

COSC 4306
Final Report

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Abstract

Non-photorealistic rendering (NPR) is a combination of computer graphics and artistic techniques used in a variety of applications. These techniques can be used to emphasize visual information from an initial photorealistic rendering, or to present the rendering in a different artistic style. Modifications to the initial model can aim to emphasize details, create a particular mood, or both.

In this project, we investigate techniques used for NPR, and apply them to our own renderings of 3D models. In particular, we attempt to reproduce the style of 2D animation with 3D models by applying cel shading, lighting effects, sampling textures, contours, and suggestive contours. For our implementation, we use the OpenGL pipeline to apply a rendering process with several stages, in order to produce our final cartoon renderings. We explore the effects of using our system on models with different properties, and show that the effectiveness of simple algorithms is highly dependant on the shape and composition of the model.

Introduction

In the field of computer graphics, non-photorealistic rendering (NPR) is a somewhat circular term that refers to the use of rendering techniques to achieve a non-photorealistic effect. There are several situations in which a non-photorealistic rendering is advantageous.

The first field where this is commonly applied is technical illustration, as described by Gooch et al. in [6]. Technical illustrations are commonly found in manuals for products that need to be disassembled for repairs, or in training documentation for a particular device. As such, the depictions of the device are static images, and it is often the goal of the illustrators to convey as much information as possible with these static images. Often, realistic shading is omitted, and images are drawn with an isometric perspective, so the scale and shape of geometry is easier to read. In addition, outlines are commonly added. If a light source is used, sometimes a technique called "rim lighting" is applied that highlights edges of faces that is pointed away from a light source.

Another field in which NPR is commonly used is in interactive media. Games and animation that use NPR often apply it as an artistic decision. A realistic rendering may be seen as too visually busy, or does not provide the user with as much visual information as the designers wish. It may also be that designers wish to imitate a style closer to that of cartoons, for one reason or another. Cartoons are generally drawn in a wide variety of styles, but most have the following characteristics: Foreground objects such as characters are drawn with outlines. Most foreground objects are drawn with a single colour, and shading is shown with a darker version of this colour. This technique is referred to as cel shading, and is very common in many stylized modern games, including examples such as Sable.

The goal behind this project is to write a program that applies common NPR effects to 3D models, to create our own NPR rendering of the models. In particular, we will implement cel shading, object contours, and rim highlights to achieve our final NPR rendering of our models.

Prior and related work

Gooch et al.’s work in technical illustration demonstrates many common non-photorealistic rendering effects [6]. The authors made the observation that there was a disconnect between the style of artists and illustrators, and the style created by computer graphics programmers. Where computer graphics artists were concerned with techniques to create a realistic image, illustrators of technical manuals opt for a style that emphasizes the geometry of an object, while removing extraneous detail. The authors note that technical illustration needs this characteristic, as the viewer does not have the ability to move around a printed image to get more information. To produce a shaded technical rendering of an object, Gooch et al. render objects with black edge lines, no shadowing, intensities far from black or white, colour indicated by surface normal, and a single light source that provides white highlights (also known as rim lighting). It is interesting to note that the authors provide a method for approximating their model using Phong shading with negative light colours.

The work of Gooch is very similar to [12]. Saito and Takahashi also sought to create more clearly comprehensible renderings of 3D shapes, in particular renderings that maintained their clarity after multiples passes through a copy machine. Their work focuses on image processing techniques that occur after an existing rendering has been produced. The authors combine image enhancement techniques together to produce more clear images. They find edges, contours, discontinuities, and curved hatching together to produce images of 3D objects with enhanced edges, and more clear shape from curved hatching. Additionally, they demonstrate their results on topographical data, to produce easy to read topographical maps of terrain.

The work of DeCarlo et al. starts from a similar question, how can the shape of a 3D object be conveyed with just lines [5]? The research describes two techniques to display an object’s shape, namely contours and suggestive contours. Contours describe an area of an image where a surface turns away from the viewer, becoming invisible. Similarly, suggestive contours are like contours, but describe areas where the surface of an object turns away from viewer, yet remains visible. Additionally, Decarlo et al. provide mathematical definitions and algorithms that detail how contours and suggestive contours can be produced on a model.

