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## Rendering of photorealistic images in a Unix Network

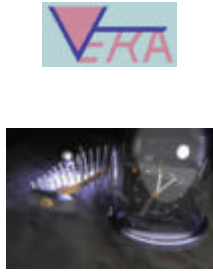
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## Contents

- The VERA Raytracer
- Computeranimation with VERA
- The NetQ
- Presentation of animations
  - Occursus cum Novo
  - Illusion

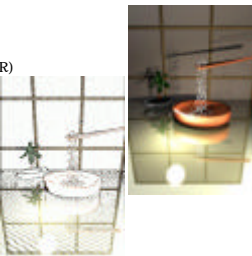


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## Rendering


- Photorealistic Rendering
- Raytracing
- Radiosity
- Non-Photorealistic Rendering (NPR)
- Image-Based Rendering (IBR)
- Computer Animation



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## Realistic Computer Animations around 1987

- Quest (Apollo Computers) 1987
- Luxo Junior (John Lasseter, Pixar) 1987
- Red's Dream (John Lasseter, Pixar) 1988
- Tin Toy (John Lasseter, Pixar) 1988
- Stanley and Stella in Breaking the Ice (Larry Malone, Symbolics) 1988
- Jumpin' Jacques Splash (Georges Kular, Isabelle Foucher, Sogitec) 1988
- Eurythmy (Susan Amkraut, Michael Girard) 1989
- Paris 1789 (Xavier Nicholas) 1989



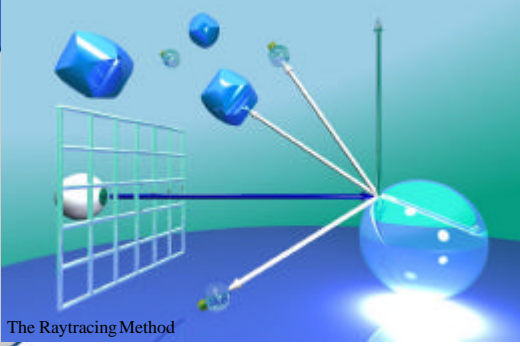
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## The VERA Raytracer

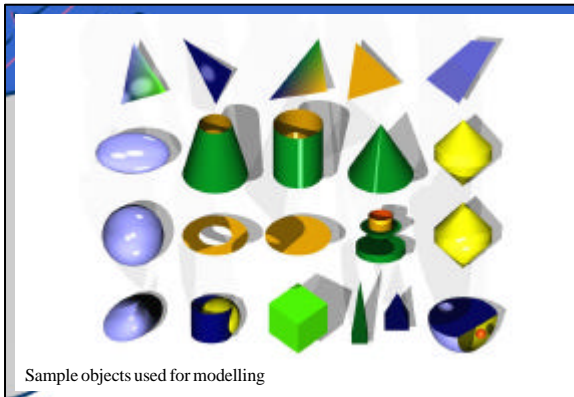


- VERA = Very Efficient Raytracing Algorithm
- Grid-Method (Müller (1986), Fujimoto et.al (1984), Glassner (1985))
- Development started in 1984 by Prof. Dr. Alfred Schmitt, Institut für Betriebs- und Dialogsysteme, Universität Karlsruhe
- Contributions by R. Lindner, M. Kadisch, M. Kim, O. Devillers, B. Dreyer, and others
- Integration in 1986 by Markus Linsenmann
- VERA-II: textures (R. Reichl)
- VERA-IV: space textures, copper plates, SIRDS, IBR module, ...
- (W. Leister, M. Linsenmann)

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The Raytracing Method



## The Lighting Model

**parameters of geometry**

$x_0, y_0, z_0$	position of object center
$r$	radius of spherical light
$\theta$	position of light light
$\phi$	position of ambient light
$\alpha$	position of ambient light
$\beta$	position of ambient light
$\gamma$	position of ambient light

