

# A Dynamic Noise Primitive for Coherent Stylization Styles Cookbook

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## 1. Rendering Algorithm for Temporally Coherent Stylization

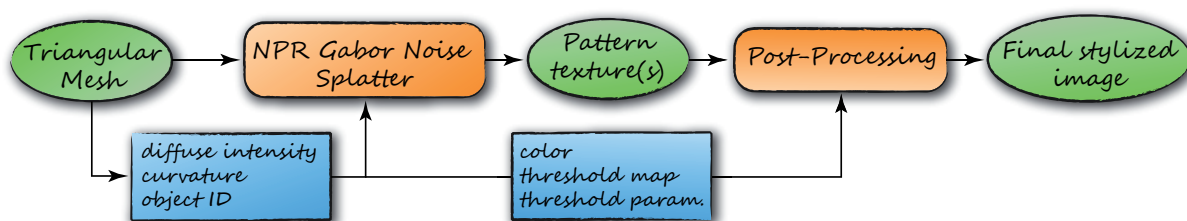


Figure 1: Schematic representation of our rendering algorithm for temporally coherent stylization using NPR Gabor Noise.

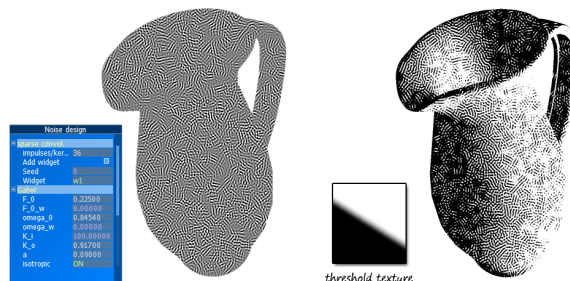
Our rendering algorithm for temporally coherent stylization is a two-step process (see figure 1) based on deferred shading. In the first step, we generate one or more noise layers using NPR Gabor noise. This is done using a general noise shader. We can use scene attributes (such as shading, surface curvature [Rus04] and object ID) to locally control the parameters of the noise (frequency, bandwidth and orientation). In the second step, we composite the noise layers to produce the final result. This is done using a style-specific shader.

In the remainder of this document, we give a detailed description of the individual styles (Sec. 2), including the threshold function we used for several styles (Sec. 3), and the compositing functions we used (Sec. 4).

## 2. Styles

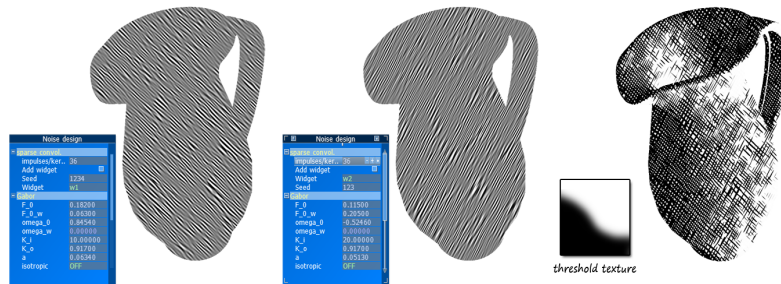
In this section we provide pseudo-code for the style-specific shaders as well as the parameters that we used to produce the styles shown in the paper.

### 2.1. Stippling



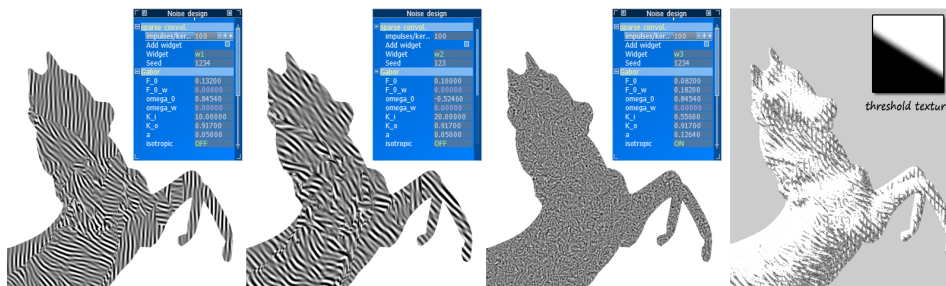
```
float pattern = texture(noise_texture0, texCoord).r;
vec3 stroke = texture(thresholdMap, vec2(pattern, diffuseIntensity)).rgb;
vec3 final_color = stroke;
```

