

Computer Graphics (CS 543)

Lecture 8 (Part 1): Physically-Based Lighting Models

Prof Emmanuel Agu

*Computer Science Dept.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI)*





BRDF Evolution

- BRDFs have evolved historically
- 1970's: Empirical models
 - Phong's illumination model
- 1980s:
 - Physically based models
 - Microfacet models (e.g. Cook Torrance model)
- 1990's
 - Physically-based appearance models of specific effects (materials, weathering, dust, etc)
- Early 2000's
 - Measurement & acquisition of static materials/lights (wood, translucence, etc)
- Late 2000's
 - Measurement & acquisition of time-varying BRDFs (ripening, etc)



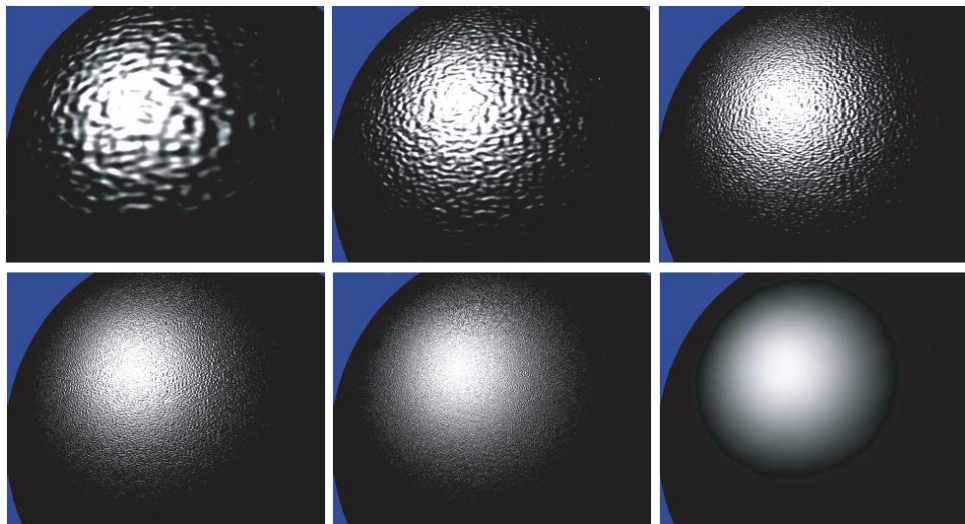
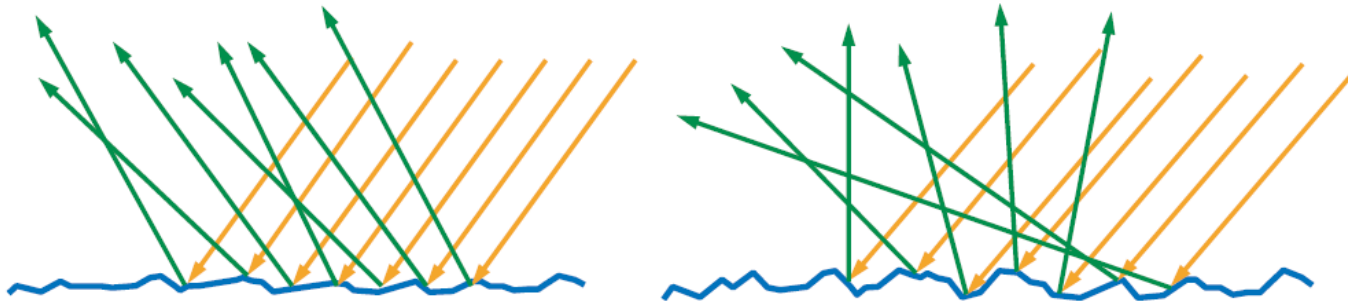
Physically-Based Lighting Models

- Phong model produces pretty pictures
- Cons: empirical (fudged?) ($\cos^\alpha \phi$), plastic look
- Shaders can implement better lighting/shading models
- Big trend towards Physically-based lighting models
- Physically-based?
 - Based on physics of how light interacts with actual surface
 - Apply Optics/Physics theories
- Classic: Cook-Torrance shading model (TOGS 1982)



