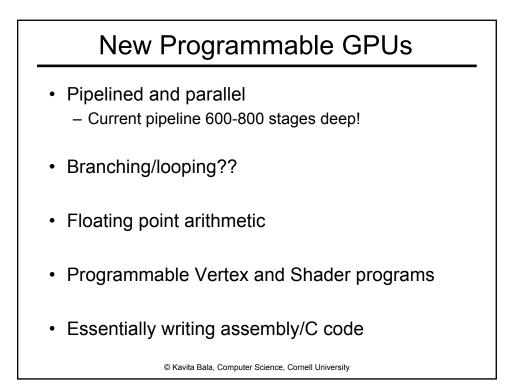
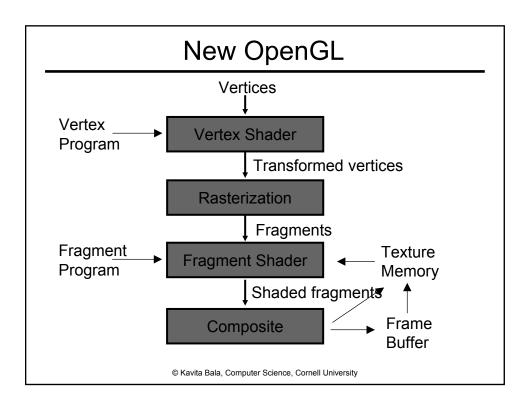
Lecture 16: Hardware Rendering and Projects

> Fall 2004 Kavita Bala Computer Science Cornell University

Announcements

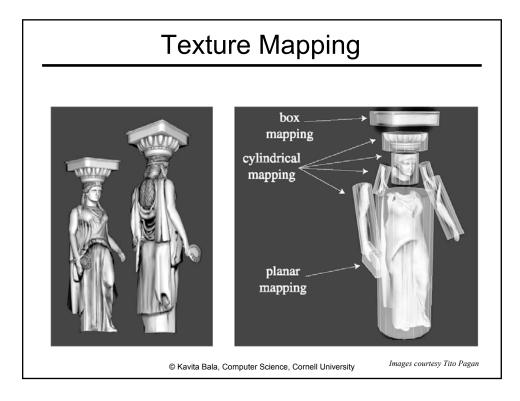
- Project proposal due Oct 26
- Contact me if you are still unsure

