Shadows
What for?

- Shadows tell us about the relative locations and motions of objects
What for?

- Shadows tell us about the relative locations and motions of objects
- And about light positions
What for?

Objects look like they are “floating”

→ Shadows can fix that!
Motivation

- Shadows contribute significantly to realism of rendered images
  - Anchors objects in scene
- **Global** effect $\rightarrow$ expensive!
- Light source behaves very similar to camera
  - Is a point visible from the light source?
    $\rightarrow$ shadows are “hidden” regions
  - Shadow is a projection of caster on receiver
    $\rightarrow$ projection methods
- Best done completely in hardware through shaders
Shadow Algorithms

- Static shadow algorithms (lights + objects)
  - Radiosity, ray tracing → lightmaps
- Approximate shadows
- Projected shadows (Blinn 88)
- Shadow volumes (Crow 77)
  - Object-space algorithm
- Shadow maps (Williams 78)
  - Projective image-space algorithm
- Soft shadow extensions for all above algorithms
  - Still hot research topic (500+ shadow publications)
Shadow Terms

- Light source
- Creator (occluder, blocker, caster) and receiver
- Receiver (occludee)
Hard vs. Soft Shadows

Point source:
- +fast
- -only good for localized lights (sun, projectors)
  +fake soft shadow through filtering

Area source:
- + very realistic
- - very expensive
  + becomes more and more usable
Static Shadows

- Glue to surface whatever we want
- Idea: incorporate shadows into light maps
  - For each texel, cast ray to each light source
- Bake soft shadows in light maps
  - Not by texture filtering alone, but:
  - Sample area light sources
Static Soft Shadow Example

no filtering

filtering

1 sample

n samples
Approximate Shadows

- Handdrawn approximate geometry
  - Perceptual studies suggest: shape not so important
  - Minimal cost
Approximate Shadows

- Dark polygon (maybe with texture)
  - Cast ray from light source through object center
  - Blend polygon into frame buffer at location of hit
  - May apply additional rotation/scale/translation
    - Incorporate distance and receiver orientation

- Problem with z quantization:

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Approximate Shadows

- Elevate above hit polygon
- \( Z \)-test less or equal
- \( \rightarrow \) shadow too big
- \( \rightarrow \) may appear floating
- No \( Z \)-test, only one eye ray
  - \( \rightarrow \) shadow too big,
  - maybe in wrong place
Projection Shadows (Blinn 88)

- Shadows for selected large *planar* receivers
  - Ground plane
  - Walls
- Projective geometry: flatten 3D model onto plane
  - and “darken” using framebuffer blend
Projection for Ground Plane

Use similar-triangle tricks

\[ \frac{p_x - l_x}{v_x - l_x} = \frac{l_y}{l_y - v_y} \]

\[ p_x = \frac{l_y v_x - l_x v_y}{l_y - v_y} \]

\[ p_z = \frac{l_y v_z - l_z v_y}{l_y - v_y} \]

\[ p_y = 0 \]
Projection Matrix

- Projective 4x4 matrix:

\[
M = \begin{pmatrix}
    l_y & -l_x & 0 & 0 \\
    0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
    0 & -l_z & l_y & 0 \\
    0 & -1 & 0 & l_y
\end{pmatrix}
\]

- Arbitrary plane:
  - Intersect line \( \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{l} - \alpha (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{l}) \)
  - with plane \( \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{x} + d = 0 \)
  - Express result as a 4x4 matrix

- Append this matrix to view transform
Projection Shadow Algorithm

- Render scene (full lighting)
- For each receiver polygon
  - Compute projection matrix \( M \)
  - Append to view matrix
  - Render selected shadow caster
    - With framebuffer blending enabled
Projection Shadow Artifacts

Bad

Good

Z fighting

extends off ground region

double blending
Stencil Buffer Projection Shadows

- Stencil can solve all of these problems
  - Separate 8-bit frame buffer for numeric ops

- Stencil buffer algorithm (requires 1 bit):
  - Clear stencil to 0
  - Draw ground polygon last and with
    - `glStencilOp(GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP, GL_ONE);`
      - fail  zfail  pass
  - Draw shadow caster with no depth test but
    - `glStencilFunc(GL_EQUAL, 1, 0xFF);`
    - `glStencilOp(GL_KEEP, GL_KEEP, GL_ZERO);`

- Every plane pixel is touched at most once
Stencil Buffer Planar Reflections

- Draw object twice, second time with:
  - `glScalef(1, -1, 1)`
- Reflects through floor

Good, stencil used to limit reflection.

