

# Computergrafik

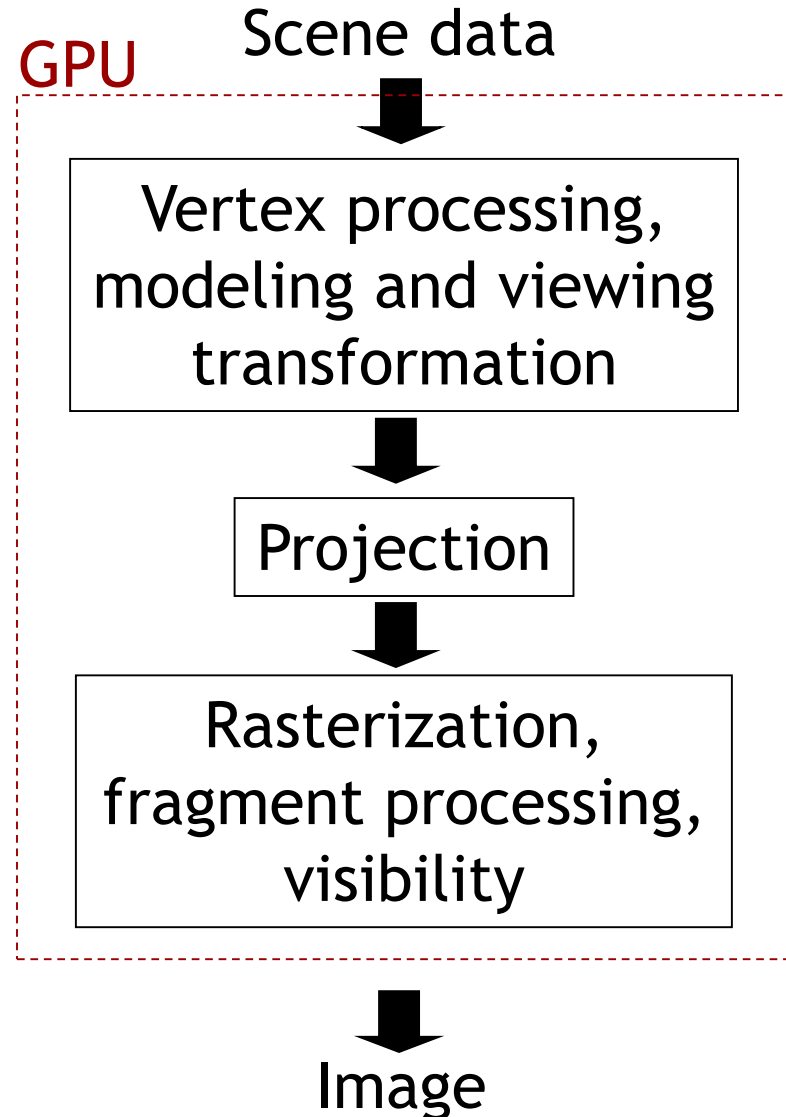
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Universität Bern  
Herbst 2016

# Today

## Scene graphs & hierarchies

- Introduction
- Scene graph data structures
- Rendering scene graphs
- Level-of-detail
- Culling

# So far: rendering pipeline



# System architecture

## Interactive applications

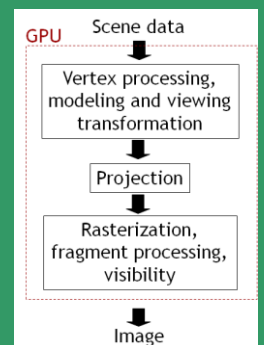
- Games, virtual reality, visualization

## Rendering engine, scene graph API

- Implement functionality commonly required in applications
- Back-ends for different low-level APIs

## Low-level graphics API

- Interface to graphics hardware



# System architecture

## Interactive applications

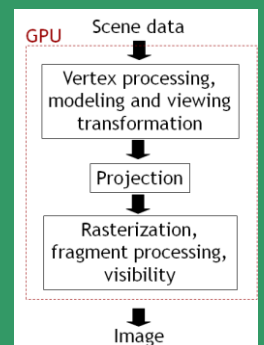
- Thousands

## Rendering engine, scene graph API

- No broadly accepted standards
- Java3D, [Ogre3D](#), [OpenSceneGraph](#), jrtr, ...

## Low-level graphics API

- Highly standardized
- OpenGL (jogl), Direct3D



# Scene graph APIs

## Common functionality

- Resource management
  - Content I/O (geometry, textures, materials, animation sequences)
  - Memory management
- High level scene representation
  - Scene graph
- Rendering
  - Efficiency
  - Advanced shading (materials, shadows, etc.)

## Game engines

- Networking, physics, AI, etc.  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Game\\_engine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Game_engine)

# Scene graph APIs

- APIs focus on different clients/applications
- Java3D (<https://java3d.dev.java.net/>)
  - Simple, easy to use, web-based applications
- OpenSceneGraph ([www.openscenegraph.org](http://www.openscenegraph.org))
  - Scientific visualization, virtual reality, GIS (geographic information systems)
- Ogre3D (<http://www.ogre3d.org/>)
  - Games, high-performance rendering
- jrtr
  - Under development...







# Today

## Scene graphs & hierarchies

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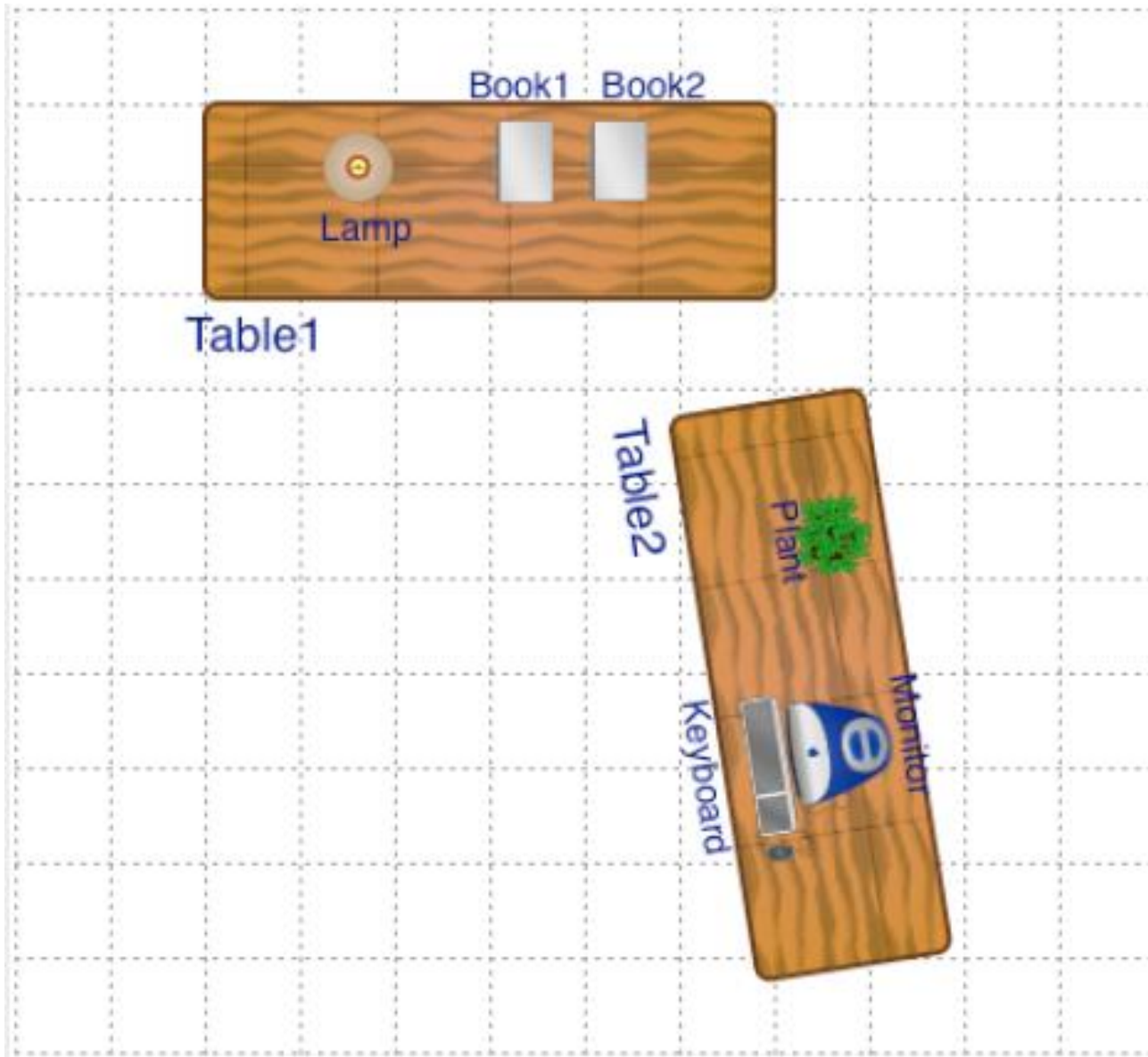
# Scene graphs

- Data structure for intuitive construction of 3D scenes
- So far, jrtr scene manager just stores a linear **list of objects**
- Ideas for improvement?
  - Disadvantages of list structure?
  - What functionality could an improved data structure support?

