



Shape from Blur: Recovering Textured 3D Shape and Motion of Fast Moving Objects

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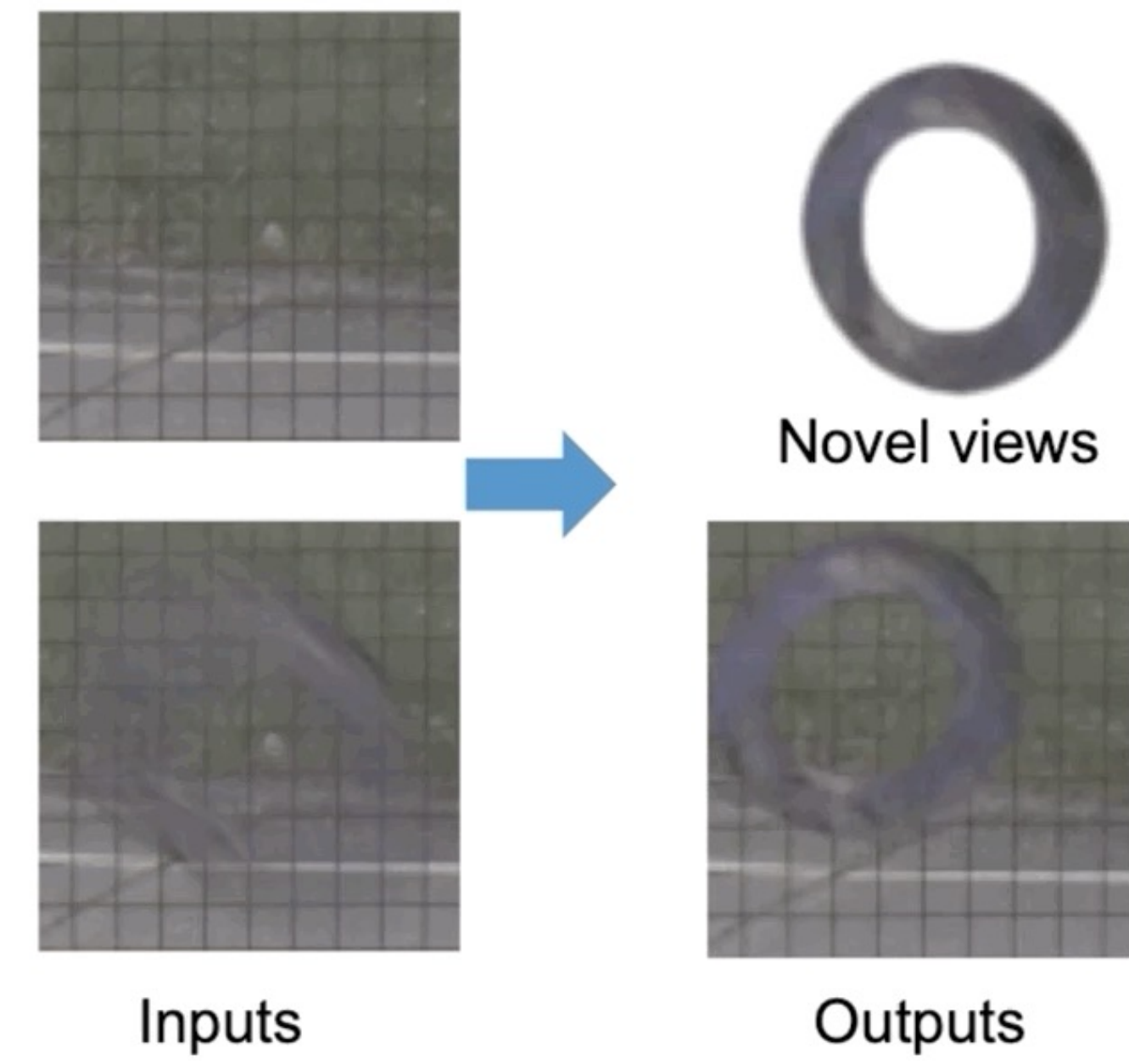
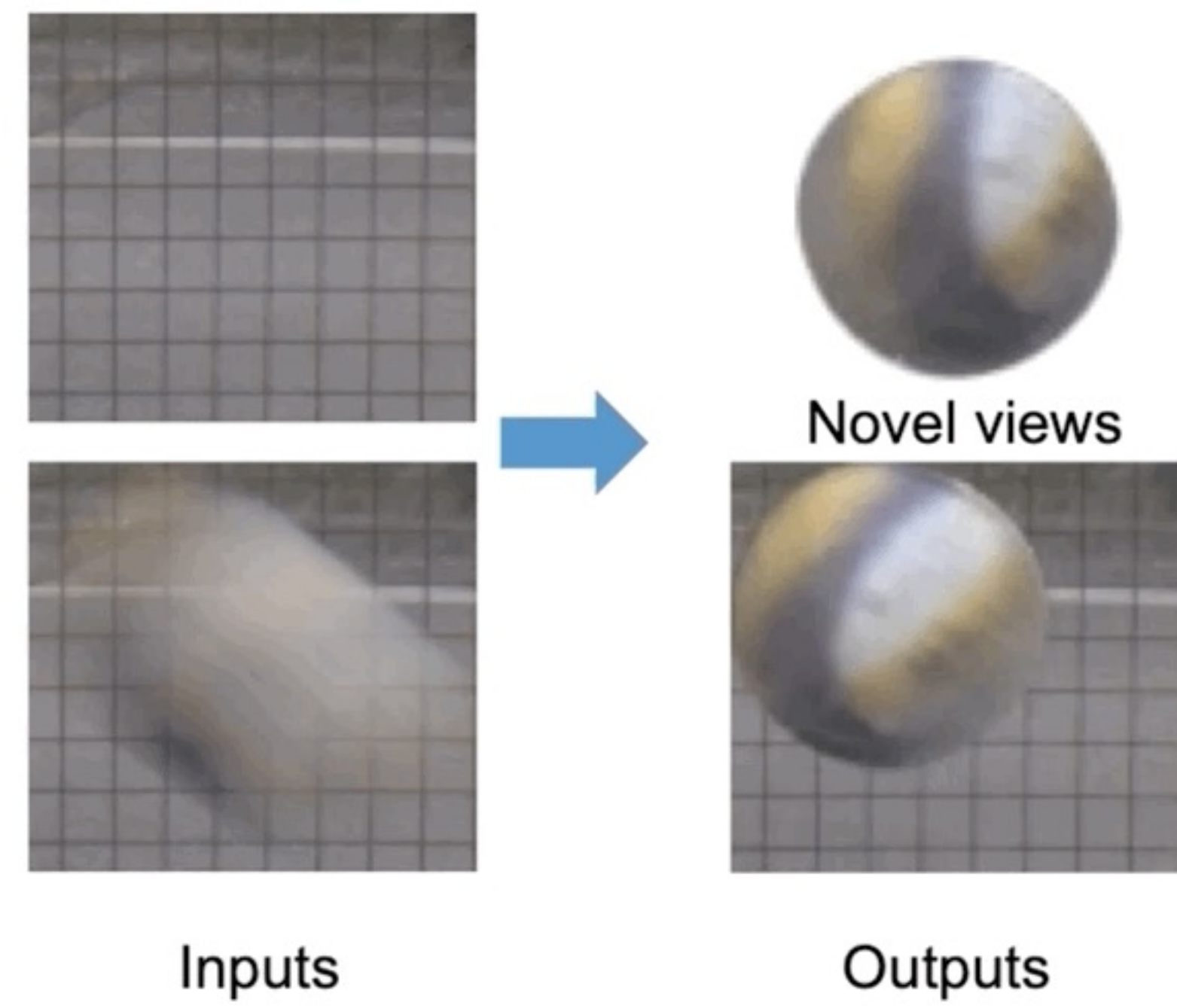
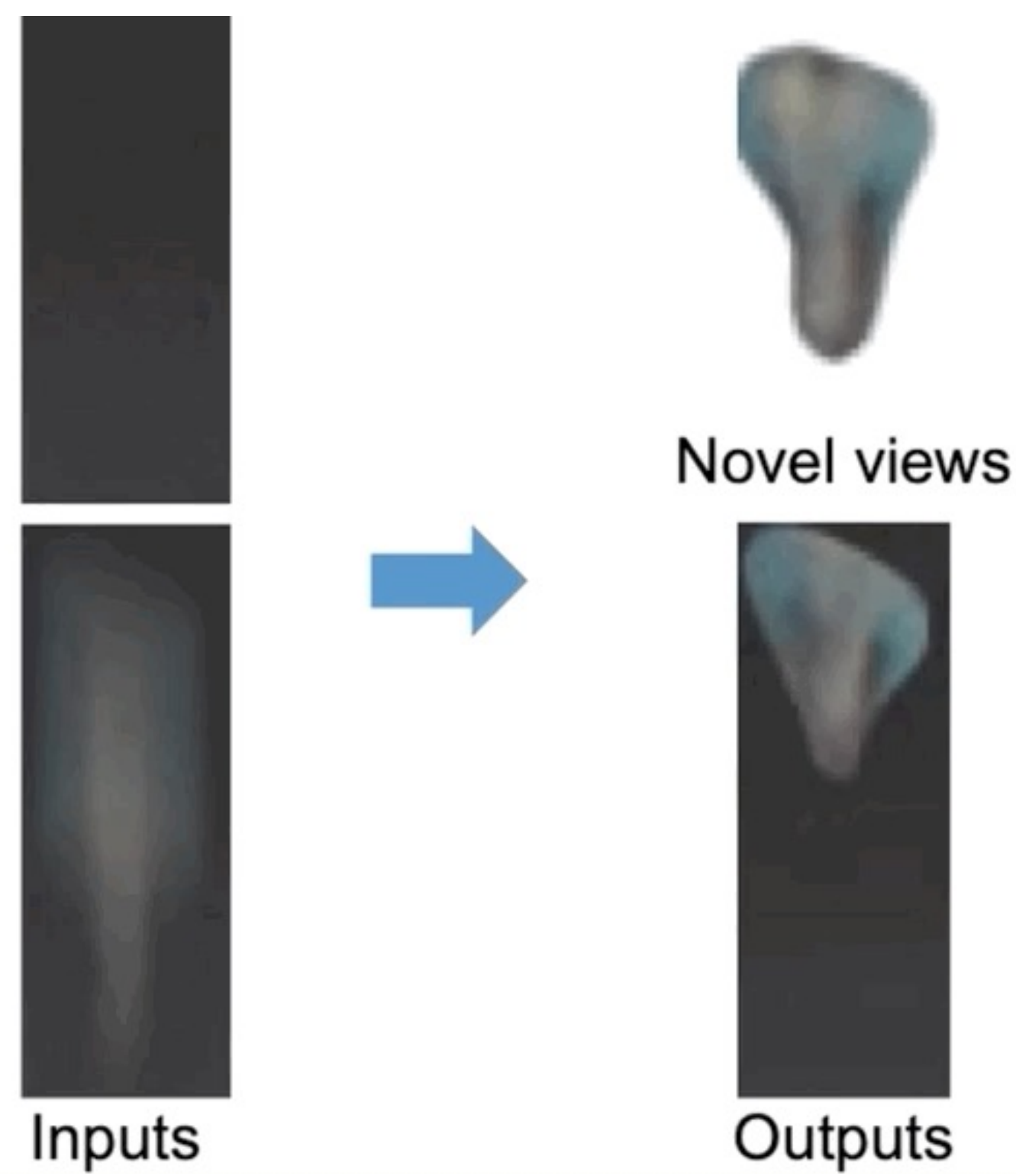
ETH zürich

