University of British Columbia
CPSC 314 Computer Graphics
Jan-Apr 2007

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Advanced Rendering III, Clipping

Week 8, Mon Mar 5

http://www.ugrad.cs.ubc.ca/~cs314/Vjan2007

Reading for This Time

- FCG Chap 12 Graphics Pipeline
  - only 12.1-12.4

News

- Announcement from Jessica
  - www.cutsforcancer.net
- P1 grades posted (by student number)
- P3, H3 out by Wednesday

Correction: Recursive Ray Tracing

```
RayTrace(r,scene)
obj := FirstIntersection(r,scene)
if (no obj)  return BackgroundColor;
else begin
   if ( Reflect(obj) ) then
      reflect_color := RayTrace(ReflectRay(r,obj));
   else
      reflect_color := Black;
   if ( Transparent(obj) ) then
      refract_color := RayTrace(RefractRay(r,obj));
   else
      refract_color := Black;
   return Shade(reflect_color,refract_color,obj);
end;
```

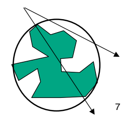

Review: Ray Tracing

- issues:
  - generation of rays
  - intersection of rays with geometric primitives
  - geometric transformations
  - lighting and shading
  - efficient data structures so we don't have to test intersection with *every* object

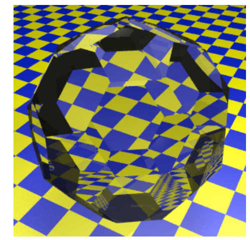
Advanced Rendering III

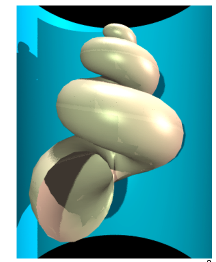
Optimized Ray-Tracing

- basic algorithm simple but very expensive
- optimize by reducing:
  - number of rays traced
  - number of ray-object intersection calculations
- methods
  - bounding volumes: boxes, spheres
  - spatial subdivision
    - uniform
    - BSP trees
- (more on this later with collision)



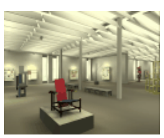
Example Raytraced Images





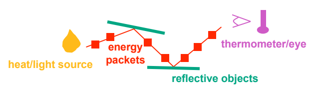
Radiosity

- radiosity definition
  - rate at which energy emitted or reflected by a surface
- radiosity methods
  - capture diffuse-diffuse bouncing of light
    - indirect effects difficult to handle with raytracing



Radiosity

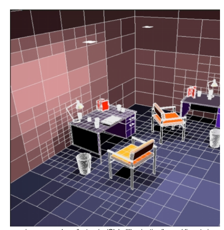
- illumination as radiative heat transfer



- conserve light energy in a volume
- model light transport as packet flow until convergence
- solution captures diffuse-diffuse bouncing of light
- view-independent technique
  - calculate solution for entire scene offline
  - browse from any viewpoint in realtime

Radiosity

- divide surfaces into small patches
- loop: check for light exchange between all pairs
  - form factor: orientation of one patch wrt other patch (n x n matrix)



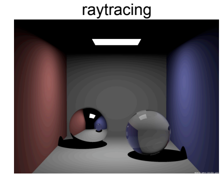
escience.anu.edu.au/lecture/cg/GlobalIllumination/Image/discrete.jpg

escience.anu.edu.au/lecture/cg/GlobalIllumination/Image/continuous.jpg

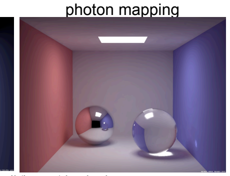
Better Global Illumination

- ray-tracing: great specular, approx. diffuse
  - view dependent
- radiosity: great diffuse, specular ignored
  - view independent, mostly-enclosed volumes
- photon mapping: superset of raytracing and radiosity
  - view dependent, handles both diffuse and specular well

raytracing



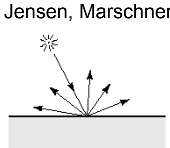
photon mapping

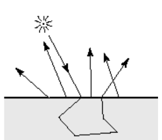


graphics.ucsd.edu/~henrik/images/cbox.html

Subsurface Scattering: Translucency

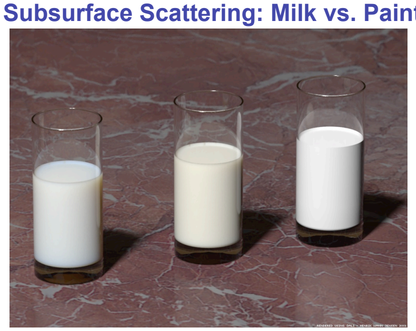
- light enters and leaves at *different* locations on the surface
  - bounces around inside
- technical Academy Award, 2003
  - Jensen, Marschner, Hanrahan



