



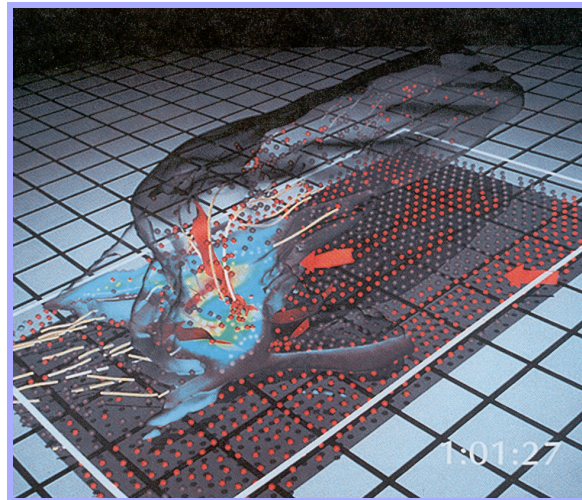
Rumination on illumination (computer graphics)

COS 116, Spring 2010

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

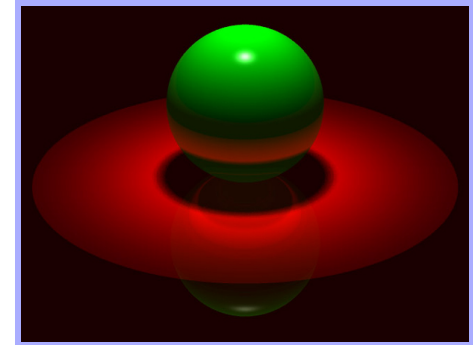
II. Modeling

III. Rendering

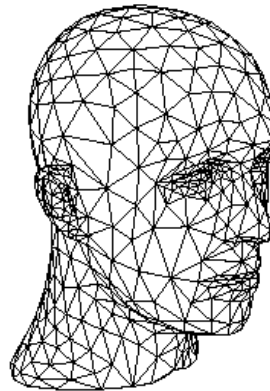
IV. Animation



Image Processing
(Rusty Coleman, CS426, Fall99)

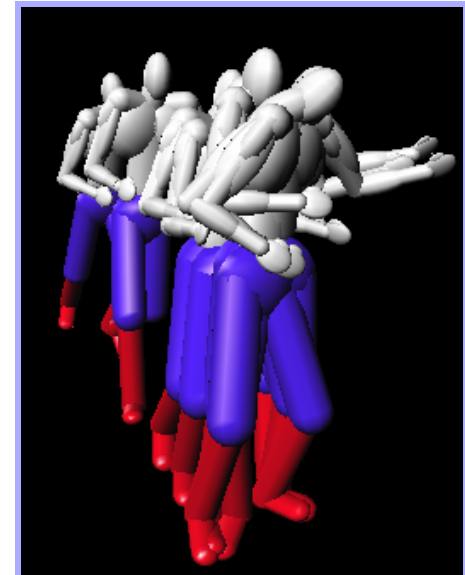


Rendering
(Michael Bostock, CS426, Fall99)



Modeling
(Dennis Zorin, CalTech)

Animation
*(Jon Beyer,
CS426, Spring04)*

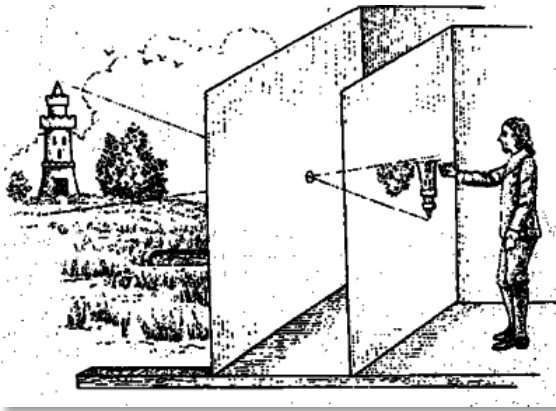




Part 1: Images

Q: What is an image?

Brief history of image capture



Camera obscura

- Known to Chinese 5thC. BC

19th century: Camera

- Hole → Lens
- Paper → Light sensitive

Late 20th century: Digital camera

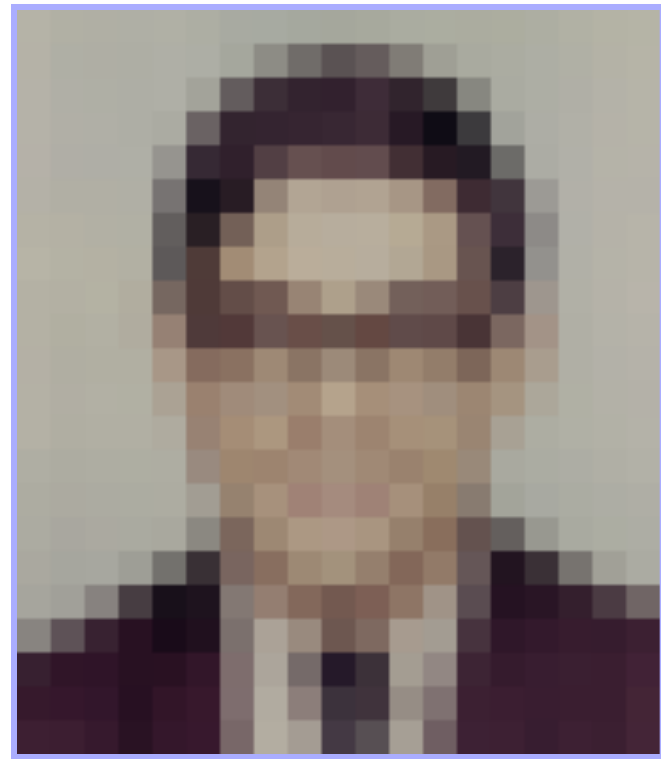
- Light-sensitive paper → CCD/electronics

Digital images

- Rectangular (2D) array of pixels



Continuous image



Digital image

Image Display

- Re-create continuous function from samples
 - Example: cathode ray tube (CRT)

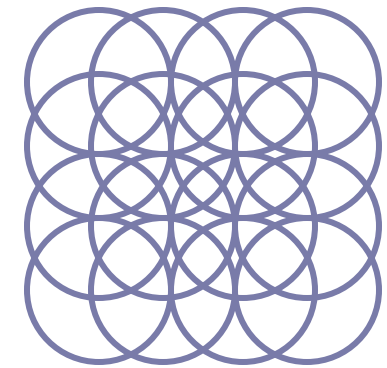
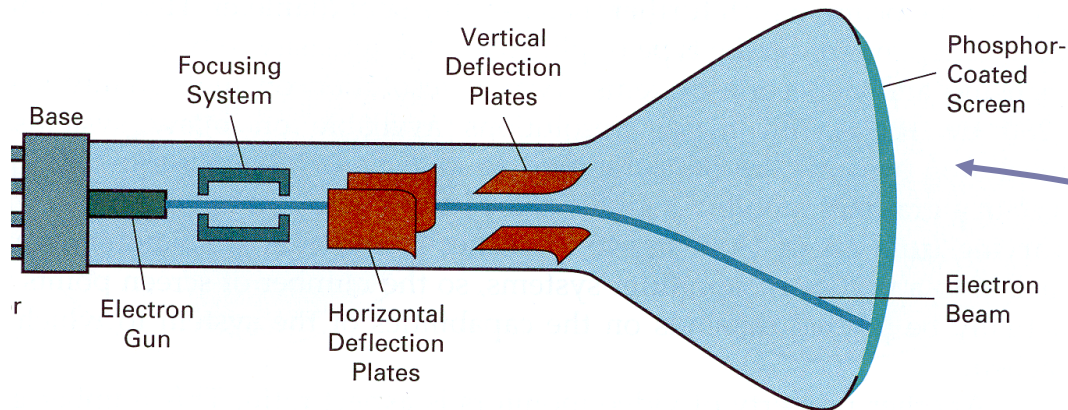


Image is reconstructed
by displaying pixels
with finite area of color

Color CRT

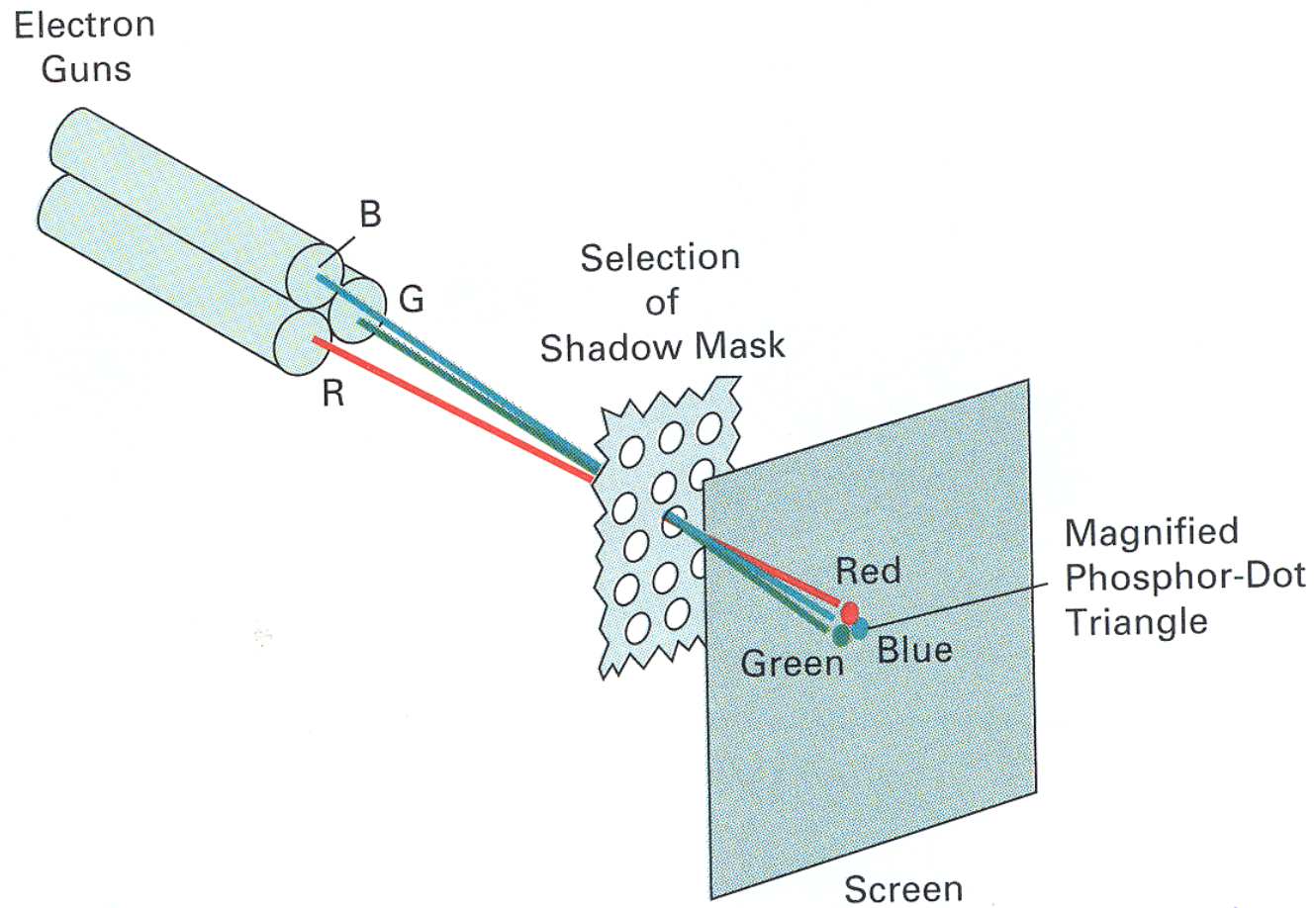
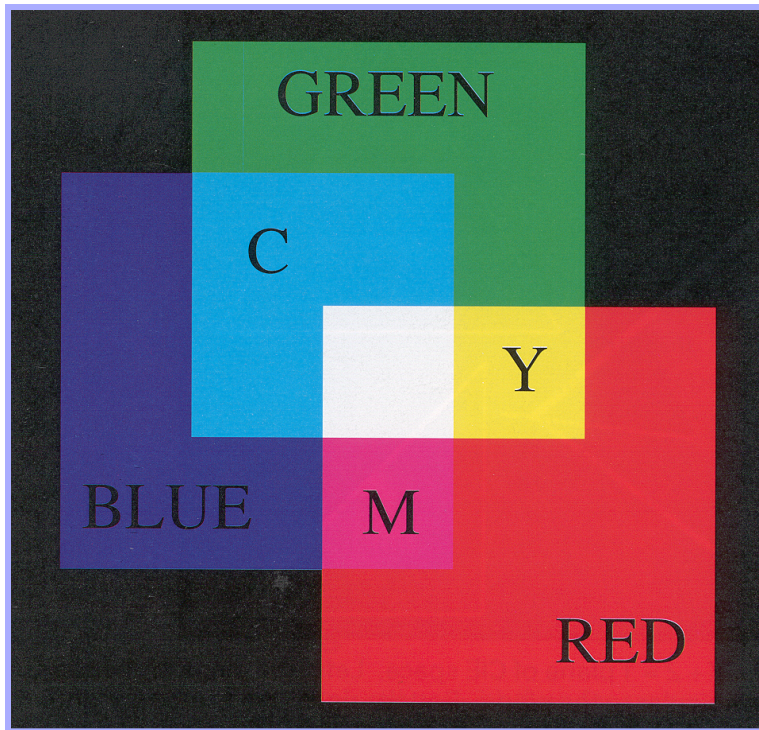






