

Computational Illumination

Course WebPage :
<http://www.merl.com/people/raskar/photo/>

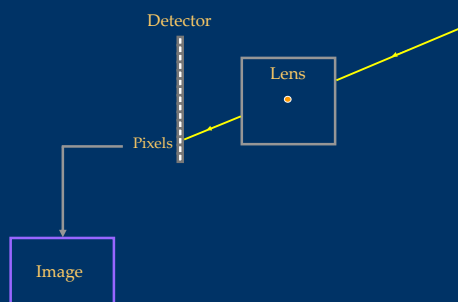
Ramesh Raskar
Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs

Ramesh Raskar, Computational Illumination

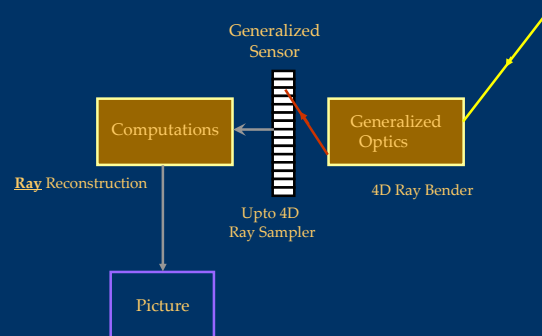


Ramesh Raskar, Computational Illumination

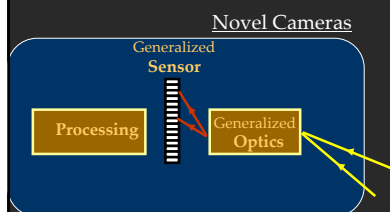
Traditional 'film-like' Photography



Computational Photography: Optics, Sensors and Computations

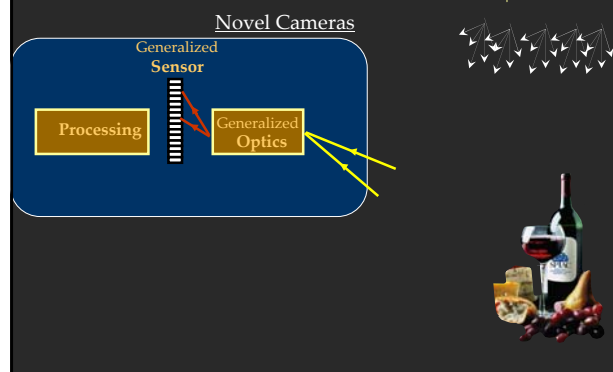


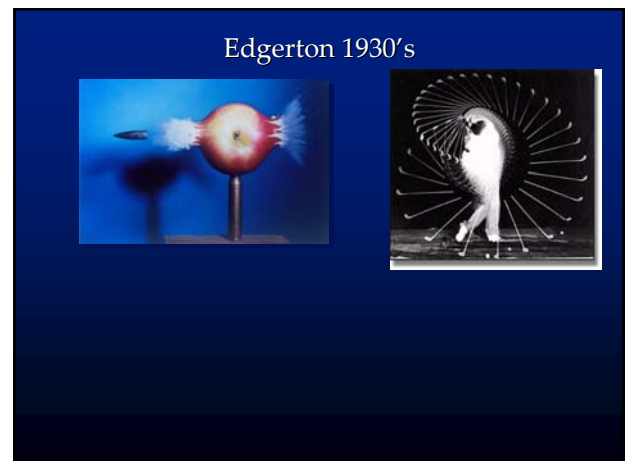
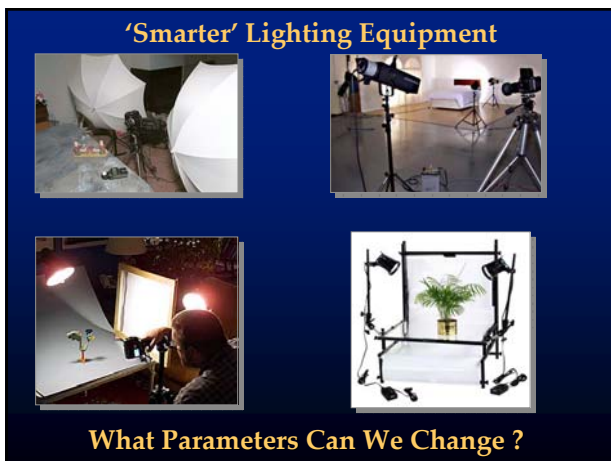
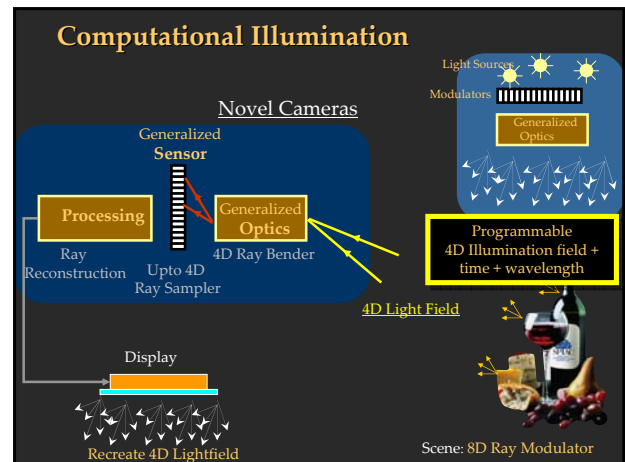
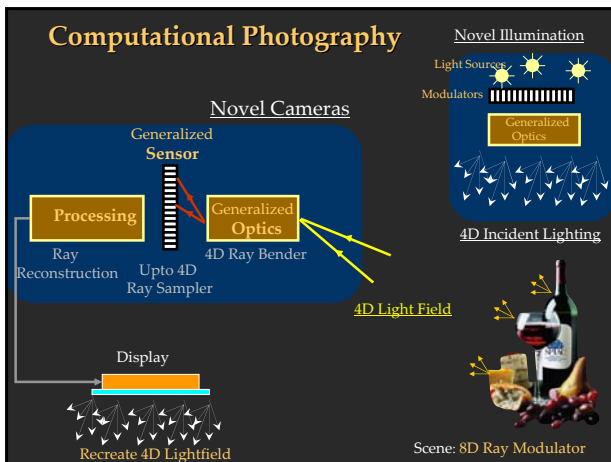
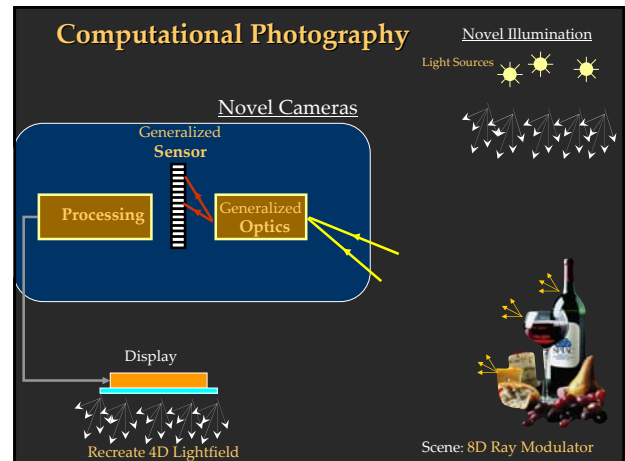
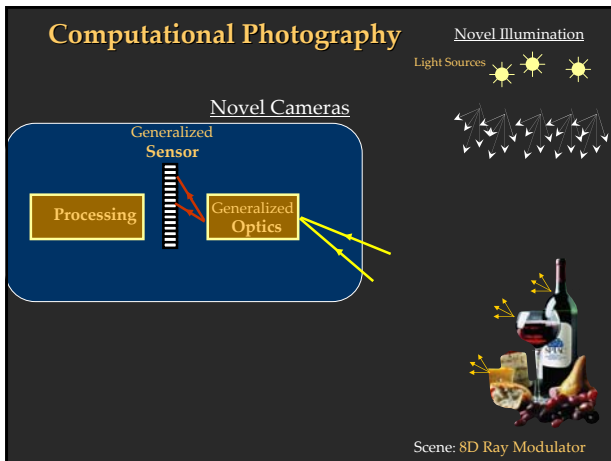
Computational Photography

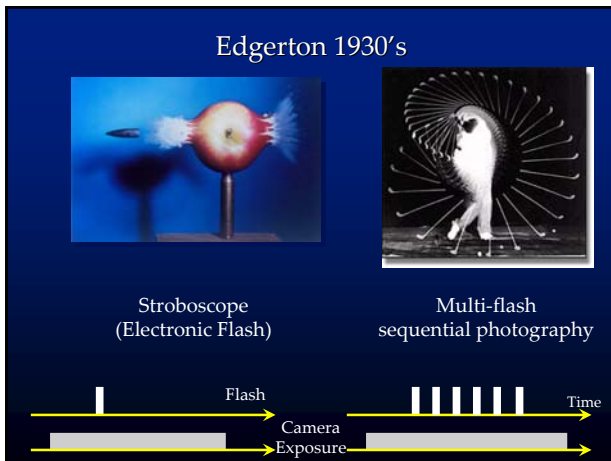


Computational Photography

Novel Illumination
Light Sources







Computational Illumination:

Programmable 4D Illumination Field + Time + Wavelength

- Presence or Absence, Duration, Brightness
 - Flash/No-flash
- Light position
 - Multi-flash for depth edges
 - Programmable dome (image re-lighting and matting)
- Light color/wavelength
- Spatial Modulation
 - Synthetic Aperture Illumination
- Temporal Modulation
 - TV remote, Motion Tracking, Sony ID-cam, RFIG
- Exploiting (uncontrolled) natural lighting condition
 - Day/Night Fusion

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Computational Illumination

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Denoising Challenging Images

Available light:

- + nice lighting
- noise/blurriness
- color

No-flash

Flash:

- + details
- + color
- flat/artificial

Elmar Elsemann and Frédo Durand, Flash Photography Enhancement via Intrinsic Relighting

Georg Petschnigg, Maneesh Agrawala, Hugues Hoppe, Richard Szeliski, Michael Cohen, Kentaro Toyama, [Digital Photography with Flash and No-Flash Image Pairs](#)

Denoise no-flash image using flash image

No-flash

Flash

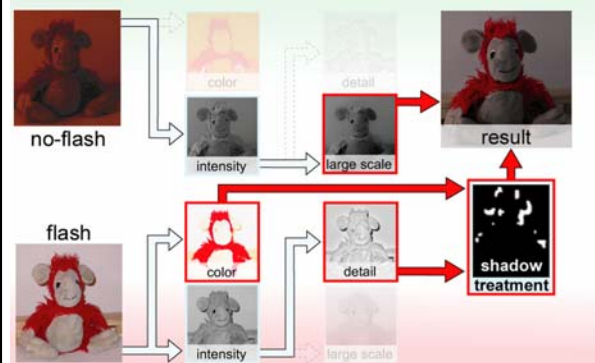
Result

Transfer detail from flash image to no-flash image

- + original lighting
- + details/sharpness
- + color

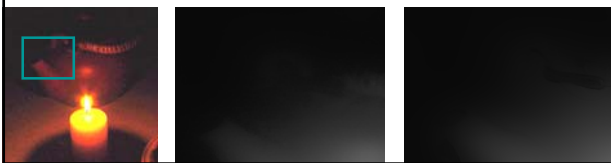


Cross-Bilateral Filter based Approach

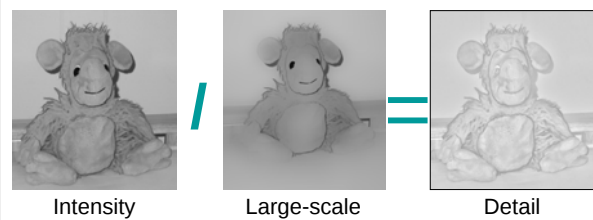


Cross Bilateral Filter

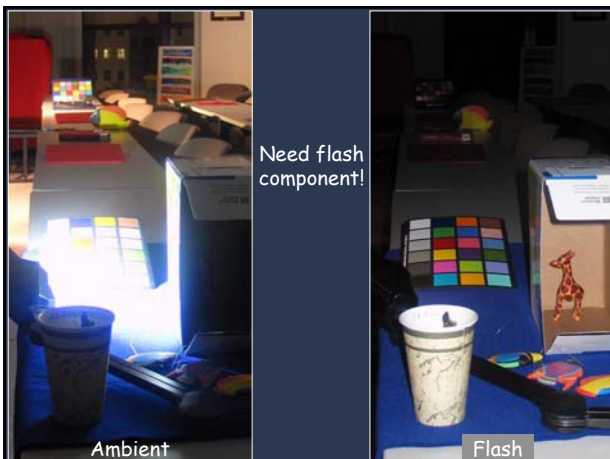
- When no-flash image is too noisy
- Borrow similarity from flash image
 - edge stopping from flash image



Detail Layer



Recombination: Large scale * Detail = Intensity

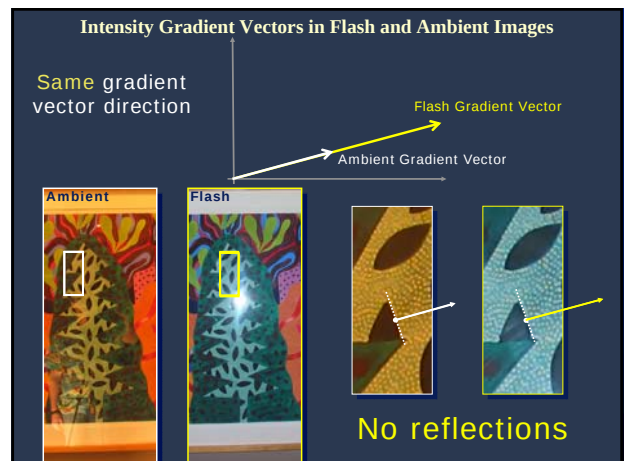
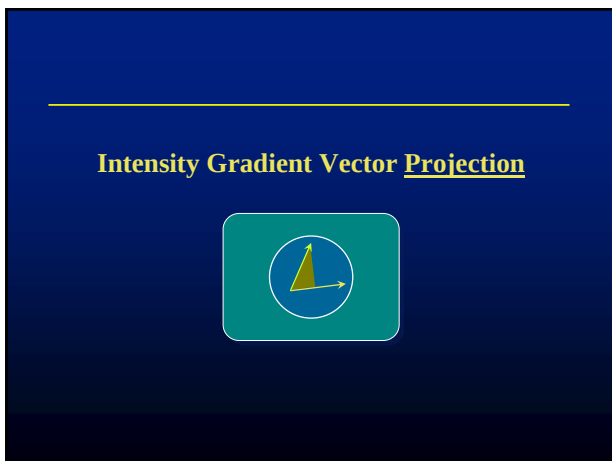
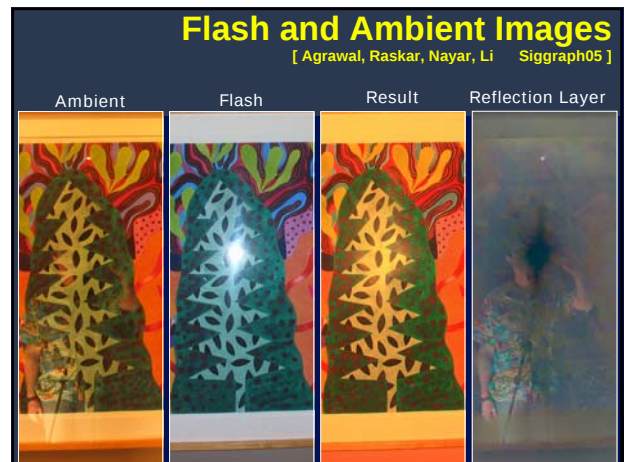
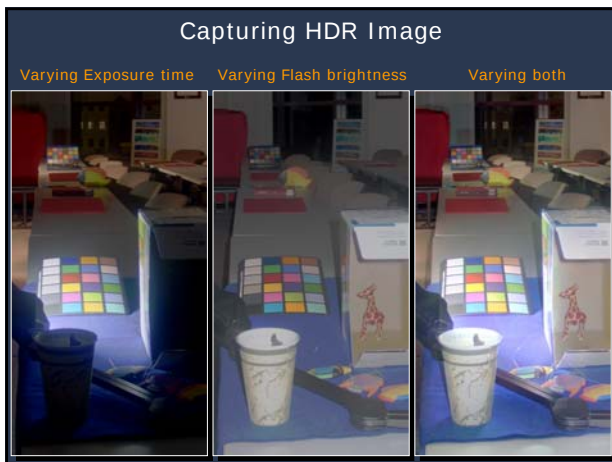
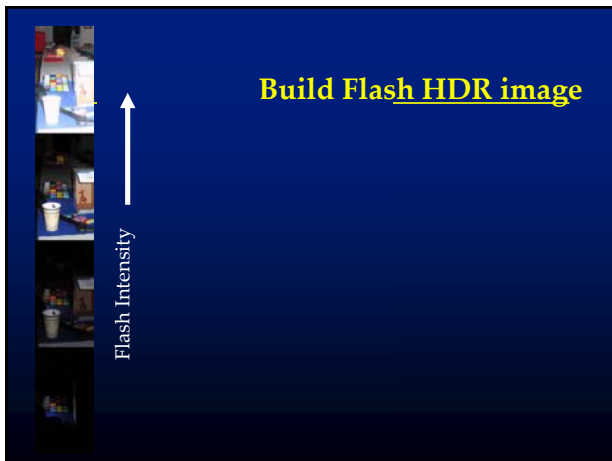


