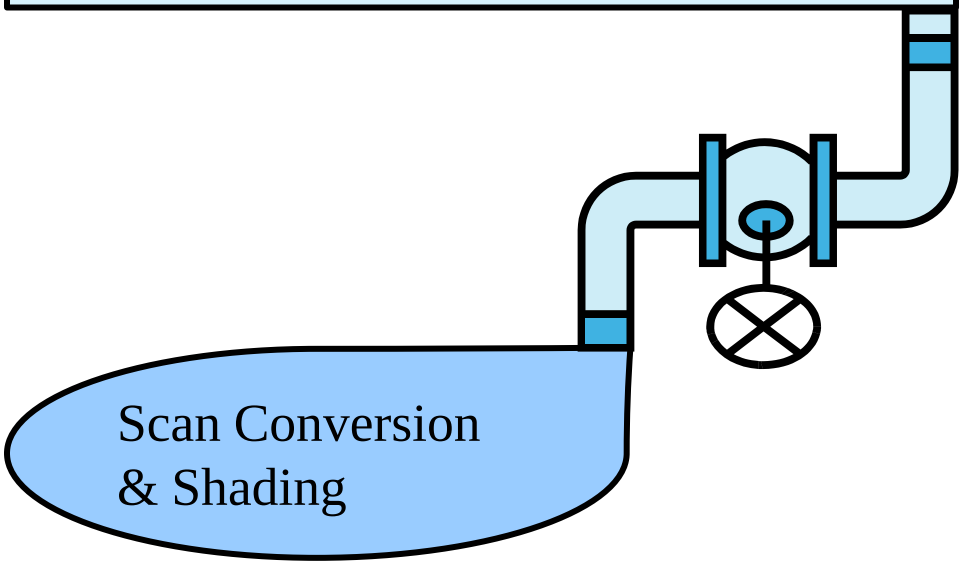
3D Polygon Rendering Pipeline



Thomas Funkhouser
Princeton University
C0S 426, Fall 1999

3D Rendering Pipeline (for direct illumination)

3D Primitives

3D Modeling Coordinates

Modeling Transformation

3D World Coordinates

Lighting

3D World Coordinates

Viewing Transformation

3D Camera Coordinates

Projection Transformation

2D Screen Coordinates

Clipping

2D Screen Coordinates

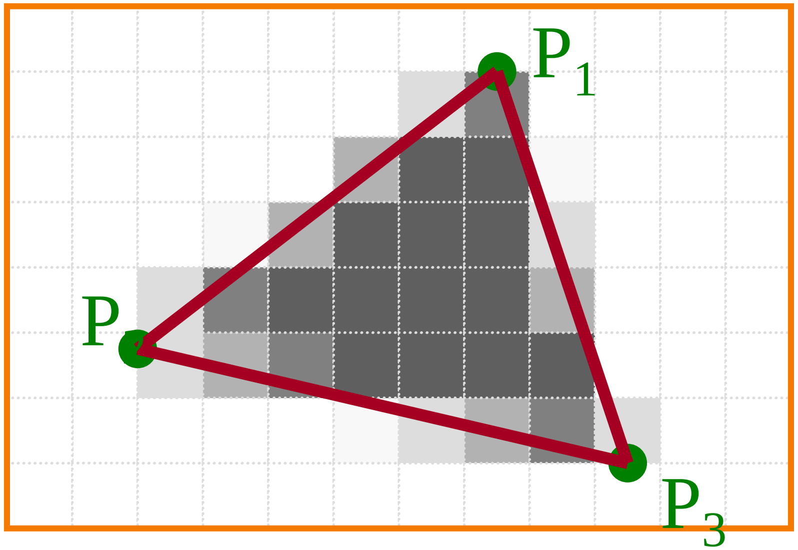
Viewport Transformation

2D Image Coordinates

Scan Conversion

2D Image Coordinates

Image



Scan Conversion & Shading

Overview

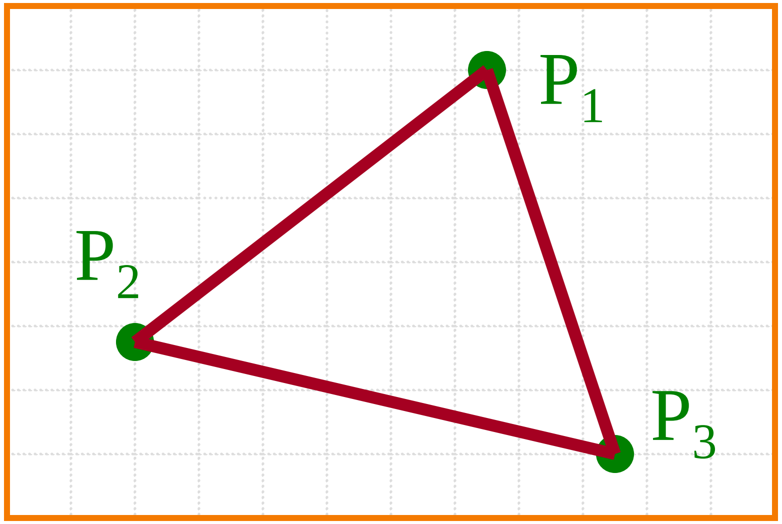
- Scan conversion
  - Figure out which pixels to fill
- Shading
  - Determine a color for each filled pixel
- Texture Mapping
  - Describe shading variation within polygon interiors
- Visible Surface Determination
  - Figure out which surface is front-most at every pixel

Scan Conversion

- Render an image of a geometric primitive by setting pixel colors

```
void SetPixel(int x, int y, Color rgba)
```

- Example: Filling the inside of a triangle



Scan Conversion

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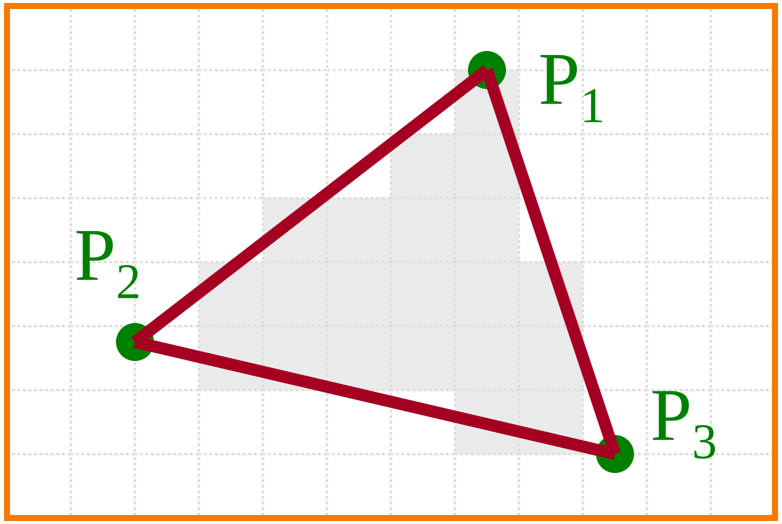
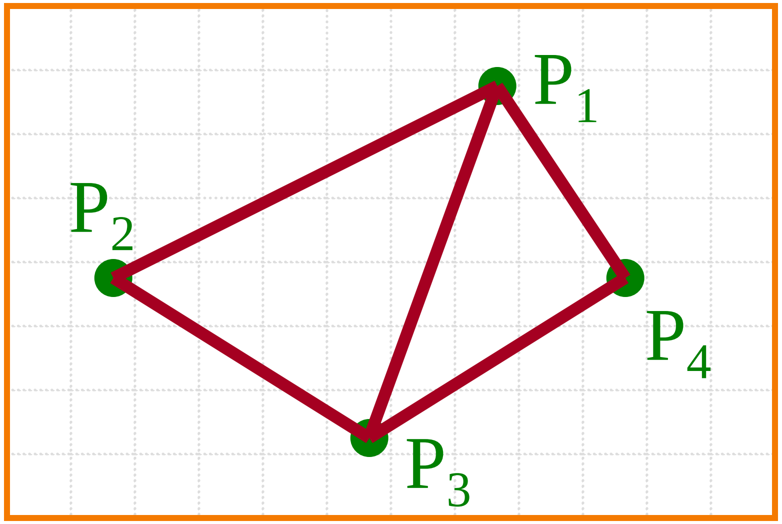


Triangle Scan Conversion

- Properties of a good algorithm
  - Symmetric
  - Straight edges
  - Antialiased edges
  - No cracks between adjacent primitives
  - MUST BE FAST!



Triangle Scan Conversion

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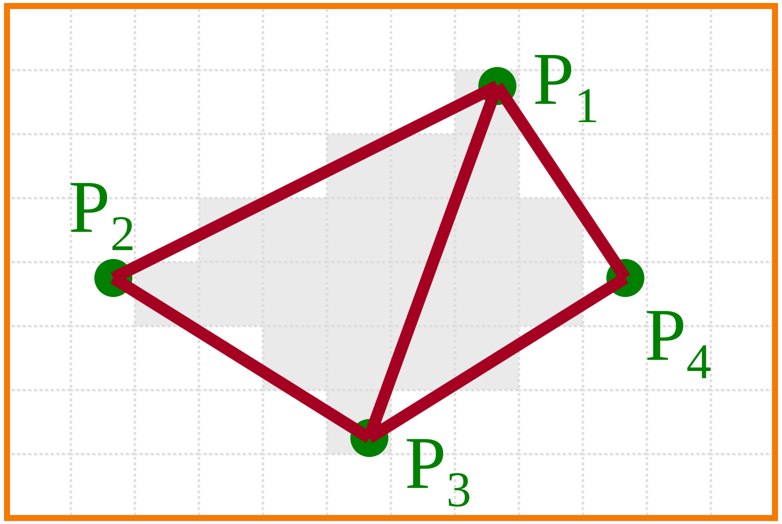
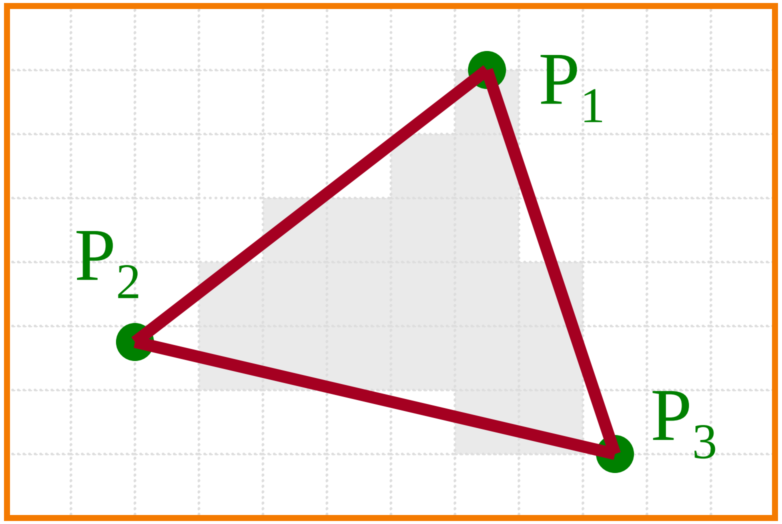


Simple Algorithm

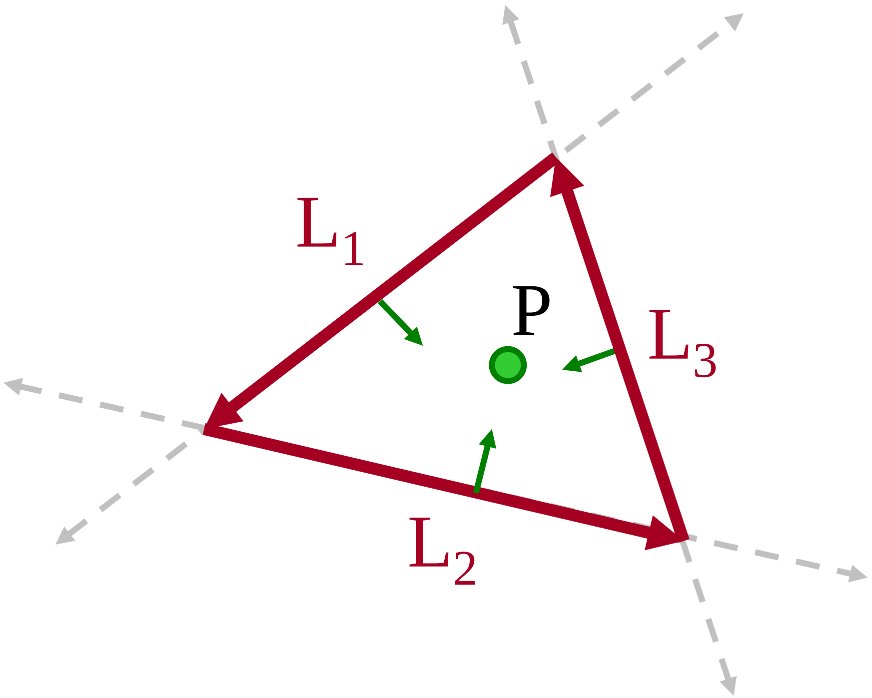
- Color all pixels inside triangle

```
void ScanTriangle(Triangle T, Color rgba){
   for each pixel P at (x,y){
       if (Inside(T, P))
           SetPixel(x, y, rgba);
   }
}
```



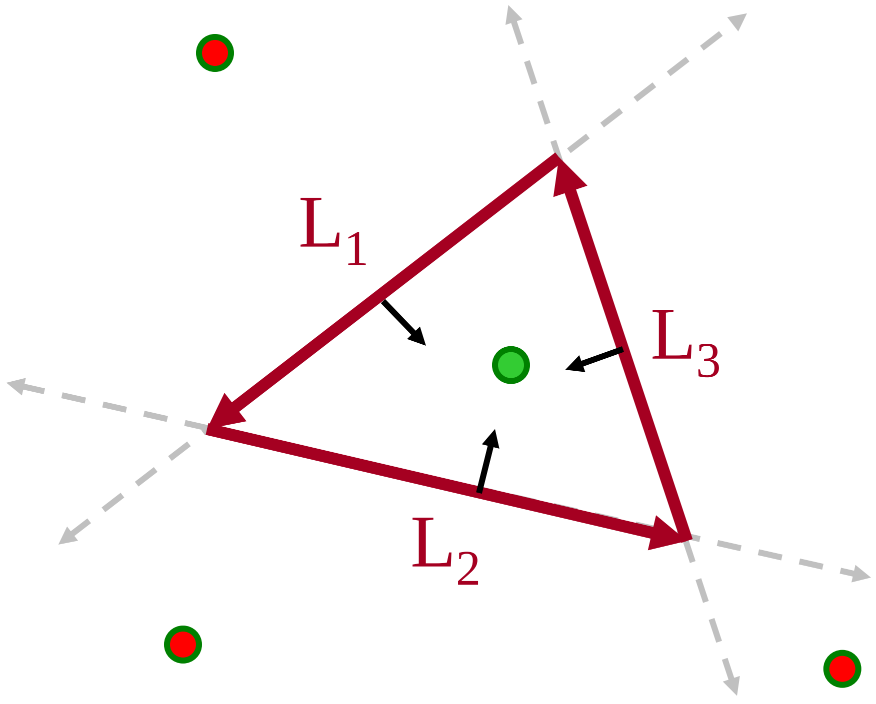
Inside Triangle Test

- A point is inside a triangle if it is in the positive halfspace of all three boundary lines
  - Triangle vertices are ordered counter-clockwise
  - Point must be on the left side of every boundary line



Inside Triangle Test

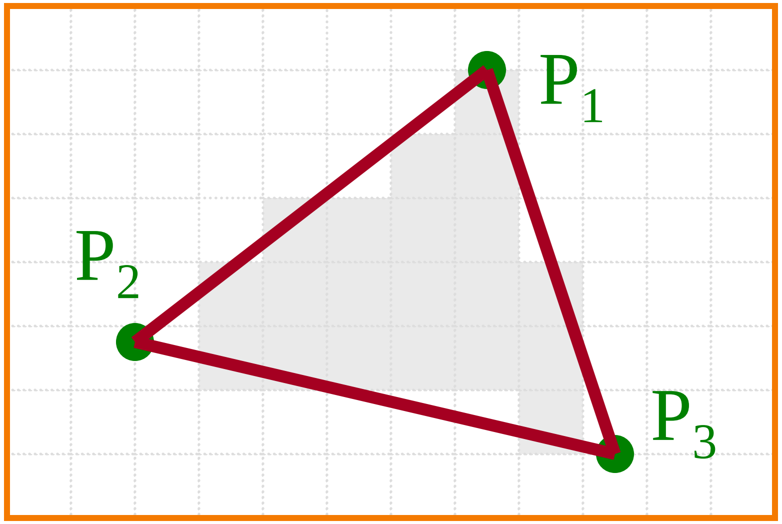
```
Boolean Inside(Triangle T, Point P)
{
   for each boundary line L of T {
      Scalar d = L.a*P.x + L.b*P.y + L.c;
      if (d < 0.0) return FALSE;
   }
   return TRUE;
}
```



Simple Algorithm

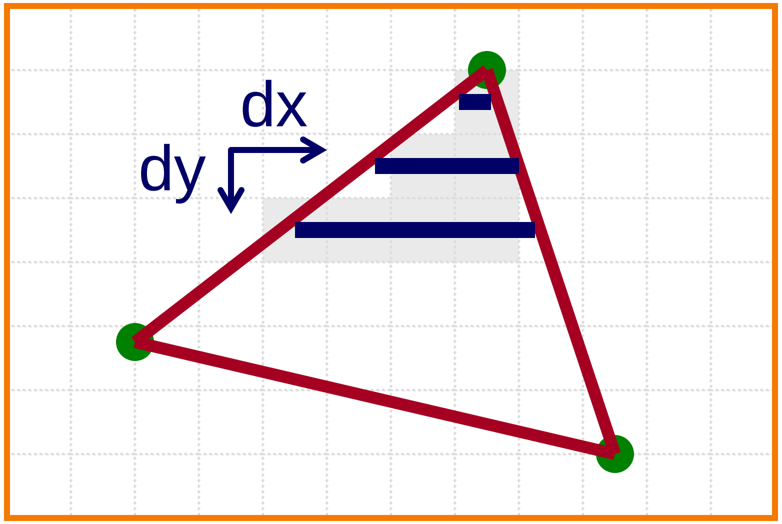
- What is bad about this algorithm?

```
void ScanTriangle(Triangle T, Color rgba){
   for each pixel P at (x,y){
       if (Inside(T, P))
           SetPixel(x, y, rgba);
   }
}
```



