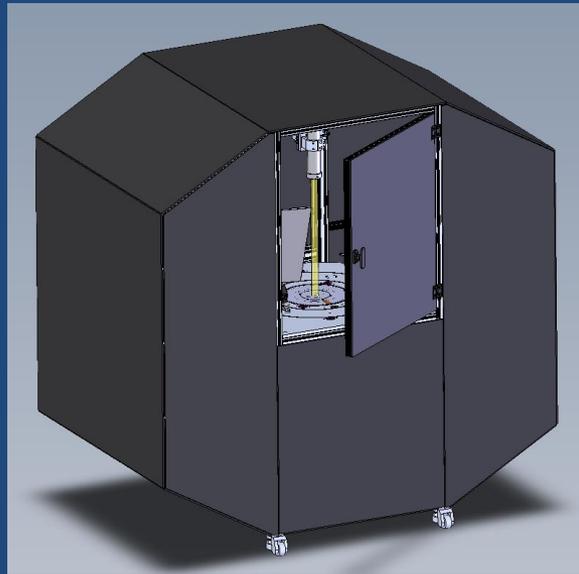
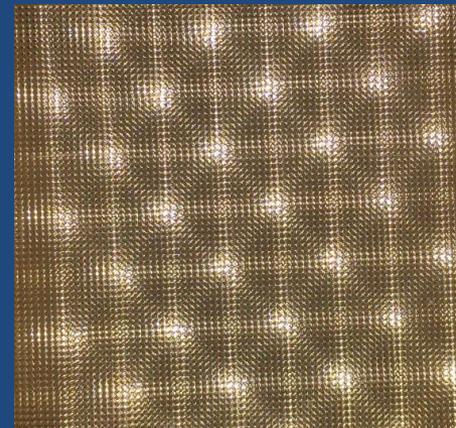
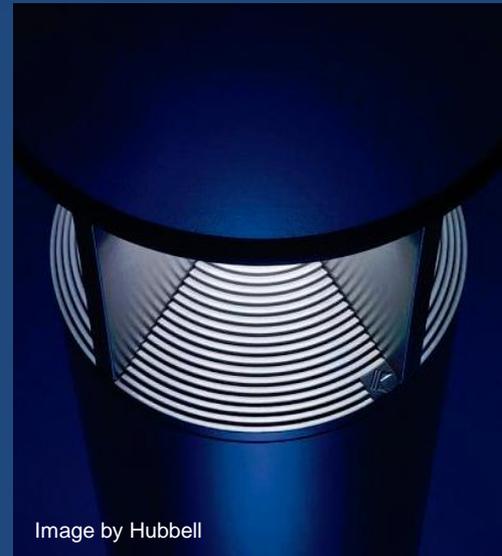


# HDR Imaging Based Material BRDF/BTDF (BSDF) Measurement Device Mark Jongewaard

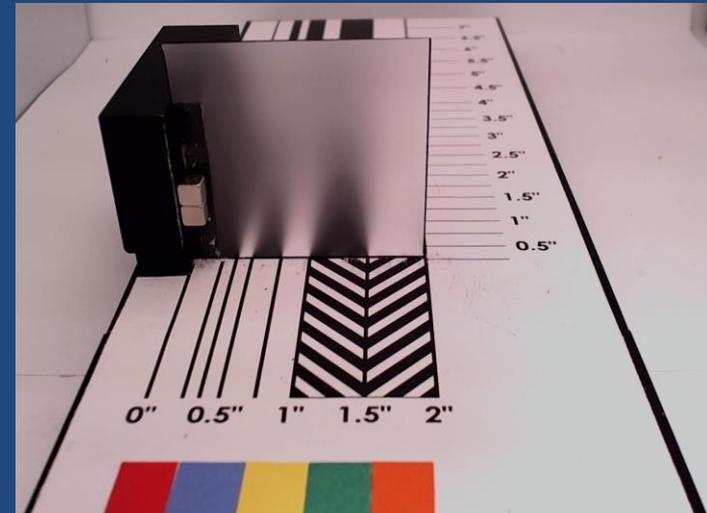
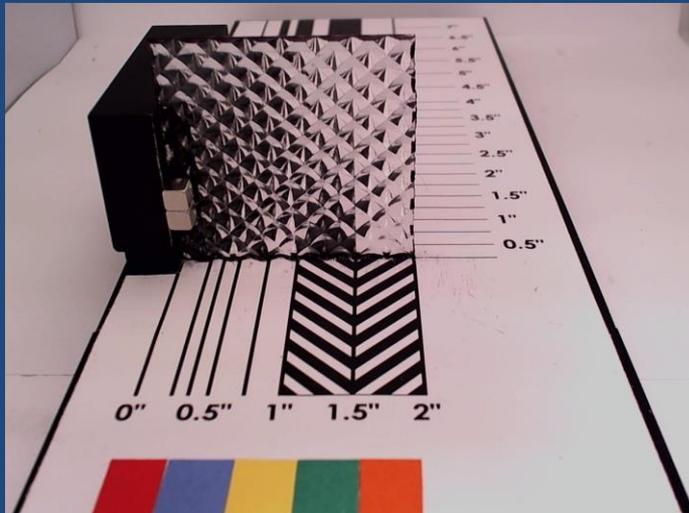
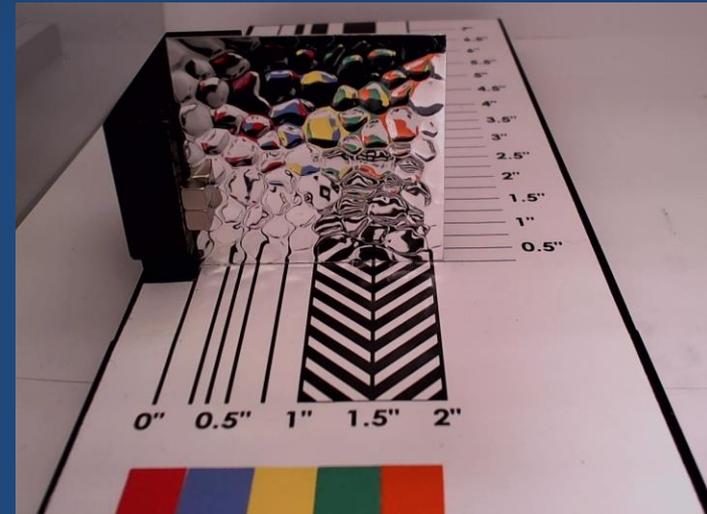
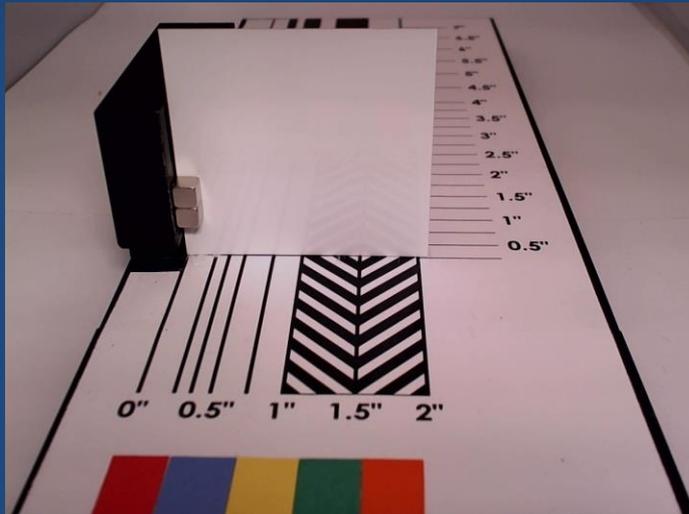


