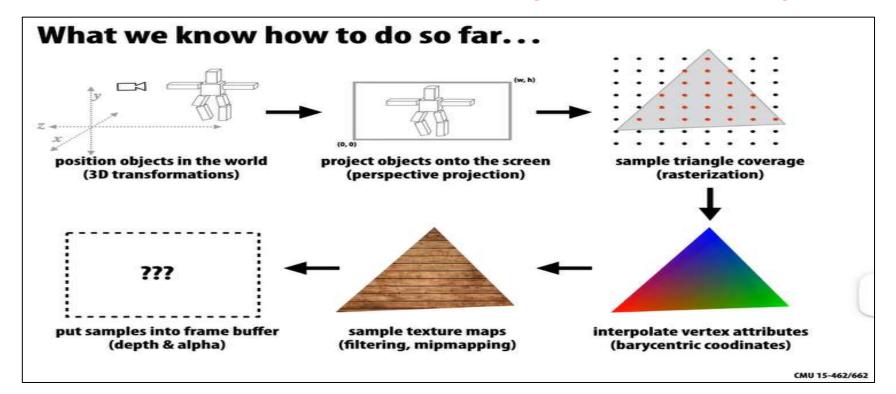


Recap

- ➤ Geometry(Objects Modeling, set Scene)
- ➤ Viewing(from MC to DC, set Camera and Norm Projection)
- ➤ Rasterization(from Vertex to Fragment, set Light and Texture)

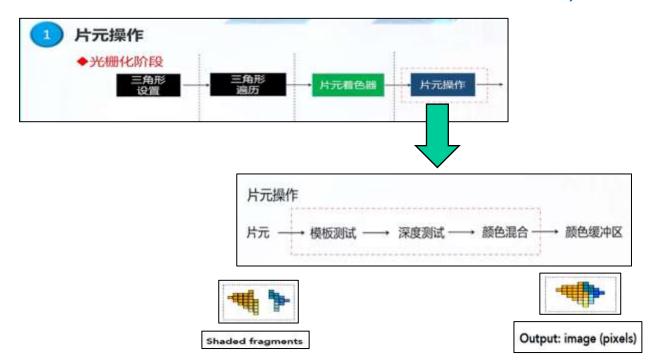




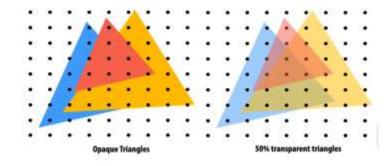
Today's theme1

➤Fragment Operation"片元操作"

- •对每片元进行操作,只有通过了"片元操作",片元颜色才会写入颜色缓冲区。
- •一般按顺序包含三种操作:"模板测试","深度测试","颜色混合/alpha测试"
- •一般由程序启动或关闭(enable/disable), 若开启则渲染管线根据参数自动实现。



Occlusion: which triangle is visible at each covered sample point?

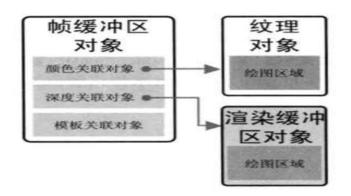


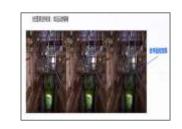


Today's theme2

- ▶其它颜色合成技术(离散技术)
 - ▶其它alpha混合
 - >雾化, 反走样、运动模糊、泛光效果等
 - ▶图像合成技术
 - ▶图像增强, 边缘提取等
 - ➤离屏渲染OSR(Off-Screen Rendering)技术



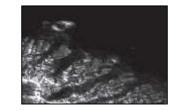




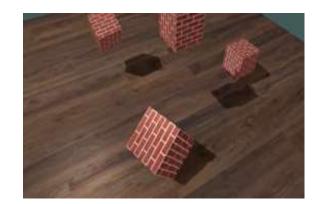








enhanced





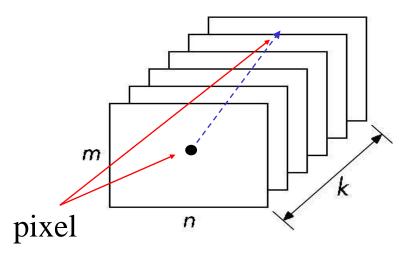
Outline

- 帧缓存和帧缓存操作Buffer and Buffer Operation
- 片元操作Fragment Operation
 - Stencil Test模板测试
 - Depth Test 深度测试
 - Color Blend 颜色混合
 - ▶半透明效果Translucence(Alpha Blending)
- 其它颜色合成技术Color Blending
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 - · OSR离屏渲染技术
 - Shadow Map 阴影贴图



Buffer and Buffer Operation

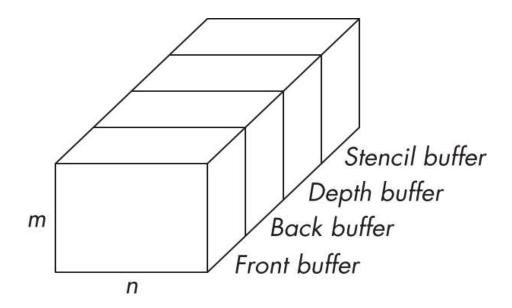
- ▶片元处理阶段主要是对片元fragment和缓存Buffer进行操作,不同于一般内存的存储和操作,所以首先应该了解缓存的存储和操作特点。
- ➤ Define <u>a buffer by</u>
 - its spatial resolution (n x m) and
 - its depth (or precision) k (the number of bits per pixel)
 - Most RGBA buffers 8 bits per component: K=8bit * 4 component=32 bit,
 - Latest are floating point (IEEE)





- >on graphics card, have different type buffers:
 - <u>Default</u> front and back color buffers(颜色缓存) Holds colors
 - Stencil buffer(模板缓冲) Holds masks
 - Depth buffer(深度缓存) Holds Deep Values (Z values)

-

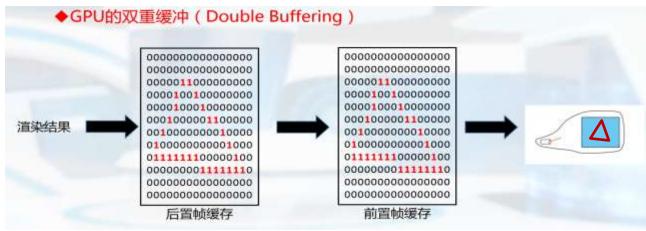




➤Color Buffer(颜色缓存)

