Shadowing Mapping算法

阴影映射(Shadow Mapping)背后的思路非常简单:我们以光的位置为视角进行渲染,我们能看到的东西都将被点亮,看不见的一定是在阴影之中了。然而对从光源发出的射线上的成干上万个点进行遍历是个极端消耗性能的举措,我们可以采取深度缓冲来实现。

阴影渲染两大基本步骤:

- 1. 以光源视角渲染场景,得到深度图(DepthMap),并存储为texture;
- 2. 以camera视角渲染场景,使用Shadowing Mapping算法(比较当前深度值与在DepthMap Texture的深度值), 决定某个点是否在阴影下。

深度贴图

第一步我们需要生成一张深度贴图(Depth Map)。深度贴图是从光的透视图里渲染的深度纹理,用它计算阴影。首先,我们要为渲染的深度贴图创建一个帧缓冲对象,然后,创建一个2D纹理,提供给帧缓冲的深度缓冲使用,把生成的深度纹理作为帧缓冲的深度缓冲。

```
// configure depth map FBO
   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);
    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);
   glframebufferTexture2D(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT, GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthMap,
0);
    glDrawBuffer(GL_NONE);
    glReadBuffer(GL_NONE);
    glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, 0);
```

合理配置将深度值渲染到纹理的帧缓冲后,开始生成深度贴图:

```
// 1. render depth of scene to texture (from light's perspective)
```

```
glm::mat4 lightProjection, lightView;
       glm::mat4 lightSpaceMatrix;
       float near_plane = 1.0f, far_plane = 7.5f;
       if (isPerspective)
            lightProjection = glm::perspective(glm::radians(45.0f), (GLfloat)SHADOW_WIDTH /
(GLfloat)SHADOW_HEIGHT, near_plane, far_plane);
            lightProjection = glm::ortho(-10.0f, 10.0f, -10.0f, 10.0f, near_plane,
far_plane);
       lightView = glm::lookAt(lightPos, glm::vec3(0.0f), glm::vec3(0.0, 1.0, 0.0));
       lightSpaceMatrix = lightProjection * lightView;
       // render scene from light's point of view
       simpleDepthShader.use();
       simpleDepthShader.setMat4("lightSpaceMatrix", lightSpaceMatrix);
       glviewport(0, 0, SHADOW_WIDTH, SHADOW_HEIGHT);
       glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, depthMapFBO);
       glclear(GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
       glactiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);
       glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, woodTexture);
        renderScene(simpleDepthShader);
       glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, 0);
```

渲染深度贴图的顶点着色器只需把顶点变换到光空间:

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 position;

uniform mat4 lightSpaceMatrix;
uniform mat4 model;

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

由于我们没有颜色缓冲,最后的片元不需要任何处理,所以我们可以简单地使用一个空像素着色器:

```
#version 330 core

void main()
{
    // gl_FragDepth = gl_FragCoord.z;
}
```

渲染阴影

正确地生成深度贴图以后我们就可以开始生成阴影了。顶点着色器与以前未绘制阴影相比,多了一个 FragPosLightSpace, 它是用同一个lightSpaceMatrix, 把世界空间顶点位置转换为光空间求得的。用于后面在片段 着色器中检验一个片元是否在阴影之中。

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 aPos;
layout (location = 1) in vec3 aNormal;
layout (location = 2) in vec2 aTexCoords;
out vec2 TexCoords;
out VS_OUT {
   vec3 FragPos;
   vec3 Normal;
   vec2 TexCoords;
   vec4 FragPosLightSpace;
} vs_out;
uniform mat4 projection;
uniform mat4 view;
uniform mat4 model:
uniform mat4 lightSpaceMatrix;
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 = projection * view * model * vec4(aPos, 1.0);
}
```

片段着色器采用Blinn-Phong光照模型渲染场景,我们计算出一个shadow值,当fragment在阴影中时是1.0,在阴影外是0.0,若片段在阴影中,则将diffuse和specular部分去除,实现阴影效果。

