

Image-based Lighting



T2

Computational Photography
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Lecture by Kevin Karsch

Next two classes

Today

- Mid-semester feedback
- Start on ray tracing, environment maps, and relighting 3D objects (project 4 topics)

Thursday

- More HDR, light probes, etc.

Project 4 released



How to render an object inserted into an image?

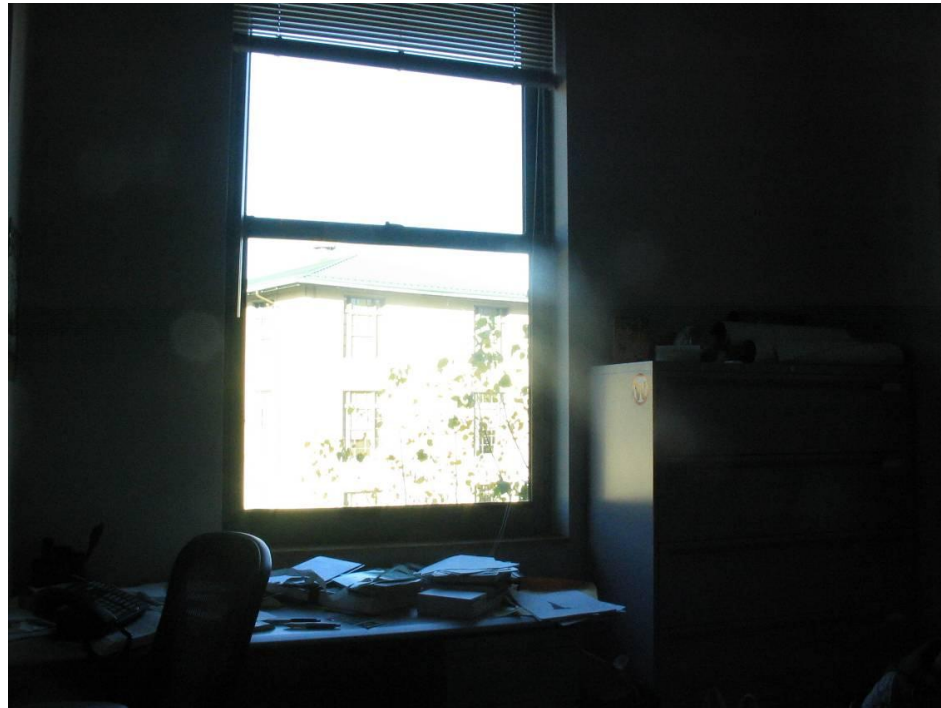


What's wrong with the teapot?

How to render an object inserted into an image?

Traditional graphics way

- Manually model BRDFs of all room surfaces
- Manually model radiance of lights
- Do ray tracing to relight object, shadows, etc.



Relighting is important!

- <http://smashinghub.com/8-of-the-most-epic-government-photoshop-fails-ever.htm>
- <http://petapixel.com/2013/10/13/another-north-korean-photoshop-fail/>

How to render an object inserted into an image?

Traditional graphics way

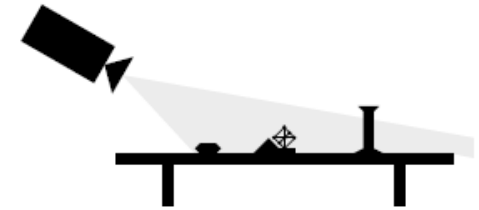
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- Manually model radiance of lights
- Do ray tracing to relight object, shadows, etc.



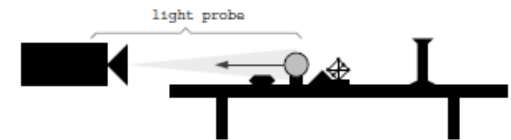
How to render an object inserted into an image?

Image-based lighting

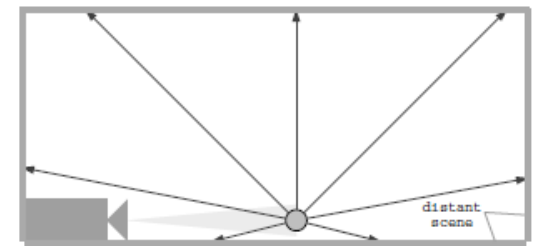
- Capture incoming light with a “light probe”
- Model local scene
- Ray trace, but replace distant scene with info from light probe



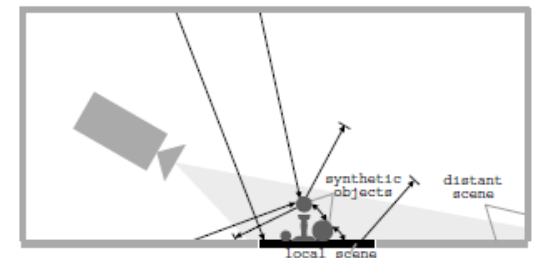
(a) Acquiring the background photograph



(b) Using the light probe



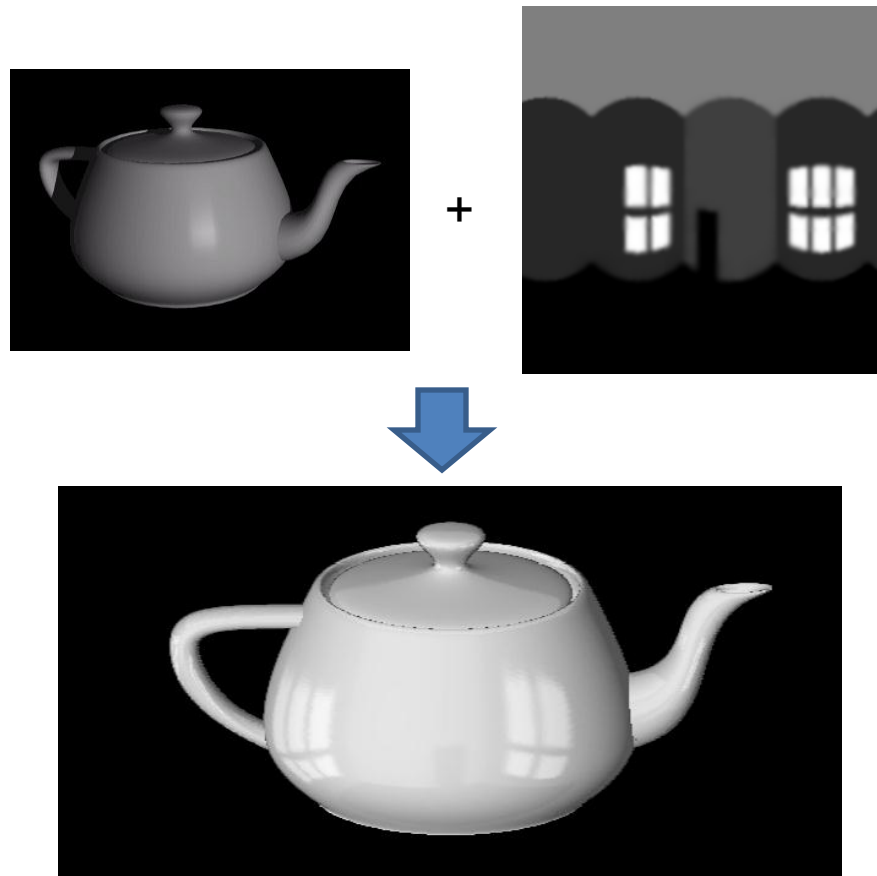
(c) Constructing the light-based model



(d) Computing the global illumination solution

Key ideas for Image-based Lighting

- Environment maps: tell what light is entering at each angle within some shell



Key ideas for Image-based Lighting

- Light probes: a way of capturing environment maps in real scenes



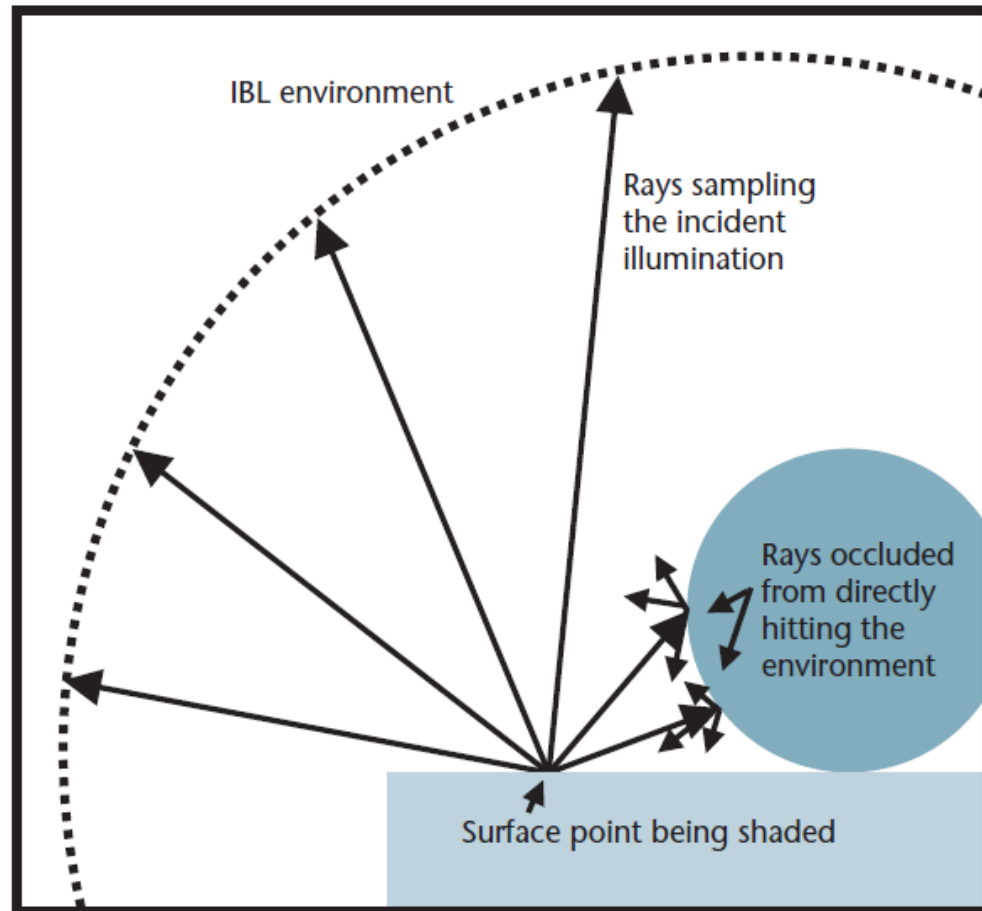
Key ideas for Image-based Lighting

- Capturing HDR images: needed so that light probes capture full range of radiance



