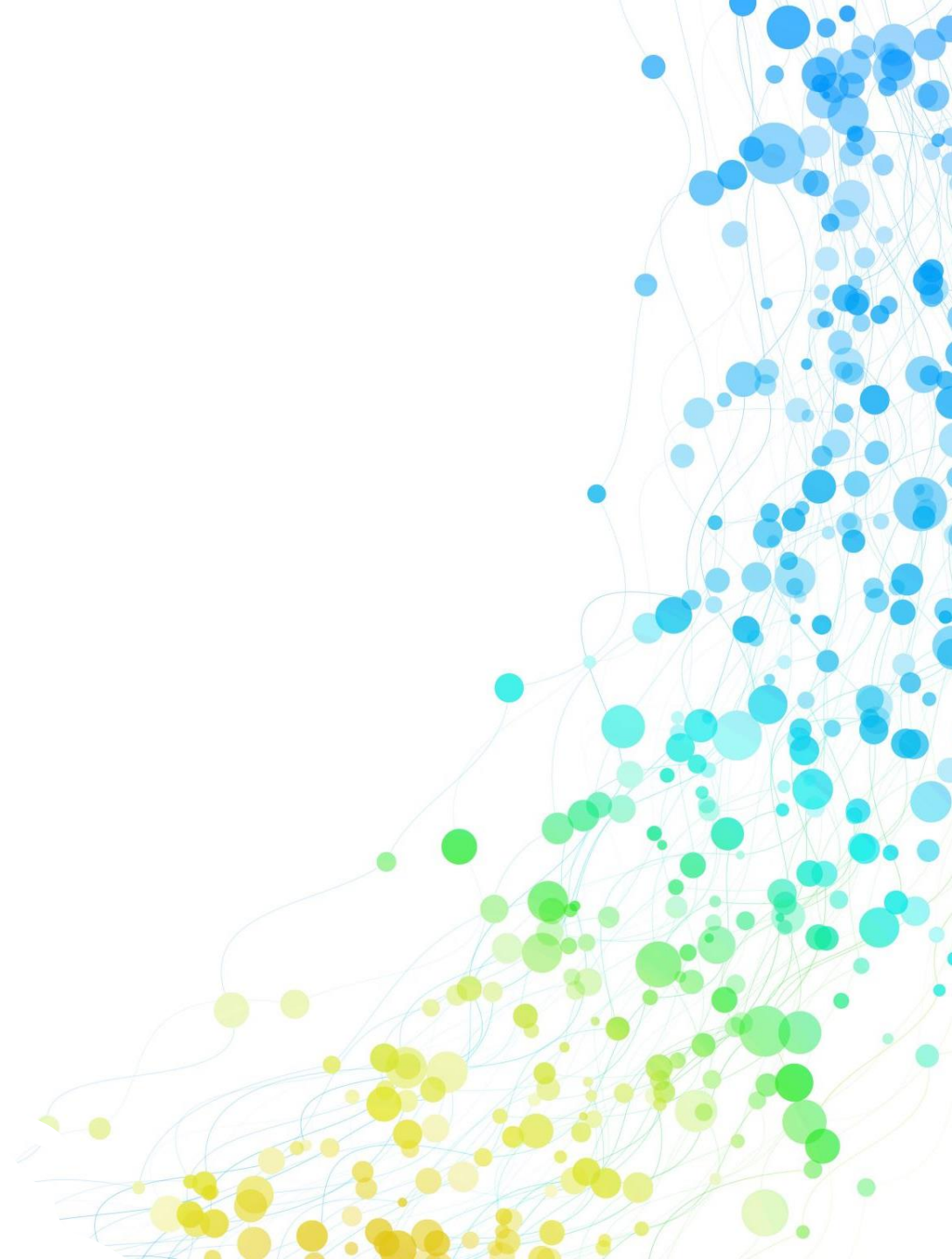


Blending

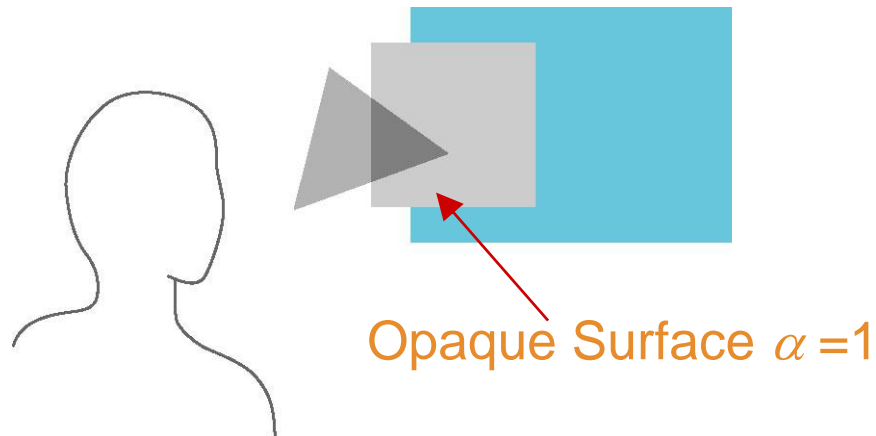
13TH WEEK, 2021



Opacity and Transparency

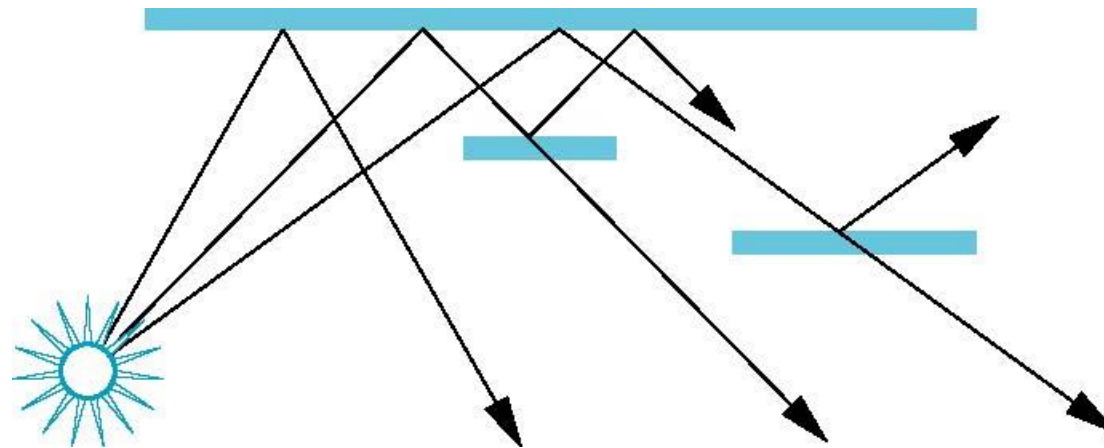
- Opaque surfaces permit no light to pass through
- Transparent surfaces permit all light to pass
- Translucent surfaces pass some light

$$\text{Translucency} = 1 - \text{Opacity}(\alpha)$$



Physical Models

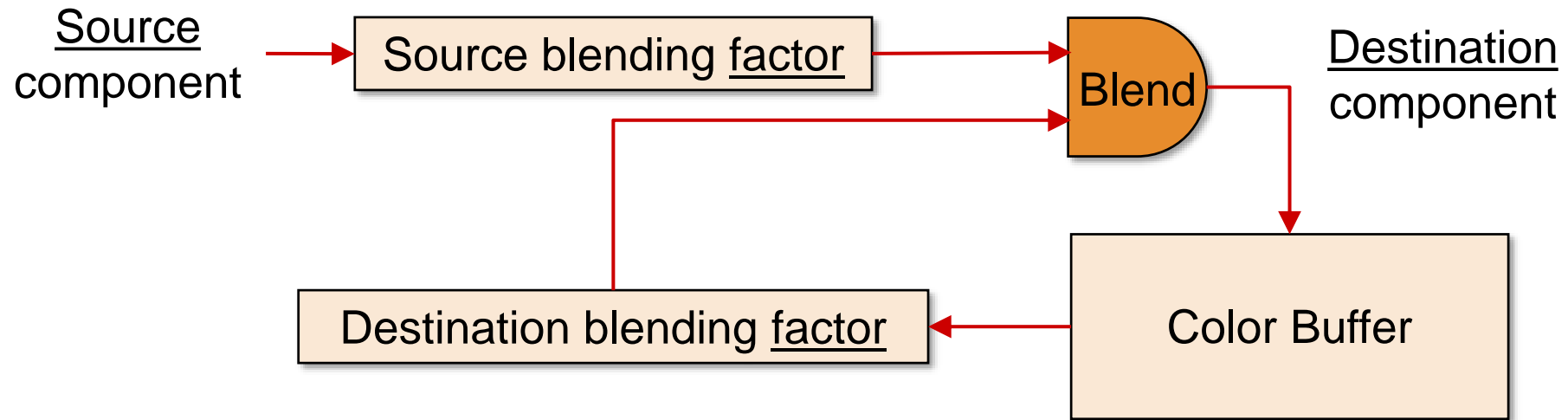
- Dealing with translucency in a physically correct manner is difficult due to
 - The complexity of the internal interactions of light and matter
 - Using a pipeline renderer



Scene with translucent objects

Writing Model for Blending

- Use A component of RGBA (or RGB α) color to store opacity
- During rendering we can expand our writing model to use RGBA values



Blending Equation

- We can define source and destination blending factors for each RGBA component

$$\mathbf{s} = [s_r, s_g, s_b, s_\alpha]$$

$$\mathbf{d} = [d_r, d_g, d_b, d_\alpha]$$

- Suppose that the source and destination colors are

$$\mathbf{b} = [b_r, b_g, b_b, b_\alpha]$$

$$\mathbf{c} = [c_r, c_g, c_b, c_\alpha]$$

- Blend as

$$\mathbf{c}' = [b_r s_r + c_r d_r, b_g s_g + c_g d_g, b_b s_b + c_b d_b, b_\alpha s_\alpha + c_\alpha d_\alpha]$$

WebGL Blending and Compositing

- Must enable blending and pick source and destination factors

```
gl.enable( gl.BLEND );  
gl.blendFunc( source_factor, destination_factor );
```

- Only certain factors supported

- `gl.ZERO`, `gl.ONE`
- `gl.SRC_ALPHA`, `gl.ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA`
- `gl.DST_ALPHA`, `gl.ONE_MINUS_DST_ALPHA`
- `gl.SRC_COLOR`, `gl.ONE_MINUS_SRC_COLOR`
- `gl.DST_COLOR`, `gl.ONE_MINUS_DST_COLOR`
- `gl.SRC_ALPHA_SATURATE`

