

Papers To Be Presented

- **Physically-Based Real-Time Lens Flare Rendering – *SIGGRAPH 2011***
 - Interactive rendering – few frames per second
- **Practical Real-Time Lens-Flare Rendering - *Eurographics 2013***
 - Real-time rendering – hundreds frames per second

Physically-Based Real-Time Lens Flare Rendering

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Hans-Peter Seidel, Sungkil Lee

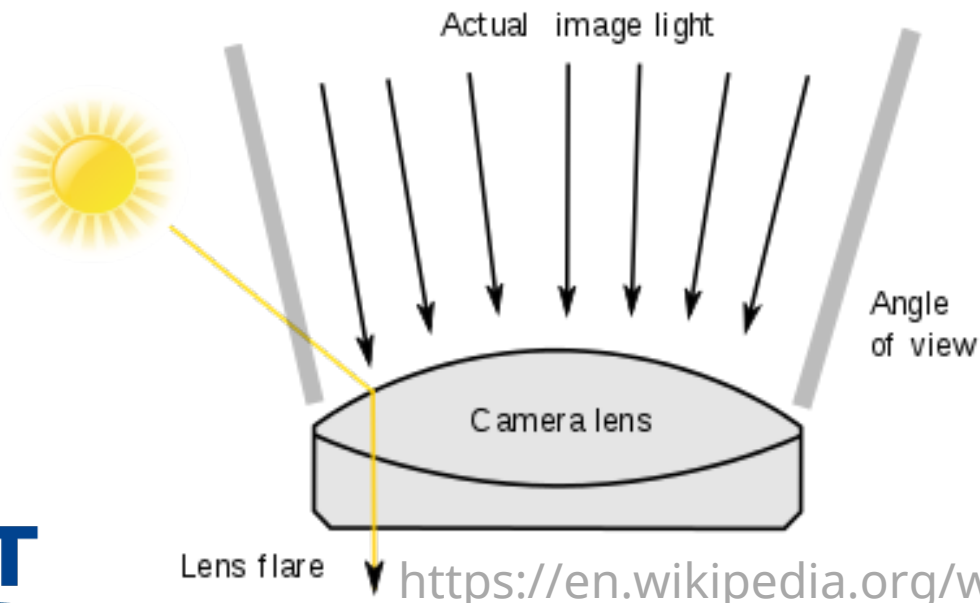
Presented by Keunhong Lee

Background (1)

What is the lens flare?

Lens Flare

- Lens flare is the light scattered in lens systems through generally **unwanted image formation mechanisms**, such as **internal reflection and scattering** from material inhomogeneities in the lens.



Lens Hood

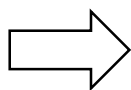


https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Five_lens_hoods.JPG

Deliberate Use of Lens Flares

- Lens flare **does not** seem like what we see with our **eyes** - it seems like what “**real photograph**” is.

Taking “warm” photograph with lens flares.



<http://nikonblog.co.kr/953>

Examples



Examples



<http://cayty.tistory.com/1360>



<http://m.blog.naver.com/marsem/110159181635>

Examples (synthesized)



<http://cayty.tistory.com/1360>

Examples (synthesized)



<http://m.blog.naver.com/marsem/110159181635>

Examples



<http://nikonblog.co.kr/953>

Examples



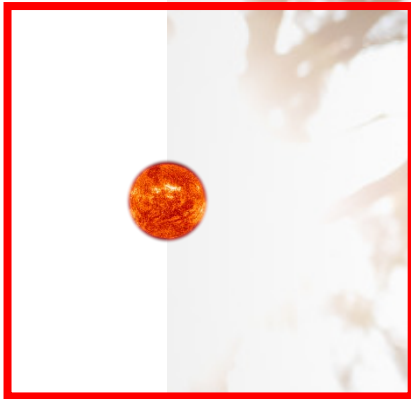
<http://nikonblog.co.kr/953>

Flare and Ghost



Flare and Ghost

Flare



Ghost



Background (2)

What makes the lens flare?

Shape of the Ghost

- **Shape of the aperture** determines the shape of the ghost.



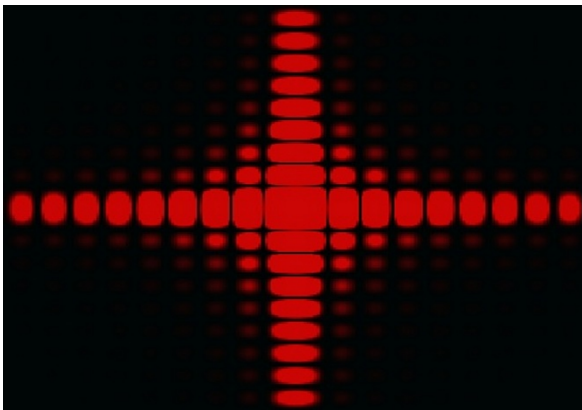
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lens_Flare_at_Borobudur_Stairs_Kala_Arches.JPG