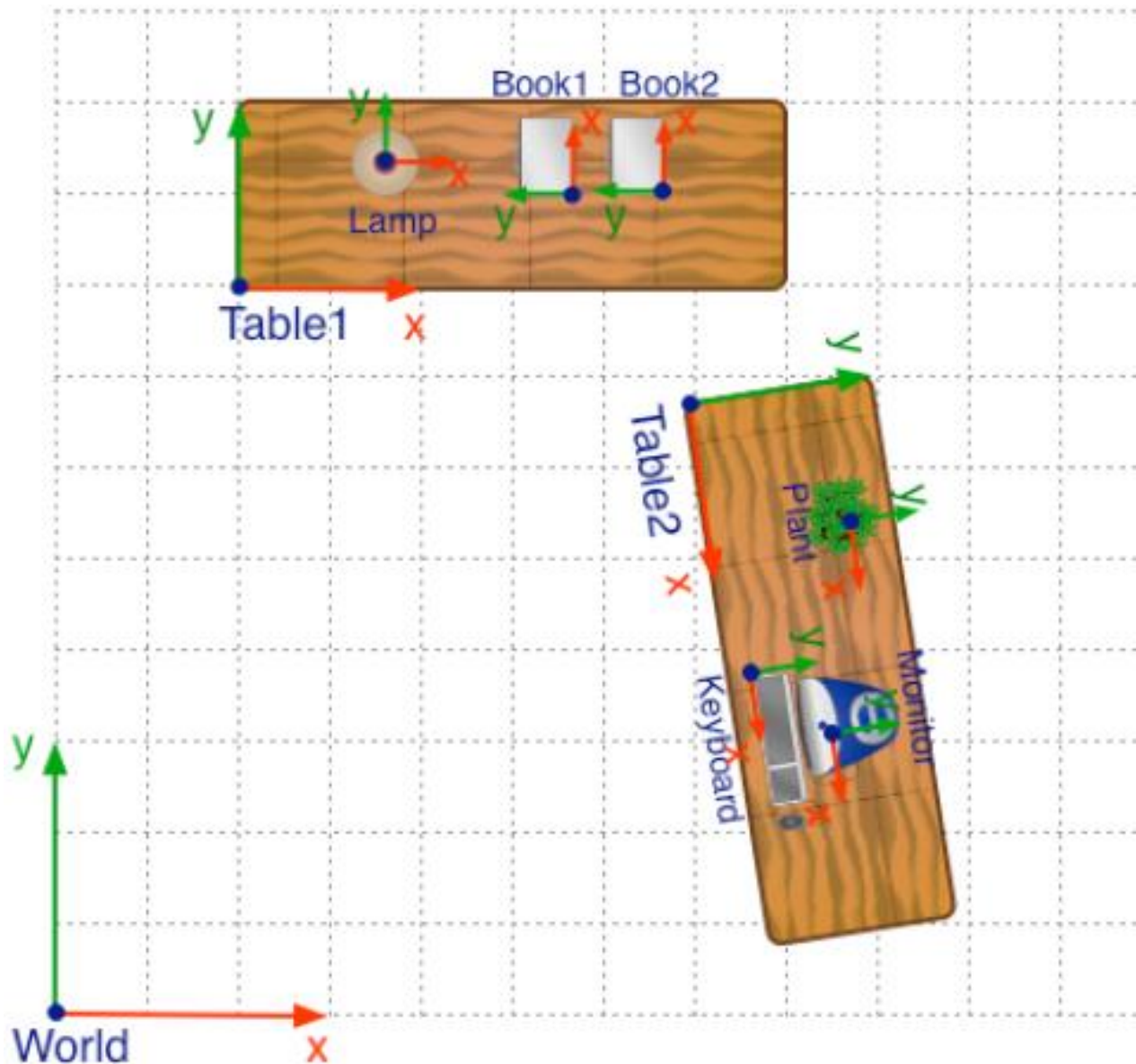
# Sample scene



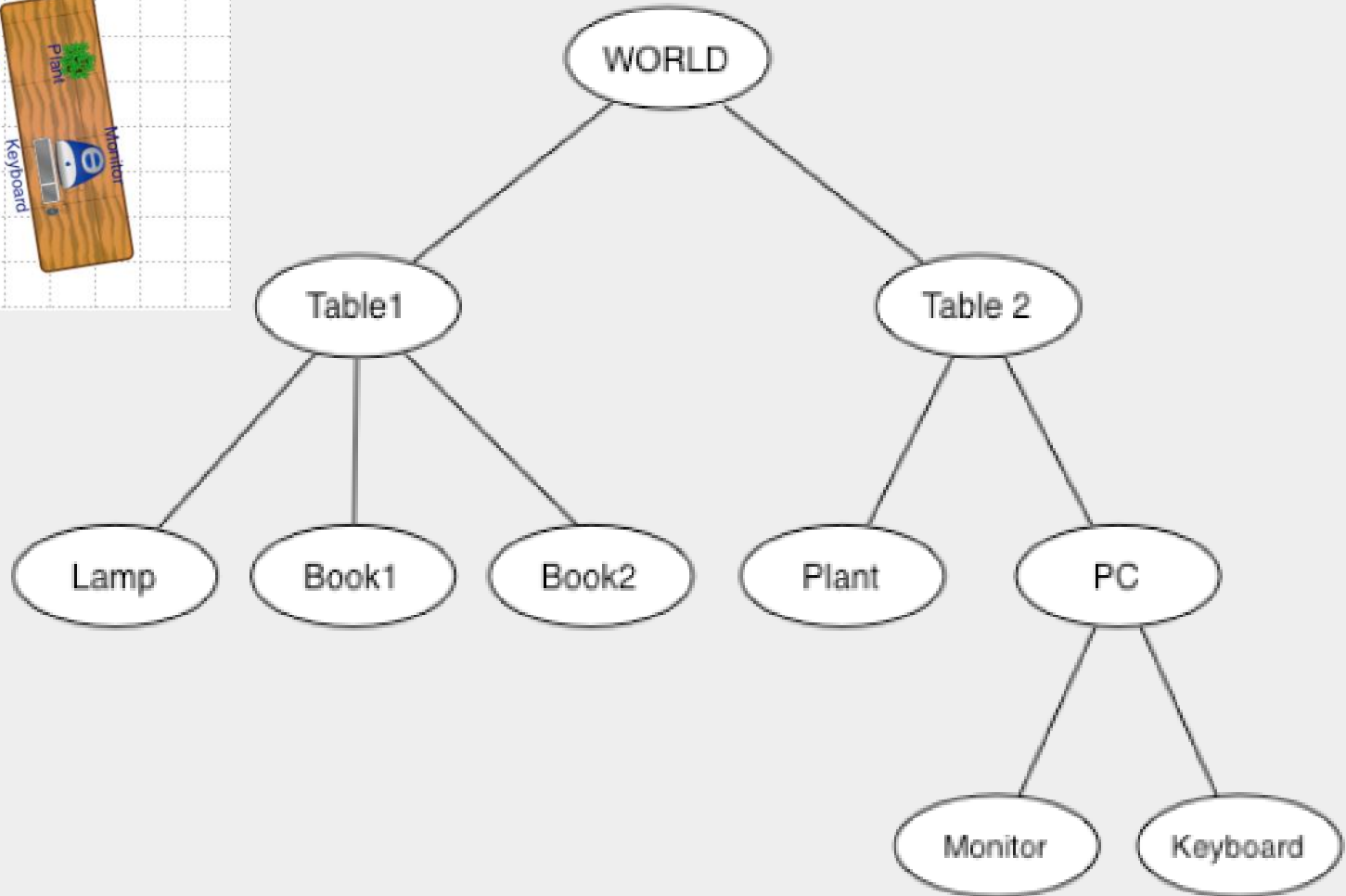
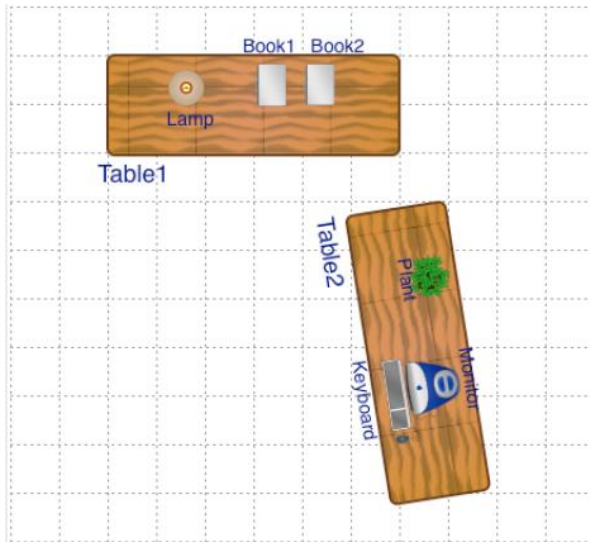
# Top view



# Top view with coordinates



# Hierarchical organization



# Data structure

- Requirements
  - Collections of individual models/objects
  - Organized in groups
  - Related via **hierarchical transformations** (transformations apply to groups of objects)
- Use a tree or **graph structure**
- Each node has associated local coordinates
  - Its own coordinate system
- Different types of graph nodes
  - Geometry (shapes, objects)
  - Transformations
  - Lights
  - ...

