

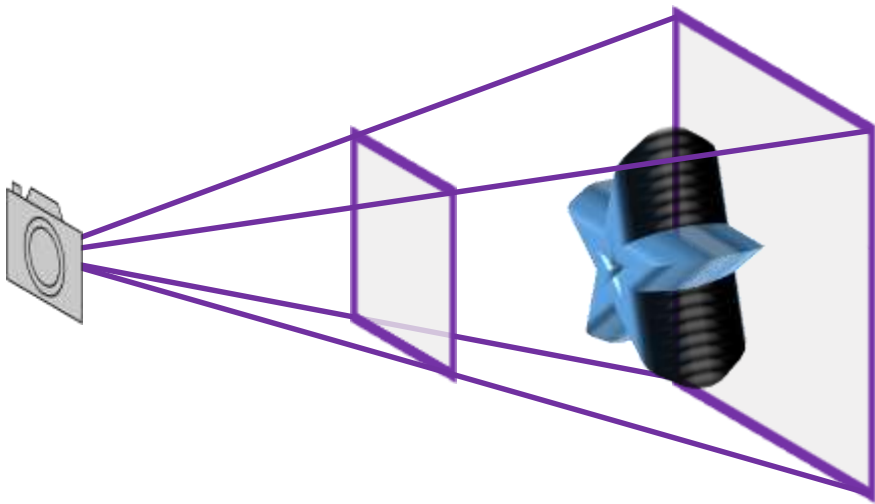


Basics of 3D Rendering

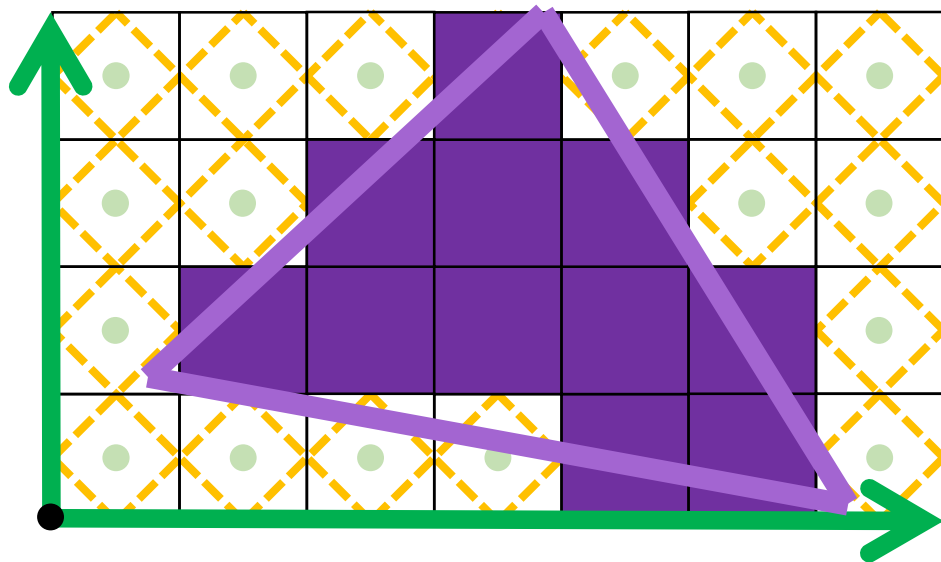


CS 148: Summer 2016
Introduction of Graphics and Imaging
Zahid Hossain

What We Have So Far

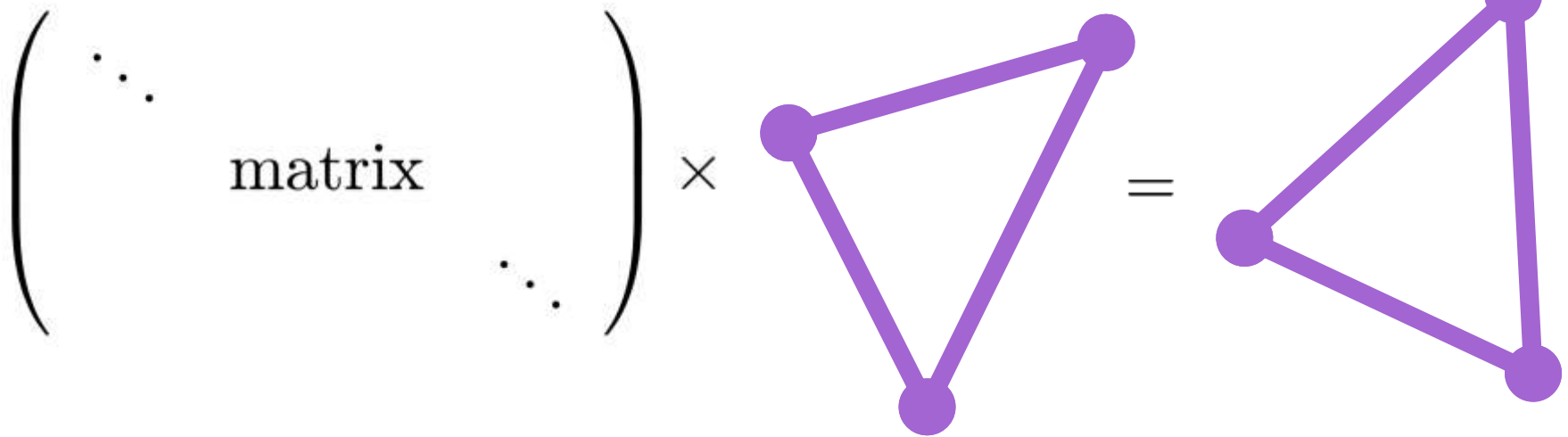


3D geometry



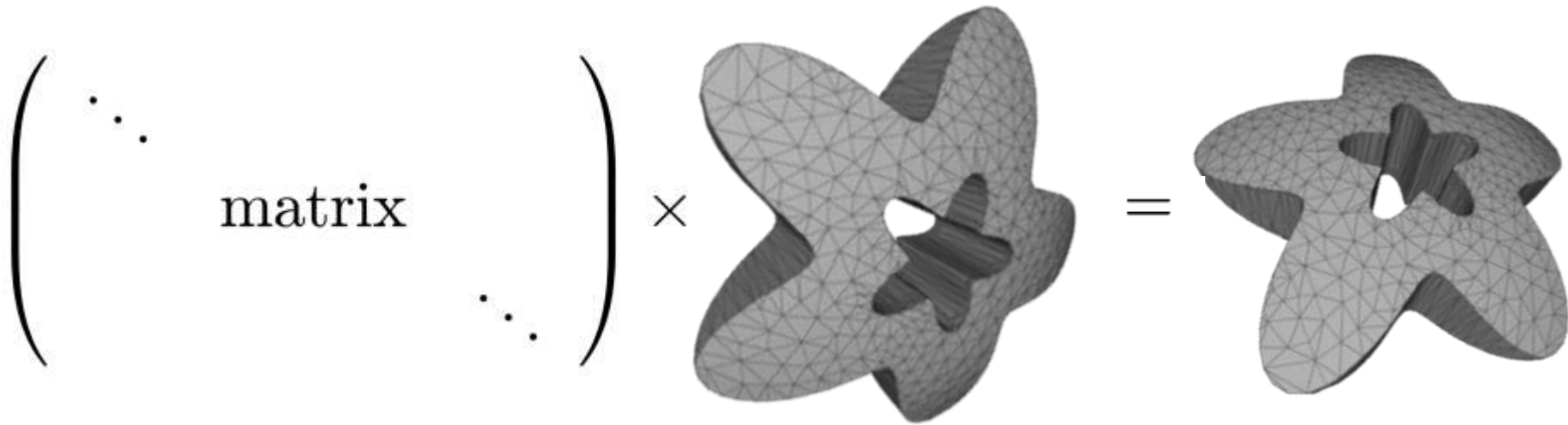
2D pipeline

Handy Fact



Matrices preserve flat geometry

Handy Fact



Matrices preserve flat geometry

So What?

**3D triangles look like 2D triangles
under camera transformations.**

So What?

**3D triangles look like 2D triangles
under camera transformations.**

Use 2D pipeline for 3D Rendering !

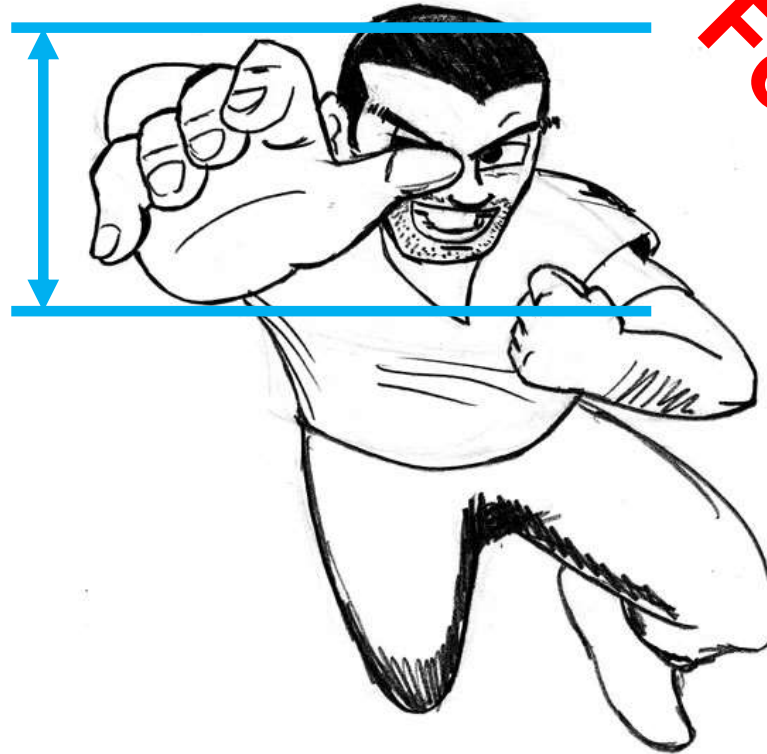
Side Note



Only true for flat shapes

http://drawntothis.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Random_Guy.jpg

Side Note



Foreshortening

Only true for flat shapes

http://drawntothis.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/Random_Guy.jpg

Frame Buffering

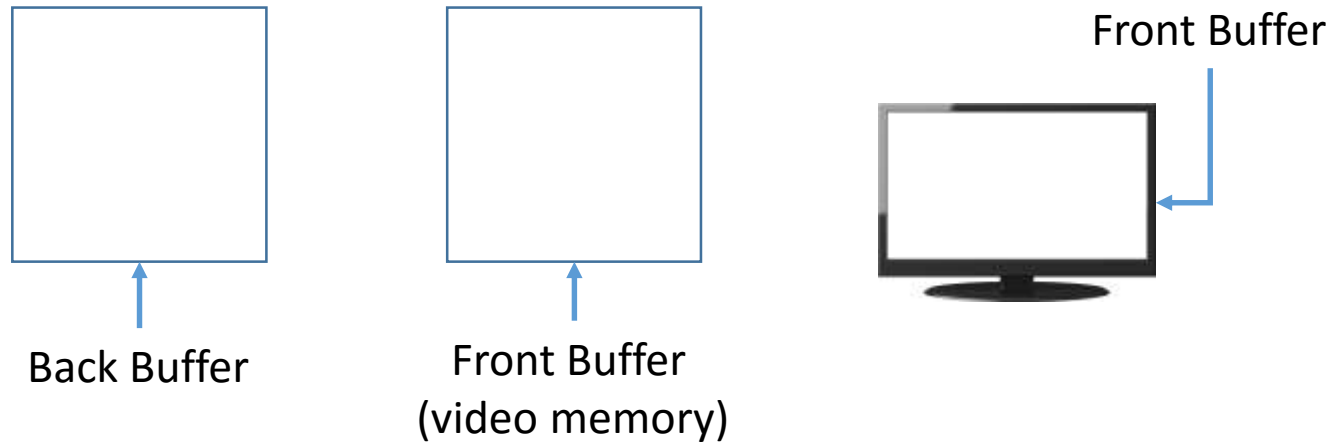
Double and Triple Buffering



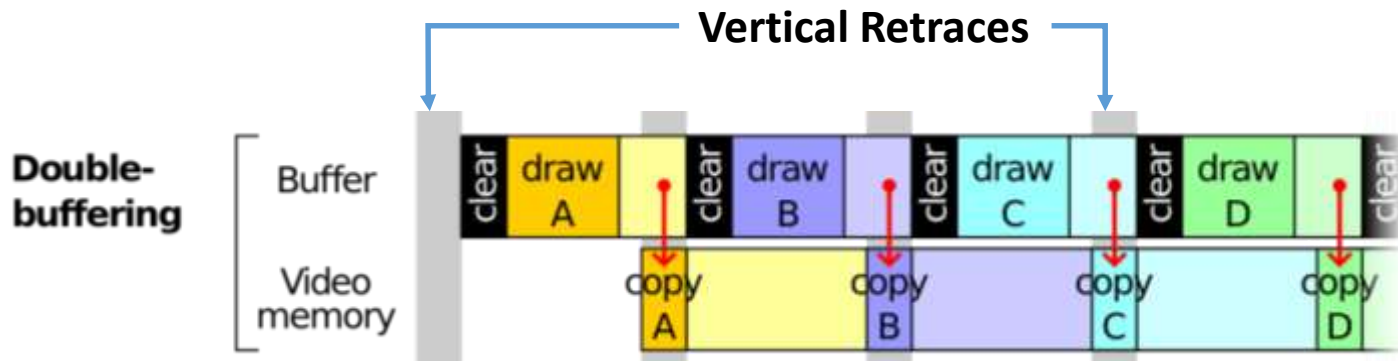
Tearing : Data from multiple frames appear on the screen at the same time. This happens when GPU rendering rate and monitor refresh rate are not synced.

