Real-Time Volume Graphics

[02] GPU Programming

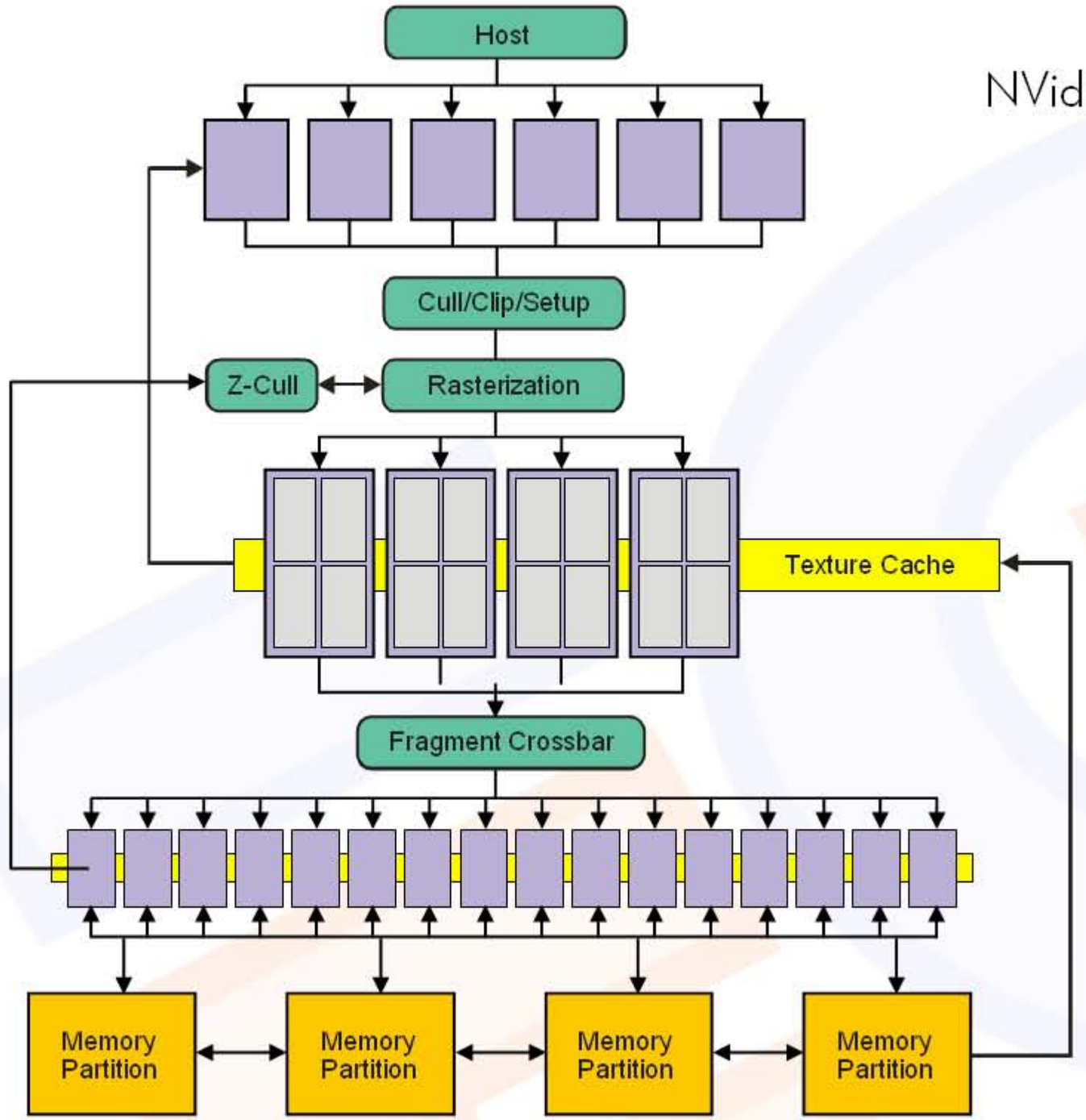
Graphics Processor

Vertex Processors

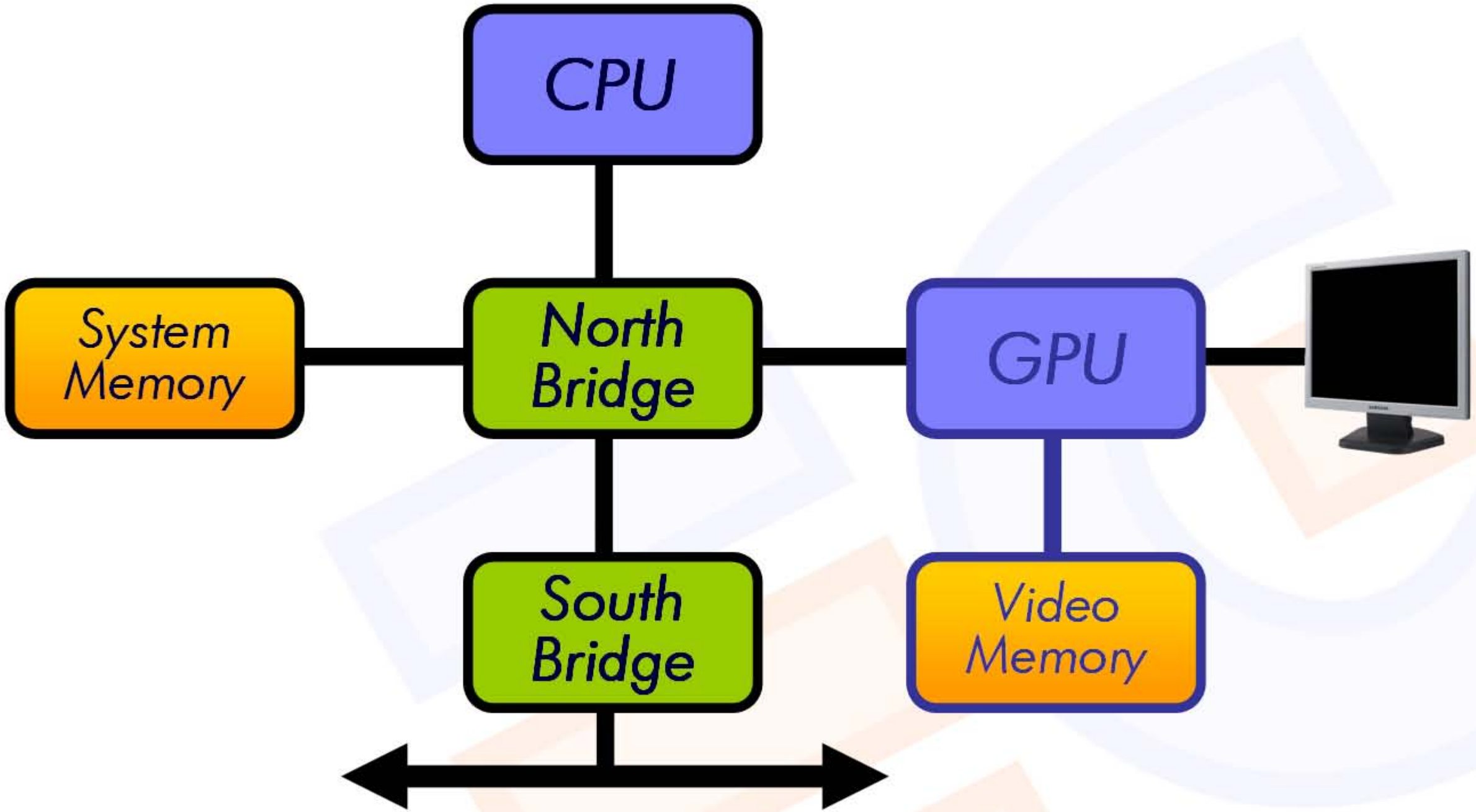
Fragment Processors

Memory Access
Z-Compare and Blending

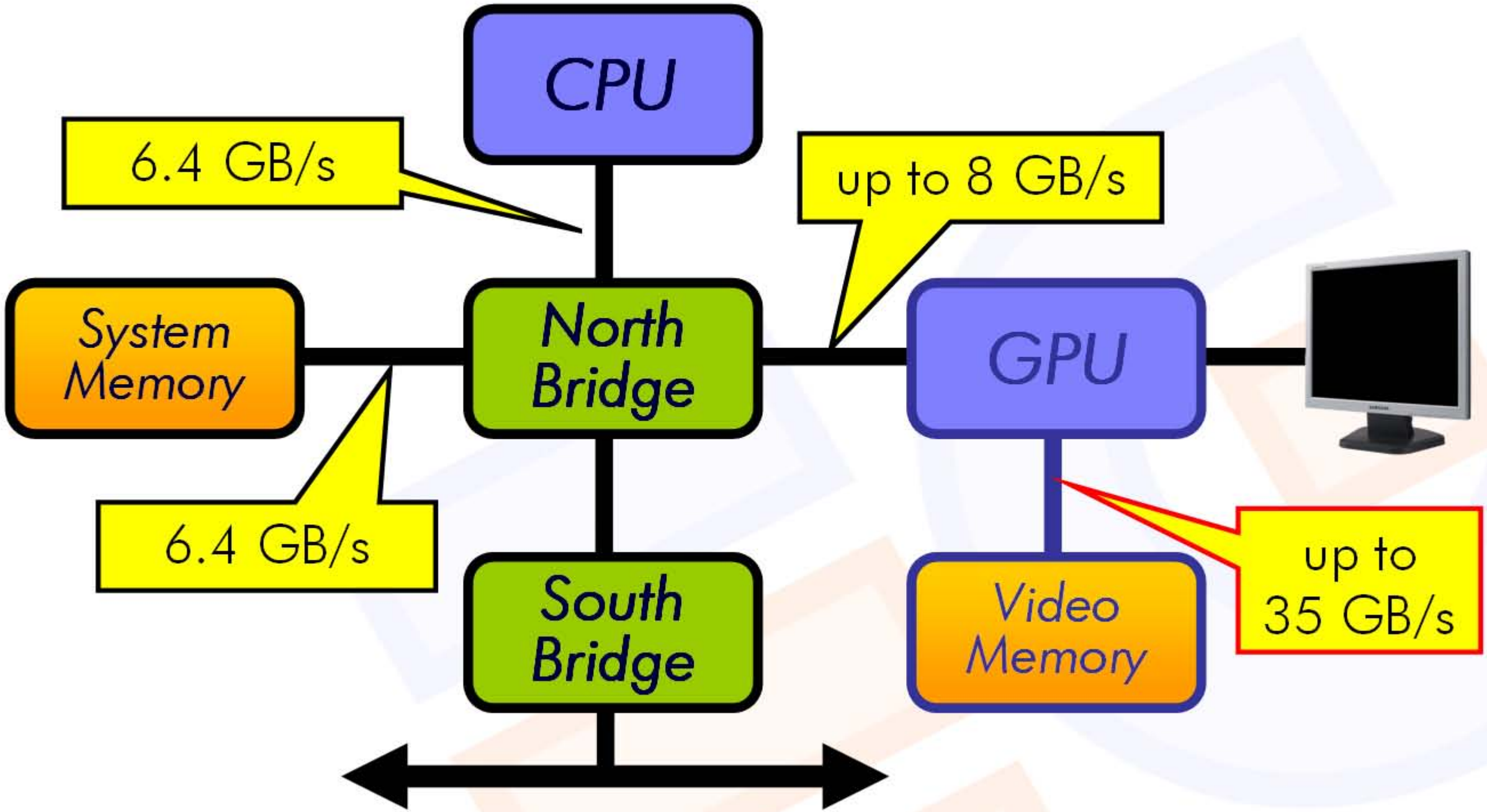
Example
NVidia Geforce6



