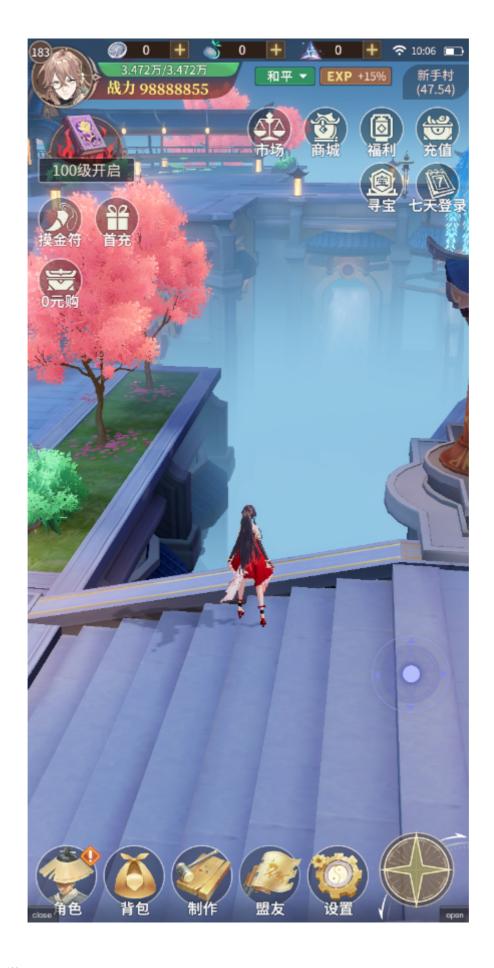
指数高度雾

背景

这里照搬了UE4的指数高度雾(不包含体积雾)。可以明显体现出雾效在地面堆积的感觉。其实现是模拟视线上雾浓度的积分,因此有一定的体积感。本来打算参照**filament**对其计算进行简化,但美术不想砍效果(例如**次要雾、定向内散射**),所以没有动。之后可以考虑简化。

效果展示



2. 使用说明:

- 1. 给任意节点挂上ExponentialHeightFogCtrl
- 2. 将Sun灯挂到脚本的方向光上
- 3. 调整参数
- 3. 参数说明: 指数高度雾用户指南

指数高度雾组 件	
雾密度 (Fog Density)	此为整体密度系数,是可视雾层的厚度。
雾高度衰减 (Fog Height Falloff)	高度密度系数,控制高度降低时密度增加的程度。值越小,过渡就越大。
高度雾偏移 (Height Fog Offset)	此控制相对于Actor放置Z(高度)的雾层高度偏移。
次要雾数据 (Second Fog Data)	此类设置控制次要雾层。将该次要雾层的 雾密度 设为 0 将不会产生影响。 雾密度(Fog Density) :次要雾层的整体密度系数,可用于添加另一雾层厚度。 雾高度衰减(Fog Height Falloff) :次要雾层的高度密度系数,控制高度降低时密度的增大程度。值越小,过渡就越大。 雾高度偏移(Fog Height Offset) :场景中相对于Actor Z高度位置的高度偏移。
雾内散射颜色 (Fog Inscattering Color)	设置雾的内散射颜色。此本质为雾的主要颜色。
雾最大不透明 度(Fog Max Opacity)	控制雾的最大不透明度。值为1时雾完全不透明,值为0时雾基本不可见。
开始距离 (Start Distance)	雾出现处与摄像机的距离。
雾衰减距离 (Fog Cutoff Distance)	雾不会被应用到超过此距离的场景元素。此属性有助于排除已烘焙雾的天空盒。
定向内散射	
定向内散射指 数 (Directional Inscattering Exponent)	控制定向内散射椎体大小,用于估算定向光源的内散射。
定向内散射开 始距离 (Directional Inscattering Start Distance)	控制定向内散射查看器的开始距离,用于估算定向光源的内散射。

指数高度雾组 件	
定向内散射颜 色 (Directional Inscattering Color)	设置定向内散射颜色,用于估算定向光源的内散射。此设置与定向光源模拟颜色的调整类似。

