CS680: Rendering Equation

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Course URL: http://jupiter.kaist.ac.kr/~sungeui/SGA/



Light and Material Interactions

- Physics of light
- Radiometry
- Material properties





Rendering equation



Light Transport

- Goal
 - Describe steady-state radiance distribution in scene
- Assumption
 - Geometric optics
 - Achieves steady state instantaneously



- Describes energy transport in scene
- Input
 - Light sources
 - Surface geometry
 - Reflectance characteristics of surfaces
- Output
 - Value of radiances at all surface points in all directions









C Kavita Bala, Computer Science, Cornell University



$$f_r(x, \Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) = \frac{dL(x \to \Theta)}{dE(x \leftarrow \Psi)}$$

$$dL(x \to \Theta) = f_r(x, \Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) dE(x \leftarrow \Psi)$$

$$dL(x \to \Theta) = f_r(x, \Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta)L(x \leftarrow \Psi)\cos(N_x, \Psi)d\omega_{\Psi}$$

$$L_r(x \to \Theta) = \int_{hemisphere} f_r(x, \Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) L(x \leftarrow \Psi) \cos(N_x, \Psi) d\omega_{\Psi}$$



$$L(x \to \Theta) = L_e(x \to \Theta) + \int L(x \leftarrow \Psi) f_r(x, \Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cos(\mathbb{N}_x, \Psi) d\omega_{\Psi}$$
hemisphere

Applicable for each wavelength



Rendering Equation: Area Formulation

 $L(x \to \Theta) = L_e(x \to \Theta) + \int_{\Theta} f_r(\Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cdot L(x \leftarrow \Psi) \cdot \cos \theta_x \cdot d\omega_{\Psi}$



Ray-casting function: what is the nearest visible surface point seen from x in direction Ψ ?

 $y = vp(x, \Psi)$ $L(x \leftarrow \Psi) = L(vp(x, \Psi) \rightarrow -\Psi)$

$$L(x \to \Theta) = L_{e}(x \to \Theta) + \int_{\Omega_{x}} f_{r}(\Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cdot L(x \leftarrow \Psi) \cdot \cos \theta_{x} \cdot d\omega_{\Psi}$$



 $y = vp(x, \Psi)$

$$L(x \leftarrow \Psi) = L(vp(x, \Psi) \rightarrow -\Psi)$$

$$d\omega_{\Psi} = \frac{dA_y \cos \theta_y}{r_{xy}^2}$$

Rendering Equation: Visible Surfaces

$$L(x \to \Theta) = L_e(x \to \Theta) + \int_{\Omega_x} f_r(\Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cdot L(x \leftarrow \Psi) \cdot \cos \theta_x \cdot d\omega_{\Psi}$$

Coordinate transform
$$L(x \to \Theta) = L_e(x \to \Theta) + \int_{\substack{y \text{ on} \\ \text{all surfaces}}} f_r(\Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cdot L(y \to -\Psi) \cos \theta_x \cdot \frac{\cos \theta_y}{r_{xy}^2} \cdot dA_y$$

$$y = vp(x, \Psi)$$

Integration domain = visible surface points y

 Integration domain extended to ALL surface points by including visibility function

Rendering Equation: All Surfaces





Two Forms of the Rendering Equation

Hemisphere integration

 $L(x \to \Theta) = L_e(x \to \Theta) + \int_{\Omega_x} f_r(\Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cdot L(x \leftarrow \Psi) \cdot \cos \theta_x \cdot d\omega_{\Psi}$

Area integration

$$L(x \to \Theta) = L_{\varepsilon}(x \to \Theta) + \int_{A} f_{r}(\Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cdot L(y \to -\Psi) \cdot \frac{\cos \theta_{x} \cdot \cos \theta_{y}}{r_{xy}^{2}} \cdot V(x, y) \cdot dA_{y}$$



Summary

- Geometric optics
- Radiometry
- Rendering equation
 - Mathematical formulation that global illumination algorithms must solve



Next Time

Monte Carlo ray tracing



One-on-One Meetings

- Start from next week
 - Right after the class
- Discuss the scope of your project and feasibility of your idea



Announcements

2 papers for each student

- Choose 4 papers from the paper list
- Send them (titles of 4 papers) to TA (Bochang Moon) by Oct-11 (Mon)
- Look at videos and talk files (captured talk video or presentation files)

Schedule of student presentations

- Will be decided on Oct-12 (Tue)
- Presentations will start after the mid-term



Exams

Consists of two parts

- Review of materials that I lectured (Oct 21)
- Review of materials that each student lectured (Dec-16)
- Each student will make two simple questions for the final-term exam
 - Questions should be about the core concepts of their presentations
 - Provide answers to the TA



Project Presentations

- Mid
 - Nov-18 (Thu.)
- Final
 - Dec-2 (Tue.)
 - Can be adjusted

