Computer Graphics 2016

2. 2D Graphics Algorithms

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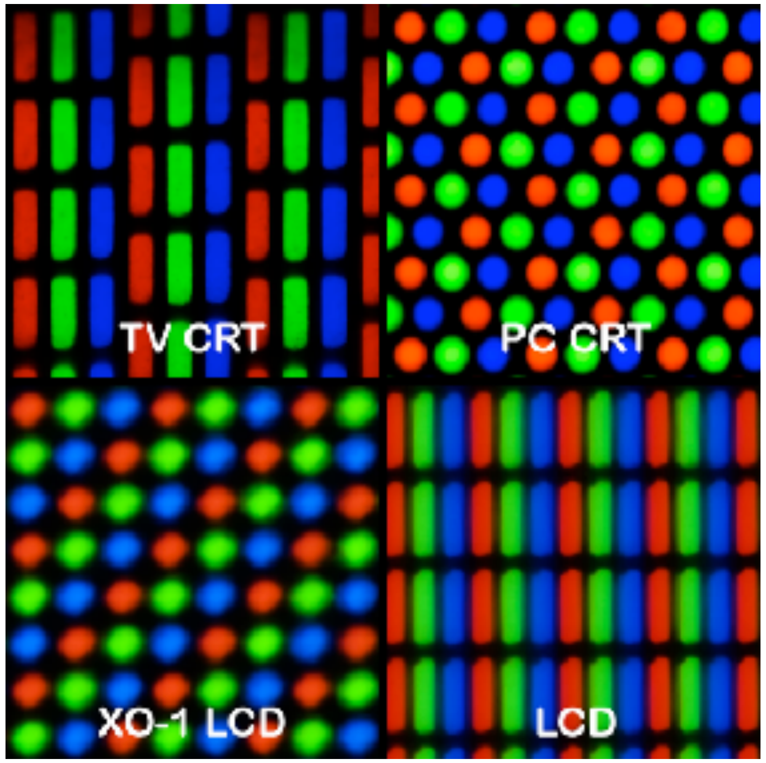
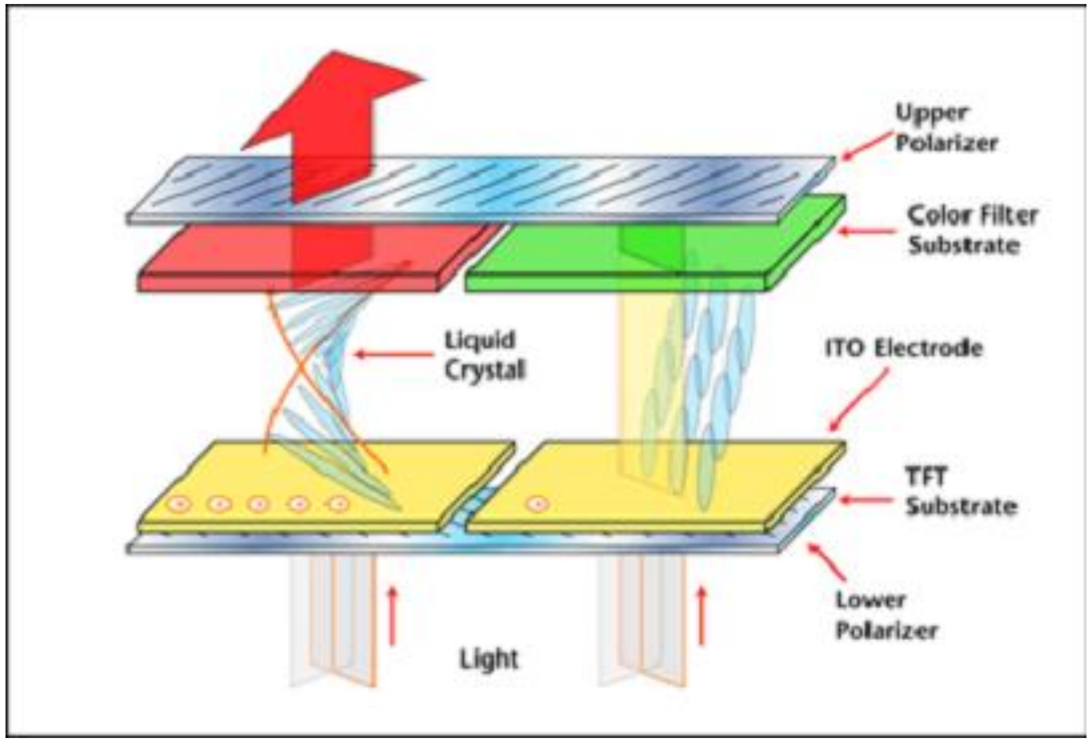
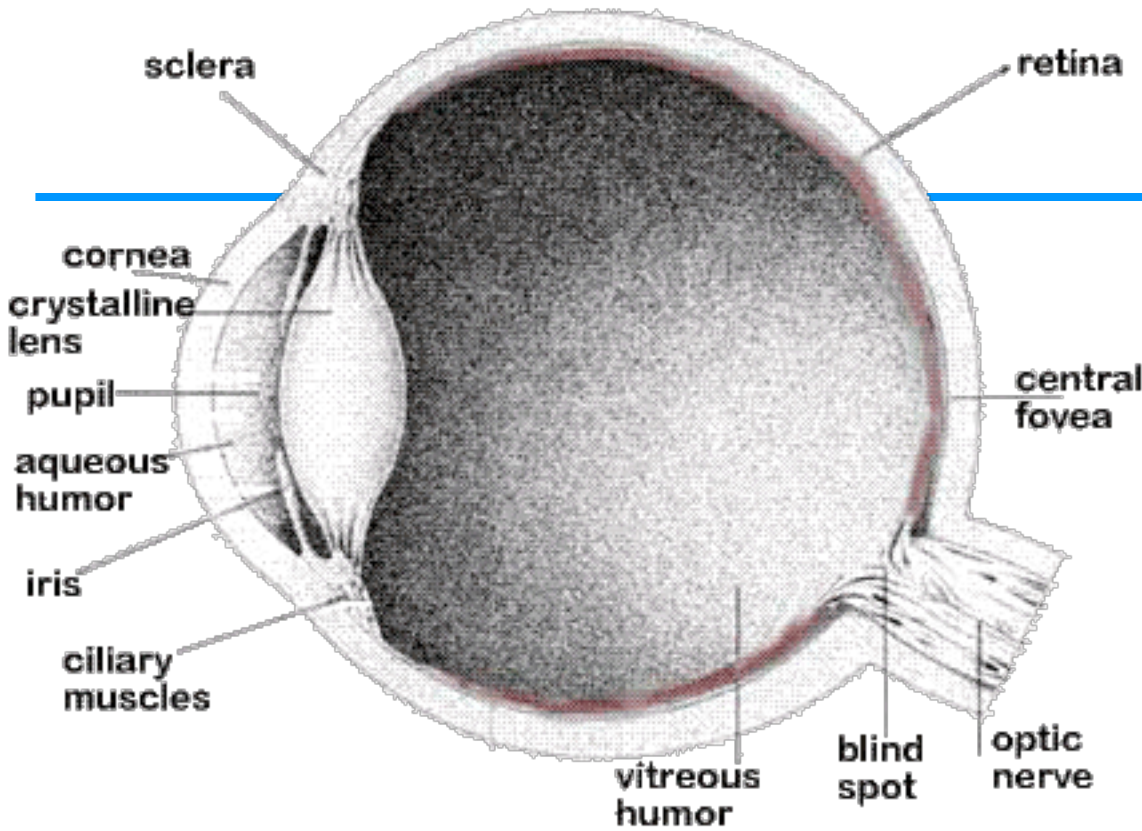
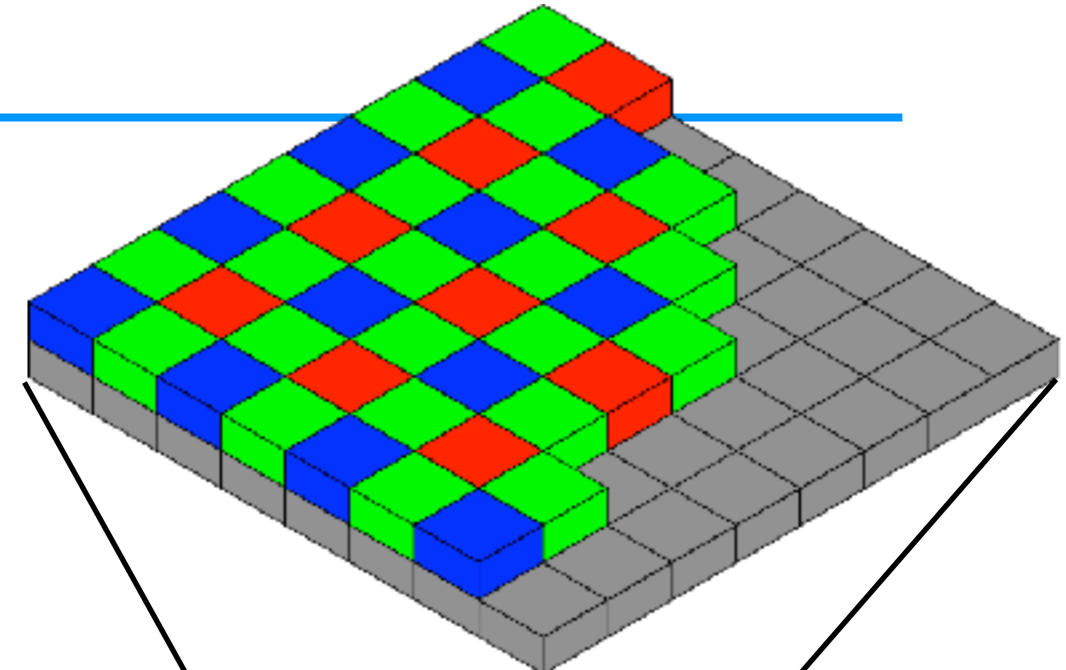
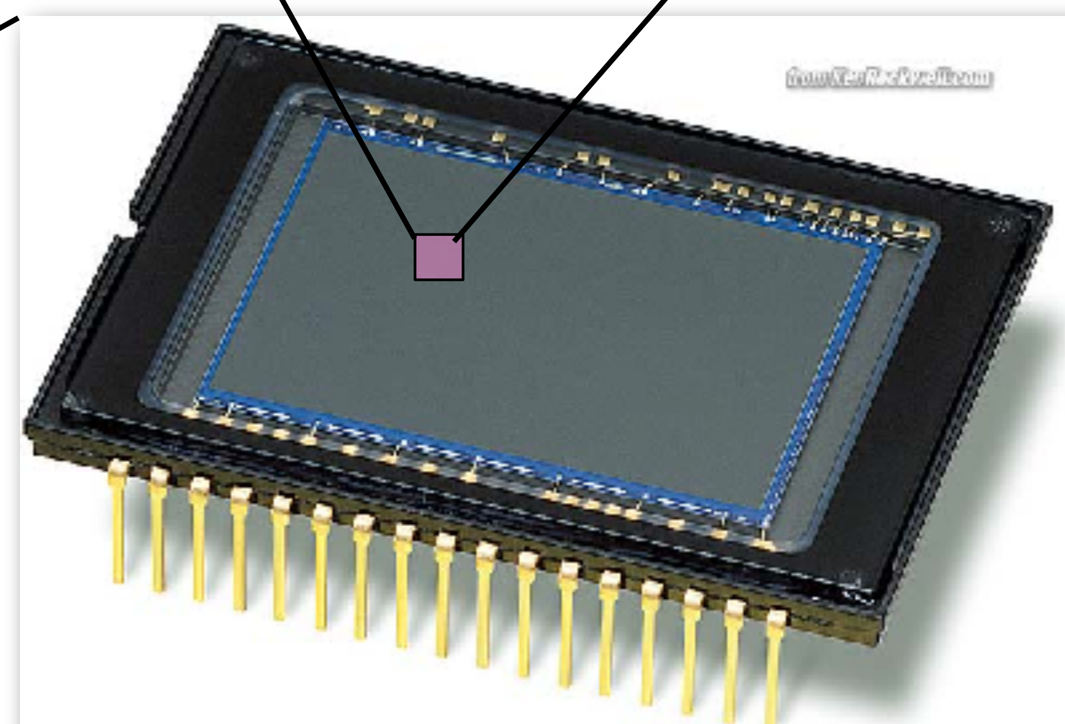
Screen - Linear Structure





