Reflection Models I

Today

- Types of reflection models
- The BRDF and reflectance
- The reflection equation
- Ideal reflection and refraction
- Fresnel effect
- Ideal diffuse

Next lecture

- Glossy and specular reflection models
- Rough surfaces and microfacets
- Self-shadowing
- Anisotropic reflection models

Reflection Models

Definition: Reflection is the process by which light incident on a surface interacts with the surface such that it leaves on the incident side without change in frequency.

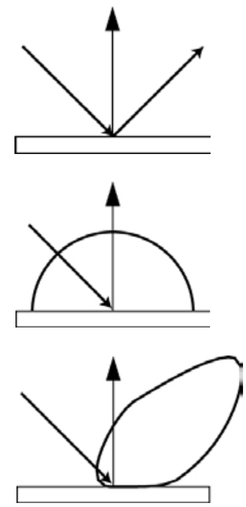
Properties

- Spectra and Color [Moon Spectra]
- Polarization
- Directional distribution

Theories

- Phenomenological
- Physical

Types of Reflection Functions



Ideal Specular
- Reflection Law
- Mirror

Ideal Diffuse
- Lambert's Law
- Matte

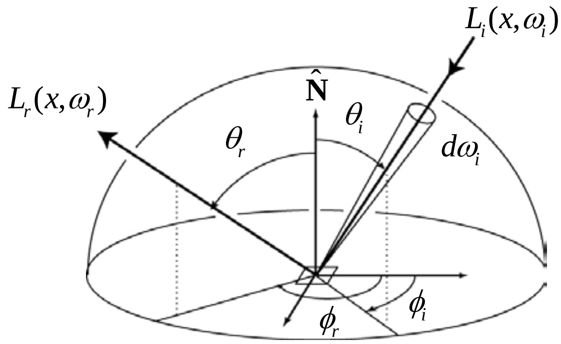
Specular
- Glossy
- Directional diffuse

Materials

Plastic Metal Matte

From Apodaca and Gritz, *Advanced RenderMan*

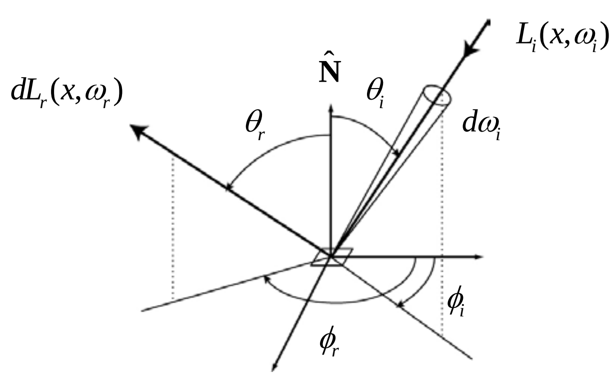
The Reflection Equation



$$L_r(x,\omega_r) = \int_{H^2} f_r(x,\omega_i \to \omega_r) L_i(x,\omega_i) \cos\theta_i \, d\omega_i$$

The BRDF

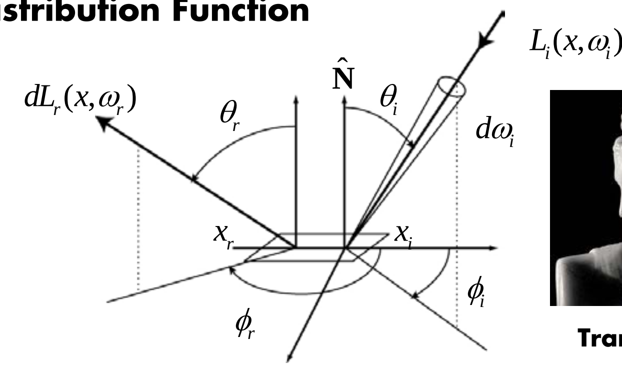
Bidirectional Reflectance-Distribution Function



$$f_r(\omega_i \to \omega_r) \equiv \frac{dL_r(\omega_i \to \omega_r)}{dE_i} \quad \left[\frac{1}{sr}\right]$$

