Illumination

CMSC 435/634

Illumination

- Effect of light on objects
- Mostly look just at intensity
  - Apply to each color channel independently
- Good for most objects
  - Not fluorescent
  - Not phosphorescent

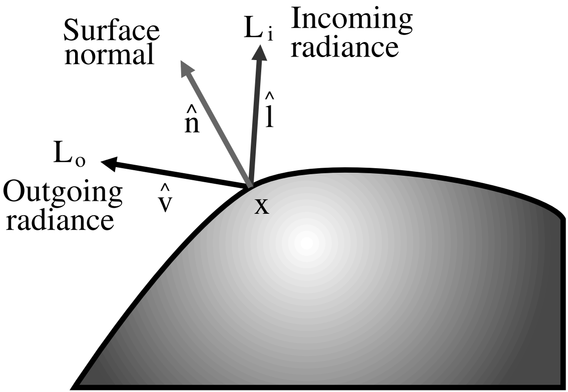
Local vs. Global

- Local
  - Light sources shining directly on object
- Global
  - Lights bouncing from objects onto other objects
  - Ambient Illumination
    - Approximate global illumination as constant color
    - Typically $\sim 1\%$ of direct illumination

BRDF

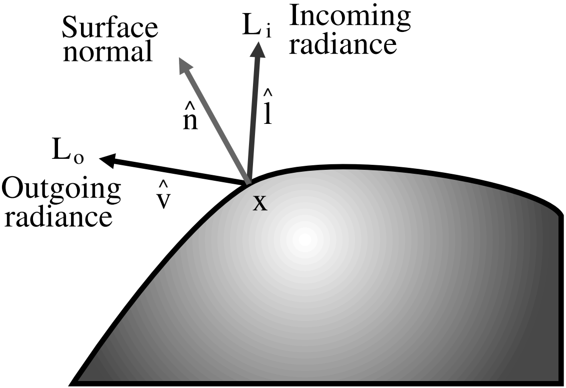
Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function

How much light reflects from L_i to L_o



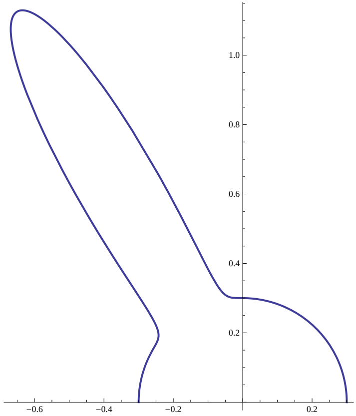
Physically Plausible BRDF

- Positive
- Reciprocity
  - Same light from L_i to L_o as from L_o to L_i
- Conservation of Energy
  - Don't reflect more energy than comes in



Plotting BRDFs

- Polar plot of reflectance strength
  - For **one** view direction, showing light directions
  - For **one** light direction, showing view directions
- Reciprocity – same if you swap view and light



Rendering Equation

Integral of all Incoming Light

$$L_o(\hat{v}) = \int_{\Omega(\hat{n})} L_i(\hat{l})\, f_r(\hat{v}, \hat{l})\, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}\, d\omega(\hat{l})$$

Parts of this equation:

$L_o(\hat{v})$	outgoing light in direction $\hat{v}$
$\Omega(\hat{n})$	hemisphere above $\hat{n}$ that can see this point
$L_i(\hat{l})$	incoming light from direction $\hat{l}$
$f_r(\hat{v}, \hat{l})$	BRDF from $\hat{l}$ to $\hat{v}$
$\hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}\, d\omega(\hat{l})$	projection of differential solid angle onto surface

Rendering Equation for Point Lights

Sum for Each Light

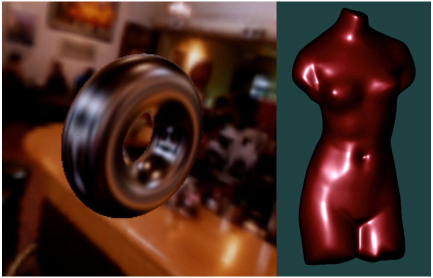
$$L_o(\hat{v}) = \sum_i L_i \, f_r(\hat{v}, \hat{l}_i) \, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}_i$$

