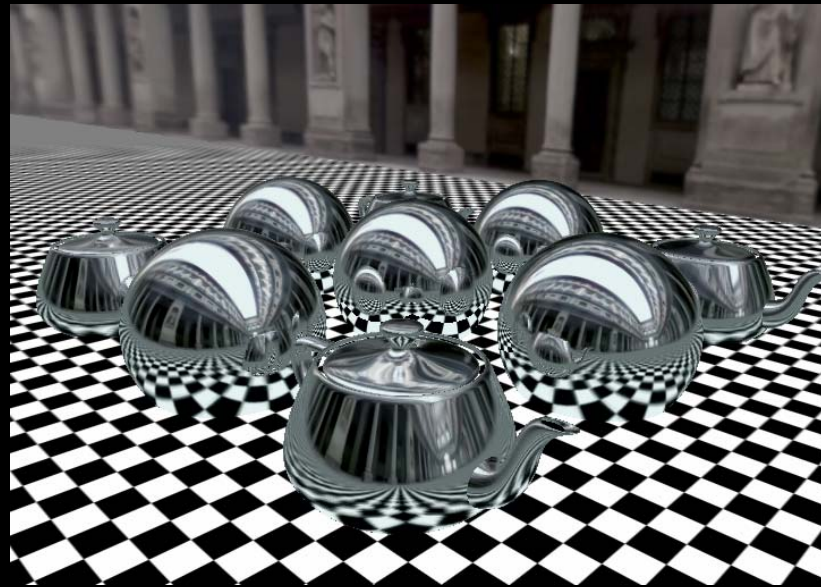


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Jordan Dauble, and Elisha Sacks*
Purdue University

Reflected-Scene Impostors for Realistic Reflections at Interactive Rates

Reflections—a difficult problem

- Every reflector is a portal onto a world which is as rich as the directly observed scene and which has complex image formation laws



Prior work—vast

Ray tracing

Image-Based
Rendering

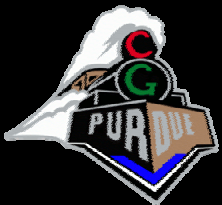
Feed-forward
reflection rendering

Approximation of
reflected scene



Problem of rendering reflections

- Compute
 - Intersection with reflector
 - Reflected ray
 - Intersection with reflected scene
 - antialiasing



Problem of rendering reflections

- Compute
 - Intersection with reflector
 - Reflected ray
 - Intersection with reflected scene
 - antialiasing

“OpenGL”

???



Reflected-scene approximation

- Reflected scene replaced with approx. that provides
 - Fast intersection with ray
 - Antialiasing



Reflected-scene approximation

- Example: environment mapped reflections
 - Reflected scene infinitely far away
 - Straight forward intersection with ray
 - Antialiasing computed in 2D (mipmapping)



Reflected-scene approximation

- Example: environment mapped reflections
 - Reflected scene infinitely far away
 - Straight forward intersection with ray
 - Antialiasing computed in 2D (mipmapping)
 - Drastic approximation, incorrect results close to the reflector



Our approach

- Approximate reflected scene with impostors
 - Considerable prior work on impostors
 - Reflector surface prevents desired viewpoint from getting too close to the impostor
 - Reflection distortion hides impostor artifacts



Impostor requirements

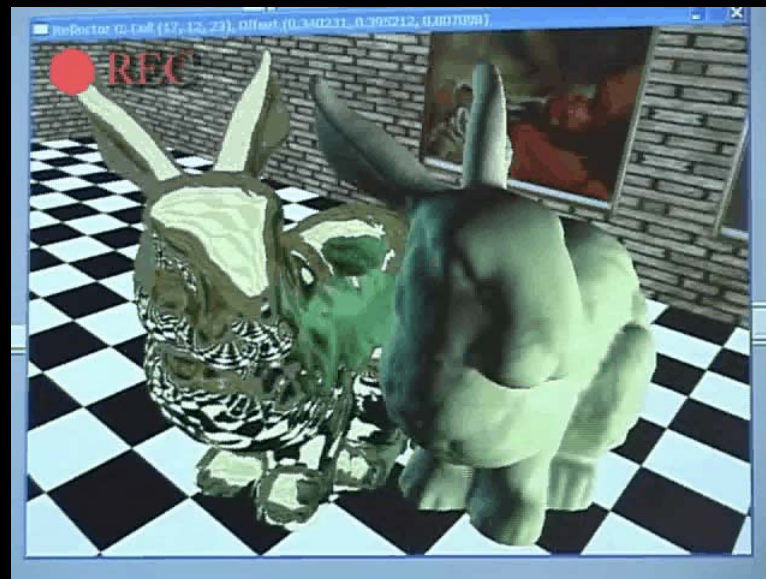
- Impostor has to provide
 - Fast construction
 - Fast intersection with ray
 - Antialiasing



Results: billboard impostors



Results: depth image impostors



Billboard impostors

- Replace reflected object with billboard
- Higher order reflections
 - Reflective billboards (normal mapped quads)



Billboard impostors

- Impostor has to provide
 - Fast construction YES
 - Fast intersection with ray YES
 - Antialiasing YES



Pixel algorithm

- For D diffuse, R reflective billboards, and maximum reflection order K
 - Compute reflected ray r
 - For reflection order 1 to K
 - Intersect with $(D+R-1)$ billboards
 - If no intersection
 - return $EM(r)$
 - Else if intersection with diffuse billboard DB_i
 - return $DB_i(r)$
 - Else if intersection with reflective billboard DB_i
 - $r = DB_i(r)$



