

Introduction 2

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School of Data and Computer Science



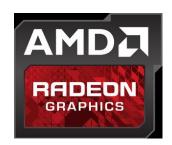
Hardware revolution

- Moore's Law: every 12-18 months, computer power improves by factor of 2 in price / performance as size shrinks
- Newest CPUs are 64-bit with 2, 4, 6, 8, even up to 18 cores
- Intel Skylake consumer processor with 4 cores, 8 threads, and a fully featured graphics chip built in to the processor
- Significant advances in commodity graphics chips every 6 months vs. several years for general purpose CPUs
 - NVIDIA GeForce GTX Titan X... 3072 cores, 12GB memory, and 7 teraflops of processing power in a single chip



- Graphic subsystems
 - Offloads graphics processing from CPU to chip designed for doing graphics operations quickly
 - NVidia GeForce™, AMD Radeon™, and Intel HD and Iris Pro Graphics
 - GPUs originally designed to handle special-purpose graphics computations
 - Increasingly, GPUs used to parallelize other types of computation (known as GPGPU, or General-Purpose Computing on the Graphics Processing Unit)







- High-end PCs with hot graphics cards (nVidia GeForce™, AMD Radeon™)
 have supplanted graphics workstations
- Such PCs are clustered together over high speed buses or LANs to provide "scalable graphics" to drive tiled PowerWalls, Caves, etc.
- Also build GPU-clusters as number crunchers, e.g., protein folding, weather prediction
- Now accessible to consumers via technologies like NVIDIA's
 SLI (Scalable Link Interface) bridge

You can put multiple GPUs together in your computer using SLI.



Input Devices

- Mouse, tablet & stylus, multi-touch, force feedback, and other game controllers (e.g., Wii), scanner, digital camera (images, computer vision), etc.
- Body as interaction device (e.g. Kinect)







Xbox Kinect

Leap Motion

Nimble UX

- Many form factors
 - Smartphones/laptops/desktops/tablets
 - Smart watches
 - Head-mounted displays (HMDs)
 - 3D immersive virtual reality spaces







Android Phones



Tablets



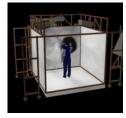
Microsoft's first Surface



Apple Watch



Android Wear



Brown's old Cave



Microsoft Hololens



Oculus Rift



Google Cardboard

- Software Improvements
 - Algorithms and data structures
 - Modeling of materials
 - Rendering of natural phenomena
 - "Acceleration data structures" for ray tracing and other renderers
 - Parallelization
 - Most operations are embarrassingly parallel: changing value of one pixel is often independent of other pixels
 - Distributed and Cloud computing
 - Send operations into 'cloud', get back results, don't care how
 - Rendering even available as internet service!

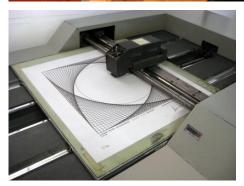
- The 1950's
 - In 1950, the first visual display unit is designed for MIT's Whirlwind I Computer(旋风一号)



• In 1958, CalComp developed 565 drum plotter (滚筒绘图仪)



• In 1958, Gerber Company developed the first flat plotter (平板绘图仪)



- The 1950's
 - In the late of 1950's, The whirlwind team became assimilated into the creation of SAGE air defense system (semiautomatic ground environment)
 - Emerge of interactive computer graphics



• The 1960's

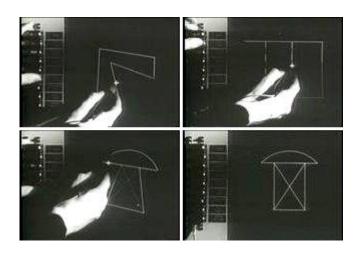
- Spacewar (stylized "Spacewar! 星际飞行") is one of the earliest digital computer video games. It is a two-player game, with each player taking control of a starship and attempting to destroy the other.
- Steve Russell, MIT for PDP-1



• The 1960's

 Sketchpad (aka Robot Draftsman) was a revolutionary computer program written by Ivan Sutherland in 1963 in the course of his PhD thesis, for which he received the Turing Award in 1988.





