Computer graphics III – Light reflection, BRDF

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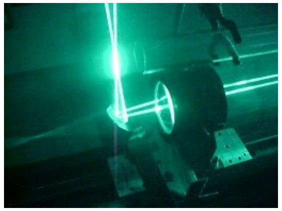
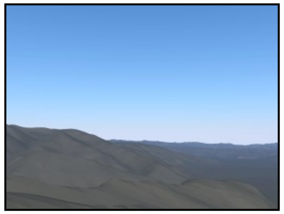


Basic radiometric quantities

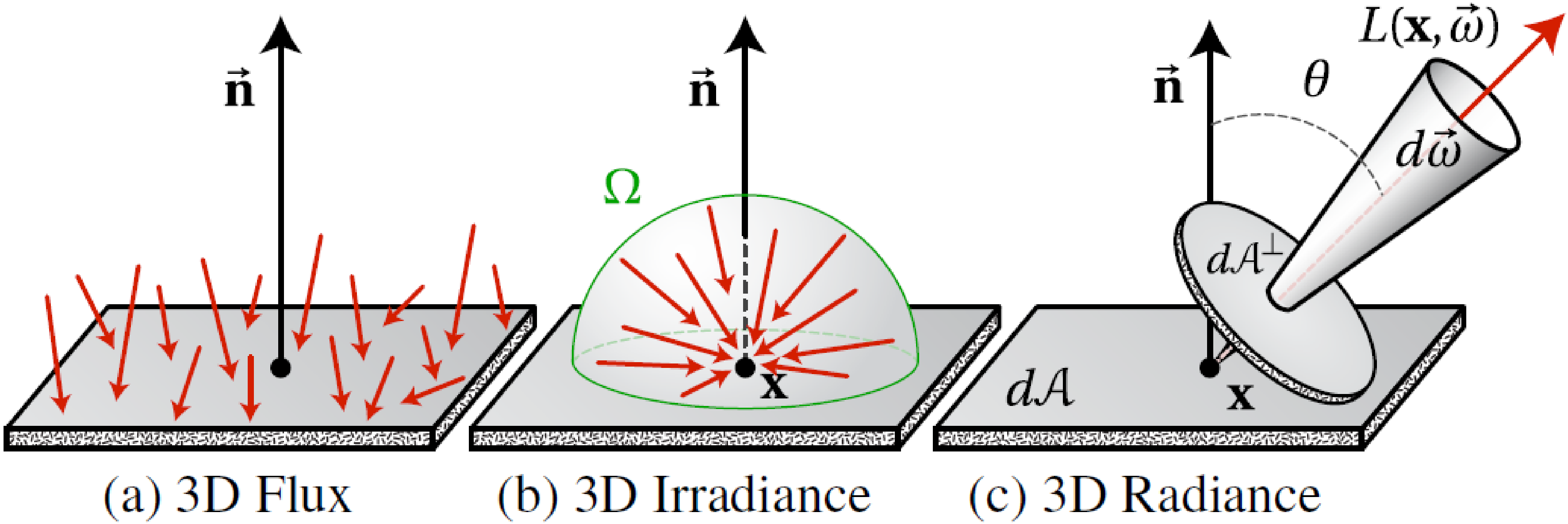


Image: Wojciech Jarosz

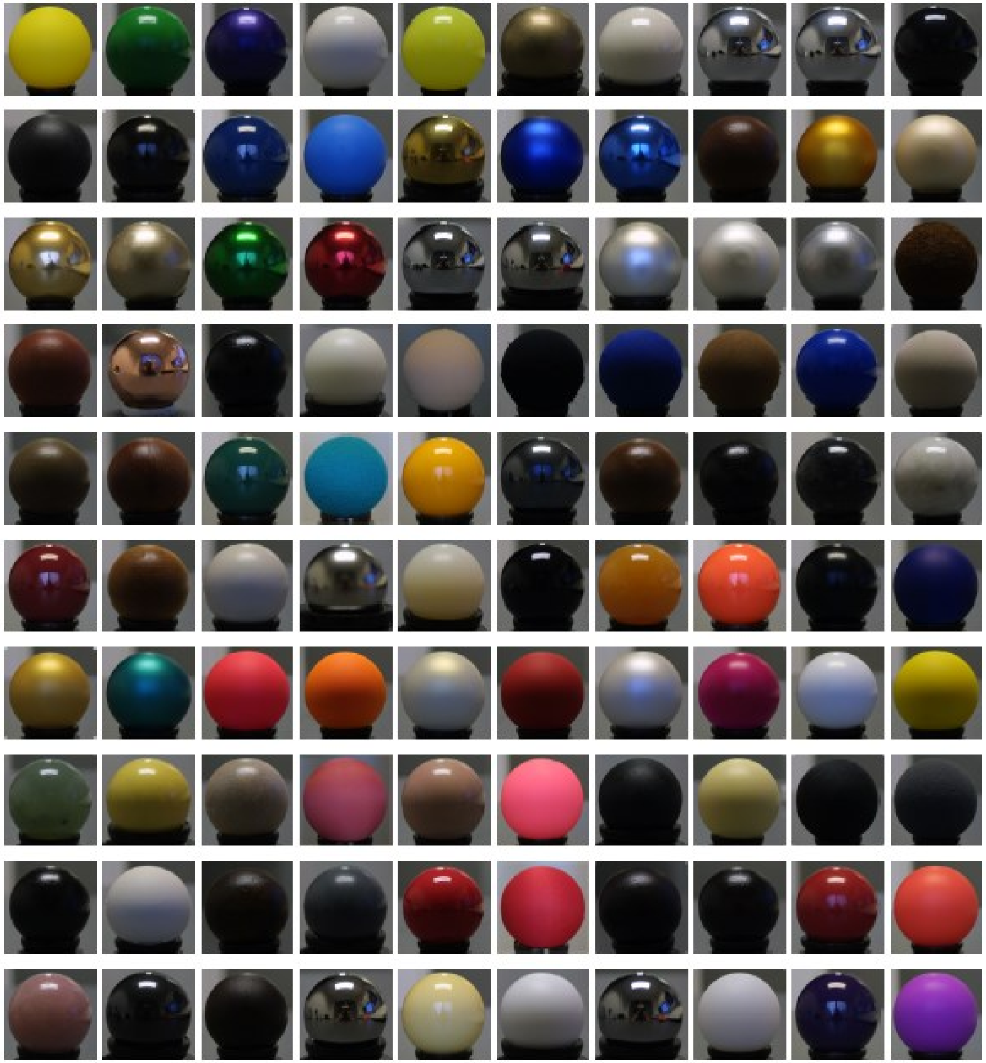
Interaction of light with a surface

- Absorption
- Reflection
- Transmission / refraction

- Reflective properties of materials determine
  - the relation of **reflected** radiance L_r to **incoming** radiance L_i , and therefore
  - the **appearance** of the object: color, glossiness, etc.

Interaction of light with a surface

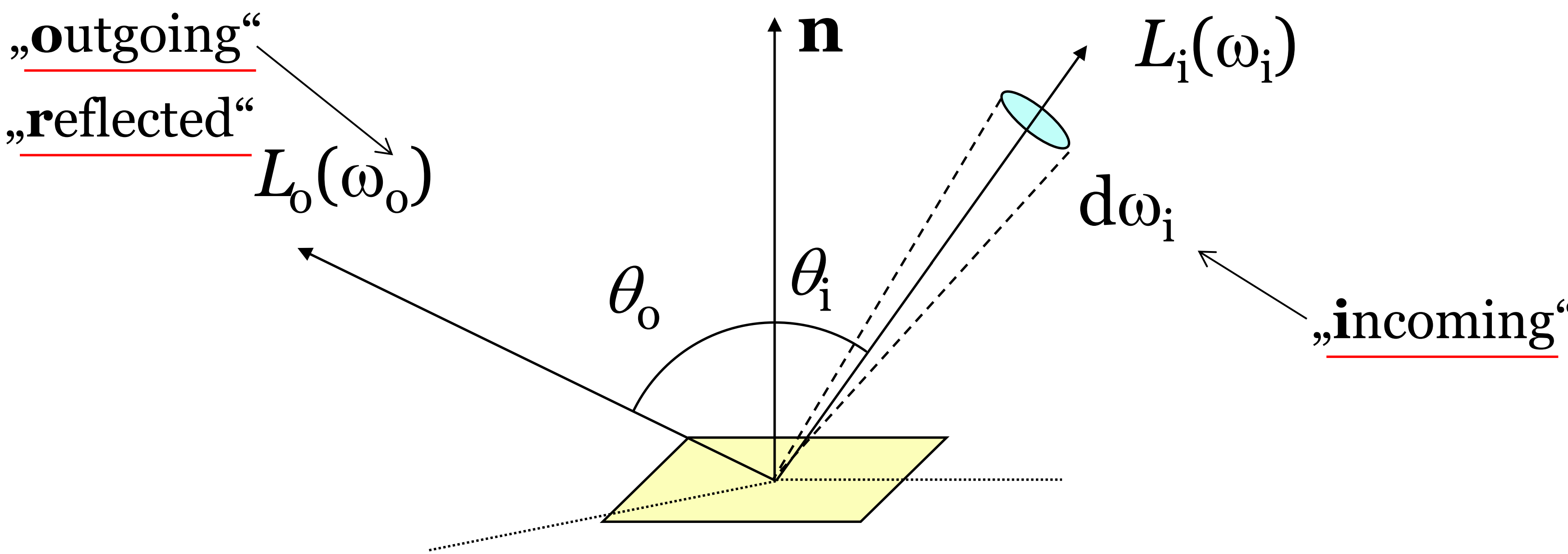
- Same illumination
- Different materials



Source: MERL BRDF database

BRDF – Formal definition

- **B**idirectional **R**eflectance **D**istribution **F**unction



$$f_r(\omega_i \to \omega_o) = \frac{dL_o(\omega_o)}{dE(\omega_i)} = \frac{dL_o(\omega_o)}{L_i(\omega_i) \cdot \cos\theta_i \cdot d\omega_i} \quad [\mathrm{sr}^{-1}]$$

BRDF

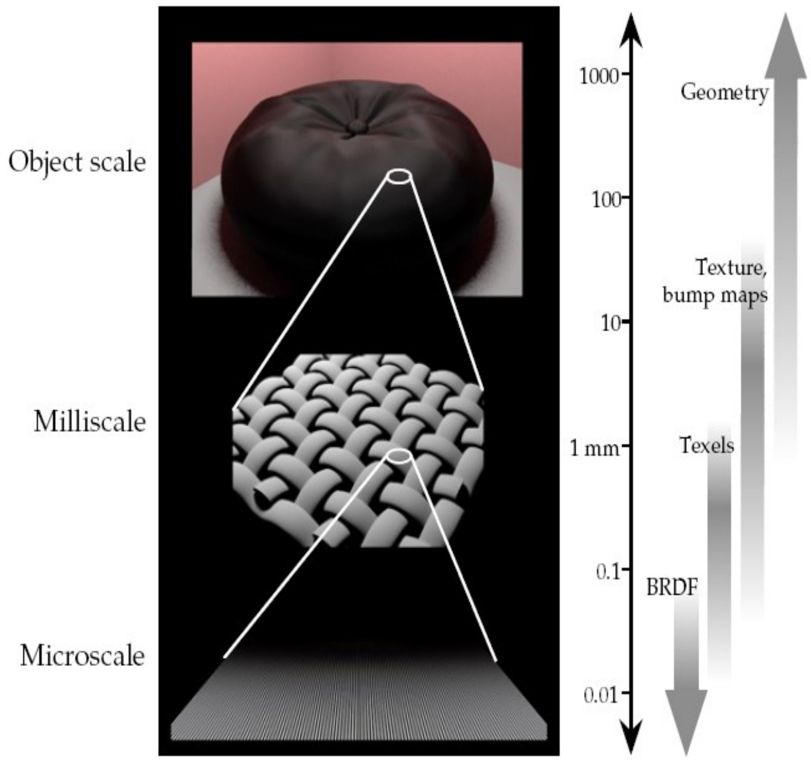
- Mathematical model of the reflection properties of a surface

- Intuition
  - **Value of a** BRDF = **probability density**, describing the event that a light energy "packet", or "photon", coming from direction ω_i gets reflected to the direction ω_o.

- Range: $$\boxed{f_r(\omega_\mathrm{i} \to \omega_\mathrm{o}) \in [0, \infty)}$$

BRDF

- The BRDF is a **model of the bulk behavior of light** on the microstructure when viewed from distance

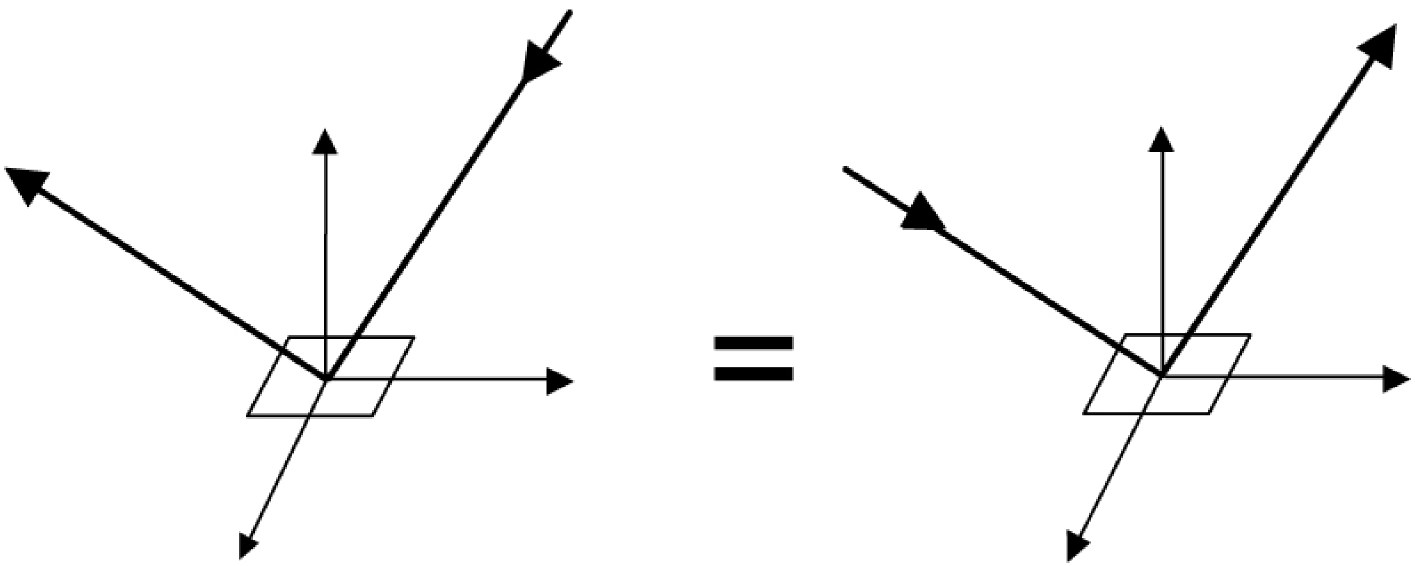


Westin et al. Predicting Reflectance Functions from Complex Surfaces, SIGGRAPH 1992.

