

$$p(\Theta) = \frac{3}{16\pi} (1 + \cos(\Theta)^2) \qquad BRDF(\Theta') = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

mit  $\cos(\Theta) = \cos(\theta_i) \cos(\theta_s) + \sin(\theta_i) \sin(\theta_s) \cos(\phi_i - \phi_s)$

Der Einfachheit halber gilt (o.B.d.A.)  $\phi_i = 0$  und zur besseren Übersichtlichkeit  $\cos(x) = \mu_x$

$$\begin{aligned} INT &= \int_0^{2\pi} p(\Theta) \cdot BRDF(\Theta') d\phi = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{16\pi} (1 + \cos(\Theta)^2) \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} d\phi \\ &= \frac{3}{16\pi^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \mu_i^2 \mu_s^2 + 2 \mu_i \mu_s \sin(\theta_i) \sin(\theta_s) \cos(\phi) + (1 - \mu_i^2)(1 - \mu_s^2) \cos(\phi)^2) d\phi \end{aligned}$$

Mit

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\phi)^n d\phi = \begin{cases} 2\pi & \text{für } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{für } n = 1 \\ \pi & \text{für } n = 2 \end{cases}$$

und

$$(1 - \mu_i^2)(1 - \mu_s^2) = 1 - \mu_i^2 - \mu_s^2 + \mu_i^2 \mu_s^2$$

ergibt sich somit:

$$INT = \frac{3}{16\pi} (3 - \mu_i^2) + \frac{3}{16\pi} (3 \mu_i^2 - 1) \mu_s^2 = \sum_{n=0}^2 f_n \mu_s^n$$

Also findet man für die Koeffizienten:

$$f_0 = \frac{3}{16\pi} (3 - \mu_i^2)$$

$$f_1 = 0$$

$$f_2 = \frac{3}{16\pi} (3 \mu_i^2 - 1)$$

$$f_n = 0 \quad \forall \quad n > 2$$