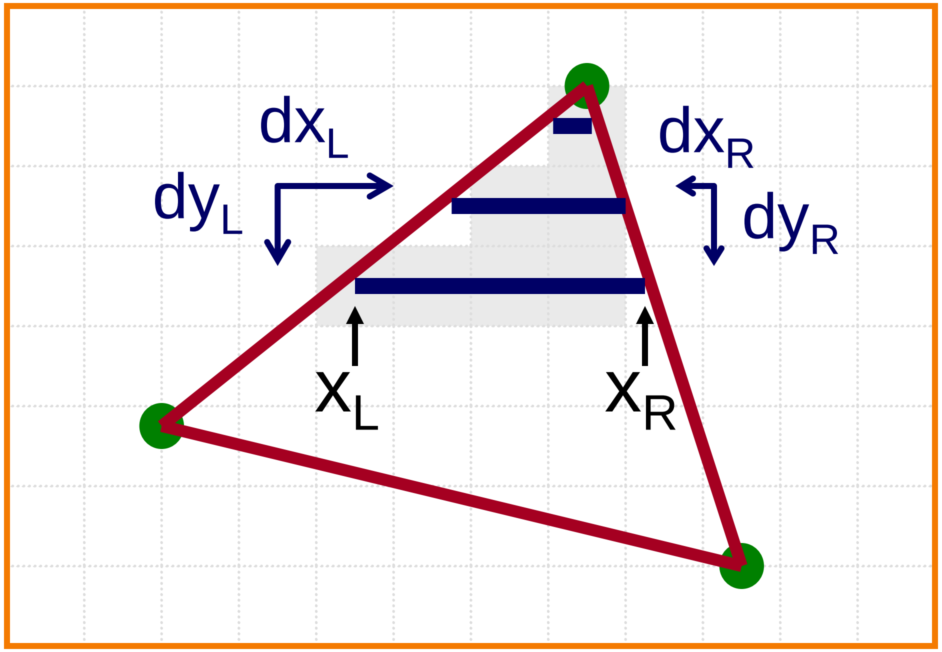
Triangle Sweep-Line Algorithm

- Take advantage of spatial coherence
  - Compute which pixels are inside using horizontal spans
  - Process horizontal spans in scan-line order
- Take advantage of edge linearity
  - Use edge slopes to update coordinates incrementally



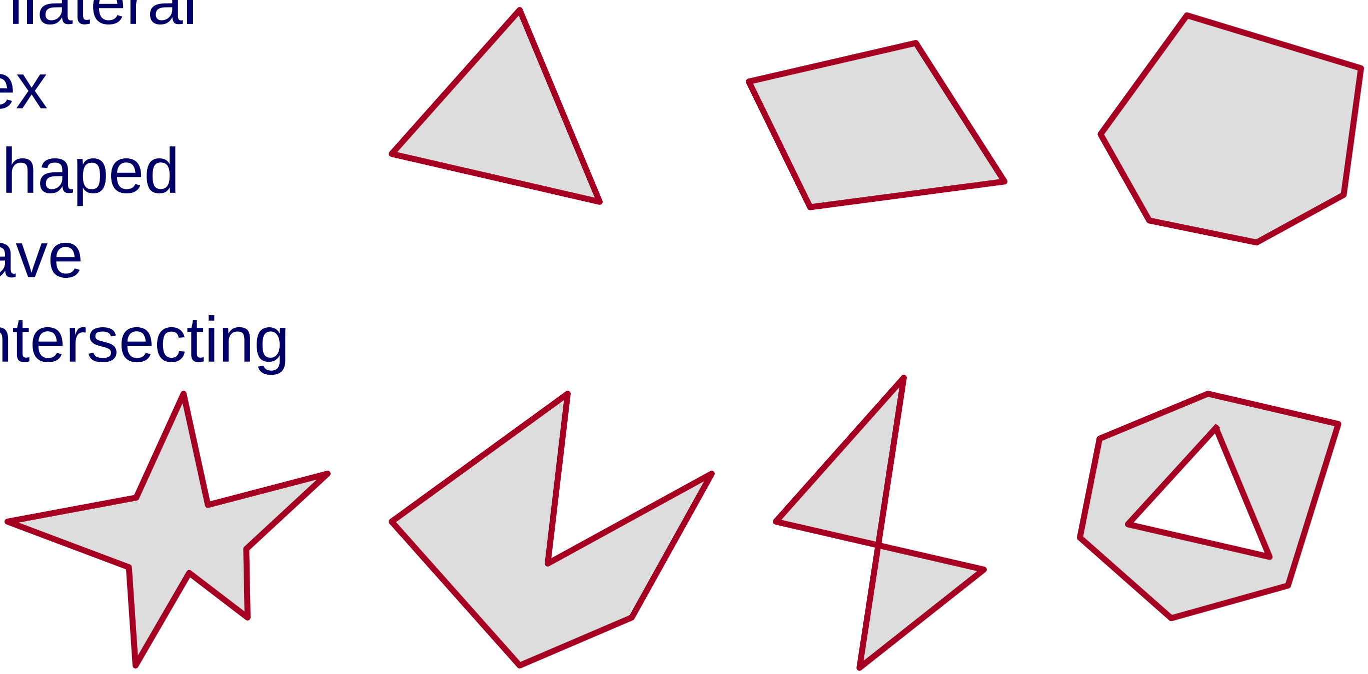
Triangle Sweep-Line Algorithm

```
void ScanTriangle(Triangle T, Color rgba){
   for each edge pair {
      initialize xL, xR;
      compute dxL/dyL and dxR/dyR;
      for each scanline at y
         for (int x = xL; x <= xR; x++)
            SetPixel(x, y, rgba);
      xL += dxL/dyL;
      xR += dxR/dyR;
   }
}
```



Polygon Scan Conversion

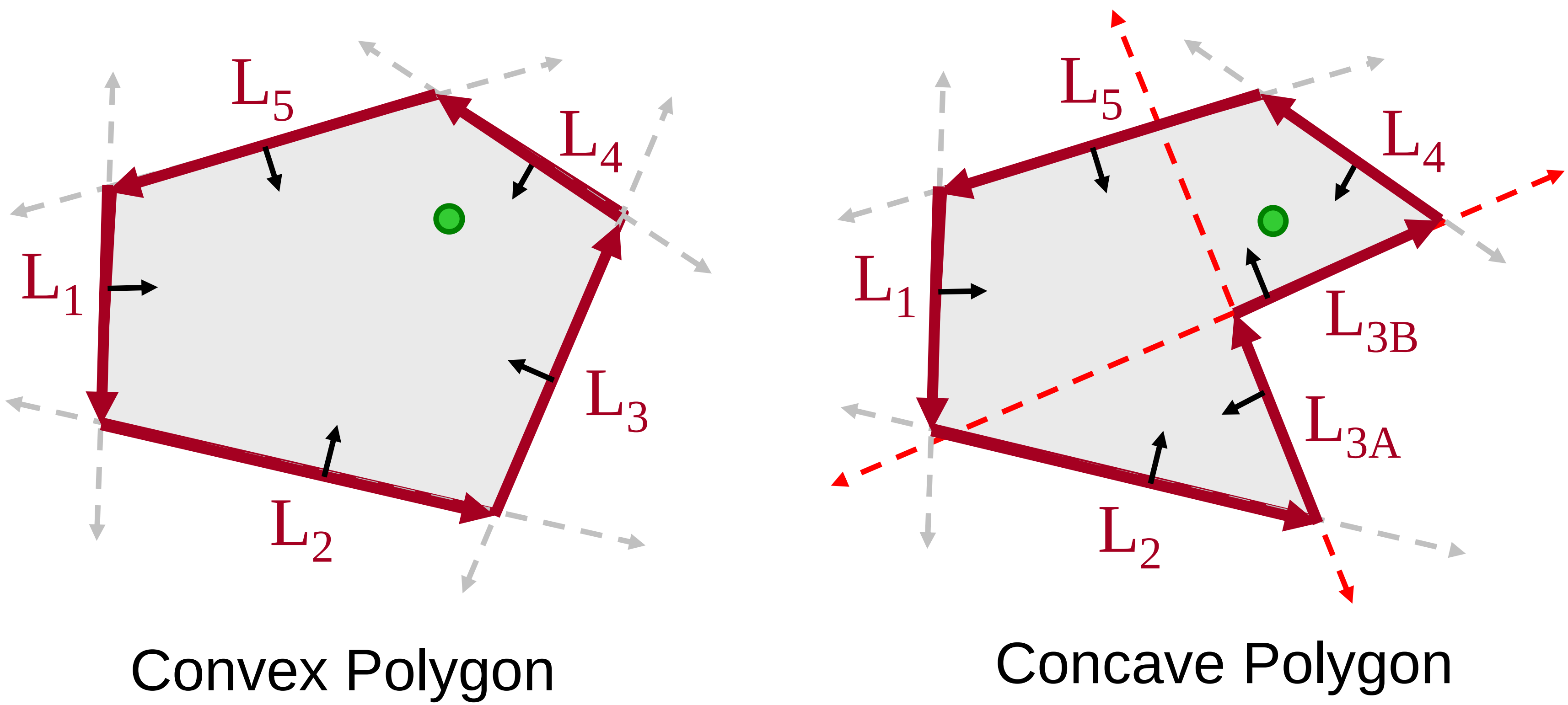
- Fill pixels inside a polygon
  - Triangle
  - Quadrilateral
  - Convex
  - Star-shaped
  - Concave
  - Self-intersecting
  - Holes



What problems do we encounter with arbitrary polygons?

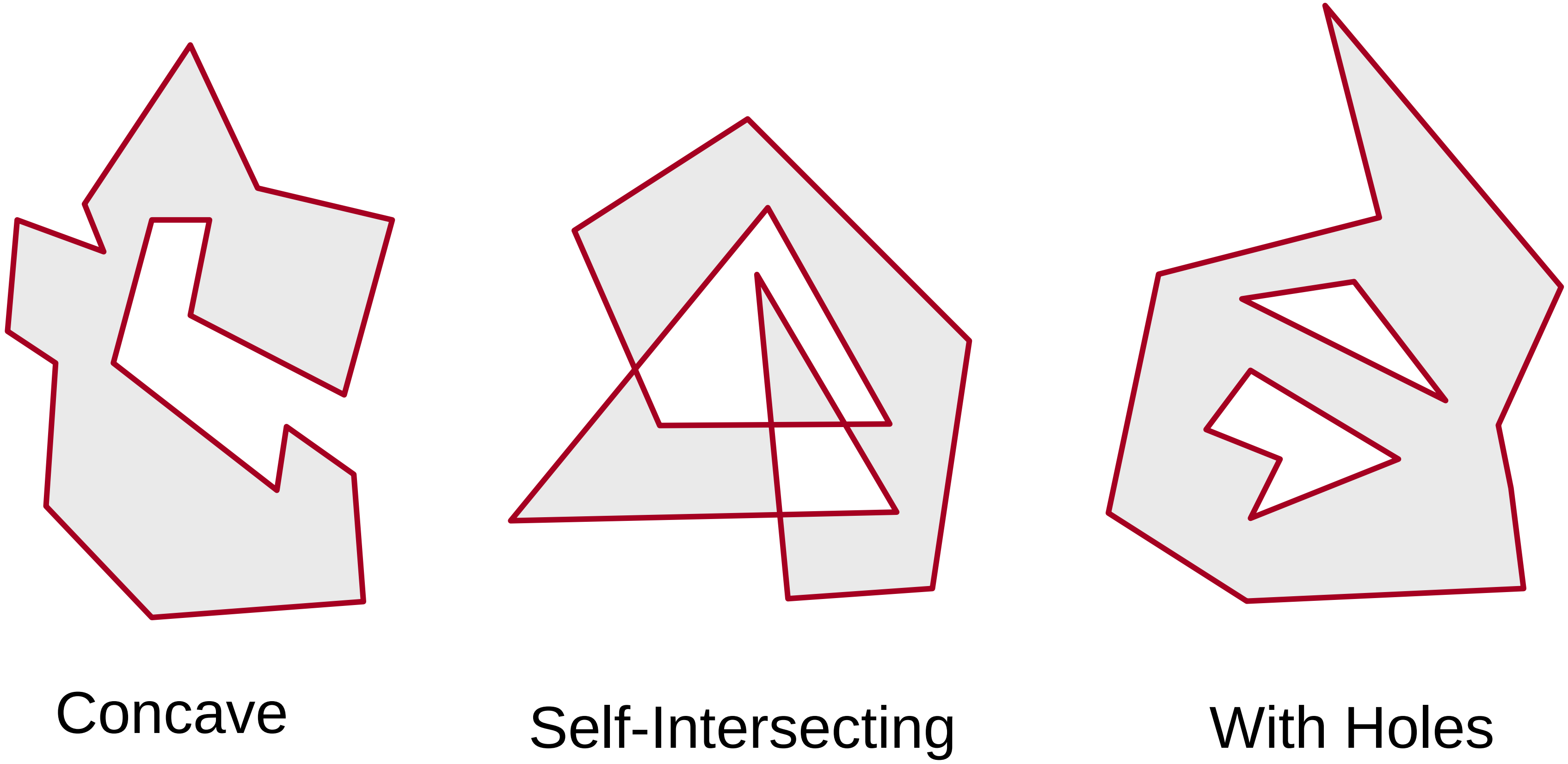
Polygon Scan Conversion

- Need better test for points inside polygon
  - Triangle method works only for convex polygons



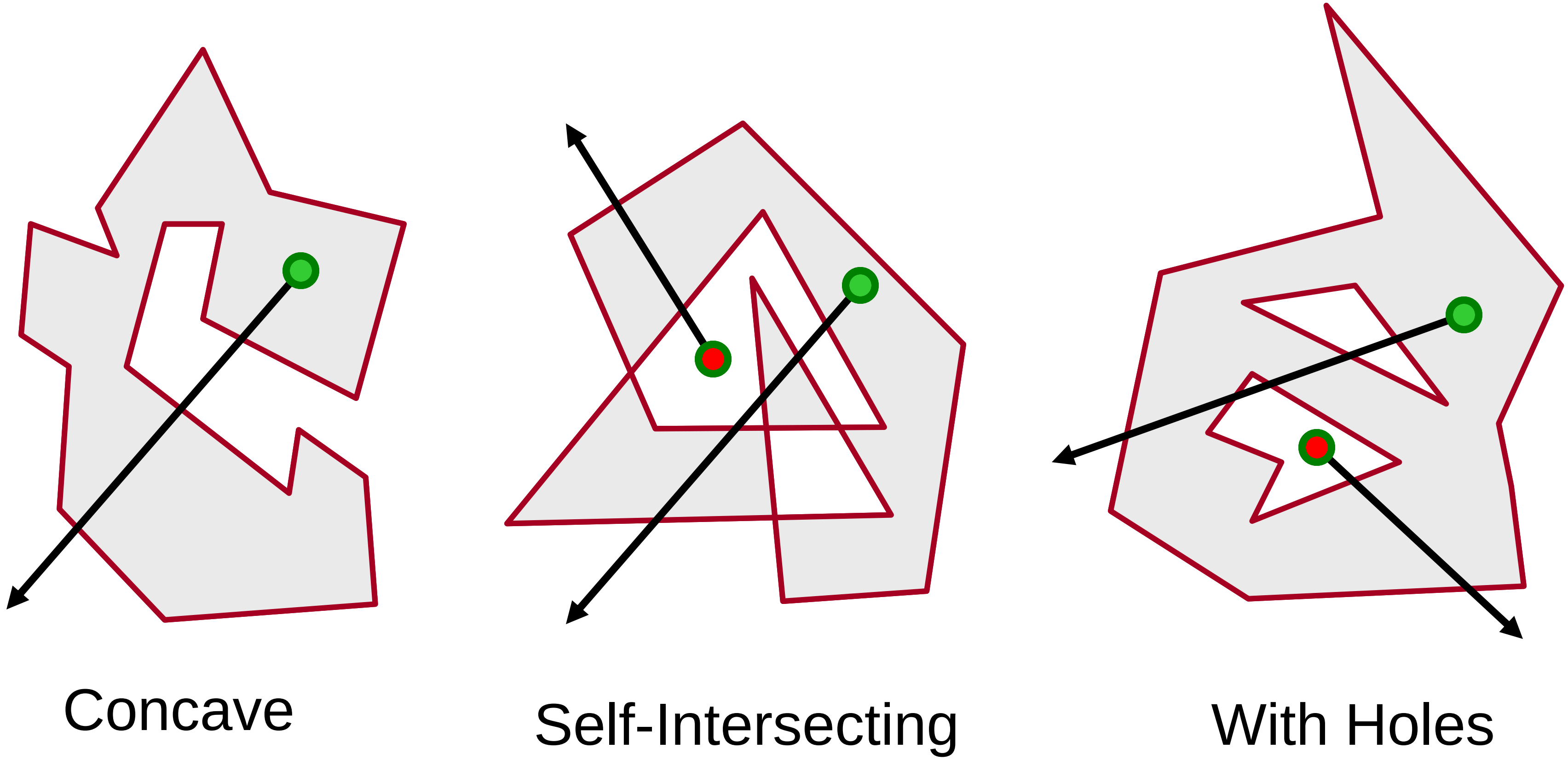
Inside Polygon Rule

- What is a good rule for which pixels are inside?



