

Modelos de Iluminação Local e Tonalização

Watt – Capítulo 7
Rogers – Capítulo 5
Apostila – Capítulo 8

Tonalização (*Shading*)

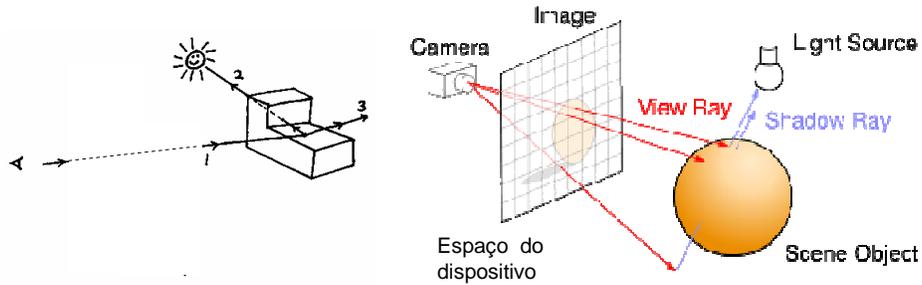


Alternativa 1
Colorir com mesma cor a superfície

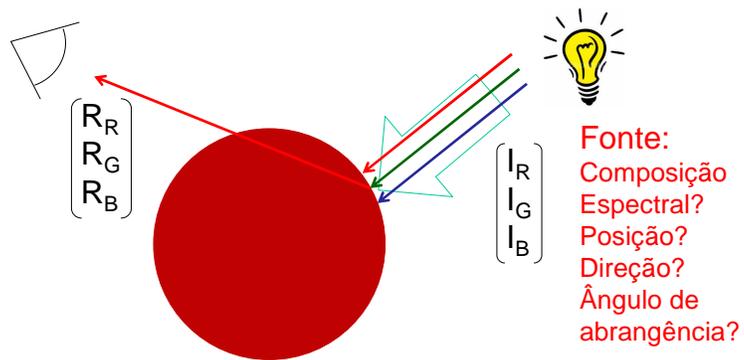


Alternativa 2
Colorir com tonalidades variadas

Luz x Superfícies x Observador

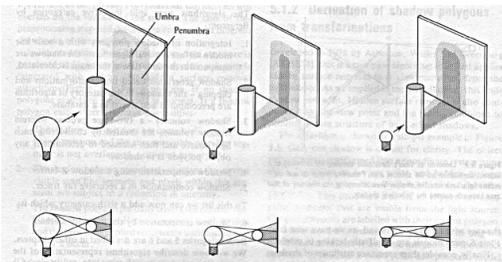
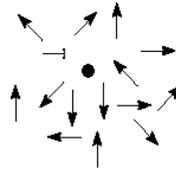


Fontes Luminosas Composição Espectral



Fontes de Luz

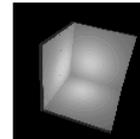
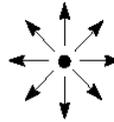
Ambient Light (See Chapter 5)



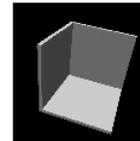
Fonte de luz de área

Sombras suaves e duras

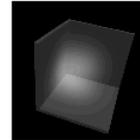
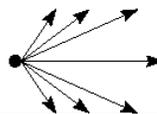
Point Light



