Computer Graphics

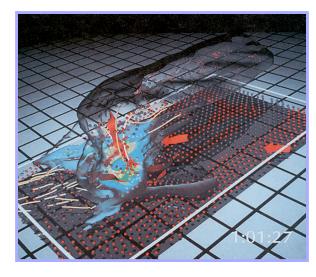
COS 116: Mar 8, 2007

Adam Finkelstein



Applications

- Entertainment
- Computer-aided design
- Scientific visualization
- Training
- Education
- E-commerce
- Computer art



Inside a Thunderstorm (Bob Wilhelmson, UIUC)





Boeing 777 Airplane

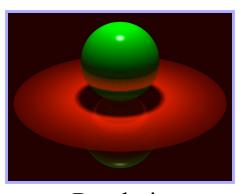


Overview

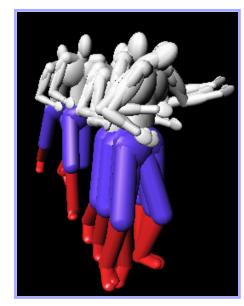
- I. Images
- II. Modeling
- III. Rendering
- IV. Animation



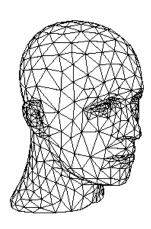
Image Processing (Rusty Coleman, CS426, Fall99)



Rendering (Michael Bostock, CS426, Fall99)



Modeling
(Dennis Zorin, CalTech)



Animation
(Jon Beyer,
CS426, Spring04)



Part I: Images

■ Rectangular (2D) array of pixels



Continuous image



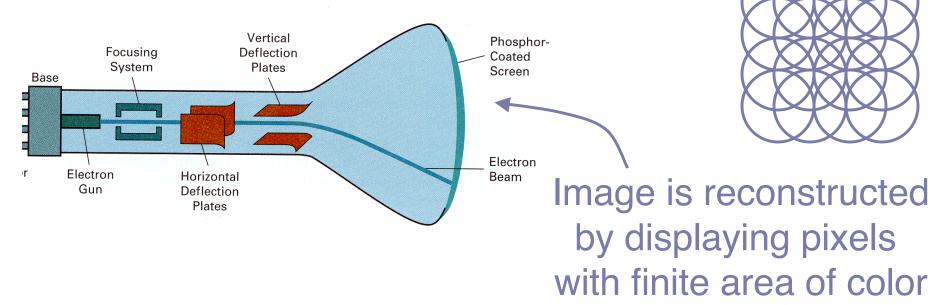
Digital image



Image Display

Re-create continuous function from samples

Example: cathode ray tube (CRT)



100

Color CRT

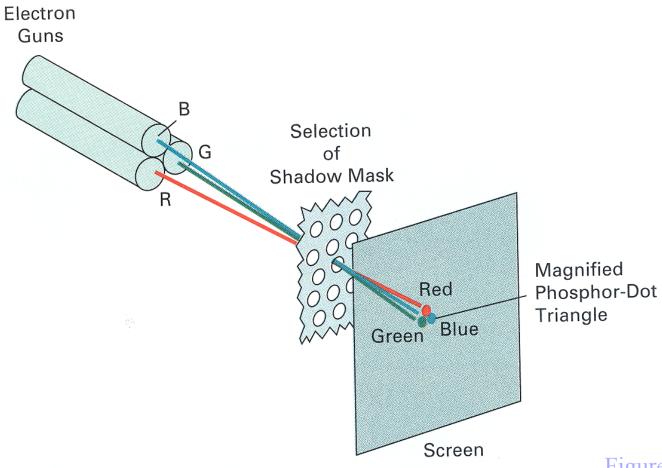
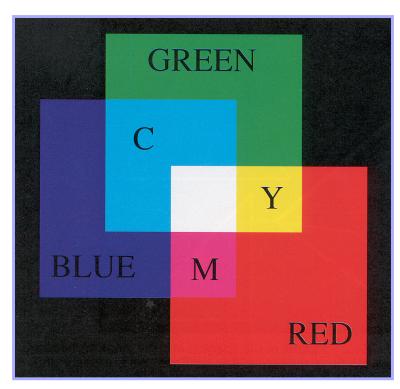


Figure 2.8 from H&B



RGB Color Model



Colors are additive

Plate II.3 from FvDFH

R	G	В	Color
0.0	0.0	0.0	Black
1.0	0.0	0.0	Red
0.0	1.0	0.0	Green
0.0	0.0	1.0	Blue
1.0	1.0	0.0	Yellow
1.0	0.0	1.0	Magenta
0.0	1.0	1.0	Cyan
1.0	1.0	1.0	White
0.5	0.0	0.0	?
1.0	0.5	0.5	?
1.0	0.5	0.0	?
0.5	0.3	0.1	?



