Computer Graphics 2016

1. INTRODUCTION

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2016-09-19

Why study computer graphics?



12.9-inch Retina display

3rd-generation 64-bit A9X chip

Four speaker audio

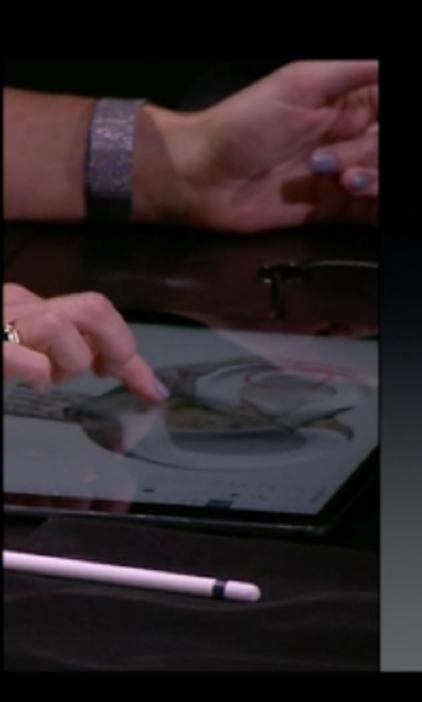
10-hour battery

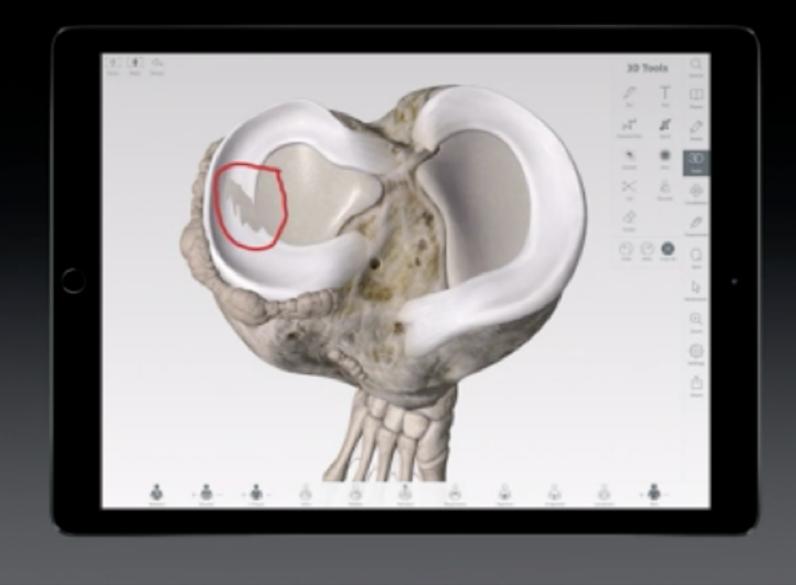
8MP iSight camera

802.11 ac with MIMO Up to 150 Mbps LTE

Touch ID





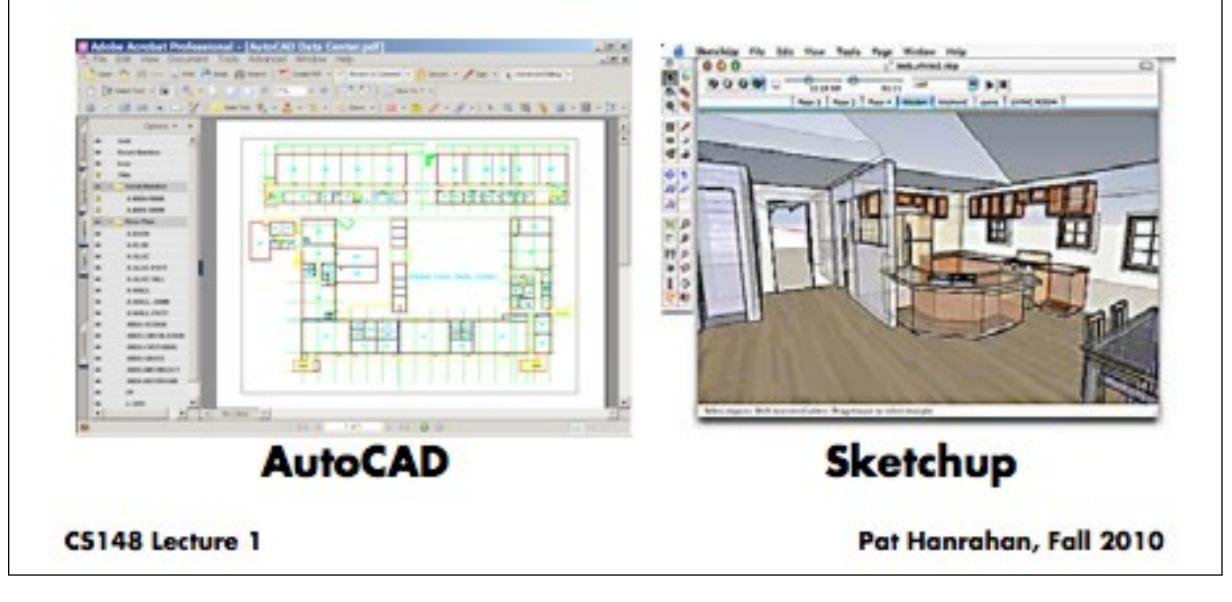


Entertainment



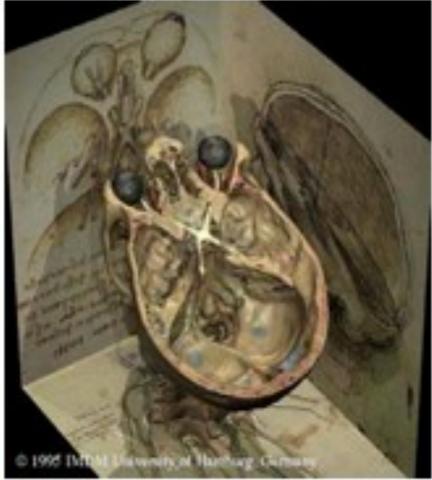
Computer-Aided Design

Mechanical CAD Architectural CAD Electronic CAD



Visualization

Science, engineering and medicine



The Virtual Human Karl-Heinz Hoehne



Outside-In The Geometry Center

CS148 Lecture 1

Visual Simulation and Training

Apollo spacecraft Flight simulators Driving simulators Surgical simulation



davinci surgical robot Intuitive Surgical



Boeing 747 flight simulator NASA

CS148 Lecture 1

Digital Media Technologies

Convert traditional analog media to digital media Desktop publishing and printing Digital photography Digital video and HDTV





Digital Media Technologies

Emergence of media

- Multimedia computer and media servers
- Networked graphics and the WWW
- Electronic books, magazines and newspapers
- Sharing photos (flickr) and videos (youtube)
- Virtual worlds (Google Earth, Second Life)

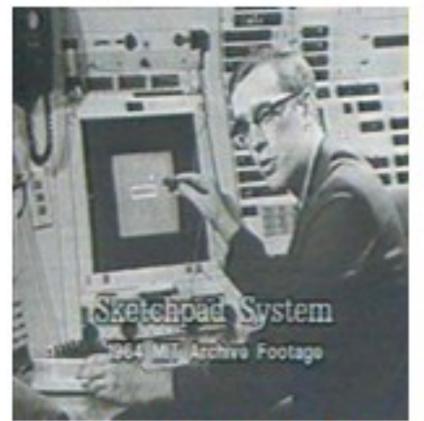
With new possibilities for creating and mixing content from different sources

Graphical User Interfaces

Desktop metaphor

Input: Keyboard, mouse

Output: Cathode-ray tube



Ivan Sutherland, Sketchpad Light-pen, oscilloscope





CS148 Lecture 1

Emerging User Interfaces

Different scales: Small and large Emerging sensors: Multi-touch, accelerometers, ...





