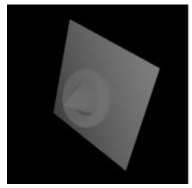
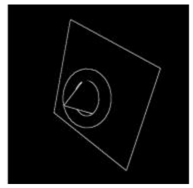
A Hybrid Approach

One more shadow algorithm which deserves mention is McCool's clever idea shadow volume reconstruction from depth maps [McCool 2000].

This algorithm is a hybrid of the shadow map and shadow volume algorithms and **does not require a polygonal representation of the scene**.

- Instead of finding the silhouette edges via a dot product per model edge (shadow volumes), a depth map of the scene from the light's point of view is acquired (shadow map) from which the silhouette edges are extracted using computer vision techniques. From these edges the shadow volumes are constructed (silhouette edges are extruded)





Creating soft shadows

Soft vs. hard shadows

Common sense: binary status of shadow

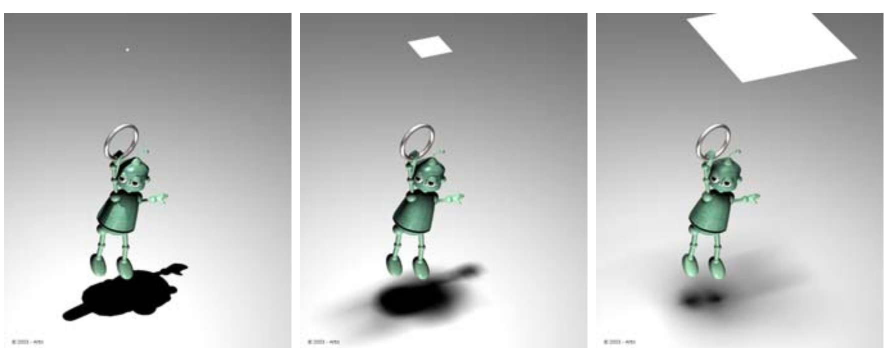
But it looks very unrealistic

Real picture

Why?

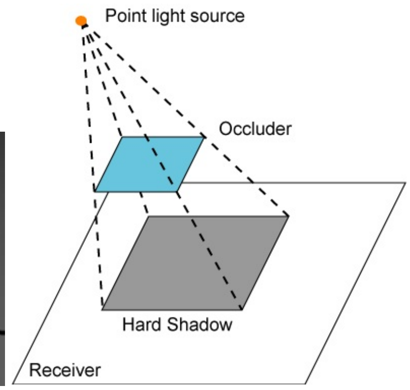
Soft vs. hard shadows.

In real life light sources are not points.

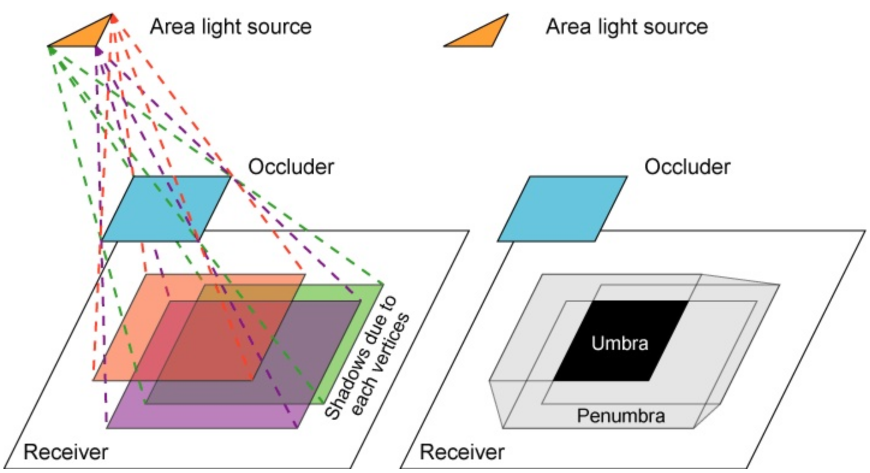


Hard shadow creation

For every pixel light source is either visible or occluded



Soft shadow creation



Soft Shadows

Caused by extended light sources

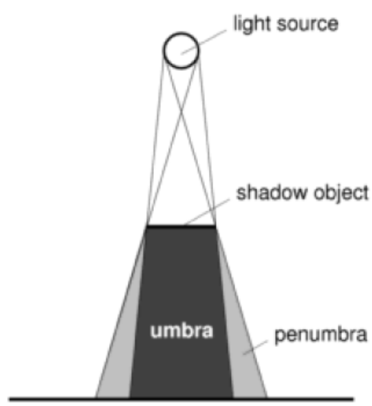
Umbra

source completely occluded

Penumbra

Source partially occluded

Fully lit



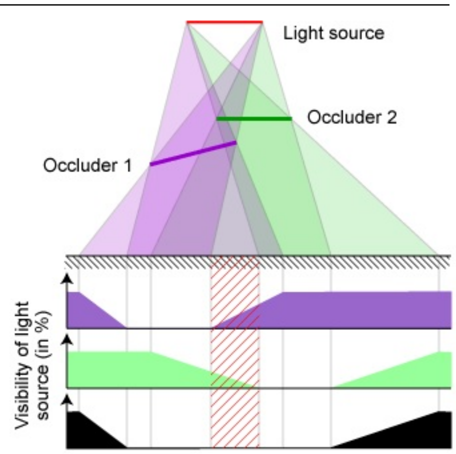
Some assumptions

One light source

Monochromatic light source

No special objects (clouds, hair)