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Projection Shadow Summary

- Easy to implement
  - GLQuake first game to implement it
- Only practical for very few, large receivers
- No self shadowing

- Possible remaining artifacts: wrong shadows
  - Objects behind light source
  - Objects behind receiver
Shadow Volumes (Crow 1977)

- Occluders and light source cast out a 3D shadow volume
  - Shadow through new geometry
  - Results in Pixel correct shadows

Shadowed scene

Visualization of shadow volume

Light source
Shadow Volumes (Crow 1977)

- Heavily used in Doom3
Occluder polygons extruded to semi-infinite volumes

light source

eye position

shadowing object

partially shadowed object

surface inside shadow volume (shadowed)

surface outside shadow volume (illuminated)

shadow volume (infinite extent)
Shadow Volume Algorithm

- 3D point-in-polyhedron inside-outside test
- Principle similar to 2D point-in-polygon test
  - Choose a point known to be outside the volume
  - Count intersection on ray from test point to known point with polyhedron faces
    - Front face +1
    - Back face -1
  - Like non-zero winding rule!
- Known point will distinguish algorithms:
  - Infinity: “Z-fail” algorithm
  - Eye-point: “Z-pass” algorithm
Enter/Leave Approach

- Increment on enter, decrement on leave
- Simultaneously test all visible pixels

→ Stop when hitting object nearest to viewer
Shadow Volume Algorithm

- Shadow volumes in object precision
  - Calculated by CPU/Vertex Shaders
- Shadow test in image precision
  - Using stencil buffer as counter!

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Graphical representation with viewer and light source, showing conditions: + > 0, ++ > 0, +++ = 0
Shadow Volume Algorithm

Step 1: Render scene $\Rightarrow$ Z-values
Shadow Volume Algorithm

Step 2: Render shadow volume faces

Front face: +1

Back face: -1
Shadow Volume Algorithm

Front face: ±0 (Depth test)
Back face: ±0 (Depth test)
Σ = ±0
Shadow Volume Algorithm

Front face: +1
Back face: ±0 (Depth test)
Σ = +1
Shadow Volume Algorithm

Front face: $+1$
Back face: $-1$

$\sum = \pm 0$
Step 3: Apply shadow mask to scene
Shadow Volume Algorithm (Zpass)

- Render scene to establish z-buffer
  - Can also do ambient illumination
- For each light
  - Clear stencil
  - Draw shadow volume twice using culling
    - Render front faces and increment stencil
    - Render back faces and decrement stencil
  - Illuminate all pixels not in shadow volume
    - Render testing stencil = 0
  - Use additive blend
Zpass Technique (Before Shadow)

Light source

Eye position

Shadowing object

Unshadowed object

Shadow Volume Count = 0 (no depth tests passes)
Zpass Technique (In Shadow)

Light source

Eye position

Shadowing object

Shadowed object

Shadow Volume Count = +1 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 2
Zpass Technique (Behind Shadow)

Light source

Shadowing object

zero

Light source

Eye position

Shadow Volume Count = +1+1+1-1-1-1-1 = 0
Missed shadow volume intersection due to near clip plane clipping; leads to mistaken count.
Alternative: Zfail Technique

- Zpass near plane problem difficult to solve
  - Have to “cap” shadow volume at near plane
  - Expensive and not robust, many special cases

