

格物_以成像

- brief talk about physically based rendering

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游戏开发者大会·中国

GAME DEVELOPERS CONFERENCE CHINA

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER
SHANGHAI, CHINA · OCTOBER 25-27, 2015



Our whole universe was in a hot dense state, then nearly fourteen billion years ago expansion

Physically Based ?

Physically based = 基于物理的 = 格物



礼记 : “ 致知在格物。物格而后知至 ”

朱熹 : “ 格，至也。物，犹事也。穷至事物之理, 欲其极处无不到也 ”

现代汉语词典 : “ 穷究事物的原理法则而总结为理性知识 ”。

PBR的由来

大神



Physically-Based Reflectance for Games

Siggraph 2006 Course

Wolfgang Hoffmann Dan Babbitt Jan Kautz

Course Description

This course discusses the practical implementation of physically-principled reflectance models in interactive graphics and video games, in current practice as well as upcoming technologies. The course begins with the visual phenomena important to the perception of reflectance in real-world materials, which it uses as background for the underlying theory and derivation of common reflectance models. After introducing the current game development pipeline, from content creation to rendering, the course then discusses rendering techniques for implementing reflectance models in games — with emphasis on real-world trade offs such as render performance, content creation efficiency, resource allocation considerations, and overall rendering quality. The course will help a researcher understand constraints in the game development pipeline and it will help a game developer understand the physical phenomena underlying reflectance models.

Syllabus

- 8:30 - 9:40 Introduction (Wolfgang) [PXM]
 - Motivation
 - Problem Statement
- 9:40 - 9:15 Reflectance (Wolfgang) [PXM]
 - Types of Reflectance
 - Reflectance Theory
 - Reflectance Model Foundations
- 9:15 - 10:15 Game Development (Wolfgang and Dan) [PXM]
 - Game Platform
 - Computation and Storage Considerations
 - Production Considerations
 - The Game Rendering Environment
- 10:15 - 10:30 Break
- 10:30 - 11:15 Reflectance Rendering with Point Lights (Wolfgang and Dan) [PXM]
 - Analytical BRDFs
 - Other Types of BRDFs
 - Anti-Aliasing and Level-Of-Detail
- 11:15 - 12:00 Reflectance Rendering with Environment Map Lighting (Dan) [PXM]
 - Environment Maps
 - Theory of Filtered Environment Maps
 - Diffuse Filtered Environment Maps
 - Glossy Filtered Environment Maps
 - Anti-Aliasing for Environment Map Rendering
 - Precomputed Radiance Transfer
- 12:00 - 12:15 Conclusions/Summary (All) [PXM]
 - Summary
 - Q&A
 - References [PXM]
 - Glossary [PXM]

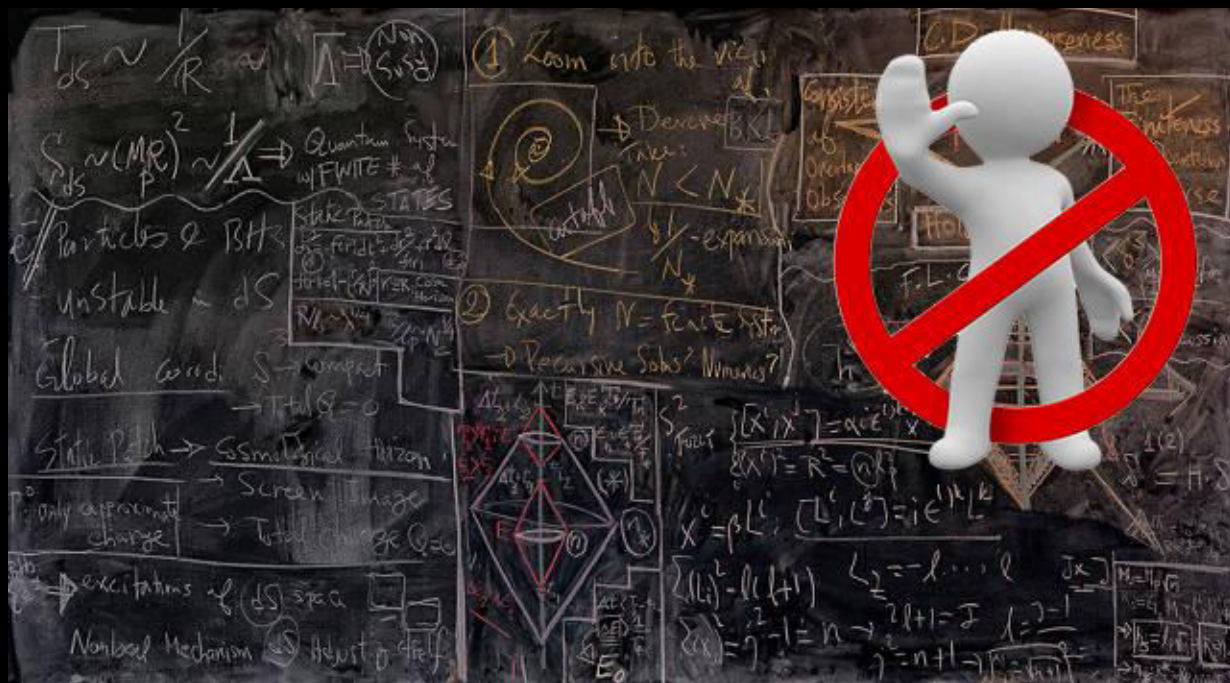
PBR的现状



内容简介

1. 什么是PBR

2. PBR的影响



```
float LightingFuncGGX_OPT5(float3 N, float3 V, fl
{
    float3 H = normalize(L)
    float dotNL = saturate(dot(N, L))
    float dotLH = saturate(dot(L, H))
    float dotNH = saturate(dot(N, H))

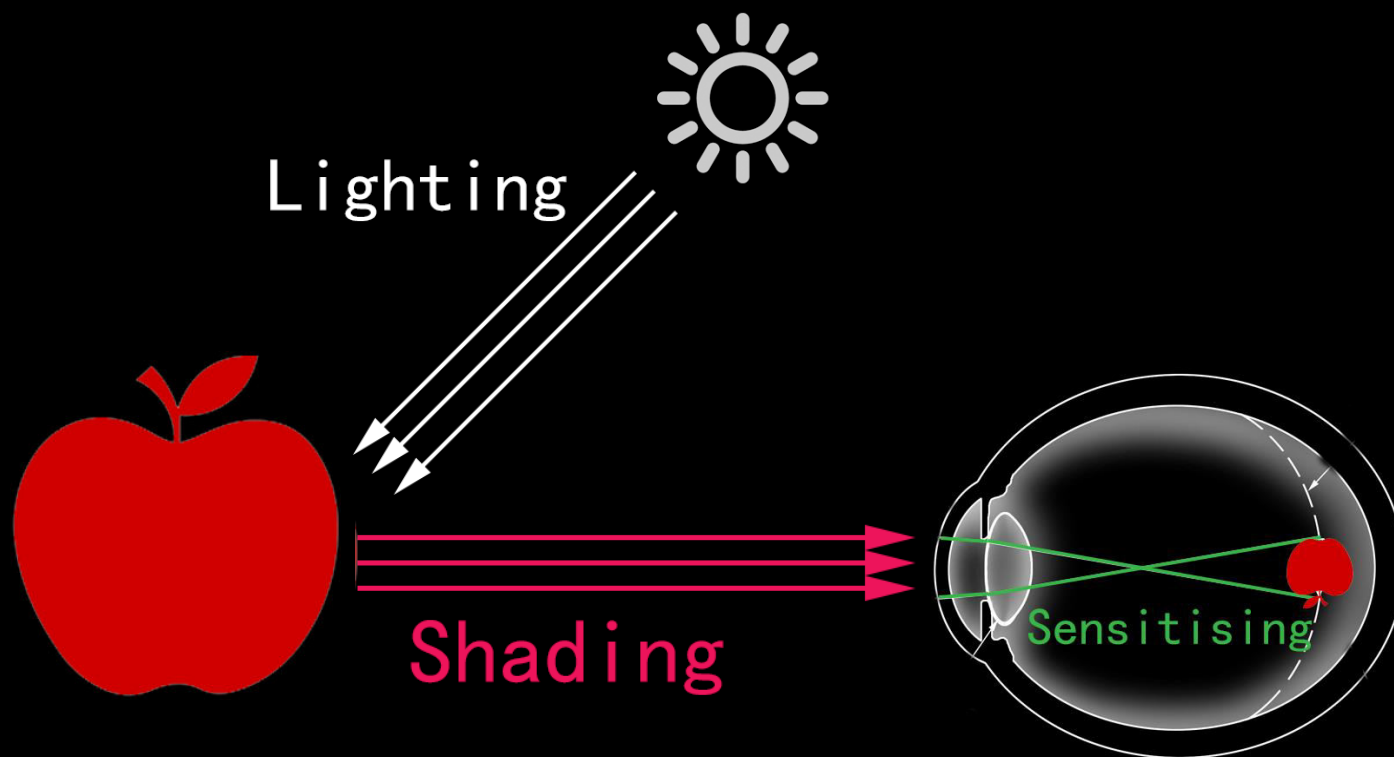
    float D = g_txGg.V.Sample(nearClip,
    float2 FV_helper
        g_txGg.DFV.Sample(p, I, float2

    float FV = F0 * FV_helper.x * FV_helper.y
    float specular = dotNL * FV

    return specular;
}
```

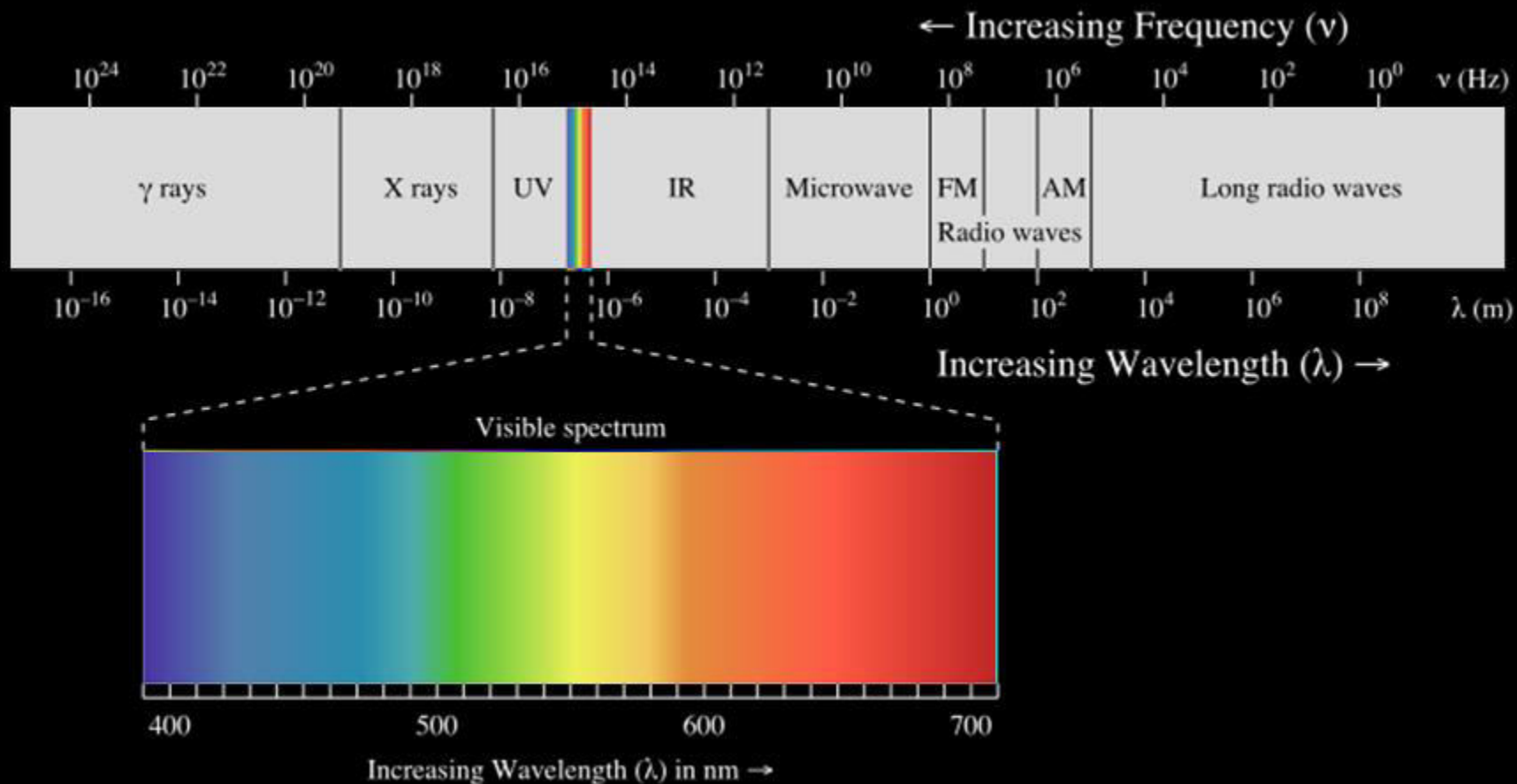
背景知识

眼见为实?



眼见为实?

可见光范围：400纳米-700纳米



什么是PBR

PBR与传统渲染的区别概述

本质而言： 客观 VS 主观

PBR：基于客观世界里事物的物理特性

传统的渲染：跟据观察者的主观映像作为依据

PBR

Albedo : 0.04

IOR : 1.635

.....



传统的渲染

Diffuse: 黑色

闪亮高光

.....

风格而言：“注重过程” vs “注重结果”

PBR：将一个复杂的现象分解成一系列相关联的公式及参数

传统的渲染：关注最终结果



功能而言：“全天候” vs “单一角度”

PBR：不同的环境中，它总能适应，匹配环境。

传统的渲染：从某一个视角出发，而不能兼顾全局。

PBR

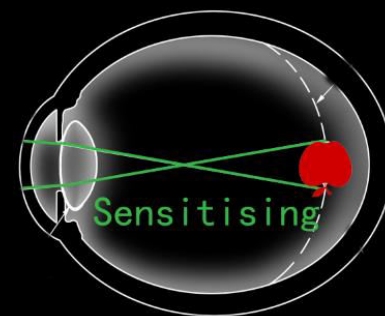
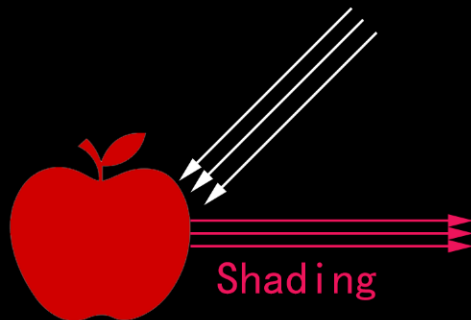
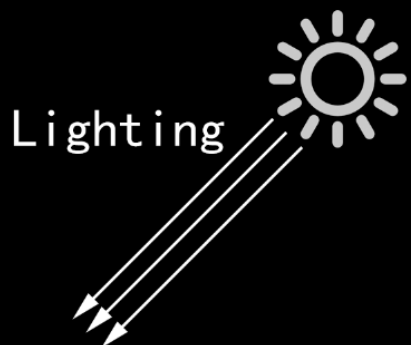


传统的渲染



PBR详解

1. Physically Based Lighting
2. Physically Based Shading
3. Physically Based Sensitising



Physically Based Lighting



灯光三要素：

1. 灯光强度
2. 灯光颜色
3. 灯光类型

灯光强度

三个常用的物理单位

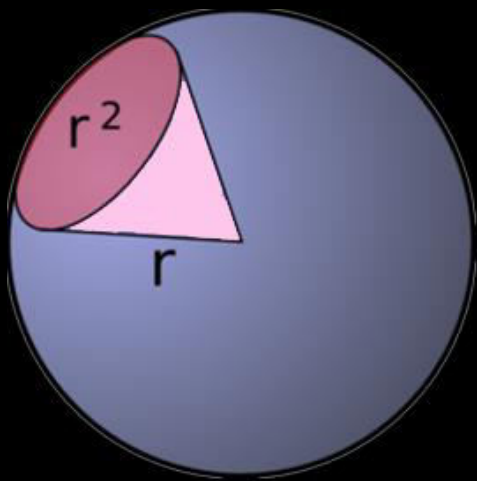
1. Candela (坎德拉)

2. Lumen (流明)

3. Lux (勒克斯)

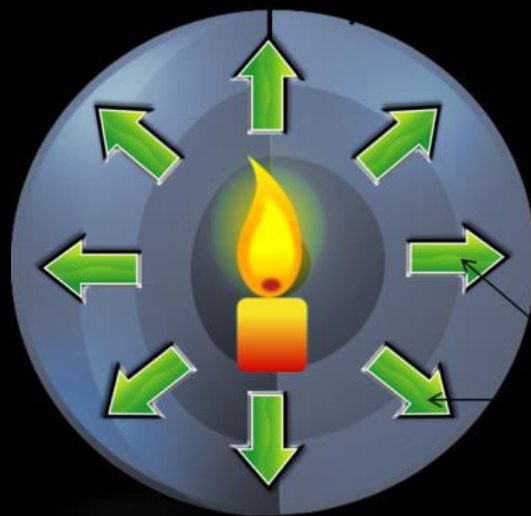
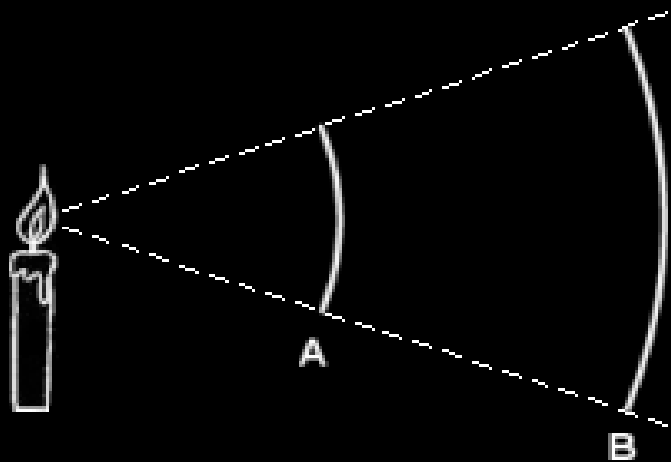
球面度 (steradian, 符号: sr)

1. 立体角的单位
2. 任何闭合球面的立体角都是 4π



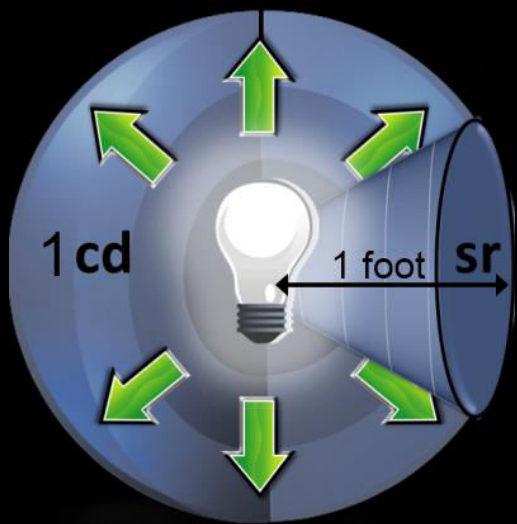
坎德拉 (Candela 符号cd)

1. 可见光光强单位 ($1/683\text{W/sr}$)
2. 一支普通蜡烛的发光强度约为1cd



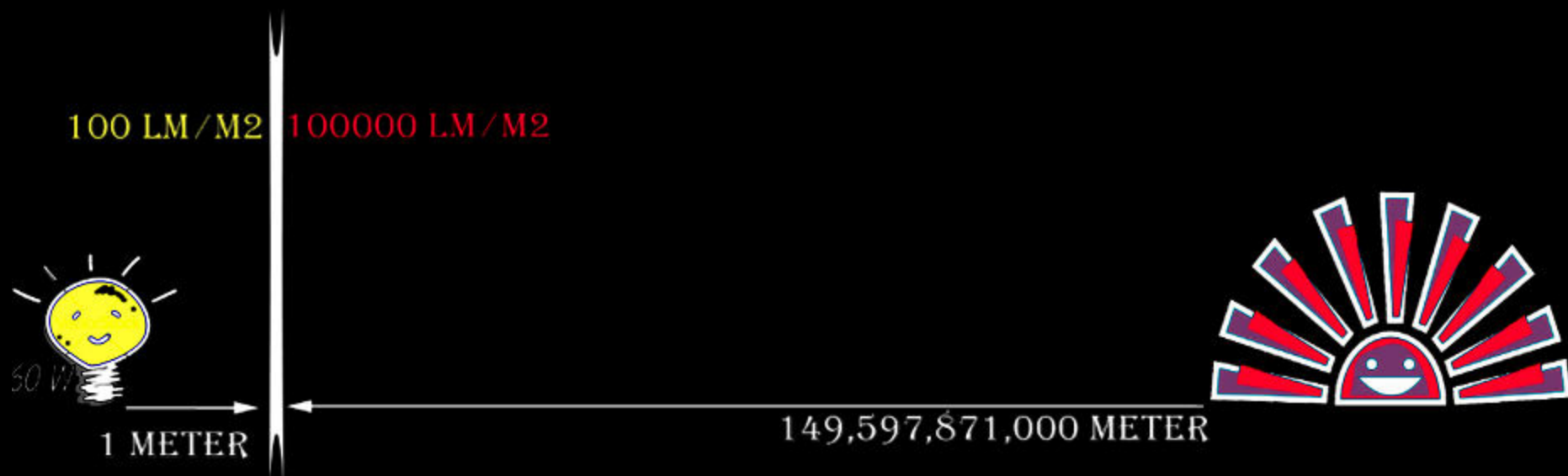
流明 (Lumen 符号lm)

