

MAI4CAREU

Master programmes in Artificial
Intelligence 4 Careers in Europe



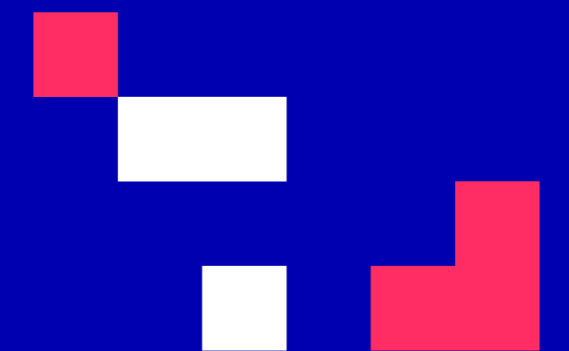
University
of Cyprus

University of Cyprus

MAI645 - Machine Learning for Graphics and Computer Vision

Andreas Aristidou, PhD

Spring Semester 2024



Let's get to know each other: *The team*



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Research Interests:

Machine Learning, Deep Learning and its applications in Computer Graphics and Character Animation, Virtual/Augmented Reality, Digital Heritage

<https://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/~andarist>



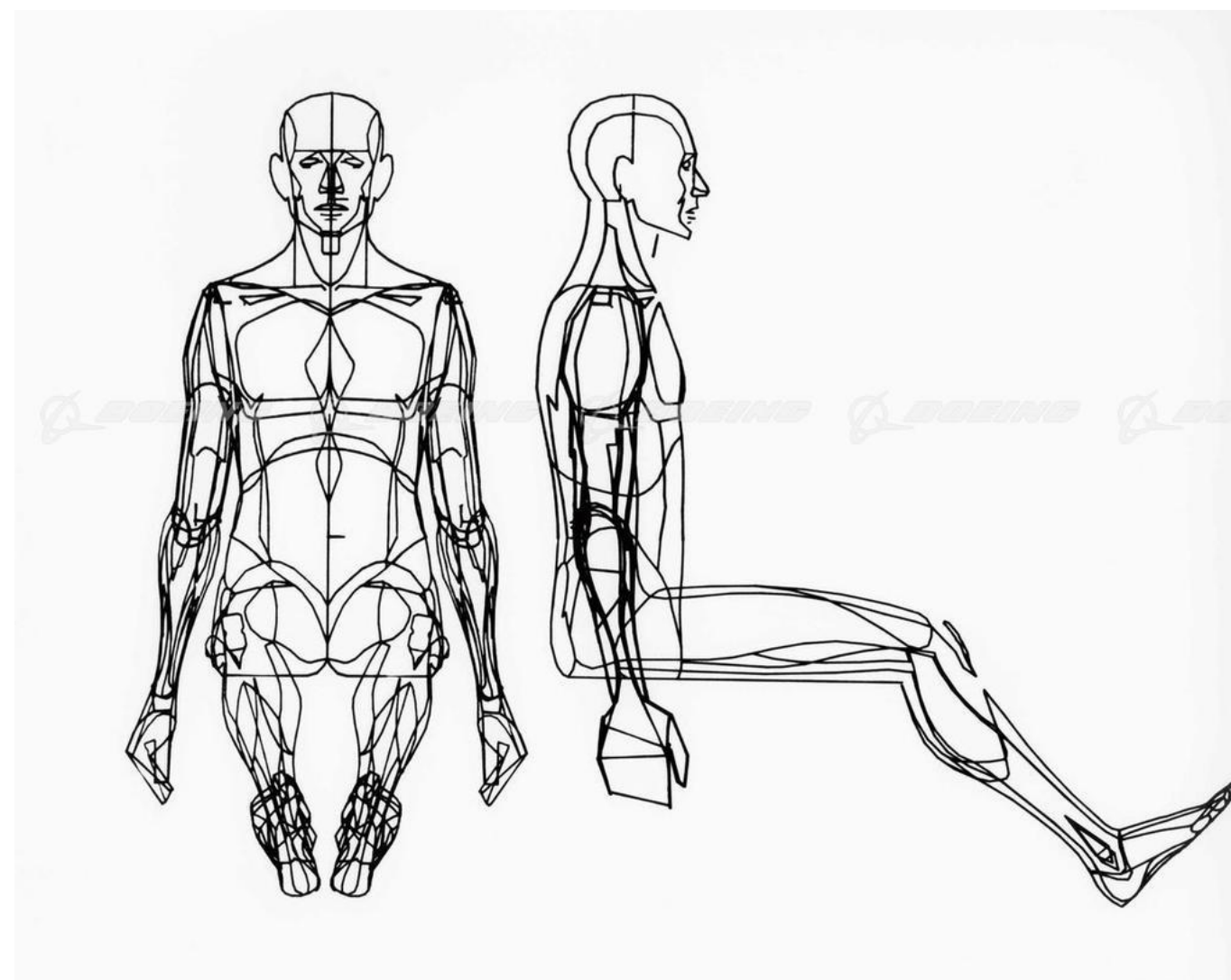
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Computer Graphics: *Introduction*

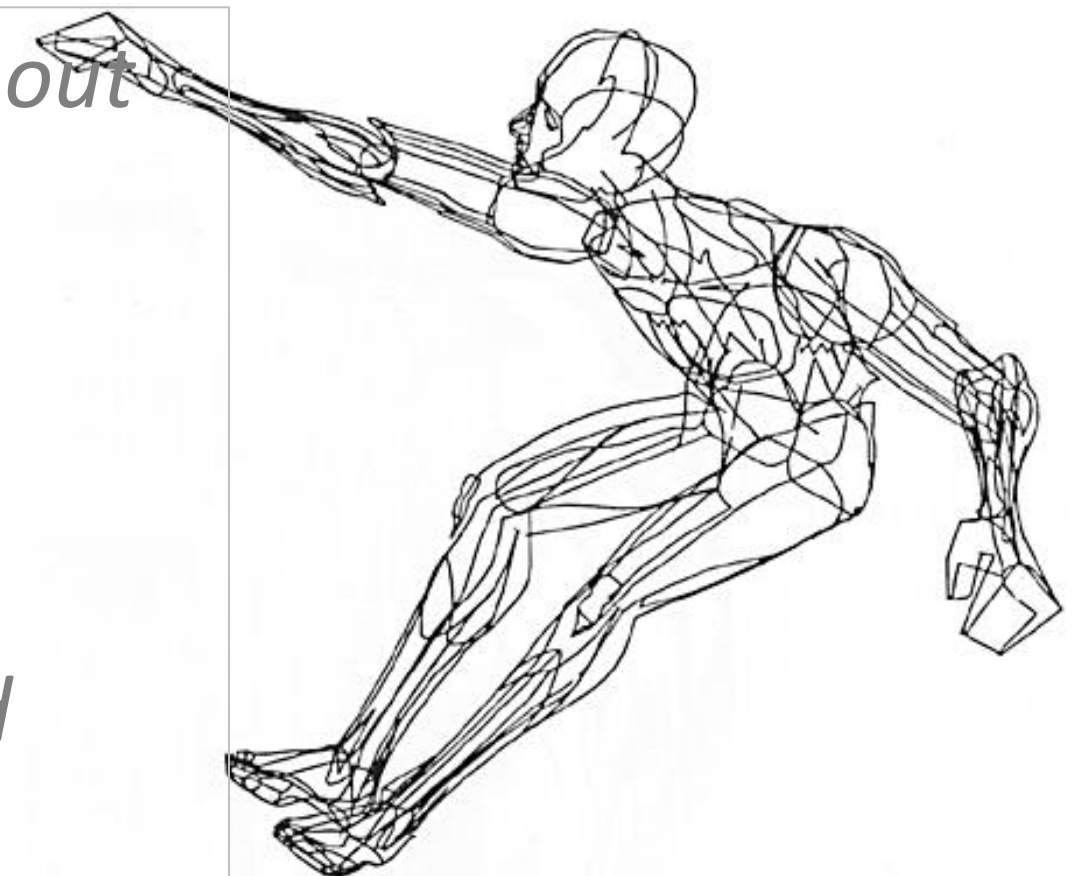
- **com•put•er graph•ics** /kəm'pyʊədər 'grafiks/ *n.* The use of computers to synthesize and manipulate visual information.
- The creation, storage and manipulation of models and images. Such models come from diverse and expanding set of fields including physical, biological, mathematical, artistic, and conceptual/abstract structures.



Perhaps the best way to define computer graphics is to find out what it is not. It is not a machine. It is not a computer, nor a group of computer programs. It is not the know-how of a graphic designer, a programmer, a writer, a motion picture specialist, or a reproduction specialist.

*Computer graphics is all these – a consciously managed and documented technology directed toward **communicating information** accurately and descriptively.”*

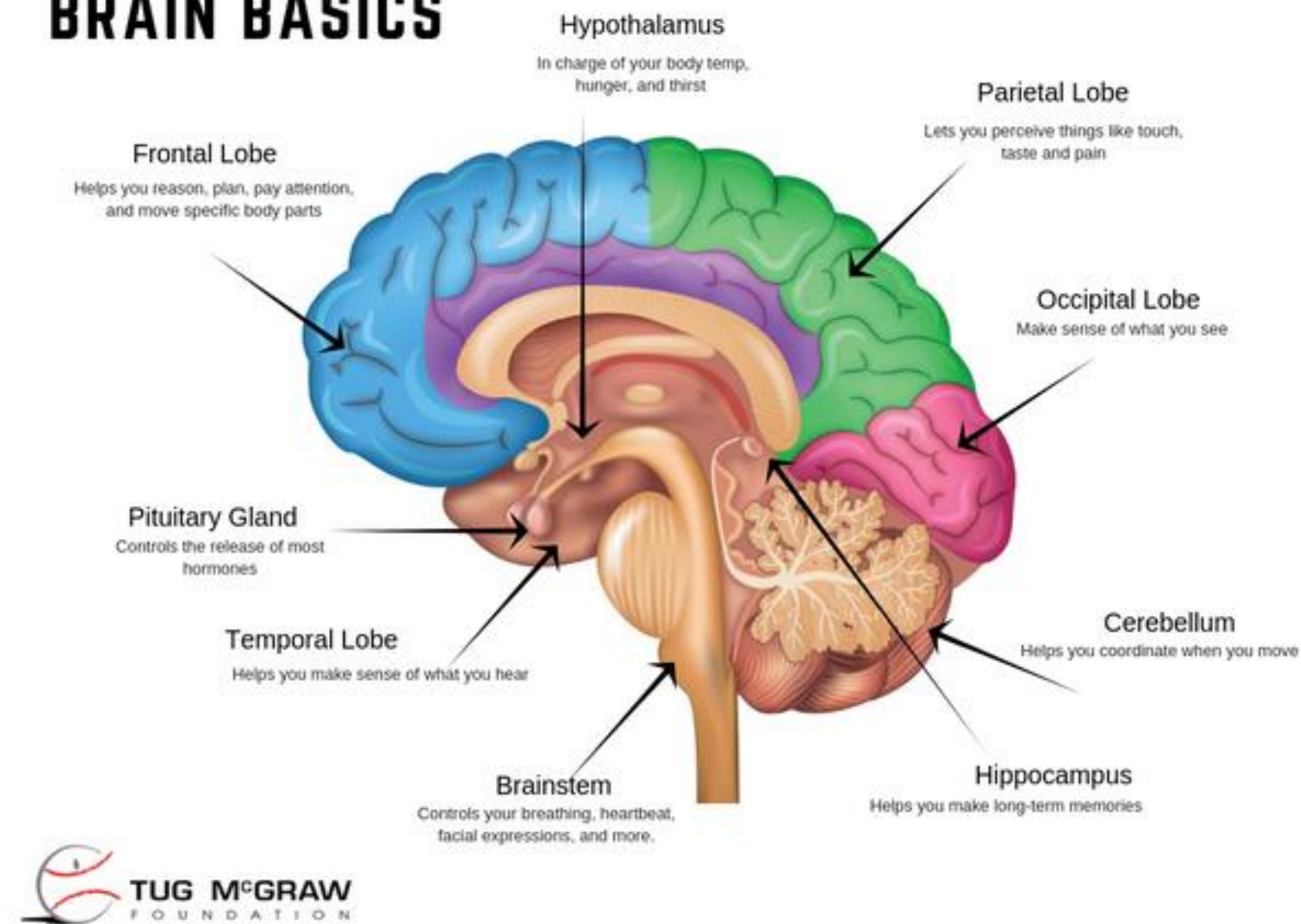
Computer Graphics, by William A. Fetter, 1966



Computer Graphics: *Why Visual Information?*

- About 30% of brain dedicated to visual processing...

BRAIN BASICS



Sources: Duke Medicine, John Hopkins Mayo Clinic, National Cancer Institute, WebMD



- ...eyes are highest-bandwidth port into the head!

Computer Graphics: *Introduction*

- **com•put•er graph•ics** /kəm'pyʊədər 'grafiks/ *n.* The use of computers to synthesize and manipulate visual information.



3D Computer Graphics: Not image processing!

Computer Graphics: *Introduction*

- **com•put•er graph•ics** /kəm'pyʊədər 'grafiks/ *n.* The use of computers to synthesize and manipulate visual information.

Why only visual?



9D Cinemas

(...What about taste? Smell?!)

© TeslaSuit

Computer graphics are everywhere!

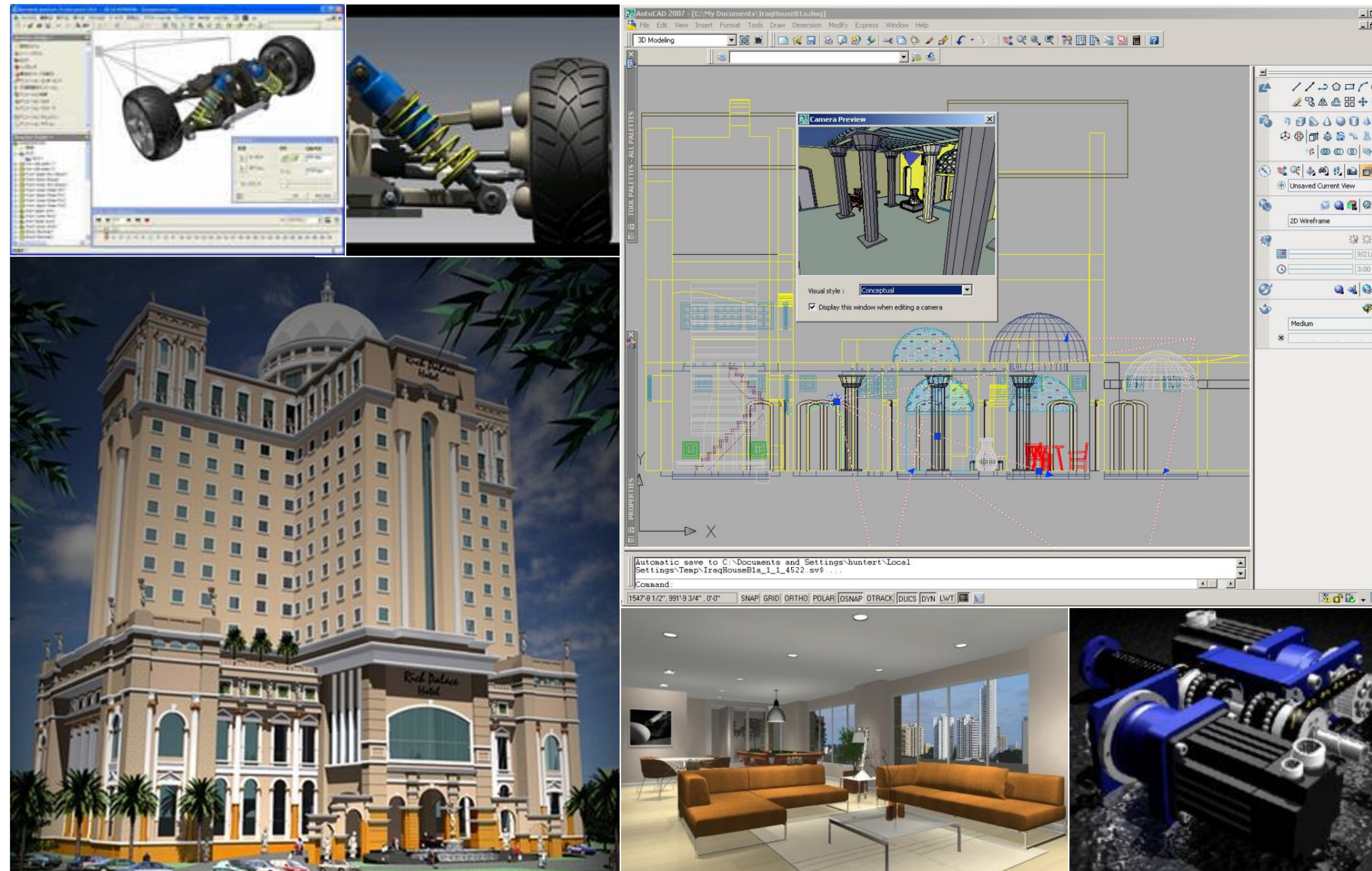
Some Applications of Computer Graphics

Some of the application areas which make heavy use of computer graphics are:

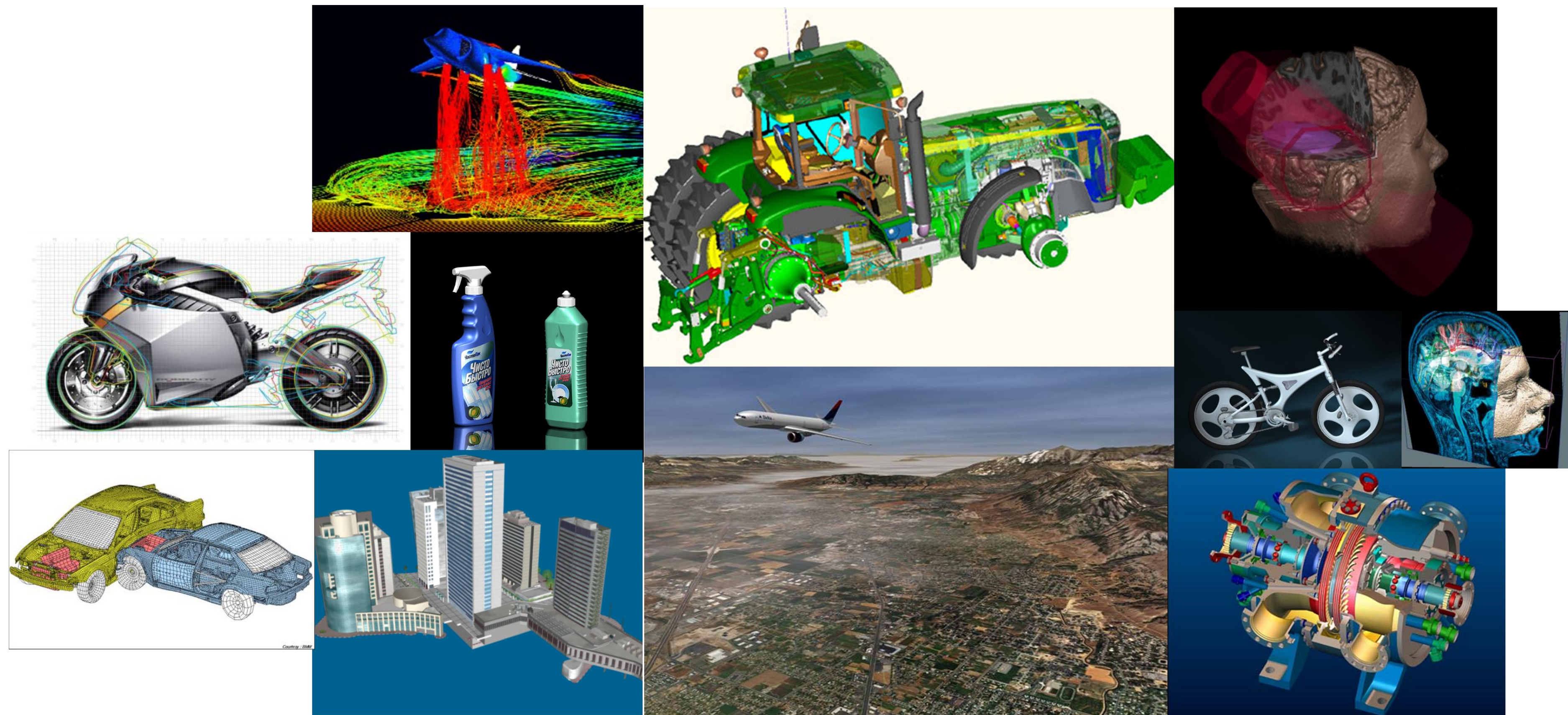
- Computer aided design
- Scientific visualisation
- Films
- Games
- Virtual/Augmented Reality

NOTE: There are lots more and there is huge overlap between these different areas

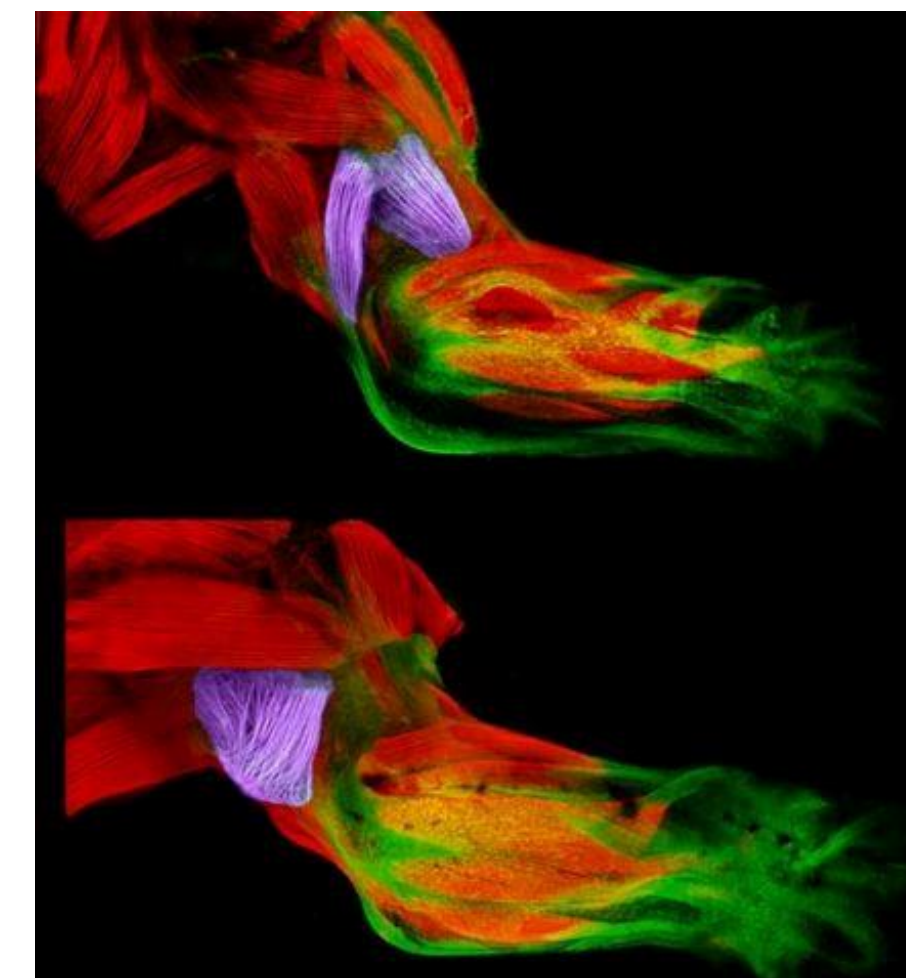
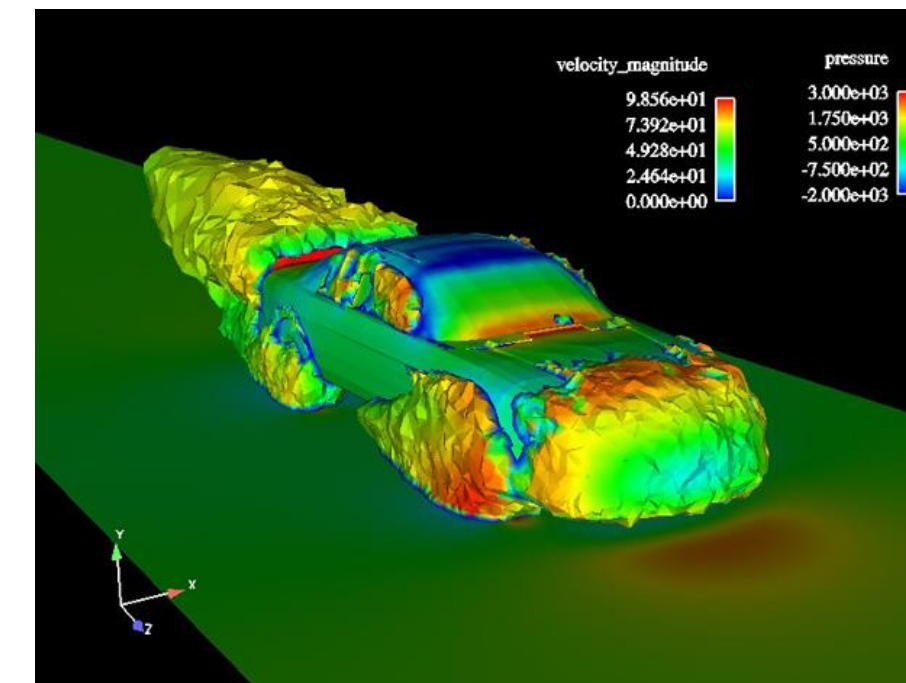
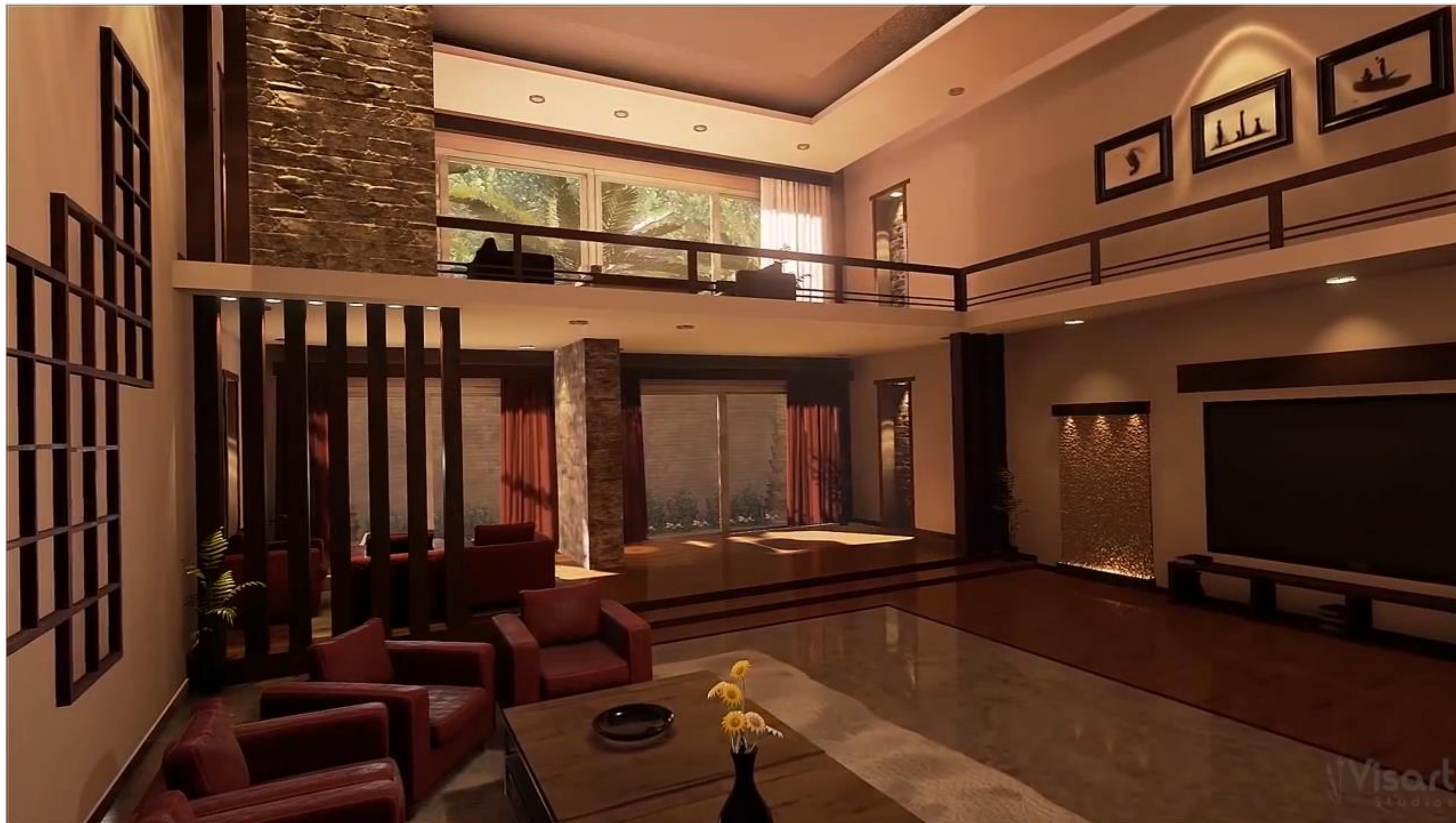
Computer Aided Design



