

SeaThru-NeRF: Neural Radiance Fields in Scattering Media



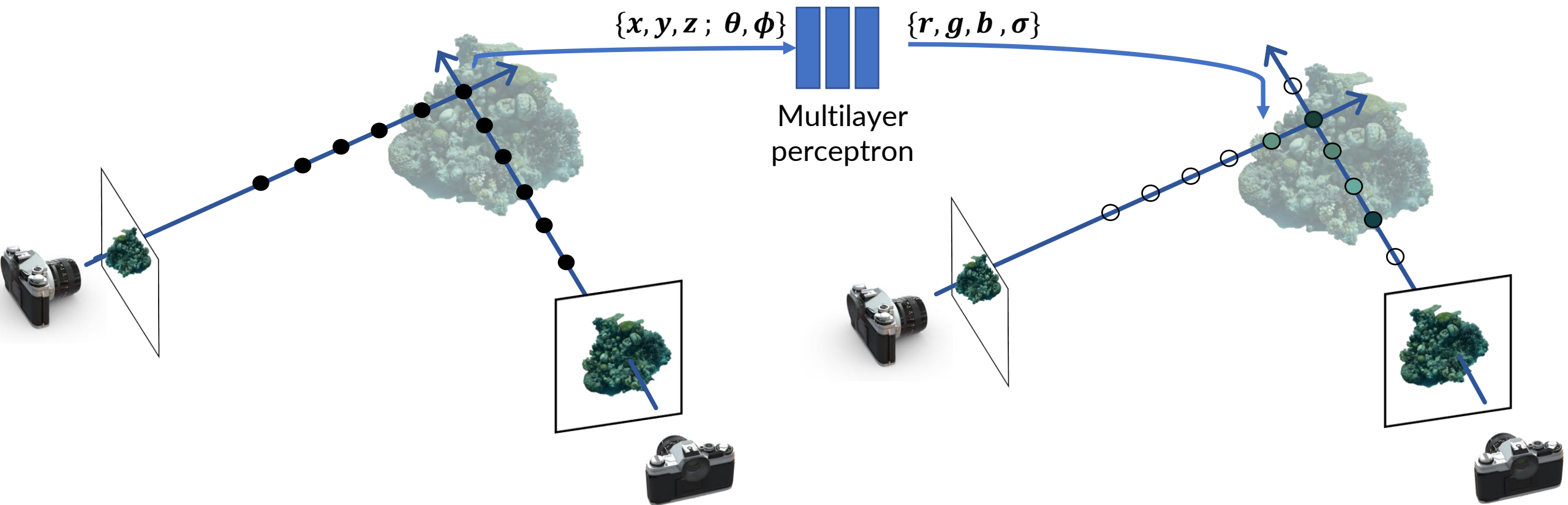
Deborah Levy, Amit Peleg, Derya Akkaynak, Naama Pearl, Dan Rosenbaum, Simon Korman, Tali Treibitz

