Computação Gráfica

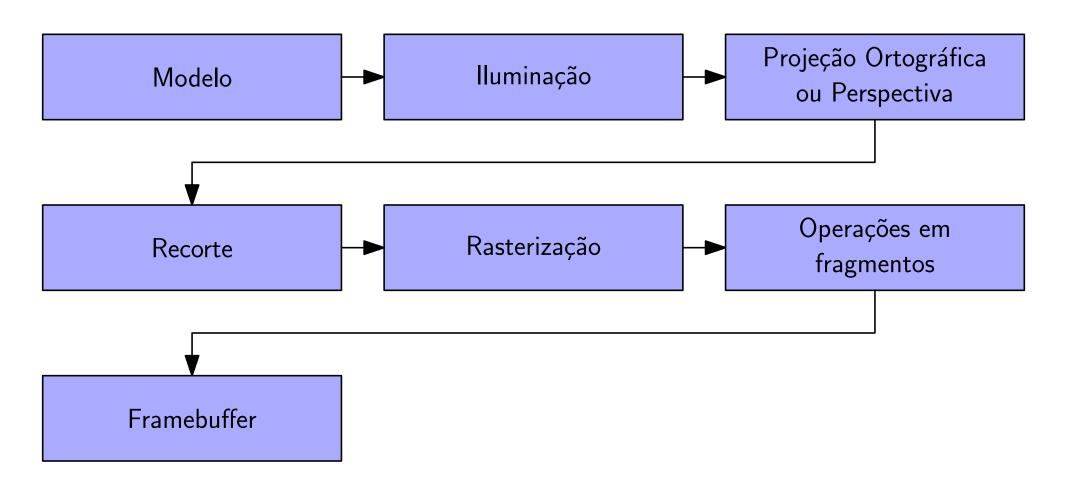
Aula 26: Rasterização (continuação)

Vicente Helano Feitosa Batista Sobrinho Faculdade Paraíso do Ceará Sistemas de Informação 10. semestre de 2011



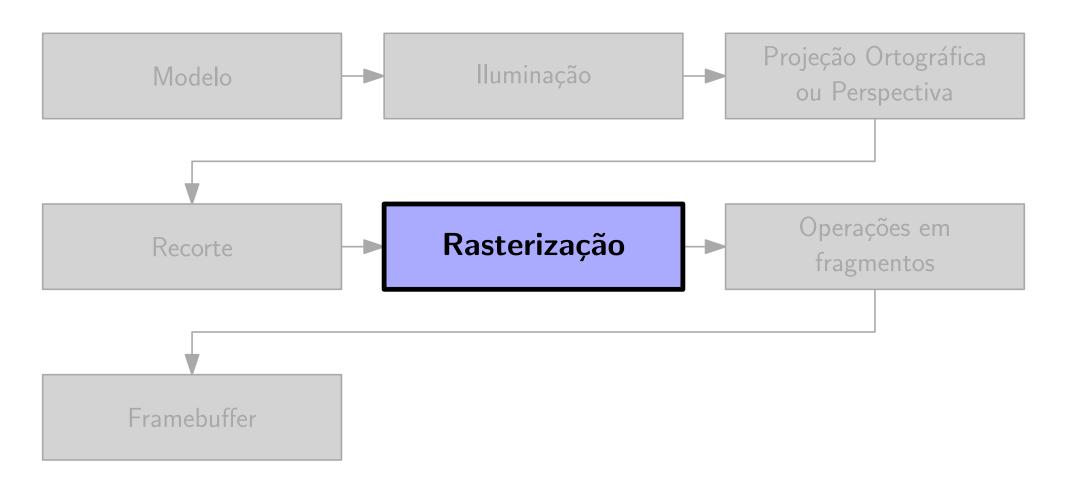
Relembrando

Pipeline gráfico (básico) de renderização por varredura





O que veremos hoje?



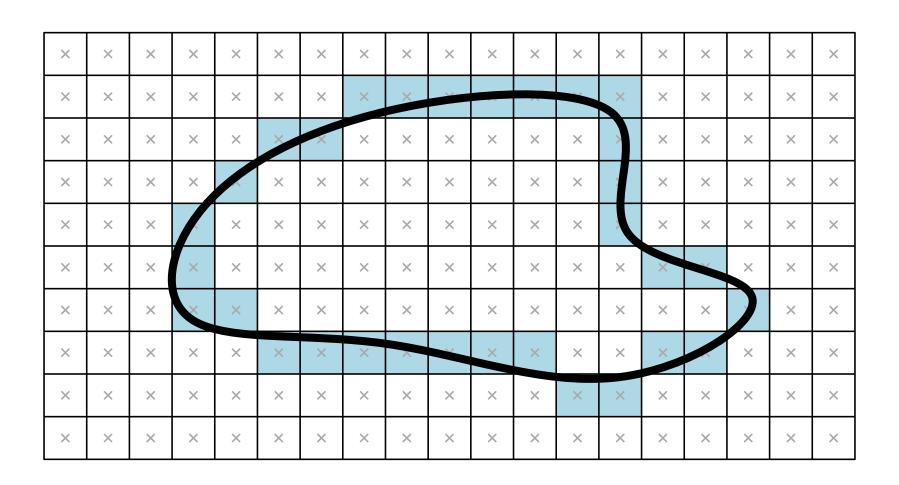


Exemplo de rasterização

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Exemplo de rasterização





Exemplo de rasterização

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Idéia básica.

Se um pixel (i,j) é pintado, então o próximo pixel a ser pintado é o $\mathsf{E}(i,j)$ ou o $\mathsf{NE}(i,j)$



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Se um pixel (i,j) é pintado, então o próximo pixel a ser pintado é o $\mathsf{E}(i,j)$ ou o $\mathsf{NE}(i,j)$

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Idéia básica.

Se um pixel (i,j) é pintado, então o próximo pixel a ser pintado é o $\mathsf{E}(i,j)$ ou o $\mathsf{NE}(i,j)$

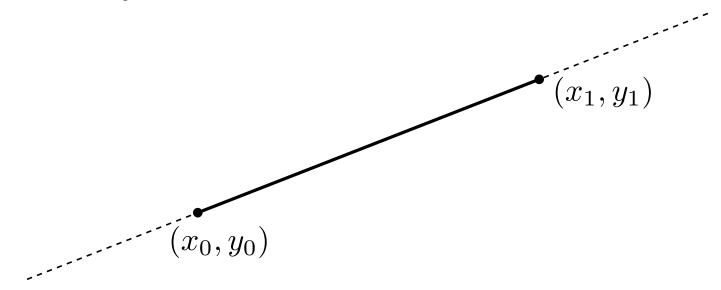
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Predicado de decisão.



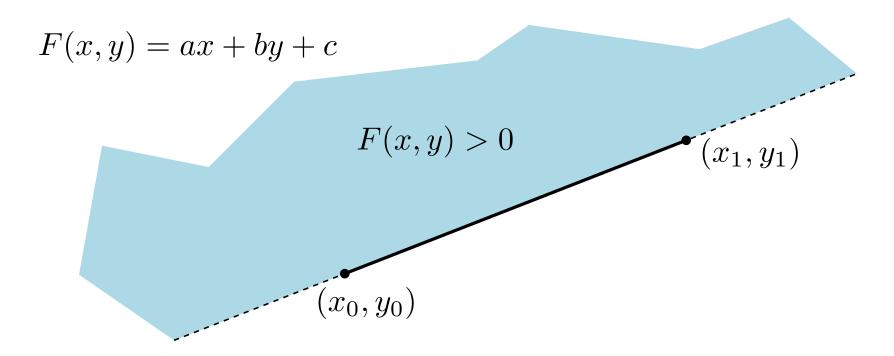
Predicado de decisão.

$$F(x,y) = ax + by + c$$





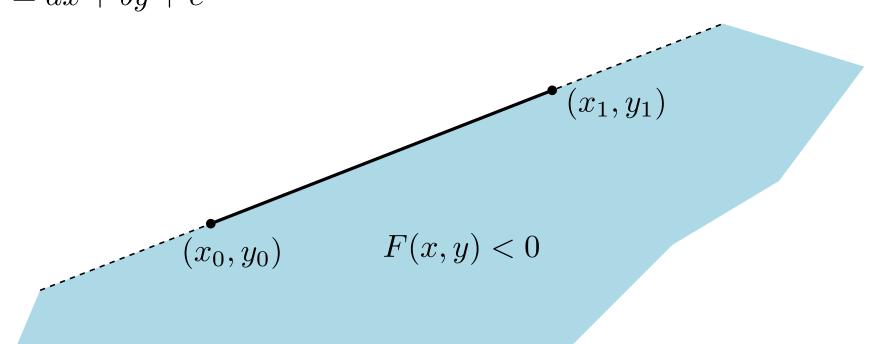
Predicado de decisão.





