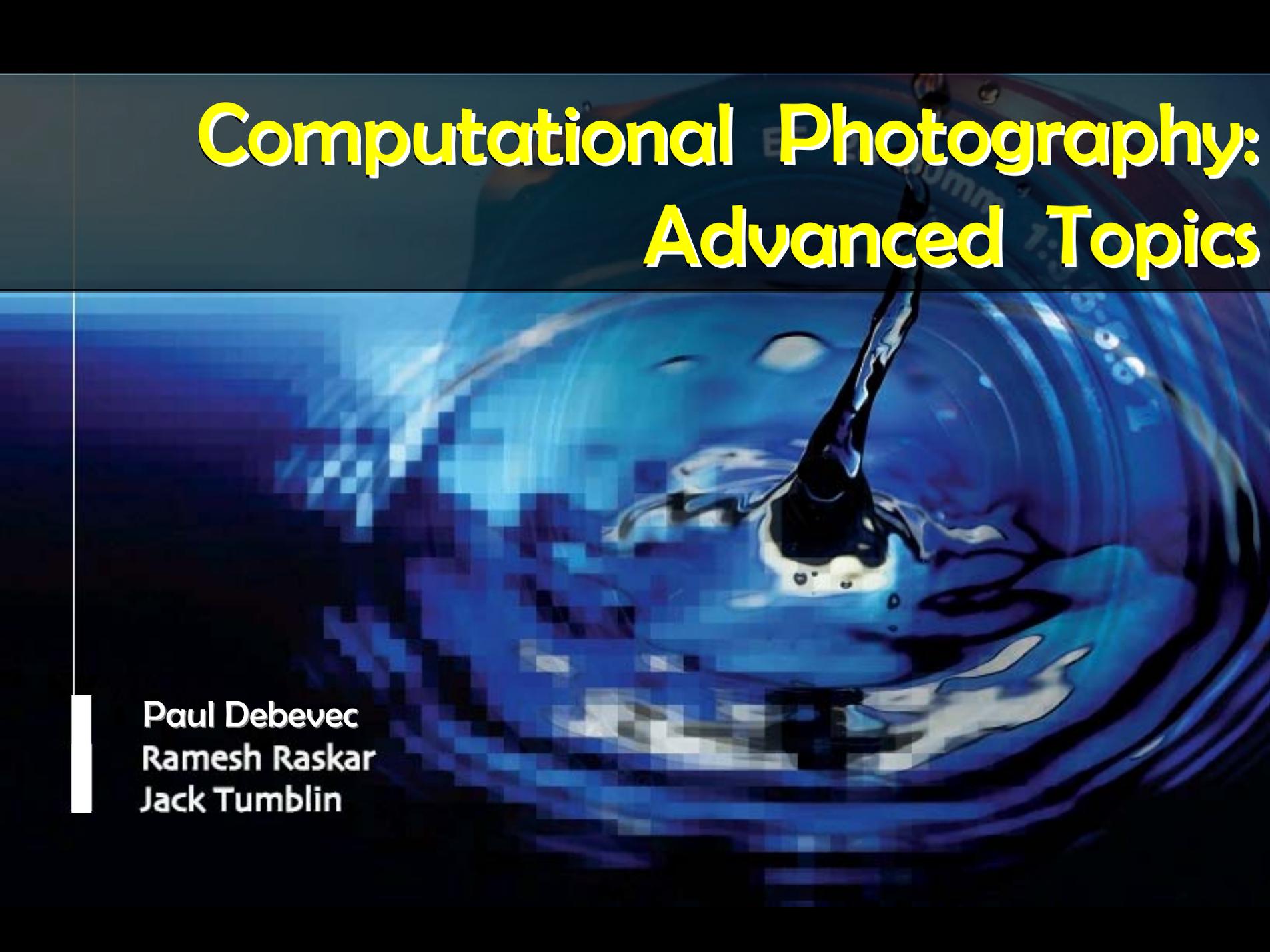




SIGGRAPH2008



Computational Photography: Advanced Topics

The background of the slide is a blue-tinted photograph of a water splash. The splash is captured in mid-air, with a central column of water falling into a pool of water below, creating ripples. The left side of the image is heavily pixelated, while the right side is smooth. The overall color palette is dominated by various shades of blue, from deep navy to bright cyan.

Paul Debevec
Ramesh Raskar
Jack Tumblin

Class: Computational Photography, Advanced Topics

Debevec, Raskar and Tumblin

Module 1: 105 minutes

- 1:45: A.1 Introduction and Overview (Raskar, 15 minutes)
- 2:00: A.2 Concepts in Computational Photography (Tumblin, 15 minutes)
- 2:15: A.3 Optics: Computable Extensions (Raskar, 30 minutes)
- 2:45: A.4 Sensor Innovations (Tumblin, 30 minutes)
- 3:15: Q & A (15 minutes)

3:30: Break: 15 minutes

Module 2: 105 minutes

- 3:45: B.1 Illumination As Computing (Debevec, 25 minutes)
- 4:10: B.2 Scene and Performance Capture (Debevec, 20 minutes)
- 4:30: B.3 Image Aggregation & Sensible Extensions (Tumblin, 20 minutes)
- 4:50: B.4 Community and Social Impact (Raskar, 20 minutes)
- 5:10: B.4 Panel discussion (All, 20 minutes)

Class Page : <http://ComputationalPhotography.org>

Computational Photography: Advanced Topics

A2: Core Concepts **(15 minutes)**

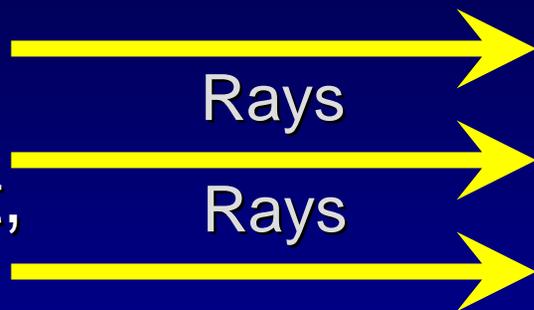
Jack Tumblin

Northwestern University

Focus, Click, Print: 'Film-Like Photography'

