



```
// ... some calculations
1 float Fc = pow(1.0 - sb, 5.0);
2 vec3 FSchlick = vec3(clamp(50 * specular.y * Fc, 0.0, 1.0)) + (specular * (1.0 - Fc));
3 vec3 emissive = pow(texture(emissivetex1, coord).xyz, vec3(2.2));
4 vec3 selfemissive = (emissive * (1.0 - roughness)) * 0.5;
5 vec3 readdiffuse = (diffuse * nl) / vec3(3.14);
6 vec3 node0 = vec3((ambient * nl) * vis);
7 vec3 node1 = FSchlick * ds;
8 vec3 node2 = ambient * (selfemissive + readdiffuse);
9 vec3 finalret = node2 + (node0 * node1);
```



# GAMES 106

现代图形绘制流水线原理与实践

霍宇驰

eehyc0@gmail.com

L1 2023/4/5



**霍宇驰&袁亚振&高希峰**

浙江大学

腾讯

北美腾讯光子

**胡义伟&高涛**

耶鲁大学

相芯科技

2023年4月5日起 | 北京时间每周三下午14:00-15:00 | [WEBINAR.GAMES-CN.ORG](http://WEBINAR.GAMES-CN.ORG)

**霍宇驰**

浙大CAD&CG  
杭州光线云  
之江实验室

图形绘制  
机器视觉

计算光学

**高希峰**

北美腾讯光子

几何计算

网格处理

**袁亚振**

腾讯游戏

实时绘制

绘制管线

**胡义伟**

耶鲁大学  
Adobe

纹理材质

可微绘制

**高涛**

相芯科技

作业主程

绘制引擎



# 课程团队

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[chaf@mail.ustc.edu.cn](mailto:chaf@mail.ustc.edu.cn)

王怡贤 华中科技大学

[anastasiawangyx@gmail.com](mailto:anastasiawangyx@gmail.com)



GAMES106: <https://zju-rendering.github.io/games106/>



# GAMES106讲什么？



应用场景

设计

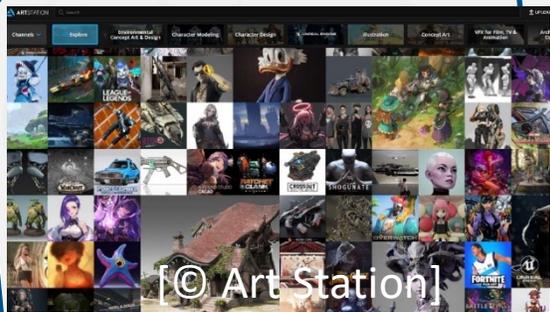


游戏

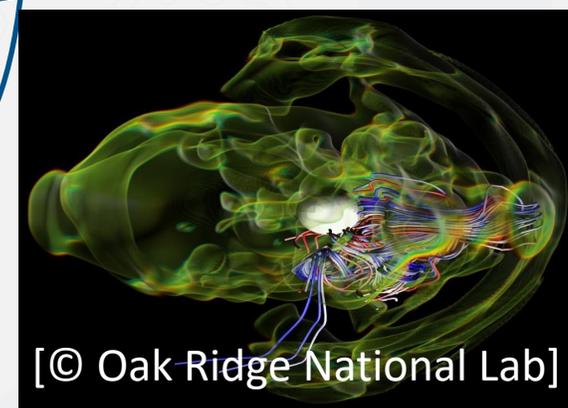


影视

艺术



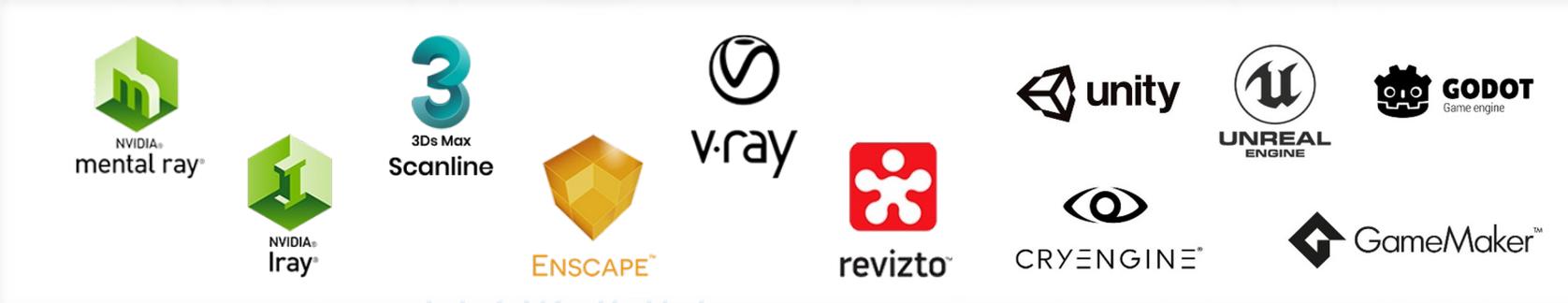
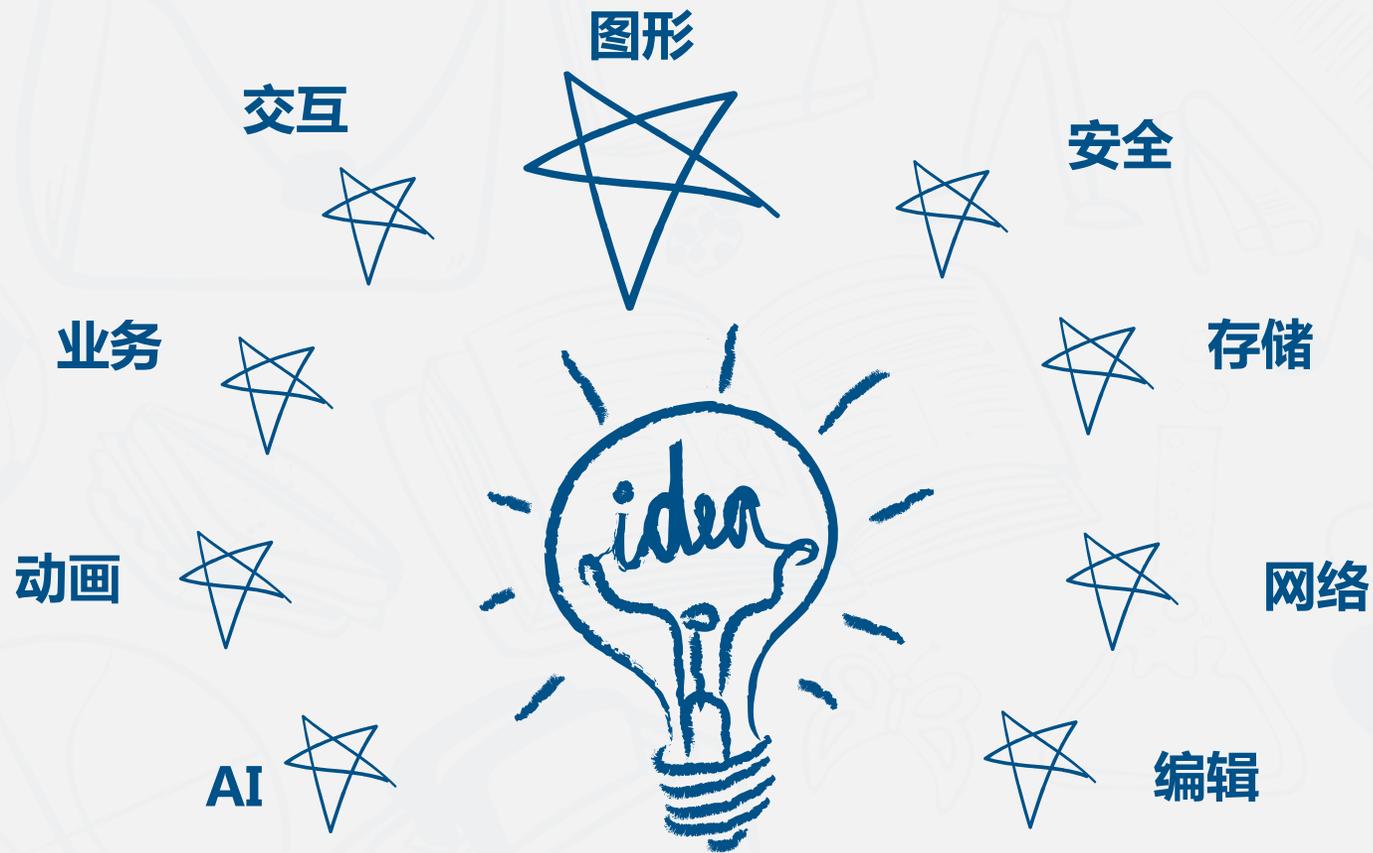
可视化