*BSDF: Bidirectional Scattering Distribution Function*

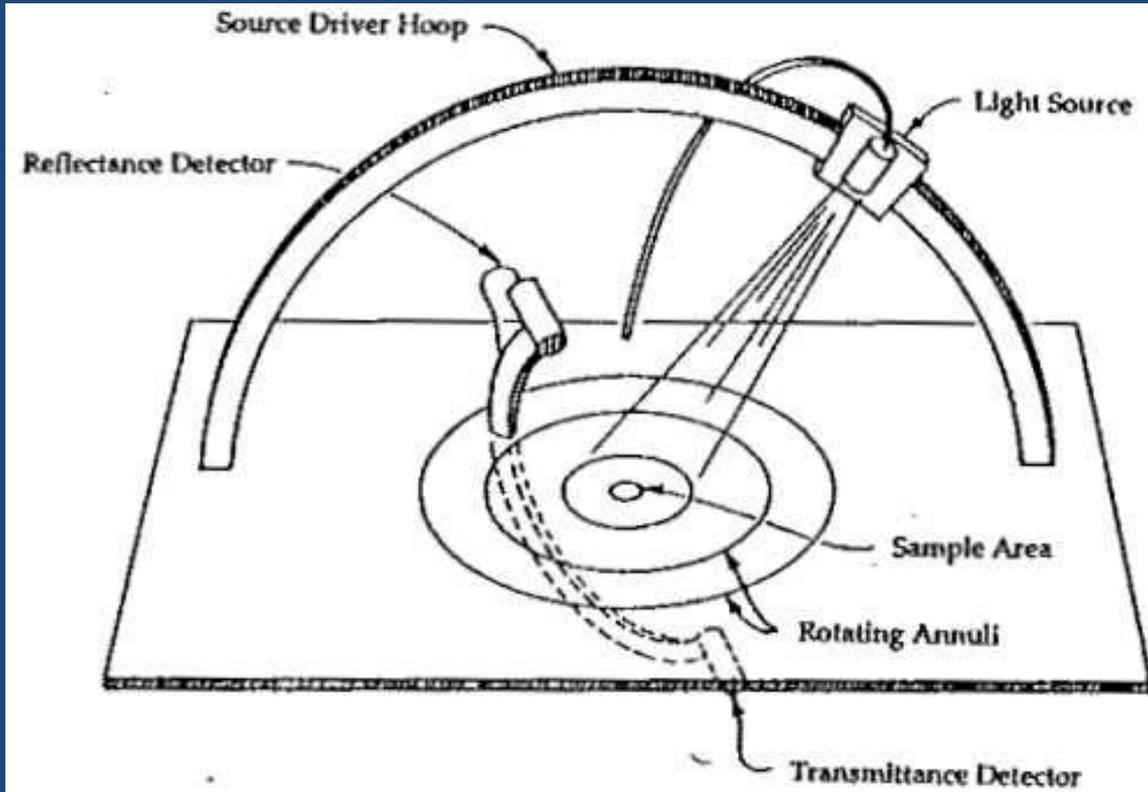
# Non-Specular Materials Used in Lighting Devices



# Non-Specular Material Examples

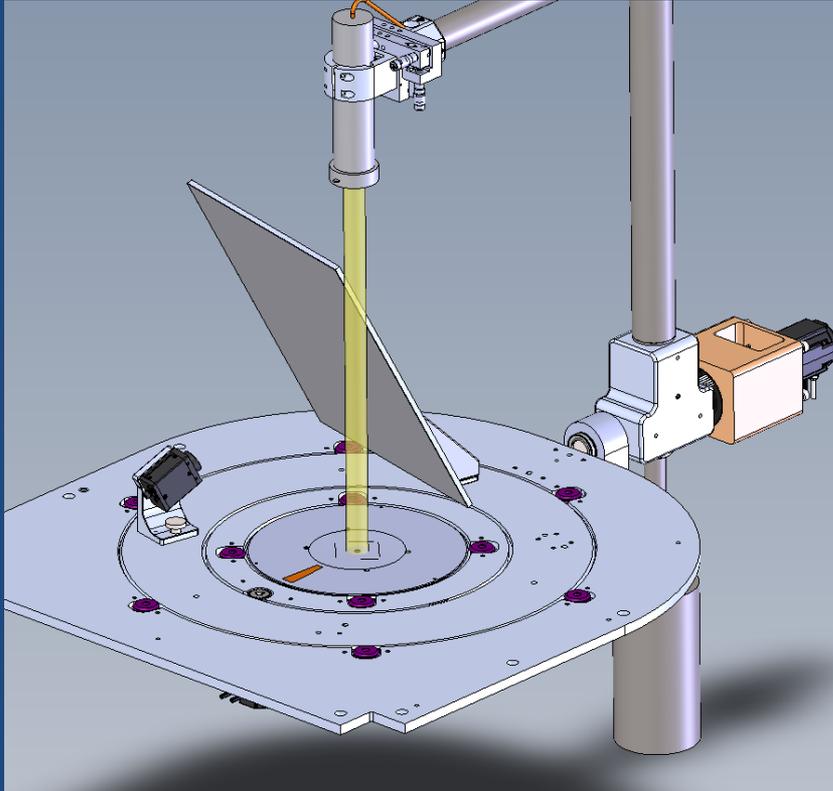


# Goniometric BSDF Measurement Device

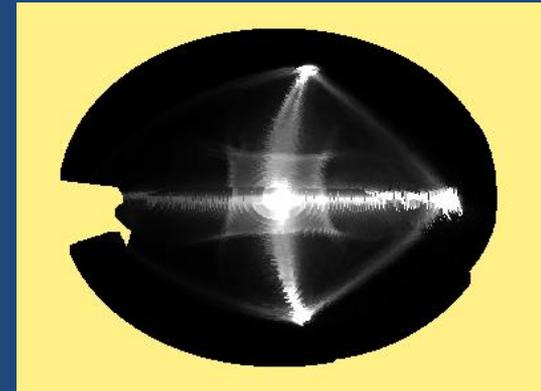


- Lower data resolution or much longer test times.
- Current LTIO device - Single isotropic reflector measurement takes 4 hours for material & background tests for 3200 data points.
- Anisotropic lens material with unique properties on each side takes several days to measure.
- Angular resolution varies, with more data around the mirror angle.

# HDR Imaging Measurement Device



- Millions of data points for high resolution output.
- Isotropic reflectance measurement in about 30 minutes
- Double sided, anisotropic lens test in about 14 hours



