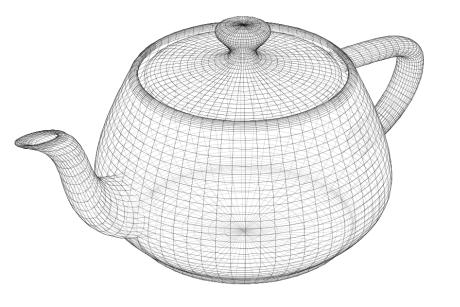
3D Computer Graphics for People in a Hurry



Rendering

CS 418: Interactive Computer Graphics
Professor Eric Shaffer



Rendering

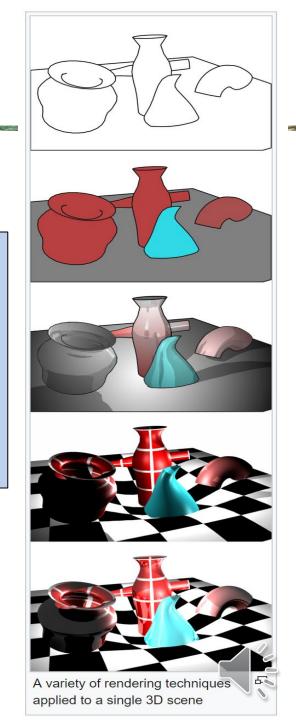
Rendering or image synthesis is the automatic process of generating a photorealistic or non-photorealistic image from a 2D or 3D model (or models in what collectively could be called a scene file) by means of computer programs.

Wikipedia

What is the same about each image at the right?

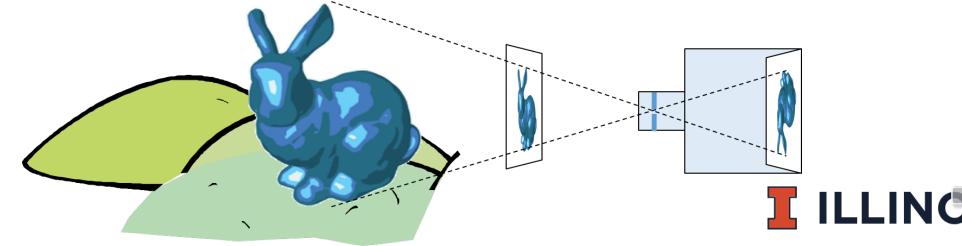
What is different?

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

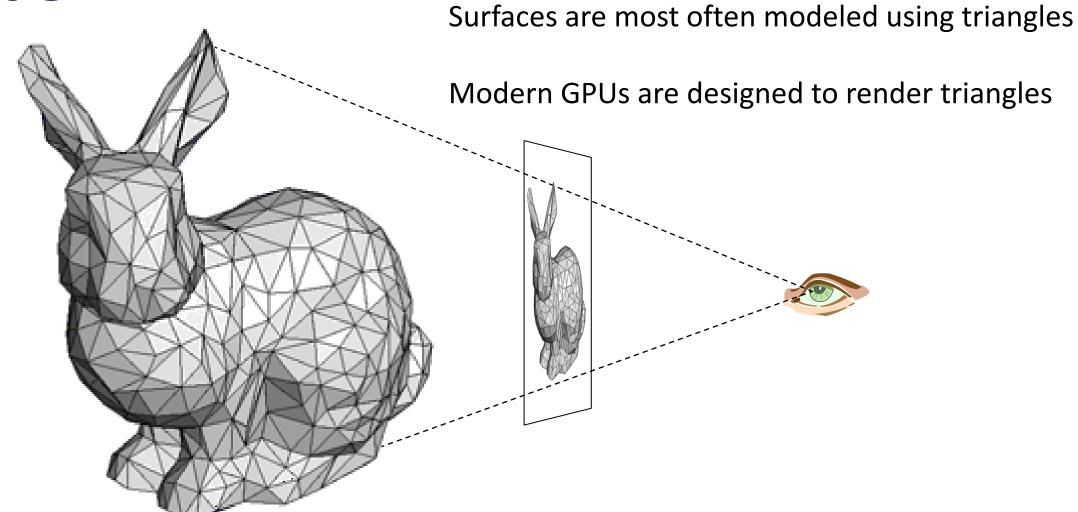


3D Graphics: Image Formation

- 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







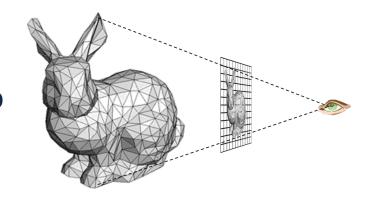
Rendering generally uses one of two approaches

- Rasterization
- Ray tracing
- Sometimes both....
- ...and the are other methods like radiosity

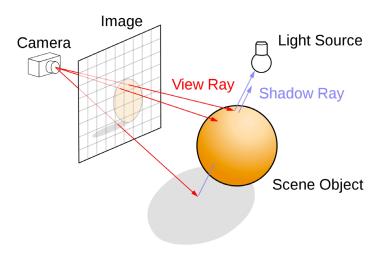


Rasterization versus Ray Tracing

- 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?