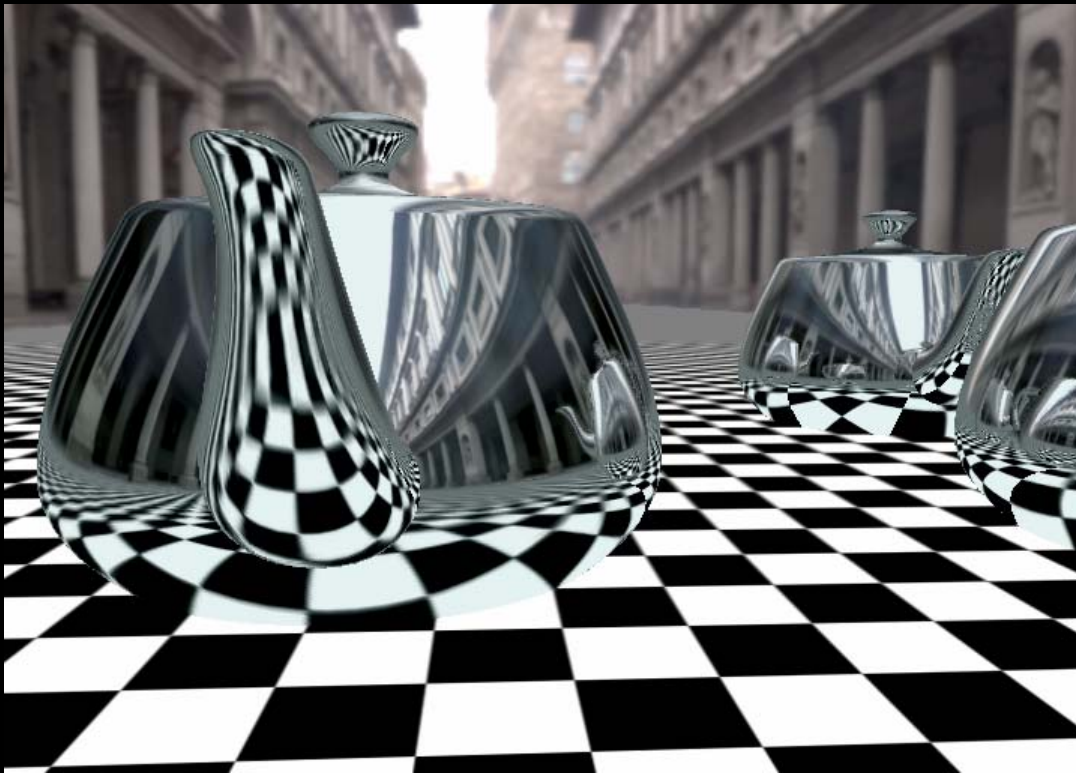
Pixel algorithm

- For D diffuse, R reflective billboards, and maximum reflection order K
 - Compute reflected ray r
 - For reflection order 1 to K
 - Intersect with $(D+R-1)$ billboards
 - If no intersection
 - return $EM(r)$
 - Else if intersection with diffuse billboard DB_i
 - return $DB_i(r)$
 - Else if intersection with reflective billboard DB_j
 - $r = DB_j(r)$

$$O(K * (D+R))$$



Example: 4 teapots



- $D = 1, R = 4,$
 $D + (R - 1) + D = 5$
intersections / pix
- 12 second order reflections
- 40fps



Example: table scene



- $D = 2, R = 2,$
 $D + (R - 1) + D = 5$
intersections / pix
- 2 second order reflections
- 33 fps



Example: table scene



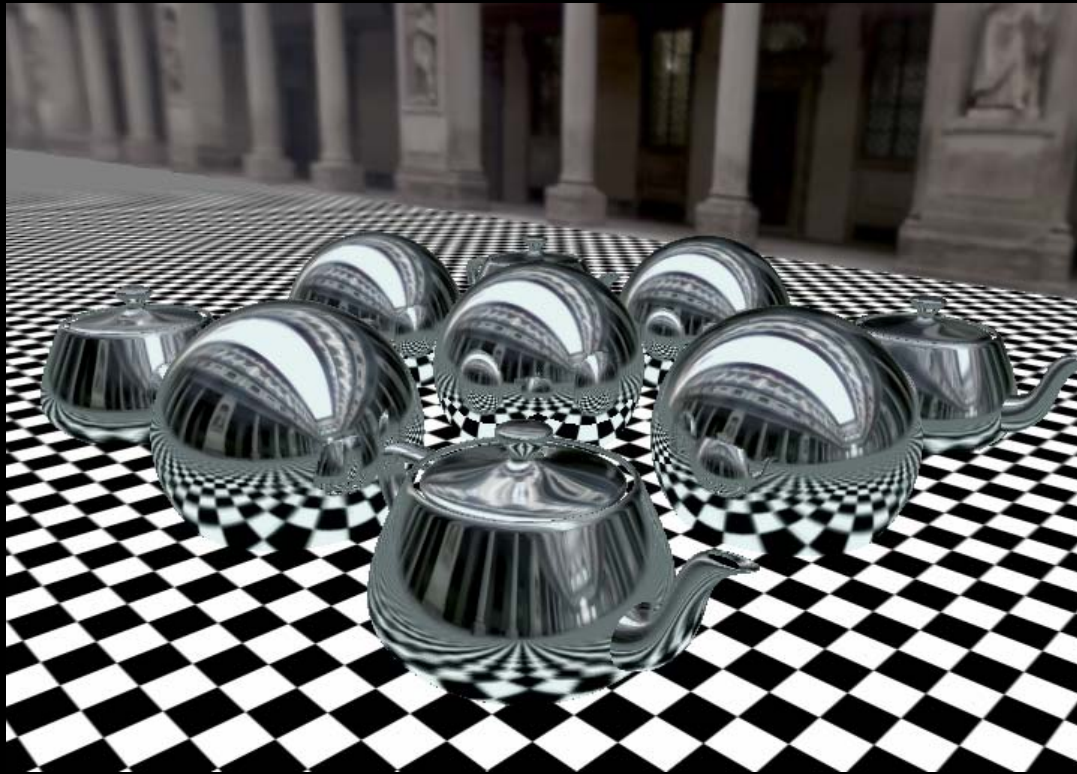
- $D = 2, R = 2,$
 $D + (R - 1) + D = 5$
intersections / pix
- 2 second order reflections
- 33 fps