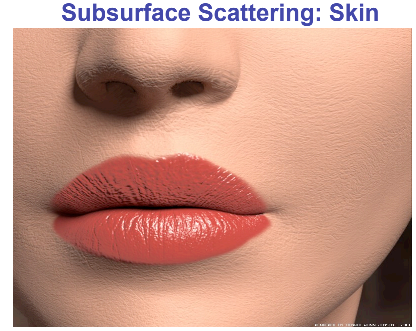


Subsurface Scattering: Marble

Subsurface Scattering: Milk vs. Paint



Subsurface Scattering: Skin



Subsurface Scattering: Skin

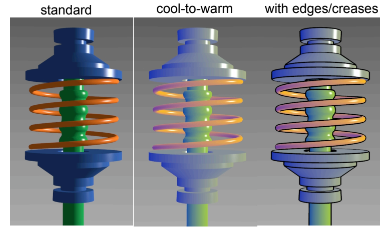
Non-Photorealistic Rendering

- simulate look of hand-drawn sketches or paintings, using digital models

www.red3d.com/cwr/npr/

Non-Photorealistic Shading

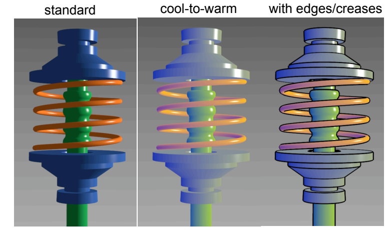
- cool-to-warm shading $k_w = \frac{1+\mathbf{n}\cdot\mathbf{l}}{2}, c = k_w c_w + (1-k_w)c_c$



http://www.cs.utah.edu/~gooch/SIG98/paper/drawing.html

Non-Photorealistic Shading

- draw silhouettes: if $(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{n_0})(\mathbf{e}\cdot\mathbf{n_1}) \le 0$, **e**=edge-eye vector
- draw creases: if $(\mathbf{n_0}\cdot\mathbf{n_1}) \le threshold$



http://www.cs.utah.edu/~gooch/SIG98/paper/drawing.html

Image-Based Modelling and Rendering

- store and access only pixels
  - no geometry, no light simulation, ...
  - input: set of images
  - output: image from new viewpoint
    - surprisingly large set of possible new viewpoints
    - interpolation allows translation, not just rotation
      - lightfield, lumigraph: translate outside convex hull of object
      - QuickTimeVR: camera rotates, no translation
    - can point camera in or out



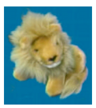
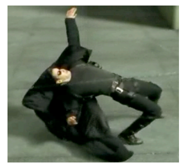


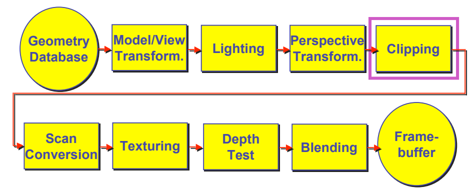
Image-Based Rendering

- display time not tied to scene complexity
  - expensive rendering or real photographs
- example: Matrix bullet-time scene
  - array of many cameras allows virtual camera to "freeze time"
- convergence of graphics, vision, photography
  - computational photography

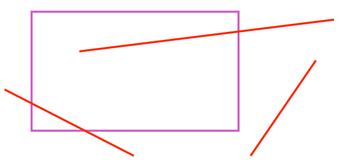
Clipping

Rendering Pipeline



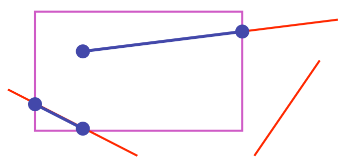
Next Topic: Clipping

- we've been assuming that all primitives (lines, triangles, polygons) lie entirely within the *viewport*
  - in general, this assumption will not hold:



Clipping

- analytically calculating the portions of primitives within the viewport



Why Clip?

- bad idea to rasterize outside of framebuffer bounds
- also, don't waste time scan converting pixels outside window
  - could be billions of pixels for very close objects!

Line Clipping

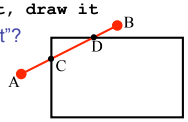
- 2D
  - determine portion of line inside an axis-aligned rectangle (screen or window)
- 3D
  - determine portion of line inside axis-aligned parallelpiped (viewing frustum in NDC)
  - simple extension to 2D algorithms

Clipping

- naïve approach to clipping lines:

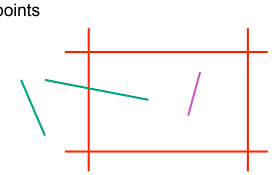
```
for each line segment
    for each edge of viewport
        find intersection point
        pick "nearest" point
    if anything is left, draw it
```

- what do we mean by "nearest"?
- how can we optimize this?



