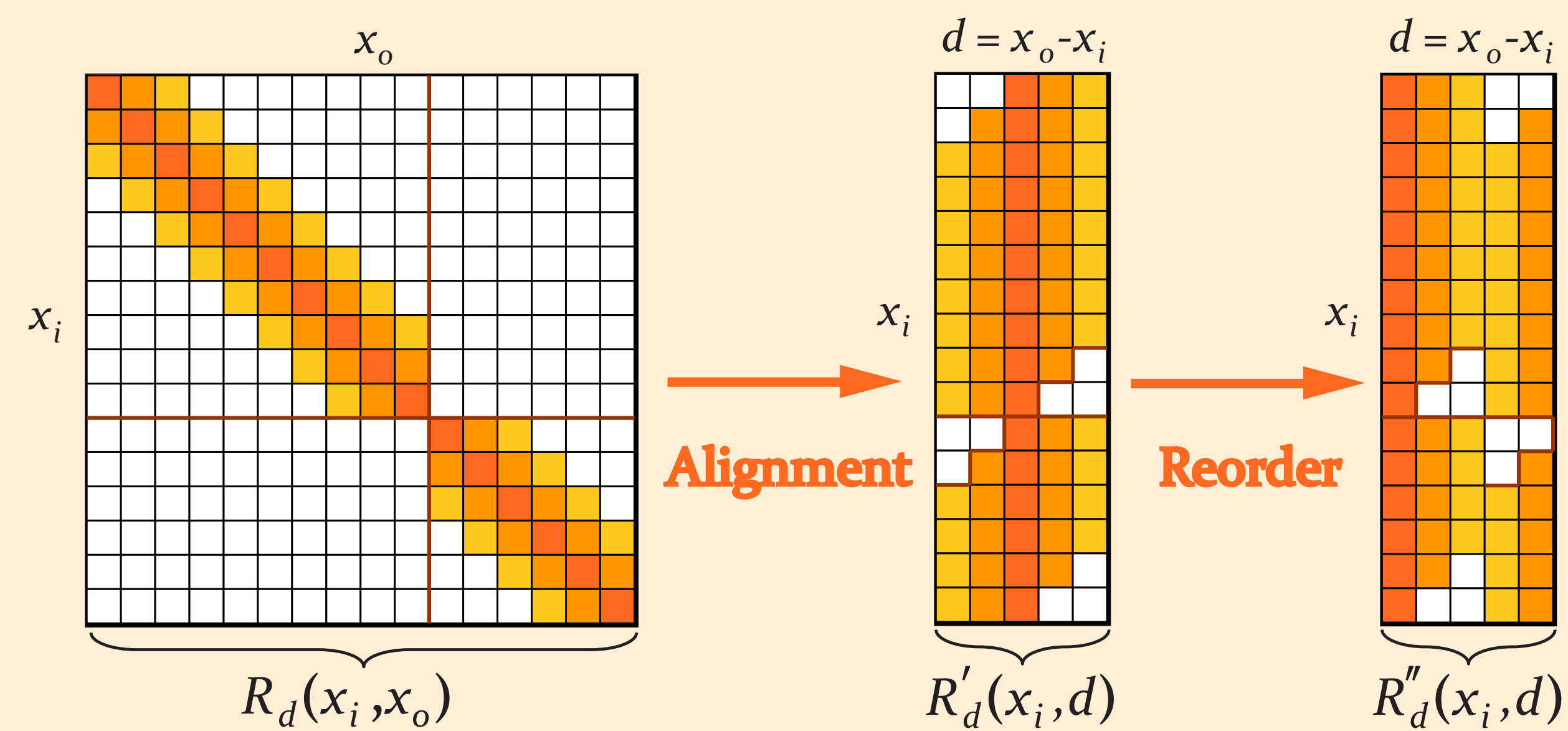


Abstract

This poster presents a novel compact and efficient factored subsurface scattering representation for heterogeneous translucent materials. Our subsurface scattering representation consists of two parts, namely, a matrix factorization and a linear regression method. We first apply a matrix factorization method on the intensity profiles of the heterogeneous subsurface scattering responses. Next, we fit a polynomial model for characterizing the differences between the different color channels with a linear regression procedure. We validate our heterogeneous subsurface scattering representation on various real-world heterogeneous translucent materials, geometries and lighting conditions. We show that our method provides good compression at acceptable visual accuracy.