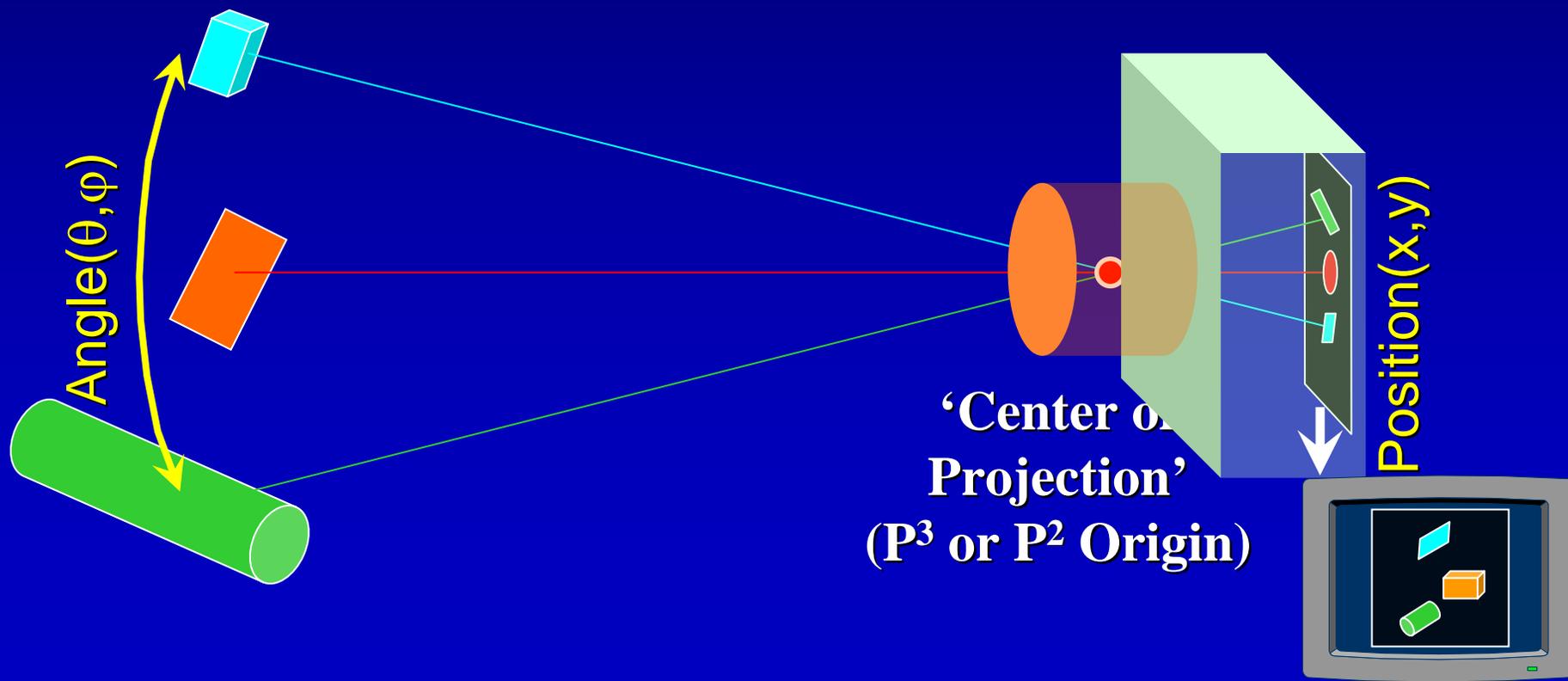
Light + 3D Scene:

Illumination,
shape, movement,
surface BRDF,...



2D Image:

'Instantaneous'
Intensity Map



Perfect Copy : Perfect Photograph?



scene

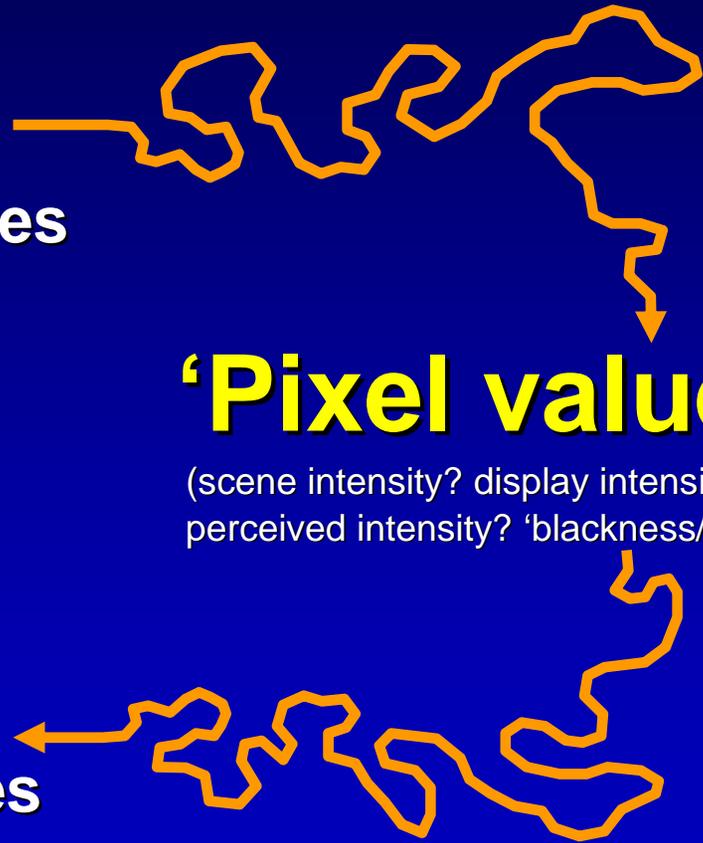
Scene
Light
Intensities

'Pixel values'

(scene intensity? display intensity?
perceived intensity? 'blackness/whiteness' ?)

Display
Light
Intensities

display



'Film-Like' Photography

Ideals, Design Goals:

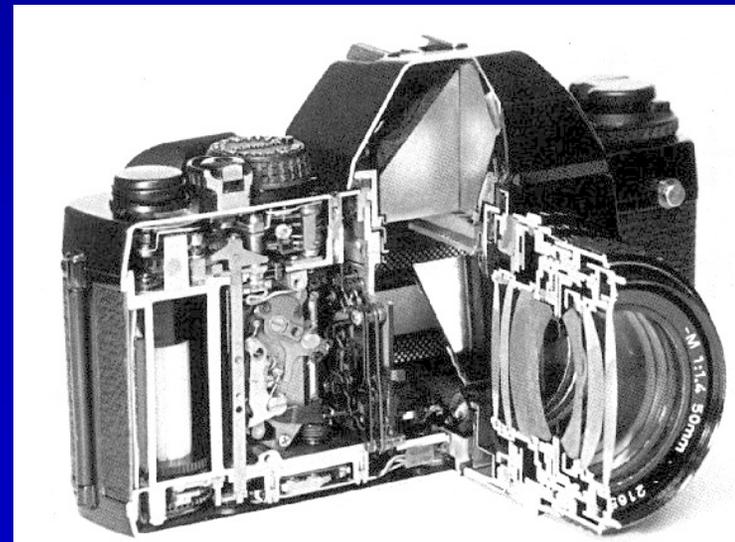
- 'Instantaneous' light measurement...
- Of focal plane image behind a lens.
- Reproduce those amounts of light.