*Example light scatter through prismatic lens material.*

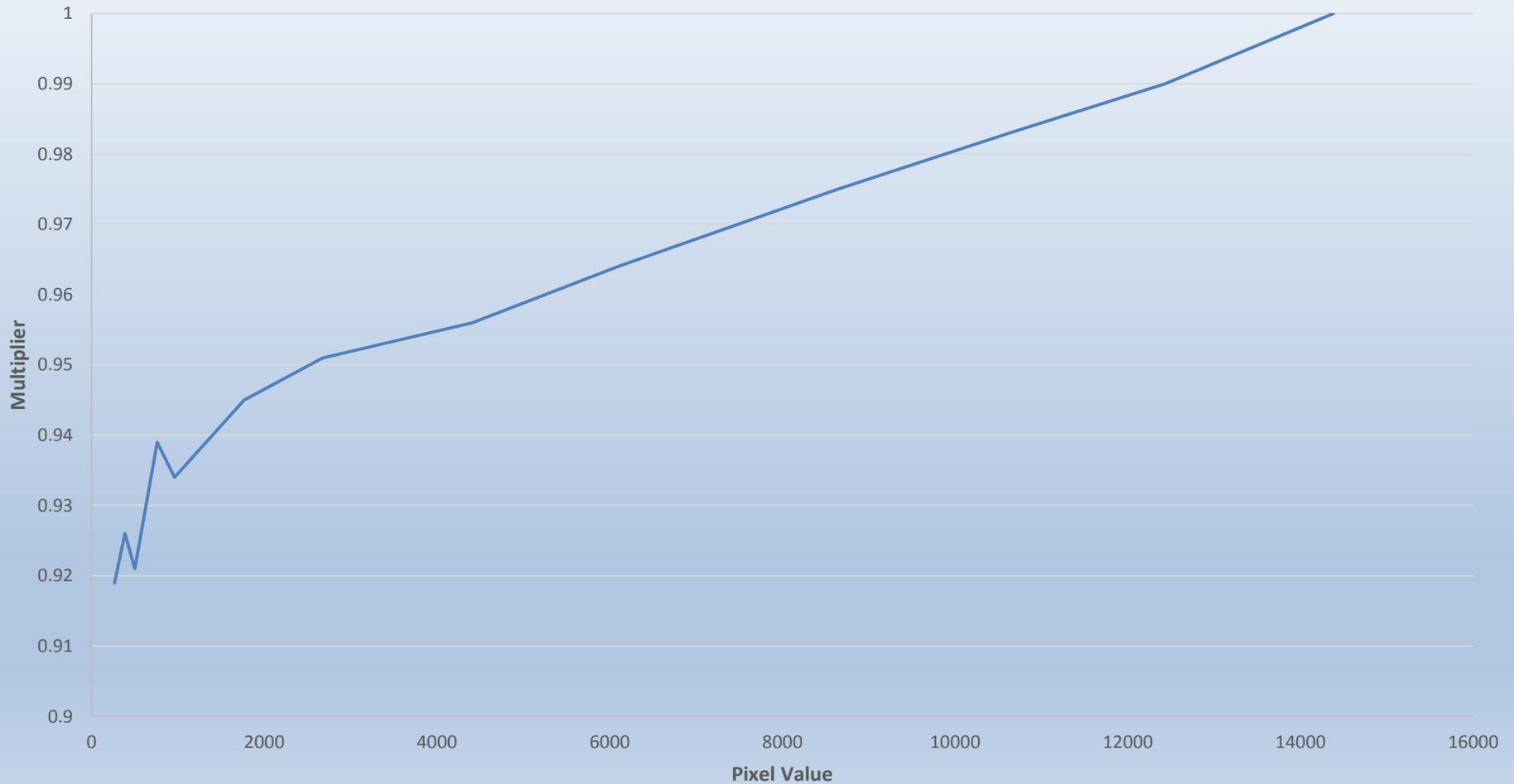
# High Dynamic Range (HDR) Imaging



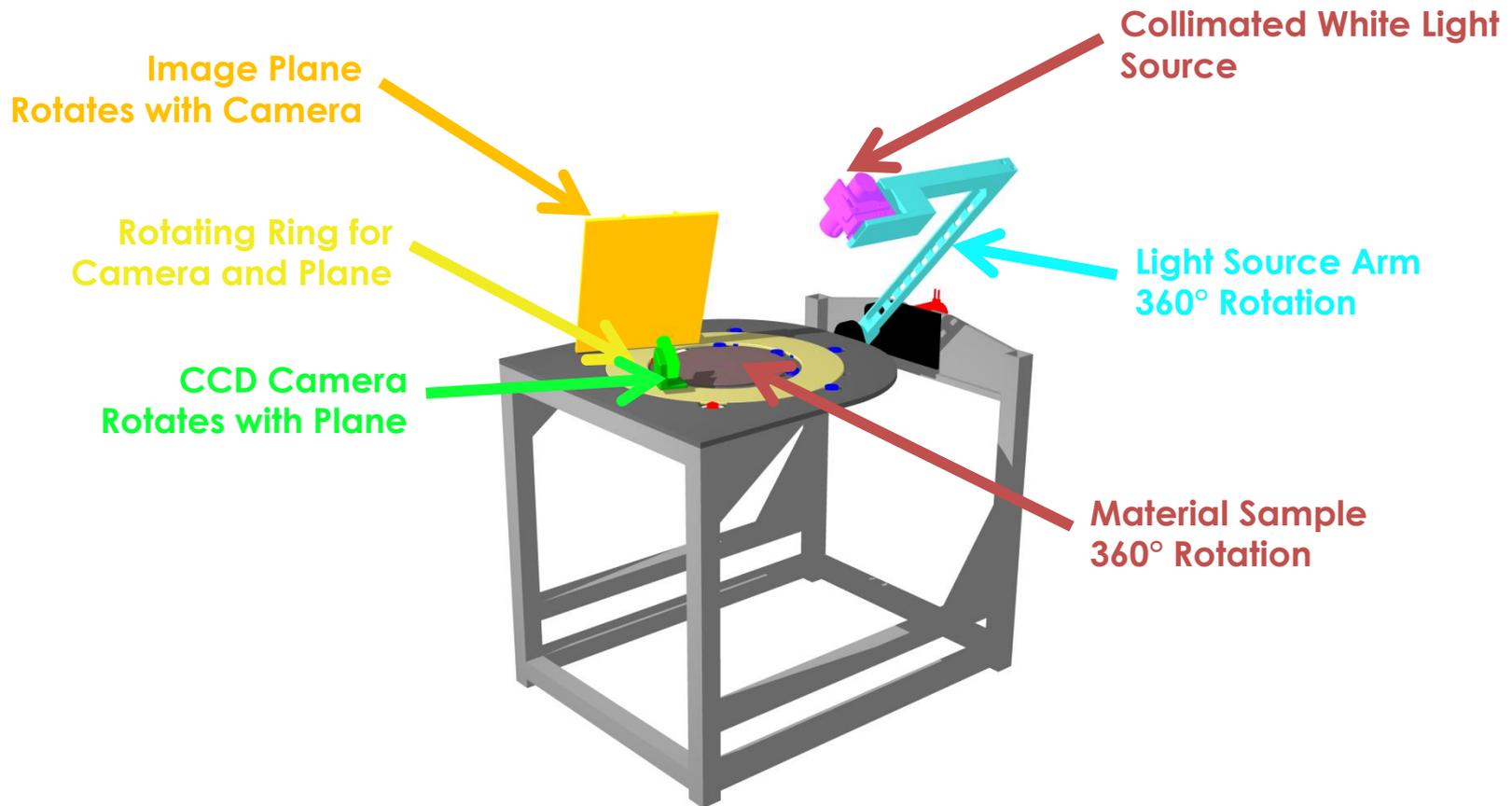
*Point Grey Grasshopper Camera.*

- 14-bit camera: 0-16383
- 10 exposures: 40 $\mu$ s to 10s
- Discard pixels <2000 & >12000 unless shortest or longest exposures
- Dynamic range:  $\approx$ 1,500,000:1
- 1.4 MP CMOS sensor

