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supervised by Alexander Wilkie

Layered Materials in Real-Time Rendering

CESCG 2010

- Introduction
- Related work
- Basic layered model
 - Formulation
 - Real-time adaptation
- Specialized model – Metallic paint
- Specialized model – Patina
- Results
- Conclusion
- Demo

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Introduction

- Layered materials



Introduction

- Layered materials
- Full solution complicated
 - Reflections
 - Refractions
 - TIR
 - Absorption
 - Light Scattering
 - Interference



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- Layered materials
- Full solution complicated
 - Reflections
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- Real-time



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- BRDFs

- Empirical – Phong 1975, Blinn 1977, Lafortune et al. 1997
- Physically-based – Torrance-Sparrow 1992, Cook-Torrance 1992, Oren-Nayar 1994

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- Layered reflectance models
 - Kubelka-Munk 1931, Hanrahan-Krueger 1993
 - Neumann-Neumann 1989, Weidlich-Wilkie 2007

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- Layered reflectance models
 - Kubelka-Munk 1931, Hanrahan-Krueger 1993
 - Neumann-Neumann 1989, Weidlich-Wilkie 2007
- Specialized models
 - Metallic paint – Rump et al. 2008
 - Patination – Dorsey and Hanrahan 1996

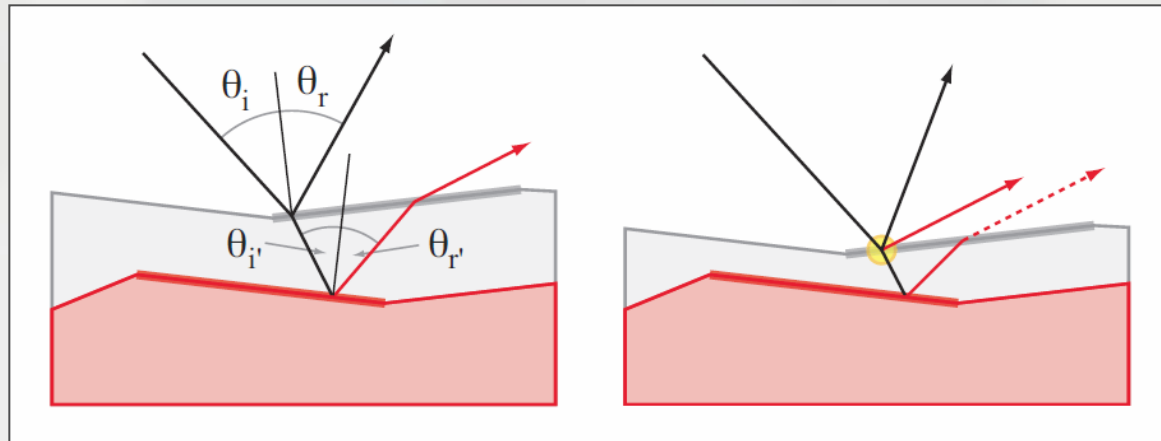
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Basic Layered Model - Introduction

