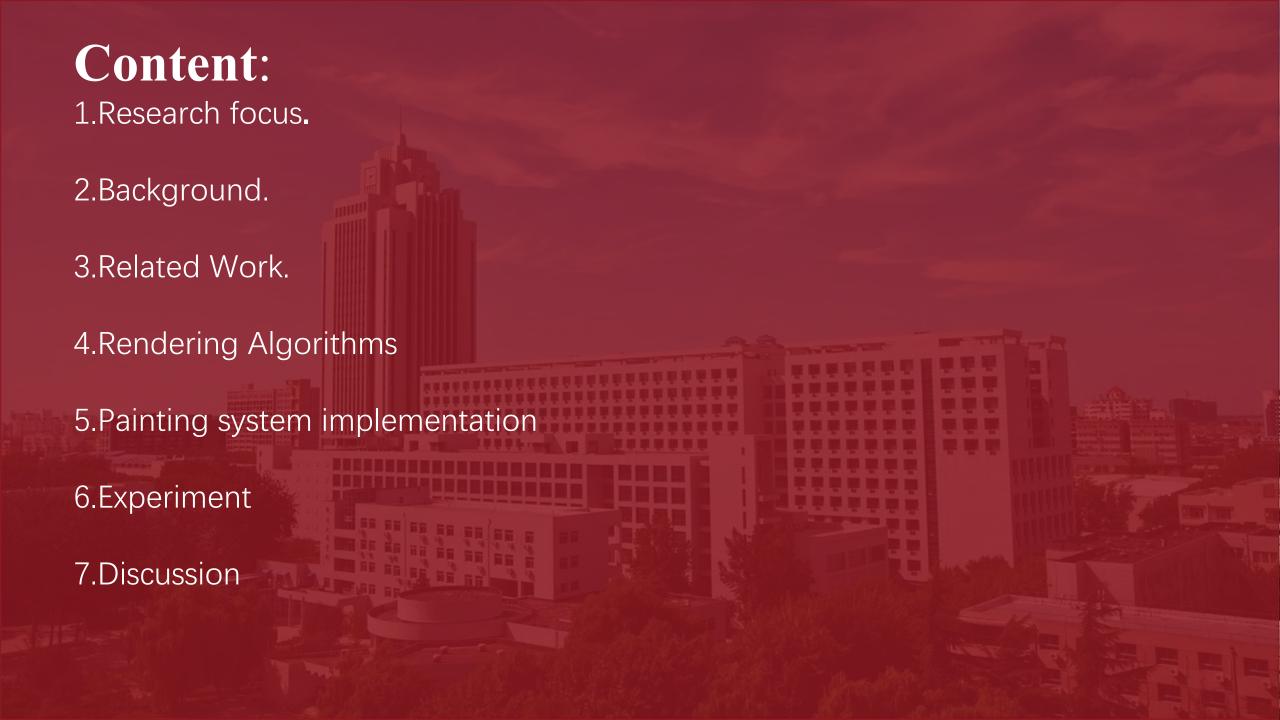


Ciallo:

GPU-Accelerated Rendering of Vector Brush Strokes

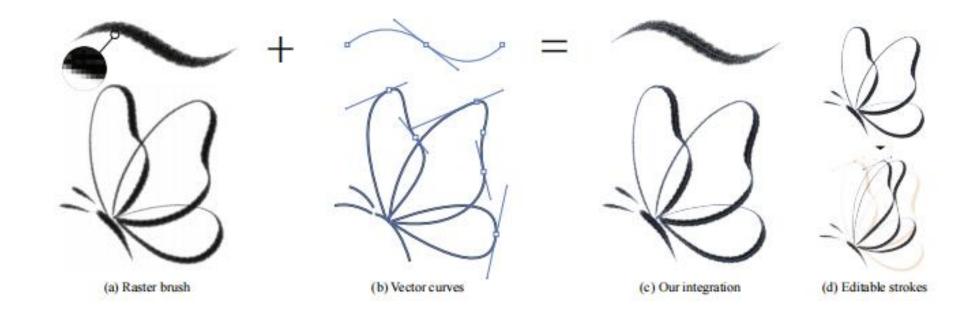
2025/5

By SHY & ZZZ



Research focus

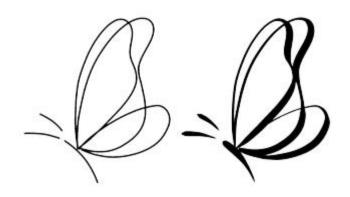
This paper introduces novel GPU-based rendering techniques for digital painting and animation to bridge the gap between raster and vector stroke representations.