# Pixel Multiplier for Linear Response to Luminance for Point Grey Camera CMOS Sensor

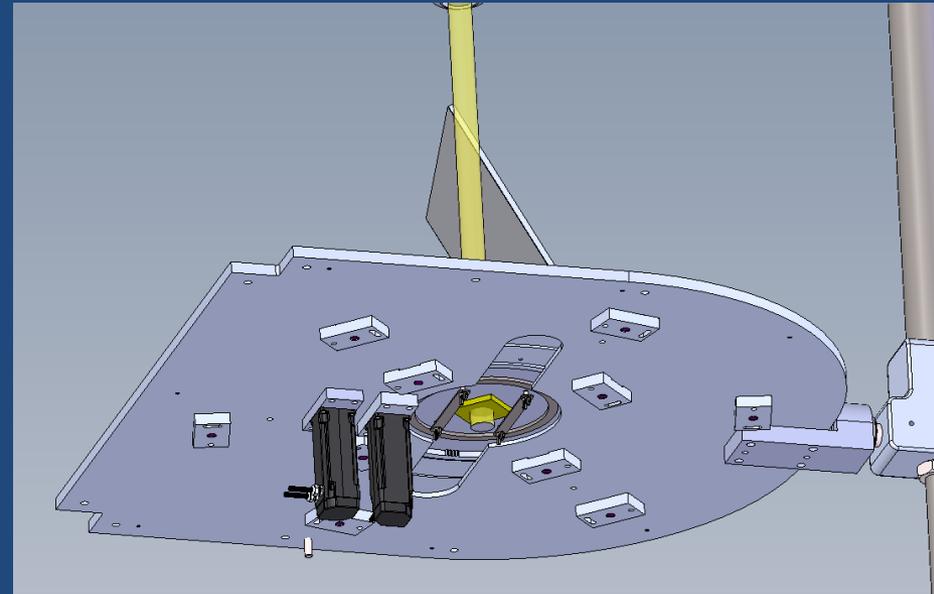
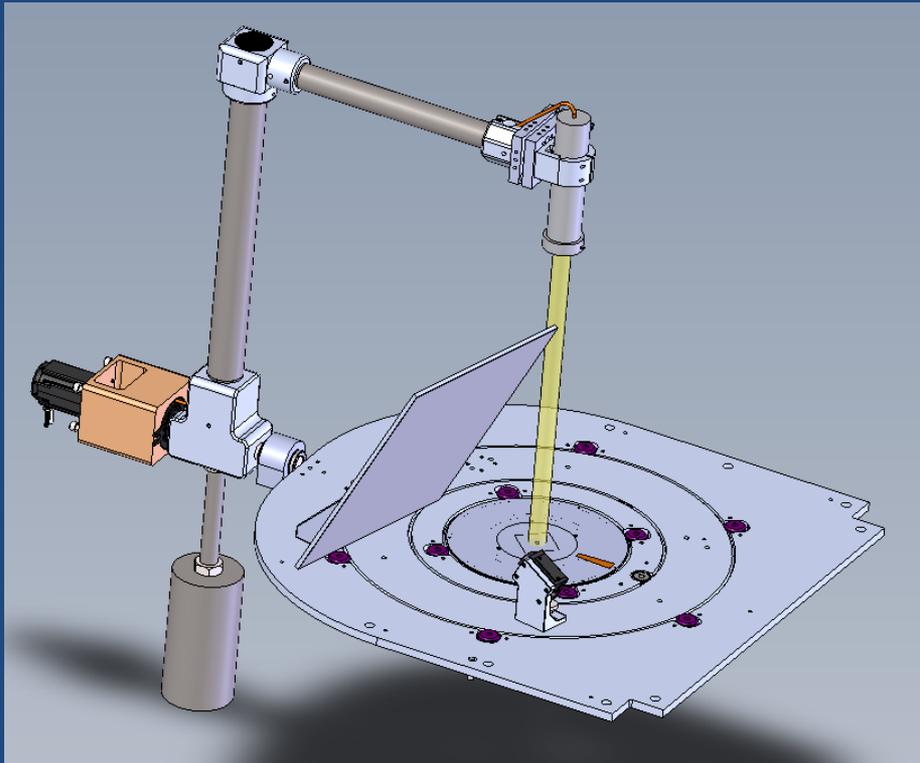


# General Configuration of Measurement Table

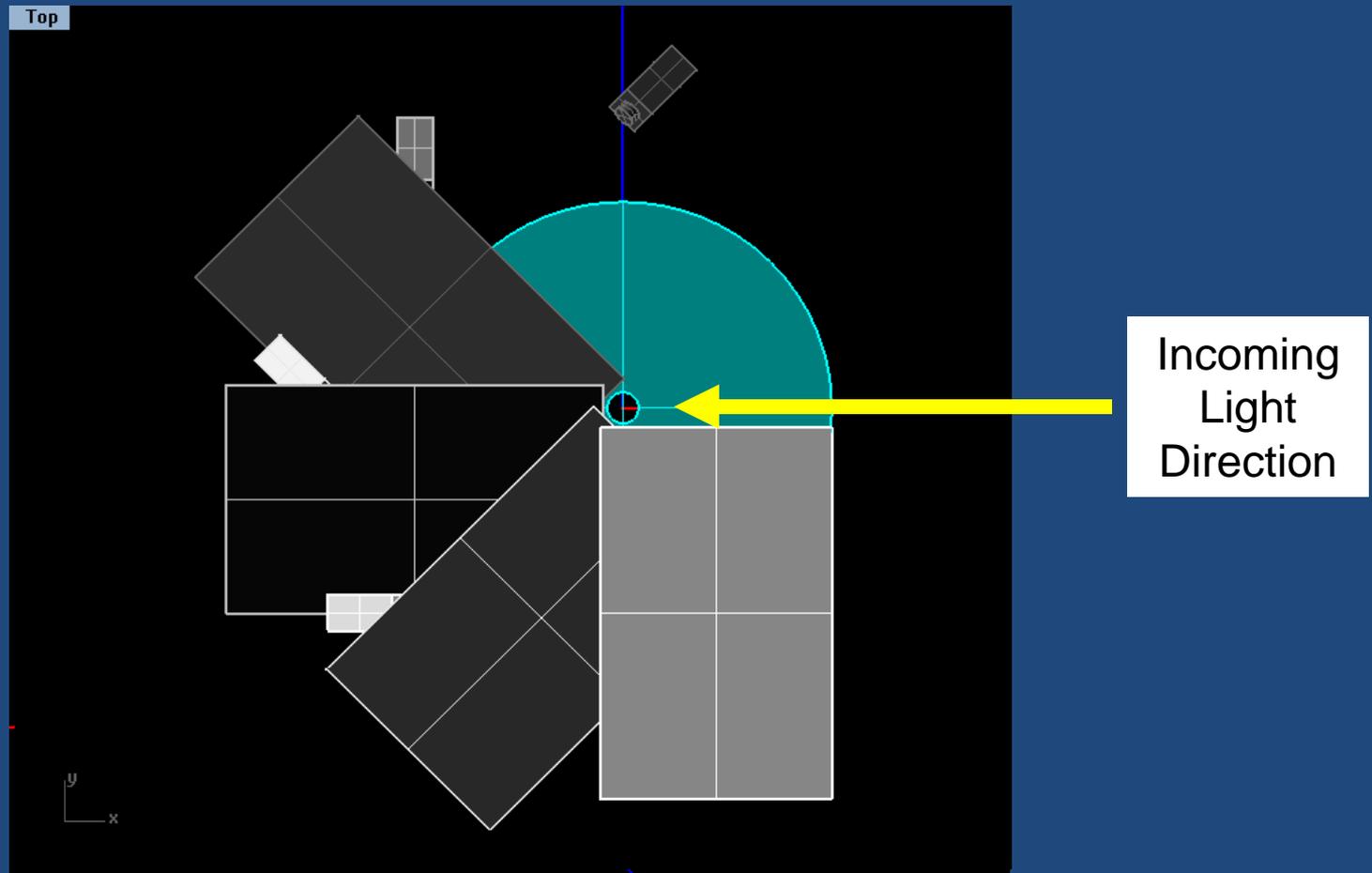


Collecting data on the image plane avoids unwanted interreflected light in the image

