

# Graphics Pipeline

# Interactive 3D Graphics using GPU



Check out WebGL demo by yourself:

<https://github.khronos.org/glTF-Sample-Viewer-Release/>



# Inside Graphics Card

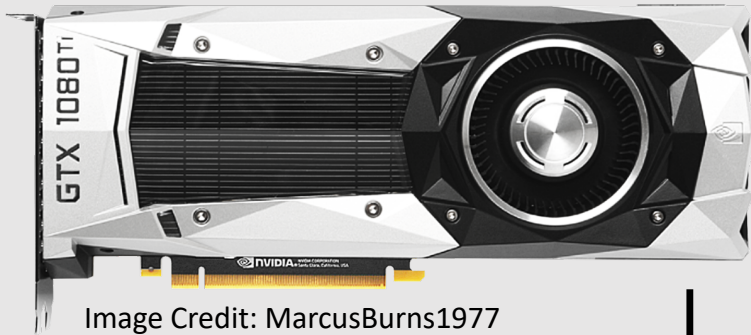


Image Credit: MarcusBurns1977



GPU

GPU Memory (VRAM)

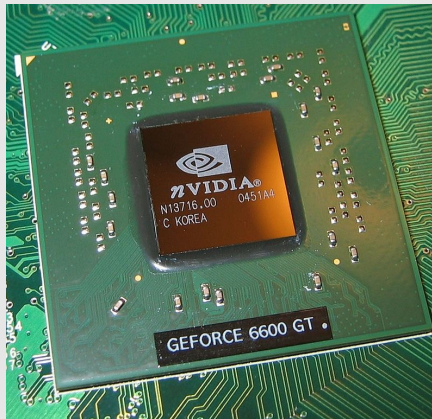
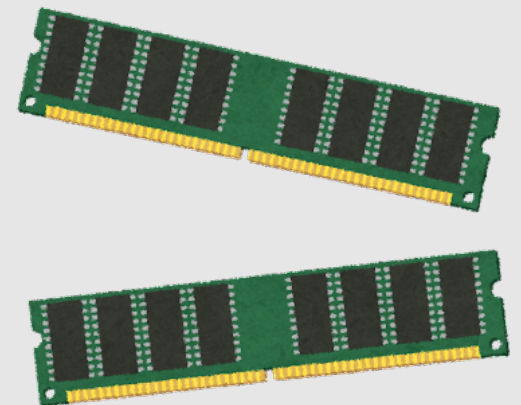
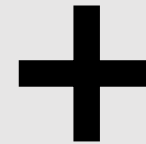


Image Credit: Berkut @ Wikipedia



# CPU vs GPU

- Number of cores are very different



Credit: Eric Gaba @ Wikipedia



Credit: Berkut @ Wikipedia

	CPU	GPU
Name	Intel Core i7-6700K	GeForce RTX 2080
Clock	4.2 GHz	1.5 GHz
Number of cores	4	4352
Memory bandwidth	34.1 GB/s	448.0 GB/s

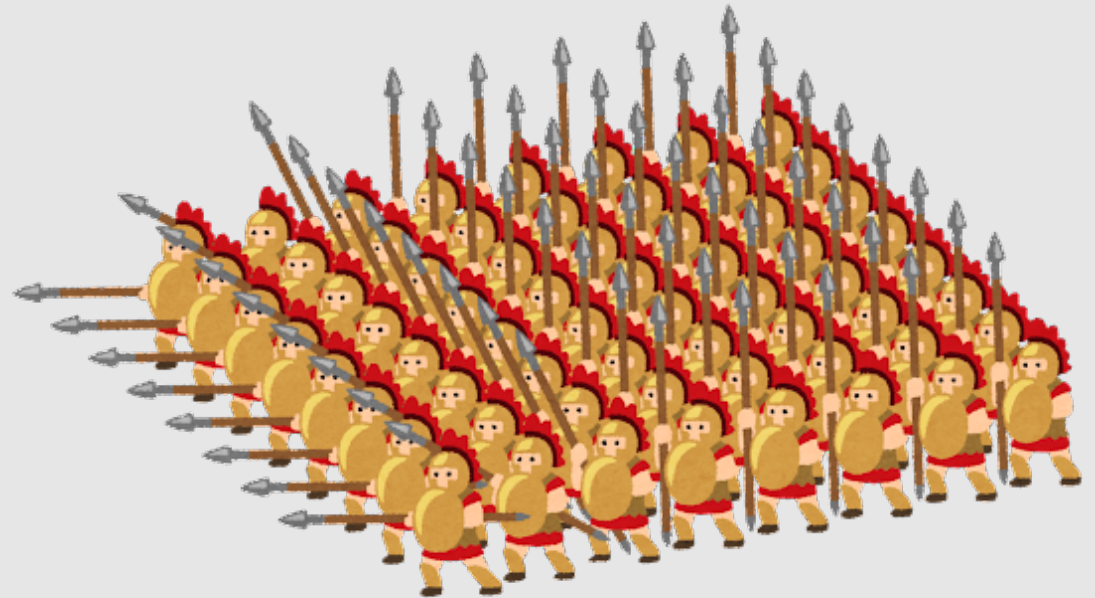
# CPU vs GPU

fast & powerful few threads



VS

Lot of threads doing the same task



# CPU vs GPU

One task starts after another task



VS

Multiple tasks run separately



# Framebuffer

- Write value at the framebuffer on GPU, you will see image on the screen

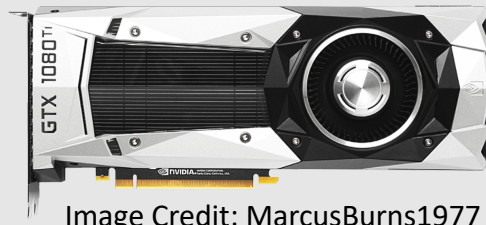
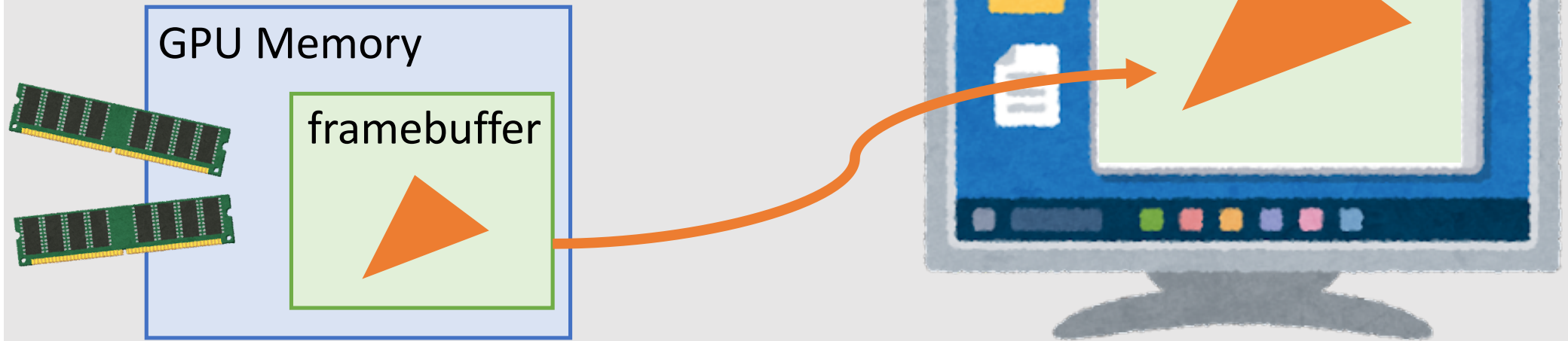
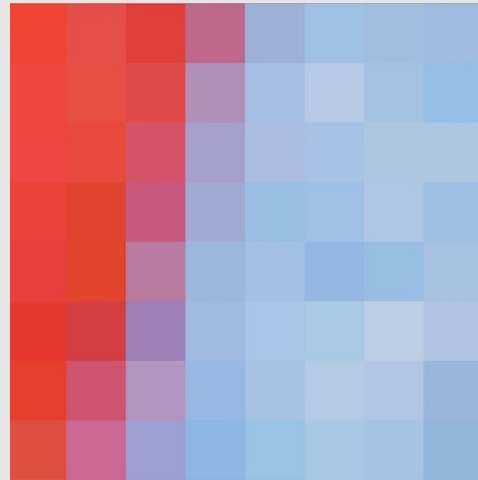
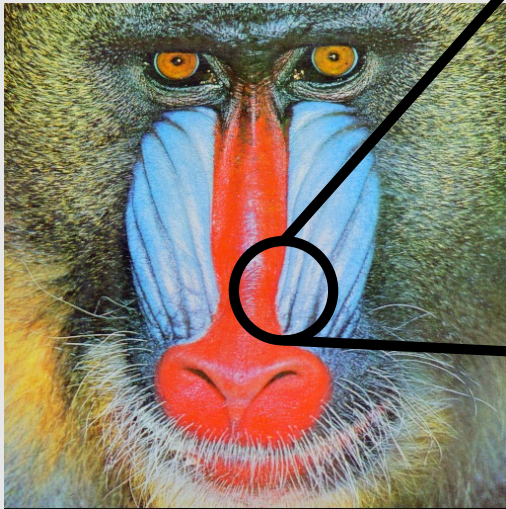


Image Credit: MarcusBurns1977



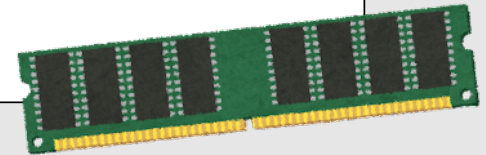
# Image on a Memory

- A pixel has RGB (or RGBA) value
- Image is a 3D array of numbers



On memory

```
RGBRGBRGBRGBRGB...  
RGBRGBRGBRGBRGB...  
RGBRGBRGBRGBRGB...  
RGBRGBRGBRGBRGB...  
RGBRGBRGBRGBRGB...  
RGBRGBRGBRGBRGB...
```

