Lecture14 非真实渲染

《Real Time Rendering, third edition》

NPAR Non-Photorealistic Animation and Rendering

《艺术化绘制的图形学原理和方法》

Toon Shader Free, Toon Styles Shader Pack

Hand-Drawn Shader Pack (包含铅笔渲染、蜡笔渲染等多种手绘风格的非真实感渲染)

1. 卡通风格渲染

卡通渲染的实现方法之一是基于色调的着色技术 tone-based shading

- 在实现中,我们往往会使用漫反射系数对一张一维纹理进行采样,以 控制漫反射的色调
- 卡通风格的高光效果也往往是一块分界明显的纯色区域

渲染轮廓线

实时渲染中,轮廓线的渲染是应用非常广泛的一种效果,有5种类型

基于观察角度和表面法线的轮廓线渲染

- 使用视角方向和表面法线点乘的结果来得到轮廓线的信息
- 简单快速, 在一个 Pass 就可以得到渲染结果
- 局限性大, 很多模型渲染出来的描边效果不尽人意

过程式几何轮廓线渲染

- 使用两个 Pass 渲染,第一个 Pass 渲染背面的面片,并使用某些技术使得它轮廓可见,第二个 Pass 再渲染正面的面片
- 快速有效,适用于大多数表面平滑的模型
- 不适合类似立方体的模型

基于图像处理的轮廓线渲染

- 边缘检测方法
- 可以适用于任何种类的模型
- 一些深度和法线变换很小的轮廓无法被检测出来,例如桌子上的纸张

基于轮廓边检测和轮廓线渲染

上面提到的方法无法控制轮廓线的风格渲染,对于一些情况,我们希望渲染出独特风格的轮廓线(水墨风格),为此,我们希望可以检测出精确的轮廓边,然后直接渲染它们

检测一条边是否是轮廓边的公式很简单,只需要检查和这条边相邻的两个 三角面片是否满足一下条件

$$(\boldsymbol{n}_0 \cdot \boldsymbol{v} > 0) \neq (\boldsymbol{n}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{v} > 0)$$

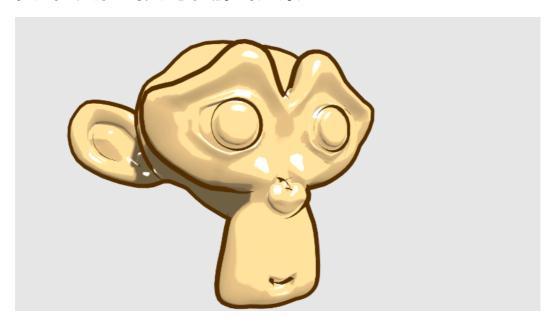
- n_0 和 n_1 : 两个相邻三角面片的法向量
- v 从视角看向该边任意顶点的向量

该公式的本质在于检测两个相邻的三角面片是否一个朝正面,一个朝向背面

混合

- 混合上述几种渲染种类的方法
- 找到精确的轮廓边,把模型和轮廓边渲染到纹理中,再使用图像处理识别轮廓线,在图像空间下进行风格化渲染

实践-过程式几何轮廓线渲染



Shader

第一个 Pass

```
Pass {
    NAME "OUTLINE"

Cull Front // 只渲染背面

CGPROGRAM

#pragma vertex vert
#pragma fragment frag

#include "UnityCG.cginc"
```

```
float Outline;
  fixed4 _OutlineColor;
  struct a2v {
     float4 vertex : POSITION;
     float3 normal : NORMAL;
  };
  struct v2f {
      float4 pos : SV POSITION;
  };
  v2f vert (a2v v) {
     v2f o;
     float4 pos = float4(UnityObjectToViewPos(v.vertex),
1.0);
     float3 normal = mul((float3x3)UNITY MATRIX IT MV,
v.normal);
     normal.z = -0.5; // 对于内凹模型,可能发生背面面片遮挡正面面
片的情况,所以我们首先对顶点法线z分量进行处理,使得扩展后的背面更加扁平
化
     pos = pos + float4(normalize(normal), 0) * Outline;
// 把模型的顶点沿着法线方向扩展一段距离, 使得背部轮廓线可见
     o.pos = mul(UNITY MATRIX P, pos);
    return o;
  }
  float4 frag(v2f i) : SV Target {
     return float4(_OutlineColor.rgb, 1);
  }
  ENDCG
```