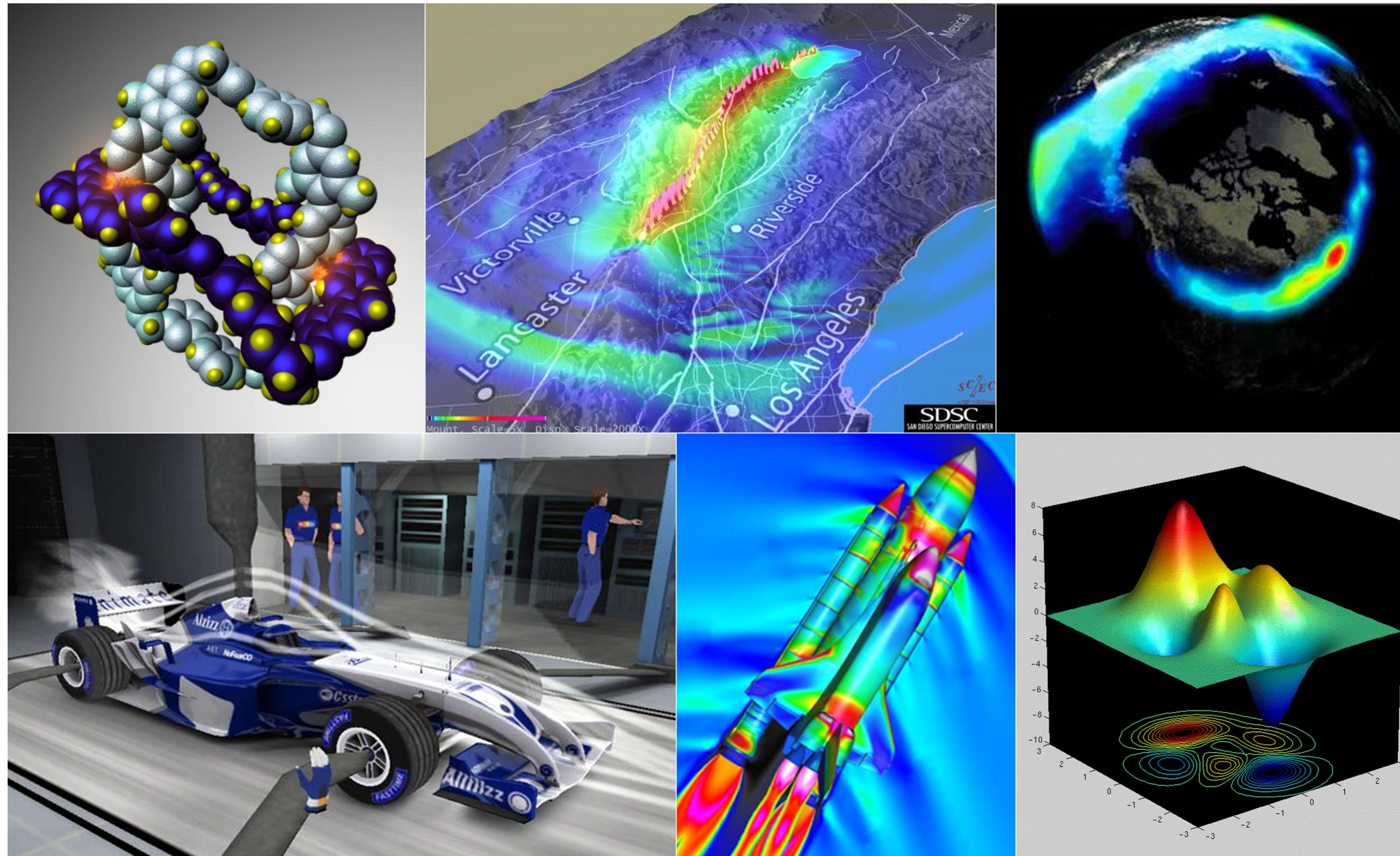
Computer Aided Design



Computer Aided Design



Scientific Visualization



Navigation



Films



Films



Games



Games



Virtual/Augmented Reality



Cultural Heritage



Entertainment



Foundations of computer graphics

Visual Computing

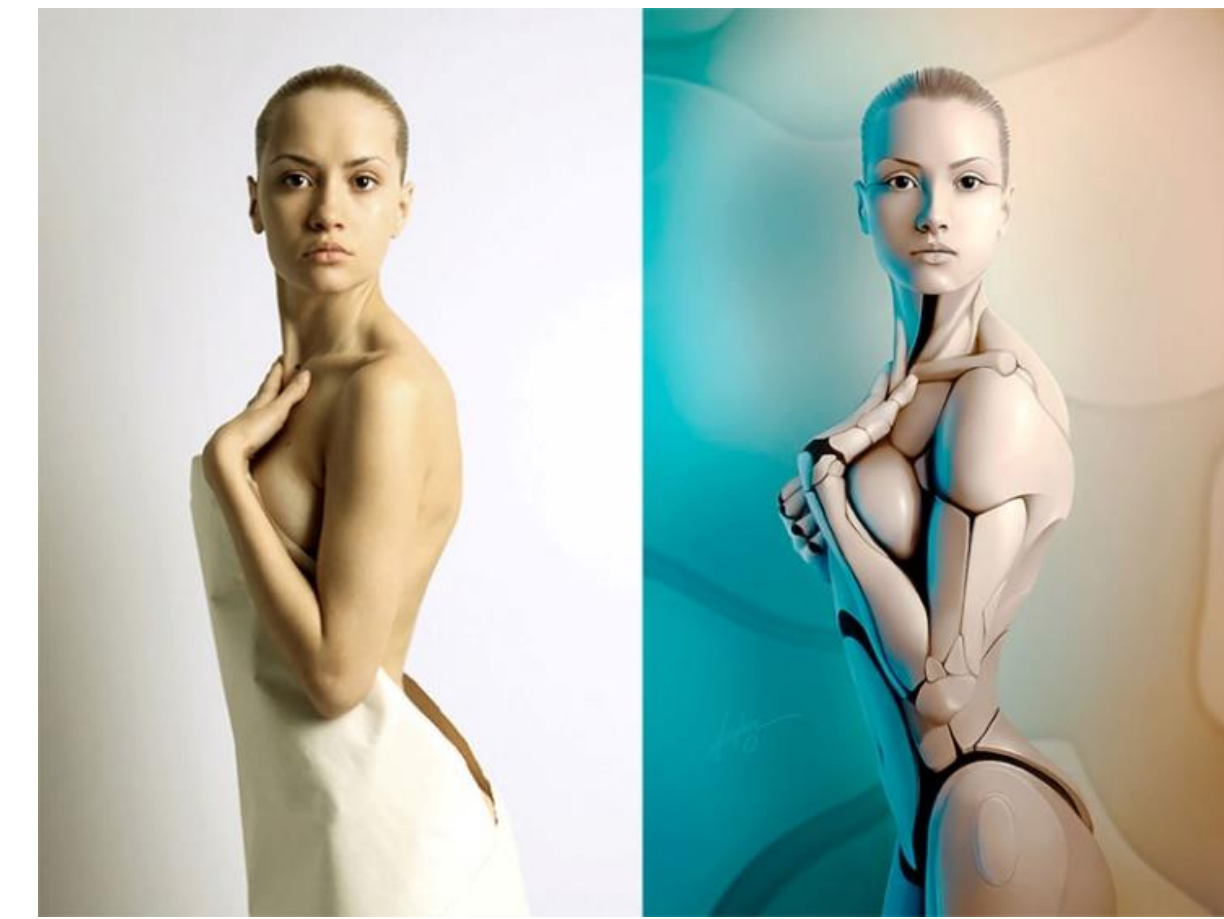
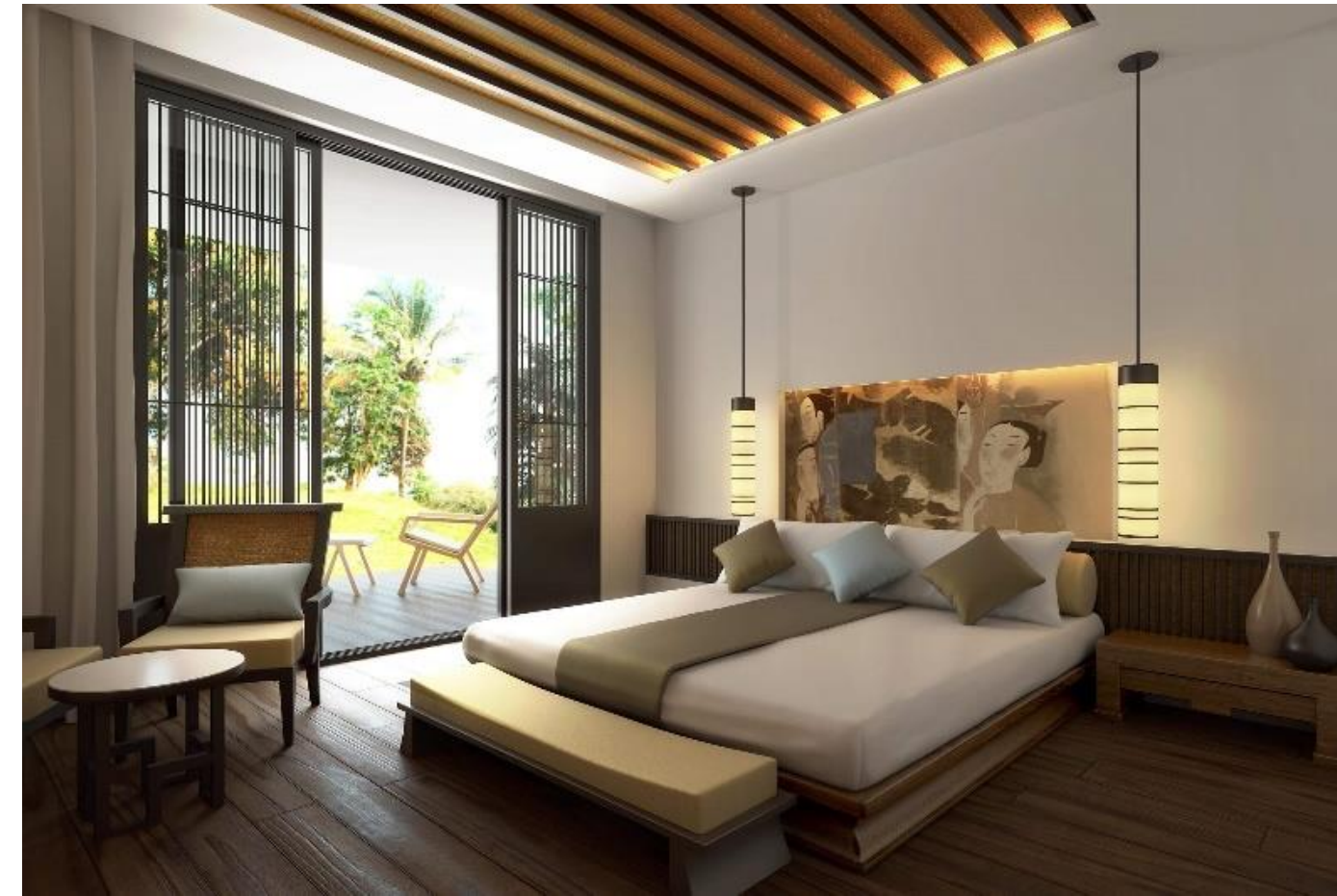
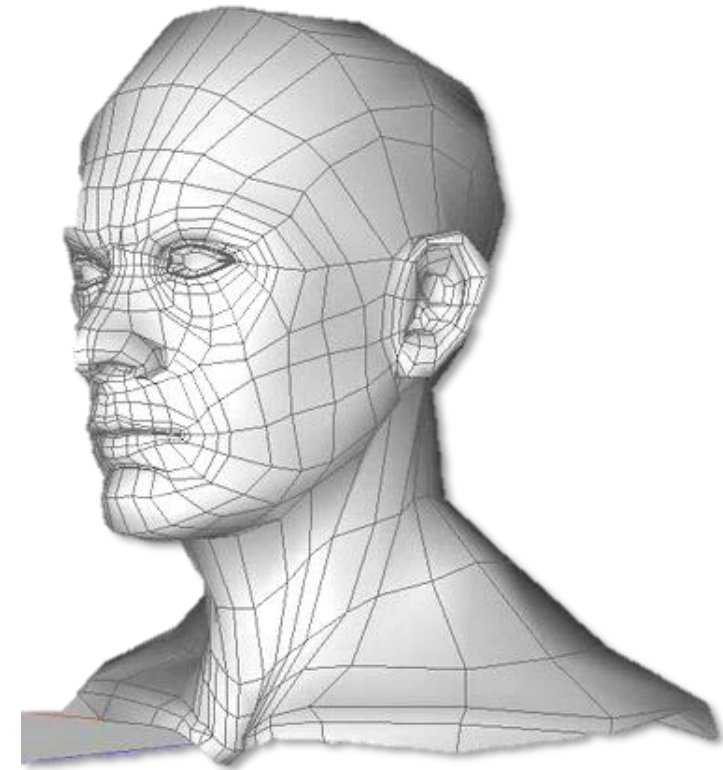
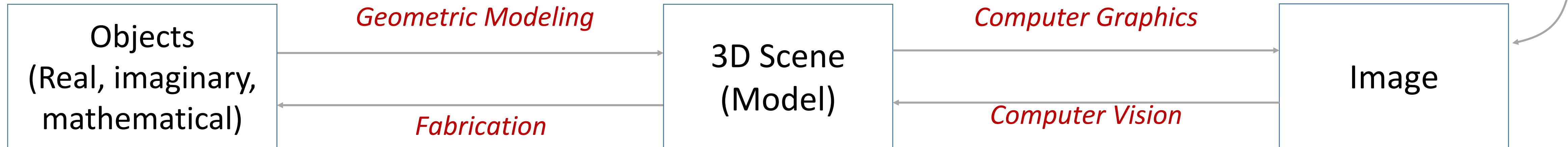
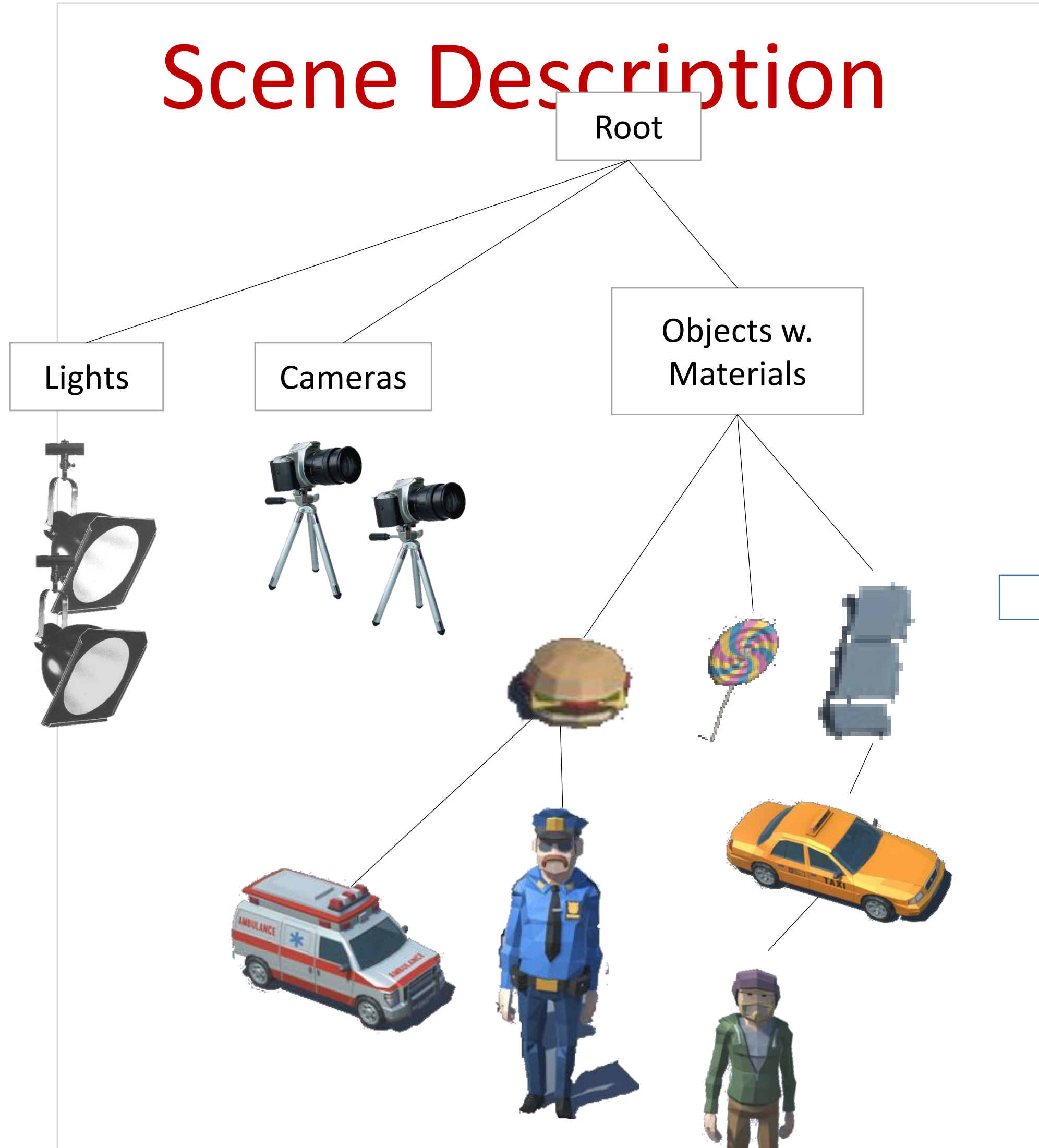


Image Processing



Computer Graphics

Scene Description



Rendering Algorithm

Image

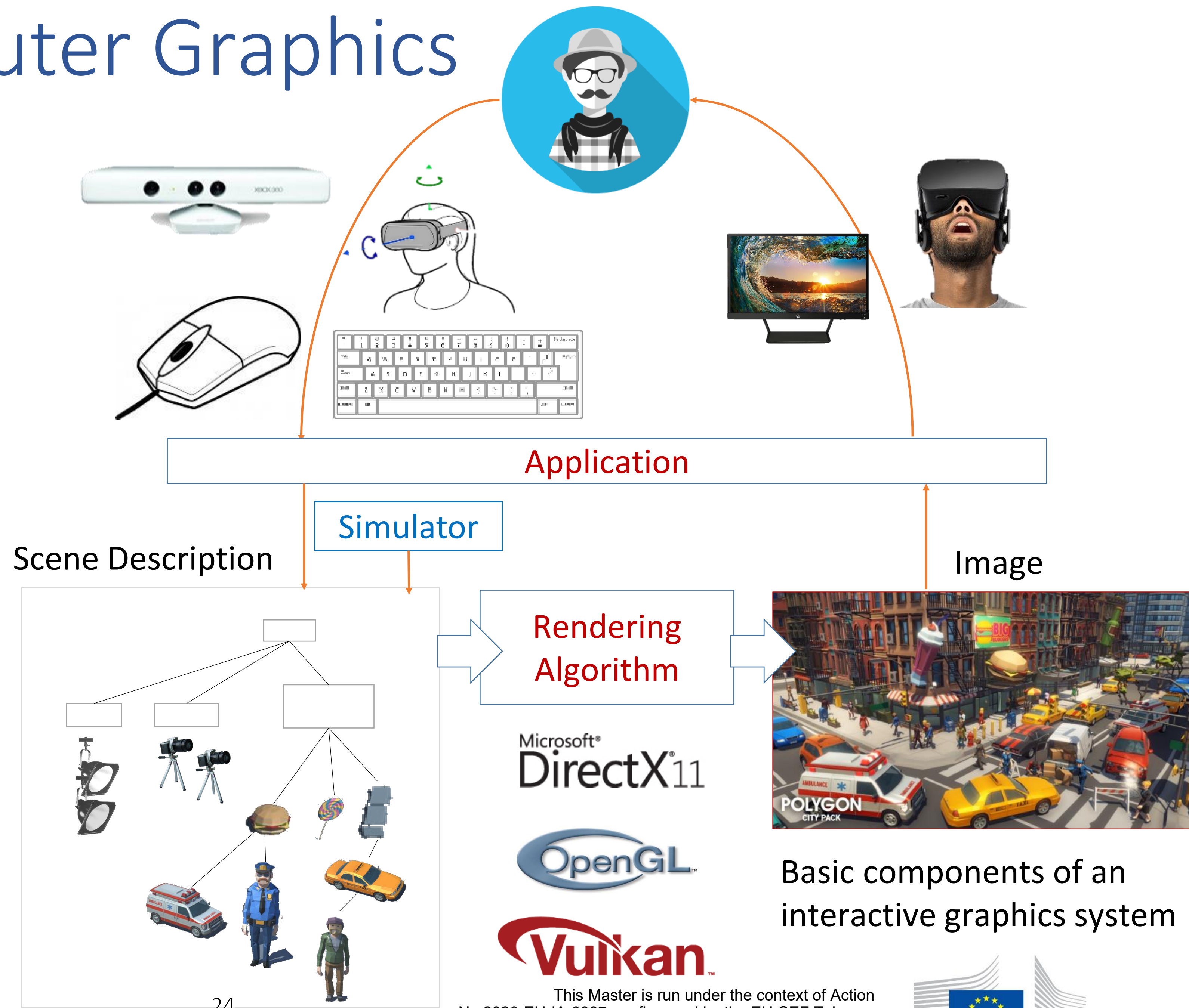


Polygon City Pack for Unity

<https://www.assetstore.unity3d.com/en/#!/content/95214>

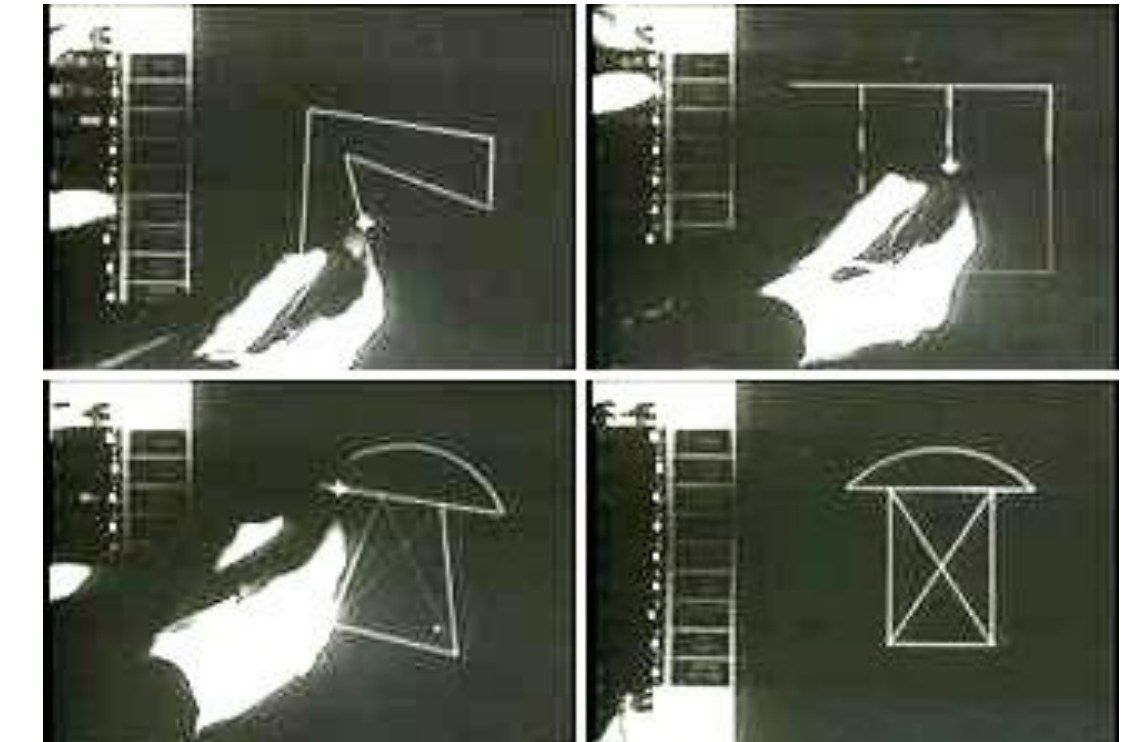
Interactive Computer Graphics

- User controls content, structure, and appearance of objects and their displayed images via rapid visual feedback
- **Interactive:** 15-120 frames per second depending on application
- Users and/or simulations modify the scene state



Interactive Computer Graphics

- a.k.a. Real-time Computer Graphics, Real-time Rendering.
- User controls content, structure, and appearance of objects and their displayed images via **rapid visual feedback**.
- Basic components of an interactive graphics system:
 - **input** (e.g., mouse, stylus, multi-touch, in-air fingers...)
 - **processing** (and storage of the underlying representation/model)
 - **display/output** (e.g., screen, paper-based printer, video recorder...)



The Sketchpad system uses drawing as a novel communication medium for a computer. The system contains input, output, and computation programs which enable it to interpret information drawn directly on a computer display. Sketchpad has shown the most usefulness as an aid to the understanding of processes, such as the motion of linkages, which can be described with pictures. Sketchpad also makes it easy to draw highly repetitive or highly accurate drawings and to change drawings previously drawn with it...

Ivan Sutherland (1963)

<http://youtu.be/546ADZFMBT8> Ph.D. thesis: *Sketchpad, A Man-Machine Graphical Communication System*

Enabling Modern Computer Graphics



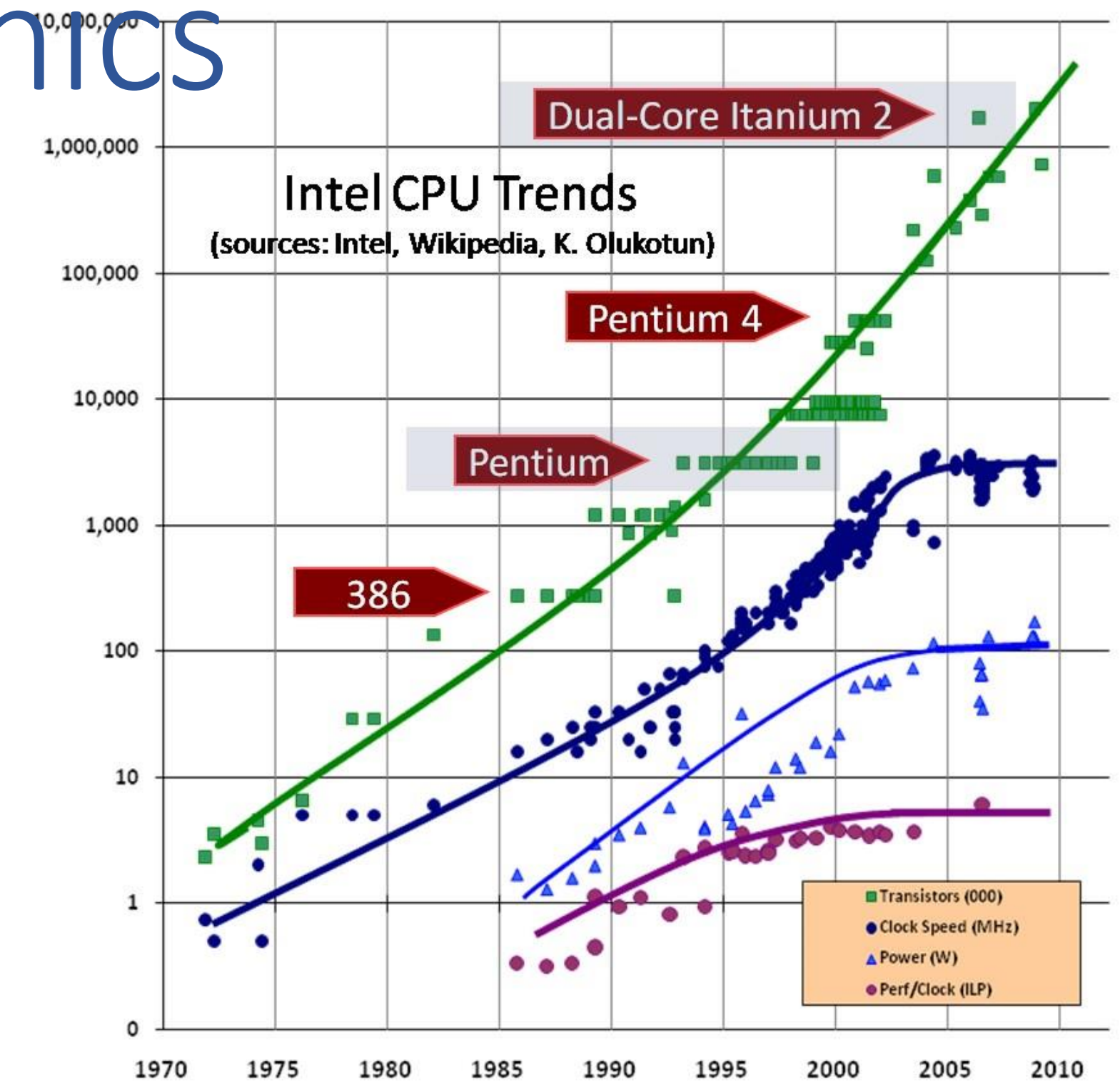
Hardware revolution

- **Moore's Law:** every 18-24 months, computer power improves by factor of 2 in price / performance as feature size shrinks
 - Newest processors are 64-bit and many-core

Enabling Modern Computer Graphics

Hardware revolution

- Significant advances in commodity graphics chips (GPUs) every 6 months vs. several years for general purpose CPUs
 - NVIDIA Titan XP... 3840 shaders (cores)
 - Graphic subsystems (GPUs)
 - Offloads graphics processing from CPU to chip designed for doing graphics operations fast
 - nVidia GeForce™, ATI Radeon™
 - GPUs used for special purpose computation, also being ganged together to make supercomputers
 - You can put multiple GPUs together in your computer using SLI.
 - GPUs has led to development of other dedicated subsystems
 - Physics: nVidia PhysX PPU (Physics Processing Unit), standard on many NVIDIA GPUs
 - Artificial Intelligence: Alseek Intia Processor (as of 2008)



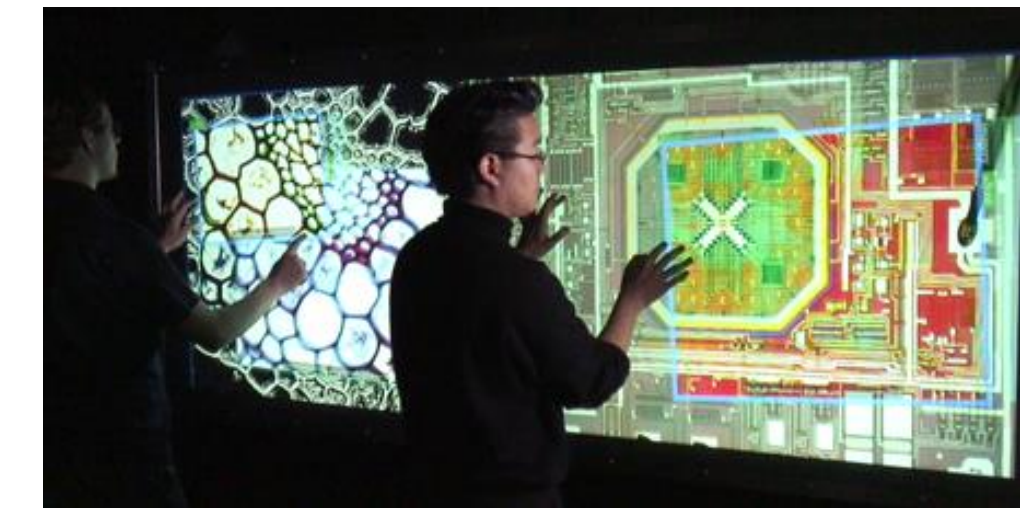
Enabling Modern CG

- **Many form factors**

- Cell Phones/PDAs (smartphones), Laptop/Desktops,
- Jeff Han's [Perceptive Pixel](#), Microsoft Surface
- 3D immersive virtual reality systems

- **Software Improvements**

- Parallelization
 - Most operations are embarrassingly parallel: changing value of one pixel is often independent of other pixels
- Distributed and Cloud computing
 - Send operations into 'cloud', get back results, don't care how
 - Rendering even available as internet service!
- Algorithms and data structures
 - Rendering of natural phenomena
 - Acceleration data structures for ray tracing



Perceptive Pixel



Microsoft Surface



Brown's Cave™

Enabling Modern CG

- **Input Devices**

- Mouse, tablet & stylus, multi-touch, force feedback, and other game controllers (e.g., Wii), scanner, digital camera (images, computer vision), etc.
- Whole body as interaction device:
 - <http://www.xbox.com/kinect>



Xbox Kinect



Leap Motion



Nimble UX

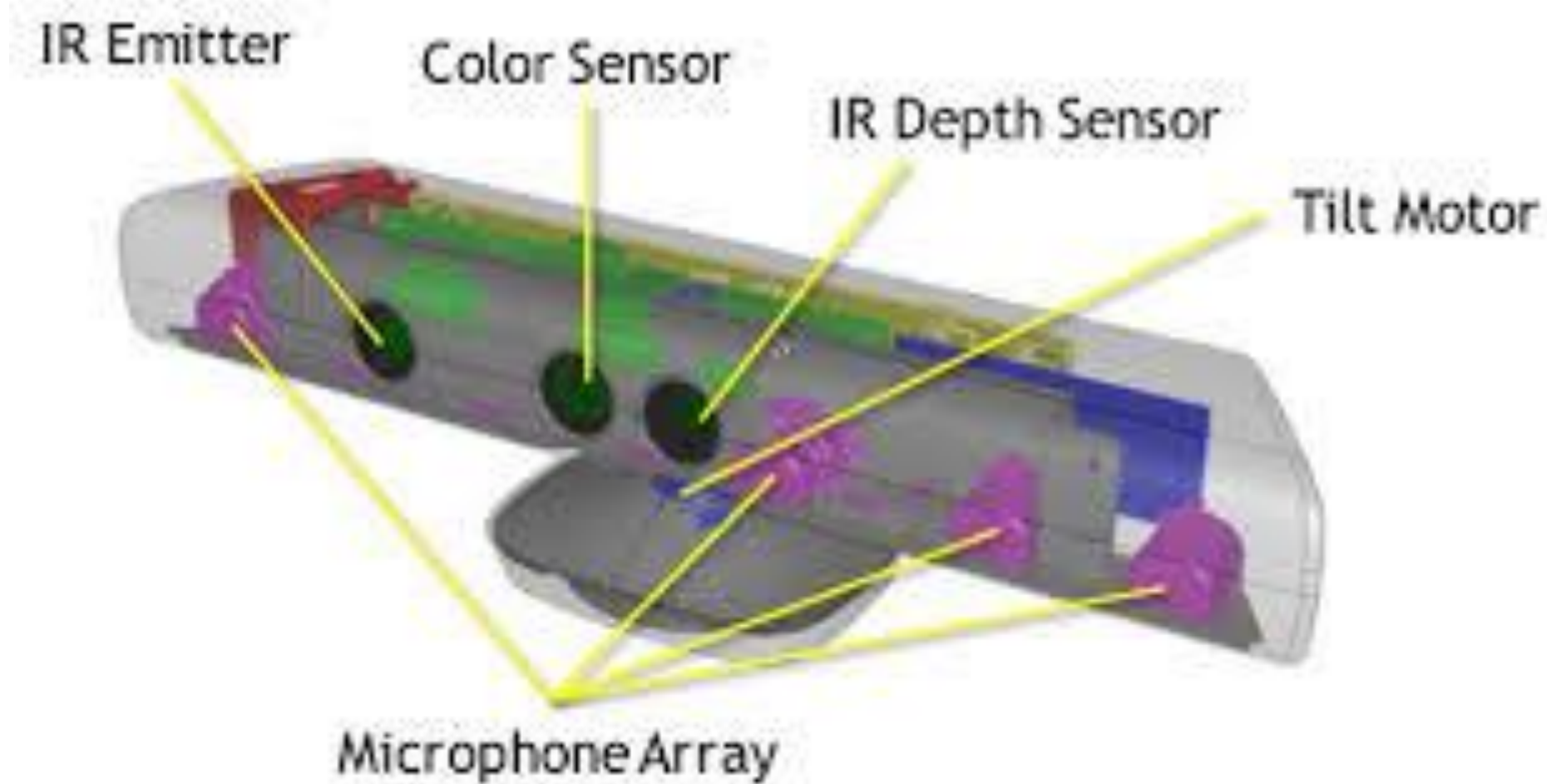
How do we interact with graphics images?