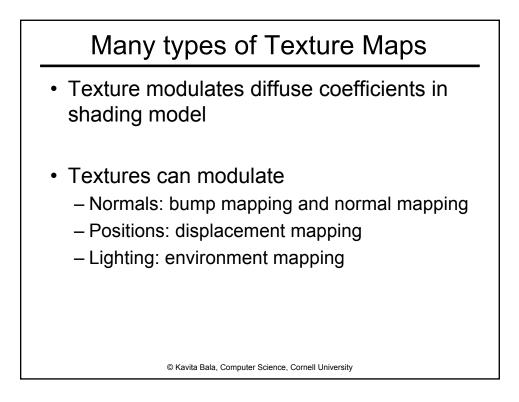


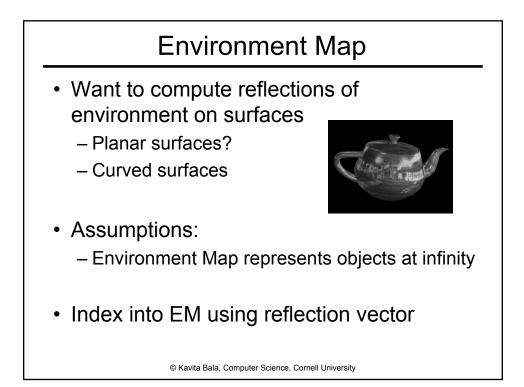


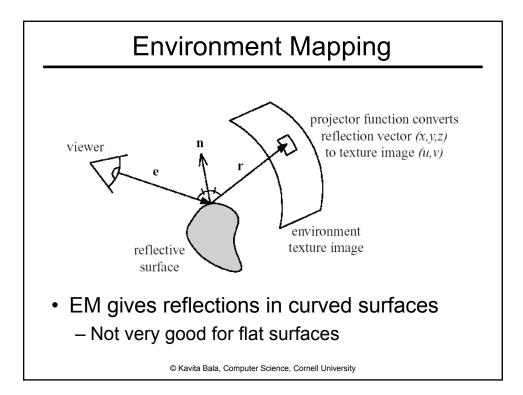
Key Hardware Capabilities

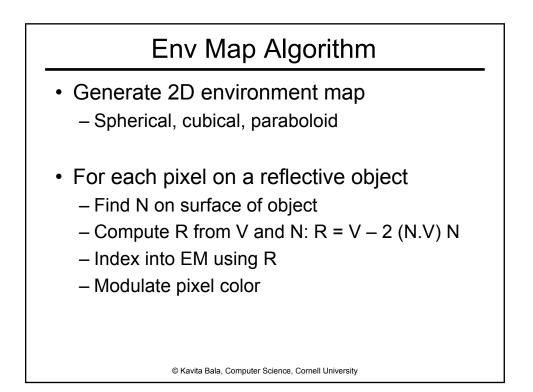
- Z-Buffering
- Accumulation Buffer
- Antialiasing
- Transparency/Compositing
- Stencil Buffer
- Filtered Texturing

