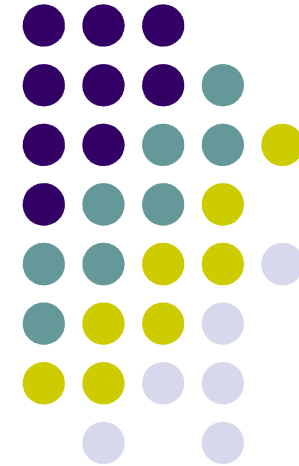


RAY TRACING



Ray Casting

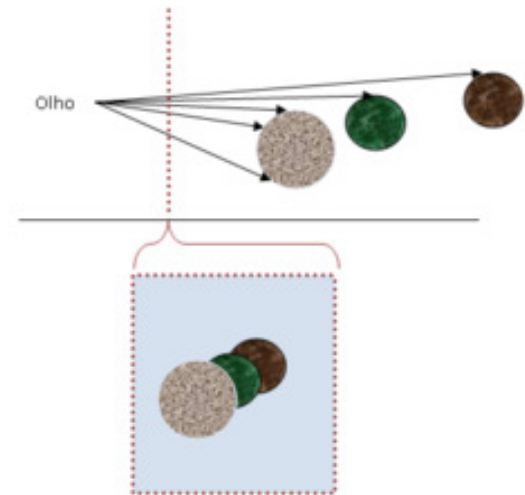
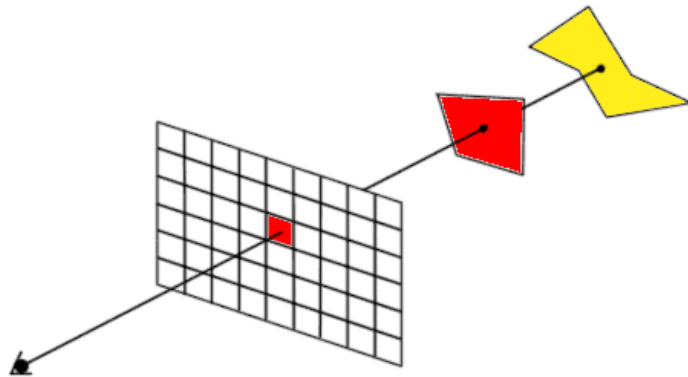


- Desenvolvido por Arthur Appel em 1968.
- Utilizado para determinar a visibilidade de superfícies.

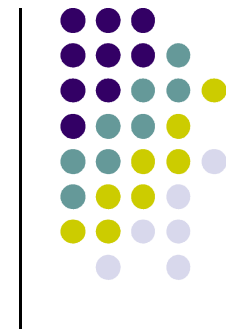
Ray Casting



- Escolhe-se um centro de projeção (olho do observador) e uma janela num plano de visualização.
- A janela é dividida em grid, correspondentes aos pixels numa resolução desejada.
- Traçam-se raios imaginários partindo do olho do observador, através do centro de cada pixel, em direção aos objetos da cena.
- A cor do pixel é determinada pelo objeto que estiver mais próximo.



Ray Casting



Algoritmo

PULAR

Ray Casting



selecione centro de projeção e janela no plano de visualização;

*para cada linha na imagem **faça***

*para cada pixel na linha **faça***

começo

determine o raio do centro de projeção através do pixel;

*para cada objeto na cena **faça***

*se objeto é interceptado e é mais próximo até agora **então***

grave interseção e nome do objeto;

set cor do pixel com a do objeto mais próximo

fim;

Ray Casting



- Cálculo interseção
 - É o componente principal do ray casting.
 - Necessário para determinar quando um objeto foi interceptado por um raio.
 - Existem soluções que determinam a interseção para cada tipo de objeto:
 - Raio/esfera
 - Raio/plano
 - Raio/box
 - Raio/quádrica (elipsóides, parabolóides, cones, cilindros, hiperbolóides)
 - Etc...

