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Designing and Fabricating Color BRDFs with Differentiable Wave Optics

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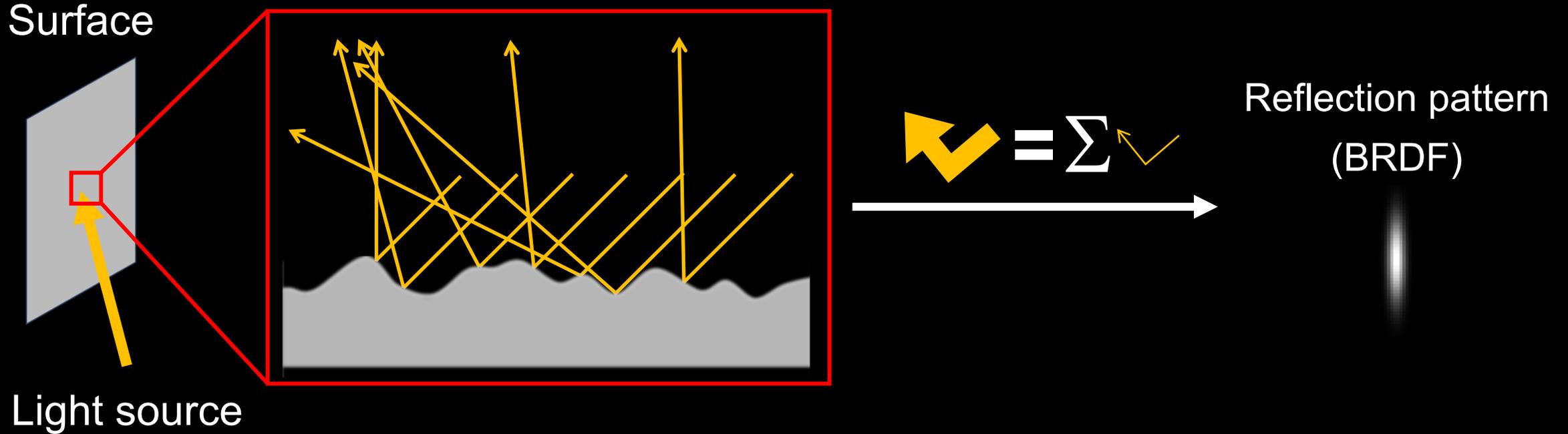


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Introduction

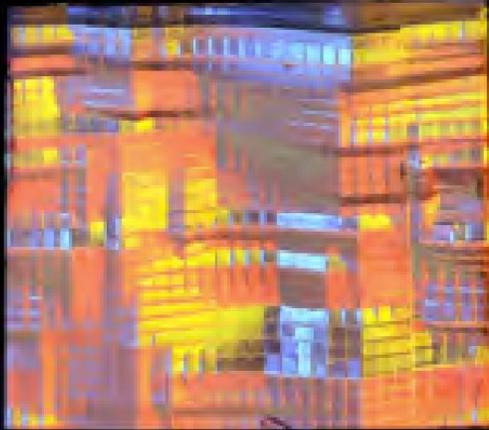
Geometric Surface BRDF Rendering

- Microfacet theory

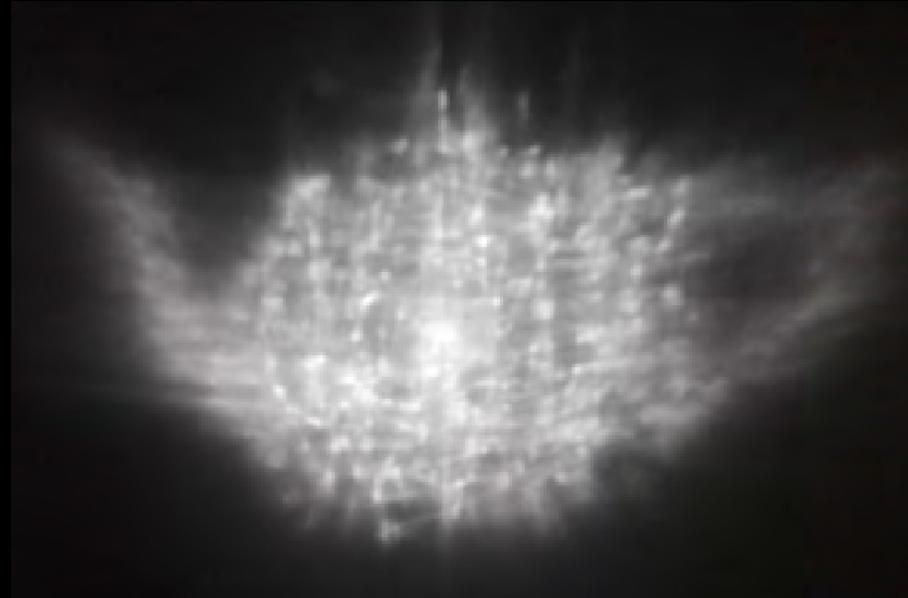


Design Custom BRDF

- Manufacture surfaces that exhibit a desired appearance



Surface Geometry

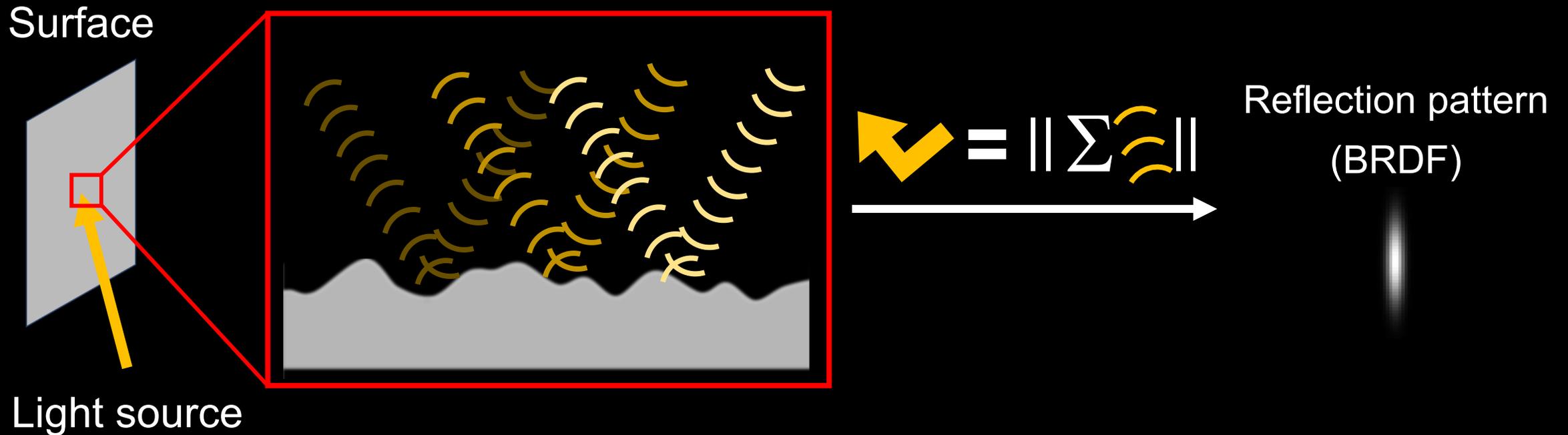


Reflectance

[Weyrich et al. 2009]

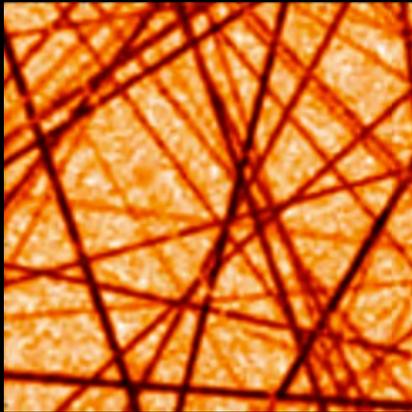
Wave Optics Surface BRDF Rendering

- Wave optics BRDF rendering

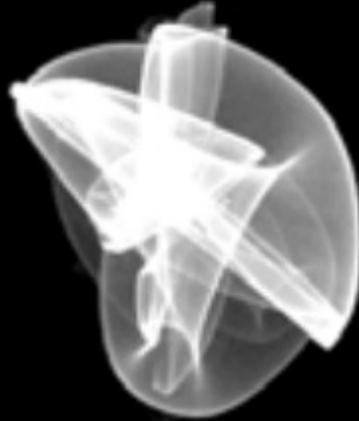


Design Custom BRDF with Wave Optics

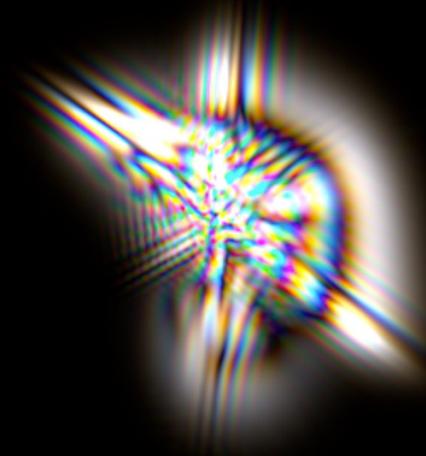
- Wave optics BRDF rendering



Surface Geometry



Geometric Optics



Wave Optics

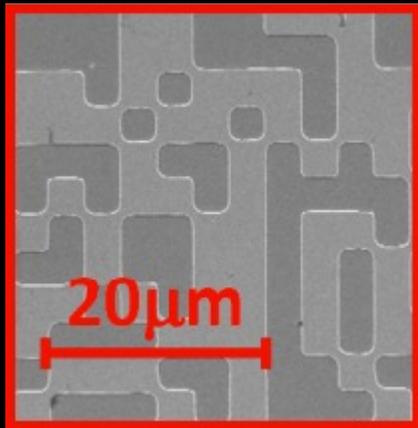
[Yan et al. 2018]

Design Custom BRDF with Wave Optics

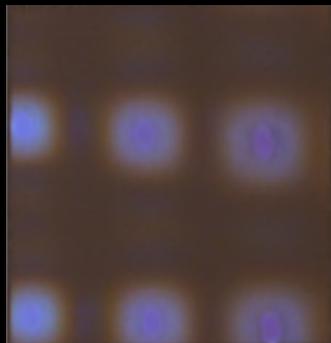
- Previous work in BRDF design with wave optics

Controls only shape

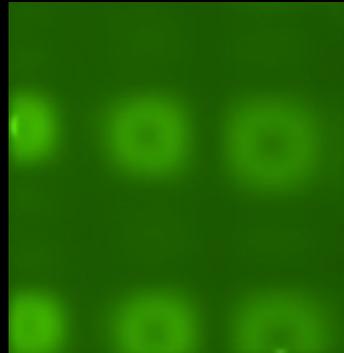
Controls only color



White light



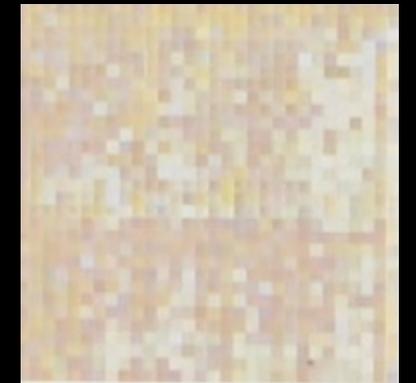
500nm laser



Surface Geometry

Reflectance

[Levin et al. 2013]



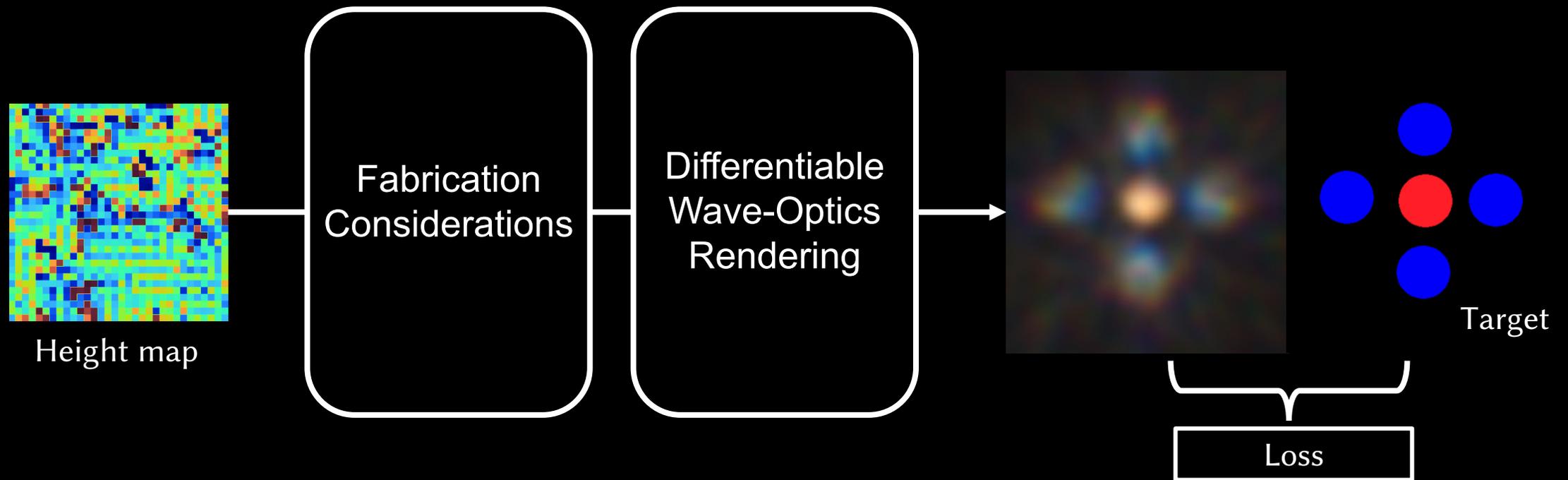
Surface Geometry

Reflectance

[Auzinger et al. 2018]