Brush stroke rendering is fundamental in digital painting and is critical for supporting the desired painting process and result.

Contemporary digital painting applications represent drawings using either vector or raster graphics. Each representation offers complementary advantages and disadvantages.



For instance, vector graphics provide easier manipulation, whereas raster graphics provide higher expressiveness

Background Background

Many painting programs have attempted to integrate these benefits.

For example, the vector graphics program

Adobe Illustrator provides versatile brushes,
and the raster graphics program Clip Studio

Paint develops vector layers that record brush
strokes with vector curves.

However, their integration is unsatisfying due to technical limitations. Adobe users have long complained about the inability to use Photoshop's brushes in Illustrator [Adobe Commu_x0002_nity 2009]. Clip Studio Paint supports neither real-time rendering of strokes nor filling colors on vector layers.

Sec.	Program	Vector	GPU	Raster brush	Open- source
2.1.1	Inkscape	1	_1	=:	1
	Synfig Studio	1	-	-	1
	Adobe Illustrator	1	1	-	-
	Affinity Designer	1	1	<u>—</u>	_
2.1.2	Adobe Photoshop	-	20	1	_
	Adobe Fresco	-	-	1	-
	Krita	19.75		1	1
	Clip Studio Paint	1	<u>~</u> 8	1	_
	OpenToonz	1	-	1	1
2.1.3	Corel Painter	-	1	1	-
	BlackInk	_	1	1	-
2.1.4	Disney Meander	1	1	1	-
	Ours	1	1	1	1



Stroke Rendering

Standard Vector Strokes
SVG
Stamp Strokes
sweep & stamp
GPU-Accelerated Stamp Strokes
Integration
combine all three advantages
and open-source



Blender Grease Pencil

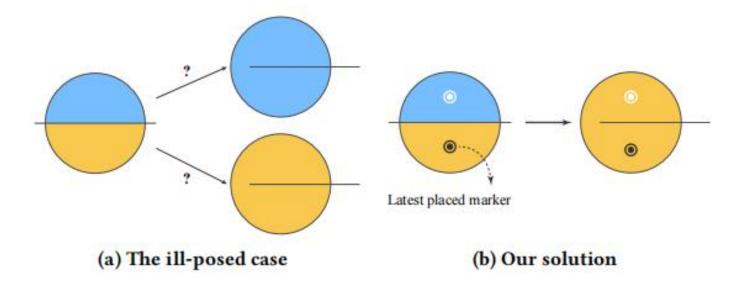
ours



Painting Systems

Besides stroke rendering, color filling is another fundamental element in paint programs.

"the problem of fill and stroke assignment (matching) is inherently ill-posed"Asente et al. [2007]



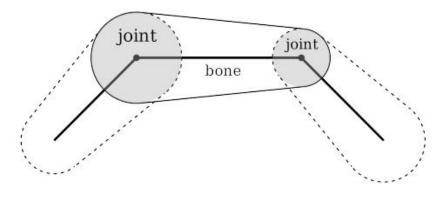
Rendering Algorithms

vanillastampairbrush

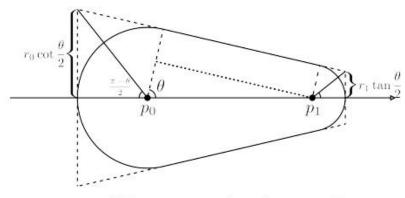
For the original stroke data during drawing, we represent it with a polyline, and the set of points on the polyline is denoted as $V = \{v_0, v_1, \ldots\}$ o And each vertex v_i corresponds to a position p_i and a radius r_i .

The order of draw calls follows the original stroke order.

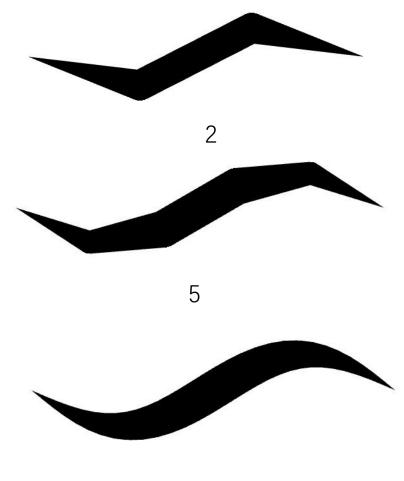
Vanilla



(a) Edge connection.



(b) Parameters to place the trapezoid.



