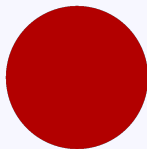


Lighting and Shading

University of California Riverside

Why we need shading

- Suppose we build a model of a red sphere
- We get something like

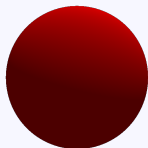


- But we want



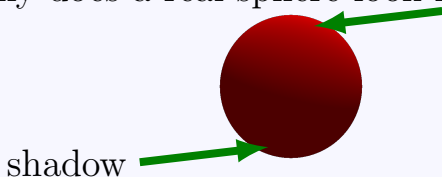
Shading

- Why does a real sphere look like this?

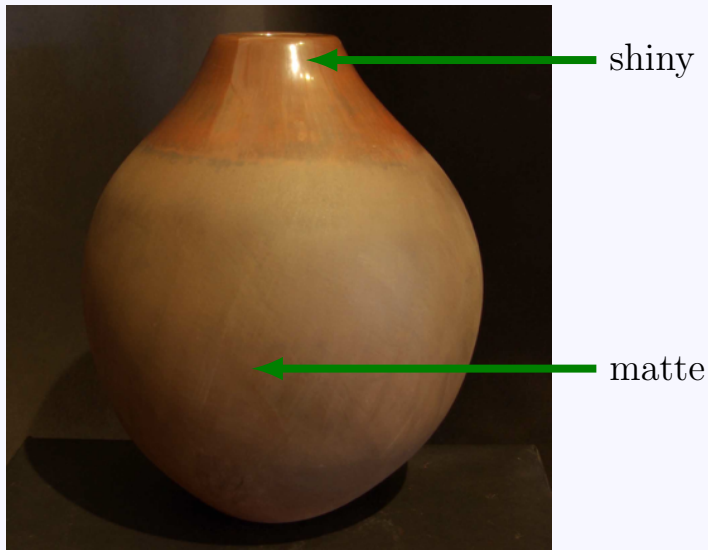


Shading - lighting

- Why does a real sphere look like this?



Shading - material properties

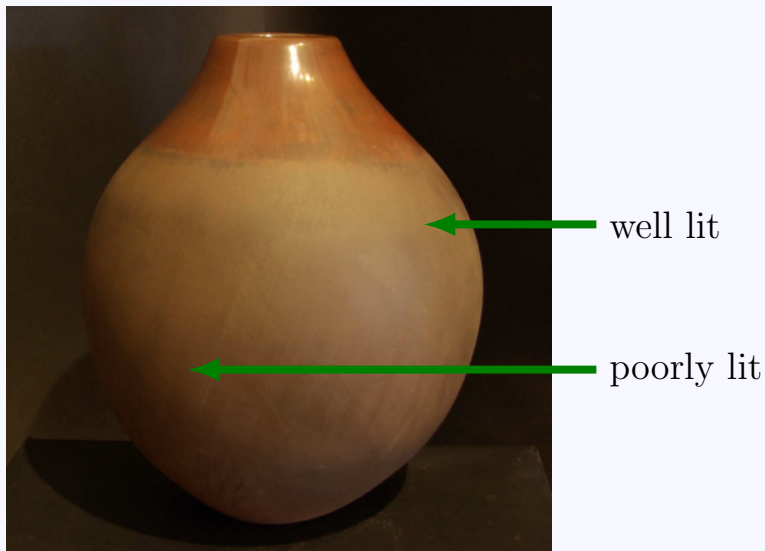


Shading - viewing location



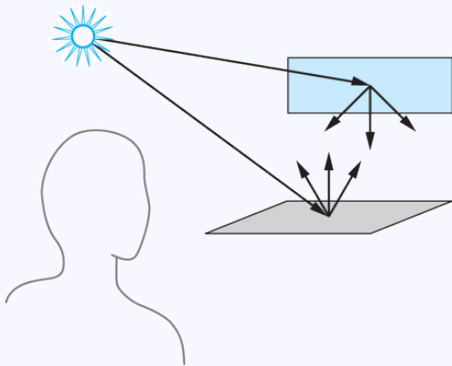
What if I move?