# Views of Measurement Table

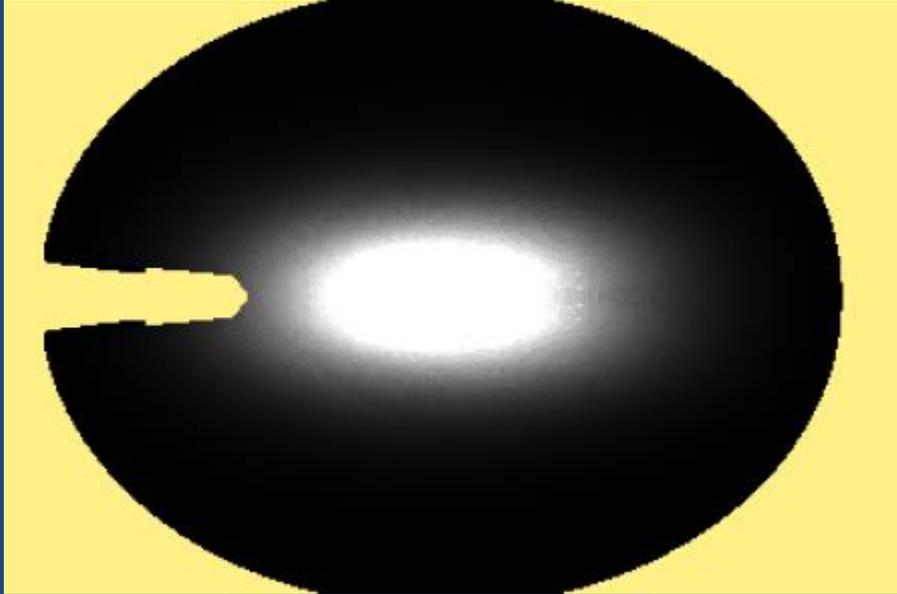


# Screen Positions to Capture a Hemisphere of Data



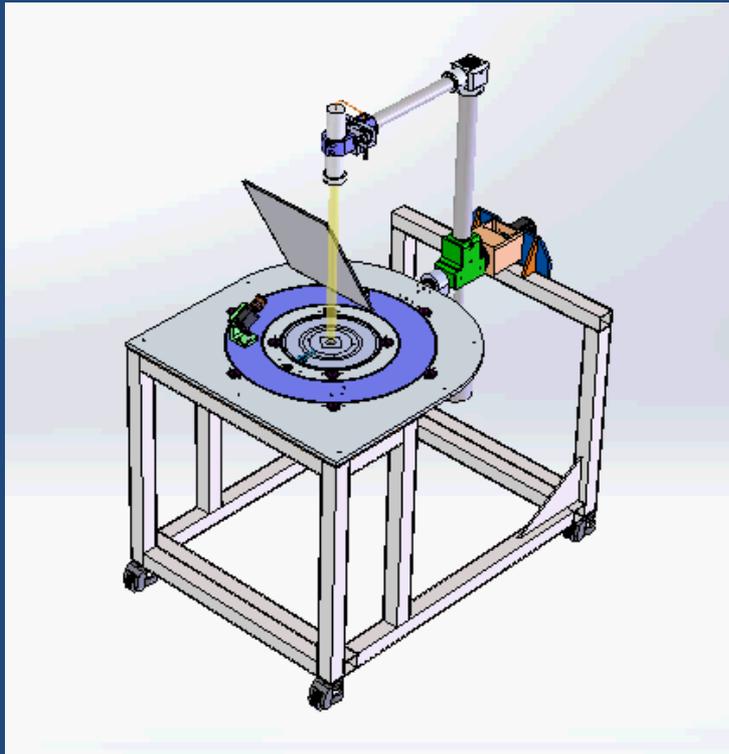
4 positions cover half of a hemisphere.

# Region that Can't be Covered by Screens



- Some of the hemisphere needs to be filled in from surrounding data due to the gap required to let the light source illuminate the sample.

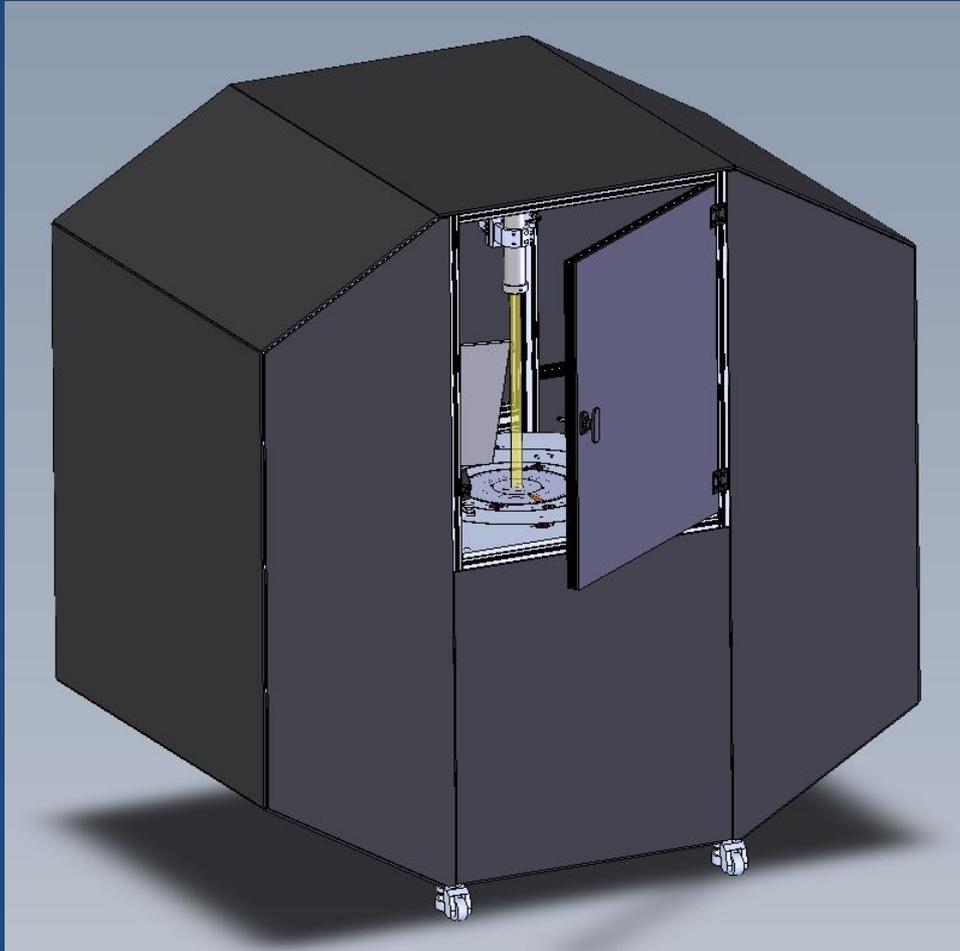
# View of General Motion of Light Source, Screen & Camera



- For each light source incidence angle, the screens rotate  $135^\circ$  to capture half of a hemisphere.
- If the material is anisotropic, then screen & camera are moved to the other side of the ring to capture the other half of the hemisphere.
- Light source can rotate to any angle above and below the table.