What is an Image?

Rectangular (2D) array of pixels

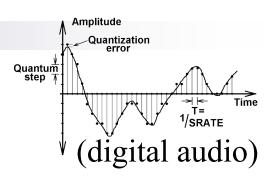


Continuous image

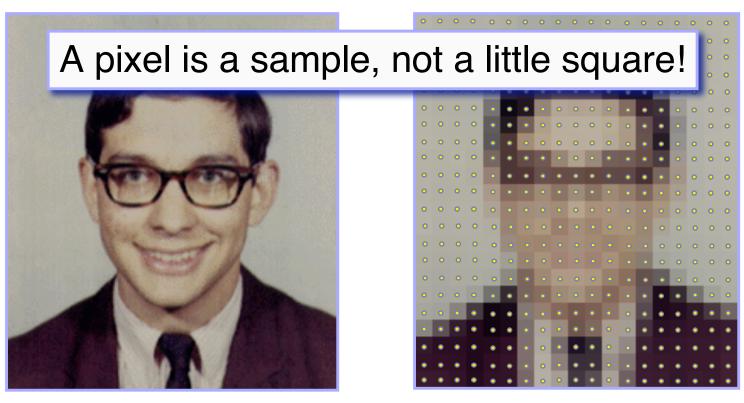


Digital image

What is an Image?



Rectangular (2D) array of pixels

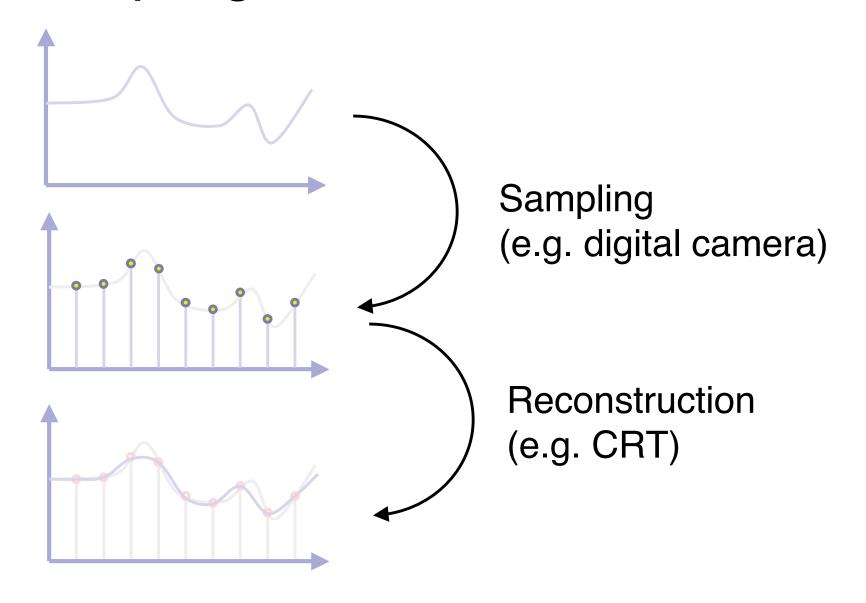


Continuous image

Digital image



Sampling and Reconstruction





Adjusting Brightness

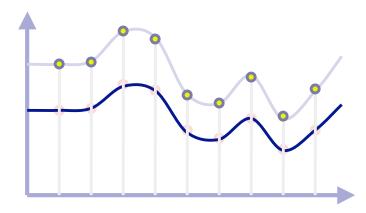
- Simply scale pixel components
 - Must clamp to range (e.g., 0 to 1)



Original



Brighter



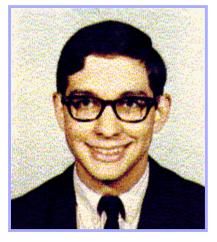


Adjusting Contrast

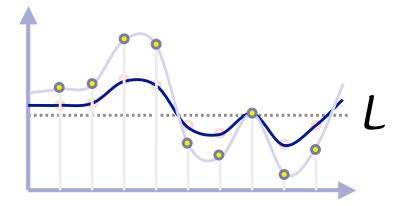
- Compute average luminance *L* for all pixels
 - \square luminance = 0.30*r + 0.59*g + 0.11*b
- Scale deviation from L for each pixel
 - Must clamp to range (e.g., 0 to 1)



Original



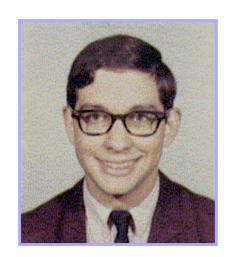
More Contrast





Scaling the image

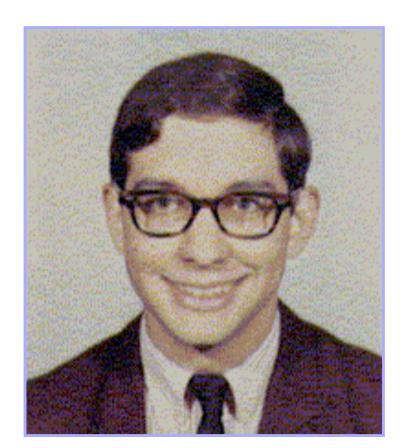
Resample with fewer or more pixels (mathy theory...)