1. 光源发出的光通量的单位
2. $1 \text{ 流明 (lm) } = 1 \text{ cd} \cdot \text{sr}$
3. 一支普通蜡烛的光通量约为 12.57 流明 (220v)



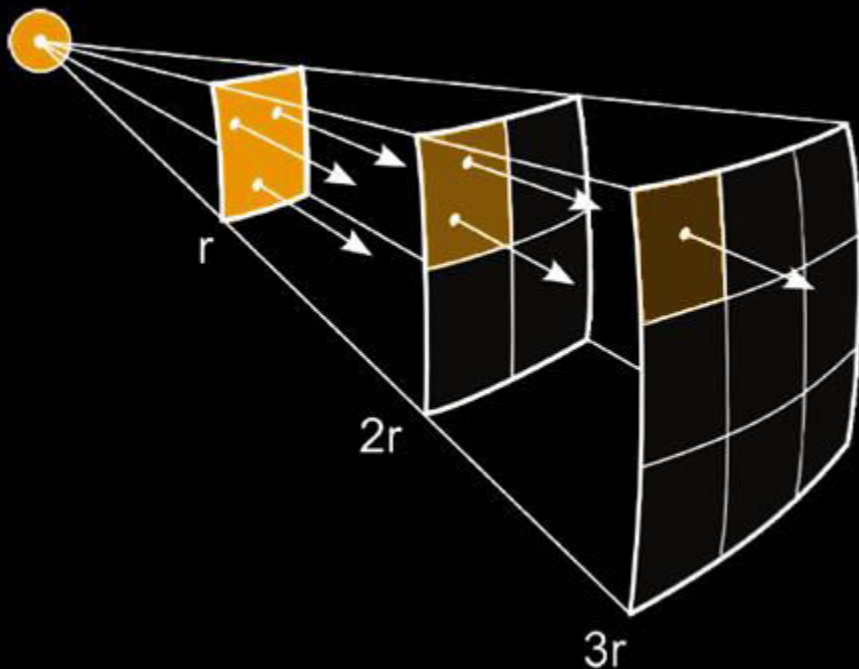
勒克斯 (Lux 符号lx)

1. 照度单位 (Illuminance)
2. 1勒克斯 = 1 流明/平方米



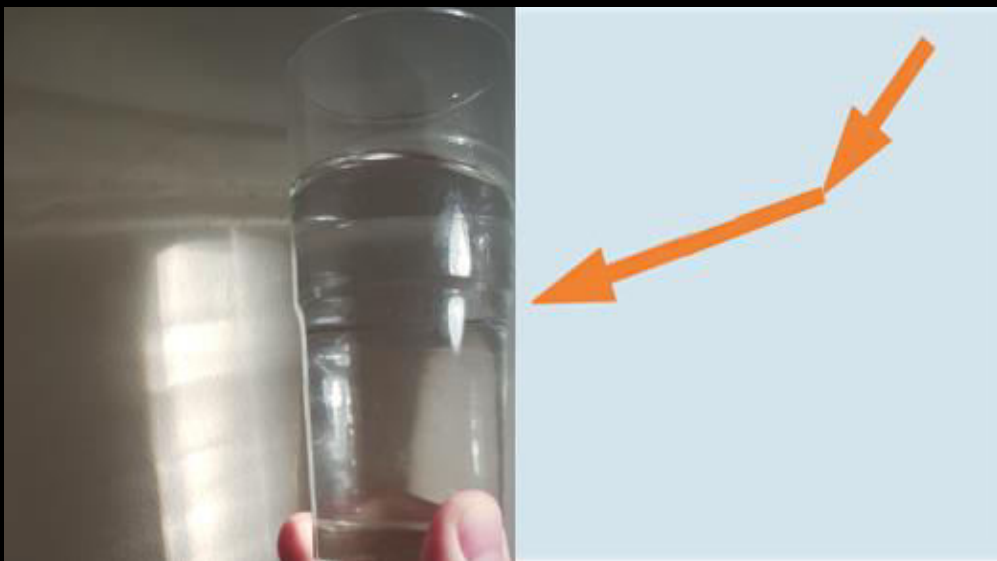
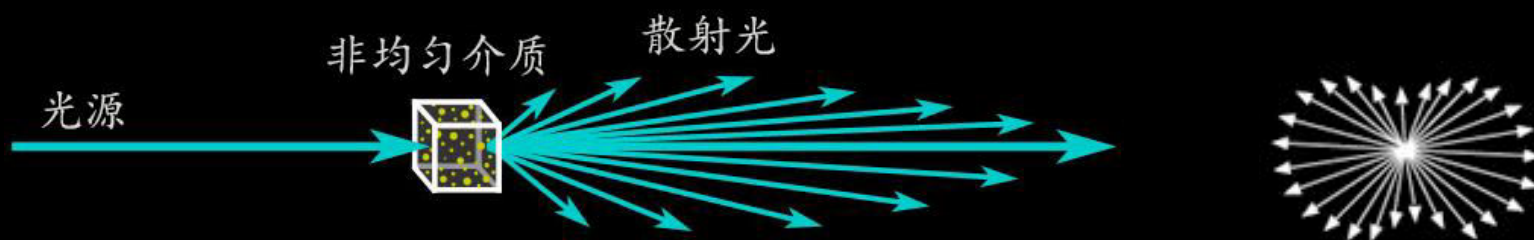
衰减

平方反比定律 (Inverse-square law): 光强与距离远近的平方成反比而衰减 (能量守恒)



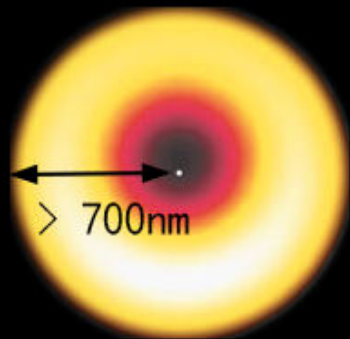
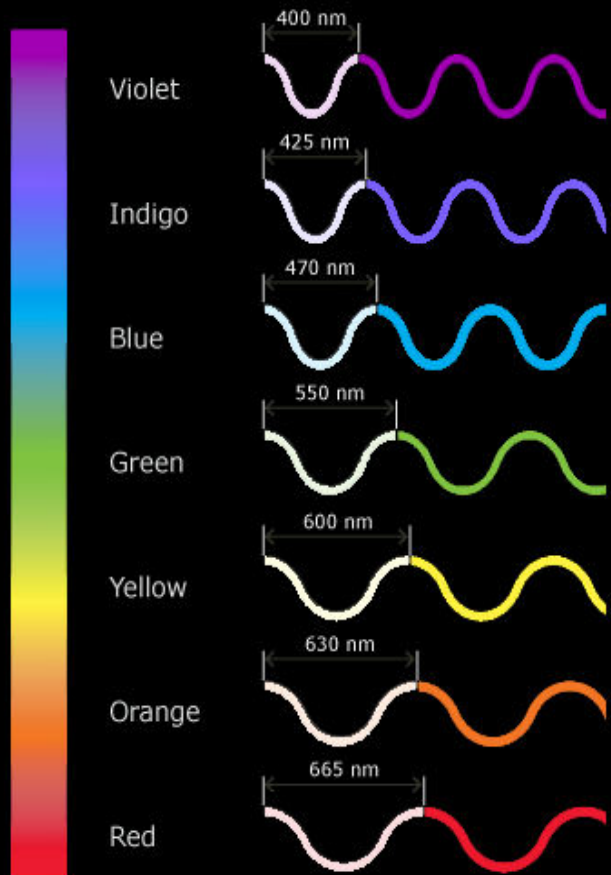
散射

光穿过不均匀的传播介质时，光线偏离了原来的运动方向而分开的现象



米氏散射

发生条件：微粒半径 $\geq$ 入射光线的波长

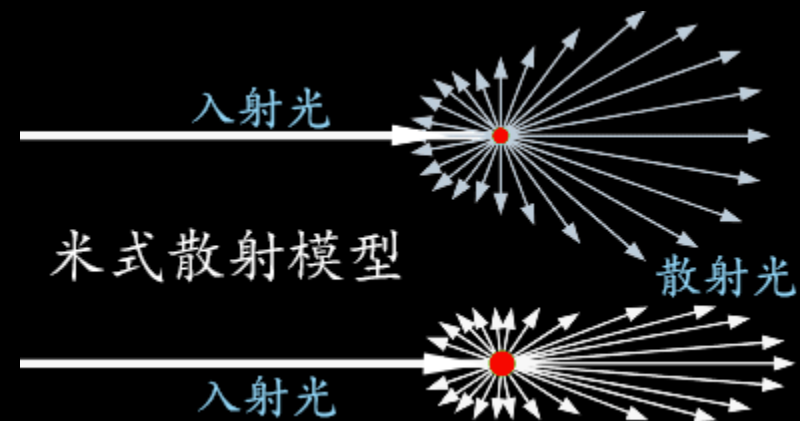


空气中的微粒

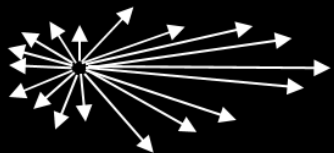


米氏散射表现为:

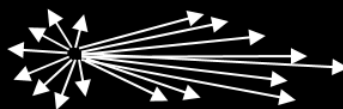
1. 大部分的入射光线会沿着前进的方向进行
2. 微粒半径会改变米式散射的模型



微粒半径的大小接近于入射光线的波长

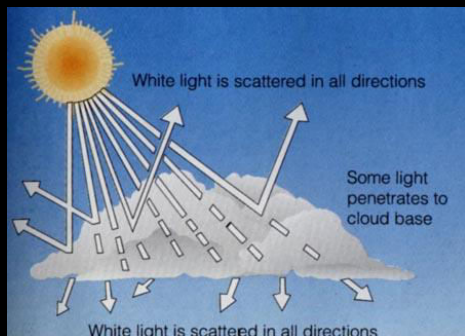


微粒半径增大



对于户外自然光光强的影响

天气	透射率	天空光强
晴空	About 0.85	10000 lux
阴天	About 0.55	1000 lux

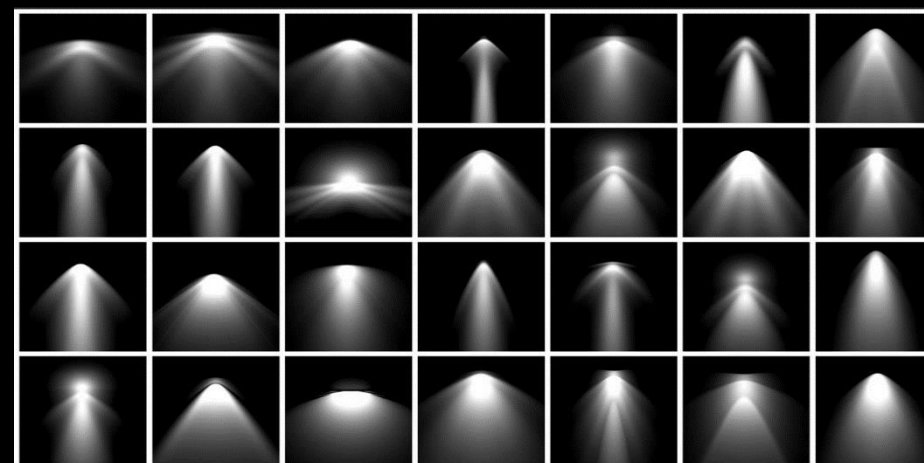
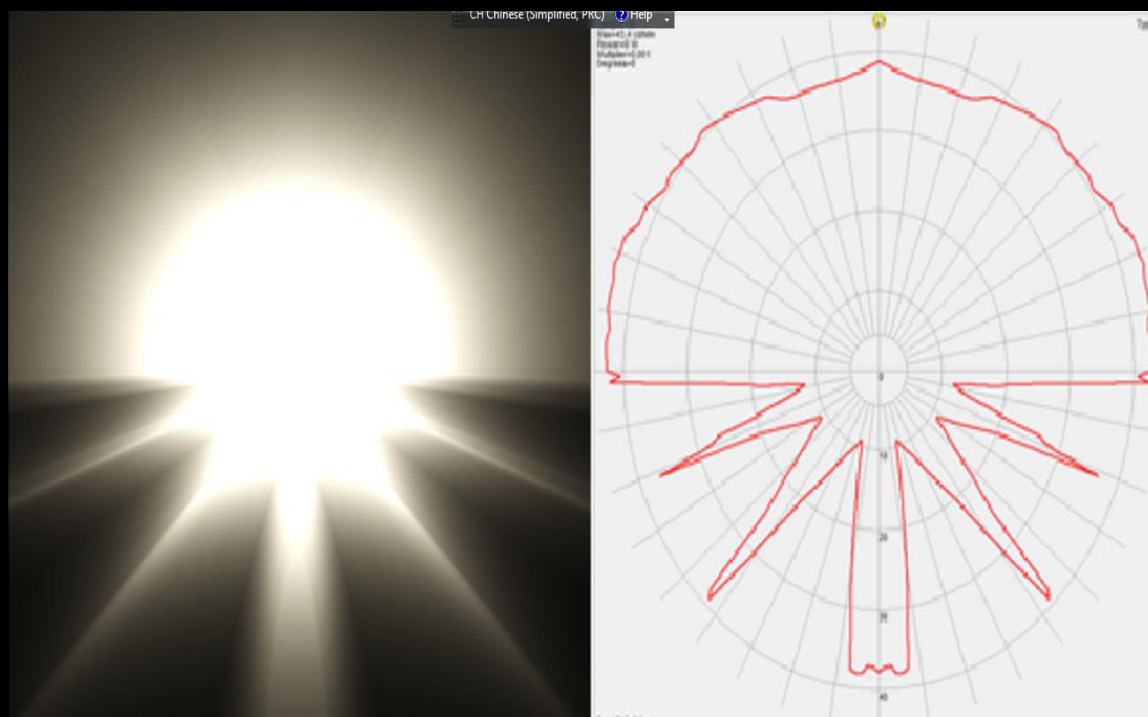


IES LIGHT

光度学数据: Photometric profile

照明工程学会 (IES) : illuminating engineering society

IES Light = 最大光强 (坎德拉) X IES Photometric profile

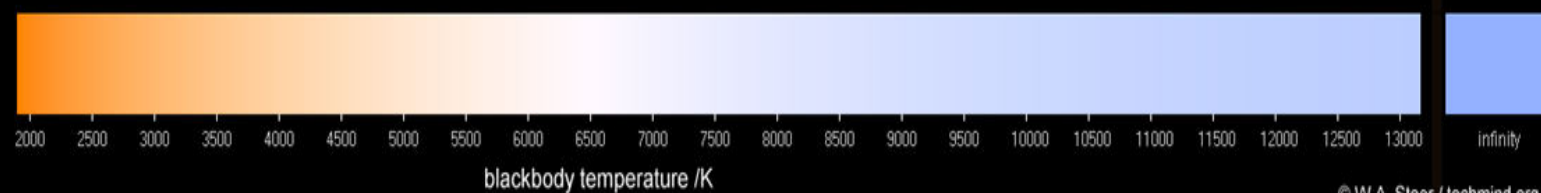


Mastercolor

CDM-I / 25W / 40deg	CDM-i_25W_40deg.ies
CDM-I / 25W / 10deg	CDM-i_25W_10deg.ies
CDM-I / 25W / 25deg	CDM-i_25W_25deg.ies
CDM35 / 830 / PAR20 / SP	CDM35_830_PAR20_SP.ies
CDM20 / 830 / PAR20 / FL	CDM20_830_PAR20_FL.ies
CDM20 / 830 / PAR20 / SP	CDM20_830_PAR20_SP.ies

灯光颜色

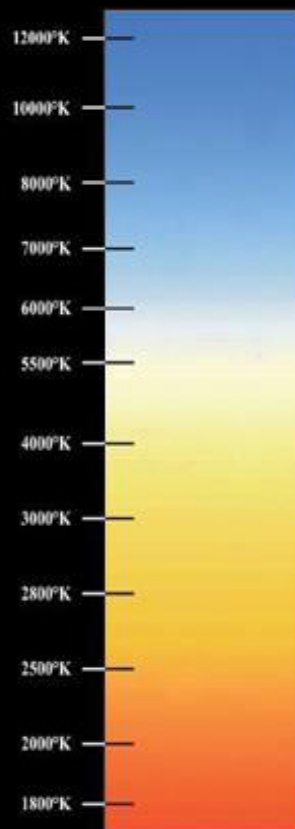
色温 (color temperature 符号 K)



© W.A. Steer / techmind.org

晴朗藍天	10000 ~ 12000 °K
多雲有雨	8000 ~ 10000 °K
薄雲	6500 ~ 8000 °K
日光型螢光燈	6500 °K
正午日光	5500 °K
電子閃光燈	5500 °K
早晨或下午陽光	4000 ~ 5000 °K
攝影棚燈光	3000 ~ 4000 °K
石英燈	3500 °K
鎢絲燈泡	2700 ~ 3200 °K
黎明、黃昏	2000 ~ 3000 °K
燭光	1800 ~ 2000 °K

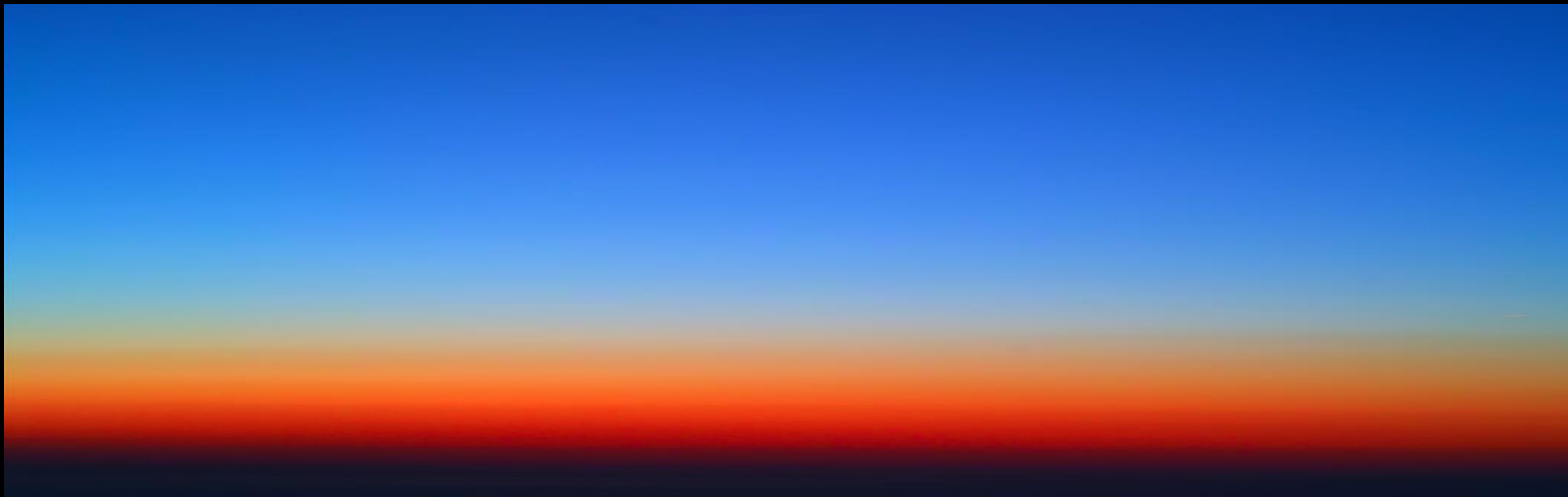
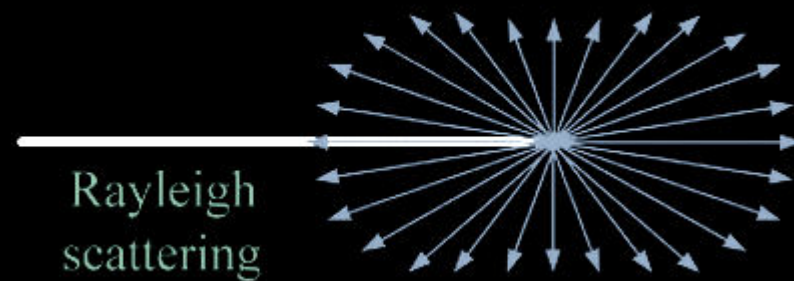
▲ 常見的環境色溫