Apple iPad

Microsoft Surface

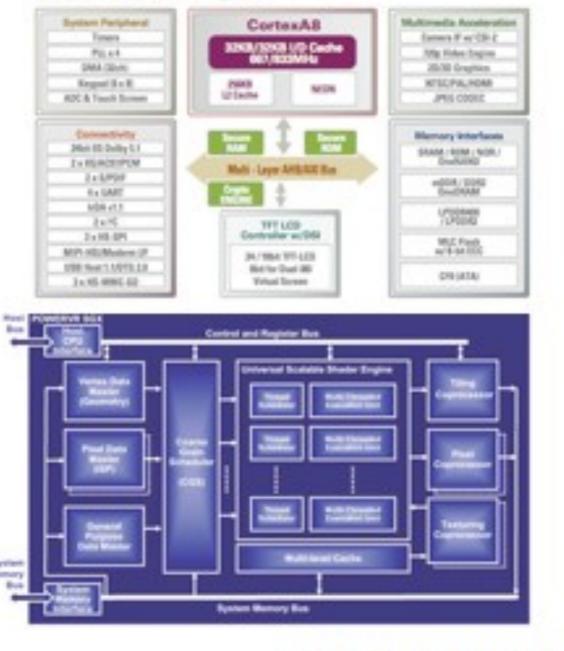
CS148 Lecture 1

Innovation in Hardware & Software

iPhone and iPad



S5PC100 Block Diagram





Apple A4 = CPU+GPU

Pat Hanrahan, Fall 2010

CS148 Lecture 1

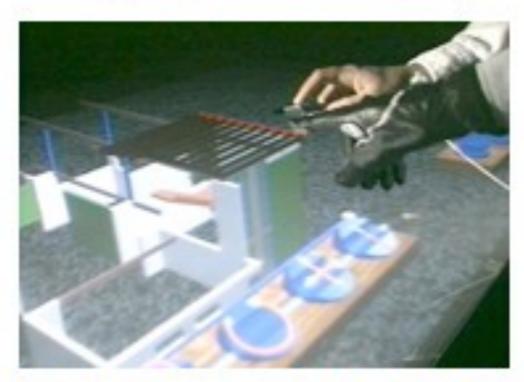
Ultimate Display: Virtual Reality

Immersive interfaces

- Input: 3D 6-DOF tracking, gloves
- Output: Head-mounted and projection displays

Ivan Sutherland Head-mounted displays, mechanical tracker

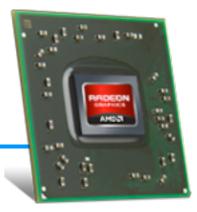


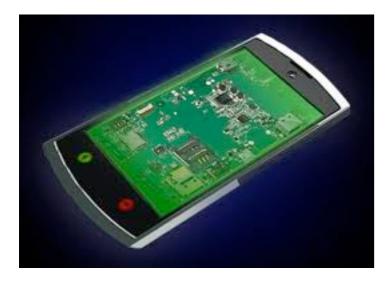


Wolfgang Krueger, Pat Hanrahan Responsive Workbench Projection display, magnetic tracker

CS148 Lecture 1

Mobile Graphics









Theory and Practice

Science and Mathematics

Physics of light, color and appearance

Geometry and perspective

Mathematics of curves and surfaces

Engineering

Hardware: Graphics processors, sensors

Software: Graphics libraries, window systems

Art and Psychology

Perception: Color, displays, ...

Art and design: Composition, form, lighting, ...

C5148 Lecture 1

Great Ideas in Computer Graphics

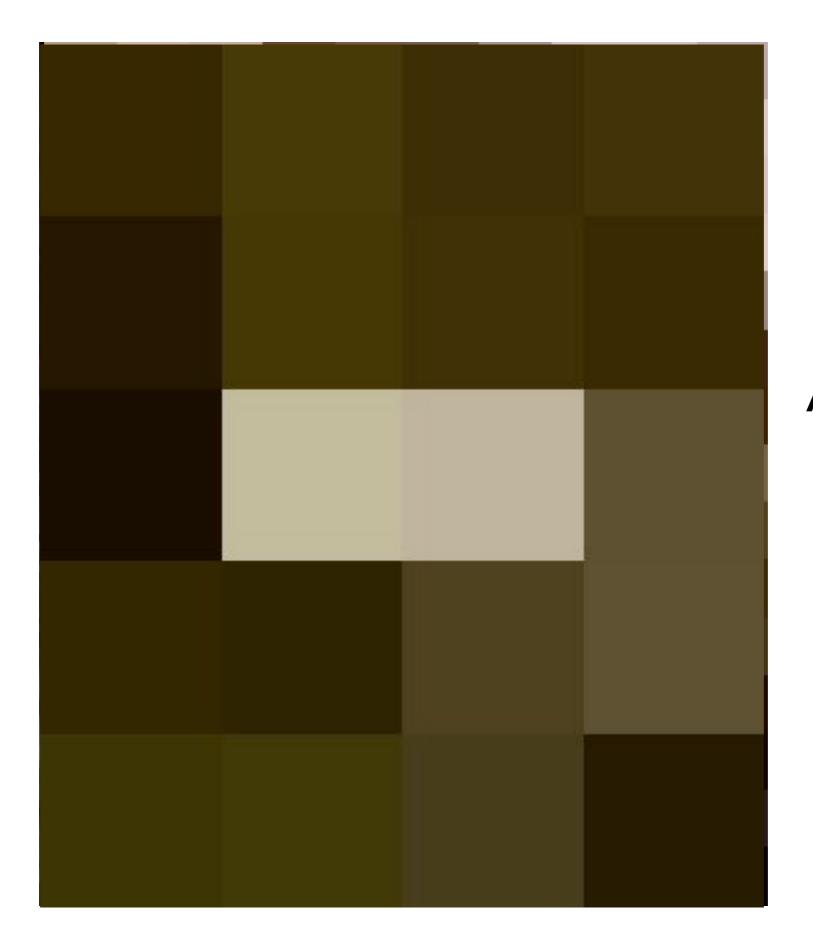
- Computers (with suitable output devices) can draw geometric stuff, not just manipulate numbers.
- Computers can draw images of 3D worlds with realistic shapes and light and animate them as well.
- People can create 2D and 3D models.
- People can interact with them in 2D and 3D through innate visual and kinesthetic senses.
- Computers can be fun (games).
- Computers can make the virtual appear real (special effects).
- Computer graphics can sell computers.
- All that can fit on a low cost PC graphics board.
- All that can fit into a mobile phone.

Can we give a definition for computer graphics?

Computer Graphics

One of many different descriptions

- The science and technology of imaging the world in pixels, such that it provides the real experience (looks real, sounds real, feels real)



And last ...

Pixel Representation Problem

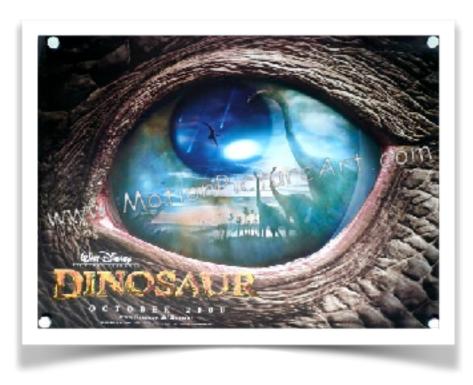
- The pixel has only two properties:
 - area of the pixel is fixed
 - color of the pixel is set under program control

- Image: array of pixels

Computer Graphics

recommended description

 The science and technology of modeling , processing and displaying objects in the world in a computer





Three Fundamental Tasks

Computer Graphics

- Modeling
- Animation (simulating)
- Rendering (displaying)



Three Fundamental Tasks

- Modeling the World (World Representation)
- Simulating the behavior of objects in the world
- Displaying the World

- Geometry and Physics are the traditional tools

Different Digital Representations of the World

- Digital Images
- 3D Geometric Objects (Graphics)
- Symbolic Descriptions

- Question:
 - Advantages and disadvantages ?

Different Digital Representations of the World

- Digital Images
- 3D Geometric Objects (Graphics)
- Symbolic Descriptions

- Question:
 - Difference?
 - Advantages and disadvantages ?

Graphics Representation

- find appropriate data structure to represent the object

```
Point3D {
         double x;
         double y;
         double z;
}
Cuboid {
         Point3D location;
         double x;
         double y;
         double z;
}
```

World Representation Problem

- Three very important and rather complex attributes:
 - complex shape (desk, tree, water, animal, people)
 - visual look or appearance due to lighting effects
 - dynamic behavior due to interaction with other elements of the world -- movement, sound, elastic effects, ...

Three Fundamental Tasks

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Displaying the World

- I/O of Computer Graphics
 - Input : graphics : object (shape, material,...)
 - Output : image : array of pixels (RGB)



Different Digital Representations of the World

- Digital Images
- 3D Geometric Objects (Graphics)
- Symbolic Descriptions
- Region of Object in an Image

Visual Computing Fields

- Image Processing
 - Image \implies image, image \implies region
- Pattern Recognition
 - Image⇒symbolic descriptions
- Computer Vision
 - Image \implies graphics