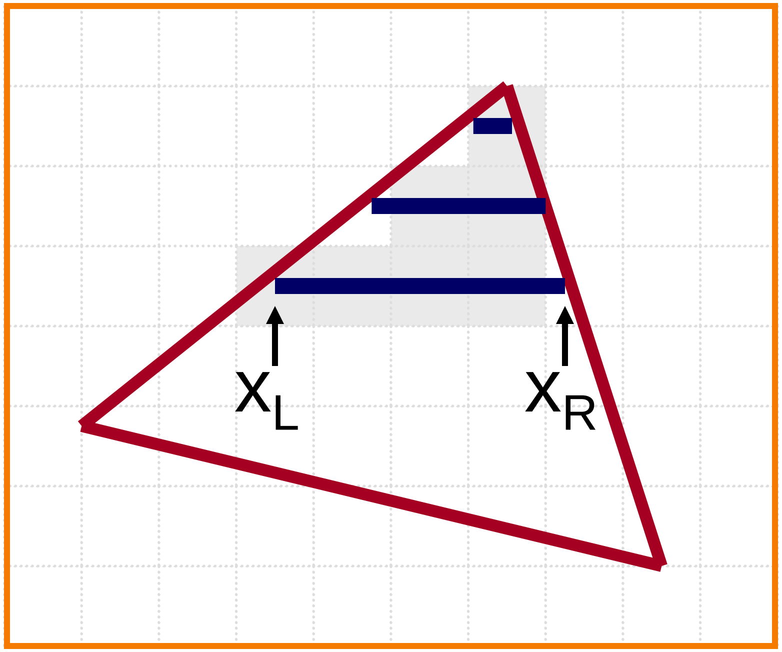
Inside Polygon Rule

- Odd-parity rule
  - Any ray from P to infinity crosses odd number of edges

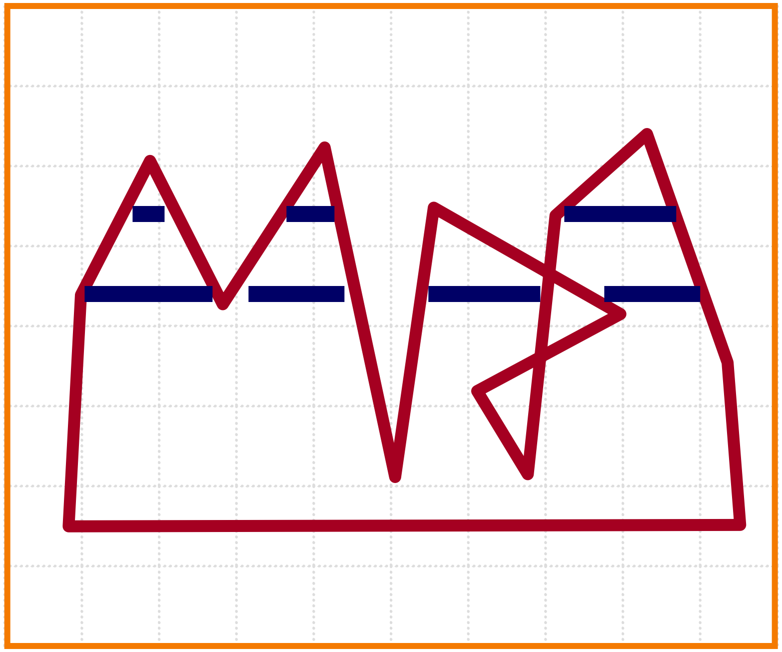


Polygon Sweep-Line Algorithm

- Incremental algorithm to find spans, and determine insideness with odd parity rule
  - Takes advantage of scanline coherence



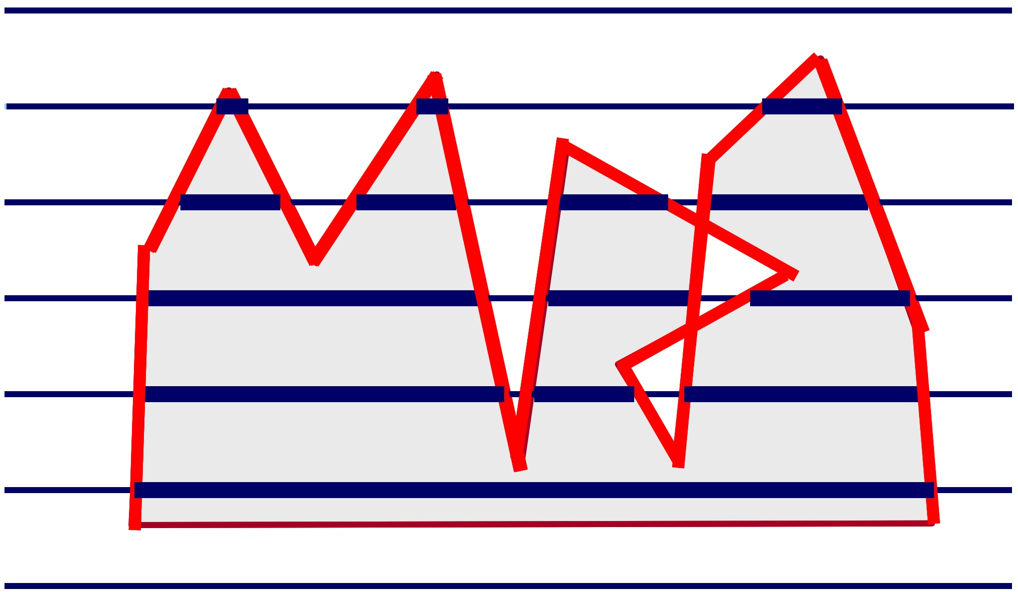
Triangle



Polygon

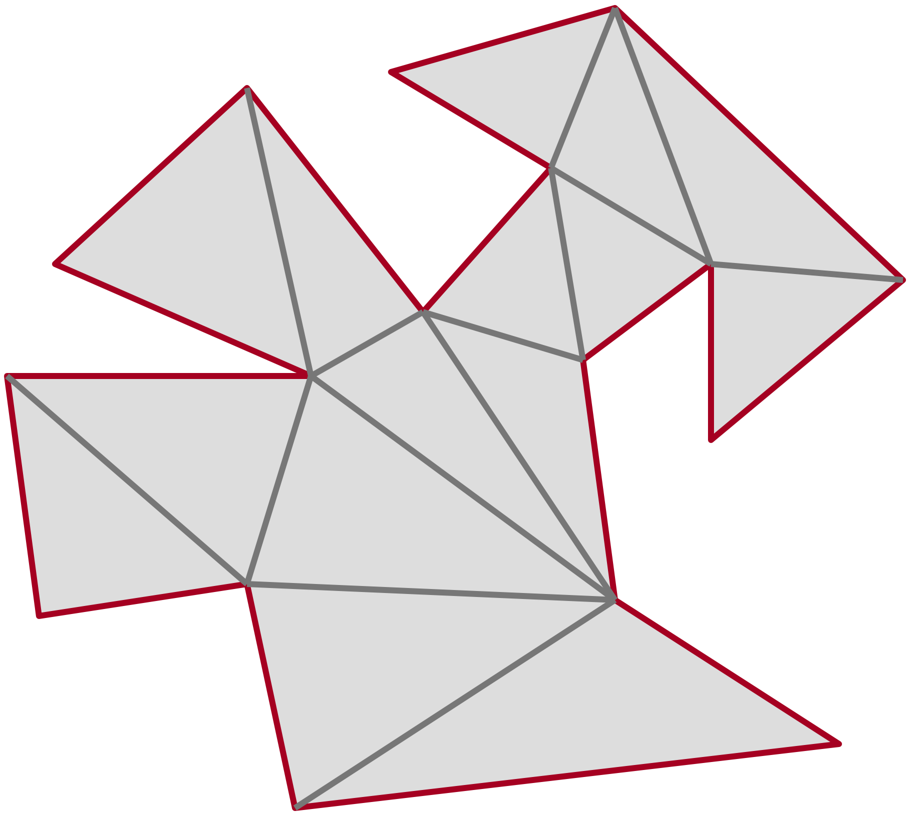
Polygon Sweep-Line Algorithm

```
void ScanPolygon(Triangle T, Color rgba){
   sort edges by maxy
   make empty "active edge list"
   for each scanline (top-to-bottom) {
      insert/remove edges from "active edge list"
      update x coordinate of every active edge
      sort active edges by x coordinate
      for each pair of active edges (left-to-right)
         SetPixels(xi, xi+1, y, rgba);
      }
}
```



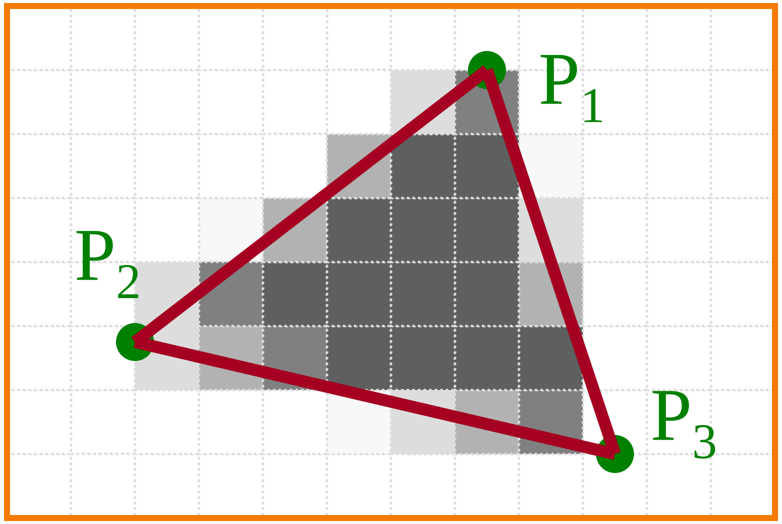
Hardware Scan Conversion

- Convert everything into triangles
  - Scan convert the triangles



Hardware Antialiasing

- Supersample pixels
  - Multiple samples per pixel
  - Average subpixel intensities (box filter)
  - Trades intensity resolution for spatial resolution



Overview

- Scan conversion
  - Figure out which pixels to fill
- Shading
  - Determine a color for each filled pixel
- Texture Mapping
  - Describe shading variation within polygon interiors
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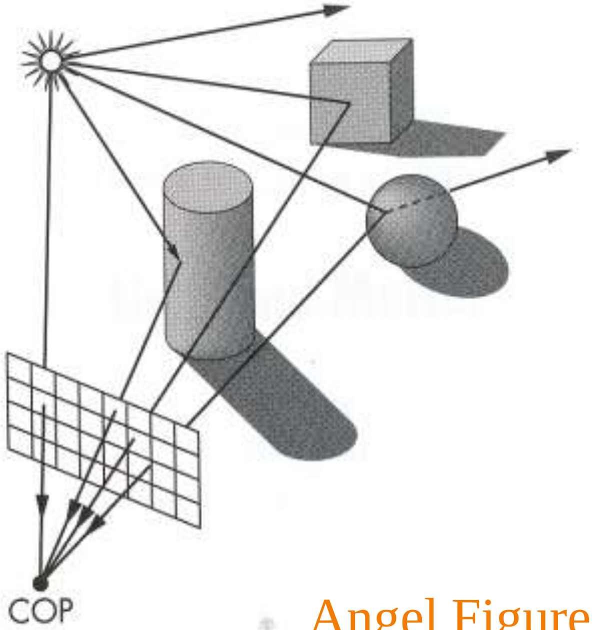
  - Figure out which surface is front-most at every pixel

Shading

- How do we choose a color for each filled pixel?
  - Each illumination calculation for a ray from the eyepoint through the view plane provides a radiance sample
    - How do we choose where to place samples?
    - How do we filter samples to reconstruct image?

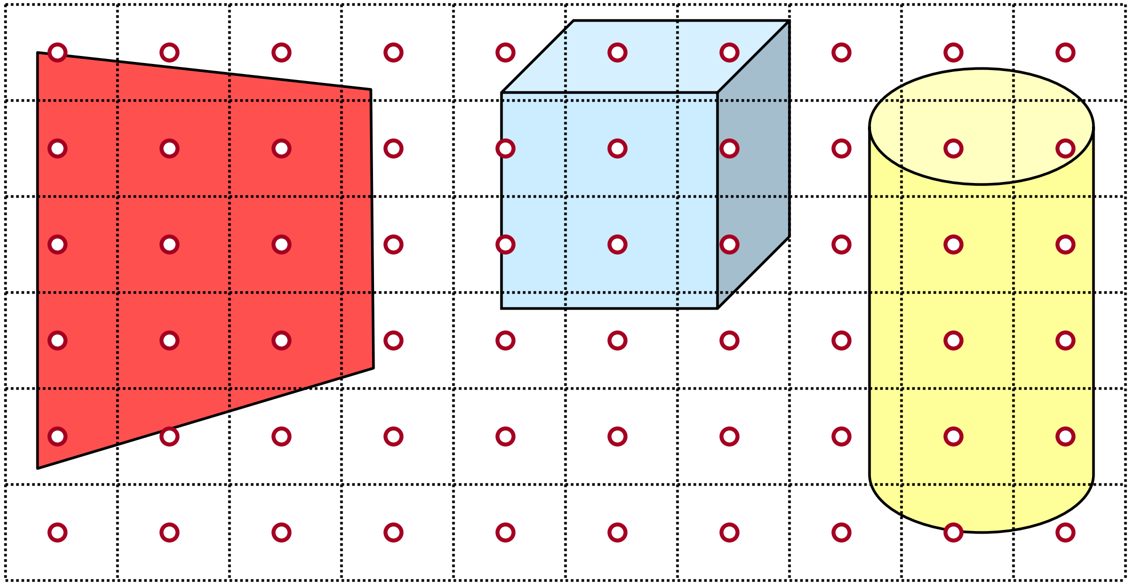
Emphasis on methods that can be implemented in hardware



Angel Figure 6.34

Ray Casting

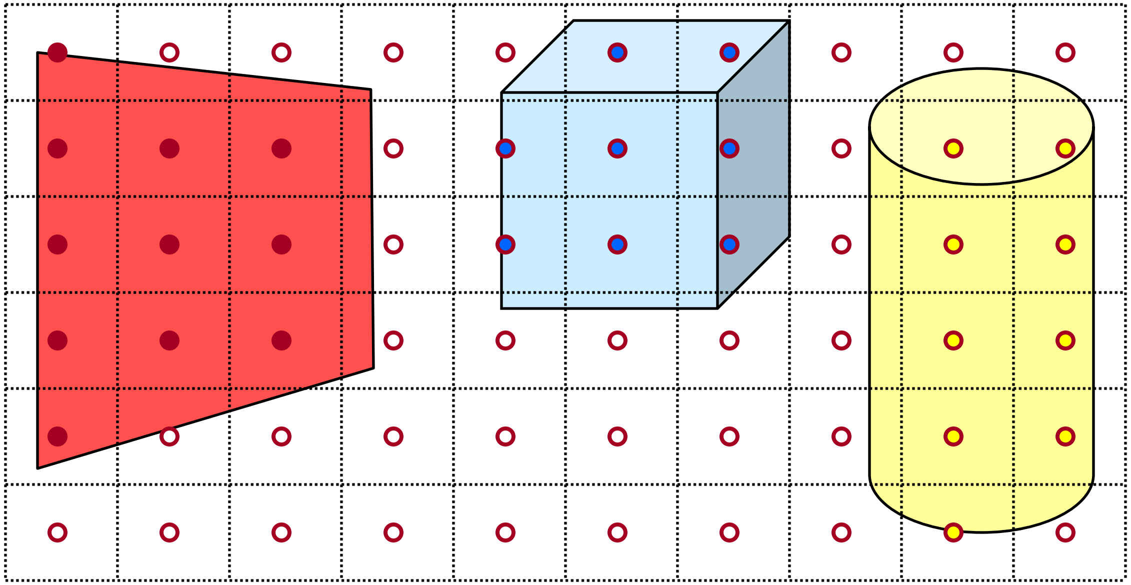
- Simplest shading approach is to perform independent lighting calculation for every pixel
  - When is this unnecessary?



$$I = I_E + K_A I_{AL} + \sum_i (K_D (N \bullet L_i) I_i + K_S (V \bullet R_i)^n I_i)$$

Polygon Shading

- Can take advantage of spatial coherence
  - Illumination calculations for pixels covered by same primitive are related to each other



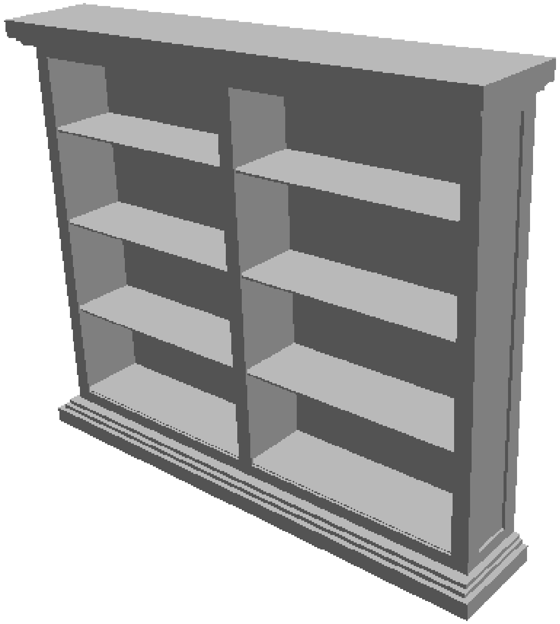
$$I = I_E + K_A I_{AL} + \sum_i (K_D (N \bullet L_i) I_i + K_S (V \bullet R_i)^n I_i)$$

