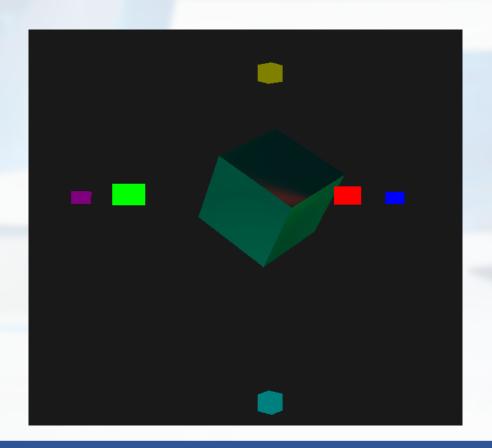




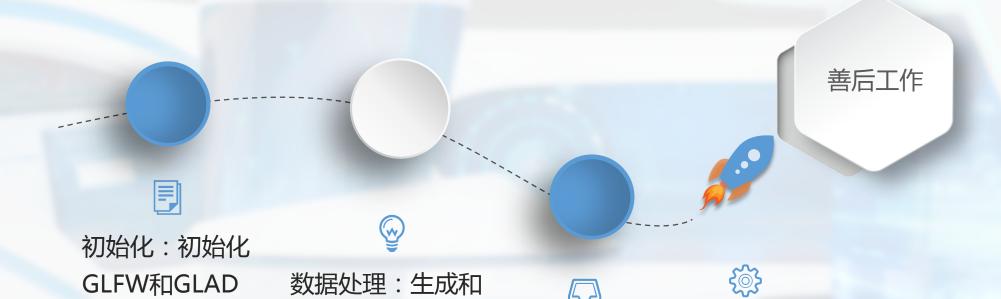
- 实验要求
 程序流程
 要点解析



用Phong模型模拟光照效果:周围的六个小立方体是六个点光源,中间的立方体是被照射对象。这八个点光源包括:六个点光源、一个定向光、一个聚光光源。







着色器:顶点和

片段着色器

渲染

绑定VBO和VAO,

设置属性指针



▶问题分析



光源的设置



光照计算



▶问题一:光源的设置



聚光光源



▶问题一:光源的设置



DirectLight dirLight =

DirectLight(glm::vec3(-0.2f, -1.0f, -0.3f),

glm::vec3(0.05f),

glm::vec3(0.4f),

glm::vec3(0.5f));

▶问题一:光源的设置



```
// 点光源位置
glm::vec3 point_light_positions[] = {
     glm::vec3(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f),
  };
// 光源颜色
glm::vec3 light_colors[] = {
     glm::vec3(1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f),
PointLight pointLights
                          [6];
// 点光源
for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
    pointLights[i] = PointLight(point_light_positions[i],
                     0.05f * light_colors[i], 0.8f * light_colors[i],
                     light_colors[i], 1.0f, 0.09f, 0.032f);
```

▶问题一:光源的设置

聚光光源





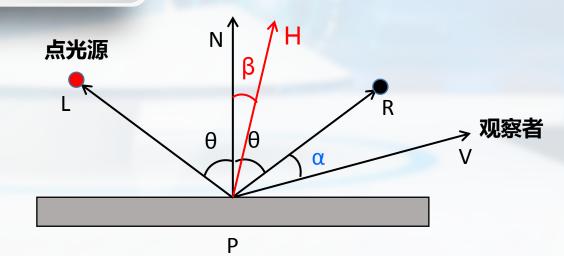
▶问题二:光照的计算



光照计算

Blinn-Phong模型

$$I=I_aK_a+I_pK_d(L\cdot N)+I_pK_s(H\cdot N)^n$$



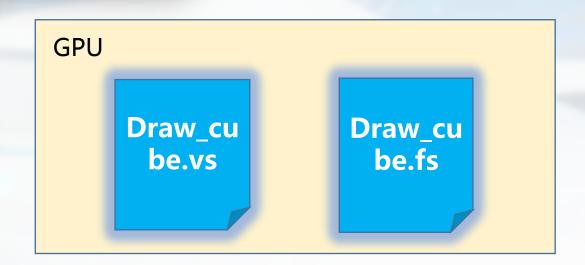


▶问题二:光照的计算



Blinn-Phong模型

$$I=I_aK_a+I_pK_d(L\cdot N)+I_pK_s(H\cdot N)^n$$



3)要点解析

▶问题二:

光照计算



定向光源

```
// 计算定向光
vec3 CalcDirLight(DirLight light, vec3 normal, vec3 viewDir)
  if(!light.on) {
     return vec3(0.0);
  // 漫反射
  vec3 lightDir = normalize(-light.direction);
  float diff = max(dot(normal, lightDir), 0.0);
  // 镜面反射
  vec3 reflectDir = reflect(-lightDir, normal);
  float spec = pow(max(dot(viewDir, reflectDir), 0.0), material.shininess);
  // 在漫反射光下物体颜色
  vec3 diffuseColor = vec3(material.diffuse);
  // 计算环境光,漫反射光和镜面光
  vec3 ambient = light.ambient * diffuseColor;
  vec3 diffuse = light.diffuse * diff * diffuseColor;
  vec3 specular = light.specular * spec * vec3(material.specular);
  return ambient + diffuse + specular;
```

➤问题二: 光照计算 // 计算点光源

vec3 CalcPointLight(PointLight light, vec3 normal, vec3 fragPos, vec3 viewDir)

{

•••••

// 距离和衰减

```
float d = length(light.position - fragPos);
float attenuation = 1.0 / (light.c + light.l * d + light.q * d * d);
```

// 计算环境光,漫反射光和镜面光

```
vec3 ambient = light.ambient * diffuseColor;
```

vec3 diffuse = light.diffuse * diff * diffuseColor;

vec3 specular = light.specular * spec * vec3(material.specular);

return (ambient + diffuse + specular) * attenuation;

点光源

▶问题二:

光照计算

聚光光源

```
// 计算聚光
vec3 CalcSpotLight(SpotLight light, vec3 normal, vec3 fragPos, vec3 view Dir)
// 聚光强度
  float theta = dot(lightDir, normalize(-light.direction));
  float epsilon = light.cutOff - light.outerCutOff;
  float intensity = clamp((theta - light.outerCutOff) / epsilon, 0.0, 1.0);
// 计算环境光,漫反射光和镜面光
  vec3 ambient = light.ambient * diffuseColor;
  vec3 diffuse = diff * light.diffuse * diffuseColor;
  vec3 specular = vec3(material.specular) * spec * light.specular;
  // 乘聚光强度为了避免光照过强 , 平滑聚光边缘
  return (ambient + (diffuse + specular) * intensity) * attenuation;
```