Decaudin et al. draw upon several techniques to render 3D scenes in a cartoon style [4]. Their work presents a rendering algorithm that proceeds in four stages. Firstly, they render the scene with ambient lighting. Next, they find the outlines of each object in the scene. For each light source, they render the scene as illuminated by it, and then find the project shadows from other objects. Finally, they combine the steps to produce a cartoon style image. Notably, their ambient lighting stage renders each object with a single uniform colour, and the shadows of the scene are also a single colour, which seems like a form of cel shading.

Work by Mitchell et al. describes how a modified Phong shading model can be used to increase visual clarity of rendered models in a first-person actions game like Team Fortress 2 [10]. One technique employed is a transformation on the dot product of vector n and

I in the diffuse lighting equation. The transformation prevents models from losing shape information on faces opposite a particular light source. The authors transform the Phong model to add a function that takes the scale produced by diffuse lighting, and breaks it into three regions, a dark gray end ground, a light gray start zone, and a middle ground with a slight red component. This is done from observations that artists tended to favour use light grays and dark grays instead of black and white, and preferred to mix in warm colours to their mid tones. The authors also add a dedicated rim lighting term to their Phong model in order to make upward facing surfaces more likely to be rim shaded.

To create images that are even closer to traditional hand drawn line renderings Al-Rousan et al. used Laplacian smoothing to reduce rough and sharp edges of models, creating a simplified model to reduce details in a realistic way before using other algorithms to outline contours of the model [1]. Similarly, Lee et al. focussed on improving directional lighting through dividing objects into curved surface patches, then applying lighting effects to each surface patch independently to optimally highlight details and draw the viewer's eye [9]. In both cases simplification and modification of the initial model allowed for clearer renderings, but also required complicated pre-processing to the model.

Description

Lighting

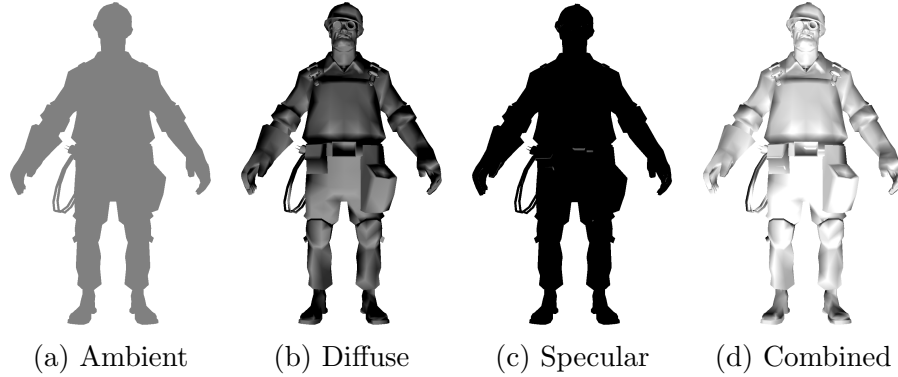


Figure 1: Phong lighting applied to Engineer model

The Phong lighting model is used, with specular, diffuse, and ambient light combined to give the model a realistic 3D shape in Figure 1. Specular light concentrates light in one direction, providing highlights, diffuse lighting scatters light equally, providing shadows, and ambient light provides an equal amount of light to all parts of the surface from every direction.