Predicado de decisão.

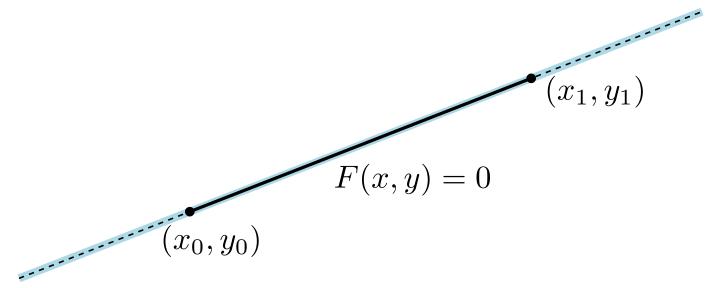
$$F(x,y) = ax + by + c$$





Predicado de decisão.

$$F(x,y) = ax + by + c$$





Predicado de decisão.

$$F(x,y) = ax + by + c$$

$$a = y_0 - y_1$$

$$b = x_1 - x_0$$

$$c = x_0 y_1 - x_1 y_0$$

$$F(x,y) = 0$$

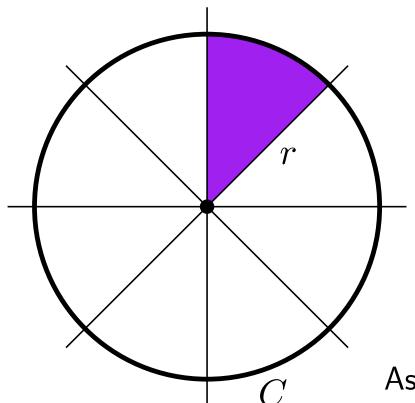


Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham



Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

Basta considerar o 2º octante



Assumimos que o centro está em (0,0)



Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

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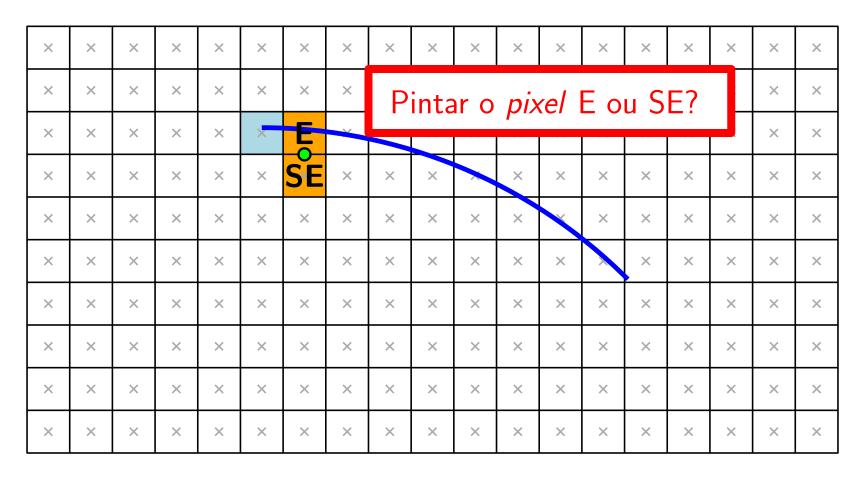


Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

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Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham





Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

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Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

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Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

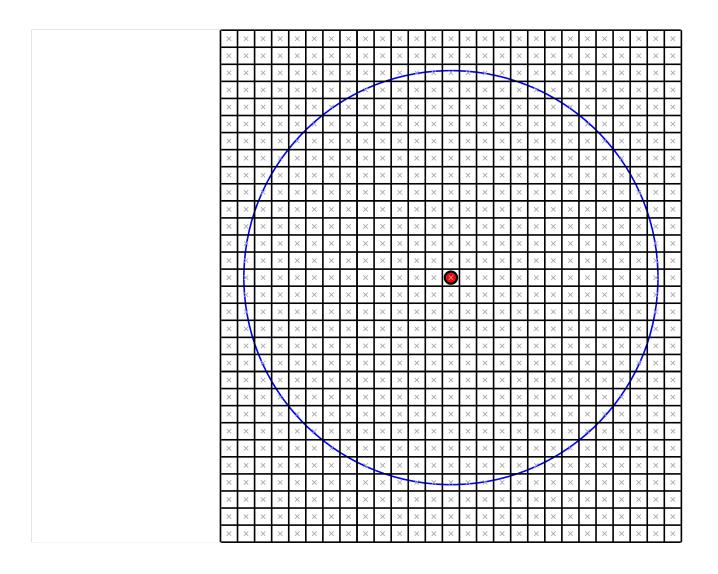
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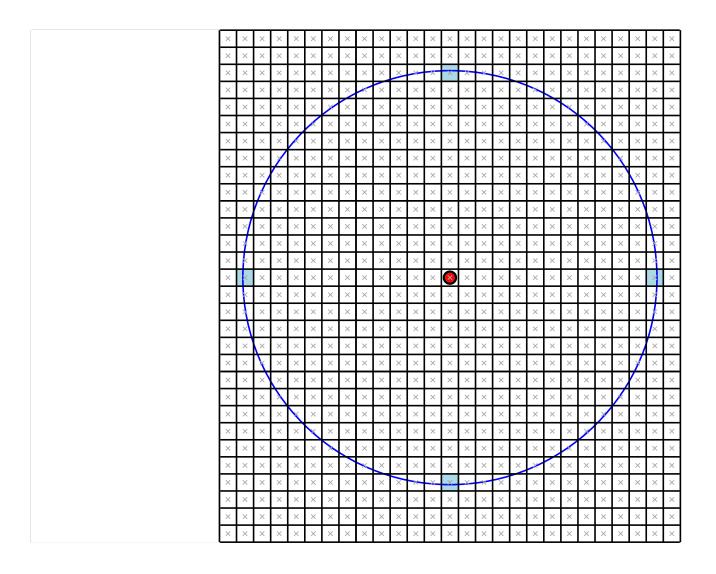
Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

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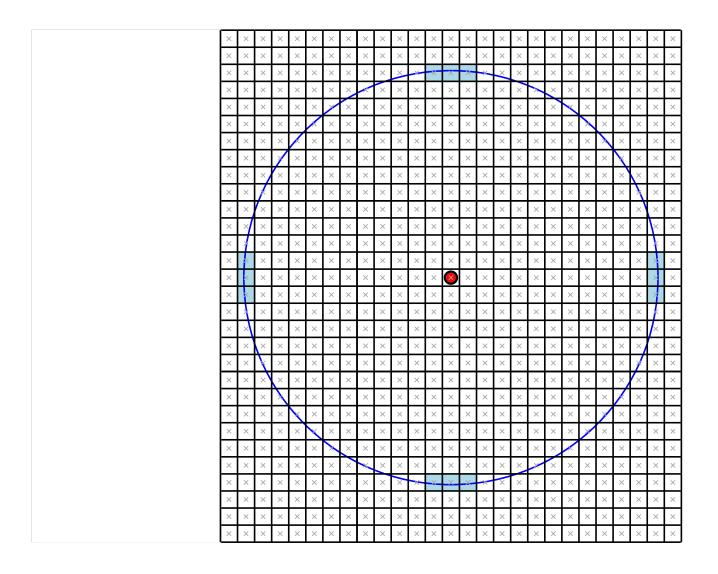