- 片元处理后的最终屏幕画面每个像素点的颜色值的存放地
- 系统"默认"的用于显示一帧画面用到的帧缓存
- 双帧结构又分为后帧(用于存放渲染结果)和前帧(用于屏幕显示输出)





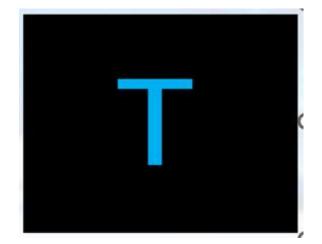


- ➤Stencil Buffer 模板缓存
 - Stencil buffer(模板缓冲) Holds masks
 - 模板分辨率和屏幕分辨率一致

片元

模板缓存

屏幕显示

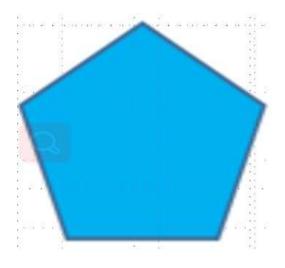




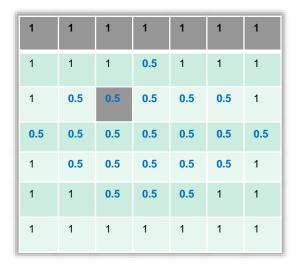
➤Depth buffer(深度缓存)

- ➤ Depth buffer(深度缓存) Holds Deep Values (Z values)
- ➤深度缓存分辨率和屏幕分辨率一致

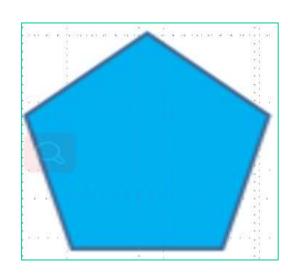
片元



深度缓存



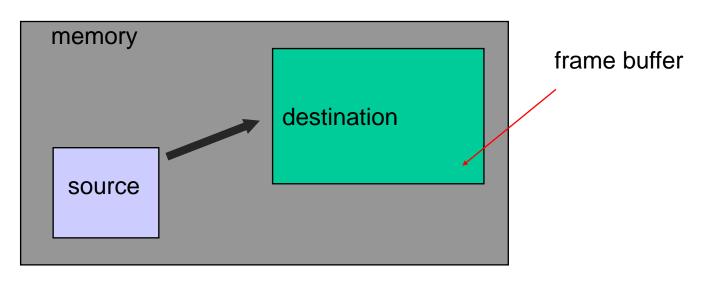
屏幕显示





Buffer Operations:

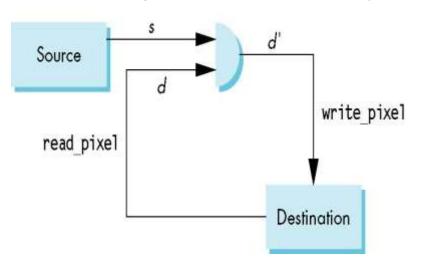
- Bit Block Transfer (BitBlt)(位块转移/位块传输)
 - consider all of memory as a large two-dimensional array of pixels(二维像素矩阵)
 - read and write rectangular block of pixels(读写矩形像素块)



writing into the frame buffer



- Buffer Operations(cont.)
 - Bit operations: act on blocks of bits with single instruction writing Modes: d'=function(s, d)
 - ➤ Note: Writing Model is Read destination pixel before Writing
 - ➤ Source and destination bits are combined bitwise(源位和目标位是按位组合的)
 - ▶16 possible functions (one per column in table), such as Replace, XOR, OR,.....



replace								OR										
S	d		0	1/	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1



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片元操作Fragment Operation

1. 模板测试(stencil test)

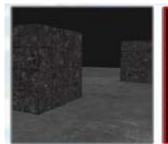
- ▶模板测试: 主要用于根据模板缓冲区中的值来决定某些像素片段是否可见。 模板测试在深度测试之前进行, 提供了一种强大的机制来实现各种复杂的视 觉效果, 如遮罩、镜像、轮廓渲染等
- ▶默认是关闭,一般需要在程序中开启和设置相关的参数,由系统自动实现。

(openGL中的设置命令)
// 启用模板测试
glEnable(GL_STENCIL_TEST);
// 设置模板测试参数
glStencilFunc(GL_EQUAL, 1, 0xFF); // 只有当模板值等于1时才通过测试
glStencilOp(GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP, GL_REPLACE); // 测试失败时保持原值,
测试通讨时替换为新值

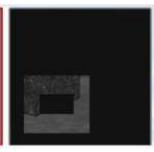
// 清除模板缓冲区 glClearStencil(0); glClear(GL_STENCIL_BUFFER_BIT);

// 提交绘制调用









片元 示

模板缓存

屏幕显



片元操作Fragment Operation (cont.)

▶2. 深度测试(Depth Test)

深度缓存(Z-buffer):存储每个片元的深度信息(或Z值,一般Z值越大,深度越大)

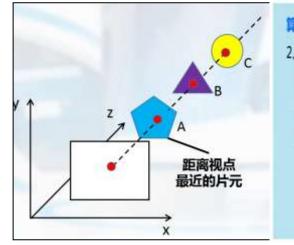
- **▶深度测试:据**每片元的深度值与深度缓存中已有深度比较, 判其颜色是否写入颜色缓存
- ▶默认是关闭, 一般需要在程序中开启和设置相关的参数, 由系统自动实现。

(webGL设置语句)
//设置Z-BUFFER初值
gl.clear(gl.DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);

//开启Z-BUFFER算法
gl.enable(gl.DEPTH_TEST);

//关闭Z-BUFFER算法
gl.disable(gl.DEPTH_TEST);





算法步骤:

2、处理场景中的每一多边形,每次一个: 计算多边形的上各点(x , y)的深度值z 若z < depthBuff(x , y) 则depthBuff(x , y) = z; 取得该多边形表面的颜色值surfColor(x , y); frameBuff(x , y) = surfColor(x , y)



片元操作Fragment Operation (cont.)

