

rendered value

directional light intensity

ambient light intensity

$$u_k = m_k (d_k \max(\cos \theta, 0) + a_k)$$

reflectance (albedo)

angle between lighting direction and surface normal

A diagram illustrating the components of a rendering equation. The equation is centered:  $u_k = m_k (d_k \max(\cos \theta, 0) + a_k)$ . Four labels are connected to the equation by vertical lines. 'rendered value' points to  $u_k$ . 'directional light intensity' points to  $d_k$ . 'ambient light intensity' points to  $a_k$ . 'reflectance (albedo)' points to  $m_k$ . 'angle between lighting direction and surface normal' points to  $\theta$ .

sRGB nonlinearity

directional light  
intensity

ambient light  
intensity

rendered value

$$u_k = \frac{c \, s(m_k) (d_k \max(\cos \theta, 0) + a_k)}{2^e}$$

reflectance  
(albedo)

angle between  
lighting direction  
and surface normal

constant

exposure

sRGB nonlinearity

rendered value

$$u_k = s(m_k)$$

reflectance  
(albedo)

inverse of  
sRGB nonlinearity

post-processed value

rendered value

$$v_k = s^{-1}(t(u_k))$$

tonemapping  
function

displayed luminance

post-processed value

$$L = h(v_k)$$

transfer function of headset

The goal of gamma correction is to make the displayed luminance proportional to the rendered value  $u_k$ .

$$L = h(s^{-1}(t(u_k)))$$

$$L_{max} = h(1)$$

$$h^*(x) = h(x) / L_{max}$$

$$L = L_{max} h^*(s^{-1}(t(u_k)))$$

The goal of gamma correction is to make the displayed luminance proportional to the rendered value  $u_k$ .

$$L = L_{max} h^*(s^{-1}(t(u_k)))$$

$$t(u_k) = s(h^{*-1}(u_k))$$

$$L = L_{max} u_k$$

We can set the post-processed value  $v_k$  using the unlit material.

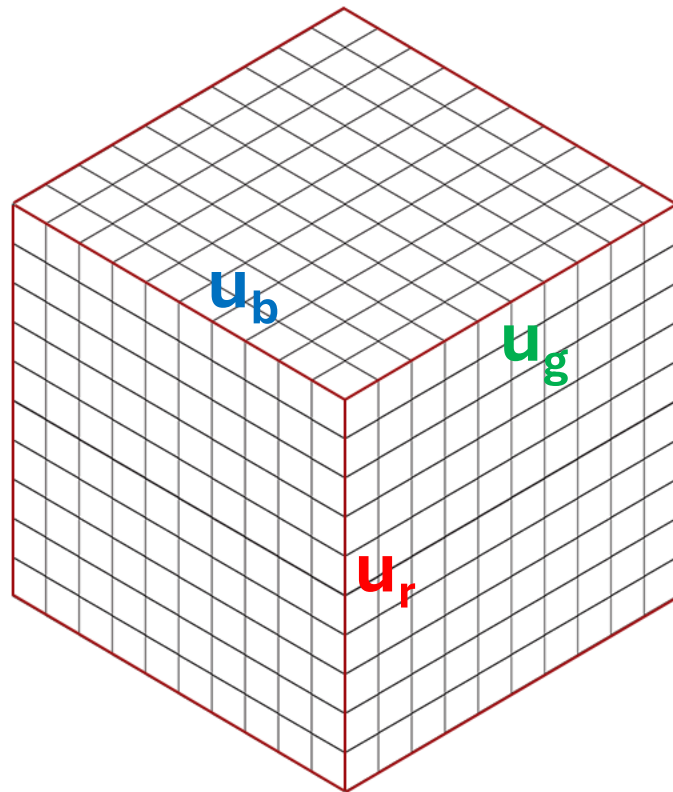
$$u_k = s(m_k)$$

$$v_k = s^{-1}(t(u_k))$$

$$v_k = s^{-1}(s(m_k)) = m_k$$



tonemapping is specified via a cube of knot points  
in a .cube file



$$v_k = s^{-1}(t(u_k))$$

[illegible]