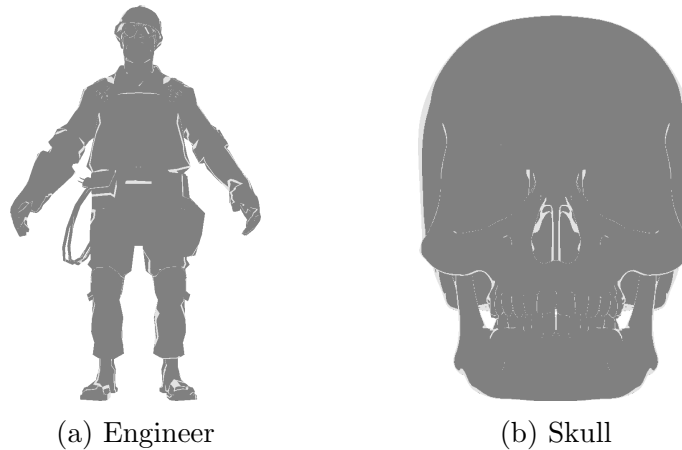


Figure 2: Rim lighting applied to models

Rim lighting, shown in Figure 2, is also added to provide additional highlights and increase the cartoon appearance of the render as specular highlights are not that effective, likely as properties of the model's material is consistent throughout it's entire texture always with a shininess of 0.5. It works by highlighting edges of the model near to perpendicular to the light, by calculating the dot product of the light and fragment position and checking for it to be between 0.00 and 0.16. This implementation does not work well on models that do not have smooth curves, and the distance and position of the light must also be changed for different models for optimal results.

Listing 1: Fragment shader code for Phong and rim lighting

```
d = dot(ptLightNorm, ptNorm);

// add Phong lighting
ambientPortion = ambientColour;
diffusePortion = diffuseColour * d;
halfway = normalize(lightNorm - fragmentNorm);
s = max(dot(fragmentNorm, halfway), 0.0) ^ 0.5;
specularPortion = specularColour * s;

// add rim lighting
if (d > 0 && d < 0.16)
rimPortion = vec4(0.4, 0.4, 0.4, 1);

lighting = ambientPortion + diffusePortion
+ specularPortion + rimPortion;
```

Lighting is implemented in the fragment shader, shown in Listing 1, rather than in the vertex shader, decreasing efficiency as it must be calculated for every fragment rather than the relatively small number of vertices, but providing more precise results. Our implementation of Phong lighting is as described by Angel in [2], and the model can be displayed with either a directional or a point light source. A code snippet of our implementation is provided in Listing 1.

Cel shading

Cel shading refers to an NPR technique where to better simulate a cartoon art style, the tones of an image are broken down into bands. The colour palette of a scene is reduced to a handful of colours. The technique simulates how an artist might draw an image, where only a few shades are used, and few separate colours are used.

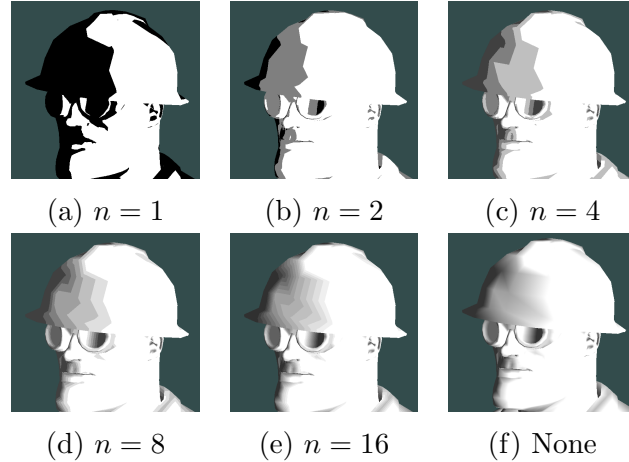


Figure 3: Comparison of number of cel shading bands

To perform cel shading, a number of discrete bands n must be chosen. Higher values for n produce more bands of colour, which leads to less harsh contrast in the image, but fewer bands create more contrast, and therefore a more dramatic effect. To get the final colour of a pixel, the RGB values are divided by $n + 1$, which returns the index of the band. Then, the index is multiplied by the size of the band, which produces the final colour. Examples of cel shading for a particular model are shown in Figure 3.

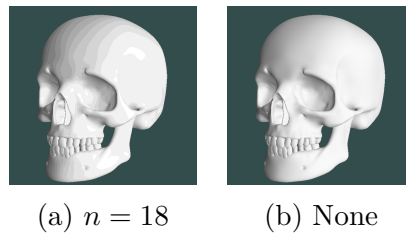


Figure 4: Cel shading with a high polygon count model

One can notice sharp edges on the model. This is implementation specific, and happens because the colour passed to the fragment shader is interpolated between vertices by OpenGL. Normally, this creates a smooth effect and saves processing power, but when performing cel shading, it can destroy the effect, so it is turned off. Unfortunately, doing so creates jagged lines in models with a low polygon count, but the effect is not as noticeable for higher polygon count models, such as in Figure 4.