Overview

- Goal: control shape and color of BRDF at the same time
- Approach: fabrication-aware differentiable wave-optics method



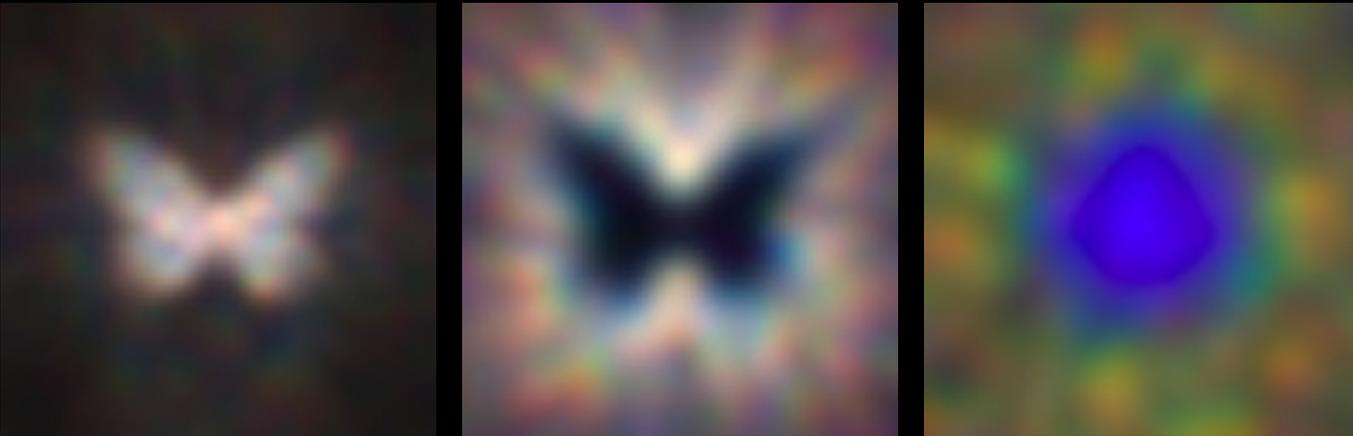
Overview

- Contributions
 - Control the angular behavior of BRDF



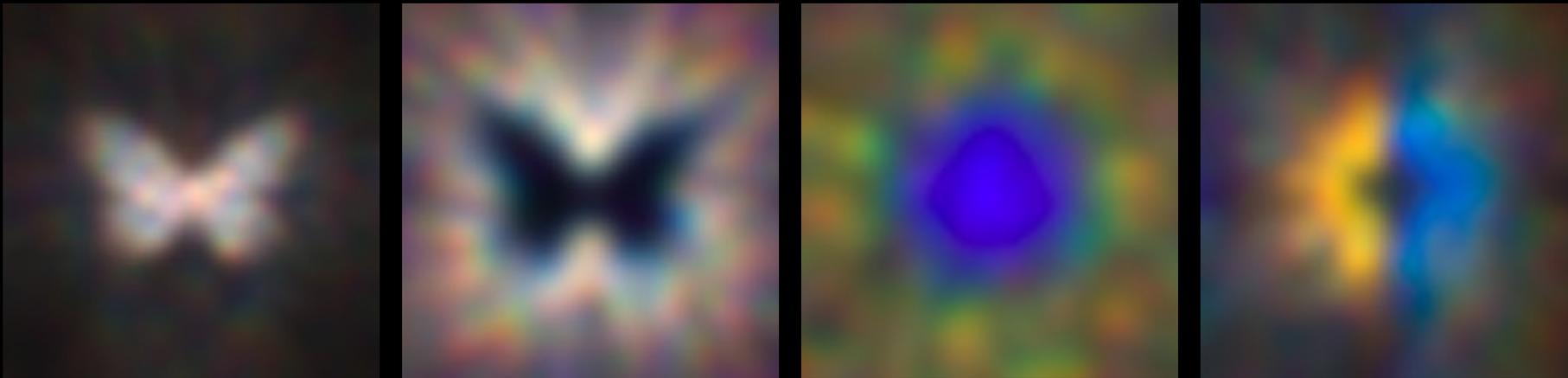
Overview

- Contributions
 - Control the angular behavior of BRDF
 - Controls the spectral behavior of BRDF



Overview

- Contributions
 - Control the angular behavior of BRDF
 - Controls the spectral behavior of BRDF
 - Control the angular + spectral behavior at the same time

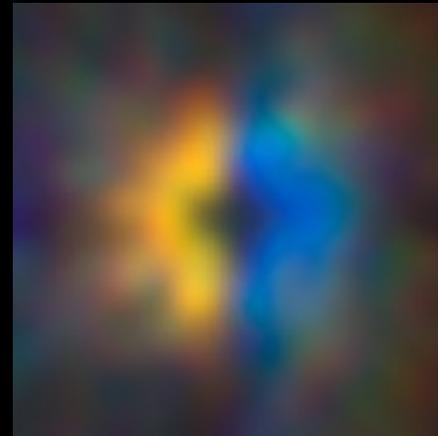
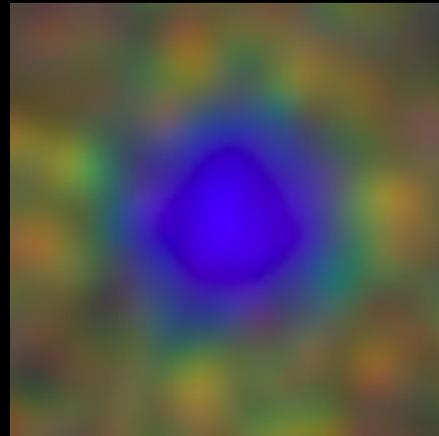


Overview

- Contributions
 - Control the angular behavior of BRDF
 - Controls the spectral behavior of BRDF
 - Control the angular + spectral behavior at the same time
 - Better quality in real fabrication



Weyrich et al. [2009]





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Previous Work

Taxonomy

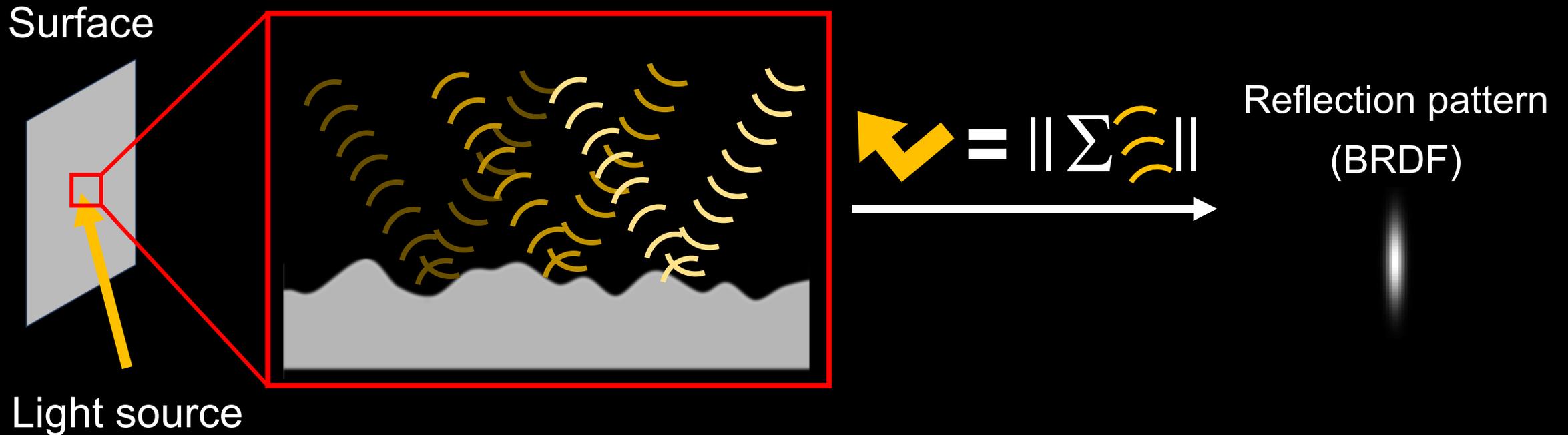
Wave-Optics
Rendering

Material
Fabrication

Structural
Coloration

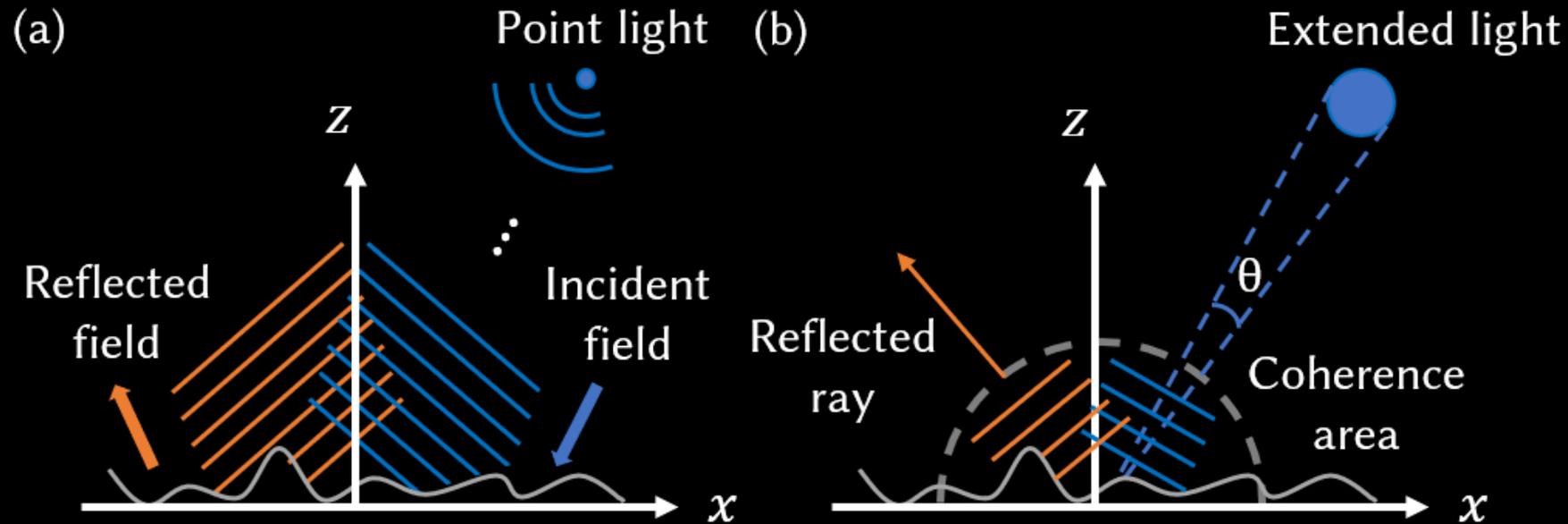
Wave-Optics Rendering

- Wave optics BRDF rendering



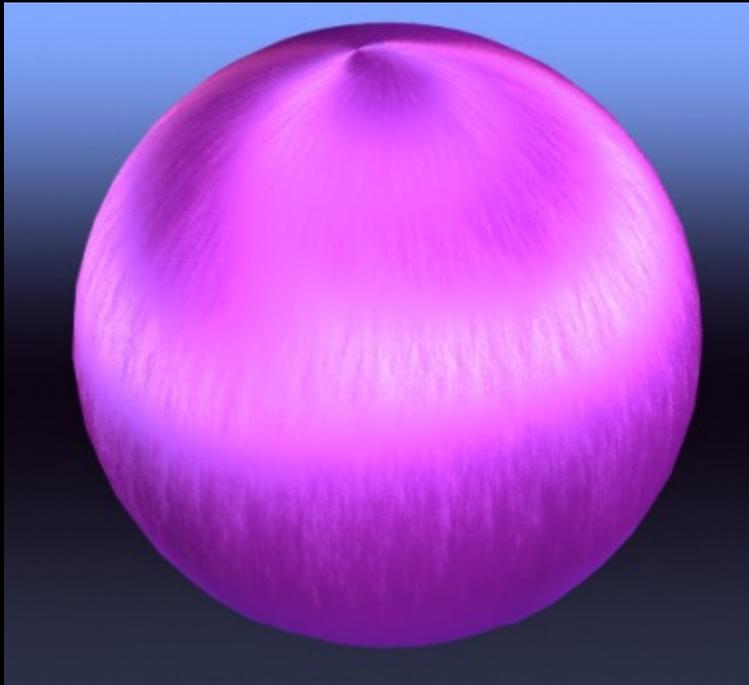
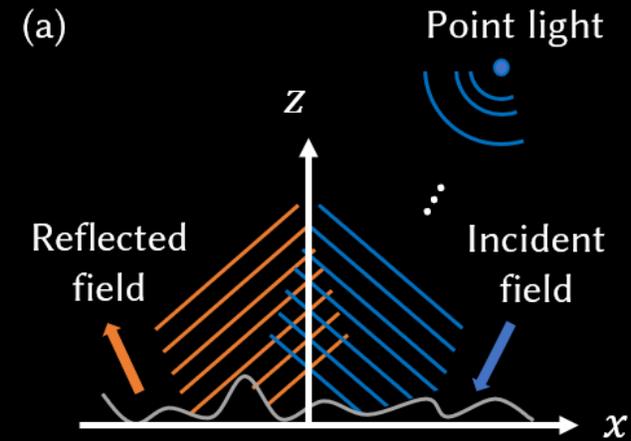
Wave-Optics Rendering