Example: Blending

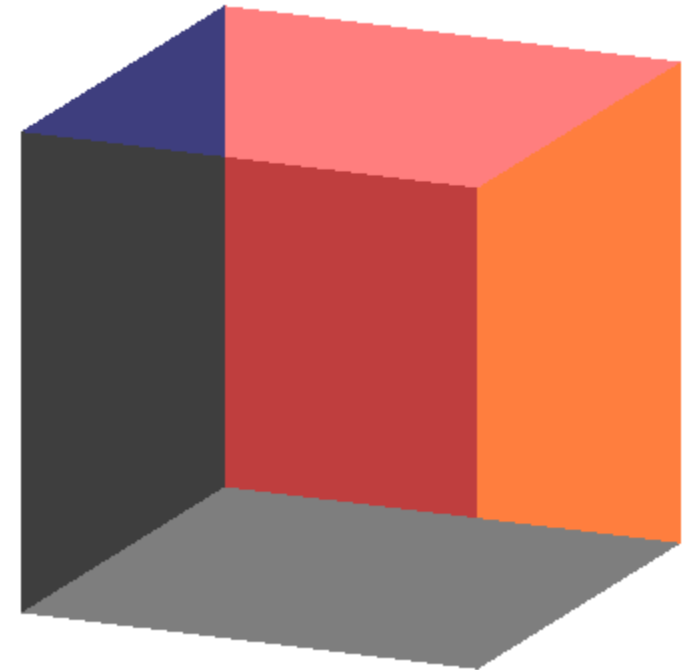
- Suppose that we start with the opaque background color $(R_0, G_0, B_0, 1)$
 - This color becomes the initial destination color
- We now want to blend in a translucent polygon with color $(R_1, G_1, B_1, \alpha_1)$
- Select **gl.SRC_ALPHA** and **gl.ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA** as the source and destination blending factors

$$R'_1 = \alpha_1 R_1 + (1 - \alpha_1) R_0 \quad G'_1 = \alpha_1 G_1 + (1 - \alpha_1) G_0 \quad B'_1 = \alpha_1 B_1 + (1 - \alpha_1) B_0$$

- Note that this formula is correct if polygon is either opaque or transparent

Order Dependency

- Is this image correct?
 - Probably not
 - Polygons are rendered in the order they pass down the pipeline
 - Blending functions are order dependent



Opaque and Translucent Polygons

- Suppose that we have a group of polygons some of which are opaque and some translucent
 - How do we use hidden-surface removal?
 - Opaque polygons block all polygons behind them and affect the depth buffer
 - Translucent polygons should not affect depth buffer
 - Render with `gl.depthMask(false)` which makes depth buffer read-only
- Sort polygons first to remove order dependency

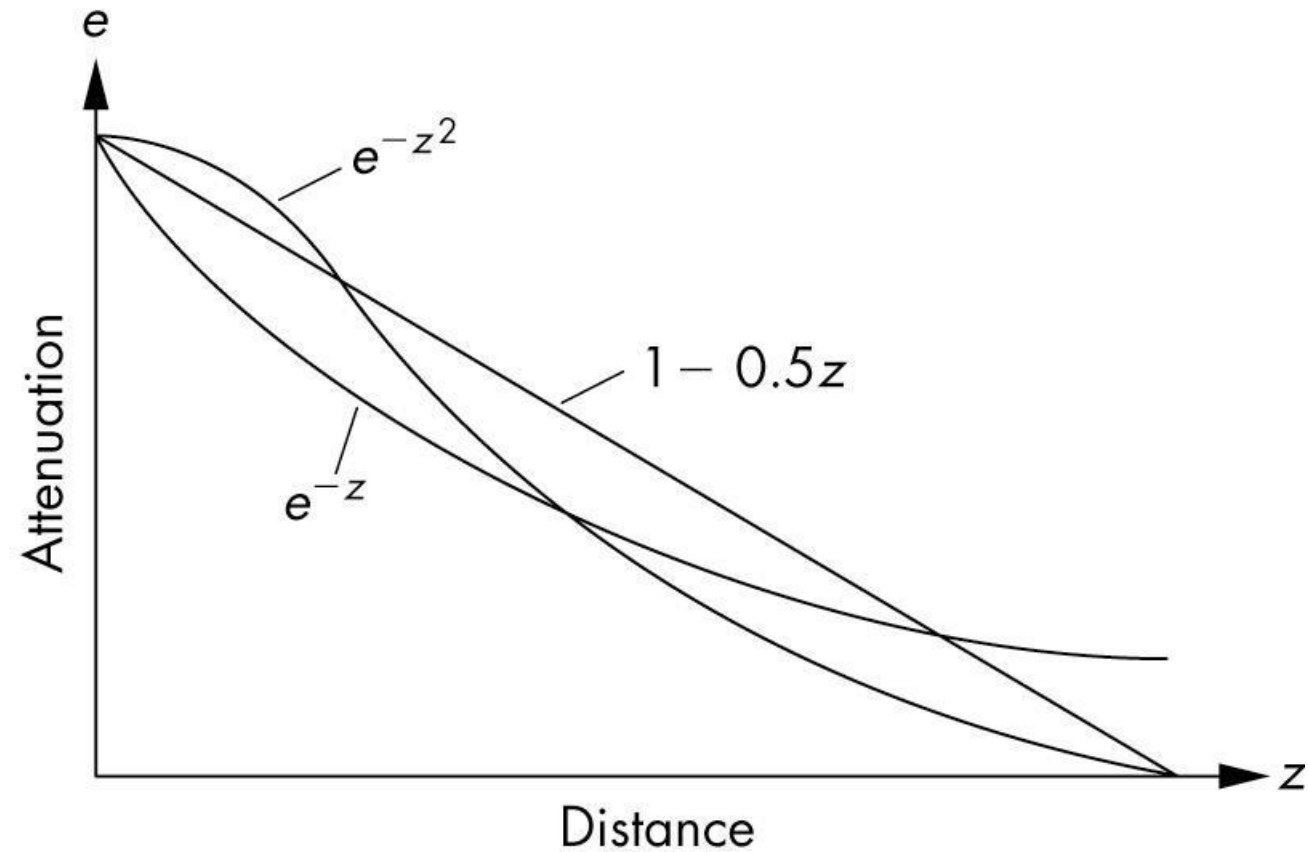
Fog

- We can composite with a fixed color and have the blending factors depend on depth
 - Simulates a fog effect
- Blend source color C_s and fog color C_f by

$$C'_s = f C_s + (1-f) C_f$$

- f is the fog factor
 - Exponential
 - Gaussian
 - Linear (depth cueing)