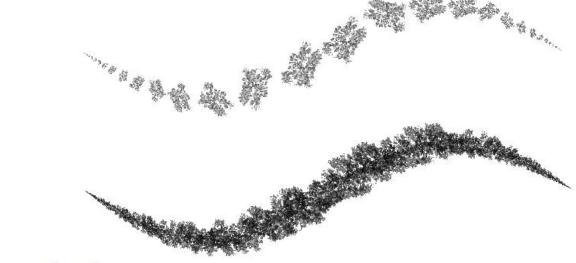
30

Rendering Algorithms

Stamp

Typical
Our GPU-Accelerated

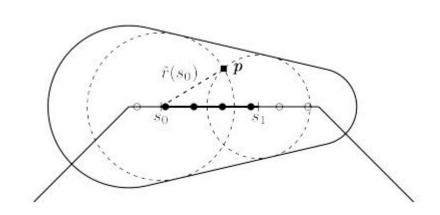
For better performance, an invoked pixel should only sample stamps that can cover it, rather than looping through all stamps.



$$\tilde{r}(s_0)^2 = (x - s_0)^2 + y^2$$

$$\tilde{r}(s_1)^2 = (s_1 - x)^2 + y^2$$

$$\tilde{r}(s_i) = (1 - s_i/L)r_0 + (s_i/L)r_1,$$

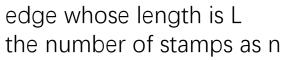


Rendering Algorithms

Airbrush

Airbrush is a special type of stamp brush whose footprint is a dot with transparency or a transparent gradient from its center to rim.

For better performance, we derive a mathematically continuous representation of airbrush to avoid excessive sampling when the stamp interval is infinitely small.



$$\triangle L = L /n$$

The transparency value alpha at position p is denoted as A(p).

$$A(\mathbf{p}) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - A_s(\mathbf{d}_i))$$

Denote the alpha density value as α . Let $A \ s \ (\mathbf{d} \ i \) = \alpha \ s \ (\mathbf{d} \ i \) \Delta$?

$$A(\mathbf{p}) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - \alpha_s(\mathbf{d}_i) \Delta L).$$

Airbrush

edge whose length is L the number of stamps as n $\Delta L = L /n$

The transparency value alpha at position p is denoted as A(p).

$$A(p) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - A_s(d_i))$$

Denote the alpha density value as α . Let $A_s(\boldsymbol{d}_i) = \alpha_s(\boldsymbol{d}_i)\Delta L$

$$A(\mathbf{p}) = 1 - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1 - \alpha_s(\mathbf{d}_i) \Delta L).$$



$$p = (x, y)$$
 $d_i = (x - l_i, y)$

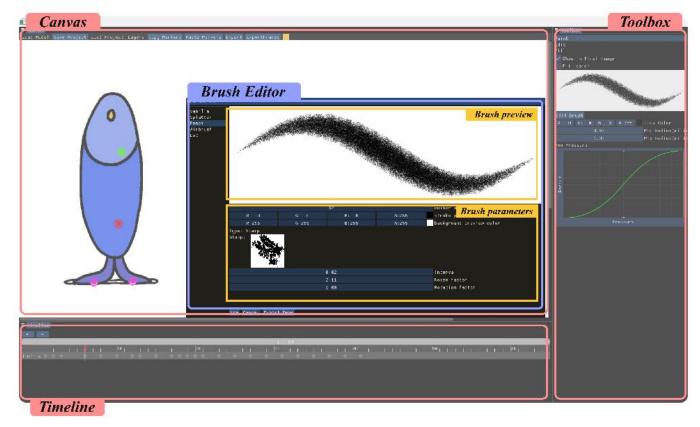
apply the Volterra product integral

$$A(x,y) = 1 - \exp\left(-\int_0^L \alpha_s(x-l,y)dl\right).$$

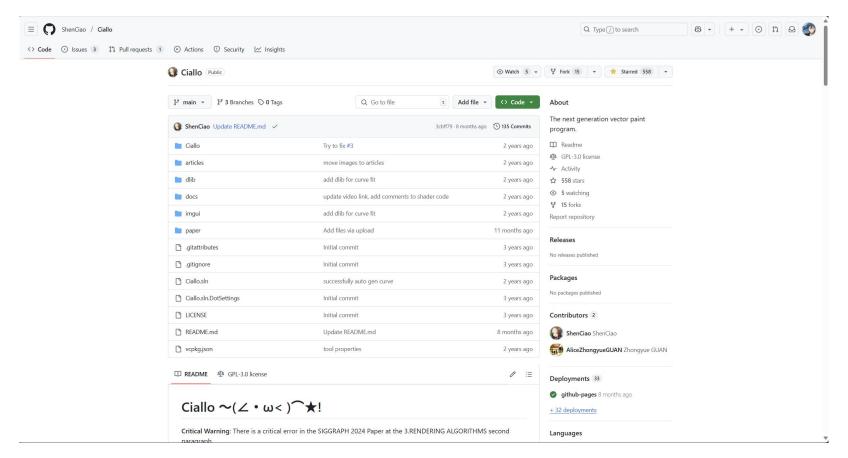


Painting system implementation

The writers developed a prototype painting program with vector fill to showcase our stroke rendering technique.