How do we interact with graphics images?



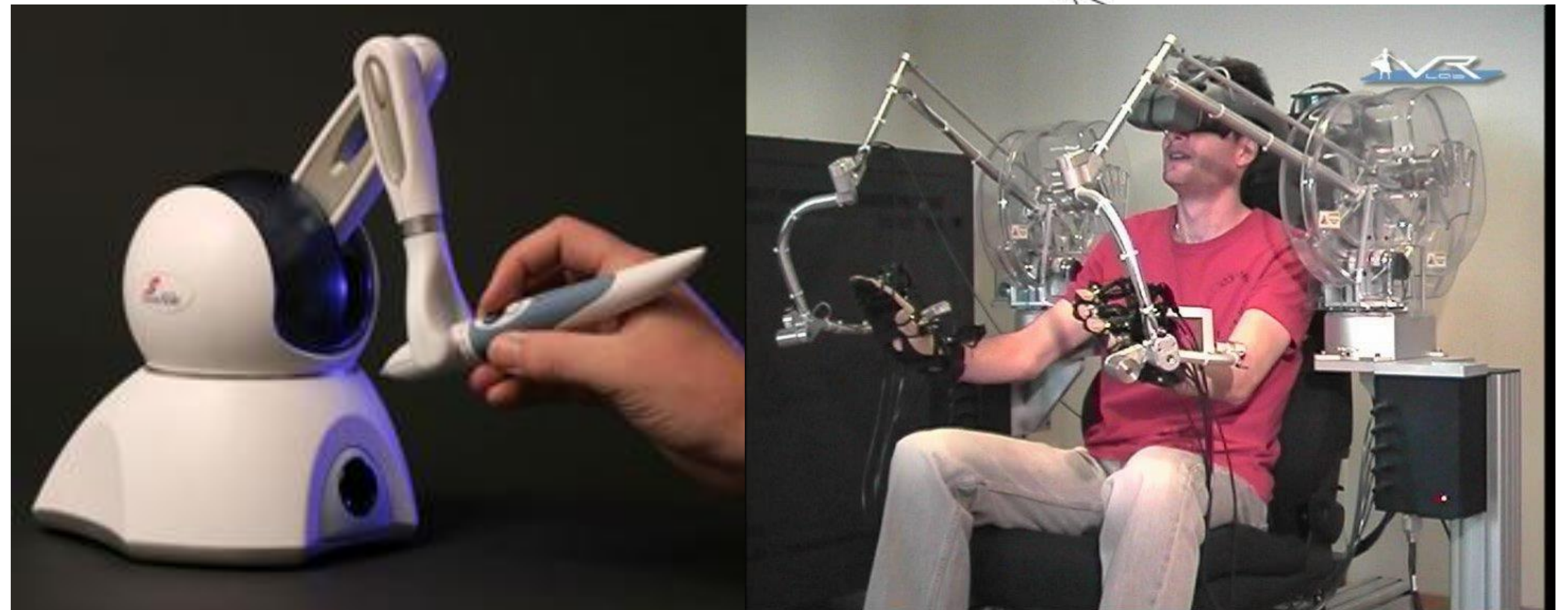
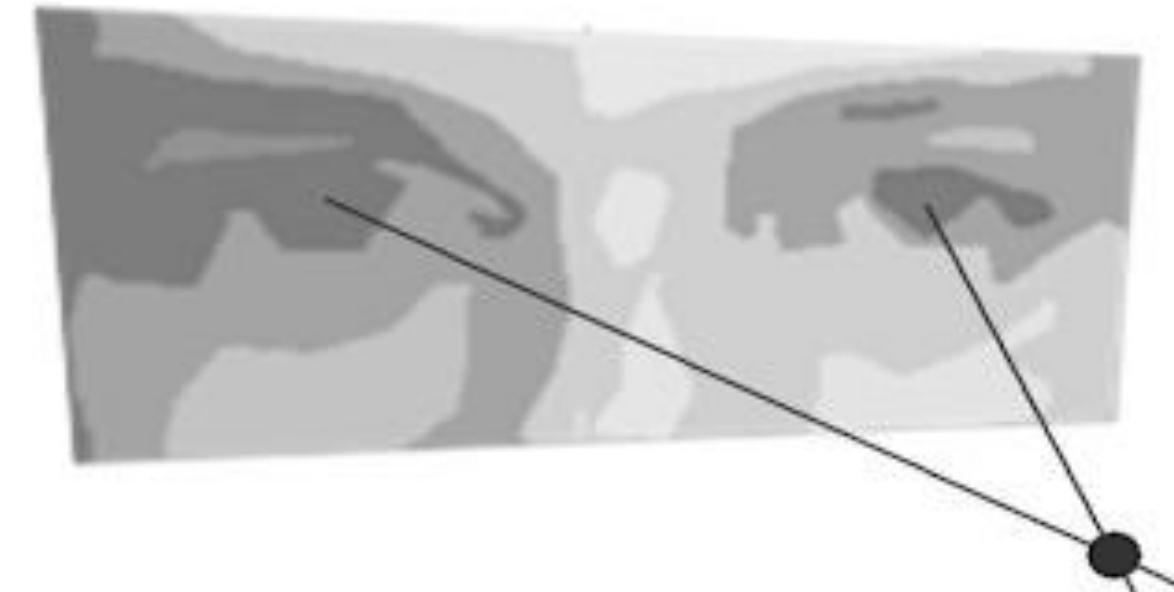
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Device index	0
Device angle	14
STATISTICS	
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Depth frame rate	25.0525
Skeleton frame rate	25.1171
Video frame rate	26.264
User count	1
CAPTURE	
Capture	ON
Audio	ON
Depth	ON
Skeletons	ON
Video	ON
DEPTH IMAGE	
Remove background	ON
Binary depth mode	OFF
Invert binary image	OFF
APPLICATION	
Full screen	OFF
Screen shot	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quit	<input type="checkbox"/>



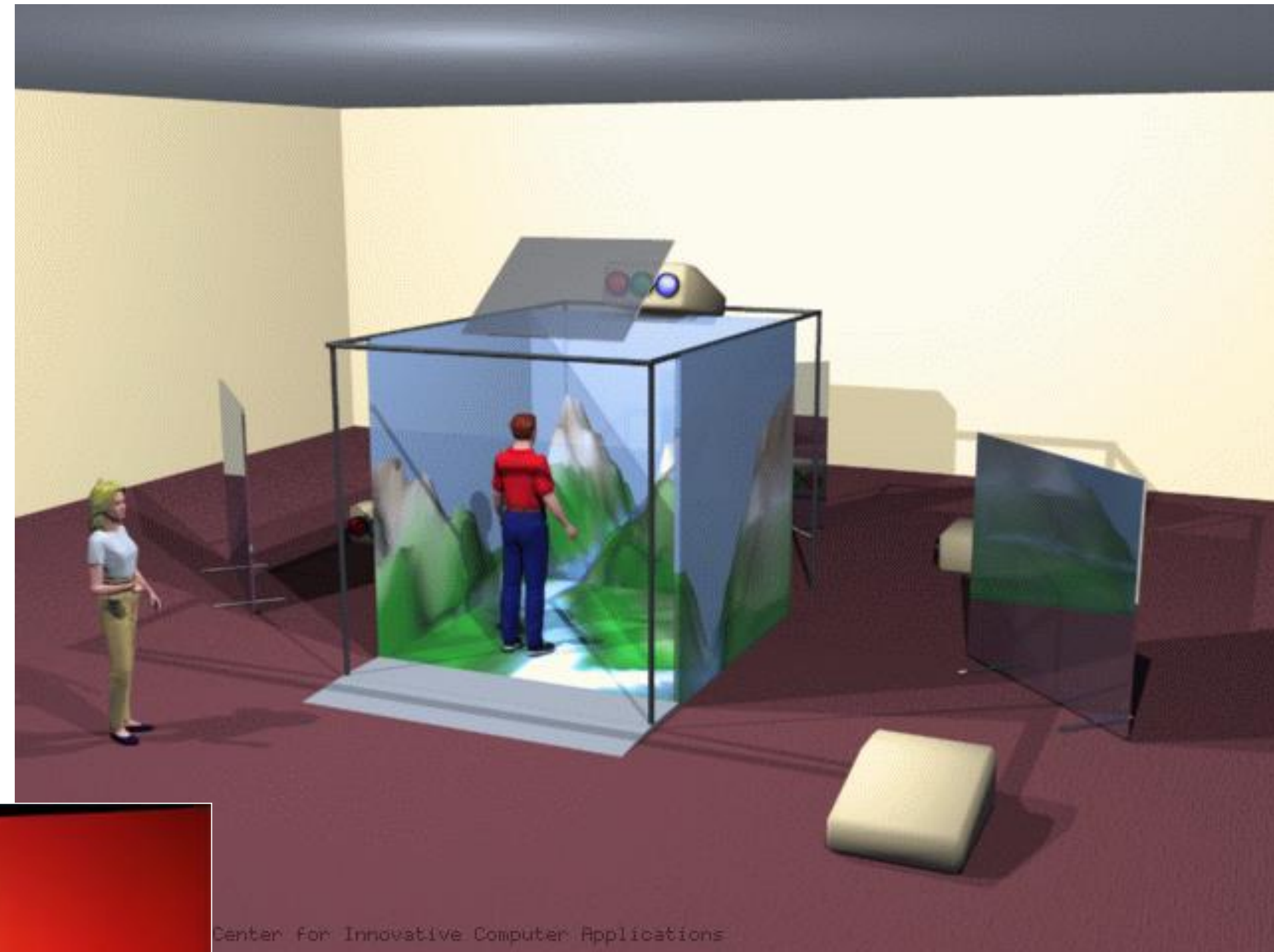
Immerse the user

- Stereo vision
- Tracking
- Haptics
- Surround sound
- Smell & taste (??)

Cooperative Stereo Vision



How do we interact with graphics images?

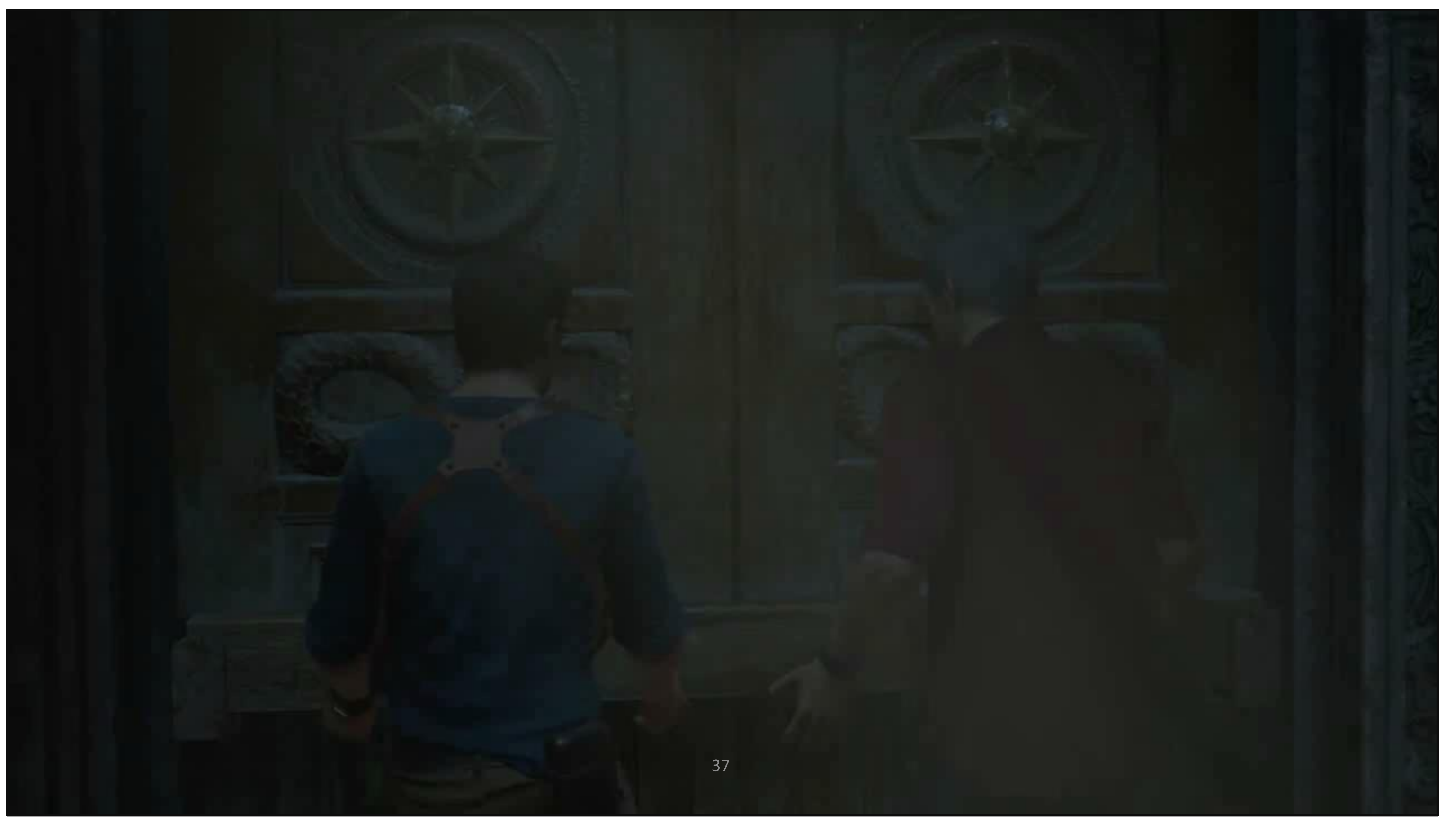




Augmented Reality Goggles



How do graphics work



How do we make this image?



- Modelling
 - Geometry
 - Materials
 - Lighting
- Animation
 - How characters move?
- Rendering
 - Render light, shadows
 - Camera
 - Special Effects
 - Post-processing

Uncharted 4: <https://youtu.be/zL46dpNEPPA>

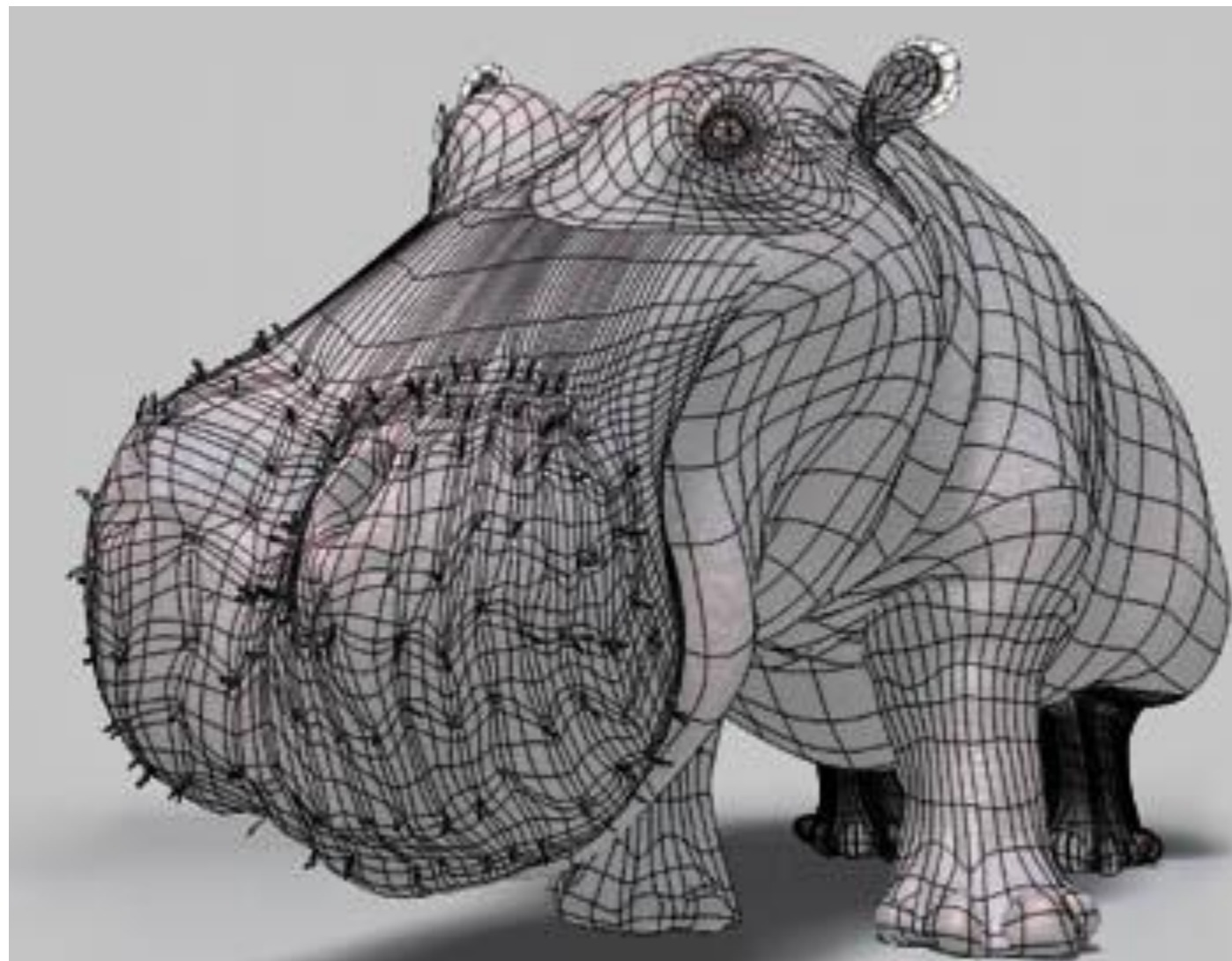
Making of Uncharted 4: <https://youtu.be/3uKia6kb1fk>

How graphics images are made

- **Important factors:**

1. **Geometric Modeling:** Create mathematical models of 2D and 3D objects.
2. **Animation:** Definition/Representation of temporal behavior of objects.
3. **Rendering:** Export images.

Geometric Modelling

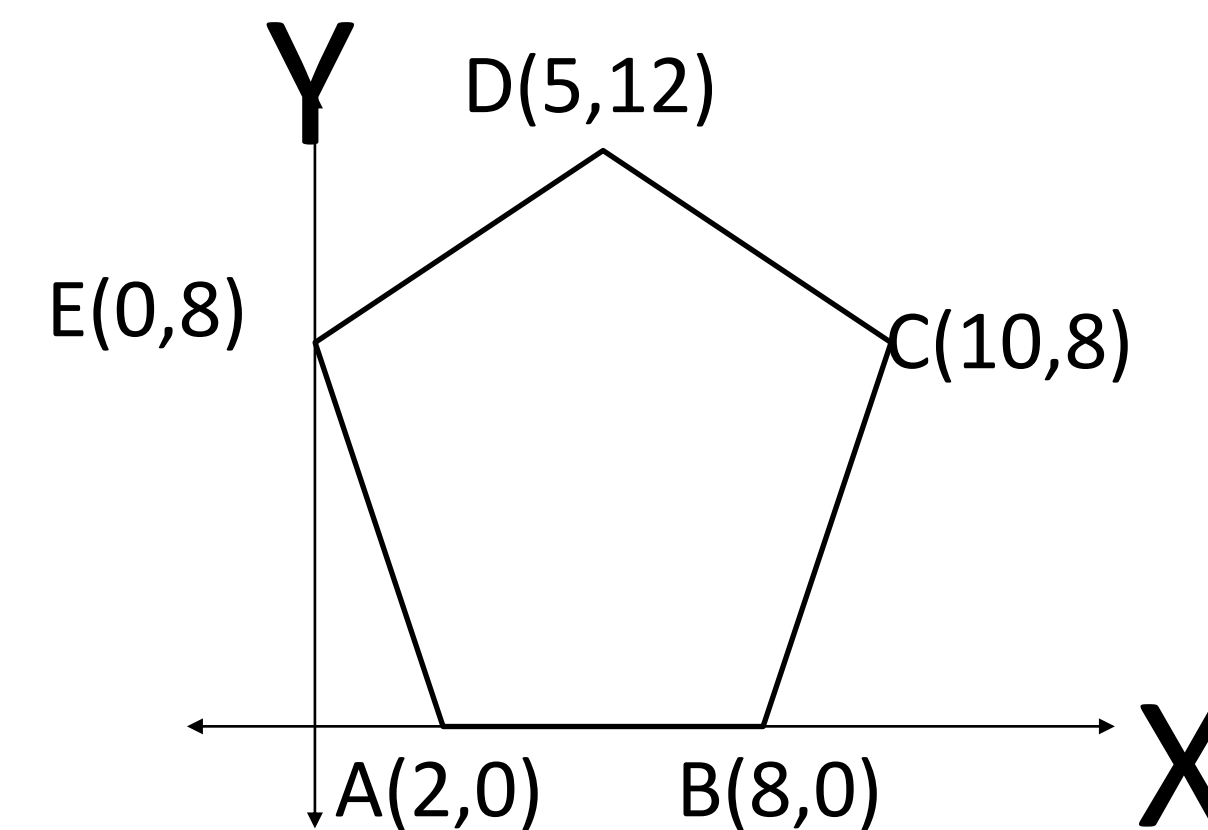
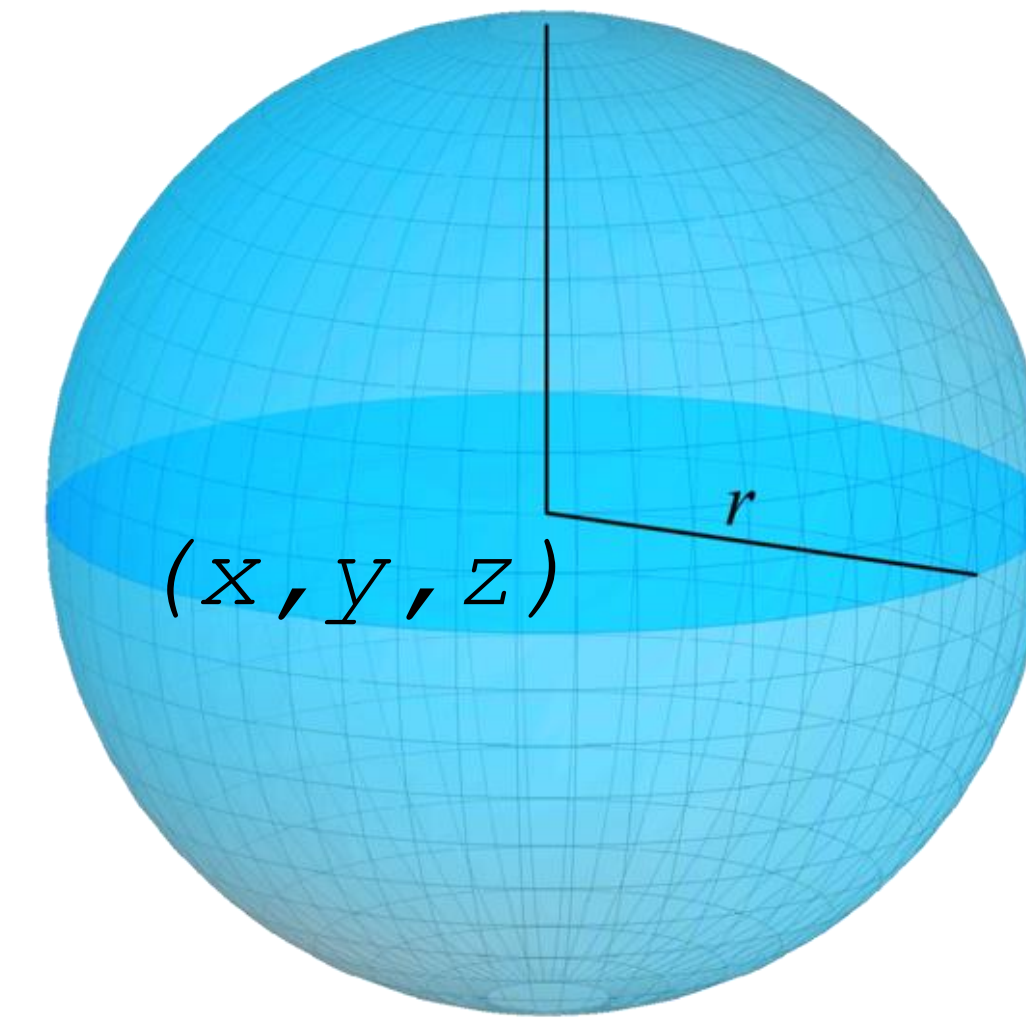