Microgeometry

- Rougher surfaces bounce light all over the place



Increasing roughness

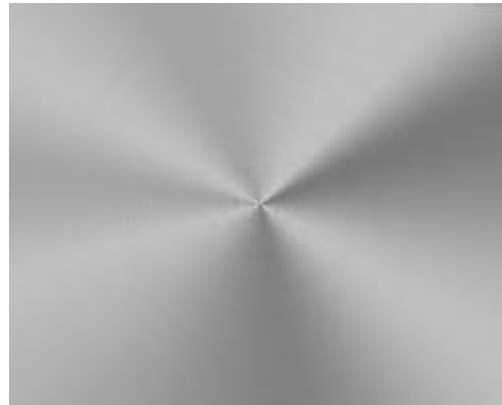


Isotropic Vs Anisotropic Surfaces

- **Isotropic:** light bounced equally in all directions
- **Anisotropic:**
 - Surface has grooves with directions. E.g. Brushed steel
 - Light bounced differently along vs across the grain.



Isotropic



Anisotropic (brushed steel)





Cook-Torrance Shading Model

- Same ambient and diffuse terms as Phong
- Different, better specular component than $(\cos^\alpha \phi)$,

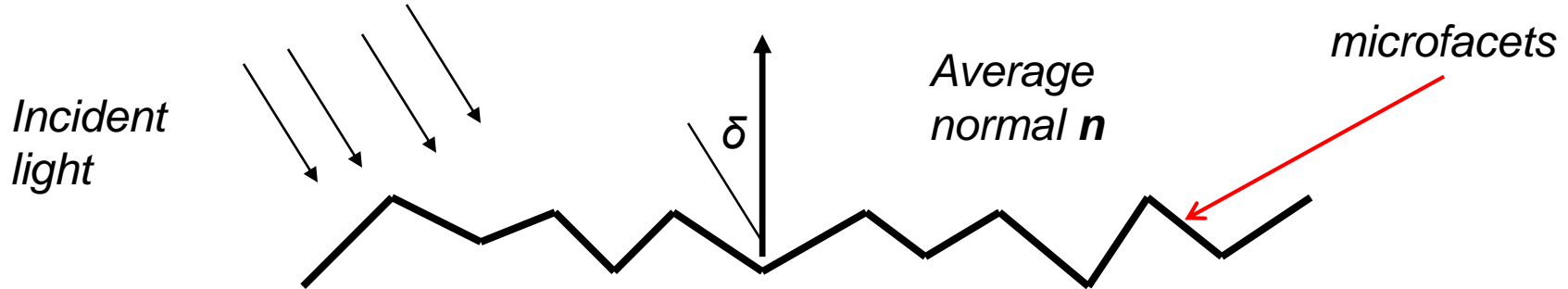
$$\cos^\alpha \phi \rightarrow \frac{F(\phi, \eta)DG}{(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})}$$

- Where
 - D - Distribution term
 - G – Geometric term
 - F – Fresnel term



Distribution Term, D

- **Idea:** surfaces consist of small V-shaped **microfacets (grooves)**

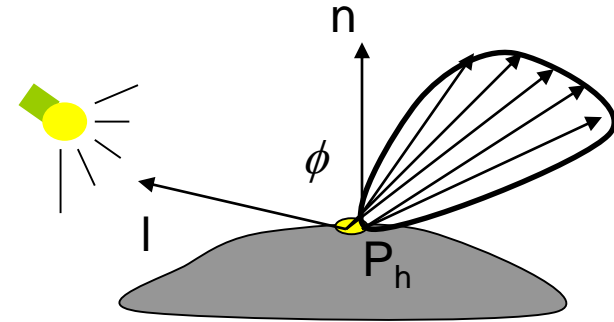
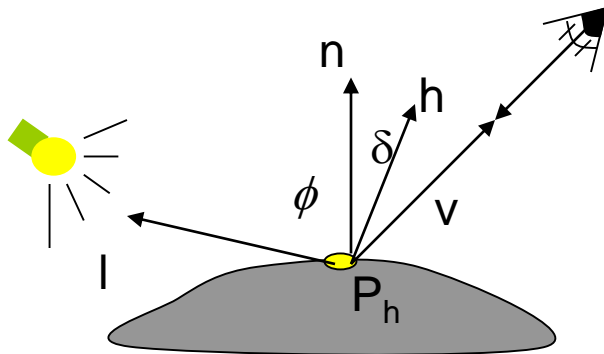