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35th Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS 2021)

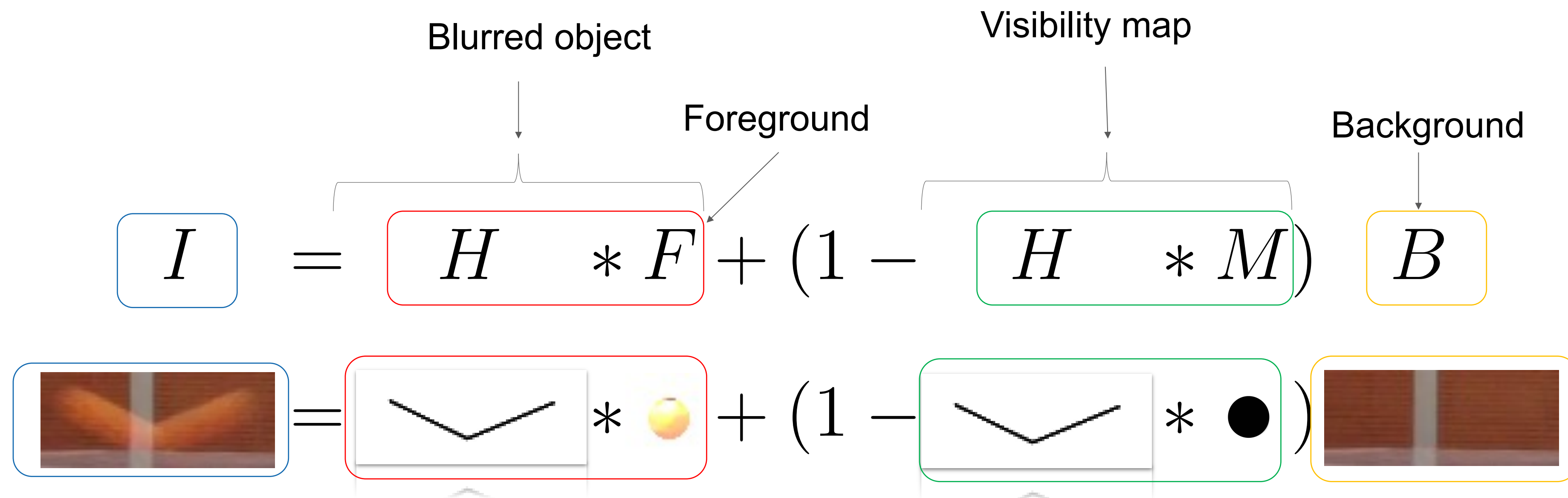
Motivation

2D → 3D



Classical problem formulation

- Object with appearance F and shape M moving over static background B
- H - the blur caused by motion along trajectory

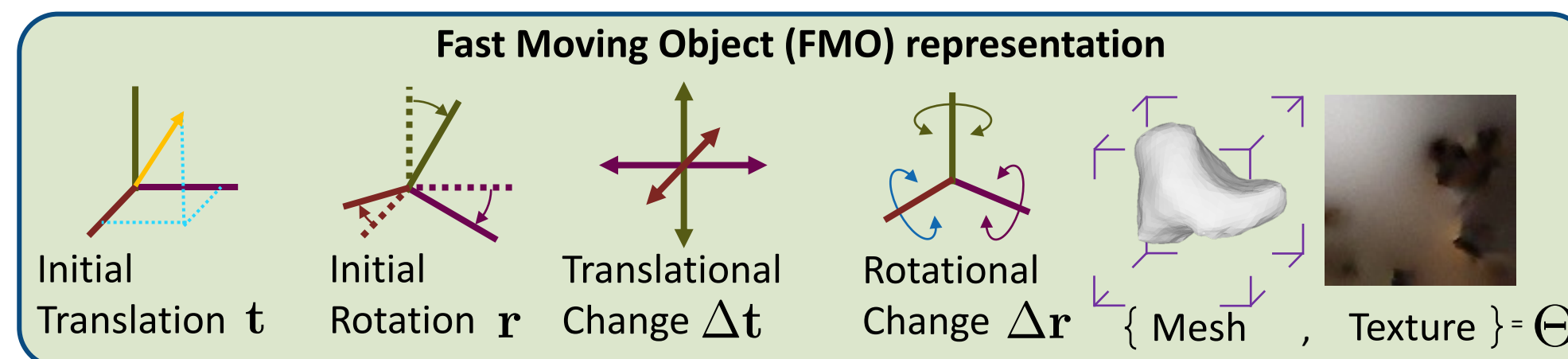
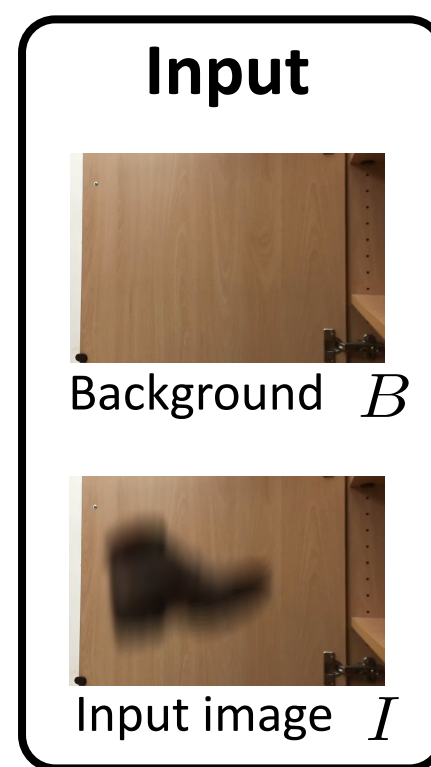


- Shape from Blur generalization to 3D:

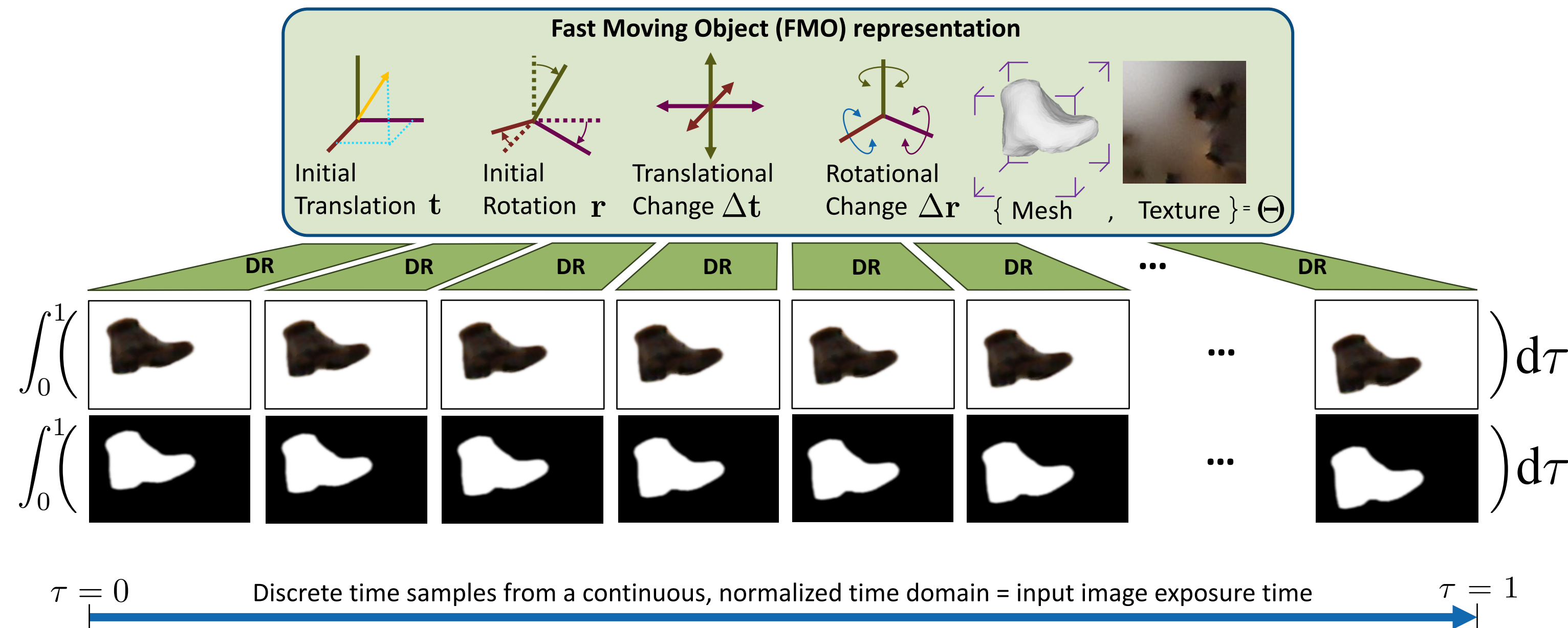
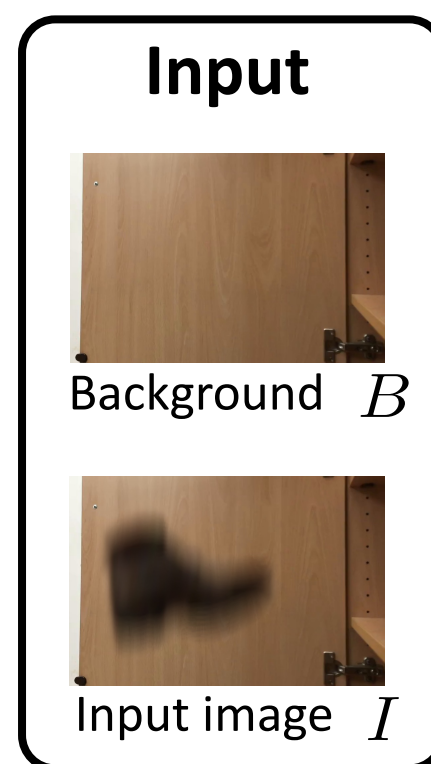
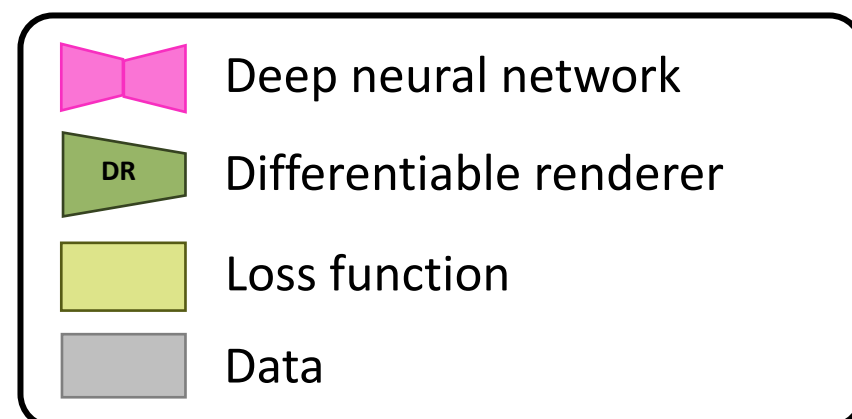
$$\hat{I}(\cdot) = \int_0^1 \mathcal{R}_F(\mathcal{M}(\Theta, \mathbf{r} + \tau \cdot \Delta \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} + \tau \cdot \Delta \mathbf{t})) d\tau + \left(1 - \int_0^1 \mathcal{R}_S(\mathcal{M}(\Theta, \mathbf{r} + \tau \cdot \Delta \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} + \tau \cdot \Delta \mathbf{t})) d\tau \right) \cdot B$$

Method overview

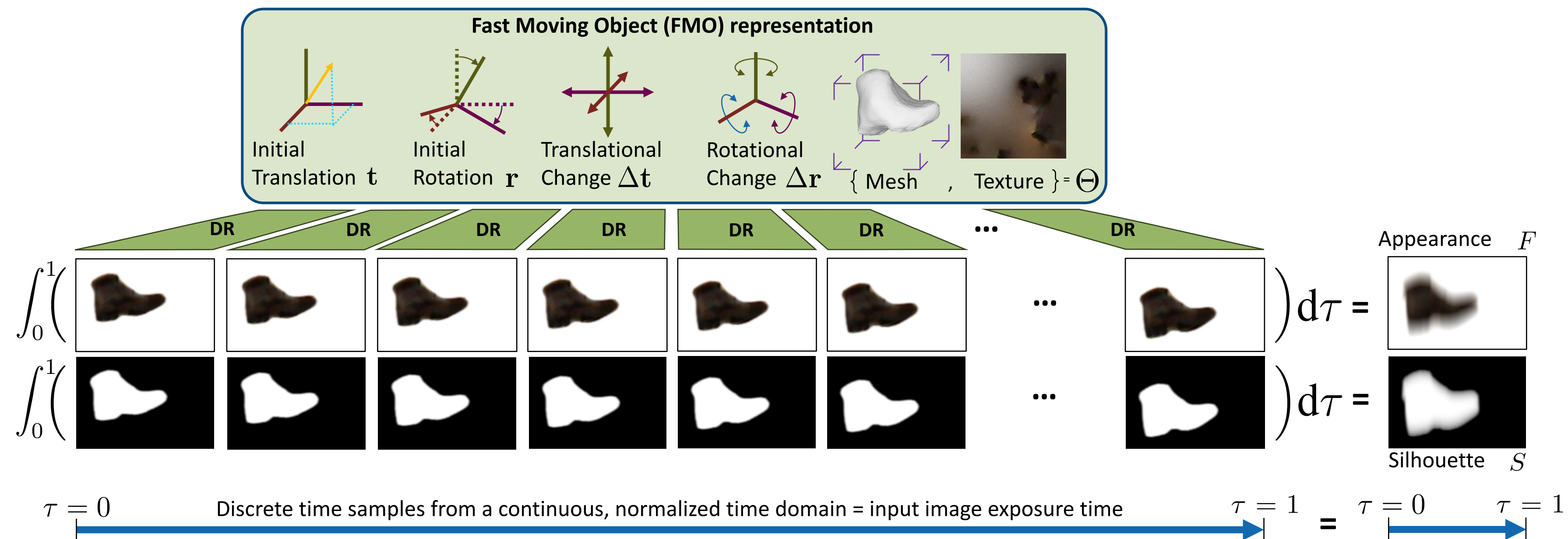
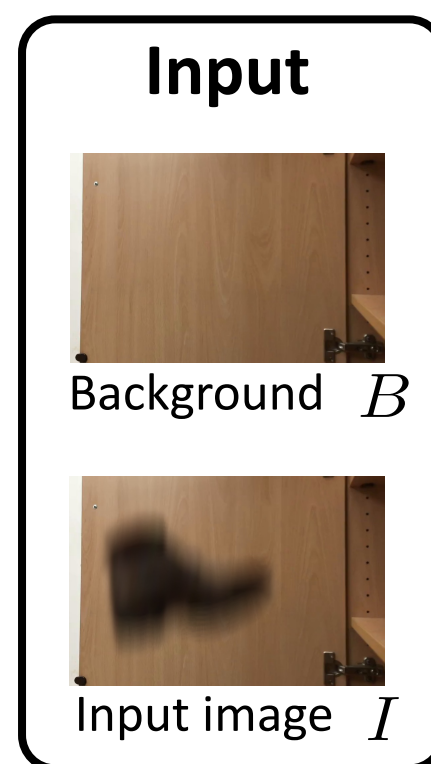
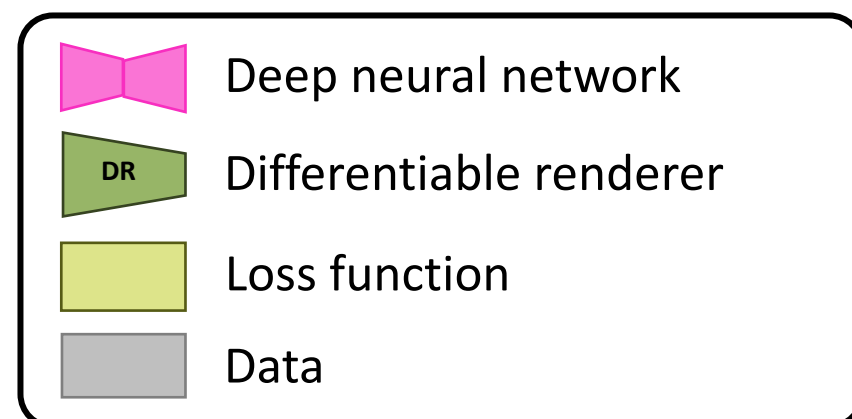
Contribution: Novel FMO deblurring method that for the first time jointly estimates from a **single input** image the 3D shape, texture, and motion of an object (initial 6-DoF pose, 3D translation and 3D rotation).



