Lecture 11:

Measuring Light: Radiometry and Photometry

Computer Graphics and Imaging
UC Berkeley CS184/284A

Course Roadmap

Rasterization Pipeline

Core Concepts
- Sampling
- Antialiasing
- Transforms

Geometric Modeling

Core Concepts
- Splines, Bezier Curves
- Topological Mesh Representations
- Subdivision, Geometry Processing

Lighting & Materials

Core Concepts
- Measuring Light
- Unbiased Integral Estimation
- Light Transport & Materials

Cameras & Imaging

Rasterization

Transforms & Projection

Texture Mapping

Visibility, Shading, Overall Pipeline

Intro to Geometry

Curves and Surfaces

Geometry Processing

Ray-Tracing & Acceleration

Radiometry & Photometry **Today**

Monte Carlo Integration

Global Illumination & Path Tracing

Material Modeling

Radiometry

Measurement system and units for illumination

Measure the spatial properties of light

- New terms: Radiant flux, intensity, irradiance, radiance

Perform lighting calculations in a physically correct manner

Assumption: geometric optics model of light

- Photons travel in straight lines, represented by rays

Light

Visible electromagnetic spectrum

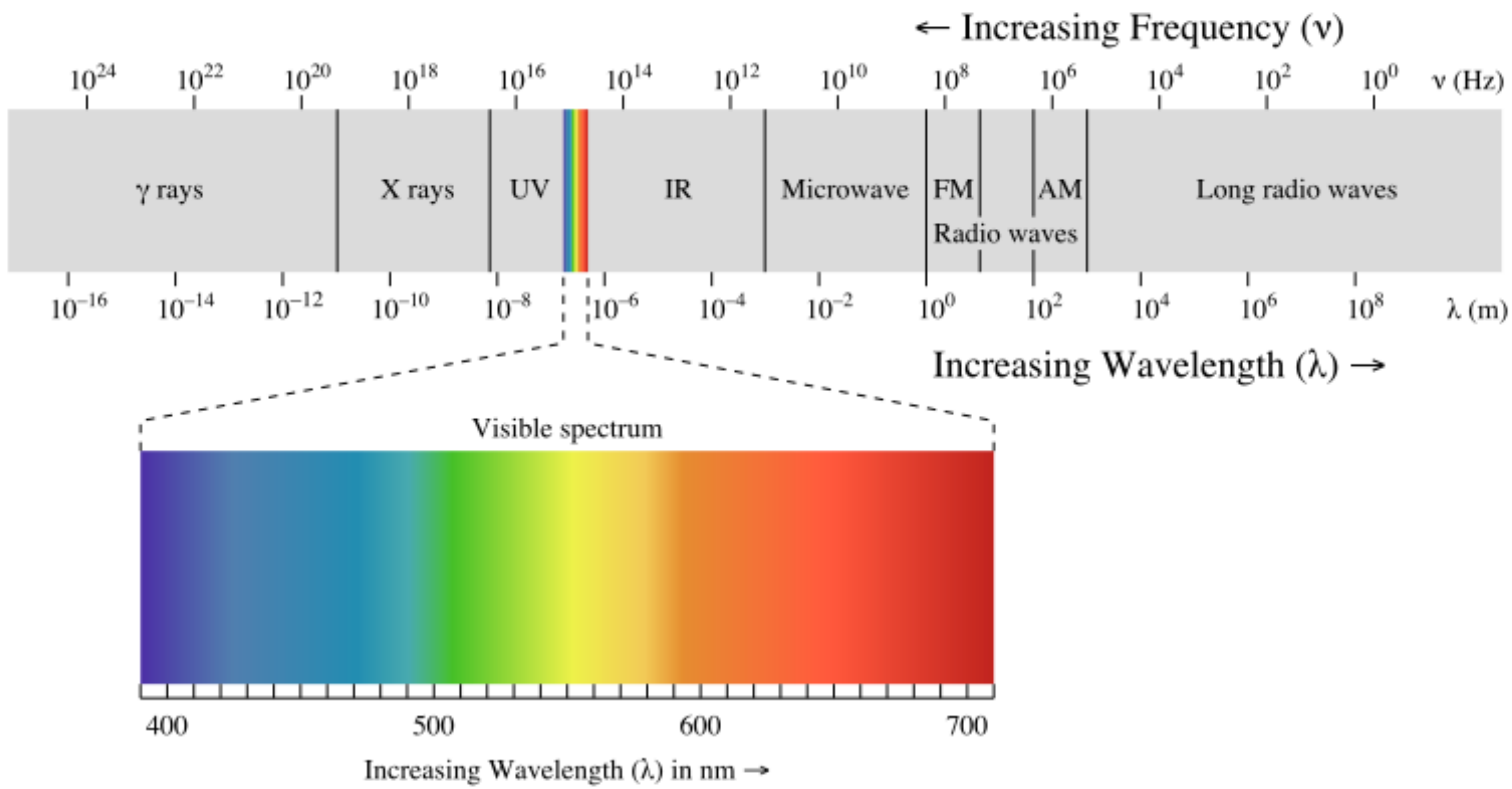


Image credit: Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:EM_spectrum.svg#/media/File:EM_spectrum.svg

Lights: How Do They Work?

Cree 11 W LED light bulb (60W incandescent replacement)

Physical process converts energy into photons

- Each photon carries a small amount of energy

Over some amount of time, bulb consumes some amount of energy, Joules

- Some is turned into heat, some into photons

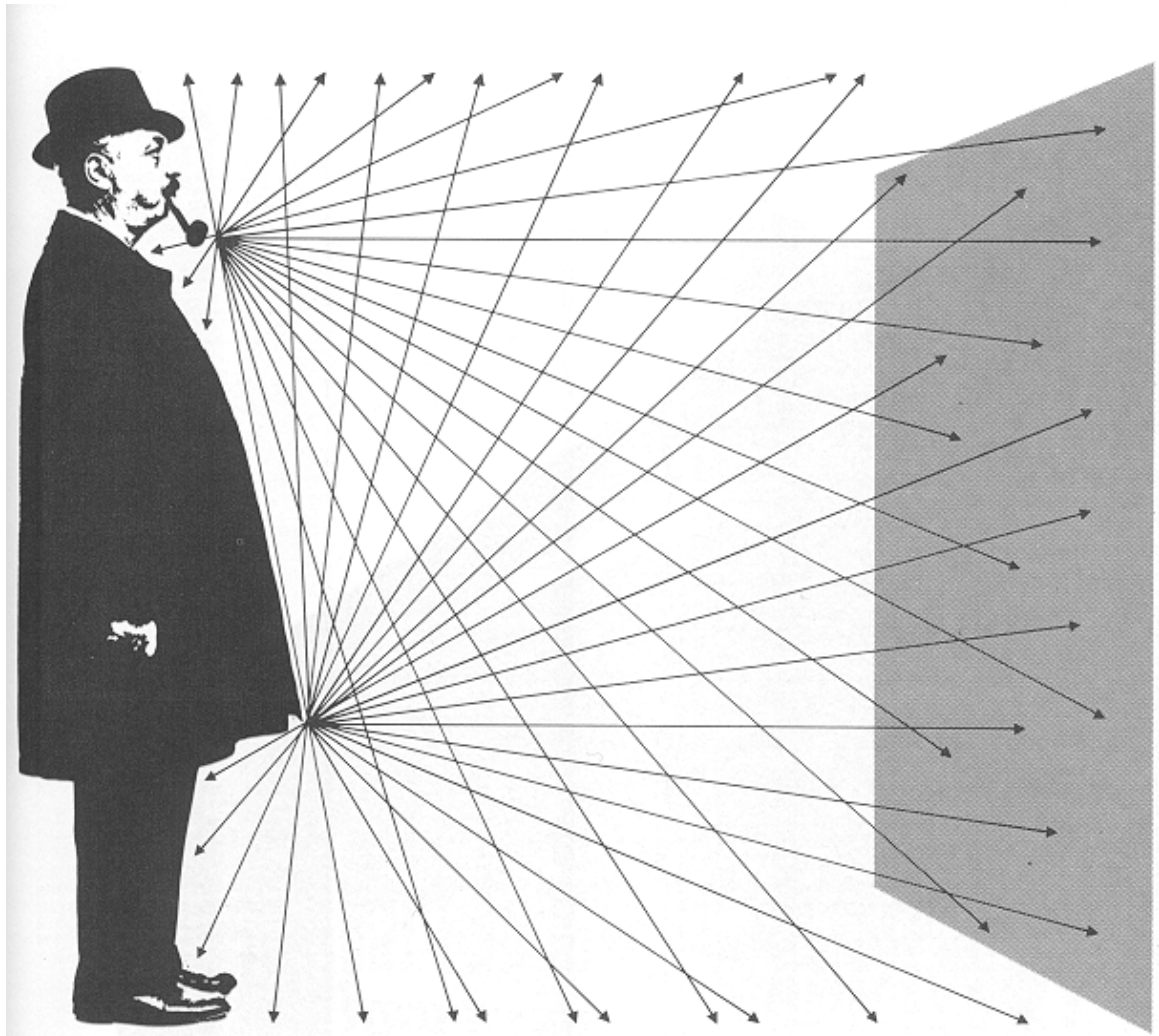
Energy of photons hitting an object ~ exposure

- Film, sensors, sunburn, solar panels, …

Graphics: generally assume “steady state” flow

- Rate of energy consumption is constant, so flux (power) and energy are often interchangeable

Flux – What's the Density of Photons Flowing Through a Sensor?



From London and Upton

Radiant Energy and Flux (Power)

Radiant Energy and Flux (Power)

Definition: Radiant (luminous*) energy is the energy of electromagnetic radiation. It is measured in units of joules, and denoted by the symbol:

$$Q \ [\mathrm{J} = \mathrm{Joule}]$$

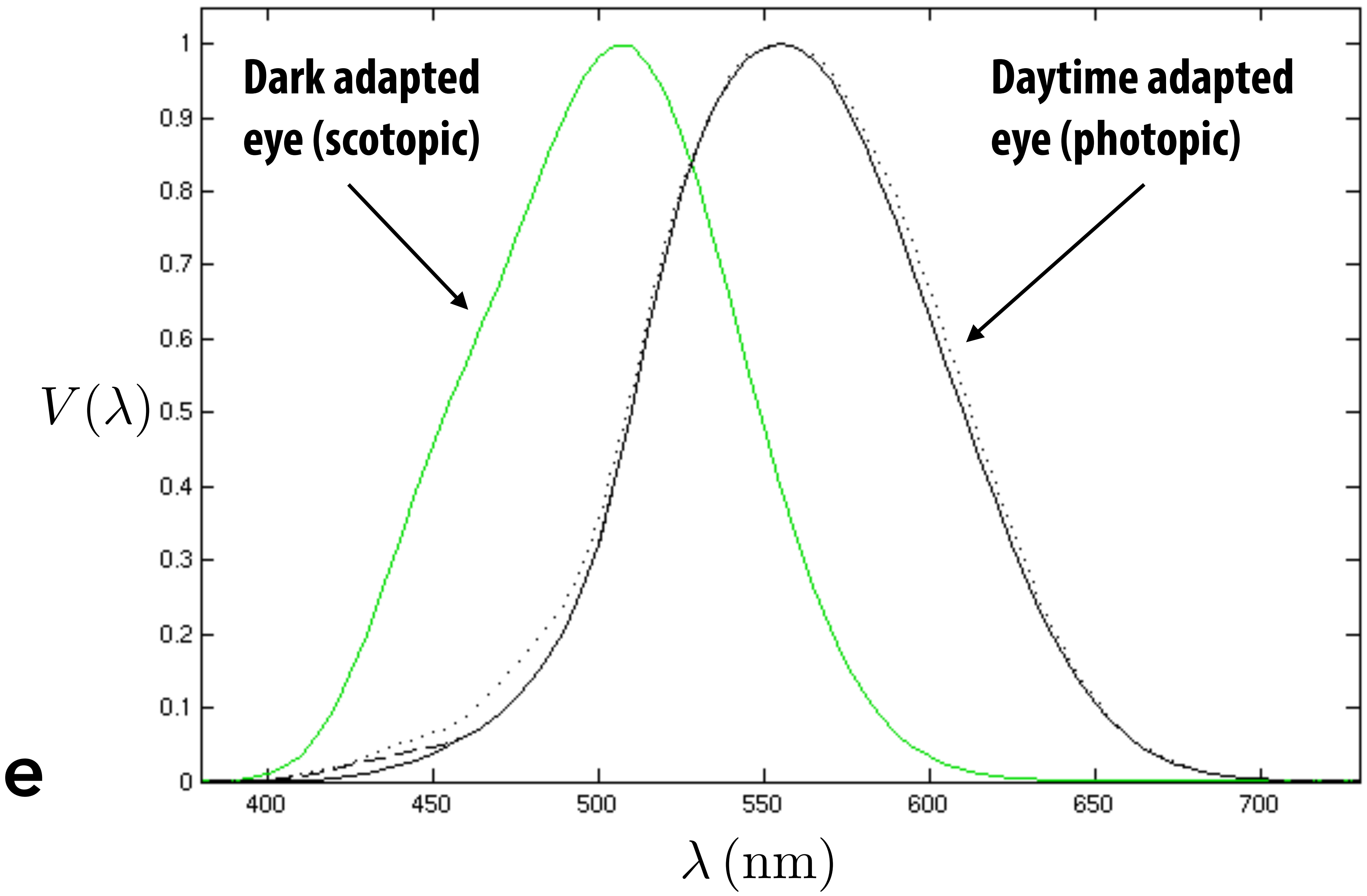
Definition: Radiant (luminous*) flux is the energy emitted, reflected, transmitted or received, per unit time.

$$\Phi \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}Q}{\mathrm{d}t} \ [\mathrm{W} = \mathrm{Watt}] \ [\mathrm{lm} = \mathrm{lumen}]^{*}$$

*** Definition slides will provide photometric terms in parentheses and give photometric units**

Photometry

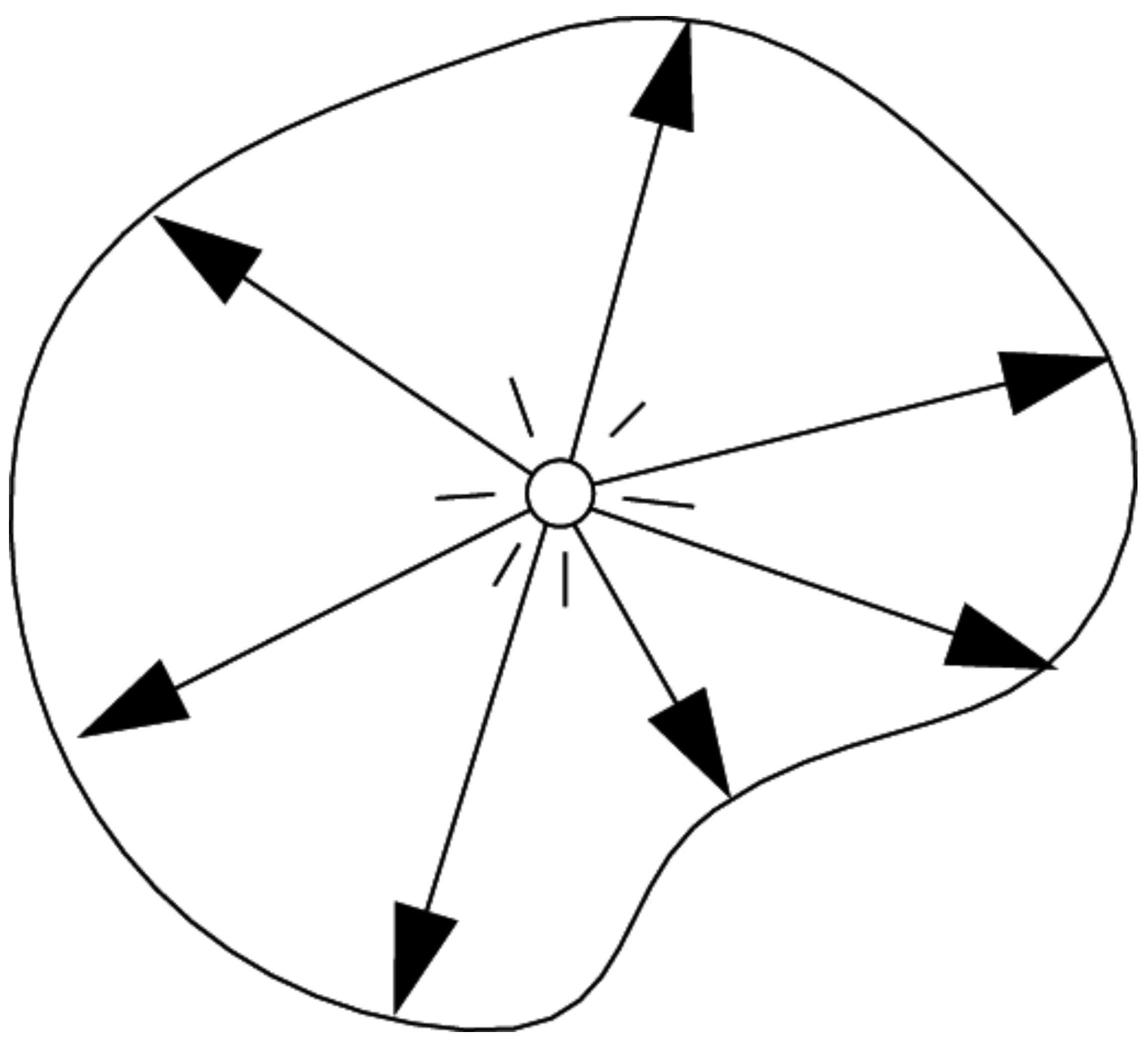
- All radiometric quantities have equivalents in photometry
- Photometry: accounts for response of human visual system
- E.g. Luminous flux Φ_v is the photometric quantity that corresponds to radiant flux Φ_e : integrate radiant flux over all wavelengths, weighted by eye's luminous efficiency curve $V(\lambda)$



