



Multi Image Depth from Defocus Network with Boundary Cue for Dual Aperture Camera

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Introduction

- Depth estimation problem
- Double defocused images (Different *Depth-of-Field*)

*Single
All-in-Focus*



Depth
Estimation



Shallow
DoF
($F_{\#} = 2$)

Deep
DoF
($F_{\#} = 14$)

*Double
Out-of-Focus*

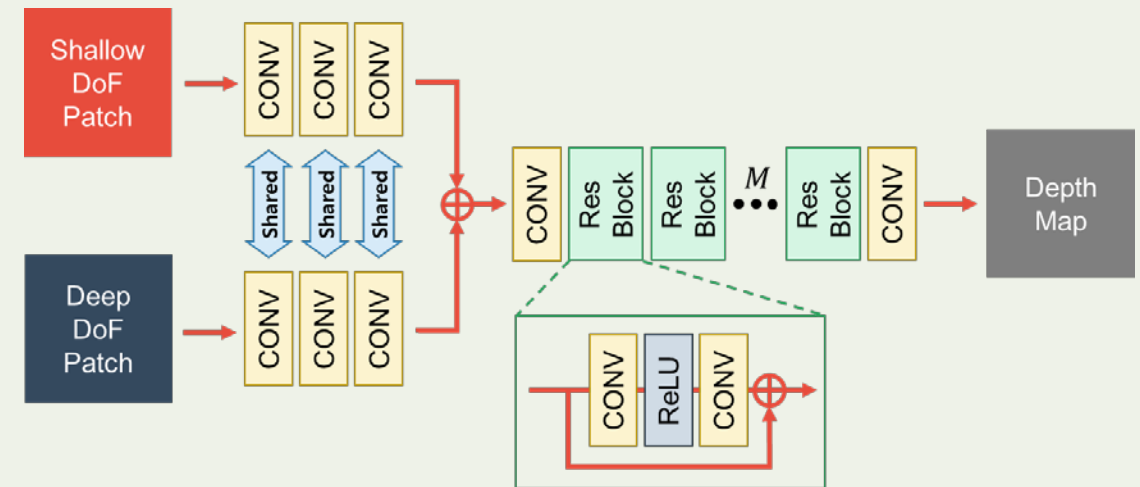
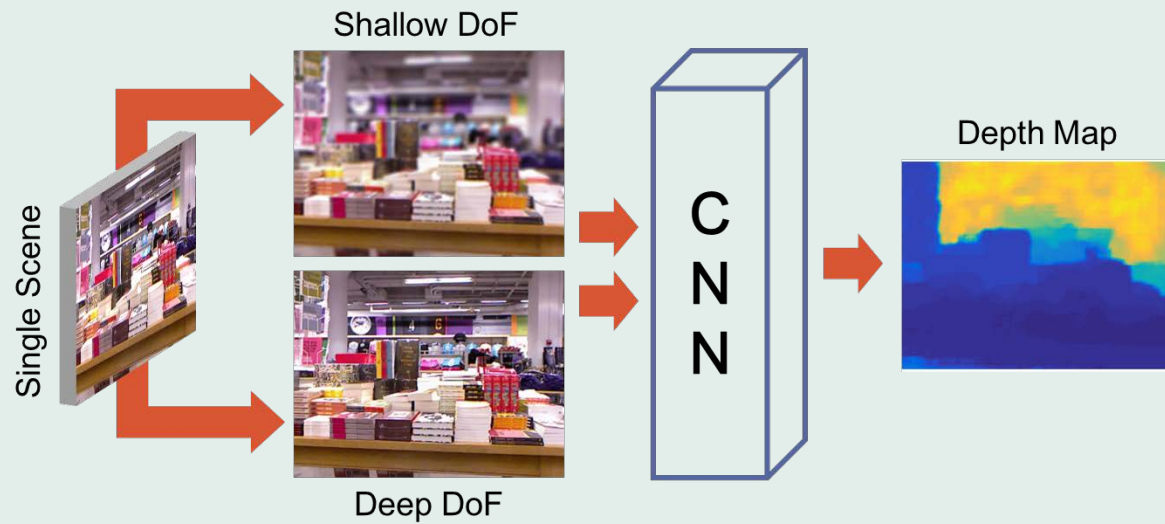


Depth
Estimation



Previous Works

- *MRF*-based vs. *DNN*-based
- Depth from Defocus(DFD) problem [1,2]
- Dual DFD [3]



[1] Saeed Anwar, Zeeshan Hayder, and Fatih Porikli, "Depth estimation and blur removal from a single out-of-focus image," in BMVC, 2017.

