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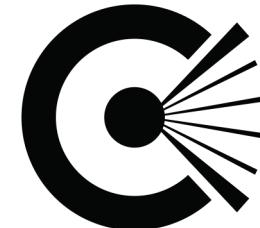
# MaterialX: Origins at Lucasfilm



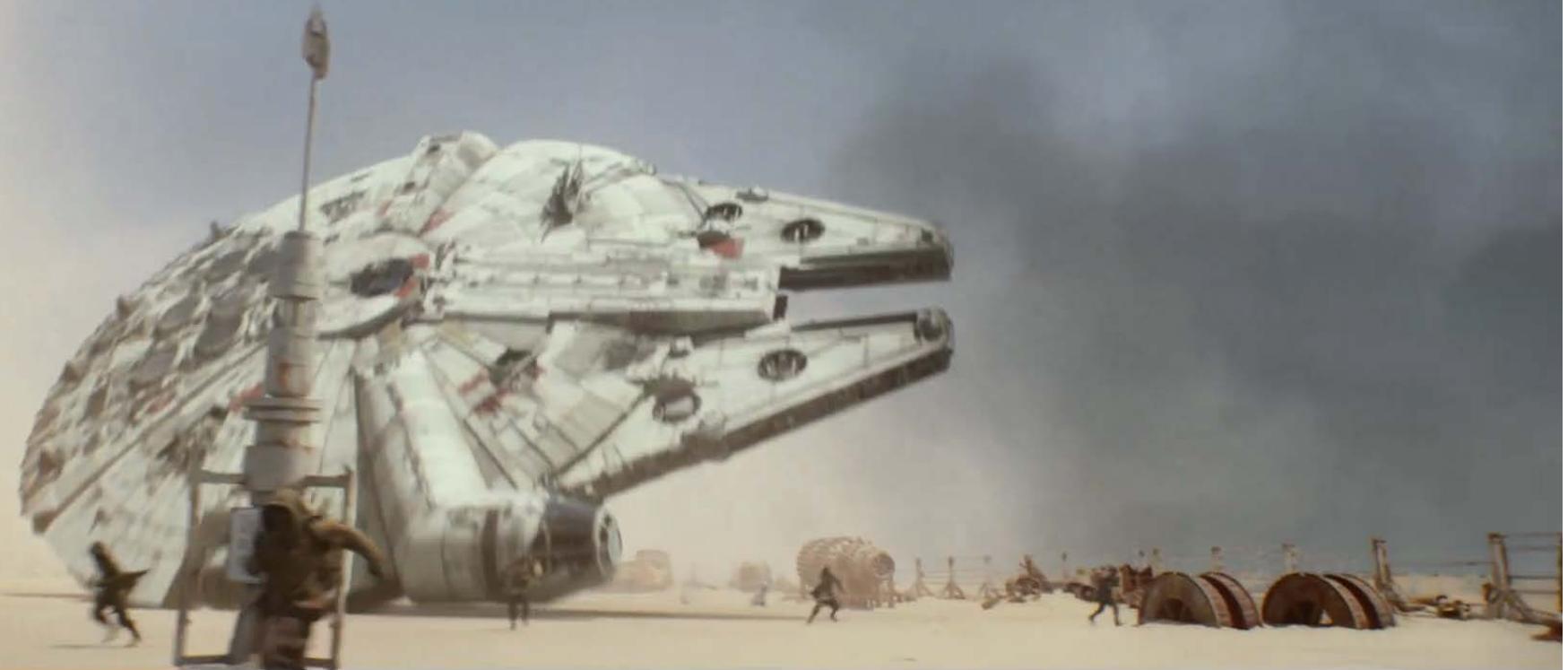
# Open-Source Data Formats



ALEMBIC



OpenColorIO



# MaterialX Initiative

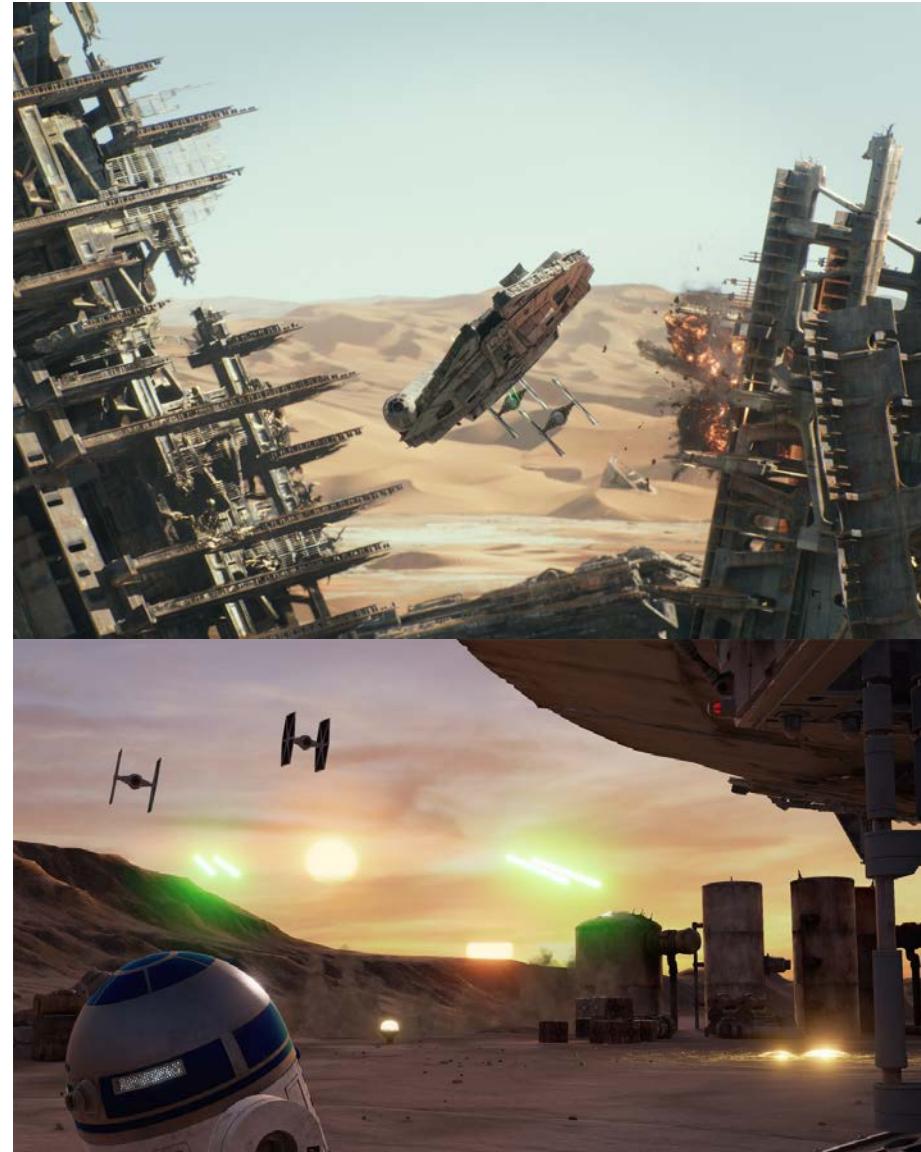
- Rich material description, node-based and color space-aware



MATERIALX

# MaterialX Initiative

- Rich material description, node-based and color space-aware
- First significant usage on *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* in 2015



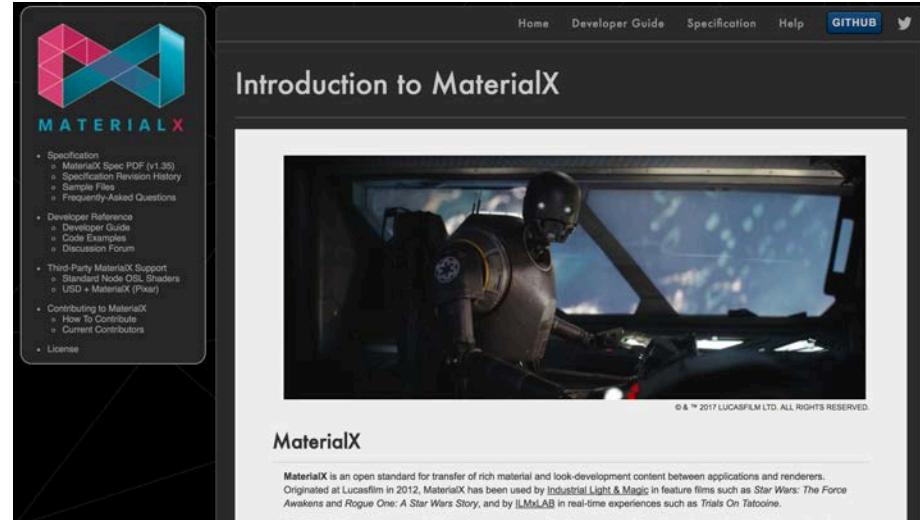
# MaterialX Initiative

- Rich material description, node-based and color space-aware
- First significant usage on *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* in 2015
- Open standard published in 2016