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a0/Luminosity.png

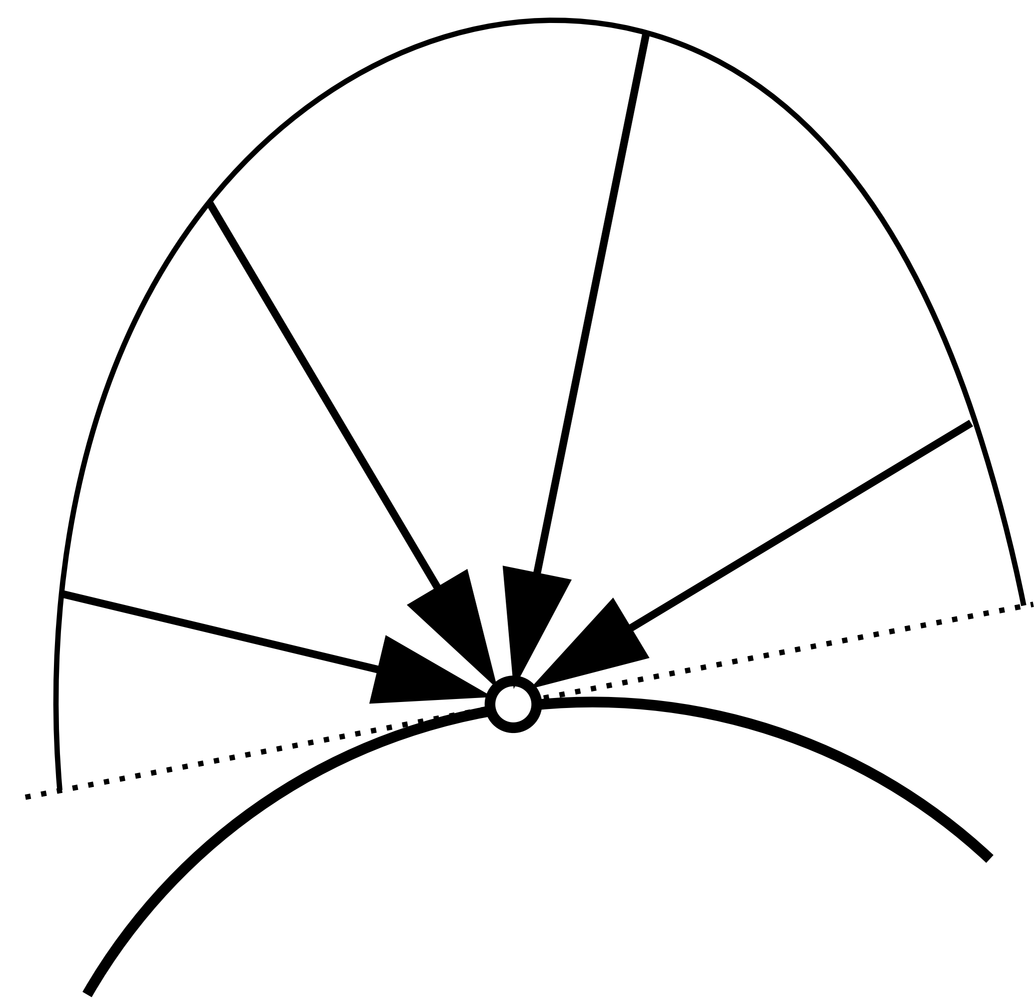
$$\Phi_v = \int_0^\infty \Phi_e(\lambda) V(\lambda)\, d\lambda$$

Example Light Measurements of Interest



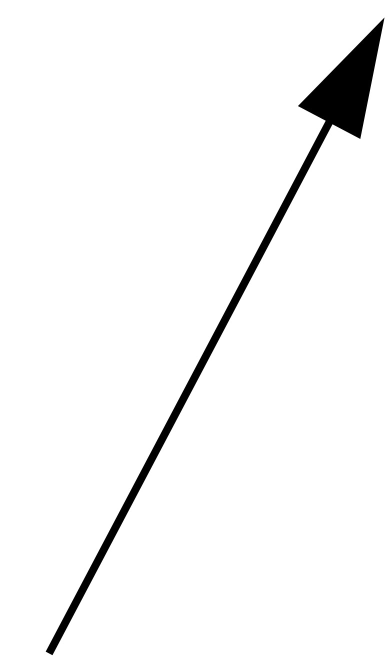
Light Emitted From A Source

“Radiant Intensity”



Light Falling On A Surface

“Irradiance”



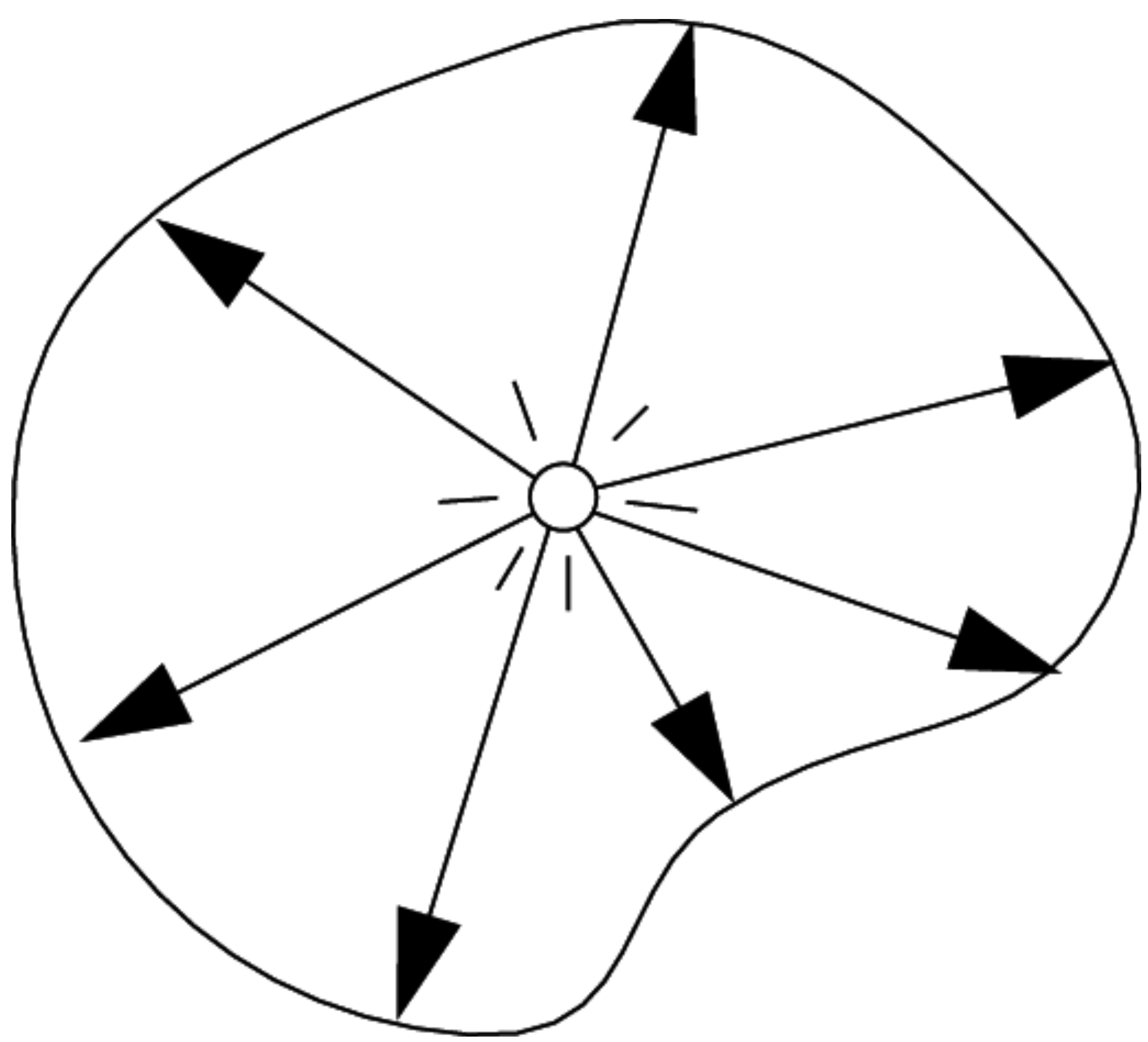
Light Traveling Along A Ray

“Radiance”

Radiant Intensity

Radiant Intensity

Definition: The radiant (luminous) intensity is the power per unit solid angle emitted by a point light source.



$$I(\omega) \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}\omega}$$

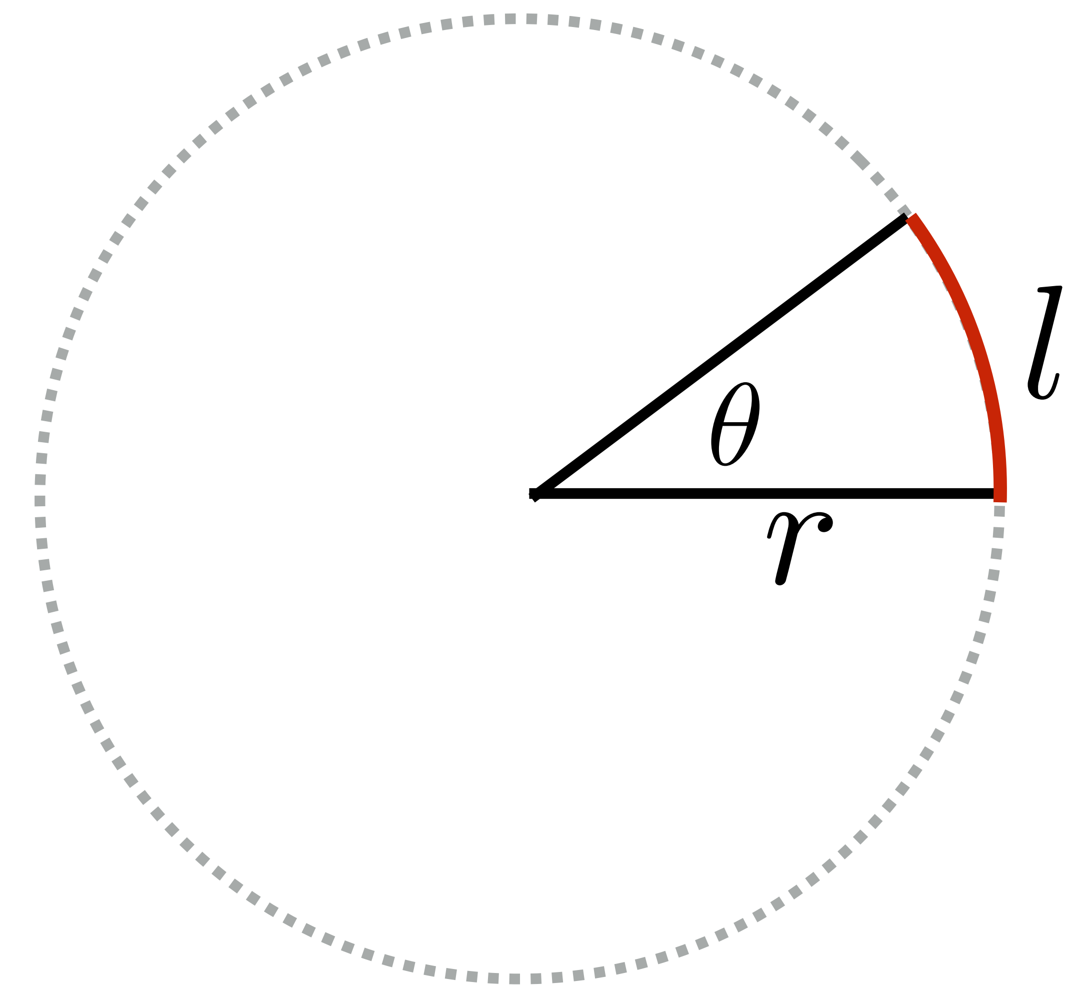
$$\left[\frac{\mathrm{W}}{\mathrm{sr}}\right] \left[\frac{\mathrm{lm}}{\mathrm{sr}} = \mathrm{cd} = \mathrm{candela}\right]$$

The candela is one of the seven SI base units
(m, s, mole, A, K, cd, kg)

Angles and Solid Angles

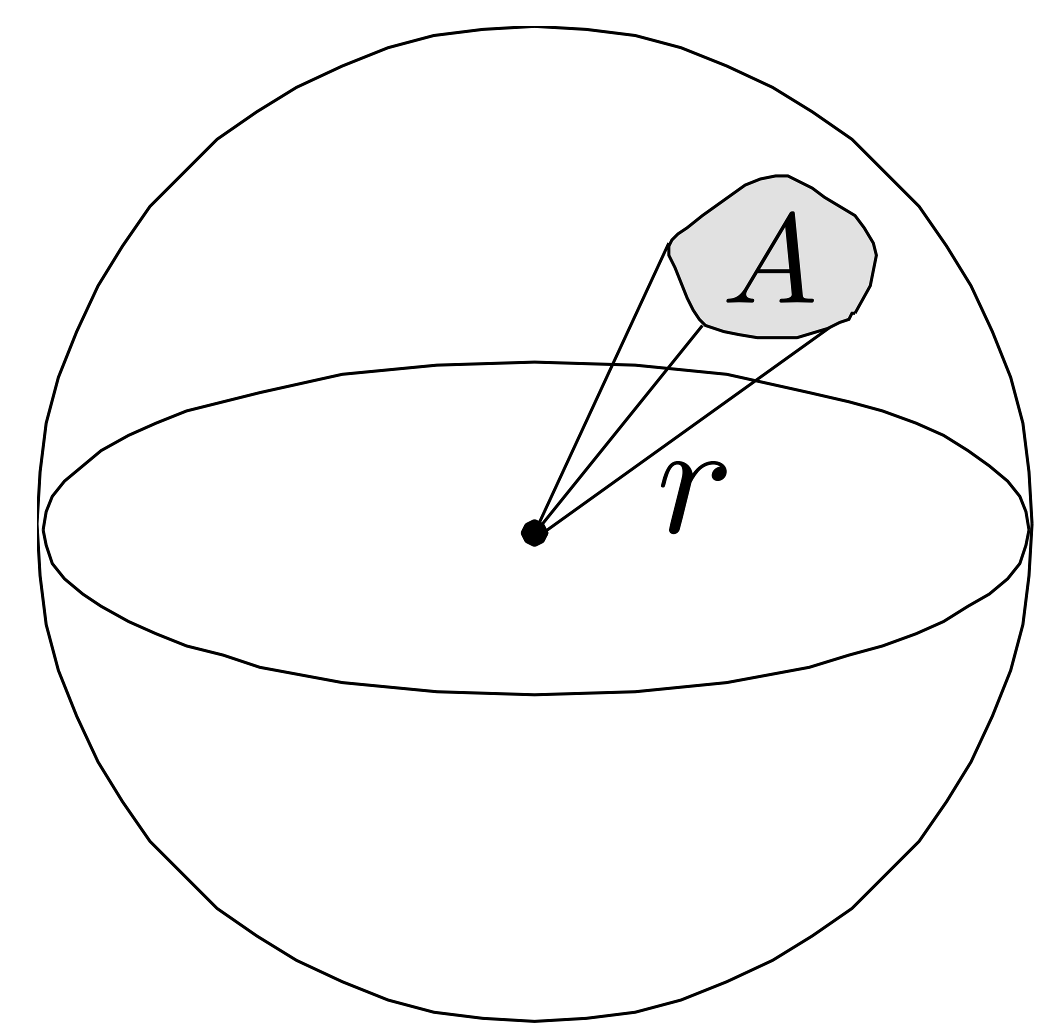
Angle: ratio of subtended arc length on circle to radius