BRDF properties

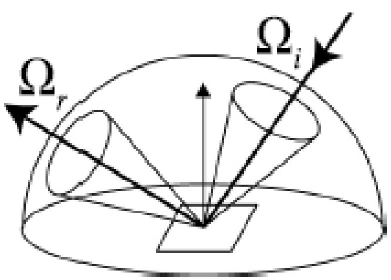
- **Helmholz reciprocity** (always holds in nature, a physically-plausible BRDF model must follow it)

$$\boxed{f_r(\omega_\mathrm{i} \to \omega_\mathrm{o}) = f_r(\omega_\mathrm{o} \to \omega_\mathrm{i})}$$



BRDF properties

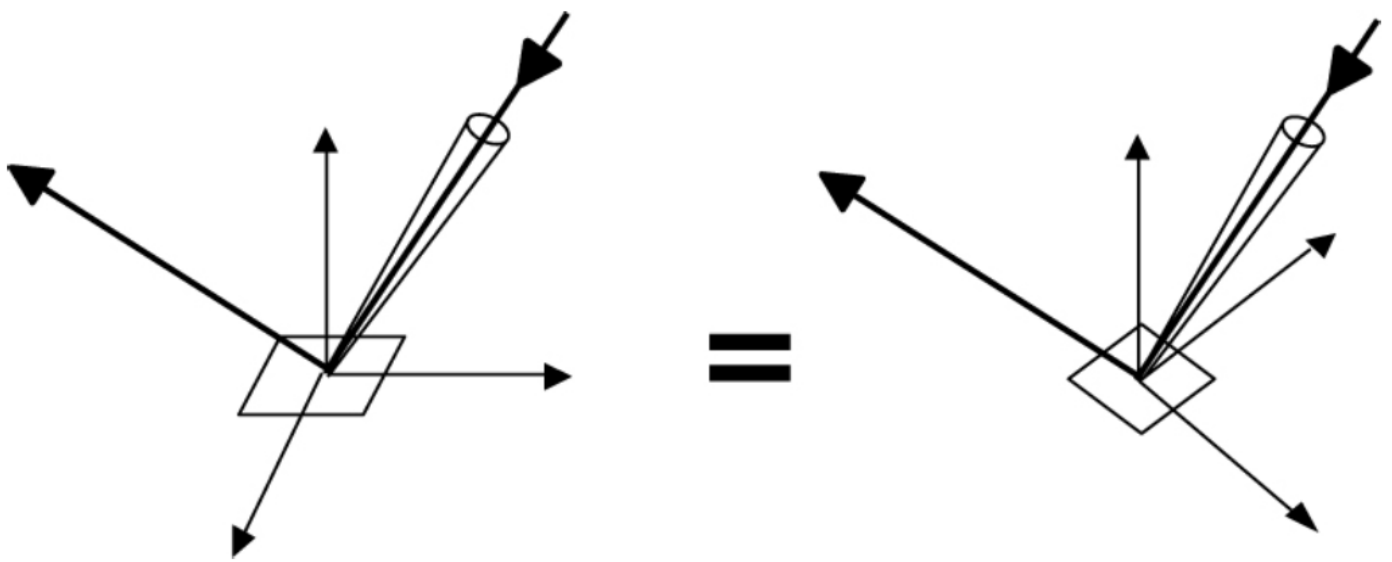
- **Energy conservation**
  - A patch of surface cannot reflect more light energy than it receives



BRDF (an)isotropy

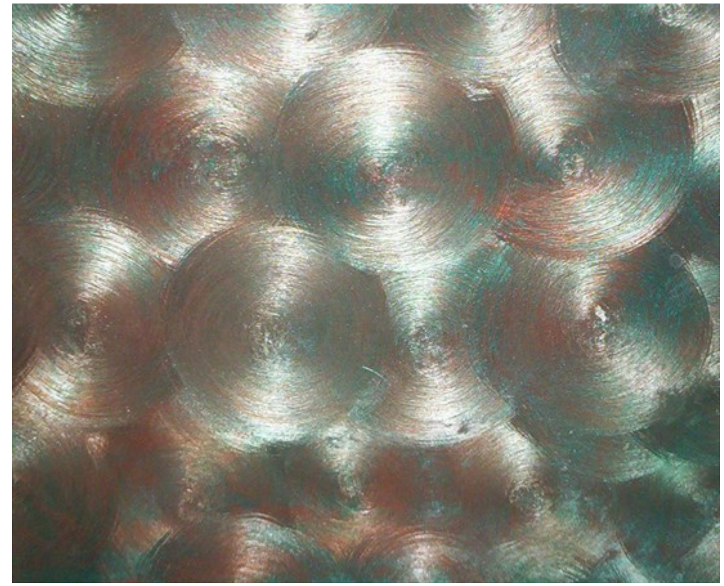
- **Isotropic BRDF** = invariant to a rotation around surface normal

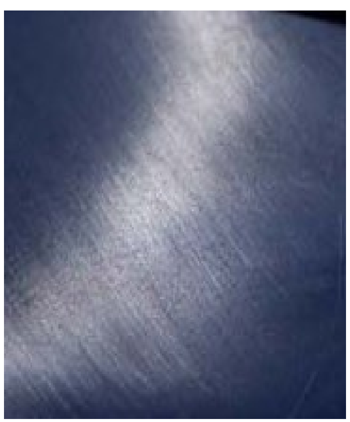
$$f_r(\theta_\mathrm{i},\phi_\mathrm{i}\,;\theta_\mathrm{o},\phi_\mathrm{o}) = f_r(\theta_\mathrm{i},\phi_\mathrm{i}+\phi\,;\theta_\mathrm{o},\phi_\mathrm{o}+\phi)$$
$$= f_r(\theta_\mathrm{i},\ \theta_\mathrm{o},\ \phi_\mathrm{o}-\phi_\mathrm{i})$$

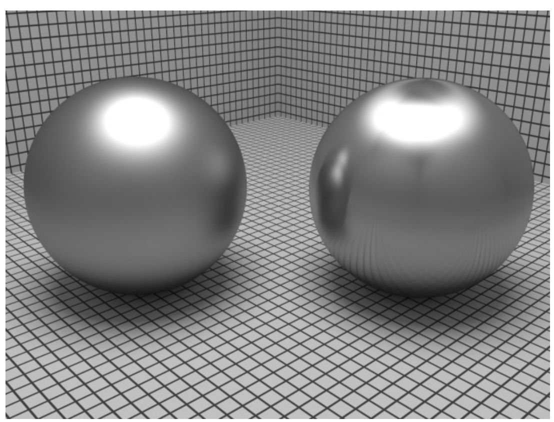


Surfaces with anisotropic BRDF

Figure 9: Anisotropic Aluminum Wheel



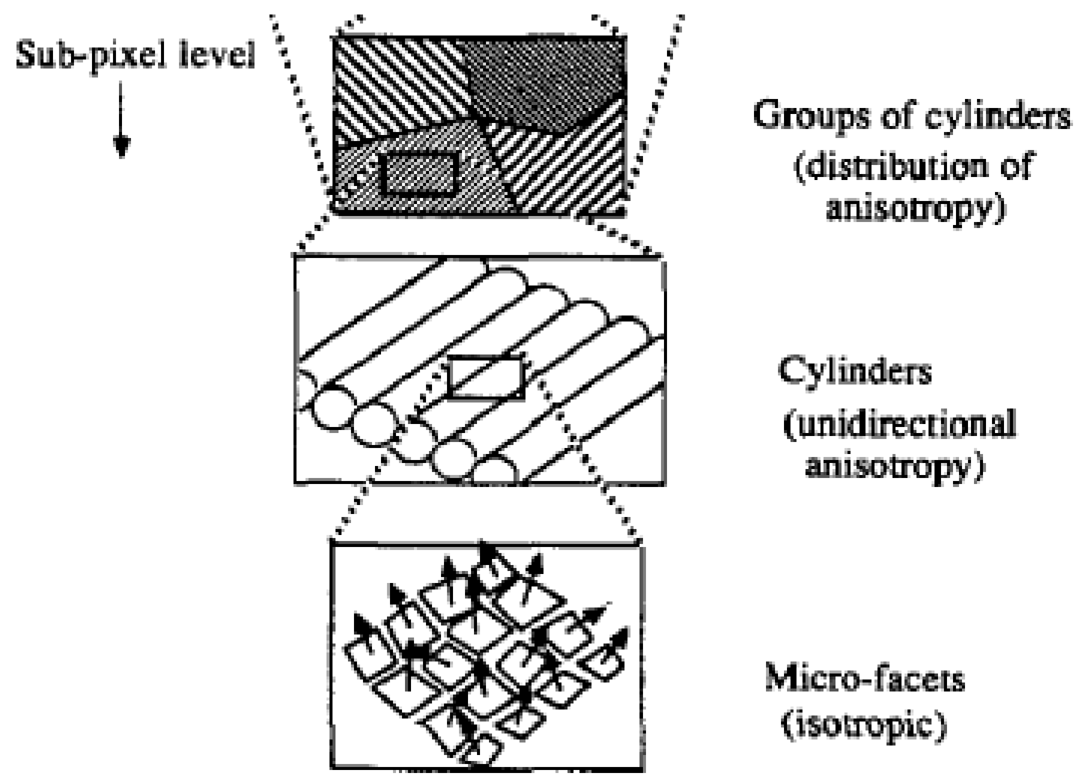




fibers

Anisotropic BRDF

- Different microscopic roughness in different directions (brushed metals, fabrics, …)



Isotropic vs. anisotropic BRDF

- **Isotropic** BRDFs have only 3 degrees of freedom
  - Instead of ϕ_i and ϕ_o it is enough to consider only $\Delta\phi = \phi_i - \phi_o$
  - But this is not enough to describe an anisotropic BRDF

- Description of an **anisotropic** BRDF
  - ϕ_i and ϕ_o are expressed in a **local coordinate frame** (U, V, N)
    - U … tangent – e.g. the direction of brushing
    - V … binormal
    - N … surface normal … the Z axis of the local coordinate frame

Reflection equation

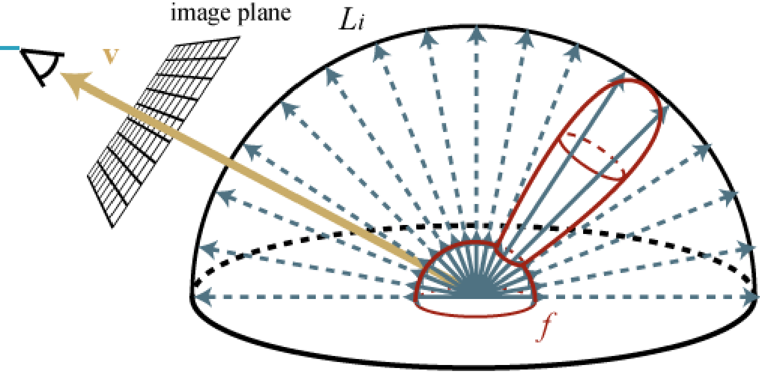
- A.k.a. reflectance equation, illumination integral, OVTIGRE (“outgoing, vacuum, time-invariant, gray radiance equation”)

- “How much **total** light gets reflected in the direction ω_o?“

- From the definition of the BRDF, we have

$$\mathrm{d}L_{\mathrm{o}}(\omega_{\mathrm{o}}) = f_r(\omega_{\mathrm{i}} \to \omega_{\mathrm{o}}) \cdot L_{\mathrm{i}}(\omega_{\mathrm{i}}) \cdot \cos\theta_{\mathrm{i}} \, \mathrm{d}\omega_i$$

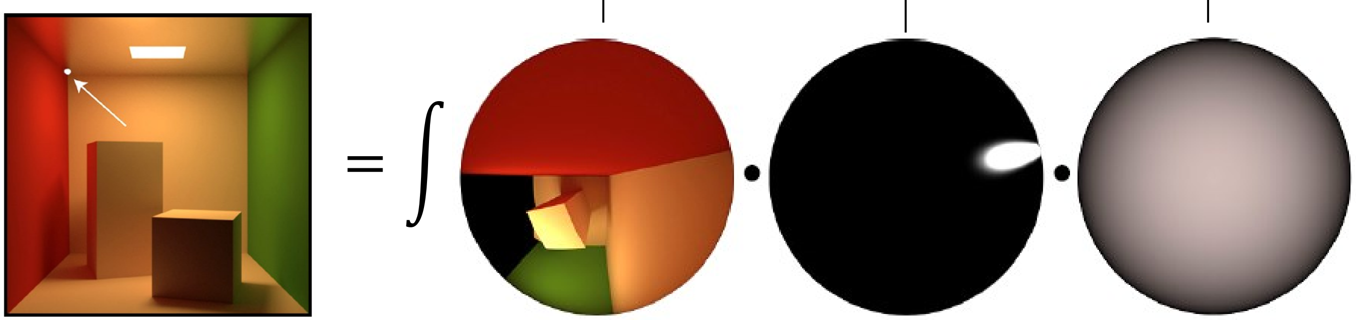
Reflection equation



- Total reflected radiance: integrate contributions of incident radiance, weighted by the BRDF, over the hemisphere

$$\boxed{L_o(\omega_o) = \int_{H(\omega_i)} L_i(\omega_i)\cdot f_r(\omega_i \to \omega_o)\cdot \cos\theta_i \,\mathrm{d}\omega_i}$$

upper hemisphere over ω_i

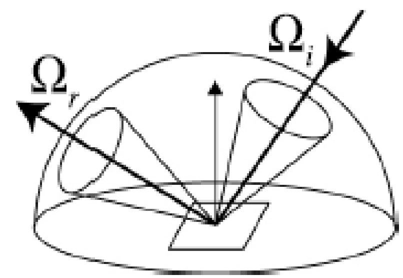


Reflection equation

- Evaluating the reflectance equation renders images!!!
  - Direct illumination
    - Environment maps
    - Area light sources
    - etc.

Energy conservation – More rigorous

- Reflected flux per unit area (i.e. radiosity *B*) cannot be larger than the incoming flux per unit surface area (i.e. irradiance *E*).



$$\frac{B}{E} = \frac{\int L_o(\omega_o)\cos\theta_o\, d\omega_o}{\int L_i(\omega_i)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i} =$$

$$= \frac{\int \left[\int f_r(\omega_\mathrm{i} \to \omega_\mathrm{o}) L_i(\omega_i)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i\right]\cos\theta_o\, d\omega_o}{\int L_i(\omega_i)\cos\theta_i\, d\omega_i} =$$

$$\leq 1$$

Reflectance

- Ratio of the **incoming** and **outgoing flux**
  - A.k.a. „albedo“ (used mostly for diffuse reflection)

- **Hemispherical-hemispherical** reflectance
  - See the “Energy conservation” slide

- **Hemispherical-directional** reflectance
  - The amount of light that gets reflected in direction ω_o when illuminated by the unit, uniform incoming radiance.

$$\boxed{\rho(\omega_o) = a(\omega_o) = \int_{H(\omega_i)} f_r(\omega_i \to \omega_o) \cos\theta_i \, d\omega_i}$$

Hemispherical-directional reflectance

- Nonnegative
- Less than or equal to 1 (energy conservation)

$$\boxed{\rho(\omega_o) \in [0, 1]}$$

- Equal to **directional-hemispherical reflectance**
  - What is the percentage of the energy coming from the incoming direction ω_i that gets reflected (to any direction)?“
  - Equality follows from the Helmholz reciprocity

Albedo

- fraction of light reflected from a diffuse surface
  - usually refers to an average across the visible spectrum

- examples
  - clouds 80%
  - fresh snow 80%
  - old snow 40%
  - grass 30%
  - soil 15%
  - rivers 7%
  - ocean 3%

equality explains "whiteout" in blizzards

not including mirror reflections of the sun

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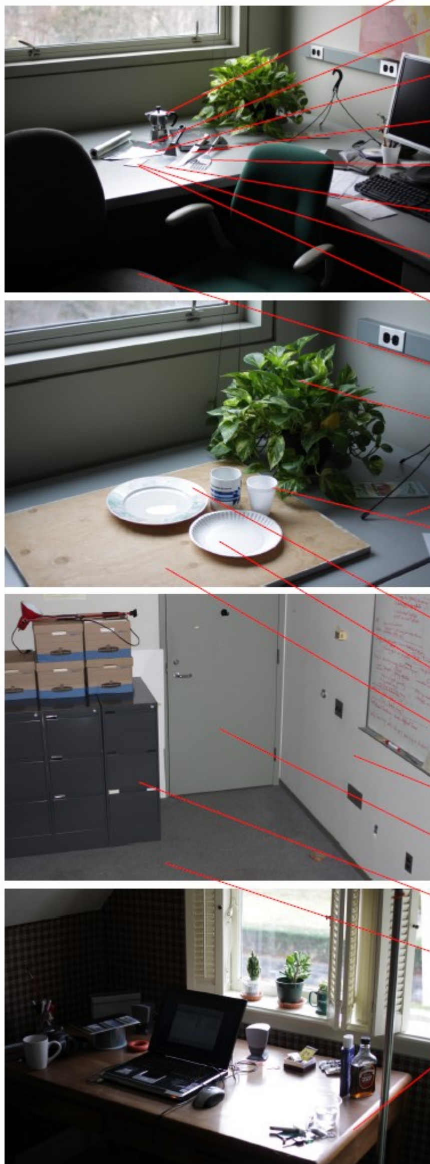
Diffuse albedo and total reflectance measurements