Shading - surface orientation

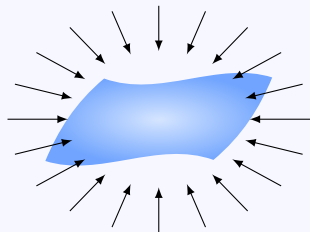


General rendering

- Based on physics
 - conservation of energy
- Surfaces can
 - absorb light
 - emit light
 - reflect light
 - transmit light



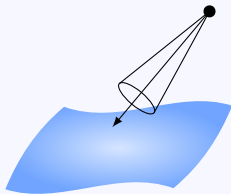
Idealized light sources



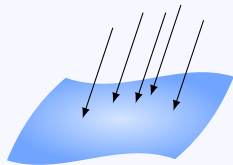
ambient



point light



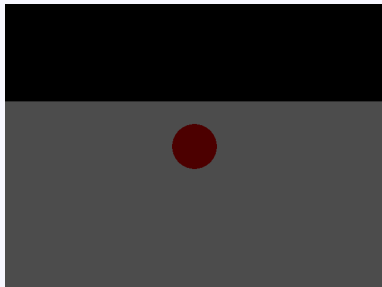
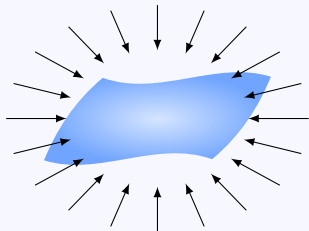
spotlight



directional light

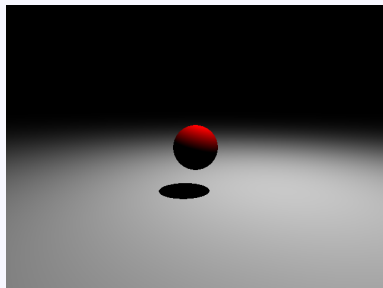
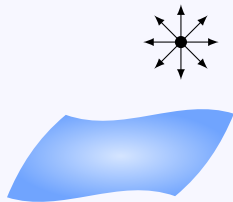
Ambient light

- Achieve uniform light level
- No shadows
- Same light level everywhere

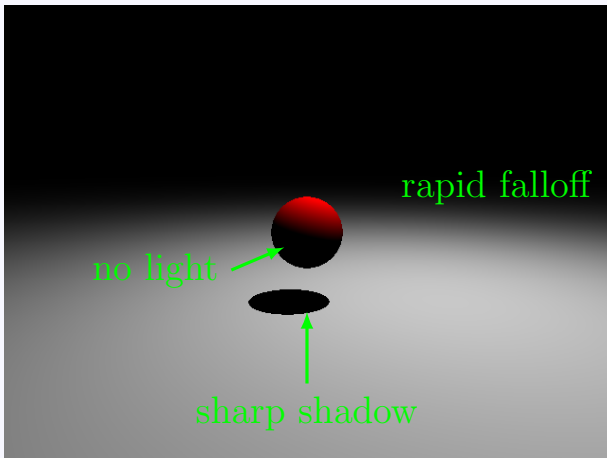


Point light

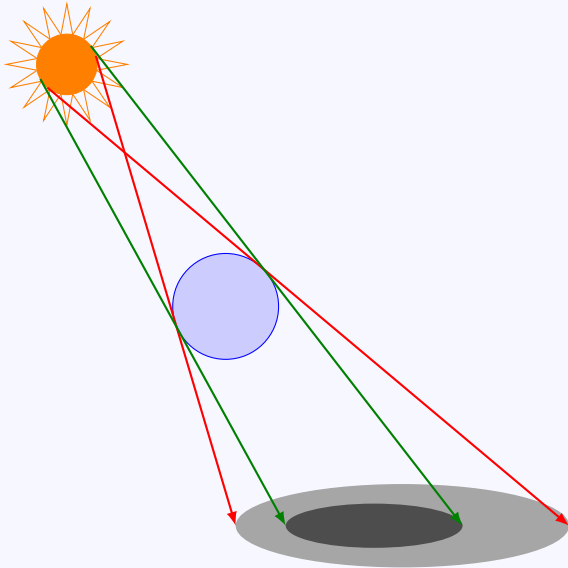
- Light emitted from a point \mathbf{p}
- Uniform in all directions
- Falls off with distance: $\ell(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}\|^2} L$