TUE-AM-006

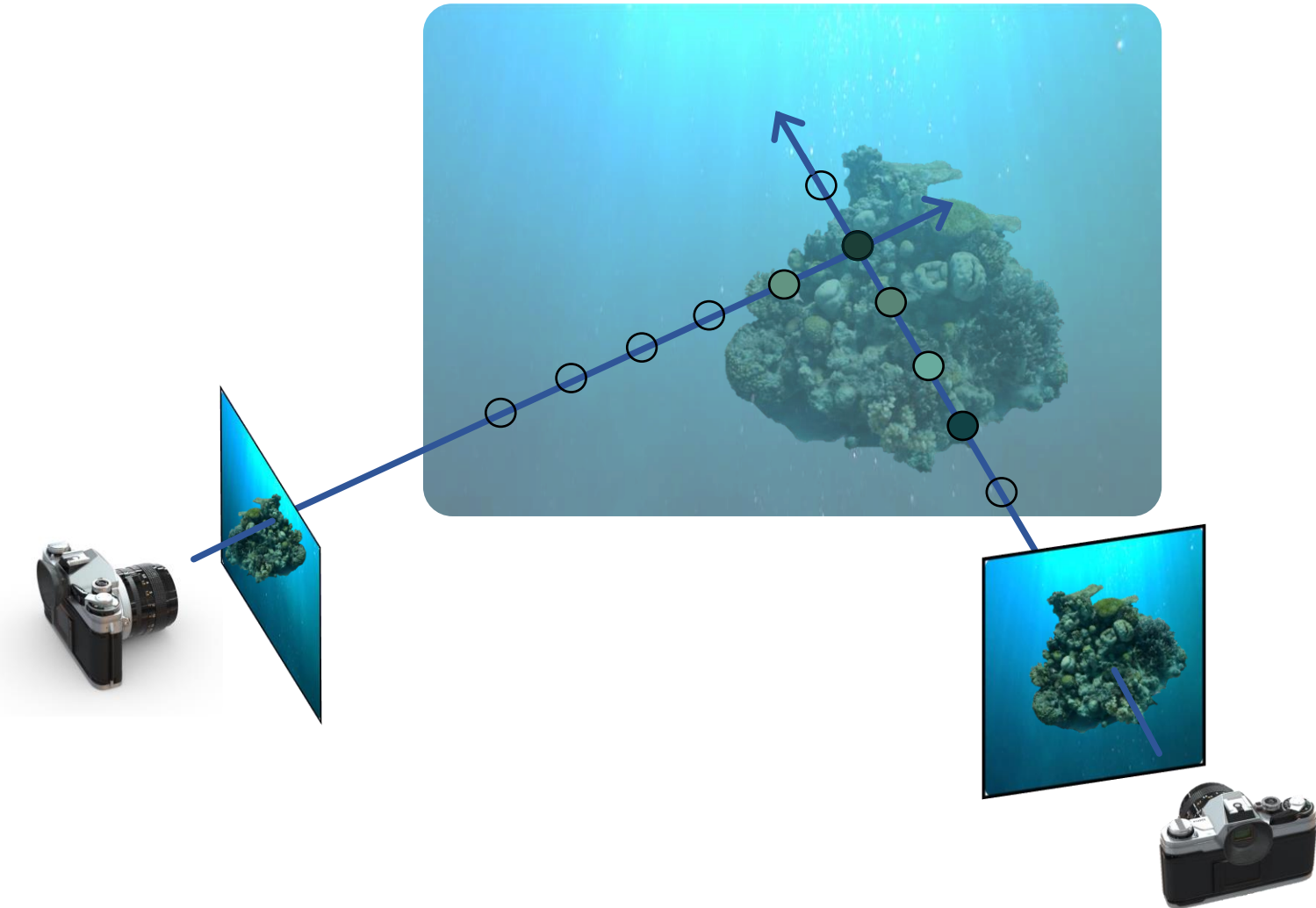


Credit: Matan Yuval

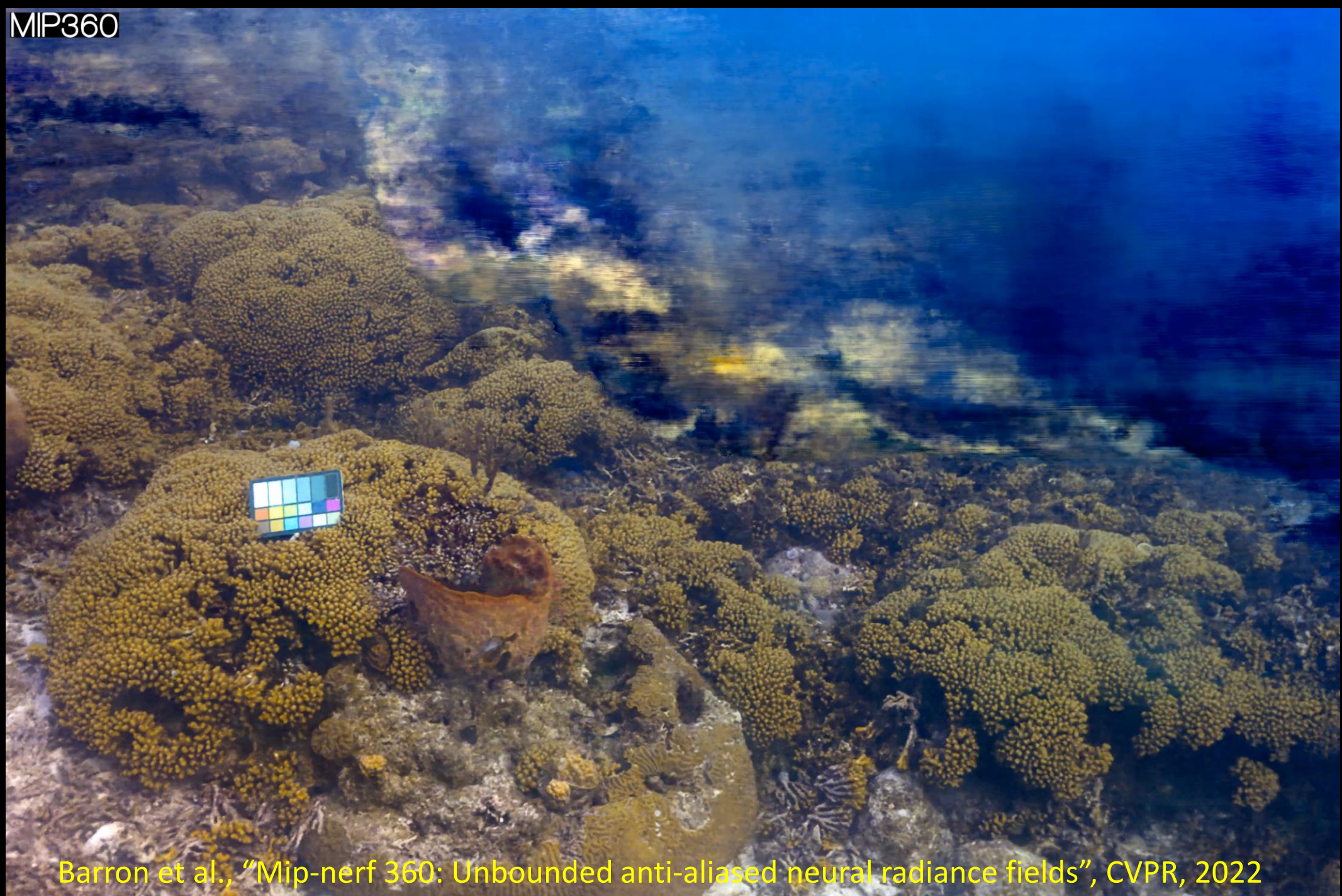
NeRF- Radiance Fields Idea



NeRF - The Power to model the medium



MIP360