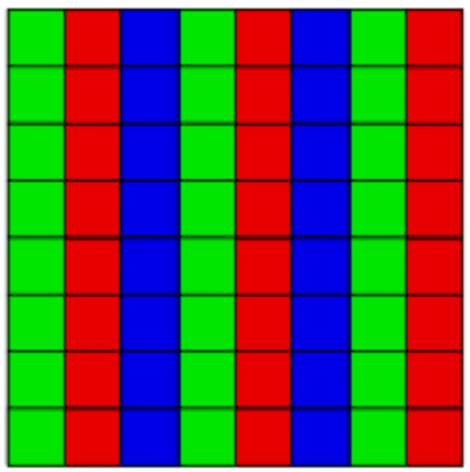




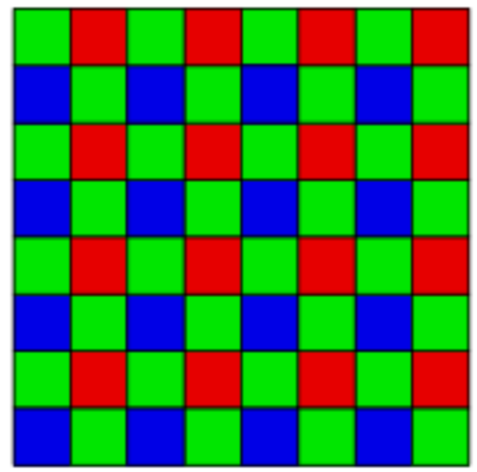


Nikon D40 Sensors

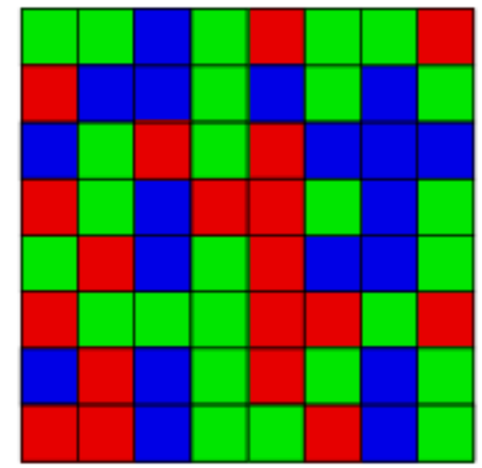
RGBW Camera Sensor



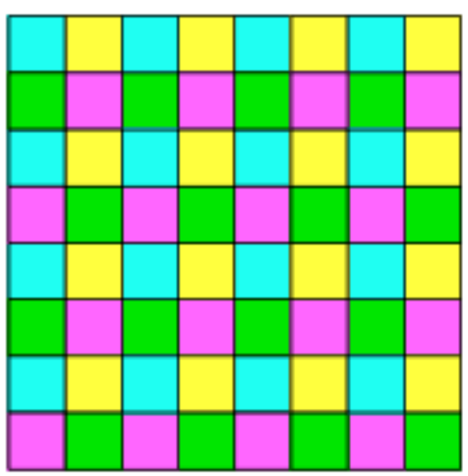
(a) Vertical stripes



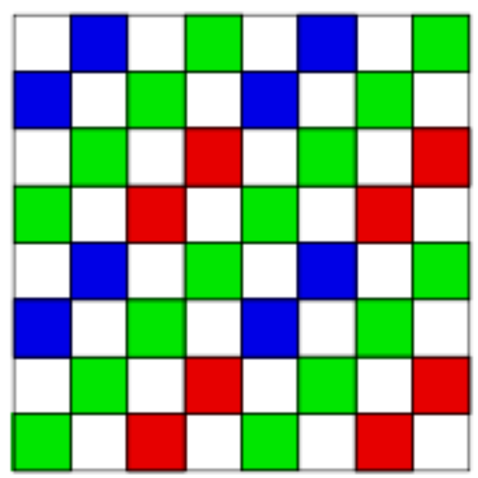
(b) Bayer



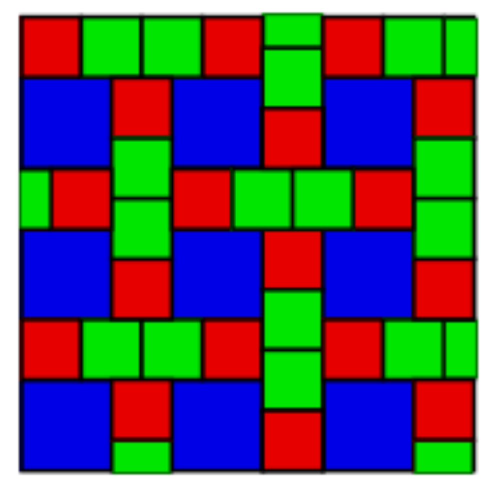
(c) Pseudo-random



(d) Complementary colors

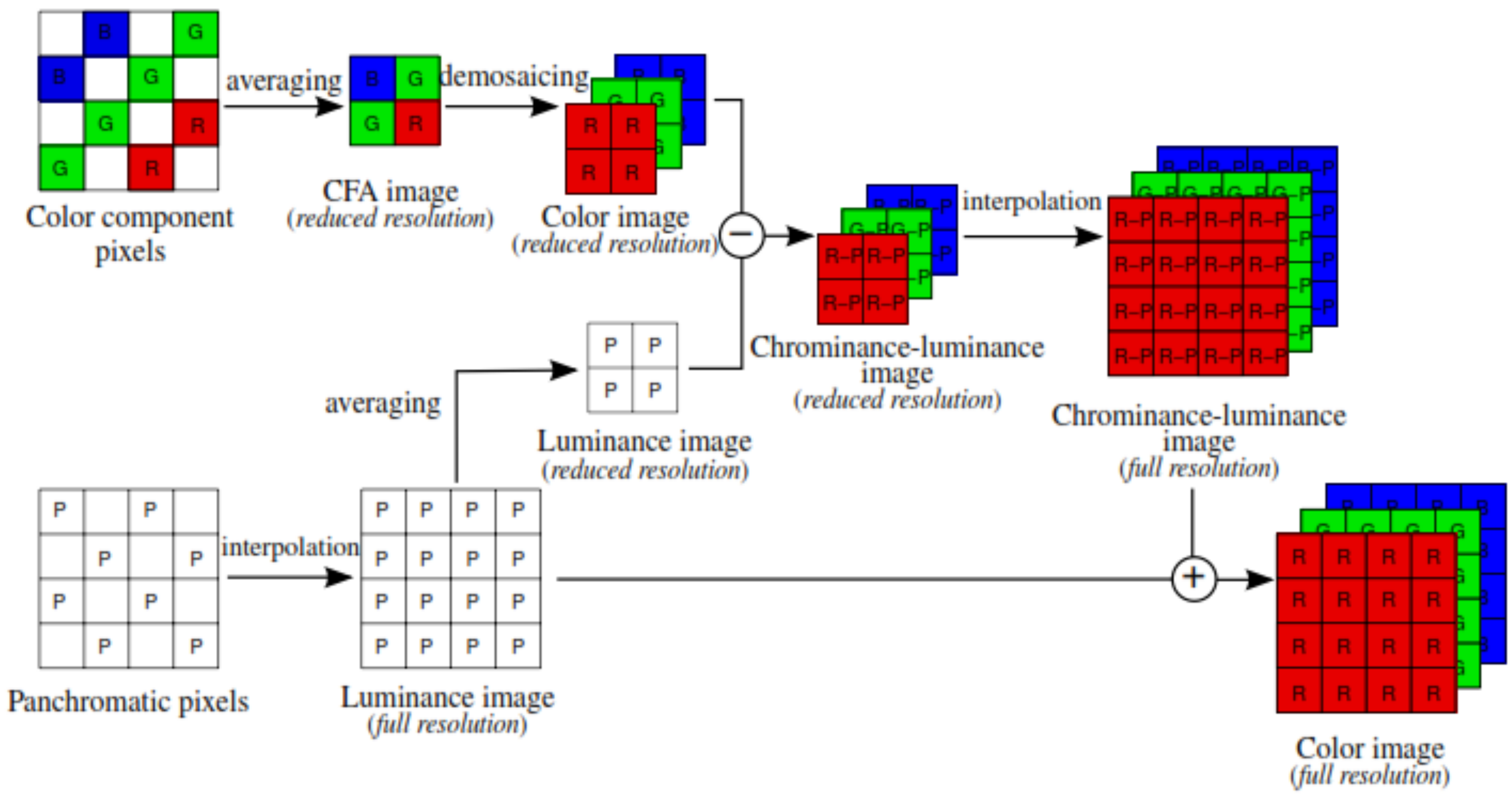


(e) "Panchromatic", or CFA2.0 (Kodak)

