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Introduction to RenderMan

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Talk outline



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RenderMan basics

- origins
- 'RI Spec' – brief tour
- workflow
- scene (RIB) files
- shaders (RSL)
- resources

Origins, history



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-
- Univ. of Utah – Ed Catmull
 - Lucasfilm, Pixar - “REYES” ('87)
 - Photorealistic RenderMan ('89), RSL ('90)

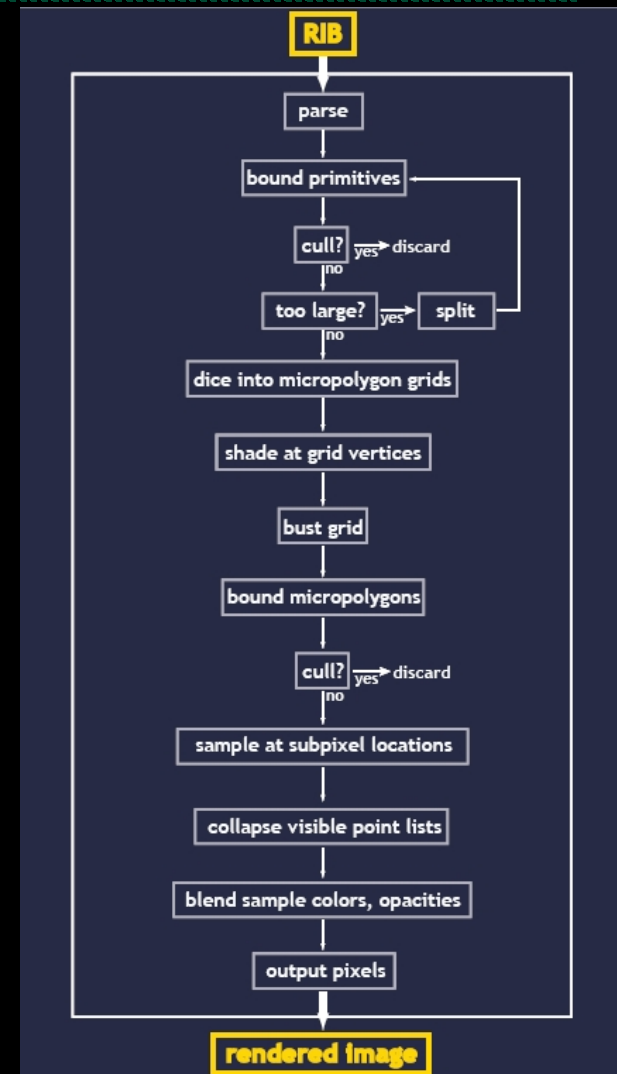
Origins, history



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REYES

- all objects get broken down into micropolygons
- micropolygons are shaded
- results are combined to produce output pixel colors and opacities



Origins, history



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Pixar's short films

- The Adventures of Andre and Wally B. (1984)
- Luxo Jr. (1986)
- Red's Dream (1987)
- Tin Toy (1988)
- Knickknack (1989)
- Geri's Game (1997)
- For the Birds (2000)
- Mike's New Car (2002)
- Boundin' (2004)



Origins, history



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Origins, history



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A Bug's Life
A.I.
Aladdin
Apollo 13
Atlantis: The Lost Empire
Babe: Pig in the City
Balto
Batman Forever
Batman Returns
Beauty and the Beast
Bicentennial Man
Black Hawk Down
Casper
Cast Away
Cats & Dogs
Chicken Run
Clear & Present Danger
Cliffhanger
Contact
Death Becomes Her
Demolition Man
Dinosaur
Evolution
Fight Club
Final Fantasy: The Spirits Within
Finding Nemo

Forrest Gump
Free Willy
Gladiator
Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets
Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone
Hollow Man
How the Grinch Stole Christmas
Indian in the Cupboard
Inspector Gadget
Interview with a Vampire
Iron Giant
Jetsons
Jumanji
Jurassic Park: The Lost World
Jurassic Park 2
Jurassic Park 3
Men in Black
Men in Black II
Minority Report
Miracle on 34th Street
Mission to Mars
Monsters, Inc.
Moulin Rouge
Nutty Professor II: The Klumps

Outbreak
Patch Adams
Pearl Harbor
Pitch Black
Planet of the Apes
Pocahontas
Shark Tale
Sinbad: Legend of the Seven Seas
Sleepy Hollow
Small Soldiers
Space Cowboys
Species
Speed
Spider Man
Spirit: Stallion of the Cimarron
Star Trek VI
Star Wars Episode I: The Phantom Menace
Star Wars Episode II: Attack of the Clones
StarQuest
Starship Troopers
Stuart Little
Stuart Little 2
Terminator II
The Abyss
The Adventures of Rocky & Bullwinkle
The Beach