<http://www.3drender.com/>



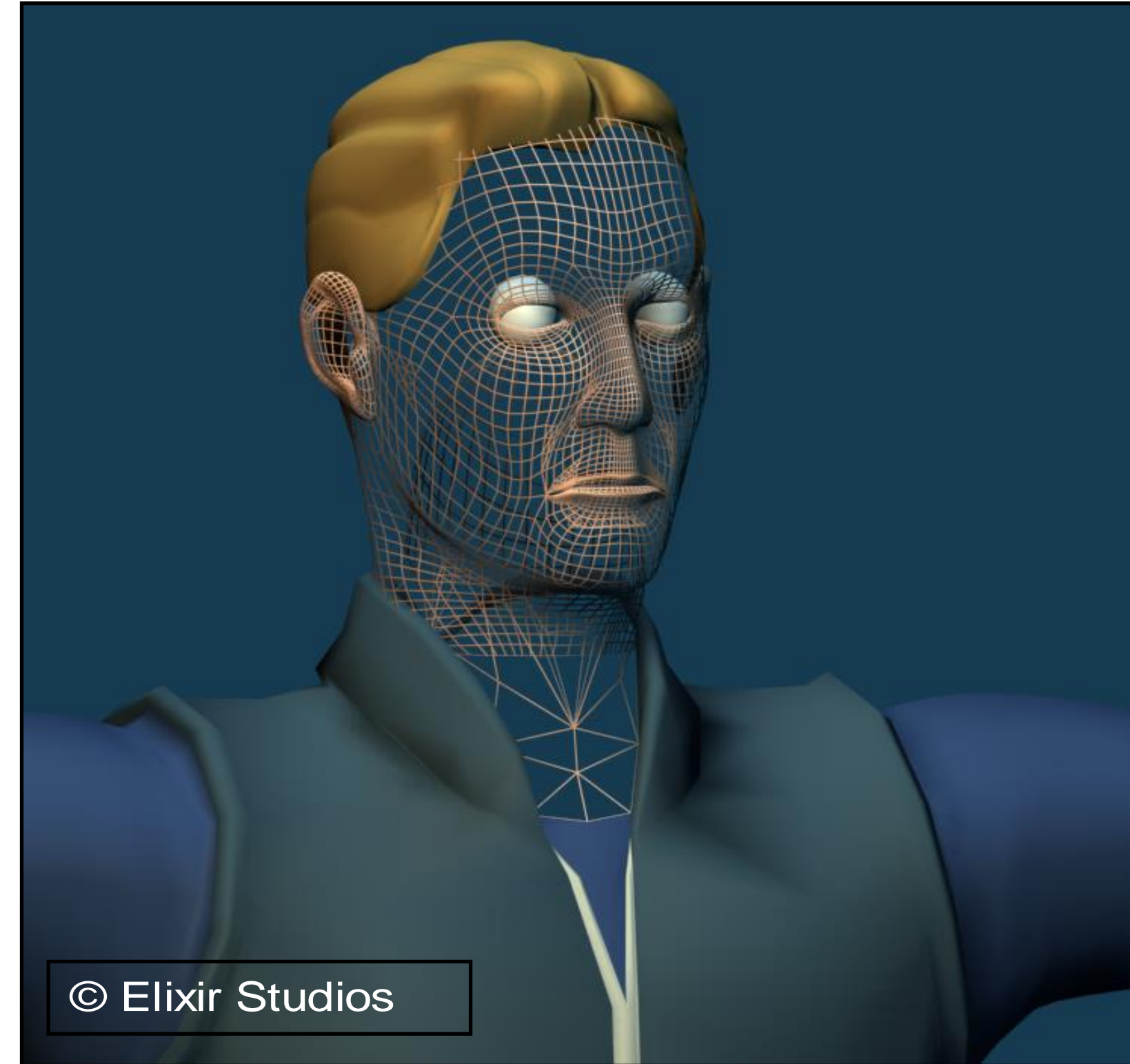
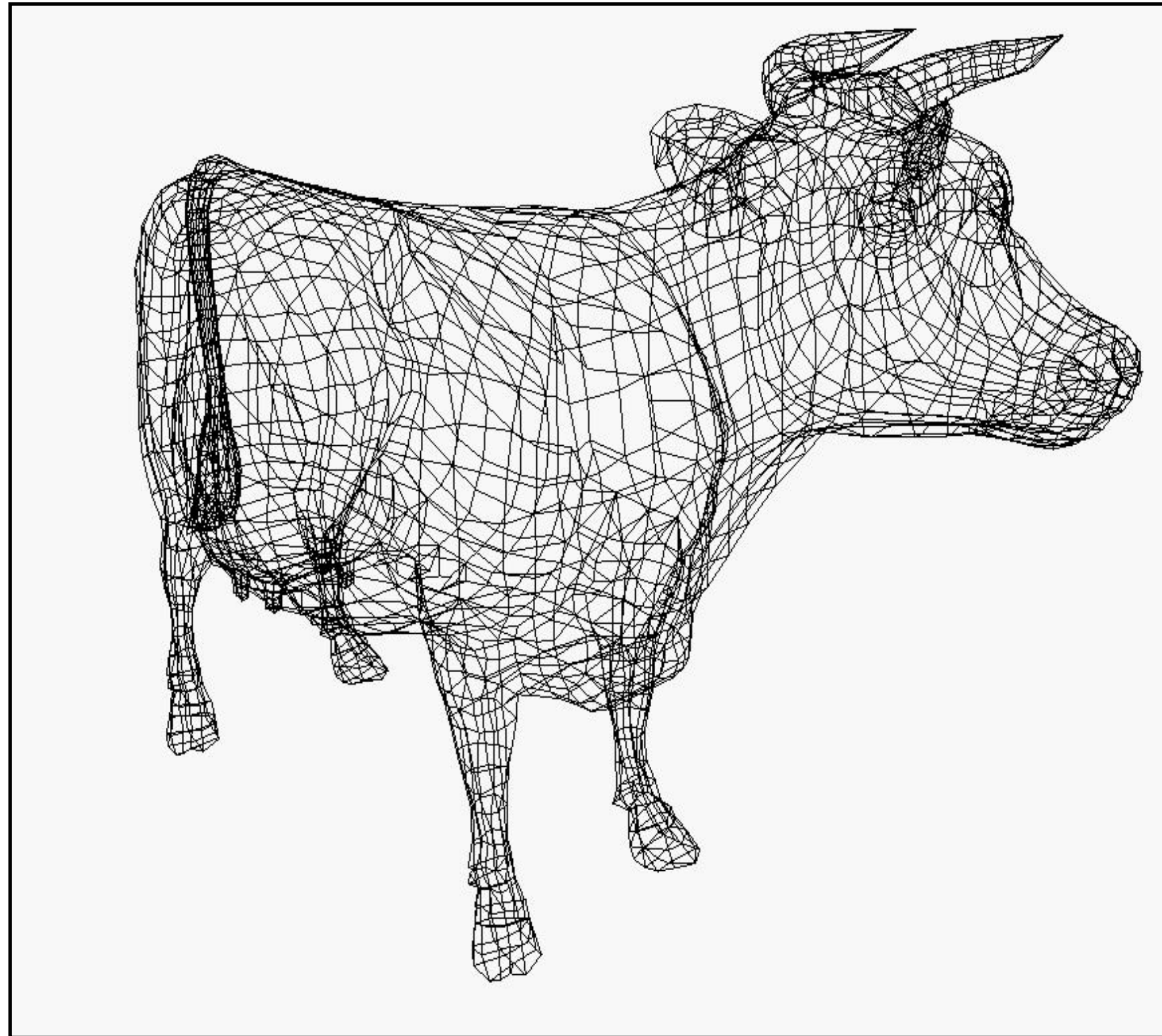
Geometric Modelling

- Simple objects (primitives) can be easily defined:
 - E.g. For a sphere you only need 4 values (x,y,z,r) .
 - E.g. For a polygon you need its vertices.



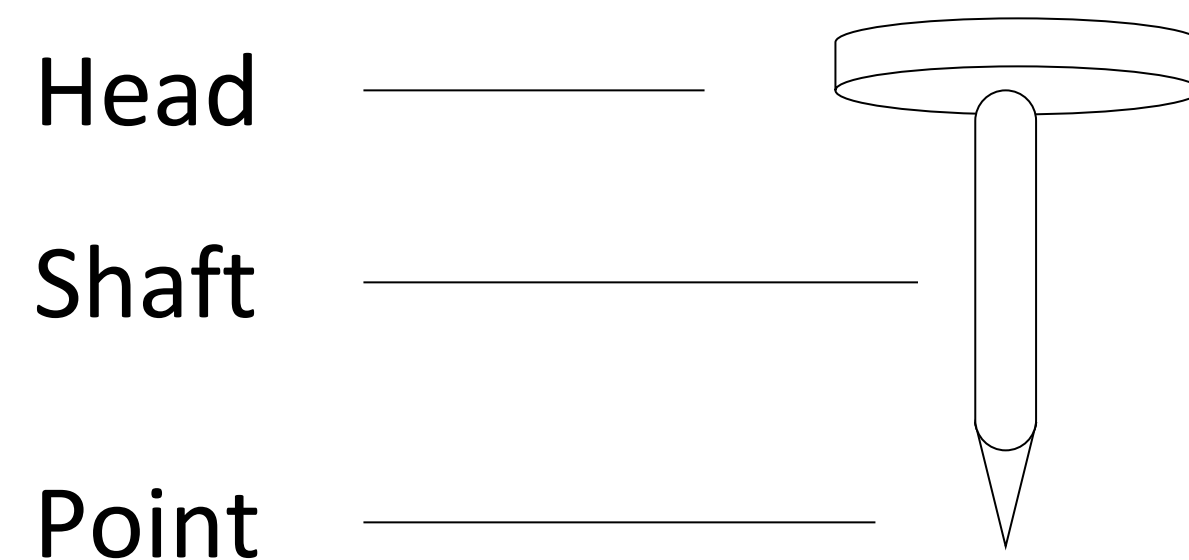
Geometric Modelling

- We combine polygons to define any shape.

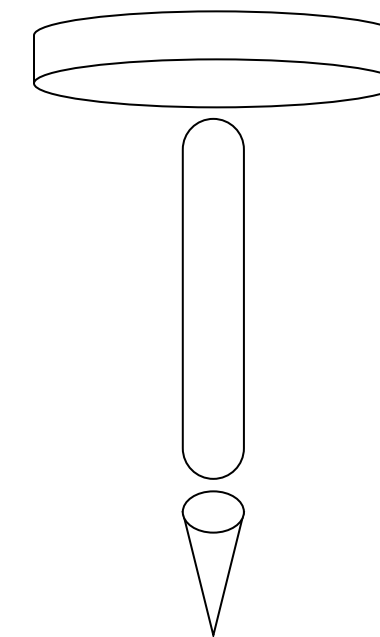


Decomposition of a Geometric Model

- Divide and Conquer
- Hierarchy of geometrical components
- Reduction to primitives (e.g., spheres, cubes, etc.)
- Simple vs. not-so-simple elements (nail vs. screw)



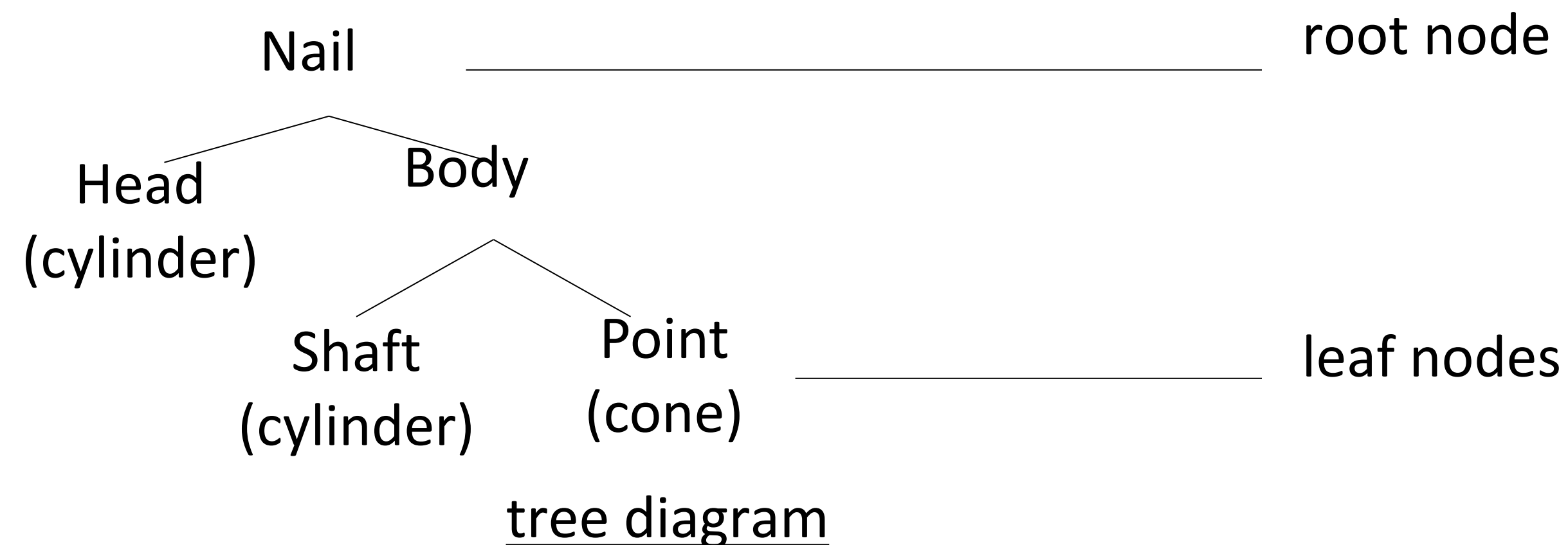
composition



decomposition

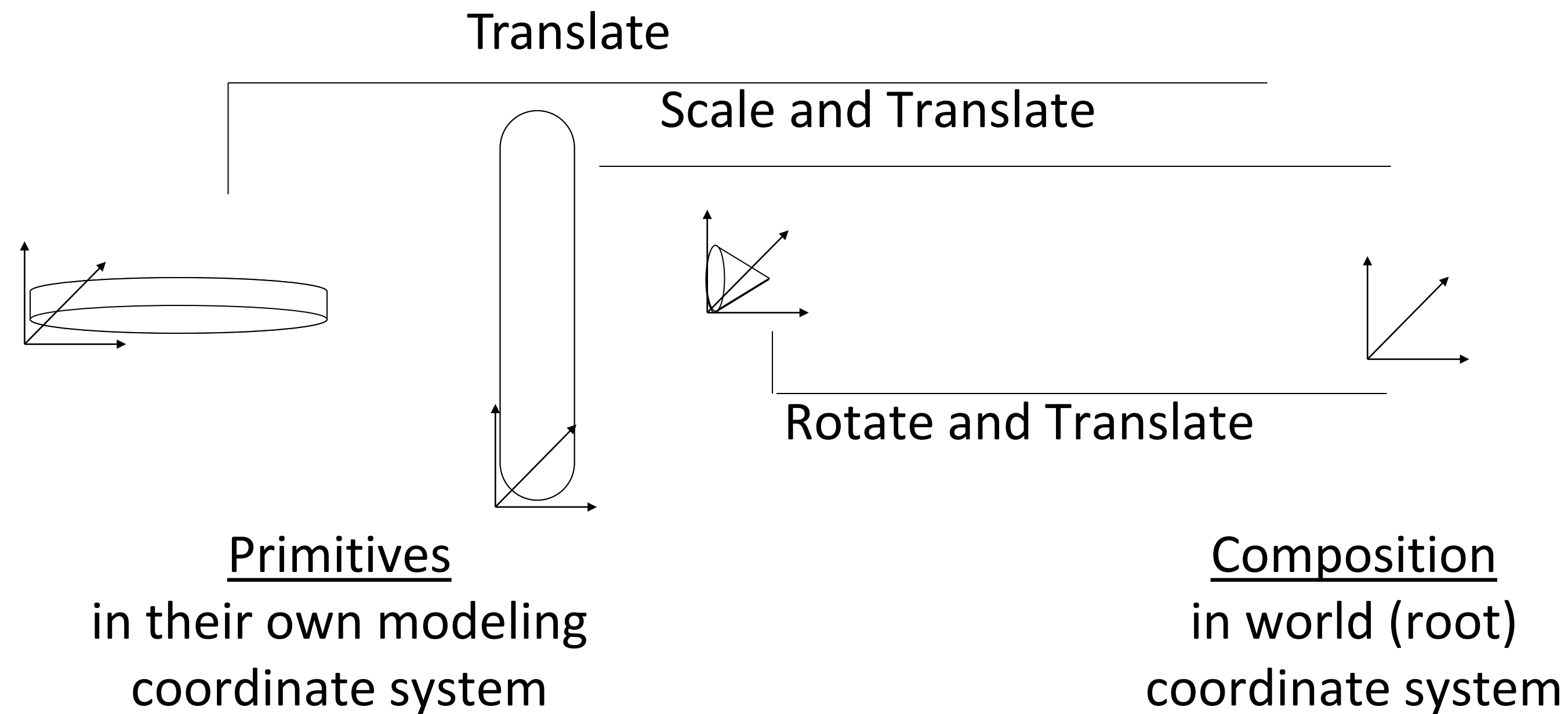
Hierarchical (Tree) Diagram of Nail

- Object to be modeled is (visually) analyzed, and then decomposed into collections of primitive shapes.
- Tree diagram provides visual method of expressing “composed of” relationships of model



- Such diagrams are part of 3D program interfaces (e.g., 3D Studio MAX, Maya)
- As a data structure to be rendered, it is called a **scenegraph**

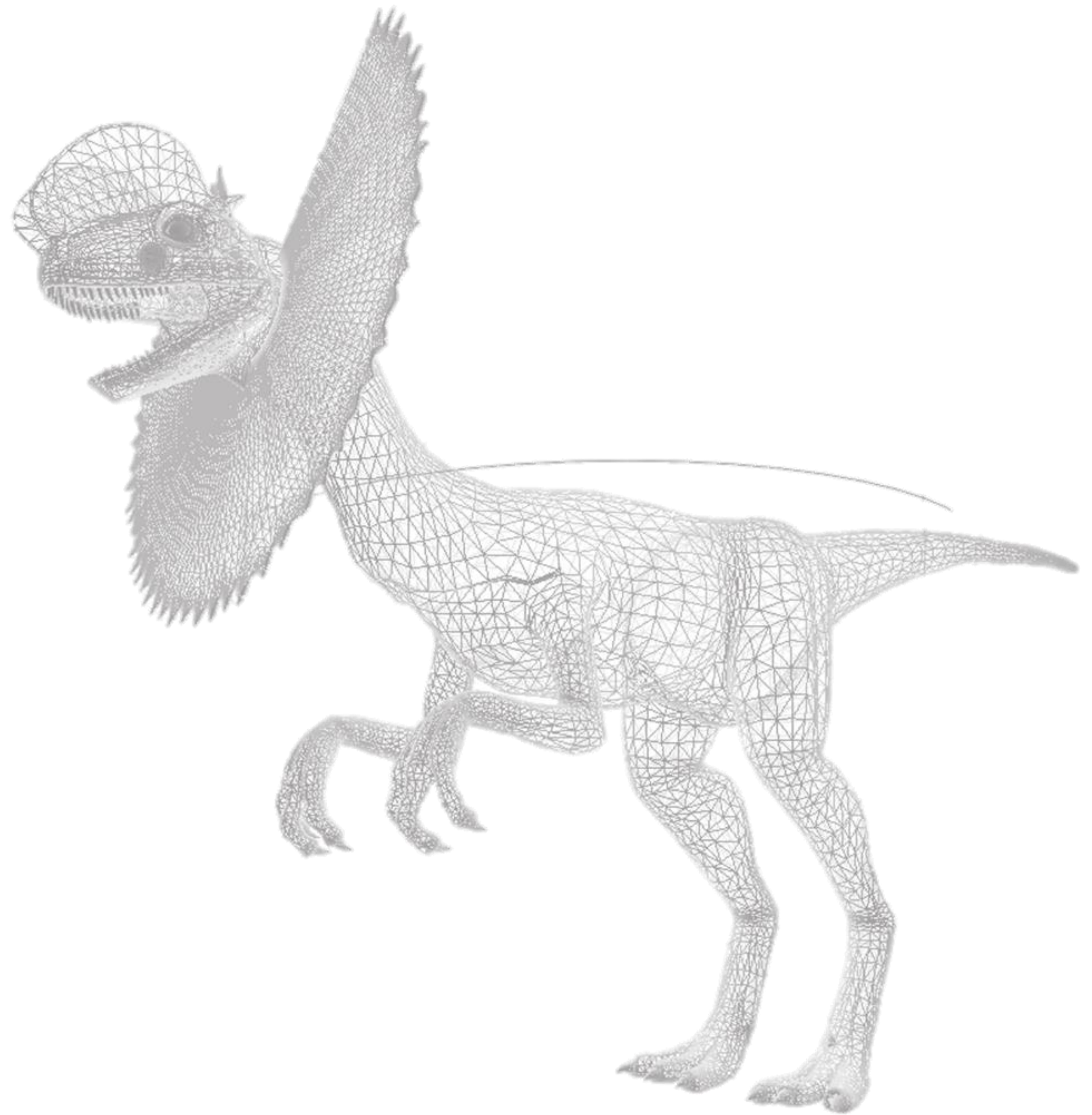
Composition of a Geometric Model



- Primitives created in decomposition process must be assembled to create final object. Done with **affine transformations**, T, R, S (as in above example). Order matters – these are not commutative!

Objects

- Objects consist of geometry + materials
- Geometry - typically a 3D Mesh
 - Approximates a continuous surface with a set of polygons (triangles + quads)
 - In offline rendering, we can also trace mathematical objects and volumes
- Material – describes how light interacts with the object

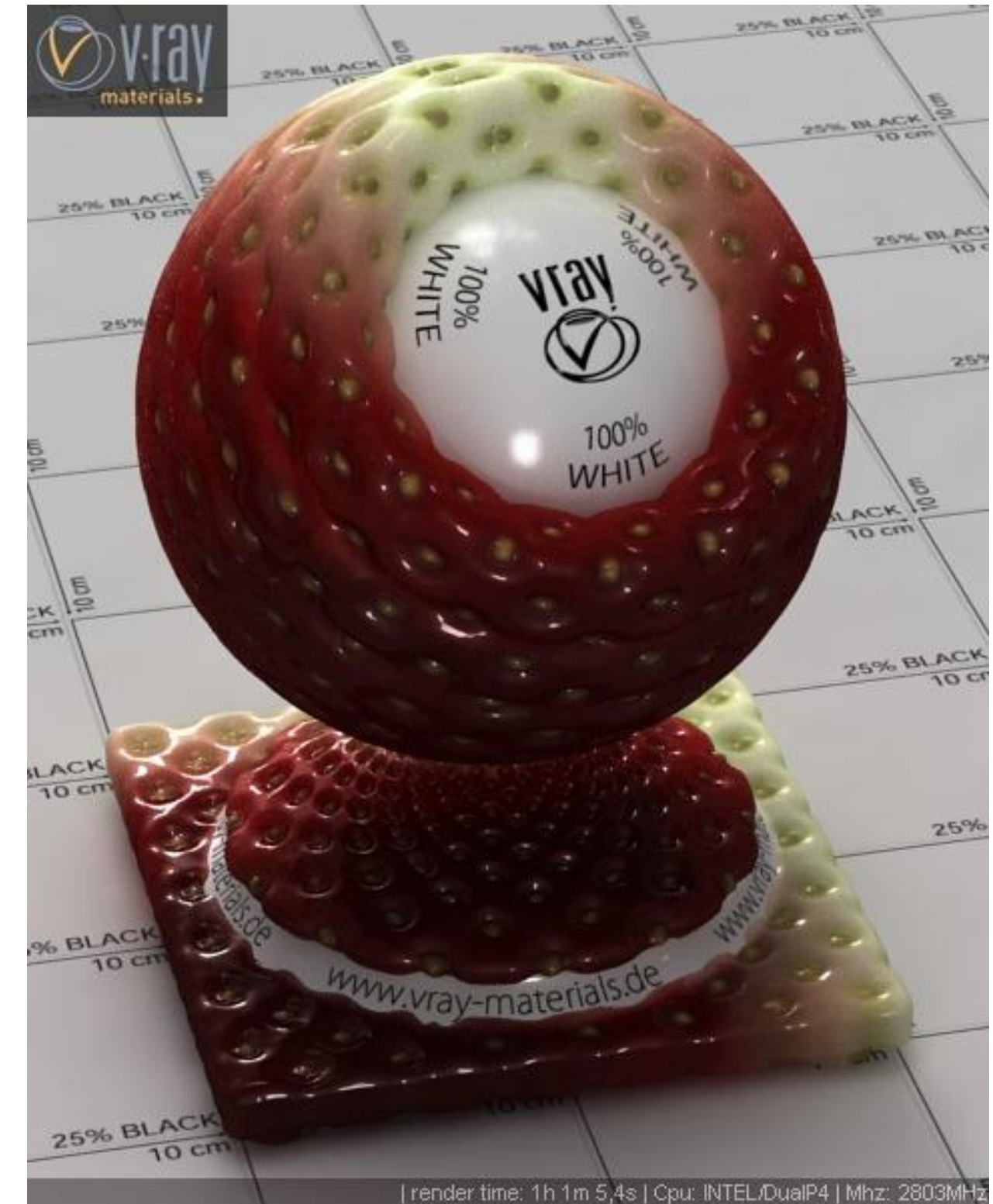


Modelling of materials



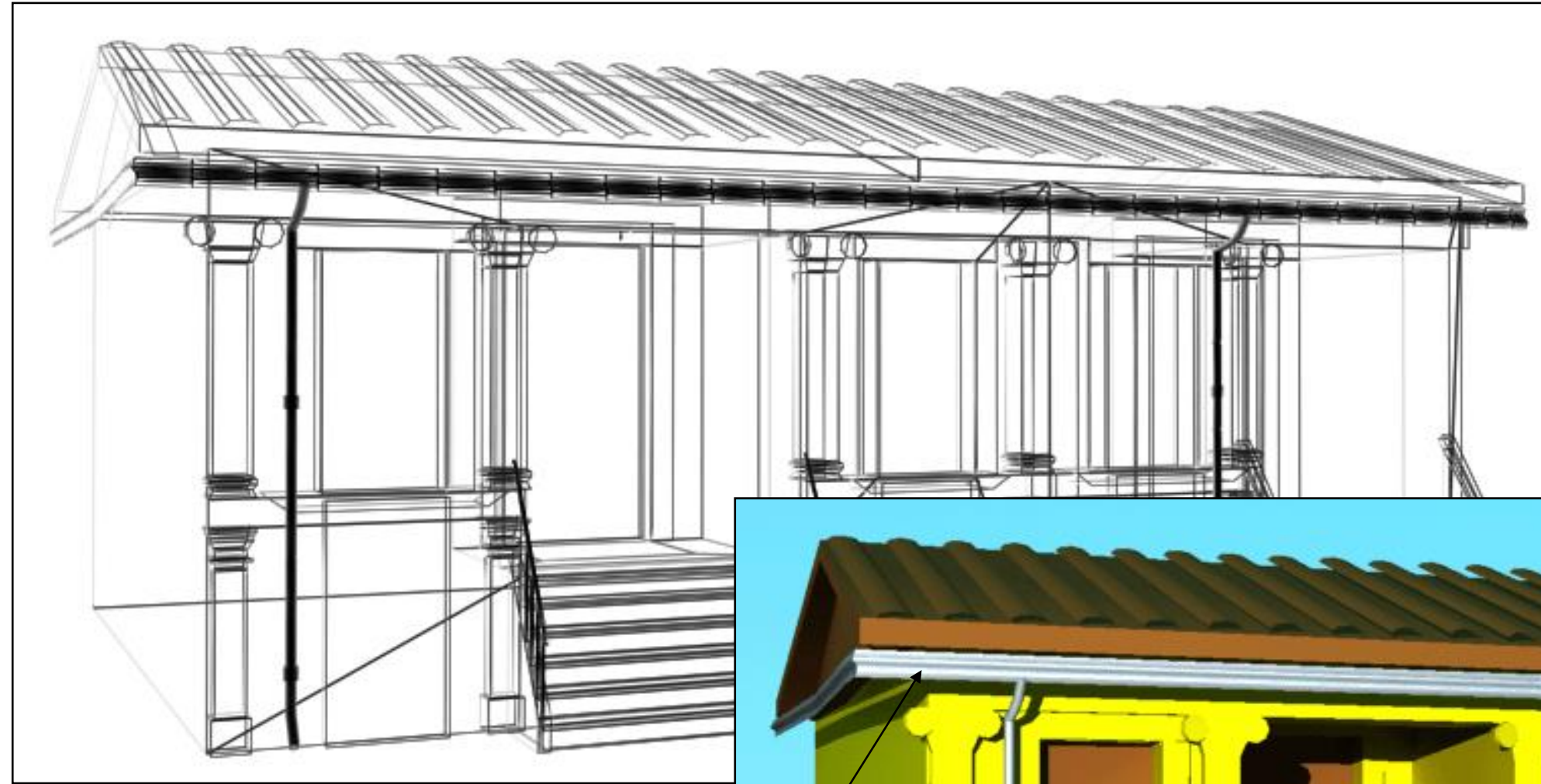
Identical Light Transport Algorithm, Geometry and Material descriptions

Modelling of materials



Identical Light Transport Algorithm and Geometry but different Material descriptions

