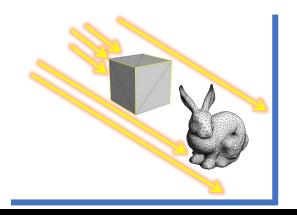
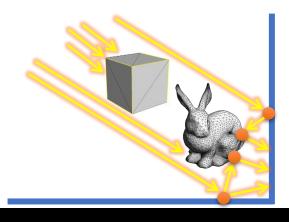


Global Illumination

Introduction to Computer Graphics Yu-Ting Wu

Global Illumination

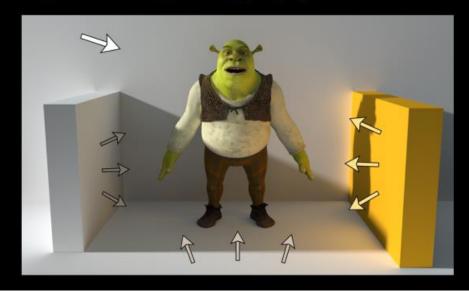




Direct Lighting Only



Direct + Indirect Lighting



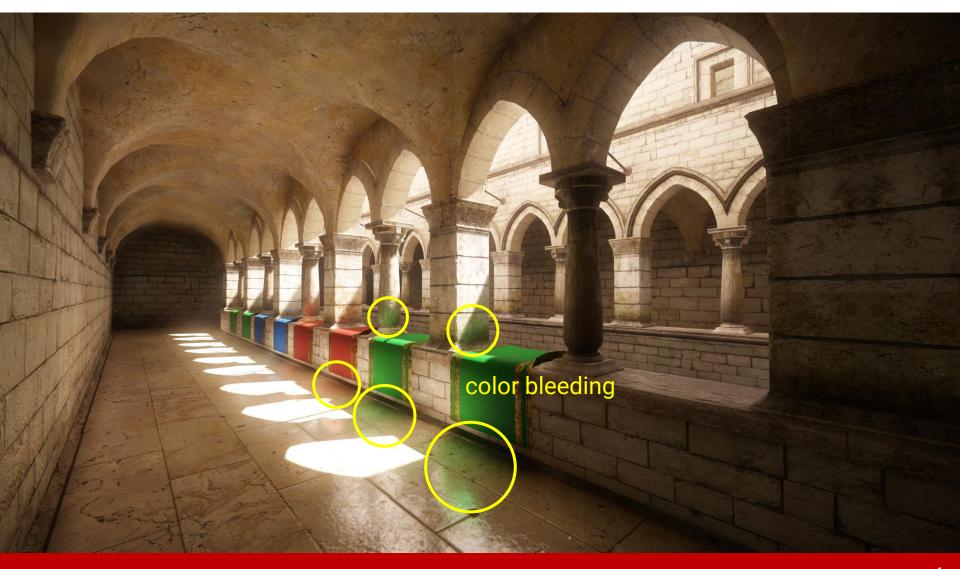
global illumination =

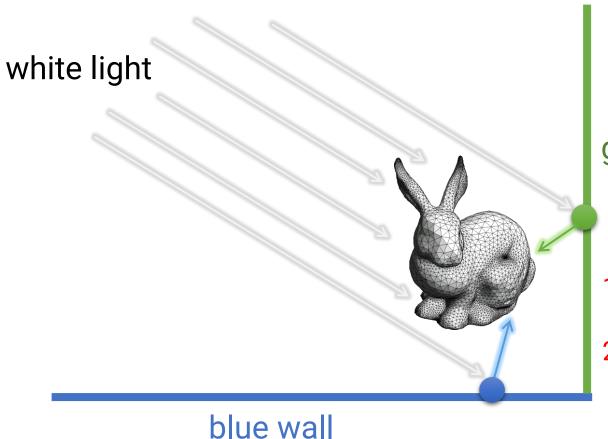
direct illumination + local illumination + shadow map

indirect illumination difficult

constant ambient term

+ ambient occlusion not good enough





green wall

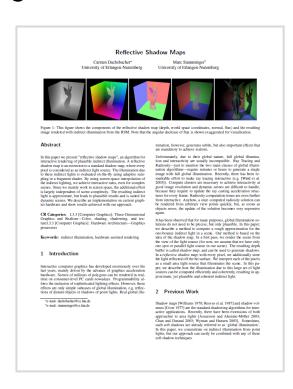
- 1. How to place the indirect light sources?
- 2. How to determine the light intensities?