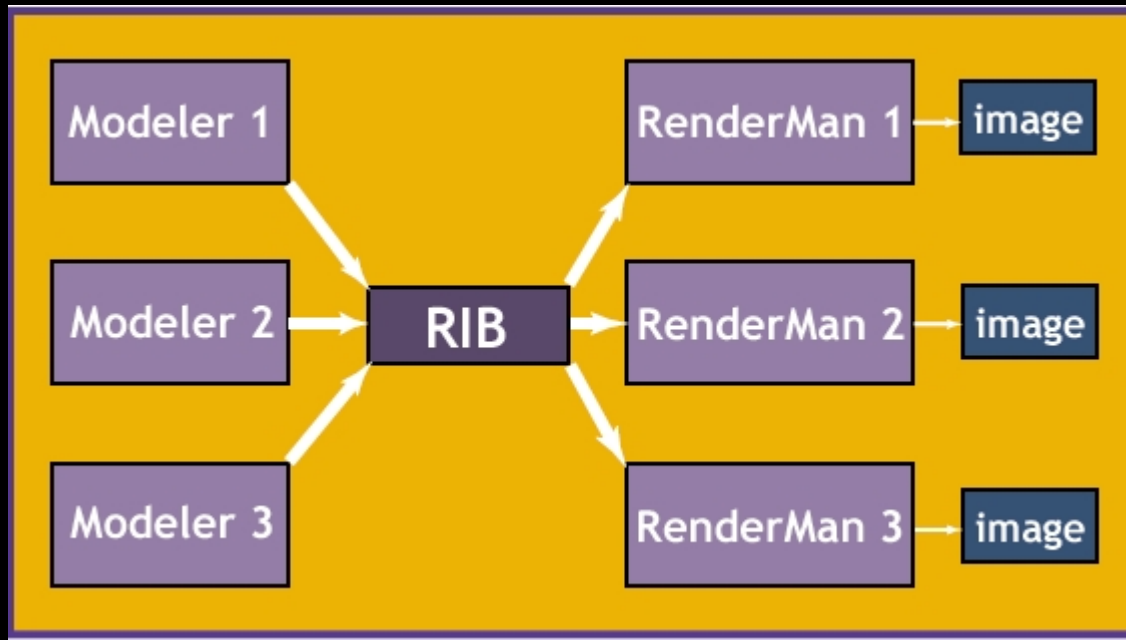
The Incredibles
The Jungle Book
The Lion King
The Lord of the Rings: Return of the King
The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring
The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers
The Mask
The Matrix
The Mummy
The Mummy Returns
The Perfect Storm
The Prince of Egypt
The Road to El Dorado
The Scorpion King
The Time Machine
The World is Not Enough
Titanic
Tomb Raider
Toy Story
Toy Story 2
True Lies
Vanilla Sky
What Dreams May Come
Young Sherlock Holmes

LOTS of movies use RenderMan!



What is RenderMan?

- an interface between modelers and renderers



- idea is to be able to mix-and-match them



What's in the Spec

- core capabilities (eg. hierarchical graphics state, antialiasing, programmable shading language)
- advanced/optional capabilities (eg. motion blur, depth of field, global illumination)
- C/C++ bindings and RenderMan Interface
Bytestream (RIB) bindings
- RenderMan Shading Language (RSL)



Who implements the Spec?

- Pixar – Photorealistic RenderMan (PRMan) - v.13
- Dot C Software – RenderDotC
- Paul Gregory and team - Aqsis
- SiTex Graphics – AIR
- Okan Arikan – Pixie
- 3Delight
- ... several others ...



Version numbers

- 3.0 – 1988
- 3.1 – 1989, revised in 1995
- 3.2 – 2000
- 3.2.1 – Nov. 2005
- 3.3 – in the works

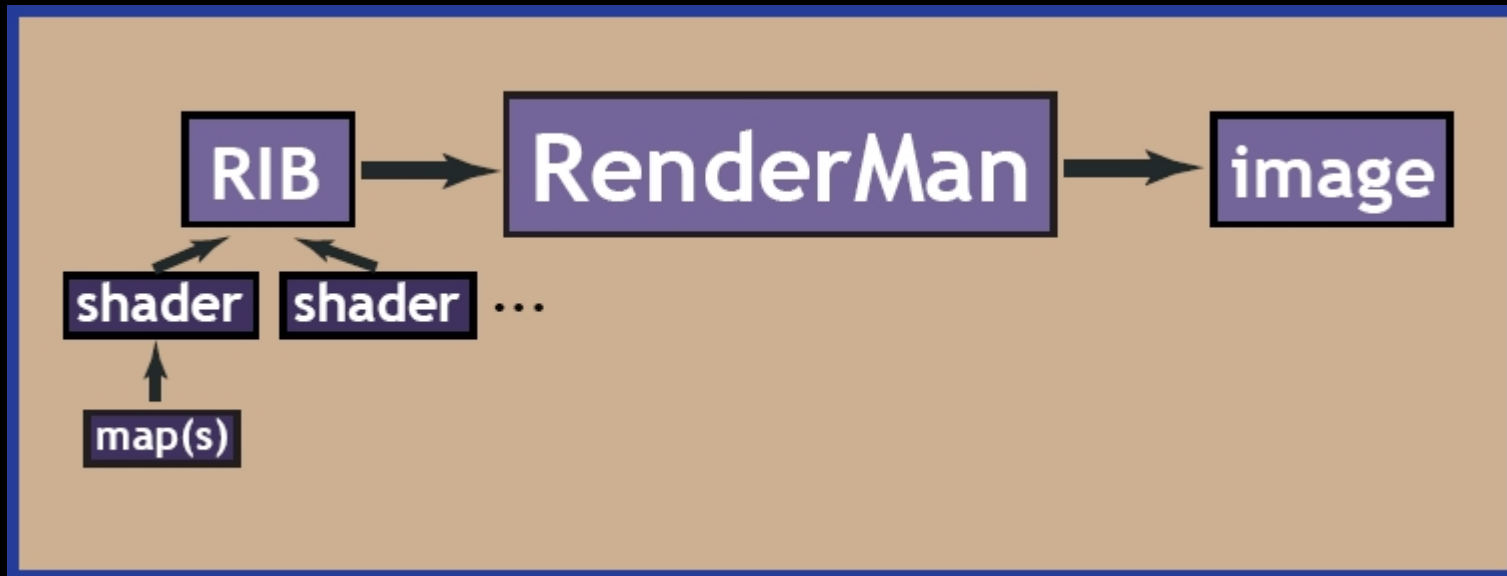
Read the Spec thoroughly!