Parts of this equation:

$L_o(\hat{v})$	outgoing light in direction $\hat{v}$
i	lights that can see this point (where $\hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}_i > 0$)
$\hat{l}_i$	light direction to light i
L_i	incoming light for light i
$f_r(\hat{v}, \hat{l})$	BRDF from $\hat{l}_i$ to $\hat{v}$

Results

- Integrating full environment
- Light at one point, black elsewhere



Decomposing BRDFs

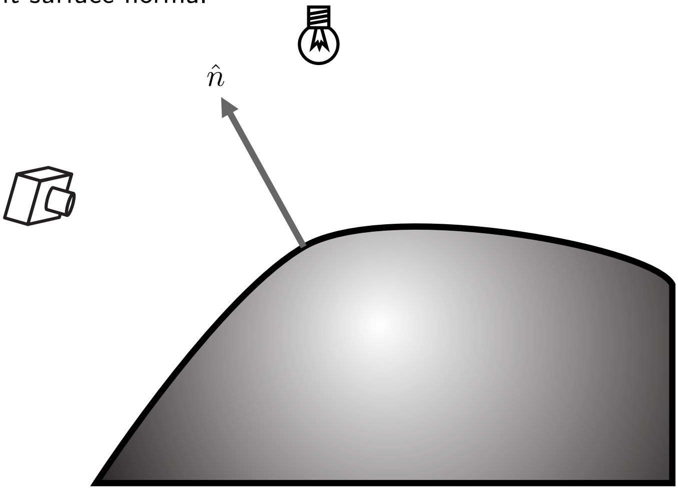
- Decompose BRDF into convenient parts
- Typical breakdown:
  - Diffuse (view independent)
  - Specular (view dependent near reflection)
  - Others less common, often ignored (e.g. retro reflection)

$$L_o(\hat{v}) = \sum_i L_i \left(f_d(\hat{v}, \hat{l}_i) + f_s(\hat{v}, \hat{l}_i) \right) \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}_i$$

$$L_o(\hat{v}) = \sum_i L_i \, f_d(\hat{v}, \hat{l}_i) \, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}_i + \sum_i L_i \, f_s(\hat{v}, \hat{l}_i) \, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}_i$$