http://www.newcluster.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/g-sync_diagram_0.jpggitokgxy9kpos

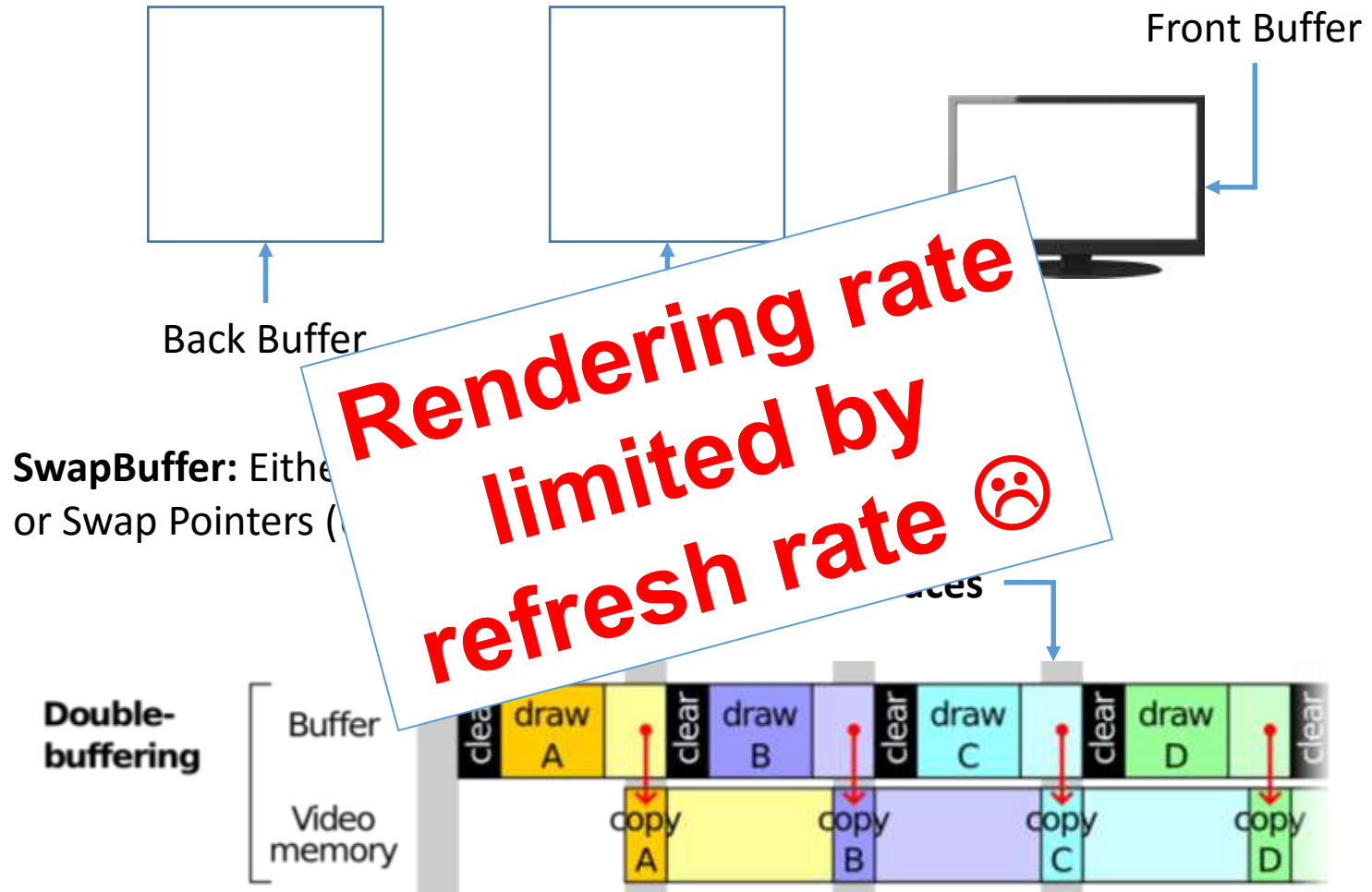
Double Buffering with V-Sync



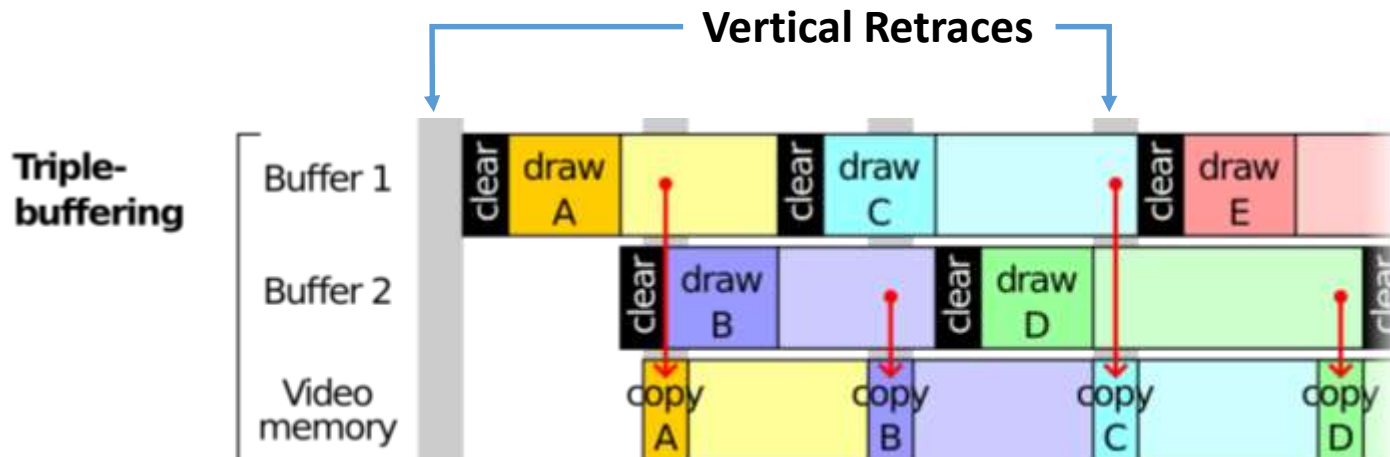
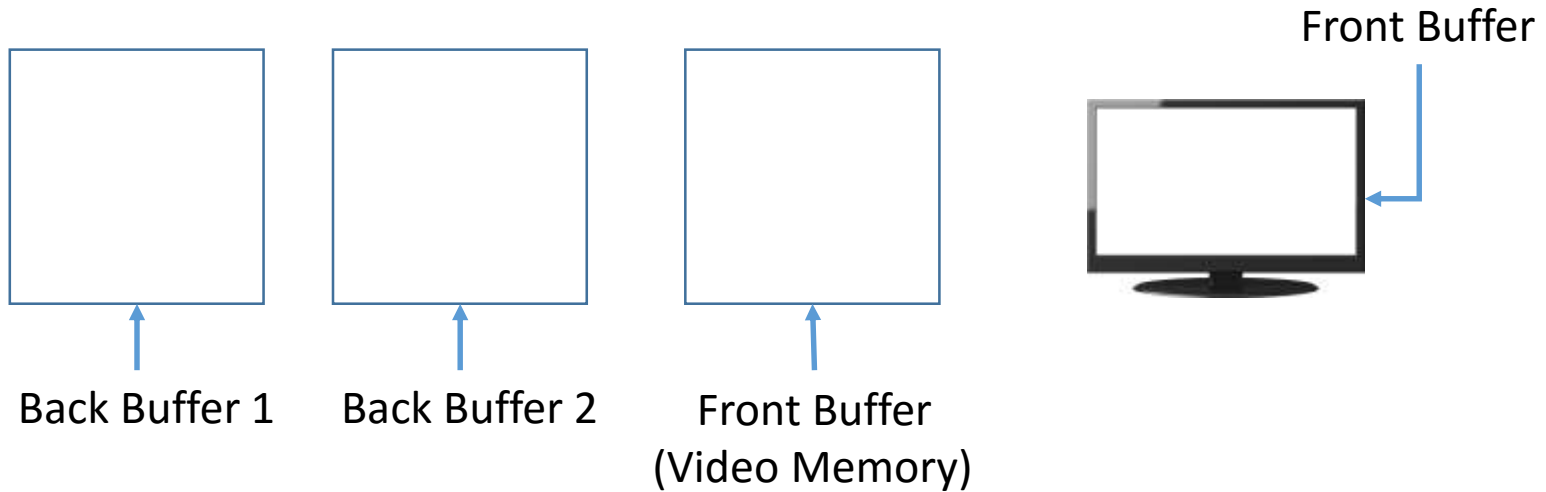
SwapBuffer: Either copy Back Buffer to Front Buffer, or Swap Pointers (Usually in Fullscreen mode).



