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## Let There Be Light!: A Unified Lighting Technique for a New Generation of Games

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[http://www.gamasutra.com/features/20050729/lacroix\\_01.shtml](http://www.gamasutra.com/features/20050729/lacroix_01.shtml)

(Pixel shader) (Vertex)

( , Xbox/PS2/GC era) (programmable vertex)

(pixel pipeline) (per-pixel lighting)

(Vertex) (Vertex)

(Pixel shader)

가 GPU(Graphics Processing

Units) (per-pixel lighting)

(SM) , SM3.0

(pass) <sup>1</sup>

(per-pixel lighting) . . . . . (application) . . . . . (solid frame rate)

shader code)가 . . . . . 가 . . . . . (bits of (unified lighting) . . . . . 가 . . . . . ( ) (point light) 가 . . . . . (specular lighting model) 가 . . . . . (lighting equation)

(lighting equation) . . . . . Point light's contribution

: N,  
 $P_{point}$ ,  
 $P_{light}$ ,  
 $A_0, A_1, A_2$ , 2

(1)  $Dist = |P_{point} - P_{light}|$ ,

(2)  $L_{point} = P_{point} - P_{light} / |P_{point} - P_{light}|$ ,

(3)  $att = 1.0 / (A_0 + (A_1 * dist) + (A_2 * dist^2))$ ,

(4)  $C_{point} = att * (N \cdot -L_{point})$ ,

(inverse linear drop off)

(Inverse linear attenuation)  $1/dist$  ,  $A_0 = 0.0, A_1 =$

$1.0, A_2 = 0.0$

(Vertex Lighting)

가

(Vertex Lighting)

가

(Vertex Lighting)

가

(rasterization)

(interpolated).

(Vertex Lighting)

1.1

HLSL

```

float4x4 matW;    // World matrix
float4x4 matVP;  // View-Projection matrix
// Let's assume there are 5 lights
float3 fLightPos[5];
float3 fLightColor[5];

struct VSInput
{
    float3 pos      : POSITION0;    // Position
    float3 normal   : NORMAL0;    // Normal
    float4 color    : COLOR0;     // Color
};

struct VSOutput
{
    float4 pos      : POSITION;
    float4 color    : COLOR0;
};

VSOutput VertexShader( in VSInput input )
{
    VSOutput output;

    // Transform the vertex into world space
    float3 pos = mul( input.pos, (float3x3)matW );

    // Complete vertex transformation
    output.pos = mul( float4(input.pos, 1.0), matVP );

    // ... and the normal
    float3 normal = mul( input.normal, (float3x3)matW );

    // Setup a color register and copy the emissive color (vert color) and alpha of the vertex
    float4 tmpColor = input.color;

    // Do the lighting
    for( int i = 0; i < 5; i++ )
    {
        // Compute distance to light
        float dist = length(pos - fLightPos[i]);
        // ... and direction ...
        float3 direction = normalize(pos - fLightPos[i]);
        // ... and attenuation
        float attenuation = 1/dist;
        // Add light contribution
        tmpColor.xyz += fLightColor[i] * attenuation * dot( normal, -direction );
    }

    // Write the color out
    output.color = tmpColor;

    return output;
}

```

**(Per-pixel normal map)**

(Normal map lighting) 가 (tangent-space normal)<sup>3</sup> (Object space normal maps) 가 (bump mapping)

(polygon)

(parallax mapping)

(Normal map lighting)

가

(height map)

. ATI

Nvidia

(Normal map lighting)

(tangent-space)

<sup>4</sup>.

