

COMP30019 – Graphics and Interaction

Project 1 Feedback

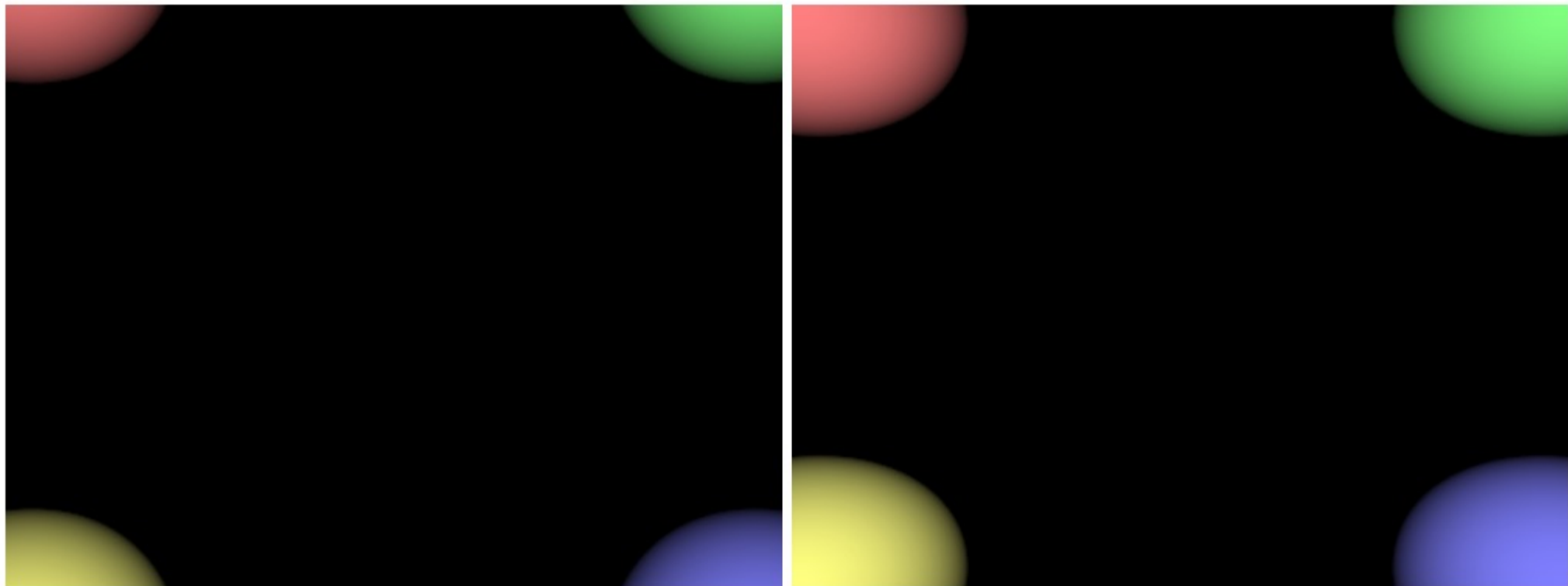
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Alex Zable

Overview

- Overall well done - congrats!
- Approximately 25% HIs (24+/30)
- Hope it was both fun and a great learning experience!
- Be sure to transfer your skills to project 2...
 - Project 1 developed your graphics **toolbox**
 - Vector maths
 - Dot product
 - Cross product
 - Theory of lighting
 - And lots more...

Stage I

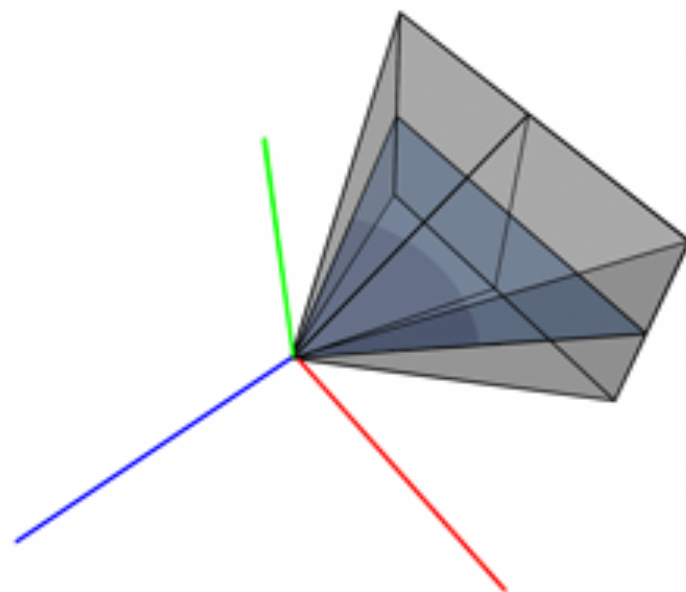
- **Camera, Shape, Colour, Depth**
- Overall strong performance from most
- *Very common issue: Camera configurations!*



Field of View

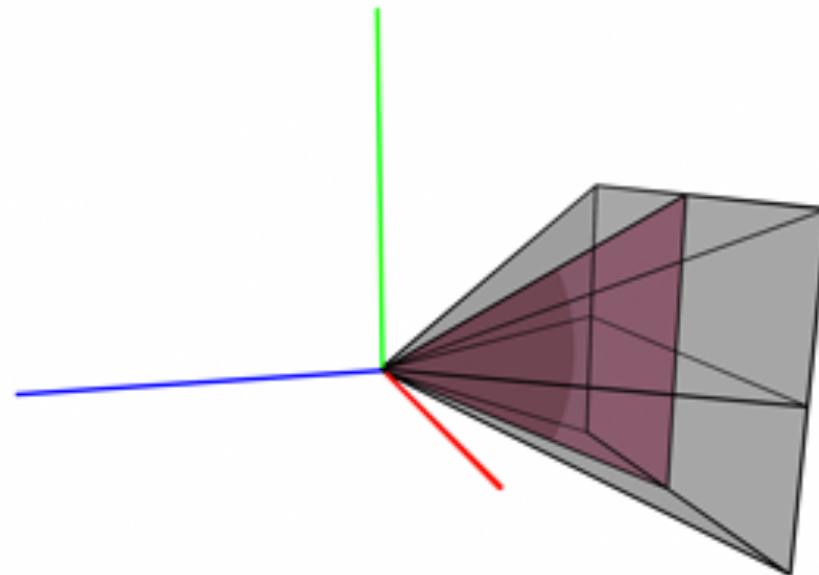
- *Horizontal FOV of 60°*
- What does this mean for the *vertical* field of view?

Horizontal Field of View



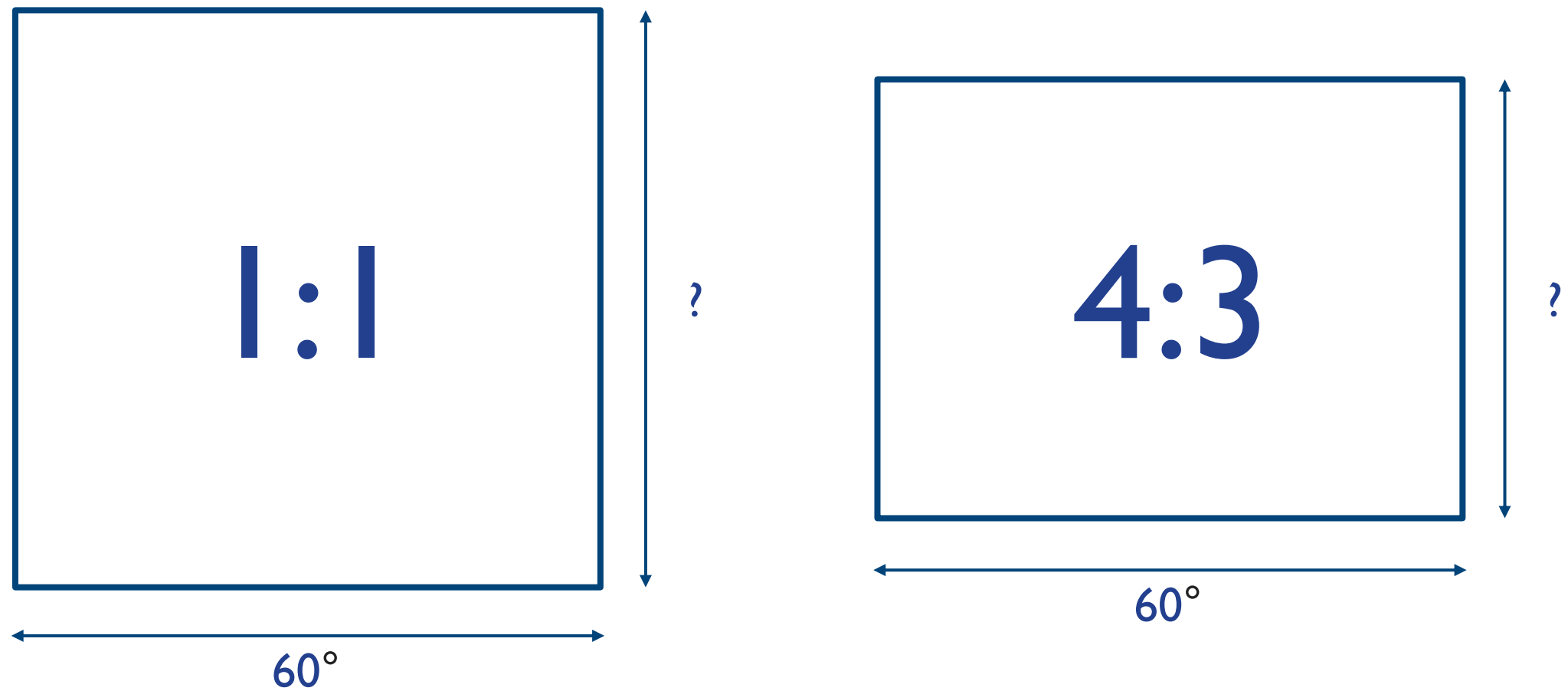
© www.scratchapixel.com

Vertical Field of View



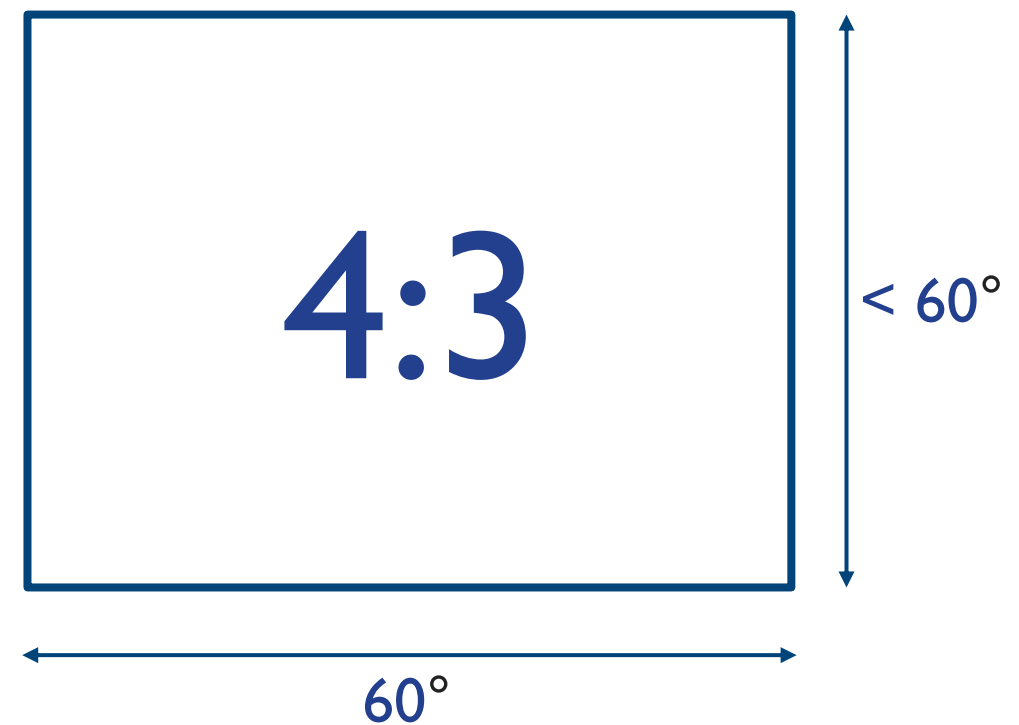
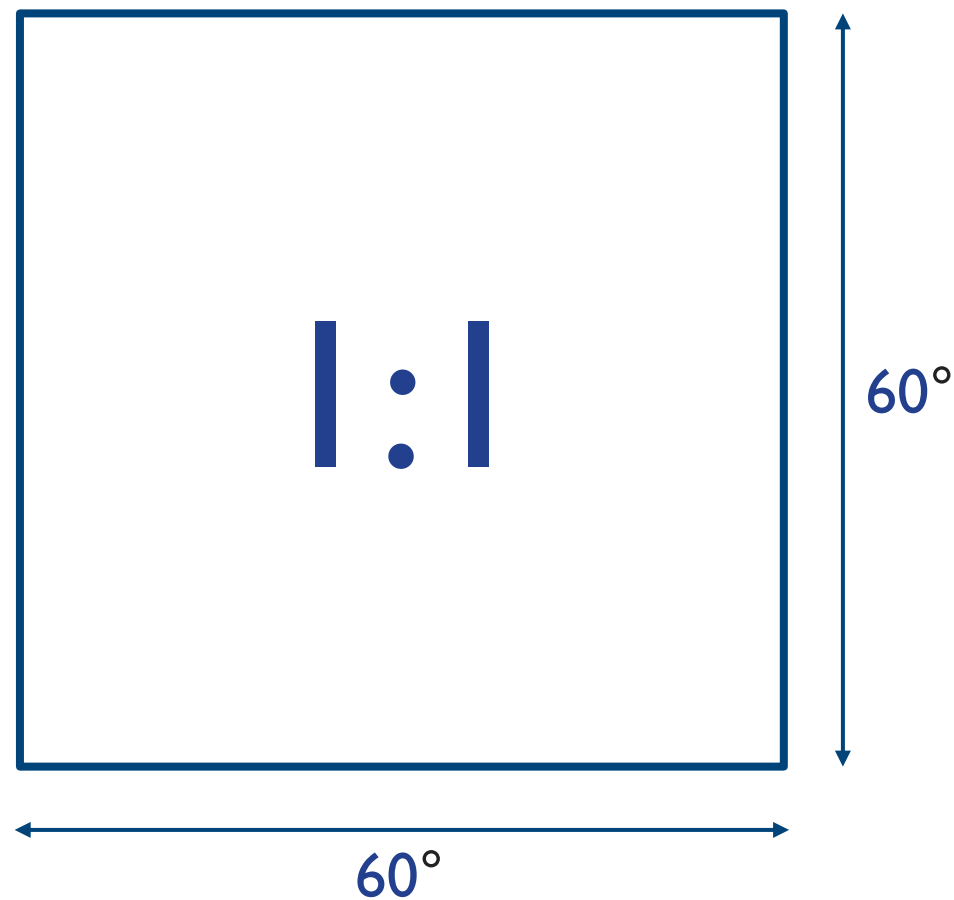
Field of View

- How does FOV relate to the aspect ratio?