## 2.2. Cross-Hatching



```
vec3 stroke1 = texture(thresholdMap, vec2(pattern1, diffuseIntensity)).rgb;
vec3 stroke2 = texture(thresholdMap, vec2(pattern2, diffuseIntensity)).rgb;
vec3 final_color = stroke1*stroke2;
```

## 2.3. Graphite



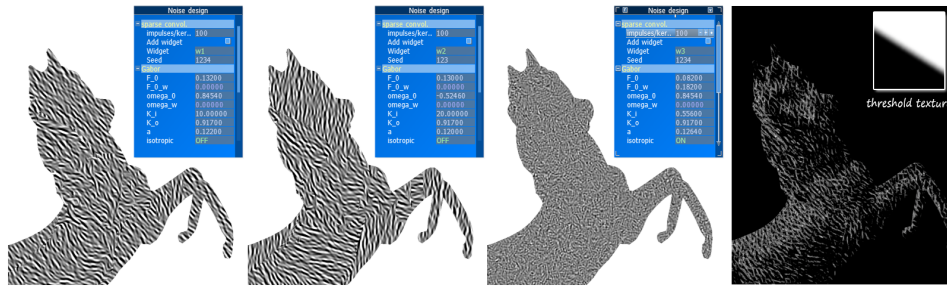
```
float pattern1 = texture(noise_texture0, texCoord).r;
float pattern2 = texture(noise_texture1, texCoord).r;
float pattern3 = texture(noise_texture2, texCoord).r;

vec3 stroke1 = texture(thresholdMap, vec2((pattern1+pattern3)/2.0, diffuseIntensity)).rgb;
vec3 stroke2 = texture(thresholdMap, vec2((pattern2+pattern3)/2.0, diffuseIntensity)).rgb;

vec3 final_color = (1.0-(1.0-stroke1*stroke2))*pattern3;

if (isBackground) final_color = vec3(0.8);
```

## 2.4. Chalk



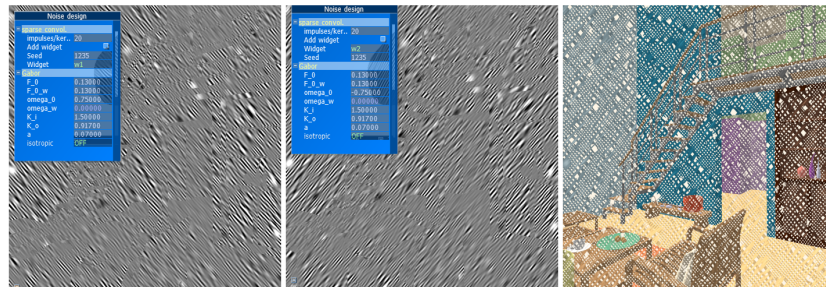
```
float pattern1 = texture(noise_texture0, texCoord).r;
float pattern2 = texture(noise_texture1, texCoord).r;
float pattern3 = texture(noise_texture2, texCoord).r;

vec3 stroke1 = texture(thresholdMap, vec2((pattern1+pattern3)/2.0, diffuseIntensity)).rgb;
vec3 stroke2 = texture(thresholdMap, vec2((pattern2+pattern3)/2.0, diffuseIntensity)).rgb;

vec3 final_color = 1.0-(1.0-(1.0-stroke1*stroke2)*pattern3);

if(isBackground) final_color = vec3(0.0);
```