Fog Functions

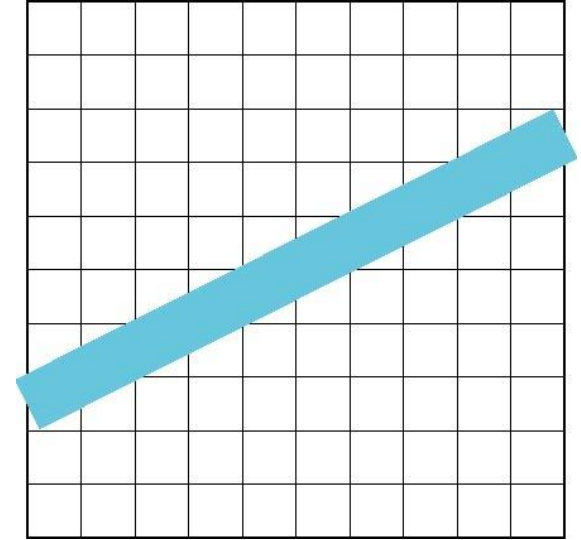


Compositing and HTML

- In desktop OpenGL, the A component has no effect unless blending is enabled
- In WebGL, an A other than 1.0 has an effect because WebGL works with the HTML5 Canvas element
- $A = 0.5$ will cut the RGB values by $\frac{1}{2}$ when the pixel is displayed
- Allows other applications to be blended into the canvas along with the graphics

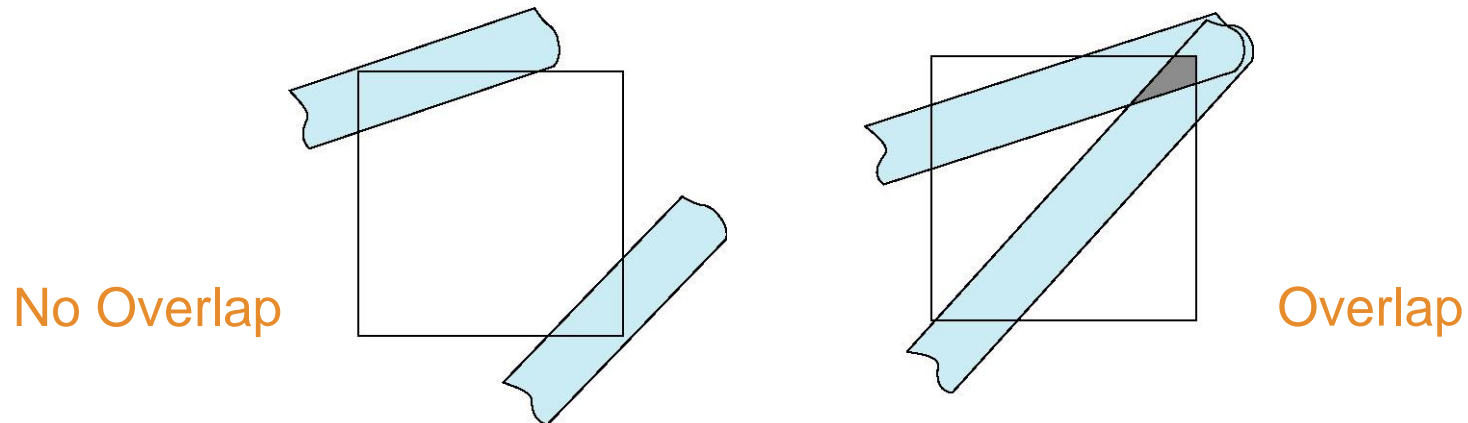
Line Aliasing

- Ideal raster line is one pixel wide
- All line segments, other than vertical and horizontal segments, partially cover pixels
- Simple algorithms color only whole pixels
- Lead to the “jaggies” or aliasing
- Similar issue for polygons



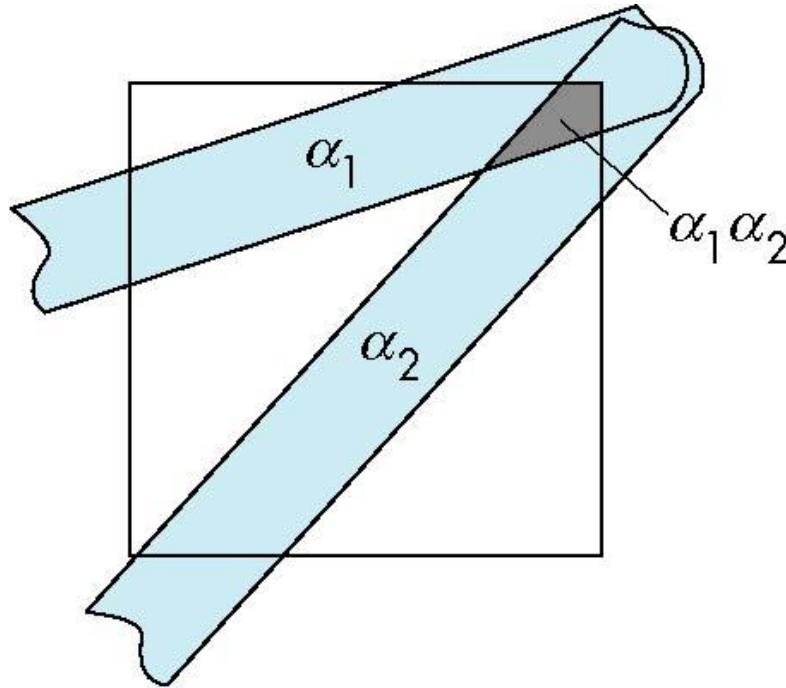
Antialiasing

- Can try to color a pixel by adding a fraction of its color to the frame buffer
 - Fraction depends on percentage of pixel covered by fragment
 - Setting the alpha value for the corresponding pixel to be a number between 0 and 1 that is the amount of that pixel covered by the fragment
 - Fraction depends on whether there is overlap