实现技术简介

1. 技术参考:

- 1. <u>高度零ExponentialHeightFog</u>:这篇文章简要介绍了ue4的技术实现。
- 2. <u>iq高度零注解</u>:这篇更贴近指数高度雾的技术原理,代码也更简洁,只是和ue4的实现离得更远。
- 3. filament指数高度雾: filament项目中的指数高度雾,相比UE更简化。

假设雾的浓度d随高度呈指数衰减,即: $d=a*e^{-b*y}$

 $r_y = O_y + t * k_y$ 视线方程的y分量为: $r_y = O_y + t * k_y$

2. 技术简介

1. 公式推导

则视线OP上的浓度积分为:
$$D = \int_0^T ddt$$

$$= \int_0^T a * e^{-b*r_y} dt$$

$$= \int_0^T a * e^{-b*(O_y + t * k_y)} dt$$

$$= a * e^{-b*O_y} \int_0^T e^{-b*t * k_y} dt$$

$$= a * e^{-b*O_y} \int_0^{-b*T*k_y} e^{-b*t * k_y} \frac{1}{-b*k_y} d(-b*t*k_y)$$

$$= a * e^{-b*O_y} \frac{1}{-b*k_y} e|_0^{-b*T*k_y}$$

$$= a * e^{-b*O_y} \frac{1}{-b*k_y} (e^{-b*T*k_y} - e^0)$$

$$= a * e^{-b*O_y} \frac{1}{-b*k_y} (e^{-b*T*k_y} - e^0)$$

opticalThickness = D

fogAmount=1-extinction= $1-e^{-opticalThickness}$

```
// UE 4.22 HeightFogCommon.ush
// @param WorldPositionRelativeToCamera = WorldPosition - InCameraPosition
half4 GetExponentialHeightFog(float3 WorldPositionRelativeToCamera) // camera to
vertex
{
    // 雾效最高透明度
    const half MinFogOpacity = ExponentialFogColorParameter.w;
```

```
const float3 WorldObserverOrigin = float3(_WorldSpaceCameraPos.x,
min(_WorldSpaceCameraPos.y,65535),_WorldSpaceCameraPos.z);
// Receiver 指着色点
float3 CameraToReceiver = WorldPositionRelativeToCamera;
CameraToReceiver.y += _WorldSpaceCameraPos.y - WorldObserverOrigin.y;
float CameraToReceiverLengthSqr = dot(CameraToReceiver,
CameraToReceiver);
float CameraToReceiverLengthInv = rsqrt(CameraToReceiverLengthSqr); //
float CameraToReceiverLength = CameraToReceiverLengthSqr *
CameraToReceiverLengthInv;
half3 CameraToReceiverNormalized = CameraToReceiver *
CameraToReceiverLengthInv;
// 雾效浓度
// FogDensity * exp2(-FogHeightFalloff * (CameraWorldPosition.y -
FogHeight))
float RayOriginTerms = ExponentialFogParameters.x;
float RayOriginTermsSecond = ExponentialFogParameters2.x;
float RayLength = CameraToReceiverLength;
float RayDirectionY = CameraToReceiver.y;
// Factor in StartDistance
// ExponentialFogParameters.w 是 StartDistance
float ExcludeDistance = ExponentialFogParameters.w;
// ExcludeDistance = 1.0;
if (ExcludeDistance > 0)
    // 到相交点所占时间
   float ExcludeIntersectionTime = ExcludeDistance *
CameraToReceiverLengthInv;
   // 相机到相交点的 y 偏移
    float CameraToExclusionIntersectionY = ExcludeIntersectionTime *
CameraToReceiver.y;
   // 相交点的 y 坐标
    float ExclusionIntersectionY = WorldObserverOrigin.y +
CameraToExclusionIntersectionY;
    // 相交点到着色点的 y 偏移
    float ExclusionIntersectionToReceiverY = CameraToReceiver.y -
CameraToExclusionIntersectionY;
   // Calculate fog off of the ray starting from the exclusion
distance, instead of starting from the camera
    // 相交点到着色点的距离
    RayLength = (1.0f - ExcludeIntersectionTime) *
CameraToReceiverLength;
   // 相交点到着色点的 y 偏移
```

```
RayDirectionY = ExclusionIntersectionToReceiverY;
    // ExponentialFogParameters.y : height falloff
    // ExponentialFogParameters3.y : fog height
    // height falloff * height
    float Exponent = max(-127.0f, ExponentialFogParameters.y *