Key ideas for Image-based Lighting

- Relighting: environment map acts as light source, substituting for distant scene

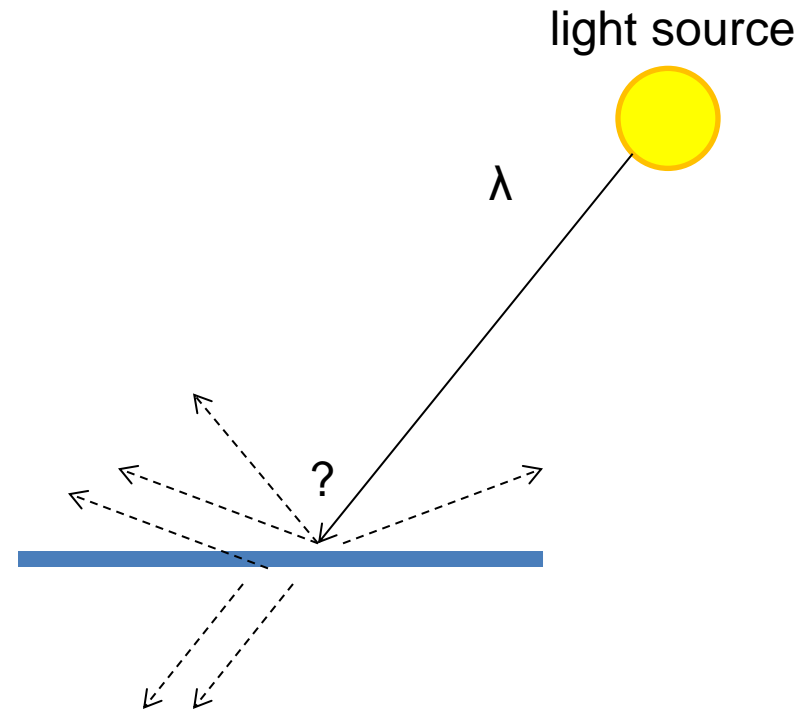


Today

- Ray tracing
- Capturing environment maps

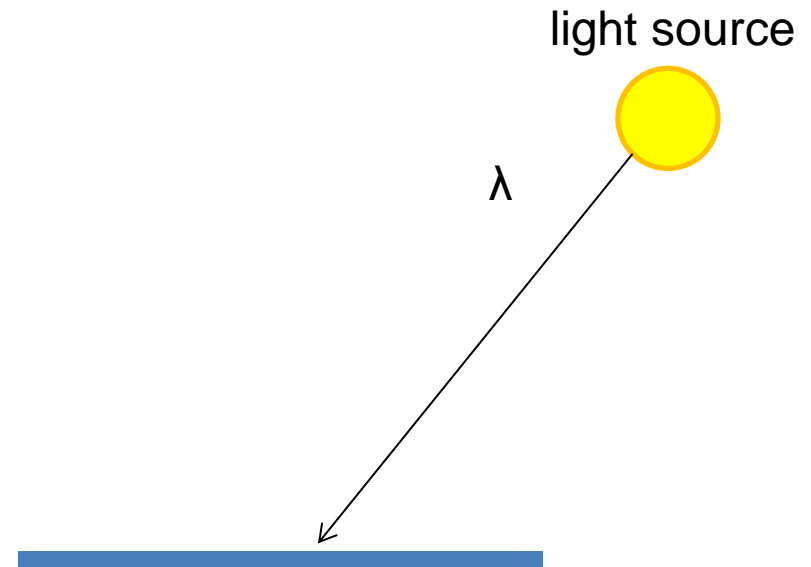
A photon's life choices

- Absorption
- Diffusion
- Reflection
- Transparency
- Refraction
- Fluorescence
- Subsurface scattering
- Phosphorescence
- Interreflection



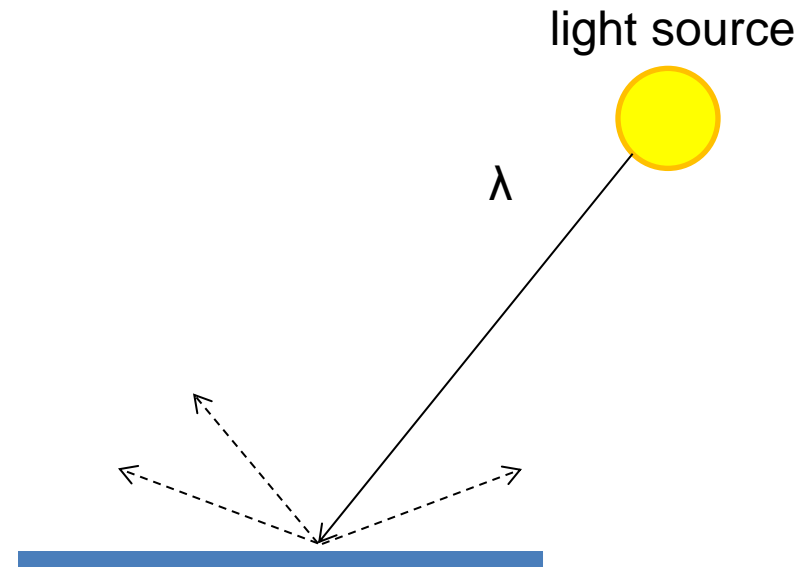
A photon's life choices

- **Absorption**
- Diffusion
- Reflection
- Transparency
- Refraction
- Fluorescence
- Subsurface scattering
- Phosphorescence
- Interreflection



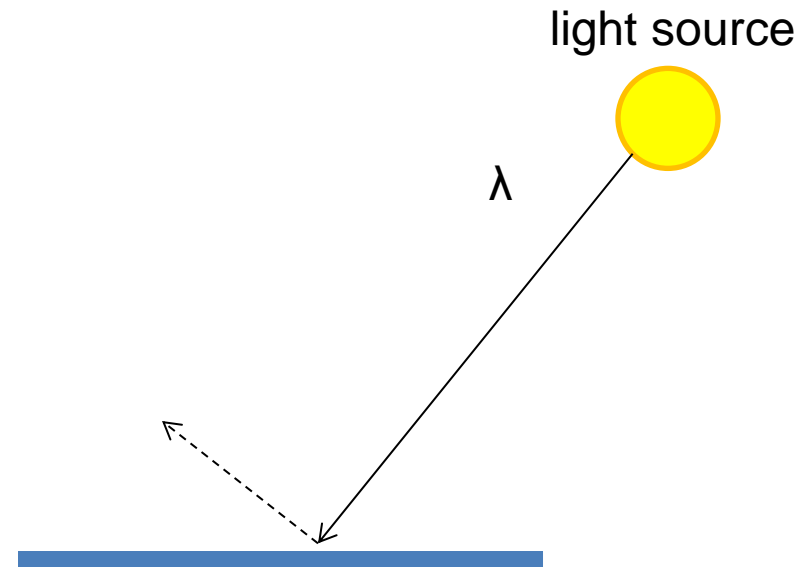
A photon's life choices

- Absorption
- **Diffuse Reflection**
- Reflection
- Transparency
- Refraction
- Fluorescence
- Subsurface scattering
- Phosphorescence
- Interreflection



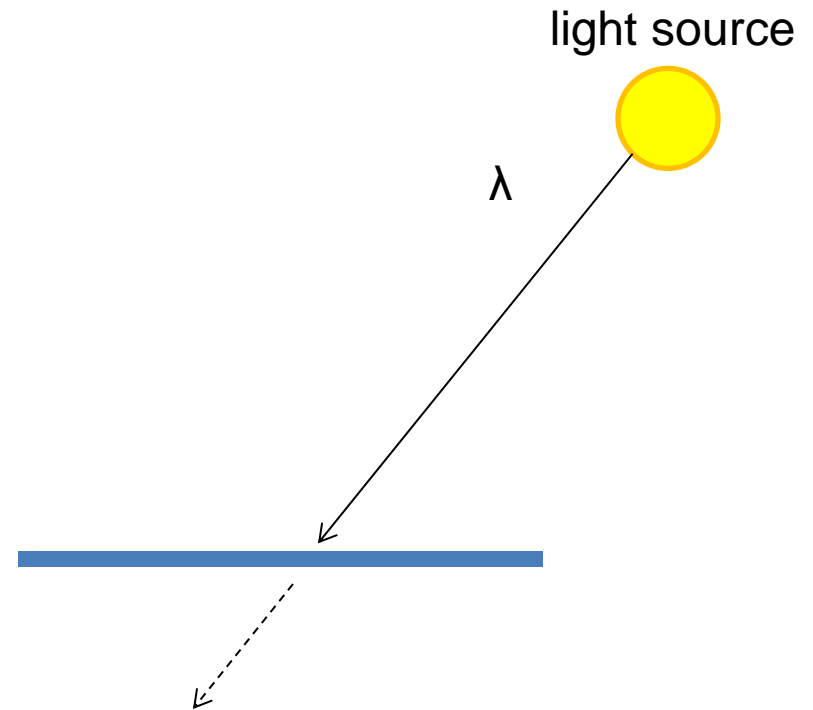
A photon's life choices

- Absorption
- Diffusion
- **Specular Reflection**
- Transparency
- Refraction
- Fluorescence
- Subsurface scattering
- Phosphorescence
- Interreflection