3.color Blending 颜色混合

- ▶<mark>颜色混合</mark>: 将当前存储在颜色缓冲区中的颜色(目标颜色)与将要画上去的颜色(源颜色)通过某种方式混合在一起, 再写入颜色缓冲区。
- ▶默认是关闭, 一般需要在程序中开启和设置相关的参数, 由系统根据参数自动实现

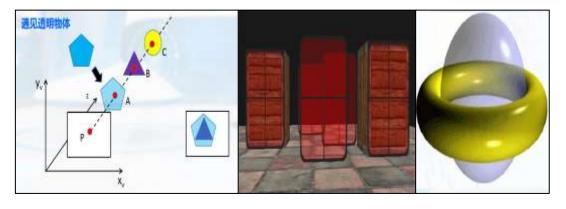
(webGL设置语句) //打开混合功能 gl.enable(gl.BLEND)

//设置混合因子 gl.blendFunc(source_factor,destination_factor);

//关闭混合 gl.disable(gl.BLEND)









片元操作Fragment Operation (cont.)

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▶3.color Blending 颜色混合(cont.)

- Blending Equation混合方程: C'd = S Cs + d Cd
 - ➤ During rendering we can expand our writing model to use **RGBA** values

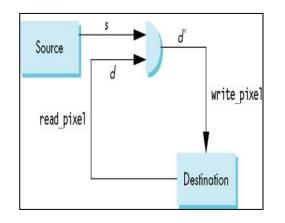
source color: $C_{s=}[R_s, G_s, B_s, A_s]$, destination color: $C_d=[R_d, G_d, B_d, A_d]$

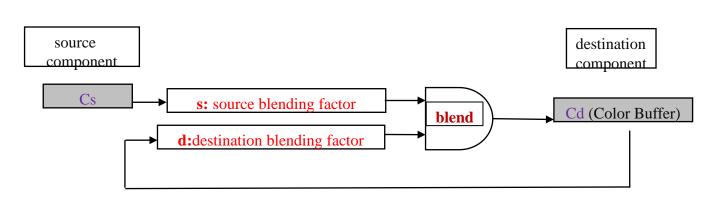
>define source and destination blending factors s, d for each RGBA component

sourse blending factor: $s = [s_r, s_g, s_b, s_{\alpha}],$

destination blending factor: $d = [d_r, d_g, d_b, d_{\alpha}]$

Blend Equation: $C'_d = [R_d, G_d, B_d, A_d] = [s_r R_s + d_r R_d, s_g G_s + d_g G_d, s_b B_s + d_b B_d, s_c A_s + d_c A_d]$





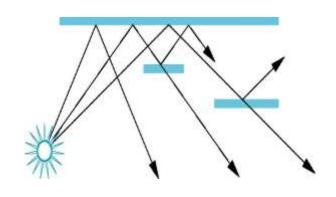


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Translucence (Alpha Blending)





- 光栅化渲染管线的局限:
 - 每个物体表面的颜色是单独计算的,后渲染的片元颜色直接覆盖先前的片元颜色即: $C'_d = C_s$
 - 若程序开启了"深度检测",则离视点更近片元色会"替换replace"先前的像素颜色: $C'_{d} = C_{near}$
- +透明Translucence(α混合):
 - 采用颜色混合方程 "blend equation $C'_d = s C_s + d C_d$ " 可显示被遮挡但能看见的表面颜色

The University of New Mexico

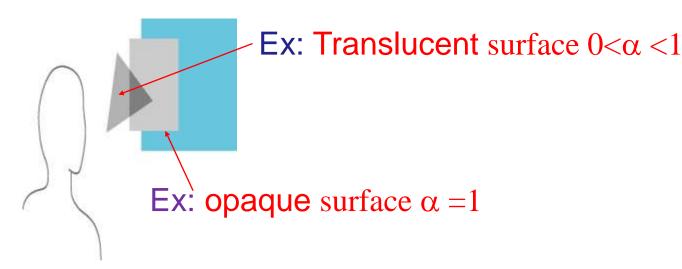
➤What is Alpha (α)? 不透明度

 \triangleright Use A component of RGBA (or <u>α of RGBα</u>) to store <u>opacity不透明度</u> (采用颜色通道RGBA中的A通道值(即α值), 表示该表面材质的不透明度)

α =1: Opaque不透明 surfaces permit no light to pass through表面"不允许光线通过"

α=0: Transparent透明surfaces permit all light to pass表面"允许所有光线通过"

0<α<1: Translucent半透明 surfaces pass some light 表面"允许部分光线通过"







- ➤ Use "Alpha Blending" to Realize Translucence Effects
 - rightharpoonup representation $\mathbf{C}'_{d} = \mathbf{s} \mathbf{C}_{s} + \mathbf{d} \mathbf{C}_{d}$ and pick source and destination factors,
 - >gl.enable(gl.BLEND);
 - ▶gl.blendFunc(source_factor,destination_factor) //通常s+d=1
 - Note: Only certain factors supported for "source_factor" and "destination_factor"
 - gl. ZERO, gl. ONE, //注意两者之和等于1
 - gl.SRC ALPHA, gl.ONE MINUS SRC ALPHA
 - gl.DST_ALPHA, gl.ONE_MINUS_DST_ALPHA
 - ▶透明采用:gl.blendFunc(gl.SRC_ALPHA, gl.ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA);
 - "SRC_ALPHA" as the source blending factors s, is the "A" of source RGBA
 - "ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA" as the destination blending factors d

```
alpha Blending Equation: C'_{d} = [R_{d}, G_{d}, B_{d}, A_{d}] = [A_{s}R_{s} + (1-A_{s})R_{d}, A_{s}G_{s} + (1-A_{s})G_{d}, A_{s}B_{s} + (1-A_{s})B_{d}, A_{s}A_{s} + (1-A_{s})A_{d}]
ref: Blend Equation: C'_{d} = [R_{d}, G_{d}, B_{d}, A_{d}] = [s_{r}R_{s} + d_{r}R_{d}, s_{g}G_{s} + d_{g}G_{d}, s_{b}B_{s} + d_{b}B_{d}, s_{c}A_{s} + d_{d}A_{d}]
```



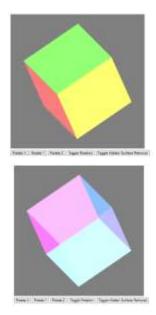
>Example:

- ➤\AngelCode8E\08\cubit: rotating translucent cube. Hidden-surface removal can be toggled on and off
- ▶6个面绘制顺序:红,黄,绿,兰,品红,青色

```
gl.enable(gl.BLEND);
gl.blendFunc(gl.SRC_ALPHA, gl.ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA);
```

```
function colorCube()
{
    quad(1, 0, 3, 2);
    quad(2, 3, 7, 6);
    quad(3, 0, 4, 7);
    quad(6, 5, 1, 2);
    quad(4, 5, 6, 7);
    quad(5, 4, 0, 1);
}
```

```
var vertexColors = [
   vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5),  // black
   vec4(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5),  // red
   vec4(1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.5),  // yellow
   vec4(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.5),  // green
   vec4(0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.5),  // blue
   vec4(1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.5),  // magenta
   vec4(0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.5),  // cyan
   vec4(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.5)  // white
];
```





