

COMPUTER GRAPHICS

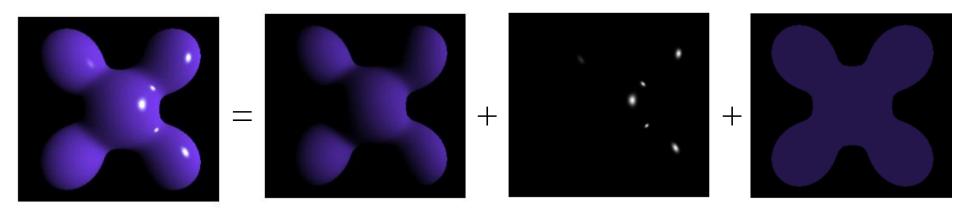
第七章光照Ⅱ

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Phong光照模型

□ 反射光强 = 漫反射光+镜面光+环境光

$$\begin{split} I_{total} &= I_{diffuse} + I_{specular} + I_{ambient} \\ &= k_d \cdot \cos\theta \cdot L_d + k_s \cdot L_s \cdot \cos^{\alpha} \varphi + k_a \cdot L_a \end{split}$$

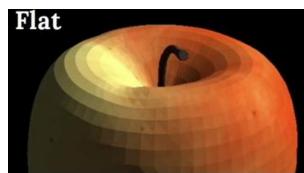


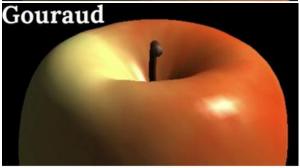
多边形网格的明暗处理

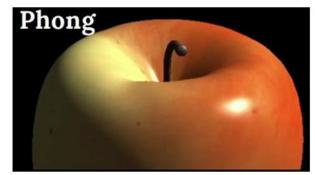
□ 在多边形网格中每个多边形为平面,那么存在唯一的法

向量

- □ 三种明暗处理的方法
 - 平面着色(flat shading)
 - Gouraud着色(Gouraud shading) 或插值着色
 - Phong着色(Phong shading)







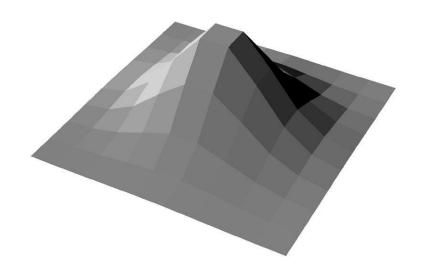
.

平面明暗处理

- · 在同一多边形上法向n为常向量
- · 视点在无穷远,视点方向v是常向量
- · 光源在无穷远,入射方向l也是常向量
- · 从而对于每个多边形,只需要计算其上一点的颜色,其 它点的颜色与它相同

特点

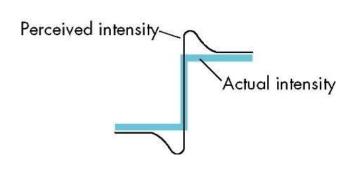
- □网格中每个多边形的颜色不同
 - -如果多边形网格表示的是一个光滑曲面,那么这种效果显然是不令 人满意的



人类视觉系统

- · 人类视觉系统对光强的变化非常敏感, 称为旁侧抑制特性 (lateral inhibition)
- · 注意下图边界的条状效果, 称为Mach带
- 没有办法避免这种情形,只有给出更平滑的明暗处理方法





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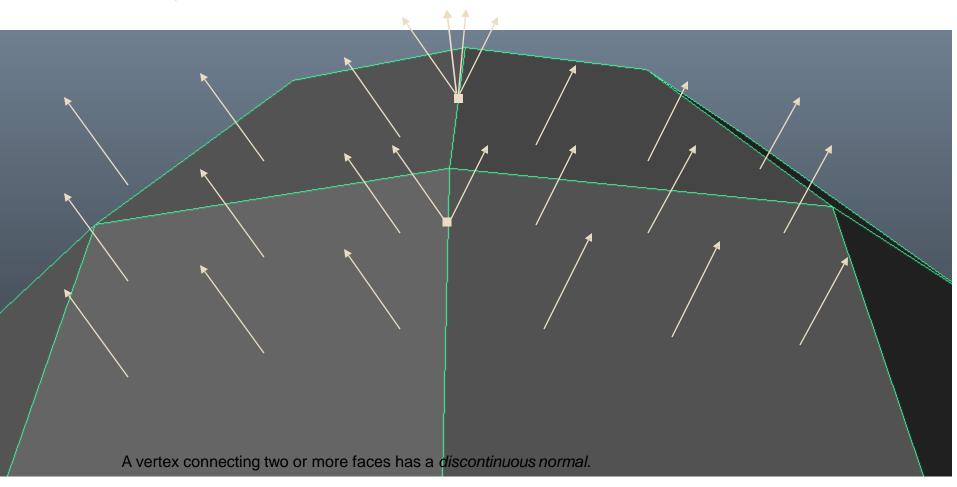
光滑着色