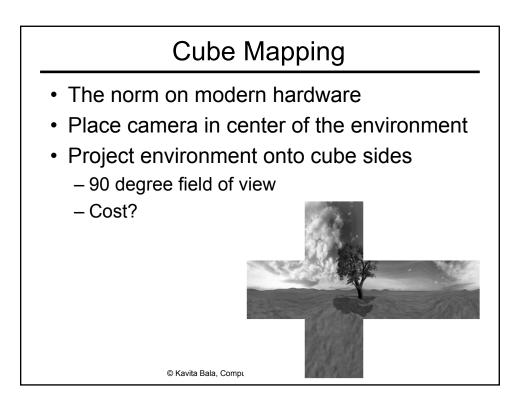


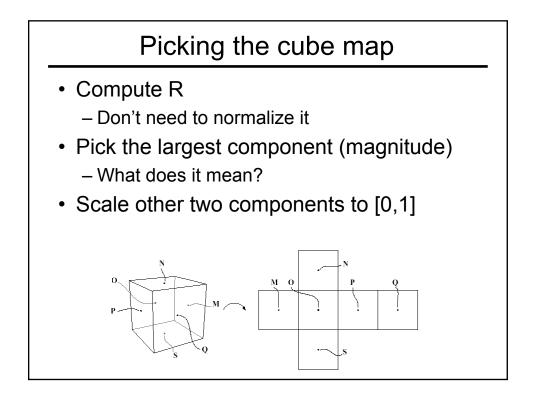


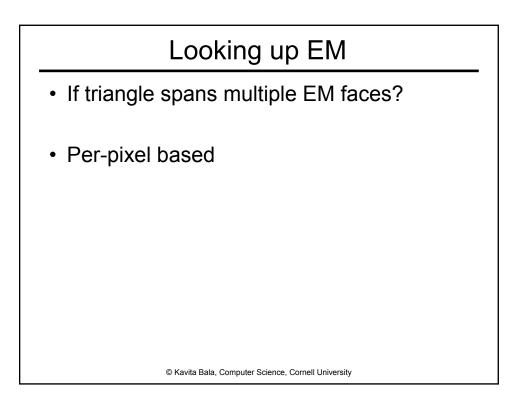


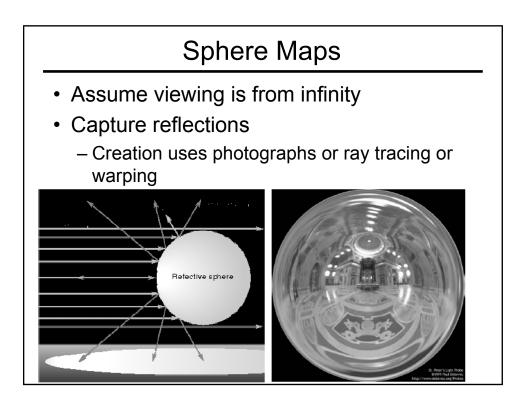


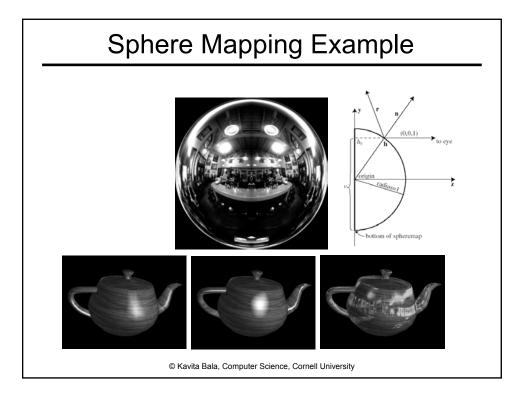


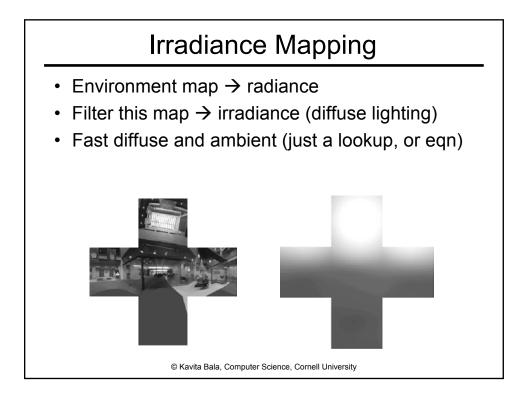


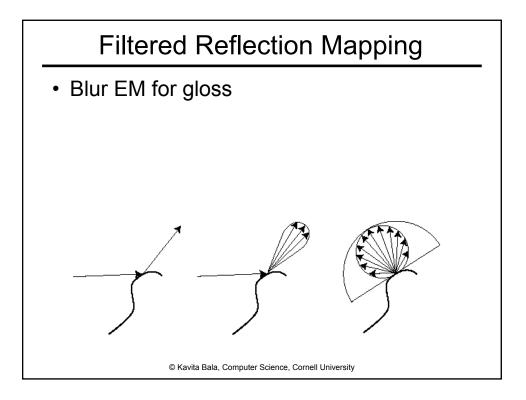


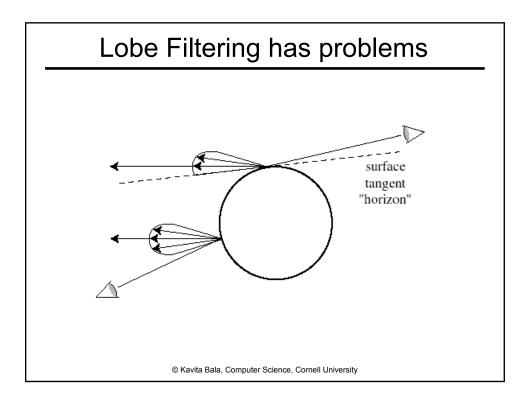


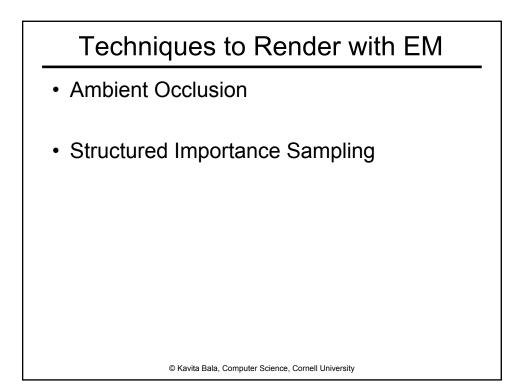


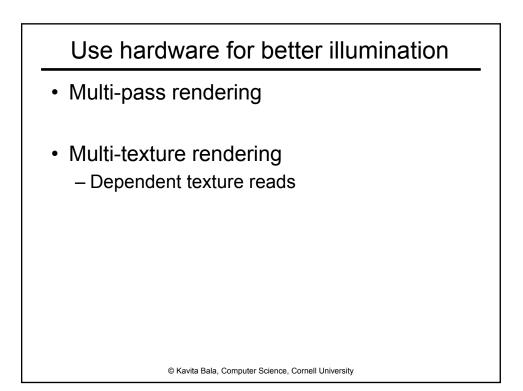