Contours

Contours are a common technique used in none photorealistic rendering that involves highlighting the boundaries of an image with outlines. This technique makes a model look more like a drawing and helps show depth in areas where color normally would.

The contours are constructed by adding lines to the model relative to the camera. Creating outlines similar to how it would look if you were trying to sketch the model. With lines drawn around the separate parts of the model, such as limbs or branches, as well as distinct areas, such as teeth on the skull.



(a) None Offset



(b) Offset



(c) Close-Up

Our first implementation could only handle contours and was made using OpenGL's built-in PolygonMode system. More specifically, it was done by re-rendering the model in GL_Line mode, as seen in the none offset image Figure 5a. Before offsetting the lines away from the camera. Theoretically, making it so that the only part visible would be the lines outlining the model. Creating the middle image Figure 5b.

This method is imperfect, though. While it correctly creates Contours for the model, it also causes additional lines to appear on the model. This effect is more noticeable in areas with a lot of detail or convex faces, as seen most prominently in the face Figure 5c.



Figure 6: Stencil Buffer Output

Seeing flaw in the implementation, we moved on to our second implementation. This time, we used the stencil buffer instead of offsetting the outline. We needed to render in the reverse order of our first set up to do this. The stencil buffer first needs to be set up and cleared each time the image is rendered. Next, the buffer is set to record where on the screen information is generated before finally rendering the base model.

After this, we then move on to rendering the outline. First, by inverting the matrix and making it read-only instead of write-only. It makes it so that new images can only be rendered to areas not written to in the first pass-through. Before finally outlining the image using GL_Line mode and creating the model seen in figure 8. A much less detailed Contour, but without any of the artifacts of our first algorithm Figure 6.

Textures

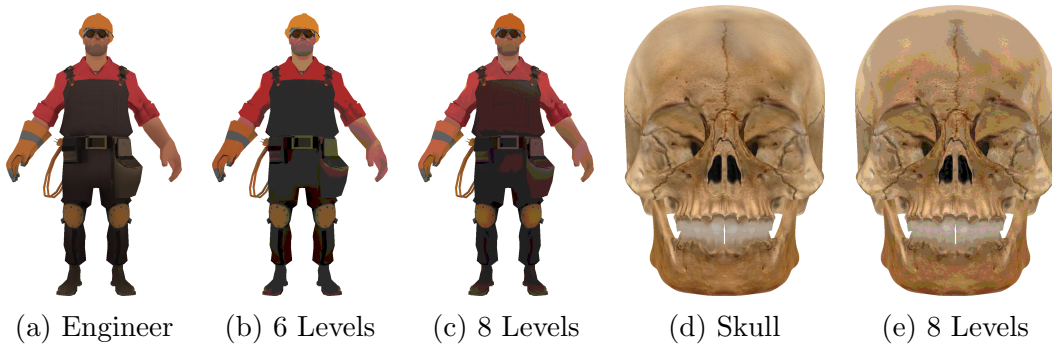


Figure 7: Cel Shaded Textures

Texture coordinates are loaded from the initial .obj file and stored with each vertex, and can then be used both to render the model with its original texture or to replace the texture with another image. In the fragment shader textures are used to map fragments to the color at the fragment's texture coordinate interpolated from the stored vertex coordinate. The color mapped by the coordinate in the model's textures can then be further modified through cel shading so photo realistic versions are rendered in a consistent toon style, shown in Figure 7.

