

Real-Time High-Quality View-dependent Texture Mapping using Per-Pixel Visibility



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Plan

1. Introduction
2. Overview of the method
3. Precomputation step
4. Real-time rendering
5. Results
6. Conclusion & future work

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Introduction 1/2

Domain : Real-time Rendering

Context : Real-time rendering of complex meshes

Problematic : Geometrical complexity (i.e. visual accuracy) versus computation time

Our approach : hybrid- image based & geometry rendering methods

The method :

Combine a simplified mesh and reference images of the original mesh to speed-up rendering time

Introduction 2/2

Related work :

View-dependent Texture Mapping

[Debevec *et al.* 96,98]

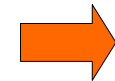
- ▶ no blending of reference images
- ▶ no subdivisions to avoid blurring



VDTM

Appearance Preserving Simplification [Cohen *et al.* 98]

- ▶ no need to compute bump-map for each LOD



APS



Relief Mapping

[Oliveira *et al.* 00, Policarpo *et al.* 05]

- ▶ no parametrization
- ▶ relief not restricted to height field



Relief Mapping

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Overview of the method

The method consists in

- Replacing a complex mesh laid out in a scene with a geometrically simplified version of it ...
- ... and map it with full relief stored in reference images



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- Replacing a complex mesh laid out in a scene with a geometrically simplified version of it ...
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Precomputation step

- Given a complex object, compute its low polygon count version
- Grab viewpoints of the original mesh

Rendering step

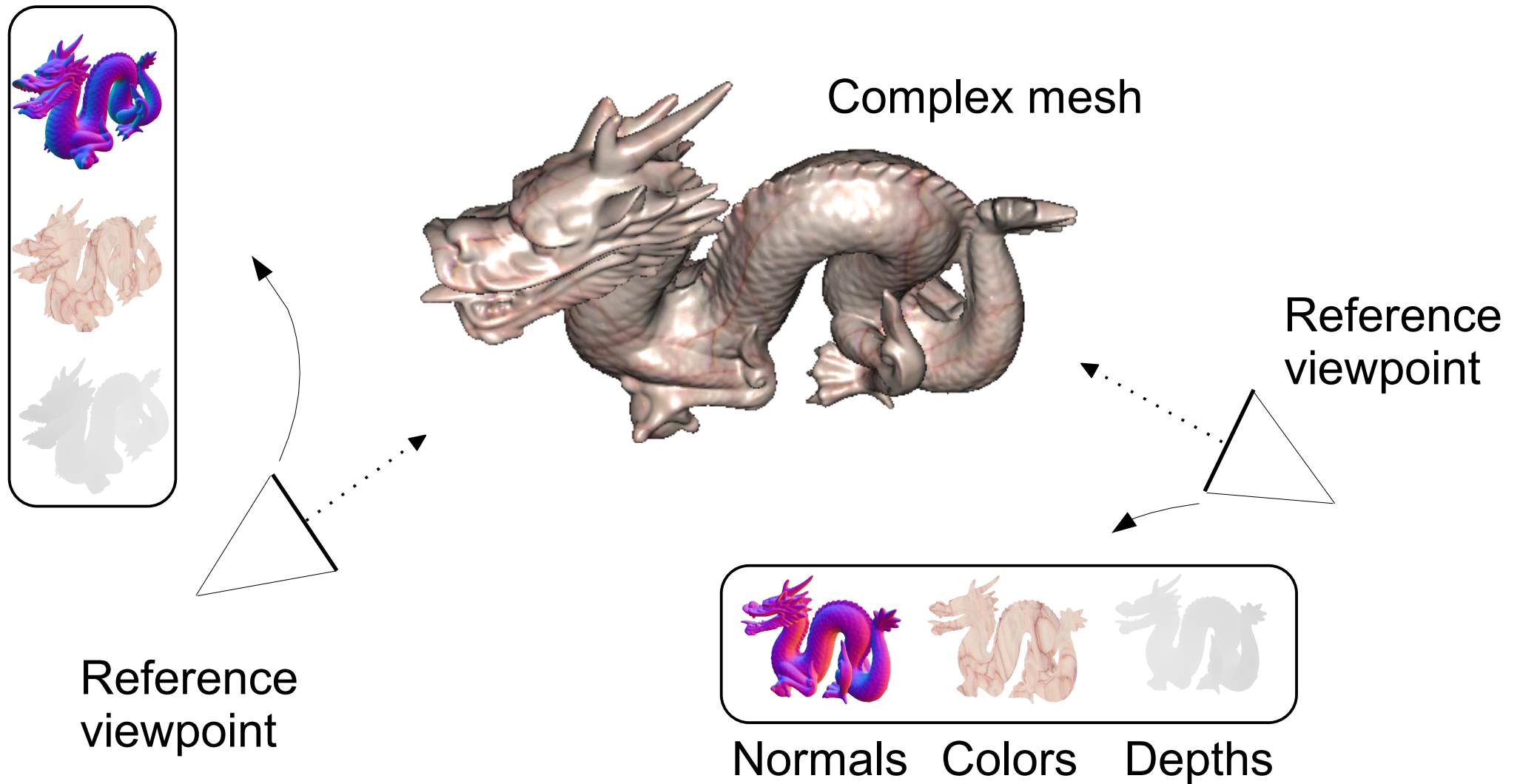
- Select best viewpoints
- Map lost relief onto the simplified surface

