# Relightable Neural Radiance Fields for Novel View Synthesis

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#### Introduction

"View synthesis is the problem of rendering new views of a scene from a given set of input images and their respective camera poses." [2]











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### Introduction

- Neural radiance fields (NeRFs)
  - Continuous interactive scene
  - Feature films, video games, and virtual reality
  - Limited in lighting control and novel environments



### Introduction

- Relightable neural radiance fields (ReNeRFs)
  - Controllable lighting
  - Novel environments
  - Image-based relighting (IBRL)
  - In-studio photogrammetry



# Outline

- Introduction
- Deep Neural Networks
  - Training
  - Loss Functions
- Neural Radiance Fields
  - Scene Representation
  - Volume Rendering
- Relightable Neural Radiance Fields
  - Capturing Input Images
  - Scene Generation
  - Architecture
  - Training
- Results
- Conclusion



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#### Deep Neural Networks

- Multilayer perceptron (MLP)
- Neurons
- Weights
- Activation Function



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#### Deep Neural Networks: Training

- Training ensures accurate predictions and results
- Backpropagation

Deep Neural Networks: Loss Functions

#### **Optimizing Model Predictions**



#### **Calculate Loss**

Determine the error between prediction and actual values

#### Compute Gradient

Calculate the gradient of the loss function

#### Adjust Parameters

Update model parameters to minimize loss

# Neural Radiance Fields

- 3D view synthesis
- Continuous photorealistic scenes generated by a MLP



#### 3D scene representation

https://www.deeplearning.ai/the-batch/3d-scene-synthesis-for-the-real-world/

#### **NeRFs: Scene Generation**



### NeRFs: Volume Rendering

- Uses model outputs
- Estimates the light emitted at each camera angle



### Relightable Neural Radiance Fields

- A type of NeRF that allows control over lighting and novel environments
- Uses techniques such as image-based relighting and instudio photogrammetry



[1]

#### ReNeRFs: Capturing and Preprocessing Input Images

- Input images are collected using in-studio photogrammetry
  - 32 area light sources
  - 10 video cameras
  - 34 lighting conditions captured
  - One-light-at-a-time (OLAT)





### **ReNeRFs: Scene Generation**

- MLP with NeRF inputs plus point lights
- Calculates radiance
- Models light interaction at each point in the scene



# ReNeRFs: Scene Generation

- $\omega_0$ : pixel ray
- x<sub>i</sub>: points along the pixel ray
- $\omega_i$ : lighting direction
- p: point light source



### ReNeRF Architecture



[1]

# **ReNeRF** Training

- Training data
  - 32 area-OLAT images
  - 10 camera angle each
  - 320 total images



### Results

#### Novel views and lighting control



[1]

# Results

#### Novel Environments



#### Results



[1]

## Conclusion

Relightable neural radiance fields



# Questions?

## References

[1] Yingyan Xu, Gaspard Zoss, Prashanth Chandran, Markus Gross, Derek Bradley, and Paulo Gotardo. 2023. ReNeRF: Relightable Neural Radi ance Fields with Nearfield Lighting. In 2023 IEEE/CVF International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV). 22524–22534. https://doi.org/ 10.1109/ICCV51070.2023.02064

[2] Ben Mildenhall, Pratul P. Srinivasan, Matthew Tancik, Jonathan T. Barron, Ravi Ramamoorthi, and Ren Ng. 2021. NeRF: representing scenes as neural radiance fields for view synthesis. Commun. ACM 65, 1 (Dec. 2021), 99–106. https://doi.org/10.1145/3503250

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[4] Ben Mildenhall, Pratul P. Srinivasan, Matthew Tancik, Jonathan T. Barron, Ravi Ramamoorthi, and Ren Ng. 2020. Representing Scenes as Neural Radiance Fields for View Synthesis https://www.matthewtancik.com/nerf