# 图形绘制

# 绘制引擎





# 图形绘制

# 硬件

应用场景



绘制引擎



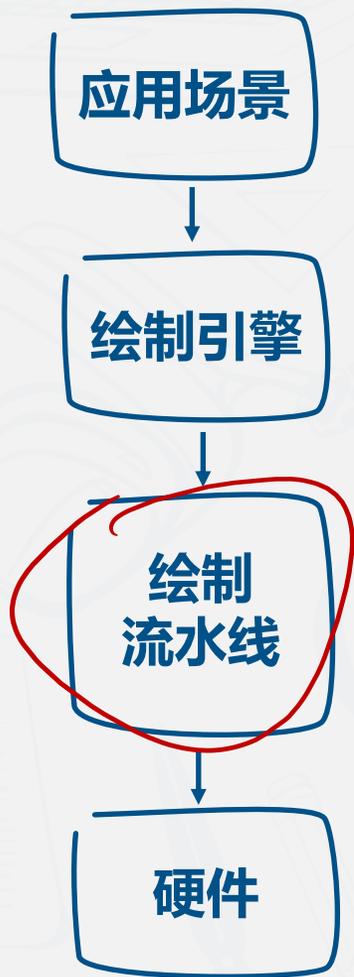
硬件



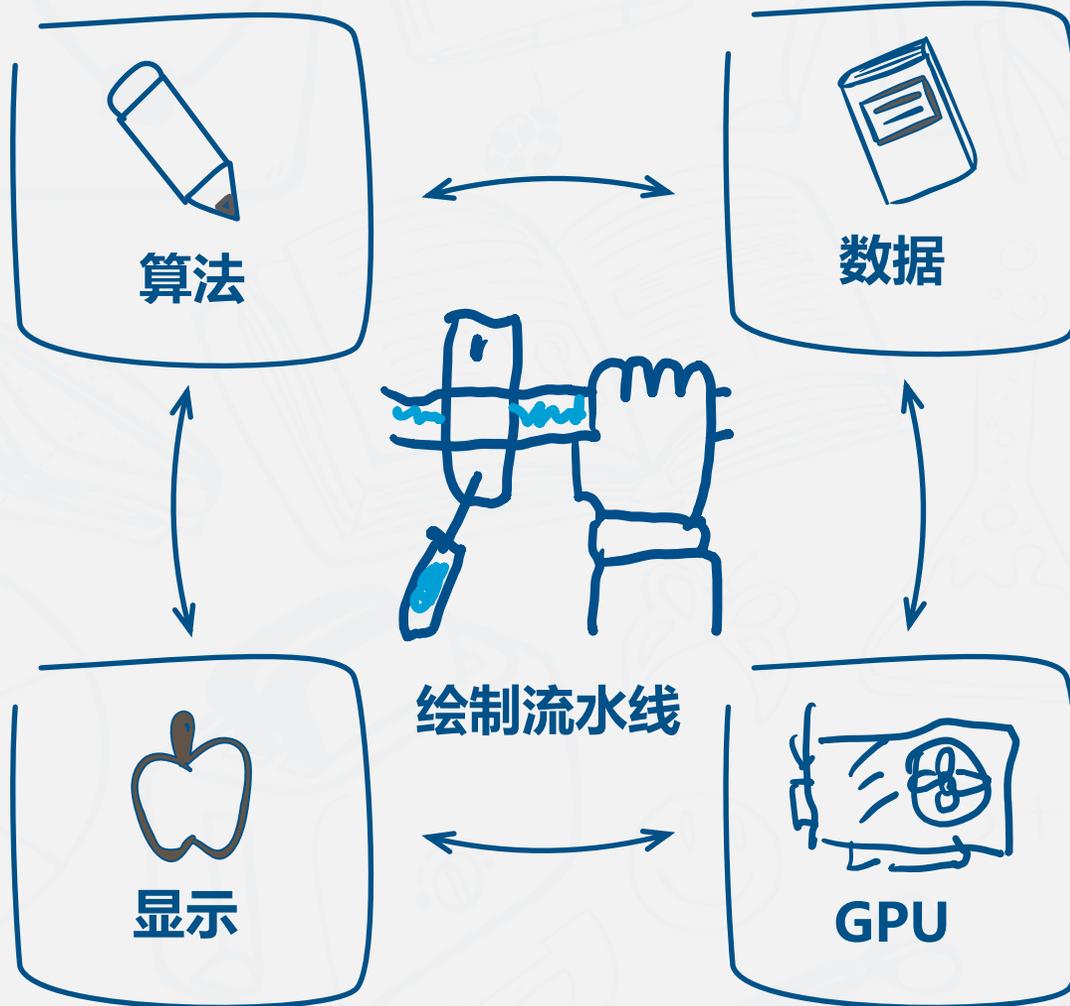


# 图形绘制

# 绘制流水线



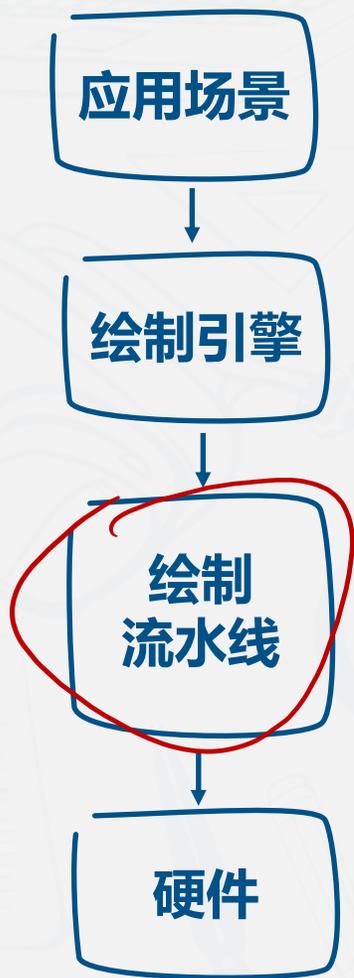
GAMES 106



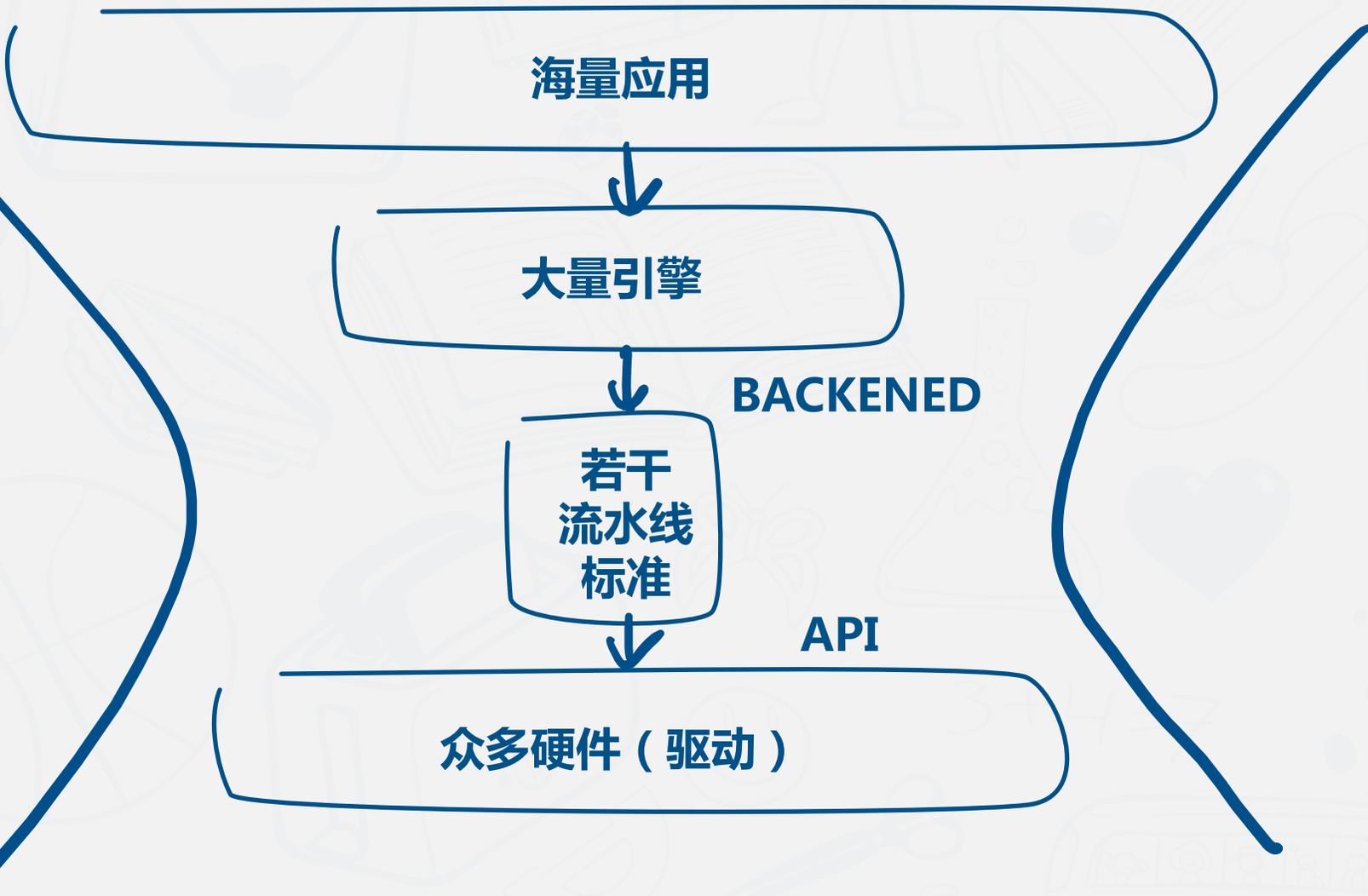


# 图形绘制

# 绘制流水线



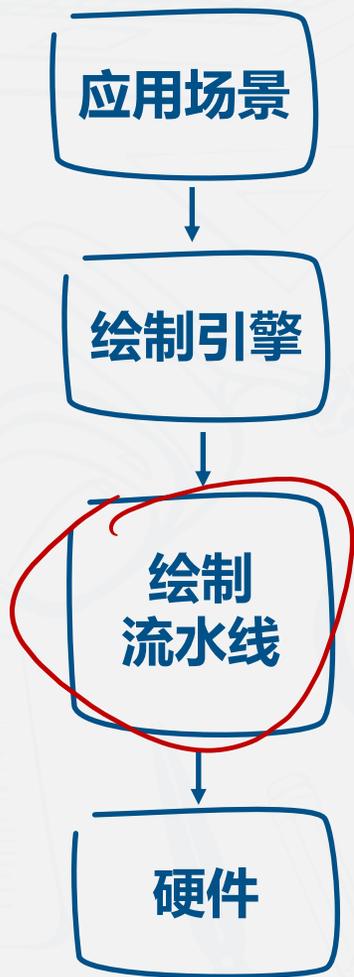
GAMES 106





# 图形绘制

# 绘制流水线



GAMES 106

新算法研发

引擎底层

新特效

程序优化

科研

跨平台兼容

原型开发

中间件

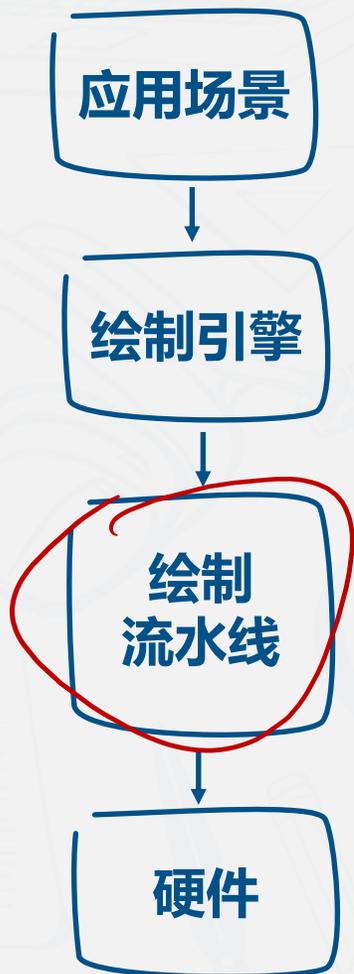


众多硬件 (驱动)



# 图形绘制

# 绘制流水线



GAMES  
106



引擎

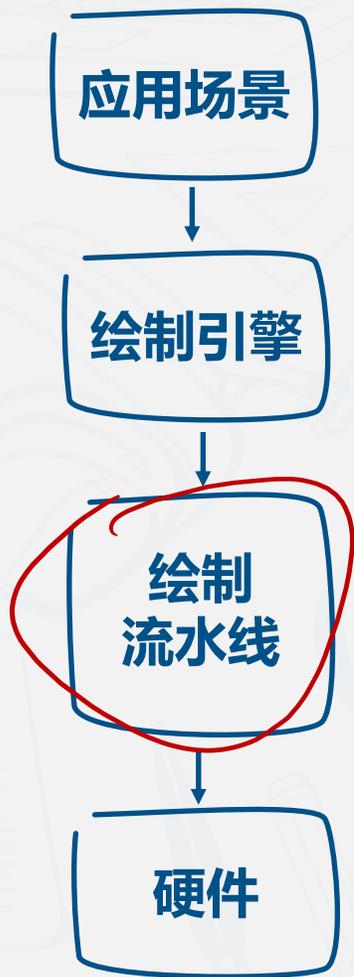


产业：开发引擎



# 图形绘制

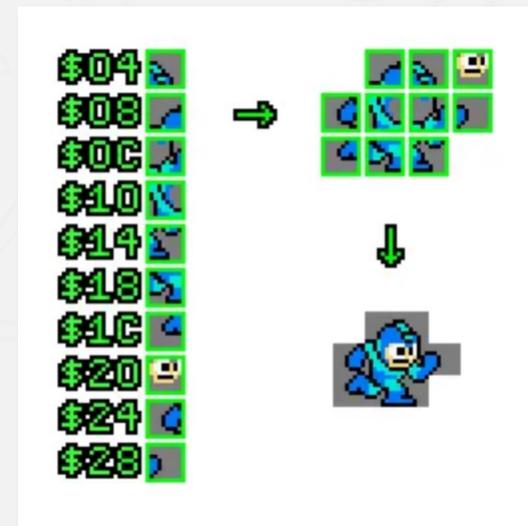
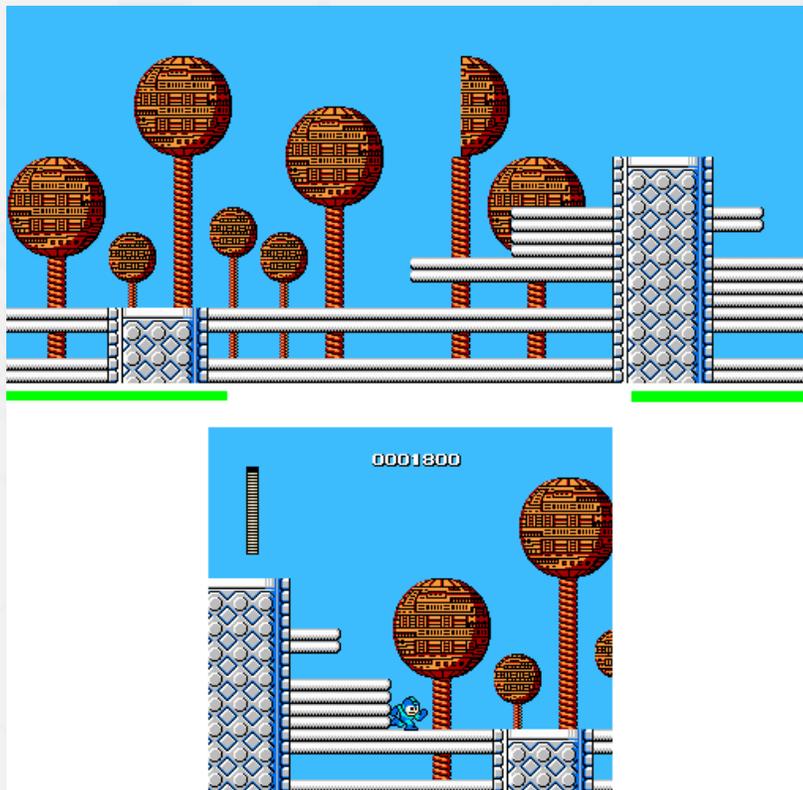
# 绘制流水线