- Weidlich and Wilkie 2007

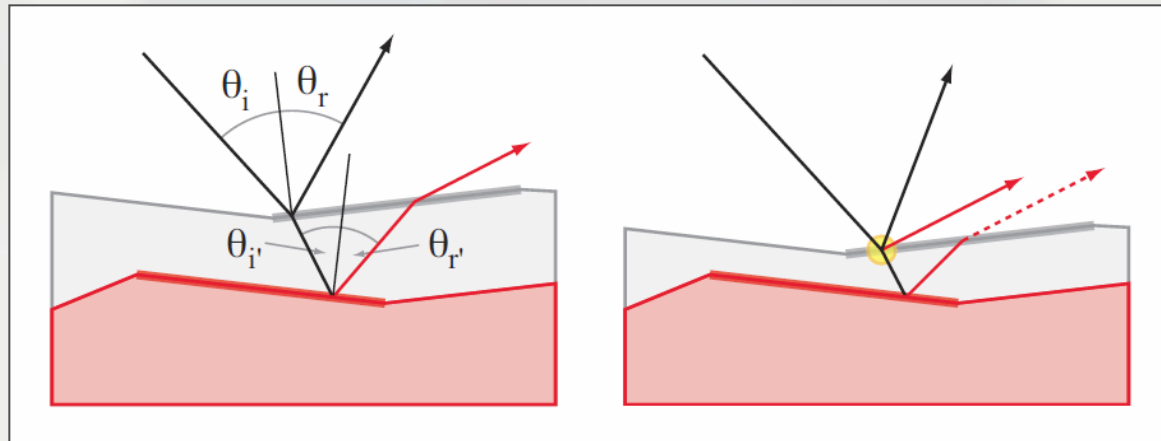
Basic Layered Model - Introduction

- Weidlich and Wilkie 2007
- Assumptions:
 - 1) Thin layers
 - Single point of incidence/exit
 - Local evaluation

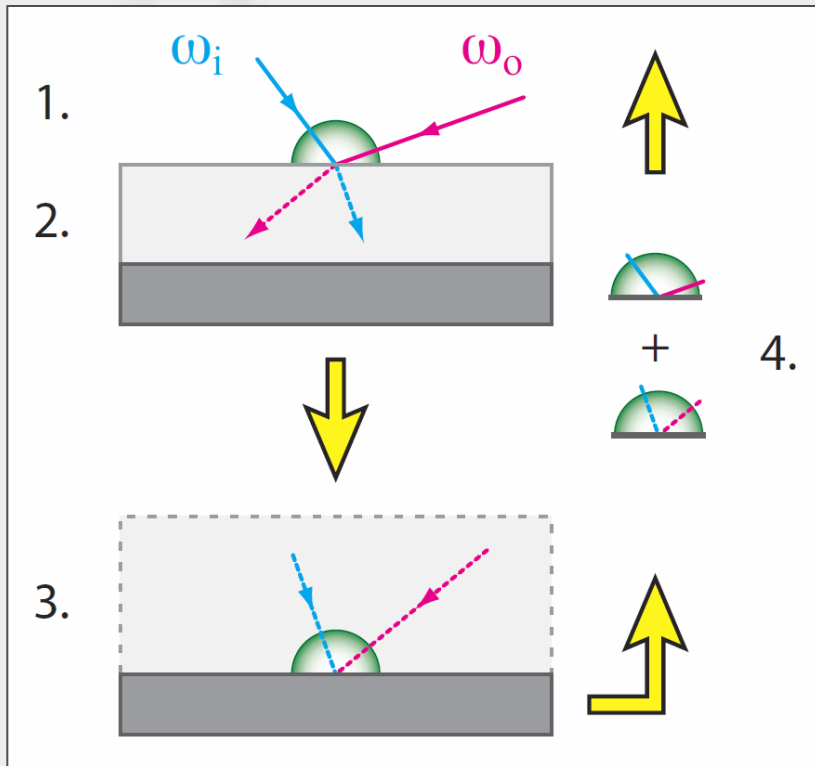


Basic Layered Model - Introduction

- Weidlich and Wilkie 2007
- Assumptions:
 - 1) Thin layers
 - Single point of incidence/exit
 - Local evaluation
 - 2) No scattering within layers

