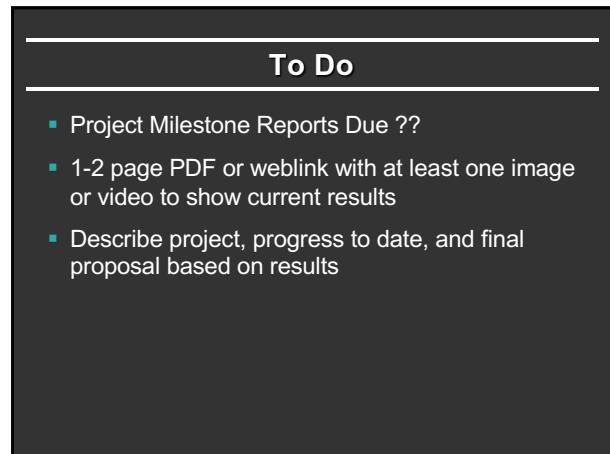
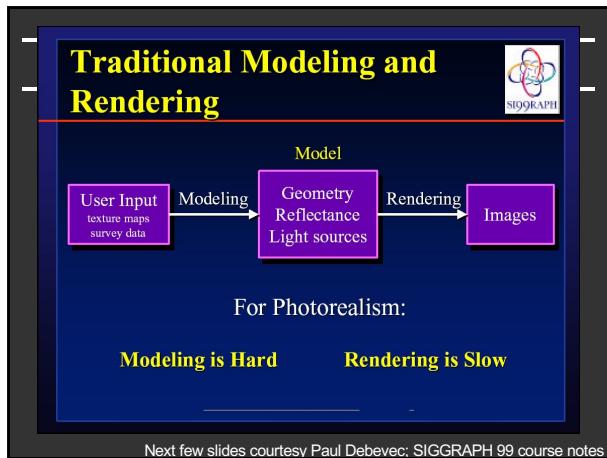