Polygon Shading Algorithms

- Flat Shading
- Gouraud Shading
- Phong Shading

Flat Shading

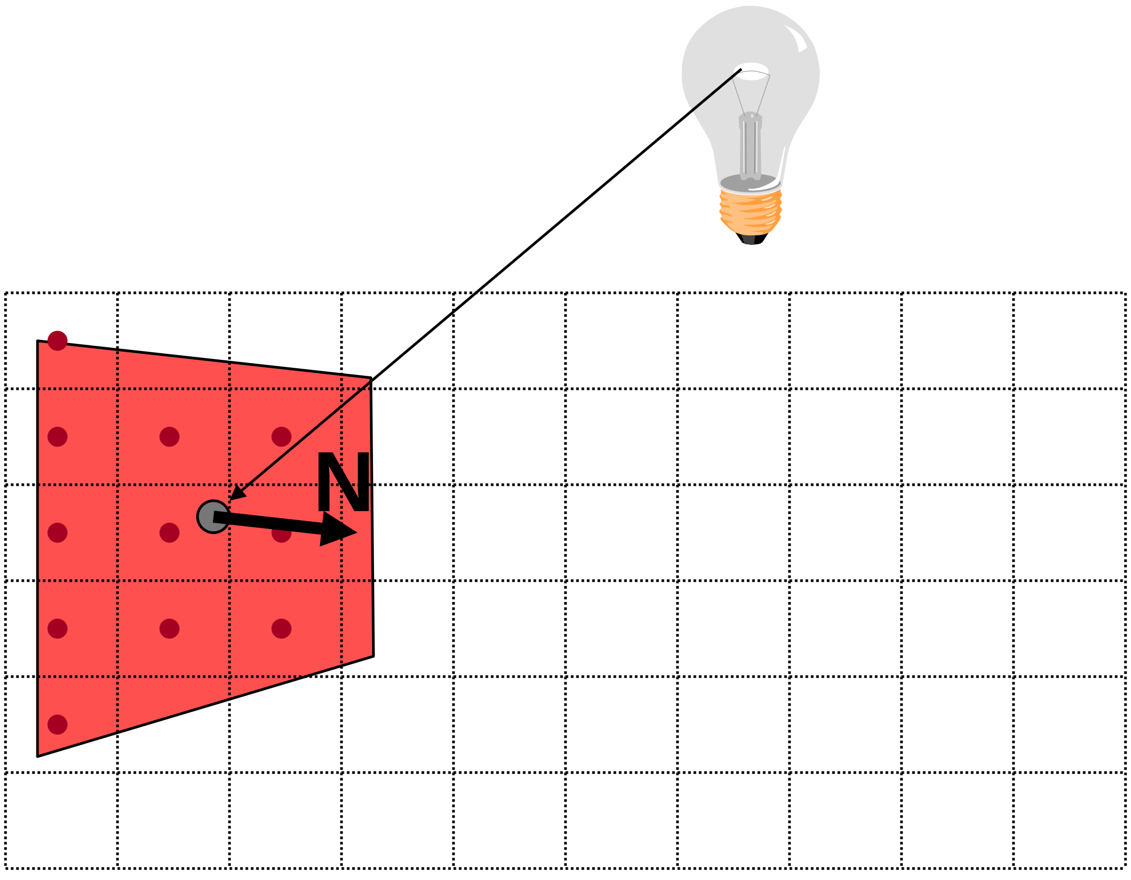
- What if a faceted object is illuminated only by directional light sources and is either diffuse or viewed from infinitely far away



$$I = I_E + K_A I_{AL} + \sum_i (K_D (N \bullet L_i) I_i + K_S (V \bullet R_i)^n I_i)$$

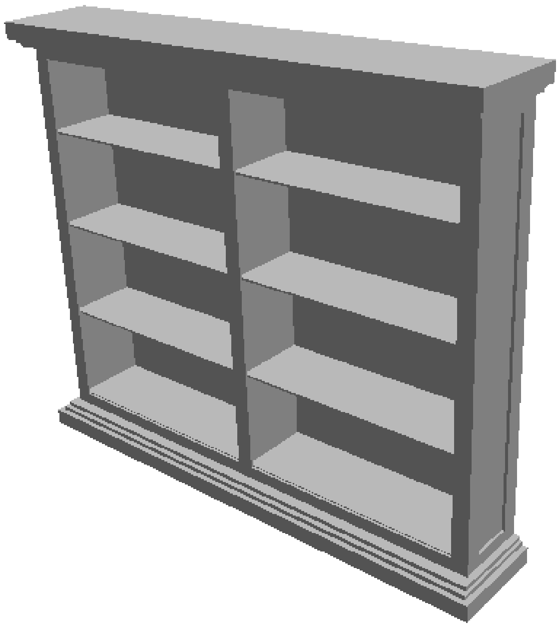
Flat Shading

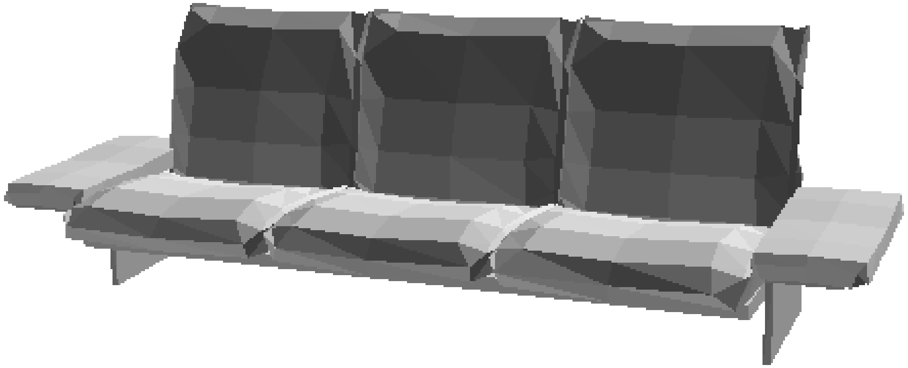
- One illumination calculation per polygon
  - Assign all pixels inside each polygon the same color



Flat Shading

- Objects look like they are composed of polygons
  - OK for polyhedral objects
  - Not so good for ones with smooth surfaces



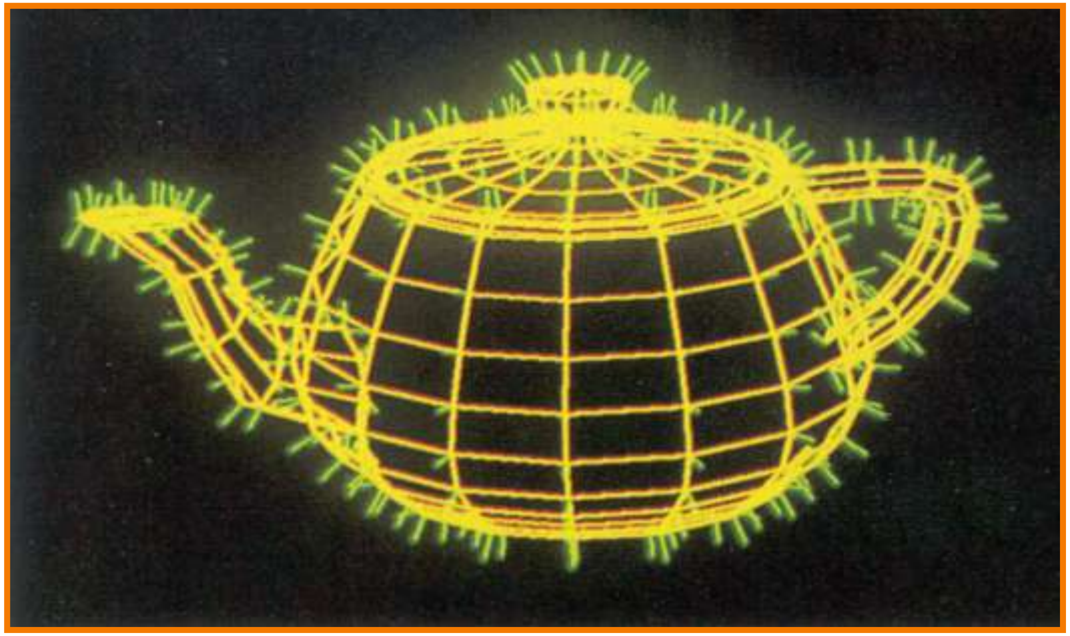


Polygon Shading Algorithms

- Flat Shading
- **Gouraud Shading**
- Phong Shading

Gouraud Shading

- What if smooth surface is represented by polygonal mesh with a normal at each vertex?

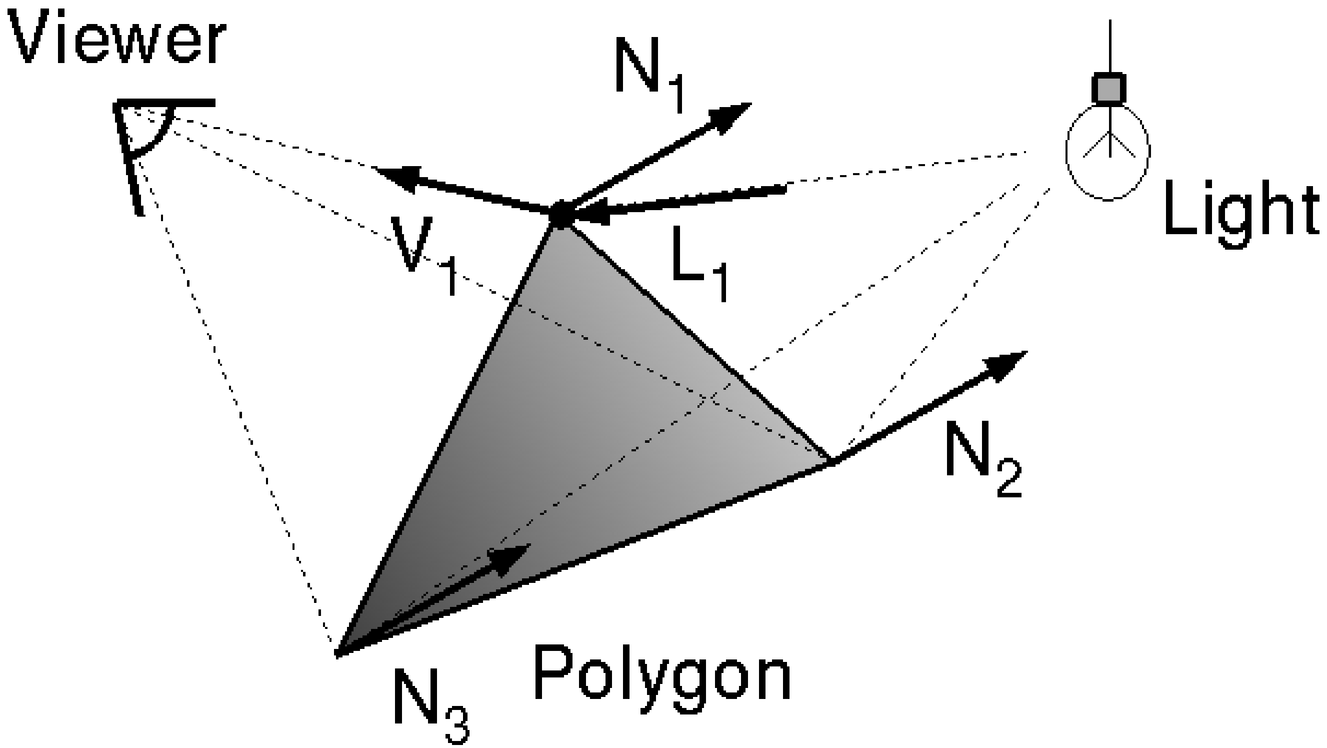


Watt Plate 7

$$I = I_E + K_A I_{AL} + \sum_i (K_D (N \bullet L_i) I_i + K_S (V \bullet R_i)^n I_i)$$

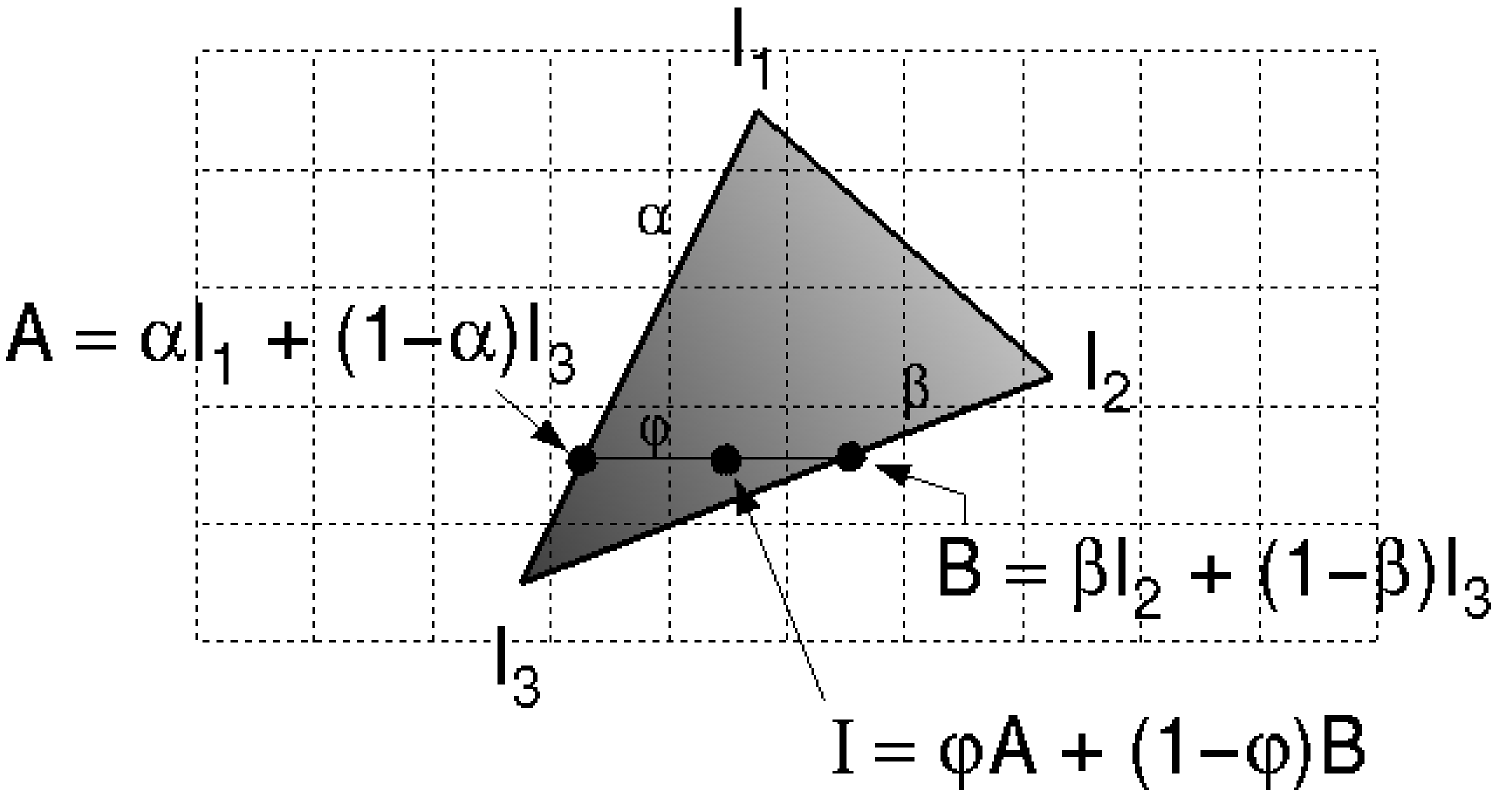
Gouraud Shading

- Method 1: One lighting calculation per vertex
  - Assign pixels inside polygon by interpolating colors computed at vertices



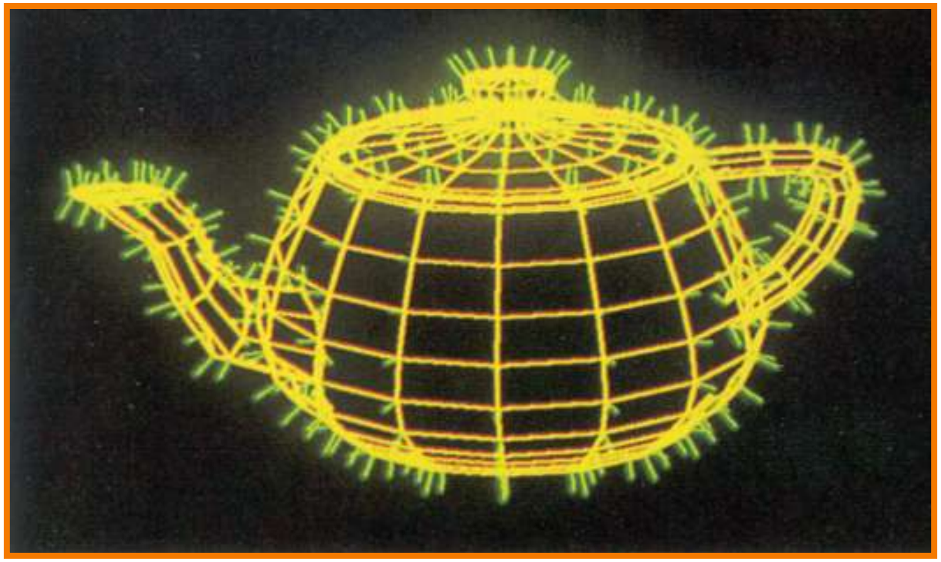
Gouraud Shading

- Bilinearly interpolate colors at vertices down and across scan lines



Gouraud Shading

- Smooth shading over adjacent polygons
  - Curved surfaces
  - Illumination highlights
  - Soft shadows

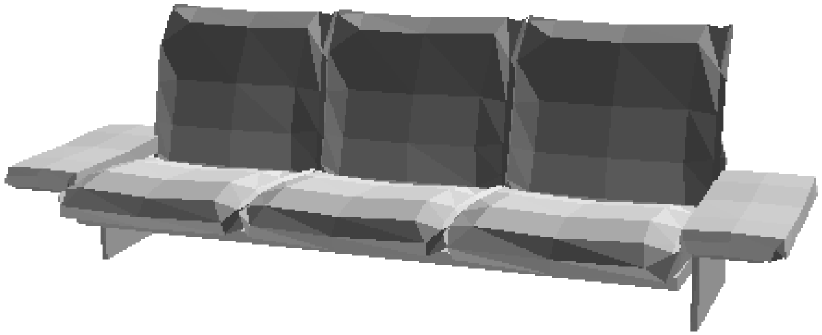


Mesh with shared normals at vertices

Watt Plate 7

Gouraud Shading

- Produces smoothly shaded polygonal mesh
  - Piecewise linear approximation
  - Need fine mesh to capture subtle lighting effects