Jaroslav Křivánek
Nov 09, 2009

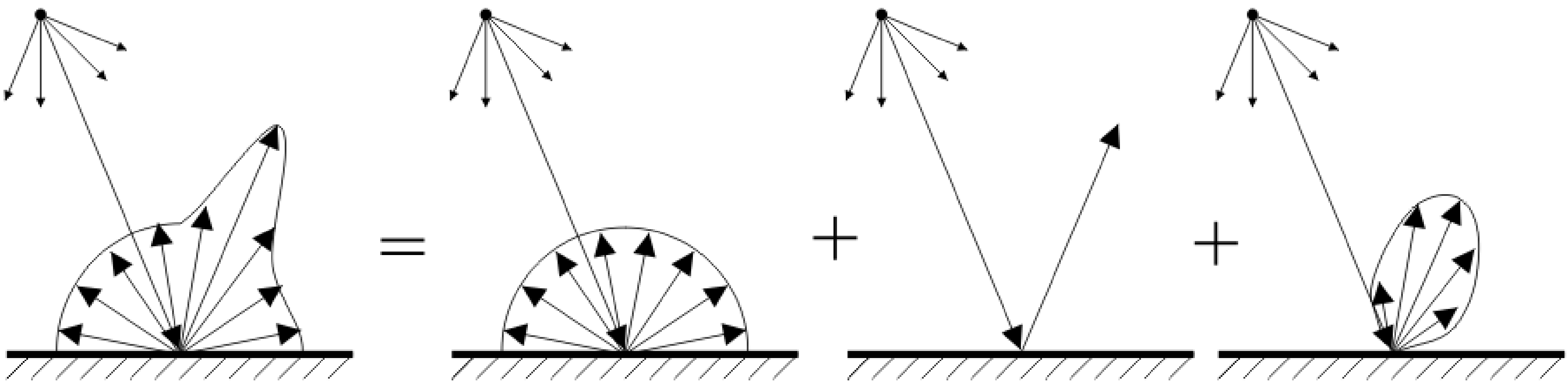
Procedure briefly described on page 2.



object / material	diffuse albedo (%)	total reflectance (%) (very approximate)
bialetti espresso maker (brand new)	3.2	90
aluminum foil top	1.2	90
aluminum foil bottom	2.9	85
knife blade	1.4	60
spatula (chrome)	0.9	85
pizza spatula (scratched)	2.2	60
rhodes light switch cover - top (coarse finish - aniso)	2.7 / 9.3 *	50
rhodes light switch cover - bottom (polished)	1.0	70
chair upholstery	from (6.5, 6, 5.5) to (13, 12, 11)	
plant leaf	green from (6, 12, 5) to (11 18 8) yellow from (27, 36, 19) to (31, 42, 16)	
rhodes office desk	(35, 35, 34)	
plastic cup		
notebook paper (yellowish)	(89, 80, 71)	
plate	(83, 81, 71)	
paper plate	(82, 80, 78)	
wood	from (50, 30, 19) to (80, 53, 34)	
rhodes office wall paint	(64, 60, 51)	
rhodes office door paint	(24, 25, 22)	
file cabinet (gray paint)	(6.6, 6.6, 6.4)	
rhodes carpet	(18, 15, 13)	
dark reddish wood	from (18, 9, 4) to (33, 17, 8)	
milos's thesis binding	2.8	
canon lens cap (black plastic)	2.7	
cornell recycle bin (blue plastic)	(1, 5, 25)	

* viewing along scratches / perpendicular to scratches

BRDF components



General BRDF

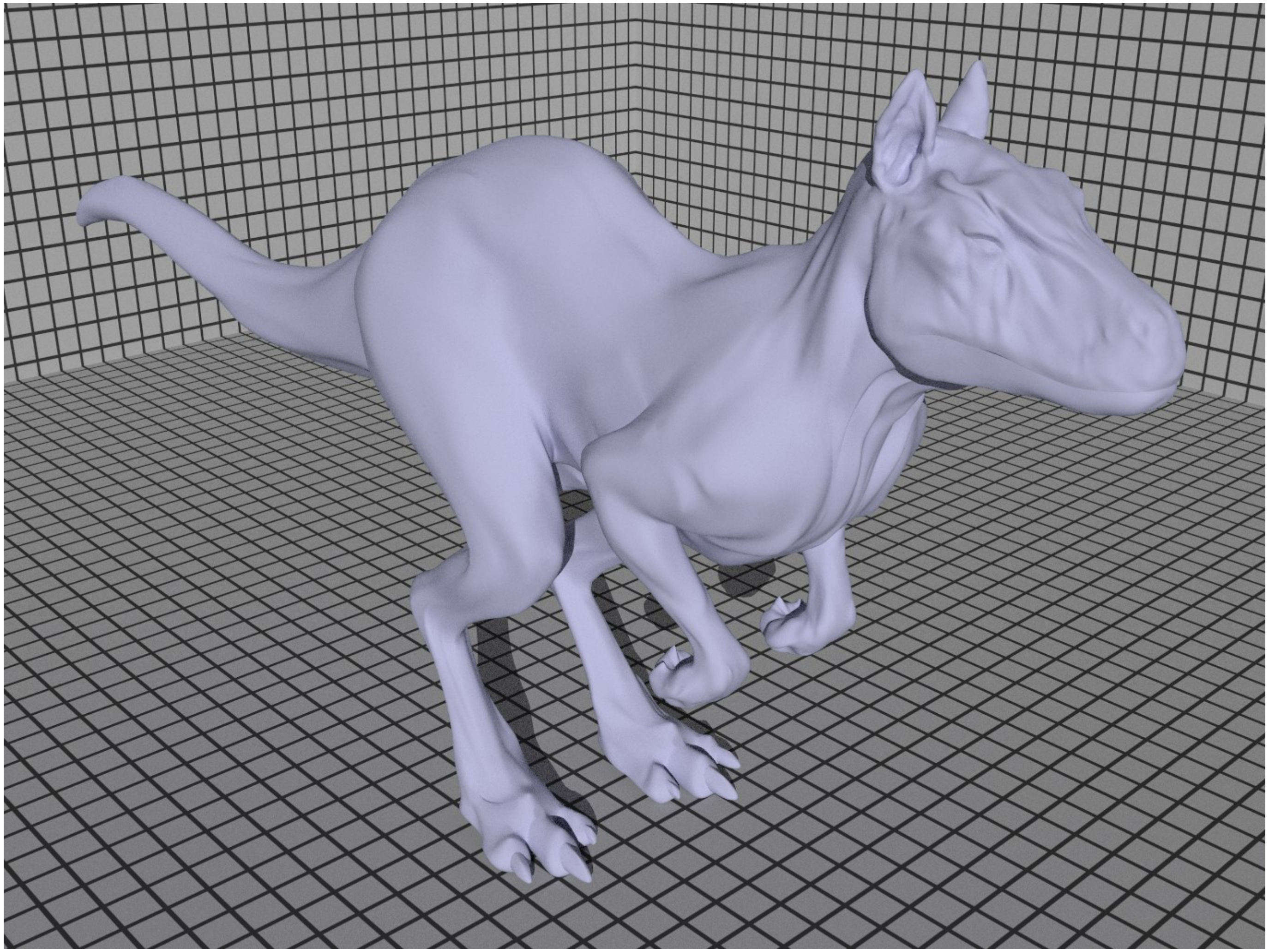
Ideal diffuse (Lambertian)

Ideal specular

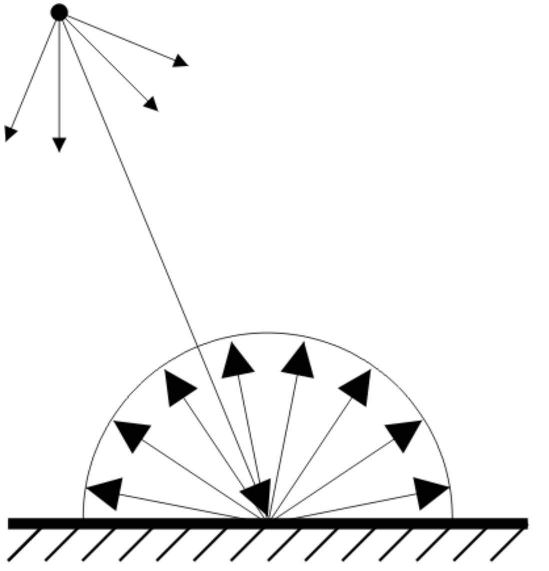
Glossy, directional diffuse

Ideal diffuse reflection

Ideal diffuse reflection



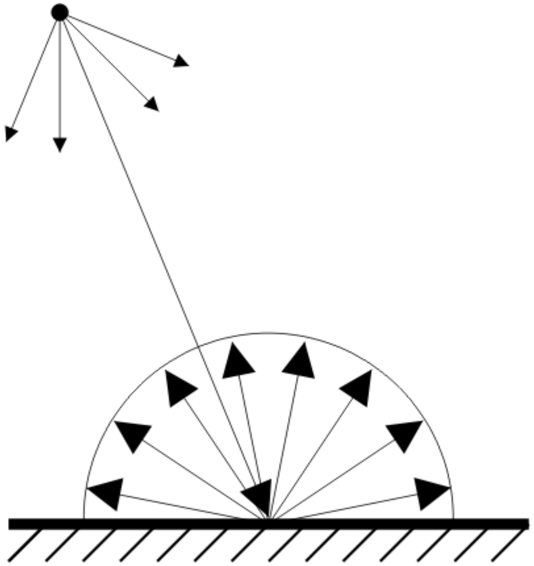
Ideal diffuse reflection



- A.k.a. Lambertian reflection
  - Johann Heinrich Lambert, „Photometria“, 1760.
- Postulate: Light gets reflected to all directions with the same probability, irrespective of the direction it came from
- The corresponding BRDF is a constant function (independent of ω_i , ω_o)

$$\boxed{f_{r,d}(\omega_{\mathrm{i}} \to \omega_{\mathrm{o}}) = f_{r,d}}$$

Ideal diffuse reflection



- Reflection on a Lambertian surface:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} L_\mathrm{o}(\omega_\mathrm{o}) &= f_{r,d} \int_{H(\omega_\mathrm{i})} L_\mathrm{i}(\omega_\mathrm{i}) \cos\theta_\mathrm{i} \,\mathrm{d}\omega_\mathrm{i} \\ &= f_{r,d}\, E \end{aligned}}$$

irradiance

- **View independent appearance**
  - Outgoing radiance L_o is independent of ω_o

- **Reflectance** (derive)

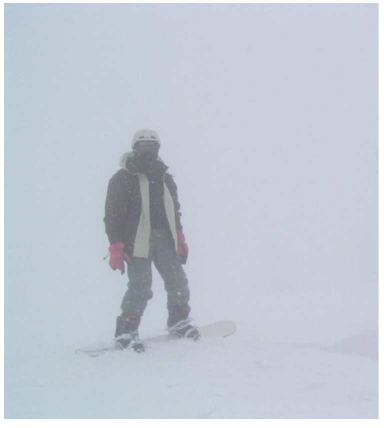
$$\boxed{\rho_d = \pi \cdot f_{r,d}}$$

Ideal diffuse reflection

- Mathematical idealization that does not exist in nature
- The actual behavior of natural materials deviates from the Lambertian assumption especially for grazing incidence angles

White-out conditions

- Under a covered sky we cannot tell the shape of a terrain covered by snow



- We do not have this problem close to a localized light source.

- **Why?**

White-out conditions

- We assume sky radiance independent of direction (covered sky)

$$L_\mathrm{i}(\mathbf{x}, \omega_\mathrm{i}) = L^\mathrm{sky}$$

- We also assume Lambertian reflection on snow

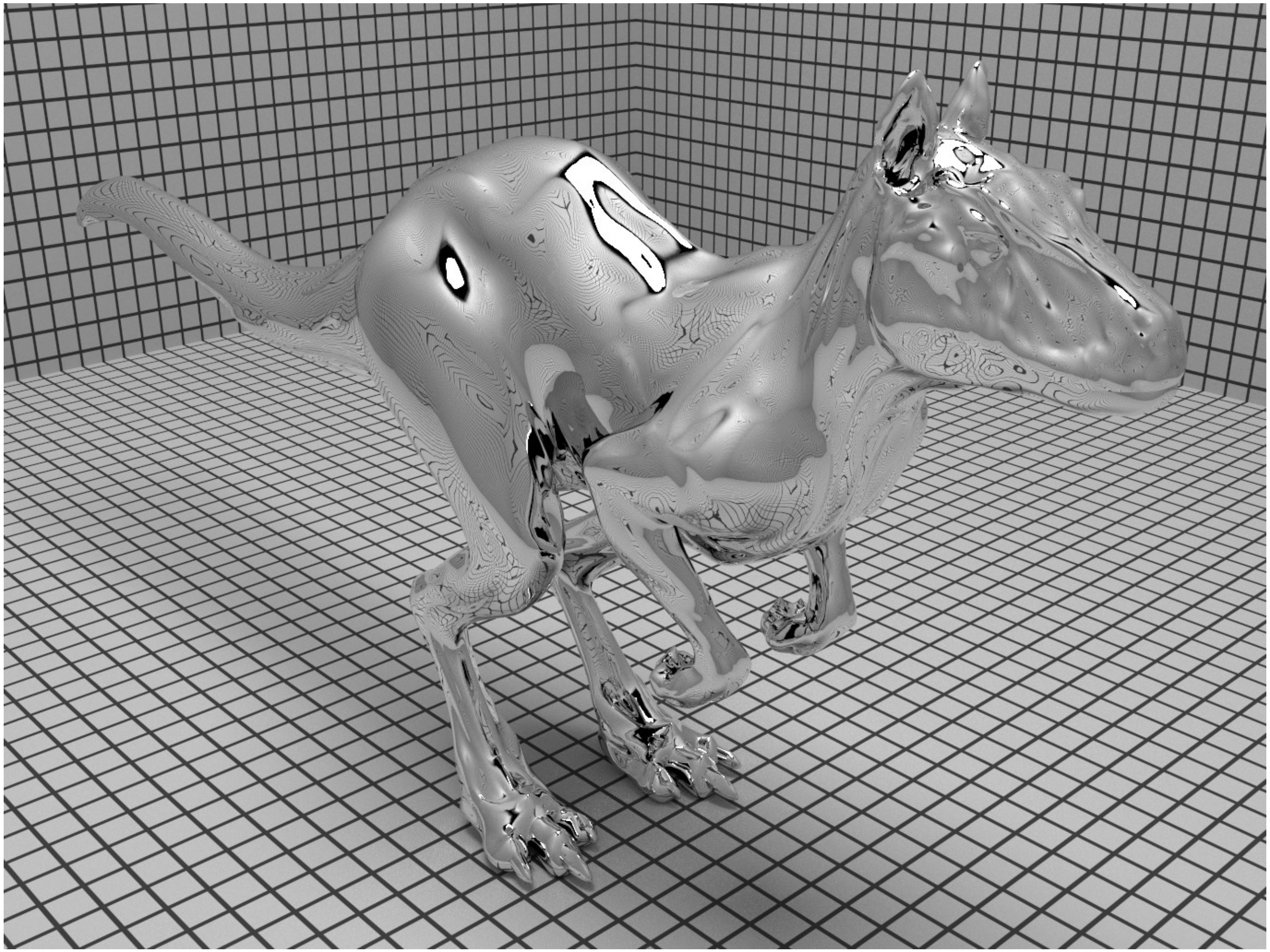
- Reflected radiance given by:

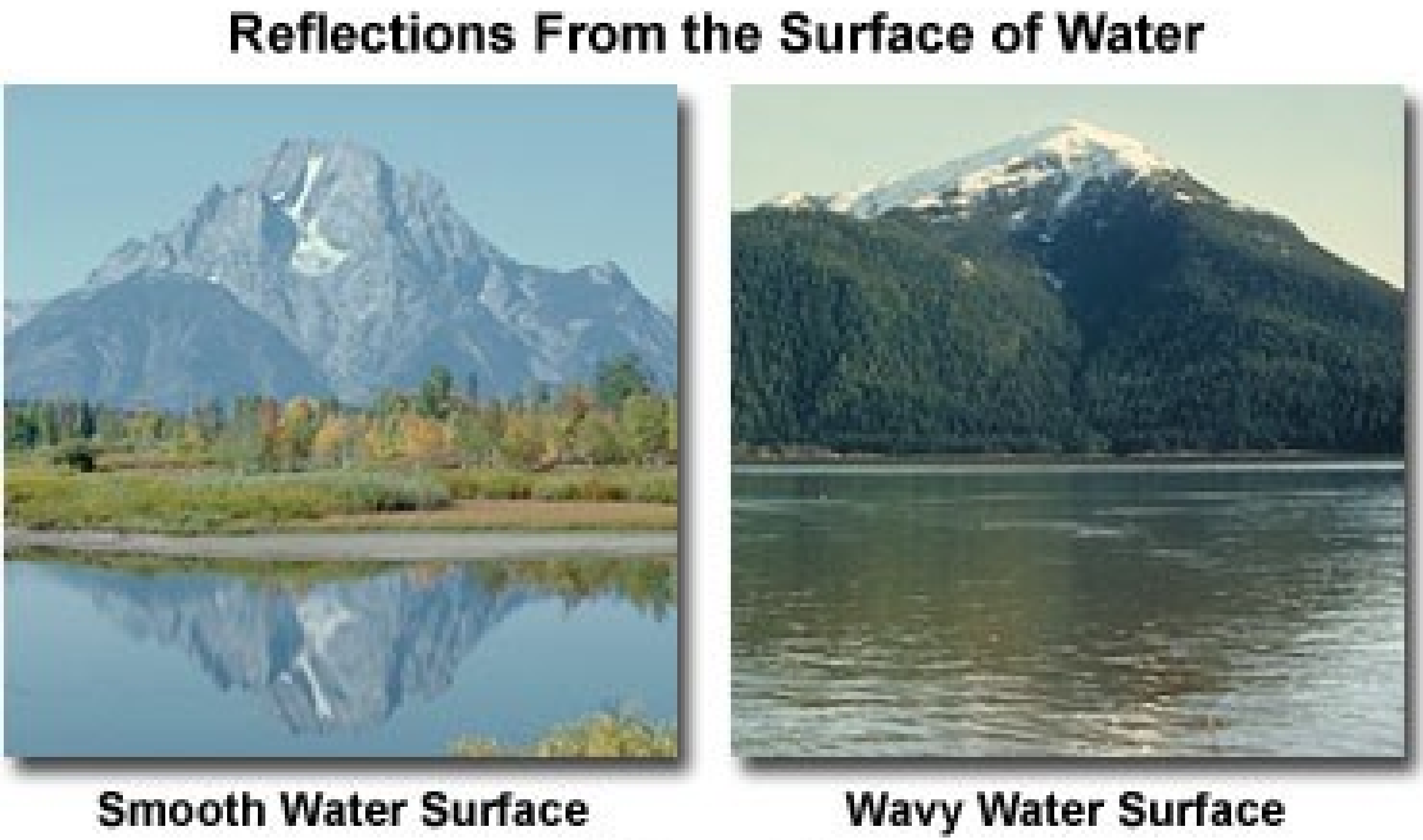
$$\boxed{L_\mathrm{o}^\mathrm{snow} = \rho_d^\mathrm{snow} \cdot L_\mathrm{i}^\mathrm{sky}}$$