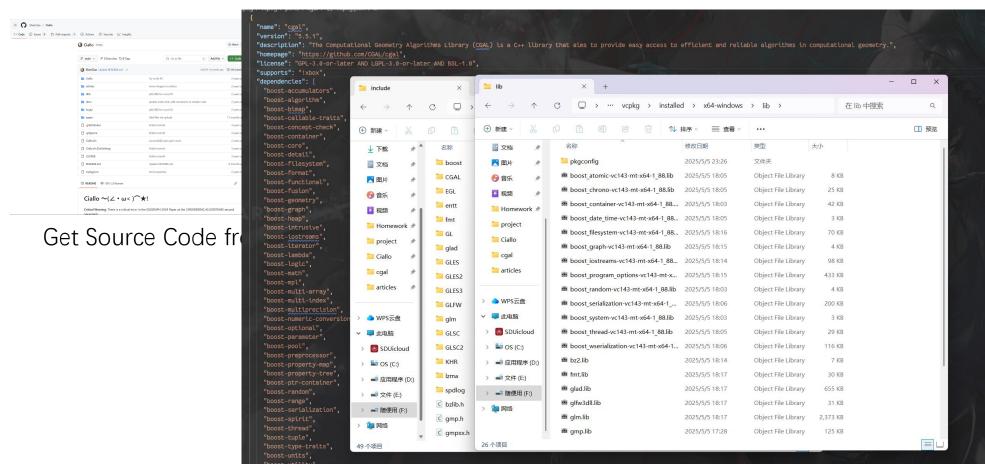






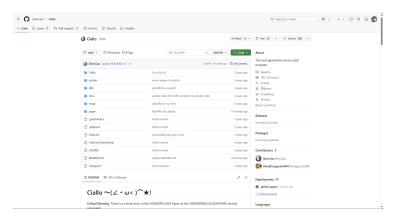
Get Source Code from github

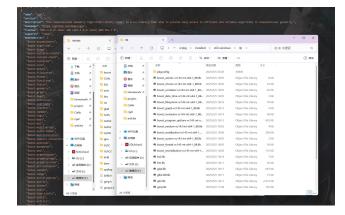




Install the Dependencies





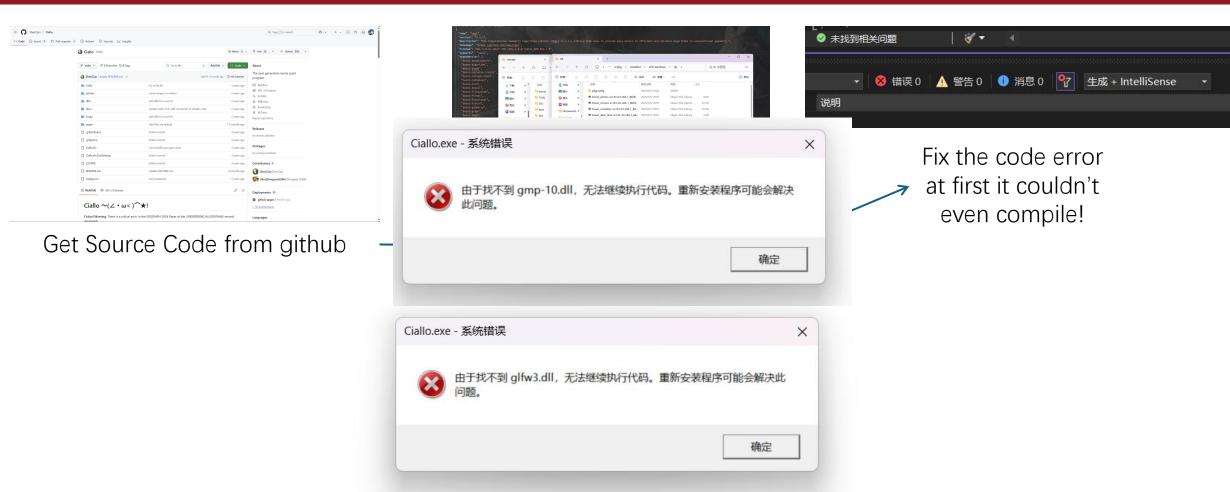


Get Source Code from github

Install the Dependencies



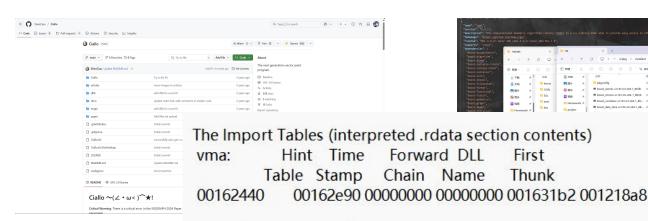
Fix the code error at first it couldn't even compile!

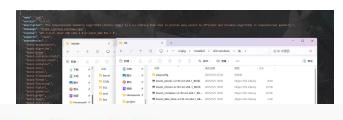


Fix the dll error

学/无/止/境气/有/浩/然









Get Source C

DLL Name: fmt.dll

vma: Hint/Ord Member-Name Bound-To

16316e 43 ?format system error@v11@fmt@@YAXAEAV?\$buffer@D@detail@12@HPEBD@Z

