



Illumination

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Princeton University
COS 426, Spring 2005

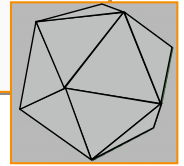


Ray Casting

```

Image RayCast(Camera camera, Scene scene, int width, int height)
{
    Image image = new Image(width, height);
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < height; j++) {
            Ray ray = ConstructRayThroughPixel(camera, i, j);
            Intersection hit = FindIntersection(ray, scene);
            image[i][j] = GetColor(scene, ray, hit);
        }
    }
    return image;
}

```



Wireframe

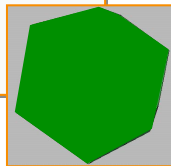


Ray Casting

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```



Without Illumination

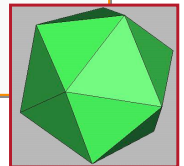


Ray Casting

```

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            image[i][j] = GetColor(scene, ray, hit);
        }
    }
    return image;
}

```



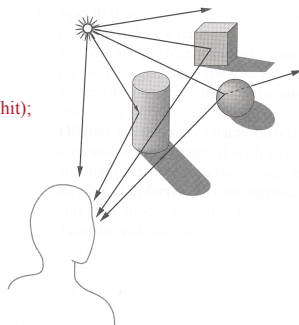
With Illumination



Illumination

- How do we compute radiance for a sample ray?

`image[i][j] = GetColor(scene, ray, hit);`

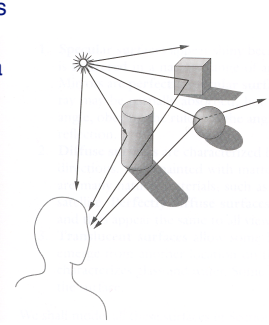


Angel Figure 6.2



Goal

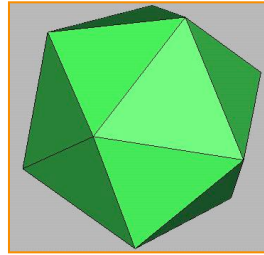
- Must derive computer models for ...
 - Emission at light sources
 - Scattering at surfaces
 - Reception at the camera
- Desirable features ...
 - Concise
 - Efficient to compute
 - "Accurate"



Overview



- Direct Illumination
 - Emission at light sources
 - Scattering at surfaces
- Global illumination
 - Shadows
 - Refractions
 - Inter-object reflections

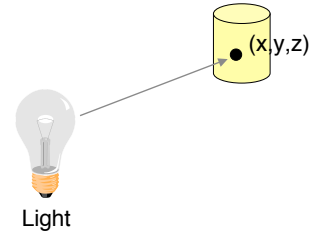


Direct Illumination

Modeling Light Sources



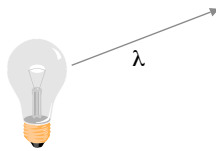
- $I_L(x,y,z,\theta,\phi,\lambda)$...
 - describes the intensity of energy, ...
 - leaving a light source, ...
 - arriving at location (x,y,z) , ...
 - from direction (θ,ϕ) , ...
 - with wavelength λ .



Empirical Models



- Ideally measure irradiant energy for “all” situations
 - Too much storage
 - Difficult in practice



OpenGL Light Source Models



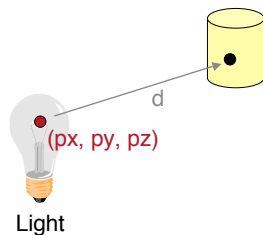
- Simple mathematical models:
 - Point light
 - Directional light
 - Spot light



Point Light Source



- Models omni-directional point source
 - intensity (I_0),
 - position (px, py, pz) ,
 - factors (k_c, k_l, k_q) for attenuation with distance (d)

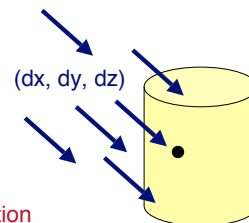


$$I_L = \frac{I_0}{k_c + k_l d + k_q d^2}$$

Directional Light Source



- Models point light source at infinity
 - intensity (I_0),
 - direction (dx, dy, dz)