Example: table scene



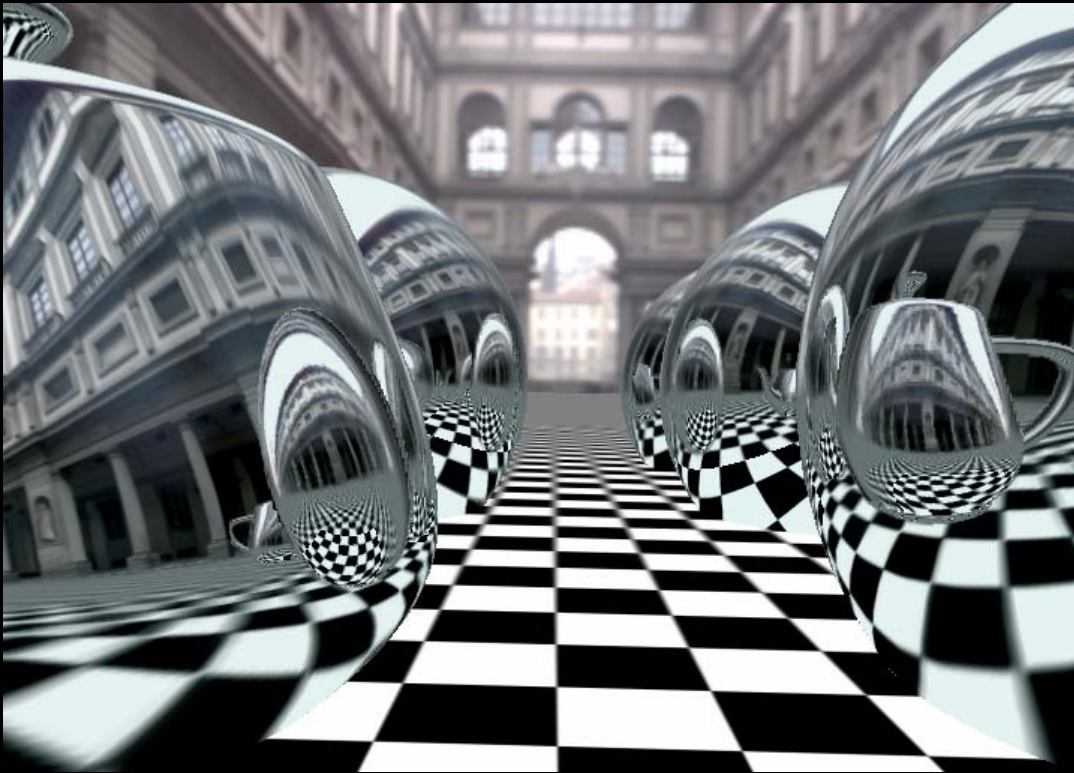
Example: pushing-it scene



- $D = 2, R = 9,$
 $D + (R - 1) + D = 11$
intersections / pix
- 72 second order reflections
- 11 fps



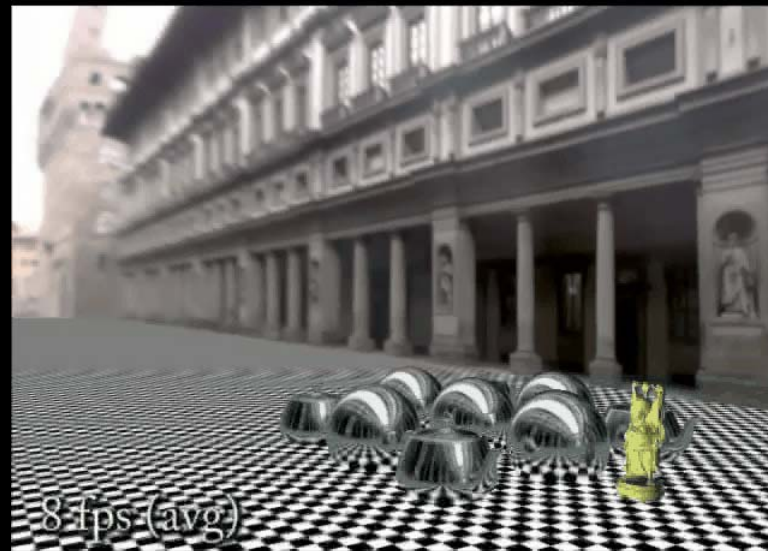
Example: pushing-it scene



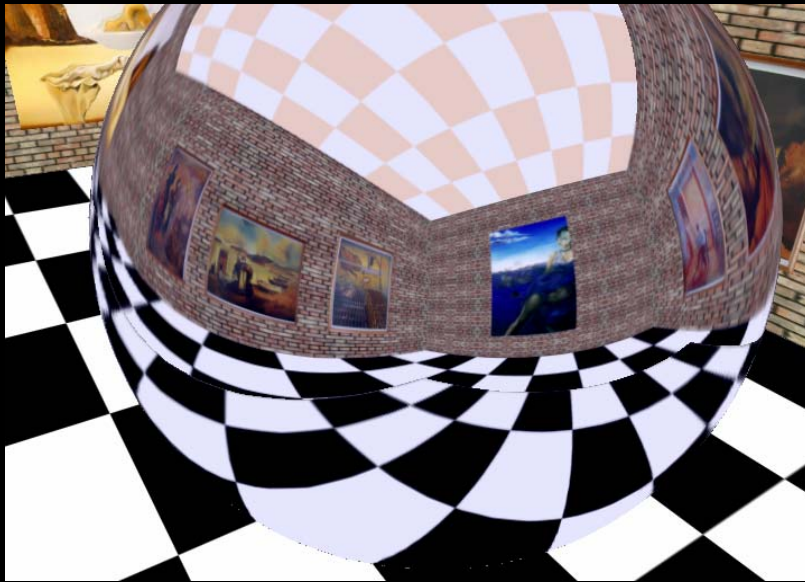
- $D = 2, R = 9,$
 $D + (R - 1) + D = 11$
intersections / pix
- 72 second order reflections
- 6 fps