Field of View

- How does FOV relate to the aspect ratio?



Field of View

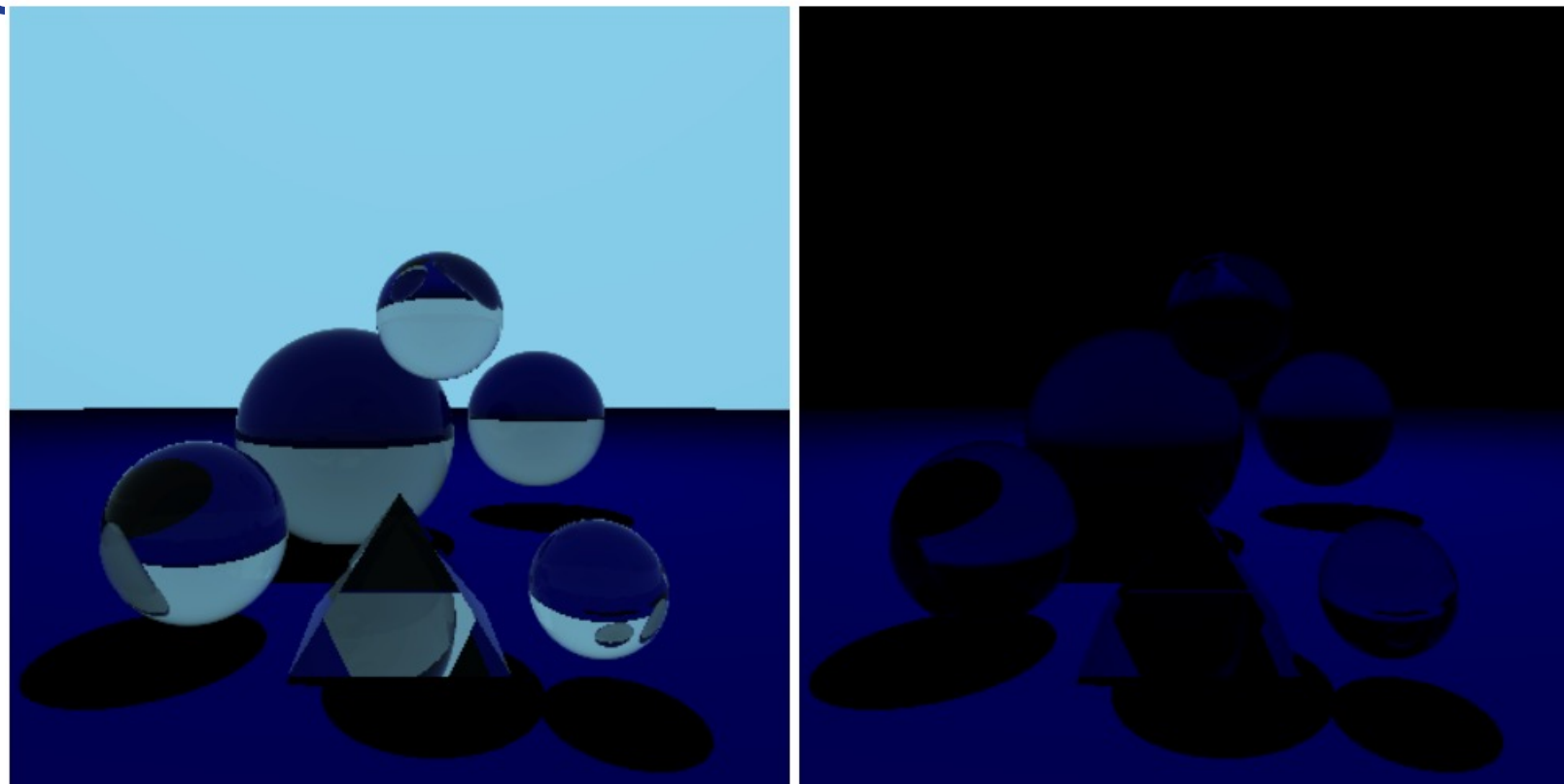
- Aspect ratio and FOV are important concepts! Why?

Field of View

- Aspect ratio and FOV are important concepts! Why?
- Ultra (21:9) and super-ultra (32:9!!) wide screens...
- Considerations in game development?

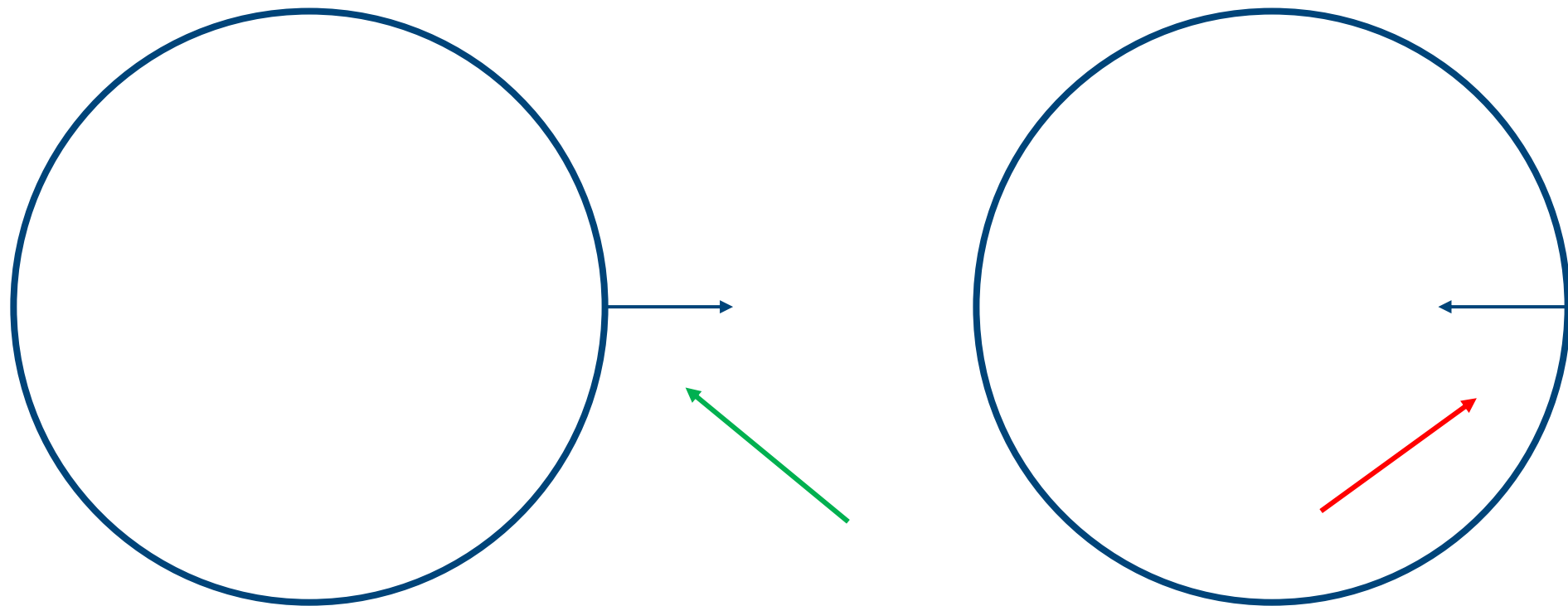
Stage 2

- **Lighting, reflection, refraction (+Fresnel), anti-aliasing**
- Getting harder... but still generally well done!
- Most common issue found in test case 3!



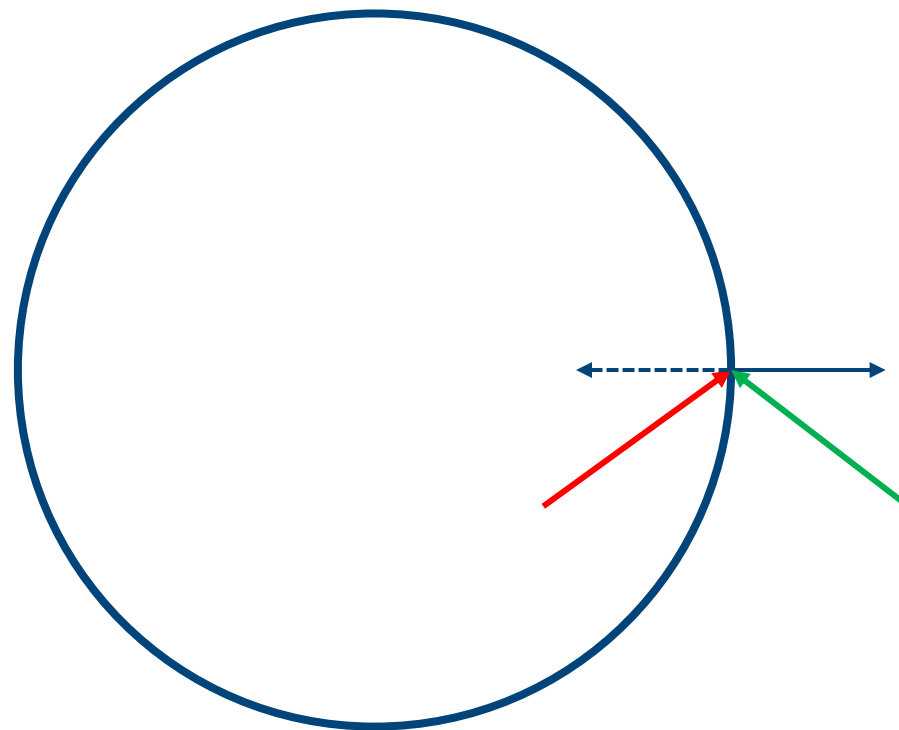
Stage 2

- Sphere intersections and normals



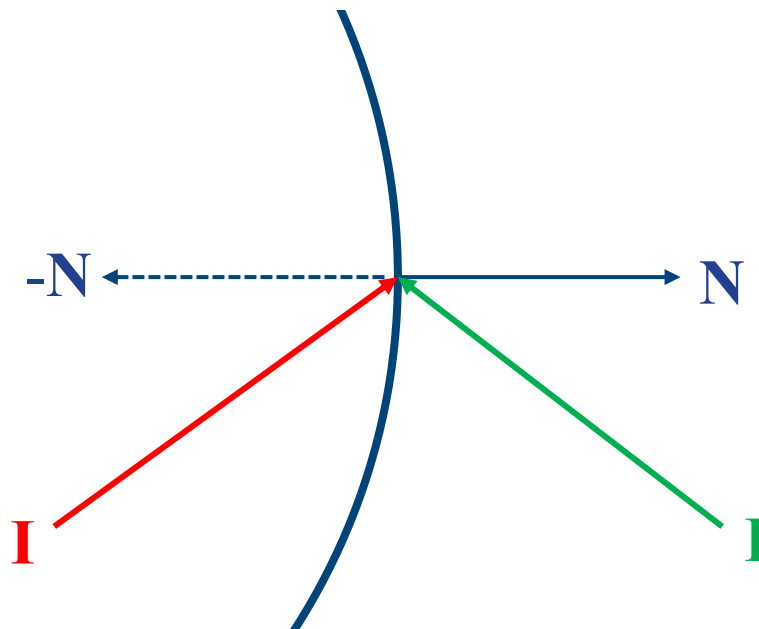
Stage 2

- How can you figure out the normal's direction?
- What maths operation can we use?



Stage 2

- **Dot product** to the rescue!



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dot}(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{N}) < 0 & \quad \dots \text{ use } \mathbf{N}! \\ \text{Dot}(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{N}) > 0 & \quad \dots \text{ use } -\mathbf{N}! \end{aligned}$$

Stage 2

- You probably thought about this with refraction!
- But it *generalises* for all lighting calculations!
- The sphere's `Intersect()` method should handle this transparently, *not* the ray-tracing logic!

