

Rendering

Introduction to Rendering

CS 415: Game Development

Professor Eric Shaffer



Rendering

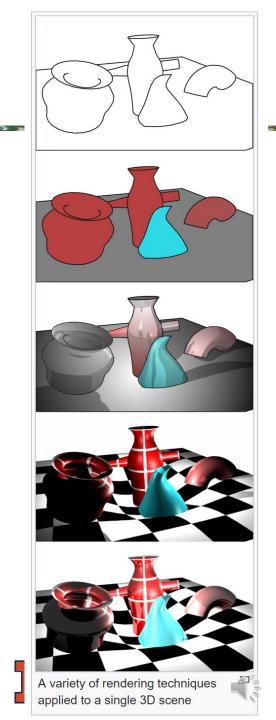
Rendering or image synthesis is the automatic process of generating a photorealistic or non-photorealistic image from a 2D or 3D model (or models in what collectively could be called a scene file) by means of computer programs.

Wikipedia

What is the same about each image at the right?

What is different?

What technology enables this change in modern real-time graphics?



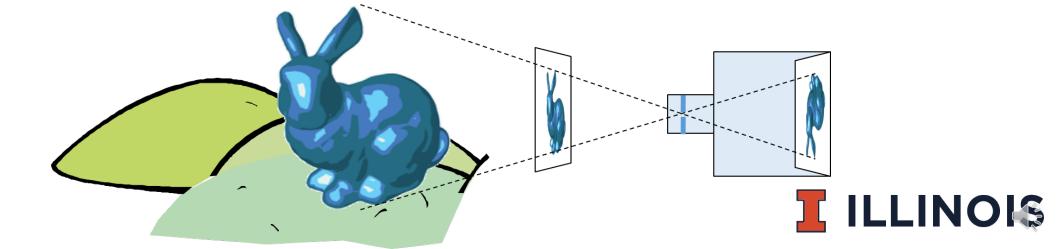
3D Graphics: Image Formation

Goal in CG (usually)is to generate a 2D image of a 3D scene...

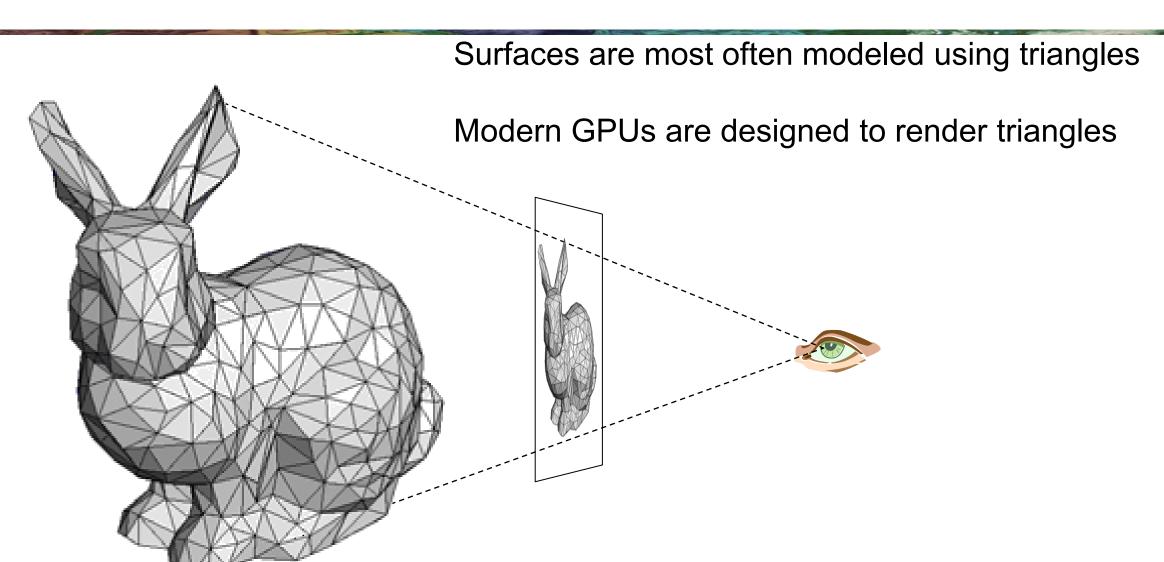
The input data is a scene description Output is an image

To achieve this we computationally mimic a camera or human eye

In the scene...there are objects...lights...and a viewer



Polygonal Models



I ILLINOIS



Rendering generally uses one of two approaches

Rasterization

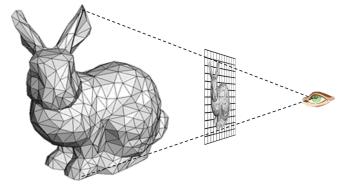
Ray tracing

Sometimes both....

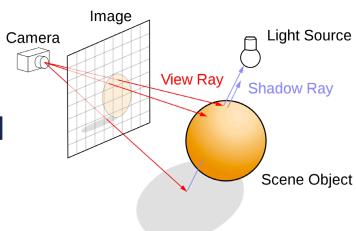


Rasterization versus Ray Tracing

To oversimplify....
In rasterization, geometric
primitives are projected onto an
image plane and the rasterizer
figures out which pixels get
filled.



In ray-tracing, we model the physical transport of light by shooting a sampling ray though each pixel in an image plane and seeing what the ray hits in the scene





Rasterization versus Ray Tracing

Rasterization loop:

For each object

For each pixel—closer?



Ray tracing loop:

For each pixel

For each object—closest?





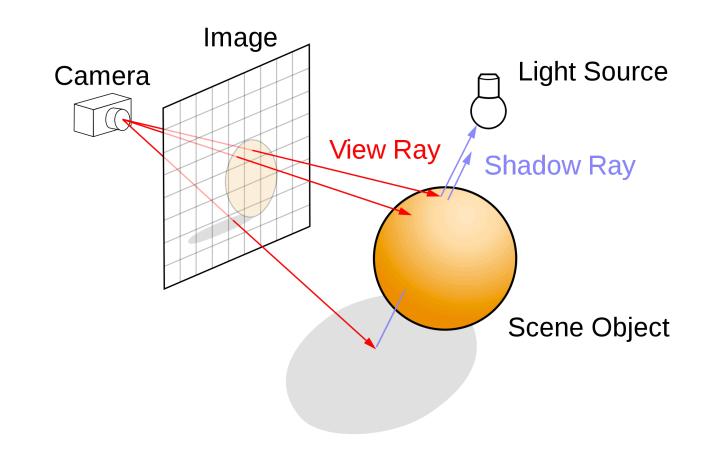
Ray Tracing

Follow ray of light....

Can trace from an eyepoint through a pixel

See what object the ray hits...

How would you check to see if the object is lit or in shadow?







Global versus Local Illumination

For true photo-realism:

We cannot compute color or shade of each object independently Why?