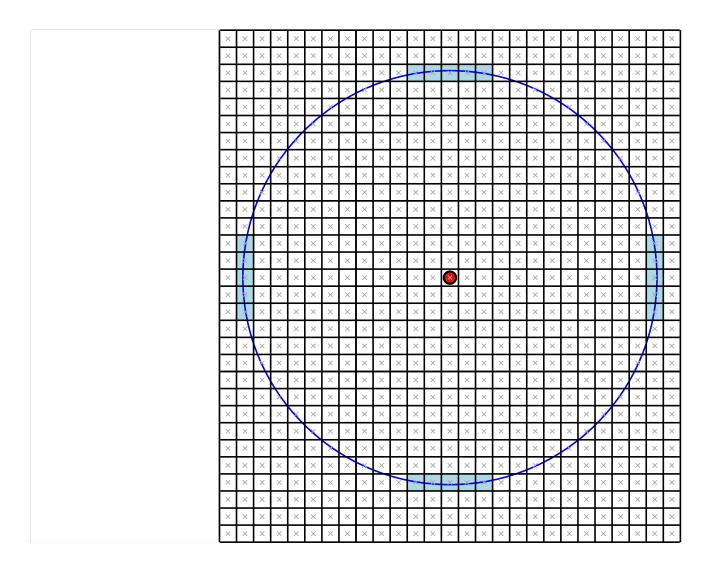




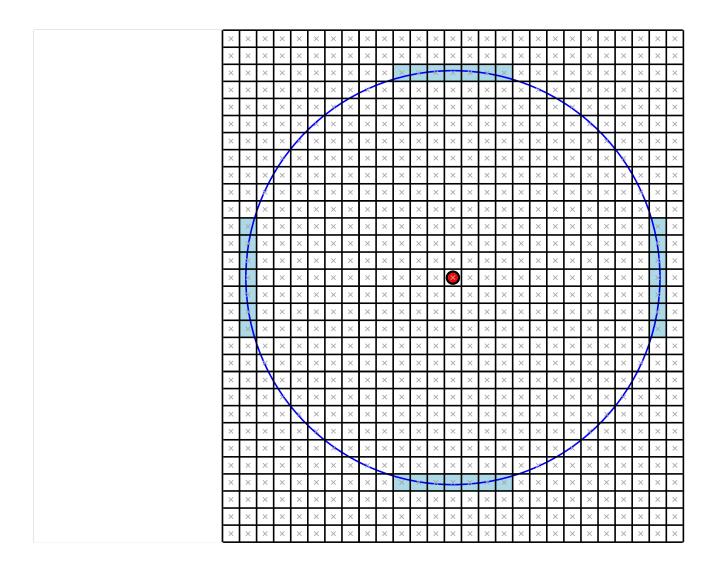




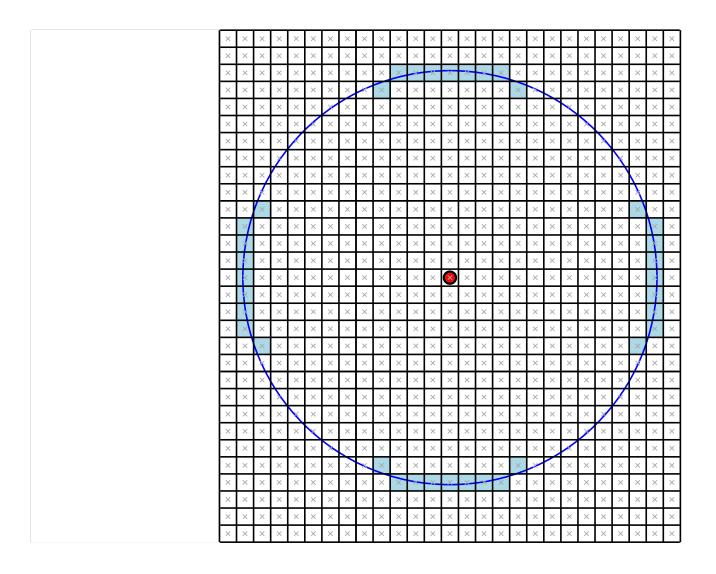




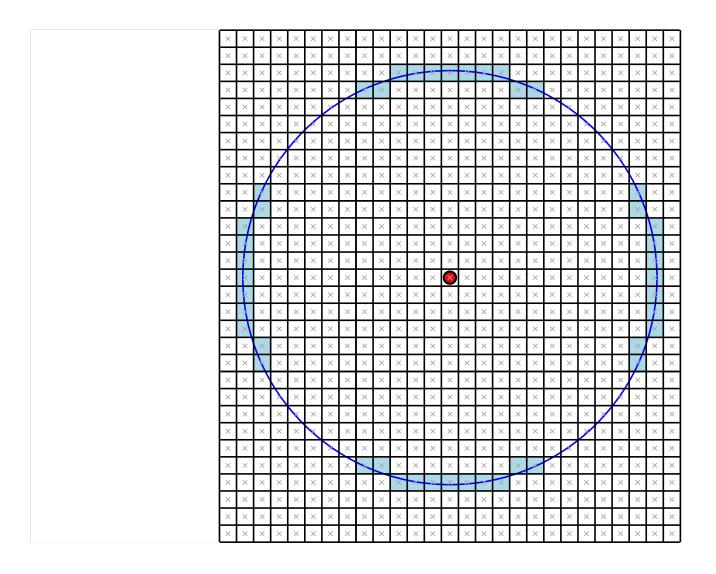




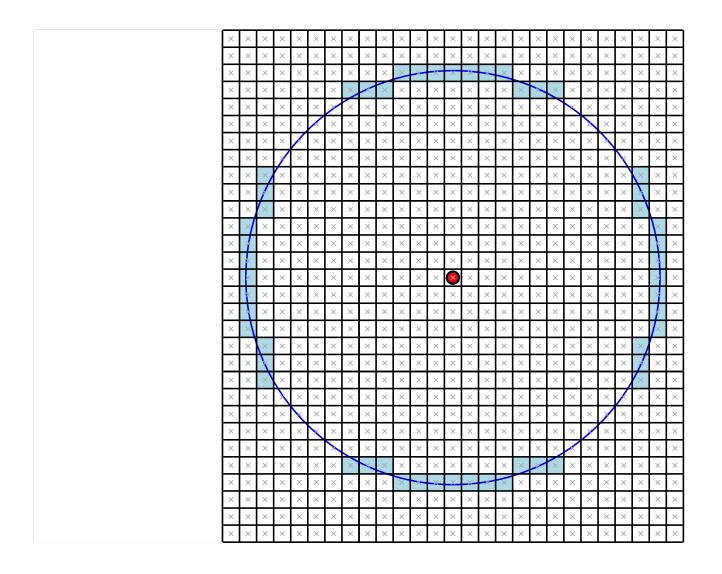




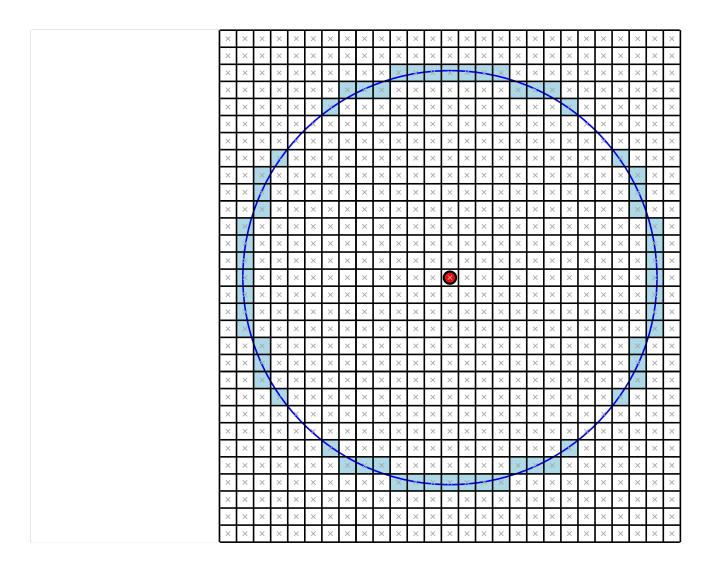




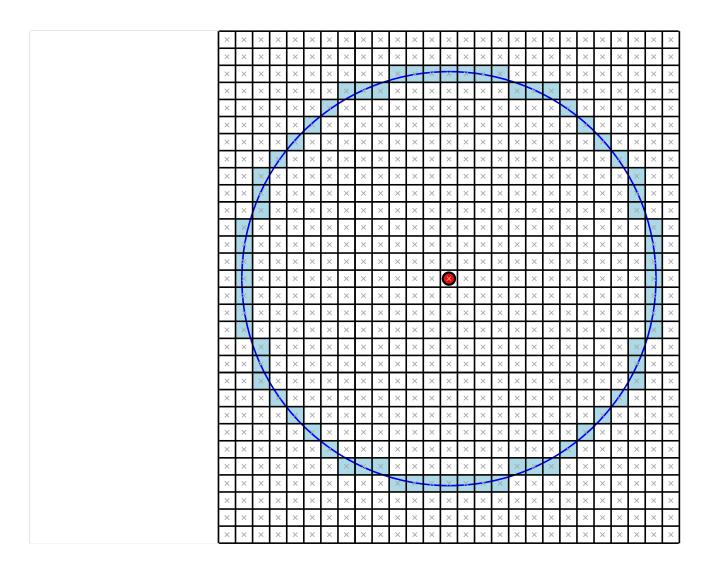










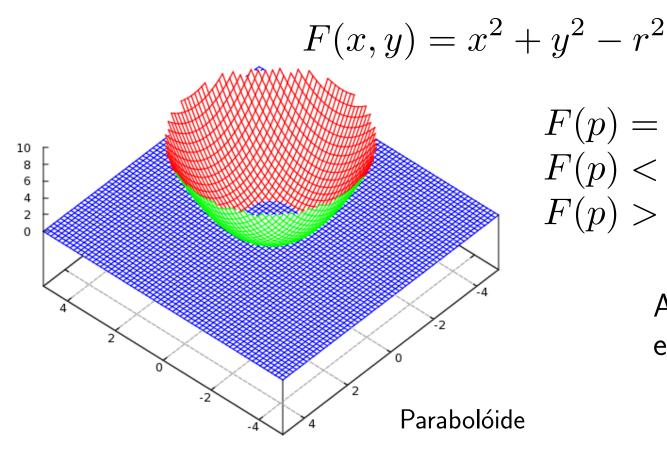




Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

Basta considerar o 2º octante

Com a função de decisão:



$$F(p) = 0 \implies p$$
 está sobre F $F(p) < 0 \implies p$ está dentro $F(p) > 0 \implies p$ está fora

Assumimos que o centro está em (0,0)



Podemos aplicar a ideia do algoritmo de Bresenham

Se formos para o pixel E

$$F(x_0 + 2, y_0 - 1/2) = F(x_0 + 1, y - 1/2) + 2x_0 + 3$$

Se formos para o pixel SE

$$F(x_0 + 2, y_0 - 3/2) = F(x_0 + 1, y - 1/2) + 2x_0 - 2y_0 + 5$$

onde o primeiro ponto médio será em (1, r-1/2).

$$F(x_0 + 1, y_0 - 1/2) = F(1, r - 1/2) = 5/4 - r$$



Dada uma região *conexa* delimitada por um conjunto de *pixels* no espaço da imagem, como podemos preencher seu interior, dado um *pixel* "semente"?



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O que é uma região conexa?



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O que é uma região conexa?

É toda região na qual quaisquer dois *pixels* em seu interior podem ser conectados por um caminho através de seus *pixels* vizinhos internos

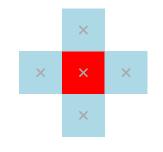


Dada uma região *conexa* delimitada por um conjunto de *pixels* no espaço da imagem, como podemos preencher seu interior, dado um *pixel* "semente"?

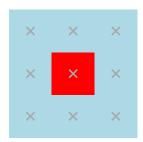
O que é uma região conexa?

É toda região na qual quaisquer dois *pixels* em seu interior podem ser conectados por um caminho através de seus *pixels* vizinhos internos

Podemos considerar dois modelos de vizinhança:



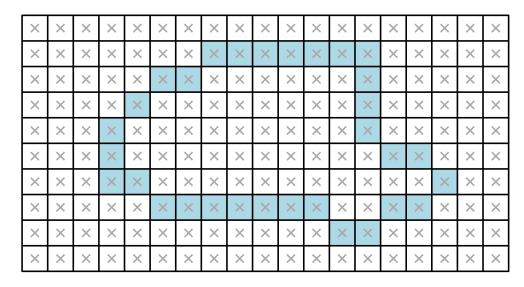
4-vizinhança



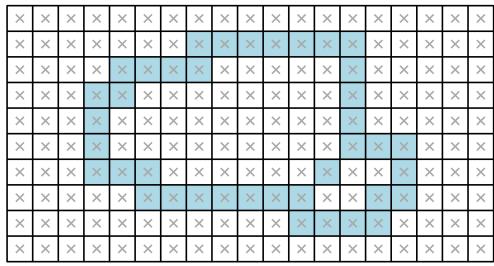
8-vizinhança



Dada uma região *conexa* delimitada por um conjunto de *pixels* no espaço da imagem, como podemos preencher seu interior, dado um *pixel* "semente"?



- Contorno 8-conexo
- Interior 4-conexo



- Contorno 4-conexo
- Interior 8-conexo



Dada uma região *conexa* delimitada por um conjunto de *pixels* no espaço da imagem, como podemos preencher seu interior, dado um *pixel* "semente"?

```
flood_fill_4(x, y, cor, cor_desejada) {
   Se pixel(x, y).cor ≠ cor, então:
     Retorne;
   pixel(x, y).cor ← cor_desejada;
   flood_fill(x - 1, y, cor, cor_desejada);
   flood_fill(x + 1, y, cor, cor_desejada);
   flood_fill(x, y + 1, cor, cor_desejada);
   flood_fill(x, y - 1, cor, cor_desejada);
   Retorne;
}
```



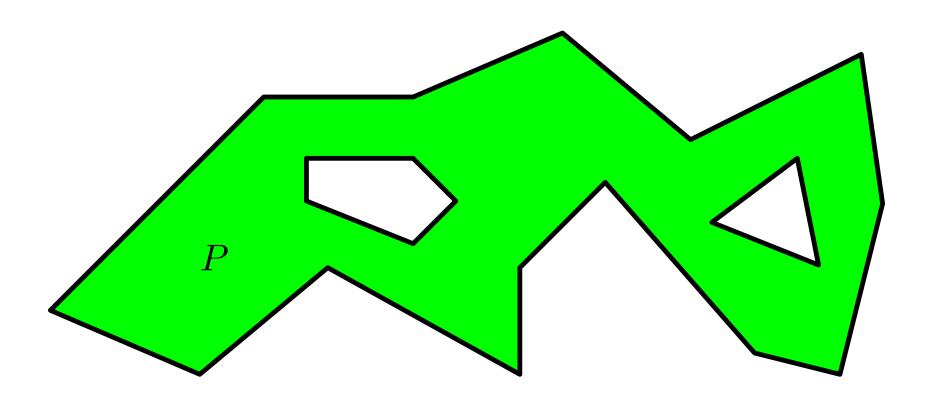
Dada uma região *conexa* delimitada por um conjunto de *pixels* no espaço da imagem, como podemos preencher seu interior, dado um *pixel* "semente"?

```
flood_fill_4(x, y, cor, cor_desejada) {
   Se pixel(x, y).cor ≠ cor, então:
     Retorne;
   pixel(x, y).cor ← cor_desejada;
   flood_fill(x - 1, y, cor, cor_desejada);
   flood_fill(x + 1, y, cor, cor_desejada);
   flood_fill(x, y + 1, cor, cor_desejada);
   flood_fill(x, y - 1, cor, cor_desejada);
   Retorne;
}
```

É possível melhorar a performance com um *flag* para designar se um *pixel* já foi testado



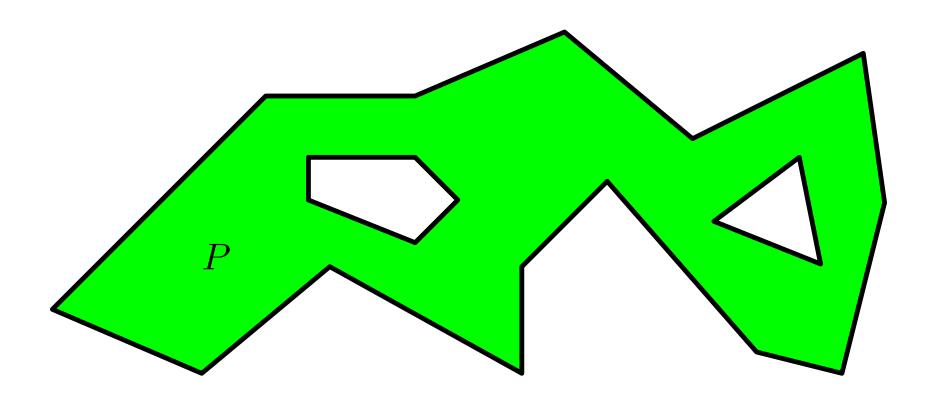
E se quisermos preencher o interior de um polígono ${\cal P}$ arbitrário?