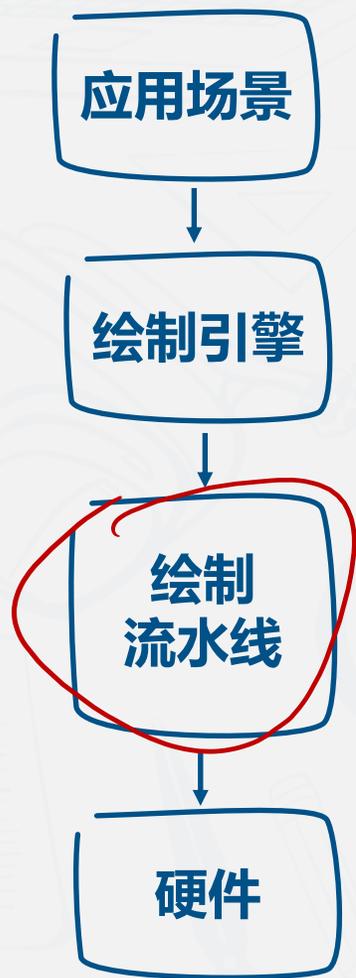
*GAMES  
106*



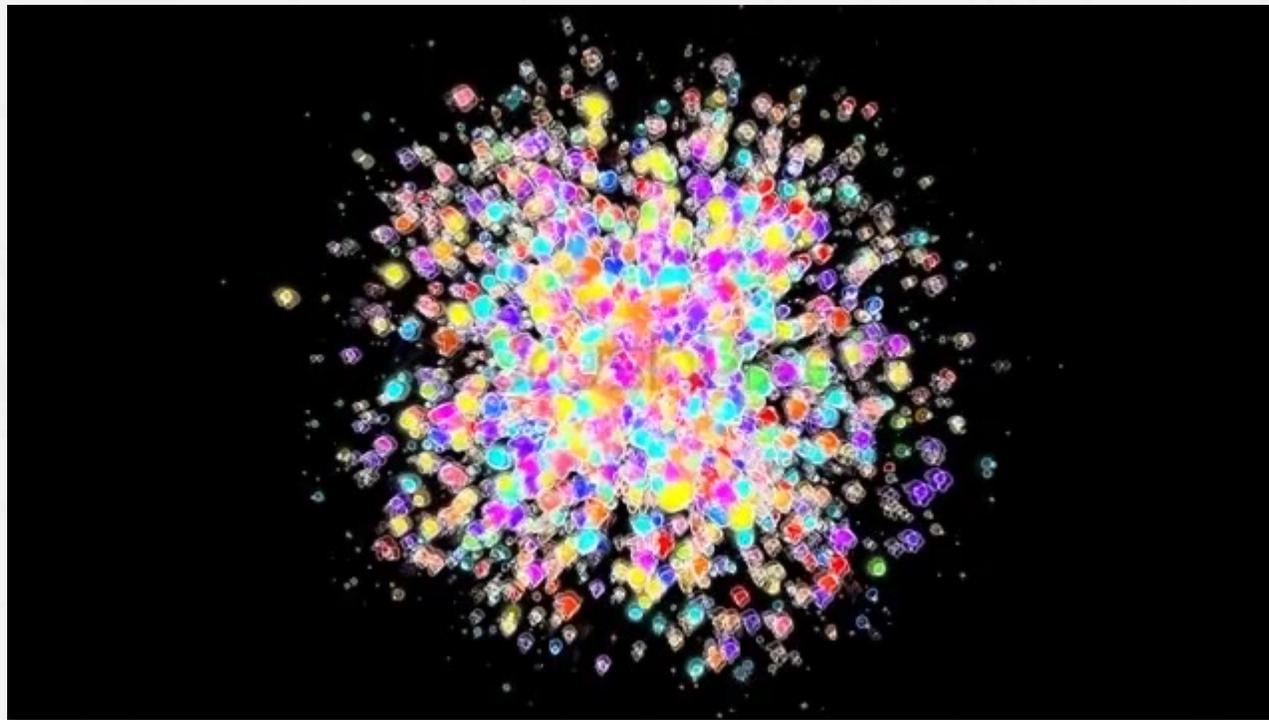
FC



产业：开发引擎



*GAMES  
106*

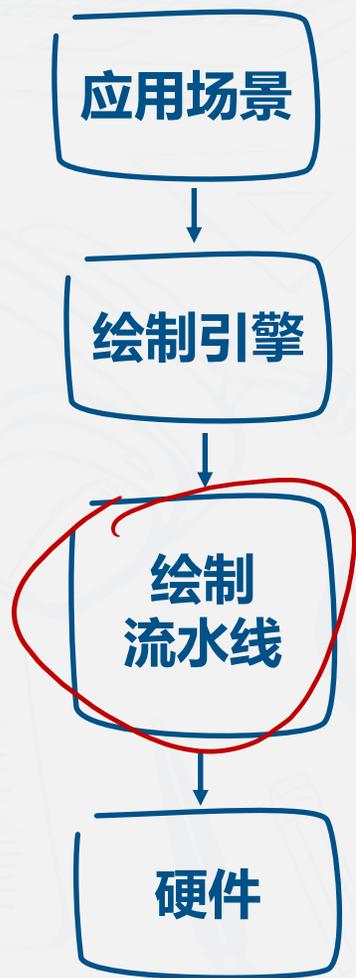


产业：实现新特效



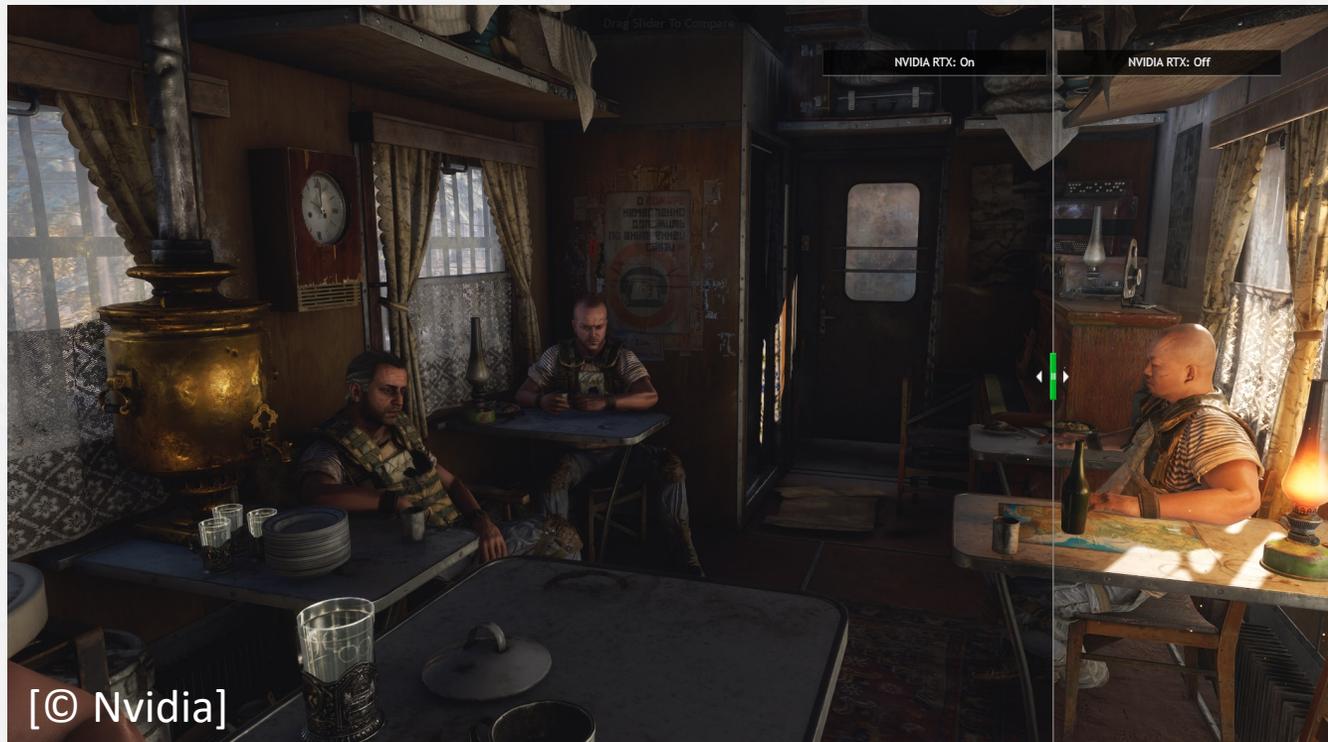
# 图形绘制

# 绘制流水线

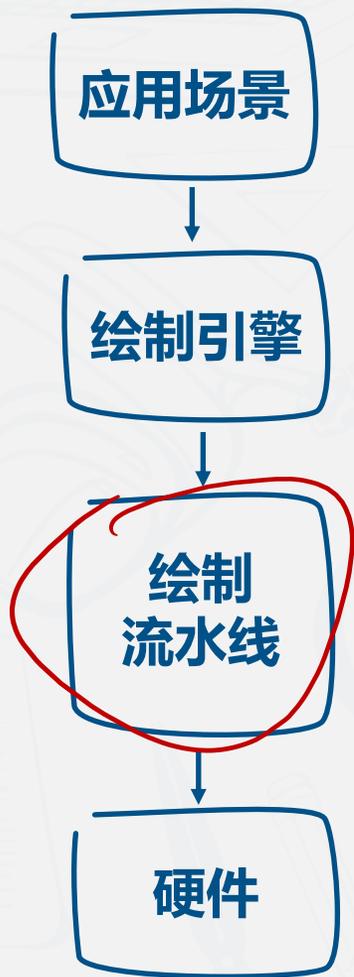


*GAMES  
106*

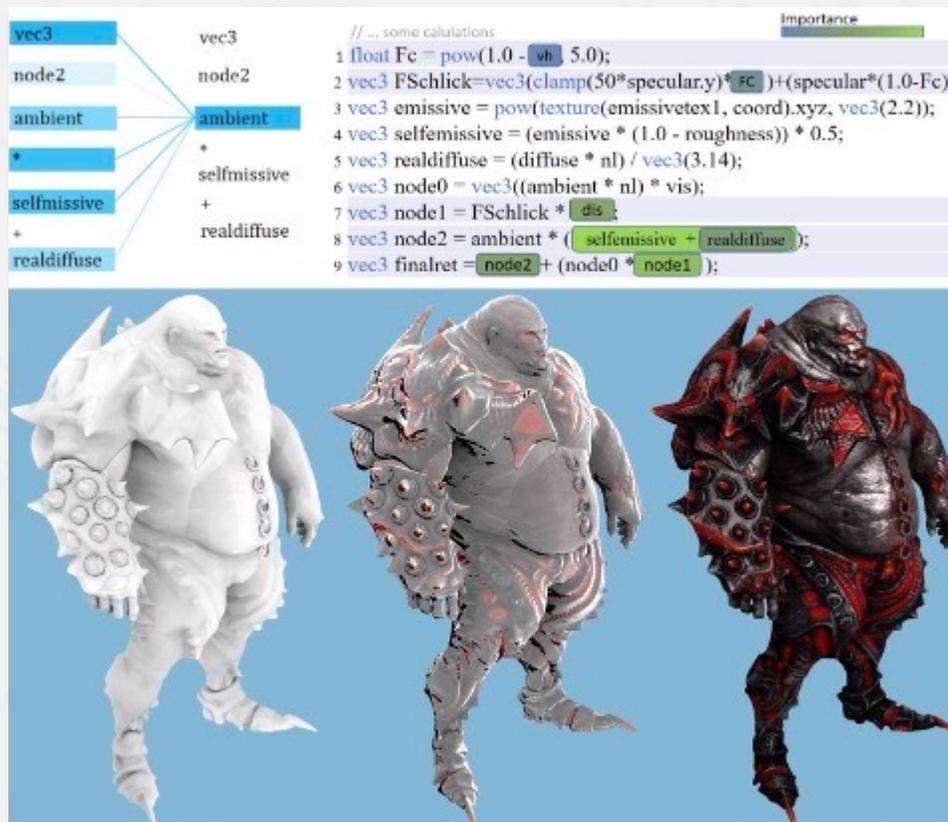
RTX



产业：实现新特效



*GAMES  
106*

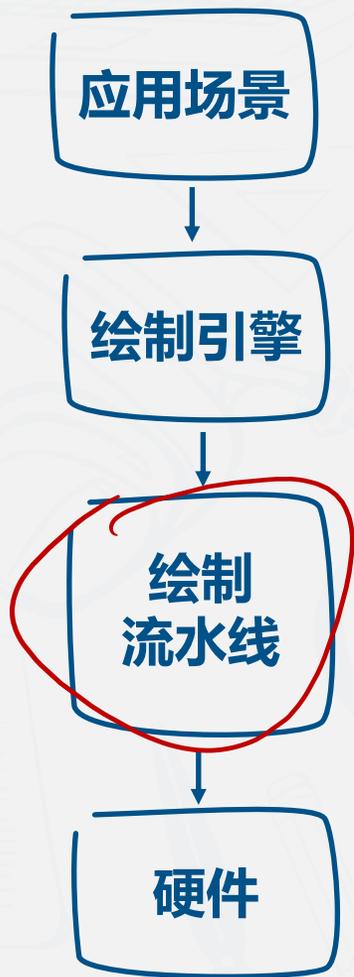


产业：优化图形程序



# 图形绘制

# 绘制流水线



GAMES  
106

DOOM 3



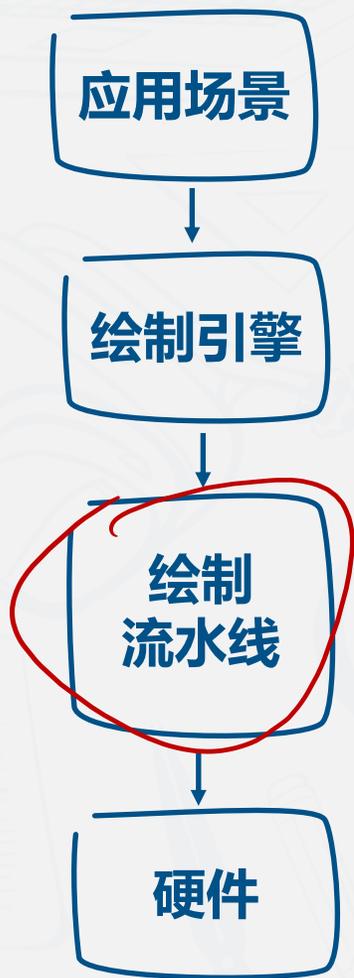
```

float Q_rsqrt( float number )
{
    long i;
    float x2, y;
    const float threehalfs = 1.5F;

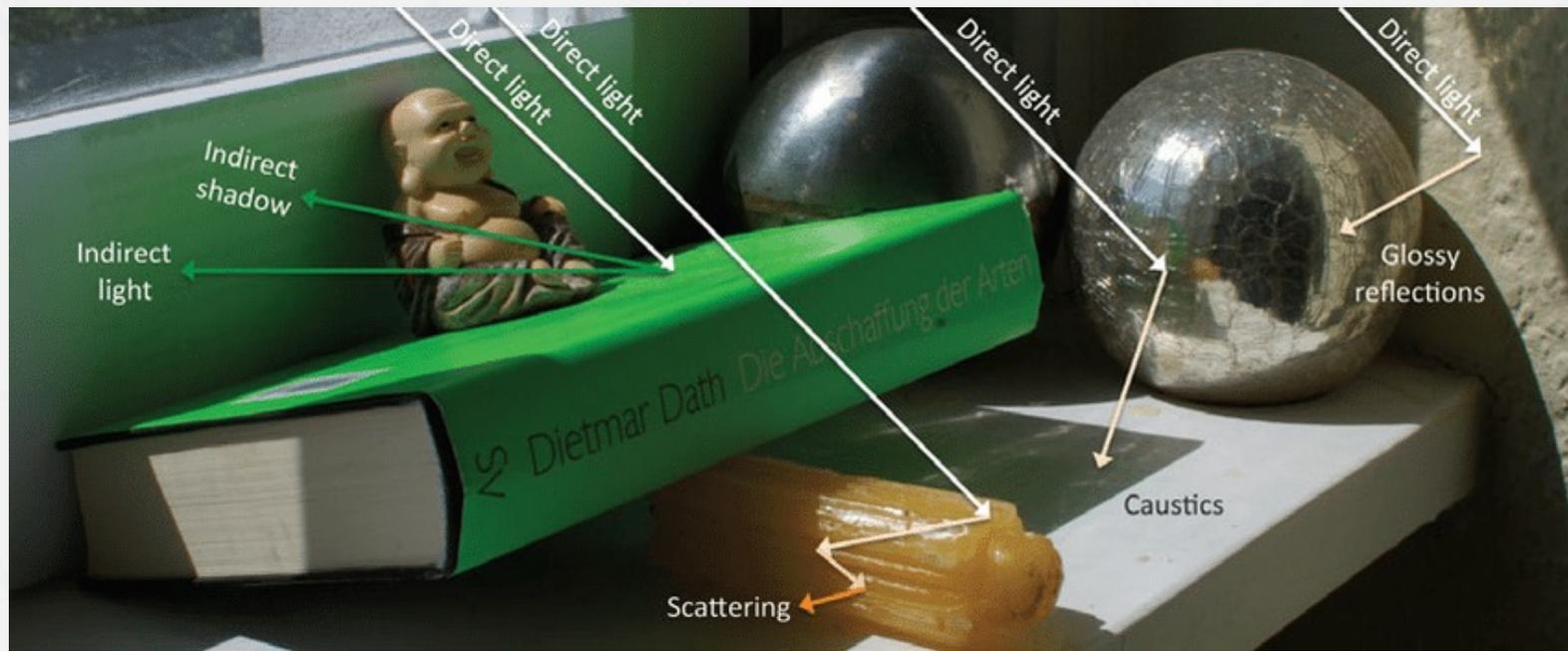
    x2 = number * 0.5F;
    y = number;
    i = * ( long * ) &y;
    i = 0x5f3759df - ( i >> 1 );
    y = * ( float * ) &i;
    y = y * ( threehalfs - ( x2 * y * y ) ); // 1st iteration (第一次迭代)
    // y = y * ( threehalfs - ( x2 * y * y ) ); // 2nd iteration, this can be removed (第二次迭代, 可以删除)

    return y;
}
  