Example: pushing-it scene



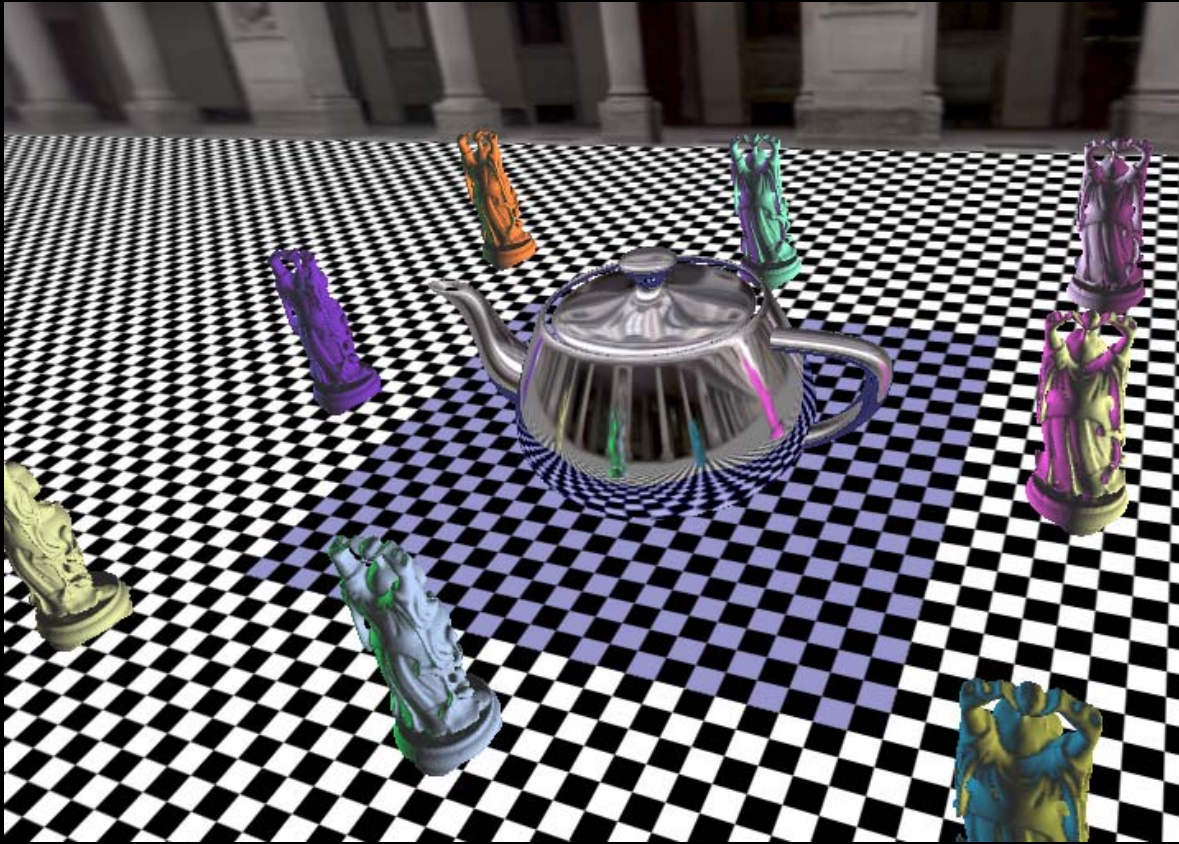
Problem



Transition from impostor to environment map (*red* in left image) is discontinuous.

