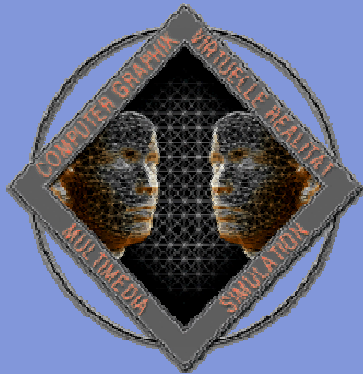
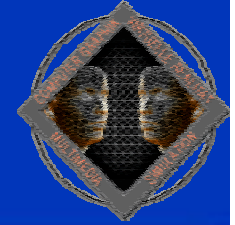


Surface Light Field Rendering for Virtual Product Design

Jan Meseth, Gero Müller,
Reinhard Klein



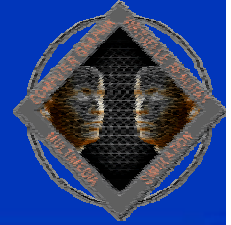
Universität Bonn
Computer Graphics Group
Germany



Current VR Visualization

- Simple Materials
 - Phong
- Simple Lighting
 - Directional or point light sources
 - Radiosity
- Application Areas
 - Shape Reviews
 - Functionality Reviews



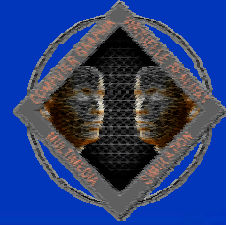


Lack of Quality

- Hard to judge
 - Shape
 - Appearance
- Unsuitable for design reviews



Interior of Mercedes C class
(textures, point and directional light source)

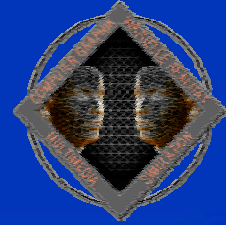


Realistic Materials

- Measured Materials (BRDF, BTF)
- More realistic appearance
- Hard shadows



Interior of Mercedes C class
(measured BTFs, point and directional light source)

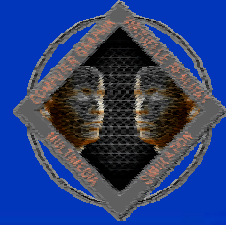


Global Illumination

- Realistic Light Simulation
- Very realistic results
- Suitable for design reviews



Interior of Mercedes C class
(measured BTFs, environmental lighting)

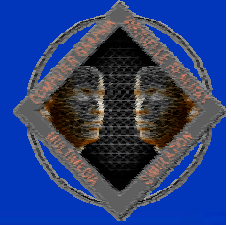


Real-time Raytracing

- Good performance
- Global illumination + complex materials too much effort



Interior of Mercedes C class rendered with OpenRT engine

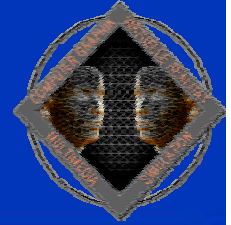


Precomputed Radiance Transfer

- Global illumination + complex materials
- Tradeoff
 - All-frequency lighting and
 - Geometric complexity vs.
 - Real-time rendering



Interior of Mercedes C class
(PRT solution for front seats)



Surface Light Fields

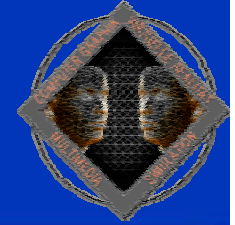
- Rendering of existing or virtual objects



left: photograph, right: SLF
Wood et al. 2000



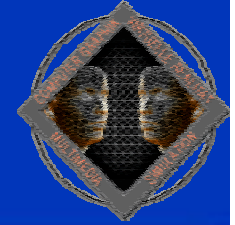
real and virtual objects
Chen et al. 2002



Surface Light Fields

- 4D function
 - Outgoing radiance
 - Fixed lighting
 - Fixed material
 - Fixed geometry