Many occluder shadows



Shadow map algorithm

Point of view of the light source

Method:

- Z-buffer from light source is stored to shadow map buffer
- Z-buffer from spectator
- Comparison distance to light source with shadow map

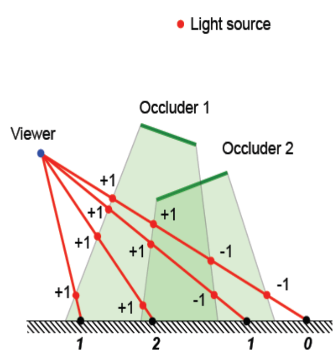
Shadow volume algorithm

Geometrical representation

Extruding of silhouettes creates shadow volume

Method:

- Find silhouettes of occluders
- Extruding silhouettes to shadow volumes
- For every pixel number of crossed faces of shadow volumes counted
- If number of total number of faces if positive we are in shadow



Soft shadow algorithms

- Image-based approach (based on shadow map algorithm)
- Object-based approach (based on shadow volume algorithms

Image-based approach

- Combining some shadow maps from point samples
- Layered shadow maps instead of shadow map
- Some shadow maps take from point samples and computing percentage of light source visibility
- Using standard shadow map with techniques to compute soft shadow

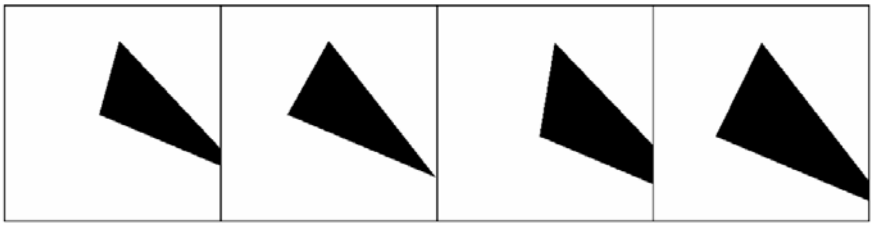
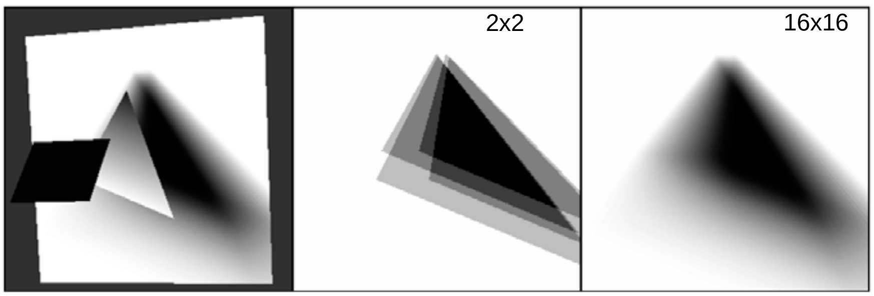


Figure 1: Hard shadow images from 2 × 2 grid of sample points on light source.



Combining point light sources

The simplest method by Herf (1997)

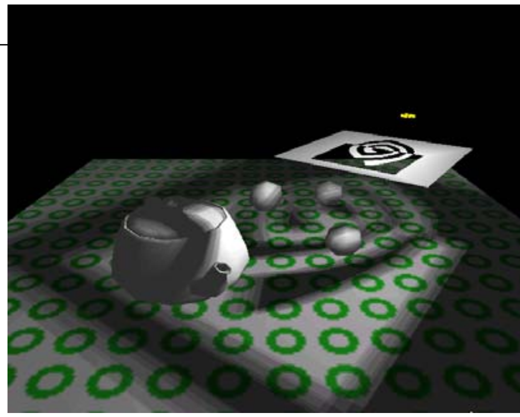
Method

- For every sample compute binary occlusion map
- Computing attenuation map storing for every pixel how many light source samples occluded

Combining point light sources


Time complexion (NsNp for attenuation map)
With fewer than 9 samples user sees number of hard shadows
Parralelizable

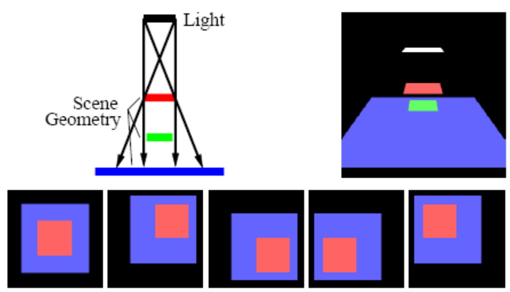

Heckbert & Herf



Mark Kilgard

Layered shadow map

- Extension of previous method
- Method
  - Z-buffer for light point samples
  - Warp to center of light source