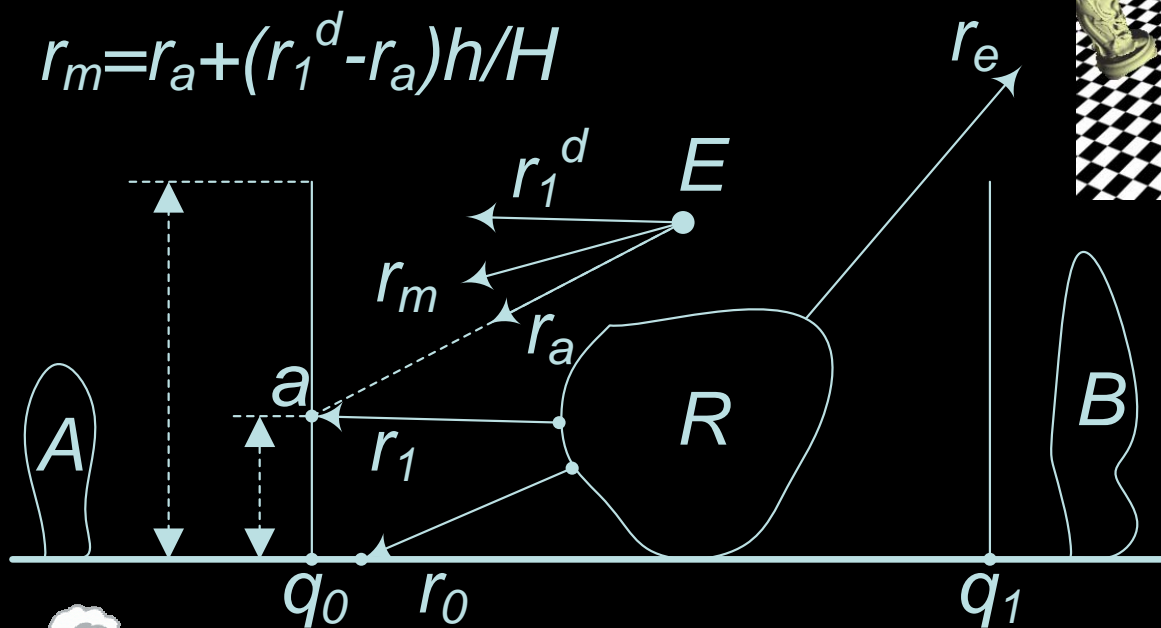
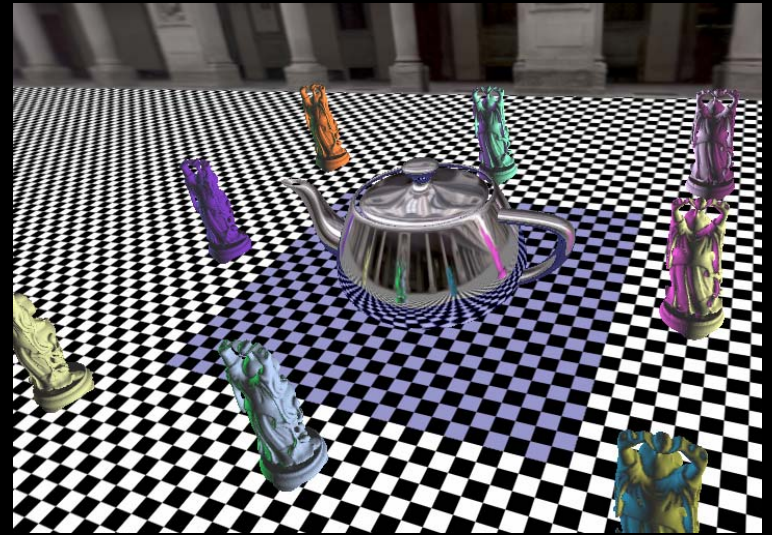


Solution: ray morphing



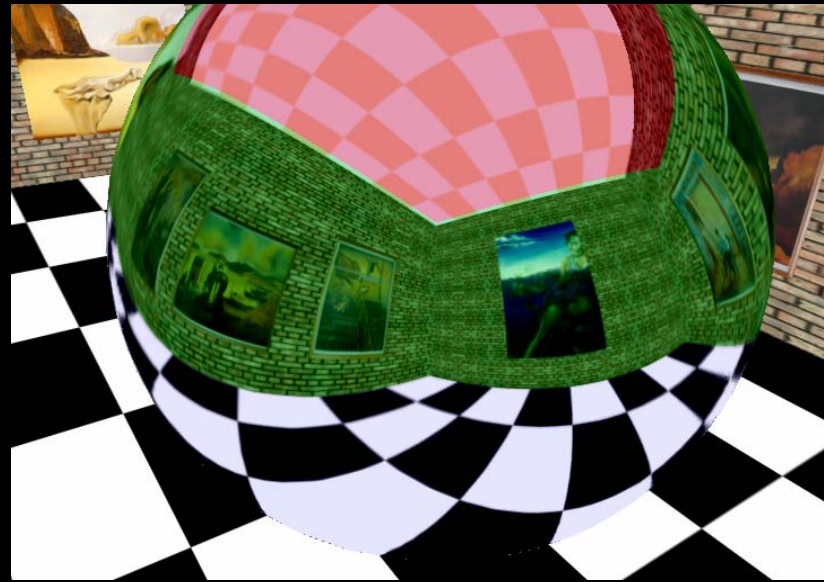
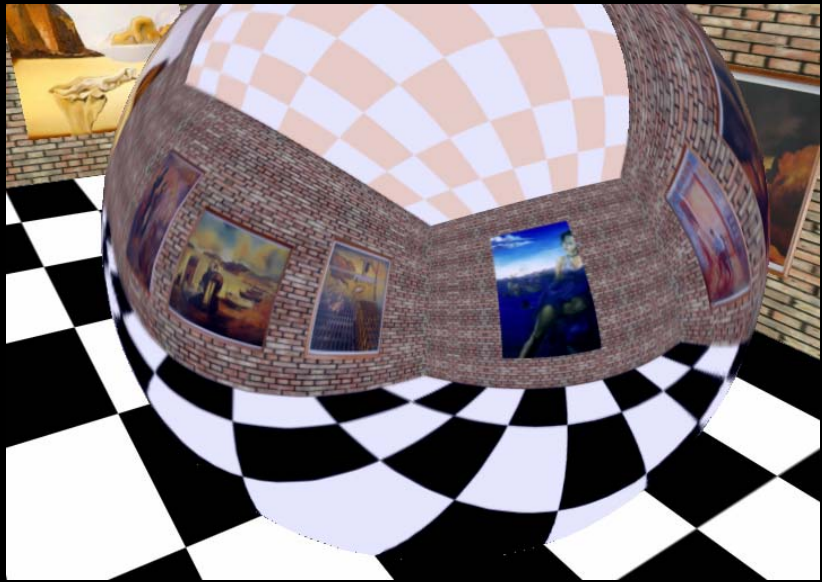
r_p r_1^0 E r_p p j
 r_m

Solution: ray morphing



r_p r_1^d E r_p p j
 r_m

Solution



Left—continuous transition. *Right*—morph region (*green*), environment map (*red*).