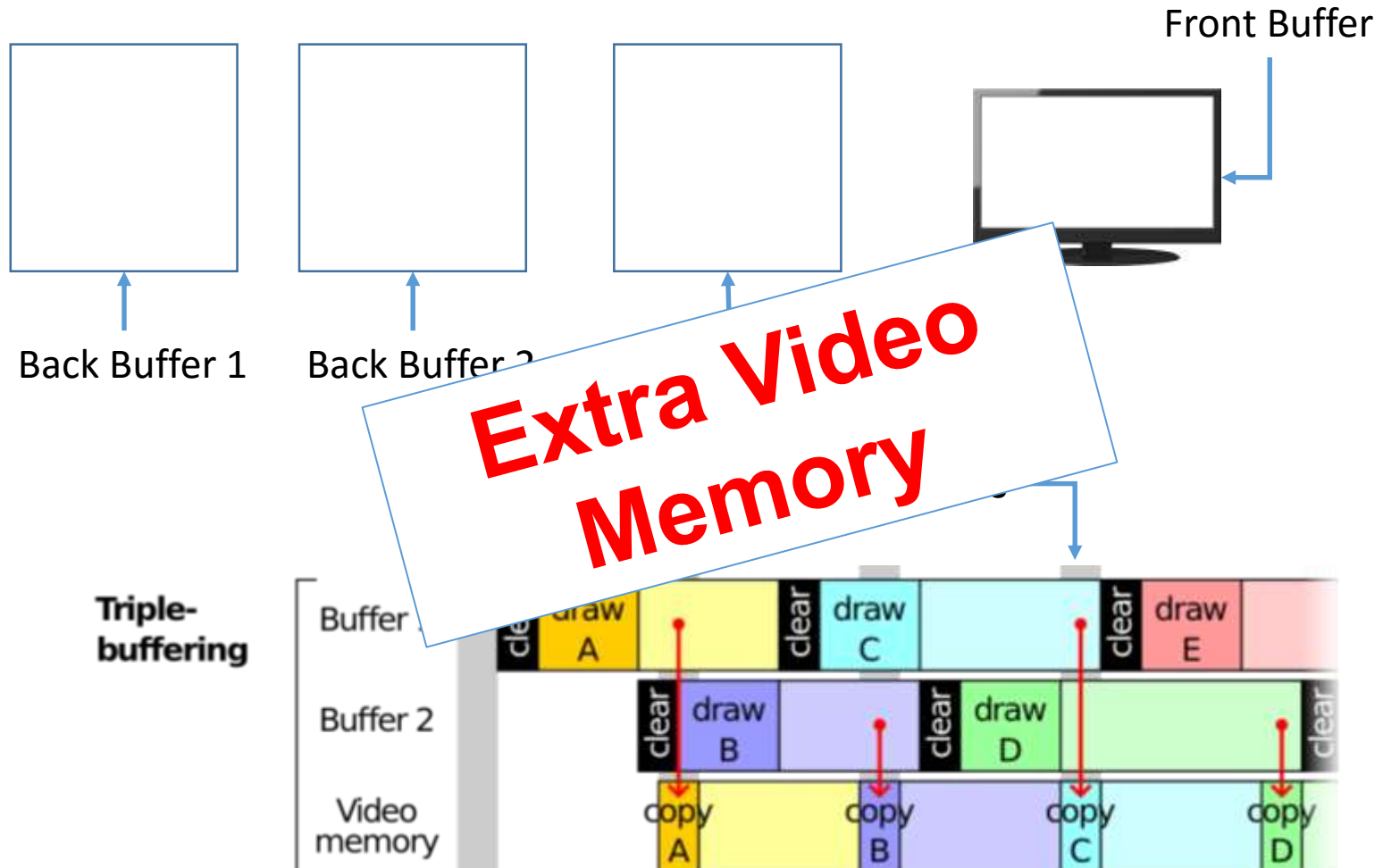
Double Buffering with V-Sync



Triple Buffering with V-Sync

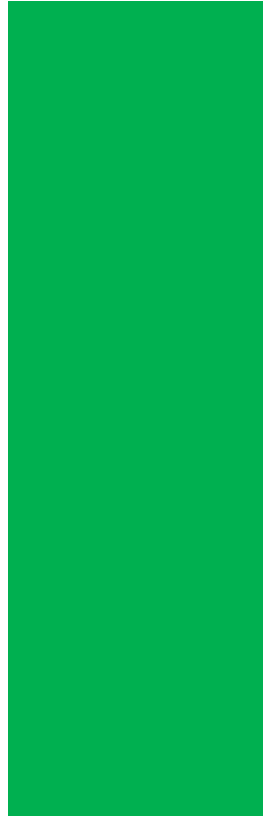


Triple Buffering with V-Sync



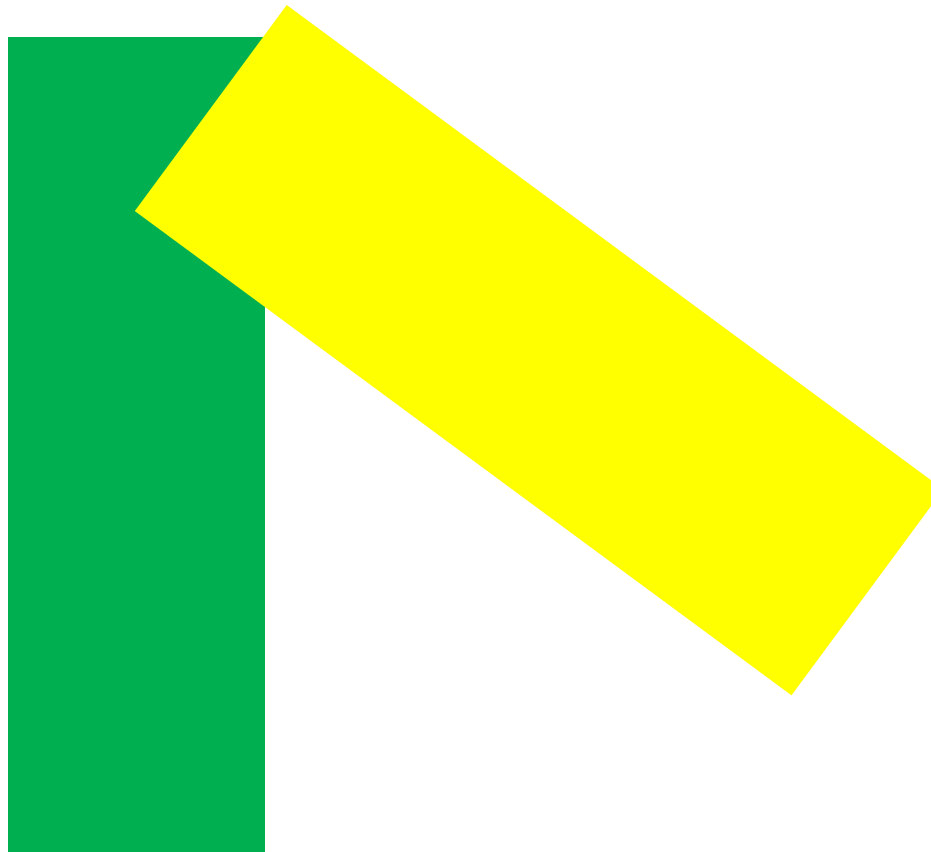
Occlusion

Painter's Algorithm



Draw items one at a time

Painter's Algorithm



Draw items one at a time

Painter's Algorithm



Draw items one at a time

Painter's Algorithm



Draw items one at a time

Painter's Algorithm

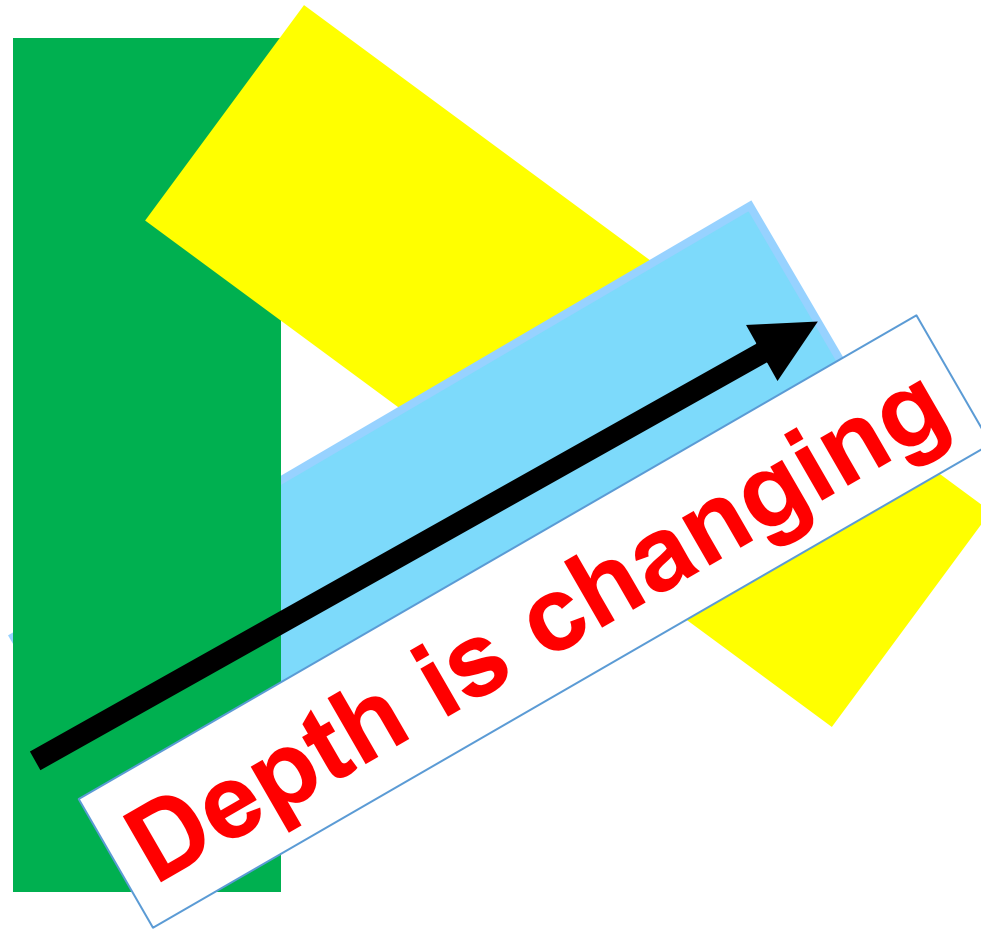


Draw items one at a time

What Order?



What Order?



Early Hidden Surface Approaches

- Pre-compute rendering order
- Cut geometry as needed
- ...

A Characterization of Ten Hidden-Surface Algorithms

IVAN E. SUTHERLAND*, ROBERT F. SPROULL**, AND ROBERT A. SCHUMACKER*

This paper discusses the hidden-surface problem from the point of view of sorting. The various surfaces of an object to be shown in hidden-surface

Observation

Each pixel can decide what is on top independently.

Observation

Each pixel can decide what is on top independently.



Ed Catmull



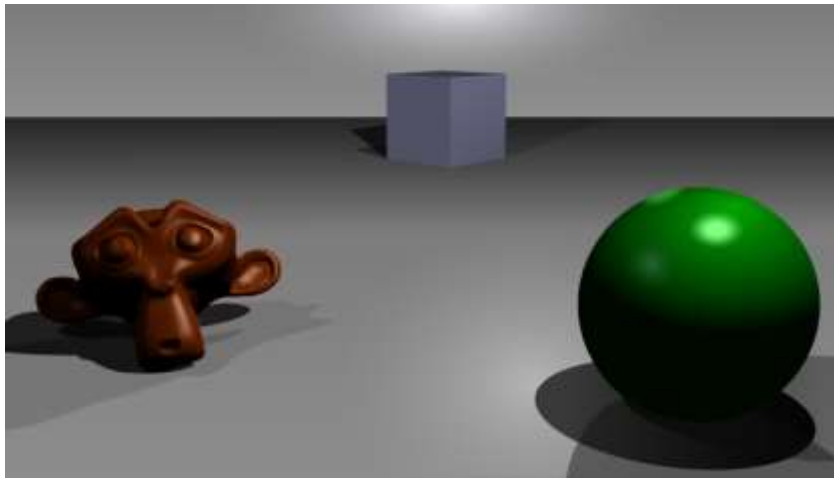
Wolfgang Straber

Z Buffer

Color Buffer (RGB each cell)

Depth buffer (one number each cell)

Z-Buffer



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4e/Z_buffer.svg

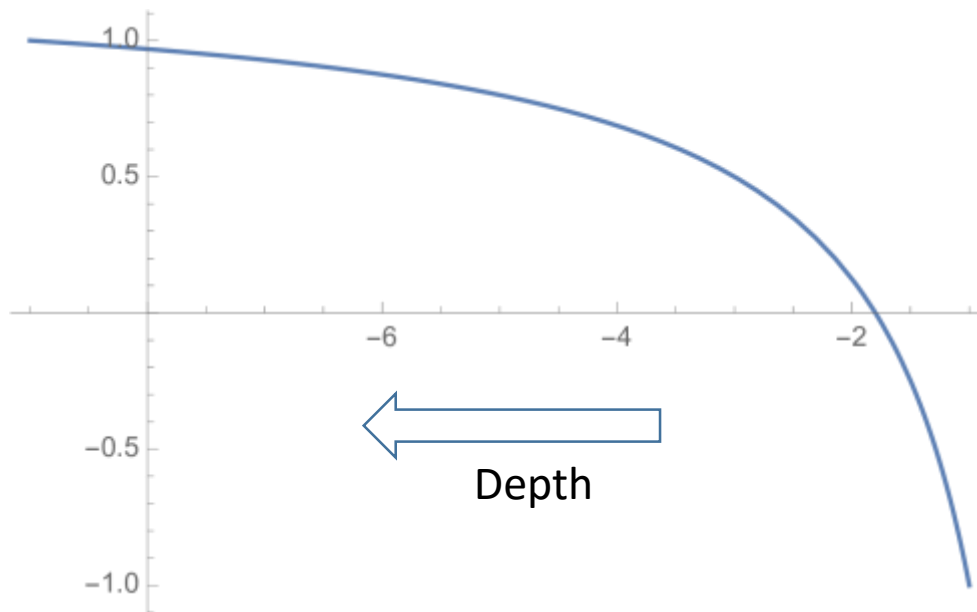
Z-Buffer Issues: Resolution

$$z_{\text{ndc}} = \frac{\text{far} + \text{near}}{\text{far} - \text{near}} + \frac{2 \cdot \text{far} \cdot \text{near}}{(\text{far} - \text{near}) z_{\text{world}}}$$

Non linear !

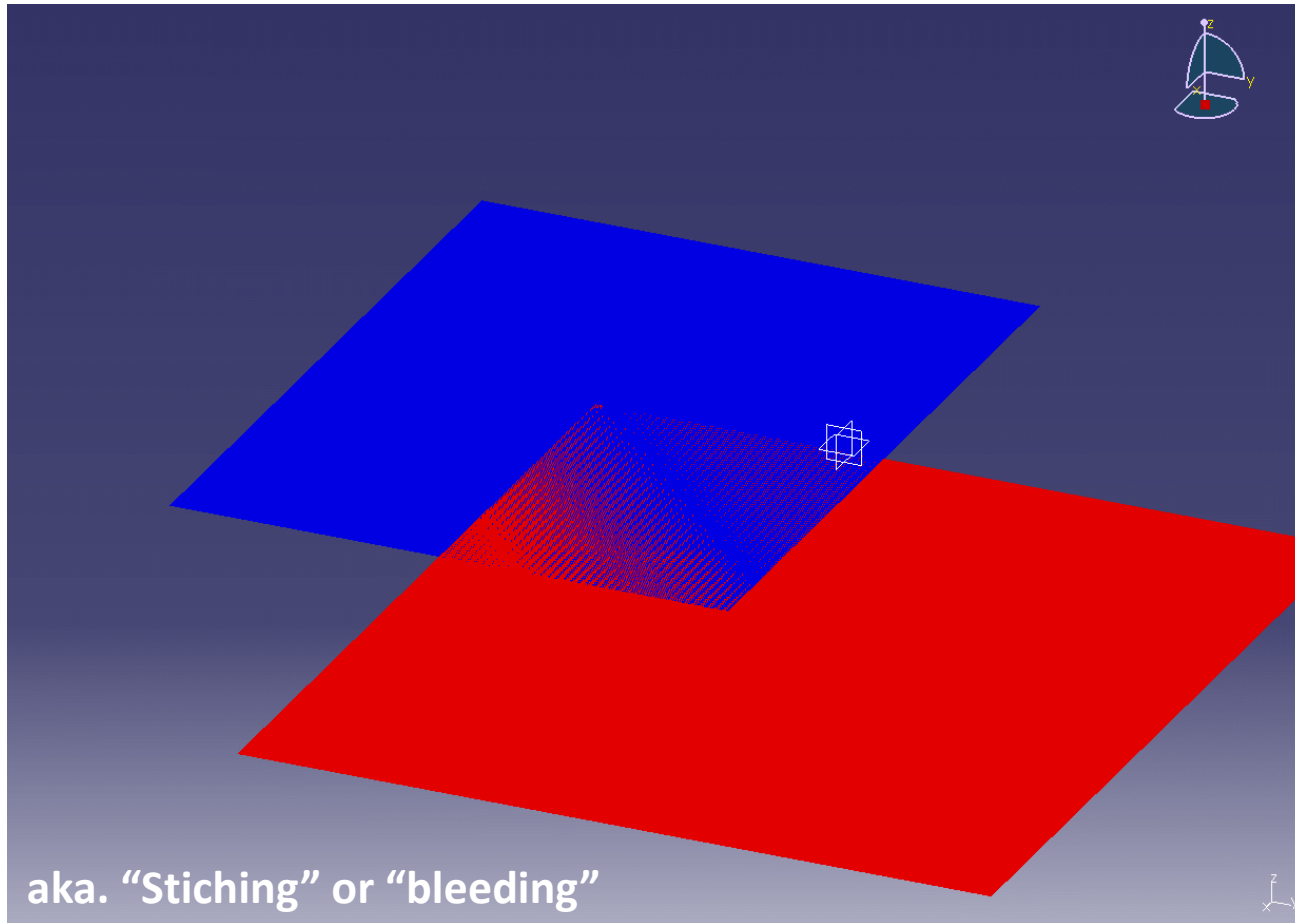
Z-Buffer Issues: Resolution

$$z_{\text{ndc}} = \frac{\text{far} + \text{near}}{\text{far} - \text{near}} + \frac{2 \cdot \text{far} \cdot \text{near}}{(\text{far} - \text{near}) z_{\text{world}}}$$