Stage 2

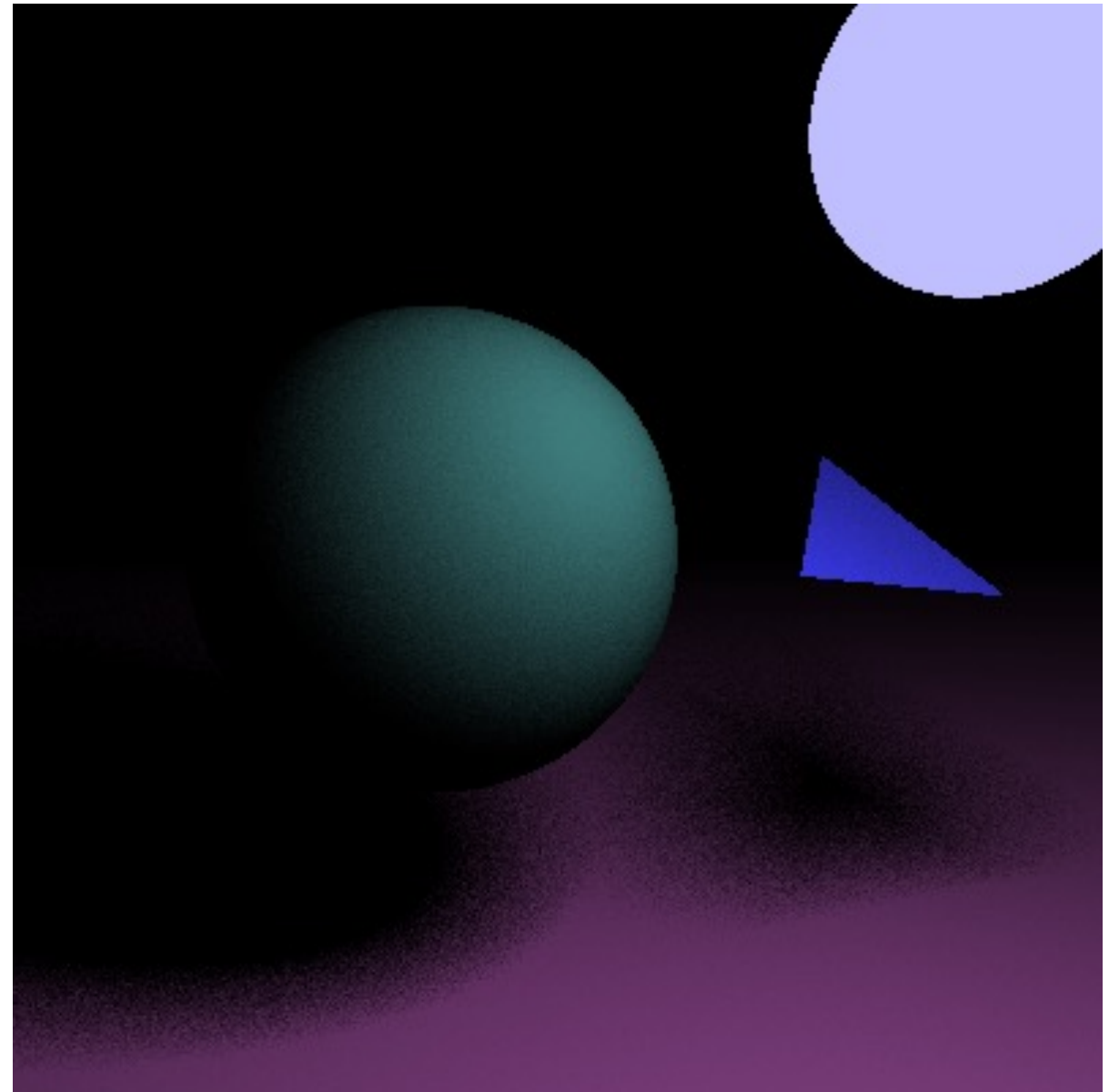
- Always think about **edge cases**
 - It's super important, not just 'academically'.
 - Come up with your own test cases!
-
- The refractive pyramid also tripped up many...
 - Why should a sphere be the only type of refractive object?

Stage 3

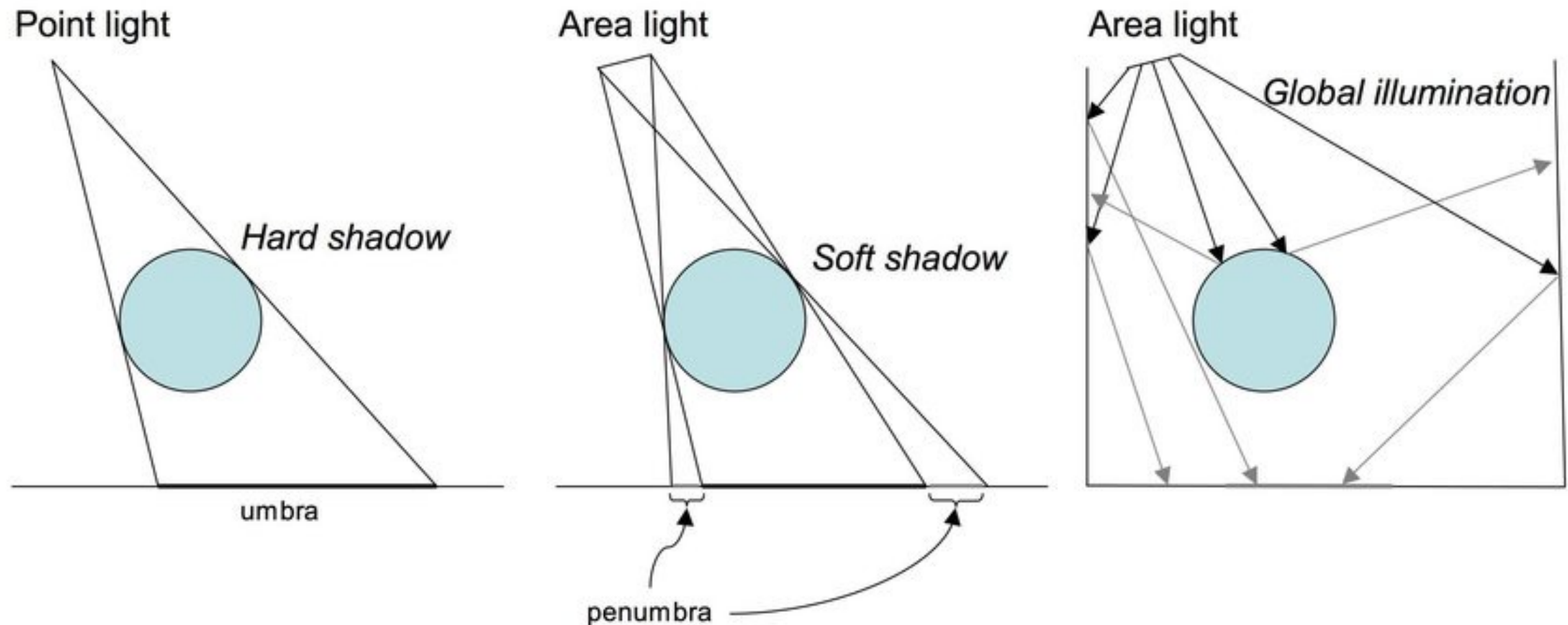
- Naturally a lot more challenging...
- Full marks was very rare!
- These were **research** questions, not just 'coding'.
- Not all questions had a perfect or 'correct' answer.

Stage 3A – Emissive Materials

- Emissive materials
- Soft shadows – why?



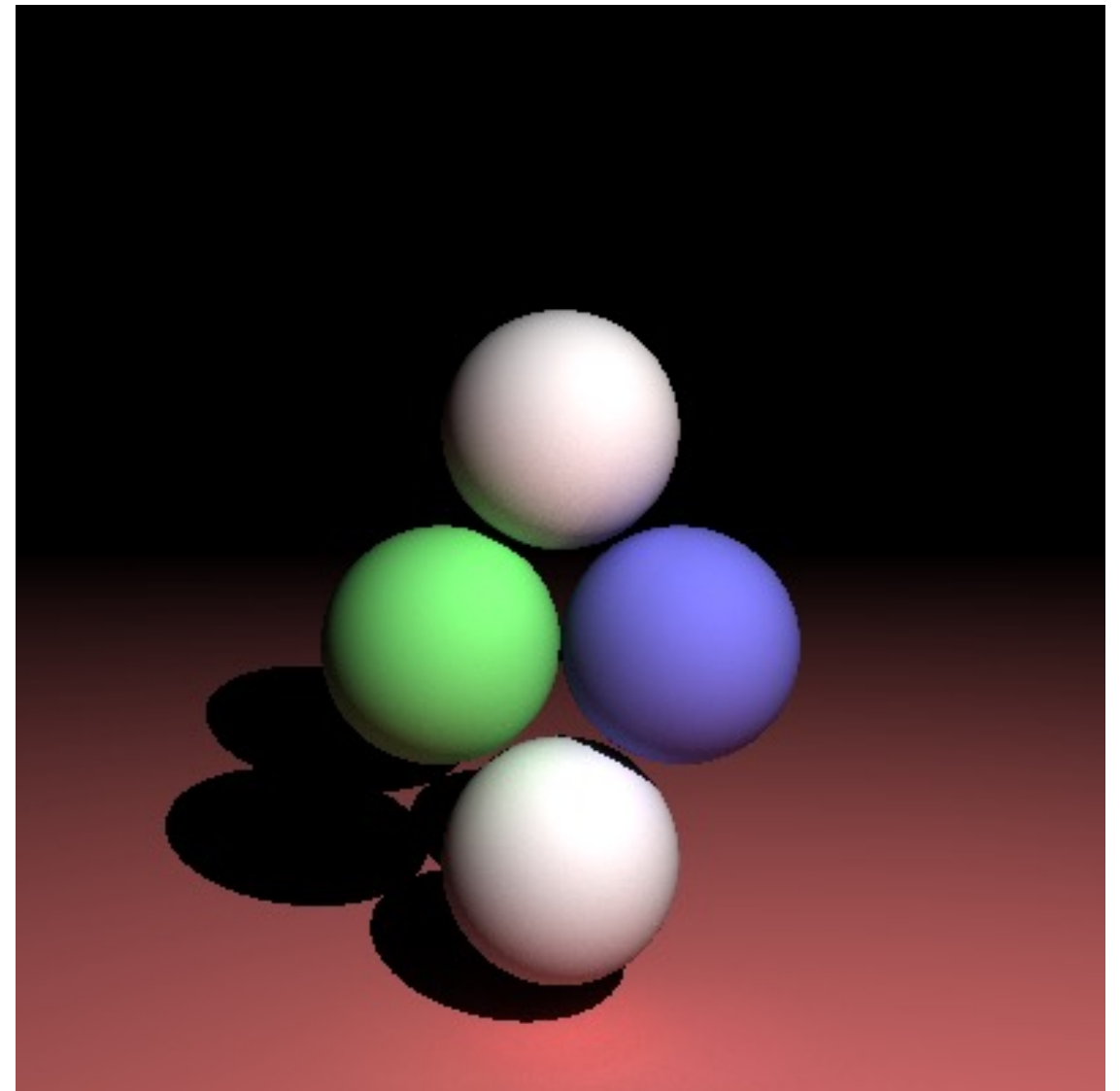
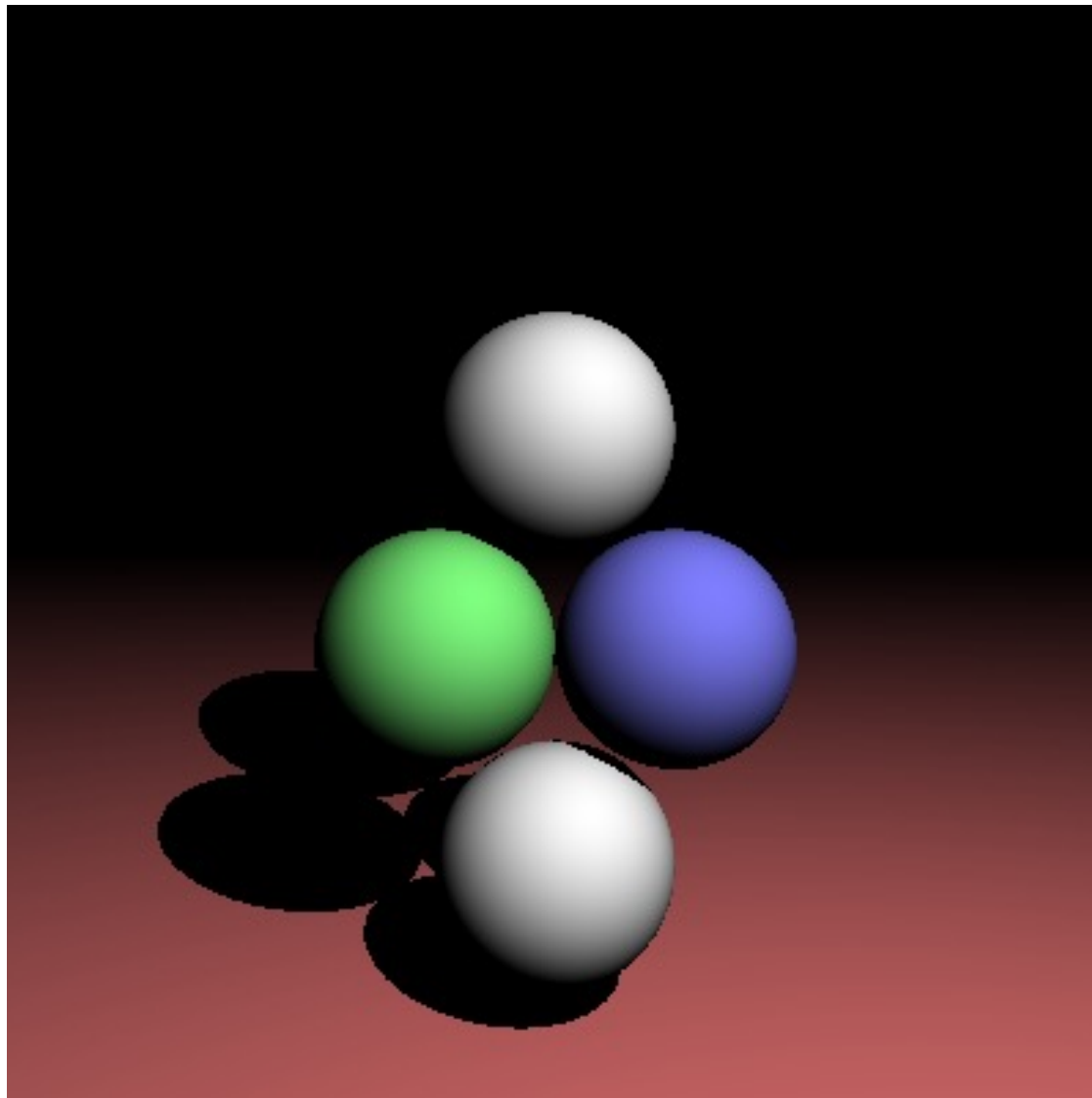
Stage 3A - Emissive Materials