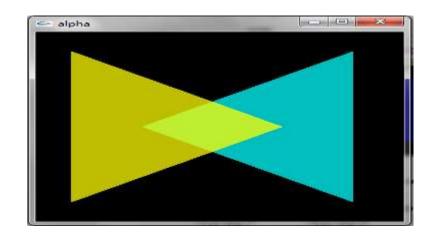
▶问题: 透明效果依赖于表面的渲染顺序! order dependency

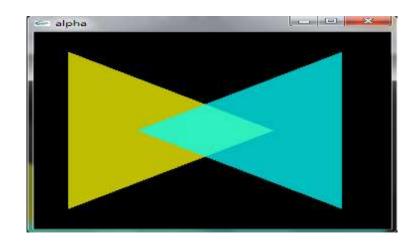
gl. BlendFunc (GL SRC ALPHA, GL ONE MINUS SRC ALPHA)

gl. BlendFunc (GL SRC ALPHA, GL ONE MINUS SRC ALPHA)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{R'}_{buffer} = \alpha_{yellow} \ \text{R}_{yellow} + (1 - \alpha_{yellow}) \ \text{R}_{cyan} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.75 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.25 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0.75 \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix} + (1 - 0.75) \begin{pmatrix} 0.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R'_{buffer} = \alpha_{yellow} \ R_{yellow} + (1 - \alpha_{yellow}) \ R_{cyan} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.75 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.25 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0.75 \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix} + (1 - 0.75) \begin{pmatrix} 0.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.25 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix} = 0.75 \begin{pmatrix} 0.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix} + (1 - 0.75) \begin{pmatrix} 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.75 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1$$



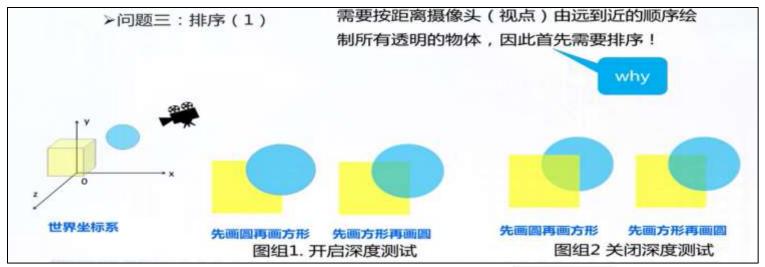




➤When rendering Opaque Objects(当场景只有半透明对象时)

解决方案: 对物体按摄像机顺序排序,绘制时先远后近

(这时, 无论是否开启了"深度测试", 都能够正确进行"颜色混合"实现透明效果!)











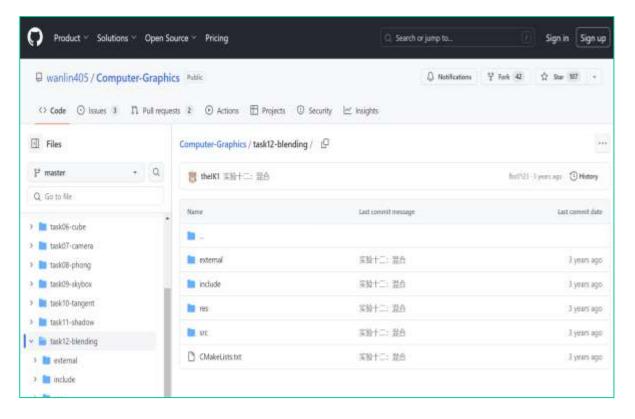
➤ When Both Opaque and Translucent Objects

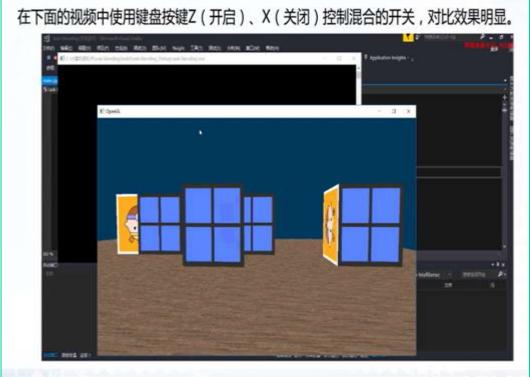
▶解决方案:

- ▶绘制不透明多边形:会挡住所有它背后的多边形,应该开启深度检测进行处理
- ▶绘制半透明多边形:不能完全遮挡其背后的多边形,应该<u>不开启深度检测,但应让其可读</u>并需要对它们按深度进行排序,按从远到近的顺序进行绘制。
 - ▶为什么"深度缓存只读":因为若半透明片元的深度比深度缓存的值大,则表示其被不透明表面遮挡,应舍弃而不进行Alpha混合计算)
- 在webGL中实现的步骤如下(参见《webgl编程指南》)
 - 1.开启隐藏面消除功能 gl.enable(gl.DEPTH_TEST);
 - 2.绘制所有不透明的物体(A=1.0)
 - 3.锁定用于进行隐藏面消除的深度缓冲区的写入操作,使深度缓冲区只读gl.depthMask(false);
 - 4.绘制所有半透明的物体(A<1.0),并注意将它们进行深度排序, 即从后向前顺序绘制。
 - 5.释放深度缓冲区(恢复写入功能)gl.depthMask(true);



- ▶openGL实现透明效果的例子,参见万琳github代码
 - https://github.com/wanlin405/Computer-Graphics/tree/master/task12-blending







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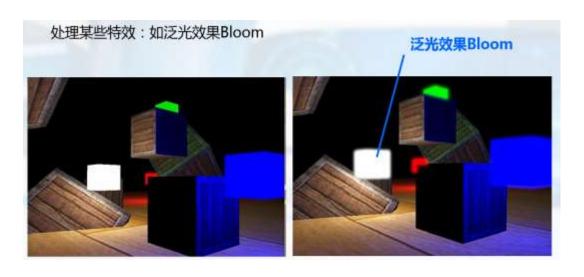
Composite

对多个"片元颜色"进行加权求和得到片元的颜色值, 然后再写入帧缓存作像素色

- ▶片元可能来自多幅图像上的多个像素点, 也可能是单幅图像上的多个像素点,
- ▶早期管线用累积缓存, 现在采用"纹理对象"存储图像, 在"片元着色器"里进行颜色合成

$$C' = \sum_{1}^{n} \frac{C_i}{n} \qquad C' = \sum_{1}^{n} p_i * C_i$$







Composite(cont.)