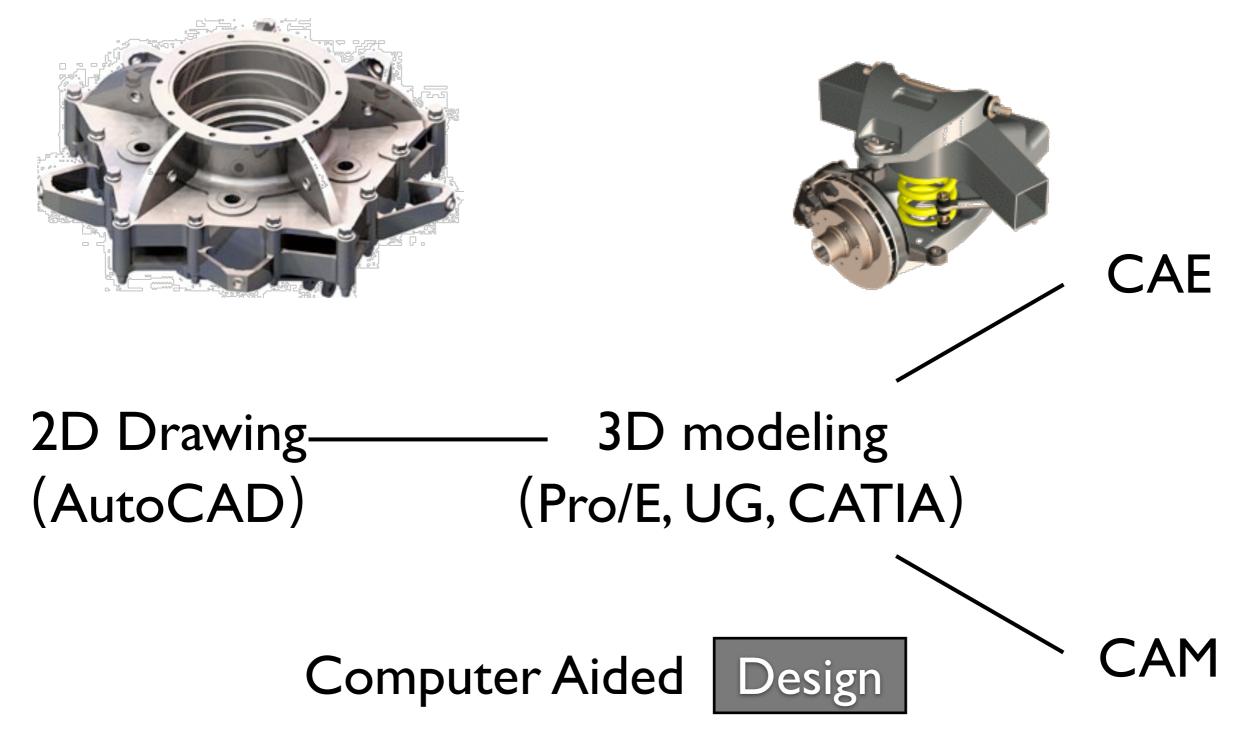
- Computer Graphics

- Graphics \implies image, graphics \implies graphics

Computer Graphics Applications

- Use is all pervasive (No computer application domain untouched by Computer Graphics)
 - CAD
 - GIS
 - Movie, Animation
 - Game
 - Scientific visualization
 - Virtual Reality
 - User interface

Computer Graphics Applications

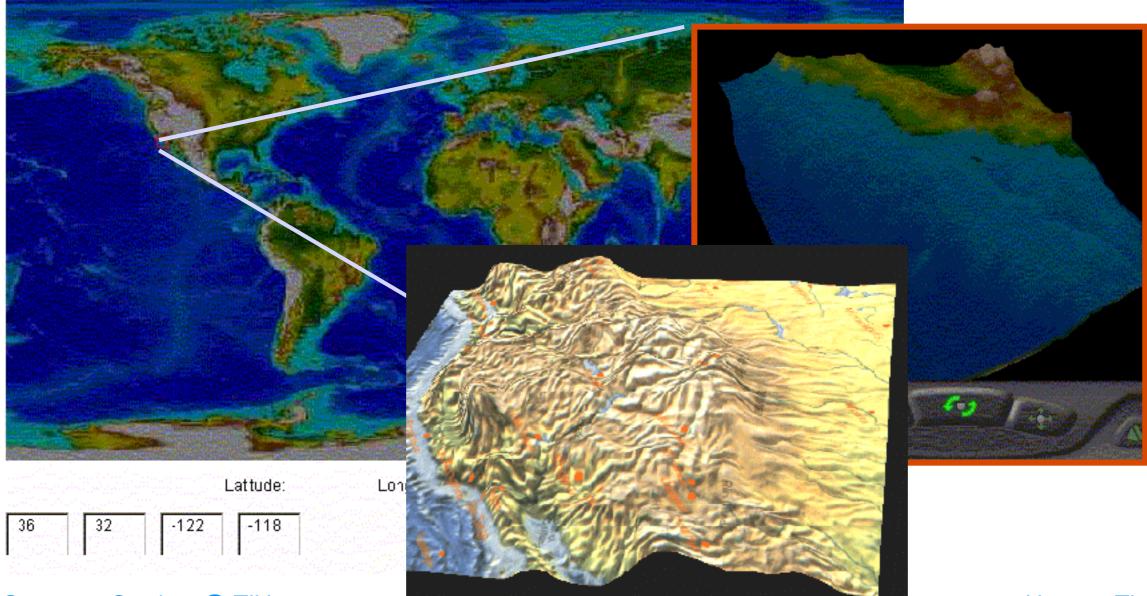


Computer Graphics @ ZJU

Hongxin Zhang, 2010-2016

Computer Graphics Applications

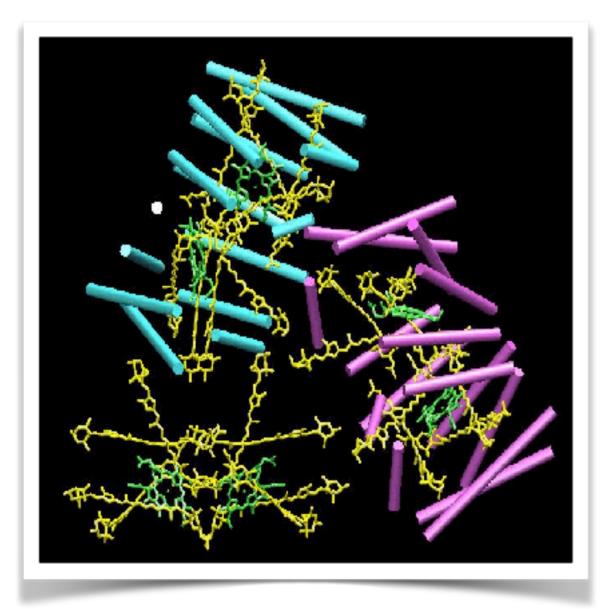
GIS: Geography information system

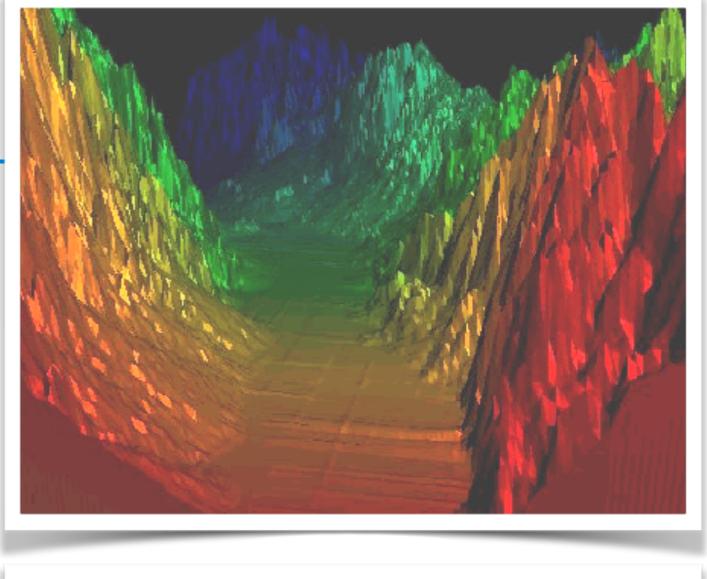


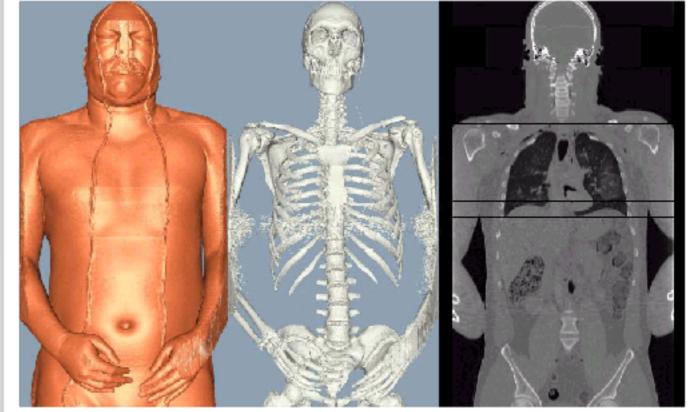
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Visualization