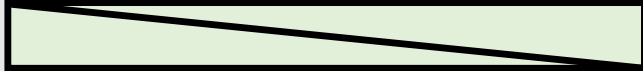




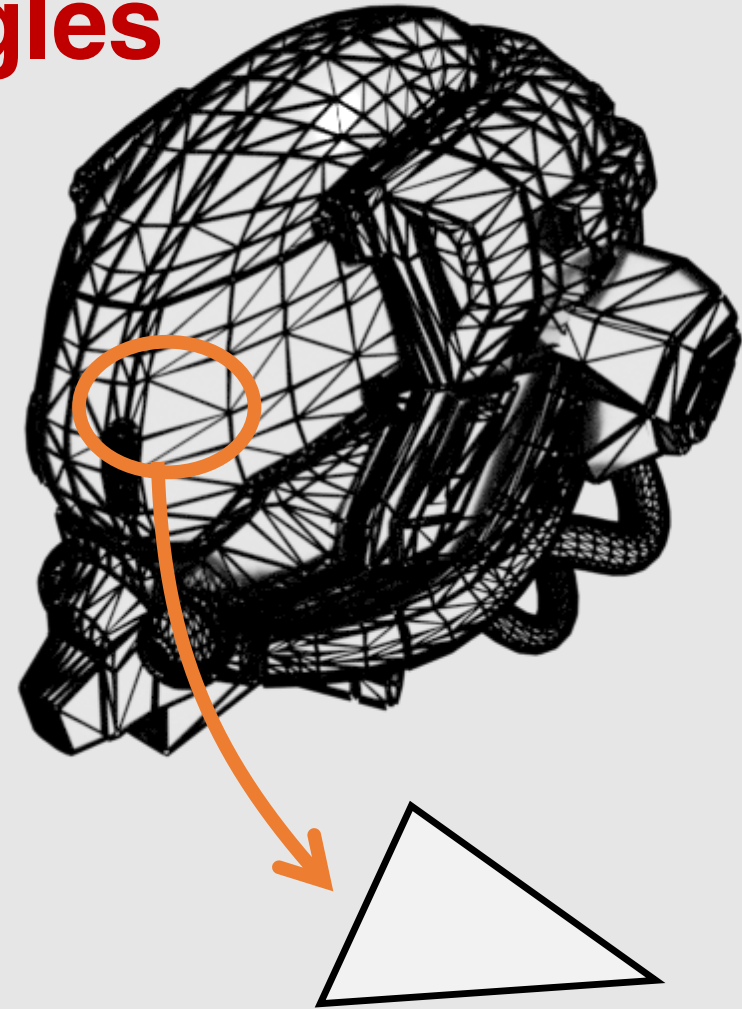
# Graphics Pipeline Draw **Triangles**

- Graphics pipeline converts all the primitives into **triangles**

Point: 

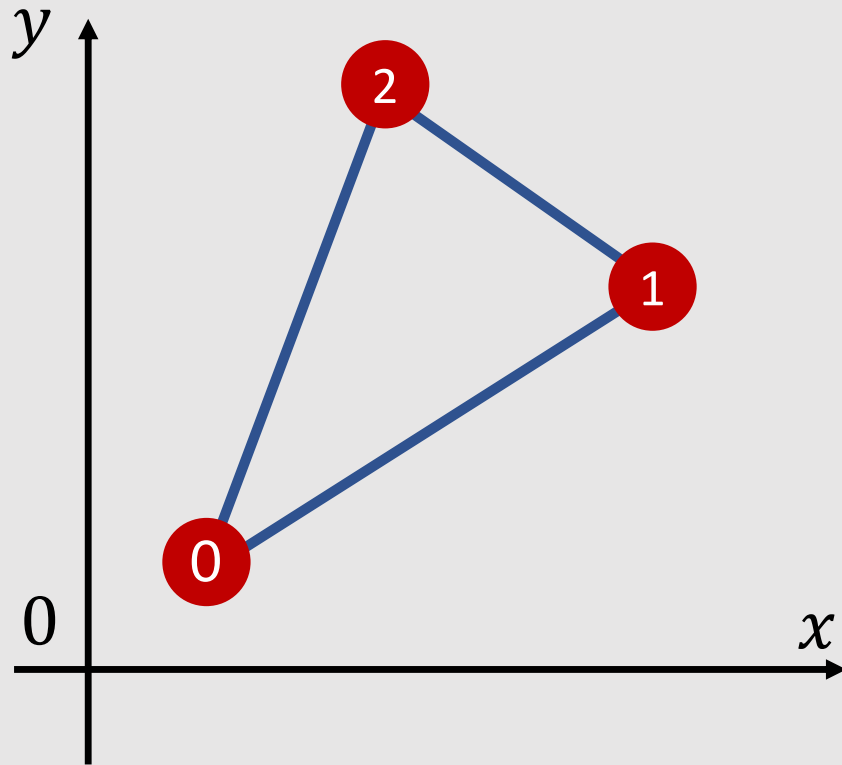
Line: 

Quad: 



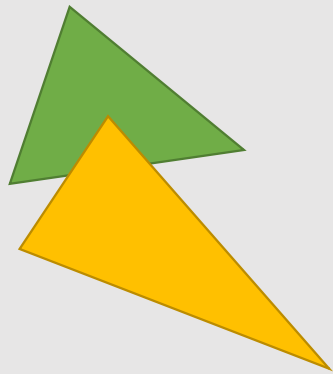
# How to Store 3D Shape in Graphics Card

- Triangles = array of coordinates

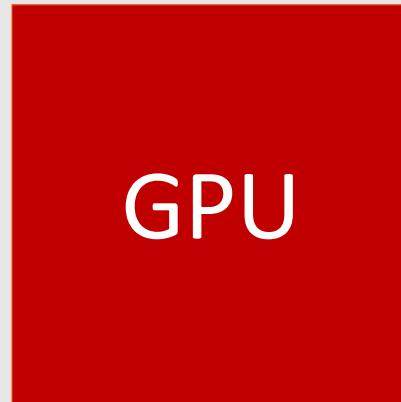


	$x$	$y$
0	1.0	1.0
1	5.0	4.0
2	3.0	5.0

# Graphics Pipeline

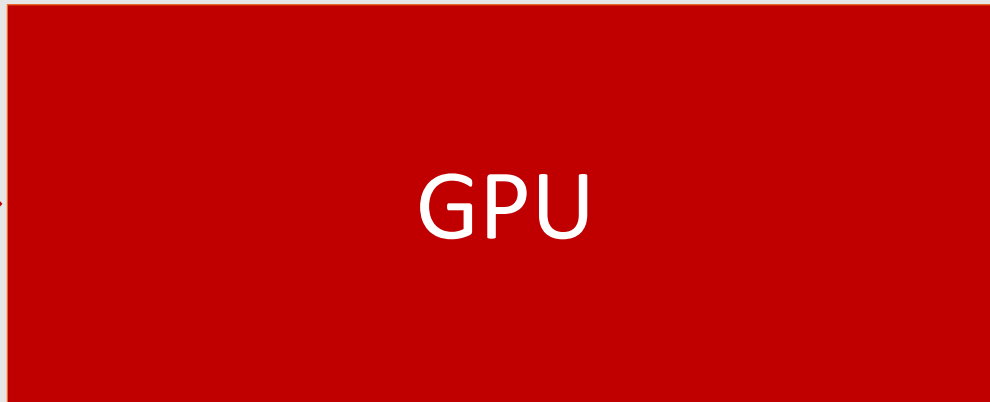
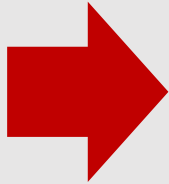


triangles

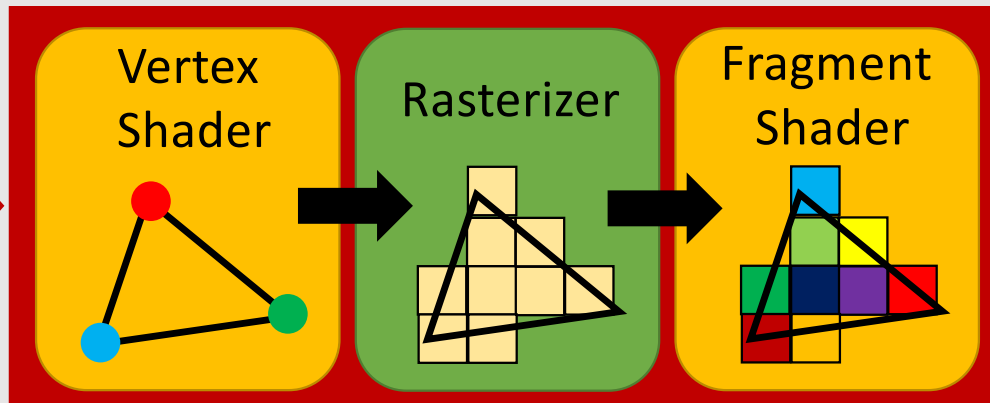
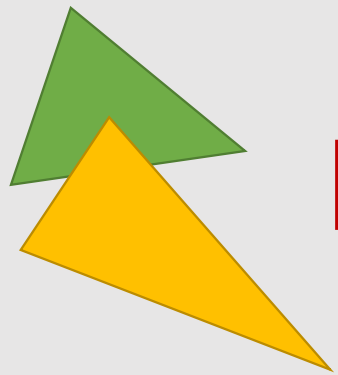