- Wave optics BRDF rendering



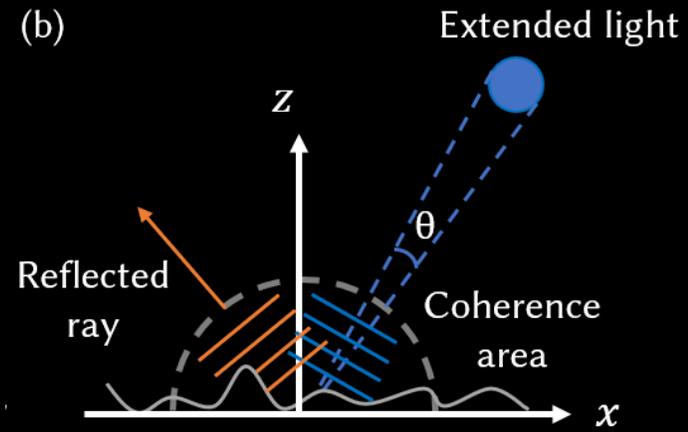
Wave-Optics Rendering

- Point light source



Wave-Optics Rendering

- Extended light source



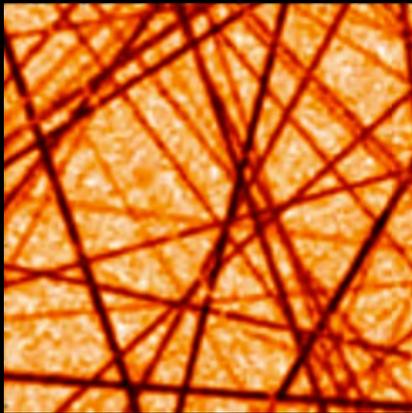
[Dhillon et al. 2014]



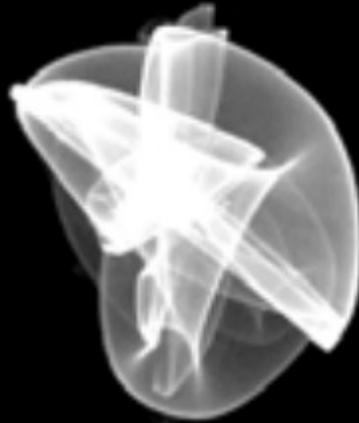
[Yan et al. 2018]

Wave-Optics Rendering

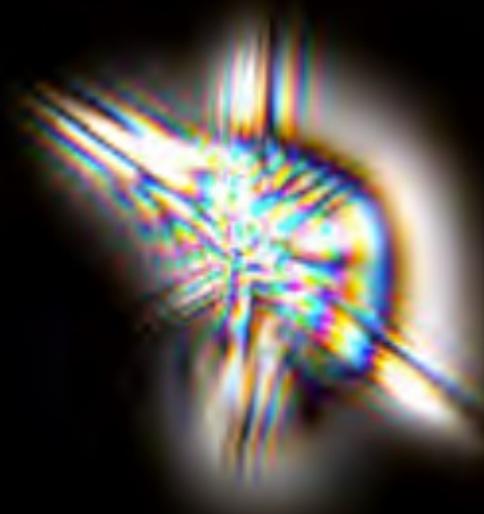
- Wave optics rendering can simulate color BRDF



Surface Geometry



Geometric Optics

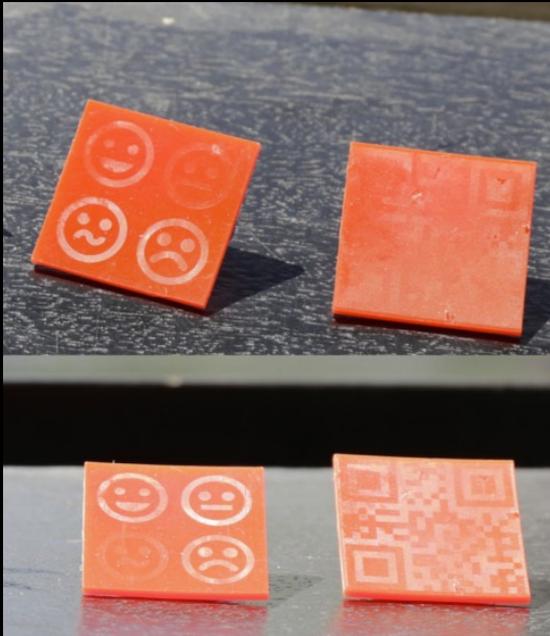


Wave Optics

[Yan et al. 2018]

Material Fabrication

- Geometric



[Luongo et al. 2020]



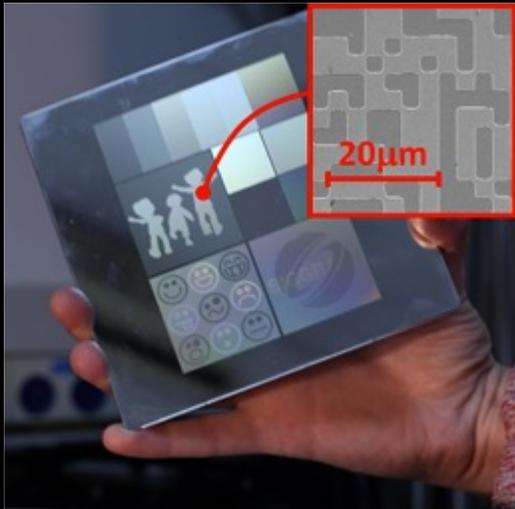
[Chermain et al. 2023]



[Weyrich et al. 2009]

Material Fabrication

- Wave optics



Vertical illumination

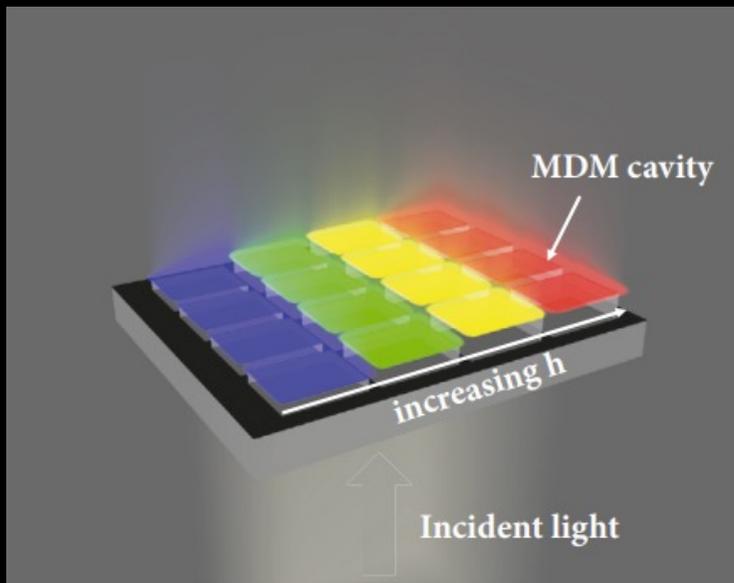


Horizontal illumination

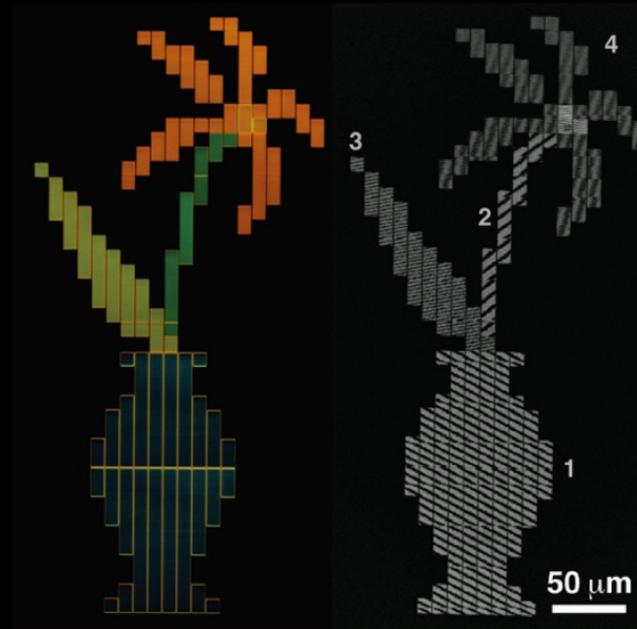
[Levin et al. 2013]

Structural Coloration

- Non-differentiable



[Wang et al. 2018]



[Cao et al. 2010]



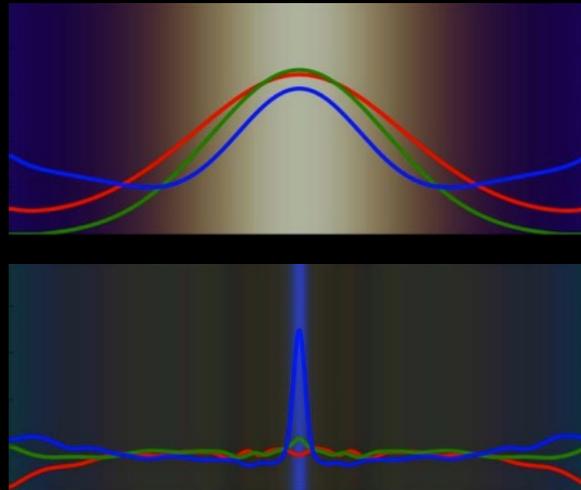
[Franklin et al. 2015]

Structural Coloration

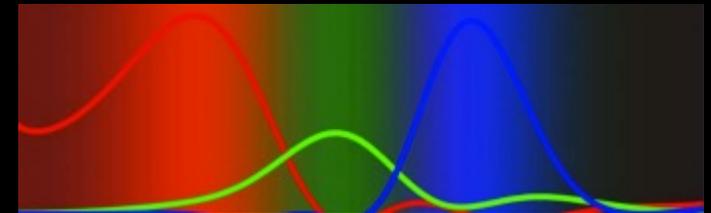
- Differentiable



[Auzinger et al. 2018]



[Johansen et al.
2014; 2015]



[Andkjær et al.2014]

Comparison

- Compared to previous work

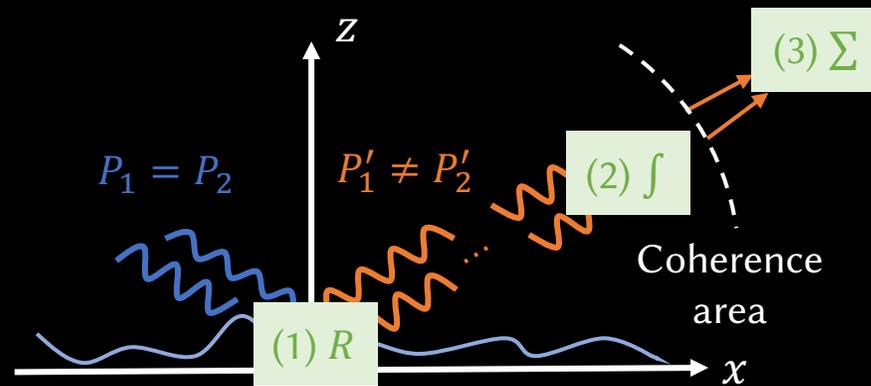
	[Weyrich et al. 2009]	[Levin et al. 2013]	[Auzinger et al. 2018]	[Johansen et al. 2015]	[Andkjær et al. 2014]	Ours
Shape	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Color	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Manufacturability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓



