

《计算机图形学》

实验报告

(作业七)

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作业七:Shadowing Mapping

一、作业要求

- 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。
- 2. 修改GUI。

加分项:

- 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)。

二、具体实现过程

1、Cube的顶点信息和板的顶点信息

```
float cubeVertices[] = {
    // Back face
    -0.5f, -0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, // Bottom-left
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // top-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-left
    -0.5f, -0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-left
    -0.5f, -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-left
    0.5f, -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, // top-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 1.0f, // top-left
    -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // top-left
    -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // top-left
    -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // top-left
    -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // top-left
    -0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-left
    -0.5f, -0.5f, -0.5f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-left
    -0.5f, -0.5f, -0.5f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-left
    -0.5f, -0.5f, 0.5f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-left
    -0.5f, -0.5f, 0.5f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-left
    -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-right
    -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, // top-right
    // Right face
    0.5f, 0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // bottom-right
    0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f
```

```
-0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, -1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // top-right // Top face
-0.5f, 0.5f, -0.5f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // top-left 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-right 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-right 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, // bottom-right -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, // top-left -0.5f, 0.5f, 0.5f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f // bottom-left };

float planeVertices[] = {
25.0f, -0.5f, 25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 0.0f, -25.0f, -0.5f, 25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, -25.0f, -0.5f, 25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, -25.0f, -0.5f, 25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, -0.5f, 25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, -0.5f, -25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, -0.5f, -25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, -0.5f, -25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, -0.5f, -25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, -0.5f, -25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, -0.5f, -25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, 25.0f, -0.5f, -25.0f, 0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f, 25.0f
```

- 2、正常的打开窗口,以及加载着色器部分(着色器部分后面说明)和加载顶点坐标,所以不再贴出代码。
- 3、加载墙的纹理

```
unsigned int wallTexture;
glGenTextures(1, &wallTexture);
int width, height, nrComponents;
unsigned char *data = stbi_load("brickwall.jpg", &width, &height, &nrComponents, 0);
if (data)
{
    GLenum format;
    if (nrComponents == 1)
        format = GL_RED;
    else if (nrComponents == 3)
        format = GL_RGB;
    else if (nrComponents == 4)
        format = GL_RGBA;

    glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, wallTexture);
    glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 0, format, width, height, 0, format, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE, data);
    glGenerateMipmap(GL_TEXTURE_2D);

    glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, format == GL_RGBA ? GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE : GL_REPEAT);
    glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_I, format == GL_RGBA ? GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE : GL_REPEAT);
    glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_I, format == GL_RGBA ? GL_CLAMP_TO_EDGE : GL_REPEAT);
    glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR_MIPMAP_LINEAR);
    glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);
}
stbi_image_free(data);
```

4、然后得到深度图

```
unsigned int depthMap;
glGenTextures(1, &depthMap);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthMap);
glTexImage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, @, GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT, SHADOW_WIDTH, SHADOW_HEIGHT, @, GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT, GL_FLOAT, NULL);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_NEAREST);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER);
float borderColor[] = { 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0 };
glTexParameterfv(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_BORDER_COLOR, borderColor);
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, depthMapFBO);
glFramebufferTexture2D(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, GL_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT, GL_TEXTURE_2D, depthMap, @);
glDrawBuffer(GL_NONE);
glReadBuffer(GL_NONE);
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, @);
```

然后从光源方向根据深度图将其转化成纹理

```
glm::mat4 lightProjection, lightView;
glm::mat4 lightSpaceMatrix;
float near_plane = 1.0f, far_plane = 7.5f;
//lightProjection = glm::perspective(glm::radians(45.0f), (GLfloat)SHADOW_MIDTH / (GLfloat)SHADOW_HEIGHT, near_pl
lightProjection = glm::orcho(-10.0f, 10.0f, -10.0f, 10.0f, near_plane, far_plane);
lightView = glm::lookAt(lightPos, glm::vec3(0.0f), glm::vec3(0.0, 1.0, 0.0));
lightSpaceMatrix = lightProjection * lightView;
depthShader.use();
depthShader.setMat4("lightSpaceMatrix", lightSpaceMatrix);
glViewport(0, 0, SHADOW_WIDTH, SHADOW_HEIGHT);
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, depthMapFBO);
glClear(GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE2D, woodTexture);
render(depthShader);
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, 0);
```