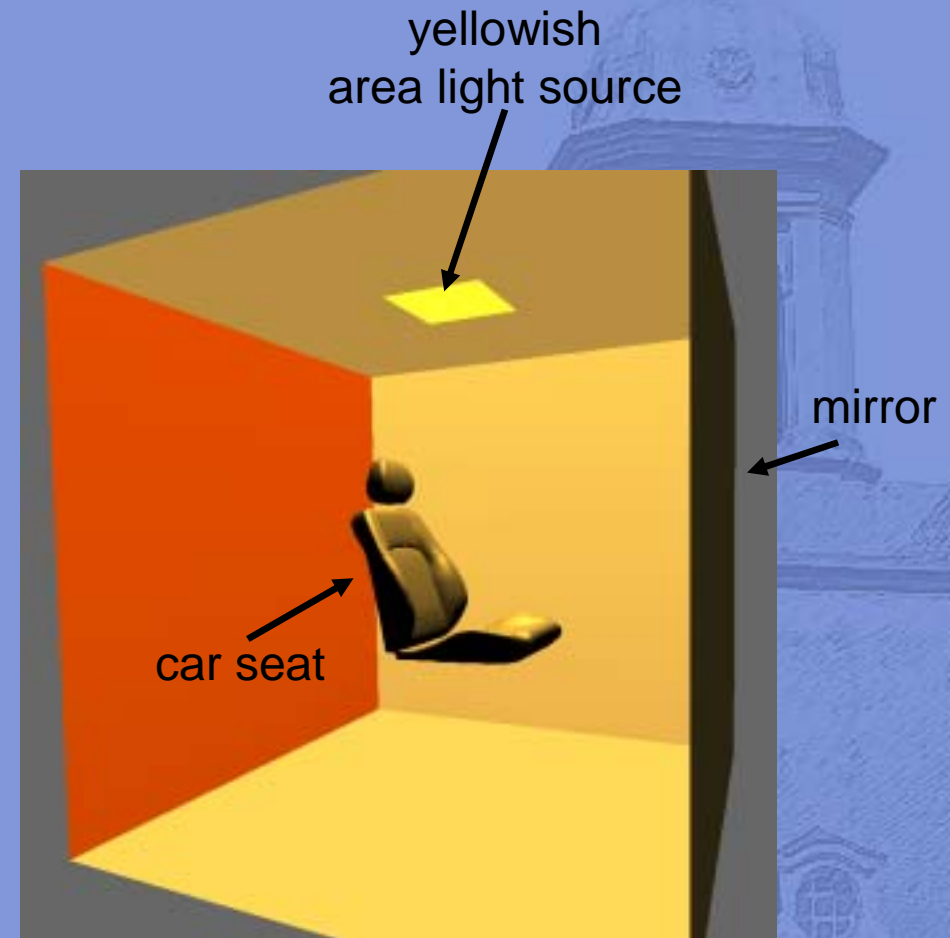
$$\text{SLF}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = \int_{\Omega_i} \overbrace{\rho(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{v})}^{\text{material}} \overbrace{L_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{l})}^{\text{incoming light}} \overbrace{(\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{l})}^{\text{orientation}} d\mathbf{l}$$