Original



1/4X resolution



4X resolution



Image Warping

Move pixels of image (resampling)

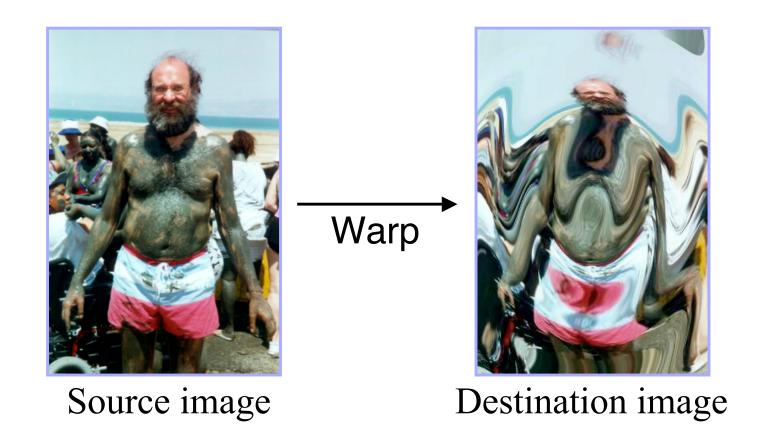
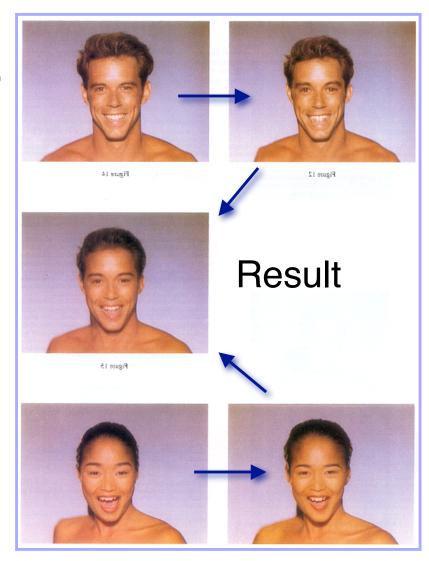




Image Morphing

[Beier & Neeley]

Image₀



Warp₀

Image₁

Warp₁

Image Morphing

■ Another example, T2, uses 3D graphics...