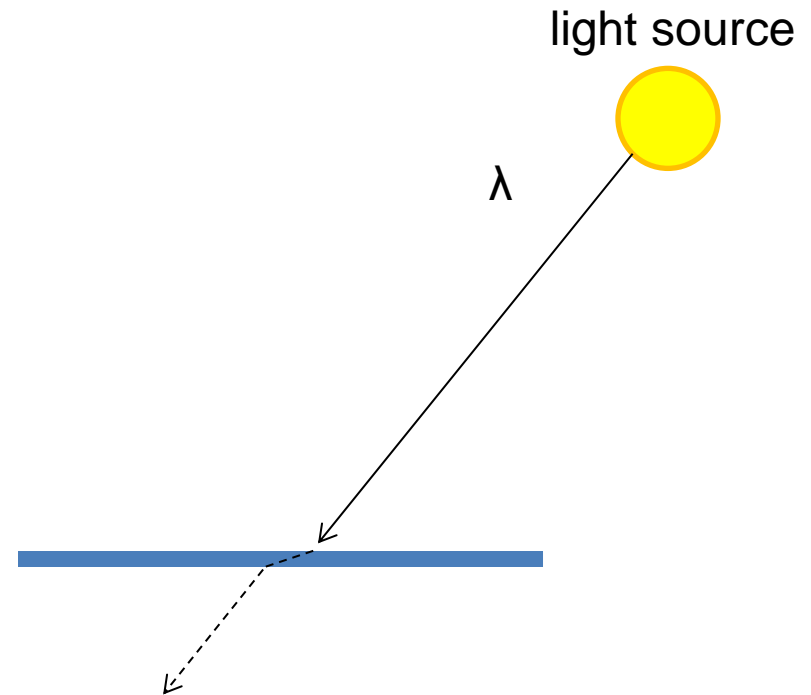
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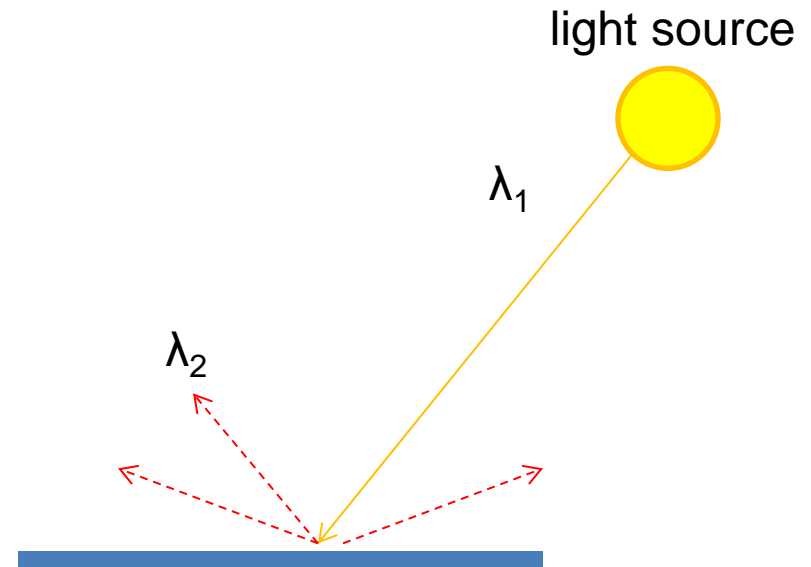
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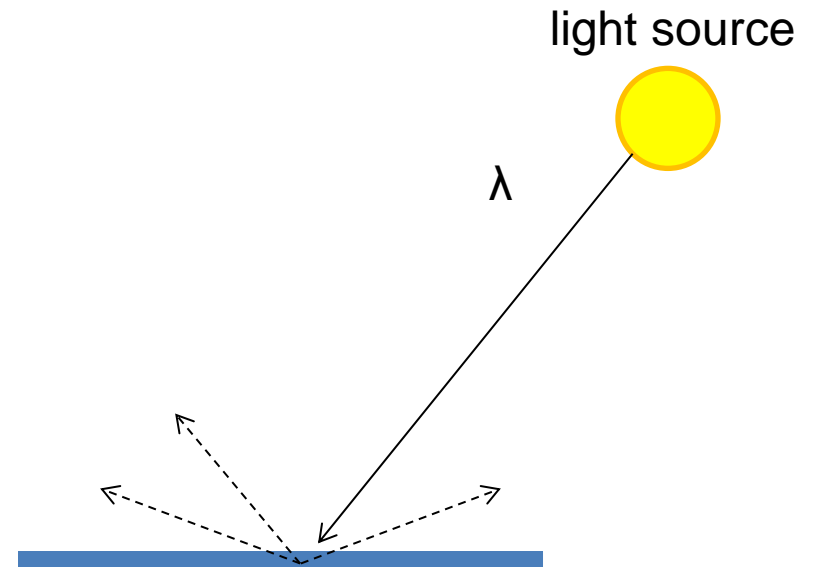
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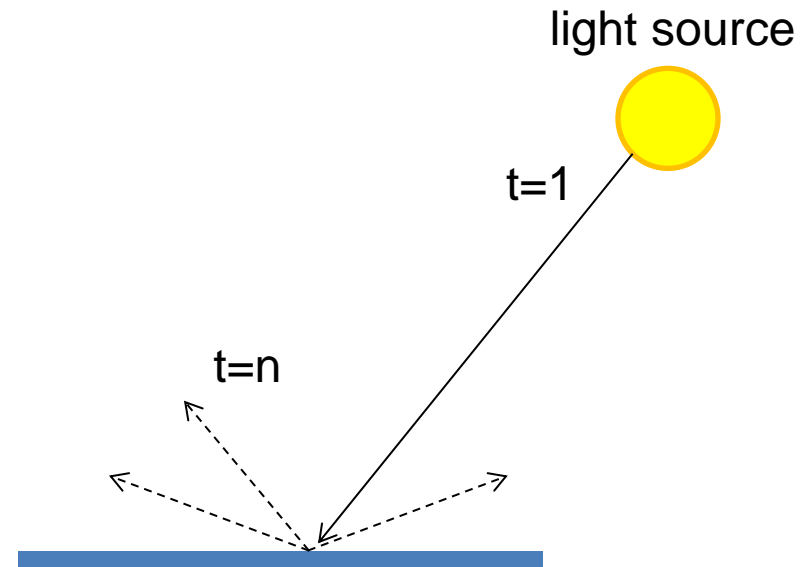
A photon's life choices

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- **Subsurface scattering**
- Phosphorescence
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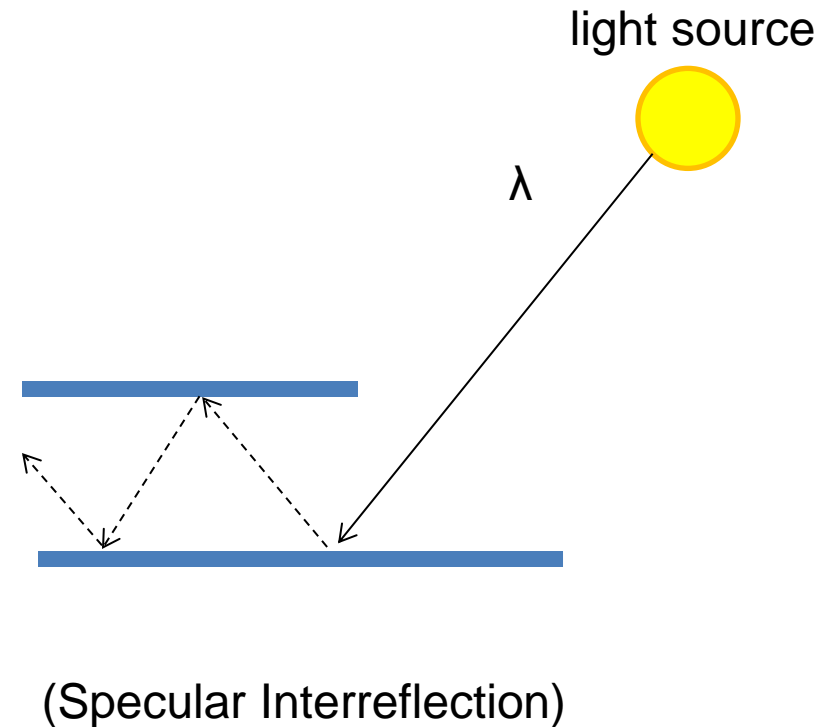
A photon's life choices

- Absorption
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- Interreflection



A photon's life choices

- Absorption
- Diffusion
- Reflection
- Transparency
- Refraction
- Fluorescence
- Subsurface scattering
- Phosphorescence
- **Interreflection**



Where are the light sources in this room?