Method overview



Method overview



Method overview

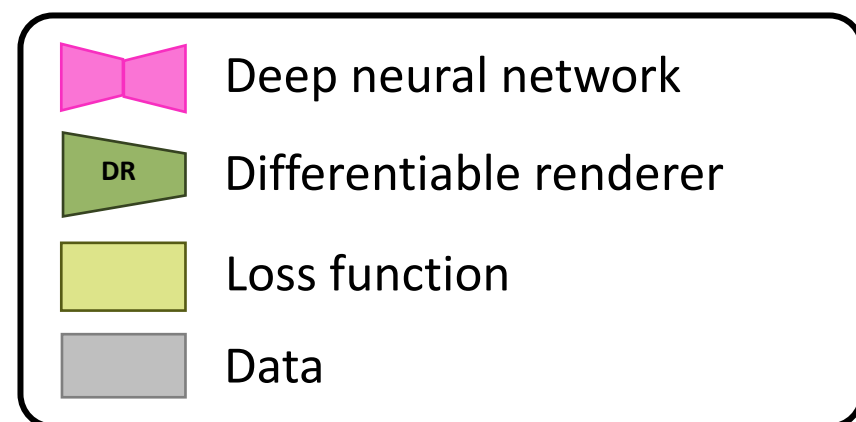
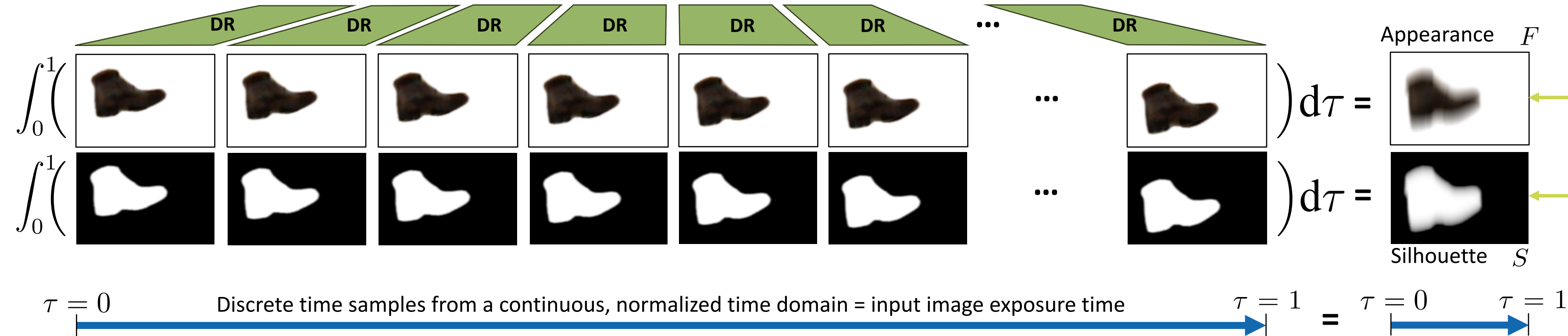
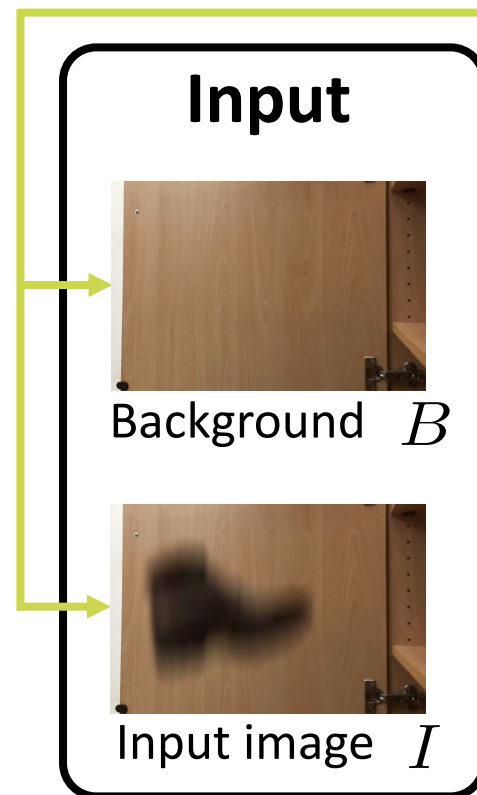
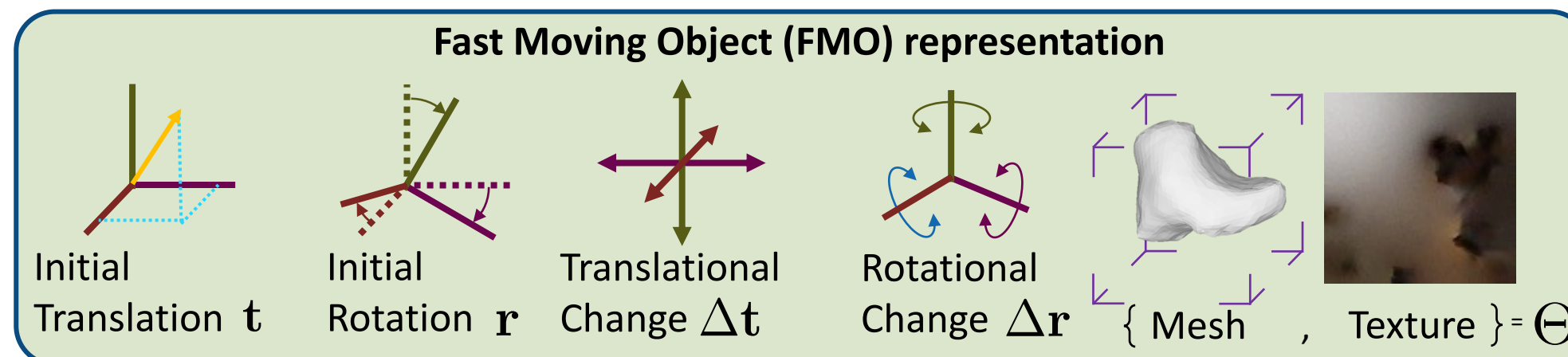
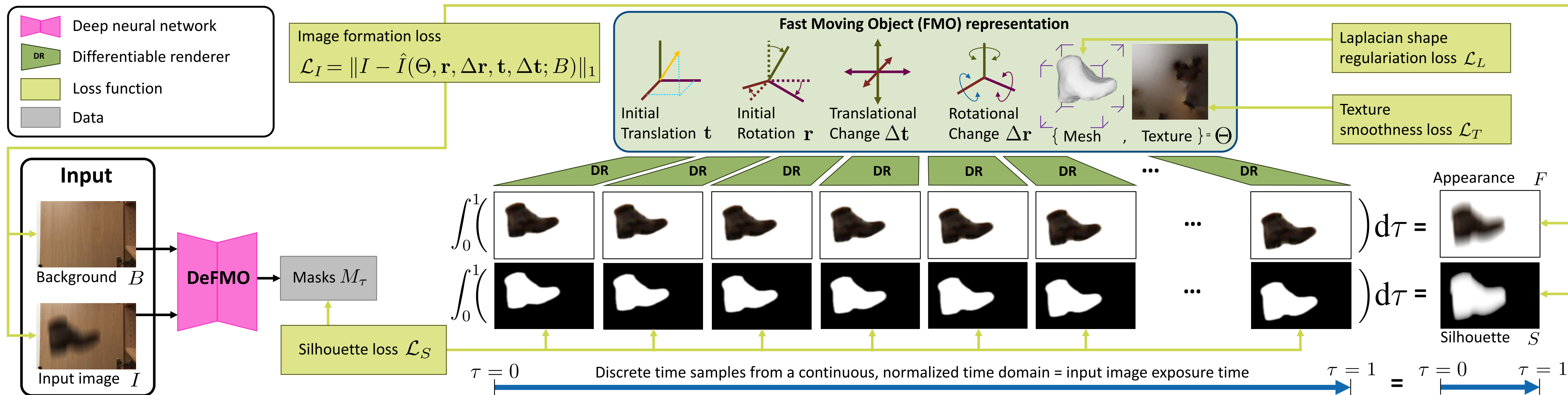


Image formation loss

$$\mathcal{L}_I = \|I - \hat{I}(\Theta, \mathbf{r}, \Delta \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}, \Delta \mathbf{t}; B)\|_1$$



Method overview



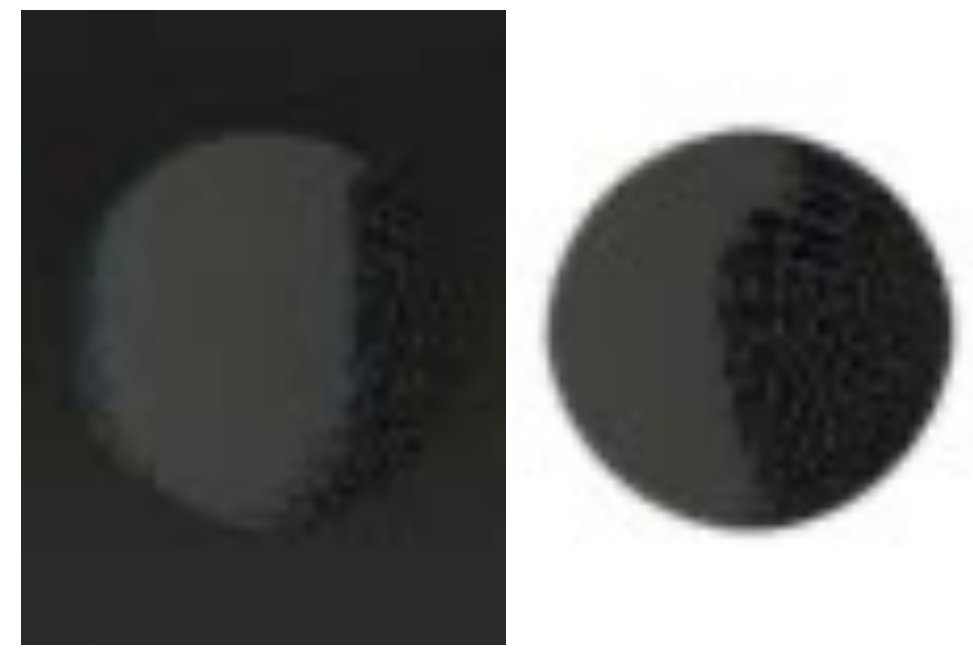
”DeFMO”: [11] Rozumnyi et al. “DeFMO: Deblurring and Shape Recovery of Fast Moving Objects”, CVPR 2021