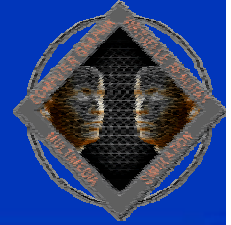


Test Setup



Leather BTF



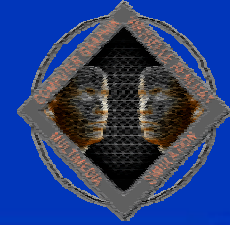


SLF Computation



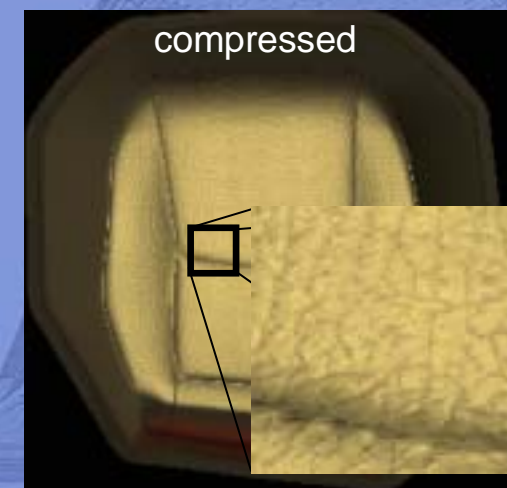
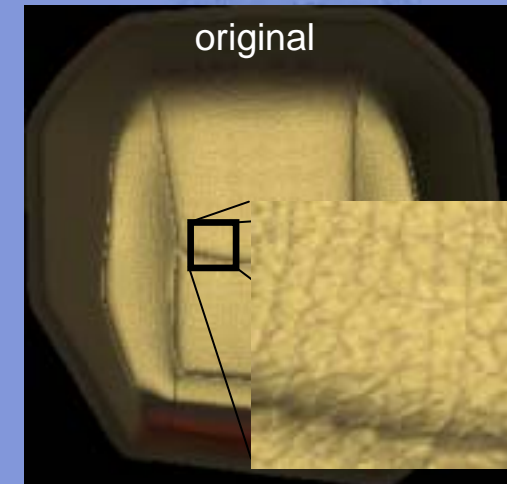
Five slices of the precomputed SLF

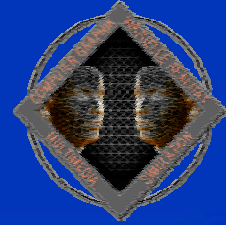
- About 220 MB (lossless EXR images)
- About 200 hours (single PC)



SLF Compression

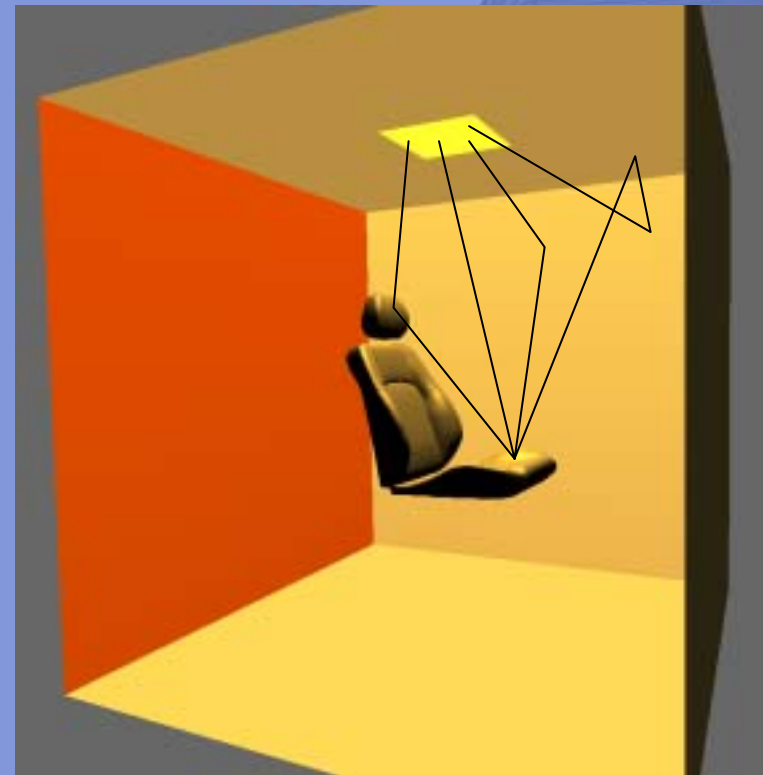
- Previous methods
 - Quantization [Wood et al. 2000]
 - Factorization [Chen et al. 2002]
- Here:
 - Clustered Factorization [Müller et al. 2003]
 - Compression ratio 1:24 (128 clusters, 4 components)