Composite Multiple Images 多幅图像合成

- Image Filtering (convolution卷积)图像滤波
 - add shifted and scaled versions of an image
- Whole scene antialiasing场景反走样
 - move primitives a little for each render
- Depth of Field深度模糊(深度滤波)
 - move viewer a little for each render keeping one plane unchanged
- Motion effects运动模糊(时间滤波)

-



Outline

- 帧缓存和帧缓存操作Buffer and Buffer Operation
- 片元操作Fragment Operation
 - Stencil Test模板测试
 - Depth Test 深度测试
 - Color Blend 颜色混合
- 其它颜色合成技术Color Blending
 - Composite 合成技术
 - Image processing图像处理
 - · OSR离屏渲染技术
 - -Shadow Map 阴影贴图



Image Processing

Fragment Shaders and Images

- Suppose that we send a rectangle (two triangles) to the vertex shader and render it with an n x m texture map
- Suppose that in addition we use an n x m canvas
 - ➤ There is now a one-to-one correspondence between each texel and each fragment, Hence, can regard "fragment operations" as "imaging operations on the texture map"(当每个"纹素"和每个"片元"建立了一对一的关系时,可将"片元操作"看作在"纹理图上的图像操作")



➤ Using Multiple Texels

◆Suppose we have a 256 x 256 texture in the texture object "image" returns the value of the texture at (x,y): sampler2D(image, vec2(x,y)) returns the value of the texel to the right of (x,y): sampler2D(image, vec2(x+1.0/256.0), y);

Examples in the following:

- a) Image Enhancer
- b) Sobel Edge Detector
- c) Using Multiple Textures(Matrix addition, subtract...)

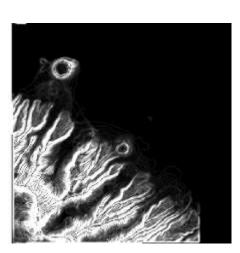


•a. Image Enhancer 图像增强 /2024AngelCode8E/08/hawaiiImage.html

```
#version 300 es
precision mediump float;
in vec2 vTexCoord;
out vec4 fColor;
uniform sampler2D uTextureMap;
void main()
   float d = 1.0/256.0;
   float x = vTexCoord.x;
   float y = vTexCoord.y;
    fColor = 10.0*abs(texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x+d, y))
                     -texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x-d, y)))
            +10.0*abs(texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x, y+d))
                     -texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x, y-d)));
    fColor.w = 1.0;
```



original



enhanced



• b. Sobel Edge Detector边缘检测

- Nonlinear, Find approximate gradient at each point
- Compute smoothed finite difference approximations to x and y components separately
- Simple with fragment shader, Display magnitude of approximate gradient

```
<script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
#version 300 es
precision mediump float;
in vec2 vTexCoord;
out vec4 fColor;
uniform sampler2D uTextureMap;
void main(){
    float d = 1.0/256.0;
    float x = vTexCoord.x;
    float y = vTexCoord.y;
    vec4 gx, gy;
    gx = 3.0*texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x+d, y))
         + texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x+d, y+d))
         + texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x+d, y-d))
         - 3.0*texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x-d, y))
         texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x-d, y+d))
         - texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x-d, y-d));
    gy = 3.0*texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x, y+d))
         + texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x+d, y+d))
         + texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x-d, y+d))
         - 3.0*texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x, y-d))

    texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x+d, y-d))

         - texture(uTextureMap, vec2(x-d, y-d));
    fColor = sqrt(gx*gx + gy*gy);
    fColor.w = 1.0;
```





original

Sobel Edge Detect



c. Using Multiple Textures

> matrix addition

Create two samplers, texture1 and texture2, that contain the data In fragment shader
 gl_FragColor = sampler2D(texture1, vec2(x, y)) +sampler2D(texture2, vec2(x,y));

➤ Matrix subtract

- Create two samplers, texture1 and texture2, that contain the data In fragment shader gl_FragColor = sampler2D(texture1, vec2(x, y)) - sampler2D(texture2, vec2(x,y));



Outline

- 帧缓存和帧缓存操作Buffer and Buffer Operation
- 片元操作Fragment Operation
 - Stencil Test模板测试
 - Depth Test 深度测试
 - Color Blend 颜色混合
- 其它颜色合成技术Color Blending
 - Composite 合成技术
 - Image processing图像处理
 - OSR离屏渲染技术
 - -Shadow Map 阴影贴图



Off-Screen Rendering

- What we have done as large matrix operations rather than graphics operations
- Leads to the field of General Purpose Computing with a GPU (GPGPU)
 - Add two matrices
 - Multiply two matrices
 - Fast Fourier Transform
 - Uses speed and parallelism of GPU
- But how do we get out results?
 - Floating point frame buffers
 - OpenCL (WebCL)
 - Compute shaders
- Need more storage for most GPGPU calculations, Need shared memory
 - ➤ Solution: Use texture memory纹理存储 and off-screen rendering离屏渲染



Off-Screen Rendering 离屏渲染技术

用多着色器渲染和离屏渲染技术,实现阴影绘制:

- 1.多着色器渲染Multi-Shaders Rendering
- 2.离屏渲染Off-Screen Rendering
- 3.阴影生成方法Shadow Mapping





1. Multi-Shaders Rendering



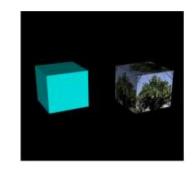
- •用不同的着色器绘制不同的物体
 - solidProgram里的vertex shader和fragment shader绘制solidCube

```
// 绘制单色立方体
drawSolidCube(gl, solidProgram, cube, -2.0, currentAngle, viewProjMatrix);
```