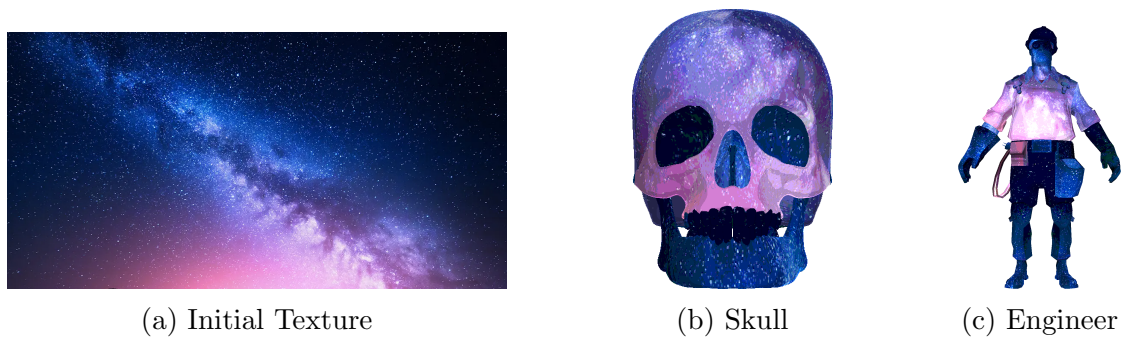


Figure 8: Replaced textures with cel shaded lighting

Using a photo-realistic image transformed through cel shading as the new texture, shown in Figure 8 can produce interesting renders with the same process used for the original textures.

System overview

The described features were implemented into a real-time rendering system. The system itself was written in OpenGL3. Specifically, we used LWJGL’s implementation of OpenGL. We took advantage of the vertex and fragment shaders that OpenGL3 requires to be used. The use of vertex and fragment shaders allows us to implement most algorithms on the GPU, which saves CPU cycles and increases the performance of the application.

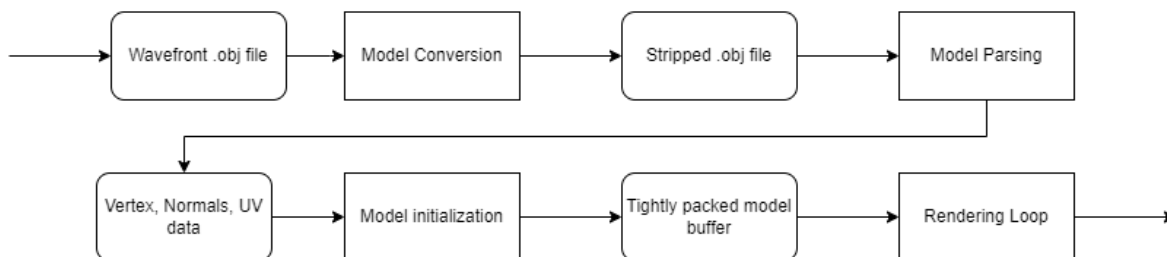


Figure 9: An overview of stages in the system

Essentially, our system is a real-time renderer for 3D models that handles lighting, arbitrary textures, and allows shading effects to be toggled on or off for comparison. A camera is supported so that the model can be examined from a variety of viewing angles. A high-level overview of the system is presented in Figure 9.

The first stage of our system takes in .obj files and reformats parts of the file in order to make it easier to parse. This was implemented as a separate Python program, since it needs only be done once per model. The second stage of the system parses a .obj file to produce a prototype of a model that our system is later able to render. In doing so, the vertices, vertex normals, and texture coordinates from the file are packed into the prototype model. Additionally, the indices that use this data to define faces of the model are also read. At this stage, textures are also read in for the model from the .mtl file referenced by the .obj file. One caveat is that imported models should be triangulated, as our system has no procedure in place to triangulate polygons.

The next stage of the system packs the model’s data into a format that the vertex shader can understand. An strided array of nine floating point values per vertex is created. The first three values each stride represent the vertex data, the next three are the vertex normal, and the final three contain texture coordinates. These values are passed as attributes to the vertex shader. The buffer only ever has to be calculated once per model, so this stage does not repeat. Every frame, each model is rendered. The render proceeds by passing light and camera parameters to the vertex shader, along with the vertex, vertex normal and texture coordinates from the previous stage. Two rendering stages happen for our program, the outline render loop, and the model render loop. These stages are shown visually in Figure 10.

The outline render loop draws only the back faces of the model in a black wireframe.

Edges are drawn at a size of 5 pixels instead of the default 1 pixel, so they stick out from the model. Furthermore, the polygons of the model are draw slightly offset to further accentuate the outlines. One issue with this approach to drawing outlines is that the size of the outlines is constant no matter the distance to the model, so far away objects end up with much more noticeable outlines than closer models.

