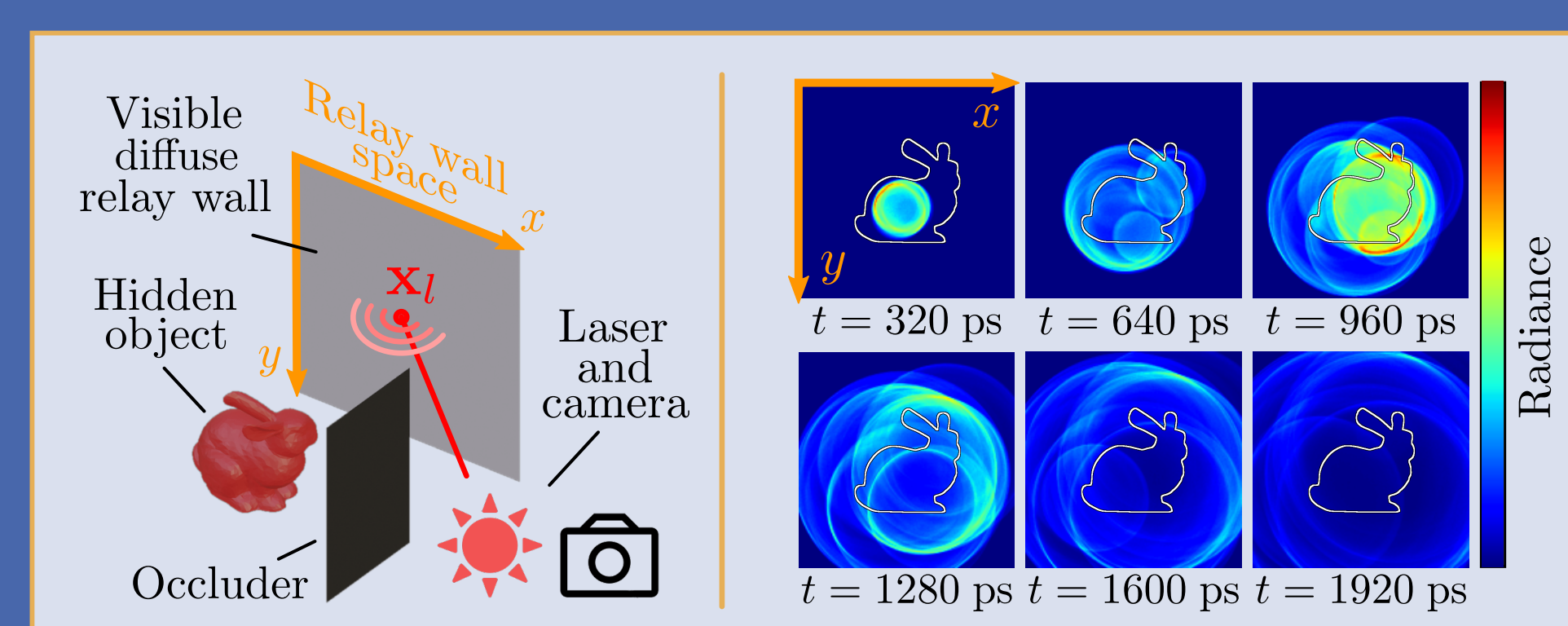


PROBLEM

Non-line-of-sight (NLOS) imaging allows to look around corners by analyzing time-resolved indirect diffuse reflections through a secondary wall.

Measurements require expensive hardware such as pulsed illumination and ultra-fast sensor devices with picosecond resolution, difficult to operate.

Transient light transport simulation emerges as an alternative tool to develop new applications. However, conventional path tracing algorithms are sub-optimal for NLOS, as the light and camera indirectly aim at geometry from a secondary wall.



RELATED WORK

Some of the existing NLOS simulation methods are limited to three-bounce paths [1, 2, 8], and thus ignore interreflections in the geometry.

Bidirectional path tracing [3] and ellipsoidal path connections [7] can be improved by targeting specific configurations of NLOS scenes.