3D graphics

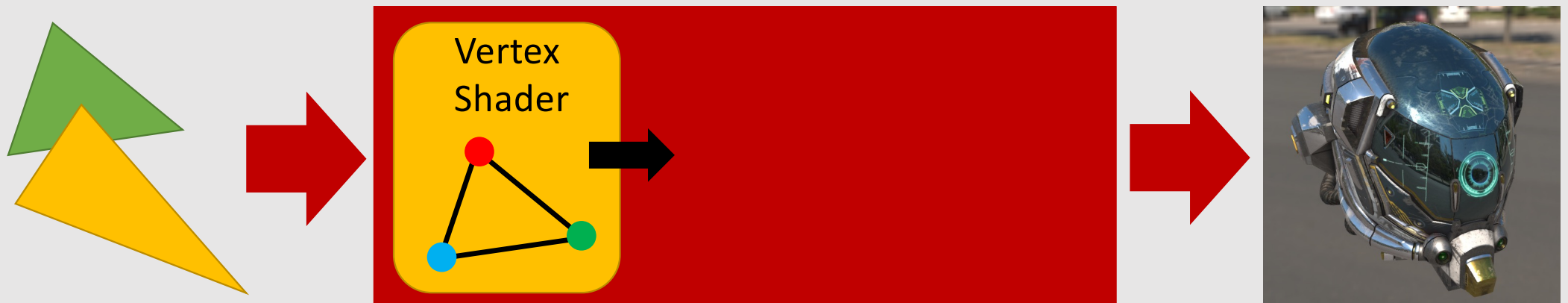
# Graphics Pipeline



# Graphics Pipeline: Three Main Components



# Graphics Pipeline: Vertex Shader

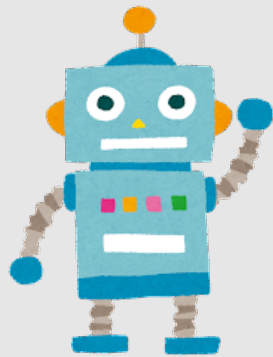
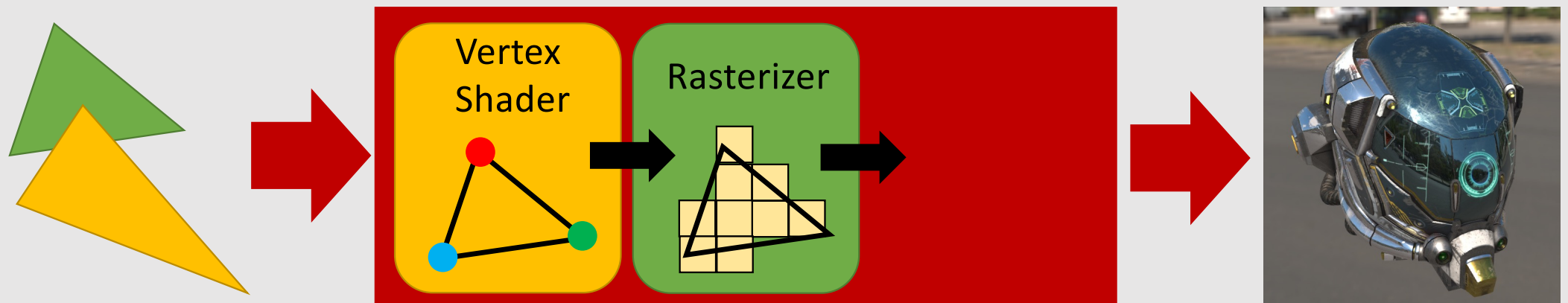