- $\theta = \frac{l}{r}$
- Circle has 2π radians

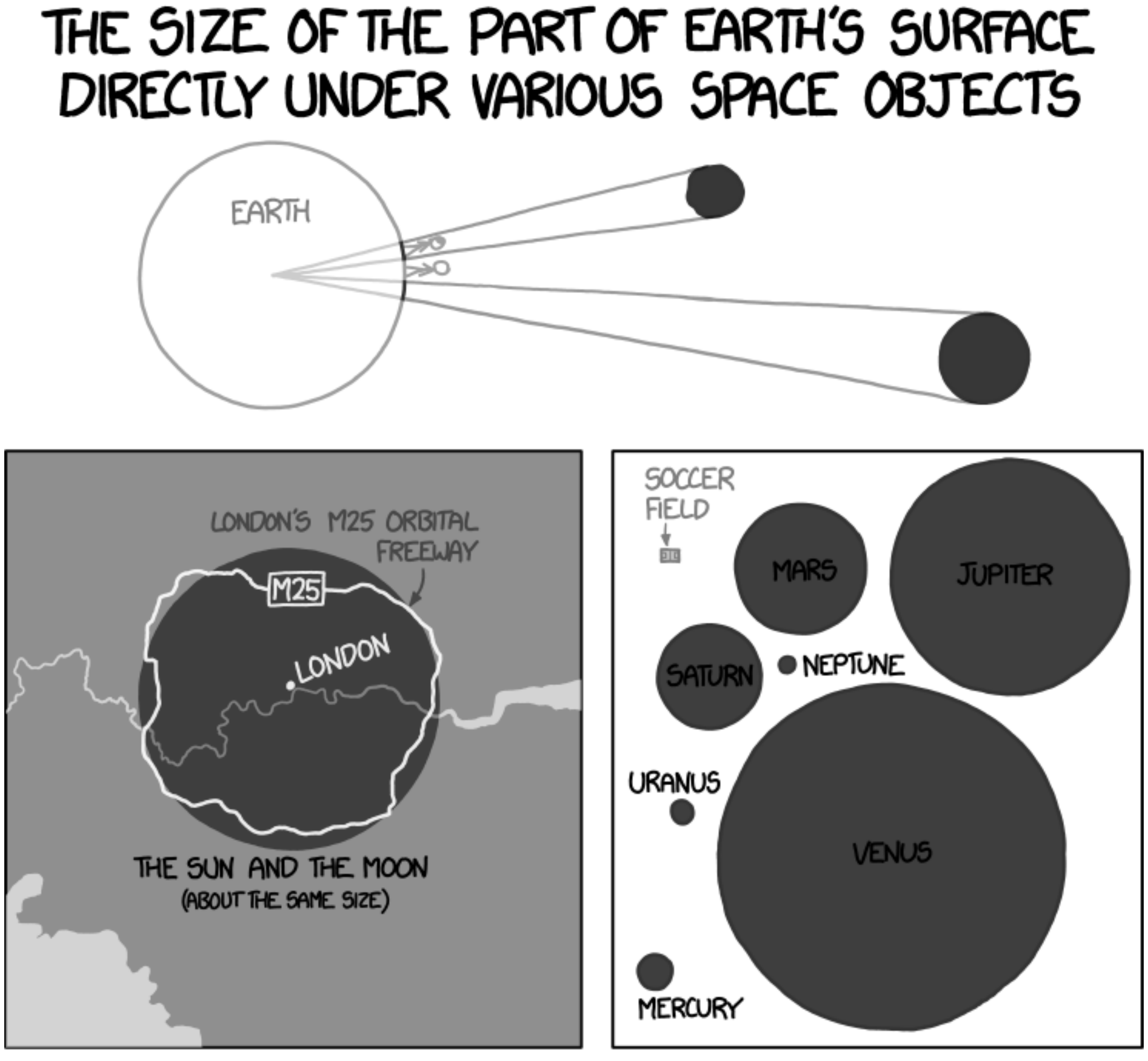


Solid angle: ratio of subtended area on sphere to radius squared

- $\Omega = \frac{A}{r^2}$
- Sphere has 4π steradians



Solid Angles in Practice

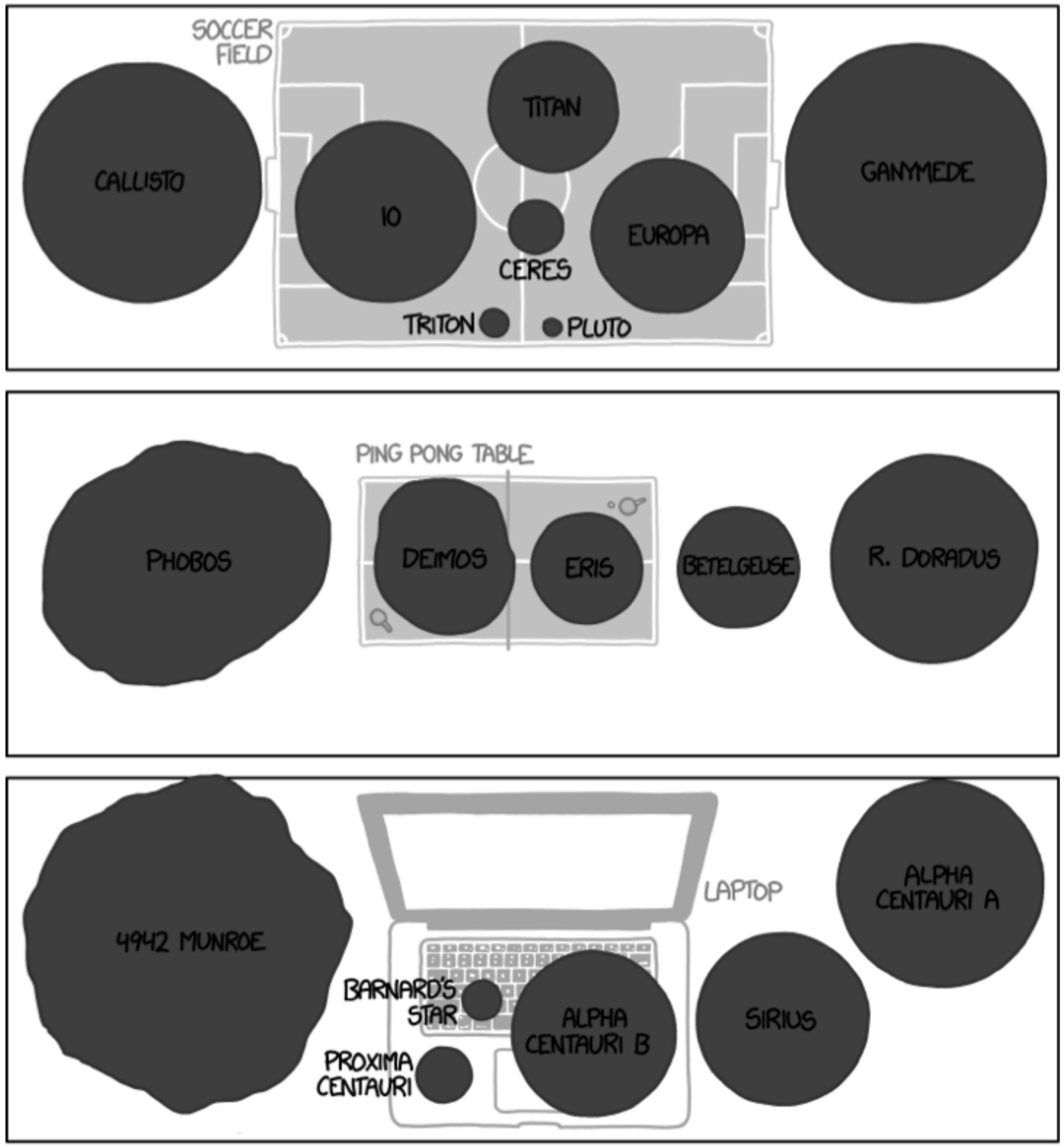


http://xkcd.com/1276/

- Sun and moon both subtend ~60μ sr as seen from earth
- Surface area of earth: ~510M km²
- Projected area:

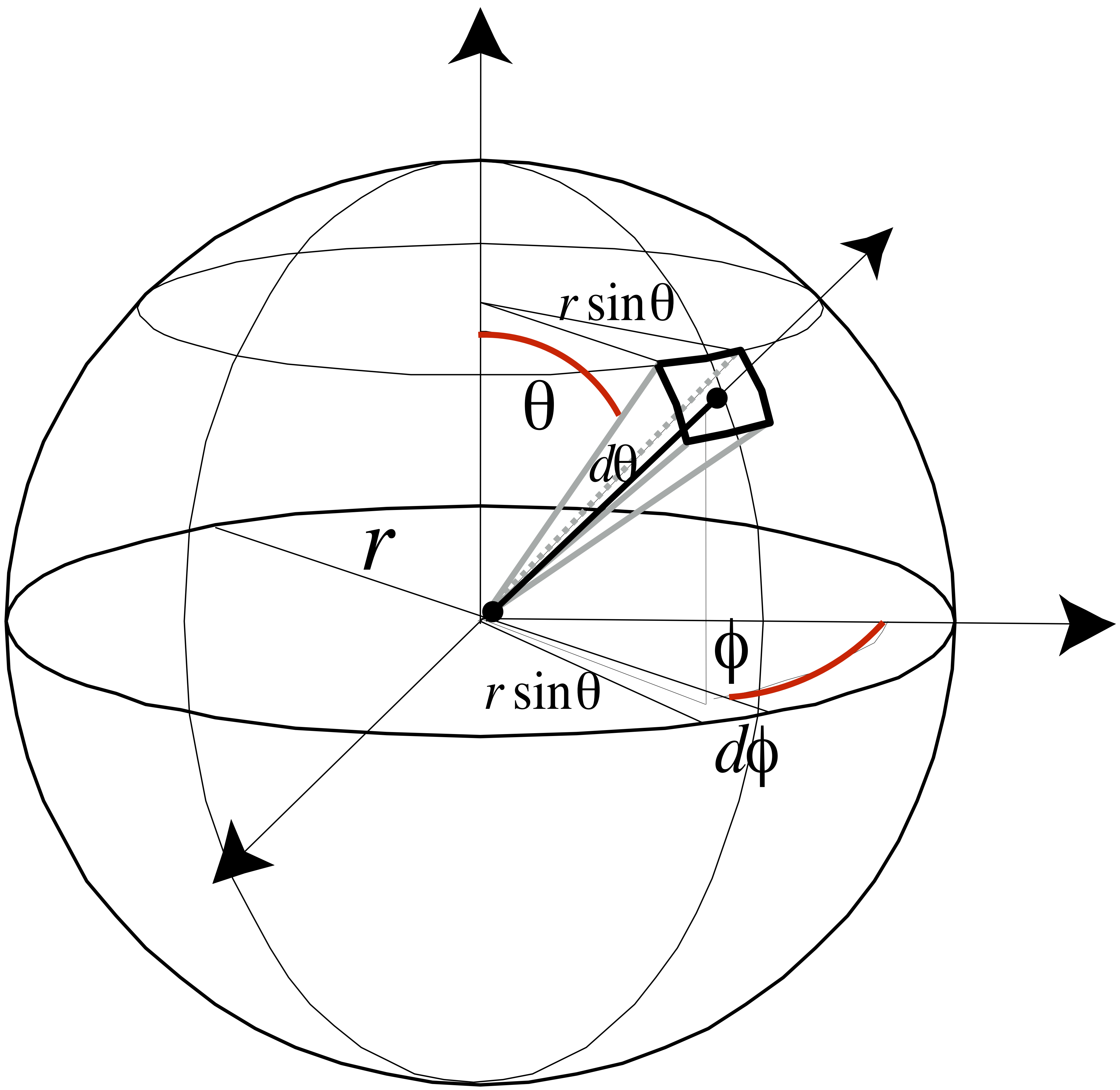
$$510\text{Mkm}^2 \frac{60\mu\text{sr}}{4\pi\text{sr}} = 510\frac{15}{\pi}$$
$$\approx 2400\text{km}^2$$

Solid Angles in Practice



http://xkcd.com/1276/

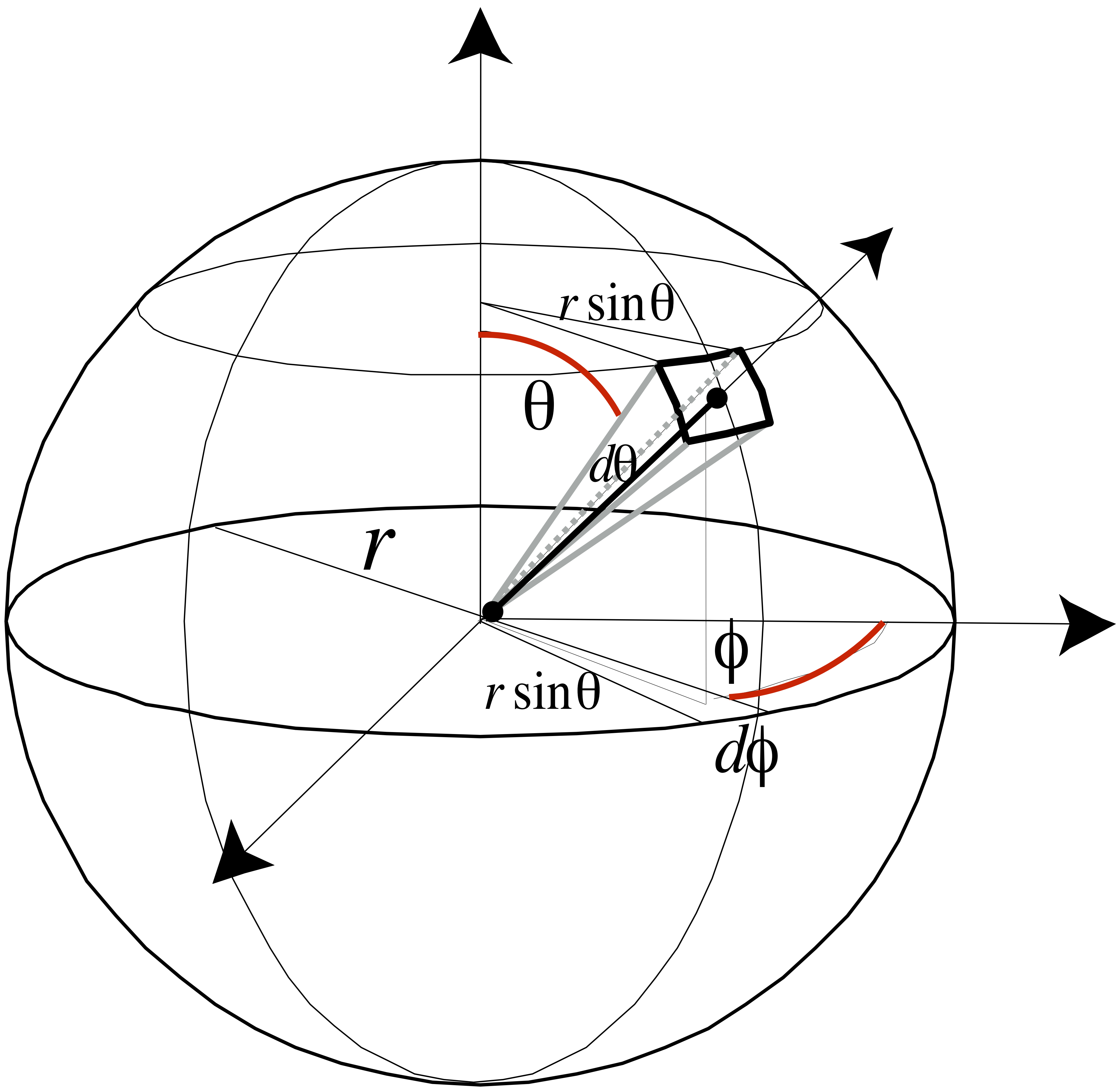
Differential Solid Angles



$$\mathrm{d}A = (r\,\mathrm{d}\theta)(r\sin\theta\,\mathrm{d}\phi)$$
$$= r^2 \sin\theta\,\mathrm{d}\theta\,\mathrm{d}\phi$$

$$\mathrm{d}\omega = \frac{\mathrm{d}A}{r^2} = \sin\theta\,\mathrm{d}\theta\,\mathrm{d}\phi$$

Differential Solid Angles



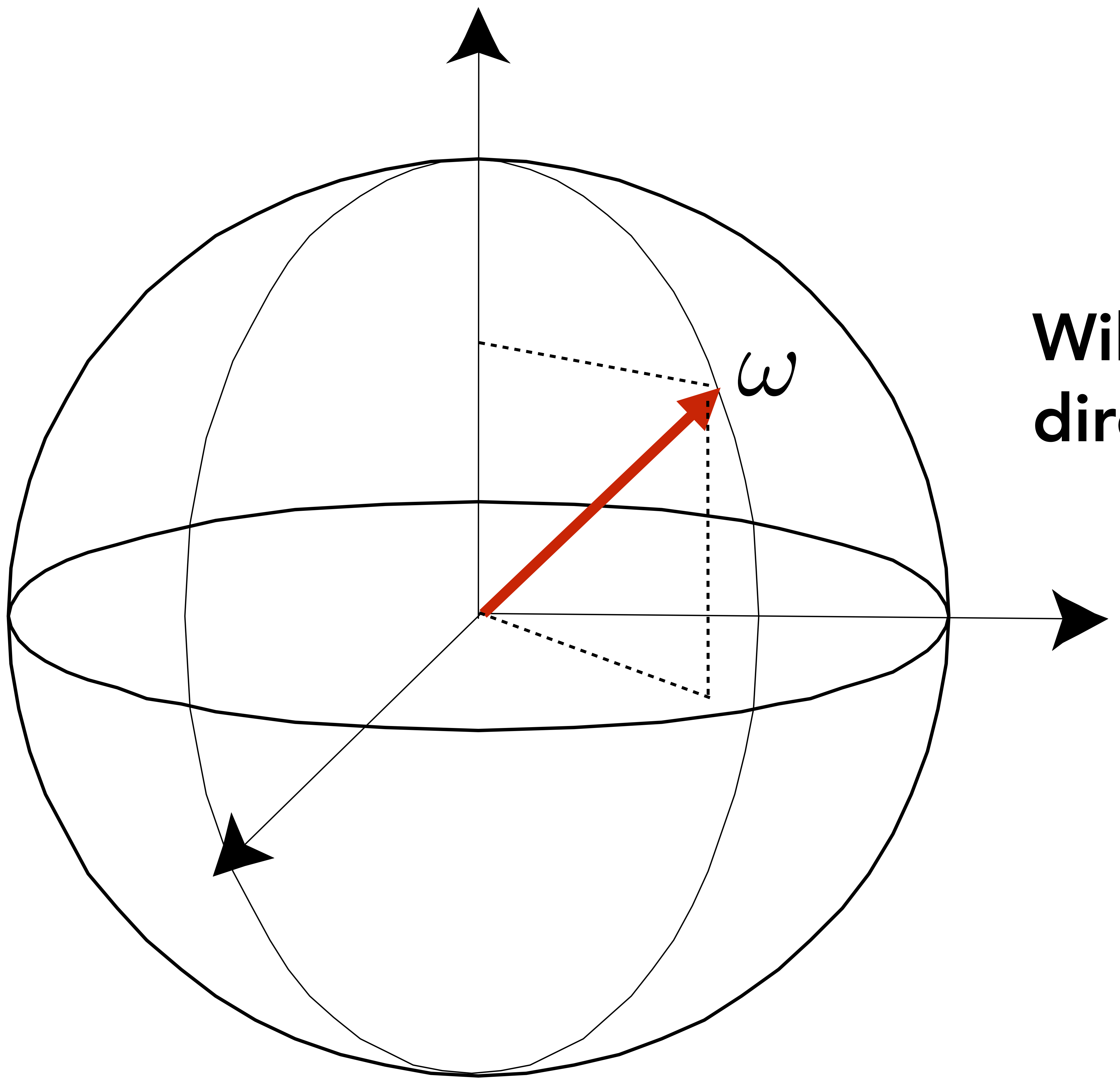
Sphere: S^2

$$\Omega = \int_{S^2} \mathrm{d}\omega$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \, \mathrm{d}\phi$$

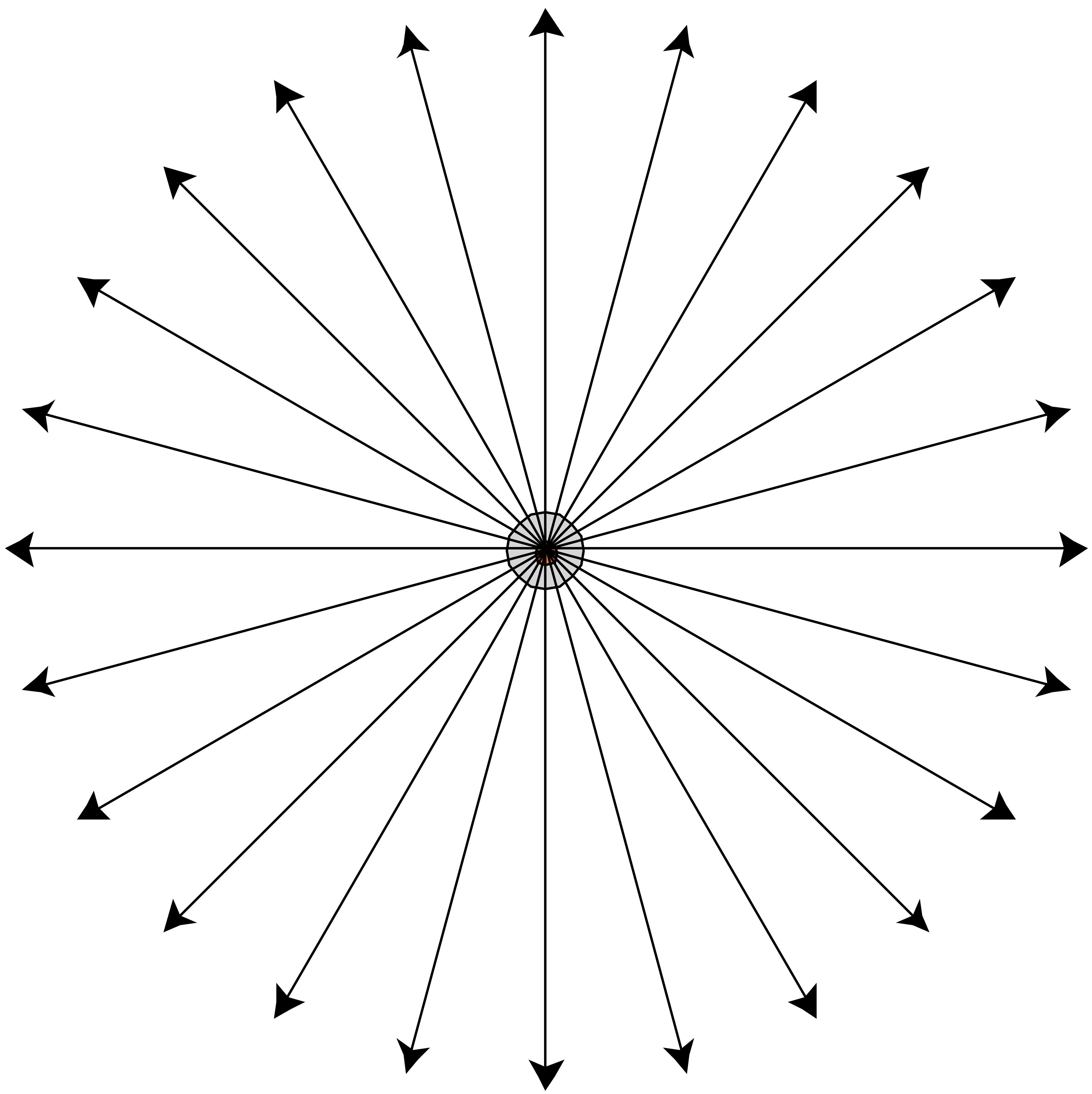
$$= 4\pi$$

ω as a direction vector



Will use ω to denote a direction vector (unit length)

Isotropic Point Source



$$\Phi = \int_{S^2} I \, \mathrm{d}\omega$$
$$= 4\pi I$$

$$I = \frac{\Phi}{4\pi}$$

Modern LED Light

Output: 815 lumens

(11W LED replacement
for 60W incandescent)

Luminous intensity?