Directional Light

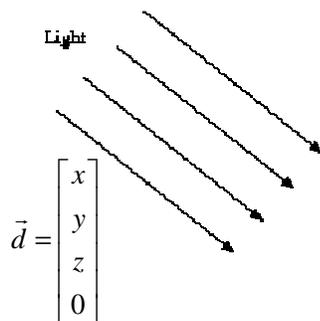


Spot Light

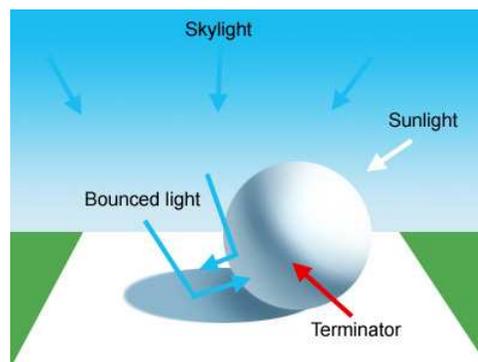


Fontes Luminosas

Fonte Direcional ou Distante



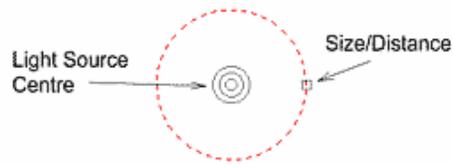
Direção paralela



Fontes Luminosas

Fonte Pontual

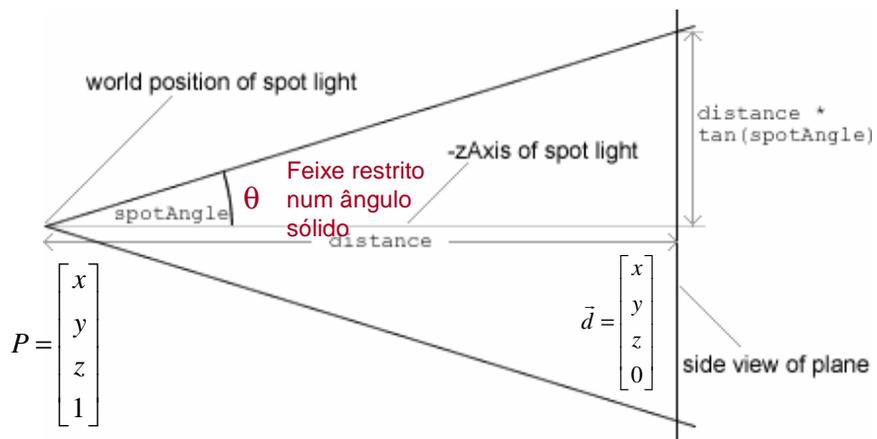
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



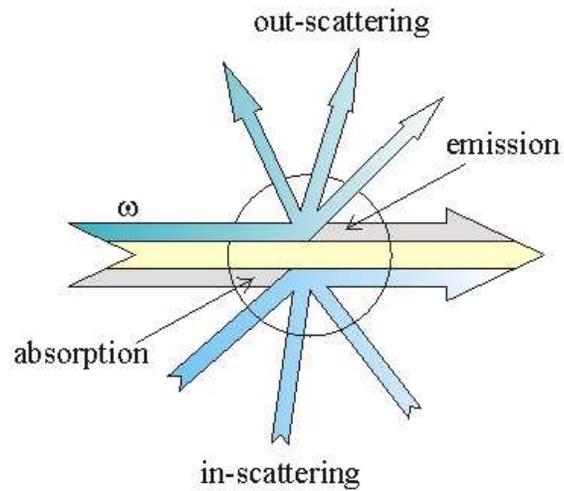
Direção radial

Fontes Luminosas

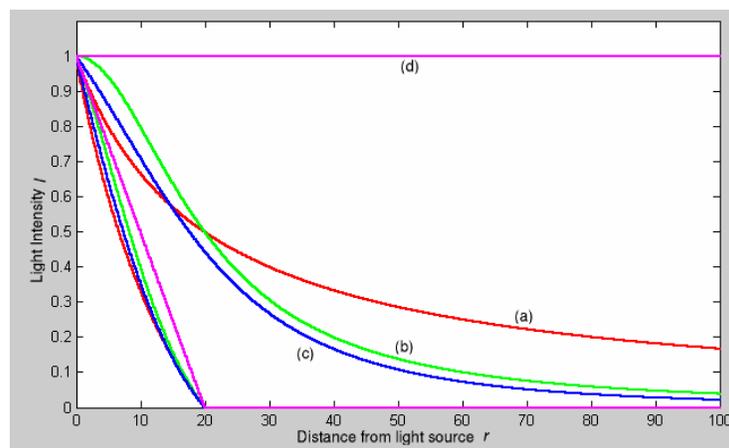
Fonte Spot (Warn)