渲染的函数如下:

```
unsigned int cubeVAO = 0;
unsigned int cubeVBO = 0;
void render(const Shader &shader)
     glm::mat4 model = glm::mat4(1.0f);
     shader.setMat4("model", model);
glBindVertexArray(planeVA0);
     glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, 6);
     model = glm::mat4(1.0f);
     model = glm::translate(model, glm::vec3(0.0f, 0.5f, 0.0));
     model = glm::scale(model, glm::vec3(0.5f));
     shader.setMat4("model", model);
      if (cubeVAO == 0) {
          glGenVertexArrays(1, &cubeVAO);
glGenBuffers(1, &cubeVBO);
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, cubeVBO);
glBufferData(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, sizeof(cubeVertices), cubeVertices, GL_STATIC_DRAW);
           glBindVertexArray(cubeVAO);
           glEnableVertexAttribArray(0);
glEnableVertexAttribPointer(0, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 8 * sizeof(float), (void*)0);
glEnableVertexAttribArray(1);
glVertexAttribPointer(1, 3, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 8 * sizeof(float), (void*)(3 * sizeof(float)));
           glEnableVertexAttribArray(2);
glVertexAttribPointer(2, 2, GL_FLOAT, GL_FALSE, 8 * sizeof(float), (void*)(6 * sizeof(float)));
glBindBuffer(GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 0);
           glBindVertexArray(0);
     glBindVertexArray(cubeVA0);
     glDrawArrays(GL_TRIANGLES, 0, 36);
     glBindVertexArray(0);
```

5、根据深度图进行正常的场景渲染得到最终结果

```
glViewport(0, 0, SCR_WIDTH, SCR_HEIGHT);
glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
shader.use();
glm::mat4 projection = glm::perspective(glm::radians(45.0f), (float)SCR_WIDTH / (float)SCR_HEIGHT, 0.1f, 100.0f);
glm::mat4 view = glm::lookAt(glm::vec3(-4.0f, 2.0f, 0.0f),
    glm::vec3(0.0f, 0.0f, 0.0f),
    glm::vec3(0.0f, 1.0f, 0.0f));
shader.setMat4("projection", projection);
shader.setMat4("view", view);
shader.setVec3("viewPos", glm::vec3(0.0f, 0.0f, 3.0f));
shader.setVec3("lightPos", lightPos);
shader.setVec3("lightPos", lightPos);
shader.setVec4("lightSpaceMatrix", lightSpaceMatrix);
glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE0);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE2D, wallTexture);
glActiveTexture(GL_TEXTURE2D, depthMap);
render(shader);
```

6、深度着色器:

片段着色器: (开启了深度测试,因此不需要任何操作)

```
#version 330 core

void main()

{
    |
}
```

顶点着色器: 只需要进行坐标转换, 将世界坐标转换成光源坐标即可

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

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

7、阴影着色器

顶点着色器: 使用冯氏光照模型,将世界坐标转换为了光源空间坐标。

```
#version 330 core
layout (location = 0) in vec3 position;
layout (location = 1) in vec3 normal;
layout (location = 2) in vec2 texCoords;

out vec2 TexCoords;

out VS_OUT {
    vec3 FragPos;
    vec3 Normal;
    vec4 FragPosLightSpace;
} vs_out;

uniform mat4 projection;
uniform mat4 view;
uniform mat4 view;
uniform mat4 lightSpaceMatrix;

void main() {
    gl_Position = projection * view * model * vec4(position, 1.0f);
    vs_out.FragPos = vec3(model * vec4(position, 1.0));
    vs_out.Normal = transpose(inverse(mat3(model))) * normal;
    vs_out.FragPosLightSpace = lightSpaceMatrix * vec4(vs_out.FragPos, 1.0);
}
```