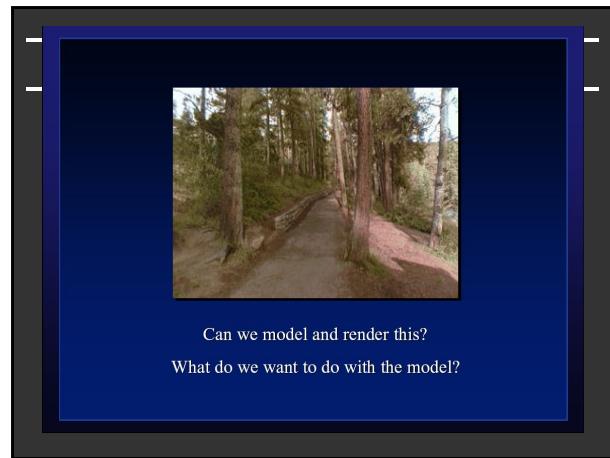
1



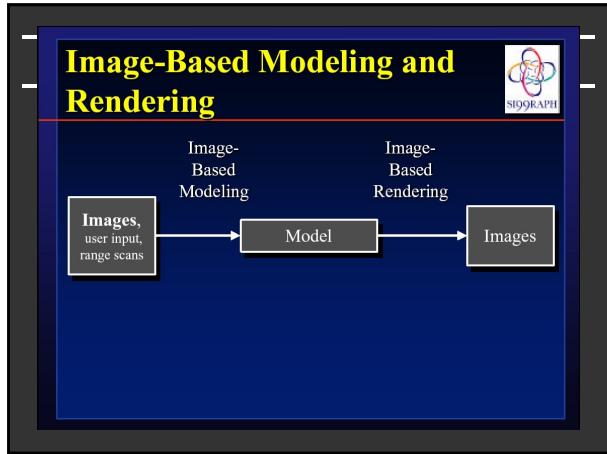
2



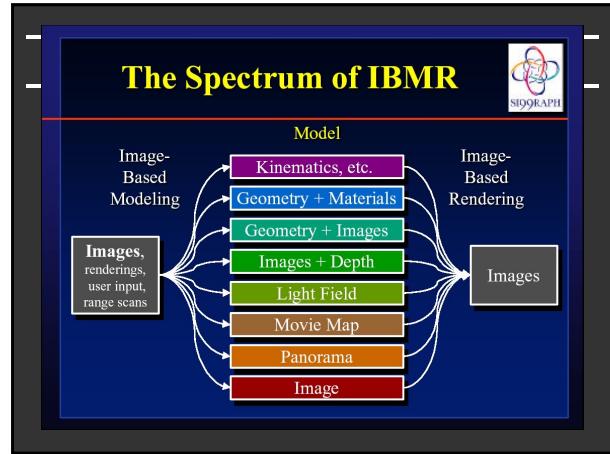
3



4



5



6

IBR: Pros and Cons

- Advantages
 - Easy to capture images: photorealistic by definition
 - Simple, universal representation
 - Often bypass geometry estimation?
 - Independent of scene complexity?
- Disadvantages
 - WYSIWYG but also WYSIAYG
 - Explosion of data as flexibility increased
 - Often discards intrinsic structure of model?
- Today, IBR-type methods also often used in synthetic rendering (e.g. real-time rendering PRT)
 - General concept of data-driven graphics, appearance
 - Also, data-driven geometry, animation, simulation
 - Spawned light field cameras for image capture

7

Image-Based Models: What do they allow?

Model	Movement	Geometry	Lighting
Geometry + Materials	Continuous	Global	Dynamic
Geometry + Images	Continuous	Global	Fixed
Images + Depth	Continuous	Local	Fixed
Light Field	Continuous	None	Fixed
Movie Map	Discrete	None	Fixed
Panorama	Rotation	None	Fixed
Image	None	None	Fixed



8

IBR: A brief history

- Texture maps, bump maps, environment maps [70s]
- Poggio MIT 90s: Faces, image-based analysis/synthesis
- Mid-Late 90s
 - Chen and Williams 93, View Interpolation [Images+depth]
 - Chen 95 Quicktime VR [Images from many viewpoints]
 - McMillan and Bishop 95 Plenoptic Modeling [Images w disparity]
 - Gortler et al, Levoy and Hanrahan 96 Light Fields [4D]
 - Shade et al. 98 Layered Depth Images [2.5D]
 - Debevec et al. 00 Reflectance Field [4D]
 - Inverse rendering (Marschner,Sato,Yu,Boivin,...)
- Today: IBR hasn't replaced conventional rendering, but has brought sampled and data-driven representations to graphics

9

Game #1: increase the dimensionality

2D rgb	texture
2D rgbz	range image
2.5D rgboz	layered depth images
4D rgb	light field / Lumigraph
4D rgbz	array of range images
4.5D rgboz	layered light fields

© 1997 Marc Levoy

10

Game #2: replace the quantity represented

4D rgb light field / Lumigraph
 $\{u, v, s, t\}$

5D rgbz plenoptic function
 $\{x, y, z\} \times \{\theta, \phi\}$

6D ρ free-space BRDF field
 $\{u, v, s, t\} \times \{\theta_i, \phi_i\}$

7D ρ BRDF volume
 $\{x, y, z\} \times \{\theta_i, \phi_i, \theta_o, \phi_o\}$

© 1997 Marc Levoy

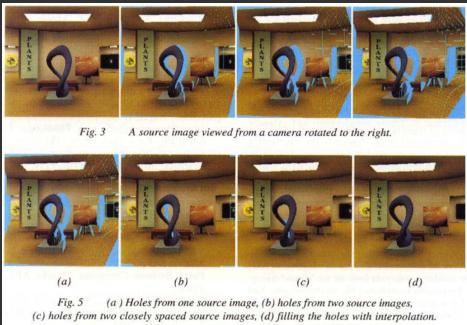
11

Outline

- Overview of IBR
- Basic approaches
 - *Image Warping*
 - [2D + depth. Requires correspondence/disparity]
 - Light Fields [4D]
 - Survey of some early work

12

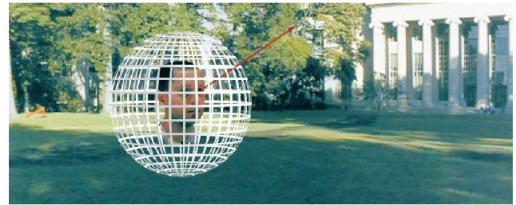
View Interpolation for Image Synthesis



Chen and Williams. View Interpolation for Image Synthesis. SIGGRAPH 93

13

Images as a Collection of Rays



An image is a subset of the rays seen from a given point
- this "space" of rays occupies two dimensions

Warping slides courtesy Leonard McMillan, SIGGRAPH 99 course notes

14

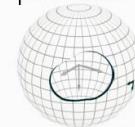
The Plenoptic Function



$$p = P(\theta, \phi, x, y, z, \lambda, t)$$

Image-based rendering is about

...reconstructing a plenoptic function from a set of samples taken from it.

