

Diffraction Shader

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Abstract

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Kapitel 1

Introduction

1.1 Motivation

In Nature, coloring mostly comes from the inherent colors of materials but sometimes colorization has a pure physical origin such as the effect diffraction or interference of light. Both phenomenon are causing the so called structural coloration, which is the production of color through the interaction of visible light with micrioscopically structured surfaces. Color production is due to wave interference with quasiperiodic structures whose periodicity leads to interaction with visible light. Therefore we perceive color when the different wavelengths composing white light are selectively interfered with by matter (absorbed, reflected, refracted, scattered, or diffracted) on their way to our eyes, or when a non-white distribution of light has been emitted. In animals, such as feathers of birds and the scales of butterflies, interference is created by a range of photonic mechanisms, including diffraction grating, selective mirrors, photonic crystals. The connection between microscopic structures and coloration has been observed by Robert Hooke in the early seventeenth century. The discovery of the wave nature of light led to the conclusion that the cause for the coloration lies in wave interference.

In the field of computer graphics, many researchers have been attempted rendering of structural colors by formulating a the bidirectional reflectance distribution function (BRDF) for this purpose. But most of the techniques so far, however, are either too slow for interactive rendering or rely on simplifying assumption, like modeling light as rays, to achieve real-time performance, which are not able capturing the essence of diffraction at all.



(a) Elaphe Guttata Snake



(b) Xenopeltis Snake

Abbildung 1.1: Effect of diffraction on snake sheds for different species

1.2 Goals

The purpose of this thesis is to simulate realistically by rendering structural colors caused by the effect of diffraction on different biological structures in realtime. We focus on structural colors generated by diffraction gratings, in particular our approach applies to surfaces with quasiperiodic structures at the nanometer scale that can be represented as heightfields. such structures are found on the sehs of snakes, wings of butterflies or the bodies of various insects. we restrict ourself and focus on different snake skins sheds which are acquired nanoscaled heightfields using atomic force microscopy.

In oder to achieve our rendering purpose we will rely J. Stam's formulation of a BRDF which basically describes the effect of diffraction on a given surface assuming one knows the hightfield of this surface and will further extend this. Appart from Stam's approach, which models the heightfield as a probabilistic superposition of bumps and proceeds to derive an analytical expression for the BRDF, our BRDF representation takes the heightfield from explicit measurement. I.E. in our case, those heightfields are small patches of the microstructured surfaces (in nano-scale) taken by AFM of snake skin patches provided by our collaborators in Geneva.. So this approach is closer to real truth, since we use measured surfaces instead of statistical surface profile.

Therefore, this work can be considered as an extension of J. Stam's derivations for the case one is provided by a explicit height field on a quasiperiodic structure.

Real time performance is achieved with a representation of the formula as a power series over a variable related to the viewing and lighting directions. Values closely related to the coefficients in that power series are precomputed.

The contribution is that this approach is more broadly applicable than the previous work. Although the previously published formula theoretically has this much flexibility already, there is a novel contribution in demonstrating how such generality can be leveraged in practical implementation

1.3 Previous work

stam, hooke, see our paper, see stams paper, see own research.

Robert Hooke = observed connection between microscopic structures and colorisation wave nature of light led to conclusion that the cause for the colouration lies in wave interference.

previous

In computer graphics literature, Stam was the first to develop reflection models based on wave optics called diffraction shaders, that can produce colorful diffraction effects. His approach is based on a far field approximation of the Kirchhoff integral. He shows that for surfaces represented as nanoscale heightfields it is possible to derive their BRDF as the Fourier transformation of a function of the heightfield. Nevertheless, this formulation is not immediately useful for efficient rendering of measured complex nanostructures since this would require the on-the-fly evaluation of and integration over Fourier transforms of the heightfield that depend on the light and viewing geometry. In his derivations, Stam models heightfields as probabilistic superpositions of bumps forming periodic like structures. This provides him an analytical identity for this class of heightfields. However, biological nanostructures are way more complex and do not lend themselves to this simplified statistical model.

follow ups

1.4 Overview

The remainder of this thesis is organized as follows: due to the fact that this thesis has a rather advanced mathematical complexity the first part of chapter 2 introduces some important definitions which are required in order to be able to follow the derivations in the last third of chapter 2. Before starting the derivations, a brief summary of J. Stam's Paper about diffraction shaders is provided since this whole thesis is based on his BRDF representation. Our derivations itself are listed step-wise, whereas there is a final representation provided by the end of chapter 2. Chapter 3 addresses the practical part of this thesis, the implementation of our diffraction model, explaining all precomputation steps and how rendering is performed in our developed framework for this thesis. Chapter 4 gives some further insight about diffraction by explaining the topic about diffraction grating in depth. Furthermore, within this chapter we evaluate the qualitative validity of our BRDF models applied on different surface gratings by computing their reflectance and comparing this to the grating equation under similar conditions. Chapter 5 presents our rendered results, first the so called BRDF maps for all our gratings and shading approaches under various shading parameters and then the actual renderings on a snake mesh. Chapter 6 contains the conclusion of this thesis which starts by a review briefly discussing what has been achieved in this thesis and the drawbacks. There are also some words about my personal experience during this thesis.