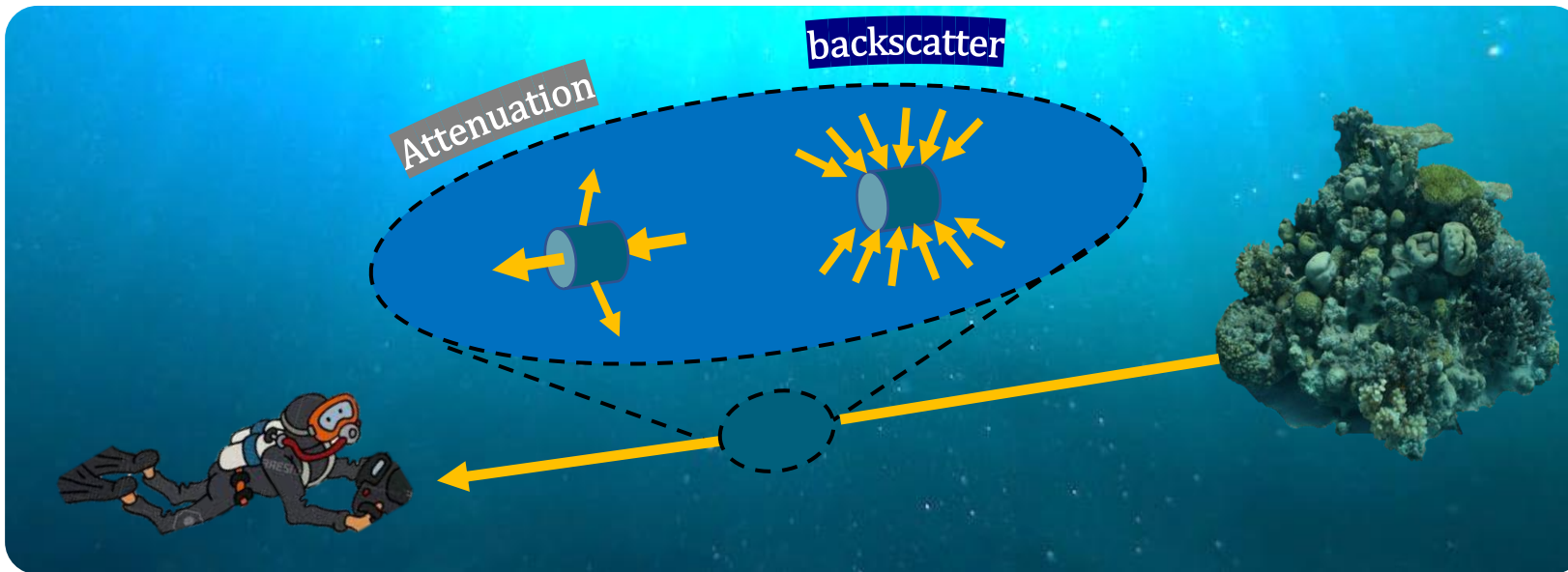


Barron et al., "Mip-nerf 360: Unbounded anti-aliased neural radiance fields", CVPR, 2022



Revised

Underwater Image Formation Model