Assume isotropic:
Intensity = 815 lumens / 4pi sr
= 65 candelas

If focused into 20° diameter cone. Intensity = ??

Spectral Power Distribution - More in Color Lectures

Describes distribution of energy by wavelength

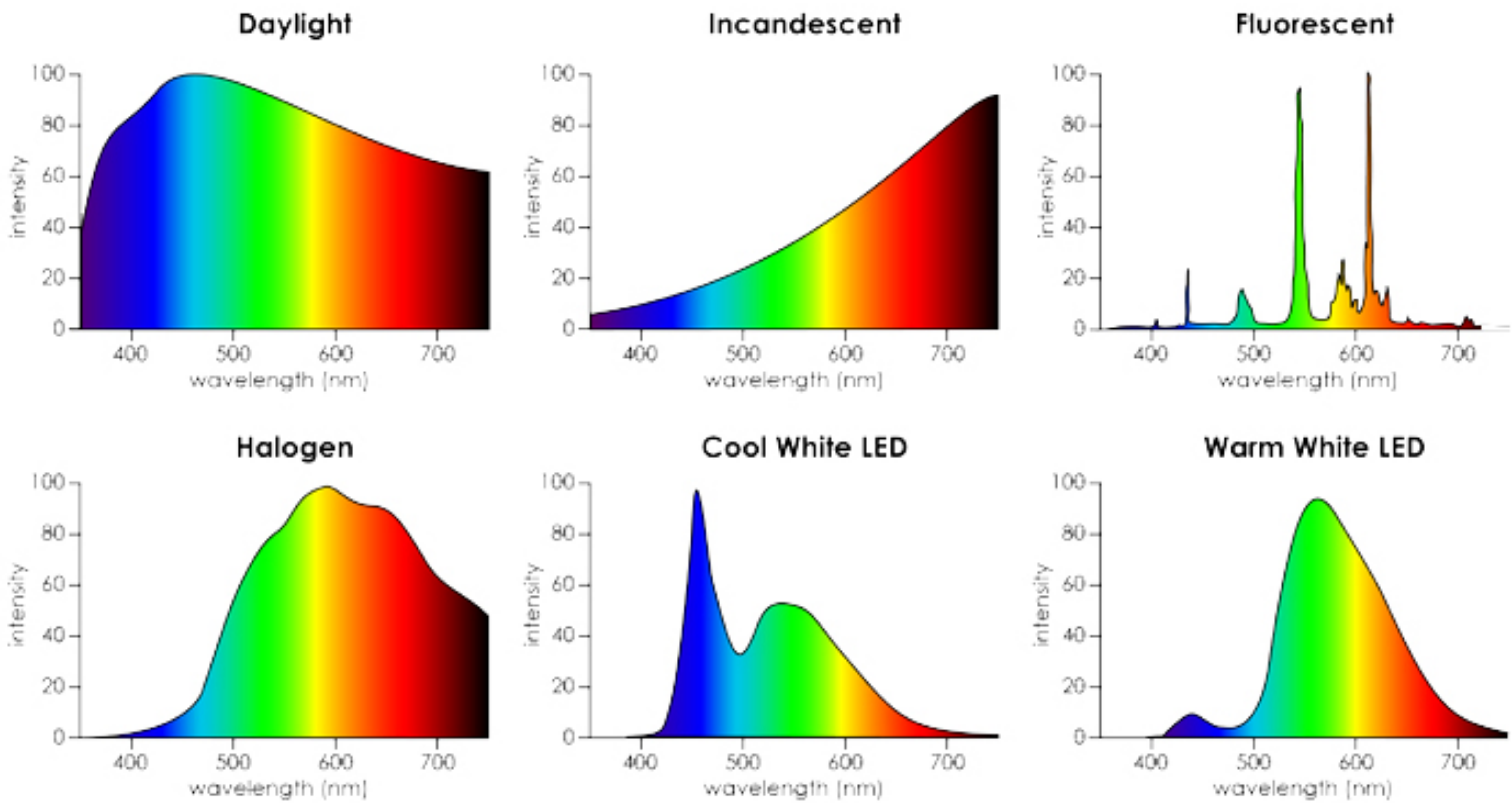
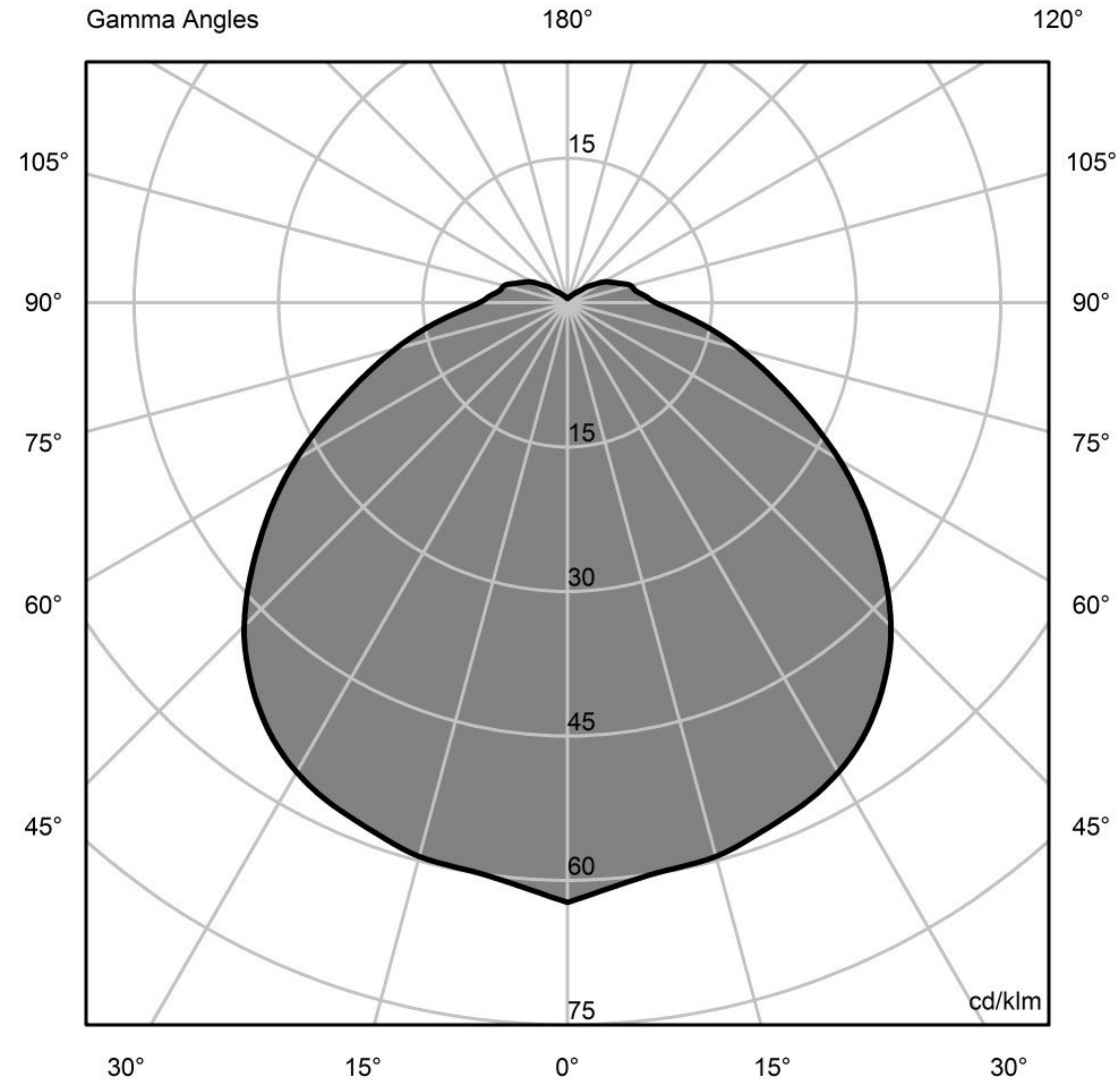


Figure credit: admesy ADVANCED MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

Light Fixture Measurements - Goniometric Diagram

Poul Henningsen's Artichoke Lamp



Polar AKA Goniometric Diagram

http://www.louispoulsen.com/

http://www.louispoulsen.com/

PH Artichoke Lamps in Rivercenter for the Performing Arts, Georgia

Rendering with Goniometric Diagrams

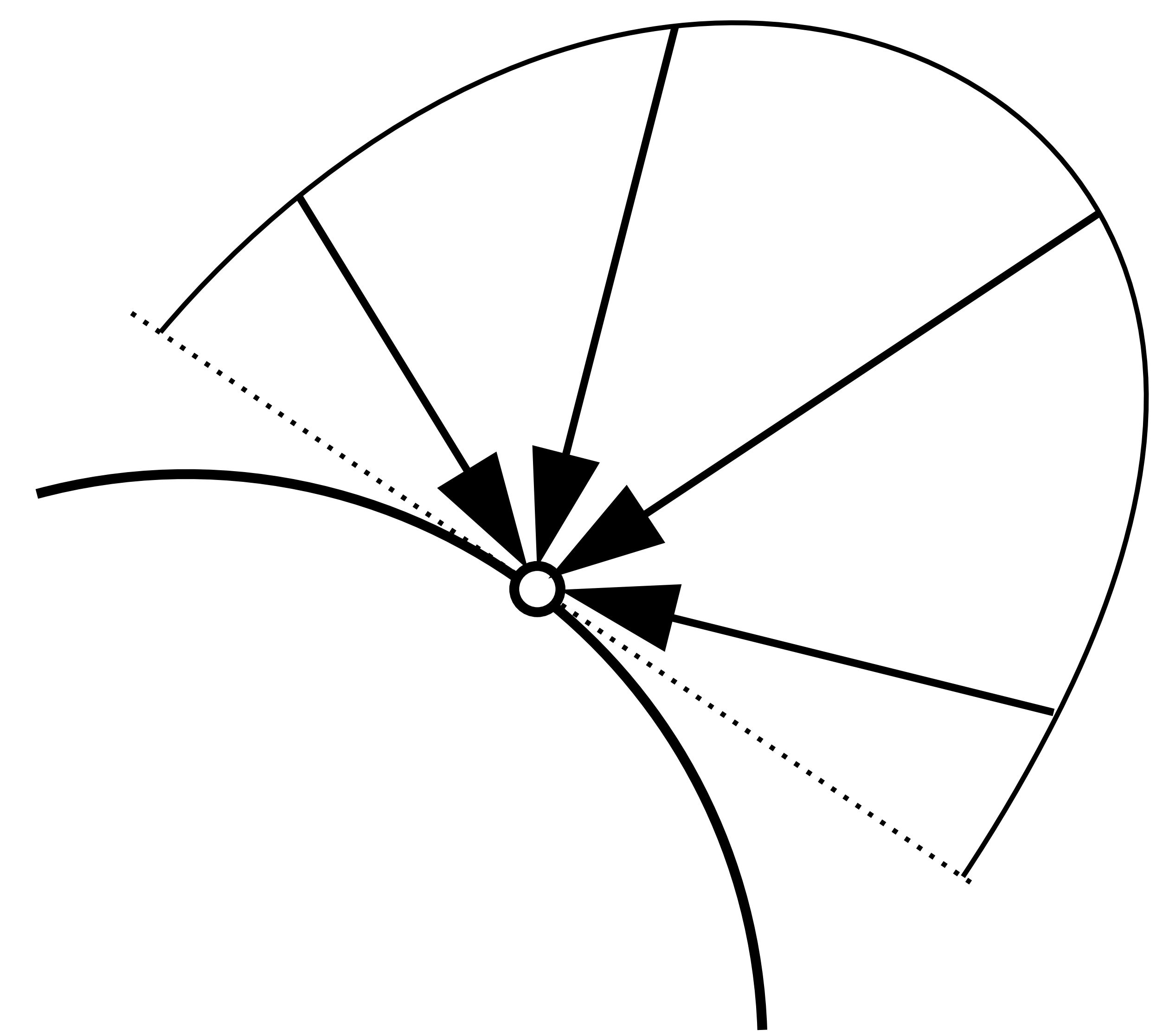
Irradiance

Irradiance

Definition: The irradiance (illuminance) is the power per unit area incident on a surface point.

$$E(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi(\mathbf{x})}{\mathrm{d}A}$$

$$\left[\frac{\mathrm{W}}{\mathrm{m}^2}\right] \ \left[\frac{\mathrm{lm}}{\mathrm{m}^2} = \mathrm{lux}\right]$$

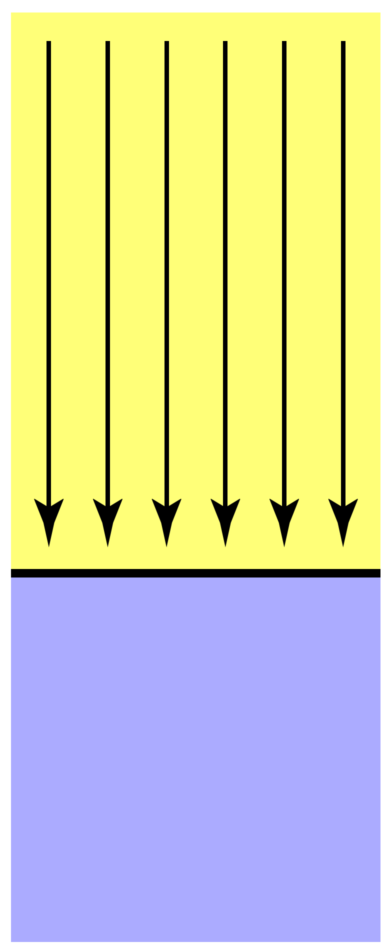


Typical Values of Illuminance [lm/m²]

Brightest sunlight	120,000	lux
Overcast day (midday)	15,000	
Interior near window (daylight)	1,000	
Residential artificial lighting	300	
Sunrise / sunset	40	
Illuminated city street	10	
Moonlight (full)	0.02	
Starlight	0.0003	

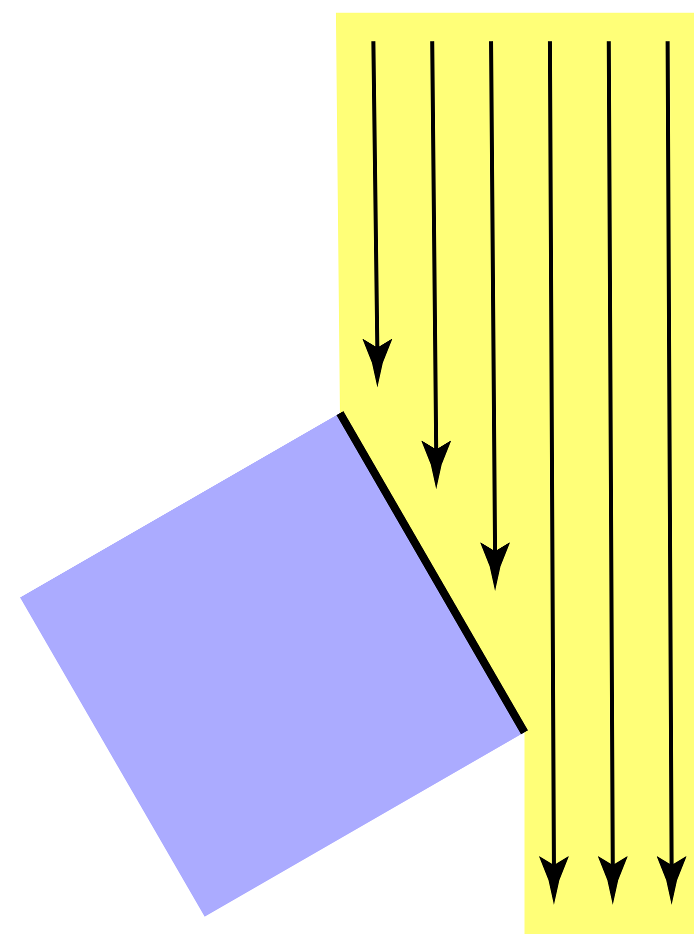
Light meter

Lambert's Cosine Law



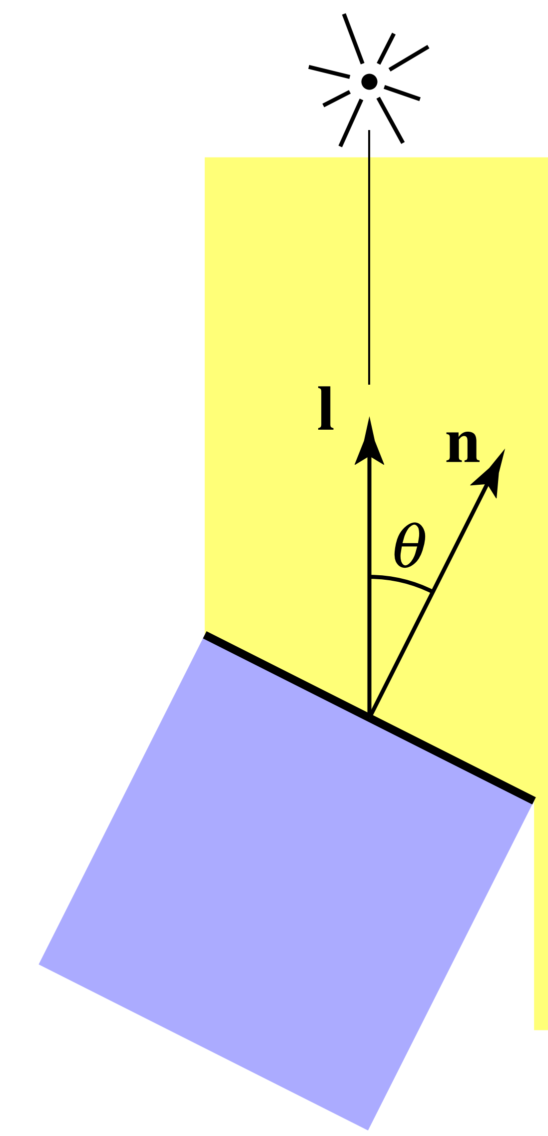
Top face of cube receives a certain amount of power

$$E = \frac{\Phi}{A}$$



Top face of 60° rotated cube receives half power

$$E = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\Phi}{A}$$

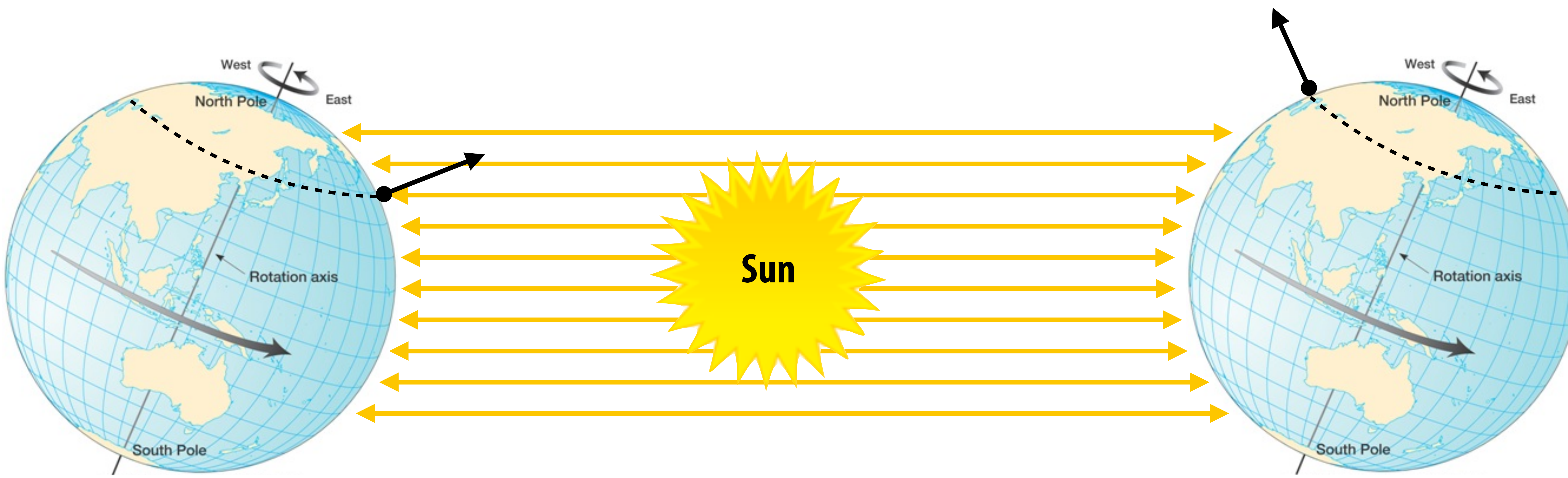


In general, power per unit area is proportional to $\cos\theta = l \cdot n$

$$E = \frac{\Phi}{A}\cos\theta$$

Irradiance at surface is proportional to cosine of angle between light direction and surface normal.