(vertex shader)

(normal mapping)

(vertex)

(tangent-

space)

(tangent matrix)

(

matrix)

(vertex's tangent),

(binormal),

(Tangent space (normal vector)

3 x 3

(vertex shader)

(tangent space lighting vector)

(normal map)

가

(pixel shader)

(Normal

map lighting) HLSL

1.2

**VertexShader.vsh :**

```
float4x4 matW;
float4x4 matVP;
// Let's assume there are no more than 5 lights
float3 fLightPos[5];

struct VSInput
{
    float3 pos      : POSITION0;      // Position
    float3 normal   : NORMAL0;      // Normal
    float3 tangent  : TANGENT0;     // Tangent
    float4 color    : COLOR0;       // Color
    float2 uv       : TEXCOORD0;    // UVs for normal map
};

struct VSOutput
{
    float4 pos      : POSITION;
    float4 color    : COLOR;
    float2 uv       : TEXCOORD;
    // Need to export a world position and all of our light positions
    float3 worldPos : COLOR1;
    float3 lightPos[5] : TEXCOORD1;
};

VSOutput VertexShader( in VSInput input )
{
    VSOutput output;

    // Transform the vertex
    float3 worldPos = mul( input.pos, (float3x3)matW );
    // Complete vertex transformation
    output.pos = mul( float4(worldPos, 1.0), matVP );
    output.worldPos = worldPos;

    // ... and the normal
    float3 normal = mul( input.normal, (float3x3)matW );
    // ... and the tangent
    float3 tangent = mul( input.tangent, (float3x3)matW );

    // Compute binormal vector
    float3 binormal = cross( tangent, normal );

    // Copy the emissive color (vert color) and alpha of the vertex
    output.color = input.color;
    // Copy uv coordinates for normal map out
    output.uv = input.uv;

    // Do the lighting information conversion
    for( int i = 0; i < 5; i++ )
    {
        // Compute tangent space light position
        output.lightPos[i] = mul( fLightPos[i], float3x3(tangent, binormal, normal) );
    }

    return output;
}
```

**PixelShader.psh :**

```
// Again .. assuming 5 lights ...
float3   fLightColor[5];

// Need a sampler to fetch from the normal map
sampler sNormalMap;

struct PSInput
{
    float4 color      : COLOR0;
    float2 uv         : TEXCOORD0;
    // Import all lighting positions and world position
    float3 worldPos   : COLOR1;
    float3 lightPos[5] : TEXCOORD1;
};

float4 PixelShader( inPSInput input ) : COLOR0
{
    // Setup the temporary color register
    float4 tmpColor = input.color;

    // Fetch the normal from the texture
    // Need to bias the result to get it
    // in the range of -1 to 1
    float3 normal = 2.0 * (tex2D( sNormalMap, input.uv ) - 0.5);

    float3 lightDir;

    // Do the lighting
    for( int i = 0; i < 5; i++ )
    {
        // Compute distance to light
        float dist = length(worldPos - input.lightPos[i]);
        // ... and direction ...
        float3 direction = normalize(worldPos - input.lightPos[i]);
        // ... and attenuation
        float att = 1/dist;
        // Add light contribution
        tmpColor.xyz += fLightColor[i] * att * dot( normal, -direction );
    }

    return tmpColor;
}
```

1.2 : (directional light)  
(normal map lighting)  
/  
(Vertex/Pixel shader)

(Vertex) (Normal map lighting) 5-6 (unified per-pixel solution)

( )