瑞利散射

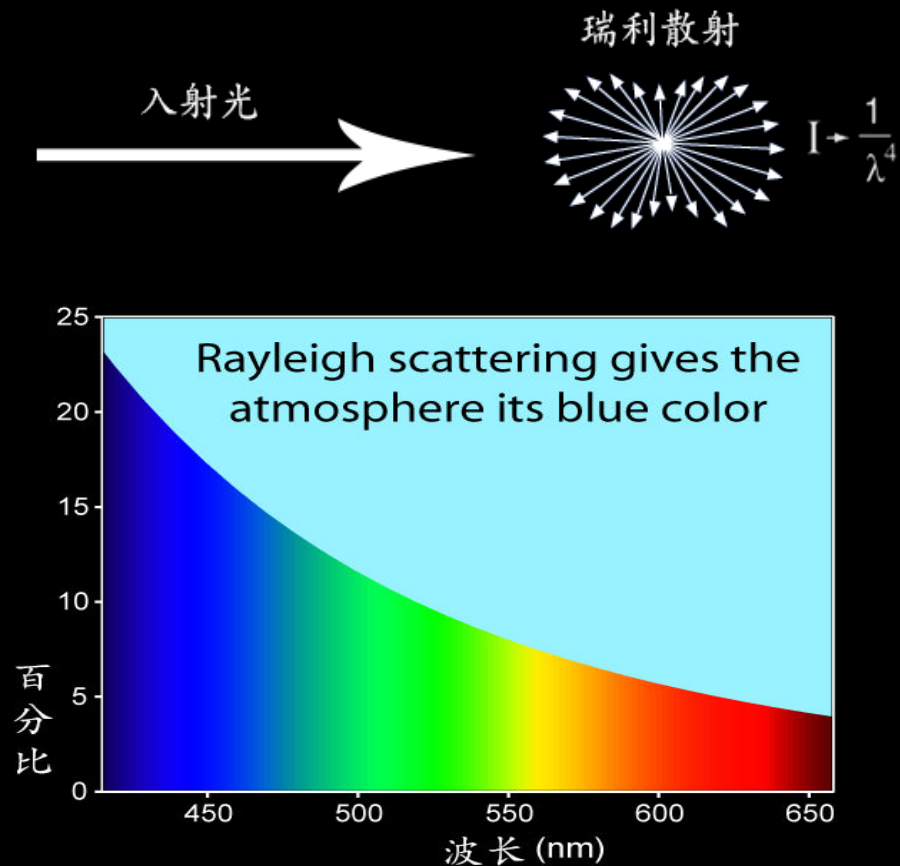
发生条件： 微粒半径 $\leq$ 入射光线的波长的十分之一

散射的模型： 腰子状

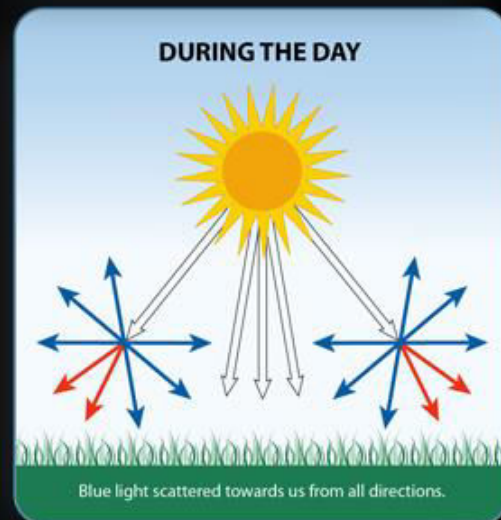
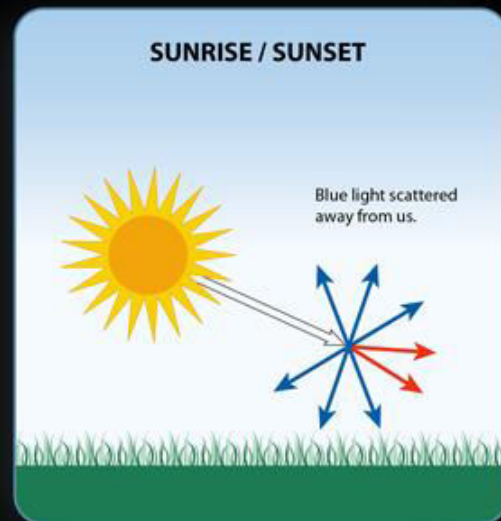


瑞利散射

散射的强度：与波长的四次方成反比

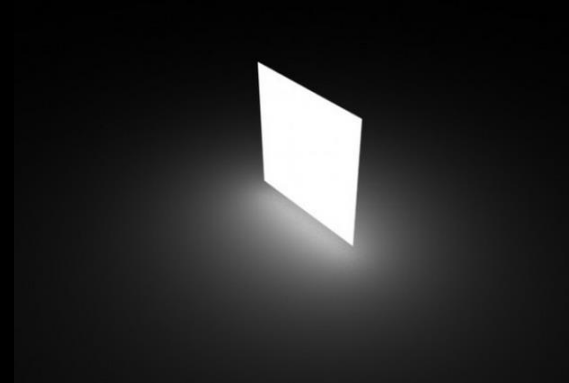
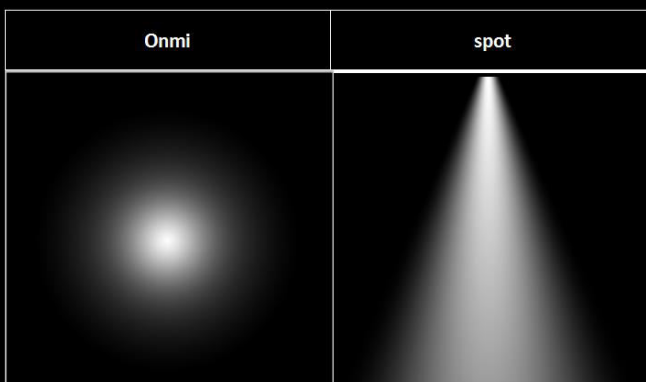
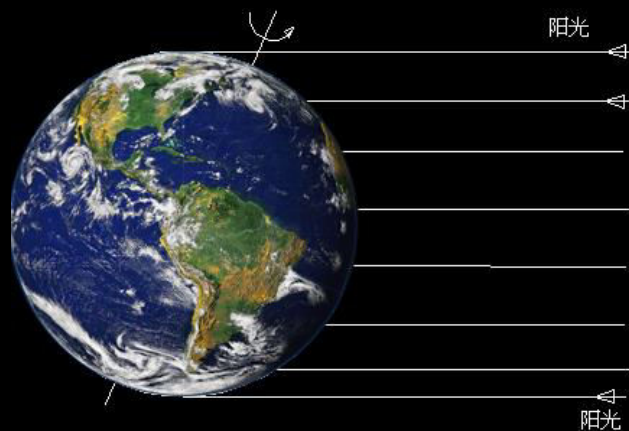


瑞利散射发生时，阳光中各波长的光所占比例

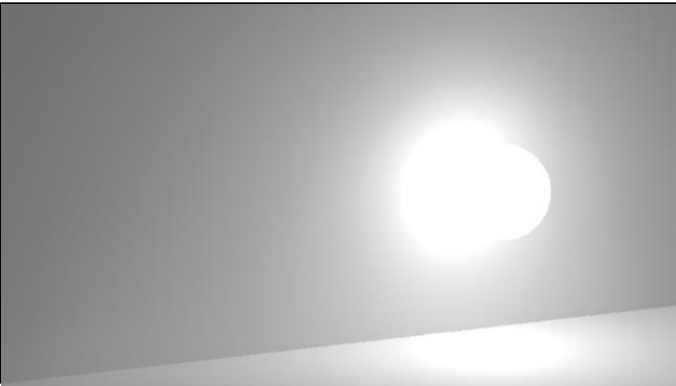
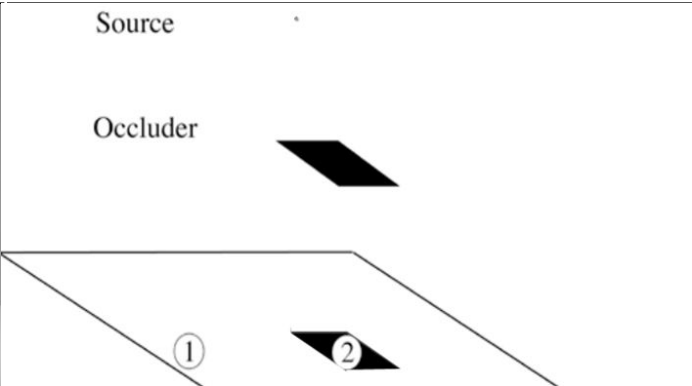
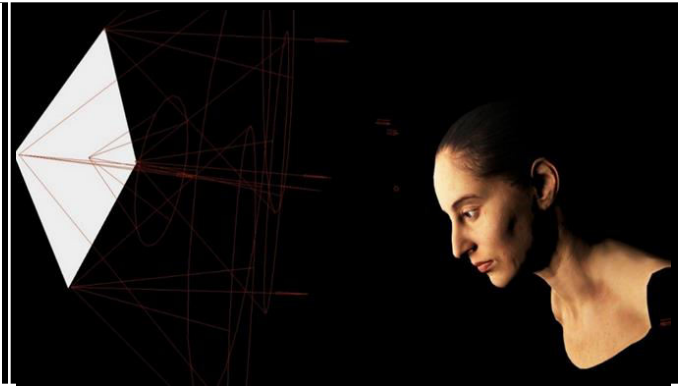
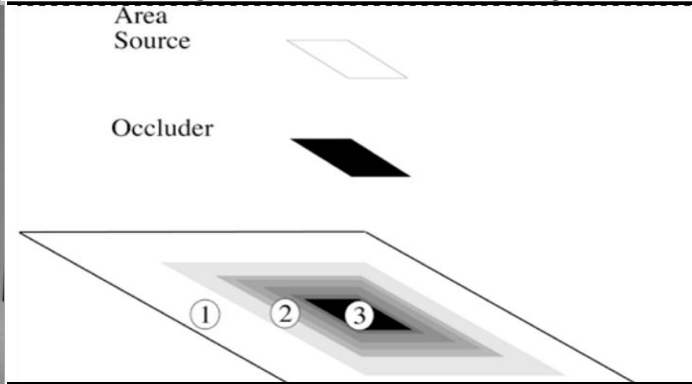
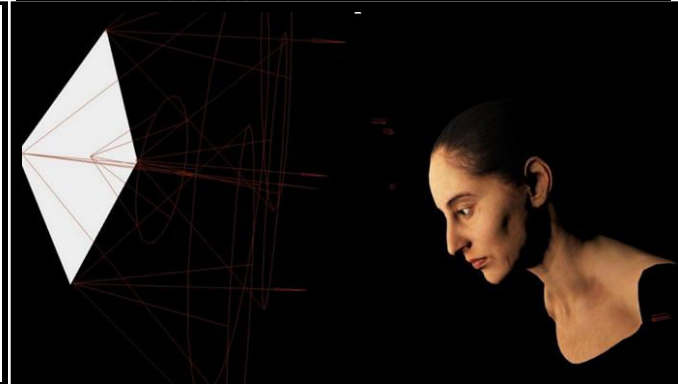


灯光类型

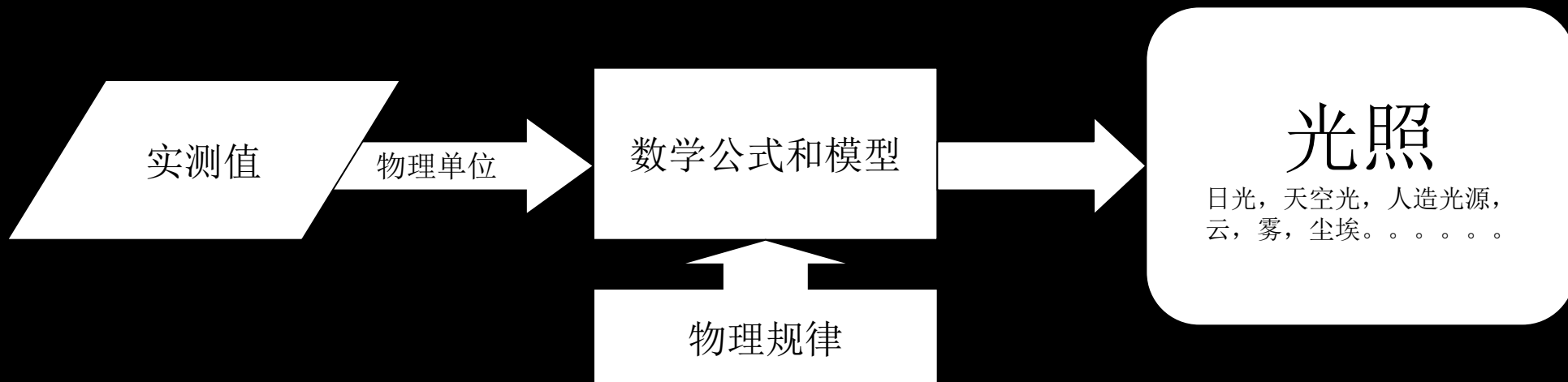
1. 平行光 (directional light)
2. 点光源 (Punctual light)
3. 面光源 (area light)



点光源 VS 面光源

	高光	阴影	实例
点光源			
面光源			

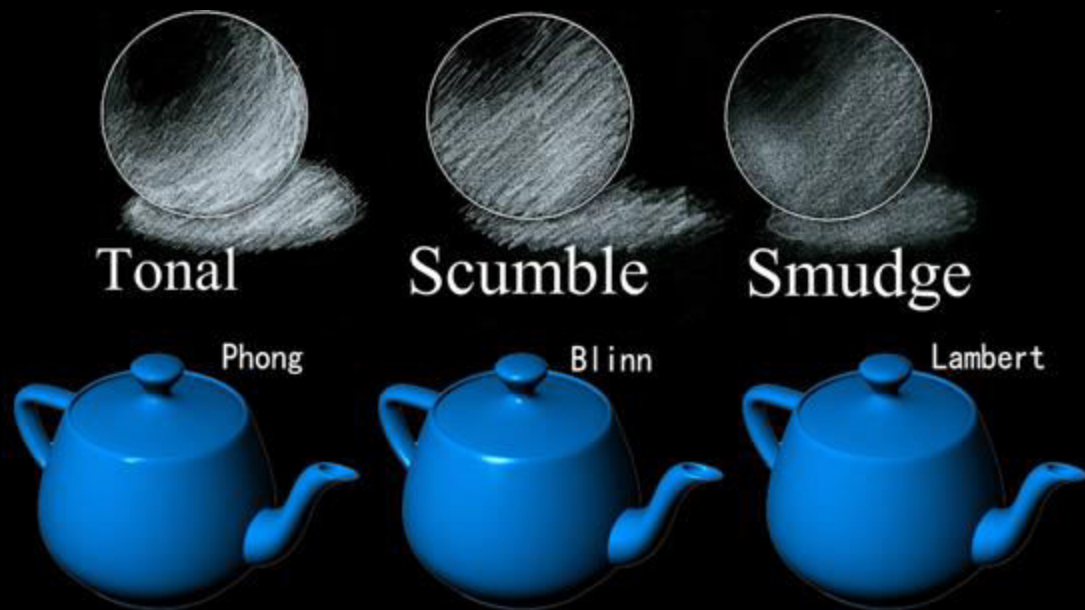
Physically Based Lighting小结



Physically Based Shading

Shading: 材质对于光的反应

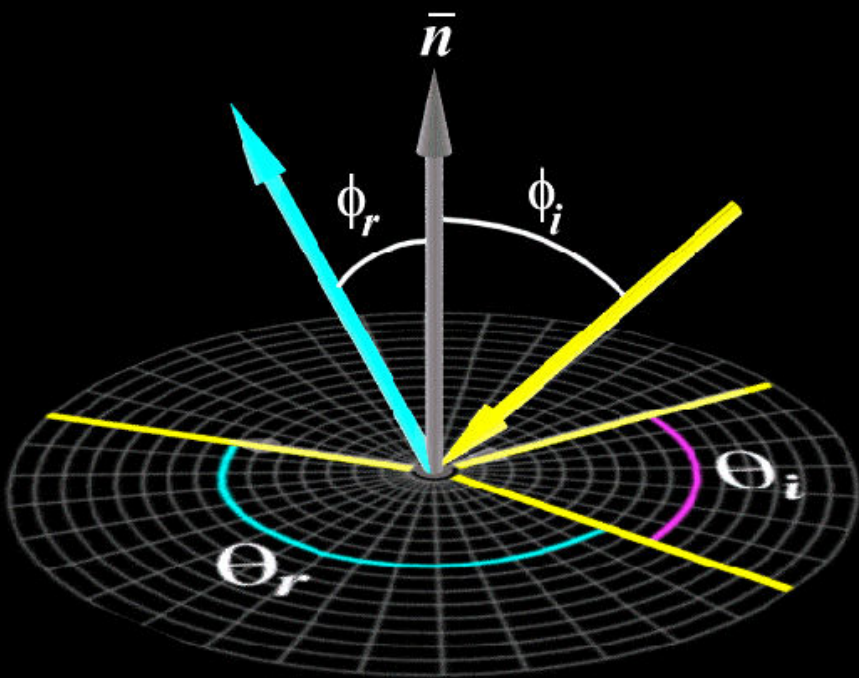
Function: BRDF



BRDF 是什么

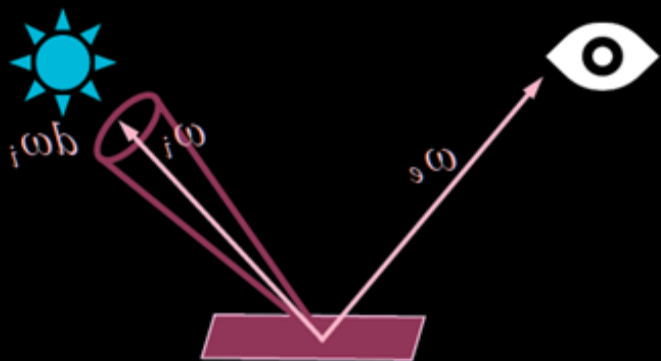
Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function (双向反射分布函数)

1. Bidirectional
2. Reflectance
3. Distribution Function



Bidirectional (双向)

1. 采样点指向相机（眼睛）的方向
2. 采样点指向光源的方向

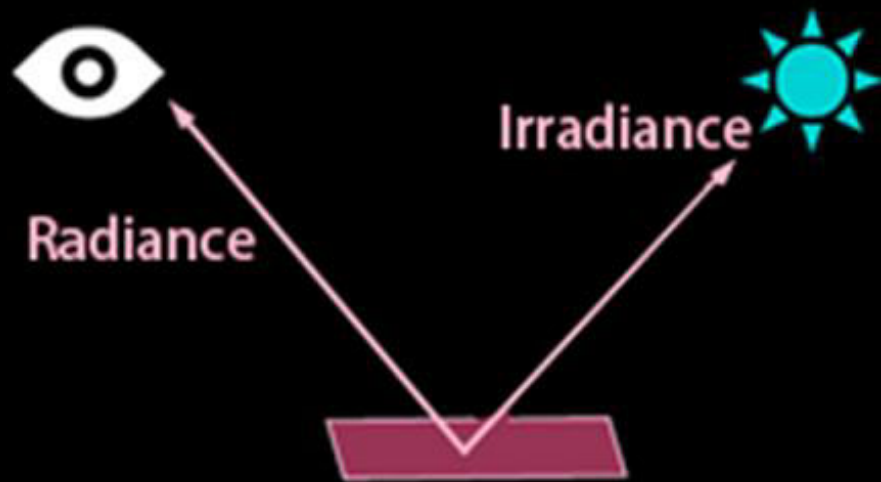


Reflectance (反射率)

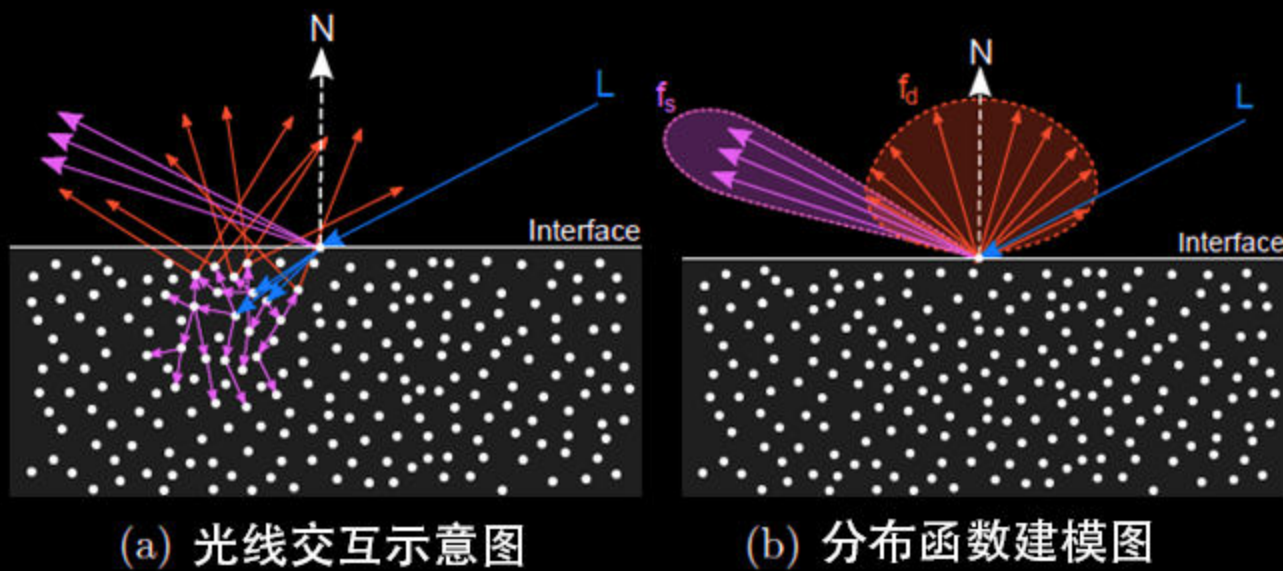
$$\text{Reflectance} = \text{Radiance} / \text{irradiance}$$

Irradiance (辐照度) (power/area) : 某点接受的光的功率

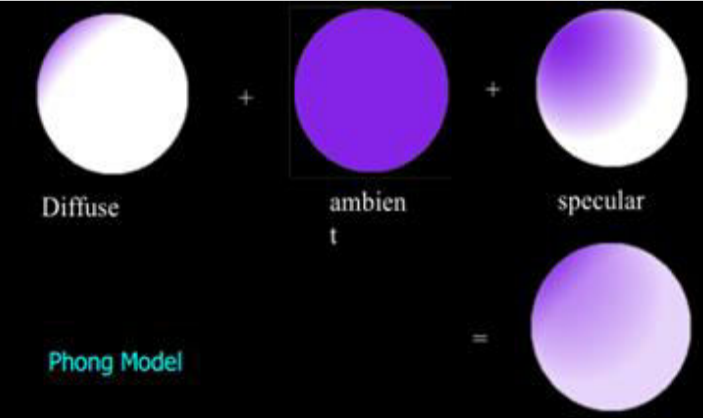
Radiance (辐射率) (power/(area x solid angle)) : 某点出发的光线的功率



Distribution Function (分布函数)

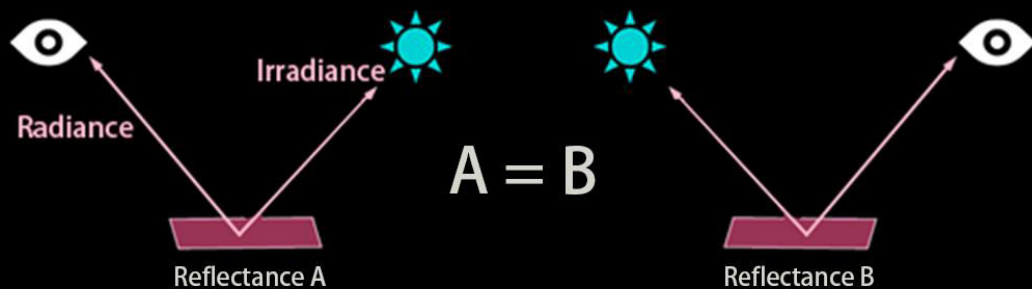


三种不同类型的BRDF

Empirical model 经验模型	Physically based model 基于物理的模型	Data-driven mode 数据实测模型
 The diagram illustrates the Phong Model as a sum of three components: Diffuse (a white sphere), ambient (a blue sphere labeled 'ambien t'), and specular (a sphere with a bright highlight). These are combined to form the final Phong Model result (a blue sphere with a highlight). The text 'Phong Model' is written in red at the bottom left.		 The image shows a large, black, industrial-grade goniometer used for measuring light scattering properties. To its right is a computer screen displaying a software interface with various plots, including color maps and graphs, used for data-driven BRDF measurement.