Point light - limitations

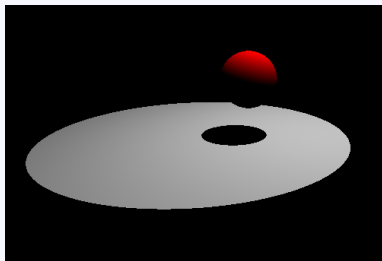
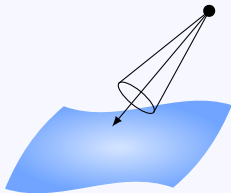


Soft shadows



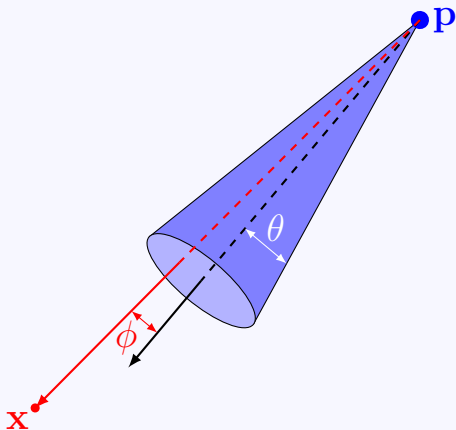
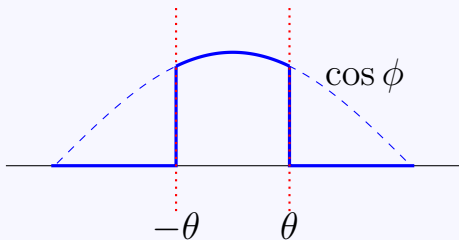
Spotlight

- Light emitted from a point \mathbf{p}
- Emitted in a cone
- Brightest in middle of cone
- Falls off with distance

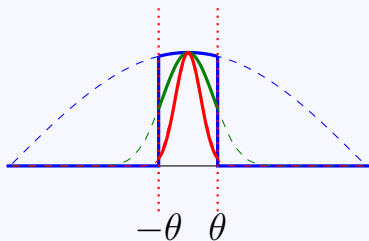


Spotlight

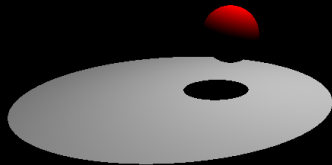
$$\ell(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\cos^e \phi}{\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}\|^2} L$$



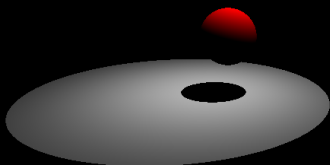
Spotlight - exploring e



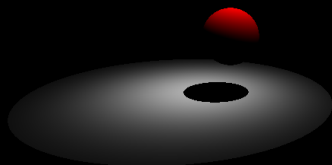
$e = 1$



$e = 20$

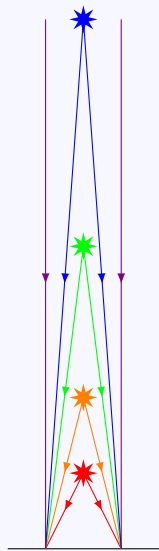
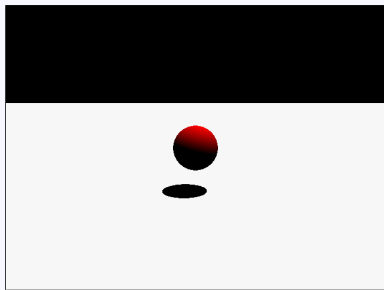
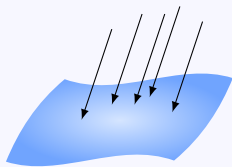


