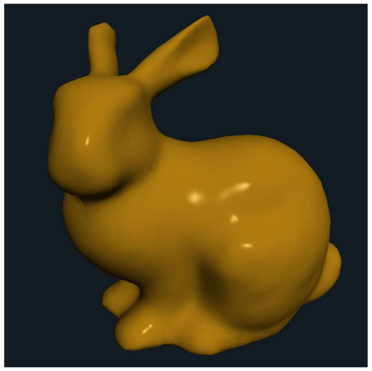
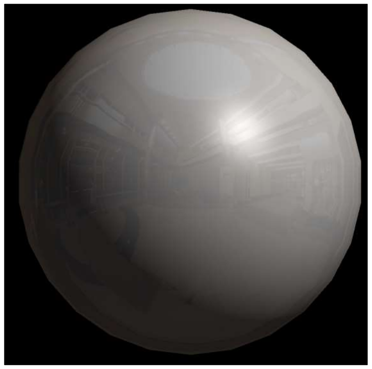
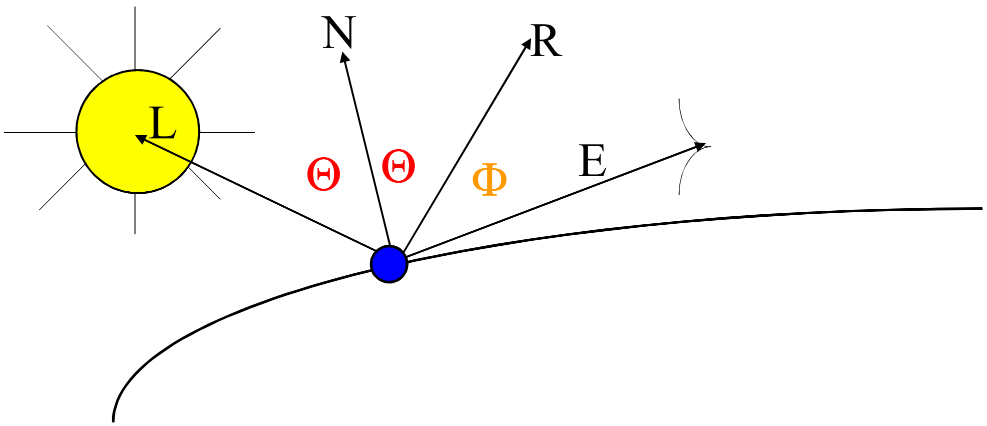
Using Shaders for Lighting

Oregon State
University
Mike Bailey
mjb@cs.oregonstate.edu





Lighting Definitions



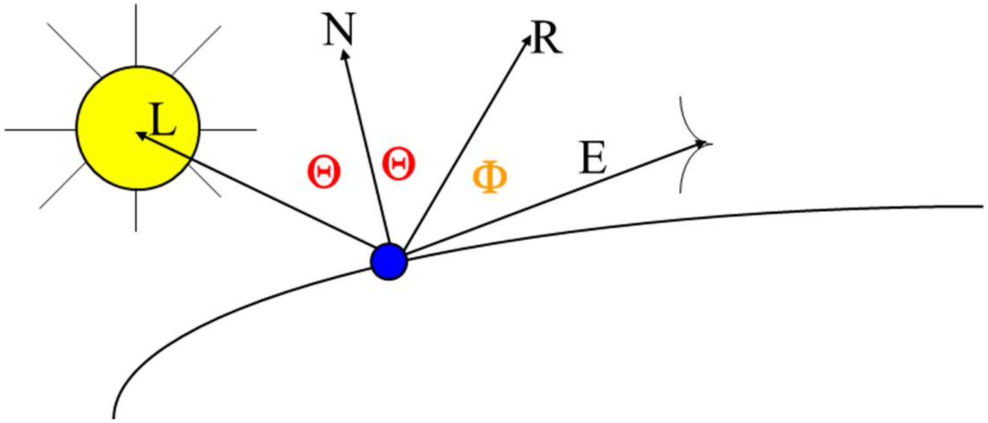
N = Normal vector
L = Vector from Point to the Light
R = Light reflection vector
E = Vector from the Point to the eye

Ambient = Light intensity that is "everywhere"
Diffuse = Light intensity proportional to cos(Θ)
Specular = Light intensity proportional to $\cos^S(\Phi)$
A-D-S = Lighting model that includes Ambient, Diffuse, and Specular

Flat Interpolation = Use a single polygon normal to compute one A-D-S for the entire polygon
Smooth Interpolation = Use a normal at each vertex to compute one A-D-S at each vertex

Per-fragment lighting = Interpolate the vectors across the entire polygon and then compute A-D-S at each fragment