Materials – reflective properties

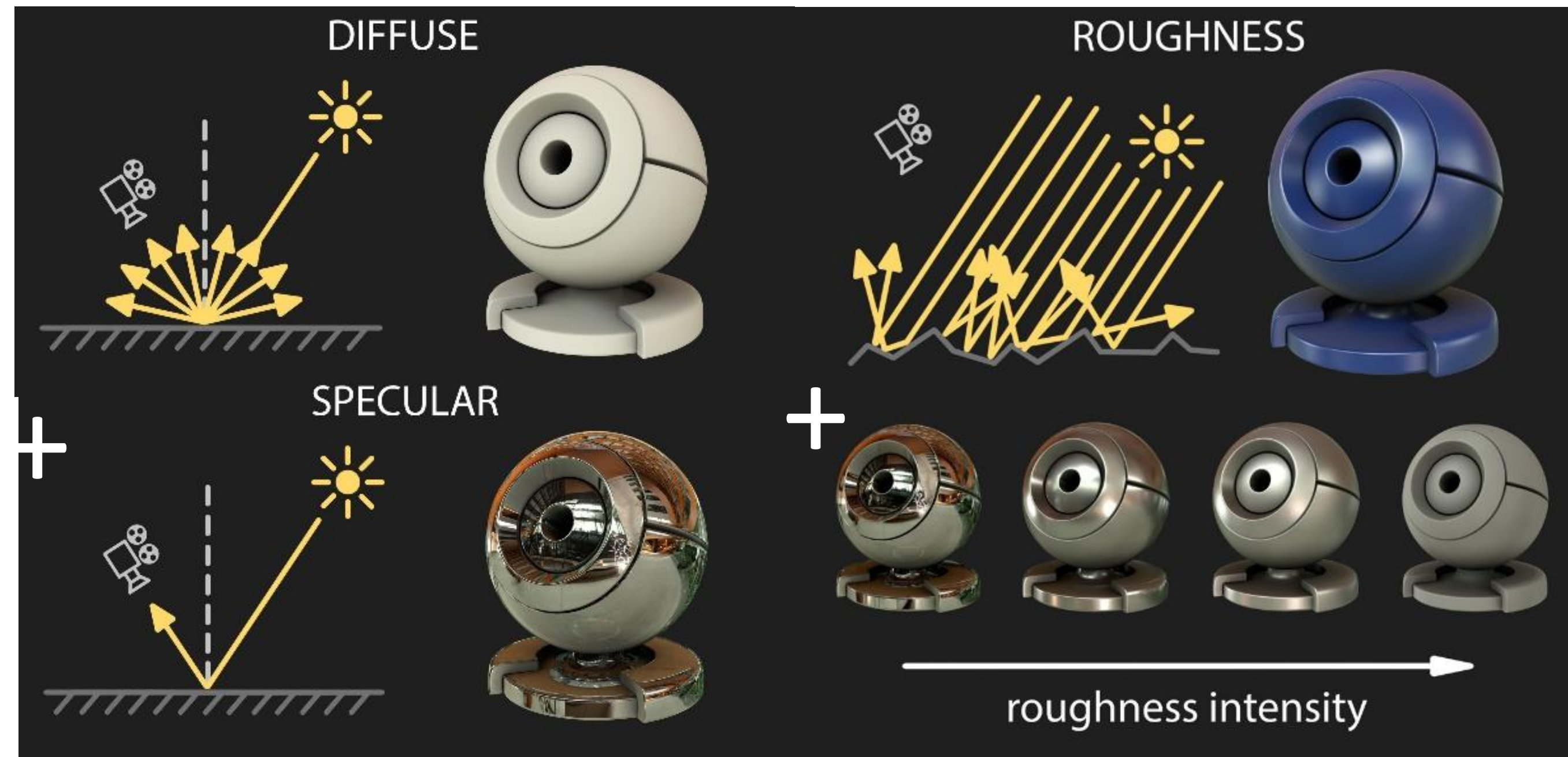
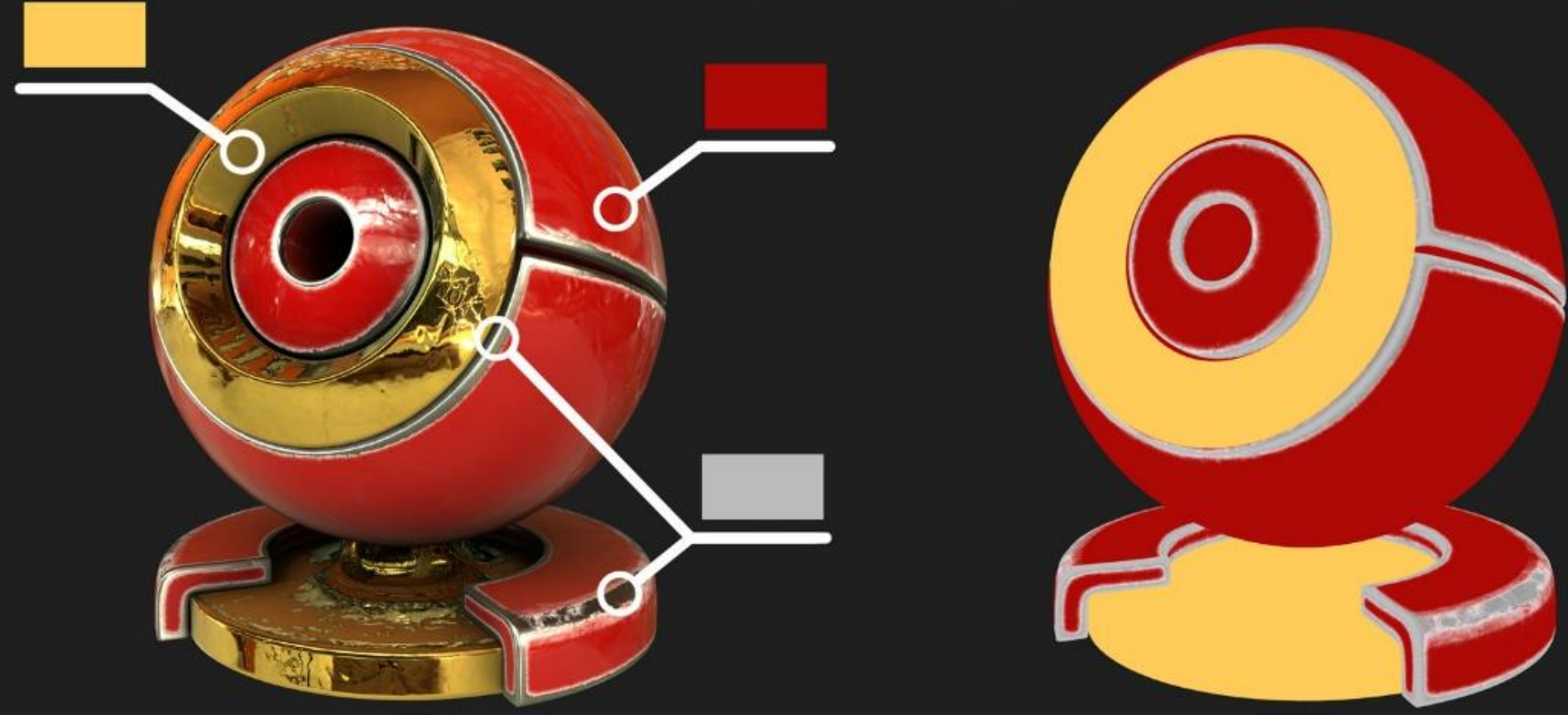


specular material

diffuse material



ALBEDO



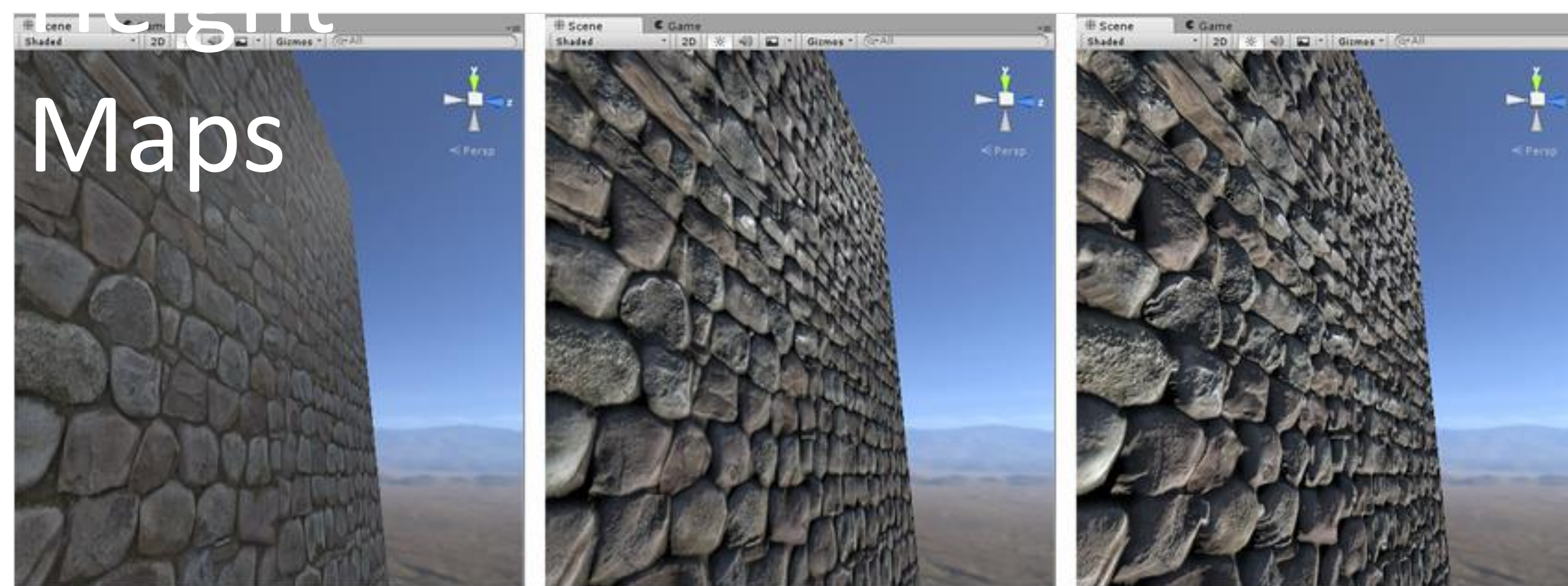
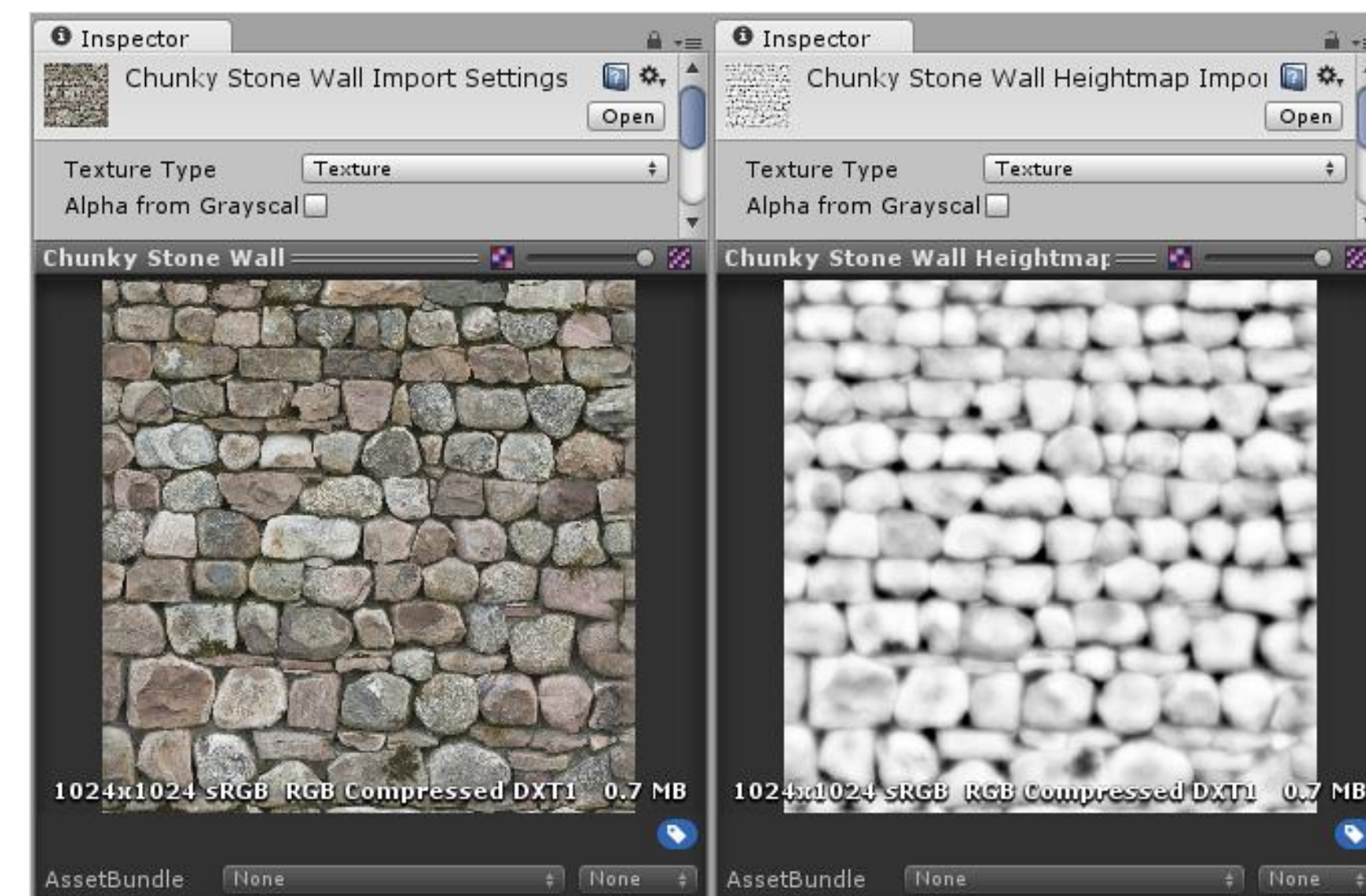
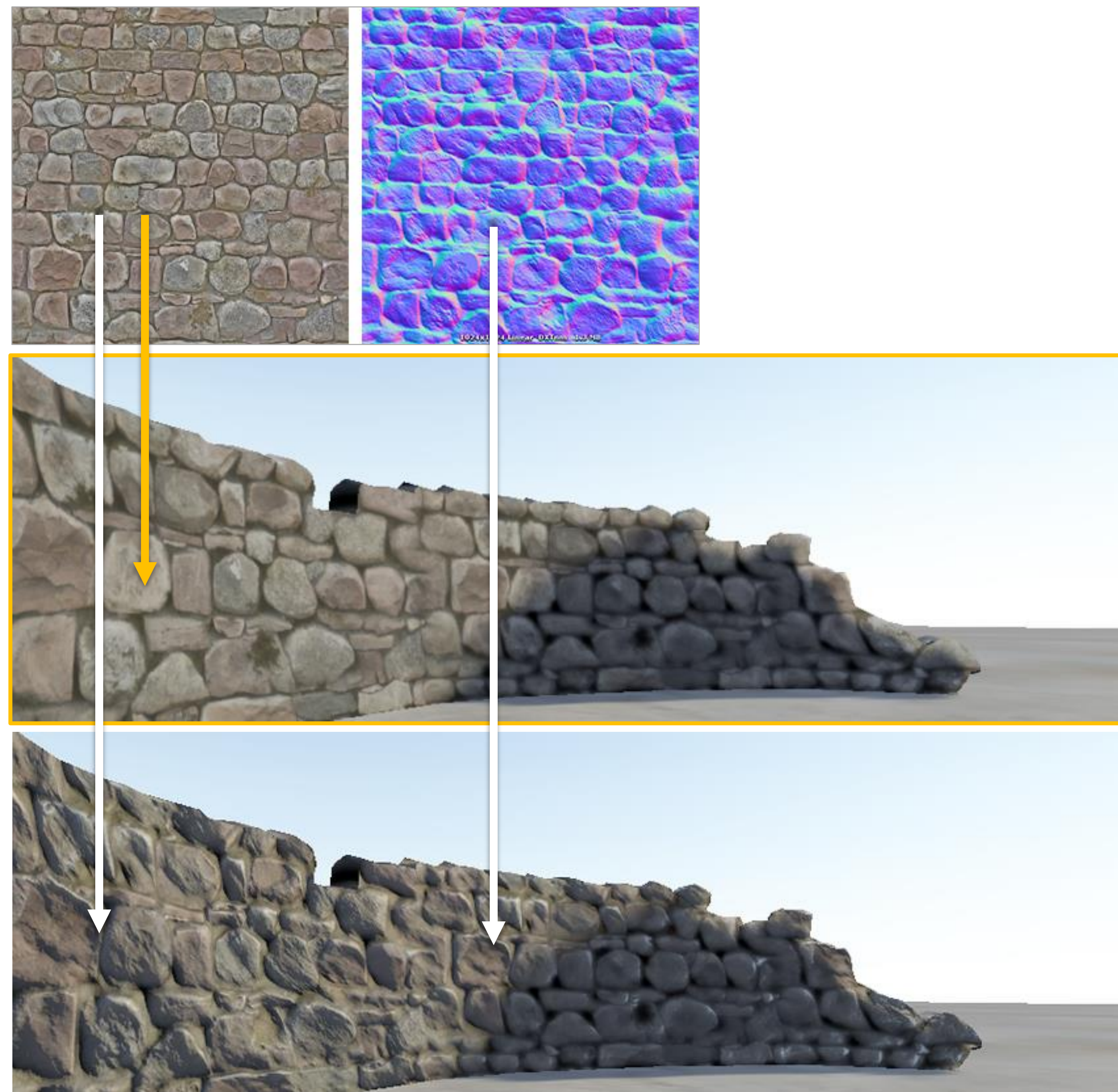
DIELECTRICS



METALS



Materials: Roughness without the geometry



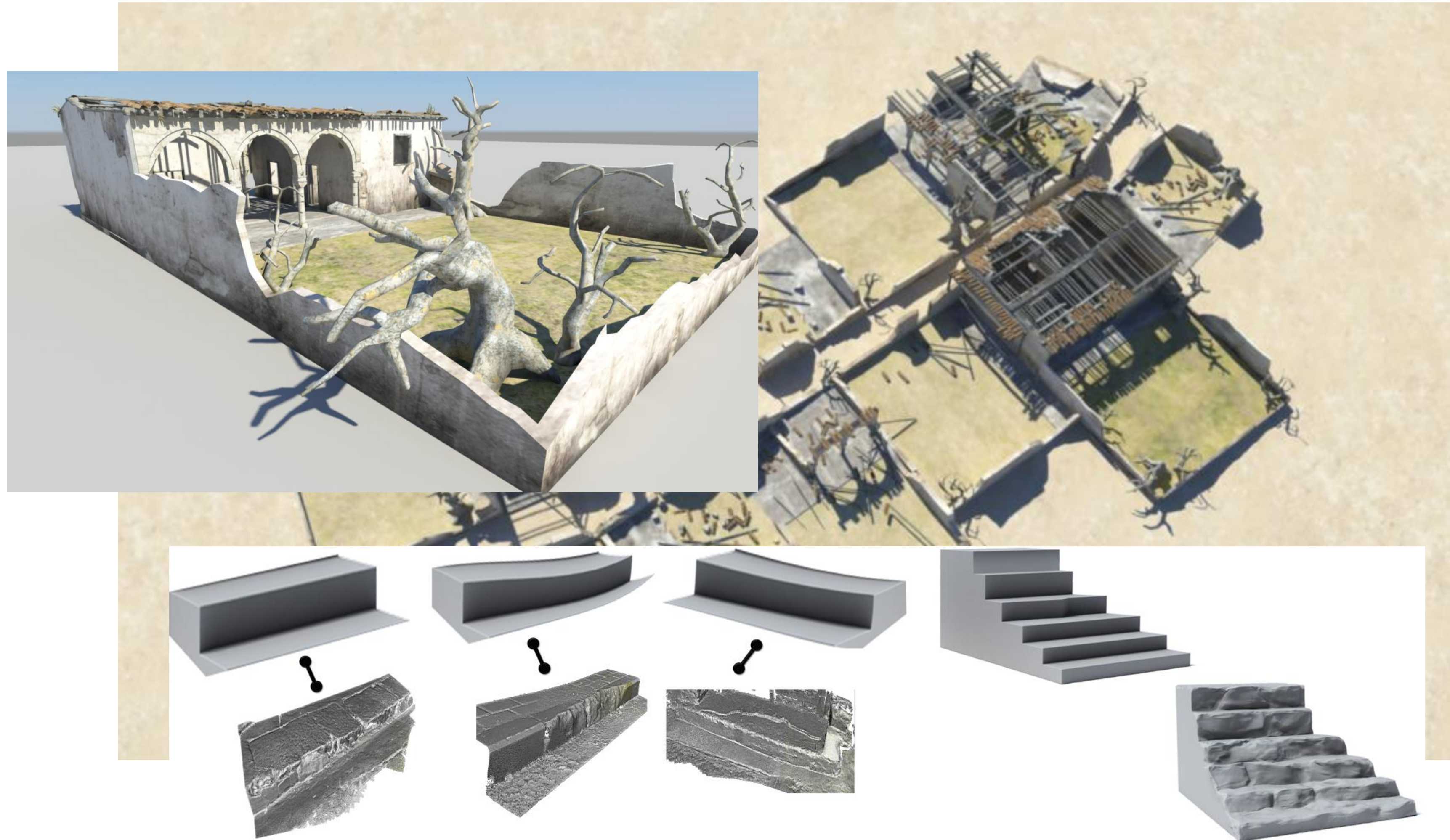
Height
Maps

Materials

Your imagination is the limit



Materials: *Aging*



Modelling methods

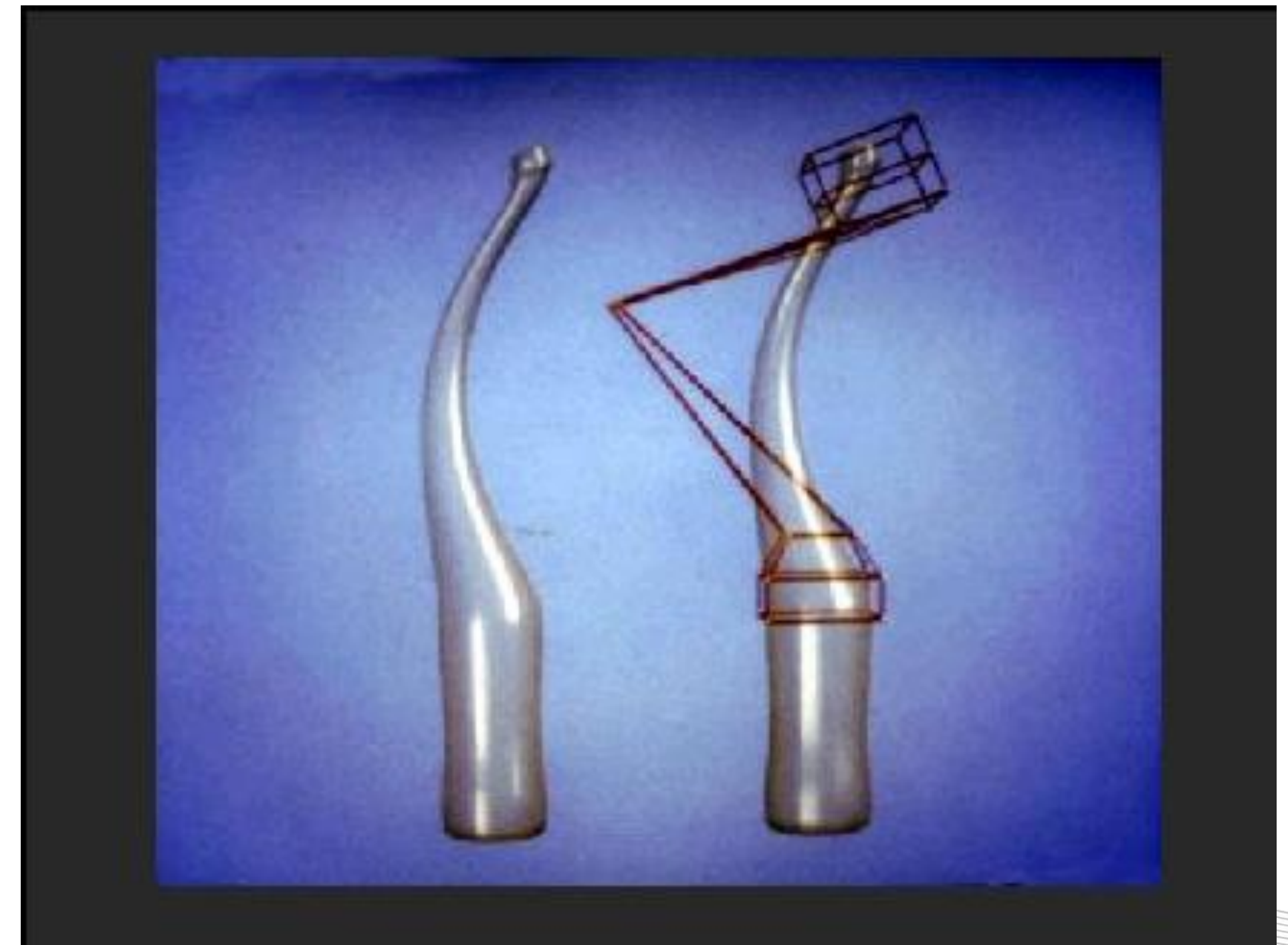
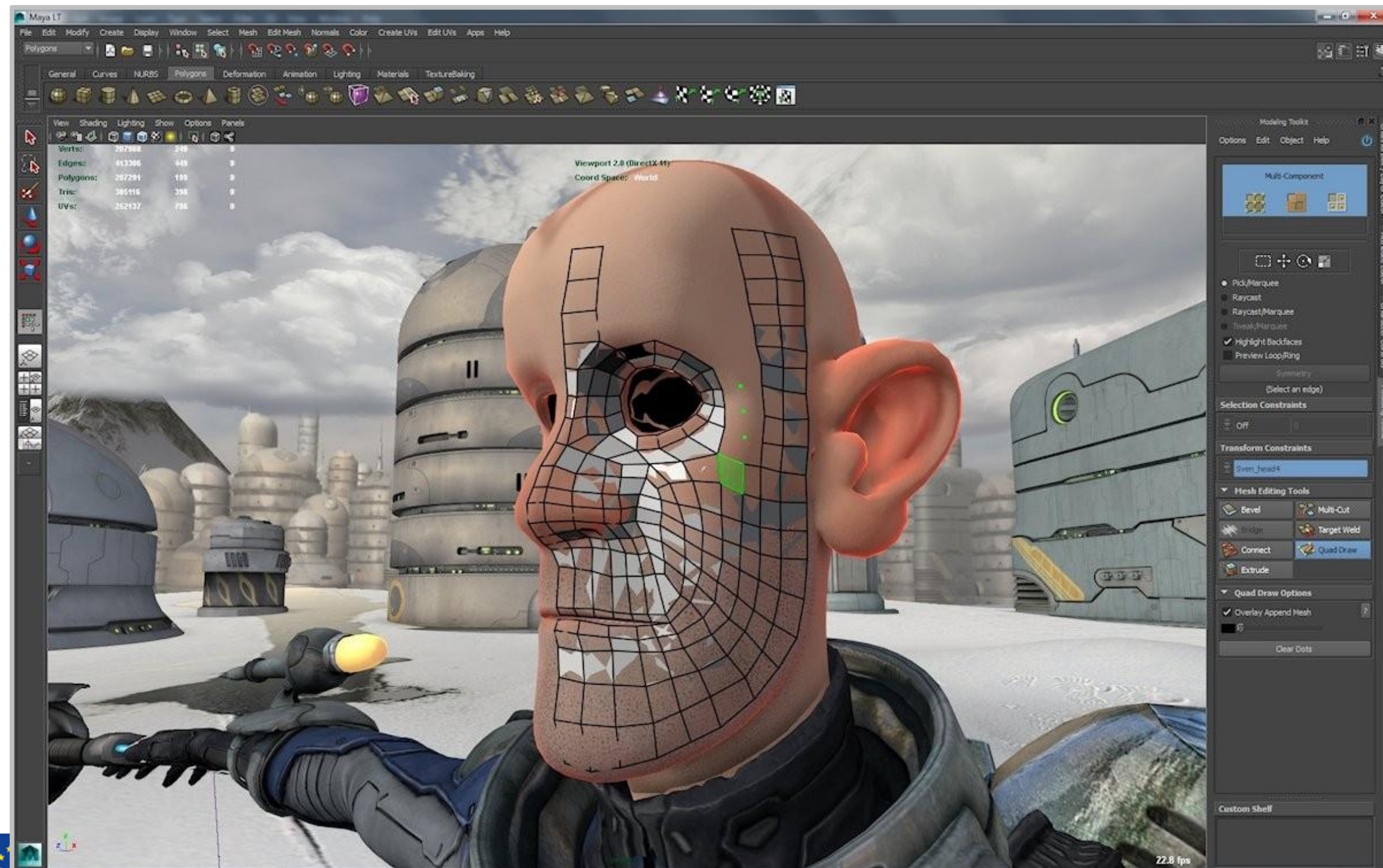
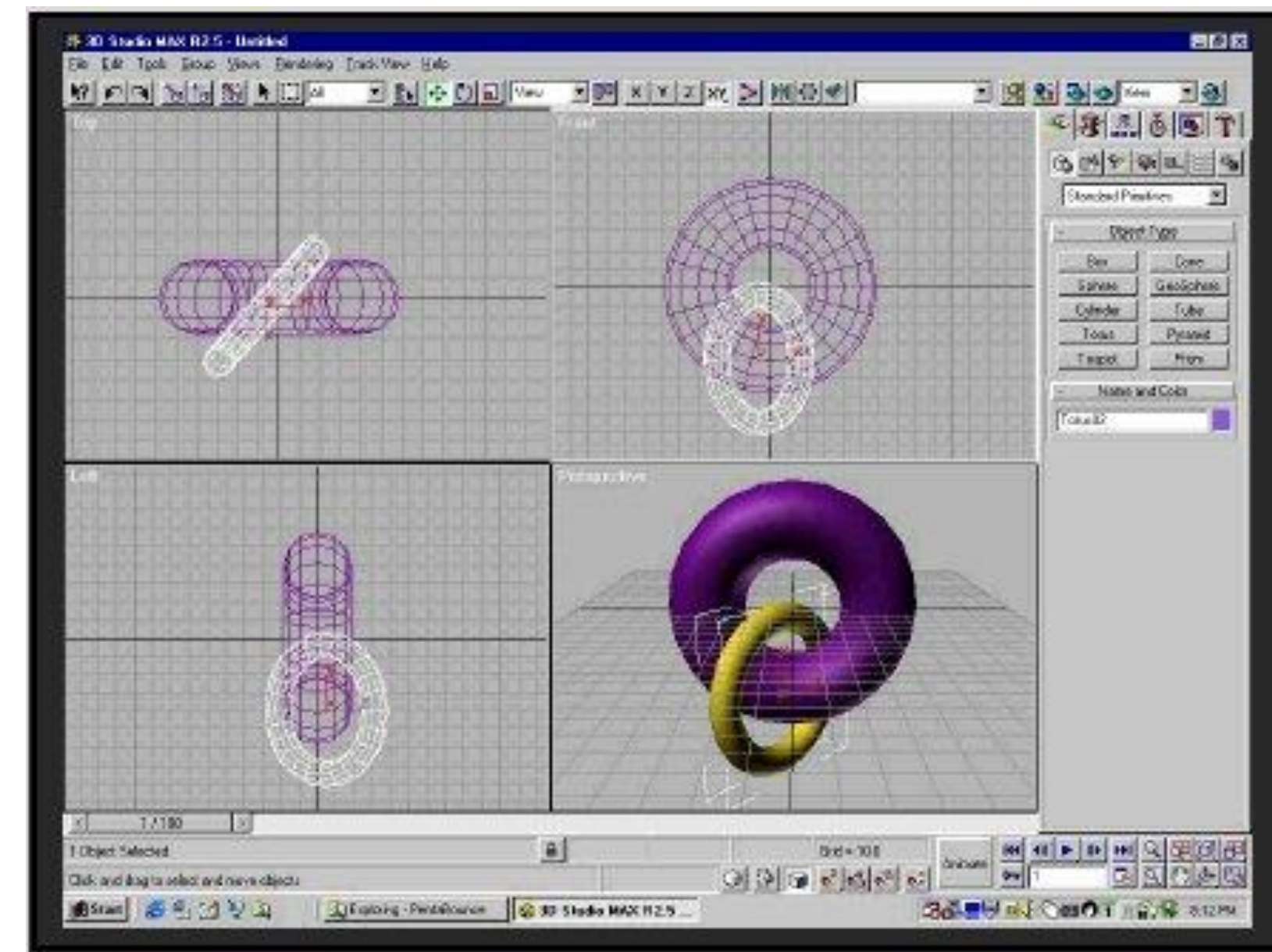
- Model library

\$55.00 max	\$55.00 max	\$45.00 3ds	\$30.00 3ds max	\$59.00 3ds max dxf xsi	\$45.00 3ds obj oth	\$61.50 3ds	\$109.00 3ds
\$240.00 max	\$150.00 3ds max	\$80.00 3ds max lwo	\$115.00 max	\$120.00 max	\$50.00 3ds	\$60.00 3ds max	\$100.00 max
\$61.50 3ds	\$76.00 max	\$65.00 max	\$250.00 max	\$220.00 3ds max lwo obj oth	\$76.00 max	\$81.50 3ds	\$35.00 3ds
\$40.00 max	\$40.00 max	\$60.00 max	\$56.00 3ds	\$80.00 max	\$150.00 max	\$179.00 lwo	\$50.00 max