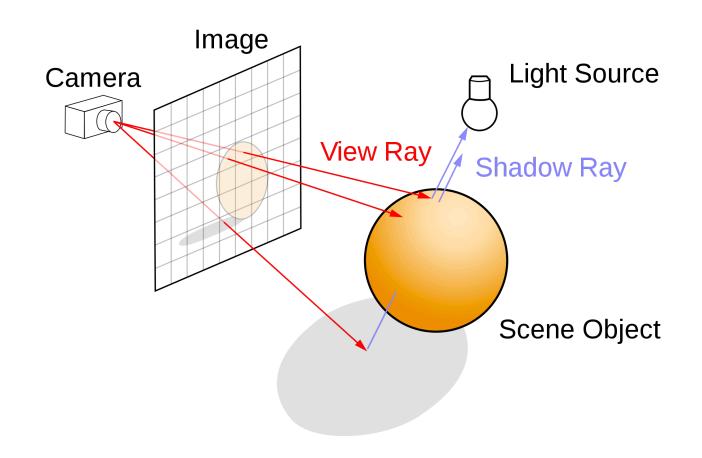
Ray Tracing

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?





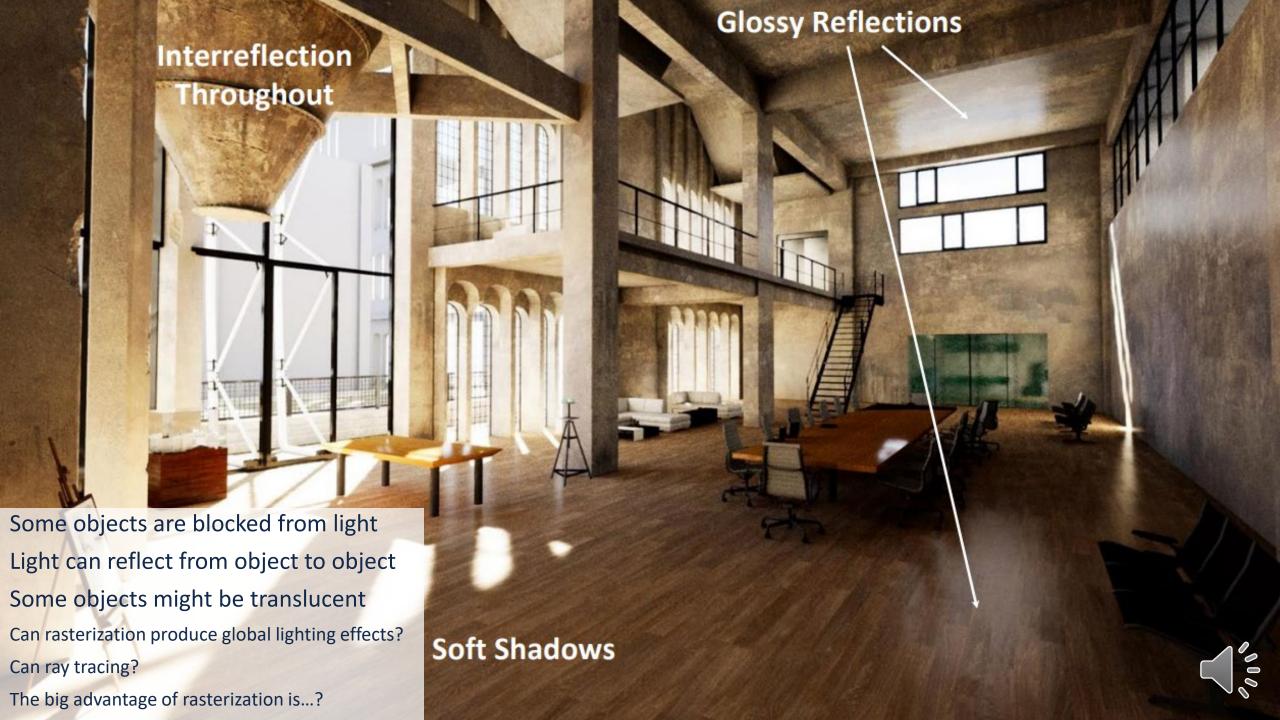


Global versus Local Illumination

For true photo-realism:

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





Real-Time Ray Tracing

2019: RTX



Sphereflake: 48,427,561 spheres rendering in real time