Why Do We Have Seasons?



[Image credit: Pearson Prentice Hall]

Summer
(Northern hemisphere)

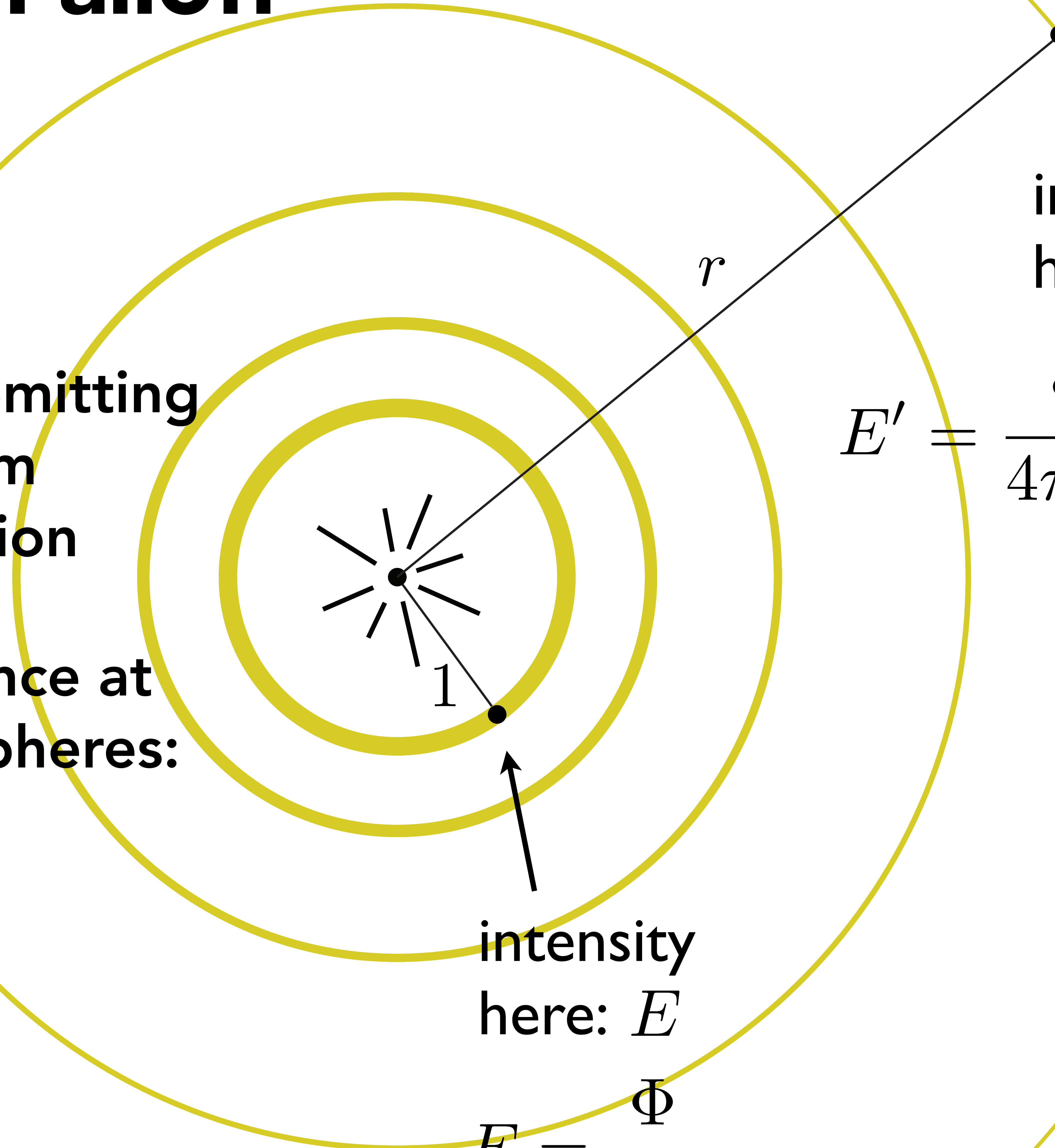
Winter
(Northern hemisphere)

Earth's axis of rotation: ~23.5° off axis

Irradiance Falloff

Assume light is emitting flux Φ in a uniform angular distribution

Compare irradiance at surface of two spheres:



intensity here: E/r^2

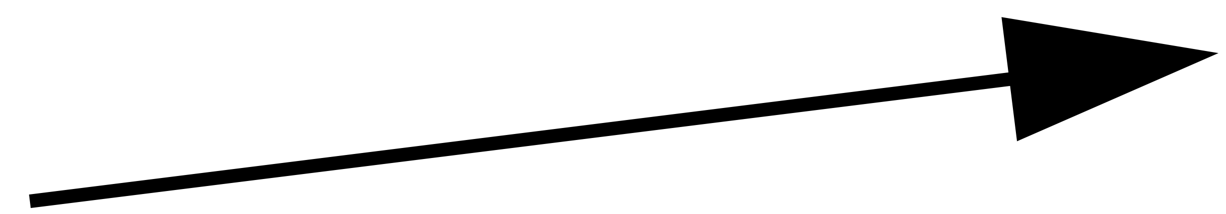
$$E' = \frac{\Phi}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{E}{r^2}$$

intensity here: E

$$E = \frac{\Phi}{4\pi}$$

Radiance

Radiance

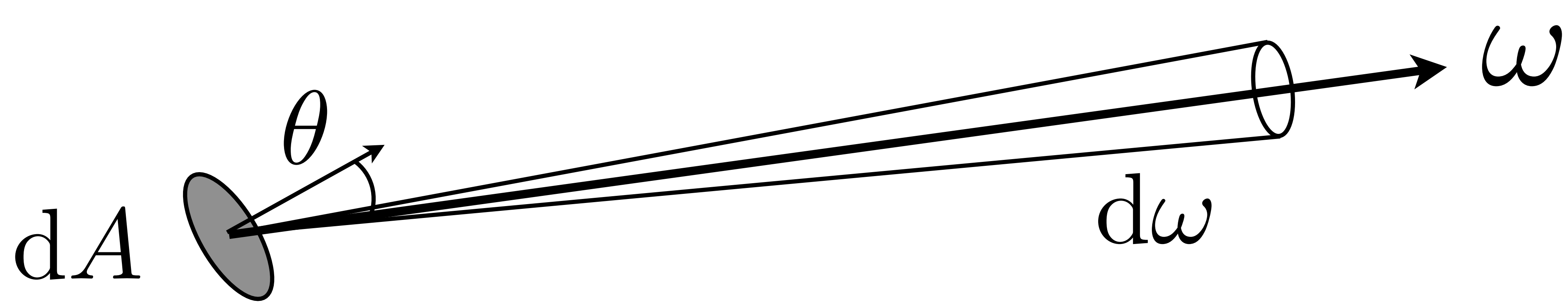


Light Traveling Along A Ray

1. Radiance is the fundamental field quantity that describes the distribution of light in an environment
    - Radiance is the quantity associated with a ray
    - Rendering is all about computing radiance
2. Radiance is invariant along a ray in a vacuum

Surface Radiance

Definition: The radiance (luminance) is the power emitted, reflected, transmitted or received by a surface, per unit solid angle, per unit projected area.



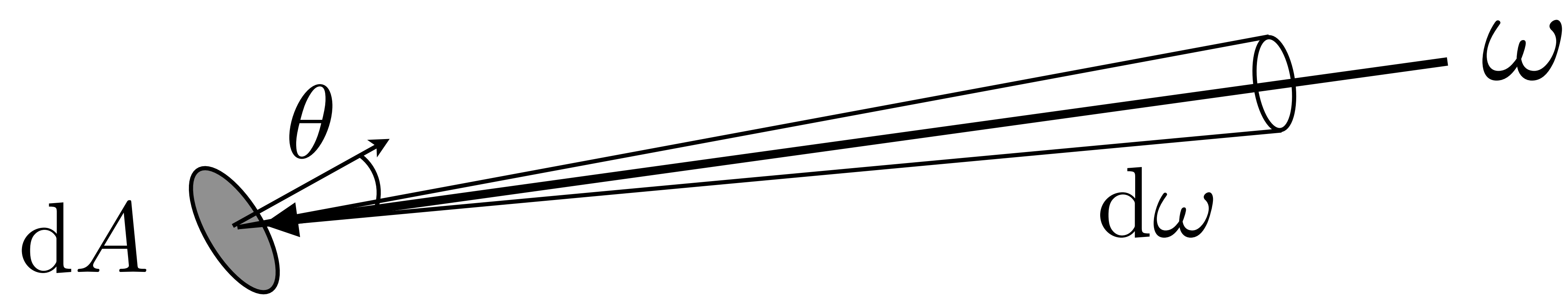
$$L(\mathrm{p}, \omega) \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\Phi(\mathrm{p}, \omega)}{\mathrm{d}\omega \, \mathrm{d}A \cos\theta}$$

$\cos\theta$ accounts for projected surface area

$$\left[\frac{\mathrm{W}}{\mathrm{sr}\,\mathrm{m}^2}\right] \left[\frac{\mathrm{cd}}{\mathrm{m}^2} = \frac{\mathrm{lm}}{\mathrm{sr}\,\mathrm{m}^2} = \mathrm{nit}\right]$$

Incident Surface Radiance

Equivalent: Incident surface radiance (luminance) is the irradiance per unit solid angle arriving at the surface.

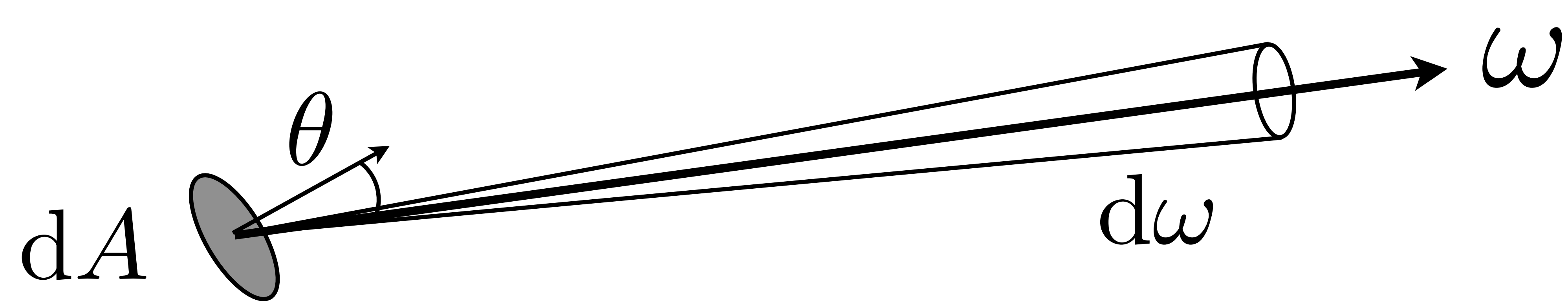


$$L(\mathrm{p}, \omega) = \frac{\mathrm{d}E(\mathrm{p})}{\mathrm{d}\omega \cos\theta}$$

i.e. it is the light arriving at the surface along a given ray (point on surface and incident direction).

Exiting Surface Radiance

Equivalent: Exiting surface radiance (luminance) is the intensity per unit projected area leaving the surface.

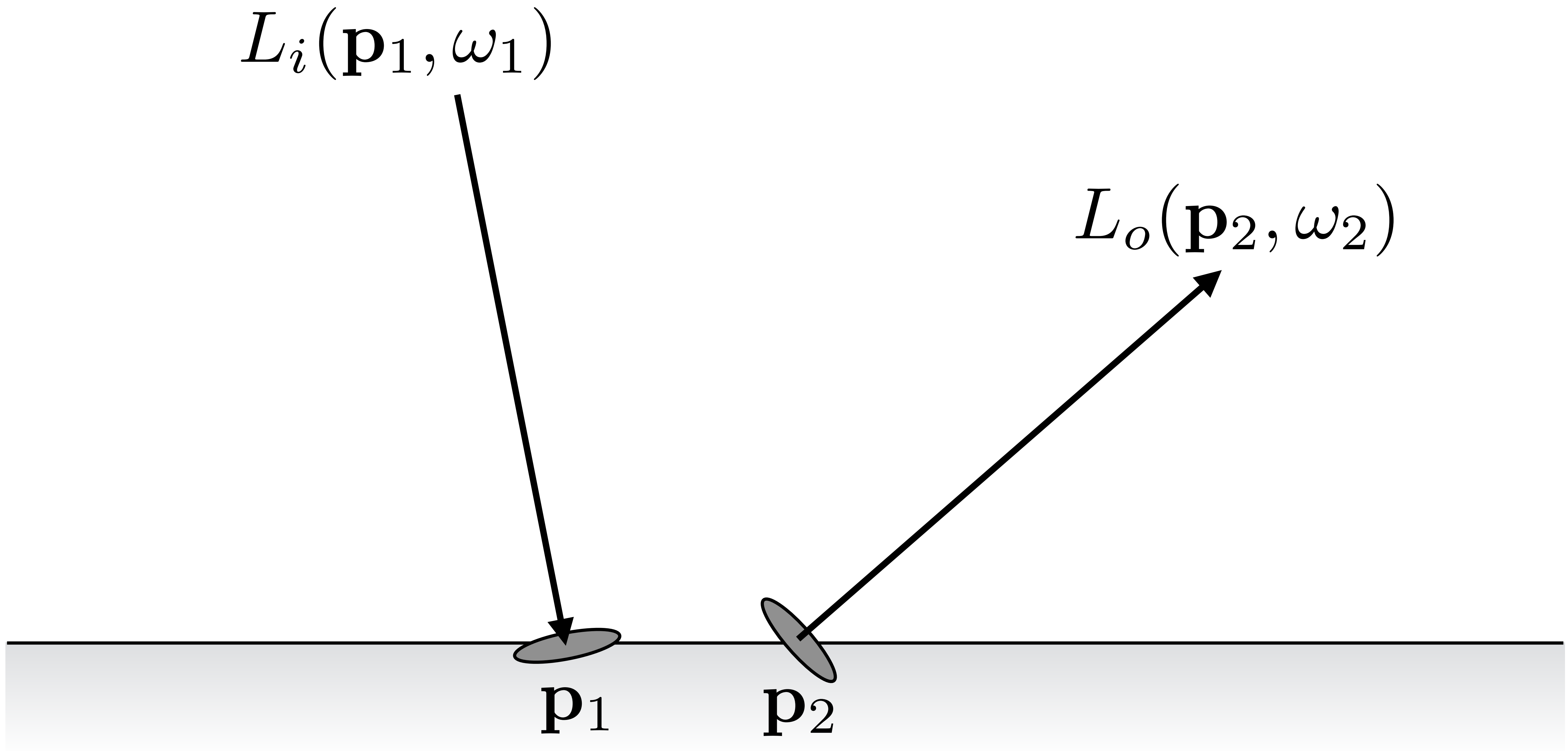


$$L(\mathrm{p}, \omega) = \frac{\mathrm{d}I(\mathrm{p}, \omega)}{\mathrm{d}A \cos\theta}$$

e.g. for an area light it is the light emitted along a given ray (point on surface and exit direction).

Incident & Exiting Surface Radiance Differ!

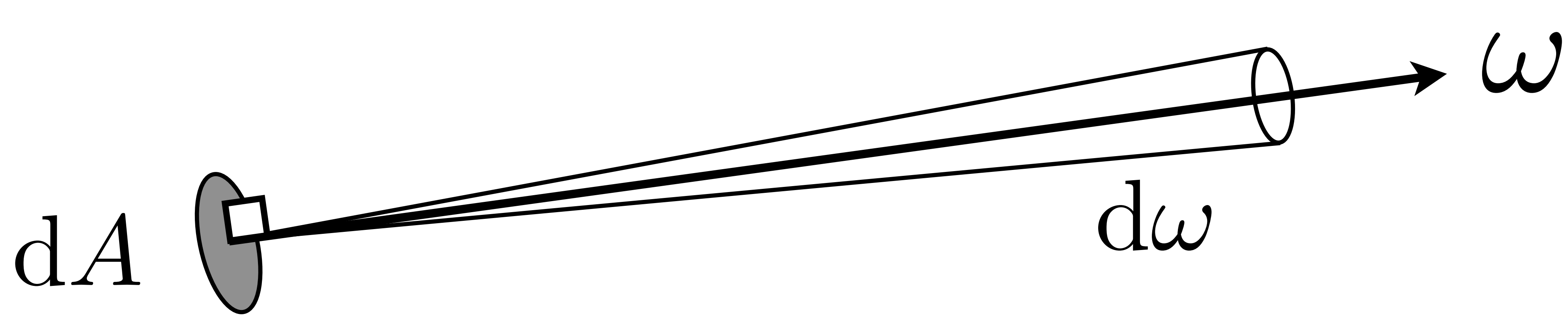
Need to distinguish between incident radiance and exitant radiance functions at a point on a surface



In general: $L_i(\mathbf{p}, \omega) \neq L_o(\mathbf{p}, \omega)$

Field Radiance or Light Field

Definition: The field radiance (luminance) at a point in space in a given direction is the power per unit solid angle per unit area perpendicular to the direction.



