

TAMING THE SHADOW TERMINATOR

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Please refrain from photographing or recording.



THANK YOU!



















A long-standing issue in CG!















before (top) vs. after (bottom)























Geometric normal





Geometric normal



A bump map provides virtual height fields over a surface



Geometric normal



However, during shading we only know one local shading normal









However, during shading we only know one local shading normal





Let's move the light moving towards grazing angle





Let's move the light moving towards grazing angle





Let's move the light moving towards grazing angle

Still bright!





Totally dark!

Let's move the light moving towards grazing angle



The lack of shadowing causes sudden falloff







How to estimate surrounding height fields for proper shadowing?

Approach



Inspiration [Schüssler et al. 2017]



Vincent Schüssler, Eric Heitz, Johannes Hanika, and Carsten Dachsbacher. 2017. Microfacet-based normal mapping for robust Monte Carlo path tracing. ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG) 36, 6 (2017), 205.





Inspiration [Schüssler et al. 2017]



Vincent Schüssler, Eric Heitz, Johannes Hanika, and Carsten Dachsbacher. 2017. Microfacet-based normal mapping for robust Monte Carlo path tracing. ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG) 36, 6 (2017), 205.





Inspiration [Schüssler et al. 2017]



Their primary goal is to inject physical basis to bump/normal mapping













The facet configuration can help with providing shadowing!





One potential issue is that it doesn't maintain peak brightness.



















Our solution maintains the peak brightness.











Our Solution

The shadowing goes smoothly towards zero at grazing angle.



Original bump































 $\langle \omega_g, \omega_i
angle$ $G = \min \left[1, \frac{\langle \omega_g, \omega_g \rangle}{\langle \omega_s, \omega_i \rangle \langle \omega_g, \omega_s \rangle} \right]$





 $G' = -G^3 + G^2 + G$















 $G = \min\left[1, \frac{\langle \omega_g, \omega_i \rangle}{\langle \omega_s, \omega_i \rangle \langle \omega_g, \omega_s \rangle}\right]$



Geometric normal



Alejandro Conty Estevez, Pascal Lecocq, and Clifford Stein. 2019. A Microfacet-Based Shadowing Function to Solve the Bump Terminator Problem. Ray Tracing Gems (2019), 127.



Geometric normal



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Microfacet distribution function is used to approximate nearby hight-field



[Estevez et al. 2019] shading normal shading normal



Roughness of microfacet distribution function is determined by shading normal



Compare to [Estevez et al. 2019]



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Compare to [Estevez et al. 2019]



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No bump







Original bump

































19.64







[Estevez et al. 2019]

10.00







Production example

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Question?

WALT DISNEY ANIMATION STUDIOS

SIGGRAPH 2019 Schedule

"a kite's tale"

Sun - Thurs I Times Vary VR Theater - South Hall J

The Making of Disney's

"a kite's tale" Sunday | 2:00PM - 3:30PM Room 150/151

Predictive & Proactive Pipelines

Sunday | 3:45PM - 5:15PM Room 153

Machine-Learning Denoising

Monday | 3:45PM - 5:15PM Room 403 AB

Optimizing Rig Manipulation

Thurs | 10:45AM - 12:15PM Room 403 AB

Optimizing Large Scale Crowds

Thurs | 2:00PM - 3:30PM Room 408 AB

Creating Ralphzilla

Thurs | 2:00PM - 3:30PM Room 408 AB

Taming the Shadow Terminator

Thurs | 3:45PM - 5:15PM Room 403 AB

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TWDC Suite Tues I 11:00 am - 5:00 pm Wed | 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm







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