Ray morphing



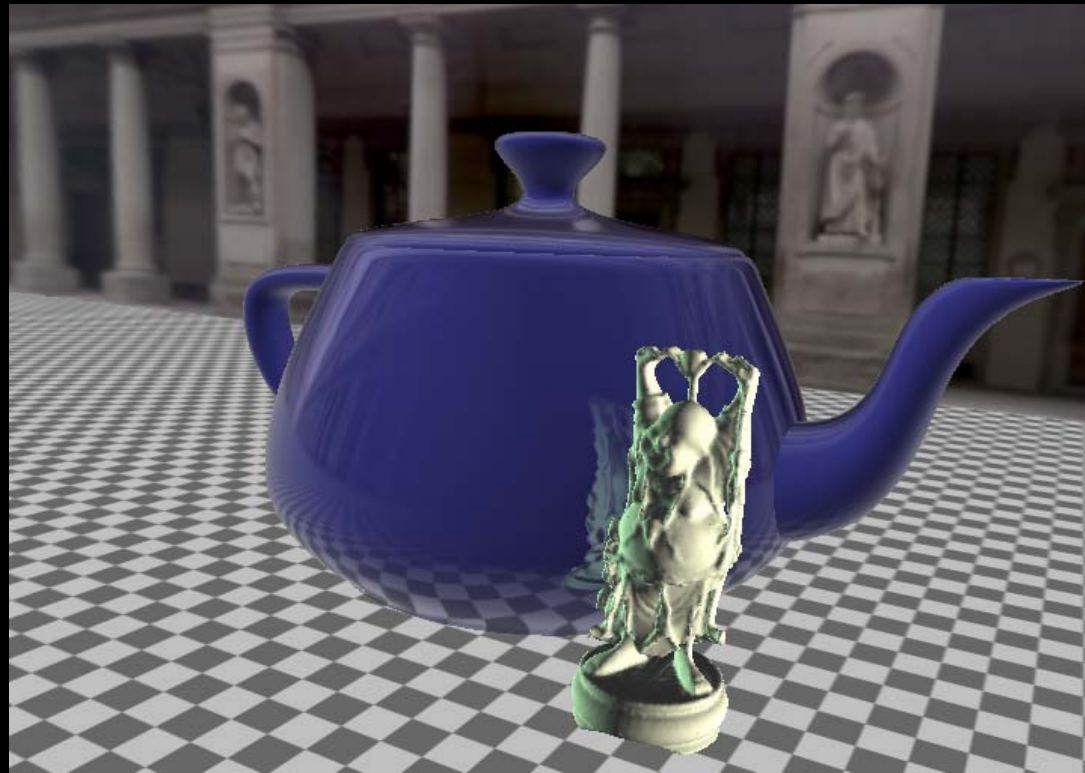
Attenuation w/ distance



Fresnel



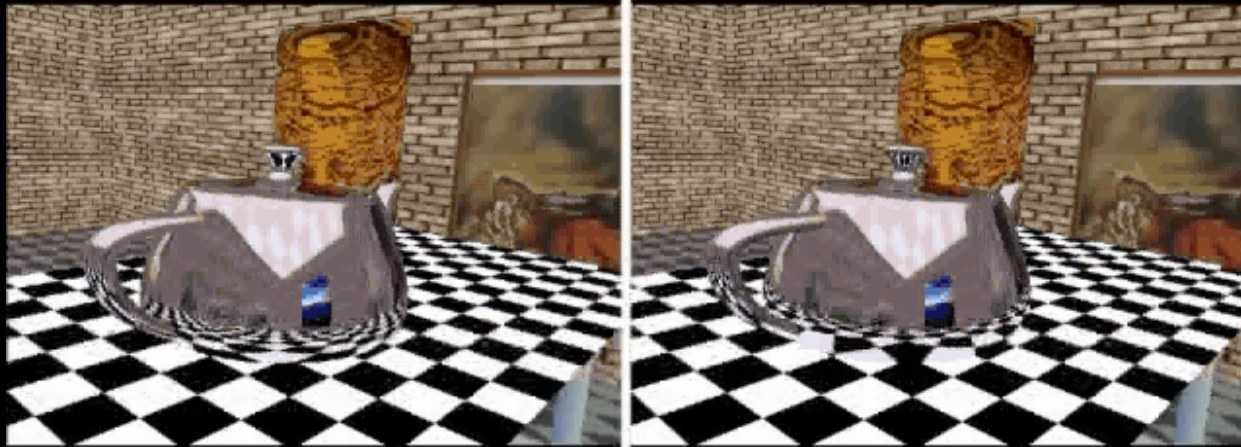
Combined effects



Animation and materials

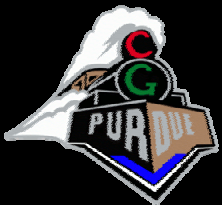


Comparison to env. mapping



Environment
mapping

Our method



Billboard limitations

- No support for objects very close to the reflector
- Limited accuracy
 - Flat reflection
 - Lack of motion parallax

