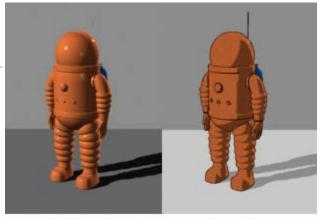
## CSE 167: Introduction to Computer Graphics Lecture #15b: Toon Shading

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#### Toon Shading

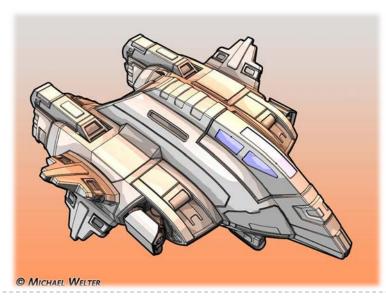
- A.k.a. Cel Shading ("Cel" is short for "celluloid" sheets, on which animation was hand-drawn)
- Gives any 3D model a cartoon-style look
- Emphasizes silhouettes
- Discrete steps for diffuse shading, highlights
- Non-photorealistic rendering method (NPR)
- Programmable shaders allow real-time performance



plastic shader

toon shader

Source: Wikipedia

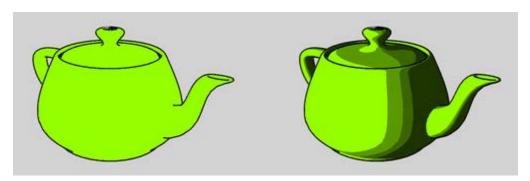






#### Approach

- Start with regular 3D model
- Apply two rendering tricks:
  - Silhouette edges
    - ▶ Emphasize pixels with normals perpendicular to viewing direction.
  - Discretized shading
    - Conventional (smooth) lighting values calculated for each pixel, then mapped to a small number of discrete shades.



Source: Wikipedia



## Silhouette Edges

- Silhouette edge detection
  - Compute dot product of viewing direction v and normal n

$$edge = \max(0, \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v})$$



▶ if edge<0.01 draw black, else don't change pixel color

Use ID texture to define edge ramp for smoother transition uniform sample1D edgeramp; e = texture1D(edgeramp,edge);





edge

## Discretized Shading

Compute diffuse and specular shading

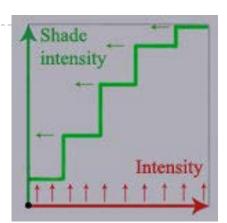
diffuse = 
$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{L}$$
 specular =  $(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{h})^s$ 

- Discretize shading
- Approaches:
  - If..then..else tree comparing values against thresholds

```
if (diffuse < A) diffuse = 0.0;
else if (diffuse < B) diffuse = B;
else if (diffuse < C) diffuse = C;
else diffuse = D;
```

ID textures to map diffuse and specular shading to colors

```
uniform sampler1D diffuseramp;
uniform sampler1D specularramp;
color = e * (texture1D(diffuse,diffuseramp) +
texture1D(specular,specularramp));
```





# Toon Shading Demo



http://www.bonzaisoftware.com/npr.html

