

Task 4. Cloth Rendering

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1 Introduction

Rendering realistic images is a challenging task, specially if there are memory or time constraints for the computation. Cloth is a complex material composed of interwoven threads of different types. Moreover, its appearance can vary from diffuse to highly specular.

2 Previous work

Solving global illumination generally involves providing a solution to the rendering equation [2]. One of the earliest approaches was based on simple empirical shading models [8]. The main objective was to accomplish believable shading, disregarding physical accuracy.

The methods can be broadly divided into three groups, data based models, geometric models and volumetric models.

The data based approach focuses on collecting reflectance information, that will be later used to model the cloth. Bidirectional Texture Function (BTF) [1] is a function that is often used to sampled in the data based techniques.

Geometric models focus on simulation the micro-geometry of the cloth in conjunction with global illumination. The light scattering is simulated for each fibre in the thread, where the fibres are modelled as perfect cylinders. To be able to model the the complete scattering effects on a surface, Bidirectional Scattering-Surface Reflectance Distribution Function (BSSRDF) [4] have been used. With this function, complex light phenomena like subsurface scattering are modelled.

3 Methodology

3.1 Shading model

We have chosen to implement a recent paper [5] which presents a microcylinder based model for fast and realistic cloth rendering. The authors propose a model of fabric based on two microcylinders oriented in two orthogonal directions, as shown in Figure 1. Sadeghi et al. define the reflectance model for a single thread in the fabric as

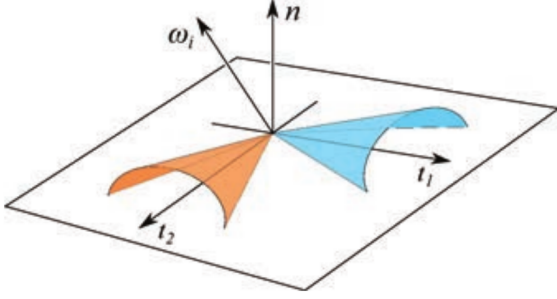


Figure 1: Sadeghi et al. shading model [5], where ω_i is the incident light direction, \mathbf{n} is the surface normal and $\mathbf{t}_1, \mathbf{t}_2$ are the orthogonal thread directions.

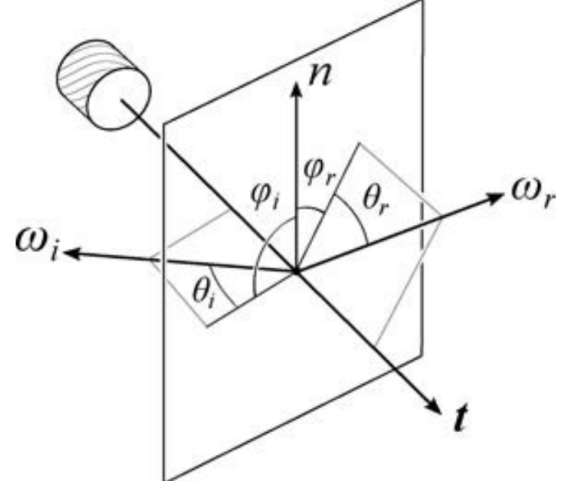


Figure 2: Sadeghi et al. shading model [5], showing θ and ϕ angles given a pair of directions ω_i and ω_r .

$$L_r = \int \frac{(f_{r,s}(\mathbf{t}, \omega_i, \omega_r) + f_{r,v}(\mathbf{t}, \omega_i, \omega_r)) L_i(\omega_i) \cos(\theta_i) \delta \omega_i}{\cos^2(\theta_d)}, \quad (1)$$

where \mathbf{t} is the thread direction, ω_i is the ray incoming direction, ω_r is the ray outgoing direction, θ_i , θ_r , ϕ_i and ϕ_r are angles as shown in Figure 2, $\theta_d = \theta_i - \theta_r$ and L_i is the incoming irradiance in the evaluated point. Note that radiometric notation [3] is used to define L_r , which represents the outgoing radiance over a infinitesimal arc length of the cylinder and how the integral extends over the entire sphere instead of the typical hemisphere.