Figure 2.8 from H&B

RGB Color Model



Colors are additive

Plate II.3 from FvDFH

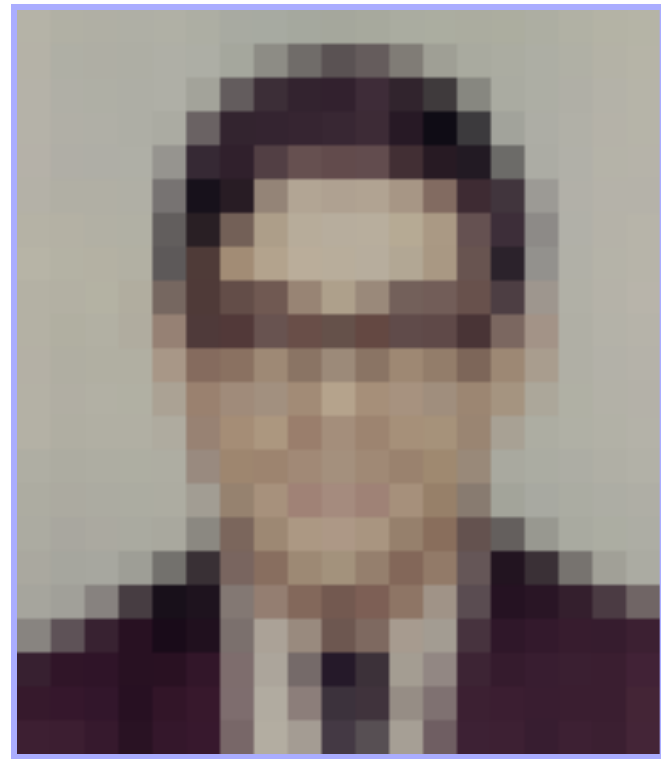
| R | G | B | Color |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Black |
| 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Red |
| 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | Green |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | Blue |
| 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | Yellow |
| 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 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



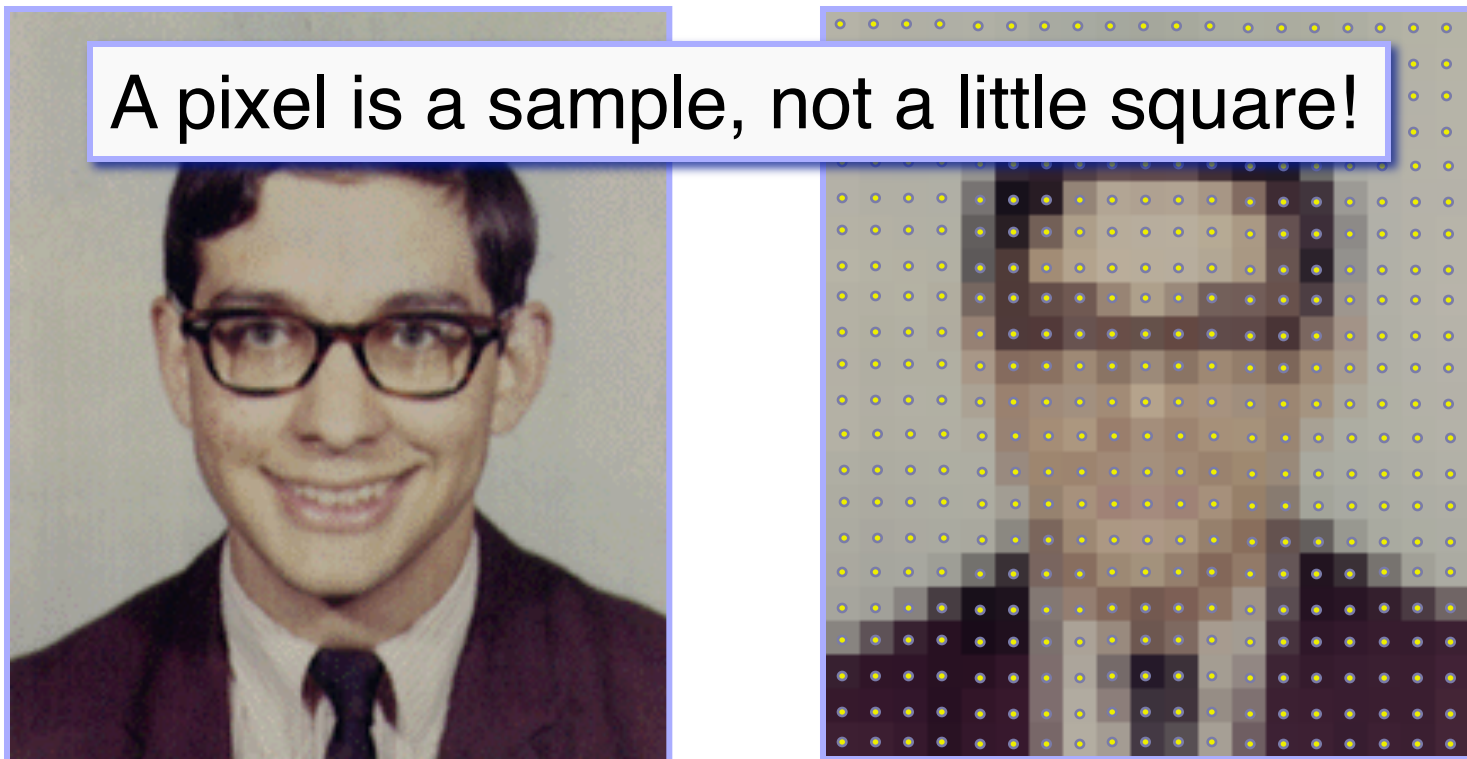
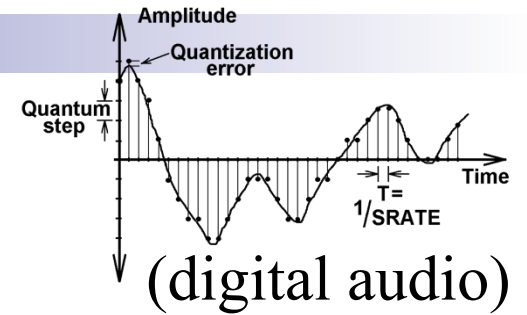
Continuous image



Digital image

What is an Image?

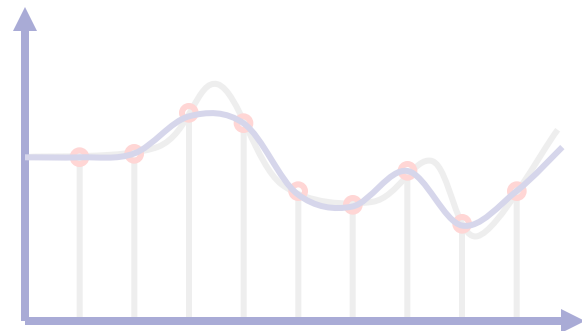
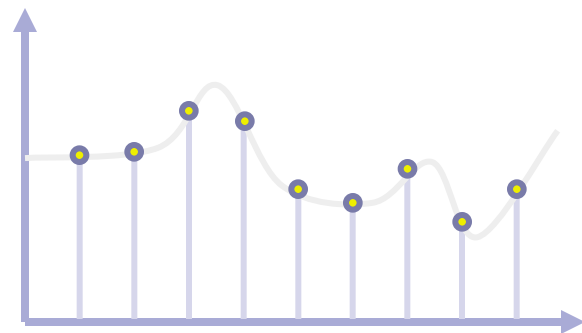
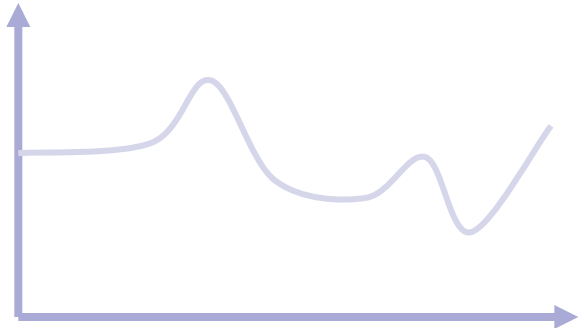
- Rectangular (2D) array of pixels



Continuous image

Digital image

Sampling and Reconstruction



Sampling
(e.g. digital camera)

Reconstruction
(e.g. CRT)

Adjusting Brightness

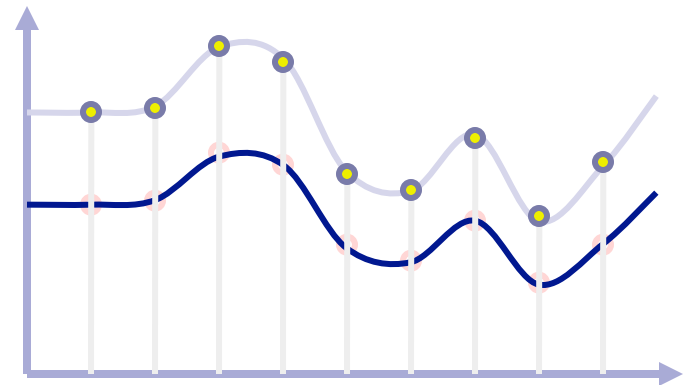
- Simply scale pixel components
 - Must clamp to range (e.g., 0 to 1)



Original



Brighter



Adjusting Contrast

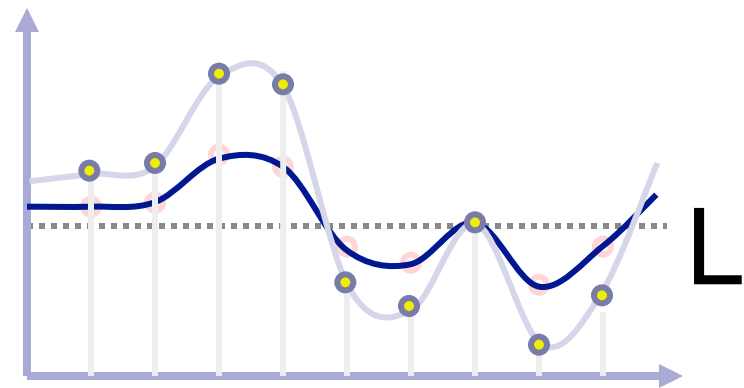
- Compute average luminance L for all pixels
 - $L = 0.30*r + 0.59*g + 0.11*b$
- Scale deviation from L for each pixel
 - Must clamp to range (e.g., 0 to 1)



Original



More Contrast



Scaling the image

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



Original



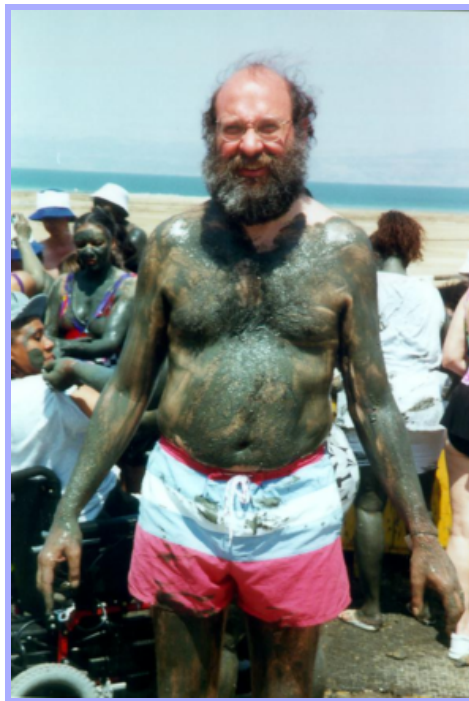
1/4X
resolution



4X
resolution

Image Warping

- Move pixels of image (resampling)



Source image

→
Warp



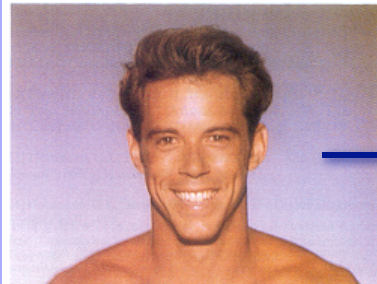
Destination image



Image Morphing

[Beier & Neeley]

