

Inpainting of Depth Images using Deep Neural **Networks for Real-Time Applications**

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ISVC 2023







- RGB-D cameras/lidar widely employed
 - SLAM, object-detection, real-time avatars

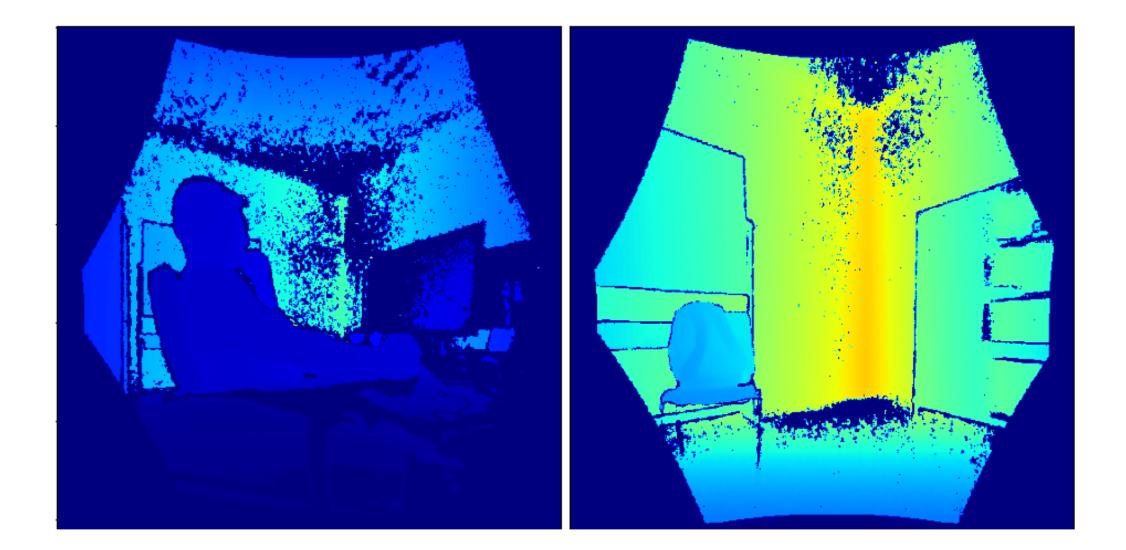
Details

Results





- RGB-D cameras/lidar widely employed
 - SLAM, object-detection, real-time avatars
- Issue: Sensor noise, holes in depth data



Details

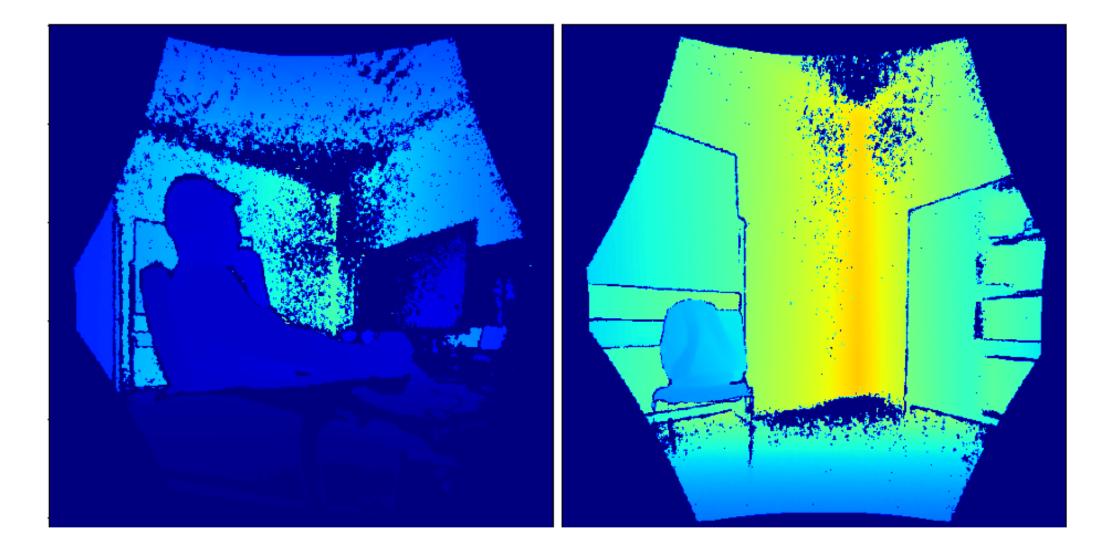
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- RGB-D cameras/lidar widely employed
 - SLAM, object-detection, real-time avatars
- Issue: Sensor noise, holes in depth data
- Important task to reconstruct missing areas



Details

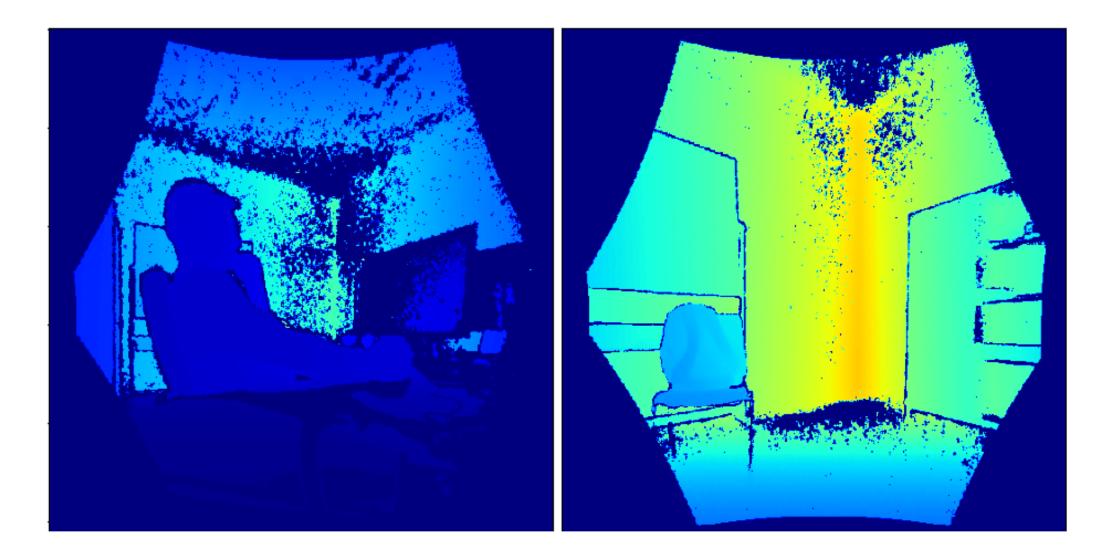
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- RGB-D cameras/lidar widely employed
 - SLAM, object-detection, real-time avatars
- Issue: Sensor noise, holes in depth data
- Important task to reconstruct missing areas
- High quality real-time inpainting challenging



Results







Impressive results with deep learning for various computer vision tasks





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- Deep learning-based inpainting mostly on color
 - Non-standard convolutions [Yu19,Ning19]
 - GANs [Isola17,Shao20]





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- Depth image inpainting
 - Still uses color guidance [Tao22,Lee22]
 - Only small holes [Jin20]

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- Deep learning-based inpainting mostly on color
 - Non-standard convolutions [Yu19,Ning19]
 - GANs [Isola17,Shao20]
- Depth image inpainting
 - Still uses color guidance [Tao22,Lee22]
 - Only small holes [Jin20]
- Transformer/Diffusion models very slow [Deng22,Rombach22]

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Our Contributions

- Real time depth image inpainting using deep learning
 - Without color guidance, also larger holes

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Our Contributions

- Real time depth image inpainting using deep learning
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- Investigated performance of various models
 - Partial convolutional U-Net
 - Patch-based GAN
 - Standard U-Net
 - LaMa

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- Real time depth image inpainting using deep learning
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- Investigated performance of various models
 - Partial convolutional U-Net
 - Patch-based GAN
 - Standard U-Net
 - LaMa
- Detailed quantitative and qualitative evaluation
 - Two public standard datasets + self-recorded one

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Results







- Training:
 - NYU Depth V2 (indoor, Kinect v1)



NYUV2, color/depth [Silberman12]

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- Training:
 - NYU Depth V2 (indoor, Kinect v1)
 - Added own synthetic holes



NYUV2, color/depth [Silberman12]

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- Training:
 - NYU Depth V2 (indoor, Kinect v1)
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 - NYUV2



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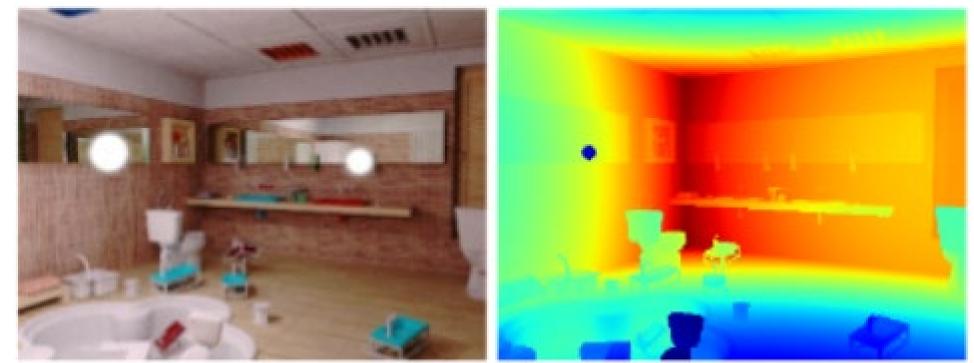




- Training:
 - NYU Depth V2 (indoor, Kinect v1)
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 - SceneNet RGB-D (synthetic indoor scenes, low resolution, using depth only, added holes)



NYUV2, color/depth [Silberman12]



SceneNet, color/depth [McCormac16]

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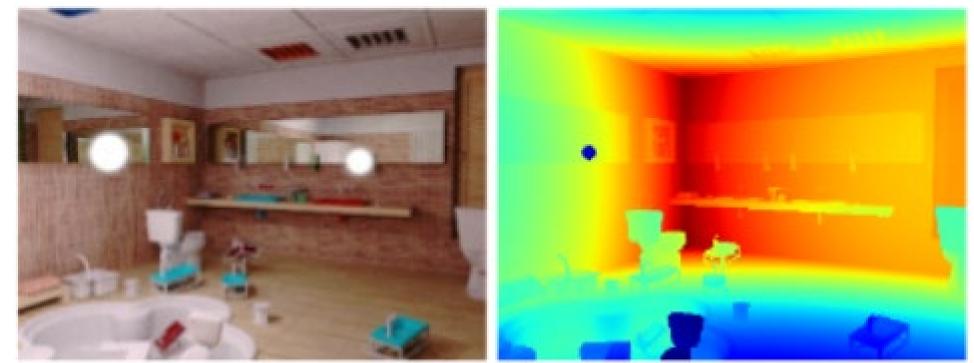




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NYUV2, color/depth [Silberman12]



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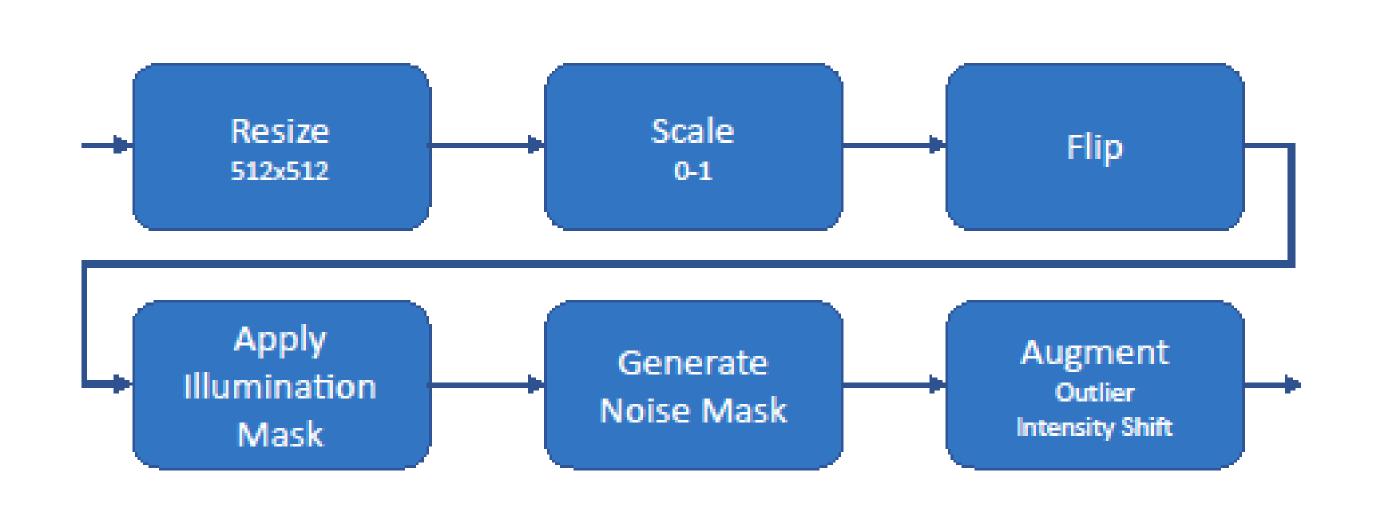
Details

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Related Work

Overview

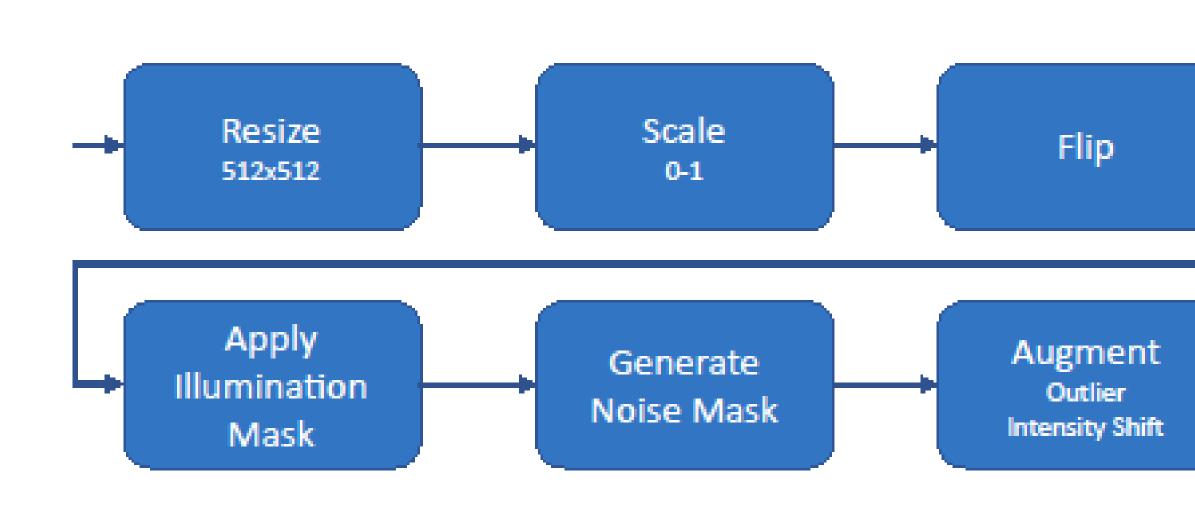
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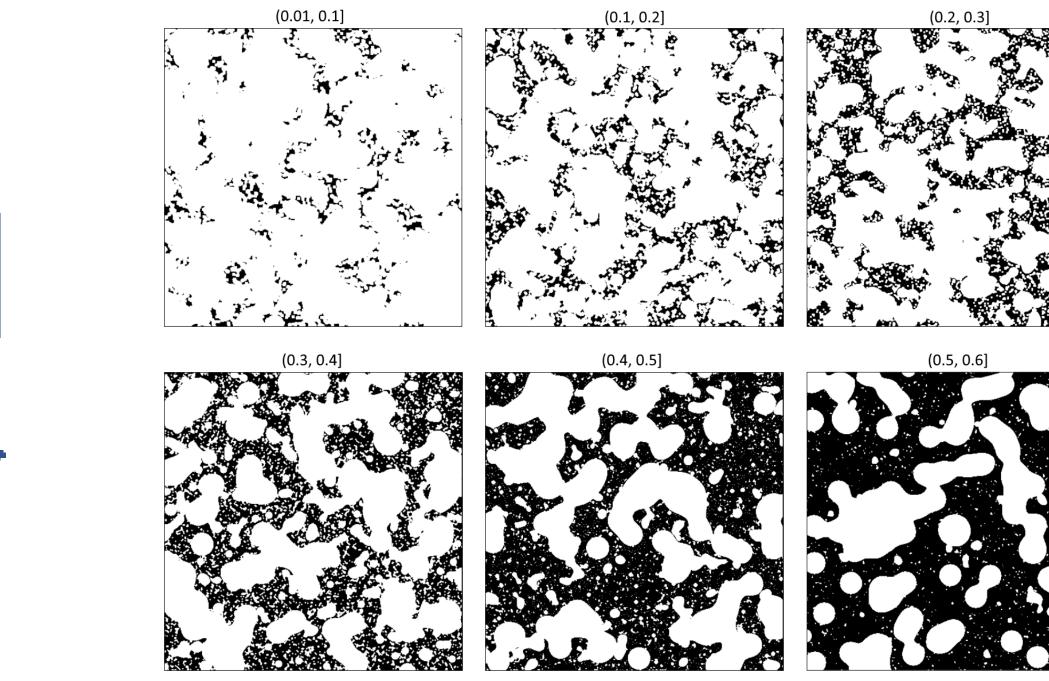