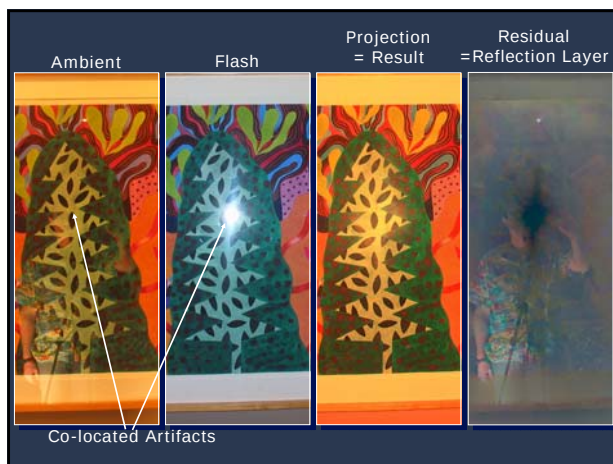
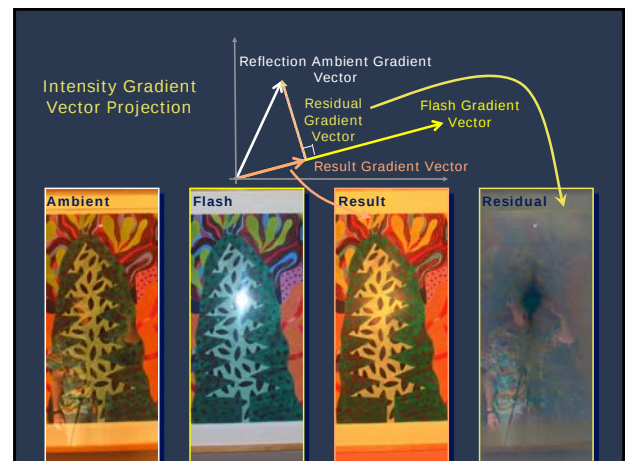
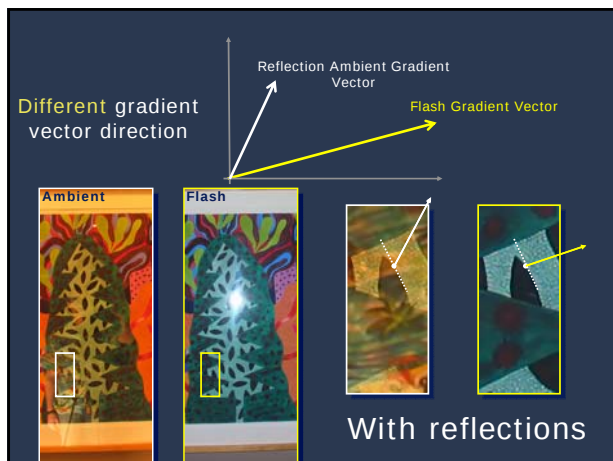
Build Exposure HDR image

- Multiple images with different exposure
 - Debevec & Malik, Siggraph 97
 - Nayar & Mitsunaga, CVPR 00

Increasing Exposure →







Computational Illumination

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Synthetic Lighting

Paul Haeberli, Jan 1992



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Debevec et al. 2002: 'Light Stage 3'



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Image-Based Actual Re-lighting

Debevec et al., SIGG2001

Light the actress in Los Angeles

Film the background in Milan, Measure incoming light,

Matched LA and Milan lighting.

Matte the background

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Photomontage

courtesy of A Agrawala

courtesy of P. Debevec

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Table-top Computed Lighting for Practical Digital Photography

Ankit Mohan, Jack Tumblin
Northwestern University

Bobby Bodenheimer
Vanderbilt University

Cindy Grimm, Reynold Bailey
Washington University in St. Louis

eurographics symposium on rendering 2005

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Make this darker

Remove this specular highlight

Soften this shadow

Make this brighter

Move shadow back

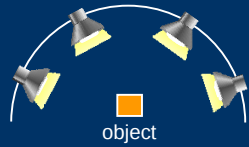
Sketch Your Desires, Optimize

Target

Result

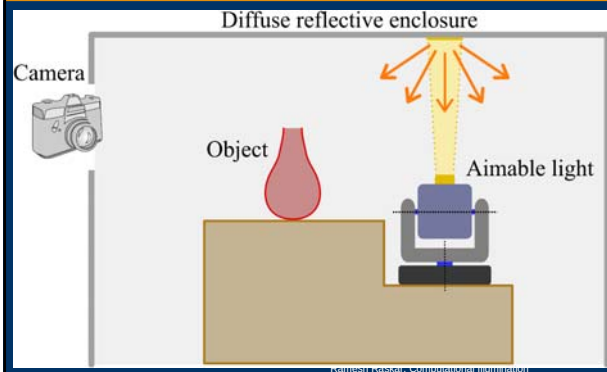
Acquisition for Relighting

- Uniquely lit basis images
- Known light-positions

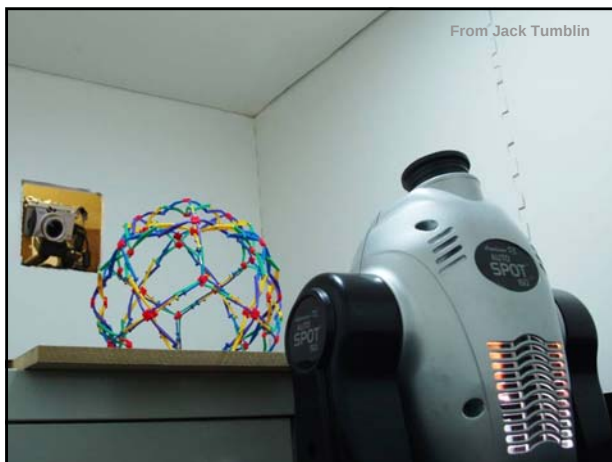


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'Aimed Spot': low-risk movement

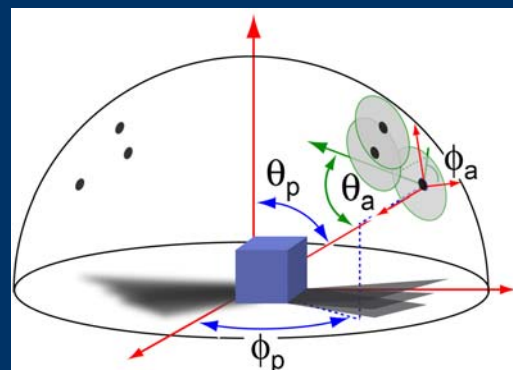


FROM THE PAPER: COMPUTATIONAL ILLUMINATION



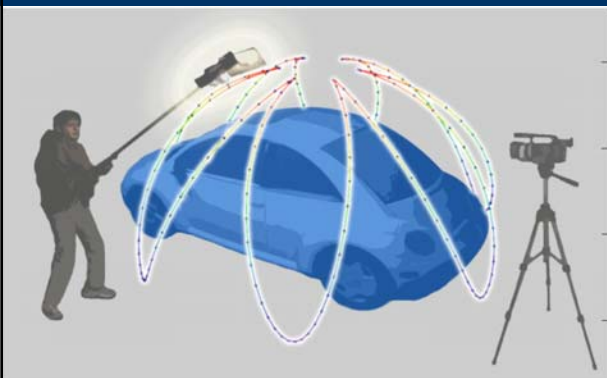
From Jack Tumblin

Overlapped Spots avoid aliasing

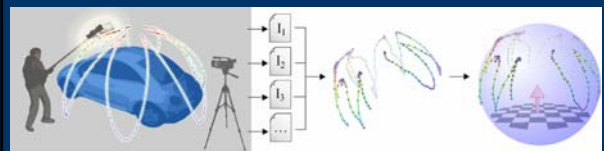


"Light Waving"

Tech Sketch (Winnemöller, Mohan, Tumblin, Gooch)

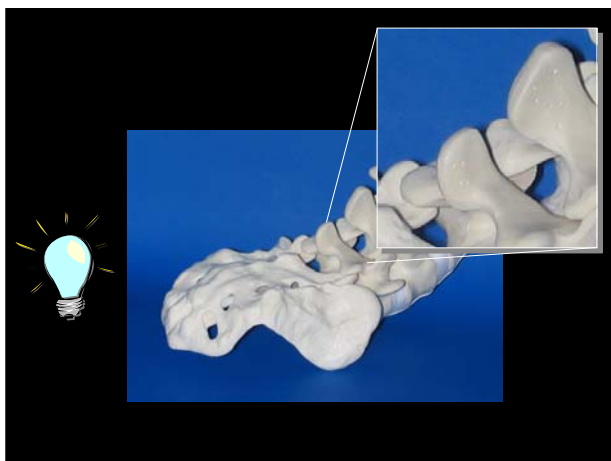
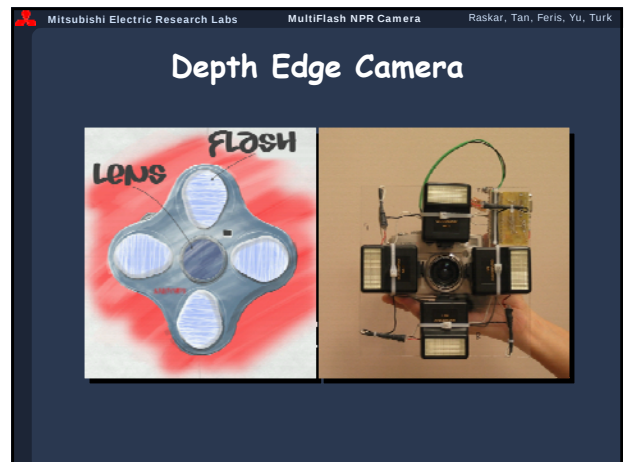
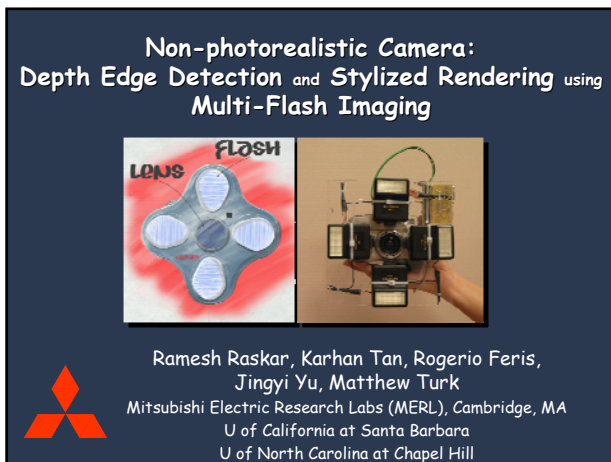
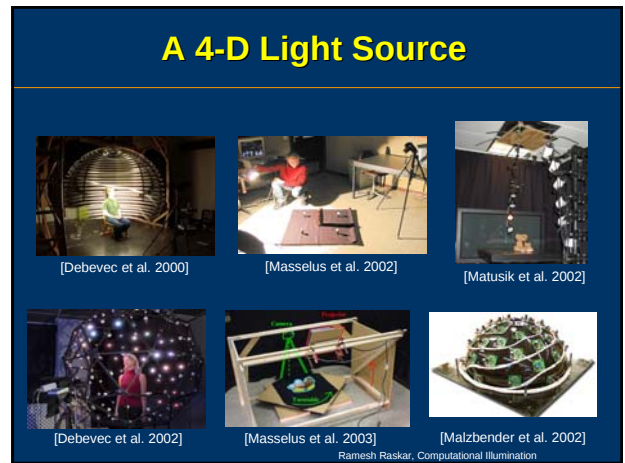
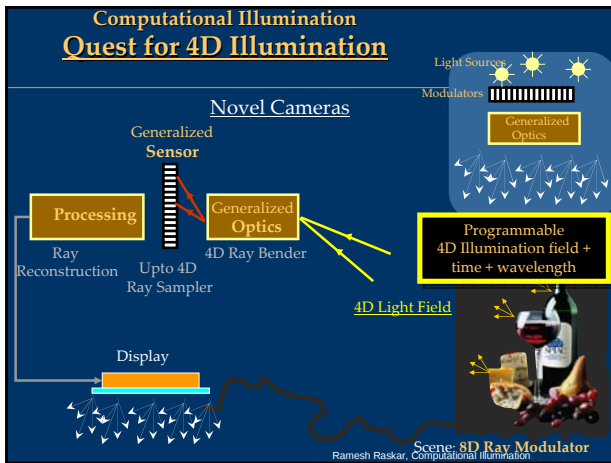


