

Surfels: Surface Elements as Rendering Primitives



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Problems with Current Graphics Rendering Systems

- Interactive computer graphics has not reached the level of realism that allows true immersion into a virtual world
- Rendering realistic, organic looking models requires highly complex shapes with a huge number of triangles
- Processing many small triangles leads to bandwidth bottlenecks and excessive floating point and rasterization requirements

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New Solution: Surfels

A Surfel is a zero-dimensional n-tuple + attributes.

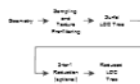
- Local approximation of an object surface
- Attributes: depth, texture color, normal and others

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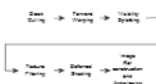
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Conceptual Overview

Pre-processing -
Surfels generation:



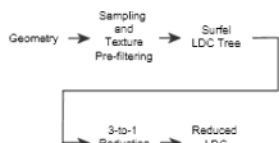
Rendering of Surfels:



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Preprocessing



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Sampling

Goal: Optimal Surfel representation of the geometry

→ Layered Depth Cube (Lischinsky et al.)

- Create three orthogonal Layered Depth Images → LDC

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Bsp: Hubschrauber
Propeller
zu wenig Bilder/sec

LDC Sampling

- Cast rays from three different directions
- Generate Surfels at intersection points with object

LDI2

LDI1

LDI2 Surfels

LDI1 Surfels

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Texture Pre-filtering

- Mapping of tangent disc to texture space
- Elliptical Weighted Average (EWA) filtering is applied

Object Space

Texture Space

Tangent disc

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Data Structure/LCD Tree

LDC is subdivided into blocks

Two different Levels of a LCD Tree

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3-to-1 Reduction

- Re-sampling of Surfels on rectilinear grid
- Reduction triples warping speed \rightarrow 3-1

LDI1 Surfels

LDI2 Surfels

Re-sampled Surfels On grid locations

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Rendering

Block Culling

Forward Warping

Visibility Splatting

Image Re-construction and Antialiasing

Texture Filtering

Deferred Shading

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Block Culling

- LDC tree is traversed from top (lowest resolution) to bottom (highest resolution)
- For each block view frustum culling is performed
- Visibility cones to perform back-face culling

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Block Warping

- During rendering LDC tree is traversed from top to bottom.
- Octree level is determined by Surfels per pixel
 - ◆ Fast rendering: One Surfel per Pixel
 - ◆ High Quality rendering: Multiple Surfels per pixel (super-sampling)
- Appropriate octree level is determined by the distance between two Surfels in image space

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Visibility Splatting

Z-Buffer projection of Surfel

Object Space Z-Buffer

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Texture Filtering

Projected Pixel Coverage

- Surfel color determination by linear interpolation of Surfel mipmaps
- Major axis of the projection determines Surfel mipmap level

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Shading

- Shading after visibility testing: avoiding unnecessary work
- Per-surfel Phong illumination using cube reflectance and environmental maps
- High quality specular highlights: Shading with per-Surfel normals

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Image Reconstruction and Antialiasing

- Surfels are mapped to pixel centers
- Output pixel size == z-Buffer pixel size
- Holes are marked by green crosses → Filled by using symmetric Gaussian filter
- Super-sampling
- Output pixel size is multiple of z-Buffer size
- Reconstruction by putting a Gaussian filter at the centers of output pixels

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Results (1/3)

Surfel object with holes

Hole detection: Green pixels are holes

Image reconstruction with Gaussian filter

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