Related Work

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Mask Categories



Black: Holes/masked out

Results

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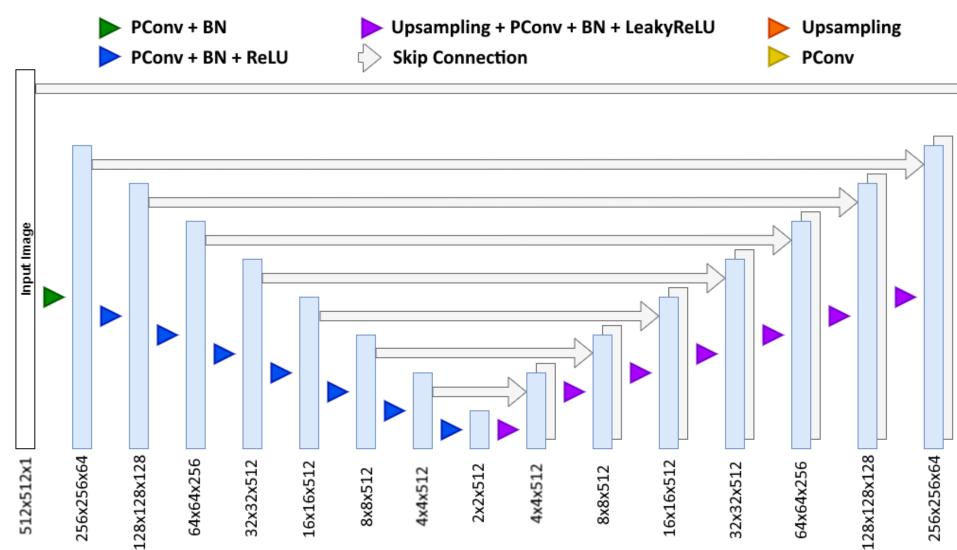






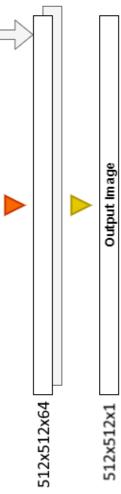


• Partial Convolutionial U-Net [Liu18]



Results

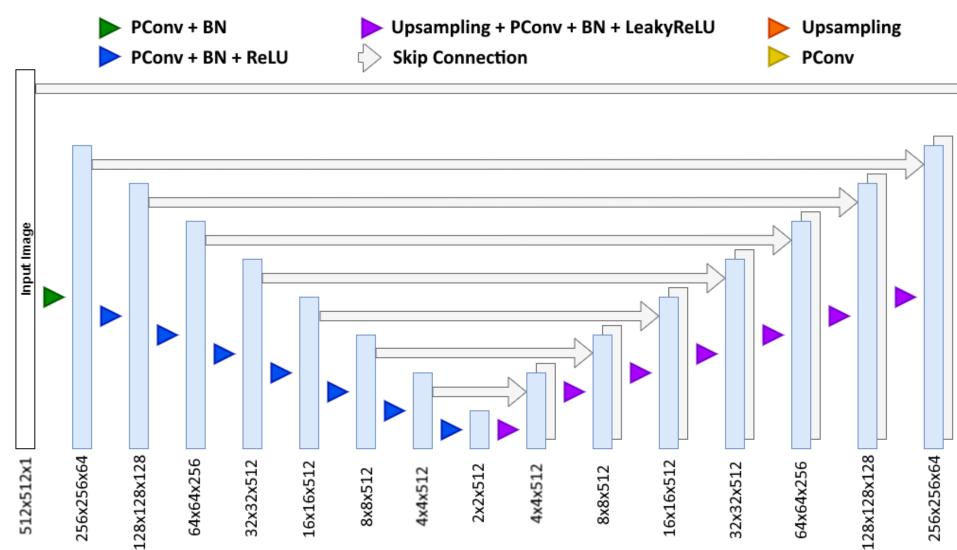






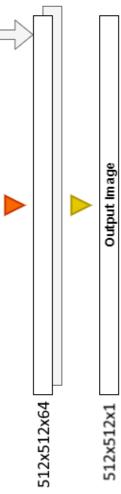


- Partial Convolutionial U-Net [Liu18]
 - Convolutions masked on valid pixels
 - Dynamic mask updates between layers



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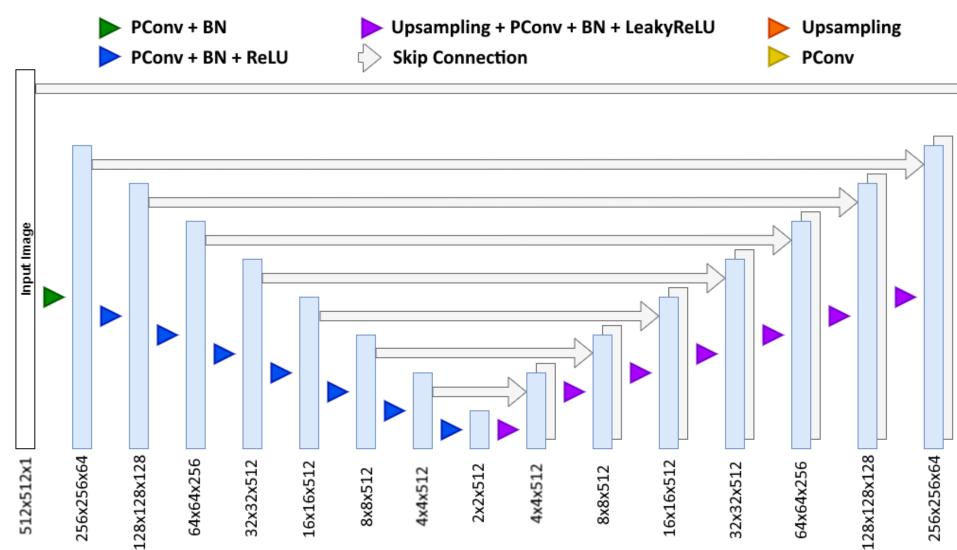






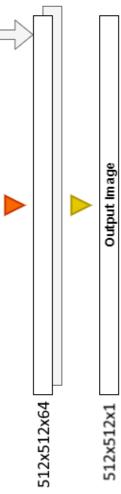


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- Patch-based GAN [Isola17]



Results

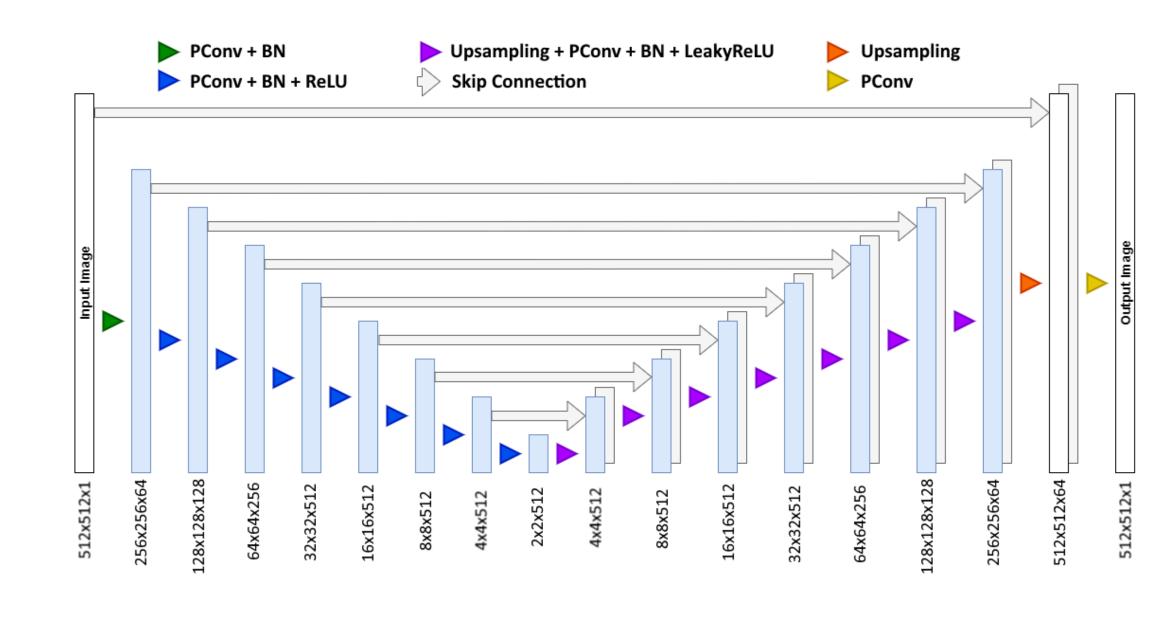








- Partial Convolutionial U-Net [Liu18]
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 - U-Net generator, convolutional PatchGAN classifier as discriminator



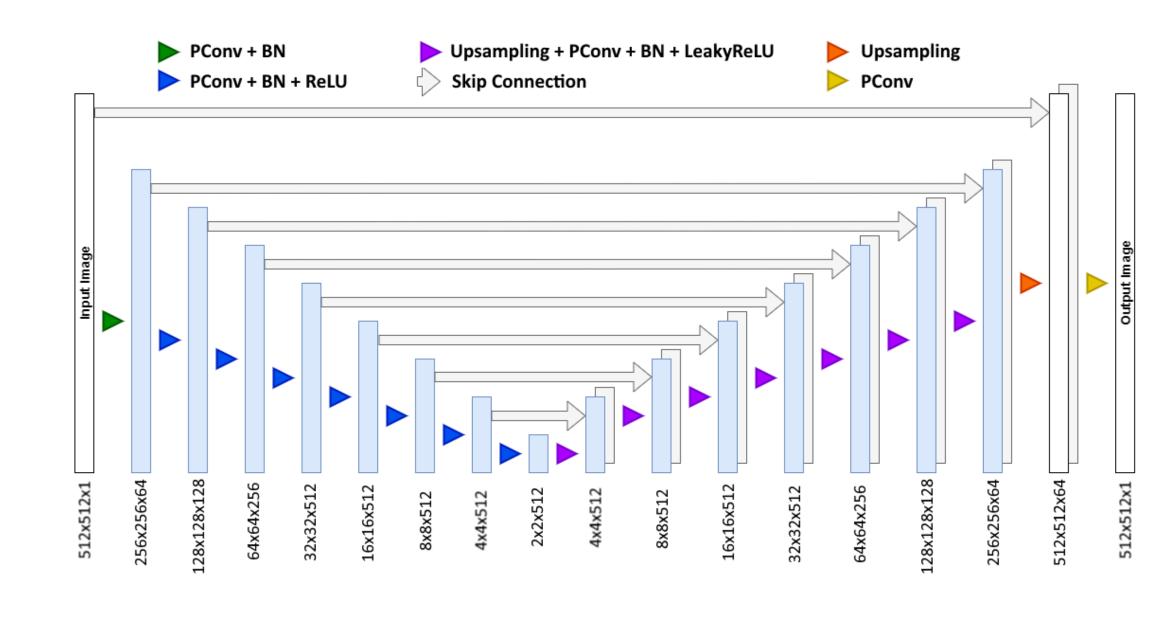
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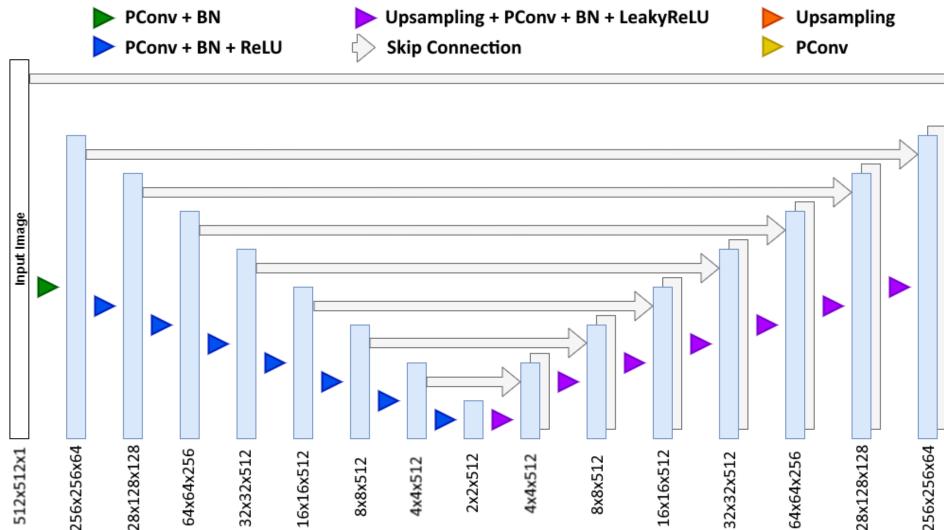
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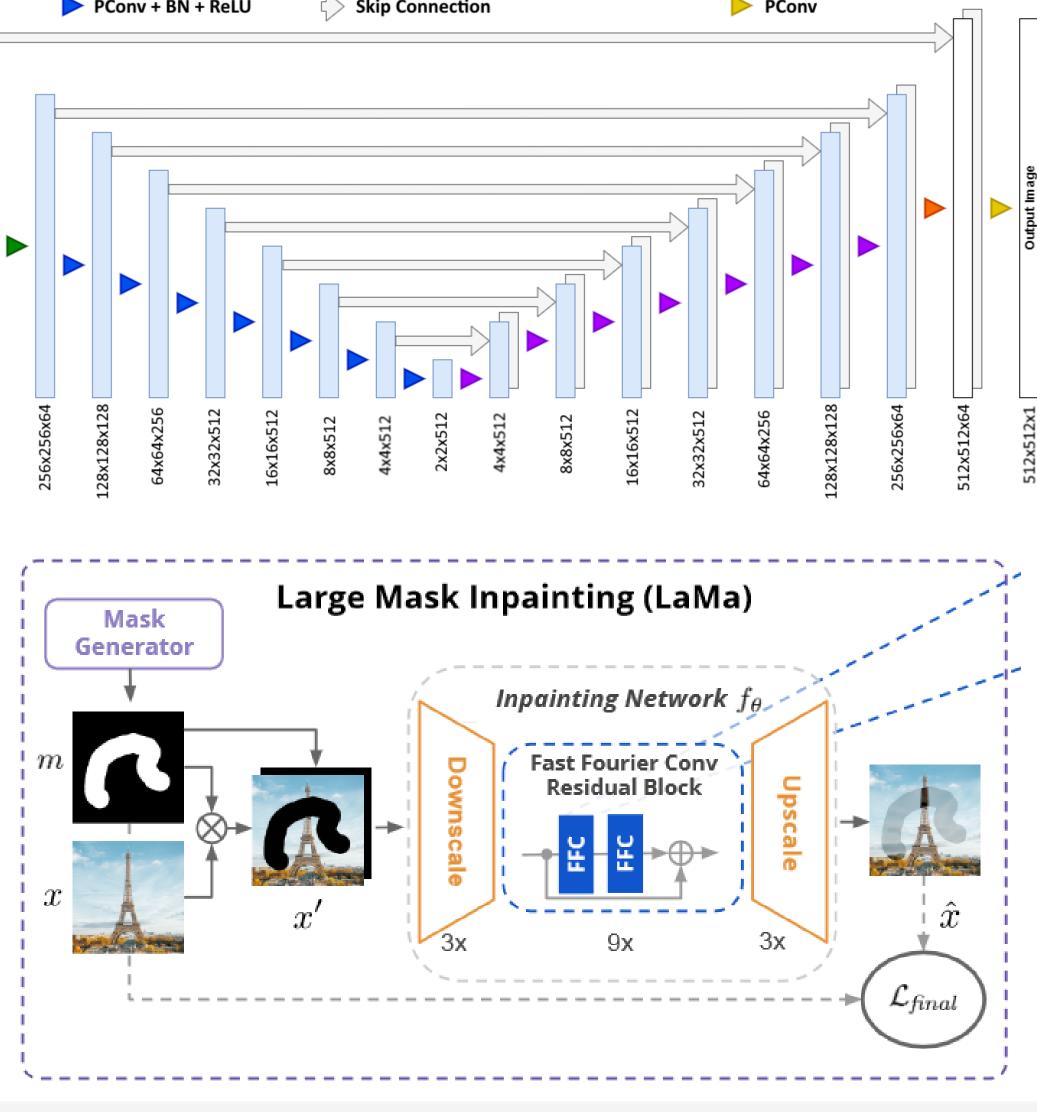






