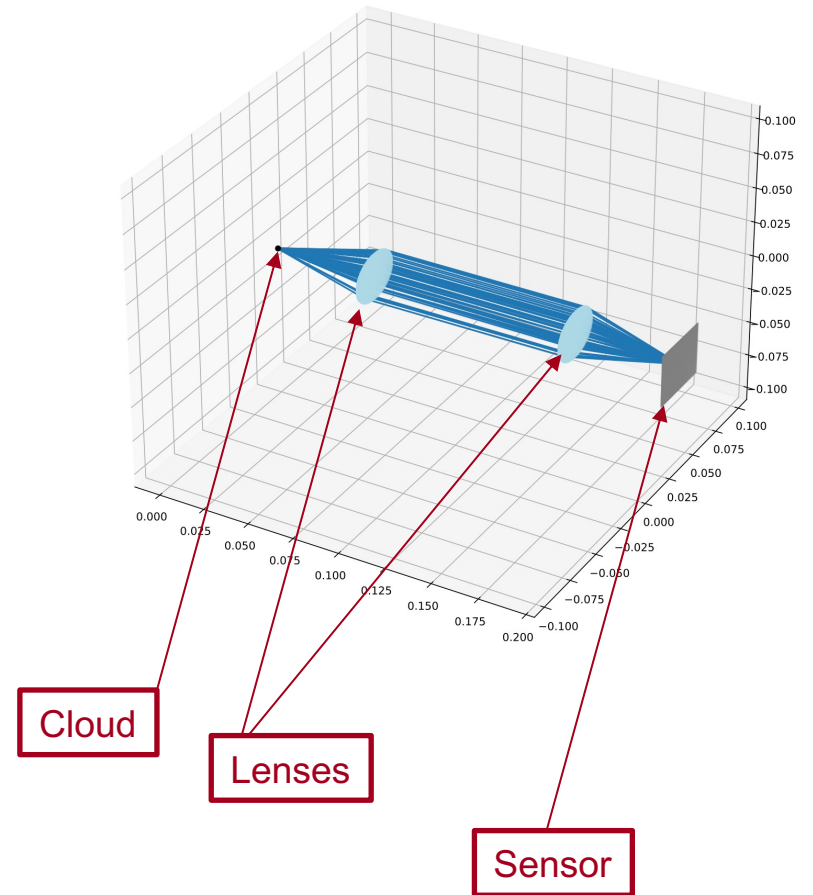
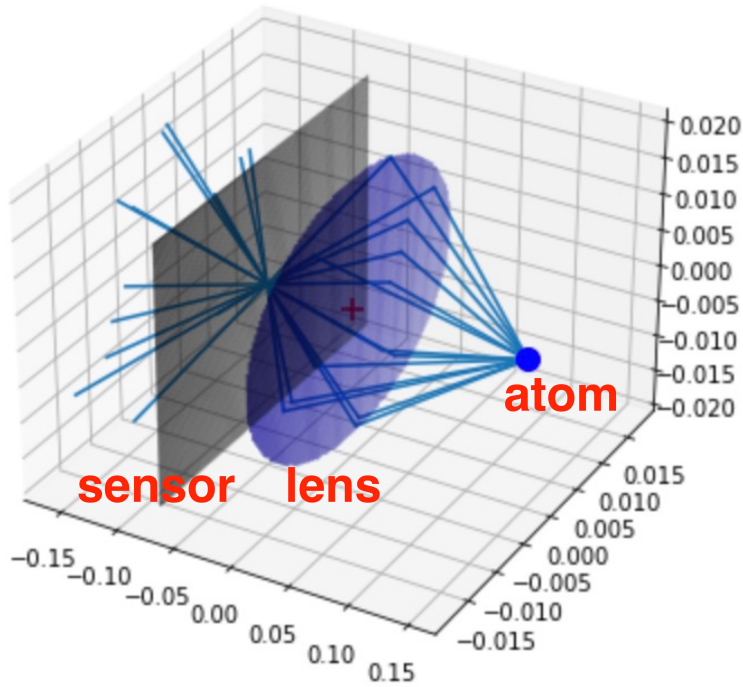


