Simulation of the multi-view imaging system with differentiable ray tracing

Maxime Vandegar, Michael Kagan

March 2021





Photon mapping (rays from cloud to sensor)



A high-level API is available.

API

```
from magis.main_helpers import make_scene, make_image, show_views
scene = make_scene(object_x_pos=0.31, f=0.05, m=0.15, nb_mirror=500)
image = make_image(scene, object_x_pos=0.31, device='cuda:0', nb_rays=int(1e9), batch_size=int(50e6))
show_views(image.data.cpu(), scene, nb_img_per_row=10, nb_img_per_column=10, save_path=None, do_show=True)
```

- Generating an image takes ~10minutes on a single GPU.
 - Can be reduced to ~1minute with simple optimization.
- The code is stored on a private GitHub repository.
 - Shall we think about storing it elsewhere?

Photon mapping (rays from cloud to sensor)

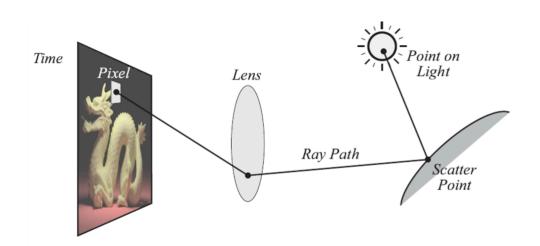


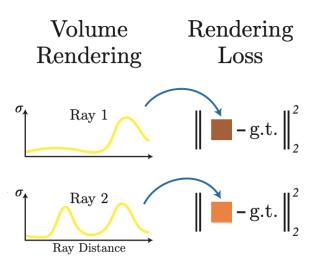
- Simulation & simulation-based inference.
 - Useful to simulate realistic images.
 - Can be used with simulation-based inference algorithms to learn $p(\phi|d)$.
 - Can be used to generate a dataset of pairs $\{\phi_i, d_i\}$.
- X 3d reconstruction.
 - Some operations are not naturally differentiable.
 - E.g img[int(hit_position / pixel_size)] += 1.
 - A(.) is a mapping from a batch of rays to an image.
 - Many rays are required for the image to be statistically significant → large memory footprint.

Ray marching (rays from sensor to cloud)



- Naturally differentiable.
- Allows to query the value of a single pixel.
- In general, more efficient.
 - Approach used in computer graphics.





Status & next steps



Photon mapping:

- Spacial-based optimization:
 - A first attempt at solving $||A(x) b||^2$ did not work.
 - Many things can go wrong.
 - Dozens of diagnostics can be run.
 - → Putting aside, not a priority at the moment.
- Density-based optimization:
 - Optimizing the ray luminosities is better defined in terms of gradients.
 - → Under progress.

Ray marching:

- → Under progress.