

# List of common shading algorithms

---

This article lists common [shading algorithms](#) used in [computer graphics](#).

## Contents

---

- 1 Interpolation techniques**
- 2 Illumination models**
  - 2.1 Realistic
    - 2.1.1 Diffuse reflection
    - 2.1.2 Specular reflection
    - 2.1.3 Subsurface scattering
  - 2.2 Non-photorealistic
- 3 See also**

## Interpolation techniques

---

These techniques can be combined with any illumination model:

- [Flat shading](#)
- [Gouraud shading](#)
- [Phong shading](#)

## Illumination models

---

### Realistic

The illumination models listed here attempt to model the perceived brightness of a surface or a component of the brightness in a way that looks realistic. Some take physical aspects into consideration, like for example the [Fresnel equations](#), [microfacets](#), the [rendering equation](#) and [subsurface scattering](#).

#### Diffuse reflection

Light that is reflected on a [non-metallic](#) and/or a very rough surface gives rise to a [diffuse reflection](#). Models that describe the perceived brightness due to diffuse reflection include:

- [Lambert](#)
- [Oren–Nayar](#) (Rough opaque diffuse surfaces)
- [Minnaert](#)

#### Specular reflection

Light that is reflected on a relatively smooth surface gives rise to a [specular reflection](#). This kind of reflection is especially strong for metal surfaces. Models that describe the perceived brightness due to specular reflection include:

- [Phong](#)
- [Blinn–Phong](#)
- [Cook–Torrance](#) (microfacets)
- [Ward anisotropic](#)

### Subsurface scattering

[Subsurface scattering](#) is an indirect form of reflection where some of the light is [transmitted](#) into a semi-transparent material, [scattered](#) under the surface and bounced back out again. The light that is not absorbed by the material and bounced out through the surface again gives rise to a diffuse indirect reflection, which will illuminate the surface not only where it is lit, but also in the vicinity of where the light hits, as well as on the other side of thin parts of an object. Most [non-metals](#) can transmit light to a certain degree and are therefore affected by this effect. Subsurface scattering models include:

- [Hanrahan–Krueger](#) model of subsurface scattering

### Non-photorealistic

[Non-photorealistic](#) illumination models don't attempt to model the perceived brightness of a surface in a realistic way, but focuses expressing certain styles. They are used for example in [cartoons](#), [video games](#), [movies](#) or [technical illustrations](#), and include:

- [Cel shading](#)
- [Gooch shading](#)

## See also

---

- [Bidirectional reflectance distribution function](#)
  - [Physically based rendering](#)
  - [Unbiased rendering](#)
  - [Gamma correction](#)
- 

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List\_of\_common\_shading\_algorithms&oldid=789089491"

---

**This page was last edited on 5 July 2017, at 08:26.**

Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.