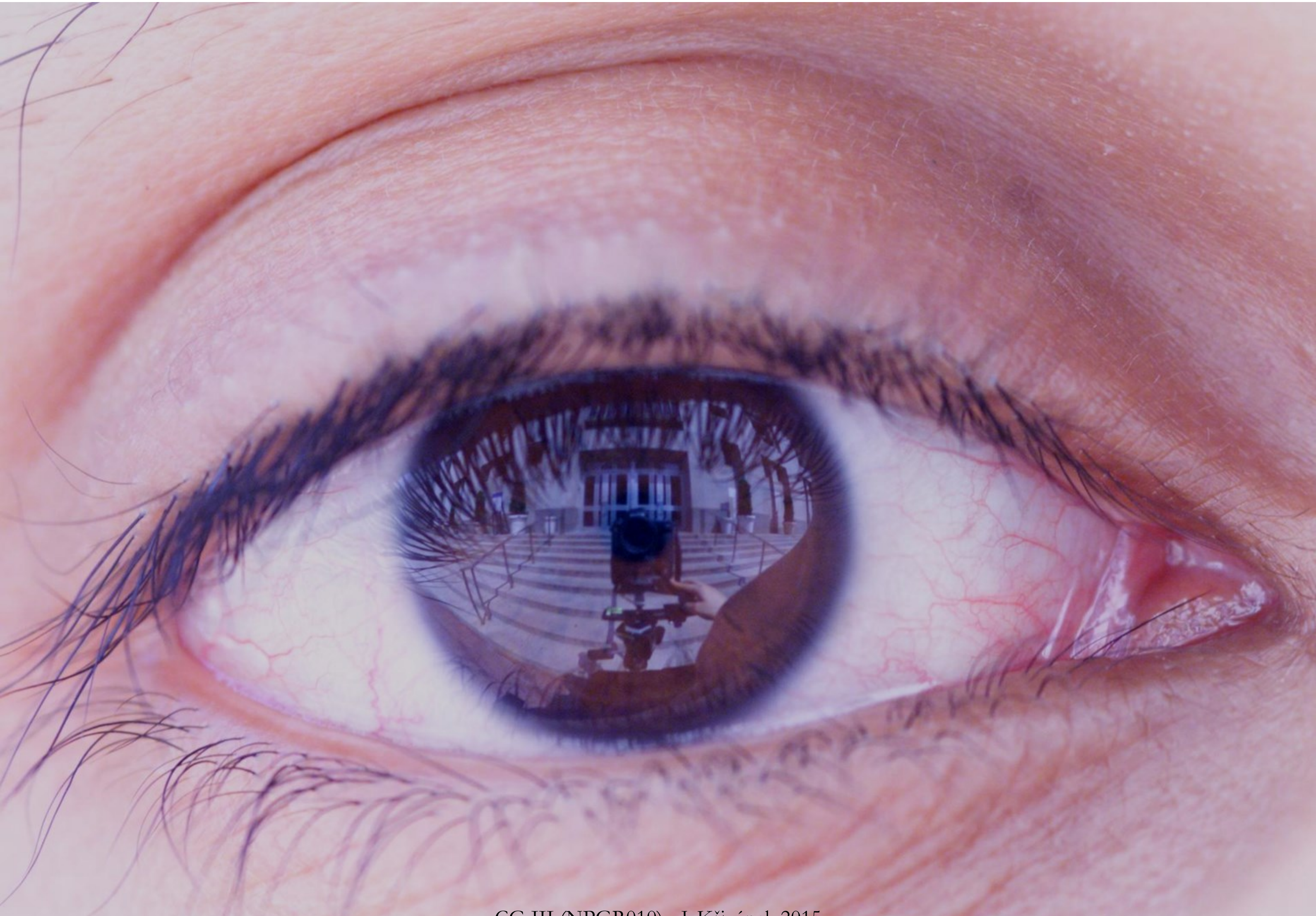
White-out!!!

Ideal mirror reflection

Ideal mirror reflection

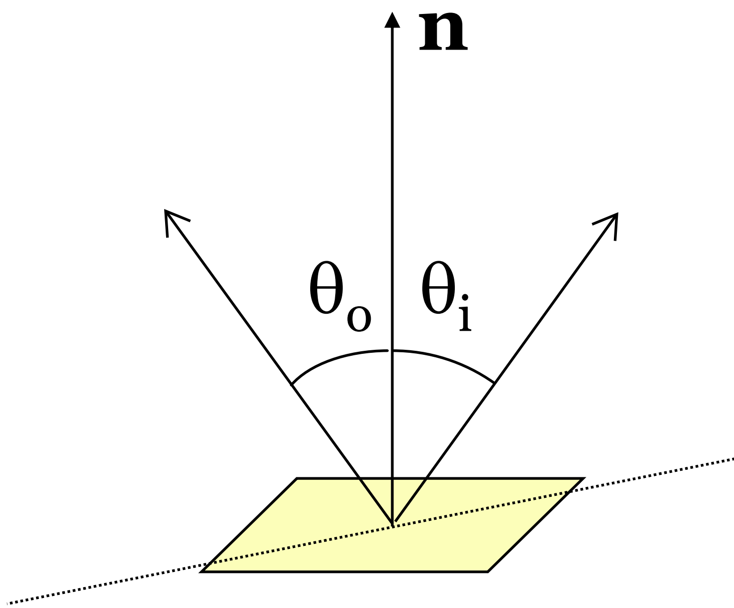


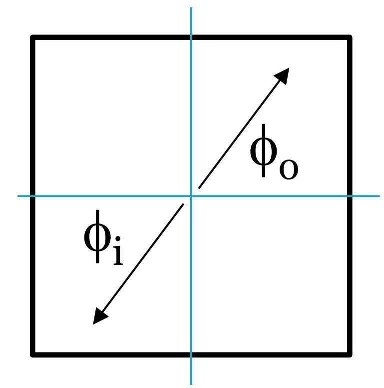

Reflections From the Surface of Water
Smooth Water Surface
Wavy Water Surface



Nishino, Nayar: Eyes for Relighting, SIGGRAPH 2004

The law of reflection





$$\theta_o = \theta_i$$

$$\phi_o = (\phi_i + \pi) \bmod 2\pi$$

- Direction of the reflected ray (derive the formula)

$$\boxed{\omega_o = 2(\omega_i \cdot \mathbf{n})\mathbf{n} - \omega_i}$$

Digression: Dirac delta distribution

- **Definition** (informal):

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x)\, dx = 1.$$

- The following holds for any *f*:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\delta(x)\, dx = f(0)$$

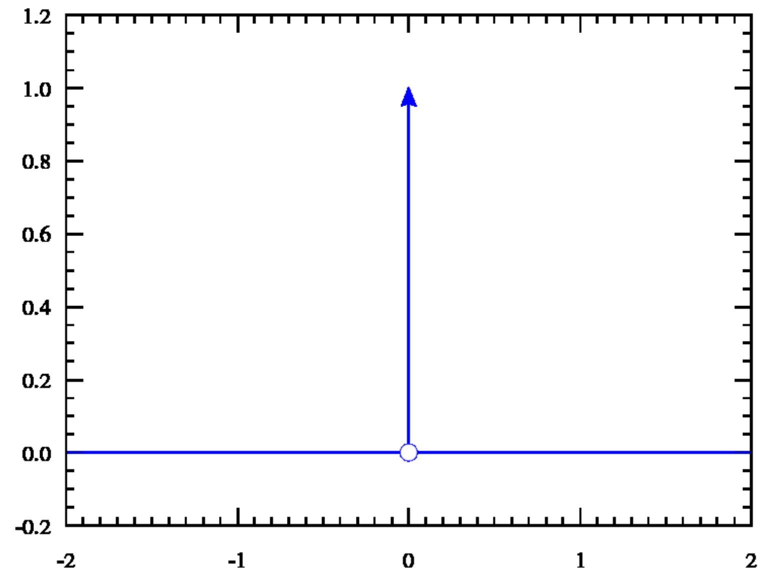
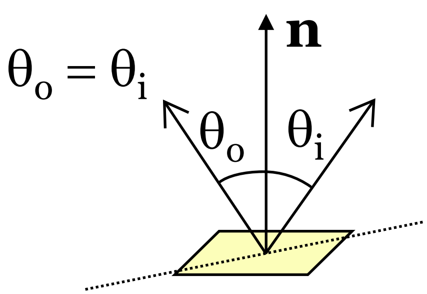


Image: Wikipedia

- Delta distribution is **not a function** (otherwise the integrals would = 0)

BRDF of the ideal mirror

- BRDF of the ideal mirror is a Dirac delta distribution



We want:

$$L_o(\omega_o) = F(\omega_i)\, L_i(\omega_i)$$

$$F(\omega_i) = F(\omega_o)$$

Fresnel reflectance (see below)

$$\boxed{f_{r,m}(\omega_i \to \omega_o) = F(\omega_i)\,\frac{\delta(\omega_i - \omega_o)}{\cos\theta_i}} =$$

$$F(\omega_i)\,\frac{\delta(\cos\theta_i - \cos\theta_o)\,\delta(\varphi_i - \varphi_o \pm \pi)}{\cos\theta_i}$$

BRDF of the ideal mirror

- BRDF of the ideal mirror is a Dirac delta distribution

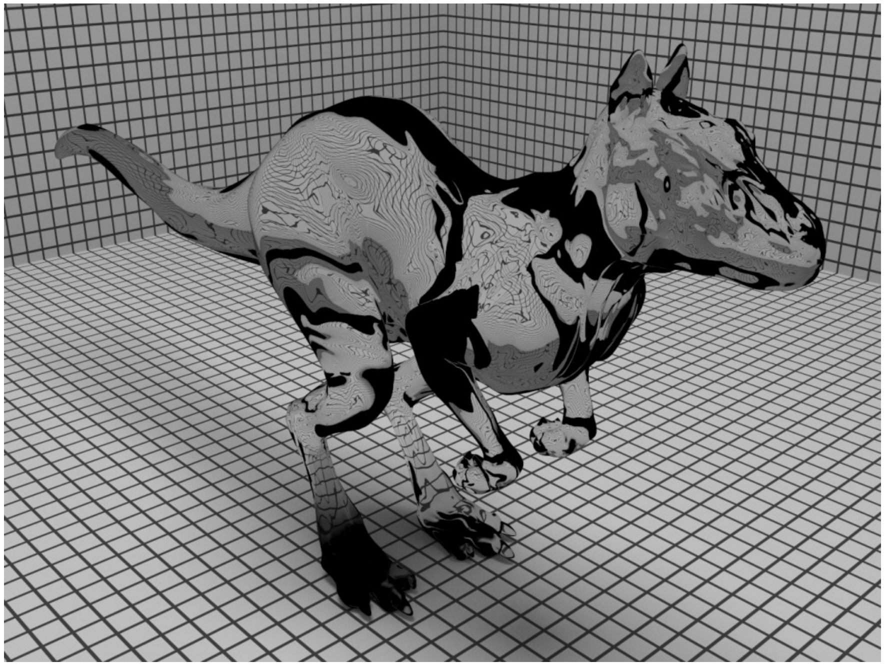
- Verification:

$$
\begin{aligned}
L_{\mathrm{o}}(\omega_{\mathrm{o}}) &= \int f_{r,m}(.)\, L_{\mathrm{i}}(.) \cos\theta_{\mathrm{i}}\, d\omega_{\mathrm{i}} \\
&= \int F(\omega_{\mathrm{i}}) \frac{\delta(\omega_i - \omega_{\mathrm{o}})}{\cos\theta_{\mathrm{i}}} L_{\mathrm{i}}(\omega_{\mathrm{i}}) \cos\theta_{\mathrm{i}}\, d\omega_{\mathrm{i}} \\
&= F(\omega_{\mathrm{o}}) L_{\mathrm{i}}(\omega_{\mathrm{o}})
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\delta(\omega_i - \omega_{\mathrm{o}}) = \frac{\delta(\theta_i - \theta_{\mathrm{o}})\, \delta(\varphi_i - \varphi_{\mathrm{o}})}{\sin\theta_{\mathrm{i}}} = \delta(\cos\theta_i - \cos\theta_{\mathrm{o}})\, \delta(\varphi_i - \varphi_{\mathrm{o}})
$$

Ideal refraction

Ideal refraction

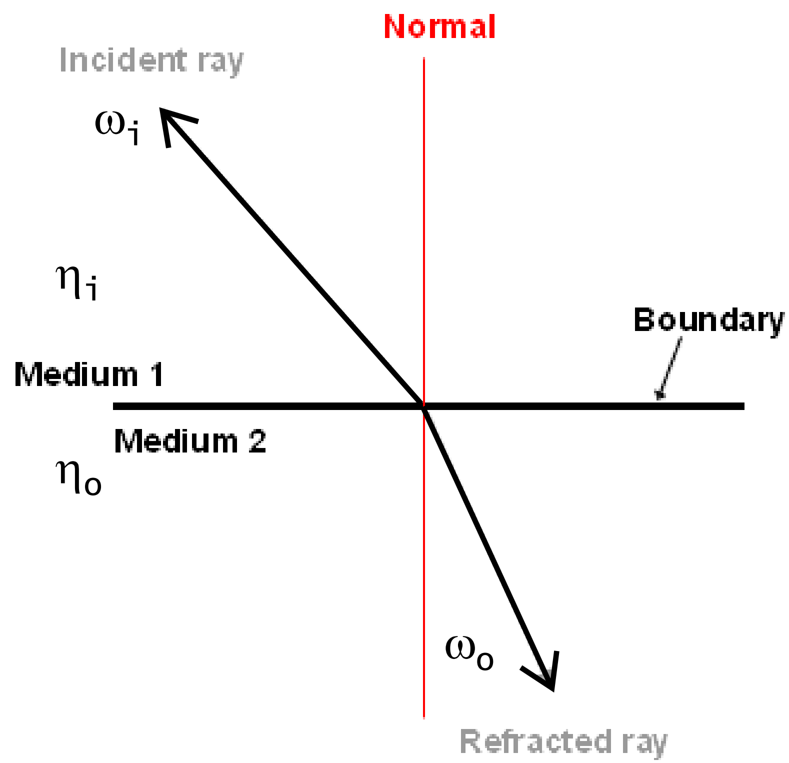


Ideal refraction

- **Index of refraction** η
  - Water 1.33, glass 1.6, diamond 2.4
  - Often depends on the wavelength