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aperture#/media/File:Aperture_in_Canon_50mm_f1.8_II_lens.jpg

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AenC4B59rSA>

Shape of the Flare (“Star”)

- Fraunhofer diffraction
- Caused by the wave nature
- Calculate over RGB channels
- **Shape of the aperture**
+ dust and scratches

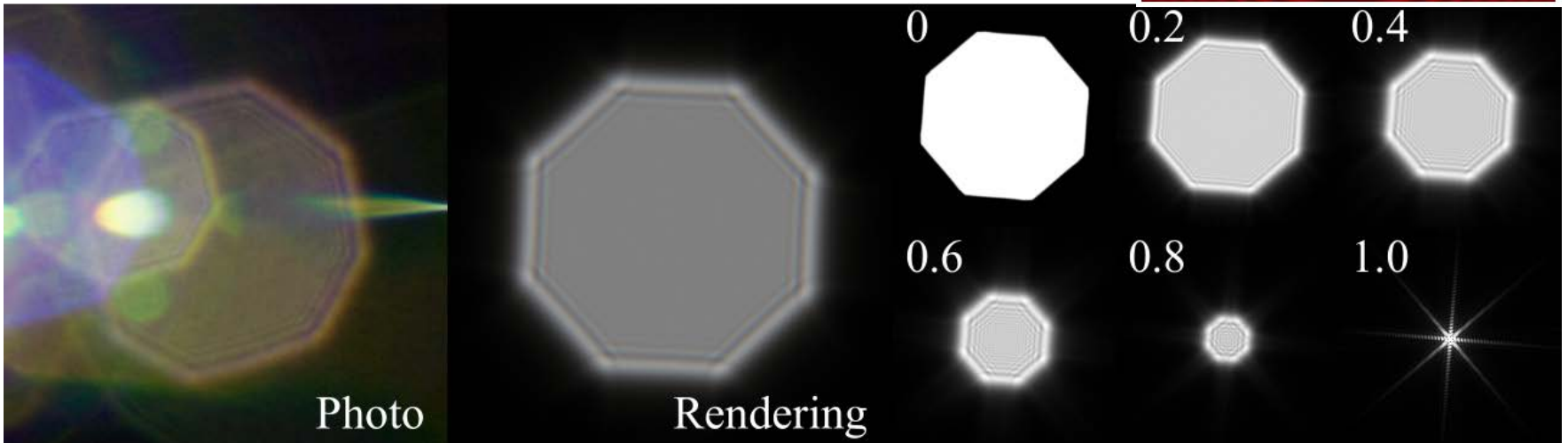
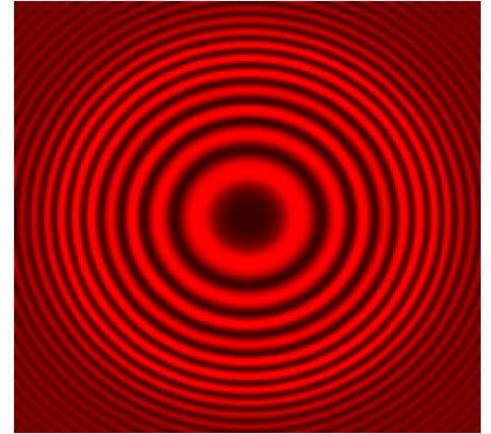


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraunhofer_diffraction#/media/File:Rectangular_diffraction.jpg

"Rings"

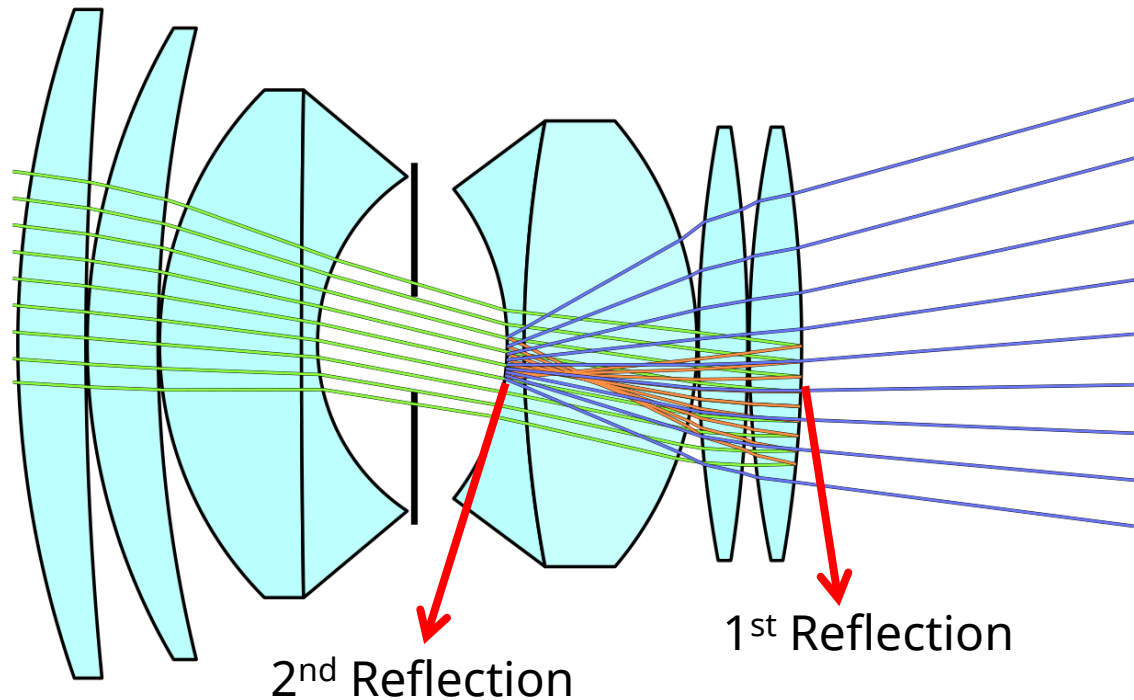
- Fresnel Diffraction
- When Fresnel number ~ 1
- ** if Fresnel number $\ll 1$ then occurs Fraunhofer diffraction