Workflow



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RenderMan dataflow/pipeline



Do modeling, layout, animation, effects
and lighting/surfacing elsewhere (eg. in Maya)



Sources of RIB files

- 'by hand', using a text editor
- by running a program – bindings exist for Java, Python, Perl, Tcl, Ruby..
- standalone scene converters, eg. mi2rib
- native output, eg. from Blender
- translator plugins – eg. for Maya, we have MTOR/Slim, RfM, MayaMan and Liquid

Workflow

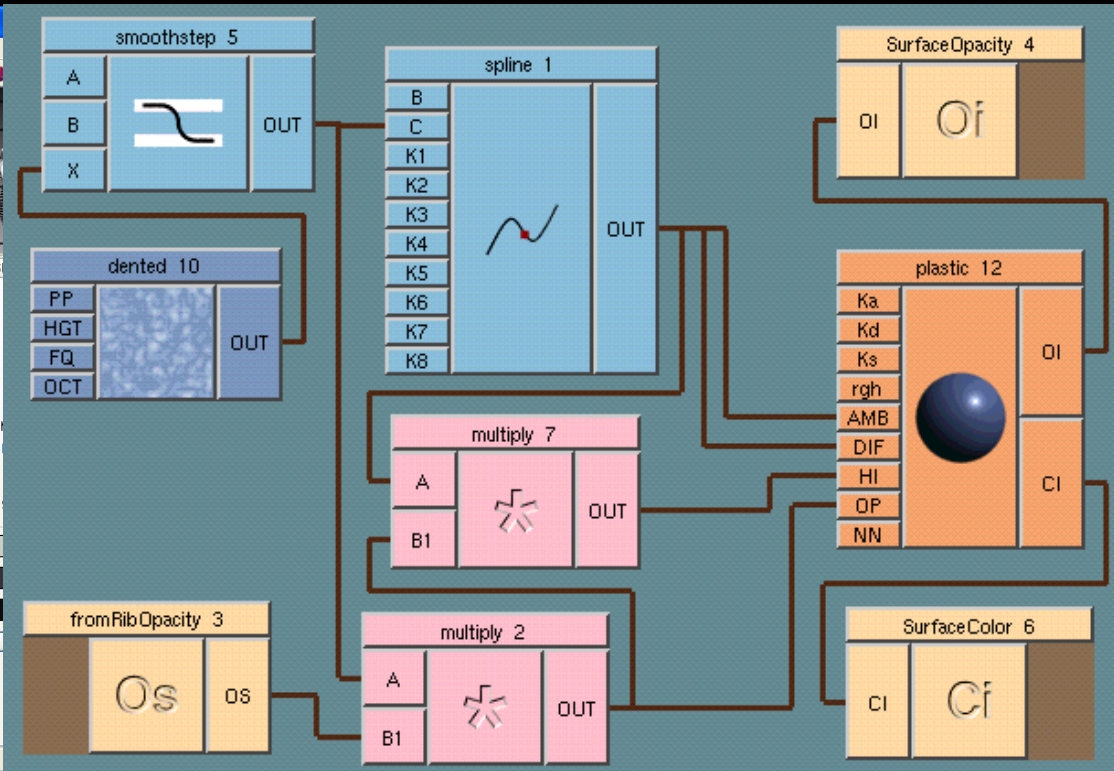


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Sources of shaders

- from scratch, 'by hand'
- plugin interface, eg. 'Slim' for Maya
- integrated into host program, eg. 'RenderMan for Maya' plugin for Maya
- standalone 'connect the boxes' UI programs, eg.:
 - ShaderMan
 - ShadeTree (defunct)

The screenshot shows the ShaderMan 0.7.0.0 interface. The left sidebar contains a tree view of shader categories: conversions, custom, fractal, functions, gradients, imported, lights, logic, news, noises, operations, patterns, ready shaders, root, and shaders. The main area displays a scene titled "Scene / SL source" with a 3D rendering of a sphere. The shader graph includes nodes for noiseST, Blinn, ColorToFloat, grid2, Multiply, and Surface. The Surface node is selected, showing its parameters: Cj and Oi. A text box at the top right provides information about the scene, stating it was shown at a seminar in Moscow in autumn 2001 and provides a URL for more information.



Workflow



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Sources of maps

- digital paintings, scans, photos..
- prior renders, ie. from a previous 'pass'

TIFF images for texturing need to be converted to map format, eg. .tex for PRMan

Types of maps:

- texture
- environment/reflection
- normal
- shadow/deep shadow
- photon
- irradiance cache
- occlusion
- brick

Workflow



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Ways of extending RenderMan

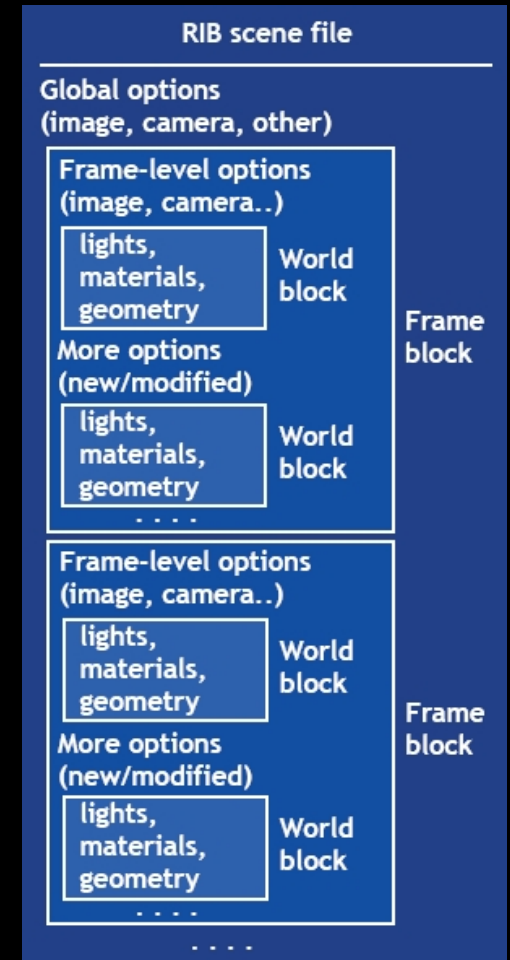
- shaders
- DSO shader plugins, “shadeops”
- standalones/DSOs to output RIB for use with the 'Procedural' RIB call
- display driver DSOs

RIB files



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- scene description files
- simple, declarative style, eg. Projection "perspective" "fov" 54.3
- no loops, branches, function calls etc.
- can be ASCII or binary
- usually one file per frame of animation