The BSSRDF

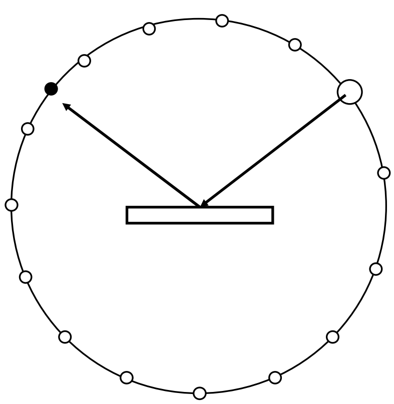
Bidirectional Surface Scattering Reflectance-Distribution Function

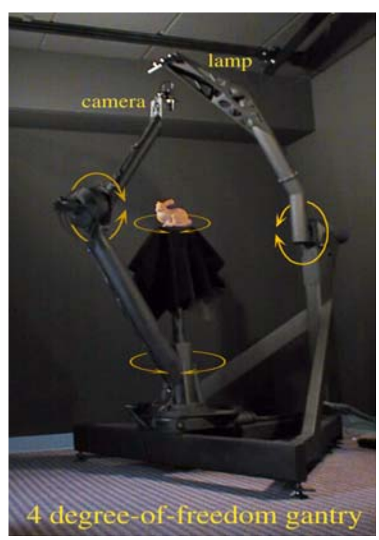


Translucency

$$S(x_i,\omega_i \rightarrow x_r,\omega_r) \equiv \frac{dL_r(x_i,\omega_i \rightarrow x_r,\omega_r)}{d\Phi_i}$$

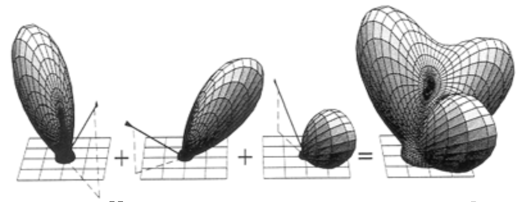
Gonioreflectometer





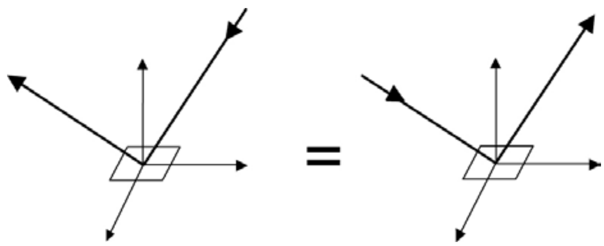
Properties of BRDF's

1. Linearity



From Sillion, Arvo, Westin, Greenberg

2. Reciprocity principle $f_r(\omega_r \to \omega_i) = f_r(\omega_i \to \omega_r)$

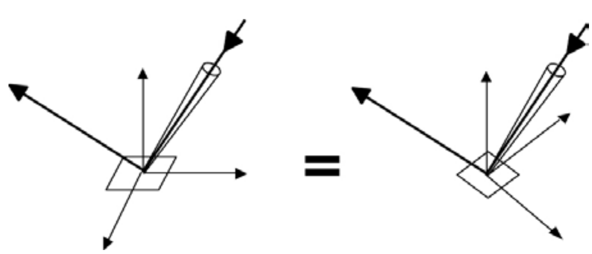


CS348B Lecture 10 Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2004

Properties of BRDF's

3. Isotropic vs. anisotropic

$$f_r(\theta_i, \varphi_i; \theta_r, \varphi_r) = f_r(\theta_i, \theta_r, \varphi_r - \varphi_i)$$



Reciprocity *and* isotropy

$$f_r(\theta_i, \theta_r, \varphi_r - \varphi_i) = f_r(\theta_r, \theta_i, \varphi_i - \varphi_r) = f_r(\theta_i, \theta_r, |\varphi_r - \varphi_i|)$$

4. Energy conservation

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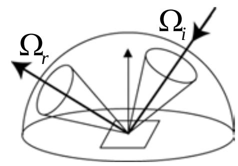
Energy Conservation

$$\frac{d\Phi_r}{d\Phi_i} = \frac{\int_{\Omega_r} L_r(\omega_r)\cos\theta_r\, d\omega_r}{\int_{\Omega_i} L_i(\omega_i)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i}$$



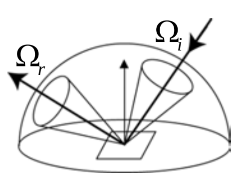
$$= \frac{\int_{\Omega_r}\int_{\Omega_i} f_r(\omega_i \to \omega_r) L_i(\omega_i)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i \cos\theta_r\, d\omega_r}{\int_{\Omega_i} L_i(\omega_i)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i}$$

$$\leq 1$$

The Reflectance

Definition: *Reflectance* is ratio of reflected to incident power

$$\rho(\Omega_i \to \Omega_r) \equiv \frac{\int_{\Omega_r}\int_{\Omega_i} f_r(\omega_i \to \omega_r)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i \cos\theta_r\, d\omega_r}{\int_{\Omega_i} \cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i}$$



