CS6630 Realistic Image Synthesis

Radiometry

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Fall 2022

Radiometry overview

Light and Radiant Flux
- phase space
- solid angle
- throughput

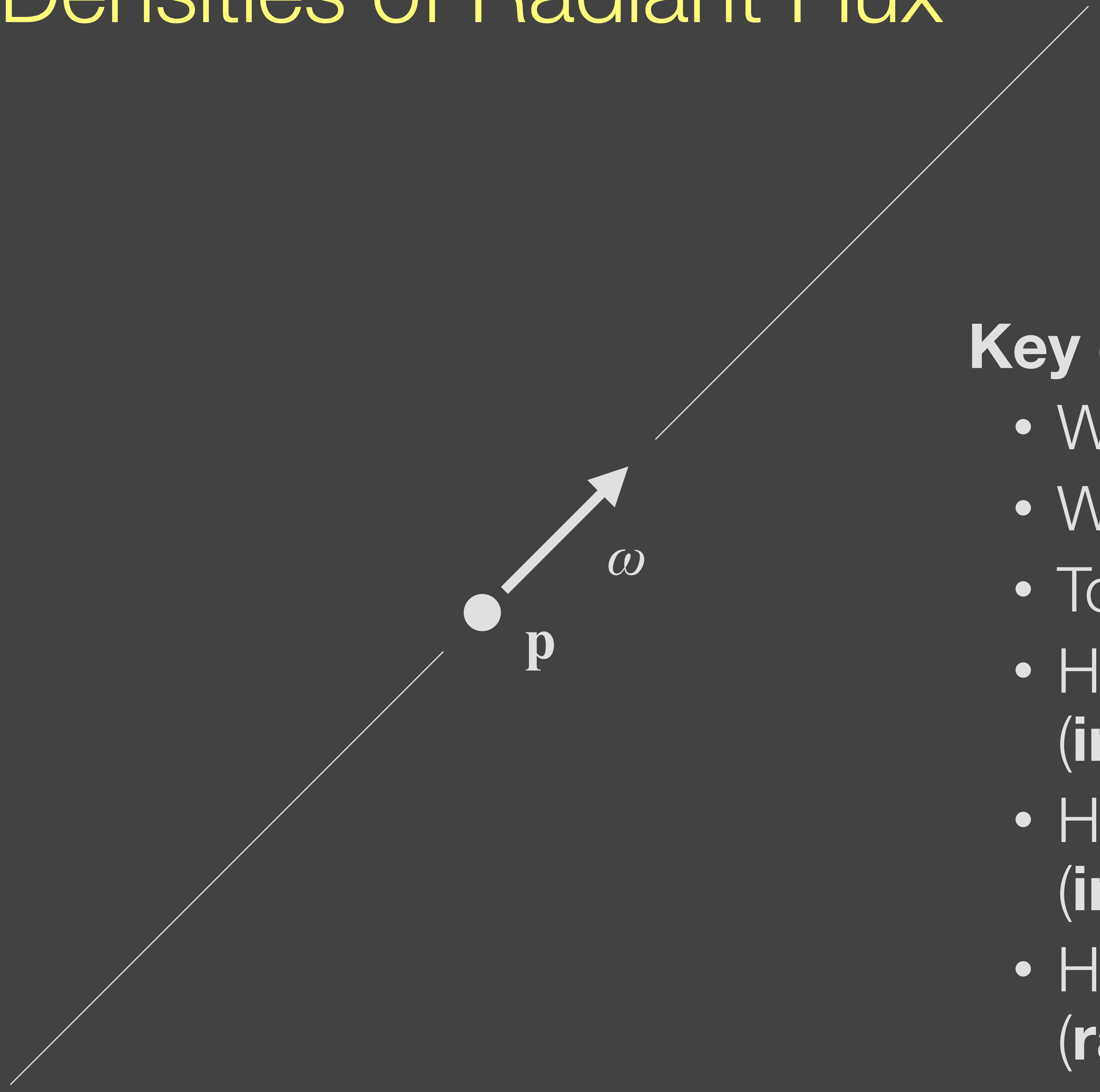
Four elementary units
- Radiant Flux
- Irradiance; Radiant Exitance
- Intensity
- Radiance

Integrals of radiance
- Radiance to Irradiance
- Radiance to Intensity
- Radiance to Flux

Surface reflection
- Lambertian (diffuse)
- Specular
- BRDF

Illumination Integrals

Densities of Radiant Flux



Key questions of radiometry:

- Where is the light? (position)
- Which way is it going? (direcion)
- Together, which ray is it traveling on?
- How concentrated is it around a position? (**irradiance**)
- How concentrated is it around a direction? (**intensity**)
- How concentrated is it around a ray? (**radiance**)