A-D-S Lighting



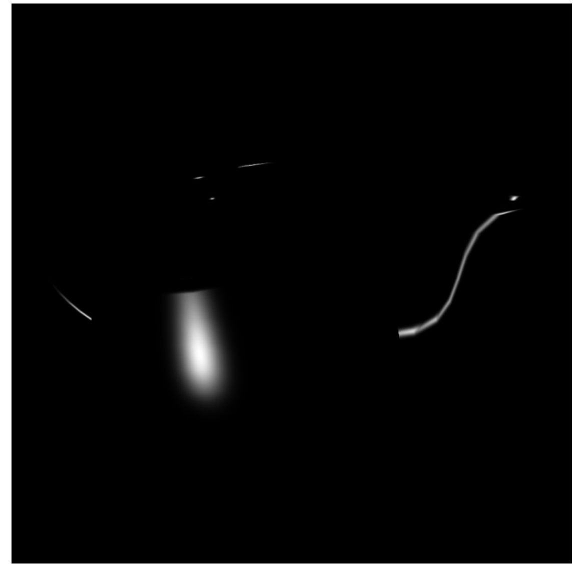
Ambient: K_a

Diffuse: K_d*cosθ

Specular: K_s*$\cos^s\varphi$

Ambient-only

Diffuse-only



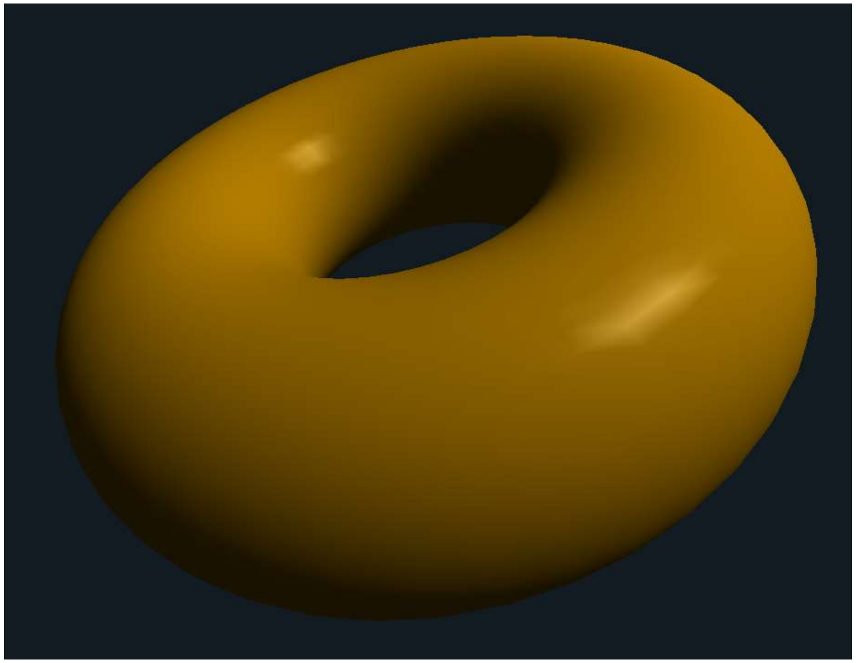
Specular-only

ADS – Shininess=50

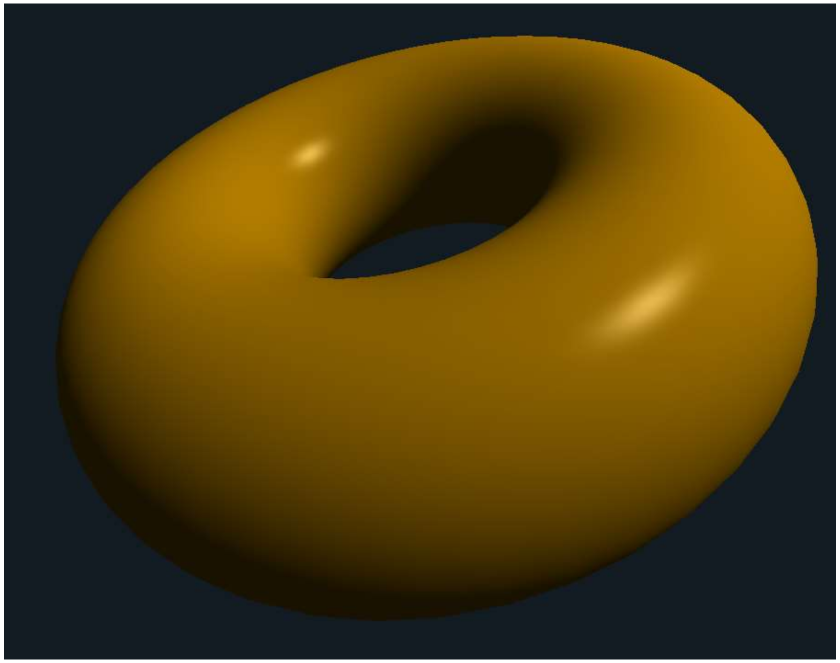
ADS – Shininess=1000