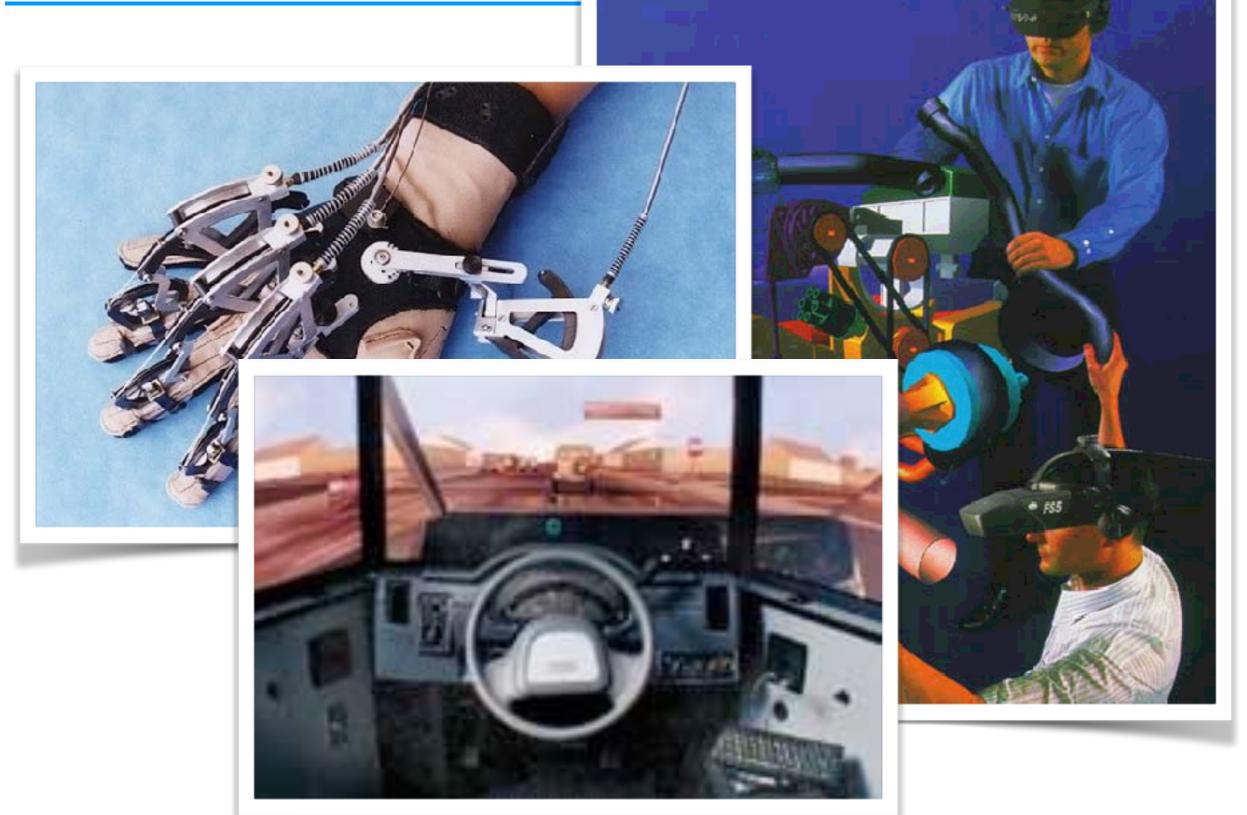






Computer Graphics @ ZJU





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Technology Developments

- 1962 : Sutherland's Sketchpad
- 1970s: Special Hardware
- 1980s: Raster Graphics
- 1990s: Reality Engines
- 2000s: 3D acceleration
- 2010s: Mobile graphics

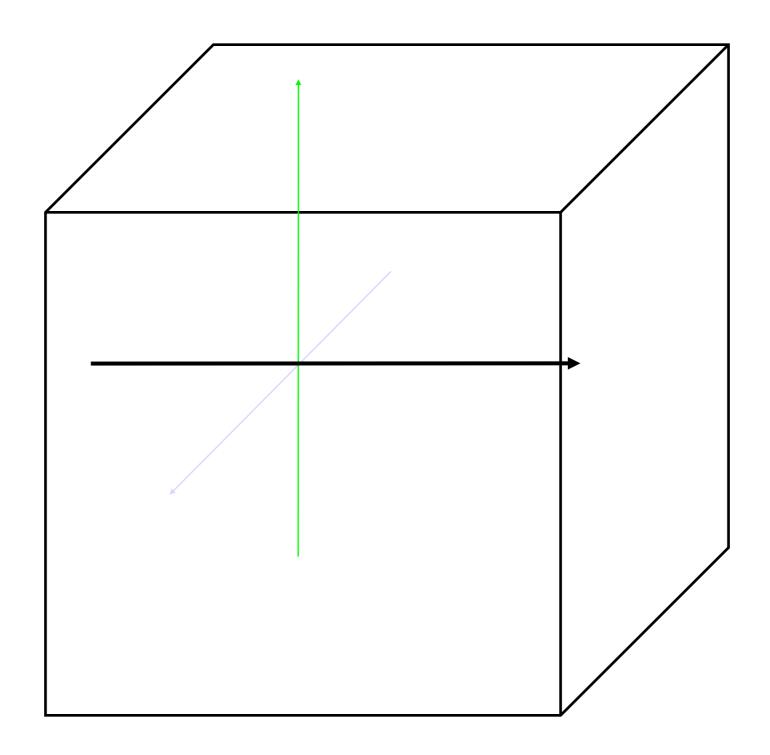
- 2020s: ??? Intelligence ???

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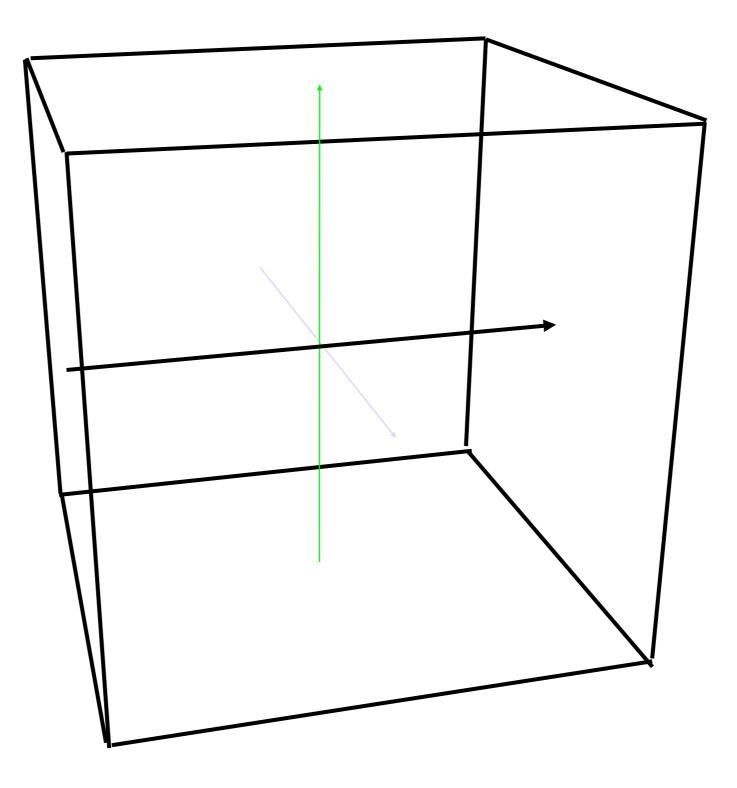
Topics Addressed in this Class

 Basics - Transformations and Synthetic Camera for Viewing the World

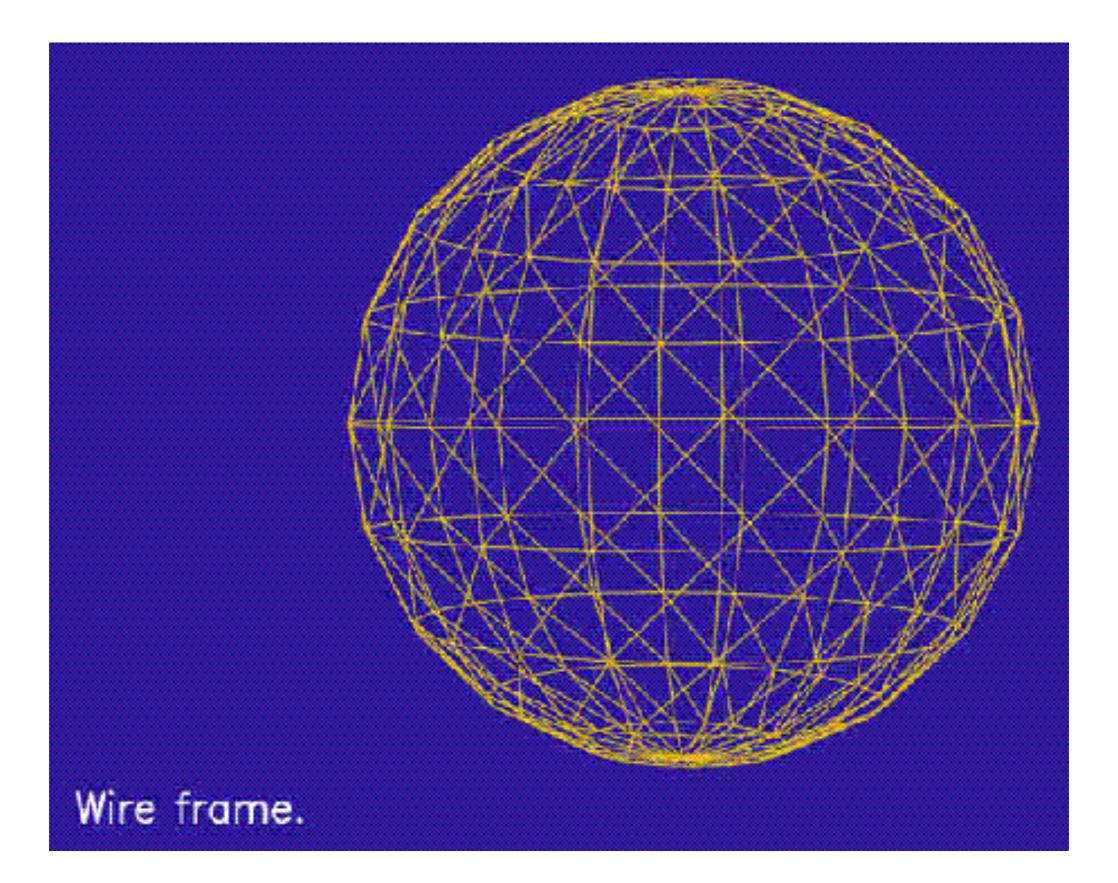
 Modeling techniques and tools - Meshes, Surfaces and Solid Objects