[2] Marcela Carvalho, Bertrand Le Saux, Pauline Trouvé Peloux, Andrés Almansa, and Frédéric Champagnat, "Deep depth from defocus: how can defocus blur improve 3d estimation using dense neural networks?," in ECCV, 2018.

[3] Gwangmo Song and Kyoung Mu Lee, "Depth estimation network for dual defocused images with different depth-of-field," in ICIP, 2018.

Introduction

- Contributions

Boundary Cue

- Edge information
- Improve accuracy

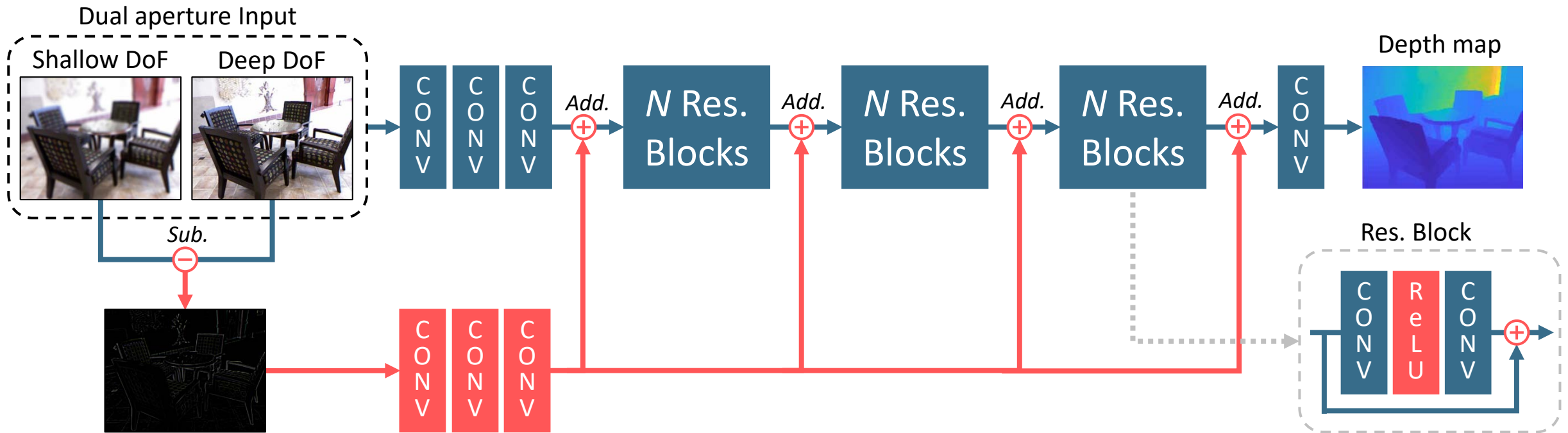


Real dataset

- Collect new dataset
- Limited circumstance



Dual DFD Network



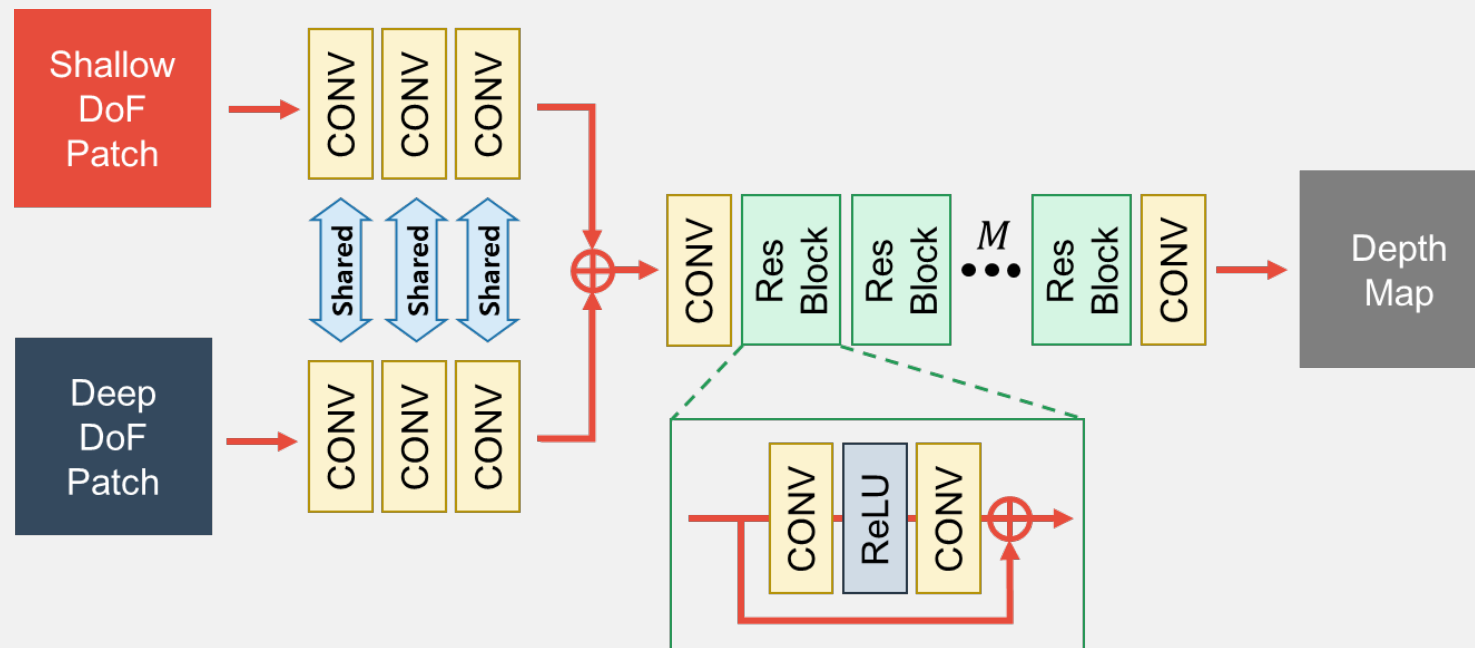
Dual DFD Network

- Boundary Cue
 - Homogeneous region has less effect of blur
 - Subtraction highlights around the edge of the object



Dual DFD Network

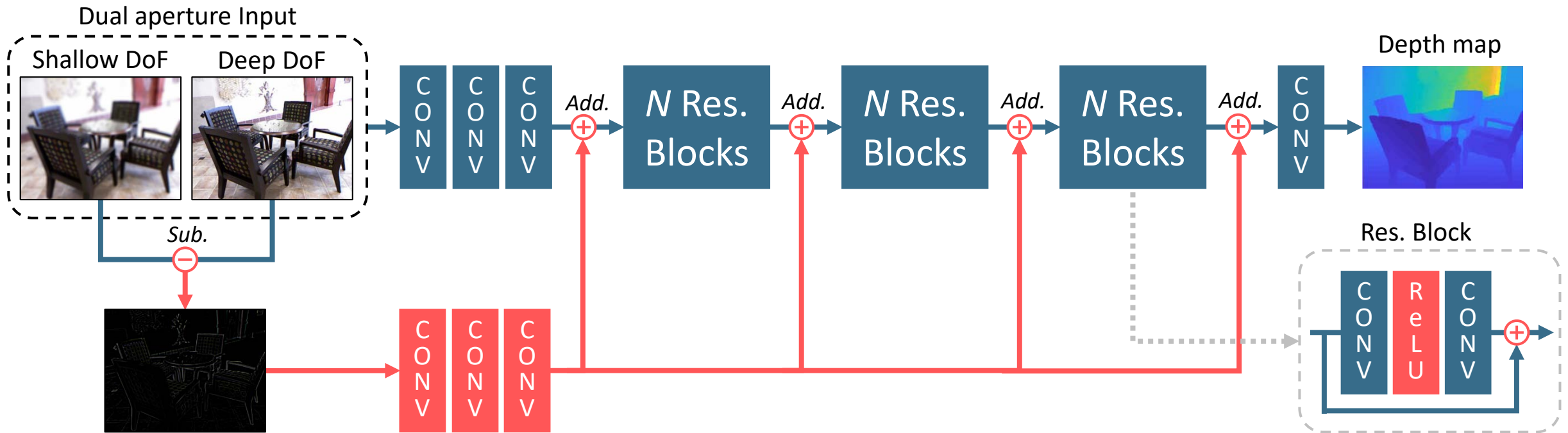
- Main Network
 - EDSR [1] based
 - Baseline network [2]