ADS – Shininess=1000 -- Flat

The Difference Between Per-Vertex Lighting and Per-Fragment Lighting



Per-vertex

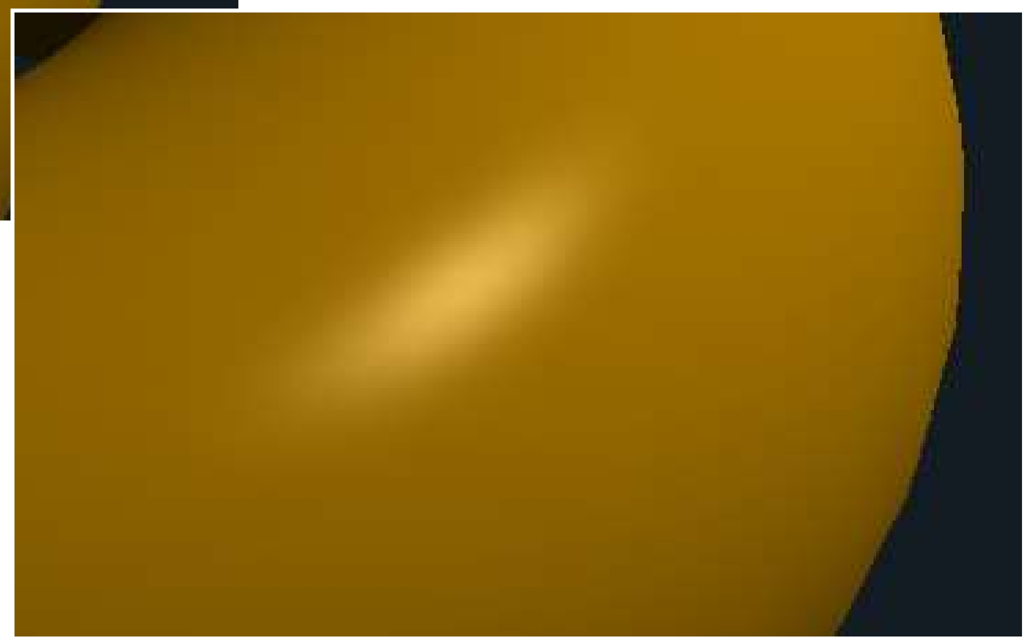


Per-fragment

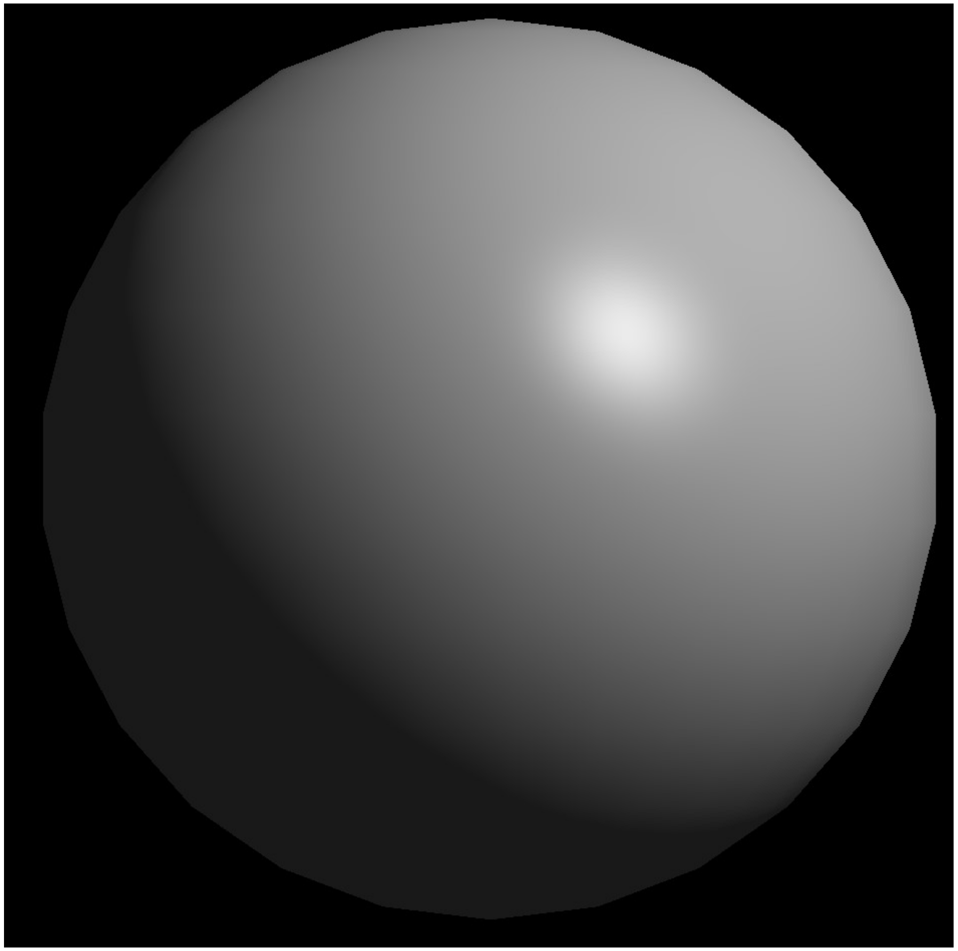
The Difference Between Per-Vertex Lighting and Per-Fragment Lighting