Ray Casting



- Raio/esfera:

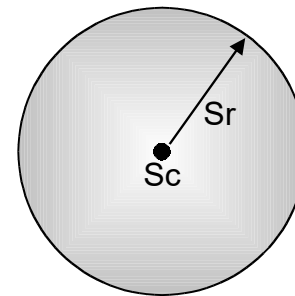
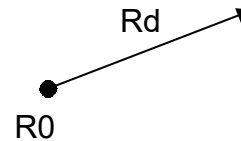
- Um raio é definido como:

- $R_{\text{origem}} = R_0 = [X_0 \ Y_0 \ Z_0]$

- $R_{\text{direção}} = R_d = [X_d \ Y_d \ Z_d]$

onde $X_d^2 + Y_d^2 + Z_d^2 = 1$

- $R(t) = R_0 + R_d * t$, para $t > 0$.



- Uma esfera é definida como:

- Centro da esfera = $S_c = [X_c \ Y_c \ Z_c]$

- Raio da esfera = S_r

- Superfície da esfera é o conjunto de pontos $[X_s \ Y_s \ Z_s]$

onde $(X_s - X_c)^2 + (Y_s - Y_c)^2 + (Z_s - Z_c)^2 = S_r^2$

Ray Casting



- Substitua a equação do raio na equação da reta:
 - Expressar a equação do raio para [X Y Z] em termos de t:

$$X = X_0 + X_d * t$$

$$Y = Y_0 + Y_d * t$$

$$Z = Z_0 + Z_d * t$$

- Substituindo nas variáveis [X_s Y_s Z_s] da esfera:

$$(X_0 + X_d * t - X_c)^2 +$$

$$(Y_0 + Y_d * t - Y_c)^2 +$$

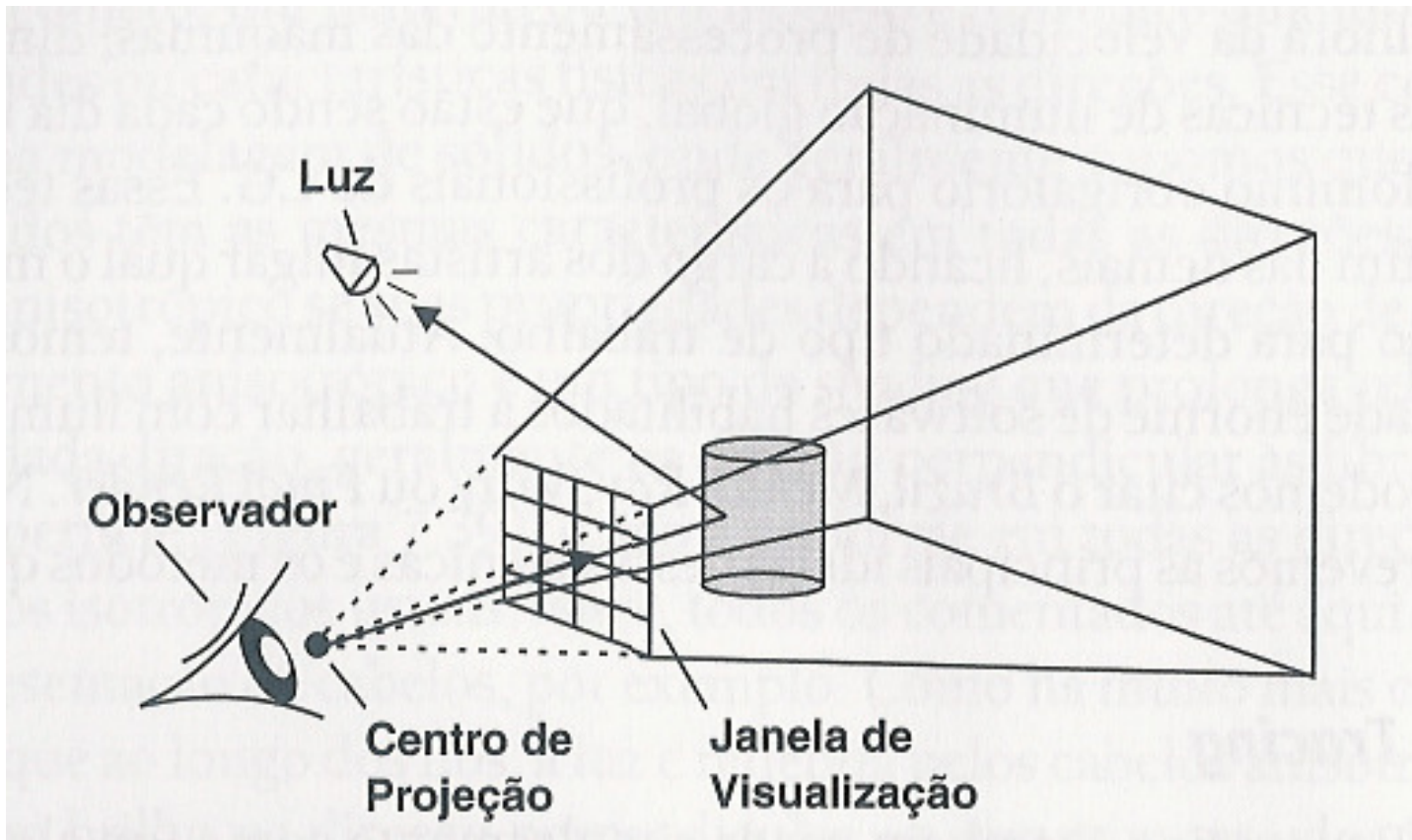
$$(Z_0 + Z_d * t - Z_c)^2 = S_r^2$$

Ray Tracing



- Desenvolvido por Douglas Scott Kay (1979) e Turner Whitted (1980).
- Estende o algoritmo básico de ray casting para lidar com sombras, reflexão e refração.

Ray Tracing



Ray Tracing

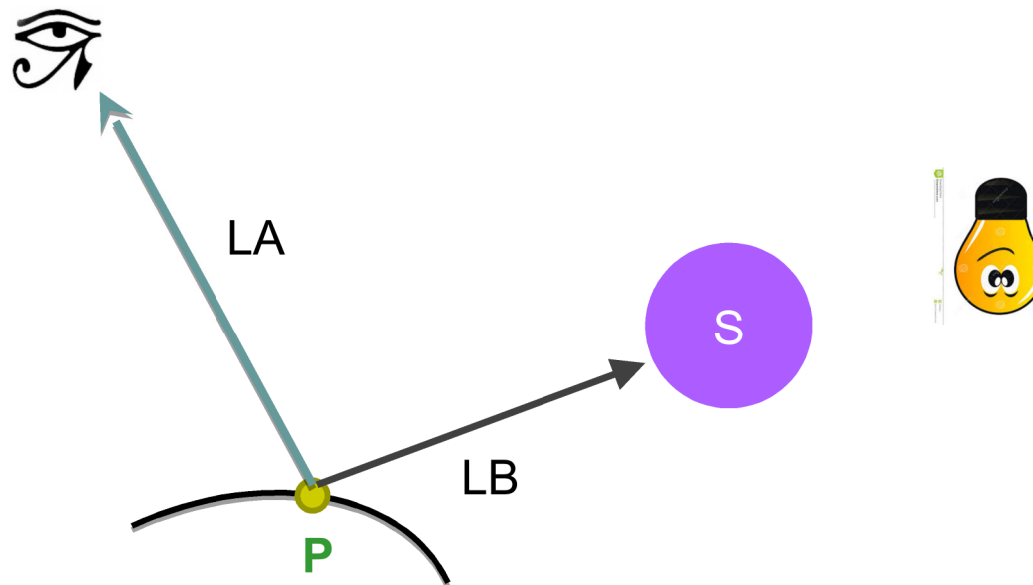


- Sombras
 - No modelo de Appel (1968) já era possível determinar áreas de sombras com ray-casting.
 - É traçado um raio, chamado raio de sombra, do ponto de interseção para cada fonte de luz. Se o raio interseccionar qualquer objeto no caminho, então o objeto está na sombra e o algoritmo ignora a contribuição em relação a esta fonte de luz.

