



# KHULNA UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

## KUET

### SESSIONAL REPORT

Department Of CSE Course No. CSE 4908

Experiment No. 0

Name of the Experiment Project Report on Rail station design

Remarks

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## Objectives:

- To implement design a scene based on a Real life Rail station
- To implement texture, curved surface on the project.
- To make the scene dynamic

## Introduction:

OpenGL 3.3 has become a modern tool for designing complex and real life scene. It has a long pipeline. Among the pipeline we can work on fragment shader and vertex shader to make the scene realistic or animated.

In this project we have used phong shading and vertex technique for fragment shader.

## Scene description:

The Rail way station is divided into some part. At first in the outside it has parking lot. There are road and green.

Then comes to ticket counter. there are 4 ticket counters and there are fare chart. There is a door for booking counter. In the front glass gate there is a scrolling text for welcoming the participants.

Then there is entrance to main platform in the main platform ticket counter. There is a gate. Now when the gate is opened there is the platform.

In the platform there is cylindered pillars in one platform and there is some fans. in the other platform there is a brick wall and square pillars.



In middle of two platforms there are two rail tracks. then the rail tracks have steel tracks and concrete middle pillar. In the other platform there is a train standing. The train moves when key pressed.

Requirements

Cube drawing:

The first thing we need in this project is a cube. To draw a cube at first we take the vertices of the cube. Then it is placed in VBO. The indices are placed in EBO. Then we ~~can~~ connect all information in VAO. This VAO would be used to draw cubes in further direction.

Draw sphere:

Sphere is a basic ~~str~~ structure in scene drawing

To draw a sphere we need the Radius of center and the ~~center~~ radius will gradually decrease while going up and going down. so we have to build vertices like this and then we use triangle fan to draw the whole sphere.



Fig: To draw a sphere using triangle fan.

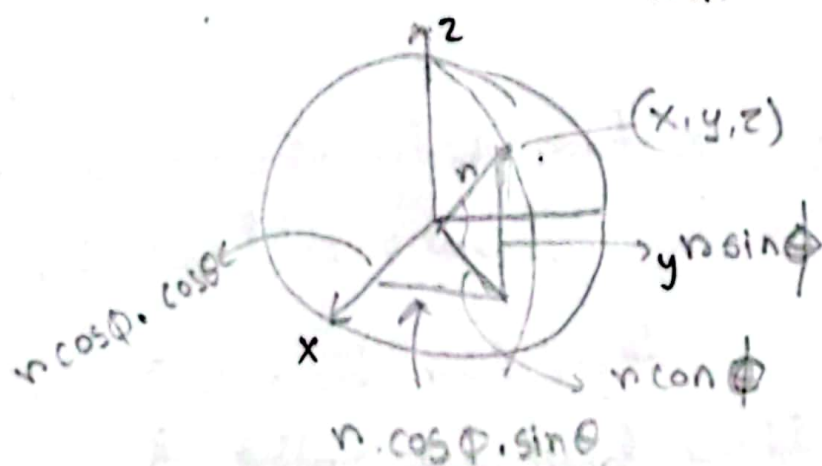


Fig: math behind the sphere.

At each step,

$$x = r \cos \phi \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \cos \phi \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \sin \theta$$

## Draw Cylinder:

In the circle we have to calculate the new Radius by using  $\cos\theta$  and  $\sin\theta$ . Here in cylinder there is no such calculation, we just have to take one axis and rotate the point along the axis and thus we get cylinder.



Fig: Cylinder

## Lighting:

One of the most important part is lighting. Here 3 type of light is present.

- (i) Ambient Point Light
- (ii) diffuse Directional Light
- (iii) Or Spot Light.

Each of the light has 3 properties.

- (i) Ambient
- (ii) Diffuse
- (iii) Specular



Ambient light is where the lights come from other sources. Diffuse Lights are the main light of the Light. The specular Light is shiny light.

In the object we calculate the normal at each vertex. Then we calculate the light and attenuation at that vertex. we calculate the color of the vertex by using multiplying the object color property and Light color property. Thus we get color.

## Texture:

The texture is attaching an image over a shape.

~~The texturing is done~~ — we have an image in

world co-ordinate and in ~~in~~ object co-ordinate

the co-ordinate is  $(S, T)$  we map the world

co-ordinate  $(x, y)$  to  $(S, T)$  and get the texture

Linear texture mapping: Here texture is directly mapped into cube shape keeping the aspect ratio fixed.

Here is an effect called aliasing effect in which create distorted images to solve this problem we use mipmapping technique where we store magnified and minified image. For example  $128 \times 128$ ,  $64 \times 64$

To bind the texture we use

`glBindTexture()` function

then for image we use

`glTexImage2D()` function

it has some parameters

level: Mipmap level

component: How many channels are there (RGB, RGBA)

width, height: of image

Border format: it says in which format we are

storing the image



Here we don't have to give the property of object. It is directly taken from the curve image it self

Bézier curve: Here there would be some control points. Then we draw curve and take points ~~then~~  $\rho$  is considering an axis. Thus, as just like the cylinder we can draw convex shape through Bézier curve control points.

## Methodology:

1. At first there is a road. we have used Road texture to generate the road.
2. There are lamp post over the road. Each lamp post holds a spot light. we know the attenuation of spot light is  $\cos \alpha$

where  $\cos \alpha$  is dot product of light direction and vector of light position and fragment position.

$$L = \text{light position} - \text{fragposition}$$

$$\cos \alpha = L \cdot \text{light direction.}$$

if the fragment is greater than  $\cos \alpha$  then there would be no light. ~~And if there is something~~ otherwise intensity will be  $\cos \alpha$ .

Then there footpath texture is drawn.

4. Then there is a door. The door opens like rotating. To implement this we had to translate the axis of Rotation to (0,0,6) point and then we rotate it then we translate back to its original position.

5 then there is a sliding texture. It is a continuous translation. we see cube which comes one after another. Door can be opened using P key and closed using O key

After that there is a continuous ticket counters  
There are force chants on the wall. There is a gate  
to platform.

6. In the platform there are fans. The fans are  
rotated using its middle center of mass as an  
axis. The axis is translated and then rotated  
and again translated back.

7. Finally there is the train with its engine. we  
can press L to start the train and it moves  
slowly.

8. The platform and roof has their texture of  
their own.

9. Roll, Pitch and Yaw is also implemented.  
for front, we have to calculate the sine angle  
of pitch.

$$x_{front} = y \cdot \sin(\text{pitch})$$



- when we move along keeping the Z axis as axis it is called ~~roll~~ Yaw
- when we move keeping the y-axis as axis of rotation its called yaw pitch
- finally Rotation along x axis is called pitch Roll.

## Discussion:

~~The~~ ~~pro~~ All of the discussed topic has been implemented in the project. ~~The~~ At first there are 3 type of light. Then there has been rotation and translation and continuous ~~Rotati~~ translation (scrolling text). The dynamic object has also been designed (train, ~~fun~~) a The texture is used to draw the engine, roof, Road, face chart, counter not. Etc

Finally curved surface like semicylinder, fully cylinder, wheel has also been drawn with this project.

While doing project the texture was sometimes black and white. The black and white texture was rather solved with png format image. Moreover the texture use needs heavy ~~gpu~~ gpu computation. Still all the problem was overcome and ~~we have solve~~ the project was completed.

## Conclusion:

This was a difficult project. Every mathematical calculation has to be precise and the concept of topic has to be very clear. In the project we have implemented a Rail station model. Lighting and texture was also added. So we ~~to~~ apart from difficulties, we have successfully completed the project.

## Reference:

1. Learnopengl.com
2. wikipedia.com.