Subsurface Scattering Model



Factorization: For an efficient and compact factorization, we apply the error modeling approach using the Tucker factorization [1] to $R''_d(x_i, d)$ matrix. Please refer to [2] for an in depth discussion on the error modeling approach:

$$R''_d(x_i, d) \approx \sum_{j=1}^T g_j f_j(x_i) h_j(d), \quad (1)$$

Linear Regression: In the linear regression procedure, we estimate the linear coefficients for each row of measured subsurface scattering matrix. Then, the corresponding models for each color channel can be written as

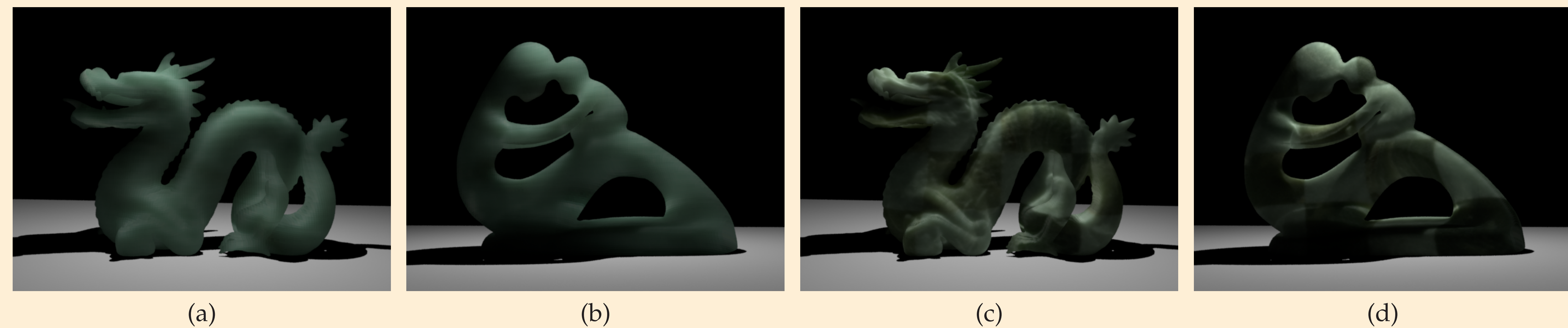
$$R_{dr}(x_i, x_o) \approx \sum_{p=0}^P \beta_{rpx_i} R'_d(x_i, d)^p, \quad (2)$$

$$R_{dg}(x_i, x_o) \approx \sum_{p=0}^P \beta_{gpx_i} R'_d(x_i, d)^p, \quad (3)$$

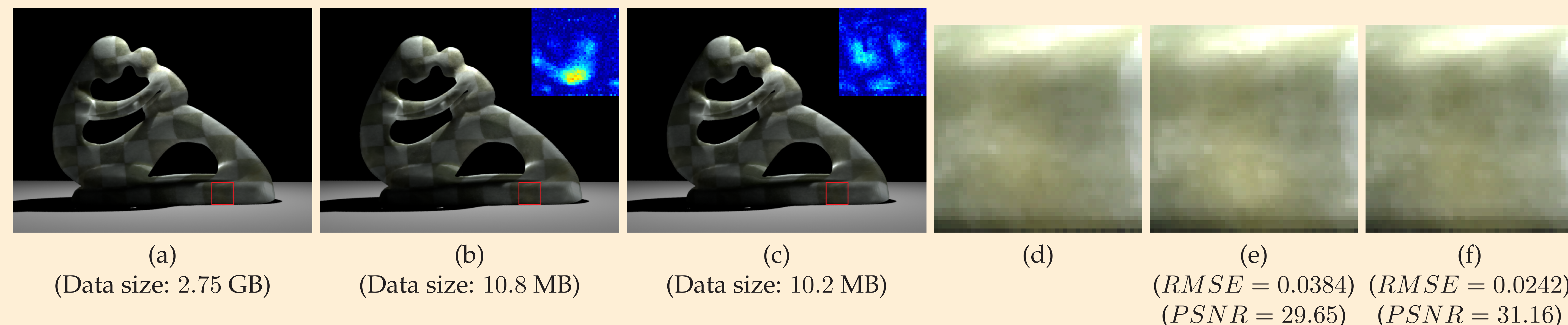
$$R_{db}(x_i, x_o) \approx \sum_{p=0}^P \beta_{bpx_i} R'_d(x_i, d)^p, \quad (4)$$

Results

To visualize our results, we implemented a rendering scheme similar to Peers et al. [3] in the Mitsuba rendering system [4]. We verified our Tucker factorization based subsurface scattering model on several real-world subsurface scattering materials, ranging from fairly homogeneous to highly translucent heterogeneous materials. As can be seen in the following figures, our Tucker-based subsurface scattering model can be used with any geometries, while providing heterogeneous subsurface scattering effects visually plausibly.



Representing heterogeneous subsurface scattering with our factored model. (a)-(b) marble (close up) material ($T = 15, P = 4$), (c)-(d) chessboard (4×4) material ($T = 15, P = 7$).



For visual comparison on a statue under spot lighting, (a) a heterogeneous chessboard (8×8) was rendered with a full Monte Carlo path tracing algorithm (reference image); (b) and (c) were rendered using Peers et al. [3] and our factored subsurface scattering model, respectively. (d), (e), and (f) are zoom-in images from (a), (b), and (c), respectively. For better comparison, false-color differences were scaled by a factor of 5.

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