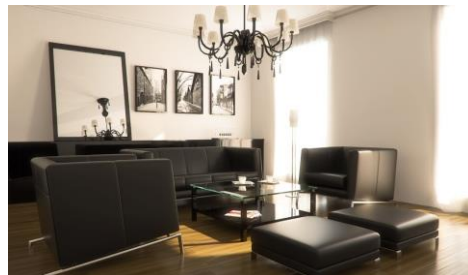
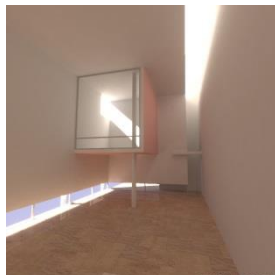


Освещение в играх и графические процессоры

к.ф.-м.н. Владимир Фролов (vfrolov@graphics.cs.msu.ru)
ВМиК МГУ, И.П.М. им. Келдыша РАН



Глобальное освещение



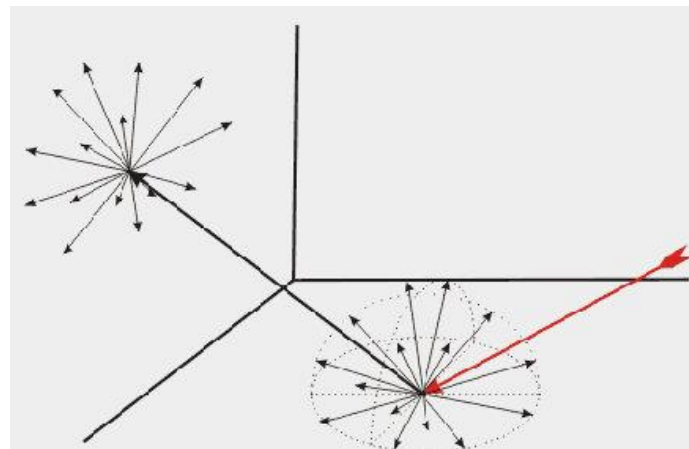
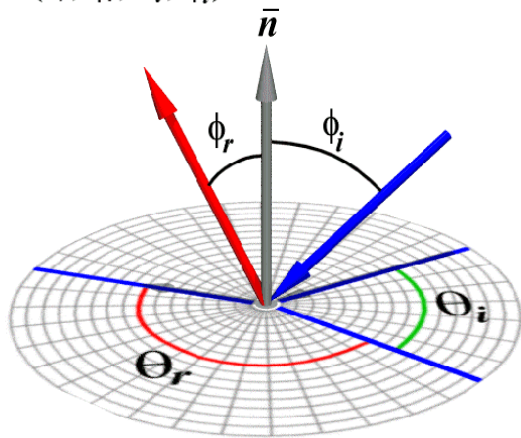
Интеграл освещенности

$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) = \int_{\varphi_i} \int_{\theta_i} L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i}) d\varphi_i d\theta_i$$

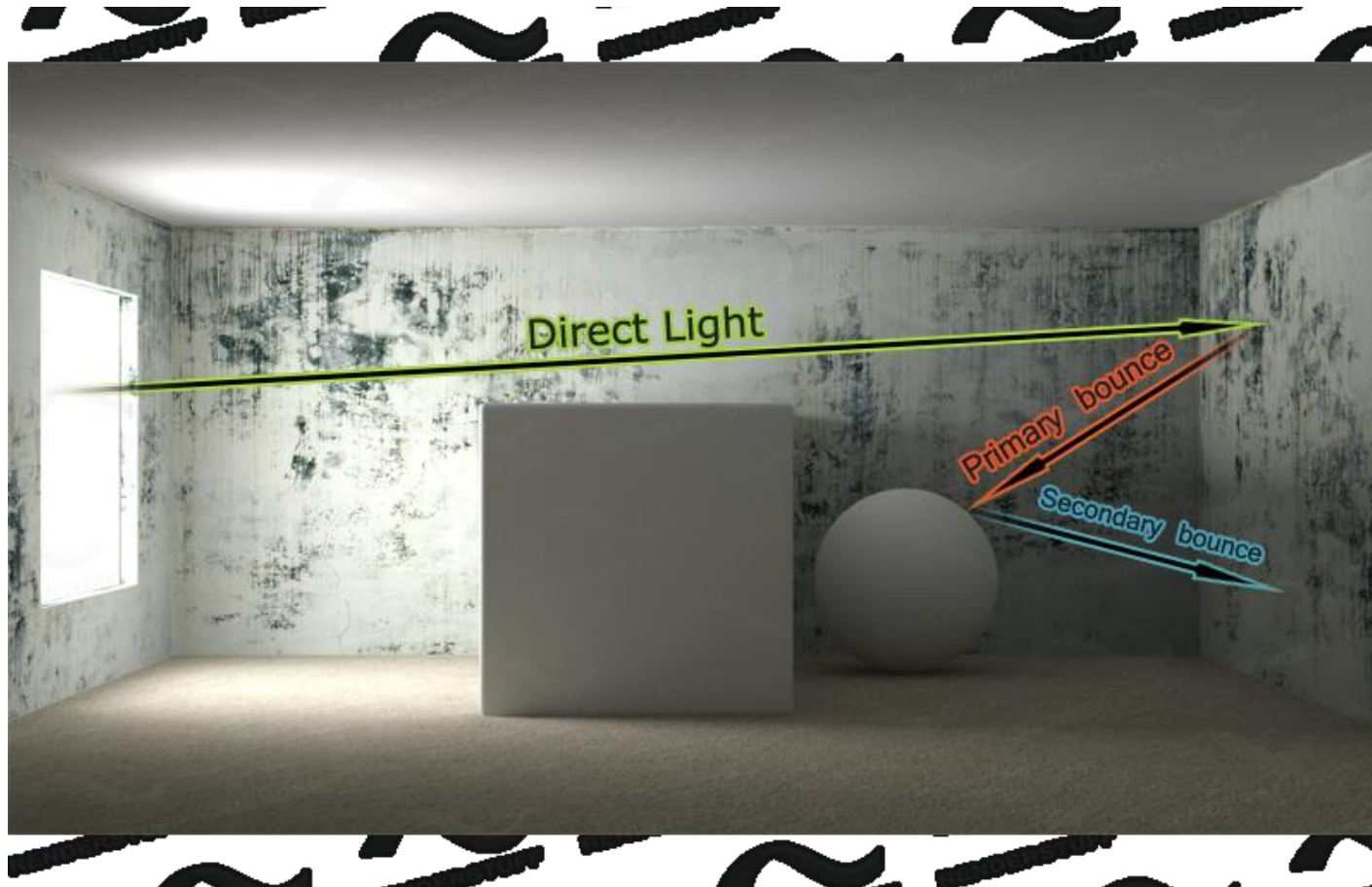
n – нормаль

l_{φ_i, θ_i} – вектор

$R(\theta_r, \phi_r, \theta_i, \phi_i)$



Глобальное освещение



$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) = \int_{\varphi_i} \int_{\theta_i} L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i}) d\varphi_i d\theta_i$$

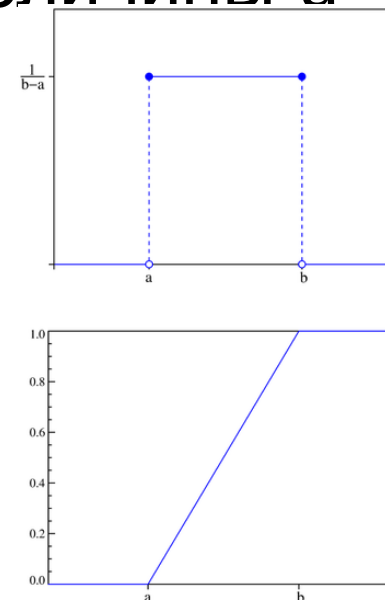
Метод Монте-Карло

- u – случ. Величина, равн. Распред. на $[a, b]$
- $p(u)$ – плотность вероятности случ. величины u
- Тогда $f(u)$ – тоже случ. величина.

$$Ef(u) = \int_a^b f(x) p(x) dx$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)Ef(u) \approx \frac{b-a}{N} \sum f(u_i)$$

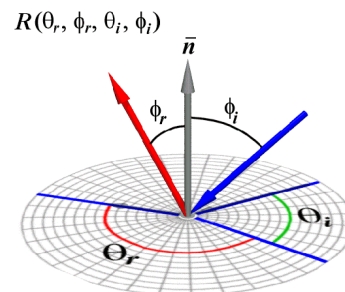


Метод Монте-Карло

$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) = \int \int_{\varphi_i, \theta_i} L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i}) d\varphi_i d\theta_i$$

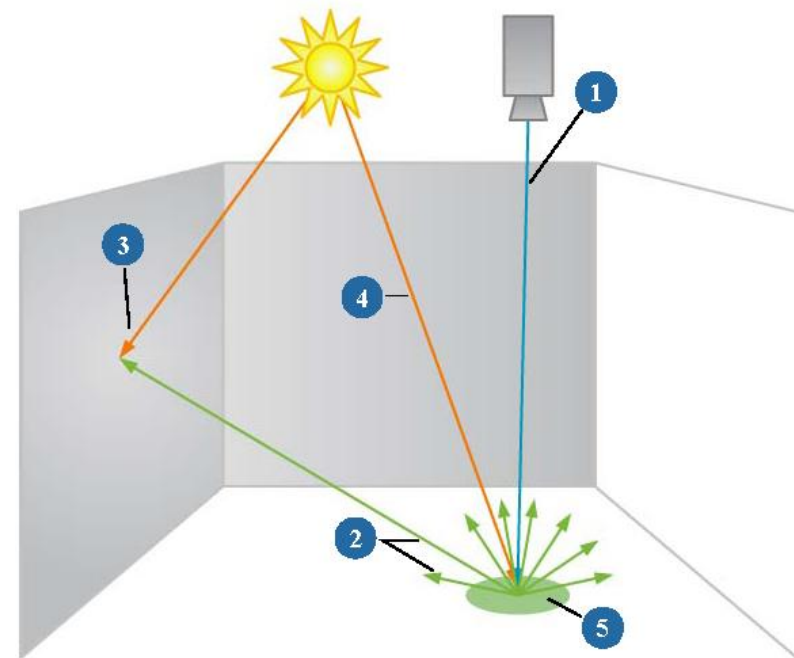
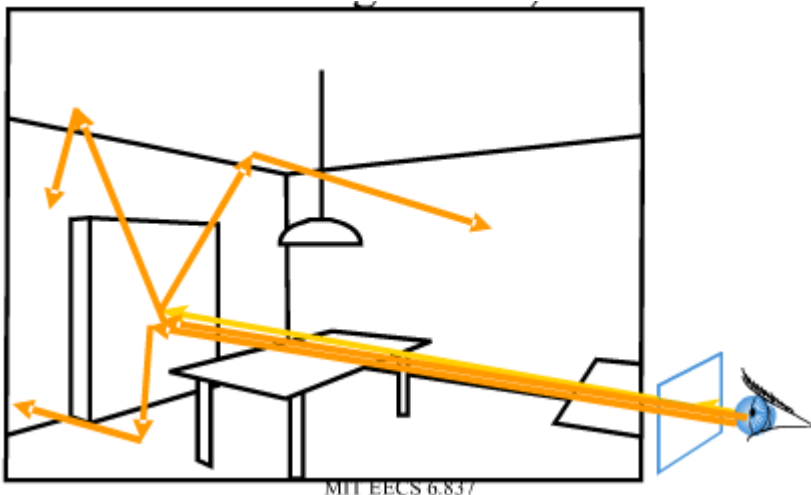
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) Ef(u) \approx \frac{b-a}{N} \sum f(u_i)$$

$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) \approx \frac{\sum_i L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i})}{N}$$



Трассировка путей

$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) \approx \frac{\sum_i L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i})}{N}$$



$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) \approx \frac{\sum_i L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i})}{N}$$

Исходные параметры: ray - Луч, depth - глубина рекурсии

Результат: Монте-Карло выборка значения освещенности

Function *TracePath*(ray: Ray; depth : Integer) : Integer **is**

if depth == MAX_DEPTH **then**

 return Black;

end

 hit ← RaySceneIntersection(ray)

if not hit.exists **then**

 return Black;

end

 m ← hit.material

if m.IsLight **then**

 return m.emittance;

end

 newRay.O ← hit.pos

 newRay.D ← RandomUnitVectorInHemisphereOf(hit.norm)

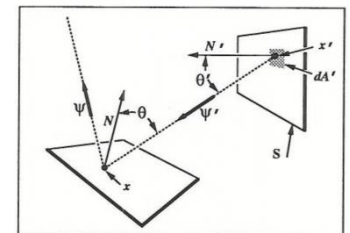
 cosTheta ← dot(newRay.D, hit.norm)

 BRDF ← m.reflectance * cosTheta

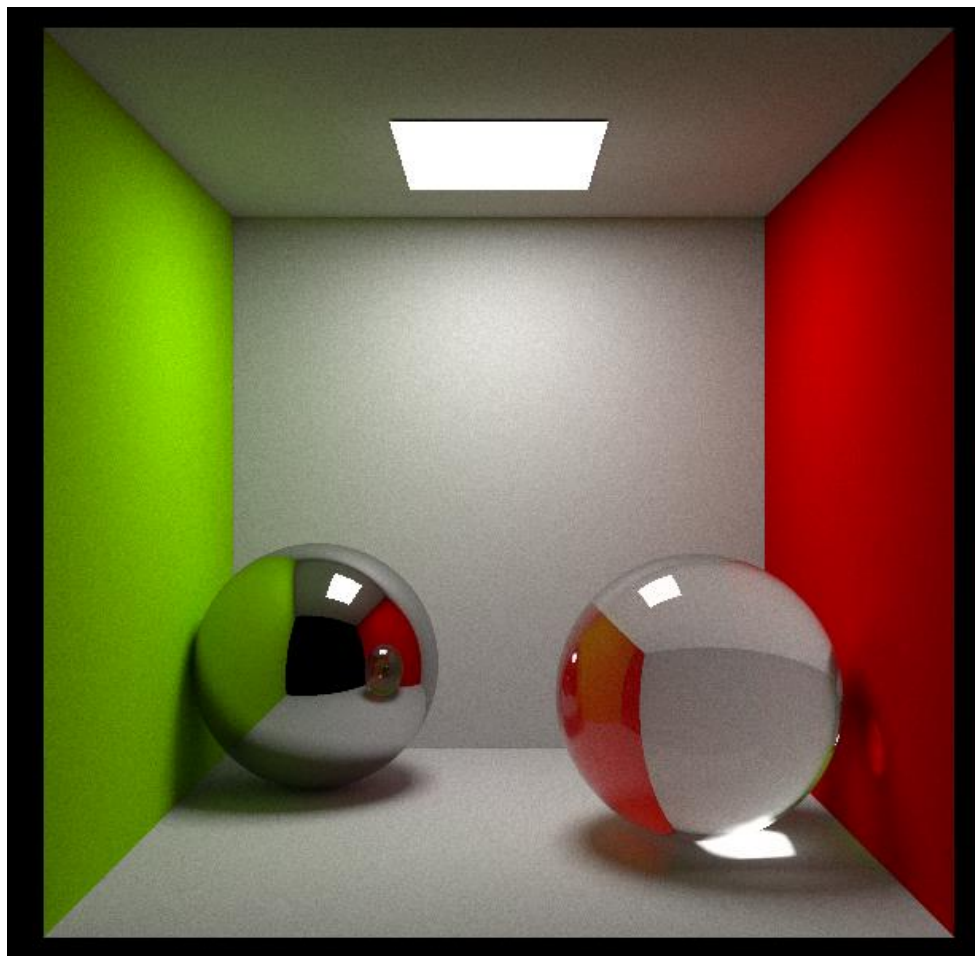
 return BRDF * TracePath(newRay, depth + 1) ;

end

Алгоритм 2: Простейший вид Монте-Карло трассировки путей. I



Трассировка путей





кузин павел
hydra renderer











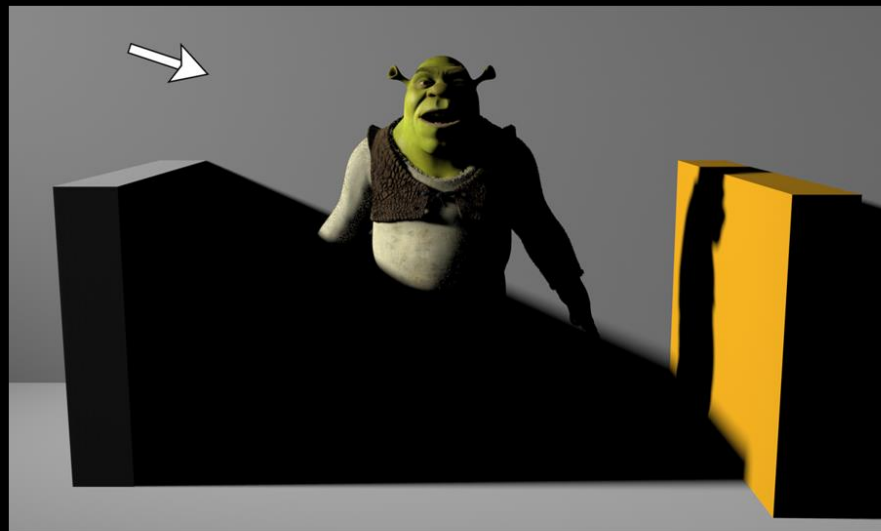
Глобальное освещение в играх

- От глобального освещения к локальному
- Приближённые методы глобального:
 - Карты освещённости
 - Сферические гармоники
 - Они же “volumetric lightmaps”
 - Оно же “radiance cache”
 - Излучательность
 - Light Propagation Volumes
 - Voxel Cone Tracing
 - ...

