Microfacet Models

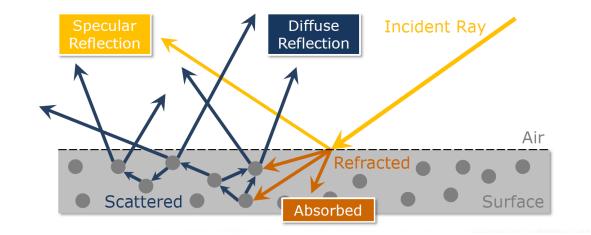
Microfacet实现

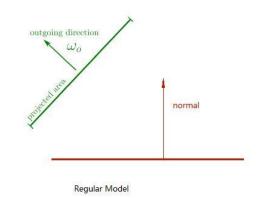
$$f_r(w_o, w_i) = \frac{k_d}{\pi} + \frac{k_s}{4\pi(n \cdot w_i)} D(h) F(w_o) G(w_o, w_i)$$

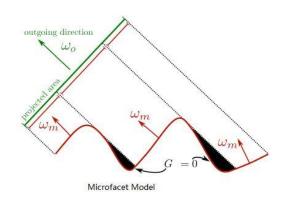
 $f(i,o) = \frac{F(i,h)G(i,o,h)D(h)}{4(n,i)(n,o)}$

Lambert Diffuse

Microfacet: 描述Specular

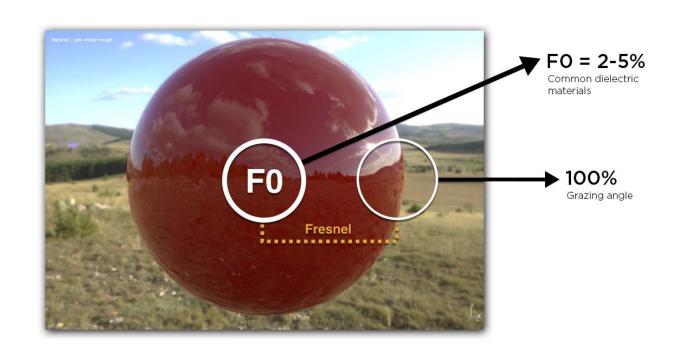


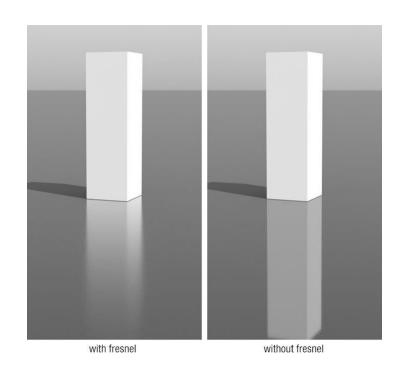




Fresnel Term: F

- 菲涅尔项: 不同入射角度的情况下反射的光线的强度
- grazing angle时光的反射率会增加
- 宏观菲涅尔现象的可以理解为微观微平面菲涅尔效应的平均值

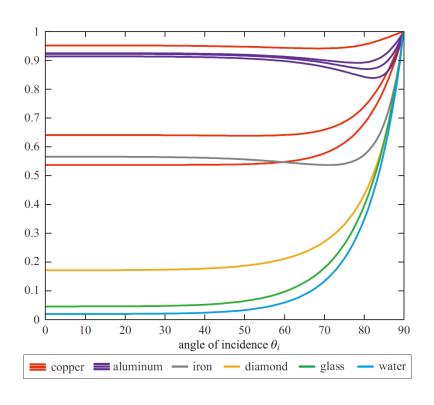




近似估计

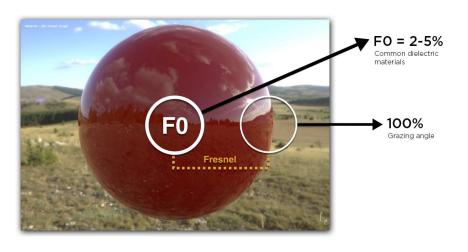
由菲涅尔项 $F(\omega_o)$ 进行描述。给定入射光线角度和材质信息,求反射的比例(水面垂直的看通透,斜看如镜子)

我们称入射角为0°时的菲涅尔反射率为 F_0 ,按Schlick对F的近似估计:



$$F_{0} = \left(\frac{\eta_{\lambda} - 1}{\eta_{\lambda} + 1}\right)^{2}$$

$$F_{Schlick} = F_{0} + (1 - F_{0})(1 - \cos\theta_{d})^{5}$$



Normal Distribution Function: D

法线分布函数NDF (Normal Distribution Function, [1/steradians])