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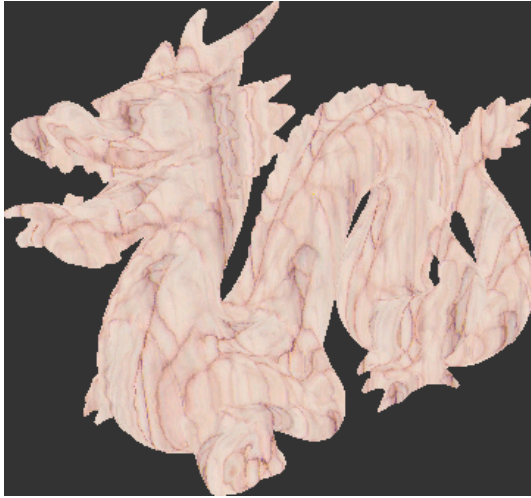
Precomputation step 1/2

Reference images acquisition



Precomputation step 2/2

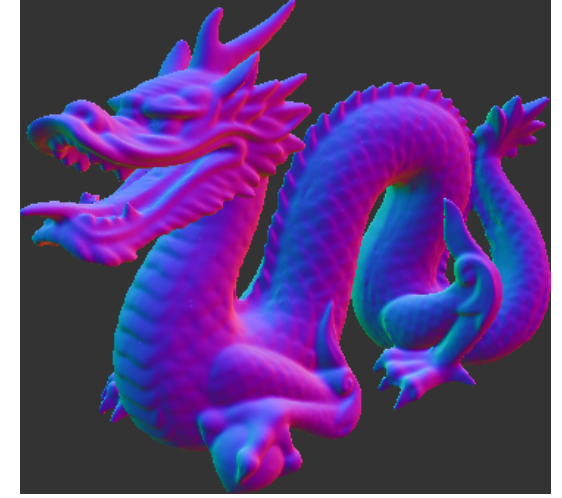
Reference viewpoint



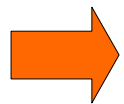
Colors map
RGB 24 bits



Depths map
16 bits



Normals map
RGB 24
(scaled to $[-1, 1]$)



Texture resolution : 512x512

Data size without optimization : 2 Mb per viewpoint

Optimization : 1 Mb/view using indexed colors and normals textures

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Real-time rendering 1/5

Two steps:

1. CPU : Selection of three best viewpoints

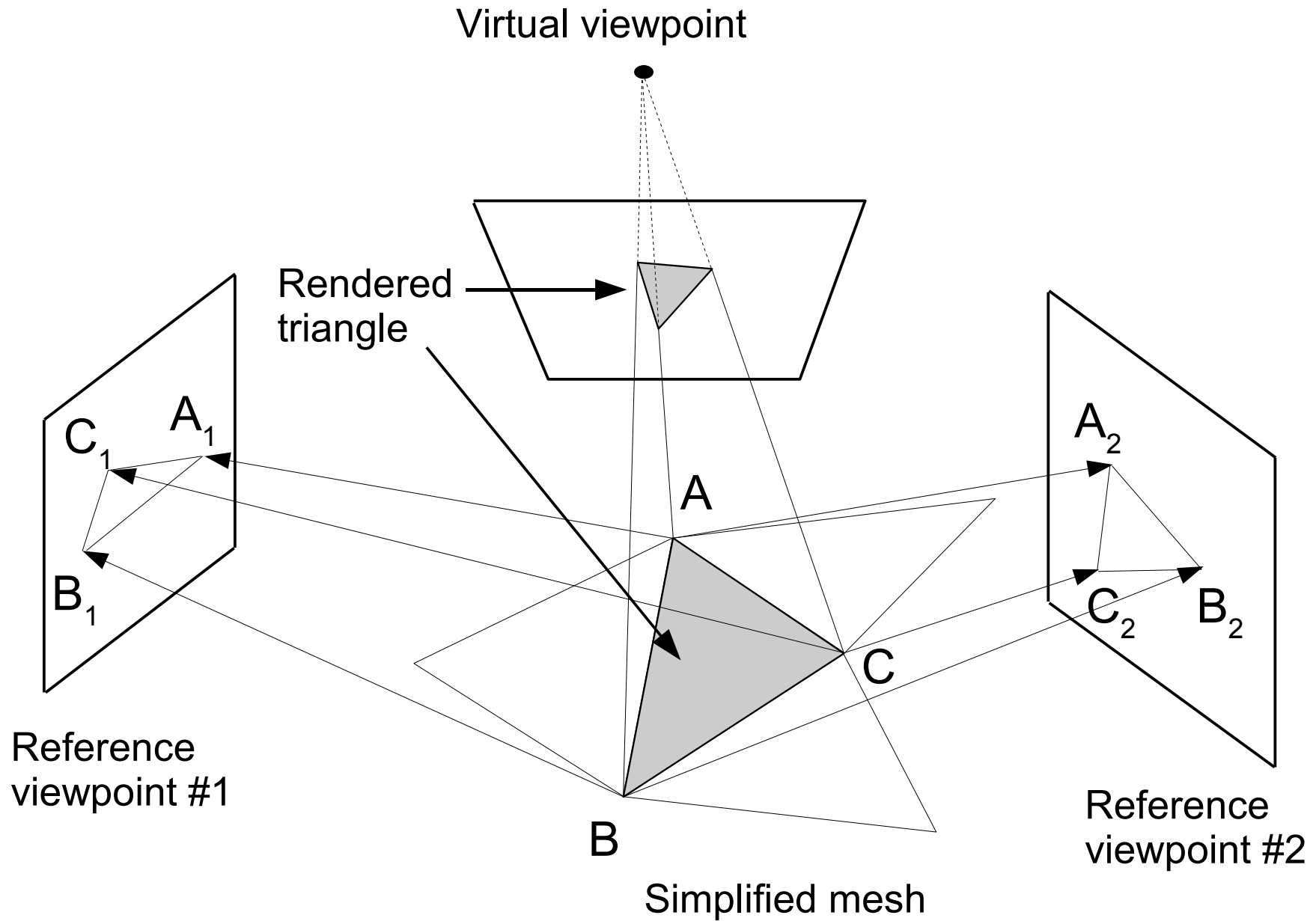
For a given virtual eye position we select the three closest viewpoints among the reference viewpoints set

=> We consider that these three viewpoints covers all of the object surface

2. GPU : Determination of the best viewpoint

We extract one pixel from each of the three selected viewpoints, and determine the best