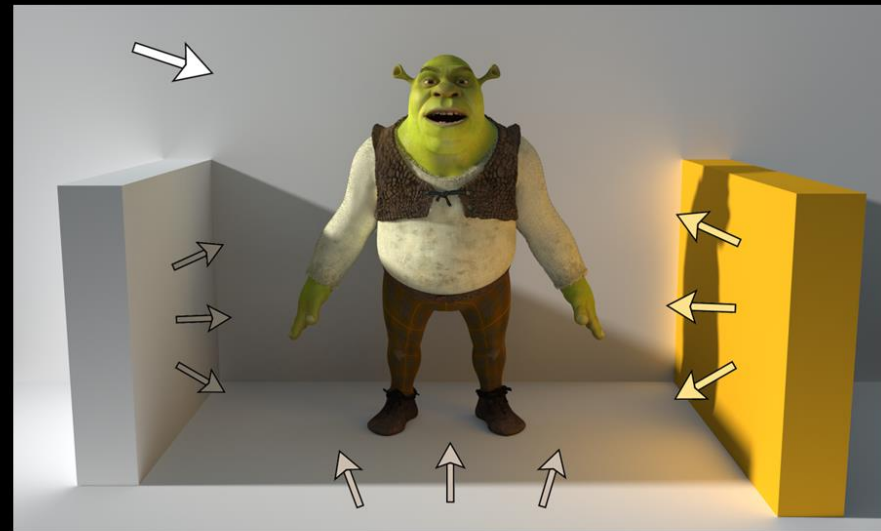
Локальное освещение

$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) = \int_{\varphi_i} \int_{\theta_i} L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i}) d\varphi_i d\theta_i$$

Direct Lighting Only



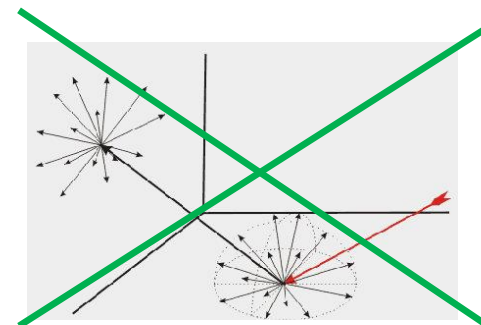
Direct + Indirect Lighting



Локальное освещение

$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) = \int \int_{\varphi_i, \theta_i} L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i}) d\varphi_i d\theta_i$$

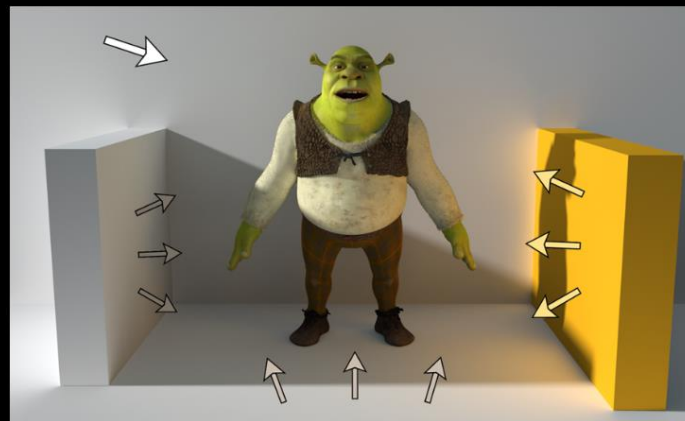
- L – яркость источника
- R – модель материала
- Тень нужно считать отдельно



Direct Lighting Only



Direct + Indirect Lighting



Локальное освещение

```
1 //Blinn-Phong reflection model wiath attenuation; Fragment Shader
2 //To keep it simple didn't add ambient and emissive lights;
3 //only diffuse and specular with white intensity
4 #version 330
5 layout(location = 0) out vec4 out_color;
6
7 uniform vec3 light_position;
8 uniform vec3 eye_position;
9
10 uniform int material_shininess;
11
12 uniform float material_kd;
13 uniform float material_ks;
14
15 //attenuation coefficients
16 uniform float att_kC;
17 uniform float att_kL;
18 uniform float att_kQ;
19
20 in vec3 world_pos;
21 in vec3 world_normal;
```



```
vec3 L = normalize( light_position - world_pos); //light direction
vec3 V = normalize( eye_position - world_pos); //view direction

float LdotN = max(0, dot(L, world_normal));

float diffuse = material_kd * LdotN;

//attenuation
float d = distance(light_position, world_pos);
float att = 1.0 / (att_kC + d * att_kL + d*d*att_kQ);

float specular = 0;

if(LdotN > 0.0)
{
    vec3 H = normalize(L + V ); //Halfway(Blinn-Phong)
    specular = material_kd * pow(max(0, dot(H, world_normal)), material_shininess);
}

float light = att * diffuse + att * specular;
```

<http://in2gpu.com/2014/06/19/lighting-vertex-fragment-shader/>

$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) = \int \int_{\varphi_i, \theta_i} L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i}) d\varphi_i d\theta_i$$

```

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4 #version 330
5 layout(location = 0) out vec4 out_color;
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17 uniform float att_kL;
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20 in vec3 world_pos;
21 in vec3 world_normal;
22
23 vec3 L = normalize( light_position - world_pos); //light direction
24 vec3 V = normalize( eye_position - world_pos); //view direction
25
26 float LdotN = max(0, dot(L, world_normal));
27
28 float diffuse = material_kd * LdotN;
29
30 //attenuation
31 float d = distance(light_position, world_pos);
32 float att = 1.0 / (att_kC + d * att_kL + d*d*att_kQ);
33
34 float specular = 0;
35
36 if(LdotN > 0.0)
37 {
38     vec3 H = normalize(L + V); //Halfway(Blinn-Phong)
39     specular = material_kd * pow(max(0, dot(H, world_normal)), material_shininess);
40 }
41
42 float light = att * diffuse + att * specular;

```

<http://in2gpu.com/2014/06/19/lighting-vertex-fragment-shader/>



Полный поток Φ ; Вт;
Flux;



Сила света I ; Вт / Ст;
Radiant intensity;



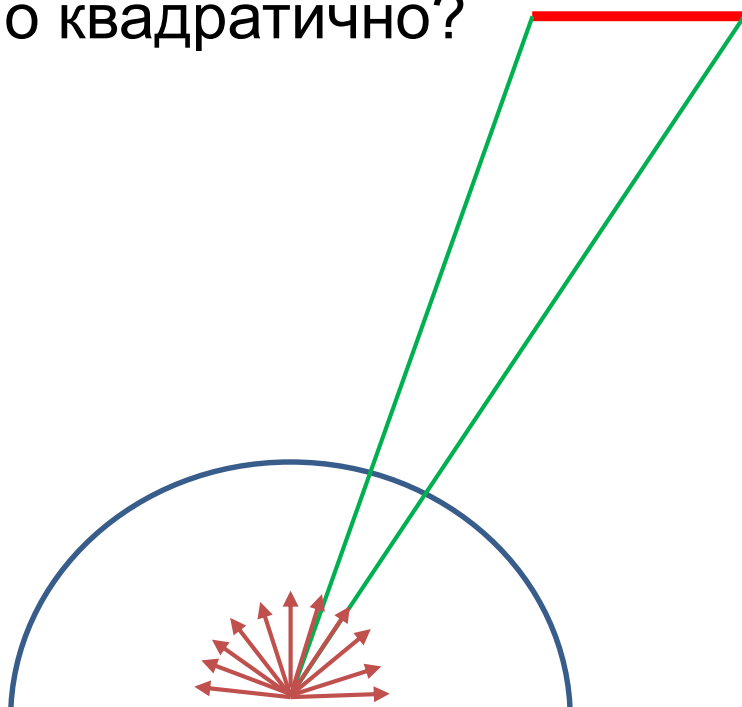
Освещённость E ; Вт/м²;
Irradiance;



Яркость L ; Вт/(Ст*м²);
Radiance;

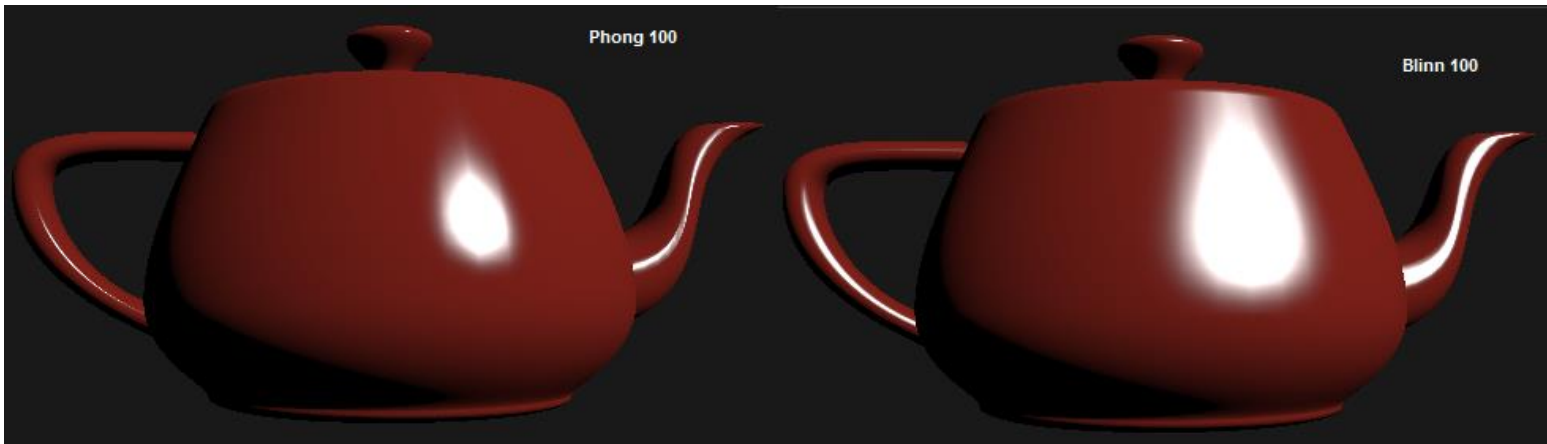
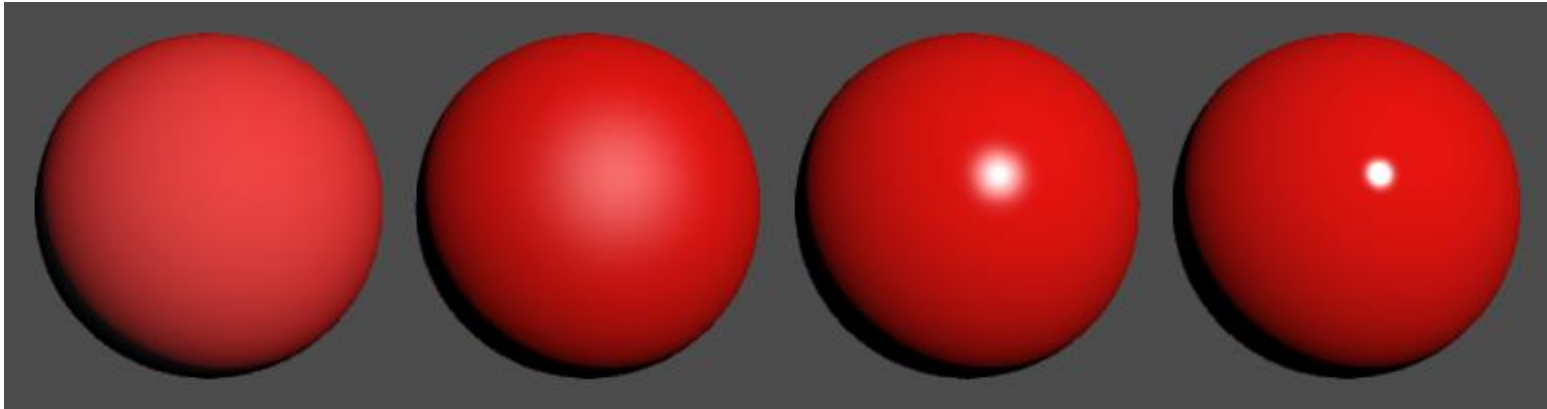
Локальное освещение

- Почему свет затухает в локальных моделях?
- Почему именно квадратично?



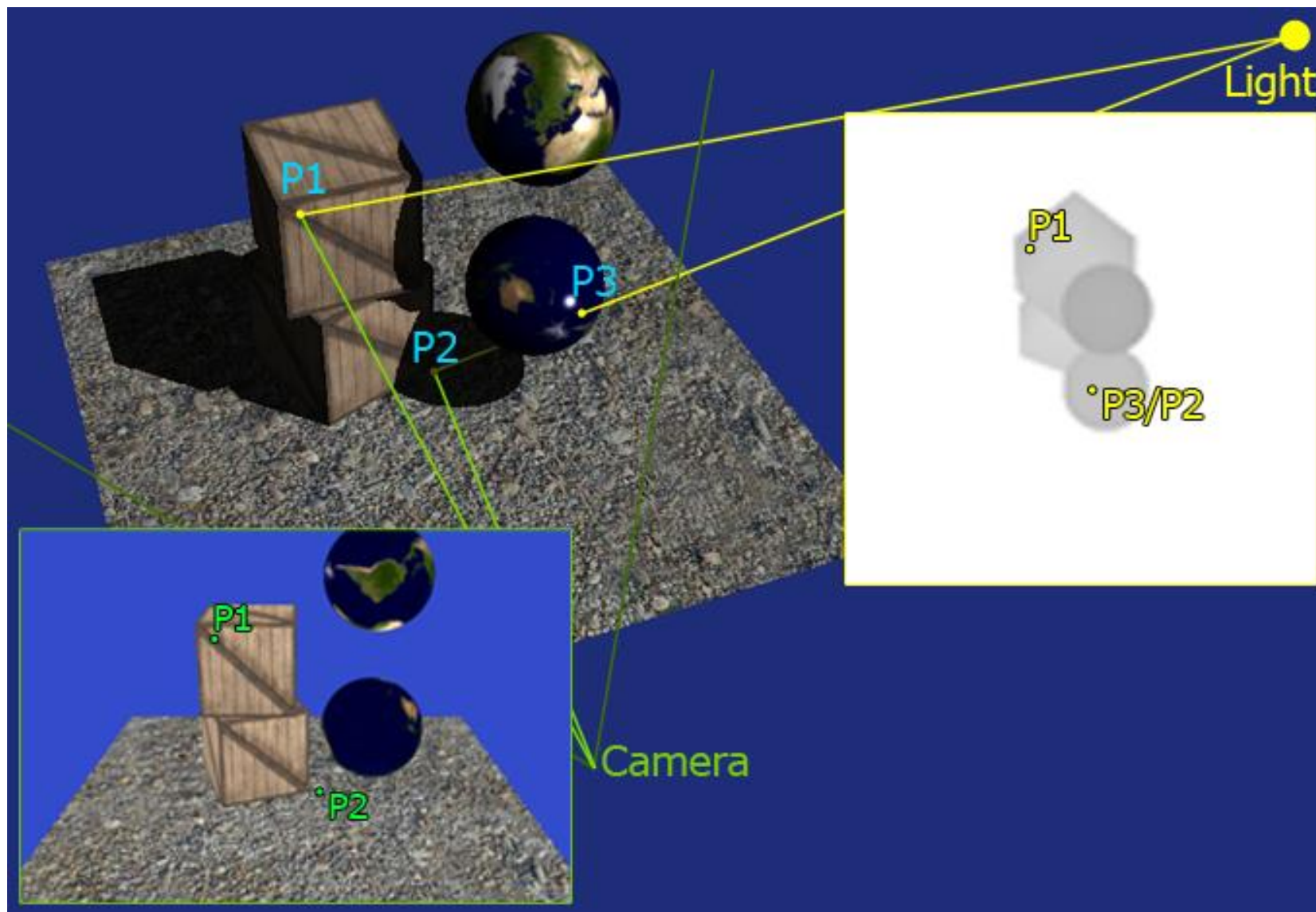
$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) = \int_{\varphi_i} \int_{\theta_i} L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i}) d\varphi_i d\theta_i$$

Локальное освещение



$$I(\varphi_r, \theta_r) = \int_{\varphi_i} \int_{\theta_i} L(\varphi_i, \theta_i) R(\varphi_i, \theta_i, \varphi_r, \theta_r) \cos(n, l_{\varphi_i, \theta_i}) d\varphi_i d\theta_i$$