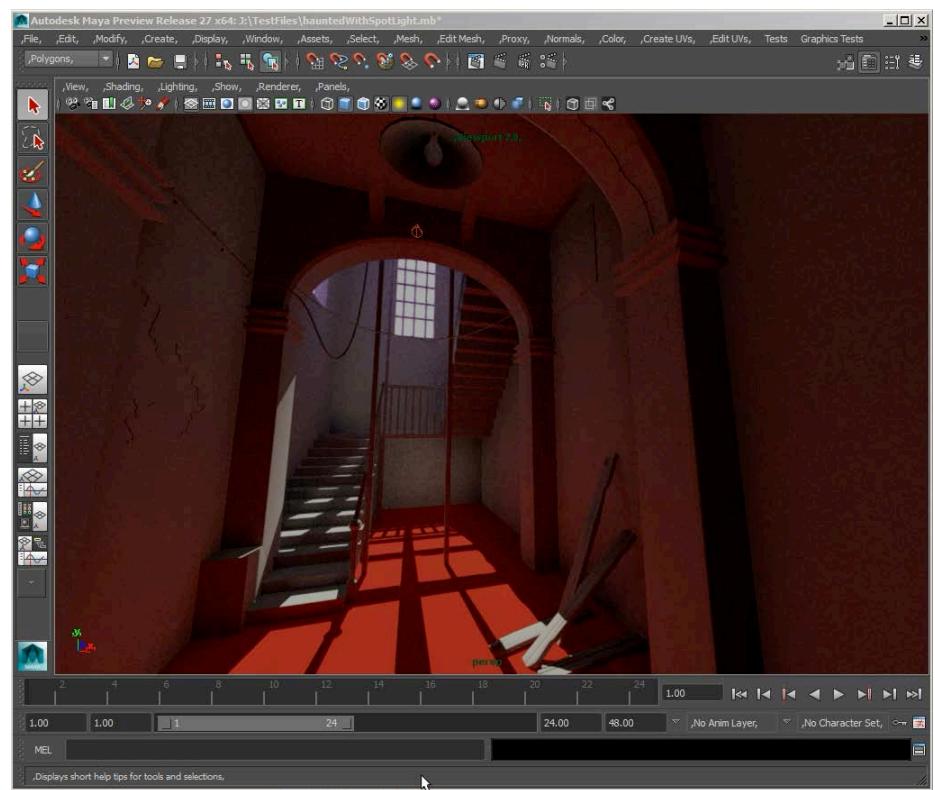
# MaterialX Initiative

- Rich material description, node-based and color space-aware
- First significant usage on *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* in 2015
- Open standard published in 2016
- Open-source codebase released in 2017



# Early Interest at Autodesk

- Consistent looks across Autodesk DCCs
  - multiple renderers in a single DCC
  - physics as ground truth
- Abstract Material Graph (AMG)
- abcMaterial, MaterialX
- Worked together with Lucasfilm to help build an open industry standard



# ShaderX Collaboration

- A partnership between Lucasfilm and Autodesk beginning in June of 2016
- Inheriting the best of both MaterialX and Abstract Material Graphs
- Autodesk begins developing two key extensions to MaterialX

ShaderX: A shader generation extension to MaterialX



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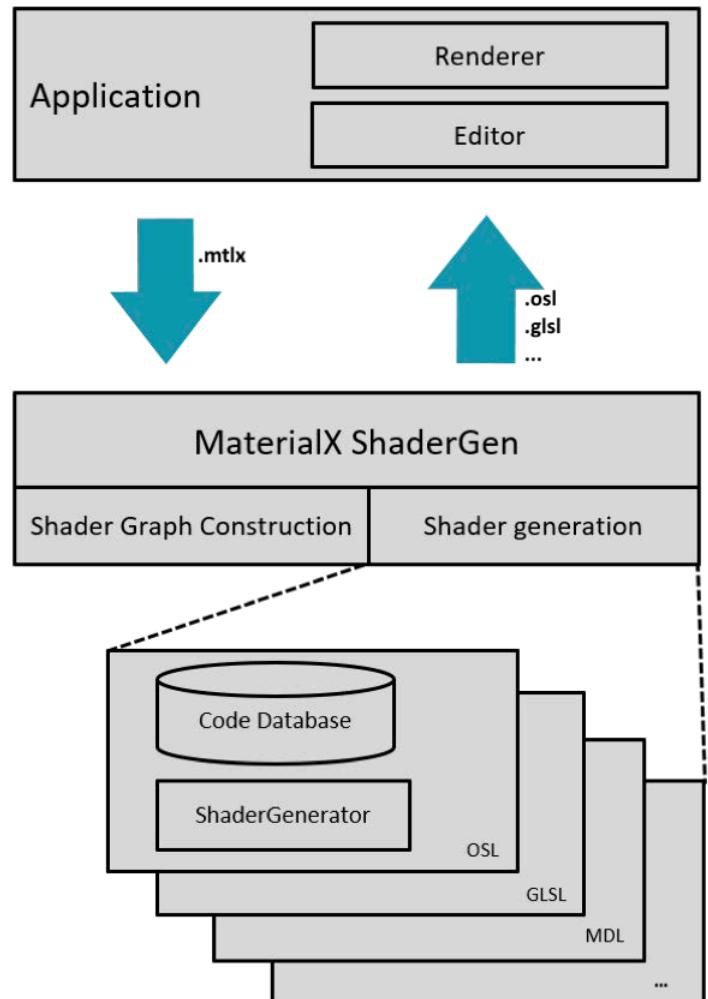
# Physically-Based Shading Nodes

- The first new feature is a standard set of physically-based shading nodes
- In addition to patterns, the underlying physically-based shaders can now be portably captured
- MaterialX ships with shading graphs for Standard Surface and USD Preview Surface



# Shader Code Generation

- The second new feature is a framework for shader code generation
- Automatic conversion of a MaterialX document to domain-specific shading code for rendering
- MaterialX ships with support for OSL and GLSL, with additional languages planned



# MaterialX Viewer

- Leverages MaterialX shader generation in combination with the open NanoGUI framework
- Provides a ground truth reference for renders of MaterialX content
- Provides a reference for integration of MaterialX shader code generation into other applications



# Open @ Autodesk

- Autodesk is a strong supporter of Open Source software
- Our customers' pipelines are heterogeneous
- Founding member of the ASWF
  - providing funding and technical expertise
  - helping drive strategic direction



# Open @ Autodesk

- Actively contributing to many existing projects
  - OCIO v2
  - MaterialX
  - USD
- Have open sourced our own projects:
  - AnimX
  - ShaderX
  - sitoa
  - Standard Surface

# Standard Surface v1.0.1

An open spec by Autodesk



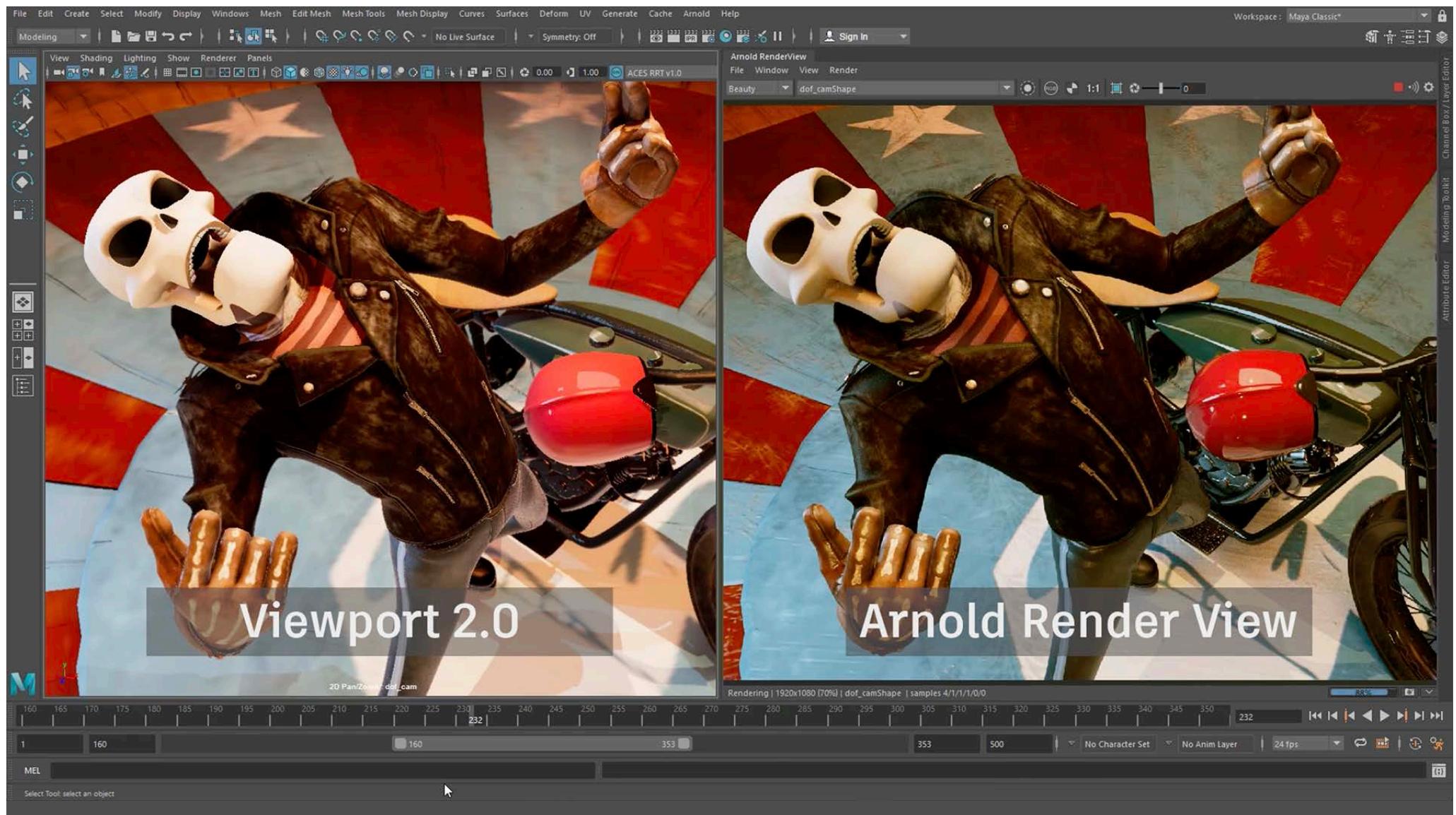
# What is Standard Surface?

