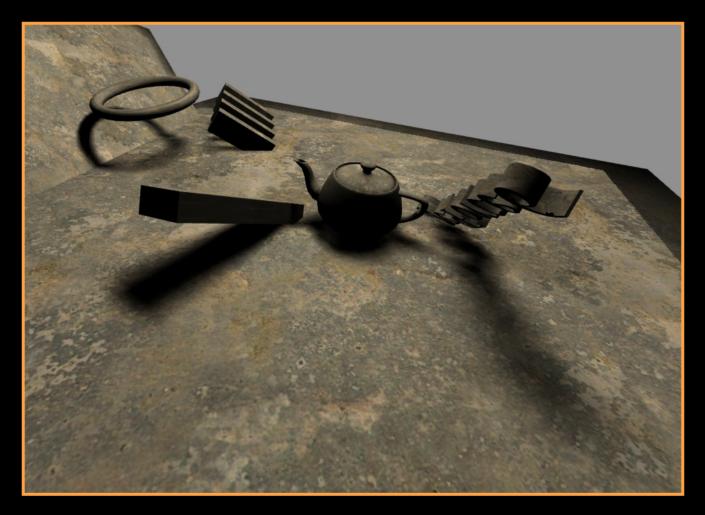


Percentage-Closer Soft Shadows

Randima (Randy) Fernando NVIDIA Corporation

Demo



Recorded in Real Time on a GeForce 7800 GTX



Previous Work

- Fundamentally based on [Williams1978] and [Reeves1987]
- Lots of previous work in this area
- Recent survey of real-time algorithms:
 - http://artis.inrialpes.fr/Publications/2003/HLHS03a/
- Related background and references in:

- http://www.randima.com/MastersThesis.pdf



Algorithm Comparison



Regular Shadow Maps Uniform Soft Shadows

Perceptually-Correct Soft Shadows

- Always hard
- Noticeable Aliasing

- Always soft
- Aliasing is hidden
- Shadows harden on contact
- Aliasing is hidden

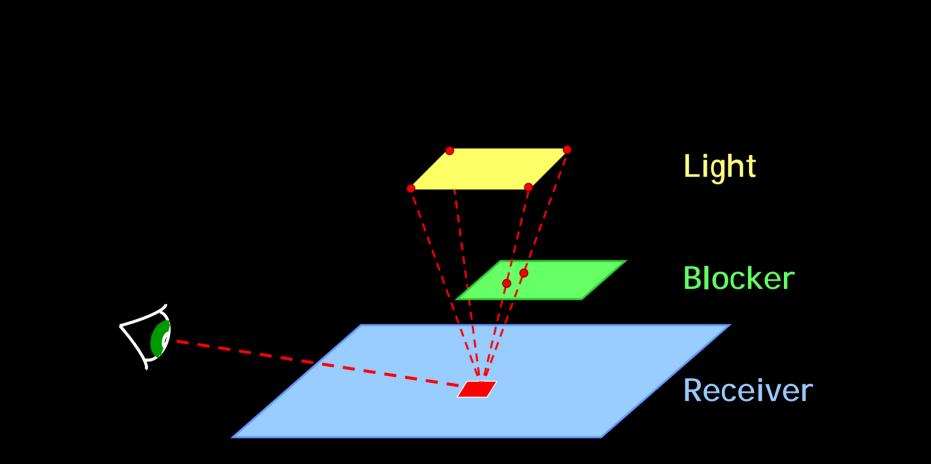


Features

- Perceptually-correct soft shadows (good visual cues)
- Runs at real-time rates
- Artifacts vary smoothly (no popping)
- Benefits from shadow mapping features
 - Independent of geometric complexity
 - Works with alpha testing, displacement mapping, etc...
- Integrates easily
 - Single floating-point shadow map and one shader
 - No special steps, preprocessing, etc...