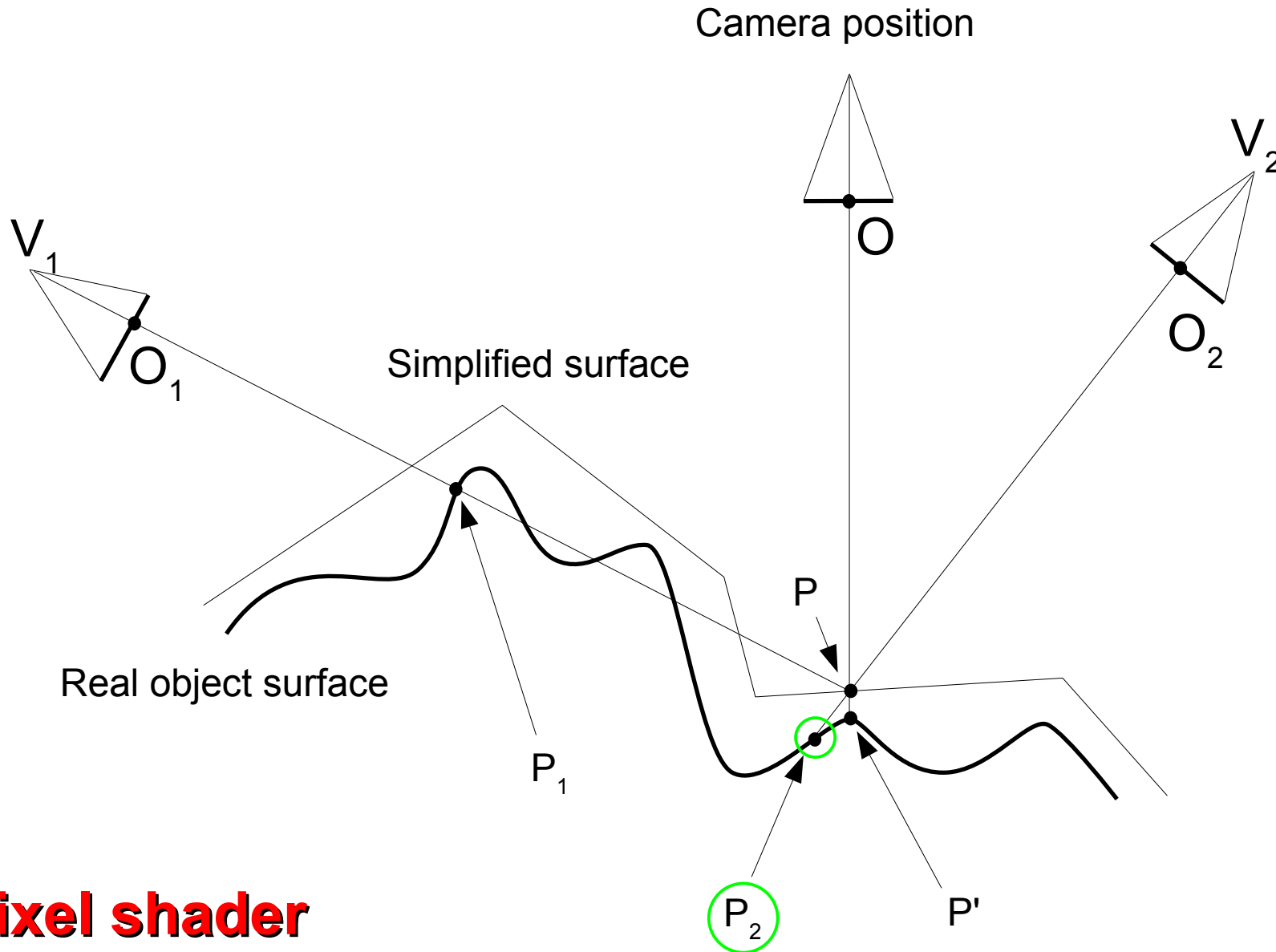
Real-time rendering 2/5



Vertex shader

Real-time rendering 3/5

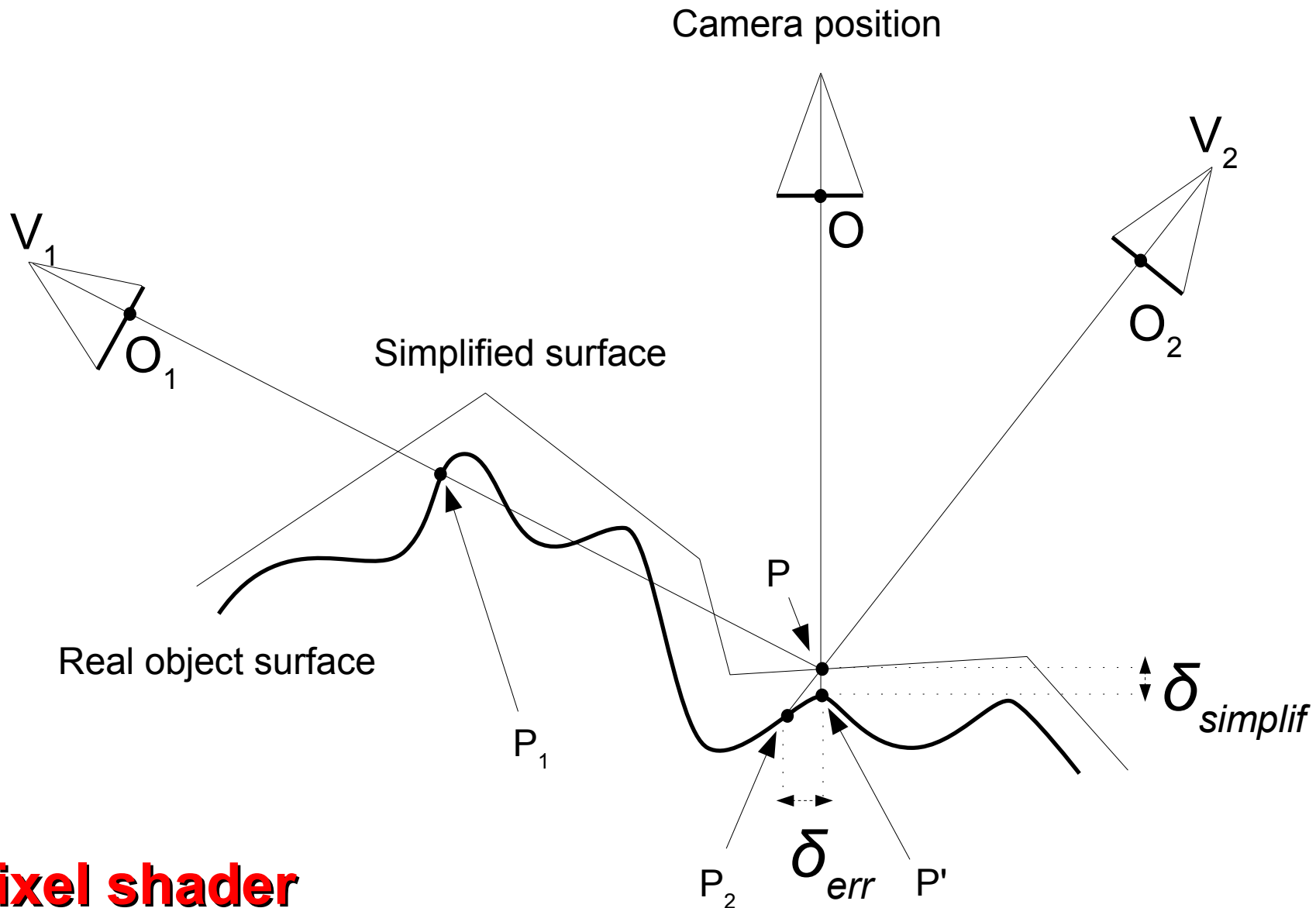
Per-pixel visibility determination



