

ECS275A

Advanced Computer Graphics

Winter 2011

Kwan-Liu Ma

Objective

- Realistic Image Synthesis
- Rendering
- Global illumination
- Visualization

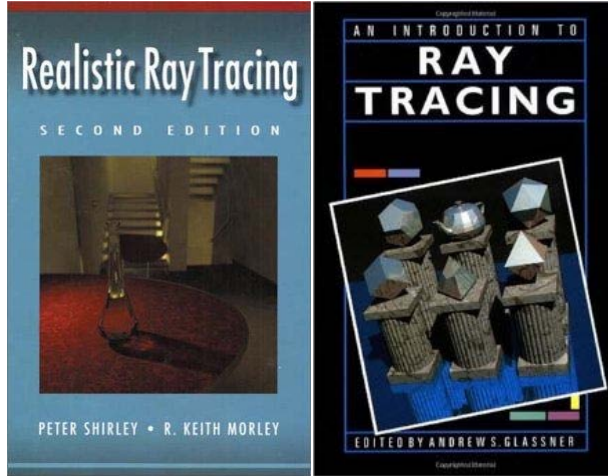
Logistics

- No TA
- No Textbook but ...
- No office hours but ...
- 4 programming projects, one project proposal, one final project report, one midterm exam, two oral presentations
- Details see <http://www.cs.ucdavis.edu/~ma/ECS275>

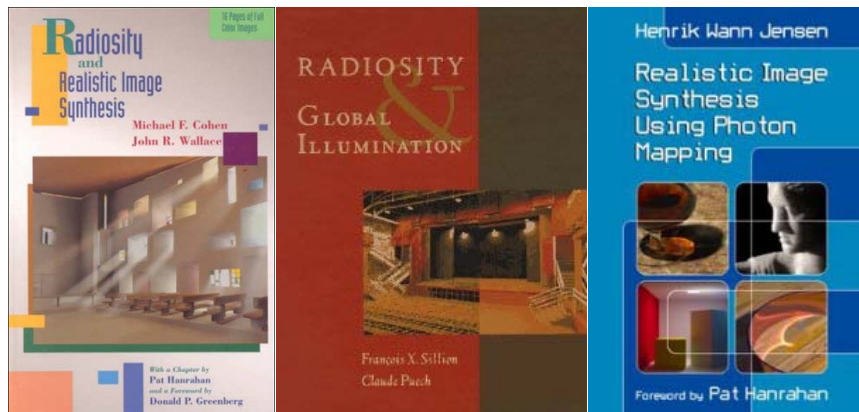
Readings

- Books
- Seminal papers
 - D. Greenberg's realistic image synthesis framework
 - Kajiya's rendering equation
 - T. Whitted's ray tracing
 - R. Cook et al.'s distributed ray tracing
 - M. Cohen et al.'s radiosity
 - H. Jensen's photon mapping
- Advanced topics

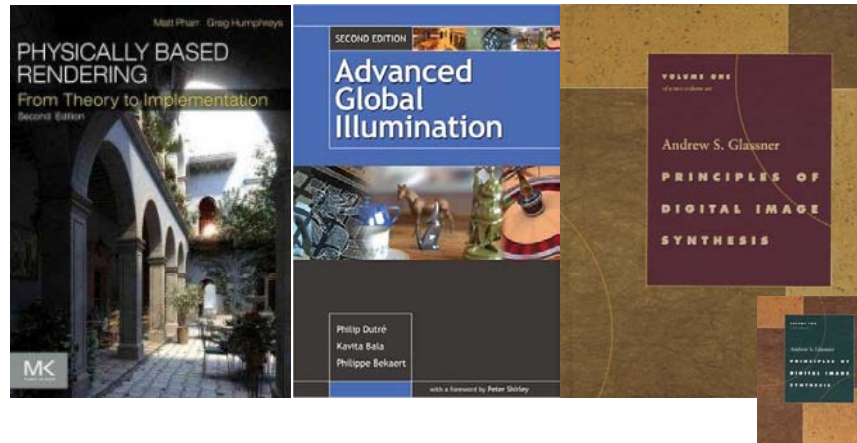
Books



Books



Books



Projects and Other Work

- Project 1: A simple raytracer 10%
- Project 2: An enhanced raytracer 20%
- Project 3: Radiosity 15%
- Final project 25%
 - Proposal (500+ words) 8%
 - Presentation 5%
 - Demonstration and final report (2,000+ words) 12%
- Paper presentation 10%
- Midterm exam 20%