- 在统计上是微观几何表面区域上的微平面表面法线的统计分布;在空间上是法线的密度函数,在微平面法线更可能指向的方向上具有更高的值。
- 对于任何一种材质,我们使用法线分布来描述其材质。如果是光滑glossy的表面,那么法线分布比较集中;否则,法线会分布在四处,呈现出类似diffuse的效果。
- 表面越Rough -> 视觉上越Smooth
- Smooth!=Diffuse
- 从统计模型到空间模型: $0 \le D(m) \le \infty$
- 微平面总面积不小于宏观表面总面积: $\int_{m\in\Theta} D(m)dm \ge 1$

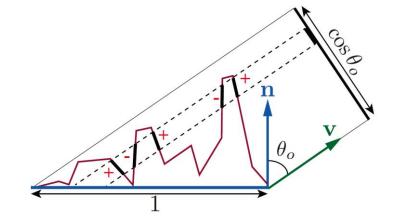
NDF所需满足的约束

讨论NDF在宏观表面上的投影:

1. 归一化

$$D(m)(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})$$

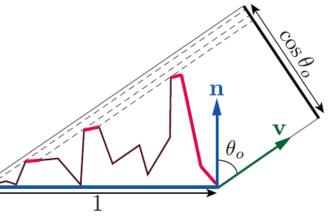
2. 垂直于任何视图方向v的平面上的投影是相等的(等价于3)



$$\int_{m\in\Theta} D(\mathbf{m})(\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{m})d\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{n}$$

3. 可见微平面的投影面积之和等于宏观表面的投影面积(等价于2)

$$\int_{m\in\Theta} G_1(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{v}) D(\mathbf{m}) (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{m})^+ d\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}$$



形状不变性

可以用于推导该函数的各向异性版本和对应Smith G,也方便基于NDF或可见法线分布推导其重要性采样。

一个各向同性NDF, 在具有形状不变性时可写作下面两种等价形式:

$$D(m) = \frac{1}{\alpha^{2} (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^{4}} g(\frac{\sqrt{1 - (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^{2}}}{\alpha (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})})$$

$$D(\theta_{m}, \alpha) = \frac{f\left(\frac{\tan \theta_{m}}{\alpha}\right)}{\alpha^{2} \cos^{4} \theta_{m}}$$

从各向同性的法线分布推导各向异性

$$D(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{\alpha^2 (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^4} g \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^2}}{\alpha (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})} \right) \qquad D(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{\alpha_x \alpha_y (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^4} g \left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{(\mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{m})^2}{\alpha_x^2} + \frac{(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{m})^2}{\alpha_y^2}}}{(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})} \right)$$

Blinn-Phong NDF (shape-invariant)

• 对于Phong模型在微表面BRDF结构上的改进

主流的Normalized Blinn-Phong形式:

$$D_p(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{\alpha_p + 2}{2\pi} (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^{\alpha_p}$$

参数 α_p 是粗糙度参数,越高值越光滑

 $\alpha_p = 0$ 时表示完美的镜面, $\alpha_p = \infty$ 时实现最大随机曲面;

Beckmann NDF (shape-invariant)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{2\sigma^2}} \qquad D(h) = \frac{1}{\pi\alpha^2\cos^4\theta_h}e^{-\frac{\tan^2\theta_h}{\alpha^2}}$$

Gaussain: σ 控制函数的"胖瘦"(标准差)

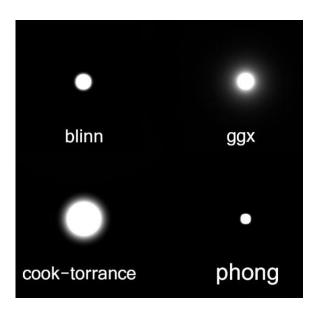
Beckmann: α 描述法线的粗糙程度,粗糙程度越小效果越接近镜面反射。

GGX /Trowbridge-Reitz NDF (shape-invariant)

"long tail" -> halo

$$D_{GGX}(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi ((\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^2 (\alpha^2 - 1) + 1)^2}$$

它相较于Beckmann在后期衰减的更慢,会呈现出"光晕"的效果, 高光更加柔和。

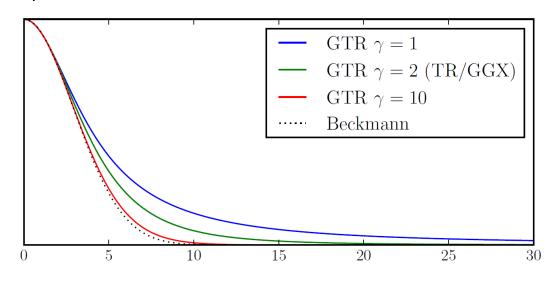


GTR NDF (shape control)