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Method

Overview



Differentiable rendering pipeline

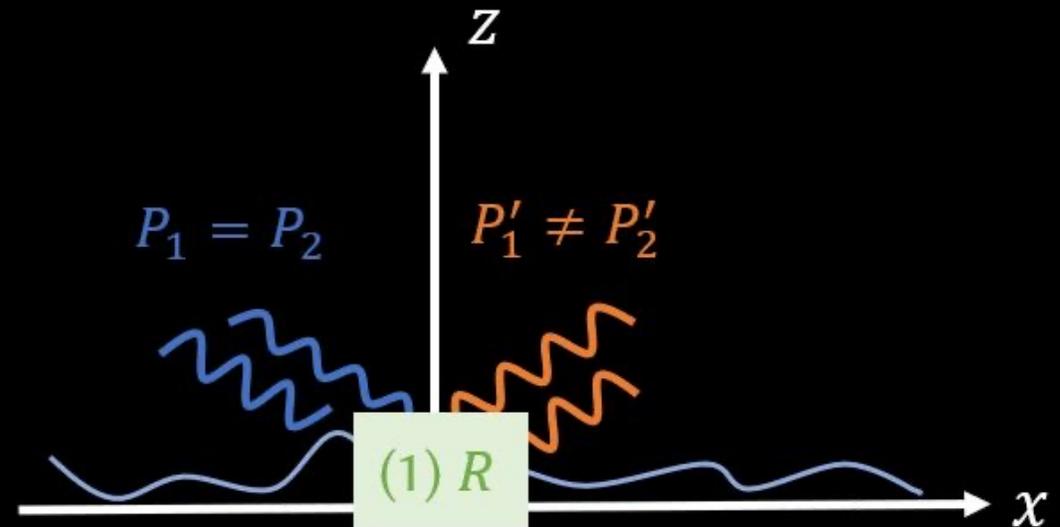
Noise modeling,
height calibration,
choice of parameters...

Real-fabrication consideration

Differentiable rendering

- Differentiable rendering
 - Step1: Surface geometry and modulation (replace equation later)

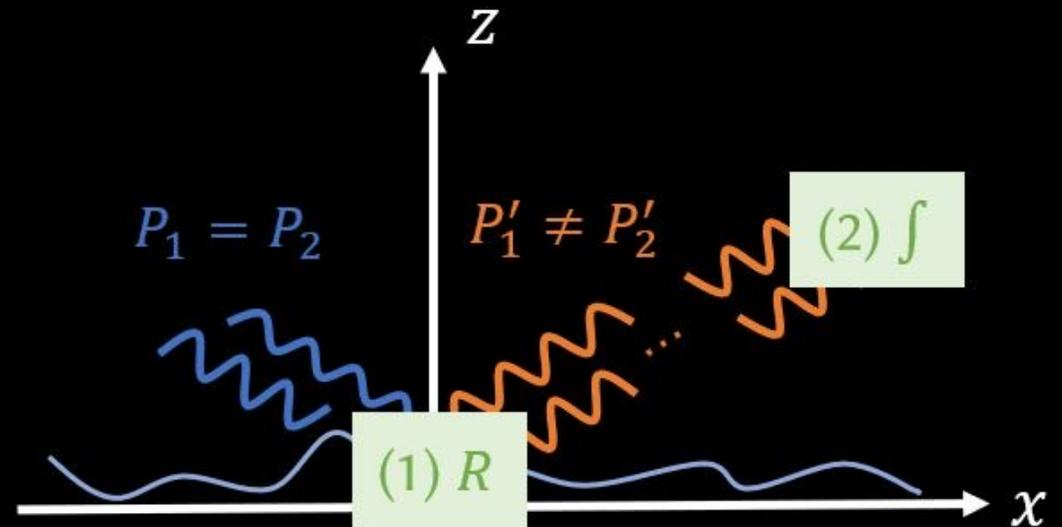
$$R(\mathbf{s}) = \exp\left(-i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \xi_1 H(\mathbf{s})\right)$$



Differentiable rendering

- Differentiable rendering
 - Step1: Surface geometry and modulation
 - Step2: Fourier transform

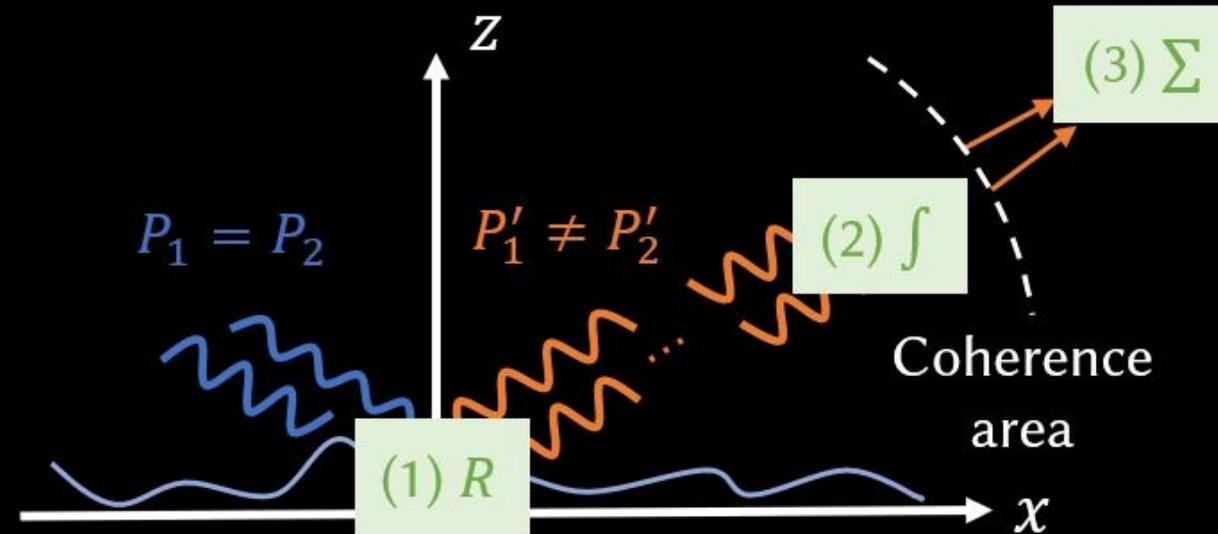
$$\mathcal{F}[R] \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}}{\lambda} \right) = \int_{S_c} R(\mathbf{s}) \exp \left(-i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\bar{\psi} \cdot \mathbf{s}) \right) d\mathbf{s}$$



Differentiable rendering

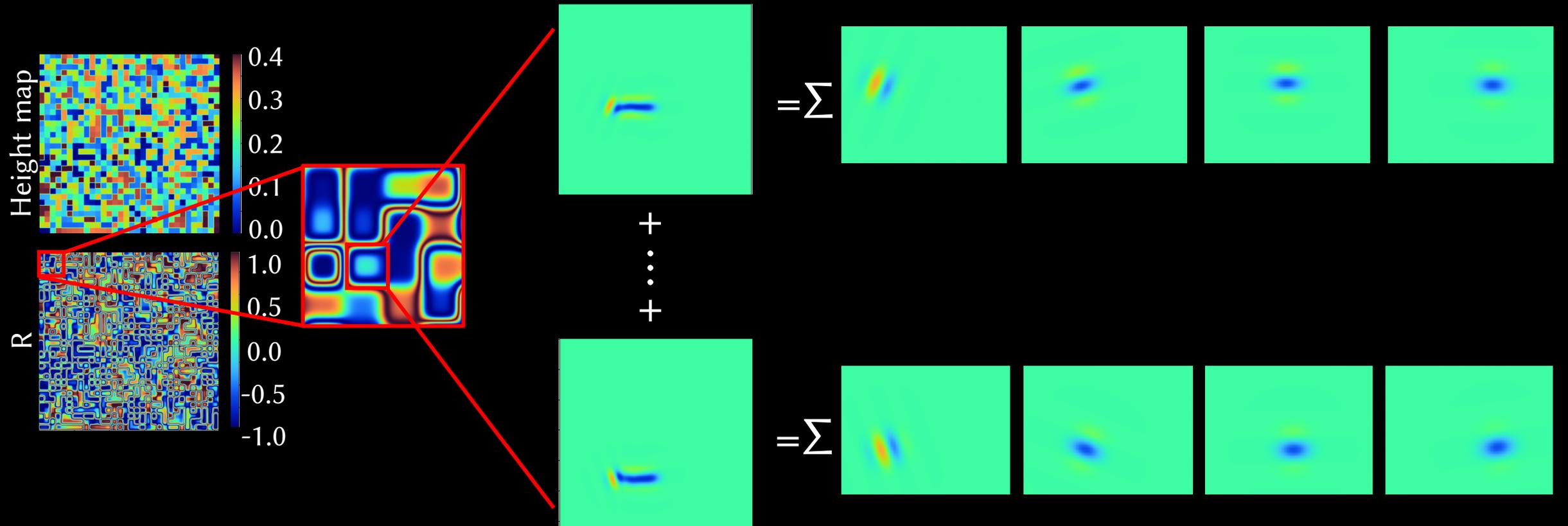
- Differentiable rendering
 - Step1: Surface geometry and modulation
 - Step2: Fourier transform
 - Step3: Coherence area integration

$$f_r(\omega_i, \omega_o; \lambda) = \frac{\xi_1}{A_c} \left| \mathcal{F}[R^*] \left(\frac{\bar{\psi}}{\lambda} \right) \right|^2$$