基于物理的模型的基本原则

1. 一致性 (Reciprocal)



2. 能量守恒

3. 恒为正值 (Positivity)

Generic Shader

$$C_i = K_a * \text{ambient}() + K_d * \text{diffusion}() + K_s * \text{specular}()$$

1. Ambient
2. Diffusion
3. Specular

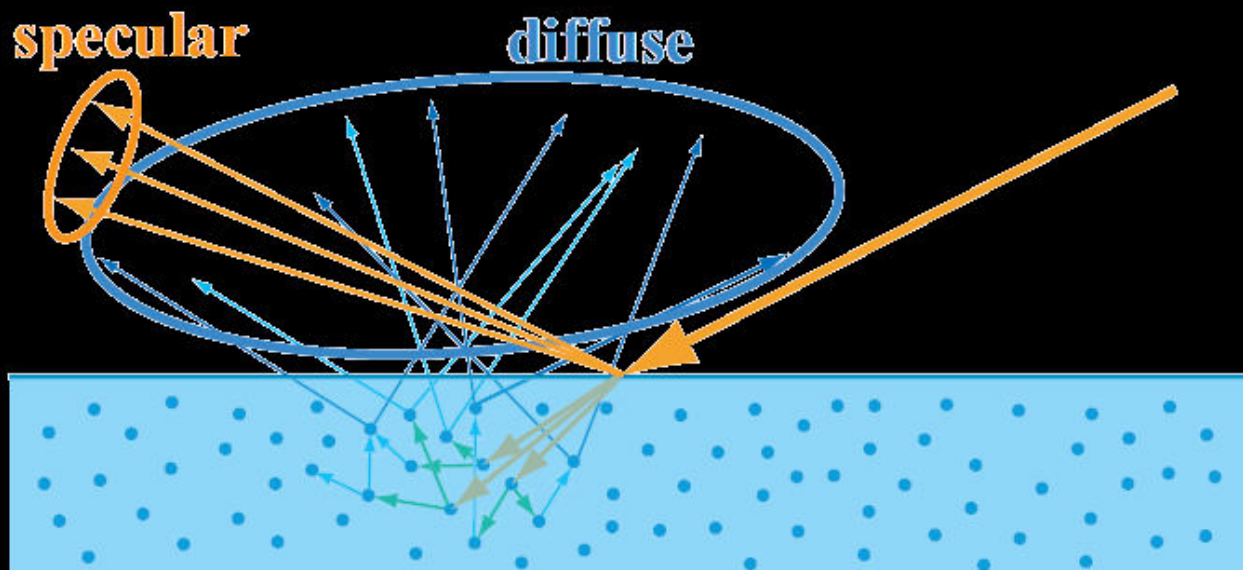
Traditional RSL shader



RSL2.0 shader



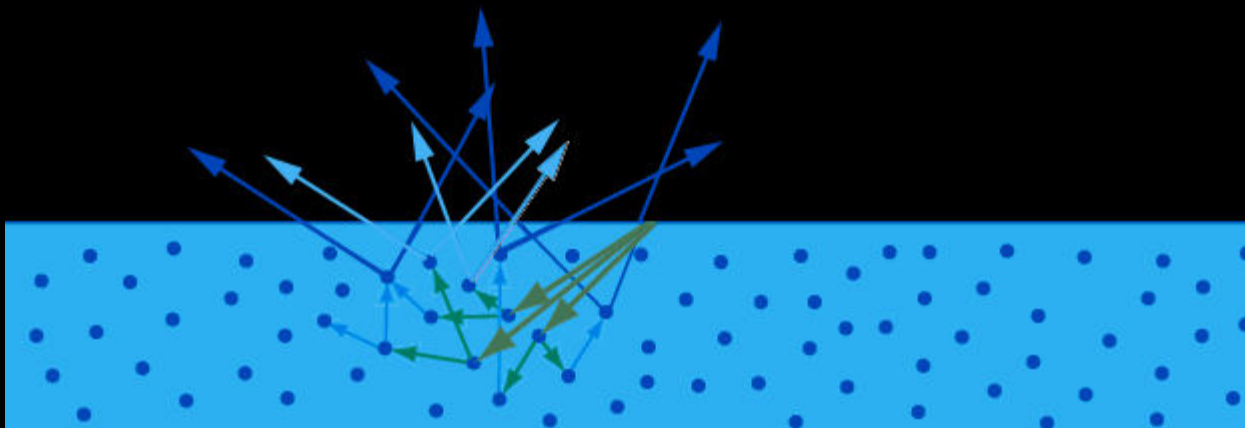
Modern RSL2.0 PB shader

www.renderstory.com

Diffusion(漫反射)

漫反射过程:

1. 折射进入材质
2. 在材质中散射
3. 散射出材质



漫反射模型

1. Lambert 模型：基于光滑表面。

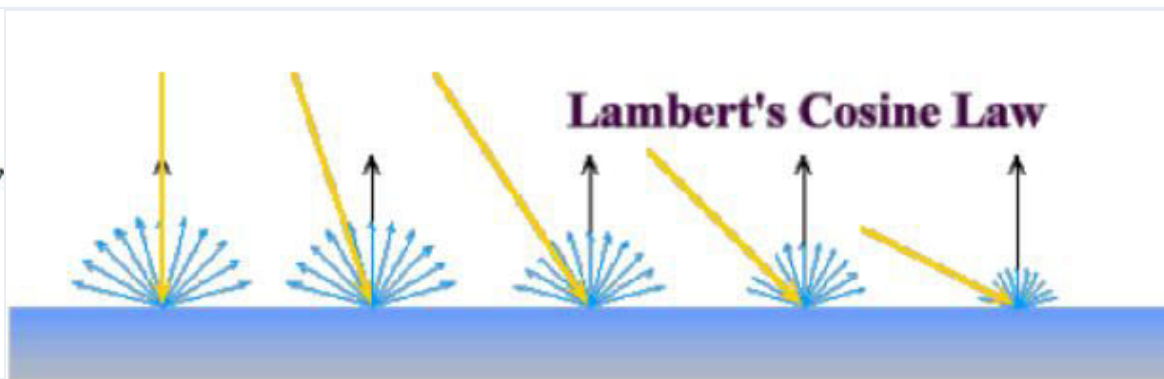
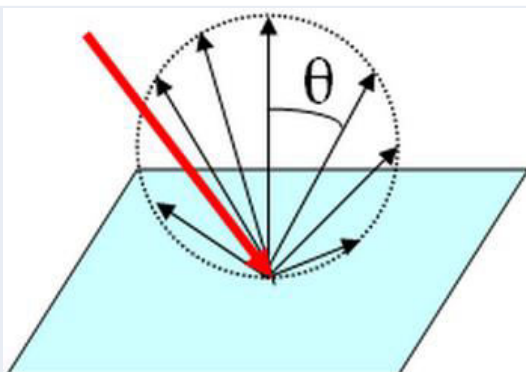
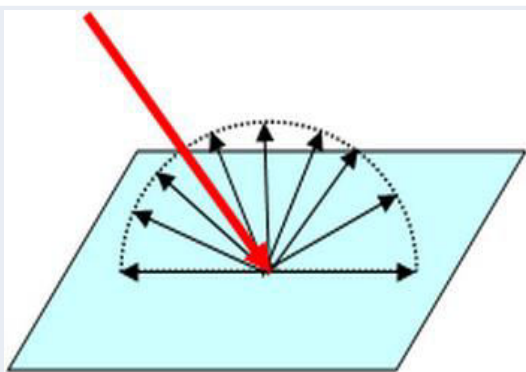
Lambert 模型特性：

各向同性（相机视角）

光强分布符合余弦定律 (光线角度)

$$F_{\text{lambert}} = \frac{\rho}{\pi}$$

$$F_{\text{lambert}} = \frac{\rho}{\pi} \cdot E_o \cdot \cos \theta_i$$

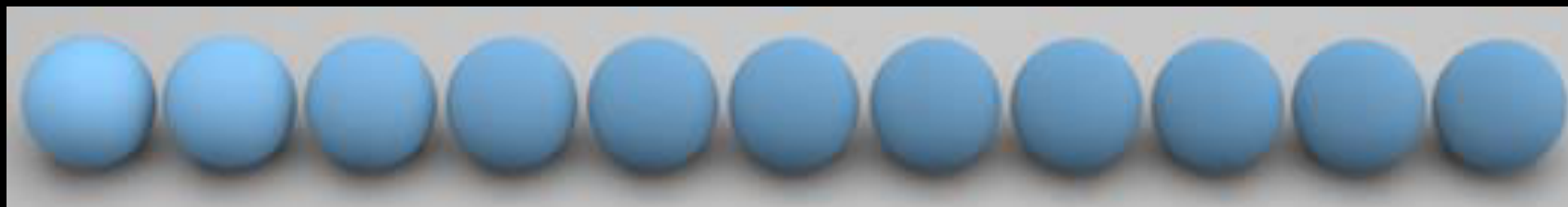


2. Oren-Nayar 模型

由Lambert 模型派生

扩展到粗糙表面

由粗糙度控制 (0-1.0)



光滑表面



粗糙表面



<http://www.cs.columbia.edu/CAVE/software/curet/html/sample.html> (Pictures of the 61 samples)

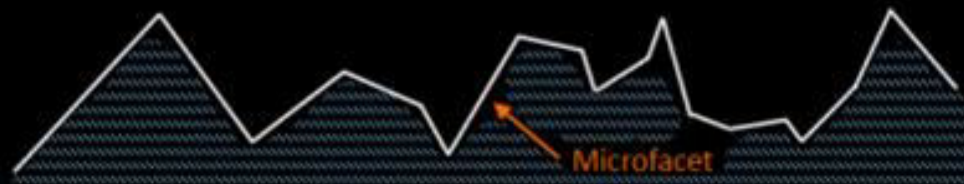
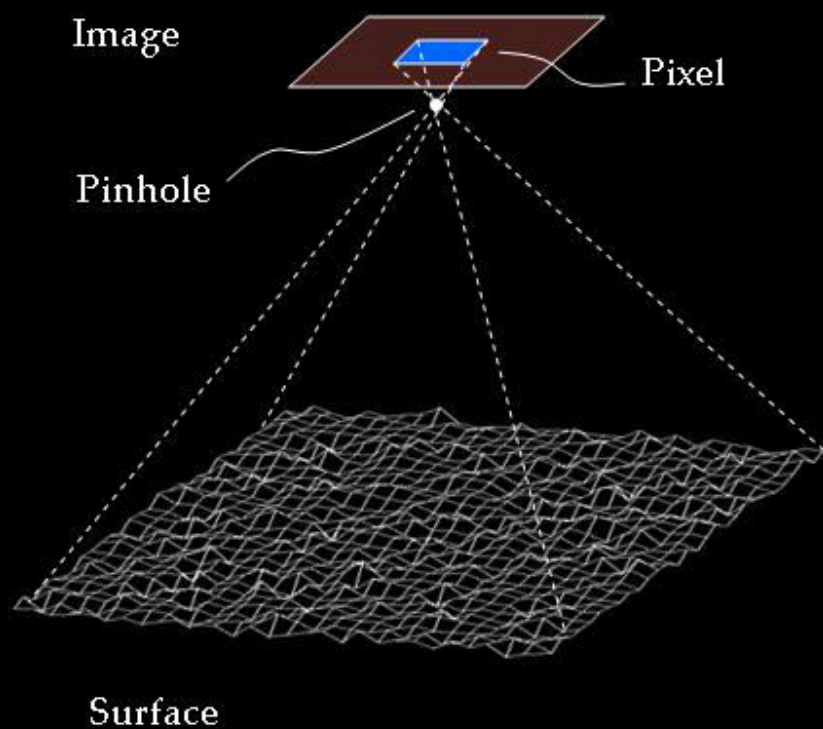
1. Felt 0.414686	2. Polyester 0.576862	3. Terrycloth 0.458514
4. Rough Plastic 0.278057	5. Leather 0.179776	6. Sandpaper 0.513084
7. Velvet 0.751002	8. Pebbles 0.443289	9. Frosted Glass 0.416384
10. Plaster_a 0.362825	11. Plastic_b 0.543788	12. Rough Paper 0.311376
13. Artificial Grass 1.378872 (Red. More than 17)	14. Roof Shingle 0.819147	15. Aluminum Foil 0.252702
16. Cork 0.659956	17. Rough Tile 0.204088	18. Rug_a 0.566478
19. Rug_b 0.613889	20. Styrofoam 0.509725	21. Sponge 0.872413
22. Lambswool 0.978133	23. Lettuce Leaf 0.241785	24. Rabbit Fur 0.933632
25. Quarry Tile 0.360574	26. Loofa 0.300436	27. Insulation 0.136013
28. Crumpled Paper 0.274957	29. Polyester (Zoomed) 0.522950	30. Plaster_b (Zoomed) 0.520868
31. Rough Paper (Zoomed) 0.318498	32. Roof Shingle (Zoomed) 0.950521	33. Slate_a 0.356822
34. Slate_b 0.309590	35. Painted Spheres 1.211948	36. Limestone 0.413544
37. Brick_a 0.893379	38. Ribbed Paper 0.215297	39. Human Skin 0.579386
40. Straw 0.717587	41. Brick_b 0.275990	42. Corduroy 0.699112
43. Salt Crystals 0.481594	44. Linen 0.514593	45. Concrete_a 0.600672
46. Cotton 0.482679	47. Stones 1.107168 (Red. More than 17)	48. Brown Bread 0.784827
49. Concrete_b 0.308956	50. Concrete_c 0.461930	51. Corn Husk 0.387725
52. White Bread 0.507820	53. Soleirolia Plant 0.758465	54. Wood_a 0.598438
55. Orange Peel 0.235808	56. Wood_b 0.351271	57. Peacock Feather 0.308792
58. Tree Bark 0.293226	59. Cracker_a 0.505978	60. Cracker_b 0.722678
61. Moss 0.542447		

Oren-Nayar 模型理论基础

基于microfacet理论

由许多不平整的microfacet组成

每个facet可以被视为一个Lambert反射平面



Oren-Nayar 模型公式

$$F_{Oren-Nayar} = \frac{\rho}{\pi} \cdot E_o \cdot \cos \theta_i (A + (B \cdot \max[0, \cos(\phi_i - \phi_r)] \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \tan \beta))$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(1 - 0.5 \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + 0.33} + 0.17\rho \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + 0.13} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(0.45 \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + 0.09} \right) \quad \sigma: \text{粗糙度}$$

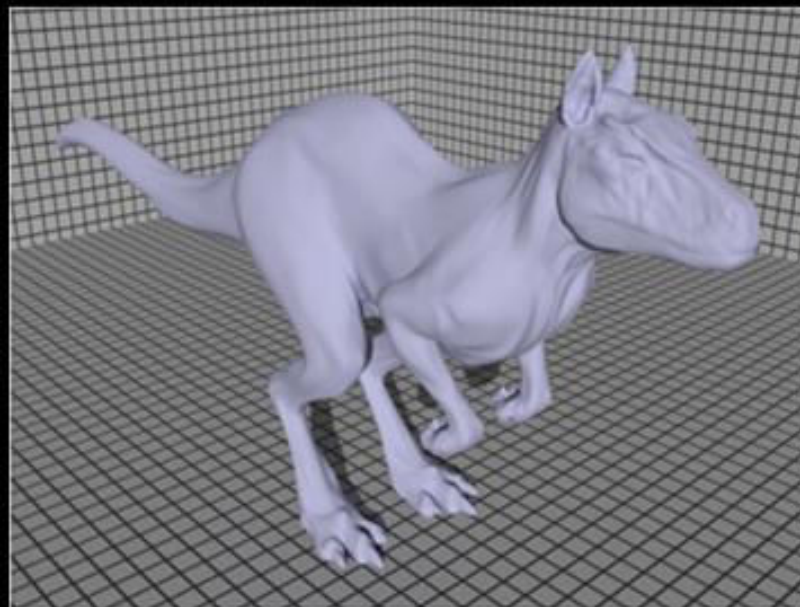
$$F_{Lambert} = \frac{\rho}{\pi} \cdot E_o \cdot \cos \theta_i$$

$$F_{Oren-Nayar} = \frac{\rho}{\pi} \cdot E_o \cdot \cos \theta_i \cdot \text{粗糙因子}$$

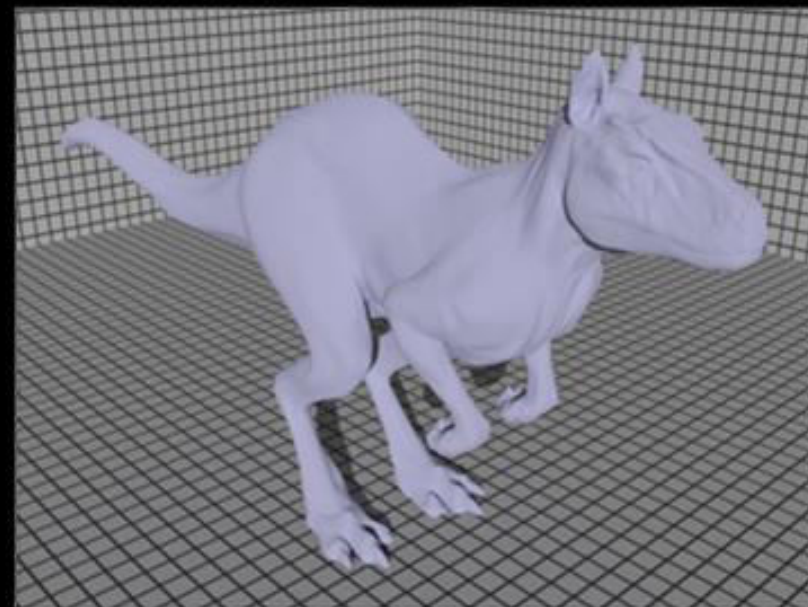
$$F_{Oren-Nayar} = F_{Lambert} \cdot \text{粗糙因子}$$

当 $\sigma = 0$:

$A=1$, $B=0$, 粗糙因子 = 1



Lambertian



Oren-Nayar

什么是 ρ

ρ = Albedo (反照率) $F_{Oran-Nayar} = \frac{\rho}{\pi} \cdot E_o \cdot \cos \theta_i (A + (B \cdot \max[0, \cos(\phi_i - \phi_r)] \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \tan \beta))$ $F_{Lambert} = \frac{\rho}{\pi} \cdot E_o \cdot \cos \theta_i$

Albedo的物理意义:

物体反射太阳辐射与接受到的辐射之比

Sample albedos

Surface	Typical albedo
Fresh asphalt	0.04 ^[2]
Worn asphalt	0.12 ^[2]
Conifer forest (Summer)	0.08, ^[3] 0.09 to 0.15 ^[4]
Deciduous trees	0.15 to 0.18 ^[4]
Bare soil	0.17 ^[5]
Green grass	0.25 ^[5]
Desert sand	0.40 ^[6]
New concrete	0.55 ^[5]
Ocean ice	0.5–0.7 ^[5]
Fresh snow	0.80–0.90 ^[5]

渲染引擎对于 Albedo 的定义:

1. 不受灯光的额外信息影响（高光，环境光，阴影。。。。）



2. 不受曝光偏差影响



3. 不受色温偏差影响



Albedo的两种获取方法

色卡法

To calibrate diffuse albedo from reference?