$e = 60$

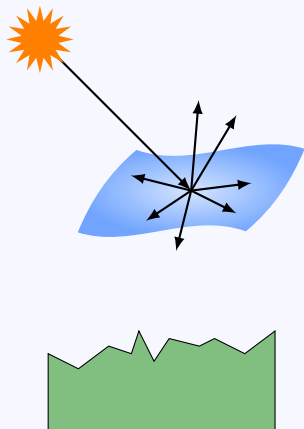


Directional light

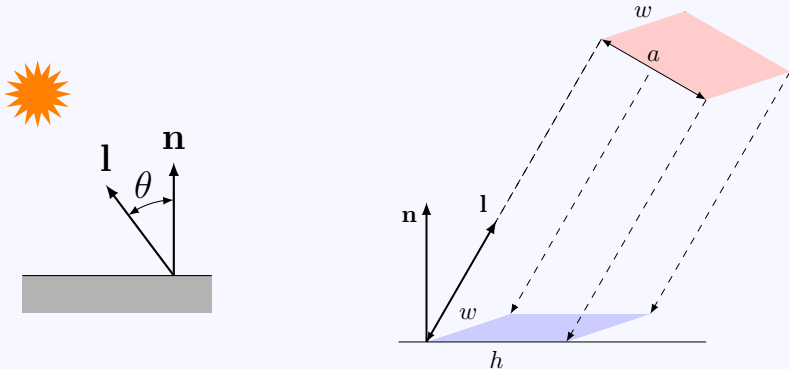
- Light source at infinity
- Rays come in parallel
- No falloff
- Characterized by direction



Lambertian reflection model

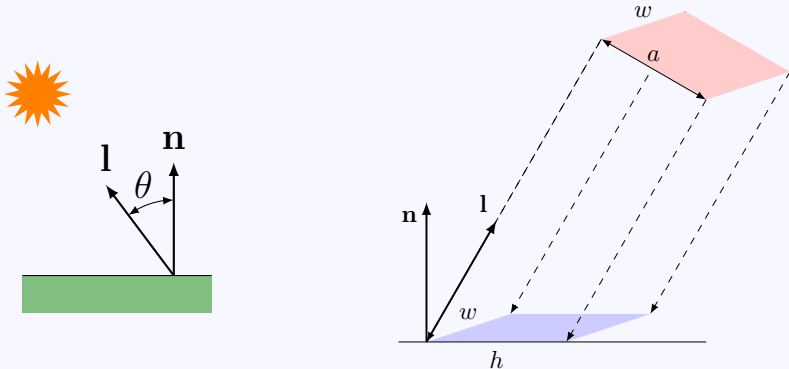


Lambertian reflection model



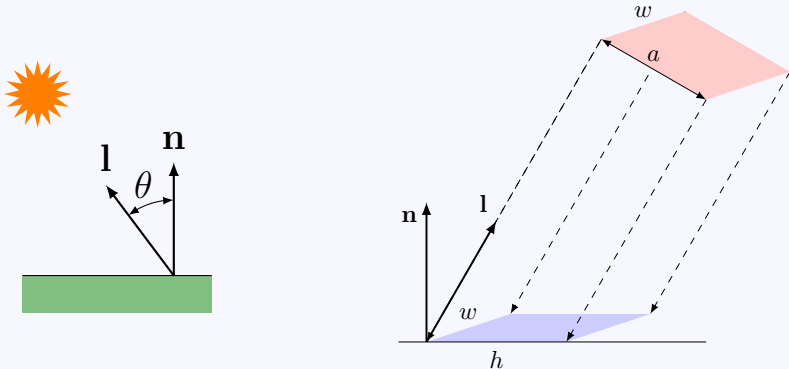
	Light	Incident
Intensity	L	L'
Energy	$E = Lwa$	$E = L'wh$