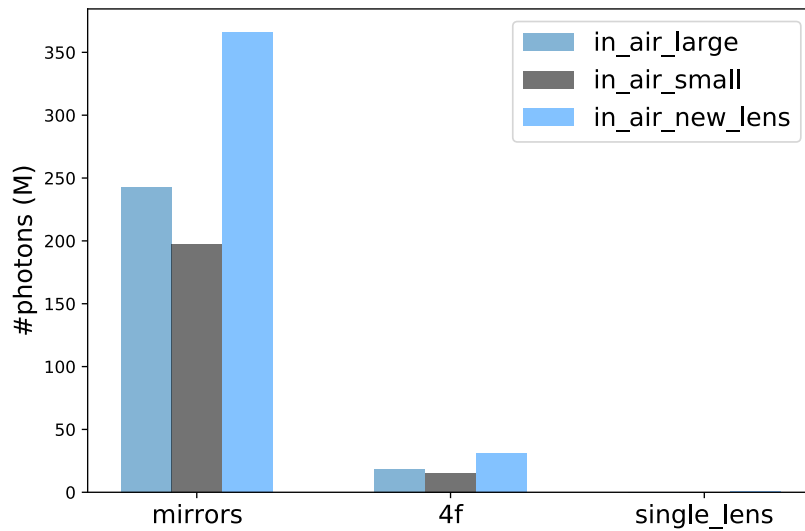
Simulation of the multi-view imaging system with differentiable ray tracing