Equipment requirement:

A digital camera which supports RAW format (CPL filter, when necessary).

A 50 mm micro lens is recommended.

A standard Macbeth color-checker



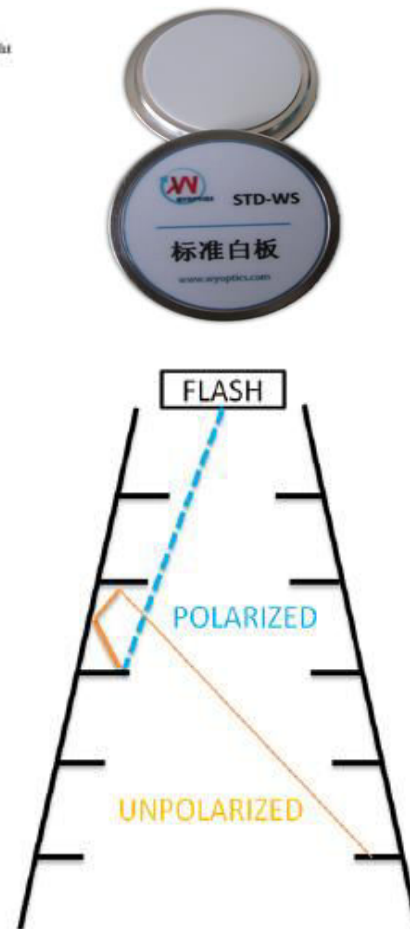
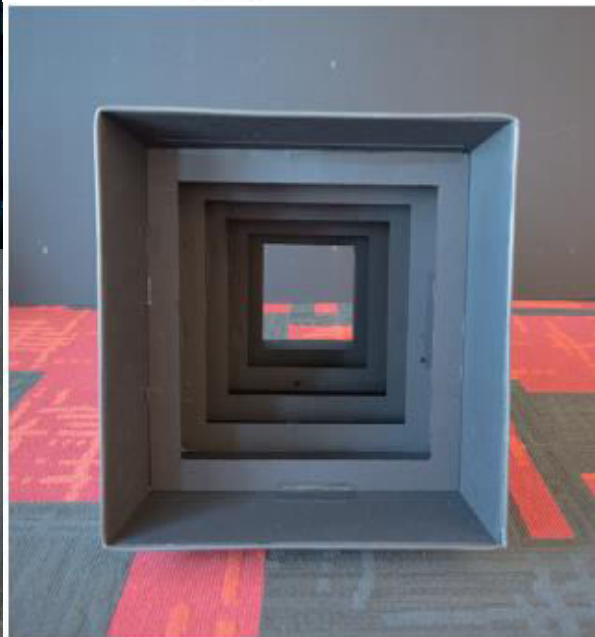
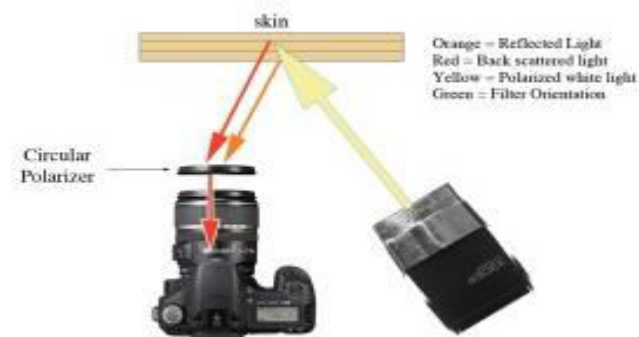
Original



After Lens and Colour Correction



交叉偏正法

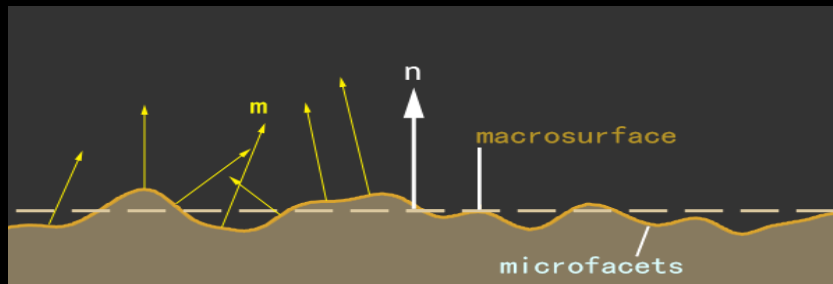


Specular (高光)

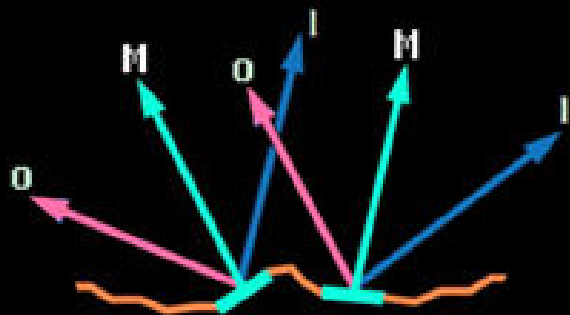
Cook - Torrance 反射模型:

microfacet理论:

1. 表面是由microfacet组成, 每个facet只进行镜面反射



2. 基于microfacet法线M, 每个facet只反射唯一方向的光线



数学公式:

$$F_{Cook-Torrance} = \frac{D() \cdot G() \cdot F()}{4(l \cdot n)(v \cdot n)}$$

分子:

- D () : 分布函数
- G () : 几何衰减函数
- F () : 菲涅耳函数

分母:

4 (n.l) (v.n) : 校正因子用于微镜面与总体表面之间转换

来自材质表面的显微结构的影响:

粗糙度:

值域在0到1之间

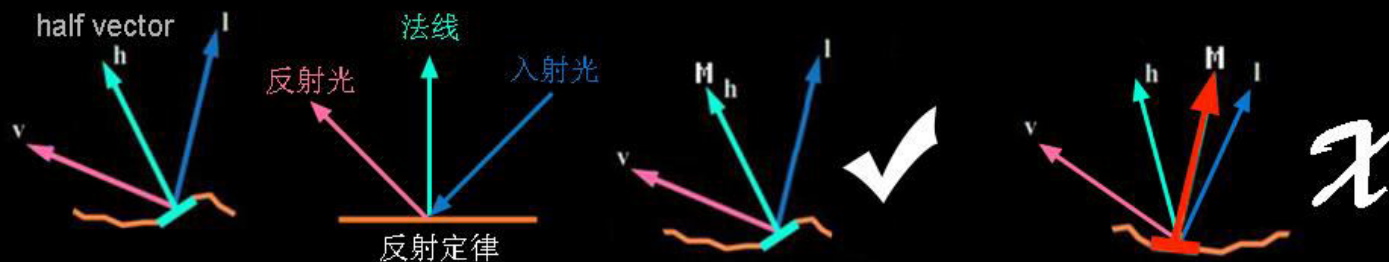
facet的斜率的平方根



Half Vector:

h 向量平分入射光 I 与观察方向 v 的角度。

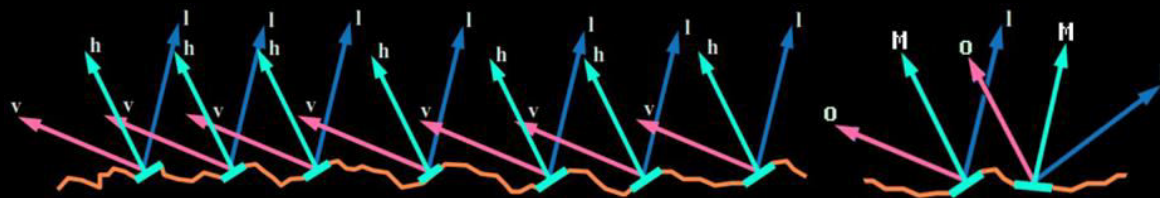
当 h 与该facet法线 M 重合时，该microfacet才会被“激活”。



Picture from : Naty Hoffman, Background: Physics and Math of Shading

分布函数 $D()$:

被激活的微小镜面的法线分布概率

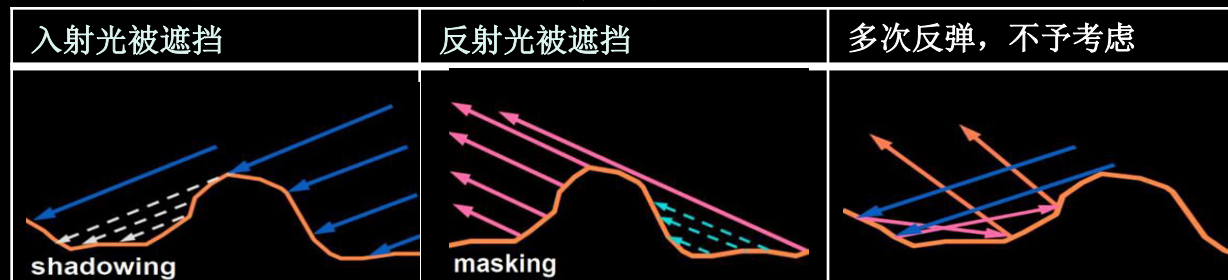


不同粗糙度时的分布函数的表现 (GGX)



几何衰减函数 $G()$:

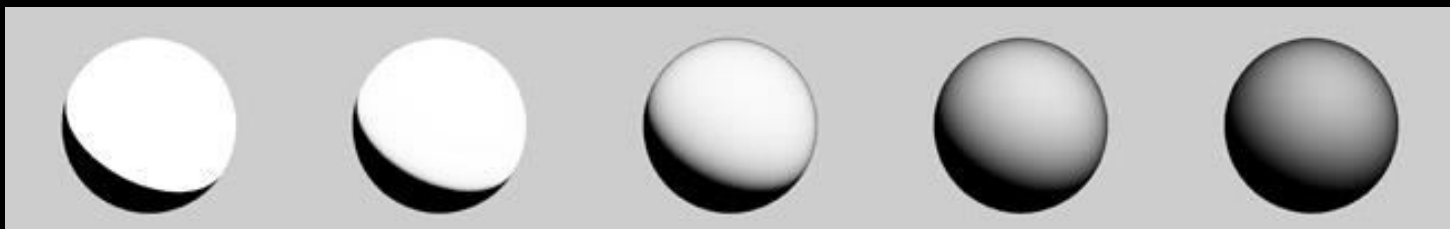
微小镜面遮挡入射光和反射光的分布概率



物理意义



不同粗糙度时的几何衰减函数的表现 (GGX)





GGX (Trowbridge-Reitz) :

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

Beckmann :

$$D_{Beckmann}(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{\pi\alpha^2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^4} \exp\left(\frac{(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^2 - 1}{\alpha^2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^2}\right)$$

Blinn-Phong :

$$D_{Blinn}(\mathbf{m}) = \frac{1}{\pi\alpha^2} (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m})^{\left(\frac{2}{\alpha^2} - 2\right)}$$

Cook-Torrance:

$$G_{Cook-Torrance}(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{h}) = \min\left(1, \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{h})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{h}}, \frac{2(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{h})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l})}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{h}}\right)$$

Kelemen:

$$G_{Kelemen}(\mathbf{l}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{h}) = \frac{(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l})(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})}{(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{h})^2}$$

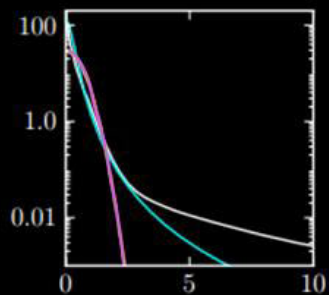
Schlick-Beckmann:

$$k = \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

$$G_{Schlick}(\mathbf{v}) = \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})(1 - k) + k}$$

分布函数 D	几何衰减函数 G
Blinn-Phong	Implicit
Beckmann	Neumann
GGX	Cook-Torrance
GGX (Anisotropic)	Kelemen
	Smith
	Beckmann
	GGX
	Schlick-Beckmann
	Schlick-GGX

概率分布模型的直观表现



不锈钢球实测

GGX

Beckmann

ggx

cook-torrance

blinn

phong

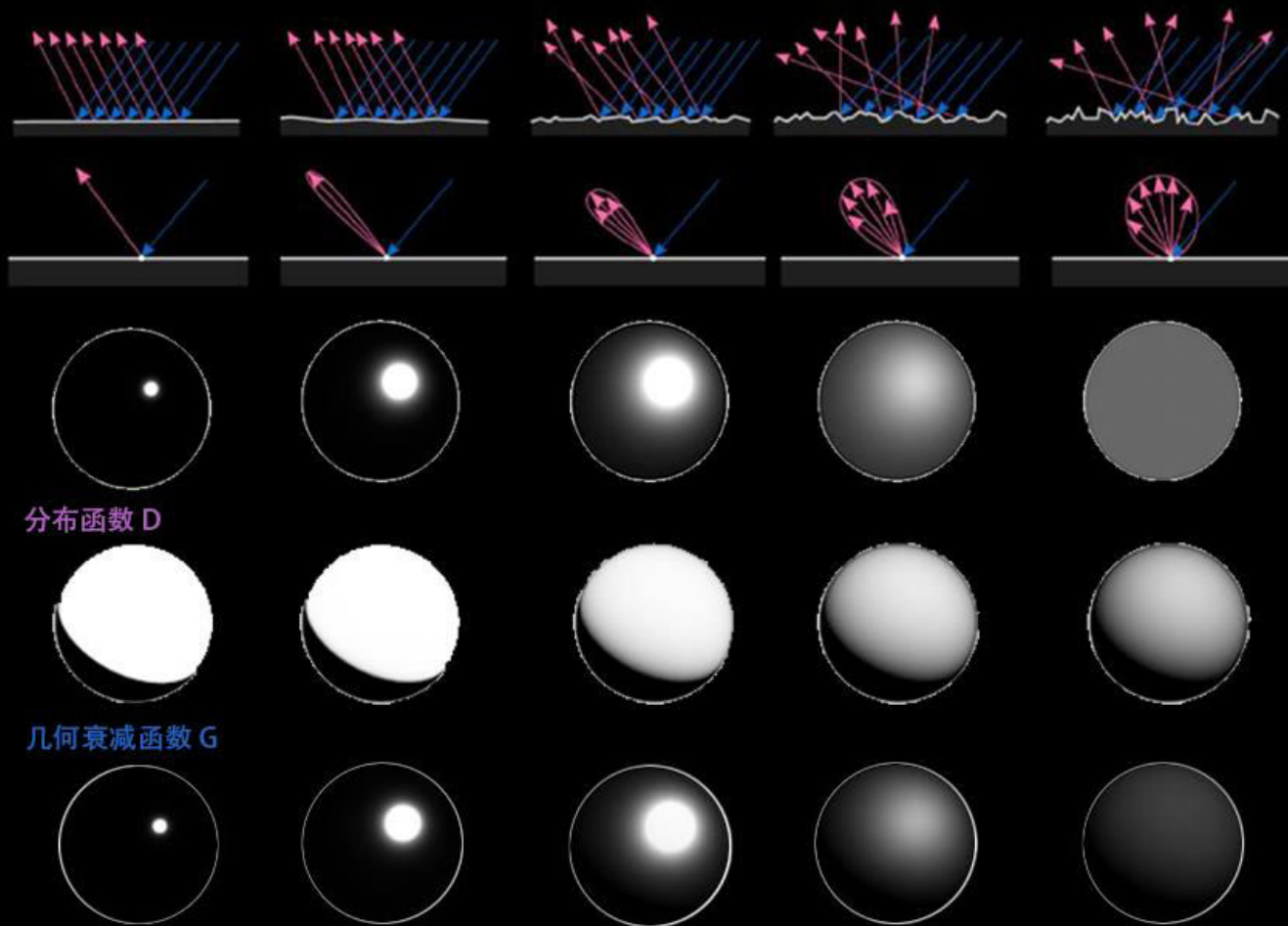


Blinn with glossiness 0.4



Ggx with glossiness 0.4

分布函数与几何衰减函数的整合:

分布函数 $D()$ $\times$ 几何衰减函数 $G()$ 分布函数 D 几何衰减函数 G 分布函数 $D * G$

获取粗糙度实测数据

光泽度仪（单位：GU）



表面粗糙度仪（单位：微米）



Anisotropic (各向异性)

Anisotropic (各向异性)

真实世界:

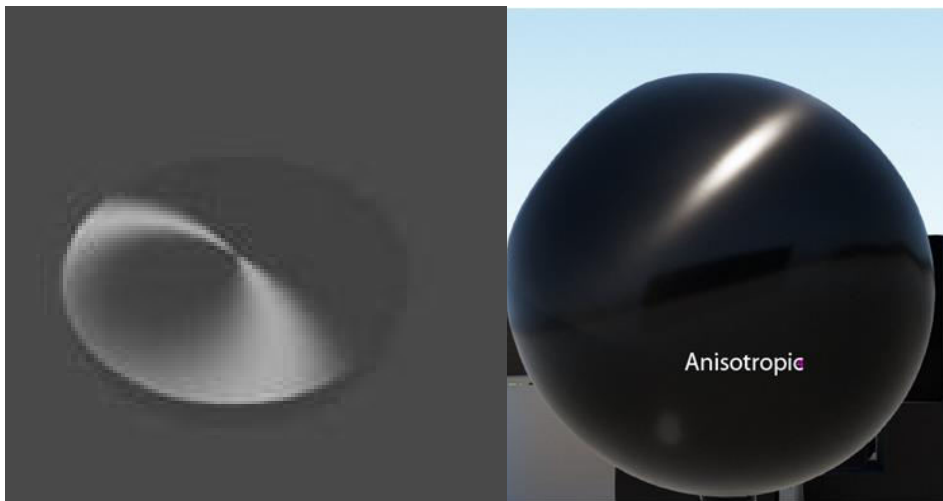
材质表面的显微结构呈方向性排布, 多见于人造物

数学模型:

microfacet法线有规律的分布

外观:

高光在各个方向上表现不同, 光斑形状被拉伸



Isotropic (各向同性)

真实世界:

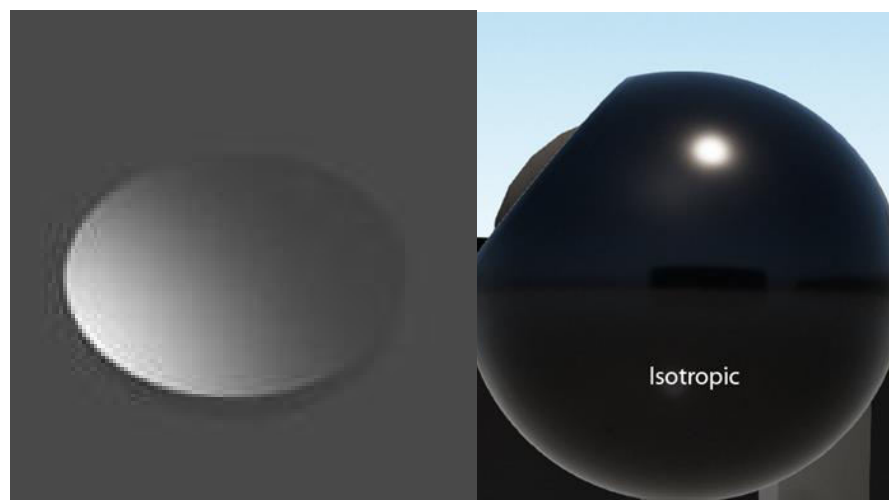
材质表面的显微结构呈无规律, 多见于自然物

数学模型:

microfacet法线随机的分布

外观:

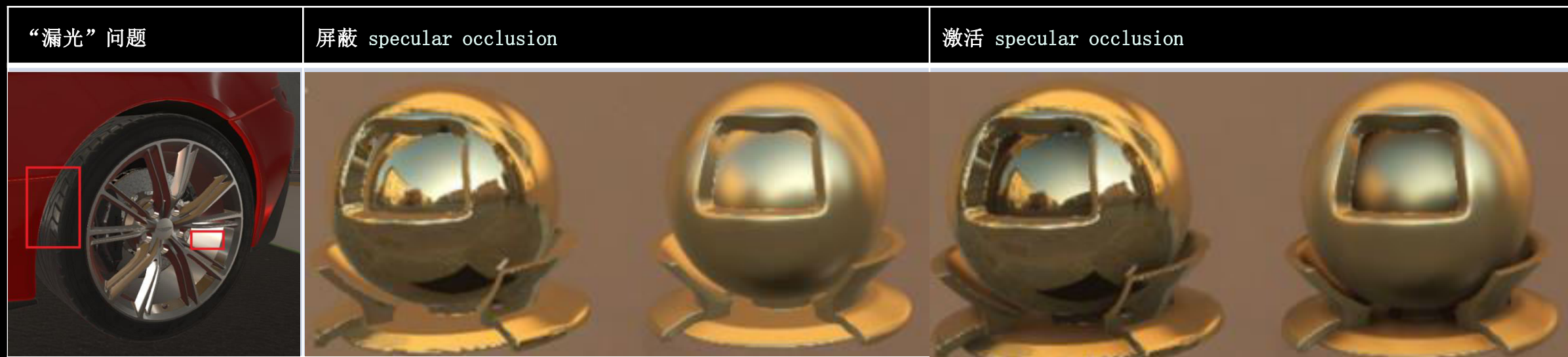
高光在各个方向上表现相同, 光斑为圆形



Specular Occlusion 和 Cavity

Specular Occlusion

1. 解决“漏光”问题
2. 非PBR



Specular Occlusion的实现

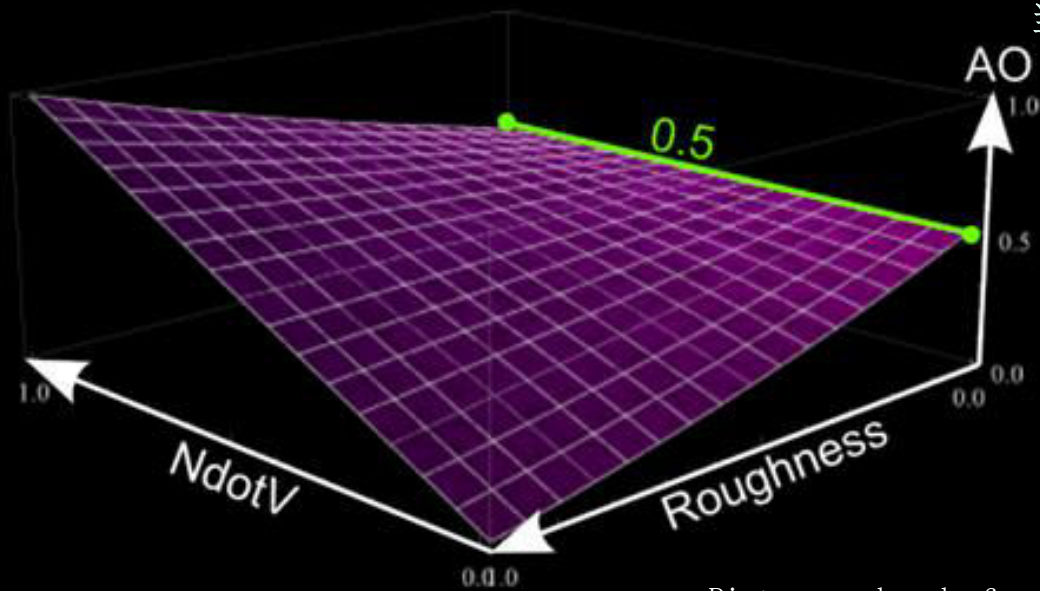
1. AO方式实现
2. 与照相机，法线方向相关联
3. 由粗糙度控制

```
float computeSpecOcclusion(float NdotV, float AO, float roughness)
{
    return saturate(pow(NdotV + AO, roughness) - 1 + AO);
}
```

Listing 26: Function for computing specular occlusion for a given roughness.

