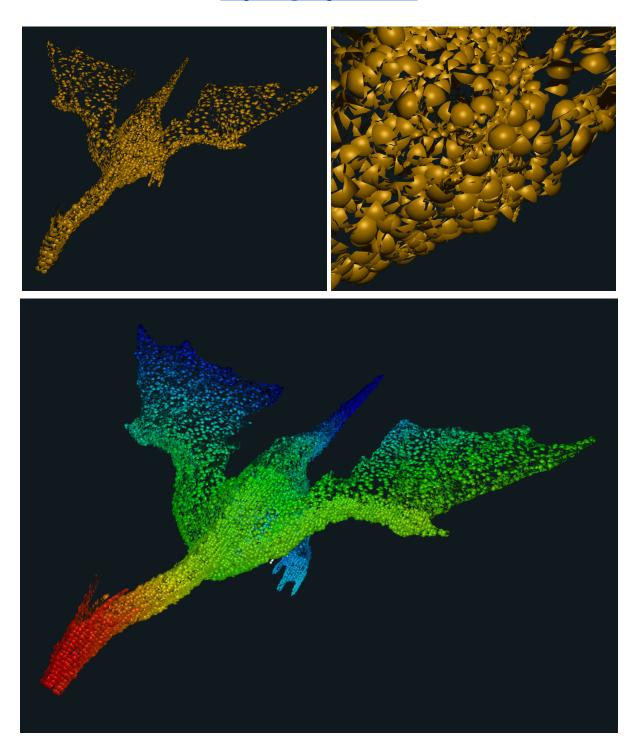
# CS 457 Project #7 Geometry Shaders: Turning a Polygonal Model into a Collection of Spheres Annette Tongsak

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### Video link

To create this display, I:

# quantsph.vert

1. Set gl\_Position to gl\_Vertex since we're doing matrix multiplication in the geometry shader

# proj7.glib

- 1. Implemented calls to quantsph.vert, quantsph.geom, and quantsph.frag
- 2. Set parameters for the following variables so they appear as sliders in GLman:

a. uLevel how many levels to subdivide the triangle

b. uDiam diameter of the spheres
c. uQuantize quantization multiplier
d. uKa ambient lighting
e. uKd diffuse reflection
f. uKs specular reflection

h. uLightX x-coordinate of light positioni. uLightY y-coordinate of light positionj. uLightZ z-coordinate of light position

k. uColor object color

I. uSpecularColor color of light used for specular reflection

specular exponent

m. uRedDepth Z depth in eye coordinates at which ChromaDepth starts for red

n. uBlueDepth Z depth in eye coordinates at which ChromaDepth starts for blue

o. uUseChromaDepth boolean to toggle ChromaDepth

3. Specified the dragon OBJ

g. uShininess

### quantsph.geom

- 1. Brought in GLman variables as uniform int/floats
  - a. uLevel
  - b. uQuantize
  - c. uDiam
  - d. uLightX
  - e. uLightY
  - f. uLightZ
- 2. Specified output variables:
  - a. gN normal vector
  - b. qL vector from point to light
  - c. gE vector from point to eye
  - d. gZ eye coordinate depth of a vertex
- 3. Specified variables:
  - a. V0, V1, V2 3 vertices of the original triangle
  - b. V01, V02 differences between the vertices
    - i. V01 = V1 V0

- ii. V02 = V2 V0
- c. CG centroid of the original triangle
- d. LIGHTPOS light position utilizing uLightX, uLightY, uLightZ
- 4. Brought in Quantize() function
  - a. Used to quantize a single float
- 5. ProduceVertex() function
  - a. Calculate the interpolated vertex coordinates using (s,t)
  - b. Translate the vertex coordinates relative to the centroid (CG)
  - c. Scale the vertex coordinates to create a spherical shape
  - d. Translate the vertex coordinates back to the global space
  - e. Transform the vertex to eye coordinates by multiplying by the model-view matrix
  - f. Calculate normal vector in eye coordinates
  - g. Set output variables for use in fragment shader
  - h. Transform the vertex to clip coordinates and emit it
- 6. main()
  - a. Define variables V0, V1, V2, V01, V02, and CG
  - b. Determine how many layers are needed based on the level specified by uLevel
  - c. Calculate parameters for the current layer
    - i. dt step size for subdivision of layers
    - ii.  $t_{top}$  top of the layer
    - iii. t\_bot bottom of the layer
    - iv. smax\_top max value for s coordinate at top of layer
    - v. smax\_bot max value for s coordinate at bottom of layer
  - d. Calculate subdivision
    - Determine the number of vertices (nums) needed for the current layer
    - ii. Calculate step size for s coordinate at top and bottom of the layer (ds\_top and ds\_bot)
  - e. Produce vertices by calling ProduceVertex() function in a nested loop
    - Create a horizontal strip of vertices within the current layer
  - f. Close layer
  - g. Update parameters for next layer by shifting t\_top and t\_bot

## quantsph.frag

- 1. Brought in GLman variables as uniform int/floats
  - a. uKa
  - b. uKd
  - c. uKs
  - d. uColor
  - e. uShininess
  - f. uSpecularColor
  - g. uLightX
  - h. uLightY
  - i. uLightZ
  - j. uRedDepth

- k. uBlueDepth
- I. uUseChromaDepth
- 2. Specified input variables:
  - a. gN
  - b. gL
  - c. gE
  - d. gZ
- 3. Brought in Rainbow() function
  - a. Color mapping function that take a single input parameter t and returns corresponding RGB color value
- 4. main()
  - a. Normalize input vectors
  - b. Determine colors
    - i. If uUseChromaDepth is enabled, calculate a color based on the depth gZ using the Rainbow() function
  - c. Do per-fragment lighting