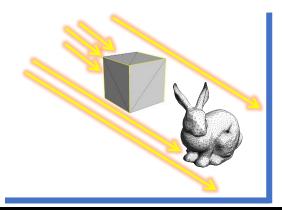


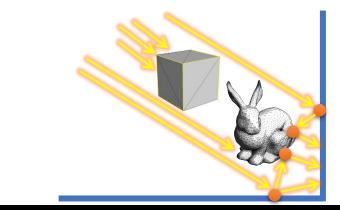
# **Global Illumination**

**Computer Graphics** 

Yu-Ting Wu

### **Global Illumination**

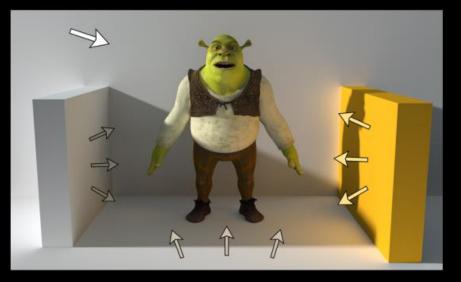




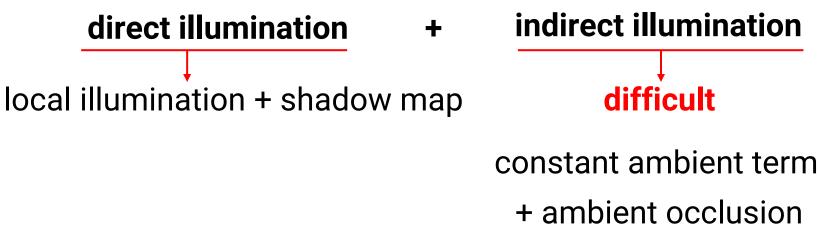
#### **Direct Lighting Only**



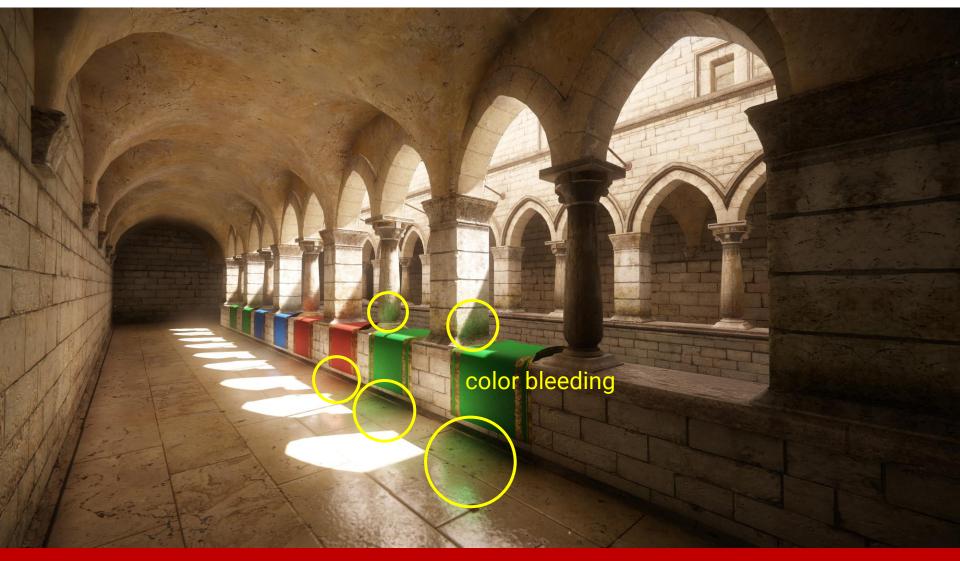
#### **Direct + Indirect Lighting**

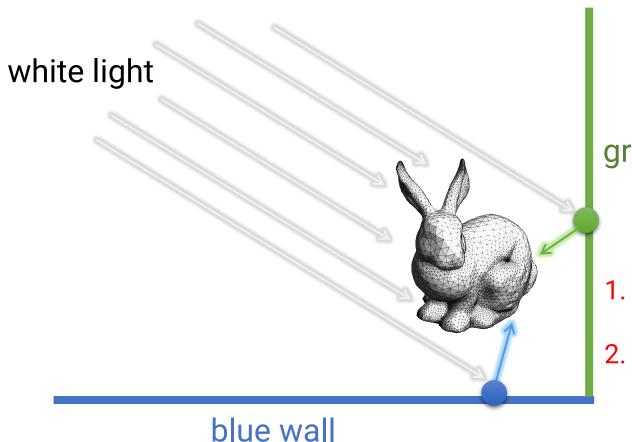


#### global illumination =



not good enough





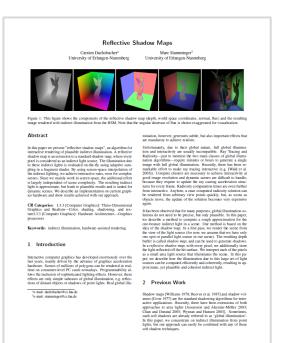
green wall

- How to place the indirect light sources?
- 2. How to determine the light intensities?

- Indirect illumination is especially difficult for rasterization because ...
  - Each polygon only has its own information
  - It does not know which triangle will cast lighting on it
- In the last two decades, hundreds of research papers focus on this topic to approximate visually-pleasing global illumination in real-time

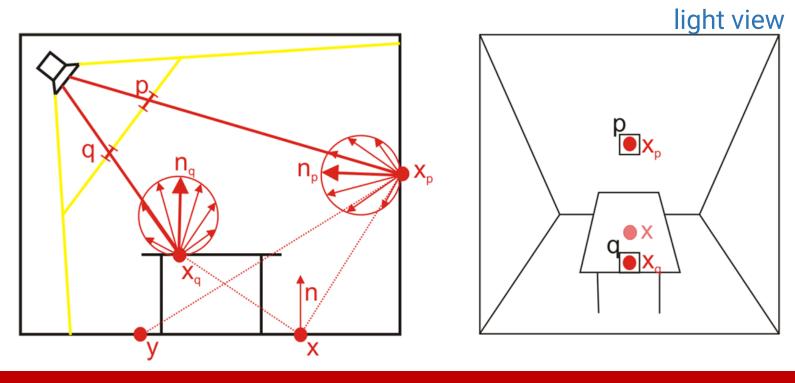
#### **Reflective Shadow Map**

- Proposed by Dachsbacher and Stamminger, I3D 2005