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Details

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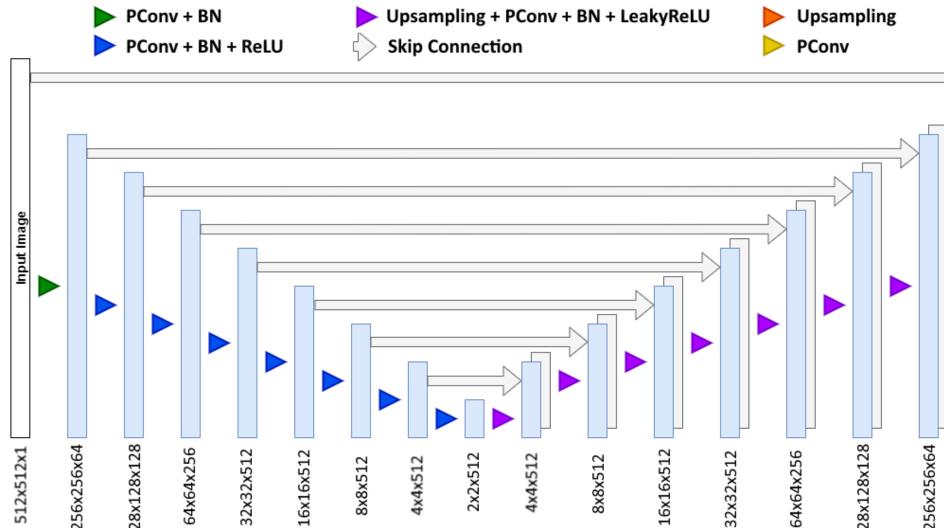


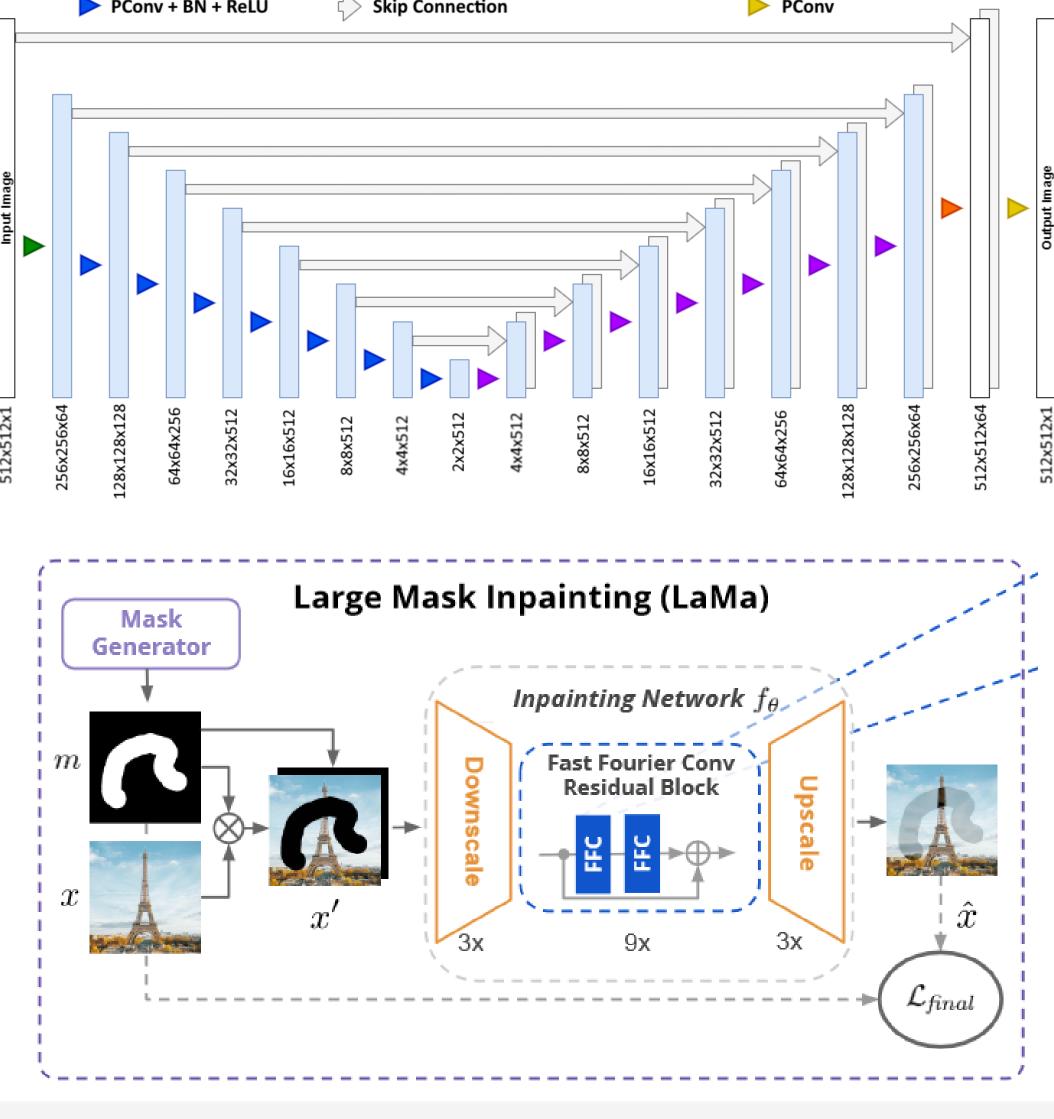
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 - U-Net generator, convolutional PatchGAN classifier as discriminator
- Standard U-Net
- LaMa [Suvorov22]
 - Fourier convolutions provide large receptive field
 - Large training masks

Motivation

Related Work

Overview





Details

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Training Procedure & Loss Functions

- Trained for 7 epochs (LaMa: 5), batch size 2 (LaMa: 5)
- Losses:
 - Conv/PConv (like the original paper): Two per-pixel accuracy losses, a perceptual loss, two style losses, a total variation loss
 - GAN: Combination of above with original generator loss (including L1 loss)
 - LaMa (like the original paper for comparability): A high receptive field perceptual loss, an adversarial loss, a discriminator-based perceptual loss, and gradient penalty

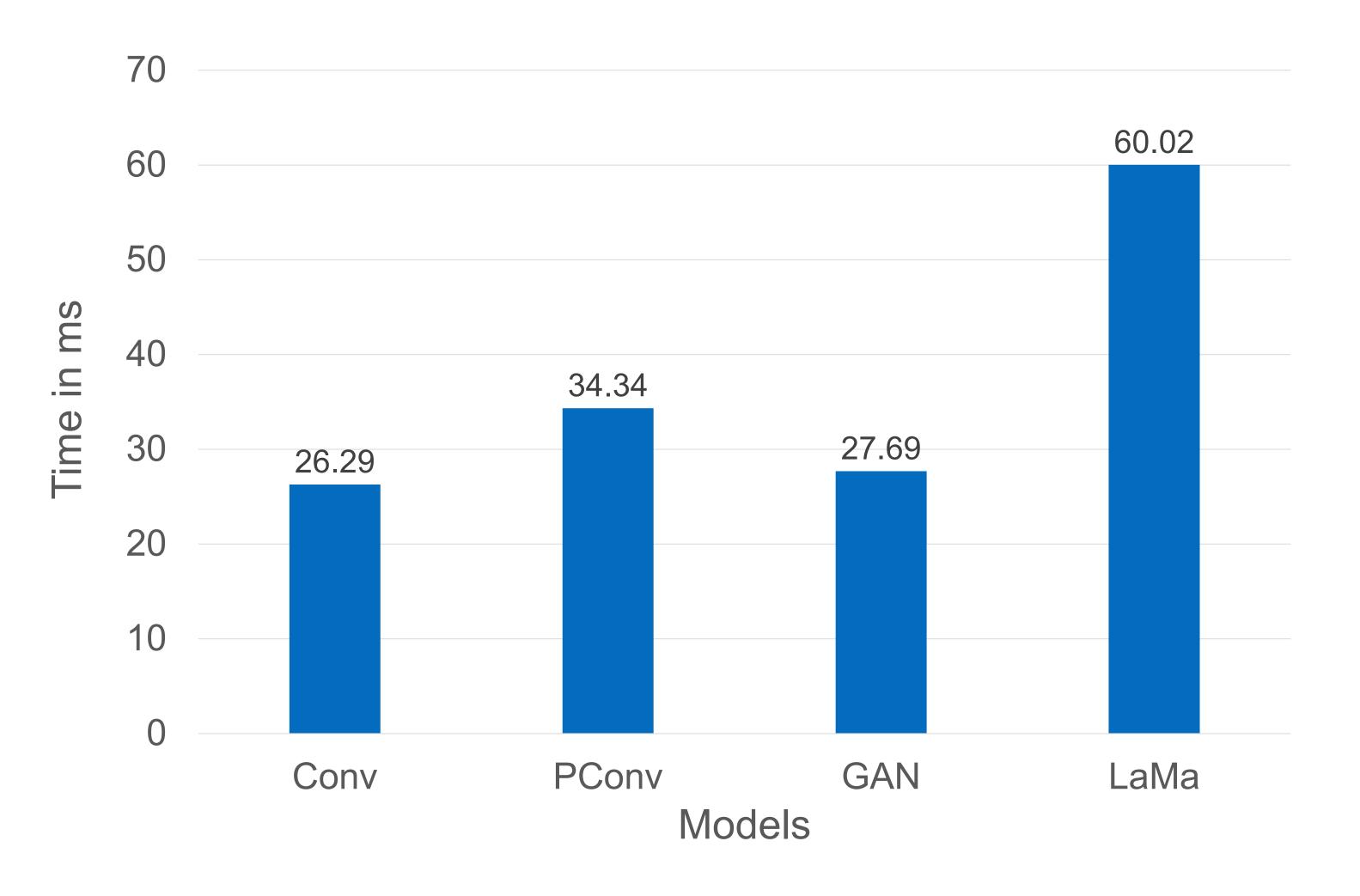
Results





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Results - Inference Timings



Details

Results







• Measured metrics: MAE, MSE, PSNR, SSIM

Details

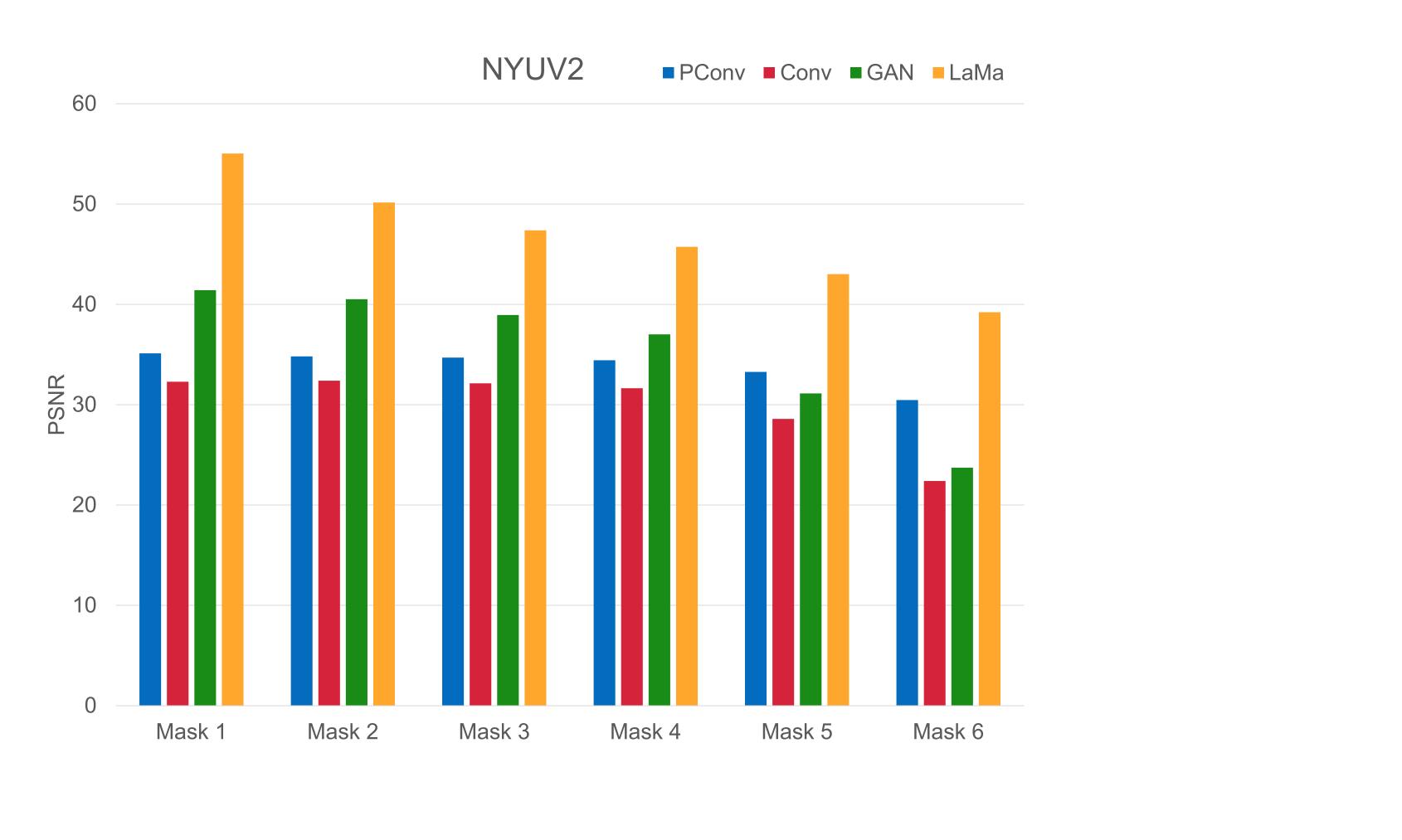
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Details

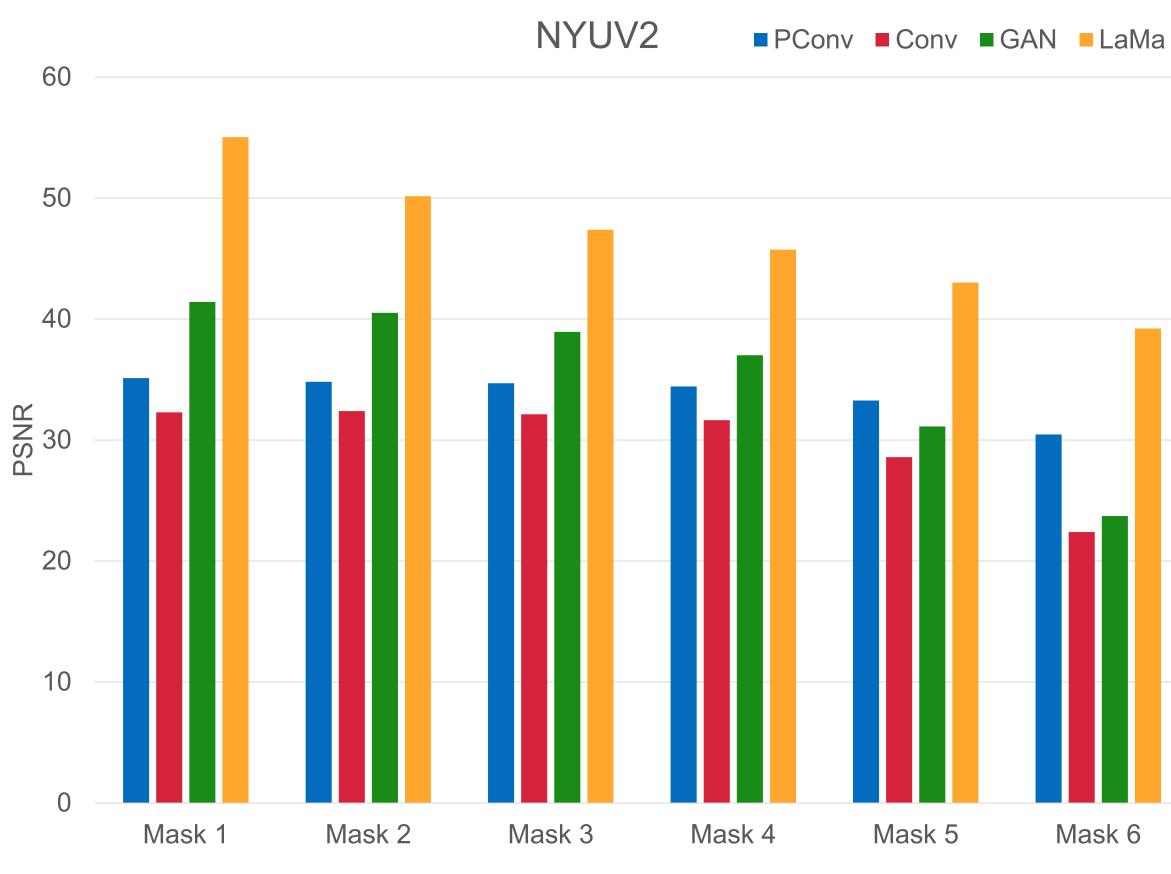
Results







Measured metrics: MAE, MSE, PSNR, SSIM



LaMa best, GAN second best on small/medium masks, PConv on larger ones and most consistent