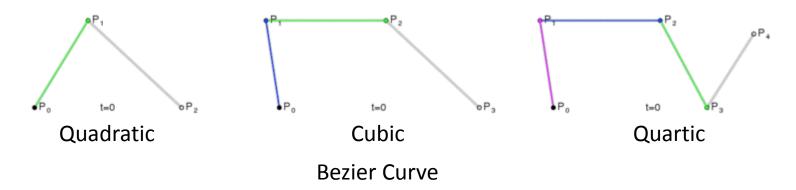
• The 1960's

- The Magnavox Odyssey (奥德赛) is the first commercial home video game console.
- The Odyssey was designed by Ralph H. Baer, assisted by engineers
 William Harrison and William Rusch. They began around 1966 and had a working prototype finished by 1968.





- The 1960's(CAD)
 - Professor Coons, the concept of "CAD" (Computer Aided Design) in 1958, Coons surface in 1964
 - In the late 1960's, a French engineer Pierre Bezier creates Bezier curves and Bezier surfaces that are now used in most CAD and computer graphics systems
 - UNISUR system for Car design in Renault
 - ACM Coons' award in 1985
 - Bezier and de Casteljau
 - Bezier and Forrest



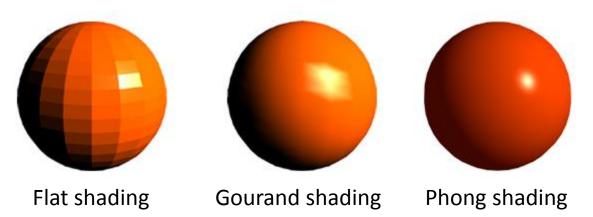
• The 1970's

- E E 4 2 1 F T
- Fast development of Rasterizing Graphics
 - The concept of scan conversion(扫描转化), clipping (裁减) and surface hidden removal (消隐) and the corresponding algorithms.

Standardization

- In 1974, ACM SIGGRAPH formed the Graphics Standard Committee.
 - Core Graphics System (核心图形系统).
- ISO published CGI (Computer Graphics Interface), CGM, (Computer Graphics Metafile), GKS(Graphics Kernel system), PHIGS (Programmer's Hierarchical Interactive Graphics Standard).

- The 1970's (Rendering)
 - In 1970, Bouknight proposed the first lighting reflection model (flat shading)
 - In 1971, Gourand proposed "diffuse reflection + interpolation", which is called as Gourand shading
 - In 1975, Phong proposed a local lighting model **Phong shading**. (one of the most important and influential lighting model).



- The 1980's (Ray tracing 光线跟踪 and Radiosity 辐射度方法)
 - In 1980, Whitted proposed a ray tracing model, include light reflection (反射) and transmission (透射) effects.
 - A Milestone of CG.
 - Graphics Hardware

Silicon Graphics® Octane2™

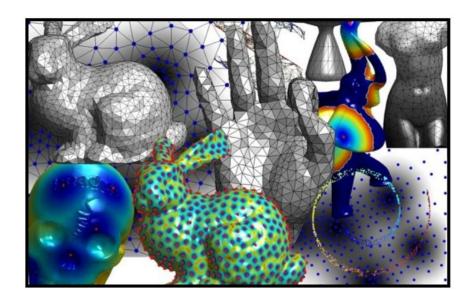


Graphics workstations such as these have been replaced with commodity hardware (CPU + GPU), e.g., MaxBuilts + Nvidia cards

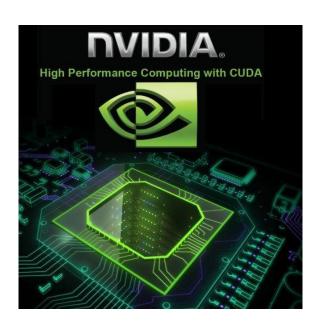


- The 1990's...
- Geometric Modeling:
 - Meshes,
 - Subdivision,
 - Implicit Surface,
 - Procedural,
 - Multi-resolution
- Rendering:
 - Volume Rendering,
 - Image-Based rendering,
 - Point-Based Rendering

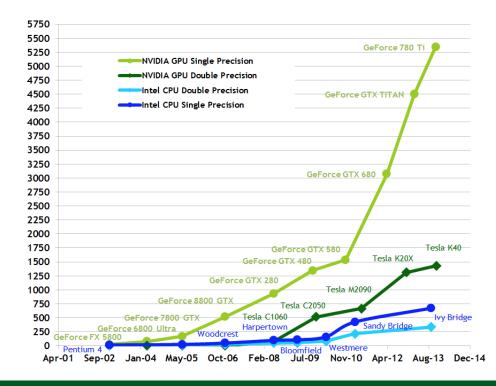
• ...



