

Procedural Shaders: A Feature Animation Perspective

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Motivation

- Movies still look better
- Up visual bar with programmable graphics hardware
- Borrow techniques from Feature Animation for use in Real Time

Motivation – get from here



Jak 2
(2003)
PS 2
Naughty Dog

... to here



Shrek 4D
(2003)
Film
PDI/
DreamWorks

Talk Outline

- Technological similarities & differences
- Techniques from feature animation
- Techniques from real-time rendering

Where we are

- Typical values for Shrek
 - Typical frame
 - Pentium 4 @ 2.8 GHz
- Typical values for DX 9 part
 - Assuming 30 FPS
 - Based on Radeon 9800
 - Some values based on theoretical max

"Typical" Shrek frame



Similarities

Technology	Feature Animation	Realtime Rendering
Resolution	720 x 486 (NTSC) 1828 x 1102 (Academy 1.66)	640 x 480 1024 x 768 1280 x 1024
Anti-Aliasing	8 x 8	4 x 4
Bits per channel	32 (internal float) 4-8 (YUV 4:2:2)	32 (internal float) 8 (RGB 8:8:8)

Differences (Geometry)

Technology	Feature Animation	Realtime Rendering	Order of Magnitude
Time per frame	8000 secs	0.015 secs	6
Polys / frame	100 M	0.1M - 1M	2
Bones & Skinning	350 CPU proc.	32 4 mat/bone	1

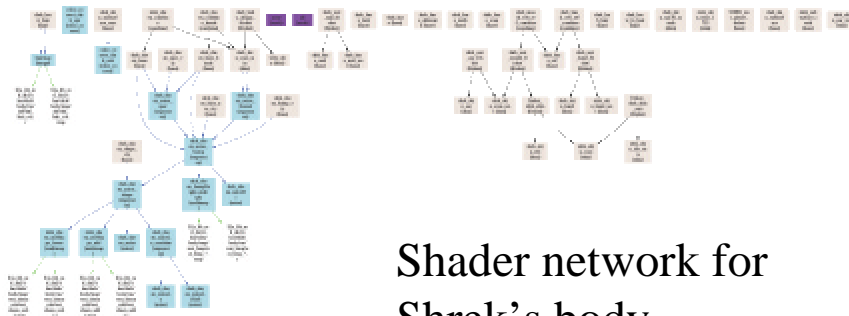
Geometric Resolution

- Feature Animation
 - Mostly procedural geometry
 - NURBS, NUBS or subdivision surfaces
- Realtime
 - Usually triangles and quads
 - Recently N-patches or RT-patches

Differences (Rendering)

Technology	Feature Animation	Realtime Rendering	Order of Magnitude
Time per frame	7000 secs	0.015 secs	6
Number of Lights	100	5 - 10	2
Shadow samples	1000 (soft shadows)	1 (depth map)	3

Differences (Shading)



Shader network for
Shrek's body

Differences (Shading)

Technology	Feature Animation	Realtime Rendering	Order of Magnitude
Shader ops per pixel	1 M	100	4
Shader Parameters	~100 (chained)	~10	2
Texture RAM	1545 MB	64 MB	1.5

Other Differences

- Texture Filtering
 - Analytic vs Trilinear Mipmap (Dave)
- Shader Environment
 - P, dPdUV, N vs streams (Dave)
- Shading Language
 - C/C++ vs Cg/HLSL/GLSL (Preetham)
- Color Calibration

Color Calibration

- Consistent view for
 - Artists, content provider, consumers
- Feature Animation
 - Artists calibrate, Theatres calibrate
- Realtime Rendering
 - Artists calibrate (sometimes)
 - Gamers turn up the gamma!

Shader Environment

By *shader* I mean *plugin*

Compiled .dso (.dll) written in C

Materials, maps, lights, geometry, etc..

Shaders are (ideally) stream filters / DG nodes

Look at inputs and outputs only

But we (PDI) always cheat

Traversing scene, loading files, ray tracing, etc..

Full access to all app. libraries

Shader Environment

P , N , N_g , UV , $dPd[UV]$, $ref[PN]$, etc...

These data come in both singles & *tuples*

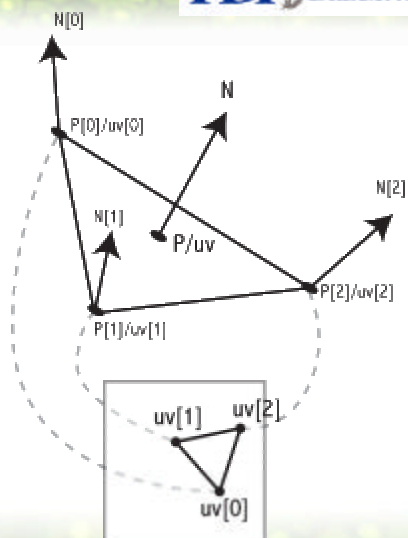
Singles = data at the poly center

Tuples = data at poly vertices

(e.g. vertex normals, vertex UVs, etc...)

Polygon

Texture



Anti-aliasing

No-one *wants* aliasing, but in reality...