Image₀



Warp₀

Figure 14

Figure 15

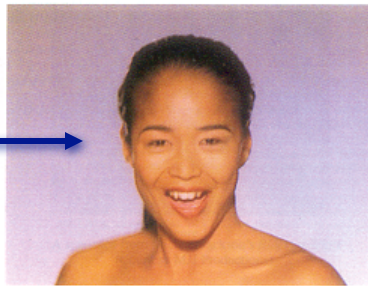


Result

Figure 12



Image₁



Warp₁

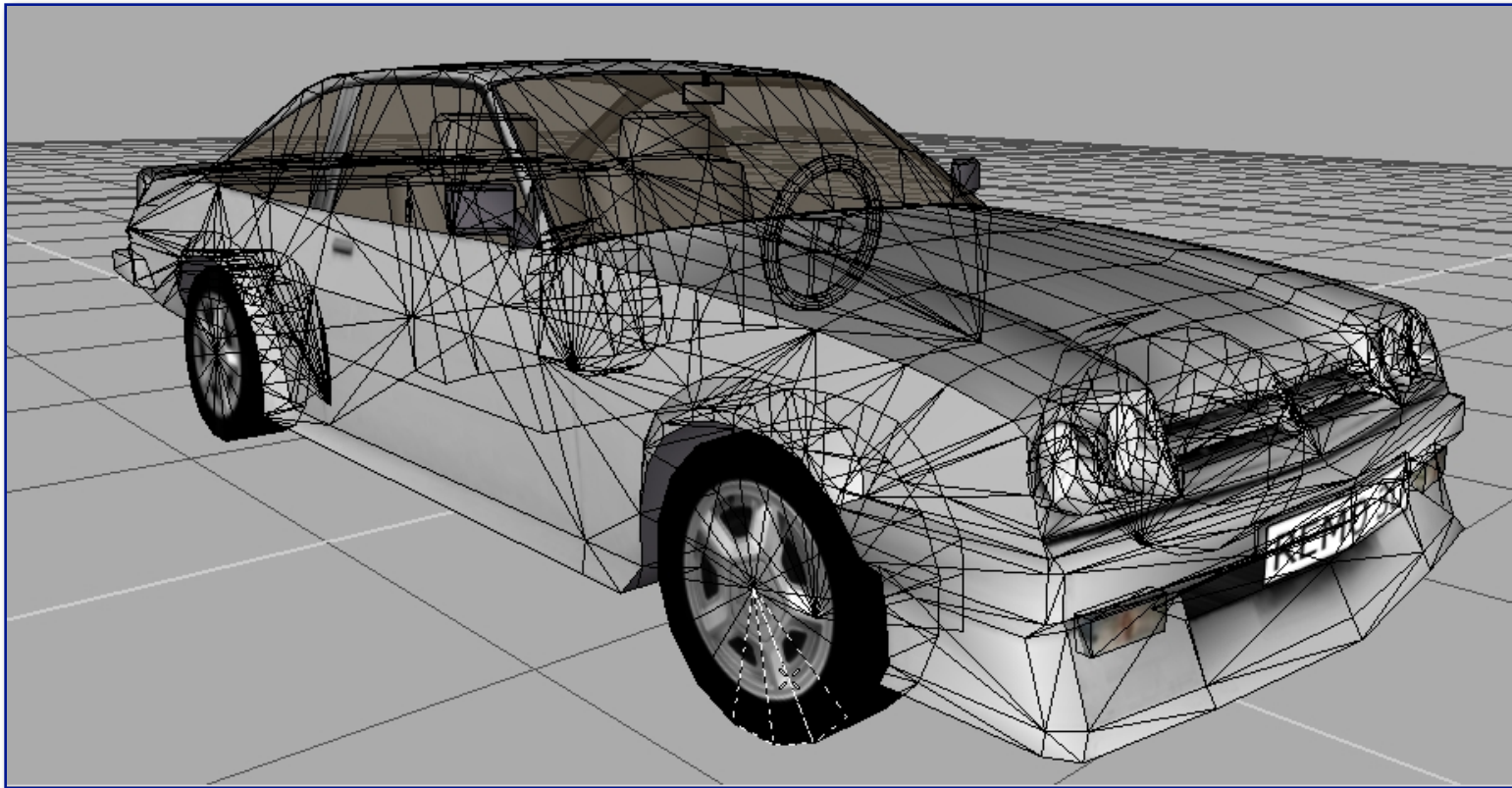
Image Morphing

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



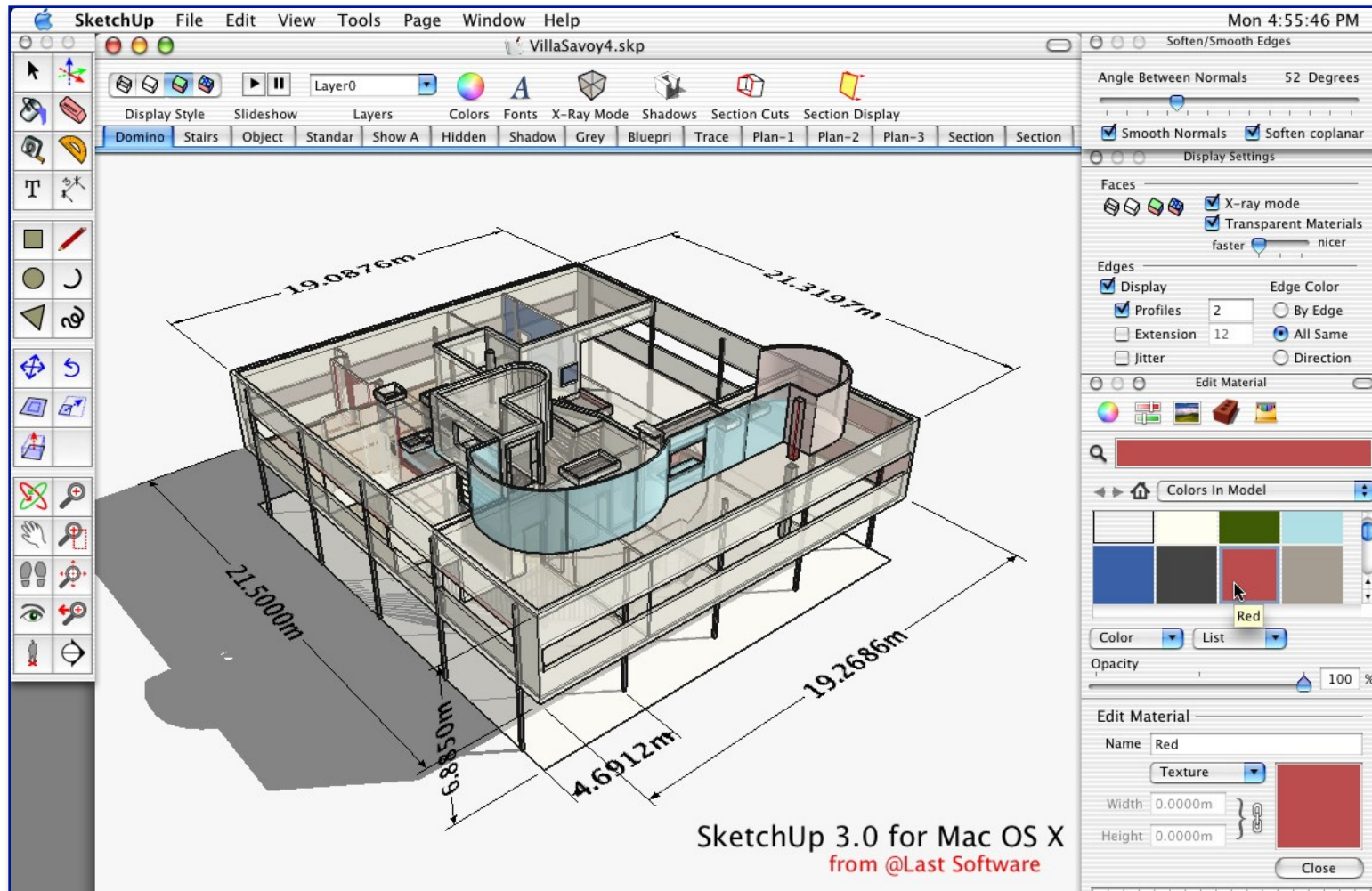
Part II: Modeling

- How to construct and represent shapes (in 3D)



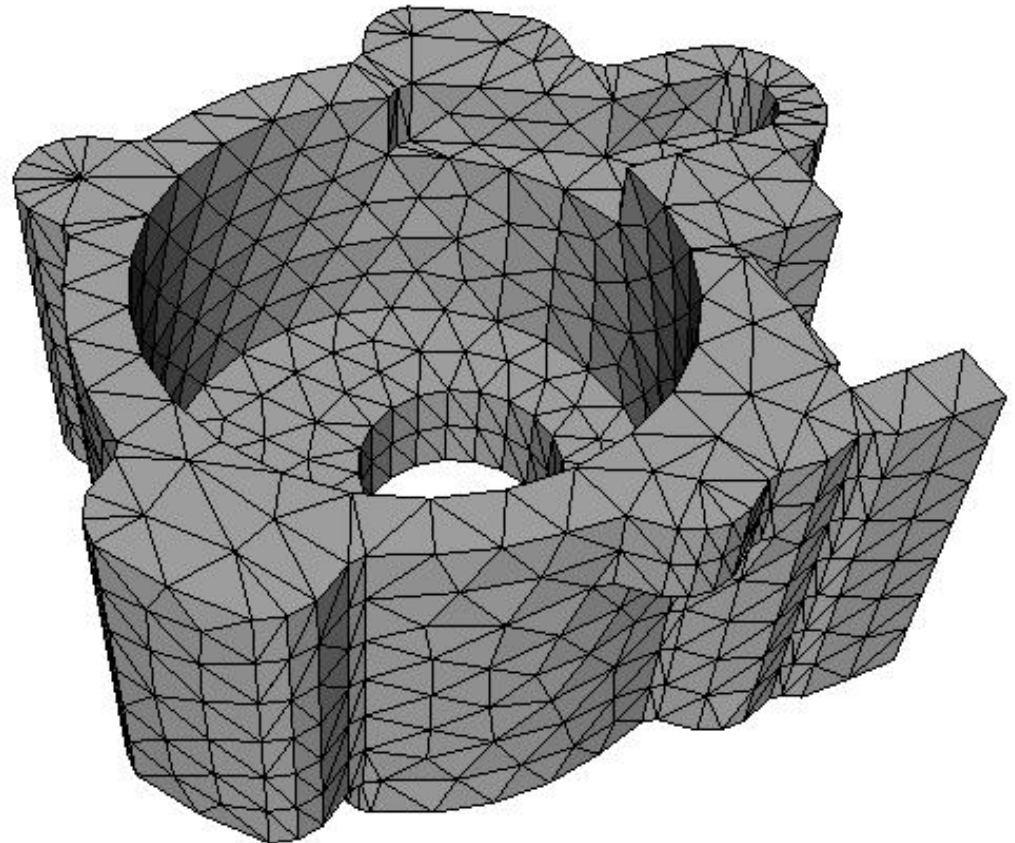
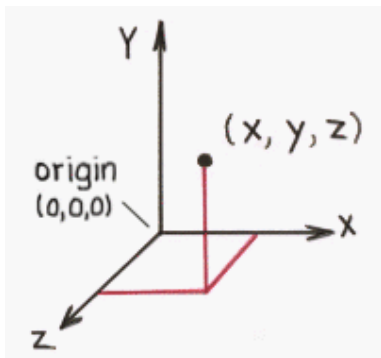
(Remo3D)

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)

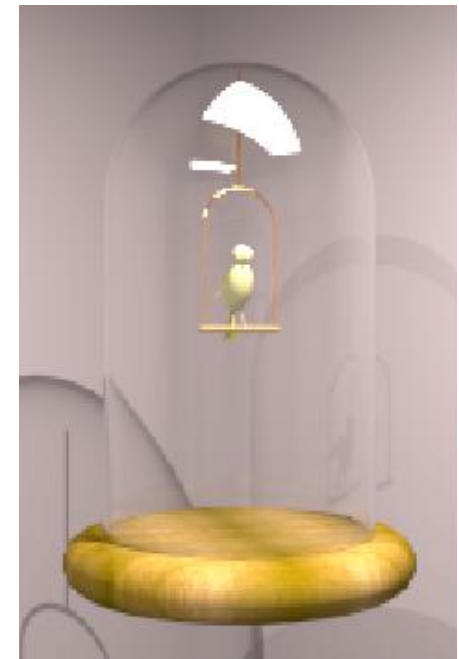


Part III: Rendering

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



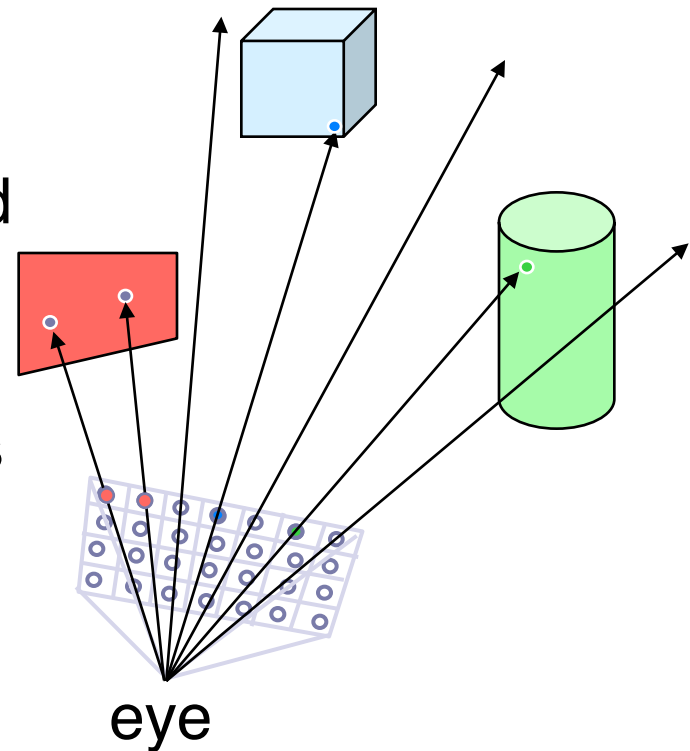
Direct Illumination
(Chi Zhang, CS 426, Fall199)



Ray Tracing
(Greg Larson)