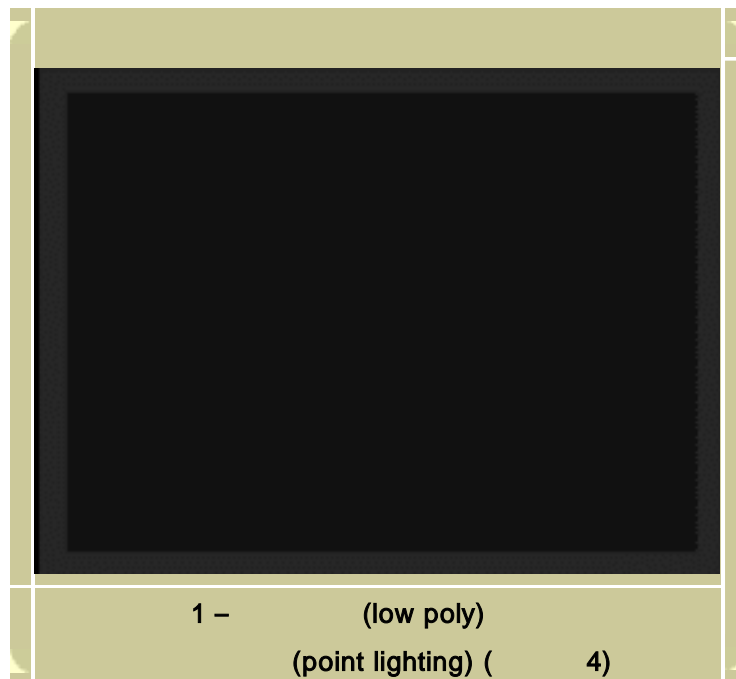
(Vertex Lighting) 가

(point lighting) (Vertex Lighting) (quad)가 (point lighting)

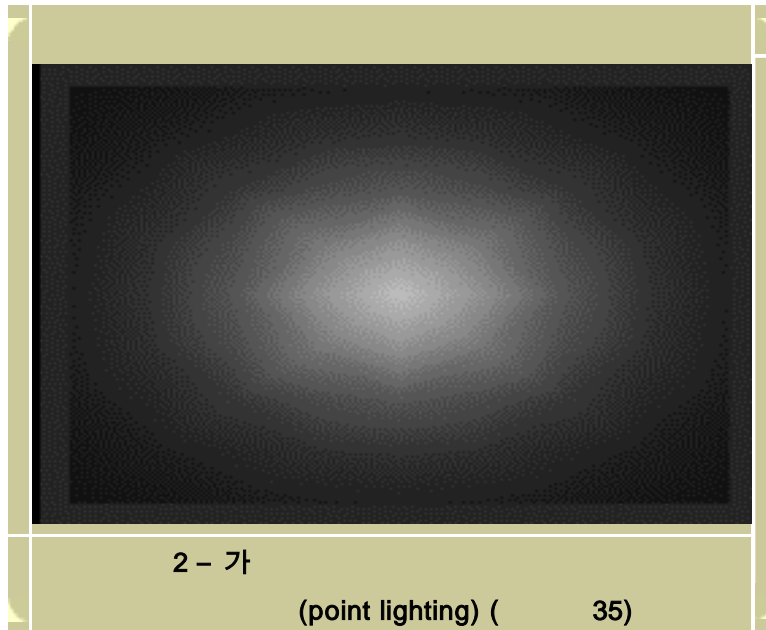
가 (vertex) (quad)가 (falloff) (point lighting) (per-pixel lighting)

( 2).

( 1).







( )

(Normal map lighting) (Vertex Lighting)

(vertex shader)가 (Normal map lighting) (tangent space)

(pixel shader) 가 (vertex

shader)가 (pixel shader) (vertex

(texture register)

GeForce 6800 4 (floating point entries)

10 (Normal map) (regular texture),

(directional lighting) 가 8

가 “ ” 8

(Point lighting)

1 ( , 7 ),

(spot light) (4 )

가 ,

(environment map) , 2 (secondary texture)

### (Unified per-pixel lighting solution)

(Vertex) (Normal map lighting) (pixel shader)  
(per-pixel lighting )  
(normal map) (normal map) (pixel  
shader) (world space normal) ,  
(tangent space normal) .  
(Vertex Lighting) (normal map lighting)  
가 (unified lighting  
solution) (normal map)  
(fragment shader) , (lighting fragment)  
가 (lighting shader code)