- Gouraud (1971)
 - □ ADS 计算在每一个顶点进行,通过光栅化插值颜色.
- Phong (1973)
 - □ 通过光栅化插值法向,然后在每个片段上进行ADS计算.
- Blinn-Phong (1977)
 - □和以上Phong着色一样,优化其中的反射光线计算,提高效率

三种方法都需要计算法向!!!

Gouraud着色

□如何计算顶点法向?

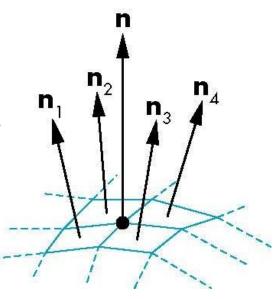


Gouraud着色

□ 在网格中每个顶点处有几个多边形交于该点,每个多边形有一个法向,取这几个法向的平均得到该点的法向

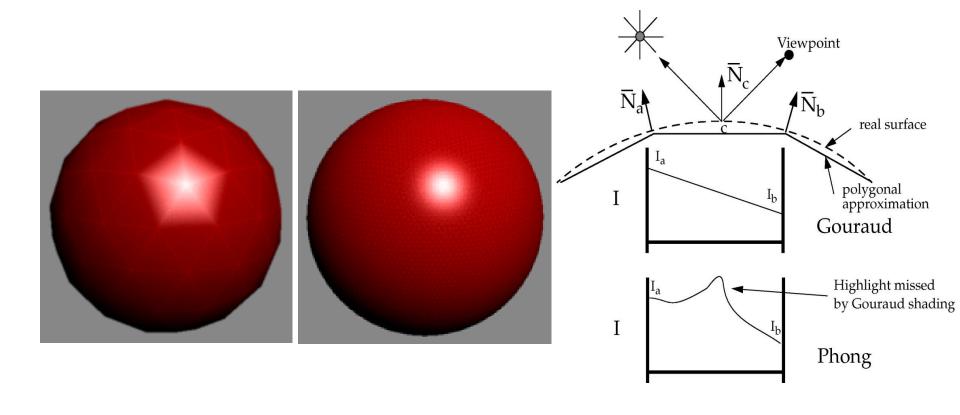
$$n = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4}{\left| n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 \right|}$$