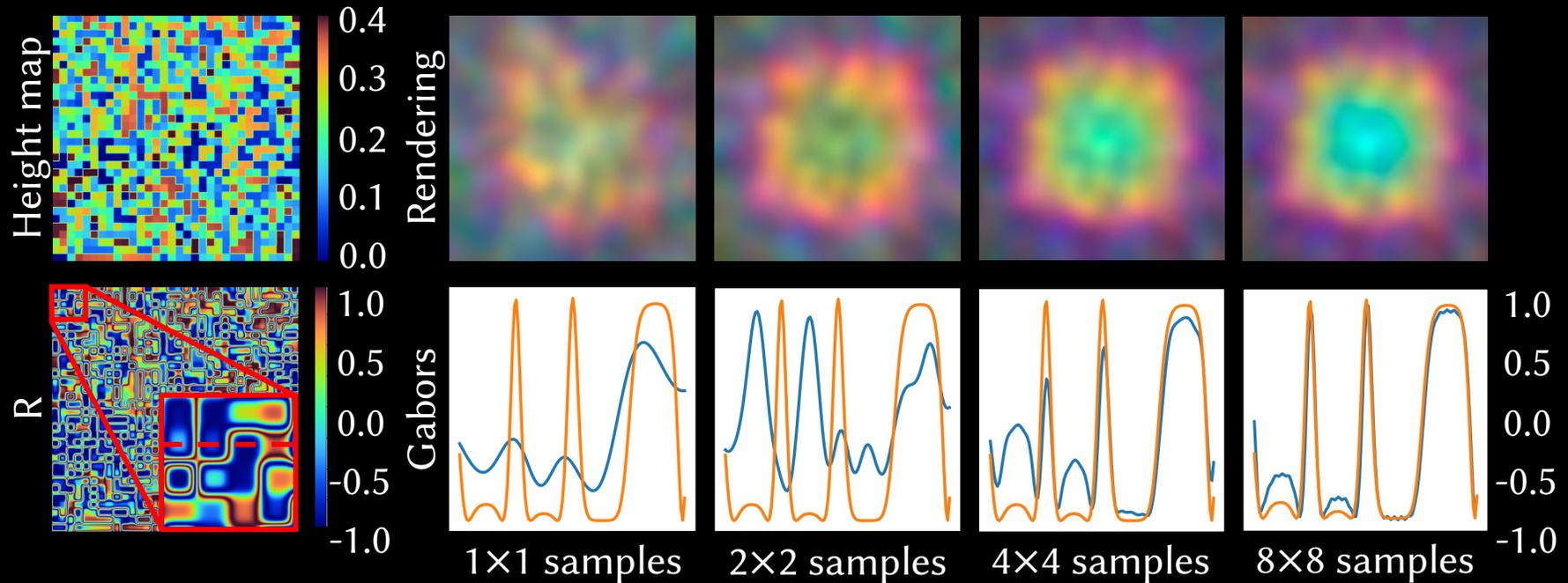
Differentiable rendering

- Gabor decomposition
 - Description: decompose R map into ΣG



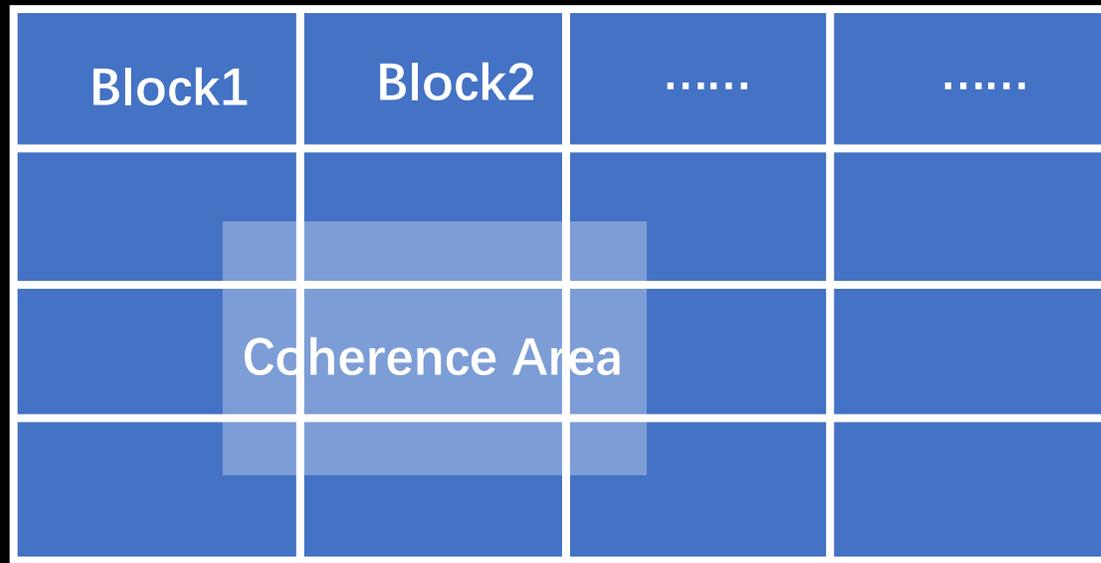
Differentiable rendering

- Gabor decomposition
 - Description: sampling



Differentiable rendering

- Gabor decomposition:
 - Description
 - Memory-Efficient Backward Propagation:



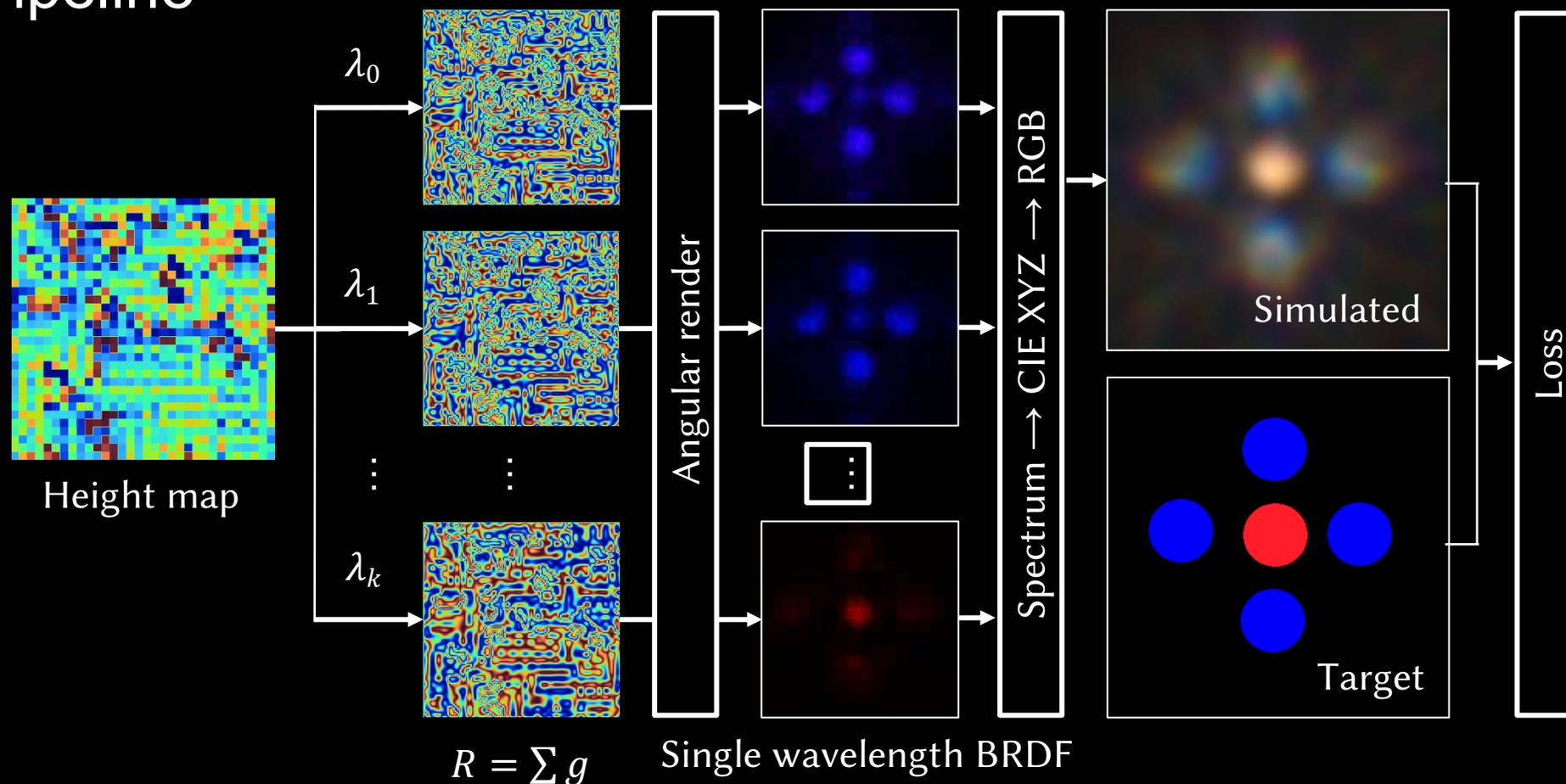
Differentiable rendering

- Gabor decomposition:
 - Description
 - Memory-Efficient Backward Propagation

	[Yu et al. 2009]	[Levin et al. 2013]	[Yan et al. 2018]	[Yan et al. 2018]	Ours
Speed (hours)	819.2	2.6	16.0	9.6	1.3
Memory (GB)	0.59×4	10.7	-	16.1	0.49
Device	GPU	GPU	CPU	GPU	GPU