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Different-approaches-to-shadow-creation-Hard-shadows-are-generated-by-approximating_fig11_265514880

Stage 3B – Ambient Lighting

- Ambient lighting

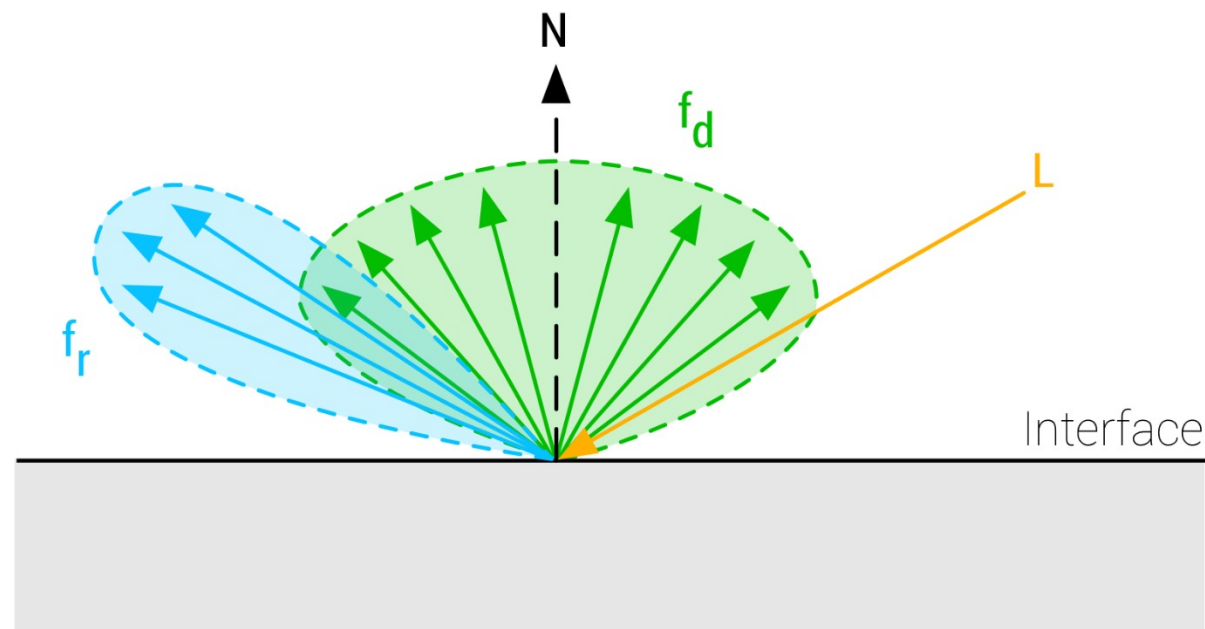


Stage 3B – Ambient Lighting

- Infeasible to simulate perfectly. Why?

Stage 3B – Ambient Lighting

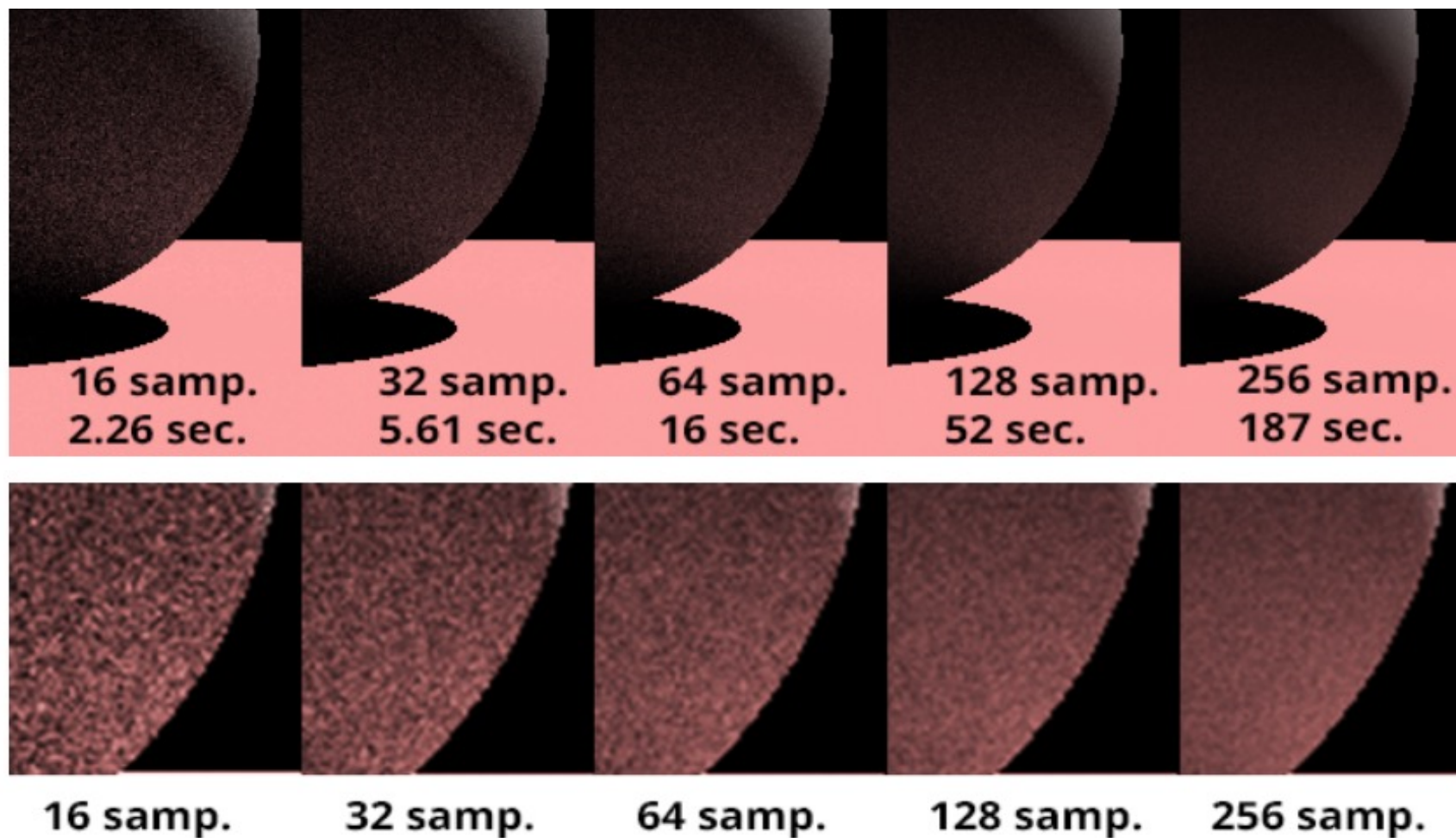
- Infeasible to simulate perfectly. Why?
- Need to use ‘Monte-Carlo’ techniques – ‘path tracing’
- Random simulation of rays in the scene
- ‘BRDF’ functions can model reflection for different surfaces



Source: <https://google.github.io/filament/Filament.html>

Stage 3B (and 3A)

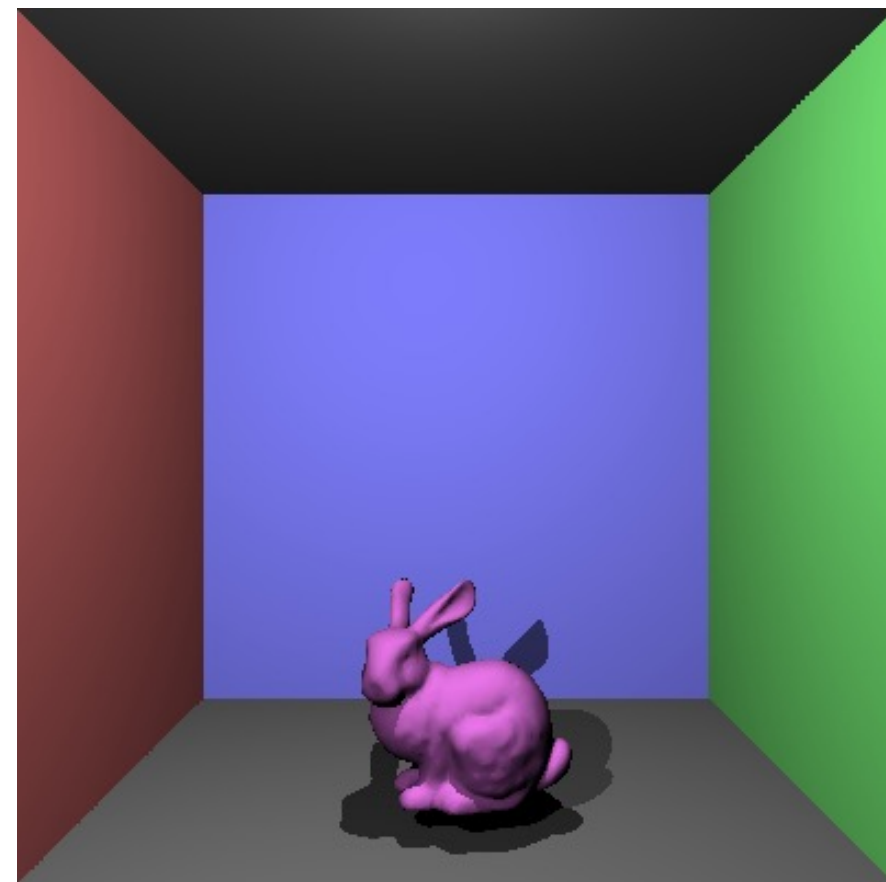
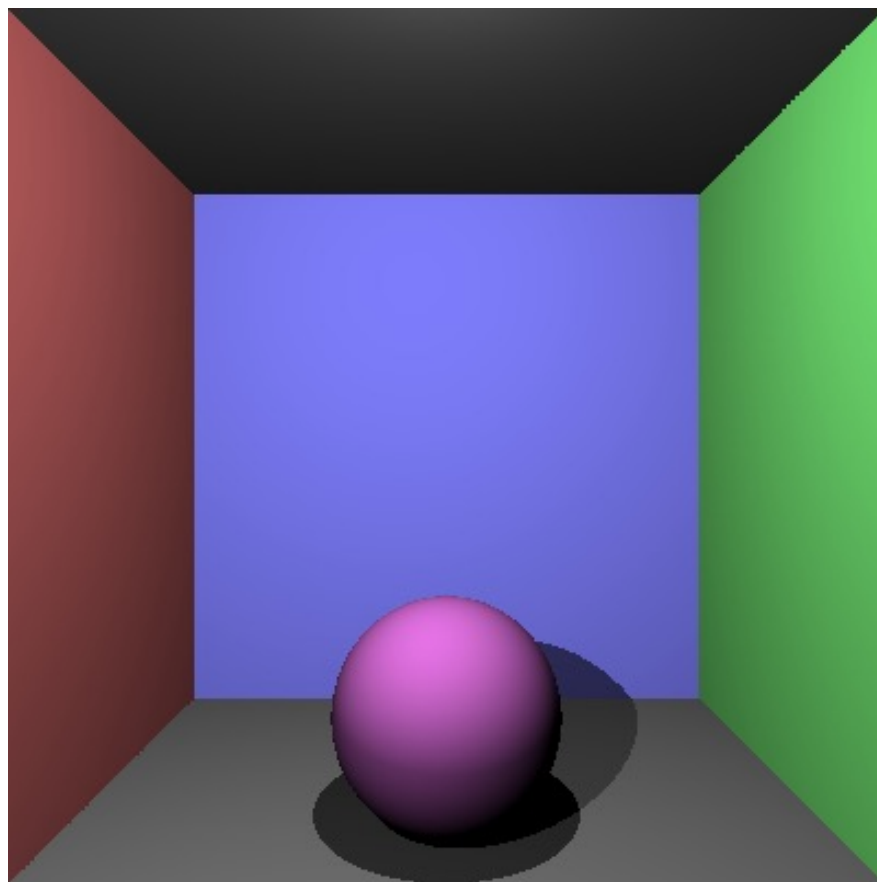
- **Noise** is also a key consideration!
- Trade-off between computation time and noise...



