

Image-Based Rendering

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Traditional Approaches

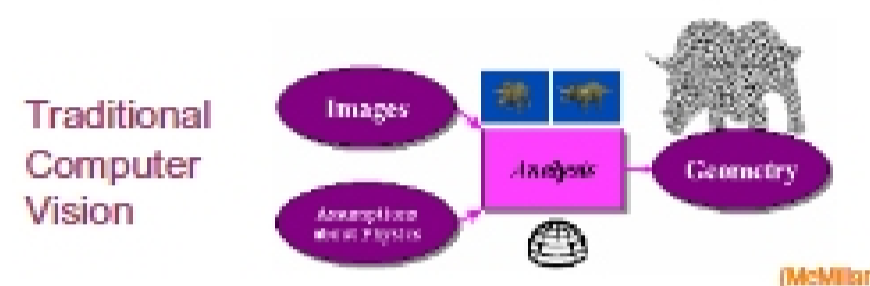
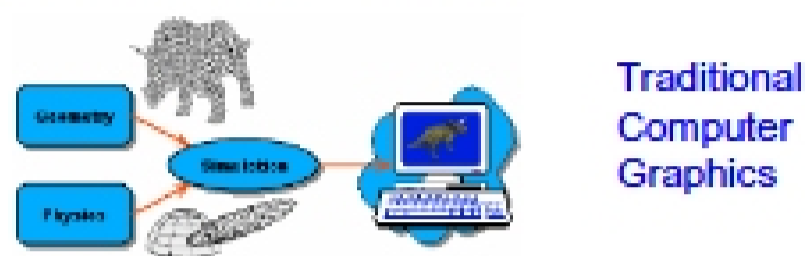
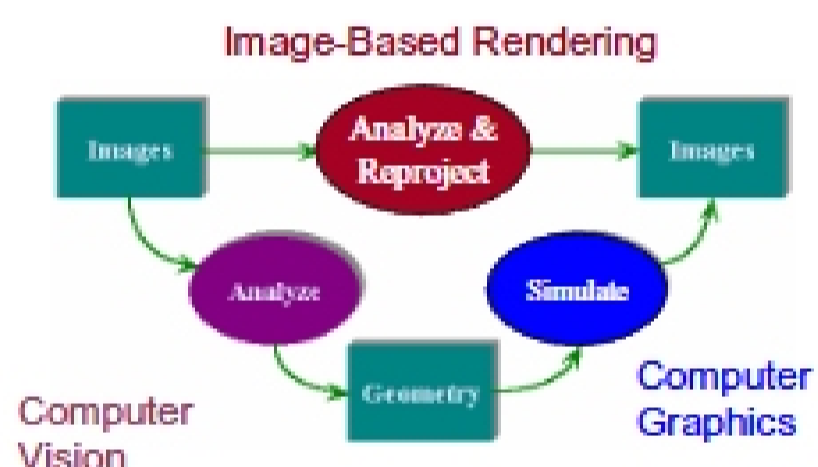


Image-Based Rendering (IBR)



IBR Rendering Pipeline

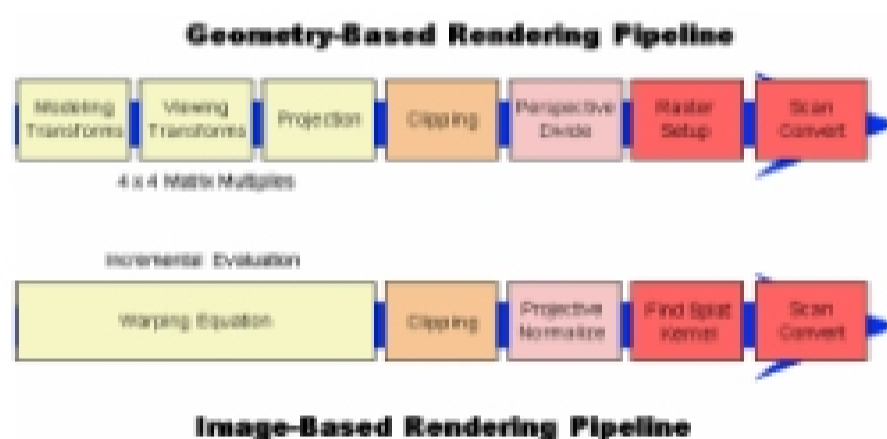
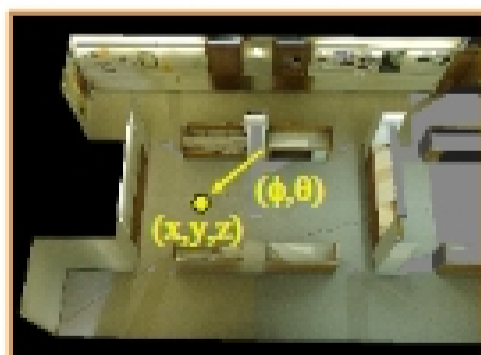