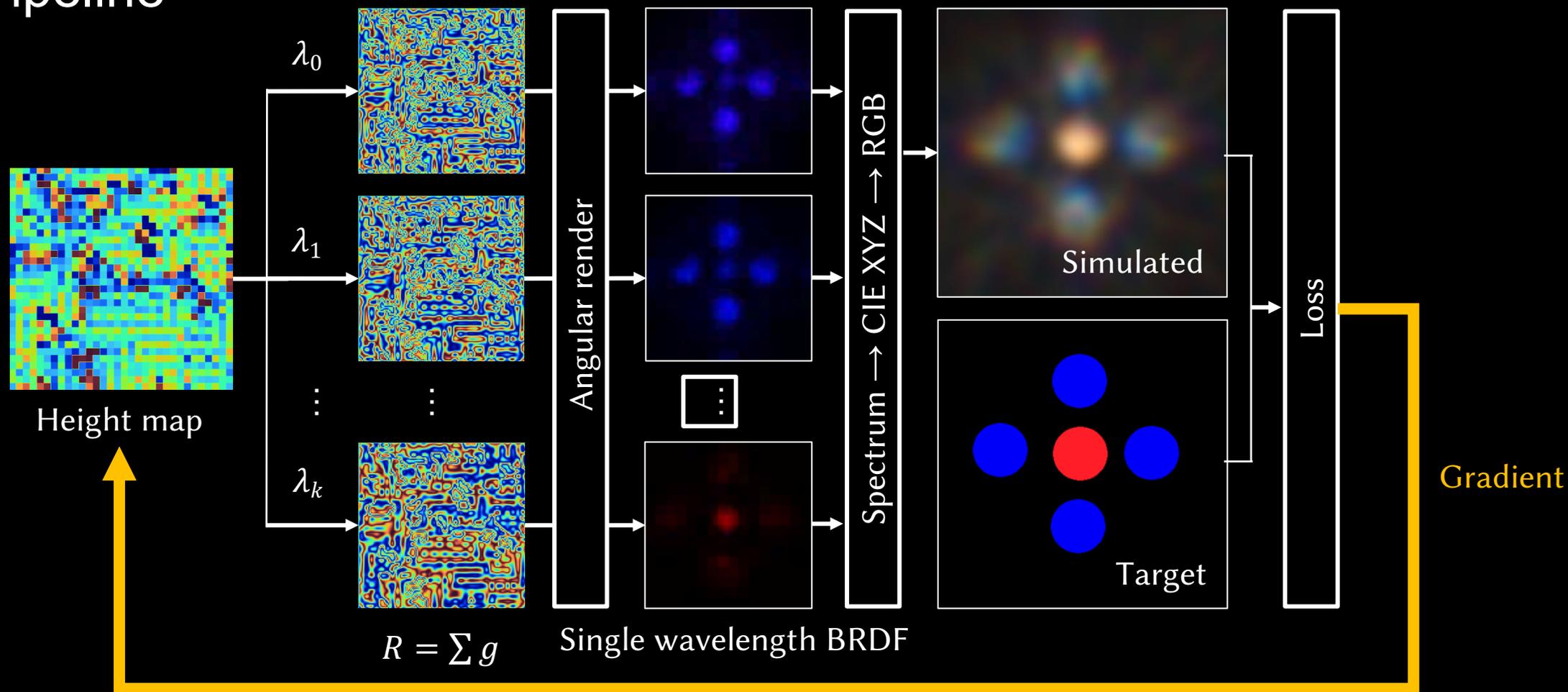
Differentiable rendering

- Pipeline



Differentiable rendering

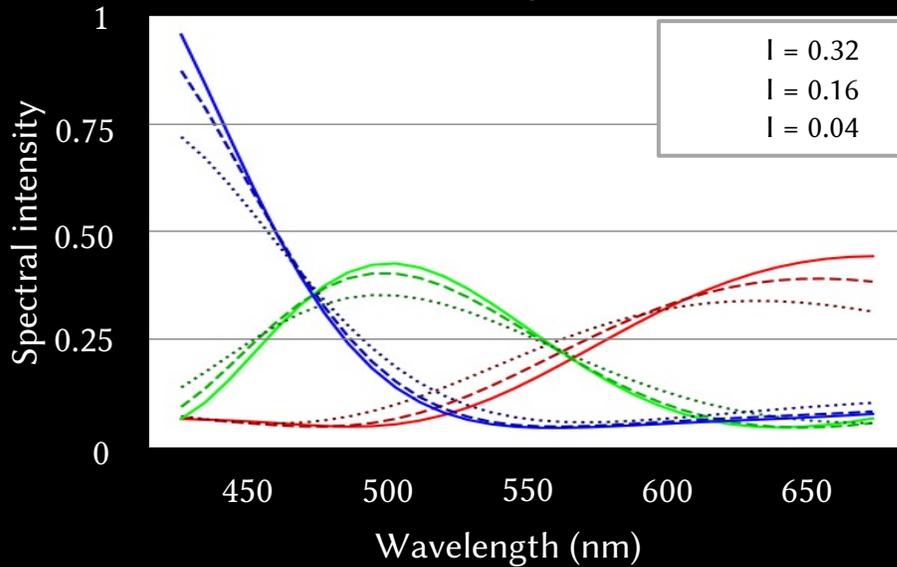
- Pipeline



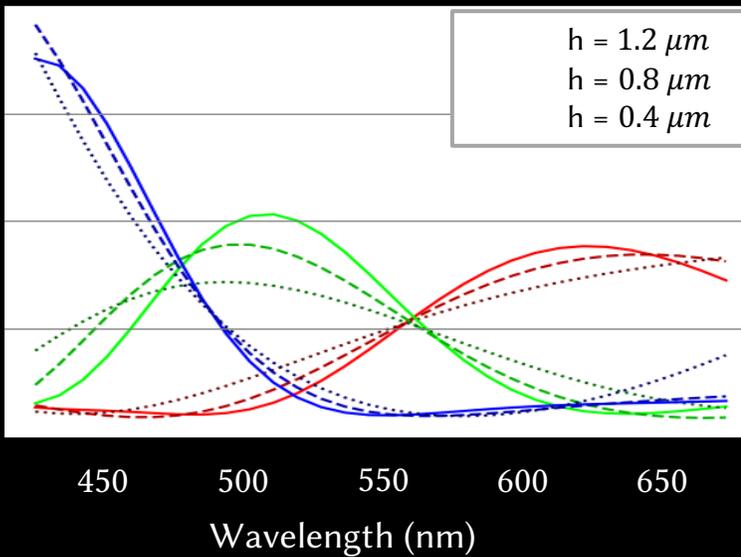
Fabrication

- Parameter consideration

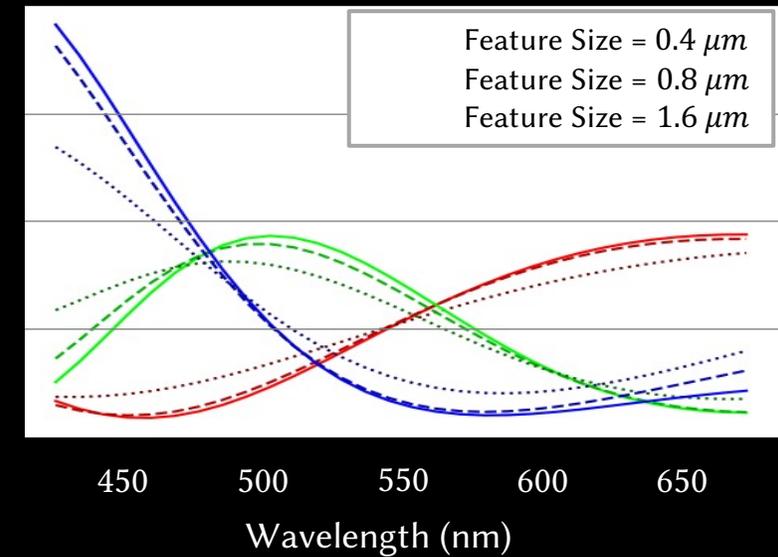
Intensity scaler



Height

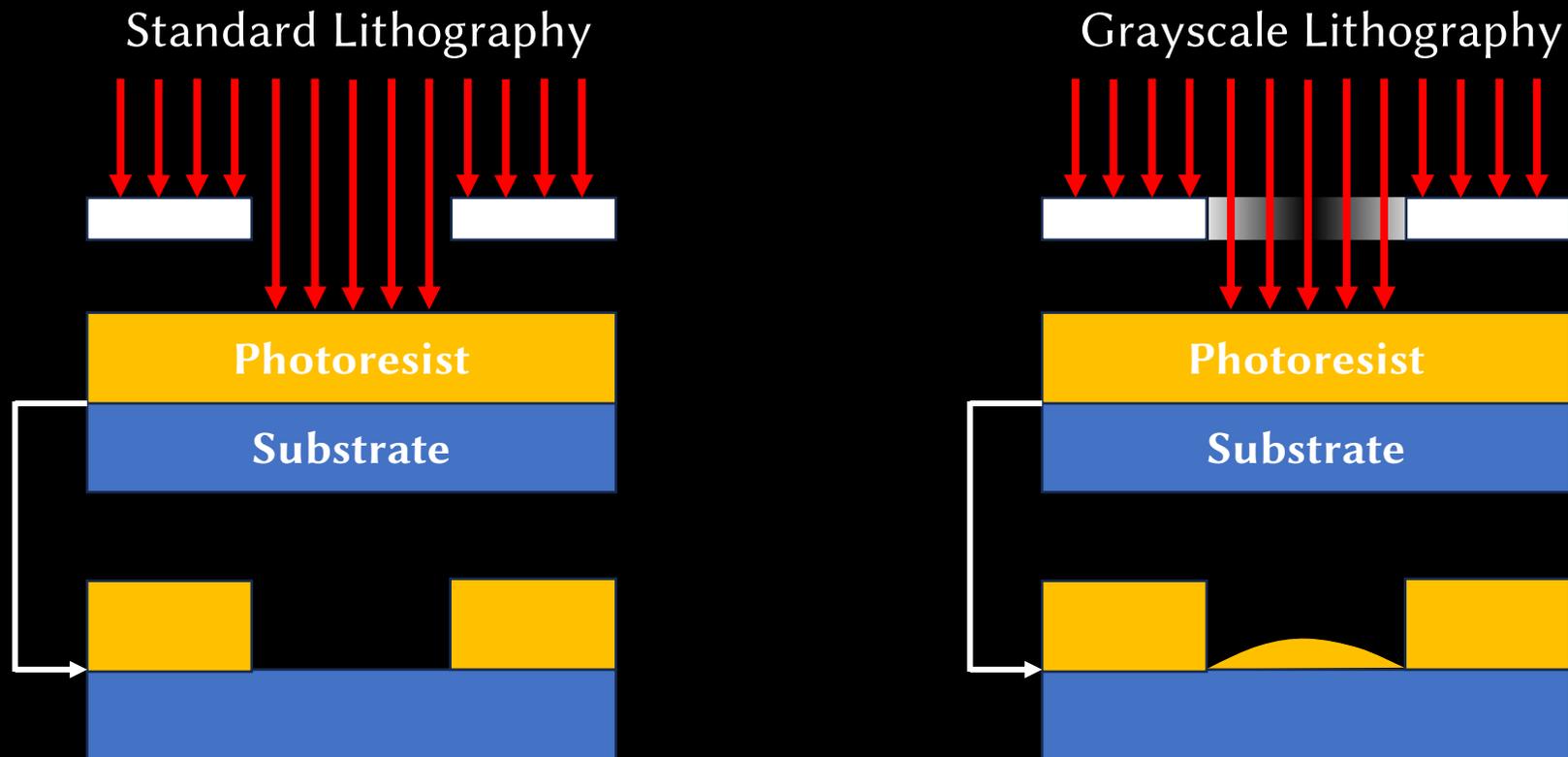


Feature size



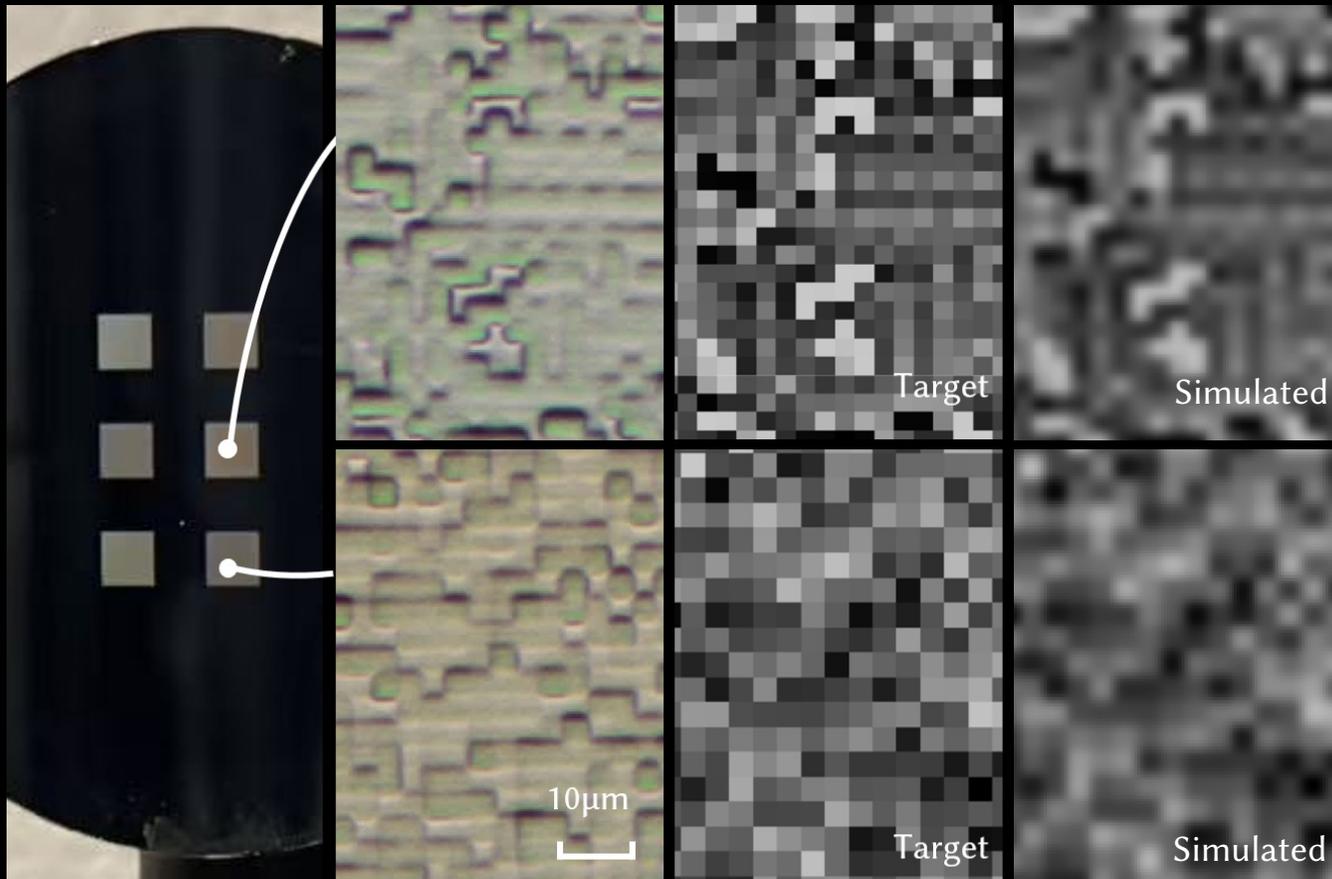
Fabrication

- Multi-pass binary vs. Grayscale lithography



Fabrication

- Noise and blur



Before

After



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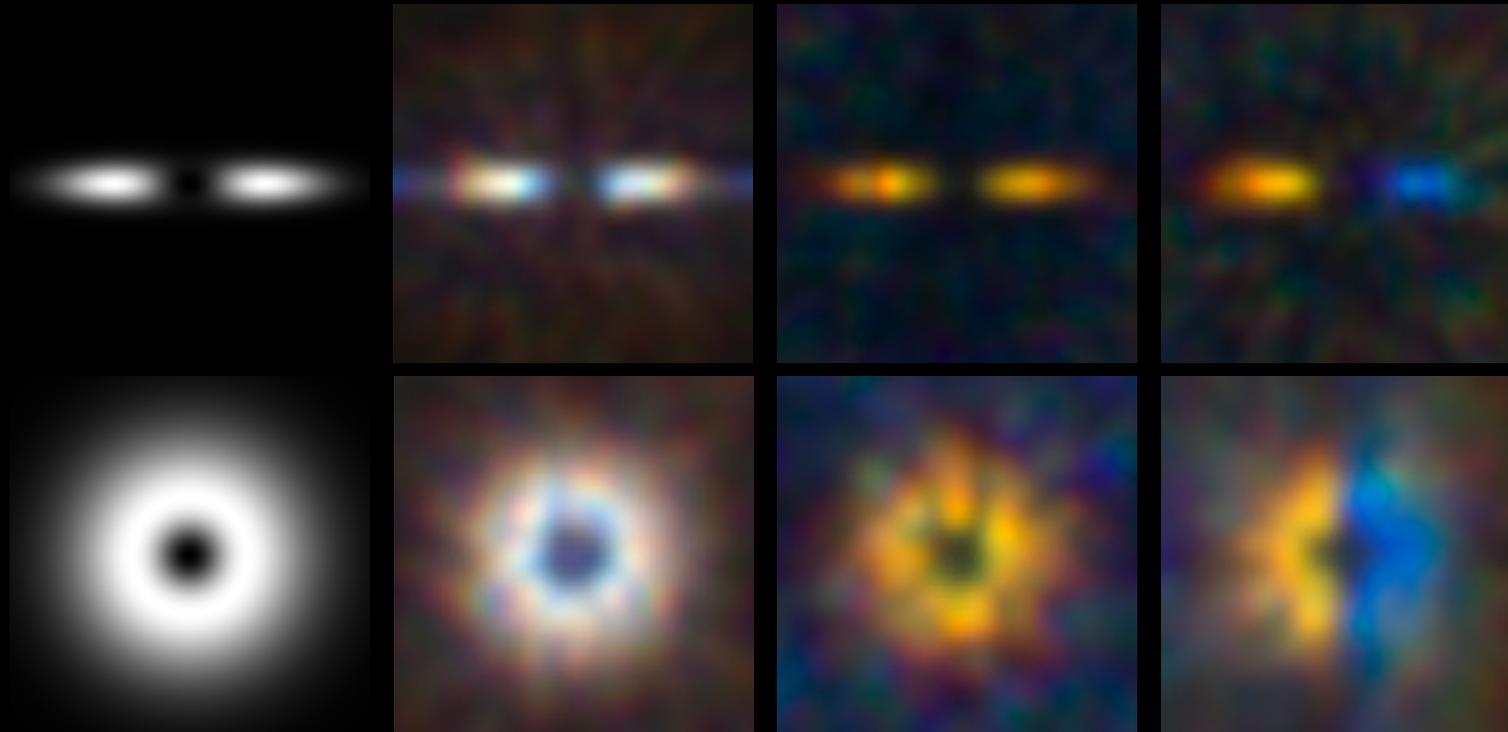
Results