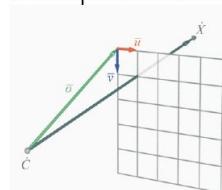


✓ Ignoring time, and selecting a discrete set of wavelengths gives a 5-D plenoptic function

15

Mapping from Rays to Points

✓ Simple Derivation



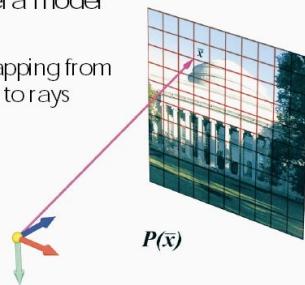
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} u_x & v_x & o_x \\ u_y & v_y & o_y \\ u_z & v_z & o_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{X} = \vec{C} + t \vec{P} \vec{x}$$

Where to Begin?

✓ Pinhole camera model

- Defines a mapping from image points to rays in space

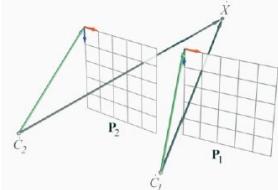


17

18



Correspondence



$$\begin{aligned}\dot{C}_2 + t_2 P_2 \vec{x}_2 &= \dot{C}_1 + t_1 P_1 \vec{x}_1 \\ t_2 P_2 \vec{x}_2 &= \dot{C}_1 - \dot{C}_2 + t_1 P_1 \vec{x}_1 \\ t_2 \vec{x}_2 &= P_2^{-1}(\dot{C}_1 - \dot{C}_2) + t_1 P_1^{-1} P_1 \vec{x}_1 \\ \vec{x}_2 &\triangleq \underbrace{\frac{t_2}{t_1} P_2^{-1}(\dot{C}_1 - \dot{C}_2)}_{\vec{x}'_2} + \underbrace{P_2^{-1} P_1 \vec{x}_1}_{\vec{x}_{21}}\end{aligned}$$

19



Warping in Action

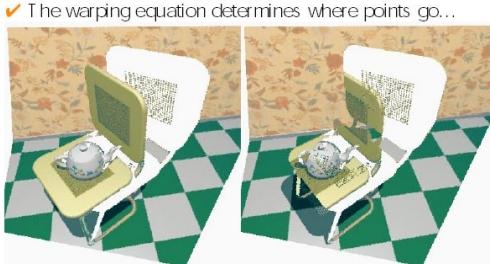
- ✓ A 3D Warp



20



Visibility

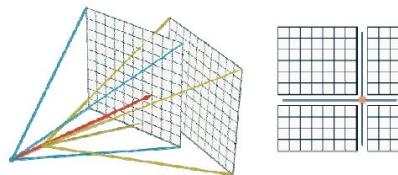


... but that is not sufficient



Partition Reference Image

- ✓ Project the desired center-of-projection onto the reference image

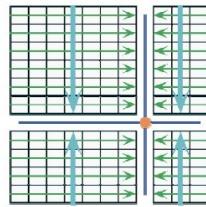


22



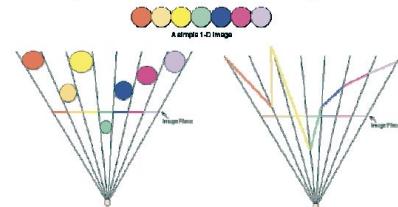
Enumeration

- ✓ Drawing toward the projected point guarantees an *occlusion compatible* ordering
- ✓ Ordering is consistent with a painter's algorithm
- ✓ Independent of the scene's contents
- ✓ Easily generalized to other viewing surfaces
- ✓ No auxiliary information required



Reconstruction

- ✓ Typical images are discrete, not continuous
- ✓ An image can be formed by different geometries



23

24

Outline

- Overview of IBR
- Basic approaches
 - Image Warping
 - [2D + depth. Requires correspondence/disparity]
 - *Light Fields [4D]*
 - Survey of some early work