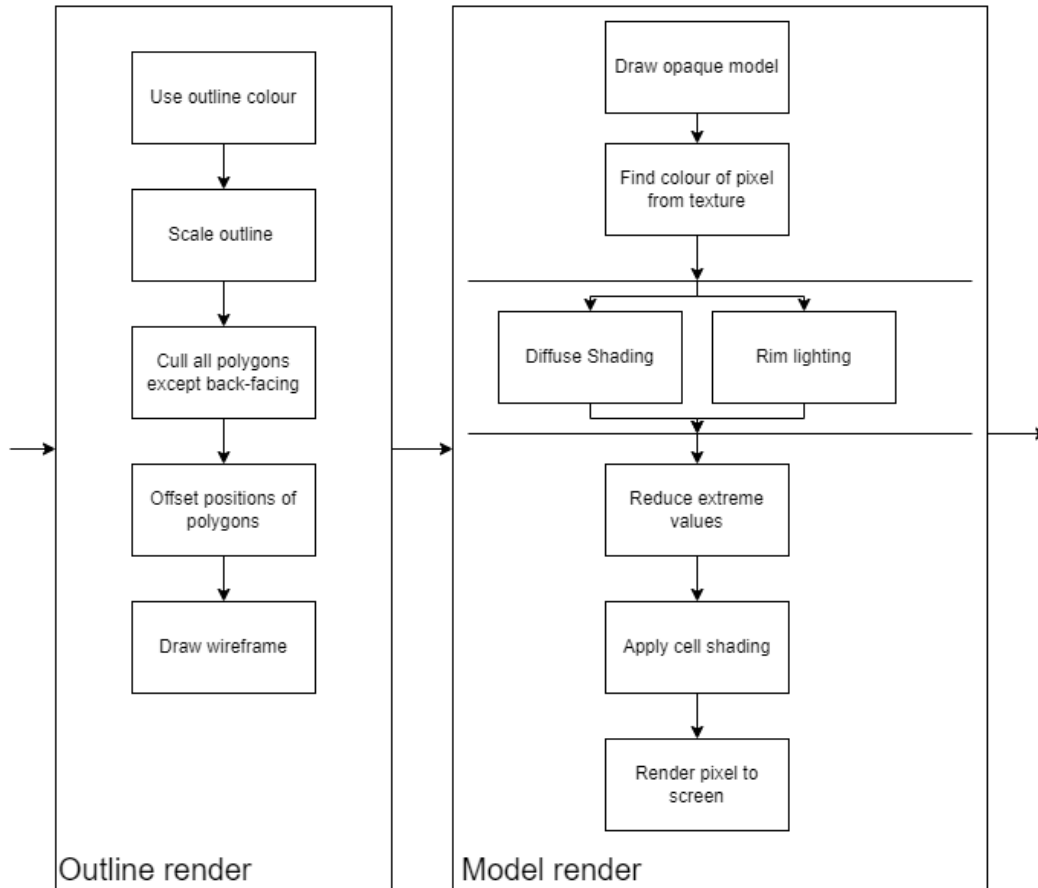


Figure 10: An overview of stages in the rendering step

The model render loop handles the lighting and the cel shading of the object, and the its work is done in the vertex and frament shaders. The steps are detailed in Figure 10.

The vertex shader is the entry point for the OpenGL pipeline, so its main role is to forward the parameters that the fragment shader uses, and to specify the position of each vertex sent to it. Additionally, the vertex shader calculates the lighting vector relative to the viewing angle.

The fragment shader does the bulk of the work of our application. In the fragment shader, two main procedures happen. First, the colour of the lighting for the fragment is found. This is a multi-step process that involves applying diffuse lighting, rim lighting, and reducing extreme light and dark values in order to preserve the colour of the model.

Afterward, cel shading is applied to discretize the colours of the model.