Area Averaging

- Use average area $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 \alpha_2$ as blending factor



Example: Antialiasing



Without Antialiasing



Antialiasing

OpenGL Antialiasing

- Not (yet) supported in WebGL
- Can enable separately for points, lines, or polygons

```
glEnable( GL_POINT_SMOOTH );  
glEnable( GL_LINE_SMOOTH );  
glEnable( GL_POLYGON_SMOOTH );
```

```
glEnable( GL_BLEND );  
glBlendFunc( GL_SRC_ALPHA, GL_ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA );
```

- Note most hardware will automatically antialias

alphaCube.html × JS alphaCube.js



C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > <> alphaCube.html > html > head > script#fragment-shader

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>Texture Mapping</title>
5      <script id="vertex-shader" type="x-shader/x-vertex">
6        attribute vec4 vPosition;
7        attribute vec4 vColor;
8        uniform mat4 modelViewMatrix;
9        uniform mat4 projectionMatrix;
10
11        varying vec4 fColor;
12
13        void main() {
14          gl_Position = projectionMatrix * modelViewMatrix * vPosition;
15
16          fColor = vColor;
17        }
18      </script>
19
20      <script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
21        precision mediump float;
22
23        varying vec4 fColor;
24
25        void main() {
26          gl_FragColor = fColor;
27        }
28      </script>
29
30      <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
31      <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/initShaders.js"></script>
32      <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/MV.js"></script>
33      <script type="text/javascript" src="trackball.js"></script>
```





alphaCube.html × JS alphaCube.js



C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > <> alphaCube.html > html > head > script#fragment-shader

```
34     <script type="text/javascript" src="alphaCube.js"></script>
35   </head>
36   <body>
37     <canvas id="gl-canvas" width="512" height="512">
38       Oops... your browser doesn't support the HTML5 canvas element!
39     </canvas>
40   </body>
41 </html>
```



alphaCube.html

JS alphaCube.js X

C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > JS alphaCube.js > quad

```
1  var gl;
2  var points = [];
3  var colors = [];
4
5  var program;
6  var viewMatrix;
7  var modelViewMatrixLoc;
8
9  var trballMatrix = mat4(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1);
10 var numVertCubeTri;
11
12 window.onload = function init()
13 {
14     var canvas = document.getElementById("gl-canvas");
15
16     gl = WebGLUtils.setupWebGL(canvas);
17     if( !gl ) {
18         alert("WebGL isn't available!");
19     }
20
21     generateColorCube();
22
23     // virtual trackball
24     var trball = trackball(canvas.width, canvas.height);
25     var mouseDown = false;
26
27     canvas.addEventListener("mousedown", function (event) {
28         trball.start(event.clientX, event.clientY);
29
30         mouseDown = true;
31     });
32
33     canvas.addEventListener("mouseup", function (event) {
```



alphaCube.html JS alphaCube.js X

C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > JS alphaCube.js > quad

```
34     mouseDown = false;
35   });
36
37   canvas.addEventListener("mousemove", function (event) {
38     if (mouseDown) {
39       trball.end(event.clientX, event.clientY);
40
41       trballMatrix = mat4(trball.rotationMatrix);
42     }
43   });
44
45   // Configure WebGL
46   gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
47   gl.clearColor(0.9, 0.9, 0.9, 1.0);
48
49   // Enable hidden-surface removal
50   gl.enable(gl.DEPTH_TEST);
51
52   // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
53   program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
54   gl.useProgram(program);
55
56   // Load the data into the GPU
57   var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
58   gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
59   gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(points), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
60
61   // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
62   var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
63   gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 4, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
64   gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
65
66   // Create a buffer object, initialize it, and associate it with
```



alphaCube.html JS alphaCube.js ×

C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > JS alphaCube.js > quad

```
67 // the associated attribute variable in our vertex shader
68 var cBufferId = gl.createBuffer();
69 gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, cBufferId);
70 gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(colors), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
71
72 var vColor = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vColor");
73 gl.vertexAttribPointer(vColor, 4, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
74 gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vColor);
75
76 viewMatrix = lookAt(vec3(0.0, 0.0, 1.0), vec3(0.0, 0.0, 0.0), vec3(0.0, 1.0, 0.0));
77 modelViewMatrixLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "modelViewMatrix");
78 //gl.uniformMatrix4fv(modelViewMatrixLoc, false, flatten(viewMatrix));
79
80 // 3D orthographic viewing
81 var viewLength = 1.0;
82 var projectionMatrix;
83 if (canvas.width > canvas.height) {
84     var aspect = viewLength * canvas.width / canvas.height;
85     projectionMatrix = ortho(-aspect, aspect, -viewLength, viewLength, -viewLength, 1000);
86 }
87 else {
88     var aspect = viewLength * canvas.height / canvas.width;
89     projectionMatrix = ortho(-viewLength, viewLength, -aspect, aspect, -viewLength, 1000);
90 }
91 /*
92 // 3D perspective viewing
93 var aspect = canvas.width / canvas.height;
94 projectionMatrix = perspective(90, aspect, 0.1, 1000);
95 */
96 var projectionMatrixLoc = gl.getUniformLocation(program, "projectionMatrix");
97 gl.uniformMatrix4fv(projectionMatrixLoc, false, flatten(projectionMatrix));
98
99 render();
```



alphaCube.html JS alphaCube.js ✕



C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > JS alphaCube.js > quad