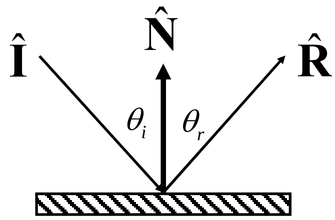
$$\leq \frac{\int_{\Omega_r}\int_{\Omega_i} f_r(\omega_i \to \omega_r) L_i(\omega_i)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i \cos\theta_r\, d\omega_r}{\int_{\Omega_i} L_i(\omega_i)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i}$$

Conservation of energy: $0 < \rho < 1$

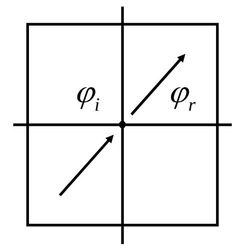
3 by 3 set of possibilities: $\{d\omega_i, \Omega_i, H_i^2\} \times \{d\omega_r, \Omega_r, H_r^2\}$

Units: ρ **[dimensionless],** f_r **[1/steradians]**

Law of Reflection



$$\theta_r = \theta_i$$

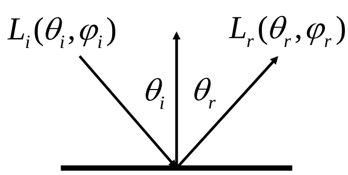


$$\varphi_r = \left(\varphi_i + \pi\right) \bmod 2\pi$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}} + (-\hat{\mathbf{I}}) = 2\cos\theta\,\hat{\mathbf{N}} = -2(\hat{\mathbf{I}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{N}})\hat{\mathbf{N}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{R}} = \hat{\mathbf{I}} - 2(\hat{\mathbf{I}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{N}})\hat{\mathbf{N}}$$

Ideal Reflection (Mirror)

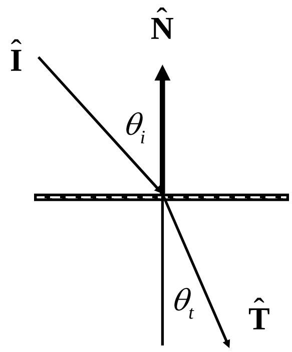


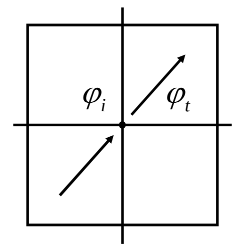
$$L_{r,m}(\theta_r, \varphi_r) = L_i(\theta_r, \varphi_r \pm \pi)$$

$$f_{r,m}(\theta_i, \varphi_i; \theta_r, \varphi_r) = \frac{\delta(\cos\theta_i - \cos\theta_r)}{\cos\theta_i}\delta(\varphi_i - \varphi_r \pm \pi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{r,m}(\theta_r, \varphi_r) &= \int f_{r,m}(\theta_i, \varphi_i; \theta_r, \varphi_r) L_i(\theta_i, \varphi_i) \cos\theta_i \, d\cos\theta_i \, d\varphi_i \\ &= \int \frac{\delta(\cos\theta_i - \cos\theta_r)}{\cos\theta_i}\delta(\varphi_i - \varphi_r \pm \pi) L_i(\theta_i, \varphi_i) \cos\theta_i \, d\cos\theta_i \, d\varphi_i \\ &= L_i(\theta_r, \varphi_r \pm \pi) \end{aligned}$$

Snell's Law



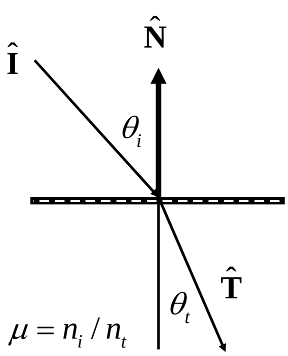


$$\varphi_t = \varphi_i \pm \pi$$

$$n_i \sin\theta_i = n_t \sin\theta_t$$

$$n_i\, \hat{\mathbf{N}} \times \hat{\mathbf{I}} = n_t\, \hat{\mathbf{N}} \times \hat{\mathbf{T}}$$