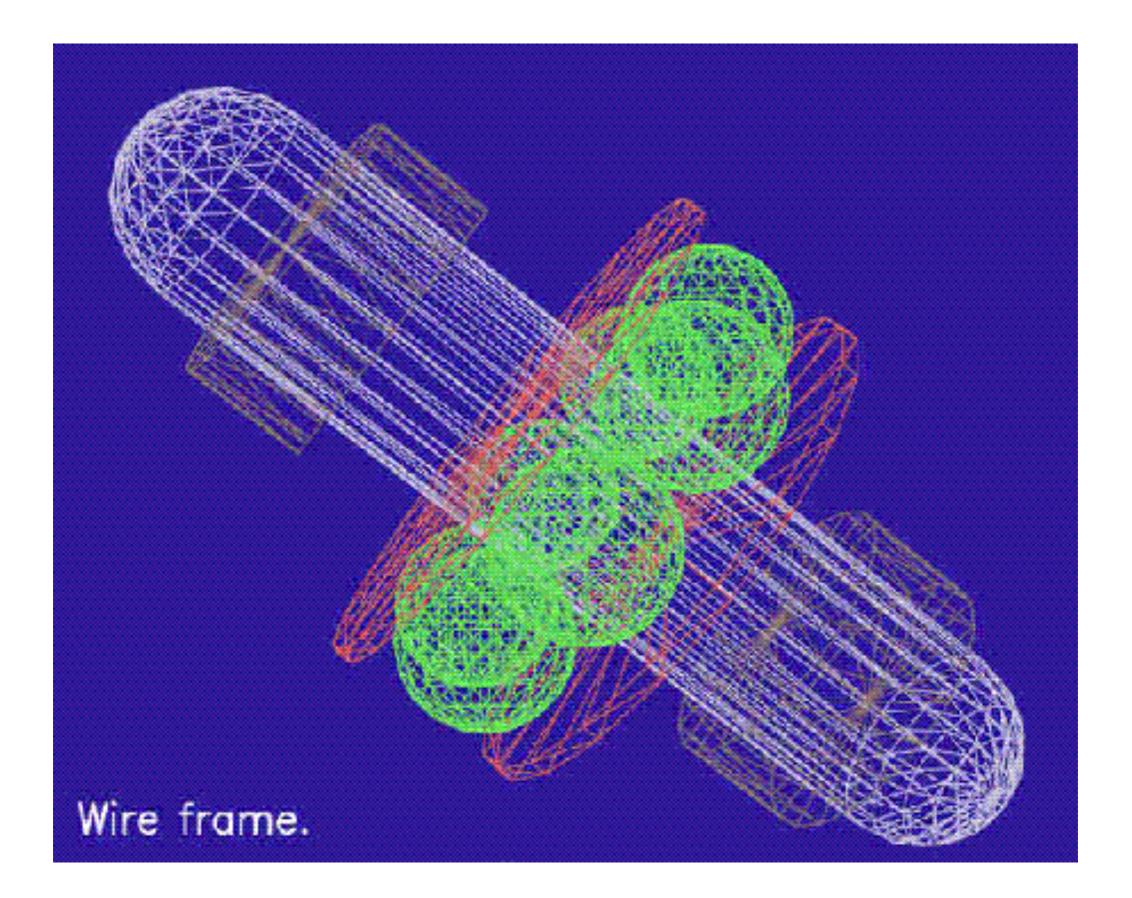


Parallel Projection



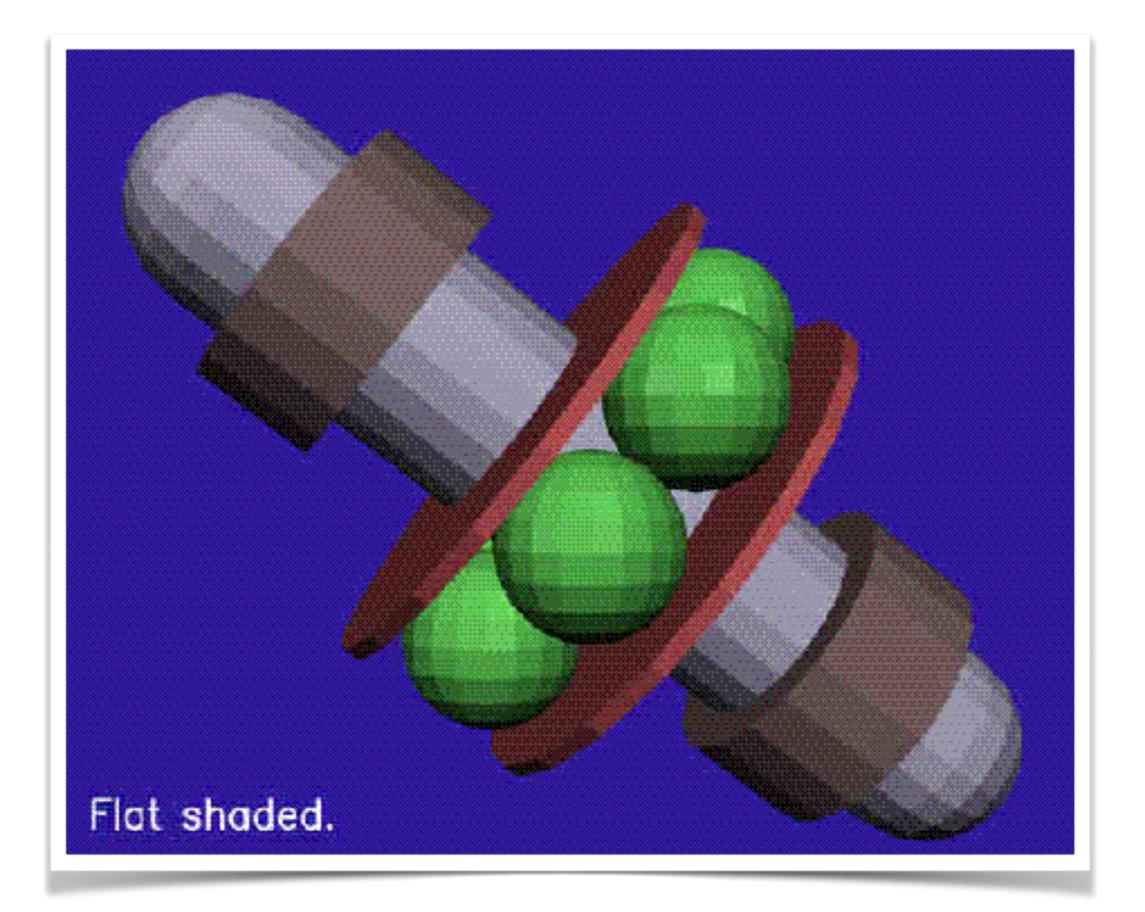
Perspective Projection

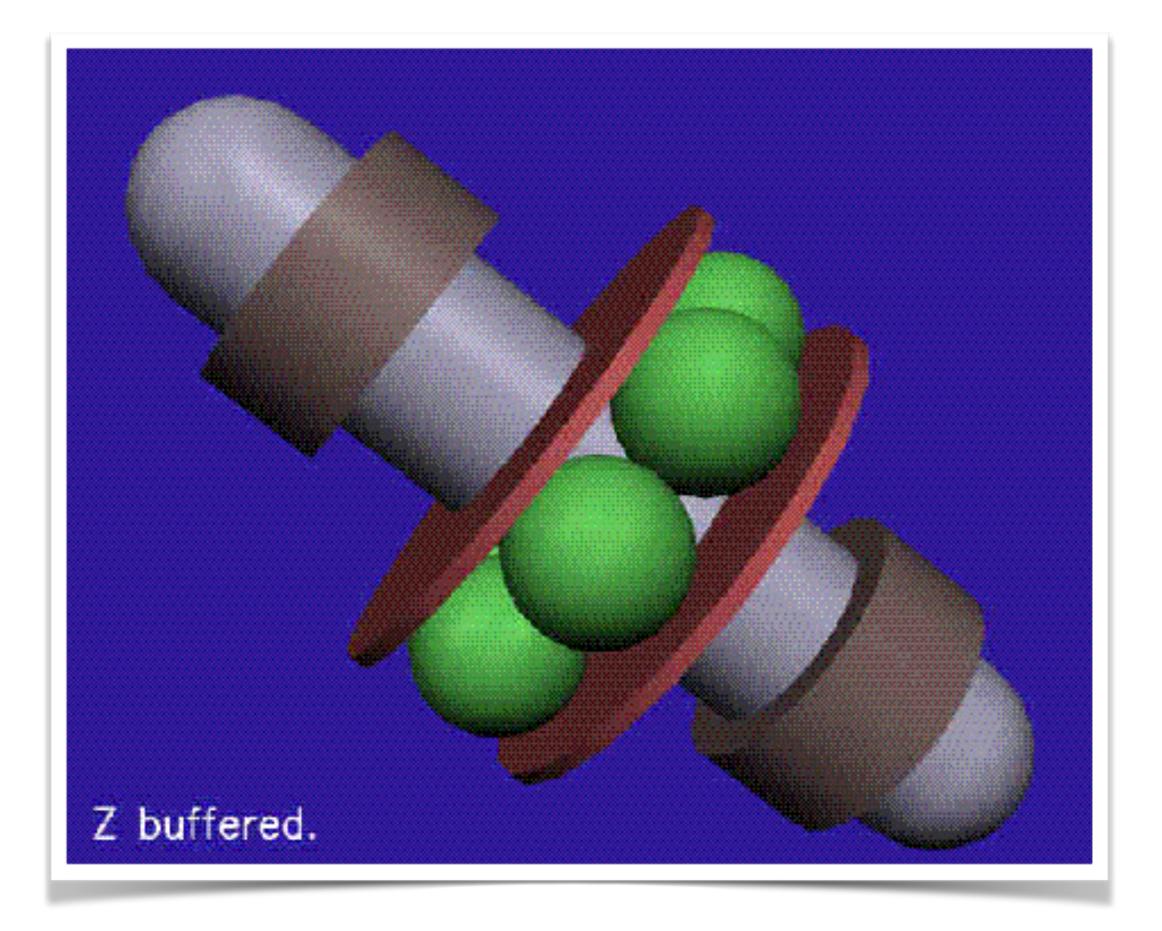