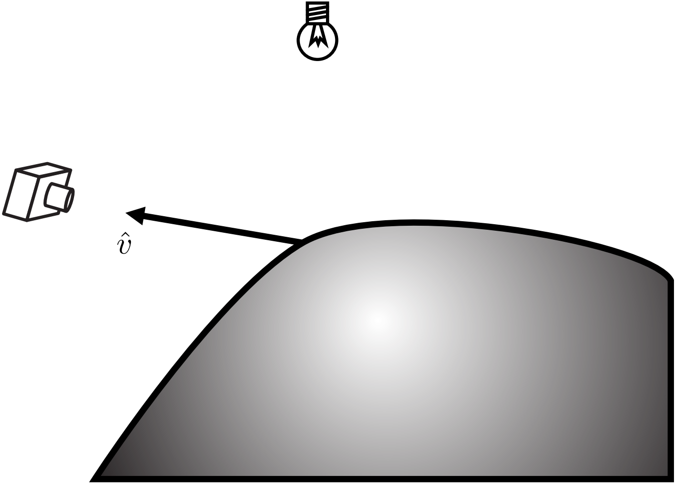
Important directions

$\hat{n}$: Unit surface normal



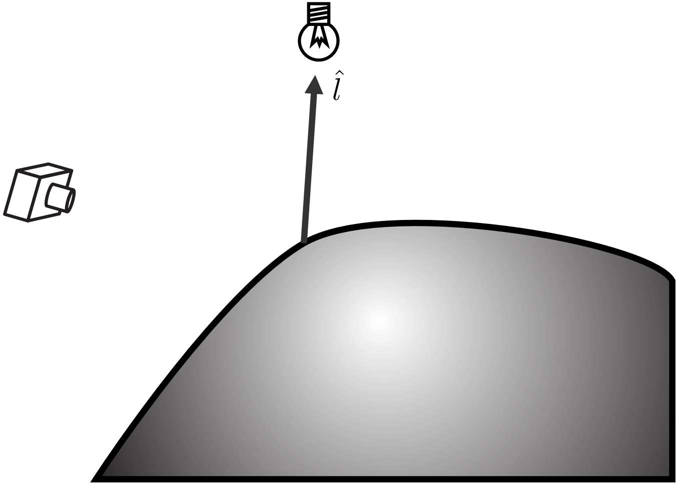
Important directions

$\hat{v}$: Unit vector from surface toward viewer



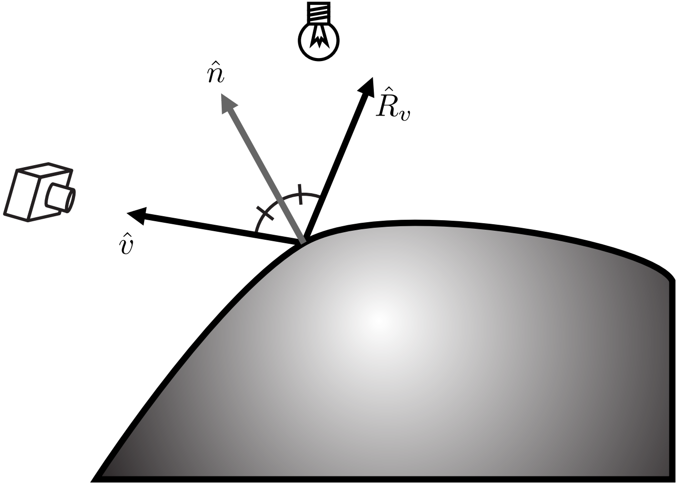
Important directions

$\hat{l}$: Unit vector from surface toward light



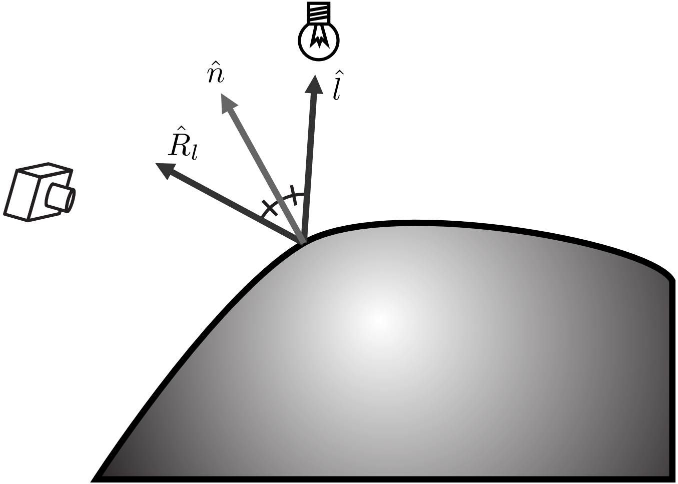
Important directions

$\hat{R}_v = 2\hat{n}(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{v}) - \hat{v}$: Direction of mirror reflection of view