RIB files

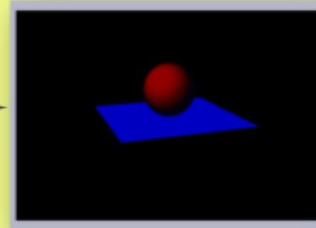


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A very simple RIB file and output:

```
# RIB file to render a sphere on a plane
version 3.03
Display "pln_sph.tiff" "file" "rgba"
Format 600 400 1
Projection "perspective" "fov" 30
Translate 0 0 15
Rotate -15 1 0 0
Rotate -20 0 1 0
WorldBegin
LightSource "distantlight" 2 "intensity" .5
    "from" [-20 20 -20] "to" [0 0 0]
AttributeBegin
    Surface "matte"
    Color [1 0 0]
    Translate 0 1 0
    Sphere 1 -1 1 360
AttributeEnd
AttributeBegin
    Color [0 0 1]
    Surface "matte"
    Scale 5 5 5
    Patch "bilinear" "P" [-.5 0 -.5 .5 0 -.5
        -.5 0 .5 .5 0 .5]
AttributeEnd
WorldEnd
```

RenderMan



PRMan render command: `render sph_pln.rib`



Language highlights

- C-like syntax
- types: float, string, color, point, normal...
- operators: +, -, *, /, %, ==...
- control statements: if(), for()..
- rich collection of built-in functions
- user-definable functions
- DSO shadeops (shader plugins)
- pre-processor directives, eg. #include



Built-in function categories

- mathematical, eg. `asin()`
- geometric, eg. `normalize()`
- color, eg. `ctransform()`
- matrix, array, eg. `arraylength()` , `determinant()`
- string, eg. `concat()`
- shading, lighting, eg. `diffuse()` , `trace()`
- texture mapping, eg. `texture()` , `shadow()`
- message passing, info., eg. `surface()` , `rayinfo()`



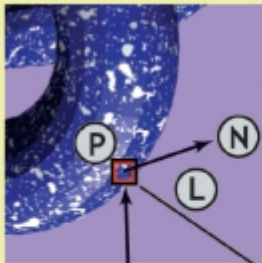
Five categories of shaders

- surface
- displacement
- atmosphere
- light
- imager

Shader source needs to be compiled, eg. (PRMan):

```
shader myshader.sl
```

Surface shader global variables



In addition:

- C_i , O_i [for output]
- s , t and u , v
- $dPdu$, $dPdv$
- C_s , O_s
- C_l , O_l
- ...

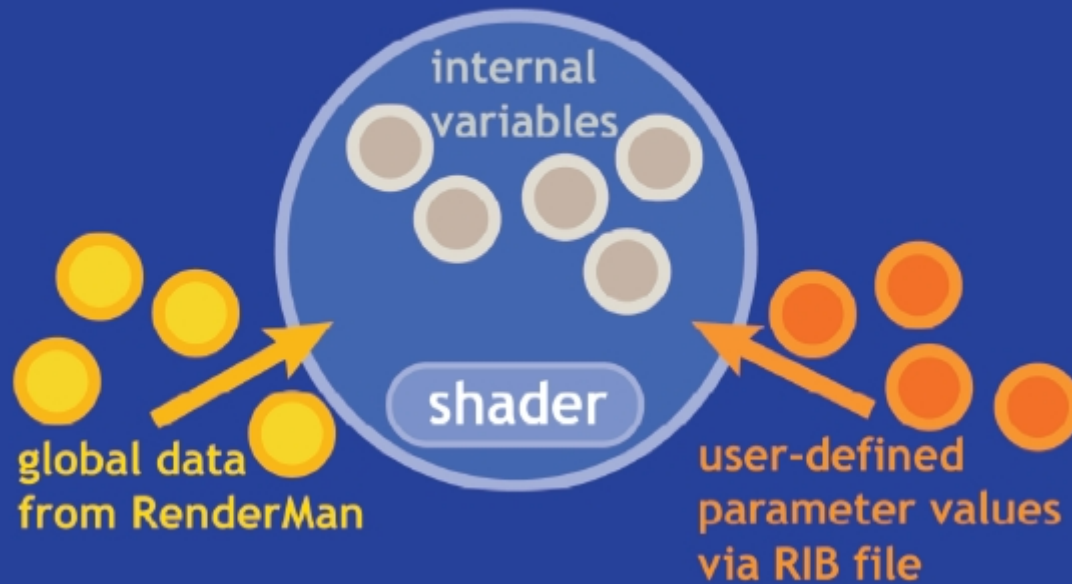
Information based on the RiSpec 3.2. Copyright Pixar Animation Studios

Surface Shader Variables

Variable Name	Type	Storage class	Description
C_s	color	varying	Surface Color described on the RIB file
O_s	color	varying	Surface opacity described on the RIB file
P	point	varying	Position of shaded surface
$dPdu$	vector	varying	Derivative (tangent) of the surface position along u
$dPdv$	vector	varying	Derivative (tangent) of the surface position along v
N	normal	varying	Surface shading normal
N_g	normal	varying	Surface geometric normal
u, v	float	varying	Surface parameters
du, dv	float	varying	Change in surface parameters
s, t	float	varying	Surface texture coordinates
L	vector	varying	Incoming light ray direction*
C_l	color	varying	Incoming light ray color *
O_l	color	varying	Incoming light ray opacity*
E	point	uniform	Position of the eye or camera
I	vector	varying	Incident ray direction. Direction vector going from the camera to the current shading point
$ncomps$	float	uniform	Number of color components
$time$	float	uniform	Current shutter time
$dtime$	float	uniform	Amount of time covered by this shading sample
$dPdttime$	vector	varying	How the surface position P is changing per unit time, as described by motion blur in the scene.
C_i	color	varying	Shader output color
O_i	color	varying	Shader output opacity