Phase space and throughput

Phase space:
the set of $(\mathbf{p}, \omega)$ pairs where light can be traveling

for rays all in the same direction, phase space is measured in (projected) area

for rays all through the same point, phase space is measured in *solid angle*

for general rays, phase space is measured in *etendue* or *throughput*

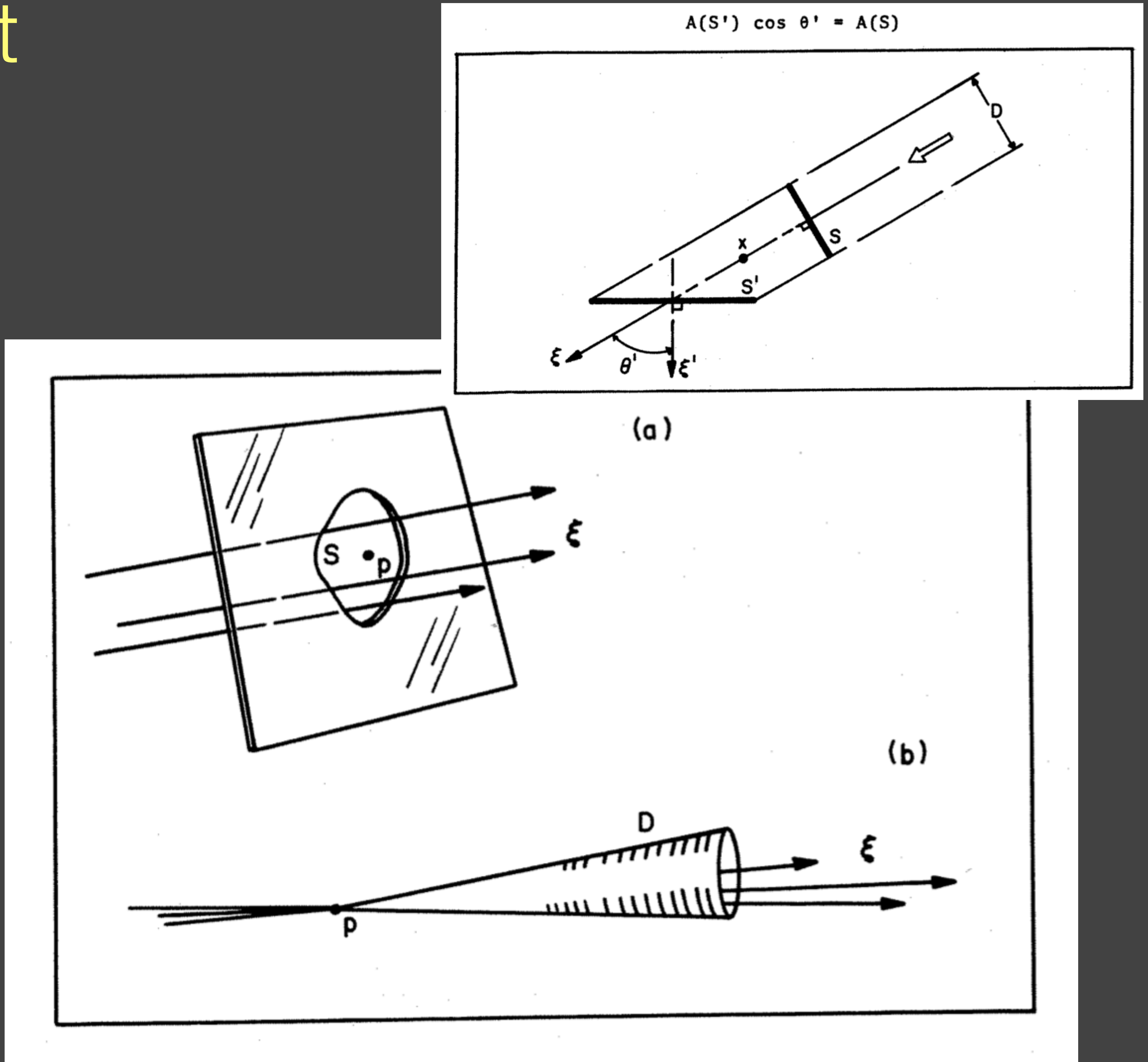


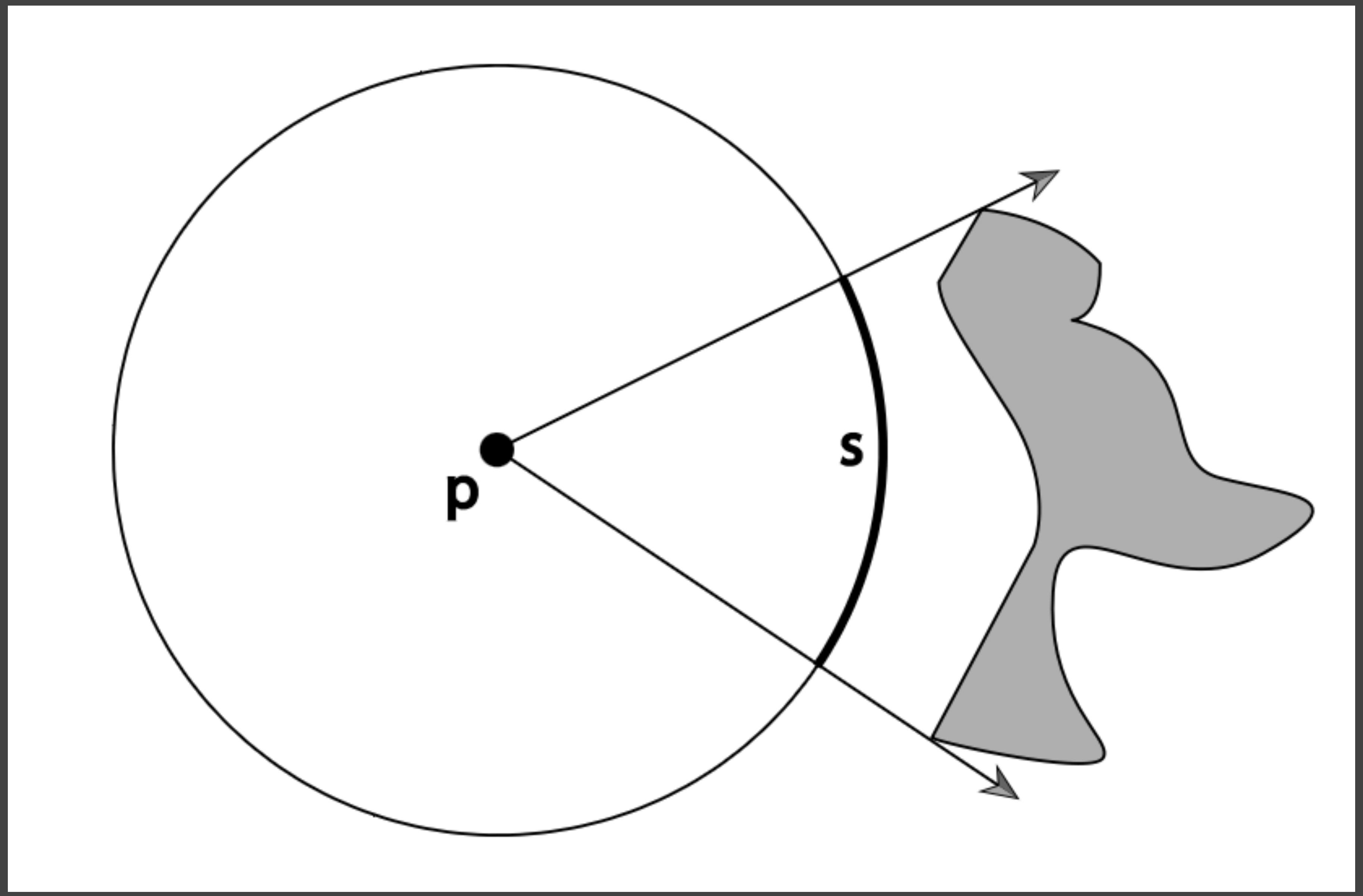
FIG. 1.4 Two geometric modes of describing radiant flux.