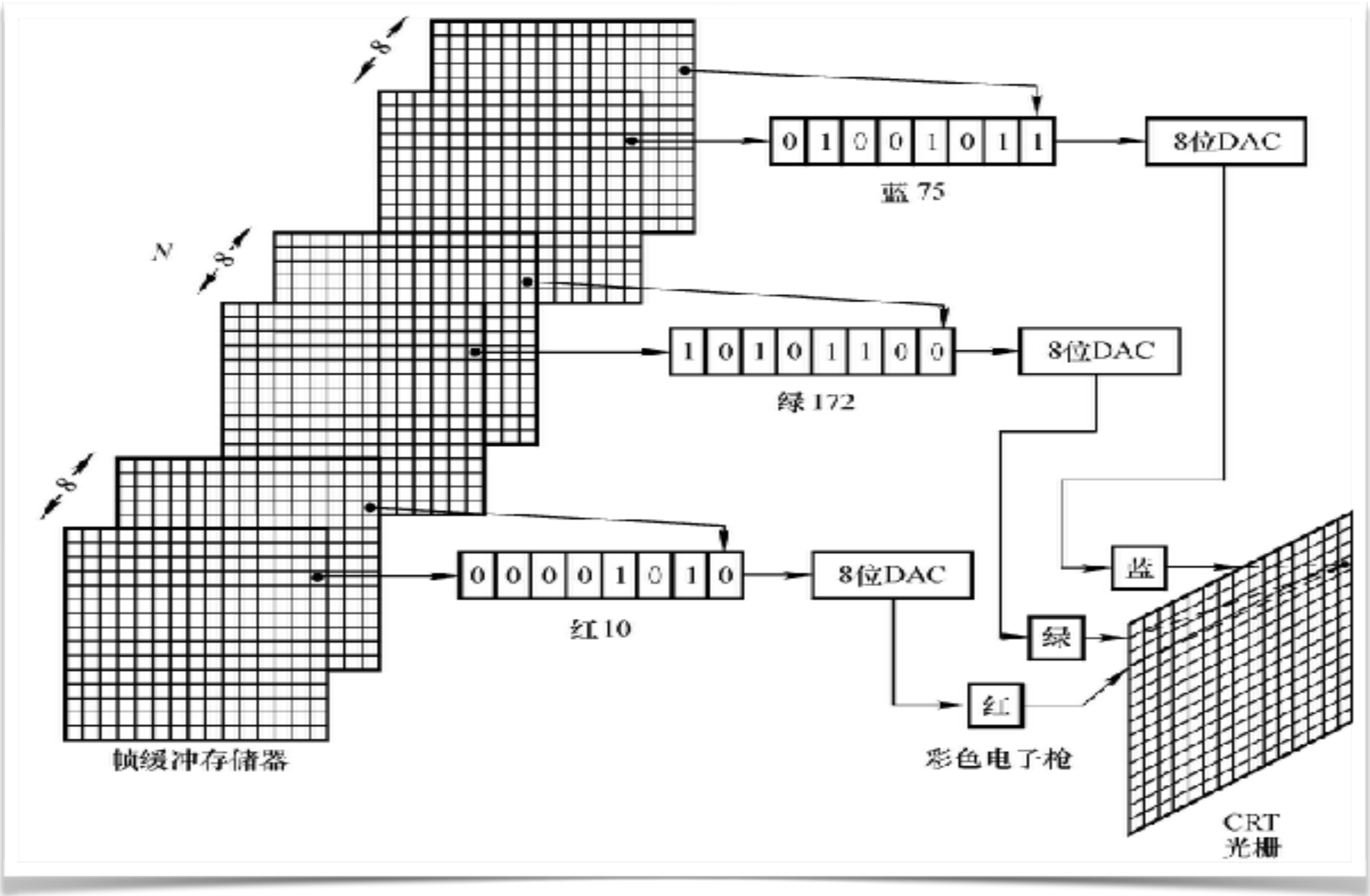


(f) "Burtoni" CFA

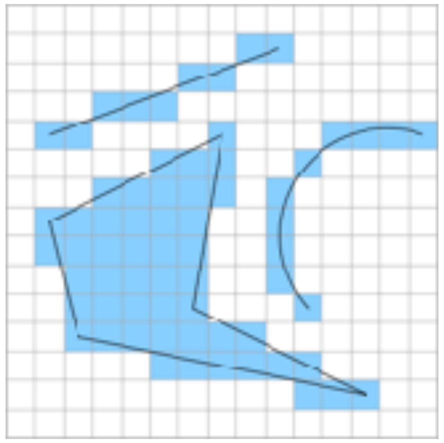
RGBW Camera Sensor



Rasterization

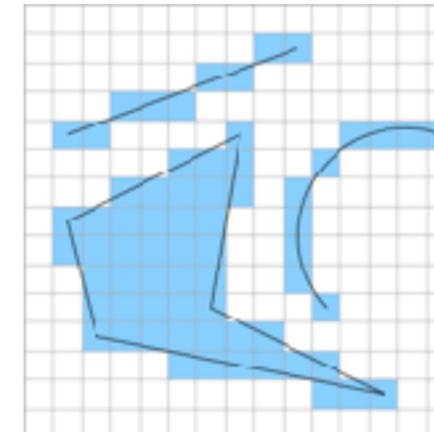


Rasterization



- The task of displaying a world modeled using primitives like lines, polygons, filled / patterned areas, etc. can be carried out in two steps
  - determine the pixels through which the primitive is visible, a process called Rasterization or scan conversion
  - determine the color value to be assigned to each such pixel.

Raster Graphics Packages



- The efficiency of these steps forms the main criteria to determine the performance of a display
- The raster graphics package is typically a collection of efficient algorithms for scan converting (rasterization) of the display primitives
- High performance graphics workstations have most of these algorithms implemented in hardware

More …

- Google's New AR OS: Fuchsia

Esher

LunarG … SDK

Vulkan

Graphics Hardware

Physically Based Renderer

- Volumetric soft shadows
- Color bleeding
- Light diffusion
- Lens effect

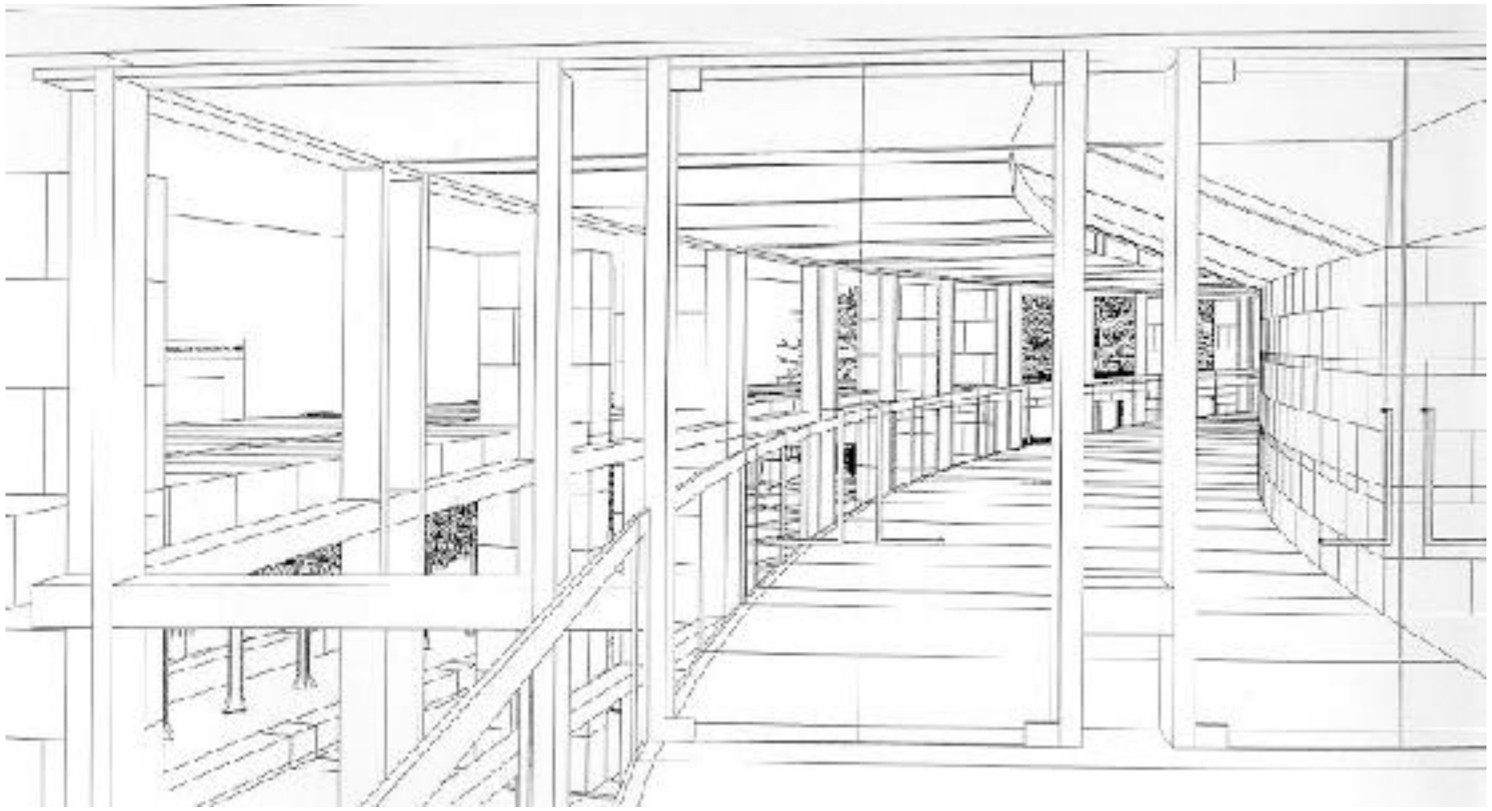
Why Study these Algorithms?

- Some of these algorithms are very good examples of clever algorithmic optimization done to dramatically improve performance using minimal hardware facilities

- Mobile graphics
- Inspiration

Scan Converting a Line Segment

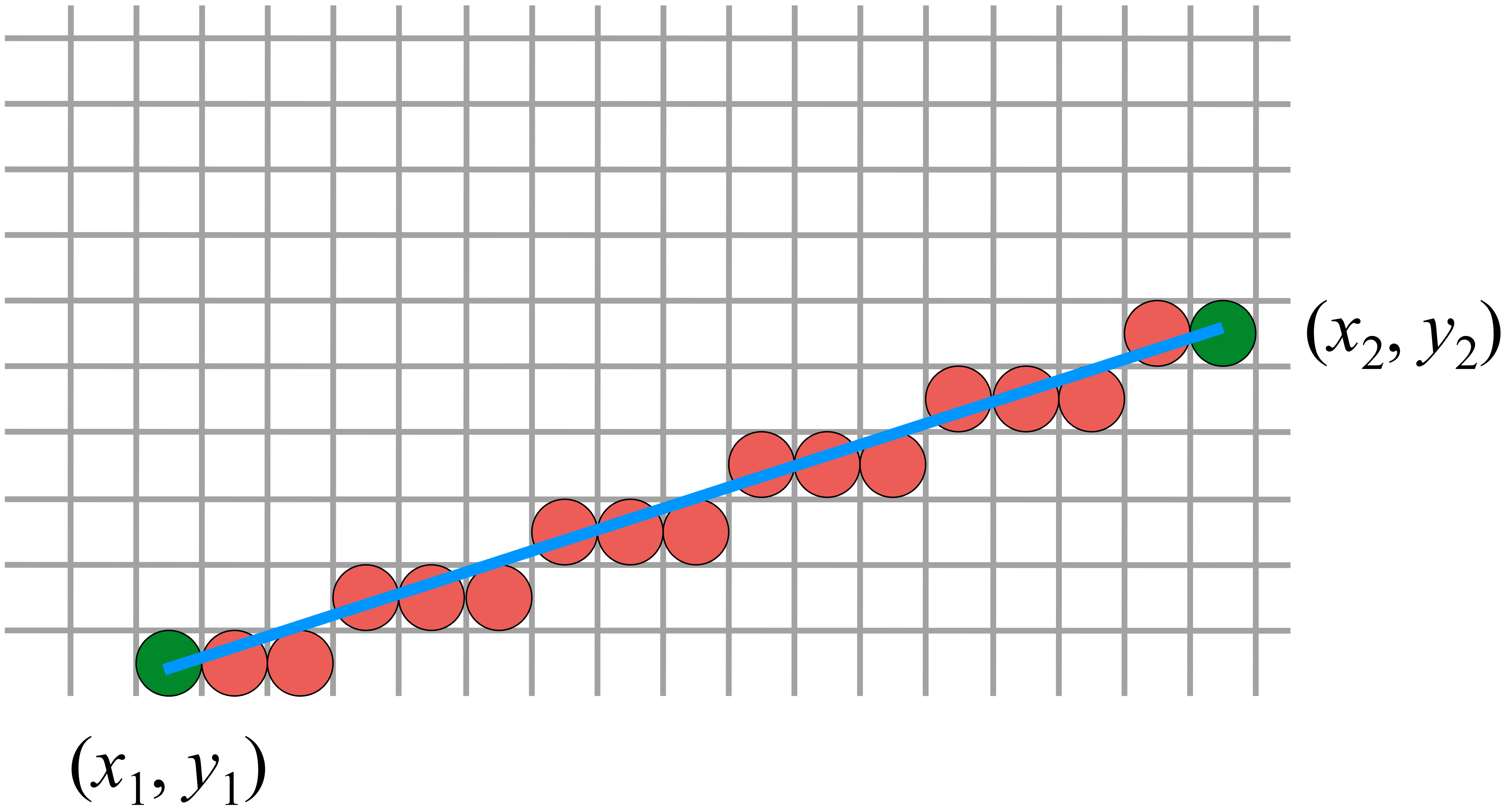
- The line is a powerful element used since the days of Euclid to model the edges in the world.