Flat Shading

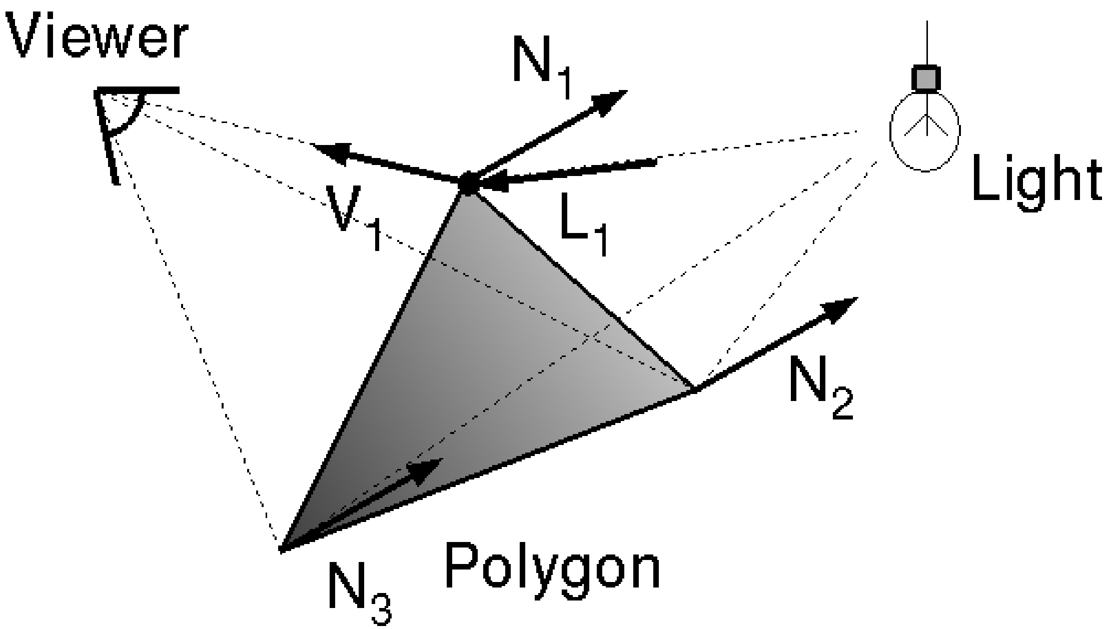
Gouraud Shading

Polygon Shading Algorithms

- Flat Shading
- Gouraud Shading
- **Phong Shading**

Phong Shading

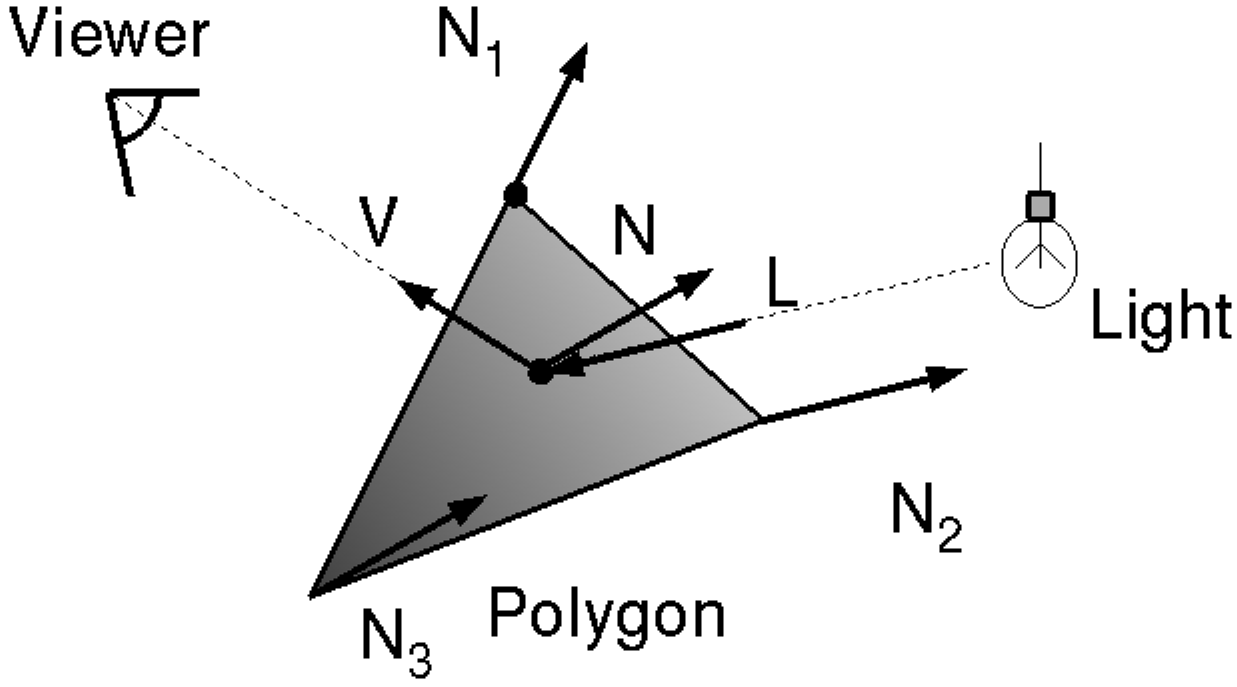
- What if polygonal mesh is too coarse to capture illumination effects in polygon interiors?



$$I = I_E + K_A I_{AL} + \sum_i (K_D (N \bullet L_i) I_i + K_S (V \bullet R_i)^n I_i)$$

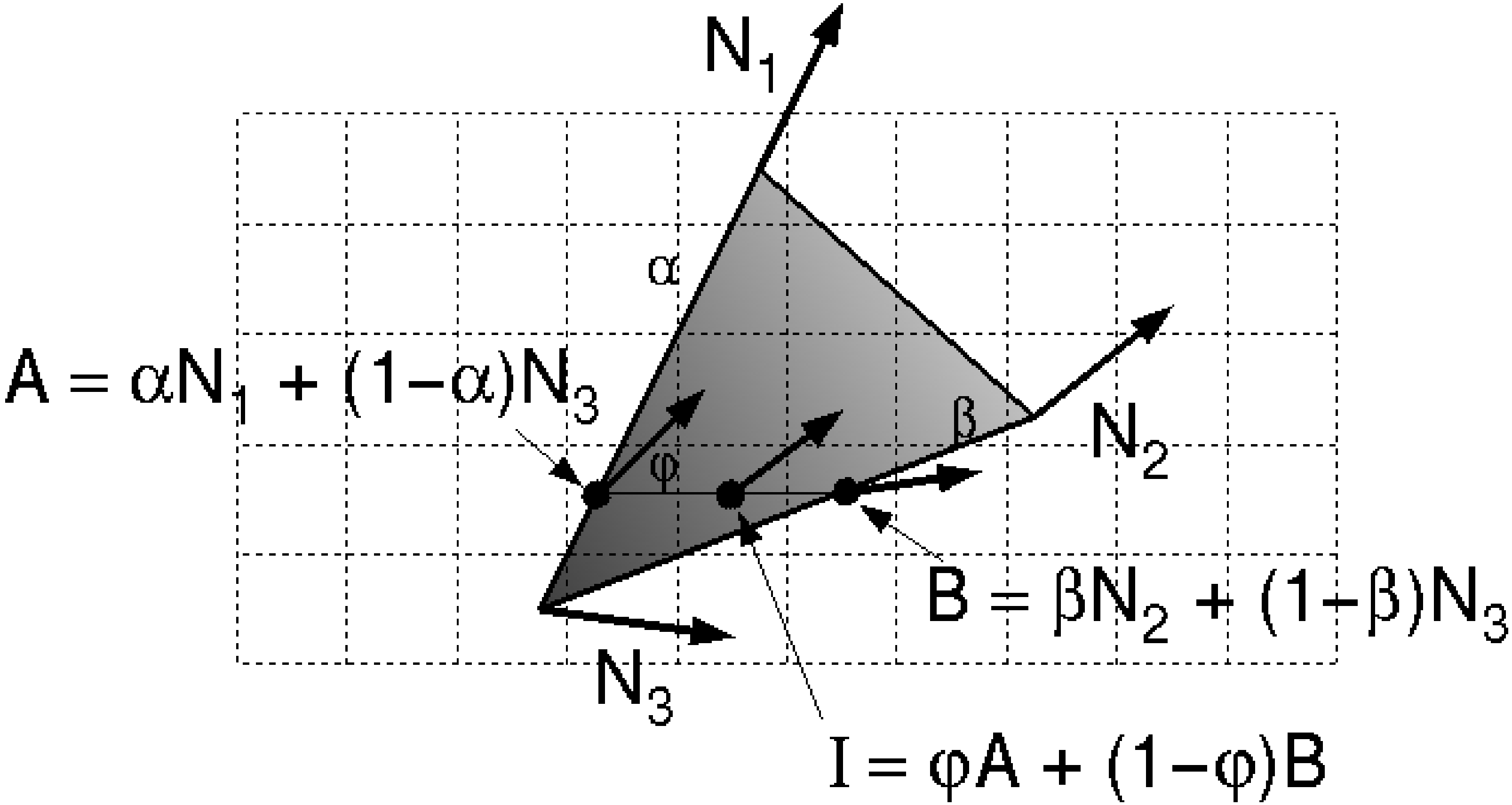
Phong Shading

- One lighting calculation per pixel
  - Approximate surface normals for points inside polygons by **bilinear interpolation of normals** from vertices



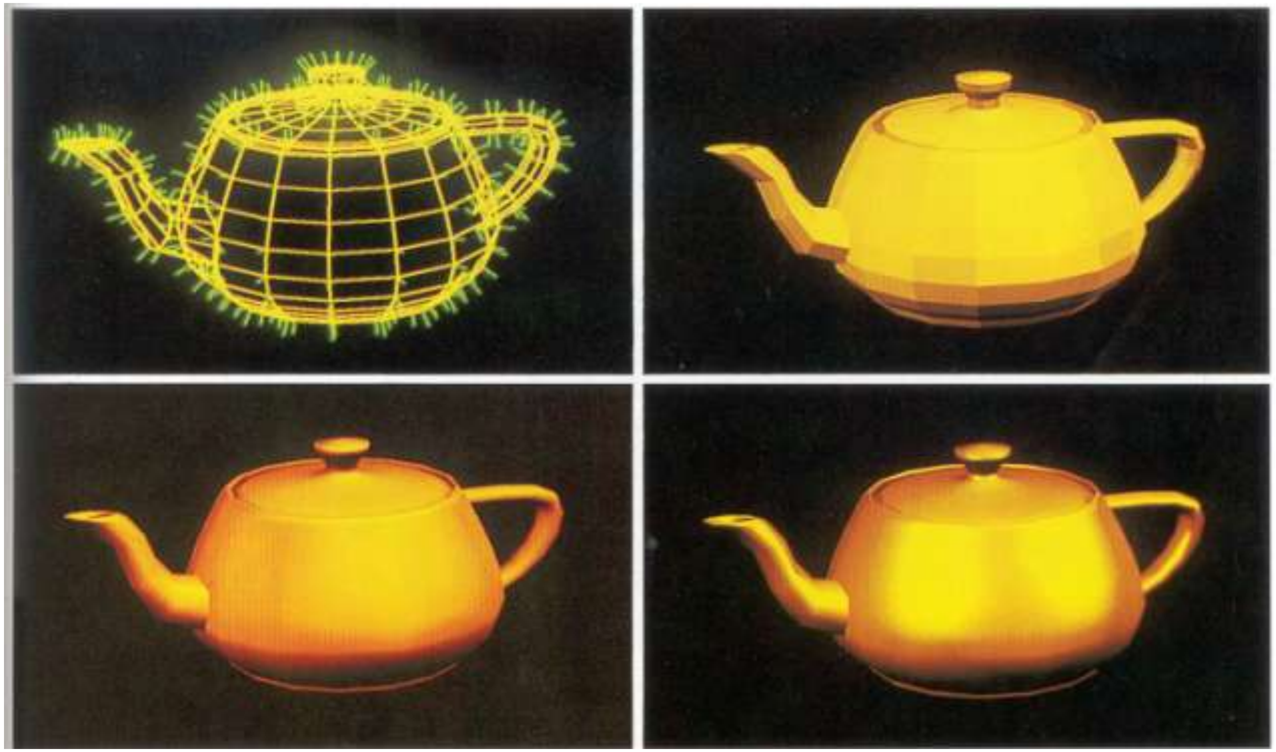
Phong Shading

- Bilinearly interpolate surface normals at vertices down and across scan lines



Polygon Shading Algorithms

Wireframe Flat

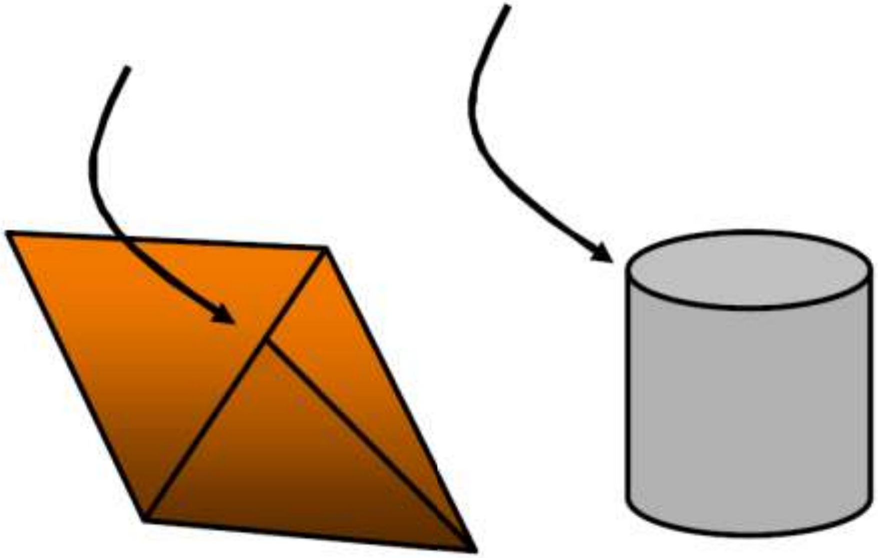


Gouraud Phong

Watt Plate 7

Shading Issues

- Problems with interpolated shading:
  - Polygonal silhouettes
  - Perspective distortion
  - Orientation dependence (due to bilinear interpolation)
  - Problems at T-vertices
  - Problems computing shared vertex normals



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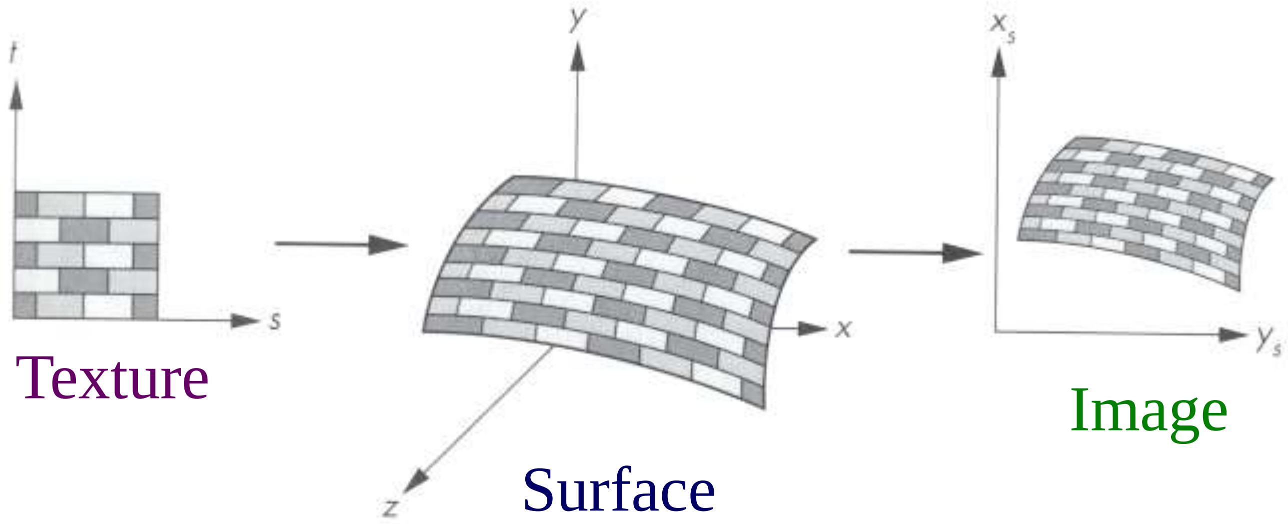
Textures

- Describe color variation in interior of 3D polygon
  - When scan converting a polygon, vary pixel colors according to values fetched from a texture