Loss optimization

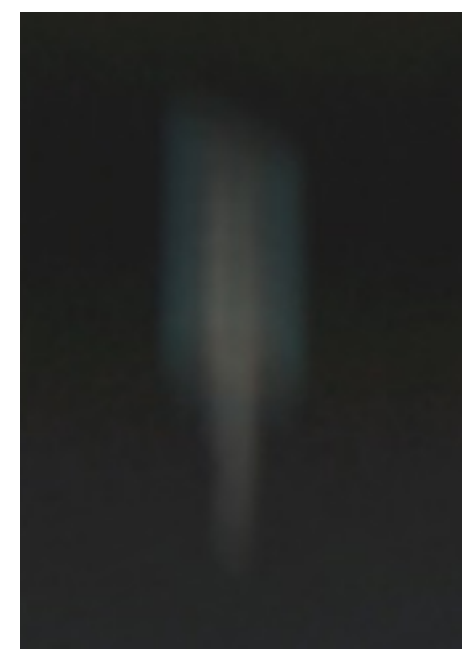
Torus



Sphere 1

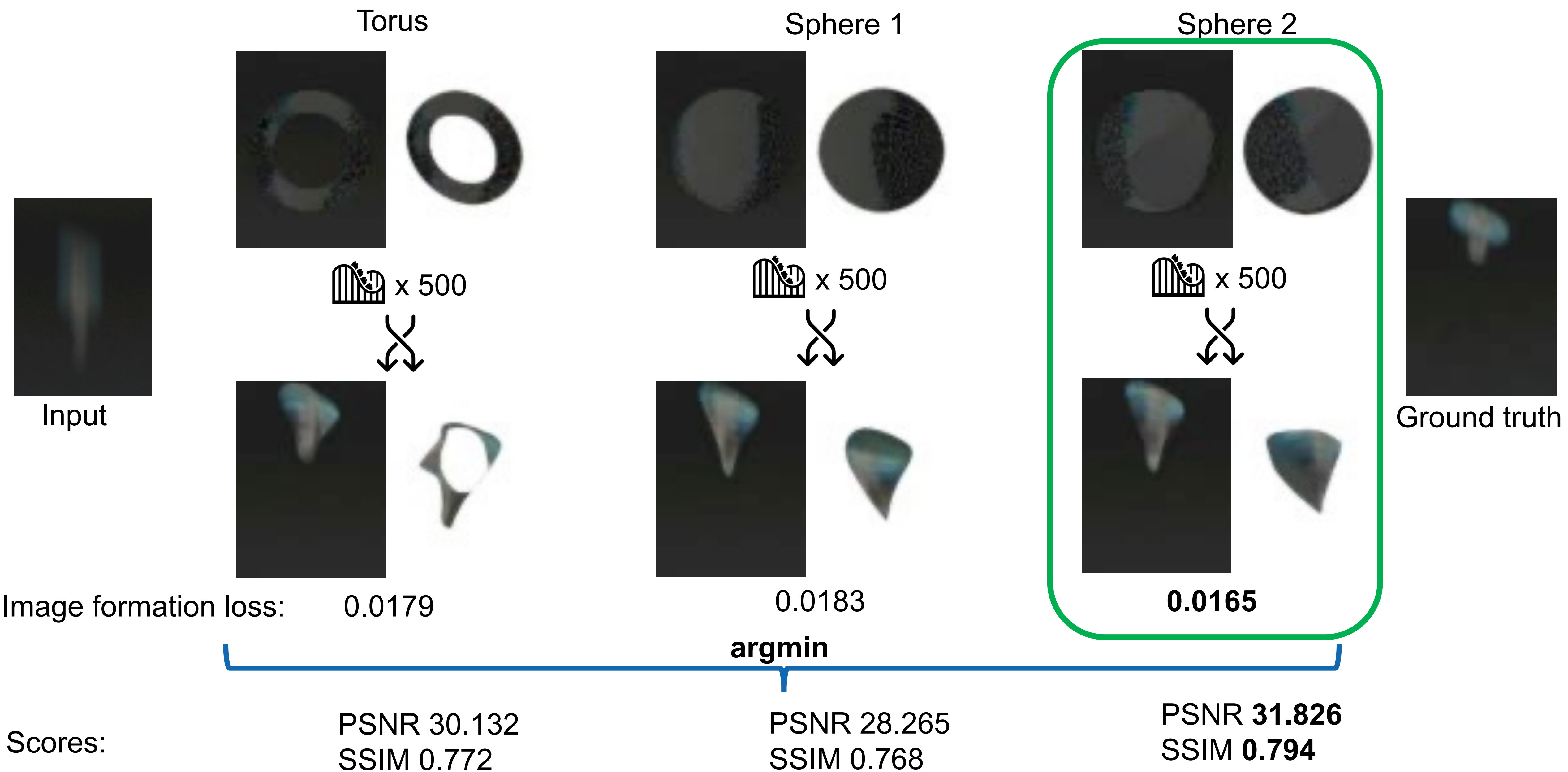


Sphere 2

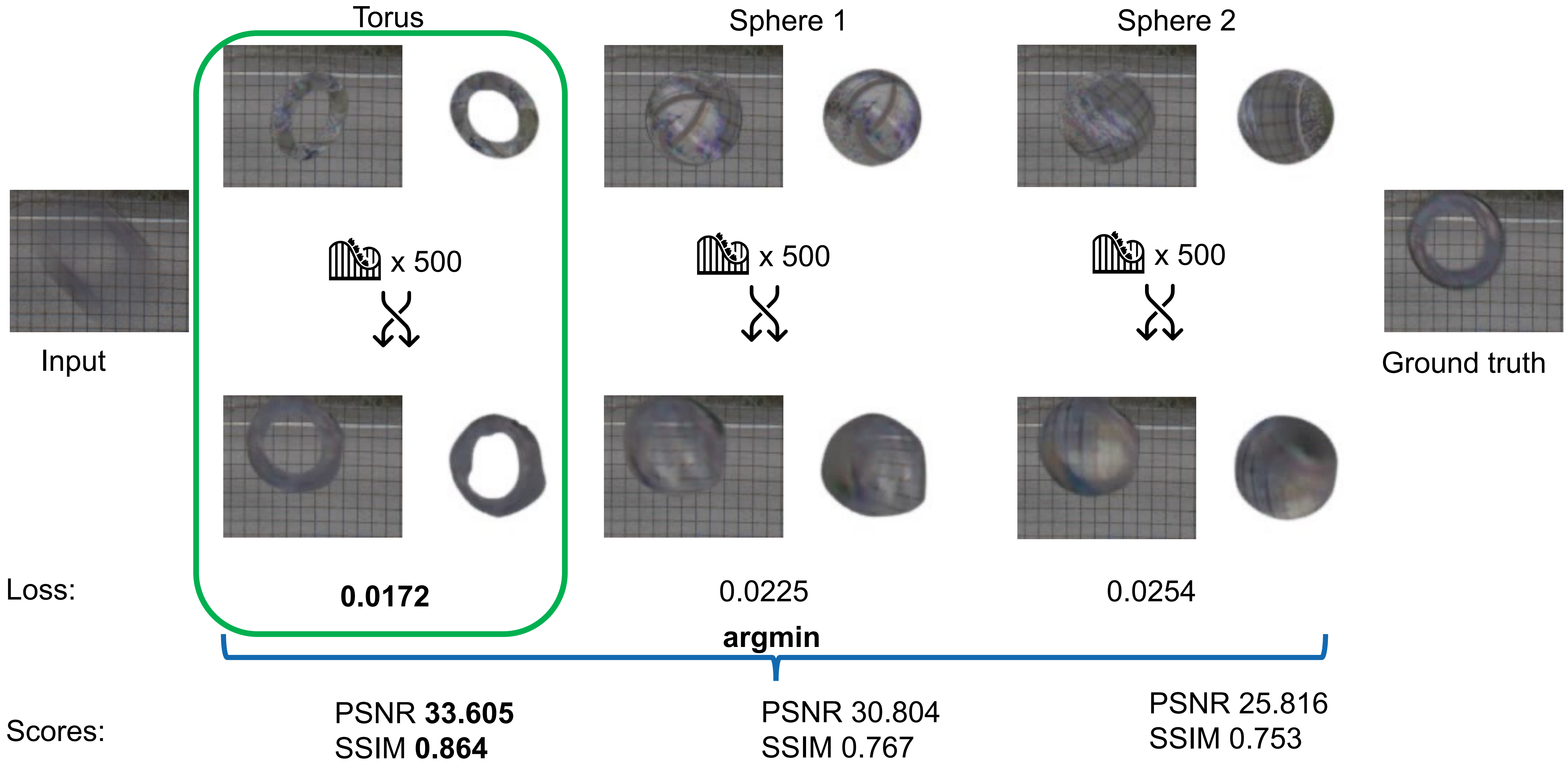


Input

