



Monash University • Clayton's School of Information Technology

## CSE3313 Computer Graphics

Lecture 25: Research in Computer Graphics at Monash University.

## Where can I learn more about graphics?

- CSE3301 Project run by Jon McCormack (not available in 2007)
- CSSE Honours level:
  - CSE415 – Advanced Image Synthesis.
  - CSE450 – Procedural modelling, animation and artificial life in computer graphics.
- Masters degree (Research)
- PhD (Research)
- **Jobs:**
  - Film & Television Industry
  - Games
  - Visualization Sciences
    - Medicine, Architecture, Defense, Design
    - Astronomy, Meteorology, Biotechnology

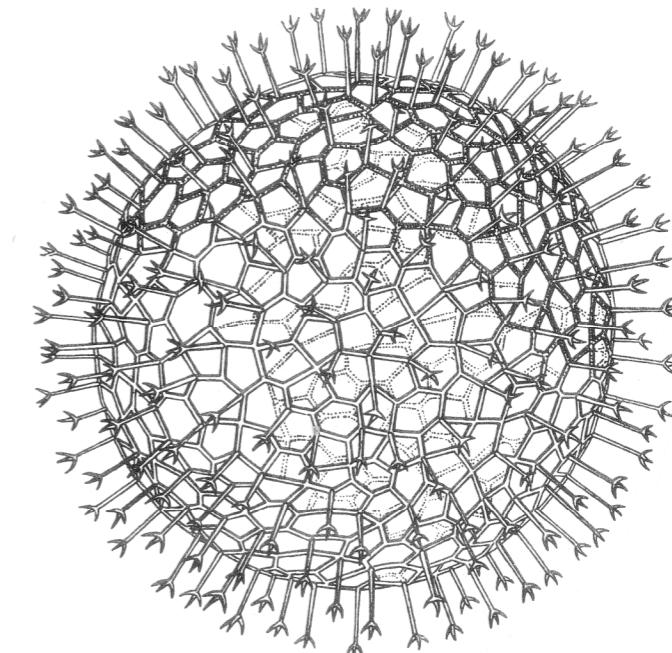
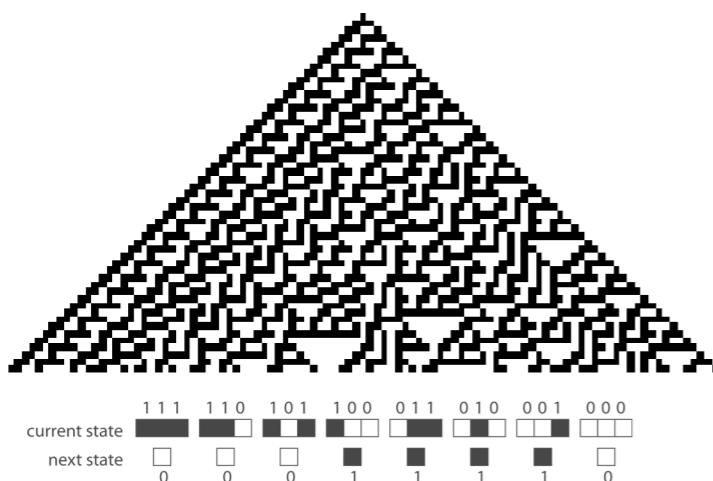
## Active Research Topics

- Creative and artistic applications of graphics technology and research:
  - Electronic art;
  - Computer Music;
  - Virtual Reality;
  - Human Computer Interaction.
- Artificial Life and Generative Systems (Graphics Applications):
  - L-systems and developmental models;
  - Philosophy of Artificial Life and Visualization;
  - Adaptive and evolutionary agents.
- Graphics Research:
  - Convolution Surfaces
  - Texture Synthesis
  - Advanced geometric modelling, animation & rendering



# Developmental Morphogenesis

- Some **big** problems:
  - model the growth and development of complex multi-cellular organisms.
  - develop a general theory of morphogenesis.
  - understand *emergence* in its broadest sense, in both nature and machine.
  - towards an expanded definition (hence understanding) of *life*.