Preisendorfer 1976

Solid angle

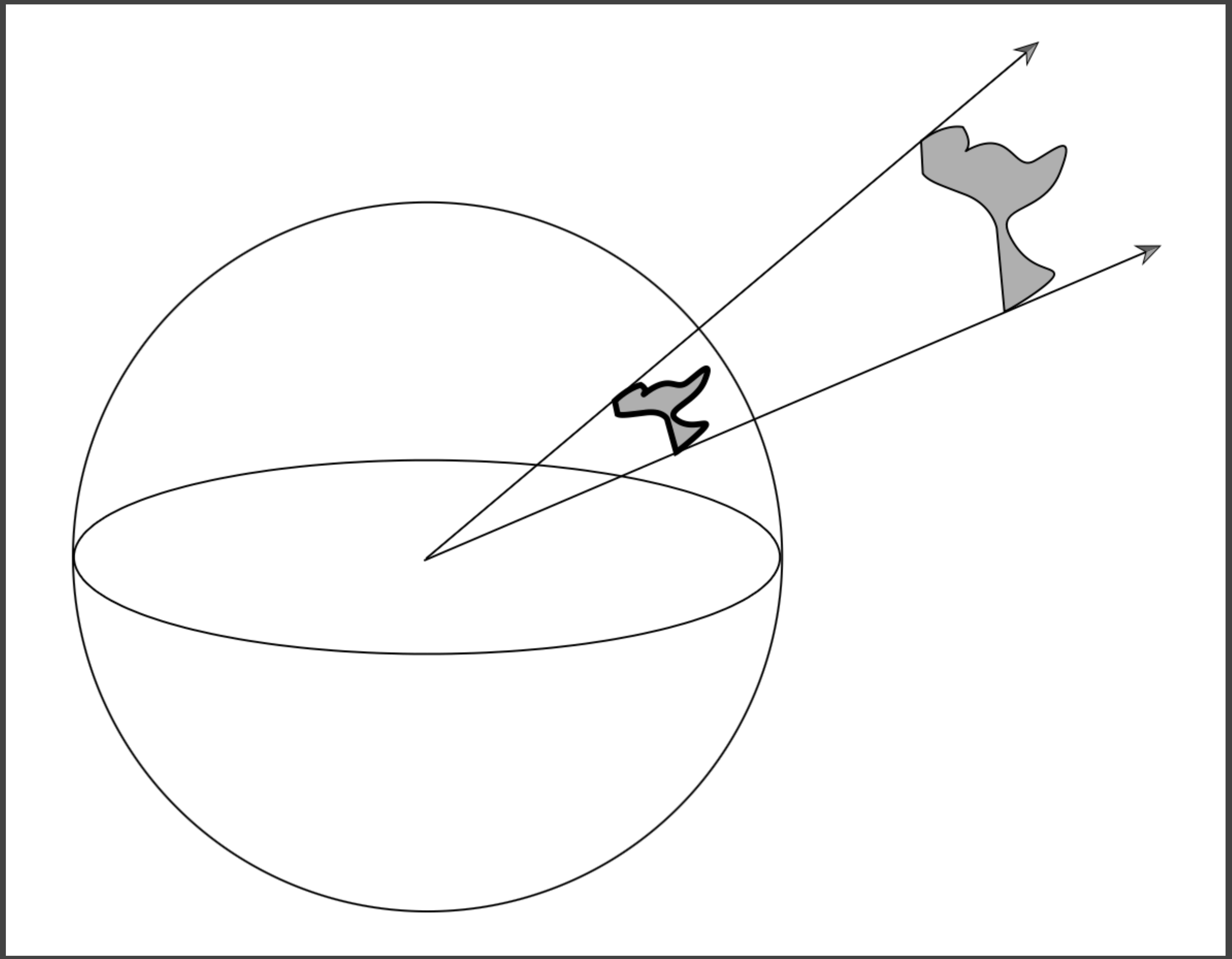
a measure on 3D directions

generalizes ordinary planar angle
from 2D to 3D



planar angle (radians)

(subset of unit circle)



solid angle (steradians)

(subset of unit sphere)

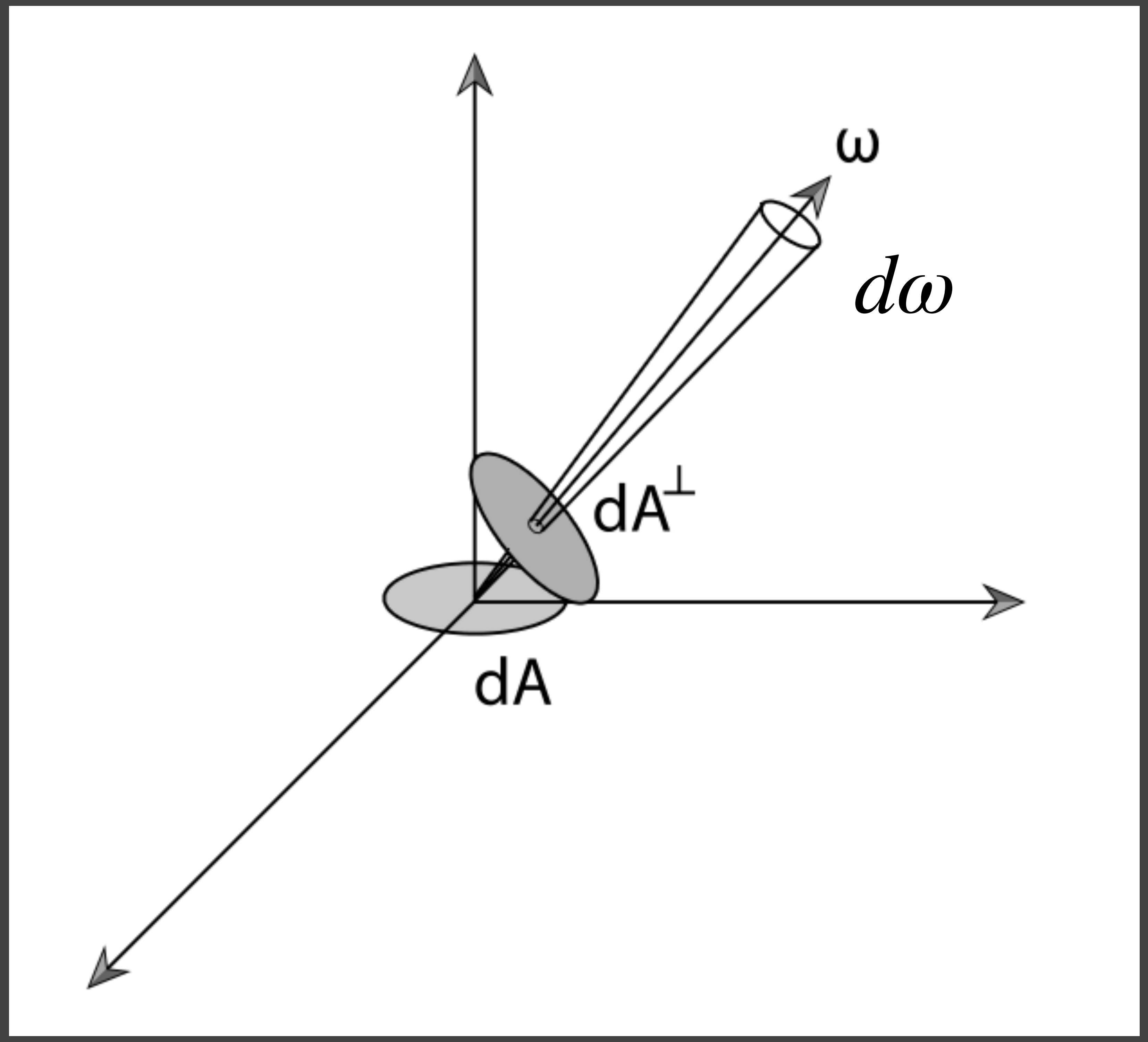
PBR 3e

Throughput (aka etendue)

