

$\mathcal{N}VIDIA_{TM}$

Multi-Textured BRDF-based Lighting

Chris Wynn



Overview

- What is a BRDF?
- The BRDF Lighting Equation
- Multi-texture BRDF Approximations
 - Single term approximations
 - Multi-term approximations
- Cool stuff with BRDFs
- Demos and Discussion

What is a BRDF?

- BRDF = Bi-directional reflectance distribution function
- Describes how light is reflected when it interacts with a surface material
- Physically-based
 - Analytical
 - Measured Data
 - Offers increased level of lighting "realism" for computer graphics



• A BRDF is a 4D function: BRDF($\theta_L, \phi_L, \theta_V, \phi_V$)

The BRDF Lighting Equation

- Derived using properties of calculus
- Single Point Light Source

$$\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{V}} = \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{L}} * \mathbf{BRDF}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{L}}, \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\mathbf{L}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{V}}, \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\mathbf{V}}) * \cos(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{L}})$$

where

- I_V ≡ intensity of light reflected in direction
 V from the surface point
- I_L ≡ intensity of light arriving at the surface point from direction L

The BRDF Lighting Equation

Multiple Point Light Sources

$$\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{V}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{L}_{i}} * \mathbf{BRDF}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{L}_{i}}, \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\mathbf{L}_{i}}, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{V}}, \boldsymbol{\phi}_{\mathbf{V}}) * \cos(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathbf{L}_{i}}) \right)$$

where

- $I_V \equiv$ intensity of light reflected in direction V from the surface point
- $L_i \equiv$ direction to ith light source
- $I_{L_i} \equiv$ intensity of light arriving at the surface point from direction L_i

The BRDF Lighting Equation

- Fundamental Problems:
 - Given that a BRDF is a 4D function, how can we evaluate the lighting equation using current graphics HW?
 - How can we evaluate the lighting equation on a per-pixel basis?

- Basic Idea:
 - Approximate the 4D function with lower dimensional functions
 - "Separate" the BRDF into products of simpler functions
 - BRDF(L,V) \cong G₁(L)*H₁(V) + G₂(L)*H₂(V) + ...

How it works:



- Sample the BRDF and "unroll" the 4D function into a 2D matrix
- Each column (or row) corresponds to a single incoming light direction (or outgoing view direction).

• How it works (cont):



- Once the matrix has been created, perform a matrix decomposition to produce factors.
 - Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)
 - Normalized Decomposition (ND)

Normalized Decomposition

Produces a single term approximation



Normalized Decomposition

Produces a single term approximation



Normalized Decomposition (Example)



Normalized Decomposition (Example)

- Scale & Resample functions to create textures
 - Cube Maps, Dual-Parabaloid, or 2D Textures



- Normalized Decomposition (Example)
 - At Run-Time, compute L and V vectors pervertex.
 - Derive texture coordinates.
 - Apply multi-texturing to compute G *H perpixel



Multi-Term Approximations

• Use SVD to compute:

 $\mathsf{BRDF}(\mathsf{L},\mathsf{V})\cong\mathsf{G}_1(\mathsf{L})^*\mathsf{H}_1(\mathsf{V})+\mathsf{G}_2(\mathsf{L})^*\mathsf{H}_2(\mathsf{V})+\dots$

• Use error from ND to compute $G_2(L)$ and $H_2(V)$. Error(L,V) = BRDF(L,V) - G(L)*H(V)

Multi-Term Approximations

 $Error(L,V) = BRDF(L,V) - G_1(L)^*H_1(V)$



- Multi-Term Approximations
 - Multiple terms improve results but require multiple textures.
 - One Term \Rightarrow 2 textures
 - Two Term \Rightarrow 4 textures
 - Perhaps there is other cool stuff we can do with additional textures.

Cool Stuff with BRDFs

Single-Term BRDF-based lighting

Cool Stuff with BRDFs

Single-Term BRDF-based lighting

Cool Stuff with BRDFs

Single-Term BRDF + Spotlight + Decal

Demos and Discussion

Questions?

Questions, comments, feedback

- Chris Wynn, <u>cwynn@nvidia.com</u>
- www.nvidia.com/developer