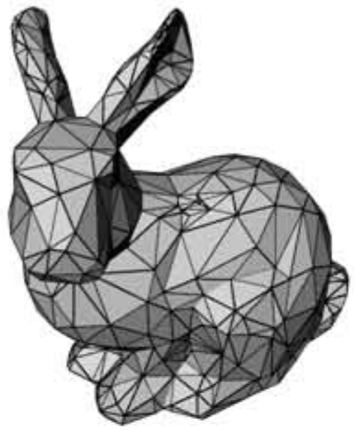
PC Architecture



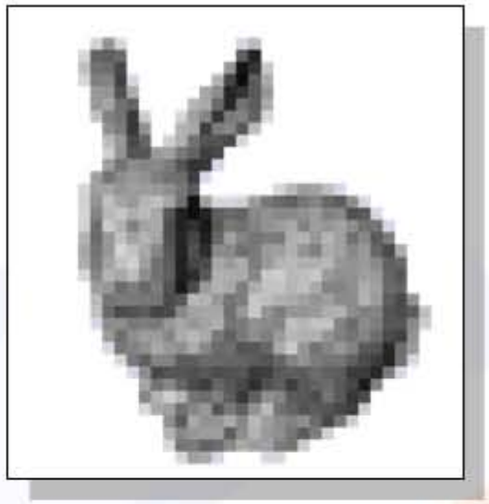
PC Architecture



Graphics Hardware



Scene Description

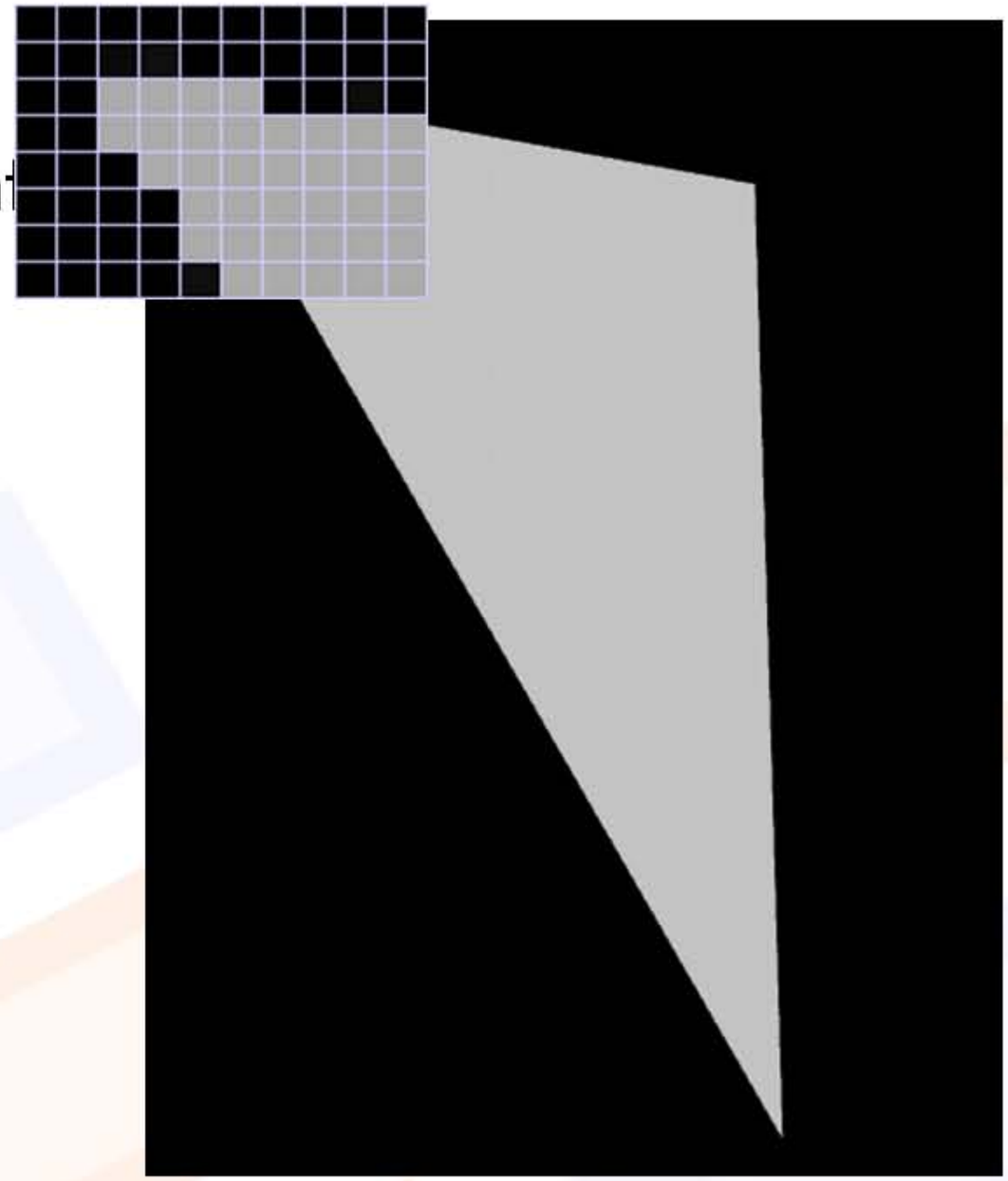


Raster Image

Vertices Primitives Fragments Pixels

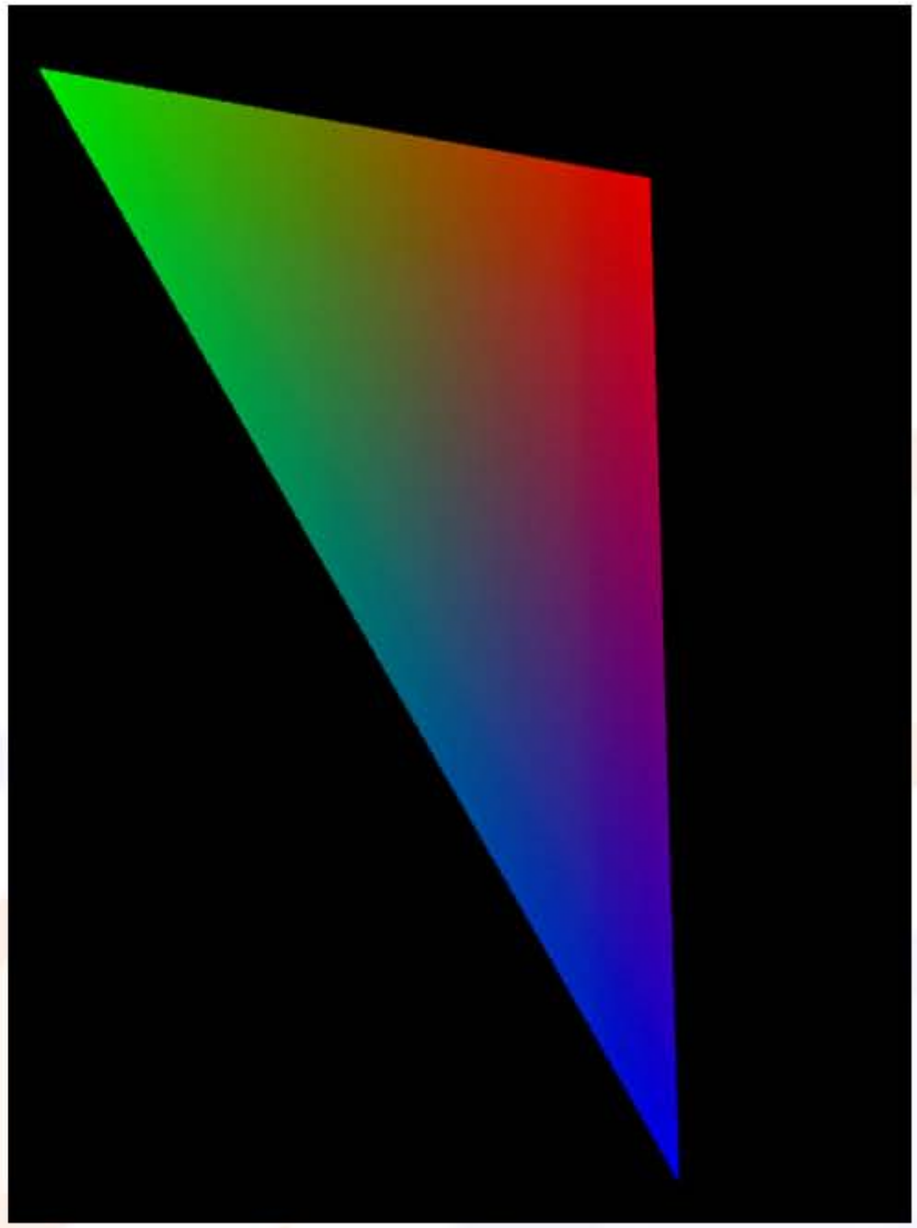
What can the hardware do?