Thread per vertex

- View transformation...etc
- User can write a program



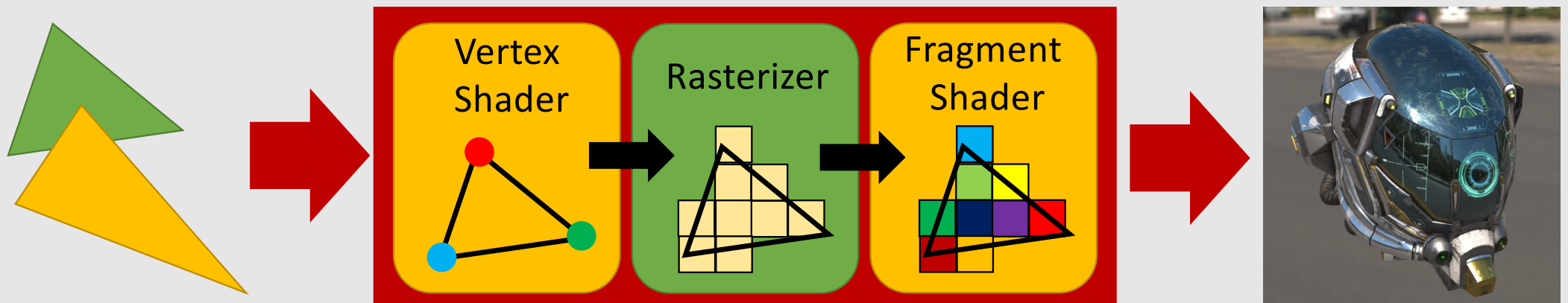
# Graphics Pipeline: Rasterizer




Pixels in the triangle are extracted

- Fully **automatic**

# Graphics Pipeline: Fragment Shader

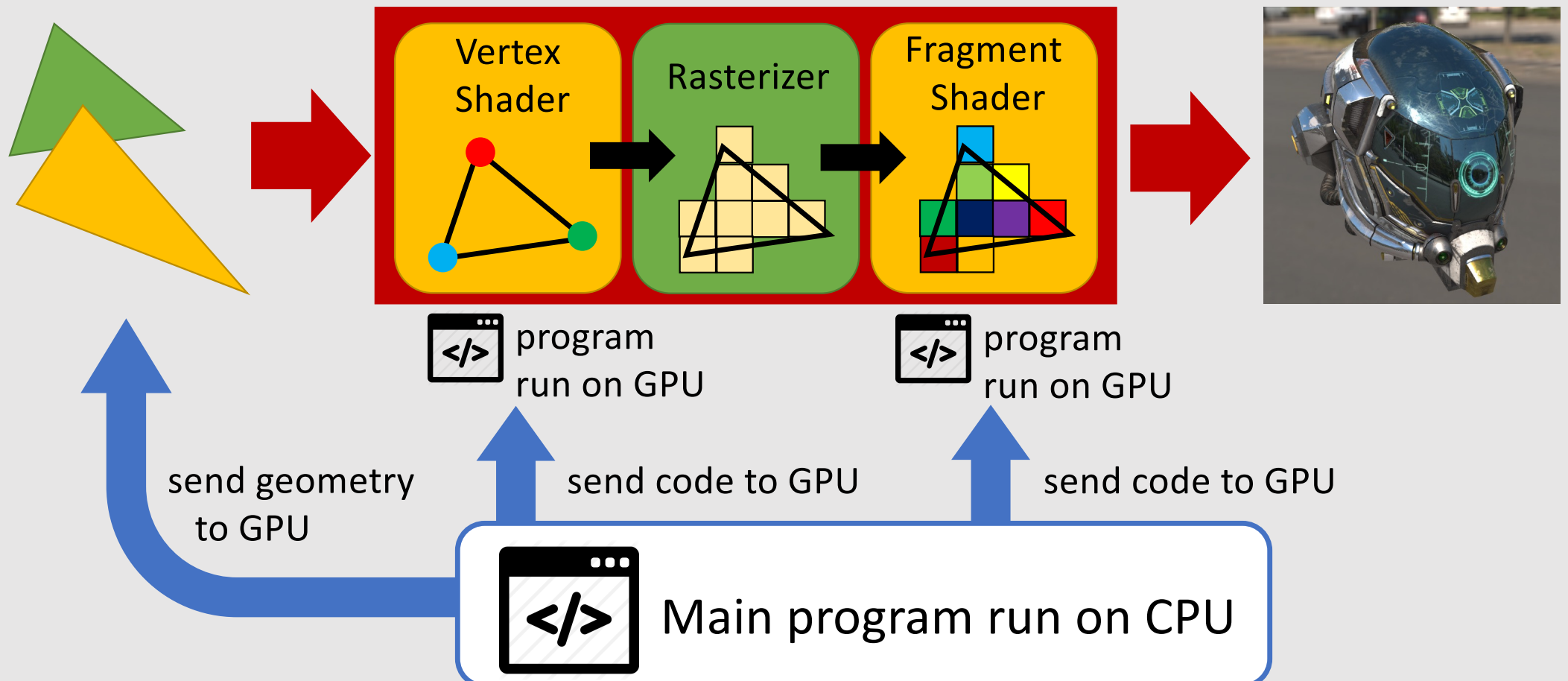


Thread per pixel

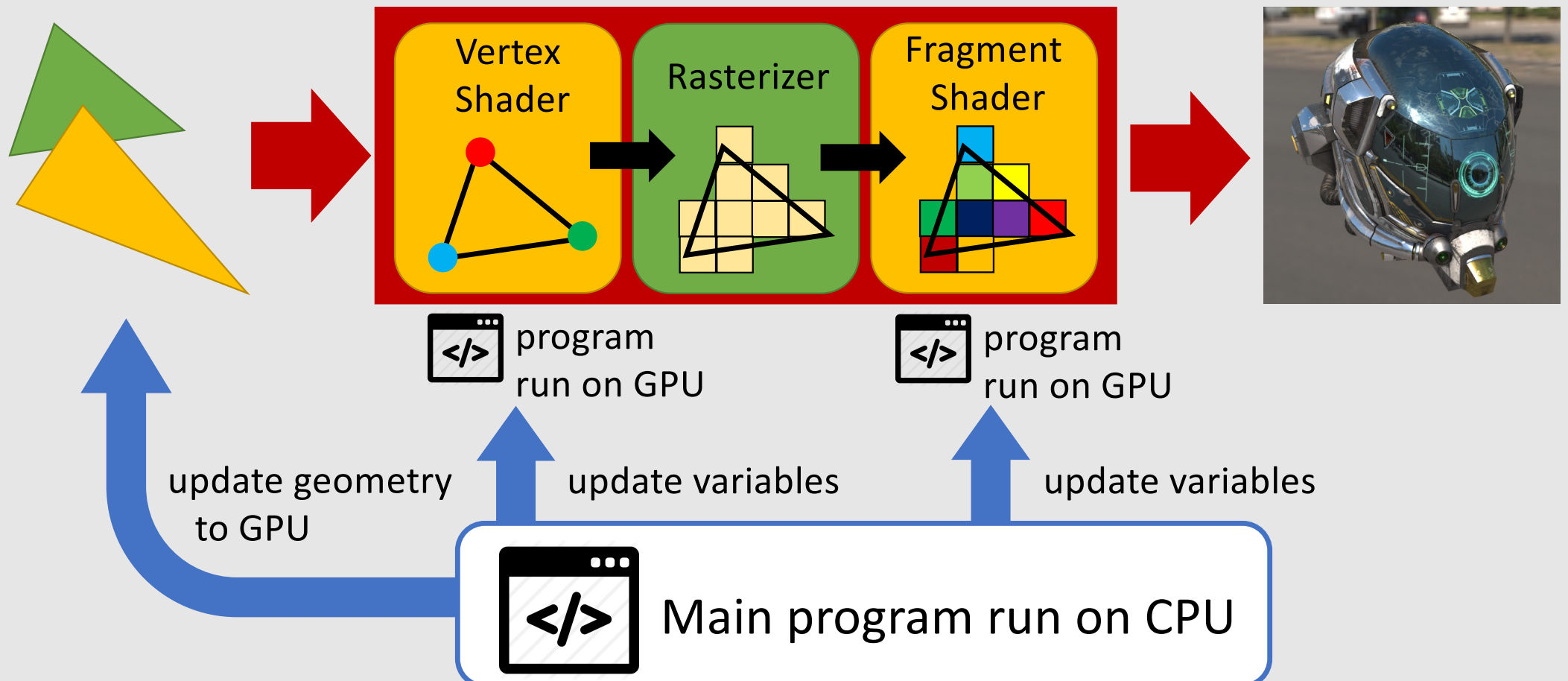
- Paint pixel w.r.t. lighting, material
- User can write a program 



# Graphics Pipeline: CPU & GPU



# Graphics Pipeline: CPU & GPU



# Graphics APIs

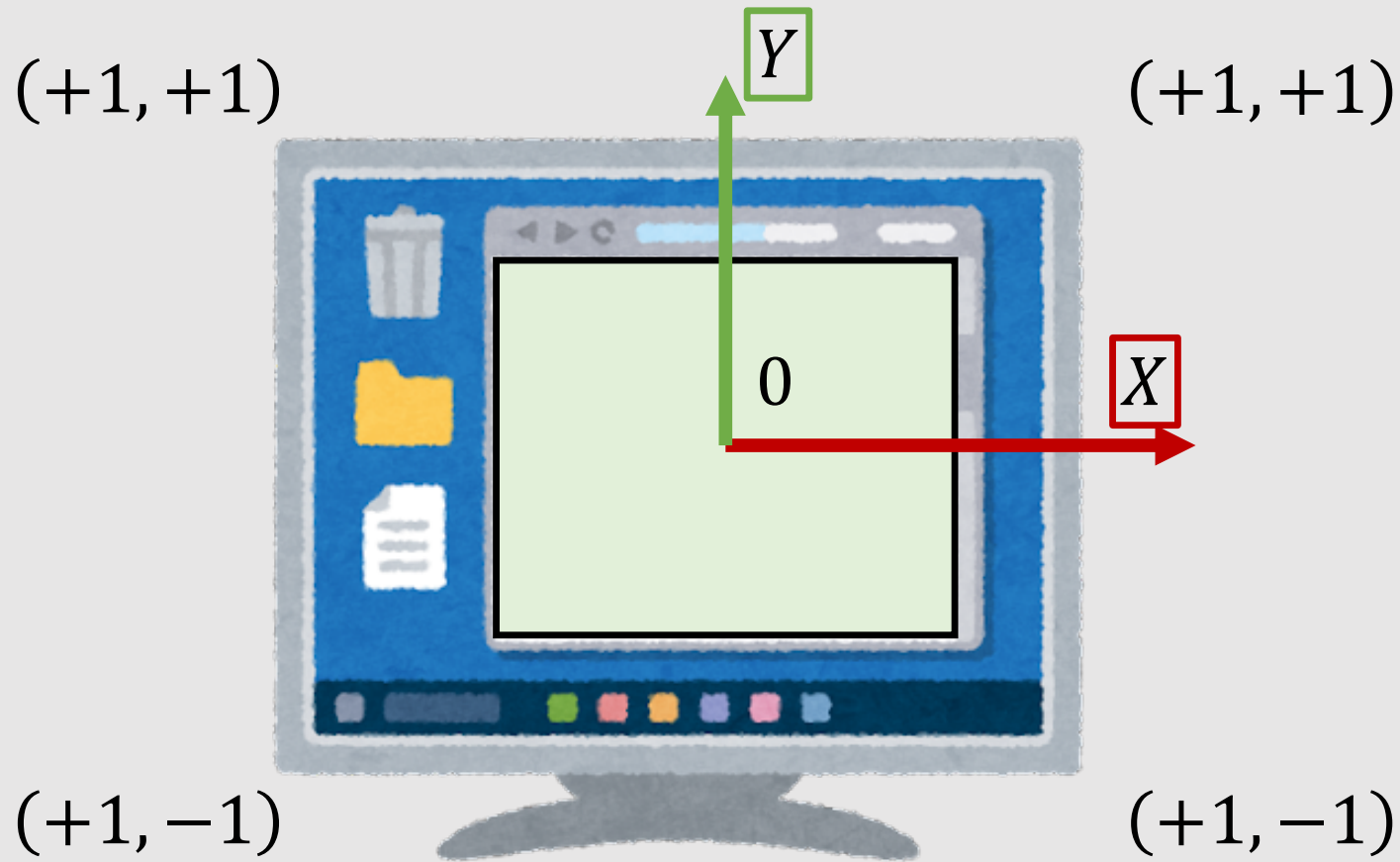
- OpenGL
- Vulkan
- DirectX
- Metal



Microsoft®  
DirectX®



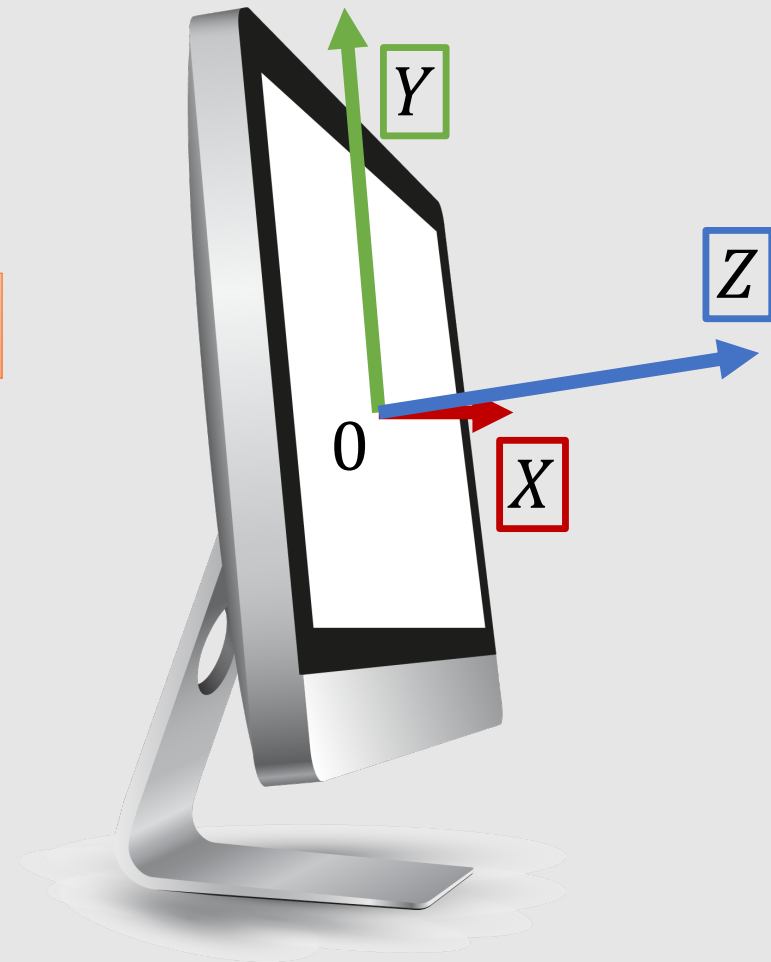
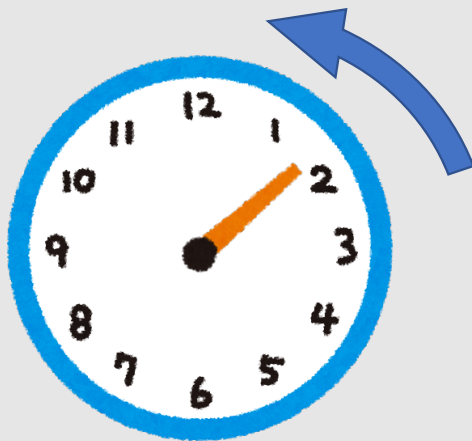
# Coordinate on the Screen: $[-1,+1] \times [-1,+1]$