## L-systems

- DOL-Systems:

$G = \langle \Sigma, P, \omega \rangle$ , where

$\Sigma = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$  is the alphabet

$P \subset \Sigma \times \Sigma^*$  a set of productions

$\omega \in \Sigma^+$  a nonempty word (axiom)

A production  $(s, \chi) \in P$  is written as

$s \rightarrow \chi$ , where  $\chi \in \Sigma^*$

Starting with the axiom, productions are matched to symbols and applied in parallel.

$\mu = s_1 s_2 \dots s_m, \mu \in \Sigma^+, p: s \rightarrow \chi, \text{ matches } s_i, 1 \leq i \leq m, \text{ if } s = s_i$

Production:

$s \rightarrow \chi$  signifies production

$v = \chi_1 \dots \chi_m \in \Sigma^*$  is derived from  $\mu$

$\mu \Rightarrow v$ , if  $s_i = \chi_i \forall i = 1, \dots, m$

$v$  is generated by a derivation of length  $n$ :

$\exists \mu_0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \ni \mu_0 = \omega, \mu_n = v \wedge \mu_0 \Rightarrow \mu_1 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \mu_n$

## A Simple Example:

- The L-system:

$$\Sigma = \{ F, R, L, [ , ] \}$$

$\omega : F$

$$P : F \rightarrow FFR[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]$$

Generates:

Axiom:  $F$

Iteration 1:  $FFR[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]$

Iteration 2:  $FFR[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]FFR[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]R[RFFR[RFLFLF]  
L[LFRFRF]LFFR[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]FFR[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]]L[LFF  
R[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]RFFR[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]RFFR[RFLFLF]L[LFRFRF]]$

## Turtle Interpretation

- The produced string can be interpreted by a ‘turtle’ that moves and draws on a surface. Each command is interpreted relative to the current position.

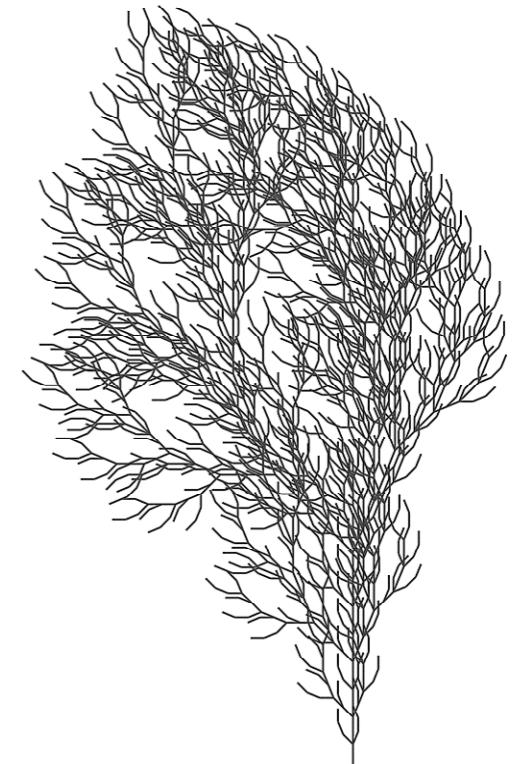
F — move forward while drawing a line

L — turn left

R — turn right

[ — save the current position on a stack

] — restore the current position from the stack



## Example: Lilacs

surface

$n=10 \delta=60$

$\omega: AK$

axiom

$p_1: A \rightarrow [-/K][+/K]I(0)/90A$

subapical development

$p_2: I(t): t \neq 2 \rightarrow FI(t+1)$

linear elongation of intern

$p_3: I(t): t = 2 \rightarrow I(t+1)[-FFA][+FFA]$

lateral axes



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a(t) : t>0 : -> [&(70)L]/(137.5)l(10)a(t-1);
a(t) : t==0.0 : -> [&(70)L]/(137.5)l(10)A;
A -> [&(18)u(4)F F l(10)l(5)X(5)K K K K]/(137.5)l(8)A;
l(t) : t>0 : -> F l(t-1);
l(t) : t<=0 : -> F;
u(t) : t>0 : -> &(9)u(t-1);
u(t) : t<=0 : -> &(9);
L -> ['{.-F l(7)+F l(7) + F l(7)}]['{.+ F l(7) - F l(7) - F l(7)}];
K -> [&"{.+F l(2)- - F l(2)}][&"{.-F l(2)+ + F l(2)}]/(90);
X(t) : t > 0 : -> X(t-1);
X(t) : t <= 0 : -> ^{(50)}[[- G G G G + + [G G G [+ + G" {.]].]. + + G G G G .
-- G G G . -- G .}]%;

object k2039583 {
    length = 0.1;
    radius = 0.025;
    level = 30;
    delta = 20;
} 'l(9)a(13);