- Rasterization
  - Decomposition into fragment



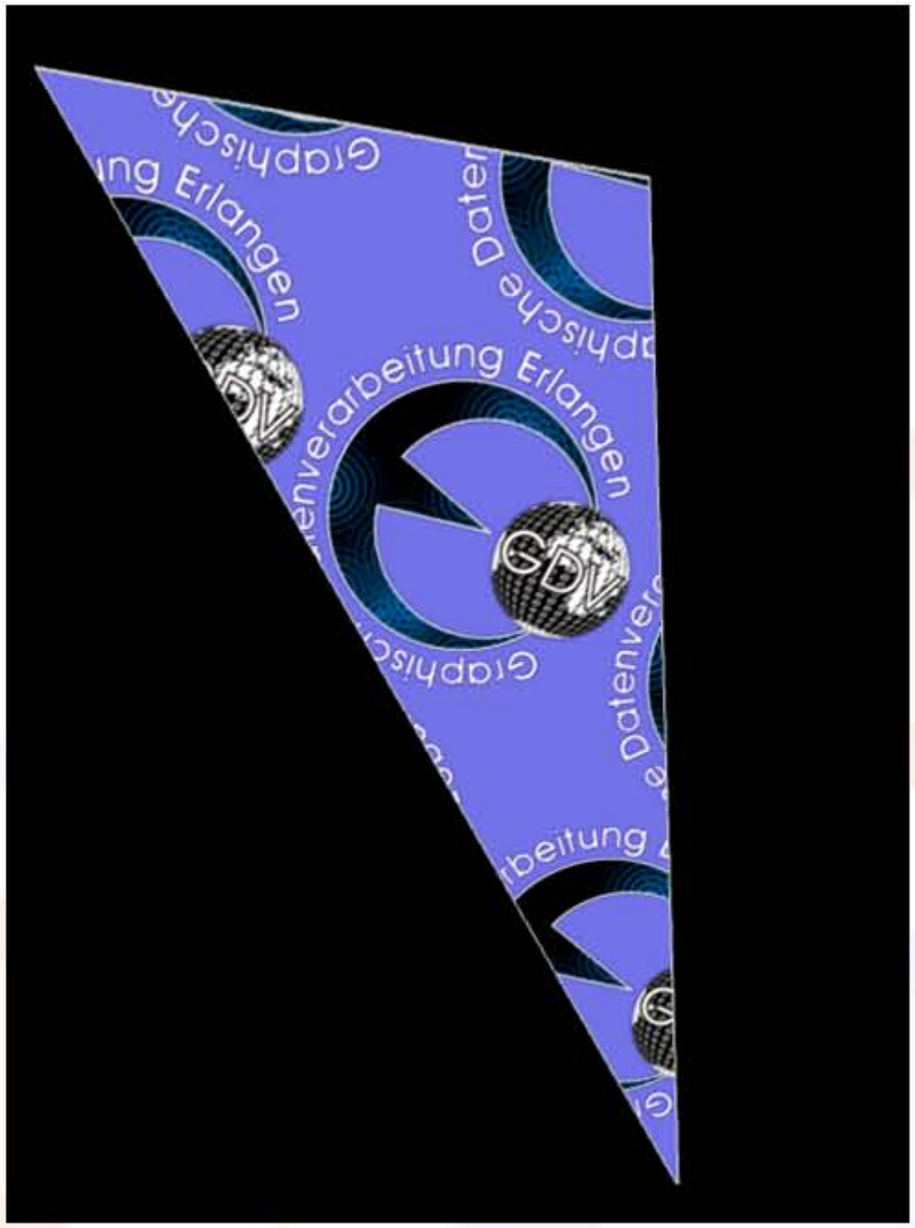
What can the hardware do?

- Rasterization
  - Decomposition into fragments
  - Interpolation of color



What can the hardware do?

- Rasterization
  - Decomposition into fragments
  - Interpolation of color
  - Texturing
    - Interpolation/Filtering
  - Fragment Shading



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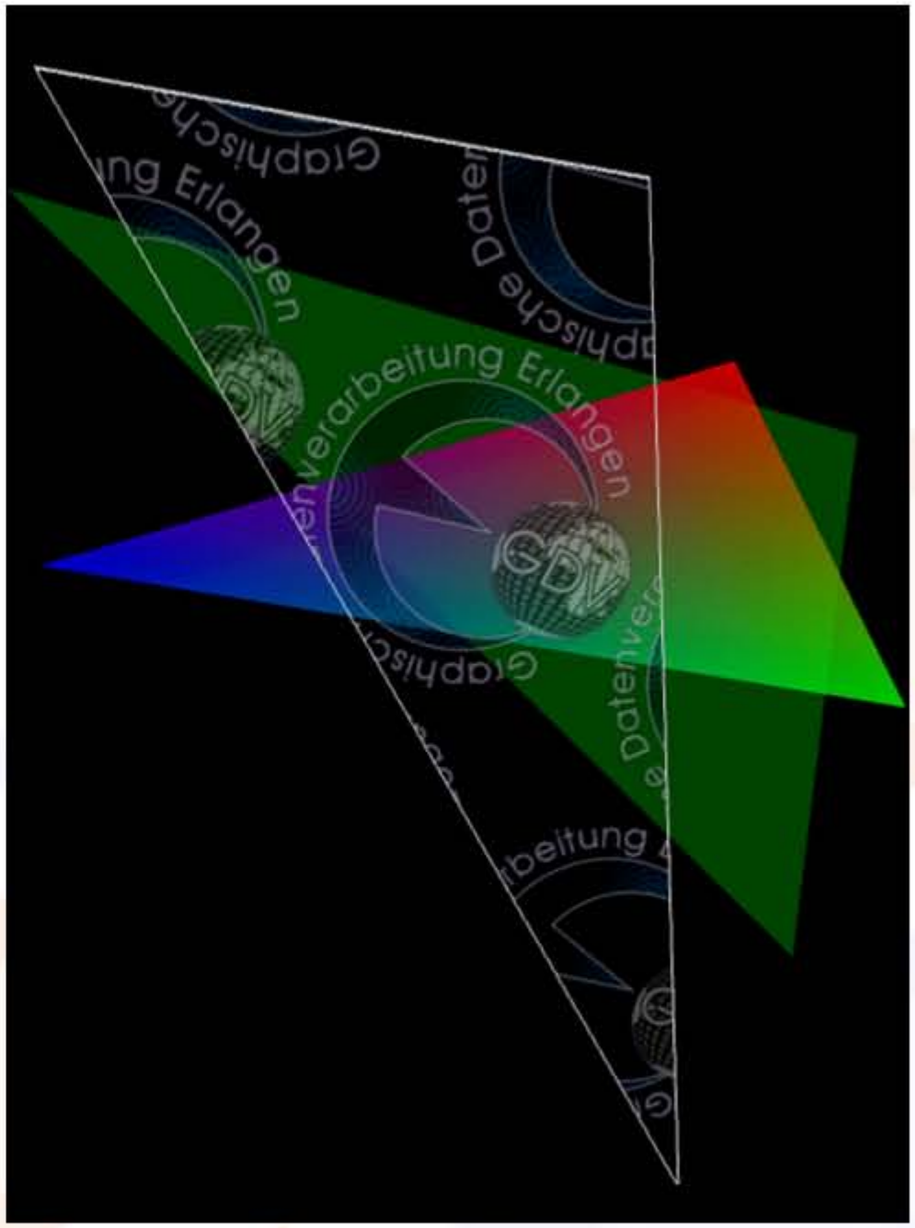
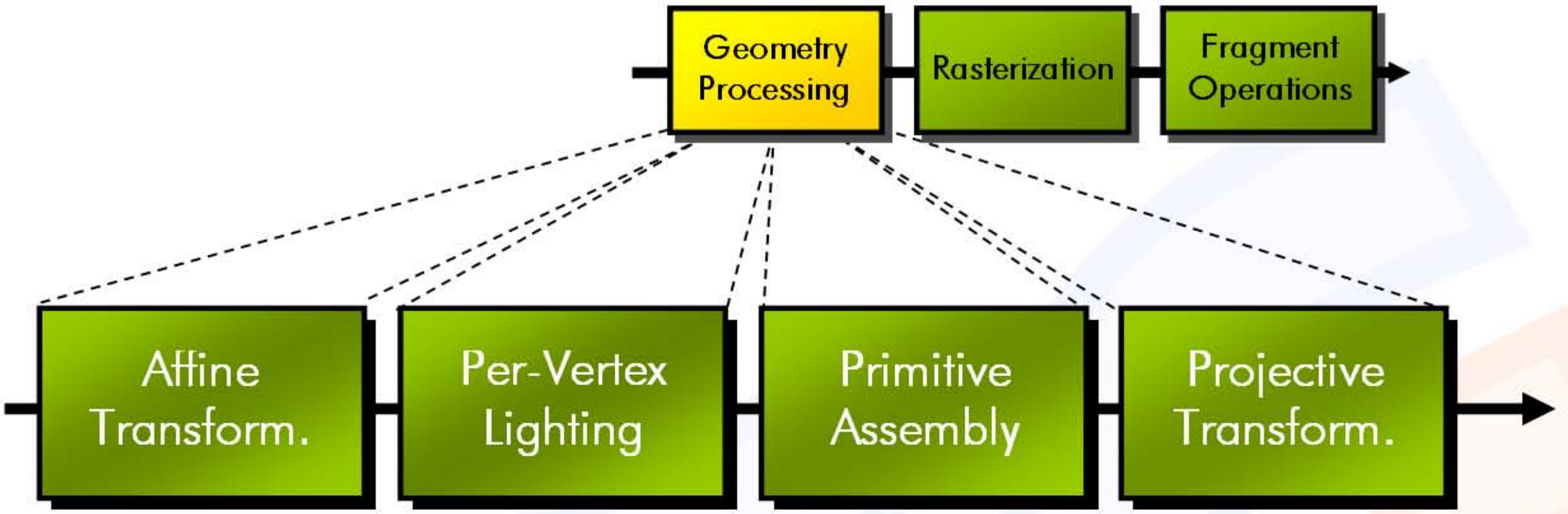
  - Decomposition into fragments
  - Interpolation of color
  - Texturing
    - Interpolation/Filtering
    - Fragment Shading
- Fragment Operations
  - Depth Test (Z-Test)
  - Alpha Blending (Compositing)