OUR APPROACH

We develop three subpath sampling strategies that leverage the typical configuration of NLOS scenes to reduce the path integration space.

Simulating longer paths could allow to tackle problems such as looking around two corners.

We incorporate our sampling strategies in the Mitsuba 2 rendering system [6], with advantages such as CPU/GPU parallelization or possible support for light polarization and differentiable rendering.

Code is publicly available¹, and works for both line-of-sight and non-line-of-sight scenes.

¹<https://github.com/diegoroyo/mitsuba2-transient-nlos>

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[3] Adrian Jarabo and Victor Arellano. 2018. Bidirectional rendering of vector light transport. In *Computer Graphics Forum*, Vol. 37. Wiley Online Library, 96–105.

[4] Adrian Jarabo, Julio Marco, Adolfo Muñoz, Raul Buisan, Wojciech Jarosz, and Diego Gutierrez. 2014. A framework for transient rendering. *ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG)* 33, 6 (2014), 1–10.

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[6] Merlin Nimier-David, Delio Vicini, Tizian Zeltner, and Wenzel Jakob. 2019. Mitsuba 2: A retargetable forward and inverse renderer. *ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG)* 38, 6 (2019), 1–17.

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[8] Chia-Yin Tsai, Aswin C. Sankaranarayanan, and Ioannis Okioukias. 2019. Beyond Volumetric Albedo—A Surface Optimization Framework for Non-Line-Of-Sight Imaging. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*. 1545–1555.

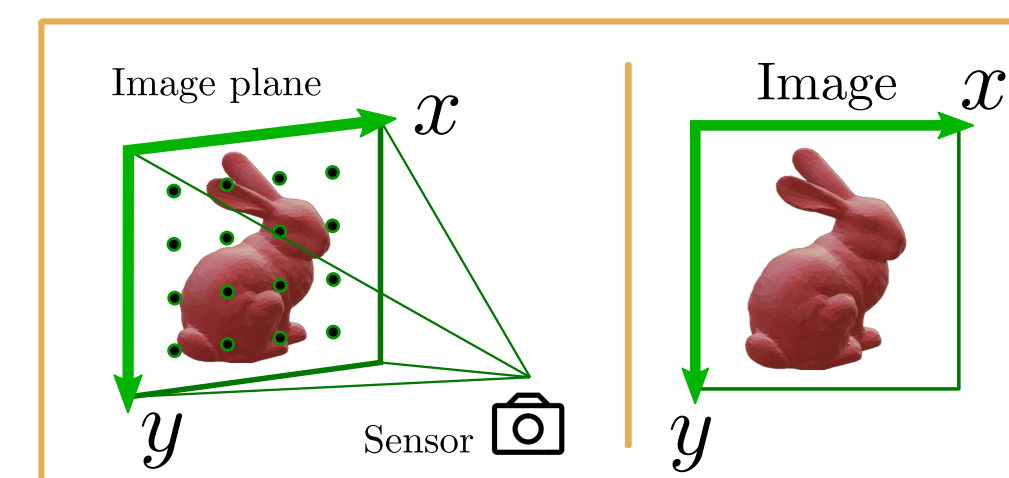
METHOD

We introduce three subpath sampling techniques that extend the transient path integral formulation for light transport simulation by Jarabo et al. [4]:

Challenges of non-line-of-sight scenes:

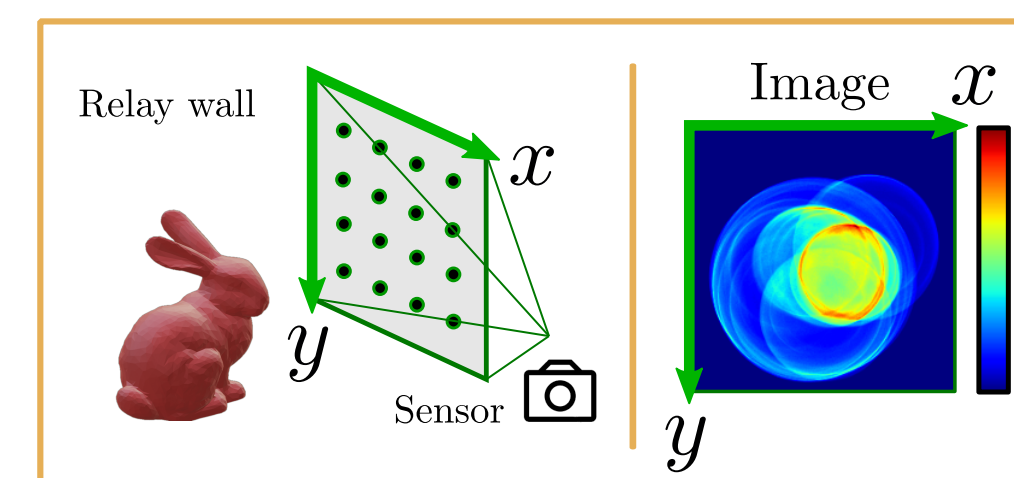
1) Sensor measures the light coming from a differential solid angle over sparse points on a visible wall

Forward path tracing



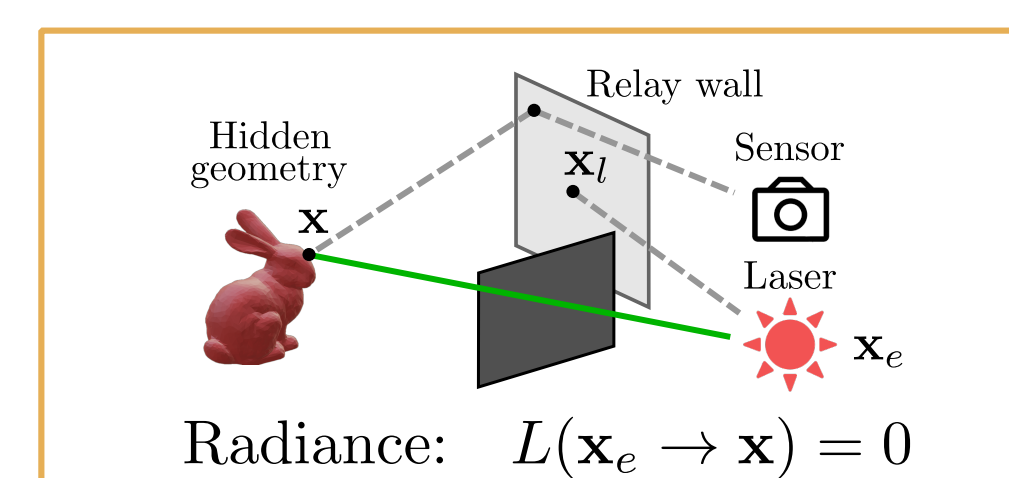
Projective camera

Ours



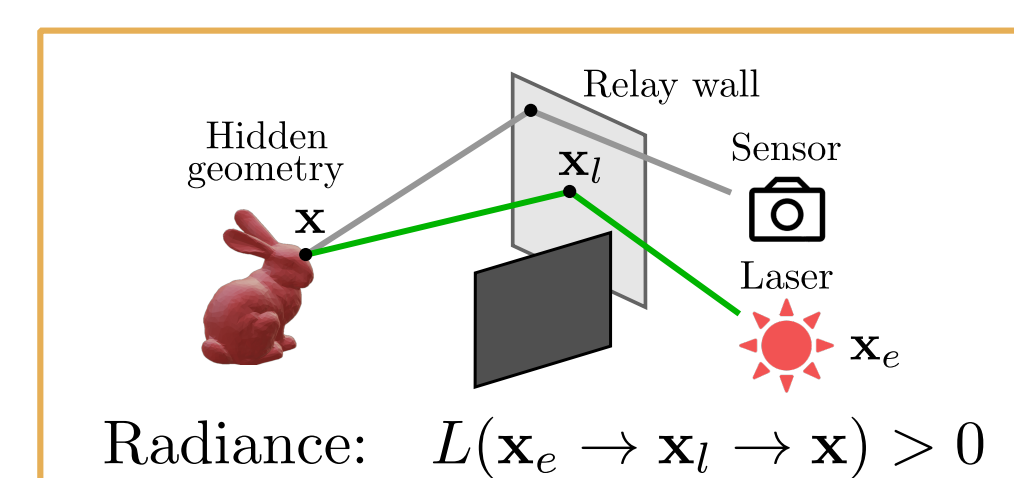
Relay wall space

2) Light emits on a differential solid angle illuminating a single point on the visible wall