Fresnel diffraction of circular aperture



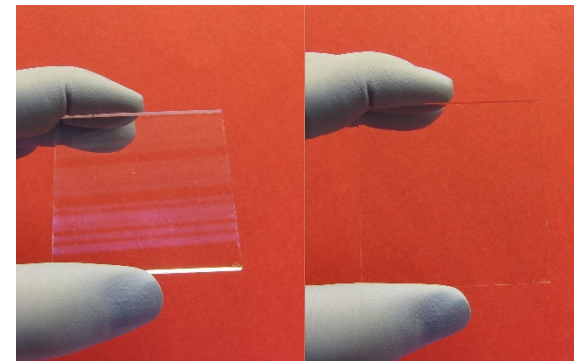
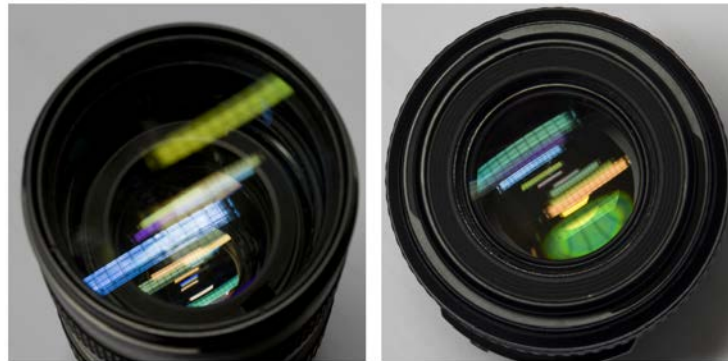
Number of Ghosts

- Any combination of even-number reflection is possible



Color of the Ghost

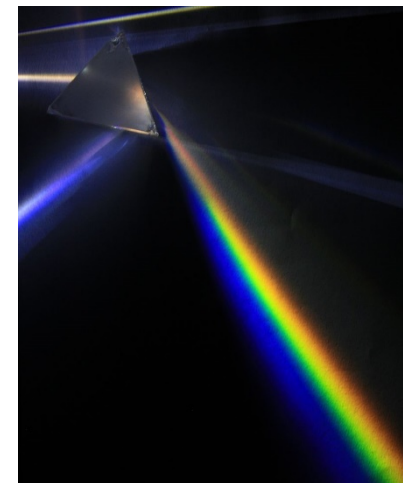
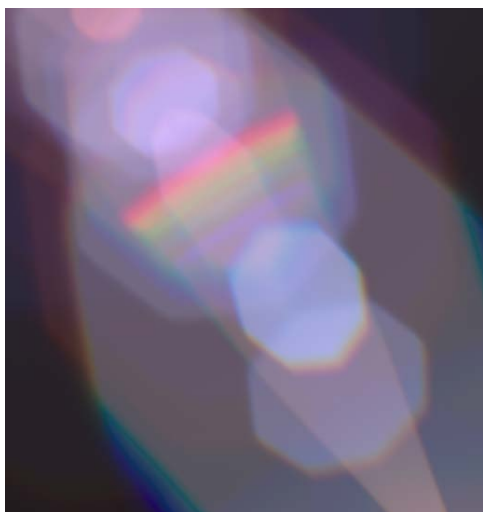
- Why the ghost has color, not just a white one?
- **Anti-reflective coating** makes the **color**



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lens_Flare_at_Borobudur_Stairs_Kala_Arches.JPG
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-reflective_coating#/media/File:Antireflection_coating_split_pic.jpg

Rainbows

- Caused by **chromatic aberration**
- In this case, RGB channels are NOT sufficient



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prism#/media/File:Light_dispersion_of_a_mercury-vapor_lamp_with_a_flint_glass_prism_IPNr%C2%B00125.jpg

Acceleration & Approximations

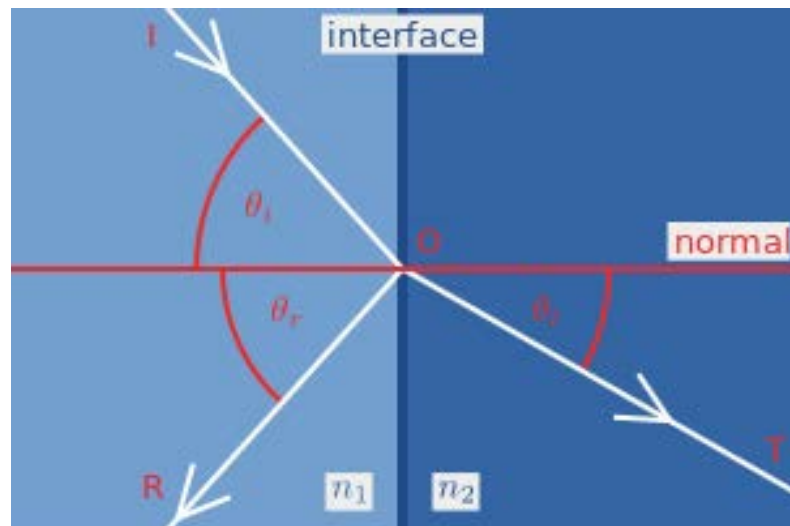
Refraction Model

- Sellmeier's empirical approximation (1871)
- $B_1 \sim B_3$ and $C_1 \sim C_3$ can be obtained from the material database.

$$n^2(\lambda) = 1 + \frac{B_1 \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - C_1} + \frac{B_2 \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - C_2} + \frac{B_3 \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - C_3}$$

Reflection Ratio

- Fresnel equation
- Determines how much light is reflected.



$$R = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n_1 \cos \theta_1 - n_2 \cos \theta_2}{n_1 \cos \theta_1 + n_2 \cos \theta_2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{n_1 \cos \theta_2 - n_2 \cos \theta_1}{n_1 \cos \theta_2 + n_2 \cos \theta_1} \right)^2$$

$$T = 1 - R.$$

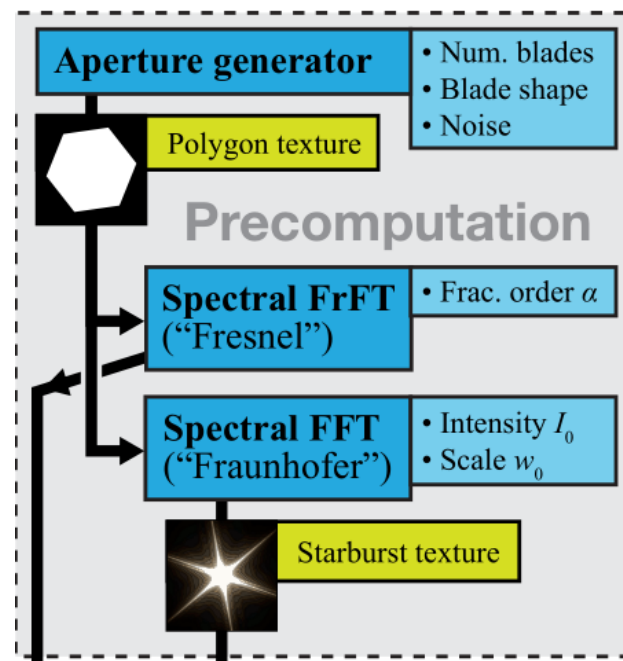
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresnel_equations#/media/File:Fresnel1.svg

Absorbance

- Energy loss during the transmission
 - [Hack] Ignore

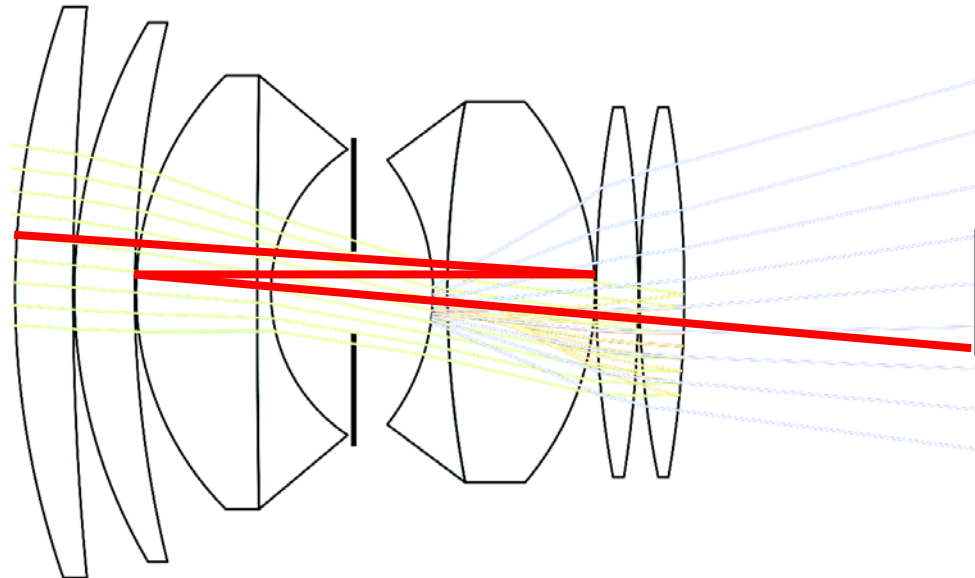
Rings and Stars

- Once the aperture model is determined, also the shape of rings and stars
 - Save the pre-calculated shape as **textures**
- For Fresnel diffractions,
$$\alpha = 0.15 \cdot (\lambda/400 \text{ nm}) \cdot (\#/18)$$
works well for most cases;



Number of Ghosts

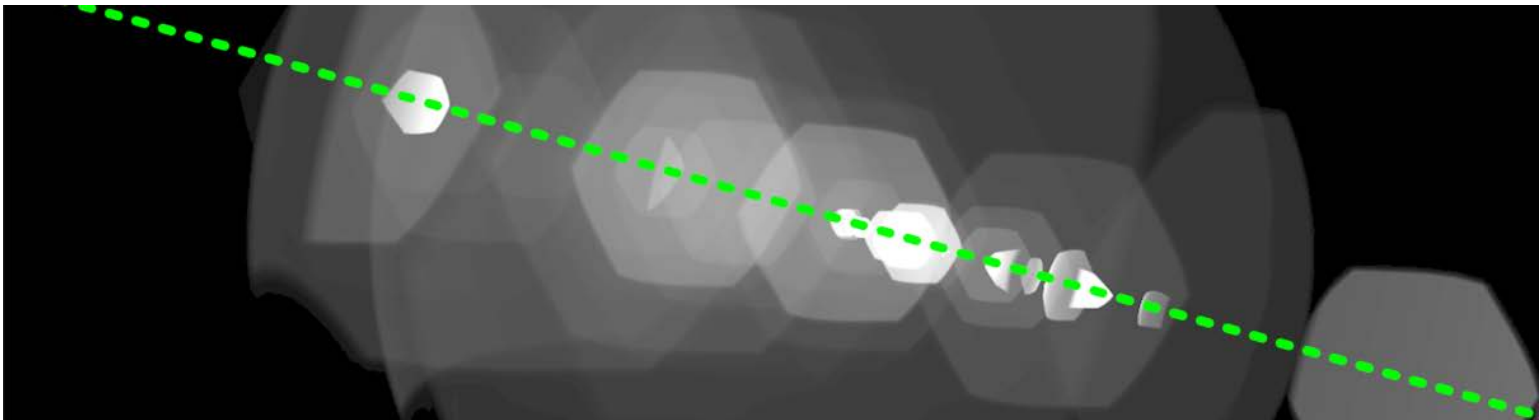
- **Inter-aperture reflection** requires at least 3 aperture traversals – Ignore this case



$$N = (f(f - 1) + b(b - 1))/2$$

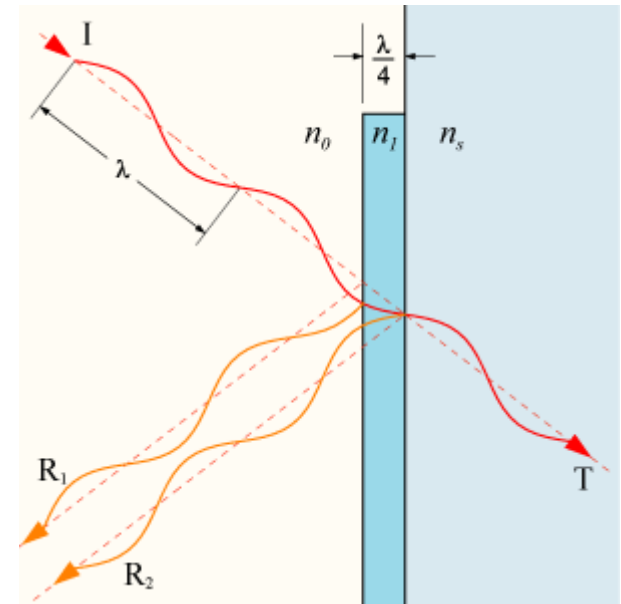
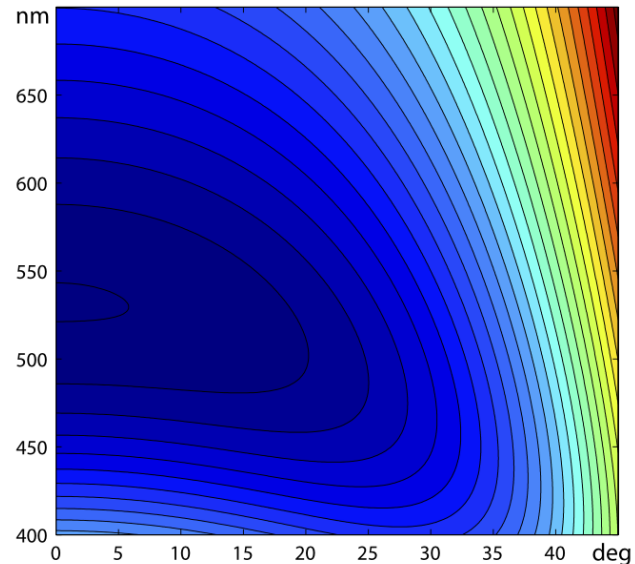
Axial Symmetry

- In the middle of the aperture, we can **reuse** the ray-tracing result through the **axis**.



Anti-Reflective Coating

- Actual composition is trade secret :)
- But, a *quarter-wave* coating is sufficient



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_coating#/media/File:Optical-coating-2.png

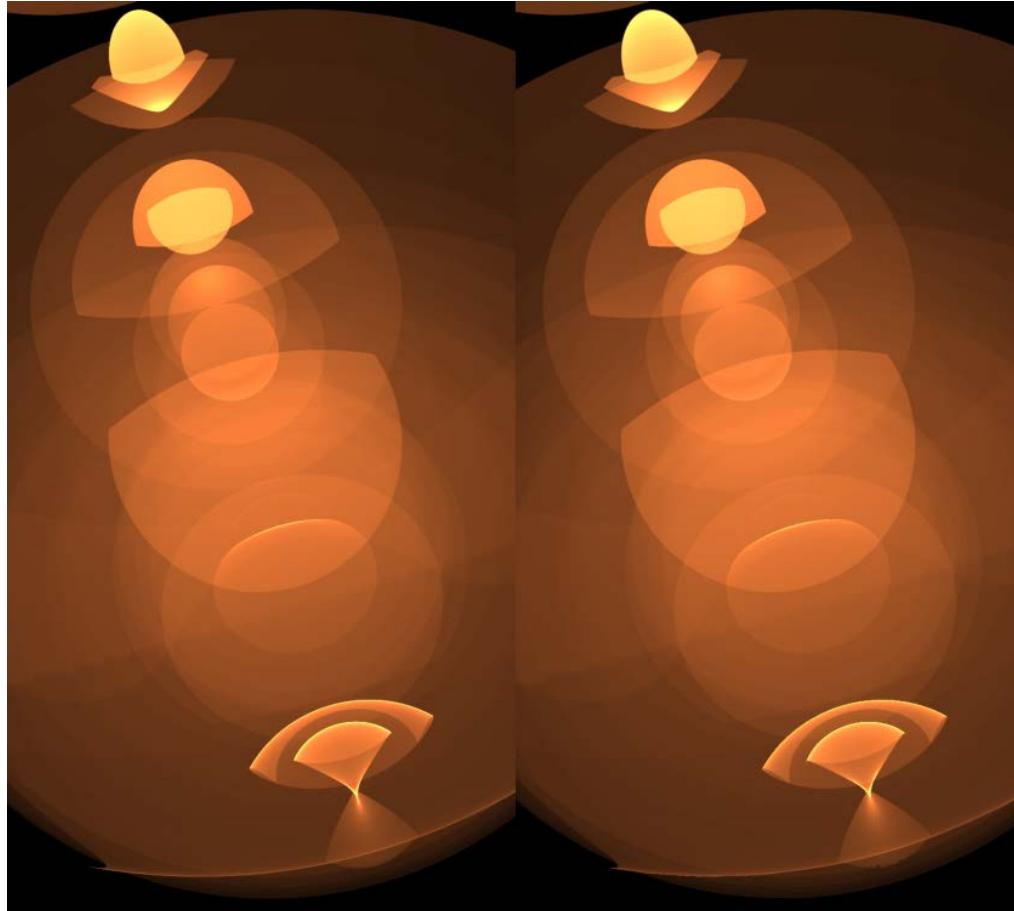
Culling Ghosts

- Removing 20% weakest delivers 20% speedup without visible artifacts.
- Even 40% removal is still acceptable.

Comparing with Ray-Tracing

8192² samples
per ghost

159s per frame



128² samples
per ghost

29.8ms per frame

Practical Real-Time Lens-Flare Rendering

Sungkil Lee, Elmar Eisemann

Presented by Keunhong Lee

Linearization of Equations (1)

- For small θ ,
 $\sin\theta \approx \theta$, $\tan\theta \approx \theta$, and $\cos\theta \approx 1$

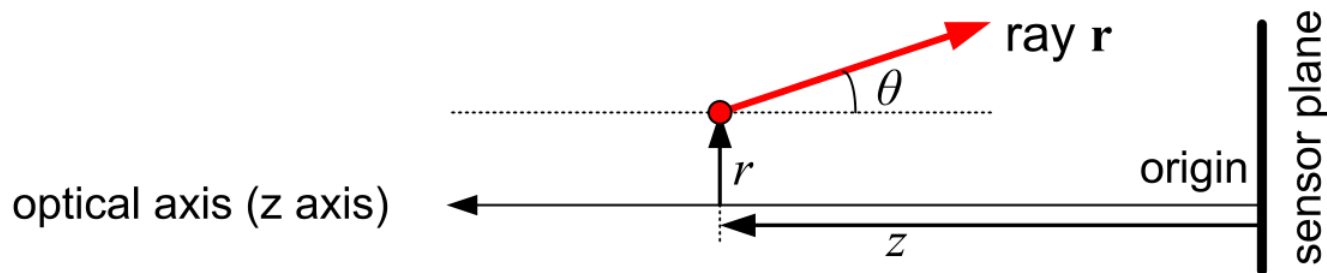


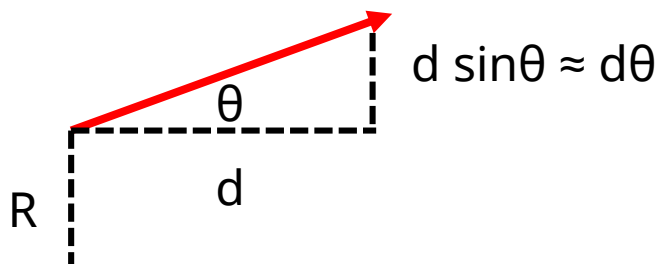
Figure 2: 2D-vector notation of a ray $\mathbf{r} = [r \ \theta]^T$.

Linearization of Equations (2)

Optical component	Ray transfer matrix
Translation (\mathbf{T}_i)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & d_i \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
Refraction at spherical dielectric interface (\mathbf{R}_i)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_2 R_i} & \frac{n_1}{n_2} \end{bmatrix}$
Reflection from a spherical mirror (\mathbf{L}_i)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{R_i} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

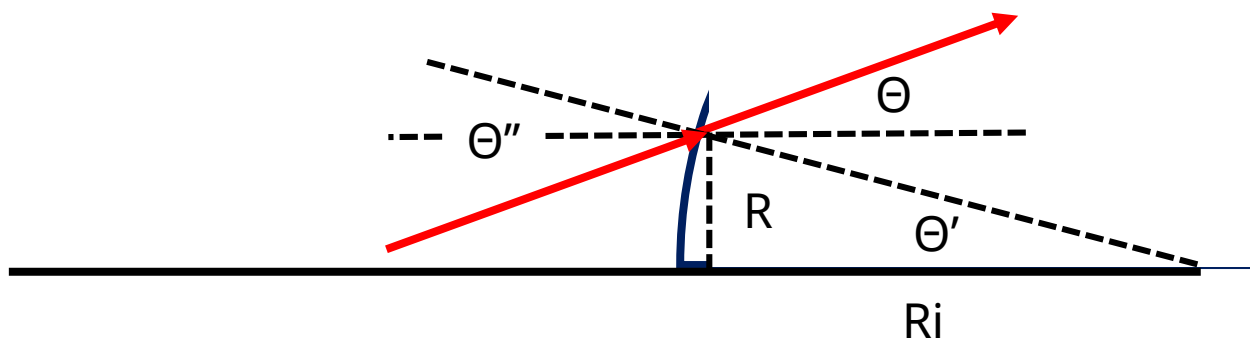
Displacement Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & d \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R + \theta d \\ \theta \end{pmatrix}$$



Refraction Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_2 R i} & \frac{n_1}{n_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ \Theta \end{pmatrix}$$