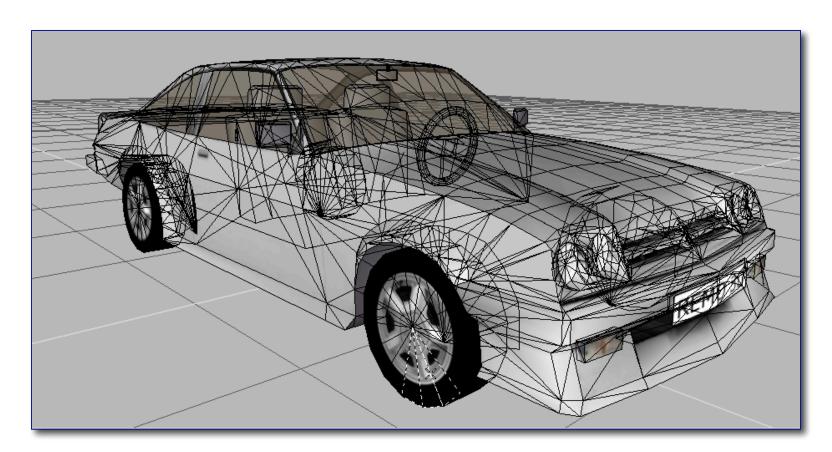




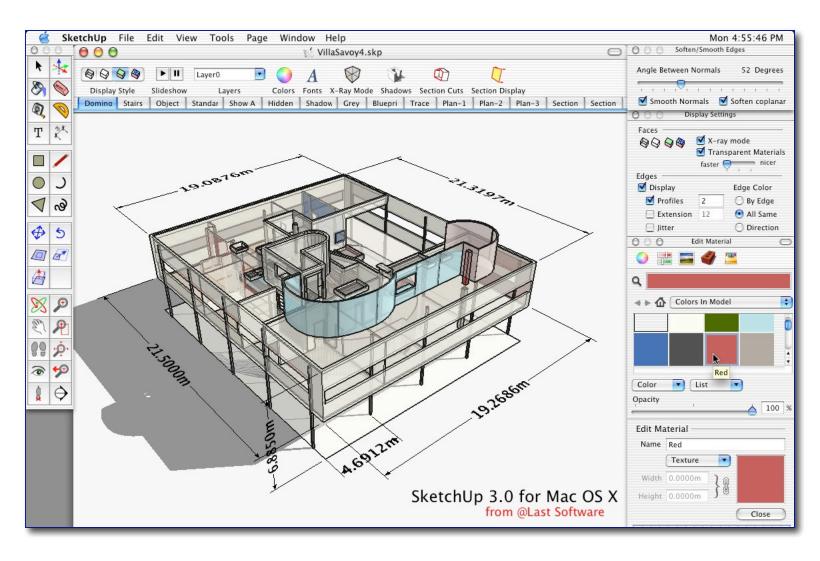


Part II: Modeling

How to construct and represent shapes (in 3D)



Modeling in SketchUp (demo)



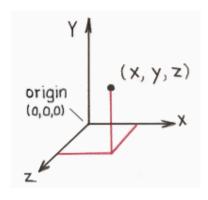


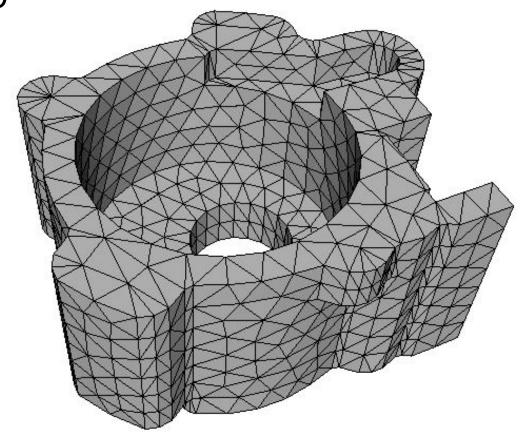
Model representation

- Most common: list of triangles
 - □ Three vertices in 3D

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1)$$

 (x_2, y_2, z_2)
 (x_3, y_3, z_3)







Part III: Rendering

- Direct illumination
 - □ One bounce from light to eye
 - □ Implemented in graphics cards
 - □ OpenGL, DirectX, ...
- Global illumination
 - Many bounces
 - Ray tracing



Direct Illumination (Chi Zhang, CS 426, Fall99)

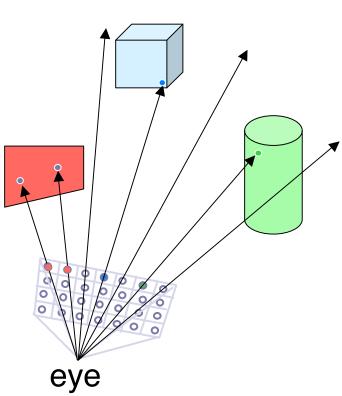


Ray Tracing (Greg Larson)



Ray Casting

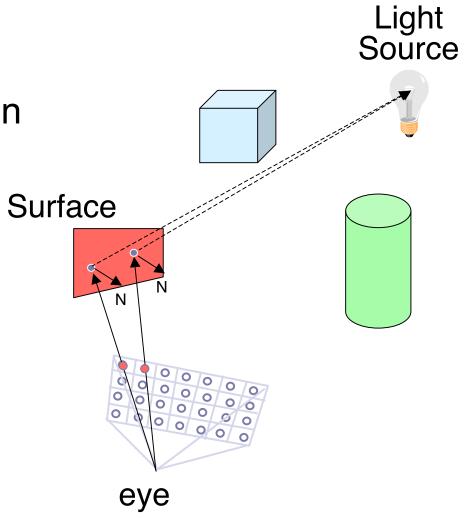
- A (slow) method for computing direct illumination
- For each sample:
 - Construct ray from eye through image plane
 - Find first surface intersected by ray
 - Compute color of sample based on surface properties





Lighting Simulation

- Lighting parameters
 - □ Light source emission
 - □ Surface reflectance

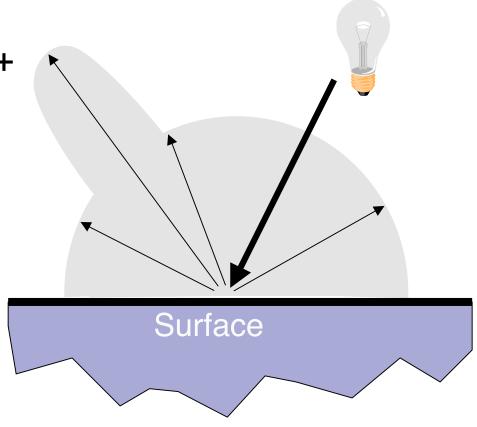




Simple Reflectance Model

- Simple analytic model:
 - □ diffuse reflection +
 - □ specular reflection +
 - □ ambient lighting