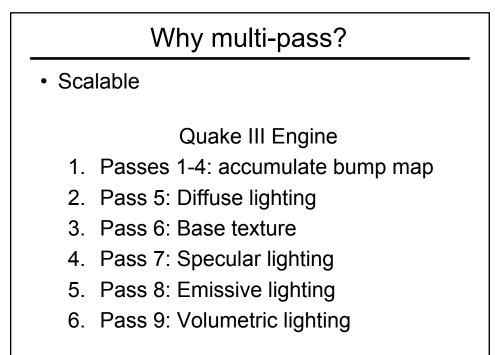


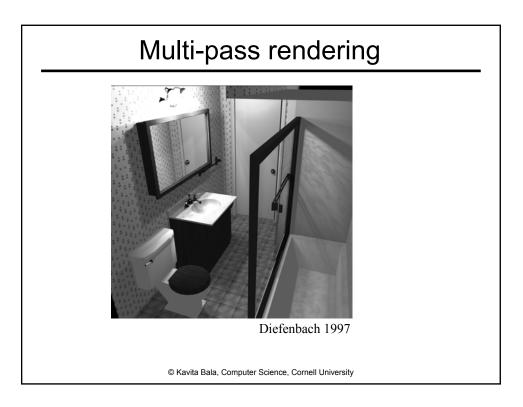


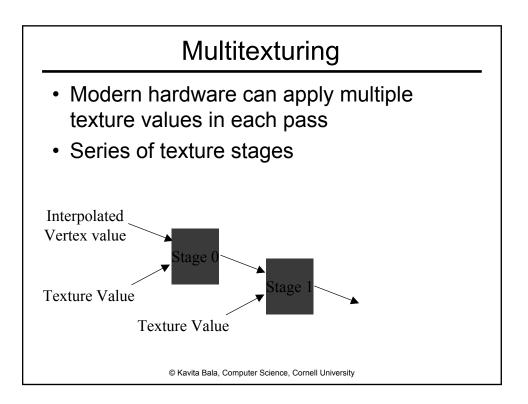
Multi-Pass Texturing

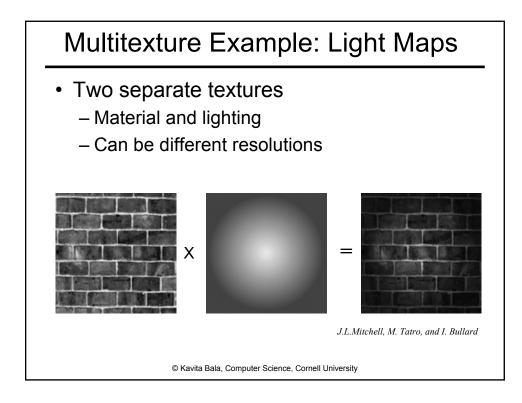
• Limits to what hardware can do in 1 pass

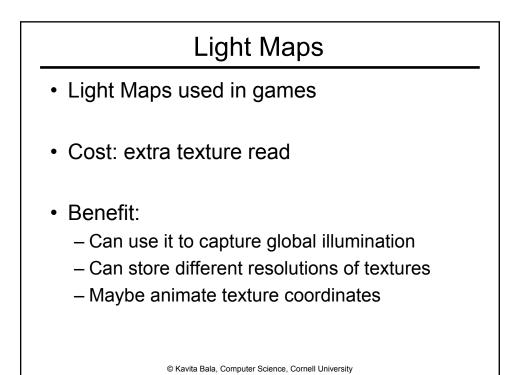
- So multi-pass texturing
 - Each pass does some part of shading
 - Outputs a "fragment": rgb, alpha, z
 - Add or blend with previous pass
- For example
 - 1st pass: diffuse
 - 2nd pass: specular