Per-vertex

Per-fragment



Per-fragment A-D-S Lighting



Smooth-rasterize N, L, E

Oregon State University
Computer Graphics

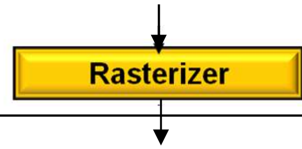
Applying Per-Fragment Lighting

Vertex shader:

```
#version 330 compatibility

uniform vec3 uLightPosition;

out vec2   vST;                    // texture coords
out  vec3  vN;                     // normal vector
out  vec3  vL;                     // vector from point to light
out  vec3  vE;                     // vector from point to eye

void
main( )
{
            vST = gl_MultiTexCoord0.st;

            vec4 ECposition = gl_ModelViewMatrix * gl_Vertex;          // eye coordinate position
            vN = normalize( gl_NormalMatrix * gl_Normal );             // normal vector
            vL = uLightPosition - ECposition.xyz;                      // vector from the point to the light position
            vE = vec3( 0., 0., 0. ) - ECposition.xyz;                  // vector from the point to the eye position
            gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix * gl_Vertex;
}
```

Rasterizer

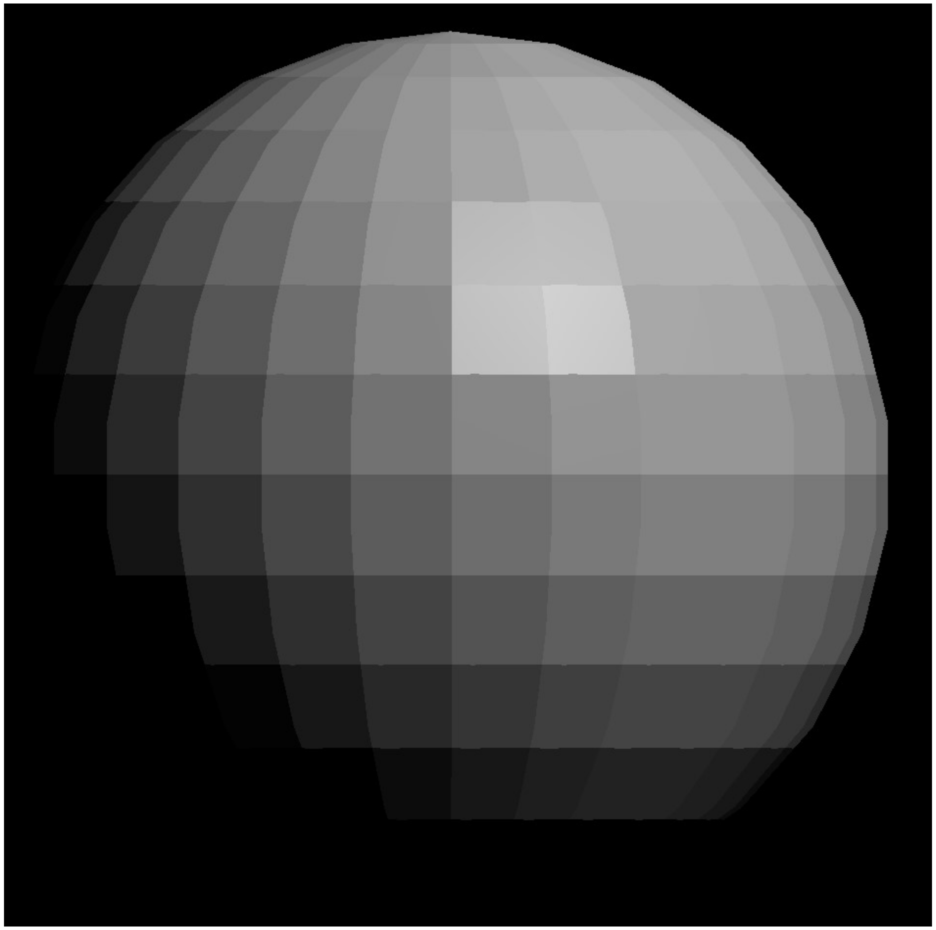
Applying Per-Fragment Lighting



Fragment shader:

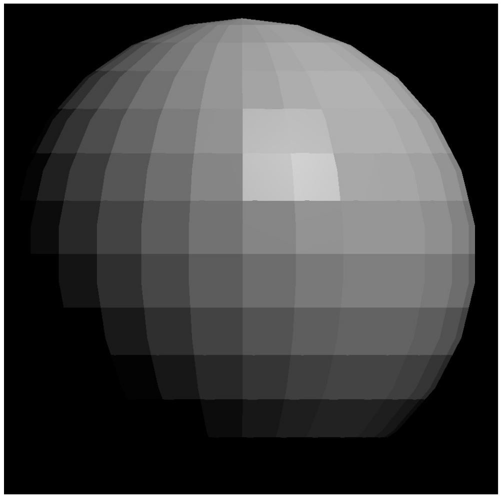
```
#version 330 compatibility
uniform vec3  uColor;
uniform vec3  uSpecularColor;
uniform float  uKa, uKd, uKs;            // coefficients of each type of lighting
uniform float  uShininess;               // specular exponent
in vec2   vST;                           // texture cords
in  vec3  vN;                                      // normal vector
in  vec3  vL;                                      // vector from point to light
in  vec3  vE;                                      // vector from point to eye
void main( )
{
        vec3 Normal = normalize(vN);
        vec3 Light     = normalize(vL);
        vec3 Eye       = normalize(vE);

         vec3 myColor = uColor;                    // default color

        << possibly change myColor >>

        vec3 ambient = uKa * myColor;
        float d = 0.;
        float s = 0.
        if( dot(Normal,Light) > 0. )          // only do specular if the light can see the point
        {
              d = dot(Normal,Light);
              vec3 R = normalize(  reflect( -Light, Normal )  );          // reflection vector
              s = pow(  max( dot(Eye,R), 0. ),  uShininess );
        }
        vec3 diffuse    = uKd * d * myColor;
        vec3 specular = uKs * s * uSpecularColor;
        gl_FragColor = vec4( ambient + diffuse + specular,  1. );
}
```

Per-fragment A-D-S Lighting with Flat Interpolation



Each polygon has a single lighting value applied to every pixel within it.

Per-fragment A-D-S Lighting with Flat Interpolation



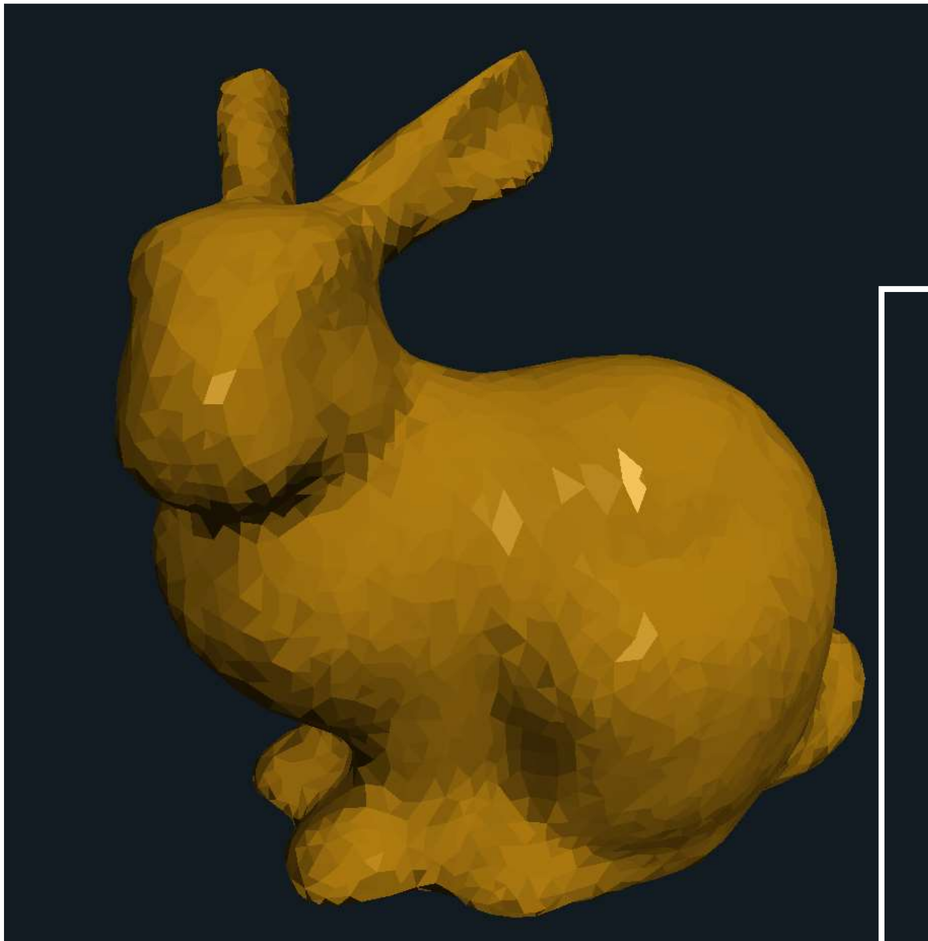
Vertex shader:

```
. . .

flat out vec2   vST;            // texture coords
flat out  vec3  vN;             // normal vector
flat out  vec3  vL;             // vector from point to light
flat out  vec3  vE;             // vector from point to eye

. . .
```