Interações com o Meio



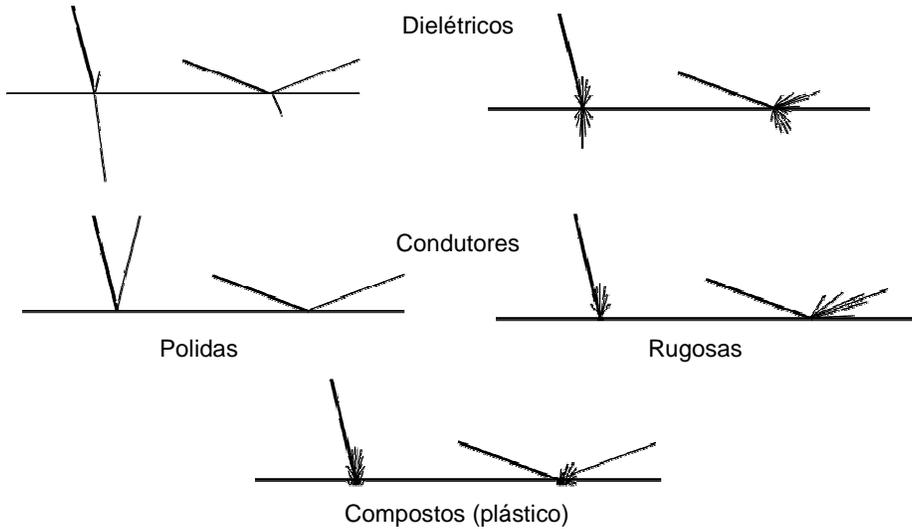
Absorção: Função de Decaimento



Constante, Linear, Quadrática

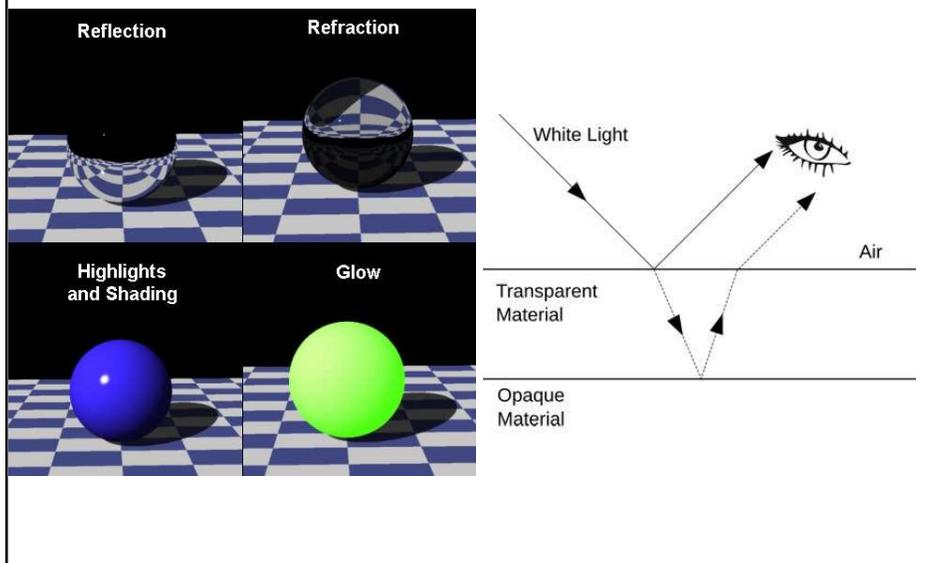
Função de decaimento: $a+br+cr^2$

Classes de Superfícies



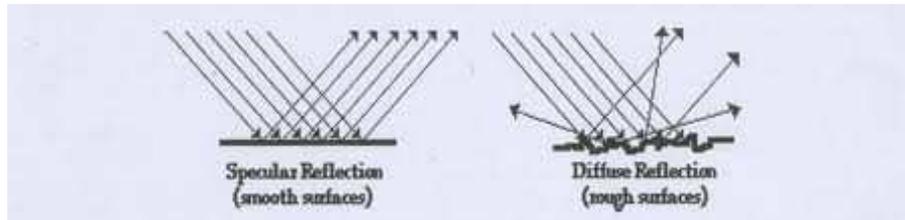
<http://www.cs.umbc.edu/~rheingan/435/pages/res/gen-11.Illum-single-page-0.html>