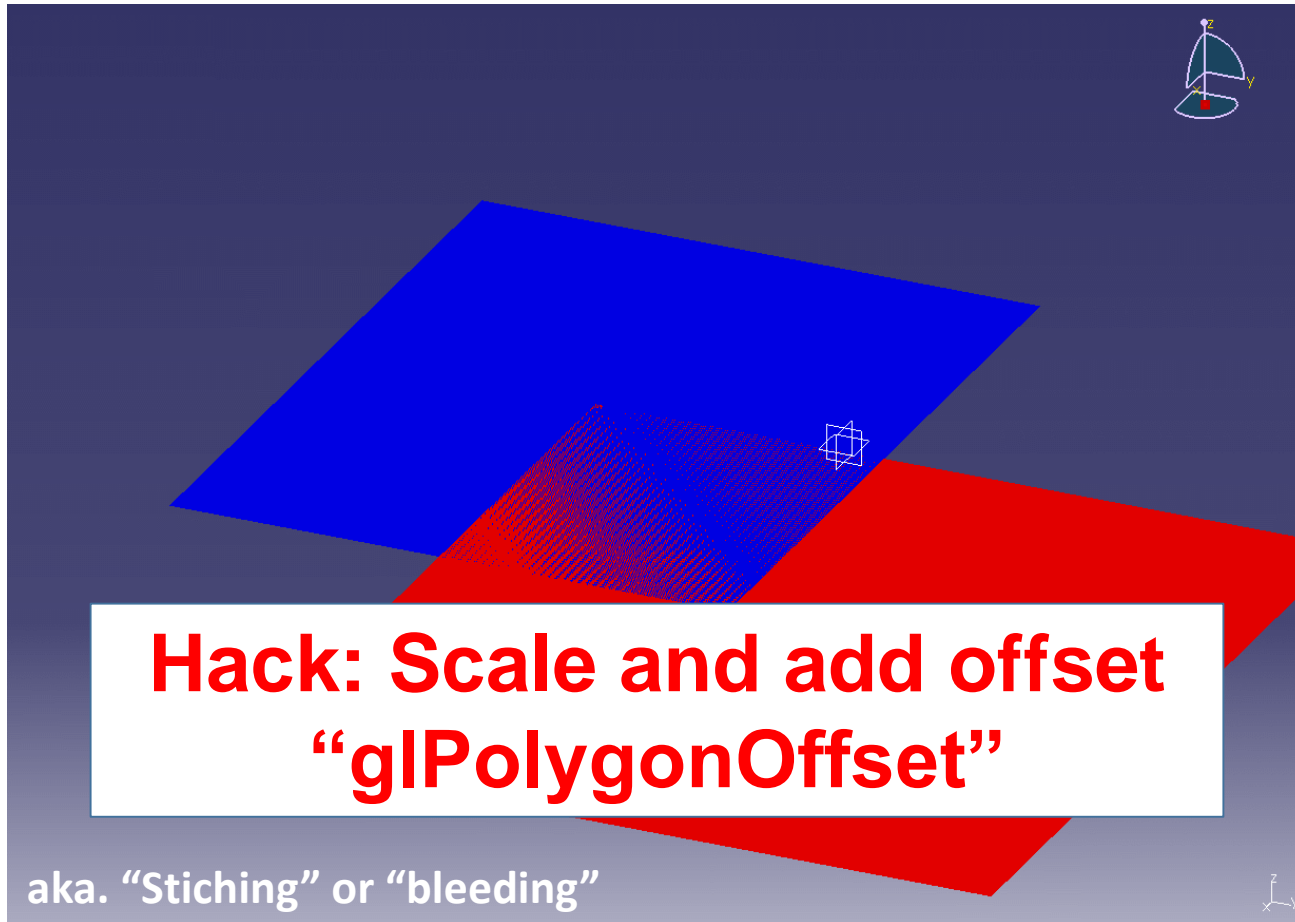
$$\frac{dz_{\text{ndc}}}{dz_{\text{world}}} \propto \frac{1}{z_{\text{world}}^2}$$

Z-Buffer Issues: Depth Fighting



http://ps-2.kev009.com/CATIA-B18/basug_C2/basugbt1510.htm

Z-Buffer Issues: Depth Fighting



http://ps-2.kev009.com/CATIA-B18/basug_C2/basugbt1510.htm

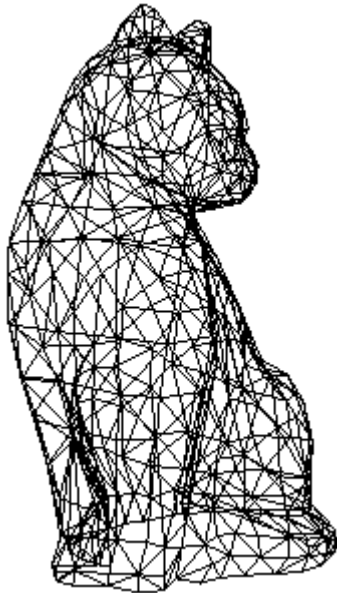
Cull [kuhl]:

To identify and throw away invisible geometry to save processing time.

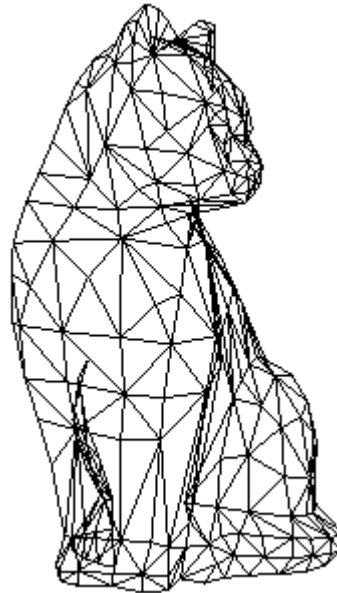
Basic Culling Strategies

- **Backface culling**: remove geometry facing away from the camera
- **View volume culling**: remove geometry outside frustum
- **Occlusion culling**: remove invisible geometry

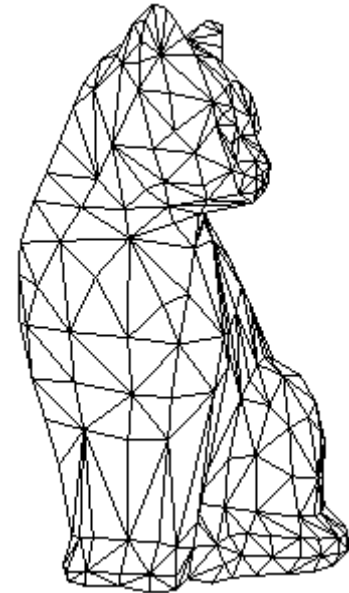
Backface Culling



None



**Backface
culling**



**Hidden surface
removal**

<http://medialab.di.unipi.it/web/IUM/Waterloo/node70.html>

Specifying Triangle Orientation

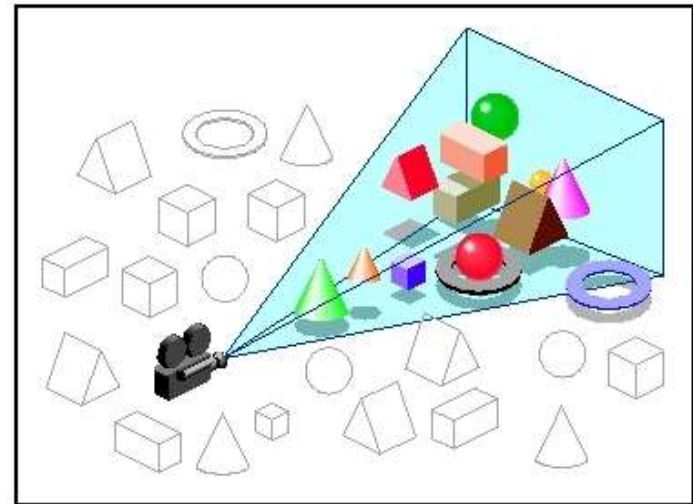
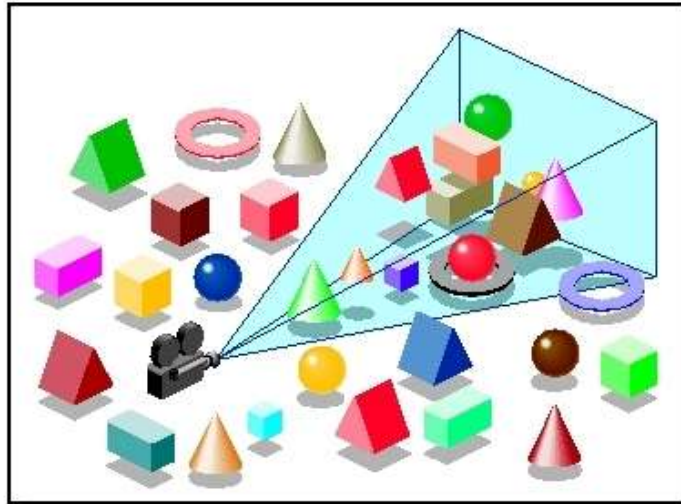


`glDisable/glEnable (GL_CULL_FACE)`

Default:

`glFrontFace (GL_CCW)`

View Volume Culling



Potential strategies:

- Store scene hierarchically
 - With bounding volumes
- Compute viewing frustum
 - Don't render volumes that are clearly outside frustum

<http://i.minus.com/i75qjiyFQzVCl.jpg>

Occlusion Culling: Portal Rendering



<http://www.aaid.ca/flash/media/hkmh/images/floor1/000a-geology-portal-cg-rendering.jpg>

