

# Lecture 16: Hardware Rendering and Projects

**Fall 2004**  
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## Announcements

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

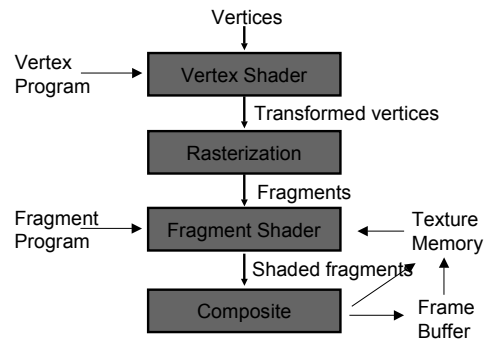
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## New Programmable GPUs

- Pipelined and parallel
  - Current pipeline 600-800 stages deep!
- Branching/looping??
- Floating point arithmetic
- Programmable Vertex and Shader programs
- Essentially writing assembly/C code

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## New OpenGL



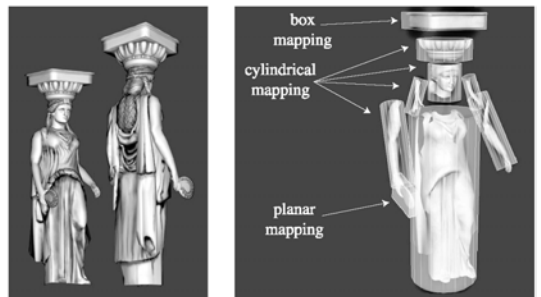
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## Key Hardware Capabilities

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

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## Texture Mapping



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Images courtesy Tito Pagan

## Many types of Texture Maps

- Texture modulates diffuse coefficients in shading model
- Textures can modulate
  - Normals: bump mapping and normal mapping
  - Positions: displacement mapping
  - Lighting: environment mapping

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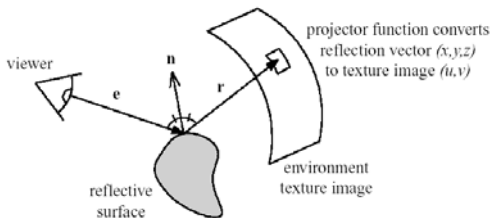
## Environment Map

- Want to compute reflections of environment on surfaces
  - Planar surfaces?
  - Curved surfaces
- Assumptions:
  - Environment Map represents objects at infinity
- Index into EM using reflection vector



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## Environment Mapping



- EM gives reflections in curved surfaces
  - Not very good for flat surfaces

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## Env Map Algorithm

- Generate 2D environment map
  - Spherical, cubical, paraboloid
- For each pixel on a reflective object
  - Find  $N$  on surface of object
  - Compute  $R$  from  $V$  and  $N$ :  $R = V - 2(N \cdot V)N$
  - Index into EM using  $R$
  - Modulate pixel color

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## Cube Mapping

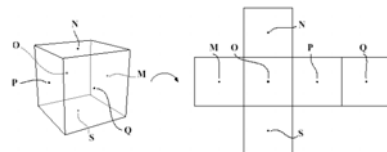
- The norm on modern hardware
- Place camera in center of the environment
- Project environment onto cube sides
  - 90 degree field of view
  - Cost?



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## Picking the cube map

- Compute  $R$ 
  - Don't need to normalize it
- Pick the largest component (magnitude)
  - What does it mean?
- Scale other two components to  $[0, 1]$



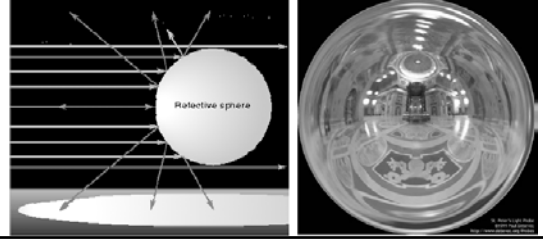
## Looking up EM

- If triangle spans multiple EM faces?
- Per-pixel based

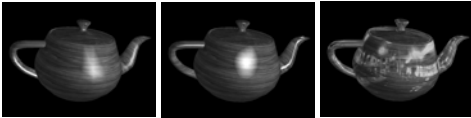
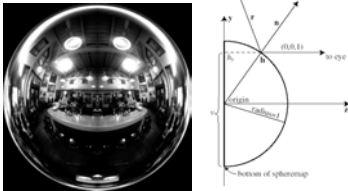
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## Sphere Maps

