

Motivation

- **Portrait viewpoint and illumination editing** is crucial for AR/VR applications.
- Comprehensive **knowledge of geometry and illumination** is critical for obtaining photorealistic results.
- Can we learn a diverse distribution of faces and illuminations to **generalize to unseen subjects**?
- Can we **accurately model the face reflectance** through a **data-driven** approach?

Face Reflectance Fields

We represent **face** as a **volumetric reflectance field**, a volumetric density (σ) and reflectance function (R) pair

$$\sigma(\mathbf{x}): \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+; R(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{in}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}): \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t.}$$

$$L_{out}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) = \int_{\boldsymbol{\omega}_{in} \in S} R(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{in}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) \cdot L_{in}(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{in}) d\boldsymbol{\omega}$$

The **lightstage discretizes** incident light directions S into a finite set I , for $i \in I$ s.t. $S_i \subseteq S$.

$$L_{out}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) \approx \sum_{i \in I} R(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) \cdot L_{in}(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i)$$

OLATs as a light basis allow us to **compose natural lighting conditions**. Under natural illumination conditions:

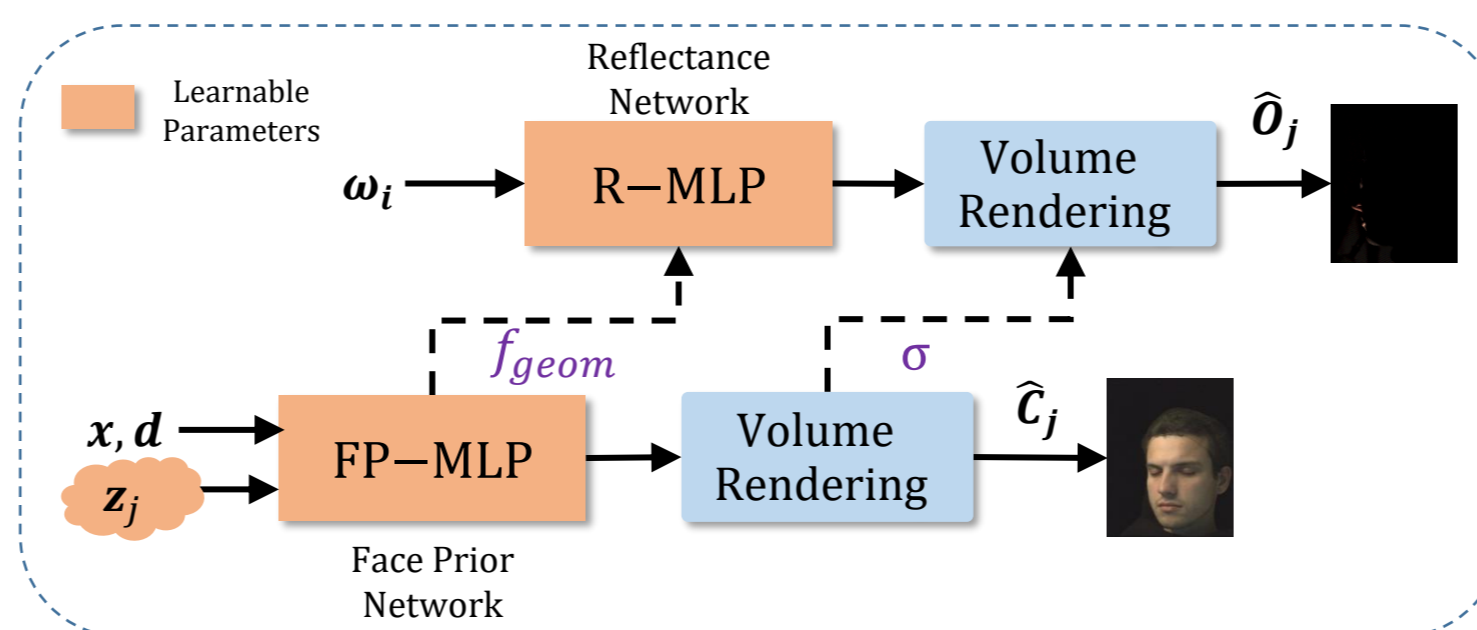
$$\forall i \in I \exists f_i \text{ s.t. } L_{in}(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i) = f_i \cdot L_{in}(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i)$$

$$L_{out}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{d}) \approx \sum_{i \in I} f_i \cdot \int_{t_n}^{t_f} T(t) \sigma(\mathbf{x}(t)) R(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i, \mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{d}) L_{in}(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i) dt$$

$$= \sum_{i \in I} f_i \cdot L(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i, r)$$