25

Light Field Rendering

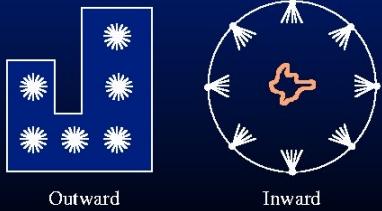
Marc Levoy Pat Hanrahan



Computer Science Department
Stanford University

26

Apple's QuickTime VR



27

Generating New Views

Problem: fixed vantage point/center

One Solution: view interpolation

- Interpolating between range images (Chen and Williams, 1993)
- Correspondences and epipolar analysis (McMillan and Bishop, 1995)
 - > Requires depths or correspondences:
 - must be extracted from acquired imagery
 - relatively expensive and error-prone morph

28

Light Fields

Gershun's and Moon's idea of a light field: A diagram showing a light field as a function of a ray or line. It consists of a series of small stars arranged along a line, representing the radiance along a specific ray.

Radiance as a function of a ray or line: $L(x, y, z, \theta, \phi)$

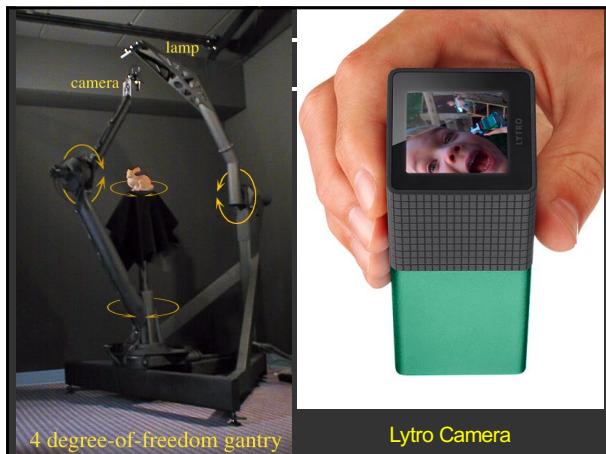
- In "free space" (no occluders) 5D reduces to 4D
 - Exterior of the convex hull of an object
 - Interior of an environment
- Images are 2D slices
 - Insert acquired imagery
 - Extract image from a given viewpoint