Geometry Processing

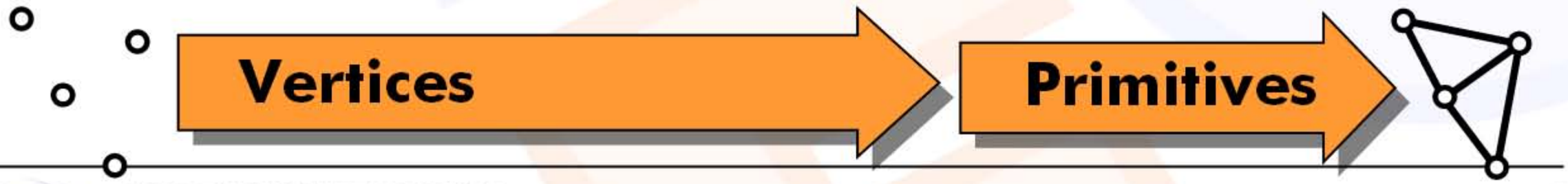


Multiplication with Transformation Matrix

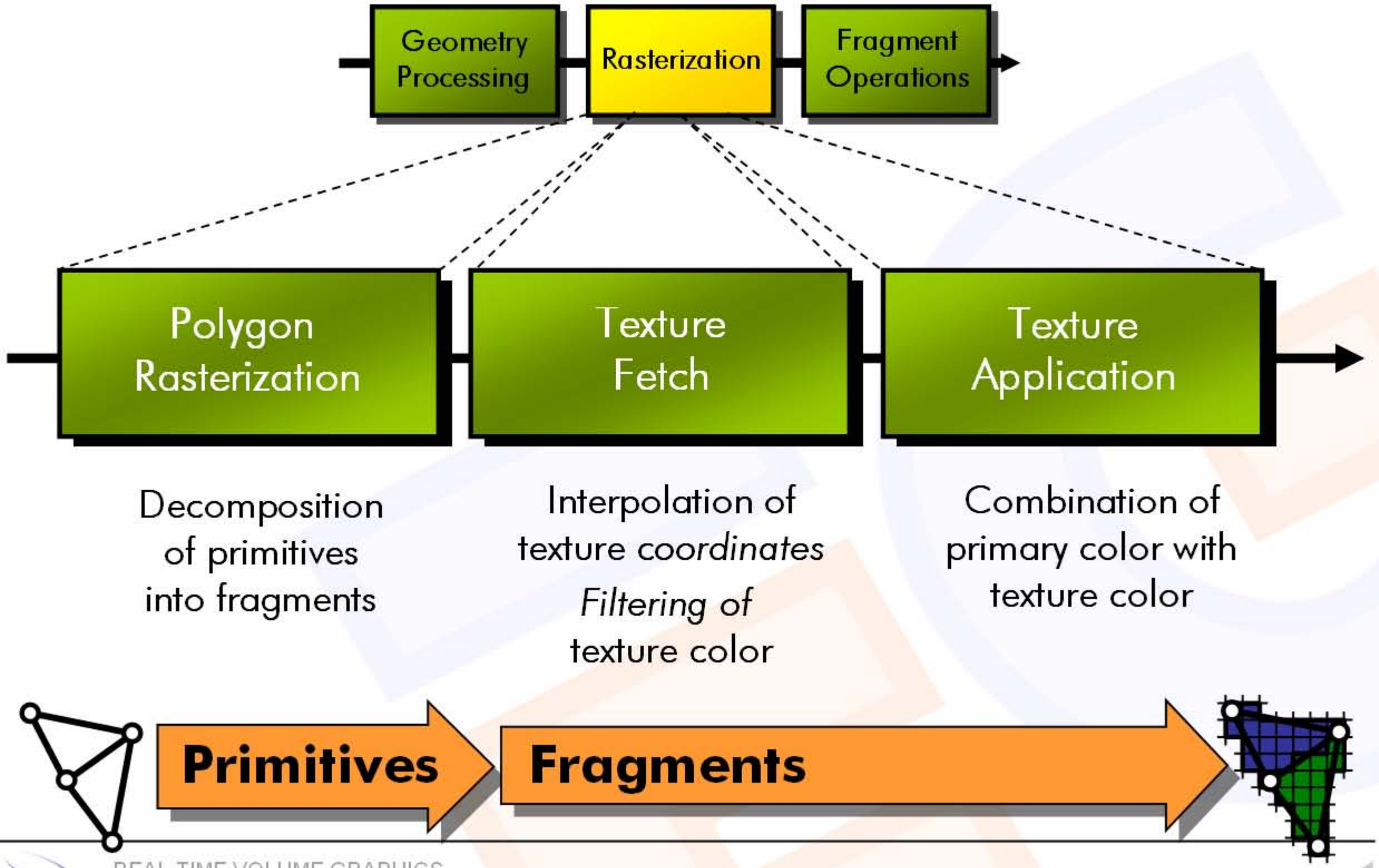
Per-Vertex Local Illumination (Blinn/Phong)

Geometric Primitives (Points, Lines Triangles)

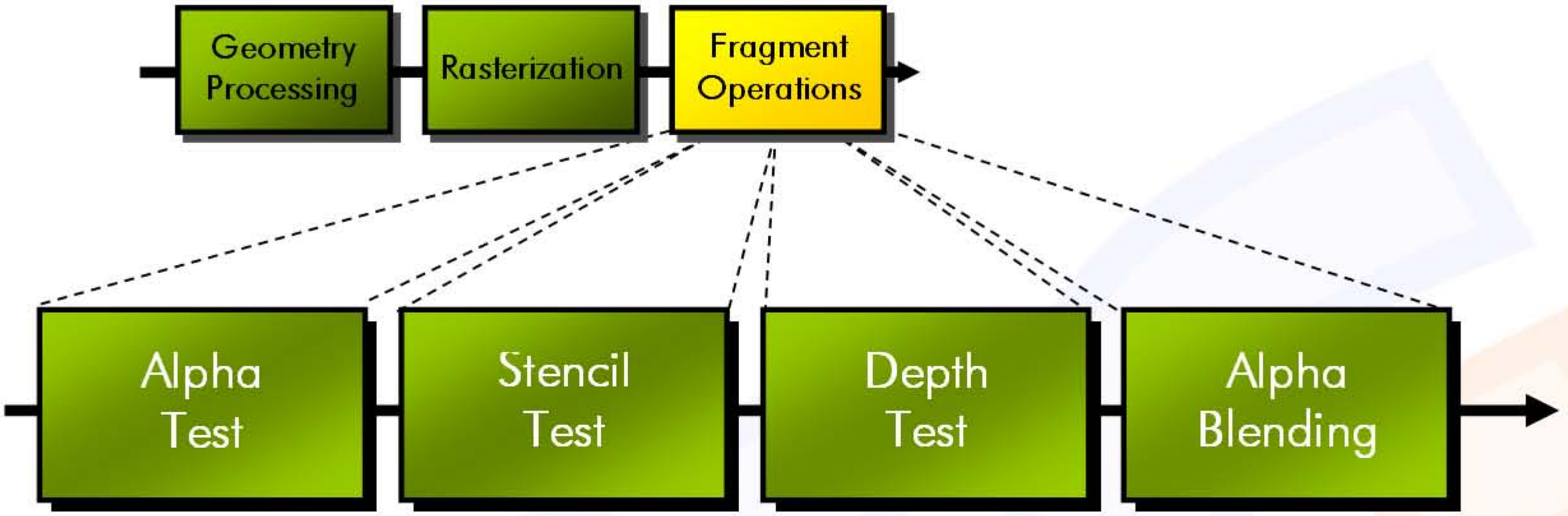
Transformation to Canonical Viewing Volume



Rasterization



Fragment Operations



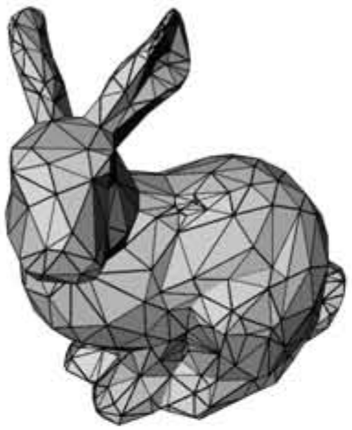
Discard all fragments within a certain alpha range

Discard a fragment if the stencil buffer is set

Discard all occluded fragments

Combine the fragment color with the color already in the frame buffer

Graphics Hardware



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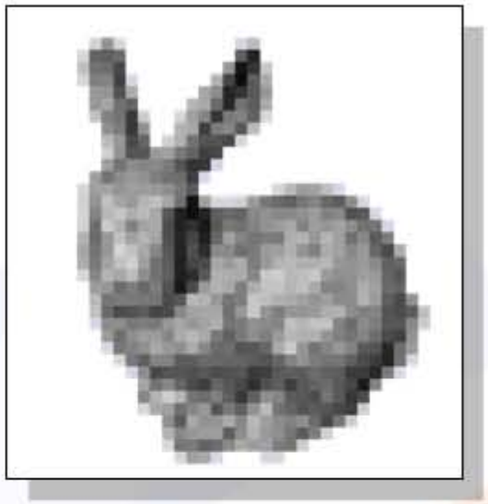


Raster Image

Vertex Shader

Important Features:

- Vertex Shader has information about ***one single*** Vertex only (no topological information)!
- For each set of vertex-attributes, the vertex shader generates ***exactly one*** vertex
  - The vertex shader cannot create additional vertices!
  - The vertex shader cannot discard vertices from the stream!
- The term „shader“ is somehow misleading, since the vertex shader can change the geometry!

Vertex Shader Instructions

- Assembly-Language, such as

ABS	absolute value
ADD	addition
DP3	scalar product (dot product)
DP4	scalar product 4-components
DST	distance vector
LIT	illumination terms
MUL	multiplication
MAD	multiply and add
SUB	subtraction
XPD	cross product

- Most commands are vector commands (4 components)

High-Level Shading Languages

Who wants to write assembler code?