Credit: scratchapixel.com

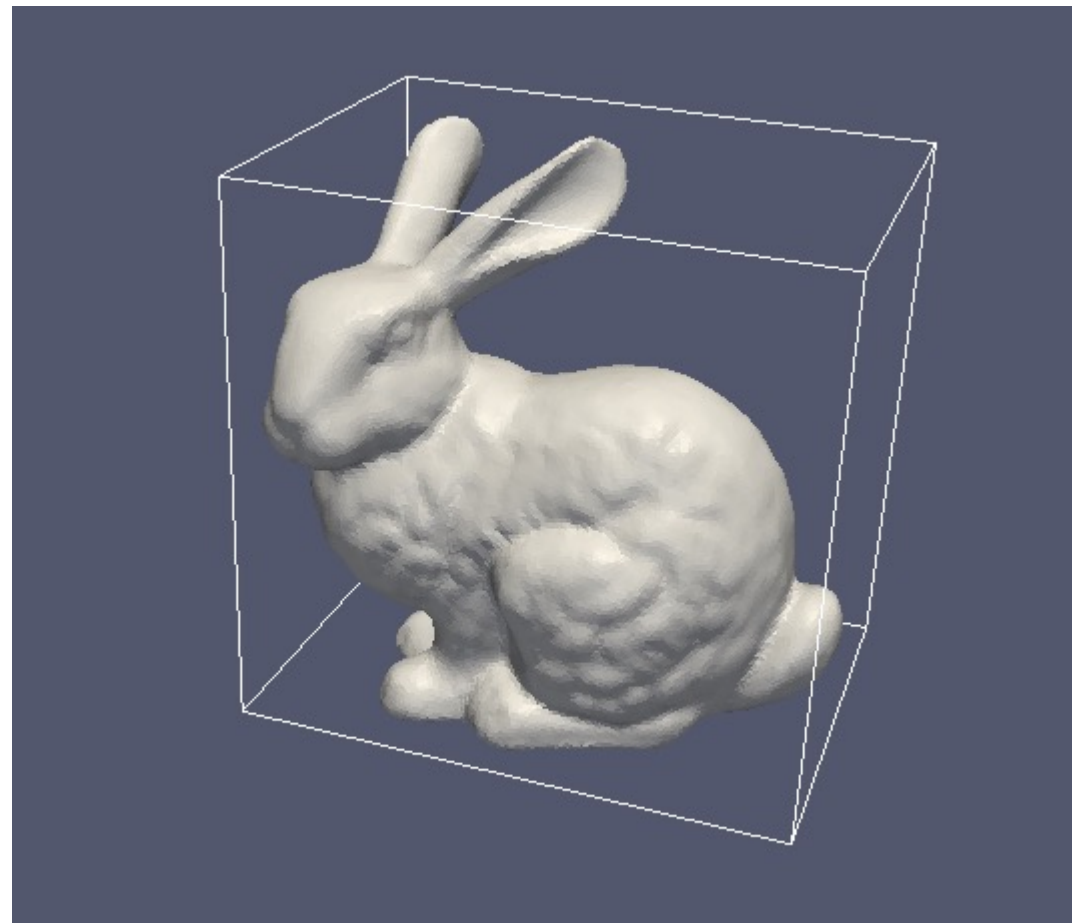
Stage 3C – OBJ Models

- More ‘straightforward’ than A/B, but lots of details!
- Vertices, normals, triangles, coordinate systems, etc!
- Also: Need to consider correctness **and** *efficiency*!



Stage 3C – OBJ Models

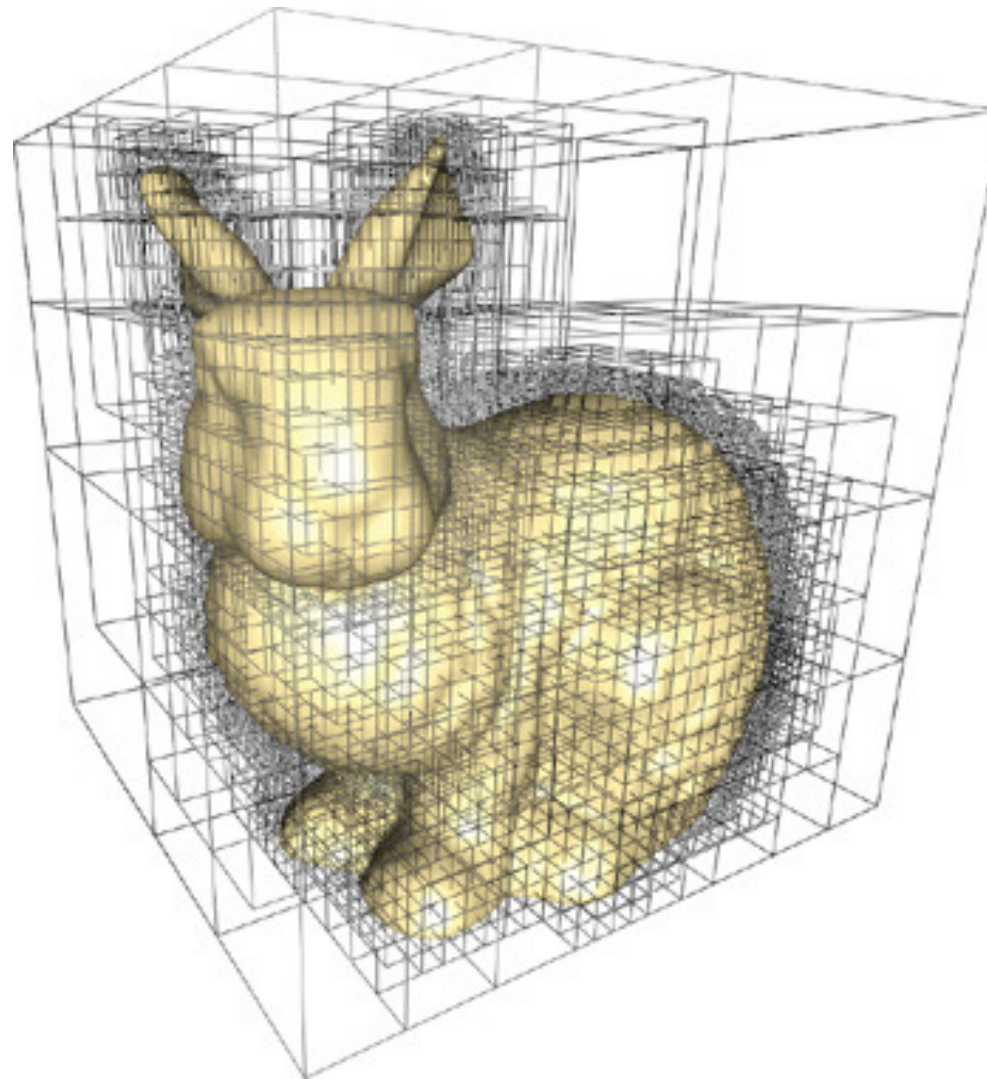
- **Efficiency:** ‘Spatial partitioning’ data structures
- Bounding volumes



<https://jamesgregson.blogspot.com/2011/03/latex-test.html>

Stage 3C – OBJ Models

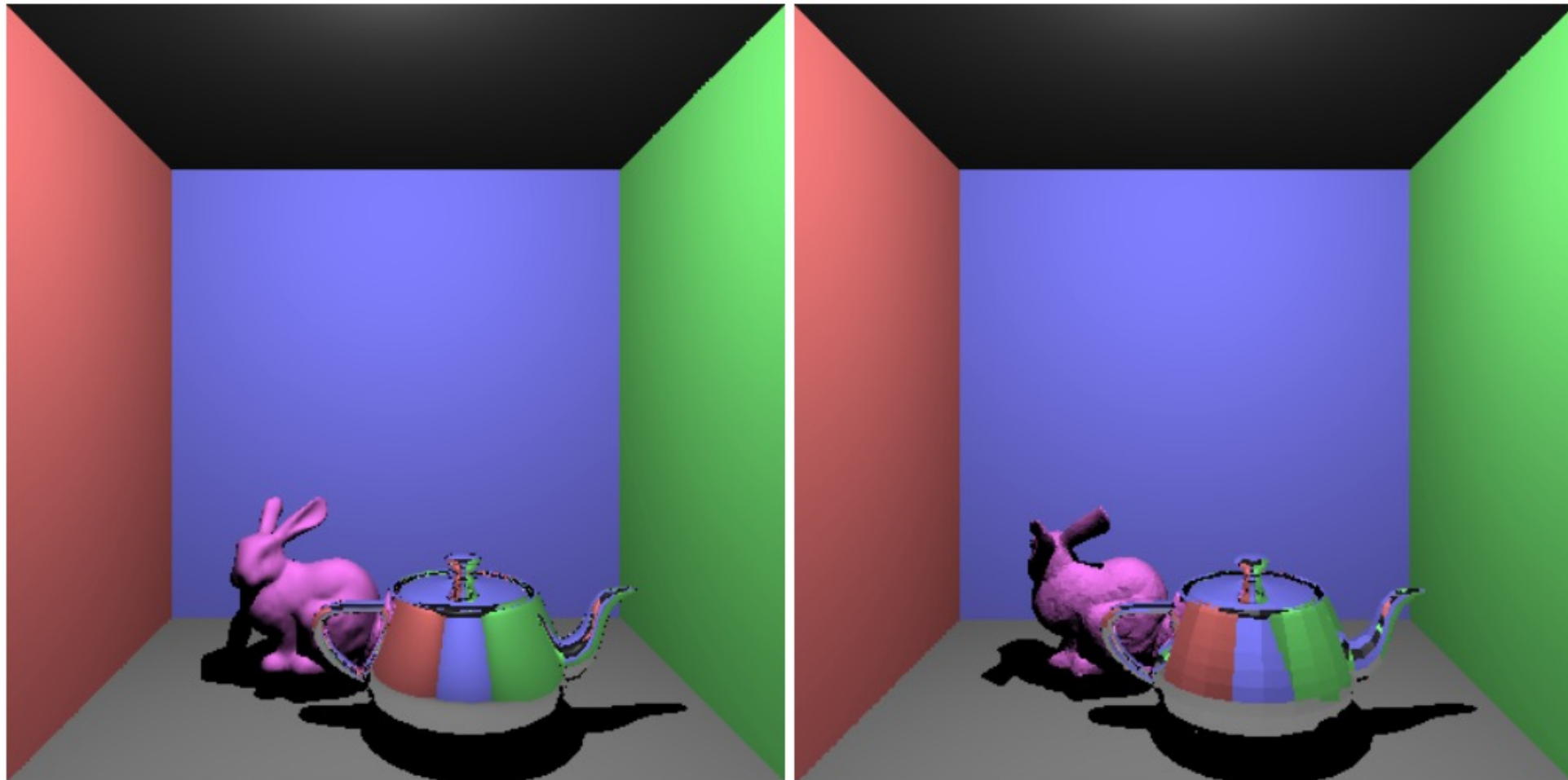
- Even better: Hierarchical Space Partitioning (e.g., Octrees)



<https://developer.nvidia.com/gpugems/gpugems2/part-v-image-oriented-computing/chapter-37-octree-textures-gpu>

Stage 3C – OBJ Models

- Other considerations
 - Coordinate system conversion (OBJ files are right-handed!)
 - Interpolating vertex normals (barycentric coordinates)

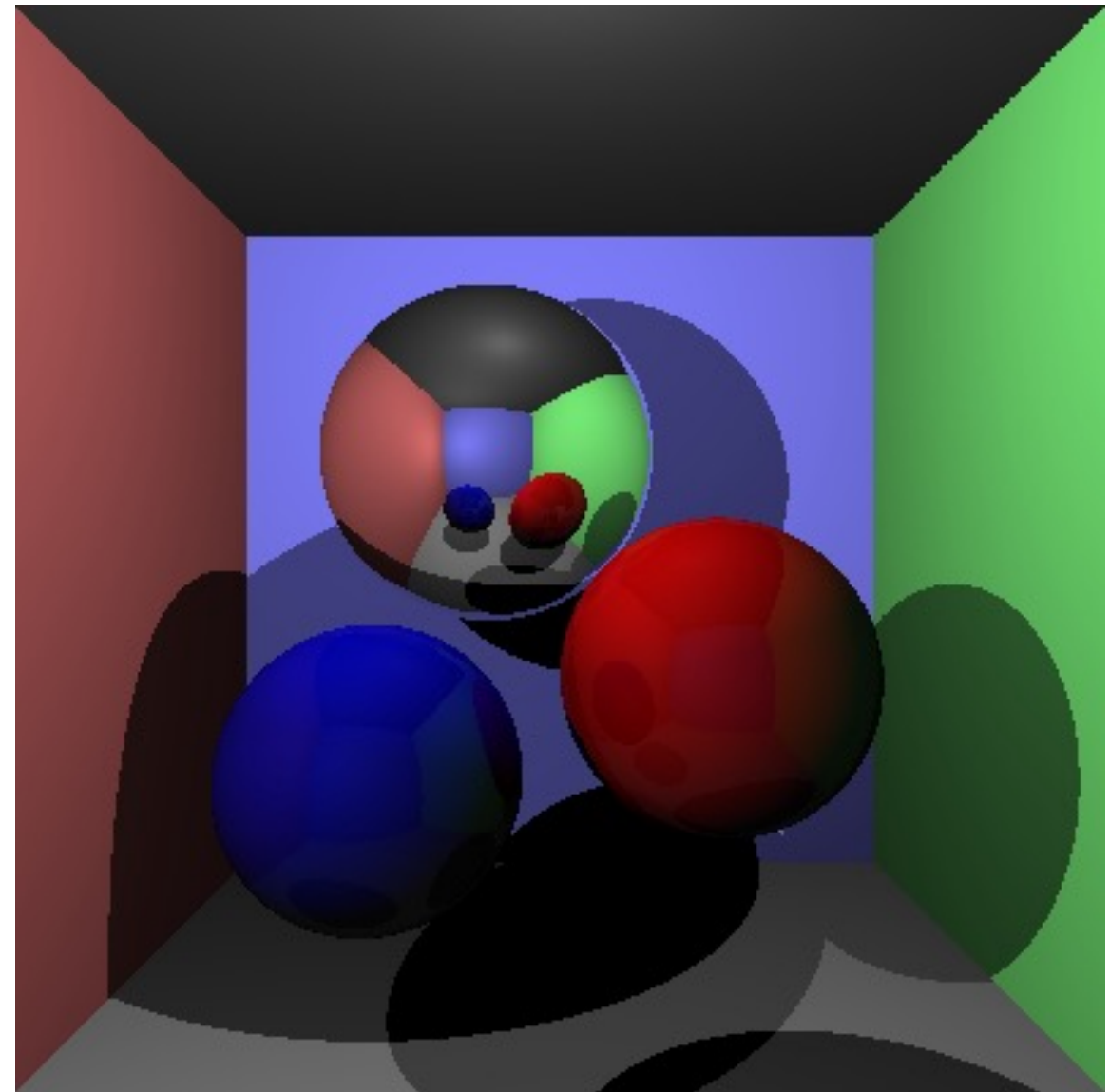


Stage 3D – Glossy materials

- ‘Glossy’ materials
- What do we mean by glossy?
 - Some reflection
 - Some diffuse reflection
 - Specularity
 - (Perhaps) Light ‘scattering’, depending on how ‘rough’
- Combining such components in a **realistic** way is important