Reflexão e Refração



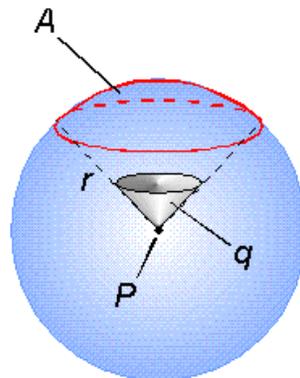
Reflexão

Componentes: difusas e especulares

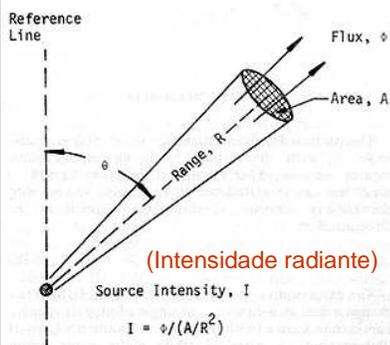


Esterradiano

Unidade de medida de ângulo sólido (sr), tal que uma esfera completa de área $4\pi r^2$ tem sempre 4π esterradianos.



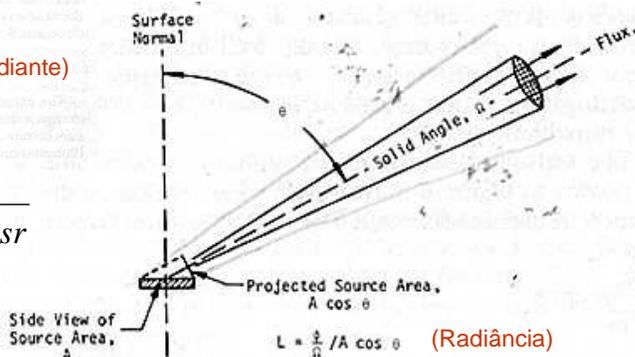
Grandezas Radiométricas



$$I = \frac{d\phi}{d\Omega} = \frac{d\phi}{(dA/R^2)sr}$$

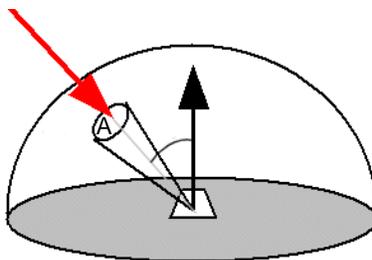
Fluxo radiante: taxa de energia radiante Q transferida de uma região a outra através de um campo

$$\phi = \frac{dQ}{dt}$$



Grandezas Radiométricas

Irradiância: fluxo radiante transferido para dentro de uma superfície através de uma hemisfera de direções.



$$E = \frac{d\phi}{dA}$$

Modelo de Iluminação Phong

Multireflexões



Intensidade luminosa comum para todos os pontos do ambiente

$$I_a = k_a I_a$$

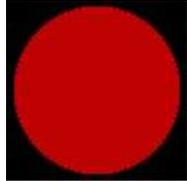


ambiente

Modelo de Phong

$$I_p = k_a I_a + k_d I_d \cos\theta + k_s I_s (\cos\beta)^\alpha$$

Modelo de Iluminação Phong



ambiente

Modelo de Phong

$$I_p = k_a I_a + k_d I_d \cos\theta + k_s I_s (\cos\beta)^\alpha$$

Modelo de Iluminação Phong



ambiente

Modelo de Phong

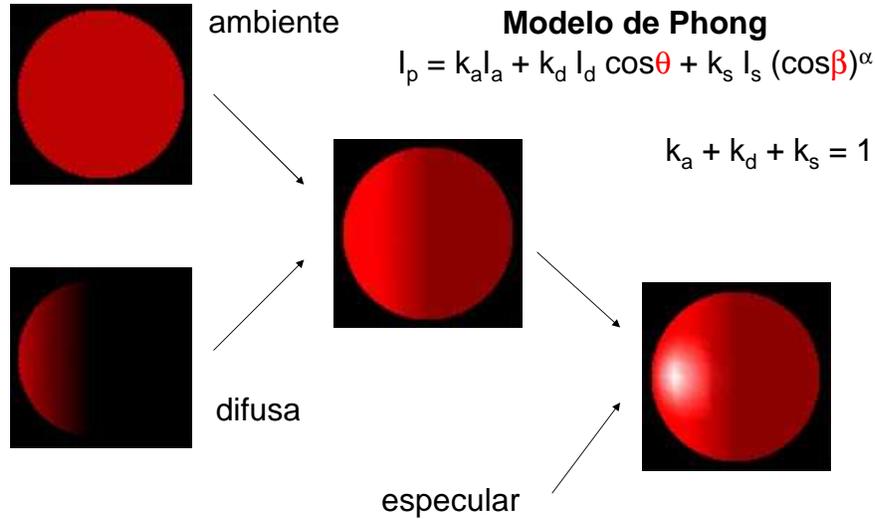
$$I_p = k_a I_a + k_d I_d \cos\theta + k_s I_s (\cos\beta)^\alpha$$