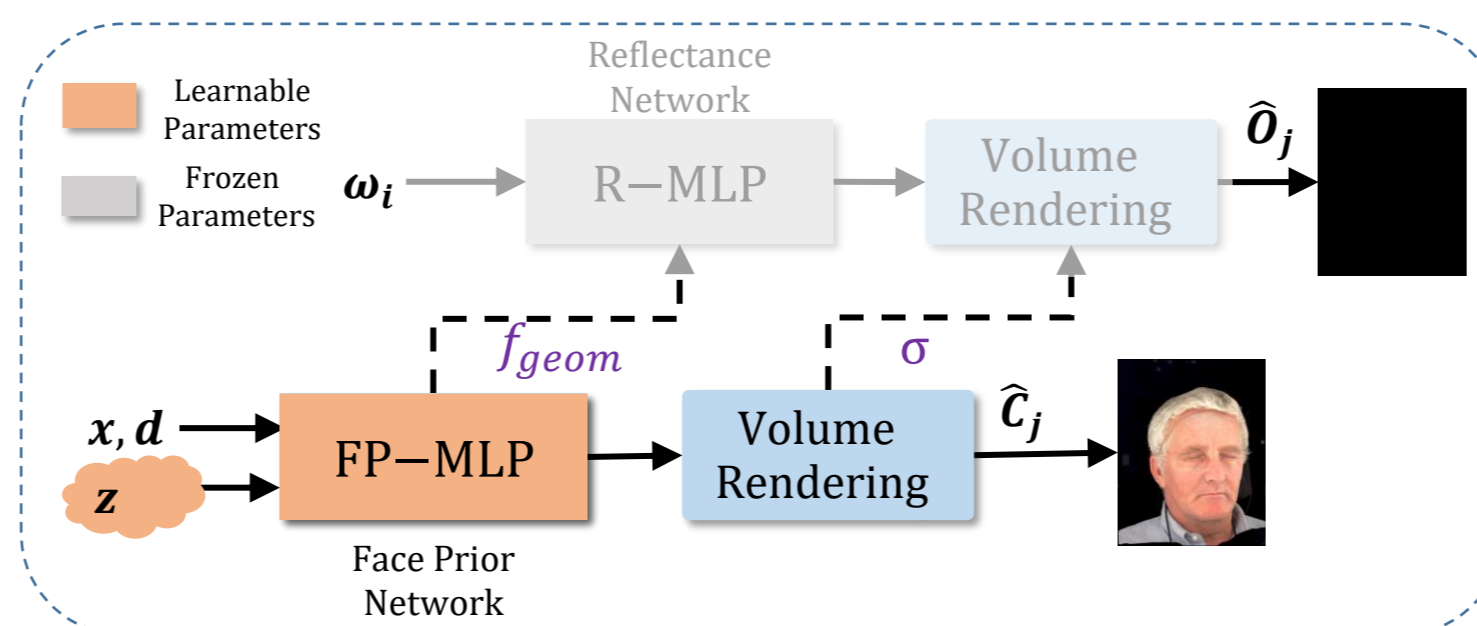
Our Method

Training:



$$\mathcal{L}_{train} = \alpha \mathcal{L}_{rgb} + \beta \mathcal{L}_{reg} + \delta \mathcal{L}_h + \delta \mathcal{L}_{OLAT}$$

Testing:



$$\mathcal{L}_{test} = \alpha \mathcal{L}_{rgb} + \beta \mathcal{L}_{reg} + \gamma \mathcal{L}_h$$