Pixel shader

Real-time rendering 4/5

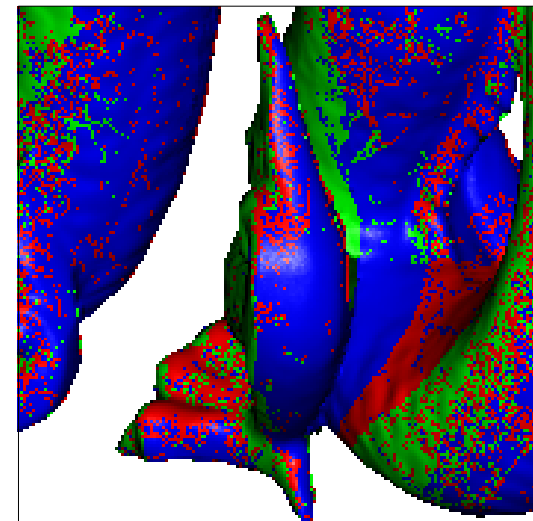
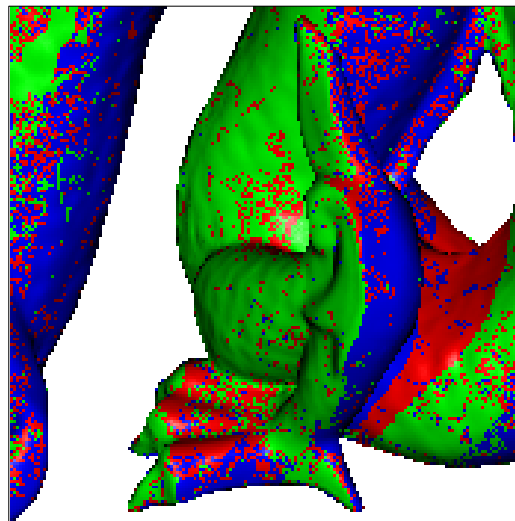
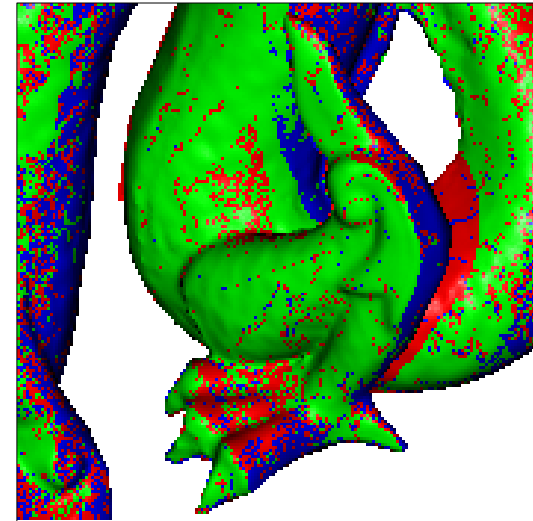