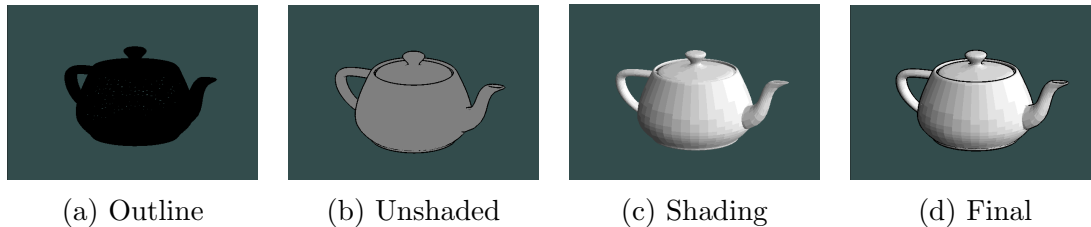


Figure 11: Comparison of output at each rendering stage

Figure 11 shows the rendering process at three stages, drawing the outline, drawing the inner model, and the combined final result. One drawback to this approach of drawing outlines is that the rendering pipeline is used twice per model. However, it may not be quite as intensive since only back faces are drawn, and the wireframe of the model is not filled.

Experimental results

Our system was able to produce the best results using models with higher vertex counts and smooth curves like the skull, while the engineer was more problematic, but increasing the vertex count also significantly increased the time to produce the render. Many aspects needed to be customized to particular models to get optimal results.

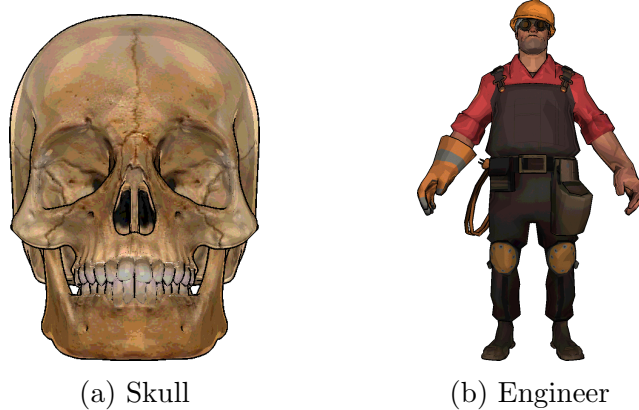


Figure 12: Final renders

When our simple cel shading algorithm is applied to some textures the colours output need correction especially at lower levels as in Figure 7b, but combined with cel shaded lighting using more levels for the texture the desired effect can be produced as shown in Figure 12.

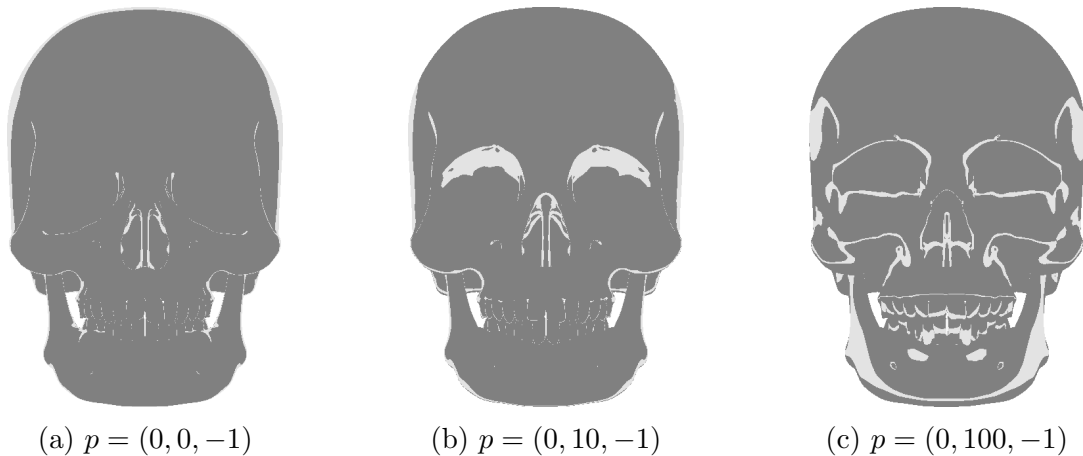


Figure 13: Rim lighting and directional light position p

The positioning of the light for optimally rendering the lighting is highly dependant on the model, and the area of the model that is being viewed. Depending on the positioning of the lighting the effect can vary greatly, demonstrated in Figure 13 where the rim lighting on the model appears dramatically different depending on the direction of the lighting, with differing lighting directions highlighting different areas optimally.