58 ?vformat@v11@fmt@@YA?AV?\$basic string@DU?\$char traits@D@std@@V?\$allocator@D@2 163040

@@std@@V?\$basic string view@D@12@V?\$basic format args@Vcontext@v11@fmt@@@12@@Z

First

Thunk

10 ??\$vformat to@D@detail@v11@fmt@@YAXAEAV?\$buffer@D@012@V?\$basic string view@D@12@V? 1630de

\$basic format args@Vcontext@v11@fmt@@@12@Vlocale ref@012@@Z

00162454 00162eb0 00000000 00000000 00163292 001218c8

Forward DLL

Chain Name

One more dll error (to fix it we even used objdum!) 读执行代码。重新安装程序可能会解决

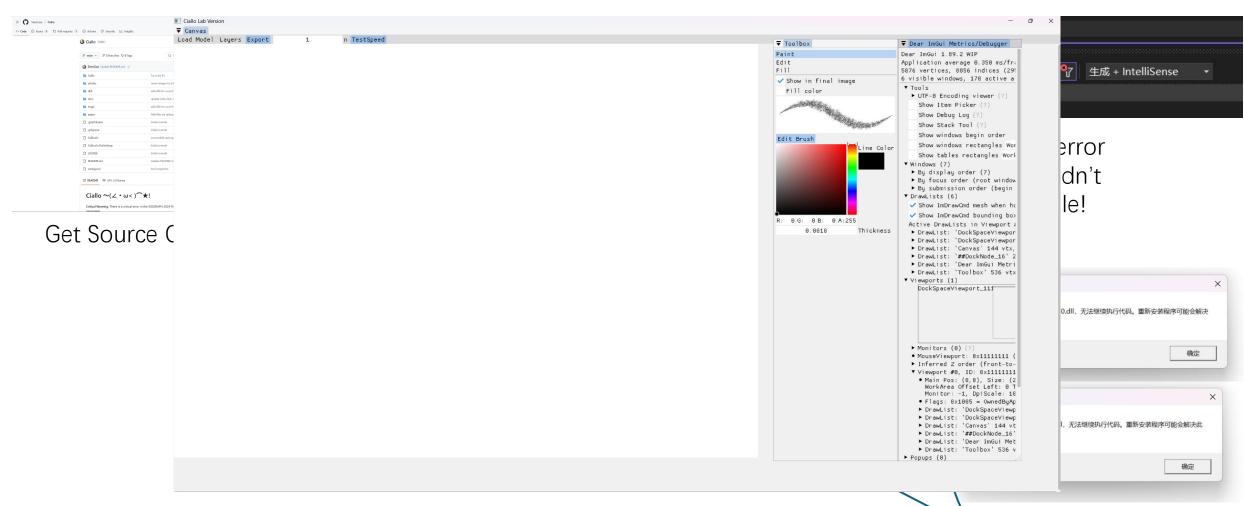
由于找不到 glfw3.dll,无法继续执行代码。重新安装程序可能会解决此

Fix the dll error

确定

确定





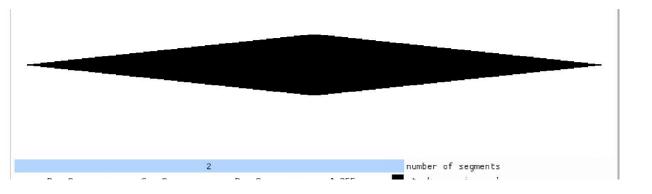
It finally worked!