Loss optimization



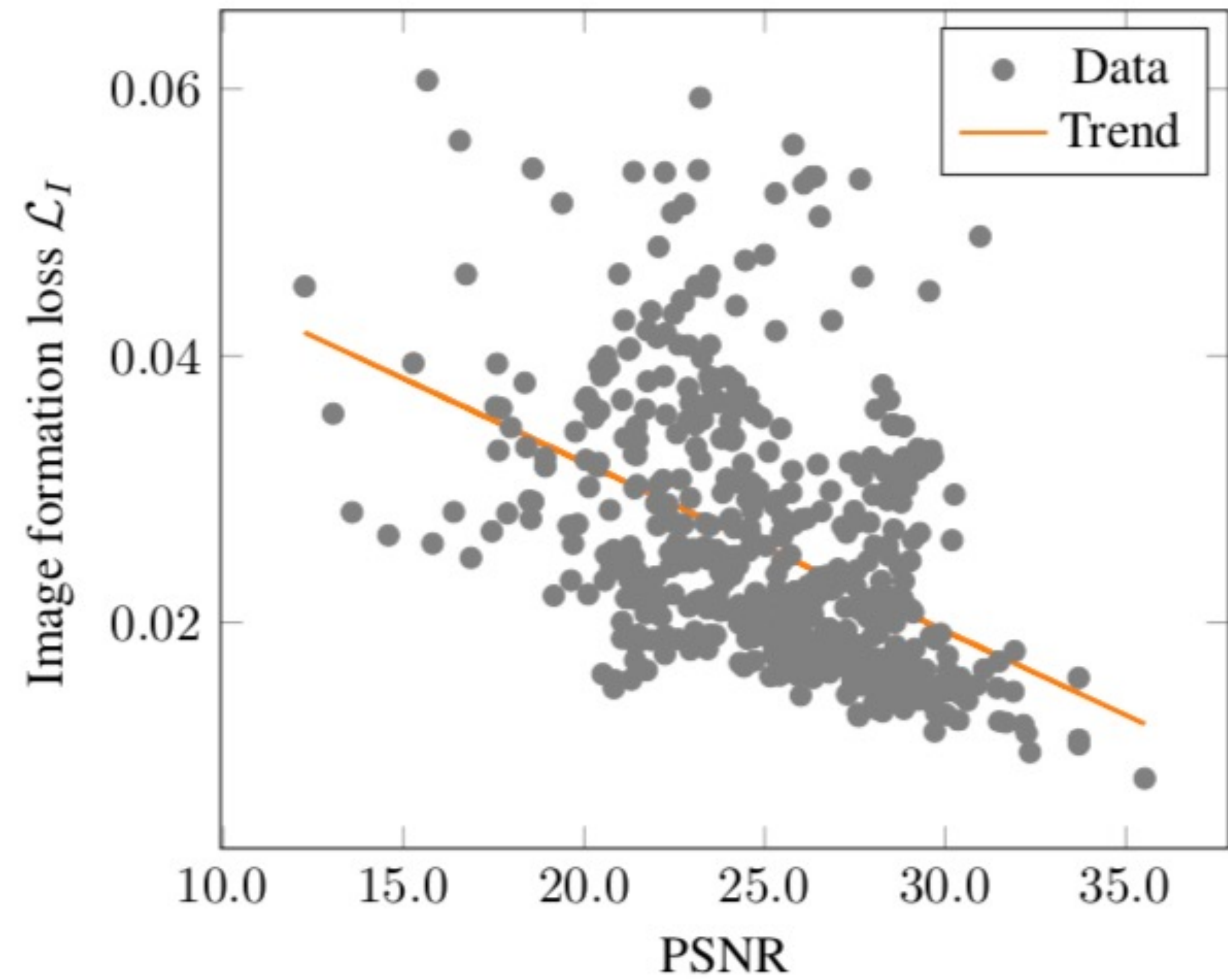
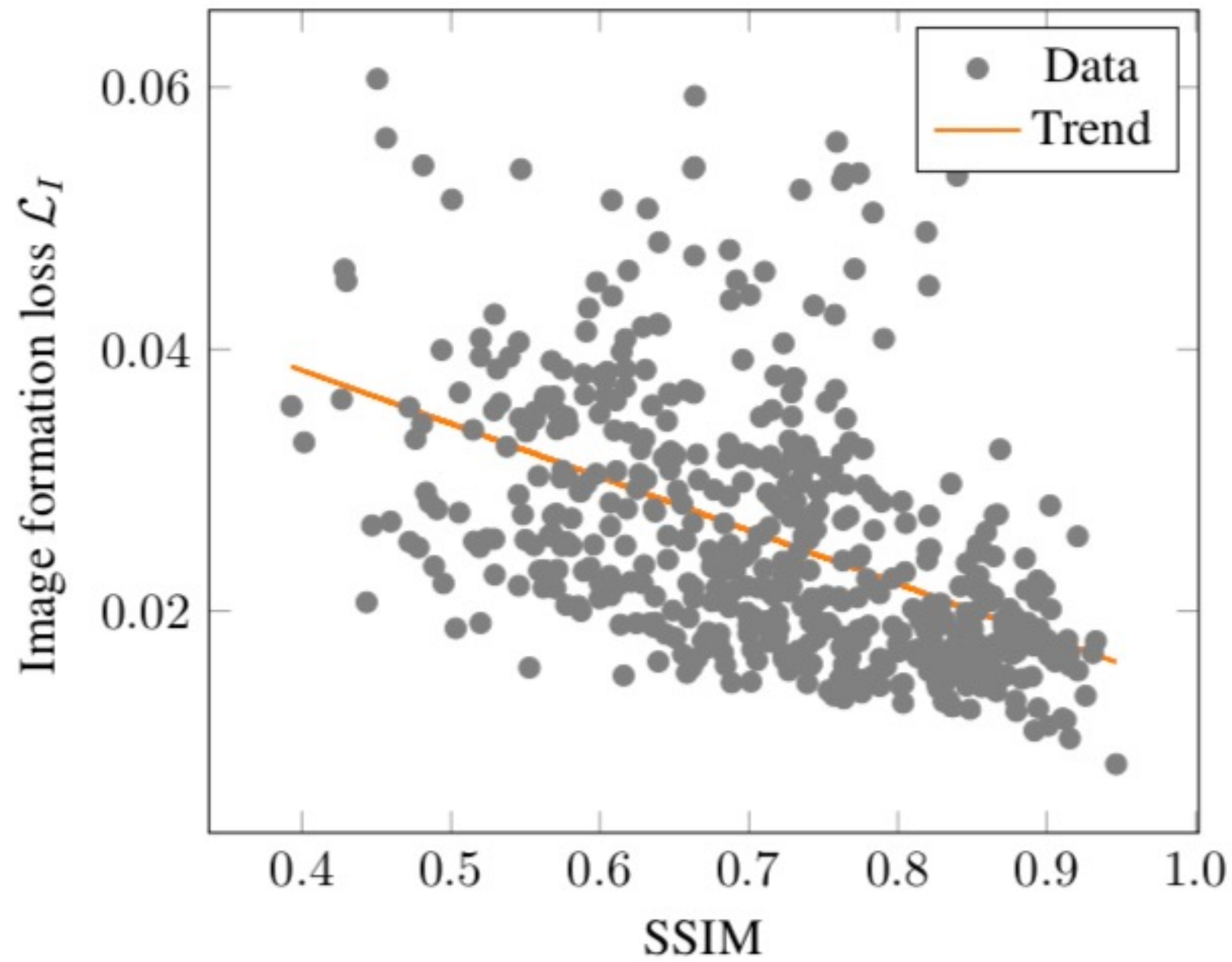
Loss optimization



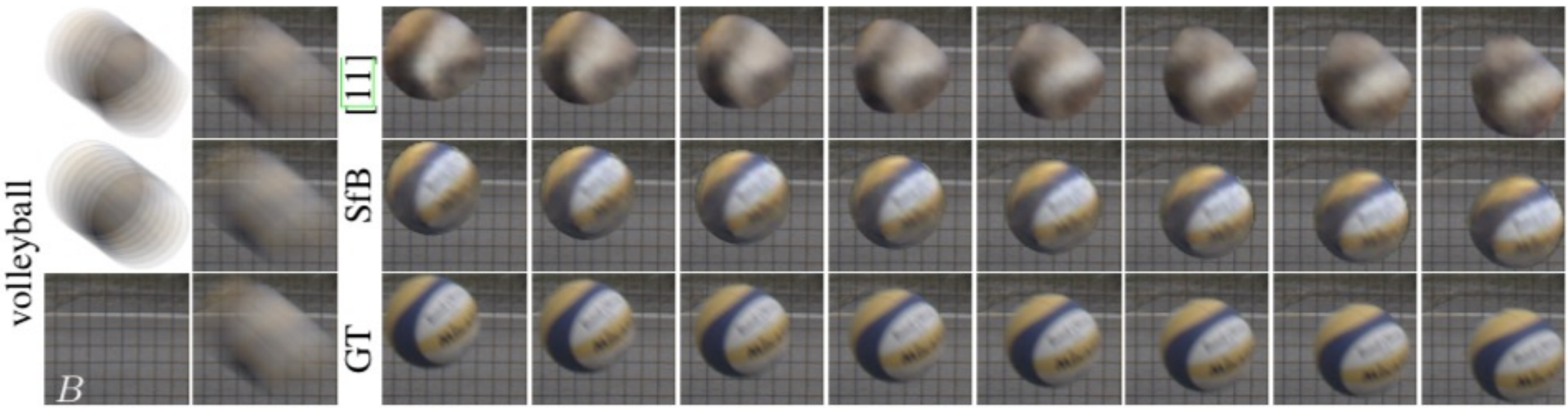
Loss:

Scores:

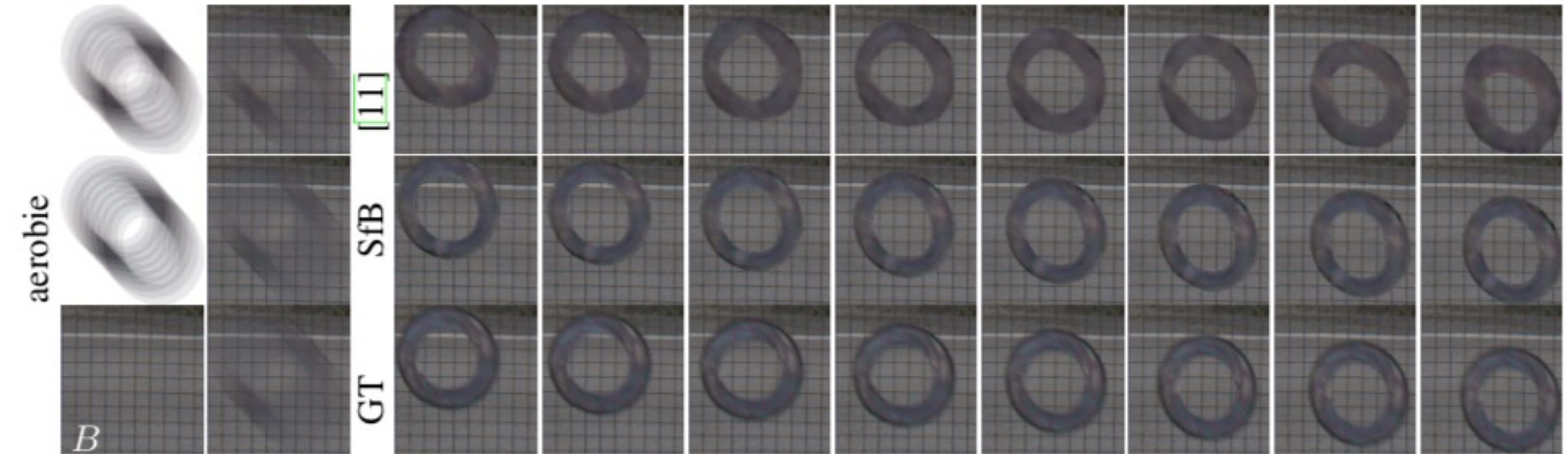
Correlation



Results



Results



Results



Inputs

Temporal super-resolution and sub-frame decomposition

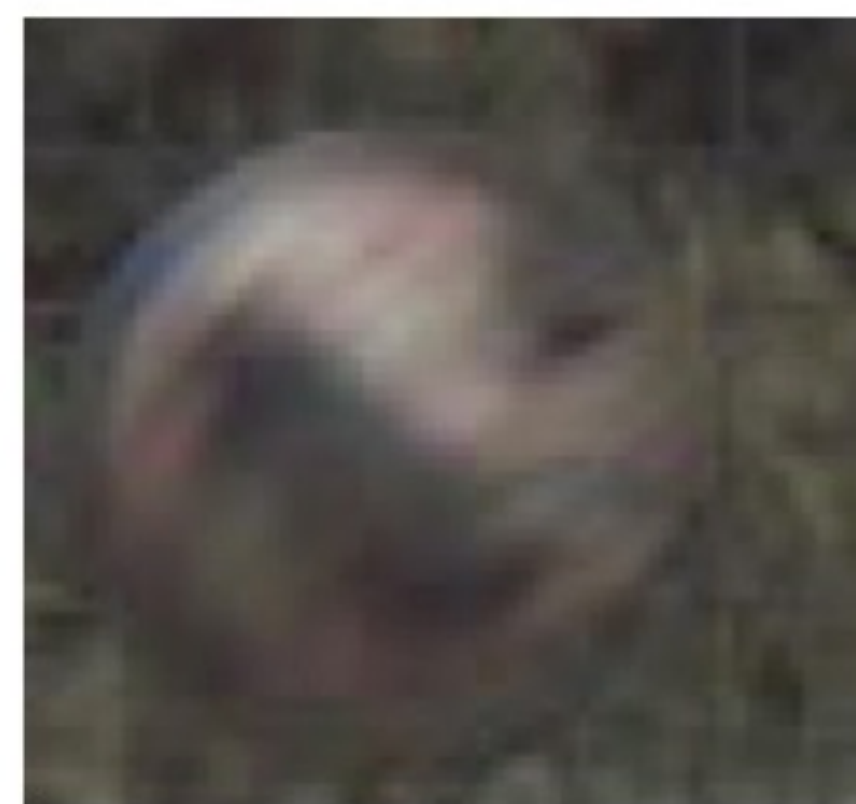
Qualitative results



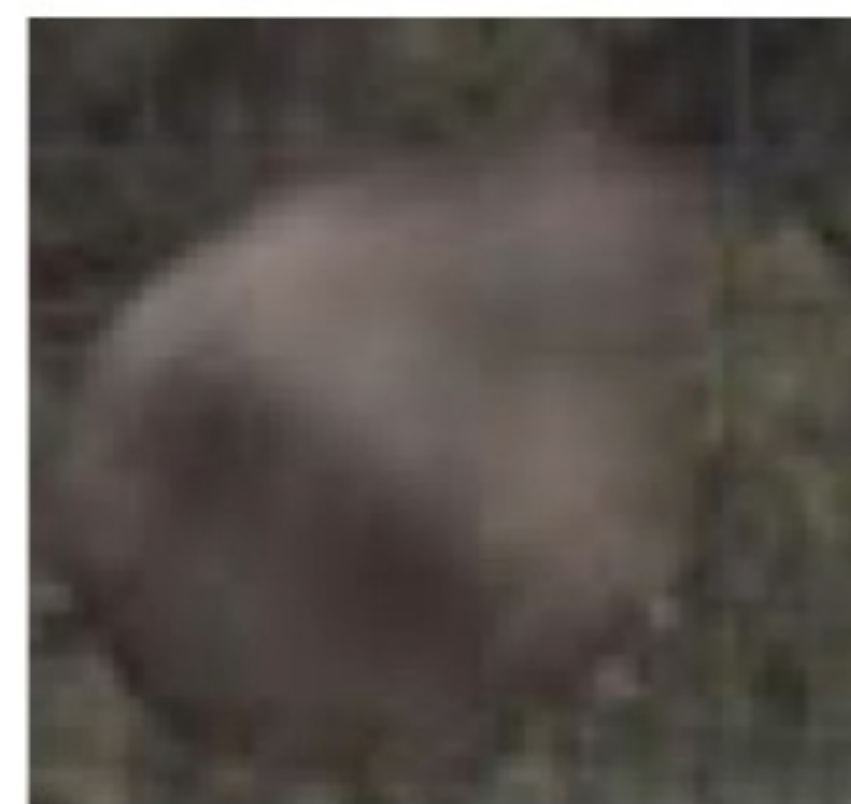
Novel views



Inputs



Outputs



DeFMO
(current SOTA)



Ground truth

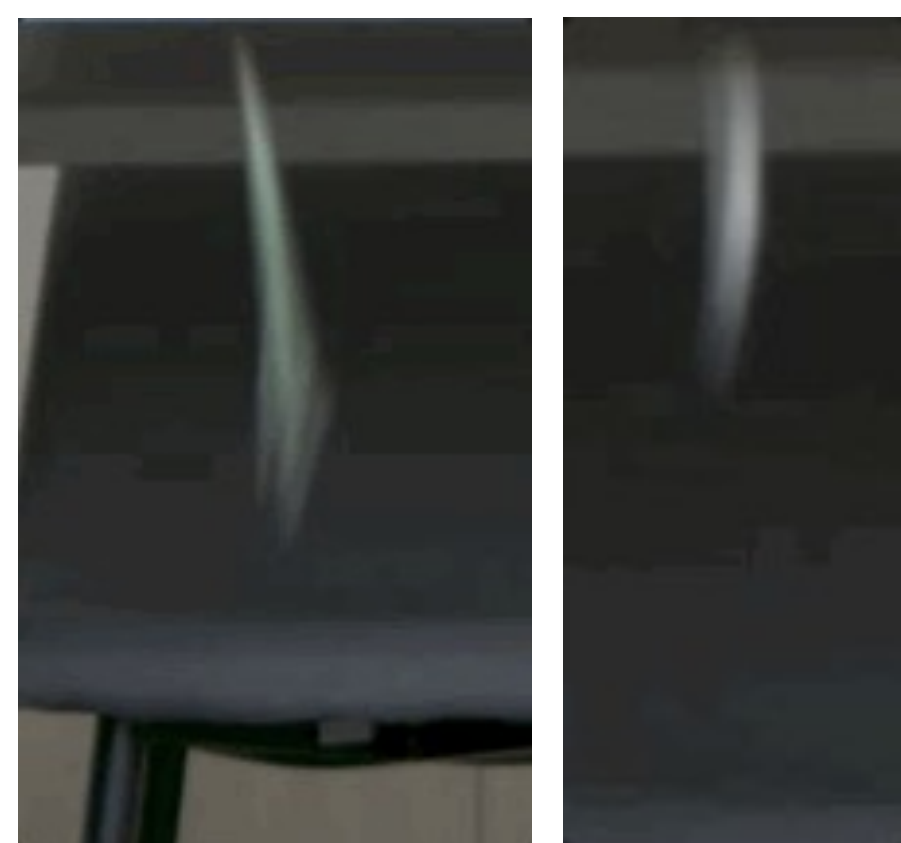
Benchmark evaluation

Hard

Medium

Easy

Method	Falling Objects [21]			TbD-3D Dataset [22]			TbD Dataset [18]		
	TIoU↑	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	TIoU↑	PSNR↑	SSIM↑	TIoU↑	PSNR↑	SSIM↑
Jin et al. [3]	N / A	23.54	0.575	N / A	24.52	0.590	N / A	24.90	0.530
DeblurGAN [2]	N / A	23.36	0.588	N / A	23.58	0.603	N / A	24.27	0.537
TbD [18]	0.539	20.53	0.591	0.598	18.84	0.504	0.542	23.22	0.605
TbD-3D [22]	0.539	23.42	0.671	0.598	23.13	0.651	0.542	25.21	0.674
DeFMO [11]	0.684	26.83	0.753	0.879	26.23	0.699	0.550	25.57	0.602
SfB (ours)	0.701	27.18	0.760	0.921	26.54	0.722	0.610	25.66	0.659