Angel Figure 9.3

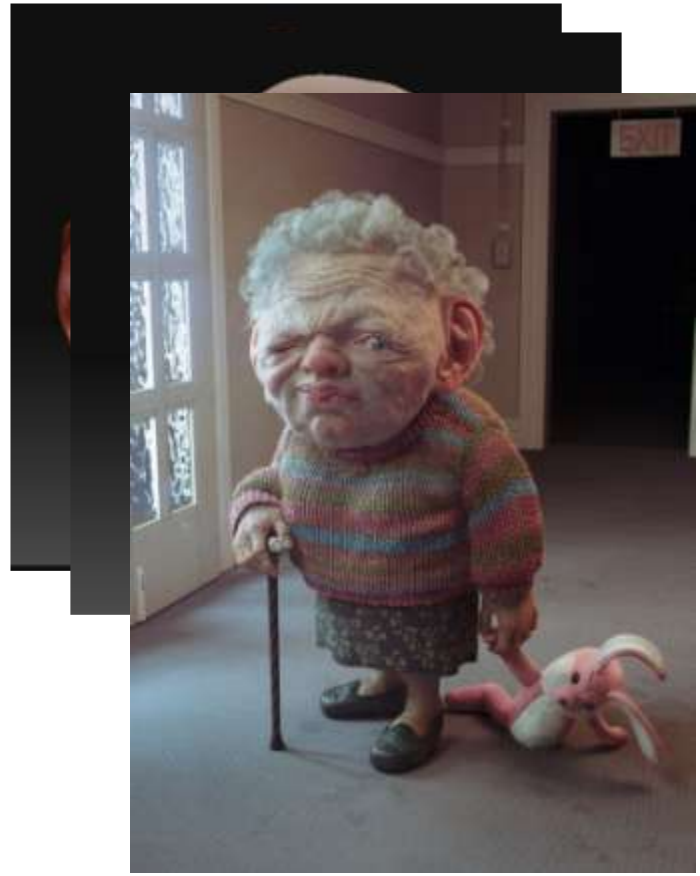
Surface Textures

- Add visual detail to surfaces of 3D objects

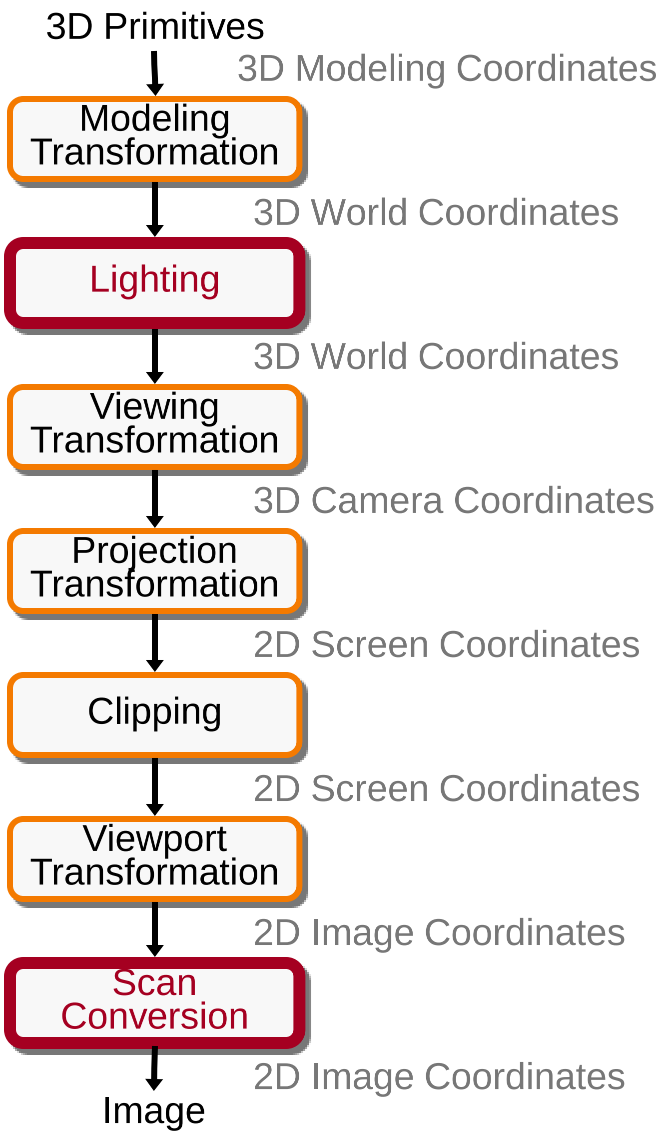
With surface texture

Polygonal model

Surface Textures



3D Rendering Pipeline (for direct illumination)



Texture mapping

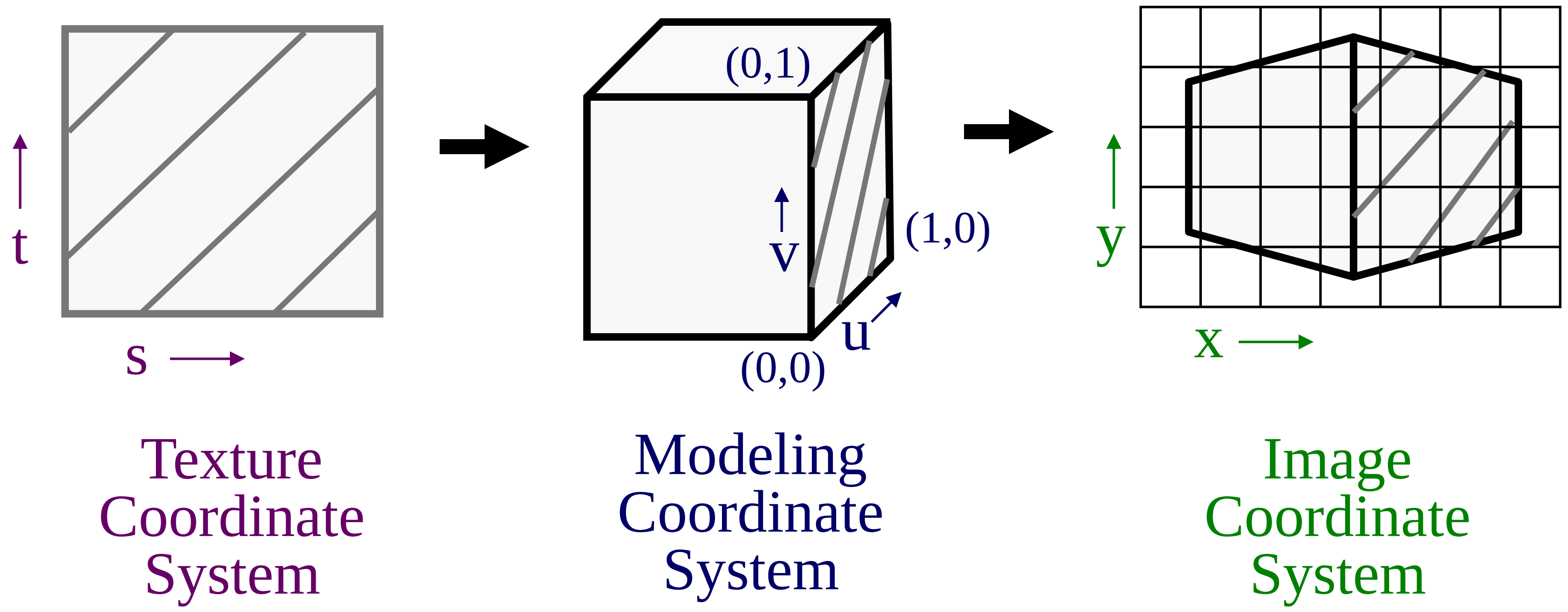
Overview

- Texture mapping methods
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
  - Parameterization

- Texture mapping applications
  - Modulation textures
  - Illumination mapping
  - Bump mapping
  - Environment mapping
  - Image-based rendering
  - Non-photorealistic rendering

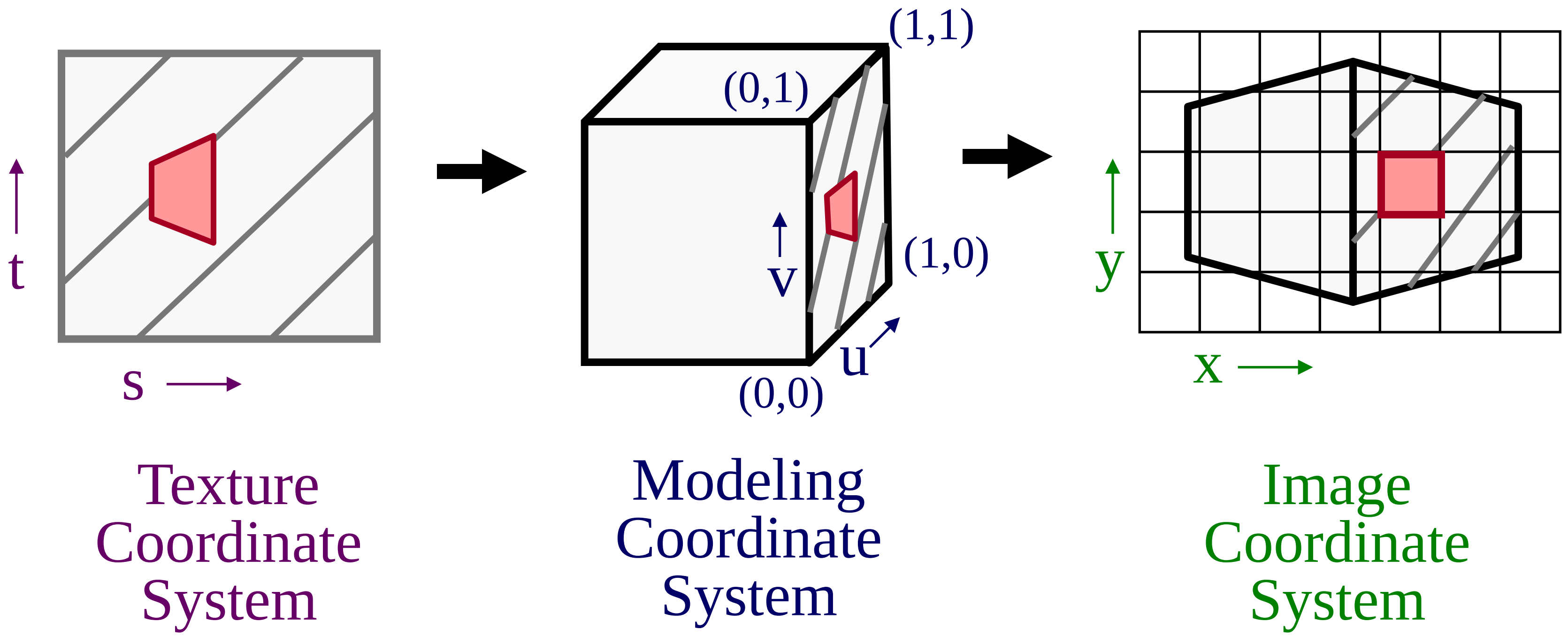
Texture Mapping

- Steps:
  - Define texture
  - Specify mapping from texture to surface
  - Lookup texture values during scan conversion



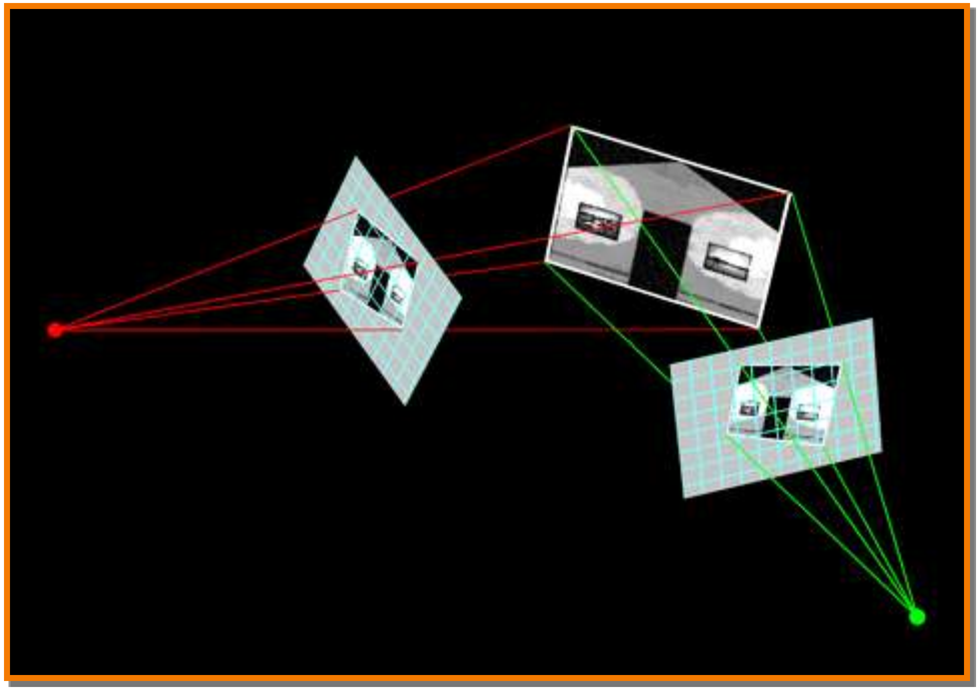
Texture Mapping

- When scan convert, map from …
  - image coordinate system (x,y) to
  - modeling coordinate system (u,v) to
  - texture image (t,s)



Texture Mapping

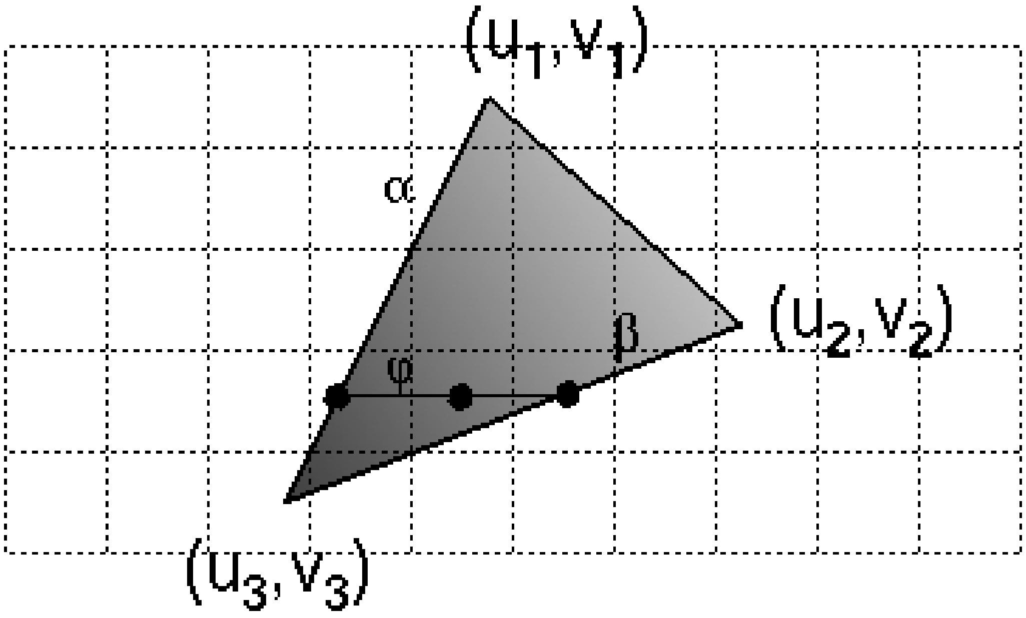
- Texture mapping is a 2D projective transformation
  - texture coordinate system: (t,s) to
  - image coordinate system (x,y)



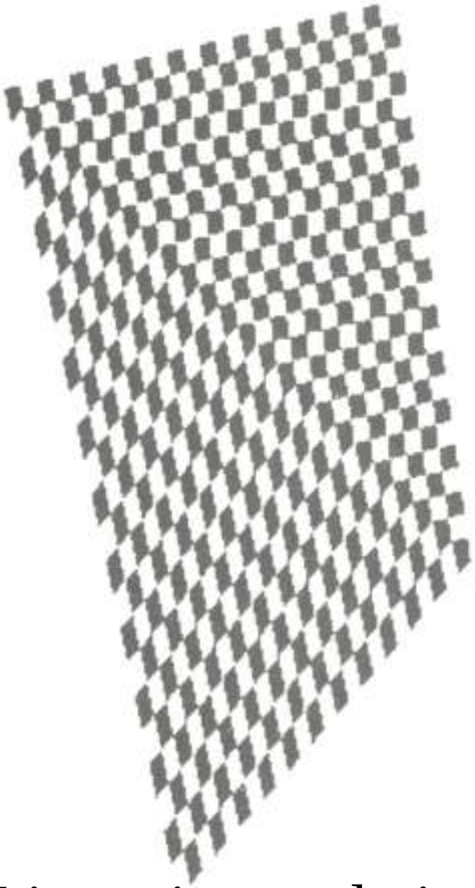
Chris Buehler & Leonard McMillan, MIT

Texture Mapping

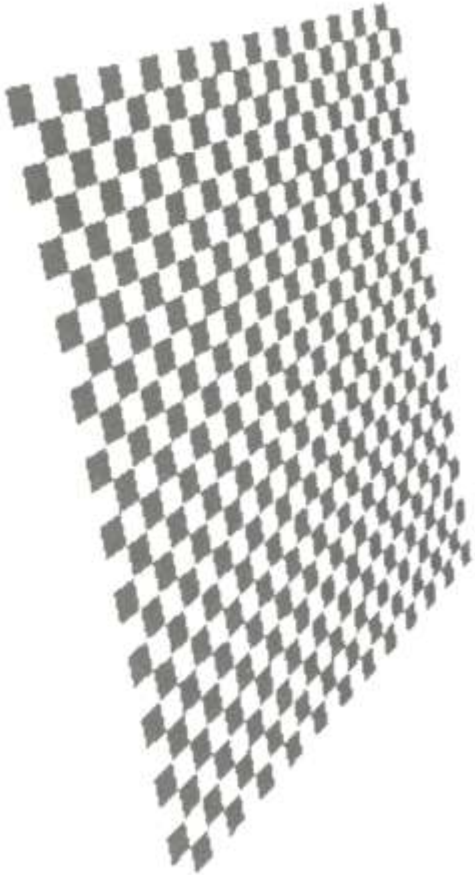
- Scan conversion
  - Interpolate texture coordinates down/across scan lines
  - Distortion due to bilinear interpolation approximation
    - Cut polygons into smaller ones, or
    - Perspective divide at each pixel