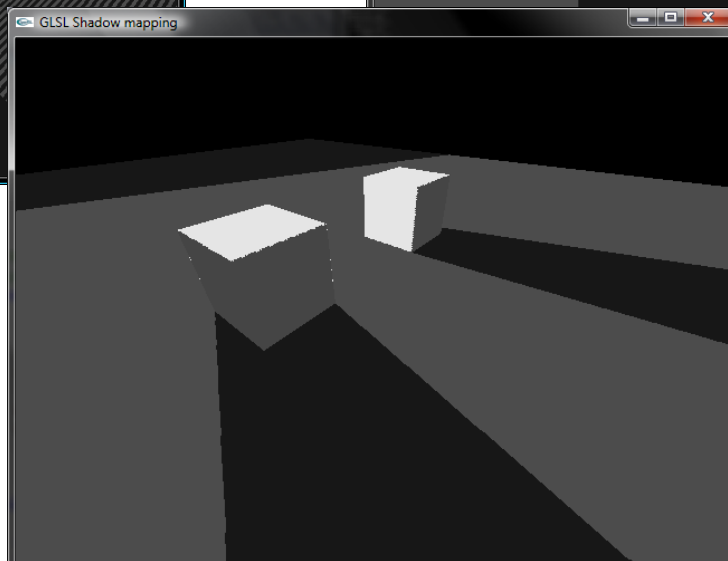
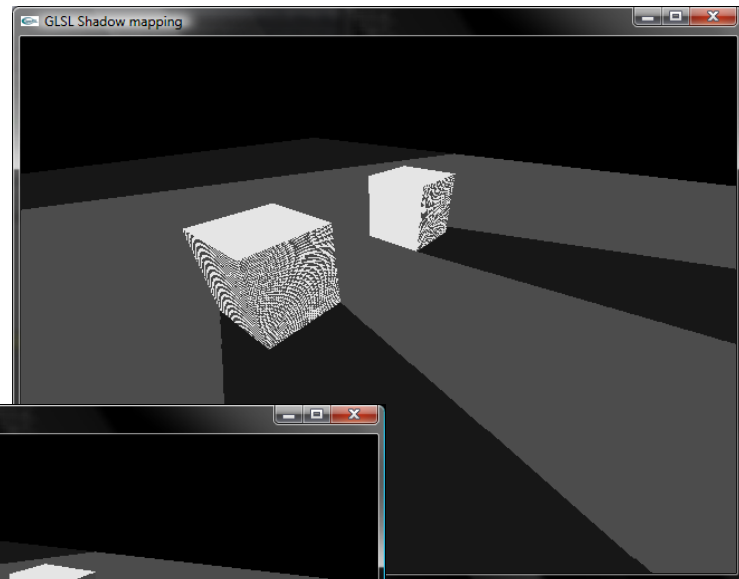
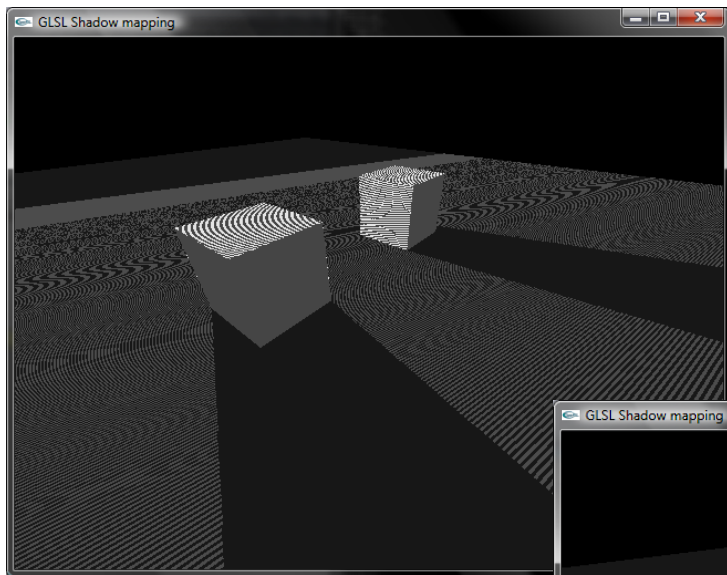
Карты теней



Карты теней (артефакты)

- Z-fighting

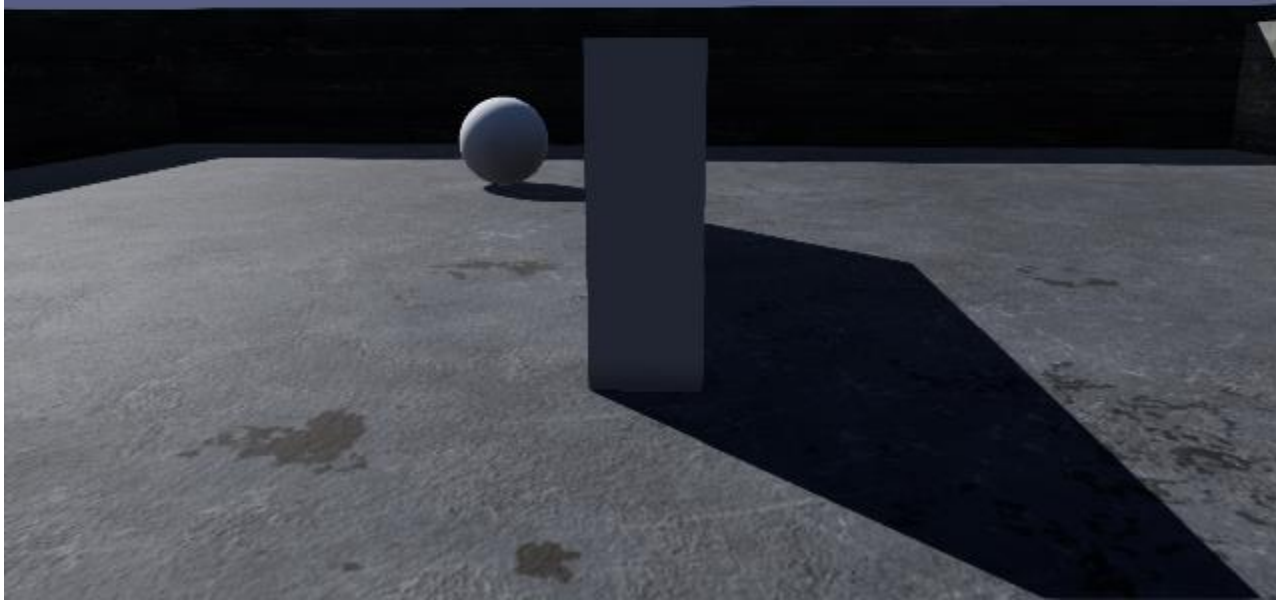
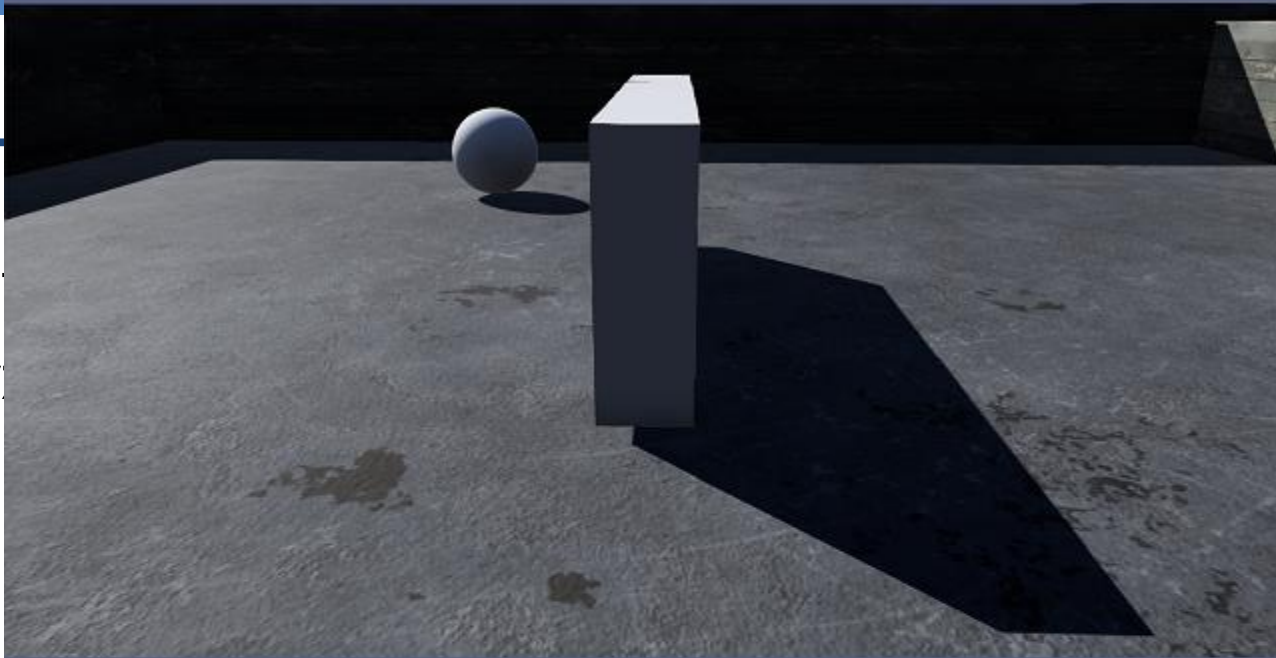
✓ => нужно добавить смещение



Карт

- Z-fight

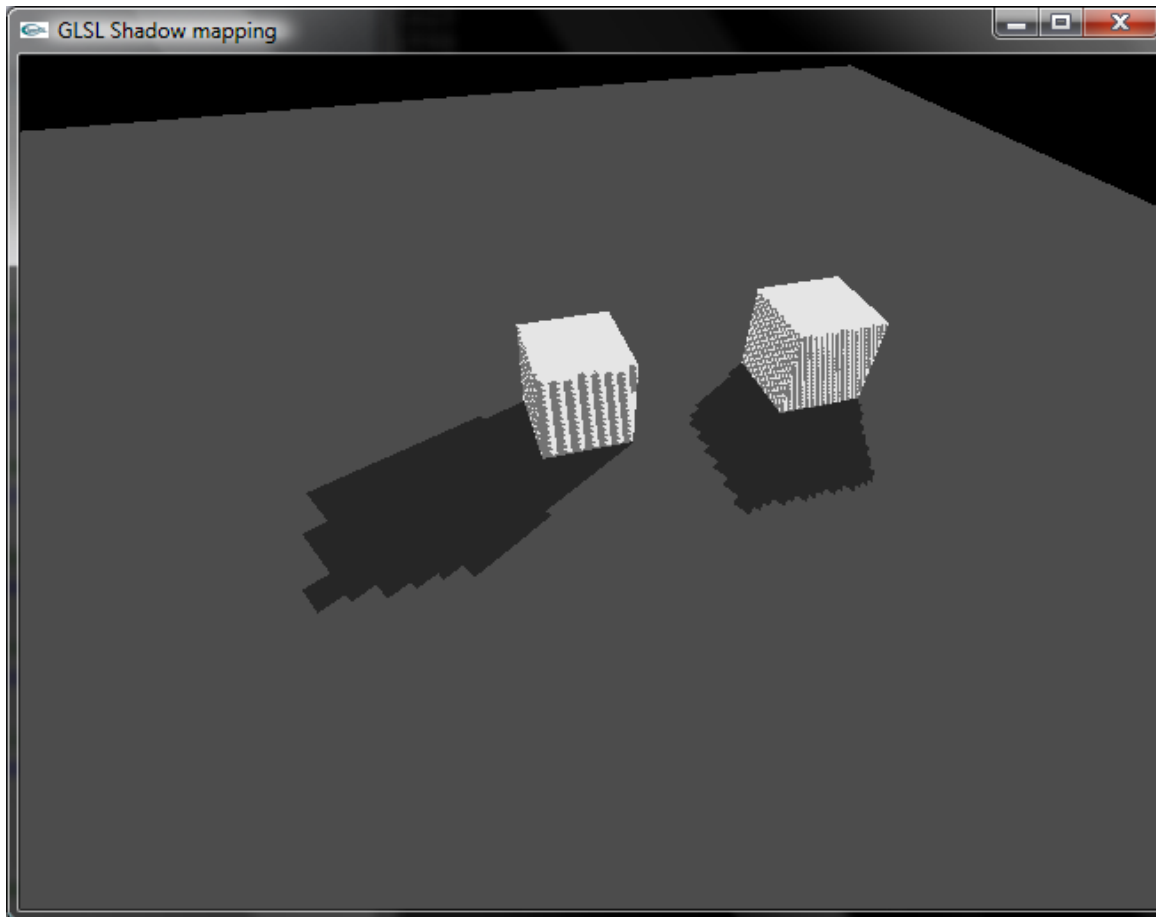
✓ =>Hy



Карты теней (артефакты)

- Алиасинг

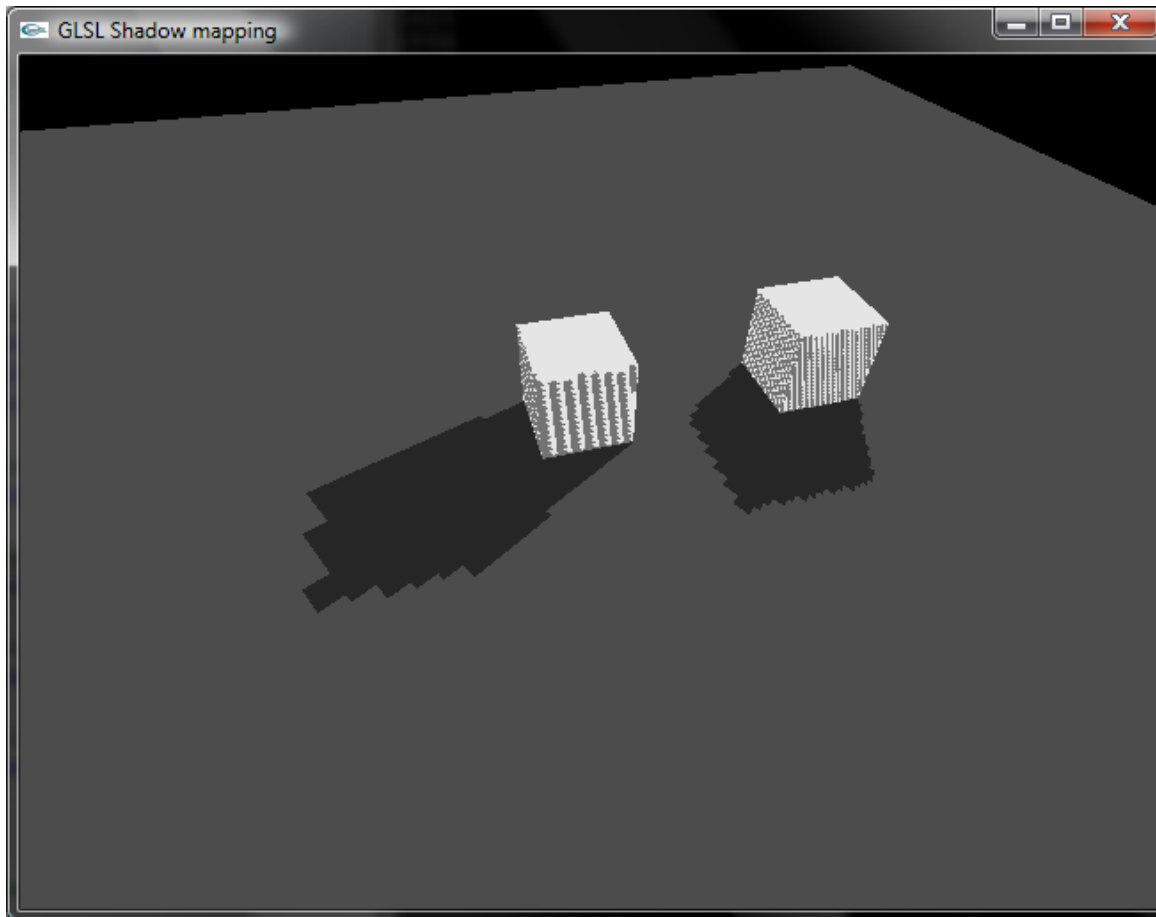
✓ => что нужно сделать?



Карты теней (артефакты)

- Алиасинг

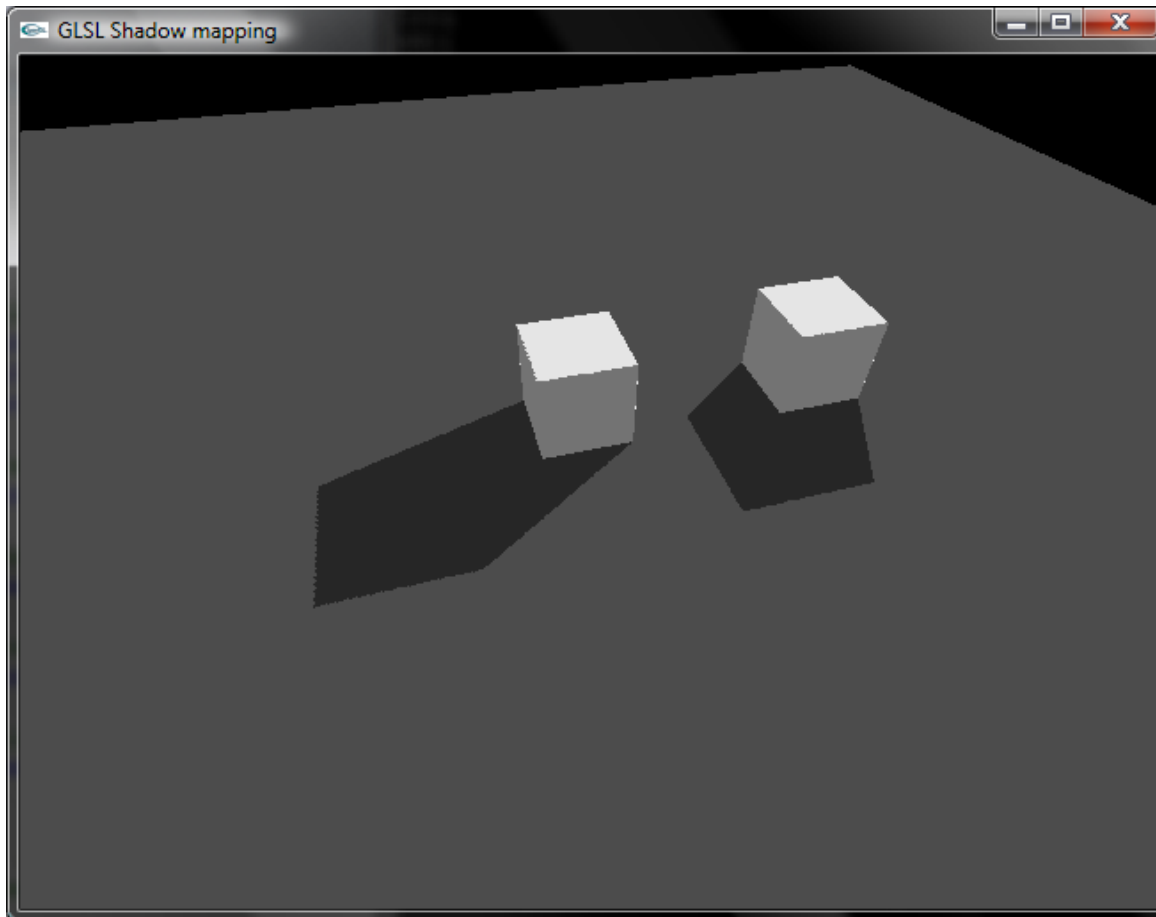
✓ => что нужно сделать?