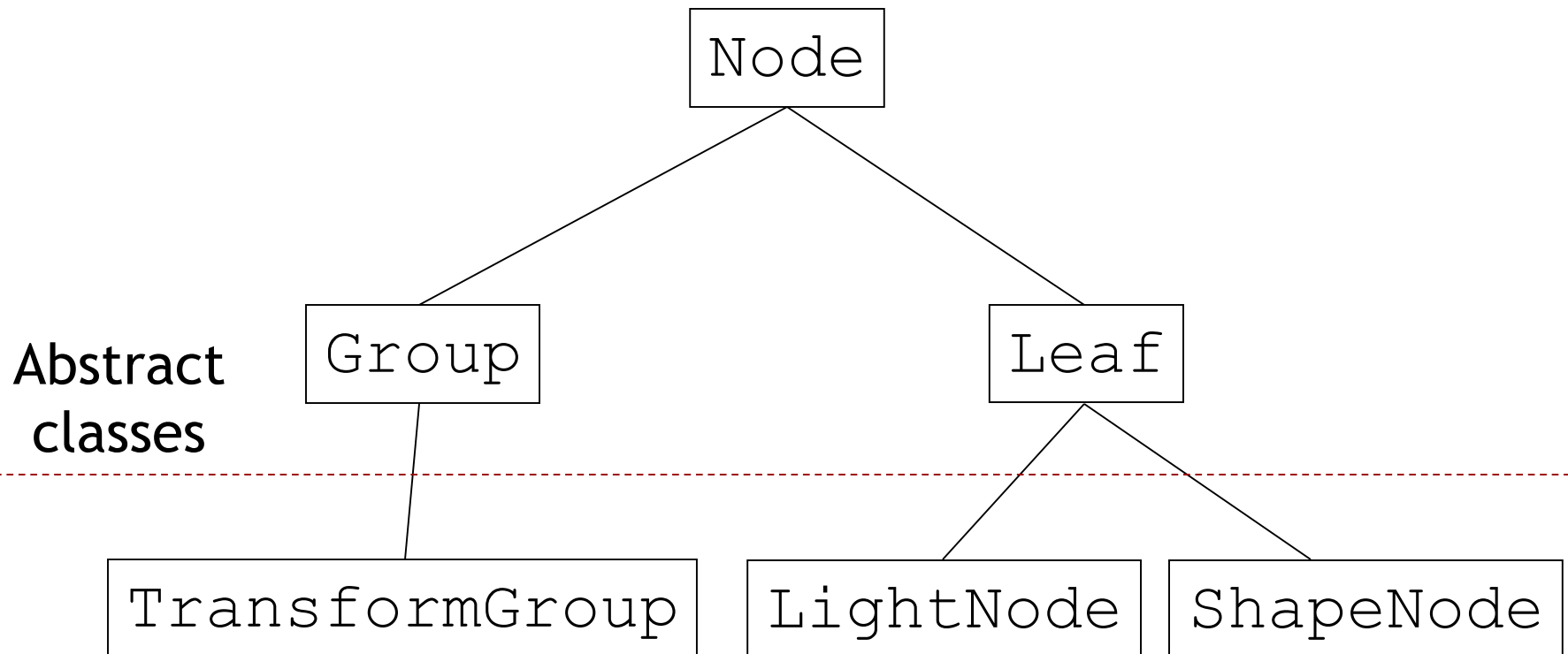
# Class hierarchy

- Use a class hierarchy for graph nodes
  - All derived from same base class
  - Classes provide different functionality based on their intended use
- Many designs possible
  - Concepts are the same, details may differ
- Design driven by intended application
  - Games: optimize for speed
  - Large-scale visualization: optimize for memory requirements
  - Modeling system: optimize for editing flexibility



# Class hierarchy

- Inspired by Java3D



# Class hierarchy

Node

- Access to local-to-world coordinate transform

Group

- List of children
- Get, add, remove child

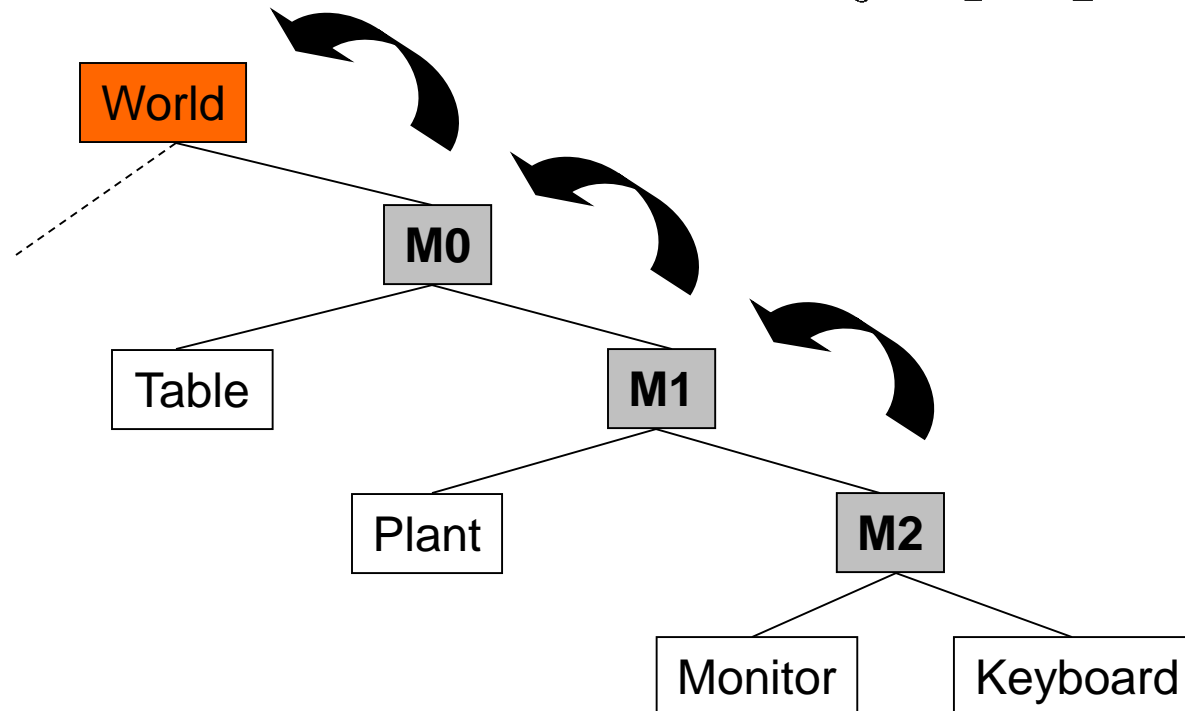
Leaf

- Node with no children

# Class hierarchy

TransformGroup

- Stores additional transformation **M**
- **M** applies to complete subtree below node
- Keyboard-to-world transform  $M_0M_1M_2$



# Class hierarchy

## Subclasses of Leaf

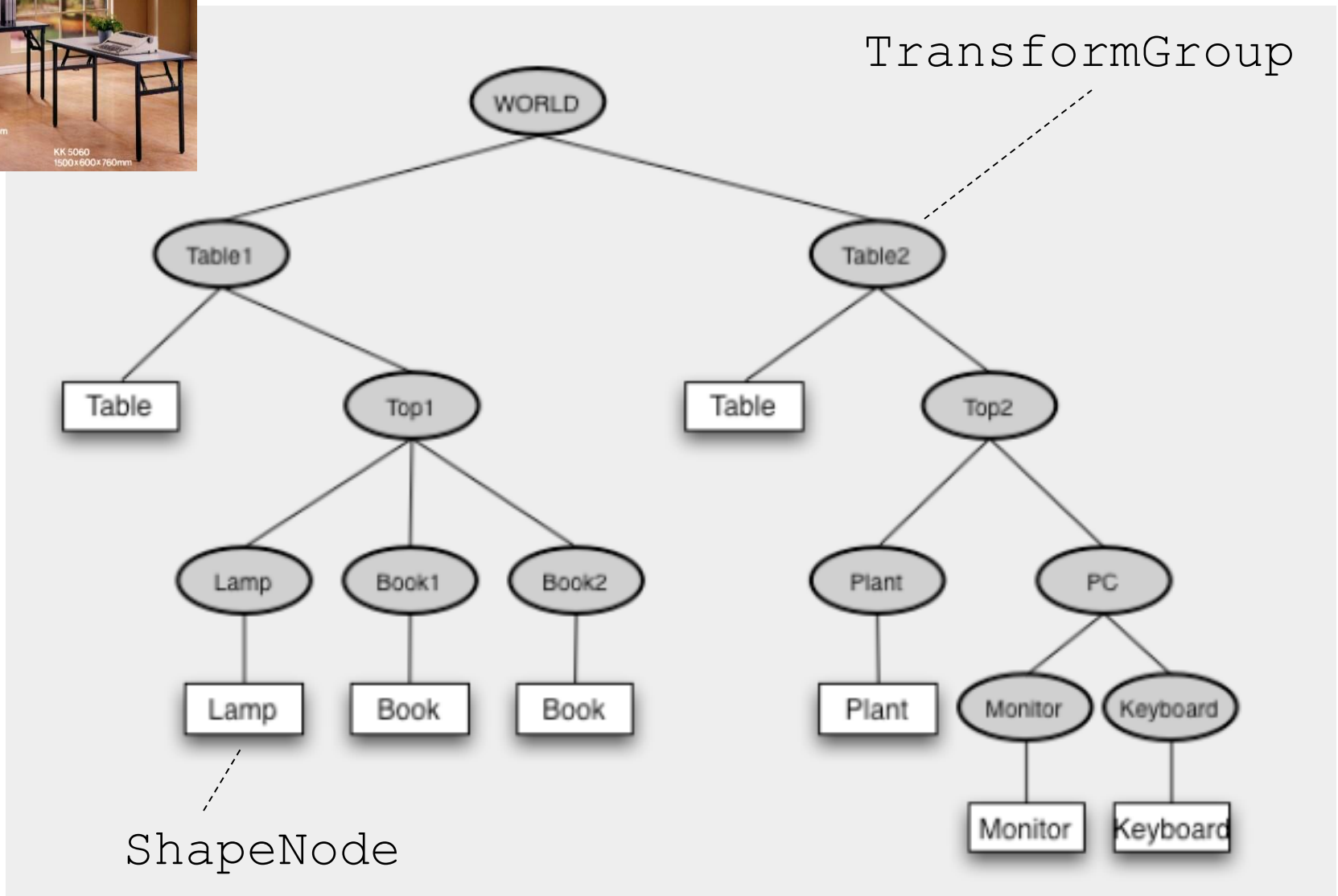
Light

- Stores (or references) a light source (position, direction, strength, etc.)

ShapeNode

- References a geometric object and associated properties, e.g., material

# Scene graph for sample scene



# Building sample scene

```
WORLD = new Group();  
table1Trafo = new TransformGroup(...); WORLD.addChild(table1Trafo);  
table1 = makeTable(); table1Trafo.addChild(table1);  
top1Trafo = new TransformGroup(...); table1Trafo.addChild(top1Trafo);  
  
lampTrafo = new TransformGroup(...); top1Trafo.addChild(lampTrafo);  
lamp = makeLamp(); lampTrafo.addChild(lamp);  
  
book1Trafo = new TransformGroup(...); top1Trafo.addChild(book1Trafo);  
book1 = makeBook(); book1Trafo.addChild(book1);  
  
...
```

- More convenient to construct scenes than using linear list of objects
- Easier to manipulate
  - Transformations automatically apply to whole subtree

# Modifying the scene

- Change tree structure
  - Add, delete, rearrange nodes
- Change node parameters
  - Transformation matrices, create animations
  - Shape of geometry data
  - Materials
- Define specific subclasses
  - Animation, triggered by timer events...