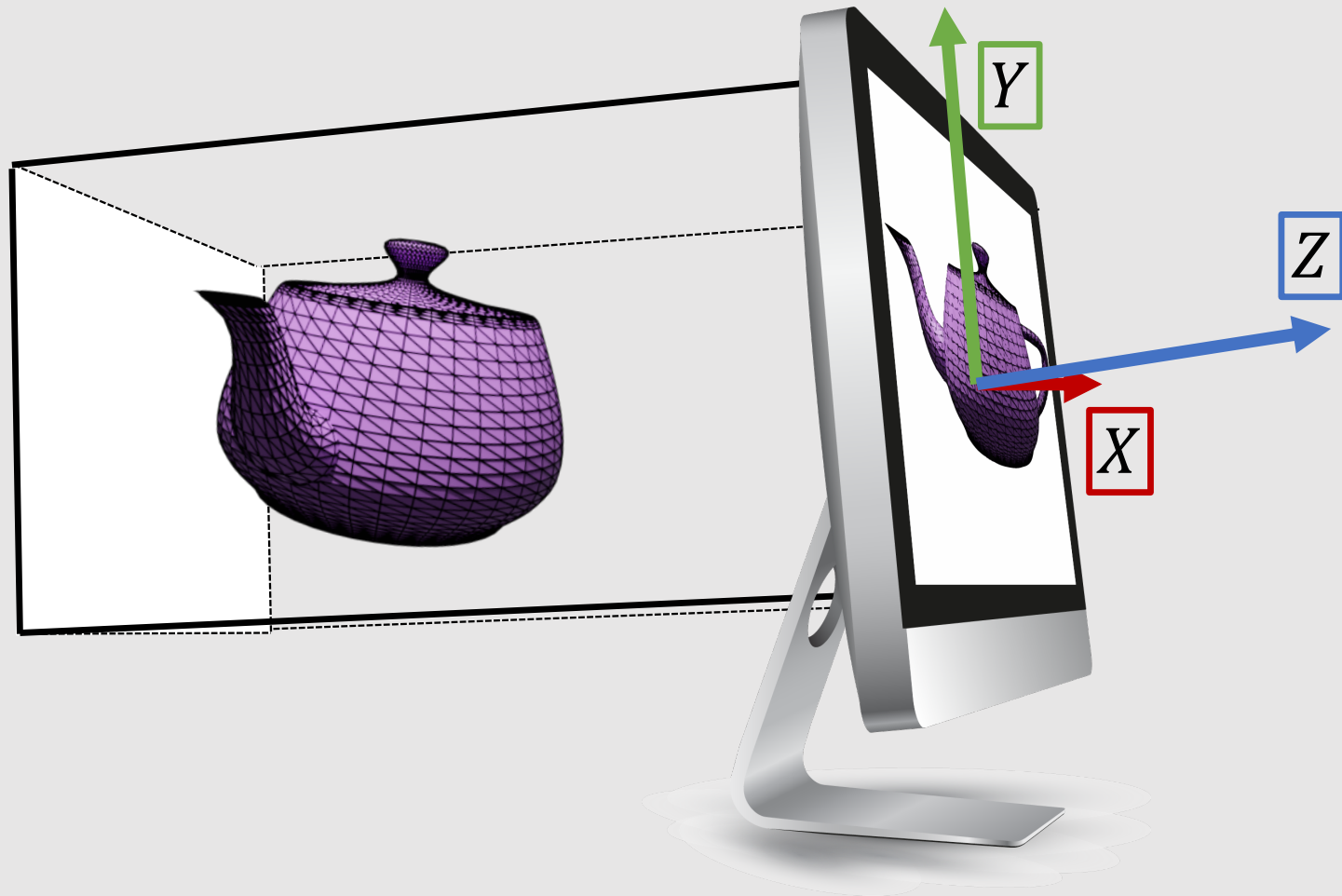
# Z-Axis on the Screen

$$\vec{e}_X \times \vec{e}_Y = \vec{e}_Z$$

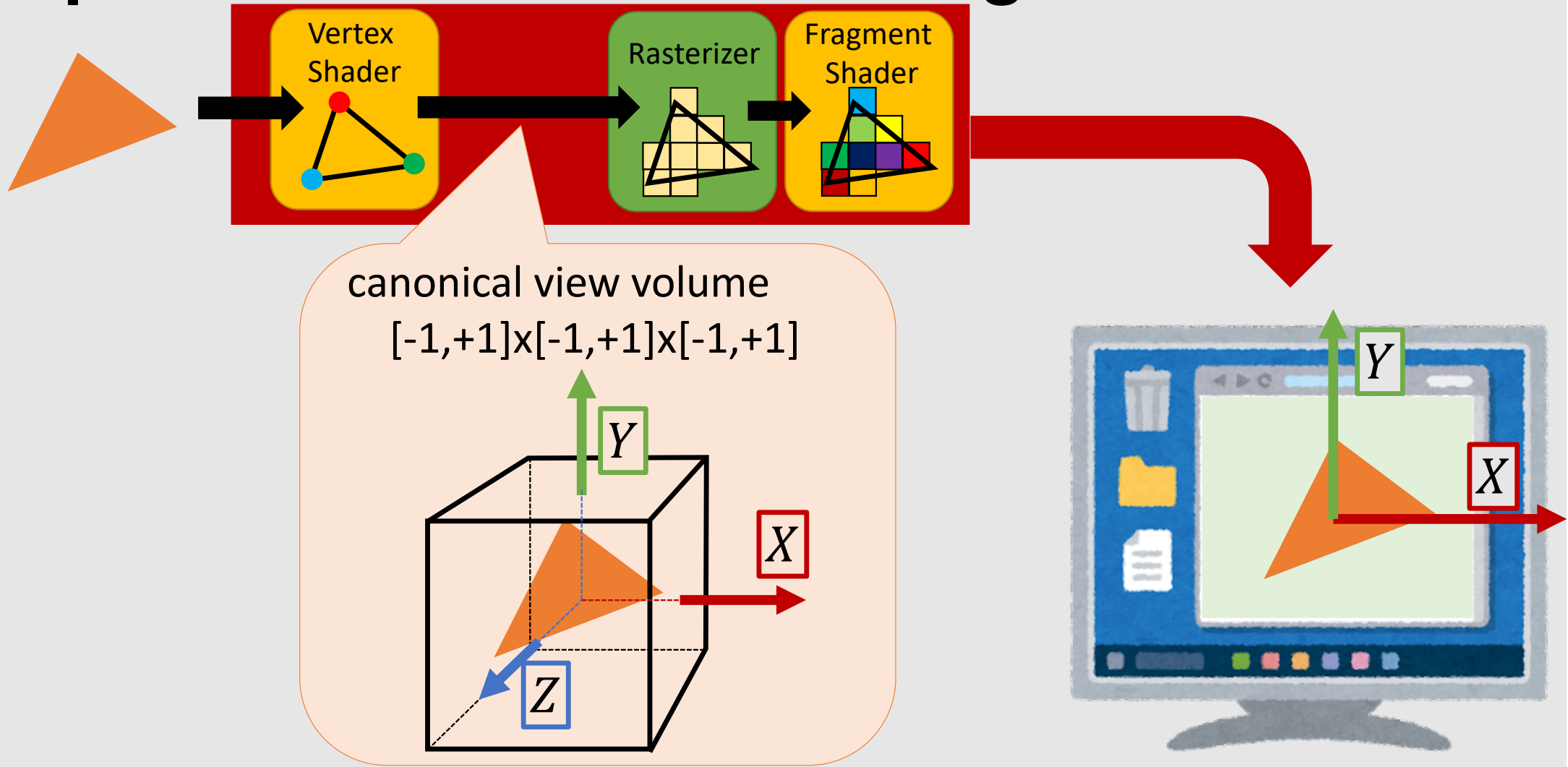
Going counter-clockwise and up!



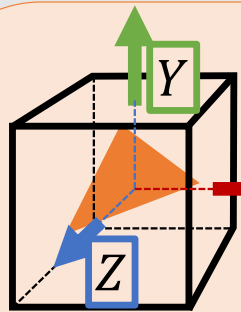
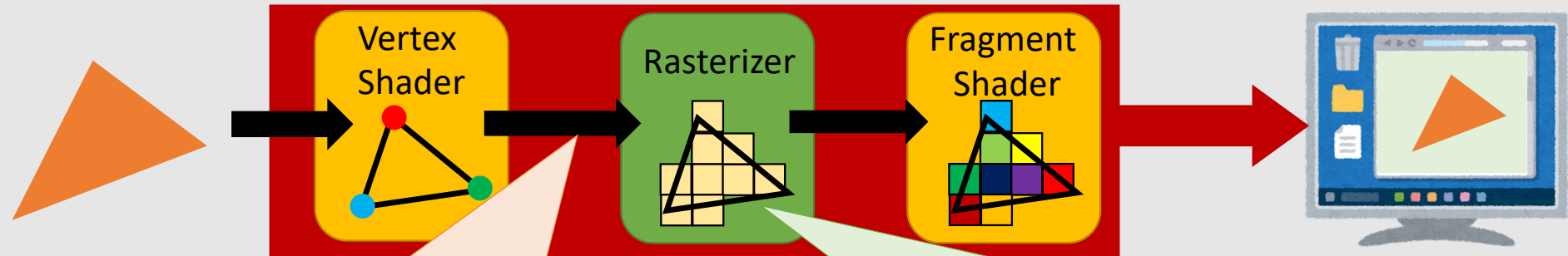
# Projection to the Screen