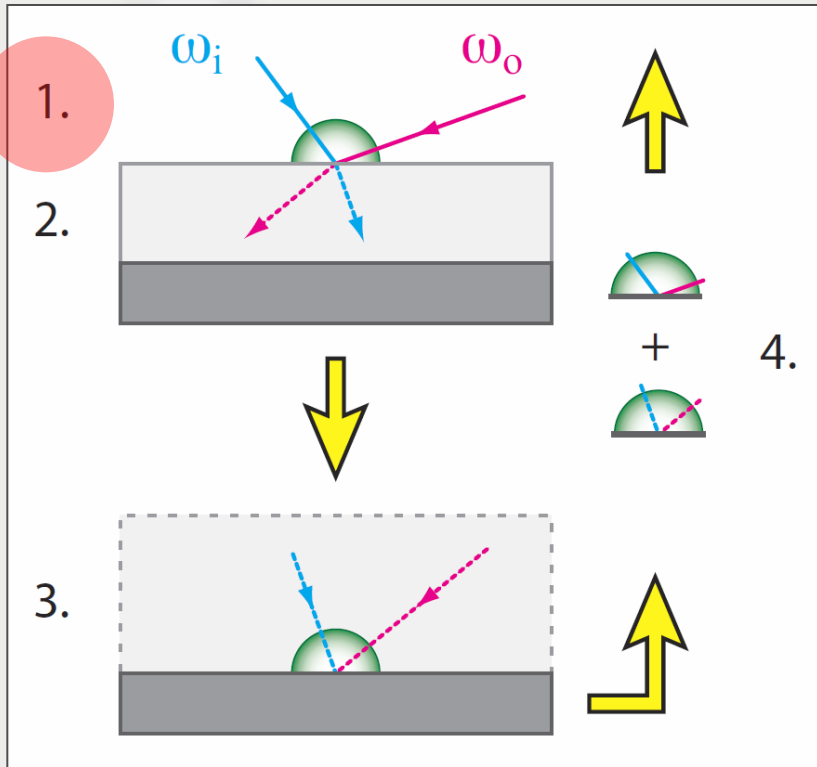


Basic Layered Model - Evaluation



$$f_r = f_{r1}(\theta_i, \theta_r) + T_{12} \cdot f_{r2}(\theta_{i'}, \theta_{r'}) \cdot a \cdot t$$

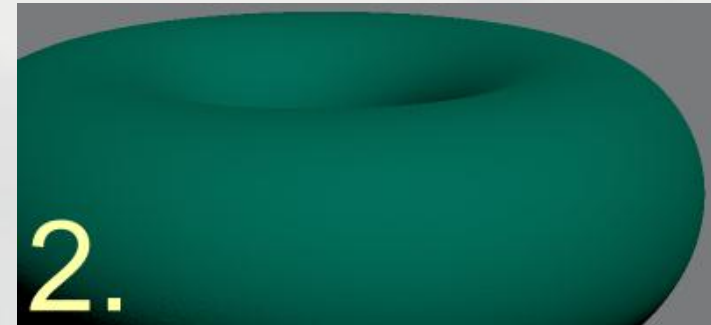
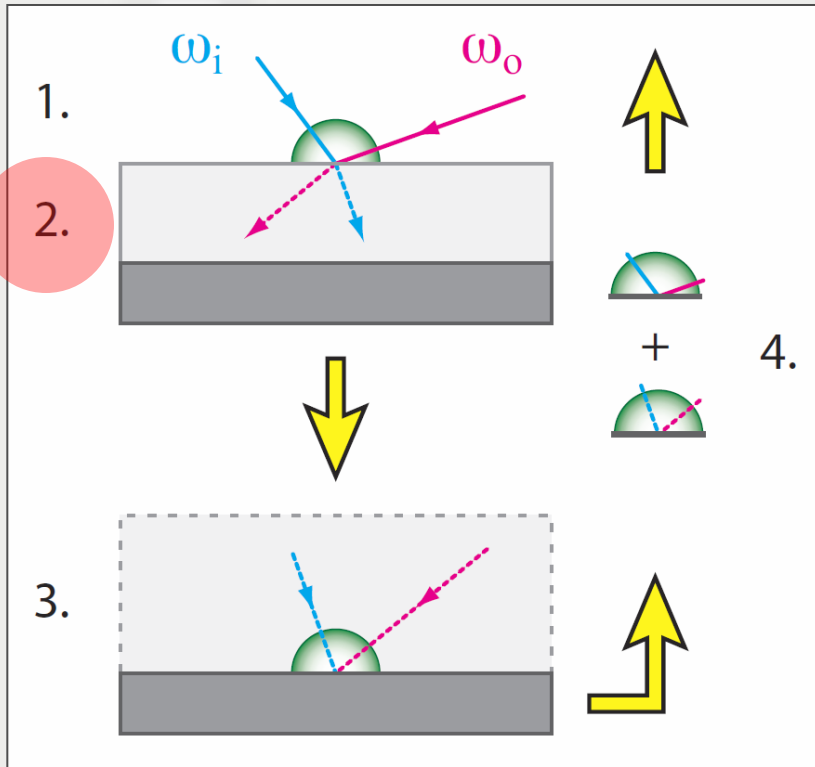
Basic Layered Model - Evaluation