- **Snell's law**

$$\eta_i \sin\theta_i = \eta_o \sin\theta_o$$



Ideal refraction

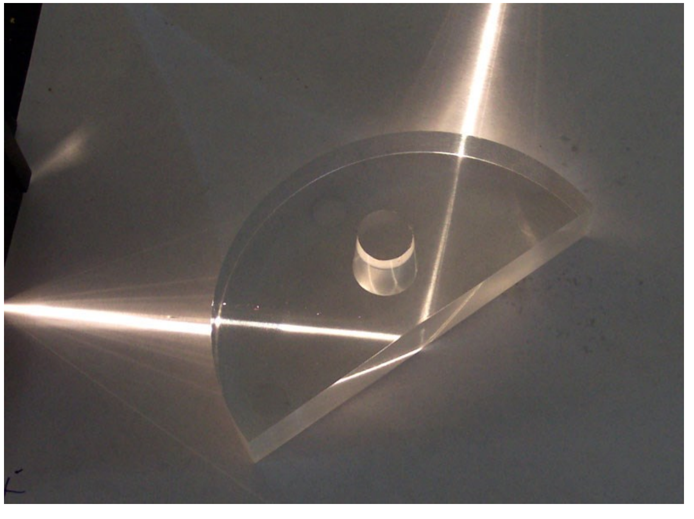
- **Direction of the refracted ray**:

$$\omega_o = -\eta_{io}\omega_i - \left(\eta_{io}\cos\theta_i + \sqrt{\underbrace{1-\eta_{io}^2(1-\cos^2\theta_i)}}\right)\mathbf{n}$$

$$\eta_{io} = \frac{\eta_i}{\eta_o}$$

if < 0, **total internal reflection**

Image: wikipedia



Critical angle:

$$\theta_{i,c} = \arcsin\left(\frac{\eta_o}{\eta_i}\right)$$

Ideal refraction

- **Change of radiance**
  - Follows from the conservation of energy (flux)
  - When going from an optically rarer to a more dense medium, light energy gets “compressed” in directions => higher energy density => higher radiance

$$L_o = L_i \left(\frac{\eta_o}{\eta_i} \right)^2$$

BRDF of ideal refraction

- BRDF of the ideal refraction is a delta distribution:

Fresnel transmittance

Change of radiance

$$\boxed{f_t(\omega_i \to \omega_\mathrm{o}) = \left(\frac{\eta_o}{\eta_i}\right)^2 (1 - F(\omega_i)) \frac{\delta(\omega_i - \omega_\mathrm{o})}{\cos\theta_\mathrm{i}}}$$

Fresnel equations

Fresnel equations

- Read [frenel]
- Ratio of the transmitted and reflected light depends on the incident direction
  - From above – more transmission
  - From the side – more reflection
- Extremely important for realistic rendering of glass, water and other smooth dielectrics
- Not to be confused with Fresnel lenses (used in lighthouses)

Fresnel equations

- **Dielectrics**

$$F_s = \left| \frac{\eta_i \cos\theta_i - \eta_o \cos\theta_t}{\eta_i \cos\theta_i + \eta_o \cos\theta_t} \right|^2$$

$$F_p = \left| \frac{\eta_i \cos\theta_t - \eta_o \cos\theta_i}{\eta_i \cos\theta_t + \eta_o \cos\theta_i} \right|^2$$

$$F = \frac{F_s + F_p}{2}$$

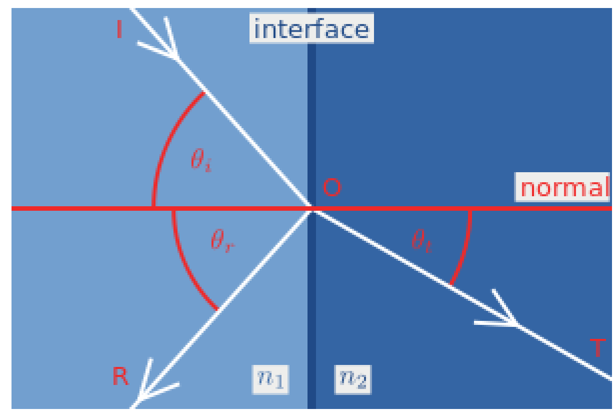
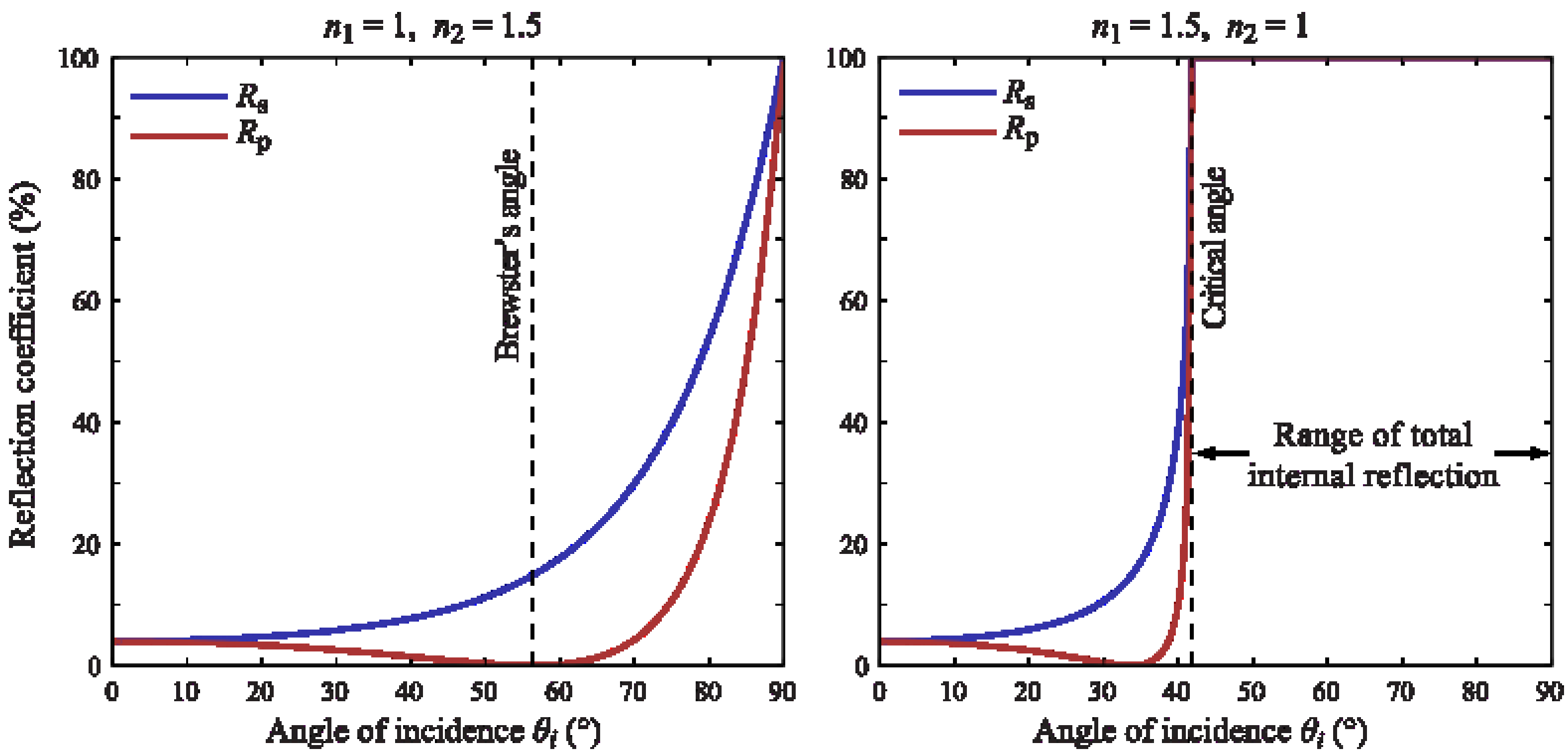


Image: Wikipedia

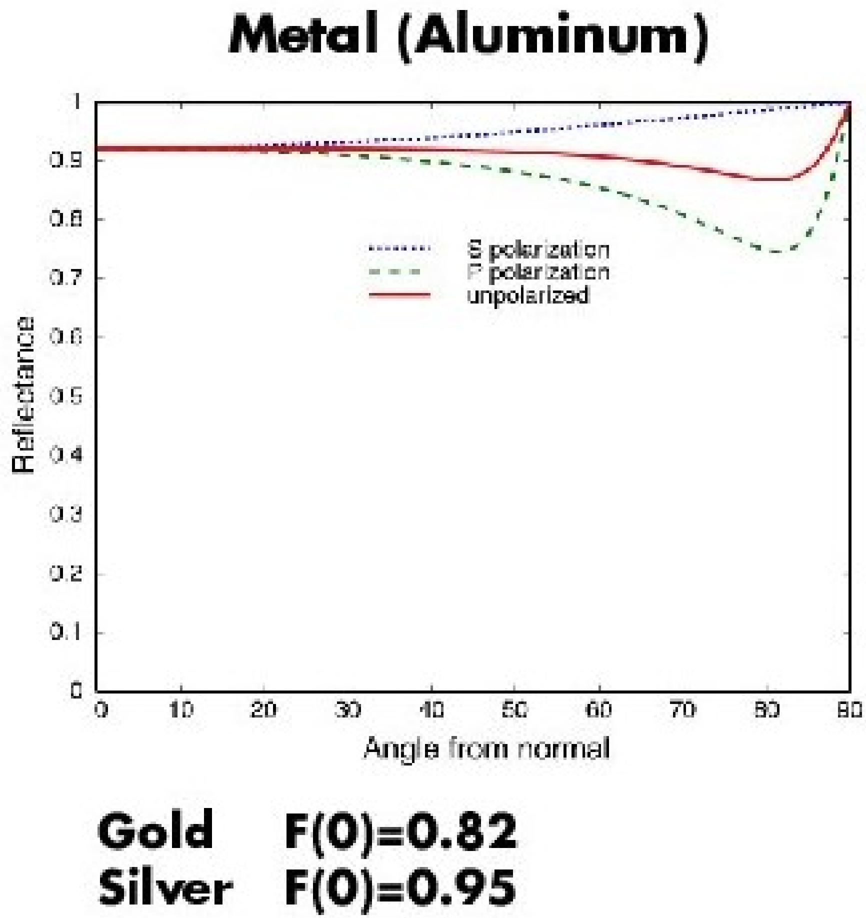
Fresnel equations

- **Dielectrics**



Fresnel equations

- **Metals**



Fresnel equations

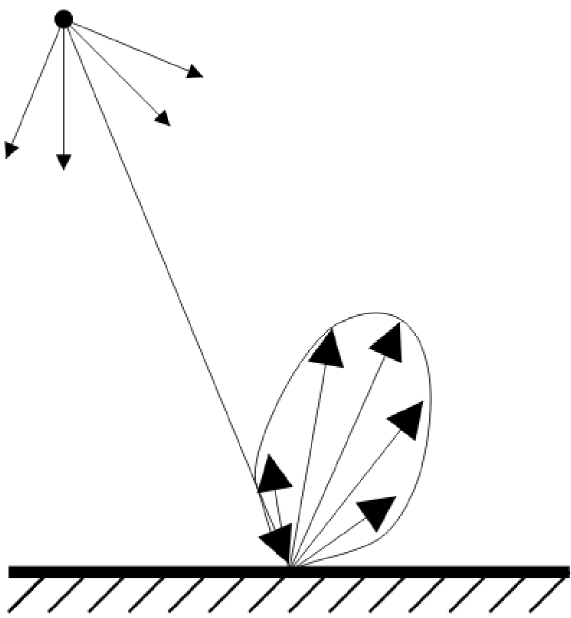


From the side
- little transmission
- more reflection

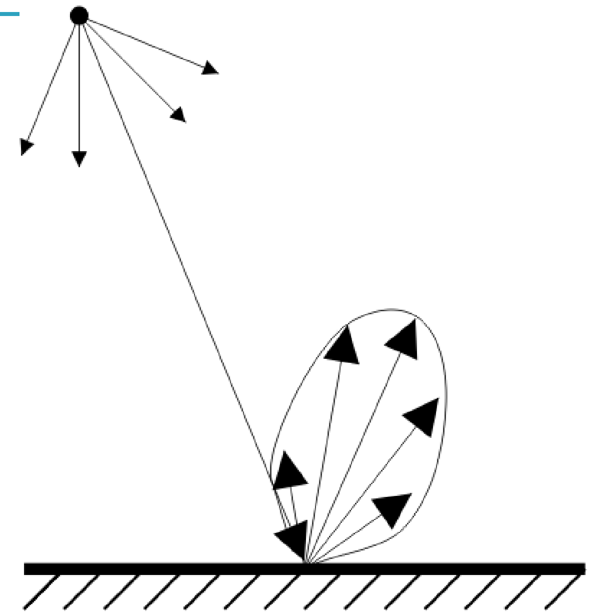
Try for yourself!!!

From above
- little reflection
- more transmission

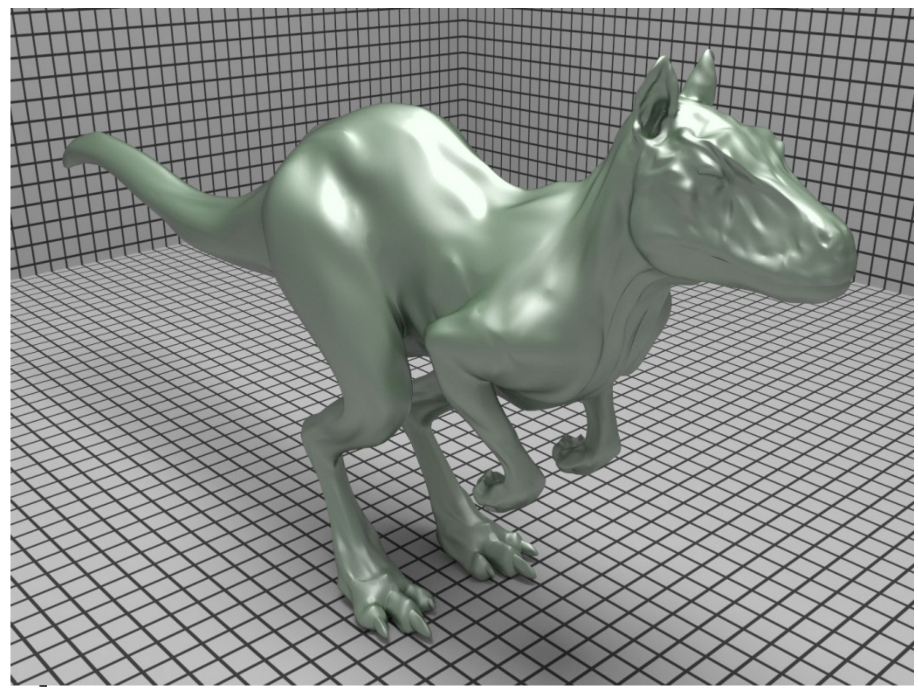
Glossy reflection



Glossy reflection

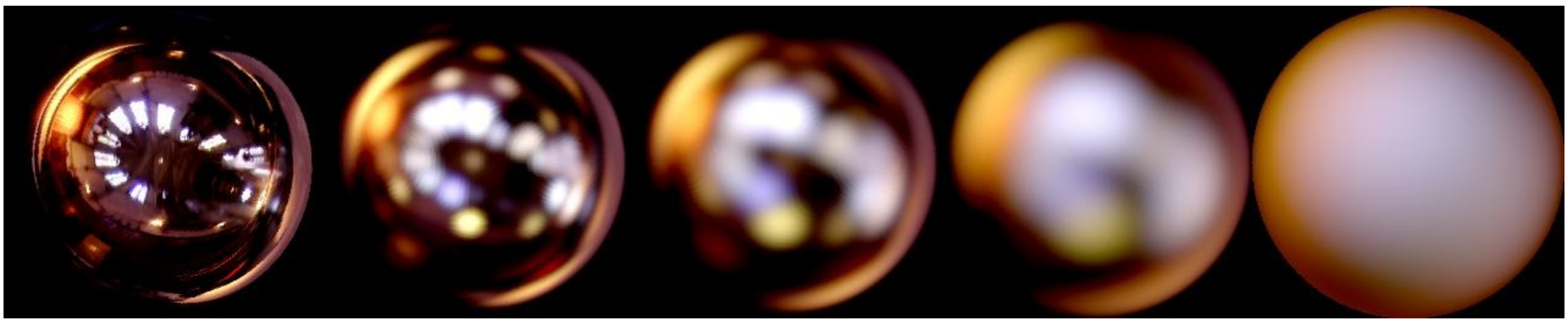


- Neither ideal diffuse nor ideal mirror
- All real materials in fact fall in this category



