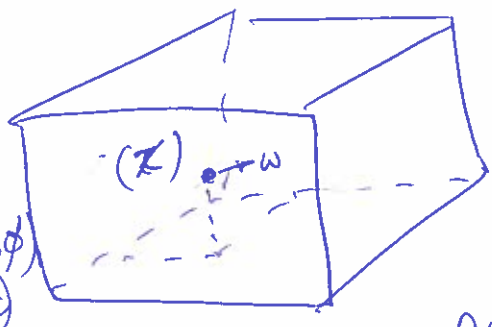
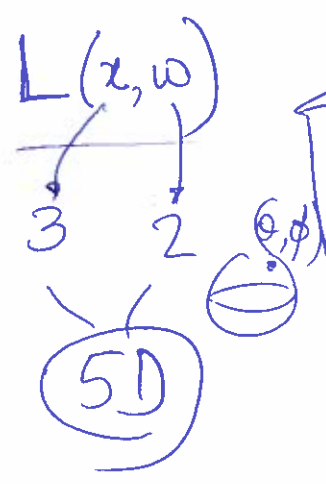
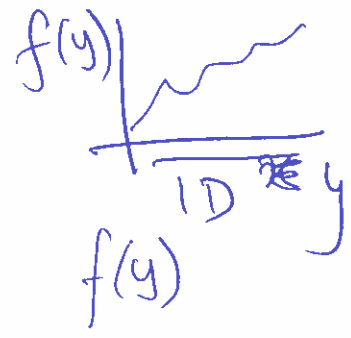


# Hacking Physics for Realistic CG

Radiance  
 $\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot sr}$   
directional



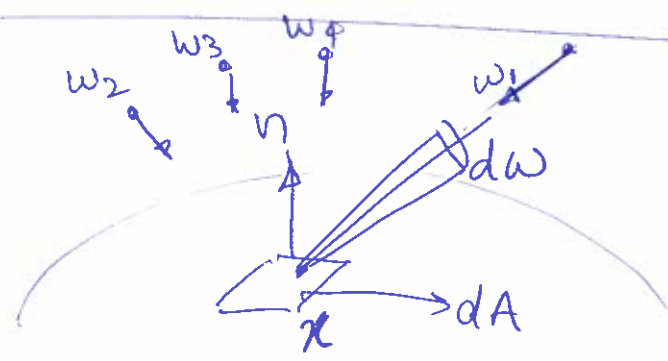
$L(x, w, \lambda)$



Irradiance  
 $\frac{W}{m^2}$

$E(x)$

not  
dir



$L(x, w_i)$

$(w \cdot n)_\perp = 0$  if  $(w \cdot n) < 0$   
 $(w \cdot n)_\perp = |w \cdot n|$  otherwise

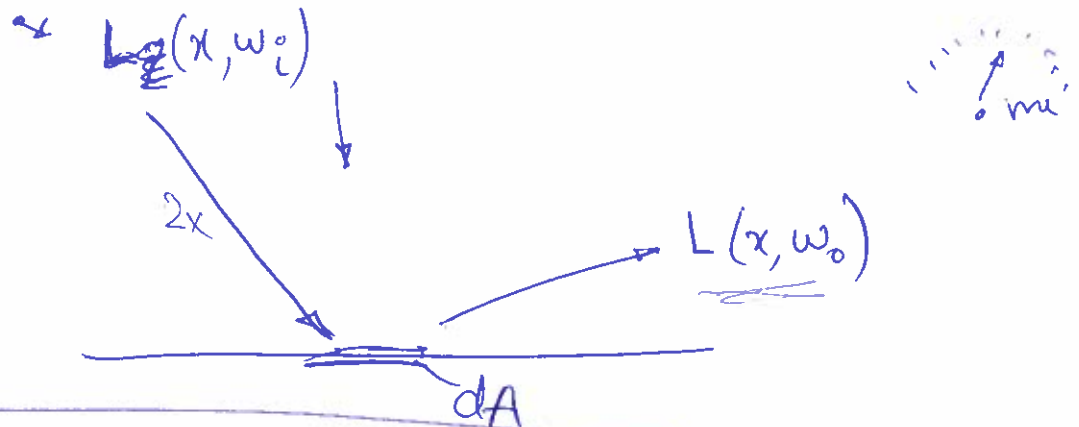
$$E(x) = \int_{\Omega} L(x, w_i) \cdot dw \cdot (w \cdot n)_\perp$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^4 L(x, w_i) (w_i \cdot n)_\perp dw$$

$E(x) = \int_{\Omega} L(x, w) (w \cdot n)_\perp dw$

$\frac{W}{m^2}$        $\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot sr}$        $\frac{W}{m^2}$