- 然后利用简单光照模型计算出顶点的颜色
- 对多边形内的点,采用线性插值确定颜色



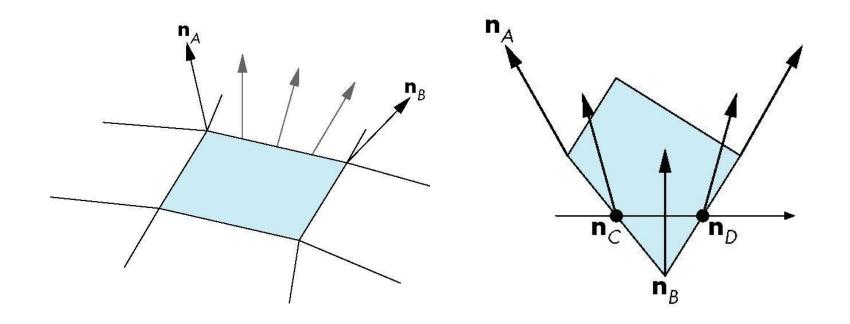
Gouraud着色法缺点

- □着色后仍然可以看出一个个小平面的效果
- □渲染一些与位置相关的光照效果(比如高光)时有问题



Phong明暗处理

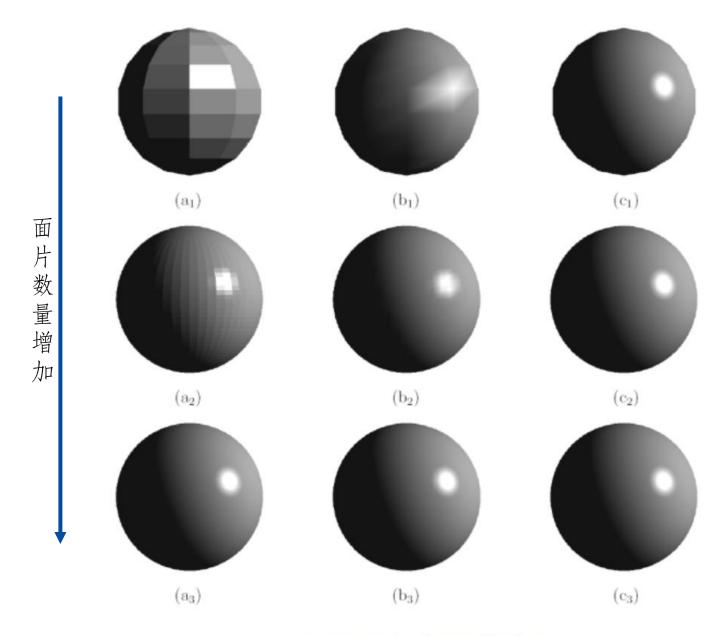
□与Gouraud方法不同,Phong方法是根据每个顶点的法向,插值 出多边形内部各点的法向,然后基于光照模型计算各点的颜色



Gouraud 着色 Phong 着色 two polygons

着色模式

- □ 平面着色(flat shading)
 - 每个多边形只会呈现一个颜色,这个颜色由面法向量和光照计算得来。在 该模型中,每个多边形中只有多边形的面存在法向量,而其各个顶点没有。
- □ Gouraud着色(Gouraud shading)或插值着色
 - 插值颜色,通常先计算多边形每个顶点的光照,再通过双线性插值计算三角形区域中其它像素的颜色。
- □ Phong着色(Phong shading)
 - ■插值法向量,多边形中每个顶点都有一个法向量,通过这些法向量与光照 计算,来得到每个点的颜色。在使用有限数量的多边形时,对顶点法向量 进行插值可以给出近似平滑的曲面效果



Flat→Gouraud→Phong Shading

OpenGL中的光照

□全局环境光:模拟到达附近所有物体的低级别辉光,处处一致

```
float globalAmbient[4] = { 0.6, 0.6f, 0.6f, 1.0f };
```

- □ 定向光: 有方向, 无需源位置, 如阳光
 - □例子: 红色定向光

```
float dirLightAmbient[4] = { 0.1f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f };
float dirLightDiffuse[4] = { 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f };
float dirLightSpecular[4] = { 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f };
float dirLightDirection[3] = { 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f };
```

□ 点光源:

```
Example of a red positional light at location (5, 2, -3): float posLightAmbient[4] = { 0.1f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f }; float posLightDiffuse[4] = { 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f }; float posLightSpecular[4] = { 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f }; float posLightLocation[3] = { 5.0f, 2.0f, -3.0f };
```

聚光灯

- □聚光灯 (spotlight) 同时具有位置和方向。
- □ "锥形"效果使用 O° ~90°的截光角 O 来模拟
- □使用衰减指数可以模拟随光束角度的强度变化
- \square 衰减指数会影响当角度 φ 增加时,强度因子趋于 0 的速率

D=聚光灯方向
V=到顶点的方向
θ=截光角
φ=光离轴角
强度因子=cos^{exp}(φ)

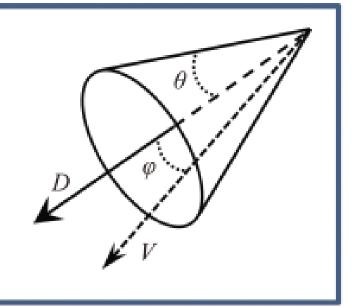


图 7.2 聚光灯参数

聚光灯

□位于(5,2,-3)向下照射 z 轴负方向的红色聚光灯可以表示为

```
float spotLightAmbient[4] = { 0.1f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f };
float spotLightDiffuse[4] = { 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f };
float spotLightSpecular[4] = { 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f };
float spotLightLocation[3] = { 5.0f, 2.0f, -3.0f };
float spotLightDirection[3] = { 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f };
float spotLightCutoff = 20.0f;
float spotLightExponent = 10.0f;
```