- Open uber-shader specification
- Artist-friendly parameters
- Production proven
- Supported in Autodesk products



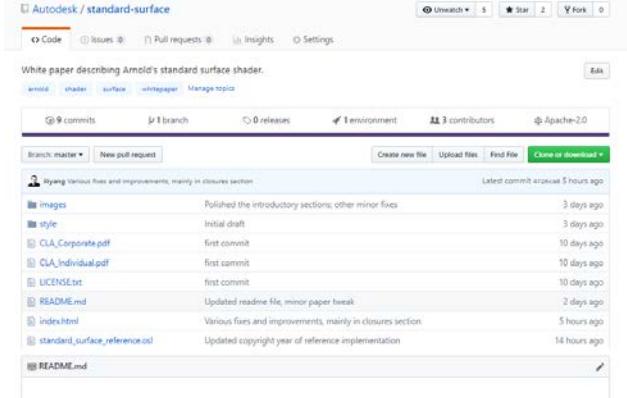
## Goals

- Compactly represent most materials
  - Modern set of scattering lobes
- Easy to use
  - Minimal set of intuitive parameters
- Simplification for
  - partial representations
  - real-time applications



# Whitepaper

- Available now  
[autodesk.github.io/standard-surface](https://autodesk.github.io/standard-surface)
- Open source (Apache License 2.0)  
[github.com/autodesk/standard-surface](https://github.com/autodesk/standard-surface)
- Reference implementation
  - MaterialX
  - OSL



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'Autodesk / standard-surface'. The repository has 5 stars and 0 forks. It contains 9 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, 1 environment, 3 contributors, and follows the Apache-2.0 license. The commit history shows various fixes and improvements, with the latest commit being a merge 5 hours ago. The repository description is: "White paper describing Arnold's standard surface shader." The README.md file is linked.

**A Surface Standard**



A white paper specifying an "uber" surface shader that aims to provide a material representation capable of accurately modeling the vast majority of materials used in practical visual effects and feature animation productions. It follows the design of the Standard Surface shader in the Arnold renderer, whose implementation is relatively uncomplicated and whose user interface consists of a small set of parameters with intuitive meanings and ranges. The document is versioned and will be updated as the specification evolves.

**Resources**

- White paper
- OSL reference implementation

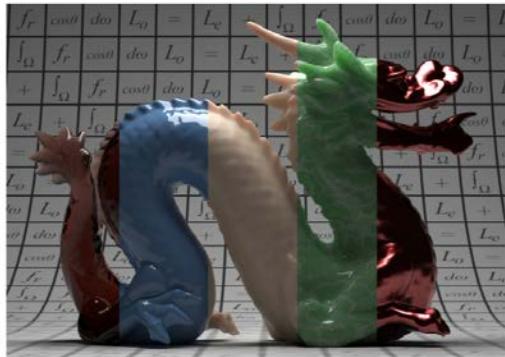
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# Inspiration

## Physically Based Shader Design in Arnold

by Anders Langlands

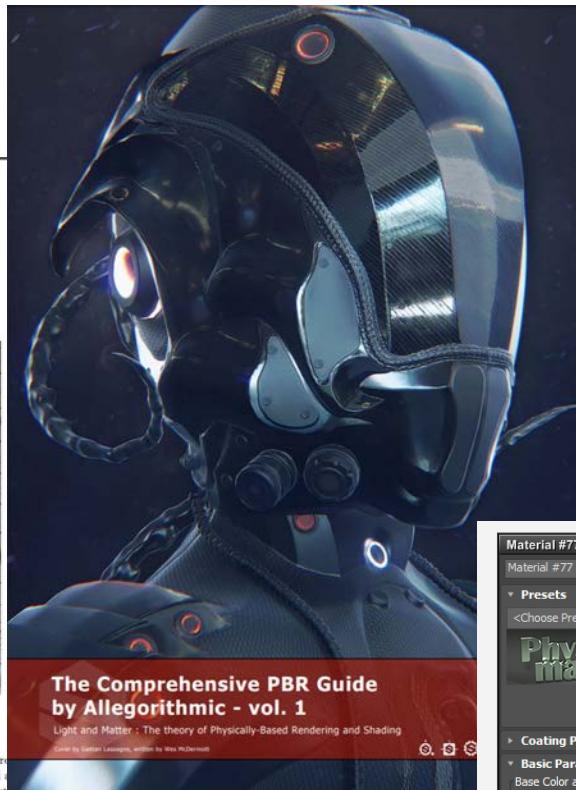


### Introduction

alShaders is an open-source, production shader library for Arnold. It was created as a hobby project both as a learning exercise for the author to get to grips with the Arnold SDK, as well as to fill a gap in the Arnold toolset, since no production-quality library existed that was available or fully functional across all of the DCC applications supported by Arnold. It was made open source in order that others might learn from it and hopefully contribute to its development. Since its inception in 2012, it has seen action in many studios around the world and across a wide variety of work.

In this document, we will examine what constitutes a production shader library and examine the design choices that shaped the form alShaders would take. As we will see, many of those choices follow naturally from the design of the renderer itself, so we will also take a brief look at the design of Arnold. We will primarily focus on the design of the surface shader, alSurface, examining the way it is structured in order to create a simple-to-use, physically plausible shader. We will cover the outputs it generates and how they are intended to be used within a visual effects pipeline. We will also look at some of the tricks employed to reduce noise and render faster, even if it sometimes means breaking physical correctness.

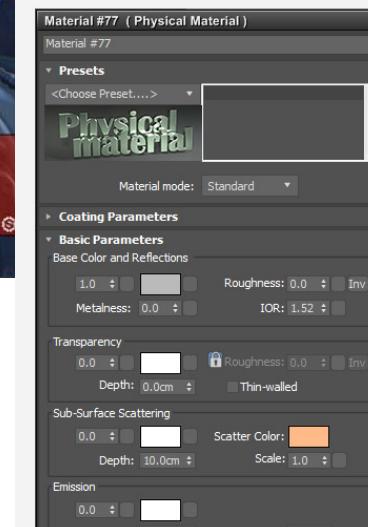
Finally, we will see what other choices could have been made in its design, along with potential areas for improvement in the future, including potentially fruitful research avenues based on recent work within the graphics community.



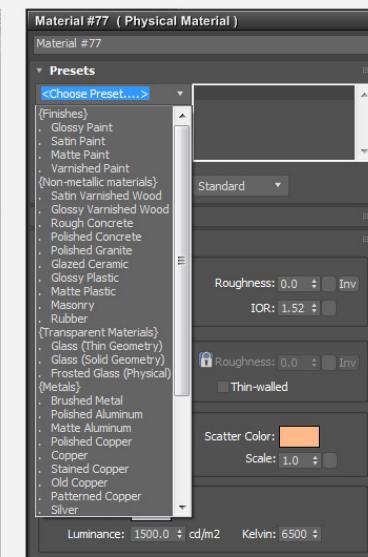
The Comprehensive PBR Guide  
by Allegorithmic - vol. 1

Light and Matter : The theory of Physically-Based Rendering and Shading

Cover by Gérald Lassagne, written by Wes McDermott



Physical Material UI



Material Preset List

## Physically-Based Shading at Disney

by Brent Burley, Walt Disney Animation Studios

[Revised Aug 31, 2012. Corrected normalization factor in Equation 4.]

