

Inverse rendering and relighting applications

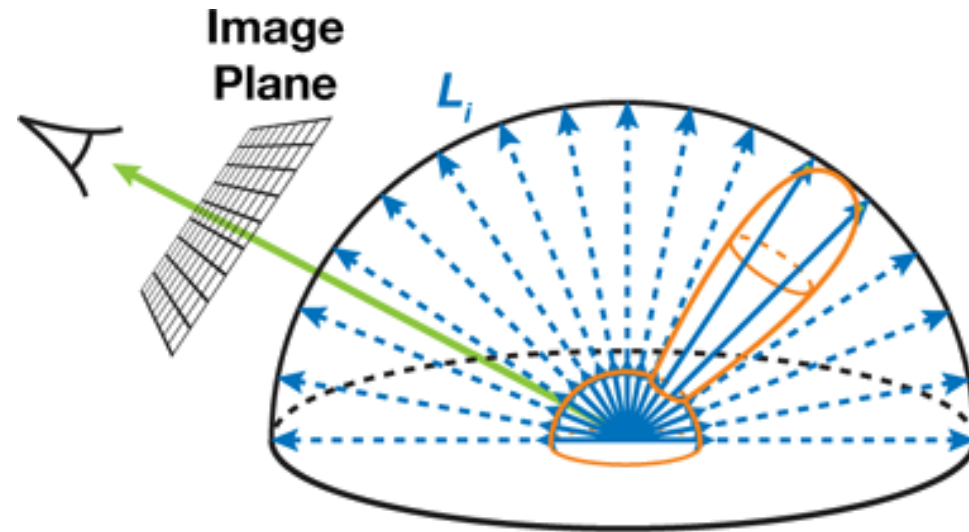
Nick Michiels

Jeroen Put

Tom Haber

Relighting

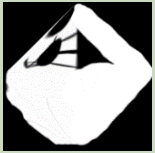
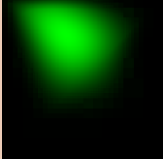
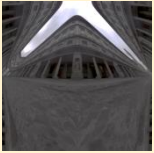
$$\bullet B(x, \omega_o) = \int_{\Omega} V(x, \omega_i) \rho(x, \omega_i, \omega_o) (\omega_i \cdot n(x)) L(x, \omega_i) d\omega_i$$



Source: http://http.developer.nvidia.com/GPUGems3/gpugems3_ch20.html

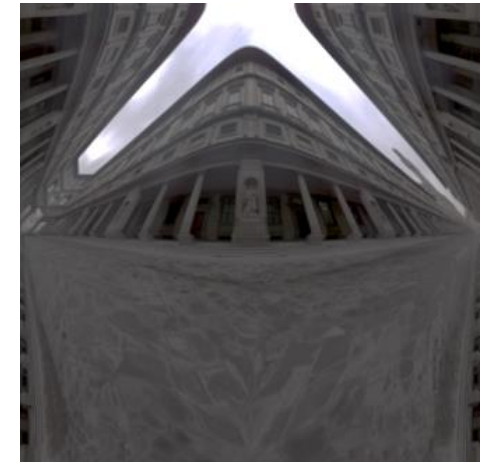
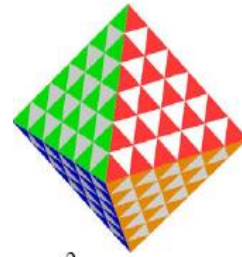
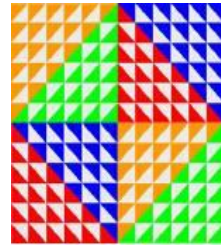
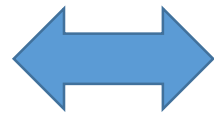
Relighting

• $B(x, \omega_o) = \int_{\Omega} V(x, \omega_i) \rho(x, \omega_i, \omega_o) (\omega_i \cdot n(x)) L(x, \omega_i) d\omega_i$

$V(x, \omega_i)$	$\rho(x, \omega_i, \omega_o) (\omega_i \cdot n(x))$	$L(x, \omega_i)$
		

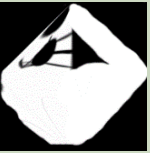
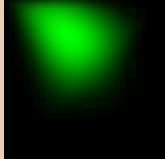
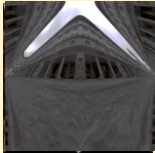
From 2D to the spherical domain