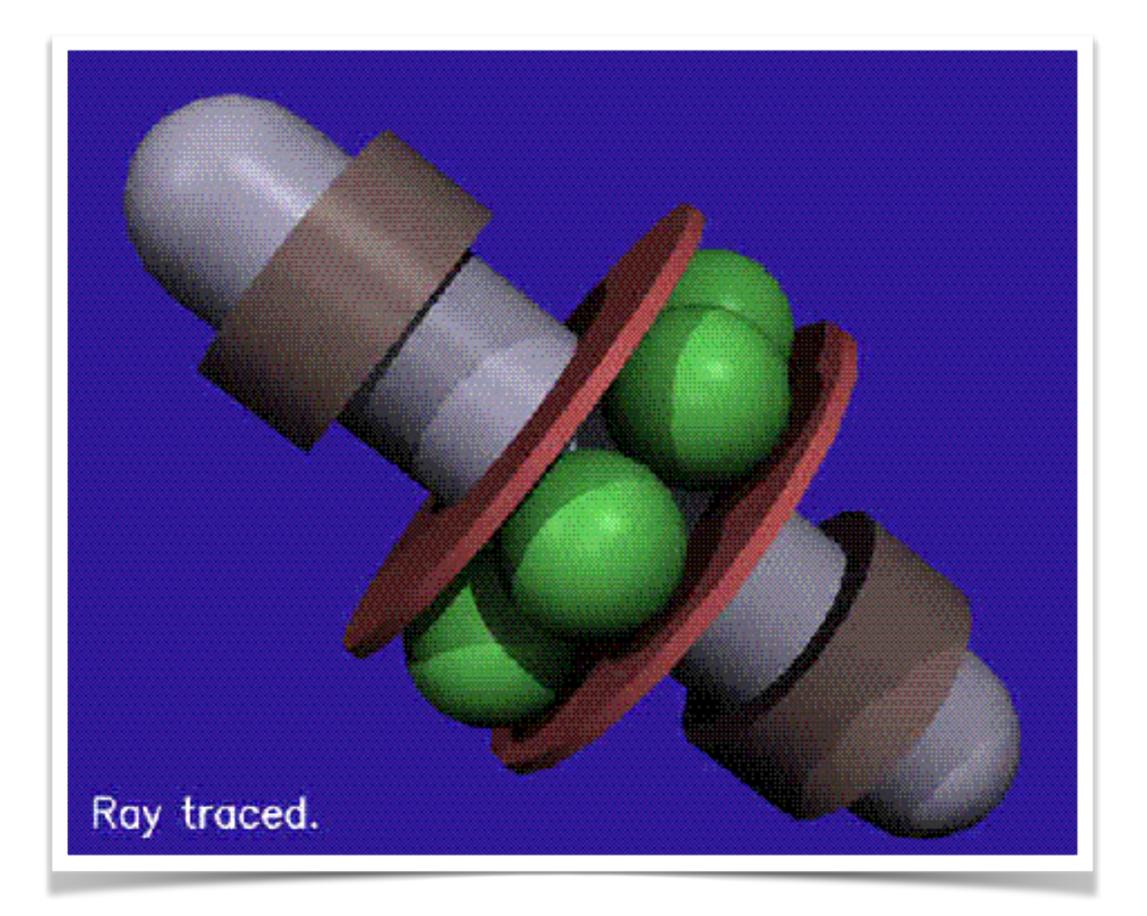


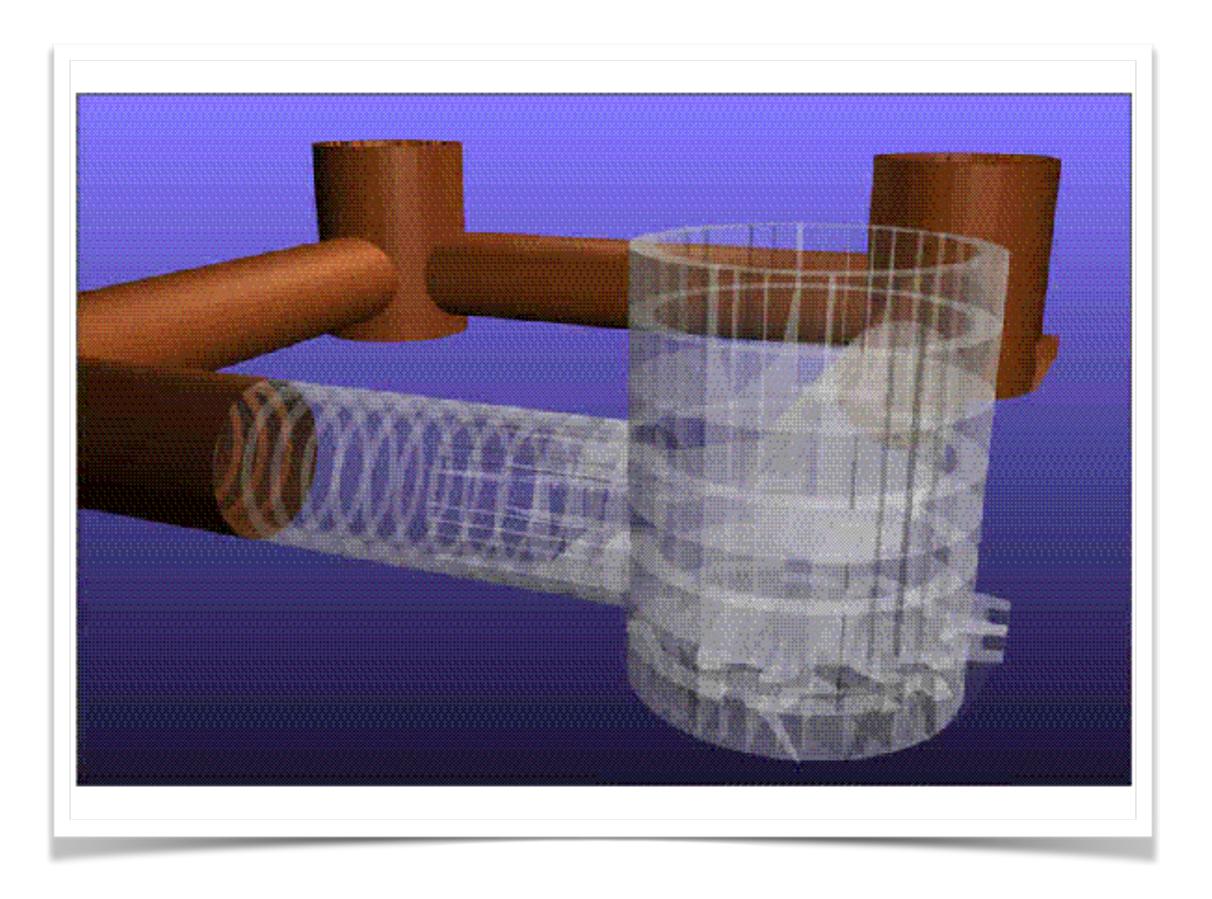
Topics Addressed (contd)

- Rendering techniques - visibility computation, illumination models, realistic imaging algorithms



