

Rendu réaliste en temps réel de la peau



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Différence



(a)

Méthode naïve



(b)

Méthode avancée

Pourquoi?



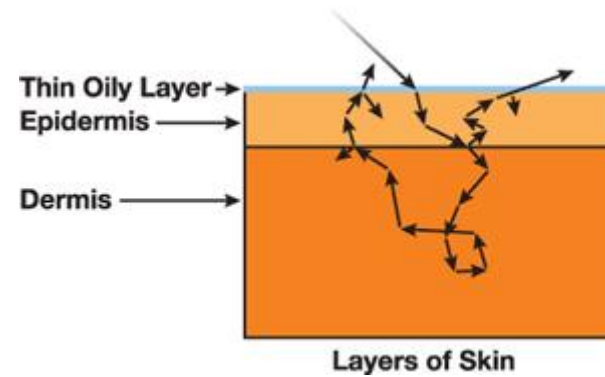
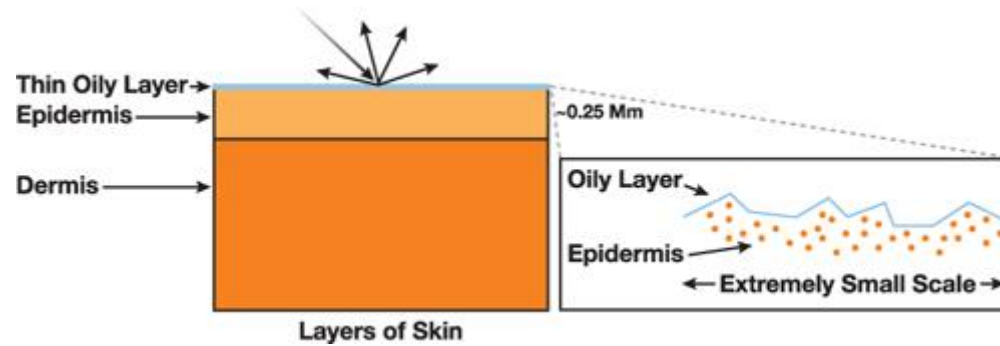
(a)



(b)

- Reflectance (spécularité)*
- Subsurface Scattering : Transluminescence*

Modélisation la peau



Kelemen/Szirmay-Kalos (terme spéculaire)

$$f_{r,spec} = P_{\vec{H}}(\vec{H}).F(\lambda, \vec{H}.\vec{L}).G(\vec{N}, \vec{L}, \vec{V})$$

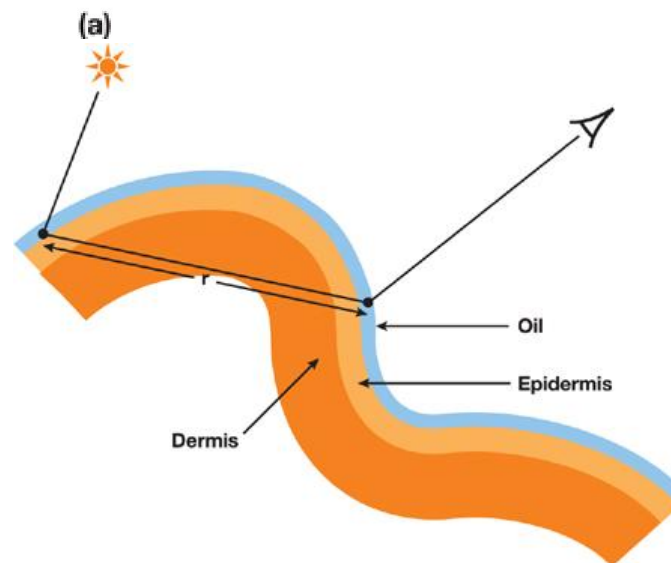
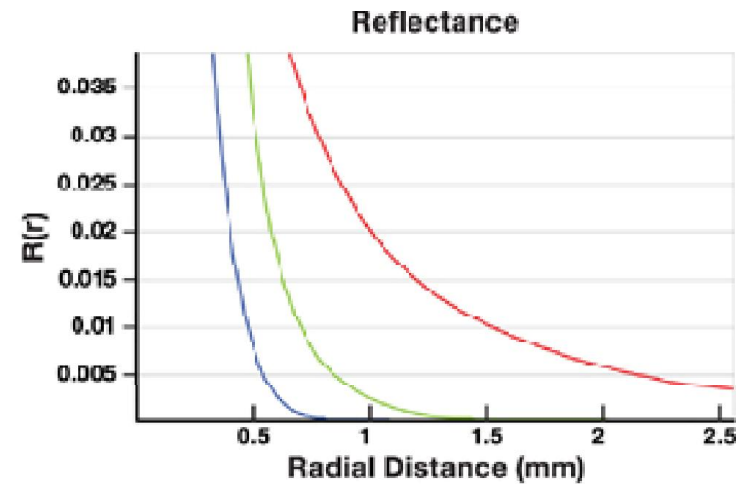
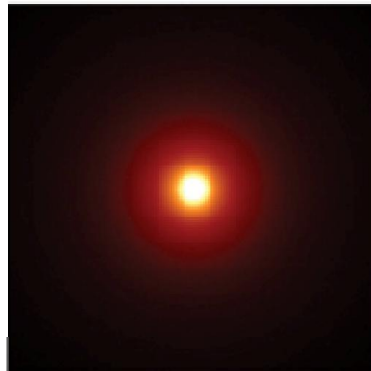
$$P_{\vec{H}}(\vec{H}) = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\tan \alpha}{m}\right)^2}{m^2.(\vec{N}.\vec{H})^4},$$