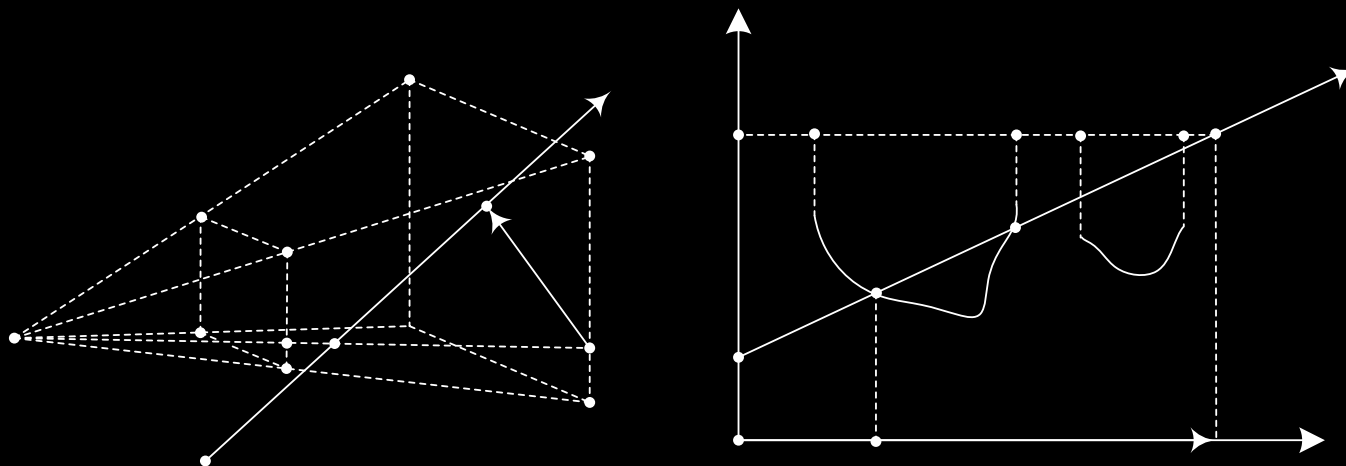


Depth image impostors

- Impostor has to provide
 - Fast construction YES
 - Fast intersection with ray ???
 - Antialiasing YES



Depth image—ray intersection



Epipolar-like constraints: intersection computed as 1D search
Still too many steps along epipolar segment

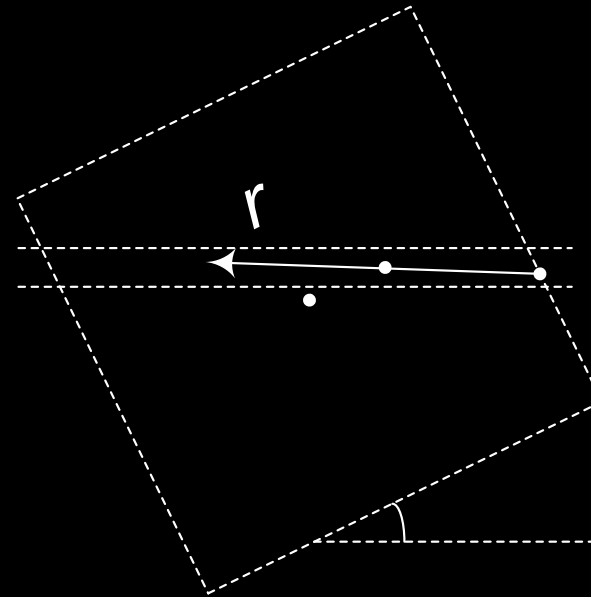
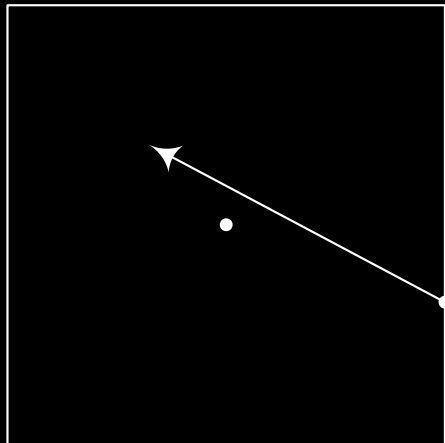


hither

b

r

Simplified Rotated Depth Maps

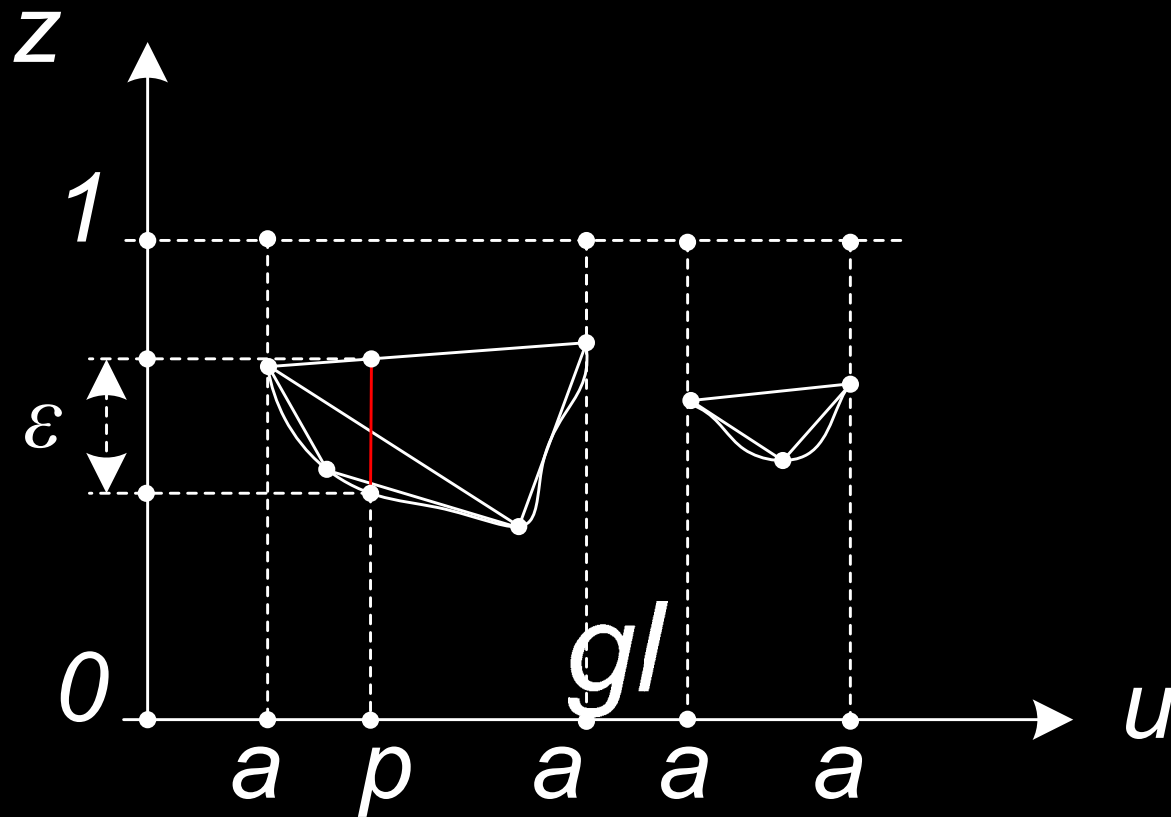


Pre-rotate depth map.
All rays ever needed project to rows.
Pre-simplify rows.

r
 p



Simplified Rotated Depth Maps



SRDM construction cost

<i>Number of segments</i>	8	16	32	64
<i>Construction time [ms]</i>	210	300	480	980

Rigid body transformations, color updates, and reflector updates do not require reconstruction.