/* scene { [i,4,k948271^(i*6,0,0,40 - i * 20)]; } */
scene { [i,1,k2039583(38)];}

```



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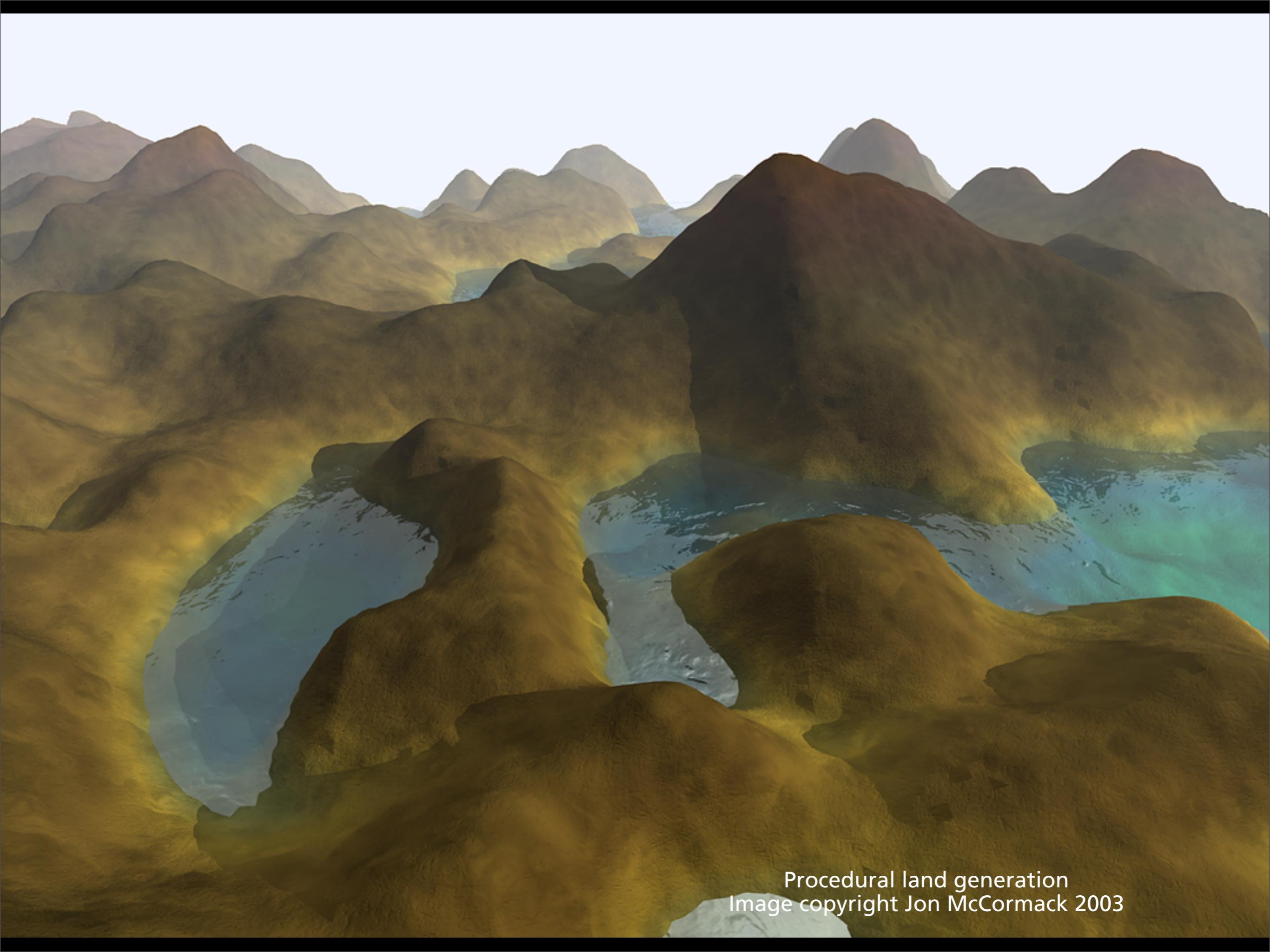