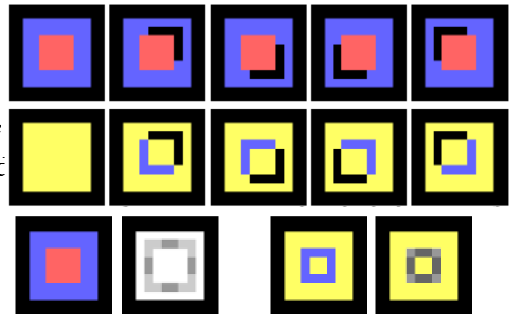


Layered shadow map

Build attenuation map

Store layer and distance to light source in shadow map

While rendering render color of pixel according to layer and attenuation map



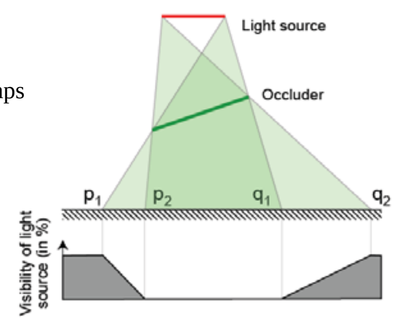
Visibility channel

For linear light sources by Heifrich (2000)

For polygonal sources by Ying (2002)

Method

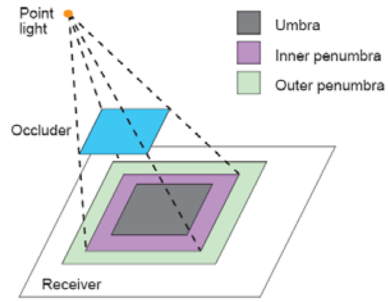
- Low number of samples (usually 2)
- Detect discontinuities in shadow maps
- Polygon linking
- Gouraud shading: 1 for farthest
  0 for closer



Single sample soft shadow

Parker (1998) – Inner penumbra

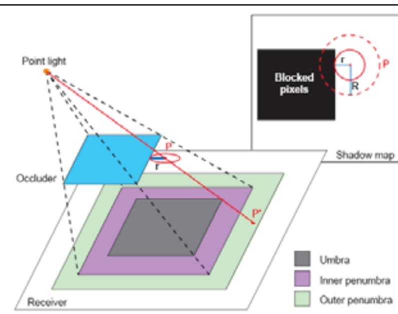
Brabec (2002) – Outer penumbra



Single sample soft shadow

Method:

- Standard shadow map from center of light source
- While rendering
  - If pixel is lit, find nearest shadowed pixel
  - If pixel is shadowed, find nearest lit pixel
- Calculating f
- Intensity of light:
  - 0.5*(1+f) for outer penumbra limited to [0.5, 1]
  - 0.5*(1-f) for inner penumbra limited to [0, 0.5]



$$f = \frac{\mathrm{dist}(\mathrm{Pixel}_{\mathrm{Occluder}}, \mathrm{Pixel}_{\mathrm{Receiver}})}{RS z_{\mathrm{Receiver}} |z_{\mathrm{Receiver}} - z_{\mathrm{Occluder}}|}$$

Single sample soft shadow

Disadvantages:

- Bottleneck: to find nearest lit/shadowed pixel
- Doesn’t depend on size of light source, only from distances

Object based approach

- Combining some hard shadows
- Extending shadow volume by heuristic
- Computing penumbra volume for each edge

Combining hard shadows

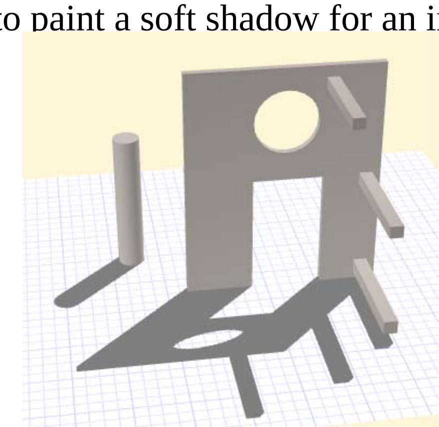
The simplest method to produce soft shadow

Method:

- Several light source samples
- Build shadow volumes for each sample
- Average received pictures

Plateau Soft Drop Shadows

Say we want to paint a soft shadow for an image.



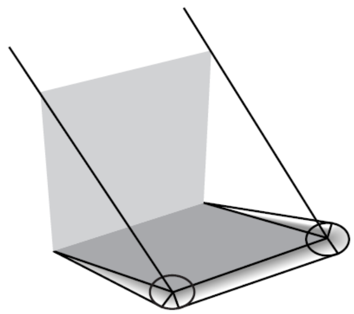
Soft planar shadows

Haines (2001)

Planar receiver

Method

- Standard shadow volume algorithm
- Vertices of silhouette turned to cones
- Building edges around cones

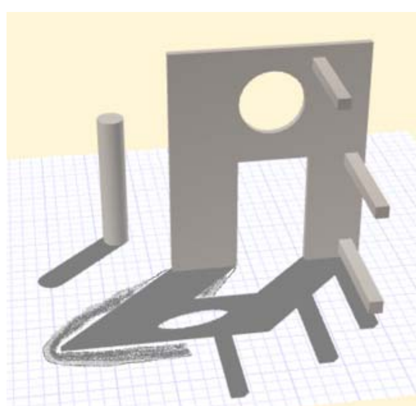


Disadvantages:

- Planar surfaces
- Spherical light source
- Outer penumbra
- Penumbra depends only from distance occluder-receiver

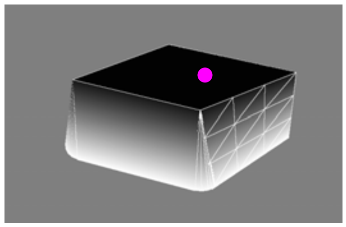
Plateau Idea

"Paint" each shadow's edge, blurring it as its height from the plane increases.

