Computer Graphics Summary, Applications, and Outlook

Matthias Teschner



Introduction to Computer Graphics

Rendering

Modeling

Simulation

Homogeneous Notation

Ray Casting

Bézier Curves

Particle Fluids

Rasterization

Phong

Piecewise Polynomial Curves

Simulations / Renderings vs. Experiments / Real-World Videos

- Less expensive
- Faster
- More flexible
- Less dangerous

... if sufficiently accurate

Application



The Ford Motor Company of Australia

Challenges

- Prototype
- Sensors
 - Wetting, pressure,
 volume, flow rate,
 pathline, ...
- Analysis
- Redesign
- Prototype

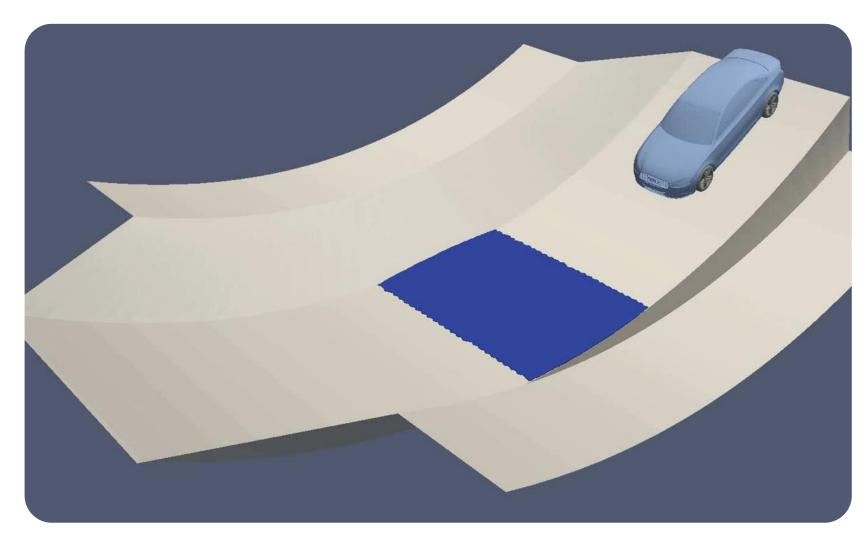






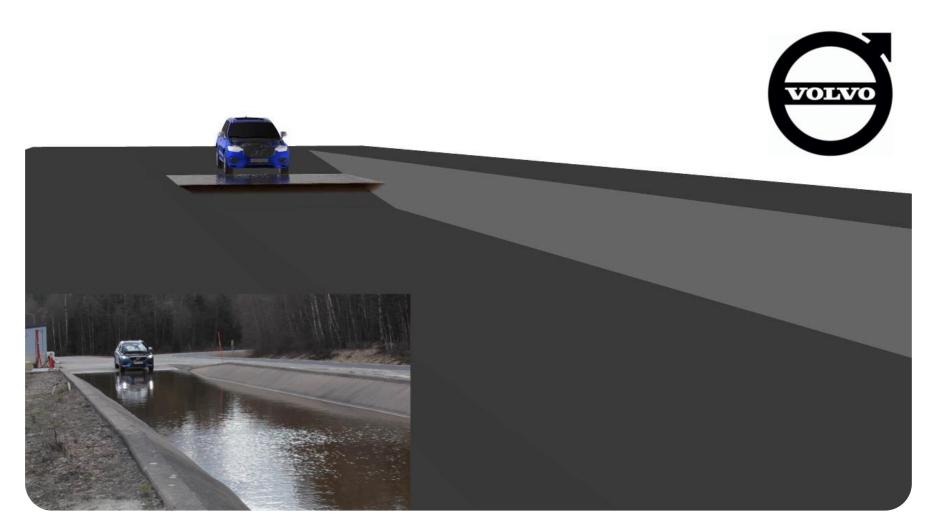
The Ford Motor Company of Australia

State-of-the-Art in 2014



Merkle & Partner Commercial CFD Product

Current State-of-the-Art

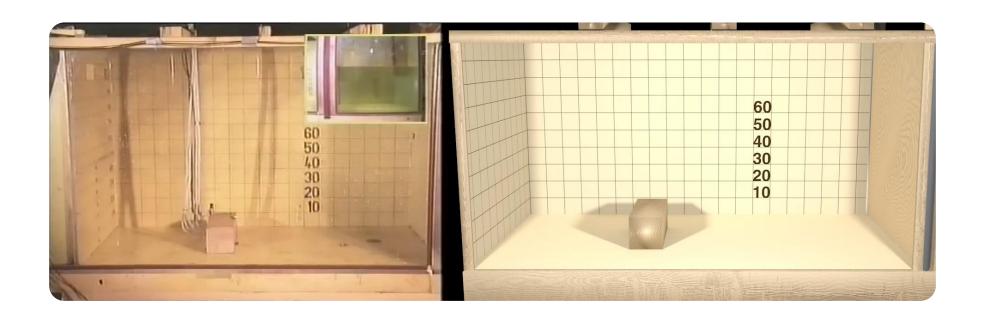


Johan Idoffsson Chalmers University

Volvo Cars

PreonLab FIFTY2 Technology

Evaluation



PreonLab FIFTY2 Technology

Computer Science in Simulation