Hardware support

Performance

features / quality / speed

no aliasing allowed (noise is not OK)

Fortunately, we (FA) have lots of time

Image mapping for RT

Input UV is a single

Tri-linear MIPMAP
interpolation

MIPMAP is point-sampled
using single (face) UV

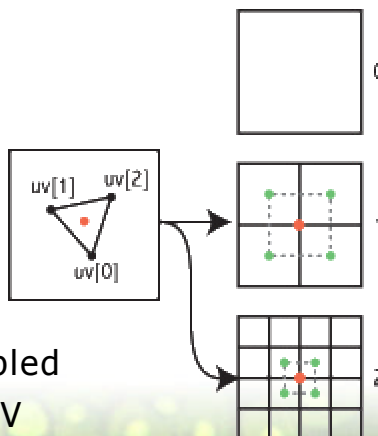
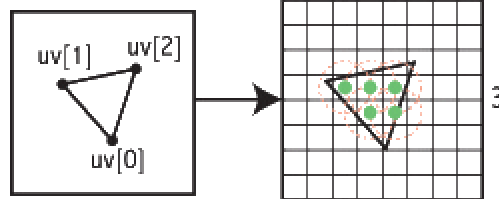


Image mapping for F A

Input UV is tuple

Integrate filtered
texels in tuple



Quality knob chooses MIPMAP level

(e.g. GL_TEXTURE_LOD_BIAS_EXT in openGL)

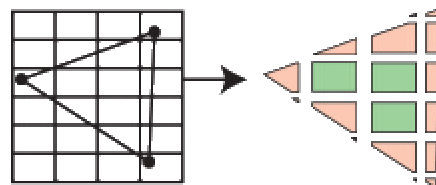
Brick Shader

Use uv tuple polygon

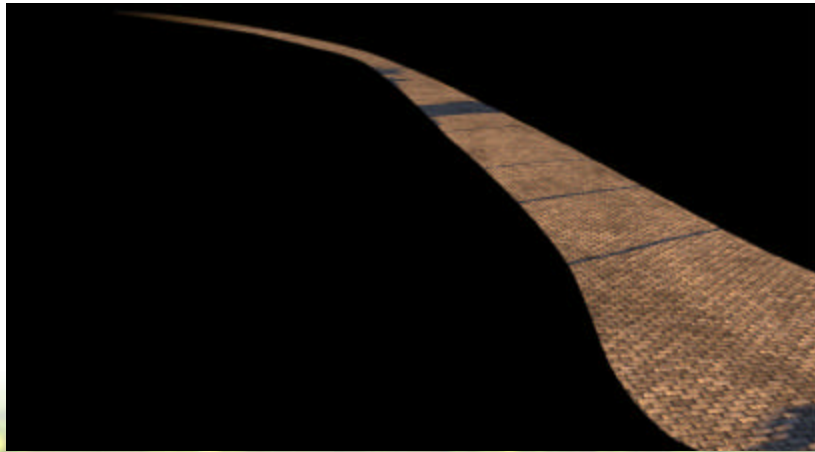
Find fully & partly
enclosed bricks

Fully enclosed =
average color

Partly enclosed =
clip & evaluate



Brick Shader



Env mapping

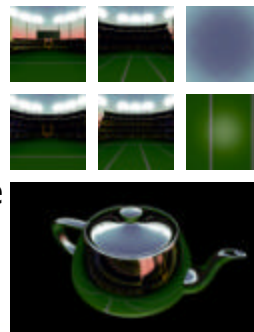
Function maps (I, N) to UV

Using reflection vector R

Builds on Image mapping

Tuple UVs computed with tuple
 N & P

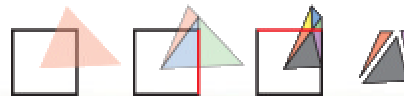
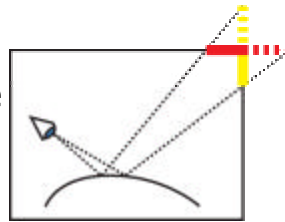
UV tuple is passed on to image
map



Env mapping

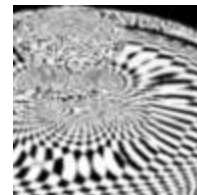
Tuple UVs might cross
seams, so subdivide tuple
UV polygon

Each tuple polygon is
evaluated by image map
shader.

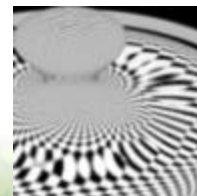


Env mapping

Singles
eval



Tuples
eval



Env mapping



Procedural noise

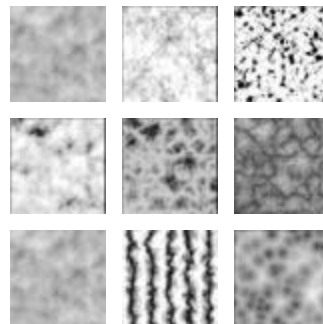
We use noise heavily

Many different types

gradient, cell, convolution,
turbulence, marble, worley
1d,2d,3d,4d...