* Available only in illuminance statements

Three sources of shader data



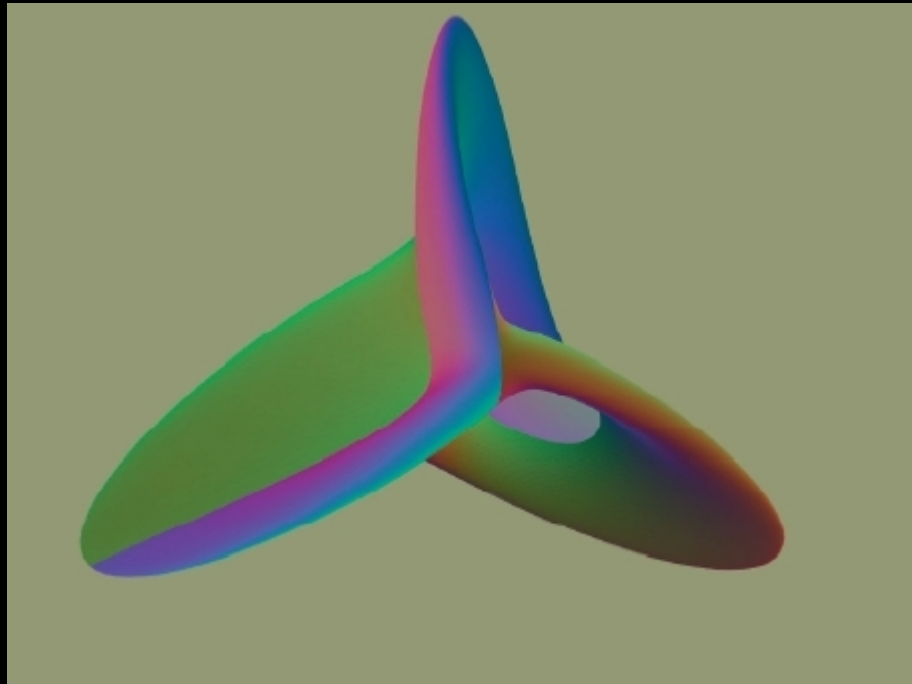


```
surface showN()  
{  
    normal NN = normalize(N);  
    vector posNorm = 0.5*(vector(1,1,1)+NN);  
  
    Oi = Os;  
    Ci = Oi*color(comp(posNorm,0), comp(posNorm,1),  
        comp(posNorm,2));  
} // showN()
```

RSL



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```
surface tex(string tmap="generic.tex");
{
    float alpha;

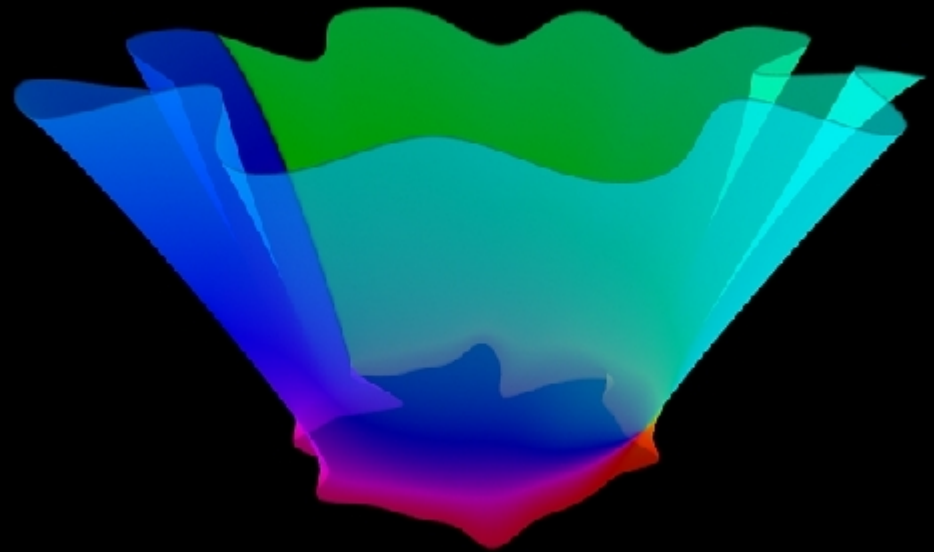
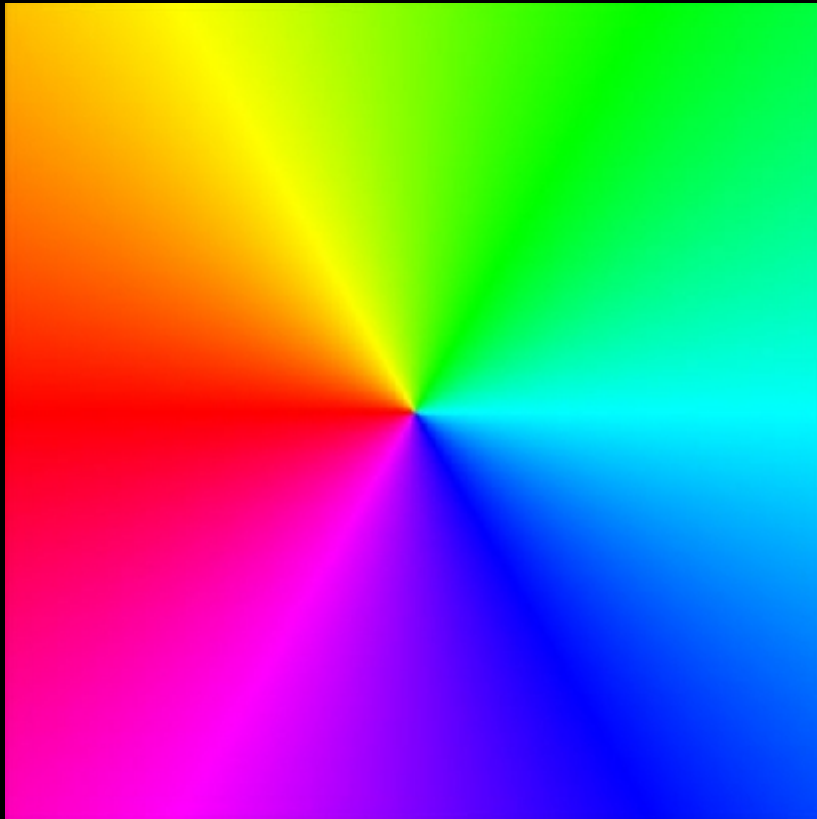
    /* get base color from map */
    if(tmap!="")
    {
        color Ct = color texture(tmap,s,t);
        alpha = texture(tmap[3],s,t);
        Oi = alpha;
        Ci = Oi*Ct;
    }
}