材质

- □ 通过指定 4 个值(环境光反射、漫反射、镜面反射在ADS 光照模型中模拟材质。
- □ 第 4 个值叫作光泽度,用来为所选材质建立一个合适的镜面高光
 - □例如,要模拟锡铅合金的效果,可以指定如下值:

```
float pewterMatAmbient[4] = { .11f, .06f, .11f, 1.0f };
float pewterMatDiffuse[4] = { .43f, .47f, .54f, 1.0f };
float pewterMatSpecular[4] = { .33f, .33f, .52f, 1.0f };
float pewterMatShininess = 9.85f;
```

材质

□ 更多材质属性见:

Barradeu, N., http://www.barradeau.com/nic optere/dump/materials.html



材质	环境光RGBA 漫反射RGBA 反射RGBA		光泽度
黄金	0.2473, 0.1995, 0.0745, 0.7516, 0.6065, 0.2265, 0.6283, 0.5558, 0.3661,	1.0 1.0 1.0	51.200
玉	0.1350, 0.2225, 0.1575, 0.5400, 0.8900, 0.6300, 0.3162, 0.3162, 0.3162,	0.95 0.95 0.95	12.800
珍珠	0.2500, 0.2073, 0.2073, 1.0000, 0.8290, 0.8290, 0.2966, 0.2966, 0.2966,	0.922 0.922 0.922	11.264
银	0.1923, 0.1923, 0.1923, 0.5075, 0.5075, 0.5075, 0.5083, 0.5083, 0.5083,	1.0 1.0 1.0	51.200

图 7.3 其他材质的 ADS 系数

实现 ADS 光照

- □ Gouraud 着色 (双线性光强插值法)
 - (1) 确定每个顶点的颜色,并进行光照相关计算。
 - (2) 允许正常的栅格化过程在插入像素时对颜色也进行插值(同时也对光照进行插值)。

在 OpenGL 中,大多数光照计算在顶点着色器中完成的,片段着色器仅传递并展示自动插值的光照后的颜色。

OpenGL (C++) 代码

放入缓冲区:

- 1.模型顶点
- 2.顶点法向量
- 放入统一变量:
- 1.MV和PROJ矩阵变换
- 2.光照和材质特性

顶点着色器

- 1.根据顶点计算N、
 - L、V和R向量
- 2.计算*A、D、S*分量
- 3.输出属性、
 - -光照后的颜色
 - -gl_positon

片段着色器



传入插值

- -颜色
- -位置



实现Gouraud 着色

```
C++/OpenGL application:
  // initial light location
  glm::vec3 initialLightLoc = glm::vec3(5.0f, 2.0f, 2.0f);
  // properties of white light (global and positional) used in this scene
  float globalAmbient[4] = { 0.7f, 0.7f, 0.7f, 1.0f };
  float lightAmbient[4] = { 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f };
  float lightDiffuse[4] = { 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f };
  float lightSpecular[4] = { 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, };
  // gold material properties
  float* matAmb = Utils::goldAmbient();
                                              // Utils.java file includes definition for Gold, Silver, Bronze
  float* matDif = Utils::goldDiffuse();
  float* matSpe = Utils::goldSpecular();
  float matShi = Utils::goldShininess();
  void setupVertices(void) {
     // load the torus normal vectors into the second buffer
      glBindBuffer(GL ARRAY BUFFER, vbo[2]);
      glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, nvalues.size()*4, &nvalues[0], GL_STATIC_DRAW);
                                    (continued...)
```

```
void display(GLFWwindow* window, double currentTime ) {
  // setup of model and view matrices and rendering program as in earlier examples.
  // get uniforms for MV and projection (as before), plus matrix transform for normal vectors:
  nLoc = glGetUniformLocation(renderingProgram, "norm_matrix");
  // set up lights based on the current light's position
  currentLightPos = glm::vec3(initialLightLoc.x, initialLightLoc.y, initialLichtLoc.z);
  installLights(vMat);
  // mv matrix for normal vector is the inverse transpose of MV.
  invTrMat = glm::transpose(glm::inverse(mvMat));
  // put the matrices into corresponding uniforms, now including the inverse transpose for normals:
  glUniformMatrix4fv(nLoc, 1, GL_FALSE, glm::value_ptr(invTrMat));
  // bind the vertices buffer to vertex attribute #0 in the vertex shader (as before)
  // bind vertices buffers to vertex attributes, now including the normals buffer (to vertex attribute #1):
  glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, vbo[2]);
  glVertexAttribPointer(1, 3, GL FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
  glEnableVertexAttribArray(1);
  glDrawElements(GL_TRIANGLES, numTorusIndices, GL_UNSIGNED_INT, 0);
                                   (continued...)
```

```
void installLights(glm::mat4 vMatrix) {
  // convert light's position to view space,
  // and save it in a float array in preparation for sending to the vertex shader
  lightPosV = glm::vec3(vMatrix * glm::vec4(currentLightPos, 1.0));
  lightPos[0] = lightPosV.x;
  lightPos[1] = lightPosV.y;
  lightPos[2] = lightPosV.z;
  // get the locations of the light and material fields in the shader
  globalAmbLoc = gl.glGetUniformLocation(renderingProgram, "globalAmbient");
  ambLoc = glGetUniformLocation(renderingProgram, "light.ambient");
  posLoc = glGetUniformLocation(renderingProgram, "light.position");
  //... etc. for diffuse, specular, and position – and for material components
  // then set the uniform light and material values in the shader
  glProgramUniform4fv(renderingProgram, globalAmbLoc, 1, globalAmbient);
  glProgramUniform4fv(renderingProgram, ambLoc, 1, lightAmbient);
  glProgramUniform4fv(renderingProgram, posLoc, 1, lightPos);
  //... etc. for the remaining uniforms
                               (continued...)
```

