



## Image-Based Rendering

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Course 600.456: Rendering Techniques, Professor: Jonathan Cohen



## Image-Based Rendering

### What is it?

- Still a difficult question to answer
- Uses images (photometric info) as key component of model representation

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## What's Good about IBR

### Model acquisition

- Detailed 3D geometry difficult to construct
- Images relatively easy to acquire

### Model quality

- If you want photo-realistic output, start with photo-realistic input

### Rendering complexity

- dependent on resolution of images and screen, not 3D geometry

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## Defining the Problem

### Plenoptic function

$$p = P(\theta, \phi, \lambda, V_x, V_y, V_z, t)$$

“Given a set of samples (complete or incomplete) from the plenoptic function, the goal of image-based rendering is to generate a continuous representation of that function”

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## Accomplishing IBR

Sampling

Reconstruction

Re-sampling

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## 3D Images (Depth Images)

Image has x and y resolution

Each sample has *depth* as well as color

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## Acquiring 3D Images (Sampling)

Range camera

Overlapping images

Camera rotation about tripod

Conventional 3D rendering

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## Rendering 3D Images

Think of each sample as a 3D point

- Transform each point according to viewing parameters
- Kind of slow
- Actually, point-based rendering has become more popular/feasible in recent years...

3D image warping

- Don't transform each point independently
- Take advantage of the x and y coherence of the image representation

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## 3D Image Warping as Forward Mapping

Depth image is the *source*

Generated image is the *destination*

Very regular source image is warped to destination image

- No longer regular in destination image
  - Similar to problem in texture mapping
- Ultimately need to get regularly sampled destination

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## Difficulties of Forward Mappings

Mappings are “many to one”

Some destination pixels may be multiply-covered

Some destination pixels may not be covered at all

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## Dealing with Difficulties

Multiple coverage

- Z-buffering
- back-to-front traversal

Holes

- alleviated by warping multiple images
- hole-filling interpolation possible
  - Often splat the samples to the screen with some appropriate splat size
  - Sometimes use samples as triangle vertices and draw warped triangles

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## Some 3D Image Warping Based IBR Algorithms

View Interpolation

- Chen/Williams, *SIGGRAPH 93*

Post-Rendering Warping

- Mark et al., *13DG 97*

QuickTime VR

- Chen, *SIGGRAPH 95*

Plenoptic Modeling

- McMillan/Bishop, *SIGGRAPH 95*

Layered Depth Images

- Shade et al., *SIGGRAPH 98*

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## View Interpolation

Sample a number of depth images

Build adjacency graph of images

- nodes are images
- edges are mappings between them

Interpolate pixels to construct in-between images (i.e. - 3D image warping)

- Think of image morphing, but in 3D

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## Correspondence Mappings

Apply 4x4 transformation to source pixels to determine location in destination frame

Approximate transformation by per-pixel linear interpolation

For each graph edge, construct two mappings, one for each direction

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## View Interpolation Examples

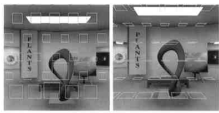


Fig. 2 Extents of pixel movement for 2D viewpoint motions: a) viewpoints parallel to the viewing plane, b) viewpoints parallel to the ground. (Source pixels are in the lower right corner of each extent.)

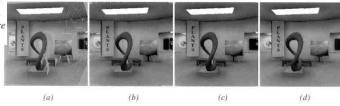


Fig. 3 (a) Holes from one source image, (b) holes from two source images, (c) holes from two closely spaced source images, (d) filling the holes with interpolation.

from Chen and Williams, "View Interpolation for Image Synthesis," *Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 93*, pages 286-287.

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## Post-Rendering Warping

Render conventional 3D graphics images slowly, on-the-fly

Apply 3D image warping to generate in-between images quickly

Use view prediction to guess future view to start rendering conventionally

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## Post-Rendering Warping Example



Plate 1: A typical derived frame produced by our test-bed. The reference frames were generated at 5 frames/sec, and the average per-axis position prediction error was 5.0 cm.



Plate 3: A particularly bad reference frame produced by our test-bed. Some areas of the image near the door were occluded in both reference frames, mostly because of prediction error.

from Mark, McMillan, and Bishop, "Post-Rendering 3D Warping", *Proceedings of 1997 Symposium on Interactive 3D Graphics*, page 180.

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## Video

Mark, McMillan, and Bishop, "Post-Rendering 3D Warping", *Proceedings of 1997 Symposium on Interactive 3D Graphics*

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## Quick-Time VR

Choose key eye positions to sample

Capture/create cylindrical panoramic image for each eye position

Allow users to “hop” among eye positions and rotate/zoom at each position

- Fairly simple computation to map panorama to screen

Actually, doesn't use depth images

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## Quick-Time VR Examples



Figure 5. A perspective view created from warping a region enclosed by the yellow box in the panoramic image.  
from Chen, “Quick-Time VR: An Image-Based Approach to Virtual Environment Navigation,” *Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 95*, page 38

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## Plenoptic Modeling

Provides mathematical framework for analyzing IBR algorithms with respect to plenoptic function

Presents algorithm for visibility-preserving (back-to-front) traversal in 3D image warping

- Based on following *optical flow*

Develop system for full 3D image warping of cylindrical panoramas

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## Plenoptic Modeling Examples



from McMillan and Bishop, “Plenoptic Modeling: An Image-Based Rendering System”, page 45.

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## Layered Depth Images

Allow multiple samples per pixel in depth image

- Each sample at different depth
- All the front-most samples are first “layer”, etc.

Alleviates *exposure* artifacts

Often small average number of samples per pixel can remove most of the artifacts

Reduces the redundancy of multiple depth images

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## Videos

Shade, Gortler, He, and Szeliski, “Layered Depth Images,” *Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 98*.

Oliviera and Bishop, “Image-based Objects,” *Proceedings of 1999 Symposium on Interactive 3D Graphics*.

Chang, Bishop, and Lastra, “LDI Tree,” *Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 99*.

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