```
#version 330 core
out vec4 FragColor;

in VS_OUT {
    vec3 FragPos;
    vec3 Normal;
    vec2 TexCoords;
    vec4 FragPosLightSpace;
} fs_in;

uniform sampler2D diffuseTexture;
uniform sampler2D shadowMap;

uniform vec3 lightPos;
uniform vec3 viewPos;

float ShadowCalculation(vec4 fragPosLightSpace)
```

```
// perform perspective divide
   vec3 projCoords = fragPosLightSpace.xyz / fragPosLightSpace.w;
    // transform to [0,1] range
    projCoords = projCoords * 0.5 + 0.5;
    // 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;
    // calculate bias (based on depth map resolution and slope)
    vec3 normal = normalize(fs_in.Normal);
    vec3 lightDir = normalize(lightPos - fs_in.FragPos);
    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;
    // PCF
    float shadow = 0.0;
    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 \neq 9.0;
    // keep the shadow at 0.0 when outside the far_plane region of the light's frustum.
    if(projCoords.z > 1.0)
        shadow = 0.0;
    return shadow;
}
void main()
{
    vec3 color = texture(diffuseTexture, fs_in.TexCoords).rgb;
    vec3 normal = normalize(fs_in.Normal);
   vec3 lightColor = vec3(0.3);
    // ambient
    vec3 ambient = 0.3 * color;
    // diffuse
    vec3 lightDir = normalize(lightPos - fs_in.FragPos);
    float diff = max(dot(lightDir, normal), 0.0);
    vec3 diffuse = diff * lightColor;
    // specular
    vec3 viewDir = normalize(viewPos - fs_in.FragPos);
    vec3 reflectDir = reflect(-lightDir, normal);
    float spec = 0.0;
    vec3 halfwayDir = normalize(lightDir + viewDir);
    spec = pow(max(dot(normal, halfwayDir), 0.0), 64.0);
```

```
vec3 specular = spec * lightColor;
// calculate shadow
float shadow = ShadowCalculation(fs_in.FragPosLightSpace);
vec3 lighting = (ambient + (1.0 - shadow) * (diffuse + specular)) * color;

FragColor = vec4(lighting, 1.0);
}
```

GUI

添加了两个Checkbox,一个用于控制光源位置是否自动改变;另一个用于控制Shadowing Mapping的投影方式。

```
// Start the Dear ImGui frame
ImGui_ImplopenGL3_NewFrame();
ImGui_ImplGlfw_NewFrame();
ImGui::NewFrame();

ImGui::Begin("Settting");
ImGui::Checkbox("auto change light position", &isAutoChangelightposition);
ImGui::Checkbox("perspective projection", &isPerspective);
ImGui::End();
```

Bonus

实现光源在正交/透视两种投影下的Shadowing Mapping

只需修改 lightProjection 矩阵即可。

```
if (isPerspective) {
    lightProjection = glm::perspective(glm::radians(45.0f), (GLfloat)SHADOW_WIDTH /
    (GLfloat)SHADOW_HEIGHT, near_plane, far_plane);
}
else {
    lightProjection = glm::ortho(-10.0f, 10.0f, -10.0f, 10.0f, near_plane, far_plane);
}
```

优化Shadowing Mapping

阴影失真

我们可以看到地板四边形渲染出很大一块交替黑线。这种阴影贴图的不真实感叫做阴影失真(Shadow Acne),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。

我们可以用一个叫做阴影偏移(shadow bias)的技巧来解决这个问题,我们简单的对表面的深度(或深度贴图)应用一个偏移量,这样片元就不会被错误地认为在表面之下了。

```
float bias = max(0.05 * (1.0 - dot(normal, lightDir)), 0.005);
float shadow = currentDepth - bias > closestDepth ? 1.0 : 0.0;
```

采样过多

光的视锥不可见的区域一律被认为是处于阴影中,不管它真的处于阴影之中。出现这个状况是因为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。

我们可以储存一个边框颜色,然后把深度贴图的纹理环绕选项设置为GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER:

```
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);
```

仍有一部分是黑暗区域。那里的坐标超出了光的正交视锥的远平面。你可以看到这片黑色区域总是出现在光源视锥的极远处。当一个点比光的远平面还要远时,它的投影坐标的z坐标大于1.0。这种情况下,GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER环绕方式不起作用,因为我们把坐标的z元素和深度贴图的值进行了对比;它总是为大于1.0的z返回true。

解决这个问题也很简单,只要投影向量的z坐标大于1.0,我们就把shadow的值强制设为0.0:

```
float ShadowCalculation(vec4 fragPosLightSpace)
{
    [...]
    if(projCoords.z > 1.0)
        shadow = 0.0;

    return shadow;
}
```

PFC

如果你放大看阴影,阴影映射对解析度的依赖很快变得很明显。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。

一个解决方案叫做PCF(percentage-closer filtering),这是一种多个不同过滤方式的组合,它产生柔和阴影,使它们出现更少的锯齿块和硬边。核心思想是从深度贴图中多次采样,每一次采样的纹理坐标都稍有不同。每个独立的样本可能在也可能不再阴影中。所有的次生结果接着结合在一起,进行平均化,我们就得到了柔和阴影。

一个简单的PCF的实现是简单的从纹理像素四周对深度贴图采样,然后把结果平均起来:

```
float shadow = 0.0;
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;
```