



Oregon State
University

**Project #7A - Geometry Shaders: Turning a Triangle Model into a
Collection of 3D Crosses (Extra Credit)**

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1 Description

1.1 Set up

GLSL and glman are used to take the triangles of polygonal object, subdivide each triangle, quantize the subdivided vertices, and place a "3D Cross" at each vertex in the project #7A.

1.2 Program Description

Before explanation about the program in detail, there are requirements that can control and affect the shape of 3-D object.

- uLevel: Number of levels of subdivision
- uQuantize: How much to quantize the 3-D Cross locations
- uSize: Size of the 3-D Crosses

These values in the shaders are indispensable part of the program since they can change the number or shape of the 3-D Crosses, which are the components of the body of the 3-D object.

The vertex shader does not do anything functionally ,but instead geometry shader works identically as the vertex shader does. In the geometry shader, per-fragment lighting (variables gN, gL, gE) is computed and passes out through the rasterizer. The variable uLevel is used to subdivide the triangle into smaller triangles with interpolation loops. The geometry shader is used to build 3D crosses with the function named "ProduceCrosses". With the use of the function called Quantize(float f) with the variable uQuantize, Quantization process for vec3 is:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{vec3 Quantize(vec3 v)}\{ \\ & \text{return vec3(Quantize(v.x), Quantize(v.y), Quantize(v.z))}\} \end{aligned}$$

(s,t) interpolation with the variable uSize for v.x, v.y, and v.z also . For the case of v.x, it would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vec3 } v &= V0 + s * V01 + t * V02; \\ v &= \text{Quantize}(v); \\ v.x &= uSize; \\ gl_{Position} &= gl_{ModelViewProjectionMatrix} * \text{vec4}(v, 1.); \\ &\text{EmitVertex}(); \end{aligned}$$

```
v.x += 2.0 * uSize;  
gl_Position = gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix * vec4(v, 1.);  
EmitVertex();  
EndPrimitive();
```

For extra credit, the program includes new variables such as `uUseChromaDepth`, `uRedDepth`, and `uBlueDepth`. The bool variable `uUseChromaDepth` is a mode changer if it is true, the program will show a `chromaDepth` feature. The variables `uRedDepth` and `uBlueDepth` are used to balance the colors on the 3-D object. In the geometry shader, z-coordinate is added. Then, in the fragment shader, the function "Rainbow" applies into the program to show beautiful rainbow colors. The `vec3` variable `myColor` would be `uColor.rgb` for base color when the `ChromaDepth` function is off. Finally, the program displays a 3-D deer, which is used for this project, consisting of the rainbow color 3-D crosses.

1.3 URL

Video Link(bitly): <https://bit.ly/4kquVD2>

Video Link(original):

https://media.oregonstate.edu/media/t/1_7vy205nz

1.4 Test Result

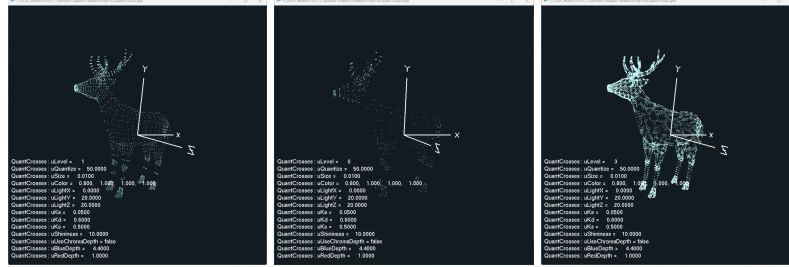


Figure 1: Original(left), low uLevel(middle), and high uLevel(right)

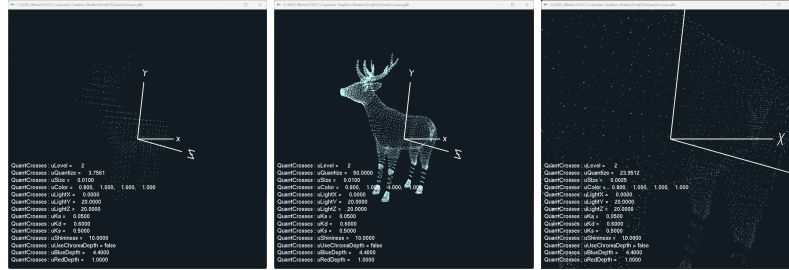


Figure 2: low Quantize(left), high Quantize(middle), and low uSize(right)

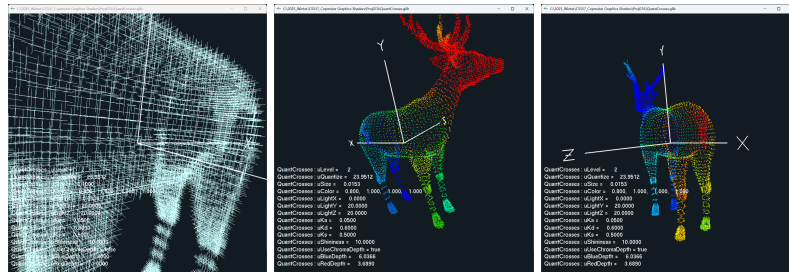


Figure 3: high uSize(left), EC-Front(middle), and EC-Back(right)