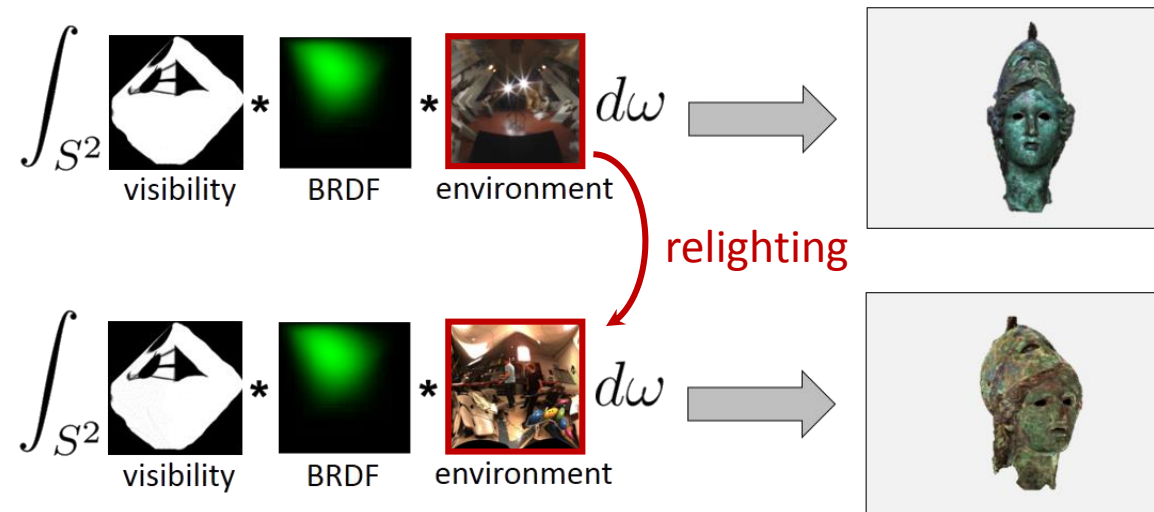
- Octahedron parameterisation



Relighting

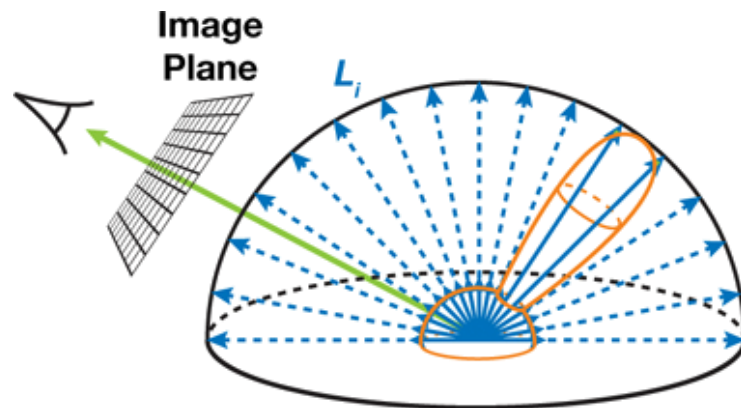
$$\bullet B(x, \omega_o) = \int_{\Omega} V(x, \omega_i) \rho(x, \omega_i, \omega_o) (\omega_i \cdot n(x)) L(x, \omega_i) d\omega_i$$

$V(x, \omega_i)$	$\rho(x, \omega_i, \omega_o) (\omega_i \cdot n(x))$	$L(x, \omega_i)$
		



Inverse Rendering

- Computer vision <-> computer graphics
 - Reflected light = convolution of lighting and BRDF
 - Inverse rendering = deconvolution

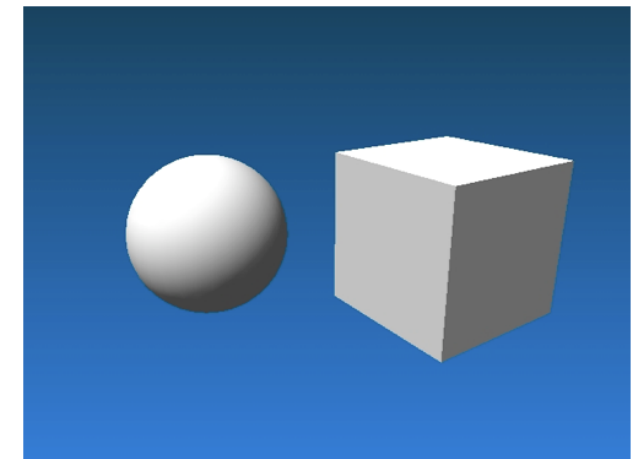


Source: http://http.developer.nvidia.com/GPUGems3/gpugems3_ch20.html

$$B(x, \omega_o) = \int_{\Omega} V(x, \omega_i) \rho(x, \omega_i, \omega_o) (\omega_i \cdot n(x)) L(x, \omega_i) d\omega_i$$

(cube, size, $x_0, y_0, z_0, \theta_{xy}, \theta_{xz}, \theta_{yz}, \dots$)
(sphere, radius, x_1, y_1, z_1, \dots)

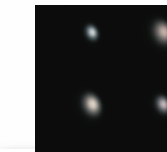
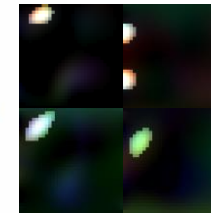
Computer Graphics \downarrow \uparrow Computer Vision



Goal

The screenshot shows the Flickr website interface. At the top, it says "Signed in as thaber" with links for "Help" and "Sign Out". Below the navigation bar, the search bar contains the text "statue of liberty". The search results show 115,674 results. A grid of image thumbnails is displayed, with several sponsored results on the right side. The sponsored results include:

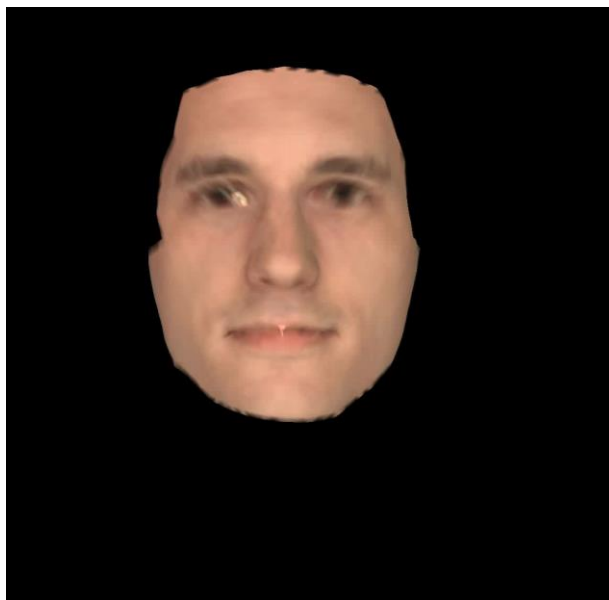
- Go Inside the Statue of Liberty**: Guided Tour from Midtown takes you Inside the Statue of Liberty. www.NYCTrip.com/statueofliberty
- Statue of Liberty**: Get Statue of Liberty Pass & More Explorer Pass: Save up to 40% Today. SmartDestinations.com/statueliberty
- Statue of Liberty Tours**: NYC's Only Comprehensive Guided Tour. Don't leave your guide on a bus. www.newyorkpartyshuttle.com
- Ground Zero Museum • NYC**: Images & Artifacts Exhibit • Ranked 5th Most Popular by TripAdvisor. www.GroundZeroMuseum.com
- See the Statue of Liberty**: Find & Book Your New York Tour. Many fun ways to see the Statue. BuyNewYorkTours.com/Statue-Liberty



Results



Results



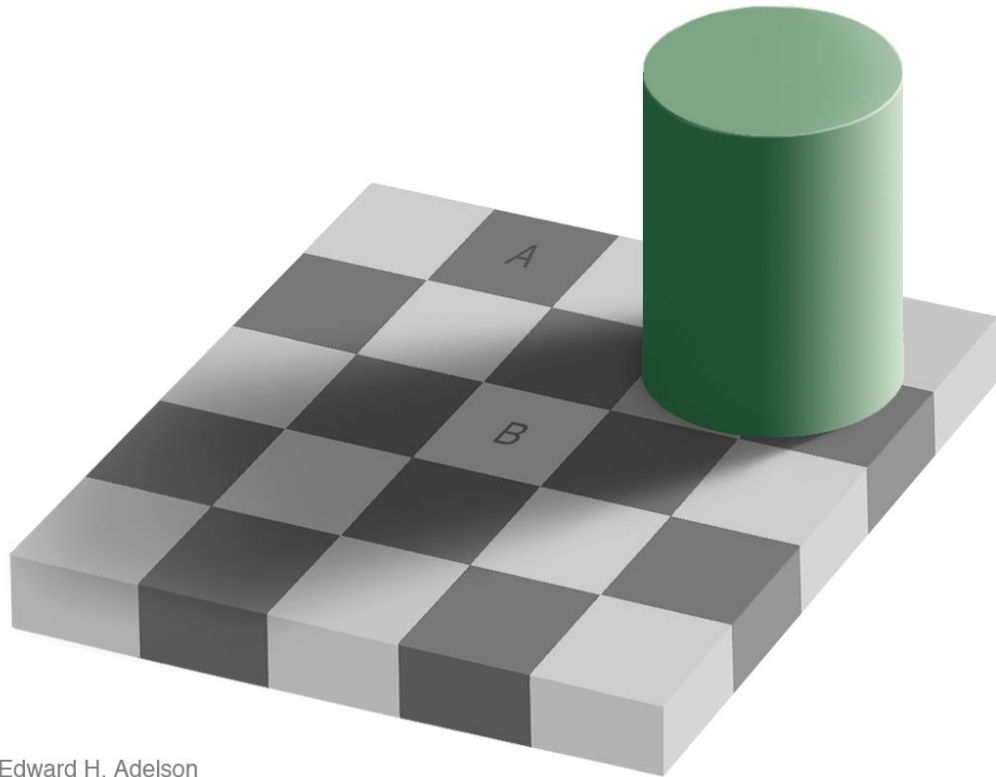
Why is it difficult?