[1] Bee Lim, Sanghyun Son, Heewon Kim, Seungjun Nah, and Kyoung Mu Lee, "Enhanced deep residual networks for single image super-resolution," in CVPRW, 2017.

[2] Gwangmo Song and Kyoung Mu Lee, "Depth estimation network for dual defocused images with different depth-of-field," in ICIP, 2018.

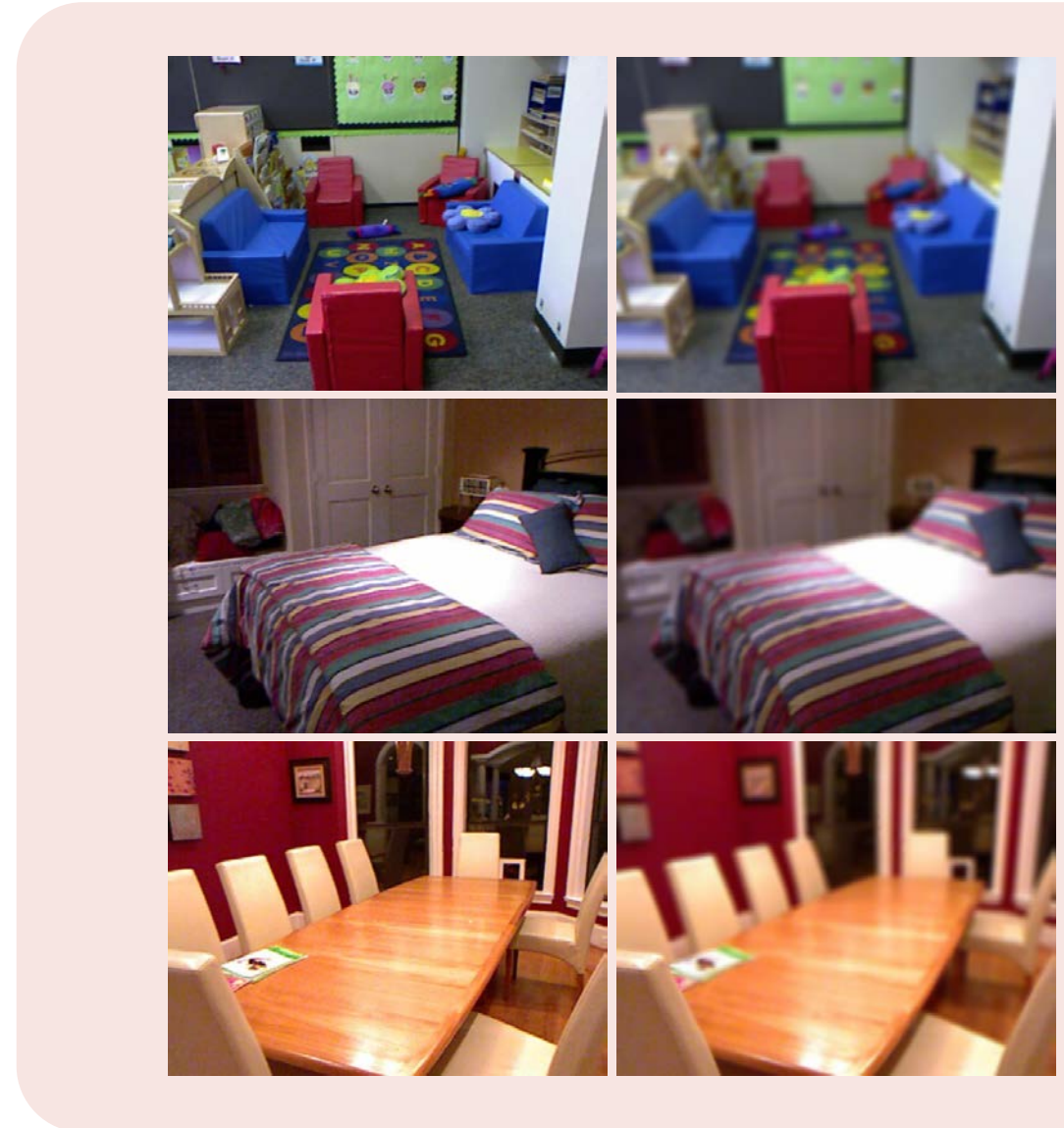
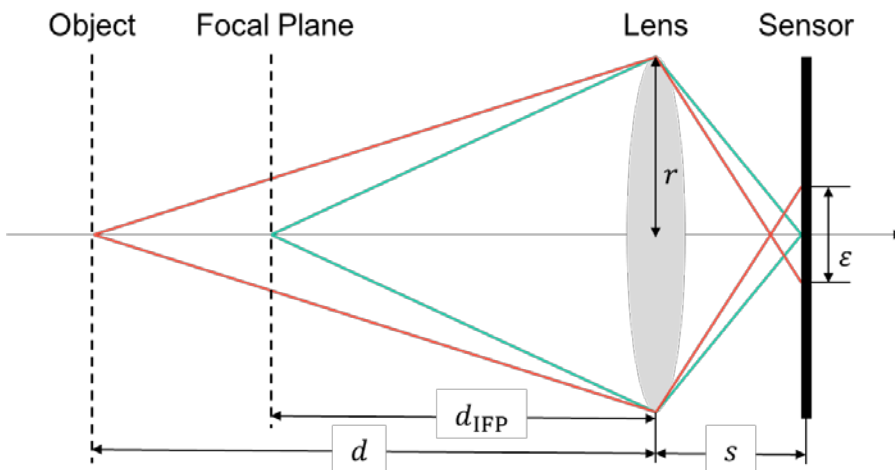
Dual DFD Network