- texProgram里的vertex shader和fragment shader绘制TexCube



1. Multi-Shaders Rendering (cont.)



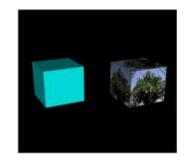
• drawsolidCube绘制左边立方体:

```
// 绘制单色立方体
drawSolidCube(gl, solidProgram, cube, -2.0, currentAngle, viewProjMatrix);
```

```
var SOLID VSHADER SOURCE =
  'attribute vec4 a Position; \n' +
  'attribute vec4 a Normal; \n' +
  'uniform mat4 u MvpMatrix;\n' +
  'uniform mat4 u NormalMatrix; \n' +
  'varying vec4 v Color; \n' +
  'void main() (\n' +
     vec3 lightDirection = vec3(0.0, 0.0, 1.0); \n' + // Light direction (World coordinate)
     vec4 color = vec4(0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);\n' +
                                                      // Face color
    gl Position = u MvpMatrix * a Position; \n' +
     vec3 normal = normalize(vec3(u NormalMatrix * a Normal)):\n' +
    float nDotL = max(dot(normal, lightDirection), 0.0);\n' +
    v Color = vec4(color.rgb * nDotL, color.a); \n' +
  ')\n';
// Fragment shader for single color drawing
var SOLID FSHADER SOURCE =
  '#ifdef GL ES\n' +
  'precision mediump float; \n' +
  '#endif\n' +
  'varving vec4 v Color; \n' +
  'void main() (\n' +
  ' gl FragColor = v Color; \n' +
  11\m1:
```



1. Multi-Shaders Rendering(cont.)



• drawTexCube绘制右边有纹理的立方体

```
// 绘制纹理立方体
drawTexCube(gl, texProgram, cube, texture, 2.0, currentAngle,
→viewProjMatrix);
```

```
// Vertex shader for texture drawing
var TEXTURE VSHADER SOURCE =
  'attribute vec4 a Position; \n' +
  'attribute vec4 a Normal: \n' +
  'attribute vec2 a TexCoord; \n' +
  'uniform mat4 u MvpMatrix; \n' +
  'uniform mat4 u NormalMatrix:\n' +
  'varying float v NdotL; \n' +
  'varying vec2 v TexCoord; \n' +
  'void main() (\n' +
    vec3 lightDirection = vec3(0.0, 0.0, 1.0);\n' + // Light direction(World coordinate)
    gl Position = u MvpMatrix * a Position; \n' +
    vec3 normal = normal1ze(vec3(u NormalMatrix * a Normal)); \n' +
 ' v NdotL = max(dot(normal, lightDirection), 0.0);\n' +
  ' v TexCoord = a TexCoord; \n' +
 ' 1 \ m ' ;
// Fragment shader for texture drawing
var TEXTURE FSHADER SOURCE =
  '#ifdef GL ES\n' +
  'precision mediump float; \n' +
  '#endif\n' +
  'uniform sampler2D u Sampler; \n' +
  'varying vec2 v TexCoord; \n' +
  'varying float v NdotL; \n' +
  'void main() (\n' +
    vec4 color - texture2D(u Sampler, v TexCoord); \n' +
    gl FragColor = vec4(color.rgb * v NdotL, color.a); \n' +
  * 1 \n * ;
```



2.Off Screen Rendering离屏渲染

OSR(Off Screen Rendering)

- 把场景渲染保存到帧缓存对象FBO(Frame Buffer Object)且不显示输出。
- 即渲染结果(一帧图像)<mark>不会</mark>渲染到默认的颜色帧缓存中进行 屏幕显示。
- 常用于实现: 动态模糊,景深,阴影等效果



2.Off Screen Rendering (cont.)

➤ OSR(Off Screen Rendering) (cont.)

帧缓冲区对象FBO: 自定义的帧缓冲

- 类似于显示用的帧缓存区对象, 但FBO绘制的内容不直接显示在屏幕画布上。
- FBO包含三个"关联对象attachment object"
 - 颜色关联对象(color attachment)
 - 深度关联对象(depth attachment)
 - 模板关联对象(stencil attachment)

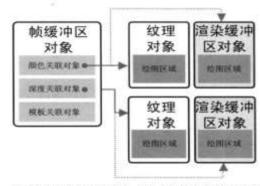


图 10.19 帧缓冲区对象、纹理对象和渲染缓冲区对象

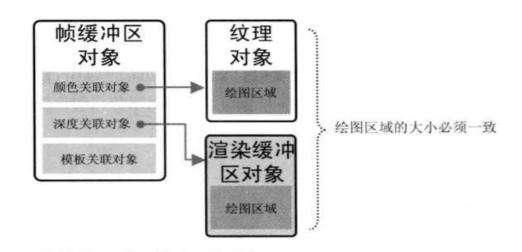
- 关联对象的类型: 纹理对象TO或渲染缓冲区对象RBO
 - 纹理对象TO(texture object)
 - 渲染缓冲区对象RBO(render buffer object)
 - 比纹理对象更加通用的绘图区域, 可以向其中写入多种类型的数据



2.Off Screen Rendering (cont.)

·OSR技术操作步骤:

- 首先,创建帧缓冲区对象FBO
- 然后, 将"颜色光联对象, 深度关联对象, 模板关联对象"等 关联 给 FBO
 - 如下图, 颜色关联对象(用即纹理对象TO)替代了系统默认显示颜色缓冲区。
 - 如下图, 深度关联对象(用渲染缓冲区对象RBO)替代了系统默认显示深度缓冲区。
- 最后, 在FBO中进行离屏渲染。
 - 常将纹理对象作为颜色缓存存放一帧的颜色内容。这种离屏幕渲染也称为: "渲染到纹理 Render to Texture", 其中纹理对象中的纹理称为"动态纹理"。



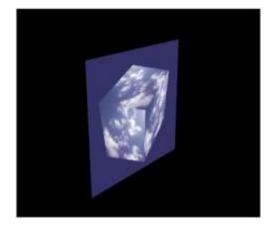


2.Off Screen Rendering (cont.)

