韩宇潇 16340069

整体代码结构:

```
class HW7
public:
   HW7 (GLuint, GLuint);
    ~HW7();
   void HW7LinkShader():
   unsigned int getShaderProgram();
    void draw();
   void shadow(Camera, float, float, float);
   void RenderScene(Shader &);
   void RenderCube():
    void RenderQuad();
    unsigned int loadTexture(char const * path);
private:
    unsigned int planeVAO, planeVBO, cubeVAO = 0, cubeVBO, quadVAO = 0, quadVBO;
   GLuint depthMapFBO;
   GLuint depthMap;
   const GLuint SHADOW_WIDTH = 1024, SHADOW_HEIGHT = 1024;
   GLuint SCR_WIDTH, SCR_HEIGHT;
   Shader simpleDepthShader, debugDepthQuad, shader;
   unsigned int woodTexture;
```

HW7LinkShader():

用来构建着色器,将在本次作业中用到的顶点着色器和片段着色器连接,在接下来的调用过程中方便使用。在本次作业中构建了3个着色器。

getShaderProgram():

返回构建的着色器到 main 函数。

draw():

用于将画平面的数组存入缓存中,方便在接下来的画平面使用。导入图片。实现深度贴图。

shadow():

渲染深度贴图和场景。

RenderScene():

渲染场景,包括画平面和立方体。

RenderCube():

用于将画立方体的数组存入缓存中,进行立方体的渲染。

RenderQuad():

用于将画平面的数组存入缓存中,进行平面的渲染。

loadTexture():

导入图片。

Basic:

1. 实现方向光源的 Shadowing Mapping:

要求场景中至少有一个 object 和一块平面(用于显示 shadow)

光源的投影方式任选其一即可

在报告里结合代码,解释 Shadowing Mapping 算法

实验思路:

Shadowing Mapping 算法:

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。假设有一个地板,在光源和它之间有一个大盒子。由于光源处向光线方向看去,可以看到这个盒子,但看不到地板的一部分,这部分就应该在阴影中了。简单的方法是对从光源发出的射线上的成千上万点进行遍历,为了避免这种极端消耗性能的举措,采用相似的方法深度缓冲,使用从光源的透视图来渲染场景,把深度值的结果储存到纹理中,形成深度贴图。在实现过程中,先渲染深度贴图,在渲染场景,使用生成的深度贴图来计算片元是否在阴影之中。

先在 draw()函数中实现深度贴图,从而实现深度缓冲。

```
g1GenFramebuffers(1, &depthMapFB0);
g1GenTextures(1, &depthMap);
g1BindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthMap);
g1TexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, G, GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT, SHADOW_WIDTH, SHADOW_HEIGHT, 0, GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT, GL_FLOAT, NULL);
g1TexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
g1TexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
g1TexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER);
g1TexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER);
g1BindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, depthMapFB0);
g1FramebufferTexture2D(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT, GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthMap, 0);
g1PawBuffer(GL_NONE);
g1ReadBuffer(GL_NONE);
g1BindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, 0);
```

实现场景中各个部分的渲染,平面,正方体,图片导入等。

```
|void HW7::RenderScene(Shader &shader) { ... }
|void HW7::RenderCube() { ... }
|void HW7::RenderQuad() { ... }
|unsigned int HW7::loadTexture(char const * path) { ... }
```

构建相应的顶点着色器、片段着色器。

实现使用光的透视图进行场景渲染,只需要把顶点变换到光空间,实现过程简单。

顶点着色器:

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

void main()
{
    g1_Position = lightSpaceMatrix * model * vec4(aPos, 1.0);
}
```

片段着色器:

将深度贴图渲染到正方体上, 顶点着色器不需要处理, 片段着色器需要将深度贴图渲染到四边形上, 实现方法有正交/透视两种投影 (实现 Bonus1 要求)。

顶点着色器:

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 aPos;
layout (location = 1) in vec2 aTexCoords;

out vec2 TexCoords;

void main() {
    TexCoords = aTexCoords;
    g1_Position = vec4(aPos, 1.0);
}
```

片段着色器:

```
#version 330 core
out vec4 FragColor;
in vec2 TexCoords;
uniform sampler2D depthMap;
uniform float near_plane;
uniform float far_plane;

// required when using a perspective projection matrix
float LinearizeDepth(float depth)

{
    float z = depth * 2.0 - 1.0; // Back to NDC
    return (2.0 * near_plane * far_plane) / (far_plane + near_plane - z * (far_plane - near_plane));
}

void main()

{
    float depthValue = texture(depthMap, TexCoords).r;
    //FragColor = vec4(vec3(LinearizeDepth(depthValue) / far_plane), 1.0); // perspective
    FragColor = vec4(vec3(depthValue), 1.0); // orthographic
}
```