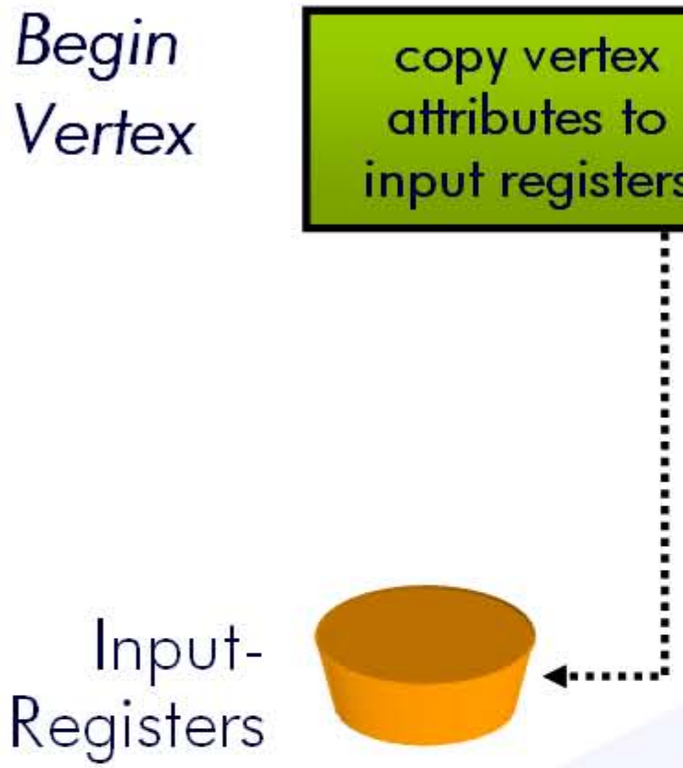
- *Stanford Shading Language*
  Cg (developed by Nvidia) for OpenGL *and* DirectX
  DirectX 9.0 HLSL (DirectX only, Syntax similar to Cg)
  GLSL (OpenGL shading language)

- Syntax similar to C
- plus vector variables und vector instructions:

```
float4 v1; // same as float v1[4] in C
int3 v2; // same as int v2[3] in C
```

- Swizzling: **`float4 v3 = v1.xzzy;`**

Programmable Vertex Processor



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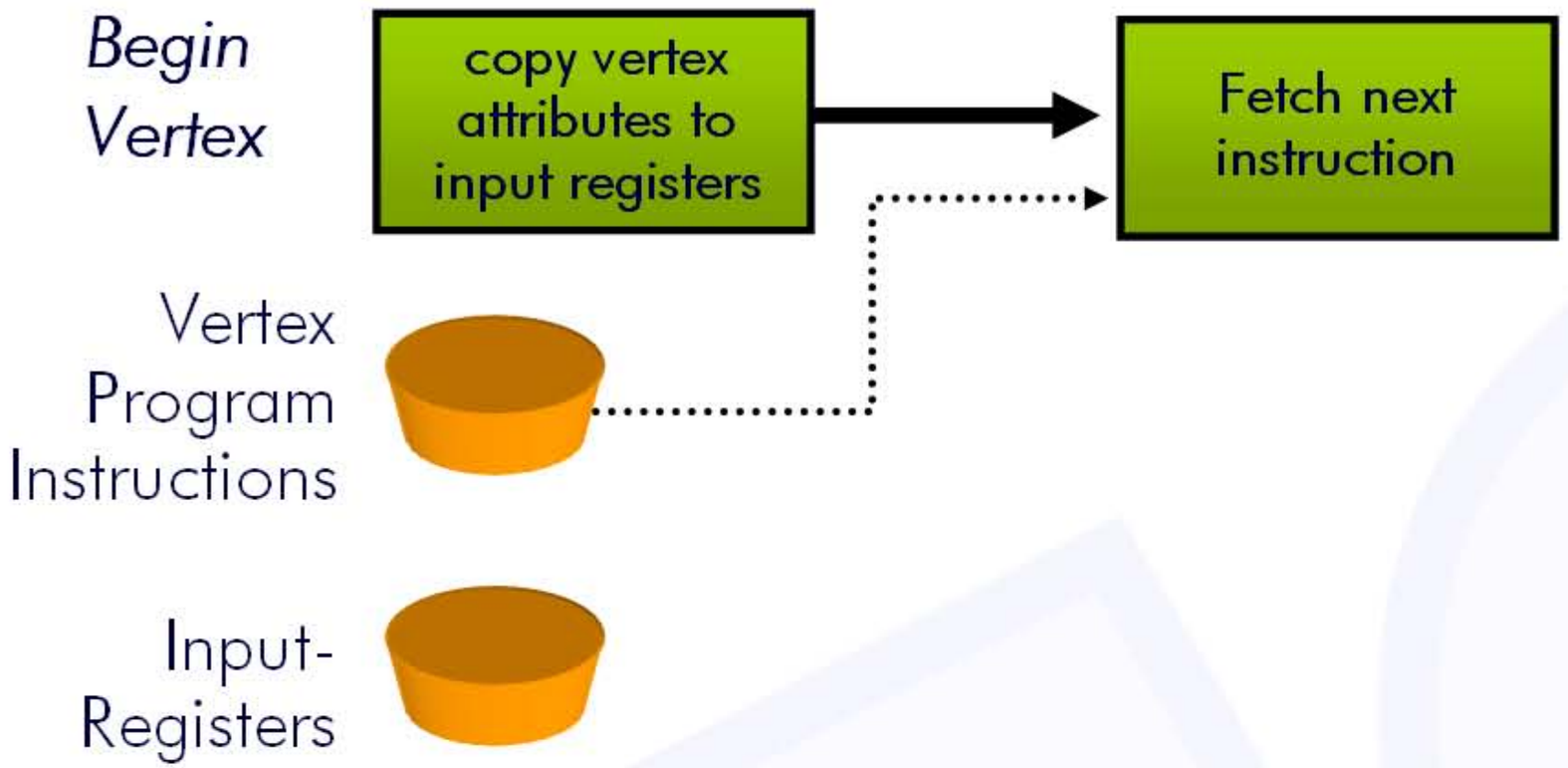
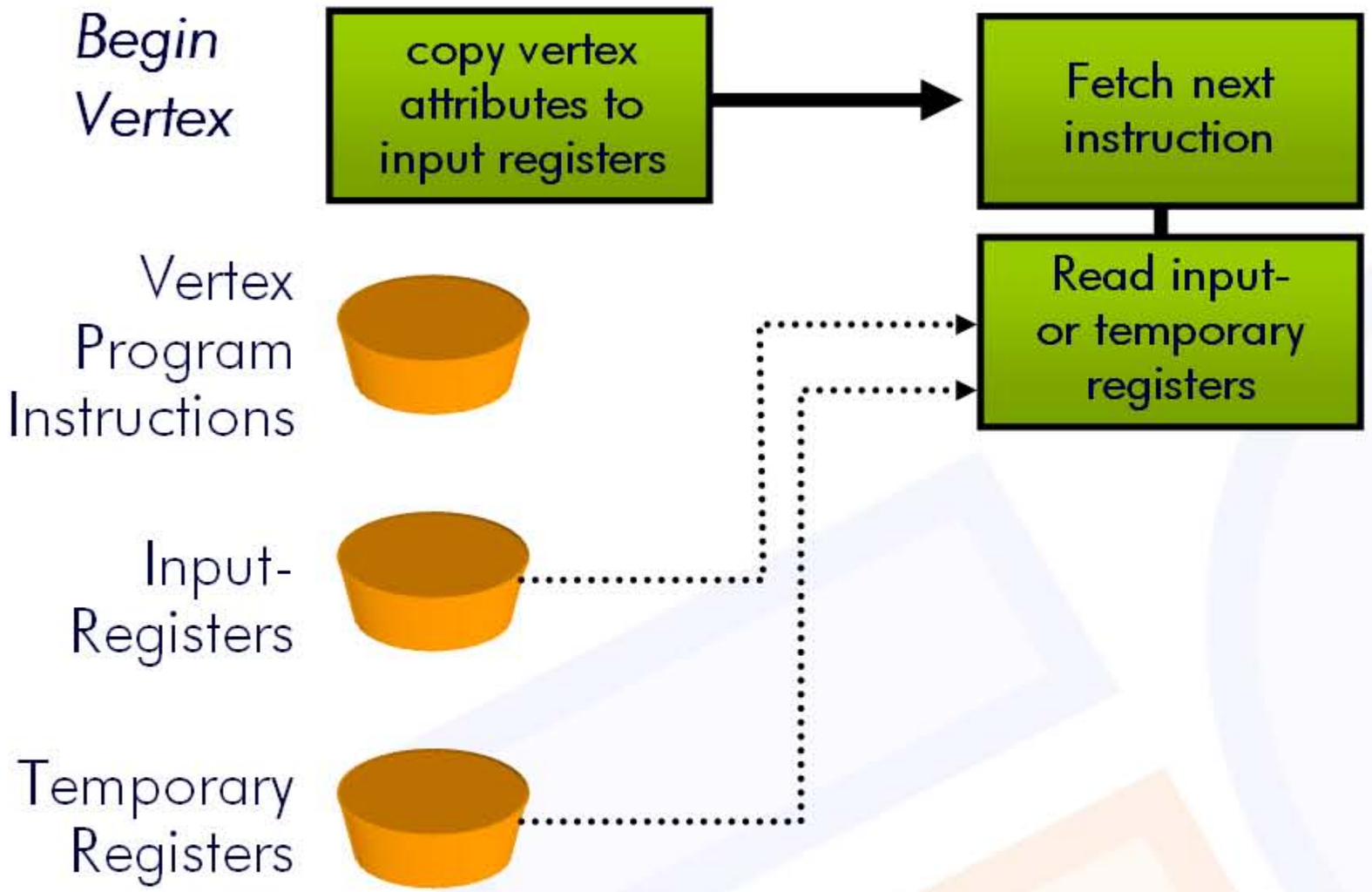