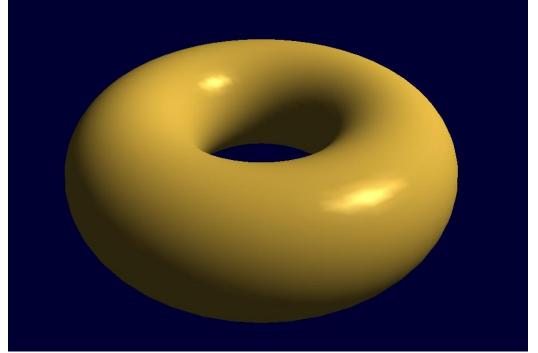
Vertex Shader

```
#version 430
layout (location=0) in vec3 vertPos;
layout (location=1) in vec3 vertNormal;
out vec4 varyingColor;
struct PositionalLight
{ vec4 ambient;
  vec4 diffuse;
  vec4 specular;
  vec3 position;
struct Material
{ vec4 ambient;
  vec4 diffuse;
  vec4 specular;
  float shininess:
};
uniform vec4 globalAmbient;
uniform PositionalLight light;
uniform Material material;
uniform mat4 mv_matrix;
uniform mat4 proj_matrix;
uniform mat4 norm matrix;
                                         (continued...)
```

```
void main(void)
{ vec4 color;
  // convert vertex position to view space
  // convert normal to view space
  // calculate view space light vector (from vertex to light)
  vec4 P = mv_matrix * vec4(vertPos,1.0);
  vec3 N = normalize((norm_matrix * vec4(vertNormal,1.0)).xyz);
  vec3 L = normalize(light.position - P.xyz);
  // view vector is equivalent to the negative of view space vertex position
  vec3 V = normalize(-P.xyz);
  // R is reflection of -L with respect to surface normal N
  vec3 R = reflect(-L, N);
  // ambient, diffuse, and specular contributions
  vec3 ambient = ((globalAmbient * material.ambient)
                     + (light.ambient * material.ambient)).xyz;
  vec3 diffuse = light.diffuse.xyz * material.diffuse.xyz * max(dot(N,L), 0.0);
  vec3 specular = material.specular.xyz * light.specular.xyz
                     * pow(max(dot(R,V), 0.0f), material.shininess);
  // send the color output to the fragment shader
  varyingColor = vec4((ambient + diffuse + specular), 1.0);
  // send the position to the fragment shader, as before
  gl_Position = proj_matrix * mv_matrix * vec4(vertPos,1.0);
```

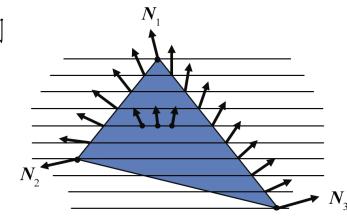
Fragment Shader

```
#version 430
in vec4 varyingColor;
out vec4 fragColor;
...
// uniform declarations identical to those in the vertex shader (not shown here)
...
// interpolate lighted color (interpolation of gl_Position is automatic)
void main(void)
{ fragColor = varyingColor;
}
```



