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Shading in OpenGL

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Objectives

- Introduce the OpenGL shading functions
- Discuss polygonal shading
    - Flat
    - Smooth
    - Gouraud

Steps in OpenGL shading

1. Enable shading and select model
2. Specify normals
3. Specify material properties
4. Specify lights

Normals

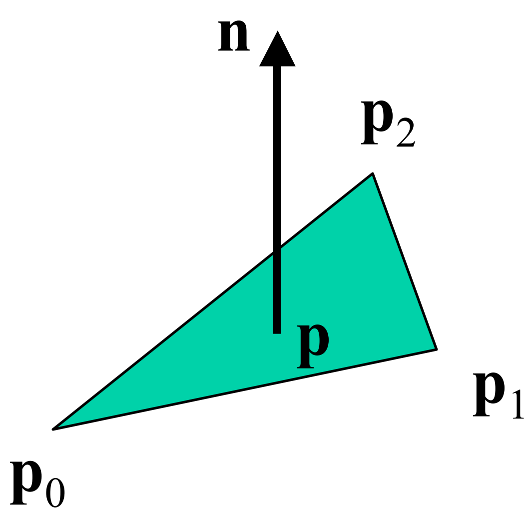
- In OpenGL the normal vector is part of the state
- Set by **`glNormal*()`**
  - **`glNormal3f(x, y, z);`**
  - **`glNormal3fv(p);`**
- Usually we want to set the normal to have unit length so cosine calculations are correct
  - Length can be affected by transformations
  - Note that scaling does not preserved length
  - **`glEnable(GL_NORMALIZE)`** allows for autonormalization at a performance penalty

Normal for Triangle

plane $\mathbf{n} \cdot (\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{p}_0) = 0$

$\mathbf{n} = (\mathbf{p}_2 - \mathbf{p}_0) \times (\mathbf{p}_1 - \mathbf{p}_0)$

normalize $\mathbf{n} \leftarrow \mathbf{n}/|\mathbf{n}|$



Note that right-hand rule determines outward face

Enabling Shading

- Shading calculations are enabled by
  - `glEnable(GL_LIGHTING)`
  - Once lighting is enabled, glColor() ignored
- Must enable each light source individually
  - `glEnable(GL_LIGHTi)` i=0,1…..
- Can choose light model parameters
  - `glLightModeli(parameter, GL_TRUE)`
    - `GL_LIGHT_MODEL_LOCAL_VIEWER` do not use simplifying distant viewer assumption in calculation
    - `GL_LIGHT_MODEL_TWO_SIDED` shades both sides of polygons independently

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Defining a Point Light Source

- For each light source, we can set an RGBA for the diffuse, specular, and ambient components, and for the position

```
GL float diffuse0[]={1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0};
GL float ambient0[]={1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0};
GL float specular0[]={1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0};
Glfloat light0_pos[]={1.0, 2.0, 3,0, 1.0};

glEnable(GL_LIGHTING);
glEnable(GL_LIGHT0);
glLightv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_POSITION, light0_pos);
glLightv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_AMBIENT, ambient0);
glLightv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_DIFFUSE, diffuse0);
glLightv(GL_LIGHT0, GL_SPECULAR, specular0);
```

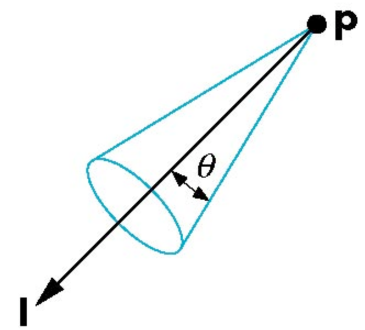
Distance and Direction

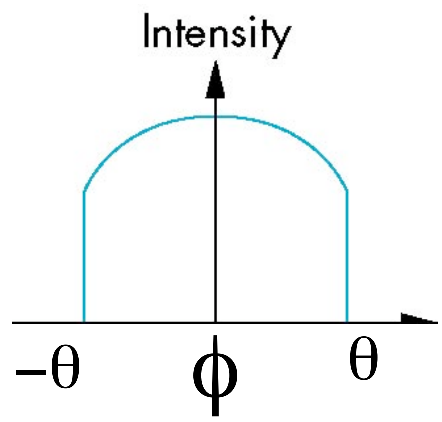
- The source colors are specified in RGBA
- The position is given in homogeneous coordinates
    - If w =1.0, we are specifying a finite location
    - If w =0.0, we are specifying a parallel source with the given direction vector
- The coefficients in the distance terms are by default a=1.0 (constant terms), b=c=0.0 (linear and quadratic terms). Change by

```
a= 0.80;
glLightf(GL_LIGHT0, GLCONSTANT_ATTENUATION, a);
```