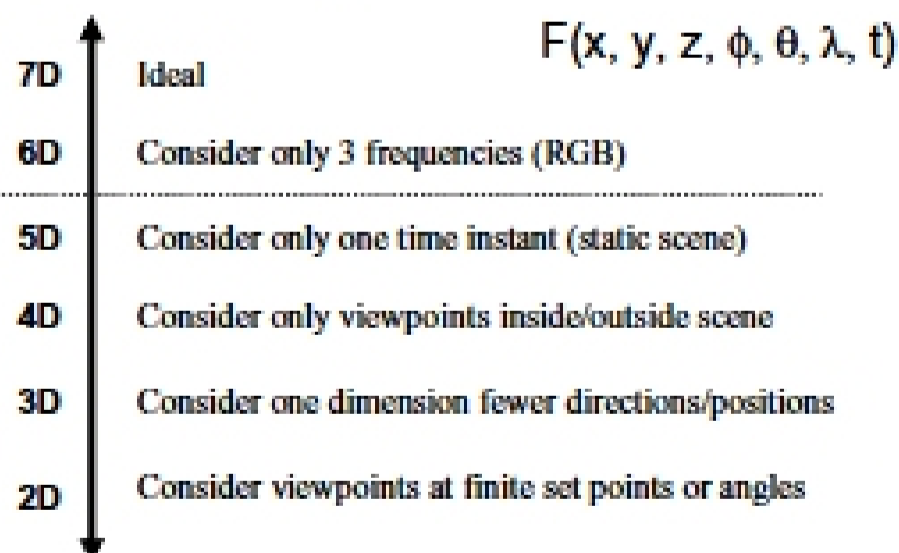
Image-Based Representations

- Plenoptic function (7D):
 - Describes the radiance traveling along a ray
 - to/from any point (x, y, z),
 - in any direction (φ, θ),
 - at any frequency (λ),
 - at any time (t)



$$F(x, y, z, \phi, \theta, \lambda, t)$$

Image-Based Representations



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View Interpolation

- Create novel images by resampling photographs
 - Reference images sample 5D plenoptic function

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View Interpolation

- Method:
 - Warp nearby reference images to novel viewpoint
 - Blend warped images

This is just a morph where the warp is defined by pixel correspondences!

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View Interpolation

- How find pixel correspondences:
 - Disparity
 - Sparse features
 - Depth at every pixel
 - Coarse 3D model

(Szeliski)

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View Interpolation

- Problem:
 - Changes in visibility
 - Disocclusions

(McMillan)

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Disocclusions

- Partial solutions:
 - Use more photographs
 - Fill holes by interpolating nearby pixels

(McMillan)

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Disocclusions

- Better solutions (when possible):
 - Multiple samples per pixel at different depths

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Disocclusions

- Better solutions (when possible):
 - Multiple samples per pixel at different depths

Reference Image Warped Depth Image (Popescu)

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Disocclusions

- Better solutions (when possible):
 - Multiple samples per pixel at different depths

Reference Image Warped Layered Depth Image (Popescu)

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Light Field / Lumigraph

- If observer stays in free space, plenoptic function reduces to 4D
 - Exterior of the convex hull of an object
 - Interior of an environment

$F(r, \alpha, \phi, \theta)$

(Lewy06)

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Representing a Light Field

- Two-plane parameterization (4D)

$L(u, v, s, t)$

(Lewy06)

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Representing a Light Field

(Lewy06)

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Two Interpretations of a Light Field

(Lewy06)