Texture Mapping



Linear interpolation
of texture coordinates



Correct interpolation
with perspective divide

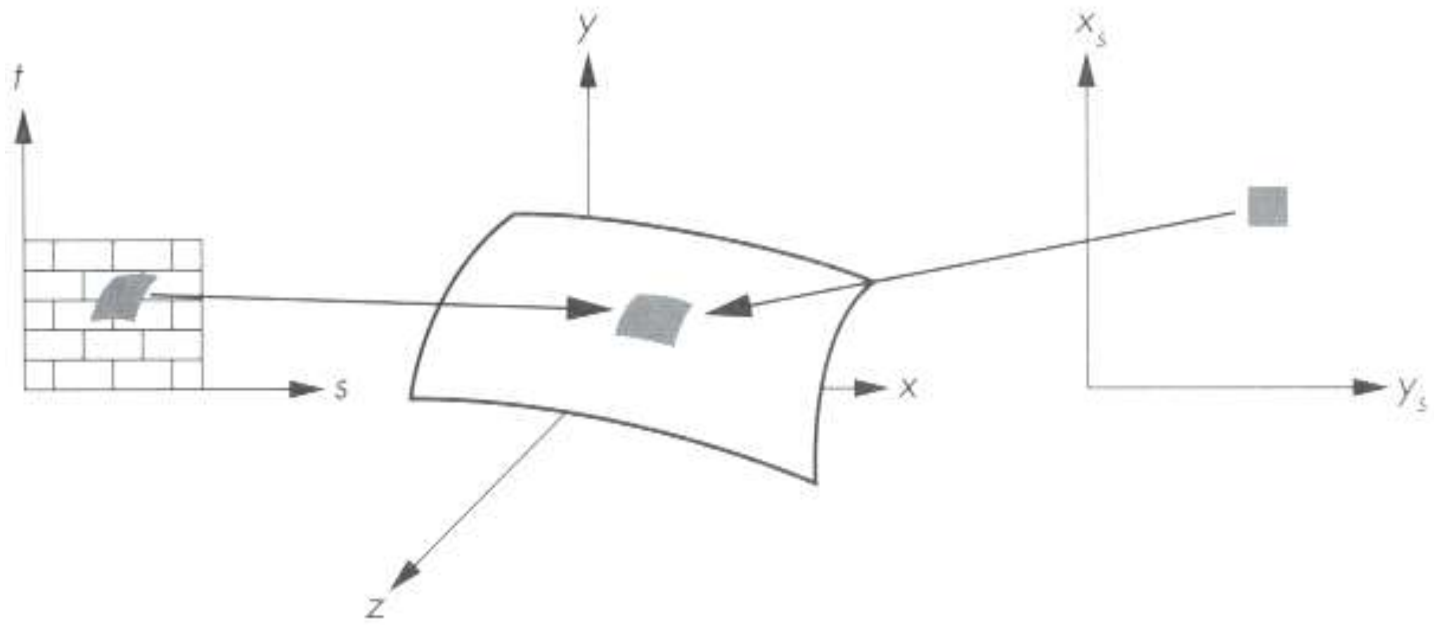
Hill Figure 8.42

Overview

- Texture mapping methods
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
  - Parameterization
- Texture mapping applications
  - Modulation textures
  - Illumination mapping
  - Bump mapping
  - Environment mapping
  - Image-based rendering
  - Non-photorealistic rendering

Texture Filtering

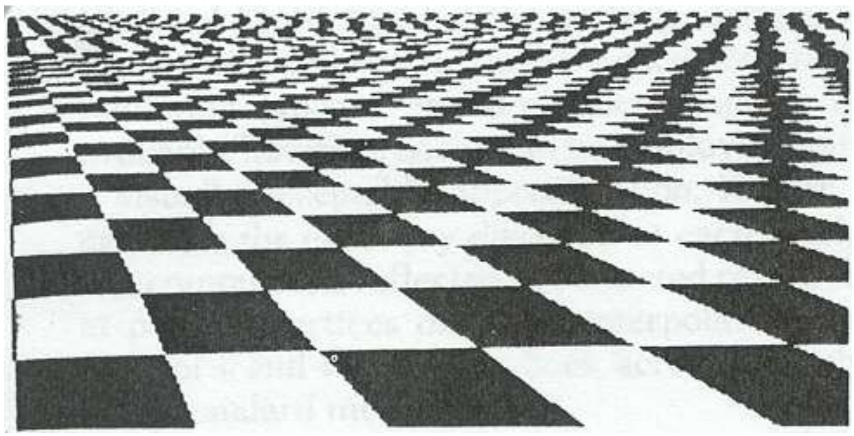
- Must sample texture to determine color at each pixel in image



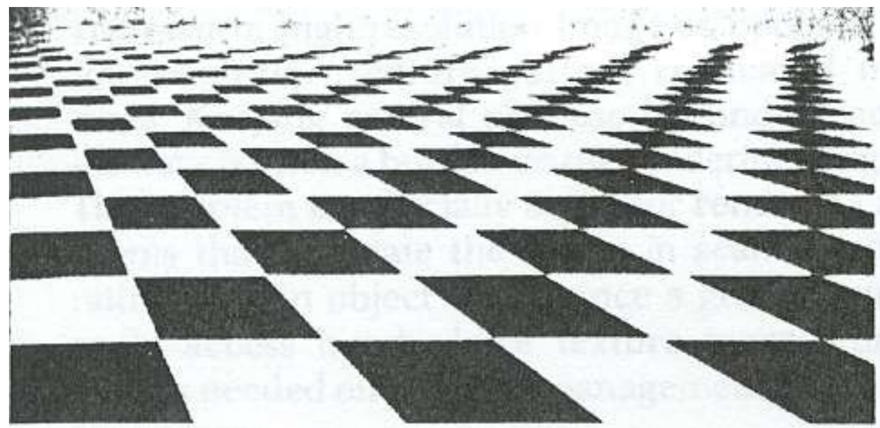
Angel Figure 9.4

Texture Filtering

- Aliasing is a problem



Point sampling

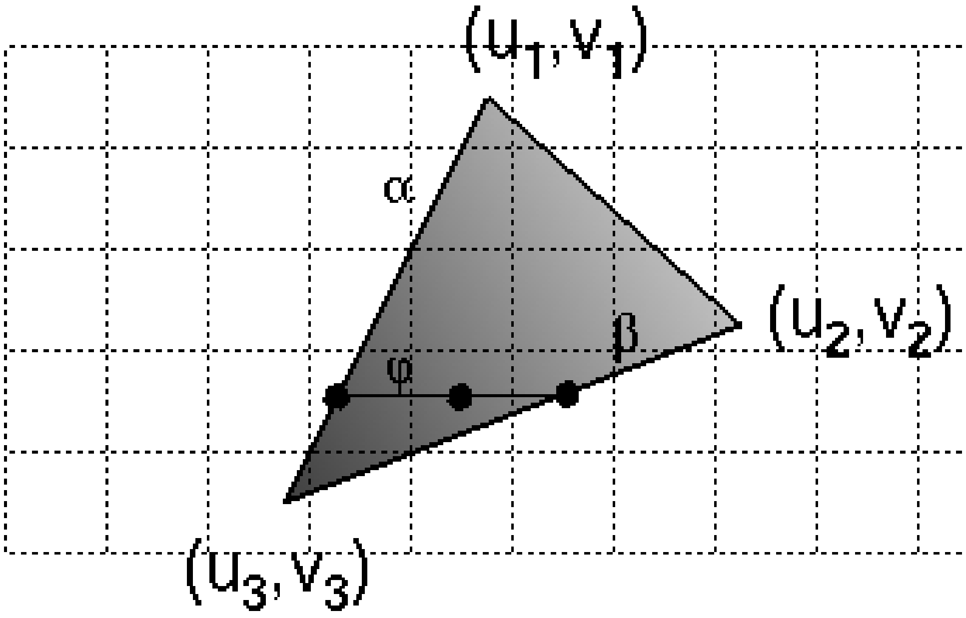


Area filtering

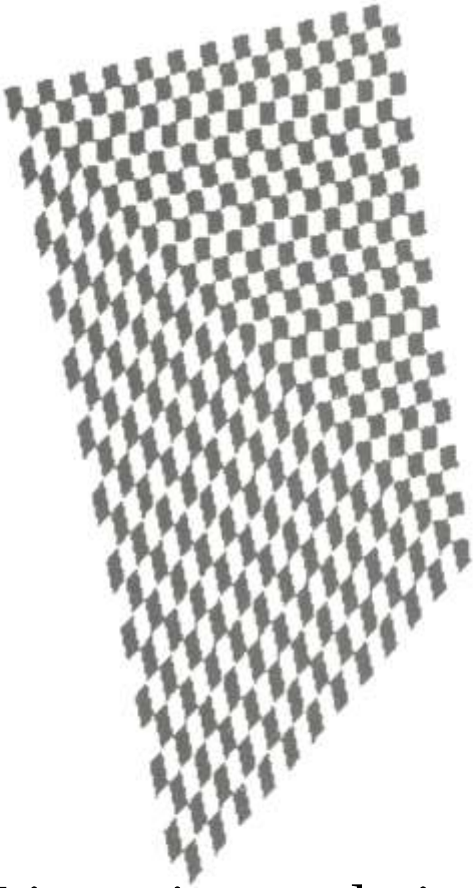
Angel Figure 9.5

Texture Mapping

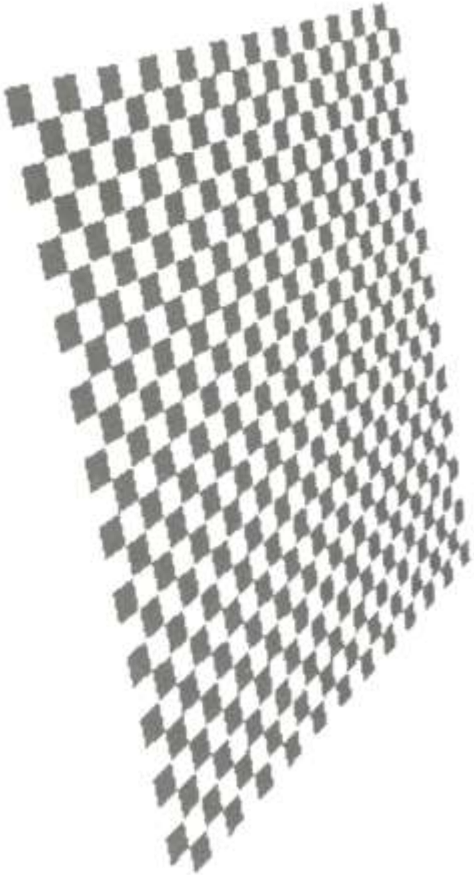
- Scan conversion
  - Interpolate texture coordinates down/across scan lines
  - Distortion due to bilinear interpolation approximation
    - Cut polygons into smaller ones, or
    - Perspective divide at each pixel



Texture Mapping



Linear interpolation
of texture coordinates



Correct interpolation
with perspective divide

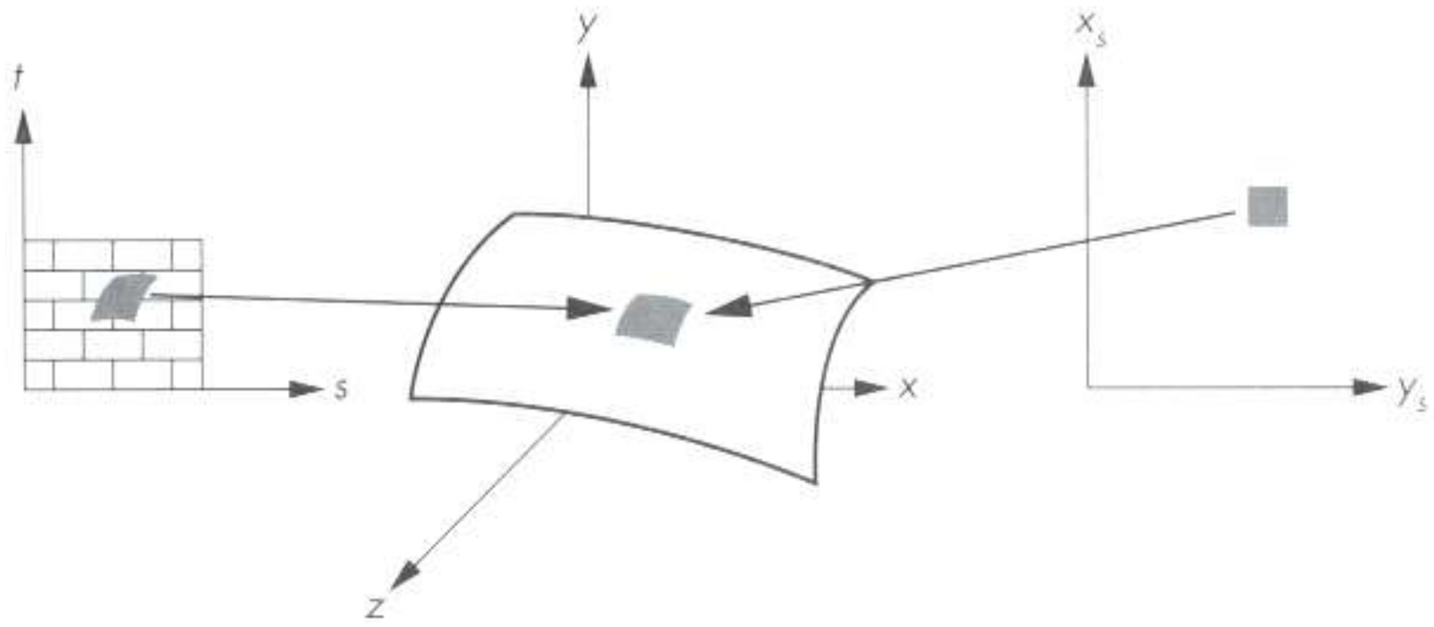
Hill Figure 8.42

Overview

- Texture mapping methods
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
  - Parameterization
- Texture mapping applications
  - Modulation textures
  - Illumination mapping
  - Bump mapping
  - Environment mapping
  - Image-based rendering
  - Non-photorealistic rendering

Texture Filtering

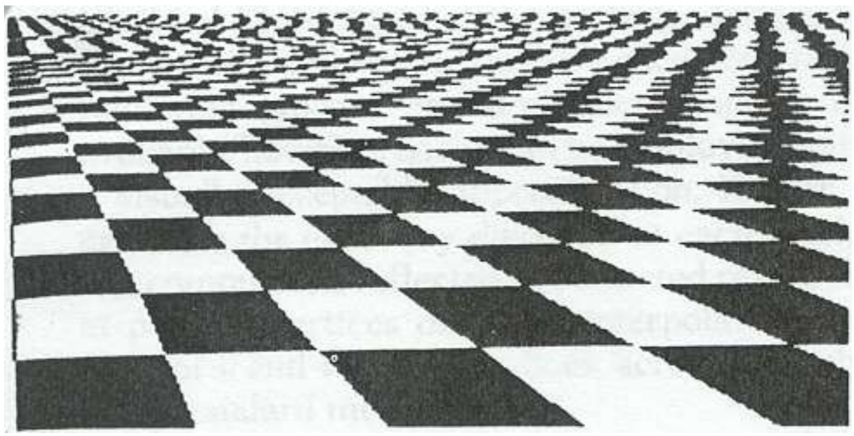
- Must sample texture to determine color at each pixel in image



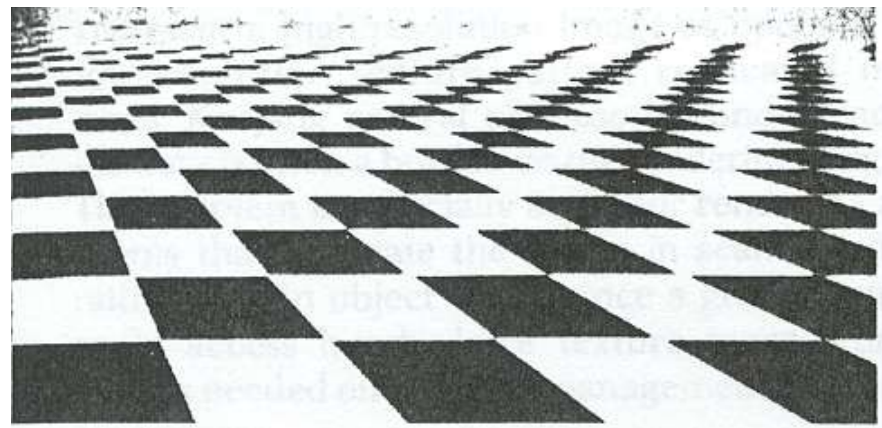
Angel Figure 9.4

Texture Filtering

- Aliasing is a problem



Point sampling

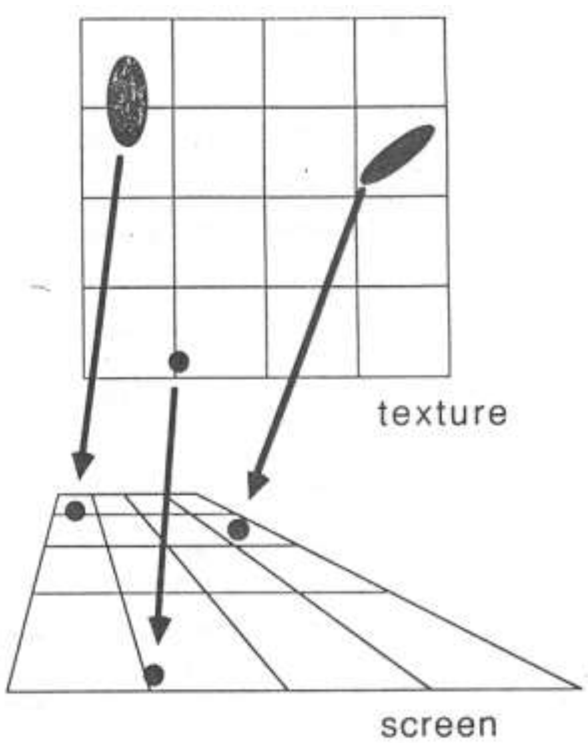


Area filtering

Angel Figure 9.5

Texture Filtering

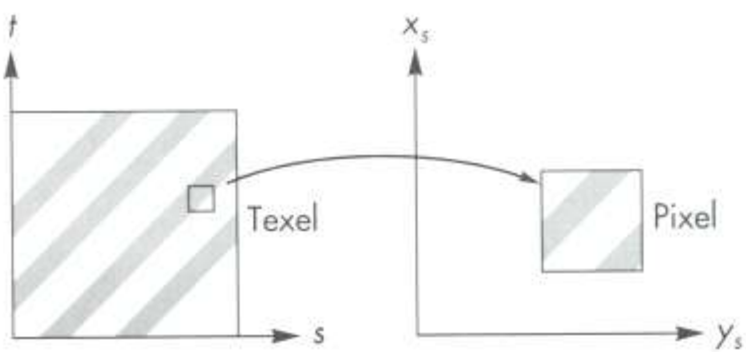
- Ideally, use elliptically shaped convolution filters