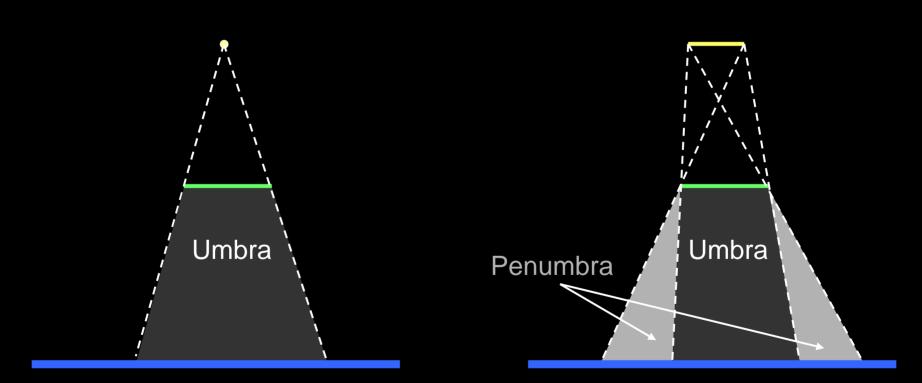
A Simple Scene







Point Light vs. Area Light



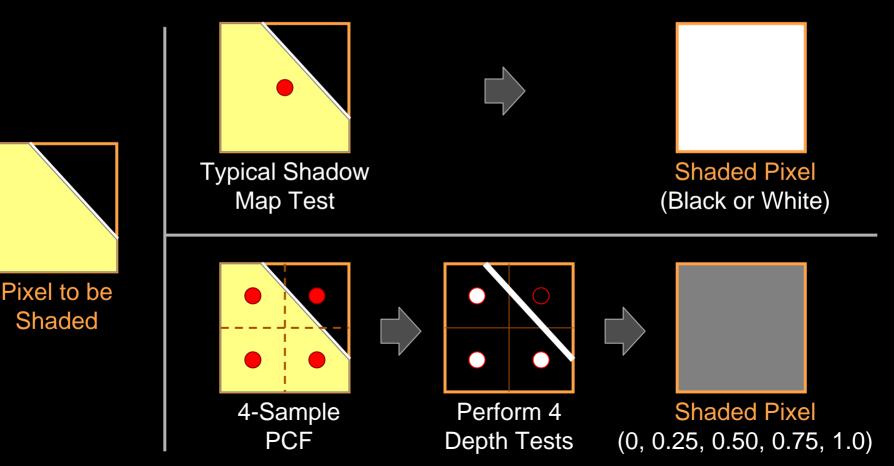
Point Light

Area Light

Percentage-Closer Filtering



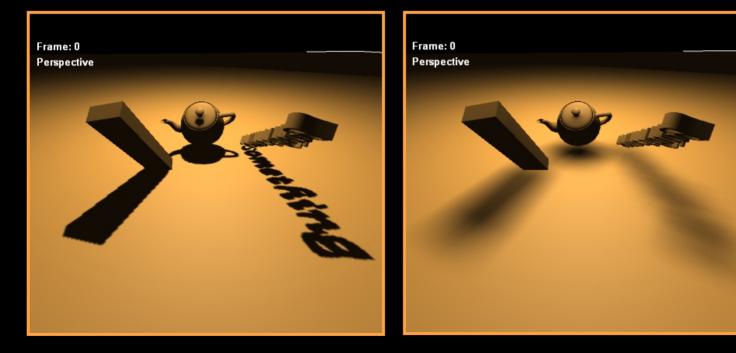
- Extension to shadow mapping
- How Percentage-Closer Filtering (PCF) works:



Basic Idea



Control shadow softness with PCF kernel width



Small Kernel (Narrow Filter) Large Kernel (Wide Filter)