Occlusion Culling: Portal Rendering



Potentially Visible Set

<http://www.cs.virginia.edu/~luebke/publications/portals.html>

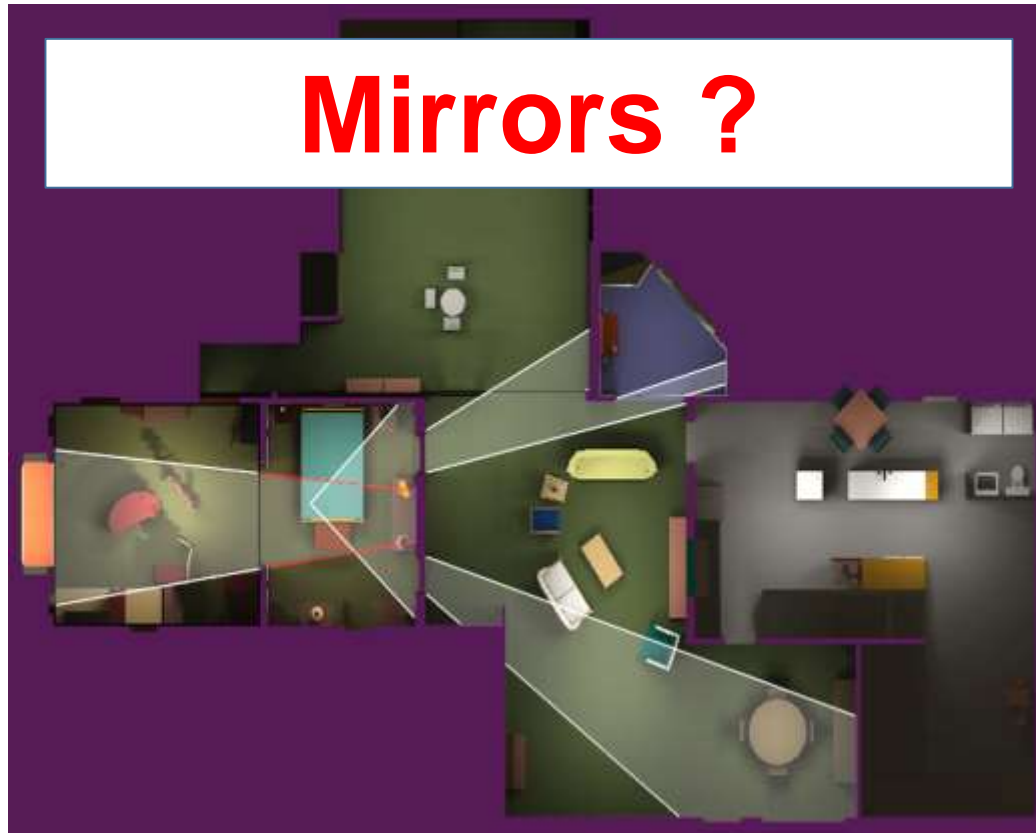
Occlusion Culling: Portal Rendering



Potentially Visible Set

<http://www.cs.virginia.edu/~luebke/publications/portals.html>

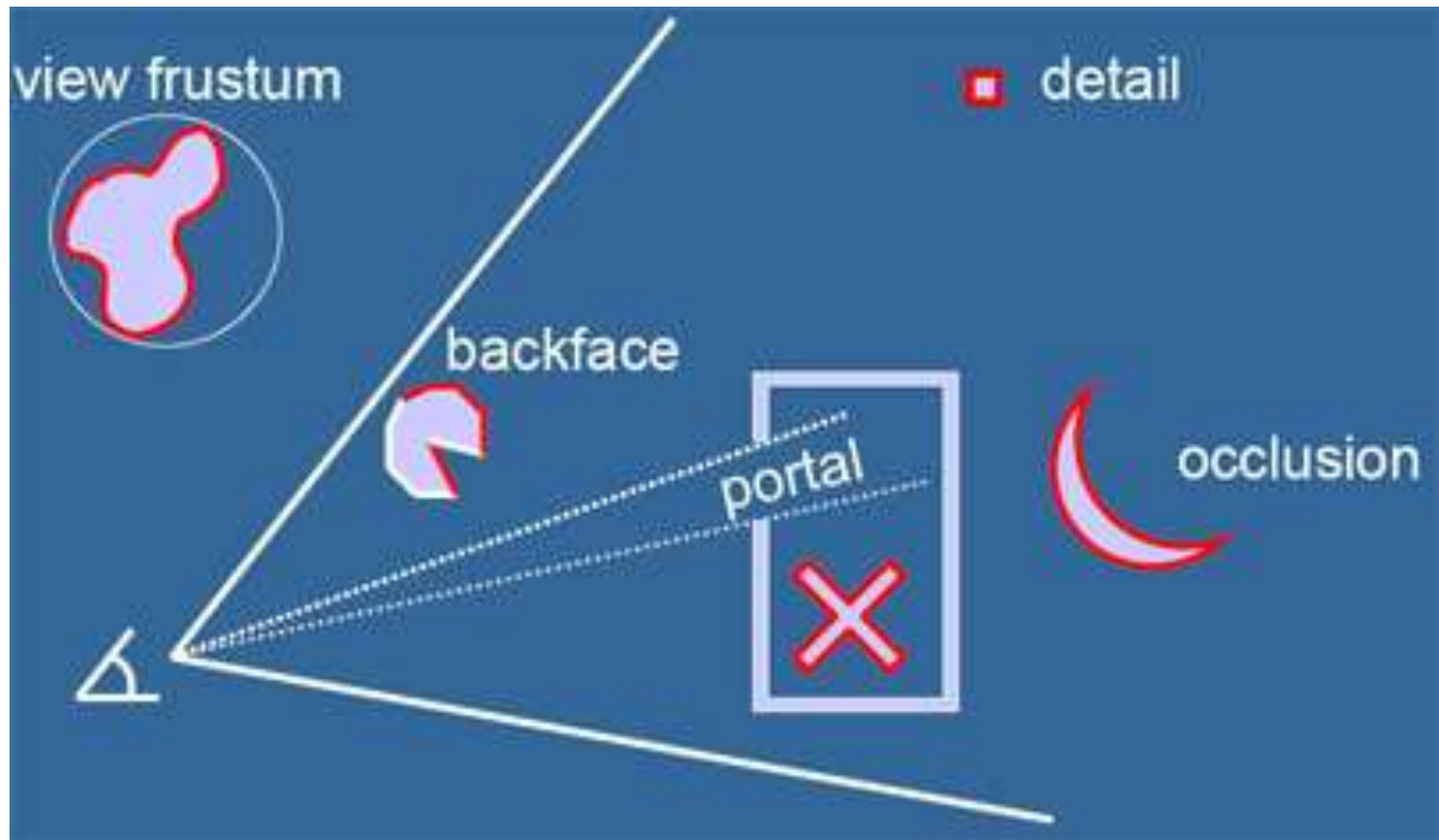
Occlusion Culling: Portal Rendering



Potentially Visible Set (PVS)

<http://www.cs.virginia.edu/~luebke/publications/portals.html>

Summary of Culling Techniques

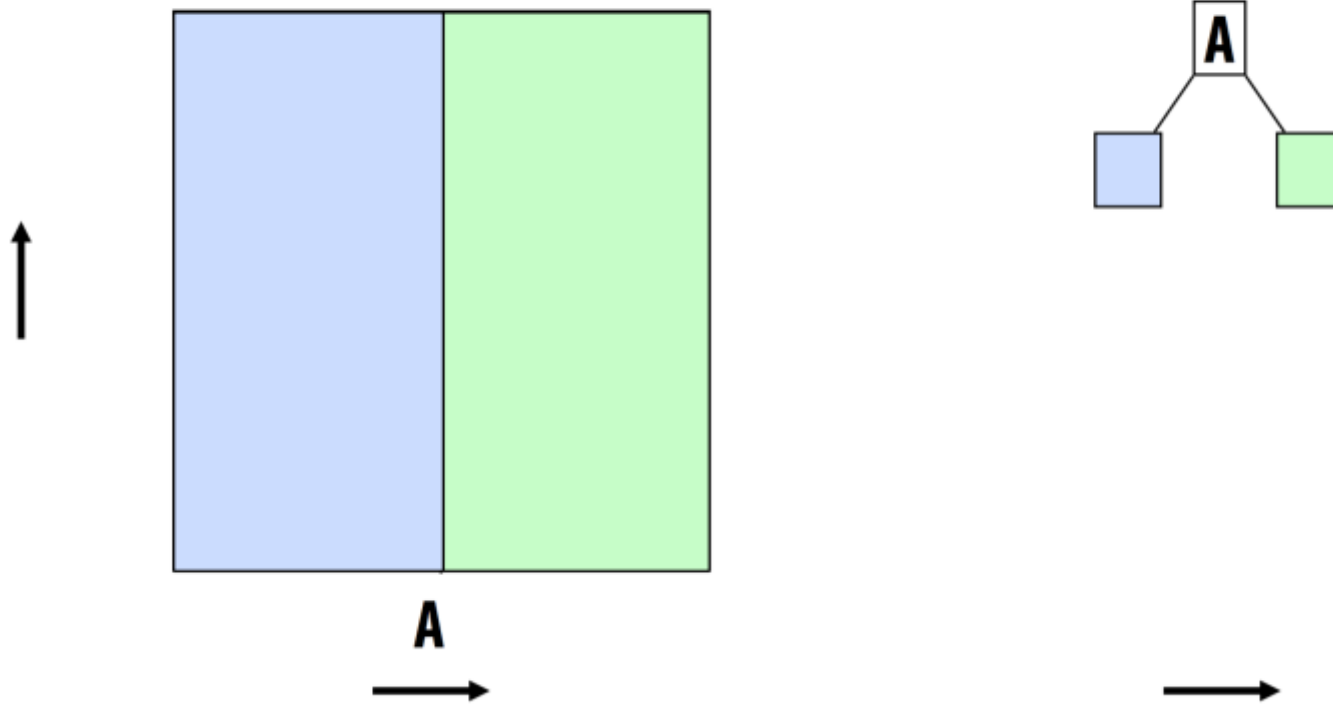


Acceleration Structures

Goal of Acceleration Structures

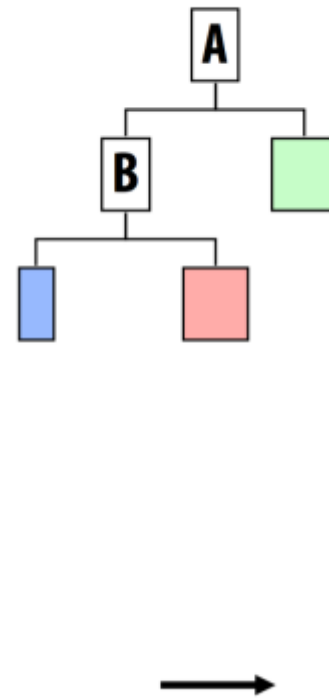
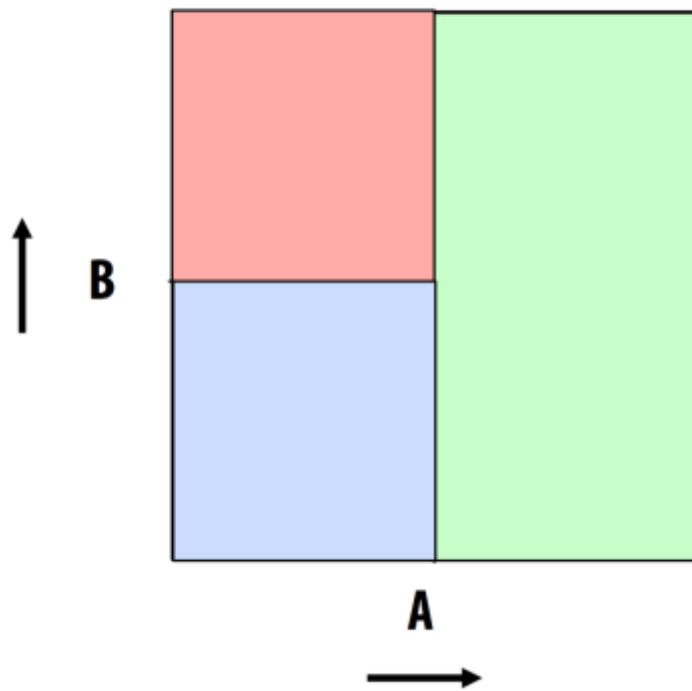
- Quickly reject objects that are outside the viewing volume
- Query for intersections efficiently

Spatial Hierarchies



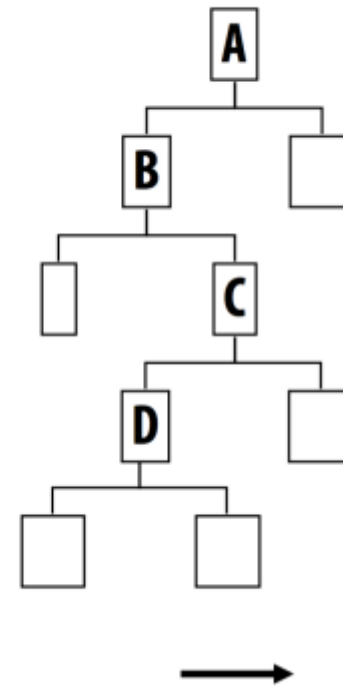
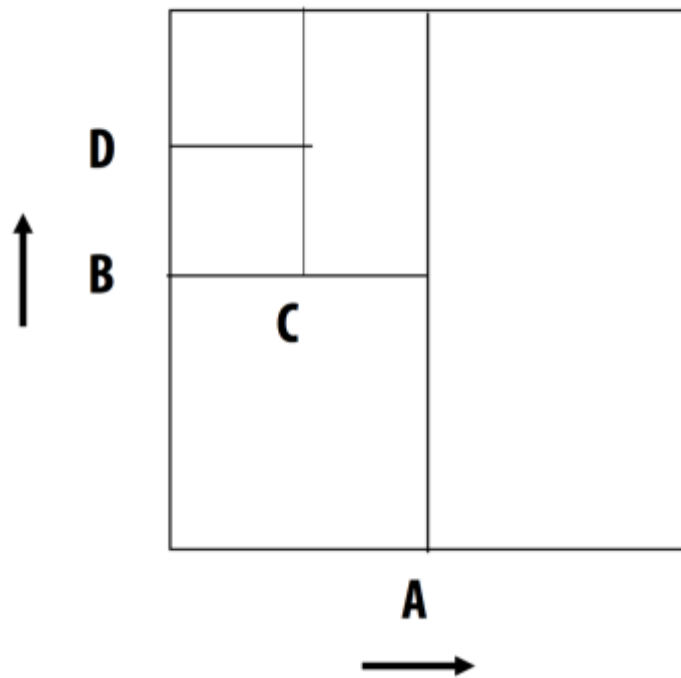
Letters correspond to planes (A)

Spatial Hierarchies



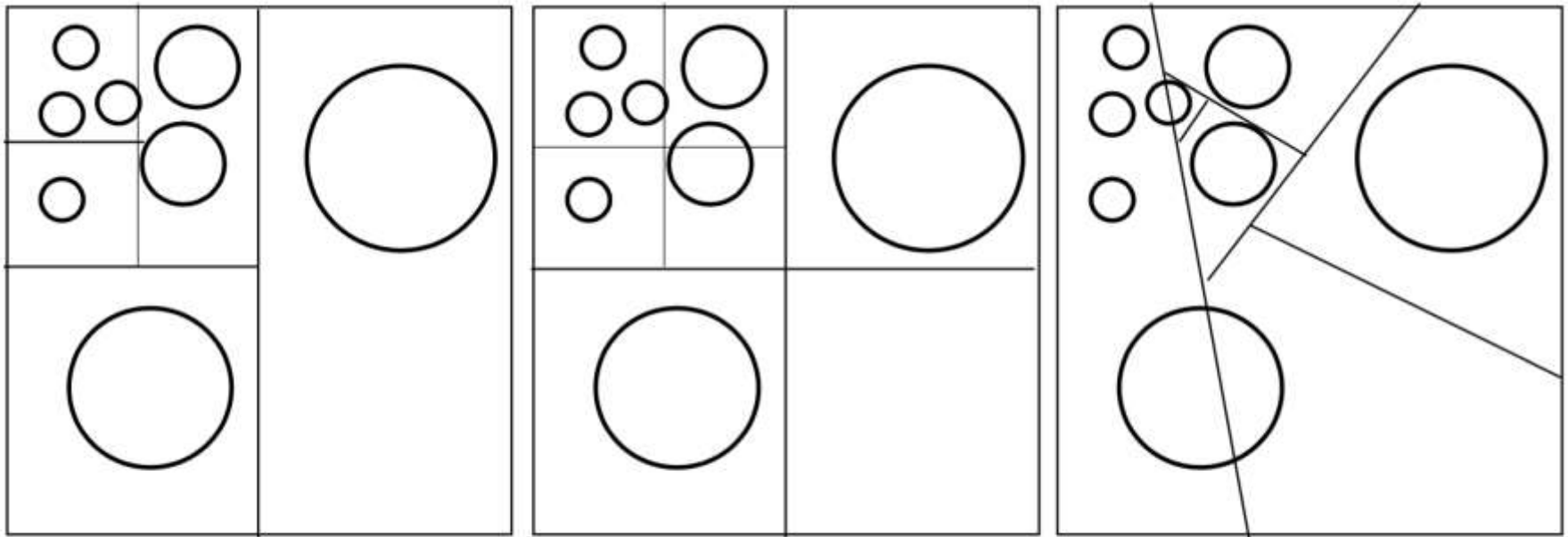
Letters correspond to planes (A,B)