Implied:

“What we see is \cong
focal-plane intensities.”

well, no...we see *much* more!

(seeing is *deeply* cognitive)



Our Definitions

- ‘Film-like’ Photography:

Displayed image \cong sensor image

- ‘Computational’ Photography:

Displayed image \neq sensor image

\cong visually meaningful scene contents

A more expressive & controllable displayed result, transformed, merged, decoded data from compute-assisted sensors, lights, optics, displays

What *is* Photography?

Safe answer:

A wholly new,
expressive medium
(ca. 1830s)



- Manipulated display of what we think, feel, want, ...
 - Capture a memory, a visual experience in tangible form
 - ‘painting with light’; express the subject’s visual essence
 - “*Exactitude is not the truth.*” –Henri Matisse

What is Photography?

- A 'bucket' word: a neat container for messy notions (e.g. aviation, music, comprehension)

- A record of what we see, or would like to see, in tangible form.

- Does 'film' photography always capture it?

Um, no...

- What do we see?



Harold 'Doc' Edgerton 1936

What is Photography?

PHYSICAL

3D Scene

light sources,
BRDFs,
shapes,
positions,
movements,
...

Eyepoint

position,
movement,
projection,
...

Light &
Optics

Image
 $I(x,y,\lambda,t)$

Exposure
Control,
tone map

Display
 $RGB(x,y,t_n)$

Vision

Scene

light sources,
BRDFs,
shapes,
positions,
movements,
...

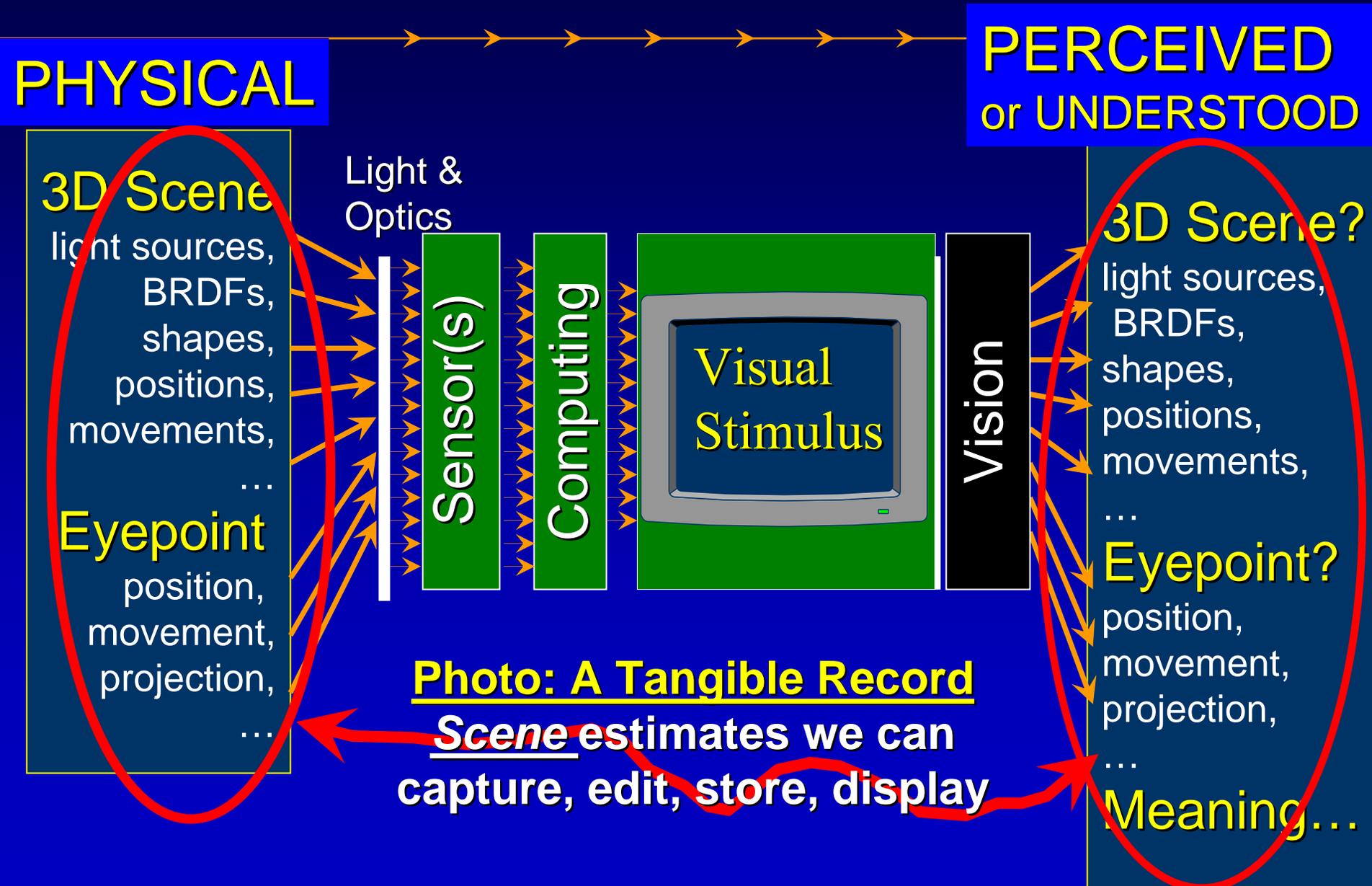
Eyepoint

position,
movement,
projection,
...

