



Soft Shadow Maps for Linear Lights

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Informatik)*

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Overview

Motivation

Soft Shadow Maps

Hardware Implementation

Sampling the Light Source

Results

Conclusion

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Motivation

“Real-Time” Shadow Algorithms

- Shadow volumes
- Shadow maps

Soft Shadows

- E.g. sampling the light source
N samples only give N-1 levels of penumbra

Here

Soft penumbra regions with very few samples !

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Soft Shadow Maps

Outline

- Soft penumbra regions for linear light sources
- Based on “traditional” shadow map algorithm
- Suitable for hardware and software rendering
- Very small number of light source samples
- soft shadows at real-time / interactive frame rates

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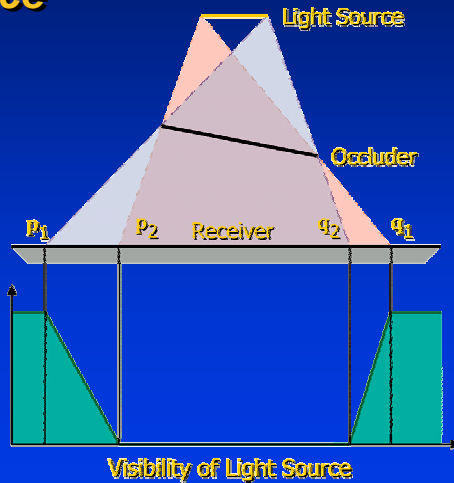
Soft Shadow Maps

Visibility of Light Source

- 100% to 0% for [p1,p2]
- 0% for [p2,q2]
- 0% to 100% for [q2,q1]

Idea

- Normal shadow maps for umbra and completely lit regions
- Linear interpolation of visibility for penumbra regions



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Soft Shadow Maps

Linear Interpolation of Visibility

- Rational function:

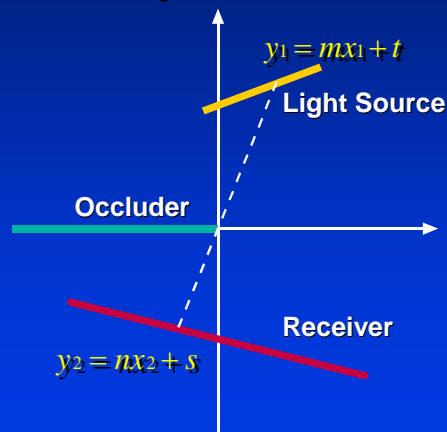
$$x_1 = \frac{x_2 t}{n x_2 - m x_2 + s}$$

- Approximation:

$$x_1 = \frac{t}{s} x_2$$

valid because large penumbra regions when

$$n \approx m$$

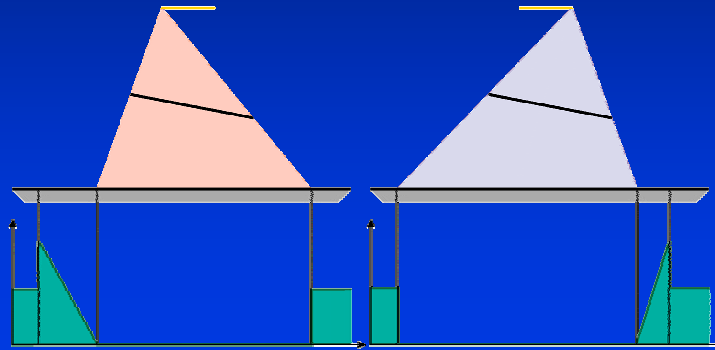


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Soft Shadow Maps

Visibility Map

- Additional shadow map channel (percentage visibility)
- Two-channel shadow map for each sample point

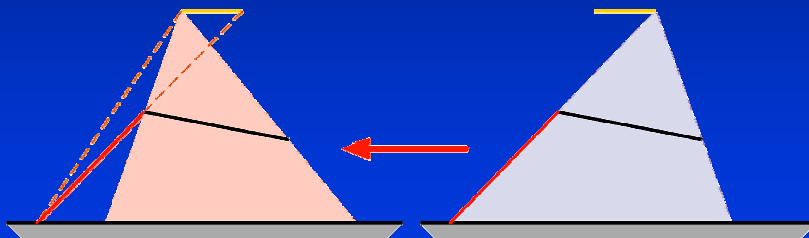


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Soft Shadow Maps

Generating the Visibility Map

- Triangulate depth discontinuities (shadow map)
- Warp resulting skin polygons to other view