- Image \leftrightarrow array of pixels

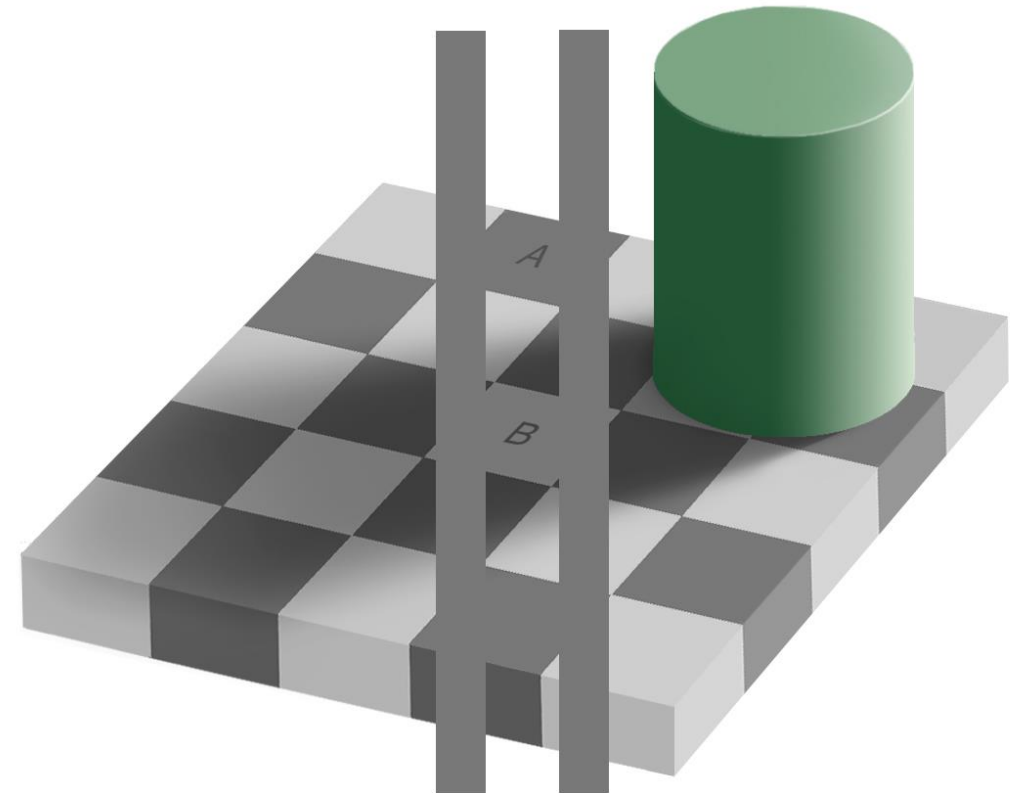


38	36	34	33	29	25	25
88	87	85	84	80	75	72
117	116	117	117	115	113	111
119	118	119	119	120	120	119
126	125	123	122	123	125	124
127	127	126	124	123	125	127
111	110	115	111	110	113	116
88	90	88	88	88	89	91
72	74	73	73	74	74	74
59	61	62	63	64	64	64
56	58	52	54	56	57	57

Colour constancy



Edward H. Adelson

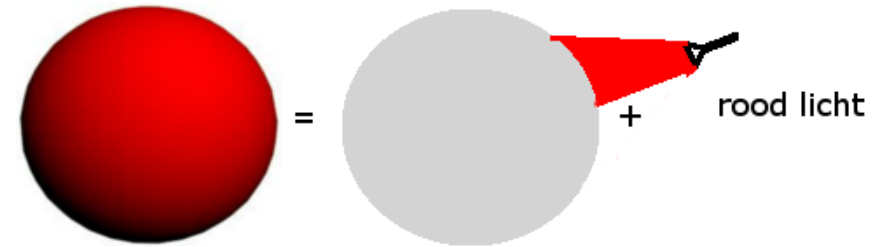
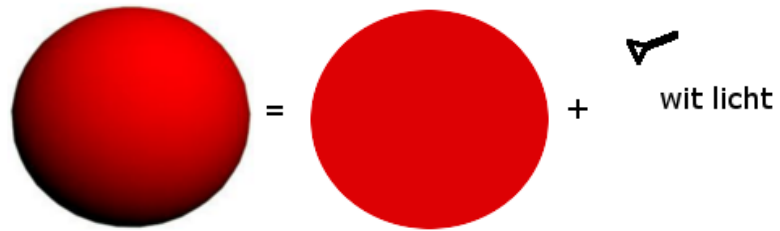


Brightness illusions



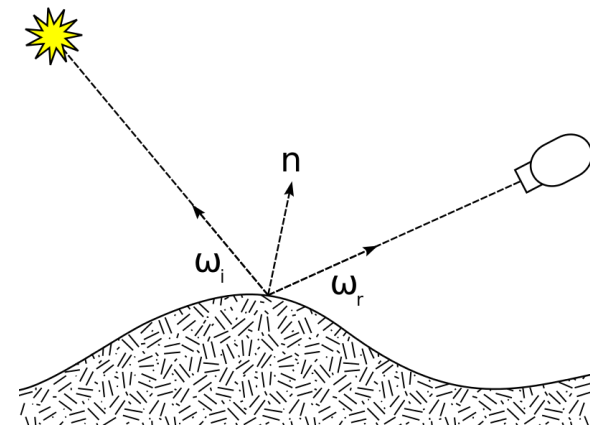
Why is it difficult?

