Homework 7 - Shadowing Mapping

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Shadowing Mapping

Shadowing Mapping 的原理很简单,总的来说,就是在光的视角,把光能看到的物体都点亮。在 OpenGL 里的实现呢,我们可以分两个步骤来实现:

- 1. 假设在光的位置放置摄像机,求得 View 和 Projection 矩阵,然后将世界空间中的物体乘以这两个矩阵,最后通过 z-buffer 来获取里光源最近(没有被遮挡)的点的z值
- 2. 现在考虑正常的摄像机位置,像往常一样对物体进行坐标变换,在应用光照模型时(漫反射和镜面反射),把该点的对应光视角下的坐标z值与对应z-buffer中的值作比较,如果大于,说明它被遮挡了,此时就没有此光线带来的漫反射和镜面反射。

深度贴图

对于步骤一,我们可以自己申请一个帧缓冲,其中只有一个z-buffer,通过深度贴图来实现:

```
const unsigned int SHADOW_WIDTH = 1024, SHADOW_HEIGHT = 1024;
unsigned int depthMapFBO;
glGenFramebuffers(1, &depthMapFBO);
// create depth texture
unsigned int depthMap;
glGenTextures(1, &depthMap);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthMap);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT, SHADOW_WIDTH, SHADOW_HEIGHT, 0,
GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT, GL_FLOAT, NULL);
gltexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
gltexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
// to avoid the area out of light view frustum have unrealistic shadow
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER);
float borderColor[] = { 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0 };
glTexParameterfv(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_BORDER_COLOR, borderColor);
// attach depth texture as FBO's depth buffer
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, depthMapFBO);
\verb|glframebuffertexture2D(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_DEPTH\_ATTACHMENT, GL\_TEXTURE\_2D, depthMap, 0);|
glDrawBuffer(GL_NONE);
glReadBuffer(GL_NONE);
```

然后求光视角下的 View 和 Projection 矩阵(如果是平行光,我们可以使用正交投影,而如果是点光源或者是聚光灯,我们可以使用透视投影):

```
glm::mat4 lightProj, lightView;
glm::mat4 lightSpaceMatrix;
float near_plane = 1.0f, far_plane = 10.0f;

// type of light
if (lightType == 1) {
    lightProj = glm::ortho(-10.0f, 10.0f, -10.0f, 10.0f, near_plane, far_plane);
} else {
    lightProj = glm::perspective(glm::radians(45.0f), (GLfloat)SHADOW_WIDTH /
(GLfloat)SHADOW_HEIGHT, near_plane, far_plane);
}

lightView = glm::lookAt(lightPos, glm::vec3(0.0f), glm::vec3(0.0, 1.0, 0.0));
lightSpaceMatrix = lightProj * lightView;
```

着色器的工作很简单,将物体顶点的坐标都乘以 lightSpaceMatrix 即可,z-buffer里的值,OpenGL会帮我们求得:

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 aPos;
uniform mat4 lightSpaceMatrix;
uniform mat4 model;

void main() {
    gl_Position = lightSpaceMatrix * model * vec4(aPos, 1.0);
}
```

渲染场景

该阶段与平常有一些不一样的地方,如顶点着色器中,需要多计算一次光视角下的顶点坐标(FragPosLightSpace):

```
void main() {
    vs_out.FragPos = vec3(model * vec4(aPos, 1.0));
    vs_out.Normal = transpose(inverse(mat3(model))) * aNormal;
    vs_out.TexCoords = aTexCoords;
    vs_out.FragPosLightSpace = lightSpaceMatrix * vec4(vs_out.FragPos, 1.0);
    gl_Position = proj * view * model * vec4(aPos, 1.0);
}
```

然后在片段着色器中,将FragPosLightSpace的z值与深度纹理对应的值进行比较,其中有个地方需要注意,为了确保xyz值在[0,1]间,需要做如下操作:

```
// perform perspective divide (though orthographic doesn't need it)
vec3 projCoords = fragPosLightSpace.xyz / fragPosLightSpace.w;
// transform to [0,1] range
projCoords = projCoords * 0.5 + 0.5;
```

将z值和深度纹理中的z值作比较,如果大于的话,说明它被遮挡:

```
// get closest depth value from light's perspective (using [0,1] range fragPosLight as
coords)
float closestDepth = texture(shadowMap, projCoords.xy).r;
// get depth of current fragment from light's perspective
float currentDepth = projCoords.z;
// to solve the issue of Shadow Acne, we'll shadow bias
float bias = max(0.05 * (1.0 - dot(normal, lightDir)), 0.005);
// check whether current frag pos is in shadow
float shadow = currentDepth - bias > closestDepth ? 1.0 : 0.0;
```

然后根据 shadow 的值,修改像素的漫反射和镜面反射:

```
vec3 lighting = (ambient + (1.0 - shadow) * (diffuse + specular)) * color;
```

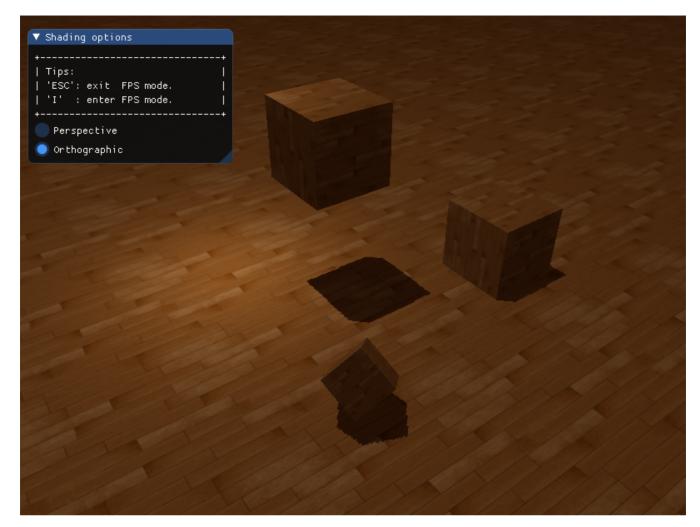
Bonus

实现光源在正交/透视两种投影下的Shadowing Mapping

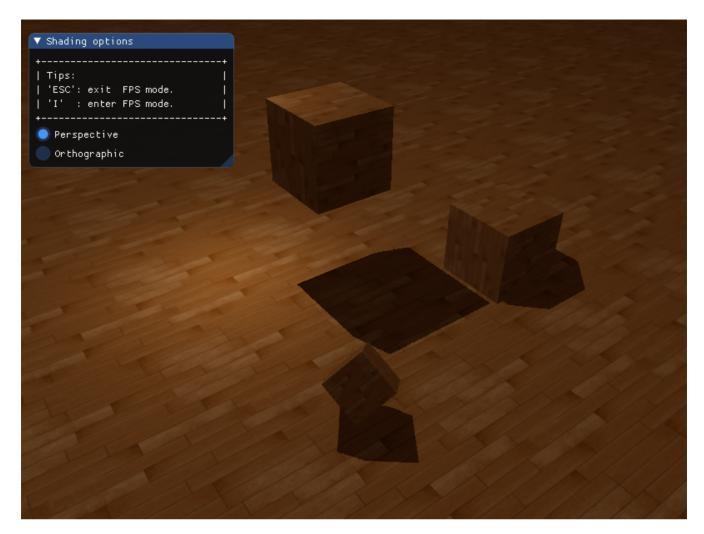
```
// type of light
if (lightType == 1) {
    lightProj = glm::ortho(-10.0f, 10.0f, -10.0f, 10.0f, near_plane, far_plane);
} else {
    lightProj = glm::perspective(glm::radians(45.0f), (GLfloat)SHADOW_WIDTH /
    (GLfloat)SHADOW_HEIGHT, near_plane, far_plane);
}
```

效果

正交投影:



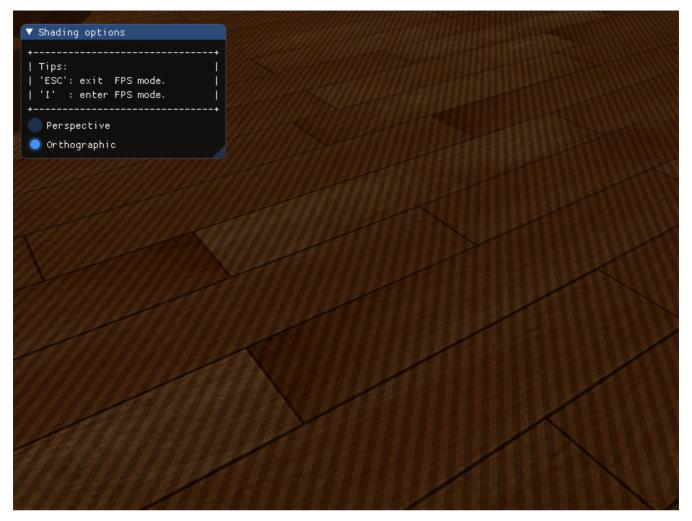
透视投影:



Shadowing Mapping 的优化

shadow bias

因为阴影贴图受限于解析度,在距离光源比较远的情况下,多个片元可能从深度贴图的同一个值中去采样,这样会出现Shadow Acne,即下面展示的这种条纹:



通过一个小技巧,即给每个片元加一个bias,从而不会让它们会认为有些处于表面之下:

```
// to solve the issue of Shadow Acne, we'll shadow bias
float bias = max(0.05 * (1.0 - dot(normal, lightDir)), 0.005);
```

解决采样过多

超出光的视锥的投影坐标比1.0大,这样采样的深度纹理就会超出他默认的0到1的范围。根据纹理环绕方式,我们将会得到不正确的深度结果,它不是基于真实的来自光源的深度值。我们可以通过把深度贴图的纹理环绕选项设置为GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER:

```
\label{eq:gltander} gltander a meteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER); \\ gltander a meteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER); \\ Glfloat border color[] = { 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0 }; \\ gltander a meterfv(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_BORDER_COLOR, border color); \\ \end{substitute}
```

现在如果我们采样深度贴图0到1坐标范围以外的区域, 纹理函数总会返回一个1.0的深度值, 阴影值为0.0。

而超出了光的正交视锥的远平面部分,解决这个问题也很简单,只有投影向量的z坐标小于等于1.0,我们才计算shadow,否则直接为0:

```
float shadow = 0.0;

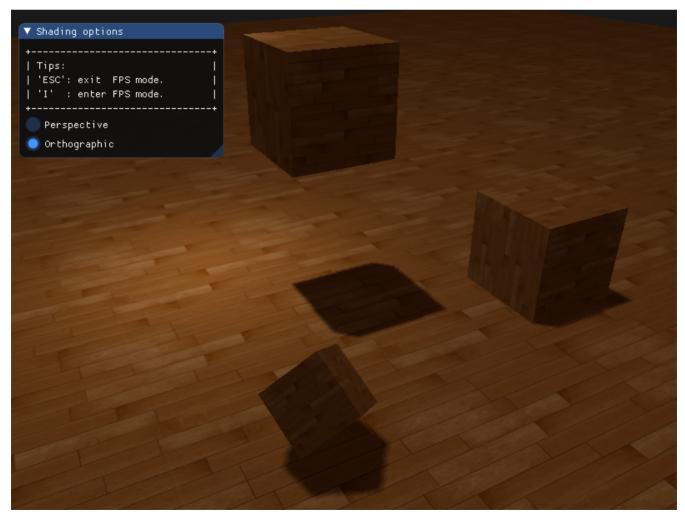
if (currentDepth <= 1.0) {
    [...]
}</pre>
```

PCF

因为深度贴图有一个固定的解析度,多个片元对应于一个纹理像素。结果就是多个片元会从深度贴图的同一个深度值进行采样,这几个片元便得到的是同一个阴影,这就会产生锯齿边。PCF 的思想很简单,对该片元周围的像素也进行采样,然后做一个平均,就达到了一种模糊平缓的作用:

```
vec2 texelSize = 1.0 / textureSize(shadowMap, 0);
for(int x = -1; x <= 1; ++x) {
    for(int y = -1; y <= 1; ++y) {
        float pcfDepth = texture(shadowMap, projCoords.xy + vec2(x, y) * texelSize).r;
        shadow += currentDepth - bias > pcfDepth ? 1.0 : 0.0;
    }
}
shadow /= 9.0;
```

最终的效果



更详细的情况请看附带的GIF演示图