$$\text{UW Image} = \underbrace{\text{Clean Image} \times \text{attenuation}}_{\text{Direct}} + \text{backscatter}$$

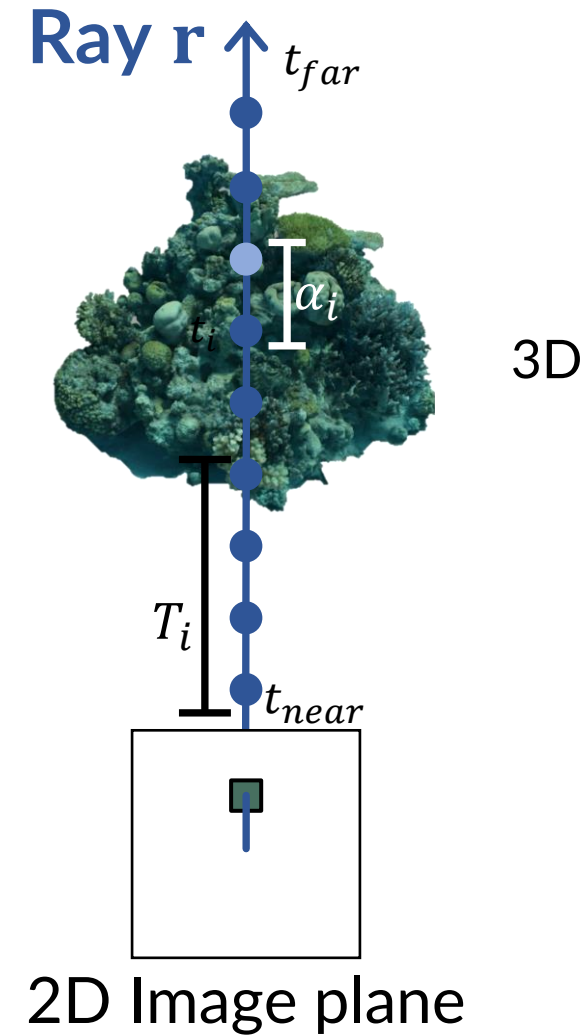
The attenuation and the backscatter component are not the same