Estratégias clássicas para preencher P:

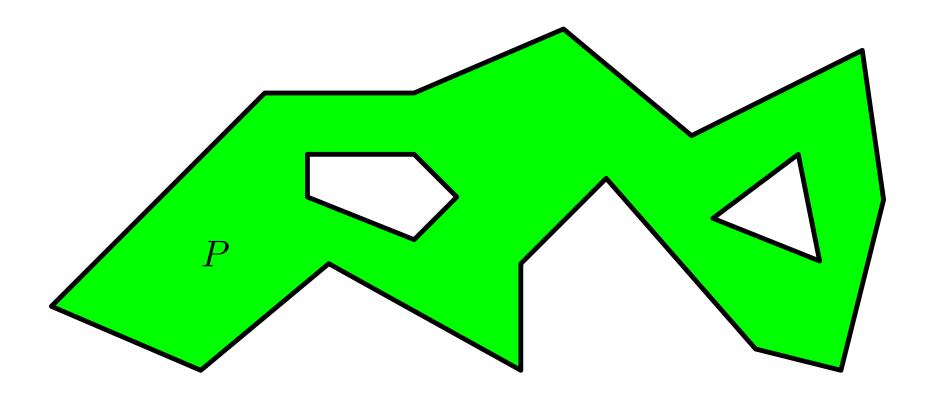
Aplicar Bresenham nas arestas + flood_fill





Estratégias clássicas para preencher P:

- Aplicar Bresenham nas arestas + flood_fill
- Algoritmo da linha de varredura





Estratégias clássicas para preencher P:

- Aplicar Bresenham nas arestas + flood_fill
- Algoritmo da linha de varredura
- ullet Triangular P, depois preencher cada triângulo

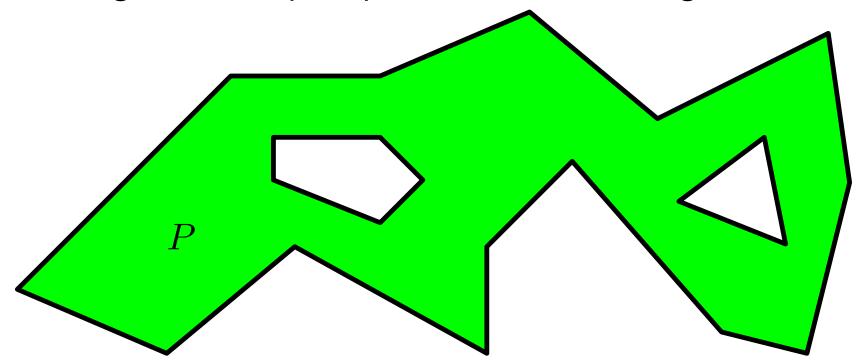




Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

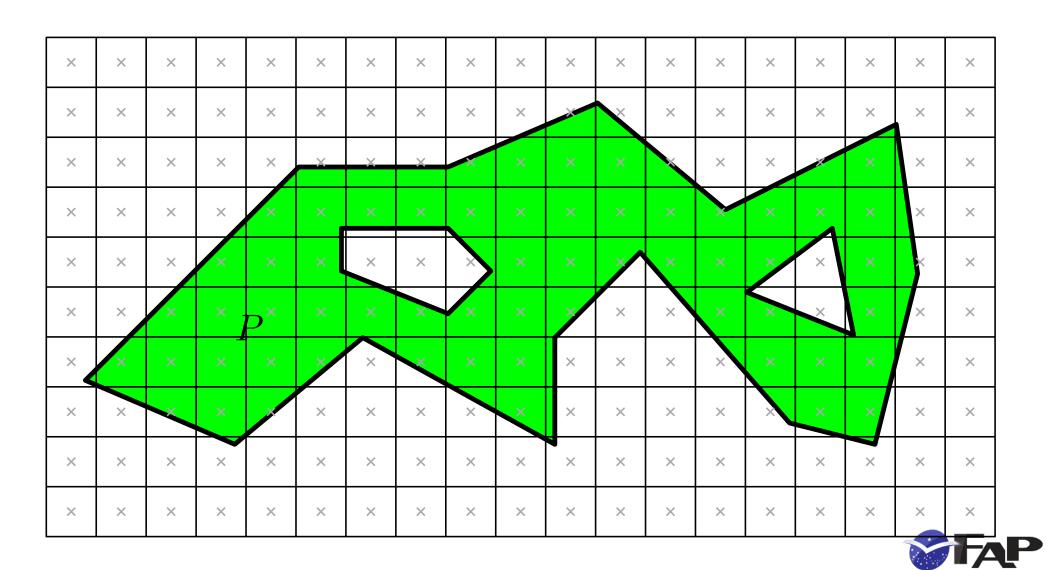
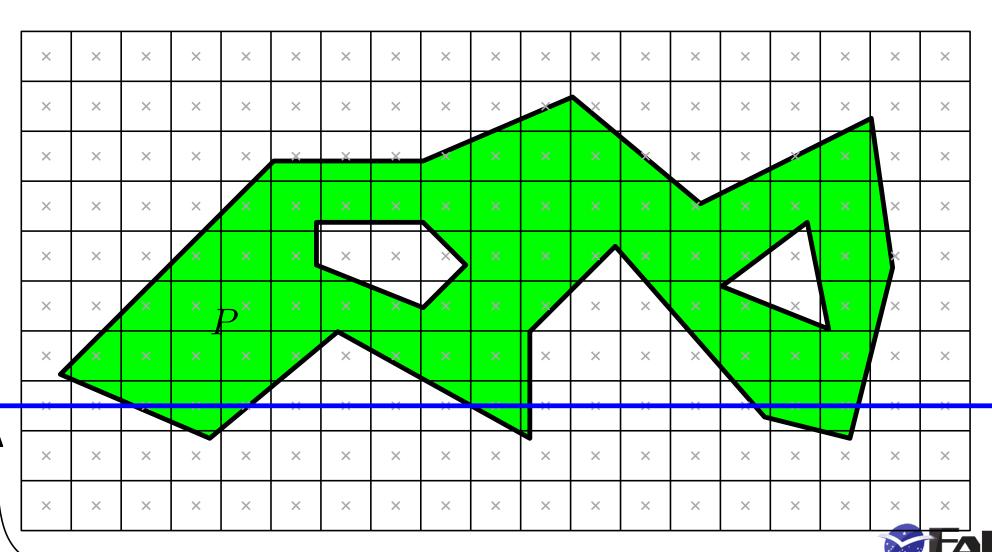


Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

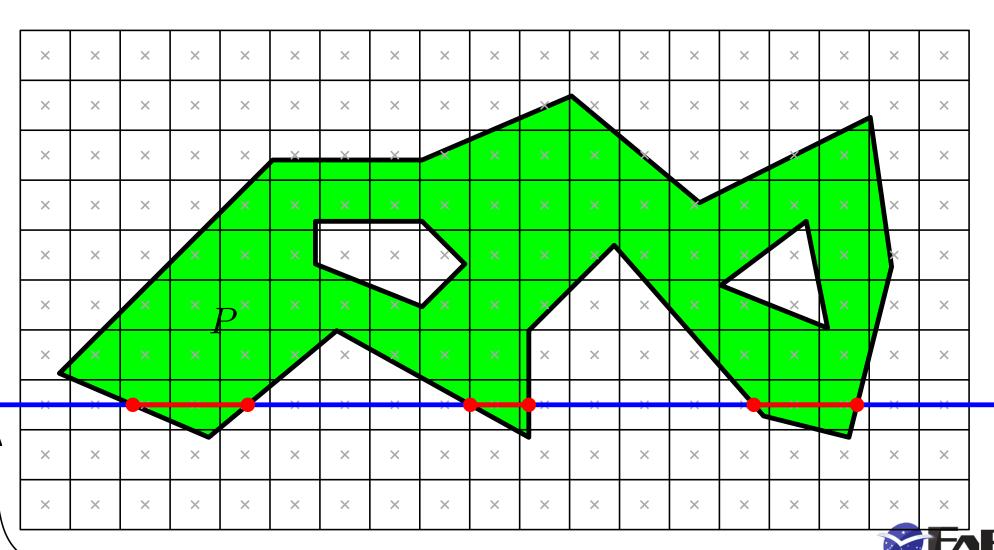


Faculdade Paraíso - CE

linha de varredura

Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

1) Calcular os pontos de interseção entre L e P

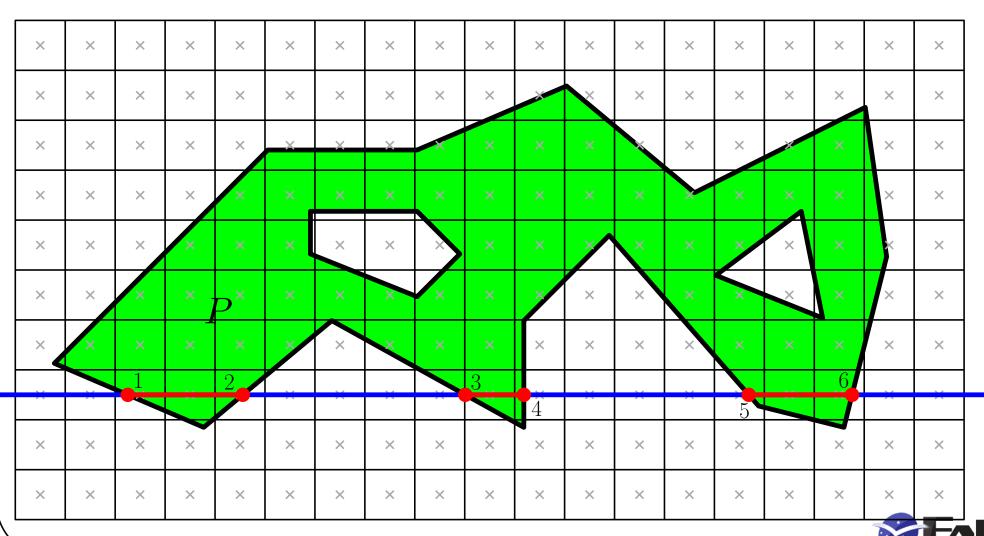


Faculdade Paraíso - CE

linha de varredura

Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

1) Calcular os pontos de interseção entre L e P



linha de varredura

2) Ordená-los segundo o eixo x

Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

3) Preencher os *pixels* entre pares consecutivos de interseções

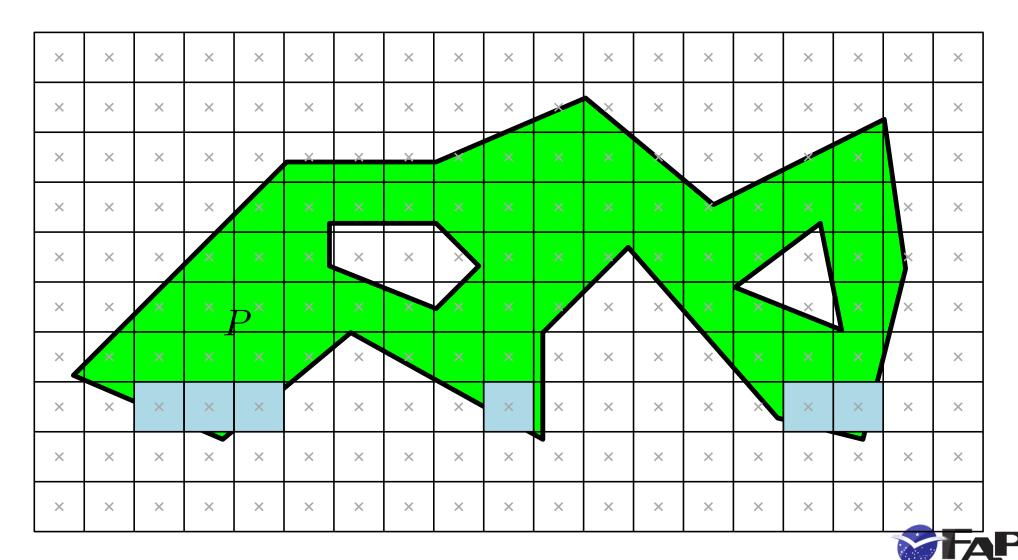


Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

3) Preencher os *pixels* entre pares consecutivos de interseções

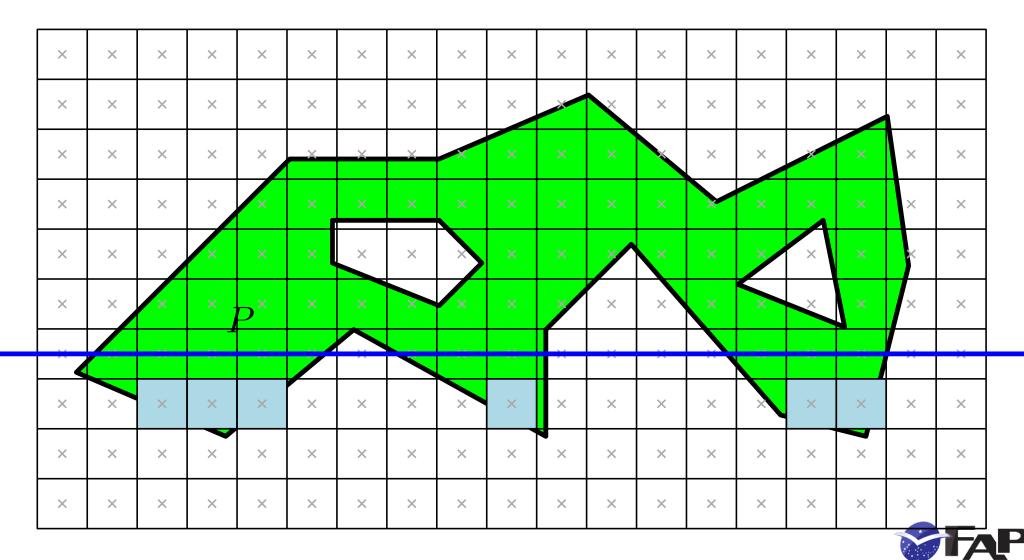


Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

3) Preencher os pixels entre pares consecutivos de interseções

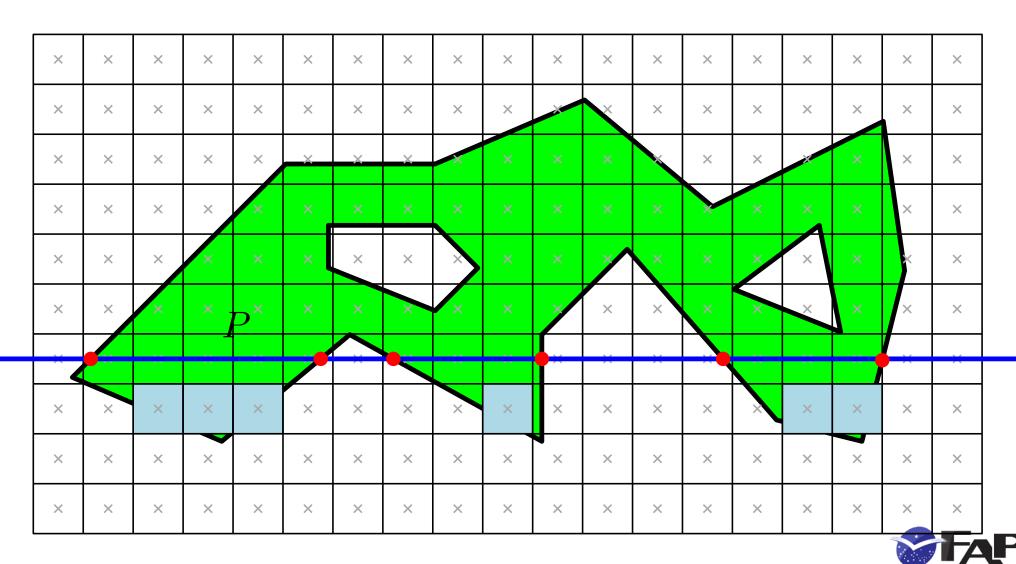


Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

3) Preencher os pixels entre pares consecutivos de interseções

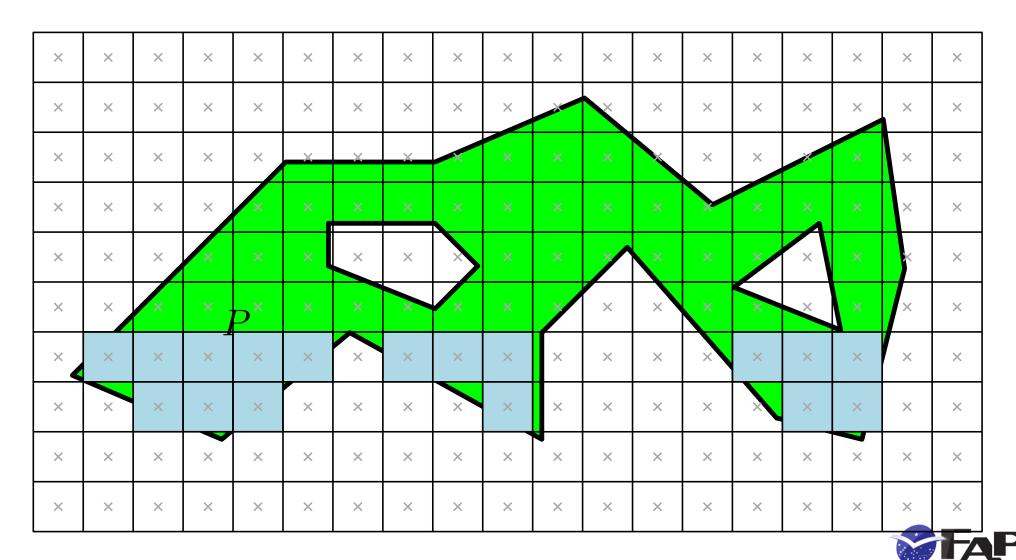
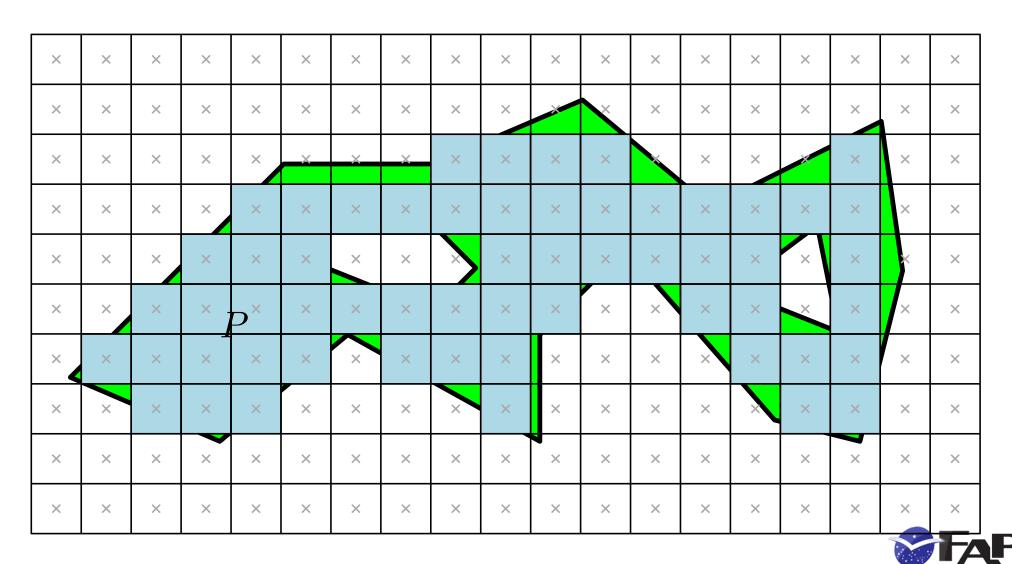


Ilustração do algoritmo da linha de varredura