a "volume" for phase space

built as product of (differential) projected area and (differential) solid angle

an important quantity because it is conserved in propagation through free space



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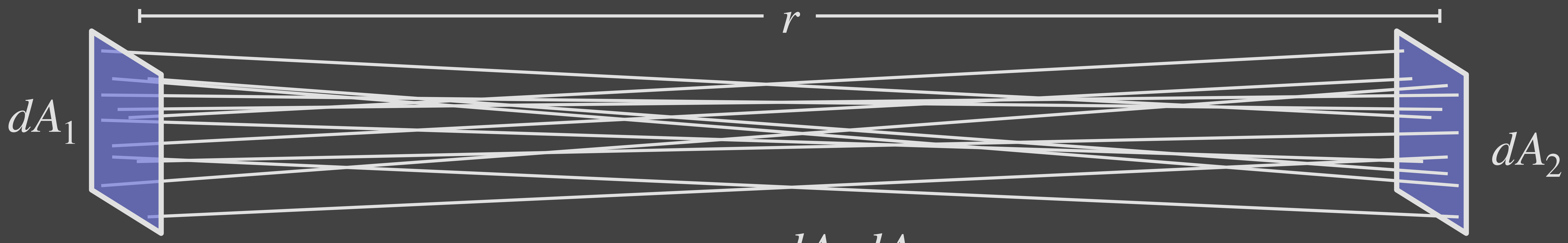
$$dG = dA^{\perp}\, d\omega = dA\, d\omega \cos\theta$$