- Many grooves at each surface point
- Only grooves facing a given direction contribute
- $D(\delta)$ term: what fraction of grooves facing each angle δ
- E.g. half of grooves at hit point face 30 degrees, etc



Cook-Torrance Shading Model

- Define angle δ as deviation of \mathbf{h} from surface normal
- Only microfacets with pointing along halfway vector, $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{v}$, contributes



- Can use old Phong cosine ($\cos^n \phi$), as D
- Use Beckmann distribution instead

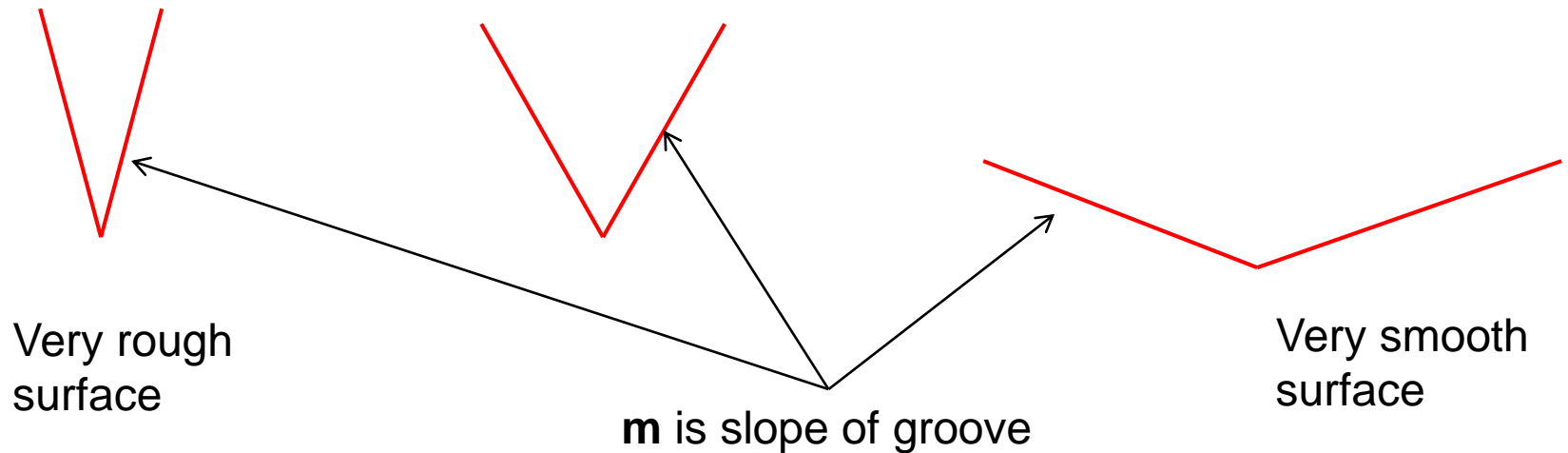
$$D(\delta) = \frac{1}{4\mathbf{m}^2 \cos^4(\delta)} e^{-\left(\frac{\tan(\delta)}{\mathbf{m}}\right)^2}$$

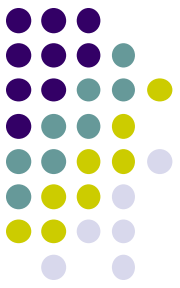
- \mathbf{m} expresses roughness of surface. How?