June 2021

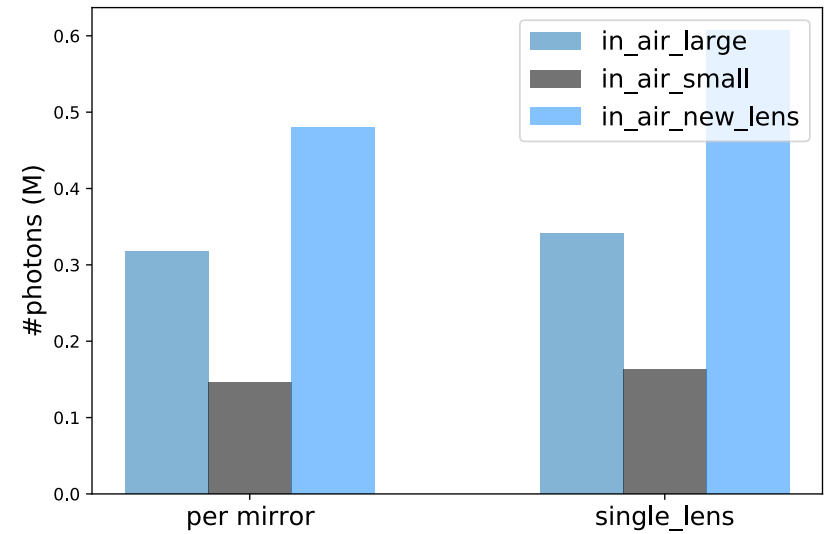
Comparisons w/ single-lens & 4F system



Amount of light

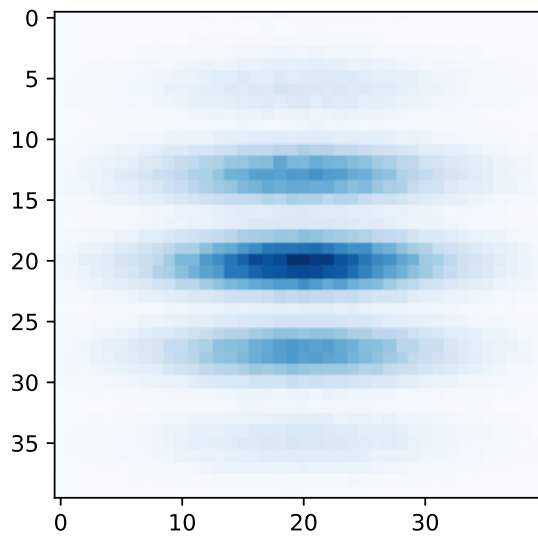


Total amount of light



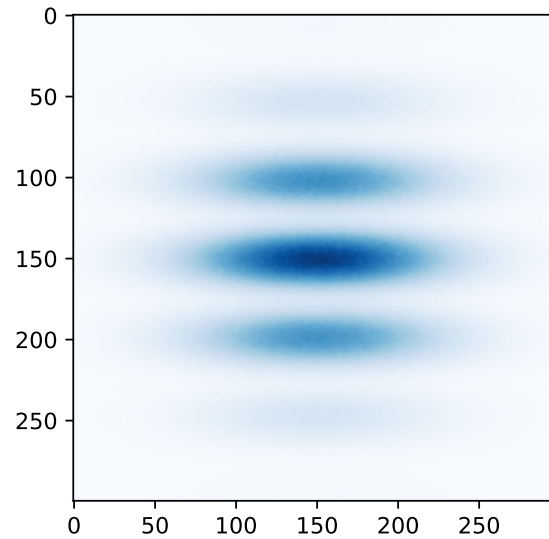
Amount of light per view

Resolution



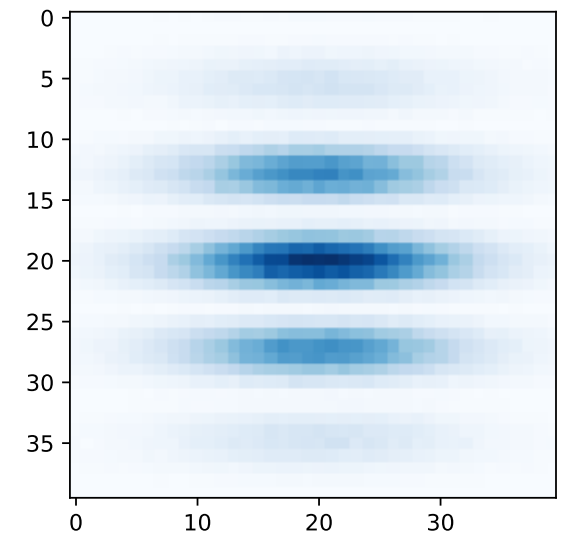
Ours

40 x 40 px



4F

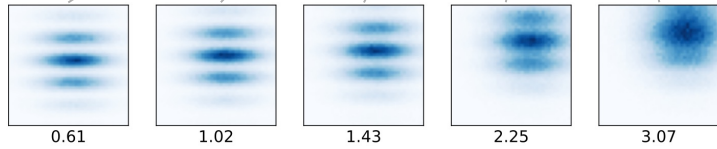
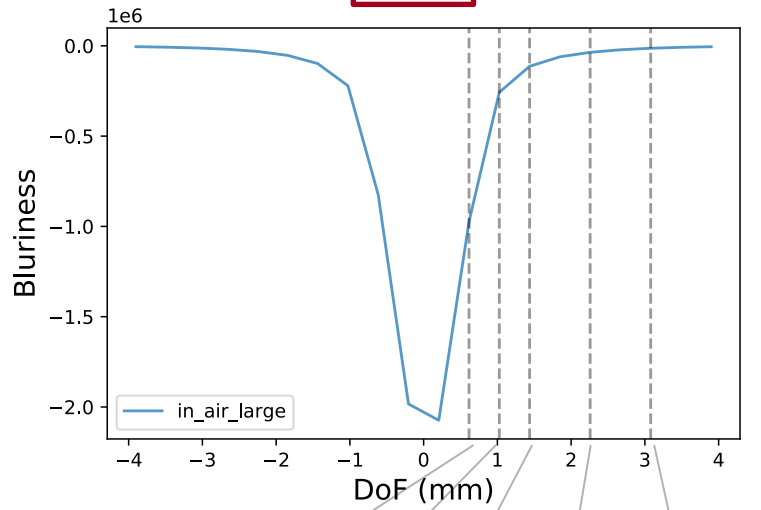
300 x 300 px