The surface reflection term in Equation 1 is defined as

$$f_{r,s}(\mathbf{t}, \omega_i, \omega_r) = F_r(\eta, \omega_i) \cos(\phi_d/2) g(\gamma_s, \theta_h), \quad (2)$$

where $\theta_h = (\theta_i + \theta_r)/2$, $\phi_d = \phi_i - \phi_r$, F_r is a Fresnel reflection term that is computed using Schlick's approximation [6] $F_r(\eta, \omega_i) = \eta + (1 - \eta)(1 - \mathbf{h} \cdot \omega_i)^5$ where \cdot is the vector dot product operator, $\mathbf{h} = (\omega_i + \omega_r) / |\omega_i + \omega_r|$ is the normalized halfway vector, η is the reflectance for $\mathbf{h} \cdot \omega_i = 1$, $g(\gamma, \theta) = \gamma e^{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{p} - 1}$ is a Gaussian lobe [7] where \mathbf{p} is the lobe axis, the direction \mathbf{v} is the spherical parameter in the resulting function and γ is the amplitude.

The volume scattering term in Equation 1 is defined as

$$f_{r,v}(\mathbf{t}, \omega_i, \omega_r) = F_t(\eta, \omega_i) F_t(\eta', \omega'_r) \frac{(1 - k_d) g(\gamma_v, \theta_h) + k_d \mathbf{k}_a}{\cos(\theta_i) + \cos(\theta_r)}, \quad (3)$$

where k_d is a scattering constant, \mathbf{k}_a is an rgb albedo constant vector, $F_t = 1 - F_r$ is a Fresnel transmission term, ω'_r is a projection of ω_r into a plane that contains the normal \mathbf{n} and η' is computed using the Bravais index [3] as $\eta'(m) = \sqrt{\eta^2 - \sin^2(m)} / \cos(m)$ where m is the angle between ω_r and its projection ω'_r .

The outgoing radiance in the path shown in Figure 2 is

$$L_r(\omega_r) = a_1 L_{r,1}(\omega_r) + a_2 L_{r,2}(\omega_r), \quad (4)$$

where a_1 and a_2 are the area coverage ratio for the first and second thread within the patch, in our case we assume a watertight pattern of equally size threads, leading to $a_1 = a_2 = 0.5$, L_1 and L_2 are the outgoing radiances for the first and second thread computed as shown in Equation 1.

In order to compute a thread direction \mathbf{t} without using external data structures, we follow a fixed texture axis as shown in Figure 3. Given an intersection point in a triangle $\mathbf{p} = [x_p, y_p, z_p]$ and its texture coordinates $\mathbf{u} = [u_p, v_p]$. We define \mathbf{t} vector as the vector $\mathbf{t} = (\hat{\mathbf{p}} - \mathbf{p}) / |\hat{\mathbf{p}} - \mathbf{p}|$ such that $\hat{\mathbf{p}}$ texture coordinates are $\hat{\mathbf{u}} = [u_p + 1, v_p]$. In our shader we can easily compute the texture coordinates of the triangle vertices, however we can not immediately get a world position from a new texture coordinate. Assuming that the 3d to texture transformation is an affine matrix T ,

$$\mathbf{u}T = \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u & v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