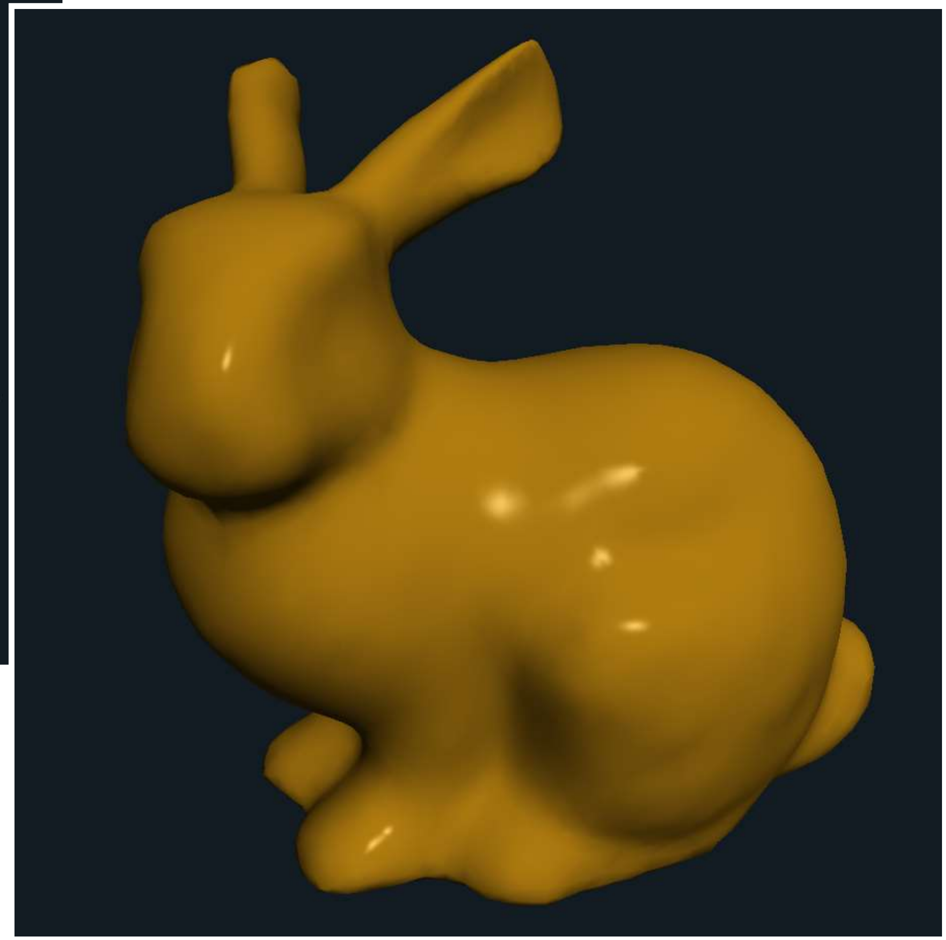
Fragment shader:

```
. . .

flat in vec2   vST;             // texture cords
flat in  vec3  vN;              // normal vector
flat in  vec3  vL;              // vector from point to light
flat in  vec3  vE;              // vector from point to eye
. . .
```