difusa

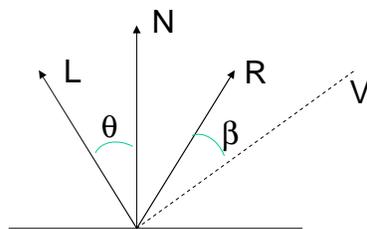


Modelo de Iluminação Phong



Modelo de Iluminação Phong

$$I_p = k_a I_a + k_d I_d \cos\theta + k_s I_s (\cos\beta)^\alpha$$



$$\cos\theta = \frac{N \cdot L}{(|N||L|)}$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{R \cdot V}{(|R||V|)}$$

$$R = 2N(N \cdot L) - L$$

Vetor Normal no cálculo da componente especular!!

<http://www.cs.umbc.edu/~rheingan/435/pages/res/gen-11.illum-single-page-0.html>

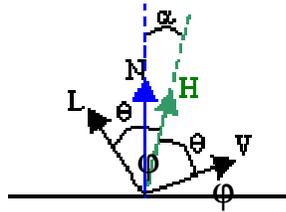
Modelo de Iluminação Blinn

$$I_p = k_a I_a + k_d I_d \cos\theta + k_s I_s (\cos\phi)^{\alpha'}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{V}}{\|\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{V}\|}$$

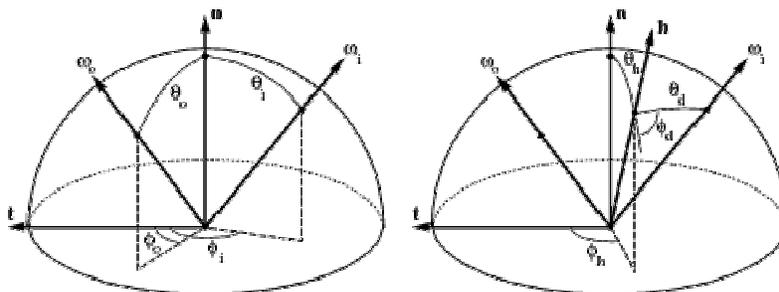
Intensidade luminosa refletida é diretamente proporcional à potência α' do coseno do ângulo θ

$$I_s = k_s I_s (\cos\phi)^{\alpha'}$$



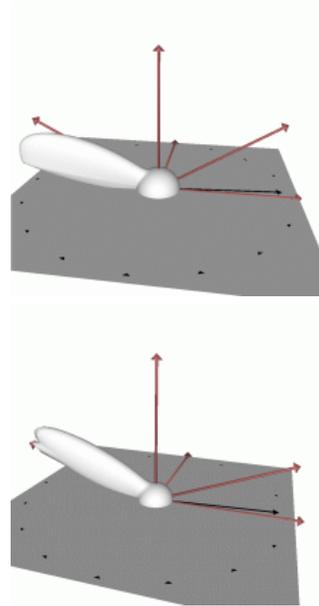
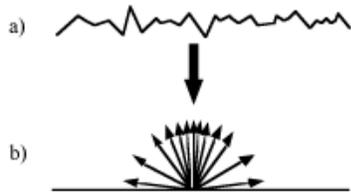
Vantagem: Quando a fonte luminosa e o observador forem distantes, H é constante.