Cook-Torrance Shading Model

- m is Root-mean-square (RMS) of **slope** of V-groove
- $m = 0.2$ for nearly smooth
- $m = 0.6$ for very rough





Self-Shadowing (G Term)

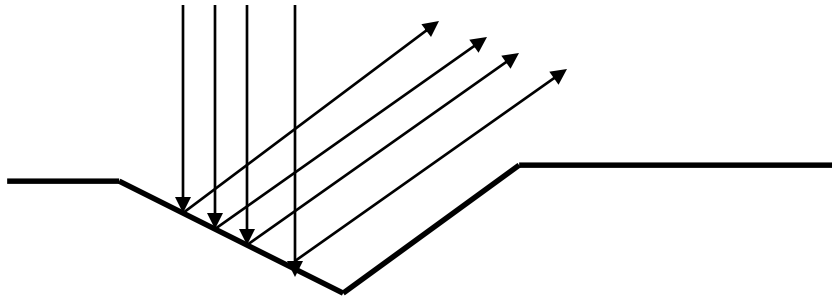
- Some grooves on extremely rough surface may block other grooves





Geometric Term, G

- Surface may be so rough that interior of grooves is blocked from light by edges
- Self blocking known as **shadowing** or **masking**
- Geometric term G accounts for this
- Break G into 3 cases:
- G, case a: No self-shadowing (light in-out unobstructed)

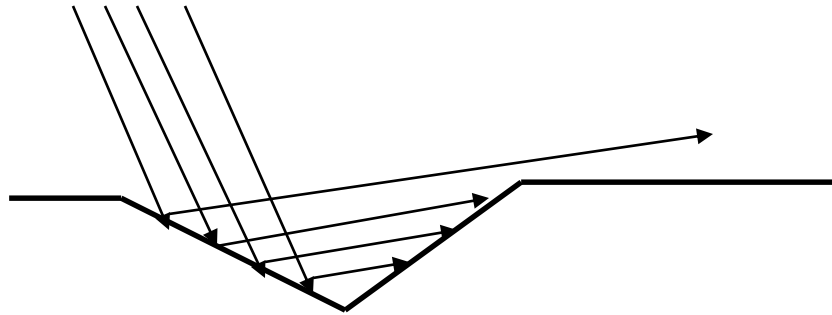


- Mathematically, $G = 1$



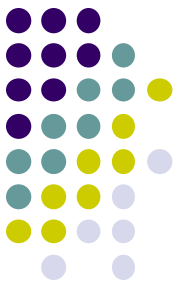
Geometric Term, G

- G_m , case b: No blocking on entry, blocking of exiting light (**masking**)



- Mathematically,

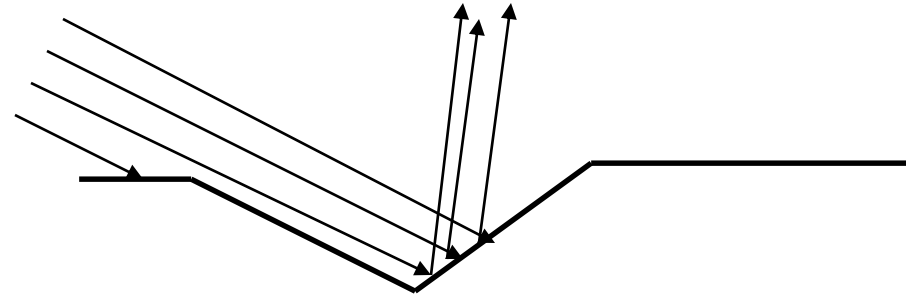
$$G_m = \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{h})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{s})}{\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{s}}$$



Geometric Term, G

- G_s , case c: blocking of incident light, no blocking of exiting light (**shadowing**)
- Mathematically,

$$G_s = \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{h})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})}{\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{s}}$$



- G term is minimum of 3 cases, hence

$$G = (1, G_m, G_s)$$

Fresnel Term, F



- So, again recall that specular term

$$spec = \frac{F(\phi, \eta) DG}{(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})}$$

- Microfacets not perfect mirrors
- F term, $F(\phi, \eta)$ gives fraction of incident light reflected