Law of Refraction



$$\mu = n_i / n_t$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{N}} \times \hat{\mathbf{T}} = \mu \;\; \hat{\mathbf{N}} \times \hat{\mathbf{I}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{N}} \times (\hat{\mathbf{T}} - \mu \;\; \hat{\mathbf{I}}) = 0$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{T}} = \mu \;\; \hat{\mathbf{I}} + \gamma \;\; \hat{\mathbf{N}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{T}}^2 = 1 = \mu^2 + \gamma^2 + 2\mu\gamma \;\; \hat{\mathbf{I}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{N}}$$

$$\gamma = -\mu \;\; \hat{\mathbf{I}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{N}} \pm \left\{1 - \mu^2 \left(1 - \left(\hat{\mathbf{I}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{N}}\right)^2\right)\right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \mu \;\; \cos\theta_i \pm \left\{1 - \mu^2 \sin^2\theta_i\right\}^{1/2}$$

$$= \mu \;\; \cos\theta_i \pm \cos\theta_t \qquad \leftarrow \gamma = \mu - 1$$

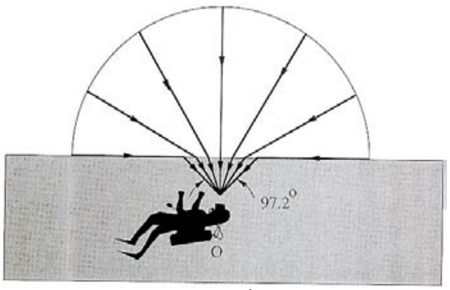
$$= \mu \;\; \cos\theta_i - \cos\theta_t$$

Total internal reflection:

$$1 - \mu^2 (1 - \left(\hat{\mathbf{I}} \bullet \hat{\mathbf{N}}\right)^2) < 0$$

Optical Manhole

Total internal reflection

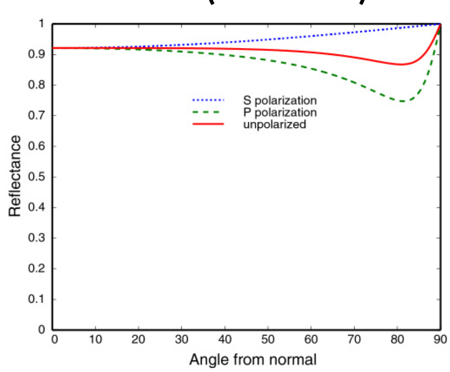


$$n_w = \frac{4}{3}$$

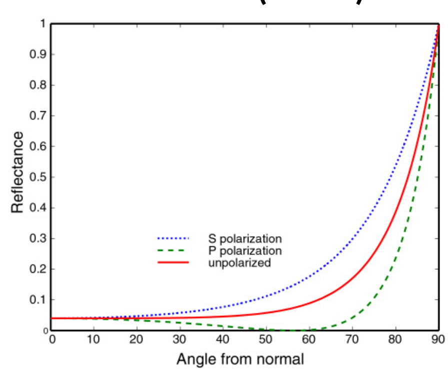
From Livingston and Lynch

Fresnel Reflectance

Metal (Aluminum)



Dielectric (N=1.5)



Gold F(0)=0.82
Silver F(0)=0.95

Glass n=1.5 F(0)=0.04
Diamond n=2.4 F(0)=0.15

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

Experiment

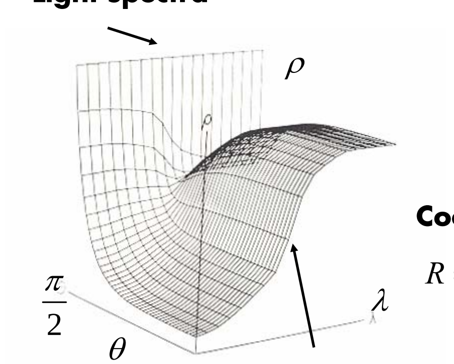
Reflections from a shiny floor

From Lafortune, Foo, Torrance, Greenberg, SIGGRAPH 97

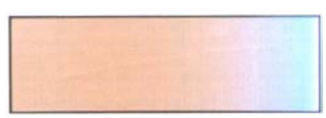
Cook-Torrance Model for Metals

Reflectance of Copper as a function of wavelength and angle of incidence

Light spectra



Copper spectra



Measured Reflectance

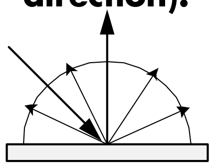
Approximated Reflectance

Cook-Torrance approximation

$$R = R(0) + R(\pi/2)\left[\frac{F(\theta) - F(0)}{F(\pi/2) - F(0)}\right]$$

Ideal Diffuse Reflection

Assume light is equally likely to be reflected in any output direction (independent of input direction).