Lambertian reflection model



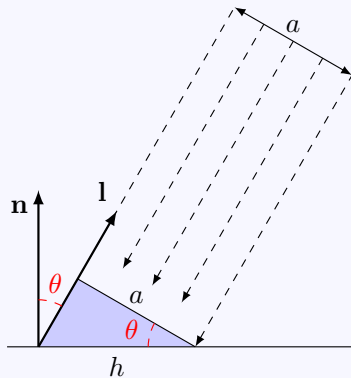
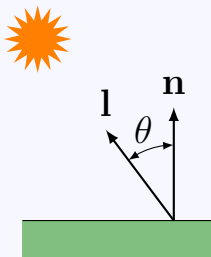
	Light	Incident	Reflected
Intensity	L	L'	$I = RL'$
Energy	$E = Lwa$	$E = L'wh$	RE

Lambertian reflection model



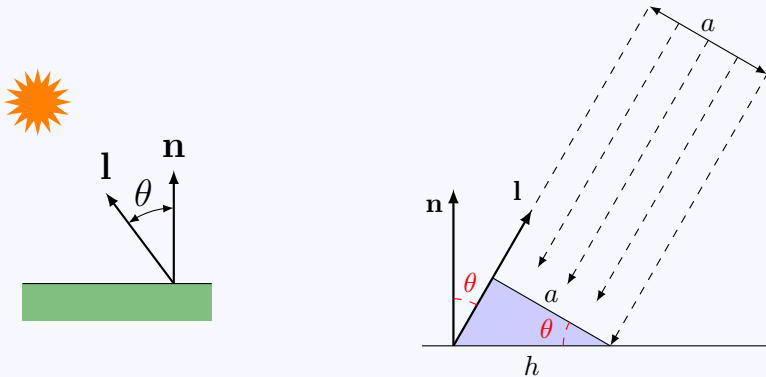
	Light	Incident	Reflected	
Intensity	L	L'	$I = RL'$	$I = LR \frac{a}{h}$
Energy	$E = Lwa$	$E = L'wh$	RE	

Lambertian reflection model



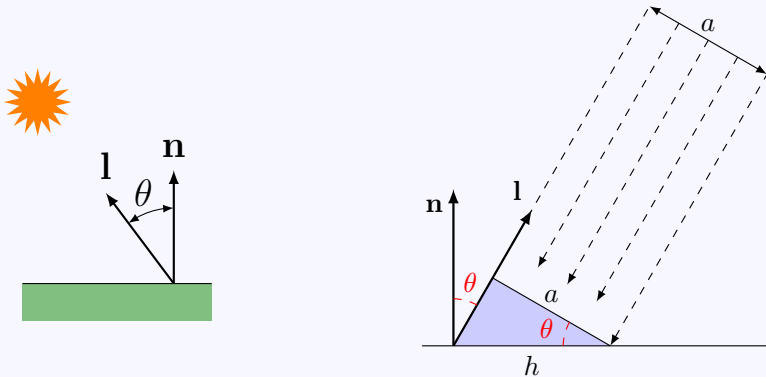
$$I = LR \frac{a}{h}$$

Lambertian reflection model



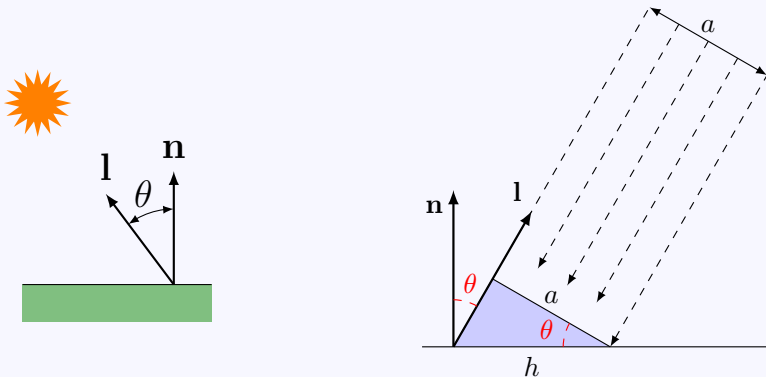
$$I = LR \frac{a}{h} = LR \cos \theta$$

Lambertian reflection model



$$I = LR \frac{a}{h} = LR \cos \theta = LR \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}$$

Lambertian reflection model



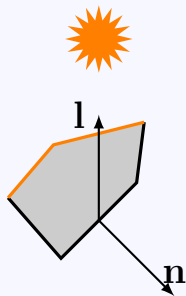
$$I = LR \frac{a}{h} = LR \cos \theta = LR \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}$$