$$dG = \frac{dA_1 dA_2}{r^2}$$

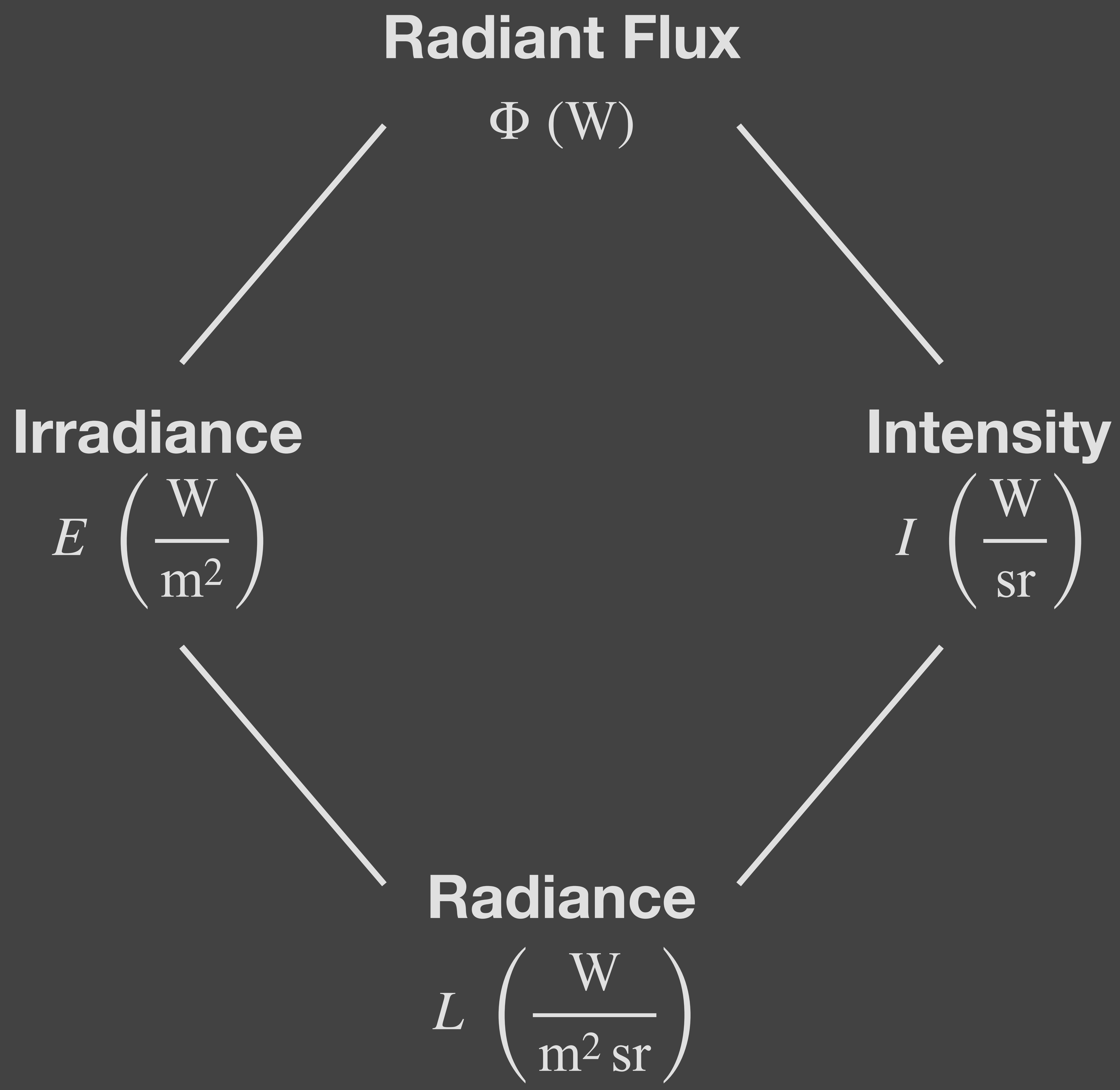
Four radiometric units

Radiant Flux
- flow of light energy

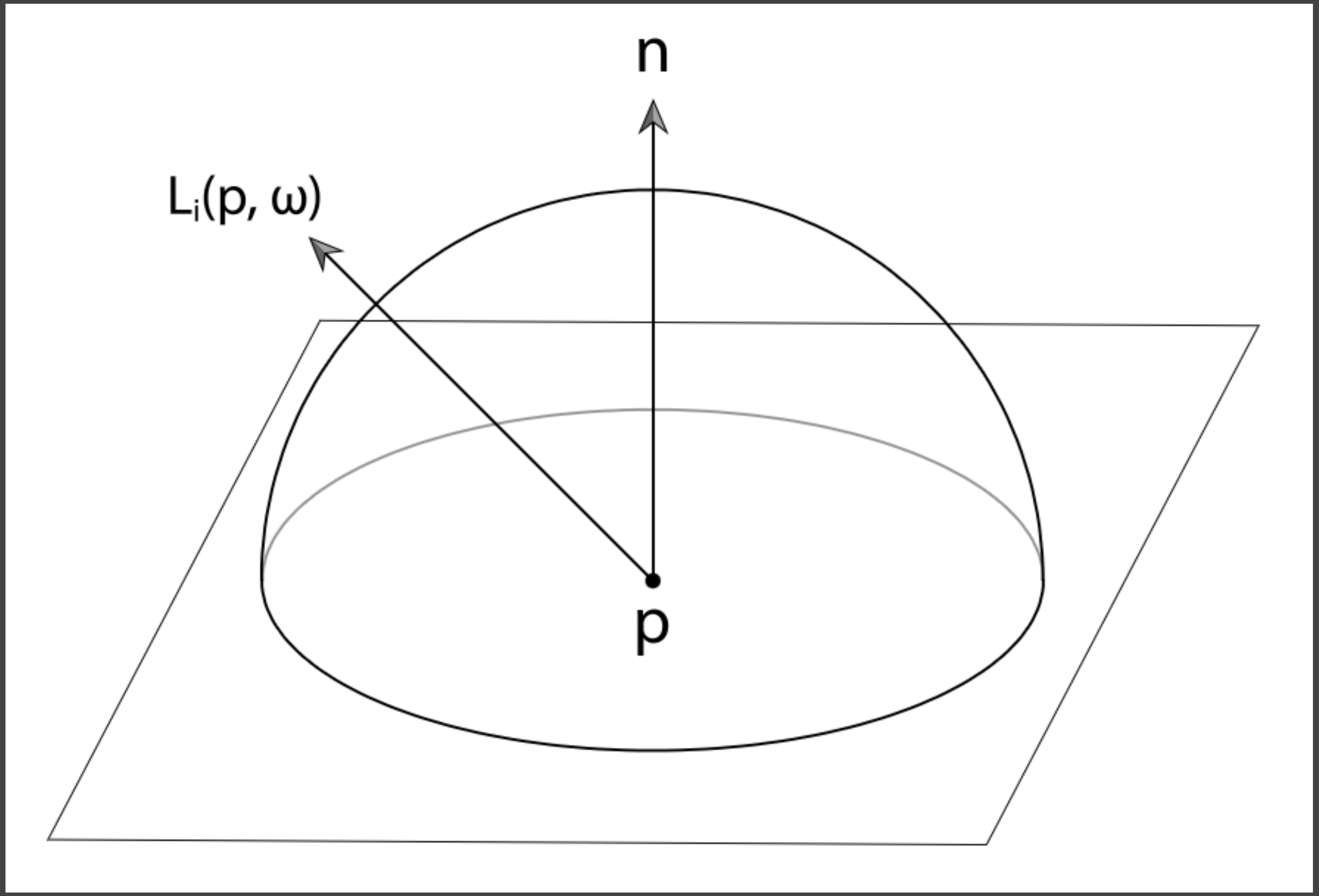
Irradiance
- flux per unit area

Intensity
- flux per unit solid angle

Radiance
- flux per unit throughput
- irradiance per unit s.a.
- intensity per unit area