### 1 Introduction

Following our success with physically-based hair shading on Tangled [27], we began considering physically-based shading models for a broader range of materials. With the physically-based hair model, we were able to achieve a great degree of visual richness while maintaining artistic control. However, it proved challenging to integrate the lighting of the hair with the rest of the scene which had still used traditional “ad-hoc” shading models and punctual lights. For subsequent films we wanted to increase the richness of all of our materials while making lighting responses more consistent between materials and environments and also wanted to improve artist productivity through the use of simplified controls.

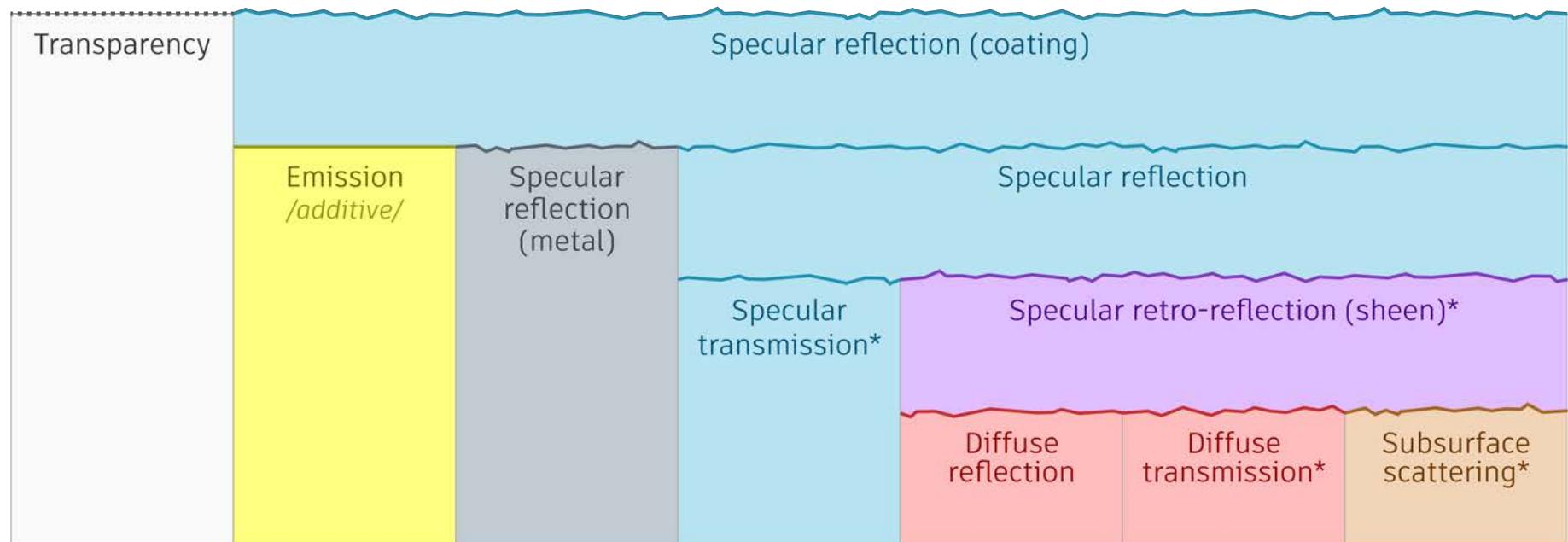
When we began our investigation it wasn't obvious which models to use or even how physically-based we wanted to be. Should we be perfectly energy conserving? Should we favor physical parameters like index-of-refraction?

For diffuse, Lambert seemed to be the accepted norm, while specular seemed to get most of the attention in the literature. Some models such as Ashikhmin-Shirley (2000) [3] aimed to be intuitive

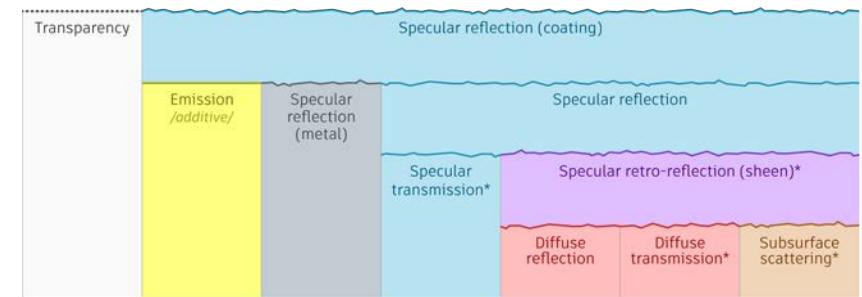
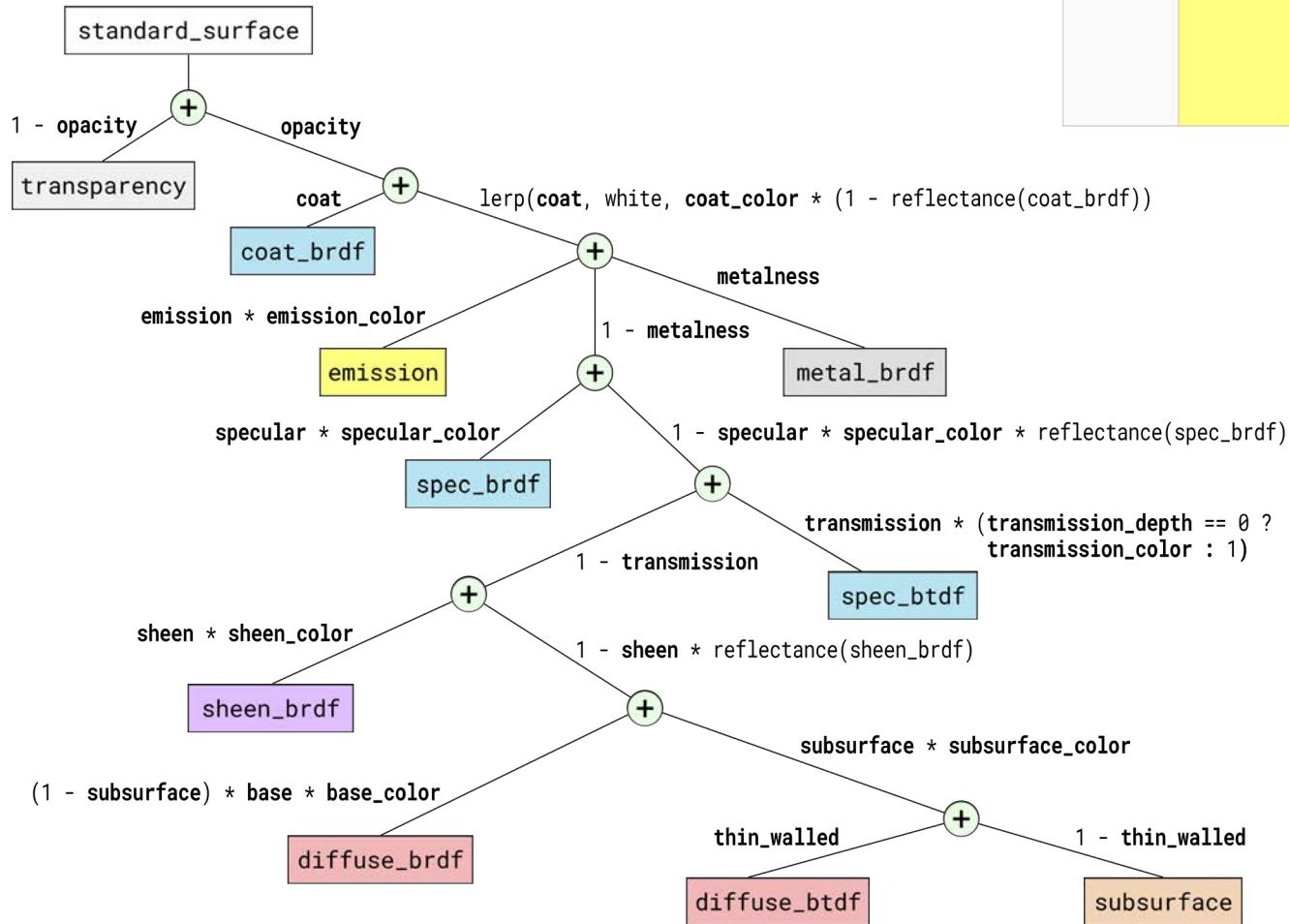
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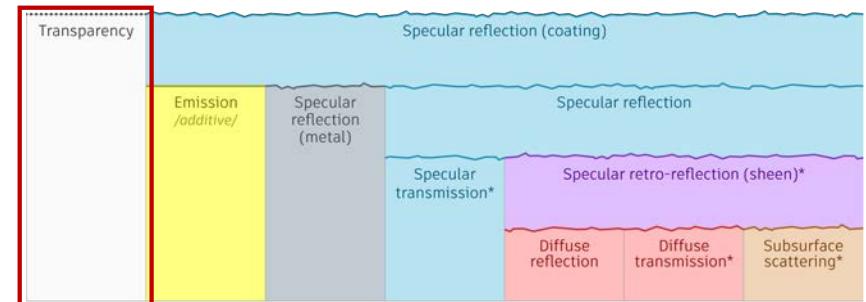
# Layered Mixture Model