Given a line segment defined by its endpoints determine the pixels and color which best model the line segment.

Scan converting lines

start from (x_1, y_1) end at (x_2, y_2)



Scan converting lines

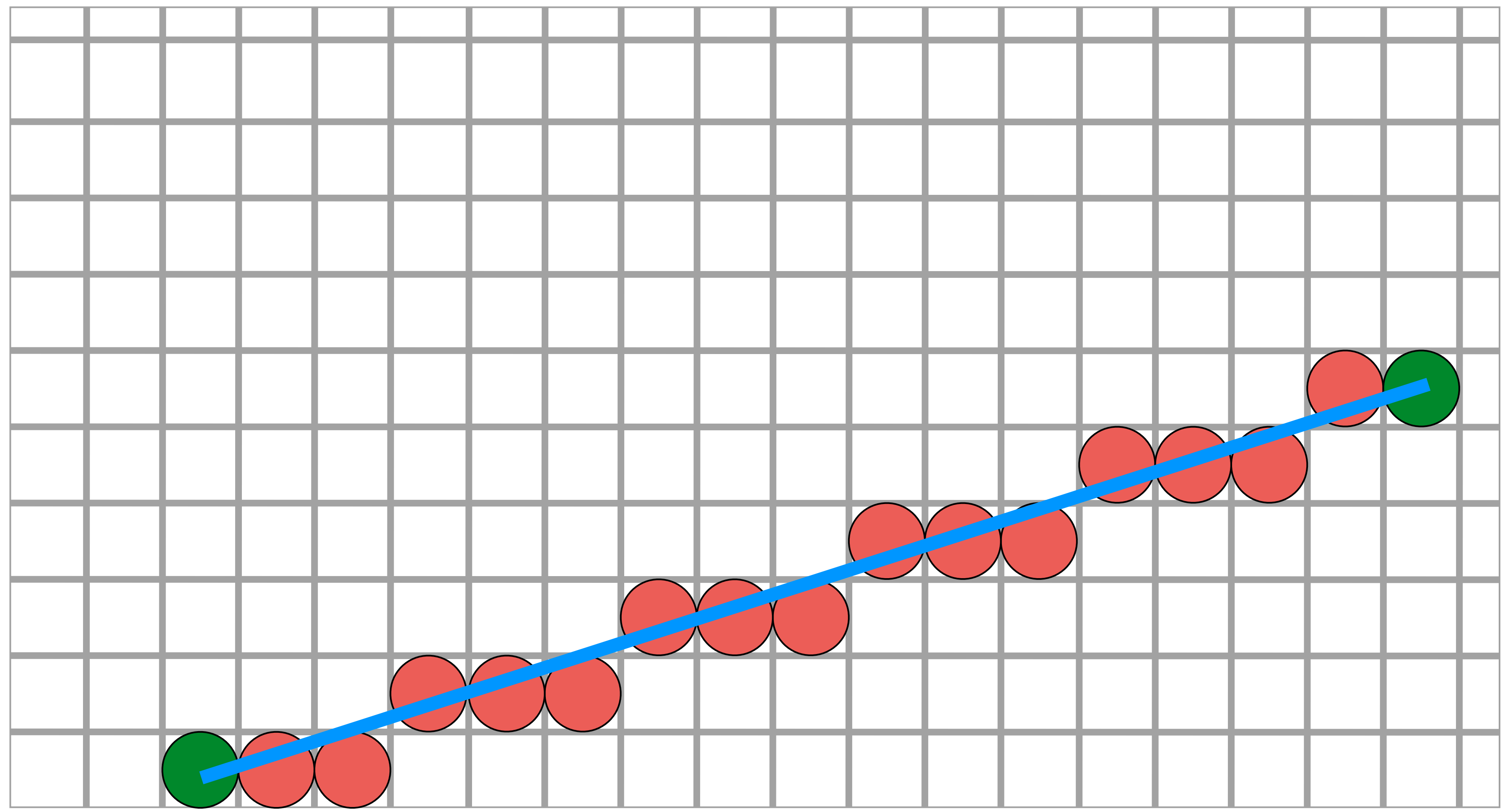
- Requirements
  - 理想： chosen pixels should lie as close to the ideal line as possible
  - 精确： the sequence of pixels should be as straight as possible
  - 亮度： all lines should appear to be of constant brightness independent of their length and orientation
  - 端点： should start and end accurately
  - 快速： should be drawn as rapidly as possible
  - 变化： should be possible to draw lines with different width and line styles

Question 1: How ?

$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$

$y=mx+b$

$x_1+1 \Rightarrow y=?$, rounding

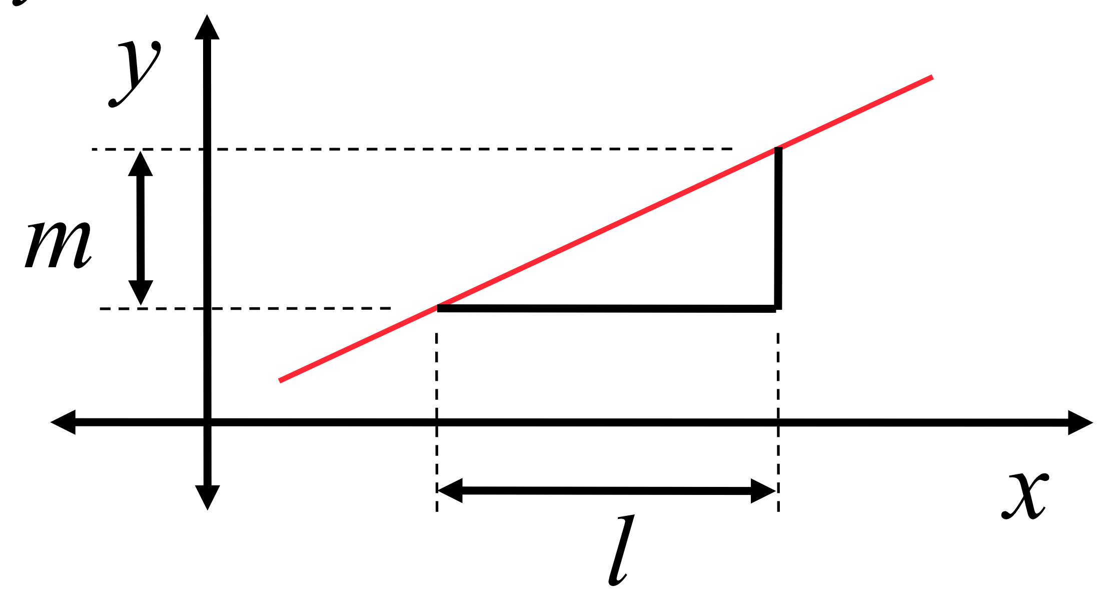


$x_1+2 \Rightarrow y=?$, rounding → $x_1+i \Rightarrow y=?$, rounding

Question 2: How to speed up?

Equation of a Line

- Equation of a line is $y - m \cdot x + c = 0$
- For a line segment joining points
- $\boldsymbol{P}(x_1, y_1)$ and $\boldsymbol{Q}(x_2, y_2)$ $\qquad$ *slope* $\qquad m = \dfrac{y2 - y1}{x2 - x1} = \dfrac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$
- Slope m means that for every unit increment in x the increment in y is m units



Digital Differential Analyzer (DDA)

- We consider the line in the first octant. Other cases can be easily derived.

- Uses differential equation of the line

$$y_i = mx_i + c$$

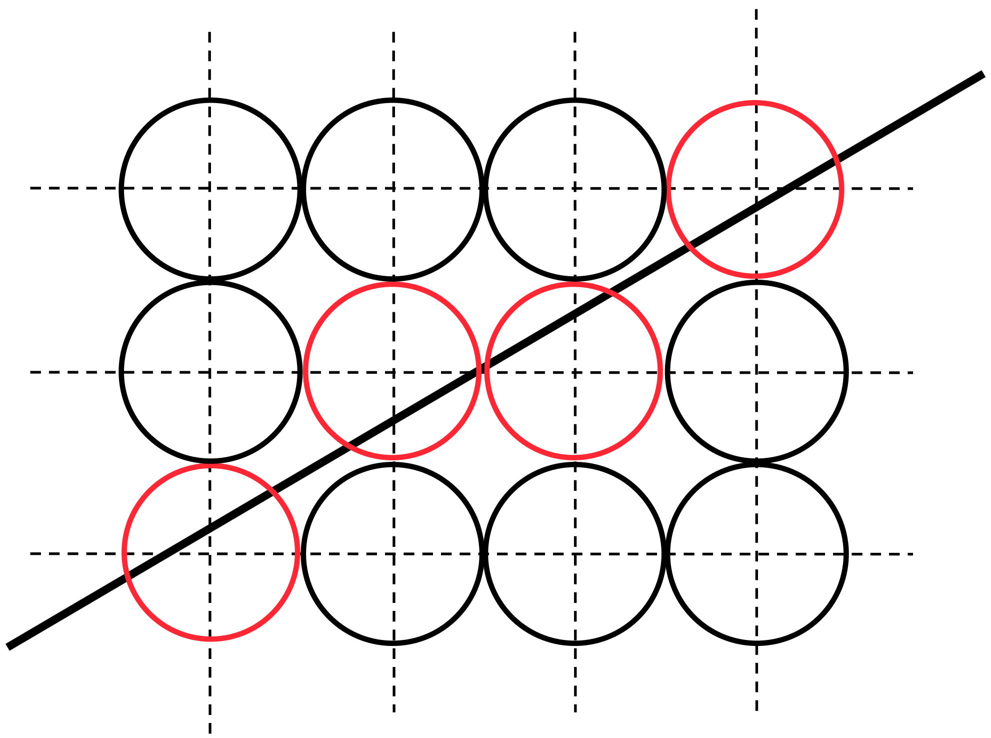
$$where, \qquad m = \frac{y2 - y1}{x2 - x1}$$