- Material-lighting ambiguity



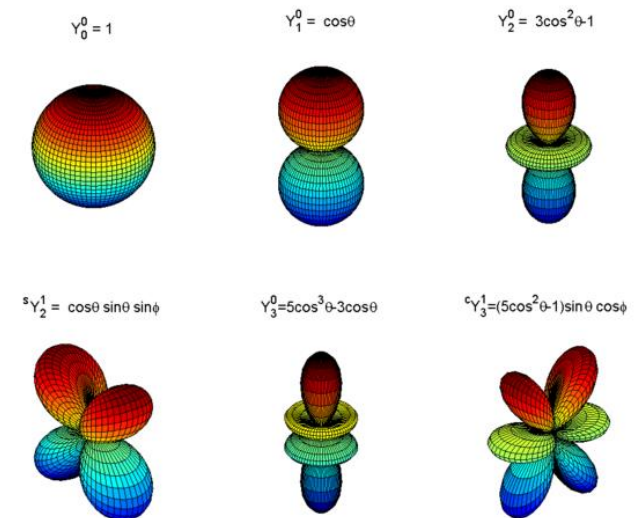
Why is it difficult?

- Problem has a high dimensionality
- Material info is 6D
 - Incident light direction (2D)
 - Viewing direction (2D)
 - Position (2D)



So what can we expect to recover?

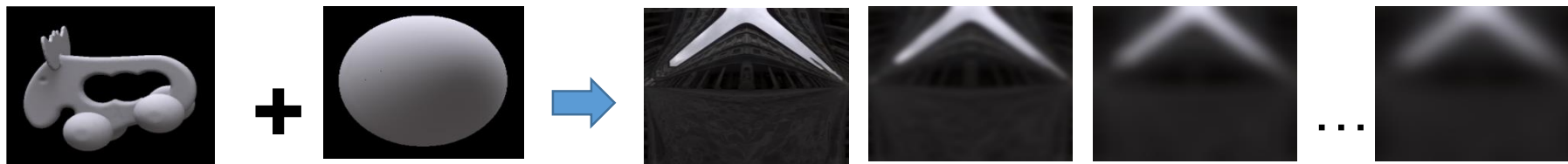
- Depends on the assumptions we make (Ramamoorthi, 2001)
 - BRDF known / lighting unknown
 - Lighting known / BRDF unknown
 - Both factors unknown
- Studies various cases
 - Factorised lighting
 - Spherical harmonics used as mathematical tool
 - ~ Fourier series on the sphere
 - Recoverable frequencies proved
- Ringing / Low frequency only



Spherical harmonics

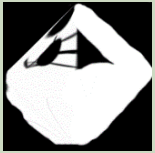
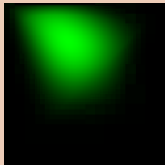

General conclusion

- In order to have high frequencies in the result, you need to have high frequencies in the BRDF and illumination factor
- Estimating high frequency BRDF requires high frequency lights
- Estimating high frequency lights requires high frequency BRDF
- Unsolved problem: solution only unique up to a scale factor
 - smoothness factor



Choosing a good representation

• $B(x, \omega_o) = \int_{\Omega} V(x, \omega_i) \rho(x, \omega_i, \omega_o) (\omega_i \cdot n(x)) L(x, \omega_i) d\omega_i$

		
$V(x, \omega) = \sum_i V_i \Psi_i(\omega)$	$\rho(\omega) = \sum_j \rho_j \Psi_j(\omega)$	$L(\omega) = \sum_k L_k \Psi_k(\omega)$

$$B(x, \omega_o) = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k V_i \tilde{L}_j \rho_k C_{ijk} \quad \text{with } C_{ijk} = \int_{\Omega} \Psi_i(\omega_i) \Psi_j(\omega_i) \Psi_k(\omega_i) d\omega_i$$