Nerf – Rendering equations

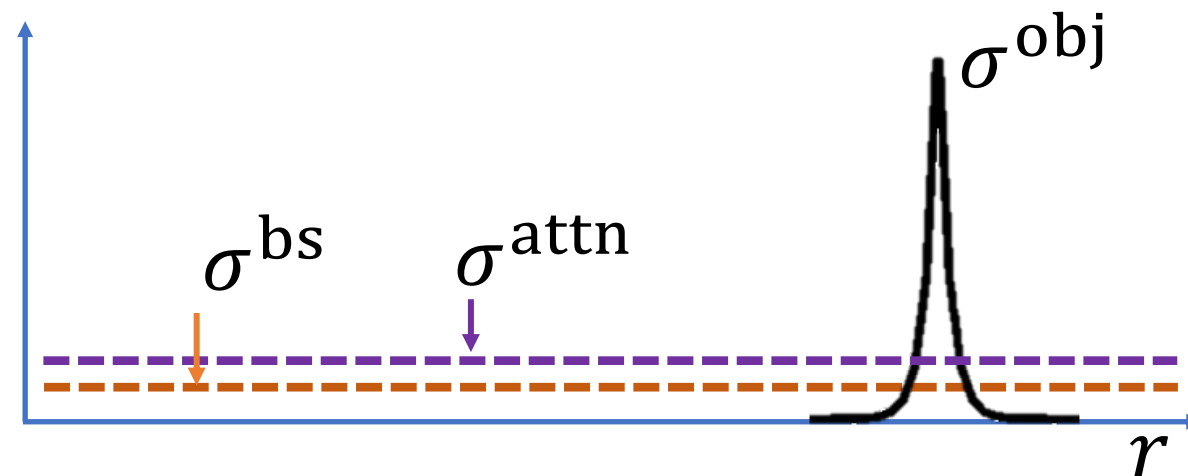
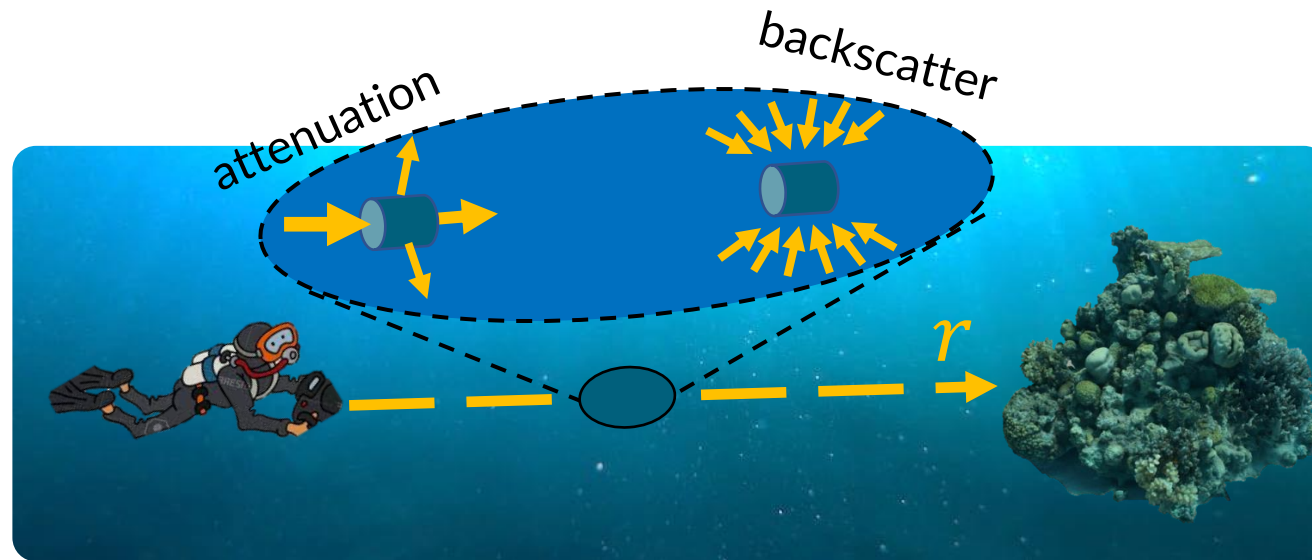
$$\hat{C}(r) = \sum_{i=1}^N T_i (1 - \exp(-\sigma_i \delta_i)) c_i$$

$$T_i = \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^i \sigma_j \delta_j\right) \quad \text{blocked light earlier along the ray}$$

$$\alpha_i = 1 - \exp(-\sigma_i \delta_i) \quad \text{light contributed by ray segment } i$$

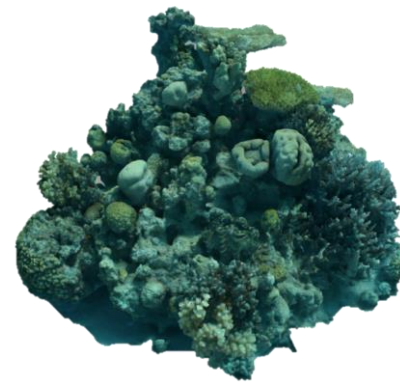
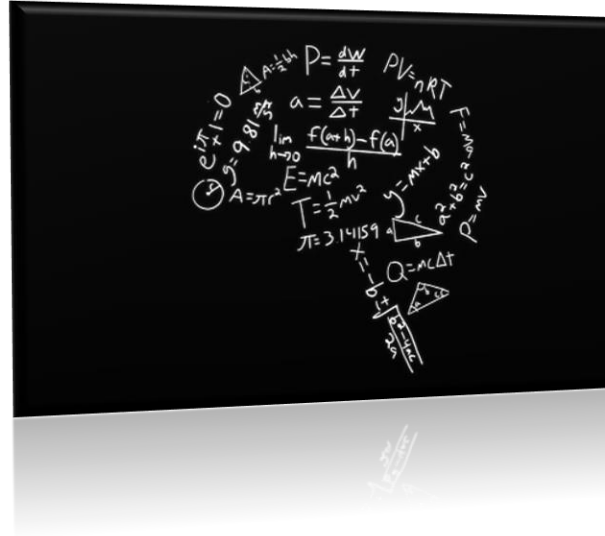