- Top layer BRDF

$$f_r = f_{r_1}(\theta_i, \theta_r) + T_{12} \cdot f_{r_2}(\theta_{i'}, \theta_{r'}) \cdot a \cdot t$$

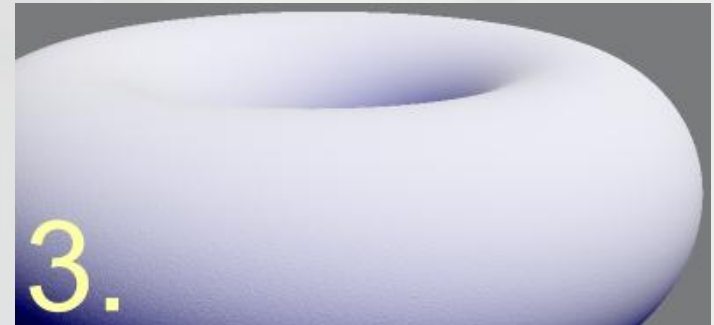
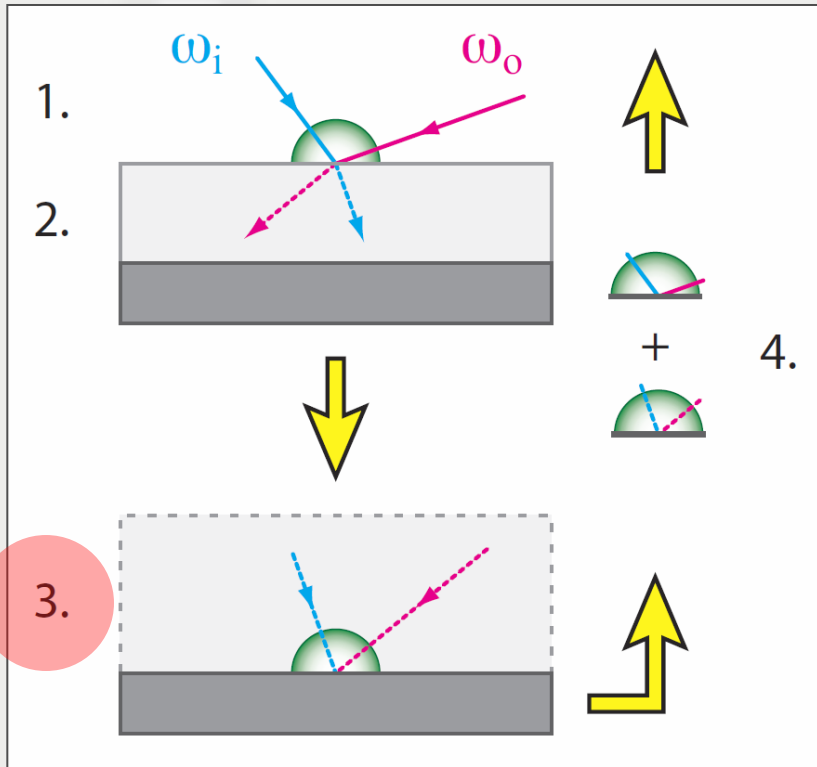
Basic Layered Model - Evaluation