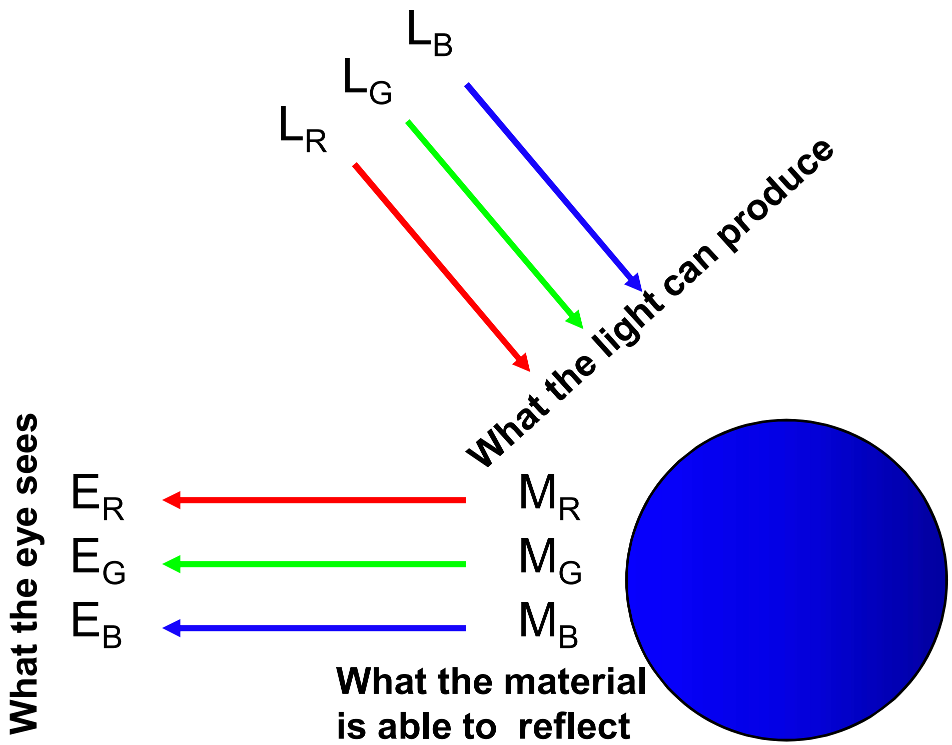
Flat Shading



Smooth Shading



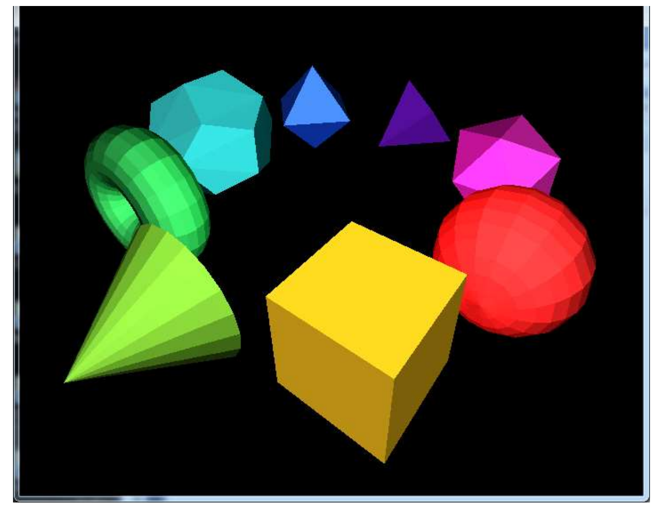
What you see depends on the light color and the material color



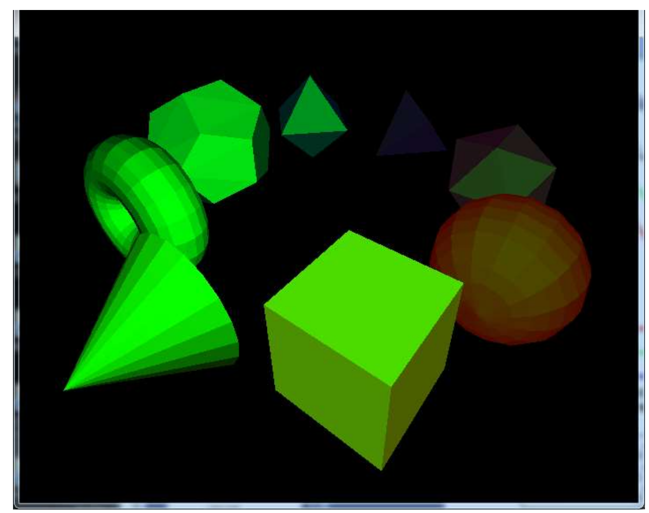
$$E_R = L_R * M_R$$
$$E_G = L_G * M_G$$
$$E_B = L_B * M_B$$

This is how you implement subtractive coloring.