Training

- Training workstation
 - Dual AMD EPYC 7763 CPUs
 - 768GB DDR4 memory
 - Single NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4090 GPU
- Training time: 6--12 hours

Results (simulation)

- Anti-mirror



Target

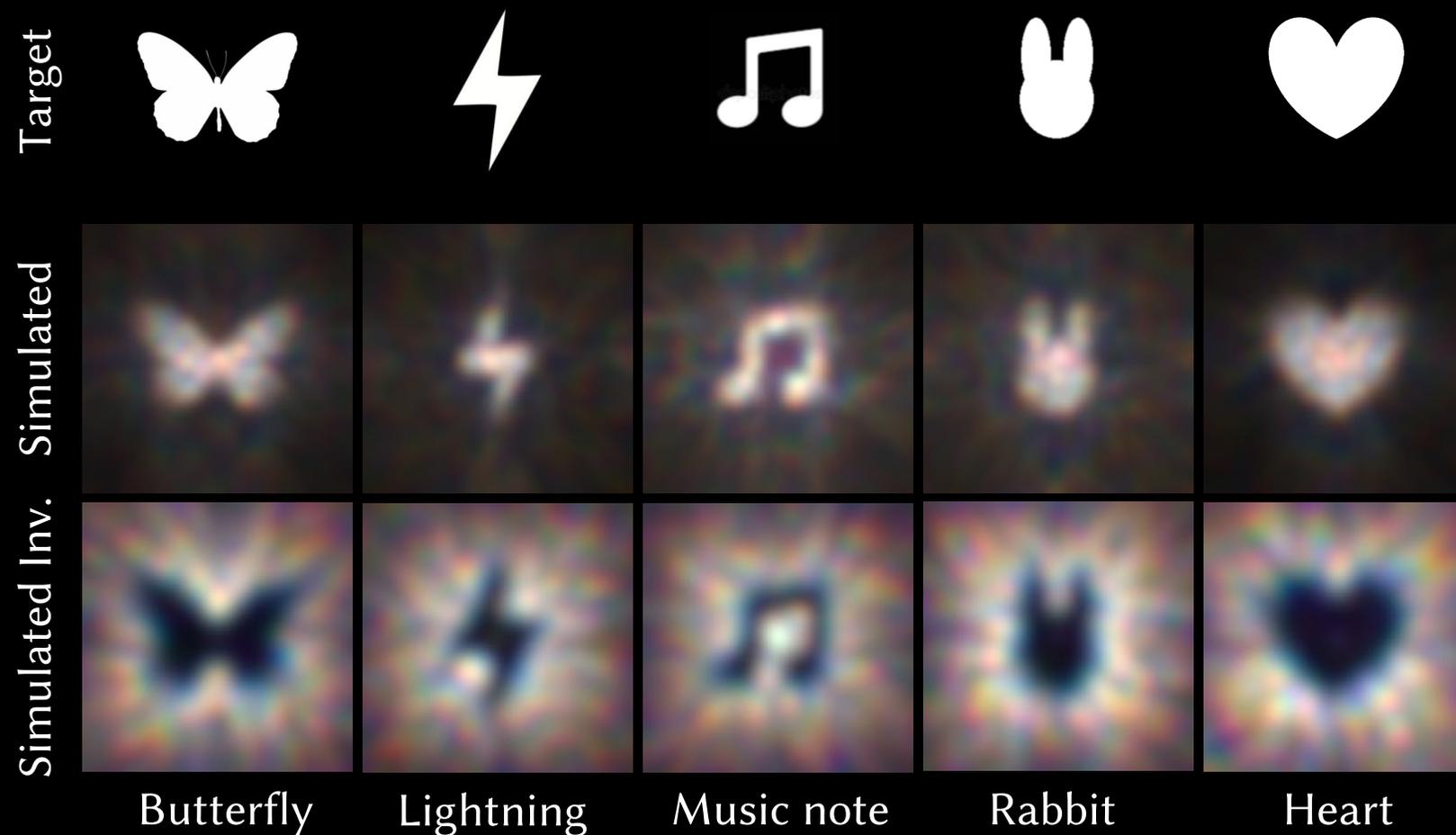
White

Red

Iridescent

Results (simulation)

- Pictorial



Results (simulation)

- Structural color and colored pictorial



Red

Orange

Yellow

Green

Cyan

Blue

Purple



Lightning



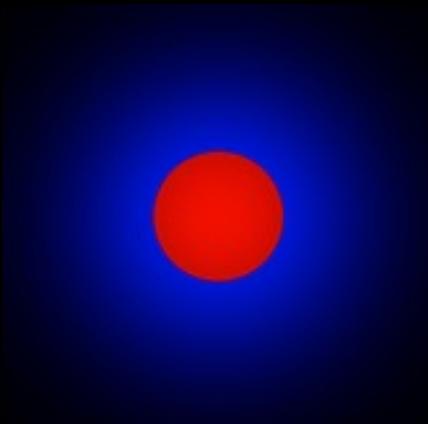
Blue

Green

Red

Results (simulation)

- Iridescent

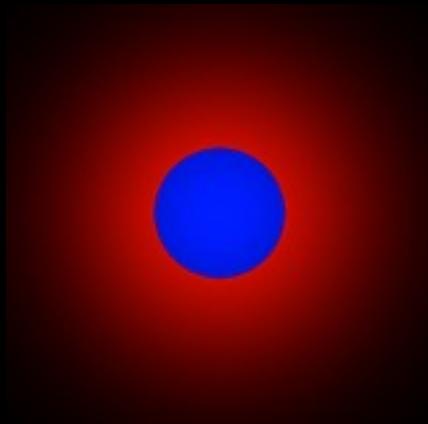


Target

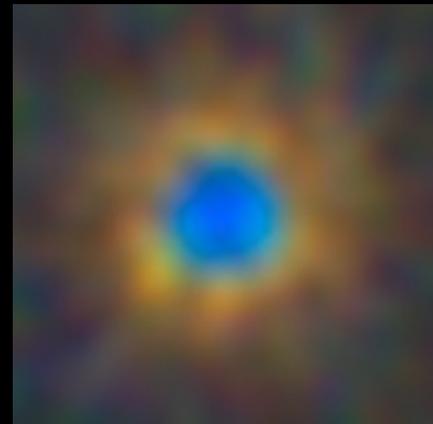


Simulated

Iridescent Circle



Target



Simulated

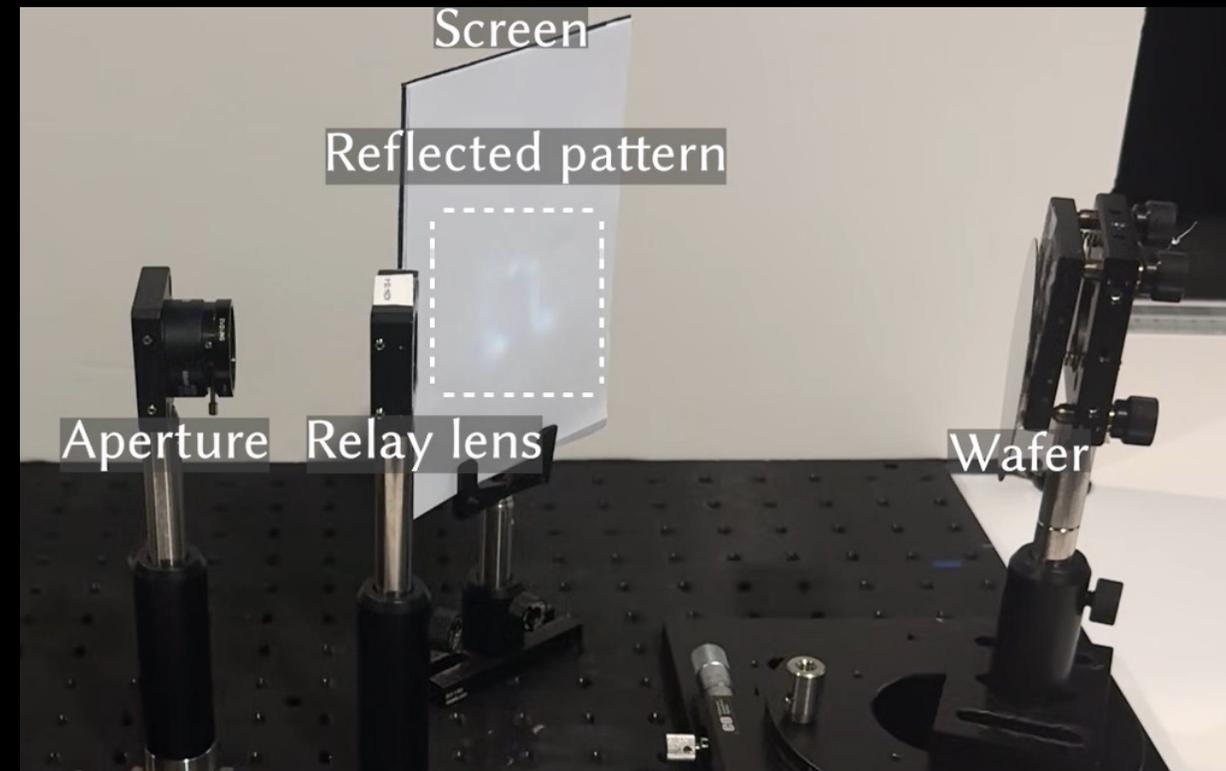
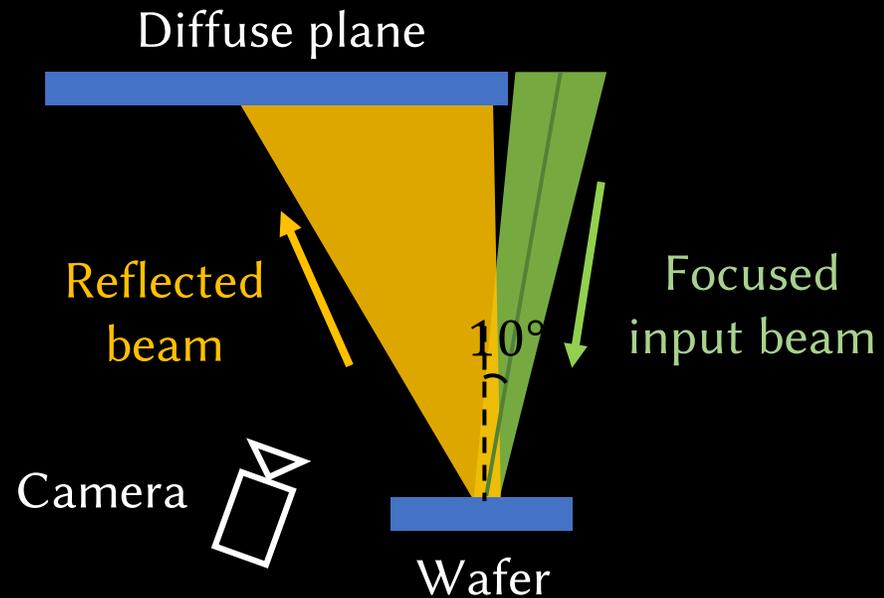
Circle Inverted

Results (fabrication)

- Fabrication
 - Heidelberg DWL66+ laser writer, equipped with a 5 mm write head.
 - AZ 4562 photoresist.
 - A 50nm aluminum layer is deposited using an ESC Ion Beam Assist Sputter system (model ESCRD4).
- Height range: 0--0.8 μ m
- Feature size: 1.5 or 2 μ m