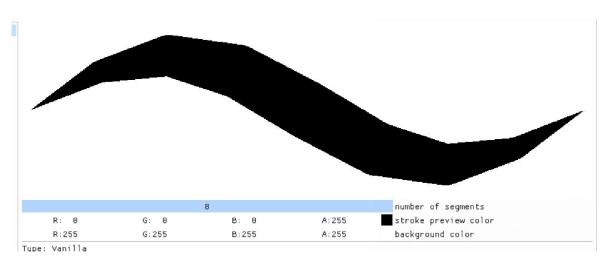
Fix the dll error

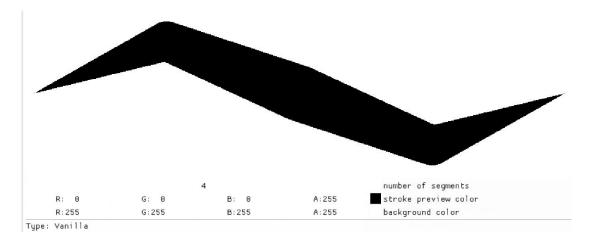
学/无/止/境气/有/浩/然

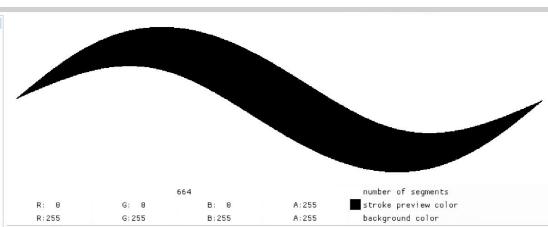


Vanila



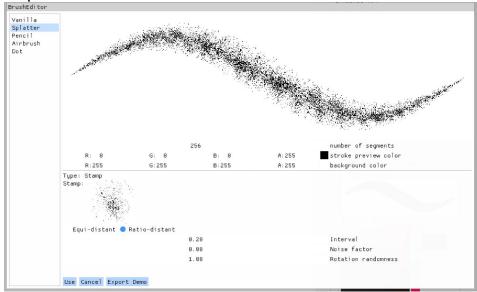


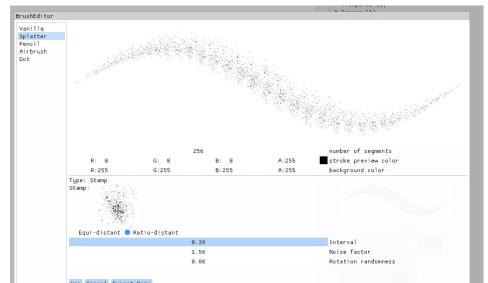


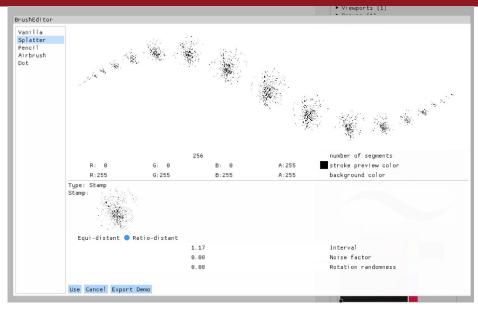