Light Waving: Estimating Light Positions From Photographs Alone

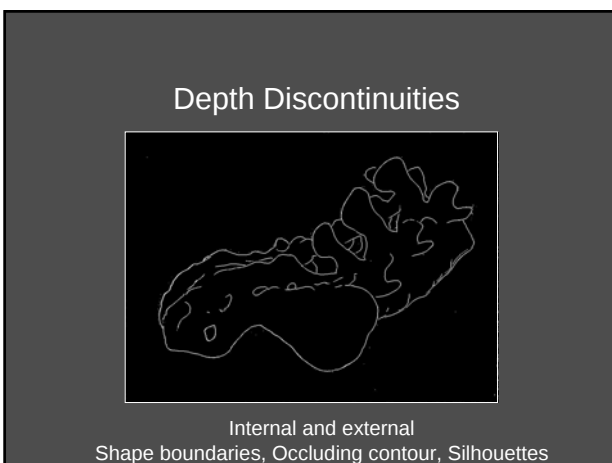
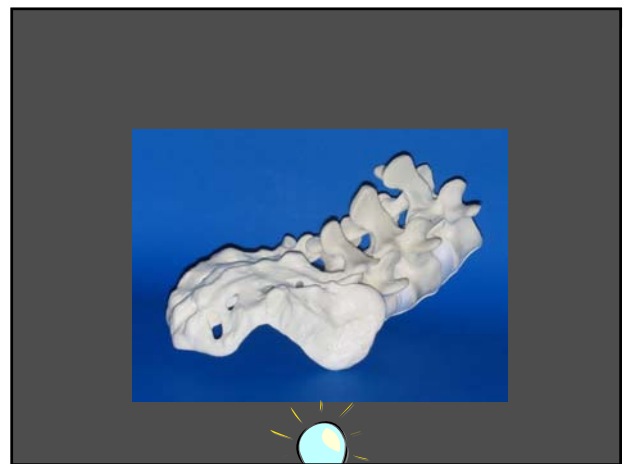
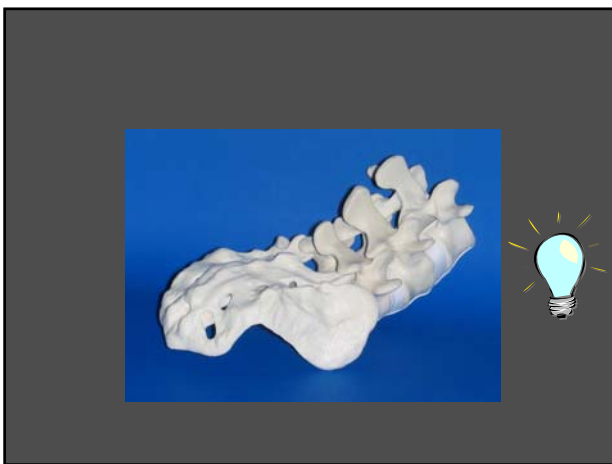


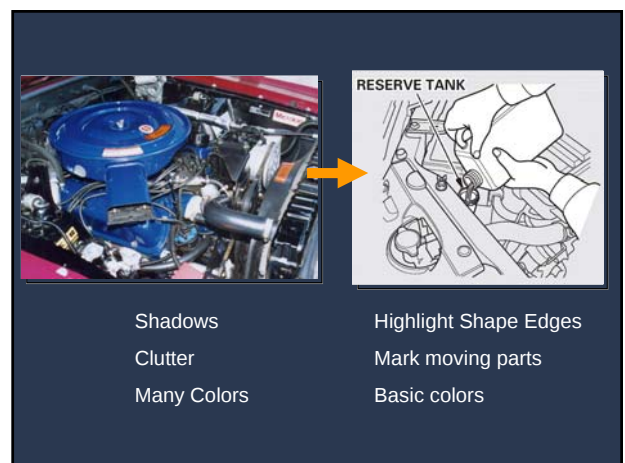
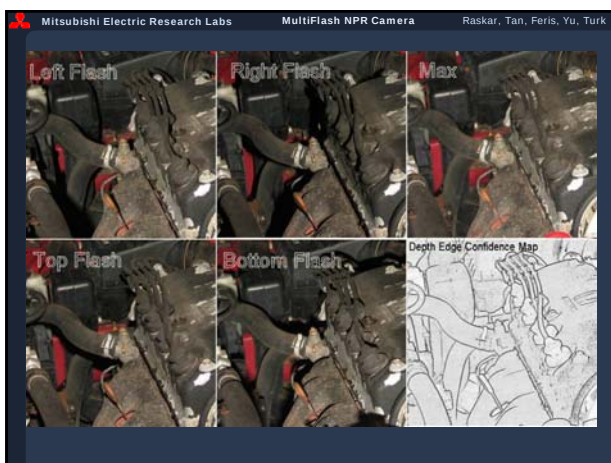
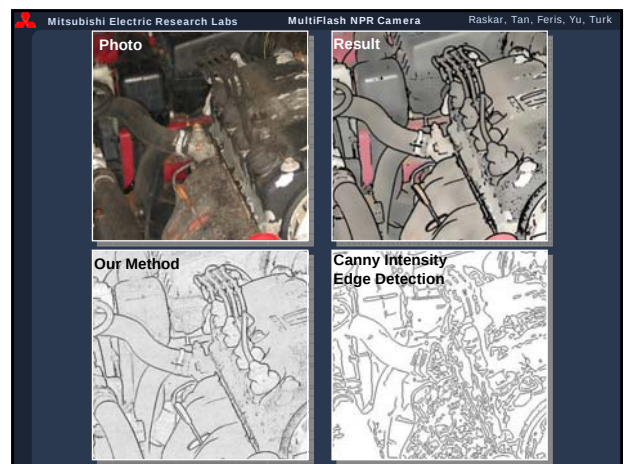
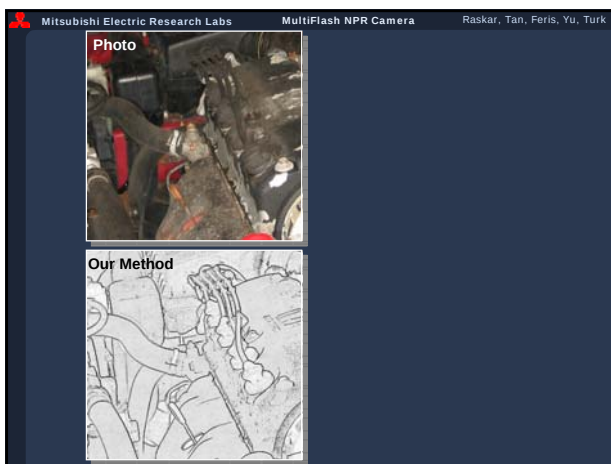
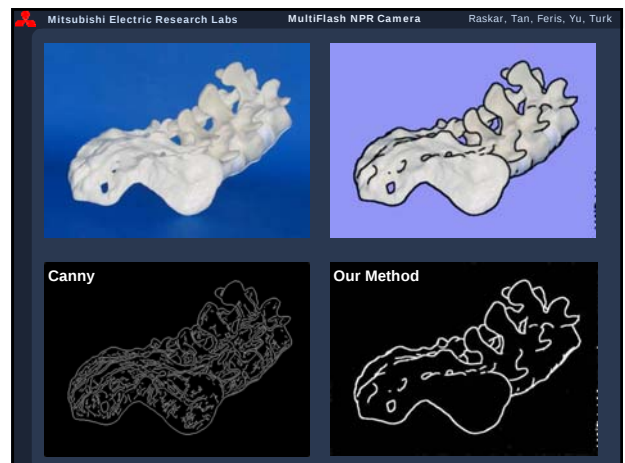
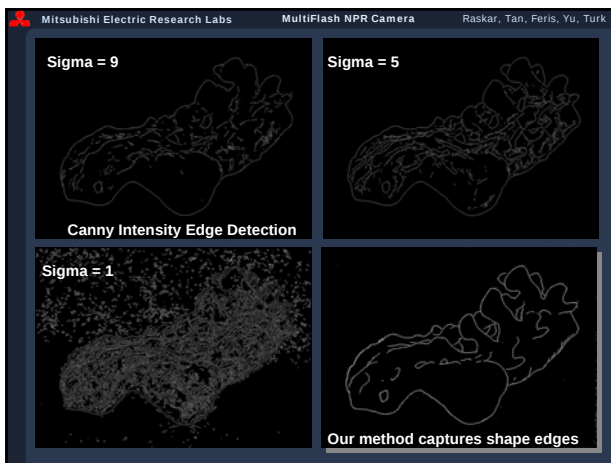
Holger Winnemöller, Ankit Mohan,
Jack Tumblin, Bruce Gooch
Northwestern University