} //tex()
```

RSL



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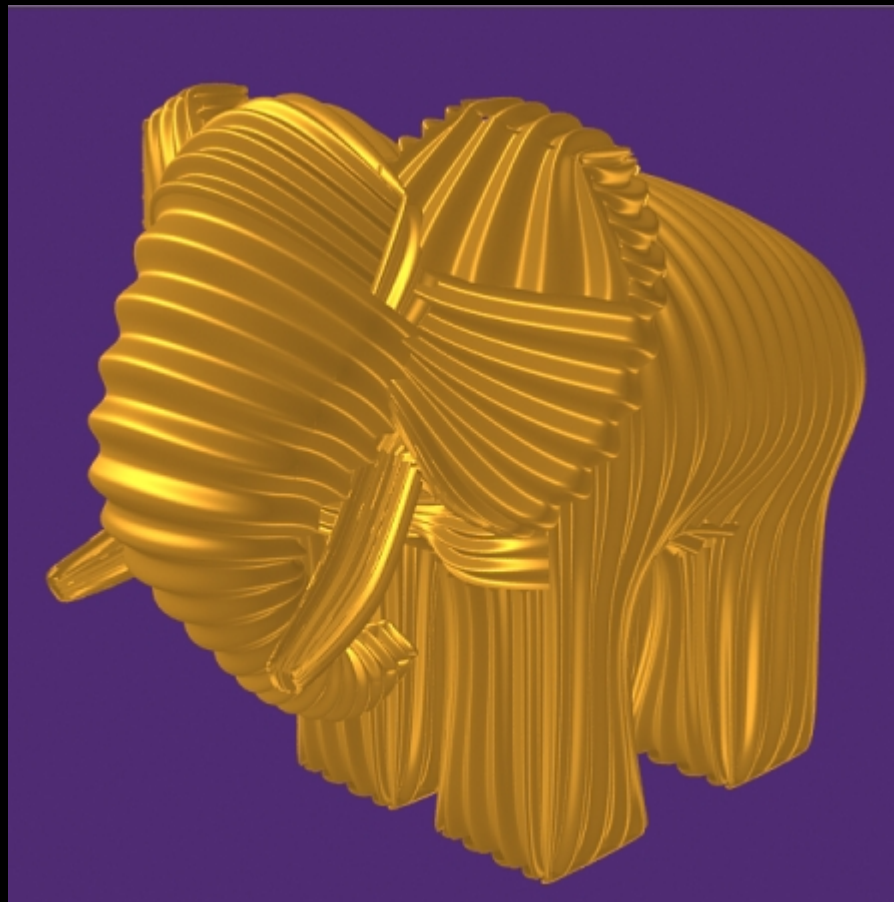


```
displacement sinewaves(float freq=1.0, ampl=1.0,
sphase=0, tphase=0, paramdir=0)
{
    // displace along normal, using sin(s), sin(t) or both
    if(0==paramdir)
    {
        P += ampl*sin(sphase+s*freq*2*PI)*normalize(N);
    }
    else if (1==paramdir)
    {
        P += ampl*sin(tphase+t*freq*2*PI)*normalize(N);
    }
    else
    {
        P += ampl*sin(sphase+s*freq*2*PI)*
            sin(tphase+t*freq*2*PI)*normalize(N);
    }
    N = calculatenormal(P);
} // sinewaves
```

RSL



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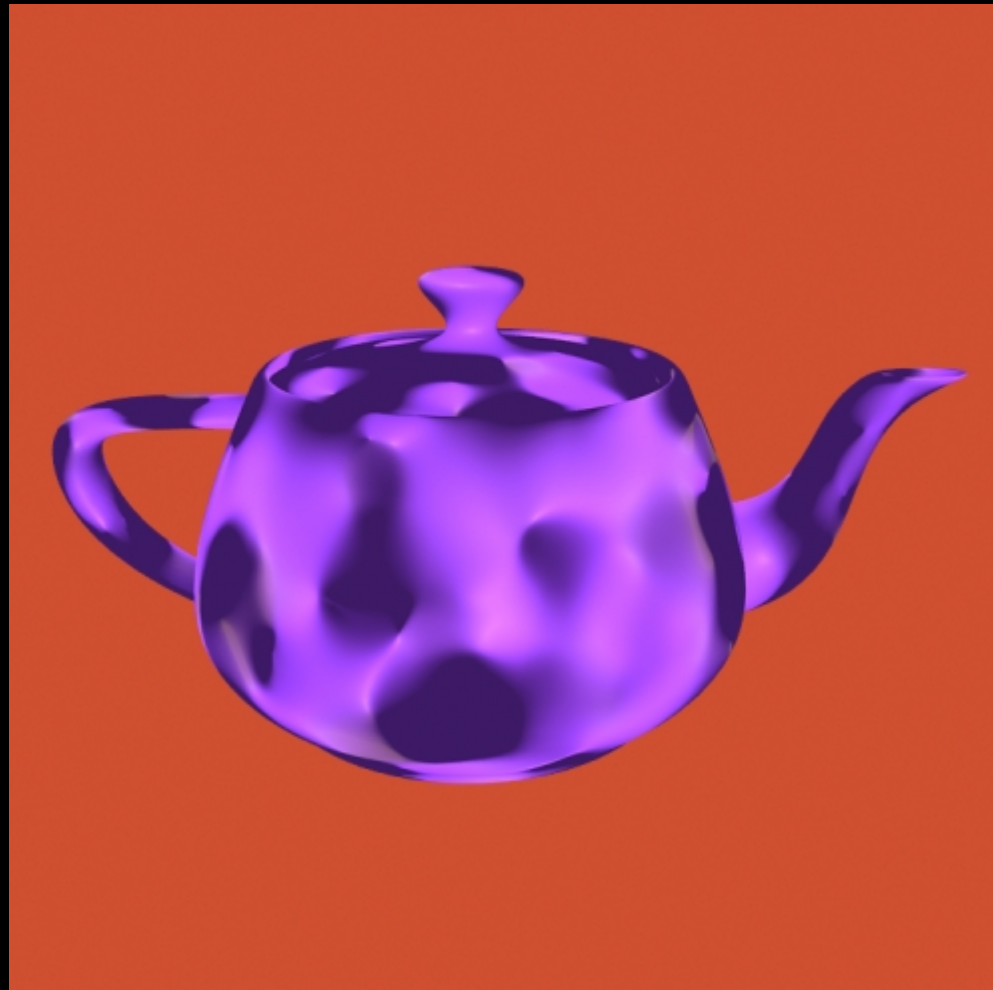