2.1

```

float3  fLightColor[X];
float3  fLightPos[X];

struct PSInput
{
    float4 color      : COLOR0;
    float3 worldPos   : COLOR1;
    // Other inputs depending on technique used
};

float4 PixelShader( in PSInput input ): COLOR0
{
    // Setup the temporary color register
    float4 tmpColor = input.color;

    // ....
    // Compute normal from one of 2 presented techniques
    // ....

    // Do the lighting
    for( int i = 0; i < X; i++ )
    {
        // Compute distance to light
        float dist = length(input.worldPos - fLightPos[i]);
        // ... and direction ...
        float3 direction = normalize(input.worldPos - fLightPos[i]);
        // ... and attenuation
        float att = 1/dist;
        // Add light contribution
        tmpColor.xyz += fLightColor[i] * att * dot( normal, -direction );
    }

    return tmpColor;
}

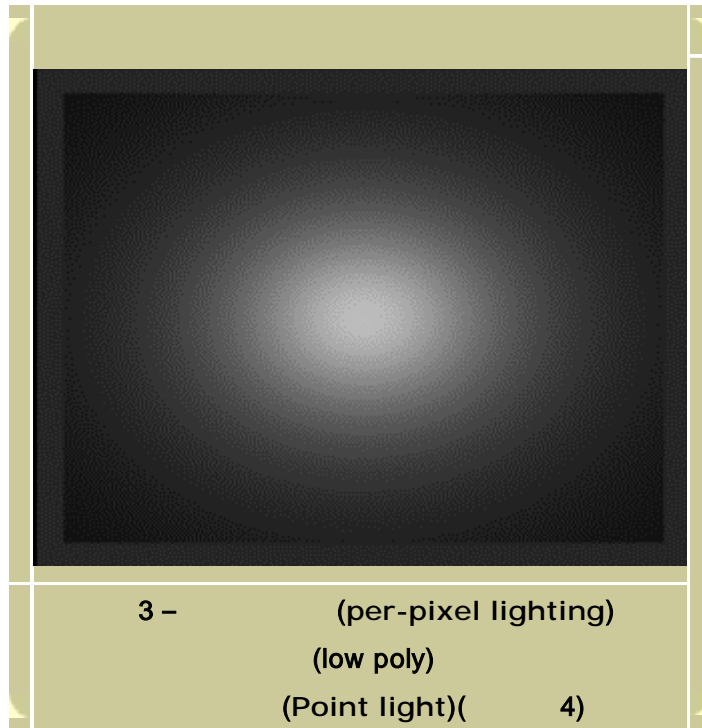
```

**2.1: (color contribution) (per-pixel lighting)**

(inverse linear) (Vertex Lighting) (vertex) (vertex)가 (quad) ( ) 가 ( ) (falloff) .

shader) , (pixel shader) (vertex  
 shader) . (pixel  
 shader) 가  
 . (vertex  
 (pixel shader)  
 . (point lighting)  
 , (shader) (vertex  
 , (vertex shader) 가  
 (pixel shader) . HLSL  
 2.2 3 .

<pre> <b>VertexShader.vsh:</b>  float4x4 matW; float4x4 matVP;  struct VSInput {     float3 pos      : POSITION0;    // Position     float3 normal   : NORMAL0;    // Normal     float4 color    : COLOR0;     // Color };  struct VSOutput {     float4 pos      : POSITION;     float4 color    : COLOR;     // Export normal and worldspace position     float3 normal   : TEXCOORD0;     float3 worldPos : TEXCOORD1; };  VSOutput VertexShader( in VSInput input ) {     VSOutput output;      // Transform the vertex     float3 worldPos = mul( input.pos, (float3x3)matW );     output.pos = mul( float4(worldPos, 1.0), matVP );      // ... and the normal     output.normal = mul( input.normal, (float3x3)matW );      // Write out world position     output.worldPos = worldPos;      // Copy the emissive color (vert color) and alpha of the vertex     output.color = input.color;      // copy     return output; } </pre>	<pre> <b>PixelShader.psh:</b>  float3  fLightColor[X]; float3  fLightPos[X];  struct PSInput {     float4 color      : COLOR0;     // Import normal and worldspace position     float3 normal     : TEXCOORD0;     float3 worldPos   : TEXCOORD1; };  float4 PixelShader( in PSInput input ) : COLOR0 {     // Setup the temporary color register     float4 tmpColor = input.color;      // Get the normal and renormalize it     // (as interpolation messes with unit vectors)     float3 normal = normalize(input.normal);      // ...     // Perform lighting according to listing 2.1     // ...      return tmpColor; } </pre>
<p><b>2.2: (Interpolated normal shader)</b></p>	