- The 2000's...
 - 3D Scan Technology
 - Graphics Hardware
 - GPU Parallel Computing



Theoretical GFLOP/s



• Microsoft Kinects





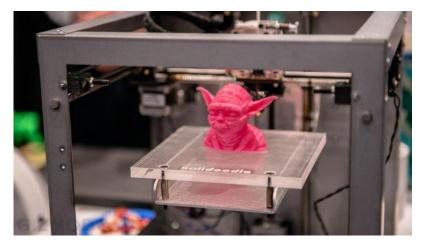






• 3D Printing

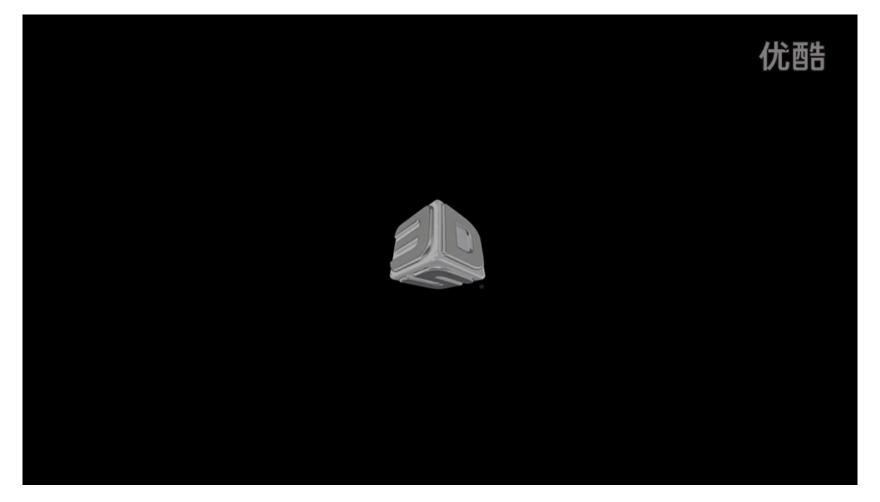








• 3D Printing



• Leap Motion







• Virtual Reality - Cyberith Virtualizer



- Movies
 - animation
 - special effects









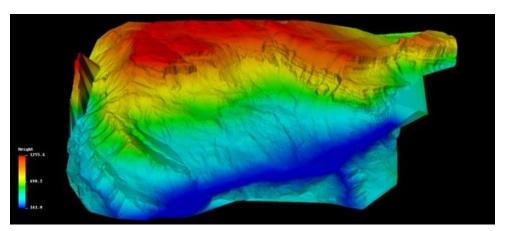
- Movies
 - performance capture



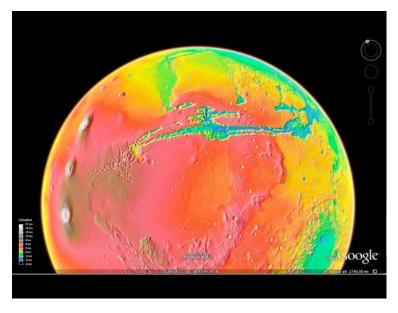




- Geography
 - Geometric Registration Technique / Digital Earth & Digital City







Computer games









- images
 - advertising
 - design
 - art







• UI Design







• Training & simulation

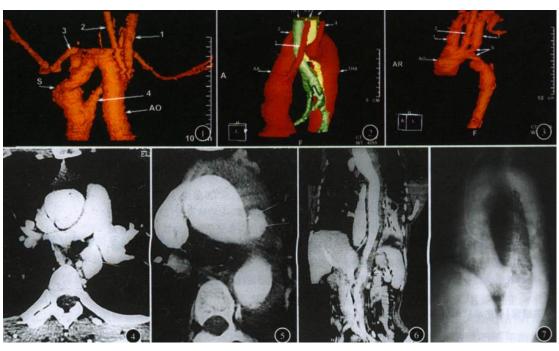


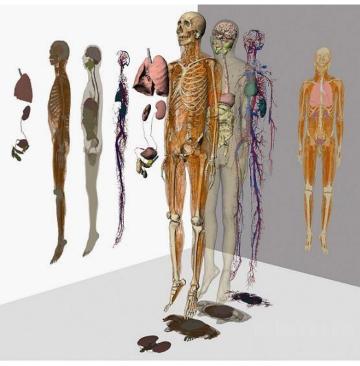




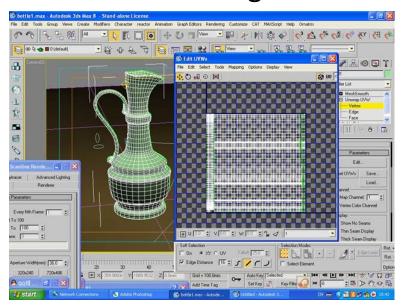


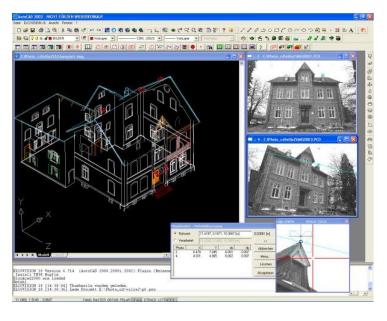
Medical Imaging

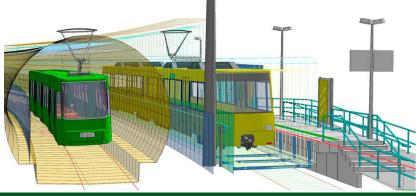




• CAD-CAM & Design







• CAD-CAM & Design



Why Study Computer Graphics?

- Wide Range of Applications
- Huge Market
 - Game
 - Movie
 - Education
- It is fun: create visually appealing results
- Fond of Science and Technology
- Opens doors to lots of job opportunities















Computer Graphics is Funny

- Interdisciplinary
 - mathematics, physics, computer, art...
- Understand the Law of Real World
 - illumination, motion
- You can 'see' what are your imaginary
- Virtual results may deceive your eyes
- Apply their knowledge to industry application

How to Study CG?

- Curiosity
 - Strong curiosity to unknown world
 - Desire and pursuit to technology
- Creative
 - constantly thinking and trying
- Practice
 - Master kinds of technical ability during practice



What is the class about?

- Fundamental Algorithm of Computer Graphics
- 3D Geometry Processing
- Photorealistic Rendering
- OpenGL
- C++
- Hot Topic of Computer Graphics

- This is a programming class(OpenGL).
 - It is about algorithms that are created computer graphics images.
- Learning by doing!

We will **not** learn how to use animation or rendering **software** to create animations.

