

# 3D Rendering

Thomas Funkhouser  
Princeton University  
COS 426, Spring 2006

## Course Syllabus

I. Image processing

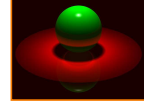
II. Rendering

III. Modeling

IV. Animation



Image Processing  
*(Rusty Coleman, CS426)*



Rendering  
*(Michael Bootstrap, CS426)*



Modeling  
*(Dennis Zorin, CalTech)*



Animation  
*(Angel, Plate 1)*

## Where Are We Now?

I. Image processing

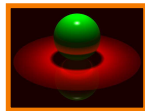
**II. Rendering**

III. Modeling

IV. Animation



Image Processing  
*(Rusty Coleman, CS426, Fall1999)*



Rendering  
*(Michael Bootstrap, CS426, Fall1999)*



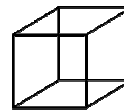
Modeling  
*(Dennis Zorin, CalTech)*



Animation  
*(Angel, Plate 1)*

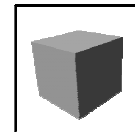
## Rendering

- Generate an image from geometric primitives



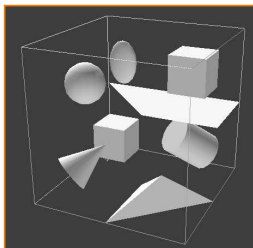
Geometric  
Primitives

→  
Rendering



Raster  
Image

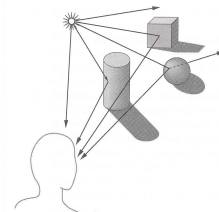
## 3D Rendering Example



What issues must be addressed by a 3D rendering system?

## Overview

- 3D scene representation
- 3D viewer representation
- Visible surface determination
- Lighting simulation



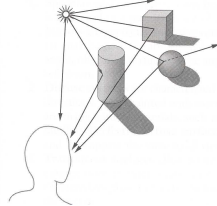
## Overview



### » 3D scene representation

- 3D viewer representation
- Visible surface determination
- Lighting simulation

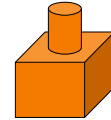
How is the 3D scene described in a computer?



## 3D Scene Representation



- Scene is usually approximated by 3D primitives
  - Point
  - Line segment
  - Polygon
  - Polyhedron
  - Curved surface
  - Solid object
  - etc.



## 3D Point



- Specifies a location



## 3D Point



- Specifies a location
  - Represented by three coordinates
  - Infinitely small

```
typedef struct {  
    Coordinate x;  
    Coordinate y;  
    Coordinate z;  
} Point;
```



## 3D Vector



- Specifies a direction and a magnitude

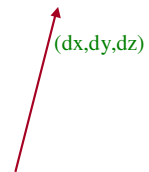


## 3D Vector



- Specifies a direction and a magnitude
  - Represented by three coordinates
  - Magnitude  $||V|| = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}$
  - Has no location

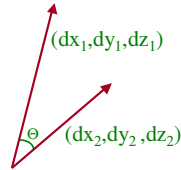
```
typedef struct {  
    Coordinate dx;  
    Coordinate dy;  
    Coordinate dz;  
} Vector;
```



### 3D Vector



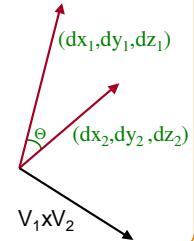
- Dot product of two 3D vectors
  - $V_1 \cdot V_2 = \|V_1\| \|V_2\| \cos(\Theta)$



### 3D Vector



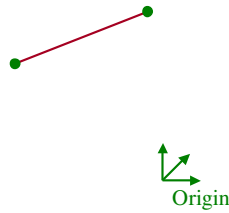
- Cross product of two 3D vectors
  - $V_1 \cdot V_2 = (dy_1 dx_2 - dz_1 dy_2, dz_1 dx_2 - dx_1 dz_2, dx_1 dy_2 - dy_1 dx_2)$
  - $V_1 \times V_2 =$  vector perpendicular to both  $V_1$  and  $V_2$
  - $\|V_1 \times V_2\| = \|V_1\| \|V_2\| \sin(\Theta)$



### 3D Line Segment



- Linear path between two points

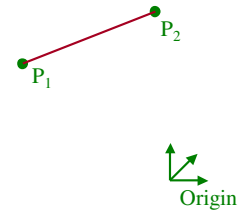


### 3D Line Segment



- Use a linear combination of two points
  - Parametric representation:
    - »  $P = P_1 + t(P_2 - P_1), (0 \leq t \leq 1)$

```
typedef struct {
    Point P1;
    Point P2;
} Segment;
```