- A classic real-time solution for indirect lighting
- Extend the idea of shadow mapping



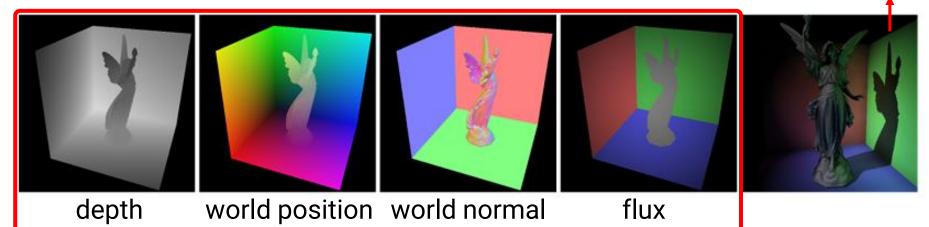
#### Major idea

- The closest surfaces from the light can receive the lighting contribution
- They become the indirect light sources

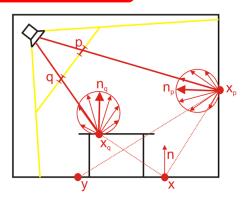


Two-pass rendering algorithm

Pass II: render from the camera view



Pass I: render G-buffer from a light view (called RSM)



- Pass I: rendering G-buffer (called RSM) from the light view for generating indirect light sources
  - World-space position
  - World-space normal
  - Reflected flux
    - The intensity of the primary light source multiplied by the reflectance of the surface
- **Pass II:** rendering from the camera view
  - Direct lighting is computed by local illumination and shadow mapping
  - Indirect lighting is estimated from the RSM

- Every pixel in the RSM represents an indirect light source
- If the resolution of RSM is 256 by 256, we got 65536 indirect light sources
- We can not afford to compute lighting from all pixels: sampling