Programmable Vertex Processor



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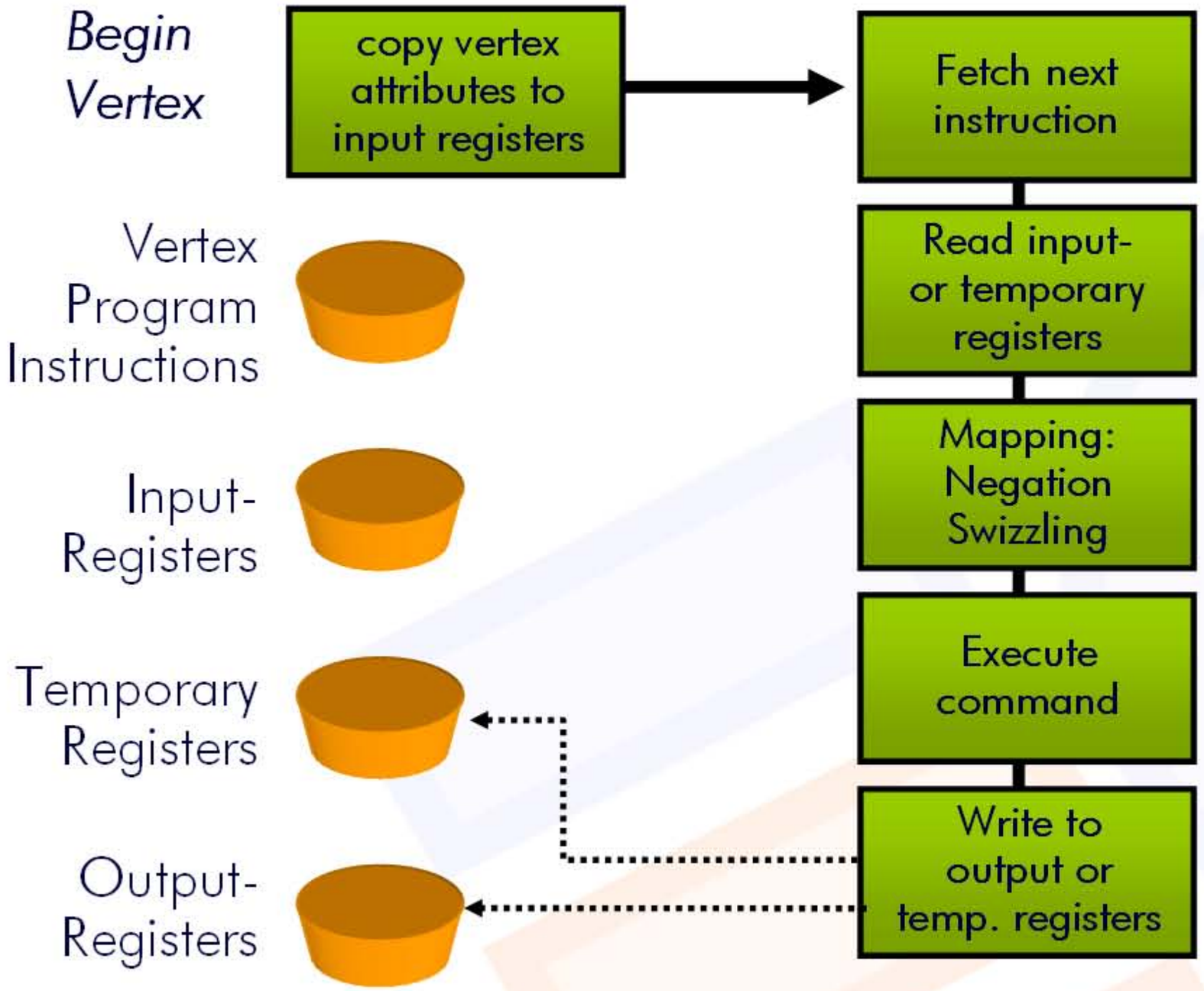
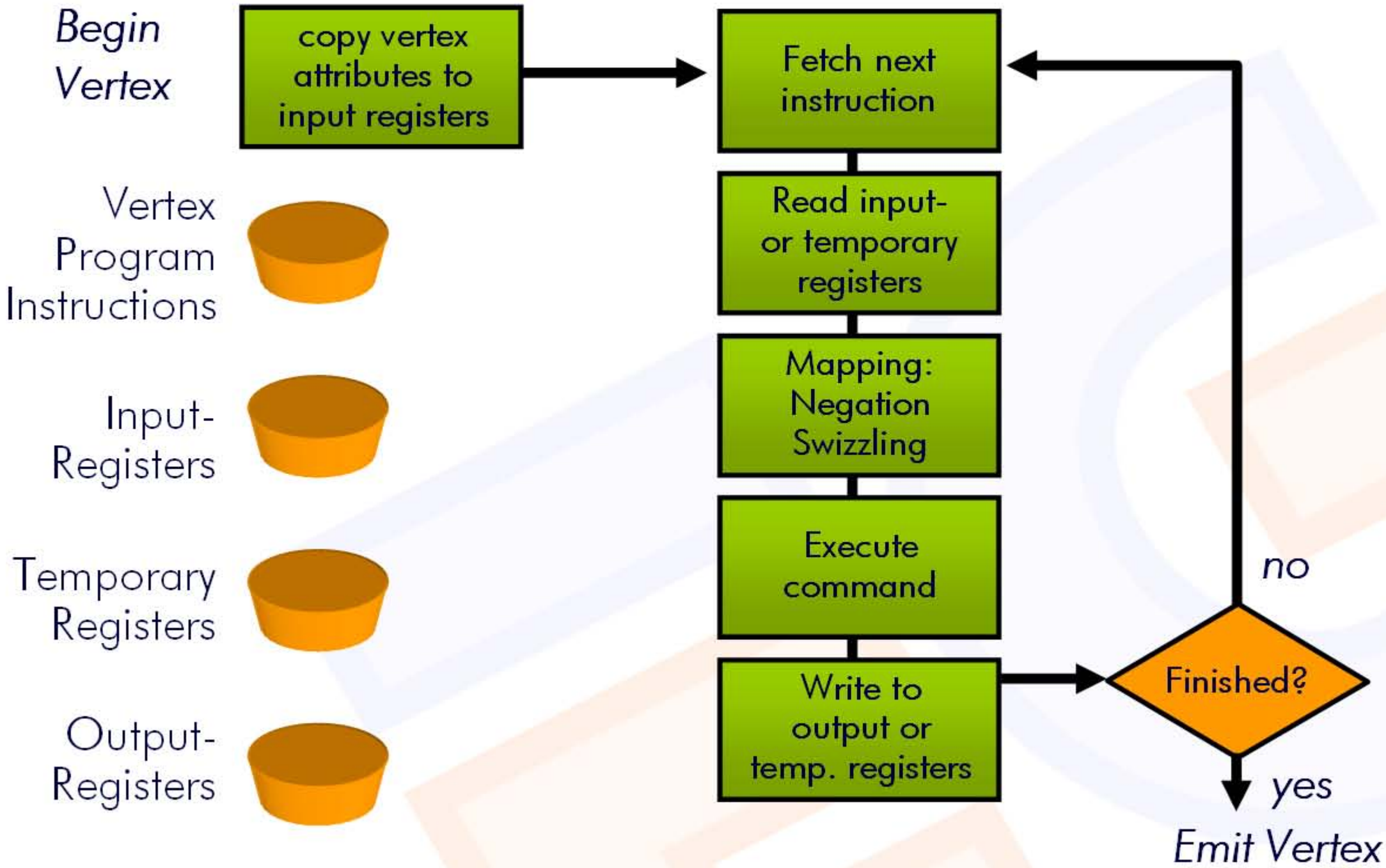
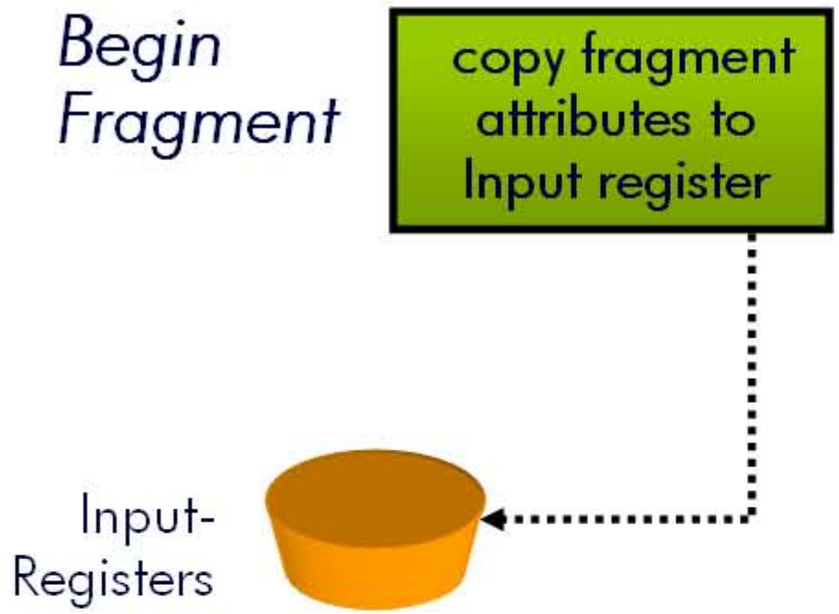