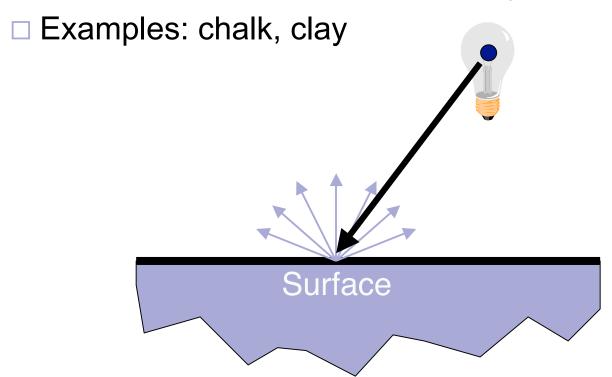
Based on model proposed by Phong





Diffuse Reflection

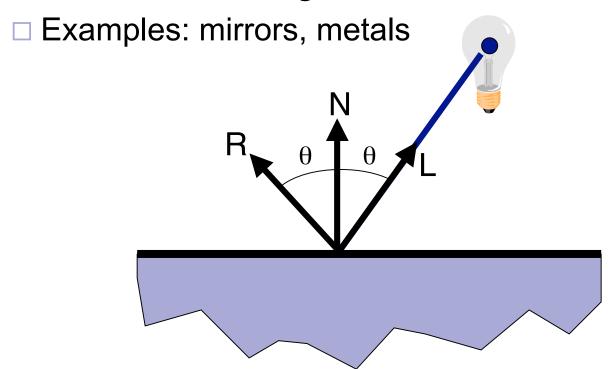
Assume surface reflects equally in all directions





Specular Reflection

Reflection is strongest near mirror angle





Ambient Lighting

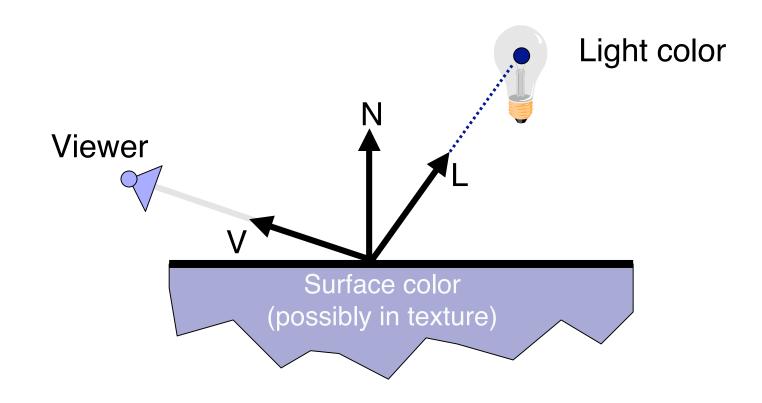
Represents reflection of all indirect illumination



This is a total cheat (avoids complexity of global illumination)!

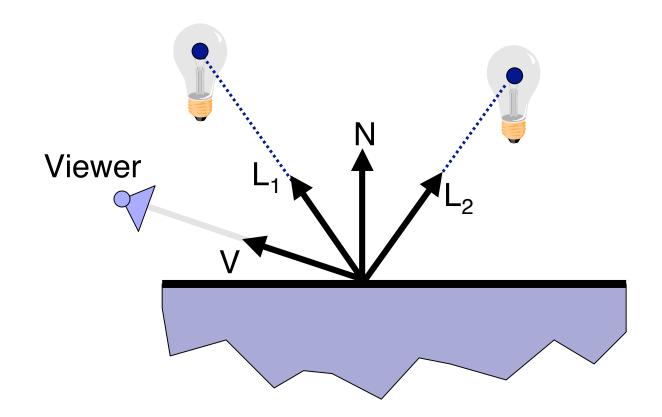


Combine colors of light & surface





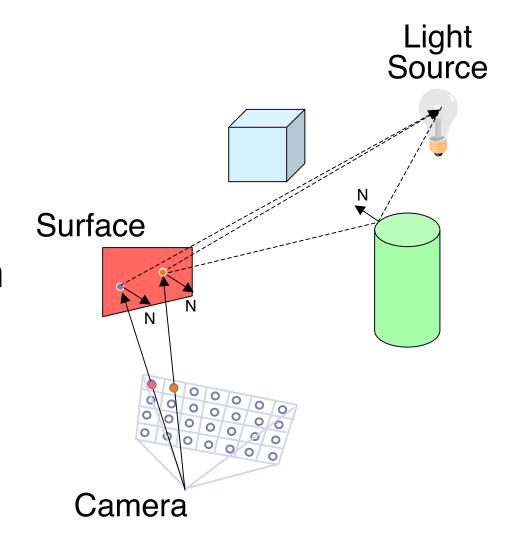
Sum For Multiple Lights





Lighting Simulation

- Direct illumination
 - □ Ray casting
 - □ Other methods
- Global illumination
 - □ Ray tracing
 - Other methods