- Transmission & absorption

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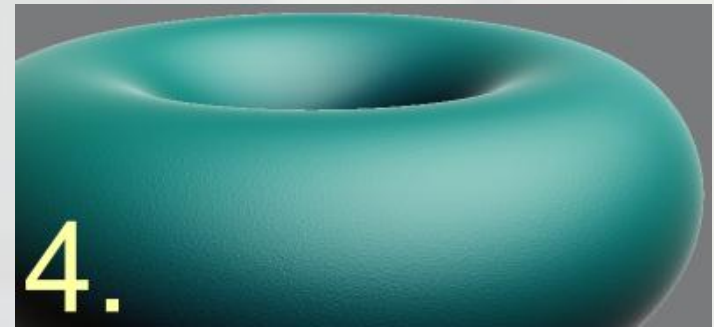
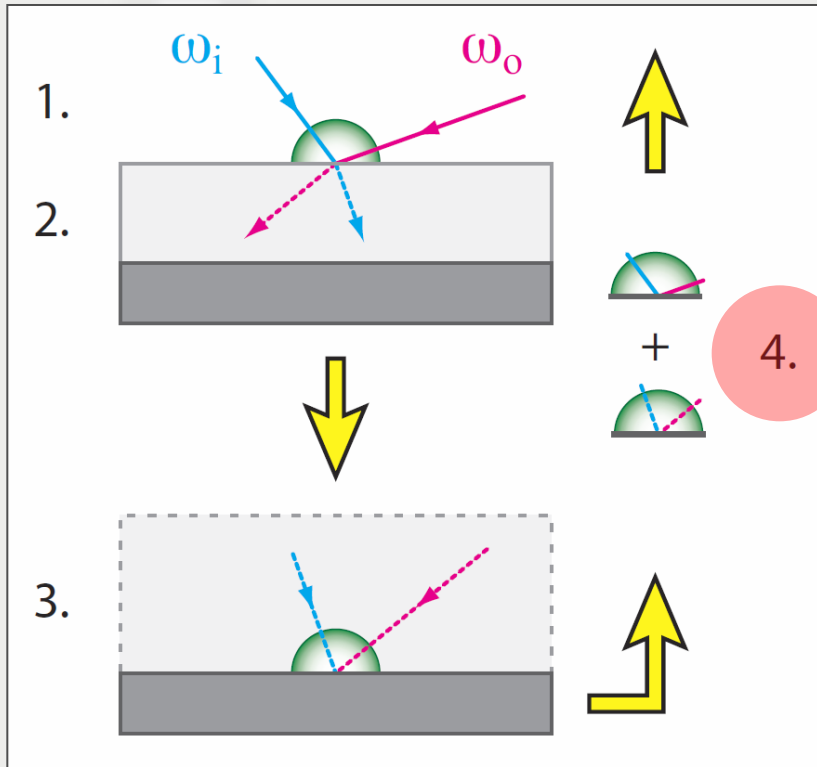
Basic Layered Model - Evaluation



- Bottom layer BRDF

$$f_r = f_{r1}(\theta_i, \theta_r) + T_{12} \cdot f_{r2}(\theta_{i'}, \theta_{r'}) \cdot a \cdot t$$

Basic Layered Model - Evaluation



- TIR & Final summation

$$f_r = f_{r1}(\theta_i, \theta_r) + T_{12} \cdot f_{r2}(\theta_{i'}, \theta_{r'}) \cdot a \cdot t$$

- Fragment shader evaluation
- Cook-Torrance BRDF
 - D term – precomputed
 - F term – precomputed or approximation (Lazanyi and Szirmay-Kalos 2005)

Real-Time Adaptation

- Fragment shader evaluation
- Cook-Torrance BRDF
 - D term – precomputed
 - F term – precomputed or approximation (Lazanyi and Szirmay-Kalos 2005)
- Layered model

$$f_r = f_{r_1}(\theta_i, \theta_r) + T_{12} \cdot f_{r_2}(\theta_{i'}, \theta_{r'}) \cdot a \cdot t$$

$$a = e^{-\alpha d \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\theta_{i'}} + \frac{1}{\theta_{r'}} \right)}$$

$$t = (1 - G) + T_{21} \cdot G$$

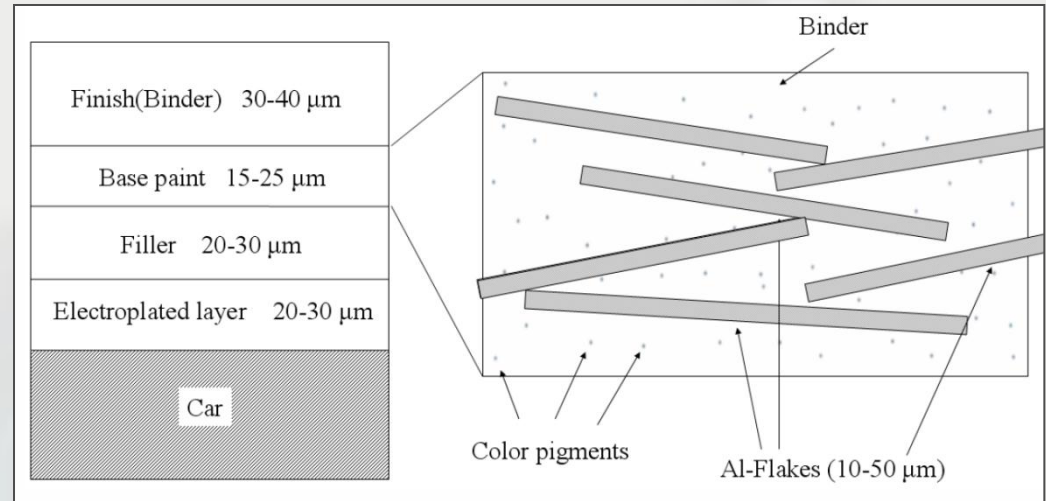
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Model	GPU cycles	MPix/s
Layered (full)	436	348
Layered (precomp.)	236	757
Phong	104	1648