various shapes
complex textures



mostly spherical
complex textures



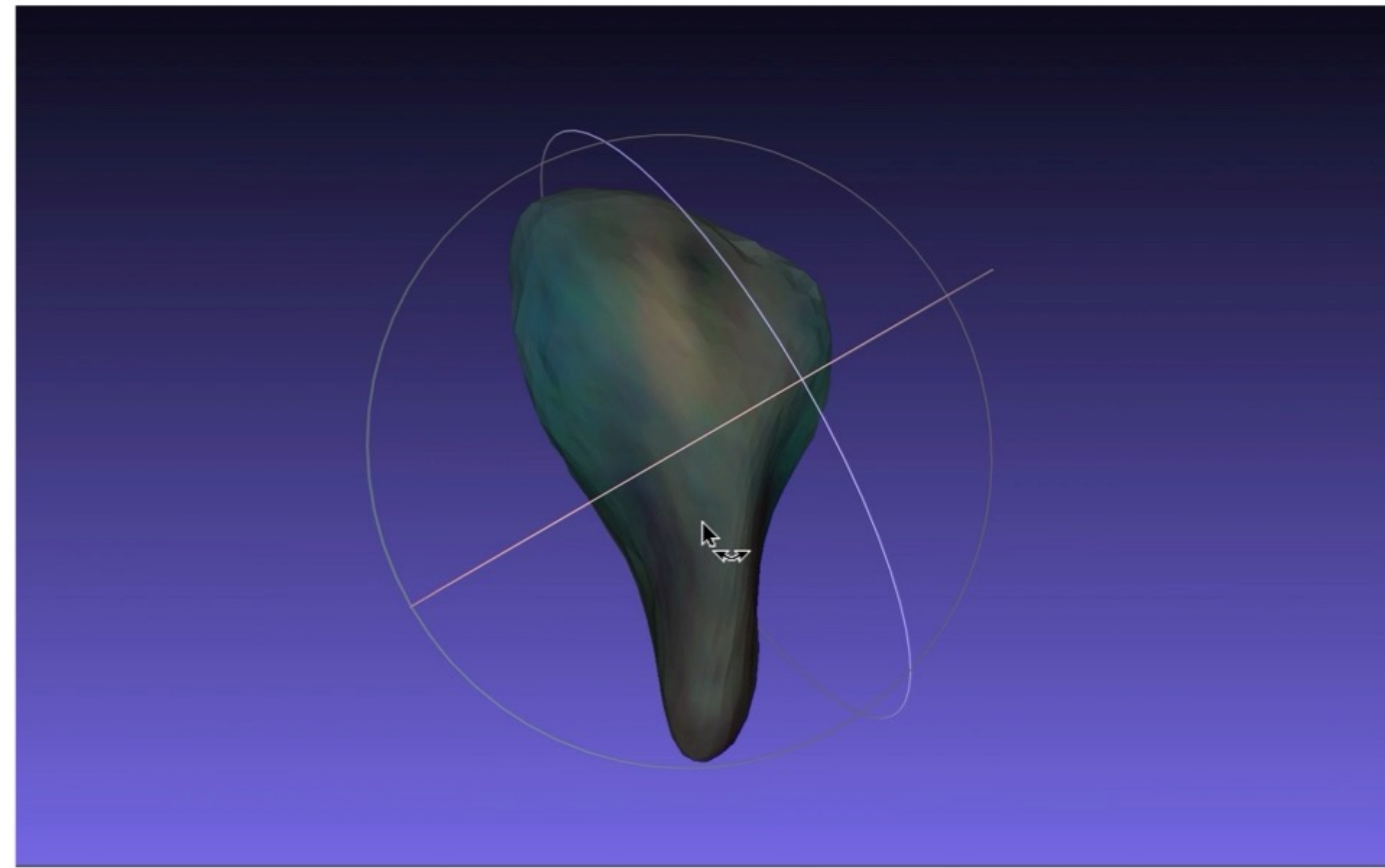
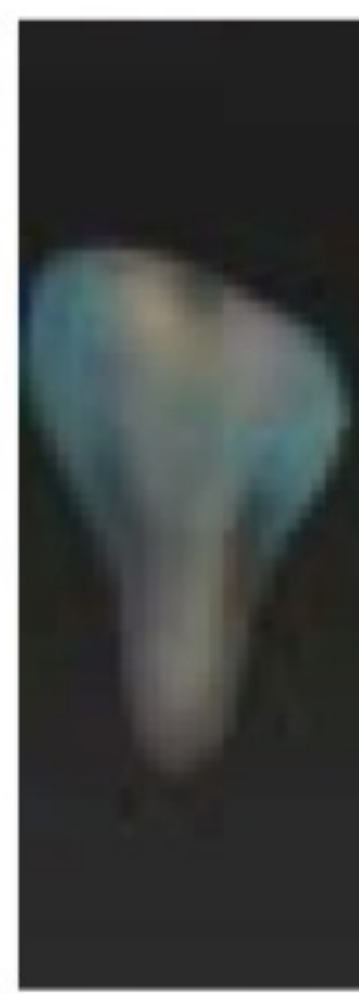
mostly spherical
uniform textures

Novel views

Input



Output

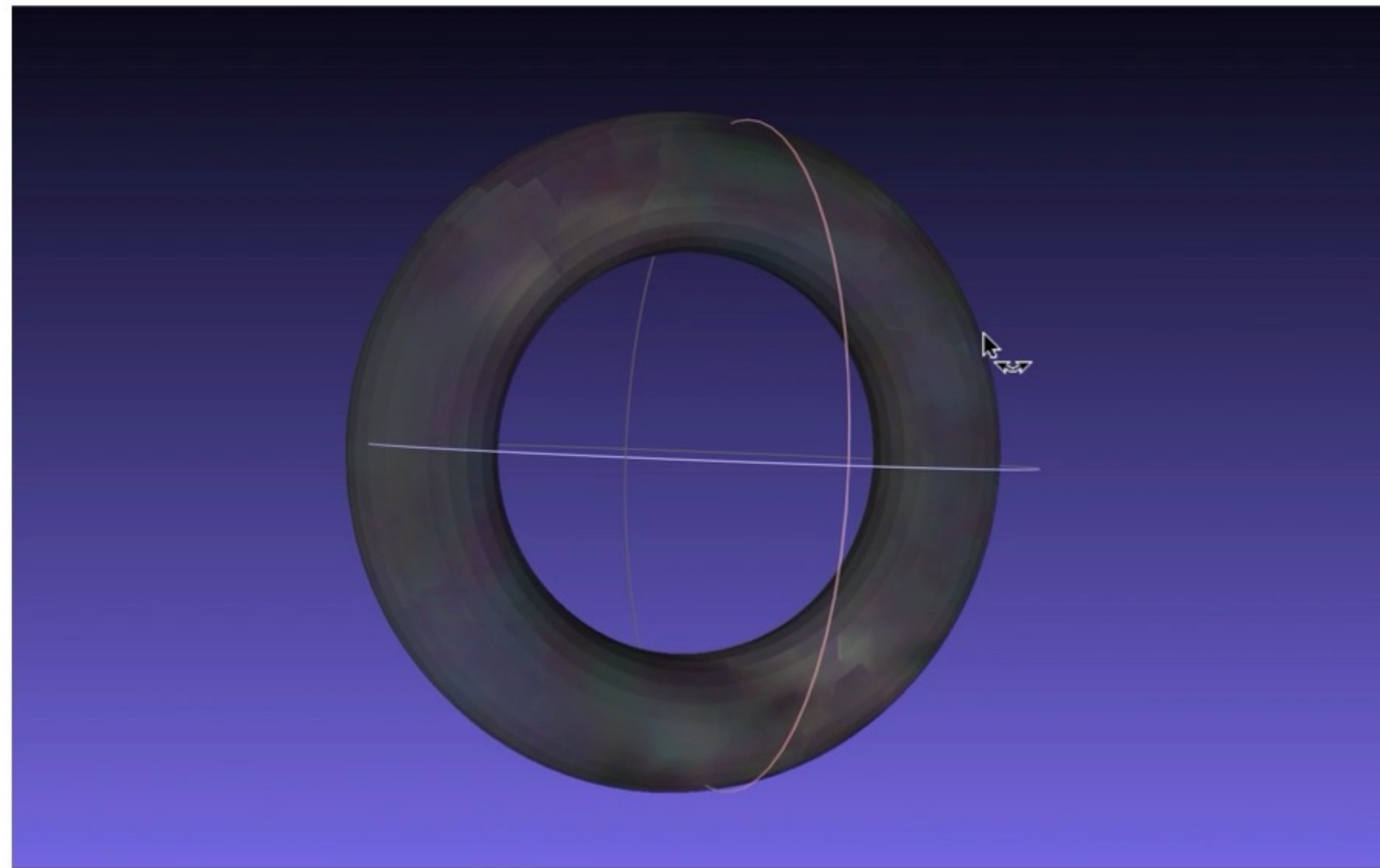


Novel views

Input

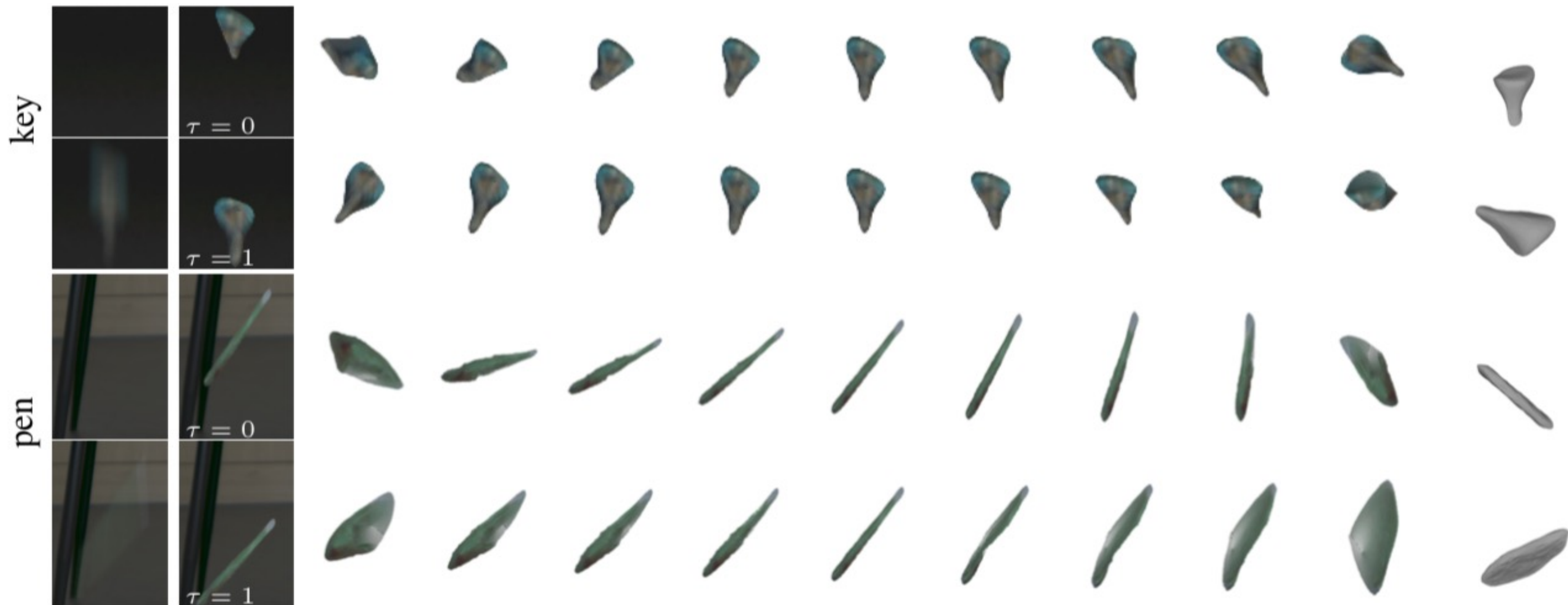


Output



Limitations

- Prototype shape deformation – the shape often remains unchanged along unobserved directions (pen).
- Extreme camera motion.



Conclusion

- SfB is the first solution to the problem of **3D shape** and **motion** estimation from a **single blurry input**.
- We set a new state of the art on **2D** fast moving object **deblurring**.
- Open source: <https://github.com/rozumden/ShapeFromBlur>

