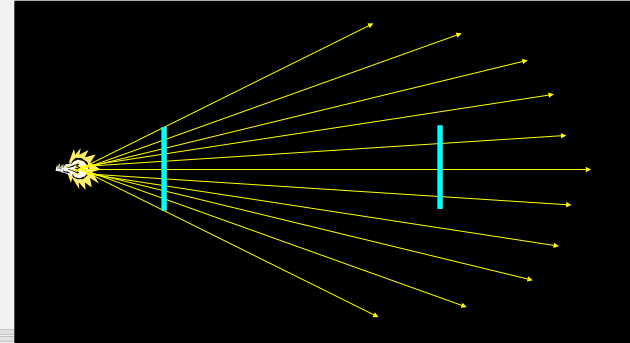


Extending the Lighting Model

- attenuation
- types of lights
 - directional lights
 - point lights
 - spotlights
 - global ambient light
- materials and lights in OpenGL (fixed pipeline)

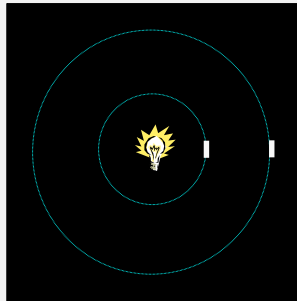
Attenuation

- surfaces near light source get more energy than surfaces far away



Attenuation

- energy attenuates (drops off) according to an inverse square law



surface area of sphere is $4\pi r^2$

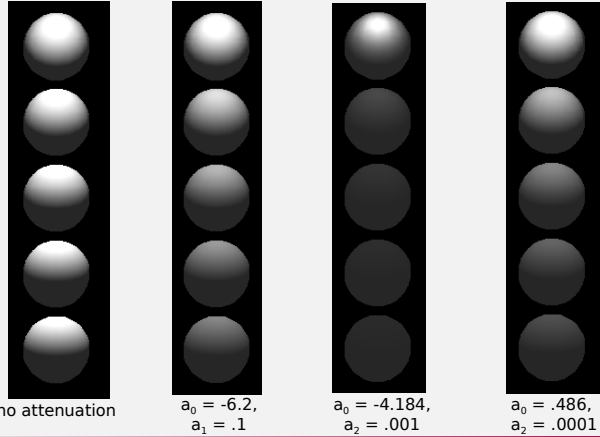
if light puts out 1 unit of energy,
then energy reaching a patch of
area A is $A/4\pi r^2$

Attenuation

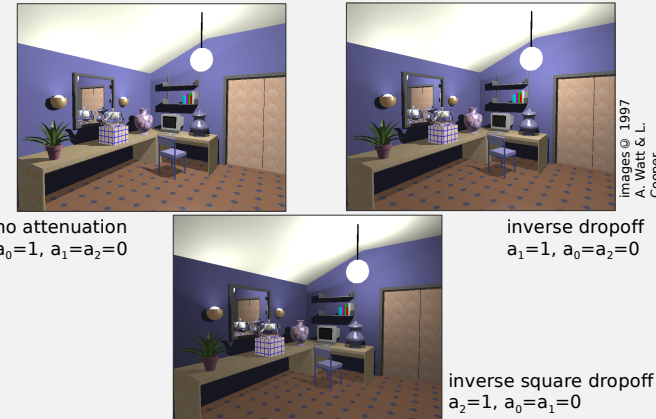
- model attenuation with function $f(d)$
 - d = distance from light source to point
- inverse square law suggests $f(d) = 1/d^2$
- actually use $f(d) = 1/(a_0 + a_1 d + a_2 d^2)$
 - constants a_i are just values that look good
 - cap the value of $f(d)$ at 1
 - can't have more light arrive at a surface than left the light source

$$I = m a I_a + \sum_{all\ lights} f(d) [m d I_s \max(0, (N \cdot L)) + m s I_s \max(0, (R \cdot V))^{mh}]$$

Attenuation



Attenuation



Kinds of Light Sources

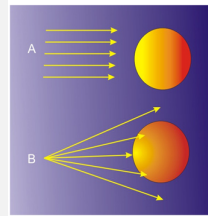
global ambient light



spotlights



directional lights
point light sources



Kinds of Light Sources

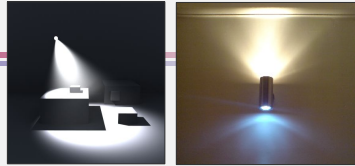
$$I = maI_a + \sum_{\text{all lights}} f(d) [mdI_s \max(0, (N \cdot L)) + msI_s \max(0, (R \cdot V))]^{mh}$$

- global ambient light
- point light sources
- directional lights
 - have direction but no position
 - $f(d) = 1$

Spotlights

defined by...

- position
- direction d
- cutoff angle δ
- exponent p
 - large p = highly directional spotlight with small, sharp spot
 - small p = diffuse floodlight with wide spot
 - $p = 0$ for uniformly radiating point source



$$I = m_a I_a + \sum_{all\ lights} f(d) \times spot \times [md I_s \max(0, (N \cdot L)) + ms I_s \max(0, (R \cdot V))^{mh}]$$

$$spot = \begin{cases} (-L \cdot d)^p & \text{if } (-L \cdot d) \geq \cos \delta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$