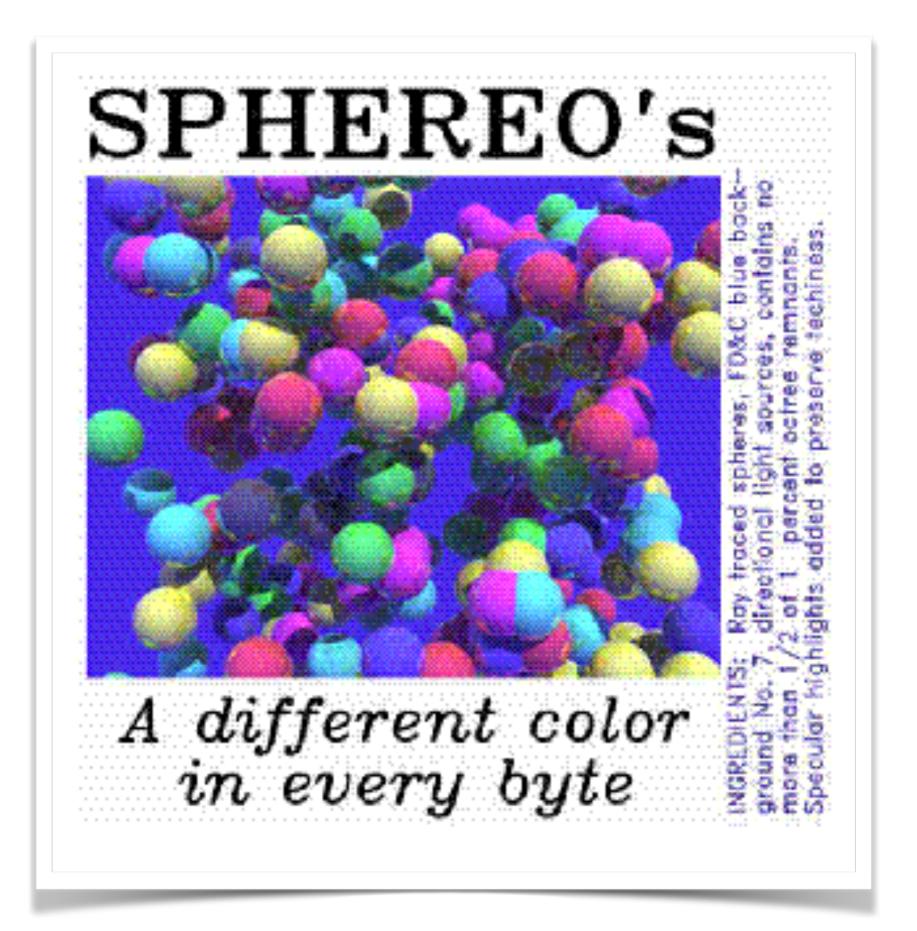






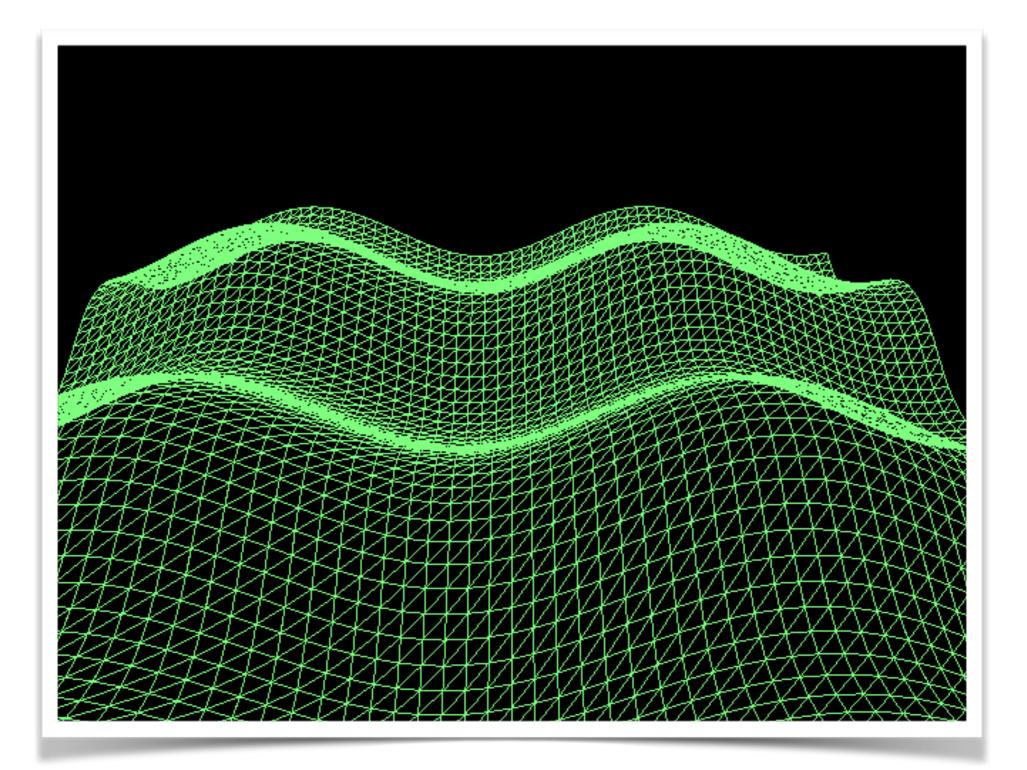


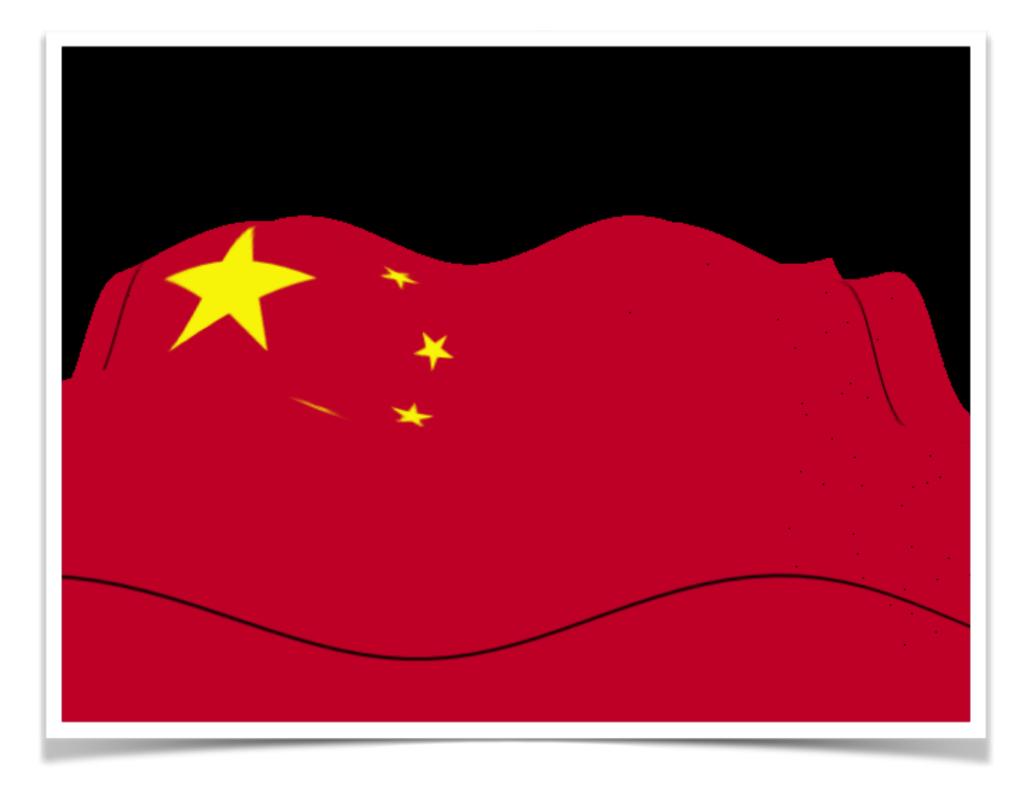
Texture Mapping (Only Brief Overview)









