PV227 GPU programming

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Shadows

- "just" shadow mapping,
- hard shadows only.



Shadow mapping

- projective shadowing,
- visibility by depth comparison.



Figure: Shadow mapping.



Basic Theory

- scene rendered from the light (depth saved),
- scene rendered from the camera (depth compared).



Figure: Taken from nvidia.com



More Theory

- separate shadow map for each light,
- only objects casting shadows need to be rendered,
- recomputed each time the light or the scene changes.



Figure: Taken from github.io



Artifacts

- perspective aliasing,
- projective aliasing,
- shadow acne,
- Peter panning,
- animation artifacts (shimmering).



Perspective aliasing

- caused by mapping of pixels to shadow map texels,
- worse near the camera (many-to-one),
- solved by remapping the texture:
 - Perspective Shadow Maps (PSMs),
 - Logarithmic Perspective Shadow Maps (LogPSMs),
 - Cascaded Shadow Maps (CSMs),
 - . . .





Projective aliasing

- caused by orientation of geometry to light (parallel rays),
- same solution as in the previous slide.





Shadow acne

- errorneous self shadowing,
- caused by quantizing depth over entire texel,
- caused by floating point imprecission,
- solved by adding bias, making near and far planes as close as possible.





Peter panning

- shadow detached from object,
- caused by too high bias for solving shadow acne,
- solved by limiting bias, making near and far planes as close as possible.





Slope scaled bias

- adding bias depending on the orientation of the geometry,
- high for parallel, small for orthogonal directions,
- glPolygonOffset.



Figure: Taken from microsoft.com



Shimmering shadow edges

- animation artifact,
- brightening and darkening of shadow edges,
- caused by recalculation of shadow matrix,





Sources

- http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ windows/desktop/ee416324%28v=vs.85%29.aspx
- more discussion, other artifact elimination techniques.

