Choosing the right course

CS 148

- Winter, Hanrahan, not SCPD
- undergraduates only
- requires 107
- terminal course
- broad and conceptual
- CS 248 "lite" +
 - 2D image processing
 - media technologies
 - video technologies
 - some visualization
- more, smaller assignments

CS 248

- Autumn, Levoy, SCPD
- mainly MS and PhD
- requires 108
- feeds CS 348A,B, 448
- narrow and mathematical
- the "graphics pipeline" for
 - entertainment
 - games
 - CAD
 - visualization
- monster project at end

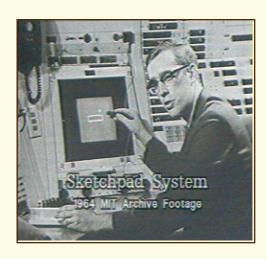
CS 178 – digital photography

university-wide
mainly undergraduate
science, engineering, and art
photography assignments and crits
no programming experience required
must have camera with manual shutter & aperture
Spring quarter, Tue/Thu, 2:15 – 3:30



CS 248 - Introduction to Computer Graphics
Autumn quarter, 2008
Slides for September 23 lecture

Ivan Sutherland (1963) - SKETCHPAD



pop-up menus constraint-based drawing hierarchical modeling

Display hardware

vector displays

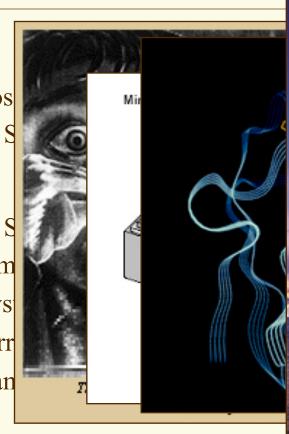
- -1963 modified os
- -1974 Evans and S

raster displays

- -1975 Evans and S
- 1980s cheap fram
- 1990s liquid-crys
- 2000s micro-mirr
- 2010s high dynan

other

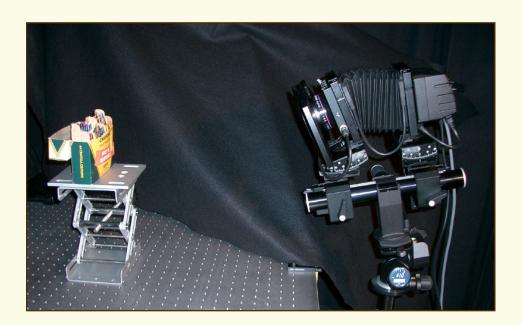
- stereo, head-mounted displays
- autostereoscopic displays





2D

- light pen, tablet, mouse, joystick, track ball, touch screen, etc.
- 1970s & 80s CCD analog image sensor + frame grabber





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- 1990s & 2000's CMOS digital sensor + in-camera processing







2D

- light pen, tablet, mouse, joystick, track ball, touch panel, etc.
- 1970s & 80s CCD analog image sensor + frame grabber
- 1990s & 2000's CMOS digital sensor + in-camera processing
 - → high-dynamic range (HDR) imaging
 - → cell phone cameras

Unretouched pictures from Nokia N95

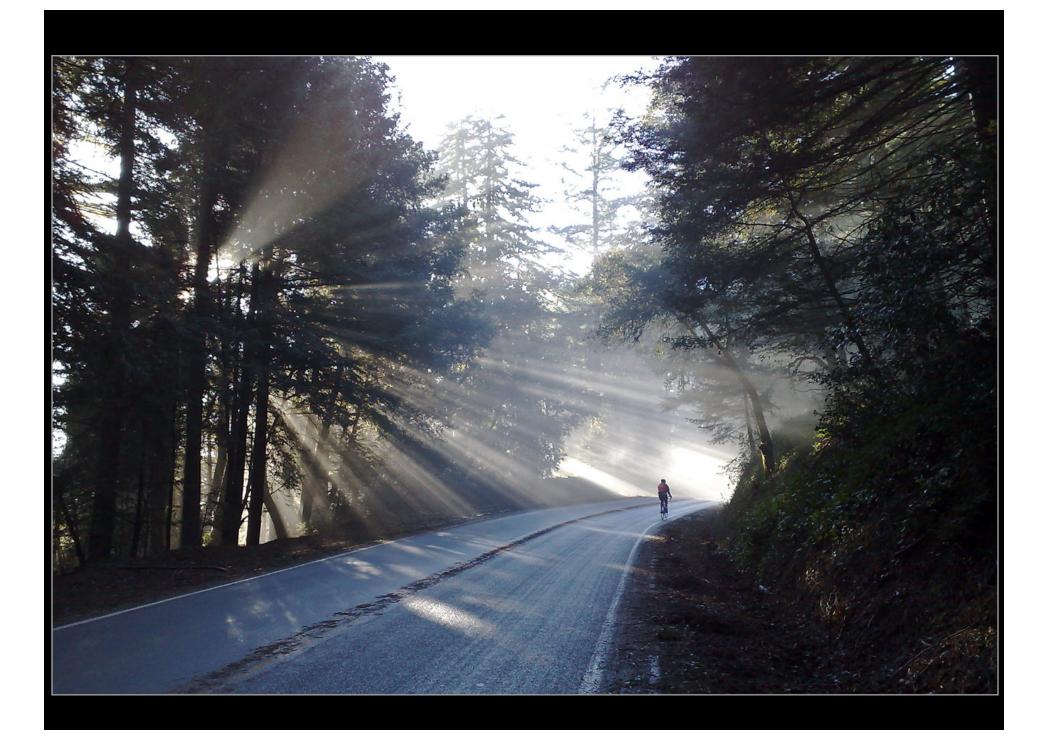
(5 megapixels, Zeiss lens, auto-focus)