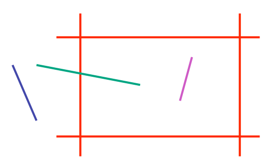
Trivial Accepts

- big optimization: trivial accept/rejects
  - Q: how can we quickly determine whether a line segment is entirely inside the viewport?
  - A: test both endpoints



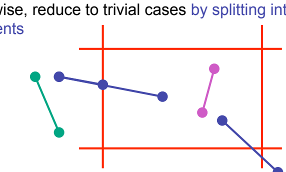
Trivial Rejects

- Q: how can we know a line is outside viewport?
- A: if both endpoints on wrong side of same edge, can trivially reject line



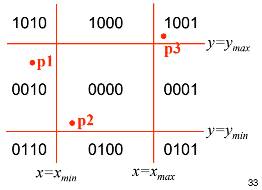
Clipping Lines To Viewport

- combining trivial accepts/rejects
  - trivially accept lines with both endpoints inside all edges of the viewport
  - trivially reject lines with both endpoints outside the same edge of the viewport
  - otherwise, reduce to trivial cases by splitting into two segments



Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping

- outcodes
  - 4 flags encoding position of a point relative to top, bottom, left, and right boundary
    - *OC(p1)=0010*
    - *OC(p2)=0000*
    - *OC(p3)=1001*



Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping

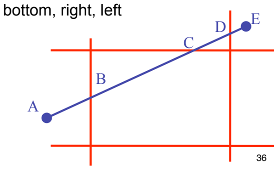
- assign outcode to each vertex of line to test
  - line segment: (**p1**,**p2**)
- trivial cases
  - OC(**p1**)== 0 && OC(**p2**)==0
    - both points inside window, thus line segment completely visible (trivial accept)
  - (OC(**p1**) & OC(**p2**))!= 0
    - there is (at least) one boundary for which both points are outside (same flag set in both outcodes)
    - thus line segment completely outside window (trivial reject)

Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping

- if line cannot be trivially accepted or rejected, subdivide so that one or both segments can be discarded
- pick an edge that the line crosses (*how?*)
- intersect line with edge (*how?*)
- discard portion on wrong side of edge and assign outcode to new vertex
- apply trivial accept/reject tests; repeat if necessary

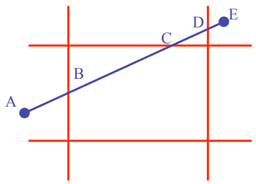
Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping

- if line cannot be trivially accepted or rejected, subdivide so that one or both segments can be discarded
- pick an edge that the line crosses
  - check against edges in same order each time
    - for example: top, bottom, right, left



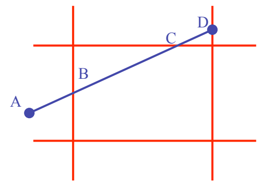
Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping

- intersect line with edge



Cohen-Sutherland Line Clipping

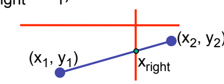
- discard portion on wrong side of edge and assign outcode to new vertex



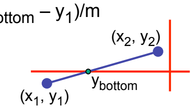
- apply trivial accept/reject tests and repeat if necessary

Viewport Intersection Code

- $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ intersect vertical edge at x_{right}
  - $y_{intersect} = y_1 + m(x_{right} - x_1)$
  - $m=(y_2-y_1)/(x_2-x_1)$



- $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ intersect horiz edge at y_{bottom}
  - $x_{intersect} = x_1 + (y_{bottom} - y_1)/m$
  - $m=(y_2-y_1)/(x_2-x_1)$



Cohen-Sutherland Discussion

- key concepts
  - use opcodes to quickly eliminate/include lines
    - best algorithm when trivial accepts/rejects are common
  - must compute viewport clipping of remaining lines
    - non-trivial clipping cost
    - redundant clipping of some lines
- basic idea, more efficient algorithms exist

Line Clipping in 3D

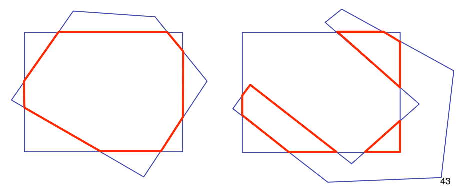
- approach
  - clip against parallelpiped in NDC
    - after perspective transform
  - means that clipping volume always the same
    - xmin=ymin= -1, xmax=ymax= 1 in OpenGL
  - boundary lines become boundary planes
    - but outcodes still work the same way
    - additional front and back clipping plane
      - zmin = -1, zmax = 1 in OpenGL

Polygon Clipping

- objective
- 2D: clip polygon against rectangular window
  - or general convex polygons
  - extensions for non-convex or general polygons
- 3D: clip polygon against parallelpiped

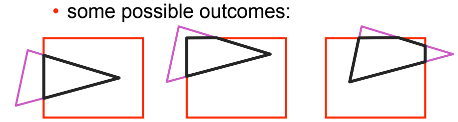
Polygon Clipping

- not just clipping all boundary lines
- may have to introduce new line segments



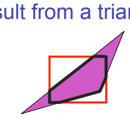
Why Is Clipping Hard?