Example: FramebufferObject.js,参见右上图运行结果和代码

- 1.第一次渲染drawTextureCube是渲染到纹理(未显示)
 - // 函数 function initFramebufferObject(gl): 包含1~7 步骤,参见右下图
- 2.第二次渲染drawTexturePlane是渲染到屏幕(进行显示输出)

```
function draw(ql, canvas, fbo, plane, cube, angle, texture, viewProjMatrix, viewProjMatrixFBO) {
  gl.bindFramebuffer(gl.FRAMEBUFFER, fbo);
                                                    // Change the drawing destination to FBO
 gl.viewport(0, 0, OFFSCREEN WIDTH, OFFSCREEN HEIGHT); // Set a viewport for FBO
 gl.clearColor(0.2, 0.2, 0.4, 1.0); // Set clear color (the color is slightly changed)
 gl.clear(gl.COLOR BUFFER BIT | gl.DEPTH BUFFER BIT); // Clear FBO
 drawTexturedCube(ql, ql.program, cube, angle, texture, viewProjMatrixFBO); // Draw the cube
 gl.bindFramebuffer(gl.FRAMEBUFFER, null);
                                               // Change the drawing destination to color buffer
 gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height); // Set the size of viewport back to that of <canvas>
 gl.clearColor(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
 gl.clear(gl.COLOR BUFFER BIT | gl.DEPTH BUFFER BIT); // Clear the color buffer
  drawTexturedPlane(gl, gl.program, plane, angle, fbo.texture, viewProjMatrix); // Draw the plane
```



- 1. 创建帧缓冲区对象 (gl.createFramebffer())。
- 创建纹理对象并设置其尺寸和参数(gl.createTexture(), gl.bindTexture(), gl.texImage2D(), gl.Parameteri()).
- 3. 创建渲染缓冲区对像 (gl.createRenderbuffer())。
- 绑定直染缓冲区对象并设置其尺寸 (ql.bindRenderbuffer), ql,renderbufferltorage())。
- 5. 将帧缓冲区的颜色关联对象指定为一个纹理对象(gl-frambufferTexture2Di))。
- 将帧缓冲区的深度关联对象指定为一个渲染缓冲区对象(cl. framebufferRenderbuffer(l)。
- 7. 检查帧缓冲区是否正确配置 (gl.checkFramebufferStatus())。
- 8. 在帧缓冲区中进行绘制 (gl.bindFramebuffer())



3.Shadow Mapping(阴影映射/贴图)

➤ Why Shadow

▶局部光照模型并不会直接产生阴影,需要采用阴影生成技术来模拟。

➤What is Shadow

▶一个物体表面之所以会处在阴影当中,是由于在它和光源之间存在着遮蔽物(或者说遮蔽物离光源的距离比物体要近).

➤ How to Shadow

- 光栅化渲染常用阴影生成法:
 - Shadow Mapping(阴影映射) /深度贴图(depth map)
 - Shadow Volume(阴影体)

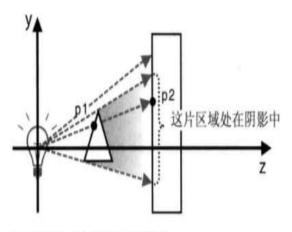
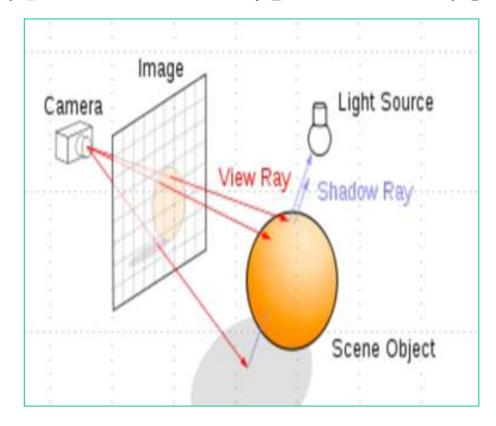


图 10.21 阴影贴图的原理



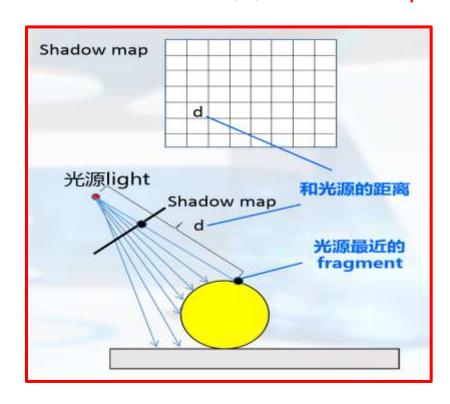
- ➤ Shadow Mapping(阴影映射/阴影贴图)
 - ▶ 视点"可见的", 光源"可见的"的表面, 则不在阴影中;
 - ▶ 视点"可见的", 光源"不可见的"的表面, 则落在阴影中。

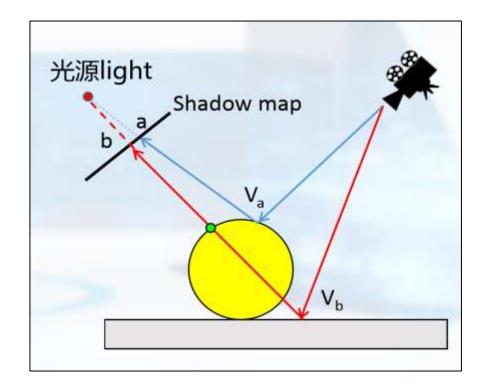




➤ Shadow Mapping(阴影映射/阴影贴图)(cont.)

Step 1离屏渲染:以光源作为观察点,对场景进行第一次渲染(离屏渲染),建立shadow map 先把场景中所有的光照计算关掉,然后以"点光源"作为视点,在光源坐标系下,对整个场景进行第一次渲染,得"深度图"shadow map"(即光源可见面的像素深度d)。







The University of New Mexico

➤Shadow Mapping(阴影映射/阴影贴图)(cont.)

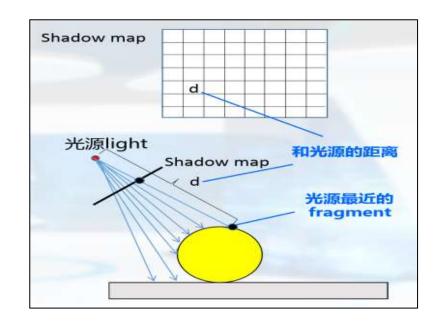
Step 1:以光源作为观察点,对场景进行第一次渲染(离屏渲染),建立shadow map

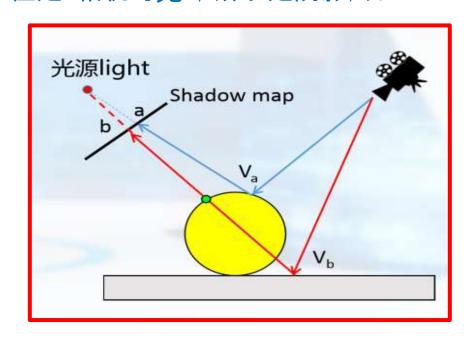
先把场景中所有的光照计算关掉,然后以"点光源"作为视点,在光源坐标系下,对整个场景进行第一次渲染,得"深度图"shadow map"(即光源可见面的像素深度)。

Step2屏幕渲染: 以视点为观察点, 对场景进行第二次渲染(屏幕渲染), 且比较shadowmap中深度进行着色。

以"正常观察点"作为视点,在观察坐标下,对整个场景进行第二次渲染,即对每个"视点可见像素"计算它和光源的距离z,和第一次渲染得到的shadow map中该像素的可见深度值d, 进行比较:

- 如果d= z, 说明这个像素是"光源可见"并且"相机可见", 所以是非阴影, 如Va.
- 如果d< z, 说明这个像素是"光源不可见"但是"相机可见", 所以是阴影, 如Vb.



