Shadow Mapping in OpenGL

What is Projective Texturing?
- An intuition for projective texturing
  - The slide projector analogy

Source: Wolfgang Heidrich [99]

About Projective Texturing (1)
- First, what is perspective-correct texturing?
  - Normal 2D texture mapping uses (s, t) coordinates
  - 2D perspective-correct texture mapping
    - means (s, t) should be interpolated linearly in eye-space
    - per-vertex compute s/w, t/w, and 1/w
      - linearly interpolate these three parameters over polygon
    - per-fragment compute s' = (s/w) / (1/w) and t' = (t/w) / (1/w)
    - results in per-fragment perspective correct (s’, t’)

About Projective Texturing (2)
- So what is projective texturing?
  - Now consider homogeneous texture coordinates
    - (s, t, r, q) --> (s/q, t/q, r/q)
  - Similar to homogeneous clip coordinates where
    - (x, y, z, w) = (x/w, y/w, z/w)
  - Idea is to have (s/q, t/q, r/q) be projected per-fragment
  - This requires a per-fragment divider
    - yikes, dividers in hardware are fairly expensive

About Projective Texturing (3)
- Hardware designer’s view of texturing
  - Perspective-correct texturing is a practical requirement
    - otherwise, textures “swim”
  - perspective-correct texturing already requires the hardware expense of a per-fragment divider
  - Clever idea [Segal, et al. ’92]
    - interpolate q/w instead of simply 1/w
    - so projective texturing is practically free if you already do perspective-correct texturing!

About Projective Texturing (4)
- Tricking hardware into doing projective textures
  - By interpolating q/w, hardware computes per-fragment
    - (s/w) / (q/w) = s/q
    - (t/w) / (q/w) = t/q
  - Net result: projective texturing
    - OpenGL specifies projective texturing
    - only overhead is multiplying 1/w by q
    - but this is per-vertex
Assign light-space texture coordinates via texgen
- Transform eye-space (x, y, z, w) coordinates to the light’s view frustum (match how the light’s depth map is generated)
- Further transform these coordinates to map directly into the light view’s depth map
- Expressible as a projective transform
  - Load this transform into the 4 eye linear plane equations for S, T, and Q coordinates
  - (s/q, t/q) will map to light’s depth map texture
Setting Up Eye Linear Texgen (Fixed Function)

• With OpenGL
  - `GLfloat Splane[4], Tplane[4], Rplane[4], Qplane[4];`
  - `glTexGenf(GL_S, GL_EYE_PLANE, Splane);`
  - `glTexGenf(GL_T, GL_EYE_PLANE, Tplane);`
  - `glTexGenf(GL_R, GL_EYE_PLANE, Rplane);`
  - `glTexGenf(GL_Q, GL_EYE_PLANE, Qplane);`
  - `glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_GEN_S);`
  - `glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_GEN_T);`
  - `glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_GEN_R);`
  - `glEnable(GL_TEXTURE_GEN_Q);`

• Each eye plane equation is transformed by current inverse modelview matrix
  - Very handy thing for us; otherwise, a pitfall
  - Note: texgen object planes are not transformed by the inverse modelview (MISTAKE IN REDBOOK!)

Eye Linear Texgen Transform (Fixed Function)

• Plane equations form a projective transform

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
  X_o \\
  Y_o \\
  Z_o \\
  W_o \\
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
  \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
  0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
  \frac{1}{21/2} & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
  0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
  1/2 & 1/2 & -1 & 0 \\
  1/2 & 1/2 & 1/21/2 & 0 \\
  0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
  0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
  X_e \\
  Y_e \\
  Z_e \\
  W_e \\
\end{bmatrix} \quad \text{glTexGen automatically applies this when modview matrix contains just the eye view transform}
\]

Supply this combined transform to glTexGen

• The 4 eye linear plane equations form a 4x4 matrix
  - No need for the texture matrix!
Tricks