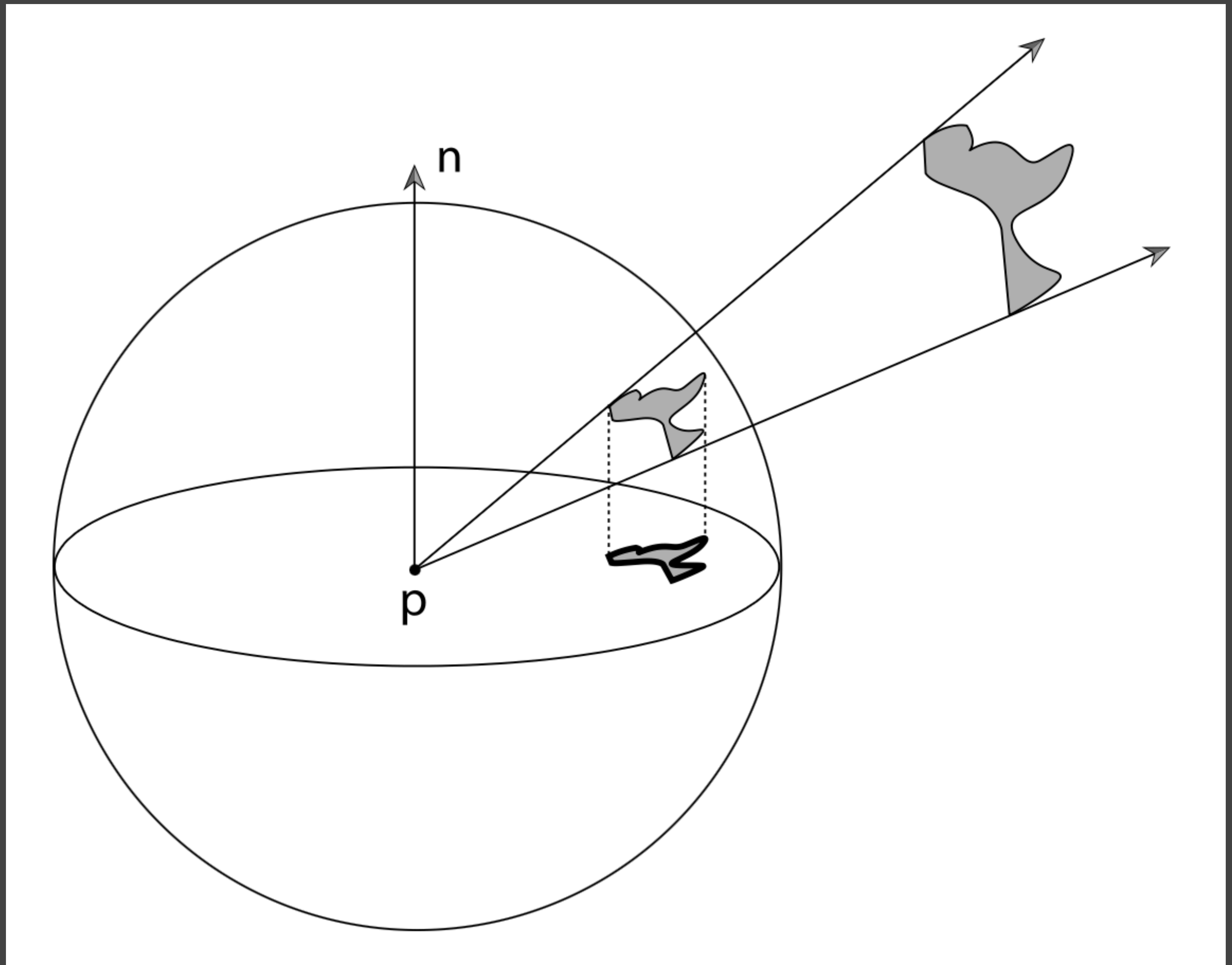


Irradiance integrals



$$E(\mathbf{p}) = \int_{H^2(\mathbf{n})} L_i(\mathbf{p}, \omega)\,(\omega \cdot \mathbf{n})\,d\omega$$

Nusselt Analog



$$E(\mathbf{p}) = \int_{H^2(\mathbf{n})} L_i(\mathbf{p}, \omega)\,d\omega^{\perp}$$