Avoid bug: $I = LR \max(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}, 0)$

Ambient reflection

$$I = LR \max(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}, 0)$$

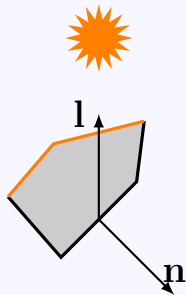
Surfaces facing away from the light will be totally **black**



Ambient reflection

$$I = L_a R_a + L_d R_d \max(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}, 0)$$

All surfaces get the same amount of ambient light



Phong reflection model

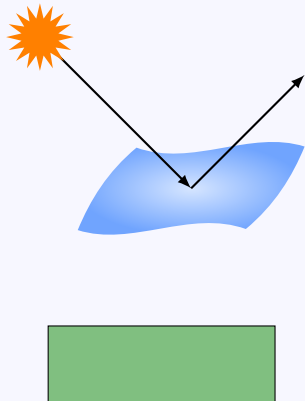
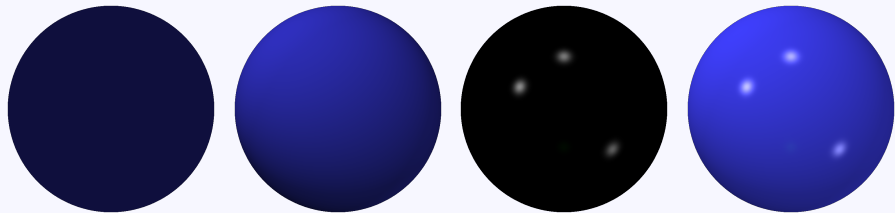


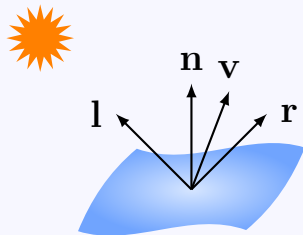
Image source: [1]

Phong reflection model

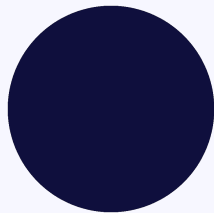


Ambient + Diffuse + Specular = Phong

- Efficient
- Reasonably realistic
- 3 components
- 4 vectors



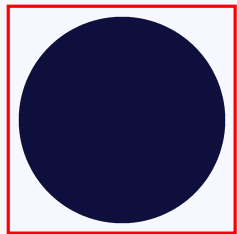
Phong reflection model



Ambient + Diffuse + Specular = Phong

$$\begin{aligned} I &= I_a + I_d + I_s \\ &= R_a L_a + R_d L_d \max(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}, 0) + R_s L_s \max(\cos \phi, 0)^\alpha \end{aligned}$$