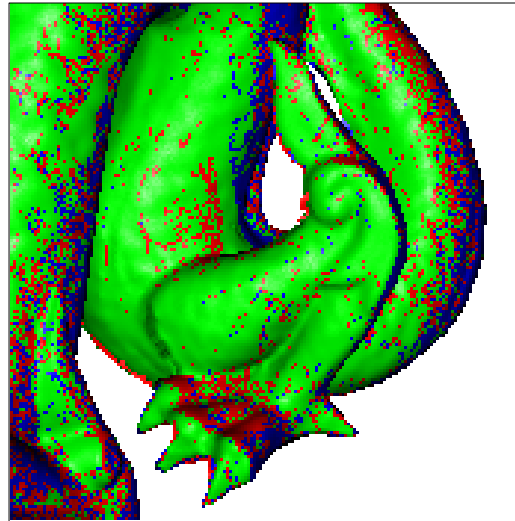
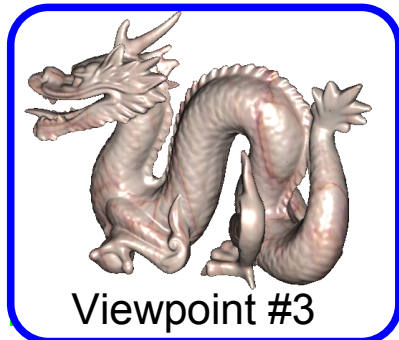
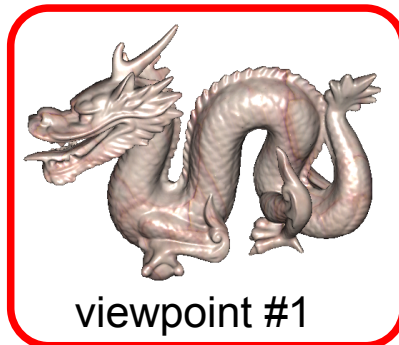
Per-pixel visibility determination