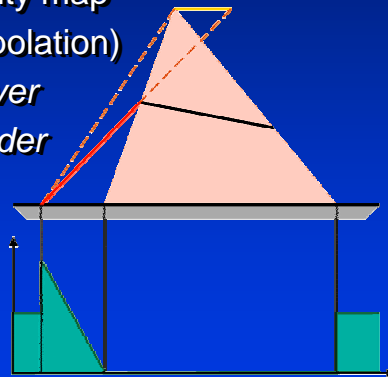


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Soft Shadow Maps

Generating the Visibility Map

- Render skin polygons to visibility map
- Gouraud-Shading (linear interpolation)
 - “white” for vertices on receiver
 - “black” for vertices on occluder
- Completely lit regions
 - Default visibility 0.5
- Completely shadowed regions
 - First shadow map channel



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Soft Shadow Maps

New shadow map algorithm

```

shade(p) {
  if( depth1(p) > S1[p] )
    l1 = 0;
  else
    l1 = V1[p] * illum(p, L1);
  if( depth2(p) > S2[p] )
    l2 = 0;
  else
    l2 = V2[p] * illum(p, L2);
  return l1+l2;
}

```

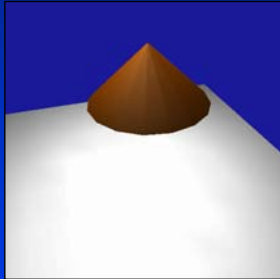
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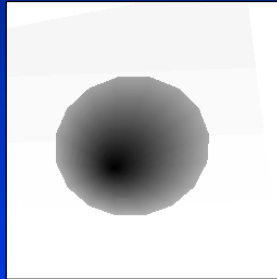
Hardware Implementation

Step 1: Generating Shadow Maps

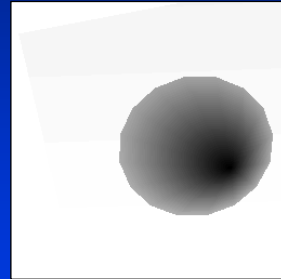
- OpenGL shadow maps [Brabec et al. '00]



camera view



left sample point



right sample point

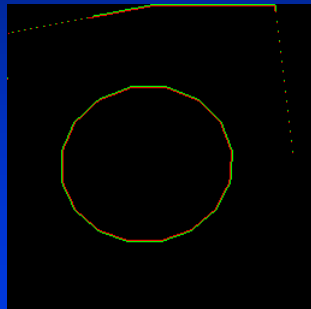
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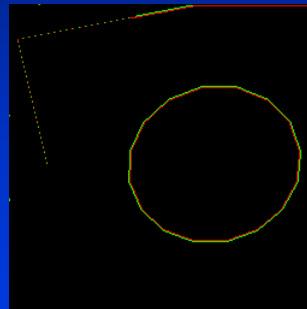
Hardware Implementation

Step 2: Edge Detection

- Laplacian-of-Gaussian (OpenGL Imaging Subset)