# Modifying the scene

- Change a transform in the tree

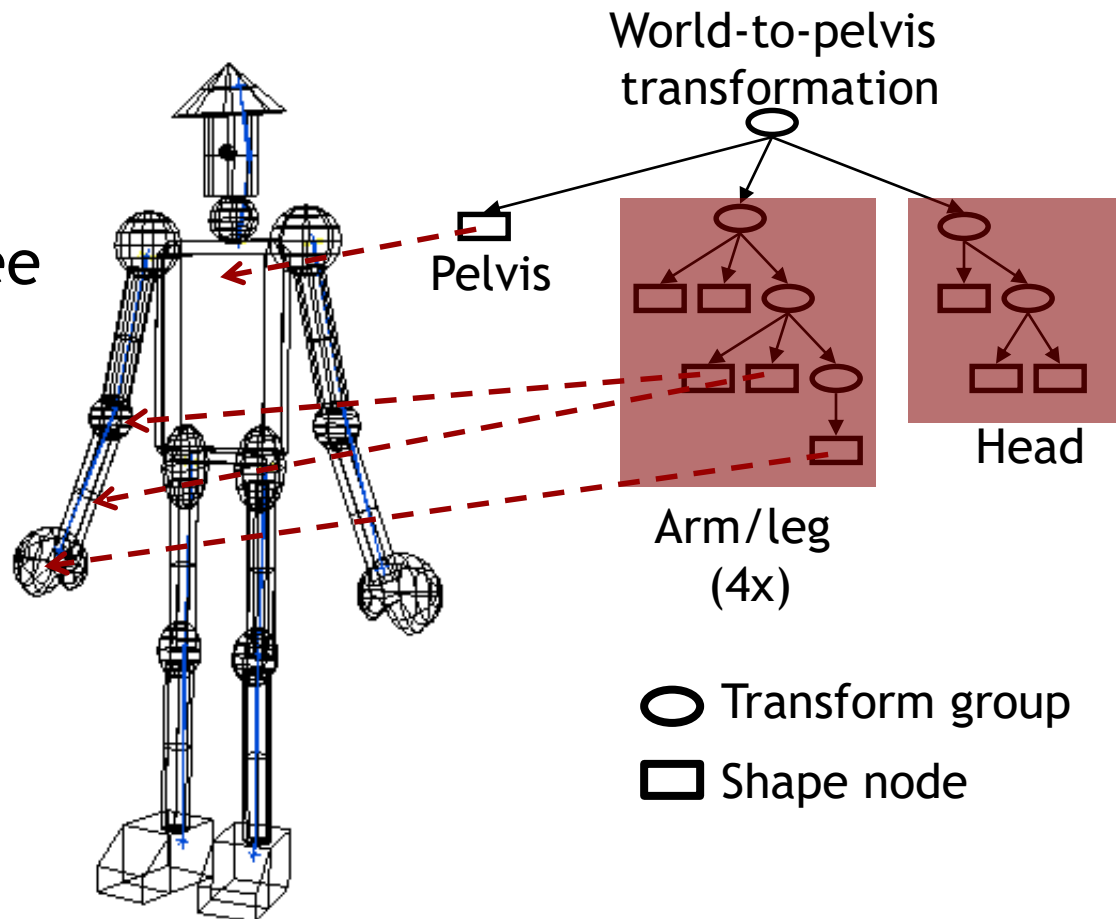
```
table1Trafo.setRotationZ(23);
```

- Table rotates, everything on the table moves with it
- Allows easy animation
  - Build scene once at start of program
  - Update parameters to draw each frame
- Allows interactive model manipulation tools
  - Add objects relative to parent objects
  - E.g., book on table



# Articulated character

- Separate rigid parts
- Joint angles define transformation matrices
- Hierarchy
  - Rooted at pelvis
  - Neck, head subtree
  - Arms subtree
  - Legs subtree



# Parameteric models

- Scene graph can implement **parametric model**
  - Encapsulate functionality of a model in separate class
- Parameters for
  - Position in world
  - Relationship between parts (e.g., joint angles)
  - Shape of individual parts (e.g., length of limbs)
- **Degrees of freedom (DOFs)**
  - Total number of float parameters in the model

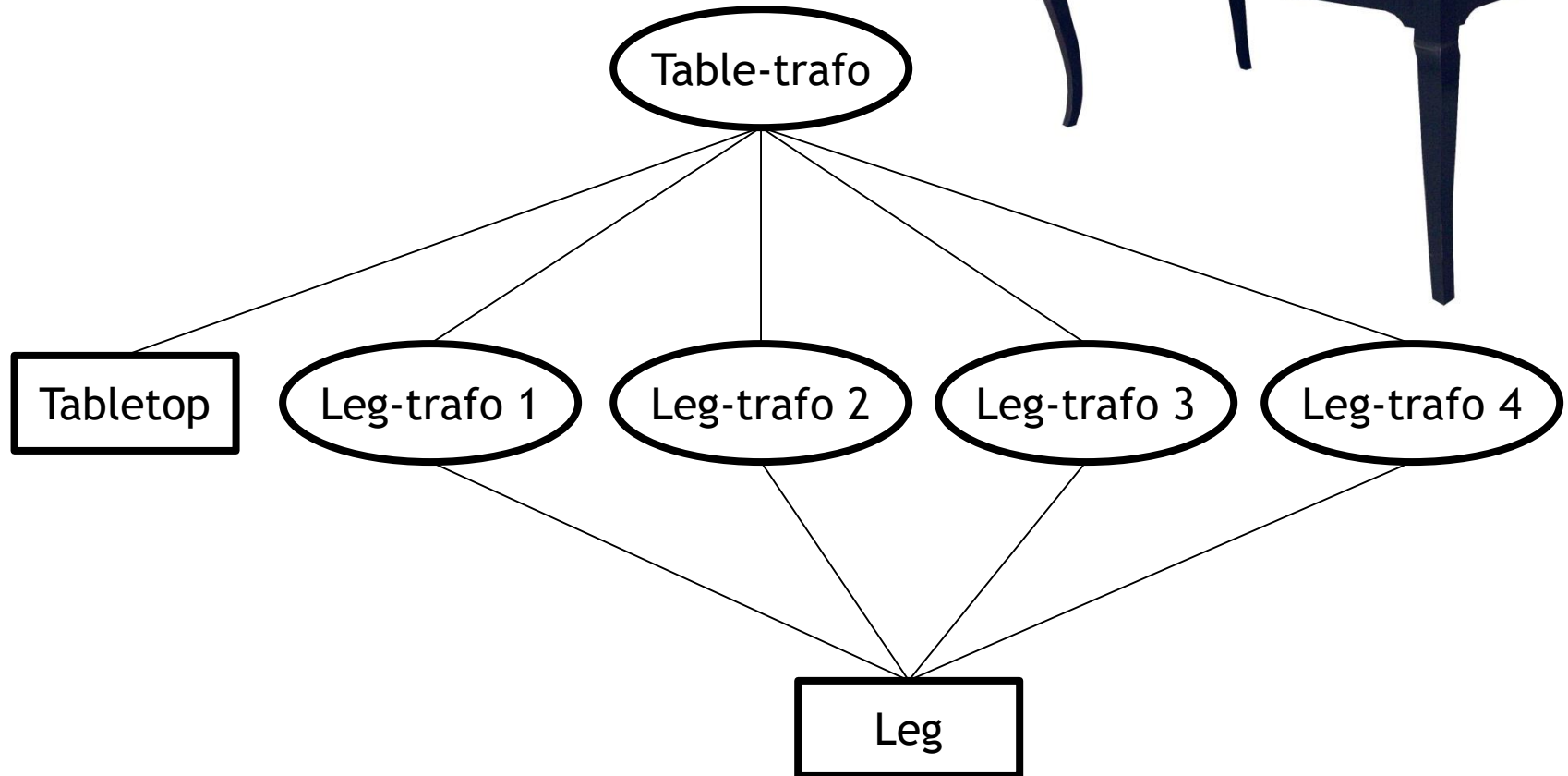
# More node types

- Shape nodes
  - Cube, sphere, curved surface, etc...
- Nodes that control graph structure
  - Switch/Select: parameters choose whether or which children to enable, etc...
- Nodes that define other properties
  - Camera
  - Advantage: easy to specify location/orientation relative to some other scene part

# Multiple instantiation

- A scene may have many copies of a model
- A model might use several copies of a part
- **Multiple instantiation**
  - One copy of node or subtree in memory
  - Reference (pointer) inserted as child of many parents
  - Object appears in scene multiple times, with different coordinates
- Not the same as instantiation in C++/Java terminology
- Scene is a **directed acyclic graph (DAG)**, not a tree

# Multiple instantiation



- Transform group
- Shape node

# Multiple instantiation

## Advantages

- Saves memory
- May save rendering time, depending on caching/optimization

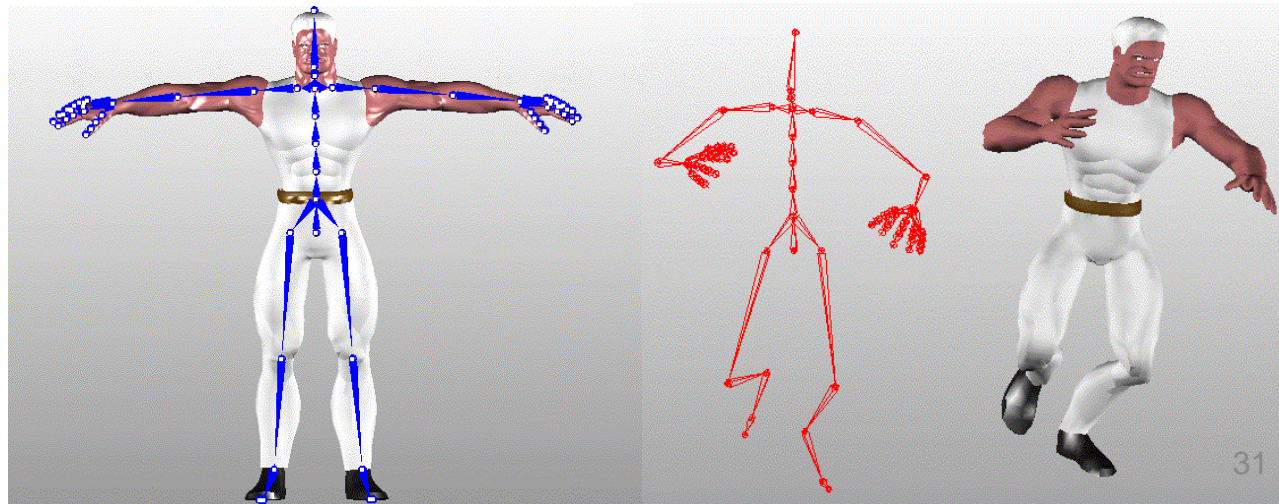
## Possible disadvantage

- Change parameter once, affects all instances
  - Can be good or bad, depending on what you want
- Solution: let children **inherit properties from parent**
  - Different instances have different properties