第二个 Pass

```
Pass {
    Tags { "LightMode"="ForwardBase" }
    Cull Back
```

CGPROGRAM

```
#pragma vertex vert
      #pragma fragment frag
      #pragma multi compile fwdbase
      #include "UnityCG.cginc"
      #include "Lighting.cginc"
      #include "AutoLight.cginc"
      #include "UnityShaderVariables.cginc"
      fixed4 _Color;
      sampler2D MainTex;
      float4 _MainTex_ST;
      sampler2D _Ramp;
      fixed4 _Specular;
      fixed _SpecularScale;
      struct a2v {
        float4 vertex : POSITION;
         float3 normal : NORMAL;
         float4 texcoord : TEXCOORDO;
        float4 tangent : TANGENT;
      };
      struct v2f {
        float4 pos : POSITION;
        float2 uv : TEXCOORDO;
         float3 worldNormal : TEXCOORD1;
         float3 worldPos : TEXCOORD2;
         SHADOW_COORDS(3)
      };
      v2f vert (a2v v) {
        v2f o;
         o.pos = UnityObjectToClipPos( v.vertex);
         o.uv = TRANSFORM TEX (v.texcoord, MainTex);
         o.worldNormal =
UnityObjectToWorldNormal(v.normal);
         o.worldPos = mul(unity_ObjectToWorld,
v.vertex).xyz;
```

```
TRANSFER SHADOW(o);
        return o;
     float4 frag(v2f i) : SV Target {
        fixed3 worldNormal = normalize(i.worldNormal);
        fixed3 worldLightDir =
normalize(UnityWorldSpaceLightDir(i.worldPos));
        fixed3 worldViewDir =
normalize(UnityWorldSpaceViewDir(i.worldPos));
        fixed3 worldHalfDir = normalize(worldLightDir +
worldViewDir);
        fixed4 c = tex2D (_MainTex, i.uv);
        fixed3 albedo = c.rgb * Color.rgb;
        fixed3 ambient = UNITY LIGHTMODEL AMBIENT.xyz *
albedo;
        UNITY LIGHT ATTENUATION(atten, i, i.worldPos);
        fixed diff = dot(worldNormal, worldLightDir);
        diff = (diff * 0.5 + 0.5) * atten;
        fixed3 diffuse = LightColor0.rgb * albedo *
tex2D( Ramp, float2(diff, diff)).rgb;
        fixed spec = dot(worldNormal, worldHalfDir); // ‡
通渲染中,我们同样计算normal和halfDir的点乘结果
         // 在一个小的区域w内进行抗锯齿处理
        fixed w = fwidth(spec) * 2.0;
         // spec-<-w 返回0, spec
         // * step(0.0001, _SpecularScale): _SpecularScale
为0的时候,完全消除高光反射结果
        fixed3 specular = _Specular.rgb * lerp(0, 1,
smoothstep(-w, w, spec + _SpecularScale - 1)) *
step(0.0001, _SpecularScale);
        return fixed4 (ambient + diffuse + specular, 1.0);
```

```
ENDCG
}
```

2. 素描风格渲染

微软研究院 Praun 在 2001 年 SIGGRAPH 发表一篇著名的论文,他们使用提前生成素描纹理来实现实时的素描风格渲染,这些纹理组成了一个**色调艺术映射** Tonal Art Map, TAM



- 从左到右纹理的笔触逐渐增多,用于模拟不同光照下的漫反射结果
- 从上到下对应了每张纹理的多级渐远纹理 mipmaps,保持笔触之间的间隔,以更真实地模拟素描效果