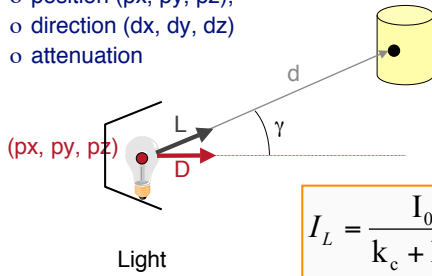
No attenuation
with distance

$$I_L = I_0$$

Spot Light Source



- Models point light source with direction
 - intensity (I_0),
 - position (p_x, p_y, p_z),
 - direction (dx, dy, dz)
 - attenuation

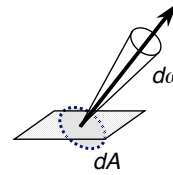


$$I_L = \frac{I_0(D \cdot L)}{k_c + k_l d + k_q d^2}$$

Light Emitted from a Surface



- Power per unit area per unit solid angle – *Radiance* (L)
 - Measured in $W/m^2/sr$
 - Projected area – perpendicular to given direction

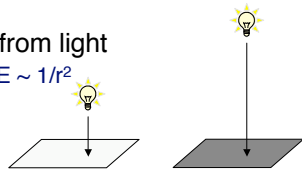


$$L = \frac{d\Phi}{dA d\omega}$$

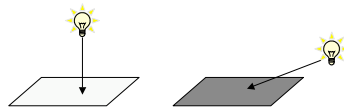
Light Falling on a Surface



- Power per unit area – *Irradiance* (E)
 - Measured in W/m^2
- Move surface away from light
 - Inverse square law: $E \sim 1/r^2$



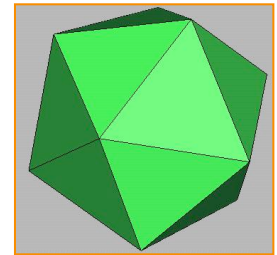
- Tilt surface away from light
 - Cosine law: $E \sim n \cdot I$



Overview



- Direct Illumination
 - Emission at light sources
 - Scattering at surfaces
- Global illumination
 - Shadows
 - Refractions
 - Inter-object reflections

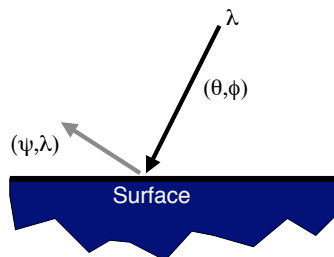


Direct Illumination

Modeling Surface Reflectance



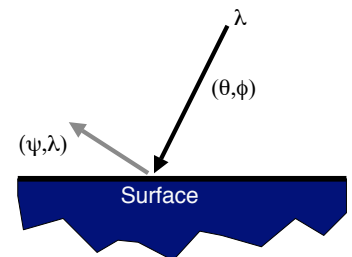
- $R_s(\theta, \phi, \gamma, \psi, \lambda) \dots$
 - describes the amount of incident energy,
 - arriving from direction (θ, ϕ) , ...
 - leaving in direction (γ, ψ) , ...
 - with wavelength λ .



Empirical Models



- Ideally measure radiant energy for “all” combinations of incident angles
 - Too much storage
 - Difficult in practice

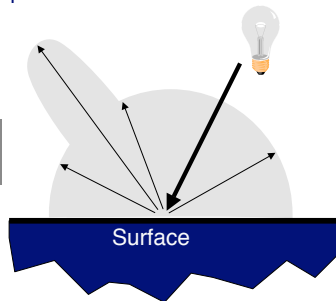


OpenGL Reflectance Model



- Simple analytic model:
 - diffuse reflection +
 - specular reflection +
 - emission +
 - "ambient"