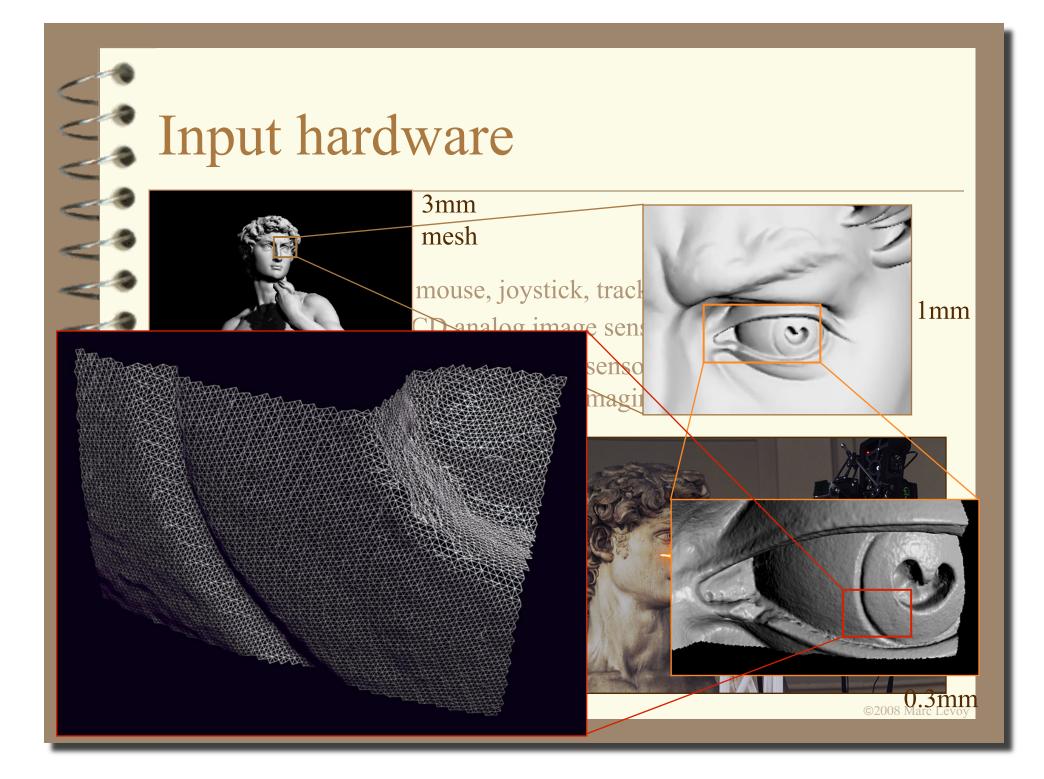












2D

- light pen, tablet
- 1970s & 80s (
- 1990s & 2000's
 - → high-dynam
 - → cell phone of

3D

- 1980s 3D trackers
- 1990s active range;