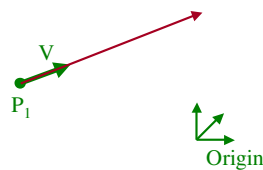


### 3D Ray



- Line segment with one endpoint at infinity
  - Parametric representation:
    - »  $P = P_1 + tV, (0 \leq t < \infty)$

```
typedef struct {
    Point P1;
    Vector V;
} Ray;
```

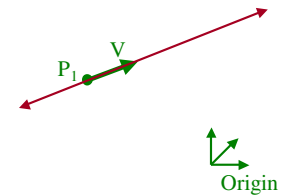


### 3D Line



- Line segment with both endpoints at infinity
  - Parametric representation:
    - »  $P = P_1 + tV, (-\infty < t < \infty)$

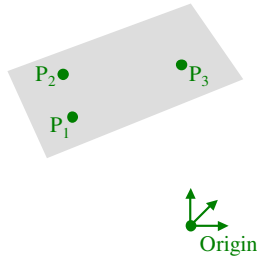
```
typedef struct {
    Point P1;
    Vector V;
} Line;
```



### 3D Plane



- A linear combination of three points



### 3D Plane

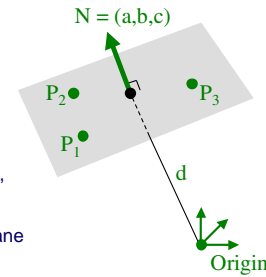


- A linear combination of three points

- Implicit representation:
  - »  $P \cdot N + d = 0$ , or
  - »  $ax + by + cz + d = 0$

```
typedef struct {
    Vector N;
    Distance d;
} Plane;
```

- N is the plane "normal"
  - » Unit-length vector
  - » Perpendicular to plane

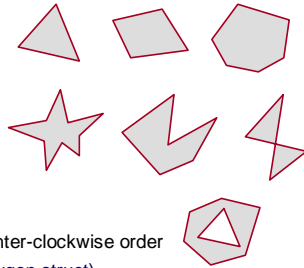


### 3D Polygon



- Area "inside" a sequence of coplanar points

- Triangle
- Quadrilateral
- Convex
- Star-shaped
- Concave
- Self-intersecting



```
typedef struct {
    Point *points;
    int npoints;
} Polygon;
```

Points are in counter-clockwise order

- Holes (use > 1 polygon struct)

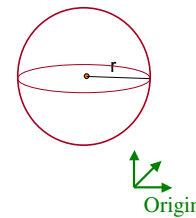
### 3D Sphere



- All points at distance "r" from point "( $c_x, c_y, c_z$ )"

- Implicit representation:
  - »  $(x - c_x)^2 + (y - c_y)^2 + (z - c_z)^2 = r^2$
- Parametric representation:
  - »  $x = r \cos(\phi) \cos(\theta) + c_x$
  - »  $y = r \cos(\phi) \sin(\theta) + c_y$
  - »  $z = r \sin(\phi) + c_z$

```
typedef struct {
    Point center;
    Distance radius;
} Sphere;
```



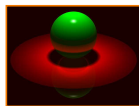
### 3D Scenes



- Comprise set of geometric primitives



(Dennis Zorin, CalTech)



(Michael Bostock, CS126, Fall99)



(Angel, Plate 1)

### Other Geometric Primitives



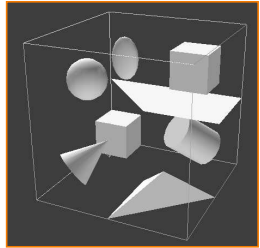
- More detail on 3D modeling later in course

- Point
- Line segment
- Polygon
- Polyhedron
- Curved surface
- Solid object
- etc.



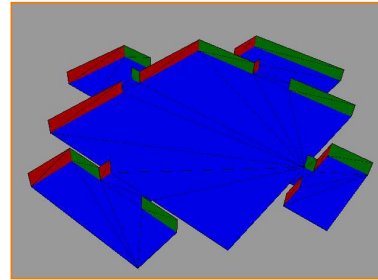
H&B Figure 10.46

### 3D Scene Example



This scene is a set of primitives

### 3D Scene Example

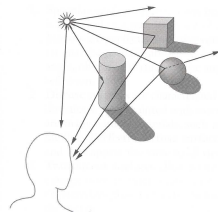


Simple scene composed of triangles

### Overview



- 3D scene representation
- » **3D viewer representation**
- Visible surface determination
- Lighting simulation



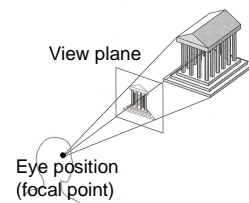
How is the viewing device described in a computer?