Object Space

World Space

Camera's Eye Space

Camera's View Matrix

Lights' View Matrix

Camera's Modelview Matrix

Lights' Modelview Matrix

Camera's Modelview Matrix

New Depth Texture Internal Texture Formats

- `depth_texture` supports textures containing depth values for shadow mapping
- Three internal formats:
  - `GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT16`
  - `GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT24`
  - `GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT32` (same as 24-bit on GeForce3/4/Xbox)
- Hint: use `GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT` for your texture internal format
- Leaving off the “n” precision specifier tells the driver to match your depth buffer’s precision
- Copy texture performance is optimum when depth buffer precision matches the depth texture precision

Shadow Map Operation

- Automatic depth map lookups
- After the eye linear texgen with the proper transform loaded
  - `(s/q, t/q)` is the fragment’s corresponding location within the light’s depth texture
  - `r/q` is the Z planar distance of the fragment relative to the light’s frustum, scaled and biased to [0,1] range
- Next compare texture value at `(s/q, t/q)` to value `r/q`
  - If `texture[s/q, t/q] \equiv r/q` then not shadowed
  - If `texture[s/q, t/q] < r/q` then shadowed

Shadow Filtering Mode

- Performs the shadow test as a texture filtering operation
- Looks up texel at `(s/q, t/q)` in a 2D texture
- Compares lookup value to `r/q`
  - If texel is greater than or equal to `r/q`, then generate 1.0
  - If texel is less than `r/q`, then generate 0.0
- Modulate color with result
  - Zero if fragment is shadowed or unchanged color if not

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Hardware Shadow Map Filtering

- “Percentage Closer” filtering
  - Normal texture filtering just averages color components
  - Averaging depth values does NOT work
  - Solution [Reeves, SIGGARPH 87]
    - Hardware performs comparison for each sample
    - Then, averages results of comparisons
  - Provides anti-aliasing at shadow map edges
    - Not soft shadows in the umbra/penumbra sense

Shadow API Usage

- Shadow Map Samplers:
  - `sampler2DShadow`, `sampler1DShadow`, `samplerCubeShadow`
- Request shadow map filtering with `glTexParameter` calls
  - `glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_COMPARE_MODE, GL_COMPARE_REF_TO_TEXTURE);`
    - Default is `GL_NONE` for normal filtering
    - Only applies to depth textures
  - Also select the comparison function
    - Either `GL_LEQUAL` (default) or `GL_GEQUAL`
  - `glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_COMPARE_FUNC, GL_LEQUAL);`
Hardware Shadow Map Filtering Example

GL_NEAREST: blocky  GL_LINEAR: antialiased edges

Low shadow map resolution used to heightens filtering artifacts

Mipmapping for Depth Textures with Percentage Closer Filtering (1)

- Mipmap filtering works
  - Averages the results of comparisons form the one or two mipmap levels sampled
- You cannot use gluBuild2DMipmaps to construct depth texture mipmaps
  - because you cannot blend depth values!
- If you do want mipmaps, the best approach is re-rendering the scene at each required resolution
  - Usually too expensive to be practical for all mipmap levels
- Mipmaps can make it harder to find an appropriate polygon offset scale & bias that guarantee avoidance of self-shadowing
  - You can get “8-tap” filtering by using (for example) two mipmap levels, 512x512 and 256x256, and setting your min and max LOD clamp to 0.5

Advice for Shadowed Illumination Model (1)

- Typical illumination model with decal texture:
  \((\text{ambient} + \text{diffuse}) \cdot \text{decal} \cdot \text{specular}\)
The shadow map supplies a shadowing term, shade
  - Percentage shadowed
    - 100% = fully visible, 0% = fully shadowed
  - Obvious updated illumination model for shadowing:
    \((\text{ambient} + \text{shade} \cdot \text{diffuse}) \cdot \text{decal} \cdot \text{shade} \cdot \text{specular}\)
  - Problem is real-world lights don’t 100% block diffuse shading on shadowed surfaces
    - Light scatters; real-world lights are not ideal points

The Need for Dimming Diffuse

No dimming; shadowed regions have 0% diffuse and 0% specular
With dimming; shadowed regions have 40% diffuse and 0% specular

Front facing shadowed regions appear unnaturally flat.
Still evidence of curvature in shadowed regions.