$$G(\vec{N}, \vec{L}, \vec{V}) = (\vec{L} + \vec{V})^2 = \vec{h}.\vec{h},$$

$$F(\lambda, \vec{H}.\vec{L}) = \left(1 - \vec{V}.\vec{H}\right)^5 + F_0 \left(1 - \left(1 - \vec{V}.\vec{H}\right)^5\right)$$

Subsurface Scattering (Transluminescence)

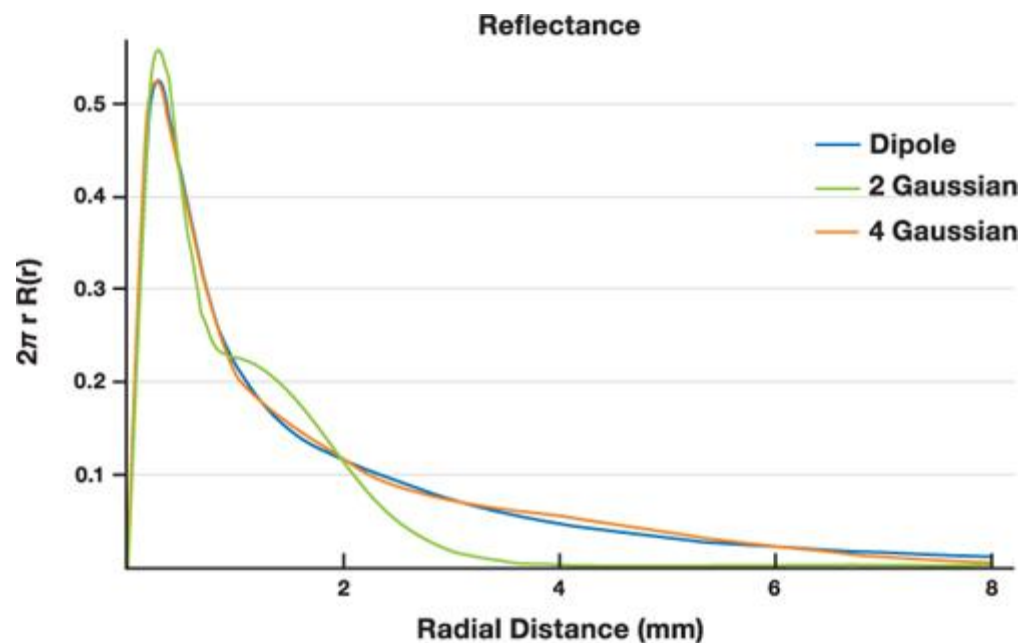
Profile de diffusion :