Triple product integral

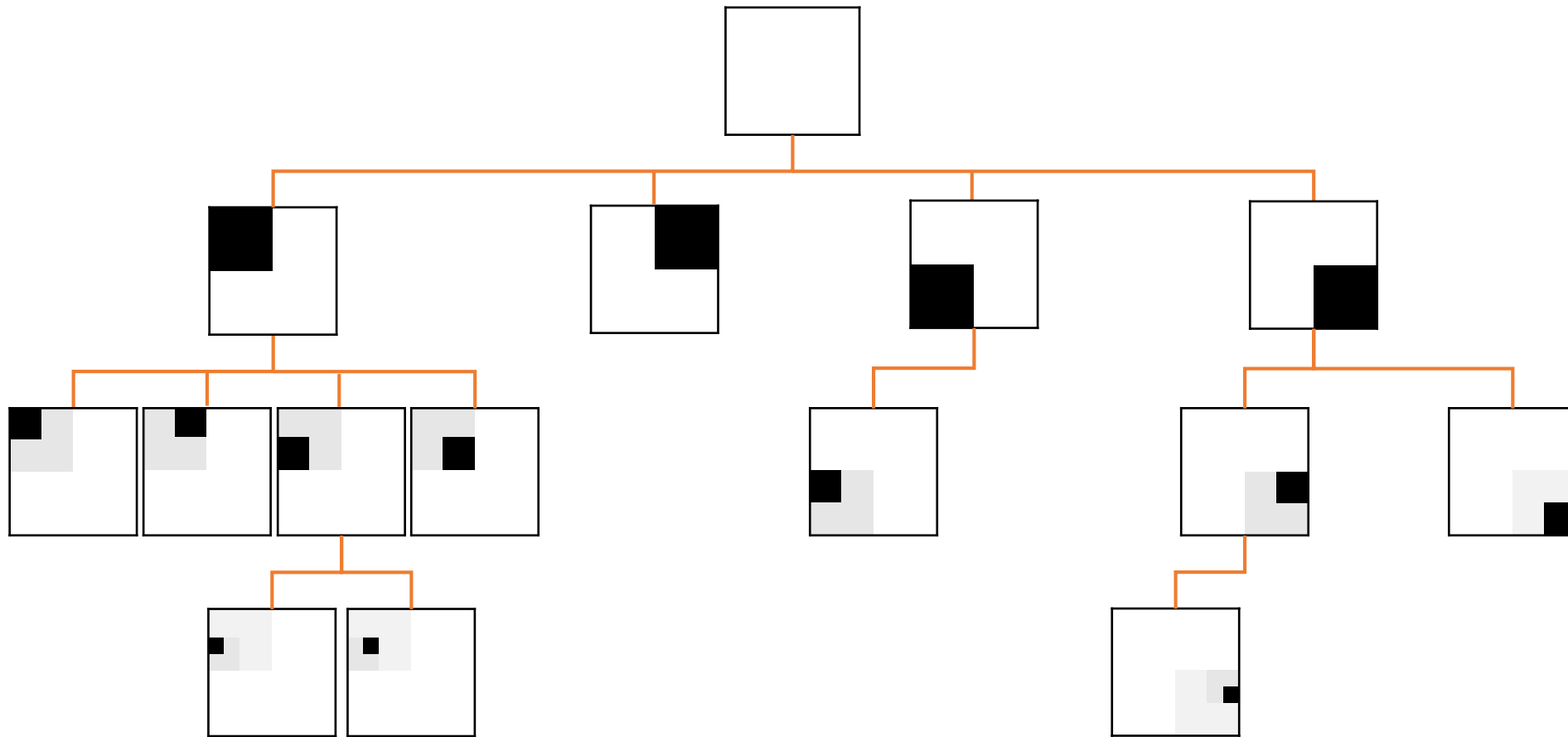
$$\begin{aligned} B &= \int_{S^2} L(\omega) V(\omega) \tilde{\rho}(\omega) d\omega \\ &= \int_{S^2} \left(\sum_i L_i \Psi_i(\omega) \right) \left(\sum_j V_j \Psi_j(\omega) \right) \left(\sum_k \tilde{\rho}_k \Psi_k(\omega) \right) d\omega \\ &= \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k L_i V_j \tilde{\rho}_k \int_{S^2} \Psi_i(\omega) \Psi_j(\omega) \Psi_k(\omega) d\omega \\ &= \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k L_i V_j \tilde{\rho}_k C_{ijk} \end{aligned}$$

Triple Product Wavelet Integrals for All-Frequency Relighting, Ren Ng, Ravi Ramamoorthi, Pat Hanrahan, SIGGRAPH 2004

Choosing a good representation

- Wavelets
 - 2D-haar
 - Spherical / high-order wavelets
- Spherical Radial basis functions (SRBFs)
 - ~ mixture of Gaussians
- Eigenbases

2D Haar wavelets

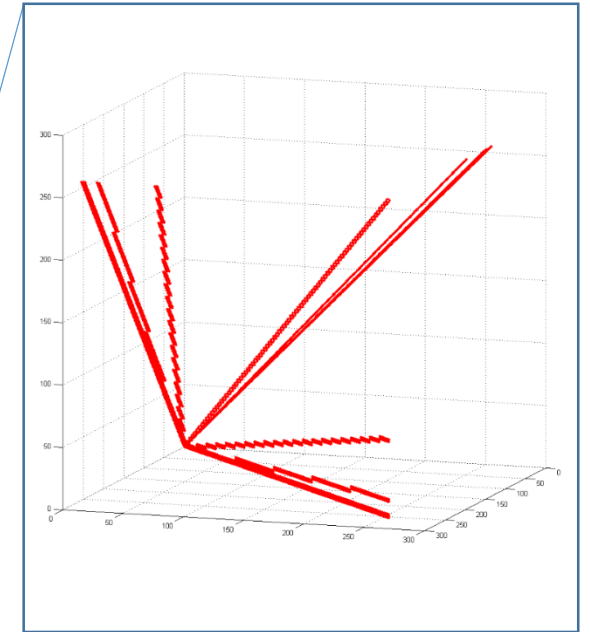


Haar wavelet representation

- Compact
 - Localised in spatial and frequency domain
- Supports high frequencies
- Fast triple product (Ng. et al, 2004)

$$B(x, \omega_o) = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k V_i \tilde{L}_j \rho_k \int_{\Omega} \Psi_i(\omega_i) \Psi_j(\omega_i) \Psi_k(\omega_i) d\omega_i$$

- Reasonably fast rotation method (Wang et al, 2006)

