# Modeling Vellus Facial Hair from Asperity Scattering Silhouettes

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#### **ACM Reference format:**

Chloe LeGendre Loc Hyunh Shanhe Wang Paul Debevec. 2017. Modeling Vellus Facial Hair from Asperity Scattering Silhouettes. In Proceedings of SIGGRAPH '17 Talks, Los Angeles, CA, USA, July 30 - August 03, 2017, 8 pages.

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/3084363.3085057

#### Table 1: Geometric parameters for vellus hair library

| parameter                                      |                          | value(s)   |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| hair density, hairs per cm <sup>2</sup>        | ρ                        | 25, 50, 75, 100  |
| avg. hair length, mm                           | $l_{\mu}$                | 0.05, 0.125, 0.2   |
| std. dev. hair length, prct. of mean           | $l_{\sigma}$             | 10.0, 23.5, 35.15, 50.0  |
| avg. hair orientation                          | $	heta_{\mu}$            | $-\frac{3\pi}{8}, -\frac{\pi}{4}, -\frac{\pi}{8}, 0, \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{8}$ |
| std. dev. hair orientation                     | $\theta_{\sigma}$        | $\frac{\pi}{32}, \frac{5\pi}{64}, \frac{\pi}{8}$   |
| avg. change in hair orientation                | $\Delta \theta_{\mu}$    | $0, \frac{\pi}{8}$   |
| std. dev. change in hair orientation           | $\Delta \theta_{\sigma}$ | $\frac{\pi}{16}$   |
| hair thickness, mm                             | t                        | 0.015  |
| underlying surface curvature, cm <sup>-1</sup> | κ                        | 0.05, 0.2, 0.5, 0.8  |

#### Table 2: Rendering parameters for the alHair shader

| parameter                      | value |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| melanin                        | 0.001 |
| highlight width ( $\beta_R$ )  | 2     |
| highlight shift ( $\alpha_R$ ) | 3     |
| opacity                        | 0.05  |
| diffuse lobe strength          | 0     |
| specular 1 lobe strength (R)   | 1     |
| specular 1 width scale         | 0.2   |
| specular 2 lobe strength (TRT) | 1     |
| specular 2 glint strength      | 10    |
| transmission lobe strength (T) | 1     |
| index of refraction $(\eta)$   | 1.55  |

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Real photograph

Rendering with vellus hair

Figure 2: Comparison of crops of reference photograph (left) and backlit 3D model rendered with vellus hair.

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### Maya Scene file of facial model with vellus hair.



Maya Scene file of cylinder of  $\kappa = 0.05$ , covered with procedurally generated vellus hair using geometry parameters.

Figure 3: Maya Scene files of vellus hair.

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Real photograph

Rendering with vellus hair

Figure 4: Comparison of front-lit reference photograph (left) and front lit 3D model rendered with vellus hair.

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Real photograph

Rendering with vellus hair

Figure 5: Comparison of details of reference photograph (left) and front lit 3D model rendered with vellus hair.



Figure 6: Upper rows (1, 3, 5, 7): Photographed backlit vellus hairs along a subject's silhouette, straightened by resampling. Lower rows (2, 4, 6, 8): Corresponding matching vellus hairs images from our rendered library, with matches computed using image statistics.



Figure 7: Examples of backlit vellus hairs from our rendered library. Rows 1-4: Varying average hair inclination from surface normal ( $\theta_{\mu}$ ), underlying geometry radius of curvature ( $\kappa$ ) in units cm<sup>-1</sup>, and density ( $\rho$ ) in units hairs per cm<sup>2</sup>, for hairs of average length 0.2 cm. Rows 5-8: varying the same parameters for hairs of average length 0.125 cm. Other parameters do not vary. Images represent 1 cm of underlying geometry, along the image width. Curvature of the underlying geometry ( $\kappa$ ) has a large impact on the visual appearance of hair density.