Special Projects

- Must be related to illumination and (non-photo) realistic rendering
- Project Proposal 15%
- Project presentation 10%
- Interim demonstration and report 15%
- Final demonstration and report (5,000+ words) 30%
- Paper presentation 10%
- Midterm exam 20%

Schedule

- January 4 – February 15 (13) Lectures
- February 17 – 24 (3) Paper presentations
- March 1 Midterm Exam (80 minutes)
- March 3 Guest lecture
- March 8 and 10 → March 11 (Friday)
5-7:40pm Project presentations
- March 17 Final project demo and report due

Communication

- ma@cs.ucdavis.edu
- Office: 2121 Kemper Hall
- Phone: 530 752-6958
- URL: <http://www.cs.ucdavis.edu/~ma>
- Class Home Page:
<http://www.cs.ucdavis.edu/~ma/ECS275>
- Blogs?

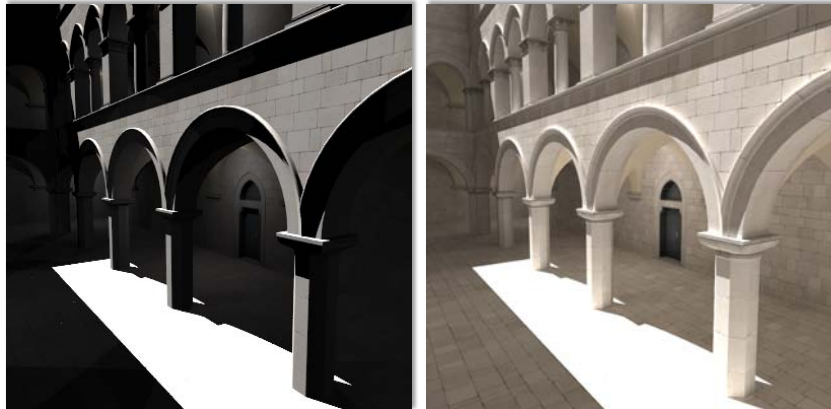
Realistic Image Synthesis & Global Illumination

An Introduction



Global Illumination

- Indirect illumination



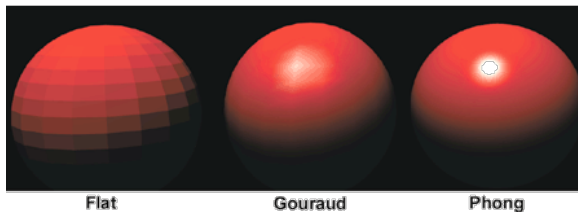
Global Illumination

- Indirect illumination
- A physically based simulation
- Input includes a description of the geometry and the materials as well as the light sources
- Interaction of light and surfaces
- Physical nature of light
- Reflectance properties of a surface (BRDF)
- The rendering equation [Kajiya 1986]

Methods

- Primitive shading algorithms

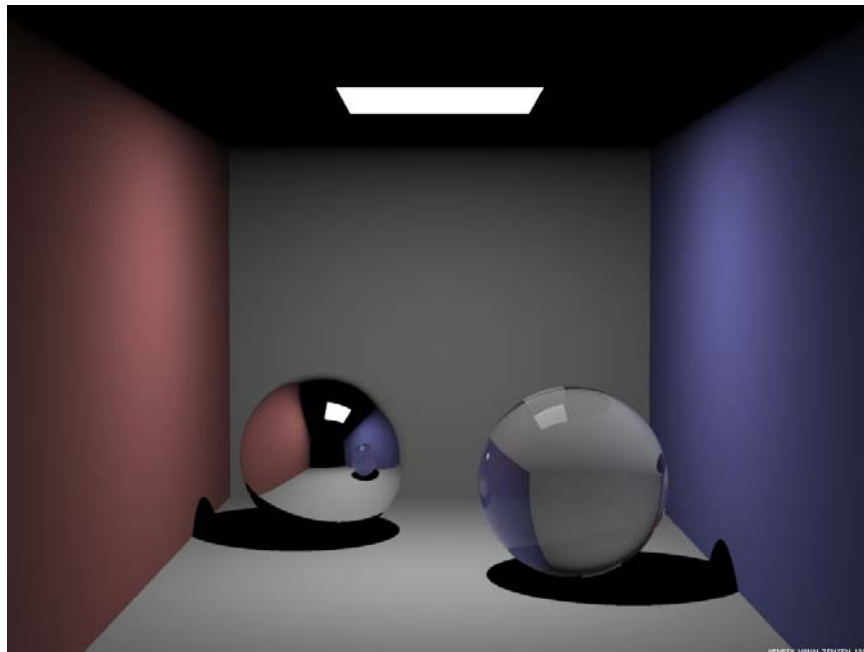
Flat shading, Gouraud shading [1971], Phong shading [1975]