**light properties**

$A_0$	ambient light
$A_1$	ambient light
$A_2$	ambient light
$A_3$	ambient light
$A_4$	ambient light
$A_5$	ambient light
$A_6$	ambient light
$A_7$	ambient light
$A_8$	ambient light
$A_9$	ambient light
$A_{10}$	ambient light
$A_{11}$	ambient light
$A_{12}$	ambient light
$A_{13}$	ambient light
$A_{14}$	ambient light
$A_{15}$	ambient light
$A_{16}$	ambient light
$A_{17}$	ambient light
$A_{18}$	ambient light
$A_{19}$	ambient light
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$A_{21}$	ambient light
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$A_{24}$	ambient light
$A_{25}$	ambient light
$A_{26}$	ambient light
$A_{27}$	ambient light
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$A_{29}$	ambient light
$A_{30}$	ambient light
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$A_{91}$	ambient light
$A_{92}$	ambient light
$A_{93}$	ambient light
$A_{94}$	ambient light
$A_{95}$	ambient light
$A_{96}$	ambient light
$A_{97}$	ambient light
$A_{98}$	ambient light
$A_{99}$	ambient light

$$I(\vec{r}) = I_0 \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{r_i^2} \cdot A_i + \frac{1}{r_i} \cdot B_i \right) \cdot \frac{1}{r_i^2}$$

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{r_i^2} \cdot A_i + \frac{1}{r_i} \cdot B_i \right) \cdot \frac{1}{r_i^2}$$

$$T = \left( \frac{1}{r_i^2} \cdot A_i + \frac{1}{r_i} \cdot B_i \right) \cdot \frac{1}{r_i^2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n A_i + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n B_i$$

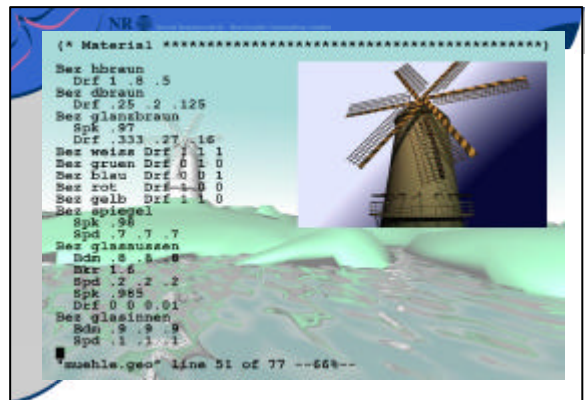
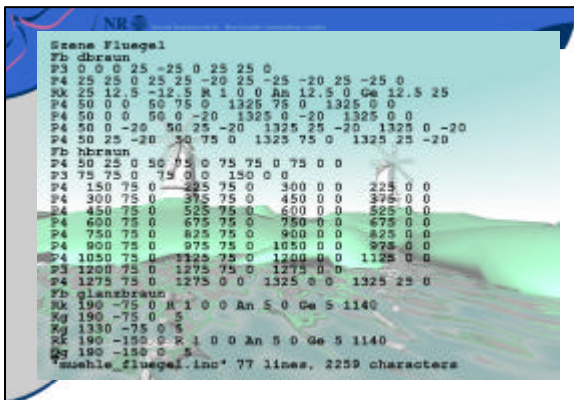
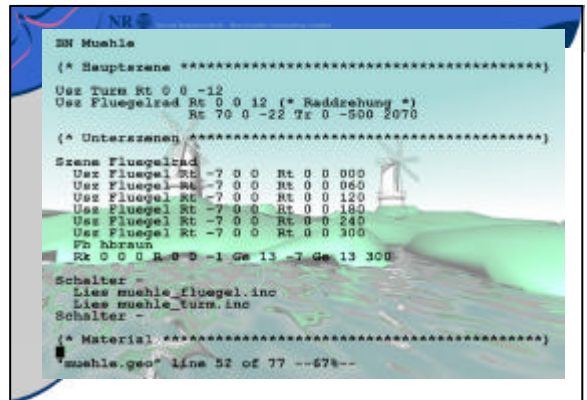
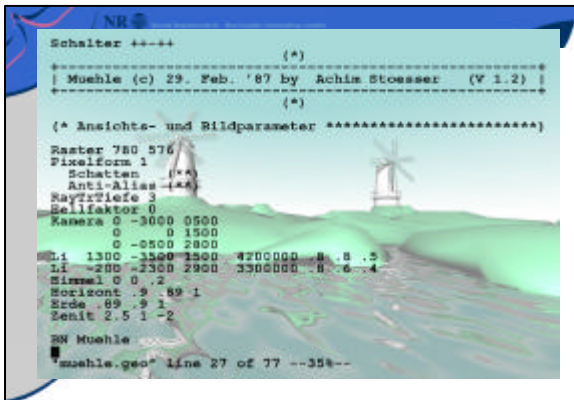
$$S = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n S_i + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n S_i$$