粗糙度最小时，强度是AO的50%

粗糙度最大时，当视角与法线重合，强度是AO的100%
当视角与法线成90度，强度为零



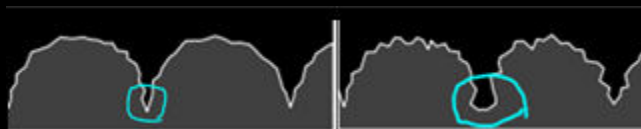
Picture and code from "Moving Frostbite to PBR"

Cavity

Cavity的作用

模拟显微结构所形成的凹陷孔洞

非PBR



Cavity 与 Specular Occlusion 的区别:

cavity	Specular occlusion
范围小，只作用于微表面结构所形成的凹陷孔洞，强度范围在（0-0.5），与粗糙度无关	范围大，与物体形状，结构有关。强度范围在（0-1）之间，由粗糙度控制
同时作用于直接和间接高光	只做作用于间接高光

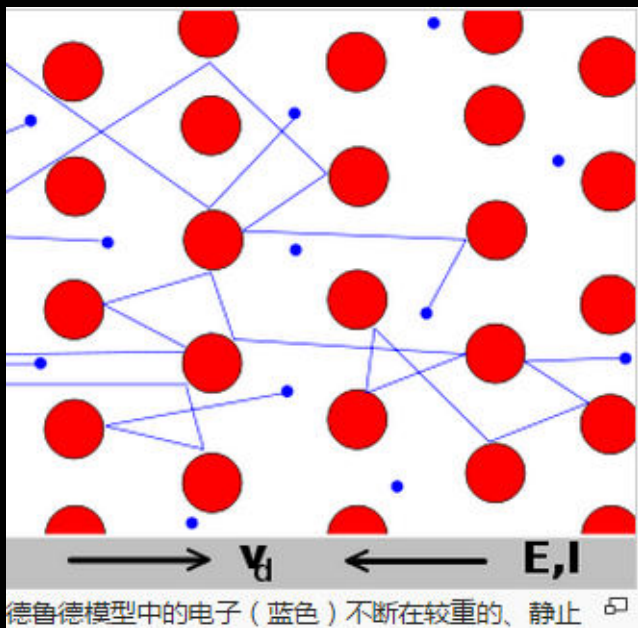
来自材料属性的影响:

Metallicity:

绝缘体 = 0 , 导体 (金属) = 1:

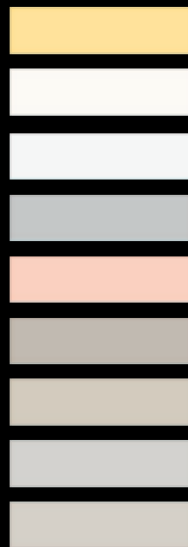
当Metallicity = 1 时

1. 没有Diffusion(漫反射), 只有Specular高光
2. albedo贴图 = 高光颜色



金属高光颜色表

金
银
铝
铁
铜
钛
镍
钴
白金



Reflectance and Fresnel:

Reflectance(反射率):

什么是反射率 (F_0) :



反射的specular(高光)占入射光的比例

入射光 L , 观察方向 V , 平面法线 N 三者需重合 (角度为零)



$$F_{Cook-Torrance} = \frac{D() \cdot G() \cdot F()}{4(l \cdot n)(v \cdot n)}$$

分子:

$D()$: 分布函数

$G()$: 几何衰减函数

$F()$: 菲涅耳函数

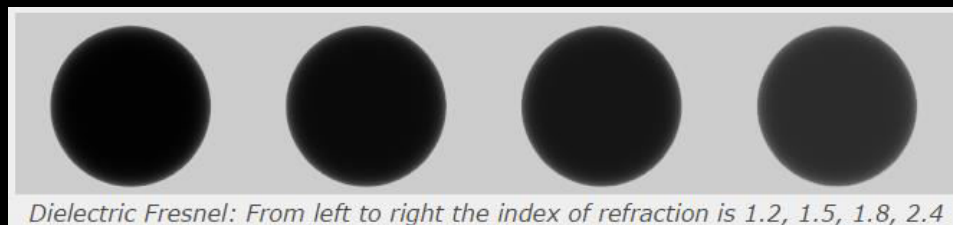
取得反射率（F0）的方法：

绝缘体：

基于IOR
范围通常在0.02-0.06

$$F_0 = \frac{(1 - IOR)^2}{(1 + IOR)^2}$$

Schlick近似公式

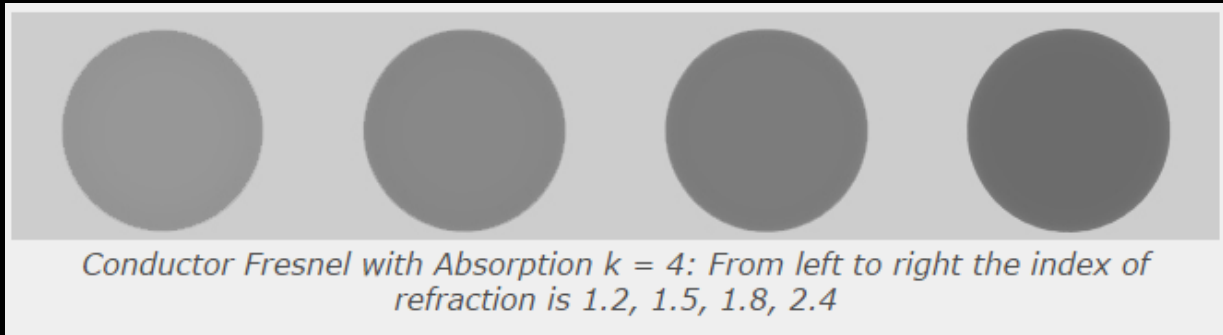


金属：

折射系数根据入射光不同波长而变化
高光颜色 = 折射率
范围通常在0.65-0.95

金属高光颜色表

金
银
铝
铁
铜
钛
镍
钴
白金



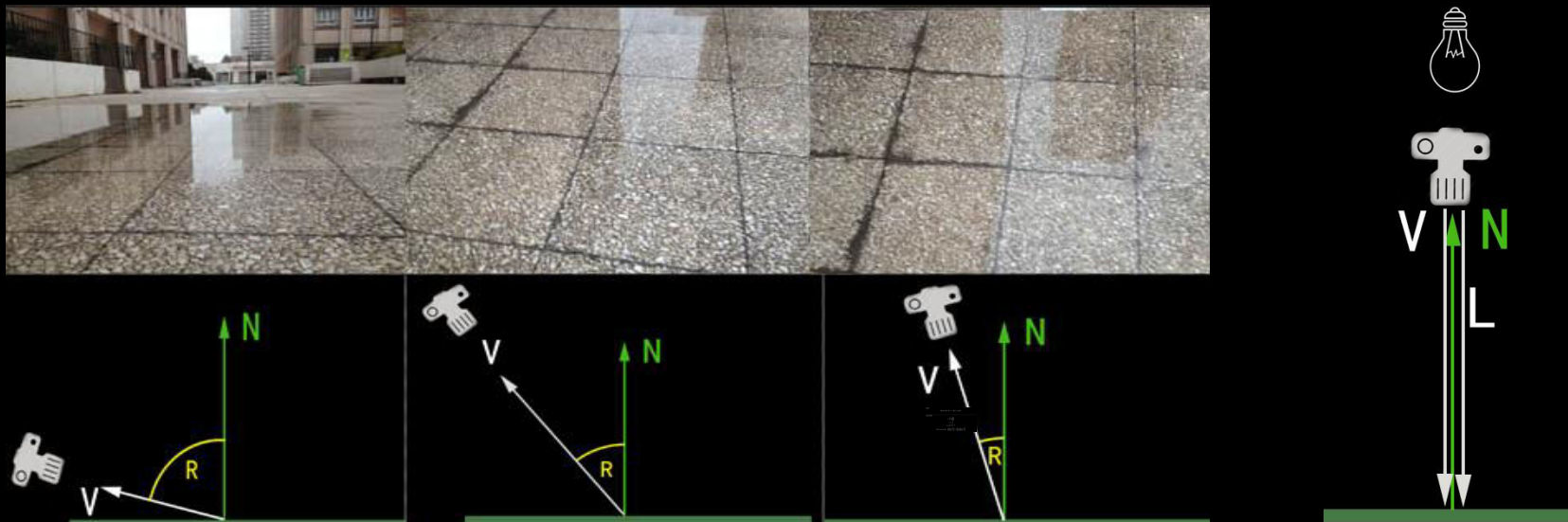
折射率表

TABLE 18.1 Indices of refraction

Medium	n
Vacuum	1.00 exactly
Air (actual)	1.0003
Air (accepted)	1.00
Water	1.33
Ethyl alcohol	1.36
Oil	1.46
Glass (typical)	1.50
Polystyrene plastic	1.59
Zircon	1.96
Diamond	2.42
Silicon (infrared)	3.50

Fresnel:

观察方向 V 与平面法线 N 夹角越大, 反射率越高,



F () : 菲涅耳函数

自变量: 夹角 R

初始值: 反射率 (F_0)

描述反射率变化过程

Cook-Torrance :

$$\eta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{F_0}}{1 - \sqrt{F_0}}$$

$$c = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{h}$$

$$g = \sqrt{\eta^2 + c^2 - 1}$$

Schlick :

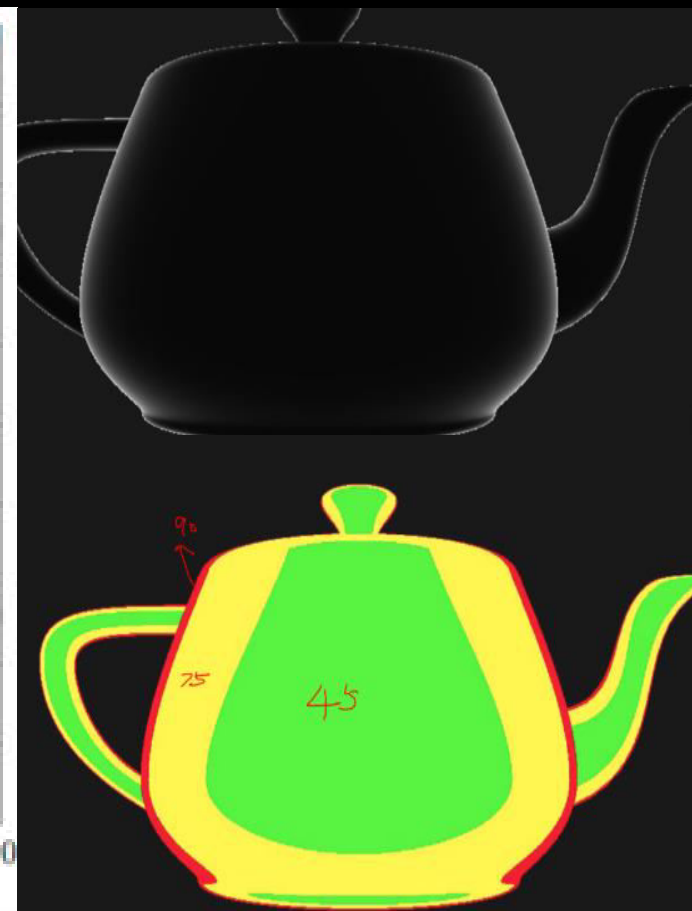
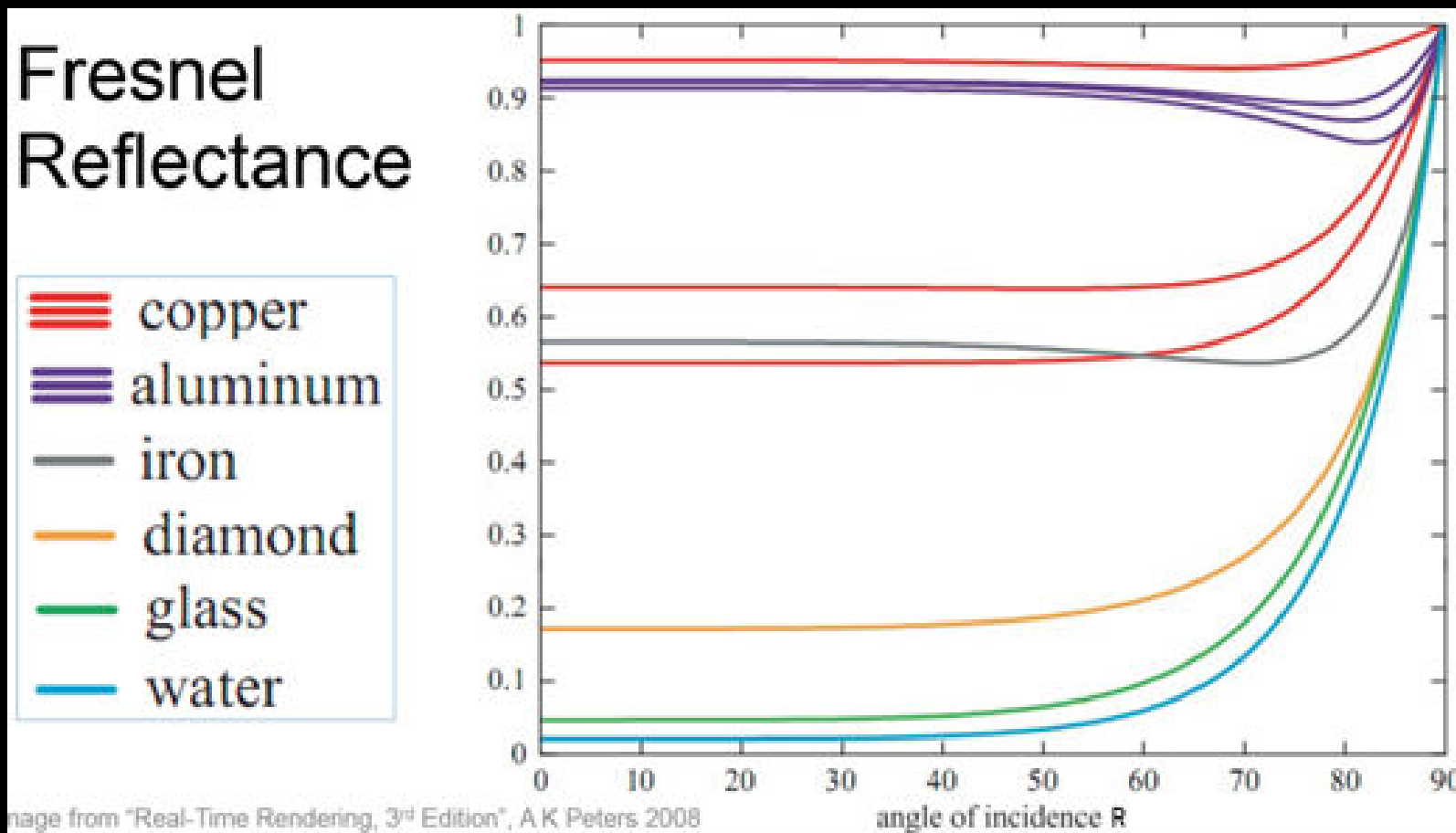
$$F_{Schlick}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{h}) = F_0 + (1 - F_0)(1 - (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{h}))^5$$

$$F_{Cook-Torrance}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{h}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g - c}{g + c} \right)^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{(g + c)c - 1}{(g - c)c + 1} \right)^2 \right)$$

Fresnel Reflectance表:

横轴: 夹角 R
纵轴: Reflectance

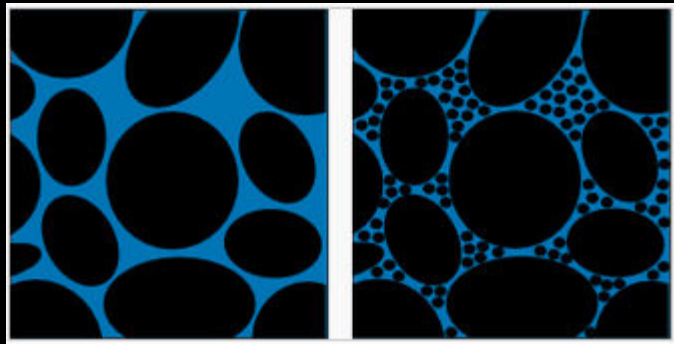
反射率 (F_0) : 起点
Fresnel : 走向



Porosity (孔隙率):

孔隙的体积与材料总体积的比率

范围在0到1之间，即为0到100%之间。



孔隙率的作用:

水对于改变材质

1. Albedo变暗
2. Glossiness增强
3. 反射率增高



Physically Based Shading 小结

粗糙度

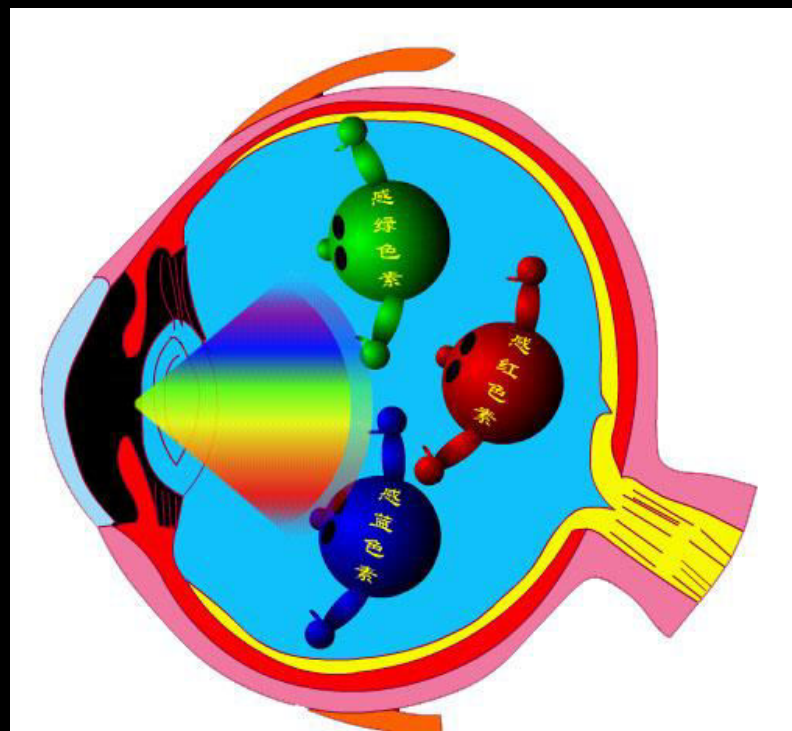
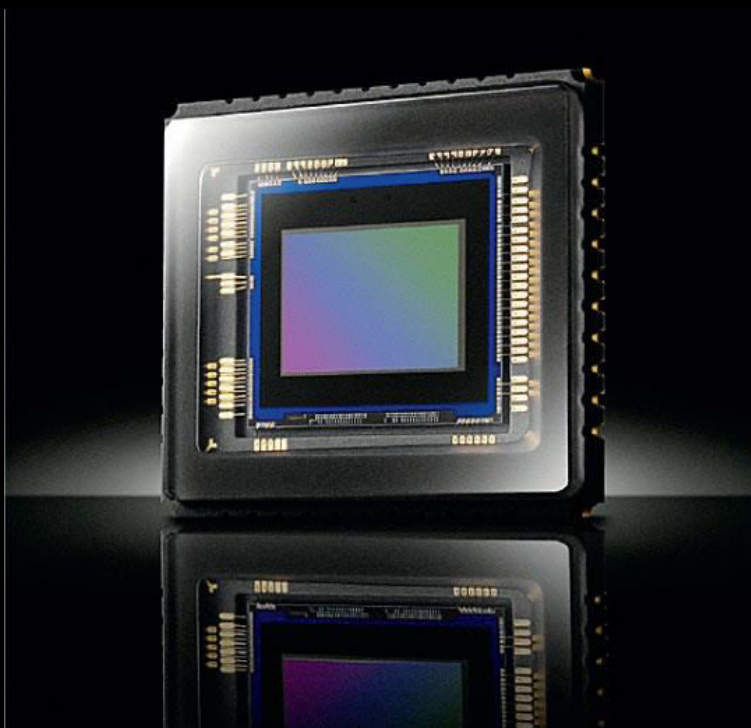
概率模型

