

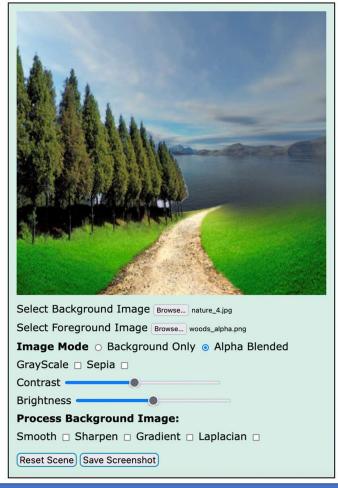
Introduction to Computer Graphics (CS360A)

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Assignment 4: Image Processing App in Shader

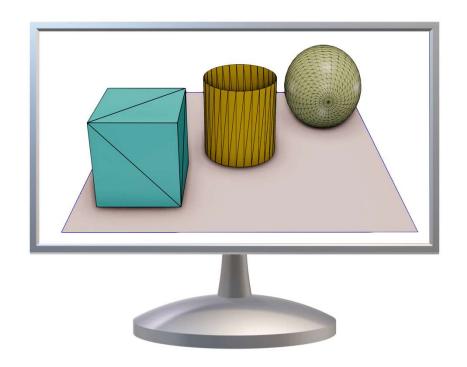




Due date: Oct 22, 11:59pm No extension!

Rendering Algorithms





- We want to generate raster images on the computer screen
- Rendering algorithms are primarily concerned about which object fills up which pixel on the screen
 - Which triangle of the object covers which pixels
- Then we can do shading and illumination

Rendering Algorithms



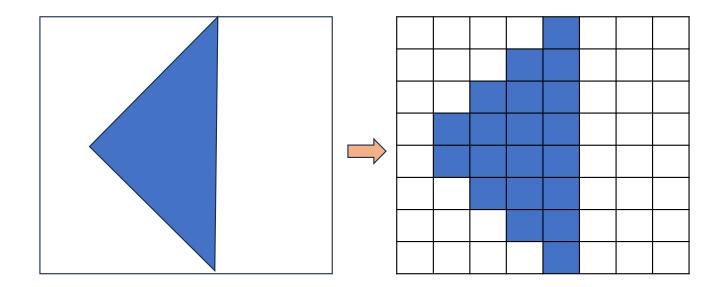
Rasterization

- Painter's Algorithm
- Z-buffer Algorithm
- A-buffer algorithm
- •

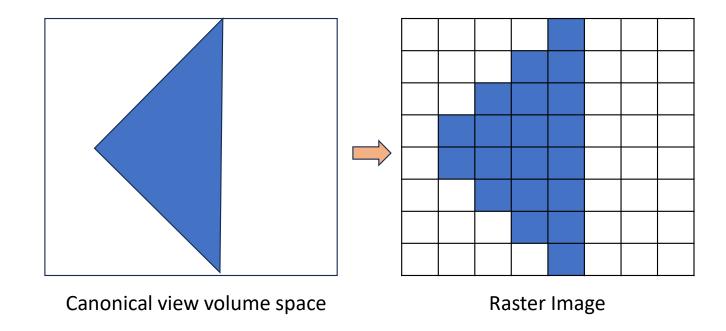
- Ray casting
- Path tracing
- Photon mapping
- •



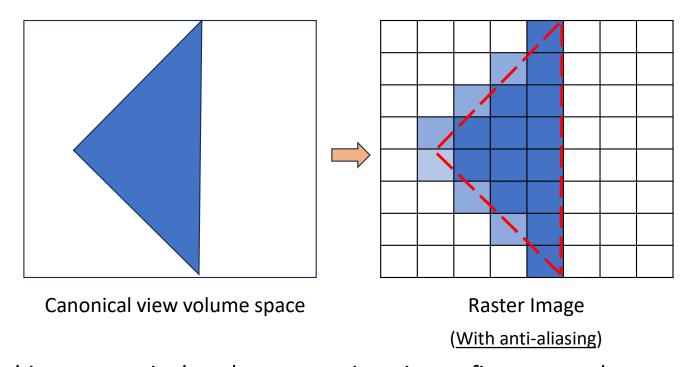
- We have been using rasterization so far in this course to generate images using 2D/3D graphics
- Rasterization is actually done by the GPU for us