- Raytracing (T. Whitted 1980)
- Radiosity (Goral et al. 1984)
- Hybrid and multi-pass techniques
- Photon mapping (H. Jensen 1996)

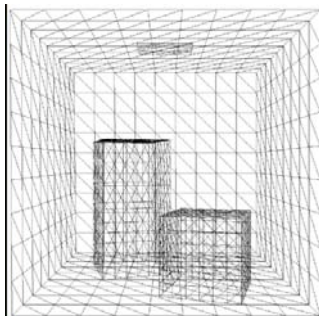
Ray Tracing

- Point sampling
- View dependent
- Mirror reflection/refraction, direct illumination, and shadow
- Monte Carlo methods can cover all types of light scattering and effects from depth of field, motion blur, caustics, glossy reflection, etc.
- Computationally expensive but independent of the complexity of the overall geometry



Radiosity

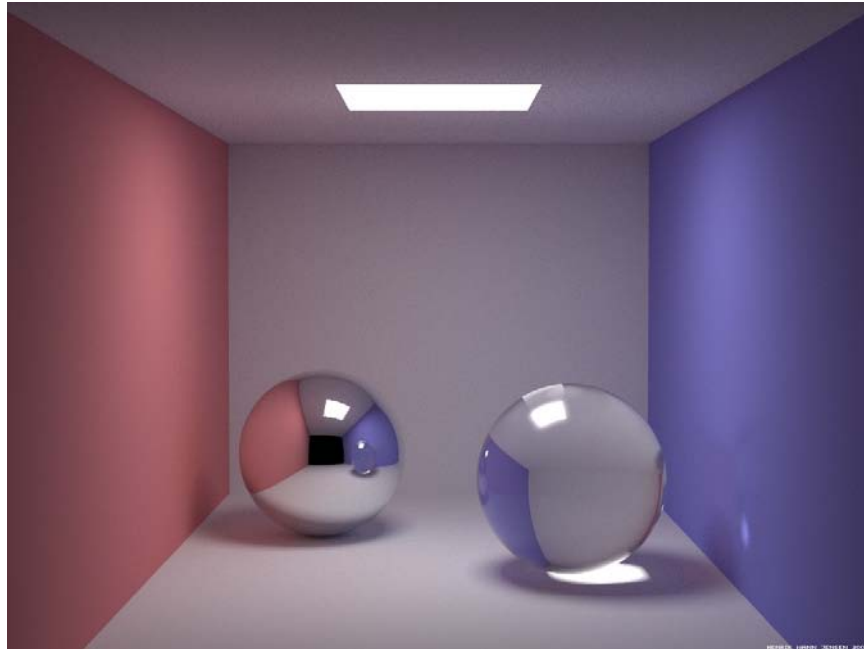
- Finite elements
- View independent
- Computing the equilibrium of the light exchange between “diffuse” surfaces in a model
- Subdividing the model into small patches and solving a linear equations for lighting distribution among the patches
- Very expensive for complex models



Physical model under controlled lighting
using a Photometrics CCD camera

Hybrid and Multi-Pass Techniques

- Raytracing to add specular reflections to radiosity
- Radiosity to compute indirect illumination on diffuse surfaces
- Monte Carlo ray tracing to catch details while using simplified mesh for radiosity
- Photon mapping, a highly efficient two-pass algorithm like bi-directional path tracing



Readings

- Class home page
- A Framework for Realistic Image Synthesis, D. Greenberg, Communication of ACM, 1998