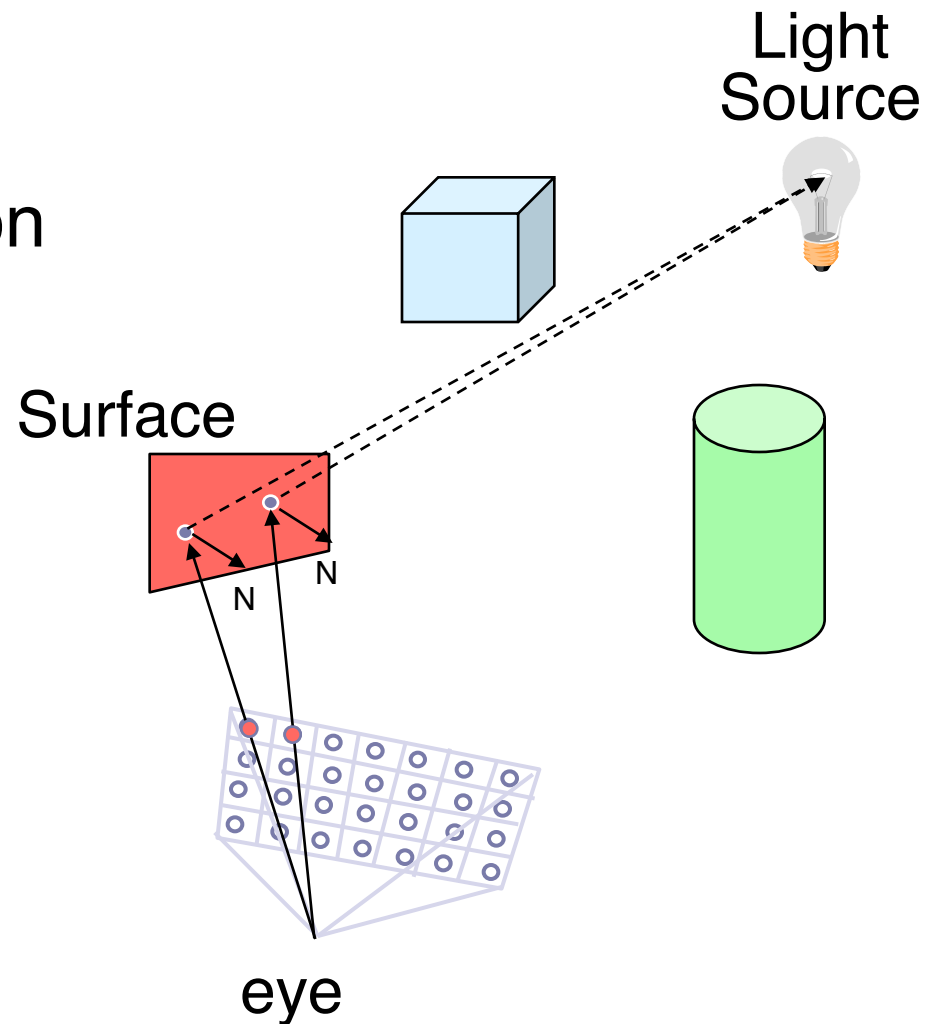
Ray Casting

- 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

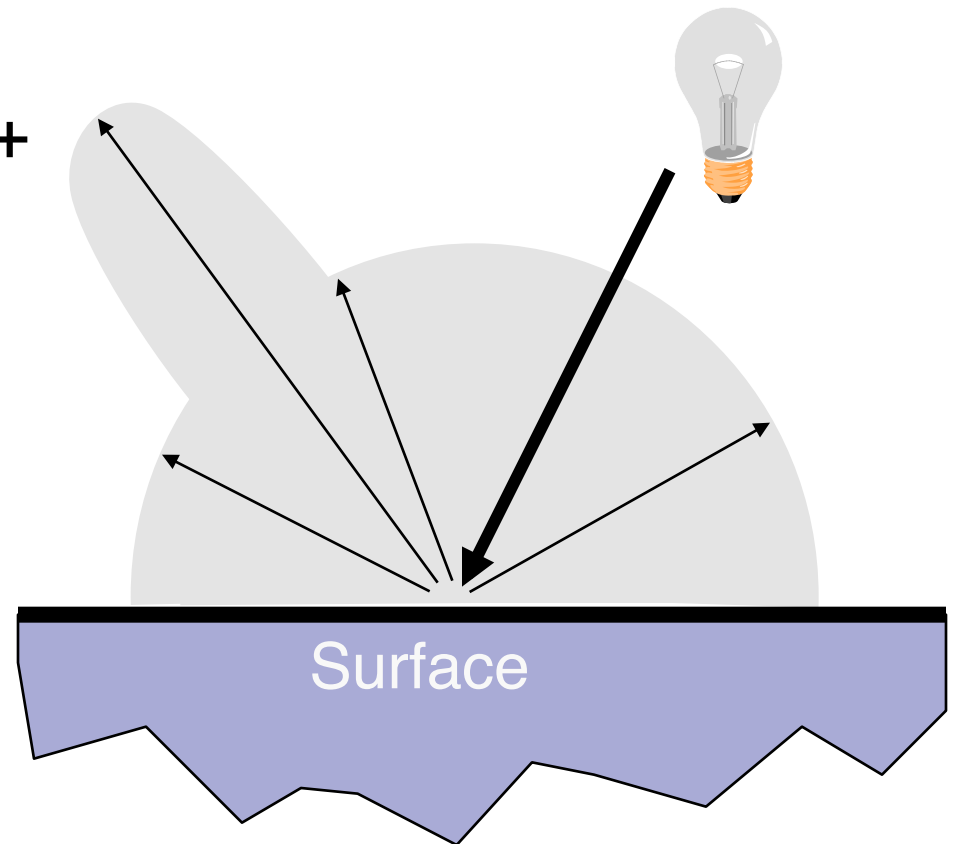


Simple Reflectance Model

- Simple analytic model:

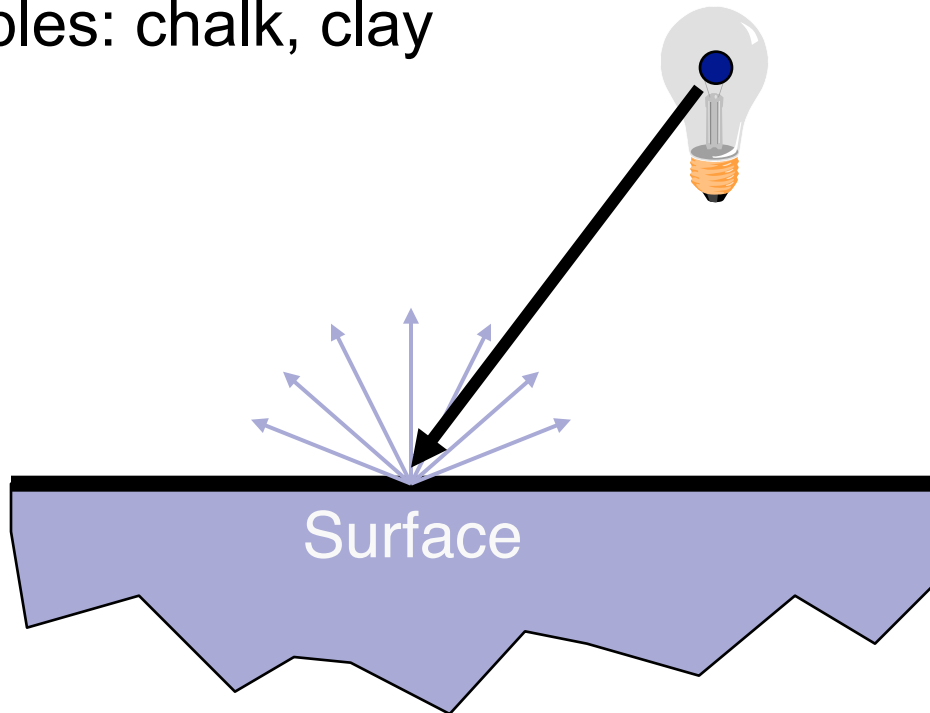
- diffuse reflection +
- specular reflection +
- ambient lighting

Based on model
proposed by Phong



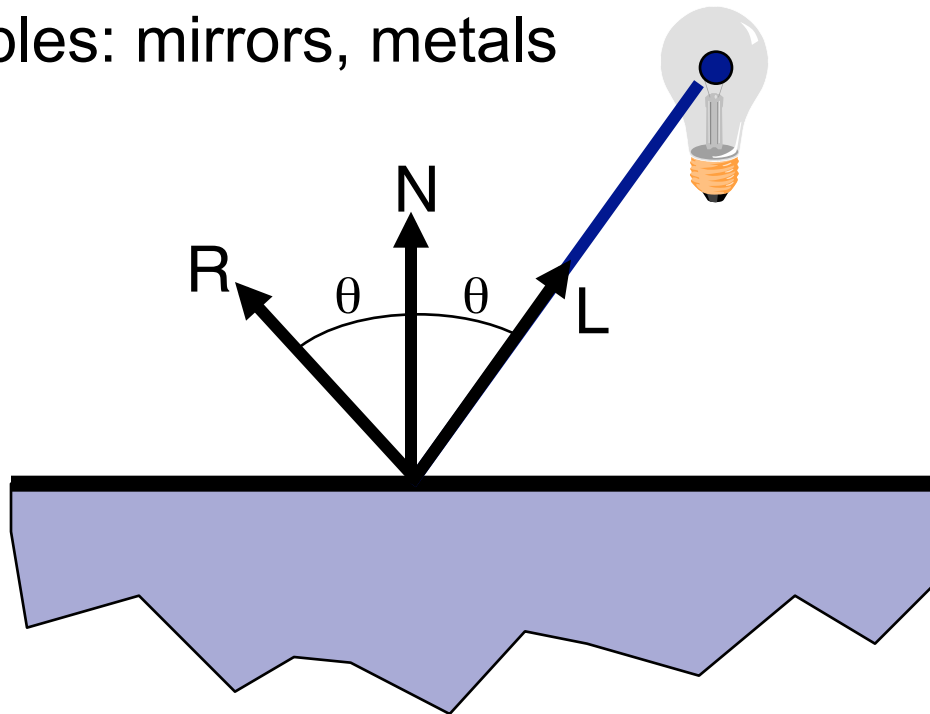
Diffuse Reflection

- Assume surface reflects equally in all directions
 - Examples: chalk, clay



Specular Reflection

- Reflection is strongest near mirror angle
 - Examples: mirrors, metals



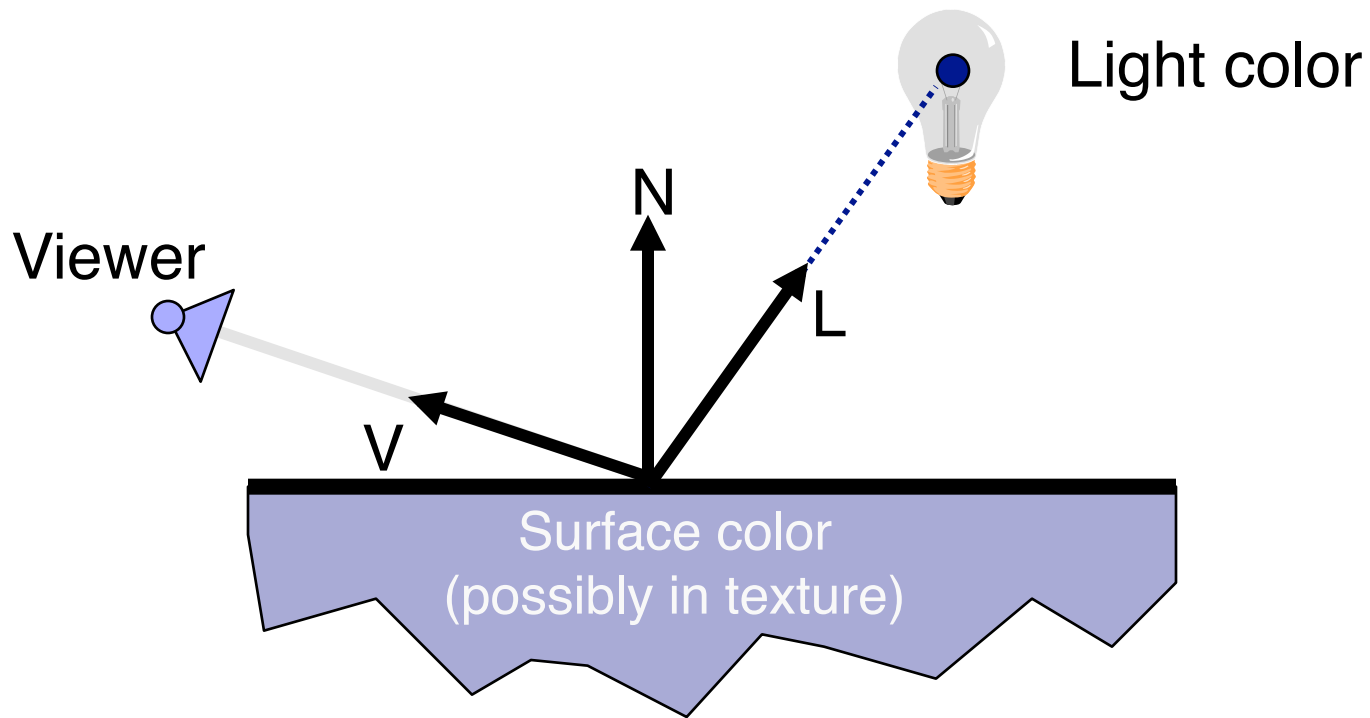
Ambient Lighting

- Represents reflection of all indirect illumination

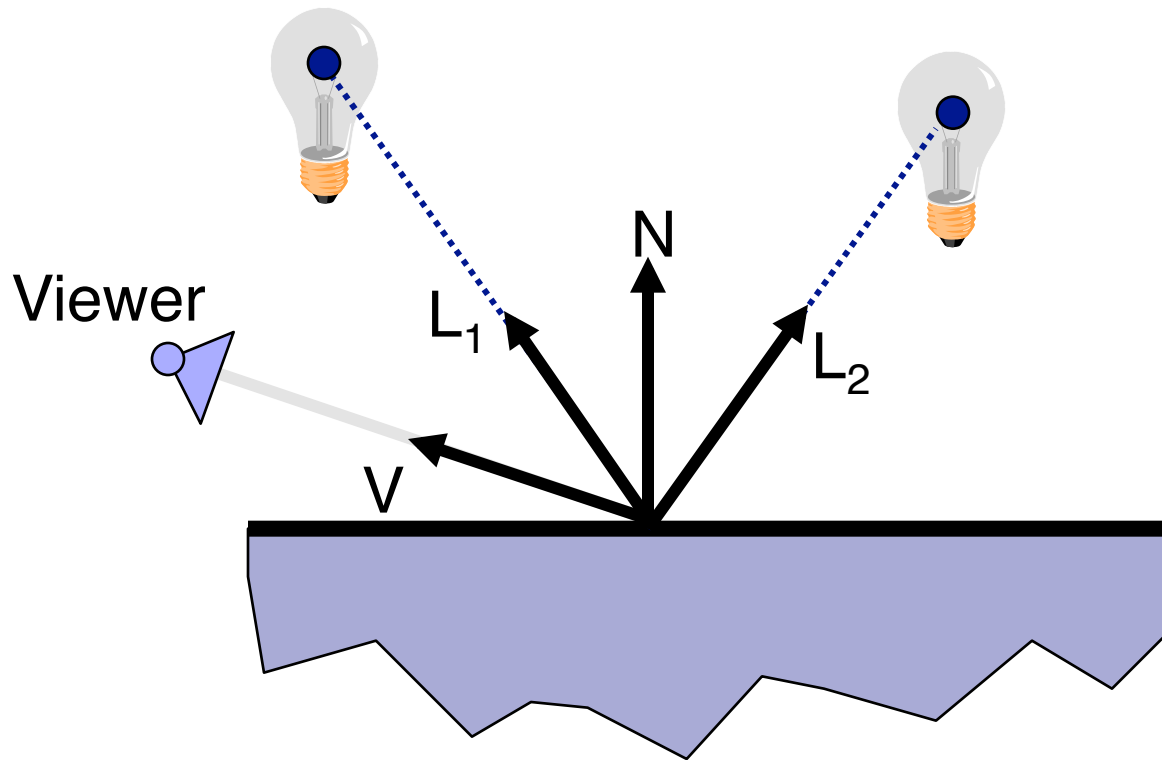


This is a total cheat (avoids complexity of global illumination)!