SeaThru-NeRF – Medium Aware Rendering



SeaThru-NeRF - Main Contribution

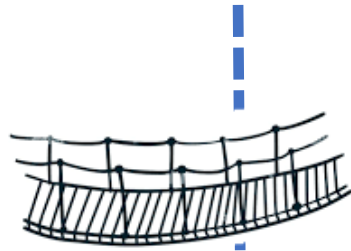
- Novel medium-aware rendering equations
- A medium module in the network's architecture



Novel medium-aware rendering equations

Original NeRF rendering equation

$$\hat{C}(r) = \sum_{i=1}^N T_i (1 - \exp(-\sigma_i \delta_i)) c_i$$



SeaThru rendering equations

UW Image = Clean Image \times attenuation + backscatter

$$\hat{C}(r) = \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{C}_i^{obj}(r) + \sum_{i=1}^N \hat{C}_i^{med}(r)$$

$$\hat{C}_i^{obj} = T_i^{obj} \exp(-\sigma^{attn} s_i) (1 - \exp(-\sigma_i^{obj} \delta_i)) c_i^{obj}$$

$$\hat{C}_i^{med} = T_i^{obj} \exp(-\sigma^{bs} s_i) (1 - \exp(-\sigma_i^{bs} \delta_i)) c^{med}$$

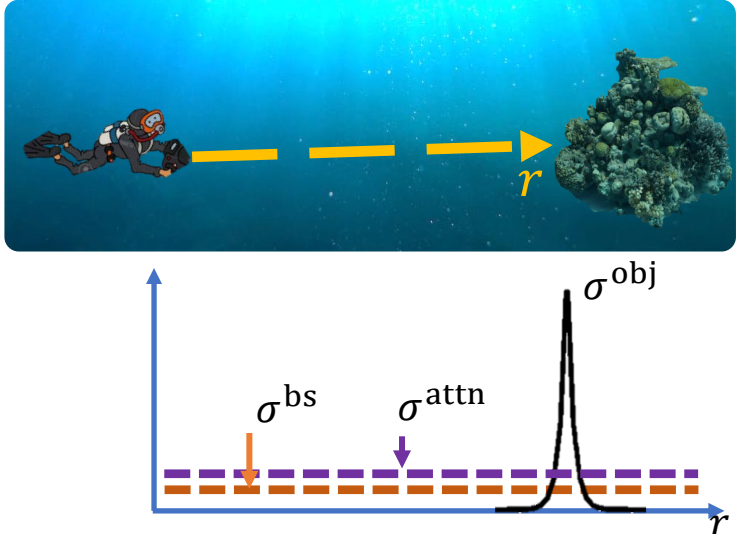
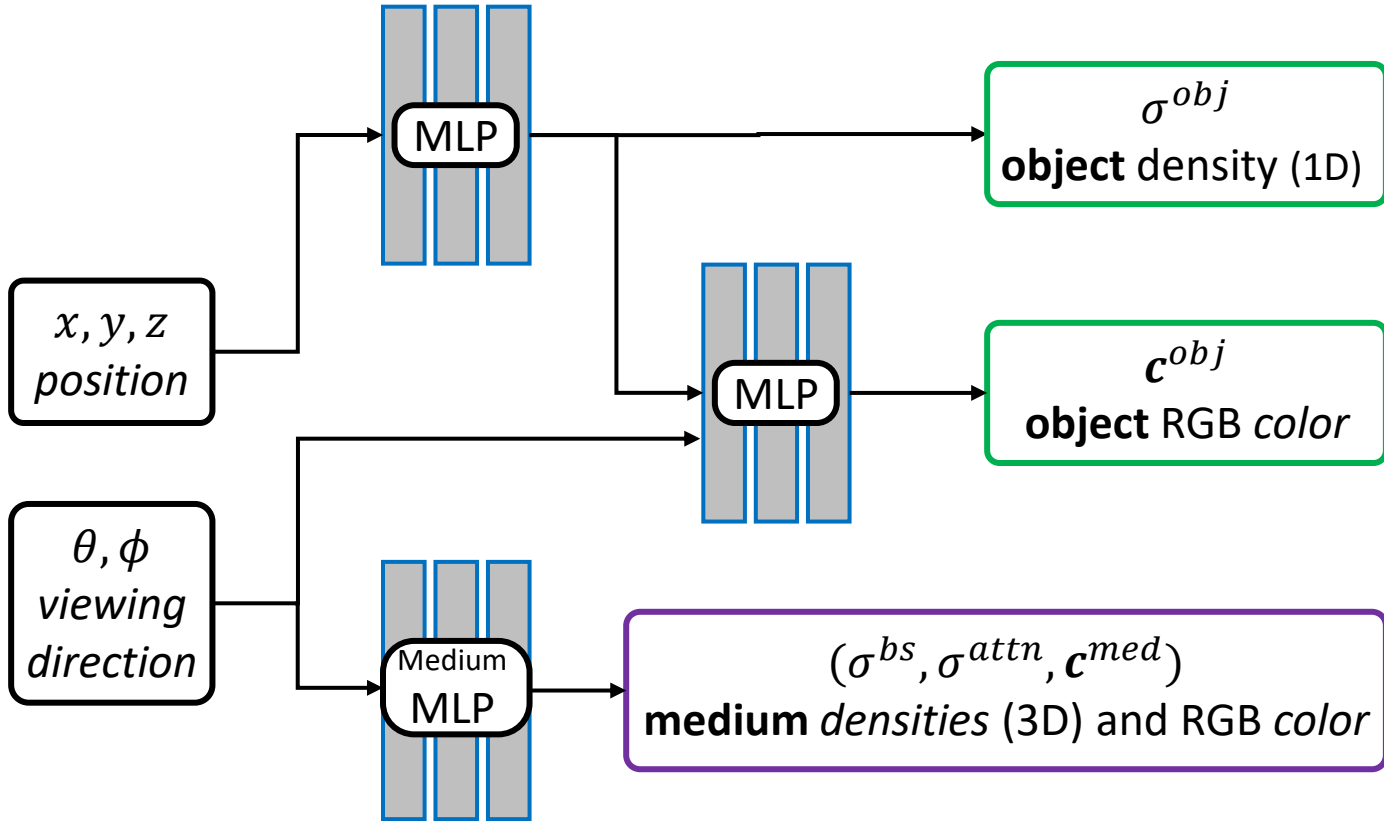
c^{med} - color of the medium