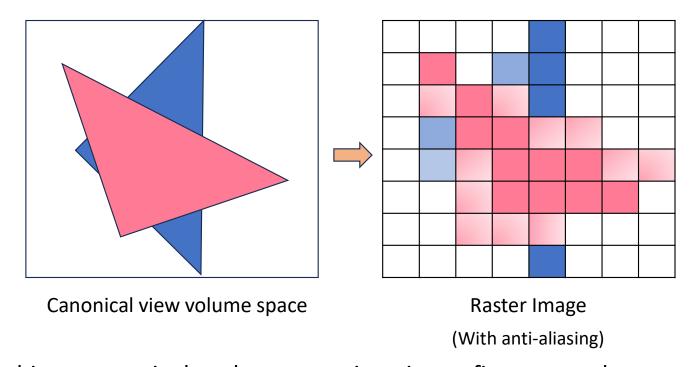






The key thing to note is that the process is trying to figure out what percentage of the triangle is covering the pixel





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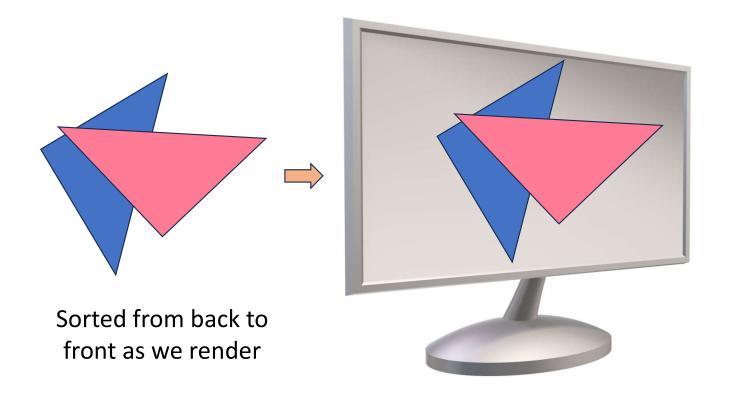






Rendering back to front





Sorting is tricky with a computational cost

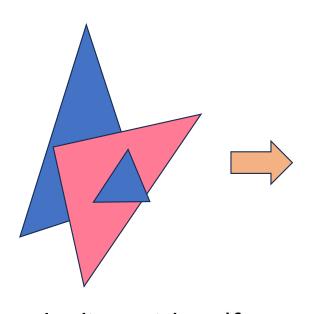




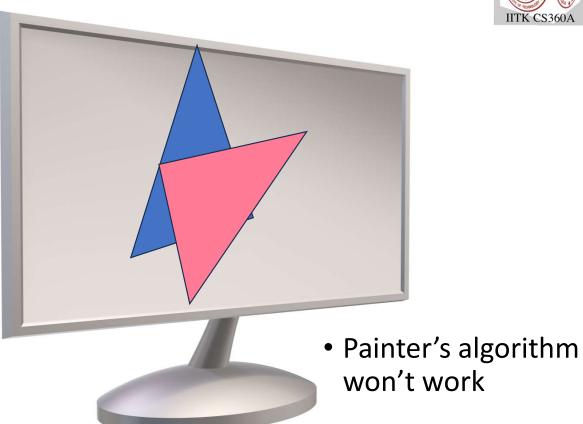
```
sort polygons by depth
for each polygon p:
    for each pixel that p covers:
        paint p.color on pixel
```

- Needs sorting mechanism of triangles from front to back or back to front
- Cannot handle intersecting geometry correctly and may produce incorrect/non-physical images on the screen





 How about dealing with Self intersecting triangles?