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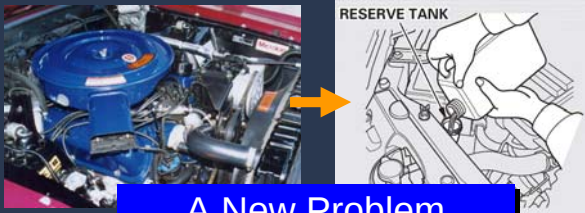






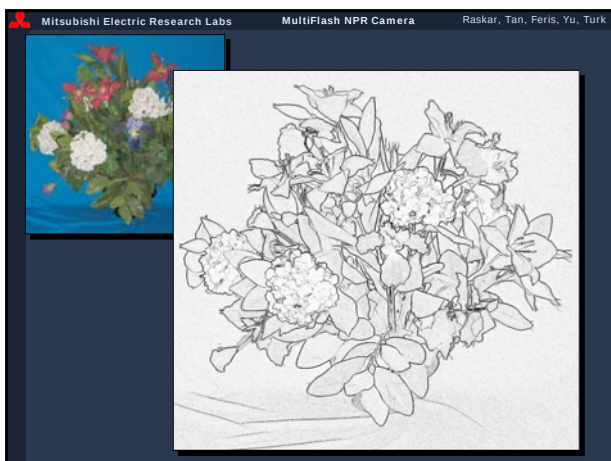
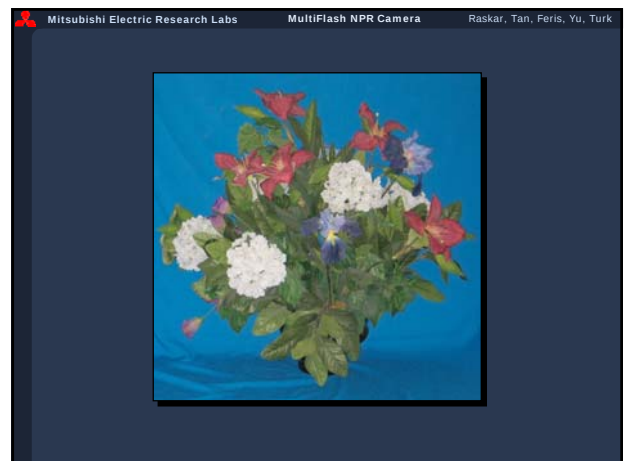


Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs MultiFlash NPR Camera Raskar, Tan, Feris, Yu, Turk



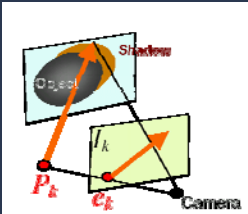
A New Problem

Shadows	Highlight Edges
Clutter	Mark moving parts
Many Colors	Basic colors



Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs MultiFlash NPR Camera Raskar, Tan, Feris, Yu, Turk

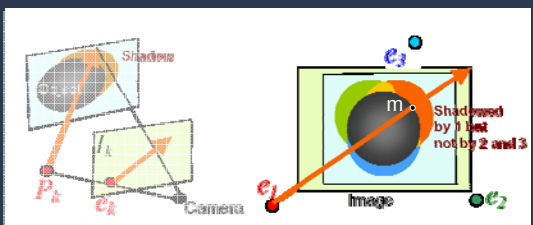
Imaging Geometry



Shadow lies along epipolar ray

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs MultiFlash NPR Camera Raskar, Tan, Feris, Yu, Turk

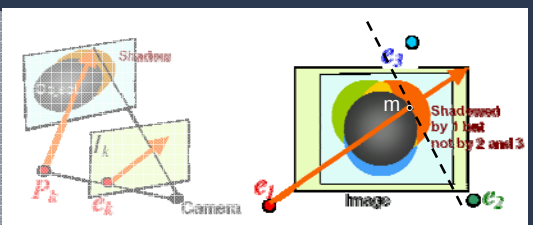
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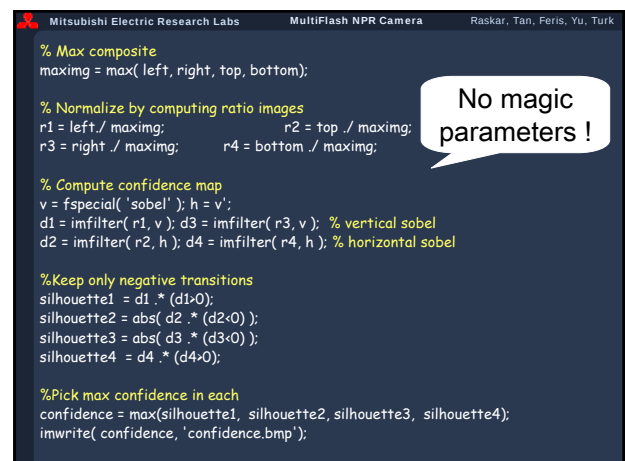
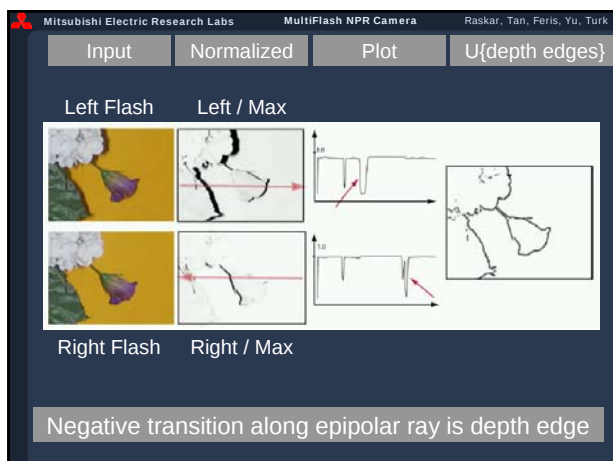
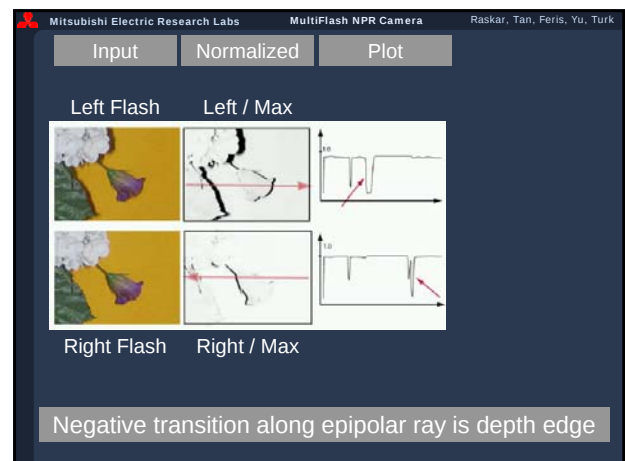
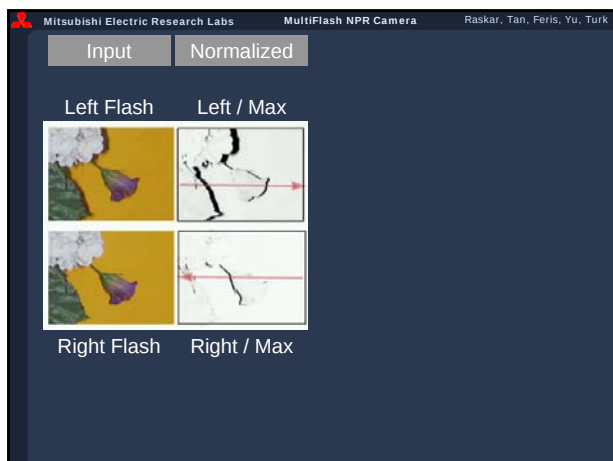
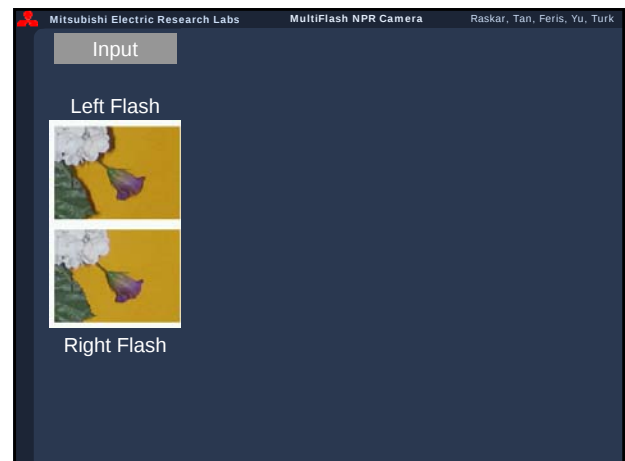
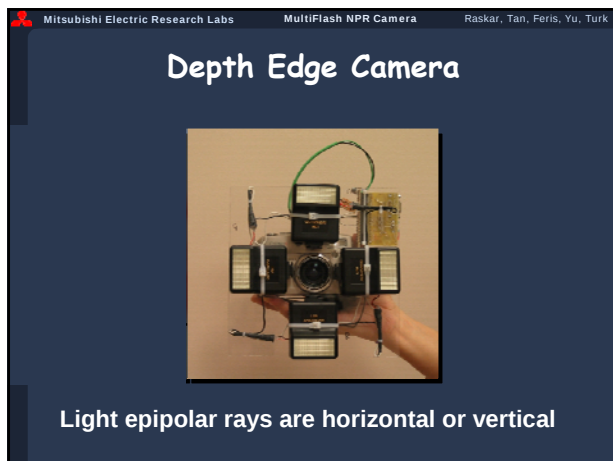
Shadow lies along epipolar ray,
Epipole and Shadow are on opposite sides of the edge