Radiance: $L(\mathbf{x}_e \rightarrow \mathbf{x}) = 0$

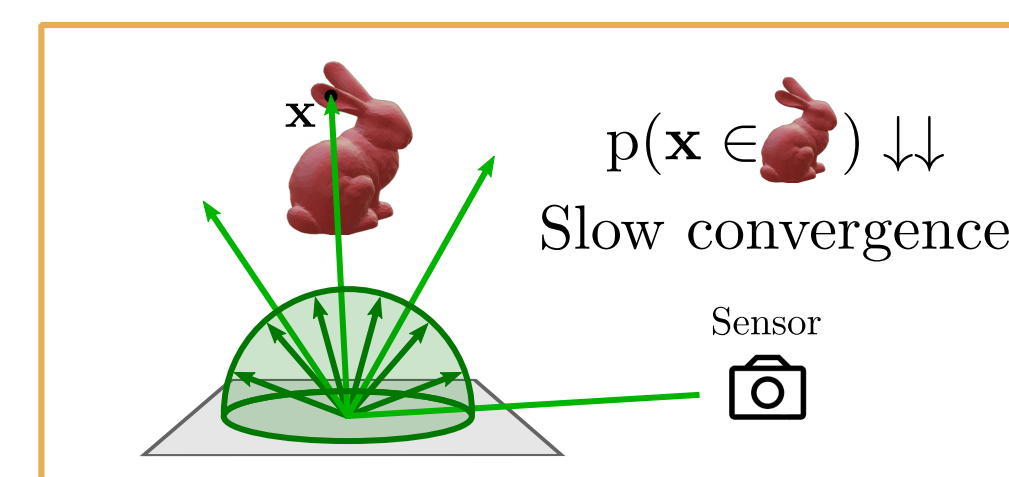
Next-event estimation



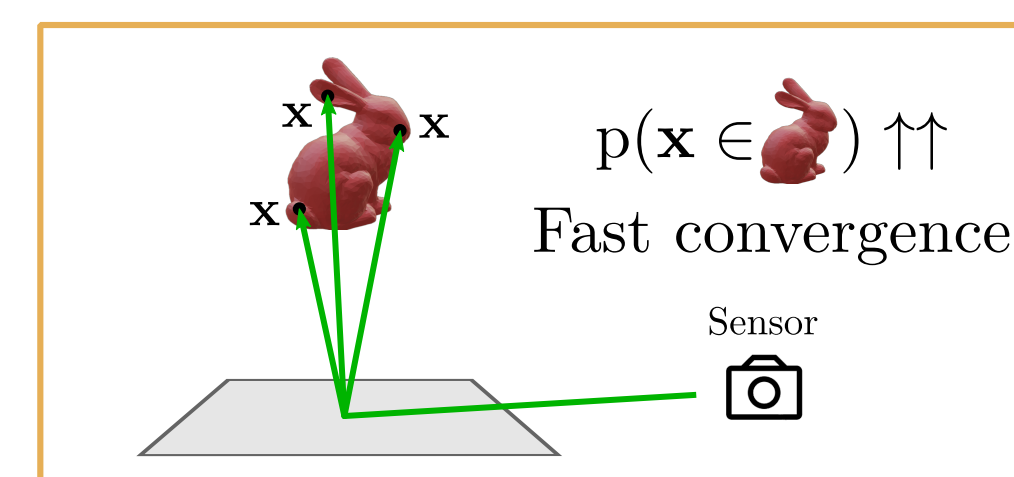
Radiance: $L(\mathbf{x}_e \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_l \rightarrow \mathbf{x}) > 0$