```
light
Kessonlt(
    float    intensity=1 ;
    color    lightcolor=1 ;
    float    freq=1.0, coneangle=PI/2;
)
{
    point Pt = freq*transform("shader",Ps) ;
    vector ldir = 2*noise(freq*Pt) - 1;
    solar(ldir,coneangle)
    {
        Cl = intensity * lightcolor;
    }
} // Kessonlt()
```

RSL



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```

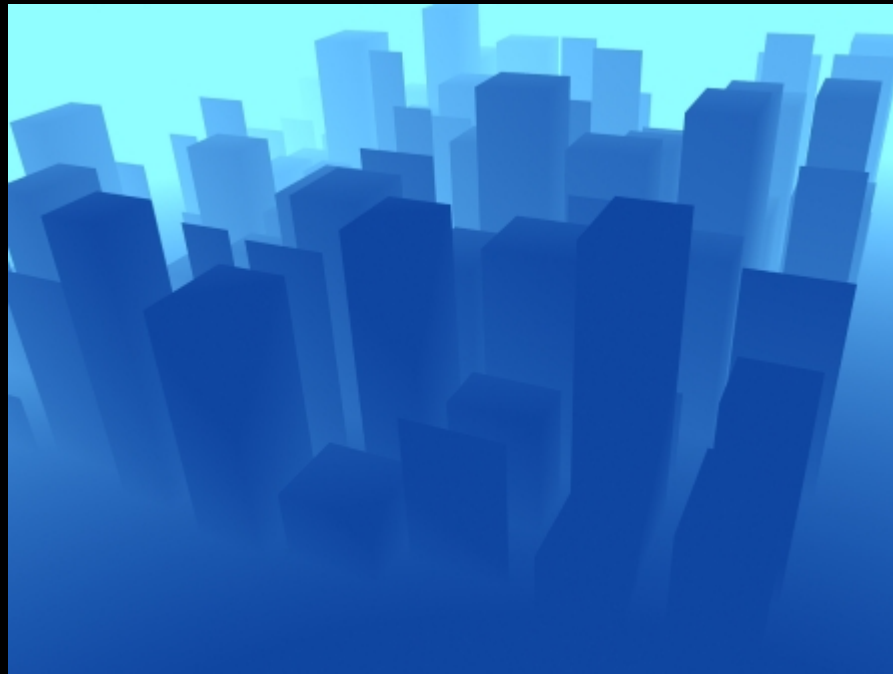
volume underwater(
    float mindist=0, maxdist= 1;
    color fg=1, bg=1;
    float inten=1, gam=1, mixf=0.5;
)
{
    color c; float d;
    d = length(I);
    if(d<=mindist)c = fg;
    else if(d>=maxdist)c = bg;
    else
    {
        d = (d-mindist) / (maxdist-mindist);
        d = pow(d,gam);
        c = mix(fg,bg,d);
    }
    Ci = inten*mix(Ci,c,mixf);
    Oi = mix( Oi, color (1,1,1), d );
} // underwater()

```

RSL



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```
imager Imager_ramp
(
    color ctop = color(1,1,1);
    color cbot = color(0,0,0);
    float gam=1.0;
)
{
    float curr_y;
    float rez[3];
    color rampcol;
    float mixf;

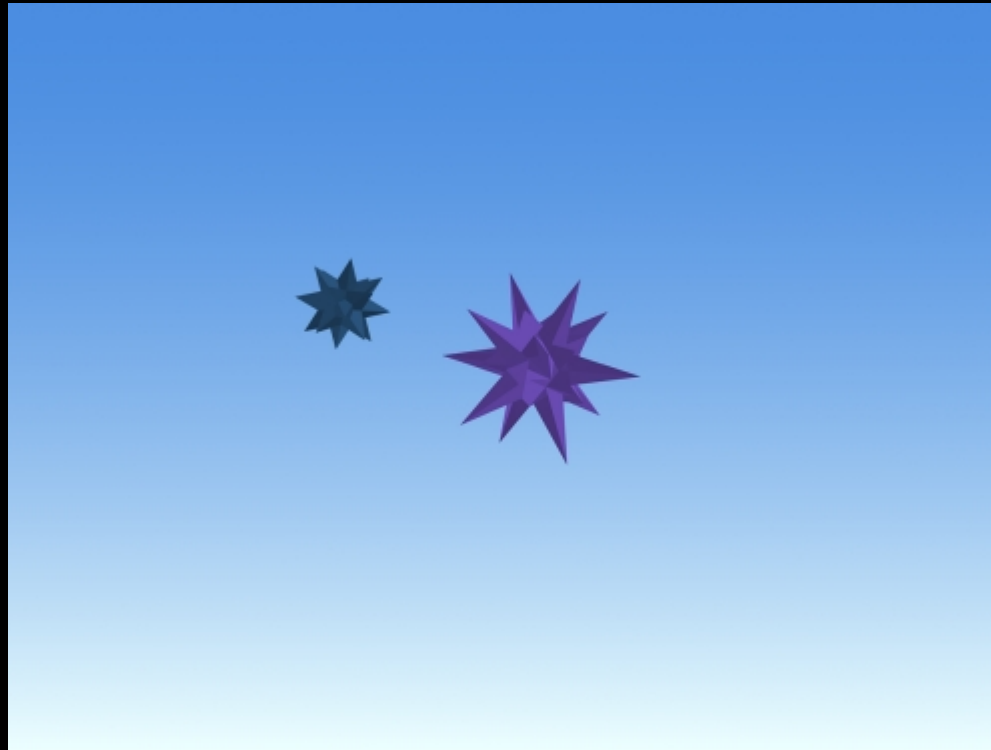
    option("Format",rez);
    curr_y = ycomp(P)/ rez[1]; // 0 to 1, top to bottom
    curr_y = pow(curr_y,gam);