实现Phong着色

- □ Bui Tuong Phong 在犹他大学读研究生期间 开发了一种平滑的着色算法, 1973 年发 表论文
- □法向量 N 和光向量 L 仅有顶点包含这些信息, Phong 着色将 N 和 L 在顶点着色器中进行计算,并在栅格化期间插值



OpenGL (C++) 代码

(与Gouraud着色相同)



顶点着色器

- 1. 计算向量*N*、 *L*、*V*。
- 2.输出属性*N L*, gl position。

片段着色器

- 1. 传入插值N、
 - L, V_{\circ}
- 2.计算R、 θ 、 φ 。
- 3. 计算ADS分量。
- 4.输出颜色。

实现Phong 着色

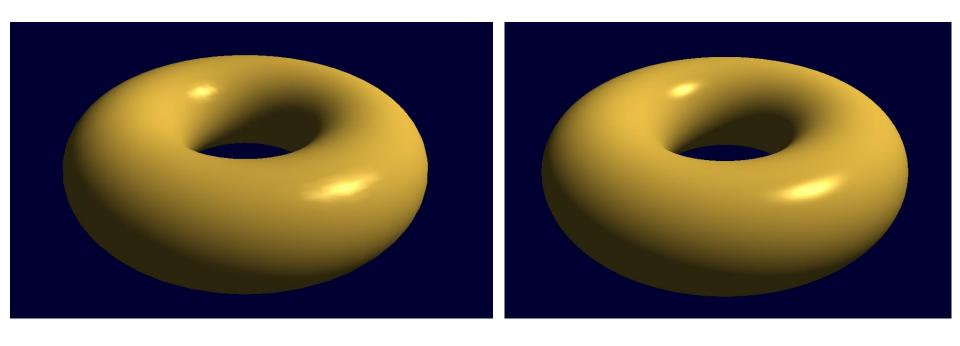
Vertex Shader

```
#version 430
layout (location=0) in vec3 vertPos;
layout (location=1) in vec3 vertNormal;
out vec3 varyingNormal; // eye-space vertex normal
out vec3 varyingLightDir; // vector pointing to the light
out vec3 varyingVertPos; // vertex position in eye space
// structs and uniforms same as for Gouraud shading
void main(void)
  // output vertex position, light direction, and normal to the rasterizer for interpolation
   varyingVertPos=(mv_matrix * vec4(vertPos,1.0)).xyz;
   varyingLightDir = light.position - varyingVertPos;
   varyingNormal=(norm_matrix * vec4(vertNormal,1.0)).xyz;
   gl_Position=proj_matrix * mv_matrix * vec4(vertPos,1.0);
```

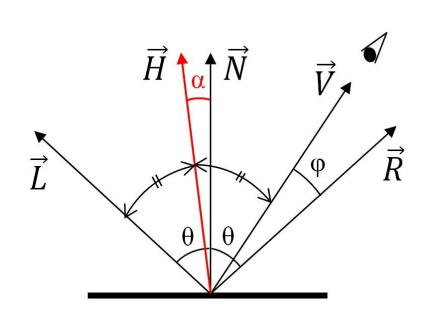
Fragment Shader

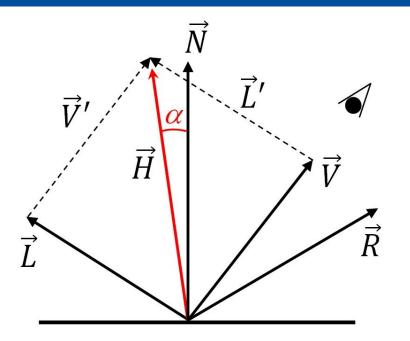
```
// inputs correspond to outputs of fragment shader.
// structs and uniforms same as for Gouraud shading.
void main(void)
{ vec3 L = normalize(varyingLightDir);
  vec3 N = normalize(varyingNormal);
  vec3 V = normalize(-varyingVertPos);
  // compute light reflection vector with respect to N:
  vec3 R = normalize(reflect(-L, N));
  // get the angle between the light and surface normal:
  float cosTheta = dot(L,N);
  // angle between the view vector and reflected light:
  float cosPhi = dot(V,R);
  // compute ADS contributions (per pixel), and combine to build output color:
  vec3 ambient = ((globalAmbient * material.ambient)
                     + (light.ambient * material.ambient)).xyz;
  vec3 diffuse = light.diffuse.xyz * material.diffuse.xyz * max(cosTheta,0.0);
  vec3 specular = light.specular.xyz * material.specular.xyz
                     * pow(max(cosPhi,0.0), material.shininess);
  fragColor = vec4((ambient + diffuse + specular), 1.0);
```