4D and higher

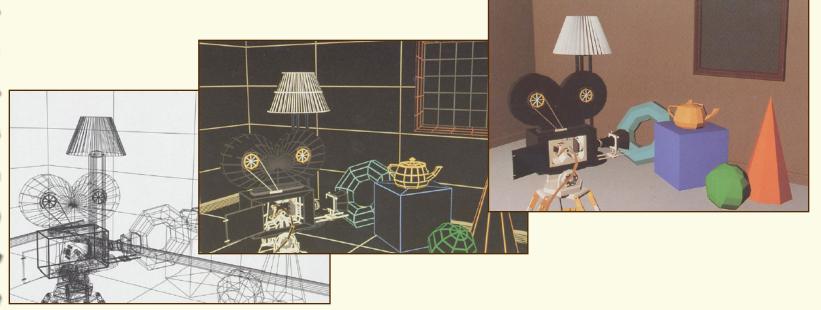
- multiple cameras
- multi-arm gantries

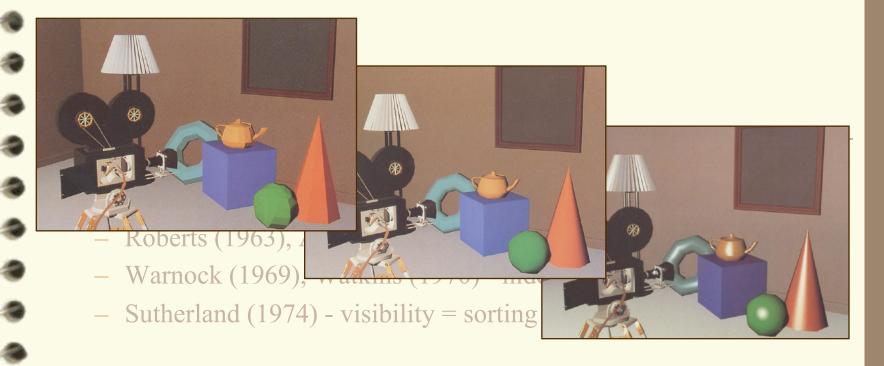


Rendering

1960s - the visibility problem

- Roberts (1963), Appel (1967) hidden-line algorithms
- Warnock (1969), Watkins (1970) hidden-surface algorithms
- Sutherland (1974) visibility = sorting





1970s - raster graphics

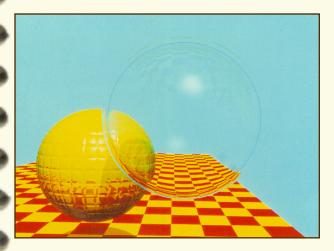
- Gouraud (1971) diffuse lighting
- Phong (1974) specular lighting
- Blinn (1974) curved surfaces, texture
- Catmull (1974) Z-buffer hidden-surface algorithm
- Crow (1977) anti-aliasing



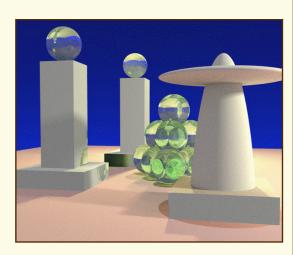
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early 1980s - global illumination

- Whitted (1980) ray tracing
- Goral, Torrance et al. (1984), Cohen (1985) radiosity
- Kajiya (1986) the rendering equation





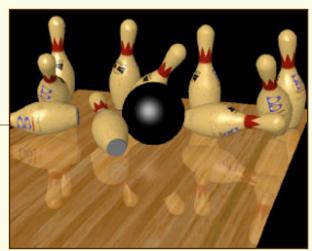






– Kajiya (1986) - the





985) - radiosity

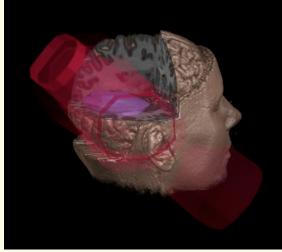
late 1980s - photorealism

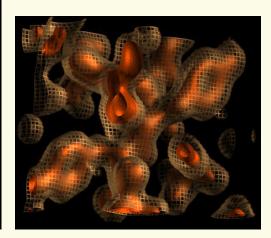
- Cook (1984) shade trees
- Perlin (1985) shading languages
- Hanrahan and Lawson (1990) RenderMan
 - → shaders

early 1990s - non-photorealistic rendering

- Drebin et al. (1988), Levoy (1988) volume rendering
- Haeberli (1990) impressionistic paint programs
- Salesin et al. (1994-) automatic pen-and-ink illustration
- Meier (1996) painterly rendering





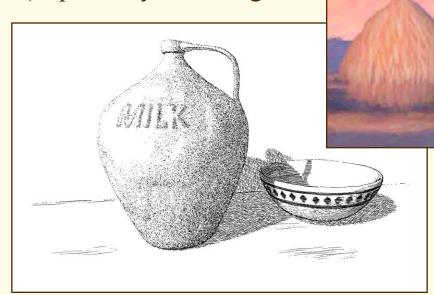


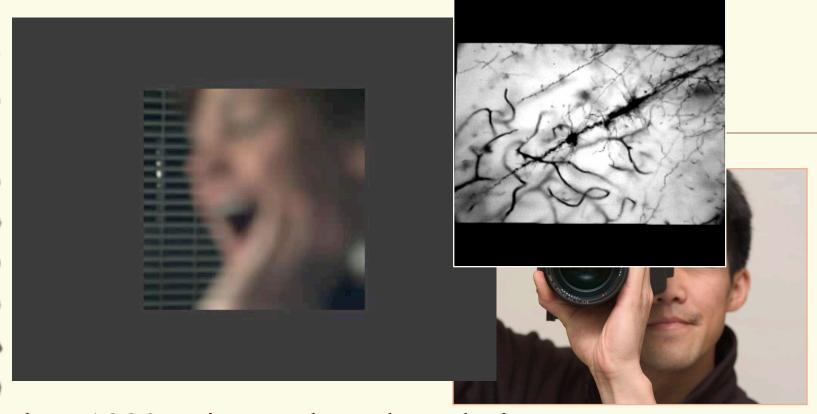
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late 1990s - image-based rendering

- Chen and Williams (1993) view interpolation
- McMillan and Bishop (1995) plenoptic modeling
- Levoy and Hanrahan (1996) light field rendering