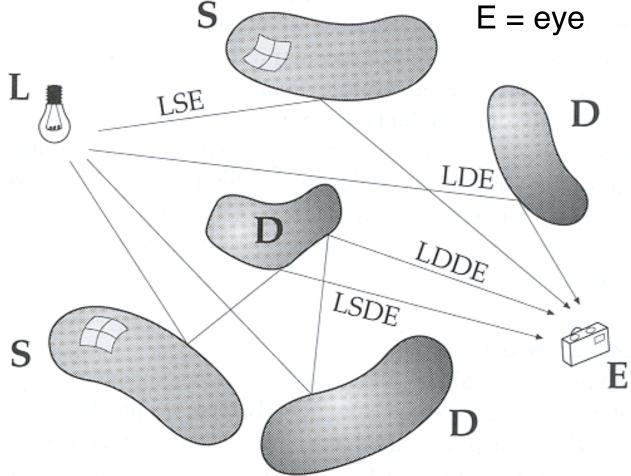


Path Types

L = light

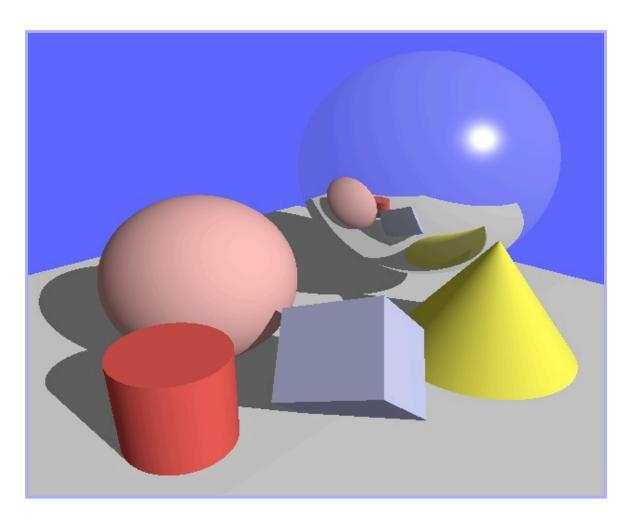
D = diffuse bounce

S = specular bounce



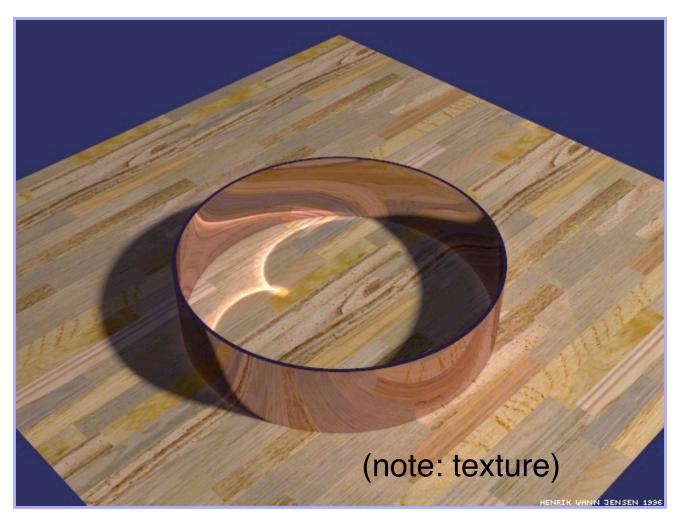


Path Types?





Ray Tracing





Ray Tracing



M

Ray Tracing

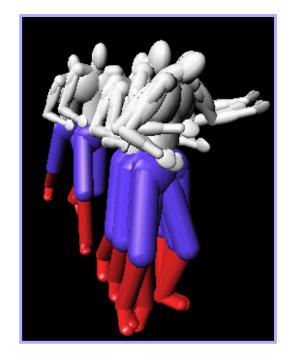


Terminator 2



Part IV: Animation

- Keyframe animation
 - □ Articulated figures
- Simulation
 - □ Particle systems



Animation
(Jon Beyer,
CS426, Spring04)