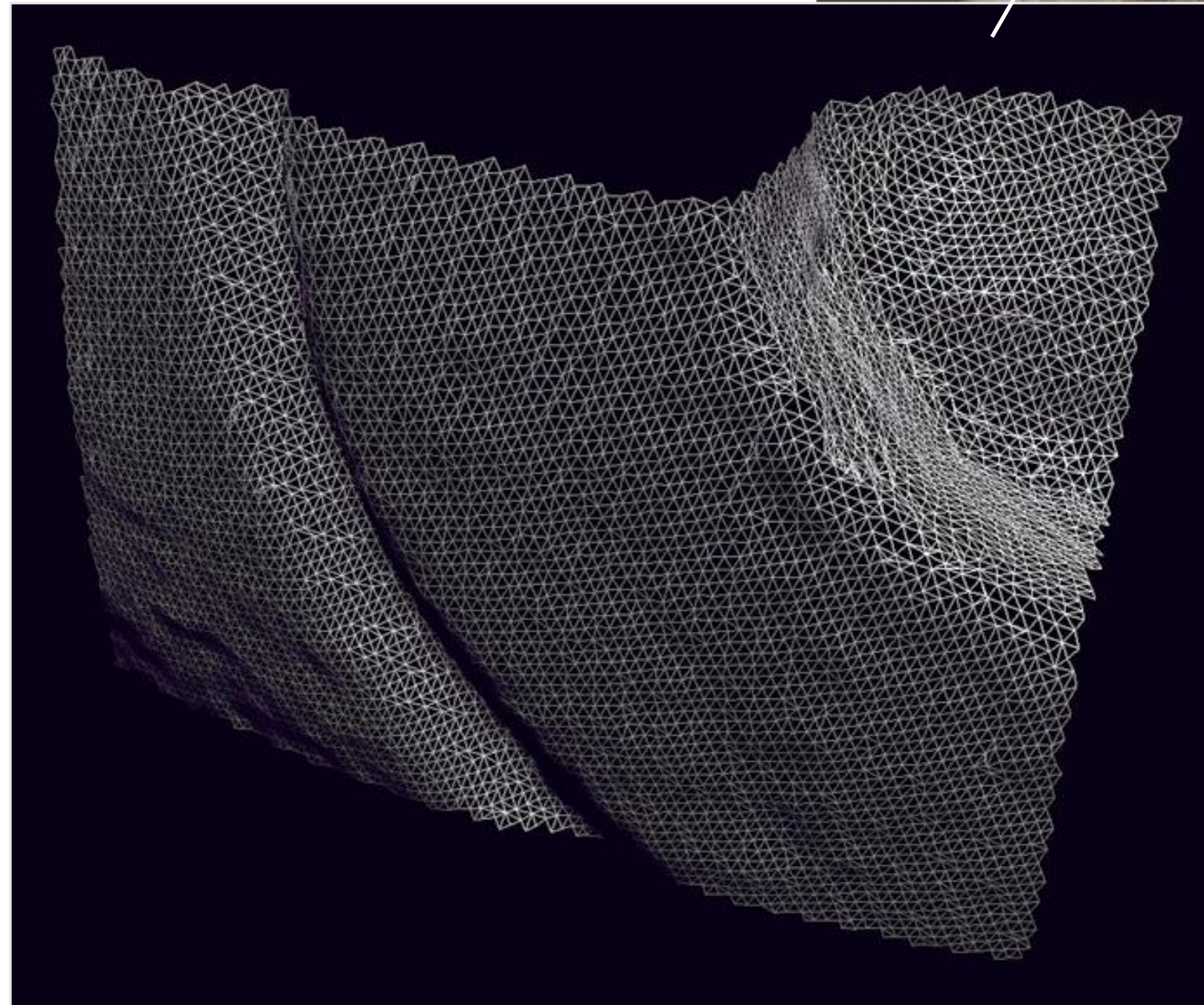
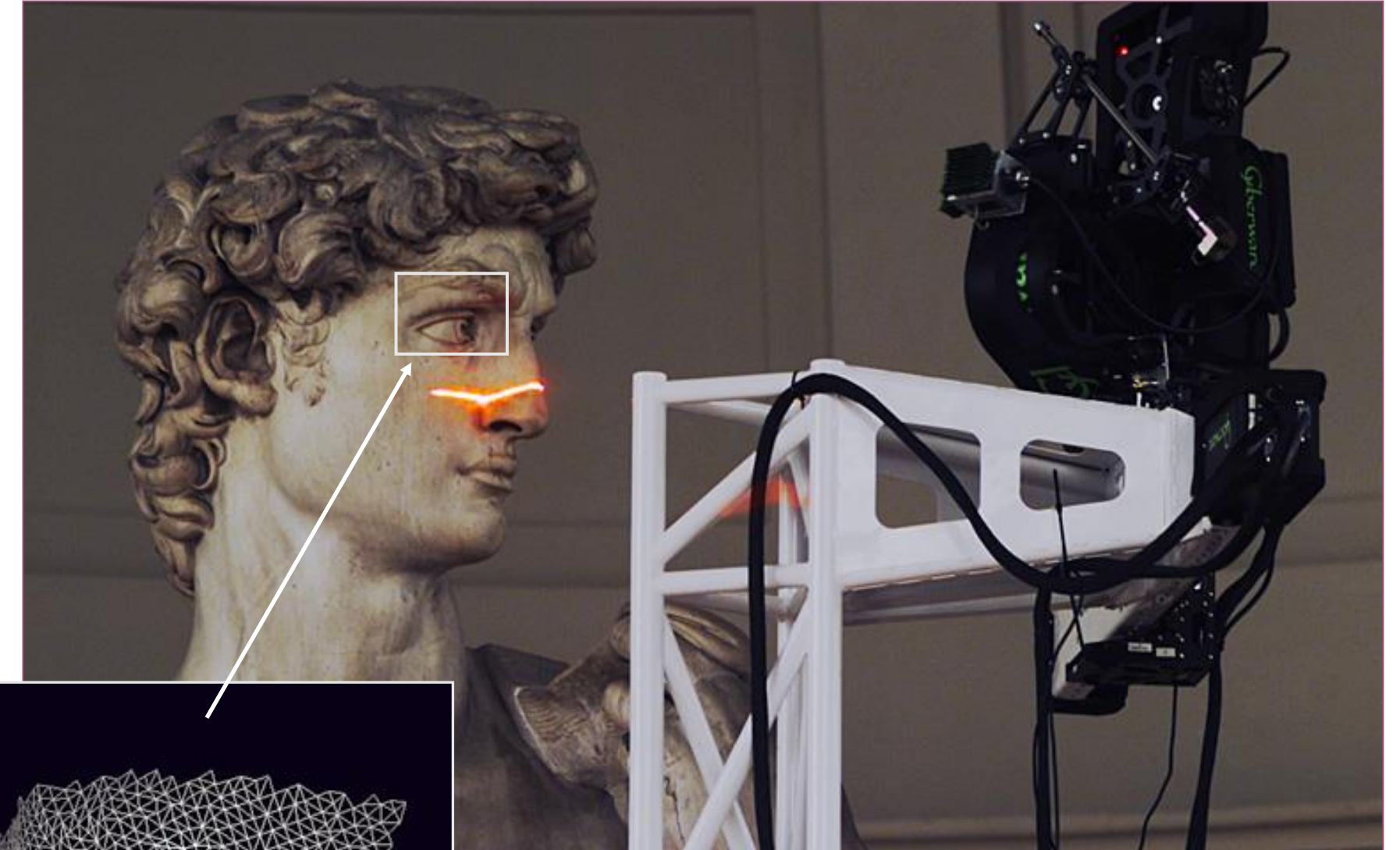
Modelling methods

- Model library
- **Modeling software**



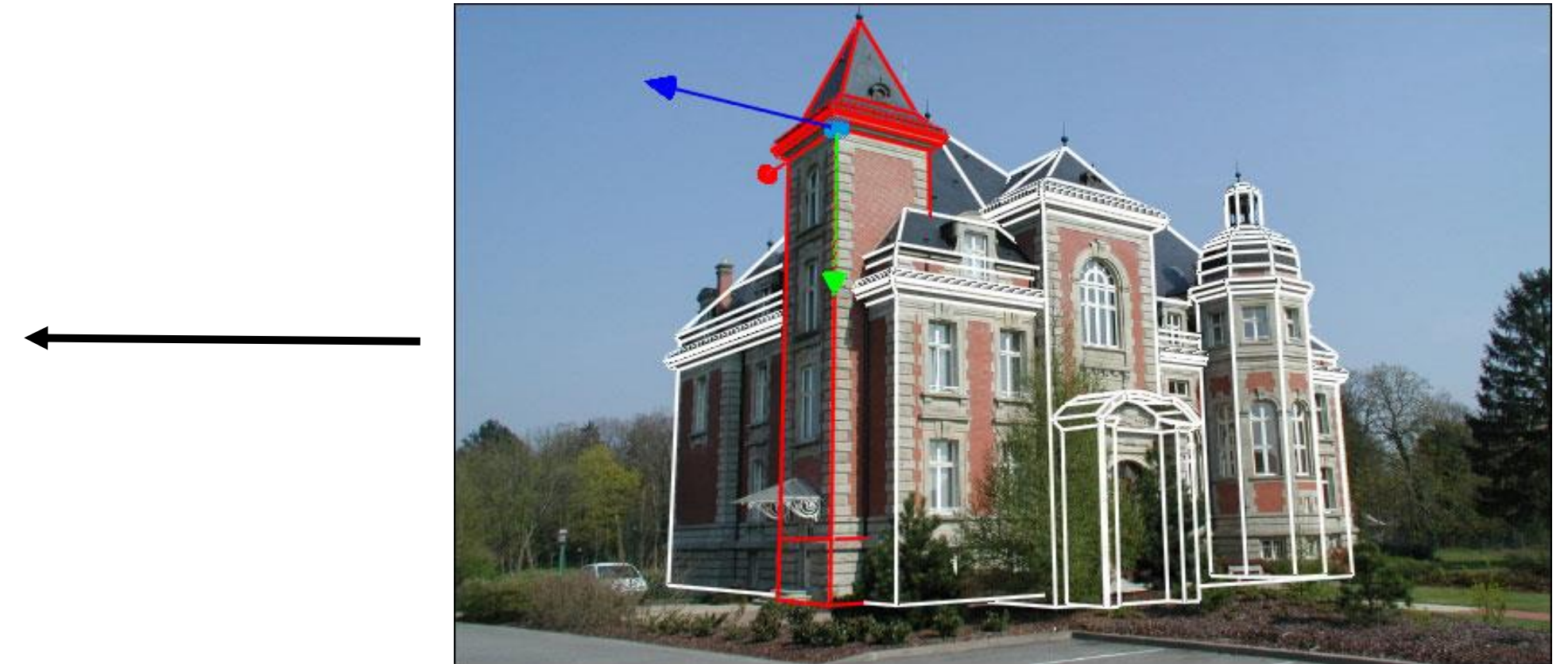
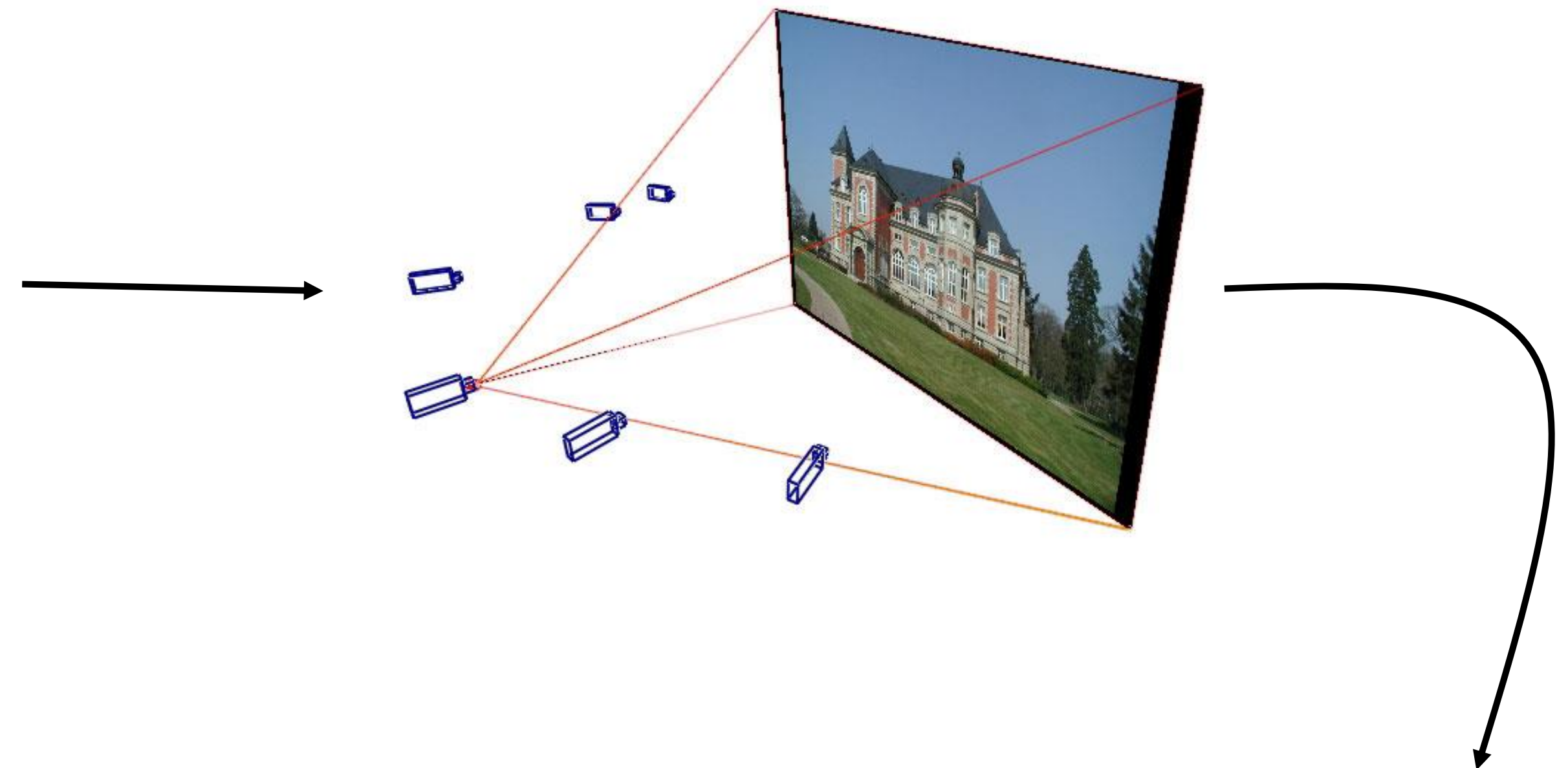
Modelling methods

- Model library
- Modeling software
- **3D scanner**



Modelling methods

- Model library
- Modeling software
- 3D scanner
- **Image based modeling**



Paphos Gate

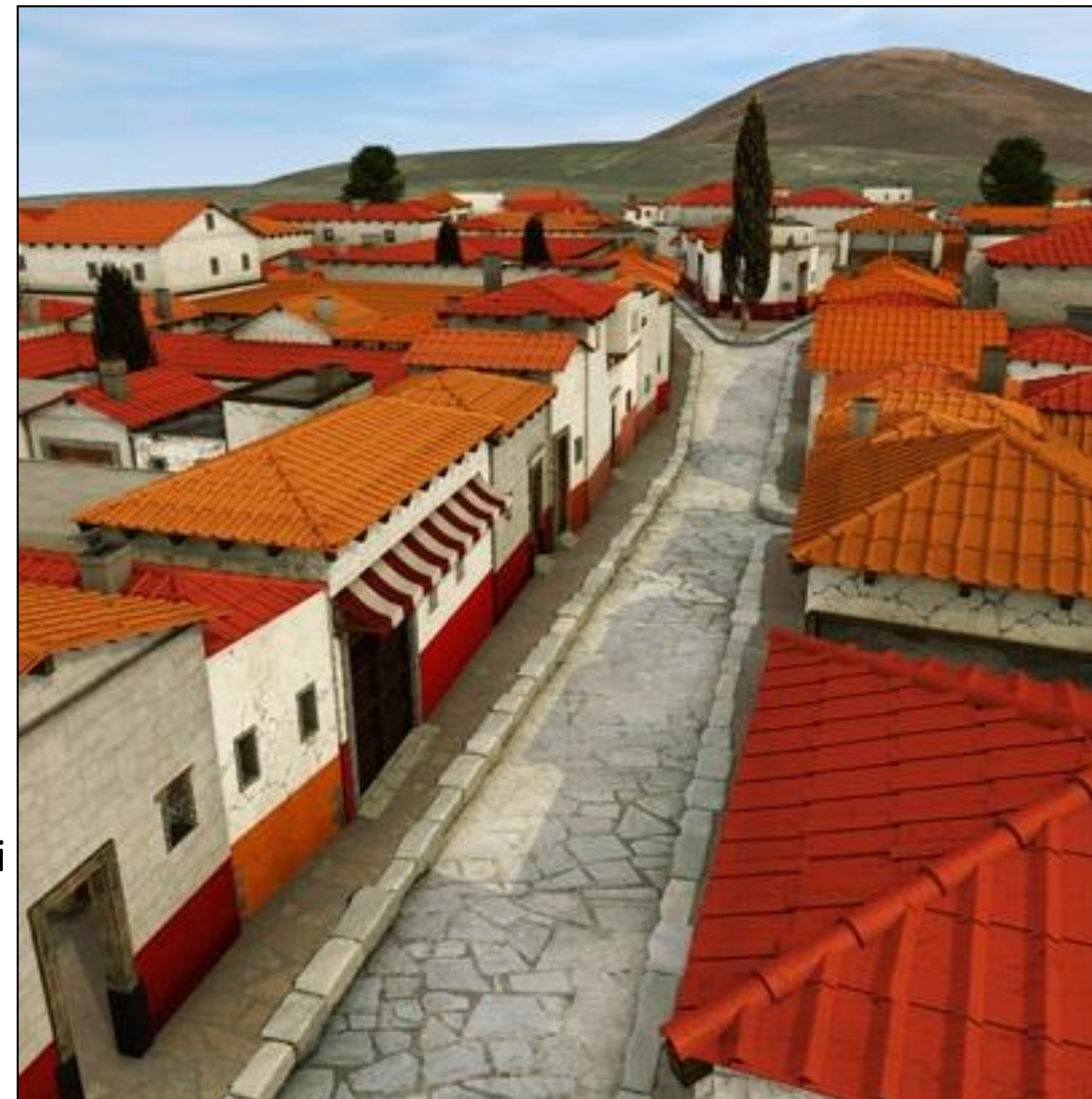
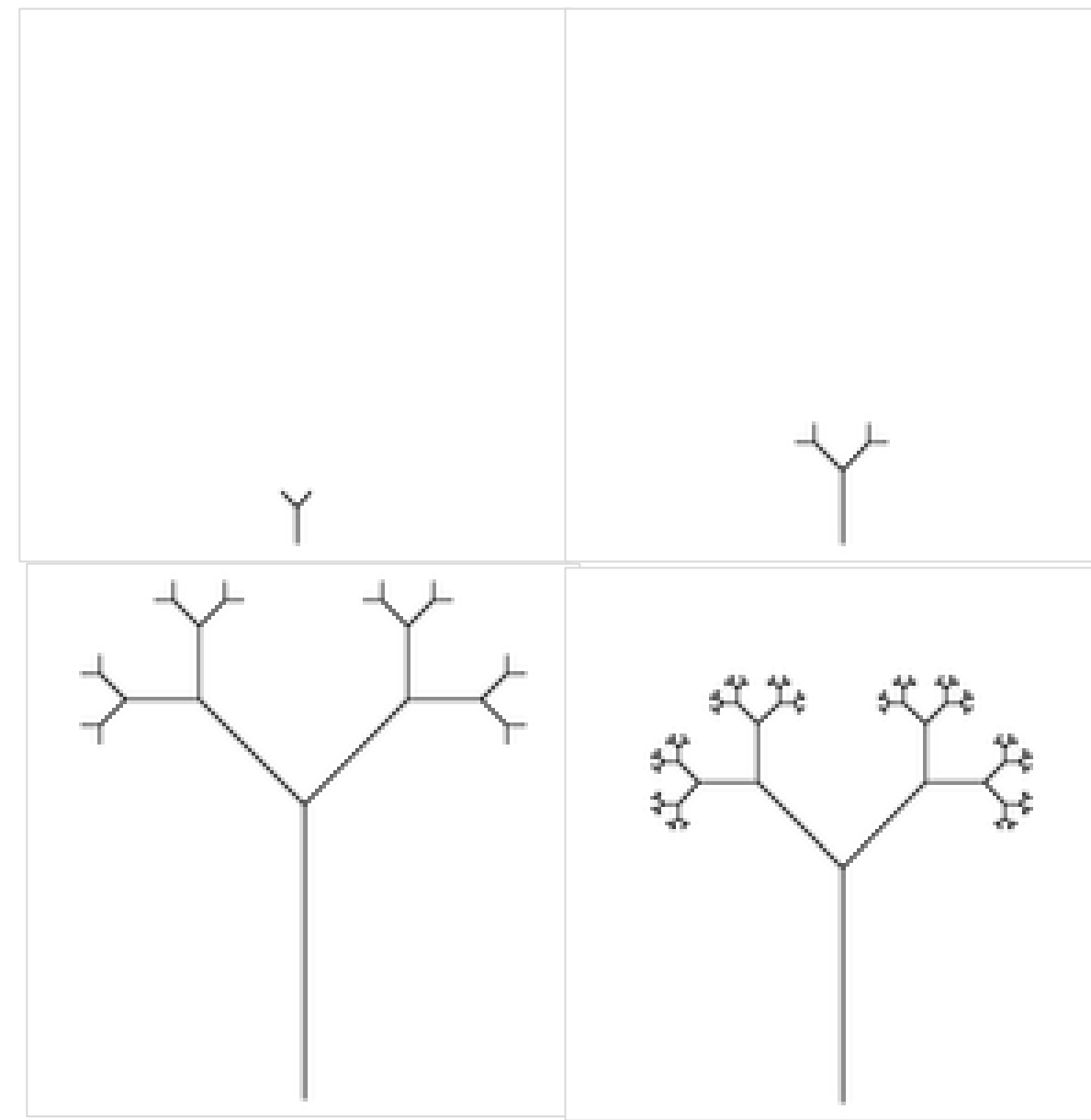


of Action
Telecom
2267423



Modelling methods

- Model library
- Modeling software
- 3D scanner
- Image based modeling
- **Procedural**



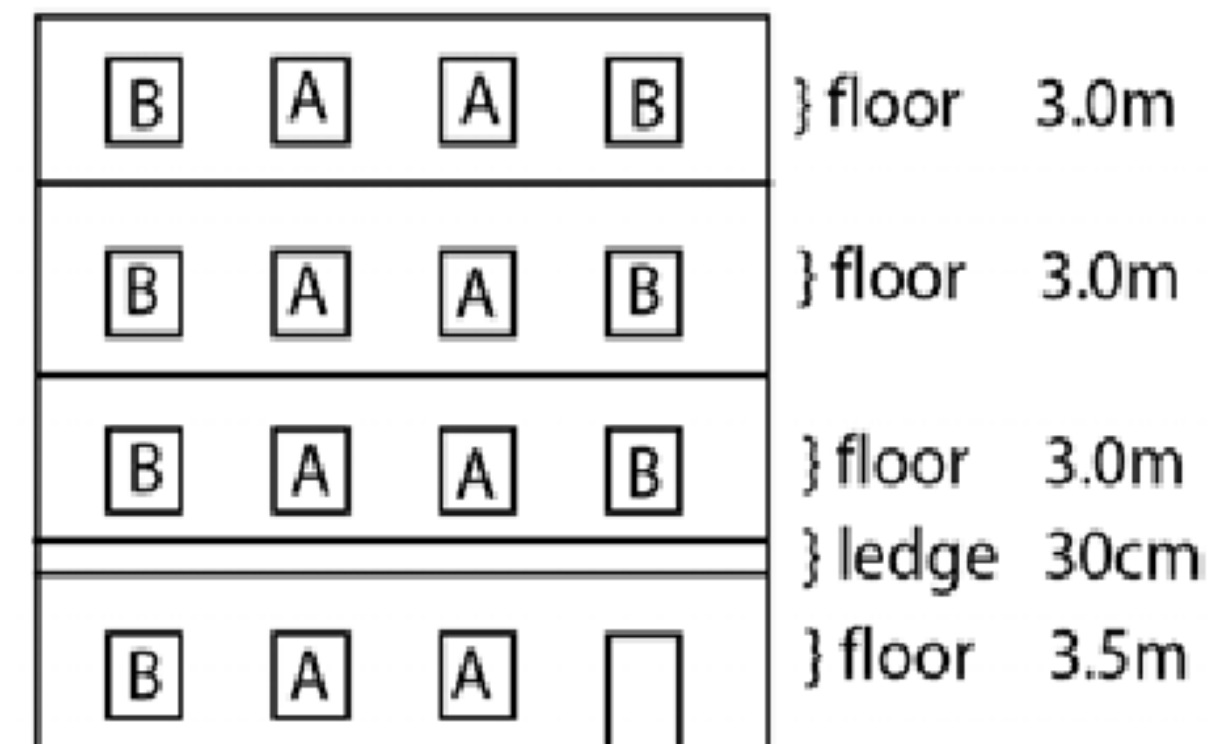
Virtual Pompeii

<https://youtu.be/dQs9h3YurOk>

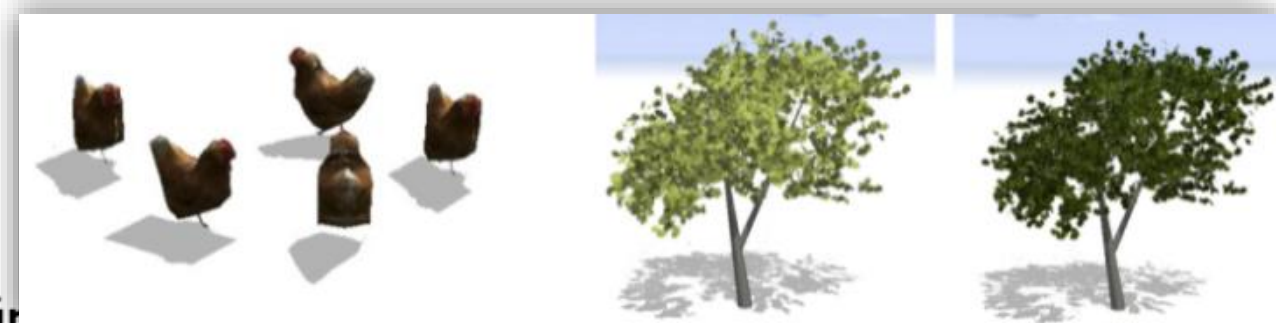
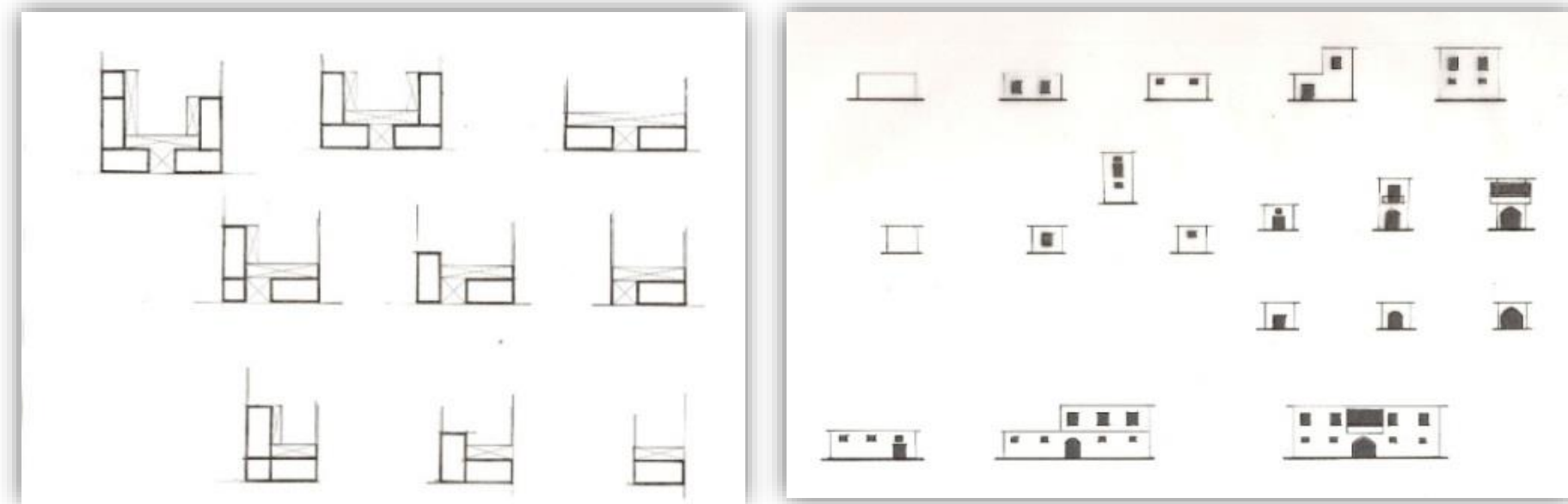
Procedural modeling (using Esri's CityEngine)

- Use CGA shape grammar
- A set of rules that describe recursively the shape and details of the buildings

1: fac \rightsquigarrow Subdiv("Y",3.5,0.3,3,3,3){ floor | ledge | floor | floor | floor }



Procedural modeling



3. Rendering



Modelling Vs Rendering

■ Modeling

- Create models
- Apply materials to models
- Place models around scene
- Place lights in scene
- Place the camera

■ Rendering

- Take “picture” with camera
- ▶ Both can be done with commercial software:
Autodesk Maya™, 3D Studio Max™, Blender™, etc.