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(g - c)^2}{(g + c)^2} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{c(g + c) - 1}{c(g - c) - 1} \right)^2 \right\}$$

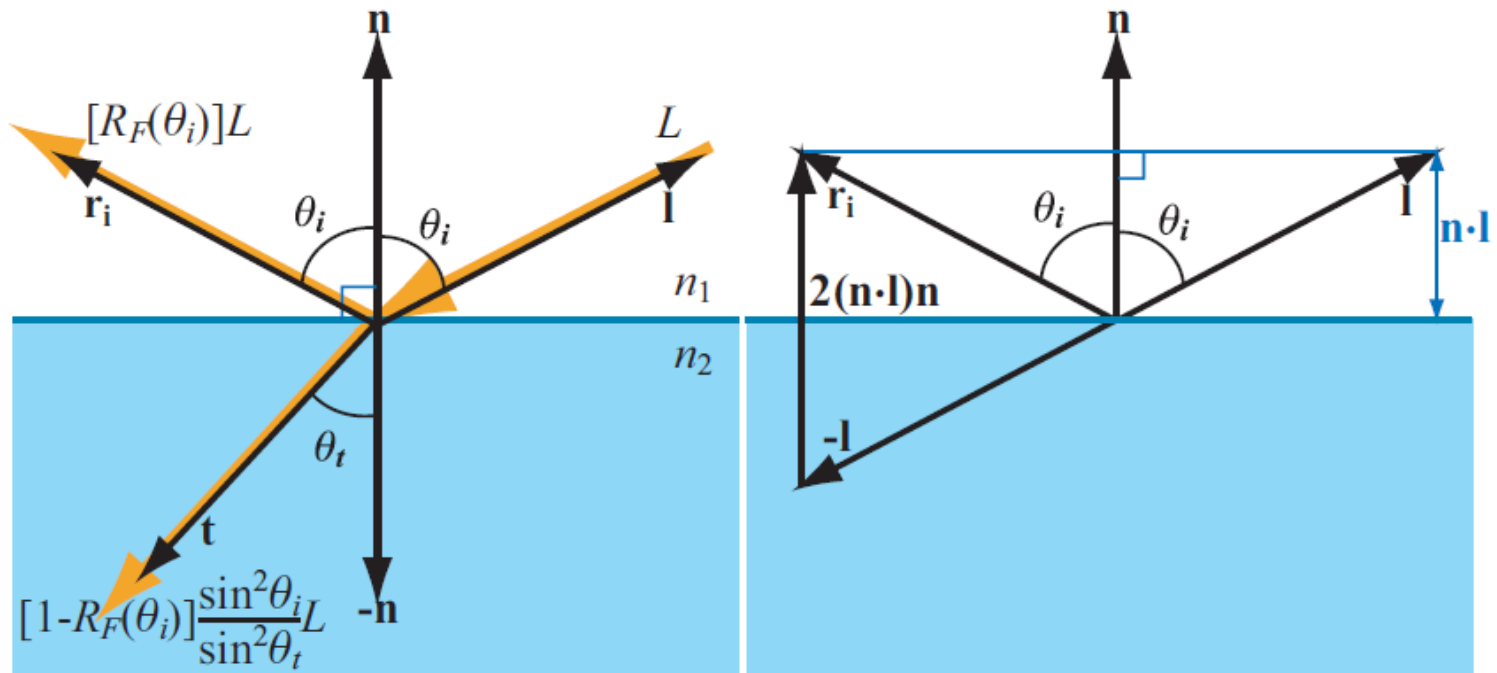
F is function of material and incident angle

- where $c = \cos(\phi) = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{s}$ and $g^2 = \eta^2 + c^2 + 1$
- ϕ is incident angle, η is refractive index of material



Fresnel Reflectance

- Equation that determines what fraction of incident light is reflected (and what fraction is transmitted)





Fresnel Reflectance

- Usually, physics table for each material's fresnel reflectance at zero degrees of incidence