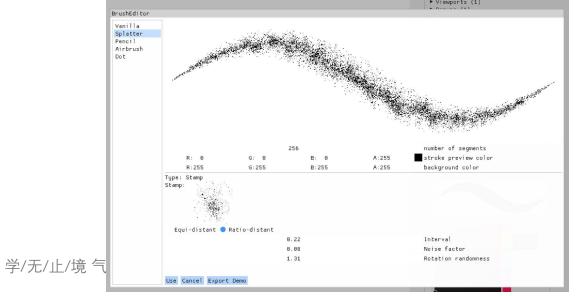


Splatter

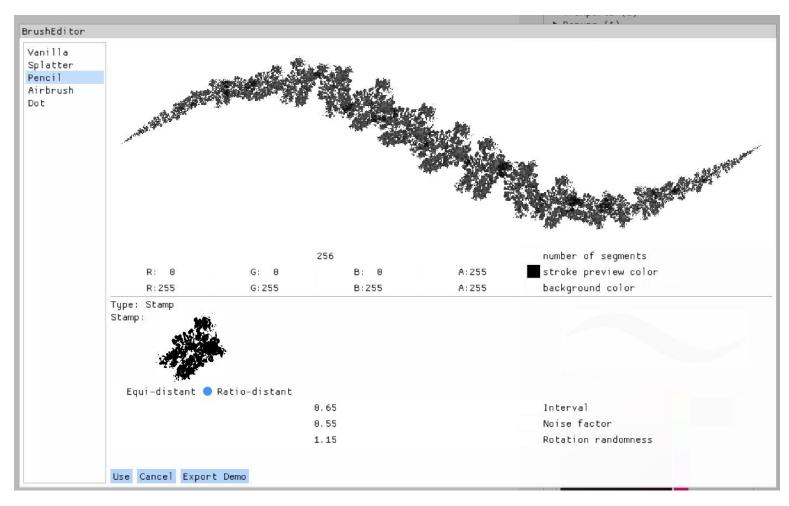




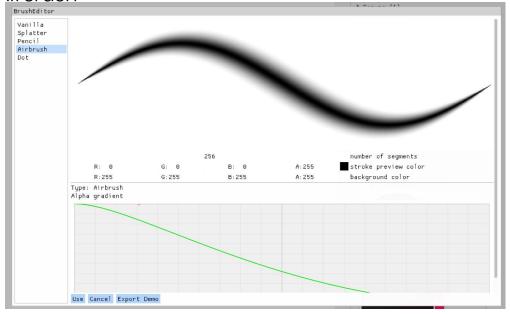


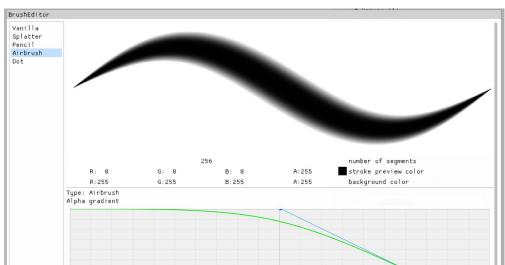


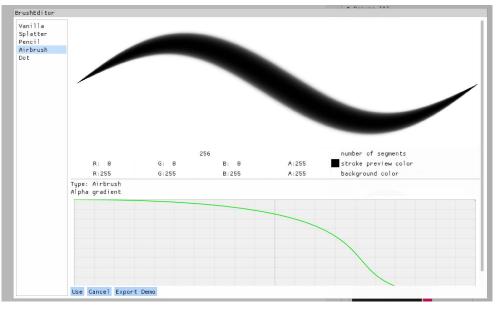
Pencil

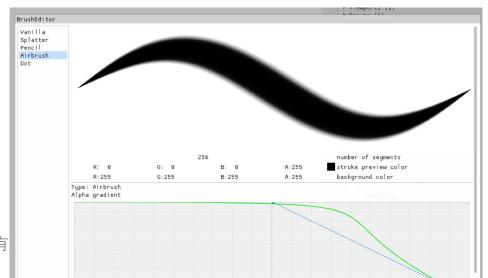


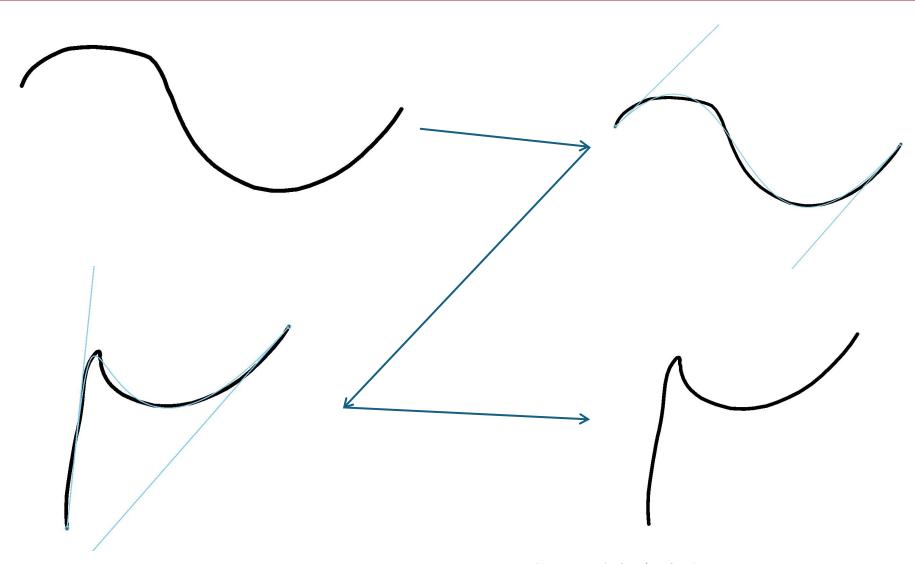