Photo: A Tangible Record

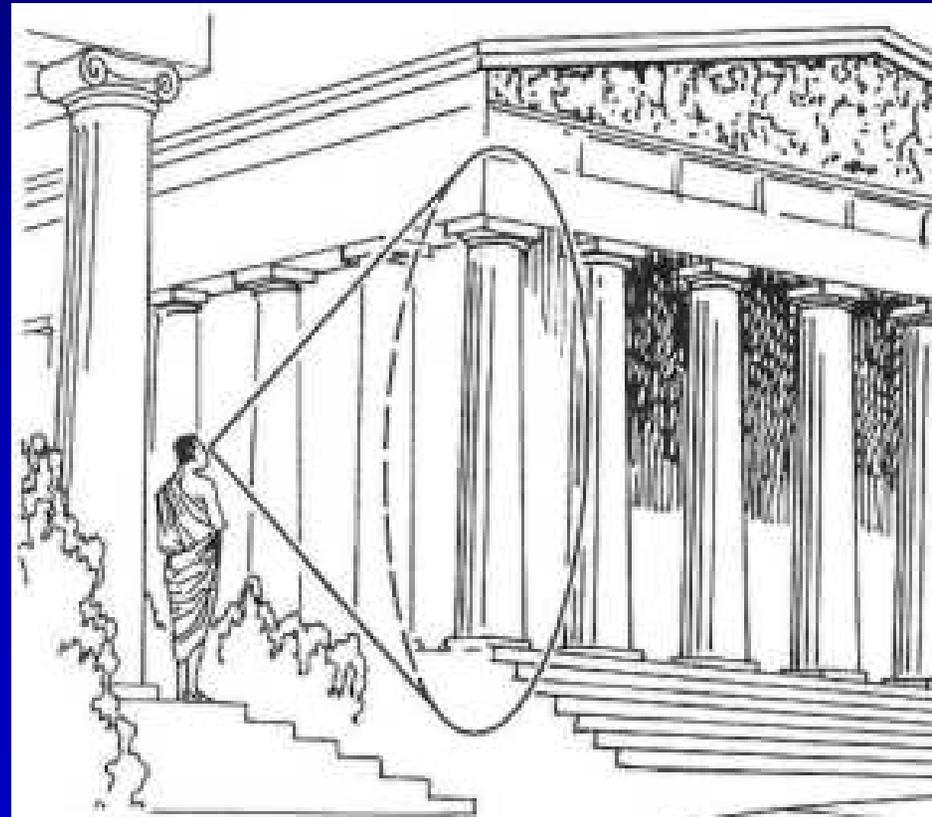
Editable, storable as
Film or Pixels

Ultimate Photographic Goals



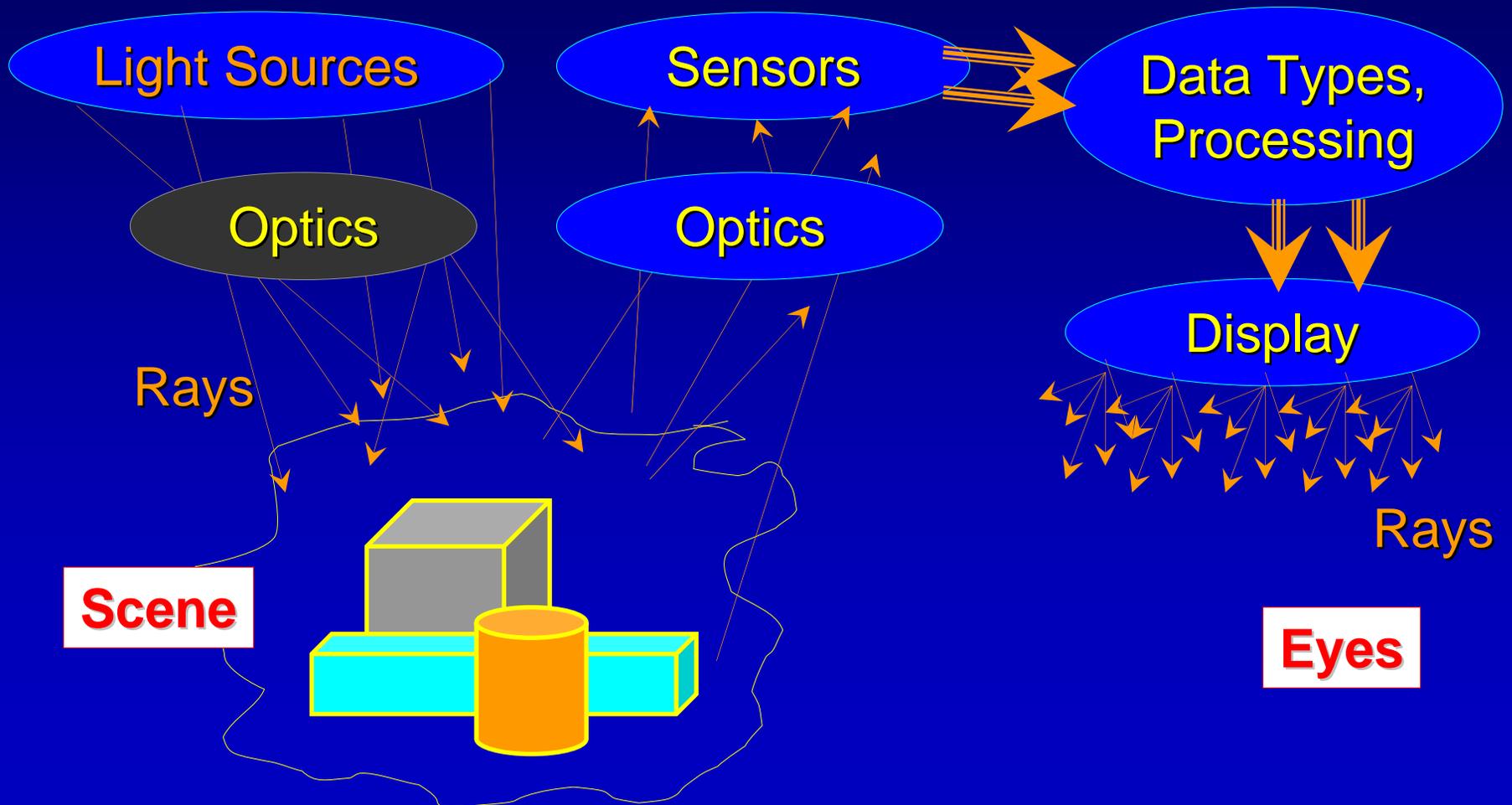
Photographic Signal: ~~Pixels~~ Rays

- Core ideas are ancient, simple, seem obvious:
 - Lighting: ray sources
 - Optics: ray bending/folding devices
 - Sensor: measure light
 - Processing: assess it
 - Display: reproduce it
- Ancient Greeks:
'eye rays' wipe the world to feel its contents...



The Photographic Signal Path

Claim: Computing can improve *every* step



Review: How many Rays in a 3-D Scene?

A 4-D set of infinitesimal members.