Motivation

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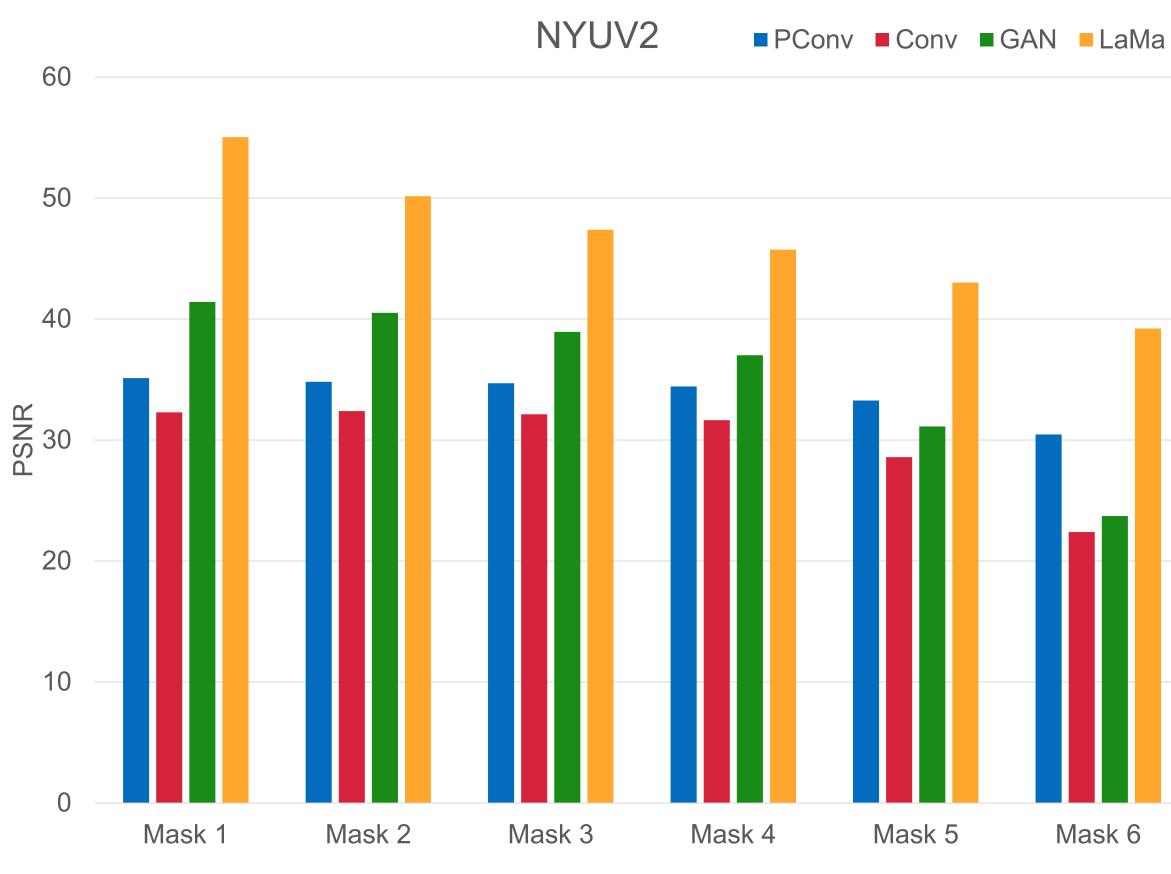
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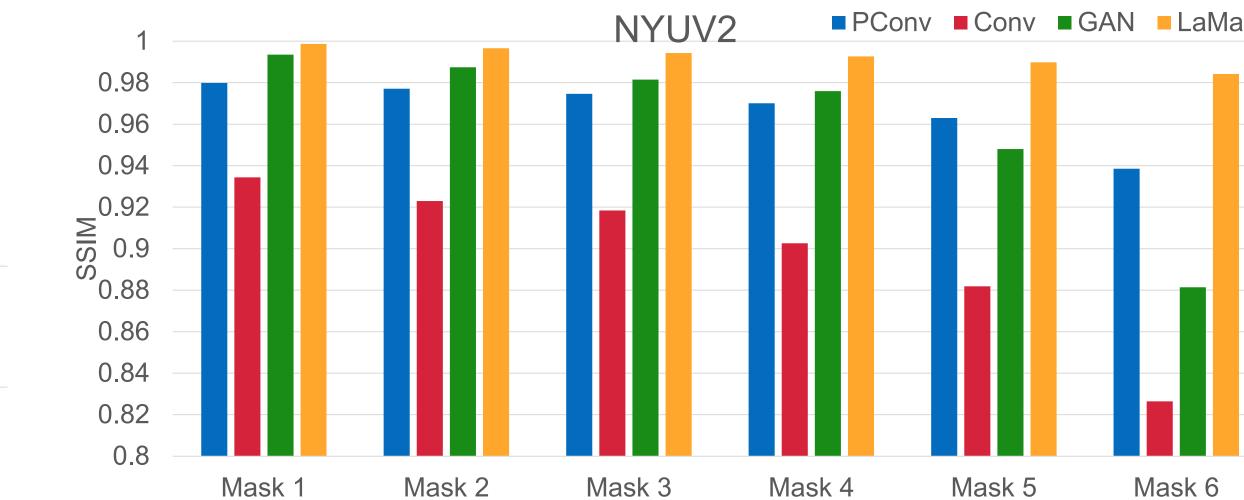


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Motivation

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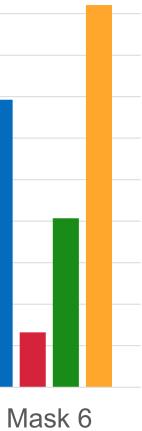
Overview



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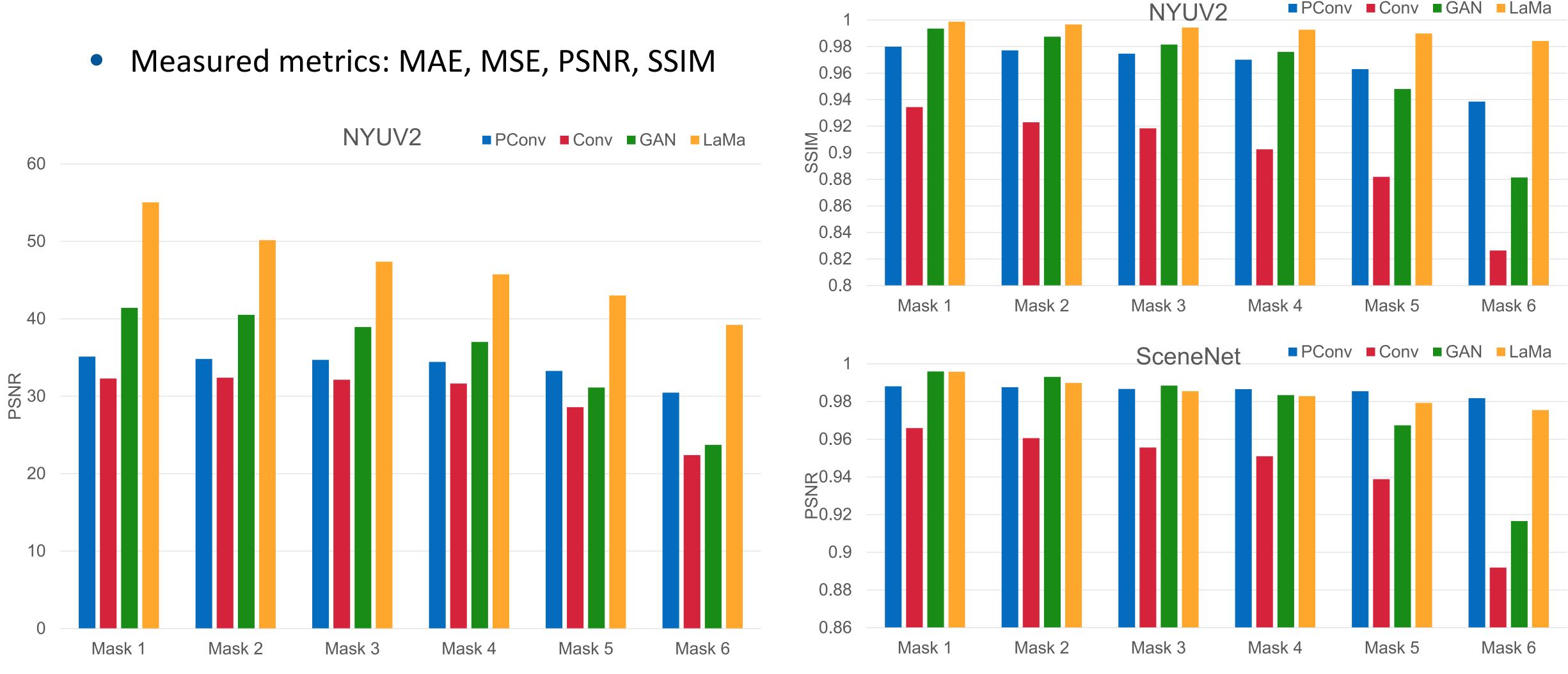
Results











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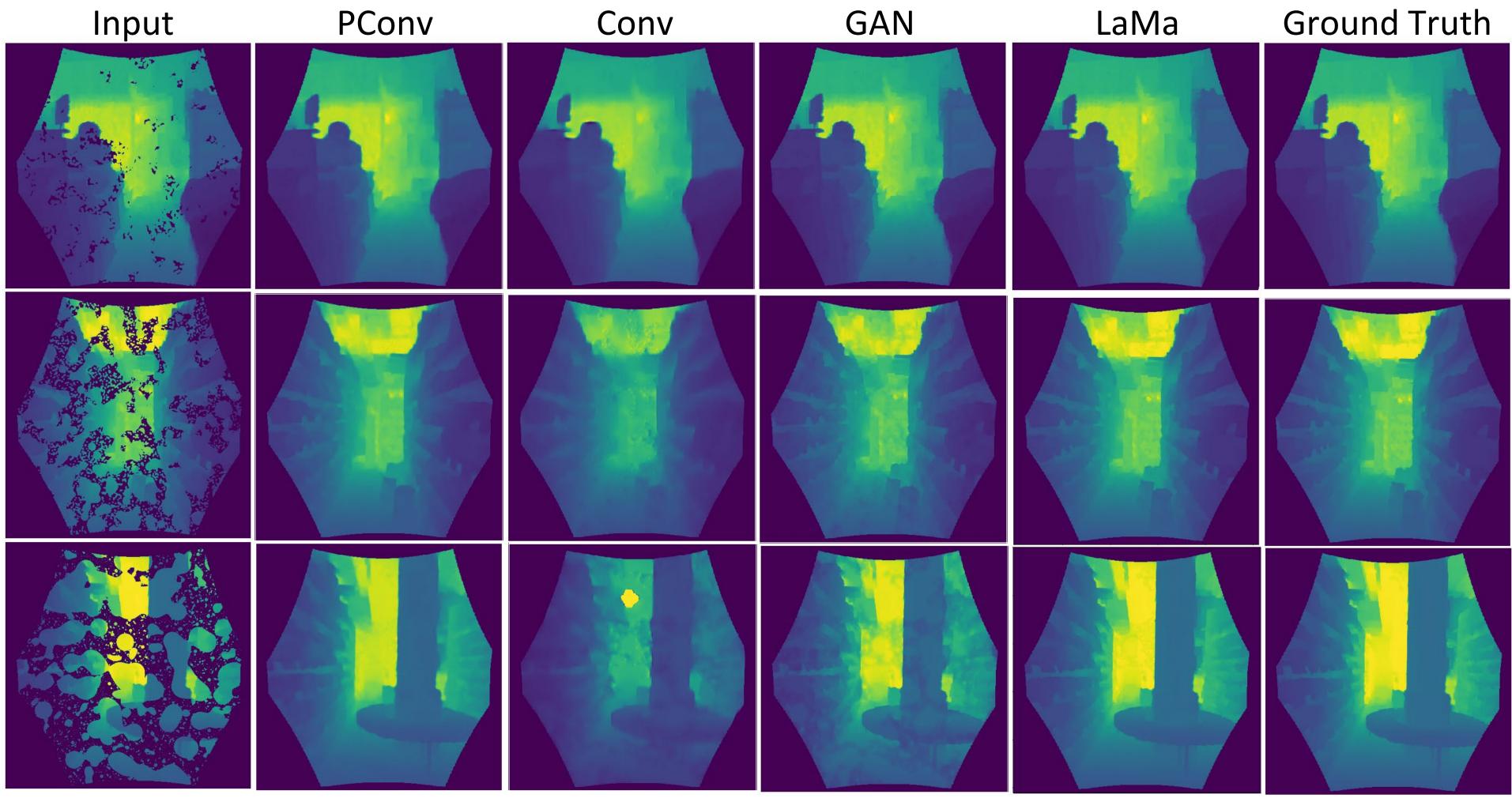


■Conv ■GAN ■LaMa





Results - Qualitative Comparision NYUV2



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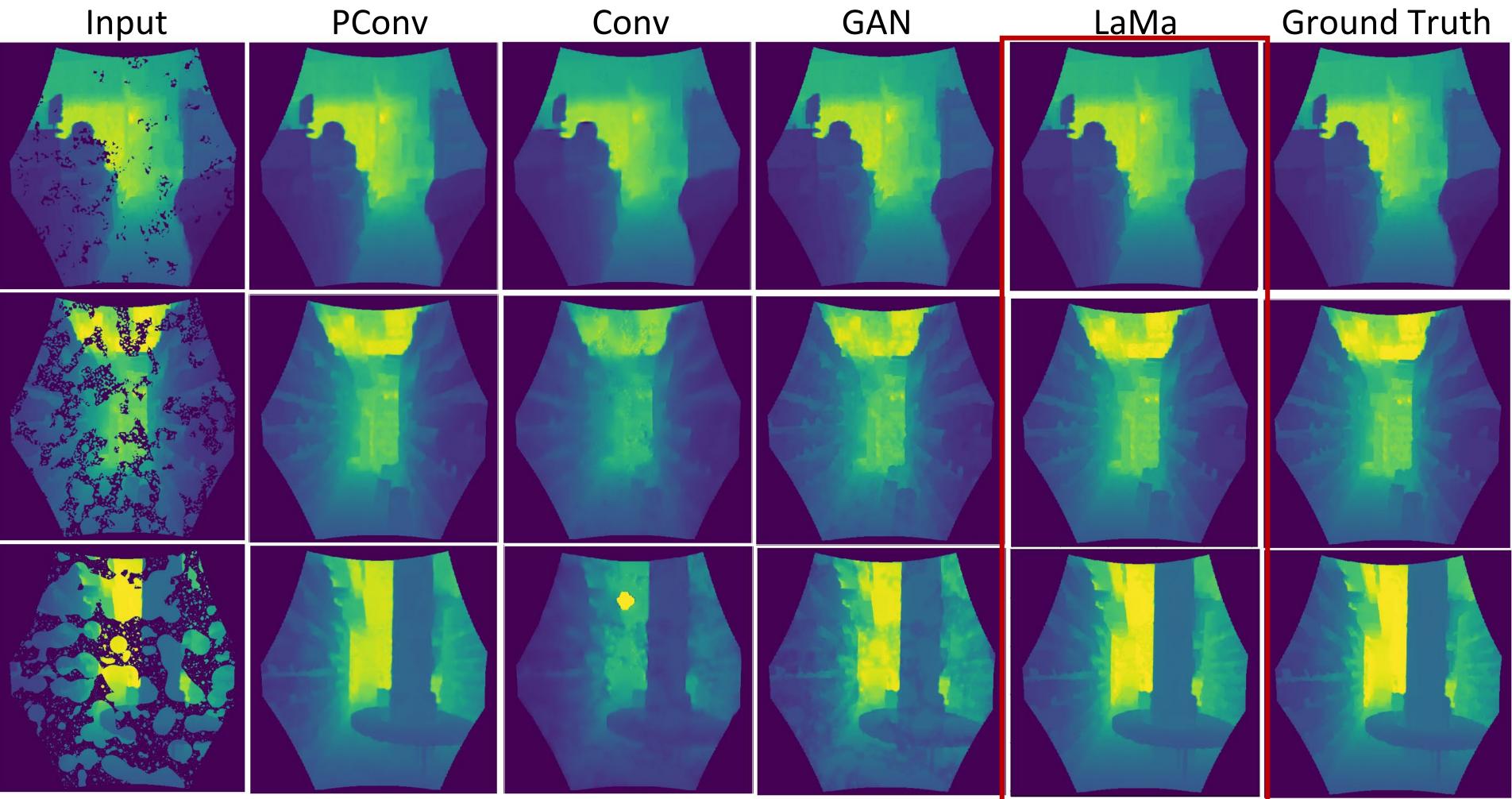
Results

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Results - Qualitative Comparision NYUV2