Surface roughness and blurred reflections

- The rougher the blurrier

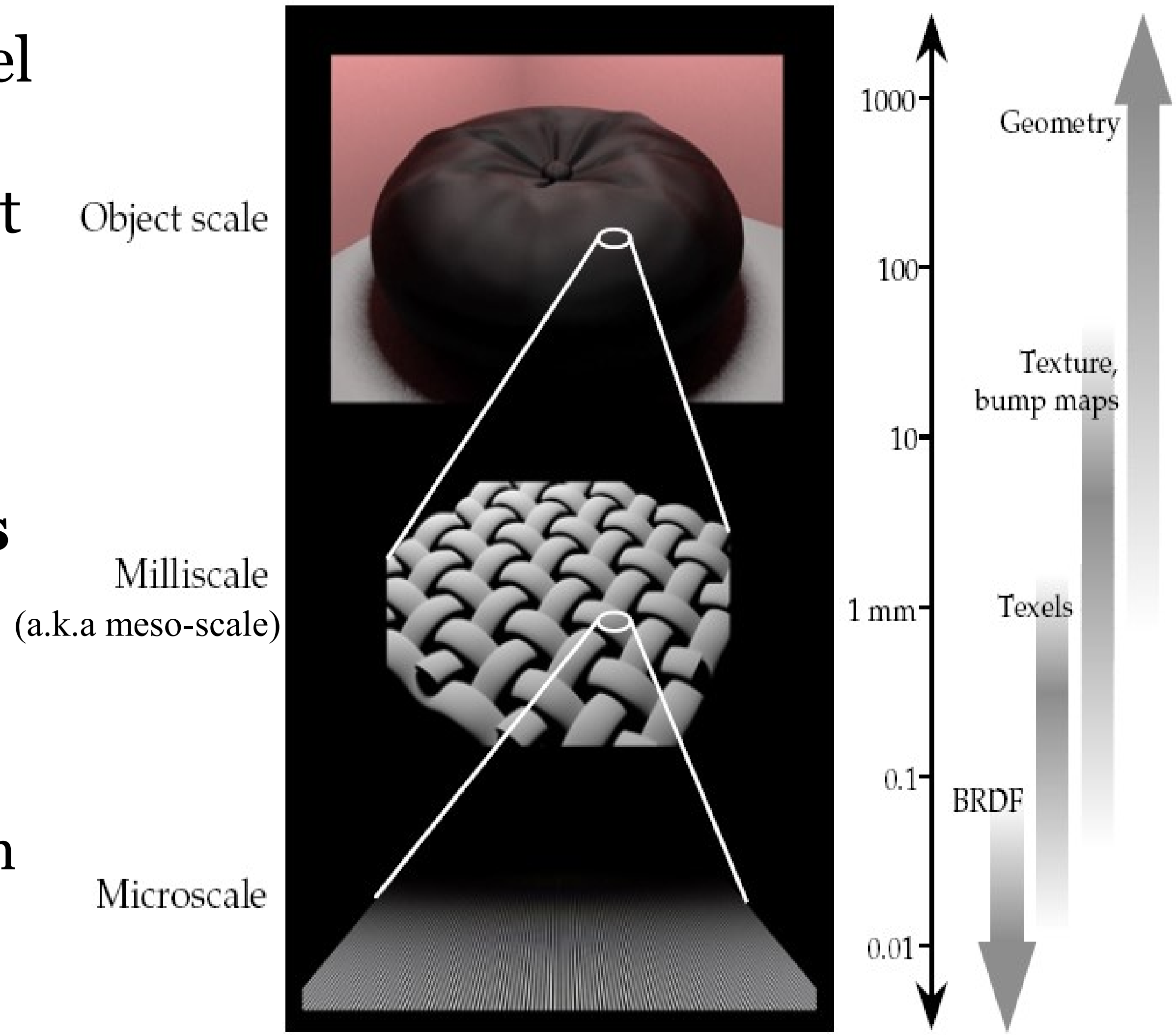


Microscopic surface roughness

BRDF models

BRDF modeling

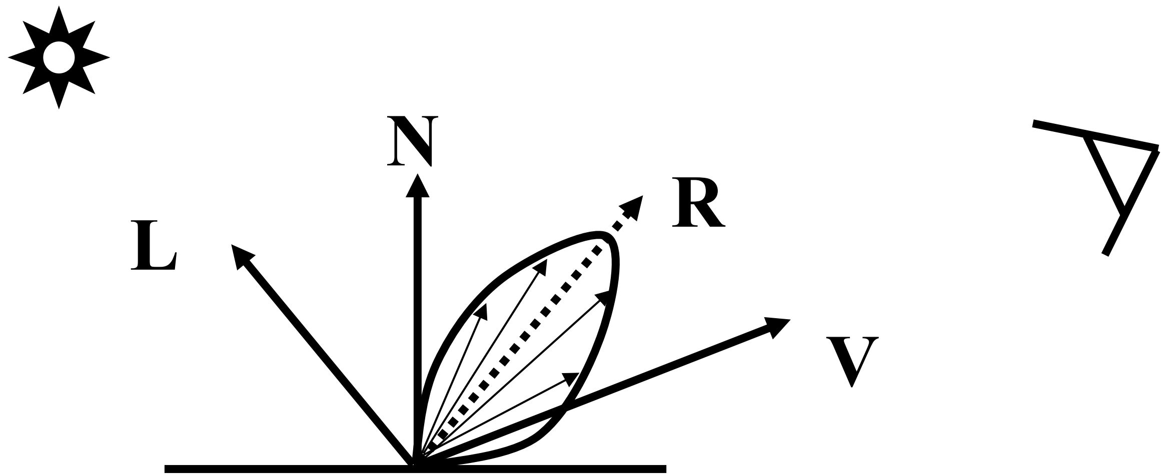
- BRDF is a model of the bulk behavior of light when viewing a surface from distance
- **BRDF models**
  - Empirical
  - Physically based
  - Approximation of measured data



Empirical BRDF models

- An arbitrary formula that takes ω_i and ω_o as arguments
- ω_i and ω_o are sometimes denoted L (**L**ight direction) and V (**V**iewing direction)
- Example: Phong model
- Arbitrary shading calculations (shaders)

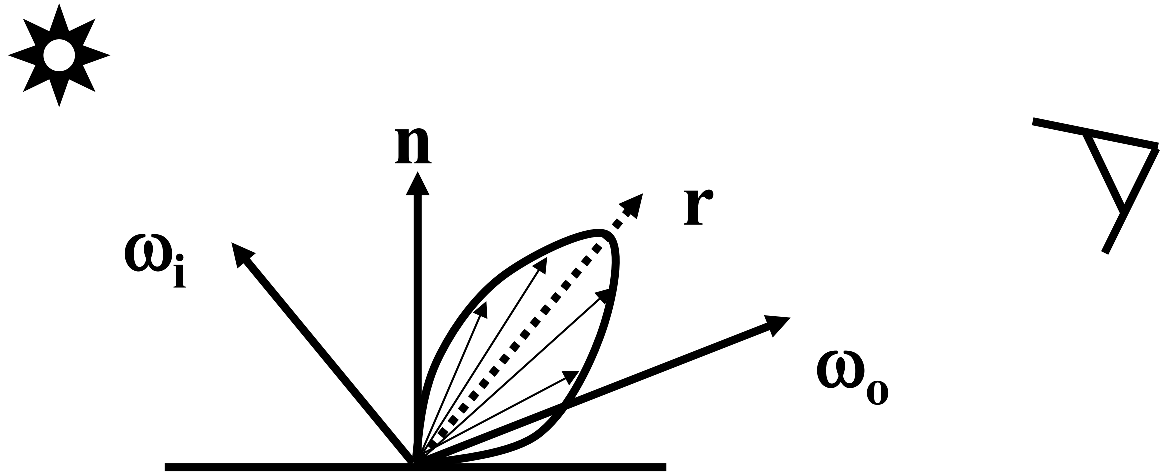
Phong shading model



$$C = I\left(k_d (N \cdot L) + k_s (V \cdot R)^n\right)$$

$$R = 2(N \cdot L)N - L$$

Phong shading model in the radiometric notation



Original shading model	$L_o(\omega_o) = L_i(\omega_i)\left(k_d \cos\theta_i + k_s \cos^n \theta_r\right)$ $\cos\theta_r = \omega_o \cdot \mathbf{r}$ $\qquad \mathbf{r} = 2(\mathbf{n}\cdot\omega_i)\mathbf{n} - \omega_i$
BRDF $f_r = \frac{L_o}{L_i \cos\theta_i}$	$f_r^{PhongOrig} = k_d + k_s \frac{\cos^n \theta_r}{\cos\theta_i}$

Physically-plausible Phong BRDF

- Modification to ensure reciprocity (symmetry) and energy conservation

$$\boxed{f_r^{\text{Phongmodif}} = \frac{\rho_d}{\pi} + \frac{n+2}{2\pi}\rho_s \cos^n \theta_r}$$

- Energy conserved when

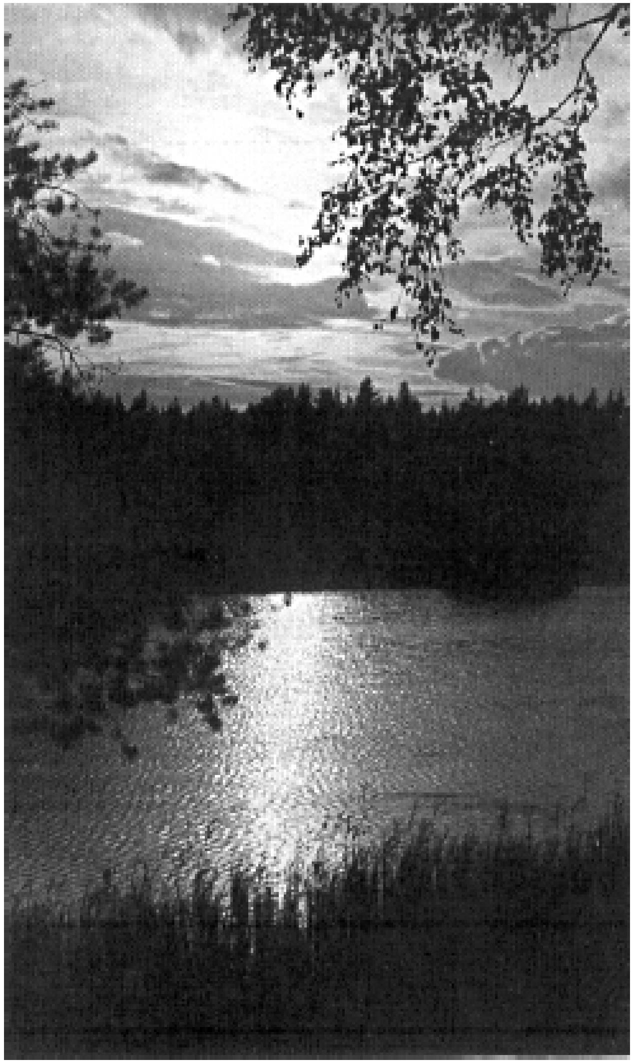
$$\boxed{\rho_d + \rho_s \leq 1}$$

- It is still an empirical formula (i.e. it does not follow from physical considerations), but at least it fulfills the basic properties of a BRDF

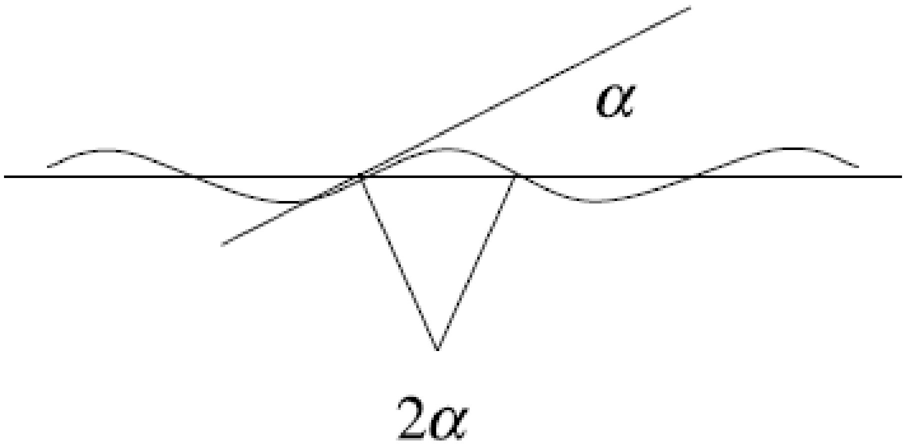
Physically-plausible BRDF models

- E.g. Torrance-Sparrow / Cook-Torrance model
- Based on the microfacet theory

Reflection of the Sun from the Sea



Minnaert, *Light and Color in the Outdoors*, p. 28



Microfacet BRDF

- Analytically derived
- Used for modeling glossy surfaces (as the Phong model)
  - Corresponds more closely to reality than Phong
  - Derived from a physical model of the surface microgeometry (as opposed to "because it looks good"-approach used for the Phong model)

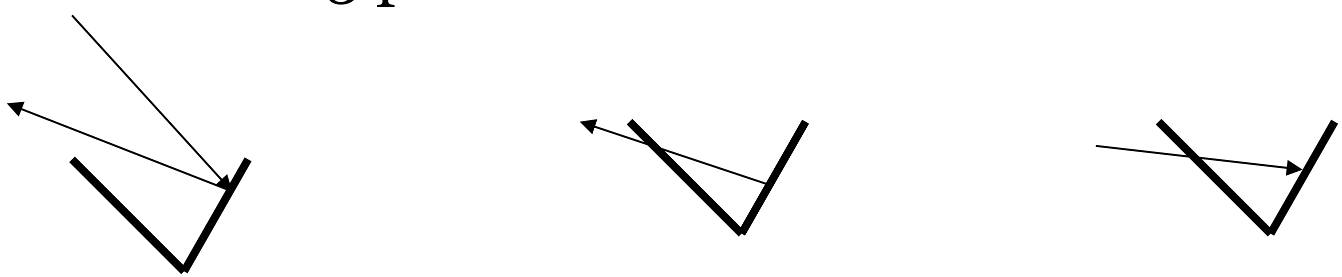
Microfacet BRDF

- dA consists of many, small microfacets
- light scattering at dA determined by the distribution of microfacets
- a function describes the distribution of microfacet normals with respect to the surface normal
  - facets reflect perfectly specular or perfectly diffuse

Microfacet BRDF

- Assumes that the macrosurface consists of randomly oriented microfacets

- We assume that each microfacet behaves as an ideal mirror or ideal diffuse
- We consider 3 phenomena:



Reflection Masking Shadowing

Microfacet BRDF

Microfacet theory **Cook et Torrance 1982**

A perfect mirror

- Reflection in a single direction
- Outgoing light and visible surface normal is aligned with the half vector
- Half Vector: $\omega_h = \dfrac{\omega_i + \omega_o}{||\omega_i + \omega_o||}$

Aggregation of micro-mirrors (micro-facets)

- Each micro-mirror have a micro-normal
- How many micro-mirror have their micro-normal aligned so that $\omega_h = \mathbf{n}$?
- Statistical distribution: Normal Distribution Function (NDF)

Microfacet BRDF

Fresnel term

Geometry term
Models shadowing and masking

Microfacet distribution

$$f_r = \frac{F(\theta_i)G(\omega_i, \omega_o)D(\omega_h)}{4\cos(\theta_i)\cos(\theta_o)}$$

Part of the macroscopic surface visible by the light source

Part of the macroscopic surface visible by the viewer

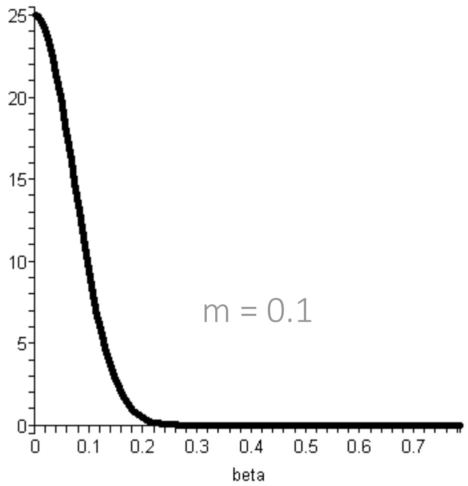
Microfacet Distribution Functions

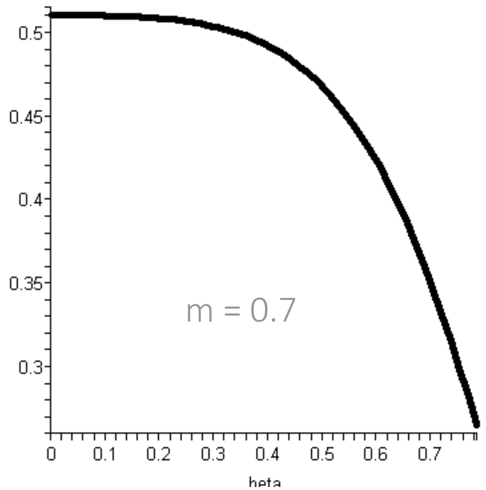
m: roughness

- **Gaussian** $$D(\omega_h) = e^{-\frac{\theta_h^2}{m^2}}$$
  θ_h is angle between **n** and ω_h
- **Blinn-Phong** $$D(\omega_h) = \frac{1}{\pi m^2}(\mathbf{n}\cdot\omega_h)^{\frac{2}{m^2}-2}$$
- **Beckmann** $$D(\omega_h) = \frac{1}{\pi m^2(\mathbf{n}\cdot\omega_h)^4}\, e^{\frac{(\mathbf{n}\cdot\omega_h)^2-1}{m^2(\mathbf{n}\cdot\omega_h)^2}}$$
  - used in Torrance Sparrow
- **GGX** $$D(\omega_h) = \frac{m^2}{\pi((\mathbf{n}\cdot\omega_h)^2(m^2-1)+1)^2}$$