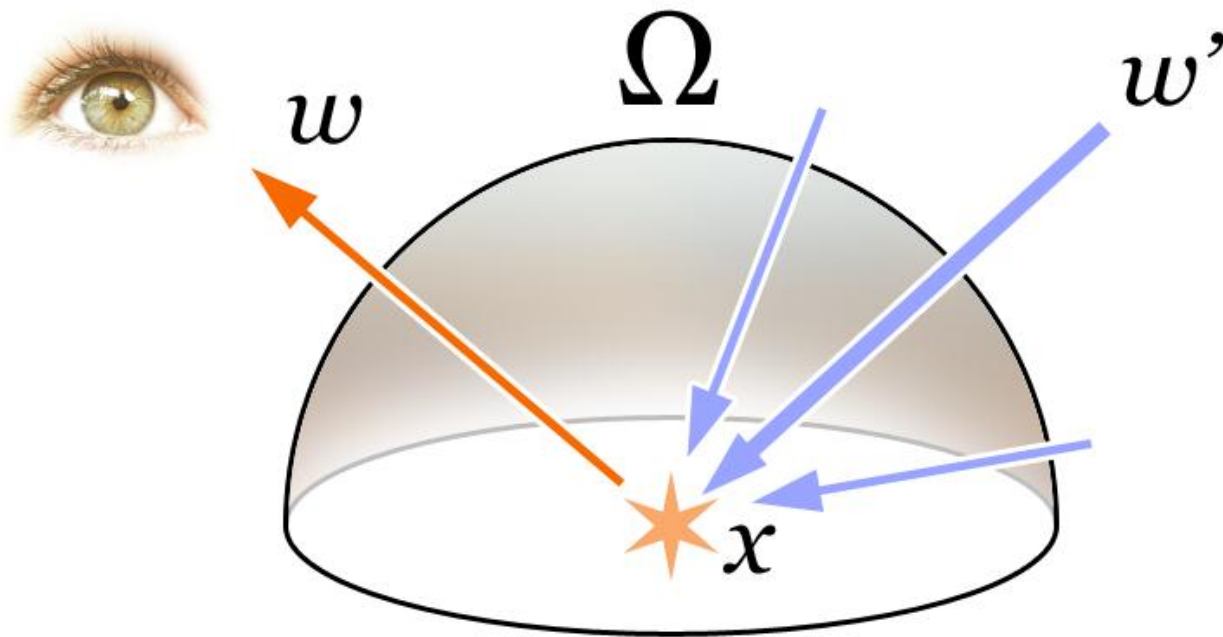


Rendering Equation

Outgoing light Generated light Total reflected light

$$L_o(\mathbf{x}, \omega, \lambda, t) = L_e(\mathbf{x}, \omega, \lambda, t) + \int_{\Omega} f_r(\mathbf{x}, \omega', \omega, \lambda, t) L_i(\mathbf{x}, \omega', \lambda, t) (-\omega' \cdot \mathbf{n}) d\omega'$$

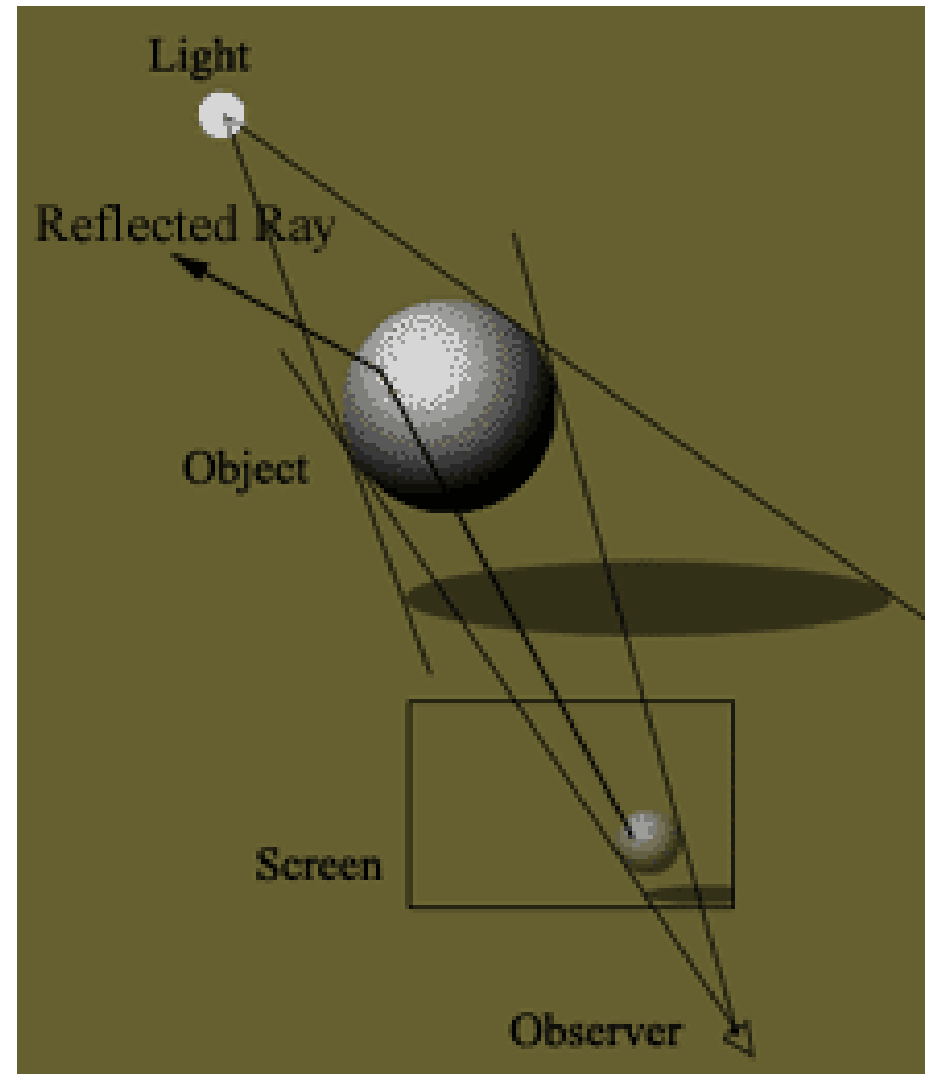
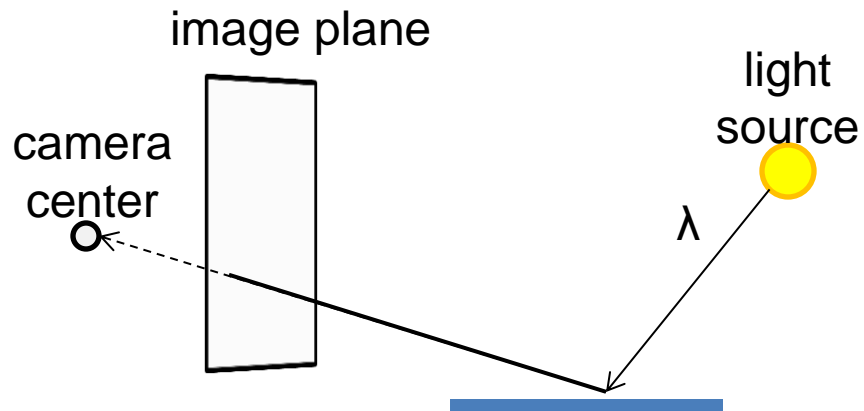
BRDF Incoming Light Incident angle



Rendering a scene with ray tracing



Ray tracing: basics



Ray casting

- Store colors of surfaces, cast out rays, see what colors each ray hits

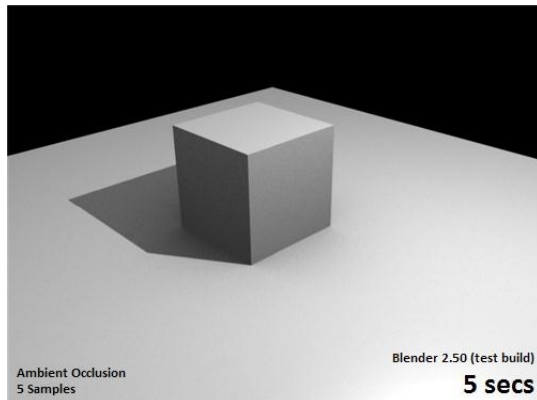
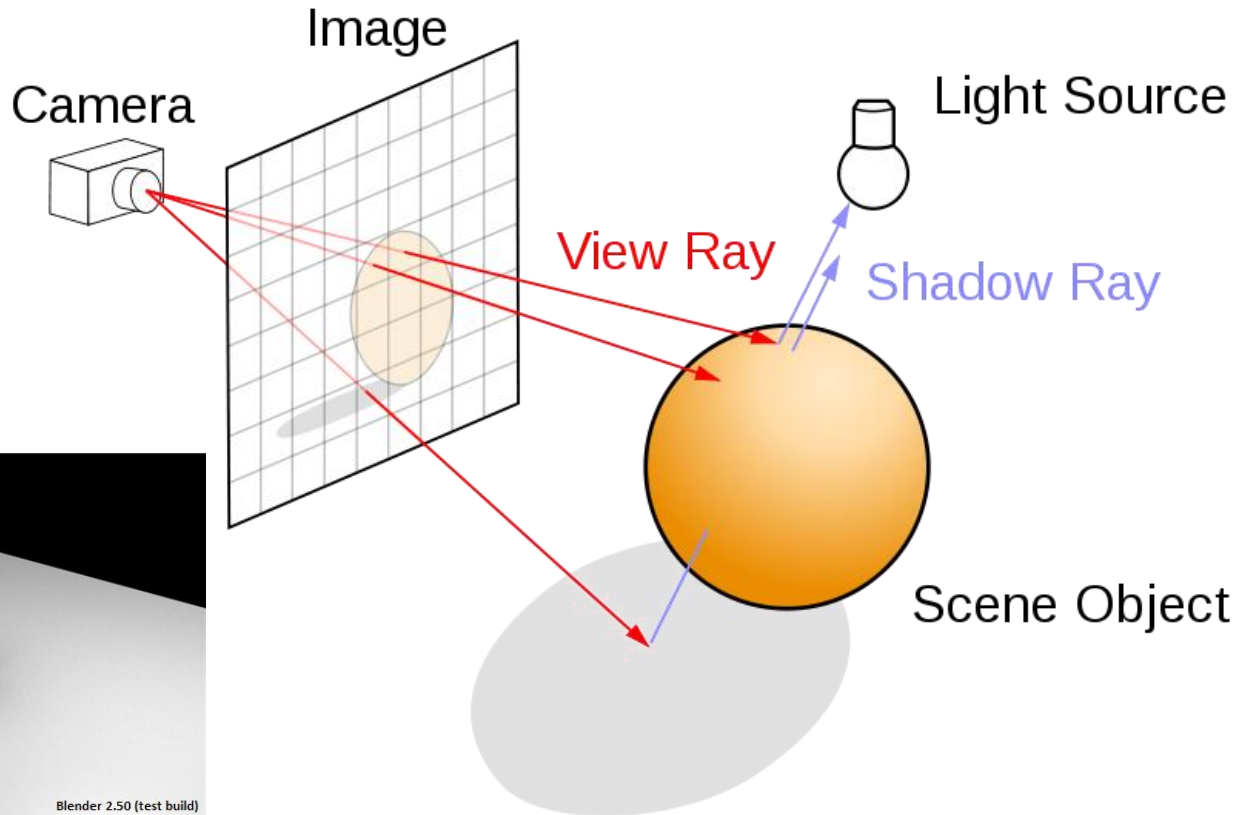