Ambient reflection

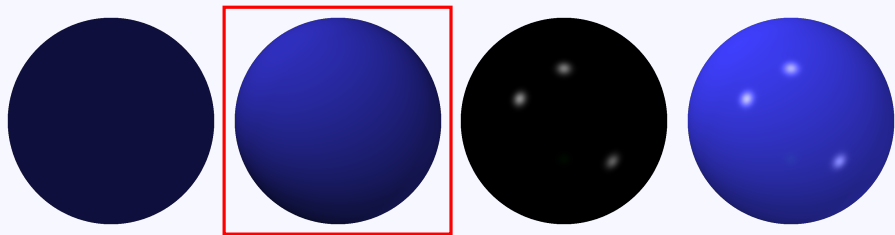


Ambient + Diffuse + Specular = Phong

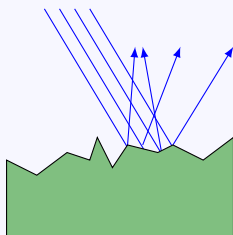
$$I_a = R_a L_a$$

$$0 \leq R_a \leq 1$$

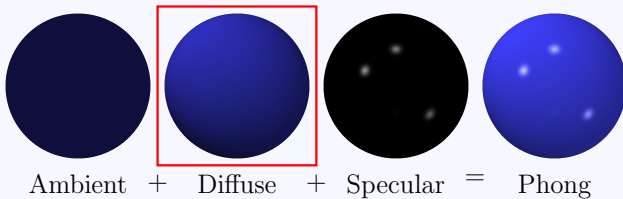
Diffuse reflection



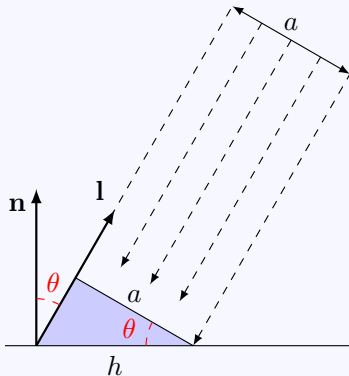
Ambient + Diffuse + Specular = Phong



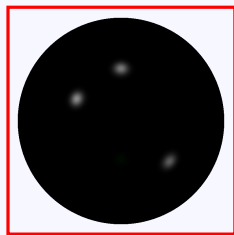
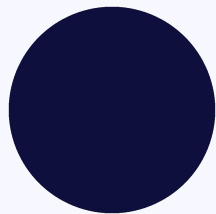
Diffuse reflection



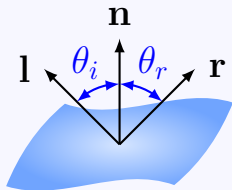
$$I_d = R_d L_d \max(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}, 0)$$



Specular reflection



Ambient + Diffuse + Specular = Phong

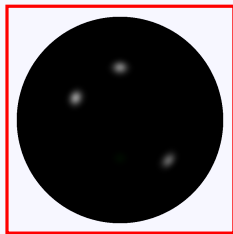
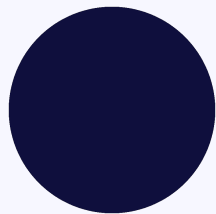


Ideal reflector

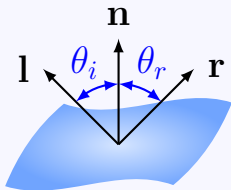
$$\theta_i = \theta_r$$

\mathbf{r} is the mirror reflection direction

Specular reflection

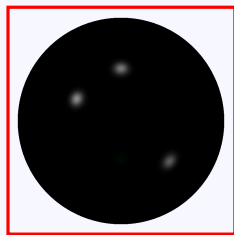
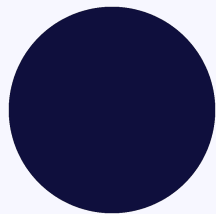


Ambient + Diffuse + Specular = Phong

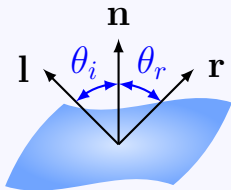


specular reflection is strongest in reflection direction

Specular reflection



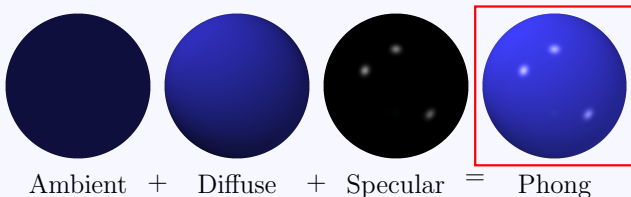
Ambient + Diffuse + Specular = Phong



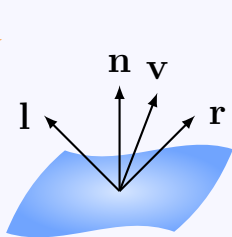
$$I_s = R_s L_s \max(\cos \phi, 0)^\alpha$$

specular reflection drops off with increasing ϕ

Phong reflection model



$$I = I_a + I_d + I_s$$
$$= R_a L_a + R_d L_d \max(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l}, 0) + R_s L_s \max(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r}, 0)^\alpha$$



Attribution

- [1] Andrea Fisher Fine Pottery. jody-folwell-jar05big.jpg.
https://www.eyesofthepot.com/santa-clara/jody_folwell.