# Fancier operations

Given articulated character, i.e., skeleton, compute skin

- Shape nodes that compute surface across multiple joint nodes
- Nodes that change shape of geometry
- Extremely popular in games



# Today

## Scene graphs & hierarchies

- Introduction
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- **Rendering scene graphs**
- Level-of-detail
- Culling



# Basic rendering

- Traverse the tree recursively

```
TransformGroup::draw(Matrix4 C) {  
    C_new = C*M;    // matrix M is a class member  
    for all children  
        draw(C_new);  
}
```

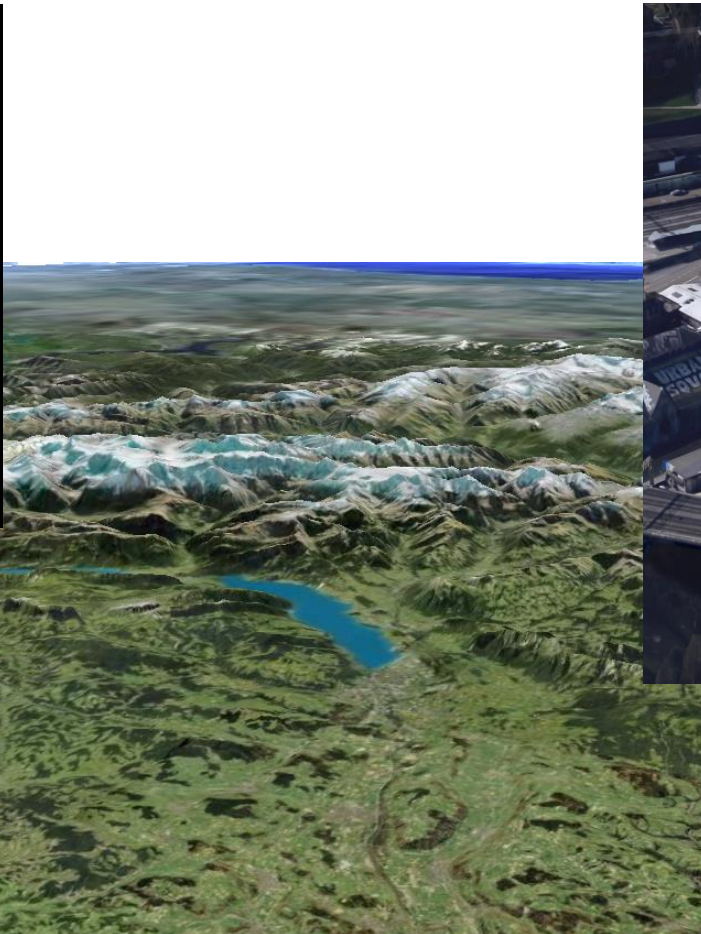
```
ShapeNode::draw(Matrix4 C) {  
    setModelView(C);  
    setMaterial(myMaterial);  
    render(myObject);  
}
```

Initiate rendering with  
root node, here called `world`

```
world->draw(IDENTITY);
```

# Rendering

- How about rendering huge scenes?
- For example, Google Earth



# Problems

- Too much data to store in main memory
- Too slow to render all geometry in each frame

# Performance optimization

- Culling
  - Quickly discard invisible parts of the scene
- Level-of-detail (LOD) techniques
  - Use lower quality for distant (small) objects
  - Lower quality of geometry
  - Lower quality of shading

# Performance optimization

- Scene graph compilation
  - Efficient use of low-level API
  - Minimize state changes (switching shaders, etc.) in rendering pipeline
  - Render objects with similar properties (geometry, shaders, materials) in batches (groups)
- Data management
  - Manage memory hierarchy (network, disk, CPU RAM, GPU RAM)
  - Load data into desired level of memory hierarchy on-demand

# Today

## Scene graphs & hierarchies

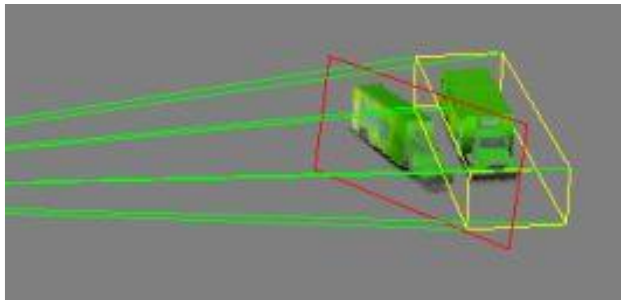
- Introduction
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- Rendering scene graphs
- **Level-of-detail**
- Culling

# Level-of-detail techniques

- “Adapt rendering technique to level of detail visible in the objects that are rendered”  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Level\\_of\\_detail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Level_of_detail)
  - Level of detail depends on distance of objects from camera
- Simplest approach: don't draw small objects
- Use threshold
  - E.g., size in pixels
- Problem: popping artifacts

# Impostors

- Replace objects by **impostors**
  - Textured planes representing the objects
  - Faster to render than original geometry
- Impostor generation
  - Exploits **frame-to-frame coherence**
  - Dynamic: generate periodically, reuse for a few frames



