

Principles of Digital I mage Synthesis Andrew Glassner I llumination and Color in Computer Generated I magery Roy Hall

Simulation vs. Design

Simulation

- Model reality
- Physically correct models
- Typically spectral representations

Design

- Create an effect
- User-adjustable models
- Typically RGB representations

Simulation

Model reality: Good enough to measure Physical models

• Materials and lights

- Shading: How light interacts with surface
- □ I Ilumination

Perceptual model for viewer

Design

Design an effect

□ Goal is appearance

Unreal may be good

All models have knobs

- Phong shading and its varients
- Strauss model (SGI Inventor format)
- "Gooch shading" (SIGGRAPH '98)

Artistic Rendering

Pen and ink, watercolor, etc.
Model the medium

"Fractel Design Painter" (now Metagraphics)
Many recent U of W. SI GGRAPH papers

Kubelka-Monk for paint mixture

Thin, uniform layers of color
Model scattering and absorption of light

Color Representation

Spectral models

- I ssue is efficient representation
- □ Uniform samples: 36-180 samples

RGB models

- □ Independently shade R, G and B
- Linear combination of display primaries
- Works amazingly well

Spectral Models

Adaptive sampling

- D Meyers, Hall, Glassner
- □ 4 carefully chosen samples/spectrum

Linear models

- □ Peercy, Maloney & Wandell
- 3-4 basis functions/spectrum
- Roy Hall (CG&A, May 1999)





Simple extension of grayscale shading

- Red, green and blue intensity
- Typically display primaries

Change primaries with a linear transform

Not physically accurate





Tristimulus values of Product of spectra

Psychophysics of RGB

Primary-specific additive model

RGB are the tristimulus values

□ All spectra are sums of primary spectra

Only "correct" for simple cases

- □ Flat, white lights
- Local illumination
- Borges (SIGGRAPH '91)

Demo

Java applets from Brown

- □ RGB products vs. spectral products
- Difficult to see problem for simple light+surface calculation
- Errors appear on cumulative products (ie, as rays bounce around)

Color in Graphics Systems

"Classic 3D" is a dedicated application Must integrate with desktop and web VRML example

- Uirtual Reality Modeling Language
- **a** 3D for the WWW
- □ All renderings should "look the same"
- Must run fast

The Problem



Multiple browsers and platforms Calibrate to external standards Workstation/web environment



Workstation Color

Shared Desktop

Multiple windows
Multiple applications

Shared Display System

Controlled by the OS
The "gamma" problem



The Gamma Problem

Device gamma

 $\Box Monitor: I = A(k_1D + k_2V)^{\gamma}$

□ LCD: Nearly linear

OS Gamma

- Defined by operating system
- □ I nverse gamma curve
- Framebuffer to voltage LUT

Display system gamma

- Framebuffer to viewer
- Include viewing conditions

PC	Mac	SGI
1.0	1.4	1.7

Typical monitor $\gamma = 2.5$

PC	Mac	SGI
2.2	1.6	1.3