Material	Fresnel Value (R,G,B)
Water	0.02, 0.02, 0.02
Plastic	0.05, 0.05, 0.05
Glass	0.08, 0.08, 0.08
Diamond	0.17, 0.17, 0.17
Copper	0.95, 0.64, 0.54
Aluminum	0.91, 0.92, 0.92

- Schlick approximation to get arbitrary F

$$F(\theta) = F(0) + (1 - F(0))(1 - \cos\theta)^5$$



Other Physically-Based BRDF Models

- Oren-Nayar – Diffuse term changed not specular
- Aishikhminn-Shirley – Grooves not v-shaped. Other Shapes
- Microfacet generator (Design your own microfacet)



Real Image



Lambertian Model



Oren-Nayar Model

BV BRDF Viewer



BRDF viewer (View distribution of light bounce), gain intuition

The image shows a screenshot of the BV BRDF Viewer software interface. It consists of several windows:

- BV Options:** A top window with tabs for "Viewers" and "Options". Under "Viewers", "2D slices" and "3D view" are selected. Under "Options", "Logarithm" is selected, and "Multiply by:" is set to $\cos(\theta_{in}) * \cos(\theta_{out})$. Buttons for "New Window" and "Quit" are present.
- BRDF Parameter panel (Top):** Controls for the Cook-Torrance-Sparrow BRDF. Parameters include:
 - Surface roughness m : 0.13
 - Index of Refraction: Real part 1.60, Imaginary Part -0.20
 - Specular reflectivity: 0.60
 - Diffuse reflectivity: 0.40A text box explains: "This is the Cook-Torrance-Sparrow BRDF, using a Beckmann microfacet distribution function, Blinn's geometric shadowing term, and Fresnel reflection. The parameters are the surface roughness m (as used in the Beckmann distribution), the index of refraction, and the diffuse and specular reflectivities."
- BRDF Parameter panel (Bottom):** Controls for Greg Ward's Elliptical Gaussian BRDF. Parameters include:
 - Surface roughness in X direction: 0.05
 - Surface roughness in Y direction: 0.26
 - Specular reflectivity: 0.05
 - Diffuse reflectivity: 0.40
 - Orientation: A circular dial icon.A text box explains: "This is Greg Ward's Elliptical Gaussian BRDF. It is predicted by a simple, but physically correct, rough-surface model, assuming different surface roughness along the X and Y directions. Shadowing, masking and Fresnel reflection are not included."
- Visualizations:** Two windows show light distribution on a sphere and a plane. The top visualization is for the Cook-Torrance-Sparrow BRDF with parameters $m=0.13, n=1.60-0.20i, rs=0.60, rd=0.40$. The bottom visualization is for the Greg Ward's Elliptical Gaussian BRDF with parameters $sx=0.05, sy=0.26, rs=0.05, rd=0.40$ rotated by +000.

Sub-Surface Scattering



Crysis skin [demo](#)



Marble



Human Skin



More Examples...