# Input of the Rasterizer: Triangle in a Cube

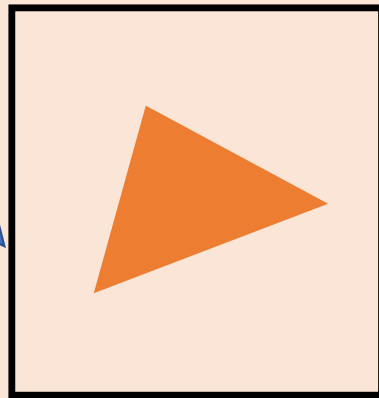


# Rasterization

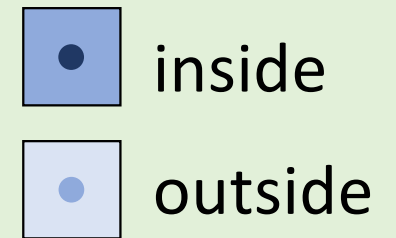
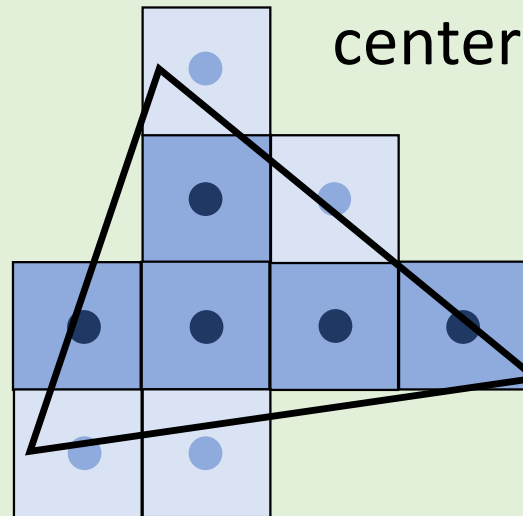


canonical  
view volume

Looking  
from  $Z^{+\infty}$

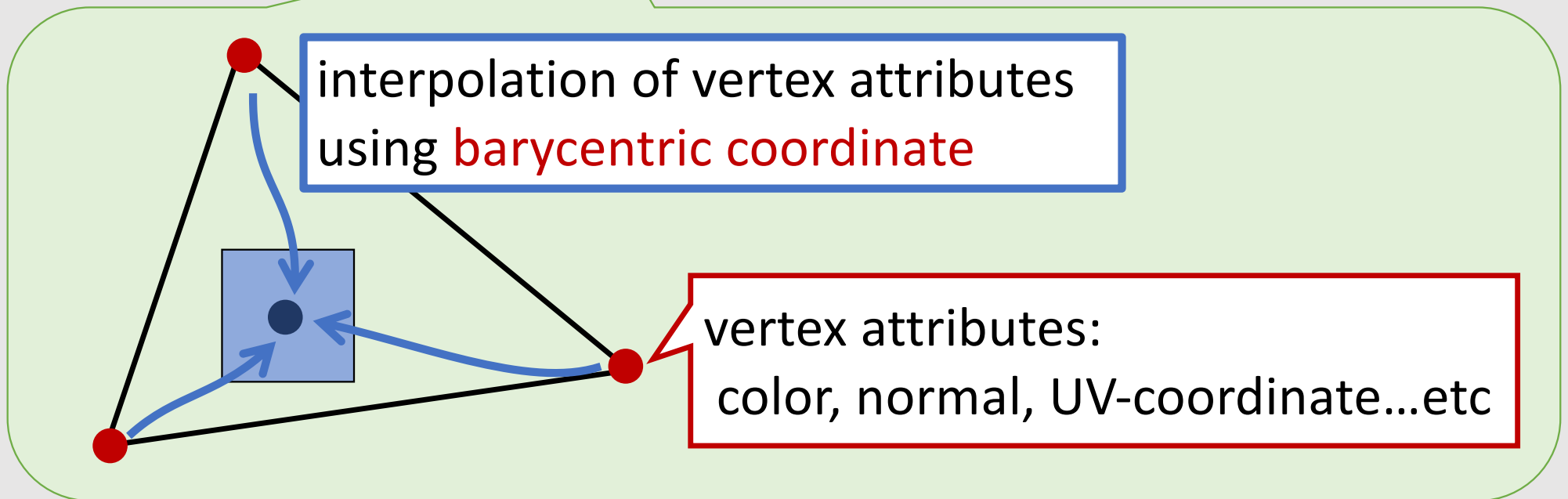
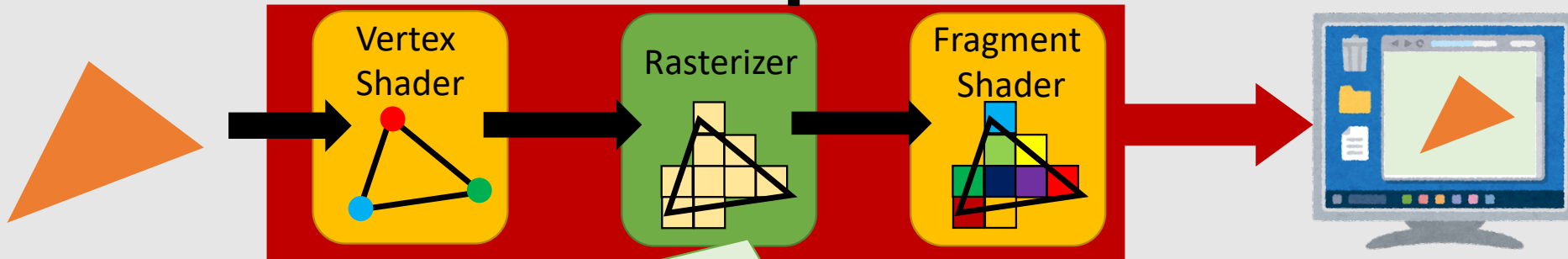