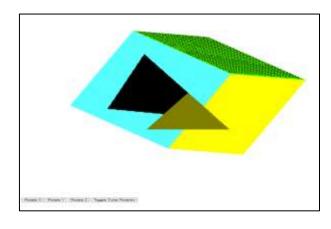




3.Shadow Map(cont.)

➤ Shadow Mapping(阴影映射/阴影贴图) (cont.)

- 实例shadowmap ref /angelcode8E/08/shadowmap.*
- ✓第一遍渲染: 离屏渲染(渲染到纹理):以"点光源"作为观察点渲染到纹理
 - 对光源可见的像素, 将其深度值Z值写入到FBO的"纹理缓存TO"中保存起来.
 - 在片元着色器中: gl_FragColor = vec4(gl_FragCoord.z, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0); //可只用r保存深度
- ✔第二遍渲染: 屏幕渲染(渲染到屏幕): 以"相机"作为观察点进行渲染
 - ✓对每可见片元, 从纹理对象中取相应的"光源可见最小深度d"(即第一遍渲染中保存在r中的值)。
 - ✓对每可见片元, 计算从光源观察时的裁剪坐标, 并且从[-1,1]规范化到[0,1]范围, 且除以W得到笛卡尔坐标, 得到其"光源观察时的深度值z",
 - ✓若z<d,则该片元是"光源不可见的",应属于阴影。



```
vec4 shadowColor = vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0); //black

// rescale depths from [-1, 1] to texture coords in range [0, 1]

// convert from (x, y, z, w) values to (x/w, y/w, z/w)
vec3 shadowCoord = 0.5*vLightViewPosition.xyz/vLightViewPosition.w + 0.5;

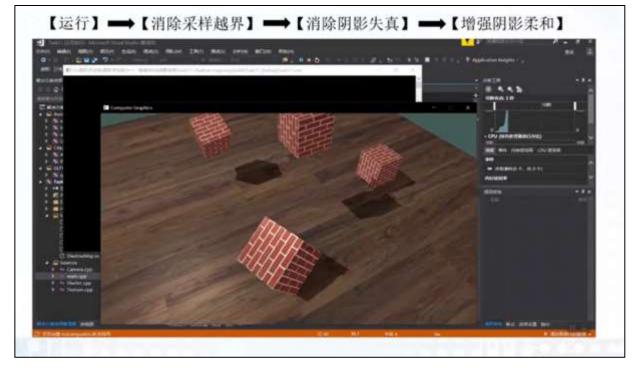
// get depth from texture map
float depth = texture(uTextureMap, shadowCoord.xy).x;

//compare depth from camera with depth of fragment in camera space
// add small factor to control some of the aliasing
if(shadowCoord.z < depth + 0.005) fColor = vColor;
else fColor = shadowColor;</pre>
```



- ➤ Shadow Mapping(阴影映射/阴影贴图)(cont.)
 - 实例 (openGL)//参万琳"中国大学MOOC"讲解"实时动态阴影"
 - https://github.com/wanlin405/Computer-Graphics/tree/master/



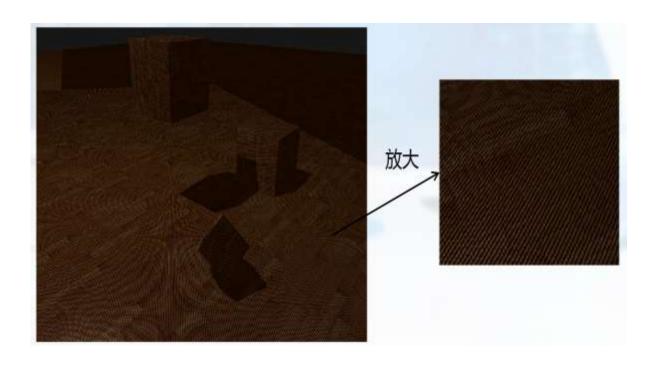




▶Shadow Mapping (阴影映射/阴影贴图) 存在问题:

- 硬阴影: 发现无论遮挡物有多远, 阴影的边界依然很明显
- <u>阴影失真</u>: 距离光源比较远时,多个片元可能从深度贴图(shadow map)的<u>同一个深度里取值。下图中,左边是希望效果,右边是失真效果(出现交替黑线)。</u>







Summary

- Buffer帧缓存: 有一定分辨率m x n, 每个像素按位面存储的存储区域
- Buffer Operation: 像素位块操作 Cd'=f(Cs,Cd)
- Fragment Process片元处理: 模板检测, 深度检测, 颜色混合
 - Blend混合: Cd'=s*Cs + d*Cd
 - Translucence透明效果(s取Cs或Cd的A值(不透明度),且d=1-s)
 - Fog雾化效果(源混合因子s是和视点物体距离d相关的函数f(d))
 - · Composite合成: C'=∑PiCi //多个像素颜色进行比例调和
 - Image Processing图像处理(采用纹理对象存储数据)
 - Shadow Map 阴影: 离屏渲染技术OSR
 - · 第一次渲染: 采用OSR技术渲染到纹理。即渲染到FBO的TO, 得到"光源可见最小深度d"
 - · 第二次渲染: 渲染到帧缓存。对每可见片元, 从纹理对象TO中取相应的"光源可见最小深度d", 若小于"本次渲染的光源距离", 则该片元是阴影。



Summary (cont.)

OSR (Off Screen Rendering)

- GPUs now include a large amount of "texture memory"(纹理存储) and use "texture functions"(纹理函数) can implement desired functionality in fragment shaders

OSR Advantages:

- Fast (not under control of window system)
- Simple: Using frame buffer objects (FBOs帧缓冲对象), can <u>render into</u> <u>texture memory instead of the frame buffer((渲染到纹理而不是帧缓存) and then read from this memory</u>.(读写都在GPU存储中, 不在CPU中)