```

产业：优化图形程序



*GAMES  
106*



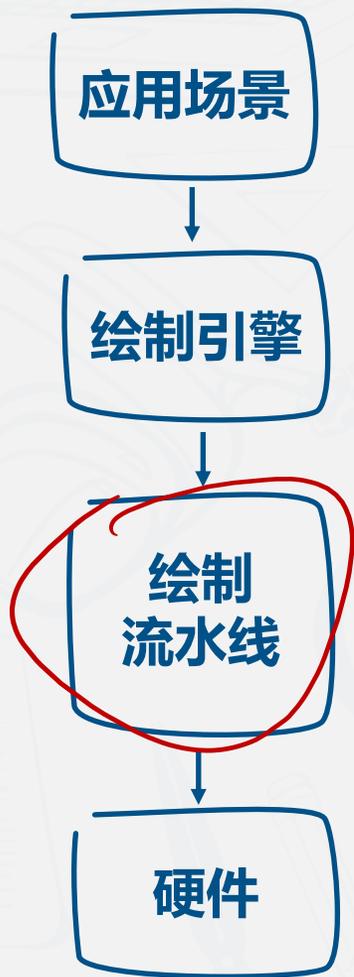
科研：支撑各类图形绘制算法



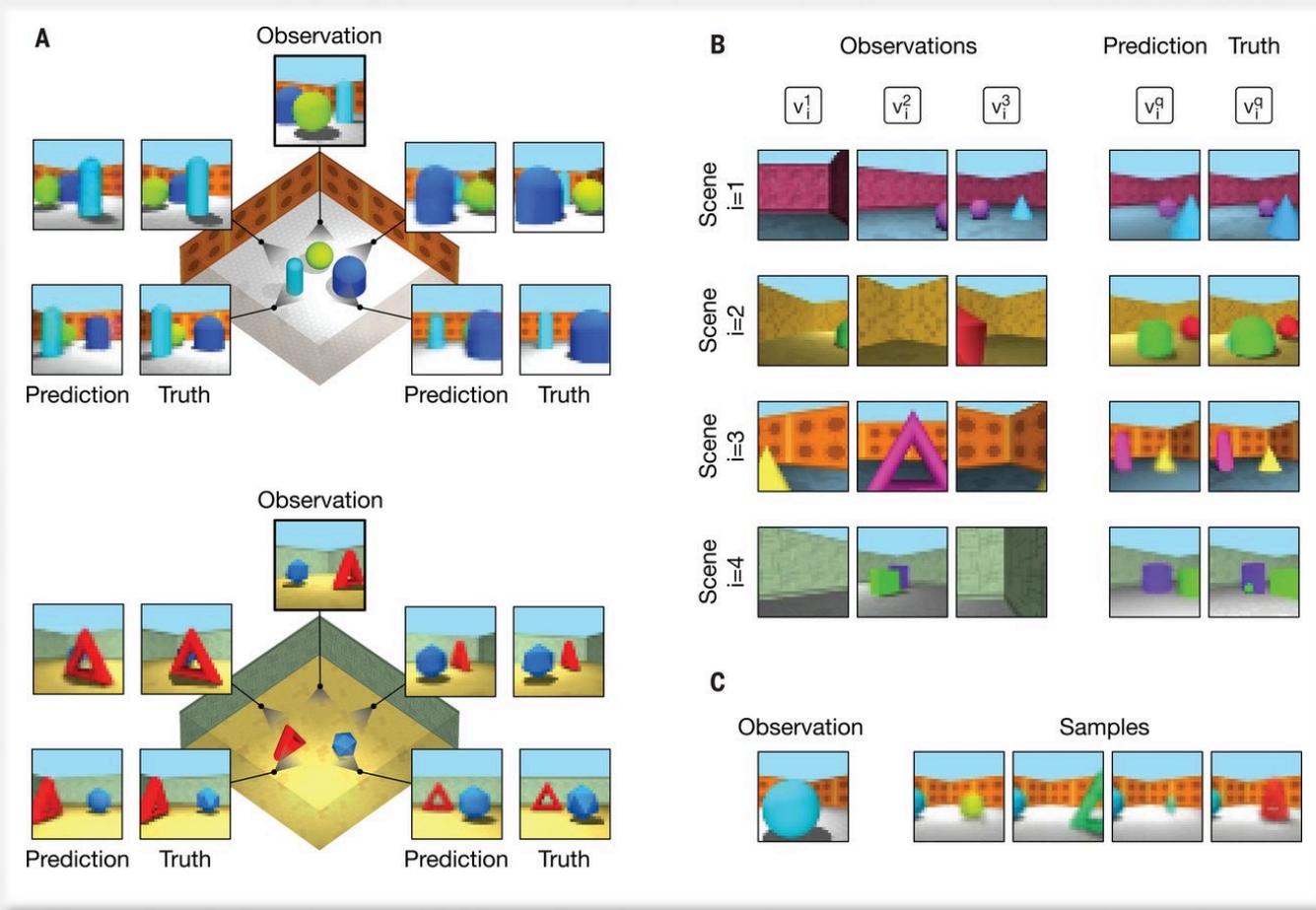


# 图形绘制

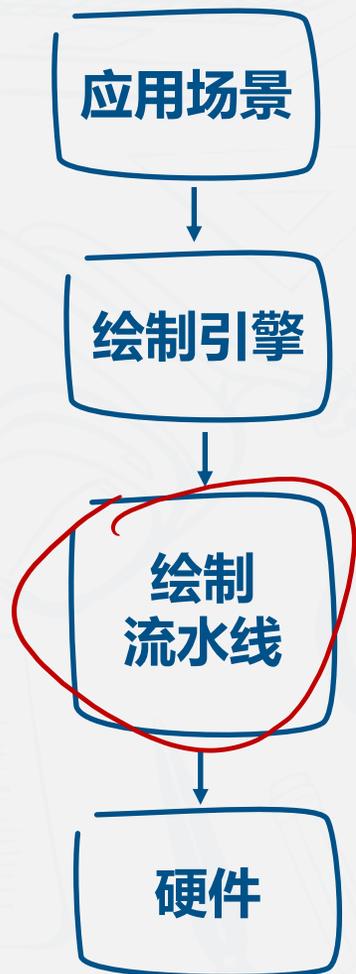
# 绘制流水线



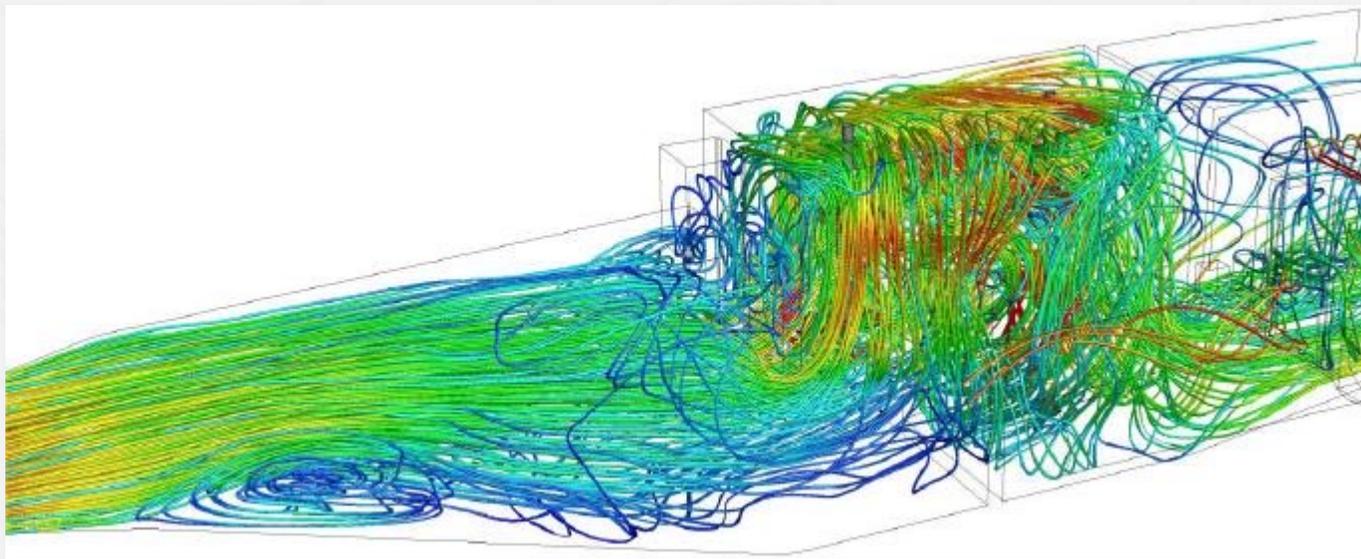
*GAMES  
106*



科研：数据集的生成工具



*GAMES  
106*



科研：科研结果的可视化工具



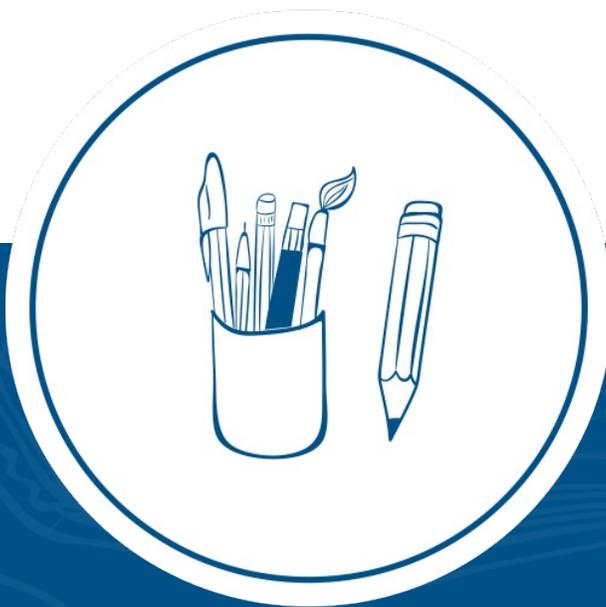
绘制流水线



理论 + 实践

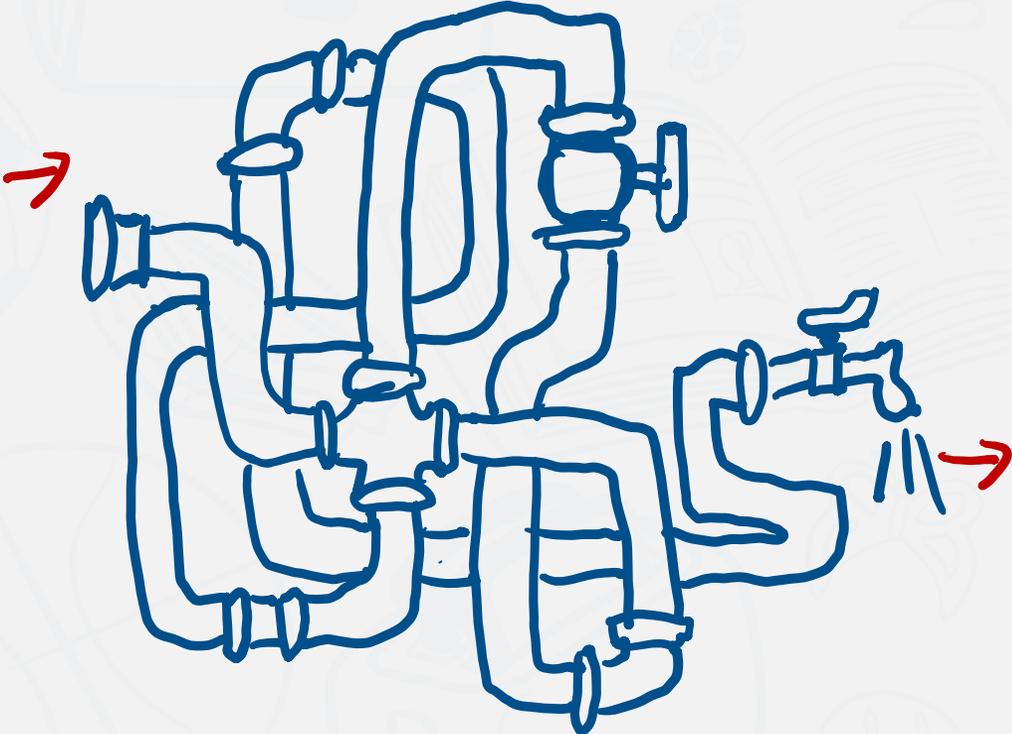
**GAMES 106**

**现代图形绘制流水线原理与实践**



# 如何感性认识绘制流水线？

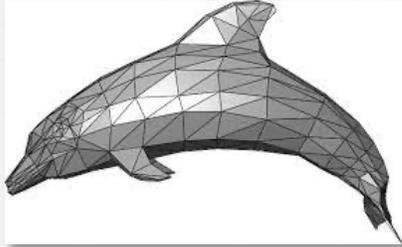
# 流水线





# 固定绘制流水线

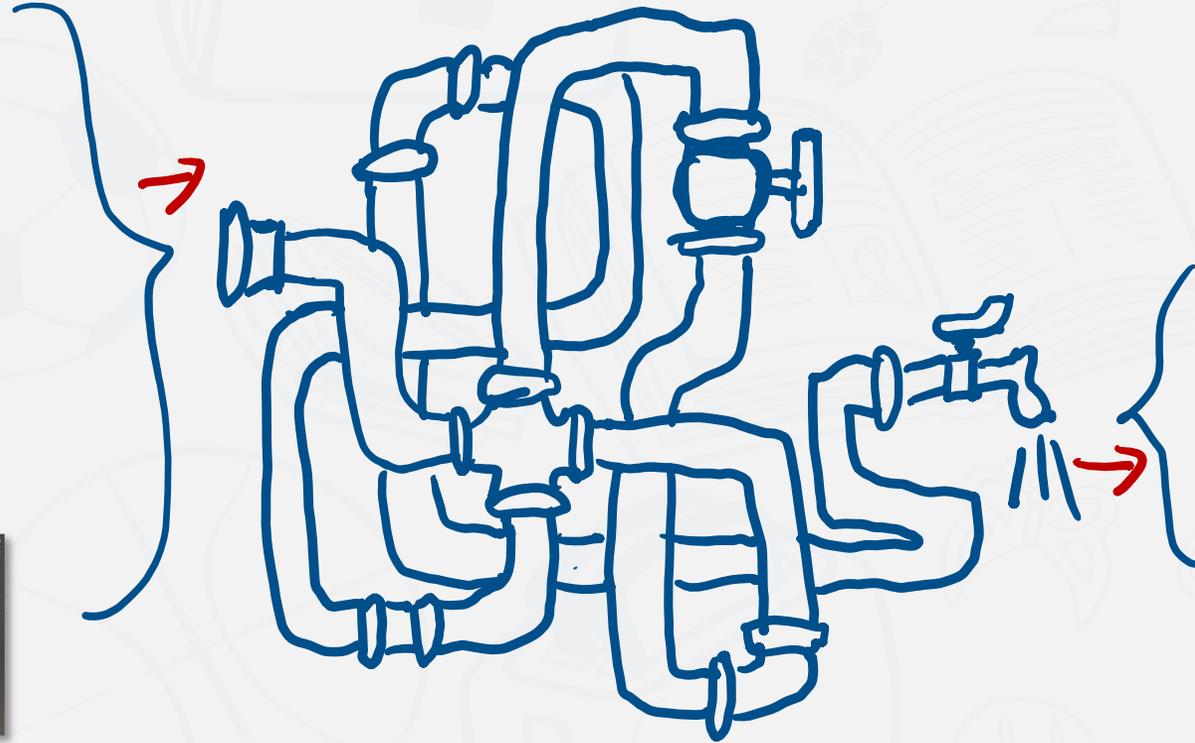
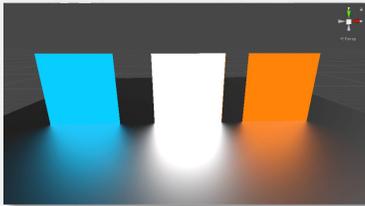
几何



纹理



光照