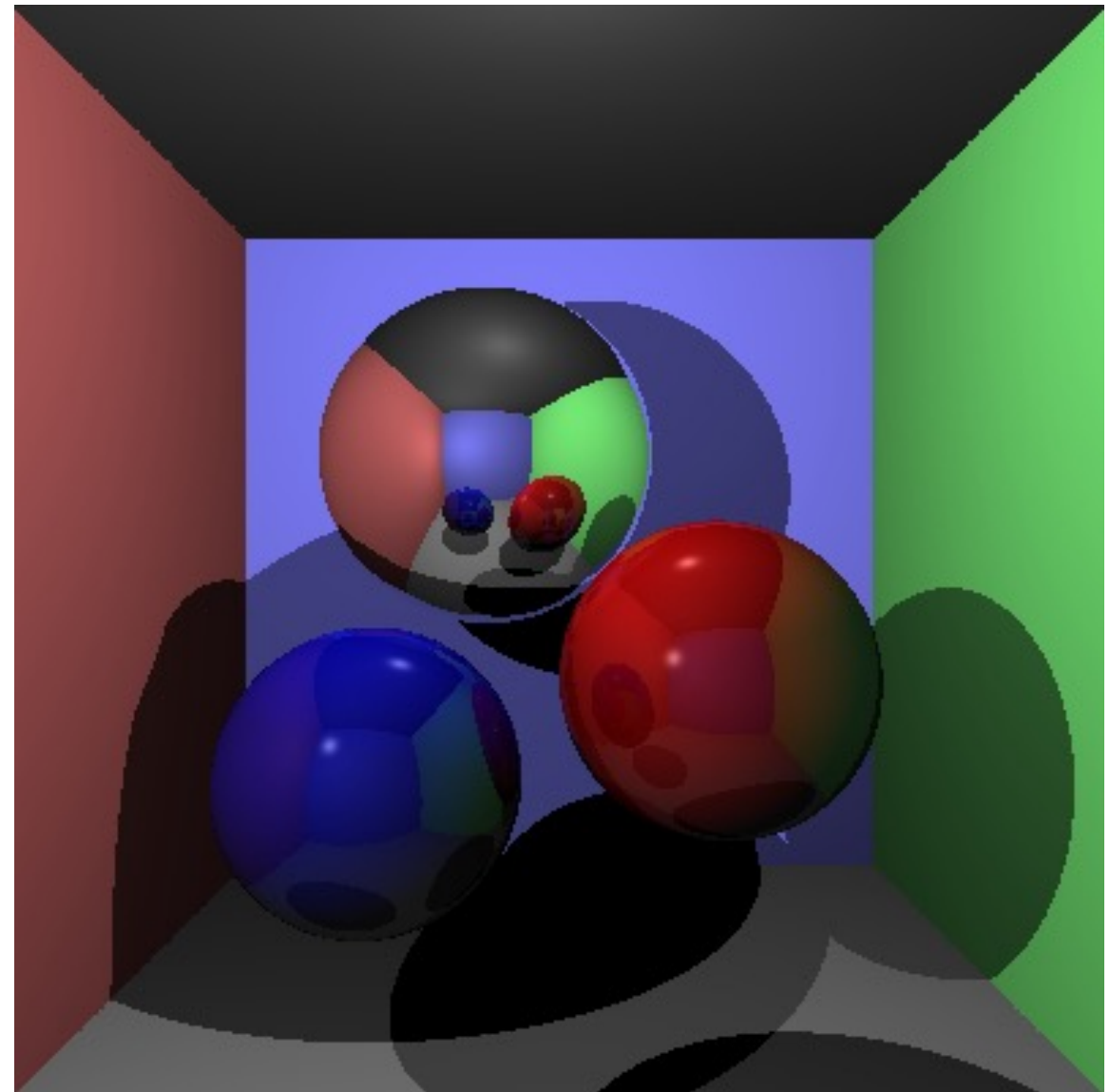
Stage 3D – Glossy materials

- Good start...
- Mix diffuse + reflection



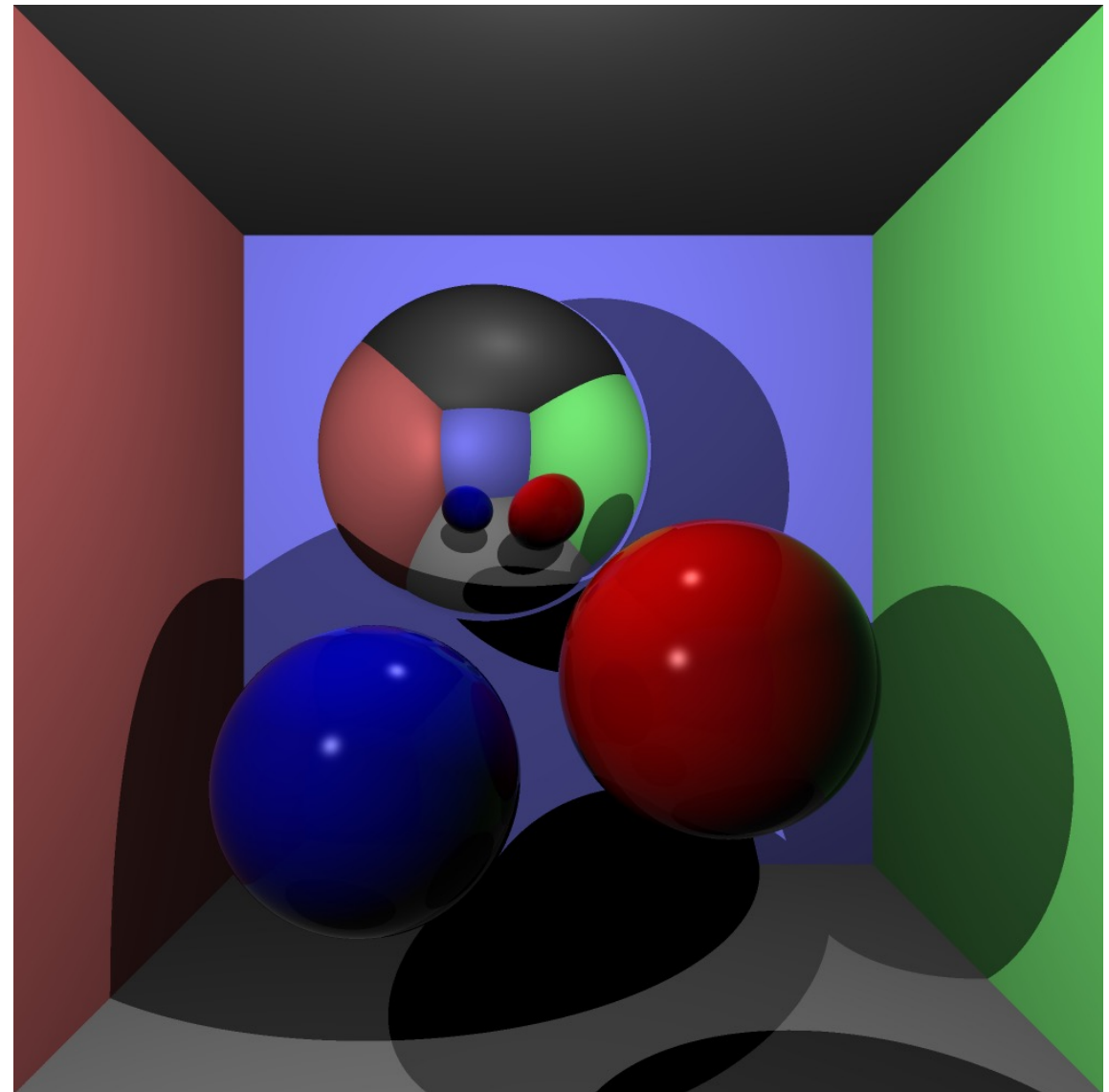
Stage 3D – Glossy materials

- Getting better...
- Mix diffuse + reflection
- Specular highlights



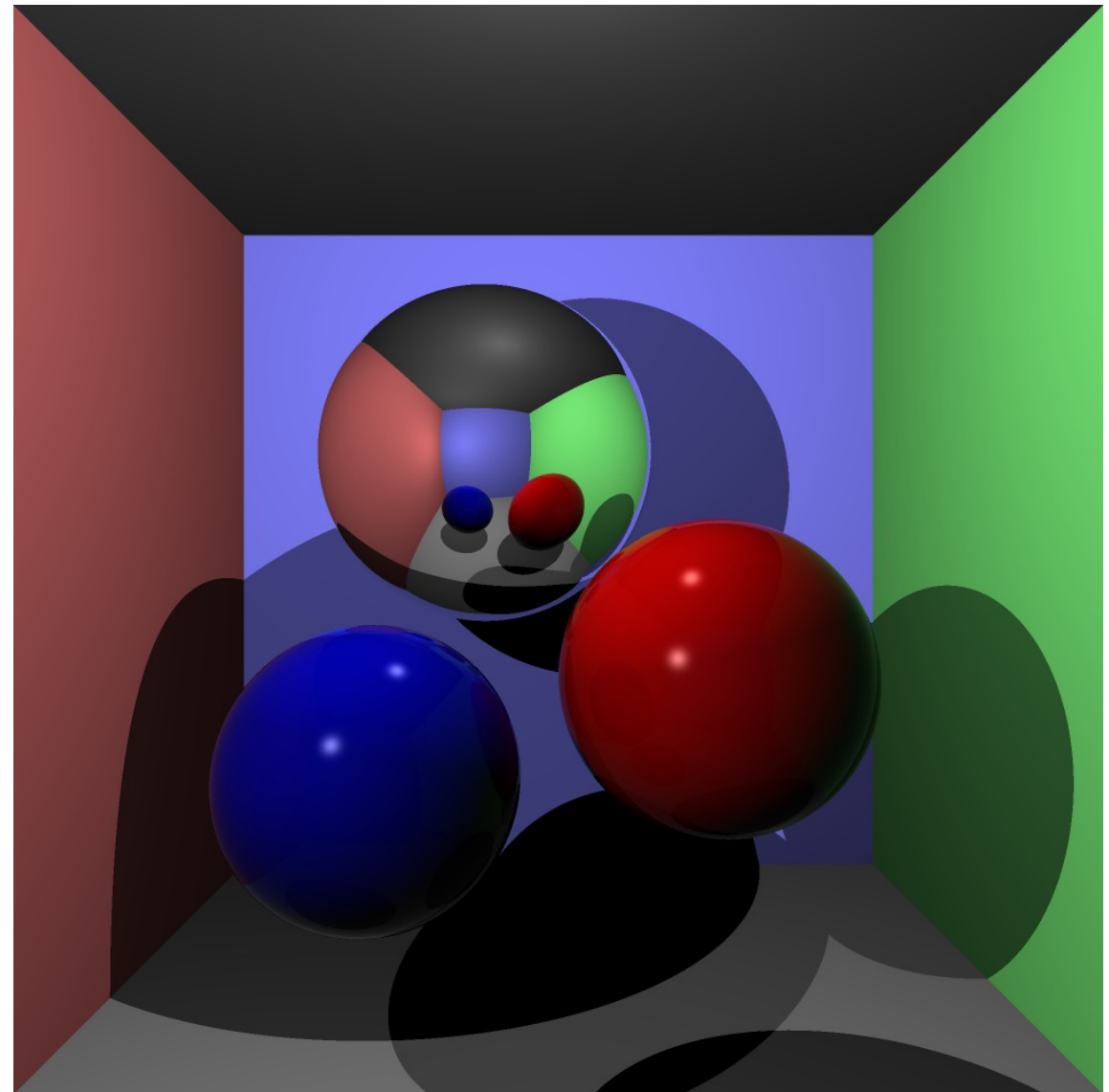
Stage 3D – Glossy materials

- Better still!
- Mix diffuse + reflection
- Specular highlights
- Fresnel effect