Typical Values of Luminance [cd/m²]

Surface of the sun	2,000,000,000	nits
Sunlight clouds	30,000	
Clear sky	3,000	
Cellphone display	500	
Overcast sky	300	
Scene at sunrise	30	
Scene lit by moon	0.001	
Threshold of vision	0.000001	

Calculating with Radiance

Irradiance from the Environment

Computing flux per unit area on surface, due to incoming light from all directions.

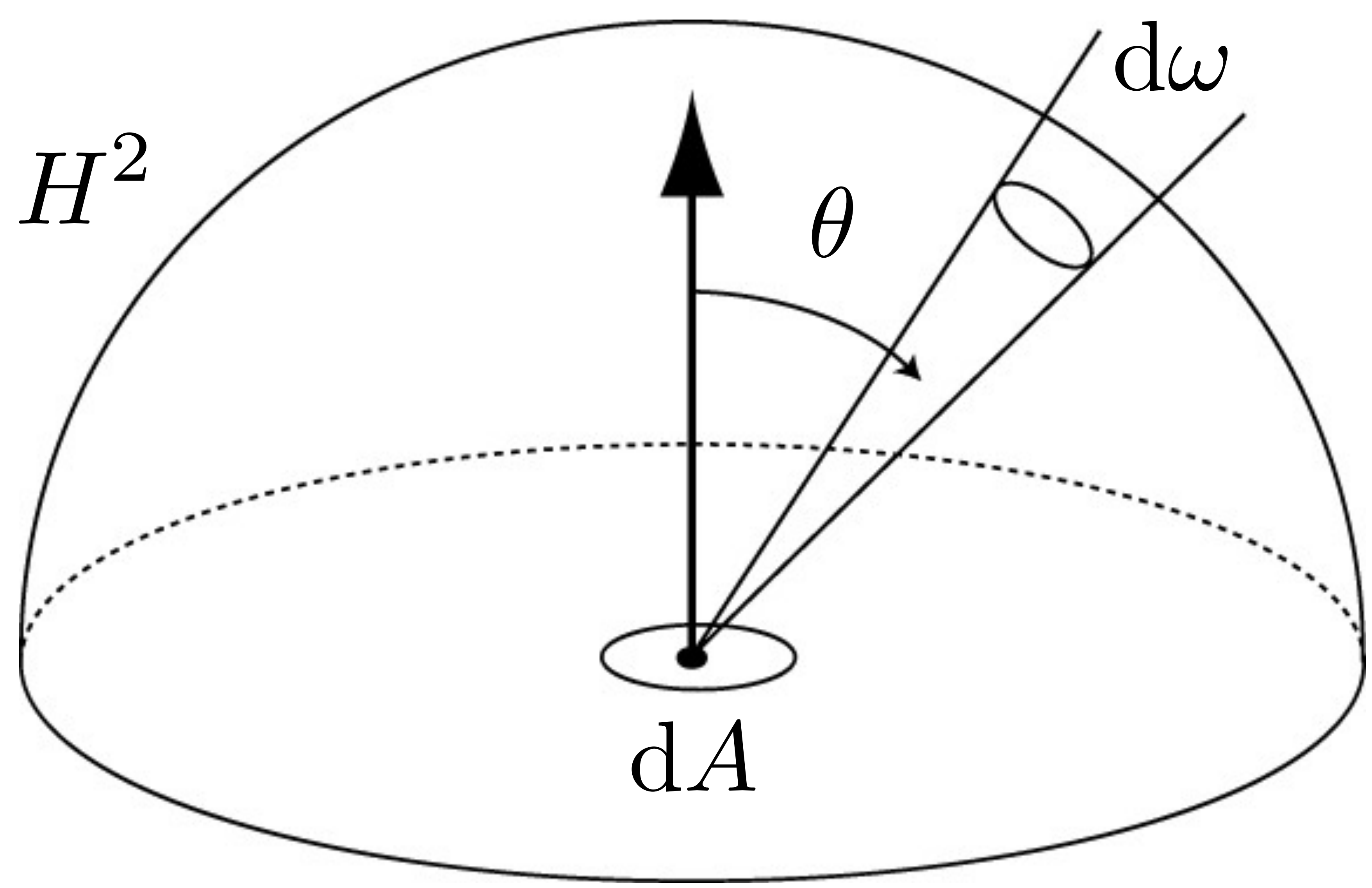
$$dE(\mathrm{p}, \omega) = L_i(\mathrm{p}, \omega) \cos\theta \, \mathrm{d}\omega$$

← **Contribution to irradiance from light arriving from direction ω**

$$E(\mathrm{p}) = \int_{H^2} L_i(\mathrm{p}, \omega) \cos\theta \, \mathrm{d}\omega$$

Hemisphere: H^2

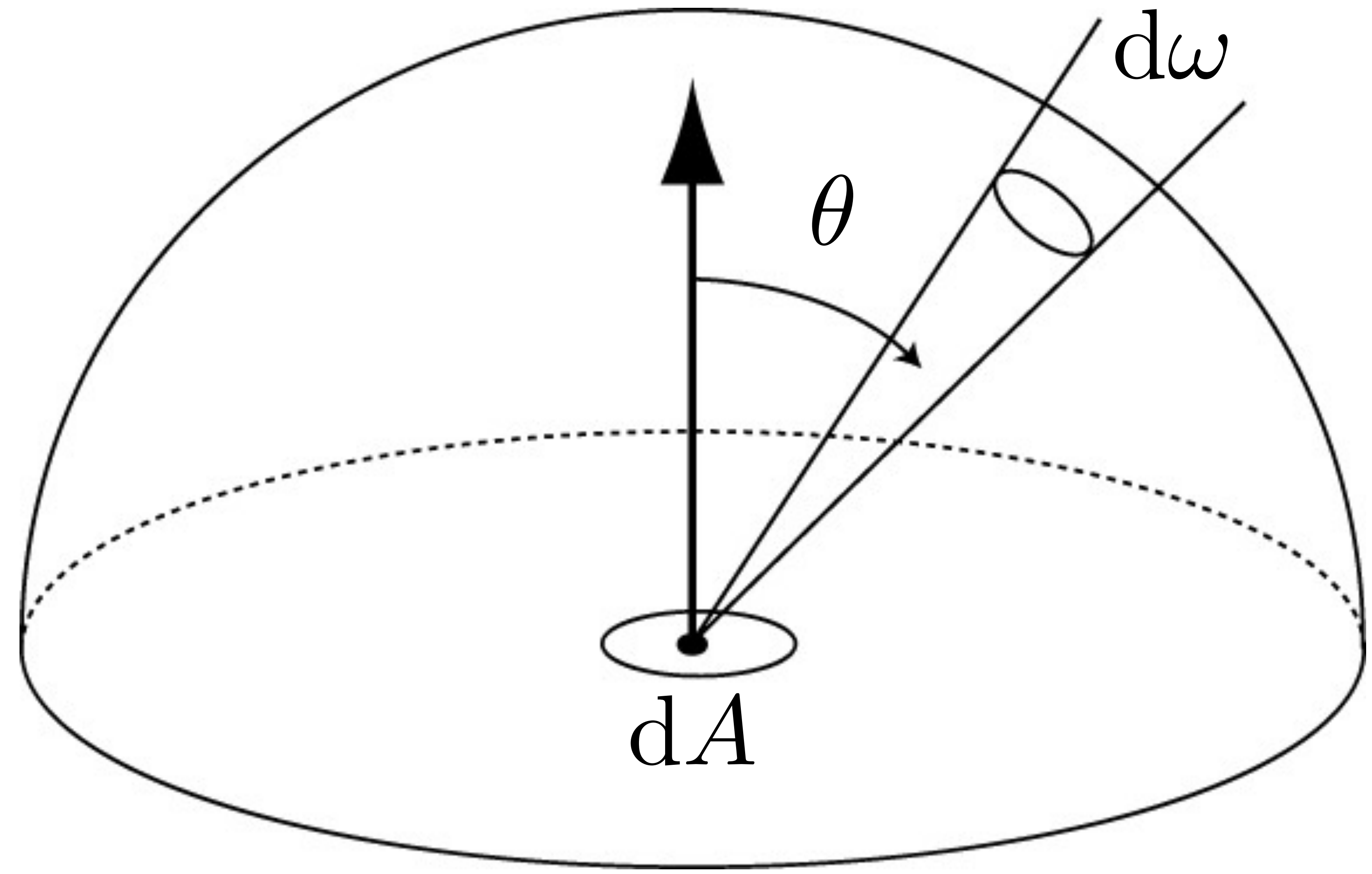
Light meter



Irradiance from Uniform Hemispherical Light

$$E(\mathrm{p}) = \int_{H^2} L \cos\theta \, \mathrm{d}\omega$$
$$= L \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \sin\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \, \mathrm{d}\phi$$
$$= L \, \pi$$

Note: integral of cosine over hemisphere is only 1/2 the area of the hemisphere.

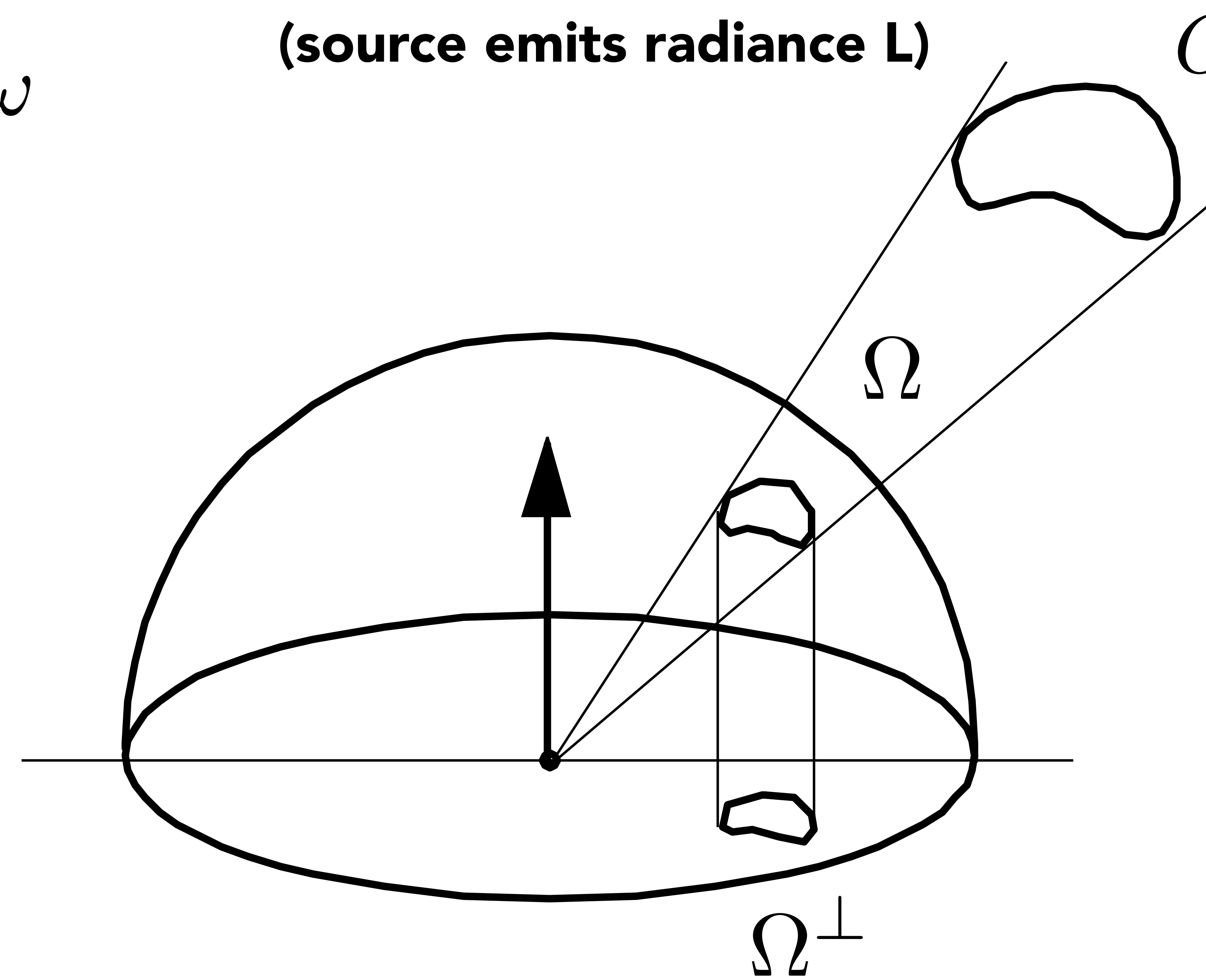


Irradiance from a Uniform Area Source

$$E(\mathrm{p}) = \int_{H^2} L(\mathrm{p}, \omega)\, \cos\theta \, \mathrm{d}\omega$$
$$= L \int_{\Omega} \cos\theta \, \mathrm{d}\omega$$
$$= L\Omega^{\perp}$$

Projected solid angle:

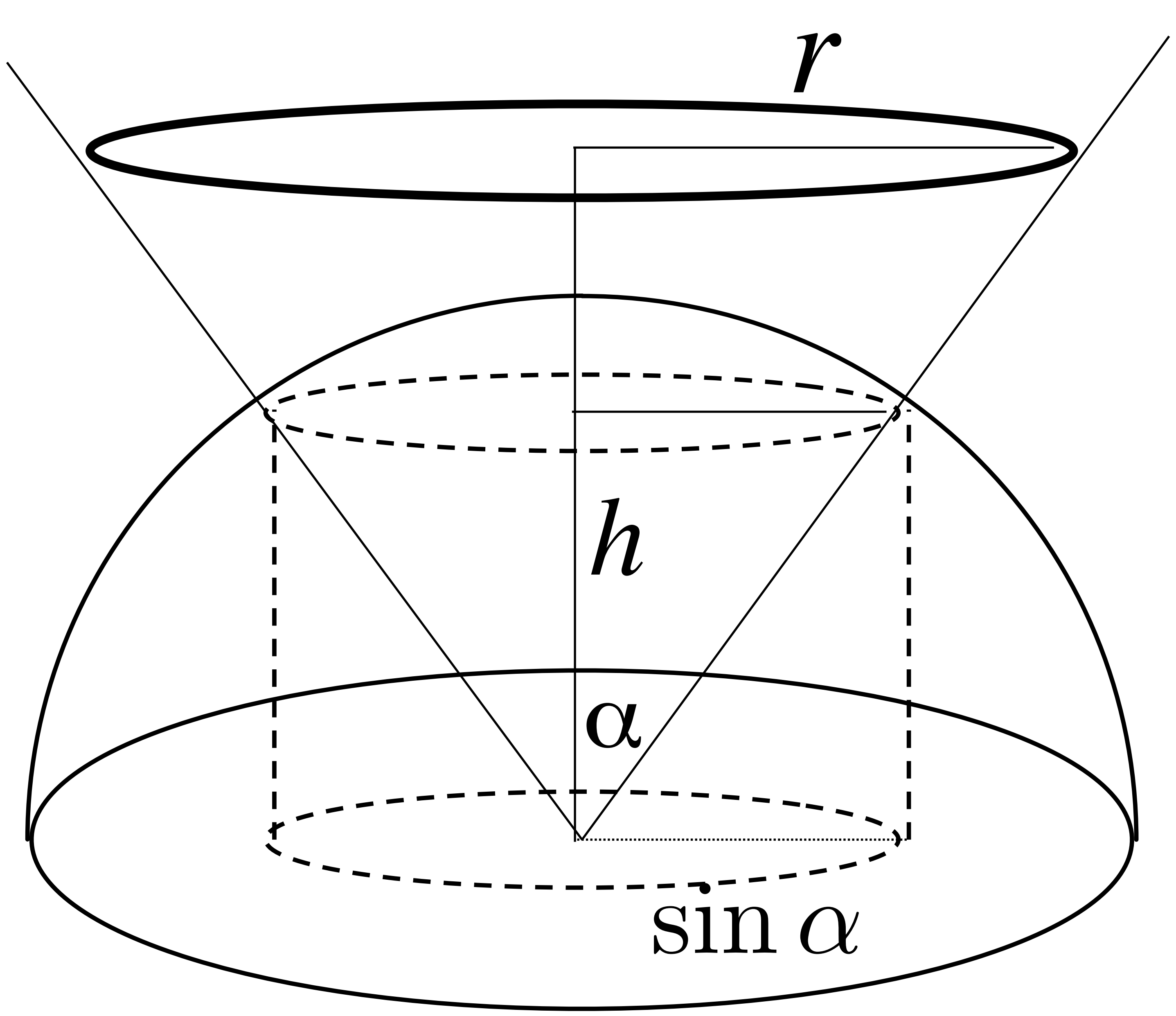
- **Cosine-weighted solid angle**
- **Area of object *O* projected onto unit sphere, then projected onto plane**



$$\mathrm{d}\omega^{\perp} = |\cos\theta|\, \mathrm{d}\omega$$

Uniform Disk Source Overhead

Geometric Derivation



$$\Omega^{\perp} = \pi \sin^2 \alpha$$

Algebraic Derivation

$$\Omega^{\perp} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\alpha} \cos\theta \sin\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \, \mathrm{d}\phi$$