Ray Tracing



- Sombra



Ray Tracing



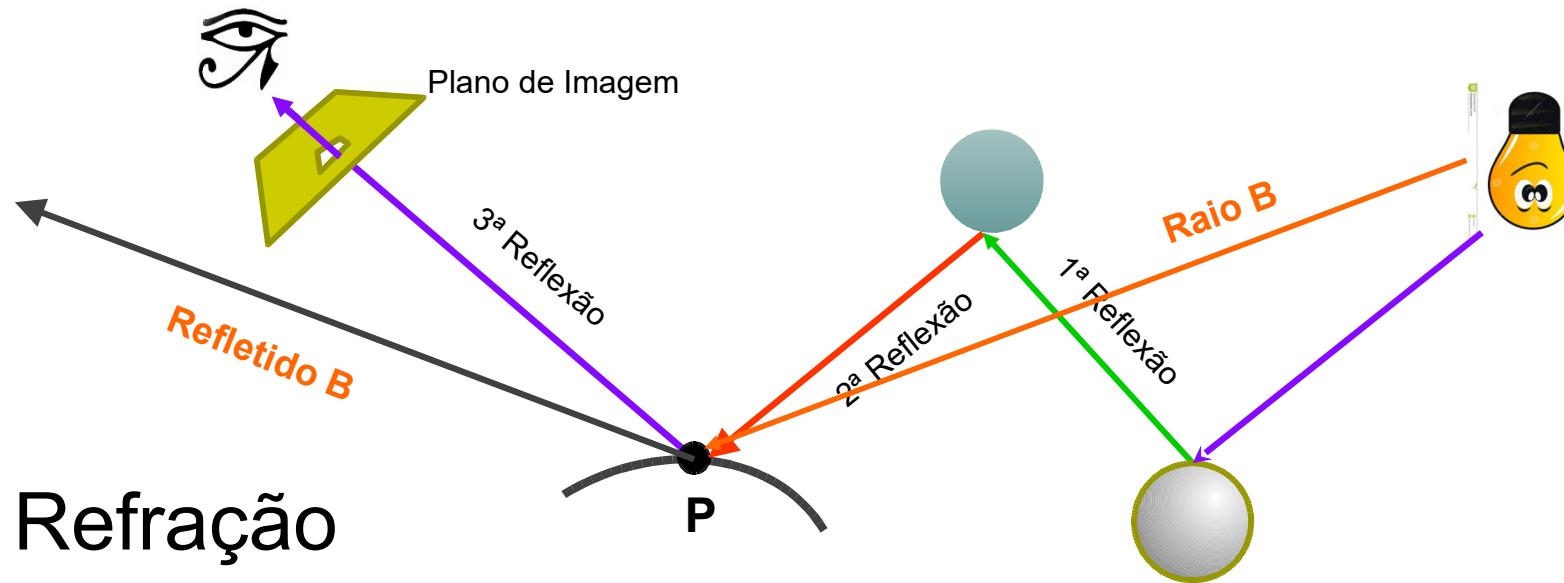
- Reflexão e Refração

- Whitted e Kay propuseram um algoritmo recursivo para tratar de reflexão e refração.
- Ao invés de procurar apenas por superfícies visíveis para cada pixel, o raio continua sua trajetória, coletando mais contribuições de intensidade luminosa.
- Algoritmo básico realiza detecção de superfícies, sombras, transparência e iluminação de múltiplas fontes de luz.