- Indirect illumination is especially difficult for rasterization because ...
 - Each polygon only has its own information
 - · It does not know which triangle will cast lighting on it

 In the last two decades, hundreds of research papers focus on this topic to approximate visually-pleasing global illumination in real-time

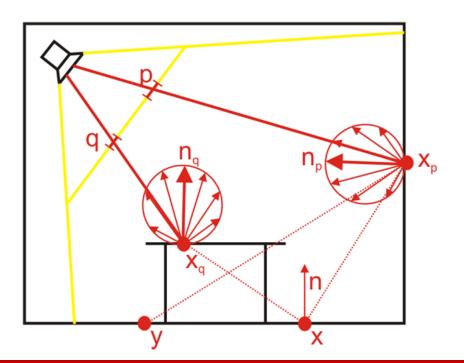
Reflective Shadow Map

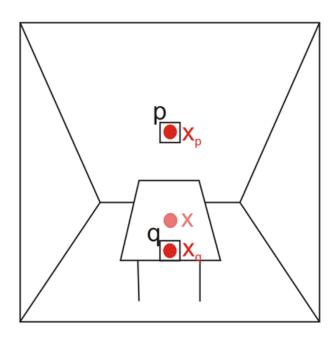
- Proposed by Dachsbacher and Stamminger, I3D 2005
- A classic real-time solution for indirect lighting
- Extend the idea of shadow mapping



Major idea

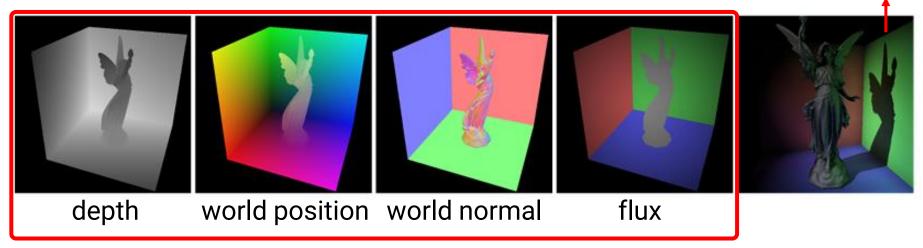
- The closest surfaces from the light can receive the lighting contribution
- They become the indirect light sources



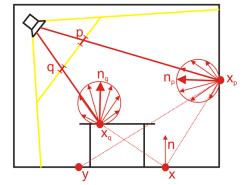


Two-pass rendering algorithm

Pass II: render from the camera view



Pass I: render G-buffer from a light view (called RSM)

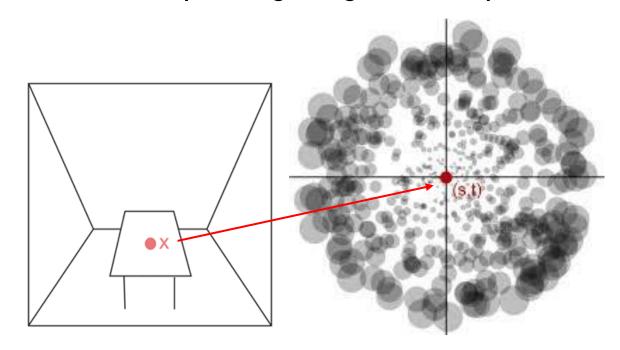


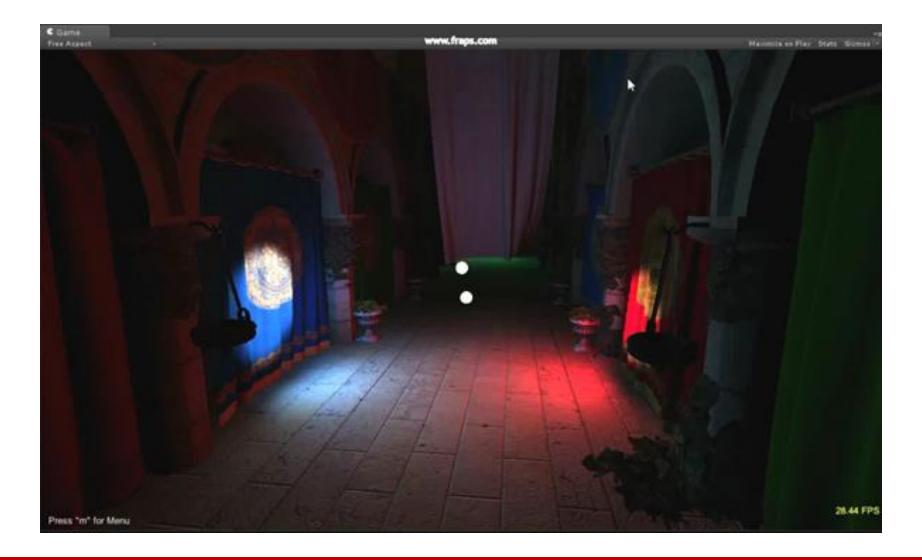
- Pass I: rendering G-buffer (called RSM) from the light view for generating indirect light sources
 - World-space position
 - World-space normal
 - Reflected flux
 - The intensity of the primary light source multiplied by the reflectance of the surface
- Pass II: rendering from the camera view
 - Direct lighting is computed by local illumination and shadow mapping
 - Indirect lighting is estimated from the RSM

sampling

- Every pixel in the RSM represents an indirect light source
- If the resolution of RSM is 256 by 256, we got 65536 indirect light sources

We can not afford to compute lighting from all pixels:





Any Questions?