Spotlights

- Use **glLightv** to set
  - Direction **GL_SPOT_DIRECTION**
  - Cutoff **GL_SPOT_CUTOFF**
  - Attenuation **GL_SPOT_EXPONENT**
    - Proportional to $\cos^{\alpha}\phi$





Global Ambient Light

- Ambient light depends on color of light sources
  - A red light in a white room will cause a red ambient term that disappears when the light is turned off
- OpenGL also allows a global ambient term that is often helpful for testing
  - `glLightModelfv(GL_LIGHT_MODEL_AMBIENT, global_ambient)`

Moving Light Sources

- Light sources are geometric objects whose positions or directions are affected by the model-view matrix
- Depending on where we place the position (direction) setting function, we can
  - Move the light source(s) with the object(s)
  - Fix the object(s) and move the light source(s)
  - Fix the light source(s) and move the object(s)
  - Move the light source(s) and object(s) independently

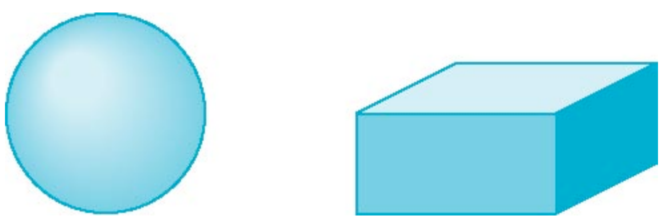
Material Properties

- Material properties are also part of the OpenGL state and match the terms in the modified Phong model
- Set by **`glMaterialv()`**

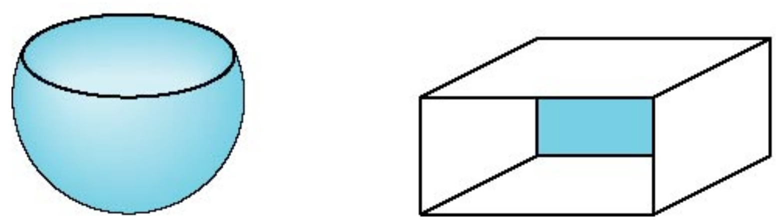
```
GLfloat ambient[] = {0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 1.0};
GLfloat diffuse[] = {1.0, 0.8, 0.0, 1.0};
GLfloat specular[] = {1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0};
GLfloat shine = 100.0
glMaterialf(GL_FRONT, GL_AMBIENT, ambient);
glMaterialf(GL_FRONT, GL_DIFFUSE, diffuse);
glMaterialf(GL_FRONT, GL_SPECULAR, specular);
glMaterialf(GL_FRONT, GL_SHININESS, shine);
```

Front and Back Faces

- The default is shade only front faces which works correctly for convex objects
- If we set two sided lighting, OpenGL will shade both sides of a surface
- Each side can have its own properties which are set by using **`GL_FRONT`**, **`GL_BACK`**, or **`GL_FRONT_AND_BACK`** in **`glMaterialf`**



back faces not visible



back faces visible

Emissive Term

- We can simulate a light source in OpenGL by giving a material an emissive component
- This component is unaffected by any sources or transformations

```
GLfloat emission[] = 0.0, 0.3, 0.3, 1.0);
glMaterialf(GL_FRONT, GL_EMISSION, emission);
```

Transparency

- Material properties are specified as RGBA values
- The A value can be used to make the surface translucent
- The default is that all surfaces are opaque regardless of A
- Later we will enable blending and use this feature

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Efficiency

- Because material properties are part of the state, if we change materials for many surfaces, we can affect performance
- We can make the code cleaner by defining a material structure and setting all materials during initialization

```
typedef struct materialStruct {
   GLfloat ambient[4];
   GLfloat diffuse[4];
   GLfloat specular[4];
   GLfloat shineness;
} MaterialStruct;
```