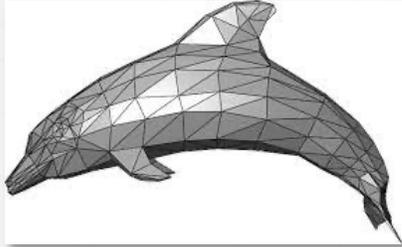
图片

图片 =  $F(\text{几何}, \text{纹理}, \text{光照})$



# 可编程绘制流水线

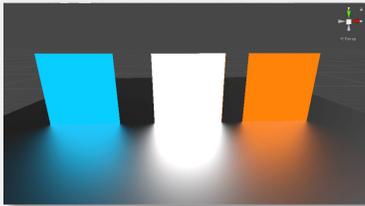
几何



纹理



光照



着色器

```

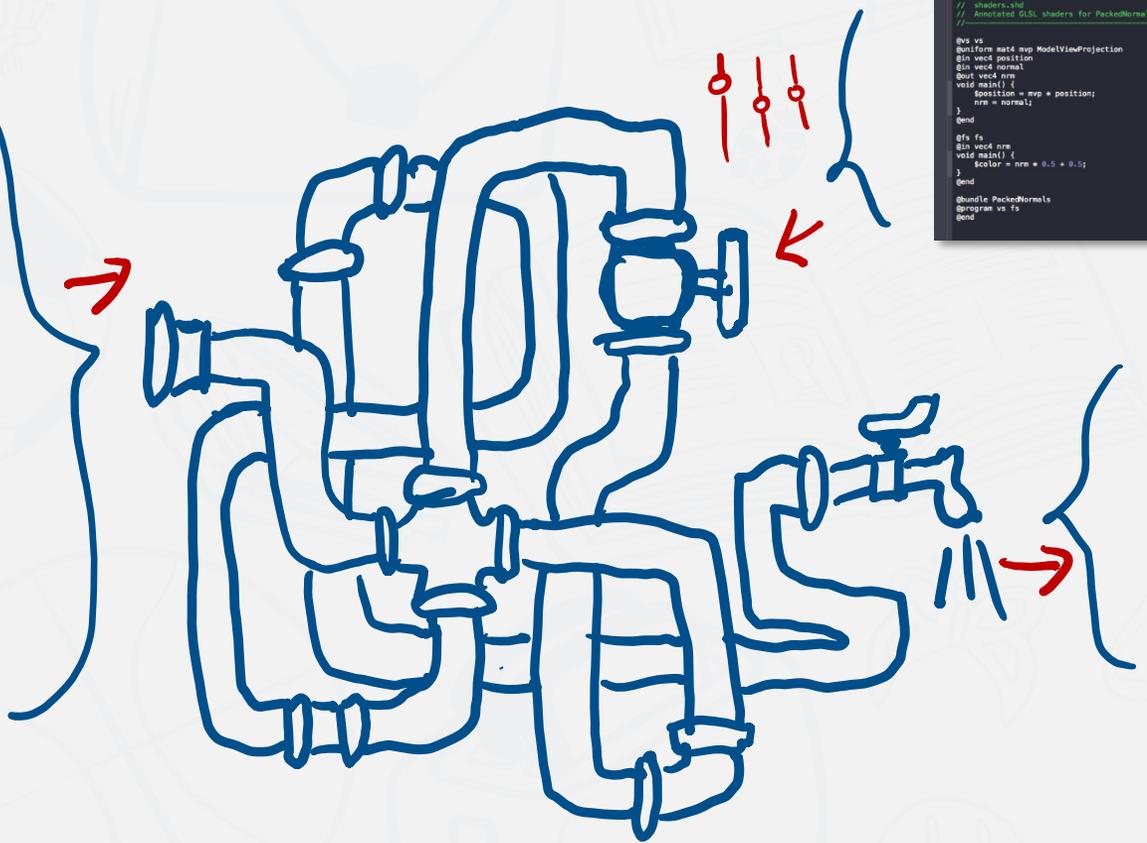
// shaders.shd
// Annotated GLSL shaders for PackedNormals sample.

#version 450
uniform mat4 mvp;
in vec4 position;
in vec3 normal;
out vec4 nrm;
void main() {
    position = mvp * position;
    nrm = normal;
}

#version 450
in vec4 nrm;
void main() {
    scalar = nrm.x + nrm.y;
}

@bundle PackedNormals
@program vs fs
end

```

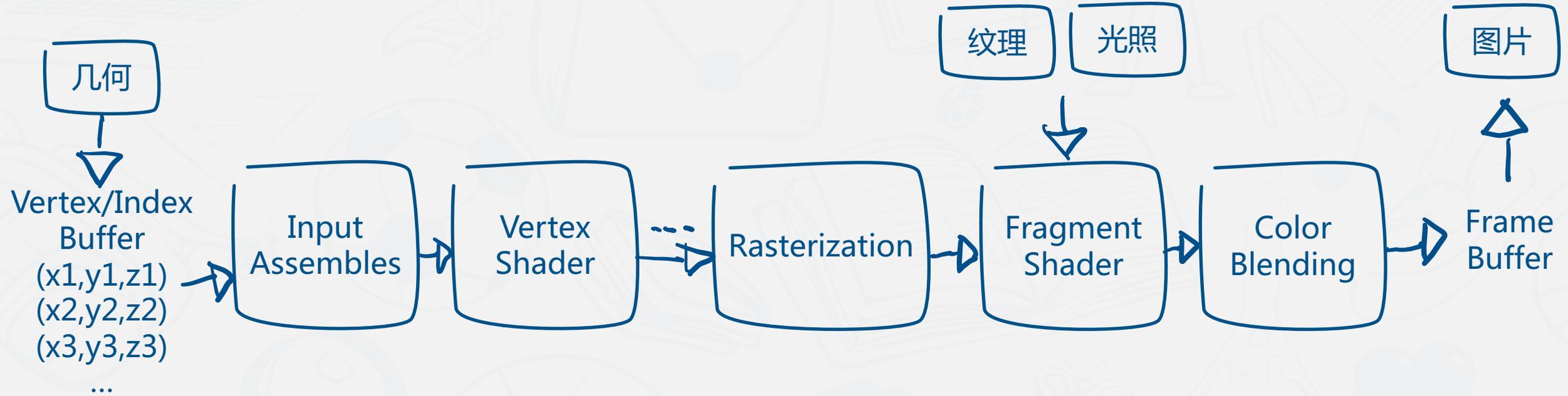


图片

图片 = F(几何, 纹理, 光照; 着色器)