Dynamic impostor generation

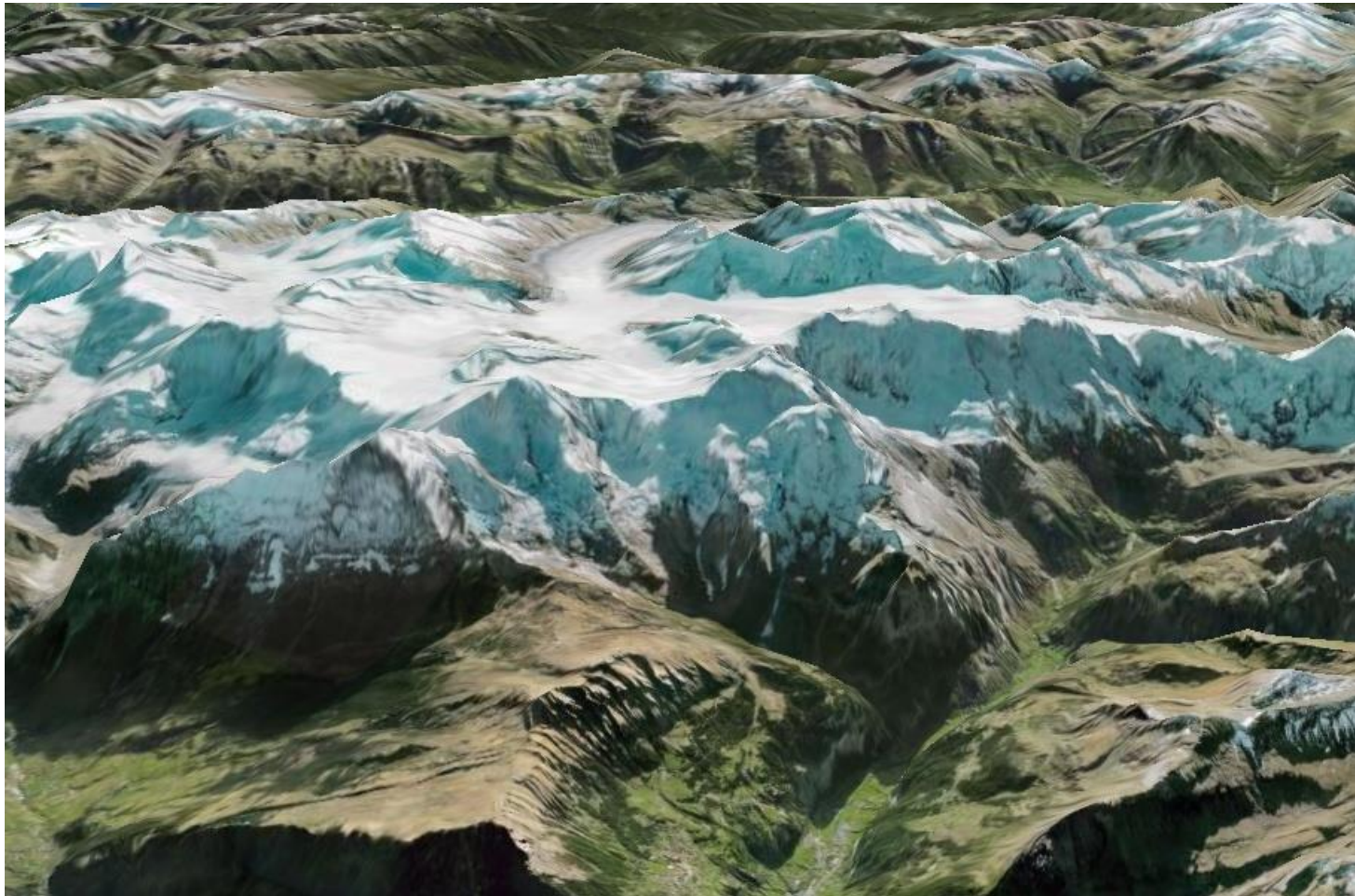


Original vs. impostor



# Geometric LOD

- Use fewer triangles for objects that are further away from the viewer



# Shading LOD

- Use simpler shader for objects that are further away



With normal maps/  
bump mapping



Without normal maps/  
bump mapping

# Today

## Scene graphs & hierarchies

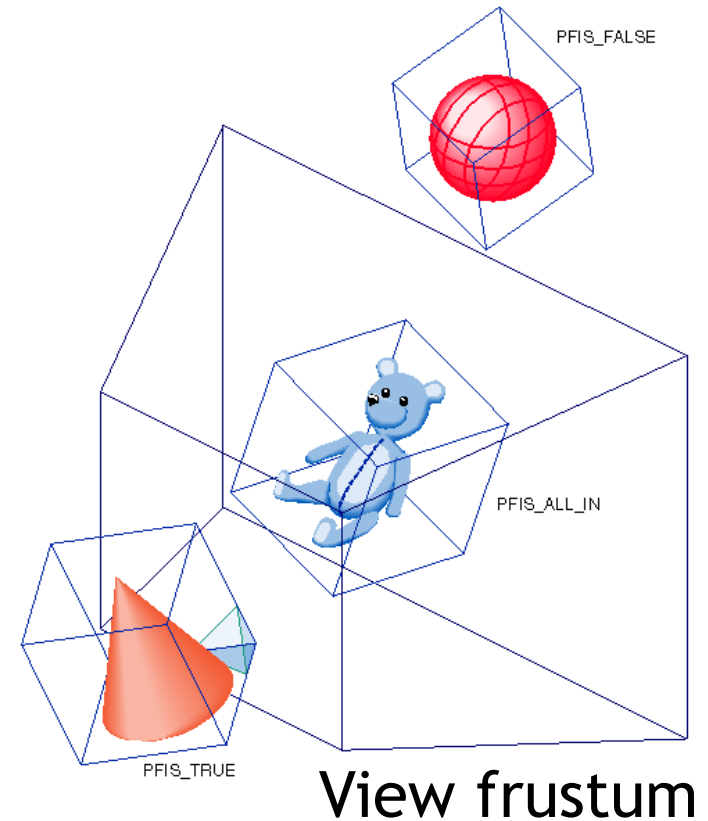
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- **Culling**

# Culling

- “Don’t attempt to draw objects that are not visible”
- Essential for interactive performance with large scenes
- **View frustum culling**
  - Discard objects outside view frustum
- **Occlusion culling**
  - Discard objects that are within view frustum, but hidden behind other objects

# View frustum culling

- Frustum defined by 6 planes
- Each plane divides space into “outside”, “inside”
- Check each object against each plane
  - Outside, inside, intersecting
- If “outside” at least one plane
  - Outside the frustum
- If “inside” all planes
  - Inside the frustum
- Else partly inside and partly out
- **Challenge:** compute intersections efficiently

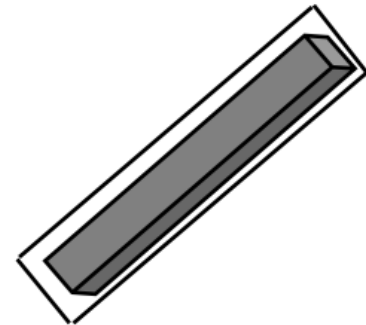
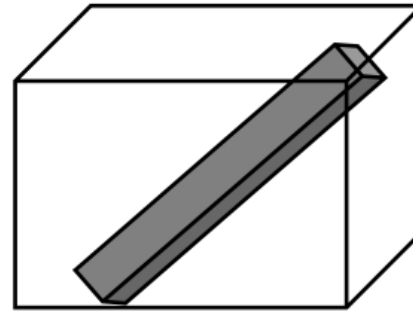
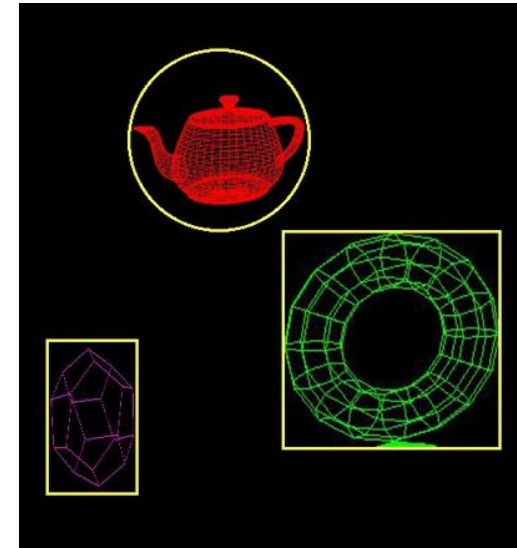


# Bounding volumes

- Simple shape that completely encloses an object

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bounding\\_volume](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bounding_volume)

- Generally a box or sphere
  - Spheres easiest to work with, but hard to get tight fits



Bounding volumes

# Culling with bounding volumes

- Intersect bounding volume with view frustum, instead of full geometry
  - Intersection computation much simpler
- Culling is **conservative**
  - Sometimes, bounding volume intersects view frustum, but actual geometry does not
  - No artifacts, but some performance loss



# Culling with bounding spheres

## Precomputation

- Simple computation of bounding spheres
  - Compute object „center“, e.g., average of all vertices
  - Sphere radius is largest distance from center to any vertex
- Tightest possible bounding sphere is harder to find, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bounding\\_sphere](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bounding_sphere)

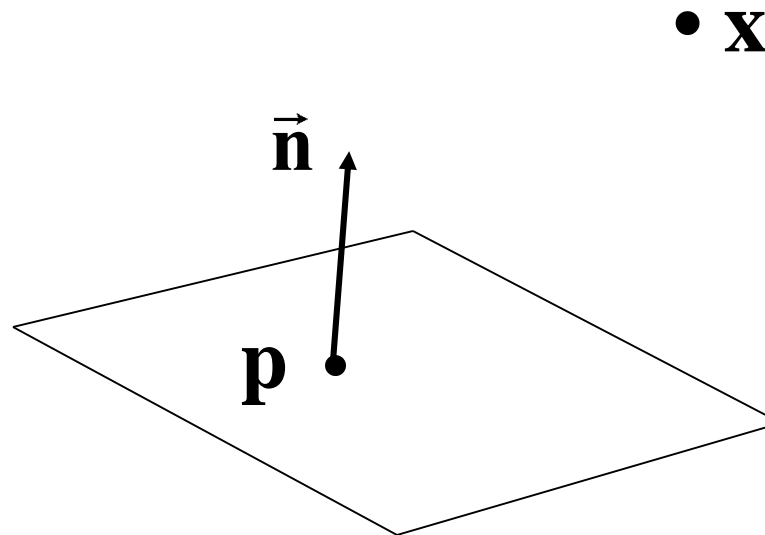
## Rendering

- Intersection of sphere with view frustum



# Distance to plane

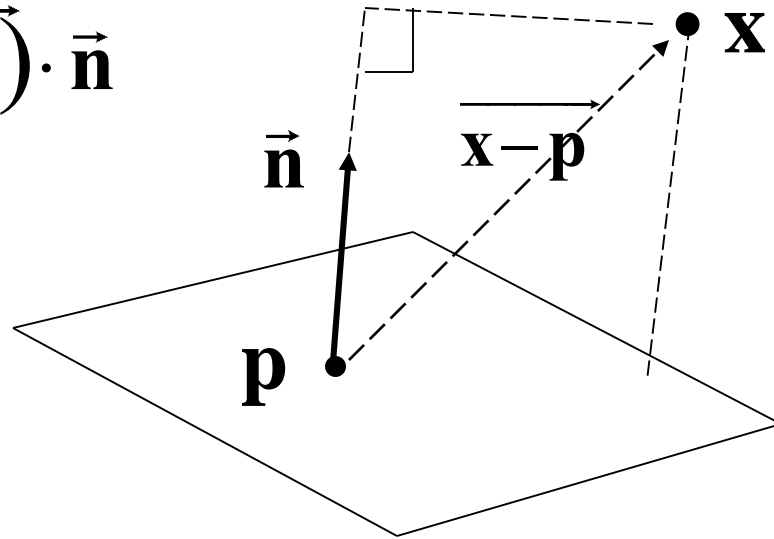
- A plane is described by a point  $\mathbf{p}$  on the plane and a unit normal  $\vec{\mathbf{n}}$
- Find the (perpendicular) distance from point  $\mathbf{x}$  to the plane



# Distance to plane

- The distance is the length of the projection of  $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}}$  onto  $\vec{\mathbf{n}}$

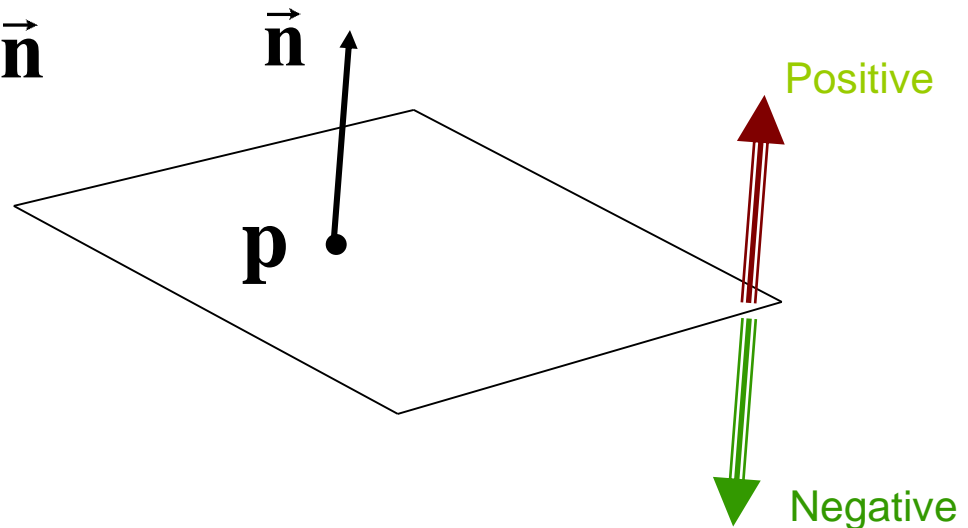
$$dist = \overrightarrow{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p})} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{n}}$$



# Distance to plane

- The distance has a sign
  - positive on the side of the plane the normal points to
  - negative on the opposite side
  - 0 exactly on the plane
- Divides all of space into two infinite half-spaces

$$\text{dist}(\mathbf{x}) = \overrightarrow{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p})} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{n}}$$