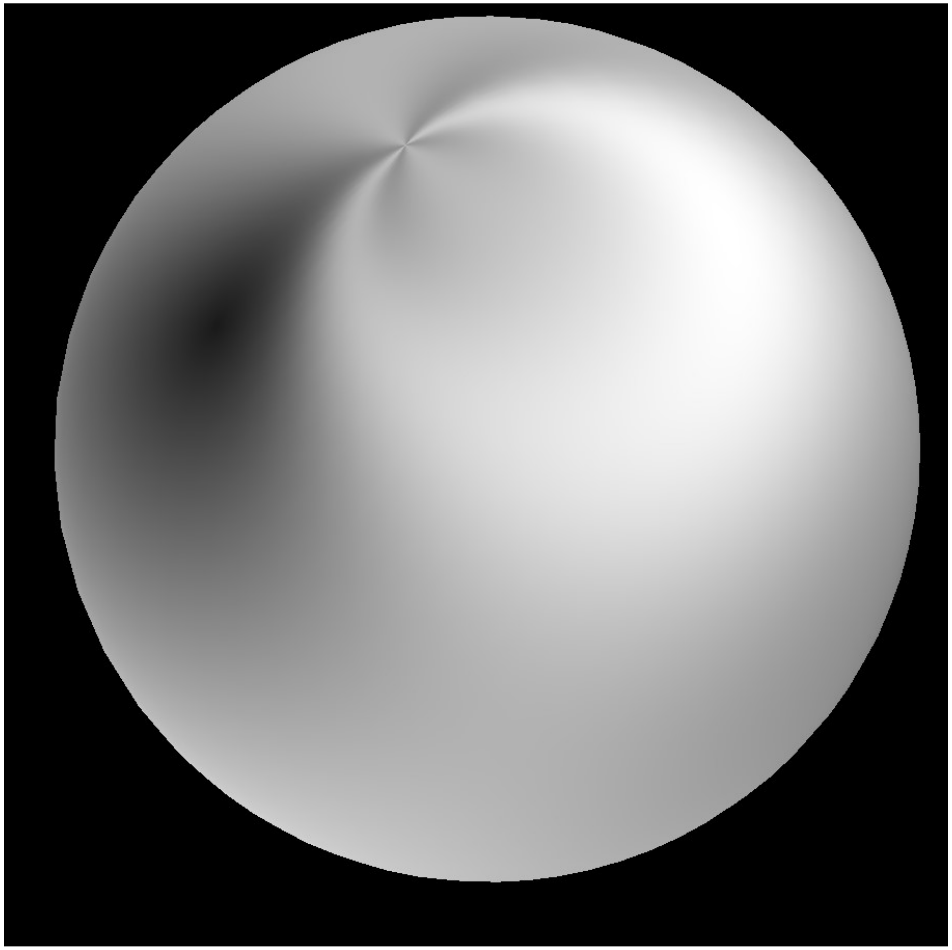
White Light



Green Light



A-D-S Anisotropic Lighting with Normal Interpolation

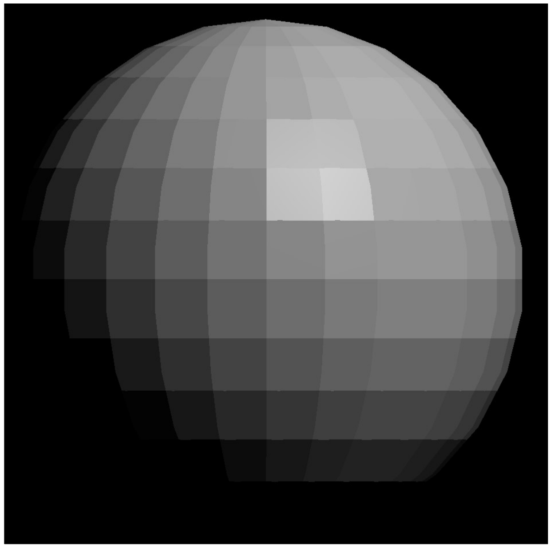


Note: The bright spot is not circular because the material has different properties in different directions. Materials such as fur, hair, and brushed metal behave this way.

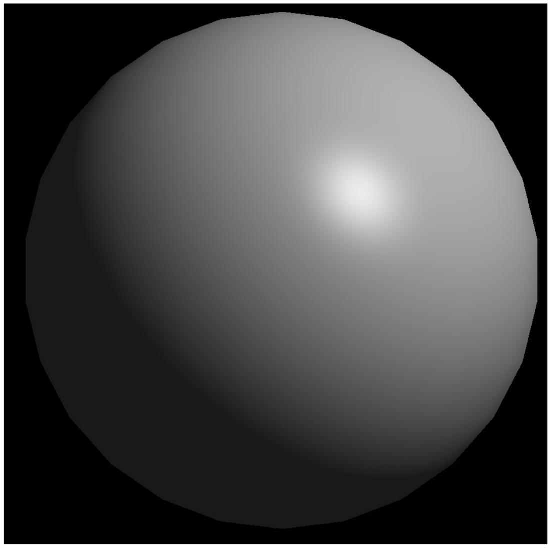
James Kajiya and Timothy Kay, “Rendering Fur with Three Dimensional Textures”, *Proceedings of SIGGRAPH 1989*, Volume 23, Number 3, July 1989, pp. 271-280.

Summary

Flat



Smooth



Anisotropic