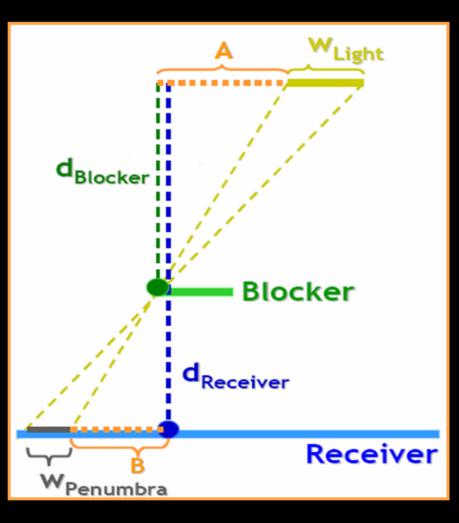
Penumbra Estimation

Vary amount of softening
Based on penumbra size

- Penumbra size estimate based on:
 - Blocker depth
 - Receiver depth
 - Light size



Penumbra Size Estimation



$$w_{Penumbra} = \frac{(d_{Receiver} - d_{Blocker}) \cdot w_{Light}}{d_{Blocker}}$$

- Equation comes from similar triangles
- Assumes that blocker, receiver, and light are parallel



Penumbra Size Estimation

$$w_{Penumbra} = (d_{Receiver} - d_{Blocker}) \cdot w_{Light}$$

 $d_{Blocker}$

- We need:
 - Distance from receiver to light source
 - ✓ Depth of the point we're shading
 - Light size
 - ✓ Uniform input to the shader
 - Distance from blocker to light source
 *** Don't know this... yet.**



Main Algorithm

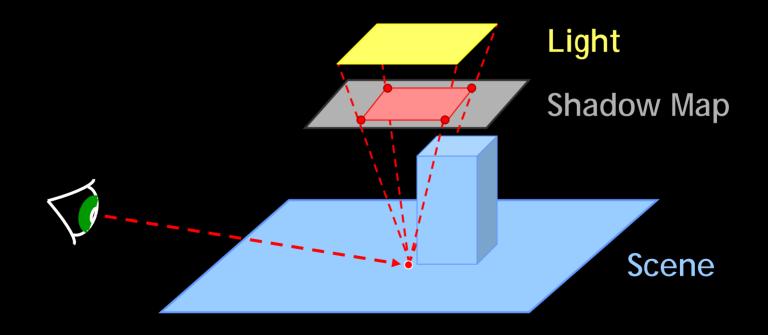
 Generate a shadow map from center of light source (as usual)

- When shading each pixel on the screen:
 - Blocker Search
 - Penumbra Size Estimation
 - Variable Percentage-Closer Filtering



Blocker Search

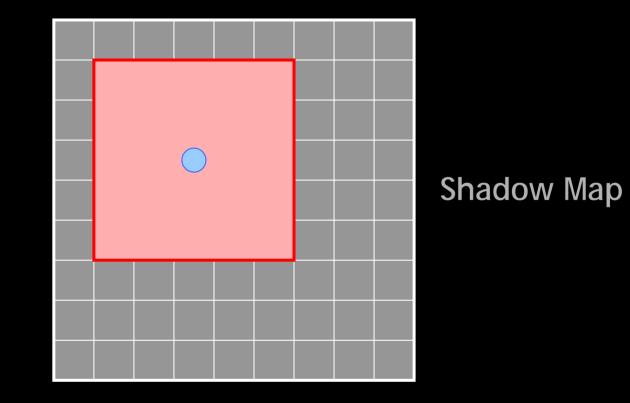
Search region depends on light size and distance to light





Blocker Search

- Sample the texels in the search region
- Do something with the depth values...



What to do with Blockers?



• Take minimum?