Modelo de Iluminação Blinn

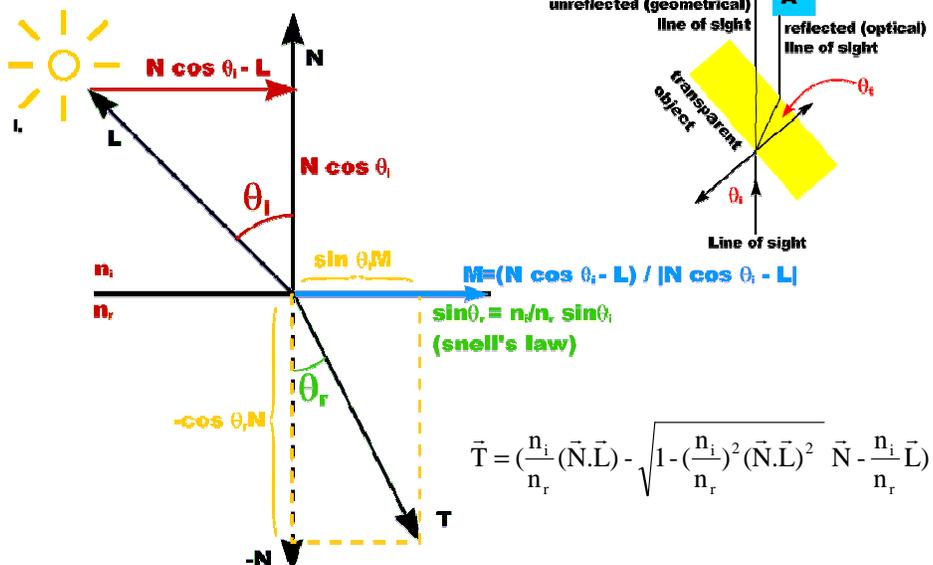


Modelo de Iluminação Cook-Torrance

Superfície decomposta em milhares de microfacetas que são utilizadas para estimar a probabilidade de distribuição de vetores normais

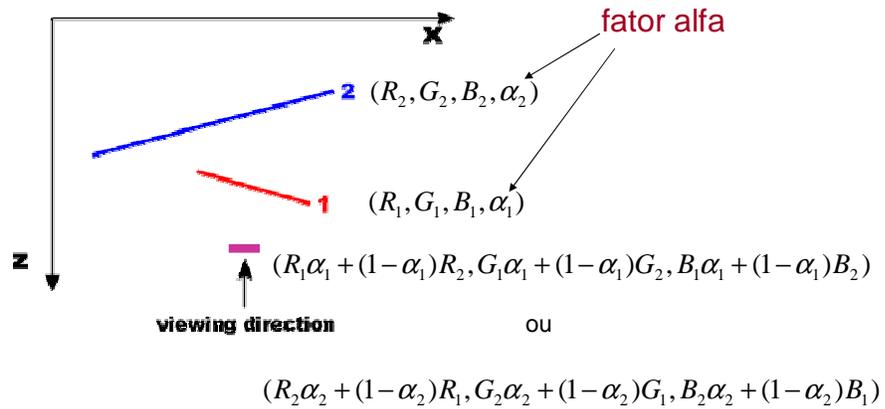


Refração



<http://www.cs.umbc.edu/~rheingan/435/pages/res/gen-11.illum-single-page-0.html>

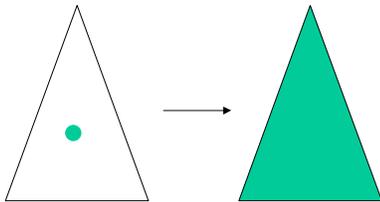
Uma Aproximação



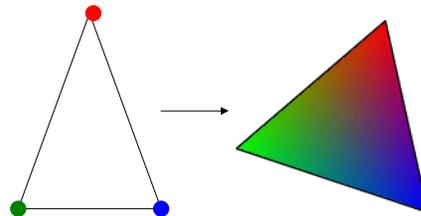
Tonalização (*Shading*)

Calcular as propriedades gráficas ou geométricas em algumas amostras e **propagá-las** para o restante dos pontos

Cópia (*Flat shading*)