片段着色器: 计算出一个shadow值,当fragment在阴影中时是1.0,在阴影外是0.0。然后,diffuse和specular颜色会乘以这个阴影元素。由于阴影不会是全黑的(由于散射),我们把ambient分量从乘法中剔除。进行计算时,首先要检查一个片元是否在阴影中,通过透视除法,返回了片元在光空间的-1到1的范围。因为来自深度贴图的深度在0到1的范围,并且需要使用projCoords从深度贴图中去采样,所以将坐标变换为0到1的范围。最后通过比较最近点的深度和当前片元在光源视角下的深度,判断该片元是否在阴影中。

```
out vec4 FragColor;
in VS_OUT {
     vec3 FragPos;
     vec3 Normal;
     vec2 TexCoords;
      vec4 FragPosLightSpace;
} fs_in;
uniform sampler2D diffuseTexture;
uniform sampler2D shadowMap;
uniform vec3 lightPos;
uniform vec3 viewPos;
float ShadowCalculation(vec4 fragPosLightSpace)
      // 执行透视除法
     vec3 projCoords = fragPosLightSpace.xyz / fragPosLightSpace.w;
// 变换到[0,1]的范围
     // 文操列(9,11010日)
projCoords = projCoords * 0.5 + 0.5;
// 取得最近点的深度(使用[0,1]范围下的fragPosLight当坐标)
float closestDepth = texture(shadowMap, projCoords.xy).r;
// 取得当前片元在光源视角下的深度
      float currentDepth = projCoords.z;
// 检查当前片元是否在阴影中
float shadow = currentDepth > closestDepth ? 1.0 : 0.0;
     return shadow;
```

```
void main()
{
    vec3 color = texture(diffuseTexture, fs_in.TexCoords).rgb;
    vec3 normal = normalize(fs_in.Normal);
    vec3 lightColor = vec3(1.0);
    // Ambient
    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 vec9 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;
    // 计算明影
    float shadow = ShadowCalculation(fs_in.FragPosLightSpace);
    vec3 lighting = (ambient + (1.0 - shadow) * (diffuse + specular)) * color;
    FragColor = vec4(lighting, 1.0f);
}
```

三、阴影改进

1、悬浮:使用阴影偏移的一个缺点是你对物体的实际深度应用了平移。偏移有可能足够大,以至于可以看出阴影相对实际物体位置的偏移。因为我们只需要深度贴图的深度值,对于实体物体无论我们用它们的正面还是背面都没问题。使用背面深度不会有错误,因为阴影在物体内部有错误我们也看不见。所以可以使用正面剔除解决。

```
glCullFace(GL_FRONT);
render(depthShader);
glCullFace(GL_BACK);
```

2、采样过多: 光照有一个区域, 超出该区域就成为了阴影: 这个区域实际

上代表着深度贴图的大小。所以将超出范围的所有深度值都变为1,这样这些范围内的区域就不会被判断在阴影中。我们可以储存一个边框颜色,然后把深度贴图的纹理环绕选项设置为GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER:

```
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_S, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_WRAP_T, GL_CLAMP_TO_BORDER);
float borderColor[] = { 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0 };
glTexParameterfv(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_BORDER_COLOR, borderColor);
```

现在如果我们采样深度贴图0到1坐标范围以外的区域,纹理函数总会返回一个1.0的深度值,阴影值为0.0。结果看起来会更真实。但当一个点比光的远平面还要远时,它的投影坐标的z坐标大于1.0时,GL_CLAMP_T0_BORDER环绕方式不起作用,因为我们把坐标的z元素和深度贴图的值进行了对比;它总是为大于1.0的z返回true。所以只要投影向量的z坐标大于1.0,就把shadow的值强制设为0.0。

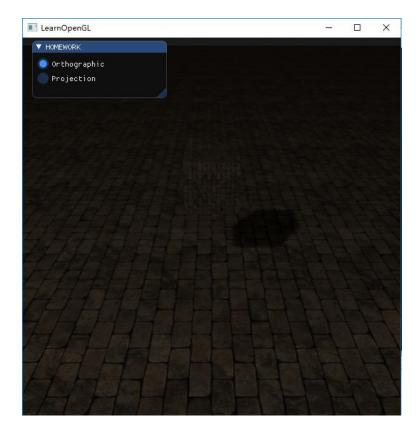
```
if(projCoords.z > 1.0)
    shadow = 0.0;
```

3、PCF: 因为深度贴图有一个固定的解析度,多个片元对应于一个纹理像素。结果就是多个片元会从深度贴图的同一个深度值进行采样,这几个片元便得到的是同一个阴影,这就会产生锯齿边。简单的PCF的实现是简单的从纹理像素四周对深度贴图采样,然后把结果平均起来:

```
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;
```

四、效果截图

1、正交



2、投影