- Incrementing X-coordinate by 1

$$x_i = x_{i\_prev} + 1$$

$$y_i = y_{i\_prev} + \mathrm{m}$$

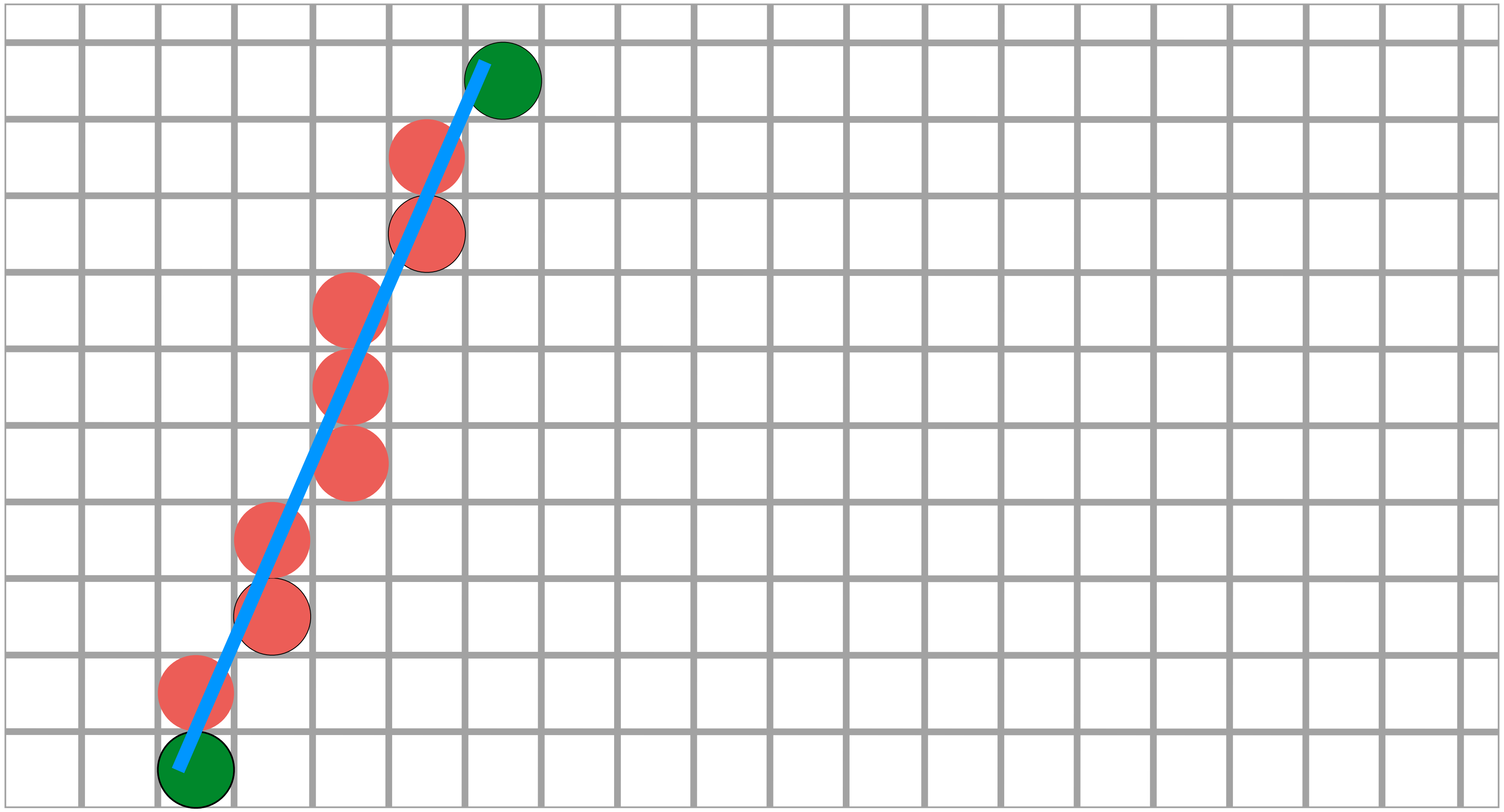
- Illuminate the pixel $[x_i, round(y_i)]$



Discussion1: What technique makes it fast?

Discussion2: Is there any problem in the algorithm? How to avoid it?

If $\triangle x < \triangle y$



$$y \mathrel{+}= 1;\ x \mathrel{+}= 1/m;$$

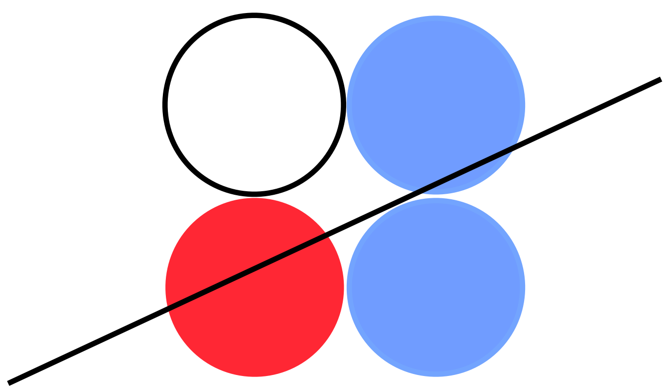
Divide and conquer!

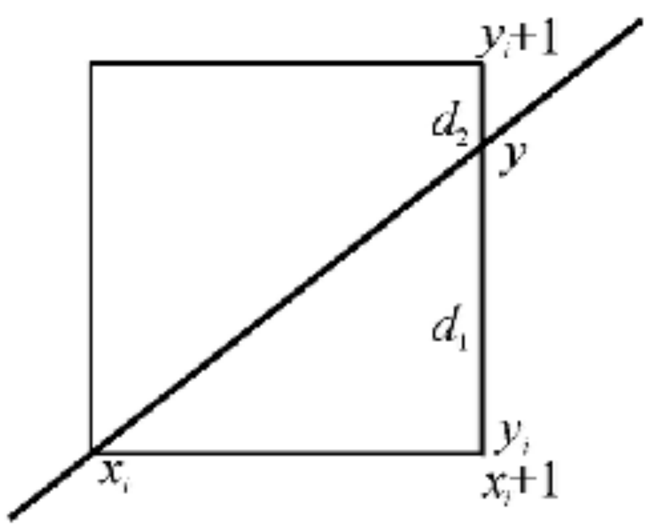
Digital Differential Analyzer

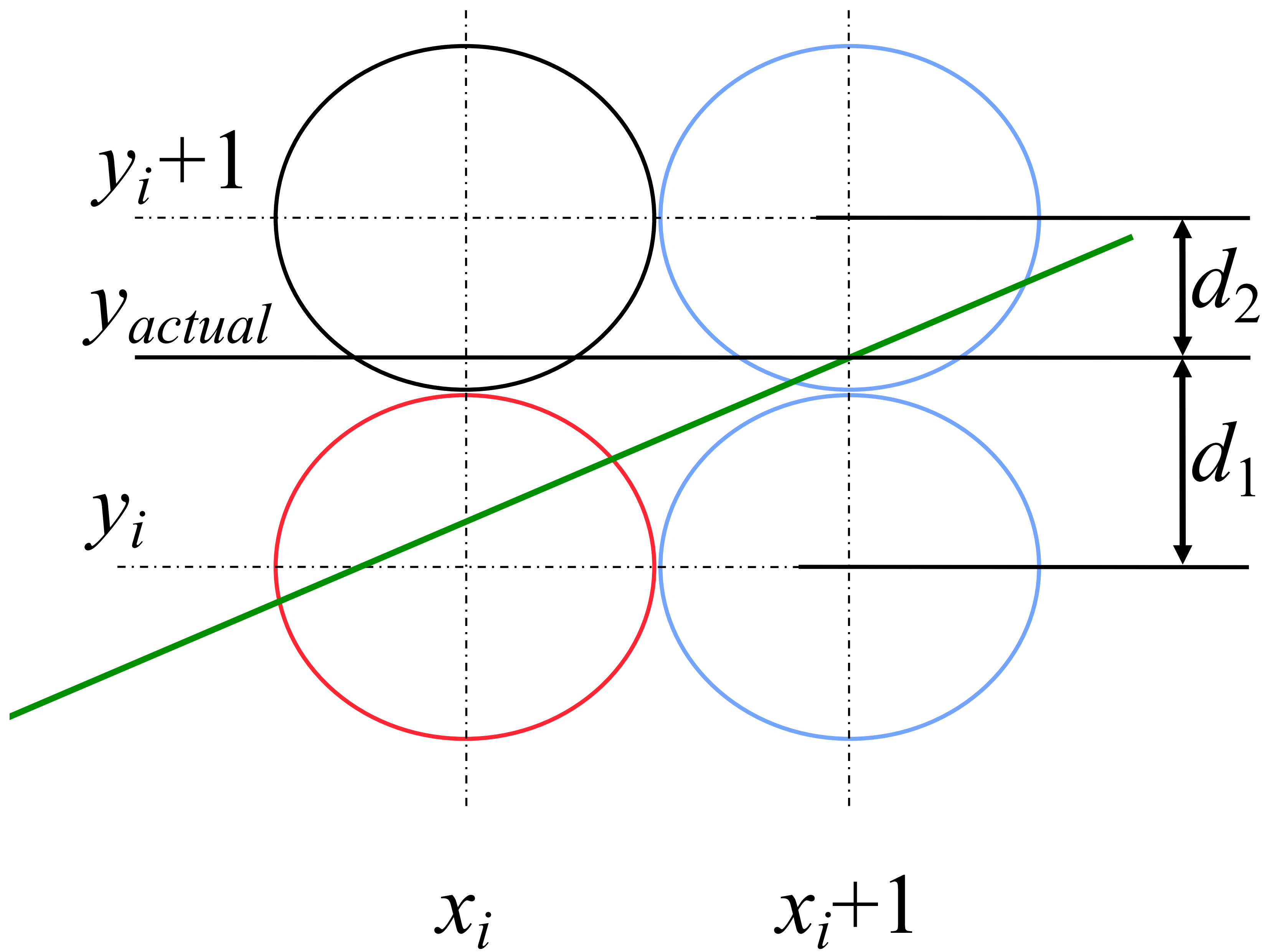
- Digital Differential Analyzer algorithm (a.k.a. DDA)
- Incremental algorithm: at each step it makes incremental calculations based on the calculations done during the preceding step
- The algorithm uses floating point operations.

- An algorithm to avoid this problem is first proposed by J. Bresenham (1937~) of IBM.
- The algorithm is well known as Bresenham's Line Drawing Algorithm (1962, when he was 25).