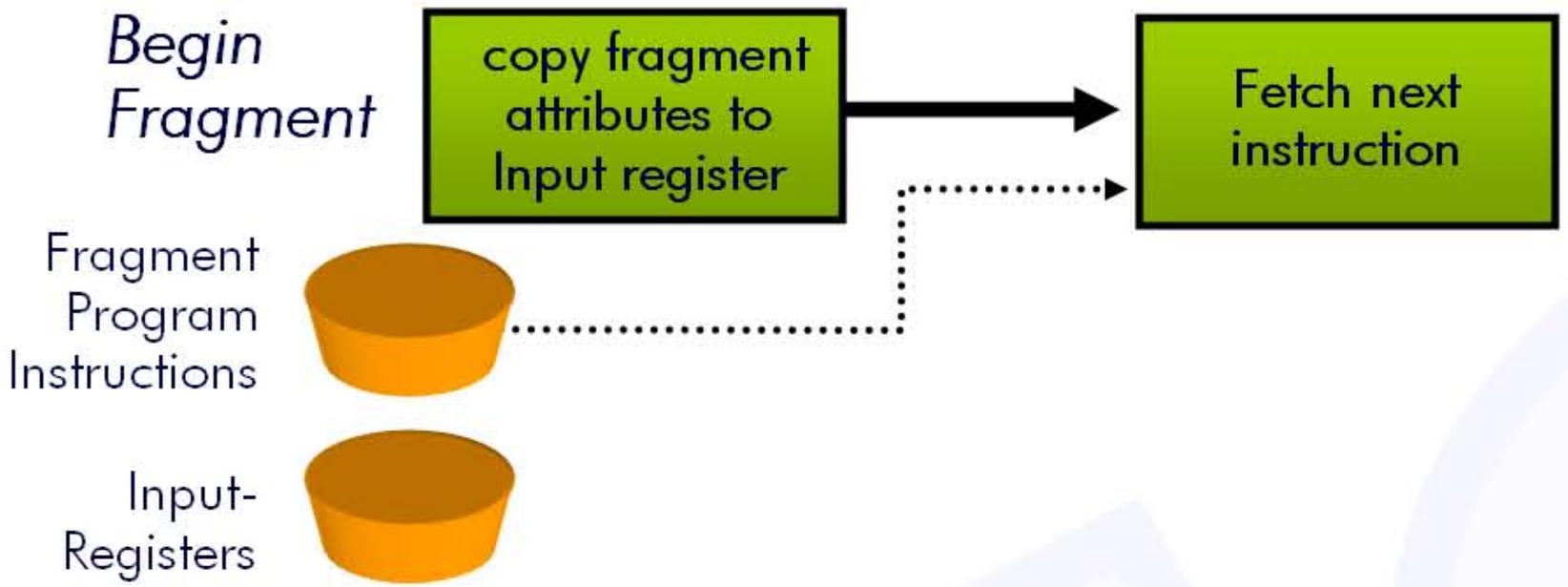
Programmable Vertex Processor



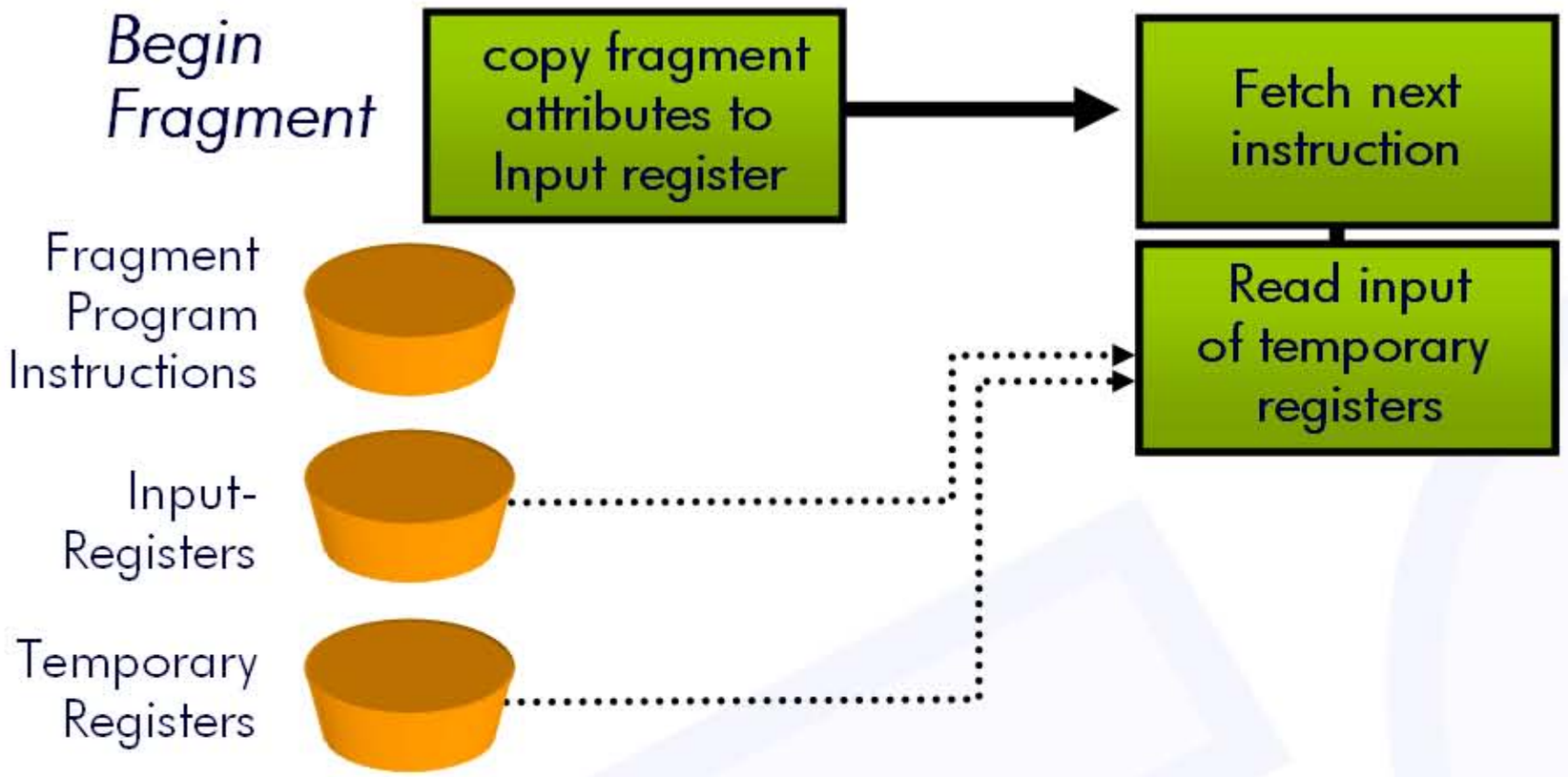
Fragment Processor



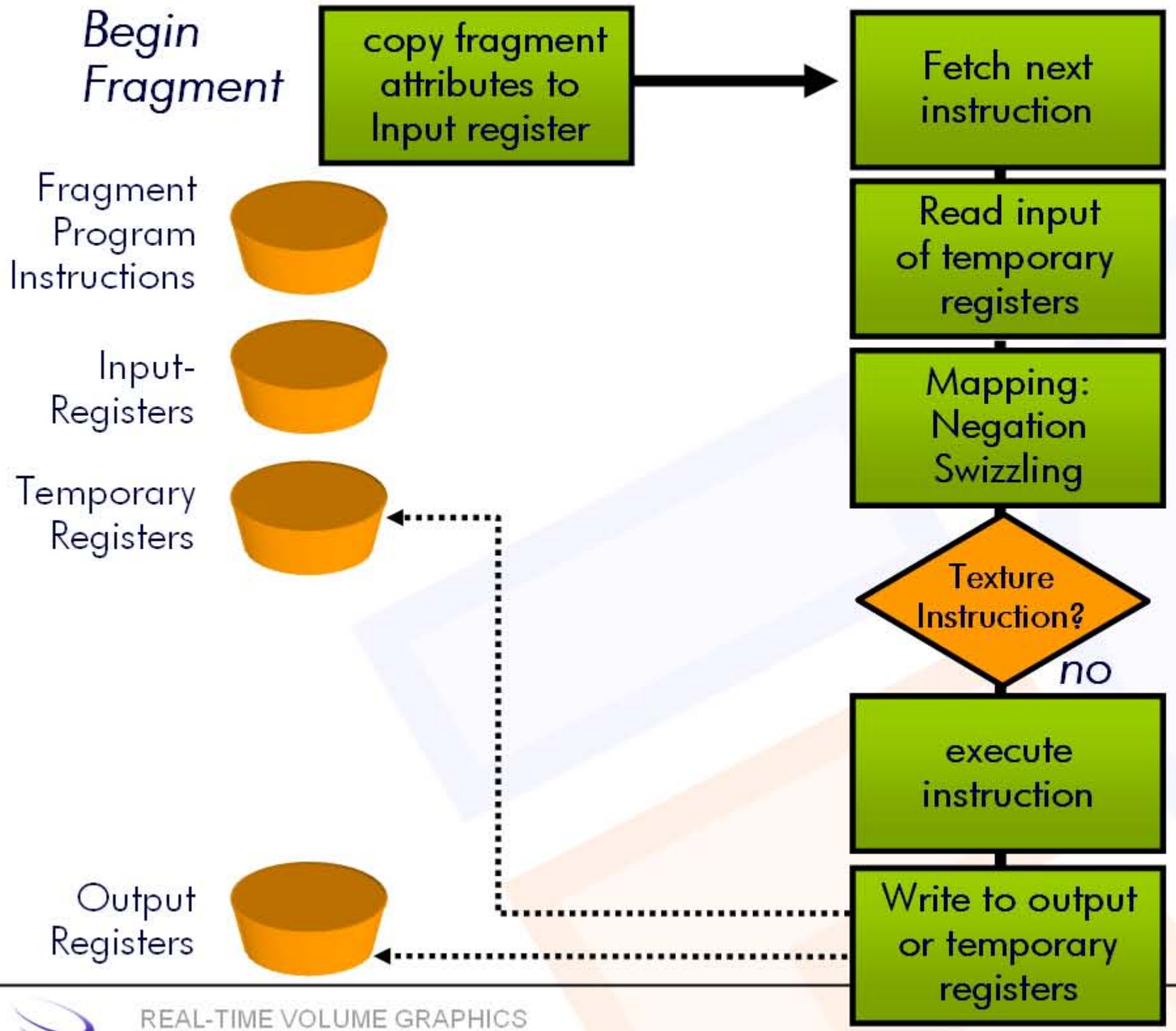
Fragment Processor



Fragment Processor



Fragment Processor



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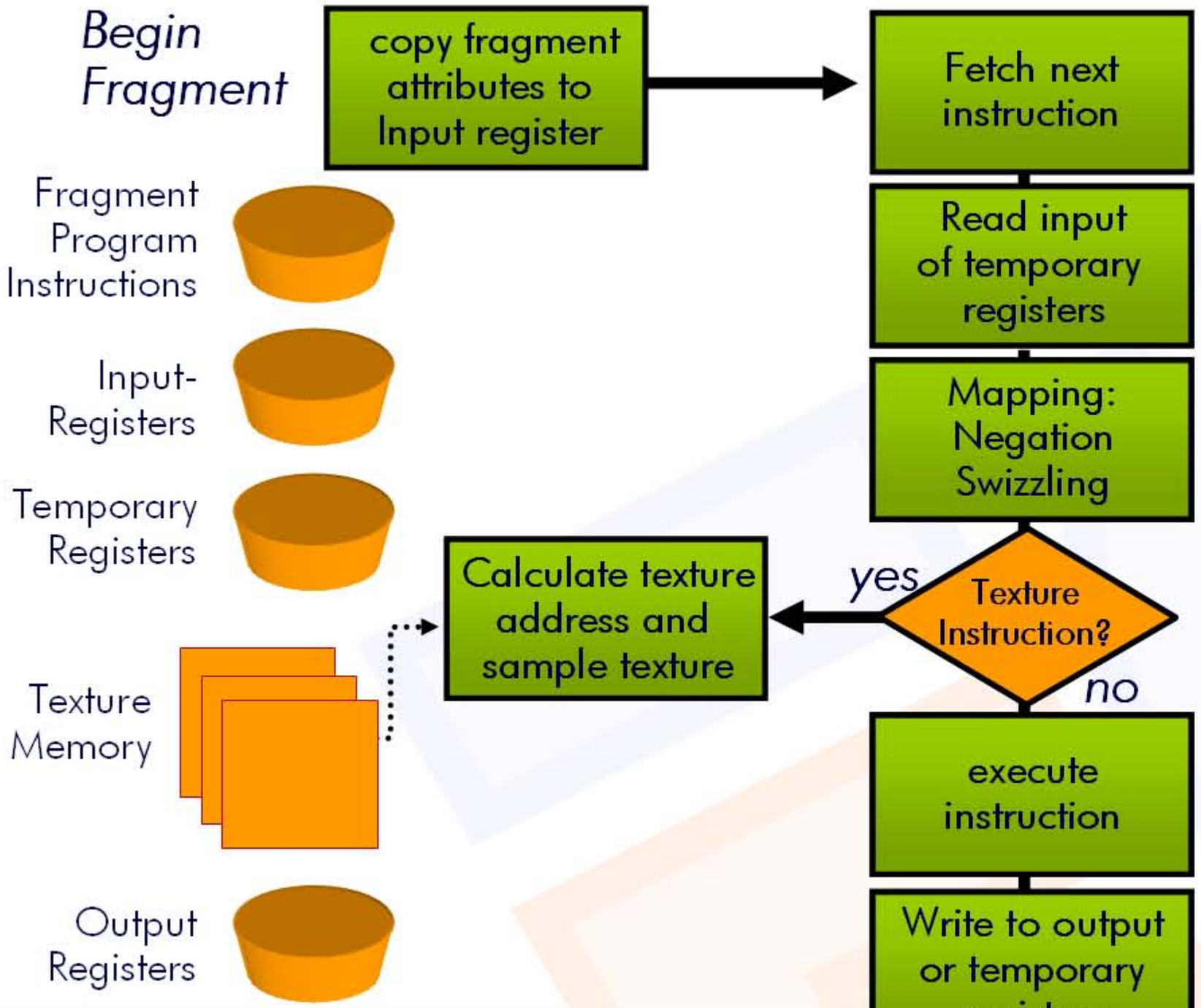