Spatial Hierarchies



Letters correspond to planes (A,B,C,D)

Spatial Hierarchies: Variations



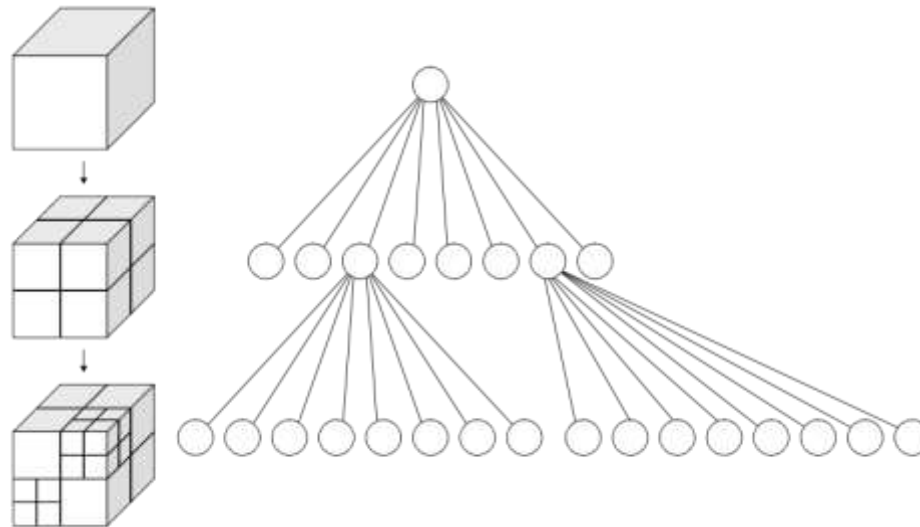
kd-tree

oct-tree

bsp-tree

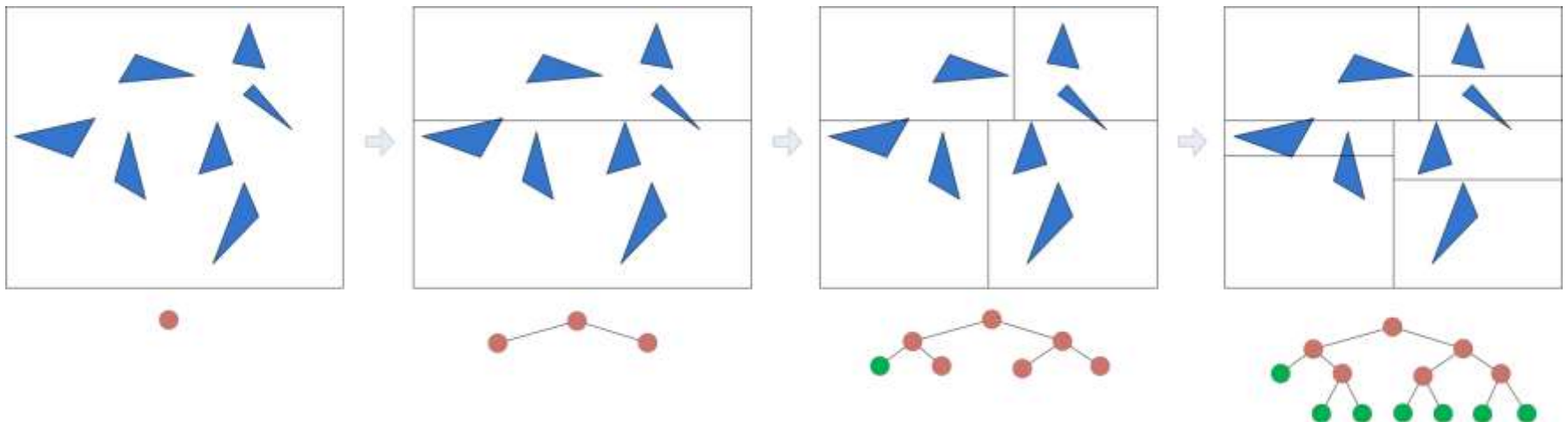
Octree

- Each node has 0 or 8 children
 - Each node can equally subdivide its space (an AABB) into eight subboxes by 3 midplanes
 - Children of a node are contained within the box of the node itself
 - Stop subdividing when number of objects/primitives falls below a threshold or maximum depth has reached.
- Recursively render cells that intersects with the viewing volume



K-d Tree

- Begin with the global bounding box containing all primitives.
- Choose an axis and a splitting plane perpendicular to that axis
- Subdivide the primitives on both sides of the plane into two groups
 - Usually done in a balanced manner
- Stop when the number of primitives in each single group is below a threshold

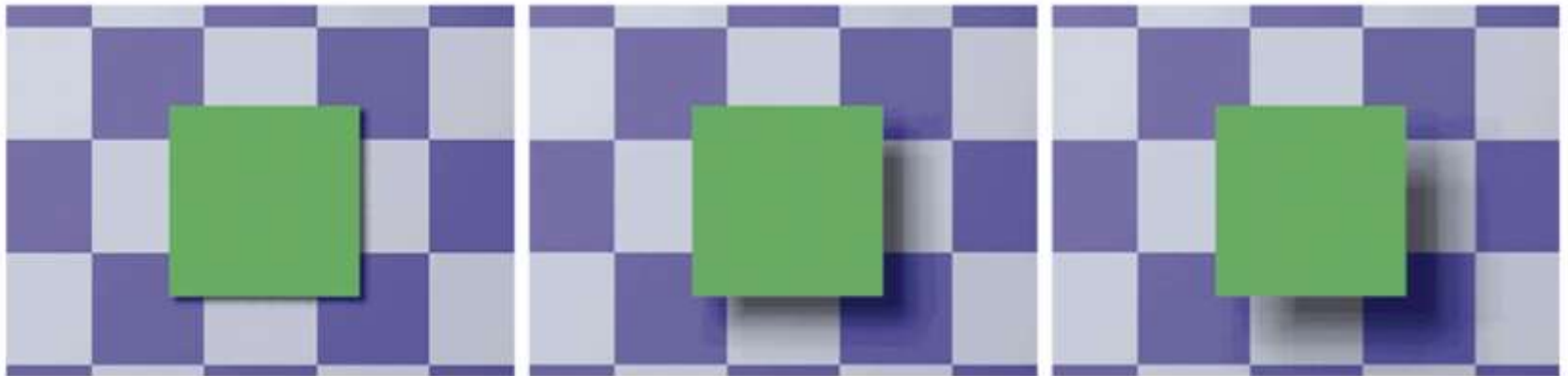


Shadows

Shadows



Shadows: Spatial Cue



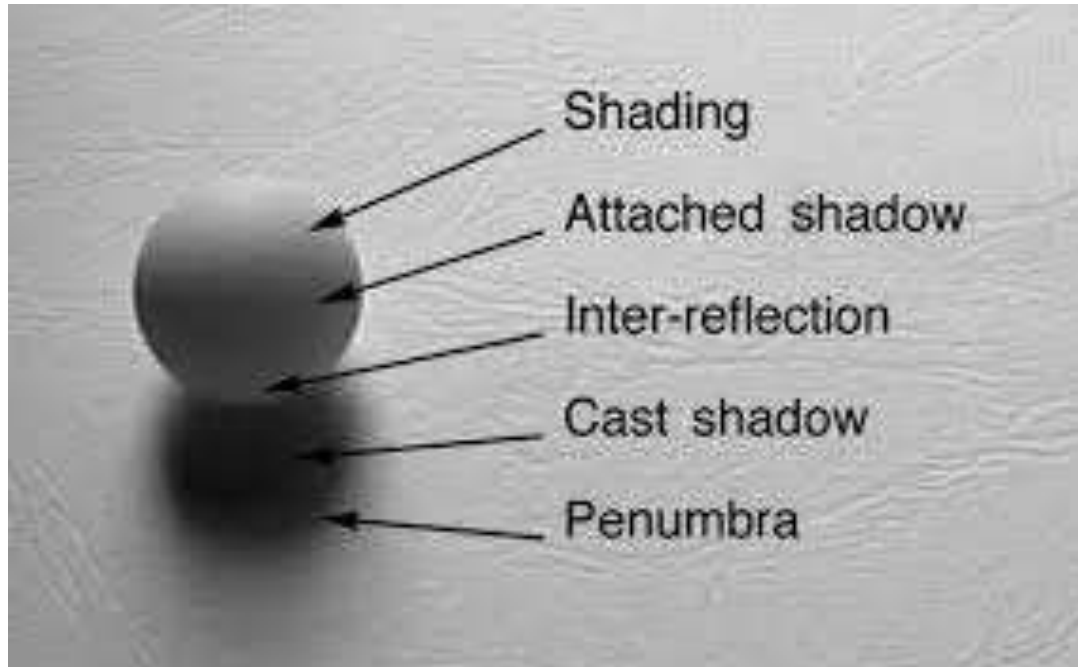
http://mamassian.free.fr/papers/mamassian_tics98.pdf

Shadows: Realism

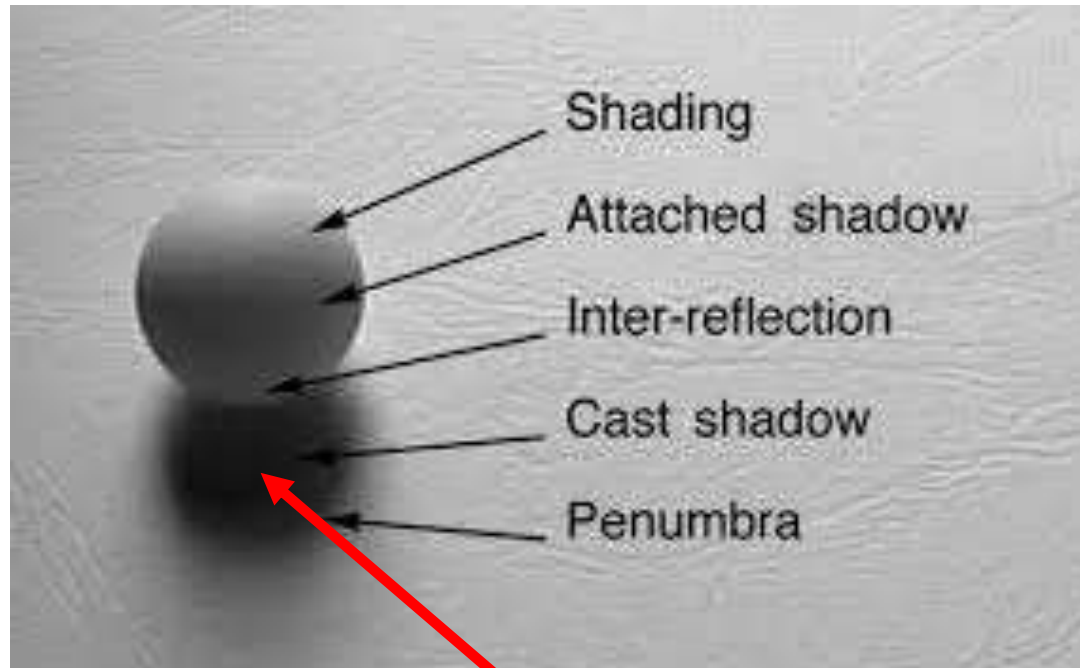


http://ivl.calit2.net/wiki/images/5/55/17_ShadowMappingS15.pdf

Shadow



Shadow

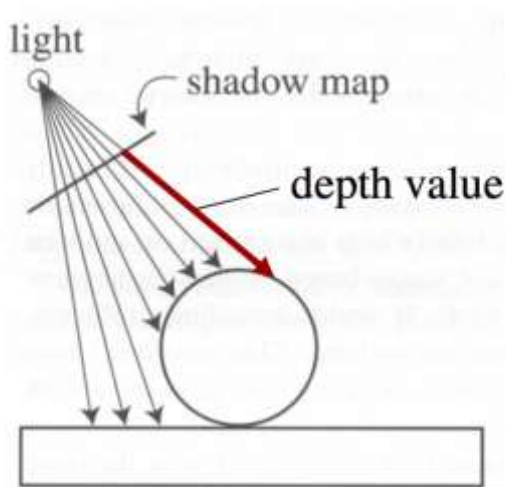


We will only concentrate on hard-shadows

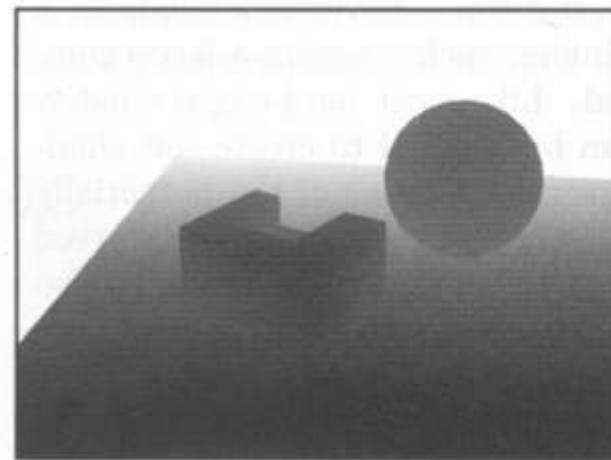
Shadow Mapping

- **First Pass**

- Render the Scene from the light Source
 - Pretend the light is the “camera”
- Store the depth buffer as a texture
 - Heightfield – tells us the “distance” of the nearest points from the light source.