Bresenham Line Drawing



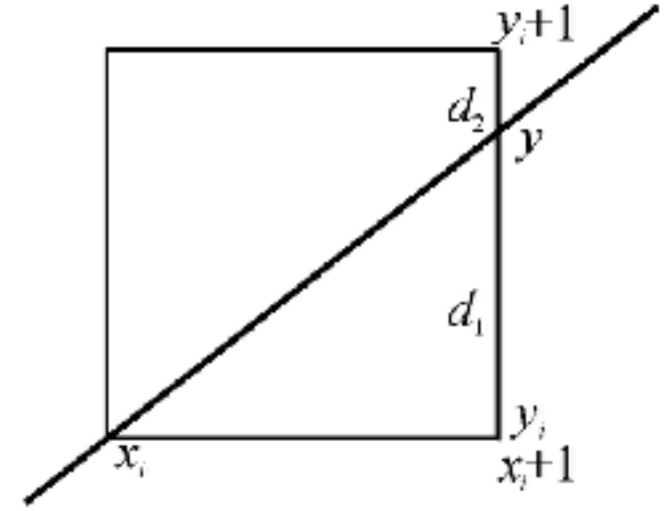




$$y_i = mx_i + c$$

$$where, \qquad m = \frac{y2-y1}{x2-x1}$$

$d_1 > d_2$? $\Rightarrow$ $y_{i+1} = y_i$ or $y_{i+1} = y_i + 1$



$y = m(x_i + 1) + b$ (2.1)

$d_1 = y - y_i$ (2.2)

$d_2 = y_i + 1 - y$ (2.3)

If $d_1 - d_2 > 0$, then $y_{i+1} = y_i + 1$, else $y_{i+1} = y_i$

substitute (2.1)、(2.2)、(2.3) into $d_1 - d_2$,

$$d_1 - d_2 = 2y - 2y_i - 1 = 2dy/dx * x_i + 2dy/dx + 2b - 2y_i - 1$$

on each side of the equation, * dx, denote $(d_1 - d_2)\,dx$ as P_i, we have

$$P_i = 2x_i\,dy - 2y_i\,dx + 2dy + (2b-1)dx \qquad (2.4)$$

Because in first octant $dx > 0$, we have $\mathrm{sign}(d_1 - d_2) = \mathrm{sign}(P_i)$

If $P_i > 0$, then $y_{i+1} = y_i + 1$, else $y_{i+1} = y_i$

$$P_{i+1} = 2x_{i+1}dy - 2y_{i+1}dx + 2dy + (2b-1)dx,$$ *note that* $x_{i+1} = x_i + 1$

$$P_{i+1} = P_i + 2dy - 2(y_{i+1} - y_i)\,dx \qquad (2.5)$$

Bresenham algorithm in first octant

1.Initialization $P_0 = 2\,dy - dx$

2.draw (x_1, y_1), $dx=x_2-x_1$, $dy=y_2-y_1$,

Calculate $P_1=2dy-dx$, $i=1$;

3.$x_{i+1} = x_i + 1$

if $P_i>0$, then $y_{i+1}=y_i+1$, else $y_{i+1}=y_i$;

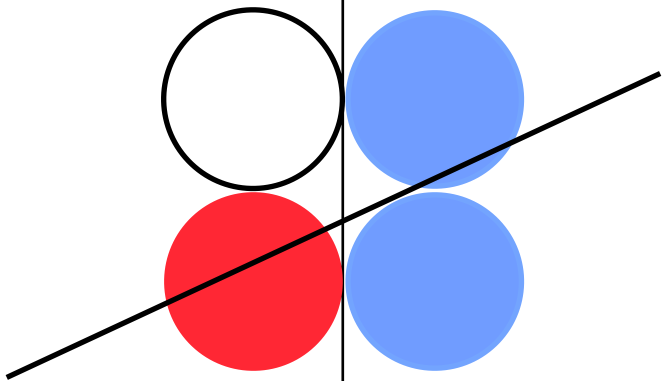
4.draw (x_{i+1}, y_{i+1});

5.calculate P_{i+1}:

if $P_i>0$ then $P_{i+1}=P_i+2dy-2dx$,

else $P_{i+1}=P_i+2dy$;

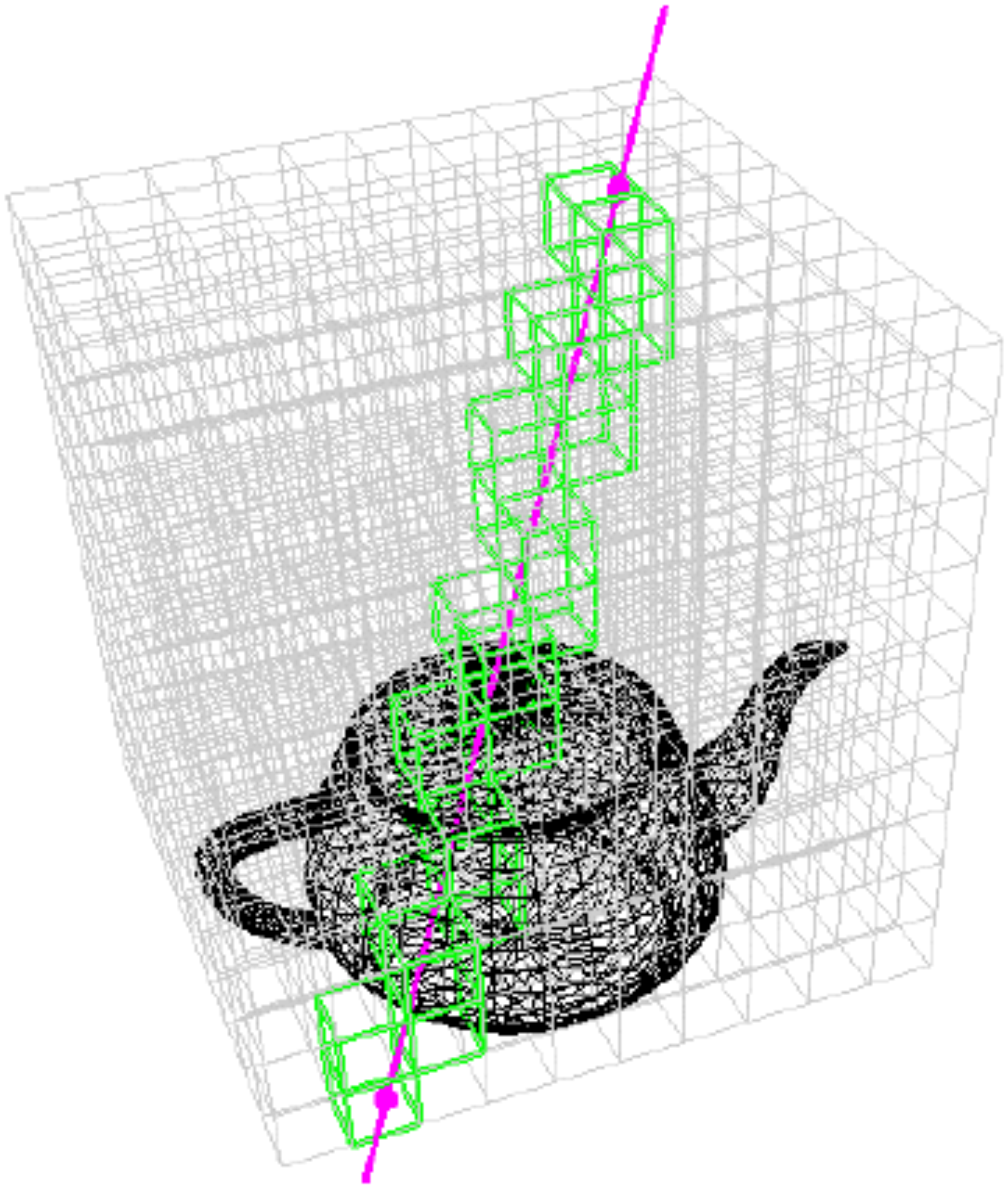
6.$i=i+1$; if $i<dx+1$ then goto 3; else end



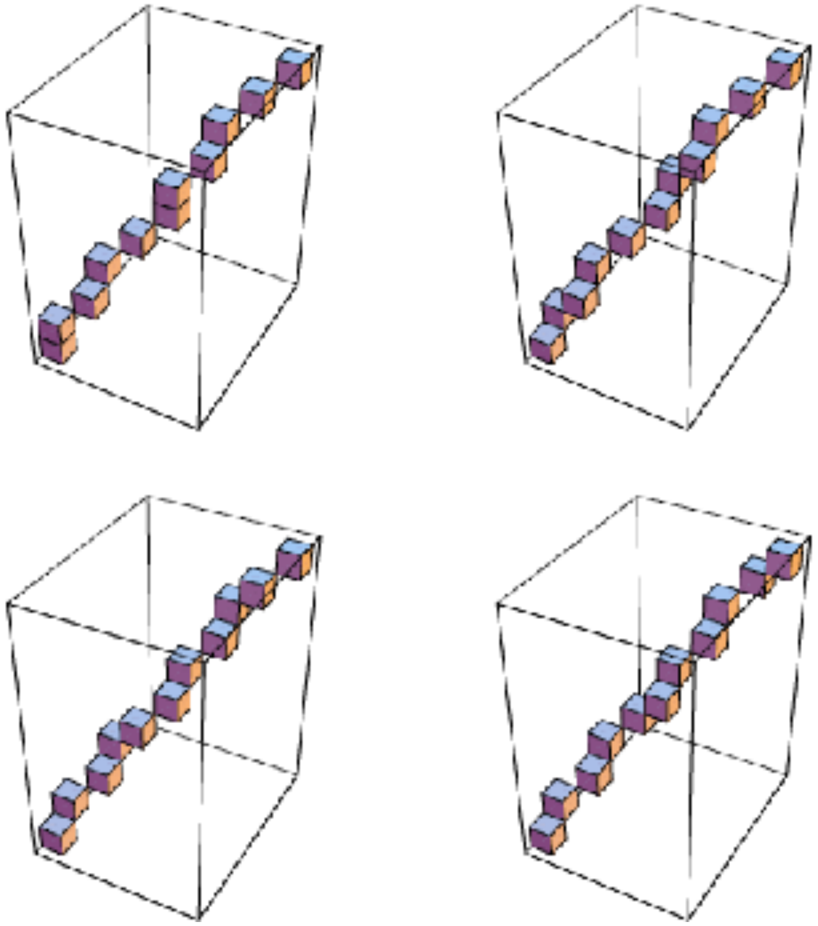
Question 3: Is it faster than DDA ?

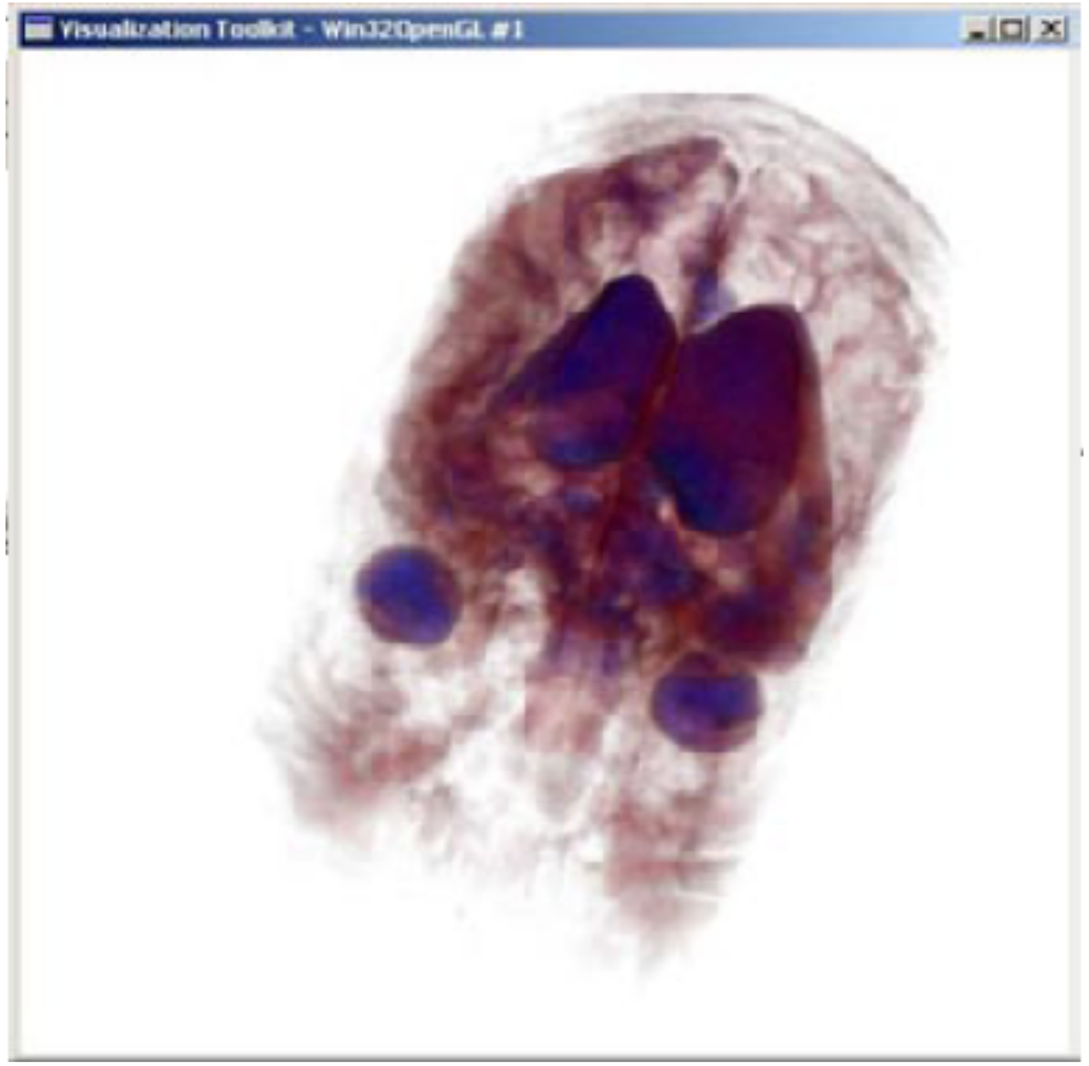
Question 4: What technique ?