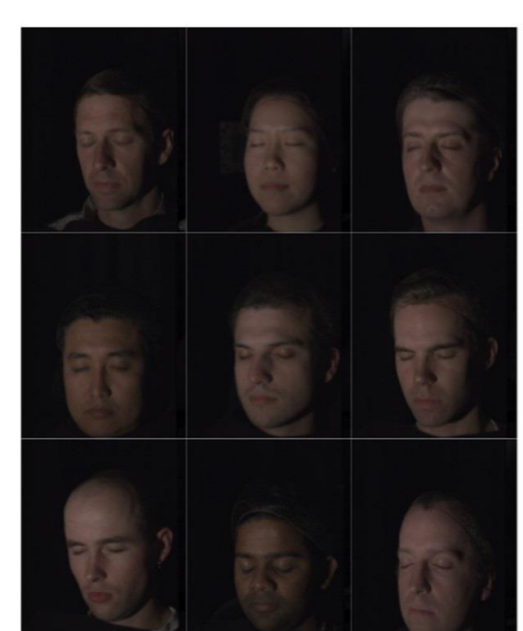
Losses:

$$\mathcal{L}_{rgb} := \sum_{j \in J} (\|\hat{\mathbf{c}}_j - \mathbf{c}_j\|_2^2) \quad \mathcal{L}_{reg} := \sum_{j \in J} (\|\mathbf{z}_j^{id}\|_2^2 + \|\mathbf{z}_j^{env}\|_2^2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_h := \sum_{r,k} -\log(\mathbb{P}(w_{r,k})) \quad \mathcal{L}_{OLAT} := \sum_{j \in J} \left(\left\| \frac{\hat{\mathbf{o}}_{j,i} - \mathbf{o}_{j,i}}{S(\hat{\mathbf{o}}_{j,i}) + \epsilon} \right\|_2^2 \right)$$