Aircrush



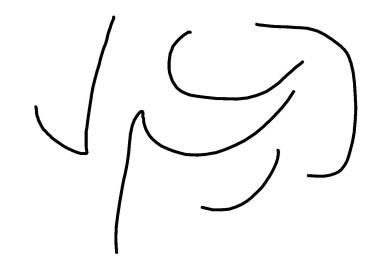


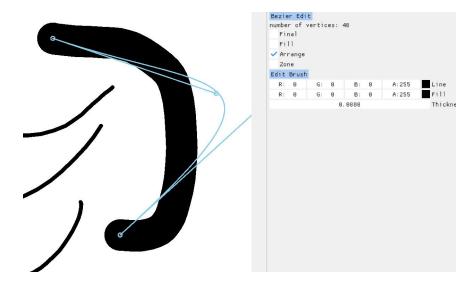


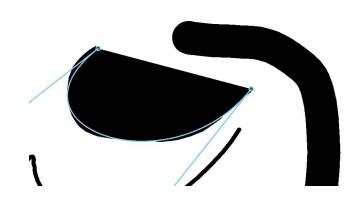


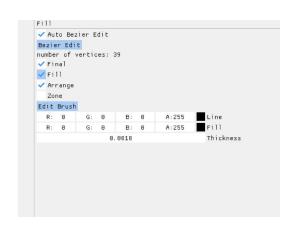






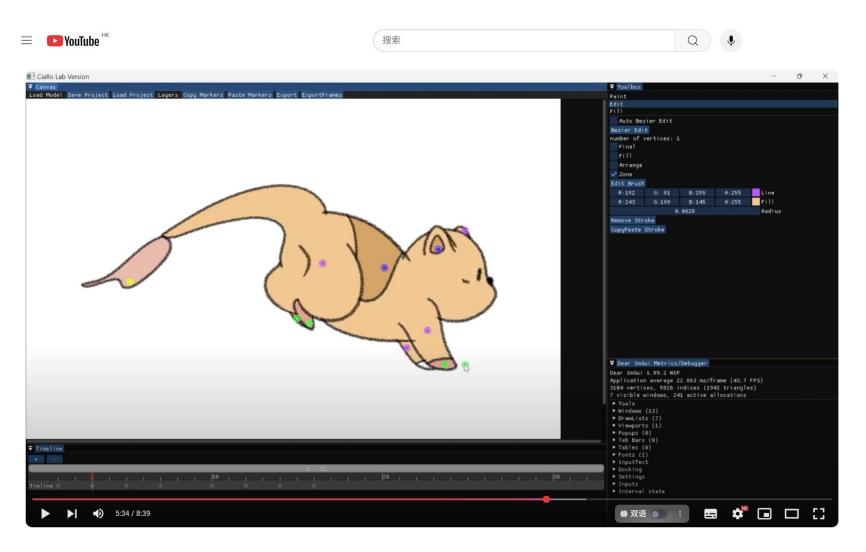




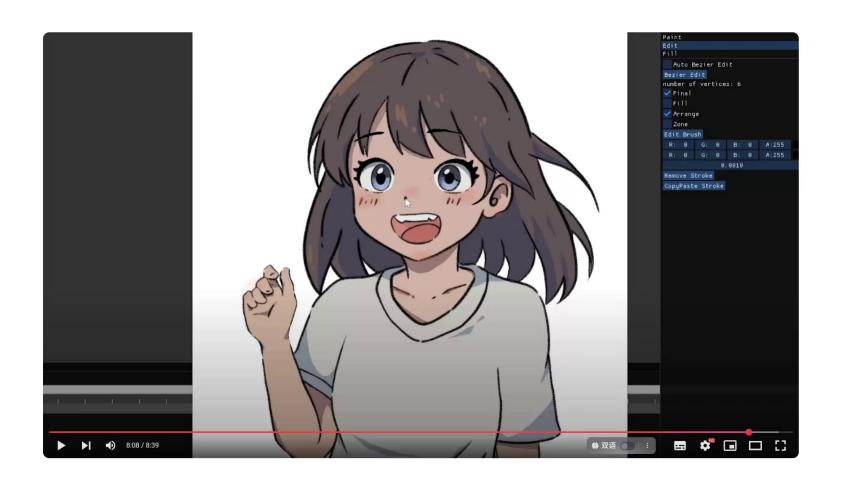




Disscussion







Disscussion