(ExclusionIntersectionY - ExponentialFogParameters3.y));
    // ExponentialFogParameters3.x : fog density
    RayOriginTerms = ExponentialFogParameters3.x * exp2(-Exponent);
    // ExponentialFogParameters2.y : FogHeightFalloffSecond
    // ExponentialFogParameters2.w : fog height second
    float ExponentSecond = max(-127.0f, ExponentialFogParameters2.y *
(ExclusionIntersectionY - ExponentialFogParameters2.w));
    RayOriginTermsSecond = ExponentialFogParameters2.z * exp2(-
ExponentSecond);
// 雾厚度线积分
// Calculate the "shared" line integral (this term is also used for the
directional light inscattering) by adding the two line integrals
together (from two different height falloffs and densities)
// ExponentialFogParameters.y : fog height falloff
float ExponentialHeightLineIntegralShared =
CalculateLineIntegralShared(ExponentialFogParameters.y, RayDirectionY,
RayOriginTerms)
    + CalculateLineIntegralShared(ExponentialFogParameters2.y,
RayDirectionY, RayOriginTermsSecond);
// fog amount, 最终的积分值
float ExponentialHeightLineIntegral =
ExponentialHeightLineIntegralShared * RayLength;
// 雾色
half3 InscatteringColor = ExponentialFogColorParameter.xyz;
half3 DirectionalInscattering = 0;
// if InscatteringLightDirection.w is negative then it's disabled,
otherwise it holds directional inscattering start distance
if (InscatteringLightDirection.w >= 0)
    float DirectionalInscatteringStartDistance =
InscatteringLightDirection.w;
   // Setup a cosine lobe around the light direction to approximate
inscattering from the directional light off of the ambient haze;
    half3 DirectionalLightInscattering =
DirectionalInscatteringColor.xyz *
pow(saturate(dot(CameraToReceiverNormalized,
InscatteringLightDirection.xyz)), DirectionalInscatteringColor.w);
    // Calculate the line integral of the eye ray through the haze,
using a special starting distance to limit the inscattering to the
distance
    float DirExponentialHeightLineIntegral =
ExponentialHeightLineIntegralShared * max(RayLength -
DirectionalInscatteringStartDistance, 0.0f);
    // Calculate the amount of light that made it through the fog using
the transmission equation
   half DirectionalInscatteringFogFactor = saturate(exp2(-
DirExponentialHeightLineIntegral));
   // Final inscattering from the light
```

```
DirectionalInscattering = DirectionalLightInscattering * (1 -
DirectionalInscatteringFogFactor);
// 比尔定律
// Calculate the amount of light that made it through the fog using the
transmission equation
// 最终的系数
half ExpFogFactor = max(saturate(exp2(-ExponentialHeightLineIntegral)),
MinFogOpacity);
// ExponentialFogParameters3.w : FogCutoffDistance
if (ExponentialFogParameters3.w > 0 && CameraToReceiverLength >
ExponentialFogParameters3.w)
   ExpFogFactor = 1;
   DirectionalInscattering = 0;
}
half3 FogColor = (InscatteringColor) * (1 - ExpFogFactor) +
DirectionalInscattering;
return half4(FogColor, ExpFogFactor);
```

3. 屏幕空间绘制,通过全屏绘制,避免水面和水平下的雾效重复绘制。使用drawmesh替换blit,避免切换RT带来的高额开销。