Integrate over  $\Omega$



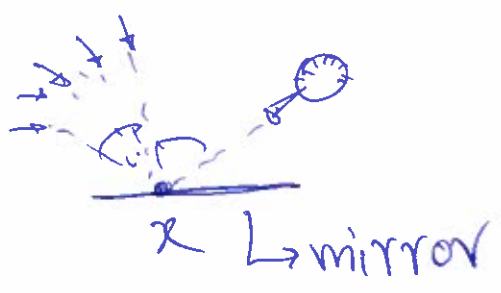
Approximations  
Reflection is linear

$dE_i(x)$   $\left[ \begin{array}{l} E(x) \propto L(x, w_o) \\ \text{due to} \\ L(x, w_i) \end{array} \right.$

we know that  $dE_i(x) = ?$   
 $= L(x, w_i)(w_i \cdot n) \cdot dA$

in terms of  $L(x, w_o)$

& we know



$\frac{L(x, w_o)}{dE_i(x)} = \int (\omega_i, \omega_o)$  | material property

$\int (\omega_i, \omega_o) = 1$   
 -mirror only if  $\omega_i$  &  $\omega_o$  is refl of  $\omega_i$

Diffuse object

$\int (\omega_i, \omega_o) = k$   
 regardless of  $\omega_i$  &  $\omega_o$

$f(\omega_i, \omega_o)$  → material property

$\Omega \times \Omega$  → dimensionality  
function  
 $2 + 2 = 4$

Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function

BRDF

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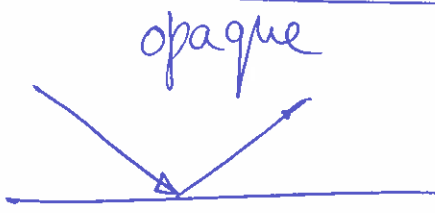
Also depends on  $\underline{\underline{\alpha!}}$   
3D

7D function

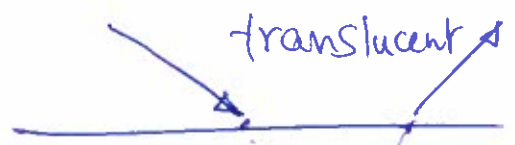
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Also depends on  $\lambda$

8D function



8D BRDF ✓



~~8D BRDF~~

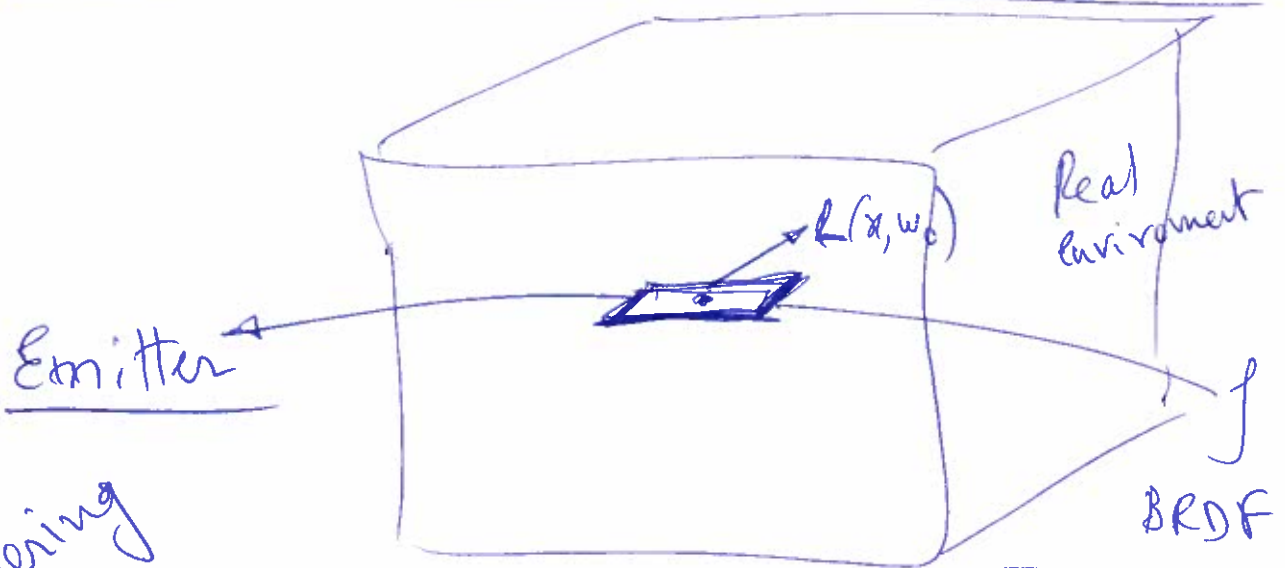
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$$L(x, \omega_o) = \int_{\Omega} f(\omega_i, \omega_o) \cdot dE_i(x)$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} f(\omega_i, \omega_o) \cdot L(x, \omega_i) (\omega_i \cdot n)_{\perp} \cdot d\omega_i$$

$$\frac{L(x, \omega_o)}{\text{outgoing or refl. radiance}} = \int_{\Delta} \frac{L(x, \omega) f(\omega_i, \omega_o) (\omega_i \cdot n) d\omega}{\text{incident radiance}}$$

Reflectance  
Integral



The Rendering  
Equation

$$L(x, \omega_o) = L_e(x, \omega_o) + \int_{\Omega} L(x, \omega) f(\omega, \omega_o) (\omega \cdot n)_{\perp} d\omega$$

$$l(u) = e(u) + \int l(u, v) \cdot k(u, v) \cdot dv$$

Fredholm's Integral equation  
(2nd kind)