Datasets

- Synthetic dataset [1]
 - Dual defocused dataset
 - *NYU-v2* dataset
 - Using thin lens model ($F_{\#} = 2, 14$)

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{p} \frac{f^2}{F_{\#}} \frac{1}{d_{IFP} - f} \left(1 - \frac{d_{IFP}}{d} \right)$$



Datasets

- Real dataset
 - Tunable aperture camera
 - $F_{\#} = 1.8, 4.0$
 - Static scene
 - LIDAR align
 - *199* training data and *100* test data



Datasets

- Real dataset
 - Parking lot
 - Maximum distance : 70m
 - 3 types of car, 3 types of pedestrian





Experiments

- Synthetic dataset
 - NYU v2-based
- *rel*
 - Average relative error
- *log10*
 - Average \log_{10} error
- *rms*
 - Root mean square error

Method	<i>rel</i>	<i>log10</i>	<i>rms</i>
Single DFD			
Anwar <i>et al.</i> [1]	0.094	0.039	0.347
D3-Net [2]	0.068	0.028	0.274
D3-Net* [2]	0.036	0.016	0.144
D3-Net** [2]	0.056	0.024	0.244
Dual DFD			
D3-Net** [2]	0.030	0.013	0.164
Song <i>et al.</i> [3]	0.028	0.012	0.154
Our	0.026	0.011	0.139

* Using dataset of [1]

** Using dataset of [3]

[1] Saeed Anwar, Zeeshan Hayder, and Fatih Porikli, "Depth estimation and blur removal from a single out-of-focus image," in BMVC, 2017.

[2] Marcela Carvalho, Bertrand Le Saux, Pauline Trouvé Peloux, Andrés Almansa, and Frédéric Champagnat, "Deep depth from defocus: how can defocus blur improve 3d estimation using dense neural networks?," in ECCV, 2018.

[3] Gwangmo Song and Kyoung Mu Lee, "Depth estimation network for dual defocused images with different depth-of-field," in ICIP, 2018.