Depth image impostor results



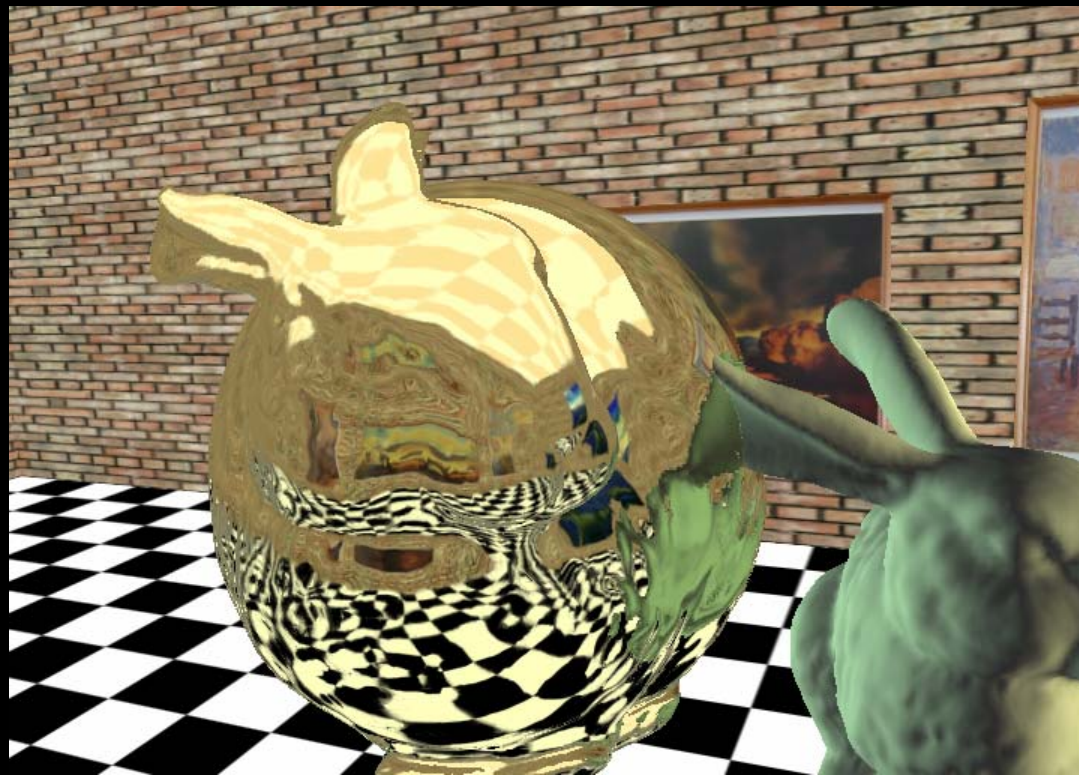
Depth image impostor results



Depth image impostor results



Depth image impostor results



Depth image impostor results



Depth image impostor results



SRDM under-sampling



One rotated depth map every 20° , 10° , 3° , and 2° , respectively.



Depth image impostor results



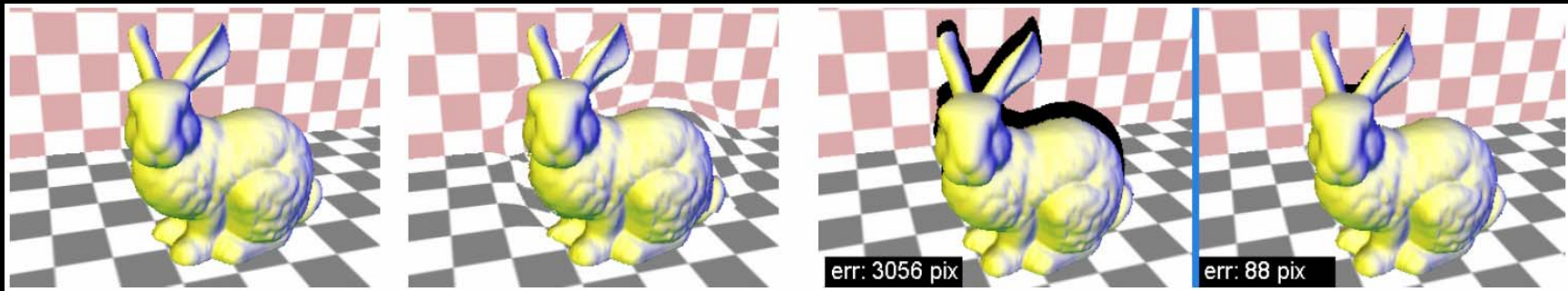
Conclusions

- The reflected-impostor approach works
 - Fast, realistic
 - Increased modeling effort
- Rendering reflections reduced to the lesser problem of rendering w/ impostors



Future work

- Other types of impostors
 - occlusion-resistant



Future work

- Other types of impostors
- Other BRDFs
- Self-reflections
- Constructing the SRDMs on the GPU



Acknowledgments

- Funding & equipment
 - NSF, Intel, Microsoft, Computer Science Purdue, Visualization Laboratory Purdue
- Stanford 3D Scanning Rep. for models
- Paul Debevec for environment maps
- Our graphics group at Purdue for miscellaneous but important help