σ^{bs} - backscatter coefficient

σ^{attn} - attenuation coefficient

} uniform per ray

Mip-NeRF - Original Architecture



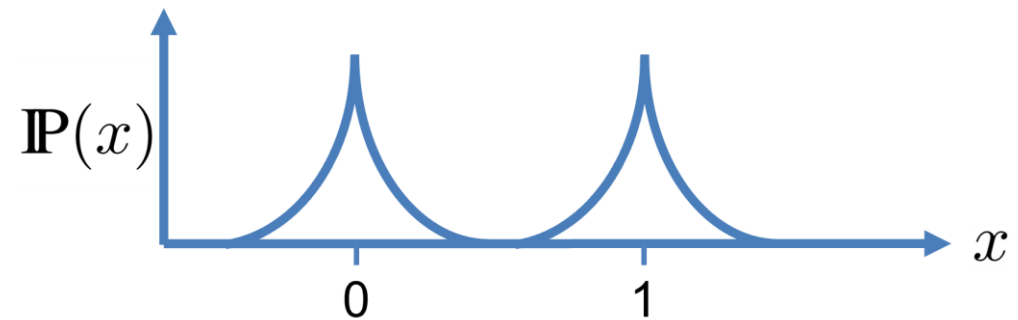
SeaThru-NeRF – Loss function

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{recon}}(\hat{C}, C^*) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{prop}}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{w}) + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{acc}}(\mathbf{w})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{recon}}(\hat{C}, C^*) = \left(\frac{\hat{C} - C^*}{\text{sg}(\hat{C}) + \epsilon} \right)^2$$

Mildenhall Ben, et al. "NeRF in the Dark: High Dynamic Range View Synthesis From Noisy Raw Images." *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*. 2022.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{acc}}(\mathbf{w}) = -\log \mathbb{P}(T_i^{\text{obj}})$$



Rebain, Daniel, et al. "LOLNeRF: Learn from One Look." *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*. 2022.



Credit: Matan Yuval

SeaThru-NeRF underwater



SeaThru-NeRF without water