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs MultiFlash NPR Camera Raskar, Tan, Feris, Yu, Turk

Imaging Geometry



Shadow lies along epipolar ray,
Shadow and epipole are on opposite sides of the edge



Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs MultiFlash NPR Camera Raskar, Tan, Feris, Yu, Turk

Related Work

- Stylized image processing
 - [Hertzmann 98] [DeCarlo and Santella 02][Waking Life]
 - Relies on segmentation of image,
 - Stylization rather than comprehension
- Shape from shadow
 - Shadow grams [Savarese et al 01]
 - Look at smooth surfaces
 - Building heights [Lin et al 1998]
 - Assumes flat ground and uniform albedo

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs MultiFlash NPR Camera Raskar, Tan, Feris, Yu, Turk

Comparison

Less data but more robust

- Traditional stereo (camera pair)
 - Correspondence matching fails at depth edges
 - Requires texture
- Photometric stereo (moving light source)
 - For smooth surfaces, fails at depth edges
 - Large lighting variation required
 - Not a self-contained device
- 3D range scanners
 - Expensive, low resolution, low frame rate

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs MultiFlash NPR Camera Raskar, Tan, Feris, Yu, Turk

Limitations

- Difficult conditions
 - Outdoor, bright scenes
 - Transparent, low albedo, mirror-like surfaces
 - Thin narrow objects
- Issues
 - Baseline between camera and flash
 - Specularities
 - Flash non-uniformity, area light source
- Comprehensibility
 - Sharp edges not captured

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Change Detection



Before After

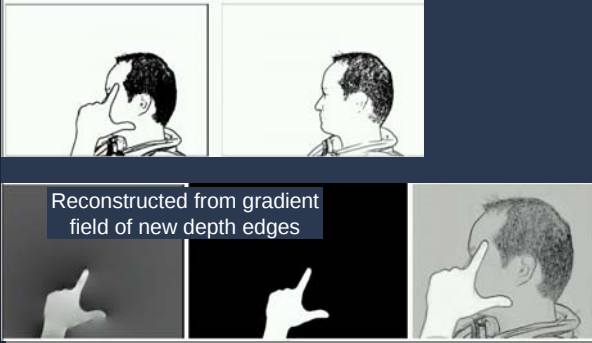
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Change Detection



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Change Detection



Reconstructed from gradient field of new depth edges

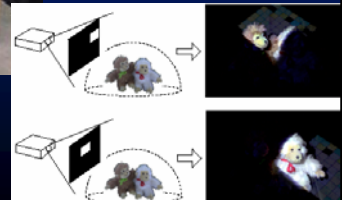
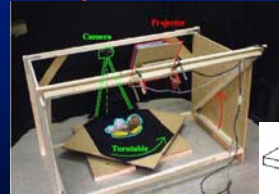
Computational Illumination

- Presence or Absence
 - Flash/No-flash
- Light position
 - Multi-flash for depth edges
 - Programmable dome (image re-lighting and matting)
- Light color/wavelength
- Spatial Modulation (Intra-flash 2D Modulation)
 - **Synthetic Aperture Illumination**
- Temporal Modulation
 - TV remote, Motion Tracking, Sony ID-cam, RFIG
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6-D Methods and beyond...

Relighting with 4D Incident Light Fields Vincent Masselus, Pieter Peers, Philip Dutre and Yves D. Willems SIGG2003



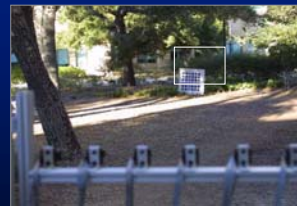
Synthetic Aperture Illumination: Comparison with Long-range synthetic aperture photography



- width of aperture 6'
- number of cameras 45
- spacing between cameras 5"
- camera's field of view 4.5°

© 2004 MIT

The scene



- distance to occluder 110'
- distance to targets 125'
- field of view at target 10'

© 2004 MIT

Synthetic aperture photography using an array of mirrors



- 11-megapixel camera (4064 x 2047 pixels)
- 18 x 12 inch effective aperture, 9 feet to scene
- 22 mirrors, tilted inwards → 22 views, each 750 x 500 pixels

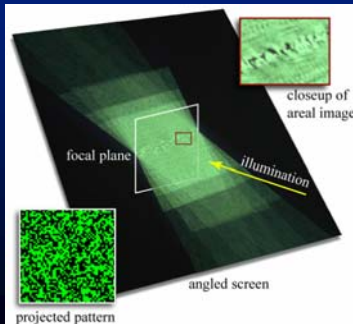
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Synthetic aperture illumination

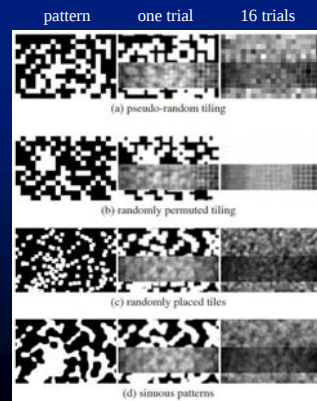
- technologies
 - array of projectors
 - array of microprojectors
 - single projector + array of mirrors

© 2004 MIT

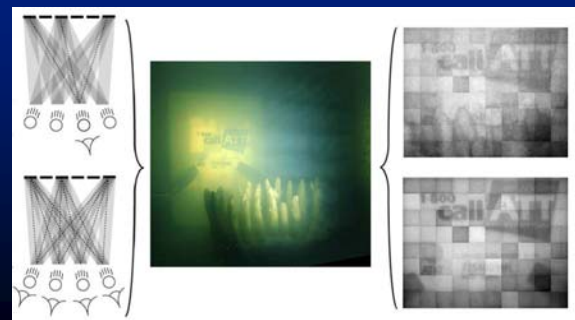
What does synthetic aperture illumination look like?



What are good patterns?



Underwater confocal imaging with and without SAP

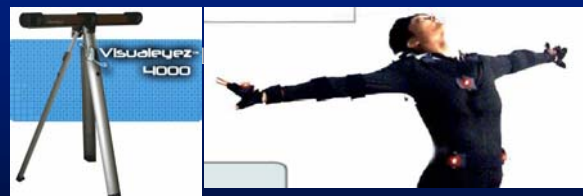


Computational Illumination

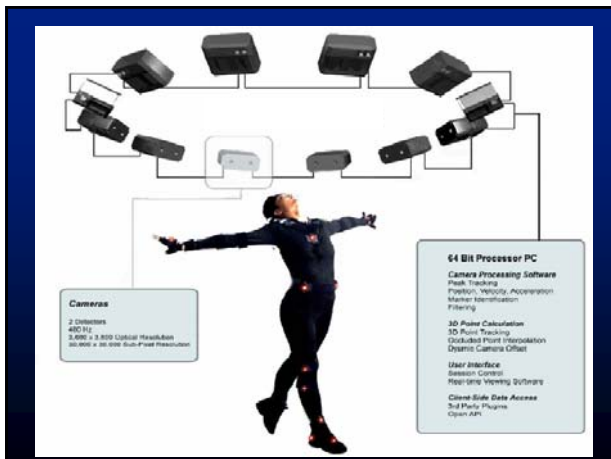
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Demodulating Cameras



- Motion Capture Cameras
 - Visualeyez™ VZ4000 Tracking System
 - PhaseSpace motion digitizer



Demodulating Cameras

- Decode signals from blinking LEDs + image
 - Sony ID Cam
 - Phoci

SmartPixel (X,Y)

Data Clock (30Hz)

Intensity

TOF Data (100MHz)

Data Clock (100MHz)

CMOS Sensor Array

Each pixel is capable of:

- 30 frame/sec video
- 100 MB/s data reception
- X,Y location in field of view

R F I G Lamps :

Interacting with a Self-describing World via Photosensing Wireless Tags and Projectors

Ramesh Raskar, Paul Beardsley, Jeroen van Baar, Yao Wang, Paul Dietz, Johnny Lee, Darren Leigh, Thomas Willwacher

Mitsubishi Electric Research Labs (MERL), Cambridge, MA

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Radio Frequency Identification Tags (RFID)

No batteries,
Small size,
Cost few cents

Antenna

microchip

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Warehousing

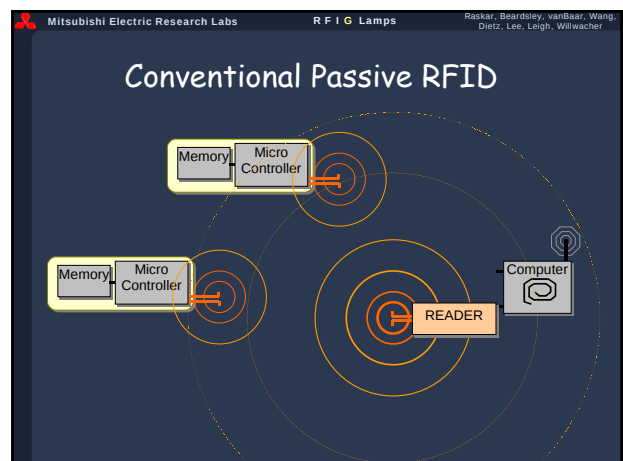
Routing

Livestock tracking

Library

Baggage handling

Currency



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Tagged Books in a Library



- ✓ **Id**
Easy to get list of books in RF range
- ✗ **No Precise Location Data**
Difficult to find if the books in sorted order?
Which book is upside down?

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Where are boxes with Products close to Expiry Date ?



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Conventional RF tag

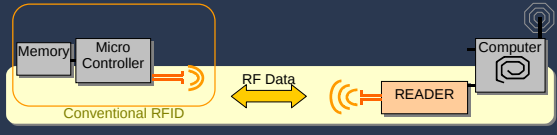
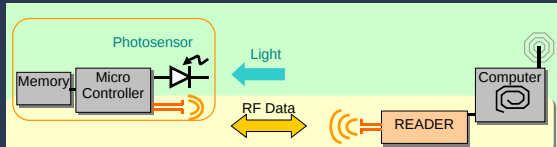
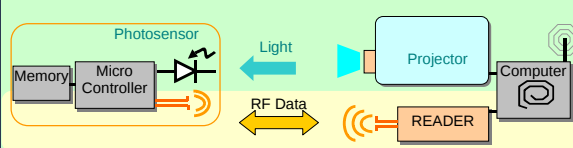


Photo-sensing RF tag



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Photosensor ?

Compatible with RFID size and power needs

Projector ?

Directional transfer, AR with Image overlay needs

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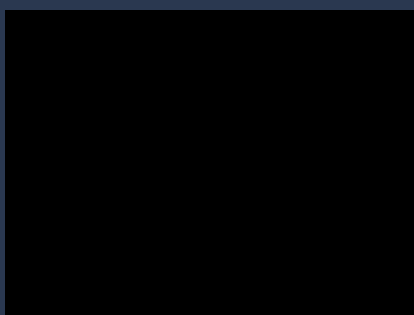
a. Photosensing RFID tags are queried via RF

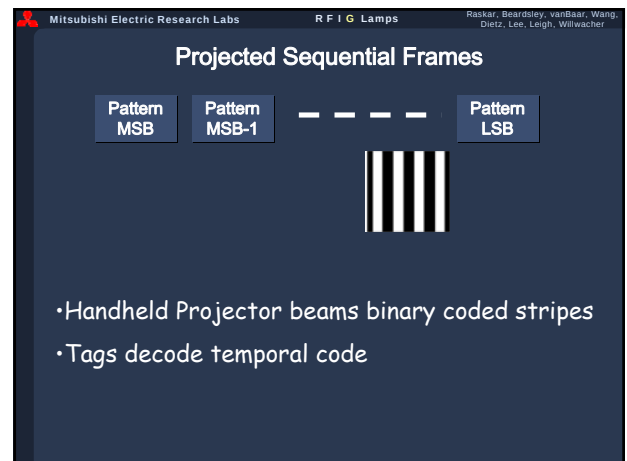
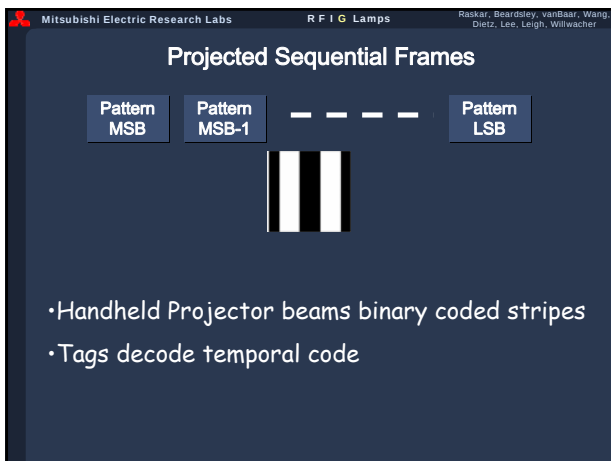
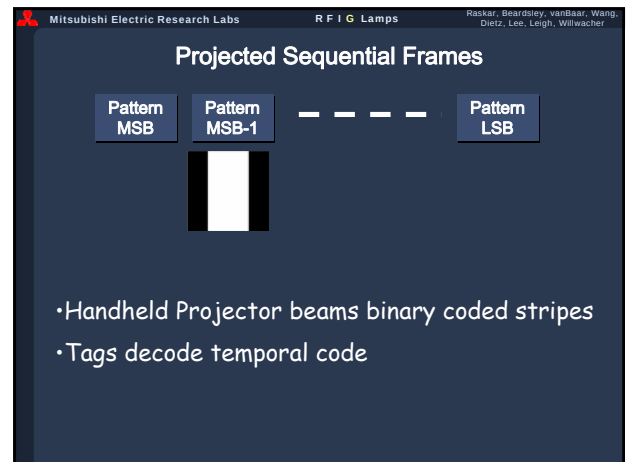
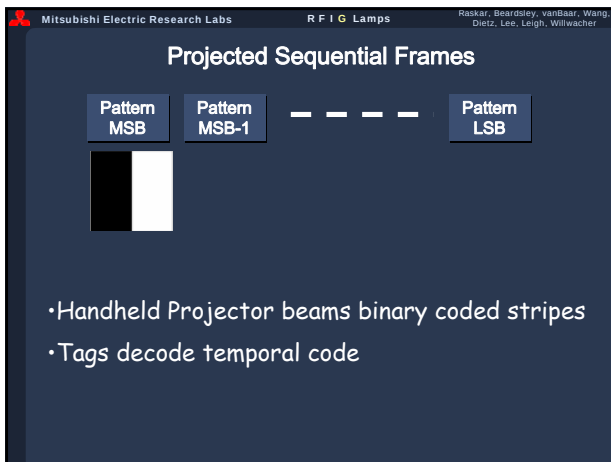
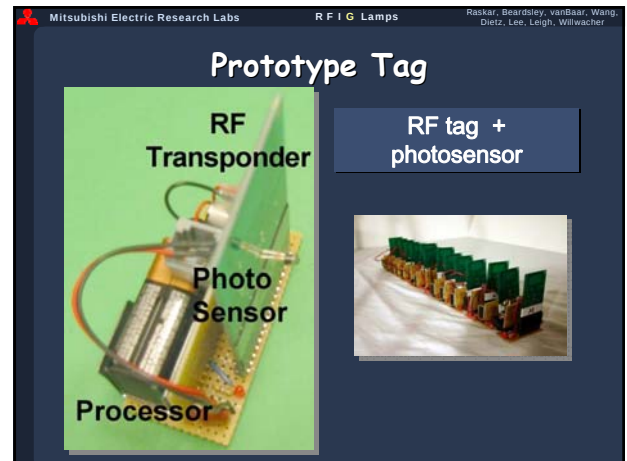
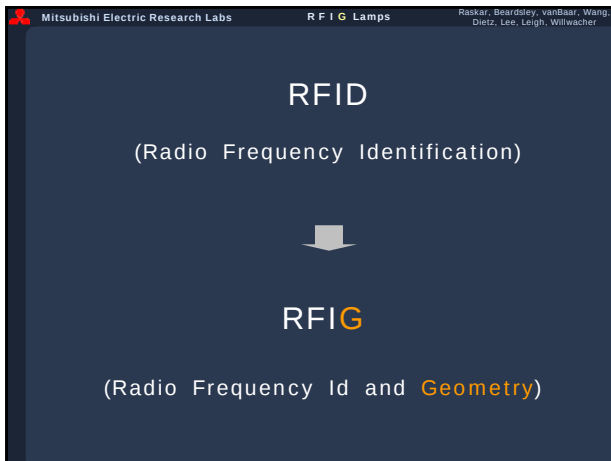
b. Projector beams a time-varying pattern unique for each (x,y) pixel which is decoded by tags

c. Tags respond via RF, with date and precise (x,y) pixel location. Projector beams 'O' or 'X' at that location for visual feedback

d. Multiple users can simultaneously work from a distance without RF collision

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Projected Sequential Frames

Pattern MSB

— — — —

Pattern MSB-1

— — — —

Pattern LSB



- Handheld Projector beams binary coded stripes
- Tags decode temporal code

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Pattern MSB

— — — —

Pattern MSB-1

— — — —

Pattern LSB



0 1 1 0 0 → X=12

For each tag

- From light sequence, decode x and y coordinate
- Transmit back to RF reader (Id, x, y)