Torrance-Sparrow Specular Reflectance

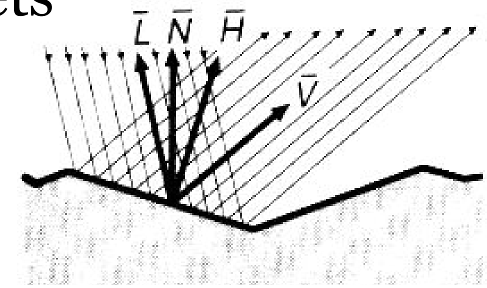
- models rough opaque specular surfaces
- facets are perfect mirrors, symmetric V-shaped grooves
- Beckmann distribution models the facet normals
- similar models: Cook-Torrance, Blinn-Phong





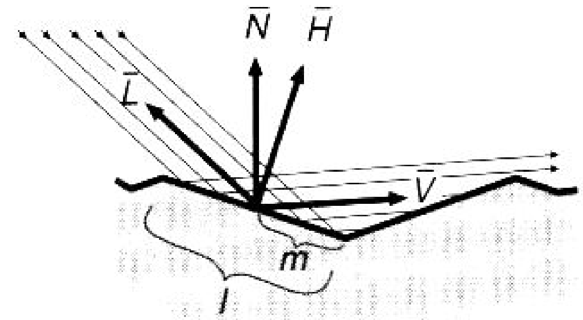
Torrance-Sparrow - Geometry Factor

accounts for self shadowing effects of microfacets



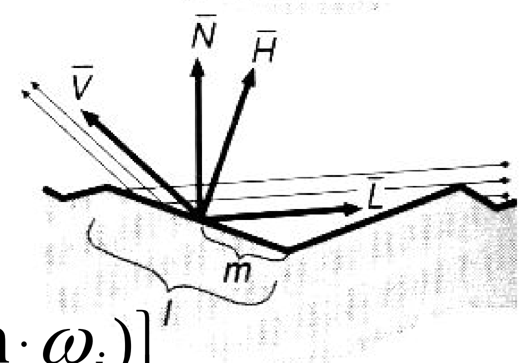
- Fully illuminated and visible

$$G(\omega_i, \omega_o) = 1$$



- Partial masking of reflected light

$$G(\omega_i, \omega_o) = \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega_h)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega_o)}{(\omega_o \cdot \omega_h)}$$



- Partial shadowing of incident light

$$G(\omega_i, \omega_o) = \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega_h)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega_i)}{(\omega_o \cdot \omega_h)}$$

$$G(\omega_i, \omega_o) = \min\left\{1, \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega_h)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega_o)}{(\omega_o \cdot \omega_h)}, \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega_h)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega_i)}{(\omega_o \cdot \omega_h)}\right\}$$

GGX - Geometry Factor

$$G(\omega_i, \omega_o) = G(\omega_i)G(\omega_o)$$

$$G(\omega) = \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega)}{(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega) + \sqrt{m^2 + (1 - m^2)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \omega)^2}}$$

Torrance-Sparrow - Fresnel Term

- Fresnel term
  - accounts for a varying absorbance / reflectance ratio
  - depending on the angle of incident flux
  - many surfaces reflect more strongly near grazing angles

- Schlick's approximation:

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

where

$$F(0)=\left|\frac{\eta_i-\eta_o}{\eta_i+\eta_o}\right|^2$$

Oren - Nayar Diffuse Reflectance

- models rough opaque diffuse surfaces
- facets are Lambertian, symmetric V-shaped grooves
- Gaussian distribution models the facet normals
- parameter $0 \leq \sigma^2 \leq 1$ gives the variance of the angle between surface normal and facet normal

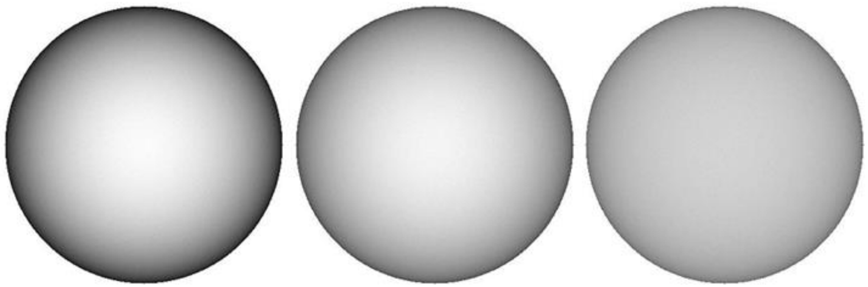
$$f_r(\omega_i, \omega_o) = \frac{\rho}{\pi}(A + B \max(0, \cos(\phi_i - \phi_o)) \sin\alpha \tan\beta)$$

$$A = 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{2(\sigma^2 + 0.33)} \qquad B = \frac{0.45\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + 0.09}$$

$$\alpha = \max(\theta_i, \theta_o) \qquad \beta = \min(\theta_i, \theta_o)$$

Oren-Nayar Diffuse Reflectance

- results

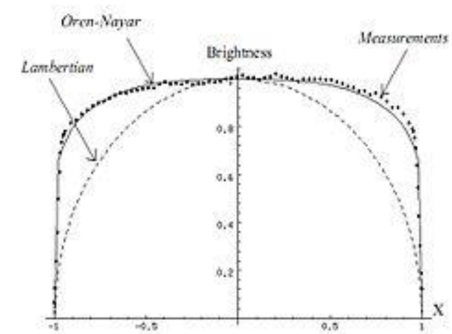


$\sigma = 0$ $\sigma = 0.1$ $\sigma = 0.3$

[Wikipedia: Oren-Nayar reflectance model]

- comparison with real-world object

Real Image Lambertian Model Oren-Nayar Model



[Oren,Nayar, ACM SIGGRAPH 1994]

Oren-Nayar vs. Lambertian

- gets brighter if the angle between viewer and light gets smaller
- is brighter for large angles between viewer and surface normal compared to a Lambertian surface
- converges to a Lambertian surface

$$f_r(\omega_i, \omega_o) = \tfrac{\rho}{\pi}(A + B \max(0, \cos(\phi_i - \phi_o)) \sin\alpha \tan\beta)$$

$$A = 1 - \tfrac{\sigma^2}{2(\sigma^2 + 0.33)} \qquad B = \tfrac{0.45\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + 0.09}$$

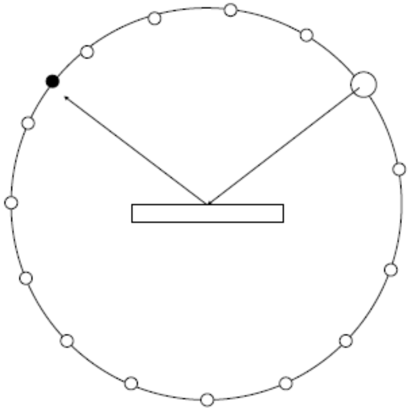
- if all facets have the same normal,
  then $\sigma = 0$, A = 1, B = 0
  $f_r(\omega_i, \omega_o) = \tfrac{\rho}{\pi}$

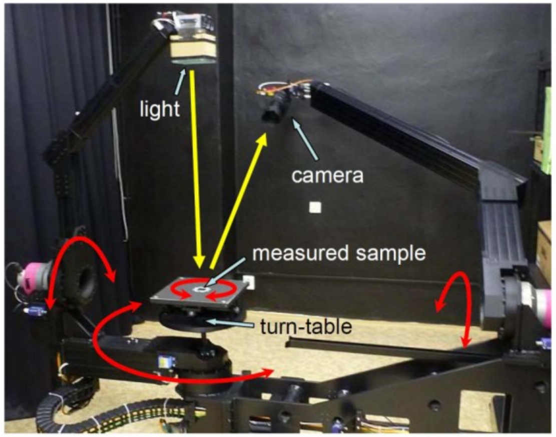
Approximation of measured data

- We can fit any BRDF model to the data
- Some BRDF models have been specifically designed for the purpose of fitting measured data, e.g. Ward BRDF, Lafortune BRDF
- **Nonlinear optimization** required to find the BRDF parameters

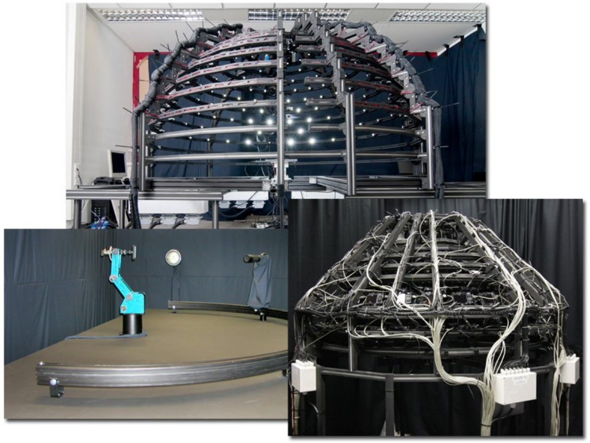
BRDF measurements – Gonio-reflectometer

Stanford



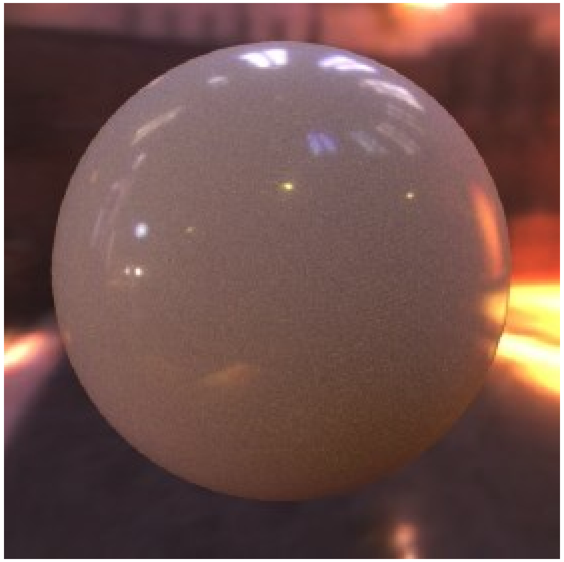


UTIA

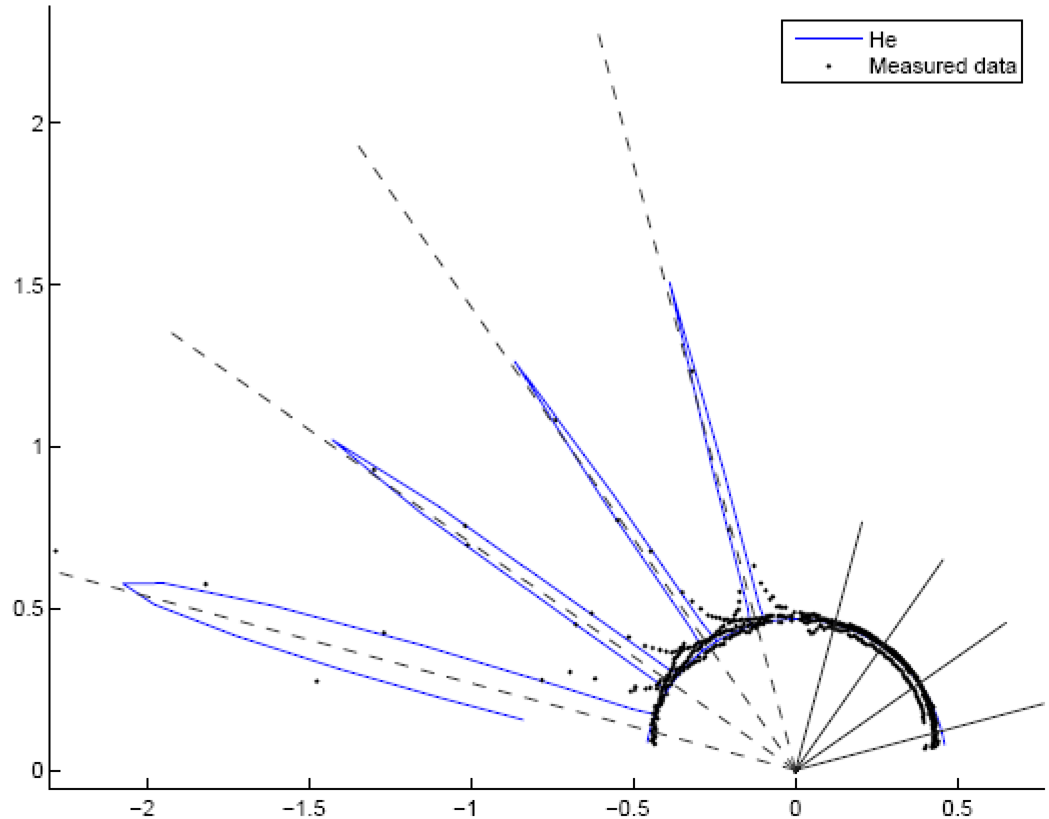


University of Bonn

Surface appearance and the BRDF



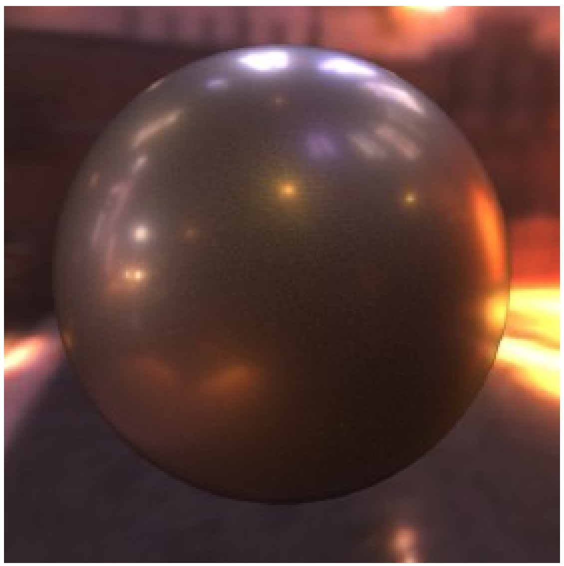
Appearance



BRDF lobe
(for four different viewing directions)

Souce: Ngan et al. Experimental analysis of BRDF models, http://people.csail.mit.edu/addy/research/brdf/

Surface appearance and the BRDF



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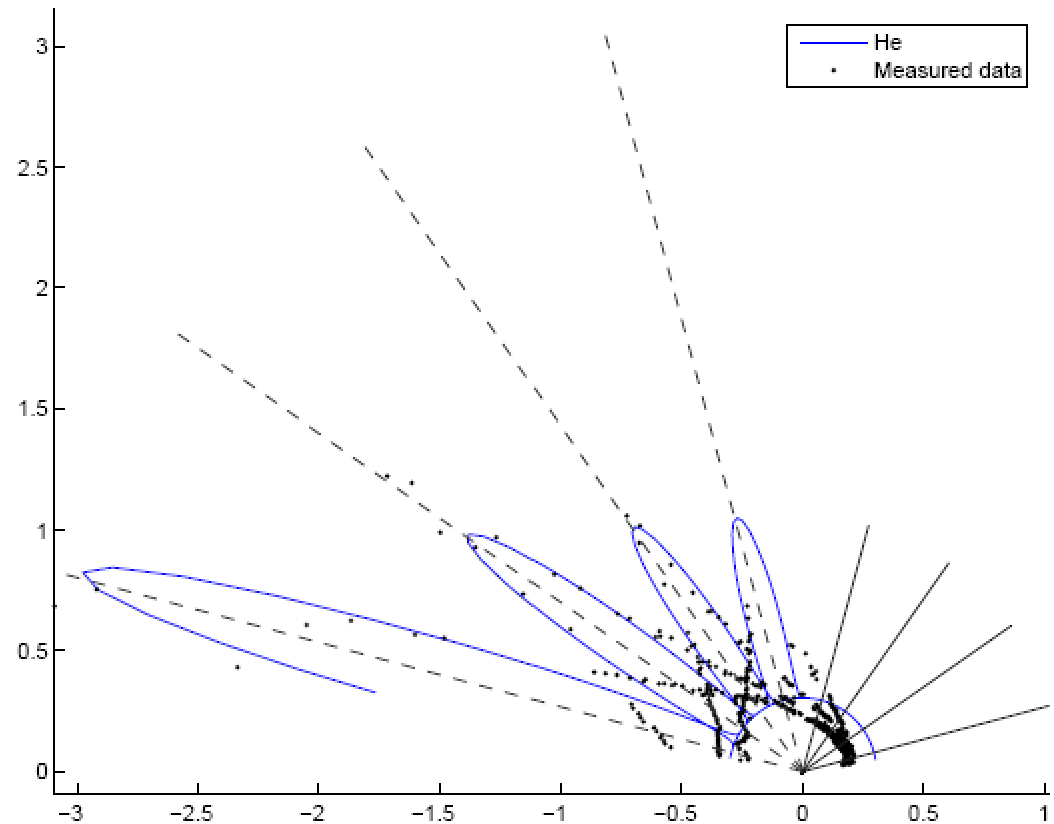