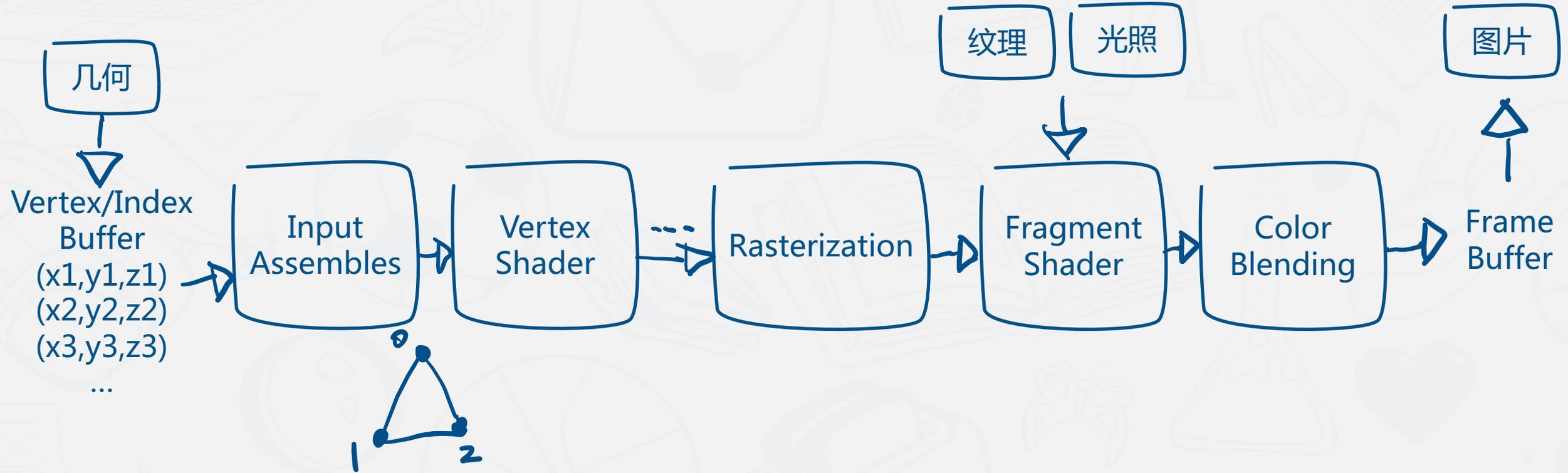


# 可编程绘制流水线



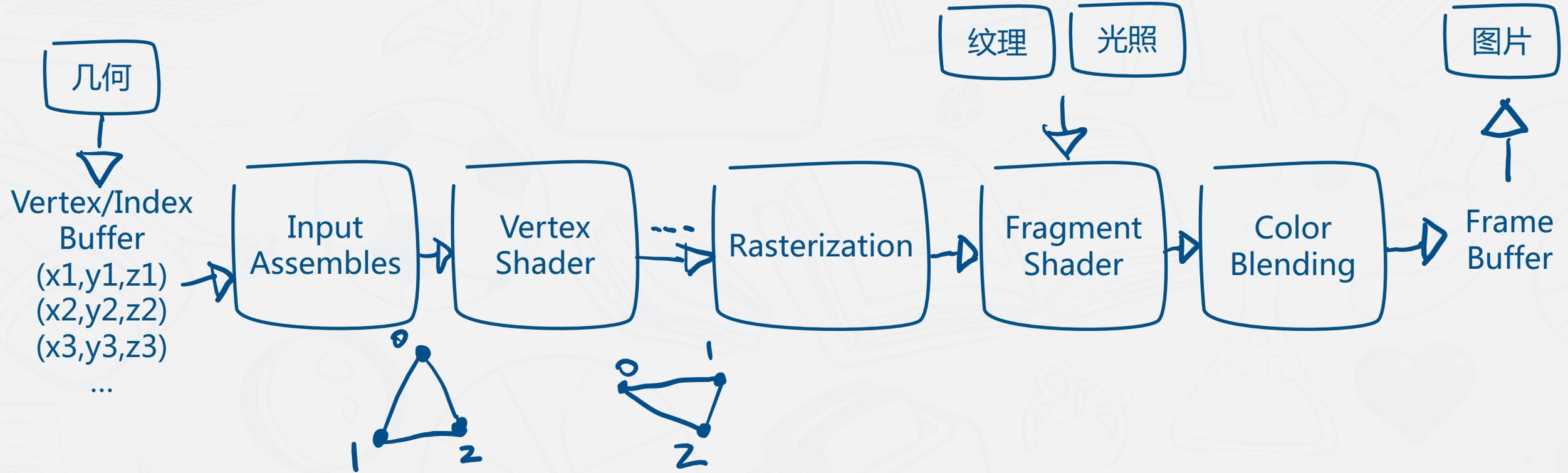


# 可编程绘制流水线



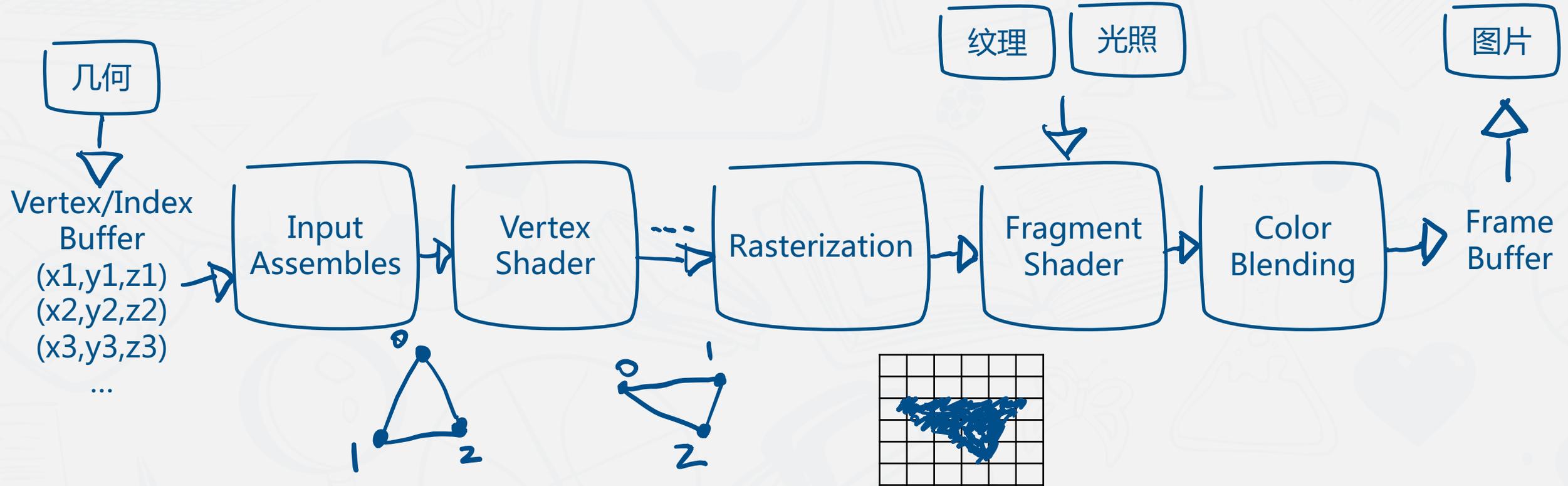


# 可编程绘制流水线



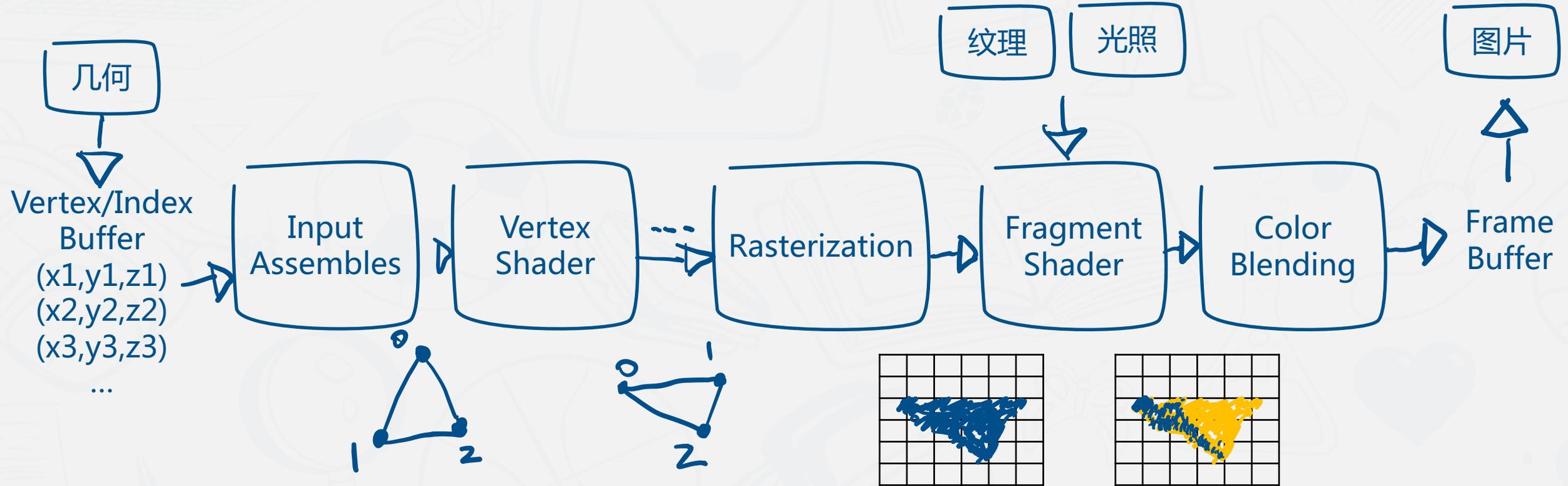


# 可编程绘制流水线



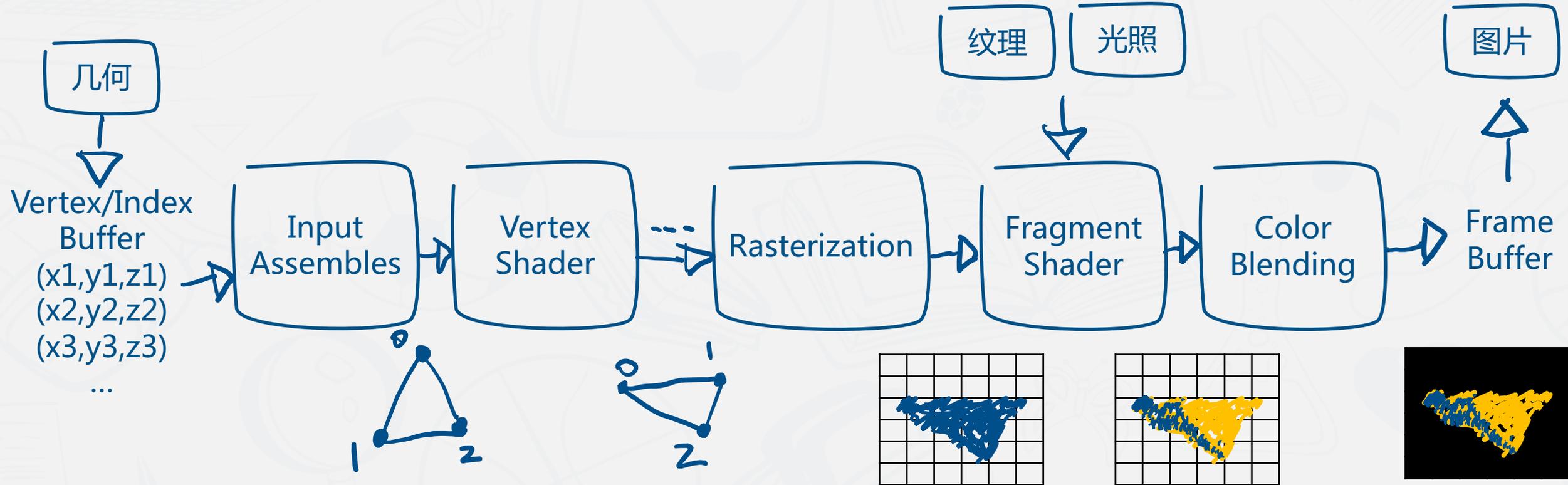


# 可编程绘制流水线



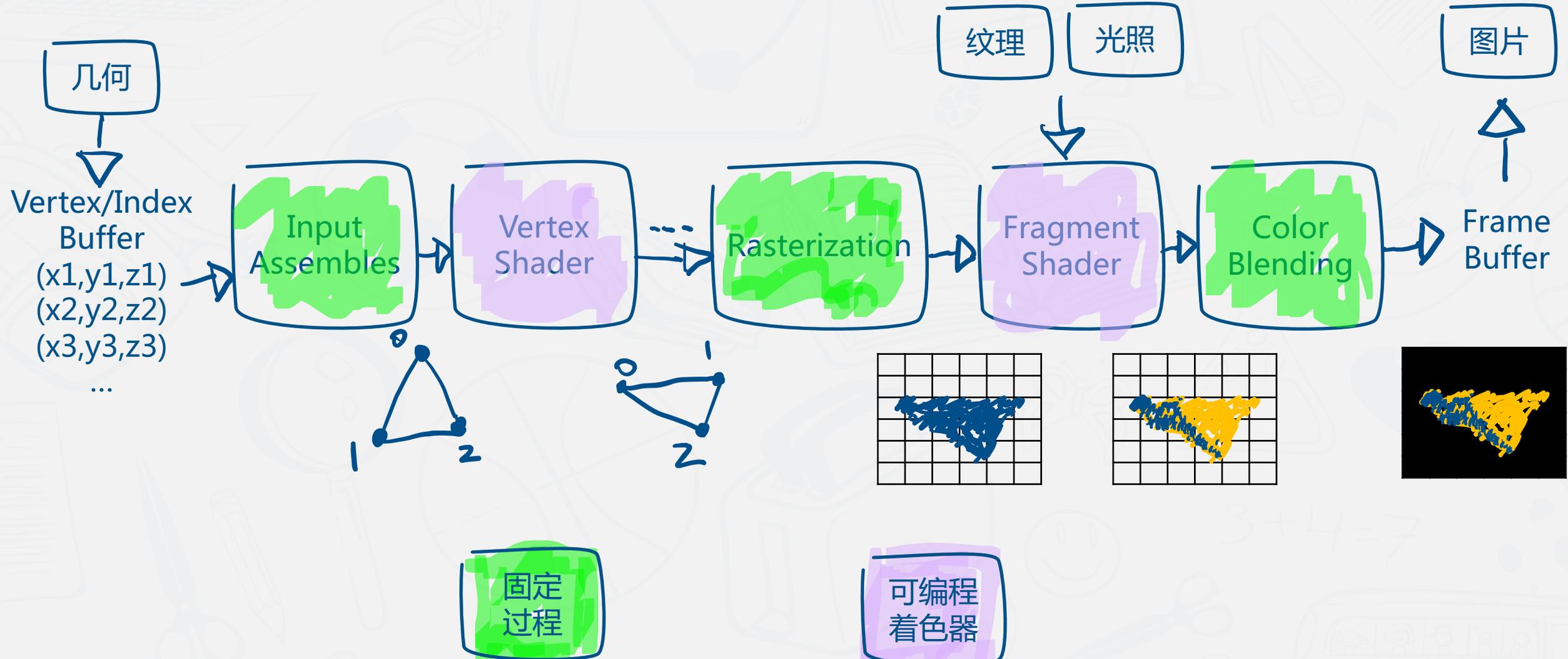


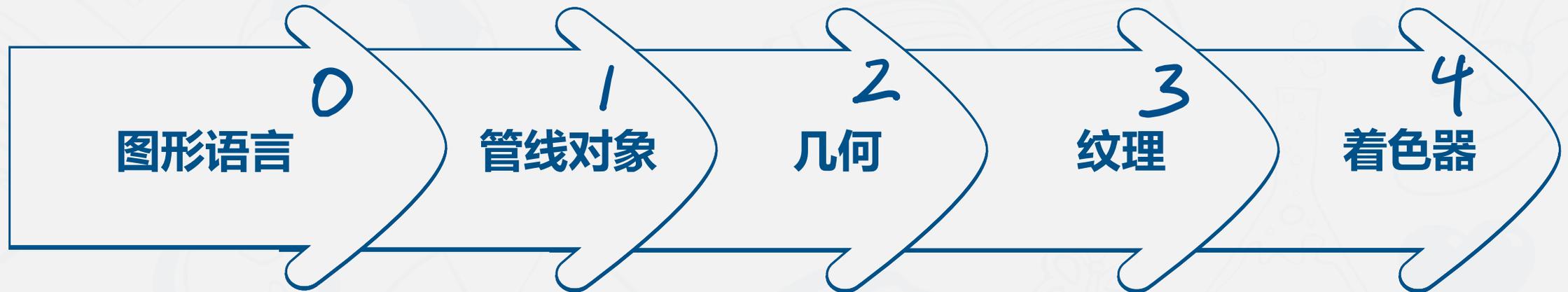
# 可编程绘制流水线





# 可编程绘制流水线





高涛

袁亚振

高希峰

胡义伟

霍宇驰

图片 = F(几何, 纹理, 光照; 着色器)

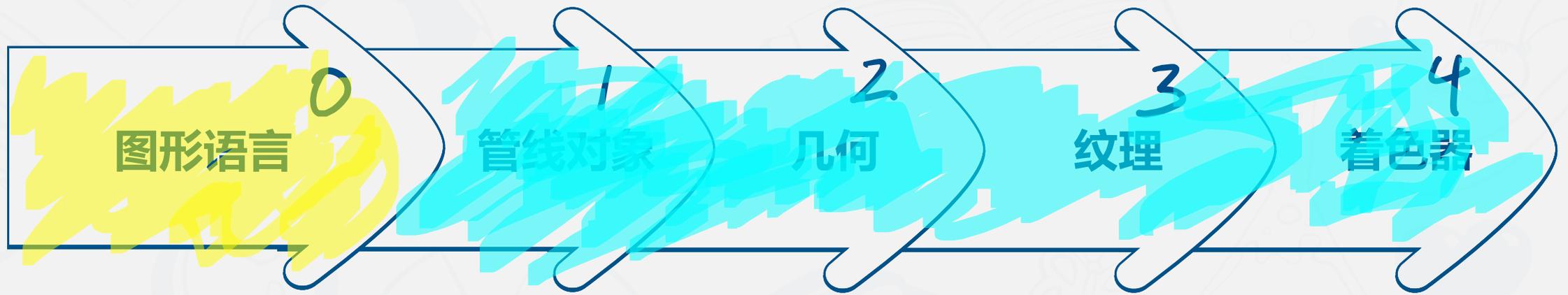
1 2 3 4



# 课程分解

加法

减法



高涛

袁亚振

高希峰

胡义伟

霍宇驰

图片 = F(几何, 纹理, 光照; 着色器)