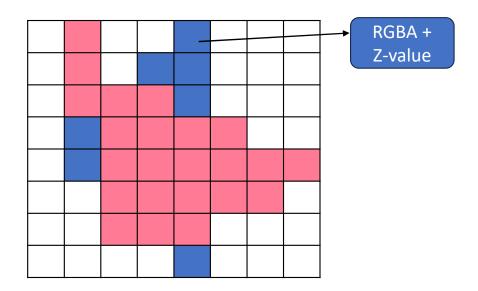




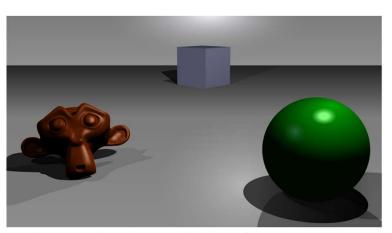
- The most popular and most frequently used rendering algorithm in computer graphics to produce raster images on screen
- All GPUs use this method
 - GPU rasterizer uses it after vertex shader
- Everything we see on the screen uses this method



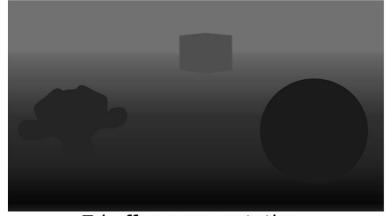
- We will store the depth value at each pixel in depth buffer
 - Distance from the screen
- No sorting is required
- During rendering we can look up the depth value and then shade the pixel accordingly depending on who is the nearest object



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A simple three-dimensional scene



Z-buffer representation

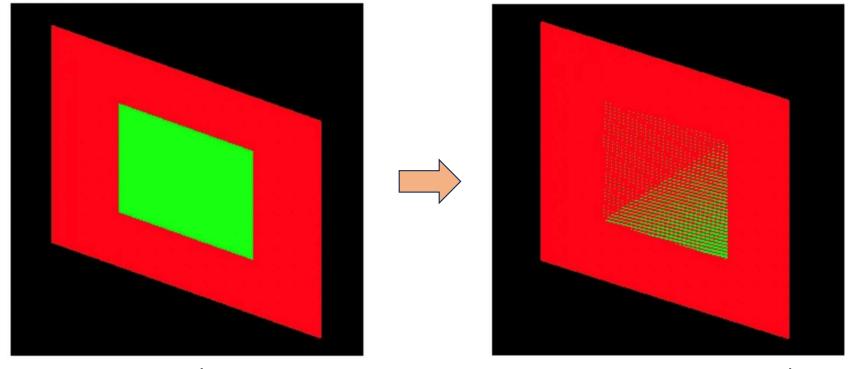


IITK CS360A

```
// First of all, initialize the depth of each pixel.
d(i, j) = infinite // Max length
// Initialize the color value for each pixel to the background color
c(i, j) = background color
// For each polygon, do the following steps :
for (each pixel in polygon's projection)
{
   // Find depth i.e, z of polygon
    // at (x, y) corresponding to pixel (i, j)
    if (z < d(i, i))
        d(i, j) = z;
        c(i, j) = color;
}
```

Z-Fighting





A simple scene

But sometimes we see this

What is happening?

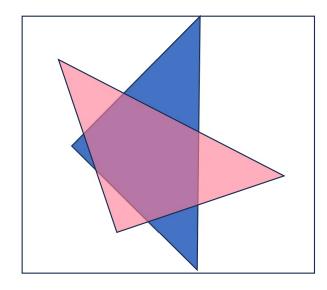
Z-Fighting



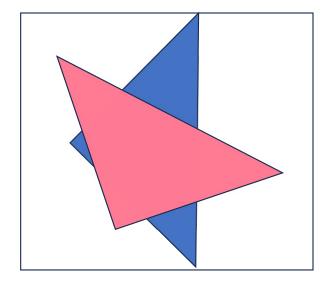
- When two or more primitives have almost same distance from the camera, their z values are also identical
- How do we select which primitive to use for a particular pixel?
- Prevalent for coplanar polygons
- Moving camera may result in flickering as some primitive wins/loses a pixel
- Resolution:
 - Use high-precession, high-resolution z-buffer
 - Apply a post-transformation screen space z-buffer offset



- Can handle intersecting geometry
- Needs sorting for rendering semi-transparent objects