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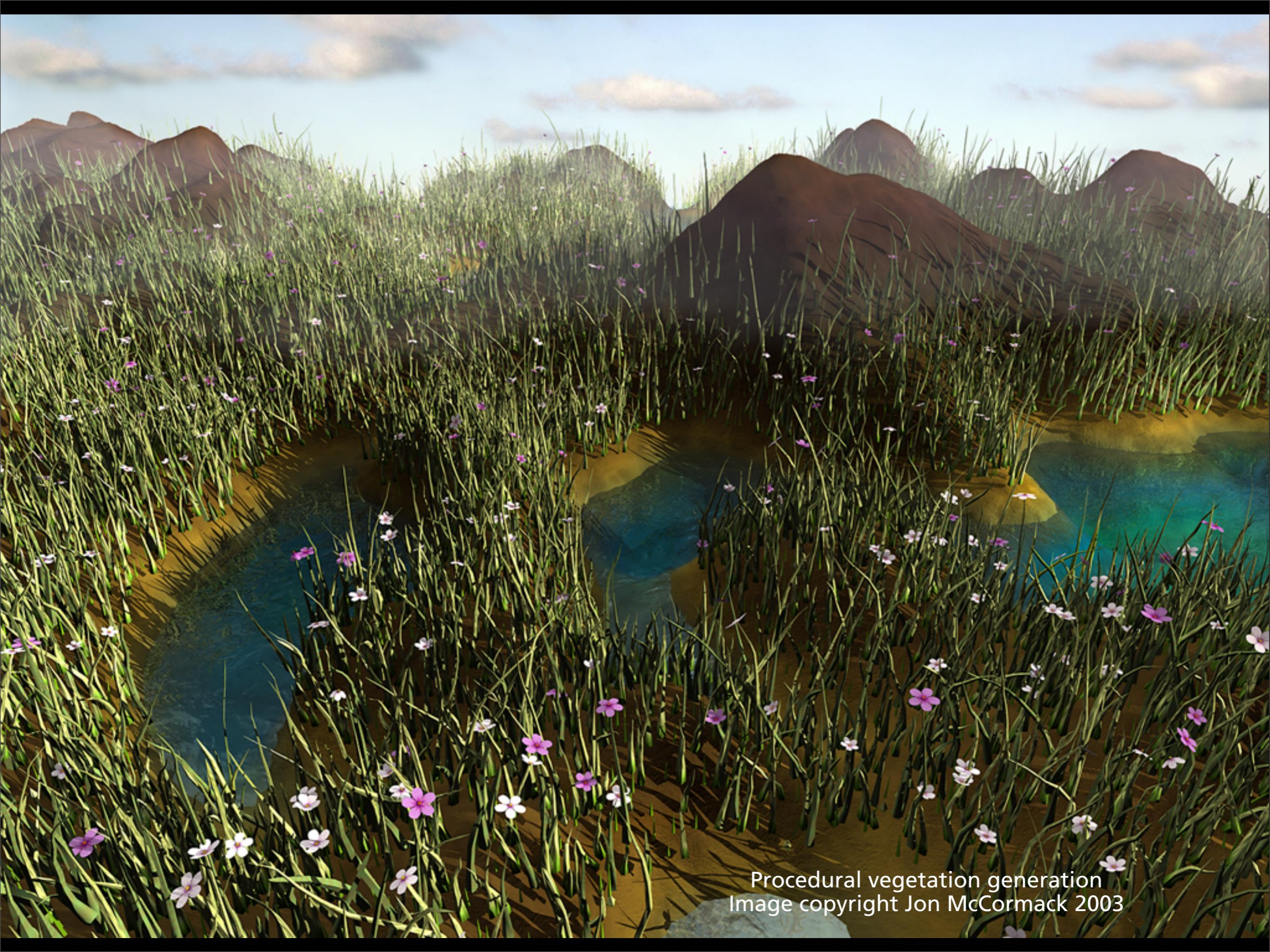
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