GTR模型使得long tail的幅度是可控的,这个幅度由参数γ控制。

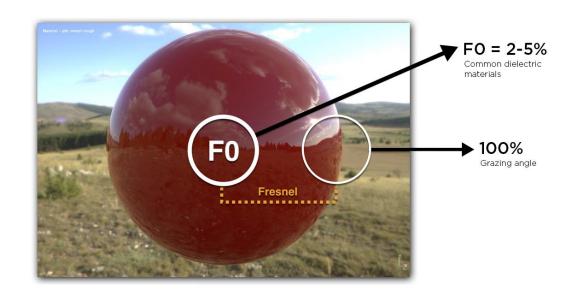
$$D_{GTR}(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{c}{(1 + (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^2 (\alpha^2 - 1))^{\gamma}}$$

- γ=1时,GTR即Berry分布
- γ=2时, GTR即GGX (Trowbridge-Reitz) 分布



Shadow-Masking Term: G

Shadowing-Masking Term处理的是自遮挡的问题,尤其在grazing-angle的情况下,它是极为重要的。由于NDF模型是从统计形式转换而来的,我们无法从统计的角度考虑masking问题,所以引入了Shadow-Masking项。



这样的遮挡可以视为两个问题:

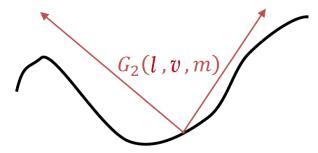
- 1. 从光线入射方向的面元遮挡造成的Shadowing
- 2. 从观察方向的面元遮挡造成的**Masking**。

它们造成的问题是统一的:如果不考虑遮挡问题, 菲涅尔项的影响下,grazing-angle的情况下将会观 察到极亮的情况。

形式

 G_1 :单方向可见比例,即光照方向/观察方向上的可见比例

G: 双向可见比例

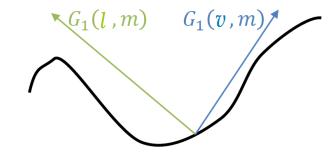


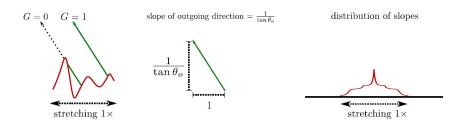
性质

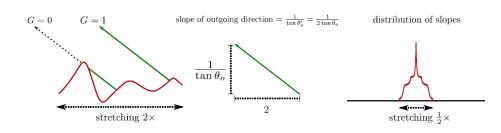
标量 $0 \le G(i, o, m) \le 1$ 对称性 G(i, o, m) = G(o, i, m)

同向可见性

Stretch Invariance







约束

我们首先需要找到一个 $G_1(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{v})$,这个 $G_1(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{v})$ 需要满足两个约束:

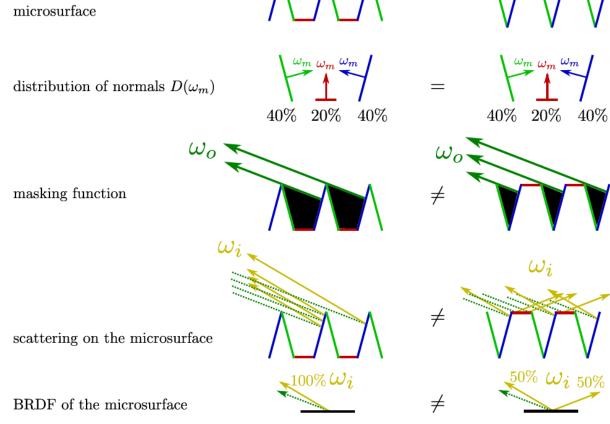
1. 满足微表面法线表示

按球面积分:

$$\int_{m\in\Theta} G_1(\mathbf{m},\mathbf{v})D(\mathbf{m})(\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{m})^+ d\mathbf{n}$$

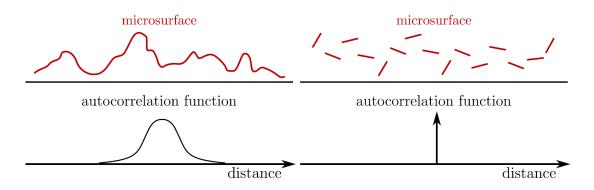
我们可以得到对 $G_1(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{v})$ 的第