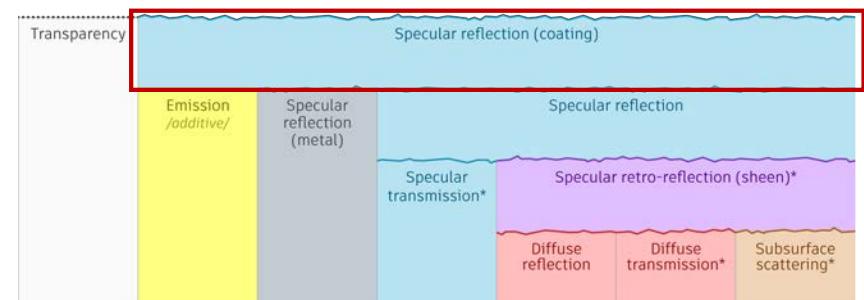
# Closure representation



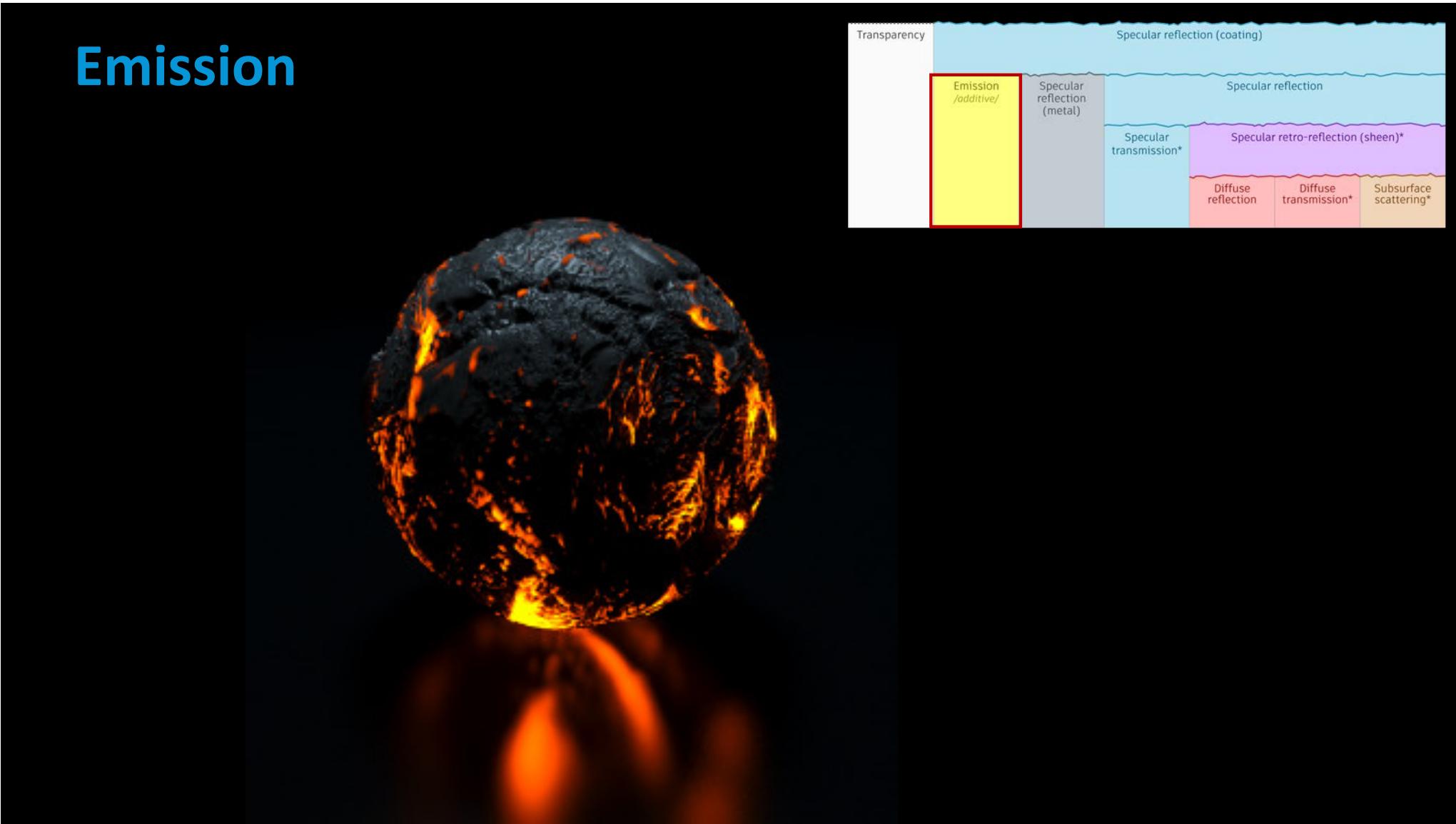
# Transparency



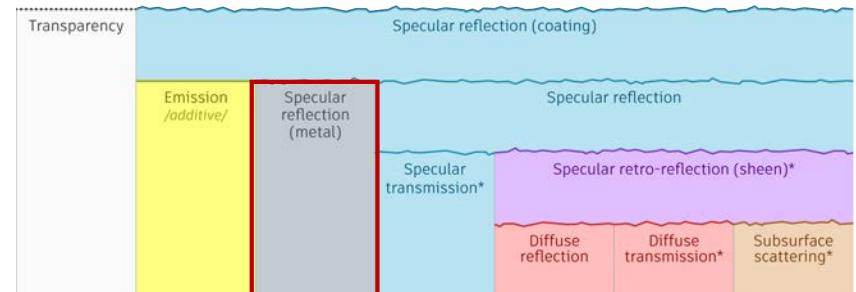
# Coat



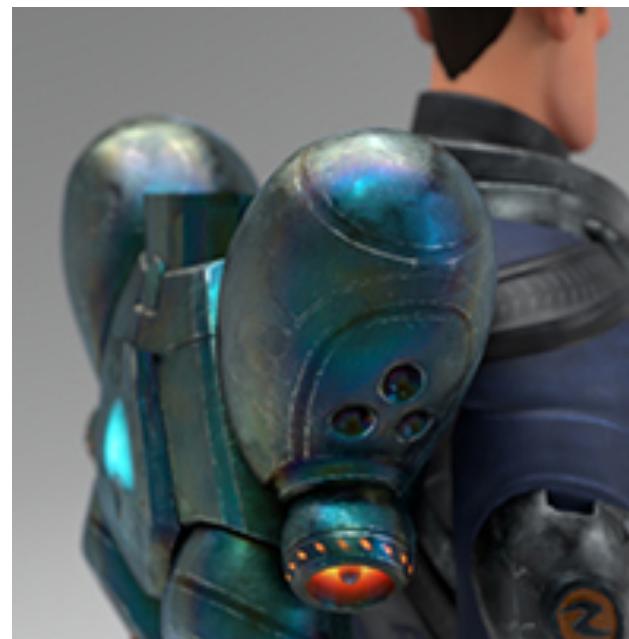
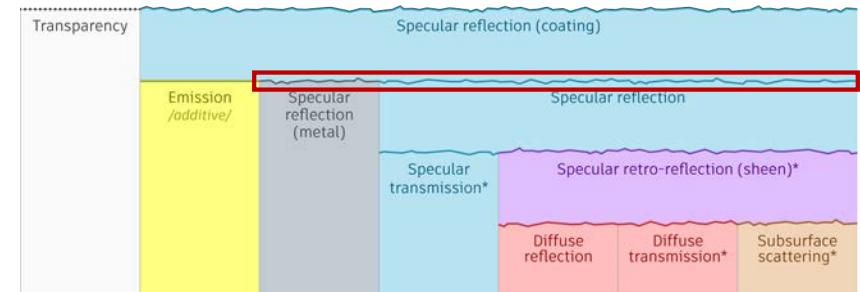
# Emission