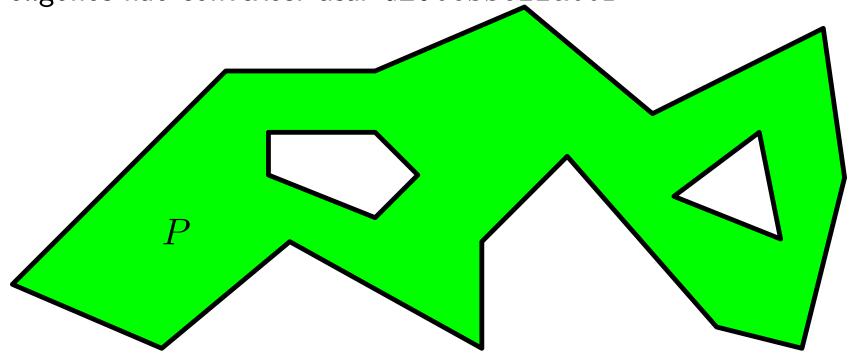
3) Preencher os pixels entre pares consecutivos de interseções



Algoritmo baseado em triangulação

- Estratégia adotada pela OpenGL: rasterizar apenas triângulos
- Polígonos convexos: triangulação trivial (orientação)

• Polígonos não-convexos: usar GLUtessellator

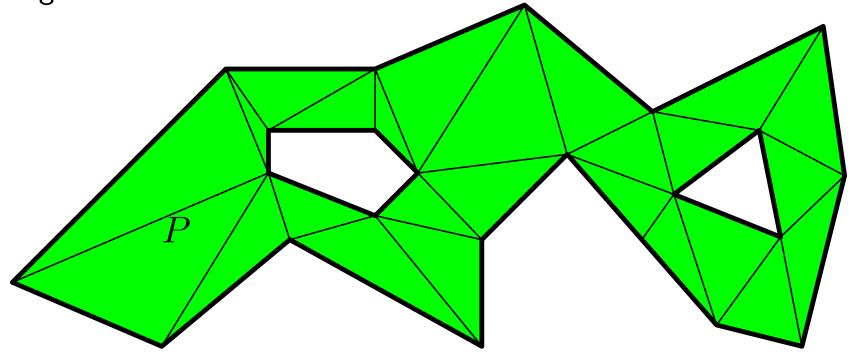




Algoritmo baseado em triangulação

- Estratégia adotada pela OpenGL: rasterizar apenas triângulos
- Polígonos convexos: triangulação trivial (orientação)

• Polígonos não-convexos: usar GLUtessellator

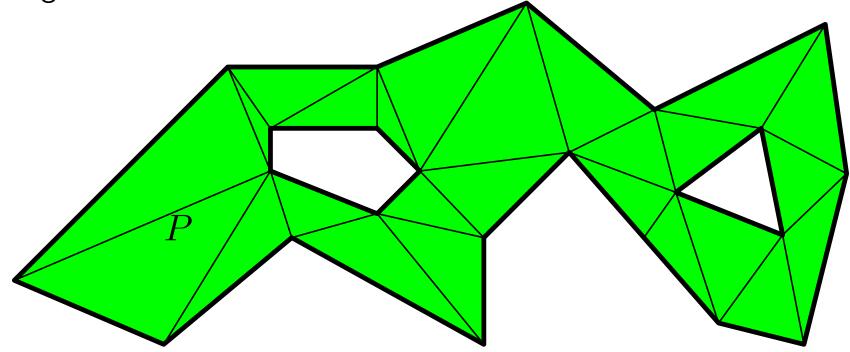


Triangulação de P (sem pontos de Steiner)



Algoritmo baseado em triangulação

- Estratégia adotada pela OpenGL: rasterizar apenas triângulos
- Polígonos convexos: triangulação trivial (orientação)
- Polígonos não-convexos: usar GLUtessellator

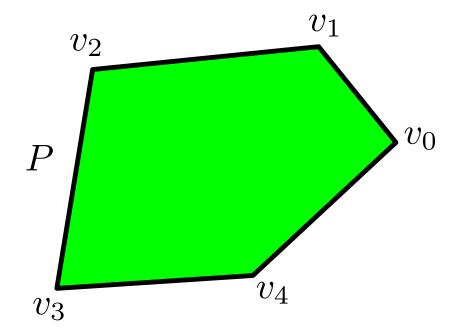


Triangulação de P (sem pontos de Steiner)

Então como rasterizar triângulos? A seguir...

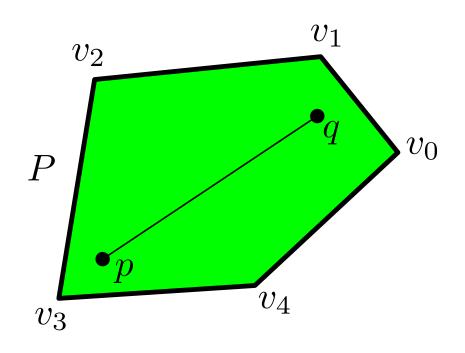


Triângulo: primitiva básica para rasterização de polígonos da OpenGL





Triângulo: primitiva básica para rasterização de polígonos da OpenGL \Longrightarrow Mas apenas polígonos convexos!