Imagine:

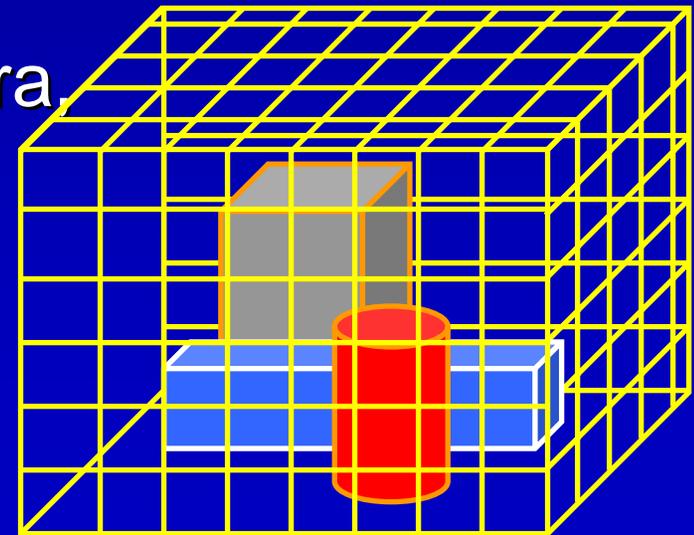
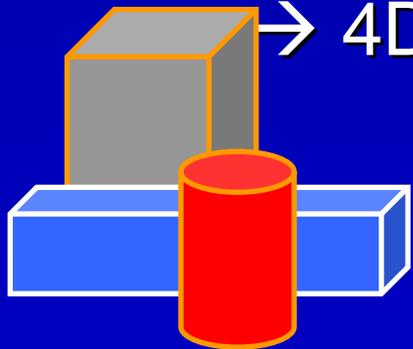
(Levoy et al. SIGG'96)

(Gortler et al. '96)

- Convex Enclosure of a 3D scene
- Inward-facing ray camera at every surface point
- Pick the rays you need for ANY camera outside.

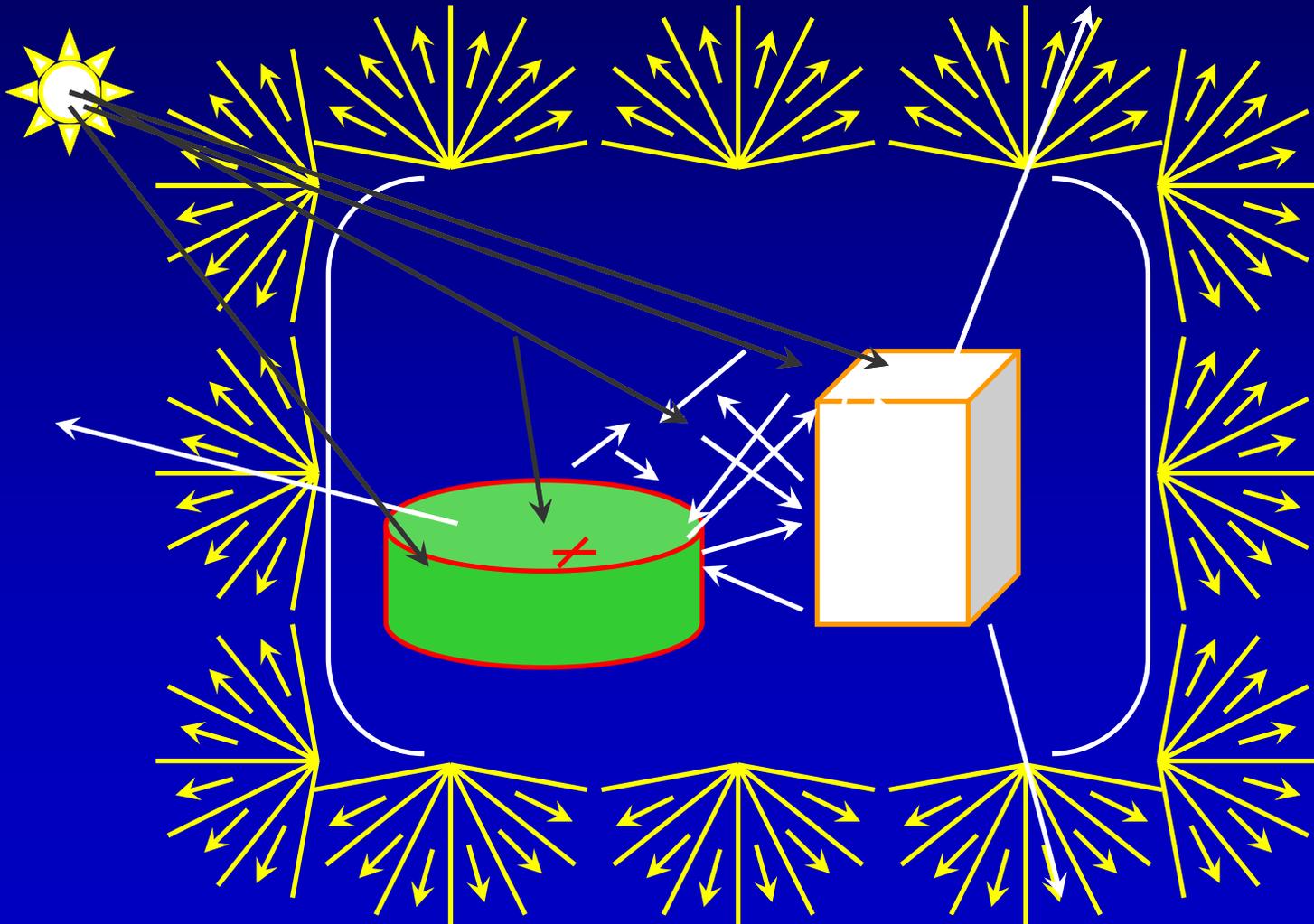
2D surface of cameras,
+ 2D ray set for each camera,

→ 4D set of rays.