CS128 lighting assignment by Patrick Doran, Spring 2009

Computer Graphics

Scene Description



Rendering
Algorithm

Image

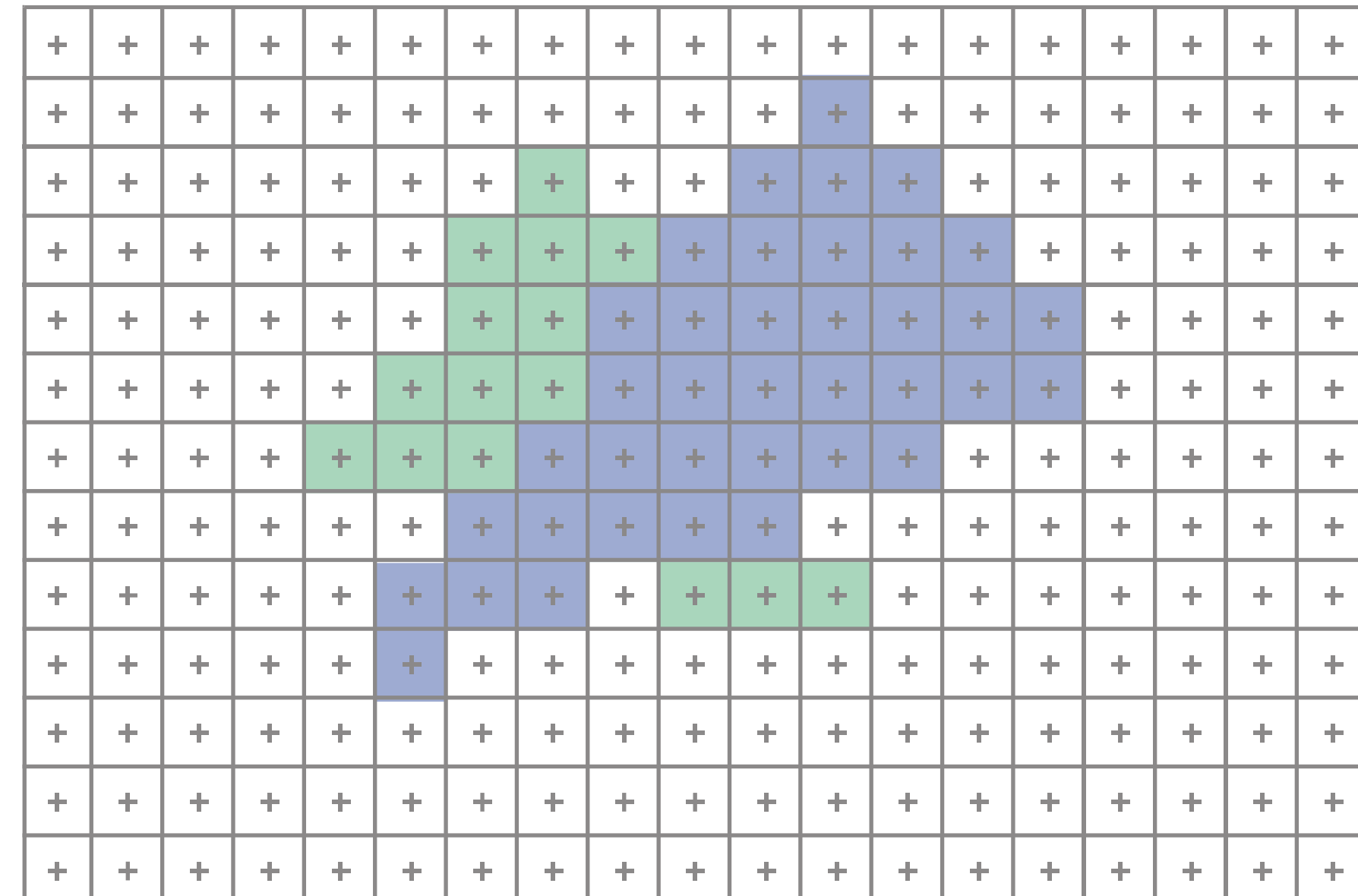
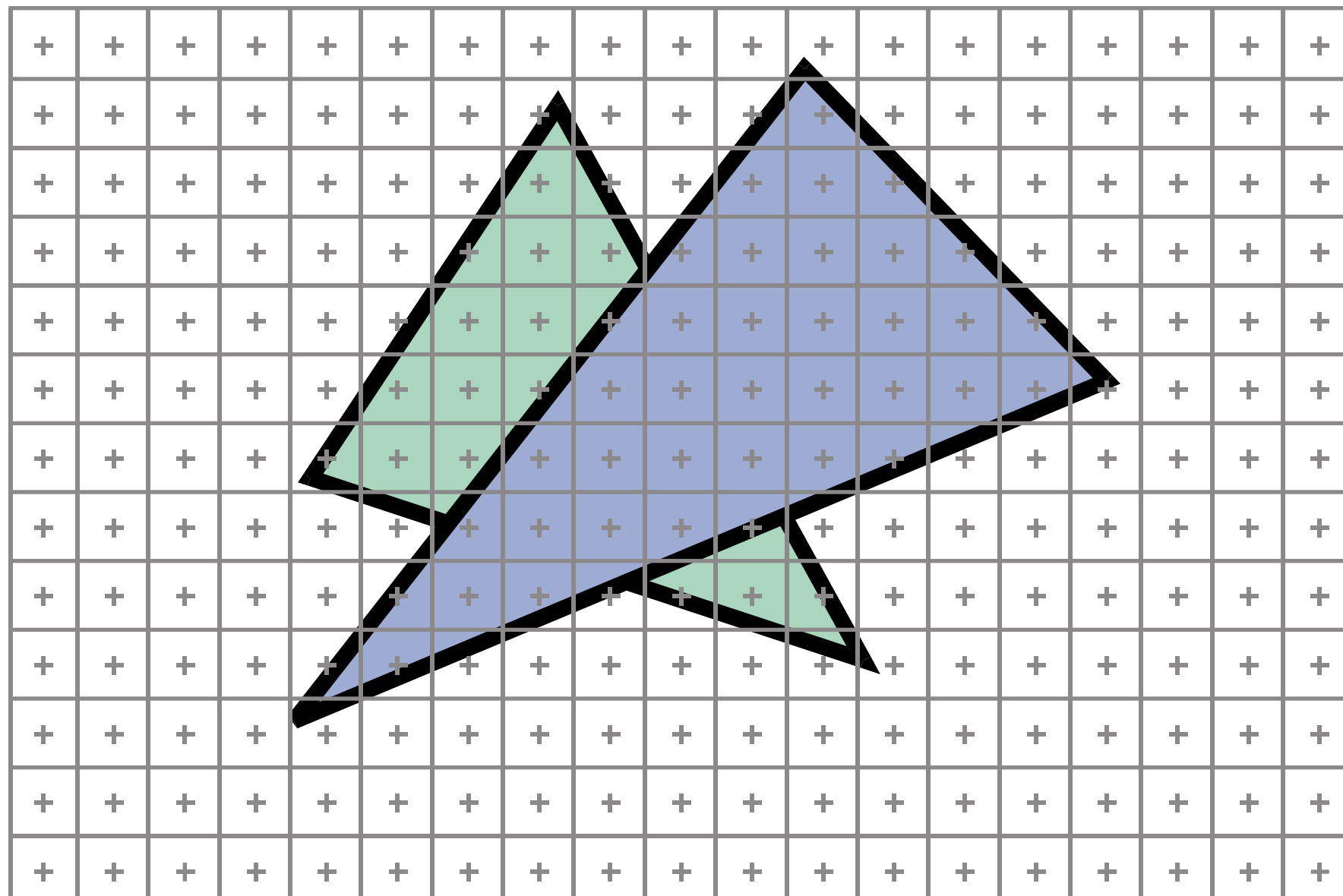


Polygon City Pack for Unity

<https://www.assetstore.unity3d.com/en/#!/c>



What is a digital image?



Two main approaches for creating images.

- Click to edit Master text styles

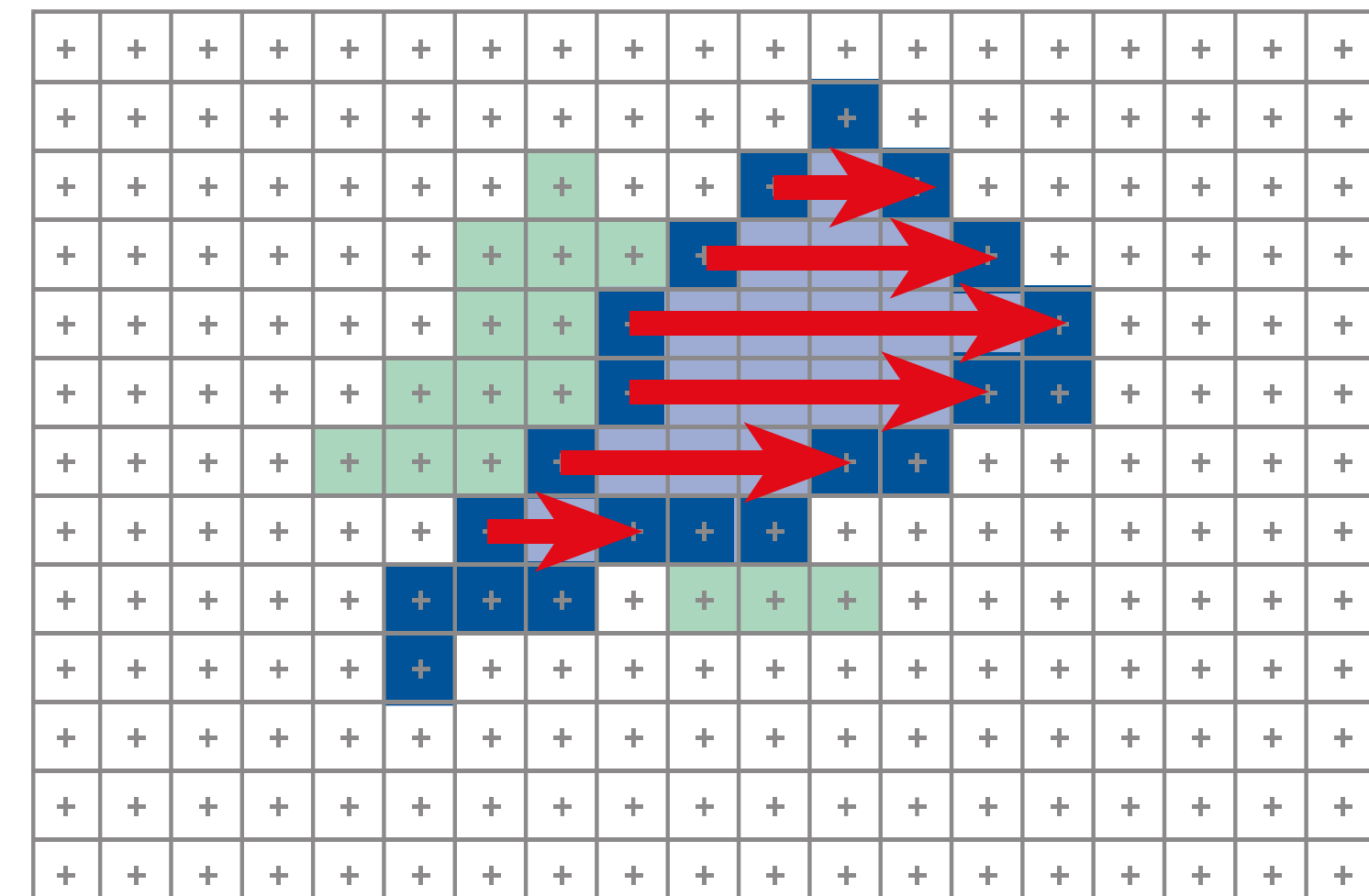
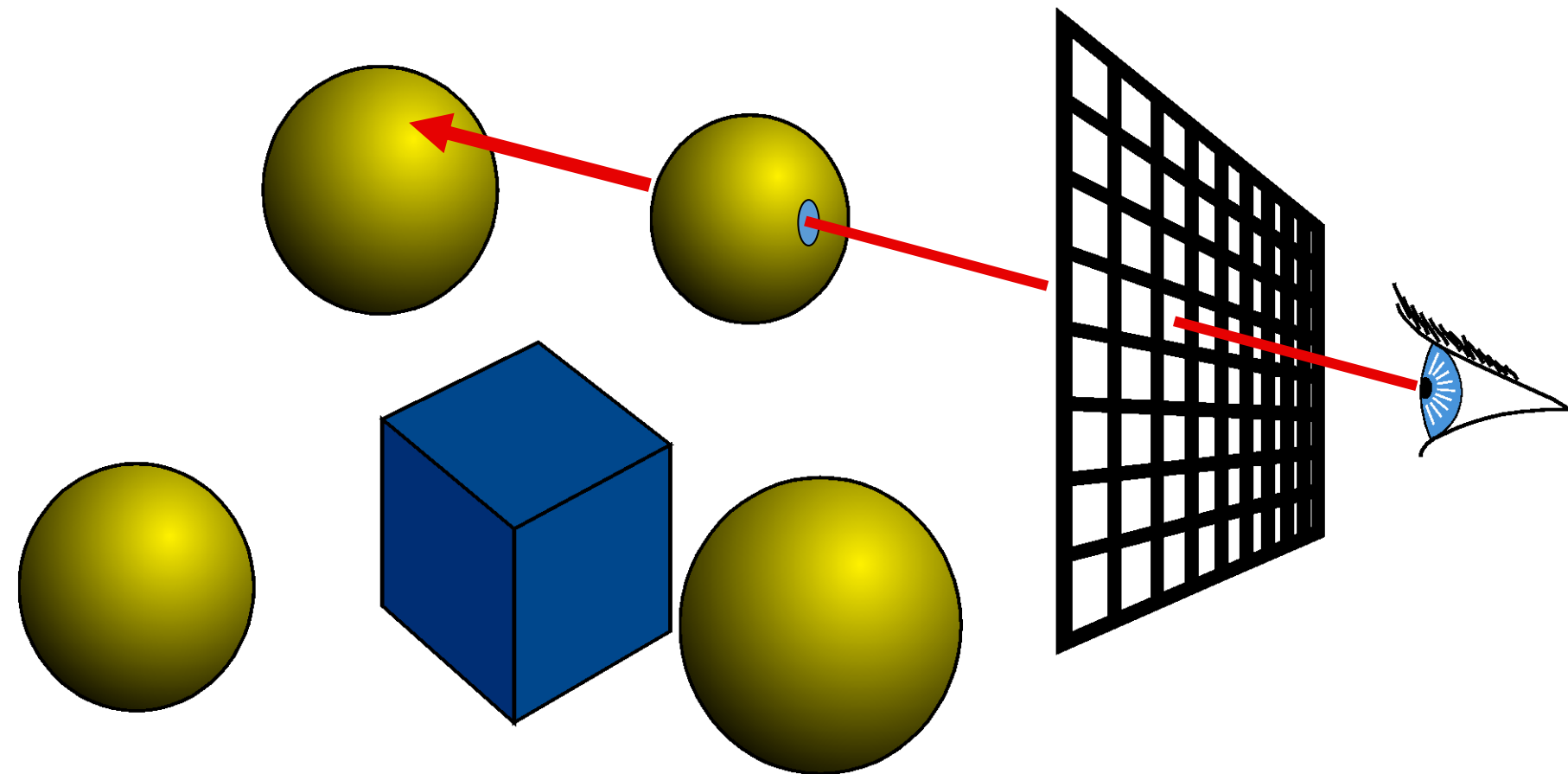
- Second level

- Third level

A. Ray Casting

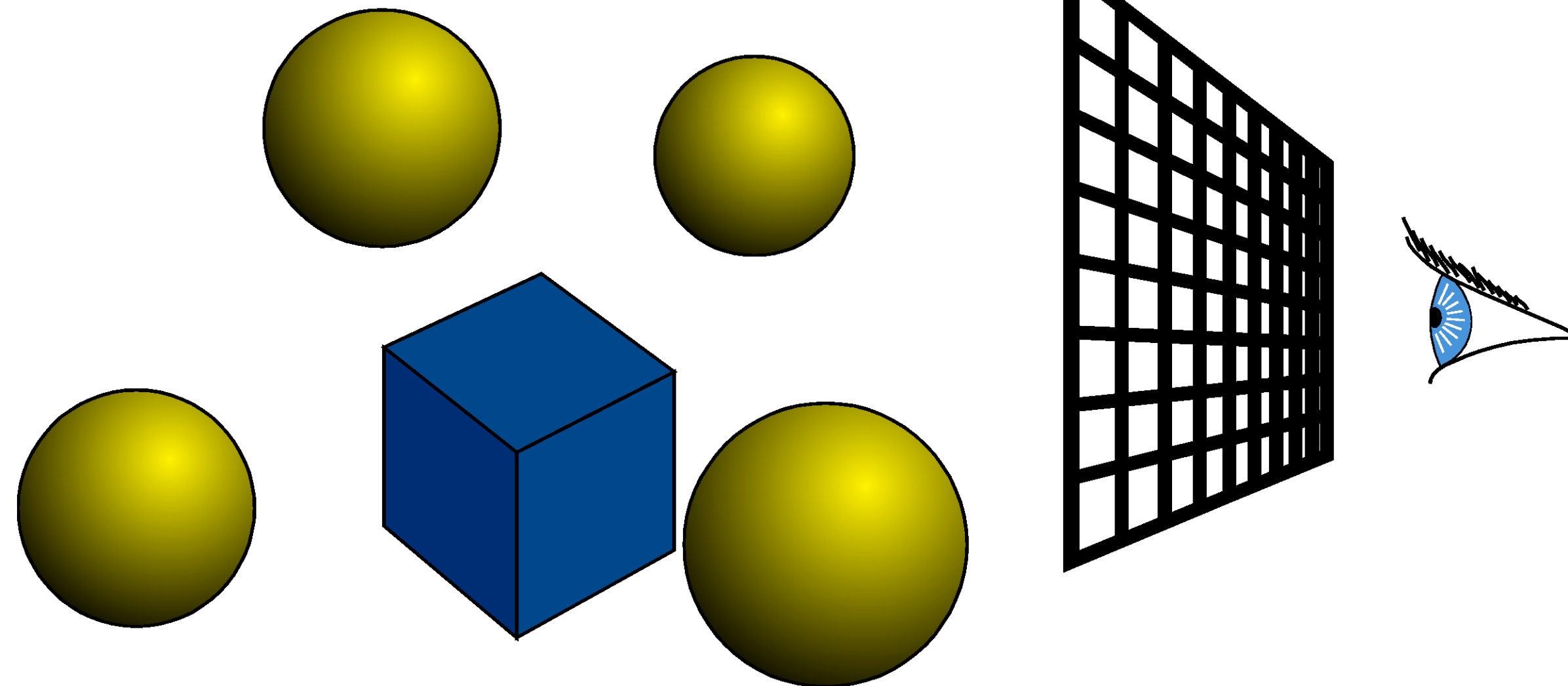
- For each pixel
 - For each object

Send pixels to the scene



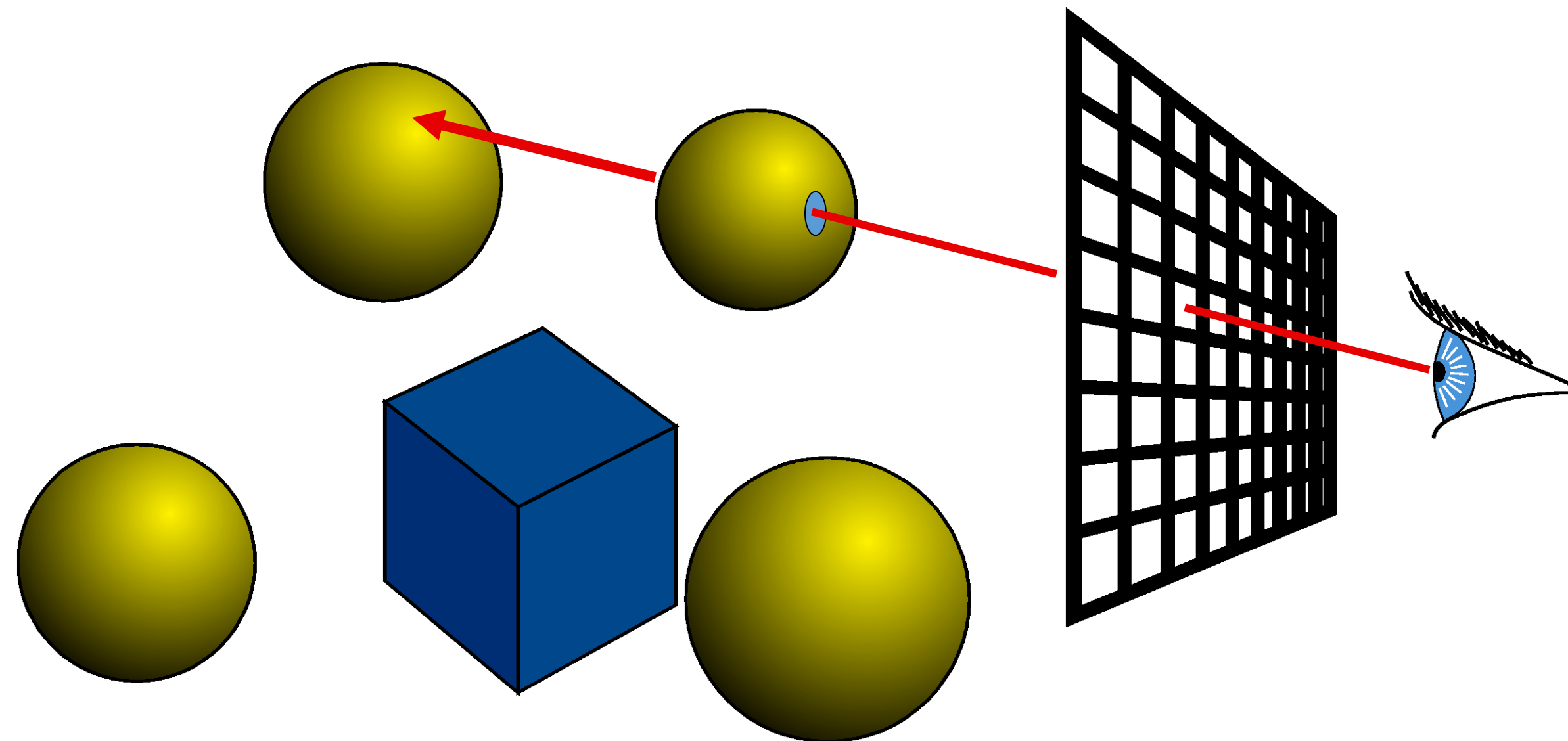
Ray Casting

- For every pixel
 - Construct a ray from the eye
 - For every object in the scene
 - Find intersection with the ray
 - Keep if closest



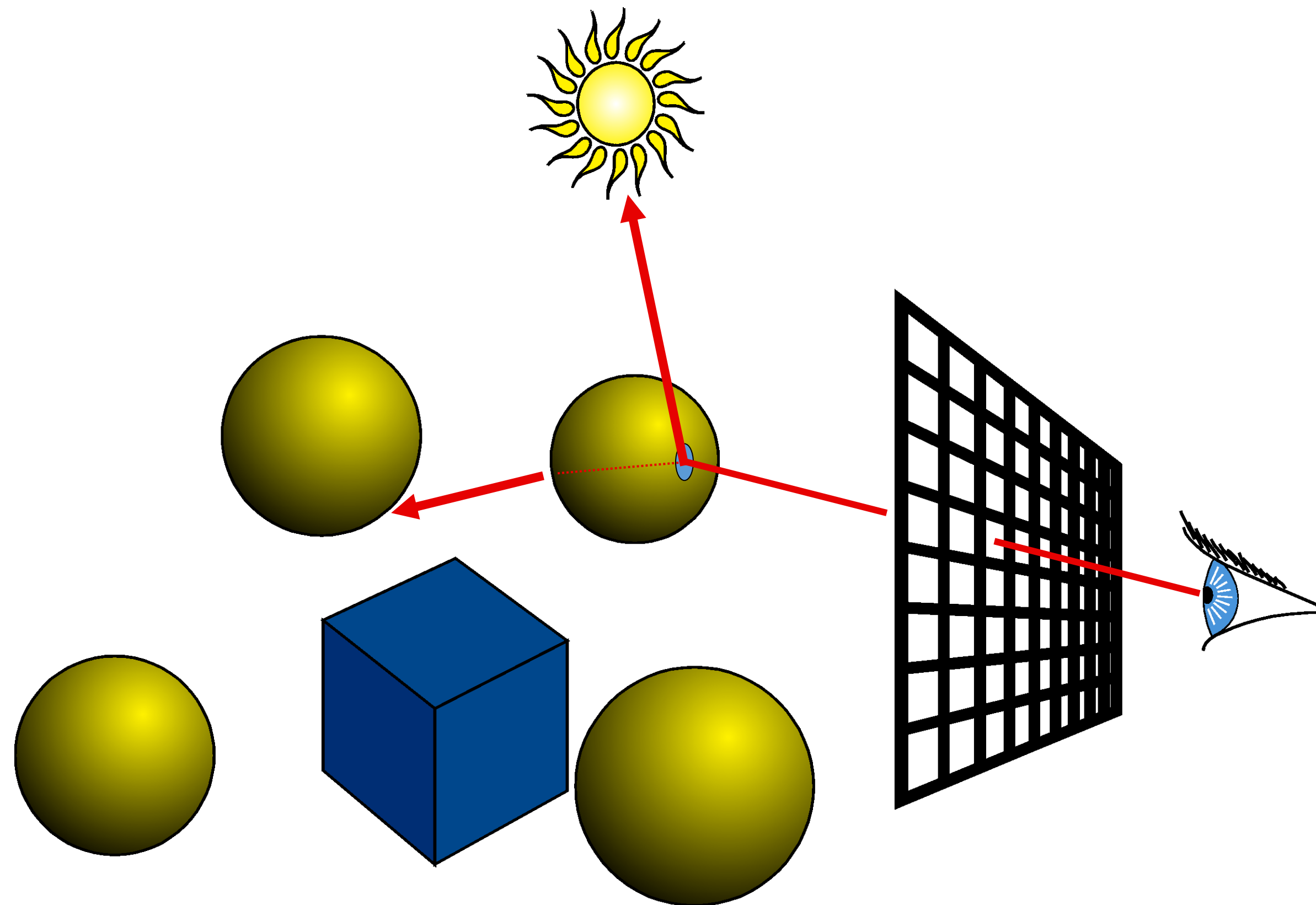
Ray Casting

- For every pixel
 - Construct a ray from the eye
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 - Keep if closest



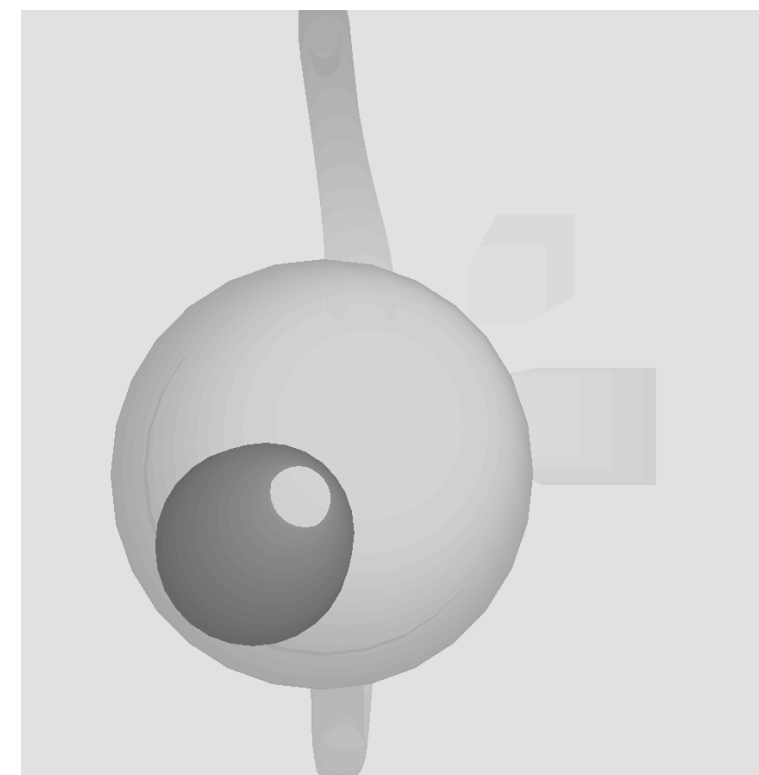
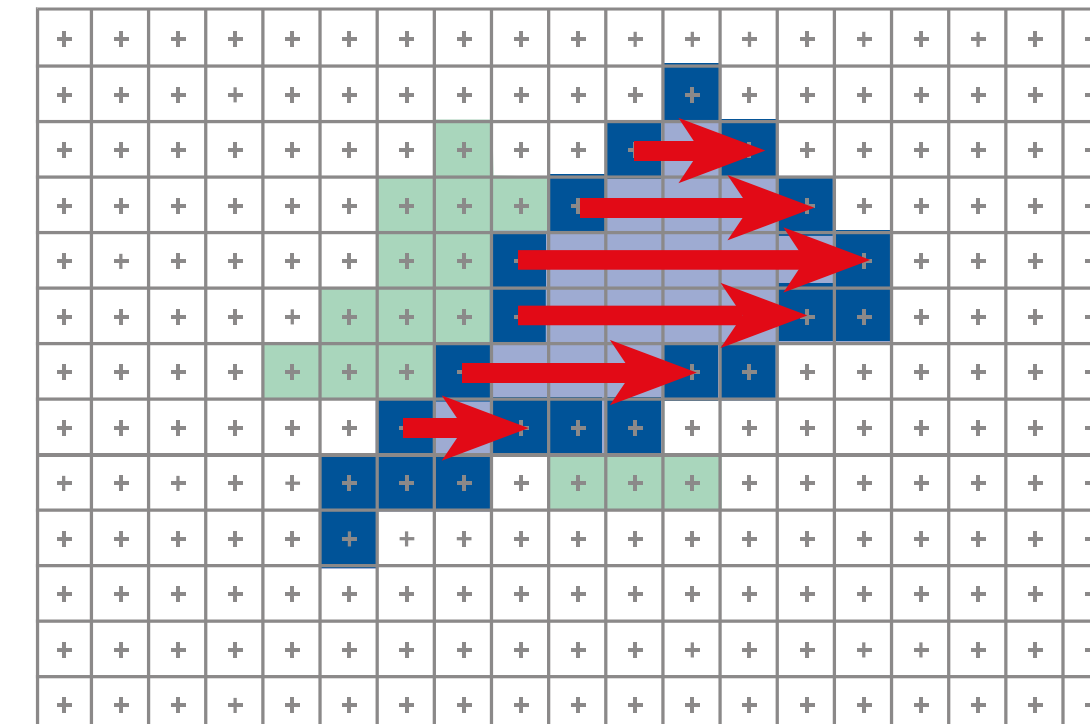
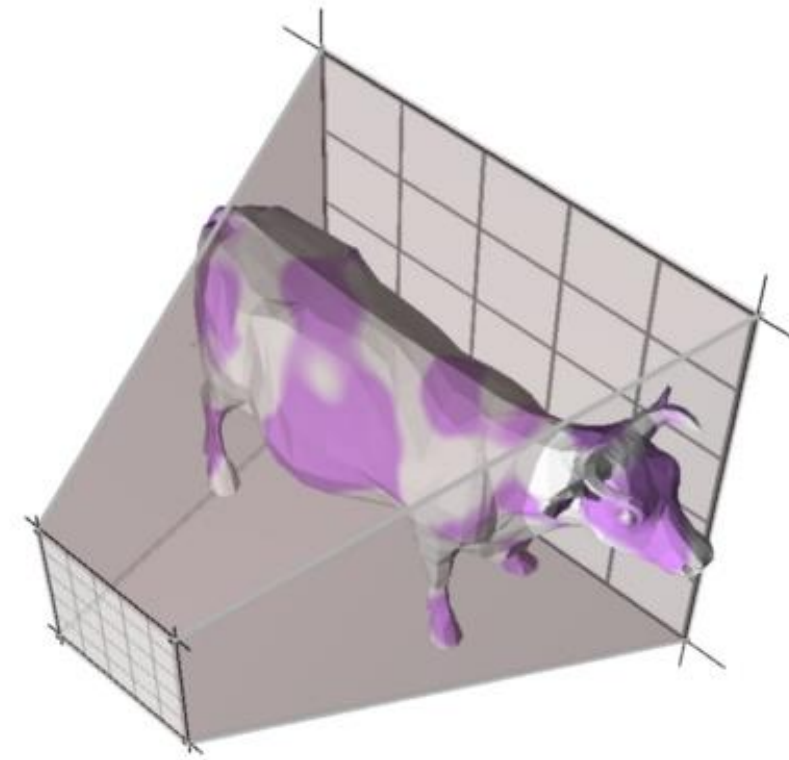
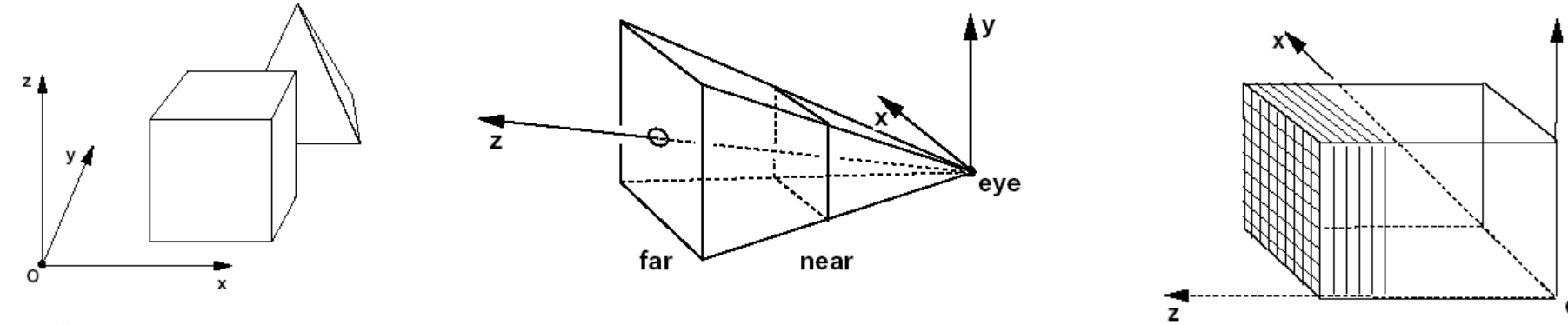
Ray Casting – Ray Tracing