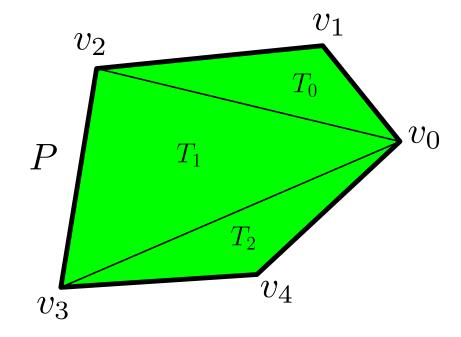
$$\lambda p + (1 - \lambda)q \in P$$
$$0 \le \lambda \le 1$$

Lembre-se: para polígonos não-convexos, usar GLUTesselator



Triângulo: primitiva básica para rasterização de polígonos da OpenGL

Triangulação de P

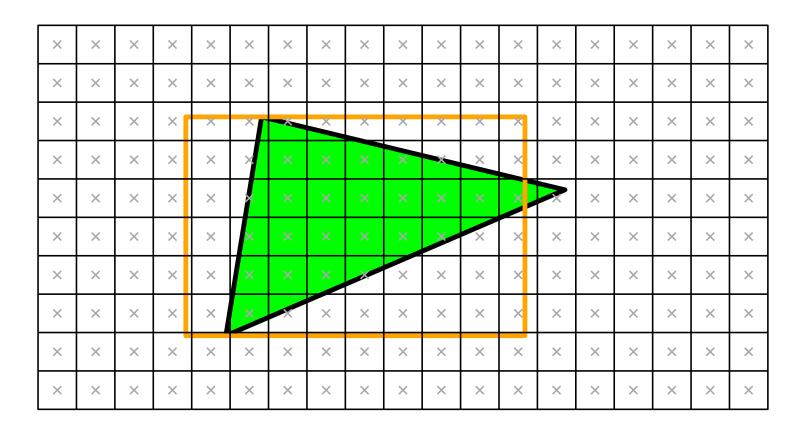




×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	X	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	X	K	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
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×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

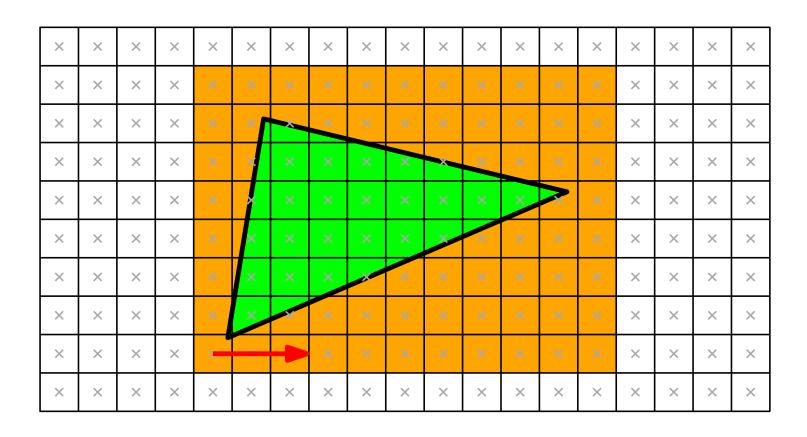


1) Determinar a caixa limitante alinhada com os eixos B de T_1



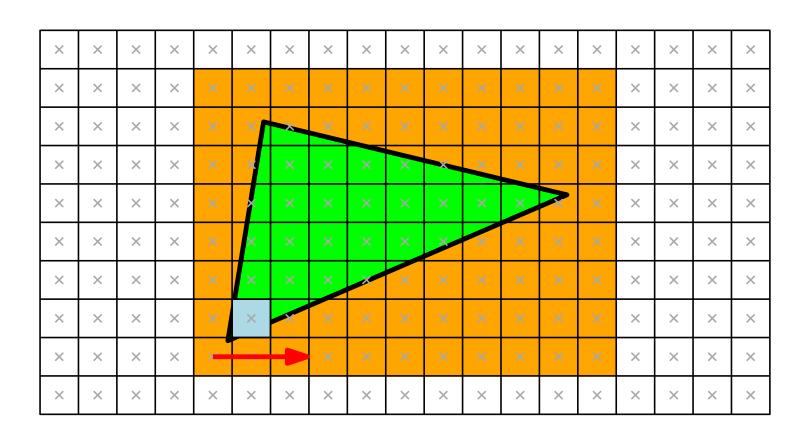


- 1) Determinar a caixa limitante alinhada com os eixos B de T_1
- 2) Para cada pixel em B, faça:



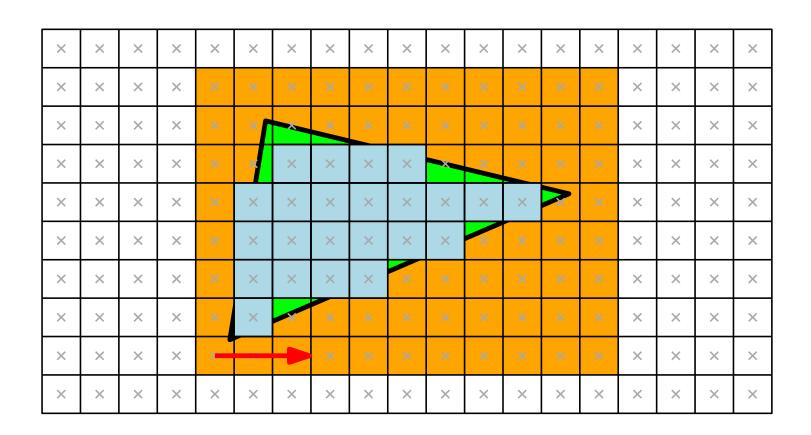


- 1) Determinar a caixa limitante alinhada com os eixos B de T_1
- 2) Para cada *pixel* em B, faça: Se *pixel* $\in T_1$, então pinte *pixel*





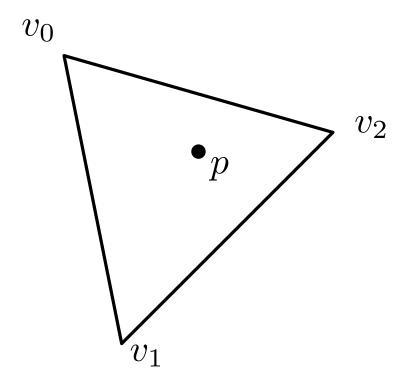
- 1) Determinar a caixa limitante alinhada com os eixos B de T_1
- 2) Para cada *pixel* em B, faça: Se *pixel* $\in T_1$, então pinte *pixel*





Problema.

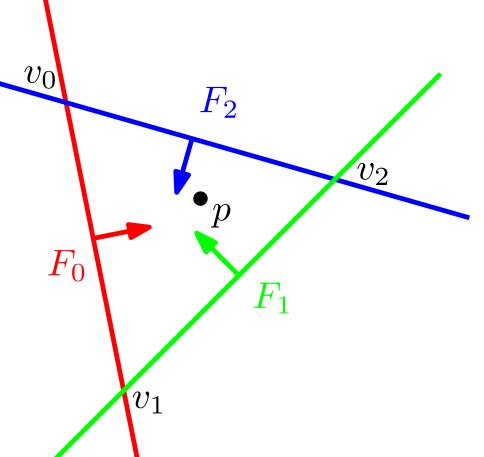
• Como determinar se um *pixel* está dentro do triângulo?





Problema.

Como determinar se um pixel está dentro do triângulo?
 R.: Usar função implícita da reta

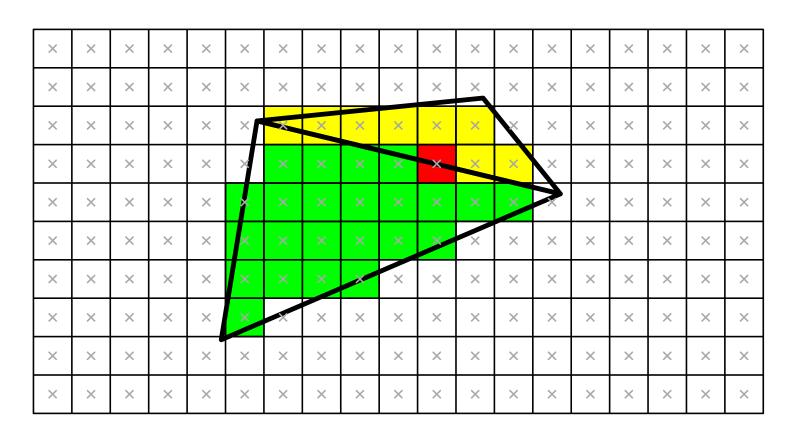


Se $F_i(p) > 0$, i = 0, 1, 2, então p pertence ao triângulo



Problema.

• O que fazer com um *pixel* na aresta do triângulo?





Problema.

- O que fazer com um *pixel* na aresta do triângulo?
 - R.: Usar um ponto auxiliar

×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
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×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×





Problema.

- O que fazer com um *pixel* na aresta do triângulo?
 - R.: Usar um ponto auxiliar

×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
×	×	×	×	×	X		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X		X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	F(q) > 0?
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Ж	·	X	×	×	×	(1)
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
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