

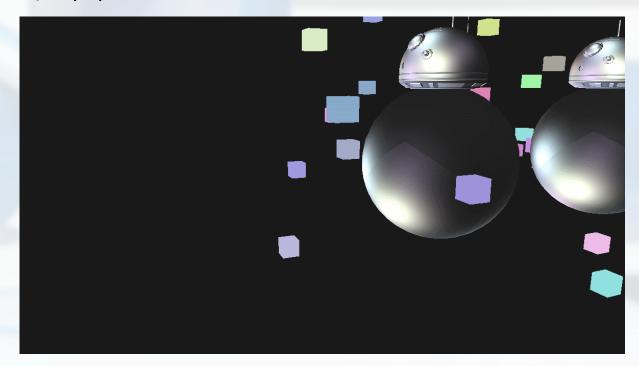


- 1 实验要求
 - 2 程序流程
 - 3 要点解析
 - 4 程序演示



实验要求

- 1.理解延迟渲染原理; 2.实现延迟渲染;











几何阶段



光照处理阶段







G-buffer创建



着色器、模型 和光源设置





G-buffer创建

创建了G-buffer,因为接下来的操作要在该帧缓冲上进行, 第三行我们在这里绑定到G-buffer帧缓冲上

Gbuffer 创建

// G-buffer的创建

unsigned int gBuffer;

glGenFramebuffers(1, &gBuffer);

绑定该帧缓冲

glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, gBuffer);





为G-BUFFER创建三个纹理附件(或叫颜色附件):

gPosition顶点位置信息;

gNormal法线信息;

gAlbedoSpec颜色信息和镜面强度值;

纹理创建 及绑定

//position-位置信息

glGenTextures(1, &gPosition);

glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, gPosition);

glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, GL_RGB16F, SCR_WIDTH, SCR_HEIGHT, 0, GL_RGB, GL_FLOAT, NULL);

glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);

glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);

glFramebufferTexture2D(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_COLOR_ATTACHMENT0, GL_TEXTURE_2D, gPosition, 0);

将相应纹绑定到 帧缓冲的对应缓冲区





G-buffer创建

用多渲染目标(MRT)方法将对应数据分配到各个颜色附件

将每像素的数据保存到帧缓冲不同的缓 冲区中,使得这些缓冲区的数据由此可 用于后续的计算。

//MRT-Multiple Render Targets 多渲染目标技术 unsigned int attachments[3] =

{ GL_COLOR_ATTACHMENT0,GL_COLOR_ATTACHMENT1,GL_COLOR_ATTACHMENT2 };

glDrawBuffers(3, attachments);

MRT代码实现,分别表示缓冲区 的个数和缓冲区名称

着色器、模型 和光源设置

A

着色器设置

B

模型设置

光源设置



A Ì

着色器设置

GeometryPass 存储所需数据

数据

LightingPass 进行光照计算

//载入着色器和模型

Shader shaderGeometryPass("res/shader/g_buffer.vs",

"res/shader/g_buffer.fs");

Shader shaderLightingPass("res/shader/deferred_shading.vs",

"res/shader/deferred_shading.fs");

В

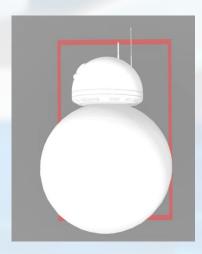
模型设置



std::vector<glm::vec3> objectPositions;

objectPositions.push_back(glm::vec3(-1.0, -3.0, 0.0));

objectPositions.push_back(glm::vec3(2.0, -3.0, 0.0));



C

光源设置

//多光源

std::vector<glm::vec3> lightPositions;
std::vector<glm::vec3> lightColors;
srand(13);

C

光源设置

```
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < NR_LIGHTS; i++)
         float xPos = ((rand() \% 100) / 100.0) * 6.0 - 3.0;
         float yPos = ((rand() \% 100) / 100.0) * 6.0 - 4.0;
         float zPos = ((rand() \% 100) / 100.0) * 6.0 - 3.0;
         lightPositions.push_back(glm::vec3(xPos, yPos, zPos));
         float rColor = ((rand() \% 100) / 200.0f) + 0.5;
         float gColor = ((rand() \% 100) / 200.0f) + 0.5;
         float bColor = ((rand() \% 100) / 200.0f) + 0.5;
         lightColors.push_back(glm::vec3(rColor, gColor, bColor));
```



激活 着色器

Step2

几何阶段

shaderGeometryPass.use();

```
shaderGeometryPass.setMat4("view", view);
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < objectPositions.size(); i++)
{
    model = glm::mat4(1);
    model = glm::translate(model, objectPositions[i]);
    model = glm::scale(model, glm::vec3(0.02f));
    shaderGeometryPass.setMat4("model", model);
    BB8.Draw(shaderGeometryPass);</pre>
```

shaderGeometryPass.setMat4("projection", projection);