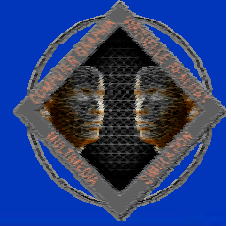




Faster Precomputation I

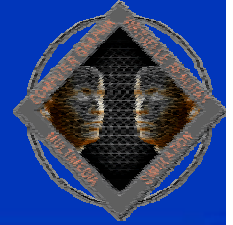
- Material variants
- Incoming SLF
 - Convolution with material on demand
- Improvement:
 - Reduction from 200 to 80 hours



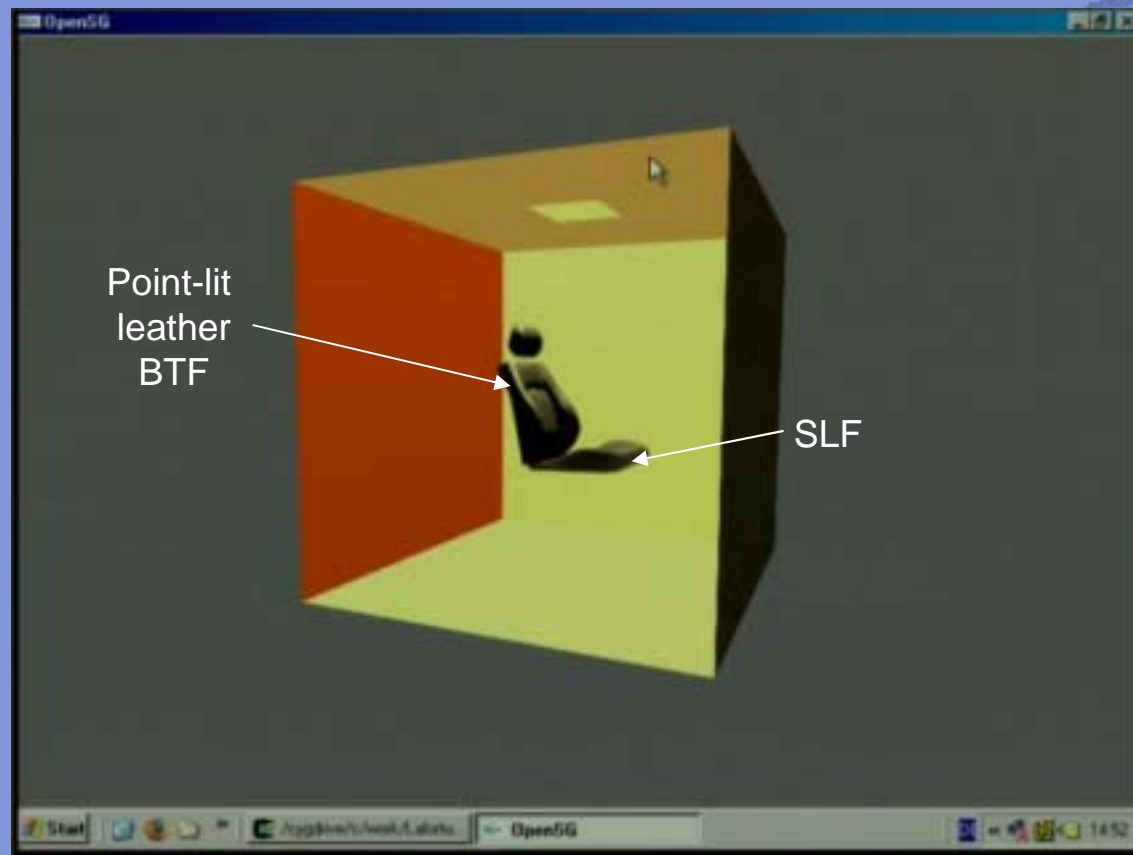


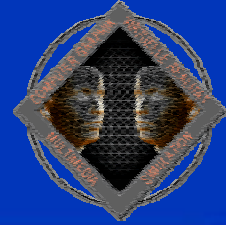
Faster Precomputation II

- BTF clustering
- Approximation of BTF and incoming SLF
 - Linear (Spherical Harmonics)
[Sloan et al. 2002]
 - Non-Linear (Haar Wavelets)
[Ng et al. 2003]
- Improvement:
 - Speedup of factor 10-20