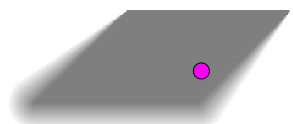


Forming Plateaus

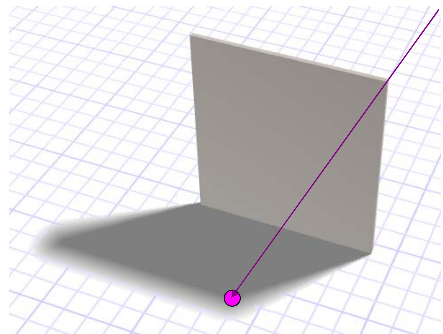
Create the shadow object



Render from above

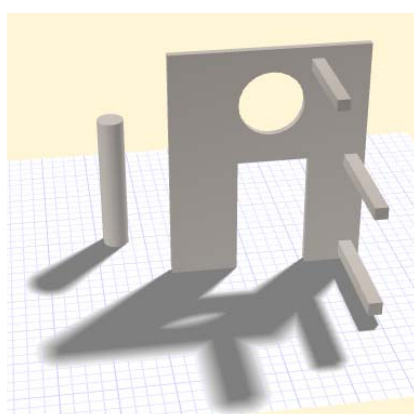


Apply rendering as texture



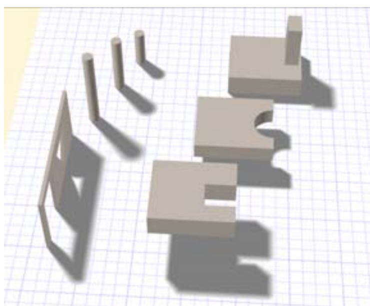
Plateau Result

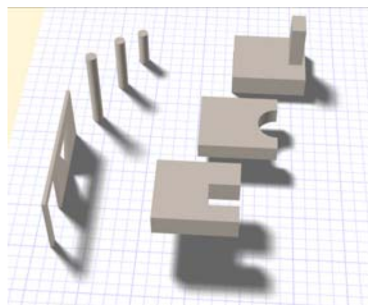
Soft shadows, at the cost of finding the silhouette and drawing cones & sheets.



Plateau Limitations

Overstated umbrae, penumbrae are not physically correct, and like Nguyen.

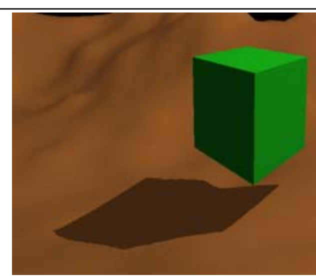


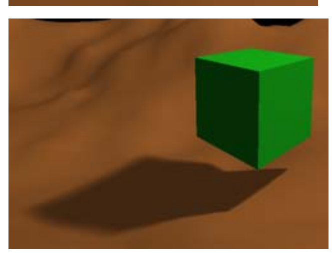


Plateau Shadows (1 pass)   Heckbert/Herf (256 passes)

Penumbra Maps

- Builds on simple idea of "shadow plateaus" introduced by Haines ('01)
- Plausible soft shadows
- Hard upon contact, soft with distance
- Simple implementation on graphics hardware
- Hides some aliasing
- One sample per pixel





Penumbra Map Assumptions

A hard shadow is a reasonable approximation for a shadow's umbra

Object silhouettes remain constant over light's surface

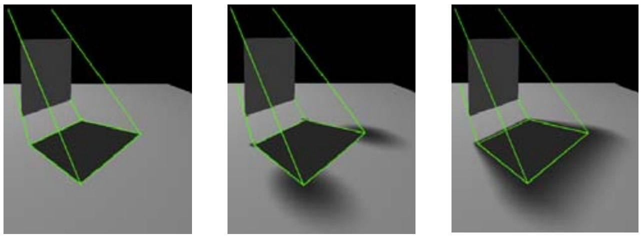
Key Insight

When using a hard shadow as the umbra, all of the approximate penumbra is visible from the center of the light

Allows storage of penumbral intensity in a separate map we call a *penumbra map*

Creating Penumbra Map

Compute shadow map (for hard shadow)
Compute object silhouette from light's center
Compute cones at silhouette vertices
Compute sheets connecting vertices (along silhouette edges)



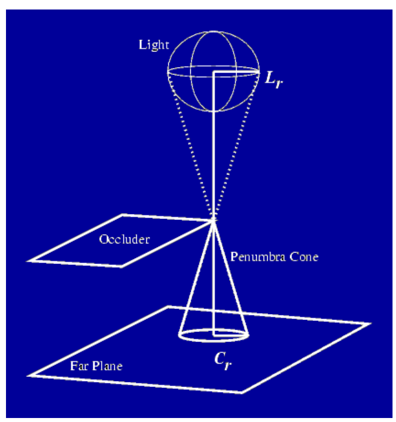
Computing Cones

For each silhouette vertex

Find distance from light's center to vertex

Find distance from vertex to far plane

Using these distances and the light radius L_r compute C_r using similar triangles

