Supplementary Material for Minimal BRDF Sampling for Two-Shot Near-Field Reflectance Acquisition

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Convergence Plot (Section 5): Figure 1 shows the convergence of the near-field optimization for 50 random initial conditions, with n = 2 samples and a 25° field of view. Light and view directions for each run converge to almost the same directions. Similar results hold for other fields of view.



Figure 1: Optimization repeated 50 times for n = 2 images for near-field sampling with a 25° field of view. Light and view directions for each run converge to almost the same location.

Larger Fields of View and More Samples (Section 6): Figure 2 extends Fig. 6 in the main paper by also showing average RMS error in reconstruction for two much wider fields of view, of 85° and 175° . It can be seen that there is minimal change in the error curves, even for these extreme field of view angles. This justifies our use of 25° field of view for most of the results in the main paper.



Figure 2: Average RMS error over unknown samples for near-field reflectance acquisition. This extends Fig. 6 in the main paper by adding two wide field-of-view angles of 85° and 175°. As with the main paper, errors are measured in the log-mapped BRDF domain.

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Figure 3 extends Fig. 8 of the main paper, also listing the optimal sampling directions for 3, 4 and 5 near-field images for fields-of-view from 15° to 45° . These directions may be useful for those implementers interested in using even more images than the two-shot acquisition discussed in the main paper.

| n | $\theta_h[^\circ]$ | $\theta_d[^\circ]$ | $\phi_d[^\circ]$ | n | $\theta_h[^\circ]$ | $\theta_d[^\circ]$ | $\phi_d[^\circ]$ | n | $\theta_h[^\circ]$ | $\theta_d[^\circ]$ | $\phi_d[^\circ]$ | n | $\theta_h[^\circ]$ | $\theta_d[^\circ]$ | $\phi_d[^\circ]$ | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| 3 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 36 | | 4 | 39 | 3 | | 1 | 82 | 0 | |
| | 4 | 80 | 88 | | 15 | 79 | 87 | 3 | 8 | 79 | 82 | 3 | 3 | 56 | 6 | |
| | 30 | 36 | 38 | | 35 | 39 | 34 | | 34 | 43 | 21 | | 12 | 12 | 89 | |
| 4 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 61 | 173 | | 3 | 56 | 4 | | 1 | 82 | 0 | |
| | 0 | 58 | 0 | | 3 | 28 | 36 | 4 | 8 | 82 | 81 | 4 | 1 | 57 | 0 | |
| | 4 | 83 | 88 | | 24 | 83 | 88 | * | 8 | 12 | 56 | * | 10 | 13 | 86 | |
| | 31 | 34 | 38 | | 35 | 38 | 34 | | 34 | 44 | 27 | | 38 | 50 | 44 | |
| 5 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 68 | 0 | | 1 | 76 | 0 | | 1 | 85 | 0 | |
| | 0 | 58 | 0 | | 3 | 27 | 36 | | 1 | 54 | 0 | | 1 | 76 | 0 | |
| | 4 | 83 | 88 | | 23 | 70 | 45 | 5 | 6 | 85 | 81 | 5 | 1 | 54 | 0 | |
| | 24 | 67 | 40 | | 24 | 83 | 88 | | 8 | 12 | 56 | | 10 | 13 | 86 | |
| | 31 | 30 | 32 | | 31 | 35 | 40 | | 36 | 43 | 36 | | 40 | 44 | 41 | |
| (a) 15° | | | | | (b) 25° | | | | (c) 35° | | | | (d) 45° | | | |

Figure 3: Tabulation of 3, 4 and 5 near-field acquisition directions for fields of view ranging from 15° to 45°.

Point Sampling (Appendix B): Figure 4 lists our optimal point-sampling directions for 1,2,5,10 and 20 samples. Qualitatively, the directions are similar to those in [Nielsen et al. 2015]; for example, the one sample measurement focuses on specular reflection with $\theta_h = 0$. Indeed, we typically use several samples at mirror reflection $\theta_h = 0^\circ$, to precisely measure the specular highlight. However, the actual locations are different from [Nielsen et al. 2015], and produce somewhat more accurate results.



Figure 4: Optimal light-view sampling directions from our method for point-sampled BRDF measurement.

We compare reconstructions for a few materials from the MERL database for our directions, and for [Nielsen et al. 2015] in Fig. 5. It can be seen that in some cases we do qualitatively better, while there is a minor improvement in other cases. In general, our 5 directions produces comparable results to 20 samples using the previous condition number metric.

Figure 18 in Appendix B of the main paper shows a comparison with [Nielsen et al. 2015] for reconstruction with no noise, as in the original work of [Nielsen et al. 2015]. Figure 6 below extends this, by showing a comparison of reconstruction with our optimized 20 directions and the previous work, assuming a noise β of 0.02. The results are comparable to those in the main paper, with our errors always being lower.



Figure 5: Comparison of MERL BRDF materials reconstructed using our new optimized sampling directions, and those obtained with the sampling directions in [Nielsen et al. 2015]. Our results show a minor improvement, with a qualitative benefit in some cases.



Figure 6: Comparison of reconstruction with our new optimized directions, and those from [Nielsen et al. 2015], where we consider 20 directions instead of 5 in the main paper, and include noise of 2%. Our method again produces a lower error.

Comparison of Near-Field and Point Sampling (Figure 2): The remainder of the document is similar to Fig. 2 of the main paper, showing simulations of the MERL BRDF materials, but for all of the materials in the database using our final optimized set of near-field directions. It can be seen that over the entire database, one image in near-field sampling is similar to 5 point samples and two images in near-field sampling is similar to 20 point samples.



