- We can then select a material by a pointer

Polygonal Shading

- Shading calculations are done for each vertex
  - Vertex colors become vertex shades
- By default, vertex shades are interpolated across the polygon
  - `glShadeModel(GL_SMOOTH);`
- If we use `glShadeModel(GL_FLAT);` the color at the first vertex will determine the shade of the whole polygon

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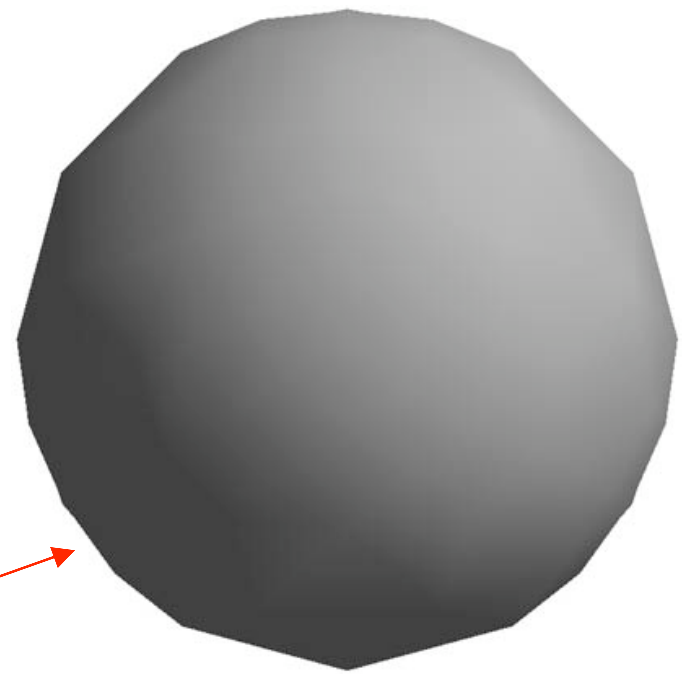
Polygon Normals

- Polygons have a single normal
  - Shades at the vertices as computed by the Phong model can be almost same
  - Identical for a distant viewer (default) or if there is no specular component
- Consider model of sphere
- Want different normals at each vertex even though this concept is not quite correct mathematically

Smooth Shading

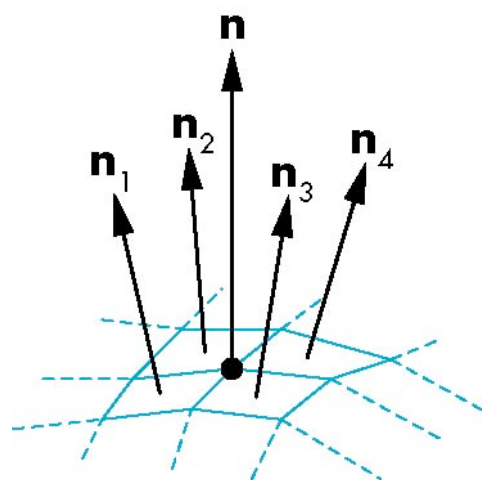
- We can set a new normal at each vertex
- Easy for sphere model
  - If centered at origin $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{p}$
- Now smooth shading works
- Note *silhouette edge*



Mesh Shading

- The previous example is not general because we knew the normal at each vertex analytically
- For polygonal models, Gouraud proposed we use the average of the normals around a mesh vertex

$$\mathbf{n} = (\mathbf{n}_1+\mathbf{n}_2+\mathbf{n}_3+\mathbf{n}_4)/\ |\mathbf{n}_1+\mathbf{n}_2+\mathbf{n}_3+\mathbf{n}_4|$$



Gouraud and Phong Shading

- Gouraud Shading
  - Find average normal at each vertex (vertex normals)
  - Apply modified Phong model at each vertex
  - Interpolate vertex shades across each polygon
- Phong shading
  - Find vertex normals
  - Interpolate vertex normals across edges
  - Interpolate edge normals across polygon
  - Apply modified Phong model at each fragment

Comparison

- If the polygon mesh approximates surfaces with a high curvatures, Phong shading may look smooth while Gouraud shading may show edges
- Phong shading requires much more work than Gouraud shading
  - Until recently not available in real time systems
  - Now can be done using fragment shaders (see Chapter 9)
- Both need data structures to represent meshes so we can obtain vertex normals