Based on model proposed by Phong

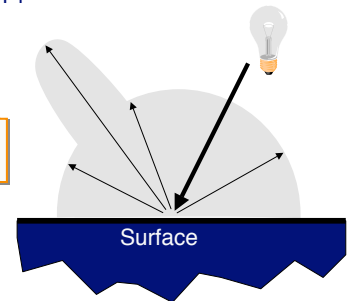


OpenGL Reflectance Model



- Simple analytic model:
 - diffuse reflection +
 - specular reflection +
 - emission +
 - "ambient"

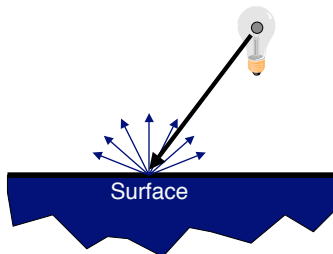
Based on model proposed by Phong



Diffuse Reflection



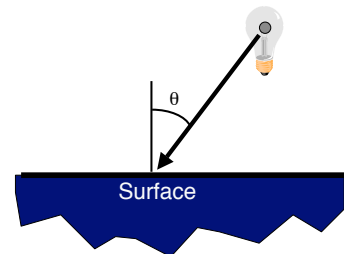
- Assume surface reflects equally in all directions
 - Examples: chalk, clay



Diffuse Reflection



- How much light is reflected?
 - Depends on angle of incident light

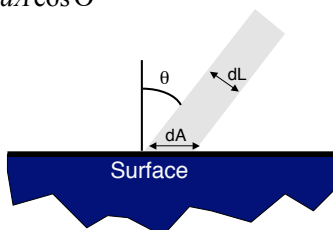


Diffuse Reflection



- How much light is reflected?
 - Depends on angle of incident light

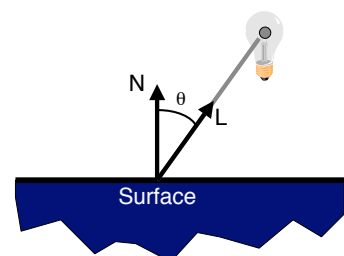
$$dL = dA \cos \theta$$



Diffuse Reflection



- Lambertian model
 - cosine law (dot product)

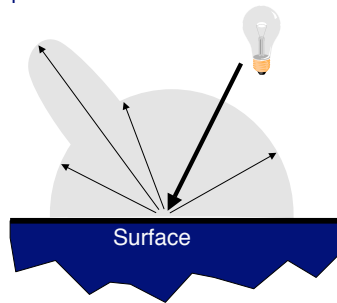


$$I_D = K_D (N \cdot L) I_L$$

OpenGL Reflectance Model



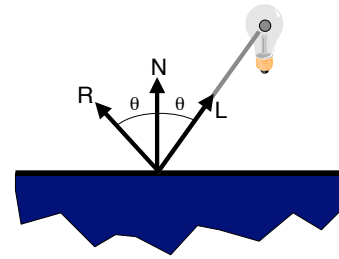
- Simple analytic model:
 - diffuse reflection +
 - specular reflection +
 - emission +
 - "ambient"



Specular Reflection



- Reflection is strongest near mirror angle
 - Examples: mirrors, metals



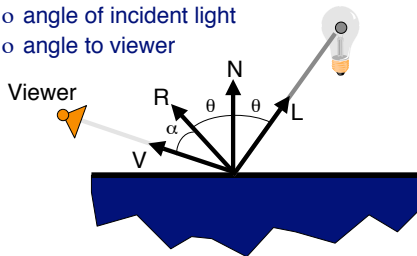
Specular Reflection



How much light is seen?

Depends on:

- angle of incident light
- angle to viewer



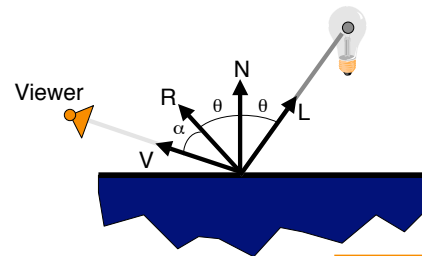
Specular Reflection



- Phong Model

- $\cos(\alpha)^n$

This is a physically-motivated hack!