$$L_{r,d}(\omega_r) = \int f_{r,d} L_i(\omega_i) \cos\theta_i \, d\omega_i$$
$$= f_{r,d} \int L_i(\omega_i) \cos\theta_i \, d\omega_i$$
$$= f_{r,d} E$$

$$f_{r,d} = c$$

$$M = \int L_r(\omega_r) \cos\theta_r \, d\omega_r = L_r \int \cos\theta_r \, d\omega_r = \pi L_r$$

$$\rho_d = \frac{M}{E} = \frac{\pi L_r}{E} = \frac{\pi f_{r,d} E}{E} = \pi f_{r,d} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f_{r,d} = \frac{\rho_d}{\pi}$$

Lambert's Cosine Law $M = \rho_d E = \rho_d E_s \cos\theta_s$

"Diffuse" Reflection

Theoretical

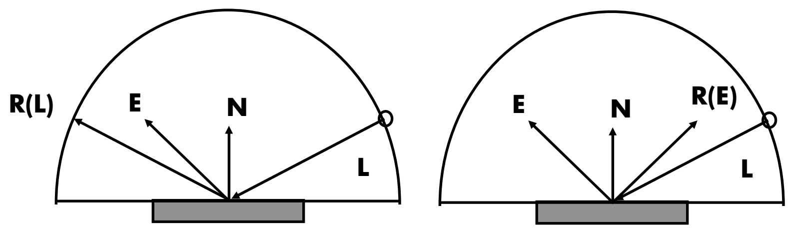
- **Bouguer - Special micro-facet distribution**
- **Seeliger - Subsurface reflection**
- **Multiple surface or subsurface reflections**

Experimental

- **Pressed magnesium oxide powder**
- **Almost never valid at high angles of incidence**

Paint manufactures attempt to create ideal diffuse

Phong Model

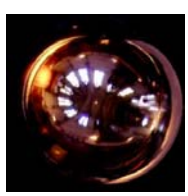


$$\left(\hat{\mathbf{E}} \bullet \mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{L}})\right)^s \qquad \left(\hat{\mathbf{L}} \bullet \mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{E}})\right)^s$$

Reciprocity: $\left(\hat{\mathbf{E}} \bullet \mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{L}})\right)^s = \left(\hat{\mathbf{L}} \bullet \mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{E}})\right)^s$

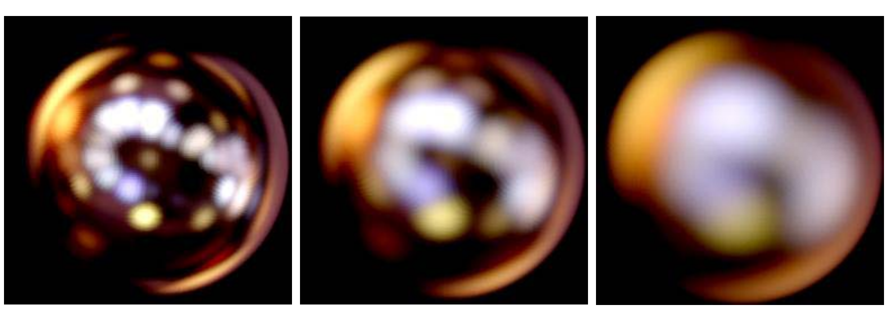
Distributed light source!

Phong Model



Mirror

Diffuse



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Properties of the Phong Model

Energy normalize Phong Model

$$\rho(H^2 \to \omega_r) = \int_{H^2(\hat{\mathbf{N}})} \left(\hat{\mathbf{L}} \bullet \mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{E}})\right)^s \cos\theta_i \, d\omega_i$$

$$\leq \int_{H^2(\hat{\mathbf{R}})} \left(\hat{\mathbf{L}} \bullet \mathbf{R}(\hat{\mathbf{E}})\right)^s d\omega_{ir}$$

$$\leq \int_{H^2} \cos^s \theta \, d\omega = \frac{2\pi}{s+1}$$