A Sum-of-Gaussians Diffusion Profile

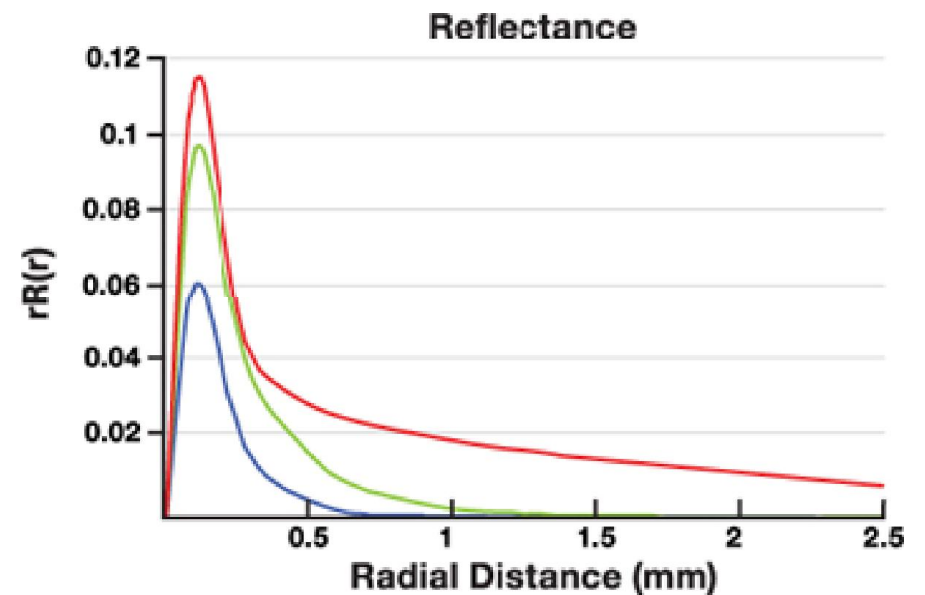
$$R(r) \approx \sum_{i=1}^k w_i G(v_i, r), \quad \text{Minimiser l'erreur} \quad \int_0^{\infty} r \left(R(r) - \sum_{i=1}^k w_i G(v_i, r) \right)^2 dr.$$

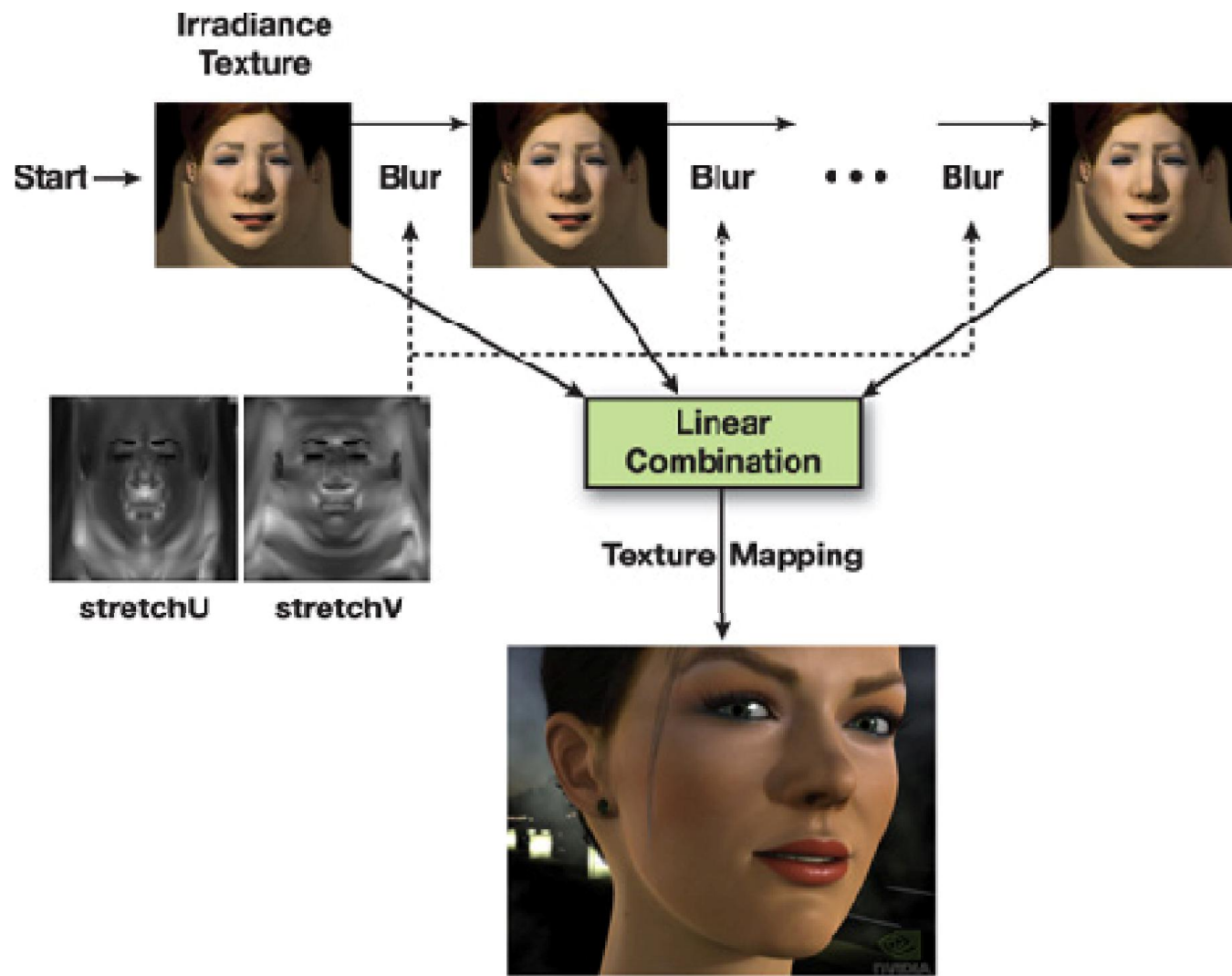
$$G(v, r) := \frac{1}{2\pi v} e^{-r^2/(2v)}.$$