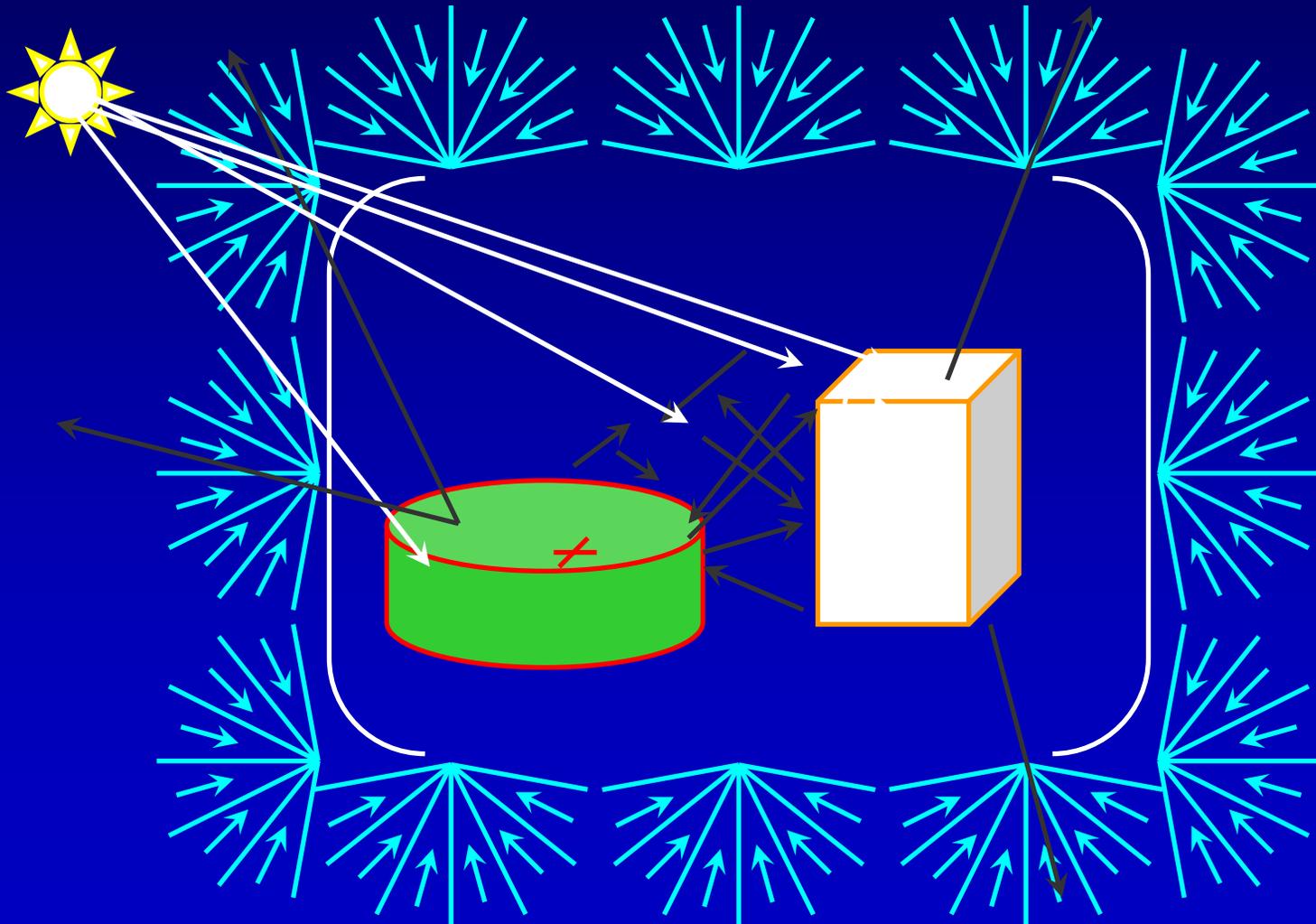
4-D Light Field / Lumigraph

Measure all the outgoing light rays.