$$\text{where, } \mathbb{P}(w_{r,k}) \propto e^{-|w_{r,k}|} + e^{-|1-w_{r,k}|}$$

Dataset



352 Identities



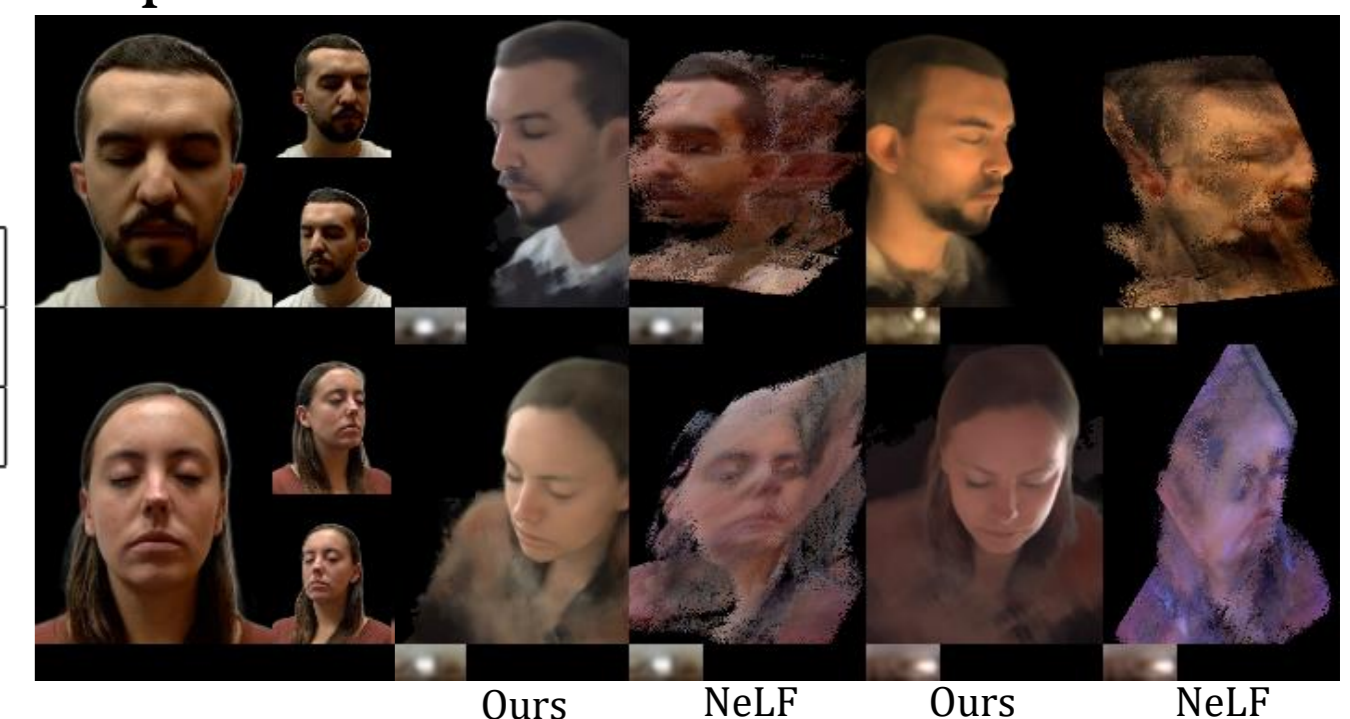
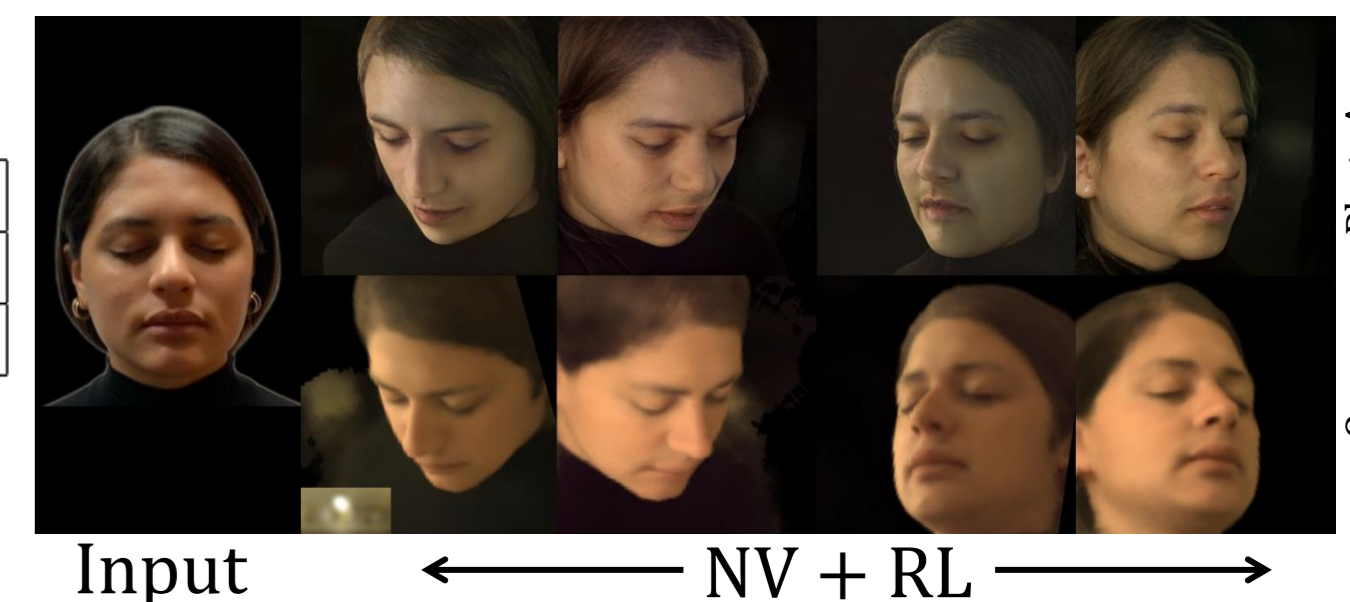
16 Camera Poses



150 Light Sources

Results

Method	Landmark Loss
PhotoApp	2060.25
Ours	1021.62



Method	SSIM	PSNR
NeLF	19.72	0.75
Ours	22.80	0.76

Ablations:

