





Distant Lighting Basis



- SH only models low frequencies
 - Can't cast hard shadows
 - Lower spatial sampling densities
- Wavelets/compact basis
 - Can handle "high/all" frequency lights
 - Larger transfer vectors/matrices
 - Higher spatial sampling densities

BRDF/BTF's



- "Specialized" (factored) forms
 - Fewest number of rows
 - Only really works with homogenous BRDF's
- Projection into other basis
 - More rows
 - Can vary the BRDF
- BTF's
 - Compress at two scales

Scenarios for Games



- Sky lighting (not sun)
 - SH for both direct/indirect
- Sun
 - Direct with shadow zbuffer/volume
 - Indirect with steerable/all-frequency/SH
- Glossy
 - Might still just use traditional techniques

Compression



- No reason not to
 - Minimally do PCA
 - CPCA does much better, particularly on transfer matrices
 - Reduces data and computation significantly

No Single Technique



- Split on light frequencies
- Split on transport paths
 - Traditional techniques for direct lighting from high frequency lights
 - SH/PRT for all transport paths for low frequency lights
 - PRT for indirect lighting only from high frequency lights
 - Maybe just projecting into SH is good enough

Limitations



- Static Objects
 - Precomputation assumes rigid spatial relationships
- Inter-Object effects
 - [Kontkanen05],[Zhou05] for direct lighting
- Deformable Objects
 - [Kautz04],[James03] are good starts though



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Figures

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Art/Light Probes/Samples

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