# Distance to plane

- Simplification

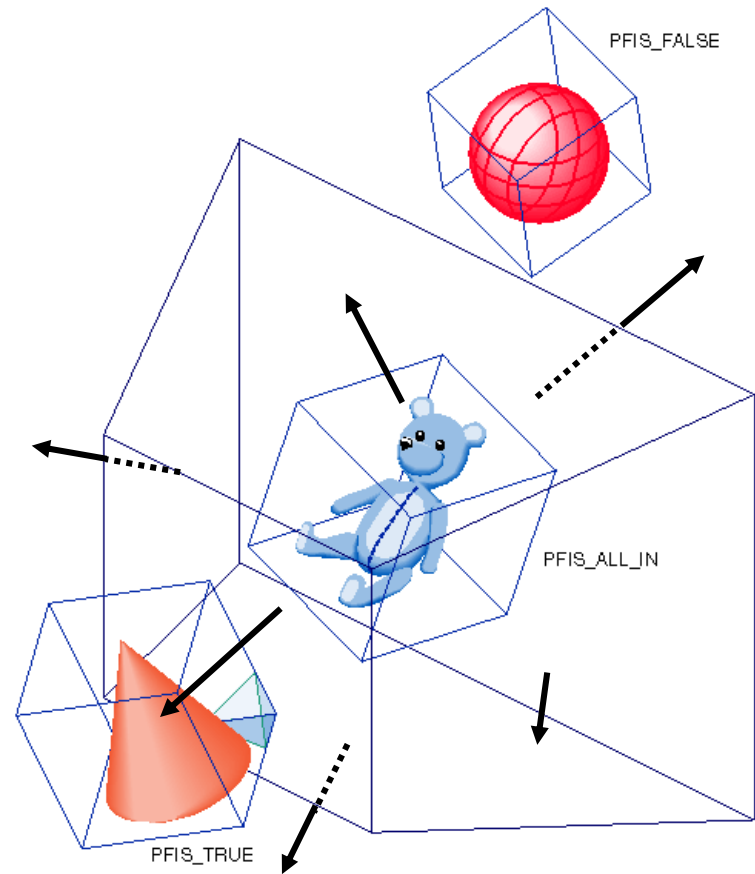
$$\begin{aligned}dist(\mathbf{x}) &= (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \\ &= \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{n} - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{n}\end{aligned}$$

$$dist(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{n} - d, \quad d = \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

- $d$  is independent of  $\mathbf{p}$
- $d$  is distance from the origin to the plane
- We can represent a plane with just  $d$  and  $\vec{\mathbf{n}}$

# Frustum with signed planes

- Normal of each plane points outside
  - “outside” means positive distance
  - “inside” means negative distance



# Test sphere and plane

- For sphere with radius  $r$  and origin  $\mathbf{x}$ , test the distance to the origin, and see if it's beyond the radius

- Three cases

- $dist(\mathbf{x}) > r$

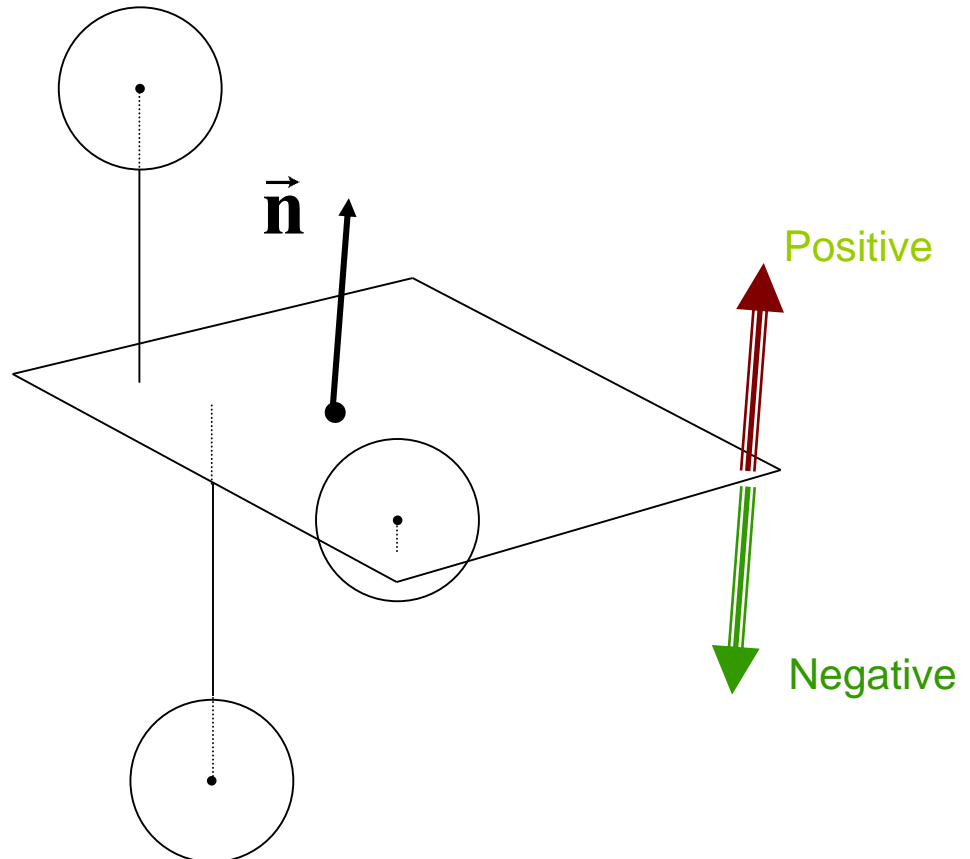
- completely above

- $dist(\mathbf{x}) < -r$

- completely below

- $-r < dist(\mathbf{x}) < r$

- intersects

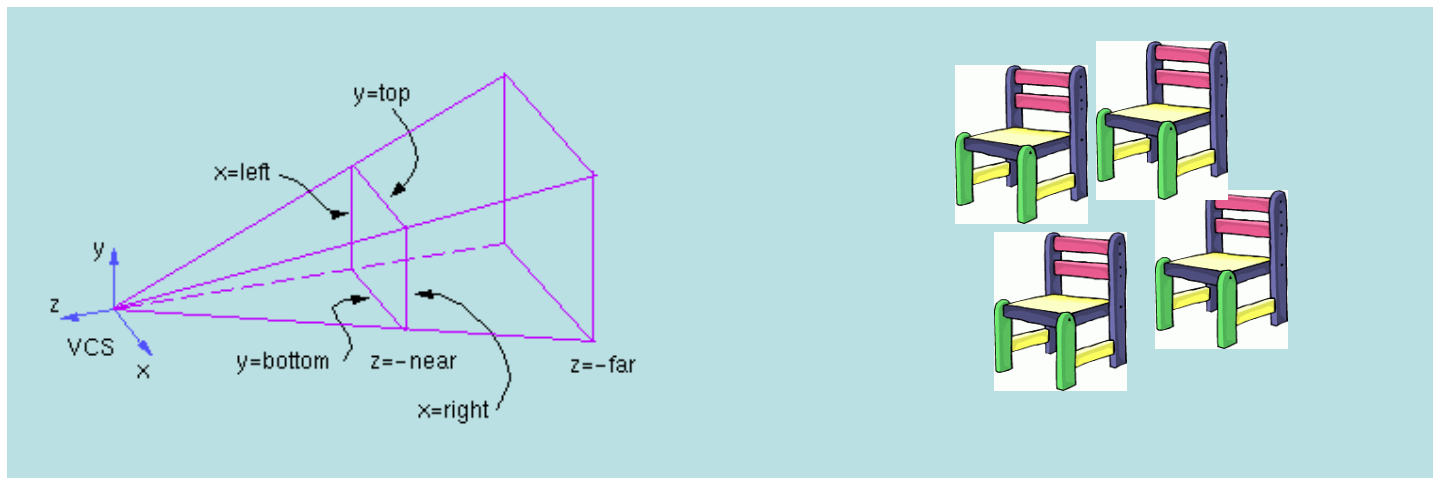


# Summary

- Precompute the normal  $\mathbf{n}$  and value  $d$  for each of the six planes
- Given a sphere with center  $\mathbf{x}$  and radius  $r$
- For each plane:
  - if  $dist(\mathbf{x}) > r$ : sphere is outside! (no need to continue loop)
  - add 1 to count if  $dist(\mathbf{x}) < -r$
- If we made it through the loop, check the count:
  - if the count is 6, the sphere is completely inside
  - otherwise the sphere intersects the frustum
  - (*can use a flag instead of a count*)

# Culling groups of objects

- If whole group of objects outside view frustum, want to be able to cull the whole group quickly
- But if the group is partly in and partly out, need to be able to cull individual objects
- Should we use scene graph hierarchy for culling?