- Shade (interaction of light and material)
- Secondary rays (shadows, reflection, refraction)



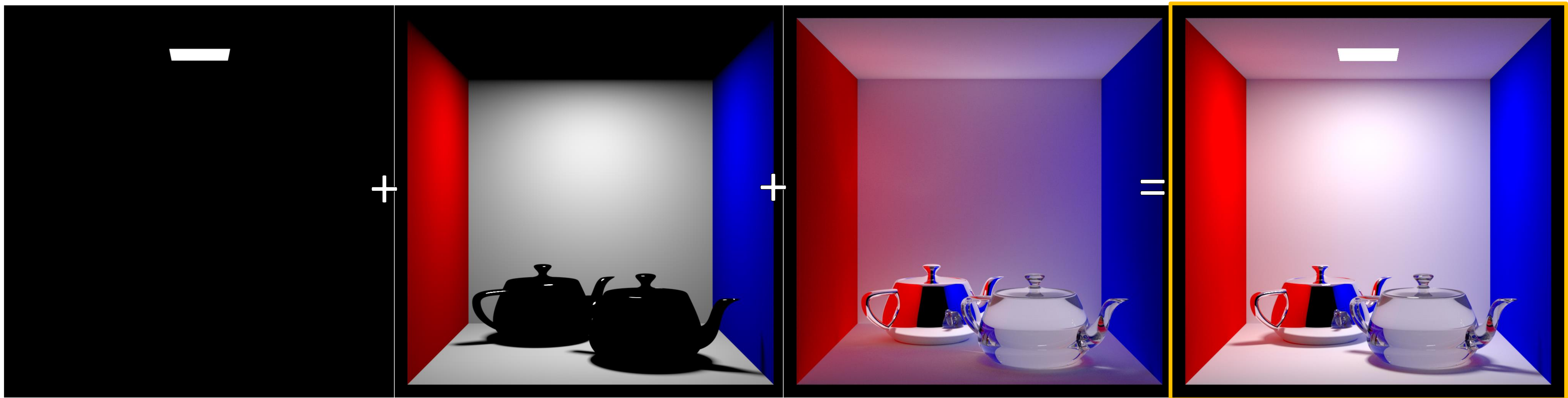
Rendering Pipeline

- Transformations
- Clipping
- Scanning
- Visibility



illumination – *maybe the most important part of the process*

Rendering algorithms split illumination in several parts



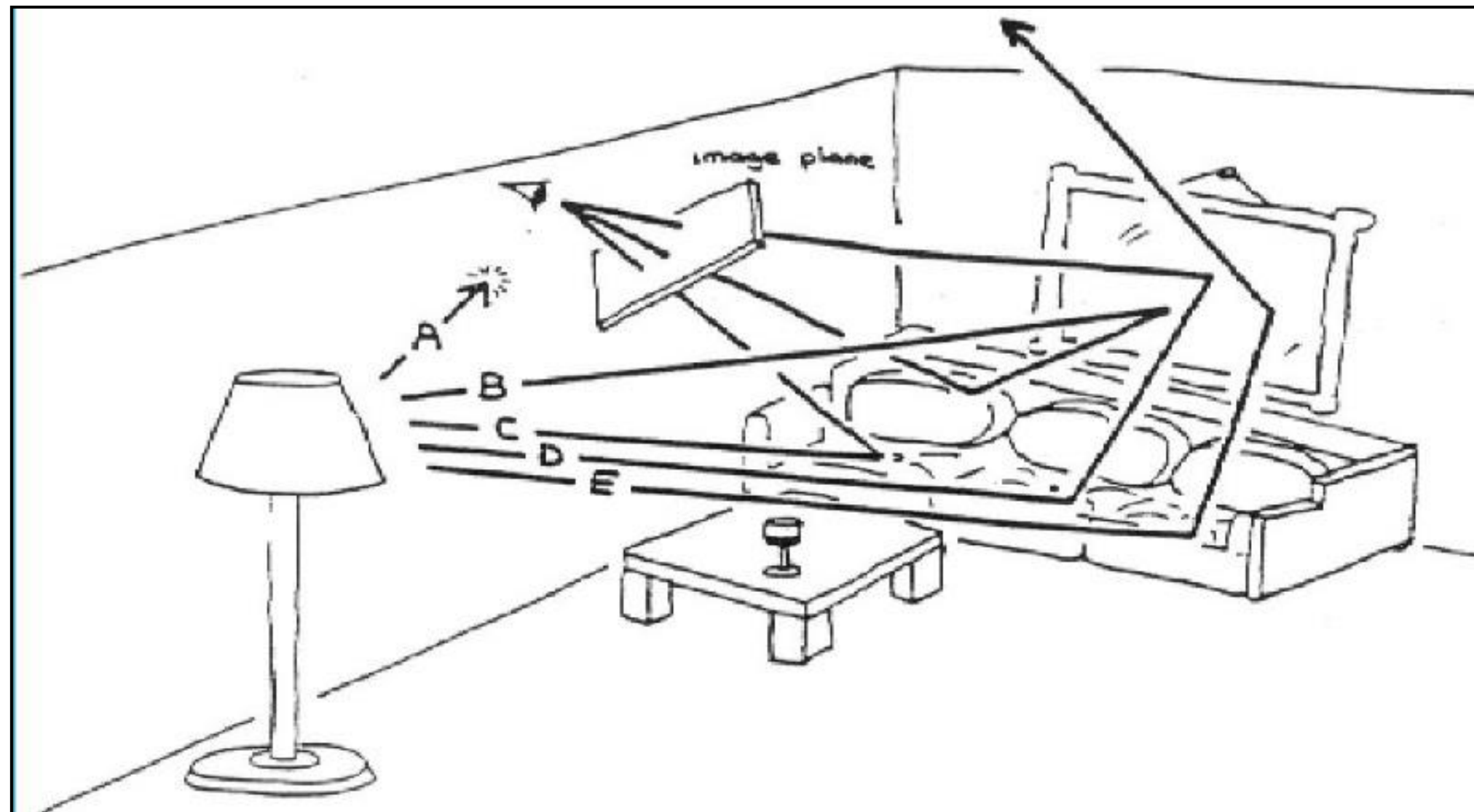
Light Source

Direct Illumination

Direct Illumination

Global Illumination

Photorealism



The rendering equation

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(\mathbf{r}, \vec{\omega}, \lambda, \mathbf{e}, t) = & \mu(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \left[L^e(\mathbf{s}, \vec{\omega}, t, \lambda) \right. \\
 & + m_p(\vec{\omega}) \int_{-\infty}^t d(t - \tau) P_p(\mathbf{s}, \lambda) \int_{\Theta_i^t} L(\mathbf{s}, \vec{\omega}', \lambda, \mathbf{e}, \tau) \cos \theta' d\vec{\omega}' d\tau \\
 & \left. + \int_{\Theta_i^t} f(\mathbf{s}, \lambda, \vec{\omega}' \rightarrow \vec{\omega}) \int_{\mathcal{R}_v} P_f(\mathbf{s}, \lambda' \rightarrow \lambda) L(\mathbf{s}, \vec{\omega}', \lambda', \mathbf{e}, t) d\lambda' \cos \theta' d\vec{\omega}' \right] \\
 & + \int_0^{h(\mathbf{r}, \vec{\omega})} \mu(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{a}) \left[L^e(\mathbf{a}, \vec{\omega}, t, \lambda) \right. \\
 & + m_p(\vec{\omega}) \int_{-\infty}^t d(t - \tau) P_p(\mathbf{a}, \lambda) \int_{\Theta_i^t} L(\mathbf{s}, \vec{\omega}', \lambda, \mathbf{e}, \tau) \cos \theta' d\vec{\omega}' d\tau \\
 & \left. + \int_{\Theta_i^t} f(\mathbf{a}, \lambda, \vec{\omega}' \rightarrow \vec{\omega}) \int_{\mathcal{R}_v} P_f(\mathbf{a}, \lambda' \rightarrow \lambda) L(\mathbf{a}, \vec{\omega}', \lambda', \mathbf{e}, t) d\lambda' \cos \theta' d\vec{\omega}' \right] d\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

Global illumination



Measured

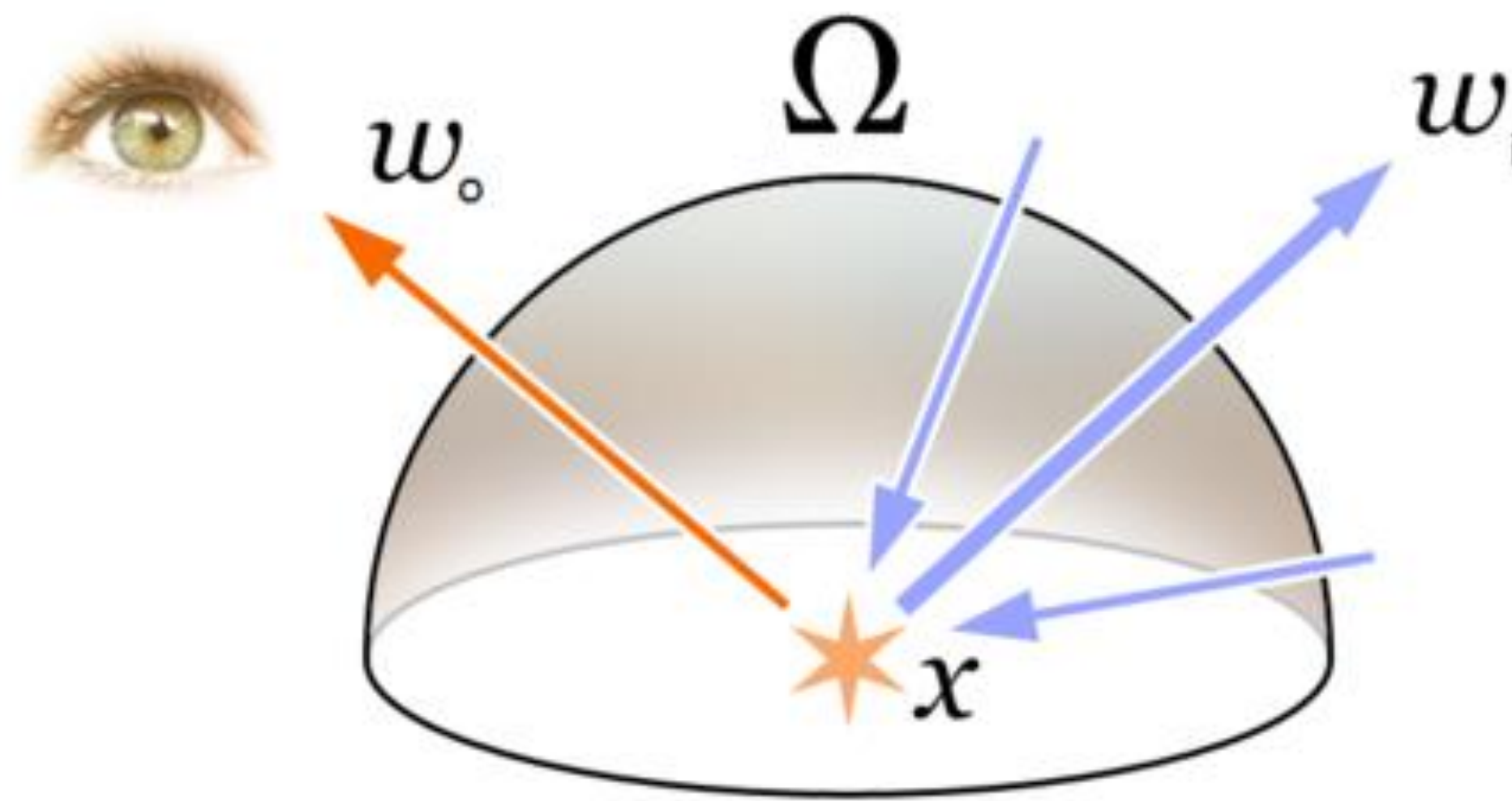


Simulated

The Rendering Equation

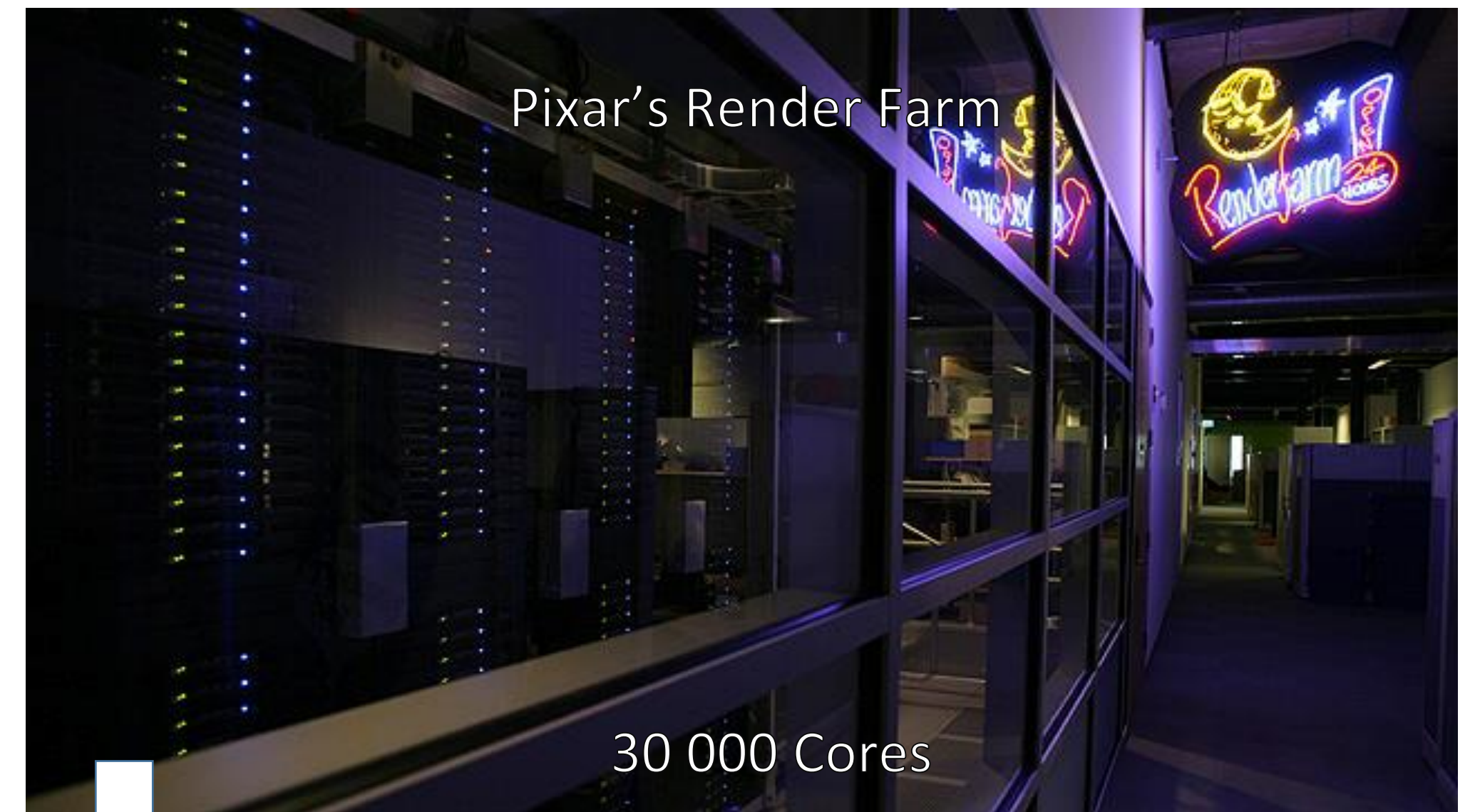
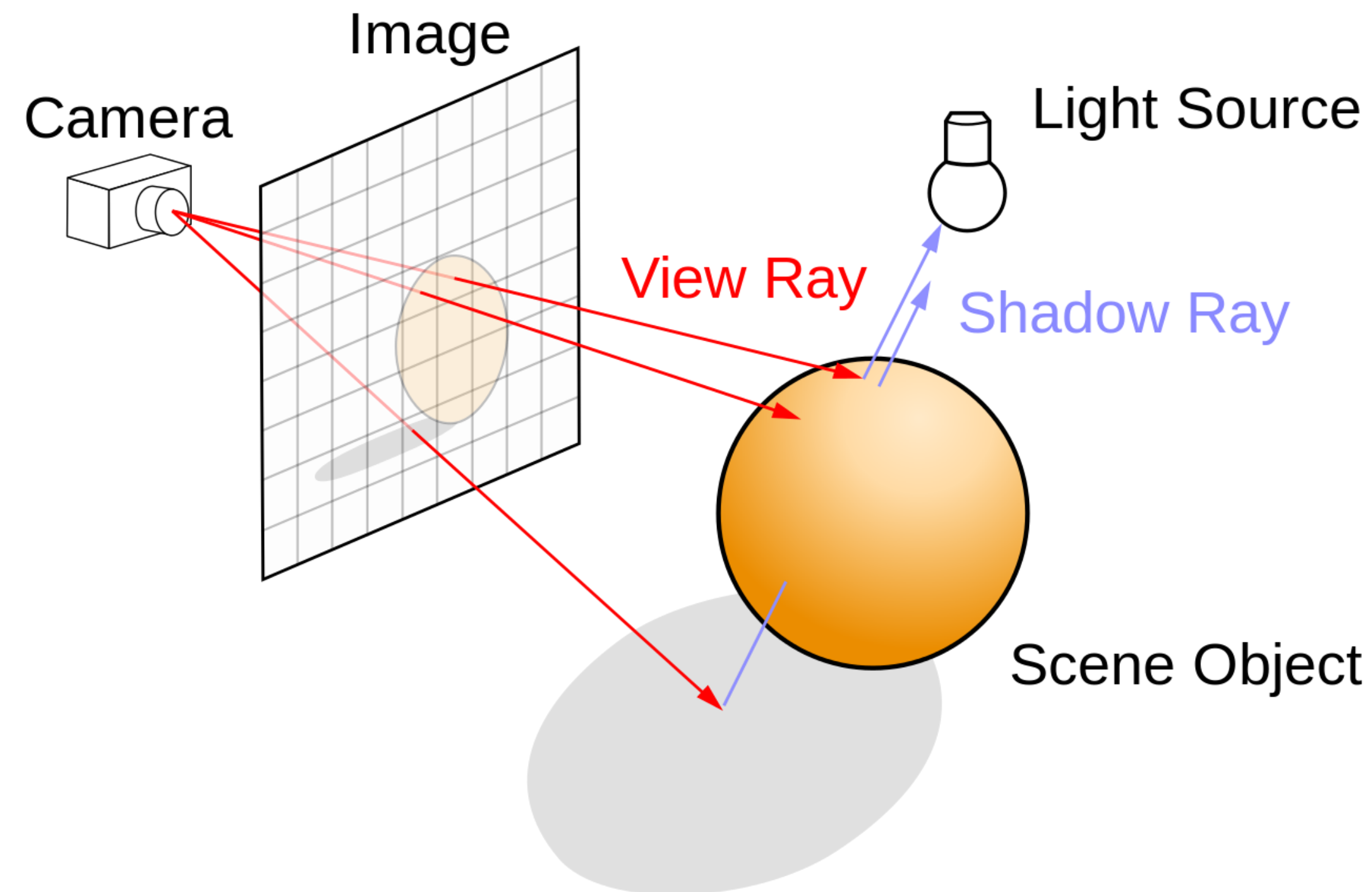
- Rendering methods approximate the following equation:

*Outgoing Light = Emitted Light + Reflectance Function * Incoming Light*



Offline Computer Graphics

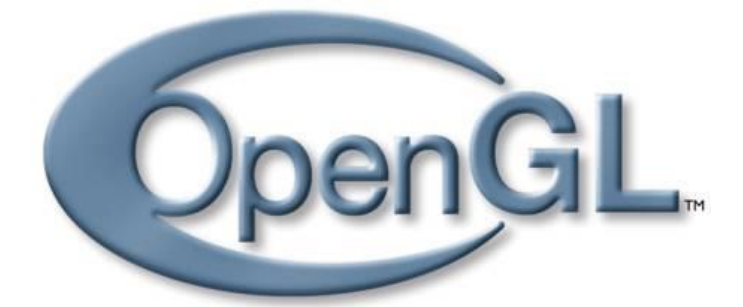
- Aka, Batch Computer Graphics, for final production-quality video and film (special effects – FX).
- Realistic but computationally expensive
- Typically based on **tracing rays** of light to the eye/camera



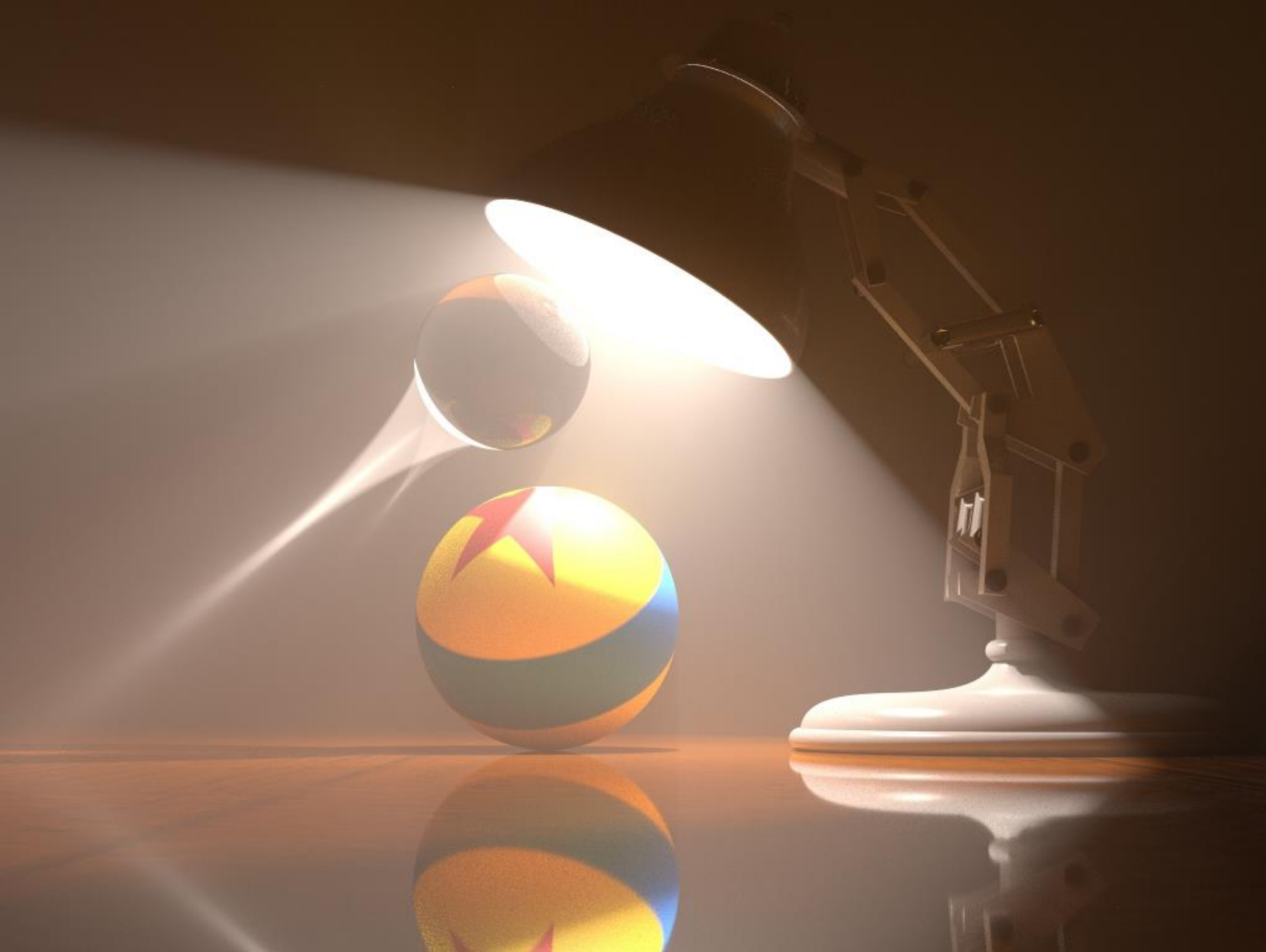
Rendering a single frame of The Good Dinosaur (a

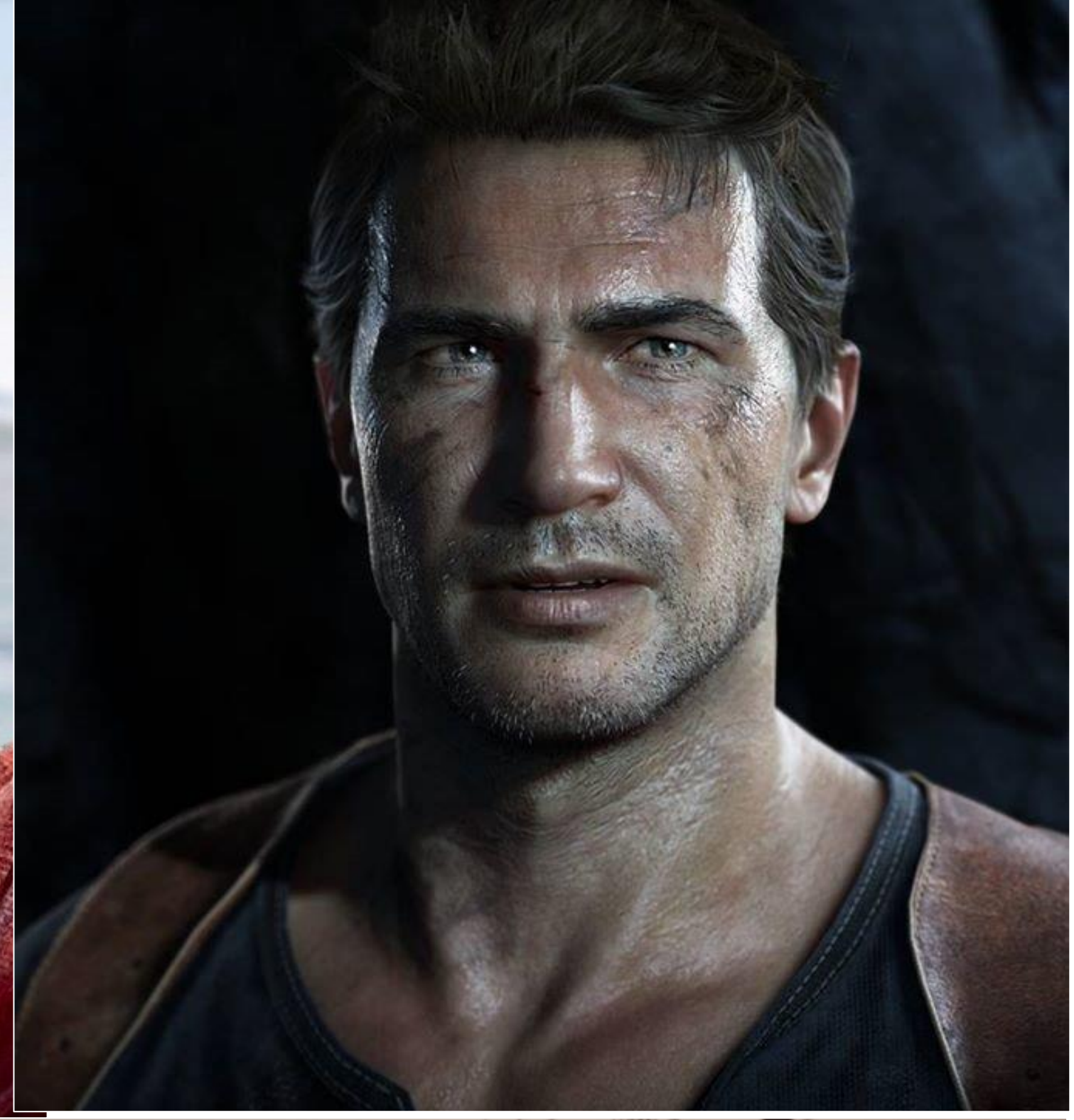
Graphics Library

- Examples: OpenGL™, DirectX™, Windows Presentation Foundation™ (WPF), RenderMan™, HTML5 + WebGL™
- Primitives (characters, lines, polygons, meshes,...)
- Attributes
 - Color, line style, material properties for 3D
- Lights
- Transformations
- Immediate mode vs. retained mode
 - **immediate mode**: no stored representation, package holds only attribute state, and application must completely draw each frame
 - **retained mode**: library compiles and displays from **scenegraph** that it maintains, a complex DAG. It is a display-centered extract of the Application Model



Some eye
candy











Thank you!

See you next week