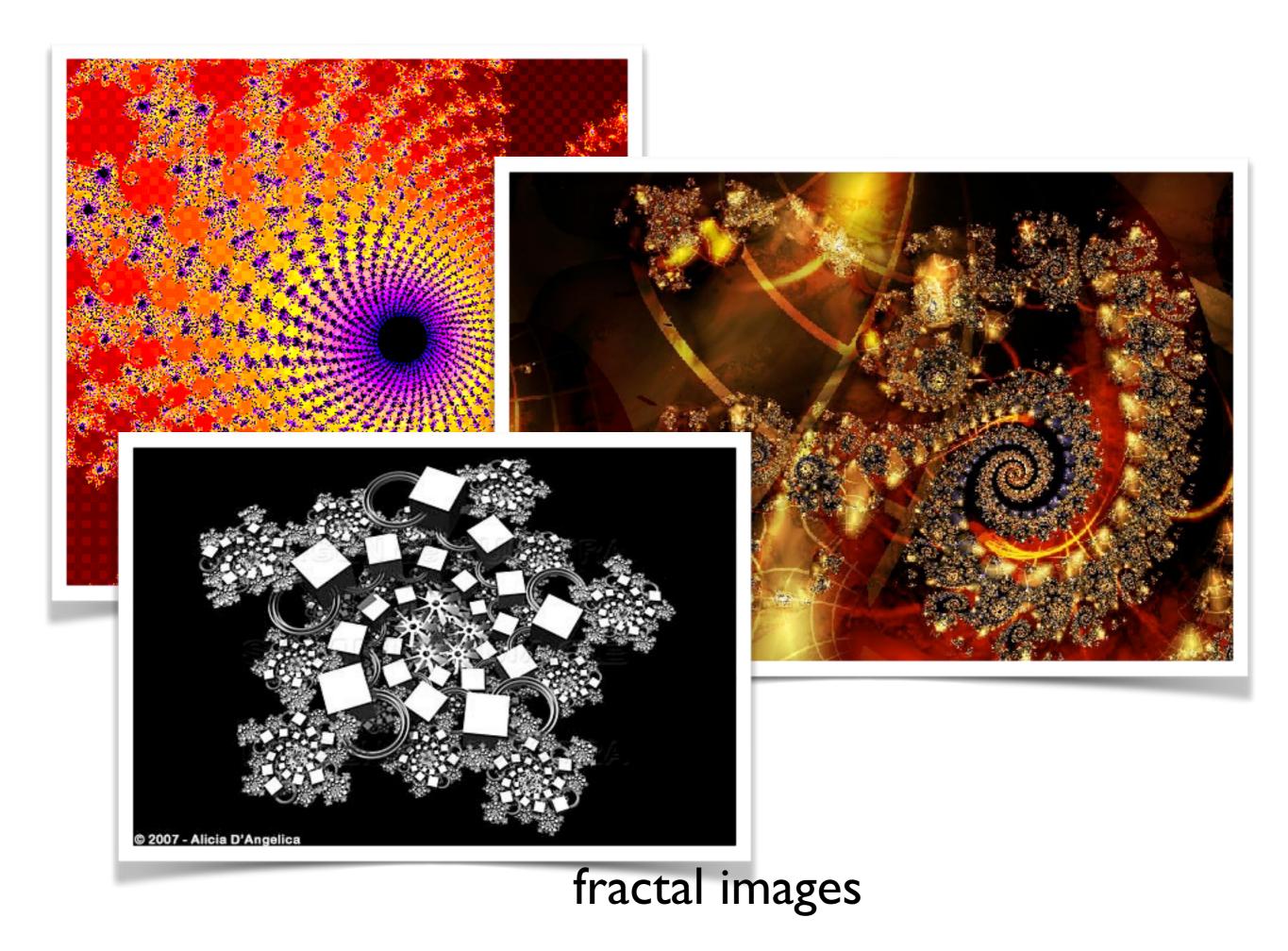


Topics Not Addressed

- Advanced modeling and rendering methods
 - complex lighting effects,
 - natural objects (fractals), and
 - volumetric objects
 - non-photorealistic rendering



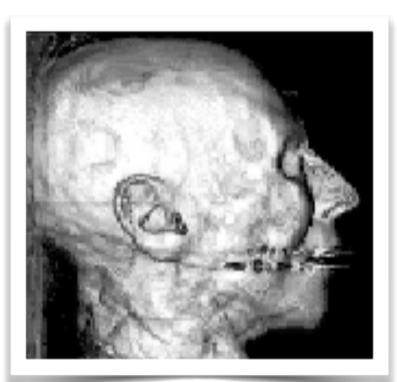
Museum simulation with progressive radiosity by Eric Chen, Michael Cohen, 1989



© Ken Musgrave



3D Graphics and Visualization





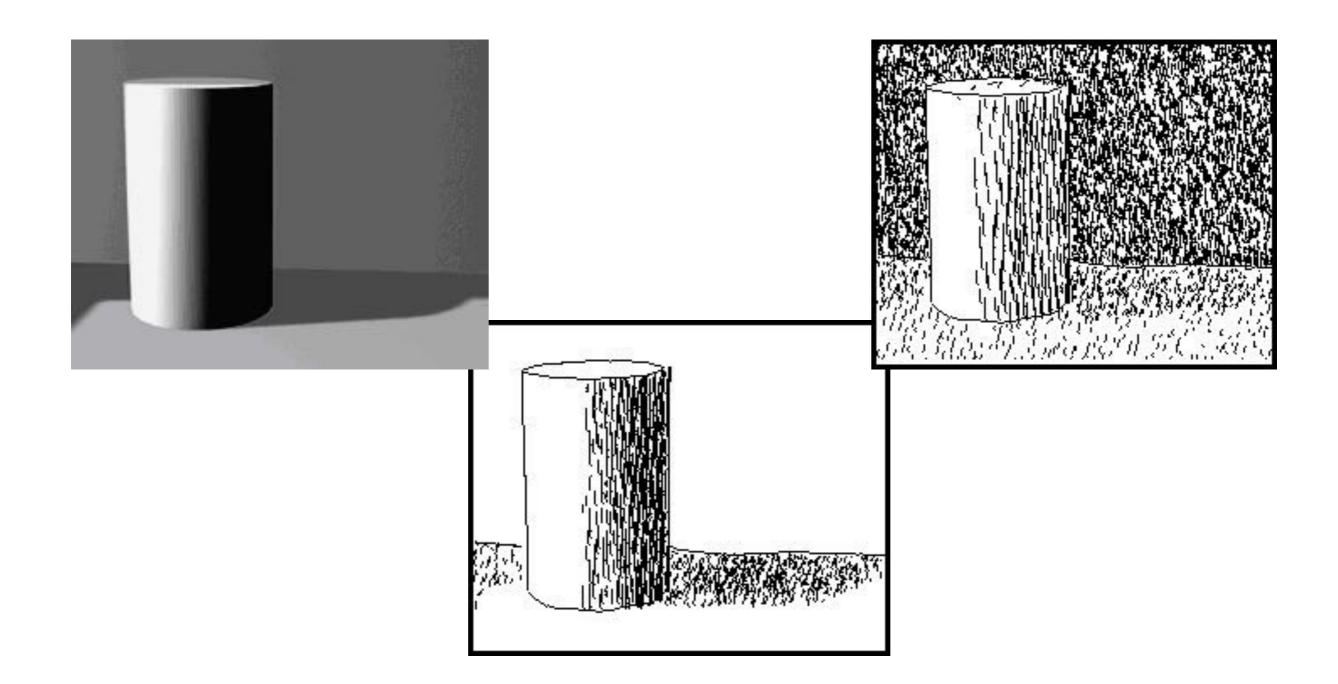
Topics Not Addressed

- Non-photo realistic rendering



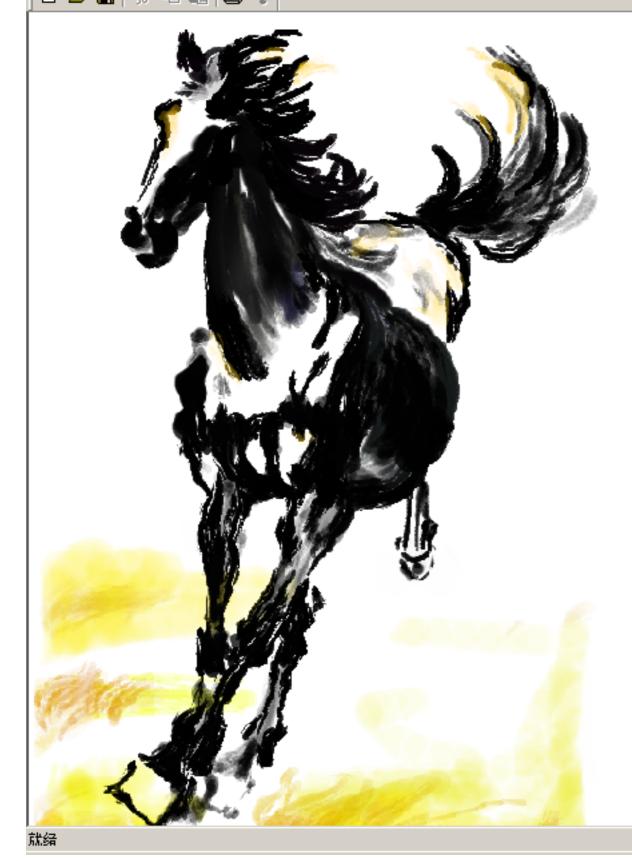
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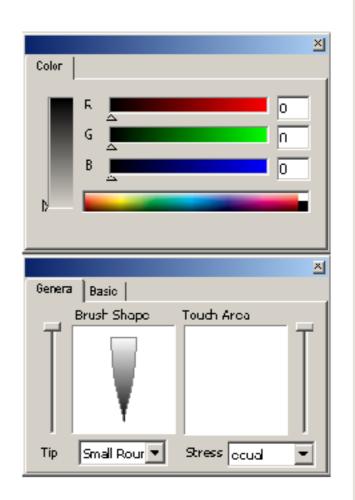
Hongxin Zhang, 2010-2016





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