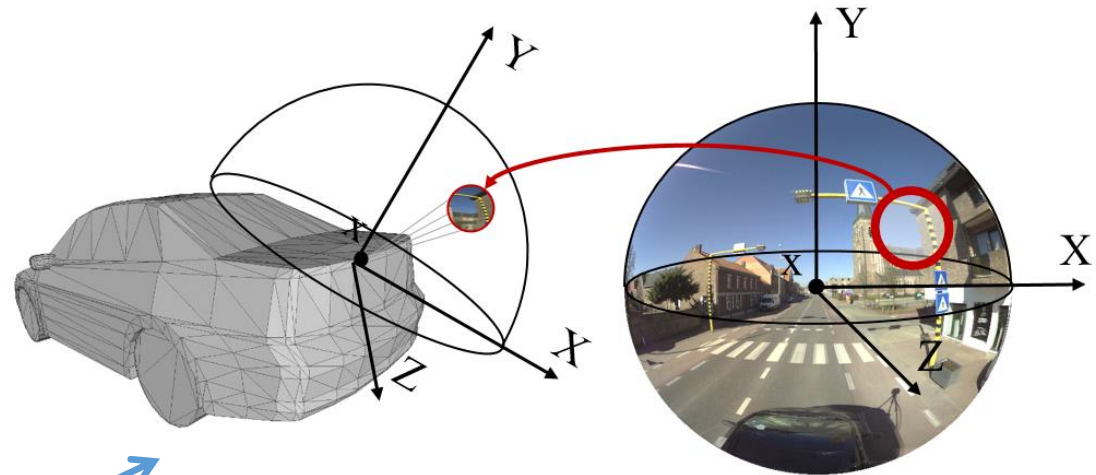
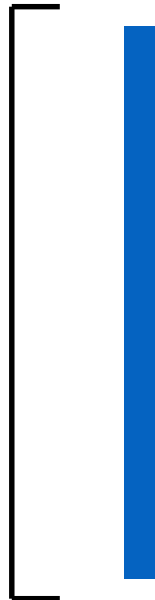


What is \tilde{L} ?

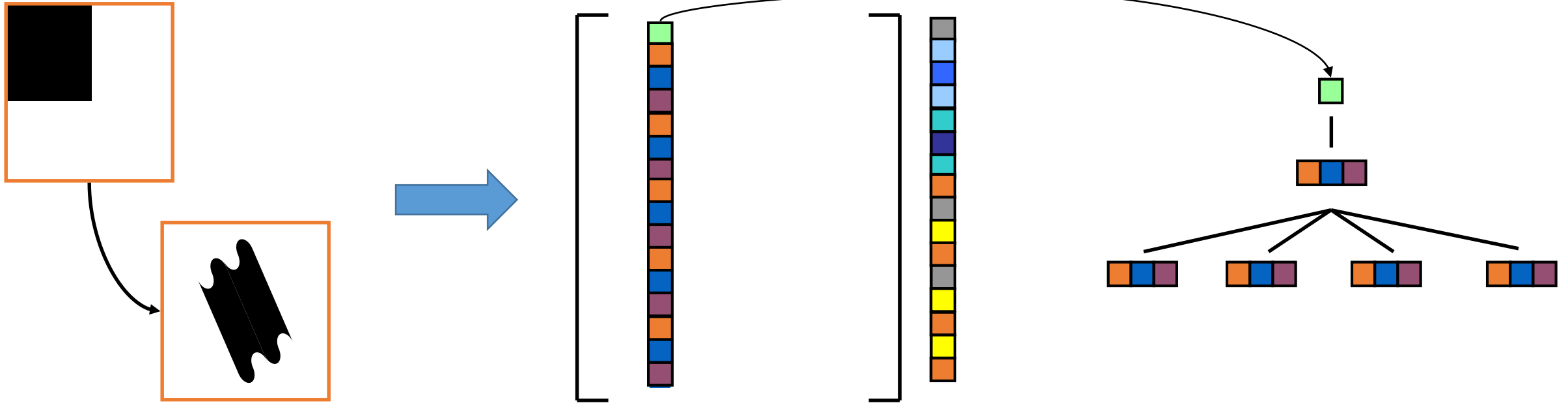
- Rotated version of lighting
- Wavelet coefficients rotated by precalculated sparse rotation matrices
- $O(N)$, N = number of sparse wavelet coefficients