Results

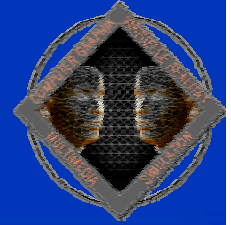




Results

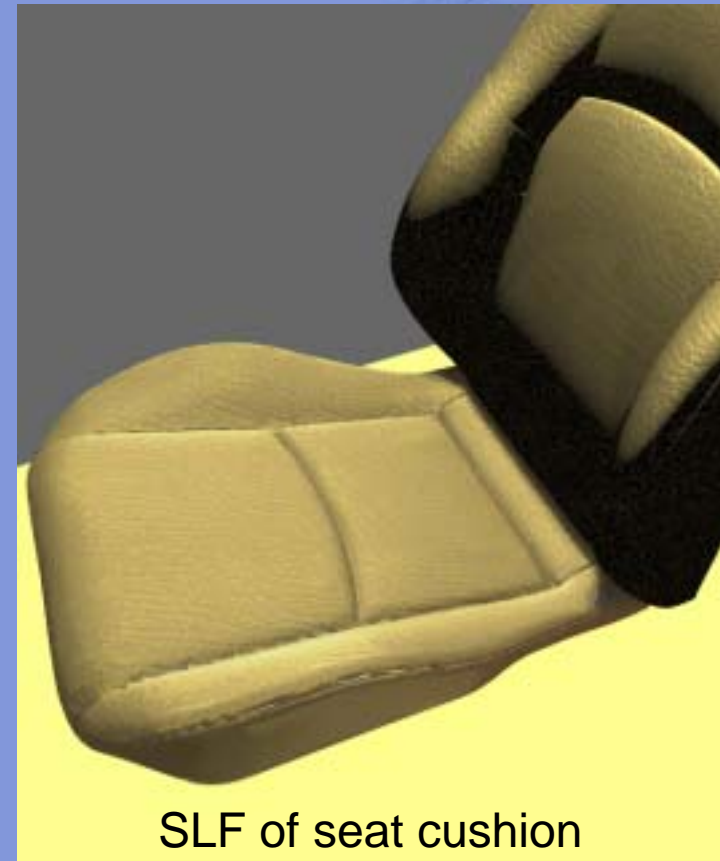
- Performance:
 - 40 fps on GeForce 7800 GTX
 - Full-screen resolution
- Memory
 - 9 MB for seat cushion



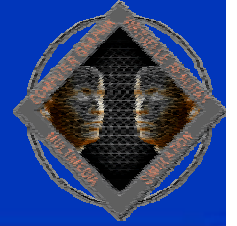


Discussion

- ☺ High-quality visualization
 - All frequency lighting
 - Complex materials
 - Independent of geometric complexity
- ☺ Real-time performance



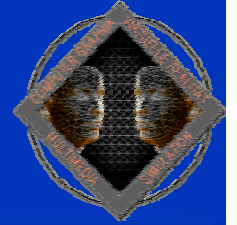
SLF of seat cushion



Discussion

- ☹ Memory requirements
 - Small objects
 - More suitable compression
- ☹ Flexibility
 - Geometry and lighting fixed
 - BUT: replacement of material rather fast





Acknowledgements

- RealReflect project
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- DaimlerChrysler for models
- INRIA Grenoble for
SLF computation