材料属性（导体，绝缘体）

Physically Based Sensitising

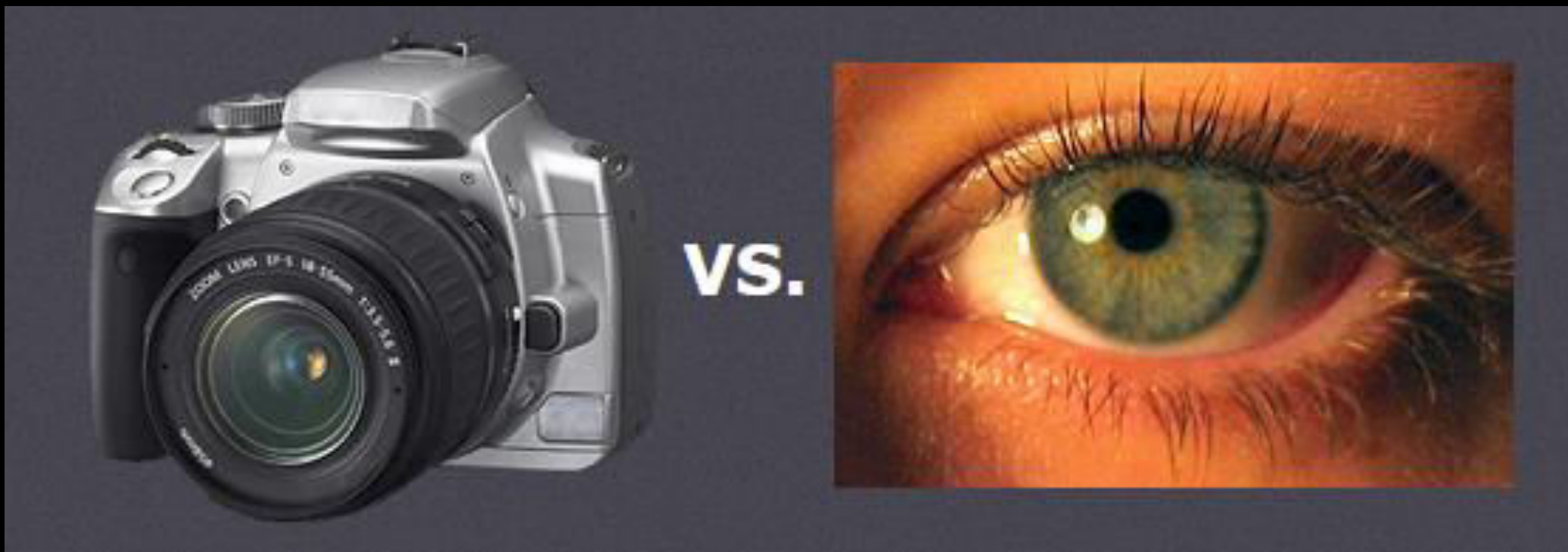
两种不同的传感器：

1. CMOS, CCD（数码相机）
2. 人眼



从成像特点看两种传感器的不同

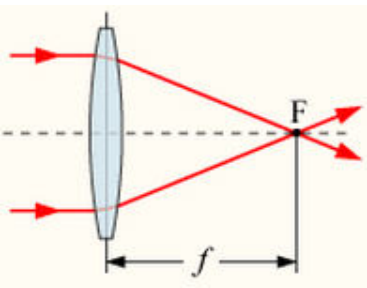
1. 视角
2. 动态范围
3. 分辨率



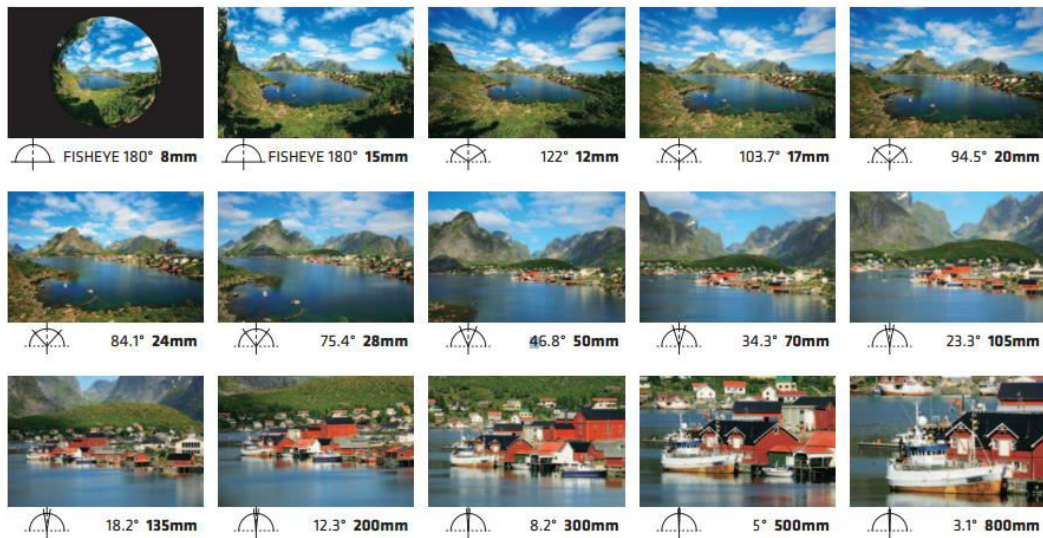
视角

CMOS/CCD

视角由焦距决定



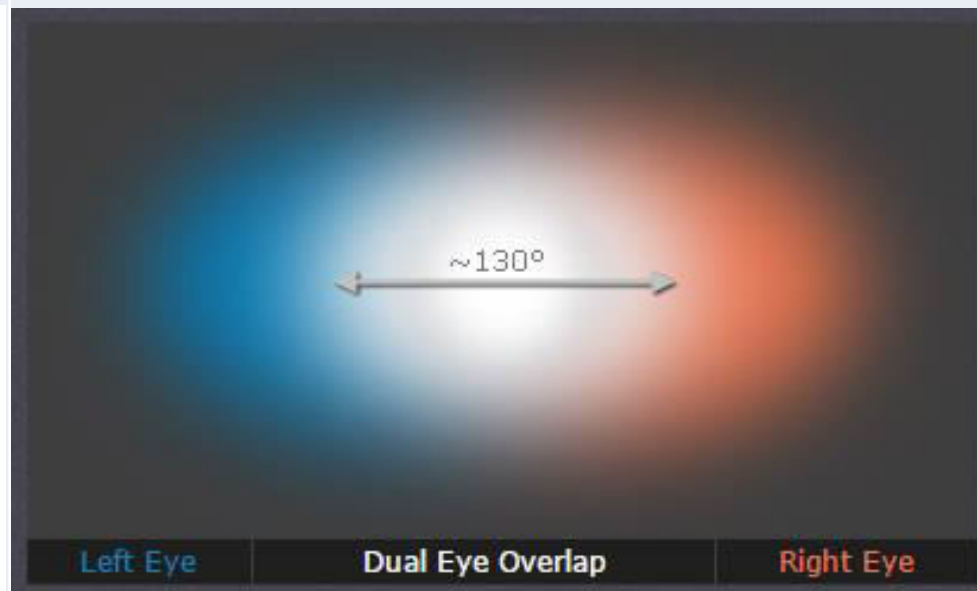
ANGLE OF VIEW AND FOCAL LENGTH



人眼

由诸多因素影响

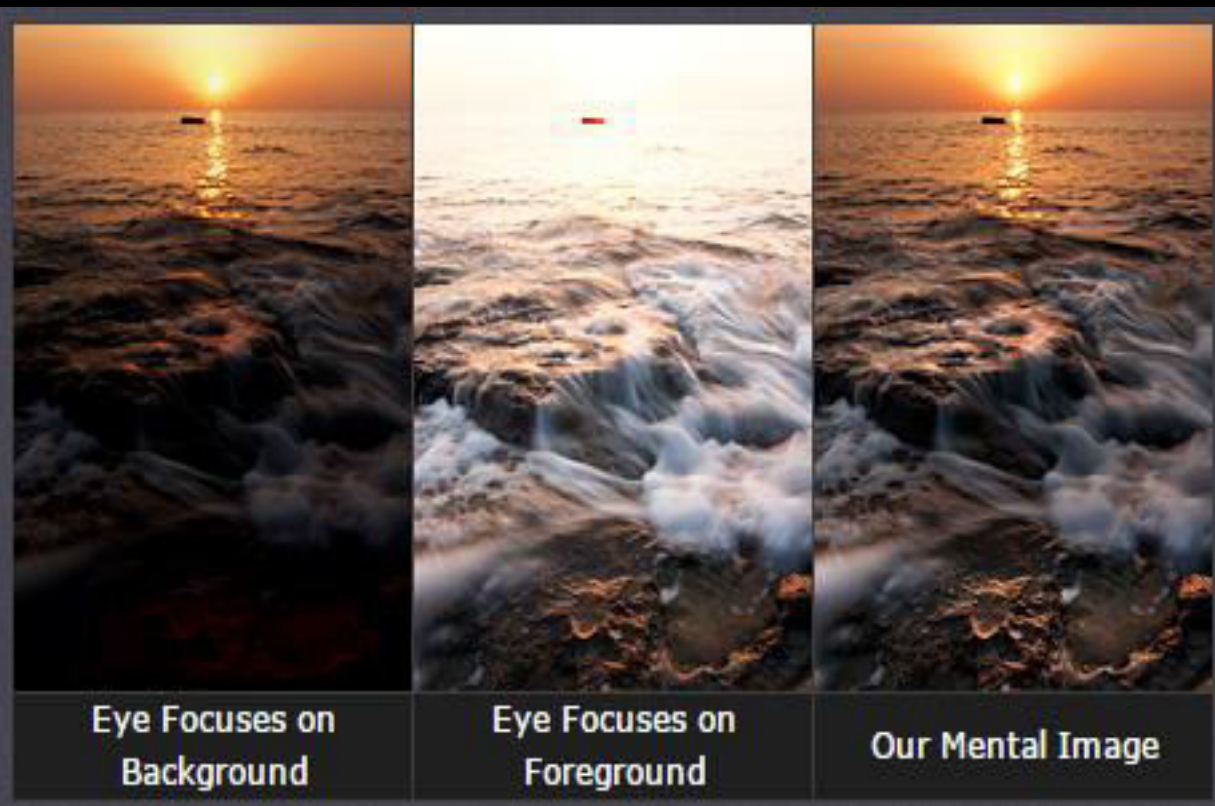
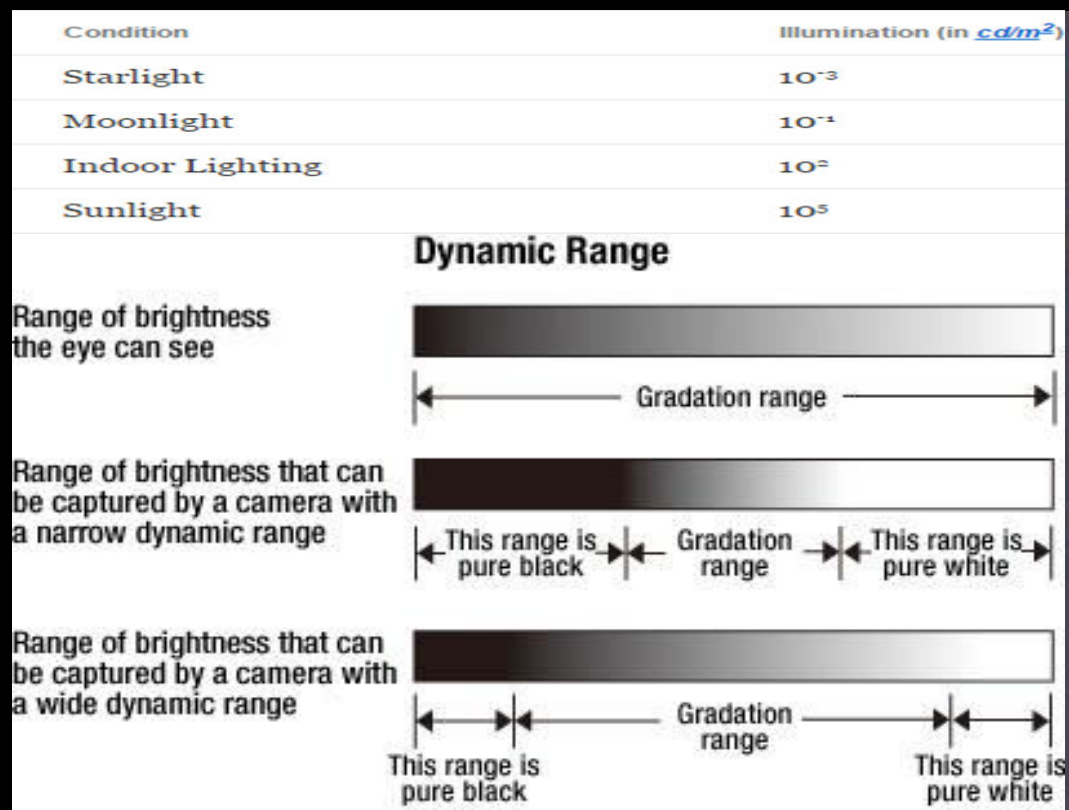
1. 人眼焦距在22mm左右
2. 两眼重合区域范围横向在130度左右
3. 中心角的范围在40-55度左右
4. 类似50mm镜头



动态范围:

光强的最大值和最小值的比值

人眼 » CMOS/CCD



分辨率

相机：分辨率一致

人眼：视“兴趣点”而定，与“区域”有关

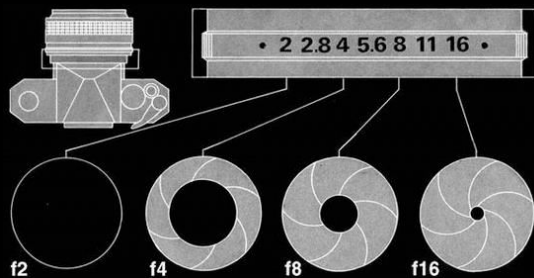
相机	人眼 - 兴趣点	人眼-区域
分辨率基本一致	对比度，锐度，独特性，是否移动等形成兴趣点（红色）	中央偏下分辨率远高于边缘
		

Physically Based Sensitising --》CMOS/CCD

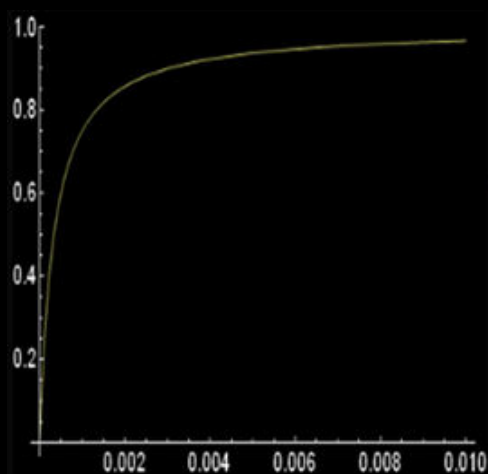


模拟相机成像的两个重要步骤

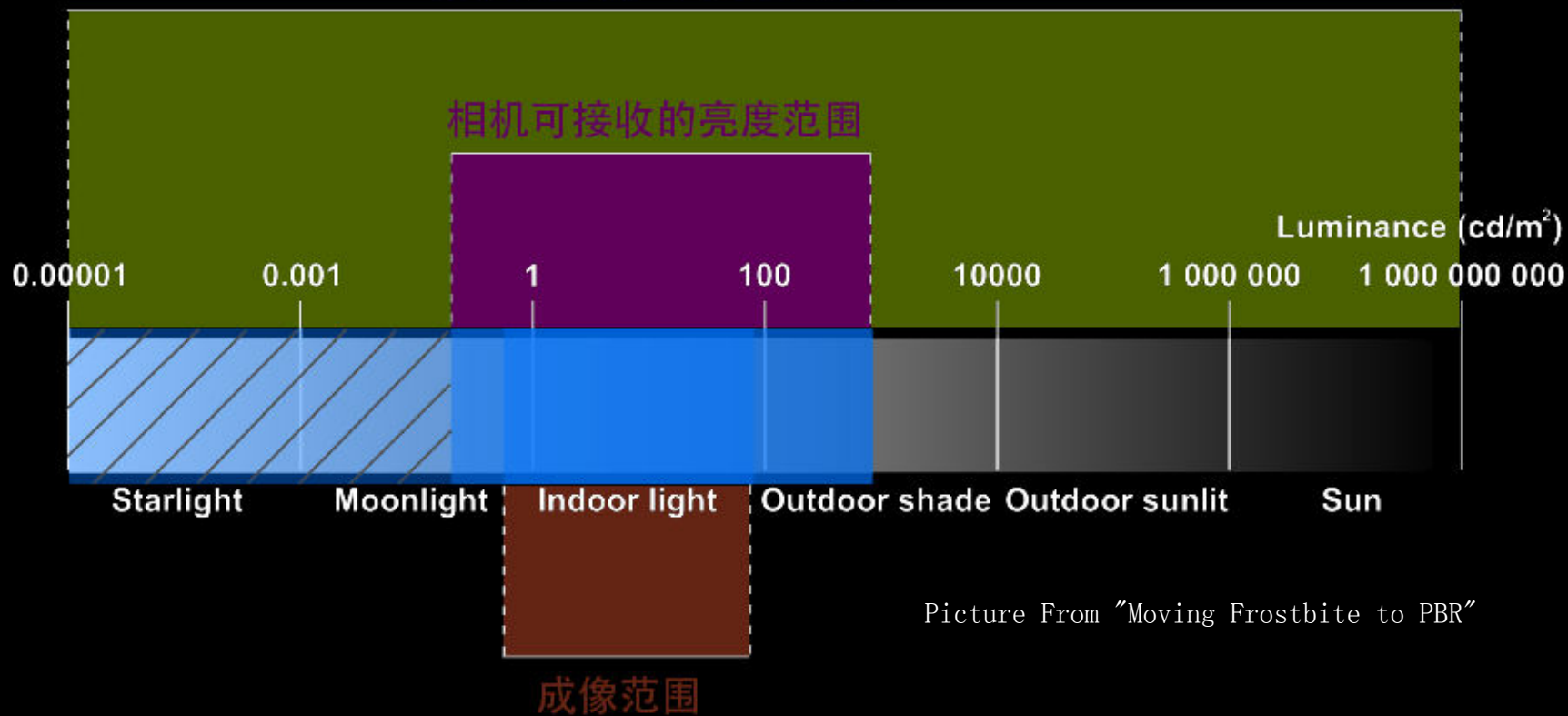
1. 曝光



2. HDR TONE MAPPING



现实世界中亮度范围



Picture From "Moving Frostbite to PBR"

曝光

曝光值（单位：EV）

光圈，快门速度等拍摄参数的组合



曝光量（单位：EV）

在某一时段内，有多少光到达感光层（CMOS/CCD）



曝光量与亮度，照度的转换

曝光量 --> 亮度 (luminance)

$$L = 2^{EV-3}$$

曝光量 --> 照度 (illuminance)

$$E = 2.5 * 2^{EV}$$

EV	亮度, cd/m ²	照度, lx	EV	亮度, cd/m ²	照度, lx
-4	0.008	0.156	7	16	320
-3	0.016	0.313	8	32	640
-2	0.031	0.625	9	64	1280
-1	0.063	1.25	10	128	2560
0	0.125	2.5	11	256	5120
1	0.25	5	12	512	10,240
2	0.5	10	13	1024	20,480
3	1	20	14	2048	40,960
4	2	40	15	4096	81,920
5	4	80	16	8192	163,840
6	8	160			

曝光数据表(ISO100, 单位: EV)