Back to front works fine



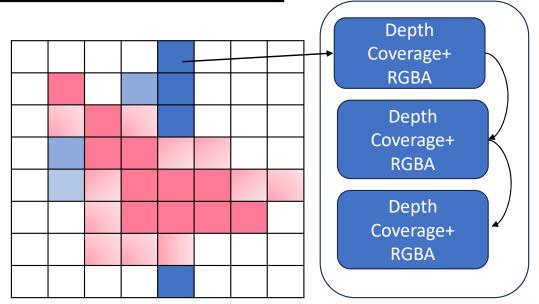
Front to back will have issues





- Can handle intersecting geometry
- Sorting independent rendering is possible

• Require additional dynamic memory









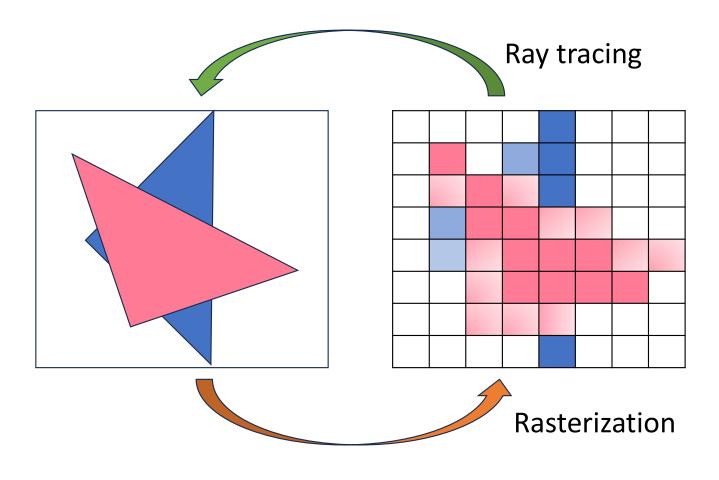
For each primitive
Find pixels/fragments

Ray Tracing

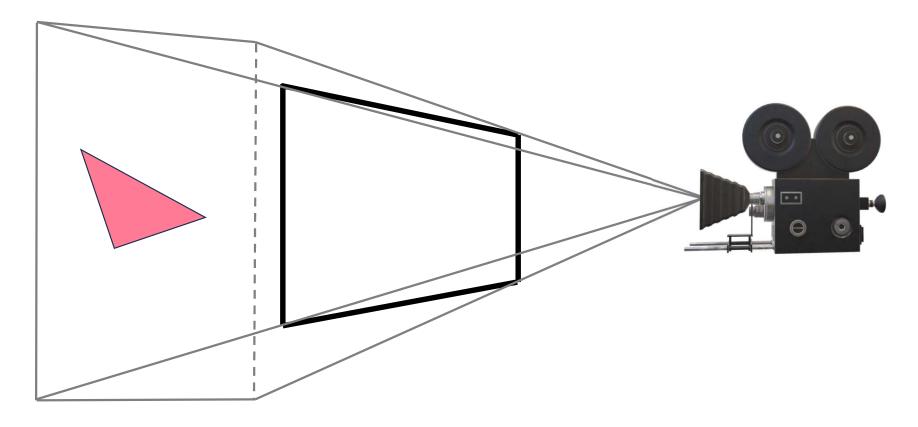
For each pixel/fragments
Find the closest primitive