Combine colors of light & surface



Sum For Multiple Lights



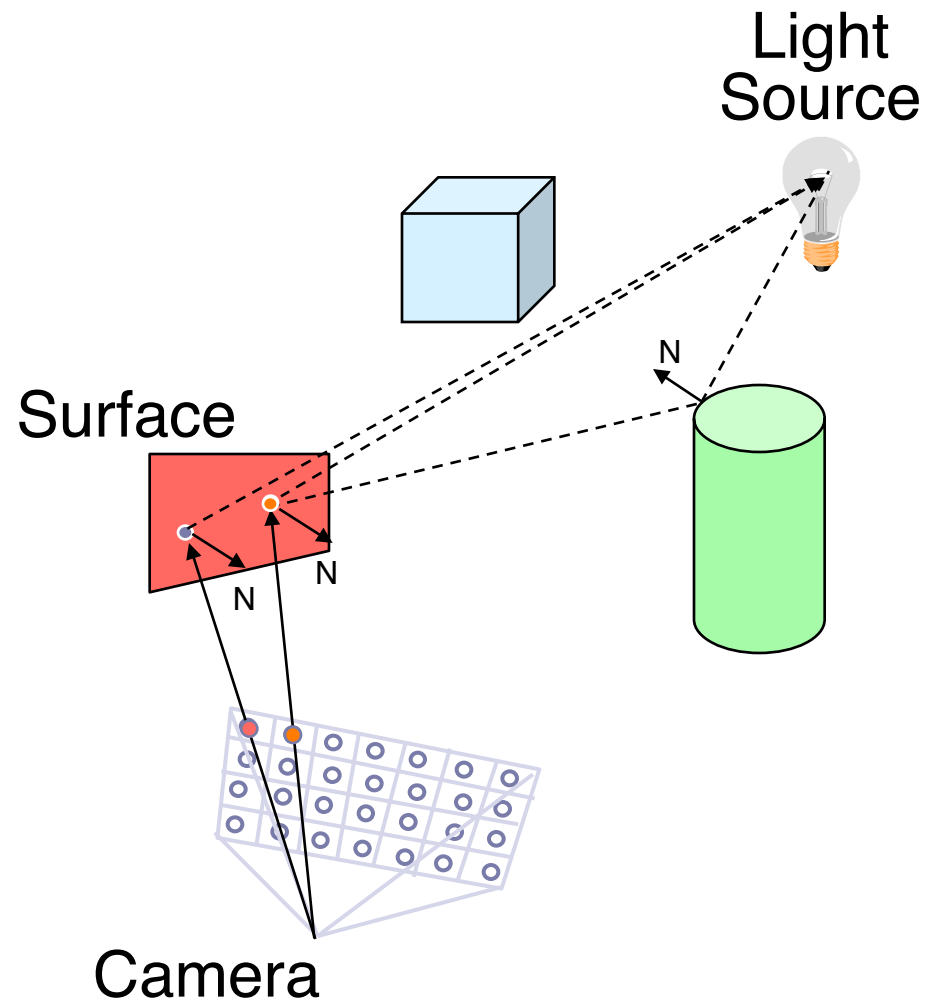
Lighting Simulation

- Direct illumination

- Ray casting
- Other methods

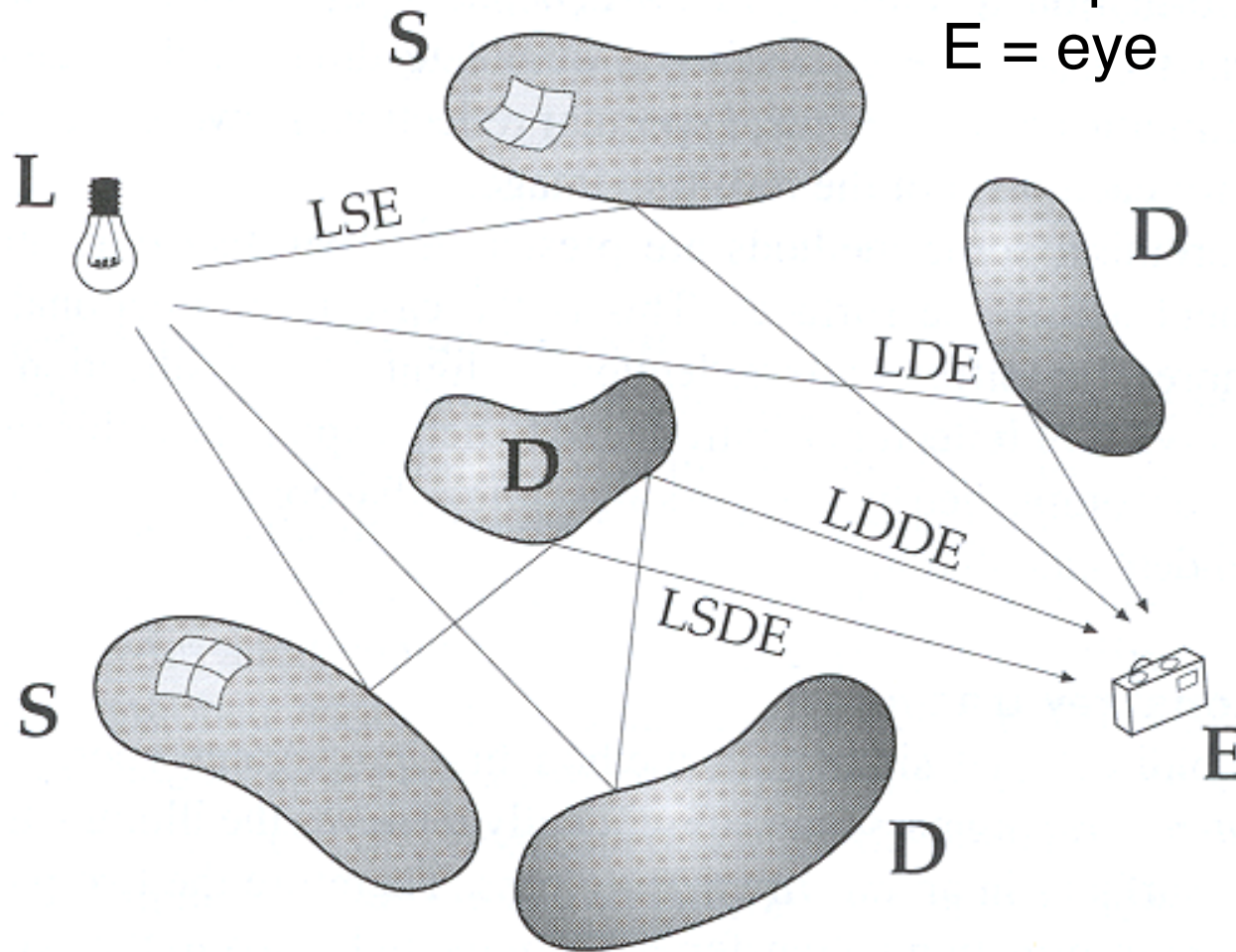
- Global illumination

- Ray tracing
- Other methods

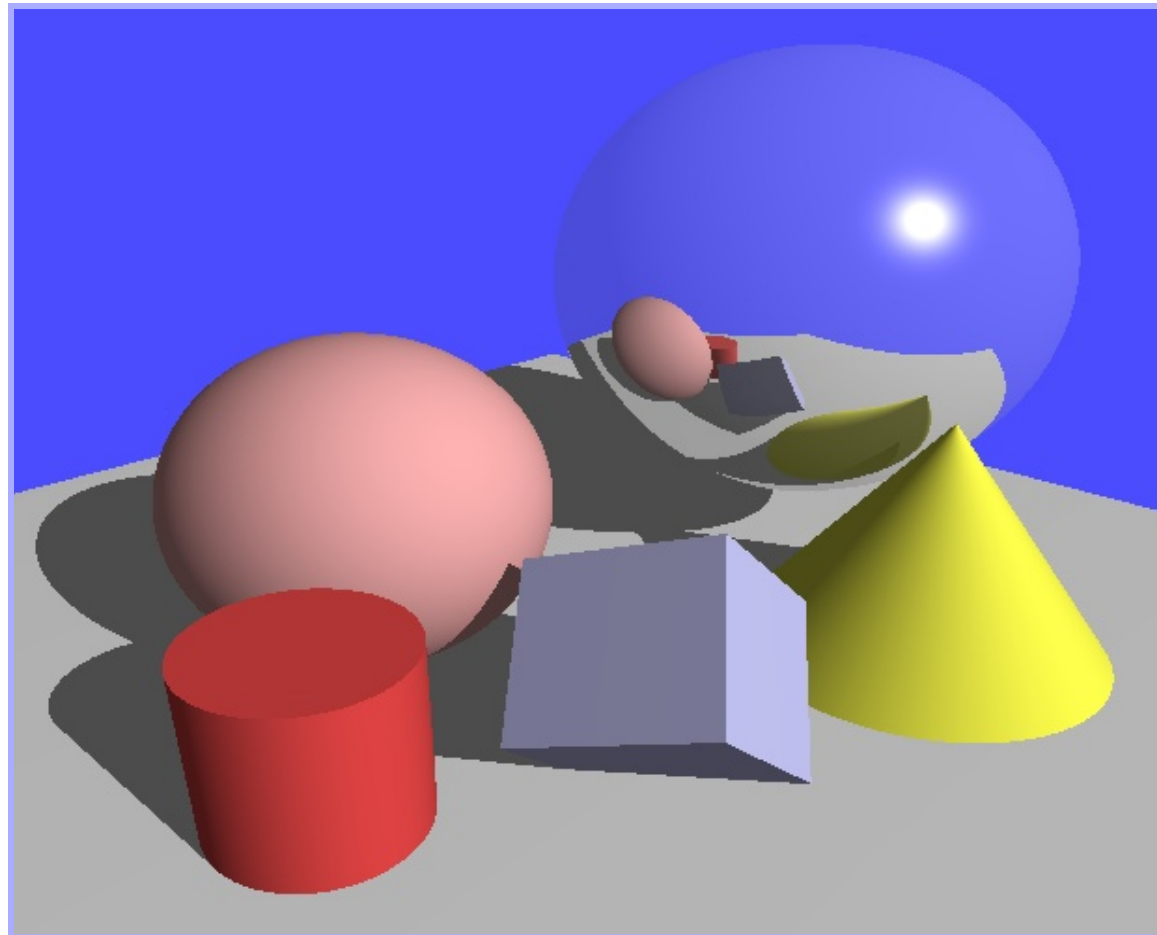


Path Types

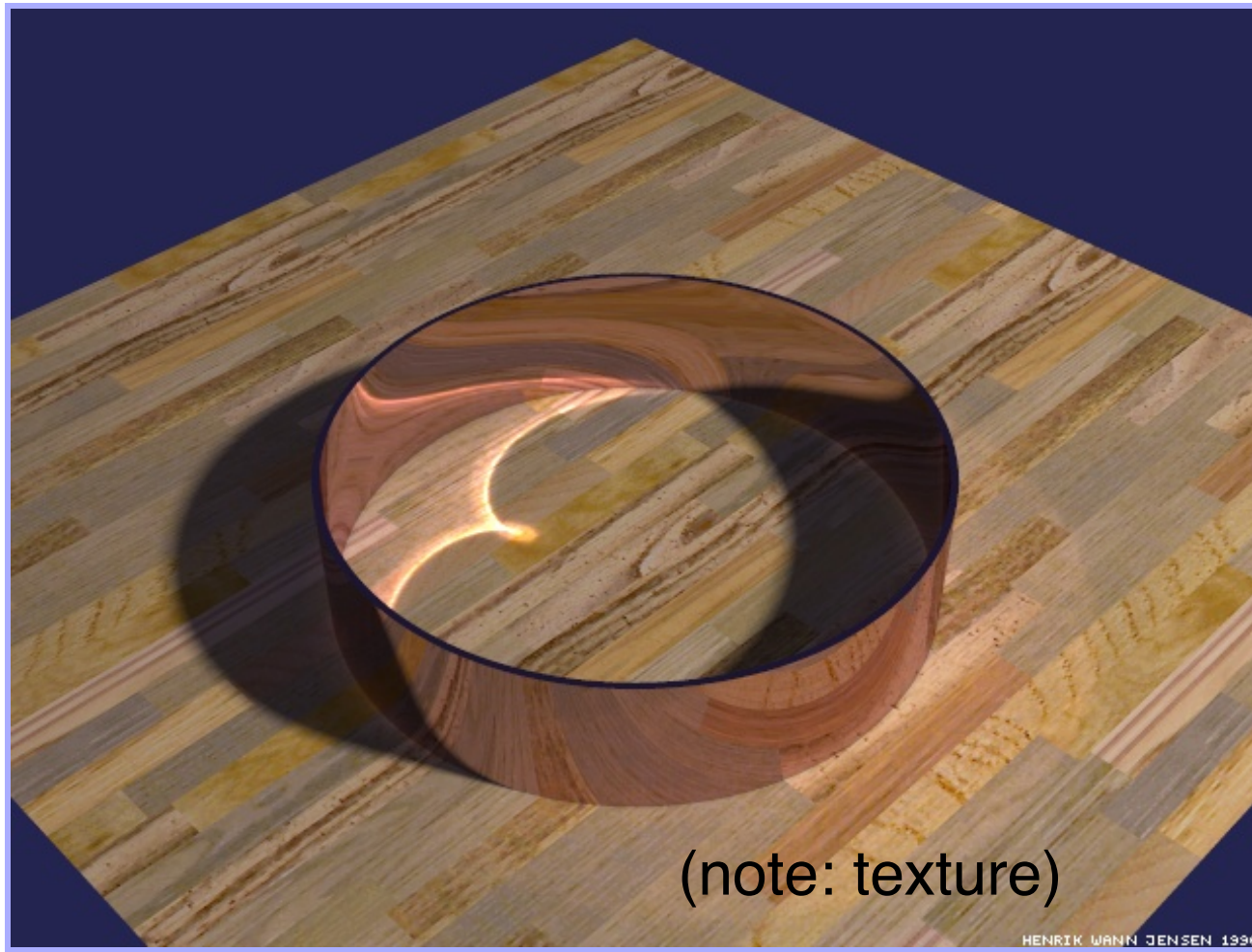
L = light
D = diffuse bounce
S = specular bounce
E = eye



Path Types?



