

# RENDERING EQUATION AND BSDF

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## 1. RENDERING EQUATION

$$L_o(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{o}) = L_e(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{o}) + \int_{\mathcal{S}^2} f_s(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{o}, \mathbf{n}) L_i(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{i}) |\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{n}| d\mathbf{i}$$

$L_o$ : The light going out of a point in a given direction.

$L_e$ : The light emitted from a point in a given direction.

$L_i$ : The light coming into a point from a given direction.

$\mathbf{p}$ : Location of point in space.

$\mathcal{S}^2$ : Is the unit sphere, containing all possible  $\mathbf{i}$ .

$\Omega$ : Is the unit hemisphere centered around  $\mathbf{n}$ .

$\mathbf{i}$ : Is the direction of incident ray of light, for the most case this will be the negative of the direction along which we just ray traced/marched.

$\mathbf{o}$ : Is the negative direction of the outgoing ray of light, this will be the direction along which we send new rays for tracing.

$\mathbf{n}$ : Is the surface normal at the point  $\mathbf{p}$ .

$f_s$ : Is the BSDF given from the objects material.

## 2. BSDF

$$f_s(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{o}, \mathbf{n}) = f_r(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{o}, \mathbf{n}) + f_t(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{o}, \mathbf{n})$$

$$f_r(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{o}, \mathbf{n}) = \frac{F(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{h}_r) G(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{o}, \mathbf{h}_r) D(\mathbf{h}_r)}{4 |\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{n}| |\mathbf{o} \cdot \mathbf{n}|}$$

$$f_t(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{o}, \mathbf{n}) = \frac{|\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{h}_t| |\mathbf{o} \cdot \mathbf{h}_t| \eta_o^2 (1 - F(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{h}_t)) G(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{o}, \mathbf{h}_t) D(\mathbf{h}_t)}{|\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{n}| |\mathbf{o} \cdot \mathbf{n}| (\eta_i (\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{h}_t) + \eta_o (\mathbf{o} \cdot \mathbf{h}_t))^2}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_r = \frac{\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{o}}{\|\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{o}\|}$$

$$\mathbf{h}_t = -\frac{\mathbf{i} + \eta \mathbf{o}}{\|\mathbf{i} + \eta \mathbf{o}\|}$$

$\eta_o$ : Is the index of refraction medium of the outgoing light.

$\eta_i$ : Is the index of refraction medium of the incoming light.

$\eta$ : is the ratio of the IORs of the two media,  $\eta = \frac{\eta_o}{\eta_i}$ .