Qureshi, Mehran Ebrahimi. ICCV,
  2019.
- 3. The unreasonable effectiveness of deep features as a perceptual metric. In *CVPR*, 2018

# Thank you!