## 2.5. Color Strokes



```
float pattern1 = texture2D(noise_texture0, texCoord).r;
float pattern2 = texture2D(noise_texture1, texCoord).r;

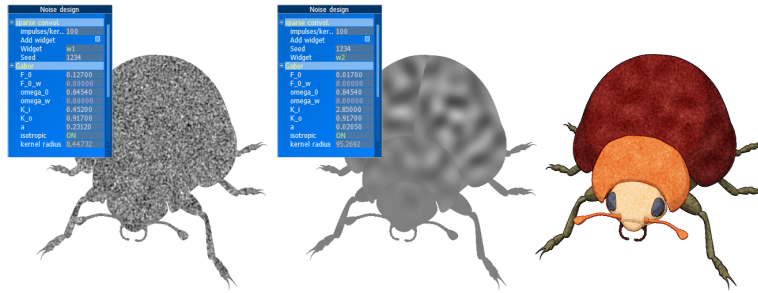
vec3 background = vec3(0.99,0.96,0.9);
vec3 final_color = background;

float alpha = threshold(pattern1, 25, 0.5);
final_color = alphaBlend(final_color, overlay(color*0.85,pattern1,1.2), alpha);

alpha = threshold(pattern2, 25, 0.5);
final_color = alphaBlend(final_color, overlay(color,pattern2,1.0), alpha);

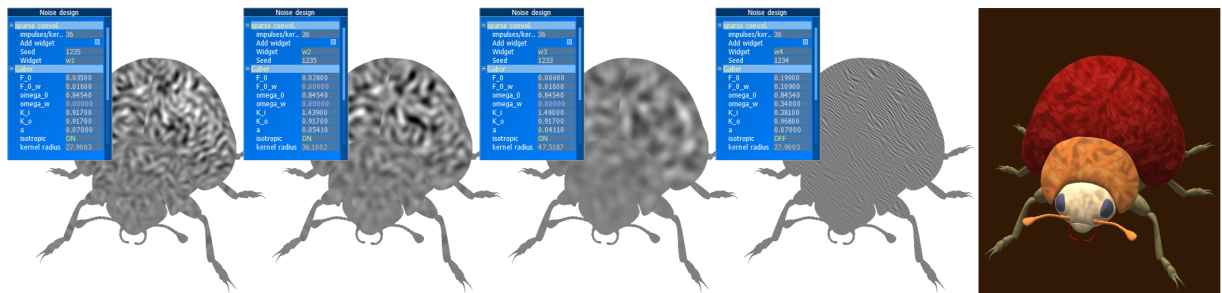
if(isBackground) final_color = background;
```

## 2.6. Watercolor



We use a watercolor stylization algorithm similar to the algorithm by Bousseau *et al.* [BKTS06], using one turbulence texture and one pigment texture.

## 2.7. Ink on Canvas



```
float pattern1 = texture2D(noise_texture0, texCoord).r;
float pattern2 = texture2D(noise_texture1, texCoord).r;
float pattern3 = texture2D(noise_texture2, texCoord).r;
float pattern4 = texture2D(noise_texture3, texCoord).r;

vec3 final_color = color;

float alpha = threshold(pattern3, 25, 0.5);
final_color = alphaBlend(final_color, overlay(color*0.9,pattern3,1.0), alpha);

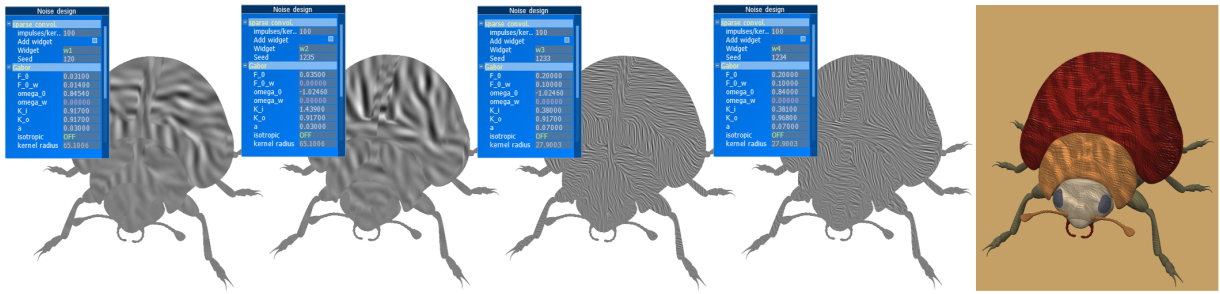
alpha = threshold(pattern2, 25, 0.5);
final_color = alphaBlend(final_color, overlay(color*0.95,pattern2,1.0), alpha);

alpha = threshold(pattern1, 25, 0.5);
final_color = alphaBlend(final_color, overlay(color*1.05,pattern1,1.0), alpha);

final_color = overlay(final_color, pattern4, 1.2);

if (isBackground) final_color = vec3(0.17,0.1,0.017);
```

## 2.8. Painterly



```
float pattern1 = texture2D(noise_texture0, texCoord).r;
float pattern2 = texture2D(noise_texture1, texCoord).r;
float pattern3 = texture2D(noise_texture2, texCoord).r;
vec3 pattern4 = texture2D(noise_texture3, texCoord).rgb;

vec3 final_color = overlay(color, pattern3, 0.7);

float alpha1 = threshold(pattern1, 25, 0.5);
vec3 stroke1_color = overlayAlpha(final_color, color*0.8, pattern4, 1.2, alpha1);

float alpha2 = threshold(pattern2, 25, 0.5);
final_color = overlayAlpha(stroke1_color, color*0.9, pattern3, 1.2, alpha2);

if (isBackground) final_color = vec3(0.96,0.78,0.5);
```

We can add a bump mapping effect to emphasize the brush fiber layers, similar to the algorithm by Hertzmann [Her02].