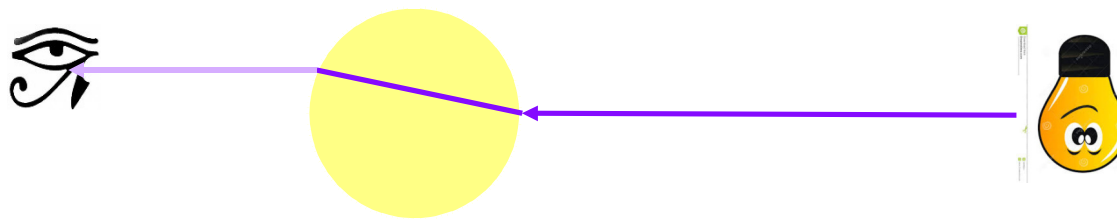
Ray Tracing



- Reflexão



- Refração

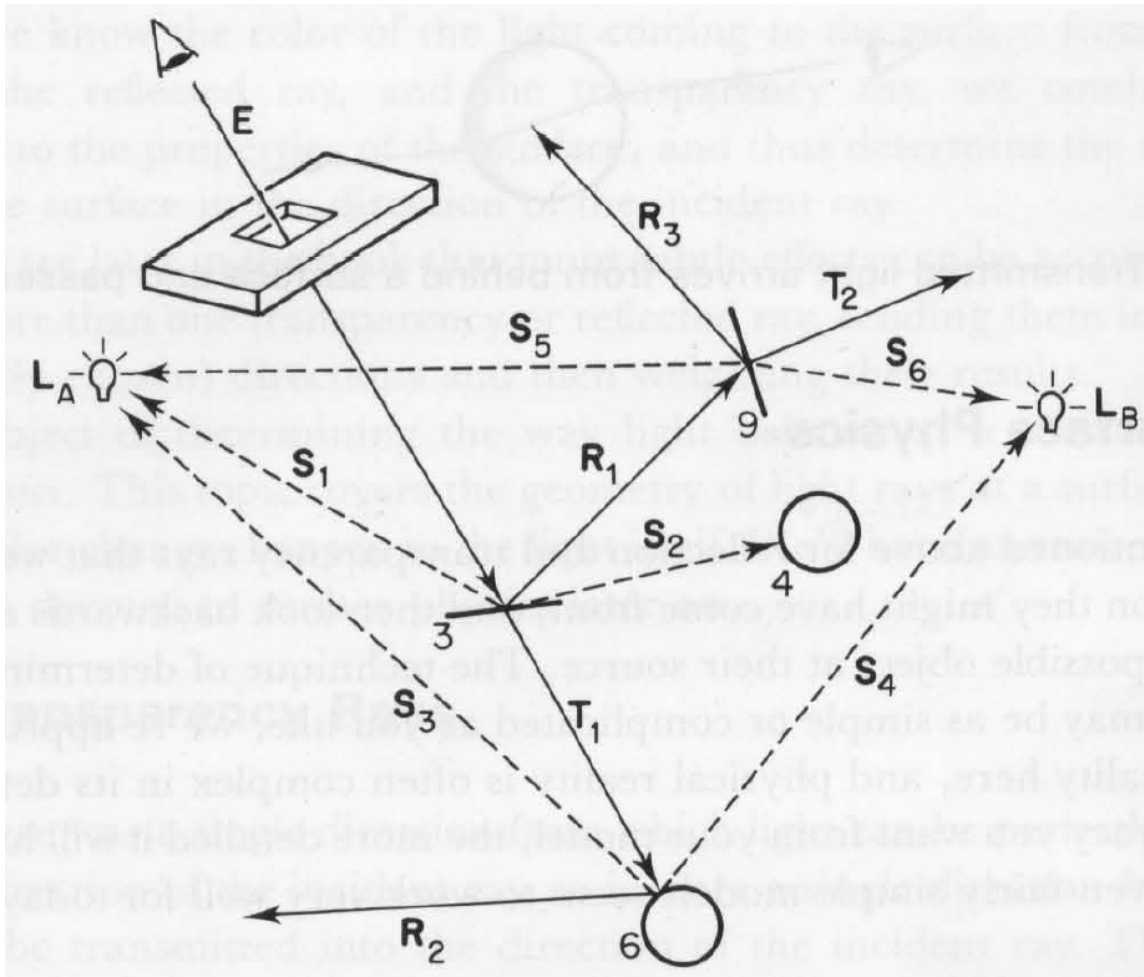


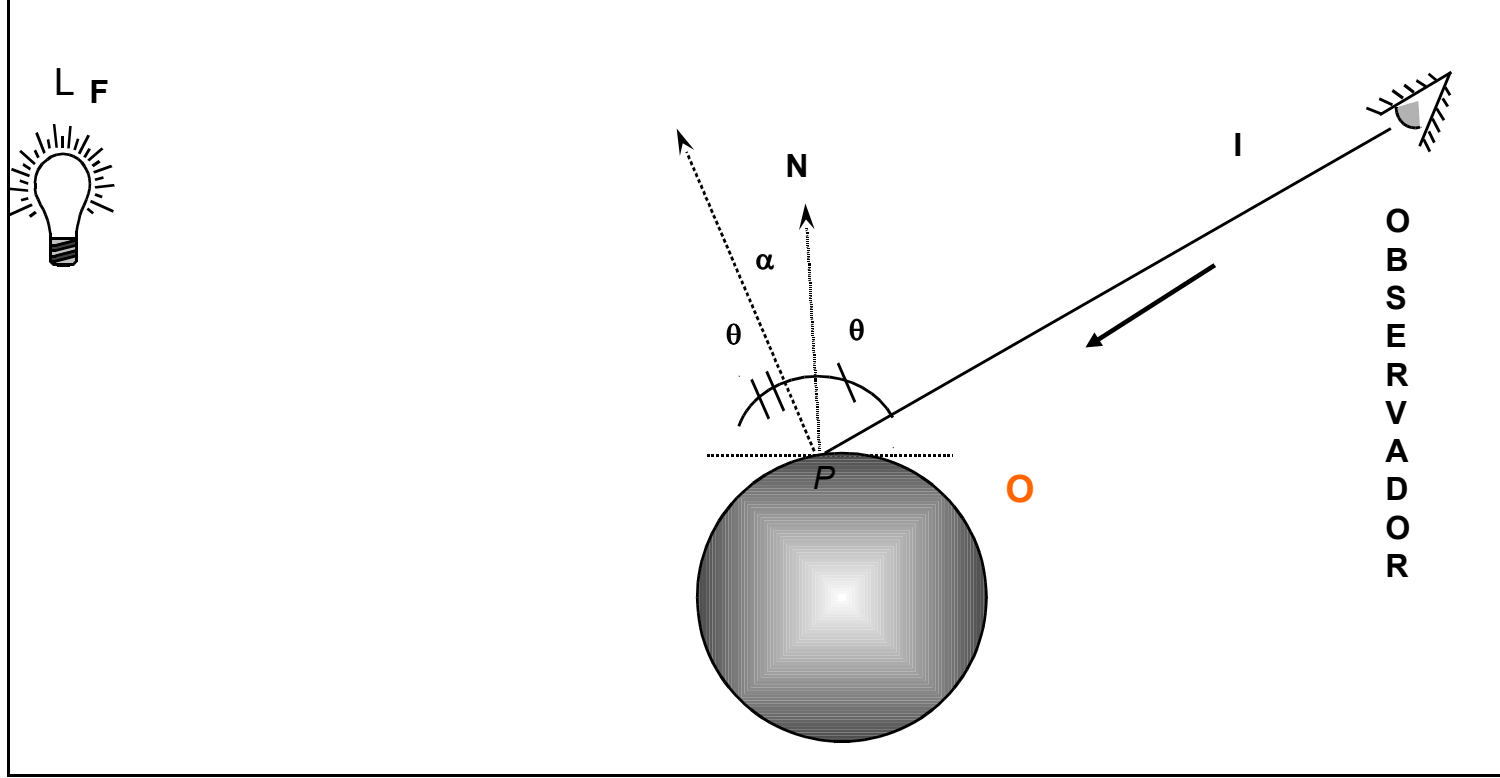