- Artifacts when transitioning between blockers

- Need some kind of average
 - Average all blockers (depth < receiver)</p>
 - Flag the case if no blockers were found
 - Fully lit no need to perform filtering
 - Gives good results



Penumbra Size Estimation

- We now have what we need:
 - Distance from receiver to light source
 - \checkmark Depth of the point we're shading
 - Light size
 - ✓ Uniform input to the shader
 - Distance from blocker to light source
 - ✓ Result of blocker search
- Estimate penumbra per pixel:

$$w_{Penumbra} = \frac{(d_{Receiver} - d_{Blocker}) \cdot w_{Light}}{d_{Blocker}}$$

• Change PCF kernel based on the result



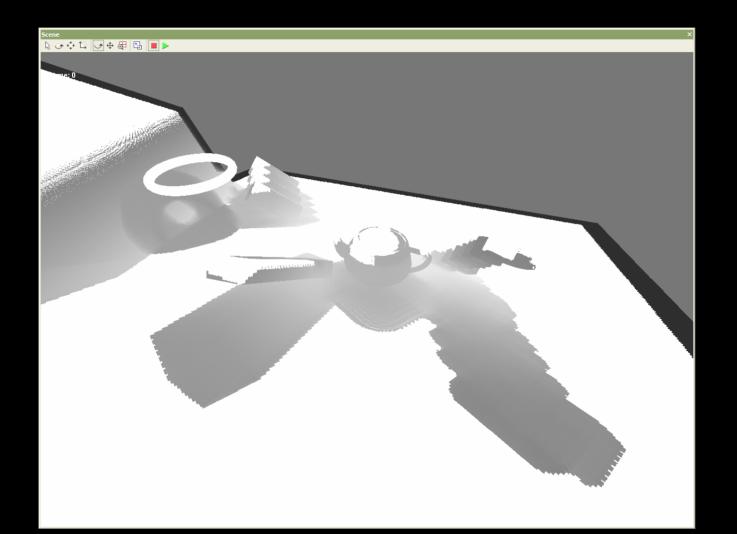
Variable PCF

- Use a flexible PCF kernel that can vary:
 - Filter width
 - Number of samples

- Vary kernel parameters based on penumbra estimate
 - Actually, projection of penumbra in screen space (but not yet implemented)