3D DDA and 3D Bresenham



3D DDA and 3D Bresenham algorithm





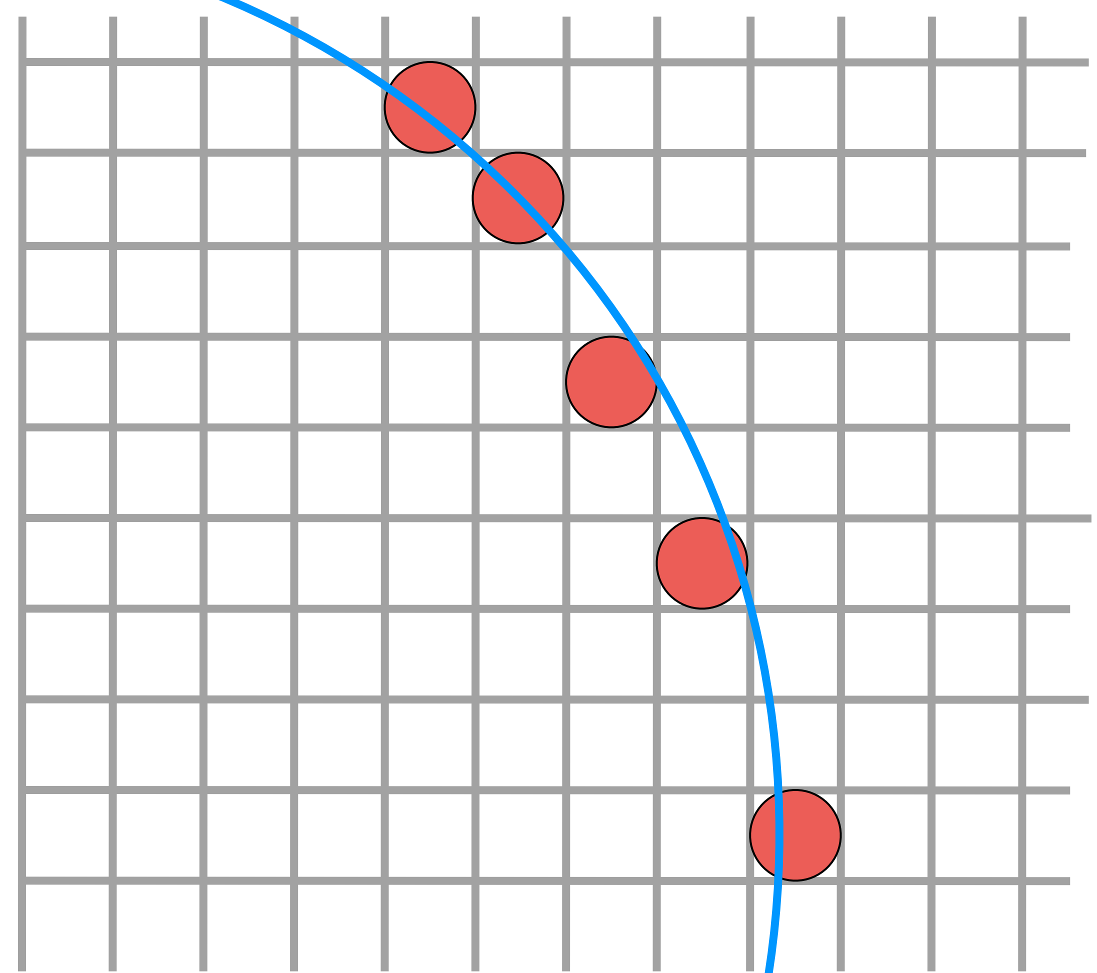
Scan converting circles

A circle with center (x_c, y_c) and radius r:

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = r^2$$

orthogonal coordinate

$$y = y_c \pm \sqrt{r^2 - (x - x_c)^2}$$



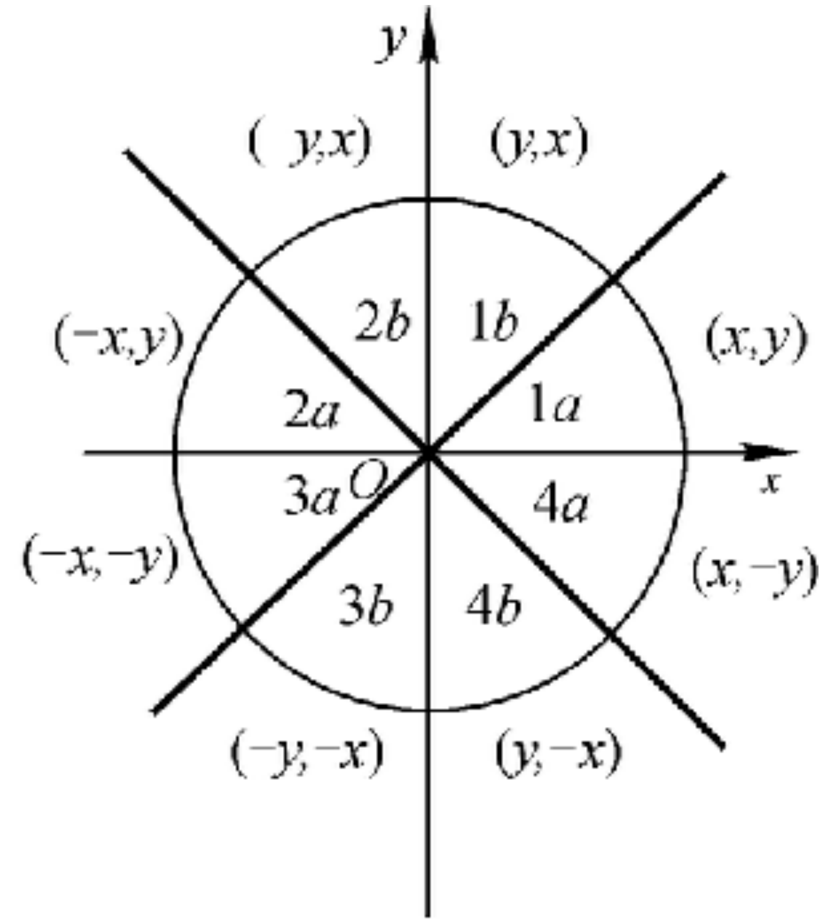
polar coordinates

$x = x_c + r \cdot \cos\theta$

$y = y_c + r \cdot \sin\theta$

$x_i = x_c + r \cdot \cos(i*\Delta\theta)$

$y_i = y_c + r \cdot \sin(i*\Delta\theta)$



Can be accelerated by symmetrical characteristic

$\theta = i * \Delta\theta, \quad i=0,1,2,3,\ldots.$

Discussion 3 : How to speed up?

$x_i = r\cos\theta_i$

$y_i = r\sin\theta_i$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{i+1} &= r\cos(\theta_i + \Delta\theta) \\ &= r\cos\theta_i\cos\Delta\theta - r\sin\theta_i\sin\Delta\theta \\ &= x_i\cos\Delta\theta - y_i\sin\Delta\theta \end{aligned}$$

Bresenham Algorithm

Homework 1

- Bresenham algorithm for drawing circle (deadline: 2016-10-08)
  - Please write down your answer in A4 papers (physical or digital format are bot acceptable),
  - and capture it/them by mobile phone camera,
  - finally submit to TA via email (baidu yunpan link, recommended)

Different representations

$$y = y_c \pm \sqrt{r^2 - (x - x_c)^2} \longrightarrow y = f(x) \quad x \in (x_0, x_1)$$

(explicit curve)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_c + r \cdot \cos\theta \\ y &= y_c + r \cdot \sin\theta \end{aligned} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in (t_0, t_1)$$

(parametric curve)

$$(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = r^2 \longrightarrow g(x,y)=0$$

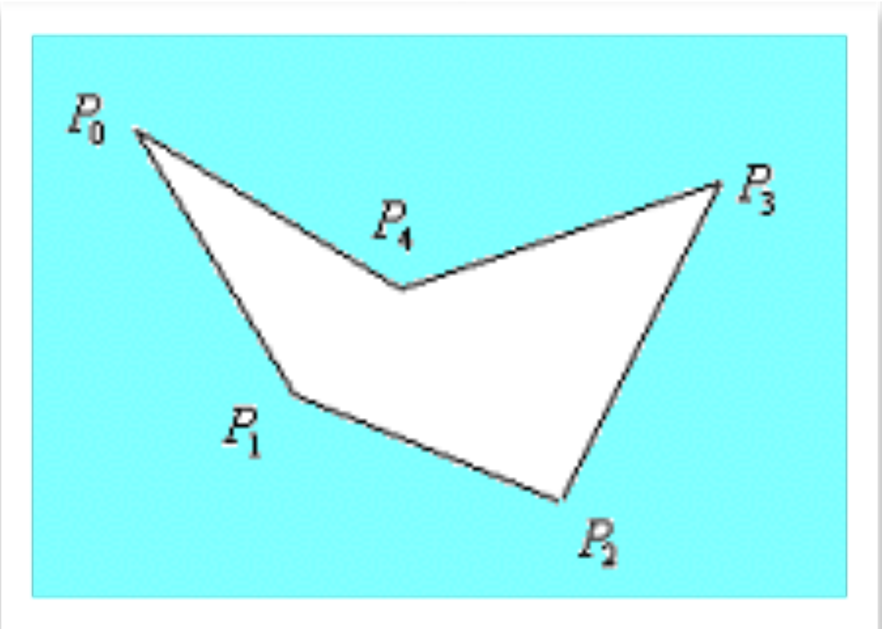
(implicit curve)