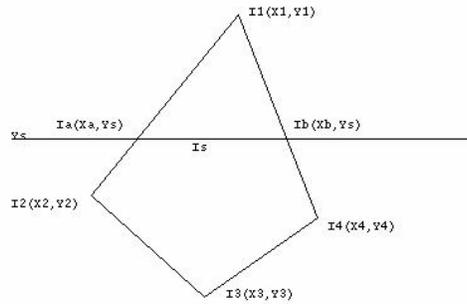


Interpolação (*Gouraud shading*)



Tonalização

Interpolação Linear de Intensidades



Gouraud Shading

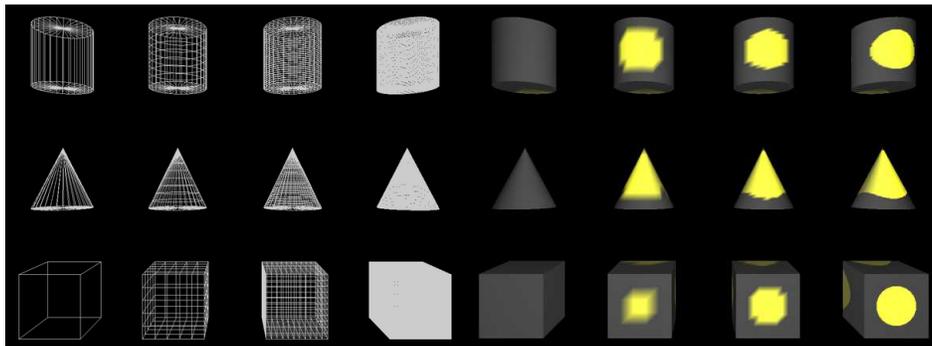
Interpolação linear de intensidades

$$I_a(t) = t I_1 + (1-t) I_2$$

$$I_b(t) = t I_1 + (1-t) I_4$$

Tonalização

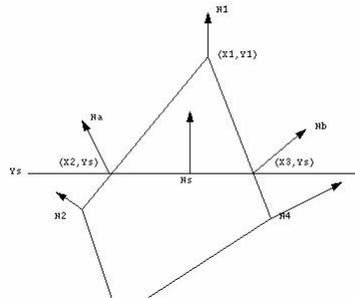
Interpolação Linear



Resultados distintos para diferentes triangulações
Perda de pontos de brilho

Tonalização

Interpolação Linear de Intensidades



Phong Shading

Interpolação linear de vetores normais

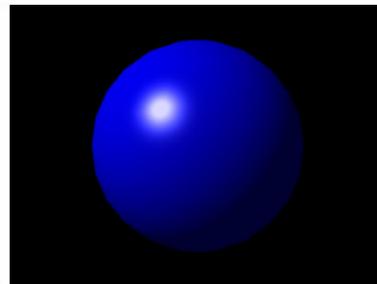
$$N_a(t) = t N_1 + (1-t) N_2$$

$$N_b(t) = t N_1 + (1-t) N_4$$

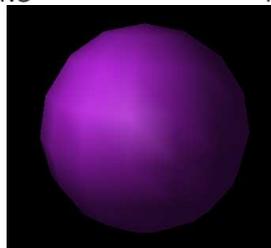
Tonalização



FLAT SHADING

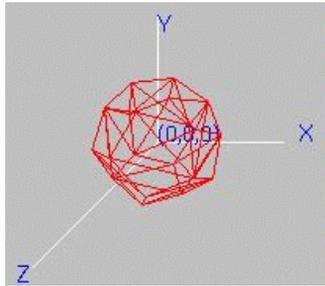


PHONG SHADING

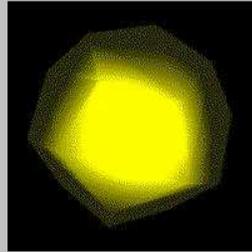


GOURAUD SHADING

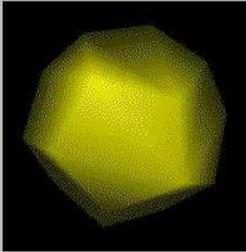
Tonalização



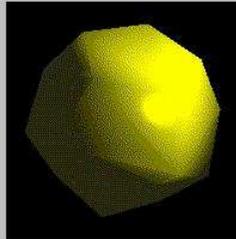
Phong Shading Demo



Gouraud Shading Demo



Phong Shading Demo



Gouraud Shading Demo