Карты теней (артефакты)

- Алиасинг

✓ => можно увеличить разрешение, но !!!!!!!



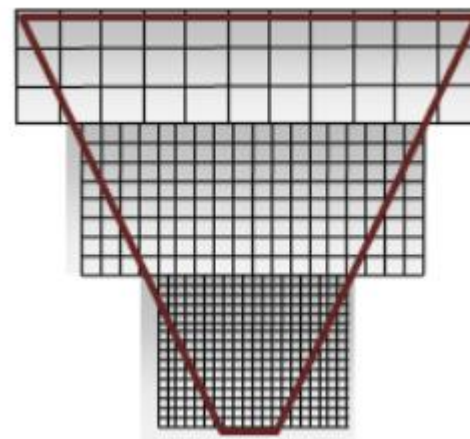
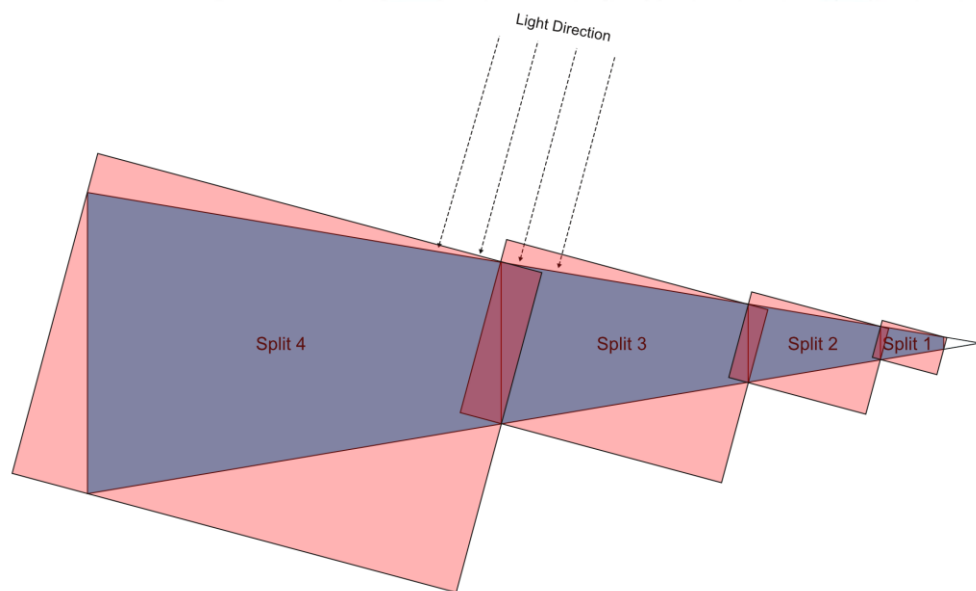
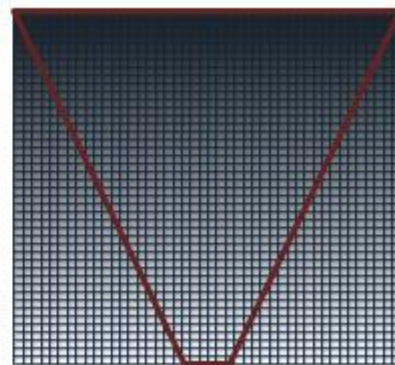
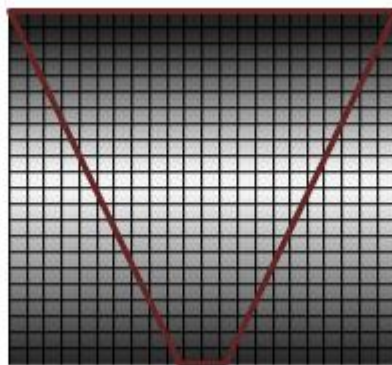
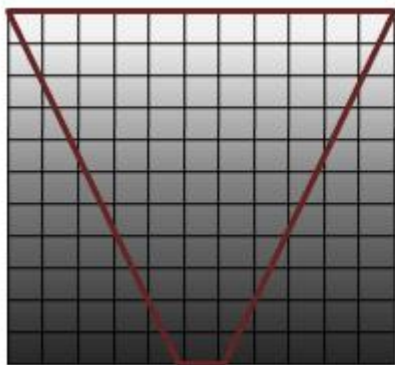


FPS: 91



Карты теней (артефакты)

- Алиасинг

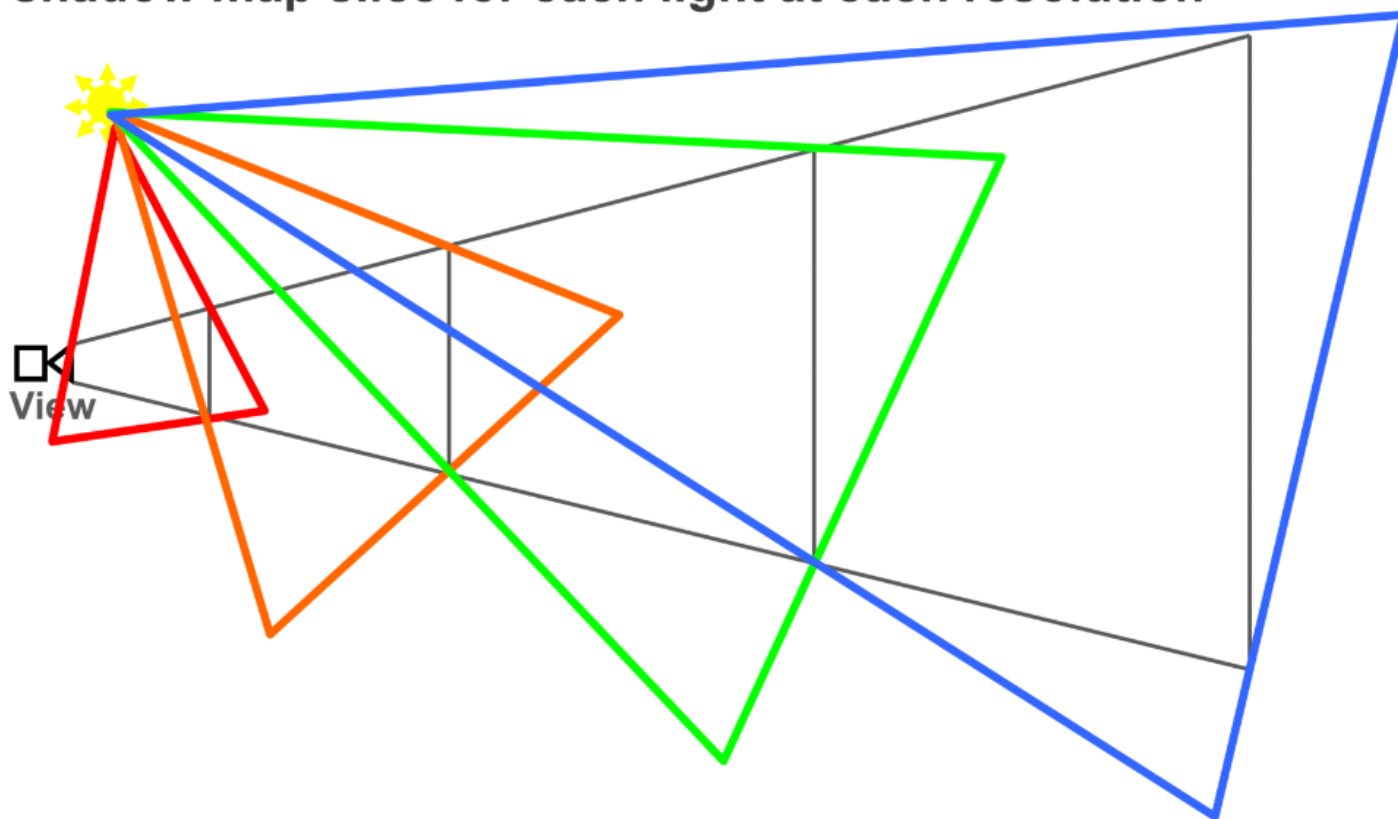


Карты теней (артефакты)

Cascaded Shadow Maps

State of the art non-ray tracing technique

- Render a shadow map slice for each light at each resolution

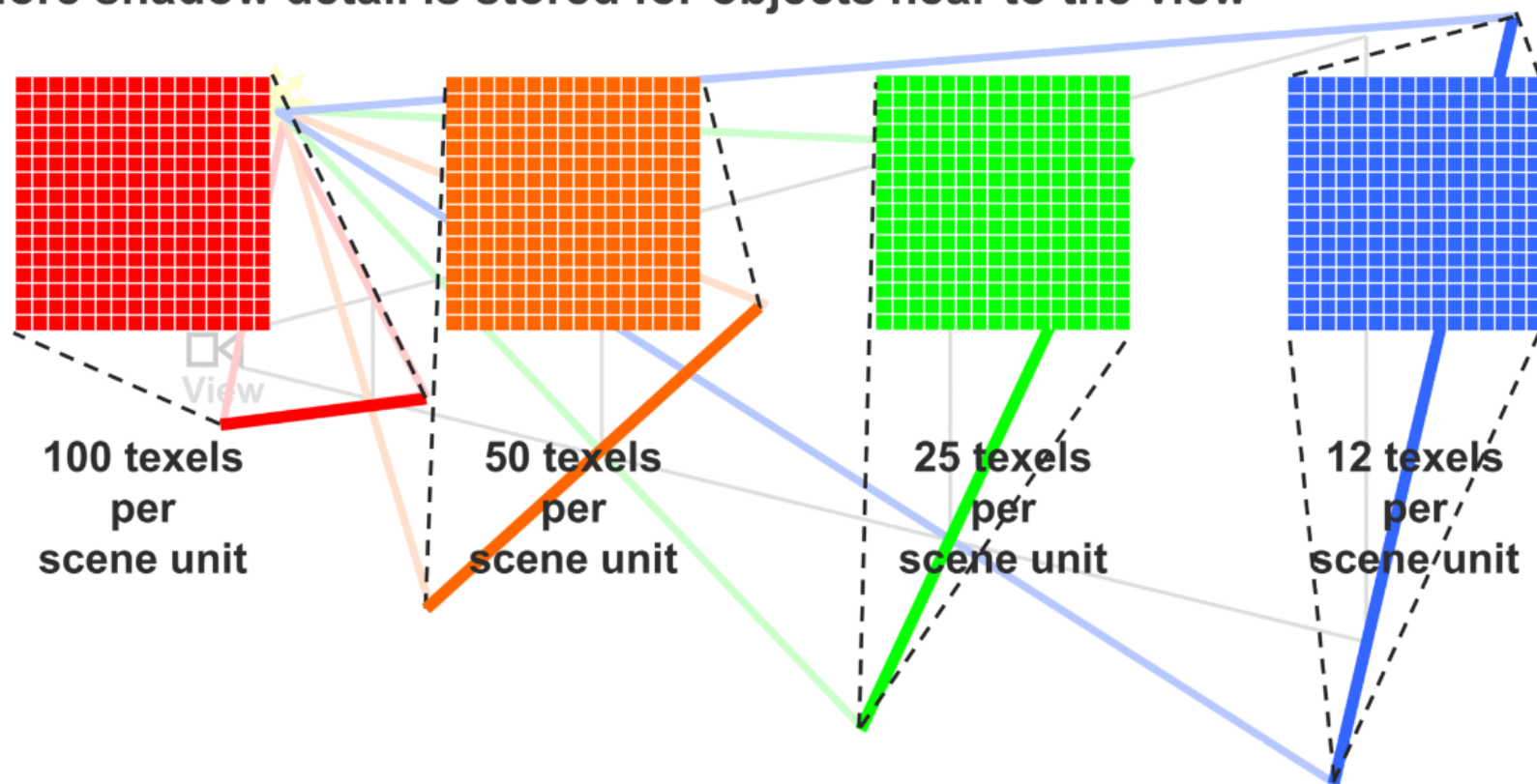


Карты теней (артефакты)

Cascaded Shadow Maps

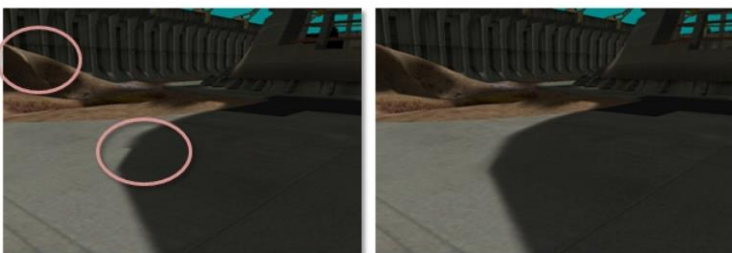
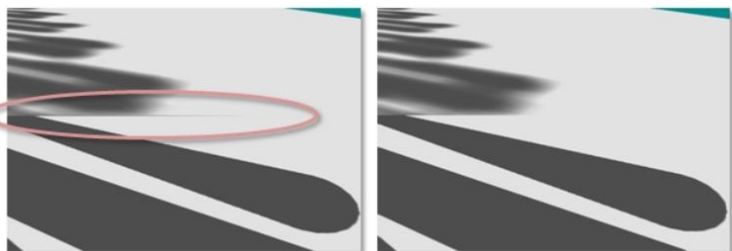
State of the art non-ray tracing technique

- More shadow detail is stored for objects near to the view



Карты теней (артефакты)