$$A_{ij} = \left( \frac{1}{r_{ij}^2} \cdot A_{ij} + \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \cdot B_{ij} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{r_{ij}^2}$$

$$E_{ij} = \left( \frac{1}{r_{ij}^2} \cdot A_{ij} + \frac{1}{r_{ij}} \cdot B_{ij} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{r_{ij}^2}$$

$$I^2 = \frac{I}{r^2}$$

$$I \cdot I = I^2 \cdot I^2 \cdot I^2 = I^3 \cdot I^2$$

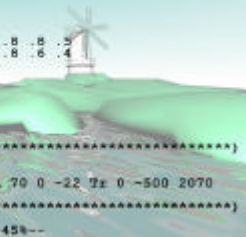


```

/NR
(* Ansichts- und Bildparameter *****)
Raster 780 576
Pixelform 1
Schatten (**)
Anti-Alias (**)
RayTiefe 3
Sellfaktor 0
Kamera 0 -3000 0300
      0 0 1300
      0 -0560 2800
Li 1300 -3500 1800 4200000 .8 .8 .5
Li -200 -2300 -2900 3300000 .8 .6 .4
Sinnel 0 0 2
Horizont .9 .89 1
Erde .89 .9 1
Zenit 2.5 1 -2

Muehle.$GEO
(* Hauptazene *****)
Use Turn Rt 0 0 -12
Use Fluegelrad Rt 0 0 $WROT Rt 70 0 -22 Tr 0 -500 2070
(* Unterszenen *****)
"muehle.sni" line 34 of 75 --45--

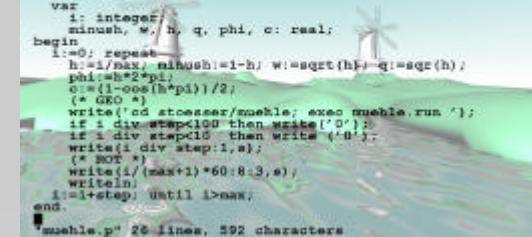
```



```

/NR
(* muehle.000..014 *****)
program make_run(output);
const
  step=1;
  max=14;
  pi = 3.14159265;
  a= " " ;
  am= " " ;
var
  i: integer;
  minusch, w, h, q, phi, c: real;
begin
  i:=0; repeat
    h:=1/max; minusch:=1-h; w:=sqrt(h)-q:=sqrt(h);
    phi:=2*pi;
    c:=(1-cos(h*pi))/2;
    (* GEO *)
    write('cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run ');
    if i div step<100 then write('0');
    if i div step<10 then write('0');
    write(i div step:1,s);
    (* ROT *)
    write(i/(max+1)*60:3,s);
    writeln;
  i:=i+step; until i>max;
end.
"muehle.p" 26 lines, 592 characters