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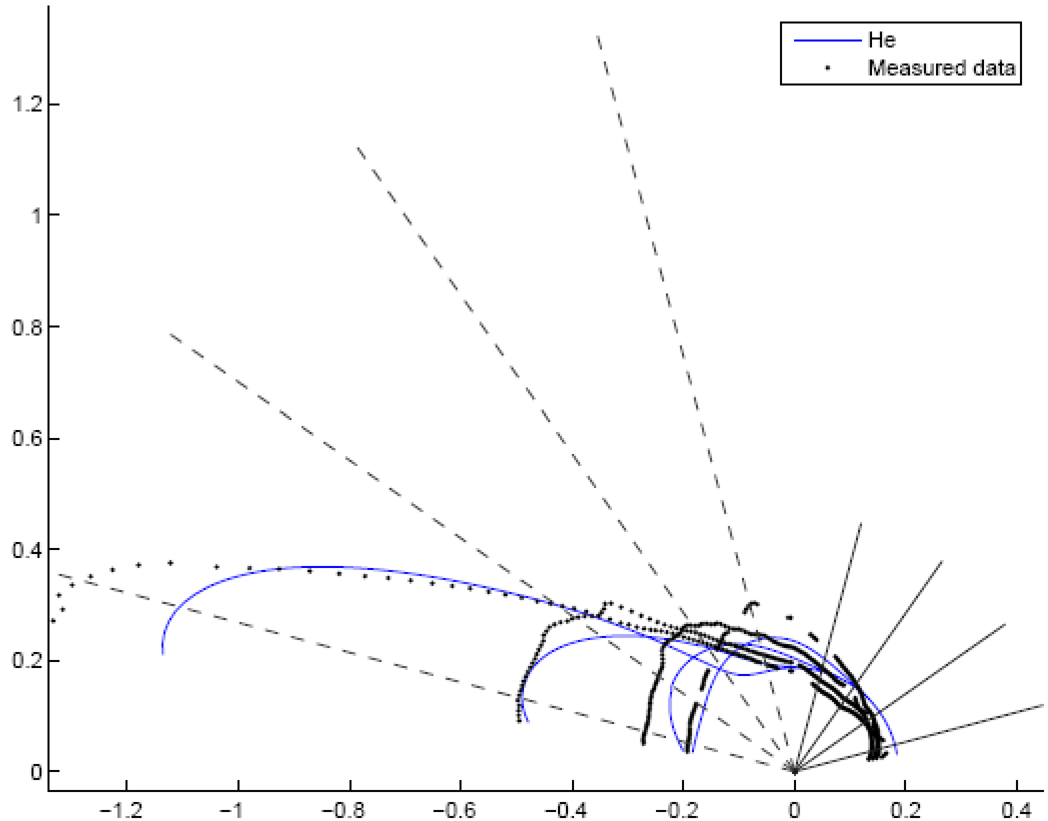

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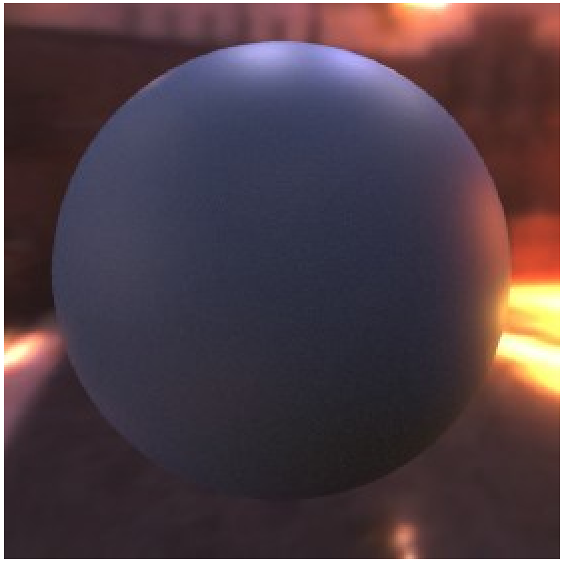
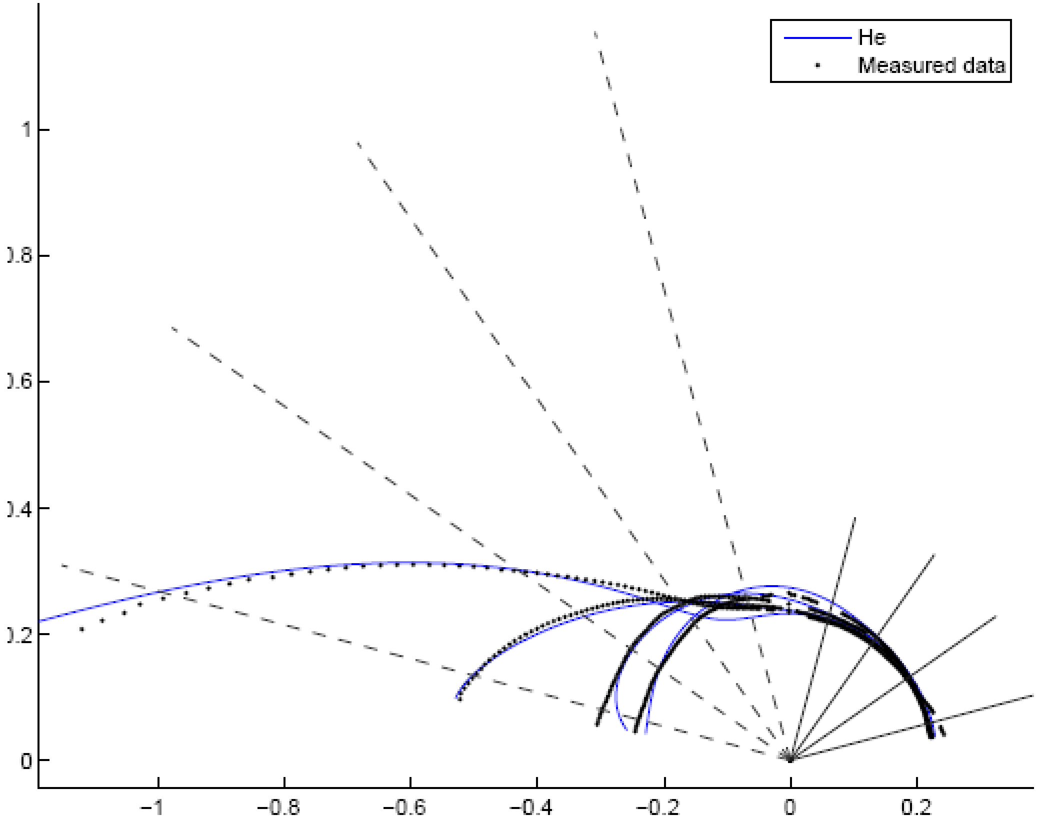


Appearance



BRDF lobe
(for four different viewing directions)

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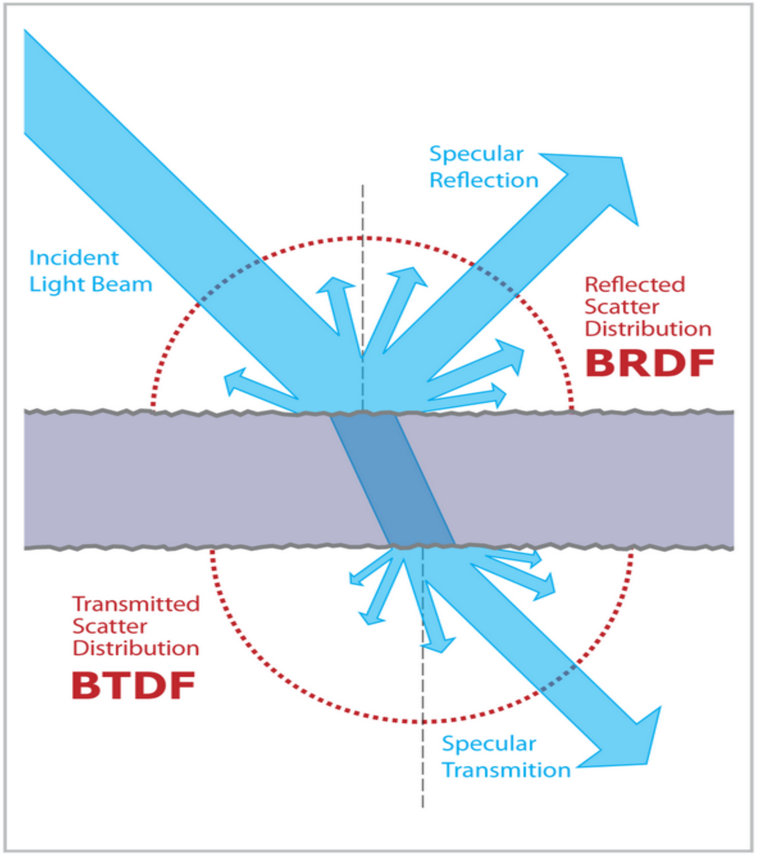
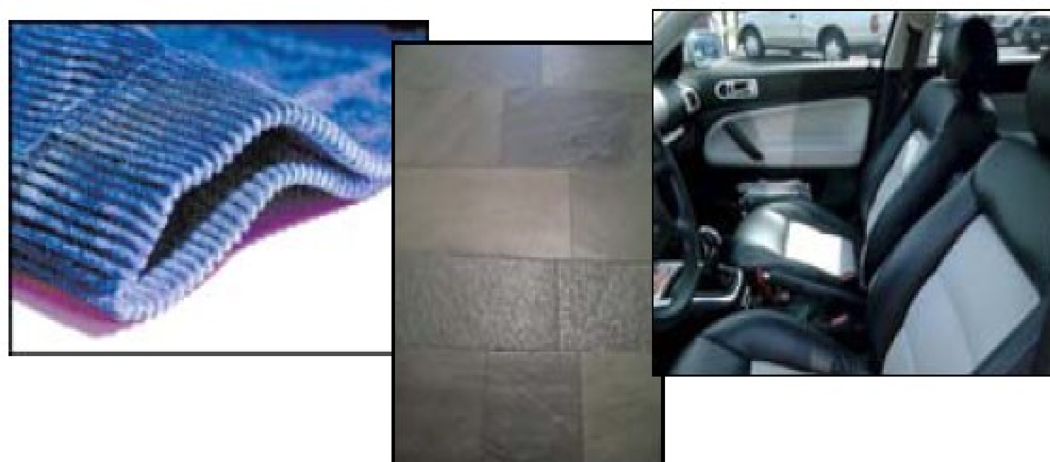
BRDF, BTDF, BSDF: What's up with all these abbreviations?

- **BTDF**
  - Bidirectional **transmittance** distribution function
  - Described light transmission
- **BSDF** = BRDF+BTDF
  - Bidirectional **scattering** distribution function



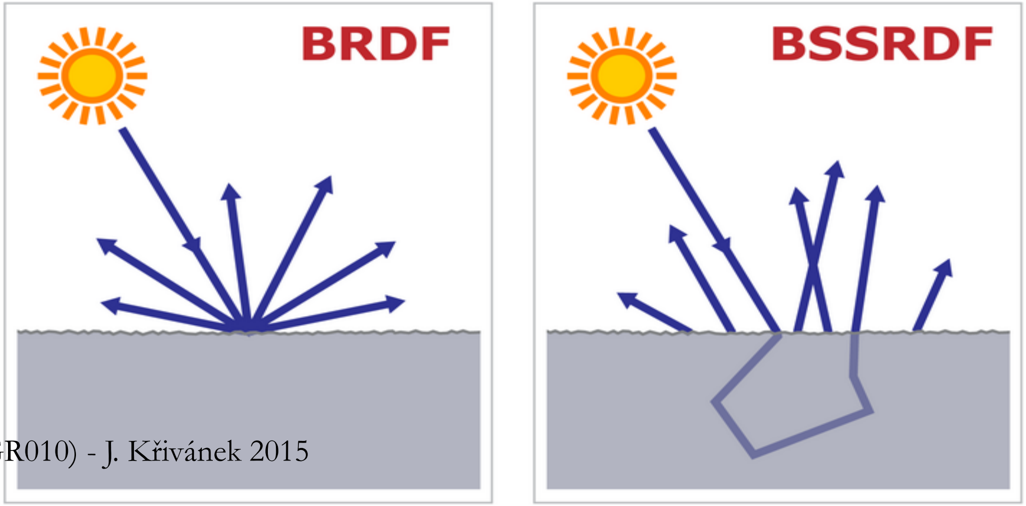
SBRDF, BTF

- **SV-BRDF … Spatially Varying BRDF**
  - BRDF parameters are spatially varying (can be given by a surface texture)
- **BTF … Bidirectional Texture Function**
  - Used for materials with complex structure
  - As opposed to the BRDF, models even the meso-scale



BSSRDF

- BRDF
  - Light arriving at a point is reflected/transmitted at the same point
  - No subsurface scattering considered
- **BSSRDF**
  - Bi-directional **surface scattering** reflectance distribution function
  - Takes into account scattering of light under the surface



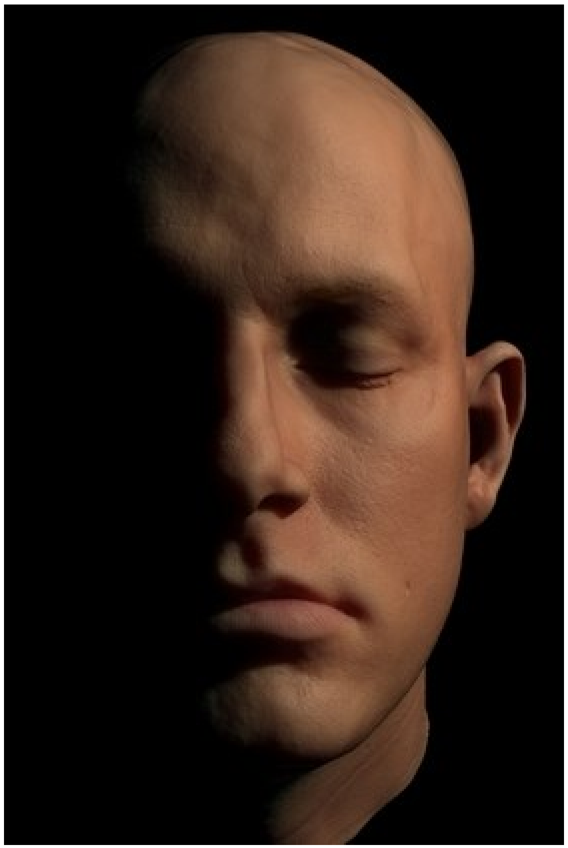
BSSRDF

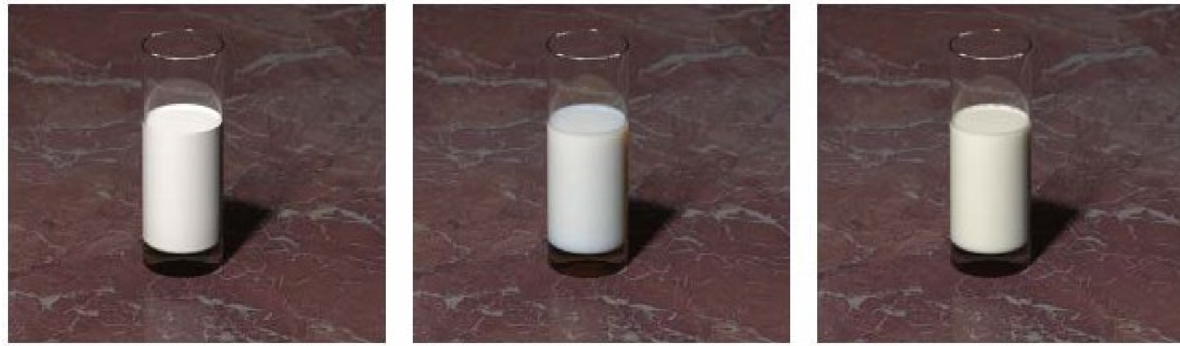
- Sub-surface scattering makes surfaces looks “softer”

BRDF

BSSRDF

BSSRDF





BRDF BSSRDF