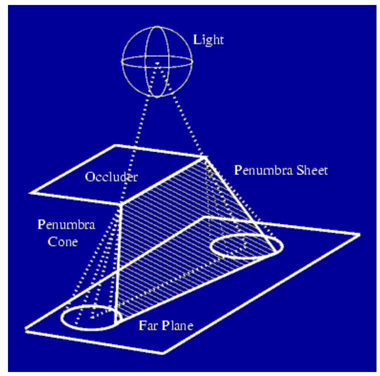


Computing Sheets

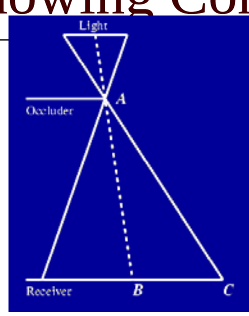
Create quads at each silhouette edge tangent to the adjacent cones

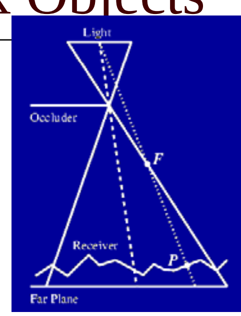
May not be planar

Subdivide significantly non-planar quads for good results



Shadowing Complex Objects





Can not just draw quad with 0 (shadowed) at A and 1 (illuminated) at C

Result depends on current fragment F on quad and point P in the shadow map

Use Fragment Program to Generate Map

$FragmentProgram(\, Z_{v_i},\, F,\, S_{map}\,)$

(1) $F_{coord} = GetWindowCoord(\, F\,)$

(2) $Z_P = TextureLookup(\, S_{map},\, F_{coord}\,)$

(3) $Z_F = F_{coord_z}$

(4) $if\ (Z_F > Z_P)\ DiscardFragment()$

(5) $Z'_P = ConvertToWorldSpace(\, Z_P\,)$

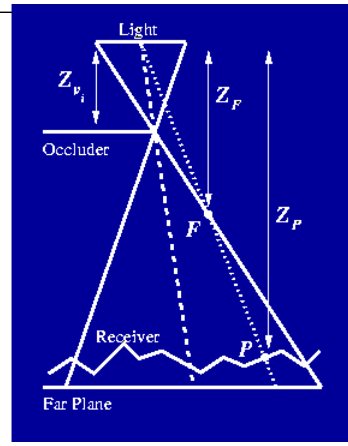
(6) $Z'_F = ConvertToWorldSpace(\, Z_F\,)$

(7) $I = (Z'_F - Z_{v_i}) \,/\, (Z'_P - Z_{v_i})$

(8) $I' = 3I^2 - 2I^3$

(9) $Output_{color} = I'$

(10) $Output_{depth} = I'$



Rendering

Compare fragment's depth to shadow map to determine if light is completely blocked

If not completely shadowed, index into penumbra map to determine percentage of light reaching surface

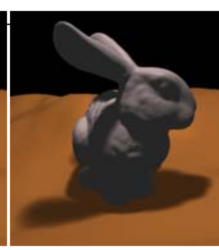
Multiple lights requires multiple shadow and penumbra maps

Video

Results

Hard shadow

Soft shadow



Double light size

Pathtraced

Framerates are ~18 Hz with 1024^2 shadow map, penumbra map, and image size

Note the pathtraced image uses the larger light

Use 10k triangle bunny to generate shadows

More Results

Shadow Map

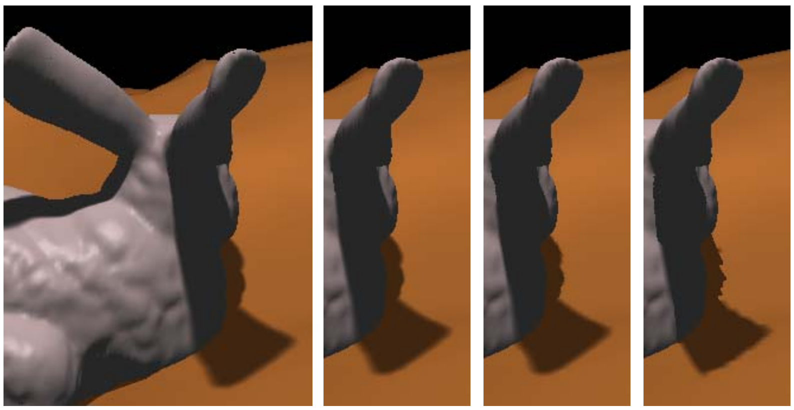
Hard shadows

Soft Shadows

Penumbra Map

- Framerates are ~15 Hz for 1024^2 resolution

Changing Penumbra Map Size



1024^2 512^2 256^2 128^2

Problems

Shadows are not accurate

Less accurate as occluders move further away from shadowed objects

Assume silhouettes constant over light

Noticeable pops on cube

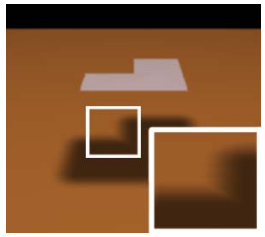
No problems with other objects

Blending overlapping penumbrae

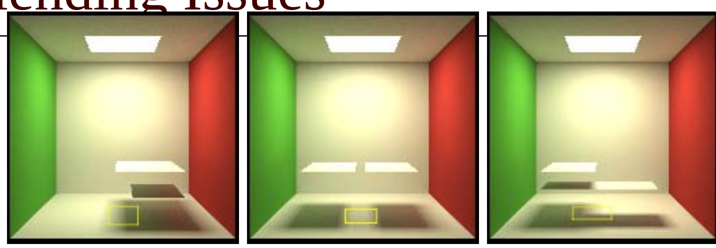
Occurs on a per-pixel basis

No geometric info in the hardware

Artifacts at silhouette concavities



Blending Issues



In these three cases, overlapping penumbrae should be handled differently

No geometric information in the pixel program means no quick way to decide in hardware