- Каскадные карты теней



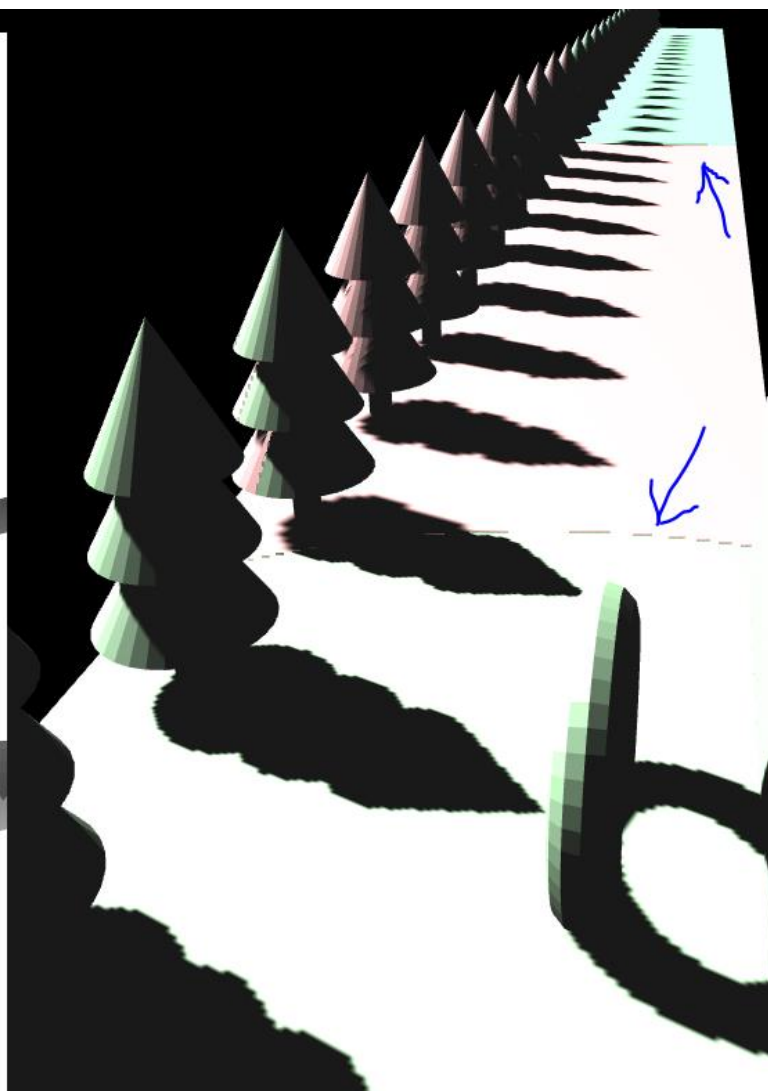
3



2

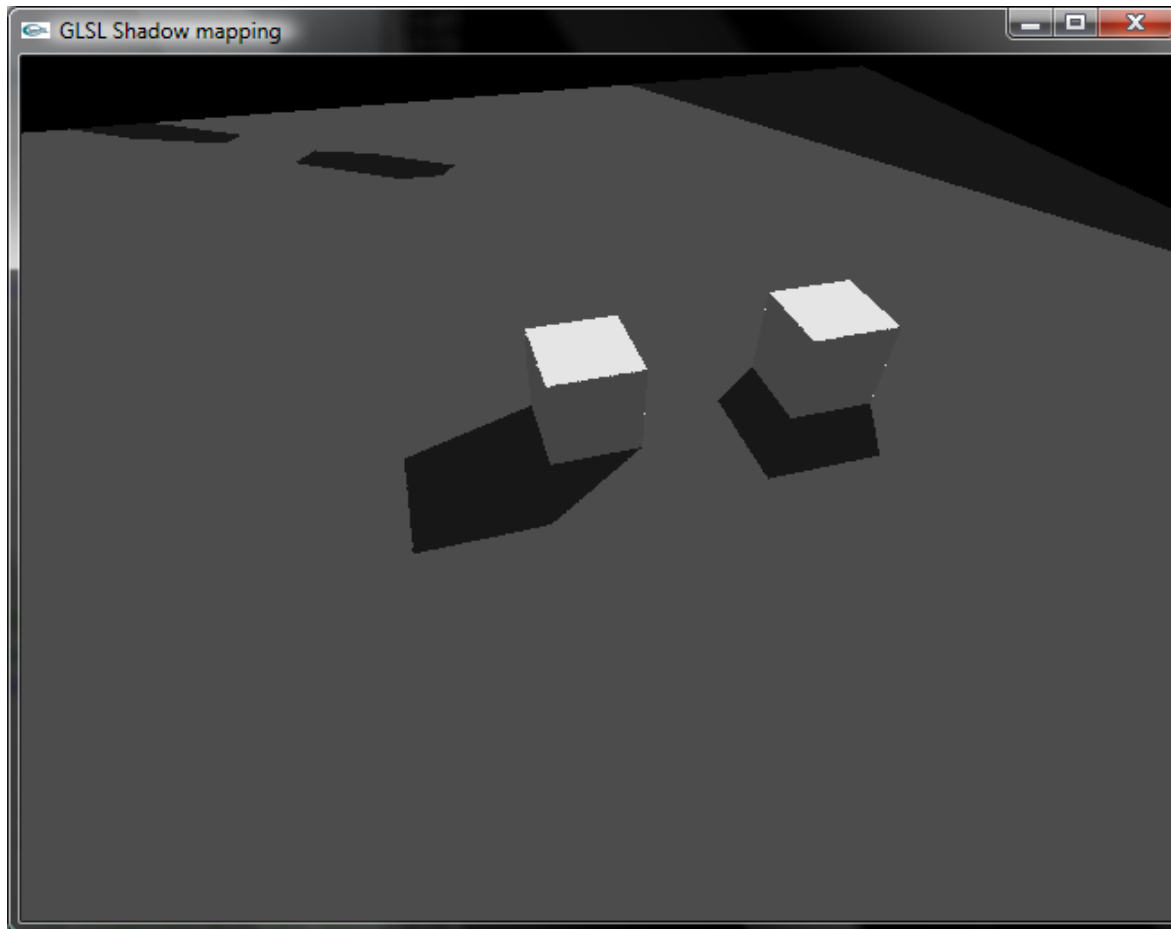


1



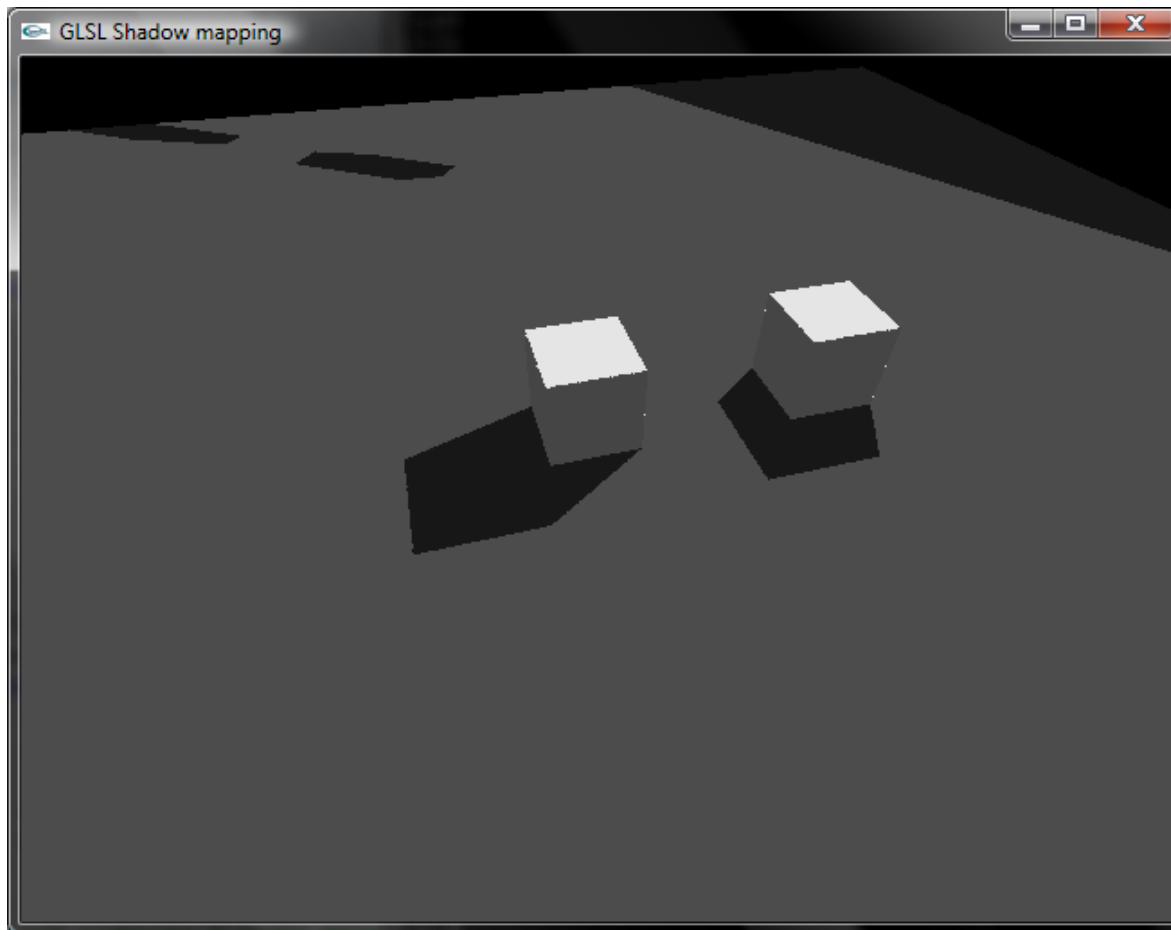
Карты теней (артефакты)

- Тени за пределами light frustum
- ✓ =>почему появляется такой артефакт?



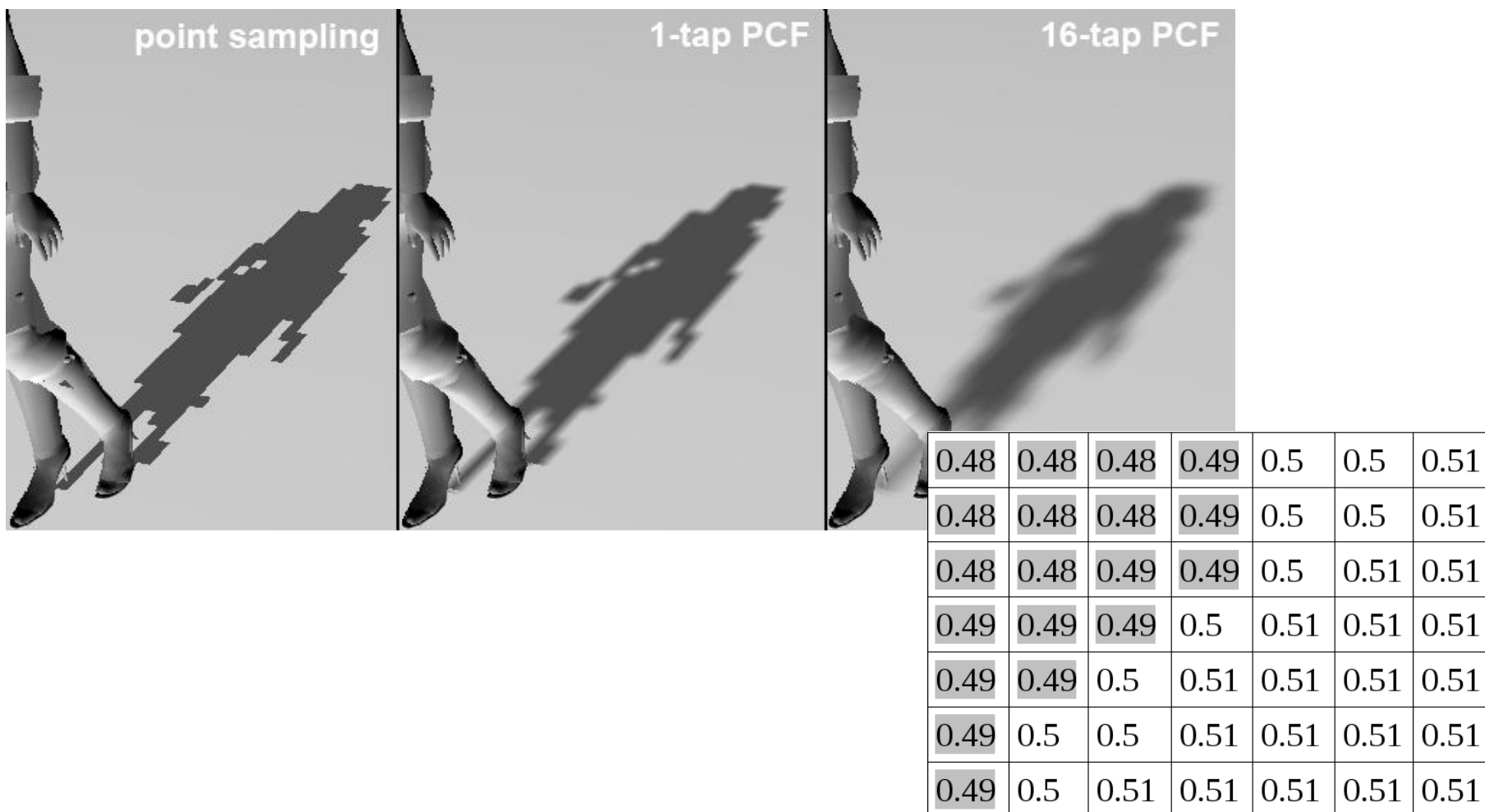
Карты теней (артефакты)

- Тени за пределами light frustum
- ✓glTexParameter1 => GL_CLAMP



Карты теней (мягкие тени)

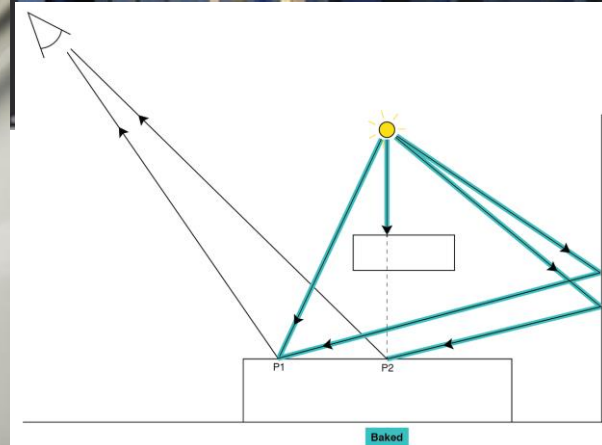
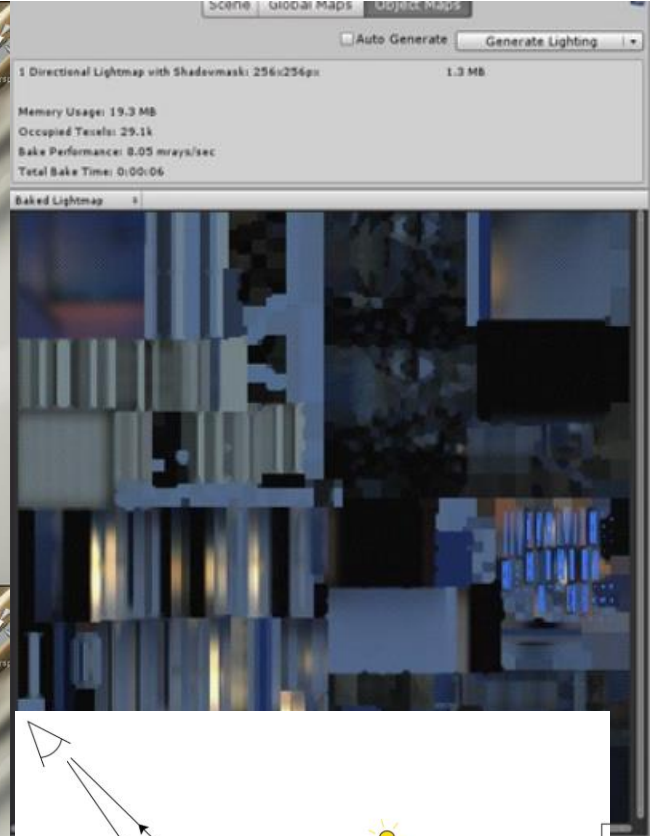
- Percentage-Closer Filter



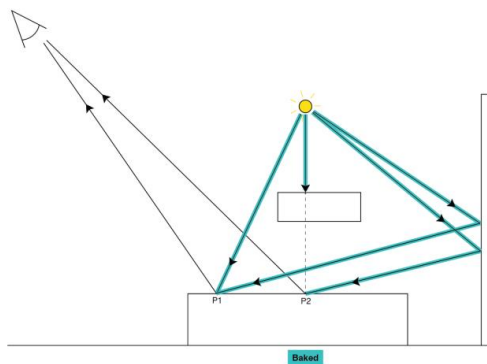
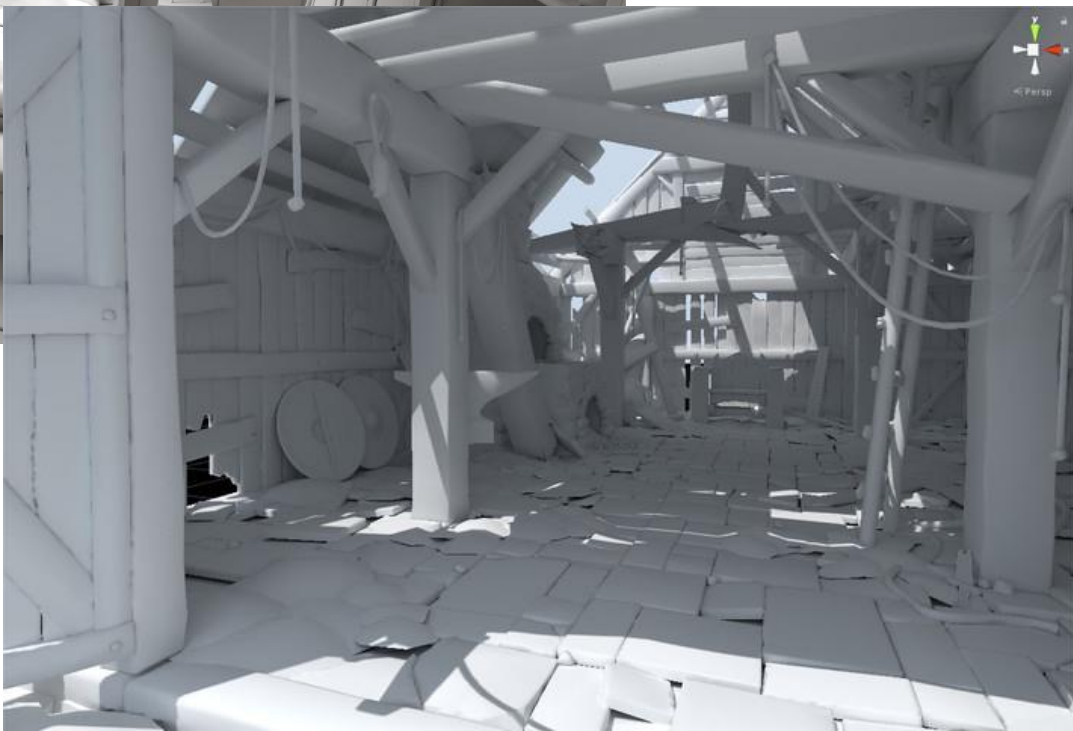
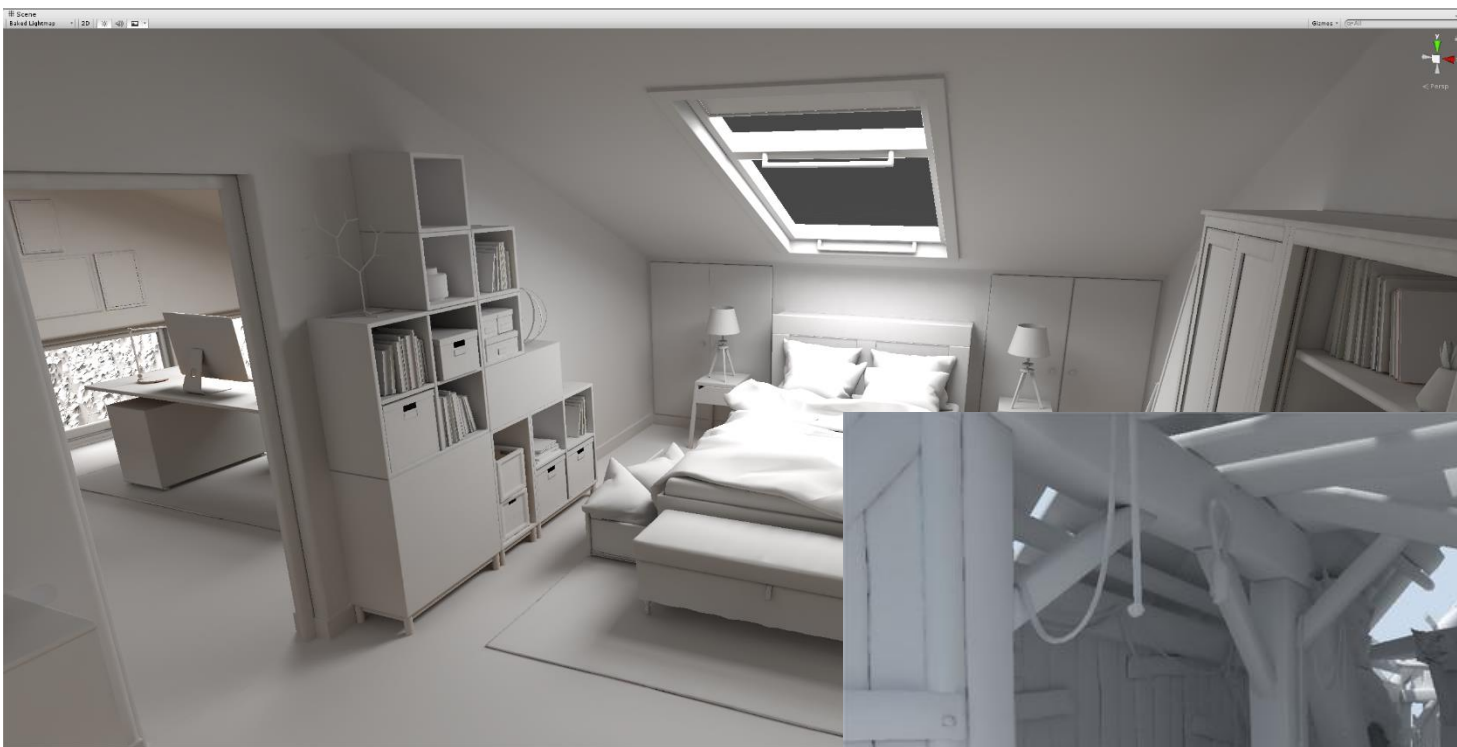
Глобальное освещение в играх

- От глобального освещения к локальному
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 - Они же “volumetric lightmaps”
 - Оно же “radiance cache”
 - Излучательность
 - Light Propagation Volumes
 - Voxel Cone Tracing
 - ...