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Specialized Model - Metallic Paint

- Layered structure



Images from Rump et al. 2008

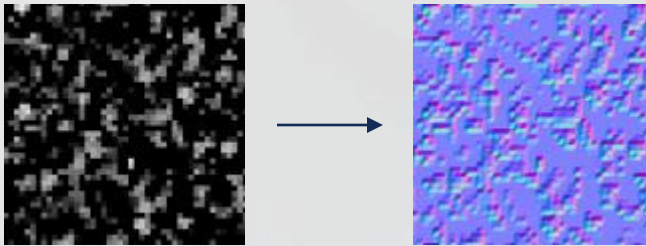


Specialized Model - Metallic Paint

- Layered structure
- Modelling:
 - 2 layers

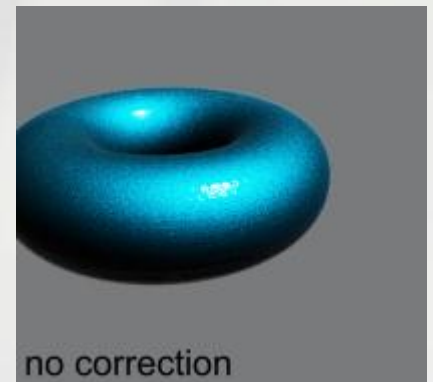
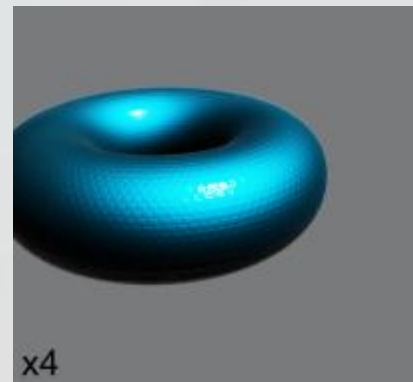
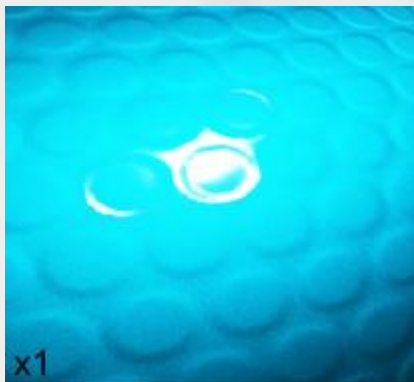
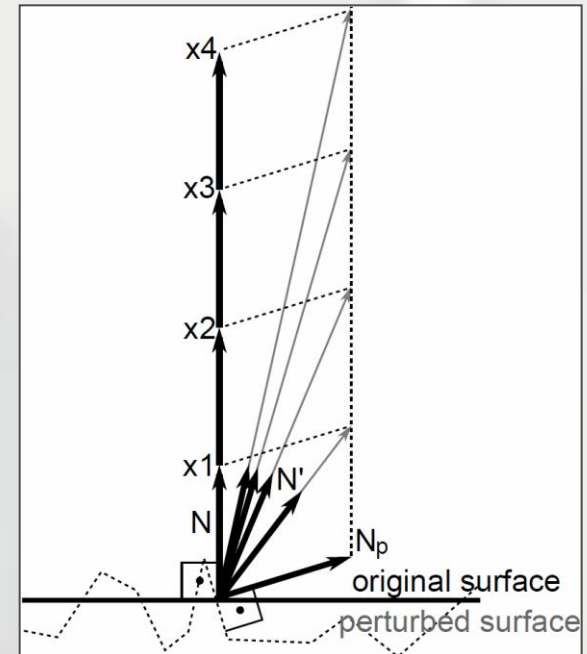
Specialized Model - Metallic Paint

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 - Perturbation of bottom layer normals (no filtering!)