2. 满足合适的微表面轮廓



Smith模型

在遵从公式的基础上满足法线/遮蔽独立(Normal/Masking Independence)的特性(由于Smith微表面轮廓假设微曲面不是自相关的(autocorrelated))

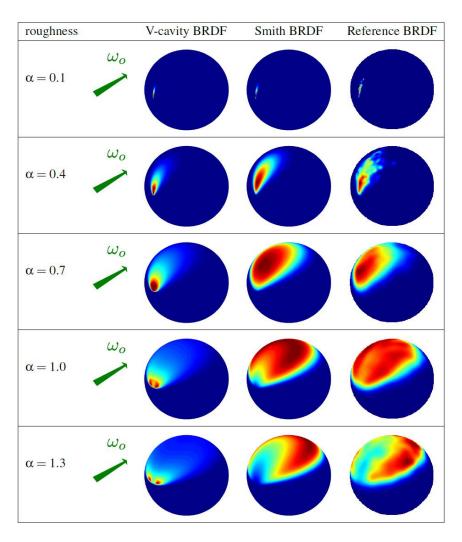


基本形式:

$$G_{1}(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{v}) = \frac{\chi^{+}(\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{v})}{1 + \Lambda(\mathbf{v})} \qquad \frac{1}{1 + \Lambda(\mathbf{v})}$$

$$\chi^{+}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{where } x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{where } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

每个法线分布函数会导出不同的A(v)函数, 但有且只有具有形状不变性的法线分布函数可以导出解析形式的A(v)。



Extending Smith模型: Smith Joint Masking-Shadowing Function

Separable Masking and Shadowing

$$G(i, o, m) = G_1(i, m)G_1(o, m) = \frac{\chi^+(\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{i})}{1 + \Lambda(\mathbf{i})} \frac{\chi^+(\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{l})}{1 + \Lambda(\mathbf{o})}$$

不模拟Shadowing和Masking的相关性

Height-Correlated Masking and Shadowing

$$G(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}) = \frac{\chi^{+}(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{m}) \chi^{+}(\mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{m})}{1 + \Lambda(\mathbf{v}) + \Lambda(\mathbf{l})}$$

以高度为依据

<u>Direction-Correlated Masking and Shadowing (无解析形式)</u>

$$G(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m})$$

$$= \lambda(\phi)G_1(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{m})G_1(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}) + (1 - \lambda(\phi))\min(G_1(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{m}), G_1(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}))$$

以方向为依据

Height-Direction-Correlated Masking and Shadowing

$$G(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{l}, \mathbf{m}) = \frac{\chi^{+}(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{m}) \chi^{+}(\mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{m})}{1 + \max(\Lambda(\mathbf{v}), \Lambda(\mathbf{l})) + \lambda(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{l}) \min(\Lambda(\mathbf{v}), \Lambda(\mathbf{l}))}$$

引入方向相关因子

方向重合时完全相关;方向角度增大,相关性减小直到退化为Height-Correlated Masking and Shadowing

Inreflection问题

- 在基本的模型基础上,我们也需要讨论微表面模型的能量损失问题。
- 引入了shadowing-masking term以后,我们会遇到能量损失的问题。在不同的roughness下, 会有不同的能量损失。在rough时会损失更多能量。越粗糙的表面,在表面多次弹射的可能 性越大,也就会有更多的能量损失。

常见的解决方案:

- Offline: Multiple-scattering microfacet BRDF(多重散射微平面BRDF, [Heitz 2016])
- Real-time: Kulla-Conty近似[Kulla 2017]

$$f_{ms}(\mu_o, \mu_i) = \frac{(1 - E(\mu_o))(1 - E(\mu_i))}{\pi (1 - E_{avg})}, \ E_{avg} = 2 \int_0^1 E(\mu) \mu d\mu$$

Kulla-Conty 近似

创建一个模拟多次反射表面反射的附加BRDF波瓣,作为能量补偿项(Energy Compensation Term)

计算弹射总能量
$$E(\mu_o) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(\mu_o, \mu_i, \phi) \mu_i d\mu_i d\phi, \quad \mu = \sin\theta$$

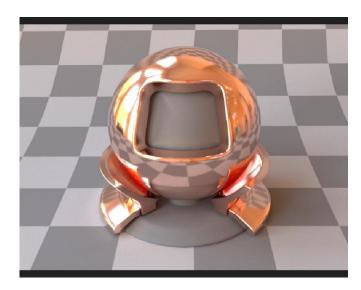
补上对称形式的缺少的能量 $c(1-E(\mu_i))(1-E(\mu_o))$

$$f_{ms}(\mu_o, \mu_i) = \frac{(1 - E(\mu_o))(1 - E(\mu_i))}{\pi (1 - E_{avg})}, E_{avg} = 2 \int_0^1 E(\mu) \mu d\mu$$