Wolfenstein 3D (1992)

Ray tracing: fast approximation

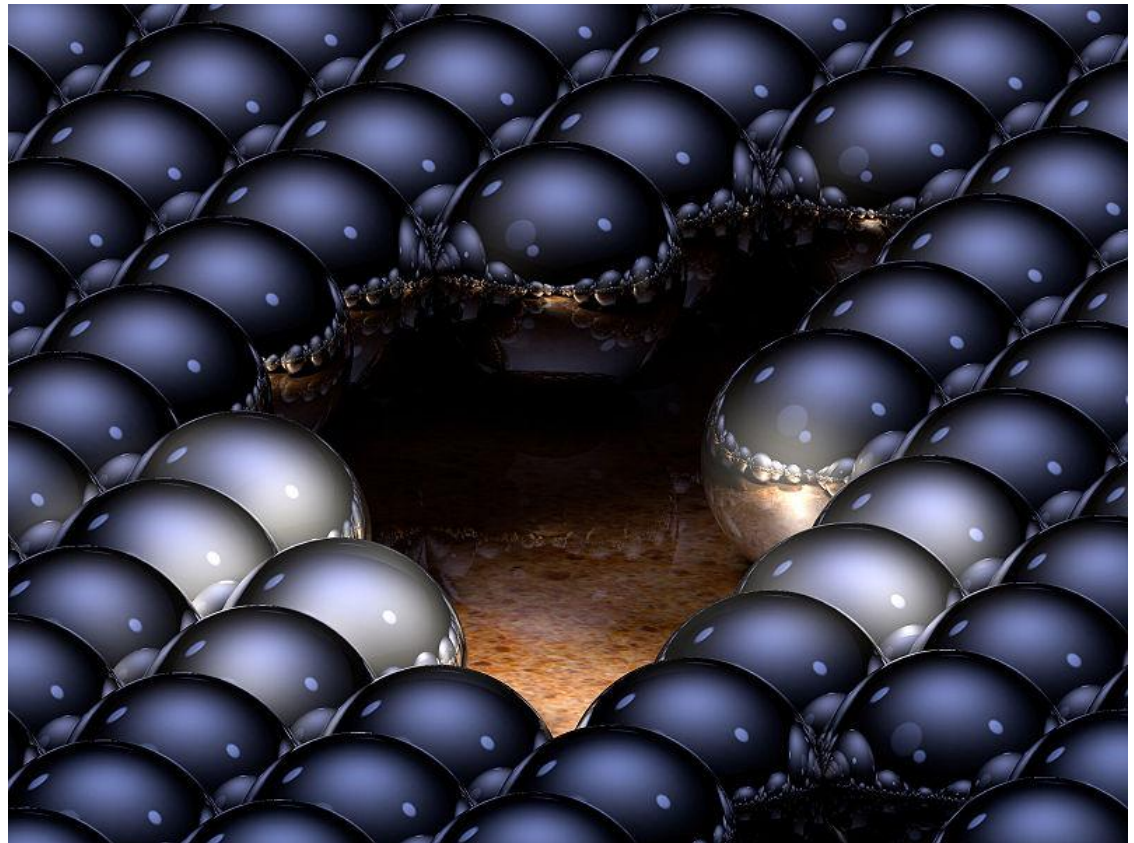
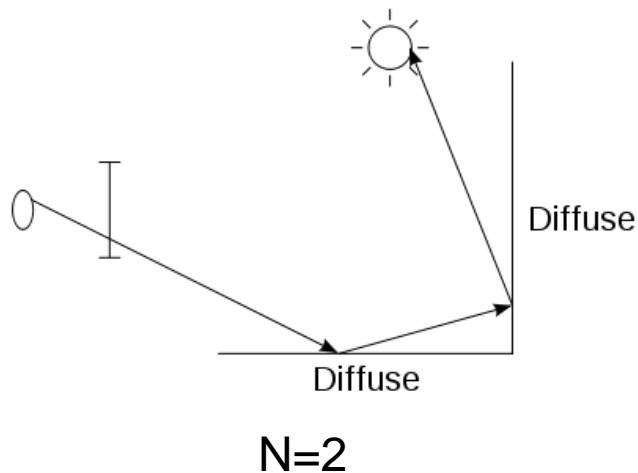
Upon hitting a surface

- Cast reflection/refraction ray to determine reflected or refracted surface
- Cast shadow ray: go towards light and see if an object is in the way



Ray tracing: interreflections

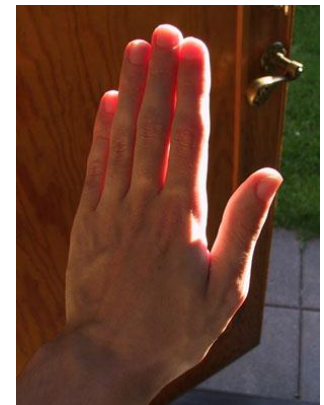
- Reflect light N times before heading to light source



$N=16$

Ray tracing

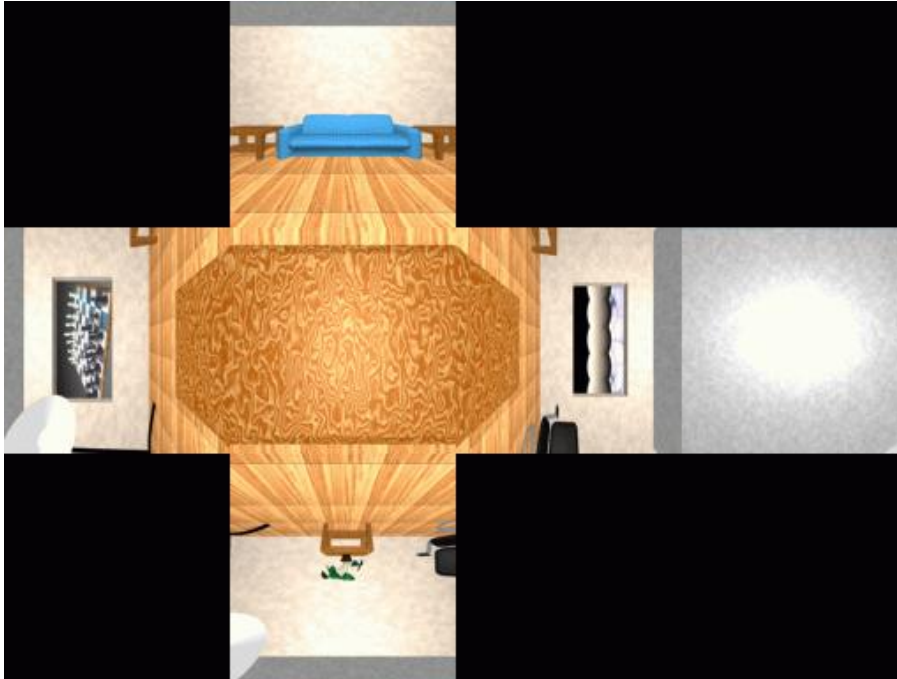
- Conceptually simple but hard to do fast
- Full solution requires tracing millions of rays for many inter-reflections
- Design choices
 - Ray paths: Light to camera vs. camera to light?
 - How many samples per pixel (avoid aliasing)?
 - How to sample diffuse reflections?
 - How many inter-reflections to allow?
 - Deal with subsurface scattering, etc?



Environment Maps

- The environment map may take various forms:
 - Cubic mapping
 - Spherical mapping
 - other
- Describes the shape of the surface on which the map “resides”
- Determines how the map is generated and how it is indexed

Cubic Map Example



Cubic Mapping

- The map resides on the surfaces of a cube around the object
 - Typically, align the faces of the cube with the coordinate axes
- To generate the map:
 - For each face of the cube, render the world from the center of the object with the cube face as the image plane
 - Rendering can be arbitrarily complex (it's off-line)
- To use the map:
 - Index the R ray into the correct cube face
 - Compute texture coordinates