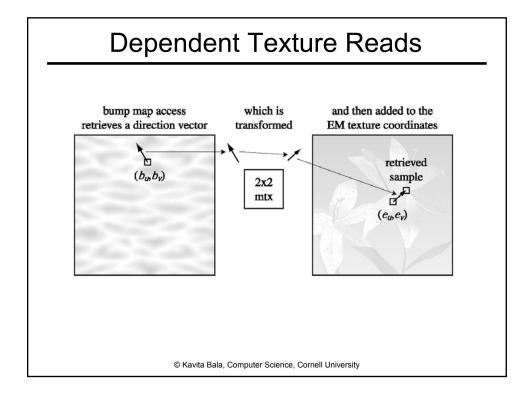


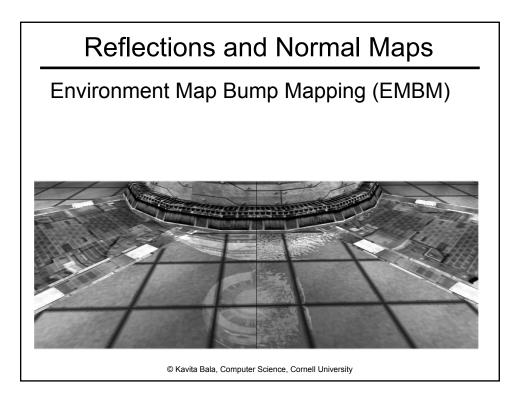


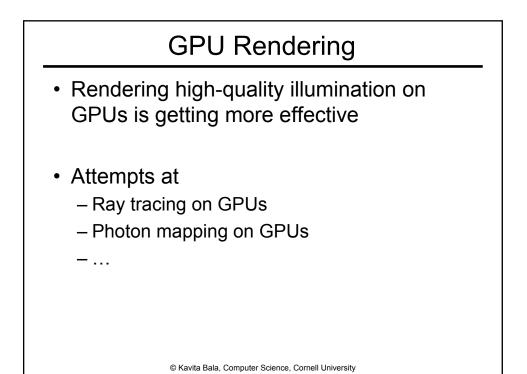


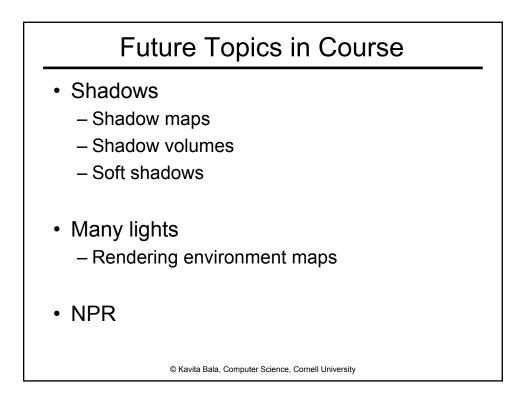
Dependent Texture Reads

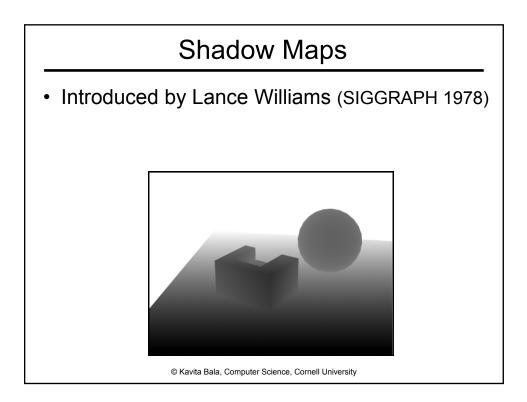
- Introduced in 1999
- Number of passes proportional to the longest "chain" of operations you need
- Dependent texture reads helps
 - Can read a texture
 - Transform it
 - And then read another texture based on transformed value!
 - Much more efficient