Discussion 4 : How to display an explicit curve,

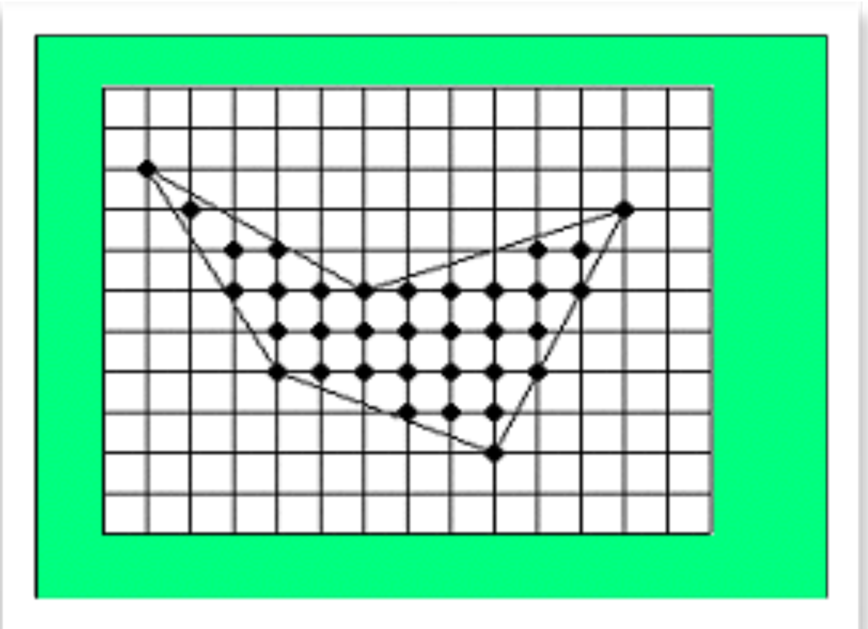
How to display a parametric curve

Polygon filling

- Polygon representation



By vertex



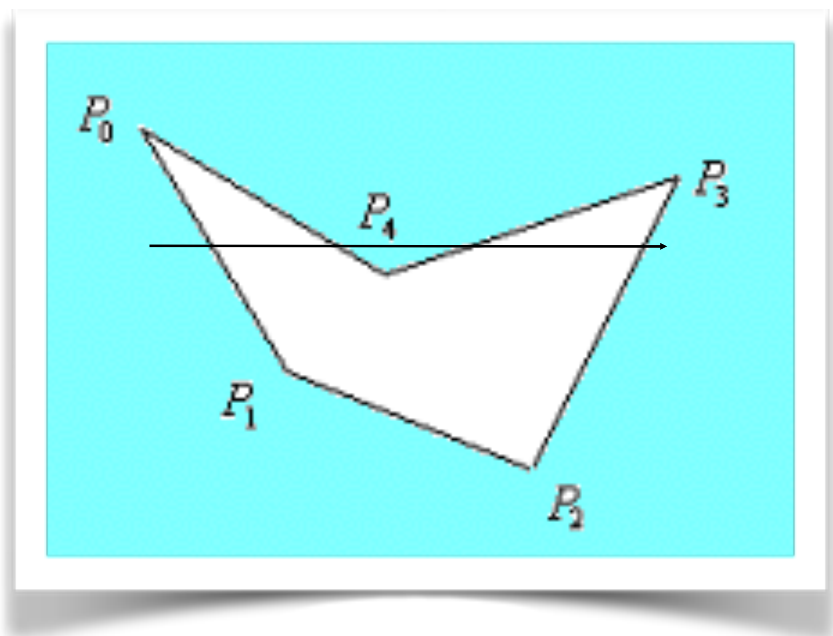
By lattice

- Polygon filling:

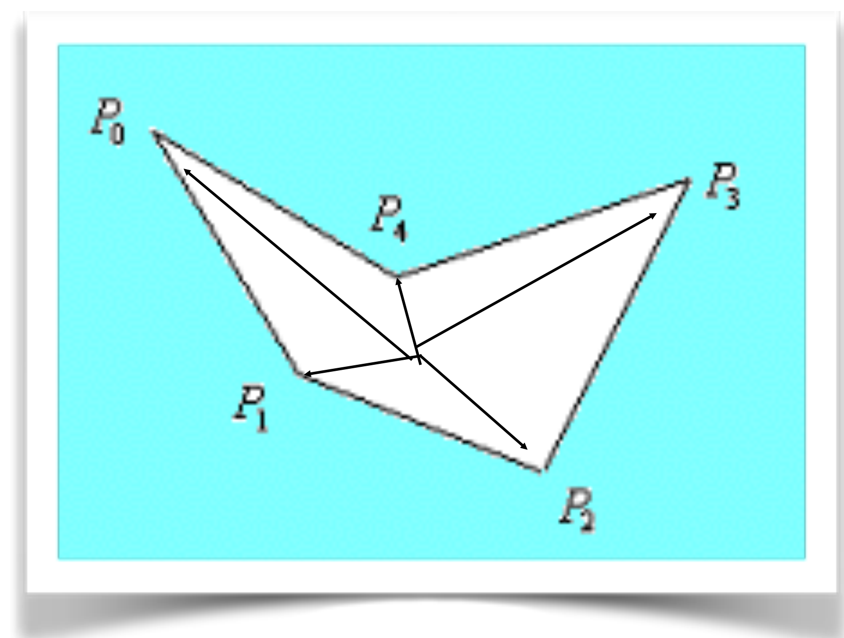
  vertex representation → lattice representation

Polygon filling

- fill a polygonal area → test every pixel in the raster to see if it lies inside the polygon.



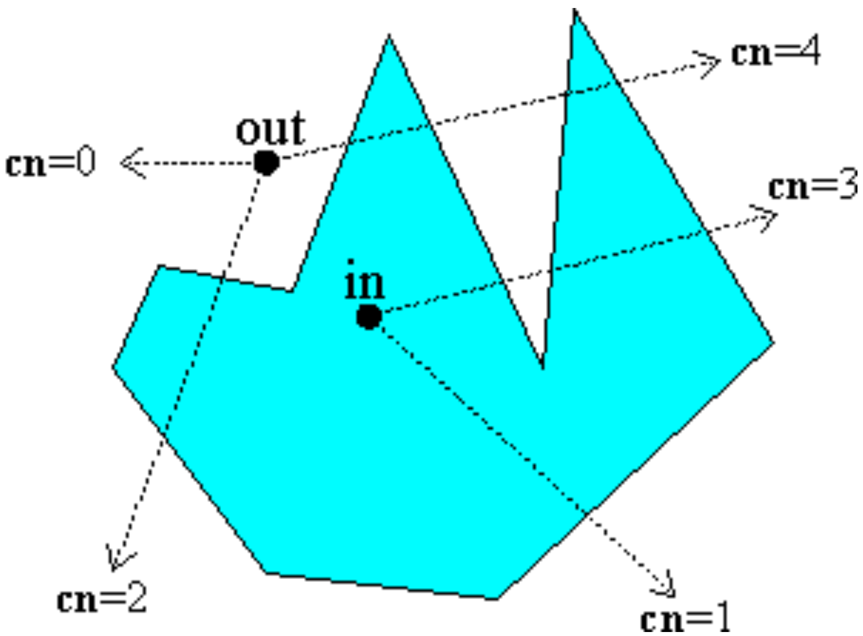
even-odd test

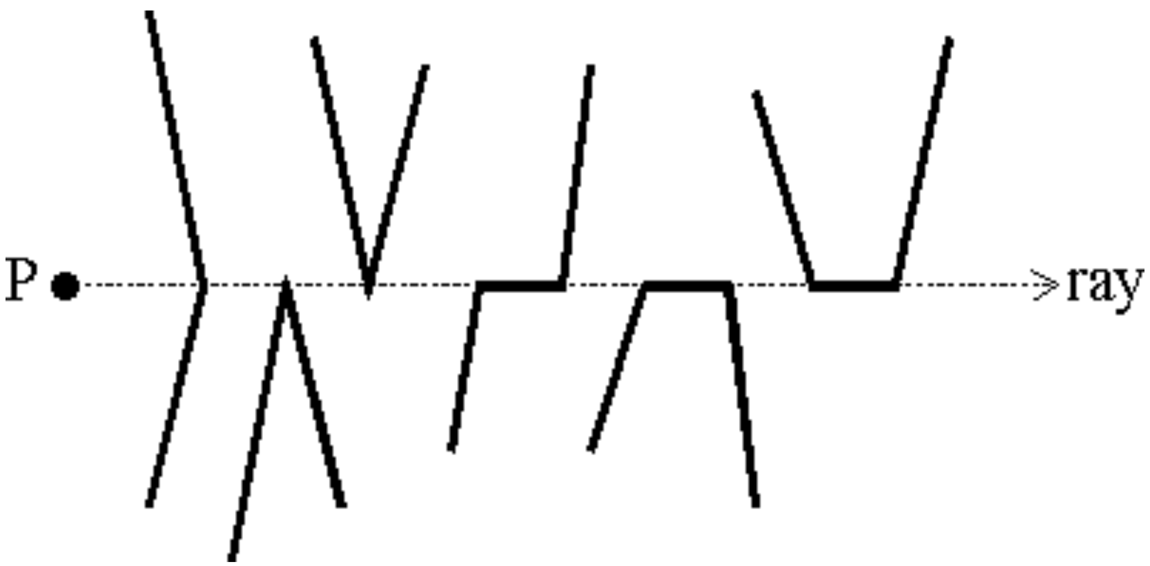


winding number test

Question5: How to Judge…?

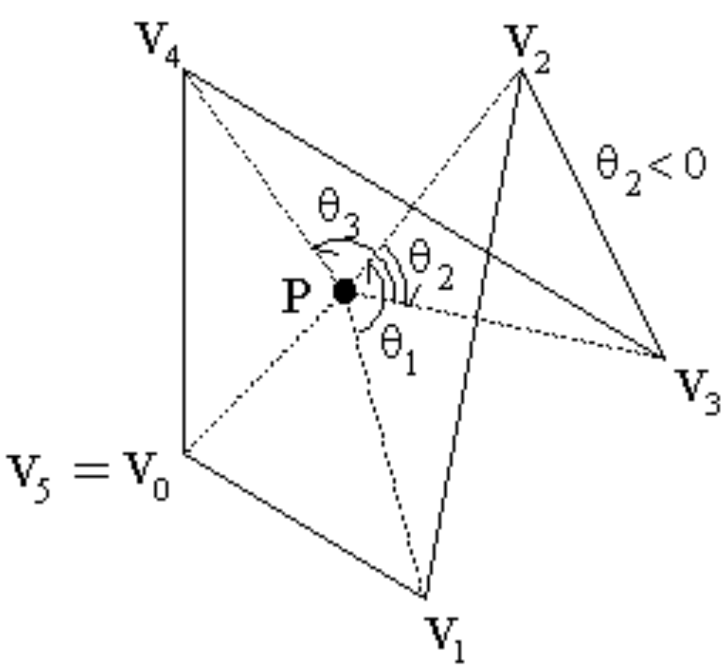
Inside check





$$\mathbf{wn} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\theta_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\arccos\left(\frac{\mathbf{PV}_i \cdot \mathbf{PV}_{i+1}}{|\mathbf{PV}_i|\,|\mathbf{PV}_{i+1}|}\right)$$



Question6: How to improve …?