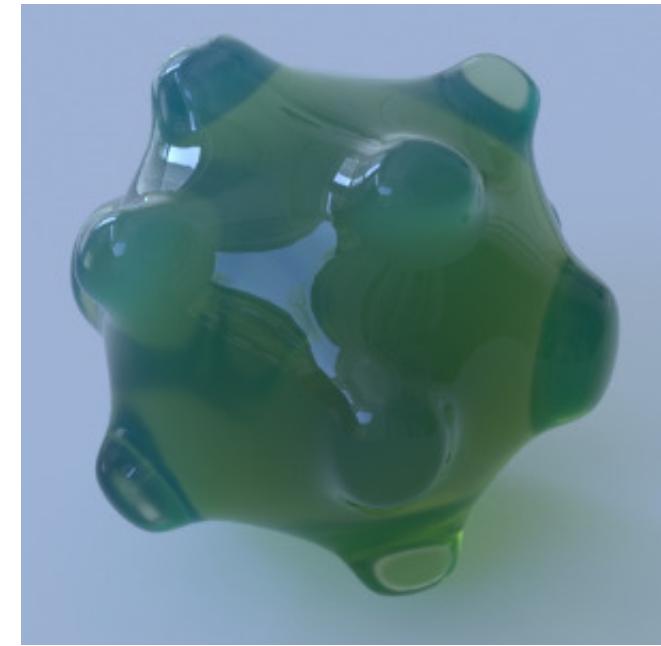
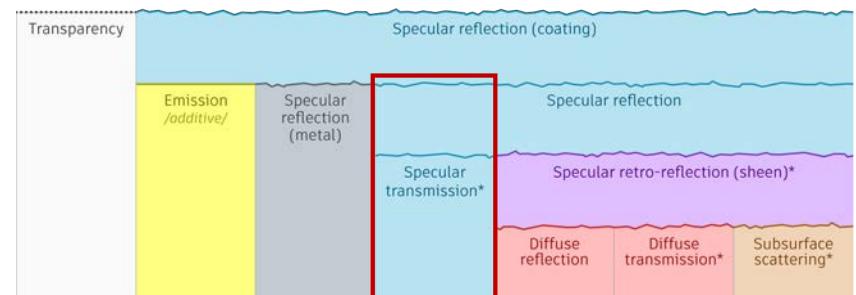
# Metal



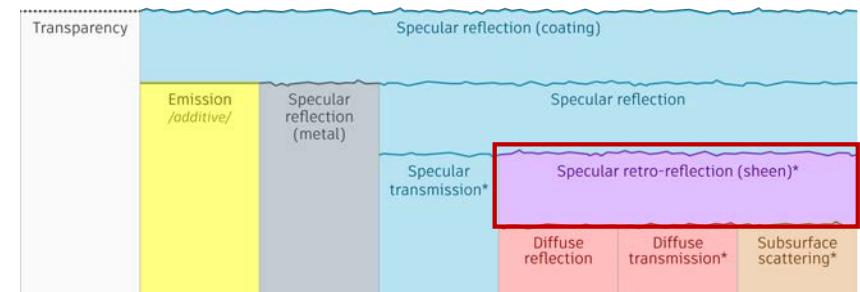
# Thin film



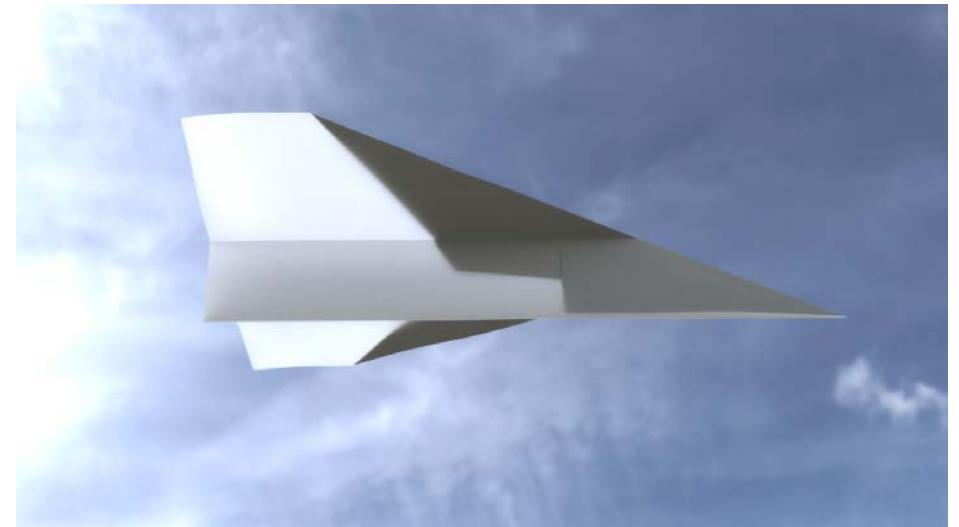
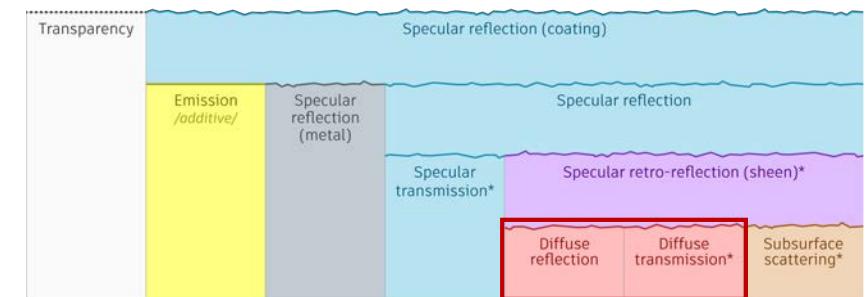
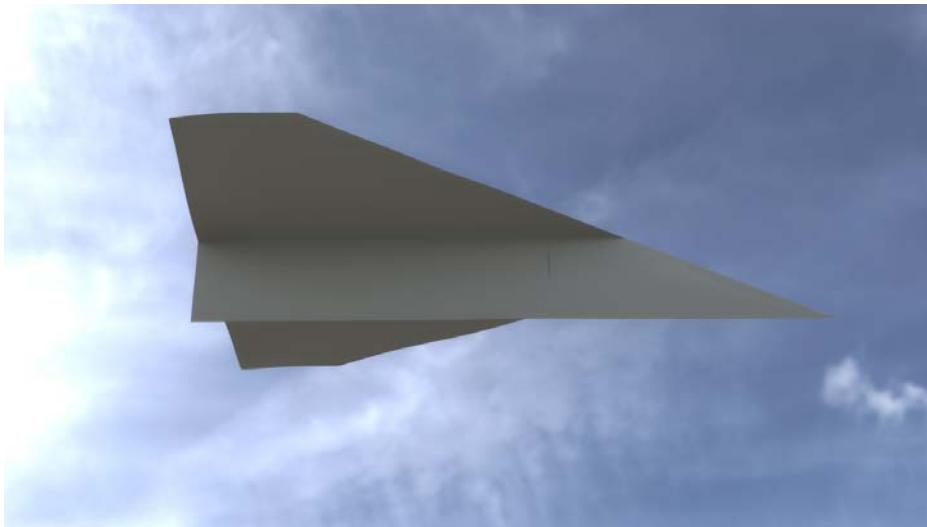
# Specular reflection & transmission



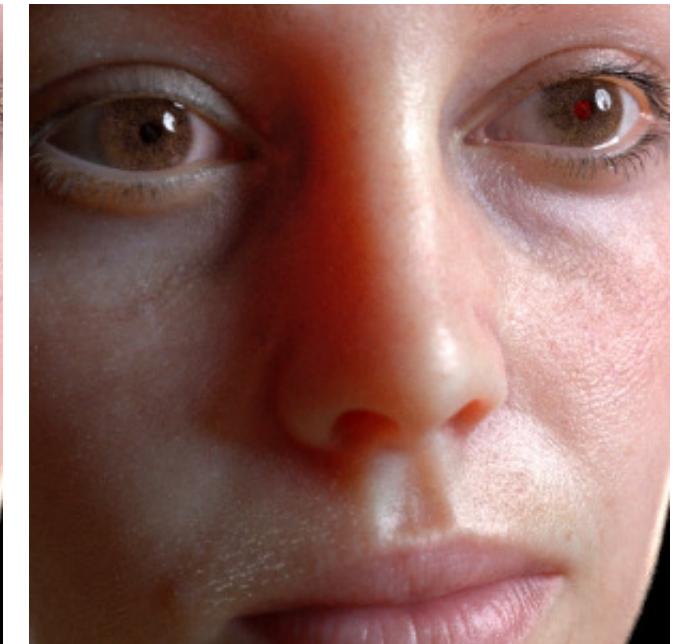
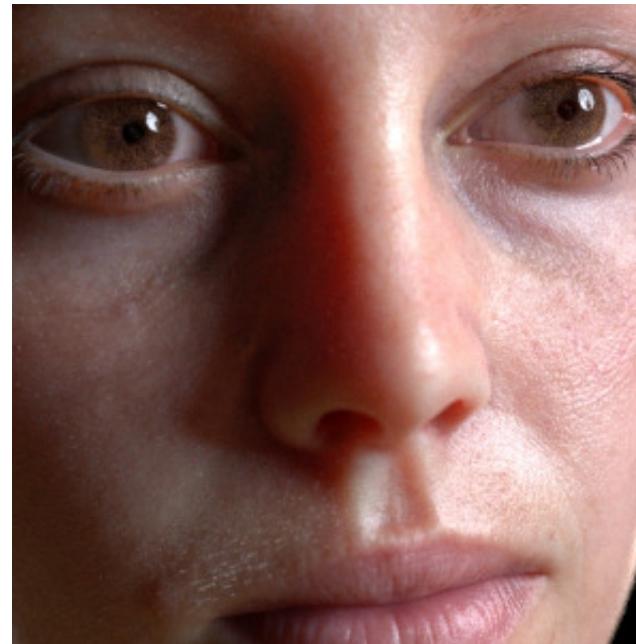
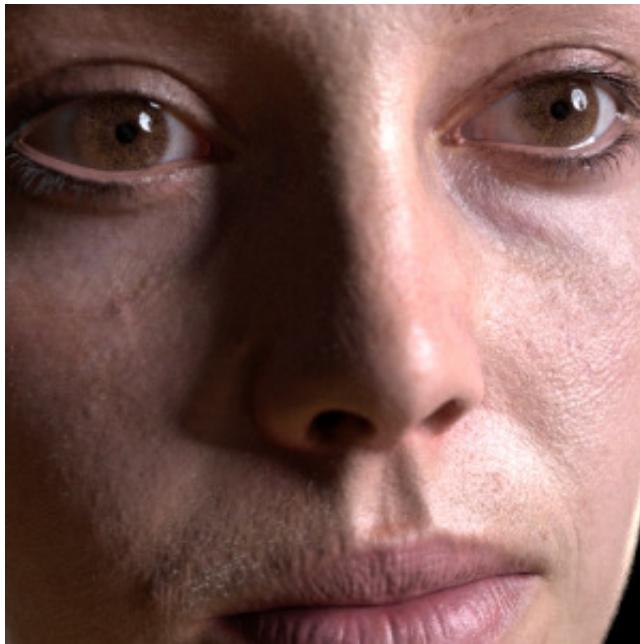
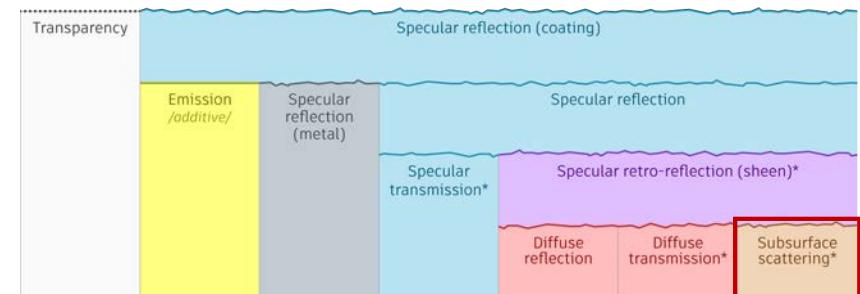
# Sheen