```
100   };
101
102   function render() {
103       gl.clear(gl.COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | gl.DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
104
105       modelViewMatrix = mult(viewMatrix, trballMatrix);
106       gl.uniformMatrix4fv(modelViewMatrixLoc, false, flatten(modelViewMatrix));
107
108       gl.drawArrays(gl.TRIANGLES, 0, numVertCubeTri);
109
110       requestAnimationFrame(render);
111   }
112
113   function generateColorCube() {
114       numVertCubeTri = 0;
115       quad(1, 0, 3, 2);
116       quad(2, 3, 7, 6);
117       quad(3, 0, 4, 7);
118       quad(4, 5, 6, 7);
119       quad(5, 4, 0, 1);
120       quad(6, 5, 1, 2);
121   }
122
123   function quad(a, b, c, d) {
124       vertexPos = [
125           vec4(-0.5, -0.5, -0.5, 1.0),
126           vec4( 0.5, -0.5, -0.5, 1.0),
127           vec4( 0.5,  0.5, -0.5, 1.0),
128           vec4(-0.5,  0.5, -0.5, 1.0),
129           vec4(-0.5, -0.5,  0.5, 1.0),
130           vec4( 0.5, -0.5,  0.5, 1.0),
131           vec4( 0.5,  0.5,  0.5, 1.0),
132           vec4(-0.5,  0.5,  0.5, 1.0)
```




alphaCube.html

JS alphaCube.js X

C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > JS alphaCube.js > quad

```
133     };
134
135     vertexColor = [
136         vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5), // black
137         vec4(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5), // red
138         vec4(1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.5), // yellow
139         vec4(0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.5), // green
140         vec4(0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.5), // blue
141         vec4(1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 0.5), // magenta
142         vec4(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.5), // white
143         vec4(0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.5) // cyan
144     ];
145
146     // two triangles: (a, b, c) and (a, c, d)
147     // solid colored faces
148     points.push(vertexPos[a]);
149     colors.push(vertexColor[a]);
150     numVertCubeTri++;
151
152     points.push(vertexPos[b]);
153     colors.push(vertexColor[a]);
154     numVertCubeTri++;
155
156     points.push(vertexPos[c]);
157     colors.push(vertexColor[a]);
158     numVertCubeTri++;
159
160     points.push(vertexPos[a]);
161     colors.push(vertexColor[a]);
162     numVertCubeTri++;
163
164     points.push(vertexPos[c]);
165     colors.push(vertexColor[a]);
```



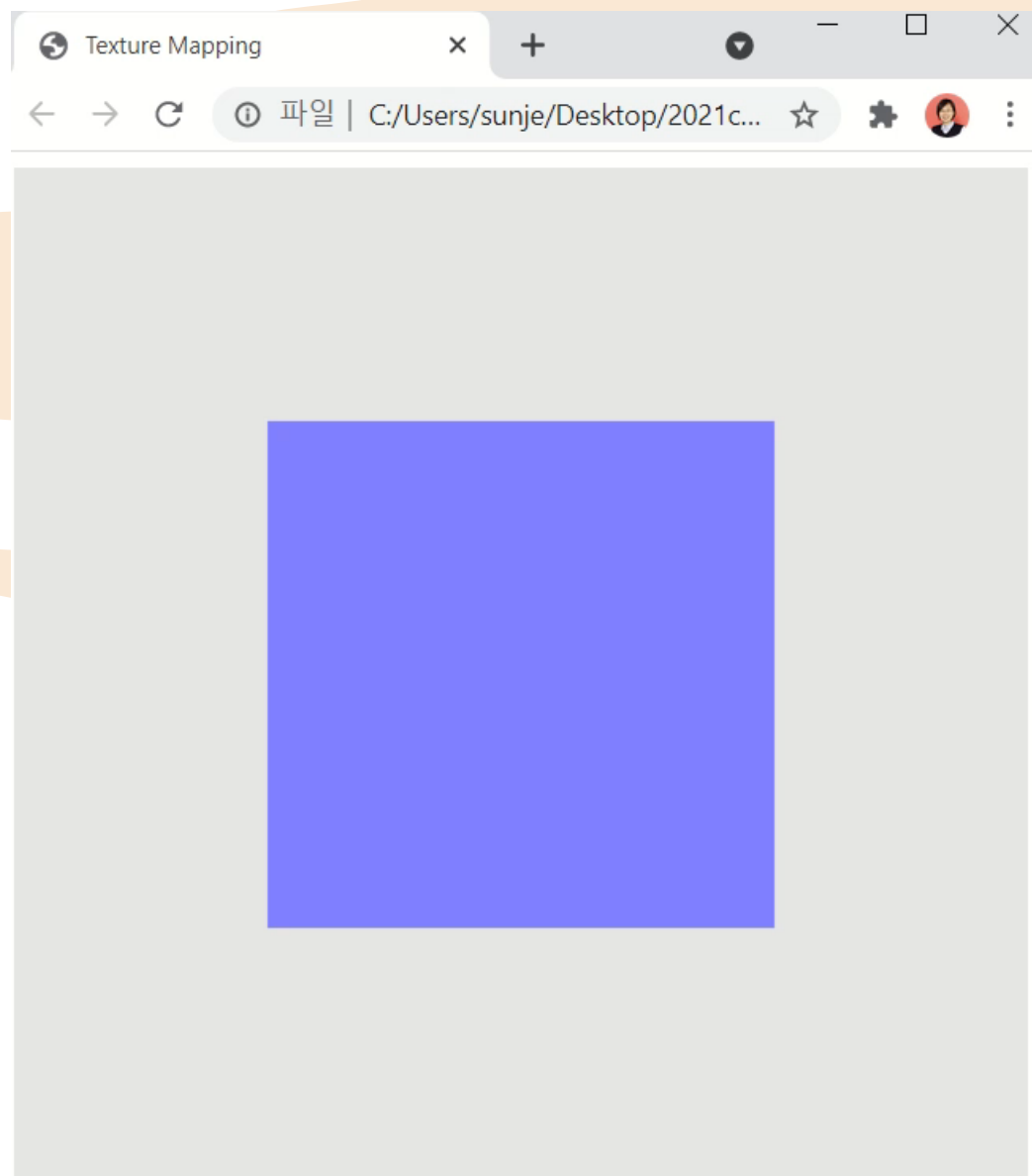


The image shows the Visual Studio Code editor with two tabs: `alphaCube.html` and `alphaCube.js`. The `alphaCube.js` tab is active, showing a JavaScript file with the following code:

```
C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > JS alphaCube.js > quad

166     numVertCubeTri++;
167
168     points.push(vertexPos[d]);
169     colors.push(vertexColor[a]);
170     numVertCubeTri++;
171 }
```

The right sidebar shows a preview of the `alphaCube.html` file, which contains a large block of HTML code, likely a WebGL shader or a web page template.



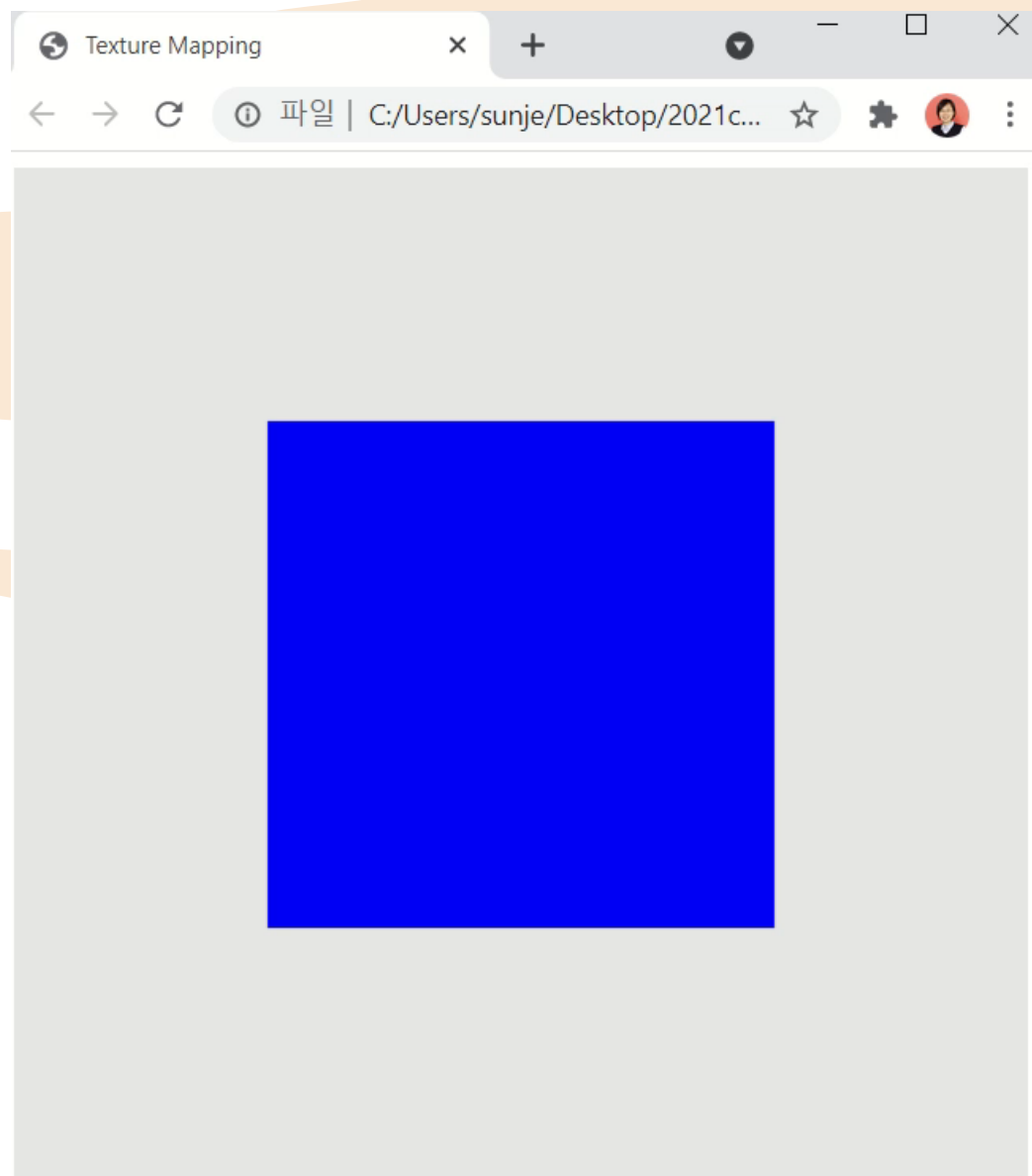
alphaCube.html × JS alphaCube.js

□ ...

C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > <> alphaCube.html > html > head > script#fragment-shader

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7              attribute vec4 vColor;
8              uniform mat4 modelViewMatrix;
9              uniform mat4 projectionMatrix;
10
11              varying vec4 fColor;
12
13              void main() {
14                  gl_Position = projectionMatrix * modelViewMatrix * vPosition;
15
16                  fColor = vColor;
17              }
18          </script>
19
20          <script id="fragment-shader" type="x-shader/x-fragment">
21              precision mediump float;
22
23              varying vec4 fColor;
24
25              void main() {
26                  gl_FragColor = fColor;
27                  gl_FragColor.a = 1.0;
28              }
29          </script>
30
31          <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/webgl-utils.js"></script>
32          <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/initShaders.js"></script>
33          <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/MV.js"></script>
```





alphaCube.html × JS alphaCube.js

□ ...