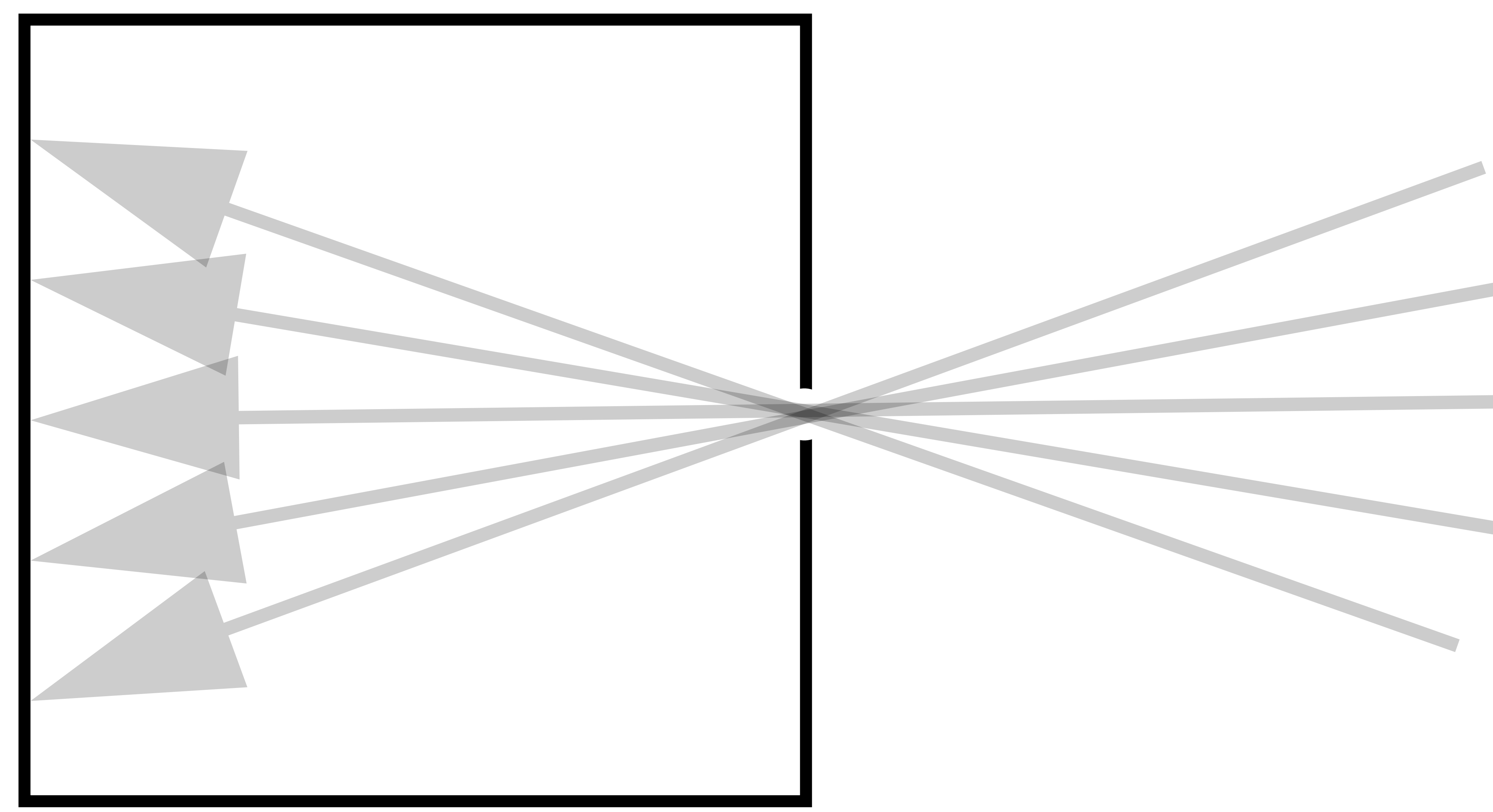
$$= 2\pi \frac{\sin^2\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\alpha}$$

$$= \pi \sin^2 \alpha$$

Measuring Radiance

A Pinhole Camera Samples Radiance

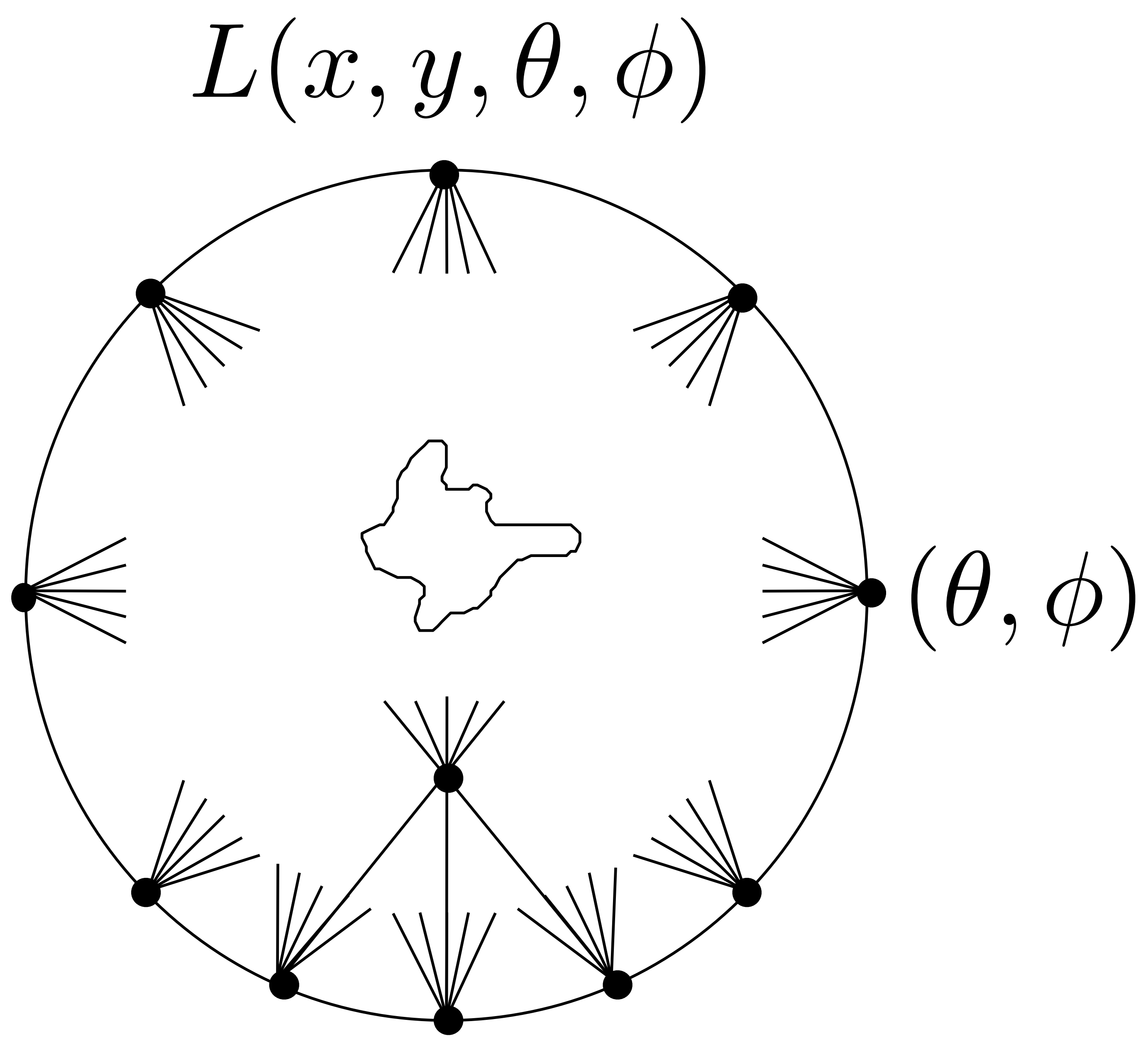
Photograph pixels measure radiance for rays passing through pinhole in different directions

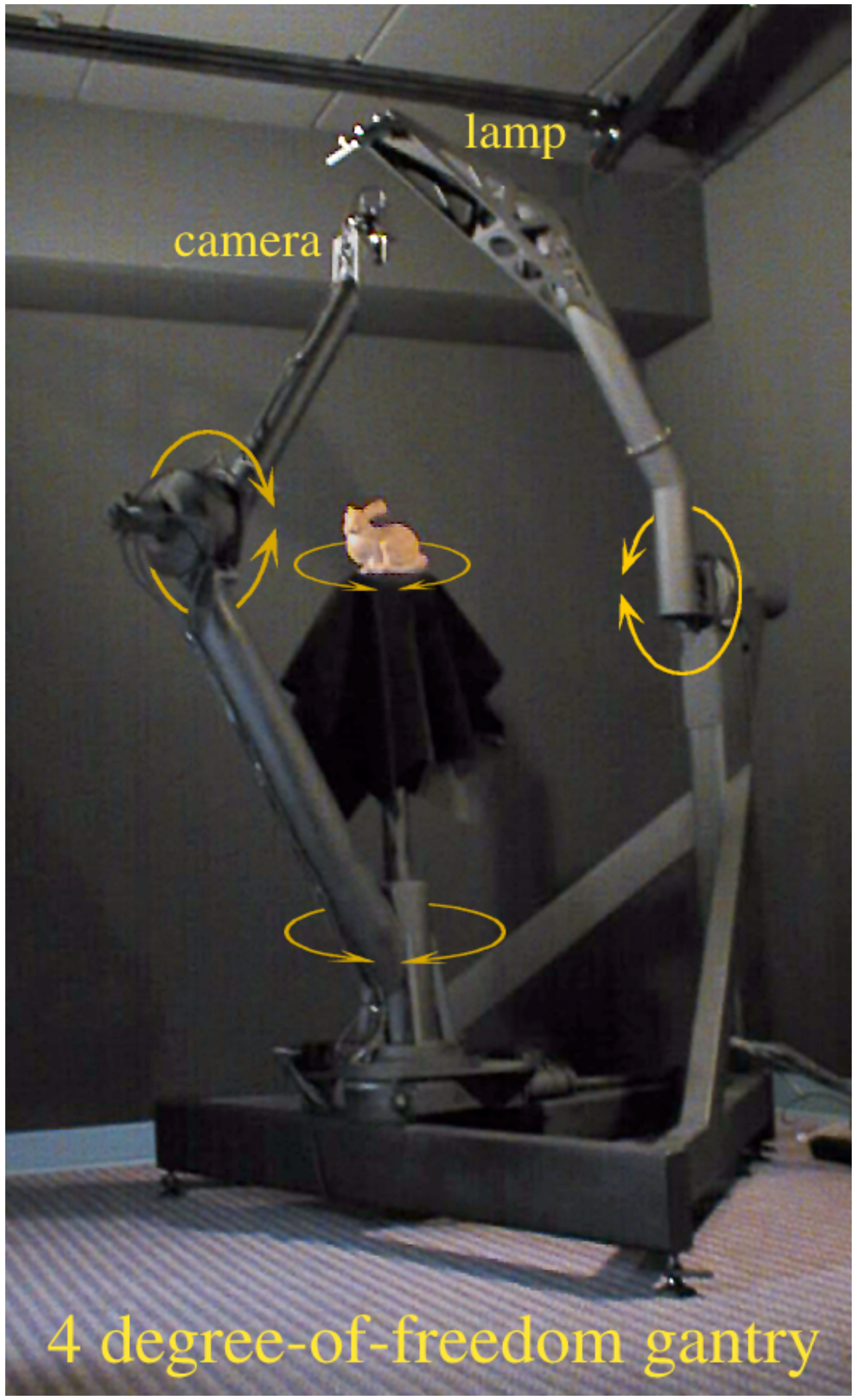


Spherical Gantry ⇒ 4D Light Field

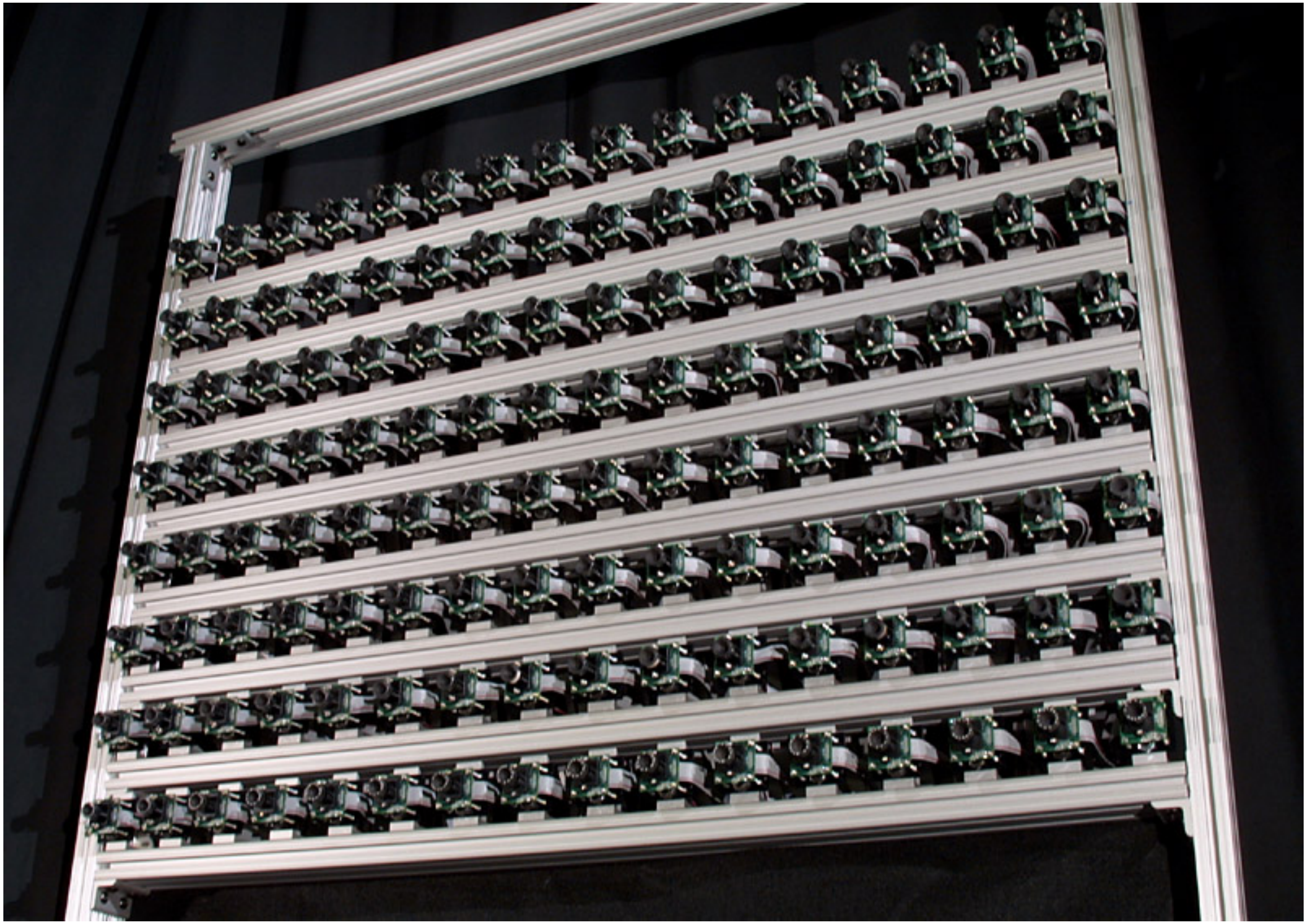
Take photographs of an object from all points on an enclosing sphere

Captures all light leaving an object – like a hologram

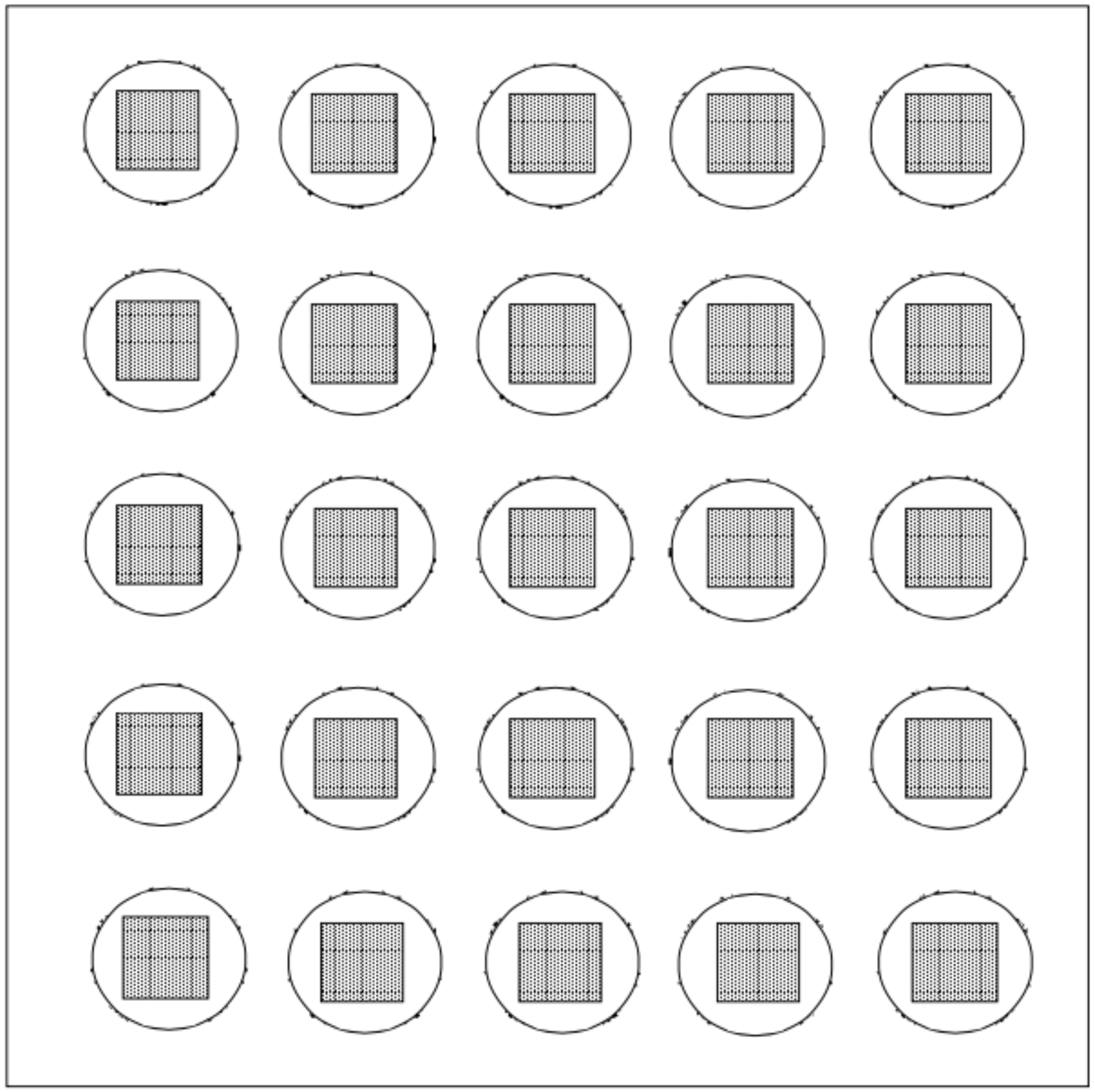




Multi-Camera Array ⇒ 4D Light Field



Two-Plane Light Field



2D Array of Cameras

2D Array of Images

L(x,y,u,v)

Radiometry & Photometry
Terms & Units

Radiometric & Photometric Terms & Units

Physics		Radiometry	Units	Photometry	Units
Energy	Q	Radiant Energy	Joules (W·sec)	Luminous Energy	Lumen·sec
Flux (Power)	Φ	Radiant Power	W	Luminous Power	Lumen (Candela sr)
Angular Flux Density	I	Radiant Intensity	W/sr	Luminous Intensity	Candela (Lumen/sr)
Spatial Flux Density	E	Irradiance (in) Radiosity (out)	W/m^2	Illuminance (in) Luminosity (out)	Lux (Lumen/m^2)
Spatio-Angular Flux Density	L	Radiance	W/m^2/sr	Luminance	Nit (Candela/m^2)

"Thus one nit is one lux per steradian is one candela per square meter is one lumen per square meter per steradian. Got it?" — *James Kajiya*

Things to Remember

Radiometry vs photometry: physics vs human response

Spatial measures of light:

- Flux, intensity, irradiance, radiance
- Pinhole cameras and light field cameras

Lighting calculations

- Integration on sphere / hemisphere
- Cosine weight: project from hemisphere onto disk
- Photon counting