Pixel shader

Real-time rendering 5/5

Visibility determination: results



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Results

- Hardware
 - CPU: 1.8 GHz
 - Graphic card: NVIDIA GeForce FX6800GT
- Vertex & fragment programs are written in Cg.
- Textures: 512x512 RGB
- Resolution: 512x512

Results

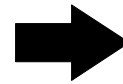


Original mesh
1.1 M triangles

30.2 FPS



Simplified mesh
6 K triangles



Simplified mesh
+ our method

606 FPS

Results



Original scene
15 M triangles
2.21 FPS



Reconstructed scene
140 K triangles
66.73 FPS

Results

Close view



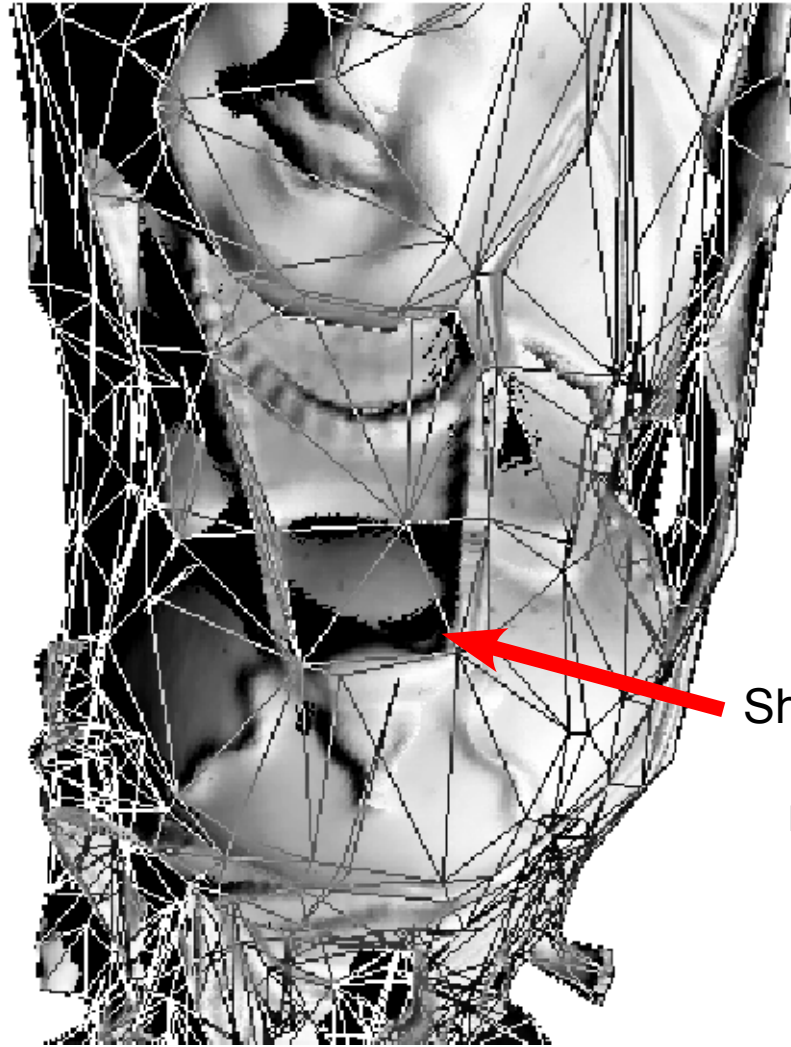
Original mesh



Simplified mesh

Results

Shadow projection



Shadow is "deformed" on flat triangles because we reconstruct original relief

Simplified mesh = 2000 faces

Videos

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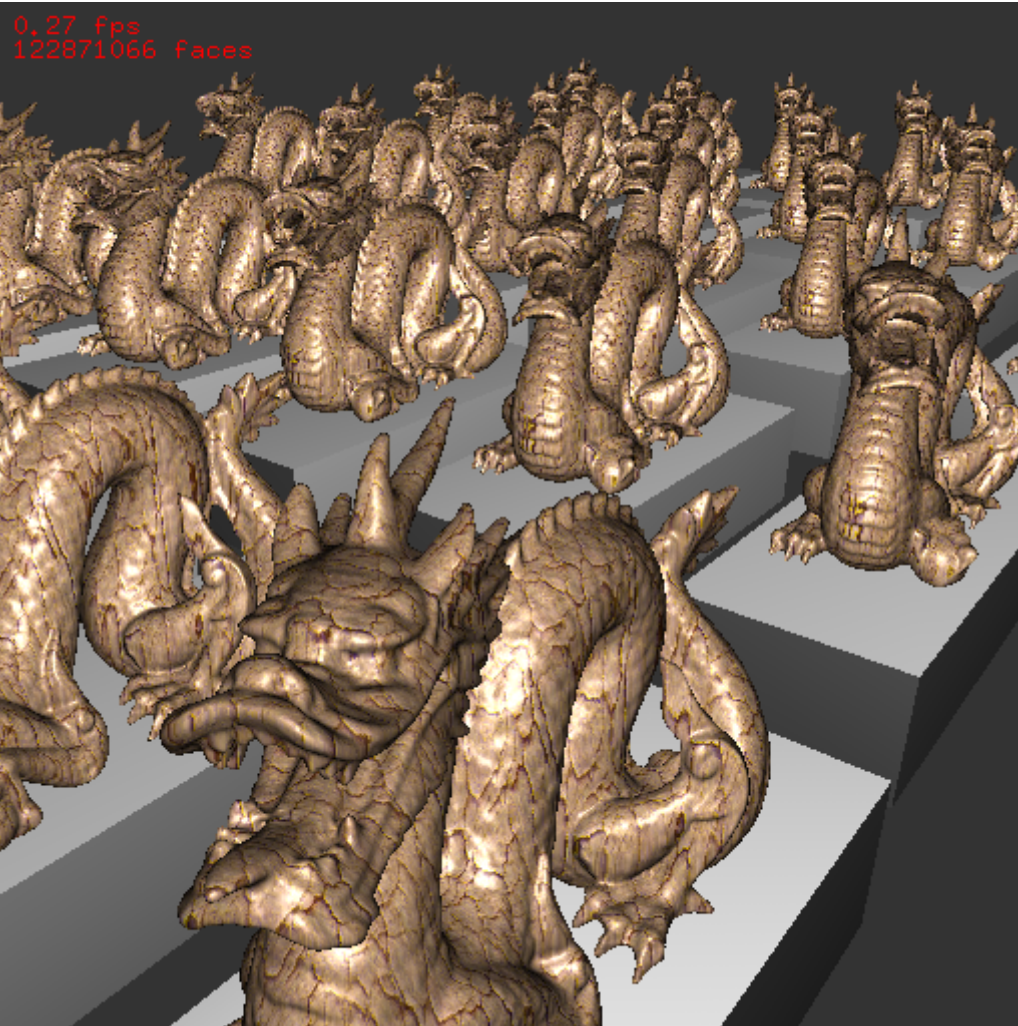
Conclusion & future work