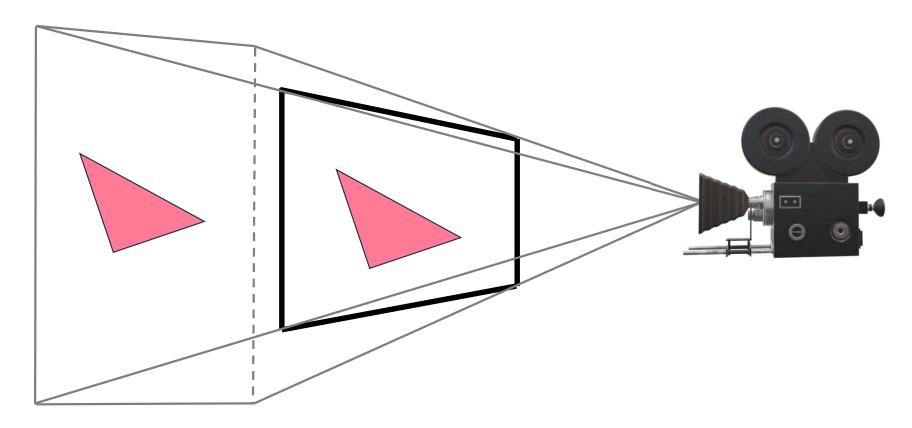




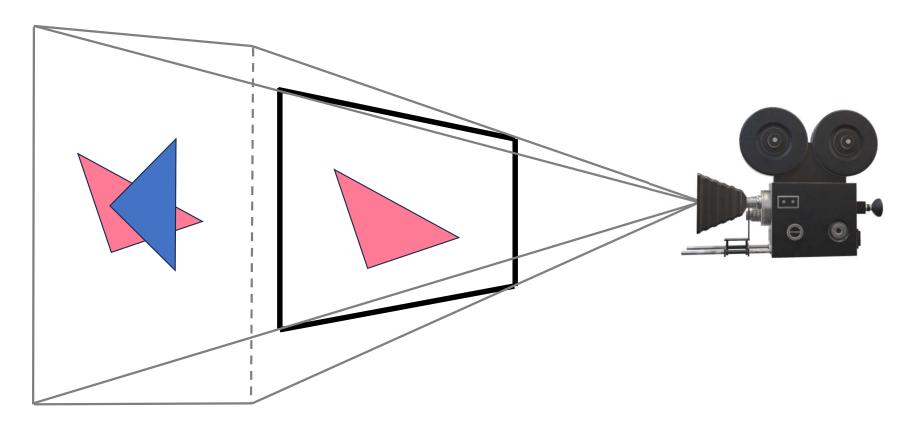




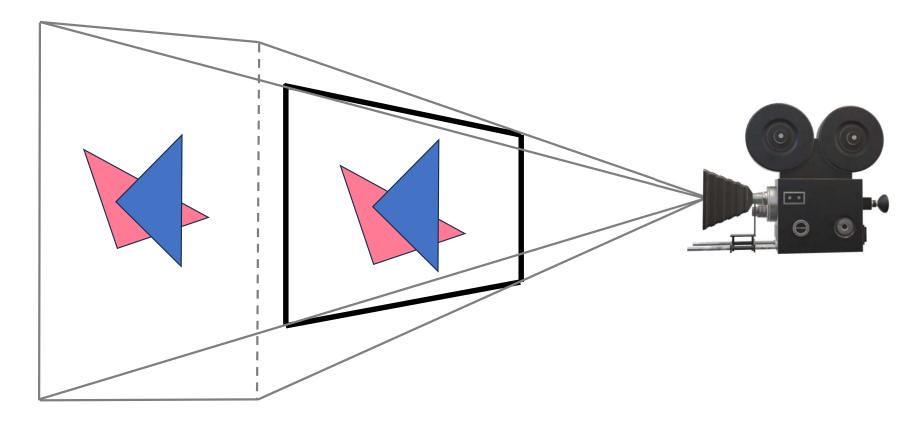




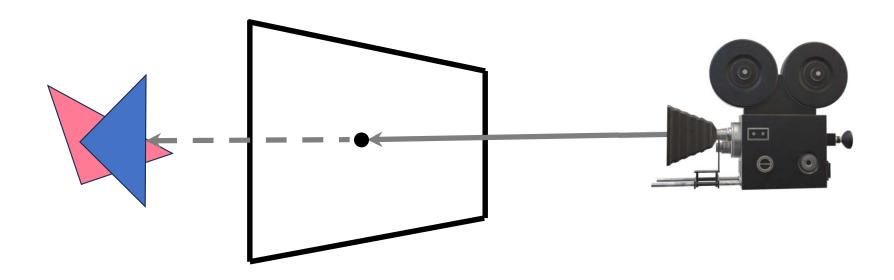




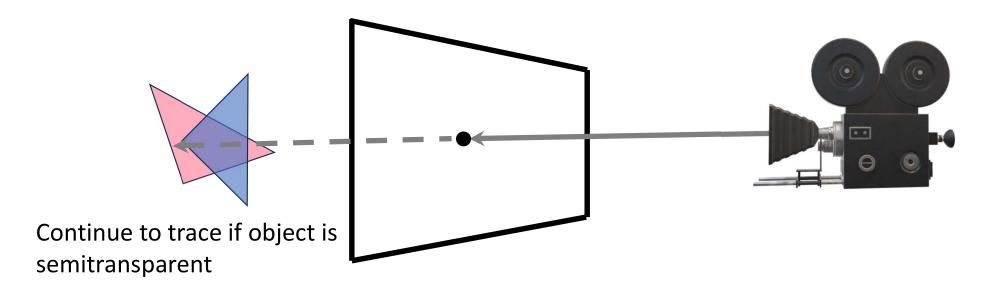




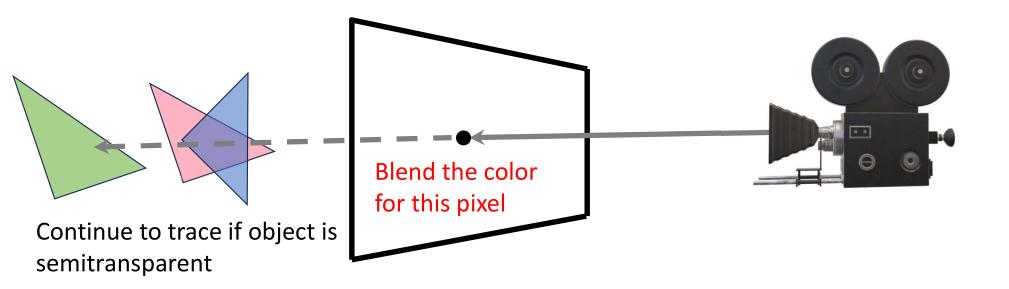






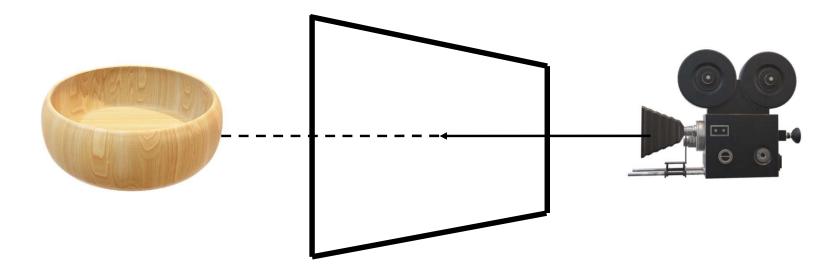






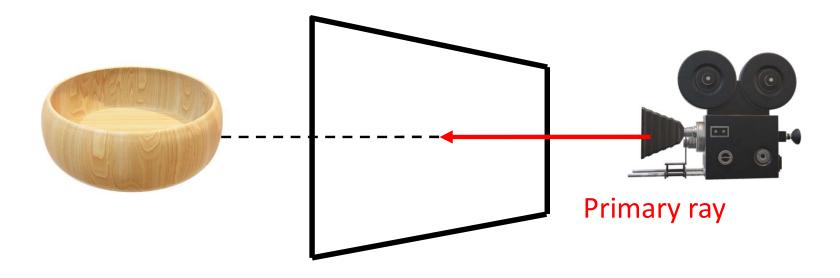






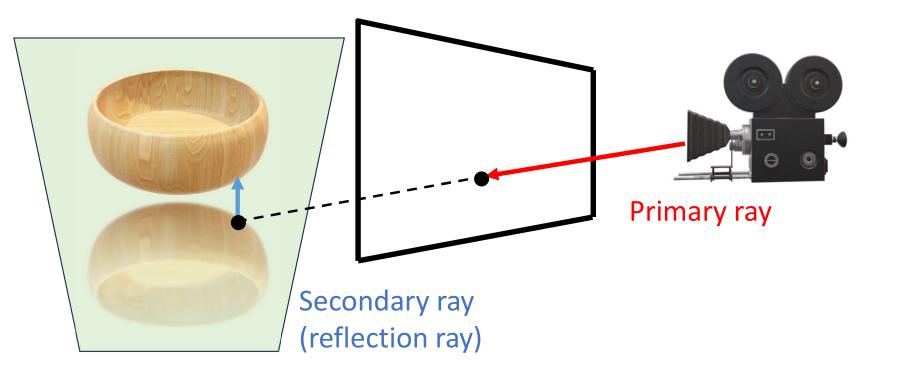






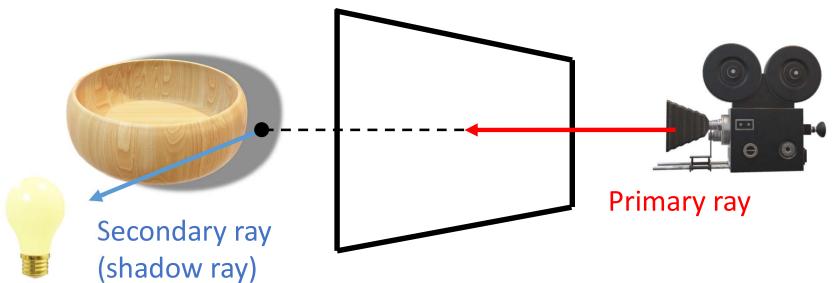






Various Types of Rays





- Secondary Ray types
 - Reflection, shadow, refraction, realistic illumination, etc...





- Rasterization is a fast operation that has GPU support