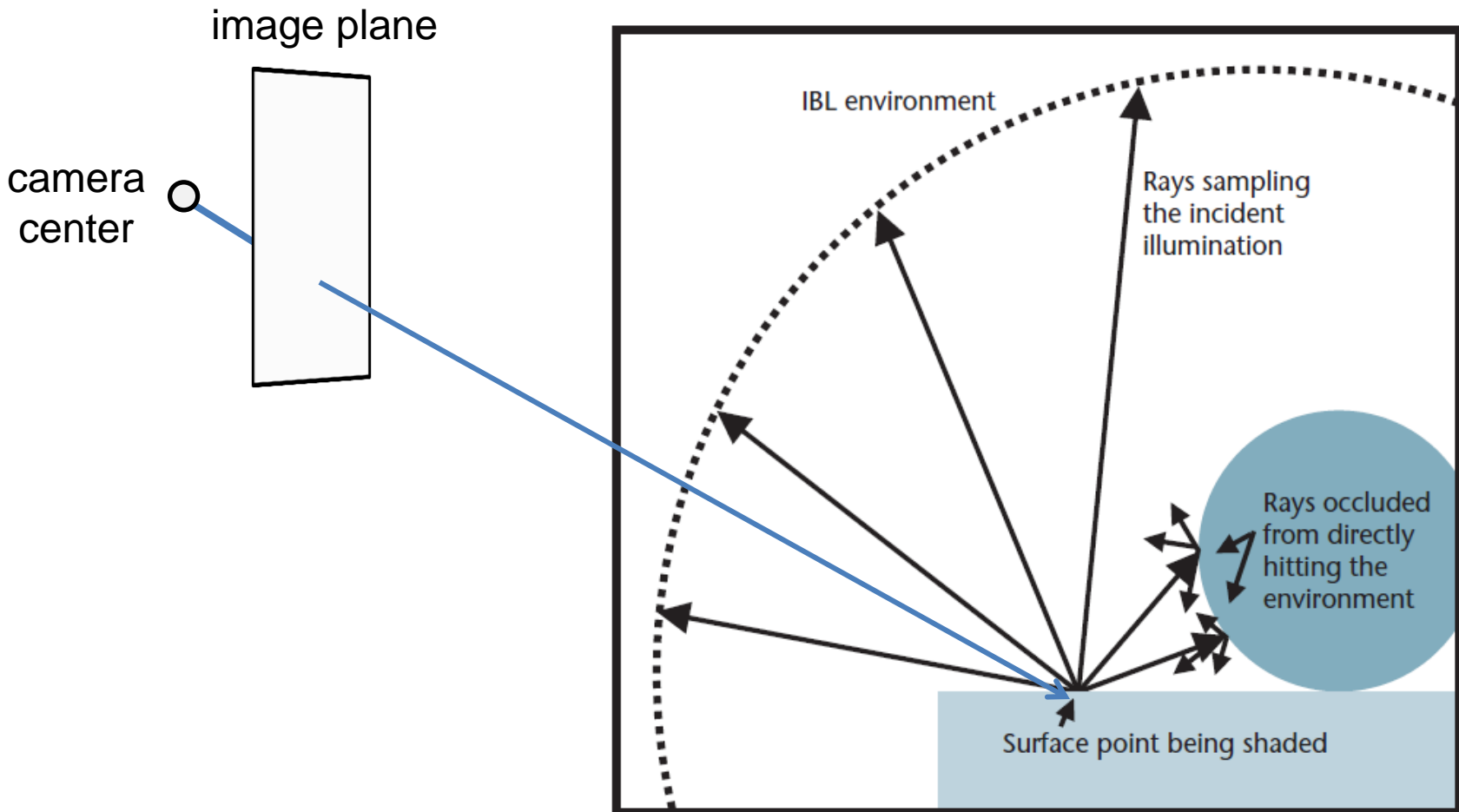
Spherical Map Example



Sphere Mapping

- Map lives on a sphere
- To generate the map:
 - Render a spherical panorama from the designed center point
- Rendering with environment map:
 - Use the orientation of the R ray to index directly into the sphere

More accurate rendering with environment map



Storing spherical environment maps



Angular mapped



**Spherical
Equirectangular
LatLong
Latitude/Longitude**



**Vertical Cross
Cubic (vcross)**

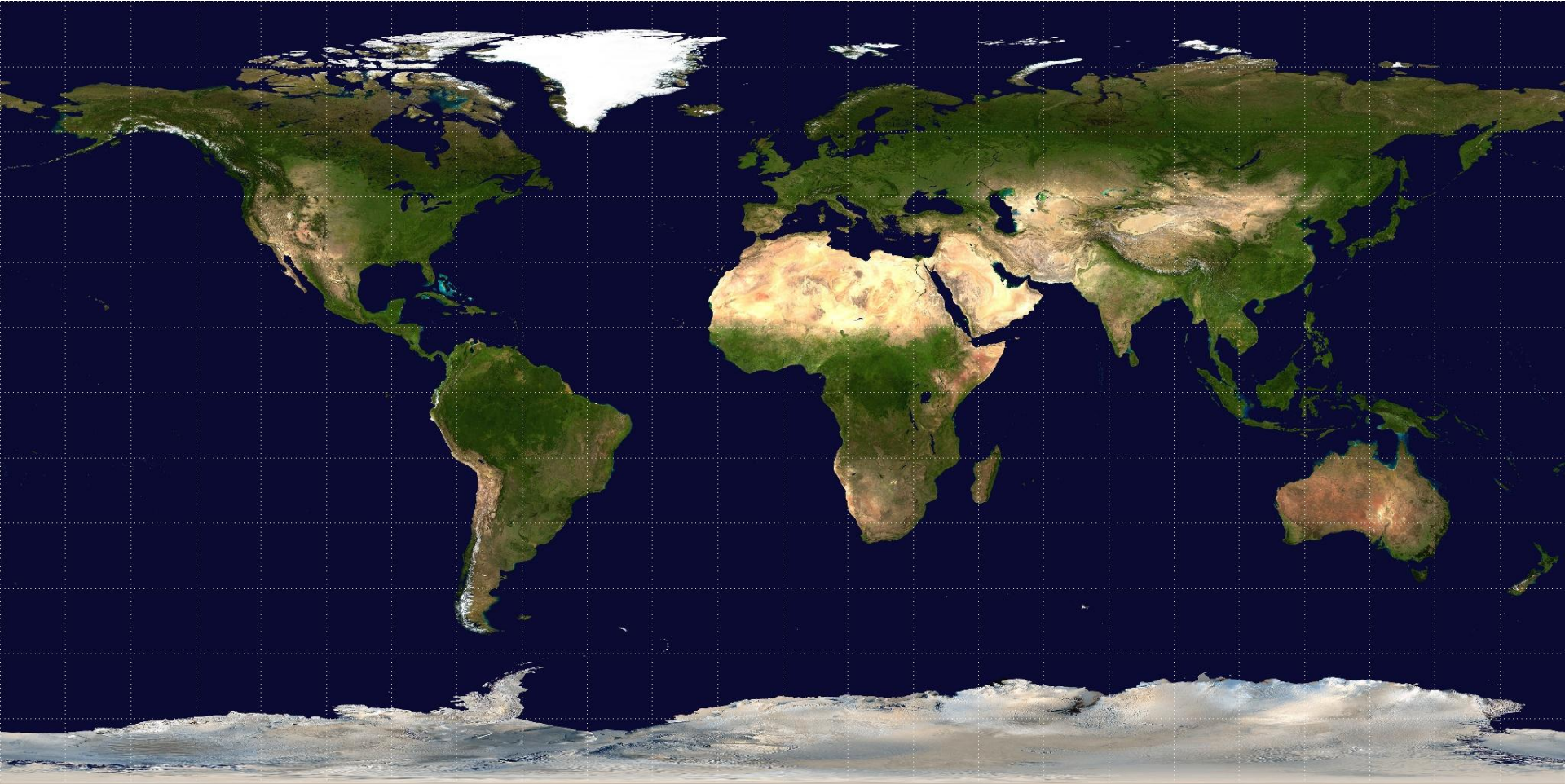


SkyDome Spherical

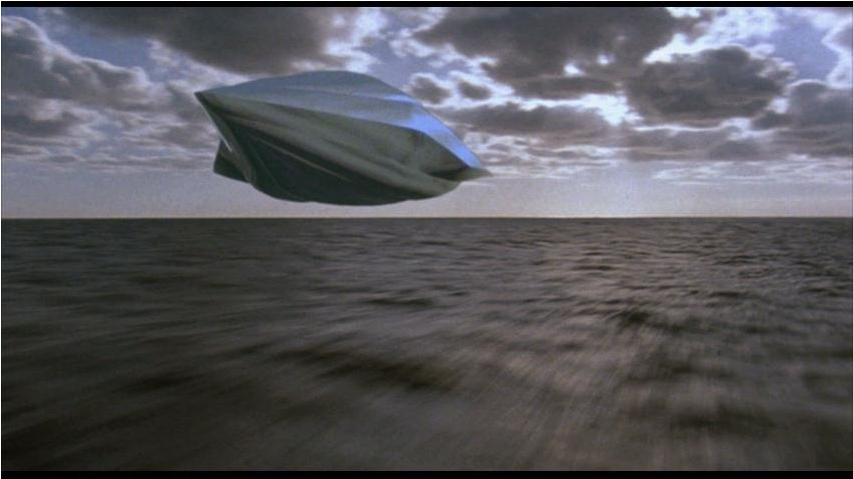
Equiarectangular (latitude-longitude) projection



Equirectangular (latitude-longitude) projection



What about real scenes?



From *Flight of the Navigator*

What about real scenes?