We always choose the darkest pixel (left image)

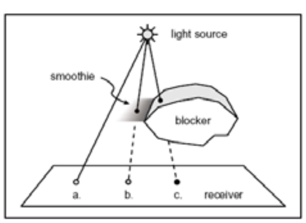
Same as Smoothies….

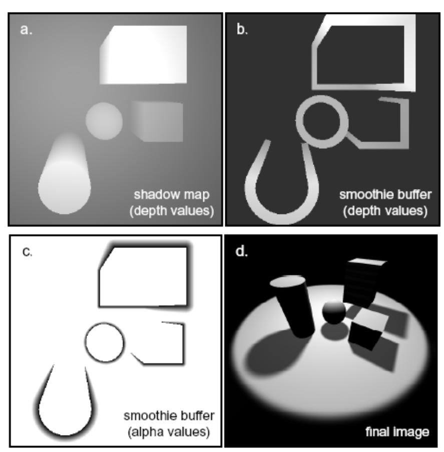
Smoothies

Chan (2003)

Method

- Shadow map
- Identify silhouette edges
- Construct smoothies
- Render smoothies

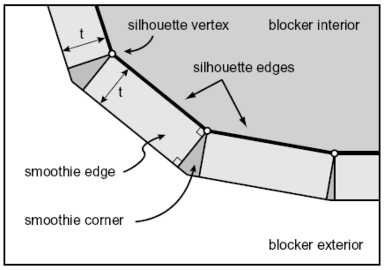




Smoothies

Disadvantages

- Outer penumbra only
- There is always umbra
- Connecting edges



Video

Comparison to Penumbra Maps

Penumbra maps (Wyman and Hansen, EGSR 2003)

- Same idea, different details

	Penumbra Maps	Smoothies
Geometry:	cones and sheets	quads
Store depth:	blockers only	blockers + smoothies

Smoothie depth:

- Extra storage + comparison
- Handles surfaces that act only as receivers

Penumbra wedges

Akenine-Moller and Assarsson(2002-03)

Method

- Building silhouette from single sample
- Building penumbra wedges
- Shadow volume algorithm
- If point inside wedge algorithm uses fragment programs implemented in hardware

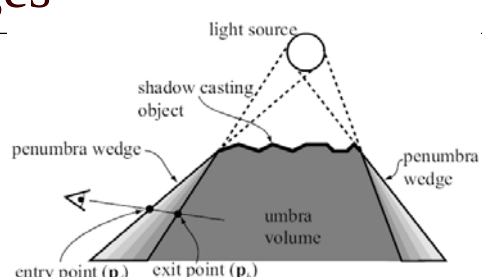
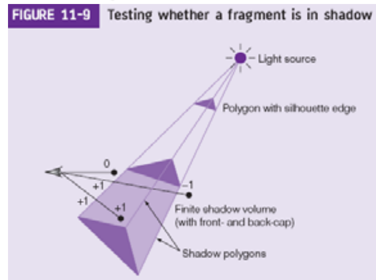
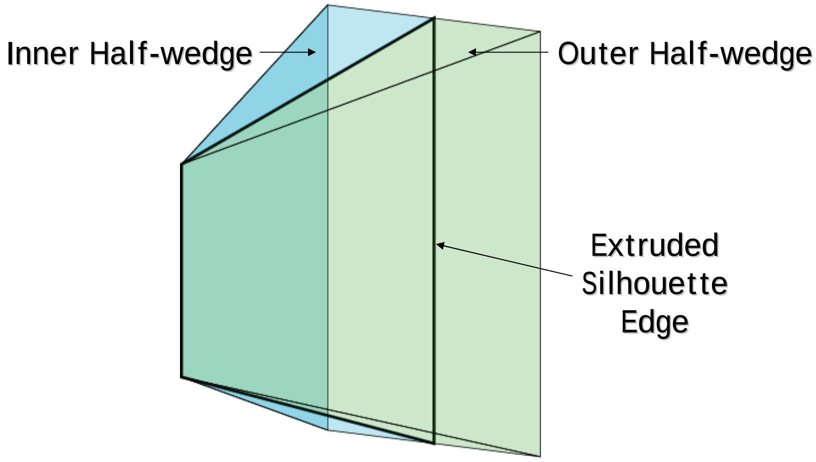