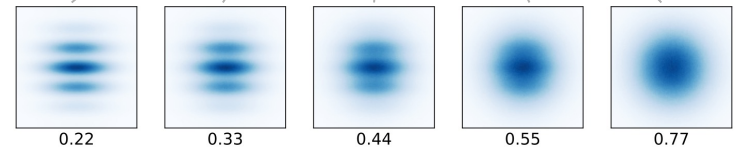
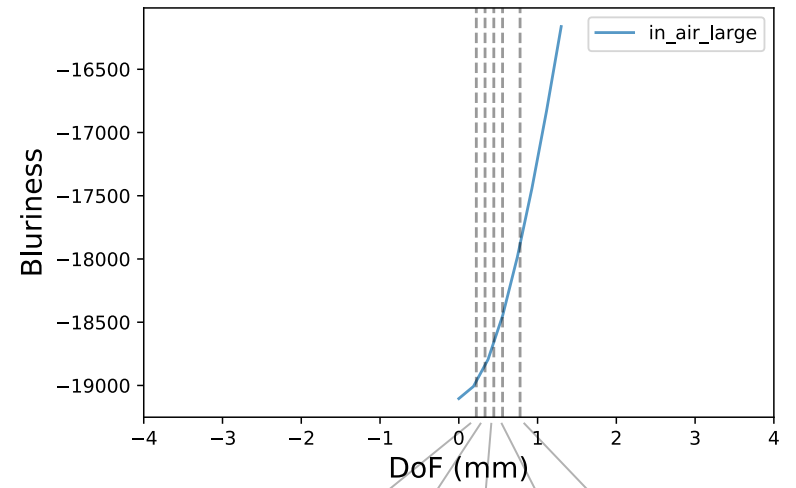
Single-lens

40 x 40 px

Ours

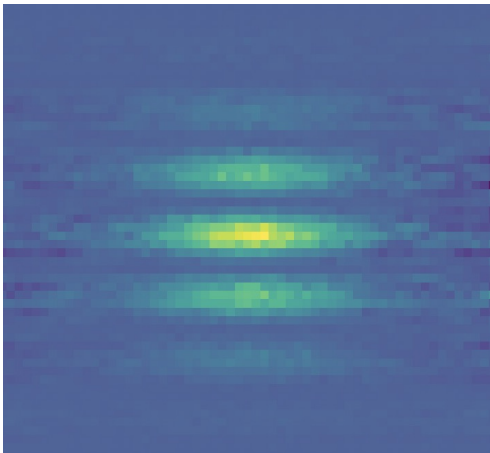


4F

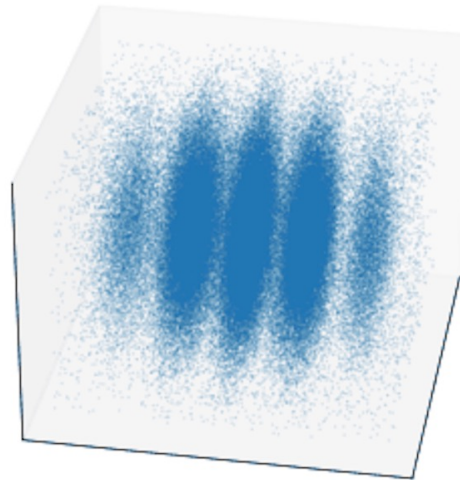


Reconstruction

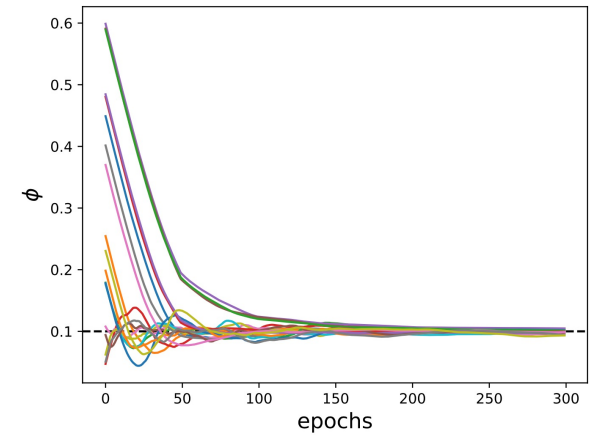
Current baselines



Filtered Backprojection



Voxel-based Reconstruction



MLE Fit

Next steps

- Quantify baselines (Fourier ring correlation, uncertainty, ...).
- NN-based reconstruction (implicit functions & normalizing flows).
- Add aberrations.