Laser sampling

3) Path vertices need to be sampled on the hidden geometry to contribute to the result



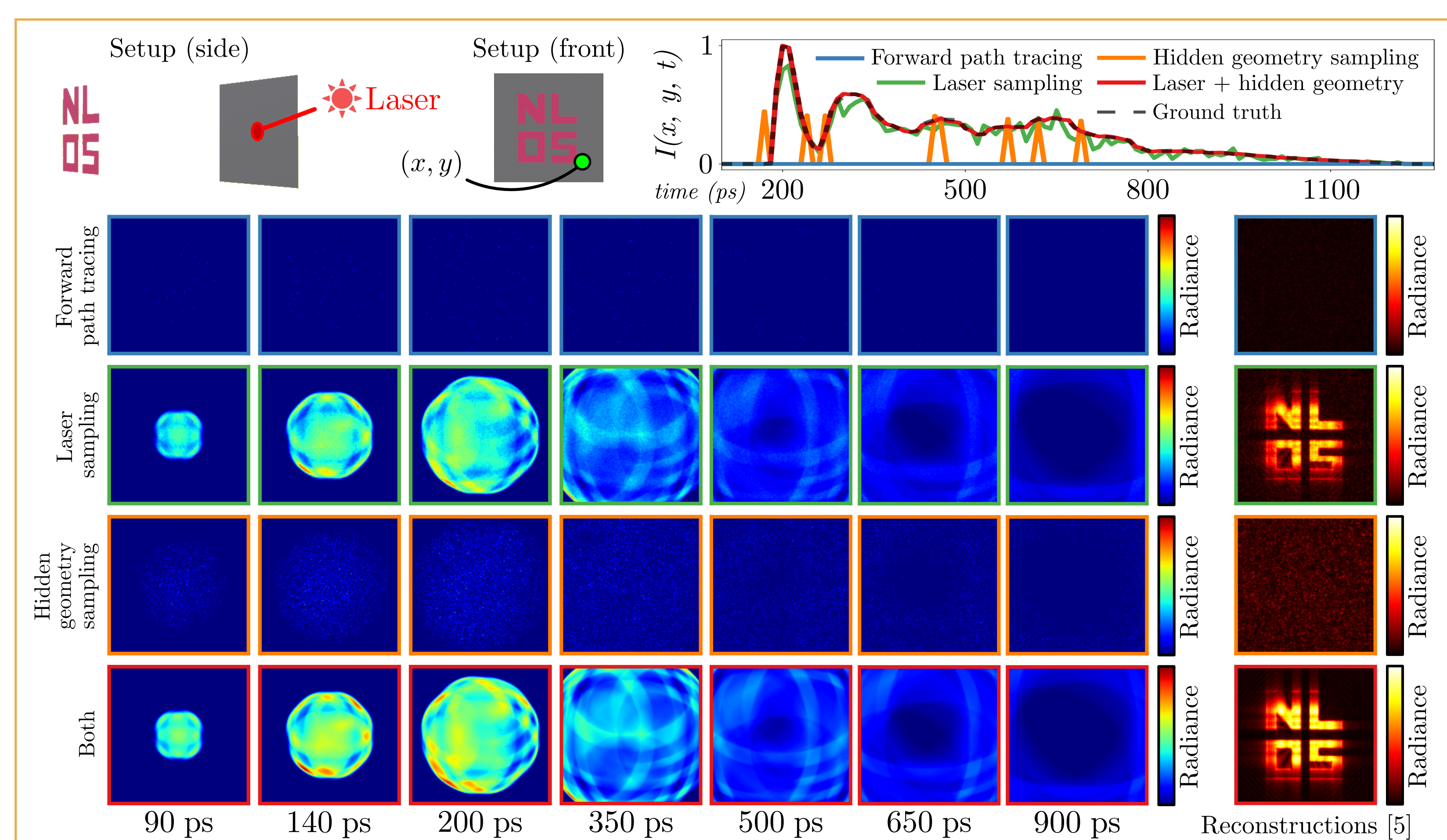
BRDF sampling



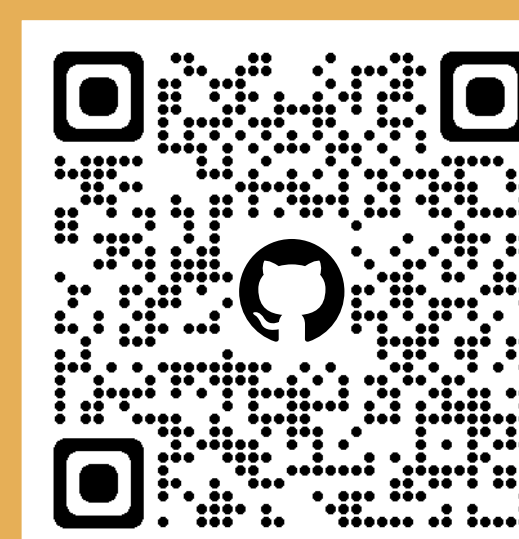
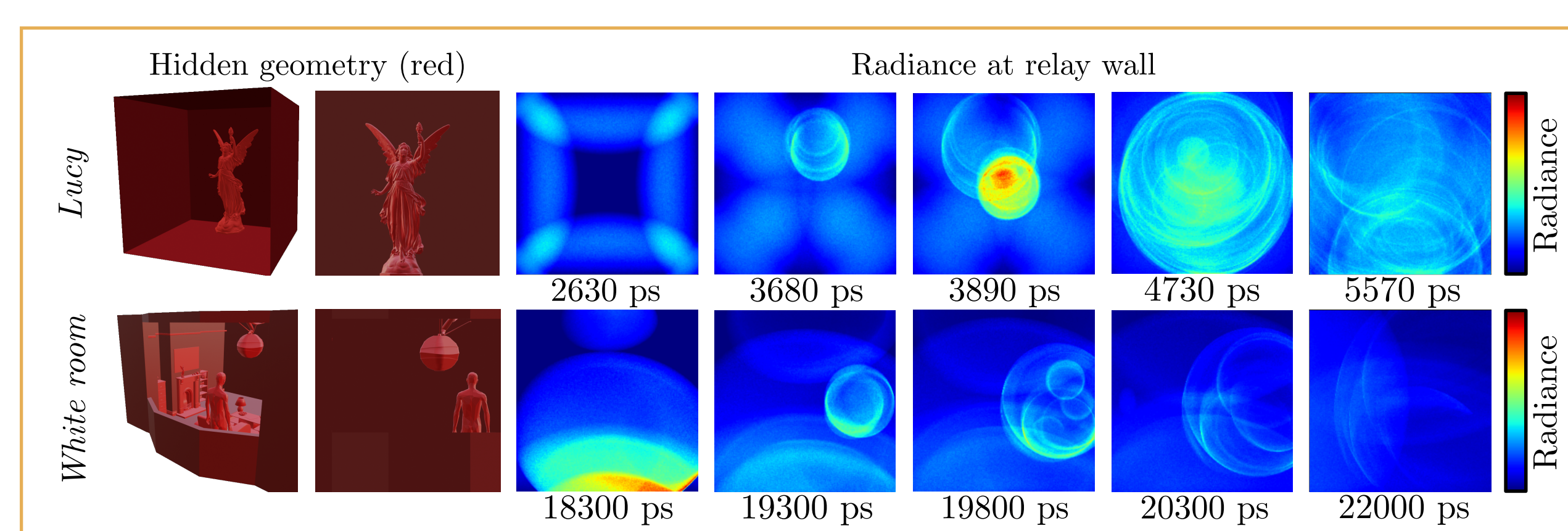
Hidden geometry sampling

RESULTS

Convergence is faster by two orders of magnitude with equal render times:



Implementation in Mitsuba 2 allows to render complex scenes efficiently:



Code for
Mitsuba 2