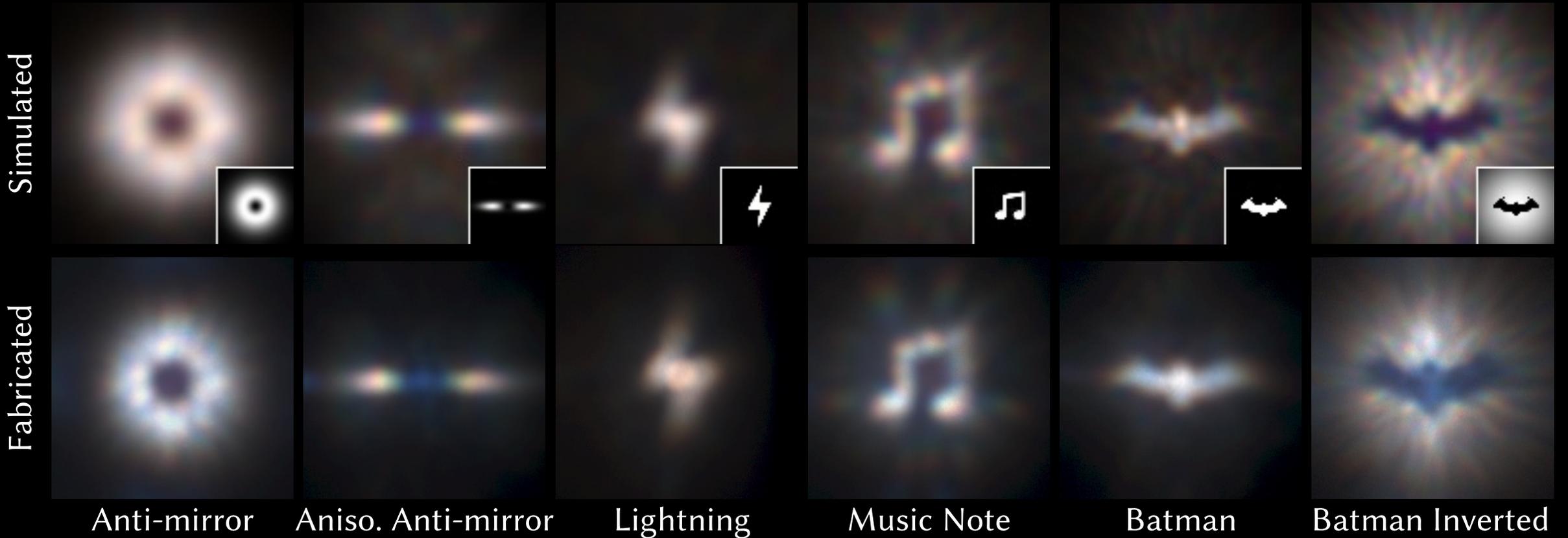
Results (fabrication)

- Capture setup



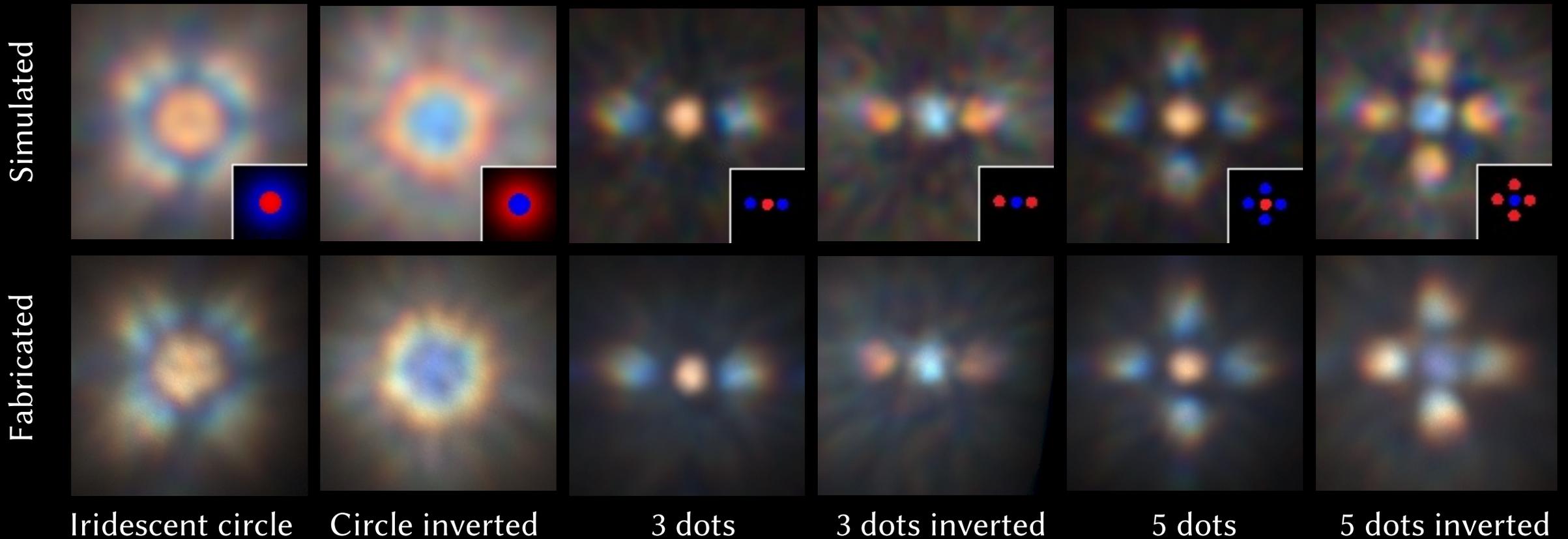
Results (fabrication)

- Capture setup
- Results



Results (fabrication)

- Capture setup
- Results





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Conclusion

Conclusion

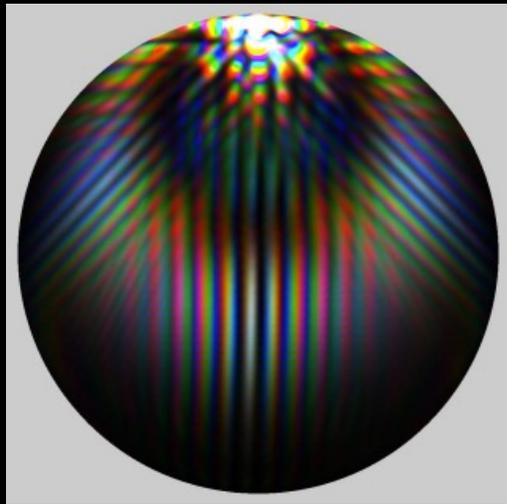
- Our work introduces a differentiable wave-optics rendering pipeline for BRDF design, enabling colored BRDF fabrication

Conclusion

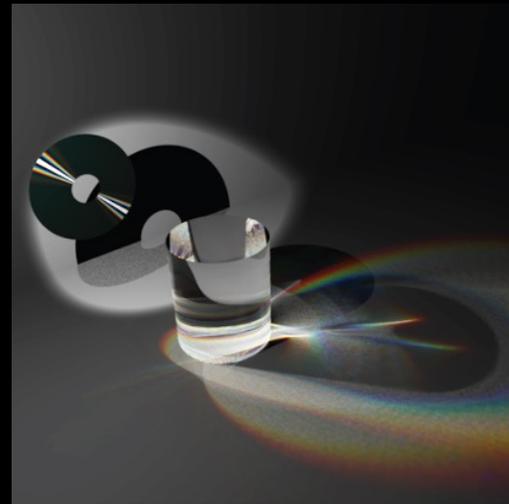
- Our work introduces a differentiable wave-optics rendering pipeline for BRDF design, enabling colored BRDF fabrication
- Limitations
 - Assume a globally planar surface
 - Ignores shadowing and masking effects
 - Constrained by the resolution and variability of grayscale lithography

Future work

- Incorporating advanced wave-optics frameworks
 - Non-planar
 - Shadowing and masking
 - Far-field diffraction and other light-field effects



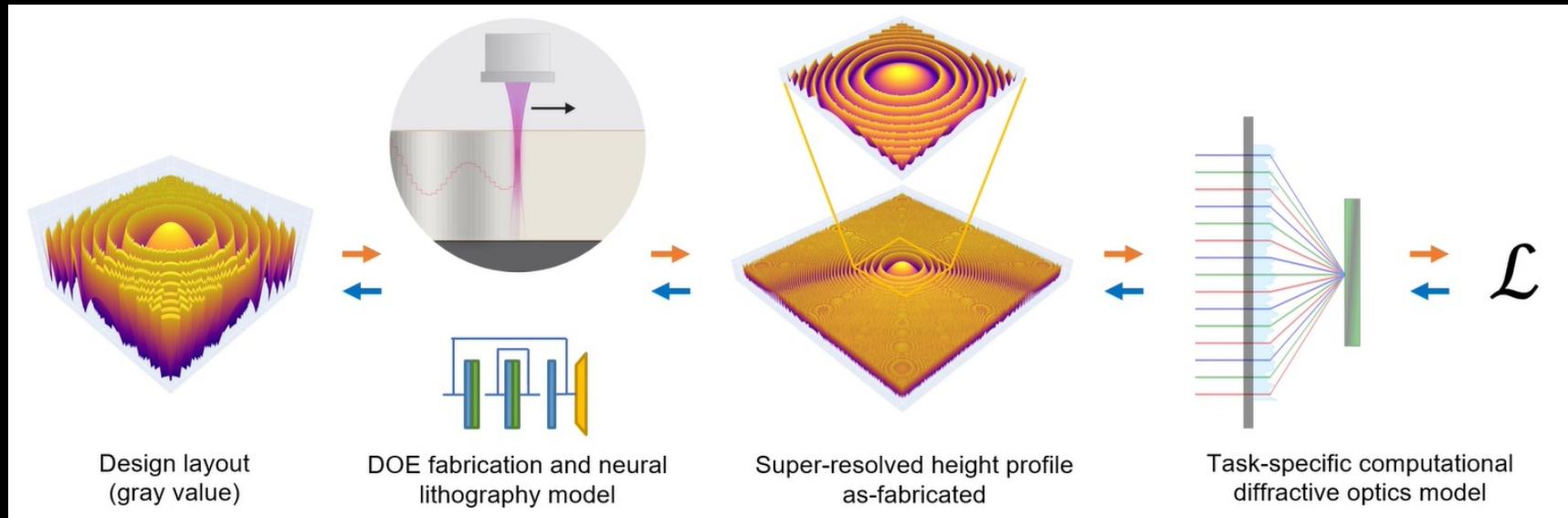
[Yu et al. 2023]



[Cuypers et al. 2012]

Future work

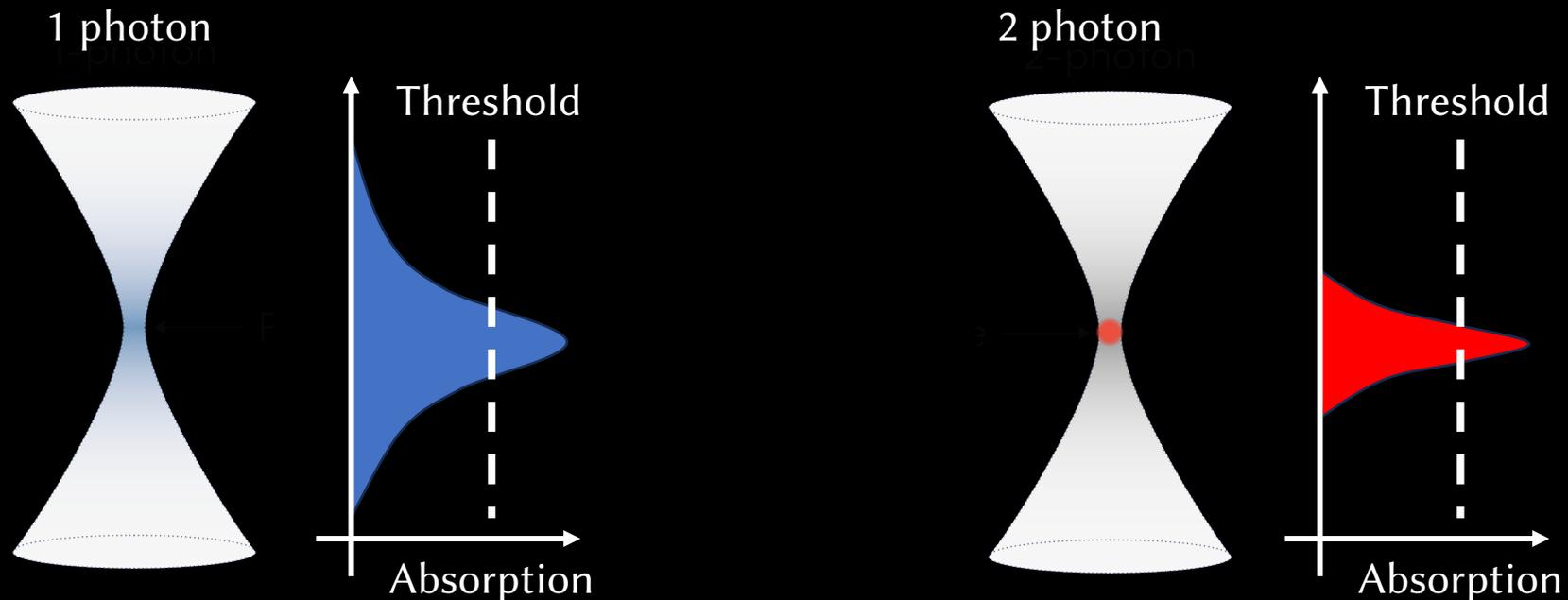
- Incorporating advanced wave-optics frameworks
- Modeling the lithography process directly as part of the optimization loop



[Wei et al. 2025]

Future work

- Incorporating advanced wave-optics frameworks
- Modeling the lithography process
- Improved fabrication technologies, like two-photon lithography



Thank you

- Find code and data in our project page



<https://vclab.kaist.ac.kr/siggraphasia2025p1/>



<https://github.com/KAIST-VCLAB/color-brdfs-with-wave-optics>