- Ray tracing on the other hand is expensive and can be slow
 - Need to trace many types of rays to generate realistic images
- Historically that is why computer games, animations, real-time graphics applications all use rasterization
- Ray tracing was thought as an off-line postproduction method to generate high quality realistic graphics!

Realistic Ray Tracing





Realistic Ray Tracing





Realistic Ray Tracing for VFX









- BUT things are changing fast!
- Real time ray tracing is here!
- Nvidia's RTX
 - Special hardware support for ray tracing operations



Ray Tracing



Software

- CPU-based
- GPU-based

Hardware

- Ray tracing in specialized GPU hardware
- Utah HWRT

Ray Tracing



Software

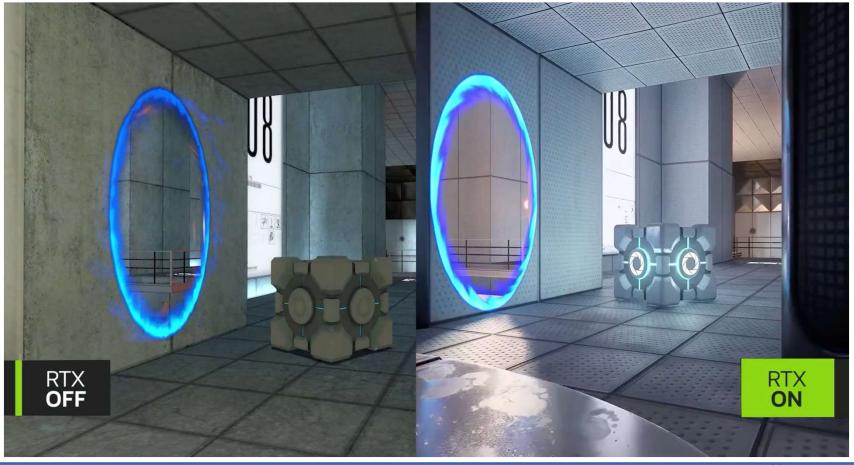
- CPU-based
- GPU-based (we will do this!)

Hardware

- Ray tracing in specialized GPU hardware
- Utah HWRT

Nvidia RTX for Real Time Ray Tracing





Nvidia RTX for Real Time Ray Tracing





Reality: Rasterization + Ray Tracing



- Use rasterization for primary scene generation
- Use ray tracing for special effects and realism
 - Reflection
 - Refraction
 - Shadow
 - Global illumination
 - Ambient occlusion
 - Many more...

Reality: Rasterization + Ray Tracing





Source: Nvidia 47

NVIDIA Marbles at Night | RTX Demo



