

Light-in-Flight: Transient Imaging using Photonic Mixer Devices

Felix Heide¹, Matthias Hullin¹, James Gregson, Wolfgang Heidrich
The University of British Columbia

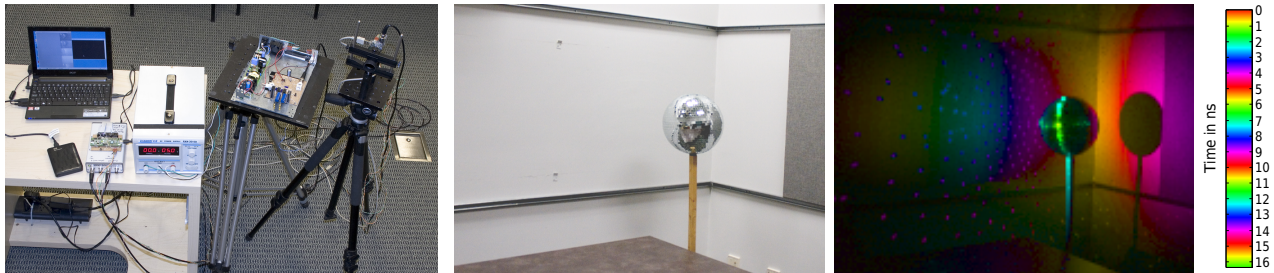


Figure 1: Left: Our capture setup for transient images (from left: computer, signal generator, power supply, modulated light source, PMD camera). Middle: A disco ball with many mirrored facets. Right: The same sphere as seen by our transient imager when illuminated from the left, colored according to the time offset of the main intensity peak.

1 Overview

Transient imaging is a recent imaging modality in which short pulses of light are observed “in flight” as they propagate through a scene. Transient images are useful to help understand light propagation in complex environments and to analyze light transport for research and many practical applications. Two such examples are the reconstruction of occluded geometry, i.e. “looking around a corner”, [Velten et al. 2012] or measuring surface reflectance [Naik et al. 2011].

Unfortunately, advances in research and practical applications have so far been hindered by the high cost of the required instrumentation, as well as the fragility and difficulty to operate and calibrate devices such as femtosecond lasers and streak cameras.

To address this, we present a device that allows inexpensive and fast transient imaging using photonic mixer devices (PMDs). Our portable device achieves this by capturing a sequence of modulated images with a PMD sensor and inferring a transient image using numerical optimization and a mathematical model for local light interactions. By doing so, the cost of transient imaging is reduced by several orders of magnitude and the capture process is dramatically sped up and simplified.

We envision that in the future not only research but virtually everybody has access to inexpensive, fast and portable transient-image cameras with its many emerging applications. We consider our device as a large step towards this goal.

An in-depth treatment of the idea and theory behind our device will be provided in our technical paper submission associated to this project. Our Emerging Technologies exhibit will showcase a revised and improved prototype of our camera in action. We will demonstrate live captures and reconstructions of various scenes. Furthermore, our exhibit will be an interactive experience where visitors can help us set up the scenes for our live-experiments.

2 Problem definition

Transient imaging currently relies on very expensive custom hardware, namely a femtosecond laser as a light source, and a streak camera [Velten et al. 2012] for the image capture. Together these

components amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of equipment that is bulky and extremely slow, sensitive and difficult to operate in addition to being a potential eye hazard. Capture times of an hour or more have been reported for a single transient image since the streak camera obtains only a single scanline per exposure and must mechanically scan the scene. To date, such captures have only been performed in lab settings.

In our work, we replace this complex setup with one costing only a few hundred dollars that is straightforward to operate and portable. Our hardware consists of a modified, but simple, photonic mixer device (PMD) sensor in conjunction with inexpensive laser diodes as an illuminant. Using data captured by this hardware, we demonstrate how models for local light interaction can be used to extract transient images. This enables research on the applications of transient imaging on a much smaller budget and in only a few minutes per capture.

3 Our interactive exhibit

We demonstrate a prototype that allows for flexible measurements of time-of-flight images using PMD sensors for a range of different modulation frequencies and phases. Our prototype is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a computer, signal generator, power supply, modulated light source and the PMD camera.

Live captures and reconstructions of various scenes will be shown. Visitors can help us set up scenes for experiments, watch the flashing modulated illumination as we measure the scene and finally watch the reconstructed transient image video of the light pulses propagating through the scene they just set up.

References

- NAIK, N., ZHAO, S., VELTEN, A., RASKAR, R., AND BALA, K. 2011. Single view reflectance capture using multiplexed scattering and time-of-flight imaging. *ACM Trans. Graph.* 30, 6, 171.
- VELTEN, A., WILLWACHER, T., GUPTA, O., VEERARAGHAVAN, A., BAWENDI, M., AND RASKAR, R. 2012. Recovering three-dimensional shape around a corner using ultrafast time-of-flight imaging. *Nature Communications* 3, 745.

¹Joint first authors