Leaves



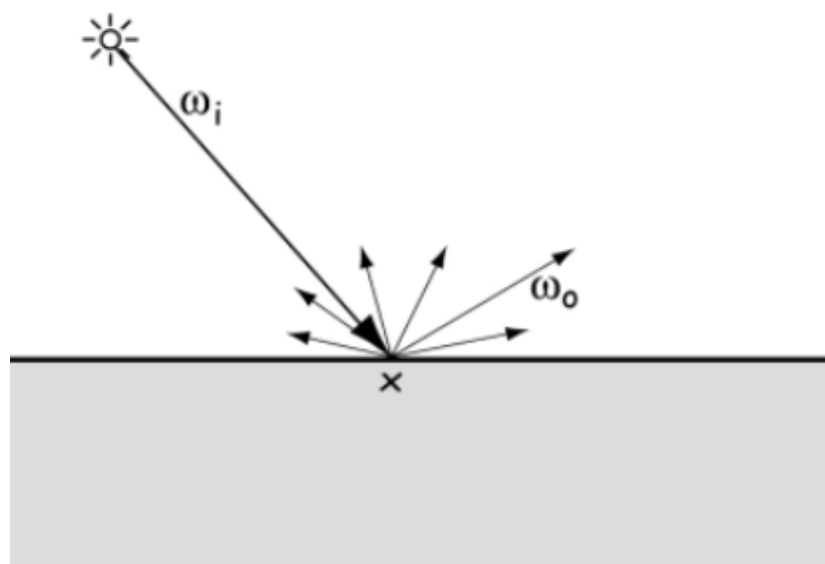
Hair



Milk

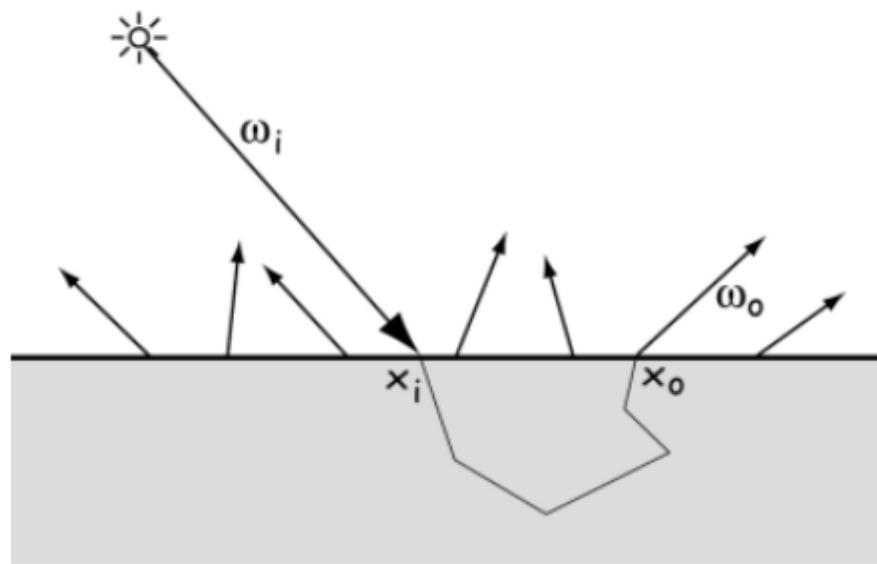


Subsurface Scattering



$$f_r(x, \omega_i, \omega_o) \equiv \frac{dL_r(x, \omega_o)}{dE_i(x, \omega_i)}$$

Reflection



$$S(x_i, \omega_i; x_o, \omega_o) \equiv \frac{dL_r(x_o, \omega_o)}{d\Phi_i(x_i, \omega_i)}$$