Résultats

| | Variance (mm ²) | Red | Blur Weights Green | Blue |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| • | 0.0064 | 0.233 | 0.455 | 0.649 |
| • | 0.0484 | 0.100 | 0.336 | 0.344 |
| • | 0.187 | 0.118 | 0.198 | 0 |
| • | 0.567 | 0.113 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| • | 1.99 | 0.358 | 0.004 | 0 |
| • | 7.41 | 0.078 | 0 | 0 |

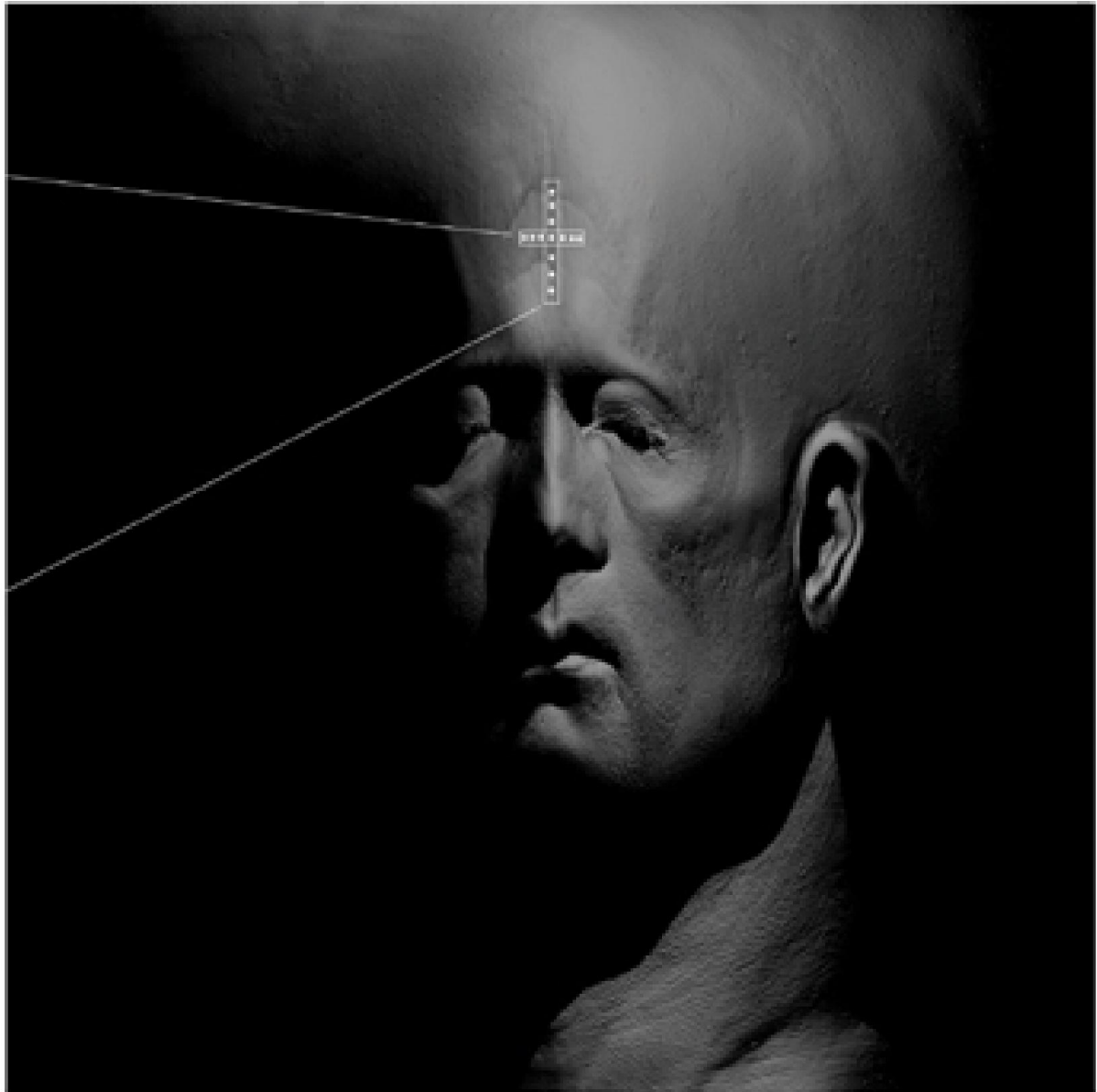
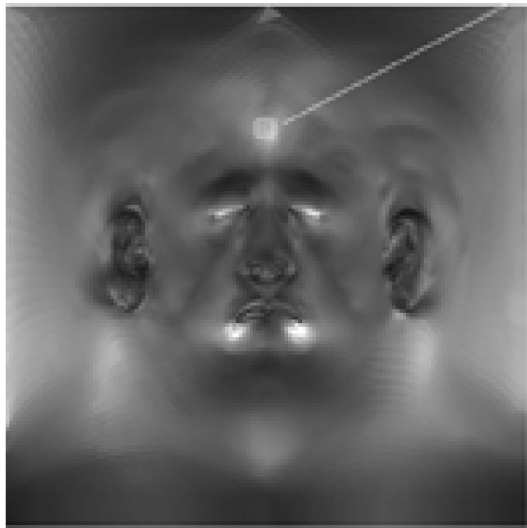
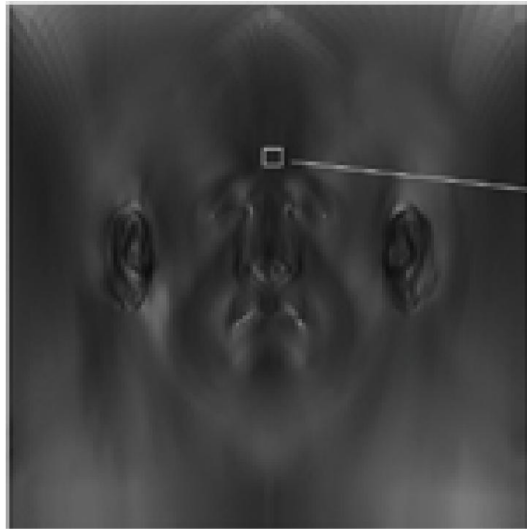




Final Pass: Combine Blurs + Specular

$$I * \left(\sum_{i=1}^k w_i G(v_i, r) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i I * G(v_i, r).$$