Efficiency	Usability	Reliability
Neighbor search	Boundary representation flexible, fast pre-proc.	Implicit formulations
Pressure solve large time steps	Pressure solver simple, intuitive setup	
Boundary handling large time steps	Monolithic solutions e.g. rigid-body solver	
	Pre- and Postprocessing	

Further Applications

- Medicine
- Climate Research
- Entertainment

— ...

Modeling - Simulation - Rendering

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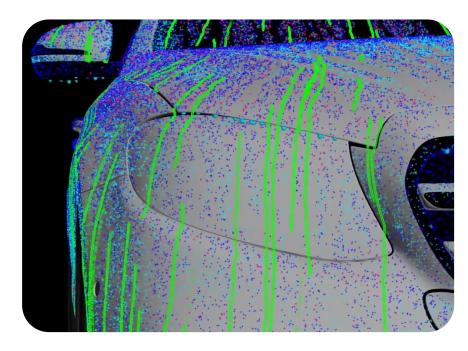




Modeling Rendering

Modeling - Simulation - Rendering

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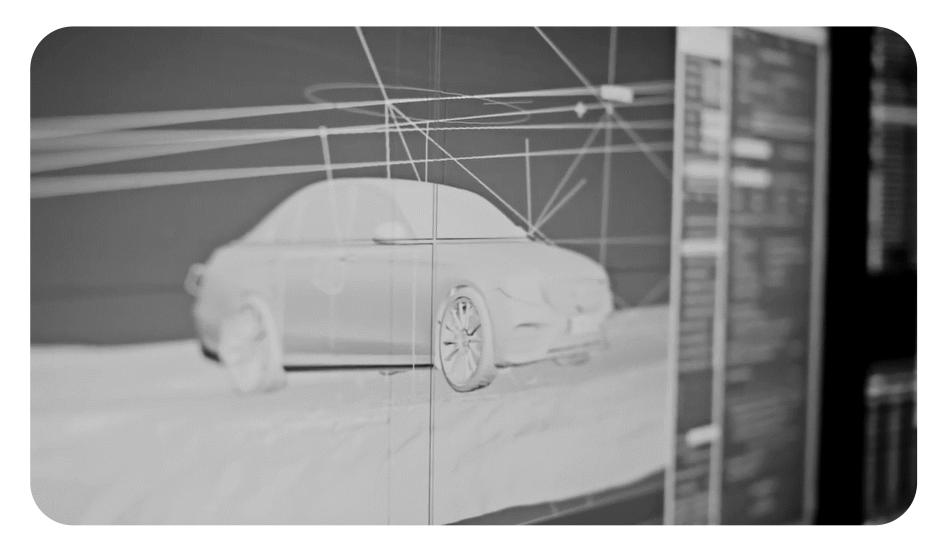




Simulation

Rendering

Modeling - Simulation - Rendering



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Specialization Courses - Topics

Rendering

Light: Radiometric Quantities

Material: BRDF

Light / Material: Rendering Equation

Radiosity

Stochastic Raytracing

Simulation

Particle Motion

Elastic Solids

Fluids (Particles and Grids)