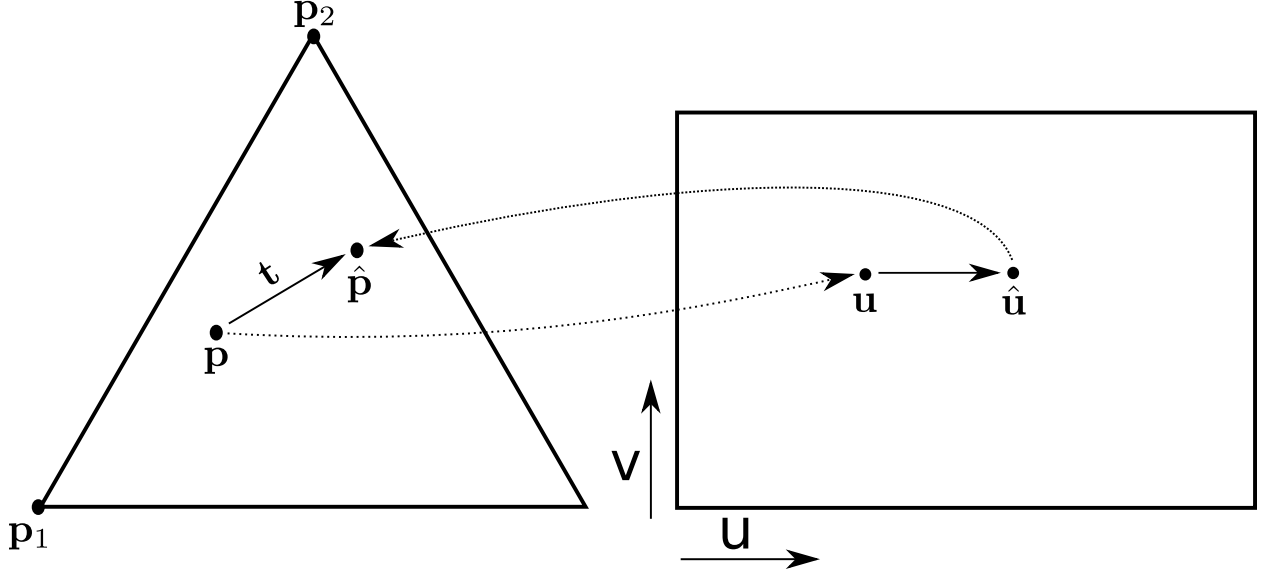


Figure 3: To compute the vector \mathbf{t} , we follow the texture coordinates of the intersection point \mathbf{p} .

The system in Equation 5 has six unknowns and three equations, therefore we need two pairs of world points - texture coordinates to solve T . Writing out the terms for two known points \mathbf{p}_1 and \mathbf{p}_2 in the triangle,

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= u_1a + v_1d, & y_1 &= u_1b + v_1e, & z_1 &= u_1c + v_1f, \\ x_2 &= u_2a + v_2d, & y_2 &= u_2b + v_2e, & z_2 &= u_2c + v_2f. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Solving for each term analytically,

$$d = \frac{u_2x_1 - u_1x_2}{u_2v_1 - u_1v_2}, \quad e = \frac{u_2y_1 - u_1y_2}{u_2v_1 - u_1v_2}, \quad f = \frac{u_2z_1 - u_1z_2}{u_2v_1 - u_1v_2}, \quad (7)$$

$$a = \frac{x_1 - v_1d}{u_1}, \quad b = \frac{y_1 - v_1e}{u_1}, \quad c = \frac{z_1 - v_1f}{u_1}. \quad (8)$$

Notice that the term of $1/(u_2v_1 - u_1v_2)$ is shared, so it can be precomputed in order to increase performance. The aforementioned method will give \mathbf{t}_1 , for \mathbf{t}_2 the process is equivalent with the exception that $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ will be incremented on the v direction, $\hat{\mathbf{u}} = [u_p, v_p + 1]$.

3.2 Implementation considerations

In order to compute more easily quantities such as the θ or ϕ angles introduced in the previous section, we will defined a new coordinate system with the vectors $\{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{s}\}$, whose centre will be the triangle ray-intersection point \mathbf{p} , where \mathbf{s} is a normalized vector $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{t}$ and \times is the vector cross product operator. The matrix that will transform from world coordinates to this system is

$$M = M_{trans}M_{rot} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -p_x & -p_y & -p_z & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_x & n_x & s_x & 0 \\ t_y & n_y & s_y & 0 \\ t_z & n_z & s_z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

such that $\mathbf{x}M = \mathbf{x}'_{new}$, where \mathbf{x} is the original row vector in homogeneous coordinates and \mathbf{x}'_{new} is the transformed vector.

4 Results

5 Conclusion and Future Work

References

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