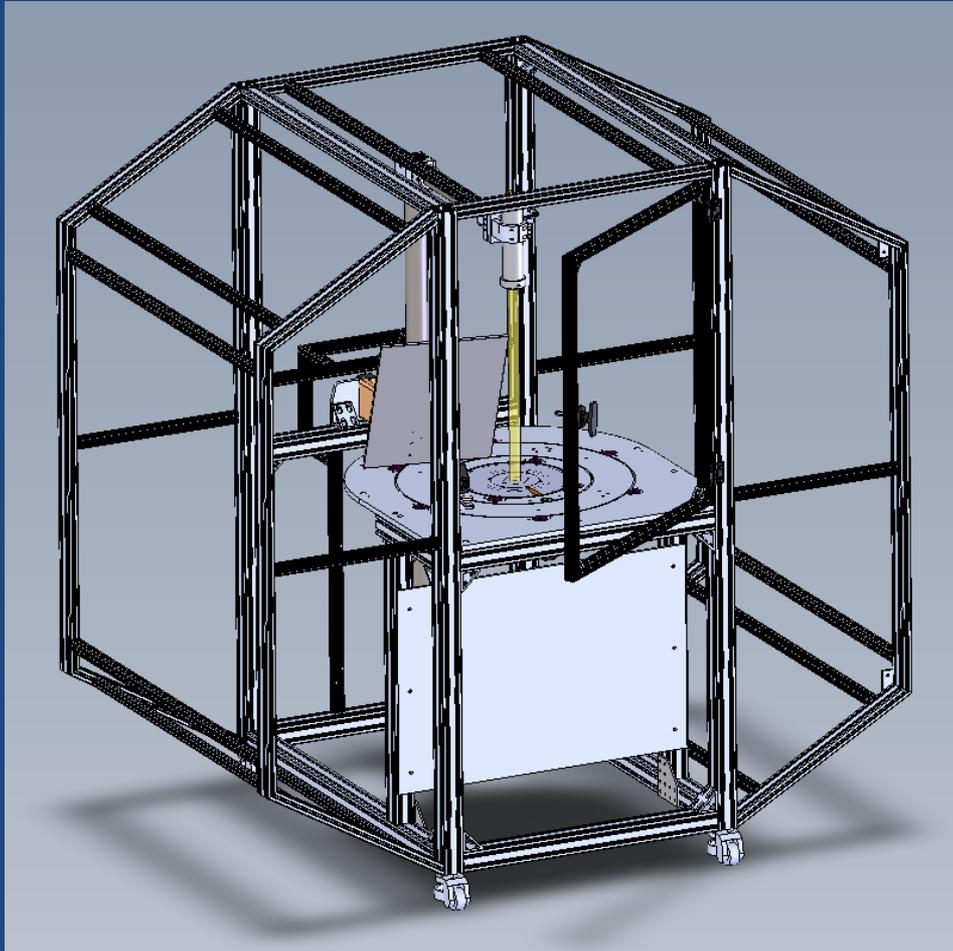
*\* Hover mouse over image to display animation controls.*

# View of Measurement Device & Enclosure



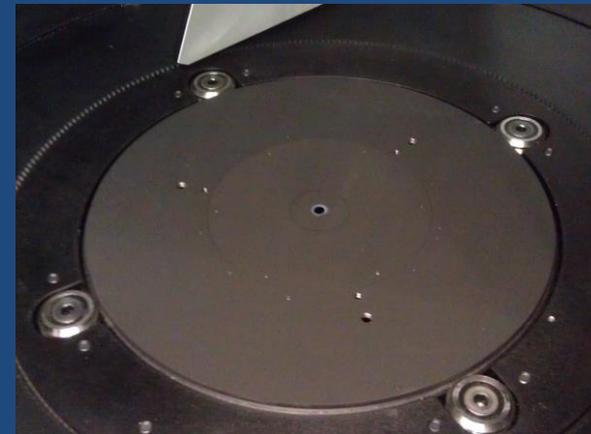
- The overall device is about 69" tall & 42" deep.

# View of Measurement Table Inside Enclosure

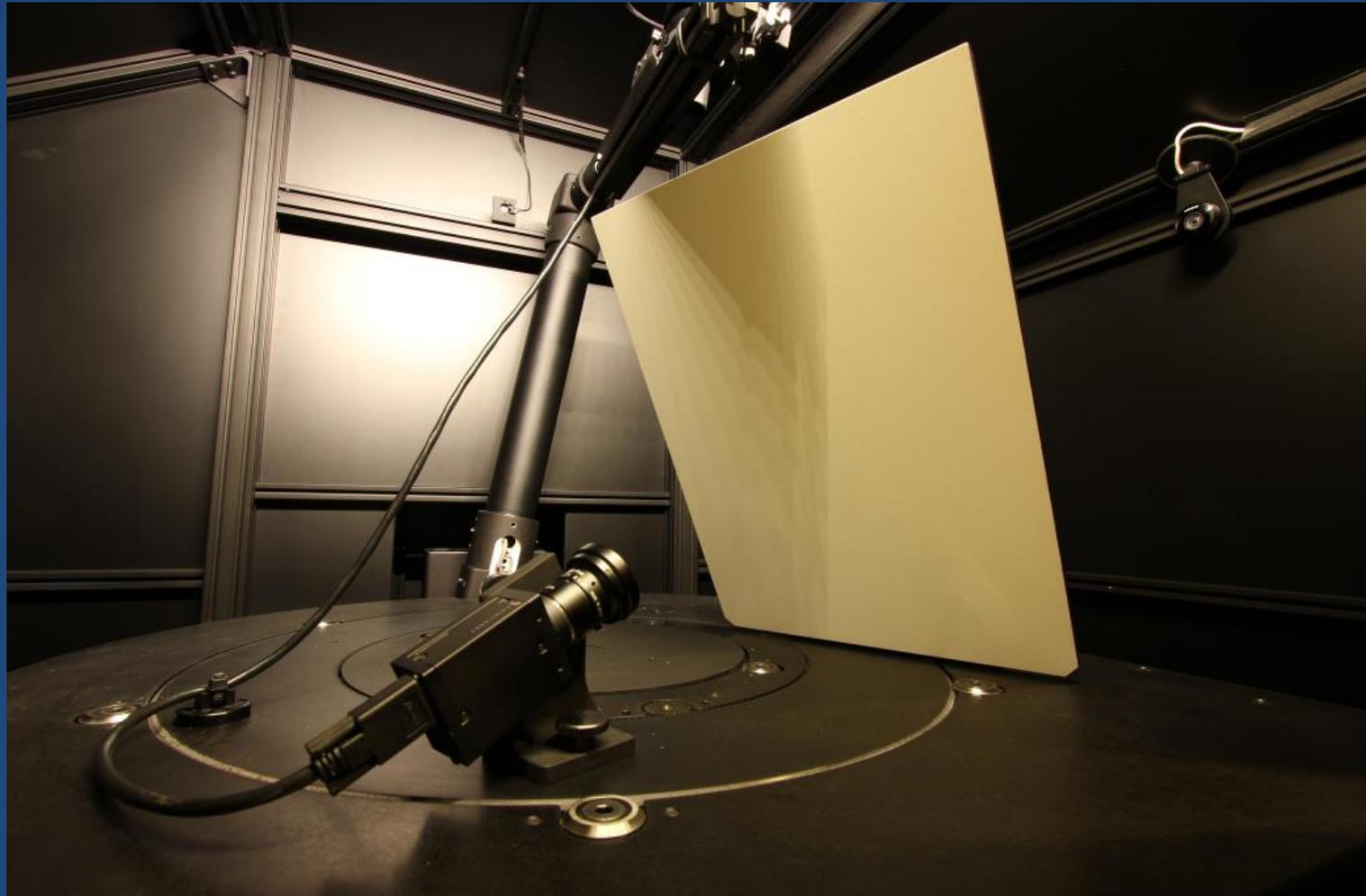


- The device is self contained with an onboard computer and controlled via a tablet.