Ray Tracing

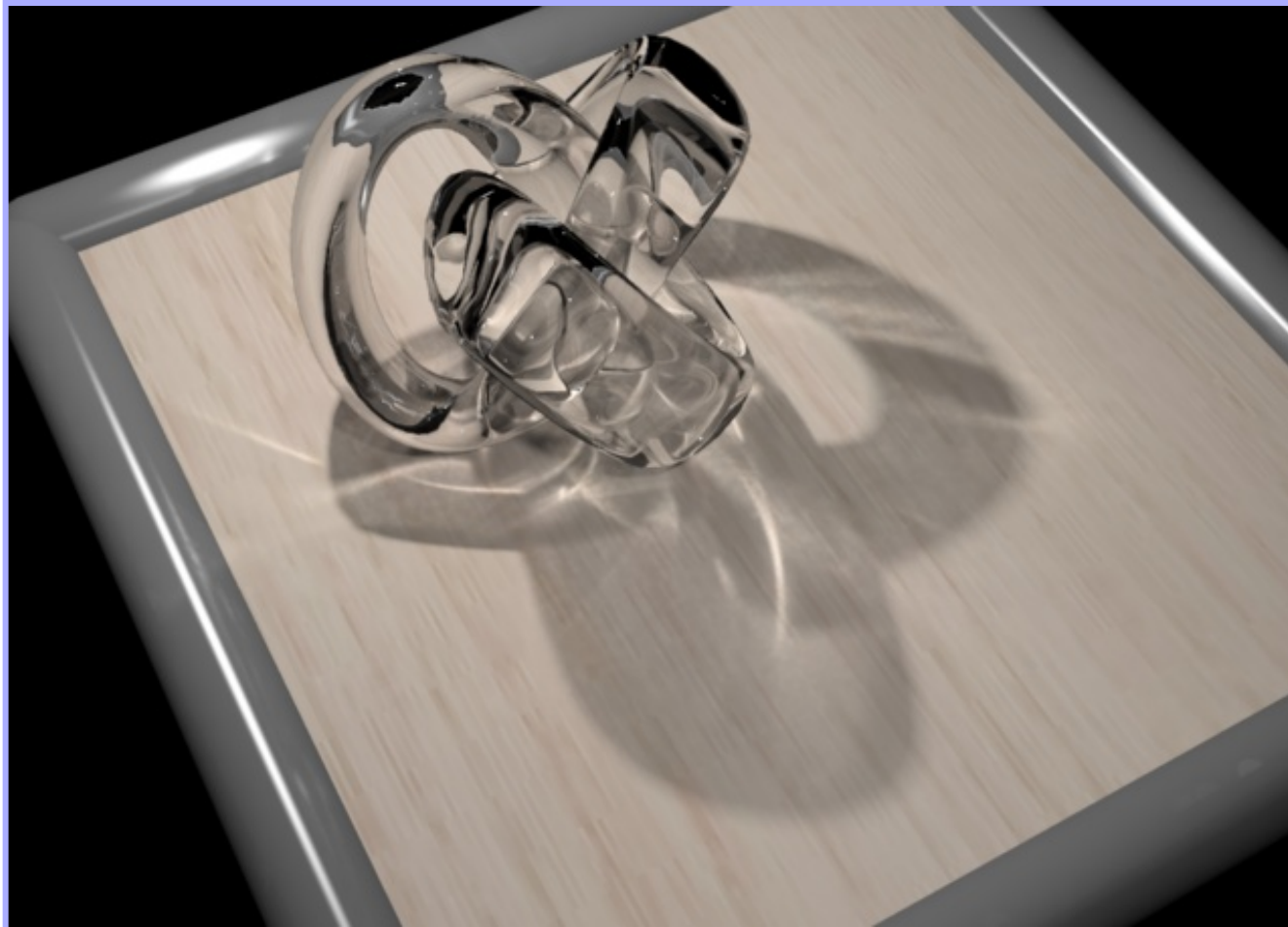


(note: texture)

Henrik Wann Jensen

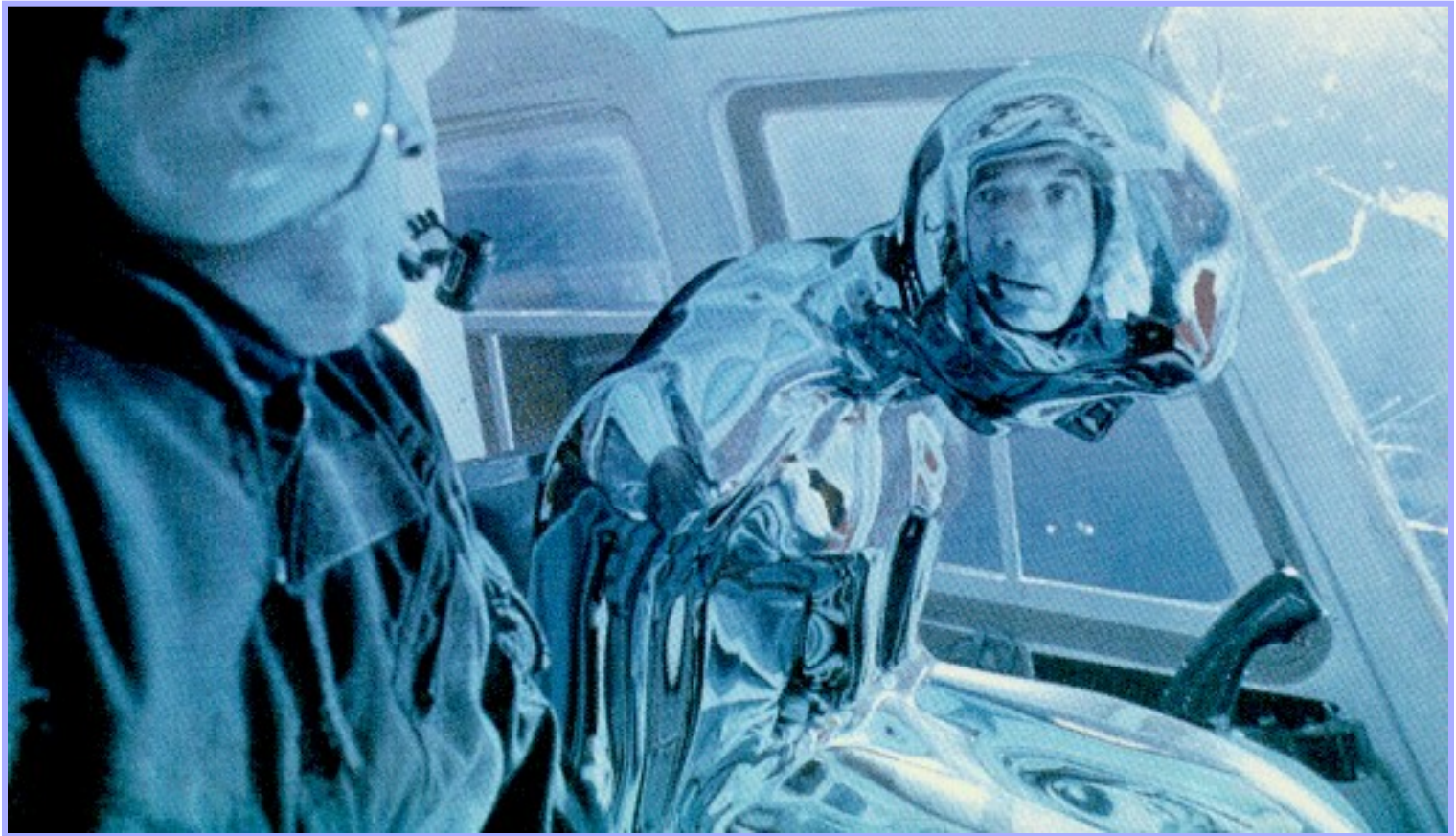


Ray Tracing



RenderPark

Ray Tracing



Terminator 2

Part IV: Animation

- Keyframe animation
 - Articulated figures
- Simulation
 - Particle systems



Animation

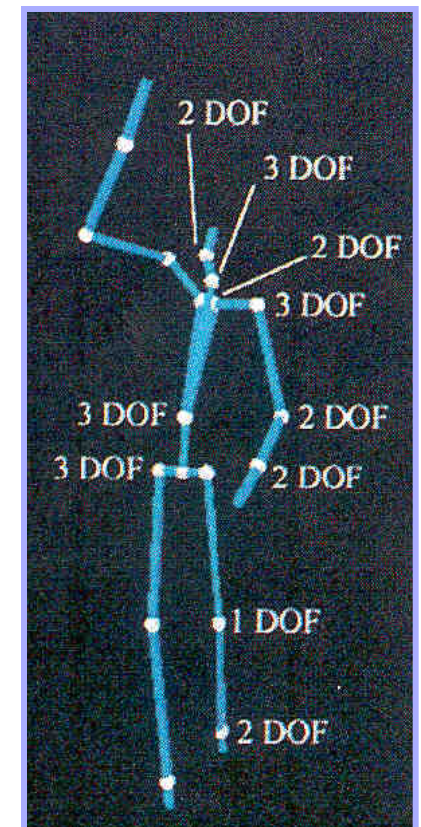
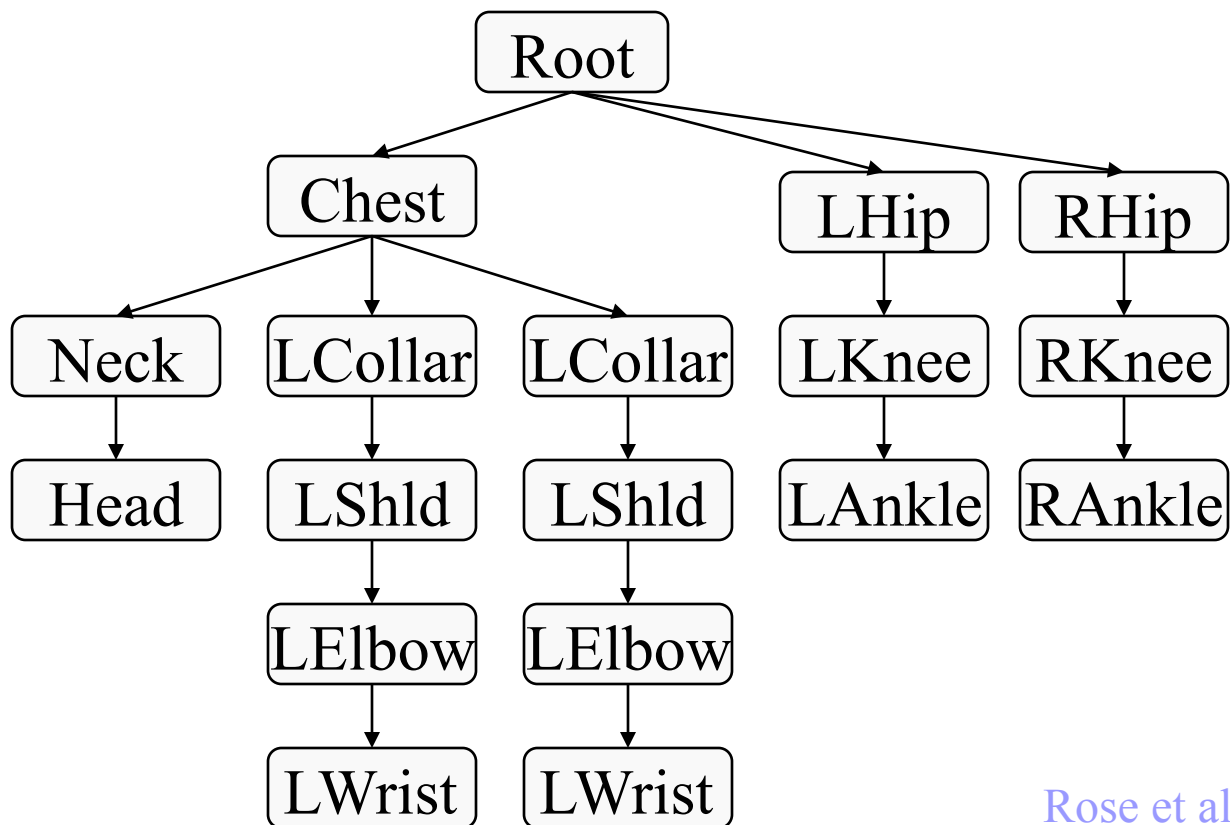
*(Jon Beyer,
CS426, Spring04)*



Simulation

Articulated Figures

- Well-suited for humanoid characters



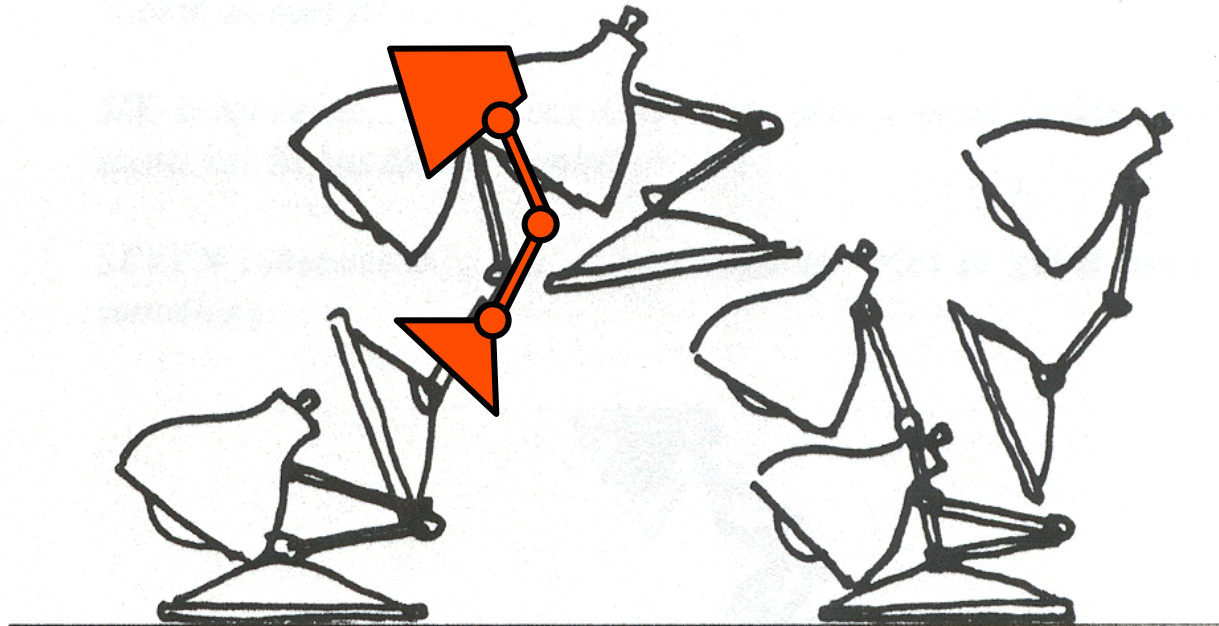
Rose et al. '96

Keyframe Animation: Luxo Jr.