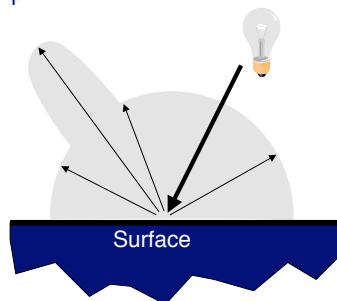


$$I_S = K_S (V \cdot R)^n I_L$$

OpenGL Reflectance Model



- Simple analytic model:
 - diffuse reflection +
 - specular reflection +
 - emission +
 - "ambient"



Emission



- Represents light emitting directly from polygon

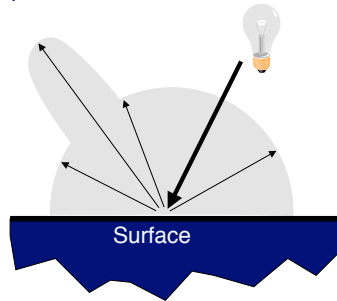
Emission $\neq 0$



OpenGL Reflectance Model



- Simple analytic model:
 - diffuse reflection +
 - specular reflection +
 - emission +
 - "ambient"



Ambient Term



- Represents reflection of all indirect illumination

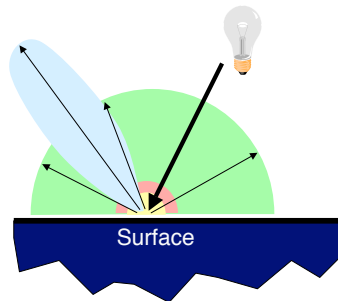


This is a total hack (avoids complexity of global illumination)!

OpenGL Reflectance Model



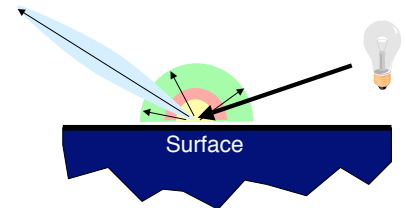
- Simple analytic model:
 - diffuse reflection +
 - specular reflection +
 - emission +
 - "ambient"



OpenGL Reflectance Model



- Simple analytic model:
 - diffuse reflection +
 - specular reflection +
 - emission +
 - "ambient"



OpenGL Reflectance Model



- Sum diffuse, specular, emission, and ambient

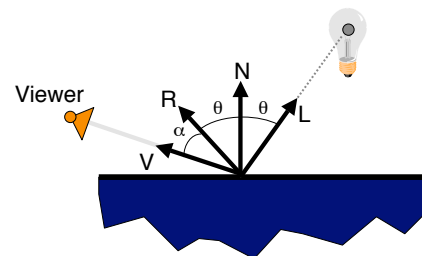
Phong	ρ_{ambient}	ρ_{diffuse}	ρ_{specular}	ρ_{total}
$\phi = 60^\circ$				
$\phi = 25^\circ$				
$\phi = 0^\circ$				

Leonard McMillan, MIT

Surface Illumination Calculation



- Single light source:

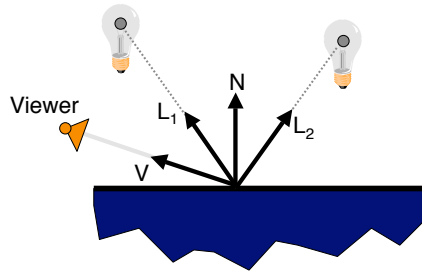


$$I = I_E + K_A I_{AL} + K_D (N \cdot L) I_L + K_S (V \cdot R)^n I_L$$

Surface Illumination Calculation



- Multiple light sources:



$$I = I_E + K_A I_{AL} + \sum_i (K_D (N \cdot L_i) I_i + K_S (V \cdot R_i)^n I_i)$$