Lama perform best,

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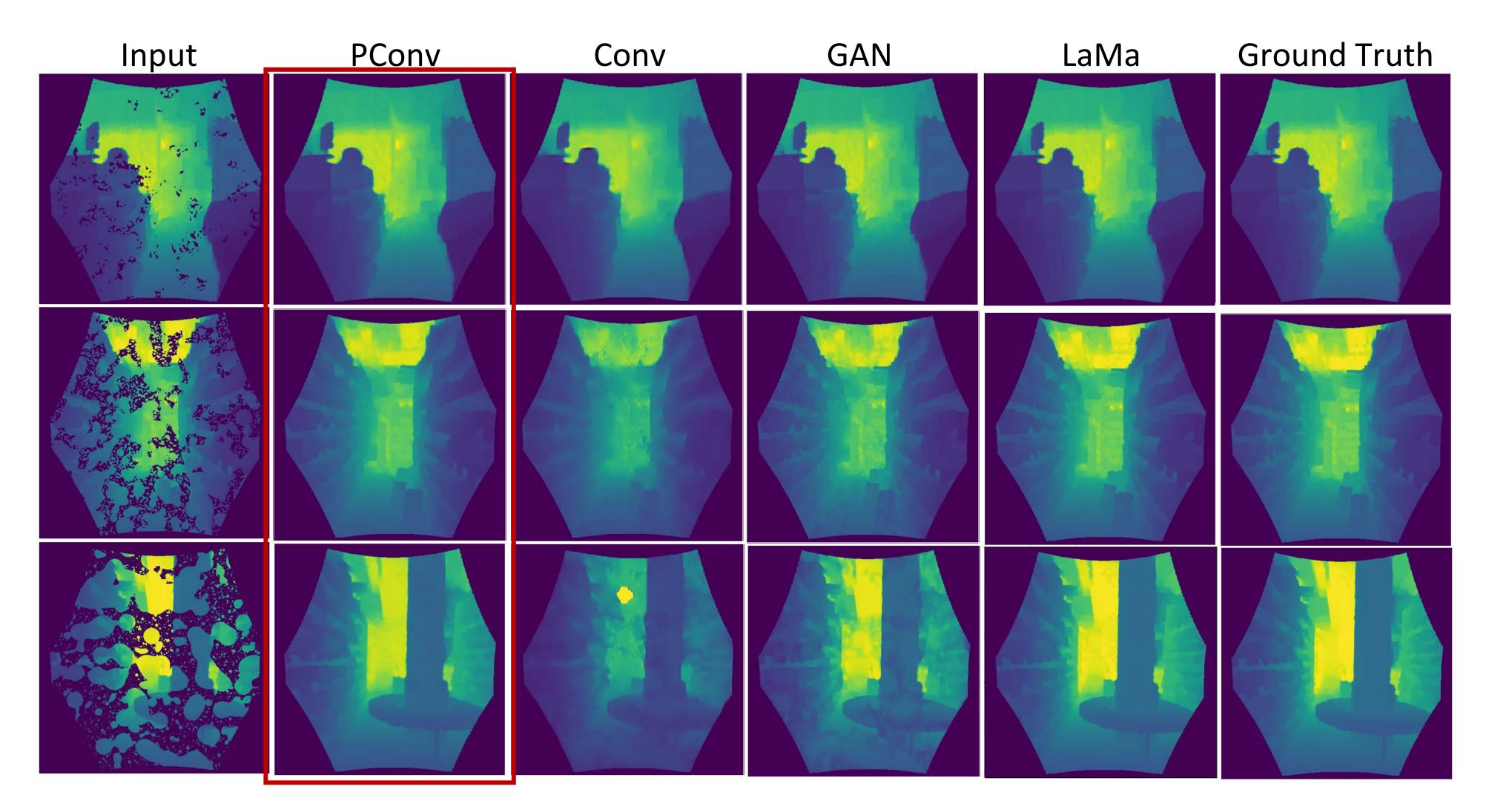
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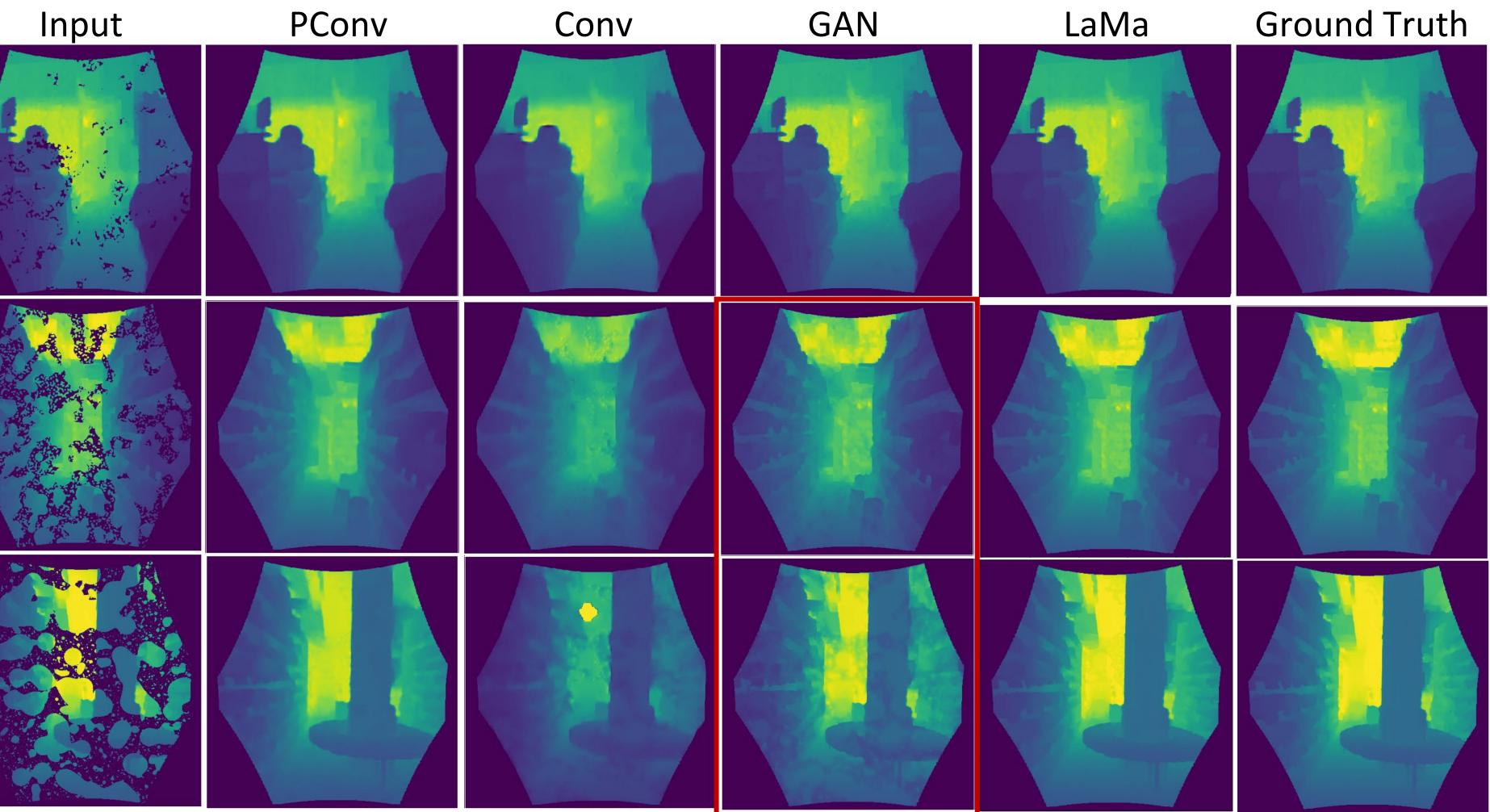
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Results - Qualitative Comparision NYUV2





Lama perform best, PConv second best, GAN with issues on larger masks,

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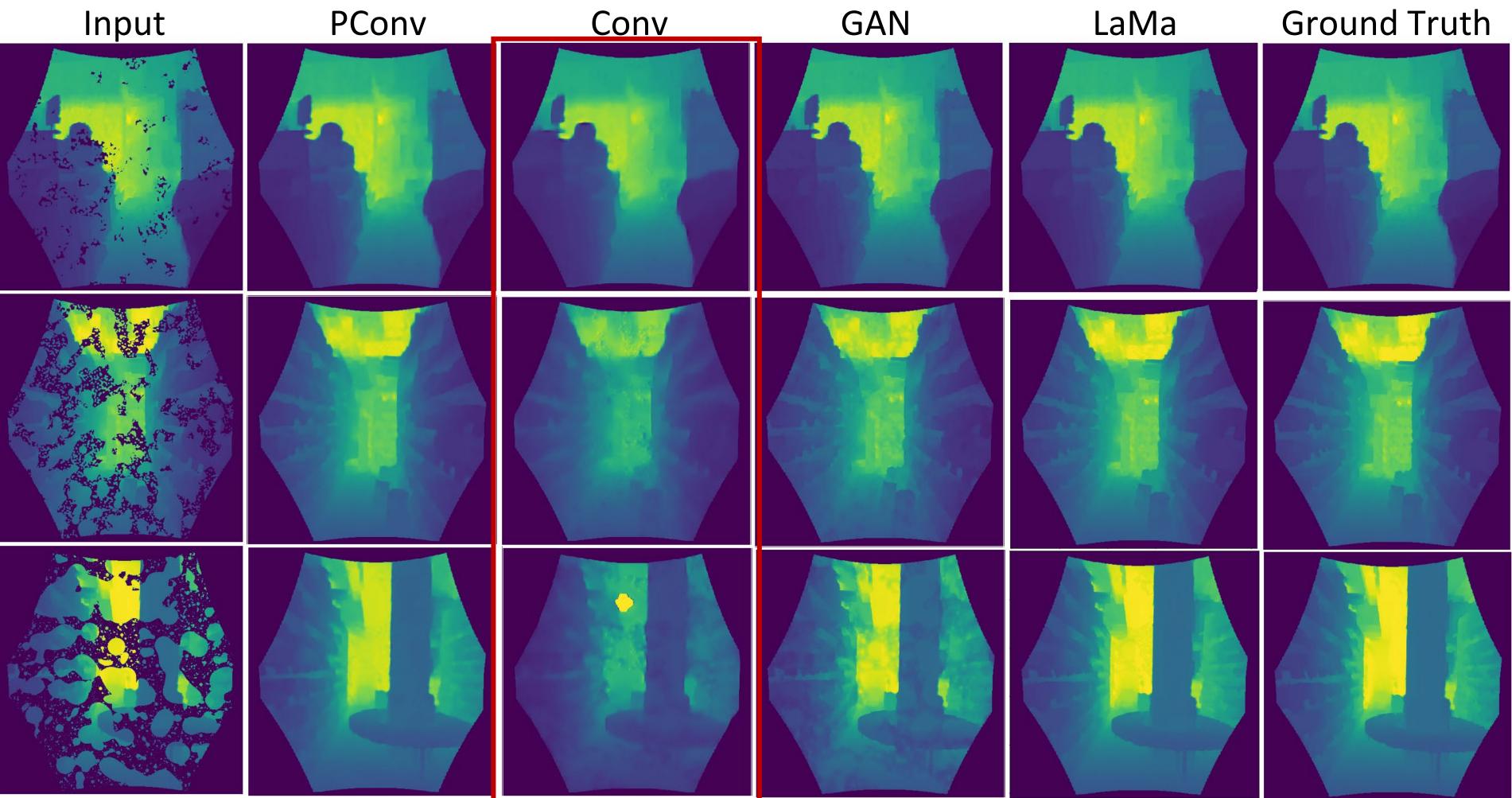


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Results - Qualitative Comparision NYUV2





Lama perform best, PConv second best, GAN with issues on larger masks, Conv worst

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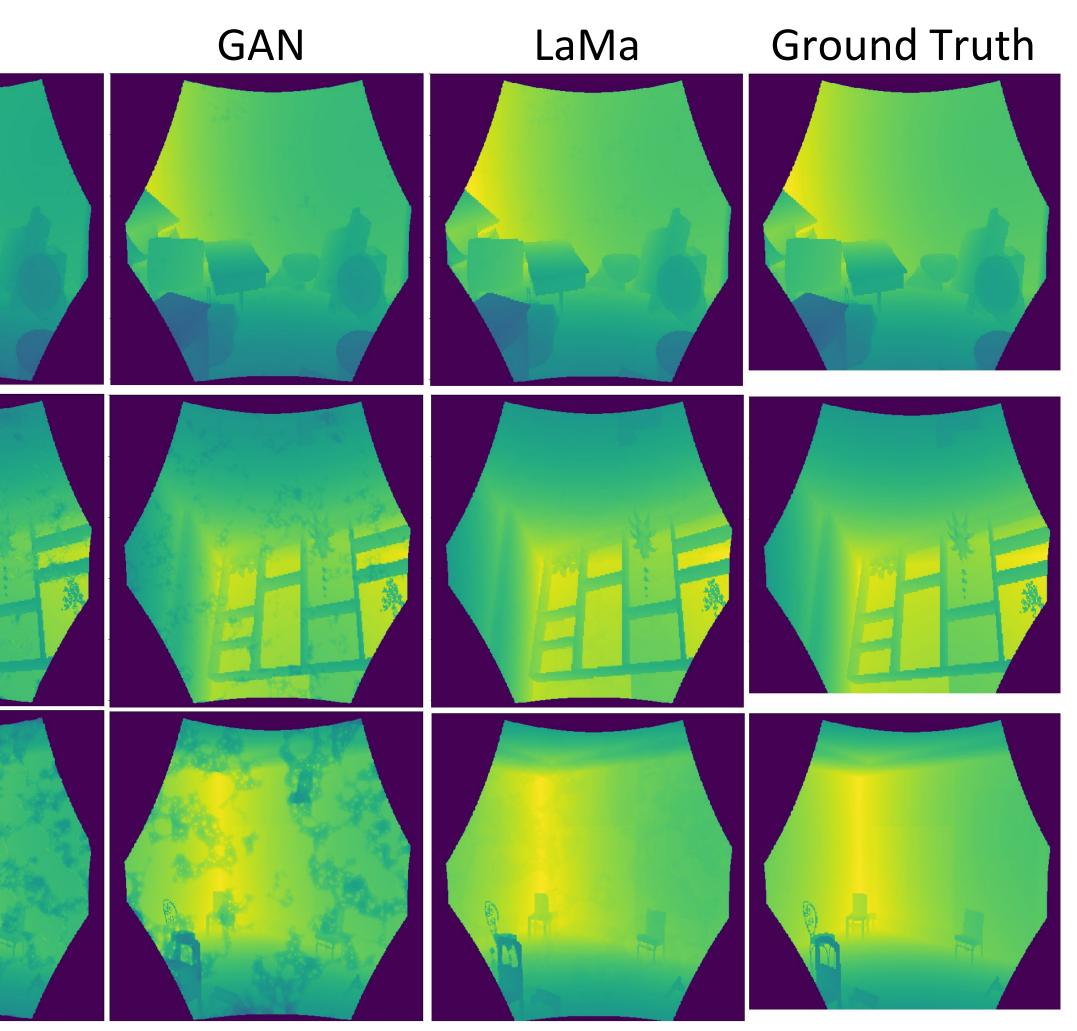
Conclusion



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Input PConv Conv



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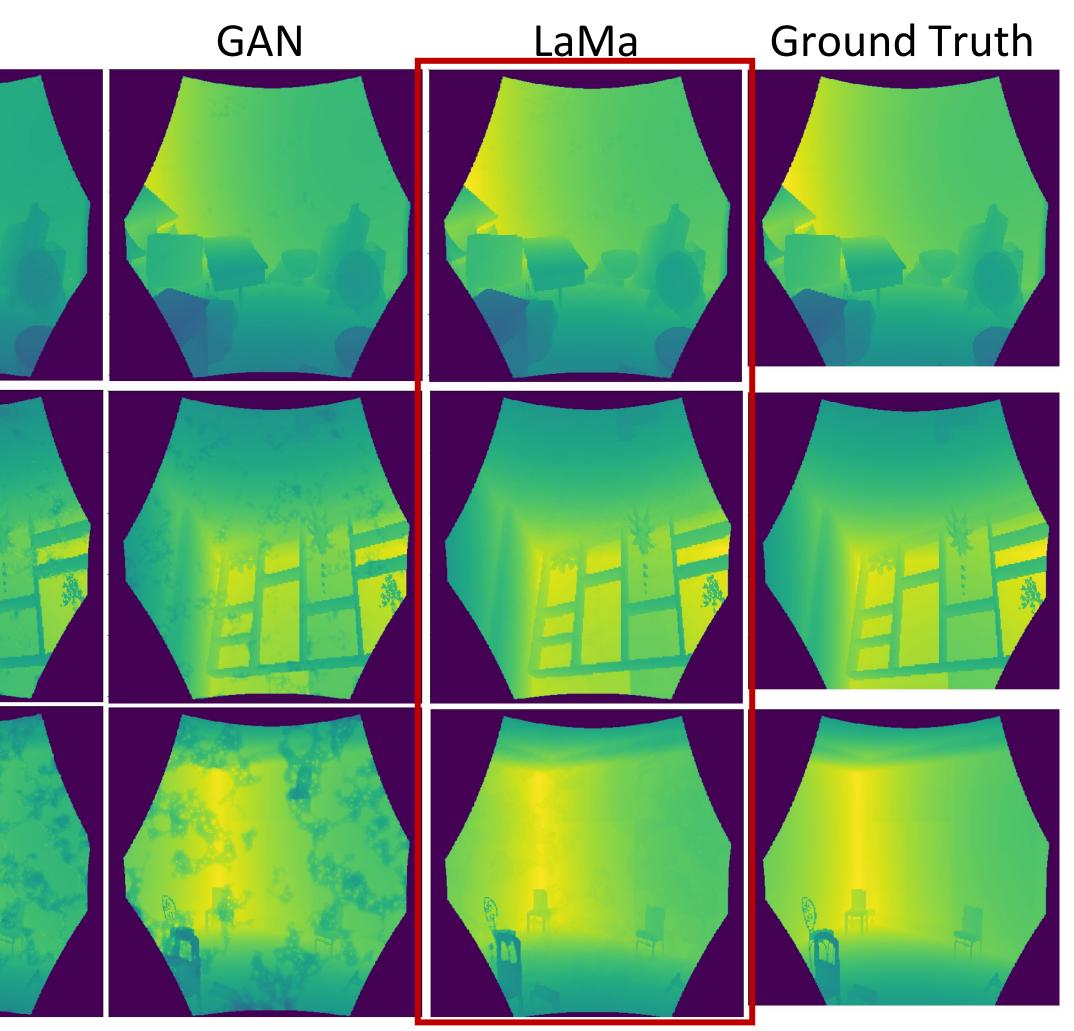
PConv Input Conv