left sample point



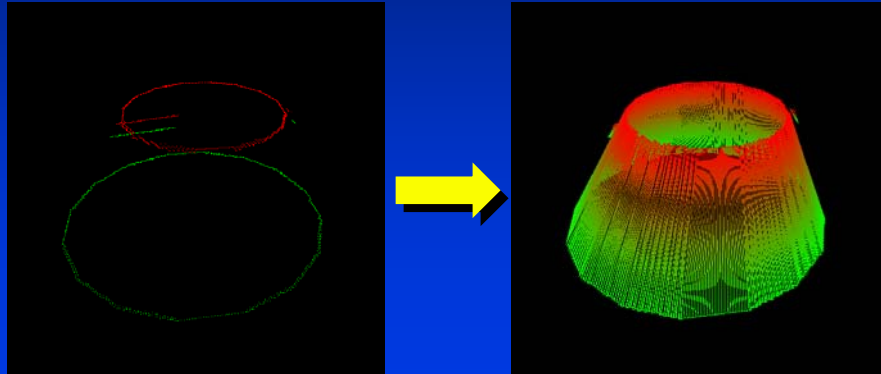
right sample point

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Hardware Implementation

Step 3: Generate Visibility Map

- Triangulate depth values

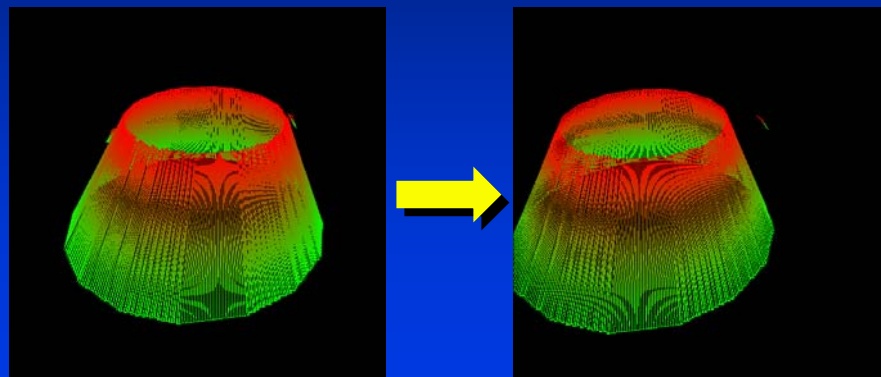


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Hardware Implementation

Step 3: Generate Visibility Map

- Warp skin polygons



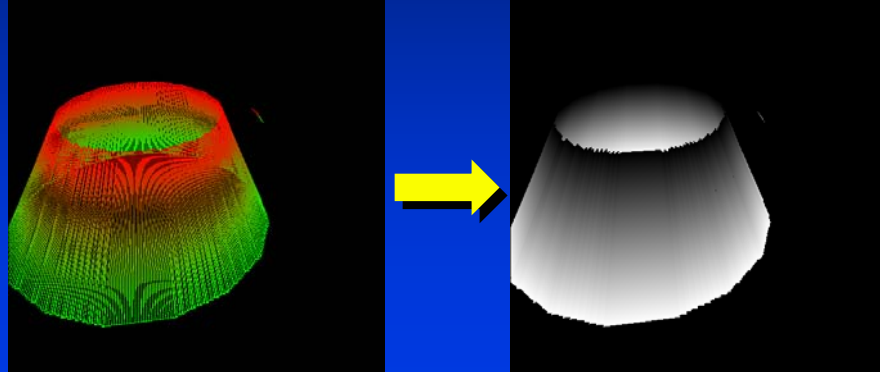
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Hardware Implementation

Step 3: Generate Visibility Map

- Gouraud-Shading (linear interpolation)

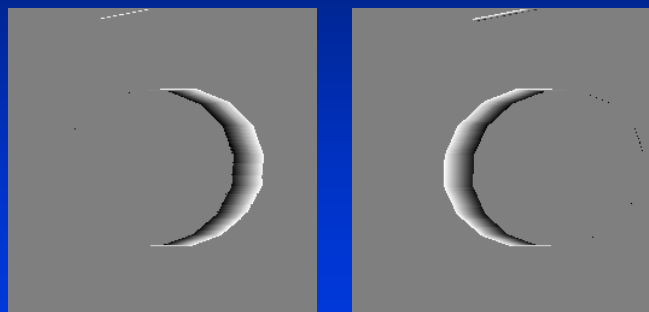


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Hardware Implementation

Step 3: Generate Visibility Map



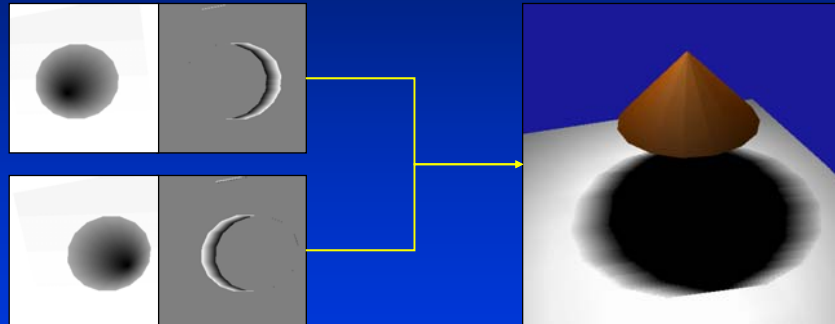
left sample point

right sample point

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Hardware Implementation

Step 4: Render Scene



- shadow & visibility maps only need to be re-computed if light and/or scene changes
- minimal overhead for “static walk-throughs”