- Try reversing test order $\rightarrow$ Zfail technique
  (also known as Carmack’s reverse)
  - Start from infinity and stop at nearest intersection
    $\rightarrow$ Render shadow volume fragments only when depth test fails
  - Render back faces first and increment
  - Then front faces and decrement
  - Need to cap shadow volume at infinity or light extent
Zfail, Behind Shadow

Light source

Eye position

Shadowing object

Unshadowed object

Shadow Volume Count = 0 (zero depth tests fail)
Shadow Volume Count = +1 + 1 = 2
Zfail, before Shadow

Light source

Shadowing object

Eye position

Unshadowed object

Shadow Volume Count = -1 - 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 0
Shadow Volumes

- Shadow volume = closed polyhedron
- Actually 3 sets of polygons!
  1. Object polygons facing the light ("light cap")
  2. Object polygons facing away from the light and projected to infinity (with $w = 0$) ("dark cap")
  3. Actual shadow volume polygons (extruded object edges) ("sides")
     → but which edges?
Zpass vs. Zfail

- Equivalent, but reversed

- Zpass
  - Faster (light cap and dark cap not needed)
    - Light cap inside object → always fails z-test
    - Dark cap infinitely far away → either fails or falls on background
  - Problem at near clip plane (no robust solution)

- Zfail
  - Slower (need to render dark and light caps!)
  - Problem at far clip plane when light extends farther than far clip plane
    - Robust solution with infinite shadow volumes!
Zpass vs. Zfail

- Idea: Combine techniques!
  - Test whether viewport in shadow $\rightarrow$ Zfail
  - Otherwise $\rightarrow$ Zpass

- Idea: avoid far plane clipping in Zfail!
  - Send far plane to infinity in projection matrix
    - Easy, but loses some depth buffer precision
  - Draw infinite vertices using homogeneous coordinates: project to infinity $\rightarrow w = 0$
    $\rightarrow$ robust solution!
W=0 Rasterization

- At infinity, vertices become vectors

(-3, -1, z_1, 1)  (2, -2, z_2, 1)
(2, -2, z_2, 0)  (-1, -3, z_1, 0)  (2, -2, z_2, 0)
Computing Actual SV Polygons

- Trivial but bad: one volume per triangle
  - 3 shadow volume polygons per triangle
- Better: find exact silhouette
  - Expensive on CPU
- Even better: possible silhouette edges
  - Edge shared by a back-facing and front-facing polygon (with respect to light source!), extended to infinity
  - Actual extrusion can be done by vertex shader
Possible Silhouette Edges
Shadow Volumes Summary

- **Advantages**
  - Arbitrary receivers
  - Fully dynamic
  - Omnidirectional lights (unlike shadow maps!)
  - Exact shadow boundaries (pixel-accurate)
  - Automatic self shadowing
  - Broad hardware support (stencil)

- **Disadvantages**
  - Fill-rate intensive
  - Difficult to get right (Zfail vs. Zpass)
  - Silhouette computation required
  - Doesn’t work for arbitrary casters (smoke, fog...)

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Shadow Volume Issues

- Stencil buffering fast and present in all cards
- With 8 bits of stencil, maximum shadow depth is 255
  - **EXT_stencil_wrap** overcomes this
- Two-sided stencil tests can test front- and back triangles simultaneously
  - Saves one pass – available on NV30+
- **NV_depth_clamp** (hardware capping)
  - Regain depth precision with normal projection
- Requires watertight models with connectivity, and watertight rasterization
Shadow Maps

- Casting curved shadows on curved surfaces
  - Image-space algorithm, 2 passes

![Shadow map](image1.png)

![Final scene](image2.png)
Shadow Map Algorithm

- Render from light; save depth values
- Render from eye
  - Transform all fragments to light space
  - Compare $z_{\text{eye}}$ and $z_{\text{light}}$ (both in light space!!!)
  - $z_{\text{eye}} > z_{\text{Licht}} \quad \rightarrow \quad$ fragment in shadow
Shadow Maps in Hardware