1 2 3 4



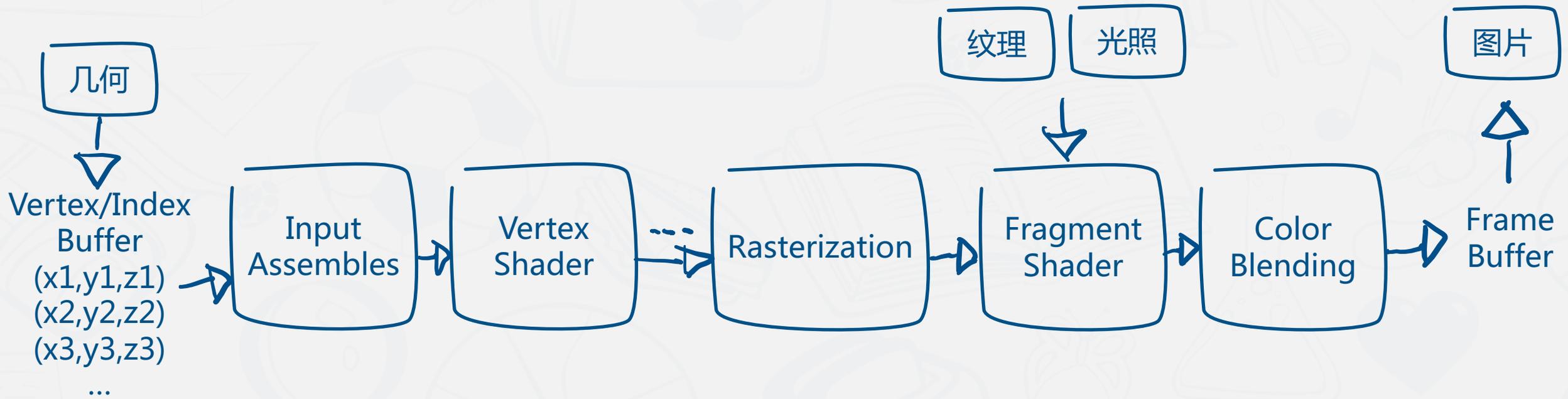
# 课程分解

构建



优化

# 如何感性认识绘制流水线？



**图片 = F(几何, 纹理, 光照; 着色器)**



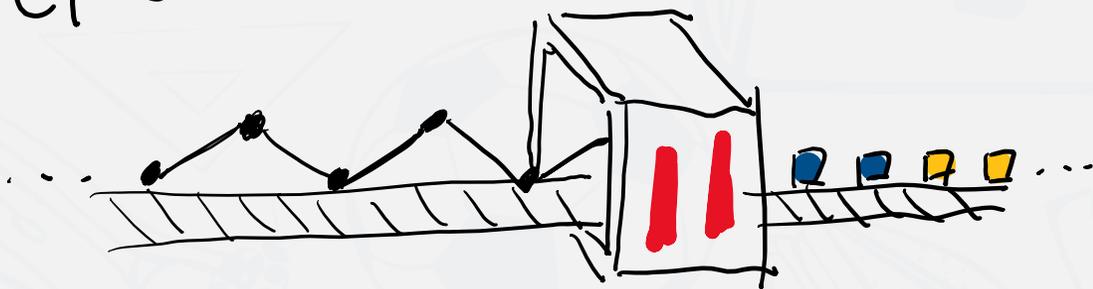
# 绘制流水线是如何演变的？

# 经典绘制流水线

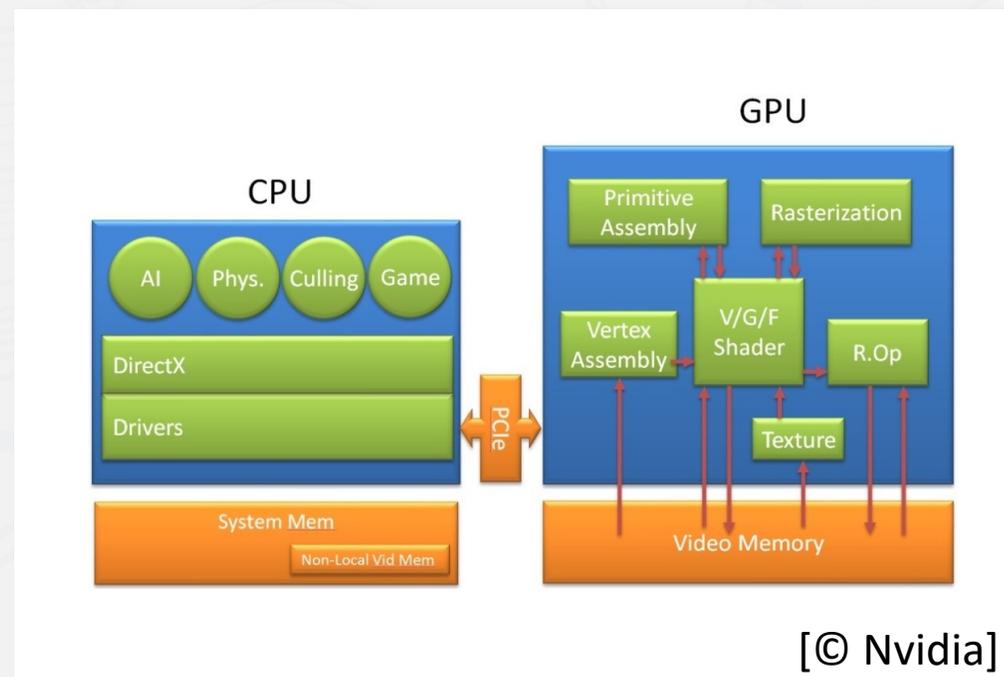
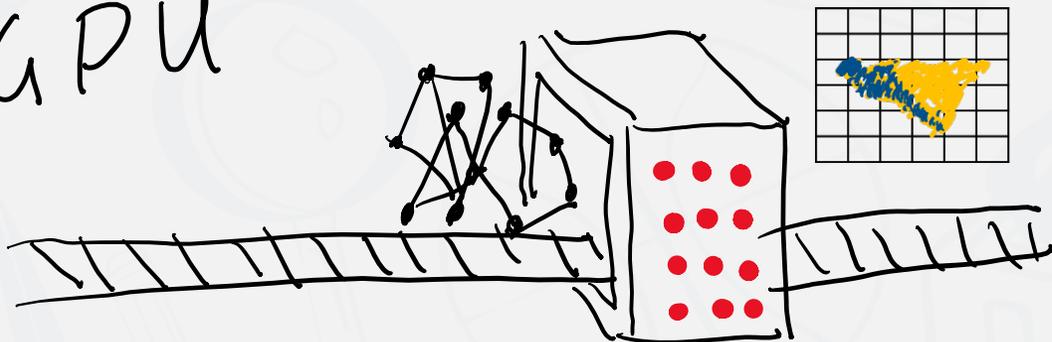
# 绘制流水线的演变



CPU



GPU



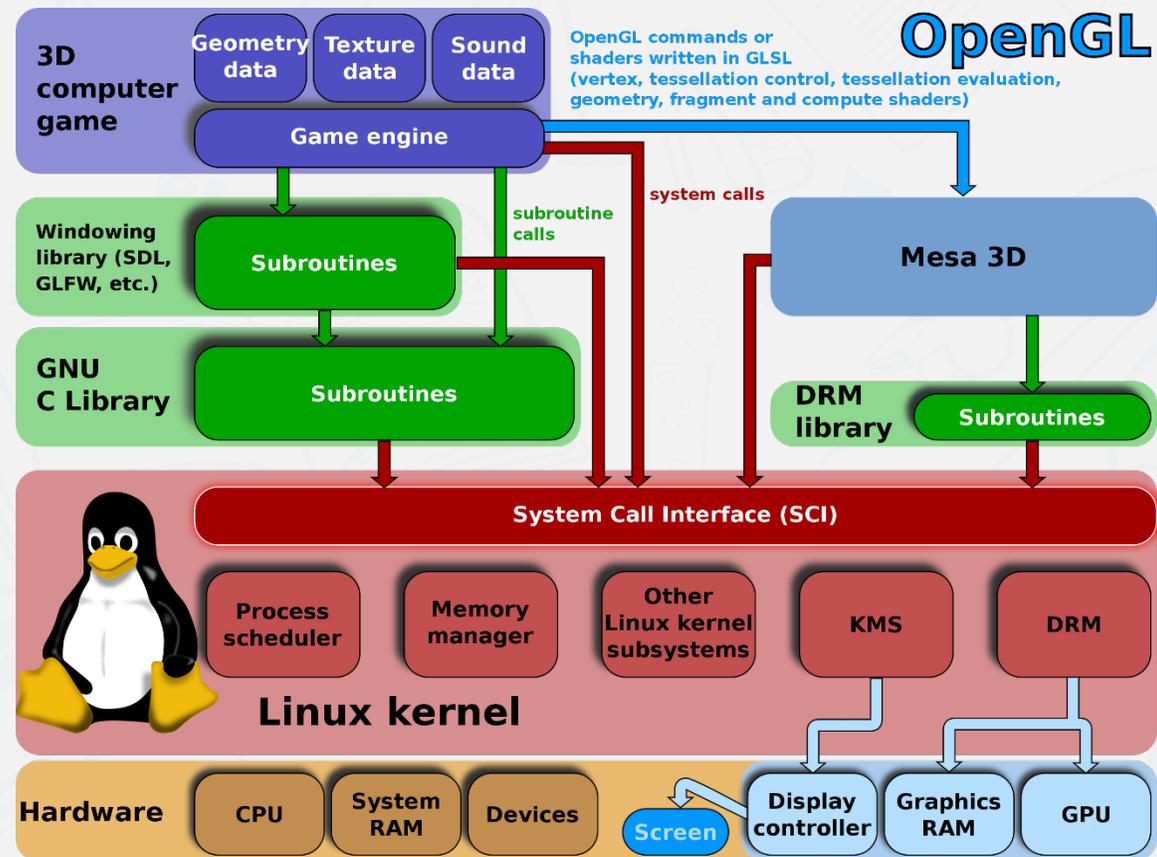


# 经典绘制流水线

# 绘制流水线的演变



- I. 固定流水线、顶点数组、显示列表、纹理对象、帧缓冲区...
- OpenGL 1.0 (1992)



OpenGL





# 经典绘制流水线

# 绘制流水线的演变



Microsoft  
DirectX

## I. 固定流水线、顶点数组、显示列表、纹理对象、帧缓冲区...

- **OpenGL 1.0** (1992)
- **3dfx Glide 1.0** (1995)
- **DirectX 1.0** (1995)



**GLQuake (1997)**



# 经典绘制流水线

# 绘制流水线的演变



## I. 固定流水线、顶点数组、显示列表、纹理对象、帧缓冲区...

- **OpenGL 1.0 (1992)**
- **3dfx Glide 1.0 (1995)**
- **DirectX 1.0 (1995)**

## II. 着色语言、像素着色器

- **OpenGL 2.0, GLSL (2004)**
- **DirectX 9.0, HLSL (2002)**



**World of Warcraft (2004)**



# 经典绘制流水线

# 绘制流水线的演变



## I. 固定流水线、顶点数组、显示列表、纹理对象、帧缓冲区...

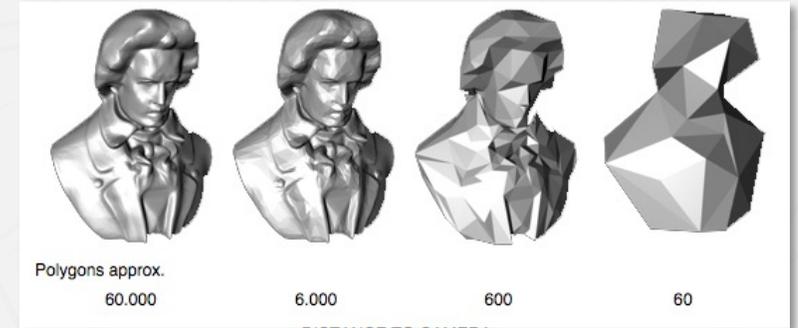
- **OpenGL 1.0 (1992)**
- **3dfx Glide 1.0 (1995)**
- **DirectX 1.0 (1995)**

## II. 着色语言、像素着色器

- **OpenGL 2.0, GLSL (2004)**
- **DirectX 9.0, HLSL (2002)**

## III. 几何着色器

- **OpenGL 3.0 (2008)**
- **DirectX 10 (2006)**



**Crysis 2 (2011)**



# 经典绘制流水线

# 绘制流水线的演变



## I. 固定流水线、顶点数组、显示列表、纹理对象、帧缓冲区...

- OpenGL 1.0 (1992)
- 3dfx Glide 1.0 (1995)
- DirectX 1.0 (1995)

## II. 着色语言、像素着色器

- OpenGL 2.0, GLSL (2004)
- DirectX 9.0, HLSL (2002)

## III. 几何着色器

- OpenGL 3.0 (2008)
- DirectX 10 (2006)

## IV. 曲面细分

- OpenGL 4.0 (2010)
- DirectX 11 (2009)



The Witcher 3 (2015)



## OpenGL-related Ecosystem



[© Khronos]



1992 – 2015



Application

High-Level Driver  
Abstraction  
Context management  
Memory allocation  
GLSL compiler  
Error detection

GPU

2015 - now



Application

Memory Allocation  
Thread management  
Multi-threaded generation of  
command buffers  
Multi-queue work submission

Thin Driver

GPU

[© Khronos]



 	 
面向图形绘制架构，基于分离内存。	跨平台兼容手机等现代架构，支持统一内存。
隐式API：状态机模式，驱动负责状态控制、依赖追踪，错误检查等。性能不可控，通常较低。	显示API：程序员直接控制GPU的线程、内存、绘制队列。性能优化潜力更高。
单线程，不支持并行控制指令。	多线程，通过指令缓冲支持并行执行指令。
OpenGL兼容历史版本。	Vulkan放弃兼容历史版本。
硬件驱动提供本地GLSL/HLSL语言支持。	以中间代码作为编译目标，降低对驱动层的依赖，简化前端语言。
开发者需要考虑兼容不同硬件厂商的实现细节差异。	更简单的API，更鲁棒的跨平台兼容。