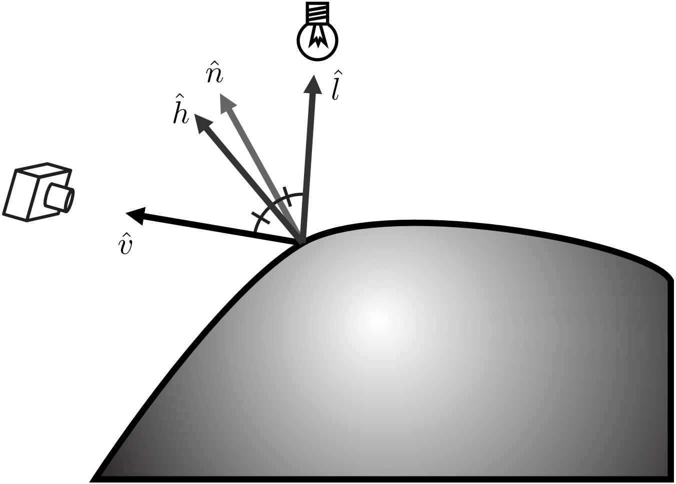
Important directions

$\hat{R}_l = 2\hat{n}(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}) - \hat{l}$: Direction of mirror reflection of light



Important directions

$\hat{h} = (\hat{v} + \hat{l})/|\hat{v} + \hat{l}|$: Normal direction that would reflect $\hat{v}$ to $\hat{l}$

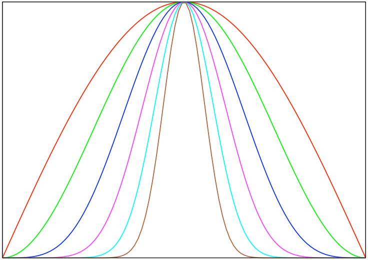


Diffuse

- Also called Lambertian or Matte
- Total reflectance: $\sum_i L_i \, Kd \, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}_i$
- BRDF: Kd

Phong

- Strongest where $\hat{R}_l$ lines up with $\hat{v}$ or $\hat{R}_v$ lines up with $\hat{l}$
- Total reflectance: $\sum_i L_i \, Ks \, (\hat{R}_v \cdot \hat{l}_i)^e$
- Physically plausible version: $\sum_i L_i \, Ks \, (\hat{R}_v \cdot \hat{l}_i)^e \, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}$
  - With energy-conserving Ks



Specular Microfacets

- Imagine random mirrored *microfacets*

- Normal Distribution Function (NDF)
  - Probability facet has normal $\hat{h}$
  - Only facets to reflect $\hat{l}$ to $\hat{v}$
- Proportion of light or view blocked (geometry term)
  - Blocked light = *shadowing*
  - Blocked view = *masking*
- Fresnel term
  - Reflection from non-metals is stronger at glancing angles

Cook-Torrance

- Beckmann Distribution = Gaussian distribution of slope
- Shadow/Mask based on symmetric V-shaped microfacets
- BRDF: $D(\hat{n}, \hat{h}) \frac{G(\hat{n}, \hat{v}, \hat{l})}{4\, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{v}\, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}} F(\hat{v}, \hat{l})$,
- Total reflectance: $\sum_i L_i\, Ks\, D(\hat{n}, \hat{h}_i) \frac{G(\hat{n}, \hat{v}, \hat{l}_i)}{4\, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{v}\, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}} F(\hat{v}, \hat{l}_i)\, \hat{n} \cdot \hat{l}$

Blinn-Phong

- Alternate formulation for Phong, similar behavior
- Strongest where $\hat{h}$ lines up with $\hat{n}$
  - Function of $\hat{h}$, behaves like NDF
- Total reflectance (original form): $\sum_i L_i \, Ks \, (\hat{n} \cdot \hat{h}_i)^e$
- As NDF: $D(\hat{n}, \hat{h}_i) = \frac{e+2}{2\pi}(\hat{n} \cdot \hat{h}_i)^e$

When to Compute

- *Gouraud Shading* = Compute per-vertex & interpolate
  - Lose sharp highlights
  - Subject to *Mach banding*
- *Phong Shading* = Interpolate normals & compute per-pixel

Gouraud

Phong

Phong Shading

- Phong shading can refer to lighting model **or** interpolation
- To save confusion:
  - *Phong lighting*
  - *Phong interpolation*