Specialized Model - Metallic Paint

- Layered structure
- Modelling:
 - 2 layers
 - Perturbation of bottom layer normals (no filtering!)
 - Scaling of normal with distance



Specialized Model - Patina

- Structure



Specialized Model - Patina

- Structure
- Modelling:
 - 2 layers (Cu & Cu₂O)



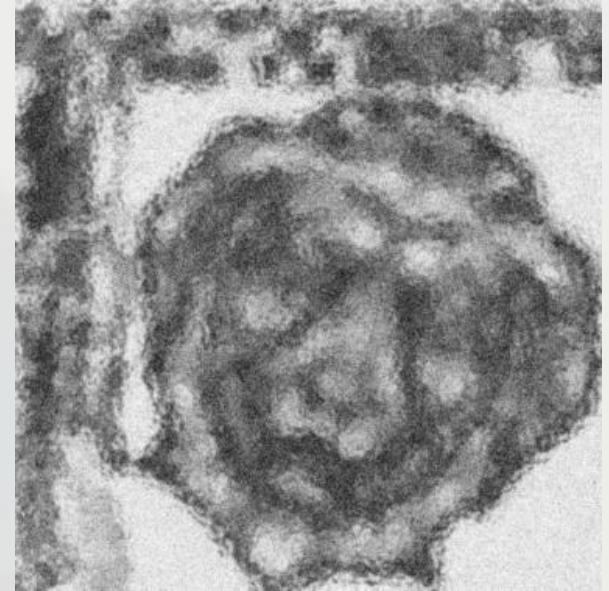
Specialized Model - Patina

- Structure
- Modelling:
 - 2 layers (Cu & Cu₂O)
 - Scattering term



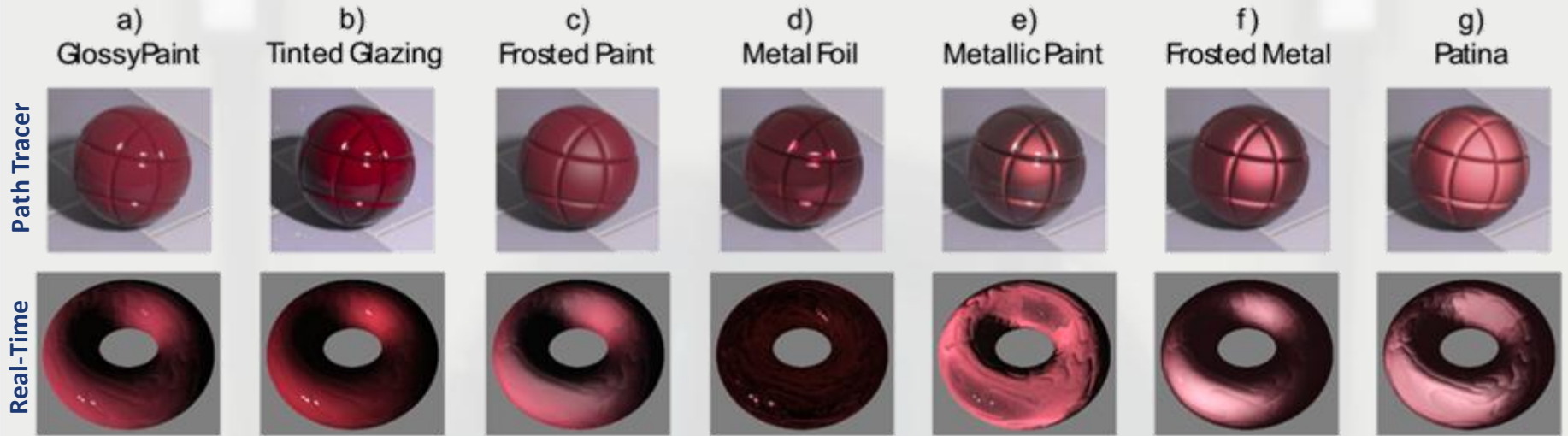
Specialized Model - Patina

- Structure
- Modelling:
 - 2 layers (Cu & Cu₂O)
 - Scattering term
 - Temporal development (thresholding)