Kapitel 2

Theoretical Background

2.1 Basics in Modeling Light in Computer Graphics

- 2.1.1 Radiometry
- 2.1.2 Spectral Energy
- 2.1.3 Spectral Power
- 2.1.4 Spectral Irradiance
- 2.1.5 Spectral Radiance
- 2.1.6 BRDF
- 2.1.7 Colorspace
- 2.1.8 Spectral Rendering

2.2 Wave Theory for Light and Diffraction

2.3 Stam's BRDF formulation

Anhang A

Appendix

A.1 Schlick's approximation

The Fresnel's equations describe the reflection and transmission of electromagnetic waves at an interface. That is, they give the reflection and transmission coefficients for waves parallel and perpendicular to the plane of incidence. Schlick's approximation is a formula for approximating the contribution of the Fresnel term where the specular reflection coefficient R can be approximated by:

$$R(\theta) = R_0 + (1 - R_0)(1 - \cos \theta)^5 \quad (\text{A.1})$$

and

$$R_0 = \left(\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \right)^2$$

where θ is the angle between the viewing direction and the half-angle direction, which is halfway between the incident light direction and the viewing direction, hence $\cos \theta = (H \cdot V)$. And n_1, n_2 are the indices of refraction of the two medias at the interface and R_0 is the reflection coefficient for light incoming parallel to the normal (i.e., the value of the Fresnel term when $\theta = 0$ or minimal reflection). In computer graphics, one of the interfaces is usually air, meaning that n_1 very well can be approximated as 1.

A.2 Spherical Coordinates

$$\forall \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \exists r \in [0, \infty) \exists \phi \in [0, 2\pi] \exists \theta \in [0, \pi] \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \sin(\theta) \cos(\phi) \\ r \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi) \\ r \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

A.3 Tangent Space

The concept of tangentspace-transformation of tangent space is used in order to convert a point between world and tangent space. GLSL fragment shaders require normals and other vertex primitives declared at each pixel point, which mean that we have one normal vector at each texel and the normal vector axis will vary for every texel.

Think of it as a bumpy surface defined on a flat plane. If those normals were declared in the world space coordinate system, we would have to rotate these normals every time the model is rotated, even when just for a small amount. Since the lights, cameras and other objects are usually defined in world space coordinate system, and therefore, when they are involved in a calculation within the fragment shader, we would have to rotate them as well for every pixel. This would involve almost countless many object to world matrix transformations needed to take place at the pixel level. Therefore, instead doing so, we transform all vertex primitives into tangent space within the vertex shader.

To make this point clear an example: Even we would rotate the cube in figure A.1, the tangent space axis will remain aligned with respect to the face. Which practically speaking, will save us from performing many space transformations applied pixel-wise within the fragment shader and instead allows us to perform us the tangenspace transformation of every involved vertex primitive in the vertex-shader.

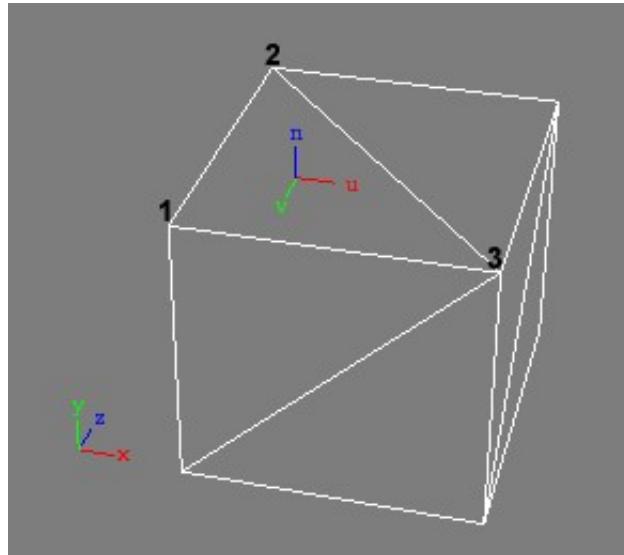


Abbildung A.1: Cube in world space (x, y, z) showing the tangen space (u, v, n) of its face (2, 1, 3)

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Erklärung

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