## Next Generation GPU APIs



Only Windows 10



Only Apple



Cross Platform  
Any OpenGL ES 3.1/4.X GPU



SteamOS



ubuntu



redhat



TIZEN



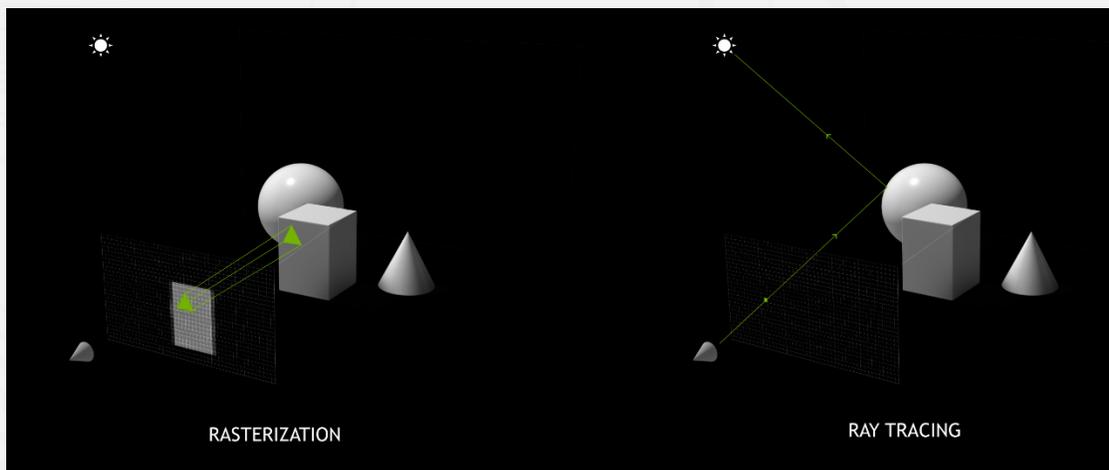
[© Khronos]

*GAMES  
106*

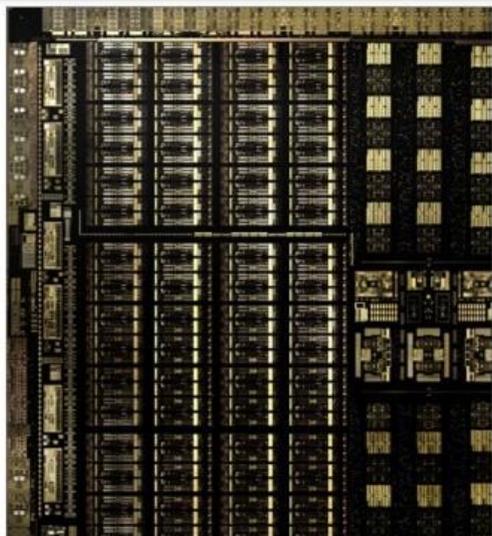


# 混合绘制流水线

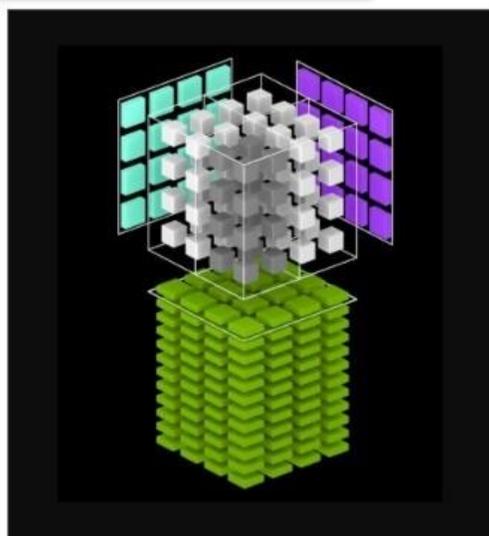
# 绘制流水线的演变



[© Nvidia]



NEW CORE ARCHITECTURE



TENSOR CORE



RT CORE



ADVANCED SHADING



# AI+绘制

# 绘制流水线的演变

## 插帧

[© Nvidia]



## 采样

[© ZJU]



## 超分

[© Meta]



## 降噪

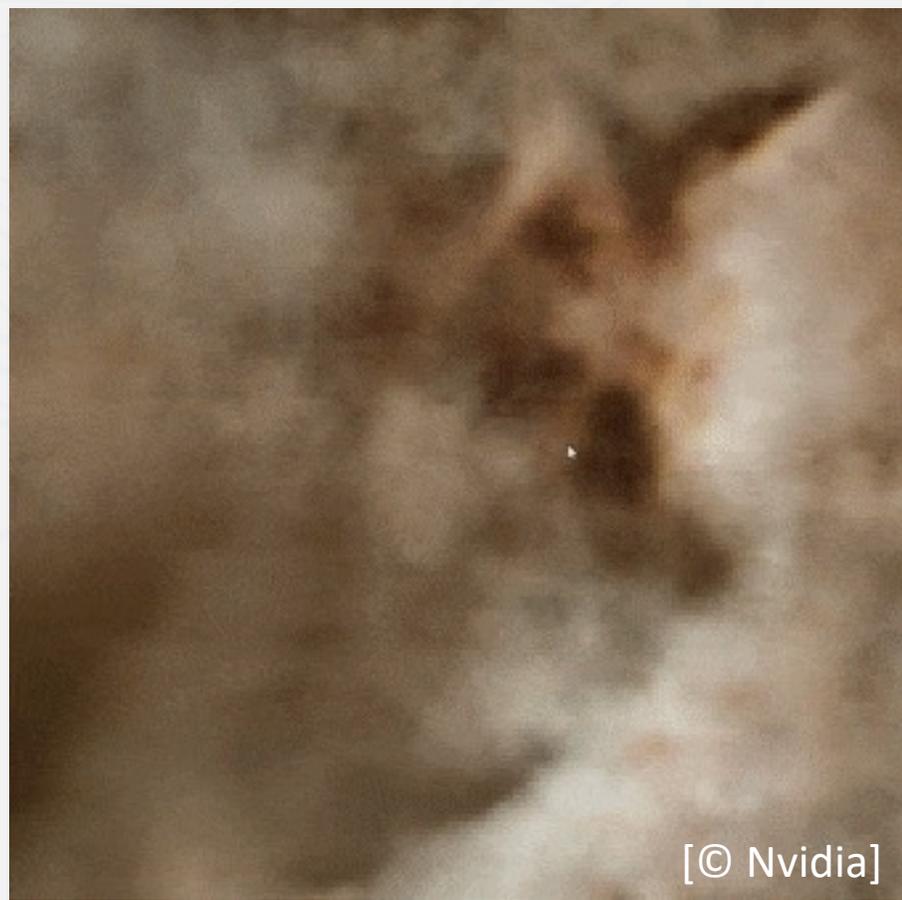
[© Disney]





# 隐式神经场表达

# 绘制流水线的演变

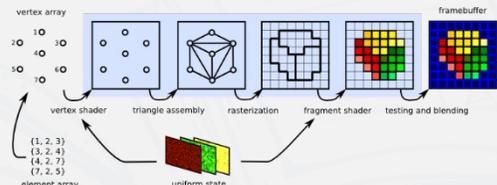
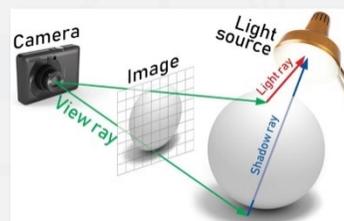




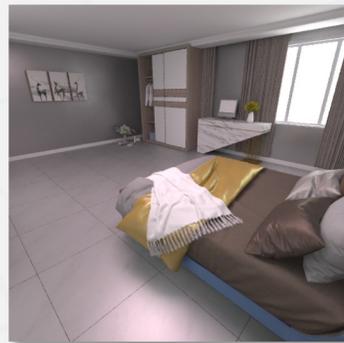
# 神经全局光照

# 绘制流水线的演变

传统绘制

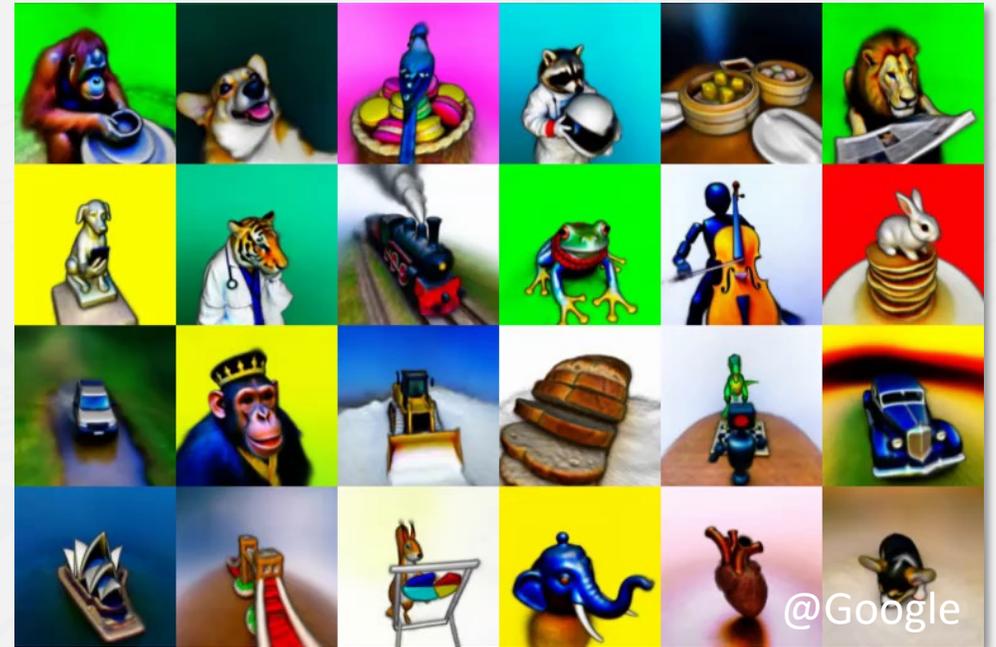


神经绘制





*Text to Image*



*Text to 3D*

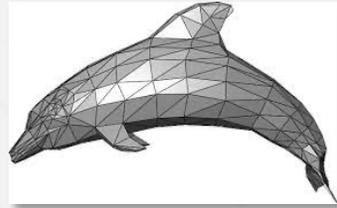
# 绘制流水线是如何演变的？



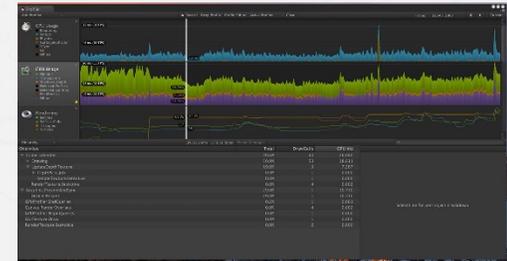
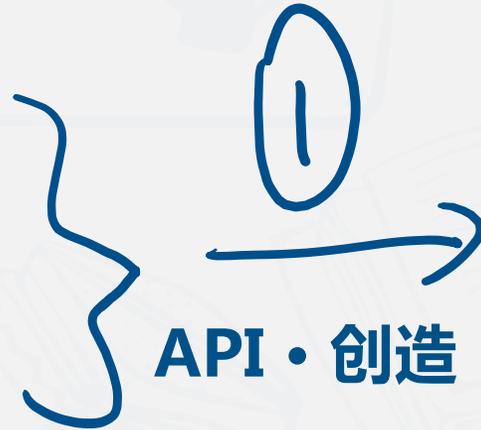


来一个作业

<https://github.com/dodoleon/games106>



```
...
float Fc = pow(1.0 - F, 5.0);
vec3 FSchlick = vec3( clamp(50*specular, 0, 1) ) * specular * (1.0 - Fc);
vec3 emissive = pow(texture(emissiveTex), coord.xyz, vec3(2.2));
vec3 selfemissive = (emissive * (1.0 - roughness)) * 0.5;
vec3 readdiffuse = (diffuse * nl) * vec3(3.14);
vec3 model0 = vec3(ambient * nl) * vis;
vec3 model1 = FSchlick * FSchlick;
vec3 model2 = ambient * ( selfemissive + readdiffuse );
vec3 finalret = model0 + model1 + model2;
```



管线对象·几何·纹理·着色器·

...



# HOMWORK 0

<https://github.com/dodoleon/games106>

- 画一个三角形



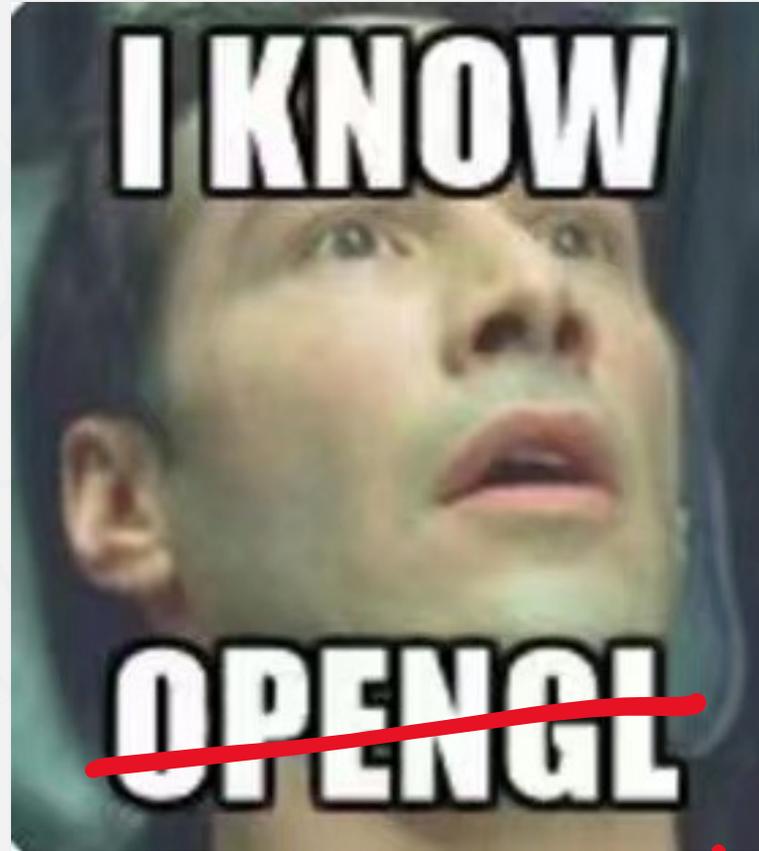


# HOMWORK 0

<https://github.com/dodoleon/games106>

- 画一个三角形

That's  
all!



VULKAN



**谢谢您的欣赏**