实现深度贴图的渲染:

```
GLfloat near_plane = 1.0f, far_plane = 7.5f;
glm::mat4 lightProjection = glm::ortho(-10.0f, 10.0f, -10.0f, 10.0f, near_plane, far_plane);
glm::mat4 lightView = glm::lookAt(lightPos, glm::vec3(0.0f), glm::vec3(1.0));
glm::mat4 lightSpaceMatrix = lightProjection * lightView;
simpleDepthShader.use();
simpleDepthShader.setMat4("lightSpaceMatrix", lightSpaceMatrix);
glViewport(0, 0, SHADOW_WIDTH, SHADOW_HEIGHT);
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, depthMapFBO);
glClear(GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTUREO);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTUREO);
RenderScene(simpleDepthShader);
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, 0);
```

使用深度贴图渲染场景:

```
debugDepthQuad.use();
debugDepthQuad.setFloat("near_plane", near_plane);
debugDepthQuad.setFloat("far_plane", far_plane);
glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthMap);
//RenderQuad();
```

渲染阴影,在顶点着色器中进行光空间的变换,在片段着色器中使用 Blinn-Phong 光照模型渲染场景,当处于阴影中,diffuse 和 specular 会为零。判断是否处于阴影,使用透视除法,获取最近点的深度,和当前片元在光源视角下的深度进行比较,判断是否处于阴影中。

顶点着色器:

```
#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;
    vs_out.FragPos = vec3(model * vec4(aPos, 1.0));
    vs_out.Norma1 = transpose(inverse(mat3(mode1))) * aNorma1;
    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:渲染场景

```
void main() {
   vec3 color = texture(diffuseTexture, fs_in.TexCoords).rgb
   vec3 normal = normalize(fs_in.Normal)
   vec3 lightColor = vec3(0.3)
   vec3 ambient = 0.15 * 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, normal, lightDir):
   vec3 lighting = (ambient + (1.0 - shadow) * (diffuse + specular)) * color:
   FragColor = vec4(lighting, 1.0);
```

判断是否处于阴影中、添加了阴影的优化(实现 Bonus2 要求):

通过阴影偏移解决了阴影失真:

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

解决采样过多:

通过 PCF 解决锯齿边问题:

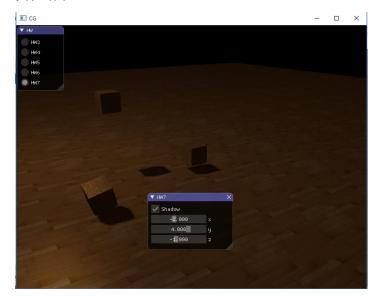
```
float shadow = 0.0;
vec2 texelSize = 1.0 / textureSize(shadowMap, 0);
for(int x = -1; x <= 1; ++x)
{
    for(int y = -1; y <= 1; ++y)
    {
        float pcfDepth = texture(shadowMap, projCoords.xy + vec2(x, y) * texelSize).r;
        shadow += currentDepth - bias > pcfDepth ? 1.0 : 0.0;
    }
}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

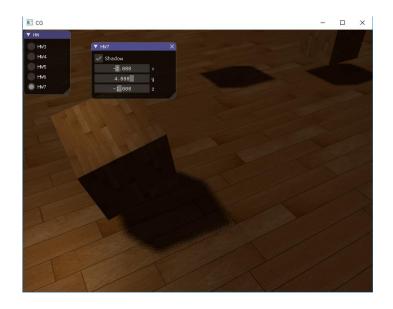
判断是否处于阴影中:

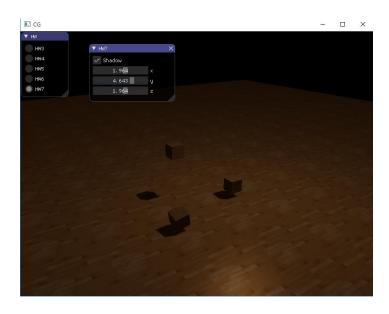
渲染阴影:

```
shader.use();
glm::mat4 projection = glm::perspective(glm::radians(camera.getZoom()), (float)SCR_WIDTH / (float)SCR_HEIGHT, 0.1f, 100.0f);
glm::mat4 view = camera.GetViewMatrix();
shader.setMat4("projection", projection);
shader.setMat4("view", view);
// set light uniforms
shader.setVec3("viewPos", camera.getPosition());
shader.setVec3("lightPos", lightPos);
shader.setVec3("lightPos", lightPos);
shader.setMat4("lightSpaceMatrix", lightSpaceMatrix);
glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, woodTexture);
glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE_1);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthMap);
RenderScene(shader);
```

实验结果:







Bonus:

- 1. 实现光源在正交/透视两种投影下的 Shadowing Mapping
- 2. 优化 Shadowing Mapping (可结合 References 链接,或其他方法。优化方式越多越好,在报告里说明,有加分)

实现过程在 Basic 中说明。