Карты освещённости



Карты освещённости

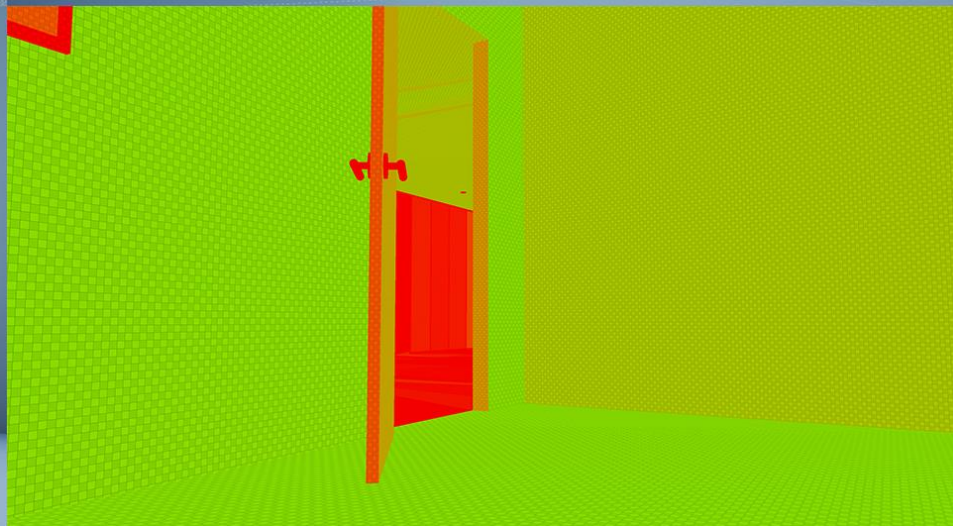
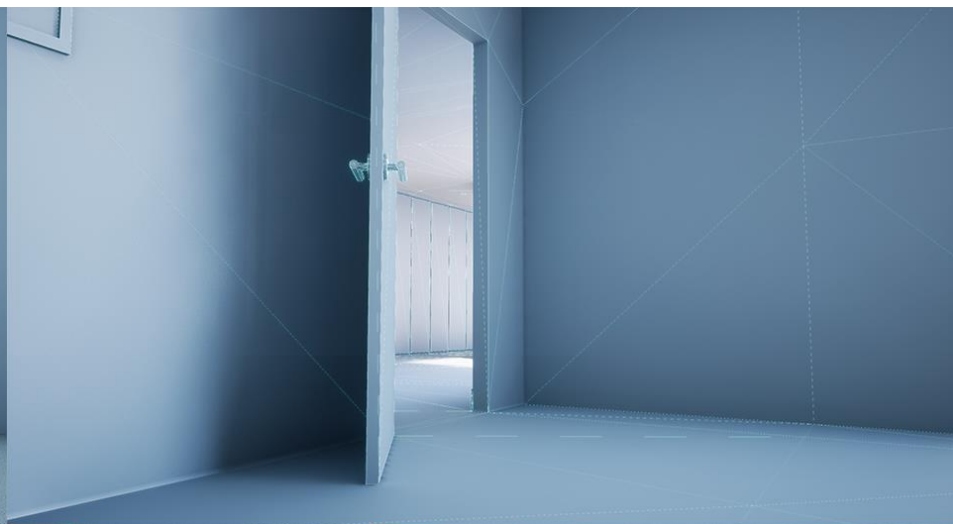
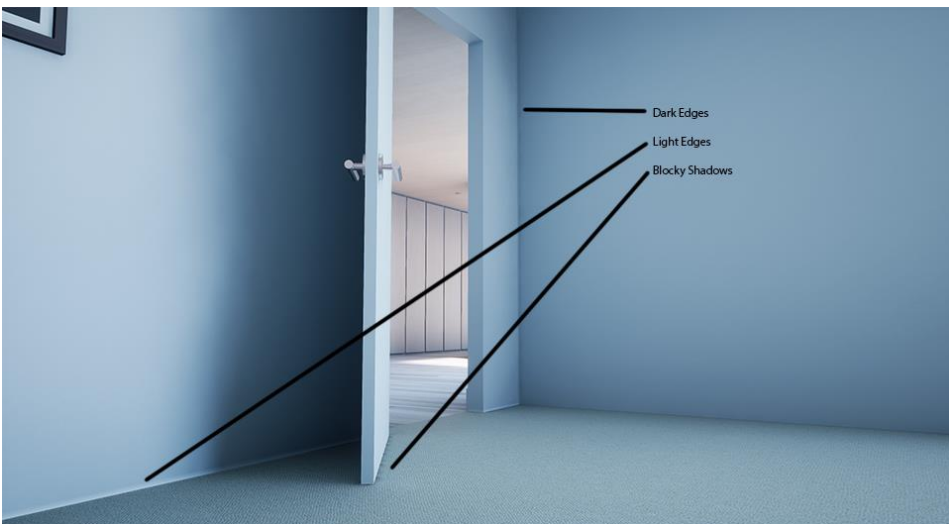


Карты освещённости

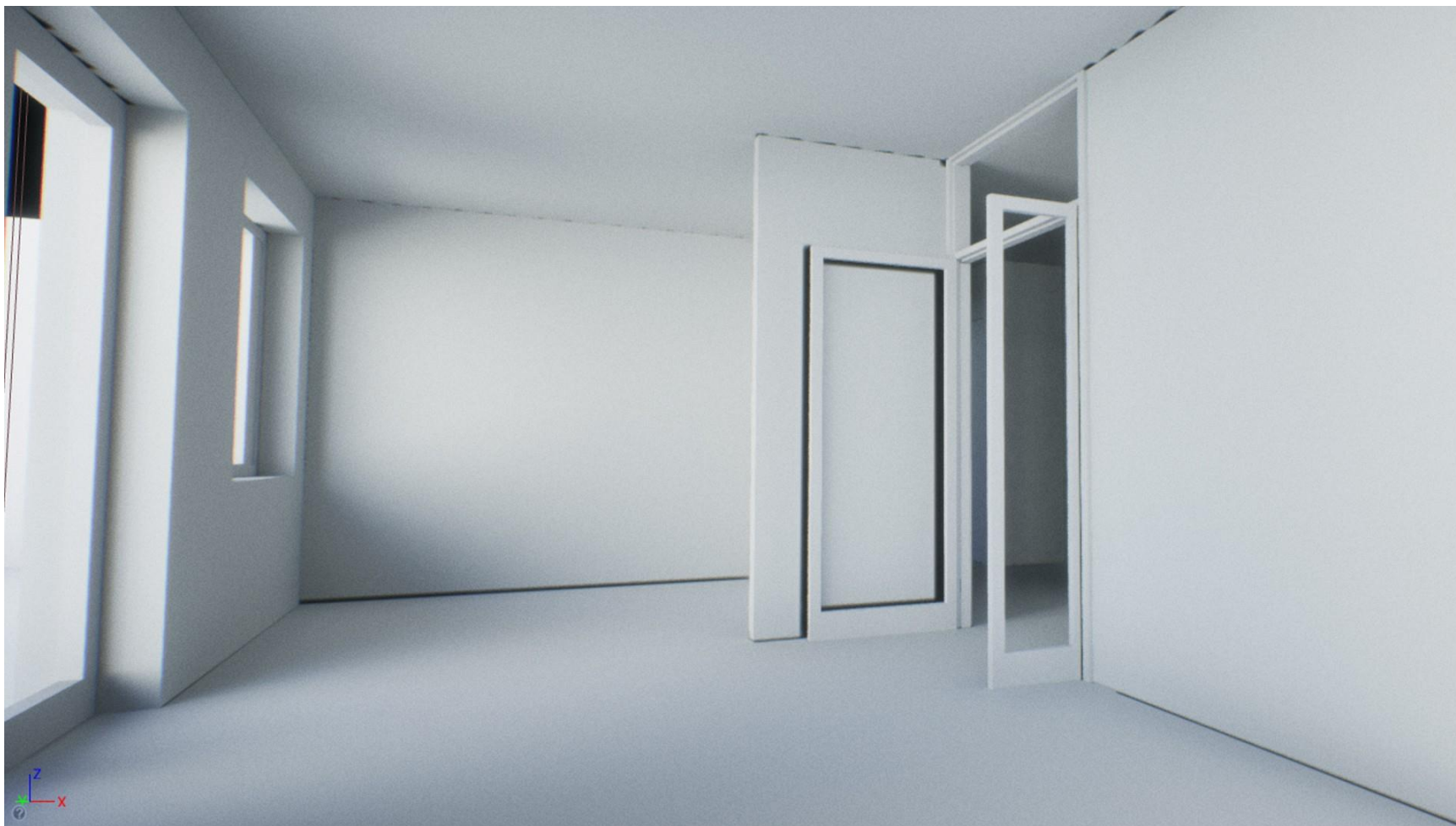
- (+) очень дешёго
- (+) просто
- (+) предрасчёт => точность
- (-) только Ламберт
- (-) нужна хорошая развёртка
- (-) много памяти
- (-) артефакты
- (-) освещение статично



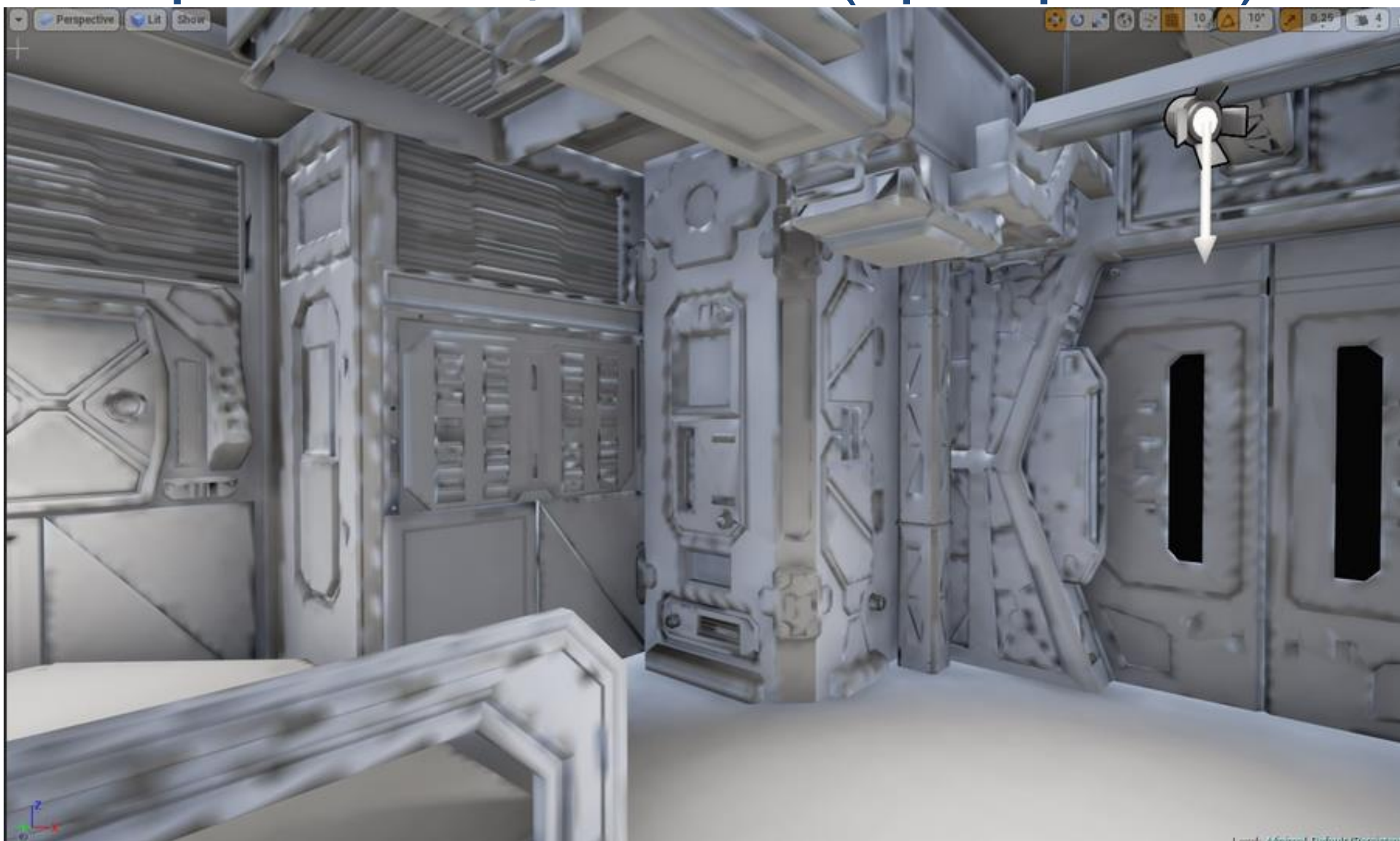
Карты освещённости (артефакты)



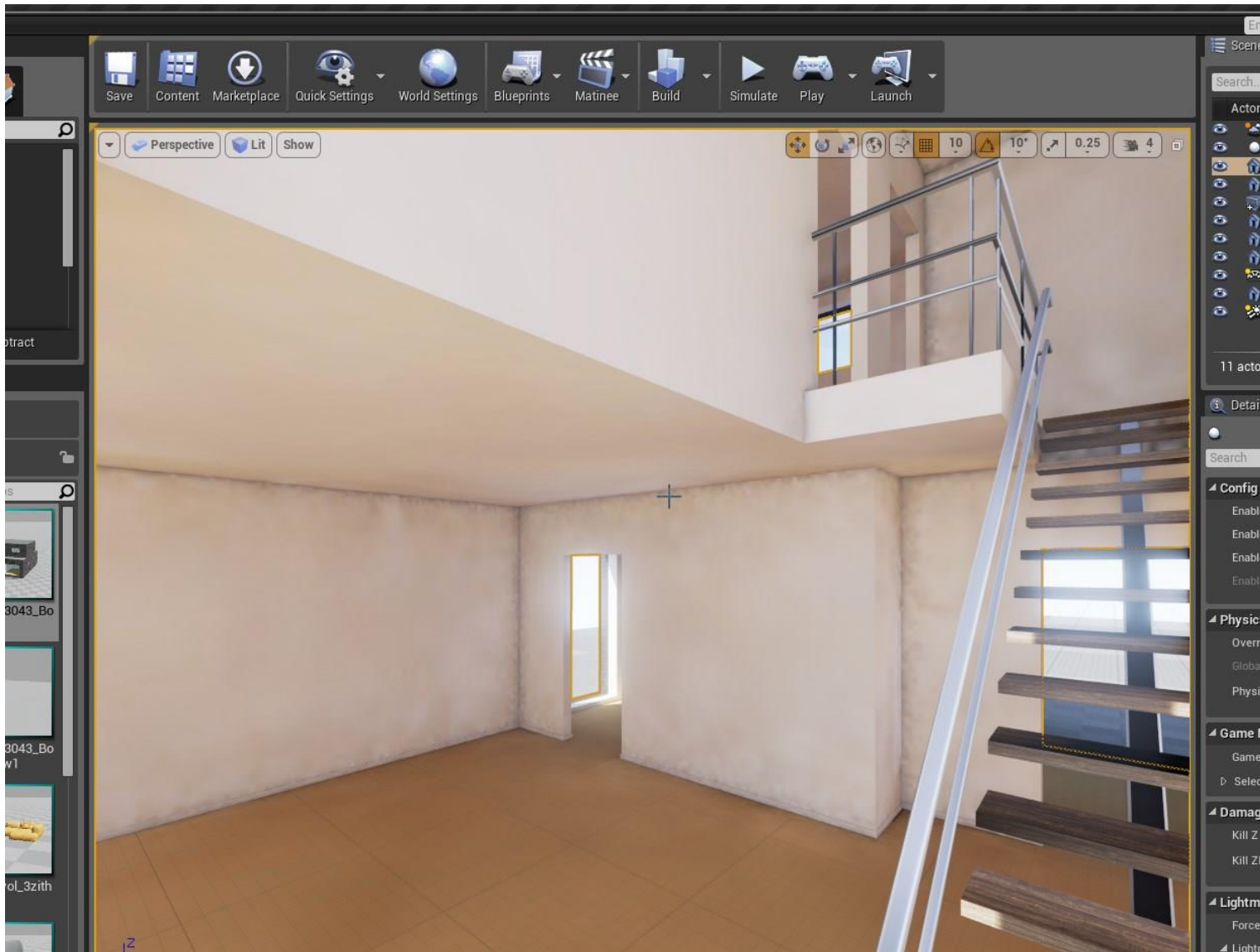
Карты освещённости (артефакты)