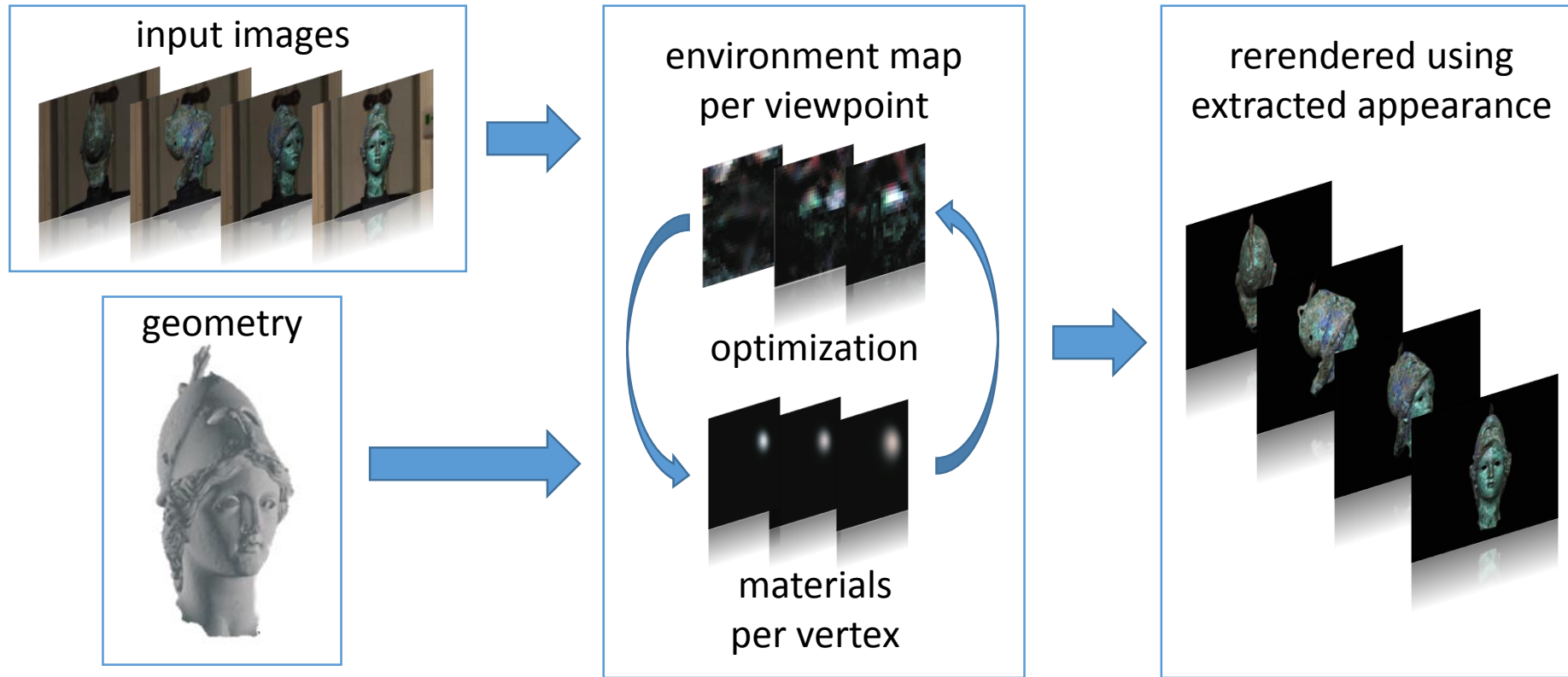
=



Precalculated rotation matrices



High-level algorithm overview



Estimation of Haar
wavelet coefficients

Problem statement

$$L(\vec{x}, \mathbf{w}_o) = \sum_k \sum_l \sum_m C_{klm} \hat{\rho}_k V_l \tilde{L}_m \quad (\text{Discrete triple product integral})$$

$$C_{klm} = \int_{\Omega} \Psi_k \Psi_l \Psi_m d\omega \quad (\text{Triple product binding coefficients})$$

$$T_{\vec{x}, km} = \sum_l C_{klm} V_l \quad (\text{Transfer function})$$

$$\forall y_p : L_p = \rho_{\vec{x}} T_{\vec{x}} \tilde{L} \quad (\text{Bilinear problem in matrix notation})$$

$$O = \sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p (\mathbf{y}_p - \rho_{\vec{x}} T_{\vec{x}} \tilde{L})^2 \quad (\text{Optimisation objective function})$$

How do we solve the problem?

- Fundamentally underconstrained!
- Approximate best solution with Quadratic Optimisation
 - Fast primal-dual interior point solver : OOQP (Gertz, 2003)

$$O = \sum_{p=1}^N \alpha_p (\mathbf{y}_p - \rho_x T_x \tilde{L})^2 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \min_x \|Mx - Y\|_2$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \quad \min_x \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x + c^T x$$

$$M \in \mathbb{R}^{pixels \times coeffs}$$

$$Q \in \mathbb{R}^{coeffs \times coeffs}$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R}^{coeffs}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^{coeffs \times 1}$$

$$Q = M^T M$$

$$c = M^T Y$$

$$Y \in \mathbb{R}^{pixels \times 1}$$

~~$$Ax = b,$$~~

$$Cx \geq d$$

Solution conditions

- The Quadratic problem is convex and has a unique global optimum
 - Can be proved
- However, local minimum still possible in bilinear problem
 - Alternating between L and ρ suboptimal

Trade-offs

- Static lighting vs varying lighting
- Single- vs multi-view
- Haber et al. [HFB+09]
 - All frequency wavelet framework
 - Incident illumination per image
 - Reflectance per surface point

Future work

- Support for local lighting
 - Most techniques require light at infinity
 - Hard to estimate lights inside the scene
 - different lighting information per pixel
= too much data!
- Support for indirect lighting
 - Currently ignored in equations



Papers to read

- A signal processing framework for inverse rendering, Ramamoorthi, 2001
- Relighting objects from image collections, Haber et al, 2009

Expect high-level questions about the algorithms/processes on exam

Questions?