- General reconstruction algorithm.

```
cloud_model = model() # Parametrized wave equation, voxel, neural network, ...
optimizer = make_optimizer(cloud_model.parameters)

observed_image = get_image_from_camera() # ~60M px image
for epoch in epochs:

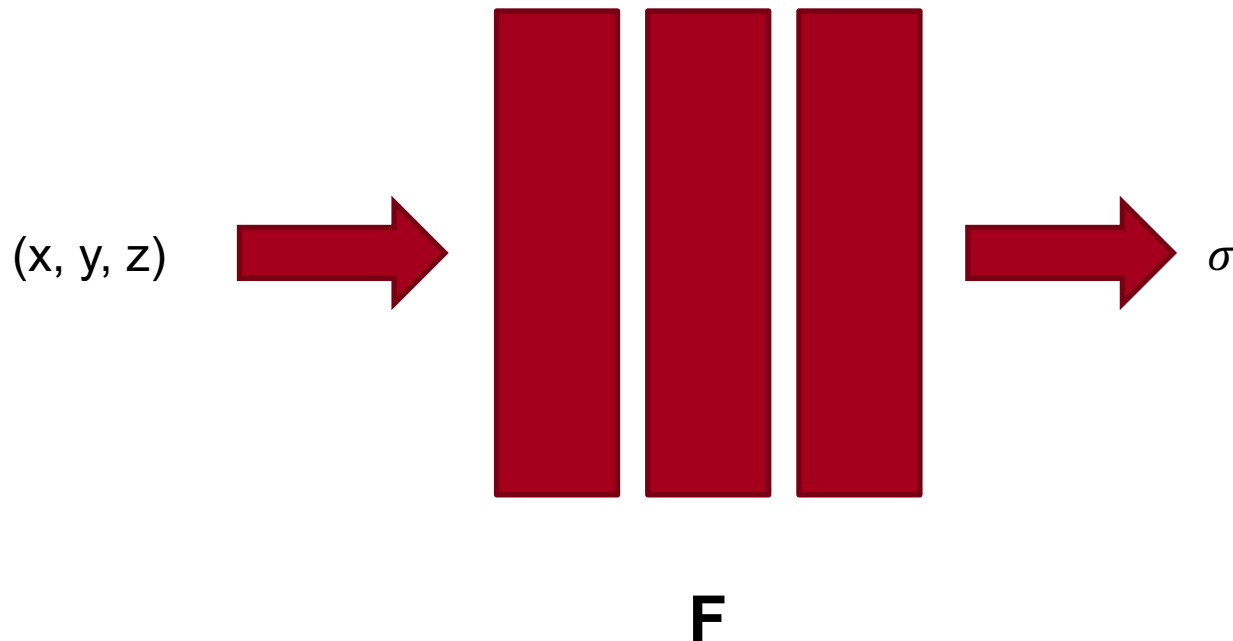
    rays = sample_rays_from_cloud(cloud_model)
    reconstructed_image = run_simulator(rays)

    loss = ((observed_image - reconstructed_image)**2).mean()

    optimizer.zero_grad()
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
```

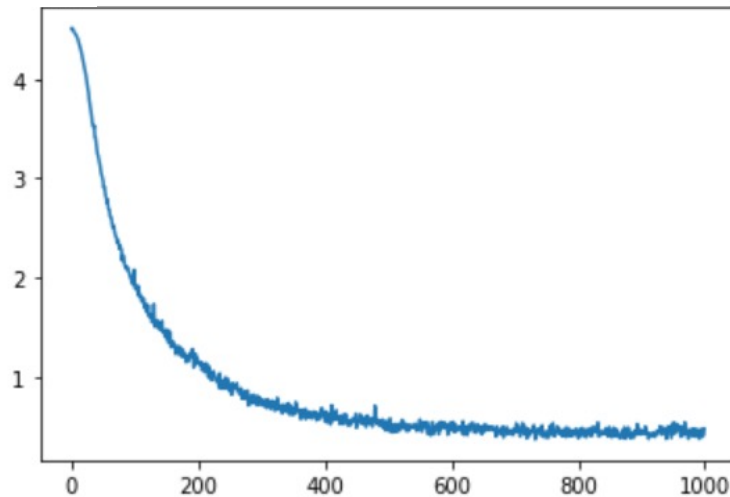
NN-based reconstruction (using implicit functions)

- Modeling the cloud with a neural network $x \in R^3 \rightarrow \sigma \in R$.
 - ~ Infinite-dimensional.
 - Scales better.
 - Better at capturing aberrations.