3 - (per-pixel lighting)  
 (low poly)  
 (Point light)( 4)

(normal map lighting)

(normal map lighting)

가 (pixel shader) 2005  
 4 DirectX 9c 224 가 , 가

(tangent space normal)  
 (normal vectors of the vertex), (tangent), (binormal)  
 (tangent space matrix) 가 (tangent  
 space)  
 (inverse tangent space matrix)( 가  
 (transpose intrinsic function) -  
 가 ) ,  
 (world space matrix) (tangent space normal)

(normal map) (NT)가  
(NW)

$$(NT)(T^{-1}W) = N(TT^{-1})W = N(I)W = NW$$

(shader) 2.3

(world space normal) 가  
(normal map)  
(texel) (tangent space),  
(interpolated vertex data) (tangent space  
matrix)  
(vertex)가 ,  
shading seams (Morten Mikkelsen  
).

### VertexShader.vsh :

```
float4x4 matW;
float4x4 matVP;

struct VSInput
{
    float3 pos      : POSITION0;      // Position
    float3 normal   : NORMAL0;      // Normal
    float3 tangent  : TANGENT0;      // Tangent
    float4 color    : COLOR0;       // Color
    float2 uv       : TEXCOORD0;    // UVs for normal map
};

struct VSOutput
{
    float4 pos      : POSITION;
    float4 color    : COLOR0;
    float2 uv       : TEXCOORD0;
    // Need to export tangent, normal and world pos
    float3 worldPos : COLOR1;
    float3 tangent  : TEXCOORD1;
    float3 normal   : TEXCOORD2;
};

VSOutput VertexShader( in VSInput input )
{
    VSOutput output;

    // Transform the vertex
    float3 worldPos = mul( input.pos, (float3x3)matW );
    // Complete vertex transformation
    output.pos = mul( float4(worldPos, 1.0), matVP );
    output.worldPos = worldPos;

    // Copy normal and tangent vectors directly into output
    output.tangent = input.tangent;
    output.normal = input.normal;

    // Copy the emissive color (vert color) and alpha of the vertex
    output.color = input.color;
    // Copy uv coordinates for normal map out
    output.uv = input.uv;

    return output;
}
```

**PixelShader.psh :**

```
float3 fLightColor[X];
float3 fLightPos[X];
float4x4 matW; // The World matrix

// Need a sampler to fetch from the normal map
sampler sNormalMap;

struct PSInput
{
    float4 color : COLOR0;
    float2 uv : TEXCOORD0;
    // Input world position, tangent and normal
    float3 worldPos : COLOR1;
    float3 tangent : TEXCOORD1;
    float3 normal : TEXCOORD2;
};

float4 PixelShader( in PSInput input ) : COLOR0
{
    // Setup the temporary color register
    float4 tmpColor = input.color;

    // Fetch the normal from the texture
    // Need to bias the result to get it
    // in the range of -1 to 1
    float3 tmpNormal = 2.0 * (tex2D( sNormalMap, input.uv ) - 0.5);

    // Renormalize our resulting inputs and get binormal
    float3 tangent = normalize( input.tangent );
    float3 normal = normalize( input.normal );
    float3 binormal = normalize( cross( tangent, normal ));

    // Compute matrix inverse
    float3x3 matInverse = transpose( float3x3(tangent, binormal, normal) );

    // Bring normal into world space
    normal = mul( mul( tmpNormal, matInverse ), matW );

    // ...
    // Perform lighting according to listing 2.1
    // ...

    return tmpColor;
}
```

**2.3:** (world space light)  
(Tangent space)  
(conversion shader)