# Views of Device, iPad Control Panel & Sample Holder



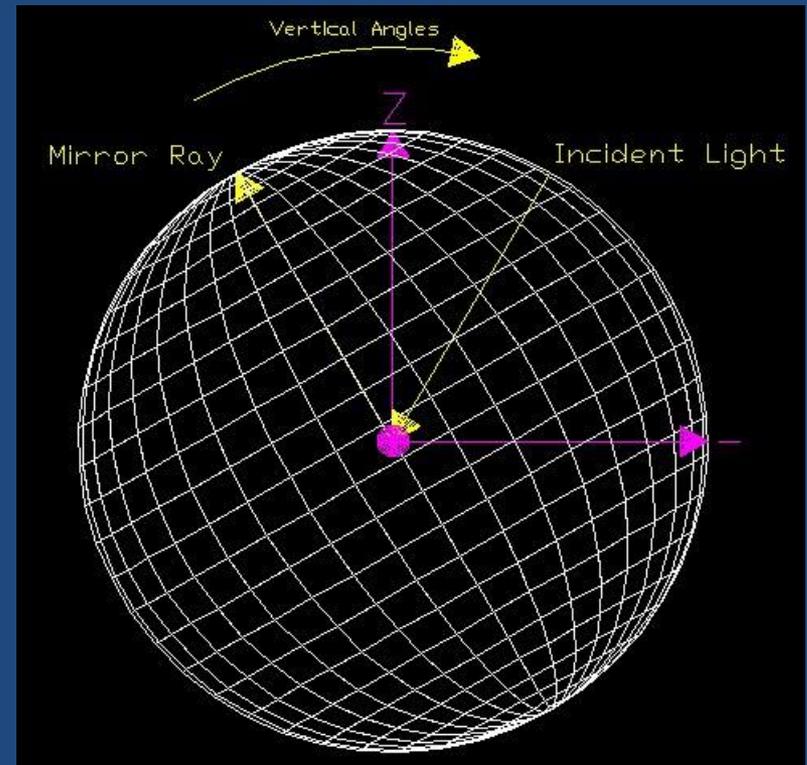
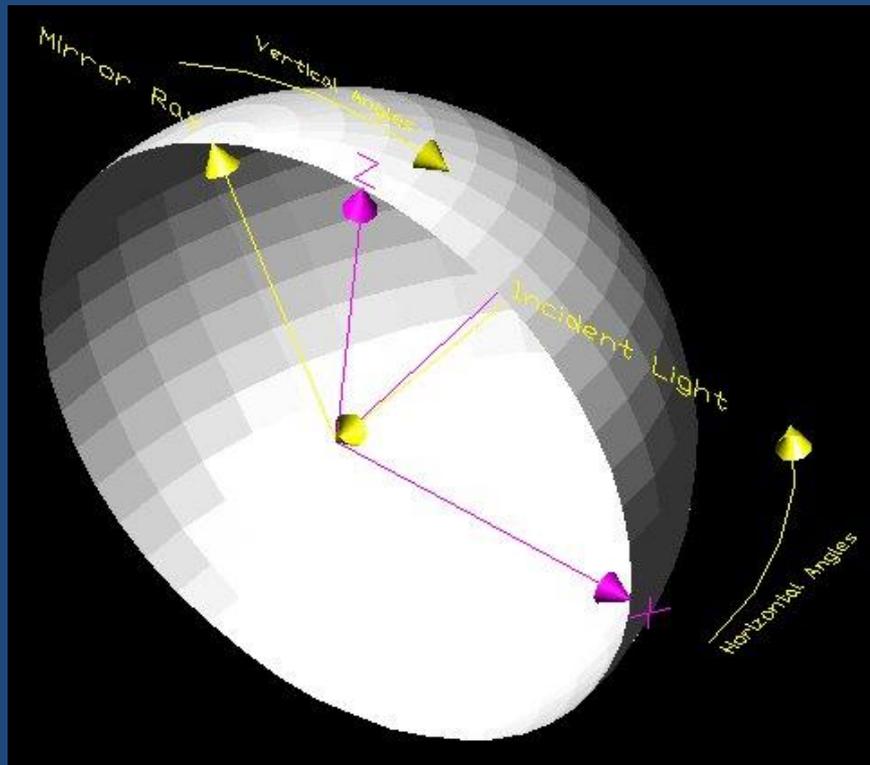
# View of Camera & Screen



# Data Processing

- All screens are projected onto a hemisphere.
- “BSDF” (L/E) isn’t directly useful for raytracing, so the data generated is a set of relative luminous intensity distributions (RLID).
- Various virtual sensor size options are used to calculate intensity values.
- Intensity data is stored in a rotated spherical coordinate system, centered about the mirror angle direction.

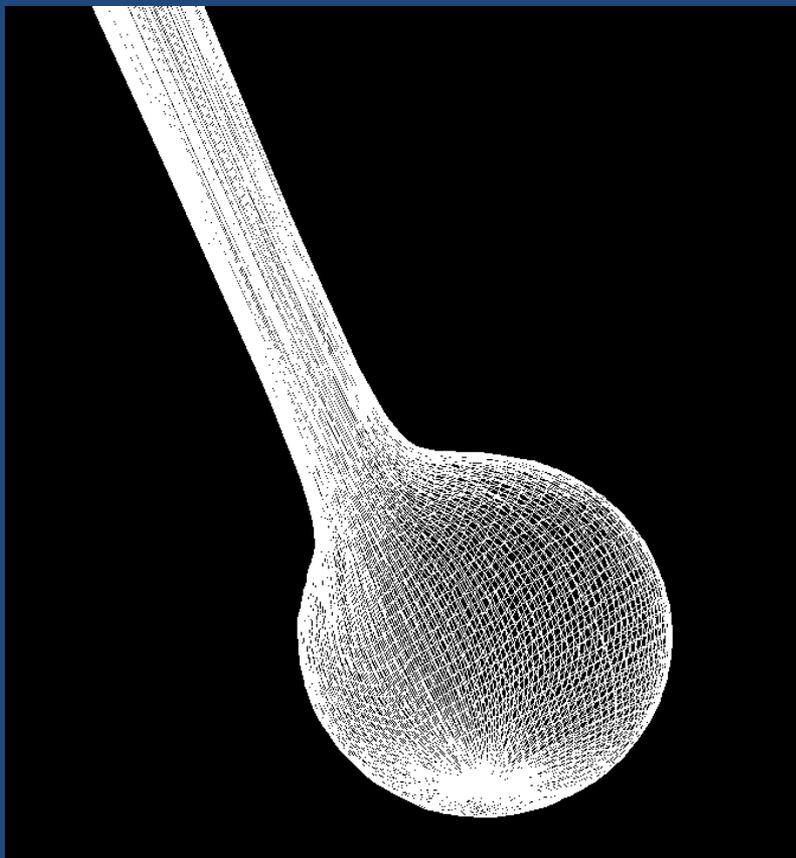
# Relative Intensity Distribution Coordinate System



