CS 563 Advanced Topics in Computer Graphics *Rendering Hair and Fur*

by Emmanuel Agu

Introduction

- Humans used to seeing faces, hair
- Hair
 - tough to render right
 - Takes over ¼ of rendering time of many characters

Rendering Hair and Fur

- Two books describe Hair and Fur structure:
 - James Robertson, Forensic Examination of Human Hair, CRC Press
 - Blaze et al, Atlas of Microscopic Structure of Fur Skins, Elsevier, 1989 (Website: http://www.furskin.cz/)
- We focus on rendering fur and hair
- Brute force strand by strand rendering, is slow
- Faster to consider a volume of hair or fur

Hair Rendering Background

- Jim Blinn, SIGGRAPH 1982
 - Render volume densities
 - Homogeneous volume of microscopic spheres
- Kajiya and Von Herzen, SIGGRAPH 1984
 - Generalized Blinn model to non-homogeneous media

Kajiya and Von Herzen: Volume Densities

- For each ray through the volume...
 - Find the transparency of the surface

 $e^{-r\int_{tnear}^{tfar}\rho(x(s),y(s),z(s))ds}$

Find the brightness of the surface

$$\int_{tnear}^{tfar} e^{-r \int_{tnear}^{t} \rho(x(u), y(u), z(u)) du}$$

 $\times \left[\sum_{i} I_i(x(t), y(t), z(t)) p(\cos(\theta))\right]$

 $\times \rho(x(t),y(t),z(t))dt$

Volume densities

Three parts of the brightness integral



Kajiya and Kay (1989): Texels

- Replace volume densities with *texels*
 - 3D array containing microsurface data
- Texels: replace all integrals with sums
 - Transparency equation becomes

$$e^{-r\sum_{t=tnear}^{tfar}\rho(x(s),y(s),z(s))}$$

Brightness equation becomes

$$\sum_{t=t\,ne\,a\,r}^{t\,far} e^{-r\sum_{t=t\,ne\,a\,r}^{t}\rho(x(u),y(u),z(u))} \Delta^{*}$$

$$\times \left[\sum_{i}I_{i}(x(t),y(t),z(t))\psi(x(u),y(u),z(u),\theta,\phi,\rho)\right]$$

 $\times \rho(x(t),y(t),z(t))$



Kajiy and Kay: Fur Rendering

- Four steps to rendering fur:
 - Create fur texel
 - Map texels to world space
 - Shoot rays into texel
 - Calculate lighting



Rendering time: 2 hours

Marschner et al, SIGGRAPH 2003

- Kajiya and Kay model okay for short hair
- Hair exhibits volumetric scattering, anisotropic
- Robbins (1994) observed Hair was made up of tiny overlapping scales



Marschner et al, SIGGRAPH 2003

Model as elliptical scales which form cylinder Model sub-surface scattering as before R, TRT (highlights) successively less bright





Marschner et al, SIGGRAPH 2003

Tilted scales: R direction and TRT direction means different shape of secondary highlights

Elliptical cross-section: simply rotating hair about axis changes distance between R, TRT





Marschner et al, Hair, 2003

- Hair is dielectric: absorption across cross-section
- Part of ray absorbed = Secondary less bright
- Hair is colored = Secondary highlight shows color
- Blond hair absorbs less light = Secondary highlight less noticeable



Compare Kajiya, Marschner and Real

 Marschner model shows more secondary, tertiary highlights, etc



Kajiya

Marschner

Real Hair

Final Words

- Moon and Marschner, SIGGRAPH 2006
 - Interreflections from hair is highly directional
 - Irradiance caching approach for interreflections
 - Sped up light calculations
- Marschner 2008
 - Used spherical harmonics to speed up rendering

References

Dorsey, Rushmeier and Sillion, Digital Modeling of Material Appearance, Morgan Kaufmann, 2007

Marc Olano, Slides on Hair Rendering, UMBC CMSC 635, 2005

- Kajiya and Kay, Rendering Fur with Three Dimensional Textures, SIGGRAPH 1989
- Stephen R. Marschner, Henrik Wann Jensen, Mike Cammarano, Steve Worley, and Pat Hanrahan. "Light Scattering from Human Hair Fibers." In proceedings of *SIGGRAPH 2003*. San Diego, July 2003
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- Ward et al, A Survey on Hair Modeling: Styling, Simulation, and Rendering, IEEE Trans Viz and graphics, 2007