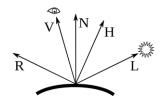
Lambert-Phong-Blinn光照模型



Lambert

Lambertian反射定义了一个理想的无光表面或者漫反射表面。无论观察者的视角如何,Lambertian表面对观察者表现的亮度都是相同的。

也就是说,表面的亮度是各向同性的,并且发光强度遵循Lambert的余弦定律。

在计算机图形学中, Lambertian反射一般被用于漫反射模型。

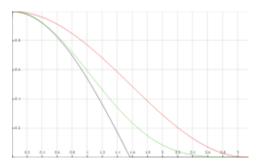
I = L . N.C

根据公式可以看出反射的强度跟视角无关,跟法线和光源方向的夹角的余弦值 (即 L·N) 成正比。当N和L之间的夹角超过90度也就是在背光的一面, L·N的结果会小于零,这种情况下一般直接取0 (即 max (0, L·N)), 所以看起来会比较平。

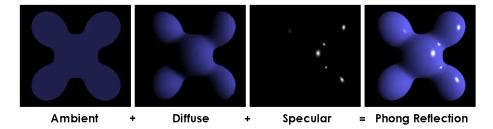
Half Lambert

对Lambert模型进行了简单的修改,避免物体的背光面看起来太平。方式是将 max (0, L·N) 改为 0.5 (L·N) + 0.5,即将点积的结果由 [-1, 1] 变为 [0, 1]。

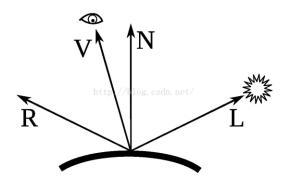
法线方向和光源方向的夹角从0到π变化时,三种情况的曲线,黑色Lambert,红色Half Lambert,绿色Half Lambert Squared:



Phong



光照 = 环境光 + 漫反射 + 高光

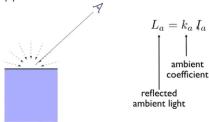


环境光

Ambient Term

Shading that does not depend on anything

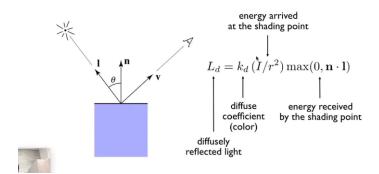
- Add constant color to account for disregarded illumination and fill in black shadows
- This is approximate / fake!



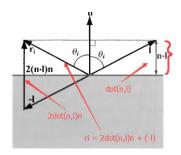
漫反射

Lambertian (Diffuse) Shading

Shading independent of view direction



高光=摄像机 (观察) 方向点乘反射光方向,再求这个值的x次方,x是高光系数 (决定了高光的聚集)。最后再乘以高光颜色,乘以高光强度。



R = 2 N.L N - L

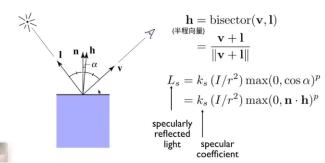
specular = I*k*pow (max (0, dot (R, V)), gloss) 其中I是入射光的颜色,k是镜面反射系数,gloss代表光滑程度。

Blinn - Phong

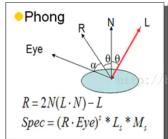
Specular Term (Blinn-Phong)

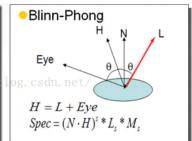
V close to mirror direction ⇔ half vector near normal

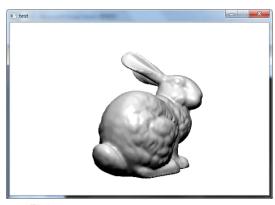
• Measure "near" by dot product of unit vectors

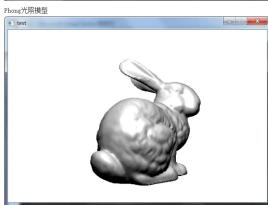


对比









Blinn-Phong光照模型