Light's POV depth map



Shadow Mapping

- **Second Pass**
 - Project the depth buffer texture from the light's P.O.V
 - Render the scene from the camera position

Recall Projective Texturing

Projective Texturing (RECALL)

- Map NDC (-1 , 1) to Texture Coordinate space (0-1)
 - Scale and add Bias

$$\begin{bmatrix} s'' \\ t'' \\ r'' \\ q'' \end{bmatrix}_{\text{TextureSpace}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s' \\ t' \\ r' \\ q' \end{bmatrix}_{\text{NDC}}$$

Final texture coordinates after perspective-correct interpolation of (s'', t'', r'', q'')

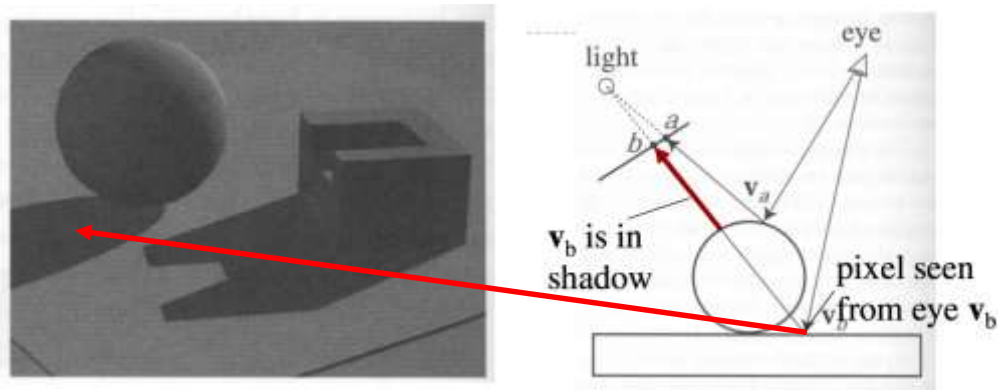
$$\left(\frac{s''}{q''}, \frac{t''}{q''}, \frac{r''}{q''} \right)$$

Compare this with depth

Shadow Mapping

- **Second Pass**

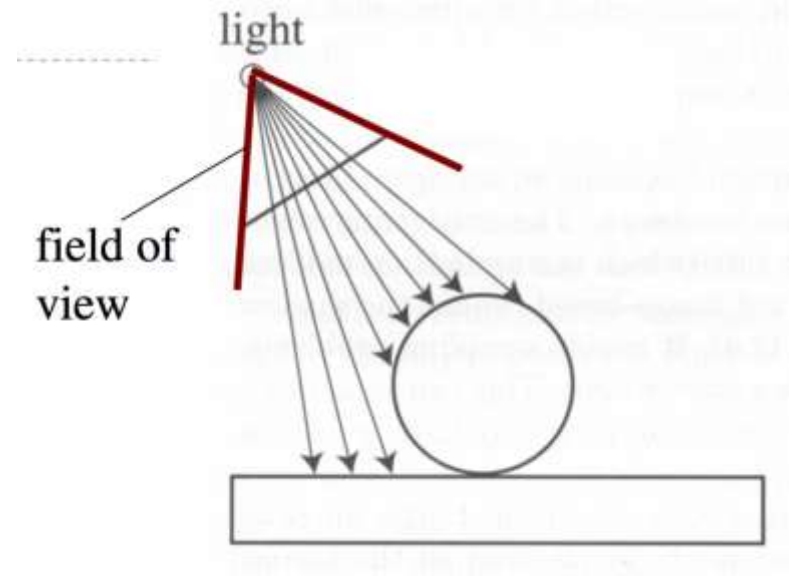
- Project the depth buffer texture from the light's P.O.V
- Render the scene from the camera position
- Compare fragment's depth (projected r texture coordinate) to the depth stored in texture



```
// GLSL
depthMapValue = texture( depthTexture, projCoords.st / projCoords.q );
fragmentDepth = (projCoords.r / projCoords.q);
float shadow = fragmentDepth > depthMapValue ? 1 : 0;
```

Shadow Mapping: Issues

- Limited field of view of depth map

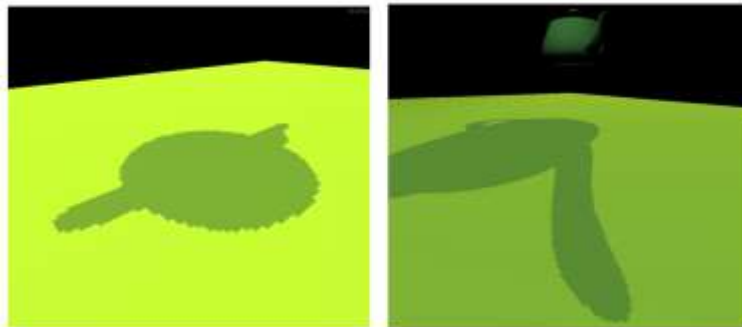


Shadow Mapping: Issues

- Limited field of view of depth map
- Z-Fighting
 - Add scale and bias – similar to `glPolygonOffset`
 - Getting it right is complicated

Shadow Mapping: Issues

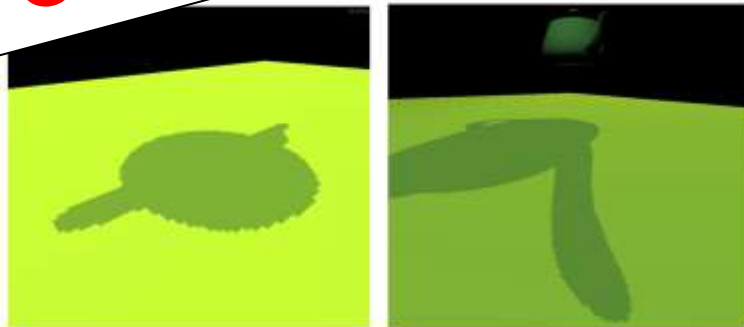
- Limited field of view of depth map
- Z-Fighting
 - Add scale and bias – similar to `glPolygonOffset`
 - Getting it right is complicated
- Sampling problem (aliasing)
 - Larger depth map may mitigate some of it



Shadow Mapping: Issues

- Limited field of view of depth map
- Z-Fighting
 - Add scale and bias – similar to glPolygonOffset
 - Getting it right is complicated
- Sampling problem
 - ... may mitigate some of it

Lots of paper about soft shadows



Deferred Rendering

a.k.a Deferred Shading

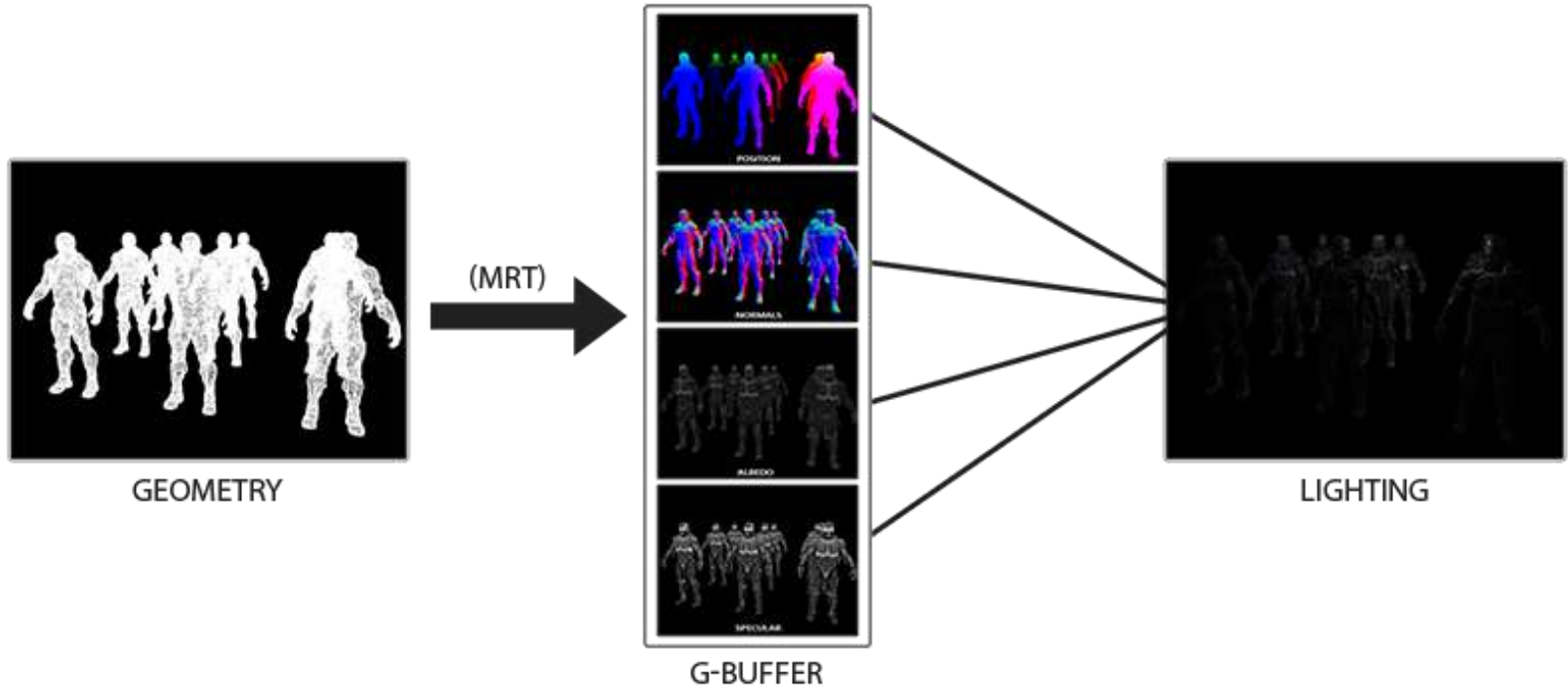
Deferred Rendering

- So far: we did **Forward Rendering**
- Lots of fragments are wasted due to overdraw
 - Complex Lighting/Shading computation wasted
- Solution: “Defer” lighting computation until we have figured out all the pixels that end up on the screen
- Deferred Rendering can handle lots of lights
- Complexity:
 - Forward Rendering: $\text{Num_Objects} * \text{Num_Light}$
 - Deferred Rendering: $\text{Num_Object} + \text{Num_Light}$

Deferred Rendering

Two Pass

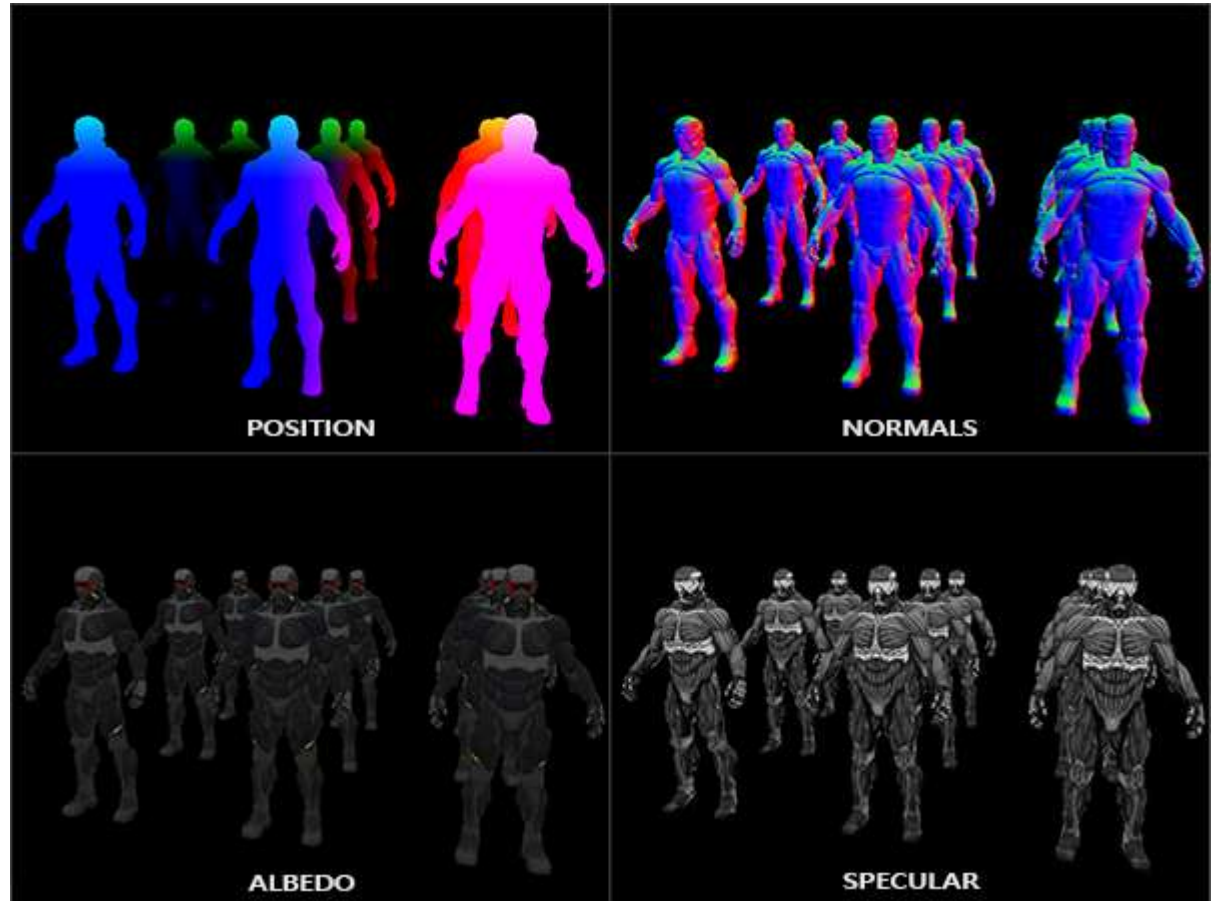
1. Geometry Pass
2. Lighting Pass



Deferred Rendering

Two Pass

1. Geometry Pass
2. Lighting Pass



Deferred Rendering

- Transparency still done through Forward Rendering
 - Need to copy the Depth Buffer.