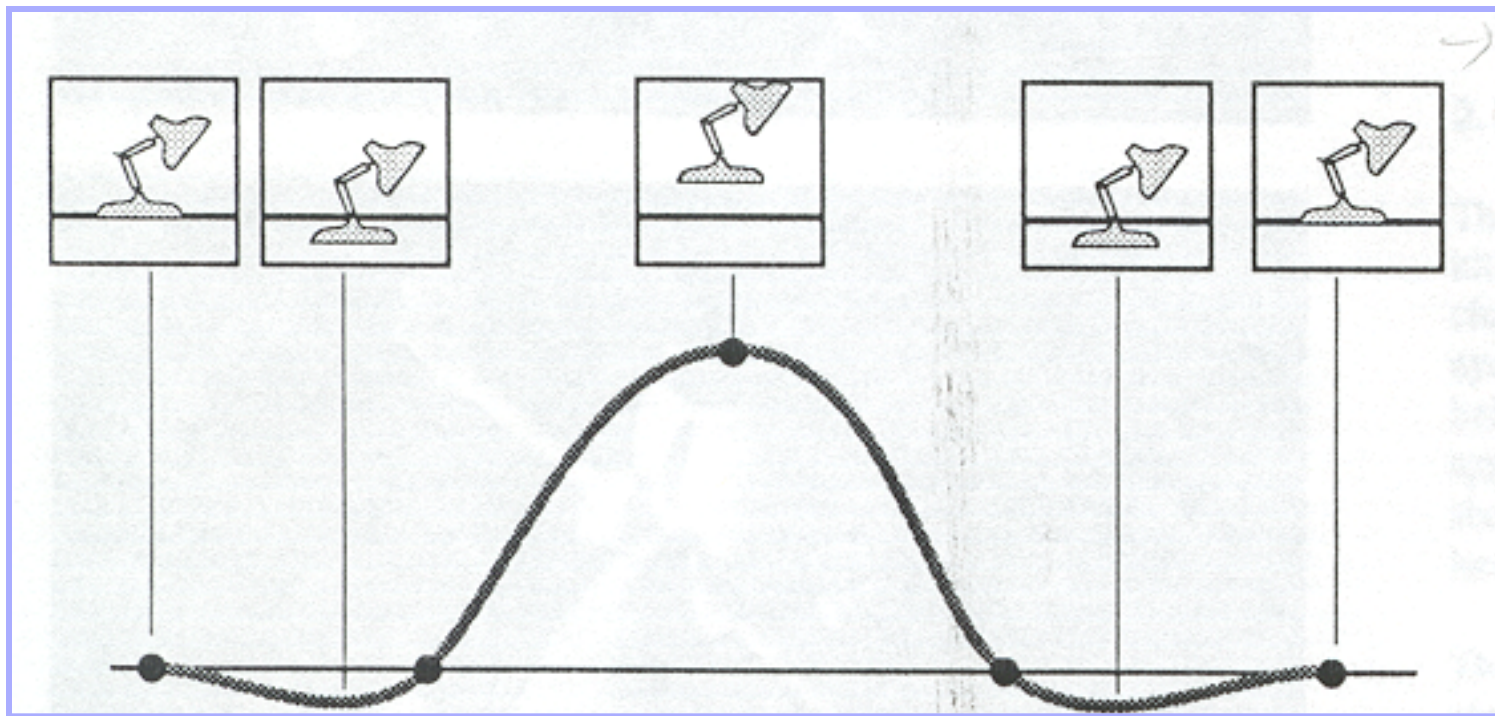
Keyframe Animation

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



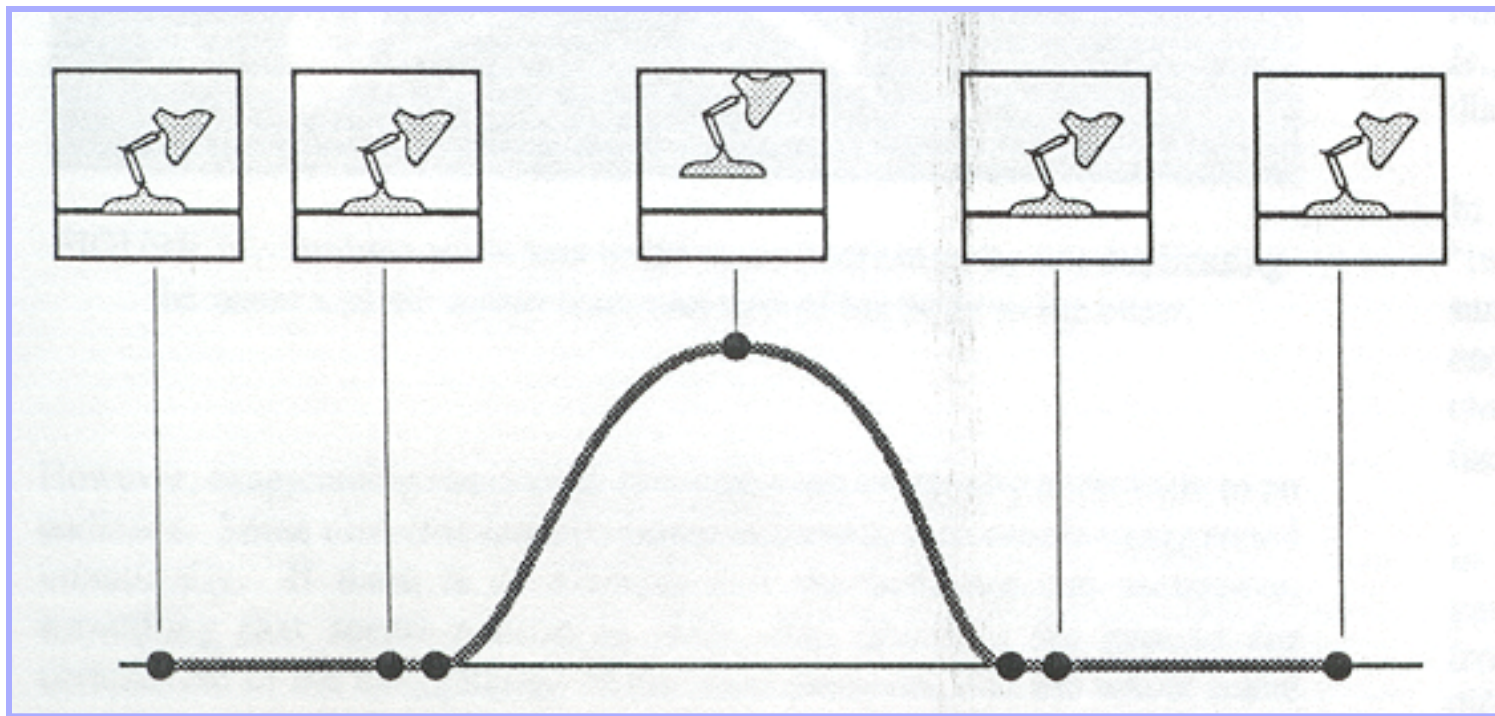
Keyframe Animation

- Inbetweening: may not be plausible



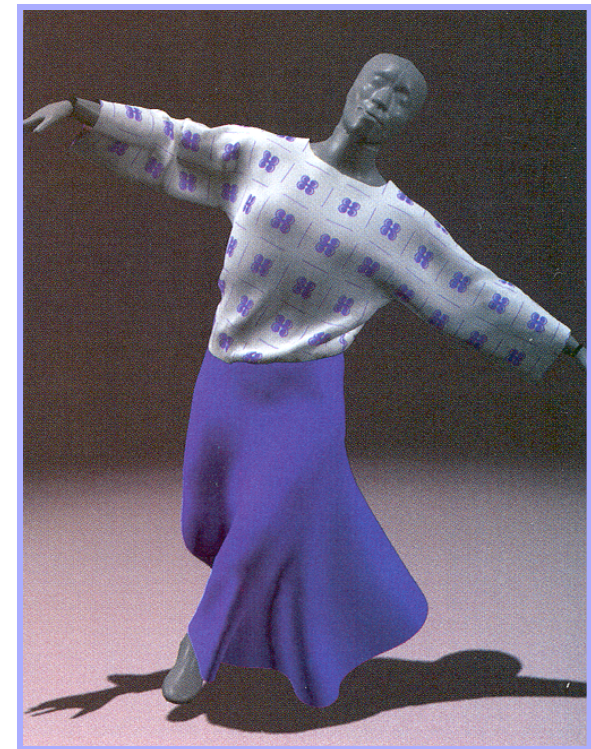
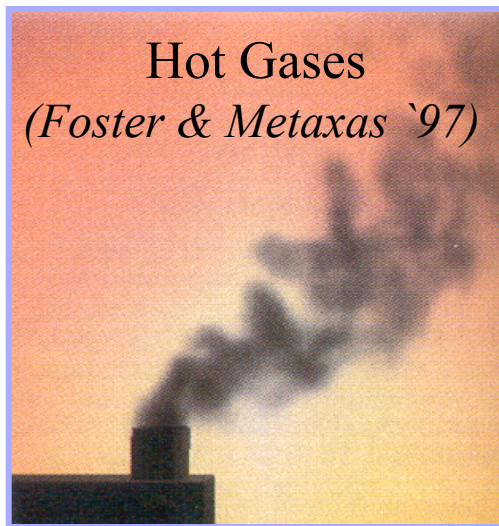
Keyframe Animation

- Solution: add more keyframes



Simulation

- Animator cannot specify motion for:
 - Smoke, water, cloth, hair, fire



Particle Systems

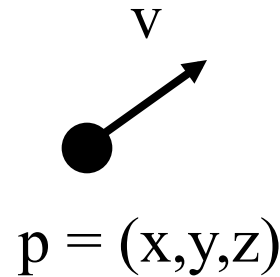
- Recall: “Game of Life”
- For each frame (time step):
 - Create new particles and assign attributes
 - Delete any expired particles
 - Update particles based on attributes and physics
Newton’s Law: $f=ma$
 - Render particles



Particle Systems

- A particle is a point mass

- Mass
- Position
- Velocity
- Acceleration
- Color
- Lifetime



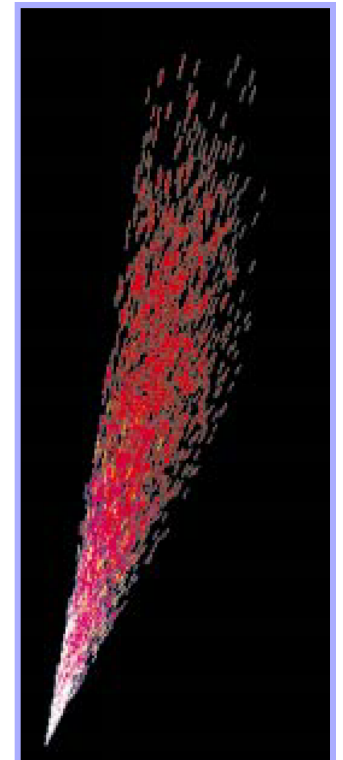
- Many particles to model complex phenomena