29

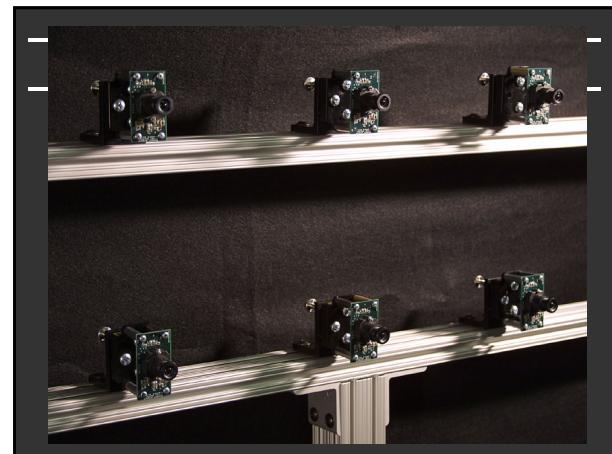
4D Light Field



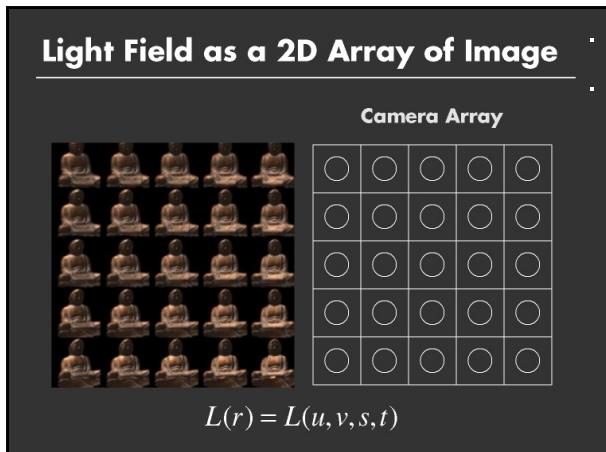
30



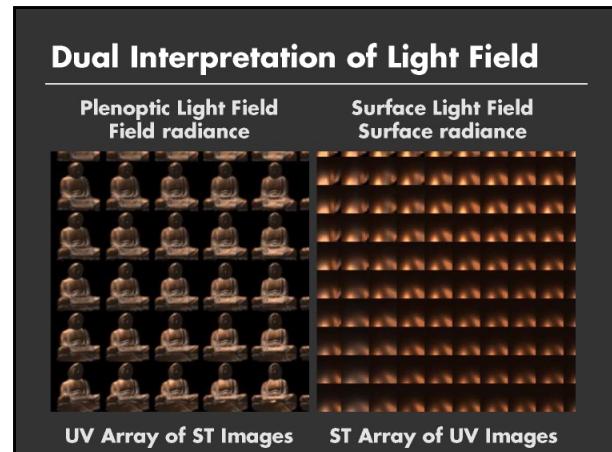
31



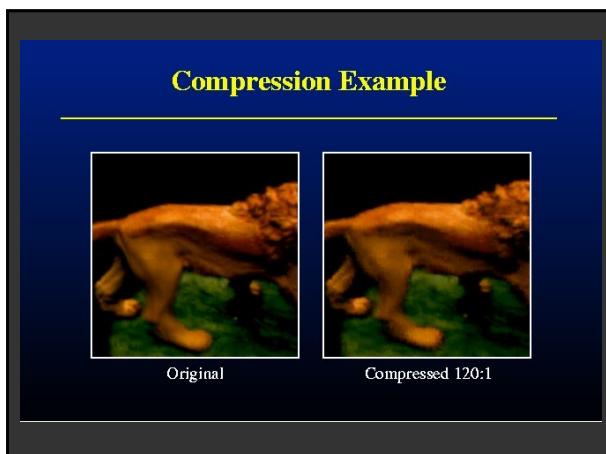
32



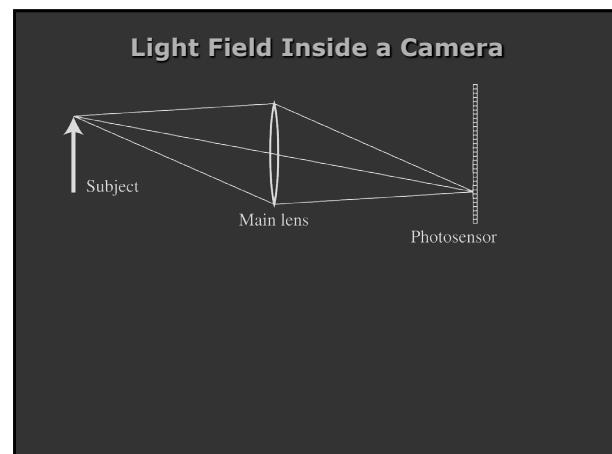
33



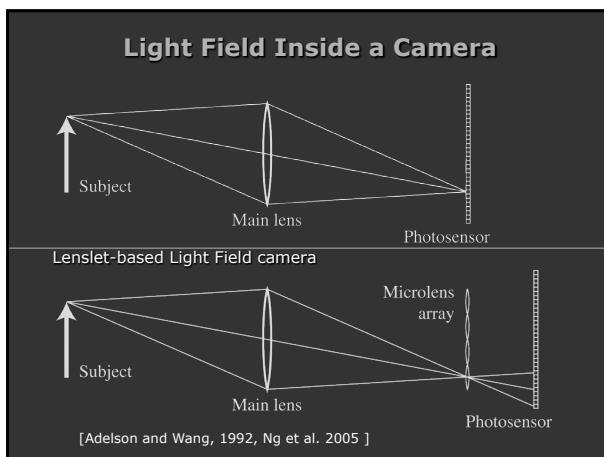
34



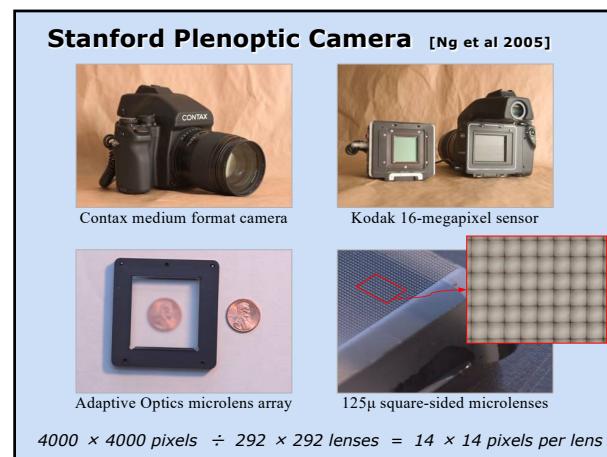
35



36