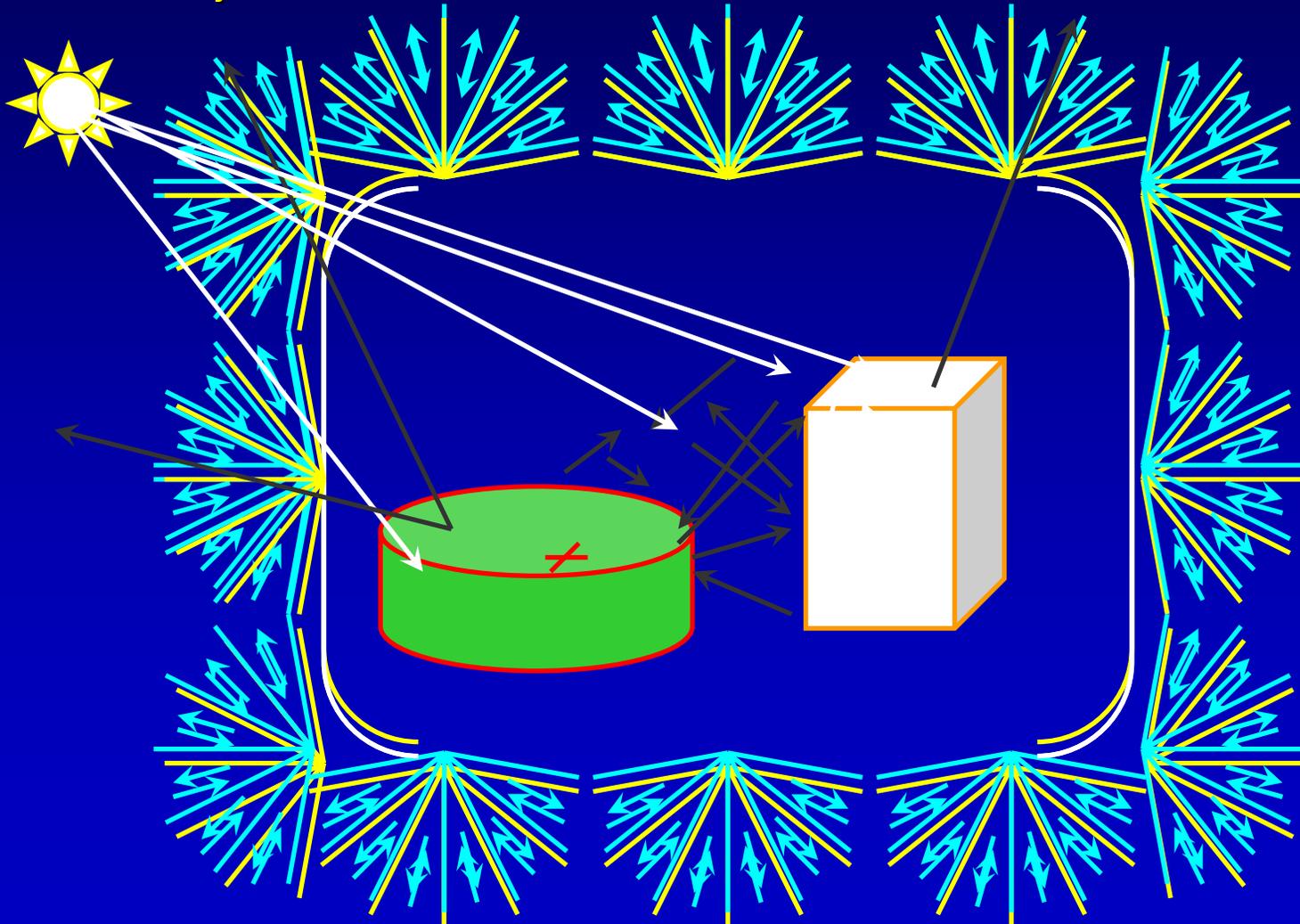
4-D Illumination Field

Same Idea: Measure all the incoming light rays



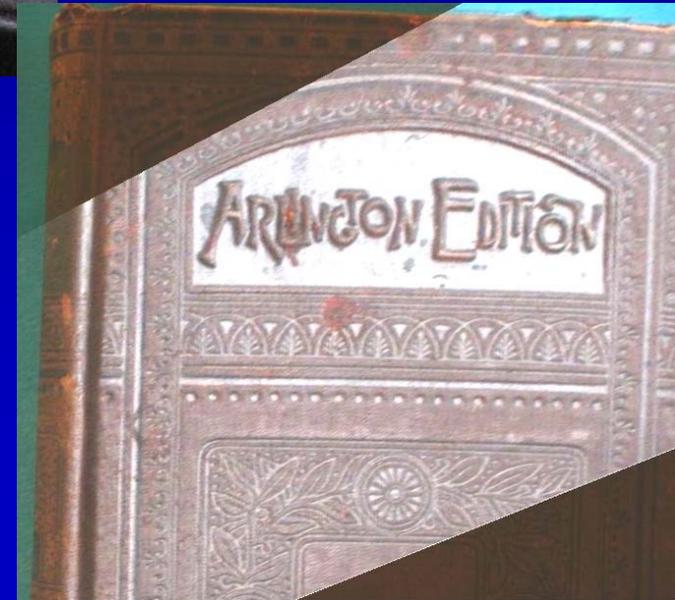
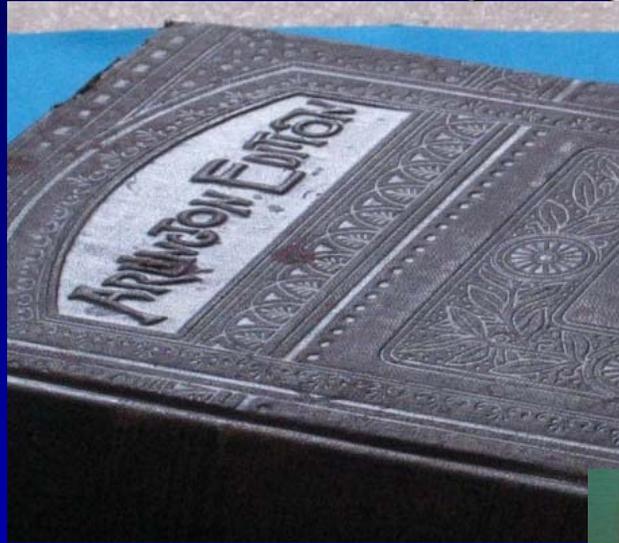
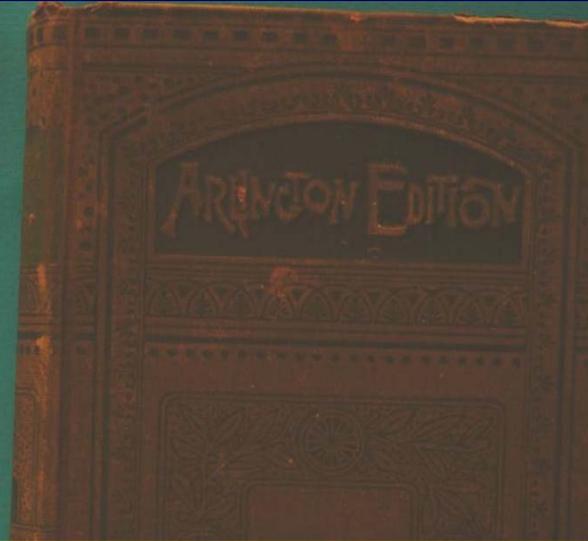
4D x 4D = 8-D Reflectance Field

Ratio: $R_{ij} = (\text{outgoing ray}_i) / (\text{incoming ray}_j)$



Because Ray Changes Convey Appearance

- These rays + all these rays give me...



- MANY more useful details I can examine...