### Camera Models



- The most common model is pin-hole camera
  - All captured light rays arrive along paths toward focal point without lens distortion (everything is in focus)
  - Sensor response proportional to radiance

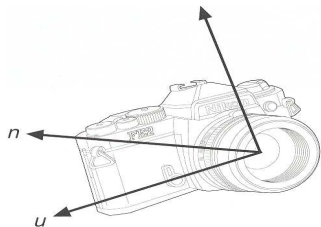
Other models consider ...  
Depth of field  
Motion blur  
Lens distortion



### Camera Parameters



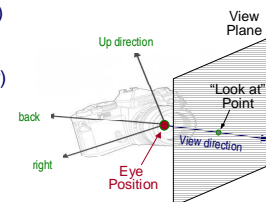
- What are the parameters of a camera?



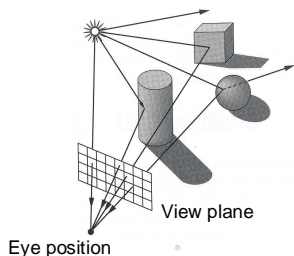
### Camera Parameters



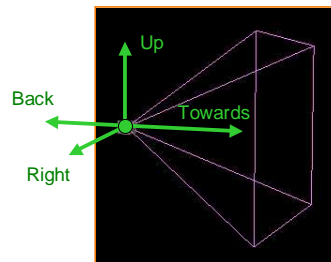
- Position
  - Eye position ( $p_x, p_y, p_z$ )
- Orientation
  - View direction ( $d_x, d_y, d_z$ )
  - Up direction ( $u_x, u_y, u_z$ )
- Aperature
  - Field of view ( $xfov, yfov$ )
- Film plane
  - "Look at" point
  - View plane normal



## View Plane

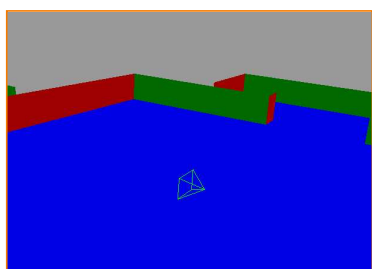


## View Frustum



View Frustum

## View Frustum Example



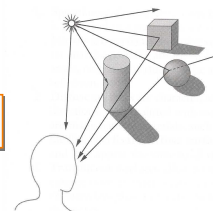
View frustum inside simple scene

## Overview



- 3D scene representation
- 3D viewer representation
- » **Visible surface determination**
- Lighting simulation

How can the front-most surface be found with an algorithm?

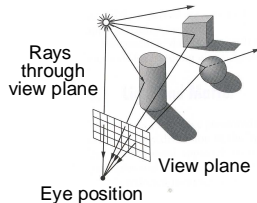


## Visible Surface Determination



- The color of each pixel on the view plane depends on the radiance emanating from visible surfaces

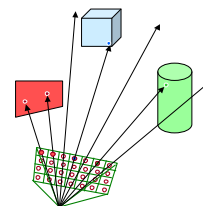
Simplest method is ray casting



## Ray Casting



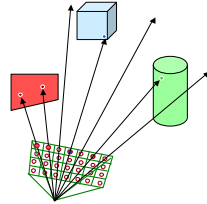
- For each sample ...
  - Construct ray from eye position through view plane
  - Find first surface intersected by ray through pixel
  - Compute color of sample based on surface radiance



## Ray Casting



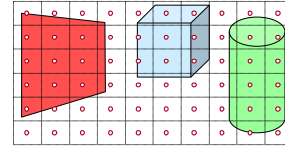
- For each sample ...
  - Construct ray from eye position through view plane
  - Find first surface intersected by ray through pixel
  - Compute color of sample based on surface radiance



## Ray Casting



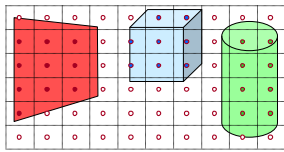
- For each sample ...
  - Construct ray from eye position through view plane
  - Find first surface intersected by ray through pixel
  - Compute color of sample based on surface radiance