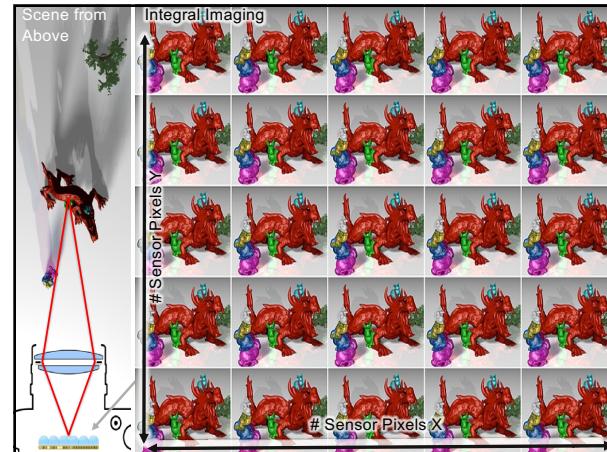
37



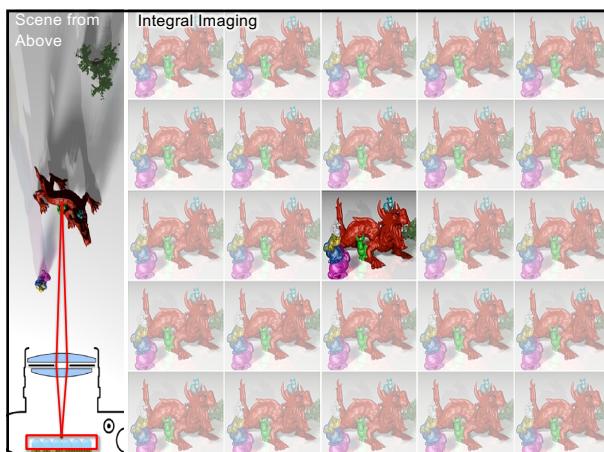
38



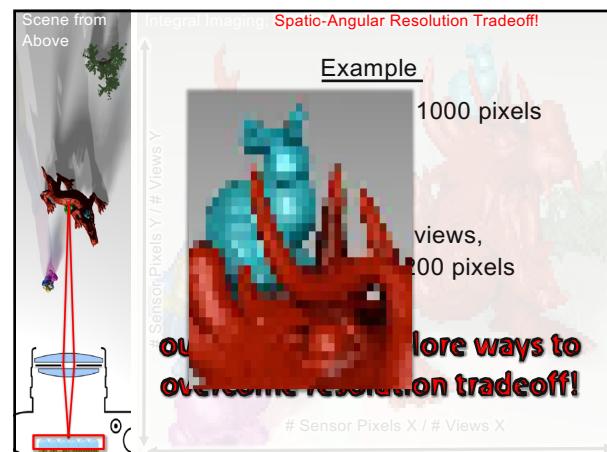
39



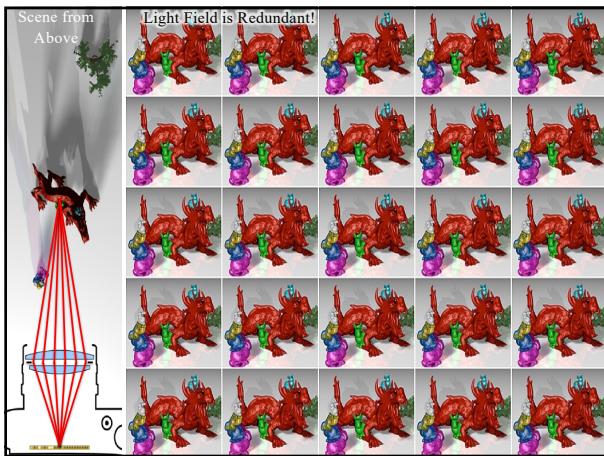
40



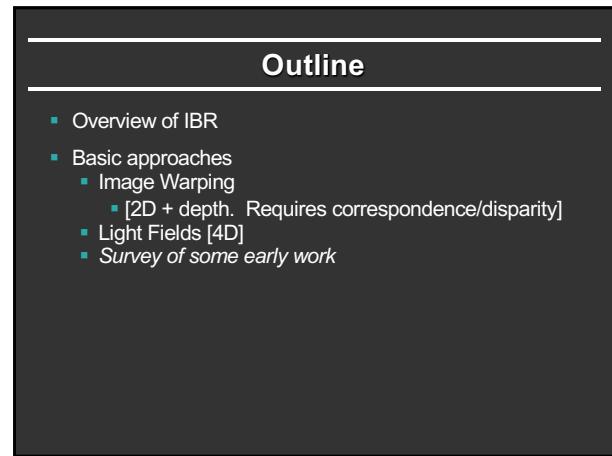
41



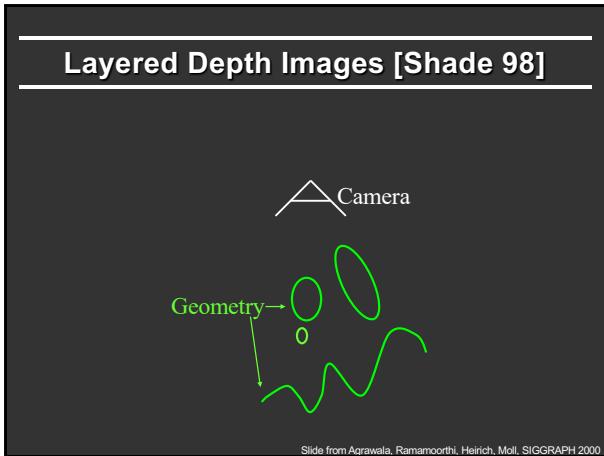
42



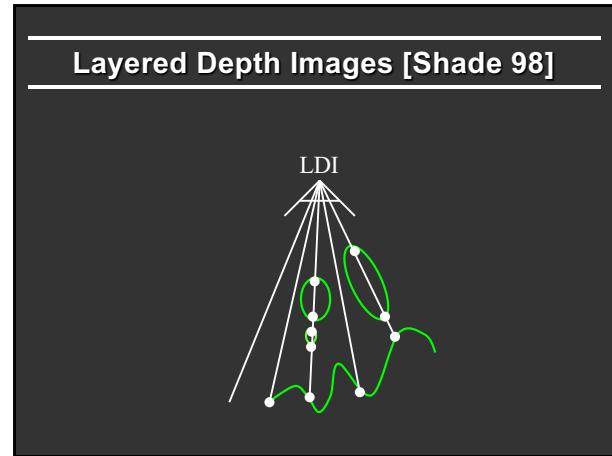
43



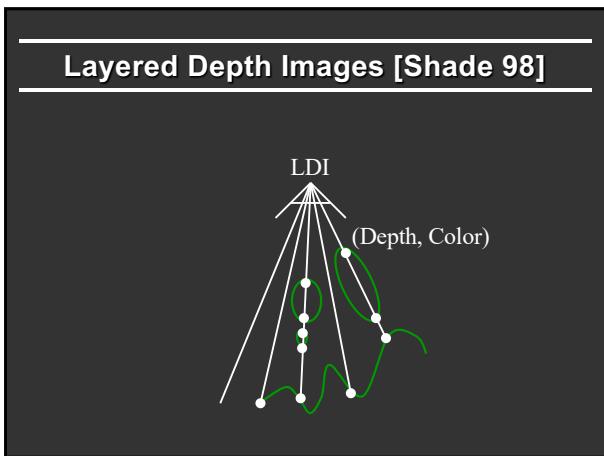
44



45



46



47



48

Surface Light Fields

- Miller 98, Nishino 99, Wood 00
- Reflected light field (lumisphere) on surface
- Explicit geometry as against light fields. Easier compress



49

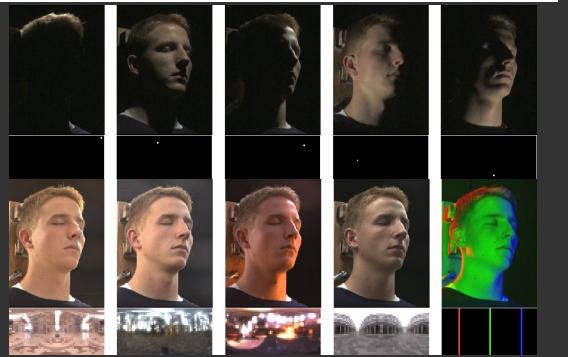
Acquiring Reflectance Field of Human Face [Debevec et al. SIGGRAPH 00]

Illuminate subject from many incident directions



50

Example Images



51