- Assume viewing is from infinity
- Capture reflections
  - Creation uses photographs or ray tracing or warping



## Sphere Mapping Example



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## Irradiance Mapping

- Environment map  $\rightarrow$  radiance
- Filter this map  $\rightarrow$  irradiance (diffuse lighting)
- Fast diffuse and ambient (just a lookup, or eqn)



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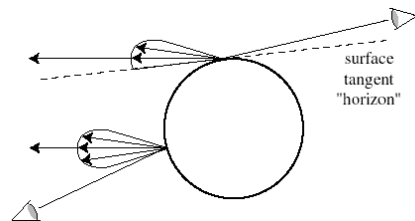
## Filtered Reflection Mapping

- Blur EM for gloss



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## Lobe Filtering has problems



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## Techniques to Render with EM

- Ambient Occlusion
- Structured Importance Sampling

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## Use hardware for better illumination

- Multi-pass rendering
- Multi-texture rendering
  - Dependent texture reads

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## 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
  - 1<sup>st</sup> pass: diffuse
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> pass: specular

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## Why multi-pass?

- Scalable

### Quake III Engine

1. Passes 1-4: accumulate bump map
2. Pass 5: Diffuse lighting
3. Pass 6: Base texture
4. Pass 7: Specular lighting
5. Pass 8: Emissive lighting
6. Pass 9: Volumetric lighting

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## Multi-pass rendering

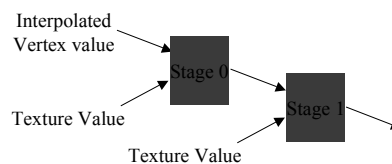


Diefenbach 1997

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## Multitexturing

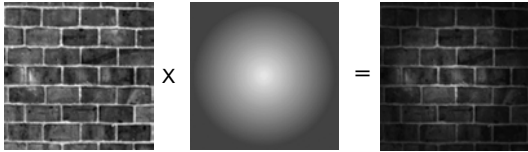
- Modern hardware can apply multiple texture values in each pass
- Series of texture stages



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## Multitexture Example: Light Maps

- Two separate textures
  - Material and lighting
  - Can be different resolutions



*J.L. Mitchell, M. Tatrow, and I. Bullard*

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## Light Maps

- Light Maps used in games
- Cost: extra texture read
- Benefit:
  - Can use it to capture global illumination
  - Can store different resolutions of textures
  - Maybe animate texture coordinates

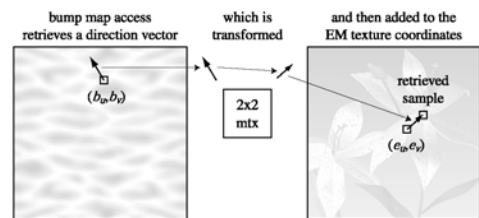
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## Dependent Texture Reads

- 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

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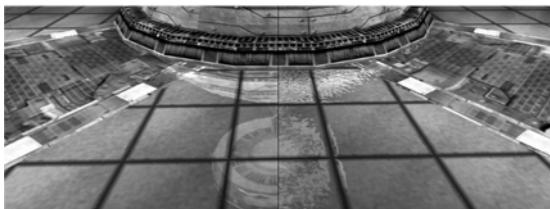
## Dependent Texture Reads



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## Reflections and Normal Maps

### Environment Map Bump Mapping (EMBM)



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## GPU Rendering

- Rendering high-quality illumination on GPUs is getting more effective
- Attempts at
  - Ray tracing on GPUs
  - Photon mapping on GPUs
  - ...