设置 PVM矩阵

Step2

几何阶段







几何阶段

G_buffer.vs

世界坐标系 下的坐标

```
void main()
{
    vec4 worldPos = model * vec4(aPos, 1.0);
    FragPos = worldPos.xyz;
    TexCoords = aTexCoords;

mat3 normalMatrix = transpose(inverse(mat3(model)));
    Normal = normalMatrix * aNormal;

gl_Position = projection * view * worldPos;
}
```



输出到3个 颜色缓冲区



几何阶段

```
layout (location = 0) out vec3 gPosition;
layout (location = 1) out vec3 gNormal;
layout (location = 2) out vec4 gAlbedoSpec;
```

G_buffer.fs

```
void main()
{
    gPosition = FragPos;
    gNormal = normalize(Normal);
```

从模型的贴图中 提取相应数据

```
gAlbedoSpec.rgb = texture(texture_diffuse1, TexCoords).rgb;
gAlbedoSpec.a = texture(texture_specular1, TexCoords).r;
```



将帧缓冲绑定到默认帧缓冲即屏 幕显示的帧缓冲上

Step3

光照处理阶段

glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, 0);

```
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT); shaderLightingPass.use() );//激活shaderLightingPass glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);//激活纹理通道 glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE0, gPosition);//绑定纹理附件 glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE1); glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, gNormal); glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE2); glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE2); glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, gAlbedoSpec);
```



Step3

renderQuad();

光照处理阶段

shaderLightingPass.setVec3("viewPos", camera.Position);

num参数用于削弱最后光照结果,因 为光源数量较多时叠加后亮度过高

```
shaderLightingPass.setFloat("num" NR_LIGHTS / (NR_LIGHTS / 3));
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < lightPositions.size(); i++)
        shaderLightingPass.setVec3("lights[" + std::to_string(i) + "].Position", lightPositions[i]);
        shaderLightingPass.setVec3("lights[" + std::to_string(i) + "].Color", lightColors[i]);;
                                                                 直接从3个纹理附件
```

提取每个像素的数据进行绘制

Step3

光照处理阶段

deferred_shading.vs deferred_shading.fs





光照处理阶段

deferred_ shading.vs

```
void main()
{
   TexCoords = aTexCoords;
   gl_Position = vec4(aPos, 1.0);
}
```



Step3 光照处理阶段

deferred_ shading.fs



vec3 FragPos = texture(gPosition, TexCoords).rgb;
vec3 Normal = texture(gNormal, TexCoords).rgb;
vec3 Diffuse = texture(gAlbedoSpec, TexCoords).rgb;
float Specular = texture(gAlbedoSpec, TexCoords).a



最终得到的结果可见如下视频:

```
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 项目(P) 生成(B) Incredibuild 调试(D) 团队(M) Nsight 工具(T) 测试(S) 分析(N) 音口(W) 帮助(H)
O - ○ 13 - 🔄 🕍 🛂 - ○ - Debug - Win32 - ▶ 本地 Windows 測滅器 - 月 🔚 🖫 📜 🗎 🗎 🗎
                                                                                                                                                                                                        @ 解决方案'Task10' (10 个项目)
                                                                                                                                                                                                         ▶ 🖫 IrrXML
                                                                                                                                                                                                          ▶ ⑤ UpdateAssimpLibsDebug
                                                                                                                                                                                                         Þ 🖫 zlib

■ CMakePredefinedTargets

                                                                                                                                                                                                         ALL BUILD
                 #include <glm/gtc/matrix_transform.hpp>
                                                                                                                                                                                                         ▶ 🔁 INSTALL
                #include <glm/gtc/type_ptr.hpp>
                                                                                                                                                                                                        Þ 59 glfw
Þ 59 Task10
               #include "Camera, h"//相机类
               #include "Shader.h"//着色器类
#include "Model.h"//模型类,载入模型
                void framebuffer_size_callback(GLFWwindow* window, int width, int height);
               void mouse_callback(GLFWwindow* window, double xpos, double ypos);
void scroll_callback(GLFWwindow* window, double xoffset, double yoffset);
                void processInput(GLFWwindow *window);
                void renderQuad();
                 const unsigned int SCR_WIDTH = 1280;
                 const unsigned int SCR_HEIGHT = 720;
  輸出
  显示输出来源(S): 调试
                                                - L L E 2
   线程 0x38fo 已退出,返回值为 0 (0x0)。
线程 0x12do 已退出,返回值为 0 (0x0)。
程序 "[8864] Task10.exe"已退出,返回值为 0 (0x0)。
```

说明:

- 1.Z 开始光源显示; X 关闭光源显示;
- 2. 修改NR_LIGHTS改变光 源数量,查看更多光源情 况下延迟渲染帧数。