实践 - 素描风格 Shader

```
///
/// Reference: Praun E, Hoppe H, Webb M, et al. Real-
time hatching[C]
///
                     Proceedings of the 28th annual
conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques.
ACM, 2001: 581.
///
Shader "Unity Shaders Book/Chapter 14/Hatching" {
  Properties {
     Color ("Color Tint", Color) = (1, 1, 1, 1) // 模型颜
色
      TileFactor ("Tile Factor", Float) = 1 // 纹理的平铺系
数,越大模型上的素描线条越密
     Outline ("Outline", Range (0, 1)) = 0.1
     Hatch0 ("Hatch 0", 2D) = "white" {}
     Hatch1 ("Hatch 1", 2D) = "white" {}
     _Hatch2 ("Hatch 2", 2D) = "white" {}
     Hatch3 ("Hatch 3", 2D) = "white" {}
     Hatch4 ("Hatch 4", 2D) = "white" {}
     Hatch5 ("Hatch 5", 2D) = "white" {}
```

```
SubShader {
     Tags { "RenderType"="Opaque" "Queue"="Geometry"}
     UsePass "Unity Shaders Book/Chapter 14/Toon
Shading/OUTLINE" // 直接使用卡通渲染中的渲染轮廓的Pass
     Pass {
        Tags { "LightMode"="ForwardBase" }
        CGPROGRAM
        #pragma vertex vert
        #pragma fragment frag
        #pragma multi_compile_fwdbase
        #include "UnityCG.cginc"
        #include "Lighting.cginc"
        #include "AutoLight.cginc"
        #include "UnityShaderVariables.cginc"
        fixed4 Color;
        float TileFactor;
        sampler2D _Hatch0;
        sampler2D Hatch1;
        sampler2D _Hatch2;
        sampler2D _Hatch3;
        sampler2D _Hatch4;
        sampler2D Hatch5;
        struct a2v {
           float4 vertex : POSITION;
           float4 tangent : TANGENT;
           float3 normal : NORMAL;
           float2 texcoord : TEXCOORDO;
        };
        struct v2f {
           float4 pos : SV_POSITION;
           float2 uv : TEXCOORDO;
            // 需要6个混合权重,把它们存储在两个fixed3类型的变量
```

```
fixed3 hatchWeights0 : TEXCOORD1;
           fixed3 hatchWeights1 : TEXCOORD2;
            float3 worldPos : TEXCOORD3;
           SHADOW COORDS (4)
         };
        v2f vert(a2v v) {
           v2f o;
           o.pos = UnityObjectToClipPos(v.vertex);
            o.uv = v.texcoord.xy * _TileFactor; // <mark>纹理采样坐</mark>
标
             // 计算逐顶点光照
            fixed3 worldLightDir =
normalize(WorldSpaceLightDir(v.vertex));
            fixed3 worldNormal =
UnityObjectToWorldNormal(v.normal);
            fixed diff = max(0, dot(worldLightDir,
worldNormal));
            o.hatchWeights0 = fixed3(0, 0, 0);
            o.hatchWeights1 = fixed3(0, 0, 0);
            // diff缩放到[0,7]的范围内
            float hatchFactor = diff * 7.0;
             // 把区间均匀划分成7个子区间,判断hatchFactor所处的
子区间来计算纹理的混合权重
            if (hatchFactor > 6.0) {
               // Pure white, do nothing
            } else if (hatchFactor > 5.0) {
               o.hatchWeights0.x = hatchFactor - 5.0;
            } else if (hatchFactor > 4.0) {
               o.hatchWeights0.x = hatchFactor - 4.0;
               o.hatchWeights0.y = 1.0 - o.hatchWeights0.x;
            } else if (hatchFactor > 3.0) {
               o.hatchWeights0.y = hatchFactor - 3.0;
               o.hatchWeights0.z = 1.0 - o.hatchWeights0.y;
            } else if (hatchFactor > 2.0) {
               o.hatchWeights0.z = hatchFactor - 2.0;
               o.hatchWeights1.x = 1.0 - o.hatchWeights0.z;
```

```
} else if (hatchFactor > 1.0) {
               o.hatchWeights1.x = hatchFactor - 1.0;
               o.hatchWeights1.y = 1.0 - o.hatchWeights1.x;
            } else {
               o.hatchWeights1.y = hatchFactor;
               o.hatchWeights1.z = 1.0 - o.hatchWeights1.y;
            o.worldPos = mul(unity ObjectToWorld,
v.vertex).xyz;
            TRANSFER SHADOW(o);
           return o;
         fixed4 frag(v2f i) : SV Target {
            fixed4 hatchTex0 = tex2D( Hatch0, i.uv) *
i.hatchWeights0.x;
            fixed4 hatchTex1 = tex2D( Hatch1, i.uv) *
i.hatchWeights0.y;
            fixed4 hatchTex2 = tex2D( Hatch2, i.uv) *
i.hatchWeights0.z;
            fixed4 hatchTex3 = tex2D( Hatch3, i.uv) *
i.hatchWeights1.x;
            fixed4 hatchTex4 = tex2D( Hatch4, i.uv) *
i.hatchWeights1.y;
            fixed4 hatchTex5 = tex2D( Hatch5, i.uv) *
i.hatchWeights1.z;
            // 计算纯白在渲染中的贡献度,通过1减去所有6张纹理的权
重得到
            fixed4 whiteColor = fixed4(1, 1, 1, 1) * (1 -
i.hatchWeights0.x - i.hatchWeights0.y - i.hatchWeights0.z -
                    i.hatchWeights1.x - i.hatchWeights1.y
- i.hatchWeights1.z);
            fixed4 hatchColor = hatchTex0 + hatchTex1 +
hatchTex2 + hatchTex3 + hatchTex4 + hatchTex5 + whiteColor;
            UNITY LIGHT_ATTENUATION(atten, i, i.worldPos);
            return fixed4(hatchColor.rgb * Color.rgb *
atten, 1.0);
```

Lecture 14 非真实渲染 - Written By Dolphin NIE

```
ENDCG
}
FallBack "Diffuse"
}
```