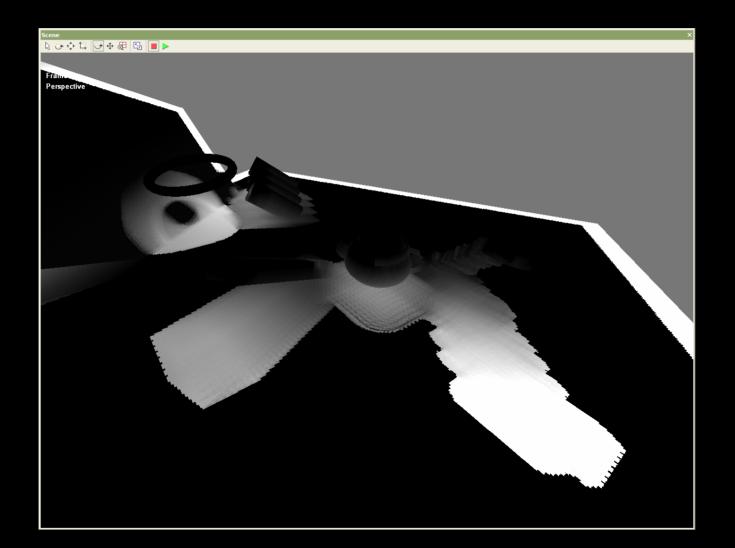


Blocker Search Results



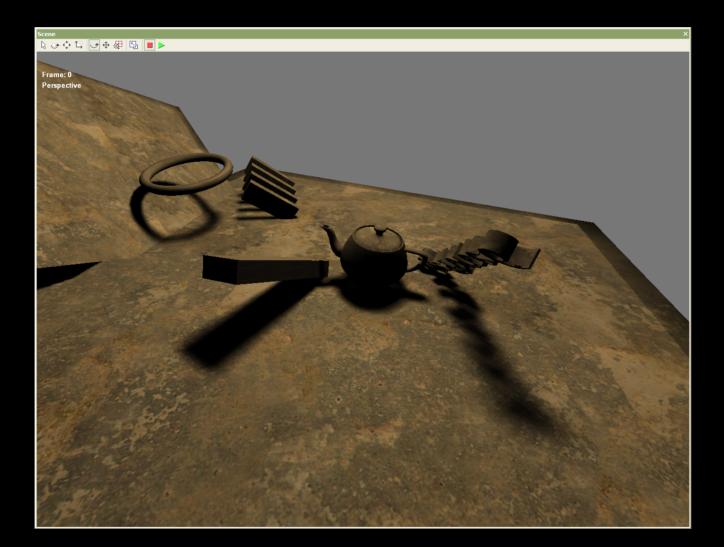


Penumbra Estimates





After Percentage-Closer Filtering





Performance

Idwvs #

- Up to **191 fps** @ **640 x 480** in a standalone application
- <10% hit to add 4xAA, 8xAF on GeForce 7800 GTX

							6800	7800 GTX	7800 GTX SLI
	Search		PCF		Total		12 pipes	24 pipes	48 pipes
) 	36	+	36	=	72		49	104	191
	36	+	64	=	100	FPS	35	75	141
5	36	+	256	=	292		13	31	60

• 292 texture fetches/pixel = ~900 cycles/pixel = 60 fps!



- Scales very well with number of pipes
- Each blocker search sample is ~30% more expensive than each PCF sample
- 36 search samples works well for most scenes
- 64 PCF samples works great with a reasonably complex texture



Performance Improvements

- Mask out umbras and fully-lit regions
 - Pass 1: Estimate penumbras
 - Pass 2: Perform PCF only where penumbra exists
- Vectorize
 - Much of the code is very scalar
 - Can try to work on 4 texels simultaneously
- Profiling/tuning



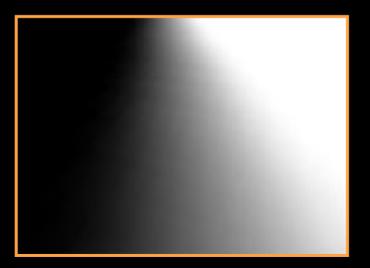
Quality Improvements

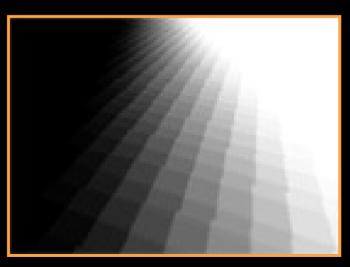
- Better blocker search heuristics
 - 5 shadow maps (4 corners + center of light)
 - Estimate penumbra using all five
 - Filter using center shadow map only
- Better filtering to remove banding in large penumbras
 - Add offset jitter for samples
 - Screen-space blur to save on PCF work
 - Combine filtering from several resolutions of shadow maps?

Quality Improvements



- Take advantage of NVIDIA's hardware PCF
 - 32-bit floating-point shadow map for analysis
 - 24-bit integer shadow map for filtering
 - Small performance hit for large quality improvement





With HW Filtering

Without HW Filtering



Parting Thoughts

- Algorithm is completely encapsulated in one shader file for easy integration
- Try it out please let me know what you find
- Tweak "Near Plane Distance" (in world units) and "Shadow Map Bias" to match your scene
- Applications: DCC/CAD applications, pre-visualization, future games



Thanks to...

 Kevin Bjorke, whose basic PCF shader I started with

 Chris Maughan and the FX Composer team for making shader development so easy

 Various folks at NVIDIA, and especially Matthias Wloka, for comments and suggestions

Suggestions/Questions Welcome



- Slides, short whitepaper, code, and video for this FX Composer effect are in the NVIDIA SDK: <u>http://download.developer.nvidia.com/developer/SDK/</u> <u>Individual_Samples/featured_effects.html#PCSS</u>
- A standalone code sample is coming soon
- E-mail: <u>RFernando@nvidia.com</u>





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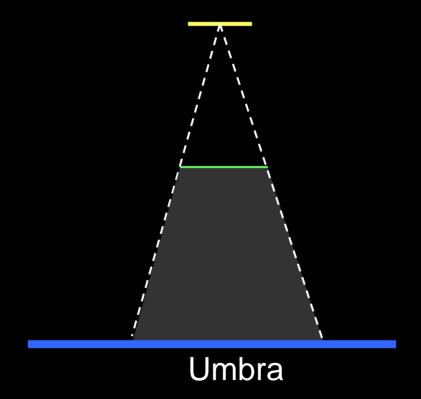