Extract the pixels whose  
center is inside the triangle

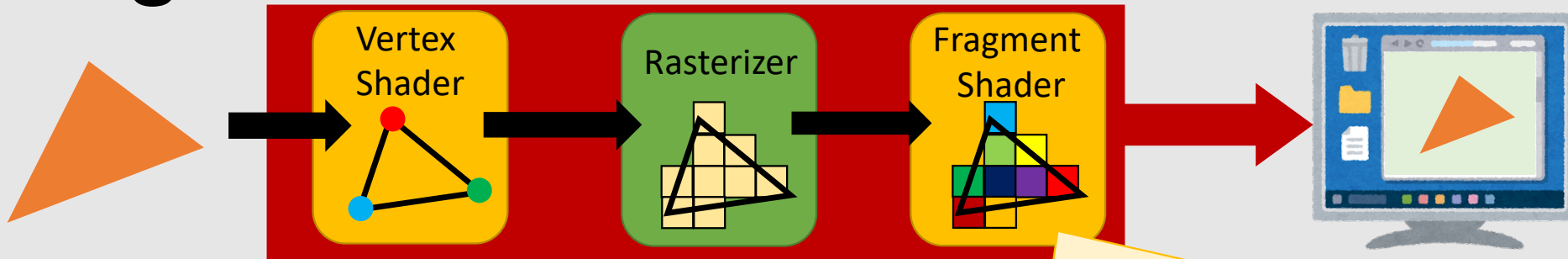




# Rasterizer and Interpolation



# Fragment Shader



color, normal, UV-coordinate...etc



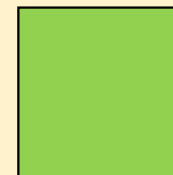
Fragment  
shader  
program



R: 15

G: 245

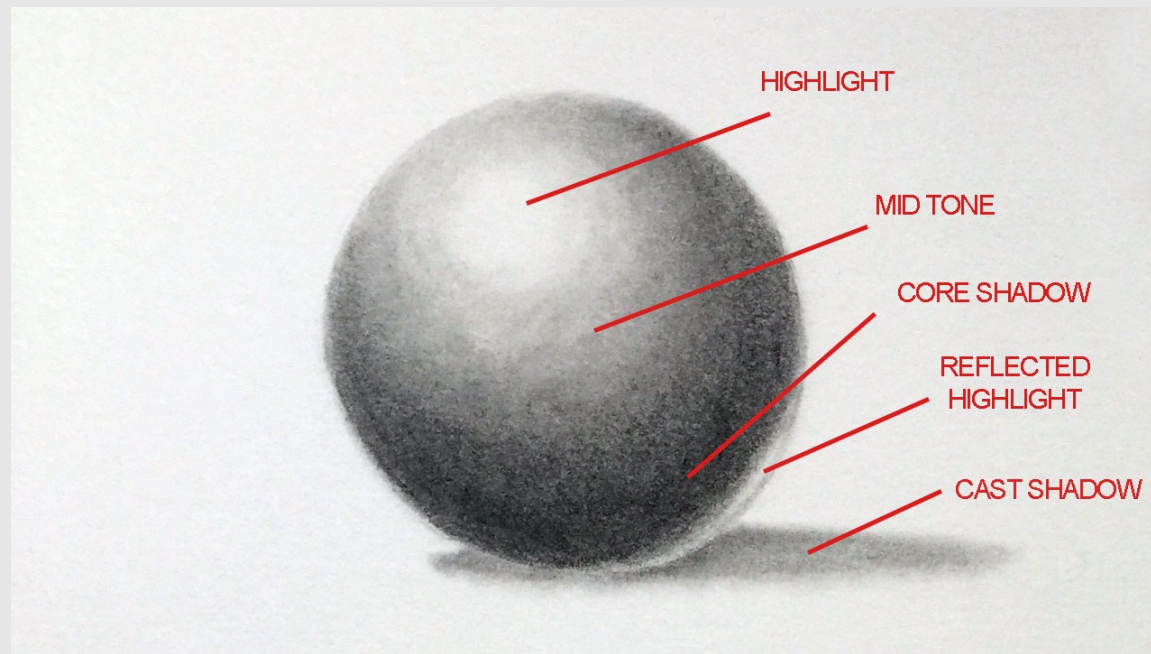
B: 20



**Shading**

# What is Shading?

- Terminology in art
- Changing color w.r.t. material & lighting



Shading Techniques - How to Shade with a Pencil

<https://thevirtualinstructor.com/shading-techniques-basics.html>

# Reflection $\approx$ Ambient + Diffuse + Specular

- Rough approximation of actual reflection

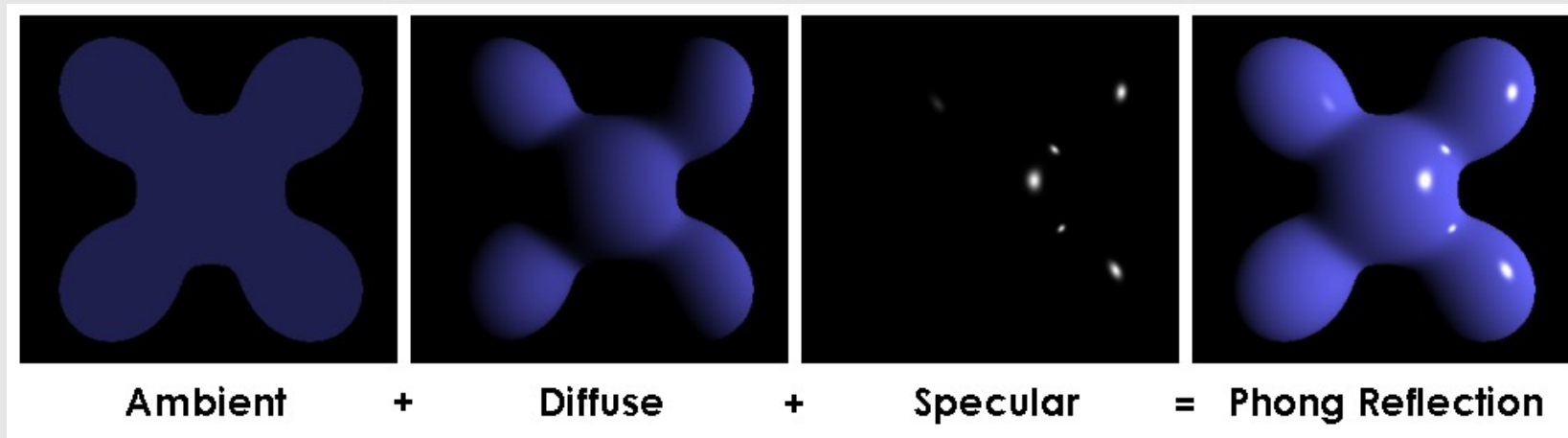
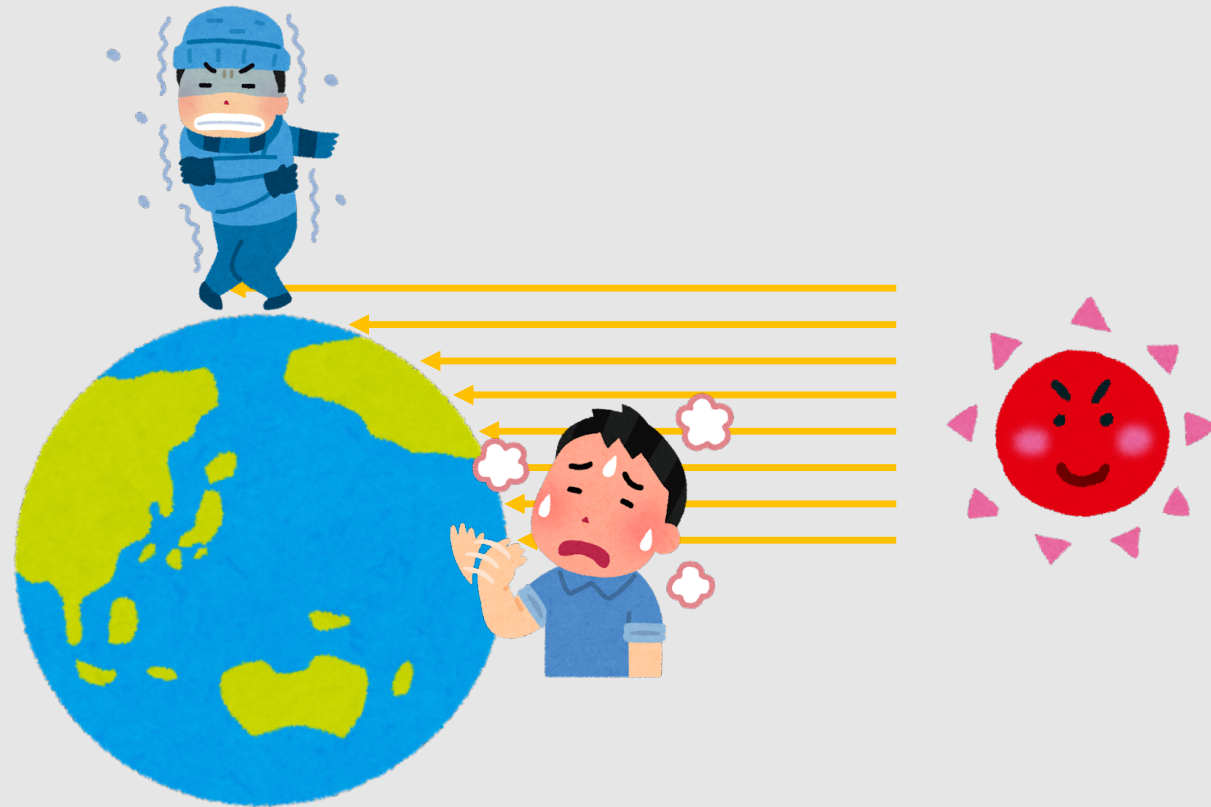


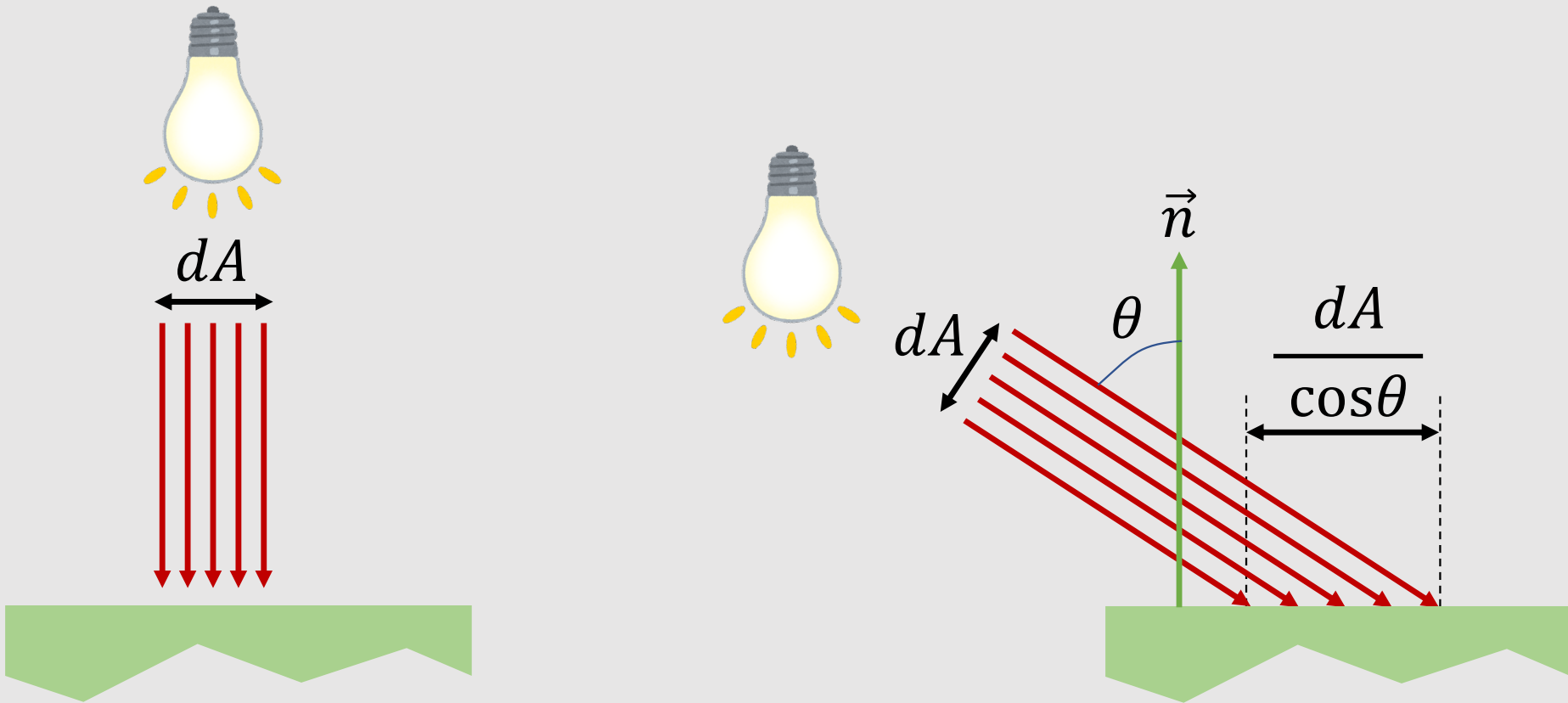
Image credit: Brad Smith @ Wikipedia

# Light Weaken on the Oblique Surface



# Amount of Incoming Light

- Proportional to the cosine of incident angle  $\theta$



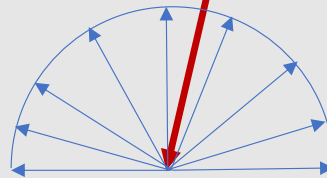
# Lambertian Diffusion

- Same brightness regardless of the viewing angle

Same color!



Same color!