Our goal is to learn the basics that are necessary to develop such software.

Prerequisites

Good programming is very essential

- Good working knowledge of C++ is assumed.
- The programming load is high.

Math

- Elementary geometry and linear algebra
- Differential equation
- The numerical method and calculated
- Statistics

How much Math?

- Lots of simple linear algebra
 - Get it right, it will help you a lot!
- Some more advanced concepts
 - Homogeneous coordinates
 - Quaternions for interpolating rotations/orientations
 - Ordinary differential equations (ODEs) and their numerical solution
 - •

Optional Textbook

E. Angel, Interactive Computer Graphics — A top-down approach using OpenGL™, 6th ed.,
 2011. (国内有影印版)







计算机图形学(第4版)

"Computer Graphics with OpenGL, Fourth Edition"

OpenGL 编程指南 (原书第8版) "OpenGL Programming Guide"



Course Assessment

- Project Assignments
 - OpenGL Programming (20%)
 - Graphics Developments (20%)
- Final Examination in 18th Week (40%)
- Homework (10%)
- Attendance (10%)

Course Mailbox

- Lecture Slides
 - cgcourse_sysu@qq.com
 - Password: cgcourse2016

- Homework submission
 - cgcourse_homework@qq.com

Further Reading

Journals (International)

ACM Transactions on Graphics

IEEE Transactions on Graphics and Visualization

Computer Graphics Forum

Computer Aided Geometric Design

Computer-aided Design

The Visual Computer

Graphical Models

Computer & Graphics

Computer Graphics & Applications

Journals (Domestic)

软件学报

计算机学报

计算机辅助设计与图形学学报

中国图象图形学报

Proceedings

Siggraph

Siggraph Asia

Eurographics

Pacific Graphics

Symposium on Geometry Processing

Shape Modeling International

Chinagraph

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Lots of CG papers can be found here:

http://kesen.realtimerendering.com/

ACM SIGGRAPH



- Full: "the Special Interest Group on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques"
 - In 1967, professor van Dam at Brown Unversity and Sam Masta of IBM Corporation co-founded SIGGRAPH
 - In 1974, the first SIGGRAPH annual conference was held in University of Colorado (科罗拉多大学)
 - http://www.siggraph.org