```



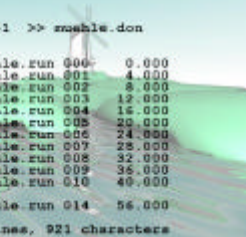
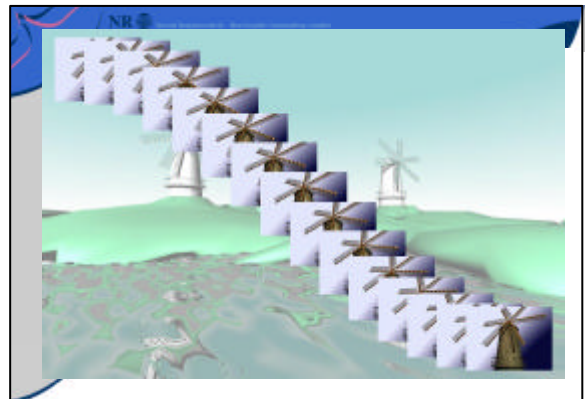
```

/NR
#!/bin/sh -xe
echo cmos 'date': " muehle.$1 >> muehle.don
sed -e 's/#GEO/$1/g' \
    -e 's/#ROT/$2/g' \
    <muehle.geo \
    >muehle.$1.inf
vera -l muehle.$1.inf -o muehle.$1.pix -p muehle.$1.pro
compress muehle.$1.pix
rm -f muehle.$1.inf
rm -f muehle.$1.pro
echo cmos 'date': " muehle.$1 >> muehle.don
exit 0

cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 000 0.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 001 4.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 002 8.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 003 12.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 004 16.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 005 20.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 006 24.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 007 28.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 008 32.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 009 36.000
cd stoesser/muehle; exec muehle.run 010 40.000

"muehle.run+muehle.mke" 27 lines, 921 characters

```

## Distributed Computing of Computer Animations

- Where to get computing power from ?
- Many work stations on campus
- These are not busy most of the time
  - SUN 3/50, SUN 3/60
  - Main Frame Machines (Siemens S7760, VAX)
- GRID Computing / Distributed Computing
- Example today: Seti@Home
- The NetQ

## GRID for Computer Graphics in 1987

- Apollo Quest
  - Node Hunter & Gigabyte Master !!!
- Matthew Merzenbacher, UCLA (centralised, fixed time periods)
- Mike Muuss, (chunks of scan lines (high overhead))
- Frank Heckbert, NYIT (decentralised disk space)
- John W. Petterson, Utah (heterogeneous network)

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## The NetQ

- GRID / Peer-to-Peer method
- Server
  - Export directory for control and payload data
- Client
  - Have installed netqd program
  - Mount directory from server after idle time.
  - Calculate one image at a time
  - Uses kill -9 when work station is used interactively
  - All action initiated by client

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## Results

- 786x576
- 7550 frames, ca. 4000 rendered
- 9 GB, compressed 2.2 GB
- 70 MB / day
- ca. 1% of jobs bad (bugs in software, new infrastructure, user caused)
- Preview images 156x115 dithered




What	Σ
tasks (frames and previews)	6454
dispatches	9644
interrupted runs	3000
cpu-hours (rendering)	23307
cpu-month (rendering)	≈ 32
actual number of machines	22 - 34

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## VERA-Animations at IBD Univ. Karlsruhe

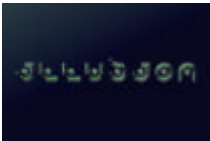
- Occursus cum Novo
  - Started early in 1987 after stipend from ORF / Ars Electronica
  - Entirely rendered with VERA raytracer
  - Mostly rendered on SUN 3 network
  - Some scenes on Siemens S7760, and VAX
  - 7750 frames, 23307 CPU-hours
  - Finished in september 1987,
    - Four days before Ars Electronica
  - Video processing: Data Images, Stuttgart
  - Sound: Synthesizer
  - Design: Achim Stöber



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## VERA-Animations at IBD Univ. Karlsruhe

- Illusion
  - Work from 1988 to 1991
  - Entirely rendered with VERA raytracer
  - All rendered on SUN 3 and SUN 4 network at Universities in Karlsruhe and Freiburg
  - Video processing to analogue video disk
  - Sound: Synthesizer / AtariST II
  - Design: Achim Stöber



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## VERA-Animations at IBD Univ. Karlsruhe

- Technologieregion Karlsruhe
  - Trailer for publicity film, 1991
- Universität Karlsruhe
  - Trailer for publicity film, 1991
- ZKM (Zentrum für Kunst- und Medientechnologie, Karlsruhe)
  - Trailer for publicity film, 1991
- Several students work

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- End of the presentation

Thank you for your attention!