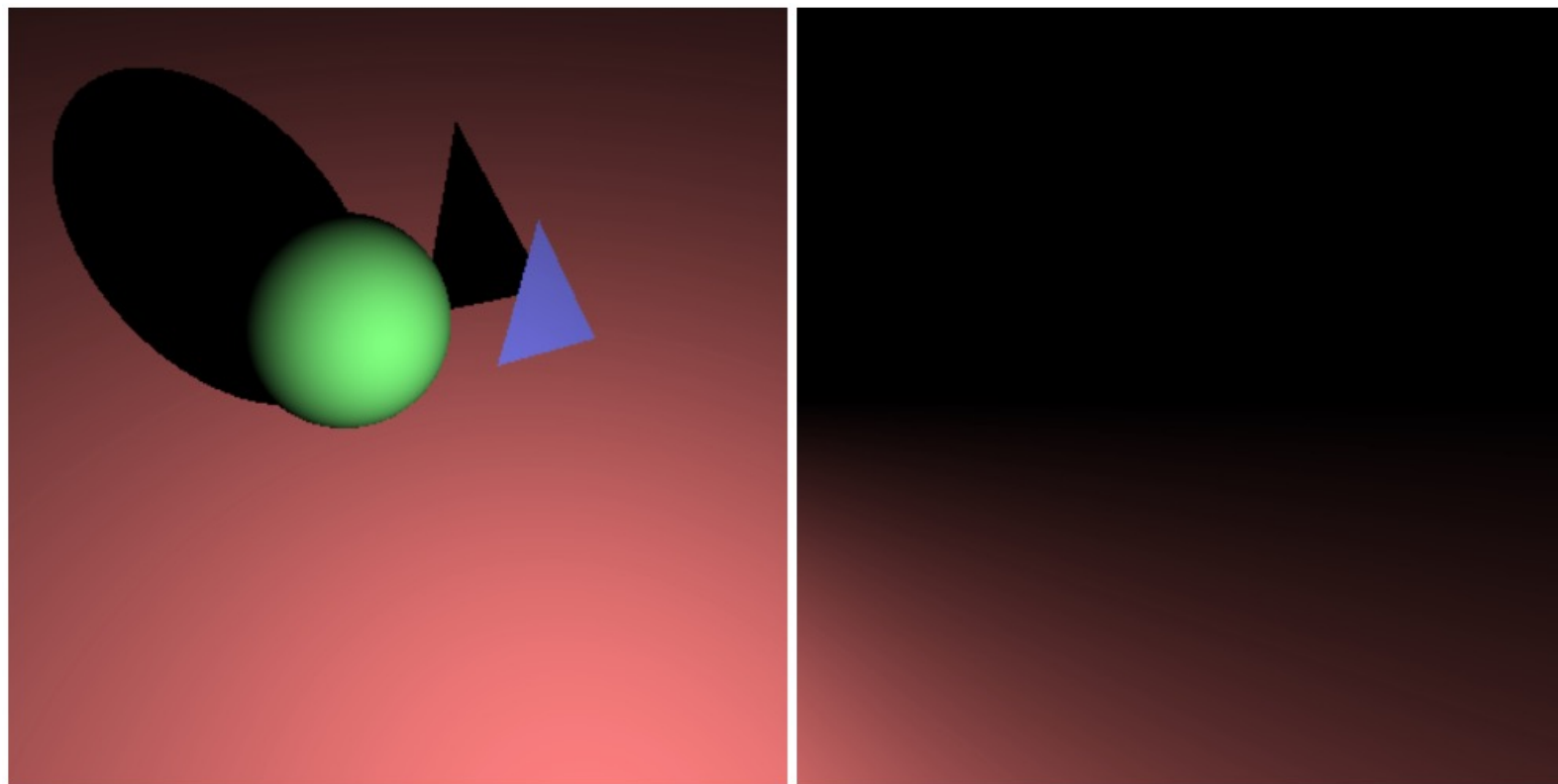
Stage 3D – Glossy materials

- Better still!
- Mix diffuse + reflection
- Specular highlights
- Fresnel effect
- Other methods valid too...



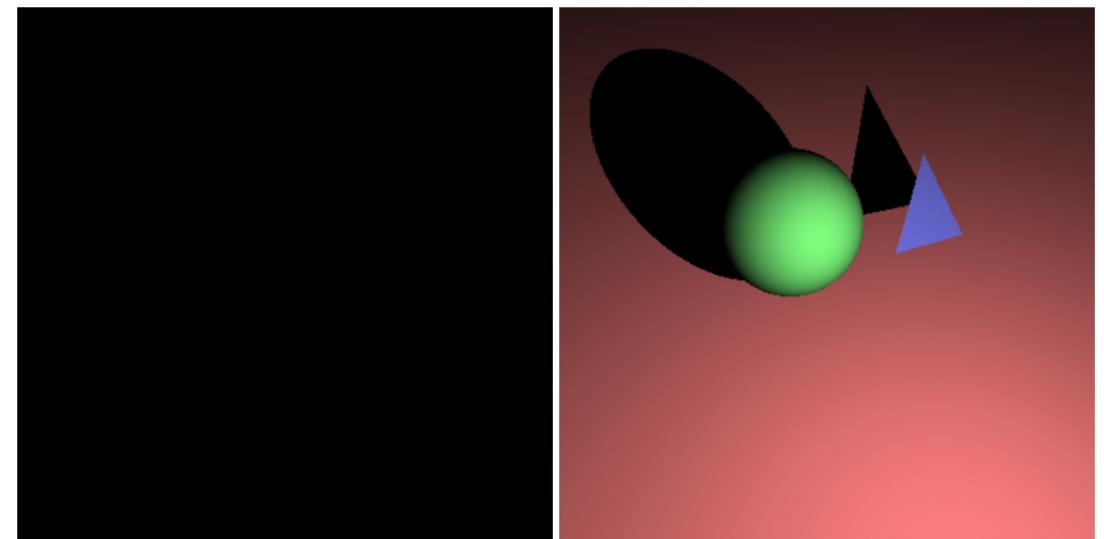
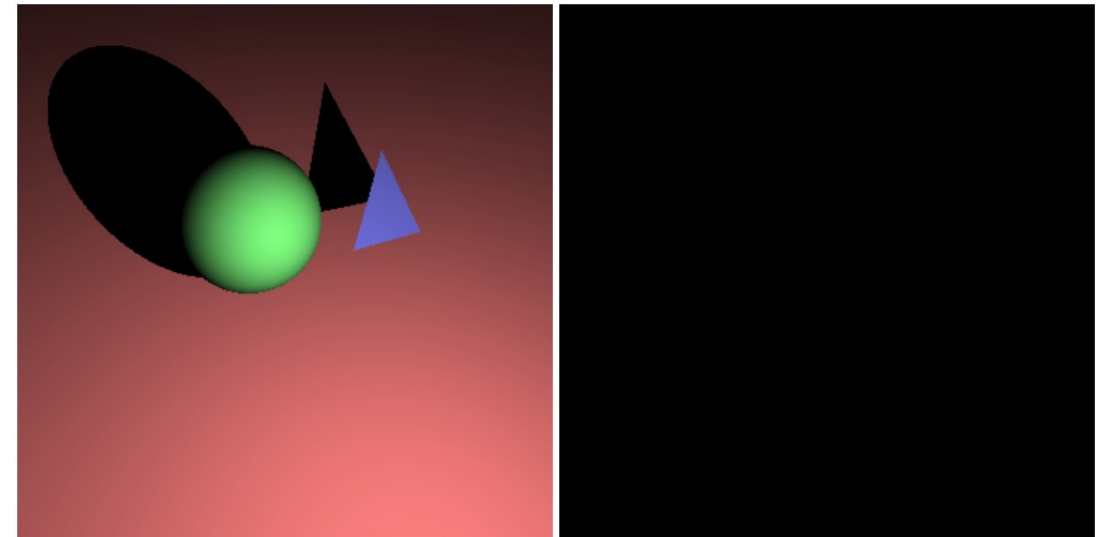
Stage 3E – Custom camera

- Custom camera position/orientation
- Using **angle** and **axis** to represent rotation
- Common issue: Interpreting **axis** as camera local z ‘direction’



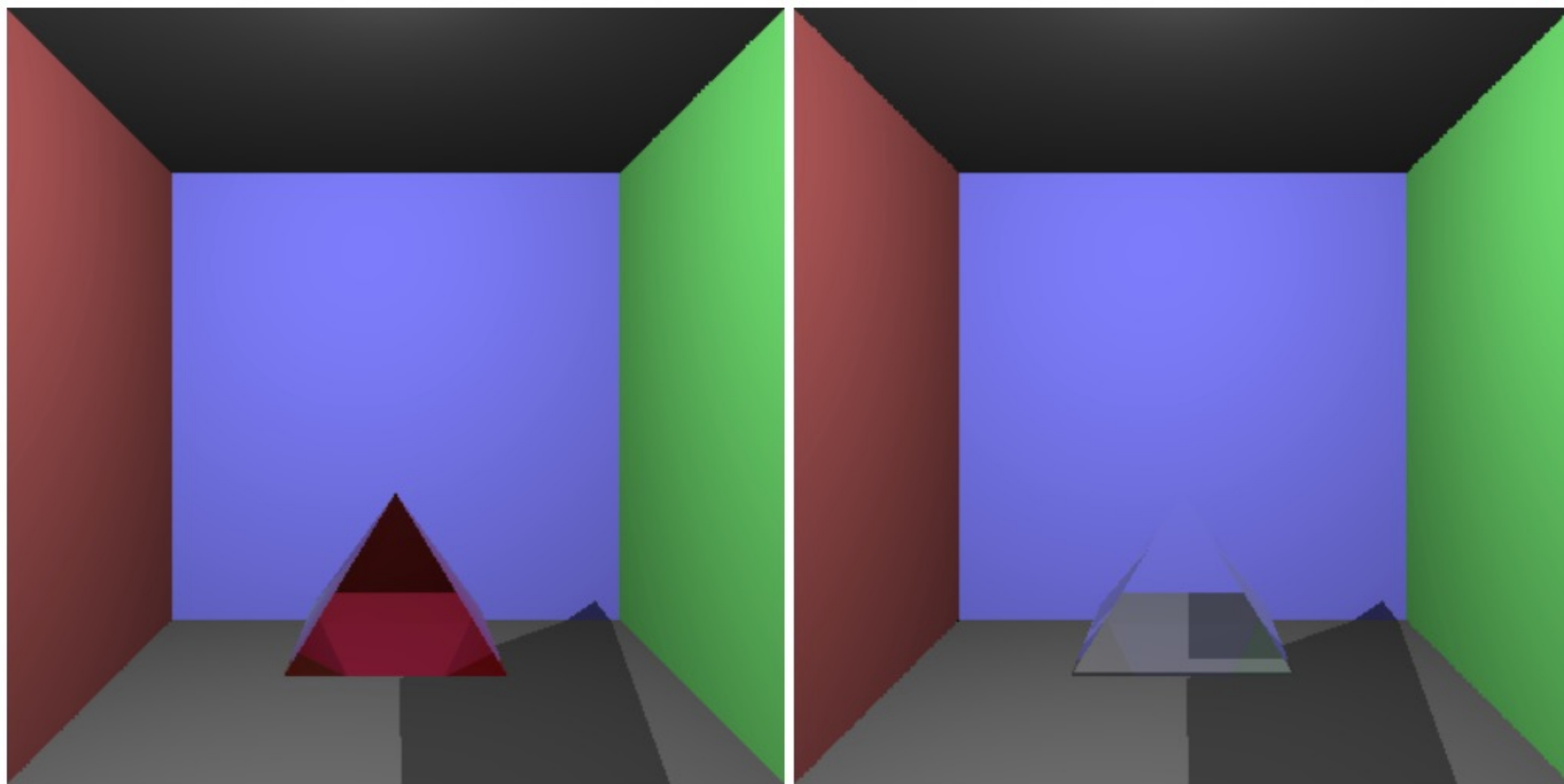
Stage 3E – Custom camera

- Another common issue:
- Wrong angle direction
- Left-handed coordinates!