# Diffuse reflection & transmission



# Subsurface scattering



## Future work

- Reciprocity
- Improved layering model

**Contribute!**

**Join the conversation!**

**[github.com/autodesk/standard-surface](https://github.com/autodesk/standard-surface)**

# Why we need a new standard Uber Shader

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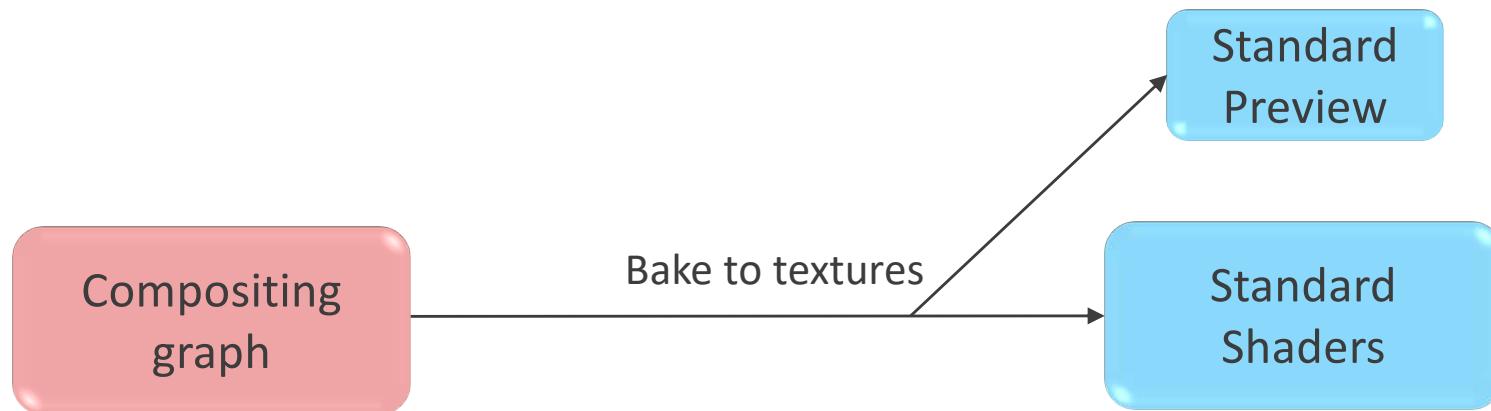
# Substance Materials in a nutshell

- Procedural packages, from a comp graph
- Typically bake **specific textures** before render
  - e.g. albedo, roughness, height, etc...



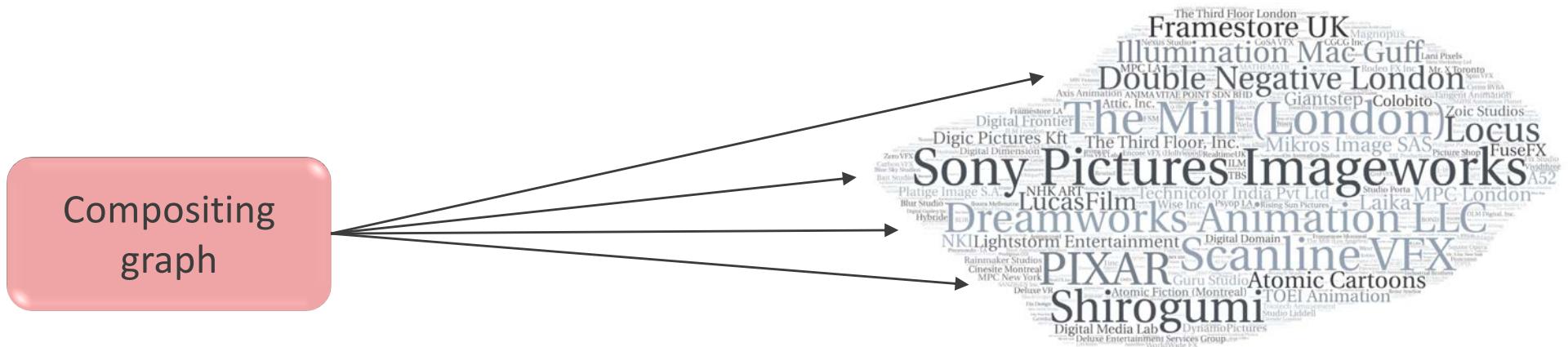
# Maximize Portability

- Rely on standard Uber-Shaders
  - Know how to approximate for speed



# Maximize Portability

- Conversion to other shading models is known
  - Easy to adopt and port (even when lossy)



# Two production strategies for Surfaces

- "Playmobil": Uber Shaders  
often good for 90% assets. More common and makes exchange easier



- Lego: Lobe combining  
more powerful, covers final 10% of LookDev challenges



## Can work with either



- Thanks to the **ShaderX** addition, MaterialX now supports the Lego approach
- With packaging and subgraphs, it can support well Playmobil approaches too



# We like the portability of UberShaders

- Our baseline shading models don't cover cases that are now common
  - Too many semi-documented extended variants for advanced lobes
- We were considering drafting our own updated standard



HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:  
(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC)

SITUATION:  
THERE ARE  
14 COMPETING  
STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS!  
WE NEED TO DEVELOP  
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD  
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S  
USE CASES.

YEAH!



SOON:

SITUATION:  
THERE ARE  
15 COMPETING  
STANDARDS.

# Standards are hard

- UberShaders **need** strong standards to be successful for exchange purposes
- **Need** very good documentation
- One standard is better than none



# Standards are hard

- UberShaders **need** strong standards to be successful for exchange purposes
- **Need** very good documentation
- One standard is better than none
- One standard is also better than too many
  - Must have very good reasons to create a new one
- Takes time to gather support from other vendors and studios
  - If only we could find someone to collaborate right from the start...

# Let's collaborate on a standard

- Last Siggraph,  
Autodesk included us  
on a draft  
whitepaper for a  
Standard Surface
- Perfect timing to  
start a collaboration



 **SUBSTANCE**  
by Adobe

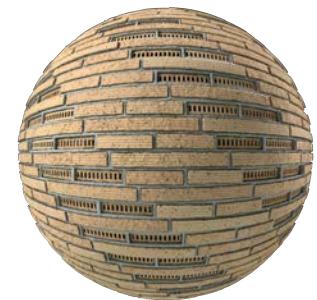
# We like Standard Surface

- Good balance:
  - More complete feature set
  - Not overcomplicated
  - Considers simplifications for preview purposes
- Well documented, well thought through
  - Crucial to adopt it partially, or evolve towards it
- First serious effort to make a collaborative BXDF UberShader
  - Included in the discussion top experts in the field



# We like Standard Surface

- We are interested in growing some of our existing materials towards it
  - Would like to fully embrace it natively
  - That is not the state currently
- We still must be able to export to most models



 **SUBSTANCE**  
by Adobe

# Implemented for Substance Designer



 **SUBSTANCE**  
by Adobe

# Implemented for Substance Designer



 **SUBSTANCE**  
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# Contribute

- Please follow and participate to this project on GitHub!



# MaterialX Prototype in Substance Designer

David Larsson



Autodesk Vision Series



# Making and sharing Materials



# Shaders

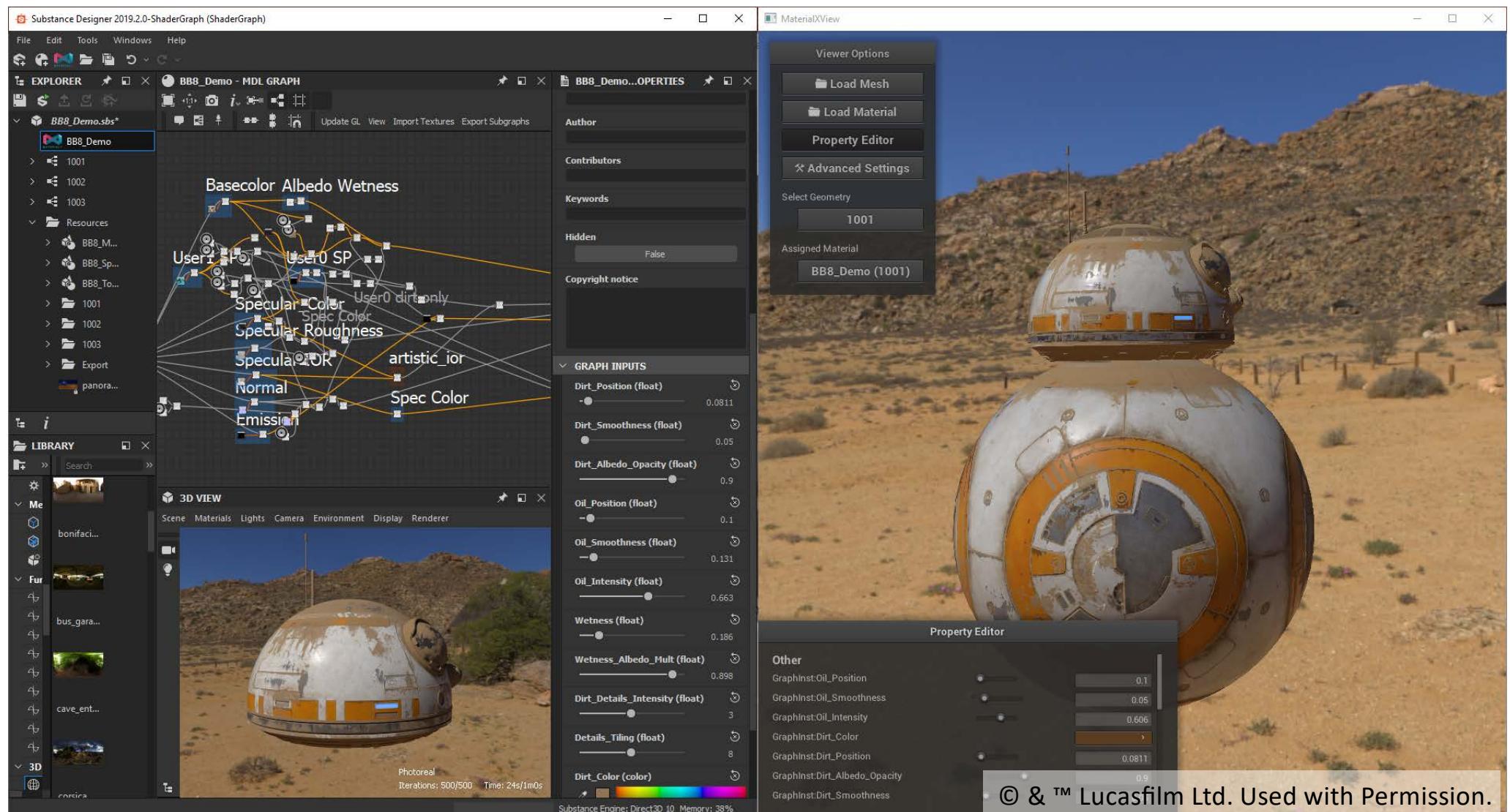




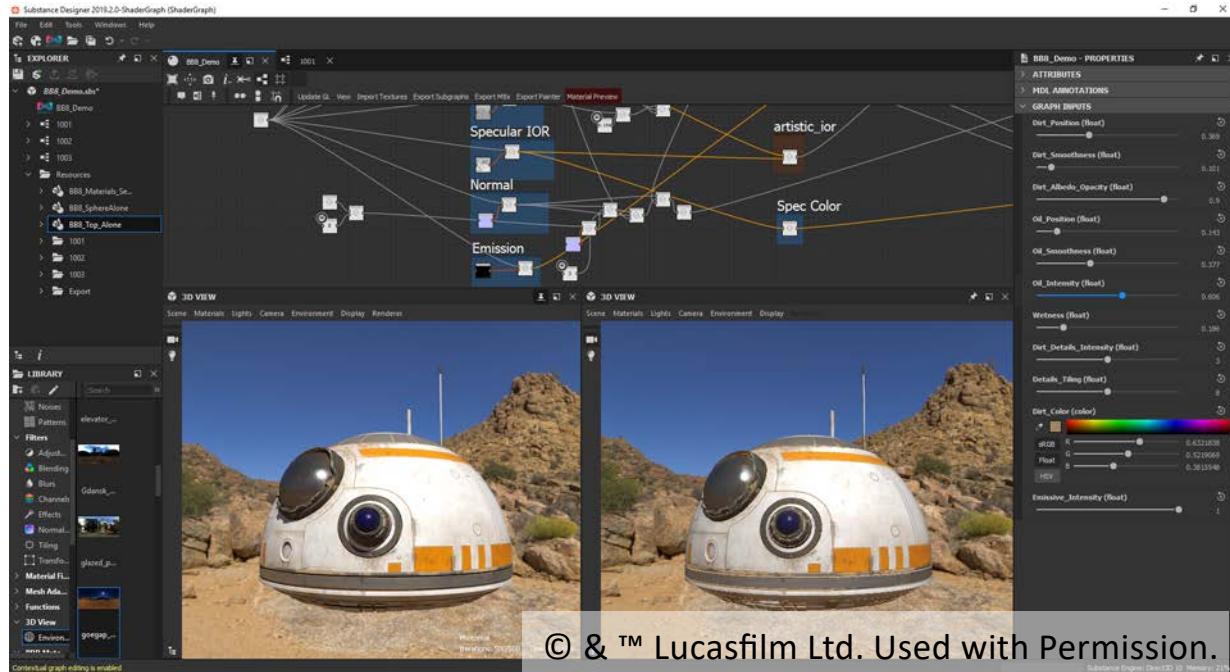
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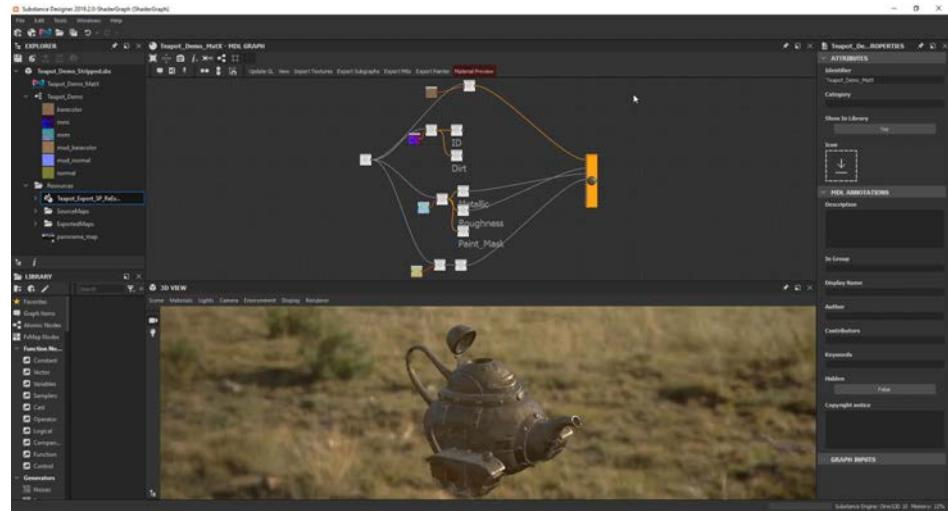


# MaterialX Prototype in Substance Designer



# Demo

MaterialX Editor in Substance Designer



# Demo

Droid material setup in Designer



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# Demo

Droid material setup in Designer



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# Demo

Droid washing in Substance Painter



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# Maya / Arnold Demo

# Questions?





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