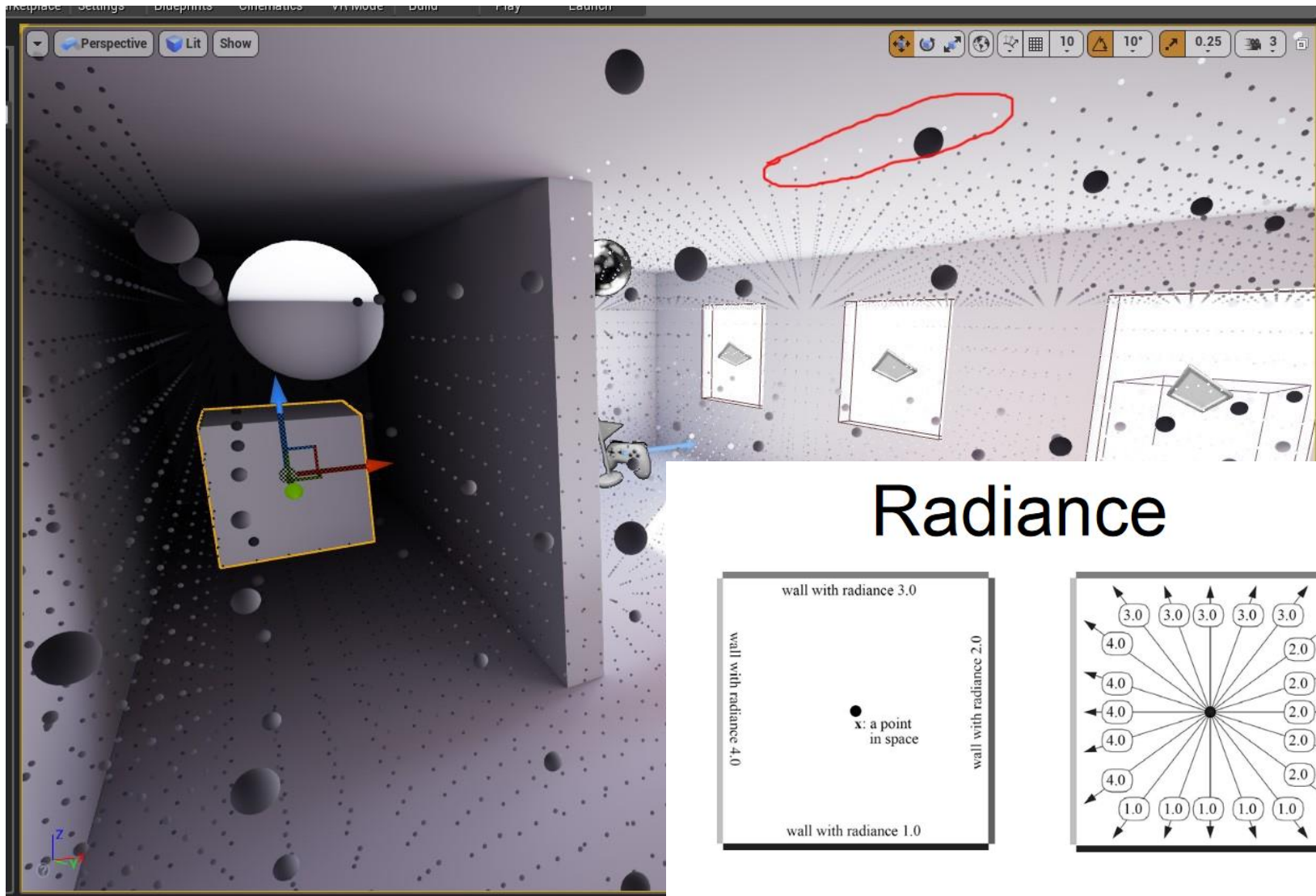
Карты освещённости (артефакты)



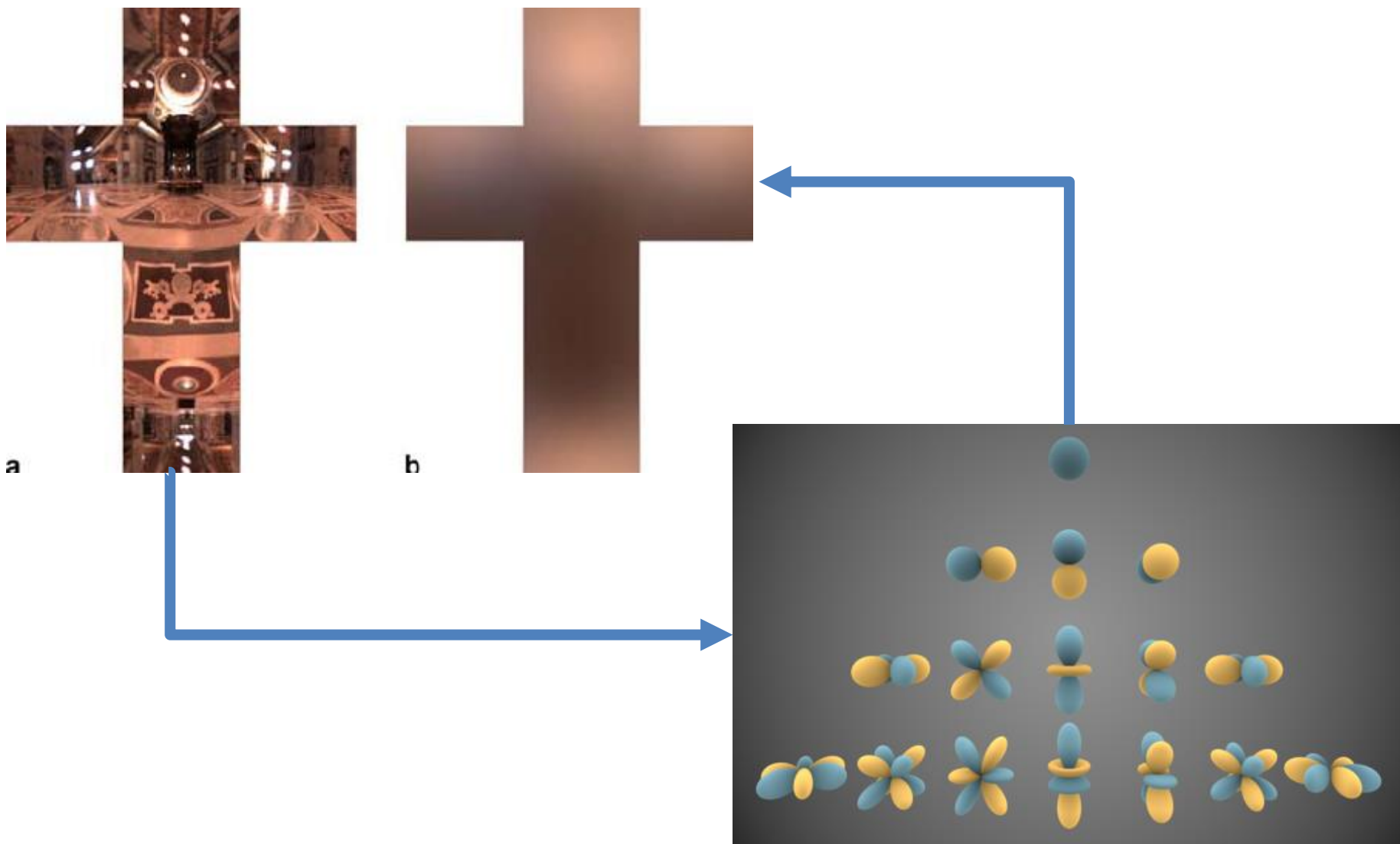
Карты освещённости (артефакты)



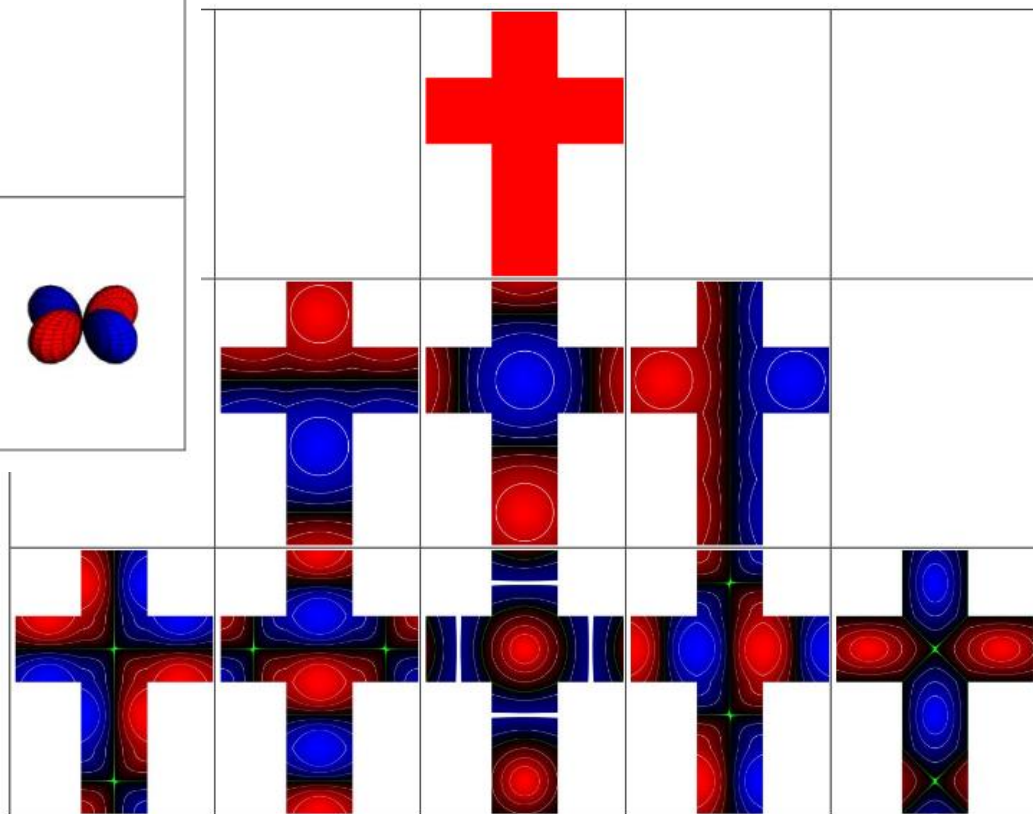
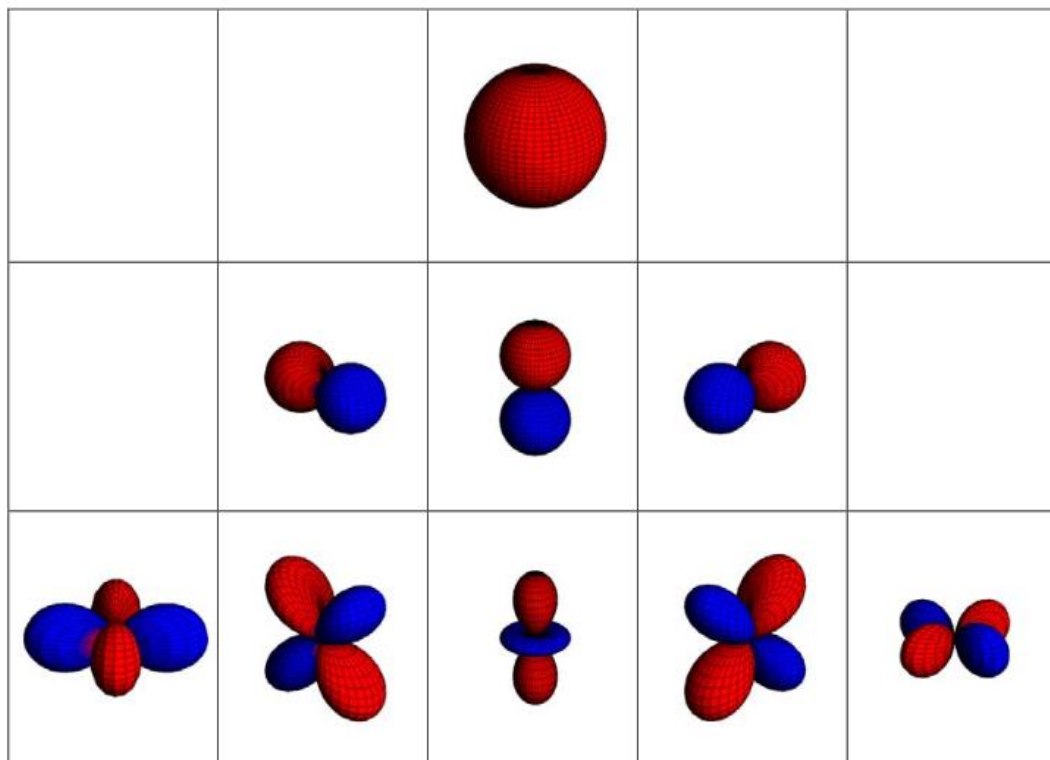
Сферические гармоники



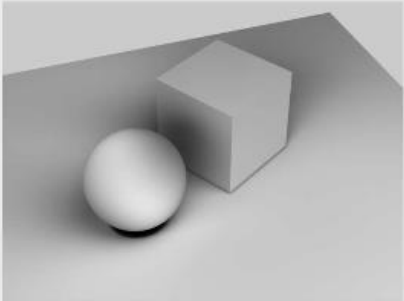
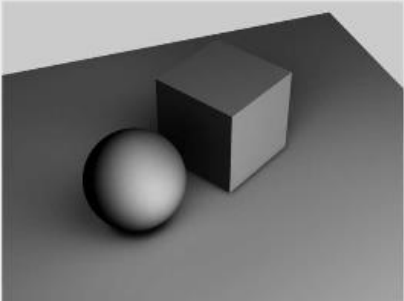
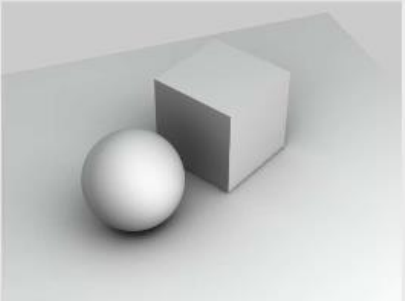
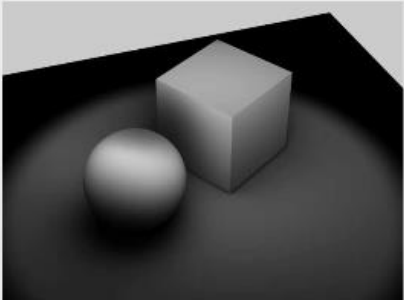
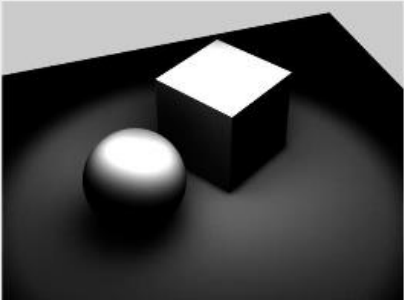
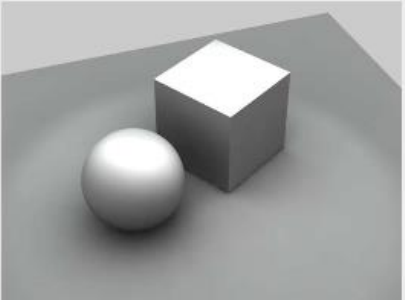
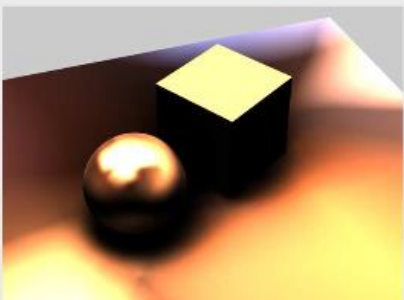
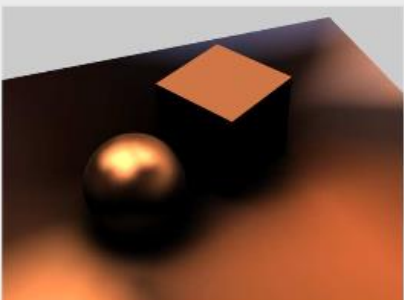
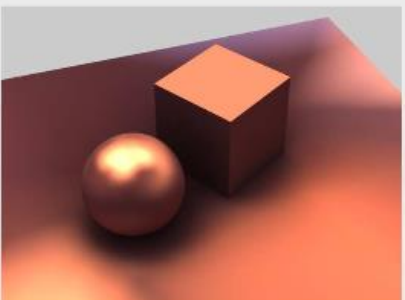
Сферические гармоники



Сферические гармоники

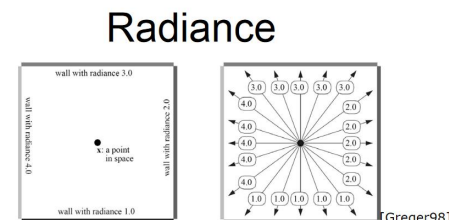


Сферические гармоники

	Surface SH	Direct Light SH	Direct Light SH, Indirect RT
Point Light	 A scene with a sphere and a cube on a gray floor and white walls. The lighting is from a point source, creating sharp shadows. The surface is rendered with Surface SH, showing smooth shading.	 The same scene as the first image, but rendered with Direct Light SH. The lighting is more directional, with sharper shadows and less smooth shading on the surfaces.	 The same scene as the first image, but rendered with Direct Light SH and Indirect RT. The lighting is more directional, with sharper shadows and less smooth shading on the surfaces, and includes indirect lighting effects.
Spot Light	 A scene with a sphere and a cube on a dark floor and white walls. The lighting is from a spot source, creating a bright spot on the floor and walls. The surface is rendered with Surface SH, showing smooth shading.	 The same scene as the second image, but rendered with Direct Light SH. The lighting is more directional, with sharper shadows and less smooth shading on the surfaces.	 The same scene as the second image, but rendered with Direct Light SH and Indirect RT. The lighting is more directional, with sharper shadows and less smooth shading on the surfaces, and includes indirect lighting effects.
Environment Light	 A scene with a sphere and a cube on a dark floor and white walls. The lighting is from an environment source, creating a bright, colorful glow. The surface is rendered with Surface SH, showing smooth shading.	 The same scene as the third image, but rendered with Direct Light SH. The lighting is more directional, with sharper shadows and less smooth shading on the surfaces.	 The same scene as the third image, but rendered with Direct Light SH and Indirect RT. The lighting is more directional, with sharper shadows and less smooth shading on the surfaces, and includes indirect lighting effects.