Gouraud着色 vs Phong 着色



实现Blinn-Phong着色





要求: φ

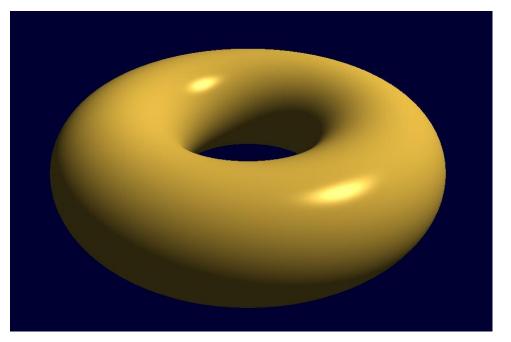
通过计算 0 --

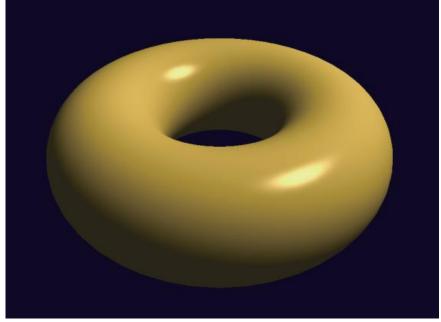
 $\alpha = \% \varphi$ *容易计算 \vec{H} :* $\vec{H} = \vec{L} + \vec{V}$

实现Blinn-Phong着色

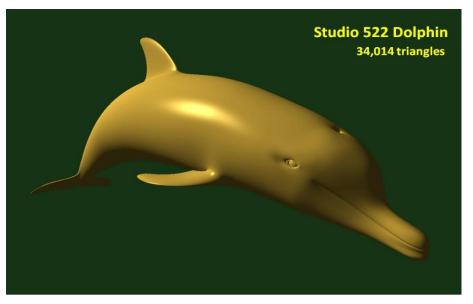
```
Vertex Shader
out vec3 varyingHalfVector;
void main(void)
  varyingHalfVector = (varyingLightDir + (-varyingVertPos)).xyz;
Fragment Shader
in vec3 varyingHalfVector;
void main(void) // note: it is no longer necessary to compute R in the fragment shader
  float cosPhi = dot(normalize(varyingHalfVector), N);
  vec3 specular = light.specular.xyz * material.specular.xyz
                    * pow(max(cosPhi,0.0), material.shininess*3.0);
```

Phong 着色 vs Blinn-Phong着色





更多例子





- □我们结合光照和纹理的方式取决于物体的特性及其纹理的目的
- □情况一: 纹理图像很写实地反映了物体真实的表面外观

fragColor = textureColor * (ambientLight + diffuseLight) + specularLight



- □我们结合光照和纹理的方式取决于物体的特性及其纹理的目的
- □情况一: 纹理图像很写实地反映了物体真实的表面外观

fragColor = textureColor * (ambientLight + diffuseLight) + specularLight

□情况二: 镜面高光部分都包含物体表面颜色,如织物或未上漆的木材

fragColor = textureColor * (ambientLight + diffuseLight + specularLight)

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- □情况一: 纹理图像很写实地反映了物体真实的表面外观

fragColor = textureColor * (ambientLight + diffuseLight) + specularLight

□情况二: 镜面高光部分都包含物体表面颜色,如织物或未上漆的木材

fragColor = textureColor * (ambientLight + diffuseLight + specularLight)

□情况三: 物体本身具有 ADS 材质,并伴有纹理图像,如使用纹理为银质物体表面添加一些氧化痕迹

lightColor = (ambLight * ambMaterial) + (diffLight * diffMaterial) + specLight fragColor = 0.5 * textureColor + 0.5 * lightColor

□例子:没有使用材质,并在镜面高光中仅使用光照进行了计算