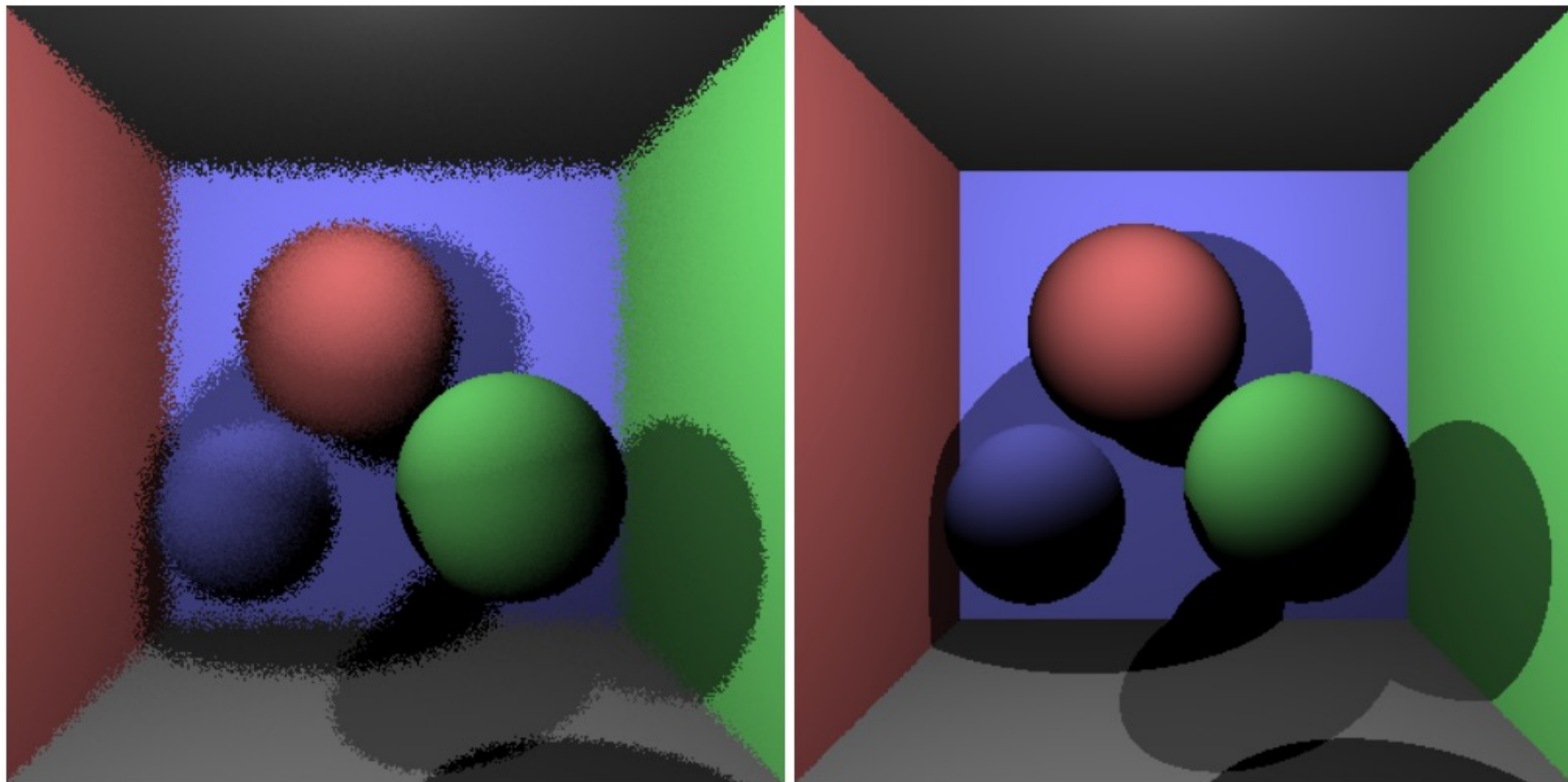
Stage 3F – Beer's law

- Generally well done, but often issues with the pyramid test



Stage 3G – Depth of Field

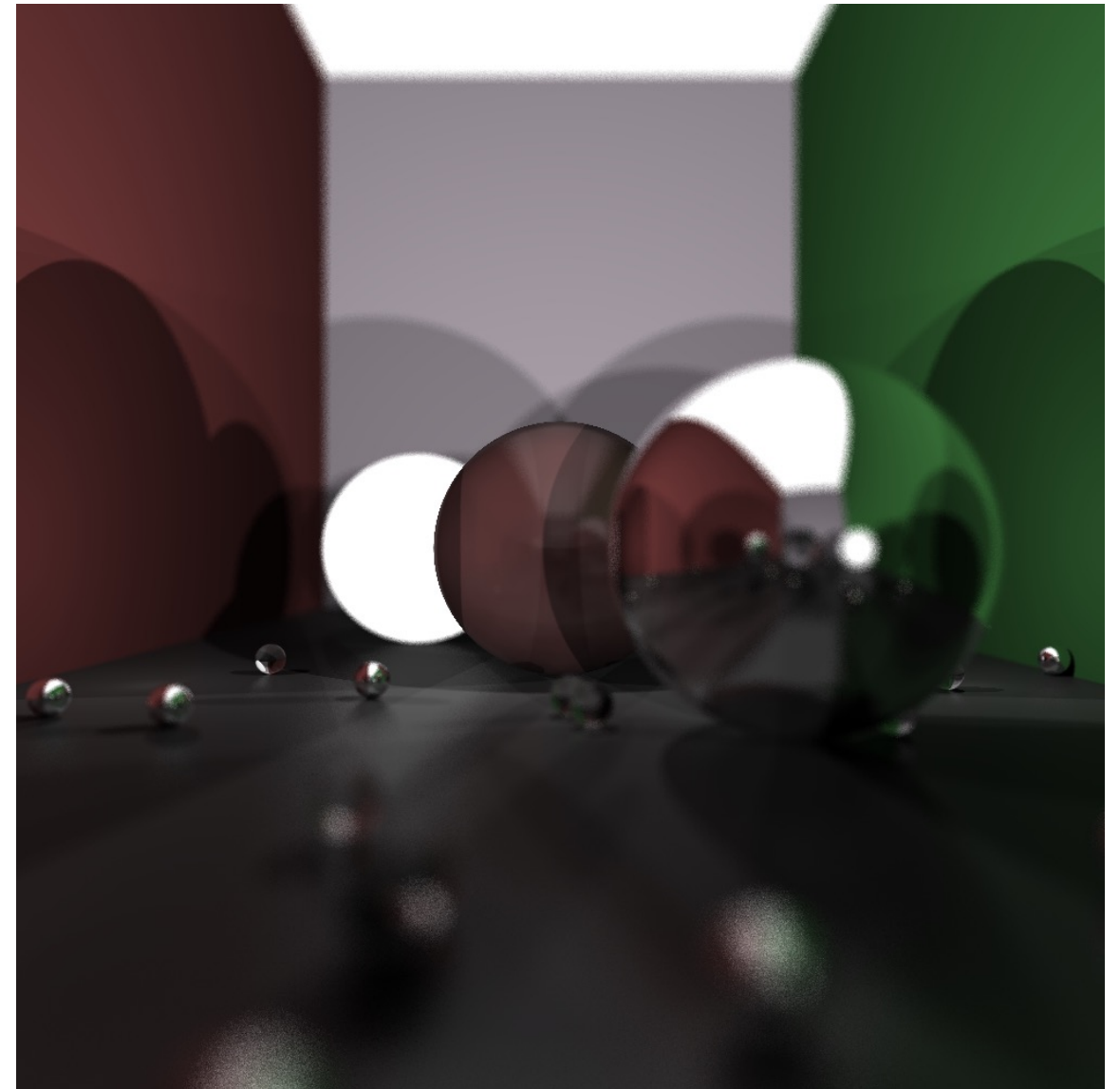
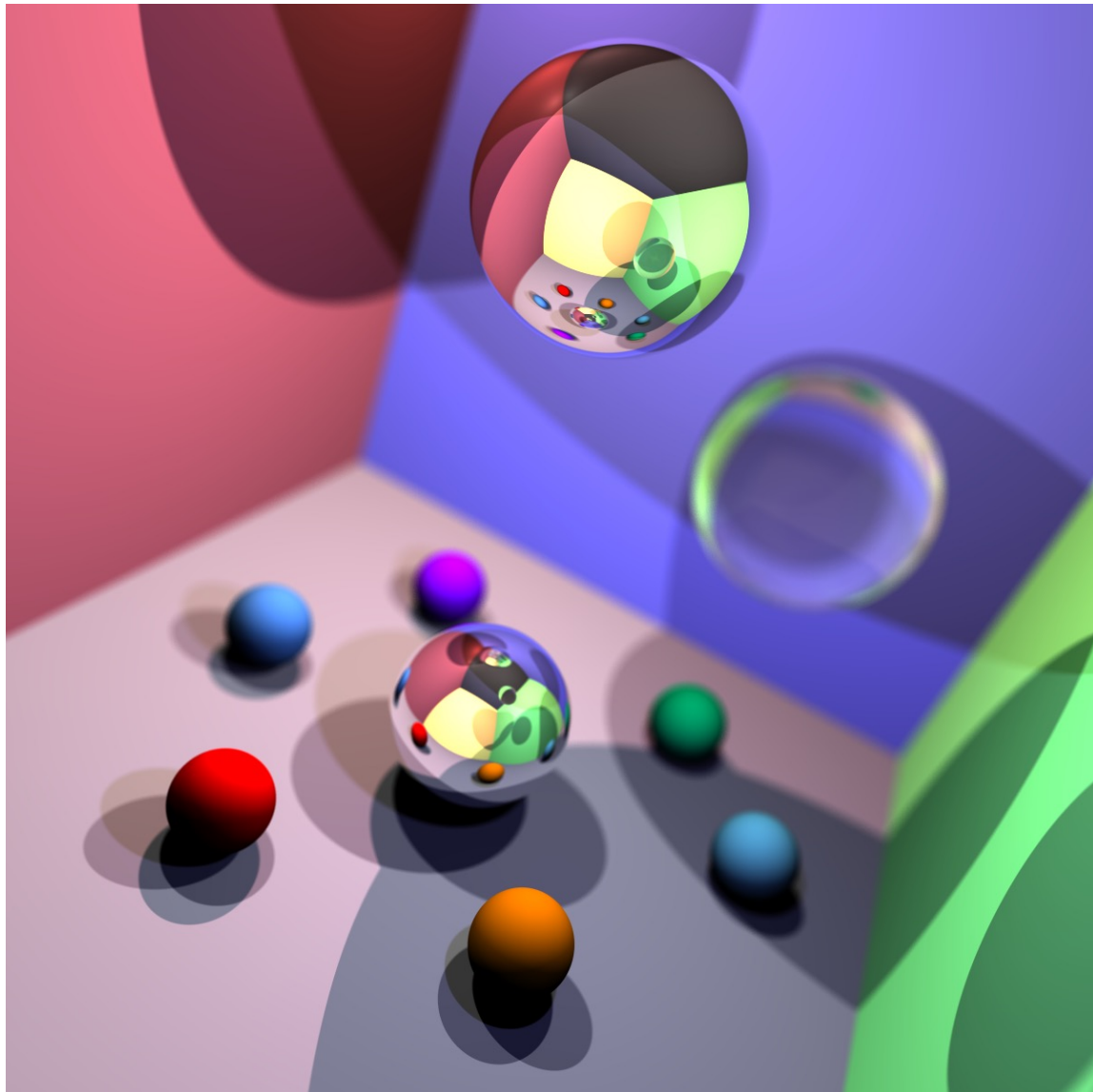
- Again, generally well done – sometimes nil output though!



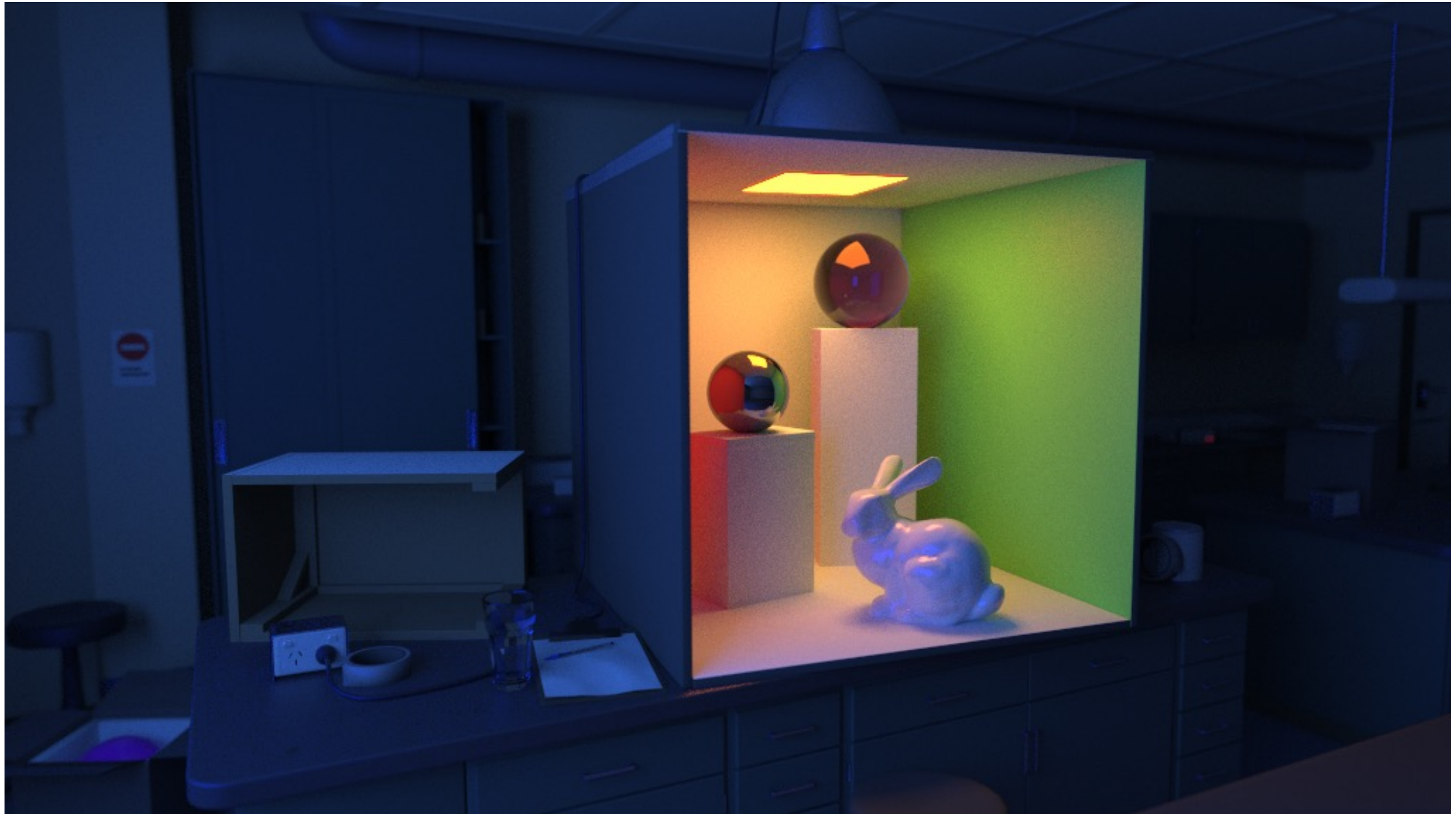
Final Render

- Criteria: **Coverage, Quality, Creativity**
- Interpret score as *additive* (even though subtractive rubric)
- High standard! Only the best images got 2.5-3 marks.
- Top scoring images:
 - Well implemented features (of course!)
 - Showed off all features, including ‘non-default’ resolution!
 - Quality renders – e.g., high AA/resolution, minimal noise
 - Very unique scene layout, *or* some artistic flair

Final Render



Final Render



Key Takeaways

- Read specifications closely – nitpick at everything!
- Graphics programming often requires research.
- Develop reliable debugging strategies.
- Always watch out for ‘edge cases’!
- Test, test, test

What's next...

- **Project 2...**
- Very different goals, but shared underlying theory
- Good shader programming requires a strong theoretical and mathematical understanding!
- Your 'graphics toolbox'...
 - Vector maths
 - Light theory
 - Ray-object intersections (very useful in game dev!)
 - Spatial data structures
 - And more!

What's next...

- Project 2...
- **FAQ: What can I use from the asset store?**
 - A: In short, purely *artistic* assets – **not** code or game logic.
 - Models, textures, images, sounds, music, etc...
- **FAQ: Can I use the Unity shader graph?**
 - A: Not for *assessed* shaders – they need to be your own **HLSL code**.
 - You are welcome to use workshop shaders as a starting point.

Questions

- Personal project questions: email your tutor!
- General questions – ask away!