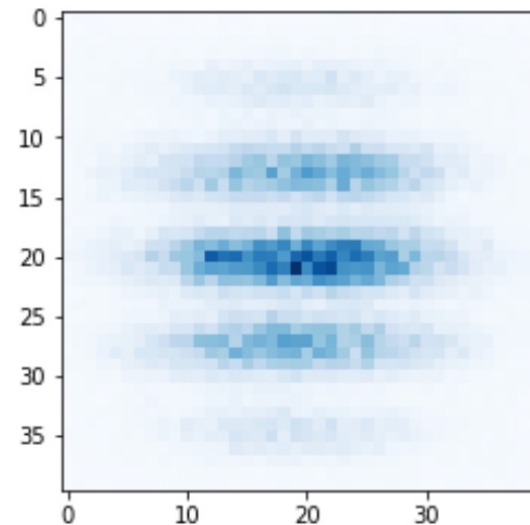


NN-based reconstruction (using implicit functions)

- Keep it simple: fitting the 2d marginal from a single viewing angle.



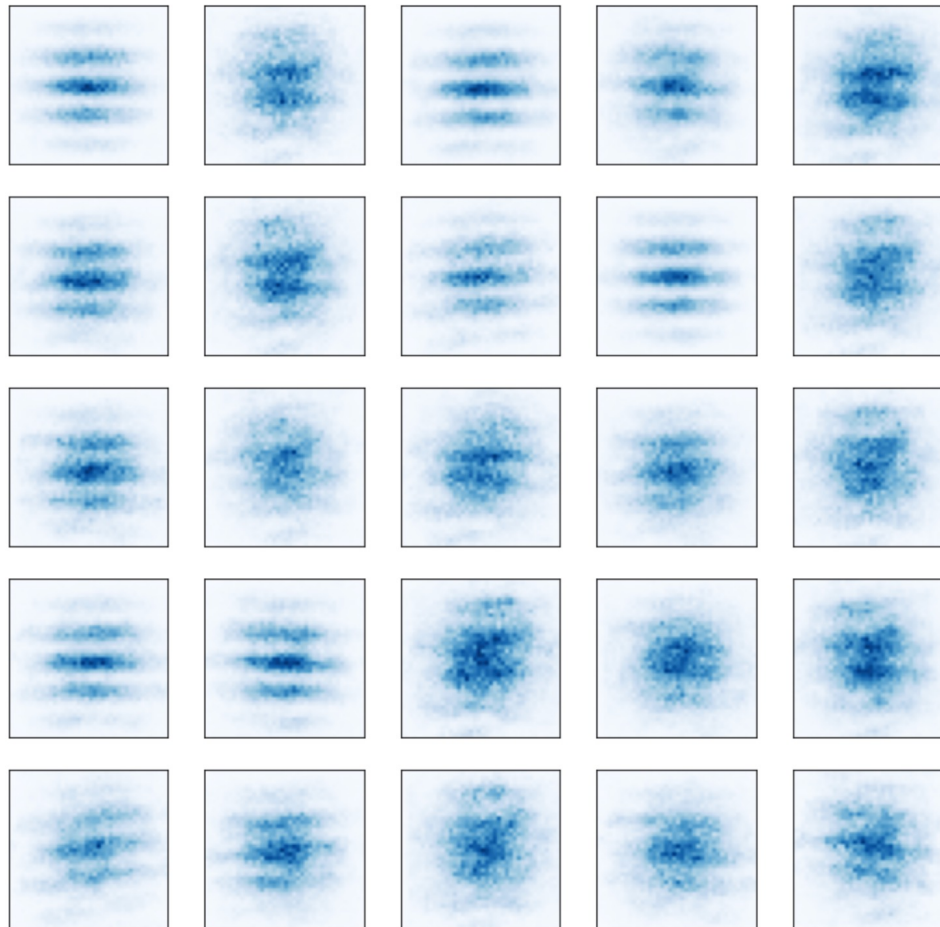
Training loss



Reconstructed image

NN-based reconstruction (using implicit functions)

- 3d visualization.



NN-based reconstruction (using implicit functions)

- Visualization over the course of optimization.