C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > <> alphaCube.html > html > head > script#fragment-shader

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33          <script type="text/javascript" src="Common/MV.js"></script>
```



alphaCube.html JS alphaCube.js X

C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > JS alphaCube.js > init

```
34     mouseDown = false;
35   });
36
37   canvas.addEventListener("mousemove", function (event) {
38     if (mouseDown) {
39       trball.end(event.clientX, event.clientY);
40
41       trballMatrix = mat4(trball.rotationMatrix);
42     }
43   });
44
45   // Configure WebGL
46   gl.viewport(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
47   gl.clearColor(0.9, 0.9, 0.9, 1.0);
48
49   // Enable hidden-surface removal
50   gl.enable(gl.DEPTH_TEST);
51   gl.enable(gl.BLEND);
52   gl.blendFunc(gl.SRC_ALPHA, gl.ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA);
53
54   // Load shaders and initialize attribute buffers
55   program = initShaders(gl, "vertex-shader", "fragment-shader");
56   gl.useProgram(program);
57
58   // Load the data into the GPU
59   var bufferId = gl.createBuffer();
60   gl.bindBuffer(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, bufferId);
61   gl.bufferData(gl.ARRAY_BUFFER, flatten(points), gl.STATIC_DRAW);
62
63   // Associate our shader variables with our data buffer
64   var vPosition = gl.getAttribLocation(program, "vPosition");
65   gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 4, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
66   gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
```





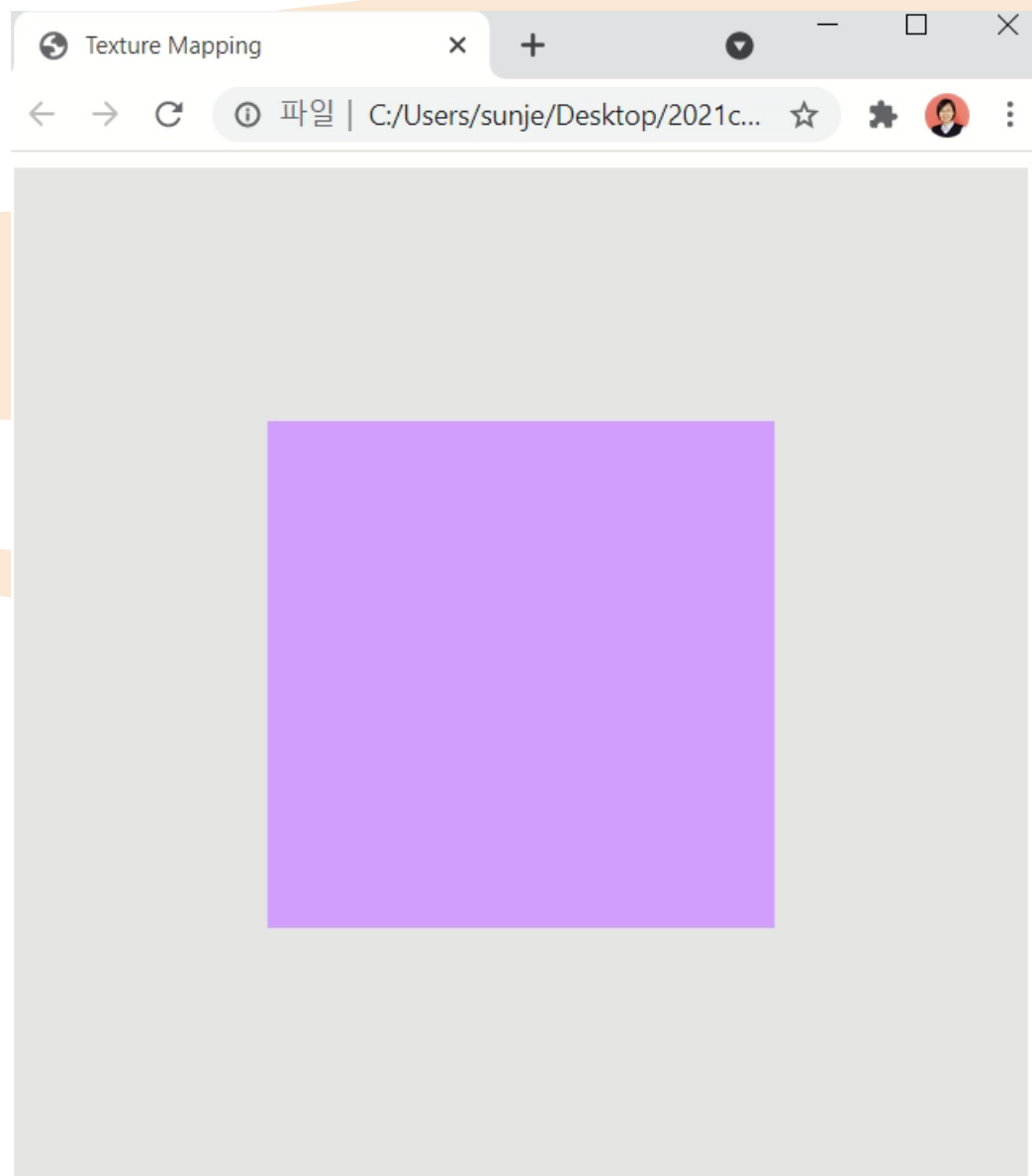
<> alphaCube.html

JS alphaCube.js X

C: > Users > sunje > Desktop > 2021cg > JS alphaCube.js > init

```
34     mouseDown = false;
35   });
36
37   canvas.addEventListener("mousemove", function (event) {
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40
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47   gl.clearColor(0.9, 0.9, 0.9, 1.0);
48
49   // Enable hidden-surface removal
50   //gl.enable(gl.DEPTH_TEST);
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65   gl.vertexAttribPointer(vPosition, 4, gl.FLOAT, false, 0, 0);
66   gl.enableVertexAttribArray(vPosition);
```







수고하셨습니다