Сферические гармоники

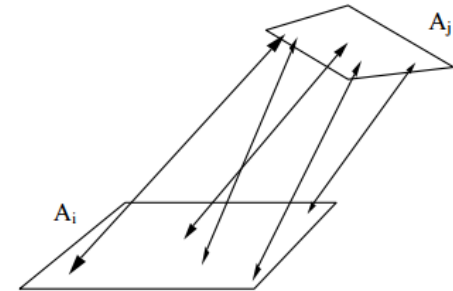
- (+/-) относительно дёшего
 - (+) предрассчёт => точность
 - (+) динамическое освещение
 - (+/-) глосси отражения
-
- (-/+) много памяти
 - (-) сложно (много нюансов)
 - (-) нужна хорошая расстановка проб
 - (-) артефакты / протечки



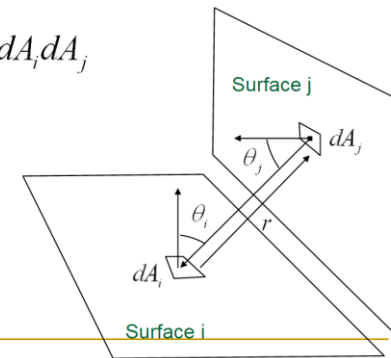
Излучательность



Figure 3. Radiosity solution using adaptive

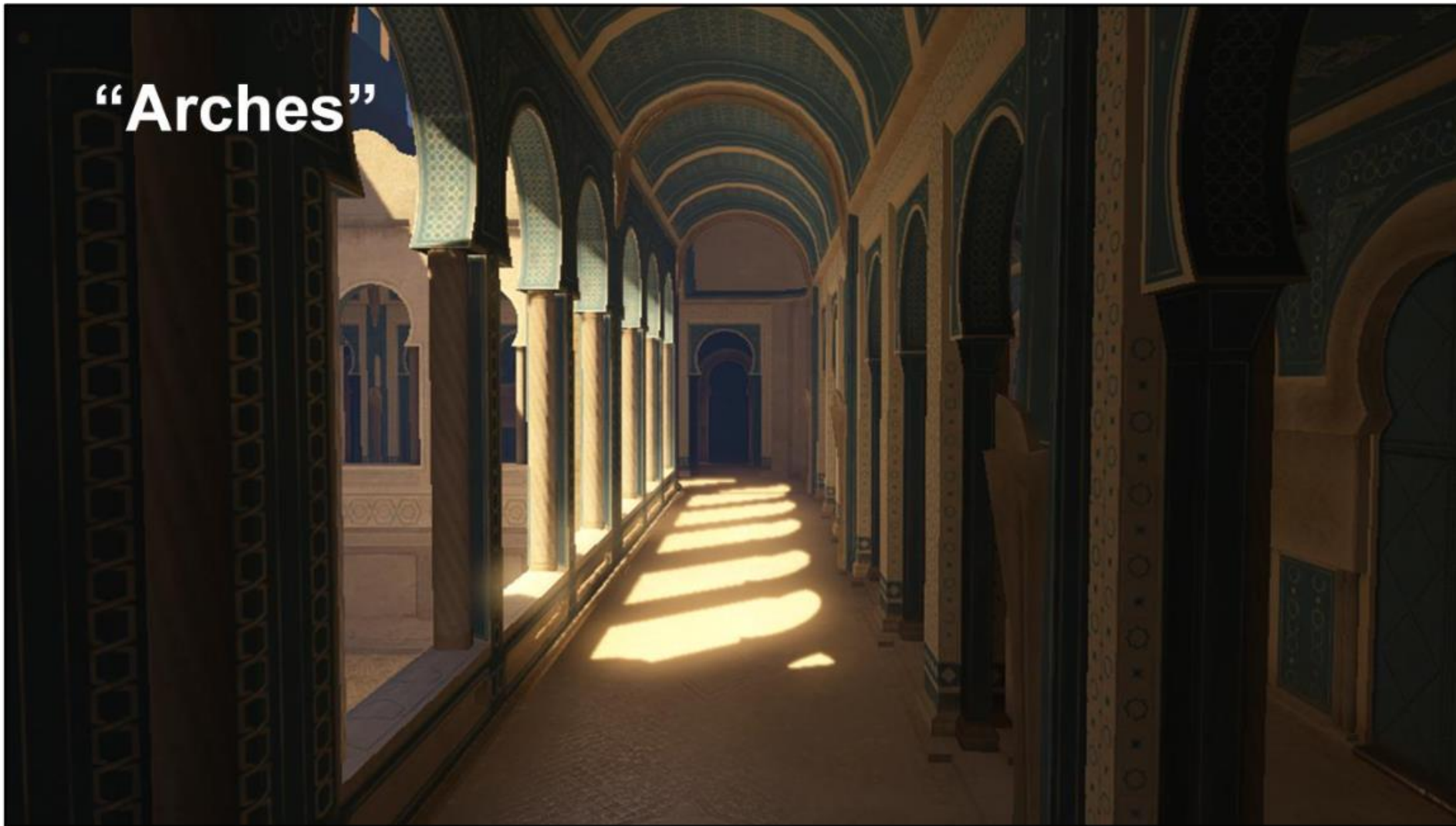


$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{A_i} \int_{A_i} \int_{A_j} \frac{\cos \theta_i \cos \theta_j}{\pi |r|^2} dA_i dA_j$$



Излучательность

“Arches”



Излучательность

Point Sampled Direct Lighting



Излучательность

Enlighten Output (Target)



Излучательность

Enlighten Output (Detail)



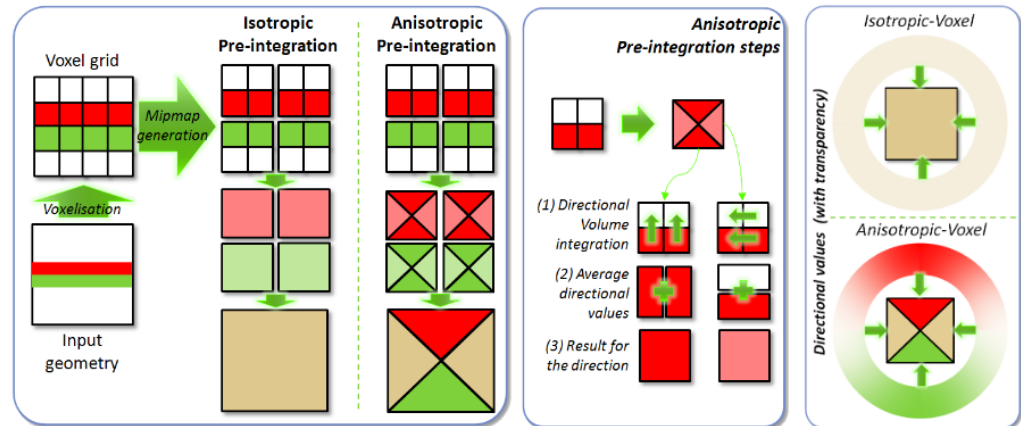
Излучательность

- (+) относительно дешёго
 - (+) предрасчёт => точность
 - (+) динамическое освещение
 - (+) относительно компактный
 - (+) не даёт артефактов
(на упрощённой модели)
-
- (-) только лаберт
 - (-) нужна аппроксимация сцены
 - (-) $O(N*N)$ где N – количество площадок



Light Propagation Volumes

- Есть много памяти
- Дорого, сложно ...
- И плохо
- Cascaded LPV



Light Propagation Volumes

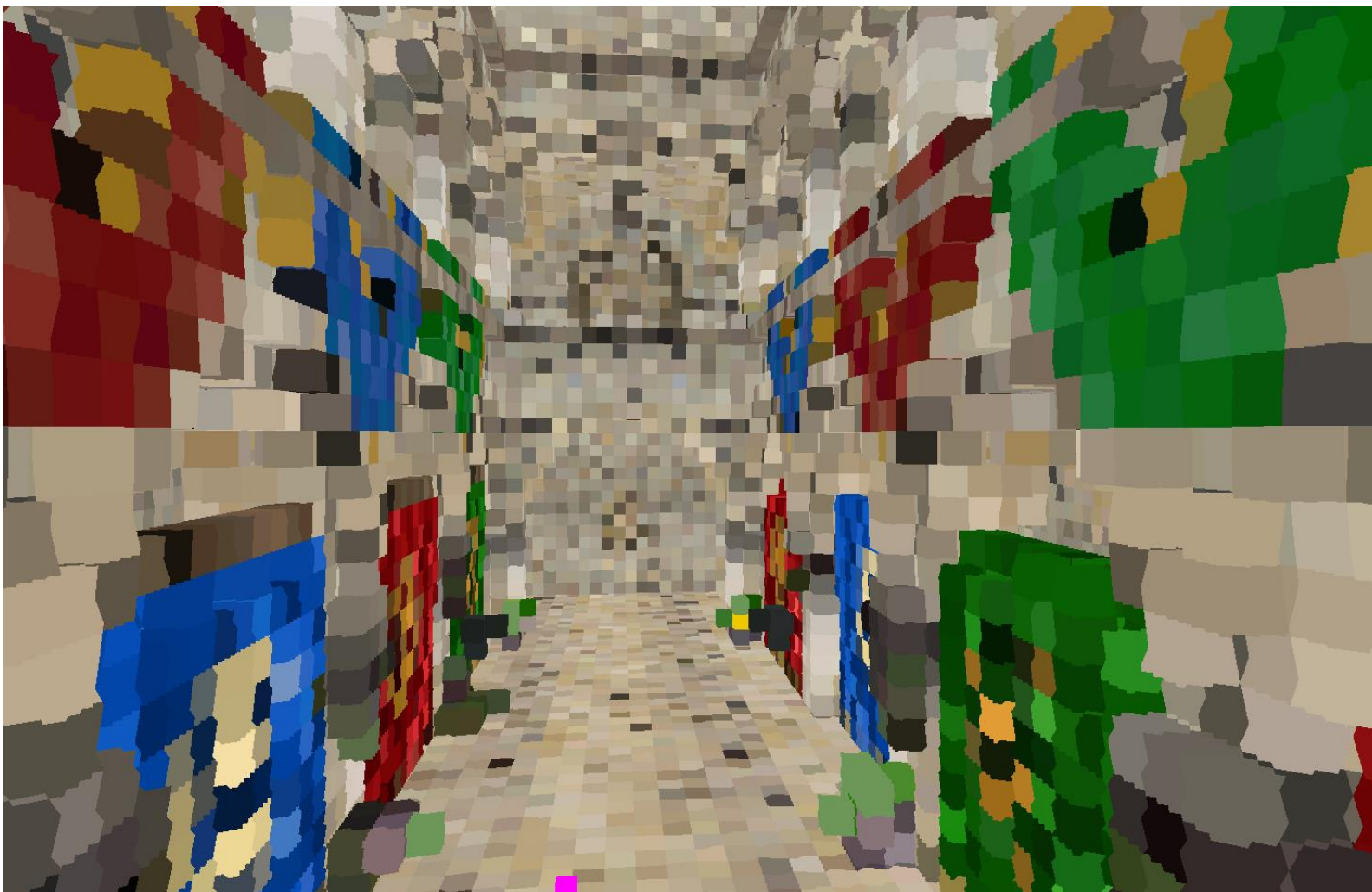
- Есть много памяти



Voxel Cone Tracing

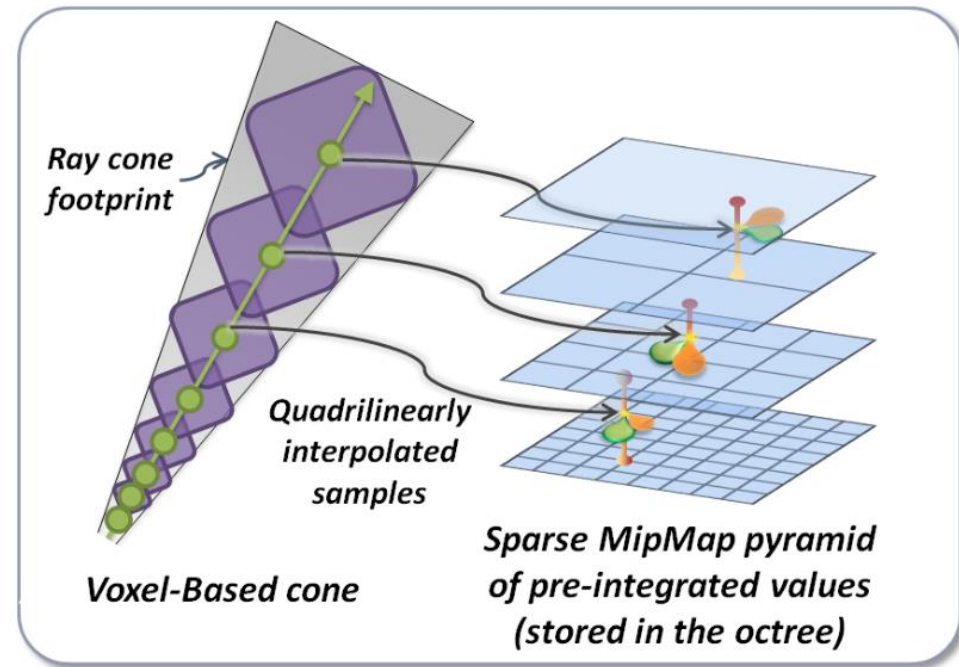
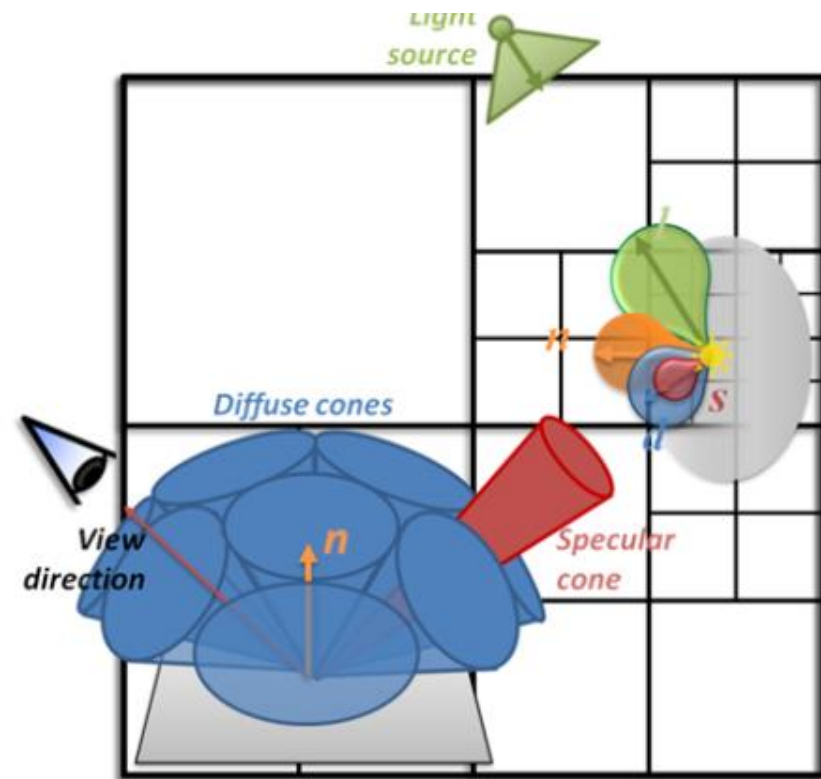


Voxel Cone Tracing



Voxel Cone Tracing

- Дорого
- Сложно



Глобальное освещение в играх

- Приближённые методы глобального:
- Precomputed Light Transport
 - Карты освещённости
 - Сферические гармоники
 - Они же “volumetric lightmaps”
 - Оно же “radiance cache”
 - Precomputed Radiance Transfer как развитие метода
 - Излучательность
- Динамические методы
 - Light Propagation Volumes (полностью динамический)
 - Voxel Cone Tracing (полностью динамический)