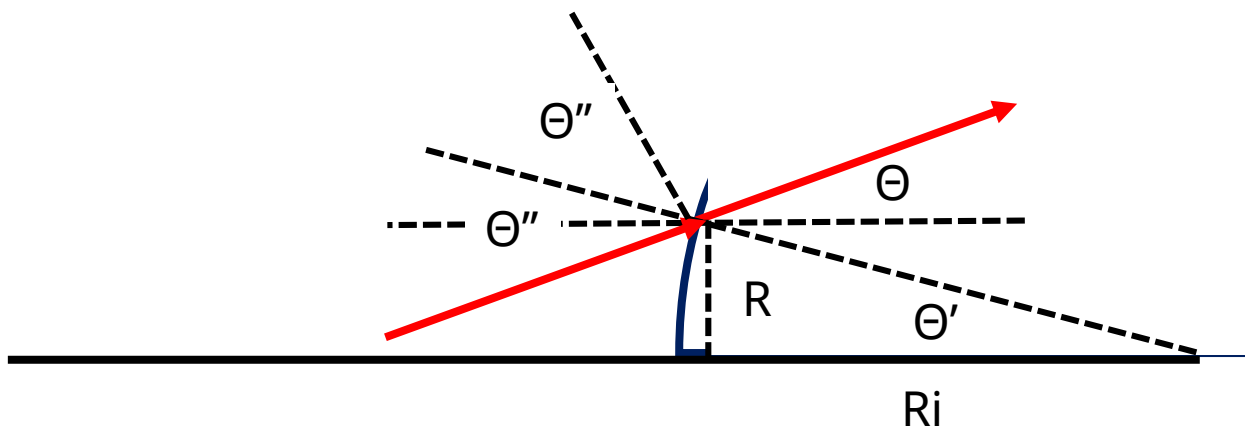


$$\Theta' \approx \frac{R}{Ri}$$

$$\Theta'' = \Theta + \Theta'$$

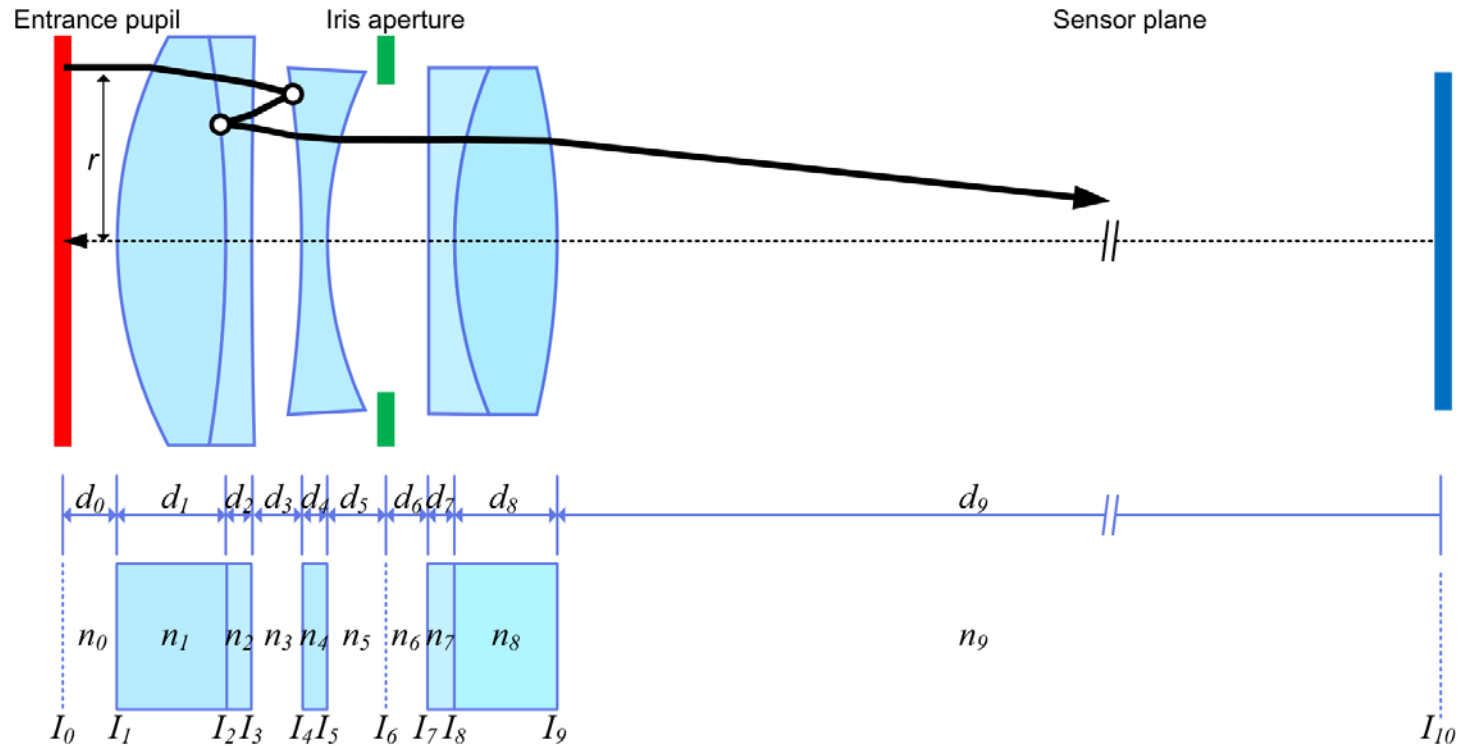
Reflection Matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{Ri} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R \\ \Theta \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\Theta' \approx \frac{R}{Ri}$$

Formulation of Internal-Reflection



$$\mathbf{M}_f = \underbrace{\mathbf{D}_9 \mathbf{D}_8 \mathbf{D}_7 \mathbf{T}_6}_{\mathbf{M}_s} \underbrace{\mathbf{D}_5 \mathbf{D}_4 \mathbf{D}_3 \mathbf{T}_2 \mathbf{L}_2^{-1} \mathbf{T}_2 \mathbf{R}_3^{-1} \mathbf{T}_3 \mathbf{L}_4 \mathbf{D}_3 \mathbf{D}_2 \mathbf{D}_1 \mathbf{T}_0}_{\mathbf{M}_a}$$

Performance



297 fps vs 4.1 fps

Questions?

Thank you for listening!

Figures without reference came
from the papers



Quizes

1. What determines the number of ghosts?
2. What determines the shape of ghosts?