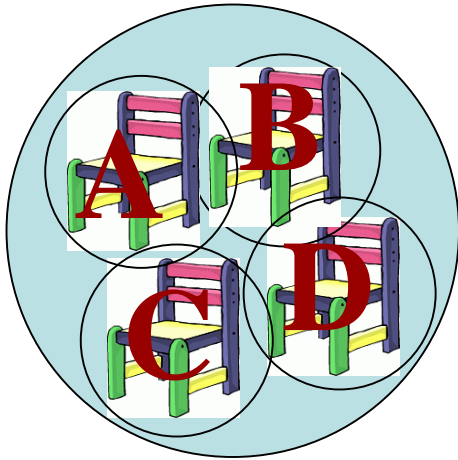




# Bounding volume hierarchies (BVH)

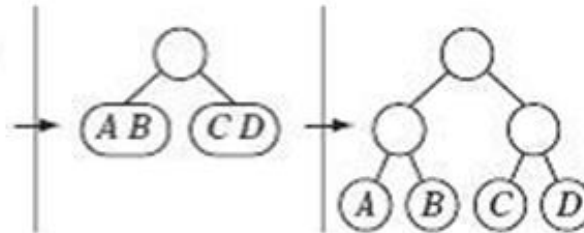
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bounding\\_volume\\_hierarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bounding_volume_hierarchy)

- Construct hierarchy of objects in a tree
- Bounding volume of each parent node encloses the bounding volumes of all its children
- Top-down or bottom-up construction



Top-down

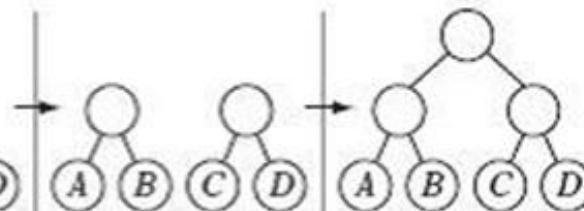
A B C D



Recursively split groups

Bottom-up

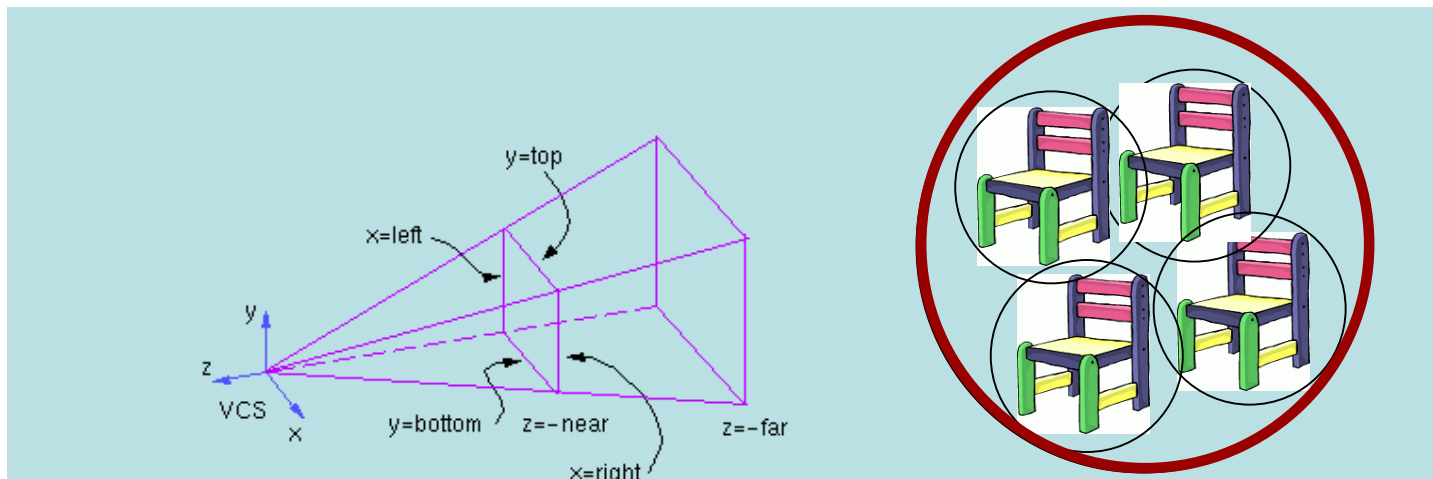
A B C D



Recursively merge groups

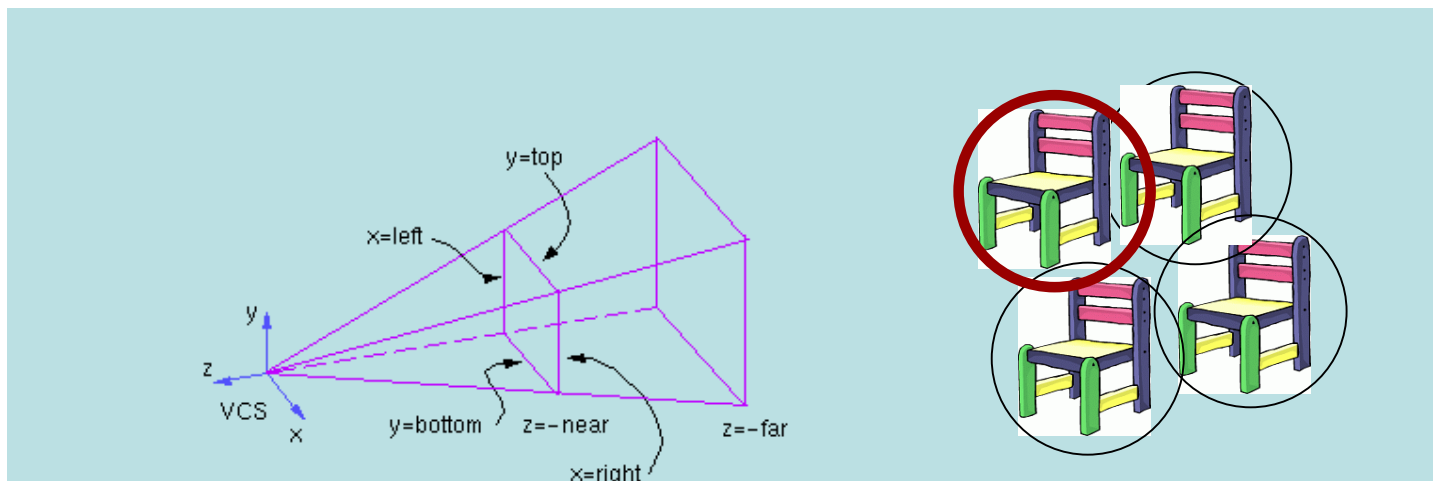
# Hierarchical view frustum culling

- Start by testing the **outermost** bounding volume
  - If it's entirely out, don't draw the group at all
  - If it's entirely in, draw the whole group



# Hierarchical view frustum culling

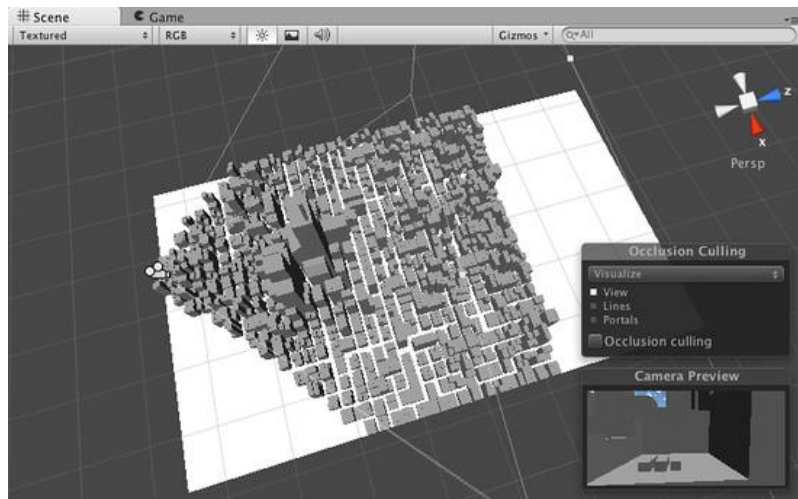
- If bounding volume is partly inside and partly outside
  - Test each **child's bounding volume** individually
  - If the child is in, draw it; if it's out cull it; if it's partly in and partly out, recurse.
  - If recursion reaches a leaf node, draw it normally



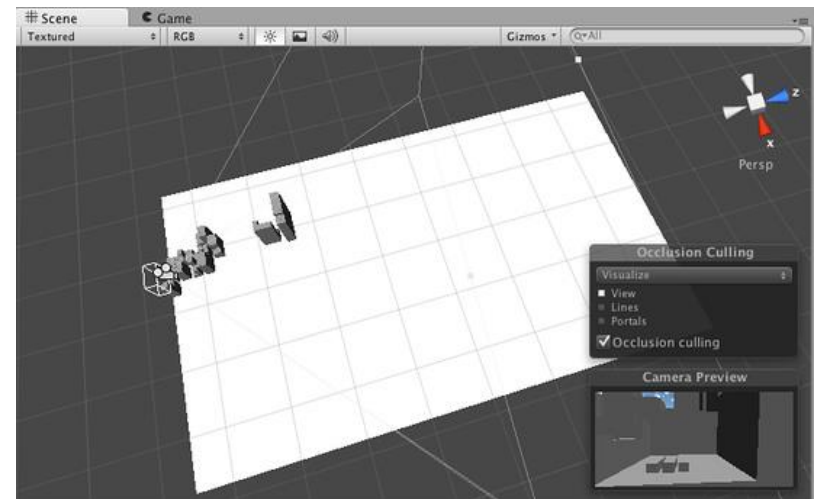
# Occlusion culling

- „Don't attempt to draw objects that are occluded behind others“
- Related to the hidden surface determination problem

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hidden\\_surface\\_determination](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hidden_surface_determination)



View frustum culling



Occlusion culling

# Occlusion culling

- Cell-based occlusion culling using **potentially visible sets**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potentially\\_visible\\_set](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potentially_visible_set)

<http://www.gamedev.net/reference/articles/article1212.asp>

## 1. Preprocessing

- Divide scene into cells (3D cubes)
- Each cell stores list of objects that intersect it
- Determine **potentially visible set** (PVS) for each cell
- PVS: For each cell, set of other cells potentially visible from any viewpoint within first cell

## 2. Rendering

- When camera is in one cell, do not need to render any cells (i.e., any objects associated with that cell) not in PVS

# PVS computation

- Conservative
  - Never exclude a potentially visible cell from the PVS, but some cells in PVS may actually not be visible from certain viewpoints
  - Problem: performance degradation
- Aggressive
  - No invisible cells are in PVS, but some visible cells may be omitted
  - Problem: visibility errors
- Exact
  - No visibility errors and no redundancy
  - Challenge: tractable algorithms to compute

# Occlusion culling

- Example video using “Unity” game engine  
<http://unity3d.com/>  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S5l3unhW4e0>
- Specialized algorithms for different types of geometry
  - Indoor scenes (scenes with portals)  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal\\_rendering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal_rendering)
  - Terrain (height field, 2.5D)
  - Urban scenes

# Dynamic scenes

- Challenge: objects move or change shape
- Hierarchical culling with bounding volume hierarchies (BVH)
  - Need to update BVH
- Occlusion culling with potentially visible sets (PVS)
  - Need to update PVS
- Require efficient algorithms!



# Next time

- Modeling: 3D curves