Overview

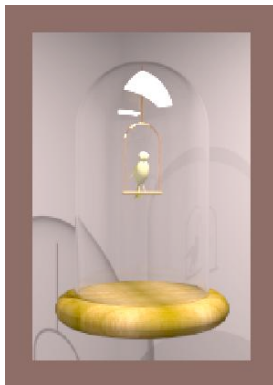


- Direct Illumination
 - Emission at light sources
 - Scattering at surfaces
- Global illumination
 - Shadows
 - Transmissions
 - Inter-object reflections



Global Illumination

Global Illumination

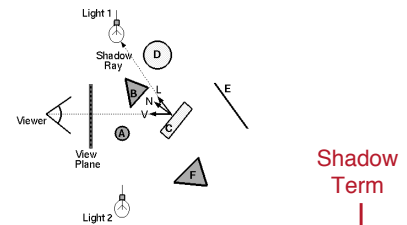


Greg Larson

Shadows



- Shadow term tells if light sources are blocked
 - Cast ray towards each light source L_i
 - $S_i = 0$ if ray is blocked, $S_i = 1$ otherwise

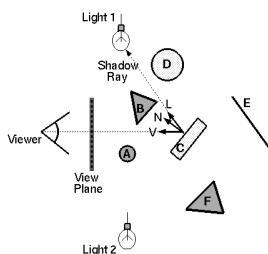


$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \cdot L) + K_S (V \cdot R)^n) S_L I_L$$

Ray Casting (last lecture)



- Trace primary rays from camera
 - Direct illumination from unblocked lights only

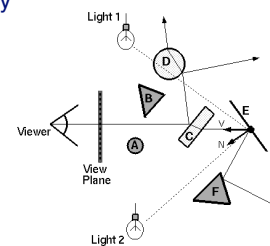


$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \cdot L) + K_S (V \cdot R)^n) S_L I_L$$

Recursive Ray Tracing



- Also trace secondary rays from hit surfaces
 - Global illumination from mirror reflection and transparency

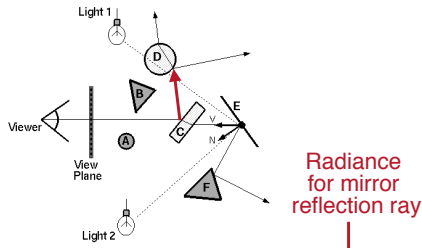


$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \cdot L) + K_S (V \cdot R)^n) S_L I_L + K_R I_R + K_T I_T$$

Mirror reflections



- Trace secondary ray in mirror direction
 - Evaluate radiance along secondary ray and include it into illumination model

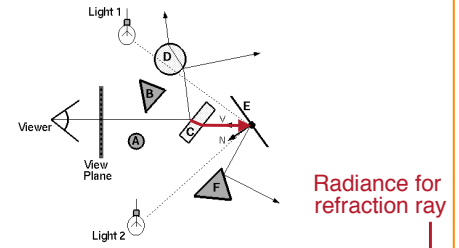


$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \cdot L) + K_S (V \cdot R)^n) S_L I_L + K_S I_R + K_T I_T$$

Transparency



- Trace secondary ray in direction of refraction
 - Evaluate radiance along secondary ray and include it into illumination model

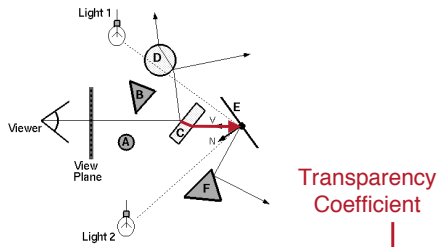


$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \cdot L) + K_S (V \cdot R)^n) S_L I_L + K_S I_R + K_T I_T$$

Transparency



- Transparency coefficient is fraction transmitted
 - $K_T = 1$ for translucent object, $K_T = 0$ for opaque
 - $0 < K_T < 1$ for object that is semi-translucent