- what happens to a triangle during clipping?
  - some possible outcomes:



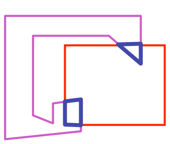
triangle to triangle — triangle to quad — triangle to 5-gon

- how many sides can result from a triangle?
  - seven



Why Is Clipping Hard?

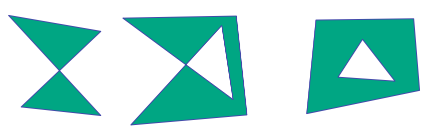
- a really tough case:



concave polygon to multiple polygons

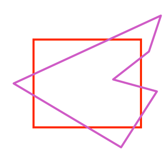
Polygon Clipping

- classes of polygons
- triangles
- convex
- concave
- holes and self-intersection



Sutherland-Hodgeman Clipping

- basic idea:
  - consider each edge of the viewport individually
  - clip the polygon against the edge equation
  - after doing all edges, the polygon is fully clipped



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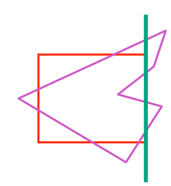

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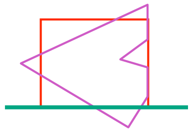

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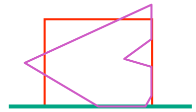

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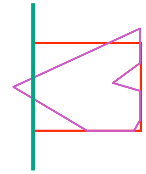

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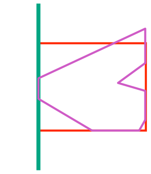

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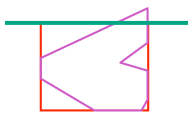

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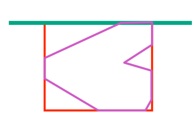

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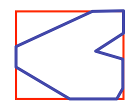
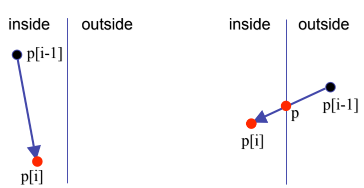


Sutherland-Hodgeman Algorithm

- input/output for whole algorithm
  - input: list of polygon vertices in order
  - output: list of clipped polygon vertices consisting of old vertices (maybe) and new vertices (maybe)
- input/output for each step
  - input: list of vertices
  - output: list of vertices, possibly with changes
- basic routine
  - go around polygon one vertex at a time
  - decide what to do based on 4 possibilities
    - is vertex inside or outside?
    - is previous vertex inside or outside?

Clipping Against One Edge

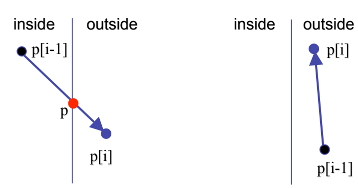
- p[i] inside: 2 cases



output: p[i]   output: p, p[i]

Clipping Against One Edge

- p[i] outside: 2 cases

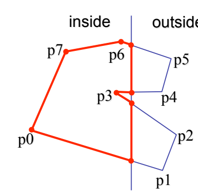


output: p   output: nothing

Clipping Against One Edge

```
clipPolygonToEdge( p[n], edge ) {
  for( i= 0 ; i< n ; i++ ) {
    if( p[i] inside edge ) {
      if( p[i-1] inside edge ) output p[i];     // p[-1]= p[n-1]
      else {
        p= intersect( p[i-1], p[i], edge ); output p, p[i];
      }
    } else {                                    // p[i] is outside edge
      if( p[i-1] inside edge ) {
        p= intersect(p[i-1], p[I], edge ); output p;
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Sutherland-Hodgeman Example



Sutherland-Hodgeman Discussion

- similar to Cohen/Sutherland line clipping
  - inside/outside tests: outcodes
  - intersection of line segment with edge: window-edge coordinates
- clipping against individual edges independent
  - great for hardware (pipelining)
  - all vertices required in memory at same time
    - not so good, but unavoidable
    - another reason for using triangles only in hardware rendering