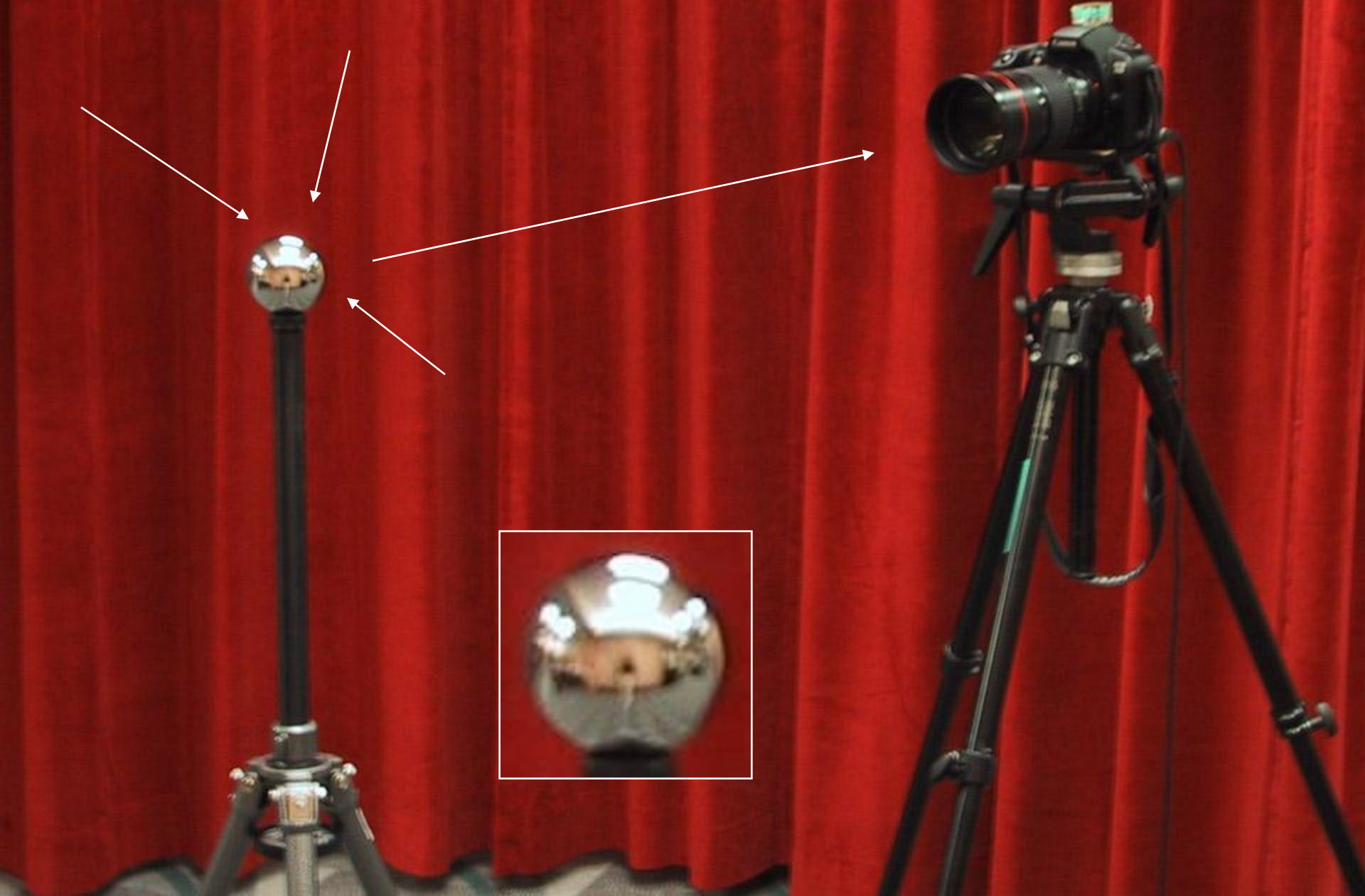


from Terminator 2

Real environment maps

- We can use photographs to capture environment maps
 - The first use of panoramic mosaics
 - Fisheye lens
 - Mirrored balls (**light probes**)

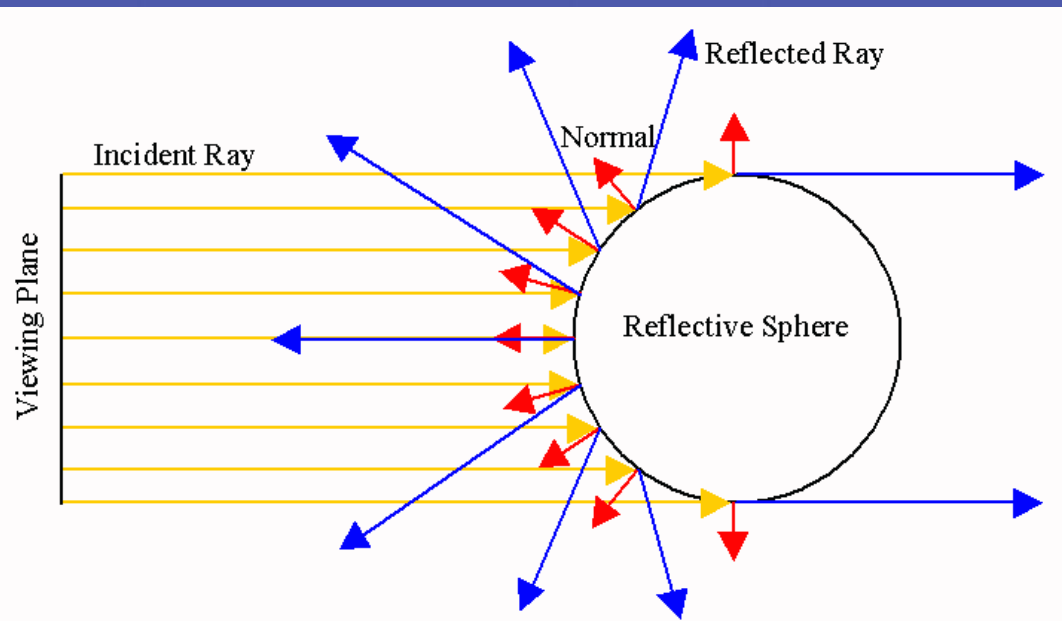
Mirrored Sphere







SIGGRAPH2004



Mirror balls for image-based lighting



Mirror balls for image-based lighting

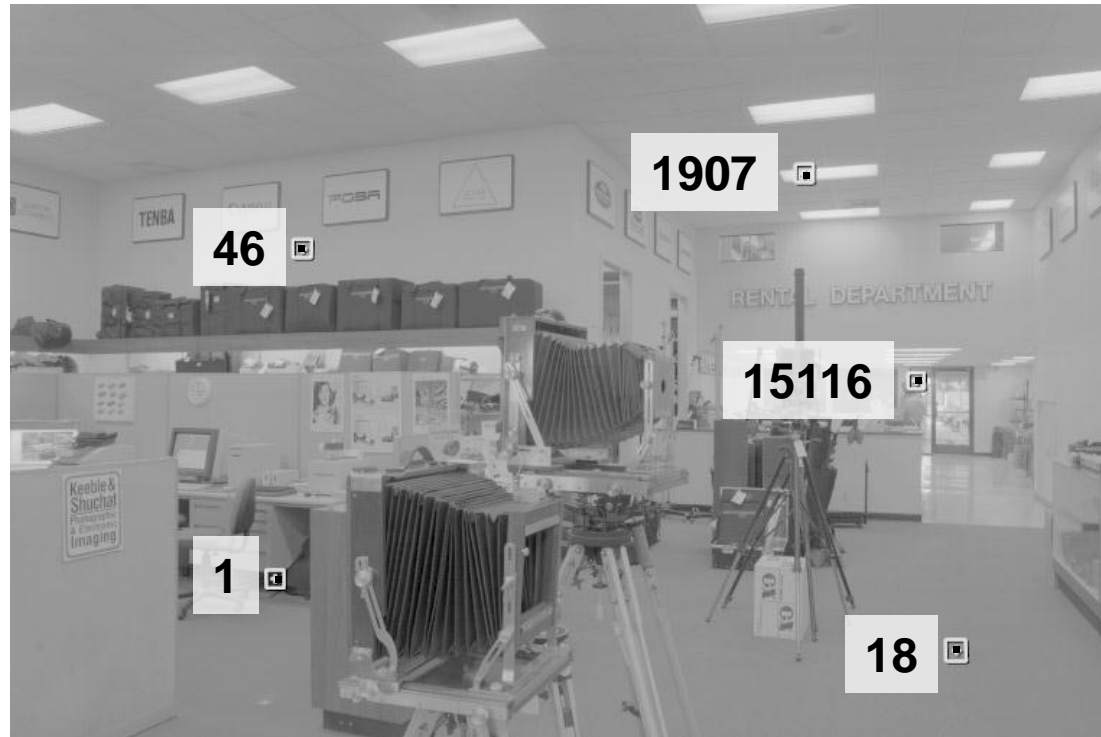


Mirror balls for image-based lighting

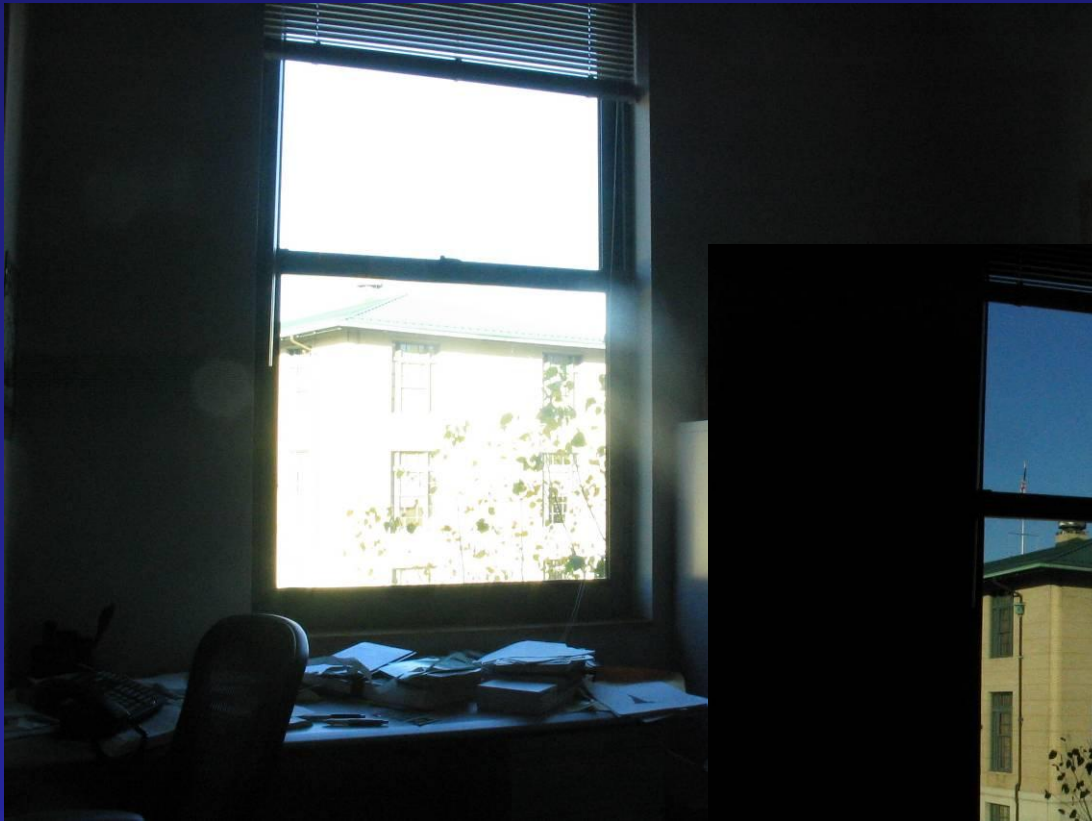


One small snag

- How do we deal with light sources? Sun, lights, etc?
 - They are much, much brighter than the rest of the environment