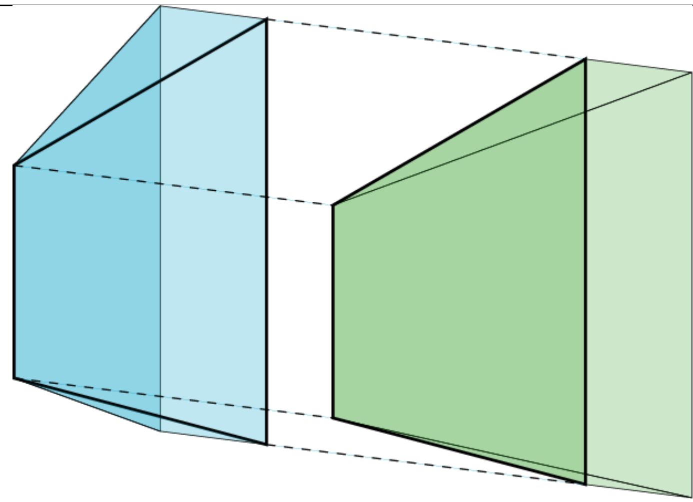
FIGURE 11-9 Testing whether a fragment is in shadow



Penumbral Wedge Rendering



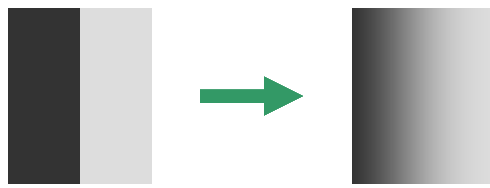
A Penumbral Wedge



Soft Shadow Correction

Darken area inside outer penumbra

Lighten area inside inner penumbra



Soft Shadow Correction

Lighting pass for ordinary stencil shadows uses stencil test

0 in stencil buffer at a particular pixel means light can reach that pixel

Nonzero means pixel is in shadow

Soft Shadow Correction

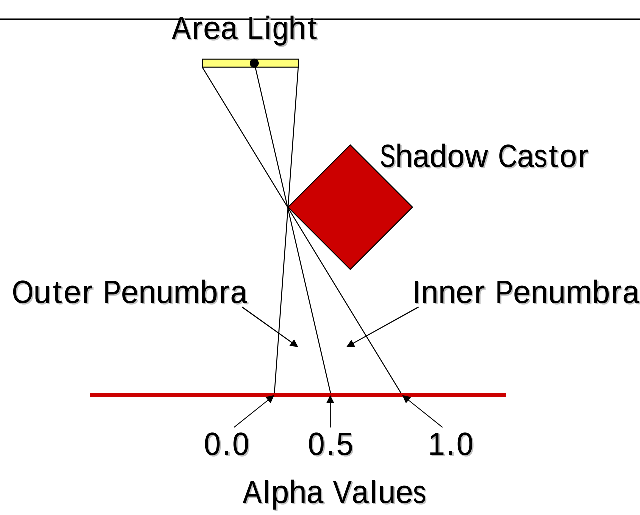
For soft shadows, we use alpha blending during lighting pass

Value in the alpha channel represents how much of the area light is covered

0 means entire light source visible from a particular pixel

1 means no part of light source is visible (fully shadowed)

Soft Shadow Correction



Soft Shadow Correction

Render the shadow volumes into a 16-bit floating-point render target

Penumbral Wedge Rendering

In the vertex program, we compute the three outside bounding planes of a half-wedge

Send these planes to the fragment program in viewport space!

Allows us to do a quick test to determine whether a viewport-space point is outside the half-wedge

Penumbral Wedge Rendering

In the fragment program, we test the viewport-space position of the point in the frame buffer against three half-wedge bounding planes

We will use the depth test to reject points on the wrong side of the extruded silhouette edge

Penumbral Wedge Rendering

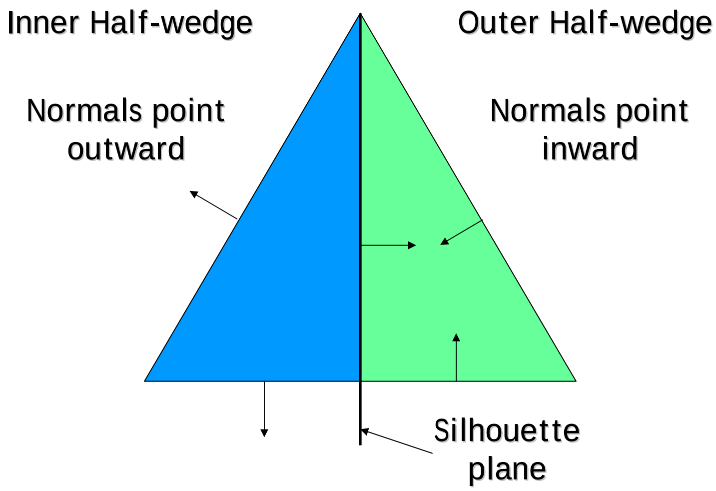
Sort half-wedges into two batches:

1) Those for which camera is on the positive side of the silhouette edge

2) Those for which camera is on the negative side of the silhouette edge

Extruded silhouette plane normal always points outward from shadow volume

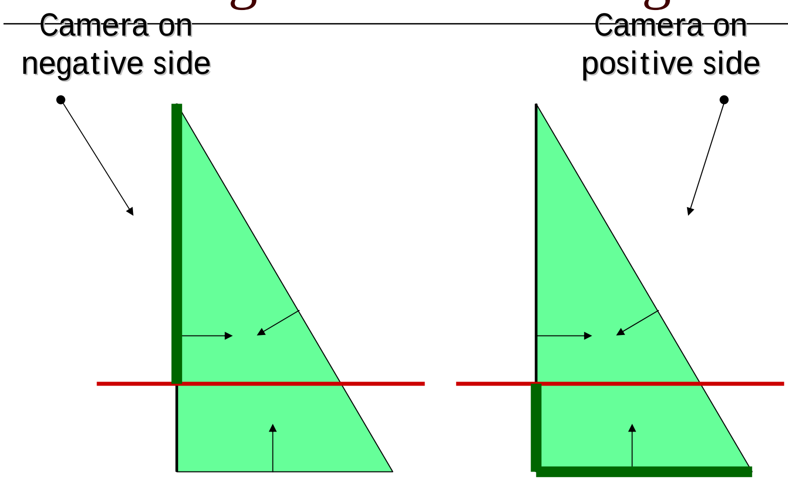
Penumbral Wedge Rendering



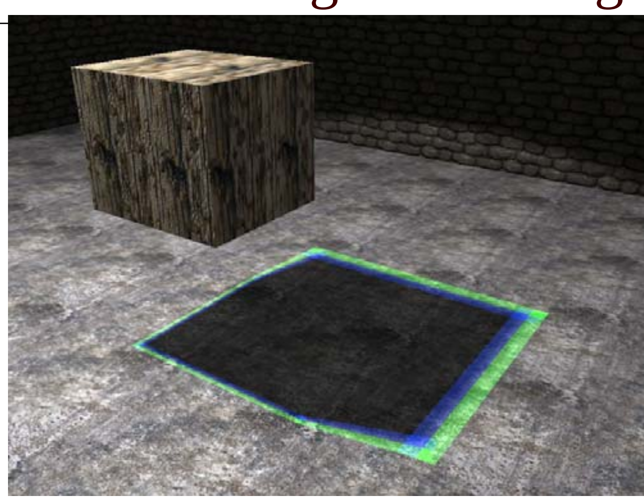
Rendering Outer Half-wedges

- Half-wedges for which camera is on positive side of silhouette plane
  - Render front faces when *z* test fails
- Half-wedges for which camera is on negative side of silhouette plane
  - Render back faces when *z* test passes

Rendering Outer Half-wedges



Penumbral Wedge Rendering



Penumbral Wedge Rendering

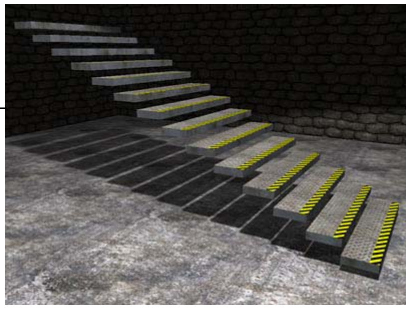
If the value was greater than one, then it's saturated to one, corresponding to fully shadowed

Then render lighting pass, multiplying source color by one minus destination alpha

```
glBlendFunc(GL_ONE_MINUS_DST_ALPHA, GL_ONE);
```

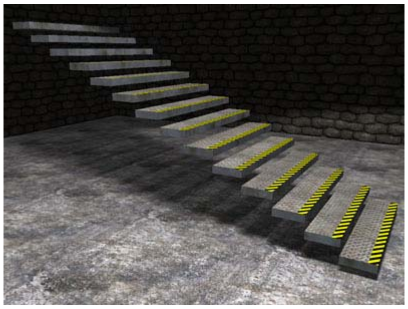
Small Light Area

Shadows sharper, rendering faster



Large Light Area

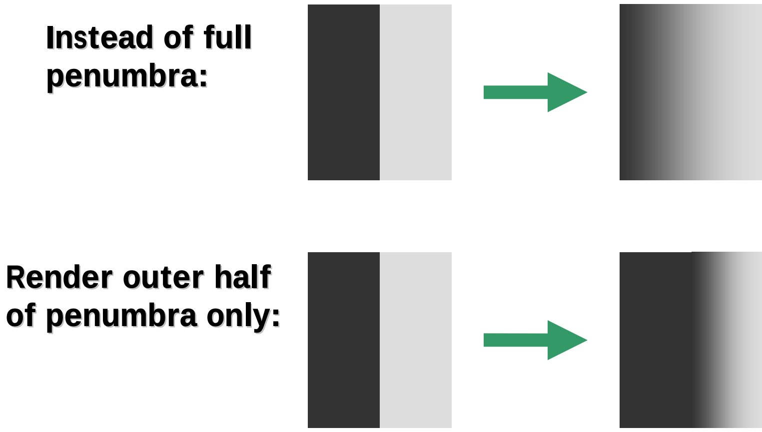
Shadows softer, interact more, rendering slower



Semi-penumbral Shadows

- Method for speeding up penumbral wedge soft shadows
- Only render outer half-wedges
- Less correct, but still looks good
- Lose the ability to cast shadows that have no point of 100% light occlusion

Semi-penumbral Shadows



Inner and outer half-wedges rendered

Only outer half-wedges rendered

Summary

Hard vs. soft shadows

Existing algorithms for soft shadow creation

Advantages and disadvantages of each algorthms

Bibliography

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