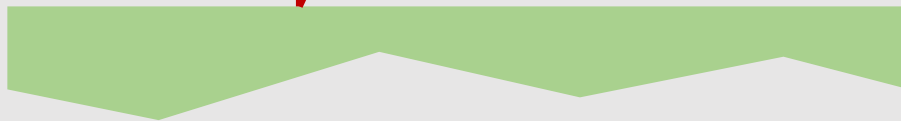
# Lambertian Diffusion

$\vec{c}$ : output color



$\vec{n}$

$\vec{L}$ : unit vector  
toward light



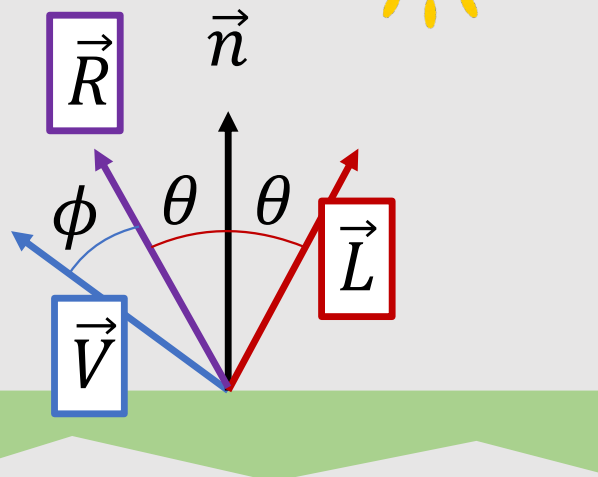
$\vec{k}_d$ : diffuse color

$i_d$ : intensity of light

$$\vec{c} = \vec{k}_d (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{n}) i_d = \cos \theta$$

# Specular in Phong Shading

$\vec{c}$ : output color



$\vec{k}_s$ : specular reflection constant

$\vec{L}$ : unit vector toward light

$\vec{R}$ : unit vector perfect reflection

$\vec{V}$ : unit vector toward view

$\alpha$ : shininess constant

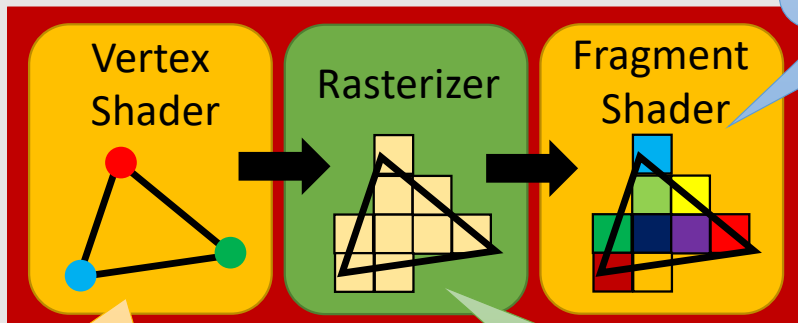
$$\vec{c} = \vec{k}_s (\vec{R} \cdot \vec{V})^\alpha i_s$$

$= \cos \phi$

$i_s$ : intensity of light

# Shading Methods

## Gourad shading



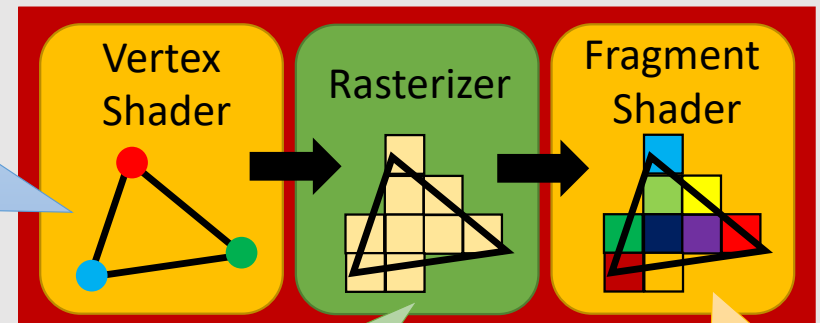
computing color at vertex

color interpolation

do nothing

do nothing

## Phong shading



normal interpolation

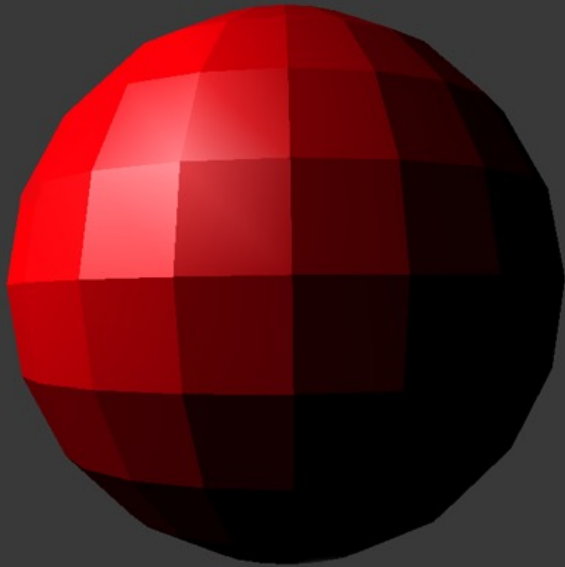
computing color here

😊 Light weight computation

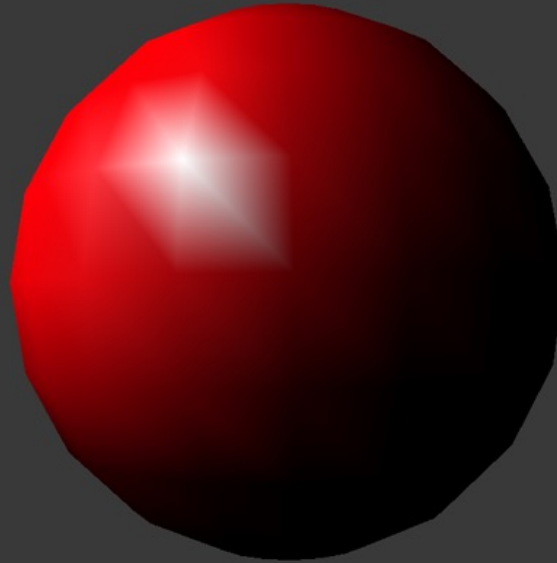
😞 Color is **linear** over triangle

# Shading Methods

Flat shading



Gourad shading



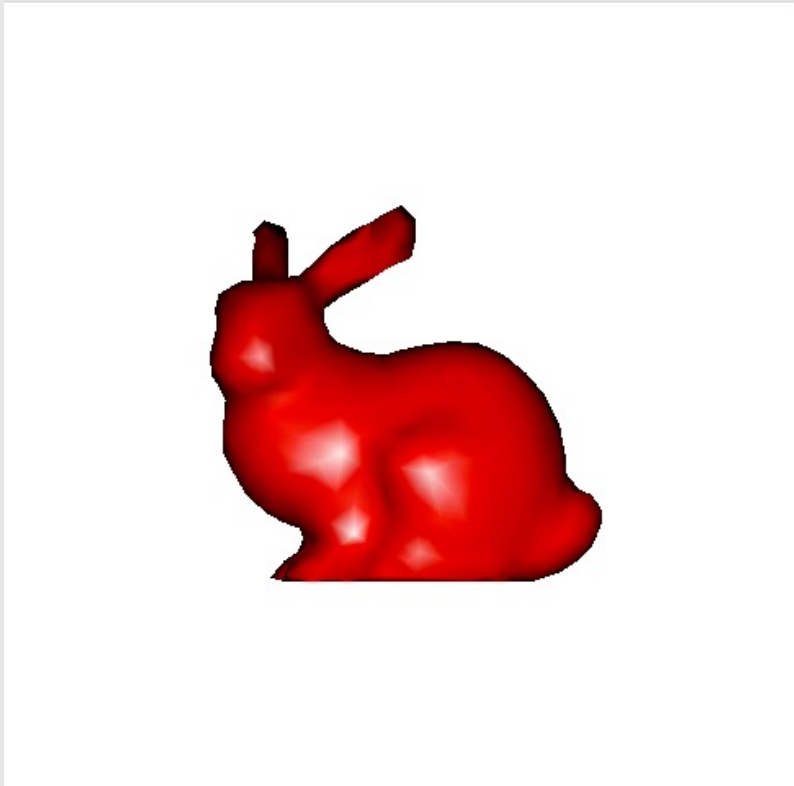
Phong shading



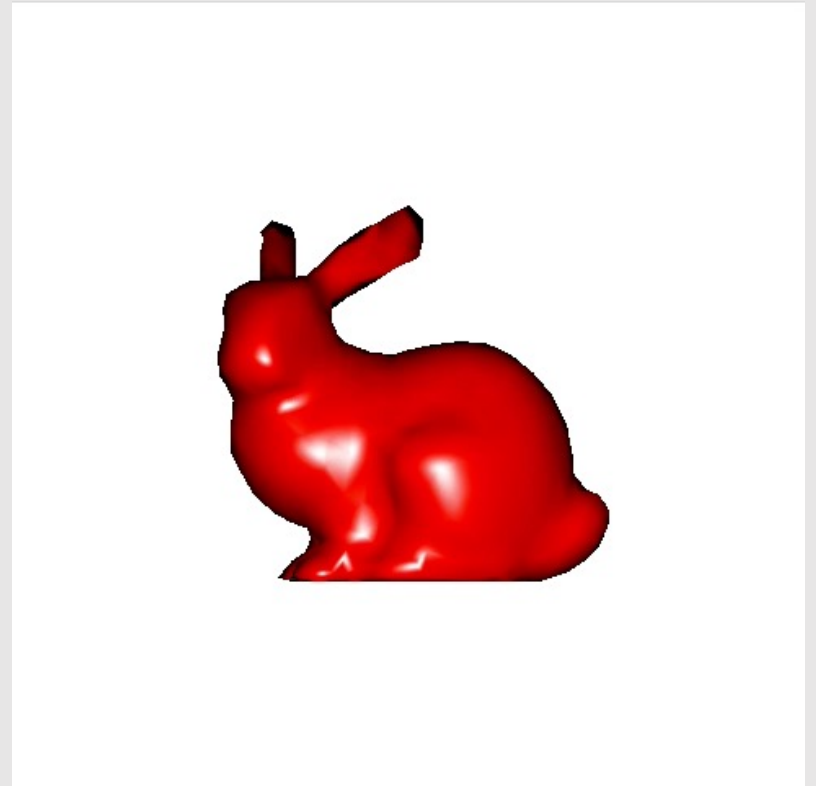
Image credit: Davi.trip @ Wikipedia

# Shading Methods

Gourad shading



Phong shading



# More Topics

- Coordinate transformation
- Visibility (occlusion )
- Shadow
- Efficient rasterization
- Anti-aliasing