- Render scene to z-buffer (from light source)
  - Copy depth buffer to texture
  - Render to depth texture + pbuffer
- Project shadow map into scene
  (remember projective texturing!)
- Hardware shadow test (**ARB_shadow**)
  - Use homogeneous texture coordinates
  - Compare r/q with texel at (s/q, t/q)
  - Output 1 for lit and 0 for shadow
  - Blend fragment color with shadow test result
Shadow Maps in Hardware

- Shadow extension available since GeForce3
  - Requires high precision texture format
    (ARB_depth_texture)
- On modern hardware:
  - Render lightspace depth into texture
  - In vertex shader:
    - Calculate texture coordinates as in projective texturing
  - In fragment shader:
    - Depth compare
Problem: Perspective Aliasing

- **Sufficient** resolution far from eye
- **Insufficient** resolution near eye
Problem: Projection Aliasing

- Shadow receiver
- Shadow Map
Problem: Incorrect Self-Shadowing

Polygon
Problem: Incorrect Self-Shadowing

$z_{\text{eye}} > z_{\text{light}}$ → Incorrect Self-shadowing
Solution for Perspective Aliasing

- **Insufficient** resolution near eye
Solution for Perspective Aliasing

- **Insufficient** resolution near eye
- **Redistribute** values in shadow map
Solution for Perspective Aliasing

- **Sufficient** resolution near eye
- **Redistribute** values in shadow map
Solution for Perspective Aliasing

How to **redistribute**?

Use **perspective transform**

Additional perspective matrix, used in both:

- Light pass
- Eye pass

More details:

[WSP2004] M. Wimmer, D. Scherzer, and W. Purgathofer; Light space perspective shadow maps; In *Proceedings of Eurographics Symposium on Rendering 2004*
Solution for Projection Aliasing

- Shadow receiver ~ **orthogonal** to Shadow Map plane
- Redistribution does not work
- **But...**
Solution for Projection Aliasing

- Diffuse lighting: \( I = I_L \max( \dot{\text{dot}}( L, N ), 0 ) \)
- Almost orthogonal receivers have small \( I \)
- Dark \( \rightarrow \) artifacts not very visible!
Solution for Projection Aliasing

- **Recommendations**
  - Small **ambient** term
  - **Diffuse term** hides artifacts
  - **Specular term** not problematic
    - Light and view direction almost identical
    - Shadow Map resolution sufficient
Solution for Incorrect Self-Shadowing

\[ Z_{\text{Aug}} > Z_{\text{Licht}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Incorrect Self-shadowing} \]

\[ Z_{\text{Aug}} < Z_{\text{Licht}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{No Self-shadowing} \]
Solution for Incorrect Self-Shadowing

How to choose bias?

- No Bias
- Constant Bias
- Slope-Scale Bias
Depth Bias

- `glPolygonOffset(1.1, 4.0)` works well
- Works in window coordinates

Too little bias, everything begins to shadow

Too much bias, shadow starts too far back
Problem: Aliasing Artifacts

- Resolution mismatch image/shadow map!
  - Use perspective shadow maps

- Use “percentage closer” filtering
  - Normal color filtering cannot be used
  - Filter lookup result, not depth map values!
  - 2x2 PCF in hardware for NVIDIA
  - Better: Poisson-disk distributed samples (e.g., 6 averaged samples)
Shadow Map Filtering

GL_NEAREST  GL_LINEAR
Shadow Map Summary

Advantages
- Fast – only one additional pass
- Independent of scene complexity (no additional shadow polygons!)
- Self shadowing (but beware bias)
- Can sometimes reuse depth map

Disadvantages
- Problematic for omnidirectional lights
- Biasing tweak (light leaks, surface acne)
- Jagged edges (aliasing)
OGRE shadow demo
Conclusions

- Shadows are very important but still difficult

- Many variations based on shadow volumes/shadow maps to do shadowing:
  - Variance shadow mapping (VSM)
  - Perspective shadow mapping (PSM)
  - Hierarchical shadow volume
  - Subdivided shadow maps
  - ...