- This paper presented a technique for real-time rendering of complex 3D objects using view-dependent texture mapping approach
- We combine reference images of a mesh and geometrical simplification to speed-up rendering for a little lost of visual accuracy
- Mapping done in object space
 - No surface parametrization needed
- Future Work
 - Add details to object's silhouettes
 - Automatic selection of best viewpoints
 - Reduce relief deformation

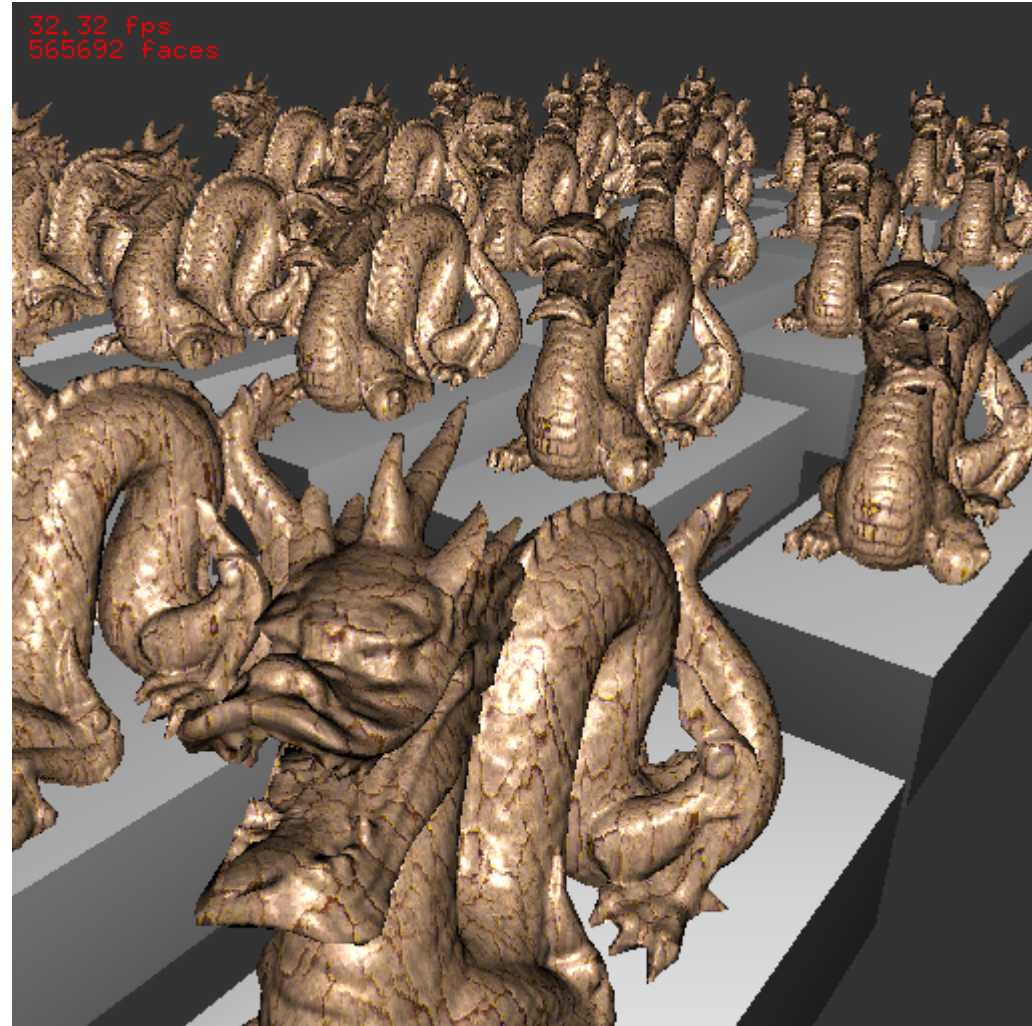


Questions ?

Results



Original scene
122 M triangles
0.3 FPS



Reconstructed scene
565 K triangles
32 FPS