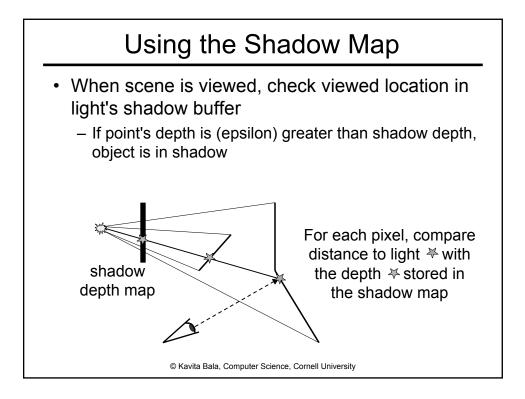


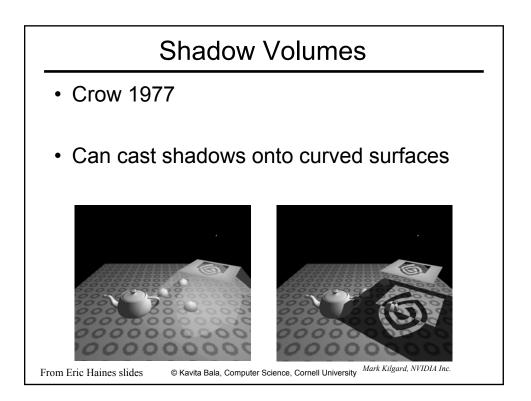


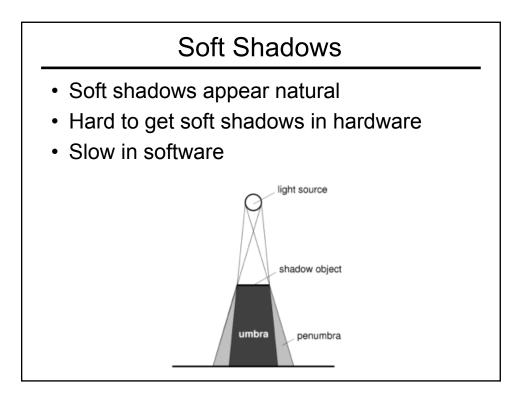


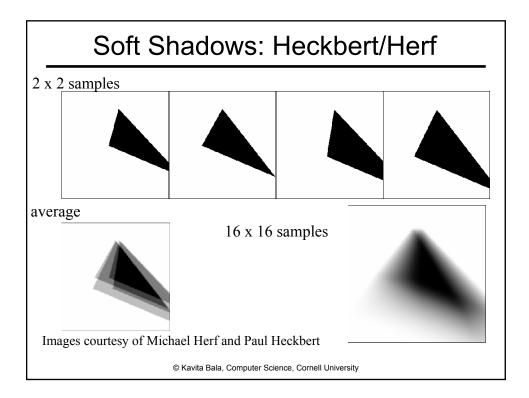


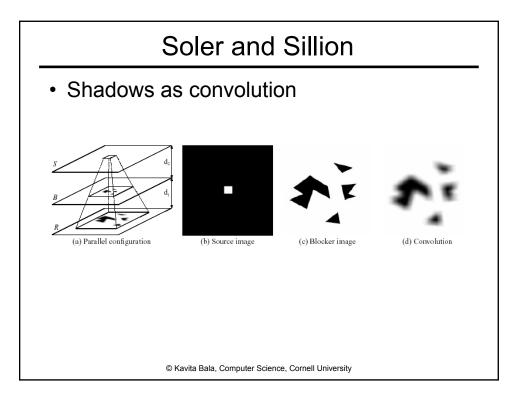


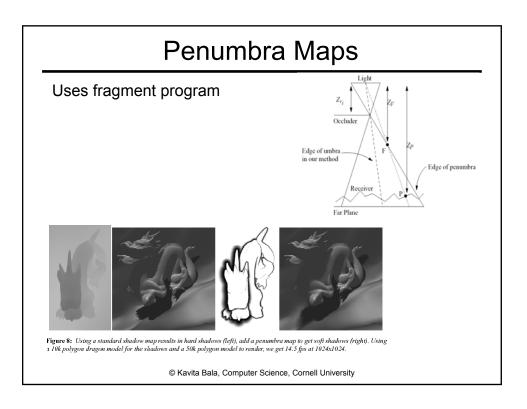


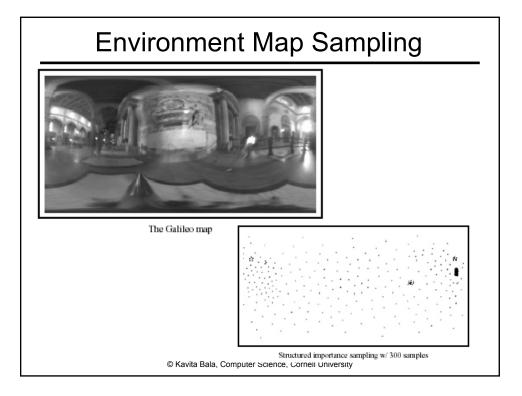


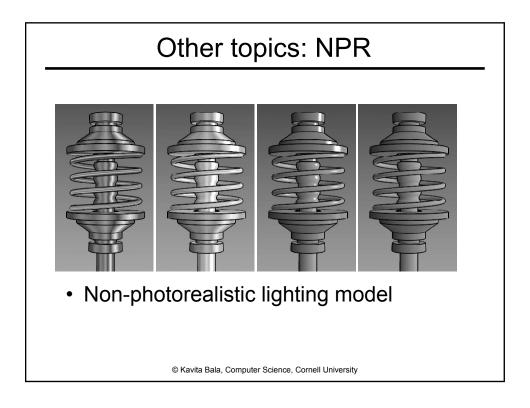