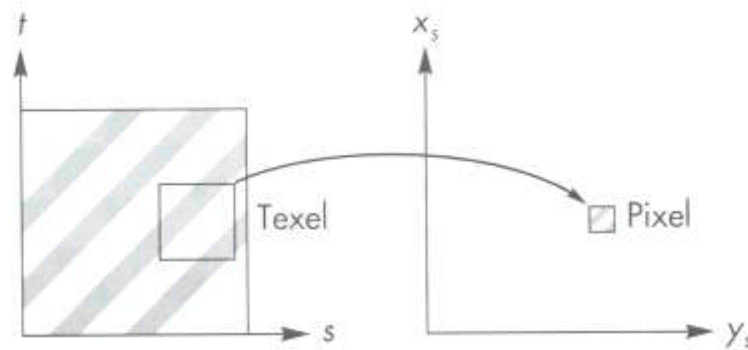
In practice, use rectangles

Texture Filtering

- Size of filter depends on projective warp
  - Can prefiltering images
    - Mip maps
    - Summed area tables



Magnification

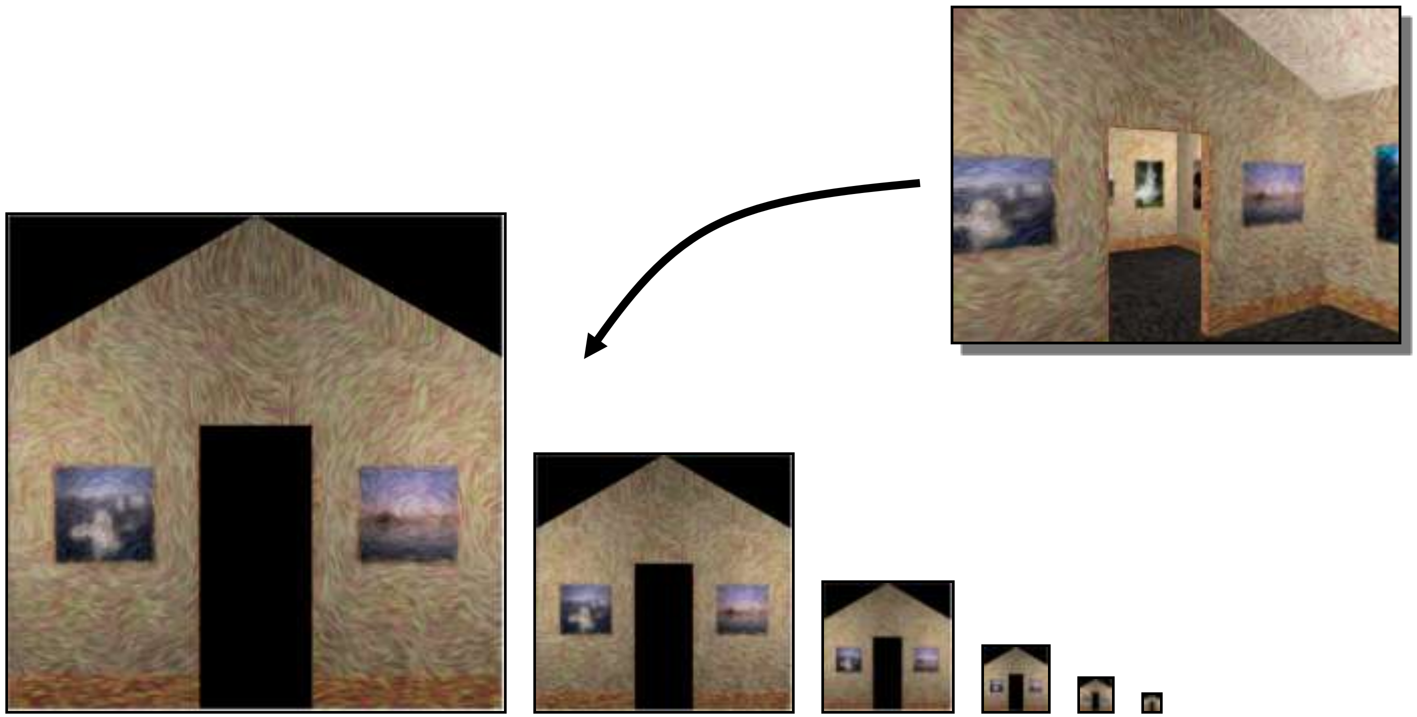


Minification

Angel Figure 9.14

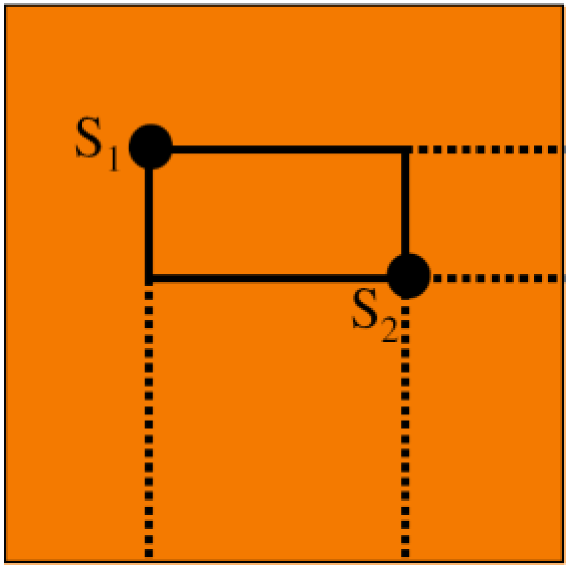
Mip Maps

- Keep textures prefiltered at multiple resolutions
  - For each pixel, linearly interpolate between two closest levels (e.g., trilinear filtering)
  - Fast, easy for hardware



Summed-area tables

- At each texel keep sum of all values down&right
  - To compute sum of all values within a rectangle simply subtract two entries
  - Better ability to capture very oblique projections
  - But, cannot store values in a single byte



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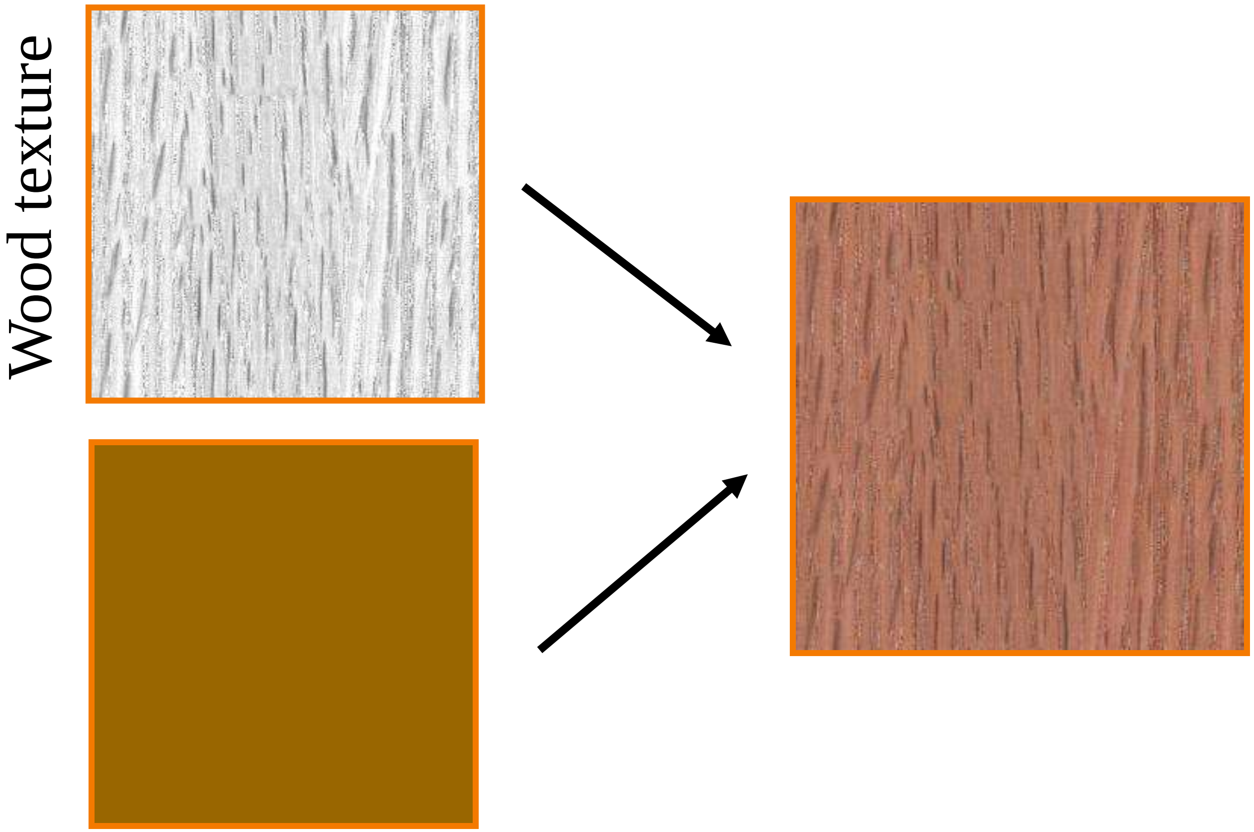
Modulation textures

- Map texture values to scale factor



Texture value

$$I = T(s,t)(I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D (N \bullet L) + K_S (V \bullet R)^n) S_L I_L + K_T I_T + K_S I_S)$$

Illumination Mapping

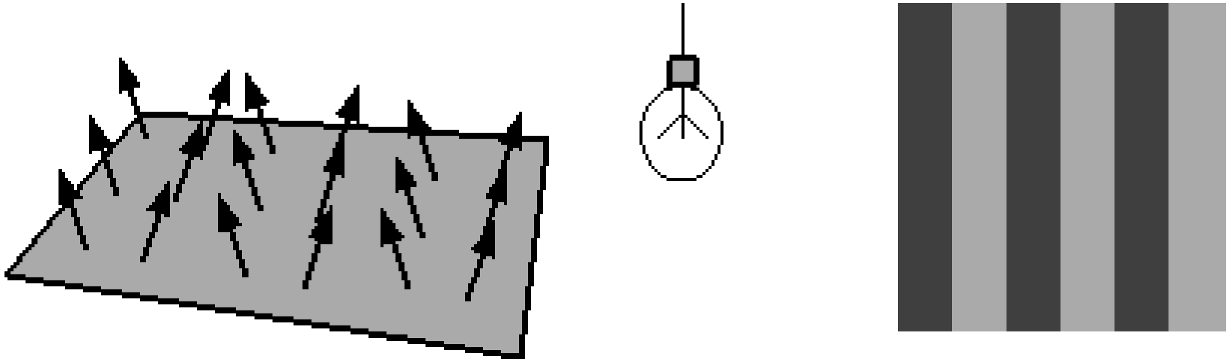
- Map texture values to surface material parameter
  - K_A
  - K_D
  - K_S
  - K_T
  - n

$K_T = T(s,t)$

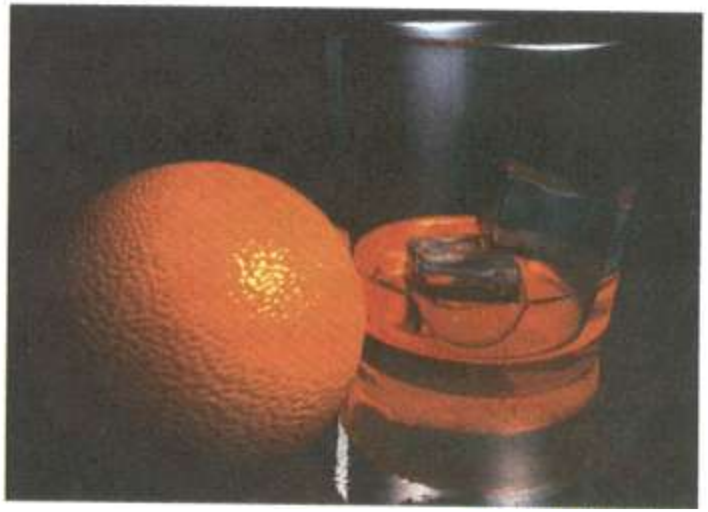
$$I = I_E + K_A I_A + \sum_L (K_D(N \bullet L) + K_S(V \bullet R)^n) S_L I_L + K_T I_T + K_S I_S$$

Bump Mapping

- Map texture values to perturbations of surface normals



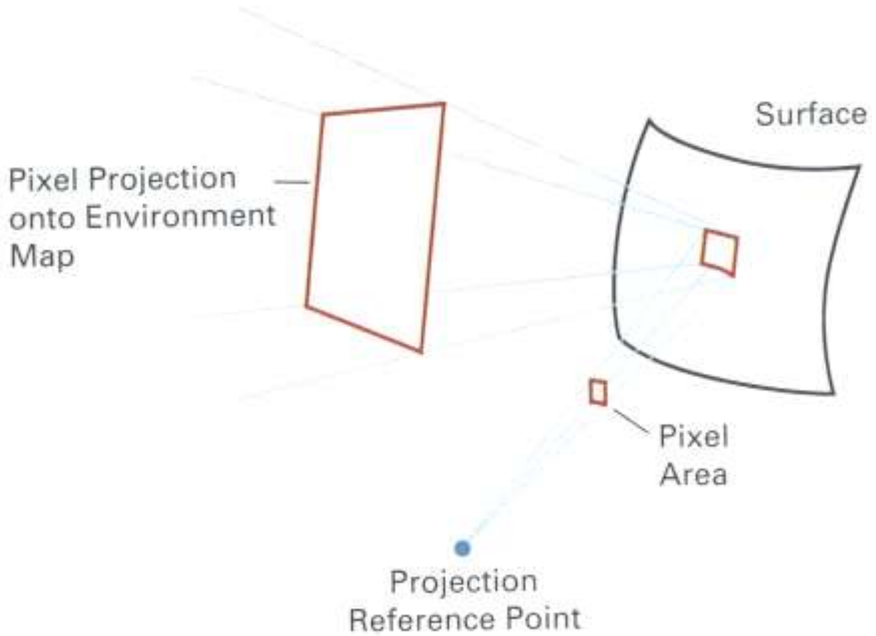
Bump Mapping



H&B Figure 14.100

Environment Mapping

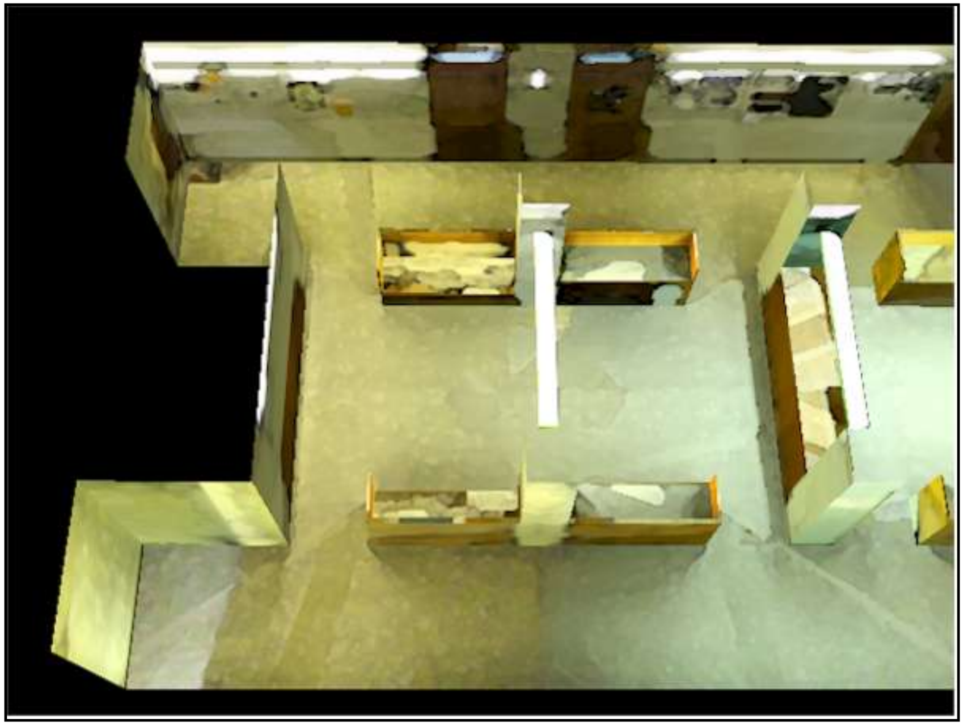
- Map texture values to perturbations of surface normals



H&B Figure 14.93

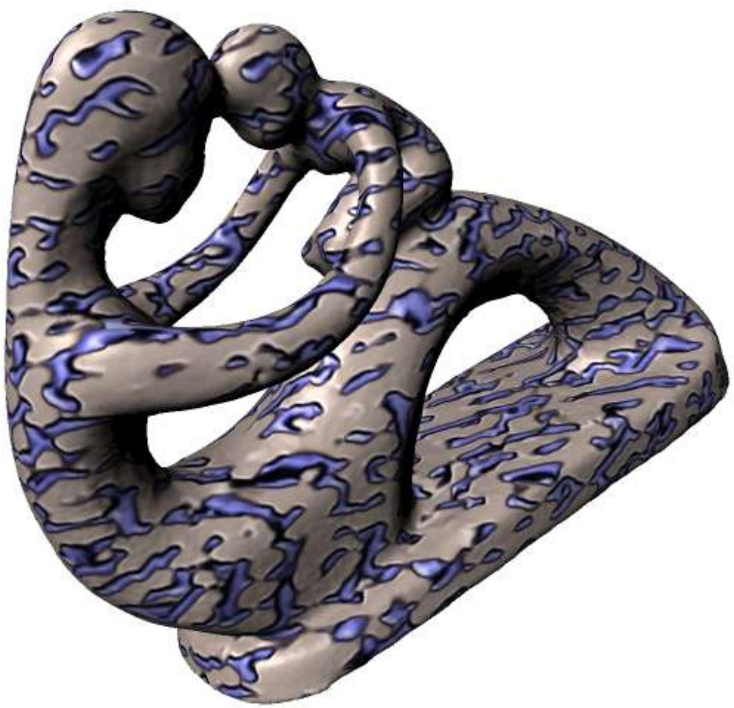
Image-Based Rendering

- Map photographic textures to provide details for coarsely detailed polygonal model



Solid Textures

- Texture values indexed by 3D location
  - Expensive storage, or
  - Compute on the fly, E.g Perlin noise



Solid Textures

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