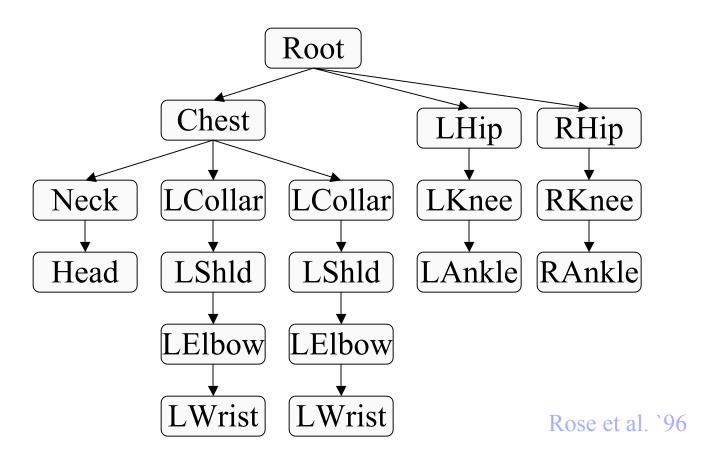


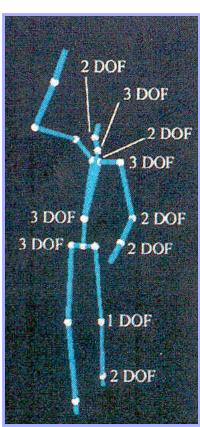
Simulation



Articulated Figures

Well-suited for humanoid characters







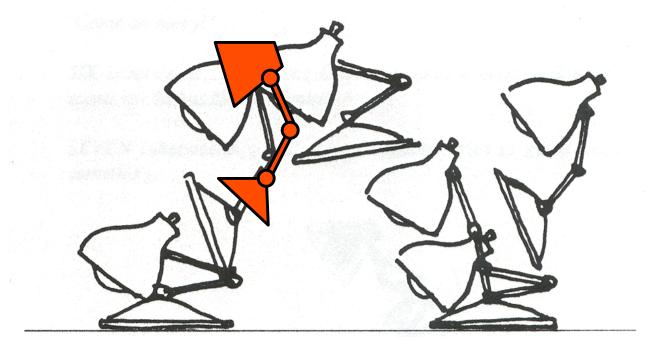
Keyframe Animation: Luxo Jr.





Keyframe Animation

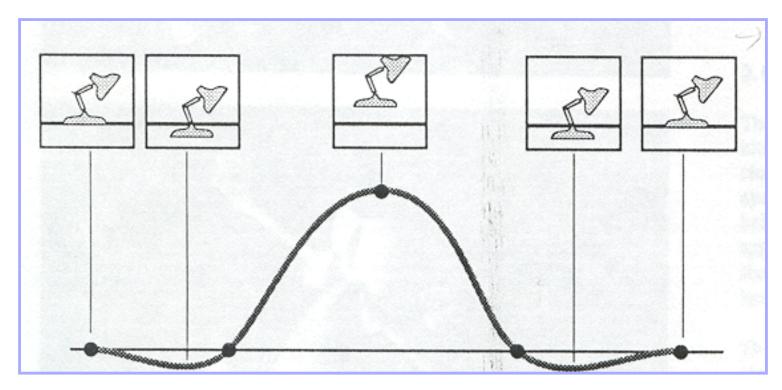
- Define character poses at specific times: "keyframes"
- "In between" poses found by interpolation