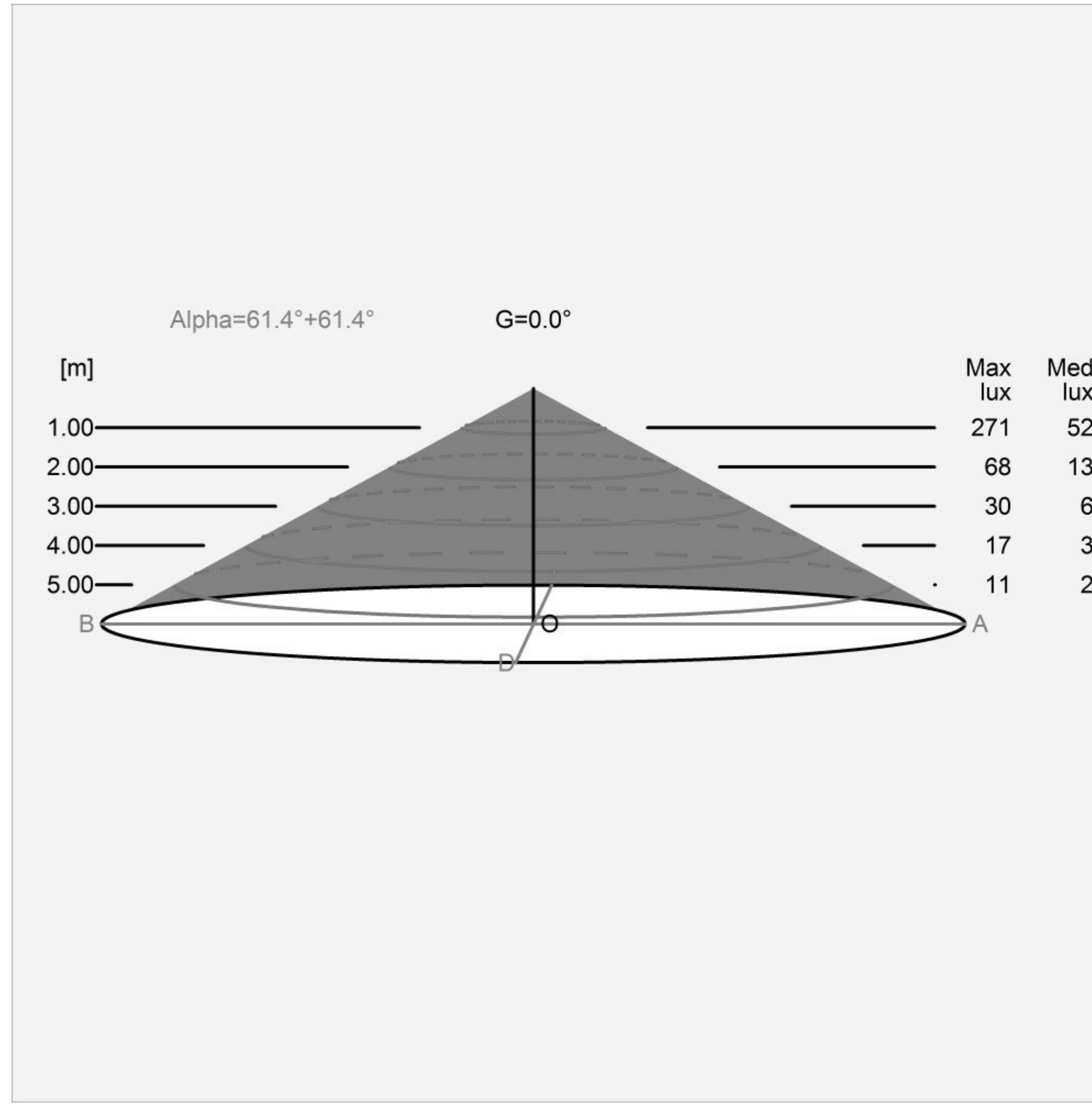
Acknowledgments

Many thanks to Kayvon Fatahalian, Matt Pharr, Pat Hanrahan, and Steve Marschner for presentation resources.

Extra

Light Fixture Measurements

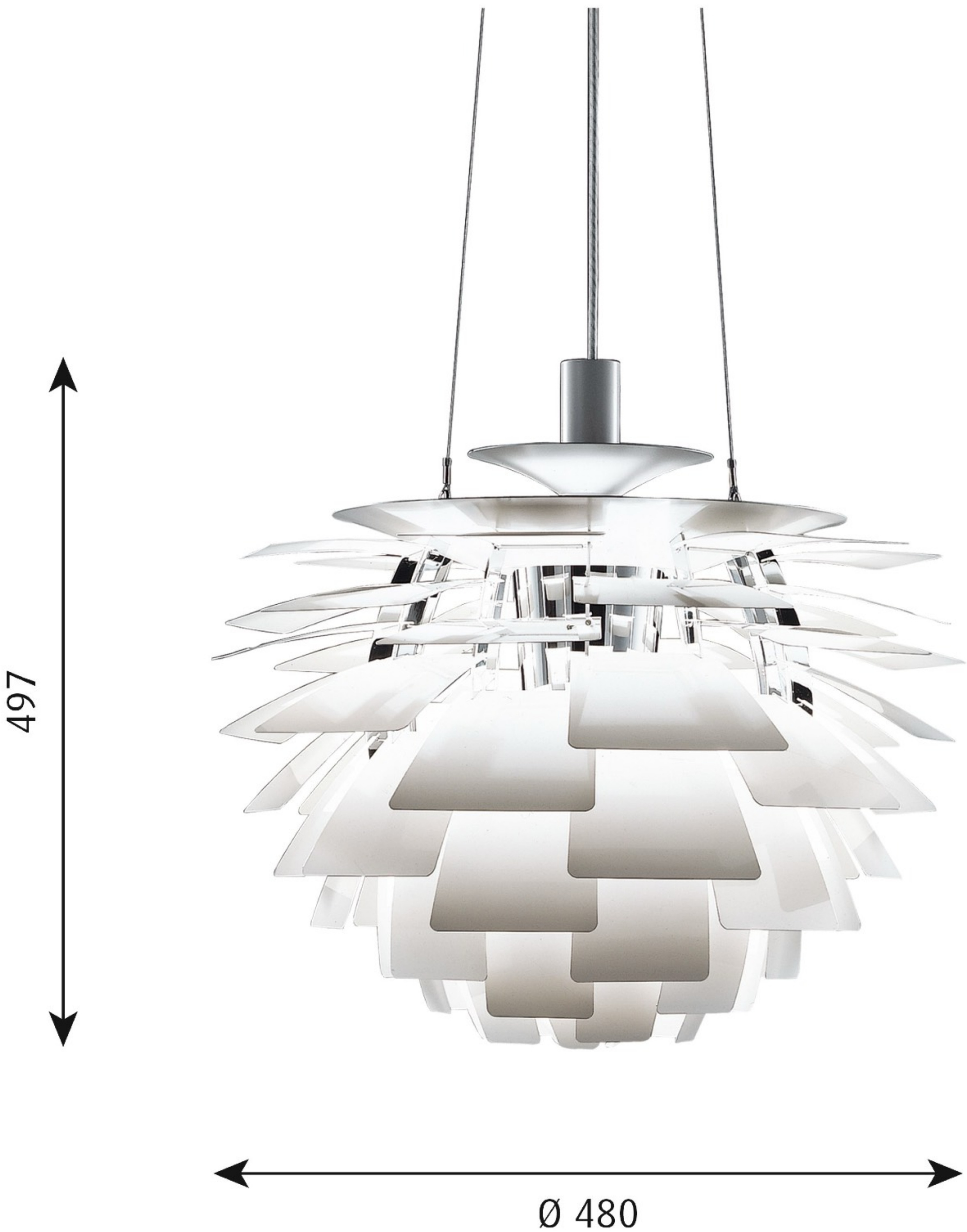
Poul Henningsen's Artichoke Lamp



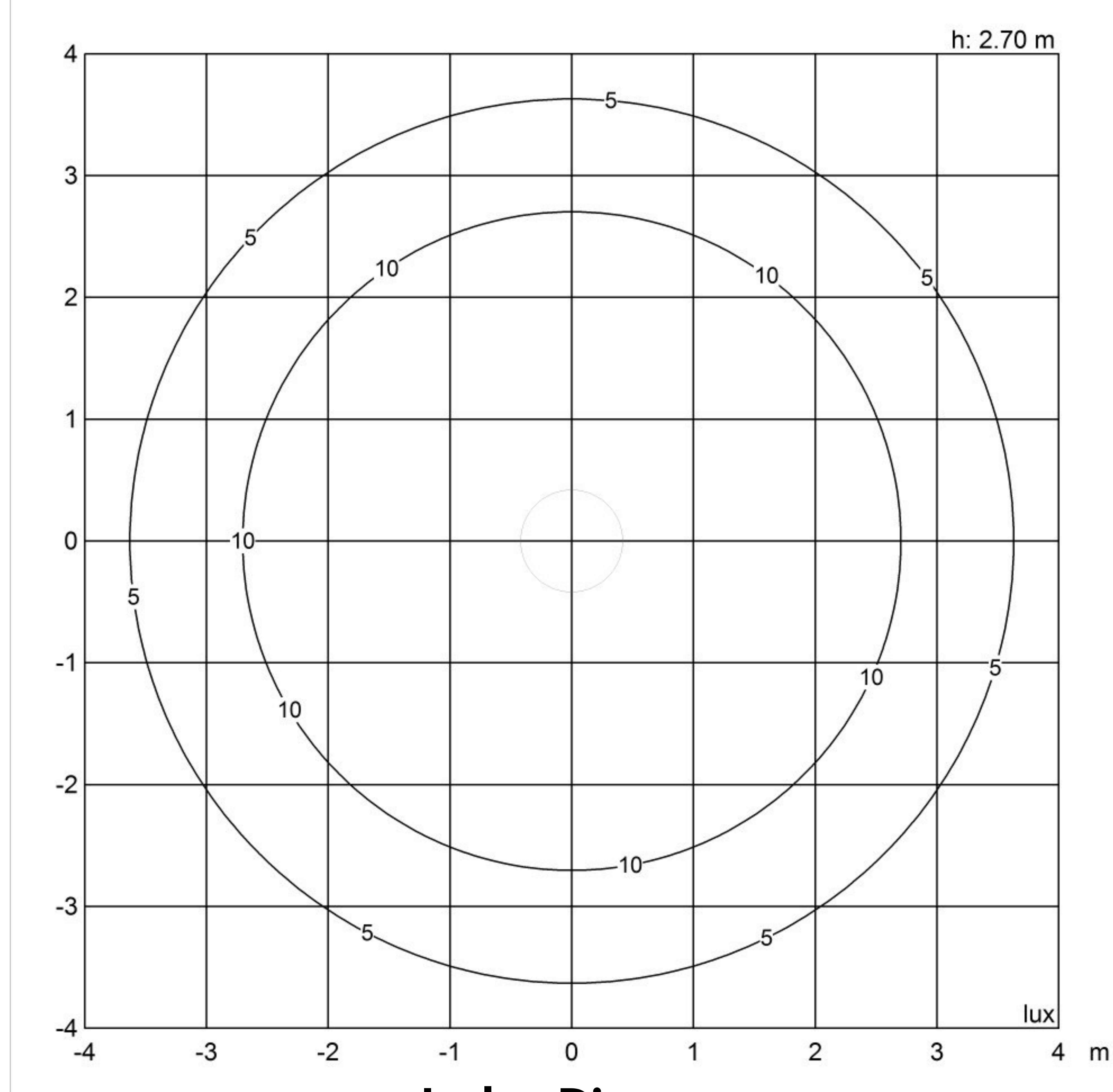
Cartesian Diagram

http://www.louispoulsen.com/

Light Fixture Measurements



Poul Henningsen's Artichoke Lamp



Isolux Diagram

http://www.louispoulsen.com/

Quantitative Photometry

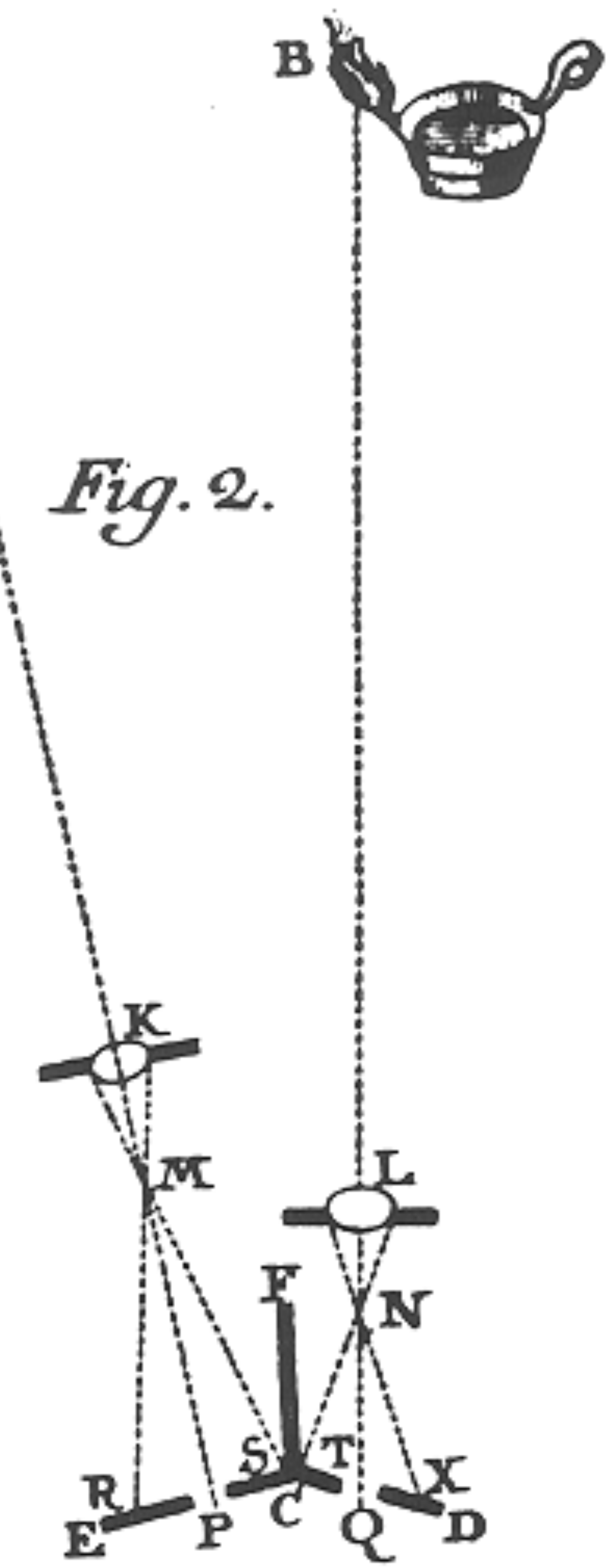
The Invention of Photometry

Bouguer's classic experiment

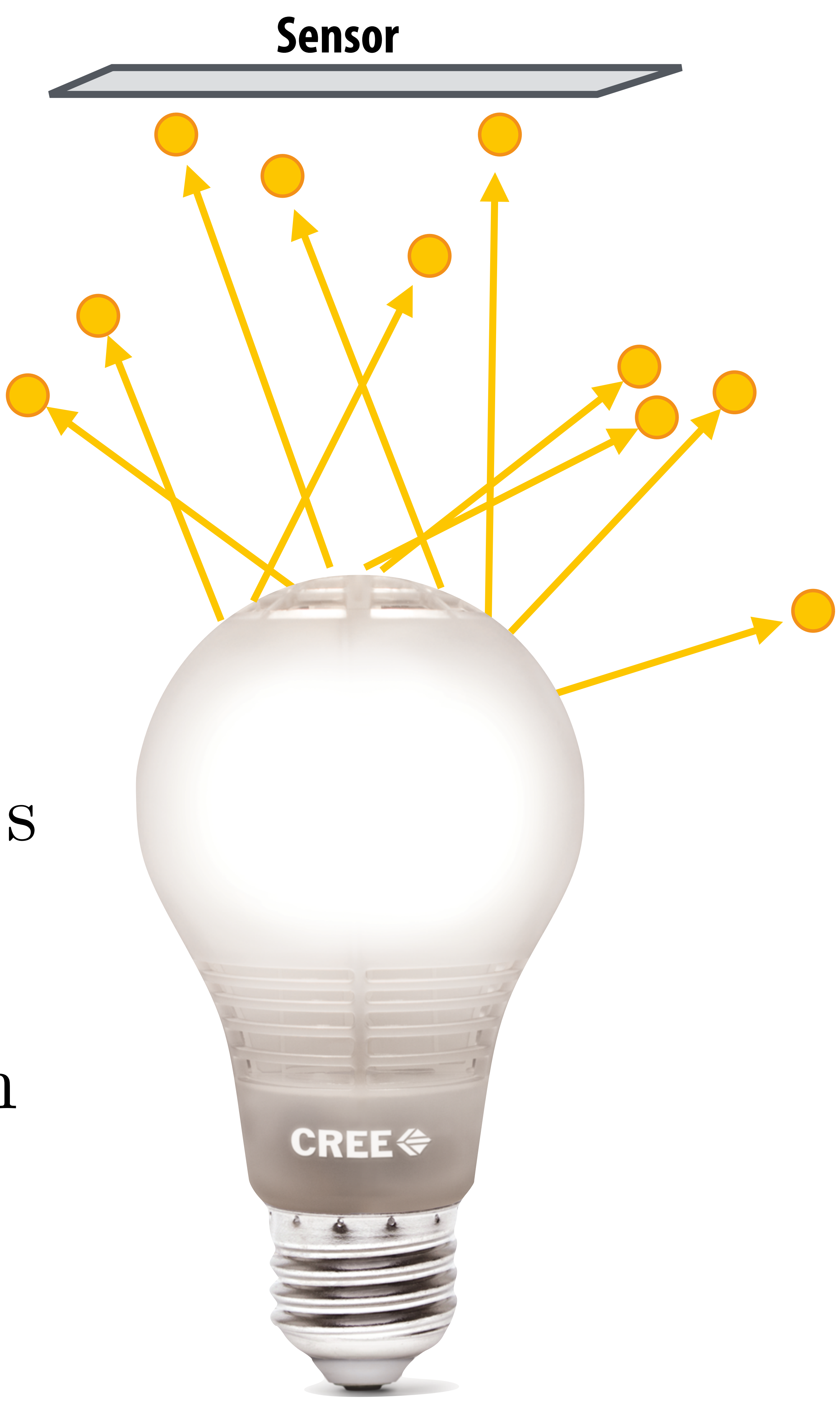
- Compare a light source and a candle
- Move until appear equally bright
- Intensity is proportional to ratio of distances squared

Definition of a candela

- Originally a "standard" candle
- Currently 555 nm laser with power 1/683 W/sr
- One of seven SI base units



Counting Photons



Given a sensor/light, we can count how many photons it receives/emits

- Over a period of time, gives the energy Q and flux (power) Φ received/emitted by the sensor/light
- Energy carried by a photon:

$$Q = \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \text{ where } h \approx 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \mathrm{m}^2 \, \mathrm{kg} \, / \, \mathrm{s}$$

$$c = 299,792,458 \ \mathrm{m/\,s}$$

$$\lambda = \text{wavelength of photon}$$

- ~ 3.6 E-19J for a 555nm green photon
- ~ 2.8 E18 green photons for 1W of radiant energy

Modern LED Light: Estimate Efficiency?

Input power: 11 W

Output: 815 lumens
(~80 lumens / Watt)

Incandescent bulb?

Input power: 60W

Output: ~700 lumens
(~12 lumens / Watt)

Modern LED Light: Estimate Efficiency?

Input power: 11 W
If all power into light with 555nm average wavelength, get 3.1E19 photons/s

Intensity rating is 815 lumens, equivalent to 555nm laser at 815/683W. If average wavelength is 555nm, get 3.3E18 photons/s.

Efficiency*:
3.3E18/3.1E19 = 11%