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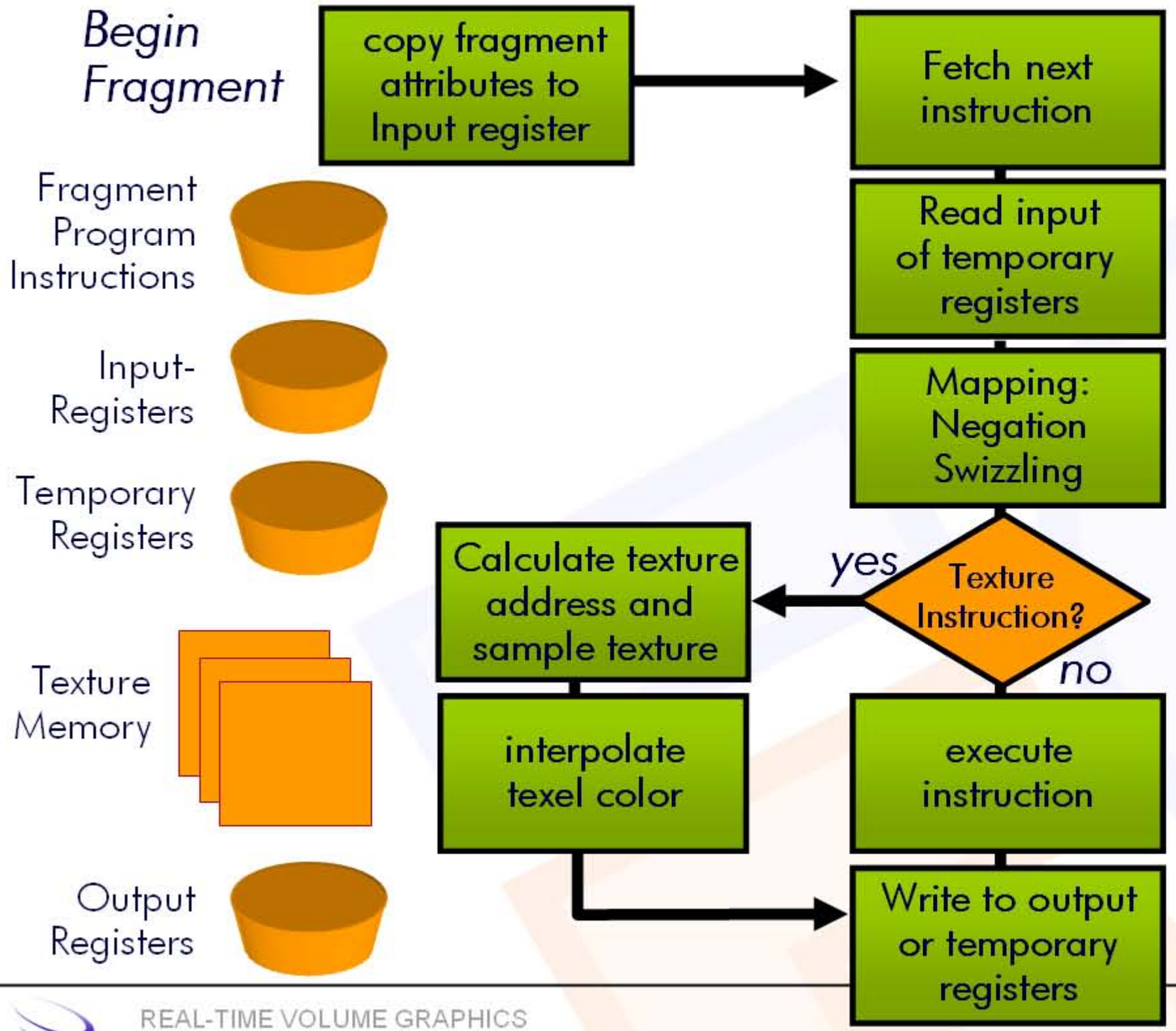

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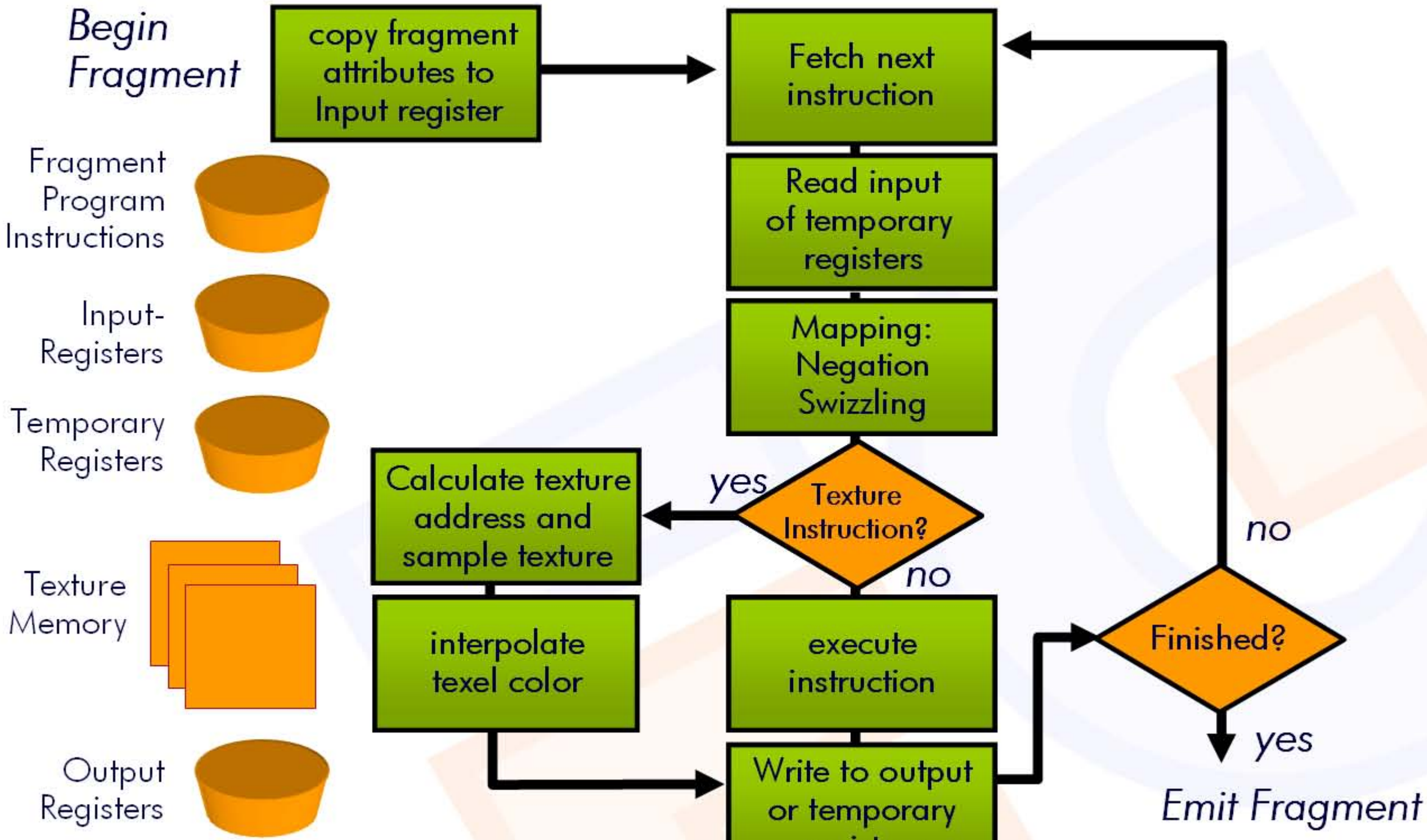

Phong Shading

- *Per-Pixel Lighting:* Local illumination in a fragement shader

```
void main(float4 position  : TEXCOORD0,
          float3 normal    : TEXCOORD1,

      out float4 oColor     : COLOR,

  uniform float3 ambientCol,
  uniform float3 lightCol,
  uniform float3 lightPos,
  uniform float3 eyePos,
  uniform float3 Ka,
  uniform float3 Kd,
  uniform float3 Ks,
  uniform float  shiny)
{
```

Phong Shading

- *Per-Pixel Lighting:* Local illumination in a fragement shader

```
  float3 P = position.xyz;
  float3 N = normal;
  float3 V = normalize(eyePosition - P);
  float3 H = normalize(L + V);

  float3 ambient = Ka * ambientCol;

  float3 L          = normalize(lightPos - P);
  float  diffLight = max(dot(L, N), 0);
  float3 diffuse    = Kd * lightCol * diffLight;

  float specLight = pow(max(dot(H, N), 0), shiny);
  float3 specular = Ks * lightCol * specLight;

  oColor.xyz = ambient + diffuse + specular;
  oColor.w = 1;
}
```