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Visual feedback of 2D position

- Receive via RF $\{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots\}$ pixels
- Illuminate those positions

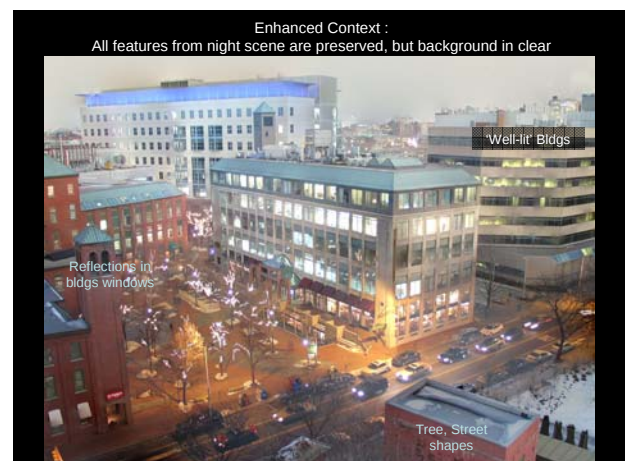
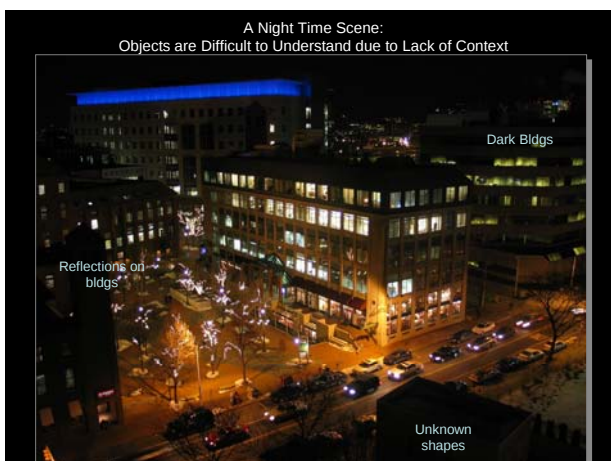


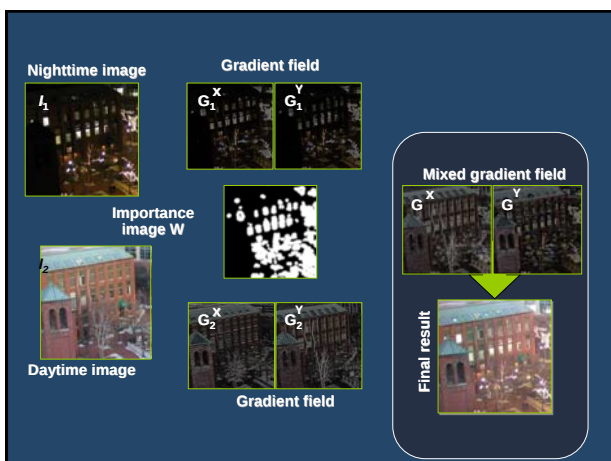
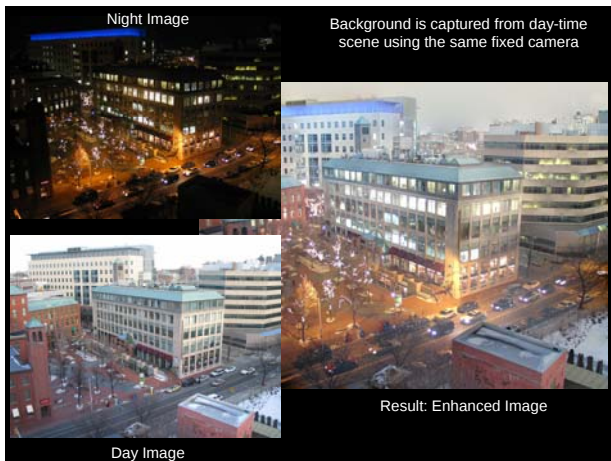

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Computational Illumination

- Presence or Absence
 - Flash/No-flash
- Light position
 - Multi-flash for depth edges
 - Programmable dome (image re-lighting and matting)
- Light color/wavelength
- Spatial Modulation
 - Synthetic Aperture Illumination
- Temporal Modulation
 - TV remote, Motion Tracking, Sony ID-cam, RFIG
- Natural lighting condition
 - Day/Night Fusion

Ramesh Raskar, Computational Illumination





Reconstruction from Gradient Field

- Problem: minimize error $|\nabla I' - G|$
- Estimate I' so that

$$G = \nabla I'$$

- Poisson equation $\nabla^2 I' = \text{div } G$
- Full multigrid solver

G^x

G^y

I'

Video Enhancement using Fusion

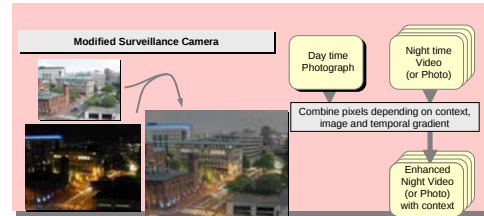
- Video from fixed cameras
 - Improve low quality InfraRed video using high-quality visible video
 - Fill in dark areas, enhance change in intensity
 - Output style: better context
- Current Demo
 - Fusion of Night video and Daytime image



Ramesh Raskar, CompPhoto Class Northeastern, Fall 2005

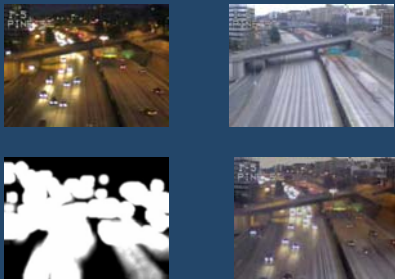
Details

- Combine day and night time images
 - Night videos have low contrast, areas with no detail
 - Same camera during day can capture static information
 - Dark areas of night video are replaced to provide context
 - Moving object (from night) + Static scene (from day)

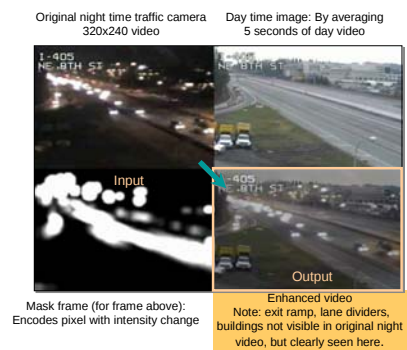


Ramesh Raskar, CompPhoto Class Northeastern, Fall 2005

Video Enhancement

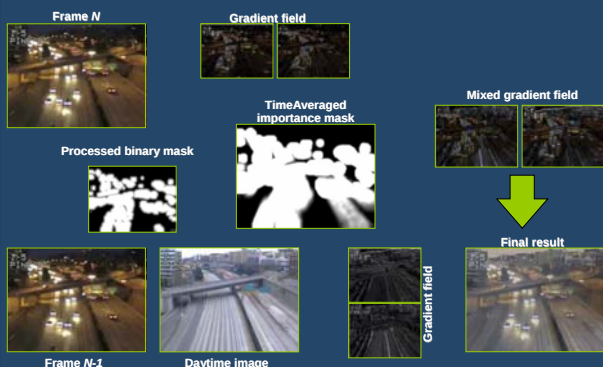


Overview of Process



Ramesh Raskar, CompPhoto Class Northeastern, Fall 2005

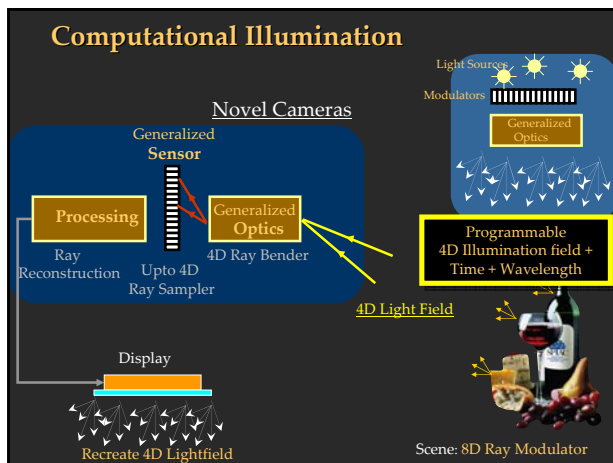
Algorithm



'Smarter' Lighting Equipment



Programmable Parameters



Computational Illumination:

Programmable 4D Illumination Field + Time + Wavelength

- Presence or Absence, Duration, Brightness
 - Flash/No-flash
- Light position
 - Multi-flash for depth edges
 - Programmable dome (image re-lighting and matting)
- Light color/wavelength
- Spatial Modulation
 - Synthetic Aperture Illumination
- Temporal Modulation
 - TV remote, Motion Tracking, Sony ID-cam, RFIG
- Exploiting (uncontrolled) natural lighting condition
 - Day/Night Fusion

Course WebPage :
<http://www.merl.com/people/raskar/photo/>