10 – surface shading

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Illumination and Shading



Multiple Light Sources

Obvious summation over *m* lights:

$$I = I_a k_a O_d + \sum_{1 \le i \le m} f_{atti} I_{pi} [k_d O_d (N \cdot L_i) + k_s (R_i \cdot V)^n]$$

Shading Models

Surface color in this model = ambient + diffuse + specular

To shade triangles:

- 1) Per Triangle
- 2) Per Vertex
- 3) Per Pixel

Shading Models: Per Triangle (Flat Shading)

- Compute one color for polygon
 - Use polygon normal in lighting eqs.
- Every pixel is assigned same color
- Fast and simple
- Shade of polygons independent









Shading Models: Per Vertex (Gouraud Shading)

- Compute vertex normals
 - Average normals of abutting polygons
- Use vertex normal in lighting eqs.
- Linearly interpolate vertex intensities
 - Along edges
 - Along scan lines





V₁

Gouraud Shading

Often appears dull, chalky

- Lacks accurate specular component
 - If included, will be averaged over entire polygon

Flat Shading

Mach banding

• Artifact at discontinuities in intensity or intensity slope







Shading Models: Per Pixel (Phong Shading)

- Linearly interpolate vertex normals
 - Compute lighting eqs. at each pixel
 - Normals must be backmapped to WC



• Can use specular component





Closeup: Flat, Gouraud, Phong



Problems with Interpolated Shading

• Polygonal silhouette



• Perspective distortion





Problems with Interpolated Shading

- Scanline/orientation dependent
 - Creates temporal aliasing when used to render animation frames:



Problems with Interpolated Shading

Shared vertices

- Unrepresentative vertex normals
 - Missed specular highlights
 - Missed geometry



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