Close inspection of the models rendered in our system reveals some strange artifacts from the contour stage. These artifacts are shown in Figure 14. The artifacts often appear as coloured line segments in the interior surfaces of the models. They are especially noticeable in high detail areas, or in areas where there are polygon inside the model. In Figure 14a, the effect is very noticeable around the model’s mouth and jaw area. However, in Figure 14b, the artifact is only noticeable in the handle of the lid. When contours are not drawn, the artifacts disappear. This issue is likely caused by z-fighting, which is a known limitation of depth buffers.

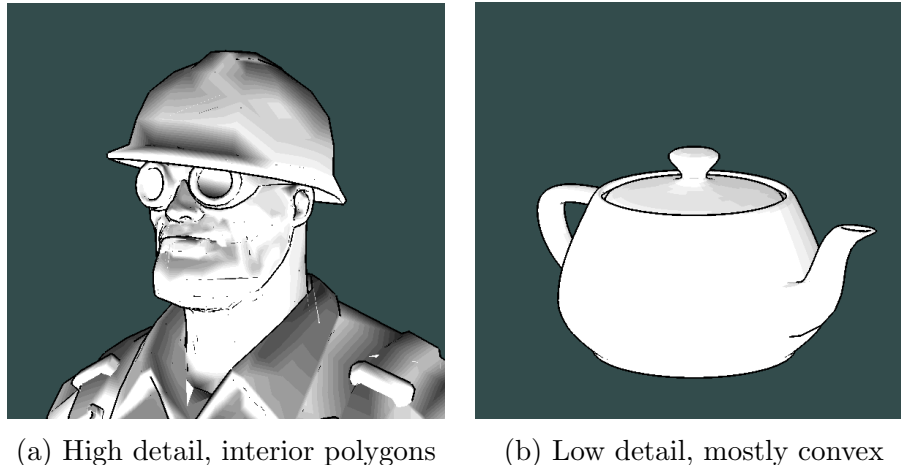


Figure 14: Artifacts caused by z-fighting

The depth buffer discards polygons that are completely obscured by other polygons, which allows one to tell OpenGL what to draw, without having to worry about the order. The depth buffer works by comparing the distance from the viewer, or the z-value. However, when the z-value of two polygons are very close, the z-buffer may lack the precision to be able to determine which pixels should be drawn, so a mix of both is drawn. This seems like a plausible explanation for why there are strange artifacts occurring in the renders, since all polygons are drawn, but the filled polygons are offset by a constant amount, so some pixels are bound to be very close to each other. Unfortunately, there isn’t any easy fix for this problem. One solution is to not draw the polygons so close together, but this is not feasible with the current approach.

Conclusions

Our implementation can produce a cartoon-style rendering from a variety of models and allows for customization, but when inspecting details of the model there are some obvious issues, especially with models that are not smooth.

The jagged lines produced by applying cel shading or applying rim lighting to models with lower vertex counts could potentially be fixed by increasing the vertex count to make the model smoother, but would make rendering the model much less efficient. Methods proposed by Al-Rousan et al. to smooth the model vertices could also be used to improve rendering of models with rough edges [1].

Lighting, and rim lighting in particular, could be further improved by geometry dependent lighting methods introduced by Lee et al. [9]. This would enable automatic customization of the lighting to enhance particular aspects of the model and increase the overall quality of the image generated, and also give a more consistent appearance for rim lighting as the model would consist of smooth curves.

Cel shading textures could have been improved by defining a specific discrete range of colors to map the initial colours to, allowing for a larger variety of customization and more accurately coloured outputs. This is especially the case for models with textures that had colors that were not smoothly distributed.

The cartoon renderings produced from 3D models were not optimal in all cases, but models with smooth curves, colouring, and a large number of vertices produced more consistent and visually appealing results. Through further modification to the initial model the same simple techniques could be applied successfully to a larger variety of models.

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