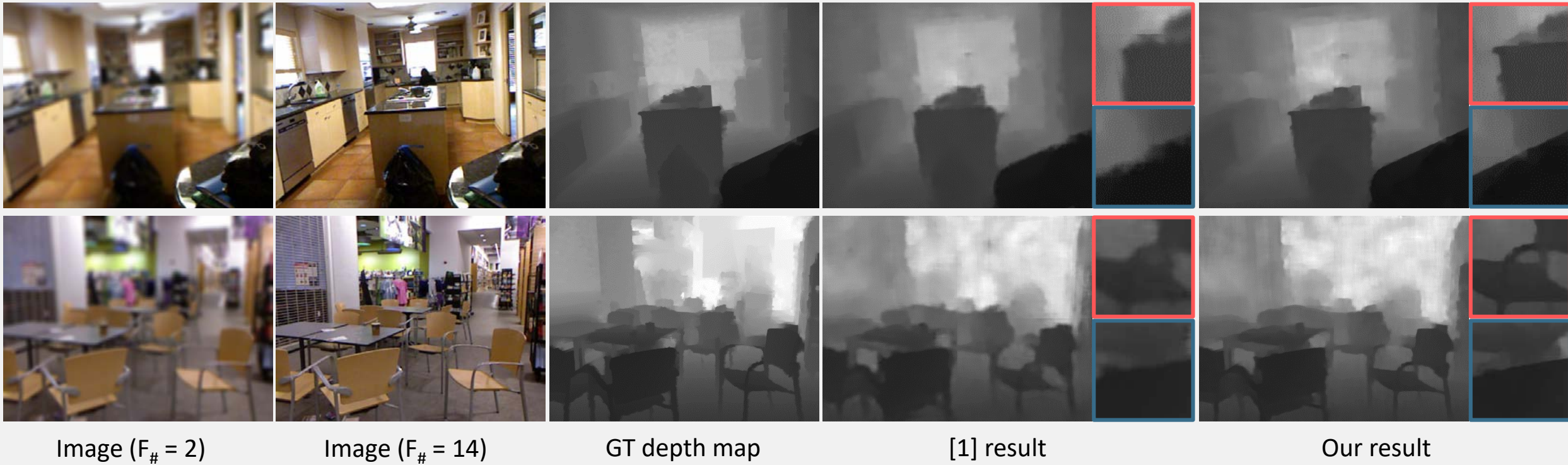


Experiments

- Ablation Study
- Effect of boundary cue

Method	<i>rel</i>	<i>log10</i>	<i>rms</i>
Baseline	0.031	0.013	0.162
Boundary Cue	0.028	0.012	0.146
Boundary Cue + Skip Conn.	0.026	0.011	0.139

- Qualitative





Experiments

- Real dataset
- Patch-size
 - 224 vs. 48
 - Homogeneous region
- GT depth map
 - Sparse LIDAR point
 - Boundary is not clean
 - Boundary cue ↓

Method	<i>rel</i>	<i>log10</i>	<i>rms</i>
Single DFD			
D3-Net [1]	0.027	0.012	2.070
Dual DFD			
D3-Net [1]	0.027	0.012	1.202
Song <i>et al.</i> [2]	0.019	0.008	1.400
Our	0.018	0.008	1.320

[1] Marcela Carvalho, Bertrand Le Saux, Pauline Trouvé Peloux, Andrés Almansa, and Frédéric Champagnat, “Deep depth from defocus: how can defocus blur improve 3d estimation using dense neural networks?,” in ECCV, 2018.

[2] Gwangmo Song and Kyoung Mu Lee, “Depth estimation network for dual defocused images with different depth-of-field,” in ICIP, 2018.