## 3. Threshold Function

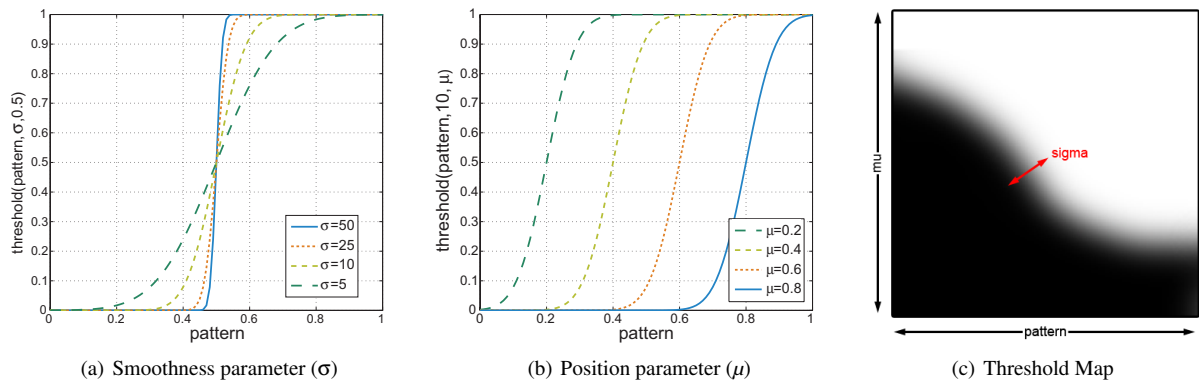


Figure 2: Threshold functions: (a,b) threshold curves; (c) threshold map

We use thresholding for various styles. The threshold function is a sigmoid-shaped function. We use a threshold function based on the error function, the integral of a Gaussian function, with parameters  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ , which control the position and the smoothness of the threshold respectively (see Fig 2).

```
float threshold(float pattern, float sigma, float mu)
{
    return (erf((sigma * (pattern - mu))) + 1.0) / 2.0;
}
```

Instead of a threshold function, we can also use a *threshold map* (see Fig. 2(c)), an X-toon texture [BTM06] that graphically defines a spatially varying relationship between the threshold function and another variable (for example, shading).

#### 4. Compositing functions

We used the following functions for compositing the noise layers.

##### Alpha Blending

```
vec3 alphaBlend(vec3 initColor, vec3 colorToBlend, float alpha)
{
    return (1.0-alpha) * initColor + alpha * colorToBlend;
}
```

##### Overlay

```
vec3 overlay(vec3 initColor, vec3 colorToOverlay, float overlayFactor)
{
    return initColor*overlayFactor*(1.0-(1.0-initColor)*(1.0-colorToOverlay));
}
```

##### Overlay - Alpha

```
vec3 overlayAlpha(vec3 backColor, vec3 initColor, vec3 colorToOverlay, float overlayFactor, float alpha)
{
    return backColor*(1.0-alpha) + alpha*initColor*overlayFactor*(1.0-(1.0-initColor*alpha)*(1.0-colorToOverlay));
}
```

#### References

- [BKTS06] BOUSSEAU A., KAPLAN M., THOLLOT J., SILLION F.: Interactive watercolor rendering with temporal coherence and abstraction. In *Proc. 4th Int. Symposium on Non-Photorealistic Animation and Rendering* (2006), pp. 141–149. 4
- [BTM06] BARLA P., THOLLOT J., MARKOSIAN L.: X-toon: An extended toon shader. In *NPAR '2006: international symposium on non-photorealistic animation and rendering* (2006), ACM. 6
- [Her02] HERTZMANN A.: Fast paint texture. In *NPAR '2002: international symposium on non-photorealistic animation and rendering* (2002), ACM, p. 91. 5
- [Rus04] RUSINKIEWICZ S.: Estimating curvatures and their derivatives on triangle meshes. In *Symposium on 3D Data Processing, Visualization, and Transmission* (2004). 1