Rigid Bodies

Contact

Specialization Courses - Concepts

Rendering

Simulation

Monte Carlo Integration

Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics

Finite Element Modeling

Finite Differences

Linear Systems

Spatial Data Structures

Real Time Graphics / High Performance Computing

Rendering Equation

$$L(\boldsymbol{p} \to \boldsymbol{\omega}_o) = L_e(\boldsymbol{p} \to \boldsymbol{\omega}_o) + \int_{\Omega} f_r(\boldsymbol{p}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_i \leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{\omega}_o) L(\boldsymbol{p} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{\omega}_i) \cos(\boldsymbol{\omega}_i, \boldsymbol{n}_p) d\omega_i$$

- Establishes relations between incident and exitant radiances
- Expresses the steady state of radiances in a scene
- Governs the computation of radiances from all scene points into all directions

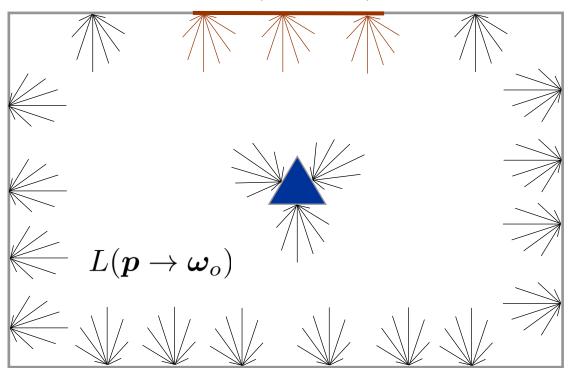


Akenine-Möller et al.

Solving the Rendering Equation

Exitant radiances from all scene points into all directions

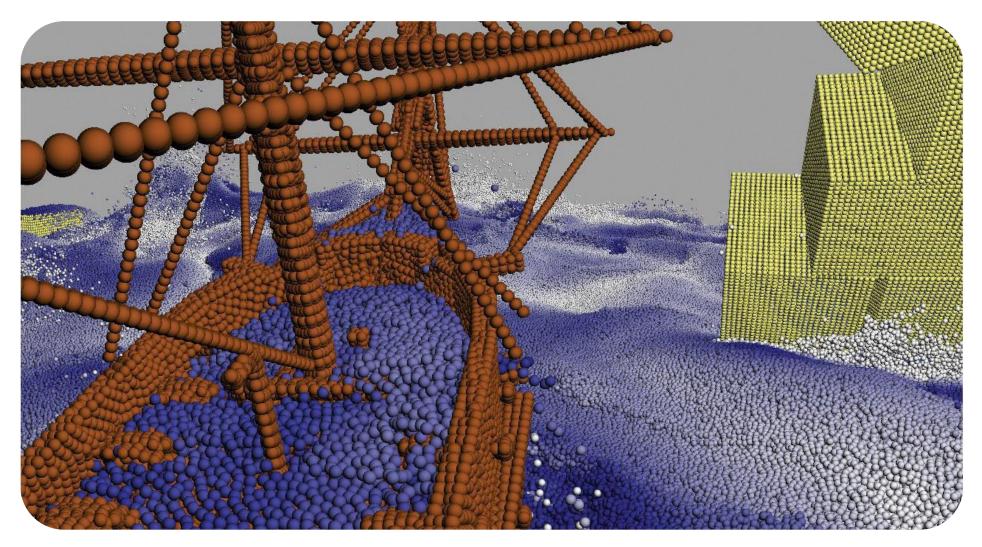
$$L_e(oldsymbol{p} o oldsymbol{\omega}_o)$$





Cornell box

Particle Simulation



Projects - Theses

Rendering Track

Simulation Track

Simple Raytracer

Data Structures

Stochastic Raytracer

Simple Fluid Solver

Data Structures

Incompressible SPH Solver

Features / Performance / Research

Please contact me per email two / three weeks before the semester starts.

Image Processing

- Slides, recordings, information on
 - https://lmb.informatik.unifreiburg.de/lectures/image_processing/
- First class on
 - Tuesday, June 11, 14:15

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