Advice for Shadowed Illumination Model (2)

- Illumination model with dimming:
  \((\text{ambient} + \text{diffuse}\cdot\text{Shade} \cdot \text{diffuse}) \cdot \text{decal} \cdot \text{specular} \cdot \text{shade}\)
  where diffuse\text{Shade} is
  \(\text{diffuse}\cdot\text{Shade} = \text{dimming} + (1.0 - \text{dimming}) \cdot \text{shade}\)
  Easy to implement with fragment shaders
  - Separate specular keeps the diffuse & specular lighting results distinct

Careful about Back Projecting Shadow Maps (1)

- Just like standard projective textures, shadow maps can back-project
  - Pentagon would be incorrectly lit by back-projection if not specially handled
  - Spotlight’s cone of illumination where “true” shadows can form

Spotlight would be incorrectly lit by back-projection
Back-projection of spotlight’s cone of illumination
Spotlight’s cone of illumination
Careful about Back Projecting Shadow Maps (2)

- Techniques to eliminate back-projection:
  - Modulate shadow map result with lighting result from a single per-vertex spotlight with the proper cut off (ensures light is "off" behind the spotlight)
  - Use a small 1D texture where "s" is planar distance from the light (generate "s" with a planar texgen mode), then 1D texture is 0.0 for negative distances and 1.0 for positive distances.
  - Use a clip plane positioned at the plane defined by the light position and spotlight direction
  - Use the stencil buffer
  - Simply avoid drawing geometry "behind" the light when applying the shadow map (better than a clip plane)

Combining Shadow Mapping with other Techniques

- Good in combination with techniques
  - Use stencil to tag pixels as inside or outside of shadow
  - Use other rendering techniques in extra passes
    - bump mapping
    - texture decals, etc.
  - Shadow mapping can be integrated into more complex multi-pass rendering algorithms
  - Shadow mapping algorithm does not require access to vertex-level data
  - Easy to mix with vertex programs and such

Combine with Projective Texturing for Spotlight Shadows

- Use a spotlight-style projected texture to give shadow maps a spotlight falloff

Combining Shadows with Atmospherics

- Shadows in a dusty room
  - Simulate atmospheric effects such as suspended dust
  1) Construct shadow map
  2) Draw scene with shadow map
  3) Modulate projected texture image with projected shadow map
  4) Blend back-to-front shadowed slicing planes also modulated by projected texture image

Other OpenGL Extensions for Improving Shadow Mapping

- FBO – create off-screen rendering surfaces for rendering shadow map depth buffers
  - Normally, you can construct shadow maps in your back buffer and copy them to texture
  - But if the shadow map resolution is larger than your window resolution, use pbuffers.

Steps for Shadow Mapping

1. Create an empty depth texture
2. Set up an internal format of GLDEPTH_COMPONENT
3. Set the texture parameters
4. Enable the depth buffer

```c
GLuint depth_fbo;    GLuint depth_tex;
glGenFramebuffers(1, &depth_fbo);
glBindFramebuffer(GL_FRAMEBUFFER, depth_fbo);
glGenTextures(1, &depth_tex);
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, depth_tex);
glTexStorage2D(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 11, GLDEPTH_COMPONENT32F, DEPTH_TEXTURE_SIZE, DEPTH_TEXTURE_SIZE);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MIN_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_MAG_FILTER, GL_LINEAR);
glTexParameteri(GL_TEXTURE_2D, GL_TEXTURE_COMPARE_MODE, GL_COMPARE_REF_TO_TEXTURE);
```
Steps for Shadow Mapping

1. Create an empty depth texture
2. Set it up with an internal format of GL DEPTH_COMPONENT
3. Set the texture parameters
4. Enable the depth buffer
5. Setup the light matrices
6. Render scene from the light
7. Setup matrices for shadow mapping
8. Render the scene with shadow mapping shaders
Steps for Shadow Mapping

1. Create an empty depth texture
2. Set its type and internal format of GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT
3. Set the texture parameters
4. Enable the depth buffer
5. Setup the light matrices
6. Render the scene from the light
7. Setup matrices for shadowmapping
8. Render the scene with shadowmapping shaders

Listing 19.23: Simplified fragment shader for shadow mapping

Whew!