Experiment

- Qualitative

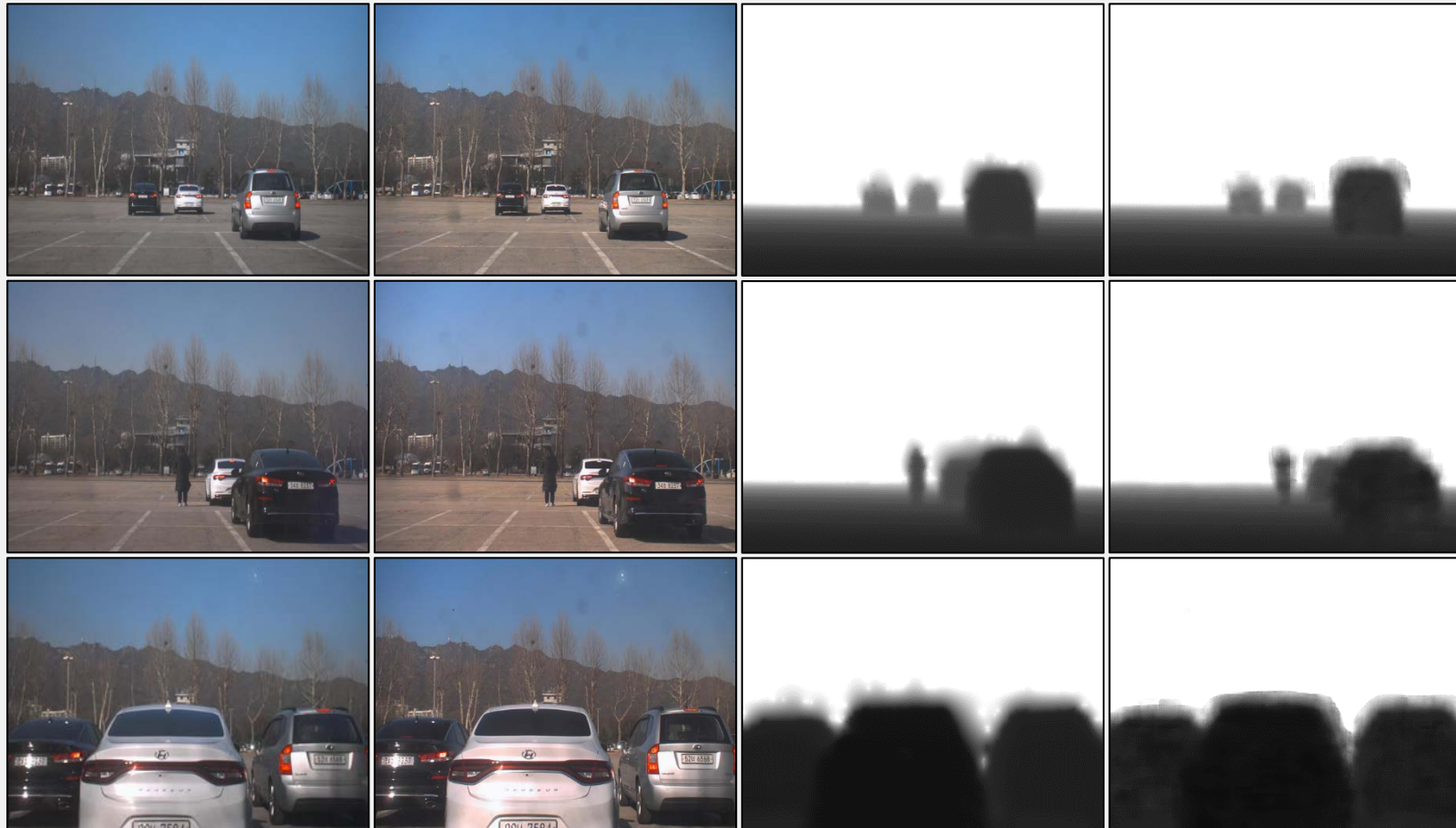


Image ($F_{\#} = 1.8$)

Image ($F_{\#} = 4$)

GT depth map

Our result

Experiments

- Object-based measure
 - Ignore *sky, road*
 - Center of object
 - Mean value of bounding box

Method	<i>rel</i>	<i>log10</i>	<i>rms</i>
Single DFD			
D3-Net [1]	0.045	0.020	1.064
Dual DFD			
D3-Net [1]	0.041	0.018	0.943
Song <i>et al.</i> [2]	0.040	0.016	0.887
Our	0.031	0.013	0.718



[1] Marcela Carvalho, Bertrand Le Saux, Pauline Trouvé Peloux, Andrés Almansa, and Frédéric Champagnat, "Deep depth from defocus: how can defocus blur improve 3d estimation using dense neural networks?," in ECCV, 2018.

[2] Gwangmo Song and Kyoung Mu Lee, "Depth estimation network for dual defocused images with different depth-of-field," in ICIP, 2018.

Summary

- Create boundary cue through dual defocused images
- Proposal of DFD network structure using boundary cue
- Dataset collection using tunable aperture camera
- Record SOTA in synthetic and real dataset