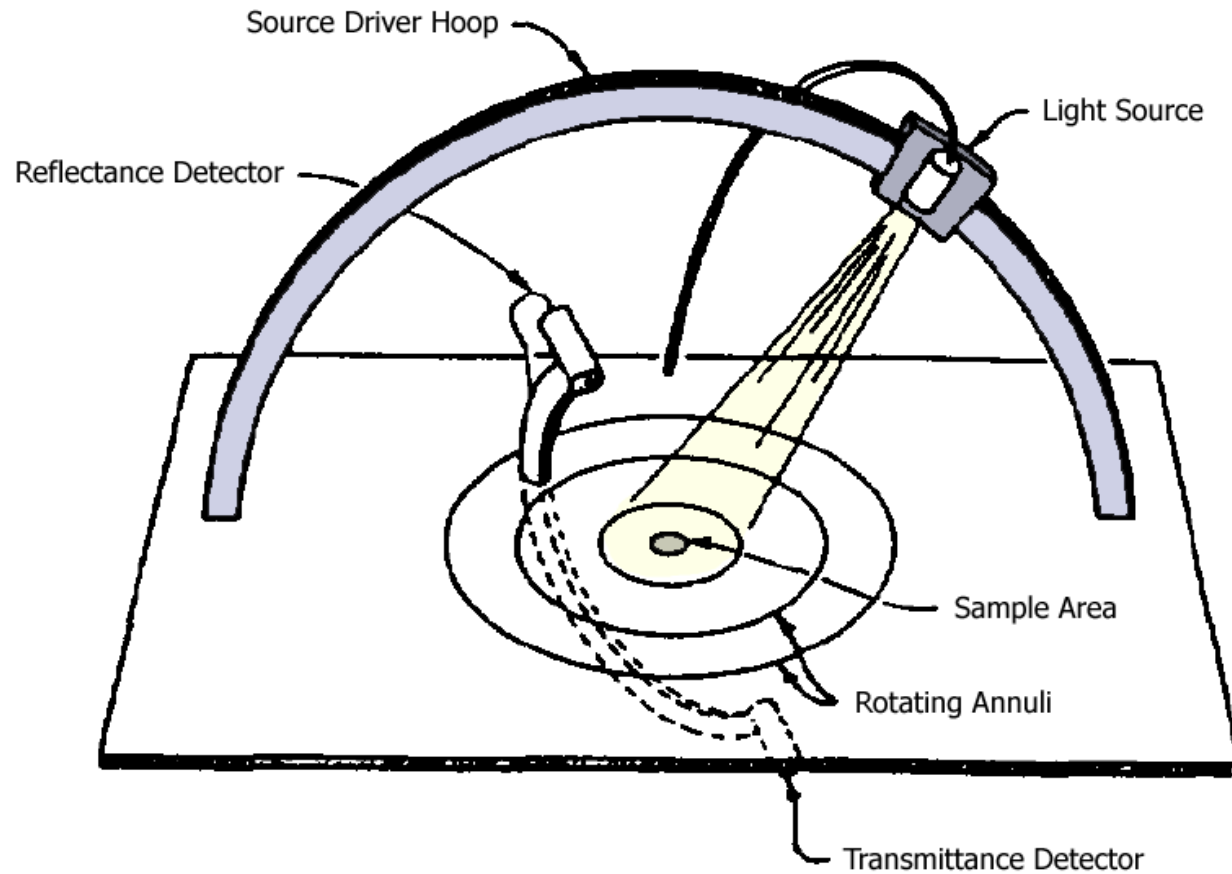
Subsurface Scattering



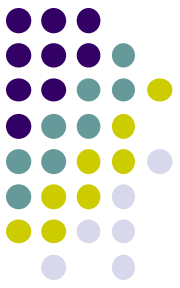
BRDF Evolution

- BRDFs have evolved historically
- 1970's: Empirical models
 - Phong's illumination model
- 1980s:
 - Physically based models
 - Microfacet models (e.g. Cook Torrance model)
- 1990's
 - Physically-based appearance models of specific effects (materials, weathering, dust, etc)
- **Early 2000's**
 - **Measurement & acquisition of static materials/lights (wood, translucence, etc)**
- Late 2000's
 - Measurement & acquisition of time-varying BRDFs (ripening, etc)

Measuring BRDFs



Murray-Coleman and Smith Gonioreflectometer. (Copied and Modified from [Ward92]).



Measured BRDF Samples

- Mitsubishi Electric Research Lab (MERL)

<http://www.merl.com/brdf/>

- Wojciech Matusik
- MIT PhD Thesis
- 100 BRDF Samples





BRDF Evolution

- BRDFs have evolved historically
- 1970's: Empirical models
 - Phong's illumination model
- 1980s:
 - Physically based models
 - Microfacet models (e.g. Cook Torrance model)
- 1990's
 - Physically-based appearance models of specific effects (materials, weathering, dust, etc)
- Early 2000's
 - Measurement & acquisition of static materials/lights (wood, translucence, etc)
- **Late 2000's**
 - **Measurement & acquisition of time-varying BRDFs (ripening, etc)**

Time-varying BRDF



- BRDF: How different materials reflect light
- Time varying?: how BRDF (reflectance) changes over time
- Examples: weathering, ripening fruits, rust, etc





References

- Interactive Computer Graphics (6th edition), Angel and Shreiner
- Computer Graphics using OpenGL (3rd edition), Hill and Kelley