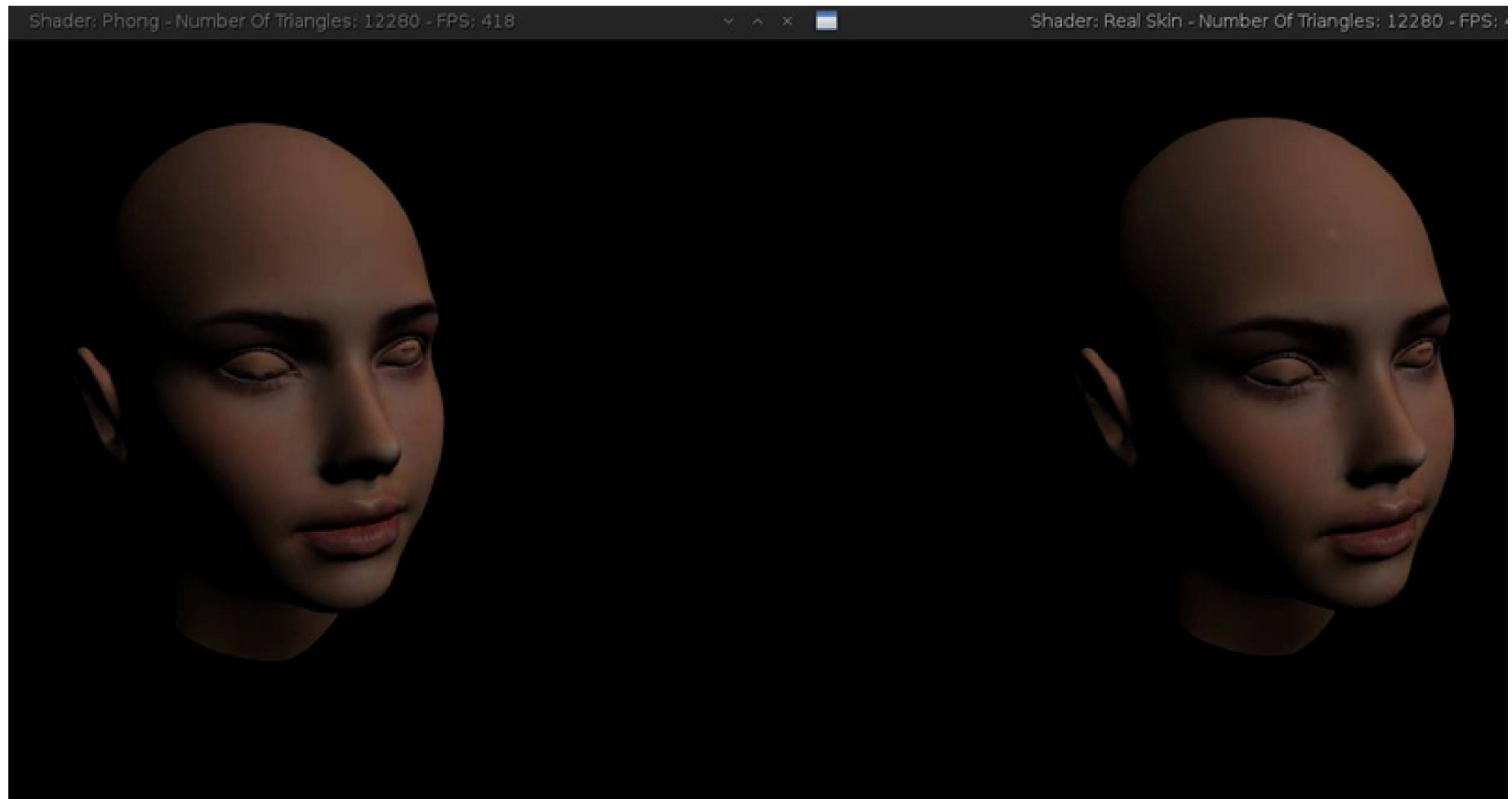




Post-Scatter Texturing



Résultats



Shader: Phong - Number Of Triangles: 12280 - FPS: 282



Shader: Real Skin - Number Of Triangles: 12280 - FPS: 281