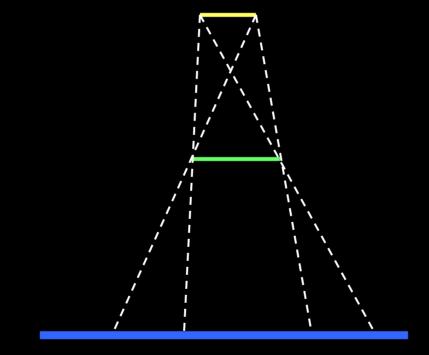
A Simple Scene



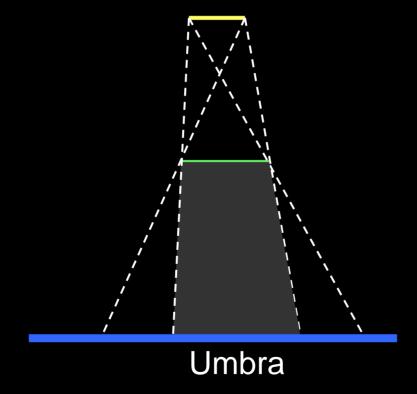
Shadows from a Point Light



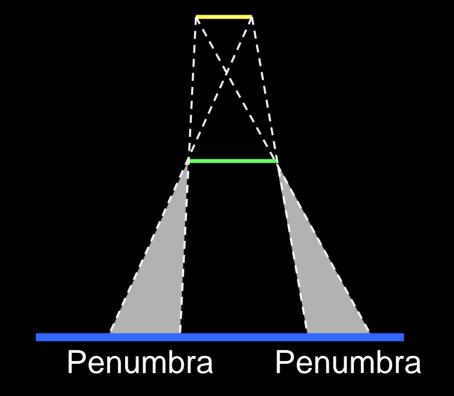




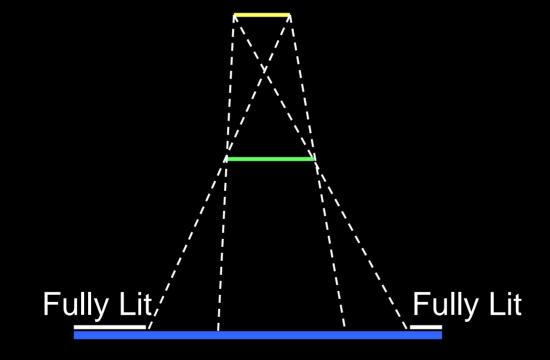






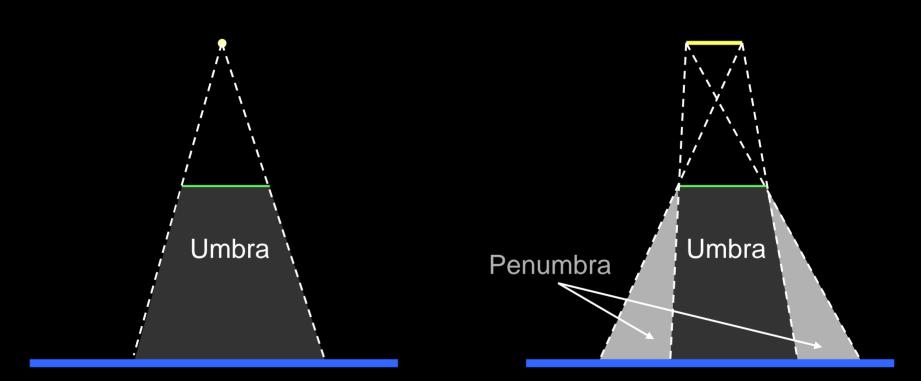








Point Light vs. Area Light



Point Light

Area Light