Fractal noise anti-aliasing

Evaluate frequency in 'octaves'
Only evaluate the frequencies
that are below Nyquist limit



Shading Models

Wide range of complex models

Default material has standard terms:

Ambient, Diffuse, Specular

And some non-standard terms:

Shadowing, Directional ambient, Directional diffuse,
Retro-reflection, Fresnel reflectivity, transparency...

Not just surface materials:

Maps, Fabric, Fur, Particles, Volumes,

Fur Shader

Shading model for curves [Kajiya '89]



Shrek 4D



Shrek 4D



Shrek 4D



Shrek 4D



Shrek 4D



Shrek 4D



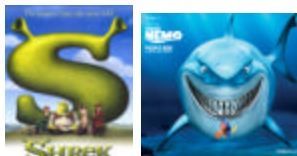


Shrek 4D



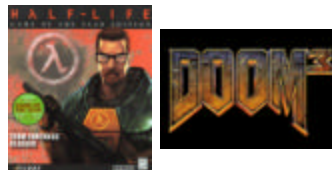
Shading Languages

CPU



- RenderMan®
- C Libraries

GPU



- HLSL, GLSL, Cg.
- Assembly.

Shading Blocks

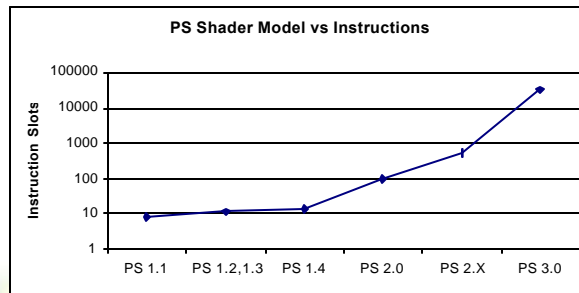
- On CPU
 - Light, Surface, Volume shaders.
- On GPU
 - Vertex & Pixel shaders.

Shading on graphics hardware

- Instruction set
 - Limited Control Flow
 - No Bitwise operators
- Resources
 - Limited Registers (Temp, Interpolators, Constants)
- No Global Memory

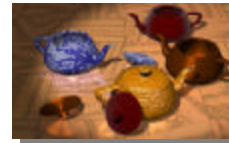
Shading on graphics hardware (cont'd)

- Finite number of instructions

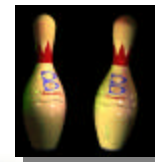


Multipassing

- Interactive multi-pass programmable shading, *Siggraph 2000 - Peercy et al*
- Efficient partitioning of fragment shaders for multi-pass rendering on programmable graphics hardware, *Siggraph 2002 – Chan et al.*

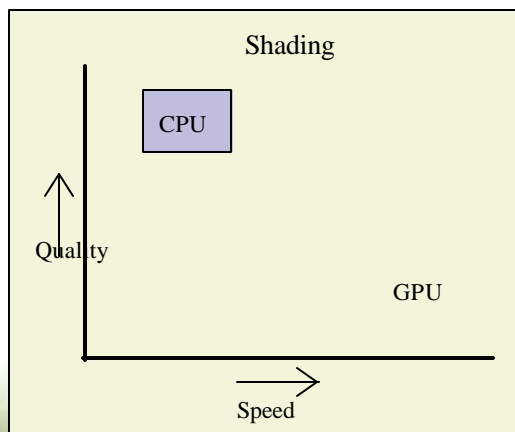


Peercy et al, 2000.



Chan et al, 2002.

CPU vs GPU Shading



CPU Quality & GPU speed

- Use GPU for offline shaders.
 - Procedural Lights.
 - Complex Surfaces.
 - Noise.

Lights

- Fixed Function
 - 8 lights
 - Dir, Point, Spot
- Programmable
 - Any number of lights
 - Custom light shaders
 - Eg. Windowlight

Windowlight

- Light through a window.
- Parameters:
 - # horiz panes, vert panes
 - from, to, up
 - frame width & height
 - fuzz.



Surface Models

- Fixed Function
 - Diffuse, Phone, Multi-texture
- Programmable
 - Custom surface models.
 - Eg. OrenNayar, Anisotropic, Fur.

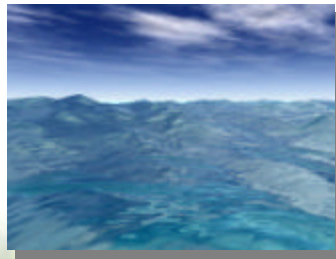
Fur

- Fur geometry rendered as triangles.
- Shading uses fur tangent direction



Noise

- Widely used in studios.
- GLSL & HLSL shading languages have noise functions.
- Popular implementation
 - Perlin noise
- Eg: Ocean waves



Texture Noise

- Noise based demos used textures.
- Advantages: Fast.
- Disadvantages: Repeat, memory expensive, linear filtering

Procedural Noise

- Advantages: No filtering artifacts.
- Disadvantages: Computationally expensive.
- Perlin noise implementation on GPU.
 - float noise3d(): 56 alu, 16 tex.
 - float3 noise3d(): 172 alu, 48 tex.

Conclusion

Cinematic quality in real time ?

Still a long way to go.

Acknowledgements

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