LaMa best again,

Motivation

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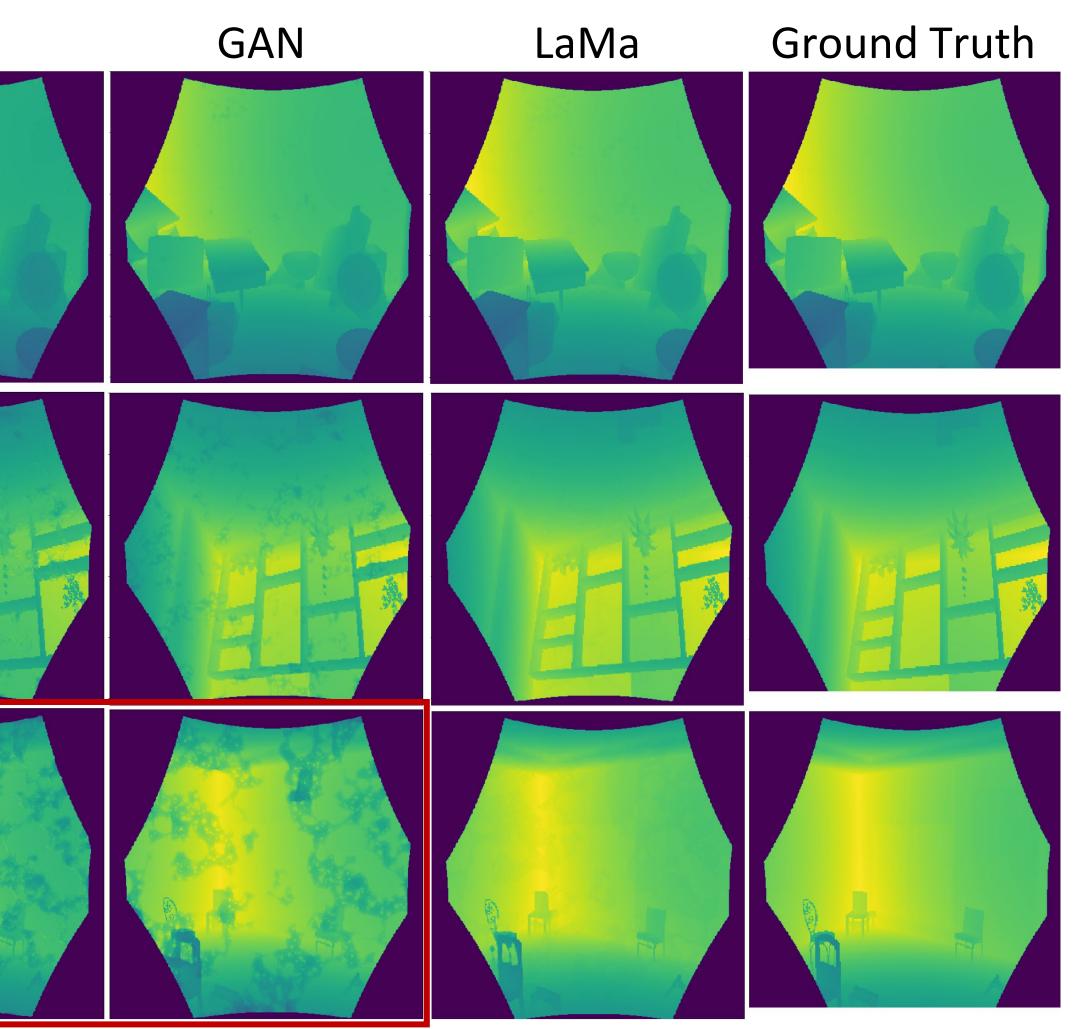
Input PConv Conv

LaMa best again, others artefacts,

Motivation

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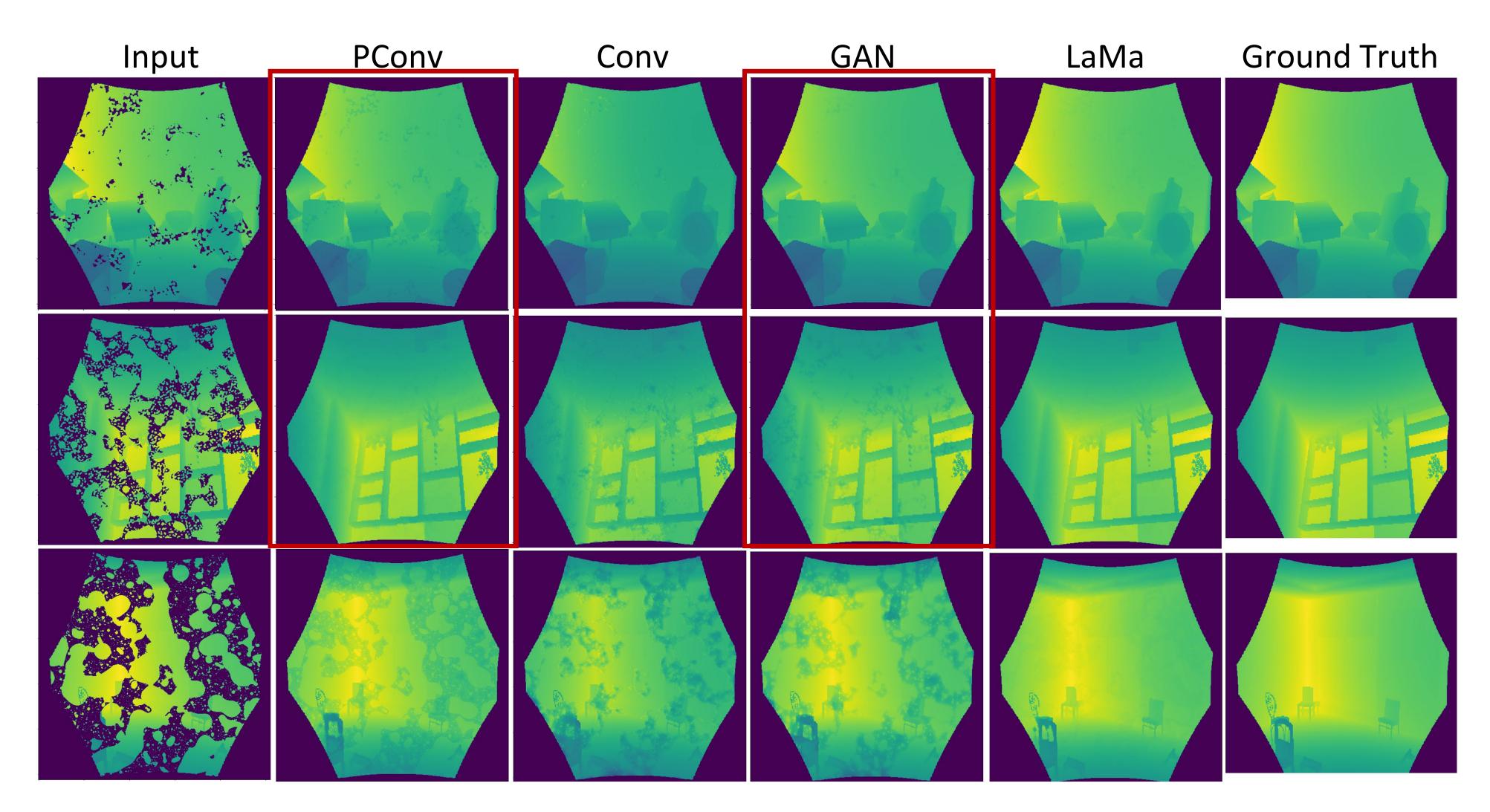
Details

Results









LaMa best again, others artefacts, PConv/GAN ok in medium/small categories,

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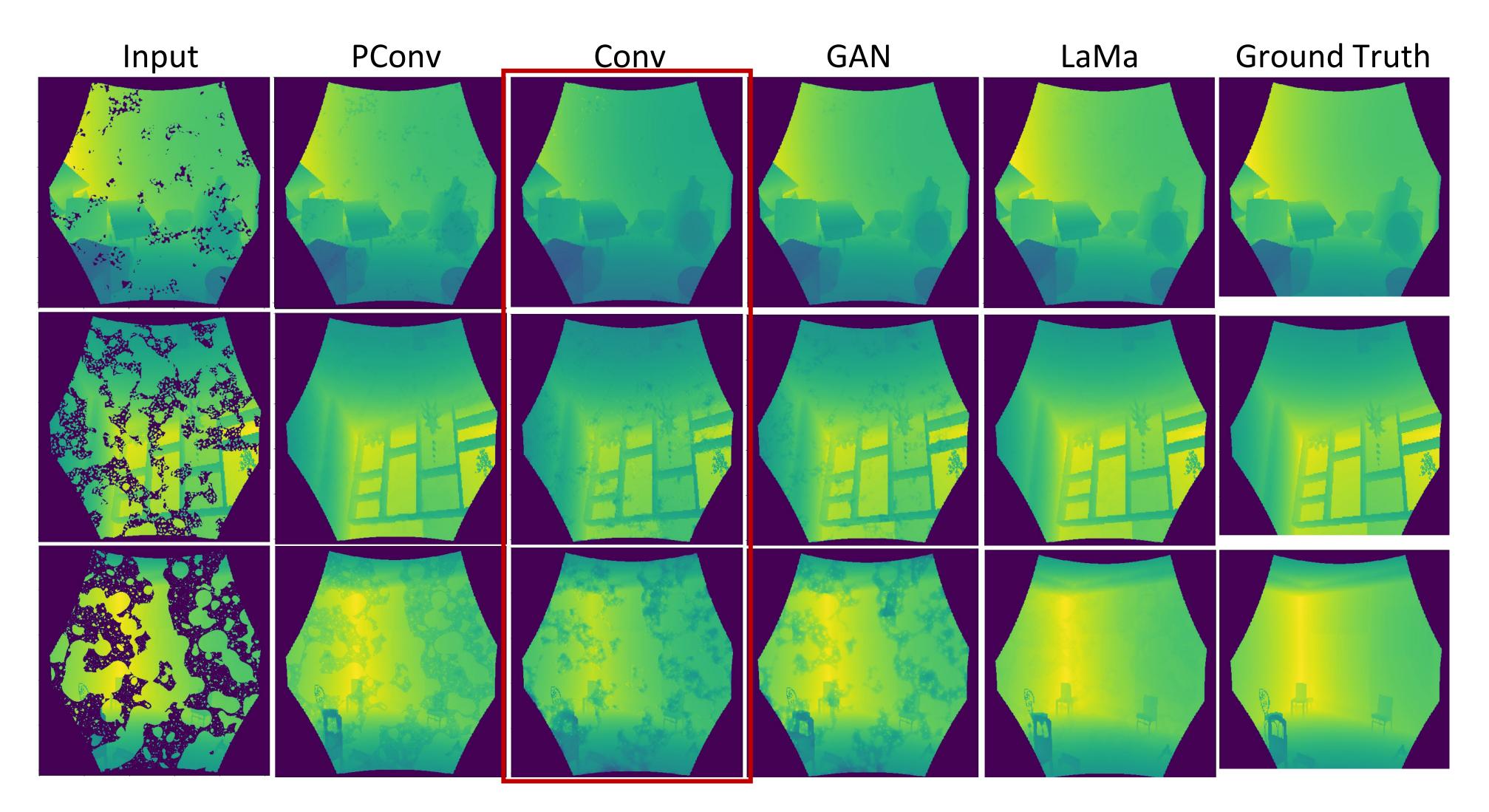
Details

Results









LaMa best again, others artefacts, PConv/GAN ok in medium/small categories, Conv worst again

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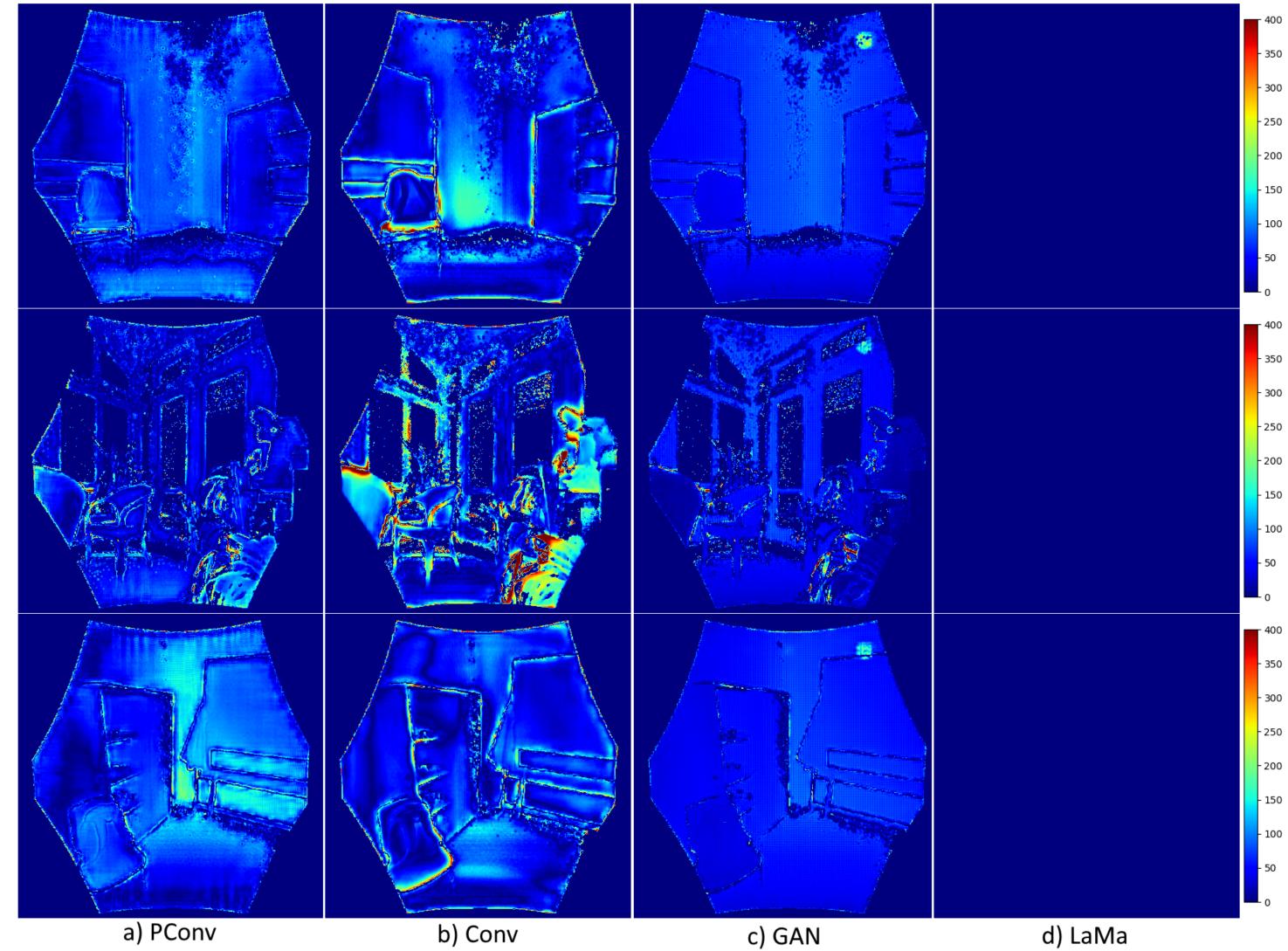




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Results - Qualitative Comparision Own dataset

Color-coded deltas of valid areas (less better)