Keyframe Animation

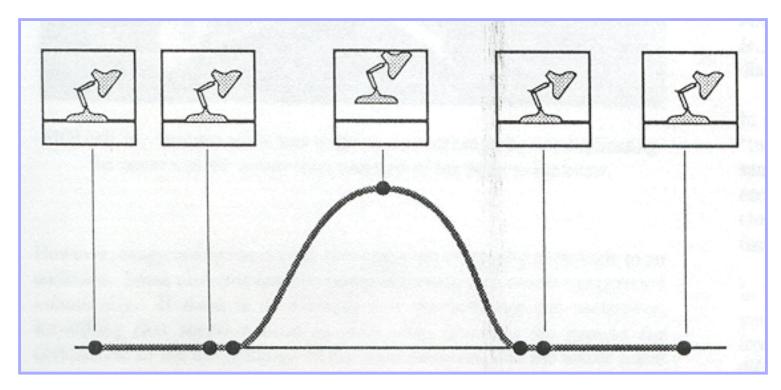
Inbetweening: may not be plausible





Keyframe Animation

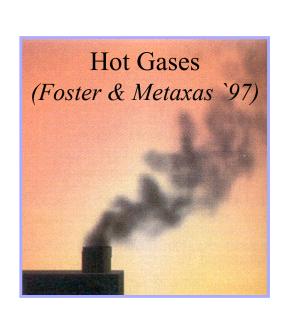
Solution: add more keyframes

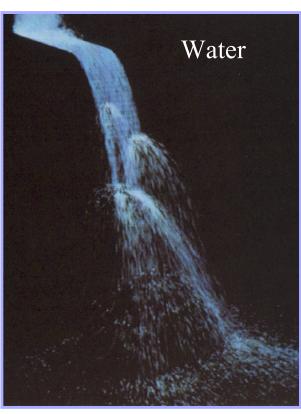


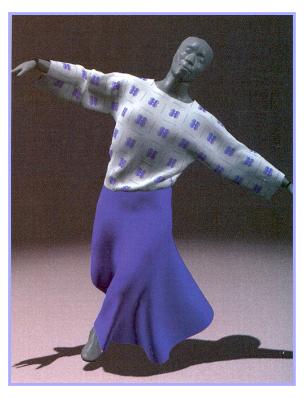
Simulation

Animator cannot specify motion for:

Smoke, water, cloth, hair, fire





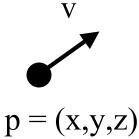


Cloth
(Baraff & Witkin `98)



Particle Systems

- A particle is a point mass
 - Mass
 - Position
 - □ Velocity
 - Acceleration
 - □ Color
 - Lifetime



- Many particles to model complex phenomena
 - □ Keep array of particles



Particle Systems

- Like game of life...
- For each frame (time step):
 - Create new particles and assign attributes
 - Delete any expired particles
 - Update particles based on attributes and physics
 Newton's Law: f=ma
 - Render particles

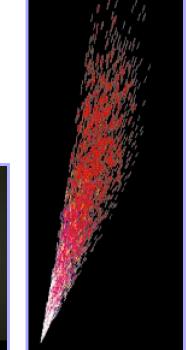




Creating/Deleting Particles

- Where to create particles?
 - □ Around some center
 - □ Along some path
 - Surface of shape
 - □ Where particle density is low
- When to delete particles?
 - □ Areas of high density
 - □ Life span
 - □ Random

This is where person controls animation





Ŋ.

Example: Wrath of Khan

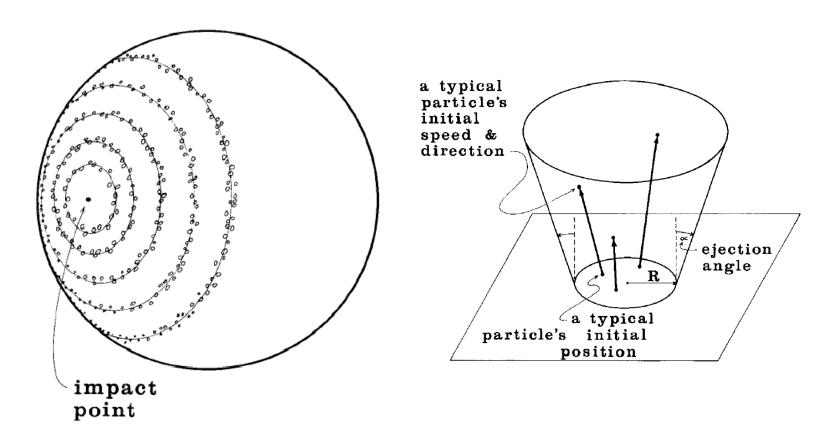


Fig. 2. Distribution of particle systems on the planet's surface.

Example: Wrath of Khan





Example: Wrath of Khan

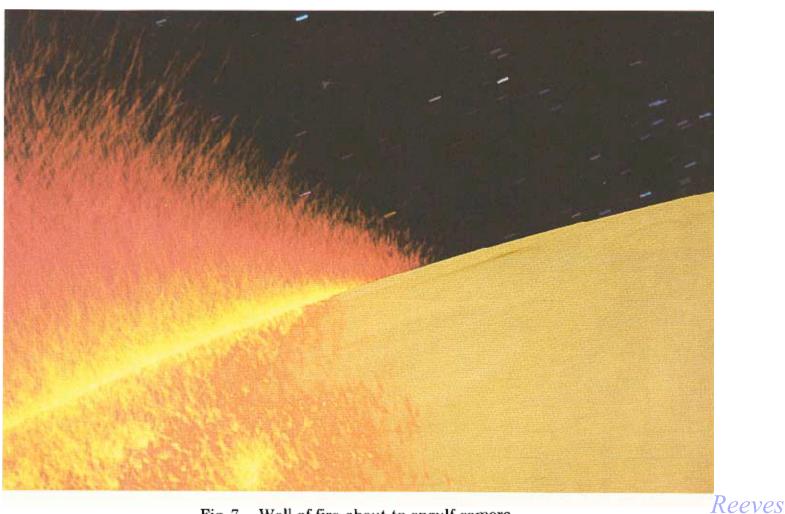


Fig. 7. Wall of fire about to engulf camera.