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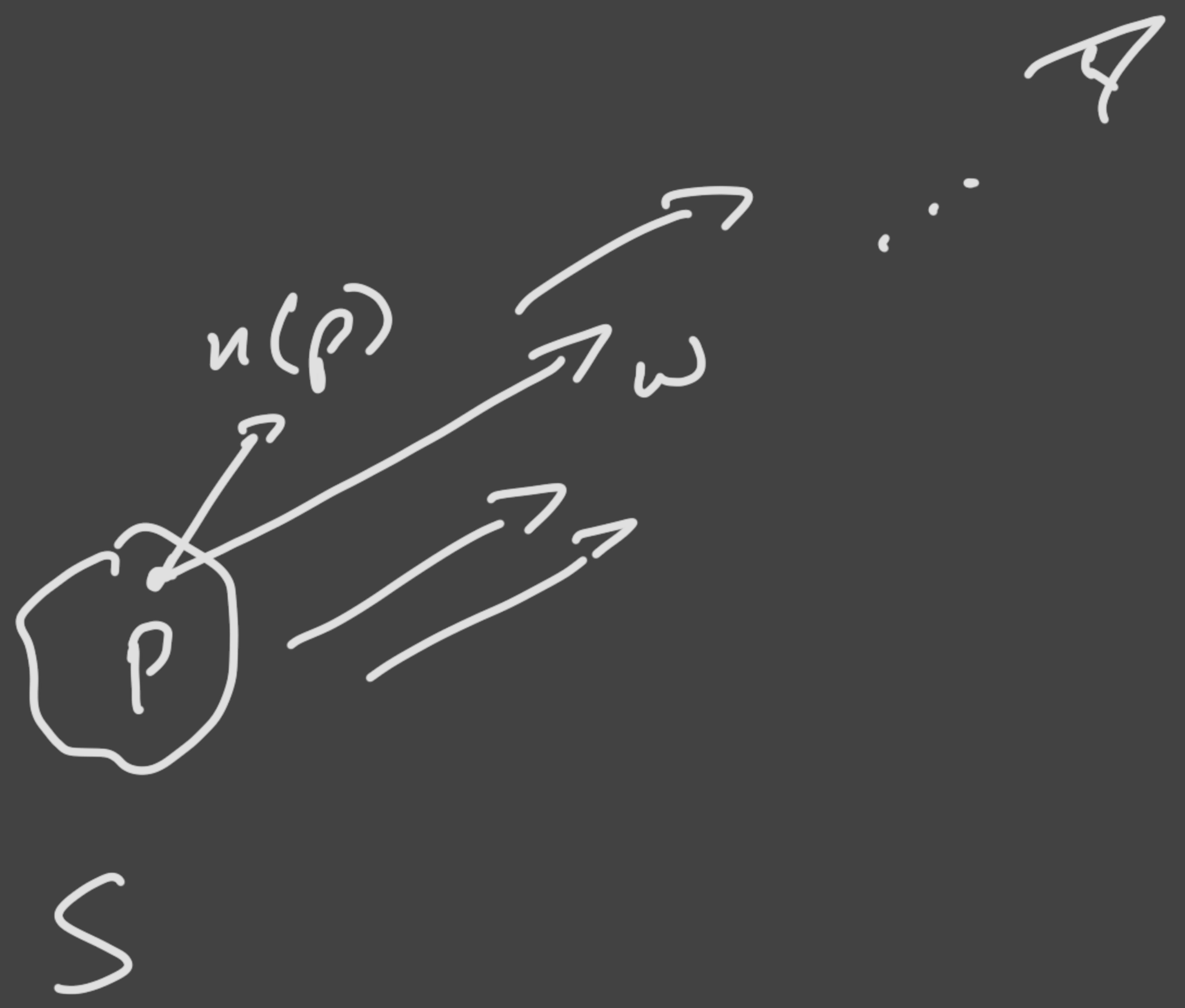
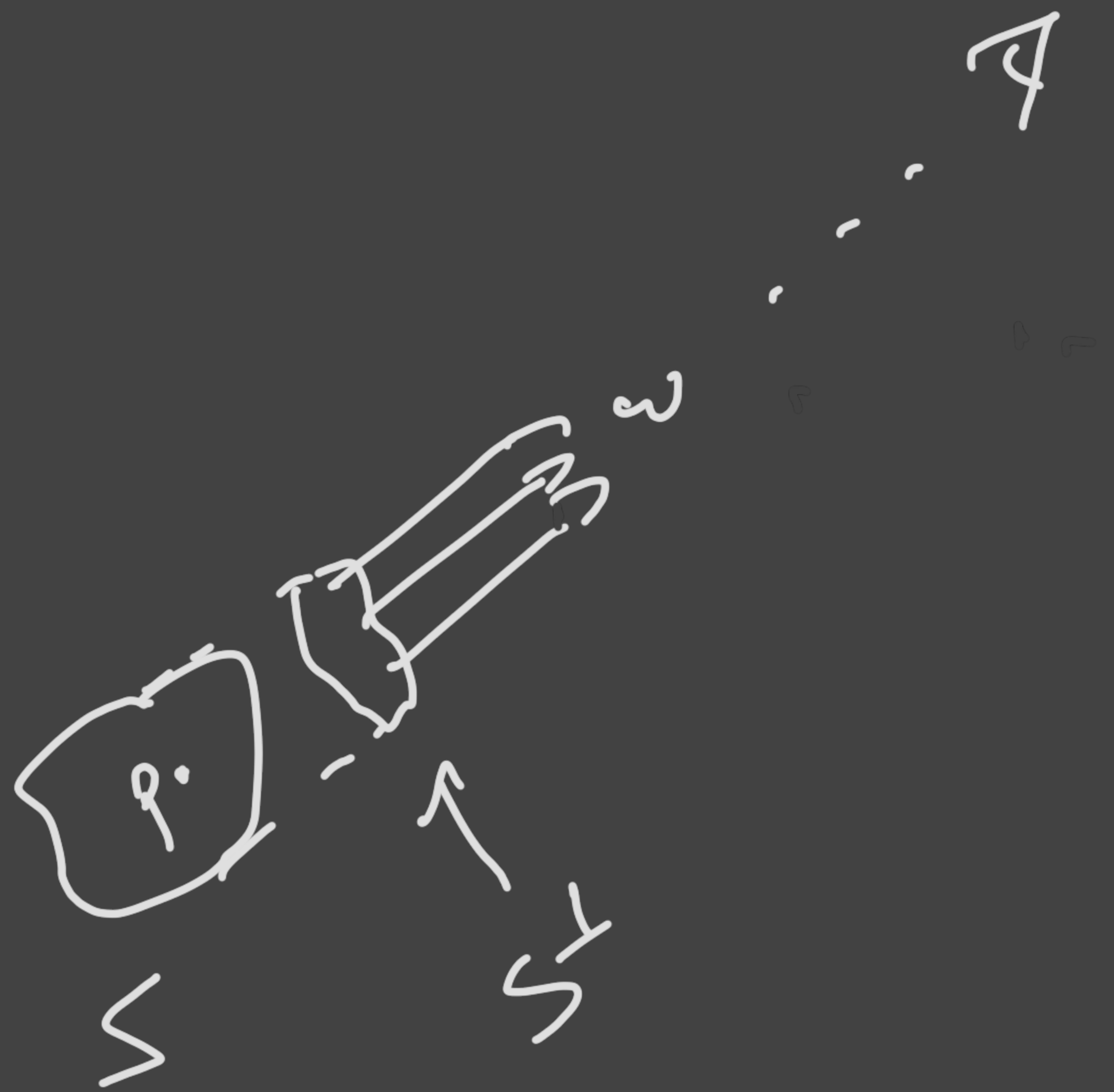
Intensity integrals





$$I(\omega) = \int_S L_o(\mathbf{p}, \omega)\, \omega \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{p})\, dA(\mathbf{p})$$

$$I(\omega) = \int_S L_o(\mathbf{p}, \omega)\, dA^{\perp}(\mathbf{p})$$