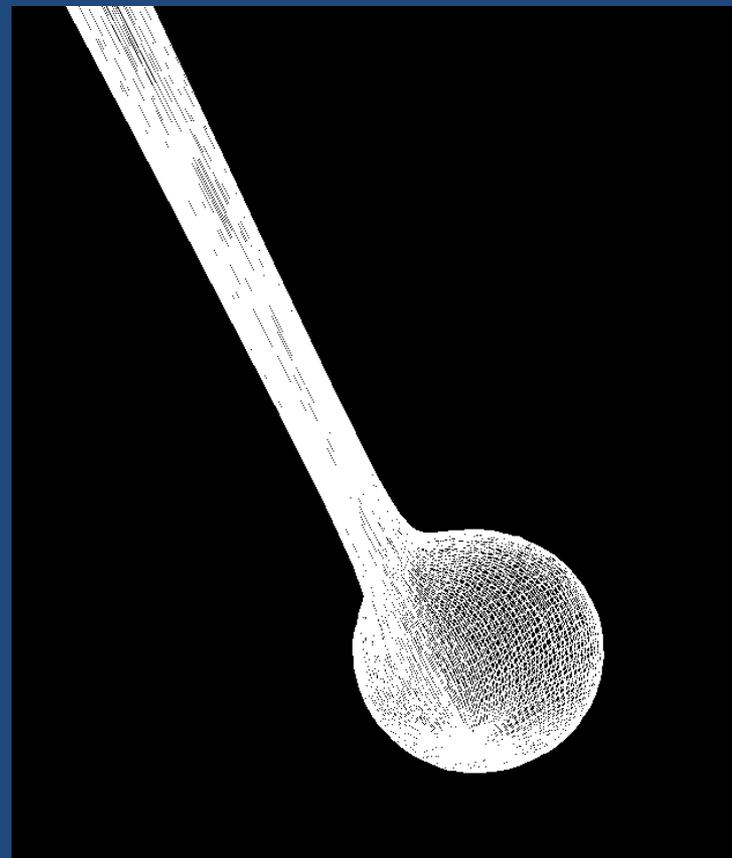
# Data Processing

- Calibration done with Spectralon as a “diffuse” standard (accounts for vignetting, non-diffuseness of screen & interreflections with table).
- Separating out the “specular” component is necessary for any raytracing application of the data.

# View of BSDF Data from Glossy White Plastic Before Specular Component is Removed

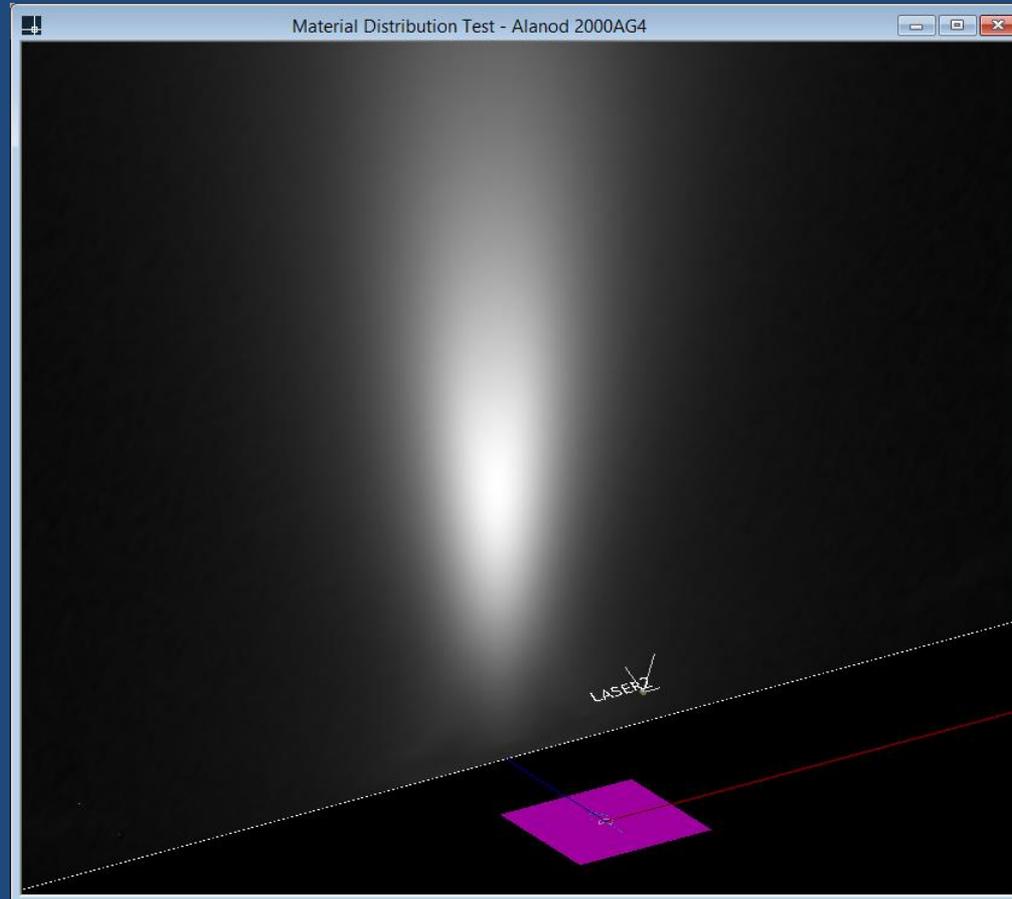


*Spherical plot of relative intensity distribution for 35° incidence angle.*



*Spherical plot of relative intensity distribution for 40° incidence angle.*

# View of BSDF Data from Alanod 2000 AG Semi-Specular Aluminum

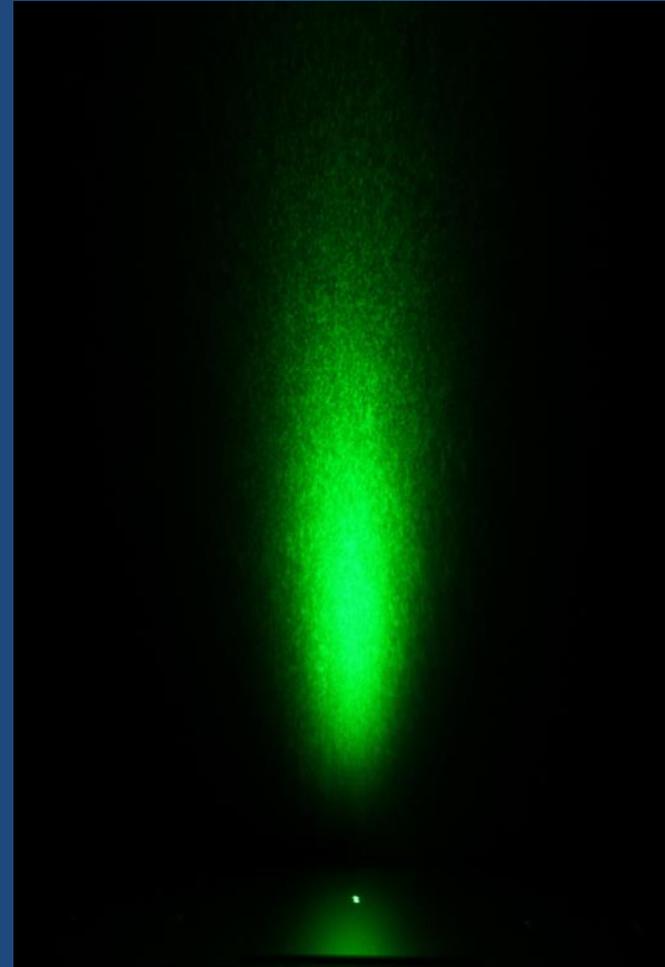


*Photopia simulation of a laser directed onto the material from a 15° incidence angle, light reflected onto a vertical plane.*

# Simulated & Actual Light Reflection onto Vertical Plane for Alanod 2000 AG Semi-Specular Aluminum



*Photopia simulation with measured BSDF data.*



*Laser directed onto actual material sample.*