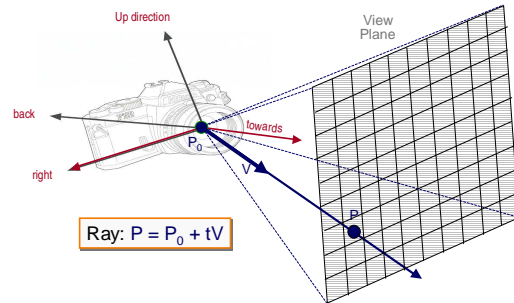
## Visible Surface Determination



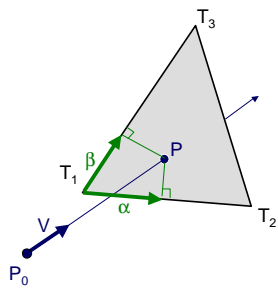
- For each sample ...
  - Construct ray from eye position through view plane
  - Find first surface intersected by ray through pixel
  - Compute color of sample based on surface radiance



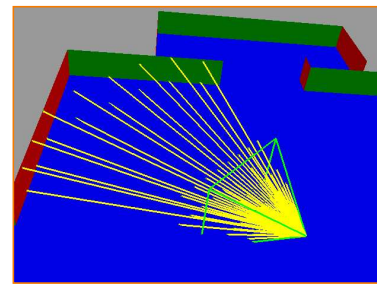
## Construct Ray



## Ray Intersection Example



## Ray Casting Example

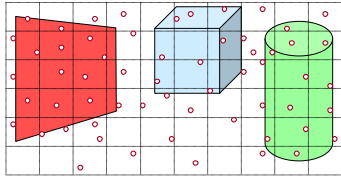


Rays from camera in simple scene

## Rendering



- Any samples can be used!
  - Rendering is a problem in sampling and reconstruction

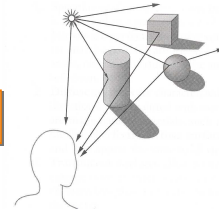


## Overview



- 3D scene representation
- 3D viewer representation
- Visible surface determination
- » **Lighting simulation**

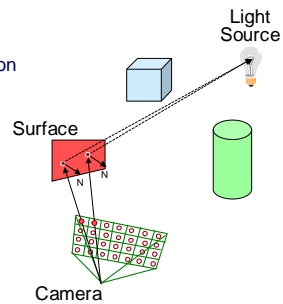
How do we compute the radiance for each sample ray?



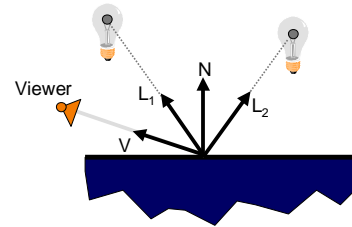
## Lighting Simulation



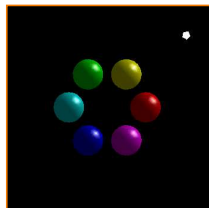
- Lighting parameters
  - Light source emission
  - Surface reflectance
  - Atmospheric attenuation
  - Camera response



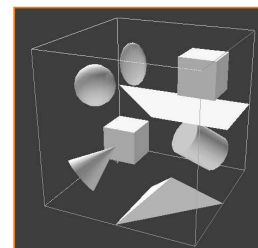
## Lighting Simulation



## Lighting Example



## Lighting Example



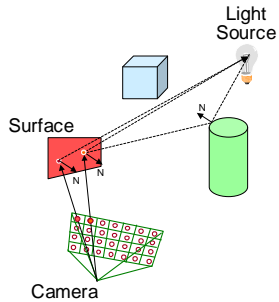
This scene is a set of primitives

## Lighting Simulation



- Direct illumination
  - Ray casting
  - Polygon shading
- Global illumination
  - Ray tracing
  - Monte Carlo methods
  - Radiosity methods

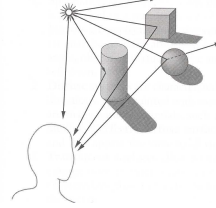
More on these methods later!



## Summary



- Major issues in 3D rendering
  - 3D scene representation
  - 3D viewer representation
  - Visible surface determination
  - Lighting simulation



- Concluding note
  - Accurate physical simulation is complex and intractable
    - » Rendering algorithms apply many approximations to simplify representations and computations

## Next Lectures



- Ray intersections
- Light and reflectance models
- Indirect illumination



Tricycle  
(James Peres, CS 426, Fall199)

For assignment #2, you will write a ray tracer!