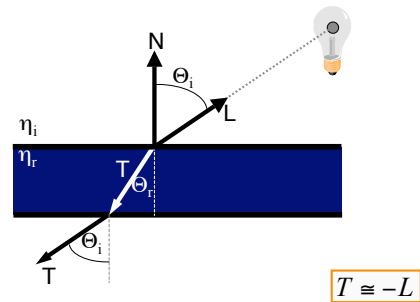


$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \cdot L) + K_S (V \cdot R)^n) S_L I_L + K_S I_R + K_T I_T$$

Refractive Transparency



- For thin surfaces, can ignore change in direction
 - Assume light travels straight through surface

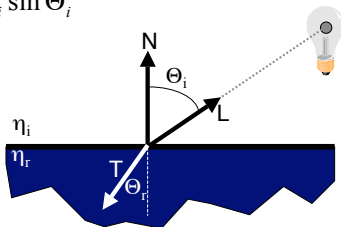


Refractive Transparency



For solid objects, apply Snell's law:

$$\eta_r \sin \Theta_r = \eta_i \sin \Theta_i$$

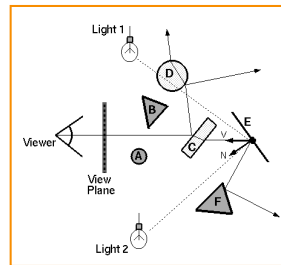


$$T = \left(\frac{\eta_i \cos \Theta_i - \cos \Theta_r}{\eta_r} \right) N - \frac{\eta_i}{\eta_r} L$$

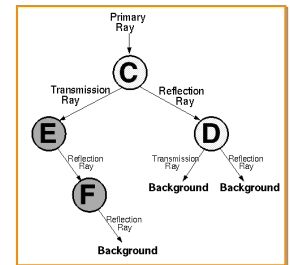
Recursive Ray Tracing



- Ray tree represents illumination computation



Ray traced through scene



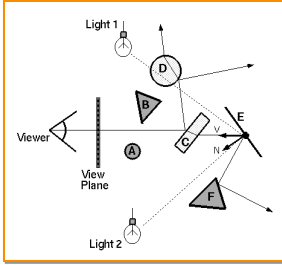
Ray tree

$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \cdot L) + K_S (V \cdot R)^n) S_L I_L + K_S I_R + K_T I_T$$

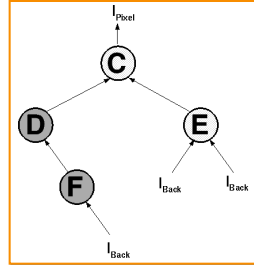
Recursive Ray Tracing



- Ray tree represents illumination computation



Ray traced through scene



Ray tree

$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \cdot L) + K_S (V \cdot R)^n) S_L I_L + K_S I_R + K_T I_T$$

Recursive Ray Tracing



- GetColor calls RayTrace recursively

```
Image RayTrace(Camera camera, Scene scene, int width, int height)
{
    Image image = new Image(width, height);
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < height; j++) {
            Ray ray = ConstructRayThroughPixel(camera, i, j);
            Intersection hit = FindIntersection(ray, scene);
            image[i][j] = GetColor(scene, ray, hit);
        }
    }
    return image;
}
```

Summary



- Ray casting (direct illumination)
 - Usually use simple analytic approximations for light source emission and surface reflectance
- Recursive ray tracing (global illumination)
 - Incorporate shadows, mirror reflections, and pure refractions

All of this is an approximation so that it is practical to compute

More on global illumination later!

Illumination Terminology



- Radiant power [flux] (Φ)
 - Rate at which light energy is transmitted (in Watts).
- Radiant Intensity (I)
 - Power radiated onto a unit solid angle in direction (in Watts/sr)
 - » e.g.: energy distribution of a light source (inverse square law)
- Radiance (L)
 - Radiant intensity per unit projected surface area (in Watts/m²sr)
 - » e.g.: light carried by a single ray (no inverse square law)
- Irradiance (E)
 - Incident flux density on a locally planar area (in Watts/m²)
 - » e.g.: light hitting a surface at a poi
- Radiosity (B)
 - Exitant flux density from a locally planar area (in Watts/ m²)