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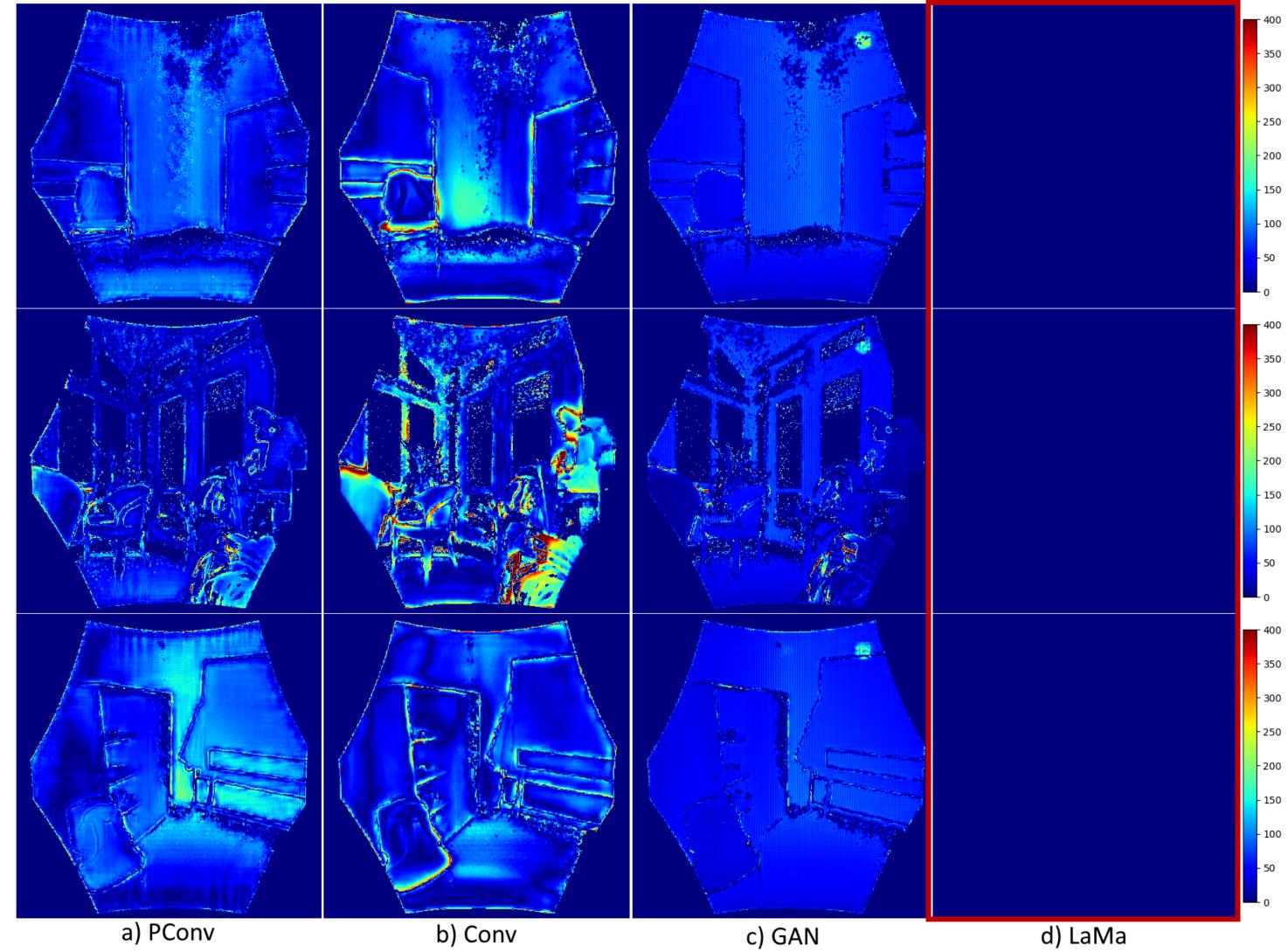






Color-coded deltas of valid areas (less better)

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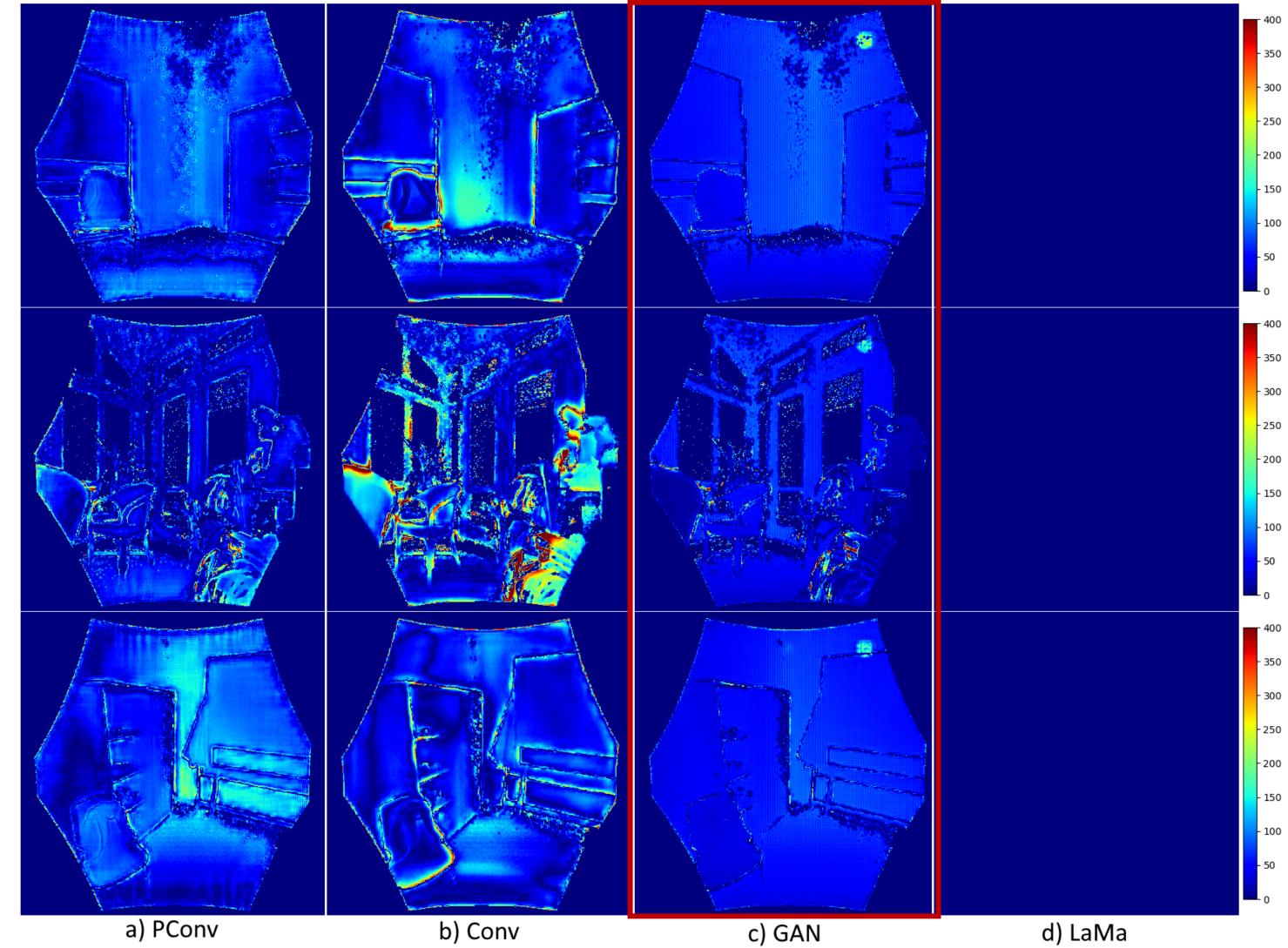




Color-coded deltas of valid areas (less better)

LaMa no deltas

GAN only small (apart top right)



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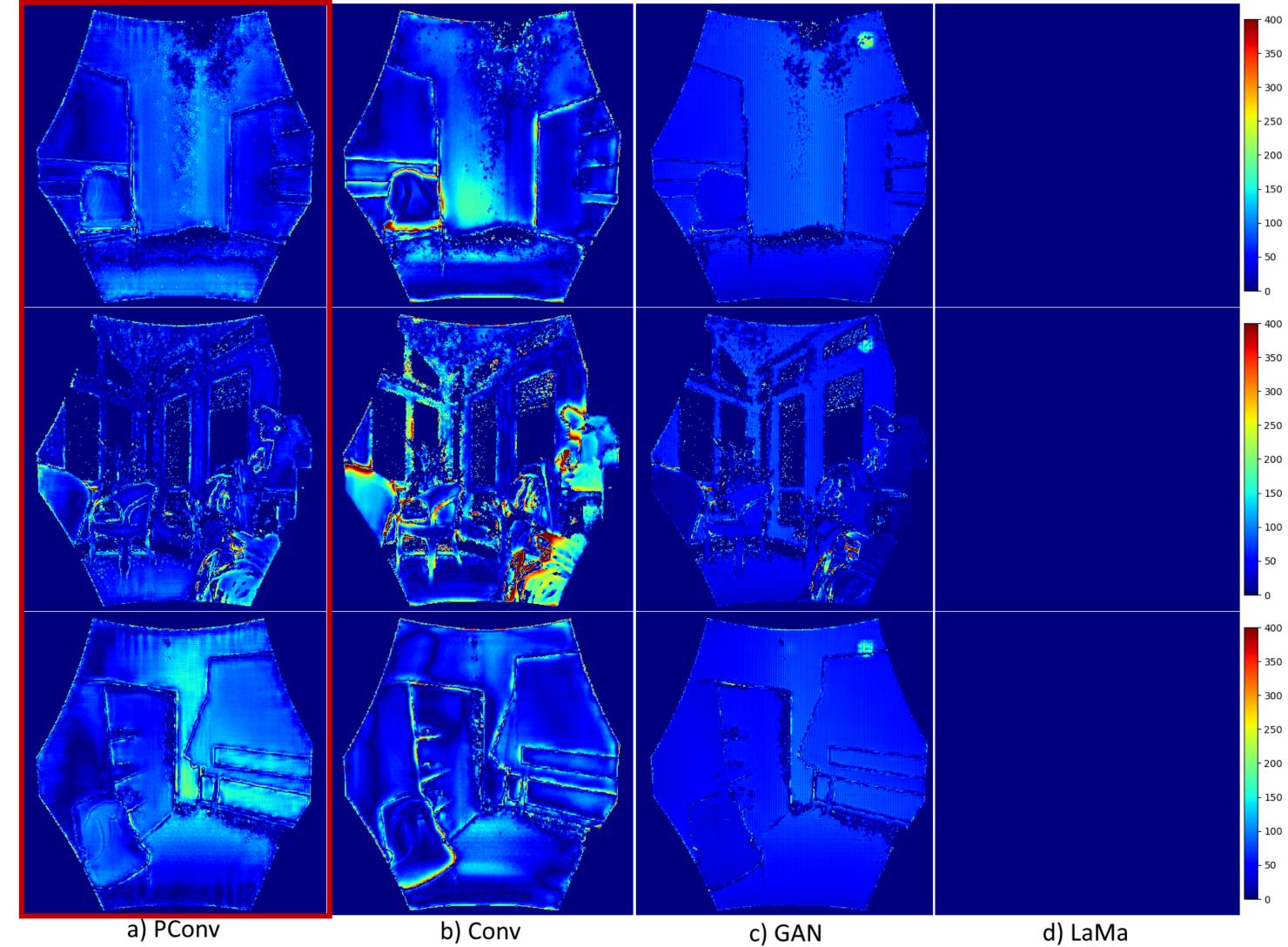


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PConv medium



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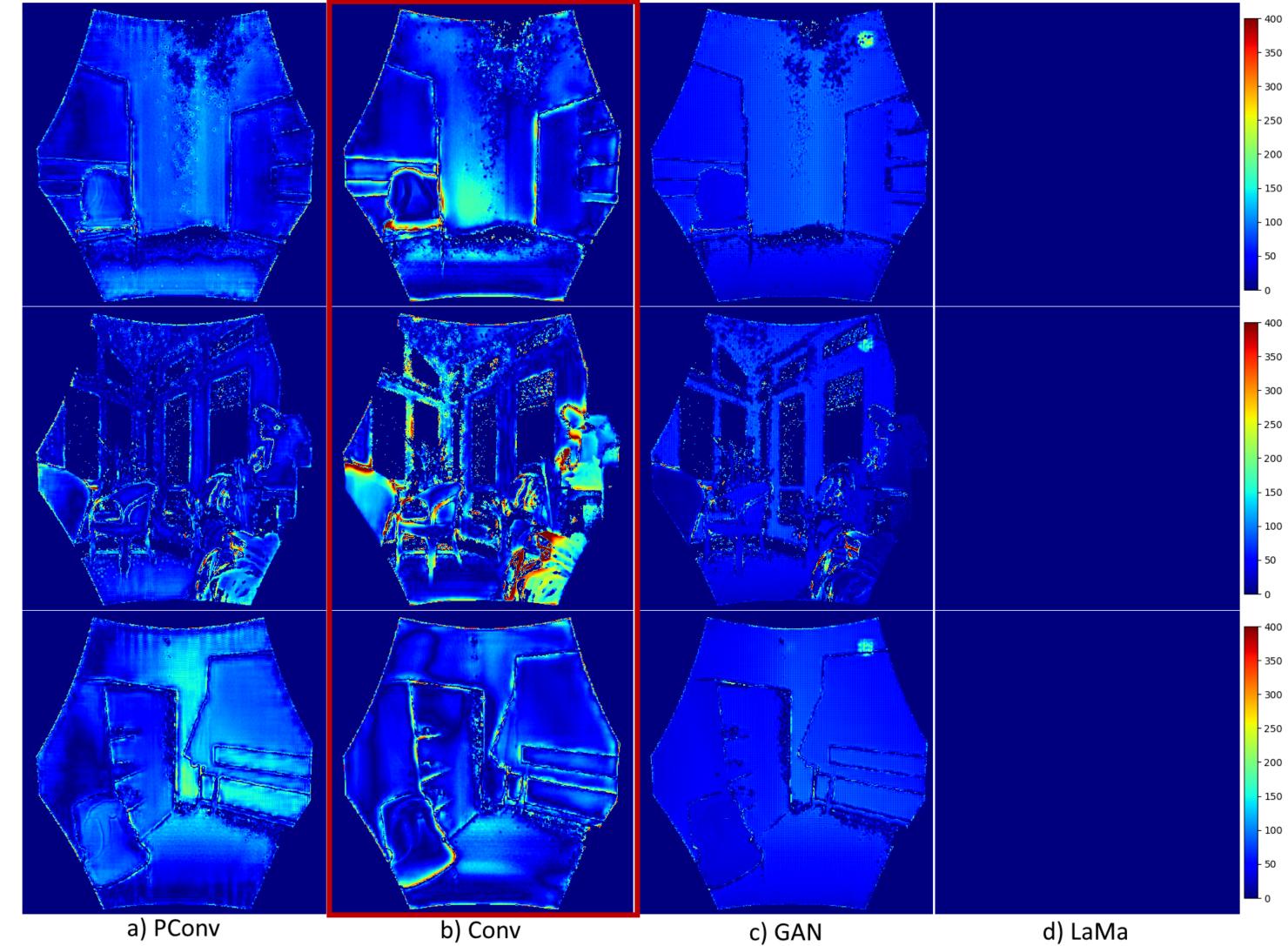
Color-coded deltas of valid areas (less better)