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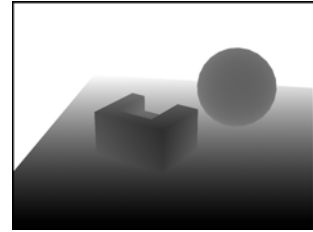
## Future Topics in Course

- Shadows
  - Shadow maps
  - Shadow volumes
  - Soft shadows
- Many lights
  - Rendering environment maps
- NPR

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## Shadow Maps

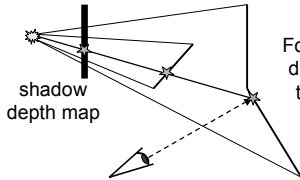
- Introduced by Lance Williams (SIGGRAPH 1978)



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## Using the Shadow Map

- When scene is viewed, check viewed location in light's shadow buffer
  - If point's depth is (epsilon) greater than shadow depth, object is in shadow

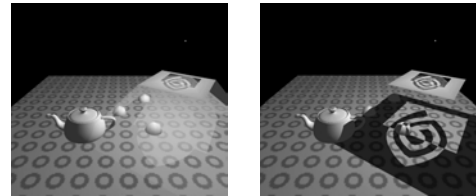


For each pixel, compare distance to light \* with the depth \* stored in the shadow map

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## Shadow Volumes

- Crow 1977
- Can cast shadows onto curved surfaces



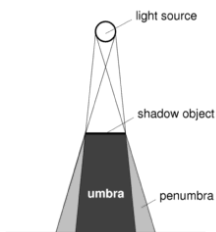
From Eric Haines slides

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Mark Kilgard, NVIDIA Inc.

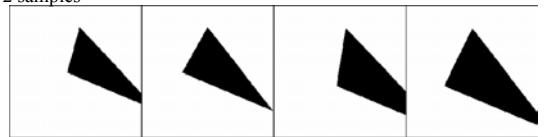
## Soft Shadows

- Soft shadows appear natural
- Hard to get soft shadows in hardware
- Slow in software



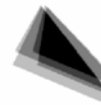
## Soft Shadows: Heckbert/Herf

2 x 2 samples



average

16 x 16 samples

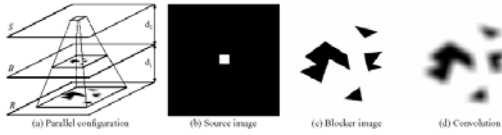


Images courtesy of Michael Herf and Paul Heckbert

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## Soler and Sillion

- Shadows as convolution



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## Penumbra Maps

- Uses fragment program

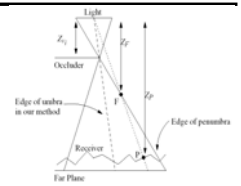


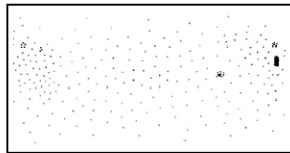
Figure 8: Using a standard shadow map results in hard shadows (left), add a penumbra map to get soft shadows (right). Using a 10k polygon dragon model for the shadows and a 50k polygon model to render, we get 14.3 fps at 1024x1024.

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## Environment Map Sampling



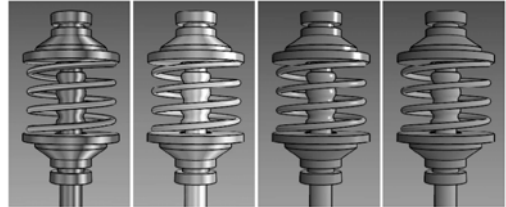
The Galileo map



Structured importance sampling w/ 500 samples

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## Other topics: NPR



- Non-photorealistic lighting model

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## Future Topics in Course

- High-complexity rendering
  - Points
- Image-based Rendering

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## Other topics: Point-based Rendering

- Use points instead of polygons
- Much more compact and robust
- How to render?
  - Splat points in hardware

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## Other topics: Image-Based Rendering

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- Use photographs to capture complex scenes



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## Project Ideas

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- Rendering:
  - Photon mapping
  - BRDF factorization for sampling
  - Shadow algorithms for soft shadows
  - Sampling and rendering with environment maps
  - Silhouette finding and rendering with modes
- NPR
  - Silhouette finding
  - Contour finding

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## Project Ideas

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

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