# Surface Light Fields for 3D Photography 

Daniel Wood Daniel Azuma Wyvern Aldinger
Brian Curless Tom Duchamp
David Salesin Werner Stuetzle

## 3D Photography



Goals
Rendering and editing
Inputs
Photographs and geometry

Requirements
Estimation and compression

## Surface light fields



Walter et al. 1997
Miller et al. 1998
Nishino et al. 1999

## Lumisphere-valued "texture" maps



NOTE: Lighting remains fixed, and isn't contrllable

## Overview



## Scan and reconstruct geometry



Range scans
(only a few shown . . .)


Reconstructed geometry

## Take photographs



Camera positions


Photographs

Register photographs to geometry



Geometry


## Register photographs to geometry



User selected correspondences (rays)

Parameterizing the geometry Atlas of Charts


## Assembling data lumispheres



## Overview



## Pointwise fairing <br> Interpolation, filling in missing data



Data lumisphere


Faired lumisphere

## Pointwise fairing results



Input photograph


Pointwise faired (177 MB)

## Pointwise fairing



Many input data lumispheres


Many faired lumispheres

## Compression

Two approaches, based on:

1. Vector quantization (VQ)
2. Singular value decomposition (SVD)

Preprocessing to improve coherence.

Many input data lumispheres


Small set of prototypes

## Reflected reparameterization



## Reflected reparameterization



## Reflection reparameterization

- Reflect the lumispheres through their normals
- The specular lobes point in approximately the same direction, back towards the light source.



## Reflected reparameterization

Before


## Median removal



## Median removal



## Function quantization based on vector quantization

Input data lumisphere

Codebook of Iumispheres

## Construct codebook using Lloyd iteration

Iterate until convergence:

1. Assign all data lumispheres to closest codeword, forming clusters.
2. Compute new codeword for each cluster by "cluster-wise" fairing.

Then split all codewords and start over.

## Lloyd iteration



Input data lumispheres

## Lloyd iteration



## Lloyd iteration



Perturb codewords to create larger codebook


Form clusters around each codeword

## Lloyd iteration



## Function quantization results



Input photograph


Function quantized ( 1010 codewords, 2.6 MB)

## Principal function analysis

Input data lumisphere


## Principal function analysis results



Input photograph


PFA compressed
(Order 5-2.5 MB)

## Compression comparison



Pointwise fairing (177 MB)


Function quantization
(2.6 MB)


Principal function analysis (2.5 MB)

## Qualitative comparison

- PCA leads to smoother images
- Function quantization introduces artifacts such as jaggies on tail
- Function quantizatino better preserves colors in highlights and effects of interreflections

Comparison with 2-plane light field (uncompressed)


Pointwise-faired surface light field (177 MB)


Uncompressed lumigraph / light field (177 MB)

## Comparison with 2-plane light field (compressed)



Compressed (PFA) surface light field (2.5 MB)


Vector-quantized lumigraph / light field (8.1 MB)

## Overview



## Interactive renderer screen capture



## Overview



## Lumisphere filtering

Simple bias function to the values in the lumisphere, making the specular lobes taller and narrower.


Original surface light field


Glossier coat

## Rotating the Lighting by rotating the lumispheres...



Original surface light field


Rotated environment

## Deformation

Original


Deformed

## Deformation