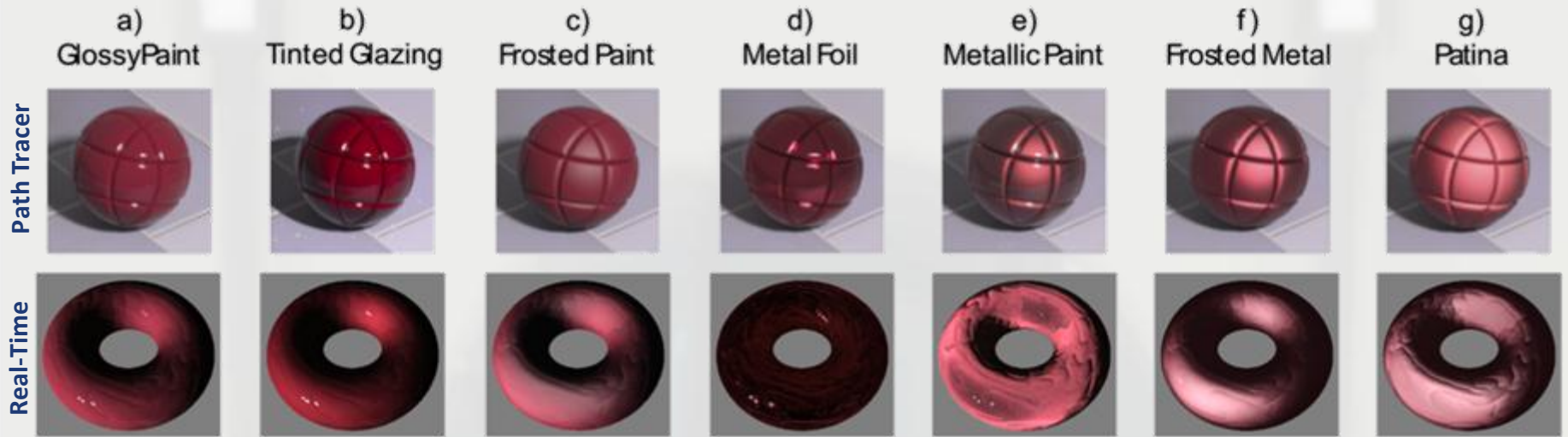


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Results



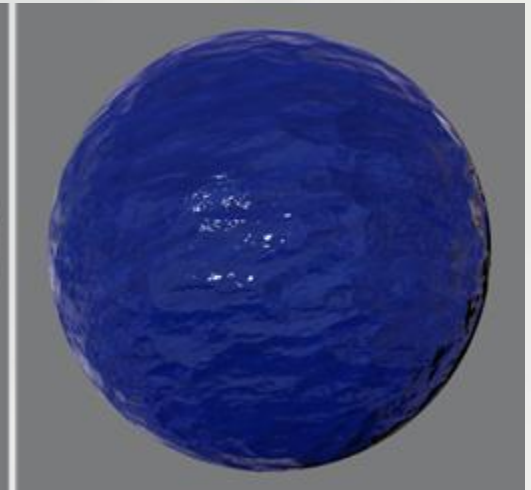
Results



Car paint example



Varying varnish thickness



Coated concrete ball

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- Contributions:
 - Real-time adaptation of the layered model of Weidlich and Wilkie
 - Only 2.3 times slower than basic Phong
 - Useful in 3D games and other R-T applications
 - Two specialized models for metallic paint and patina
 - Add minimal overhead

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 - Real-time adaptation of the layered model of Weidlich and Wilkie
 - Only 2.3 times slower than basic Phong
 - Useful in 3D games and other R-T applications
 - Two specialized models for metallic paint and patina
 - Add minimal overhead
- Future work
 - Scattering

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End

Thanks!
Questions?