    rampcol = mix(ctop,cbot,curr_y);
    Ci += (1-Oi)*rampcol;
    Oi = 1.0;
} // Imager_ramp()
```

RSL



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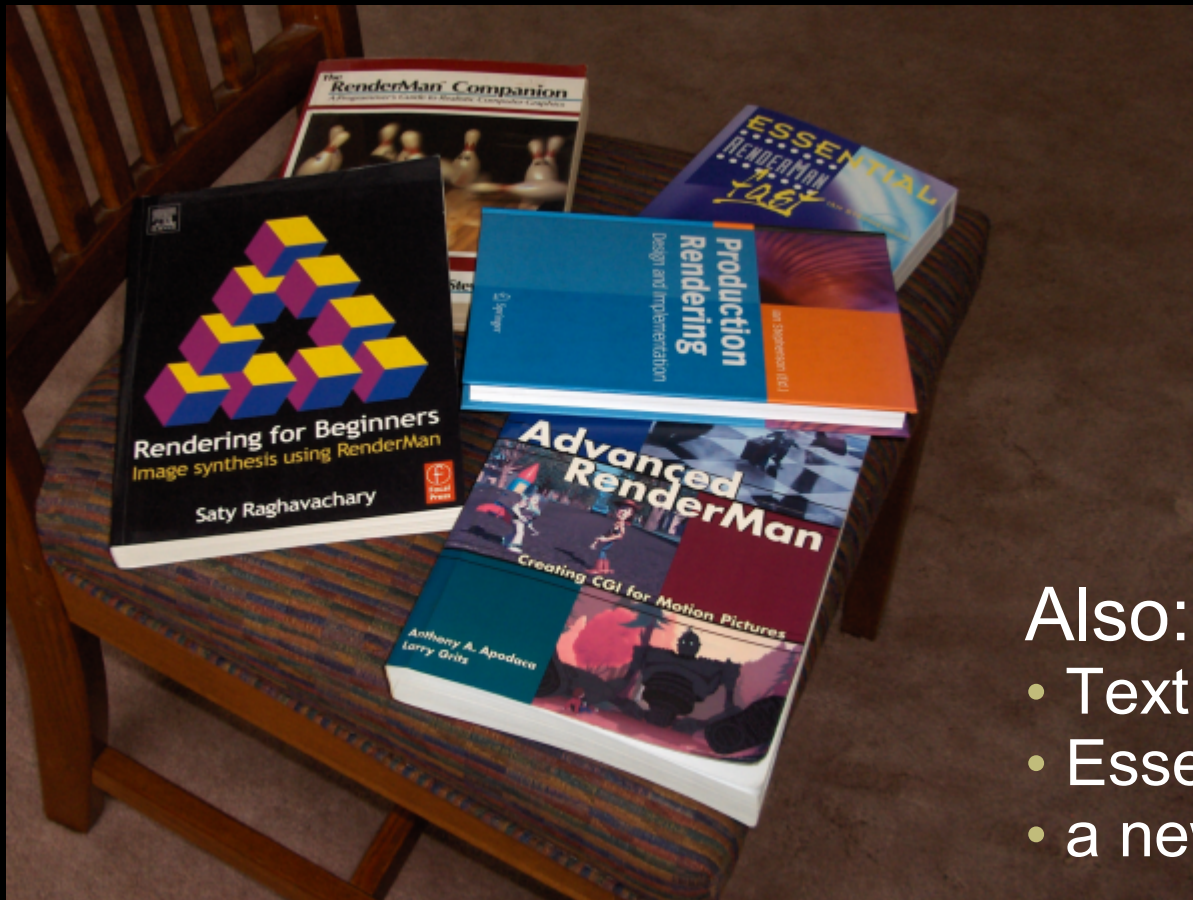


Resources



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Books



Also:

- Texturing and Modeling
- Essential RenderMan
- a new RSL book

Resources



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Notes, tutorials

- SIGGRAPH course notes
'92, '95, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '06
- Prof. Malcolm Kesson – 'fundza'
- Zhang Jian - “ZJ”
- Steve May - **RManNotes**
- Katsuaki Hiramitsu - 'Katsu's Room'

Resources



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Portals, forums

- [RenderMan Repository – RMR – Tal Lancaster](#)
- [RenderMan Academy – Rudy Cortes](#)
- [RenderMania – Simon Bunker](#)
- [highend3d.com](#)
- [deathfall.com](#)
- [comp.graphics.rendering.renderman](#)

Resources



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Implementors' sites

- Pixar - www.pixar.com
- RenderDotC - www.dotcsw.com
- Aqsis - www.aqsis.org
- AIR - www.sitexgraphics.com
- Pixie - sourceforge.net/projects/pixie
- 3Delight - www.3delight.com
- ART - www.art-render.com/

Summary



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 - shaders (RSL)
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HAVE FUN!!