- Keep array of particles

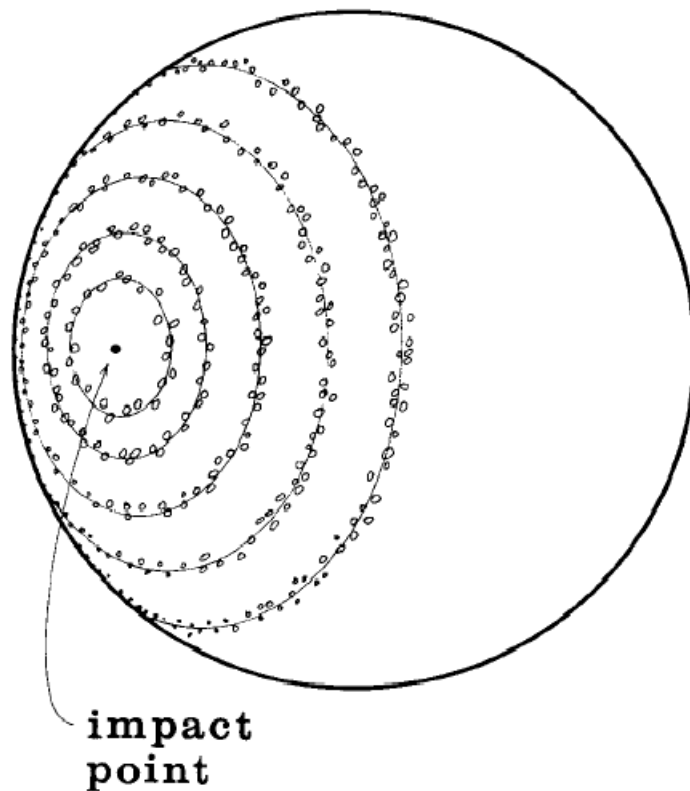
Creating/Deleting Particles

- 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



Example: Wrath of Khan



a typical
particle's
initial
speed &
direction

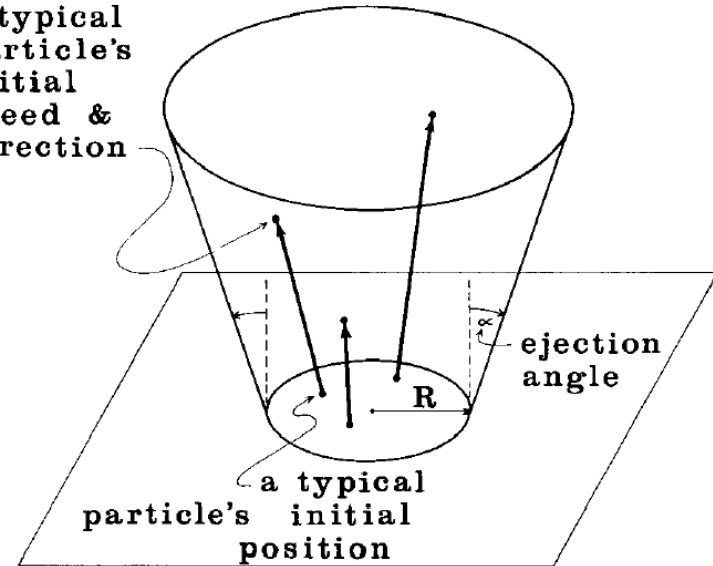
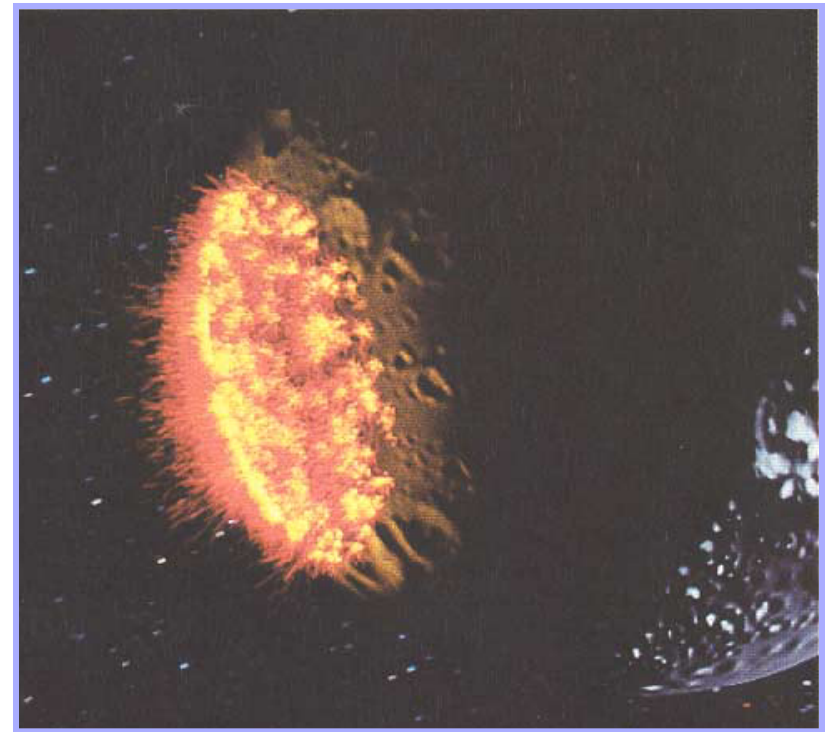
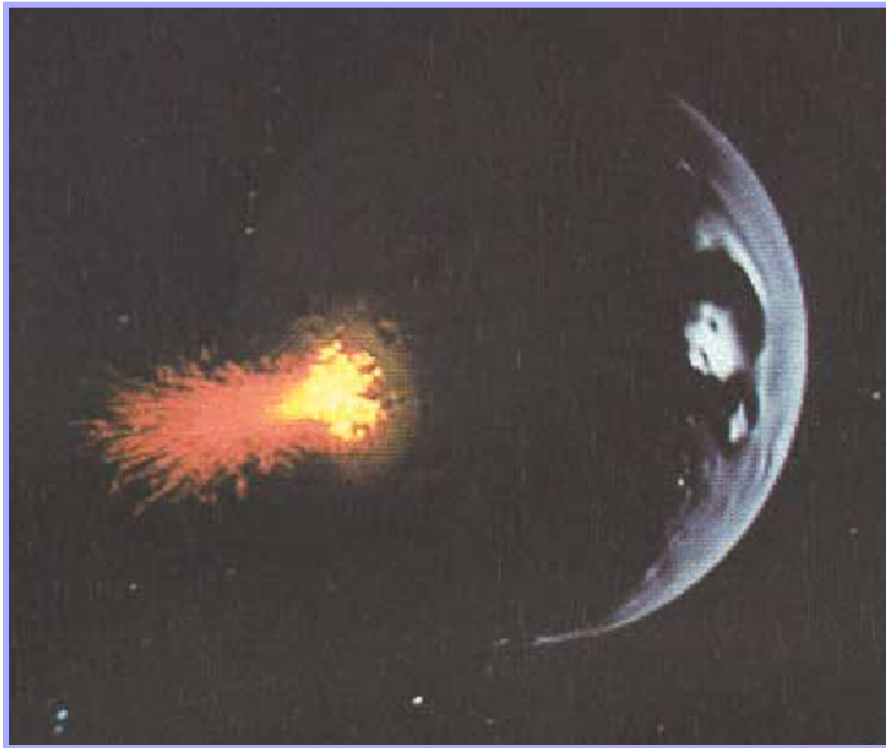


Fig. 2. Distribution of particle systems on the planet's surface.

Example: Wrath of Khan



Reeves

Example: Wrath of Khan

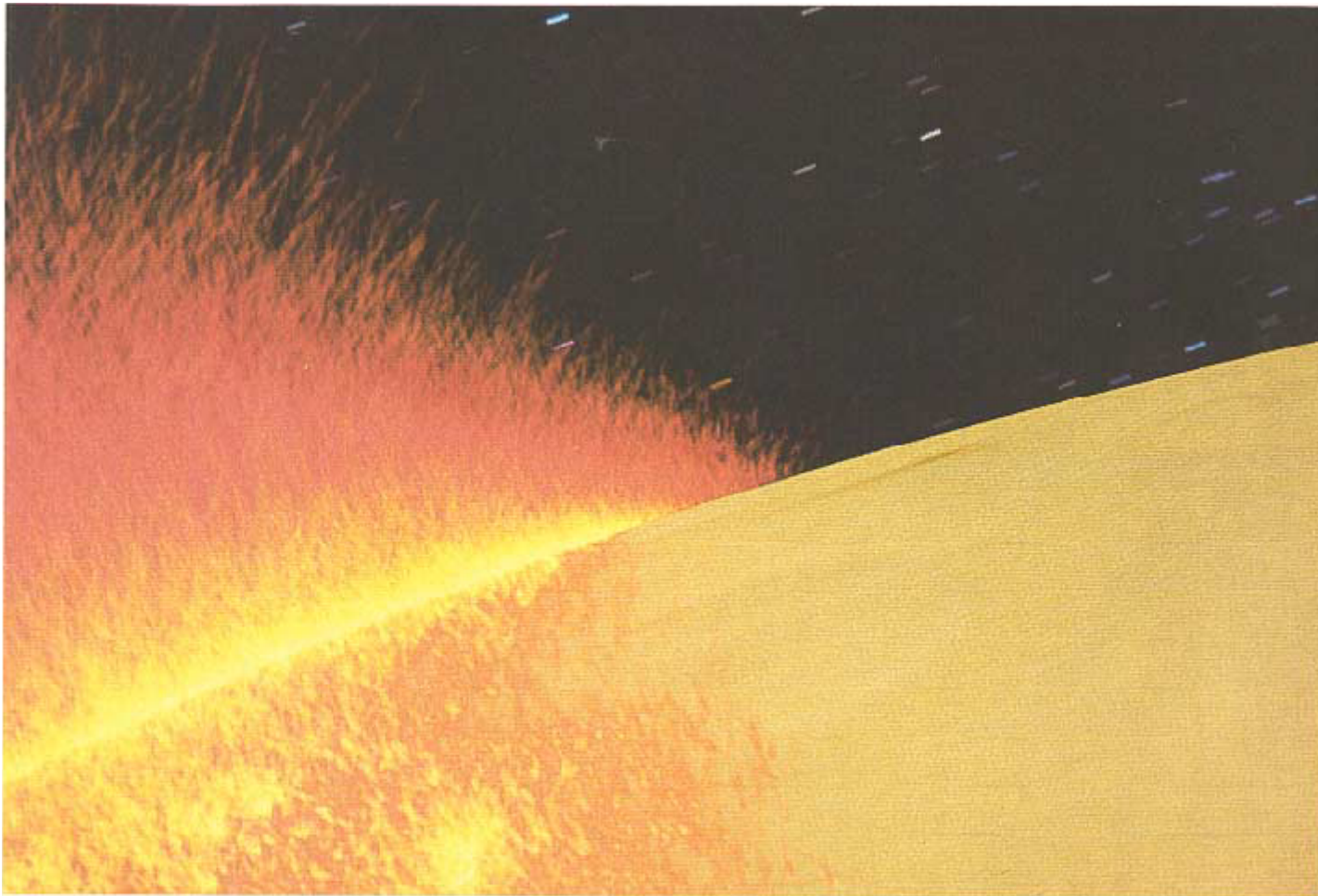
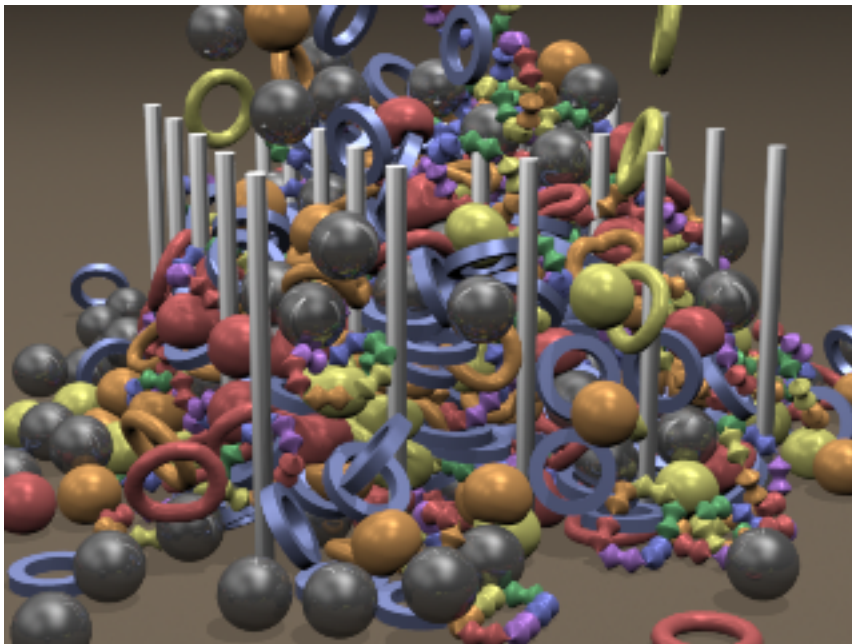


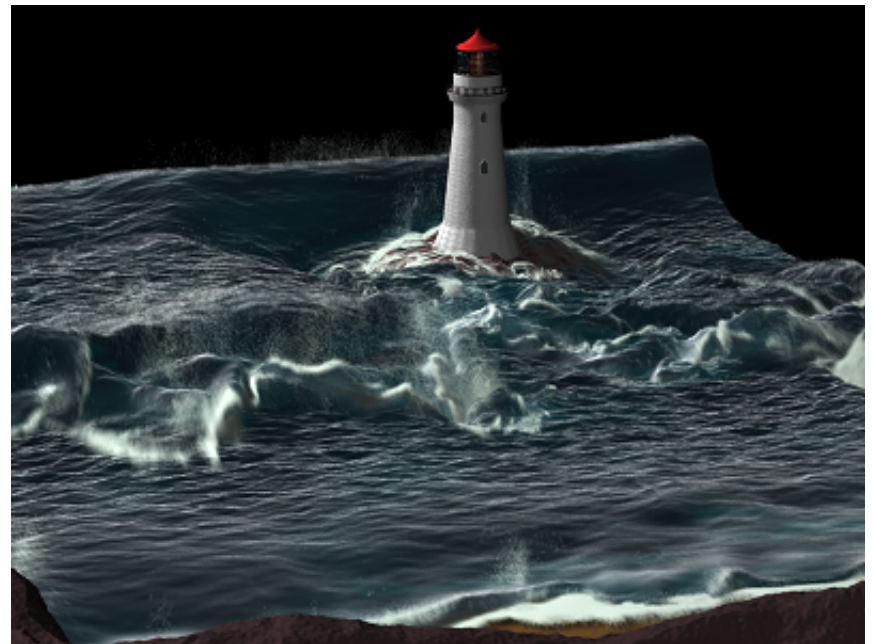
Fig. 7. Wall of fire about to engulf camera.

Reeves

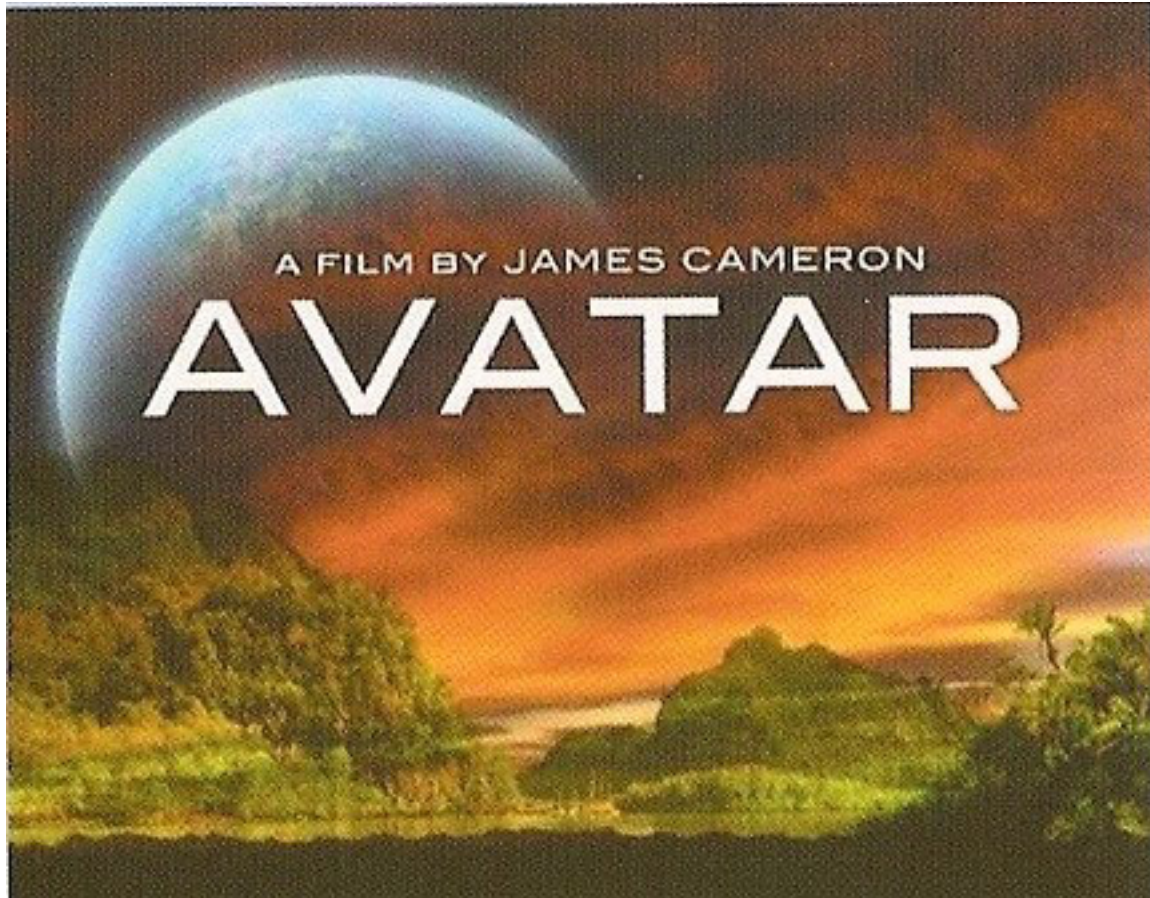
Advances in simulation



Contact
(Fedkiw)



Fluids
(Fedkiw)



Next: machine learning...