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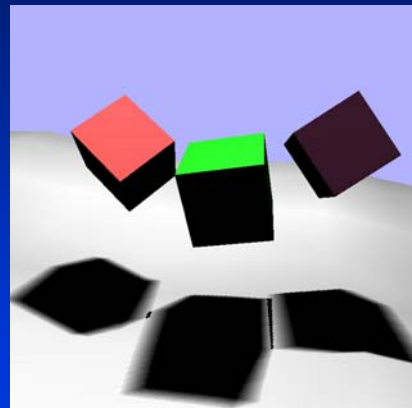
Sampling the Light Source

Problem:

- Undersampling artifacts: *regions where portions of the light source are visible, but none of the end points !*

Solution:

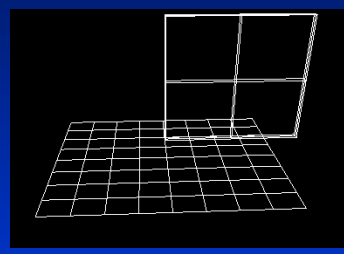
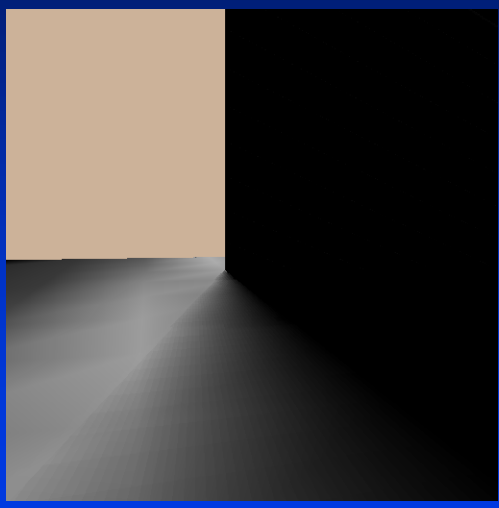
- Increase sampling rate: *subdivide light source (smaller linear lights)*



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Results

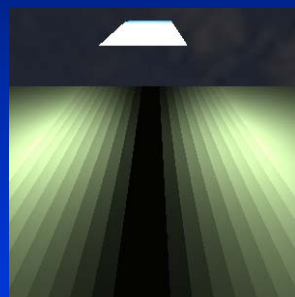


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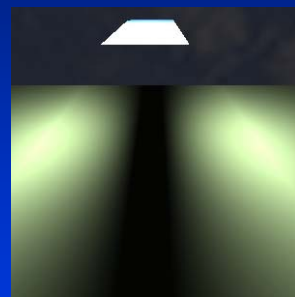


Results

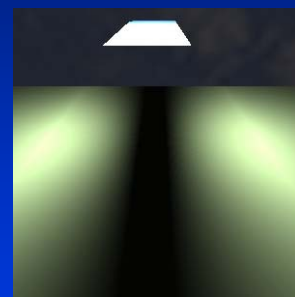
Comparison



*ray traced
10 samples*



*ray traced
200 samples*



*our method
2 samples*

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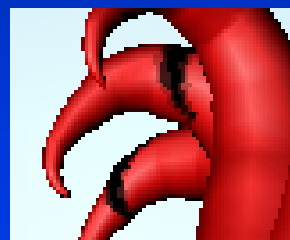
Results



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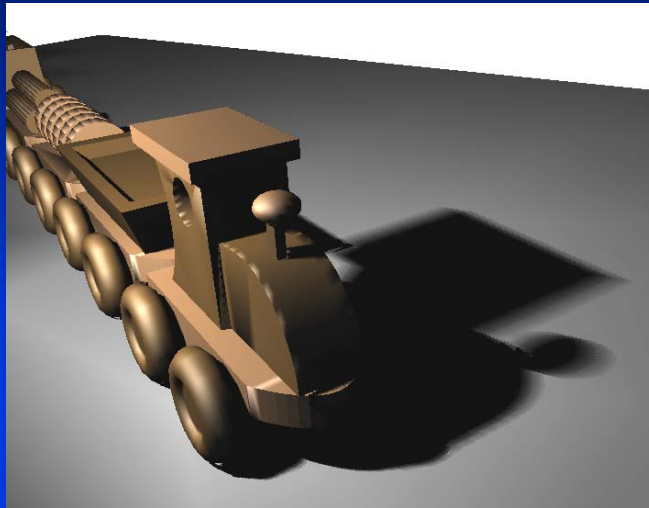
Results



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Results



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Conclusion

Soft Shadow Maps for Linear Lights

- New soft shadow algorithm based on shadow maps
- High-quality penumbra regions
- Very small number of light source samples
- Suitable for hardware rendering (interactive)

Future Work

- Best place to insert samples
- Extend to area light sources

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