Problem: Dynamic Range



Problem: Dynamic Range



1



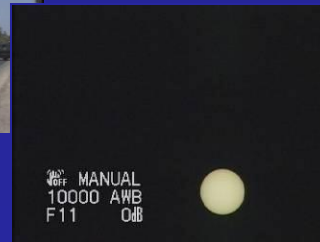
1500



25,000



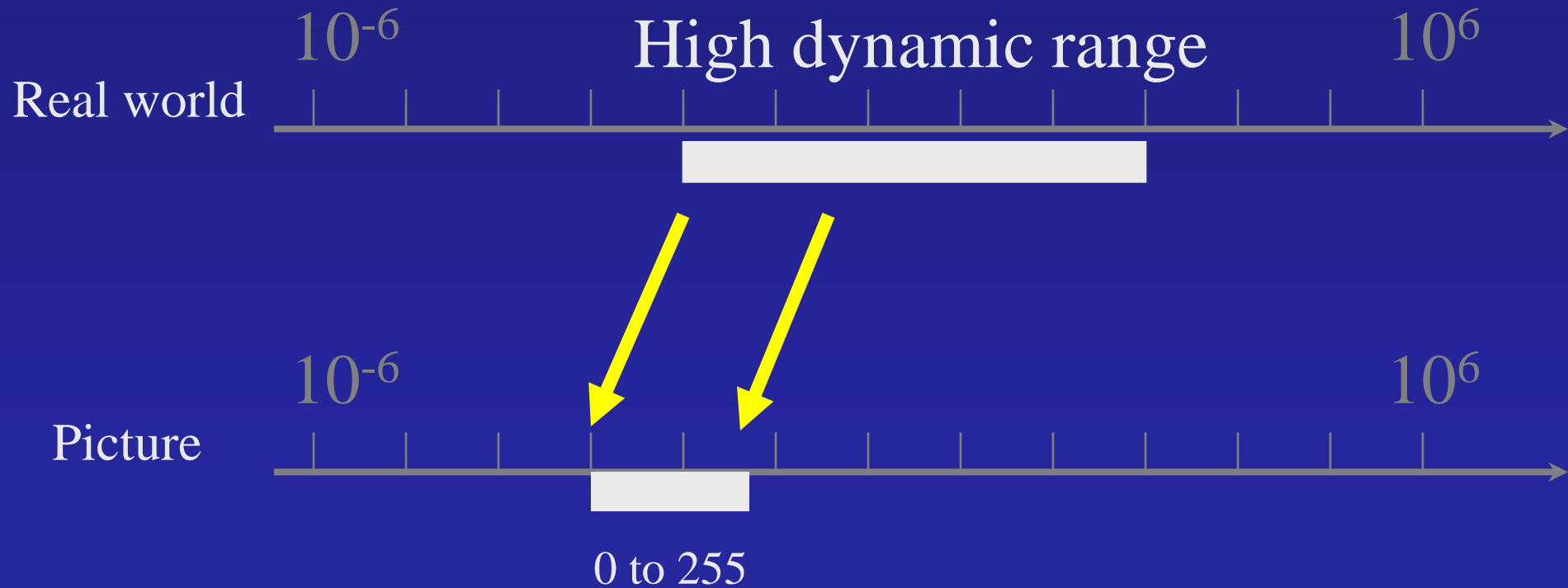
400,000



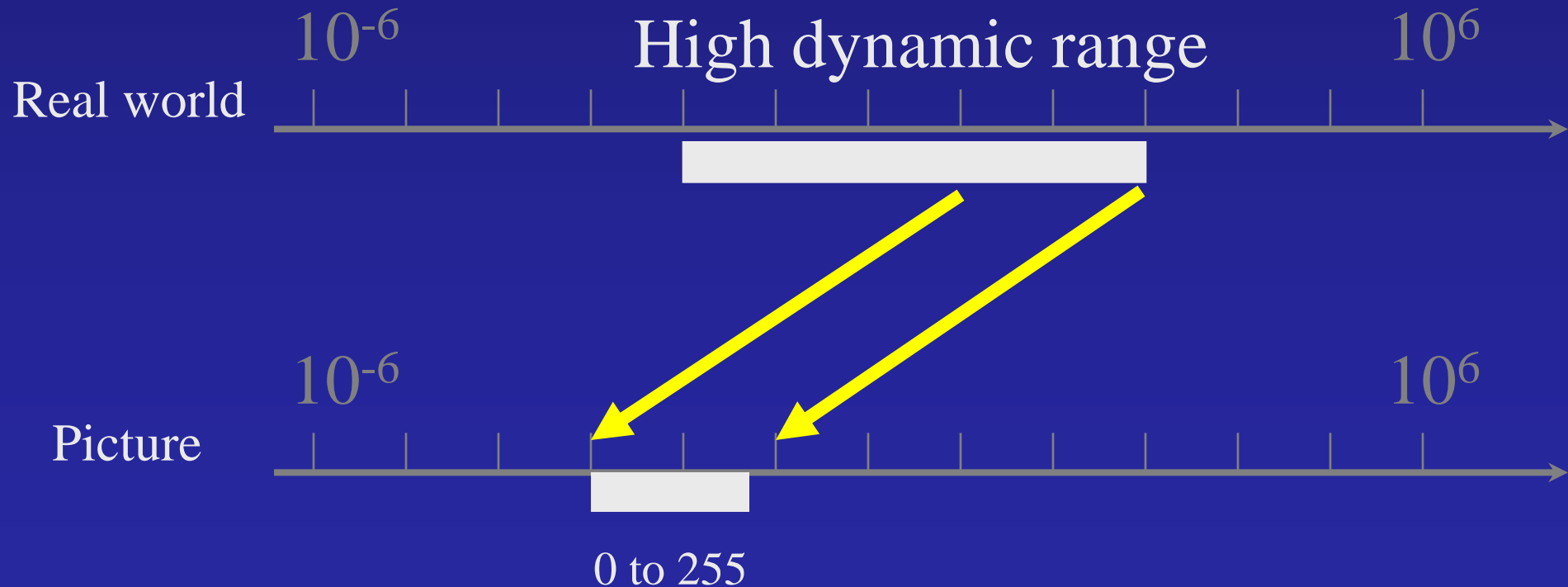
2,000,000,000

The real world is
high dynamic range.

Long Exposure



Short Exposure



Varying Exposure



Camera is not a photometer!

- Limited dynamic range
 - ⇒ Perhaps use multiple exposures?
- Unknown, nonlinear response
 - ⇒ Not possible to convert pixel values to radiance
- Solution:
 - Recover response curve from multiple exposures, then reconstruct the *radiance map*

Spherical map domain transformations

- Many rendering programs only accept one format (mirror ball, equirectangular, cube map, etc)
 - E.g. Blender only accepts equirectangular maps
- How to convert mirror ball to equirectangular?

Mirror ball -> equirectangular



Mirror ball -> equirectangular

- Spherical coordinates!
 - Convert the light directions incident to the ball into spherical coordinates (ϕ , θ)
 - Map from mirror ball ϕ , θ to equirectangular ϕ , θ :

Pseudocode:

```
for i=1:d
    F = TriScatteredInterp(phi_ball, theta_ball, mirrorball(:, :, i));
    latlon(:, :, i) = F(phi_latlon, theta_latlon);
end
```

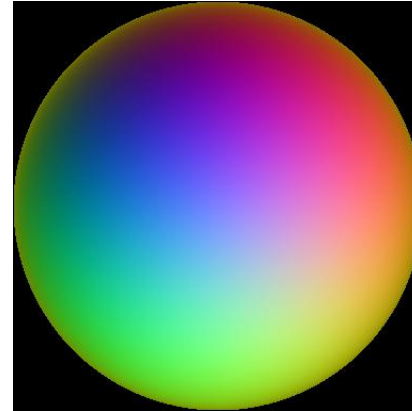
Mirror ball -> equirectangular



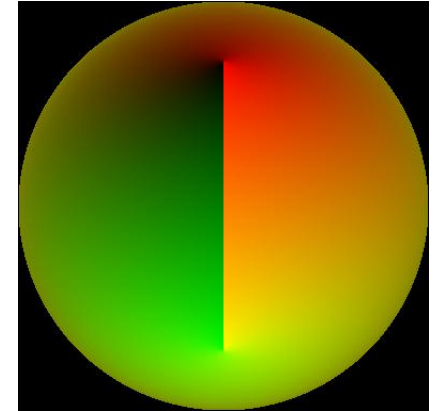
Mirror ball



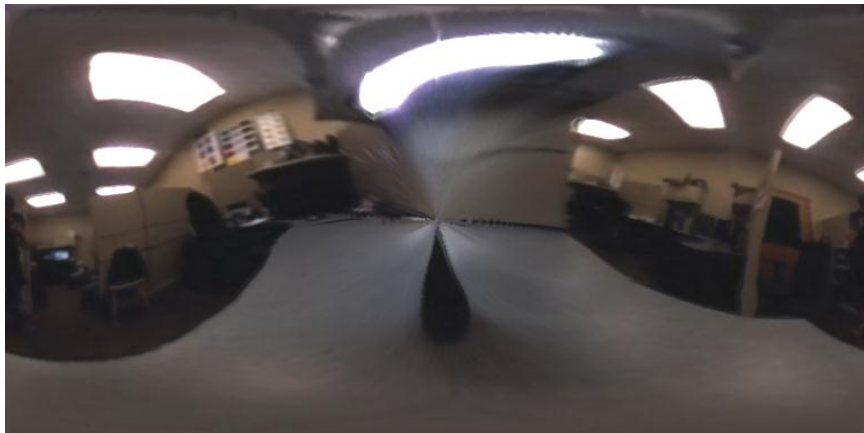
Normals



Reflection
vectors



Phi/theta of
reflection vecs



Equirectangular



Phi/theta equirectangular
domain

Next class

- How to capture HDR image using “bracketing”
- How to relight an object from an environment map