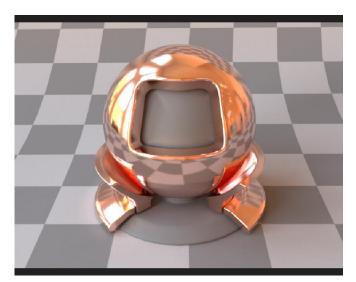
 E_{avg} 仅依赖于参数 μ_o 和roughness

Roughness: alpha=0.01

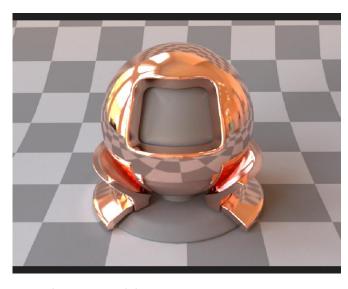
GGX相比Beckmann,高光会更加柔和 对于Shaodowing Masking Term,Height-Correlated和Separable在效率上和效果上 都没有明显区别



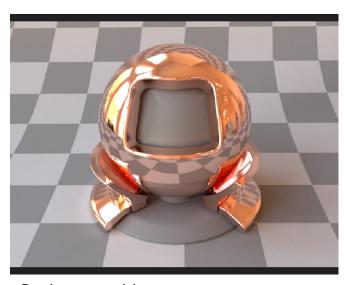
GGX with Height-Correlated Masking and Shadowing



GGX with Separable Masking and Shadowing



Beckmann with Height-Correlated Masking and Shadowing

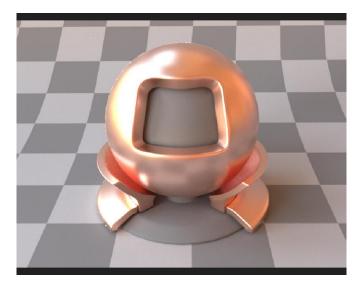


Beckmann with Height-Correlated Masking and Shadowing

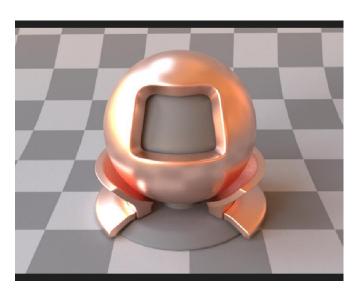
Roughness: alpha=0.1

Height-Correlated和Separable在效果上更加显著

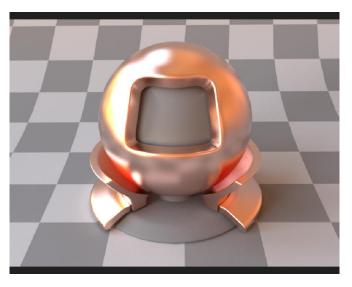
HC有显著的噪点,感觉是pdf有问题(回 头试着重新推一遍orz



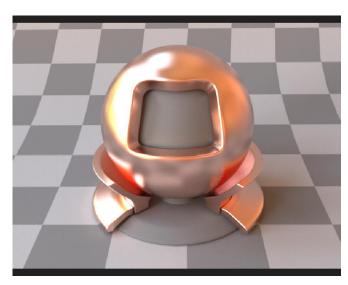
GGX with Height-Correlated Masking and Shadowing



GGX with Separable Masking and Shadowing



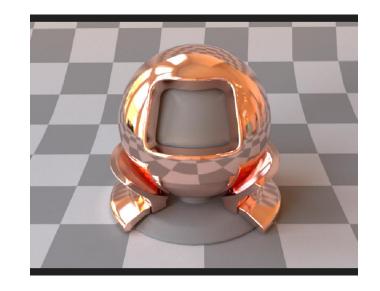
Beckmann with Height-Correlated Masking and Shadowing



Beckmann with Height-Correlated Masking and Shadowing

更多的问题:

- Phong NDF和GTR NDF由于不具有形状不变性, 暂时找不到合适的Smith G 项表达和pdf重要性采样(后续看看有没有相关的经验模型)
- 还没有实现能量守恒,后续尝试一下实现Kulla-Conty
- 不同形式的Smith Joint的实现及白炉测试



Phong, 找不到合适的Lambda函数