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Conv the highest



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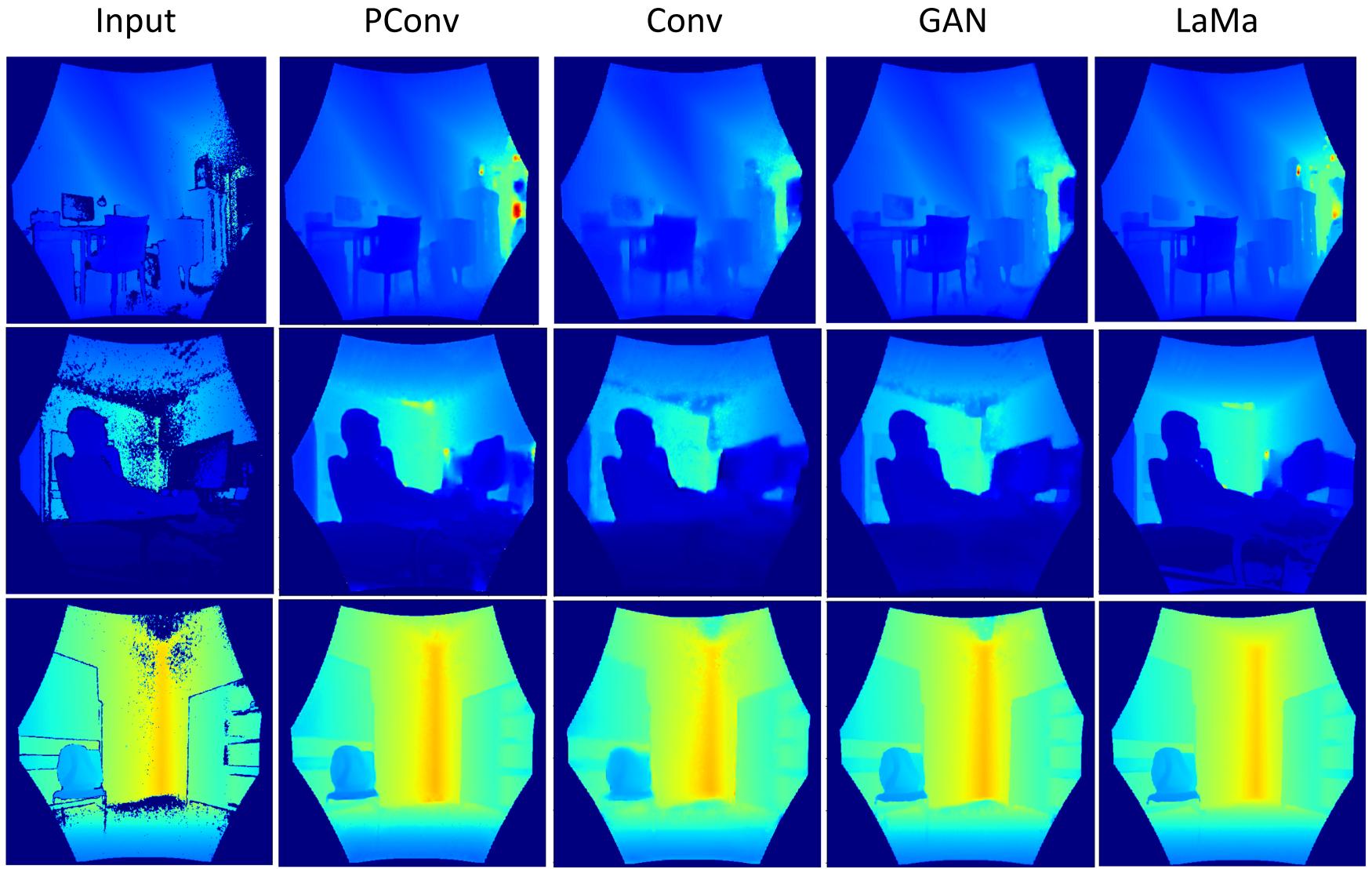
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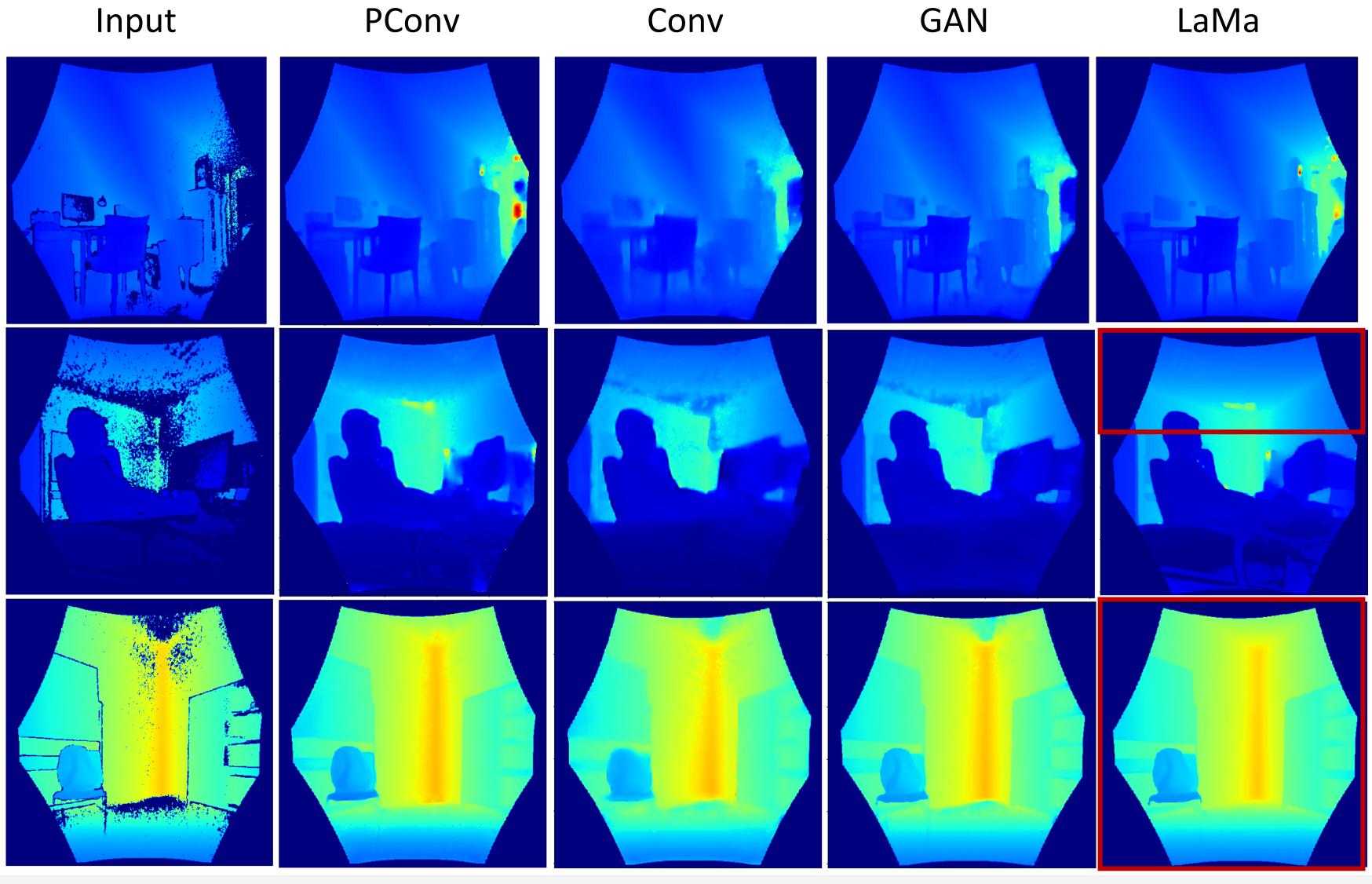
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LaMa most often the best

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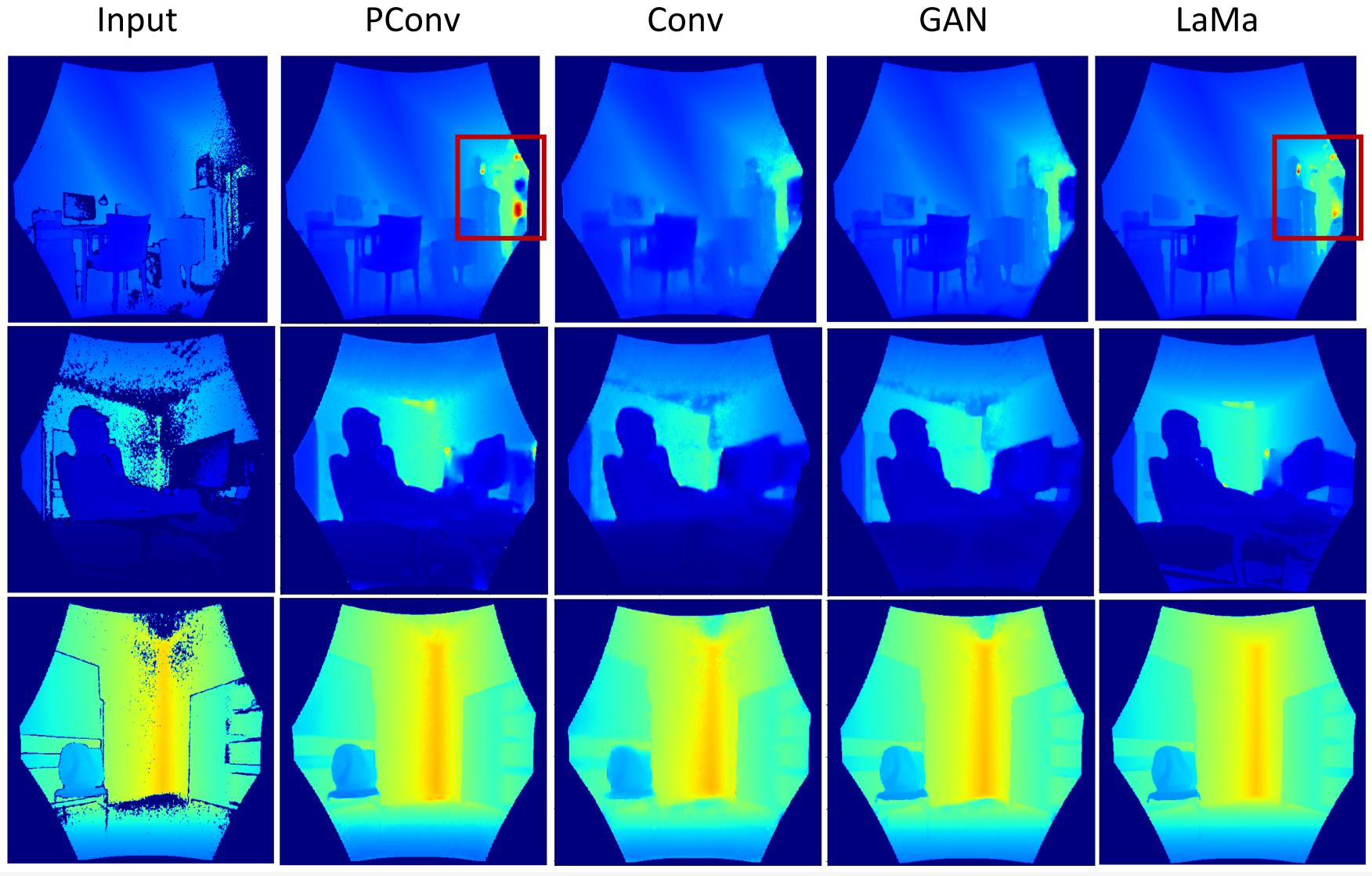
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LaMa most often the best

PConv similar, both struggle with outliers

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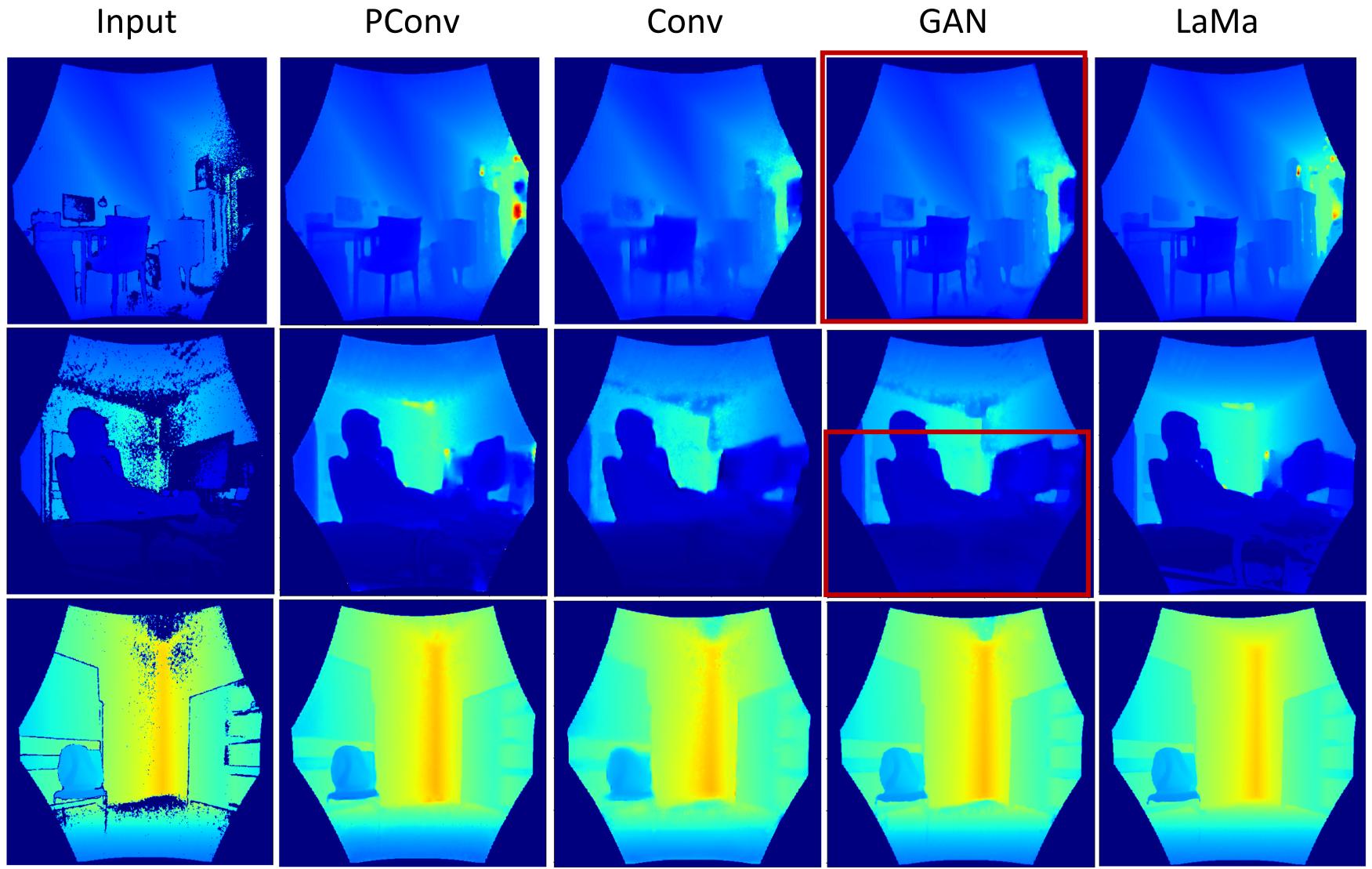
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LaMa most often the best

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Sometimes GAN the best

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Investigated depth image inpainting using deep learning

Details

Results







- Investigated depth image inpainting using deep learning
 - Real-time application

Details

Results







- Investigated depth image inpainting using deep learning
 - Real-time application
 - Without color guidance

Details

Results







- Investigated depth image inpainting using deep learning
 - Real-time application
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- Trained on NYUV2 with synthetic holes



Details

Results







- Investigated depth image inpainting using deep learning
 - Real-time application
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- All models reasonably good



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- Investigated depth image inpainting using deep learning
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 - LaMa best but slow (60ms)



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- Investigated depth image inpainting using deep learning
 - Real-time application
 - Without color guidance
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 - Part. Conv. U-Net, GAN (small holes) good, real-time-capable

Details

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- Investigated depth image inpainting using deep learning
 - Real-time application
 - Without color guidance
- Trained on NYUV2 with synthetic holes
- All models reasonably good
 - LaMa best but slow (60ms)
 - Part. Conv. U-Net, GAN (small holes) good, real-time-capable
 - Highly scene-dependent

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Results







Incorporate RGB data as optional input

Details

Results







- Incorporate RGB data as optional input
- Investigate transformer models (real-time) (use temporal coherency)

Details

Results







- Incorporate RGB data as optional input
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- Produce ground truth for Azure Kinect (couple with stereo cam?)

Details

Results







- Incorporate RGB data as optional input
- Investigate transformer models (real-time) (use temporal coherency)
- Produce ground truth for Azure Kinect (couple with stereo cam?)
- Produce accurate error model for Azure Kinect

Details

Results







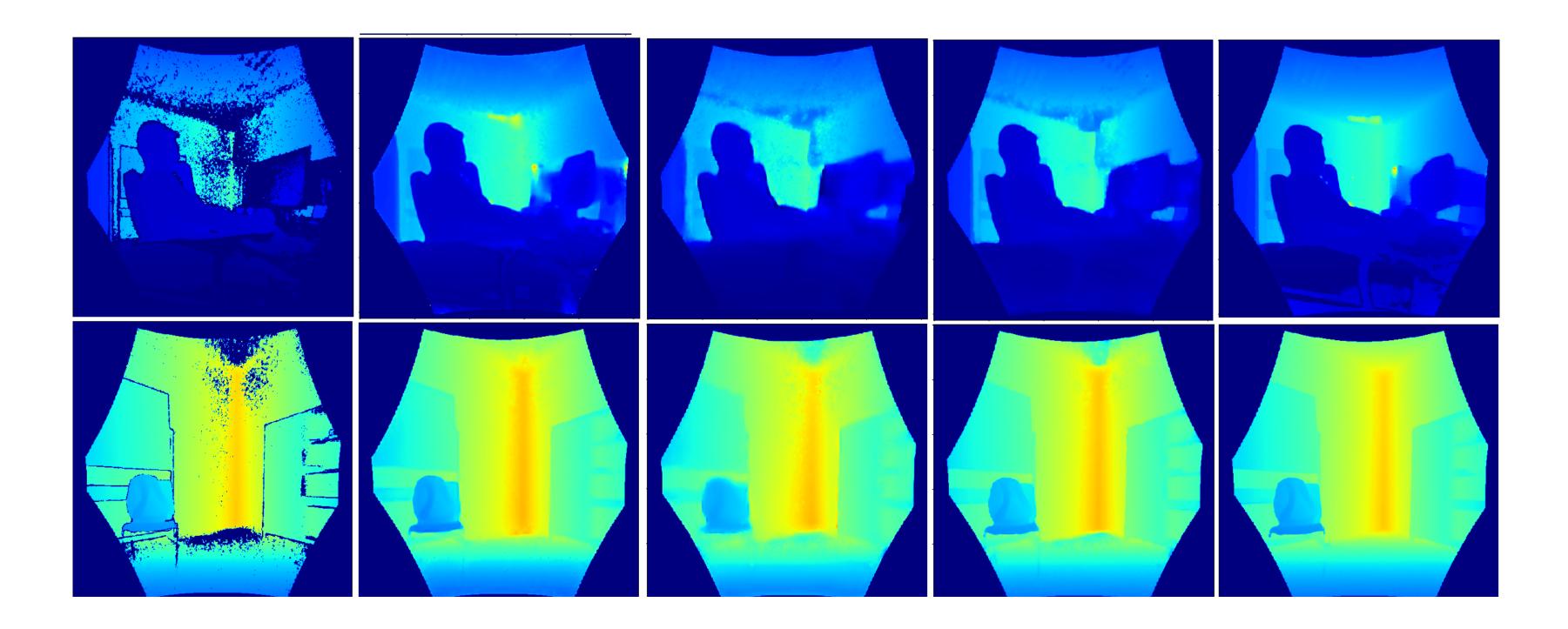
- Incorporate RGB data as optional input
- Investigate transformer models (real-time) (use temporal coherency)
- Produce ground truth for Azure Kinect (couple with stereo cam?)
- Produce accurate error model for Azure Kinect
- Automatically switch model based on scene/holes







Thank you for your attention! Questions?



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