户外, 自然光		室外, 人工光源		日光	
彩虹		霓虹灯或其他明亮标志	9-10	强烈阳光下的明亮沙滩和雪景 (阴影锐利清晰) ^a	16
晴朗的天空背景	15	夜间体育运动	9	强烈阳光下的一般场景 (阴影很清晰) ^{a,b}	15
多云的天空背景	14	火焰和起火的建筑	9	朦胧日光下的一般场景 (阴影柔和)	14
日落和天际线		明亮的街景	8	明亮阴天下的一般场景 (没有阴影或勉强可见)	13
日落前一刻	12-14	街道夜景和橱窗	7-8	非常阴沉的一般场景 (完全没有阴影)	12
日落时	12	夜晚车流	5	强烈阳光下四周无遮挡的阴影区	12
日落后一刻	9-11	夜市和游乐场	7		
月亮, ^c 高度 > 40°		圣诞树	4-5		
满月	15	泛光灯照明的建筑、纪念碑和喷泉	3-5		
凸月	14	亮灯建筑的远景	2		
四分之一月	13	室内, 人工光源			
新月	12	画廊	8-11		
月光, 月亮在高度40°以上		体育赛事, 舞台表演等等	8-9		
满月	-3 to -2	马戏团表演	8		
凸月	-4	泛光灯照明的冰雕	9		
四分之一月	-6	办公室及工作场所	7-8		
北极光和南极光		住房内	5-7		
明亮的	-4 to -3	圣诞树	4-5		
一般的	-6 to -5				

为什么使用曝光值

1. 方便，直观
2. 光圈和快门速度可以成为后期处理(post processing)的依据(如 景深，暗角， 运动模糊。。。。。)

表1. 曝光时间（单位秒），* 在不同的曝光值和 f值下

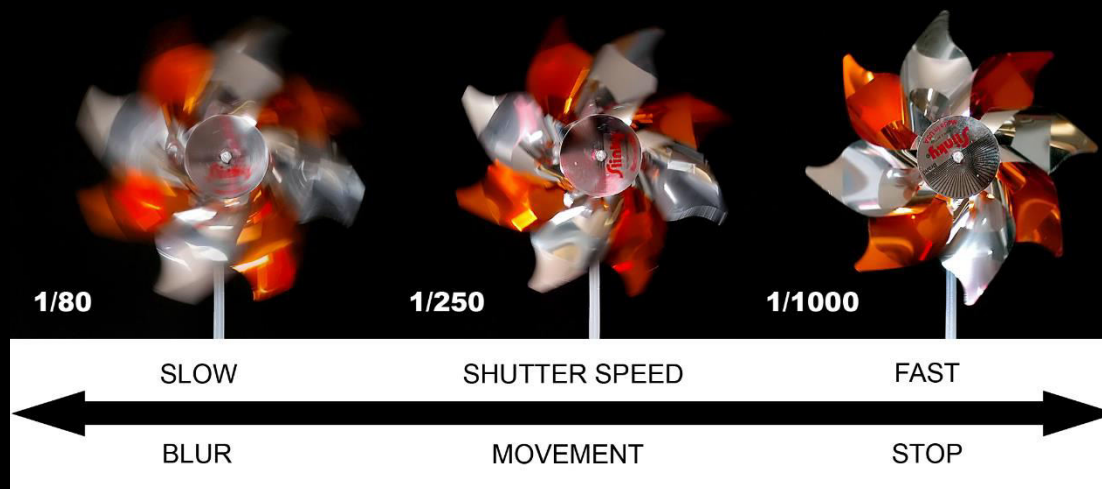
EV	f值												
	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.0	5.6	8.0	11	16	22	32	45	64
-6	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	32 m	64 m	128 m	256 m	512 m	1024 m	2048 m	4096 m
-5	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	32 m	64 m	128 m	256 m	512 m	1024 m	2048 m
-4	15	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	32 m	64 m	128 m	256 m	512 m	1024 m
-3	8	15	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	32 m	64 m	128 m	256 m	512 m
-2	4	8	15	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	32 m	64 m	128 m	256 m
-1	2	4	8	15	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	32 m	64 m	128 m
0	1	2	4	8	15	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	32 m	64 m
1	1/2	1	2	4	8	15	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m	32 m
2	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	15	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m	16 m
3	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	15	30	60	2 m	4 m	8 m
4	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	15	30	60	2 m	4 m
5	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	15	30	60	2 m
6	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	15	30	60
7	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	15	30
8	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	15
9	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8
10	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4
11	1/2000	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2
12	1/4000	1/2000	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1
13	1/8000	1/4000	1/2000	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2
14		1/8000	1/4000	1/2000	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4
15			1/8000	1/4000	1/2000	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8
16				1/8000	1/4000	1/2000	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15

曝光值与后期处理(post processing)



光圈大小对于暗角的影响

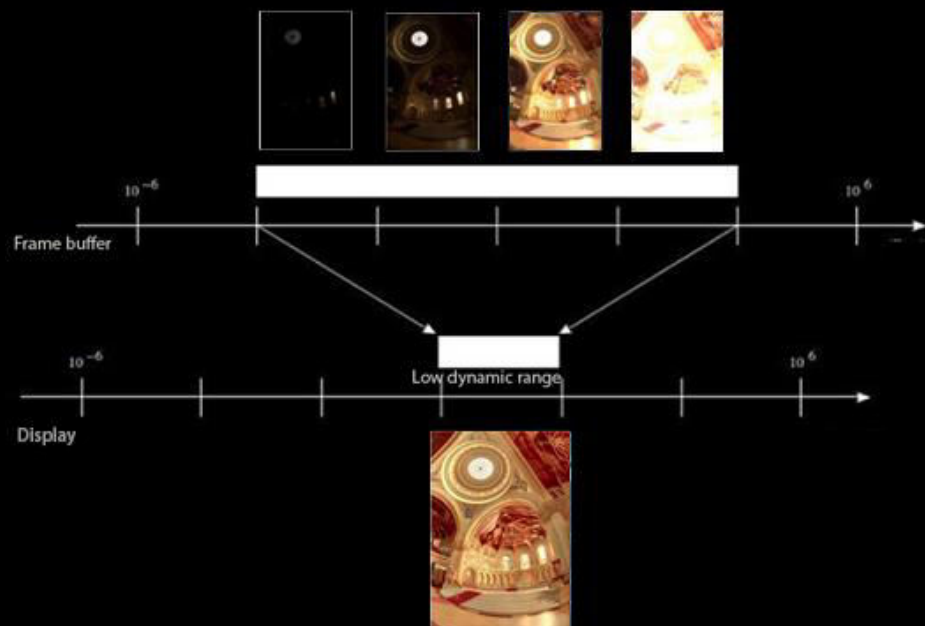
光圈大小对于景深的影响



快门速度对于运动模糊的影响

HDR Tone Mapping

1. 每通道8比特的低动态范围内显示 (0-1.0)
2. 选择高动态范围中可被牺牲的部分
3. 保留原有图像的层次, 细节, 反差



常用的Tone Mapping曲线

1. Reinhard
2. Filmic
3.

$$L_{\text{Reinhard}} = \frac{x}{x+1}$$



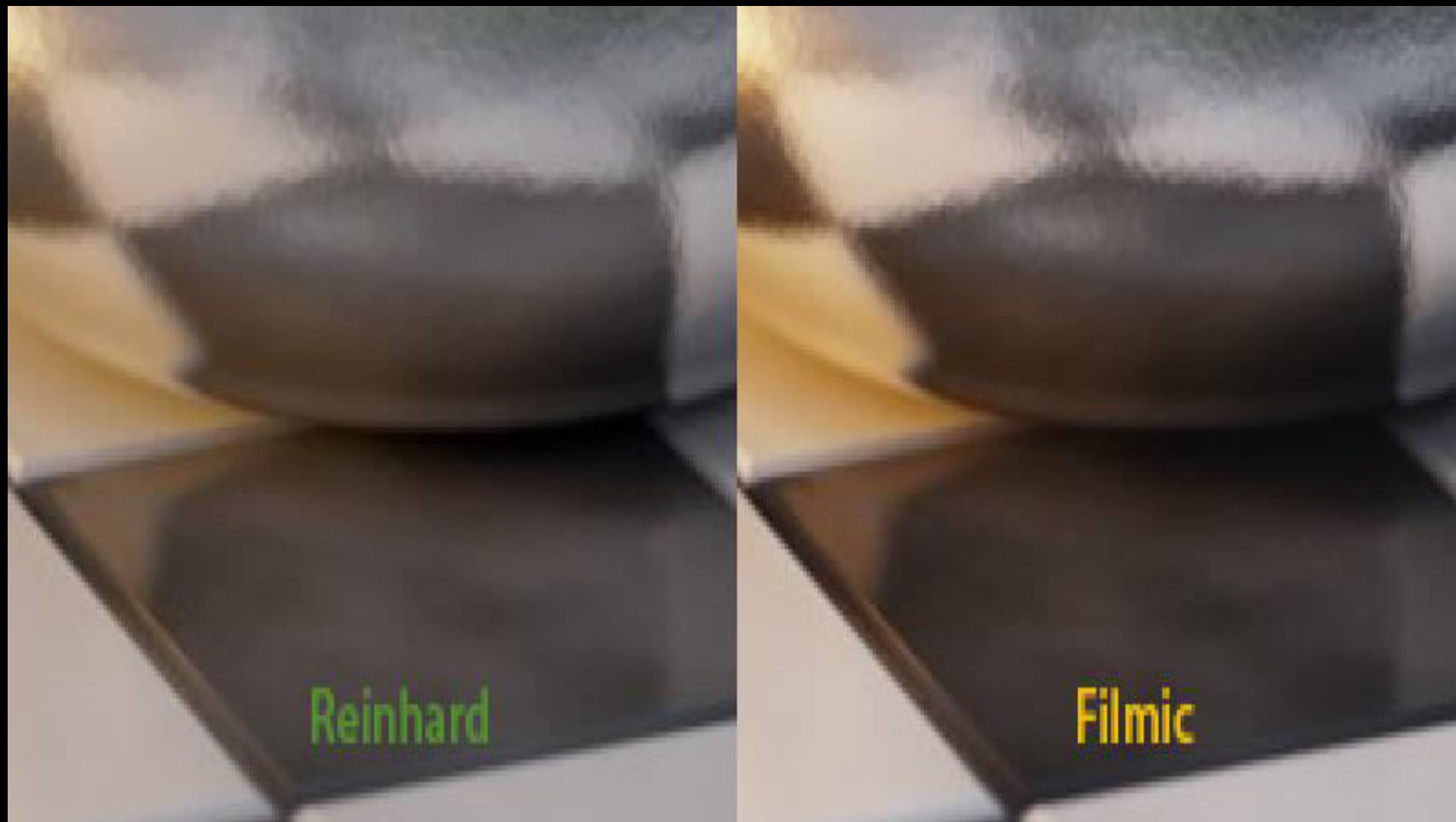
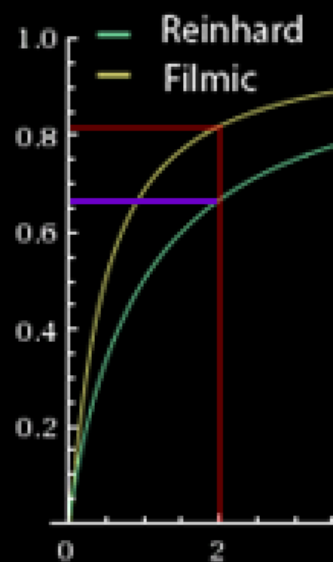
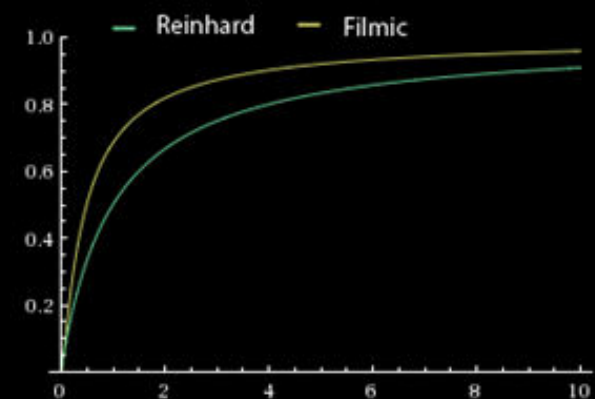
Reinhard

$$L_{\text{Filmic}} = \frac{((x * (A * x + C * B) + D * E))}{(x * (A * x + B) + D * F))} - E/F$$

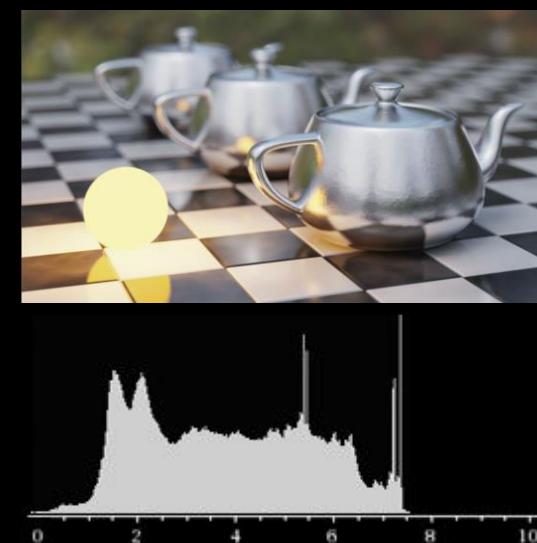
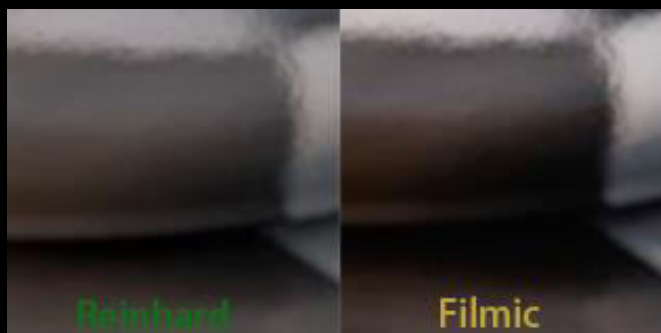
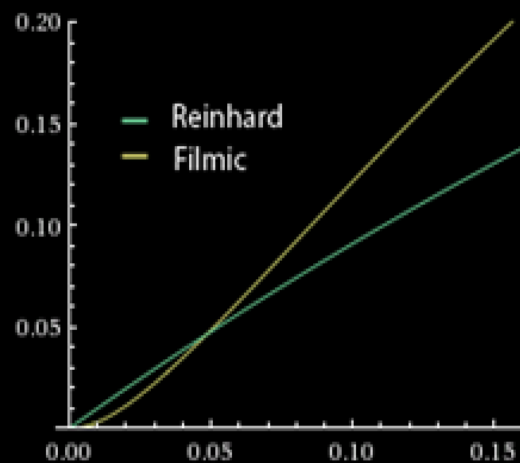
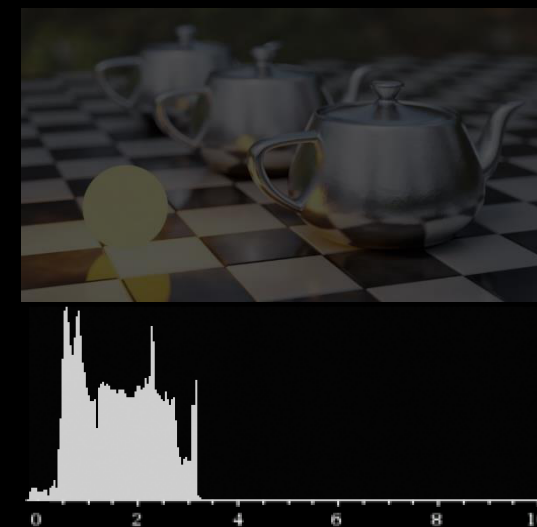
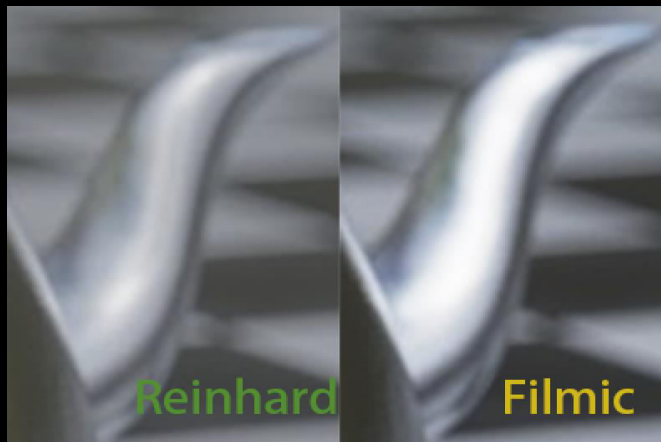
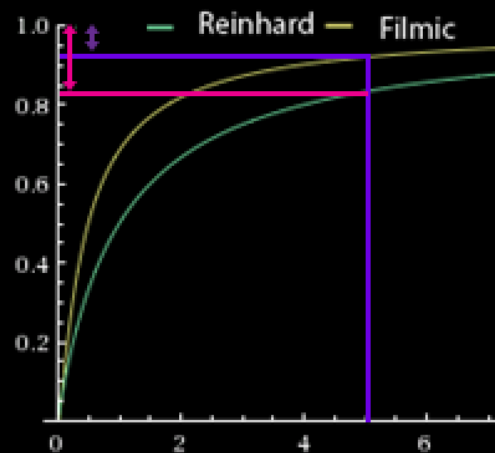


Filmic

Reinhard vs Filmic

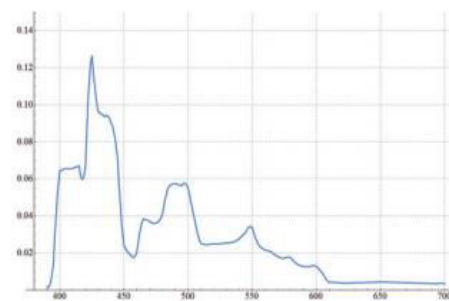
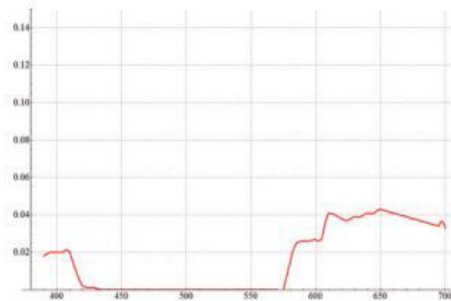
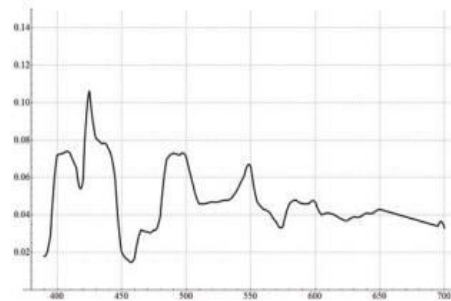


Reinhard vs Filmic



不同的思路:

Tri-ace's film simulation:



Color Enhancement and Rendering in Film and Game Production:

Film Simulation for Video Games

Yoshiharu Gotanda

tri-Ace, Inc.

Physically Based Sensitising 小结

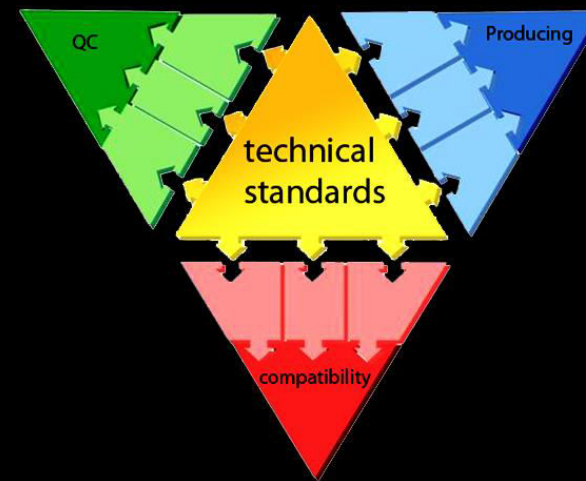


PBR对游戏产业的影响:

1. PBR的实质
2. PBR的目的
3. PBR的意义

PBR的实质

标准化



PBR的目的

自动化



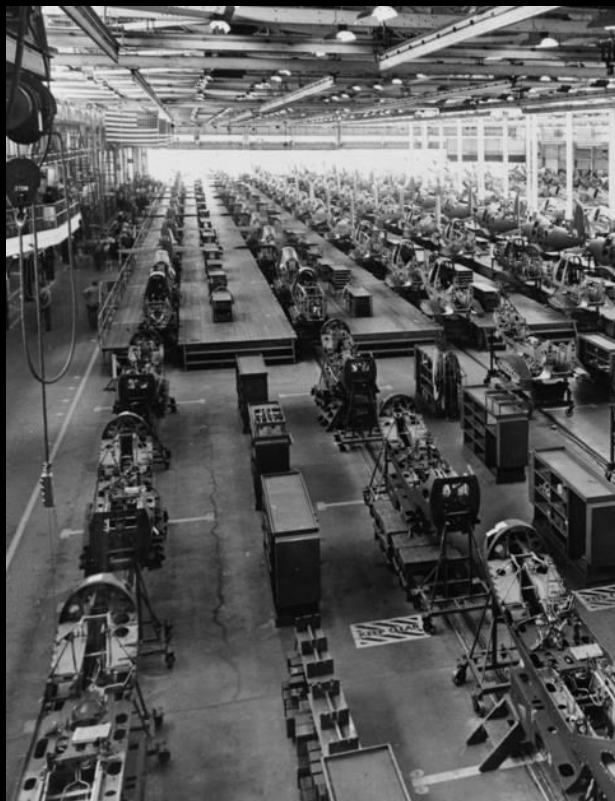
PBR的目的

流水线



PBR的目的

规模化生产，降低成本，提高效率，保证质量



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