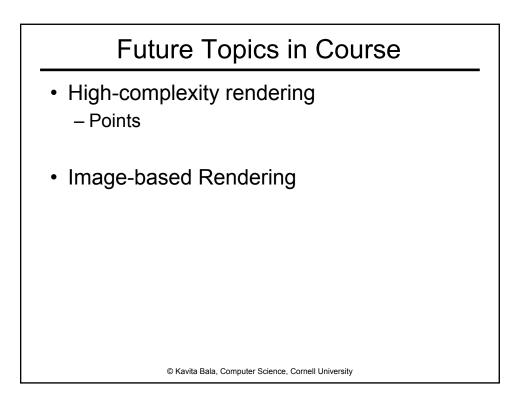


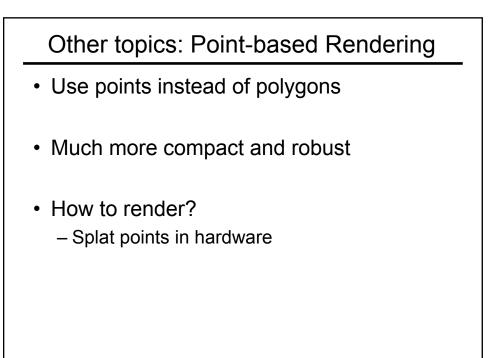


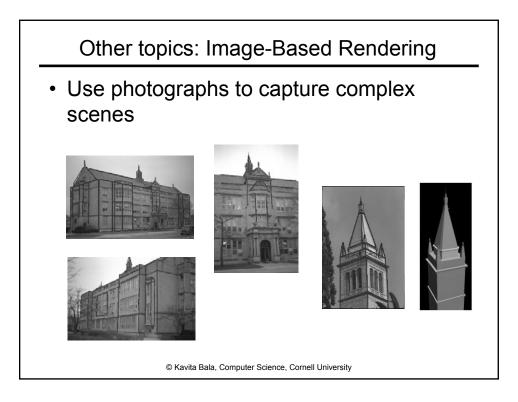


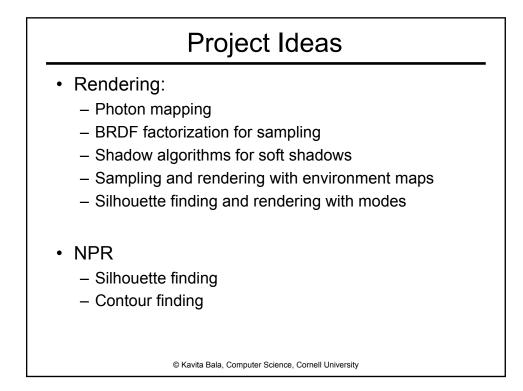












Project Ideas

- High-complexity rendering

 Point-based rendering
- Texture for complexity
 - Texture synthesis
- Acceleration structures
 Support for dynamics