Missing: Expressive Time Manipulations

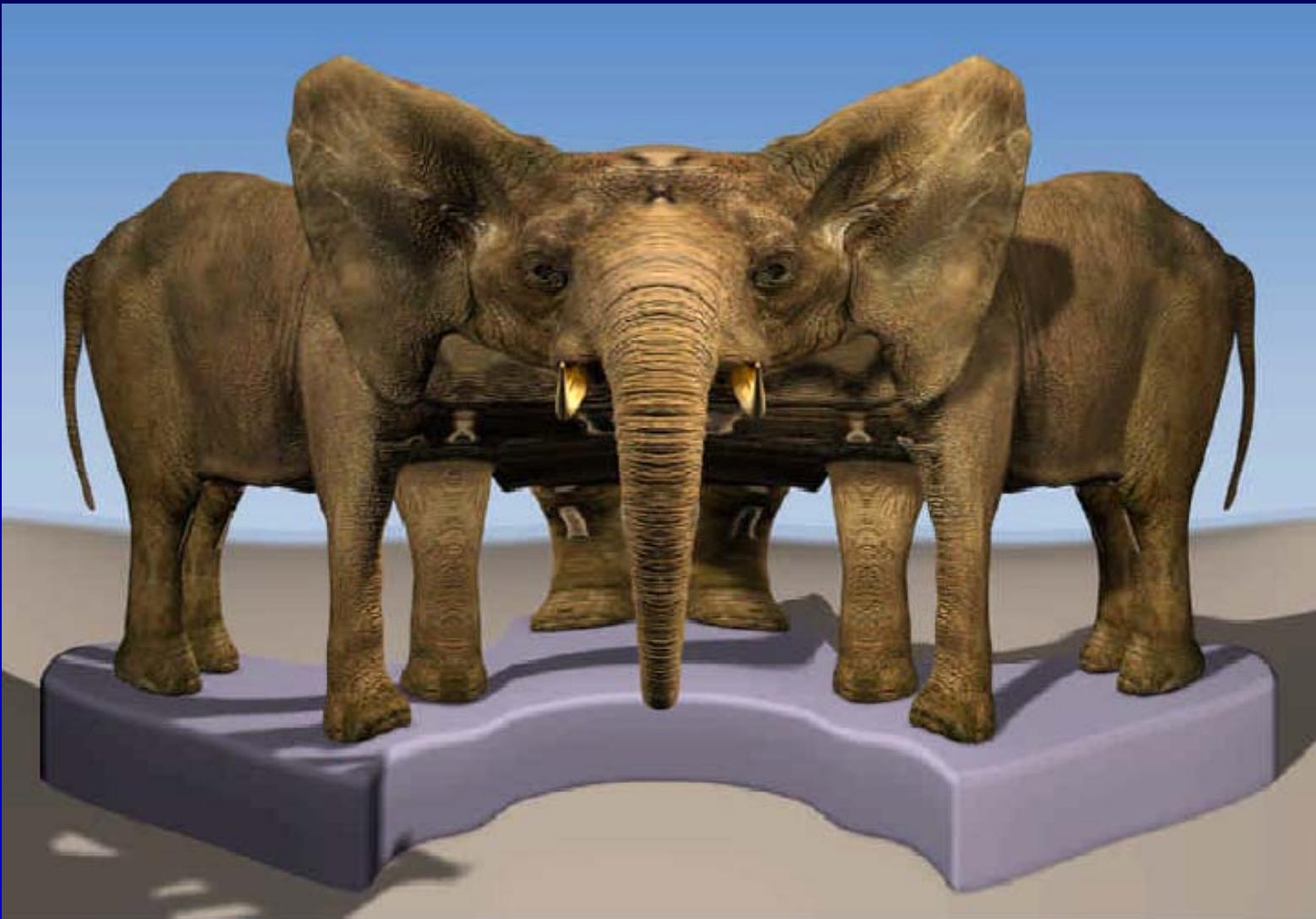
What other ways
better reveal
appearance to
human viewers?
(Without direct shape
measurement?)

Can you understand
this shape better?



Missing: Viewpoint Freedom

“Multiple-Center-of-Projection Images” Rademacher, P, Bishop, G., SIGGRAPH '98

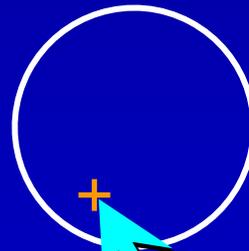
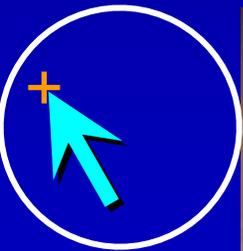


Missing: **Interaction...**

Adjust everything: lighting, pose, viewpoint, focus, FOV,...



Winnemoller EG 2005: after Malzbender, SIGG2001



Mild Viewing & Lighting Changes; (is true 3D shape necessary?)

Convincing visual appearance:
Is Accurate Depth really necessary?

a few good 2-D images may be enough...



*"Image jets, Level Sets,
and Silhouettes"*
Lance Williams,
talk at Stanford, 1998.

Future Photography

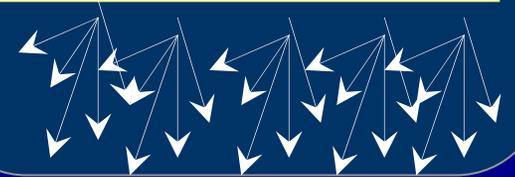
Novel Illuminators

Lights



Modulators

**General Optics:
4D Ray Benders**



4D Incident Lighting



Scene: 8D Ray Modulator

Novel Cameras

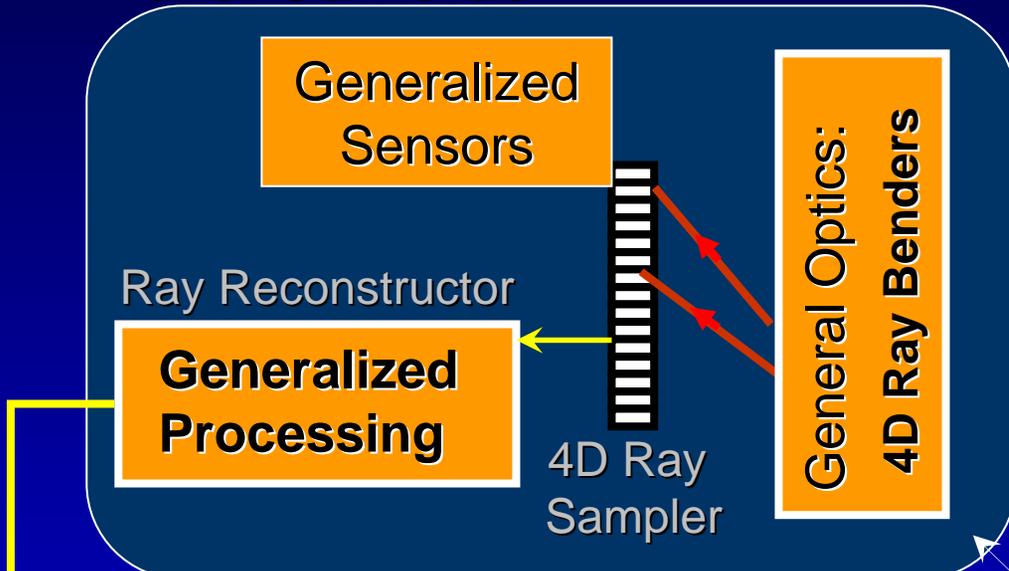
Generalized
Sensors

Ray Reconstructor

**Generalized
Processing**

4D Ray
Sampler

**General Optics:
4D Ray Benders**



Novel Displays

Generalized Display

Recreated 4D Light field

Viewed 4D Light Field



'The Ideal Photographic Signal'

I CLAIM IT IS:

~~All Rays?~~ ~~Some Rays?~~

Changes in Some Rays

Photographic ray space is vast and redundant
>8 dimensions: 4D view, 4D light, time, λ ,

? Gather only 'visually significant' ray changes ?

? What rays should we measure ?

? How should we combine them ?

? How should we display them ?

Beyond 'Film-Like' Photography

Call it 'Computational Photography':

To make 'meaningful ray changes' tangible,

- **Optics** can do more...
- **Sensors** can do more...
- **Light Sources** can do more...
- **Processing** can do more...

**by applying low-cost storage,
computation, and control.**



SIGGRAPH2008