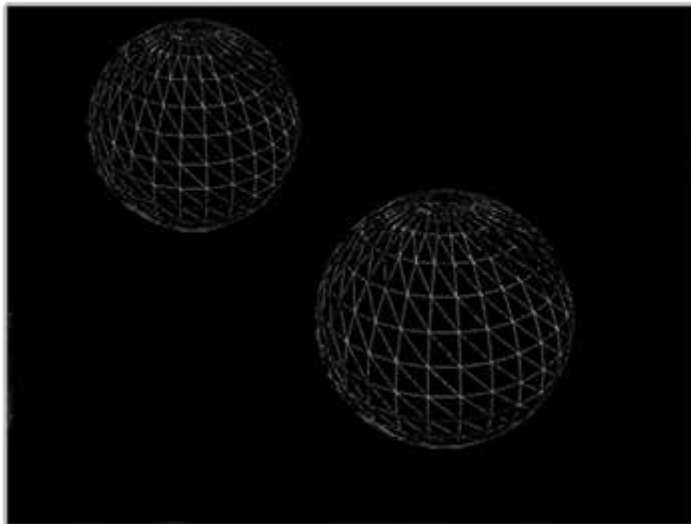
<http://learnopengl.com/#!Advanced-Lighting/Deferred-Shading>

Deferred Rendering: Lots of Light

- Can handle lots of light: key is **Light Volume**
 - Shade pixels that are close to a light
 - Why does not “if-else” branch work for this on the GPU?

Deferred Rendering: Lots of Light

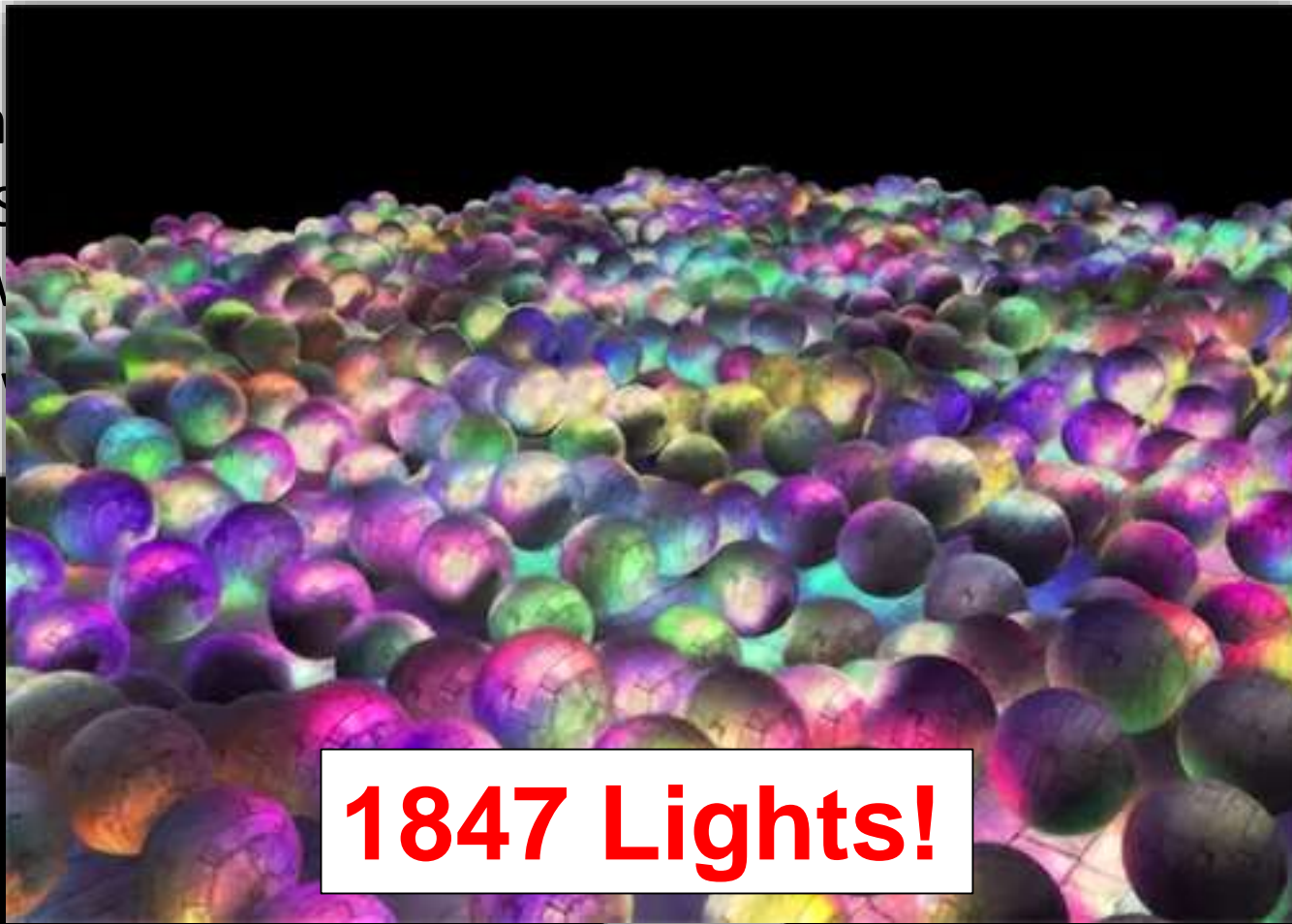
- Can handle lots of light: key is **Light Volume**
 - Shade pixels that are close to a light
 - Why does not “if-else” branch work for this on the GPU?
- Draw one light volume at a time: accumulate colors



<http://learnopengl.com/#!Advanced-Lighting/Deferred-Shading>

Deferred Rendering: Lots of Light

- Can
- S
- V
- Draw



GPU?
Colors

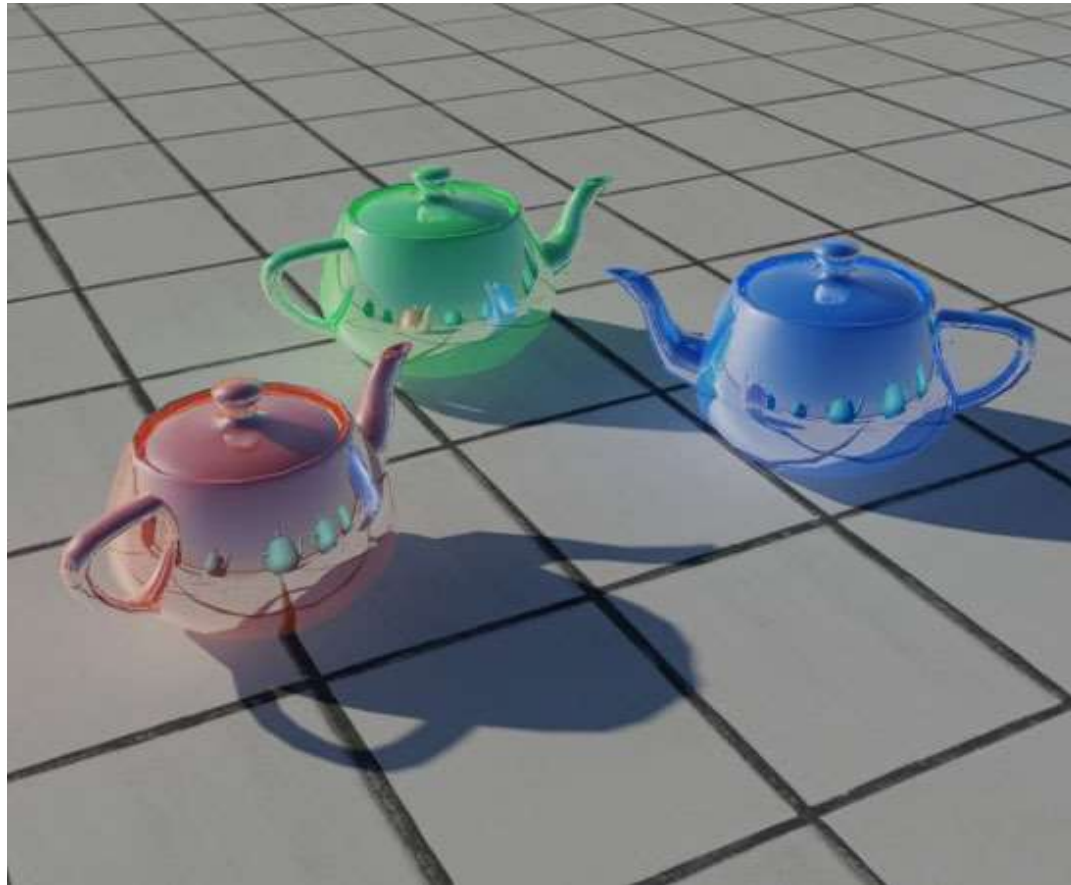
1847 Lights!

Deferred Rendering: Challenges

- Doesn't support MSAA (Multiple Sample Anti-Aliasing)
- Extra frame buffer memory
- Transparencies need to be done with Forward Rendering

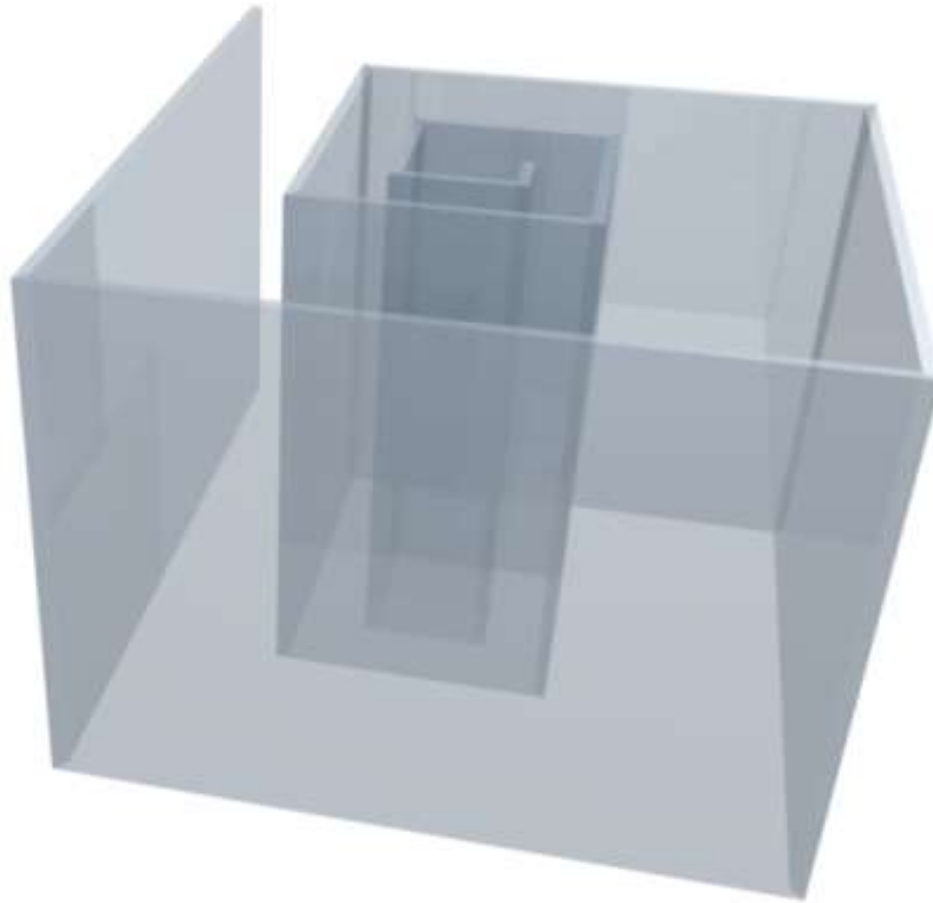
Challenges of Rasterizers

Shadows and Reflections



http://artist-3d.com/free_3d_models/uploads/mantalray.jpg

Transparencies



<http://www.archicadwiki.com/Bugs/TransparencyIn3dWindow>

Depth of Field



<http://www.seemsartless.com/guides/camera-dof-cars-fast-360.jpg>



Basics of 3D Rendering



CS 148: Summer 2016
Introduction of Graphics and Imaging
Zahid Hossain