Ray Tracing

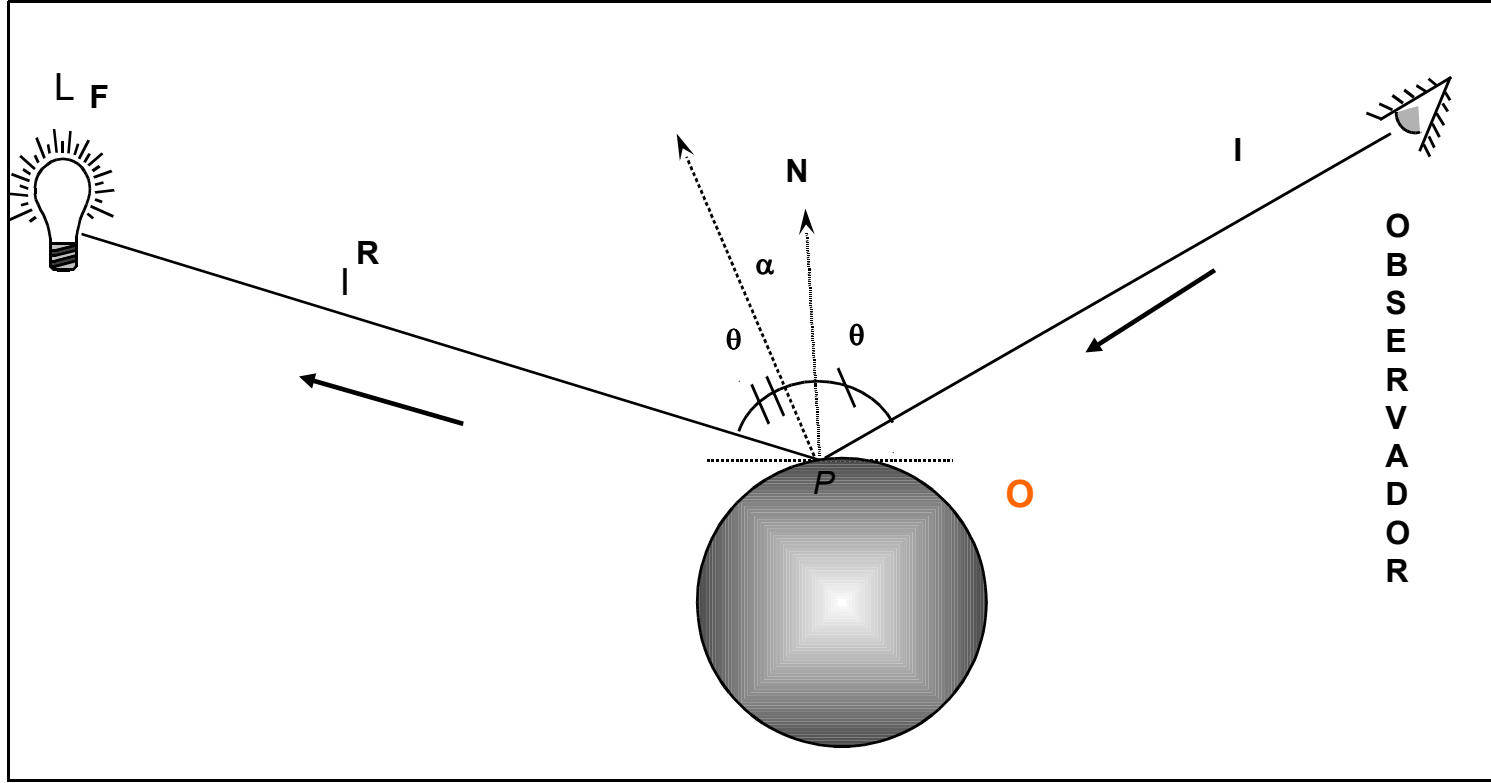


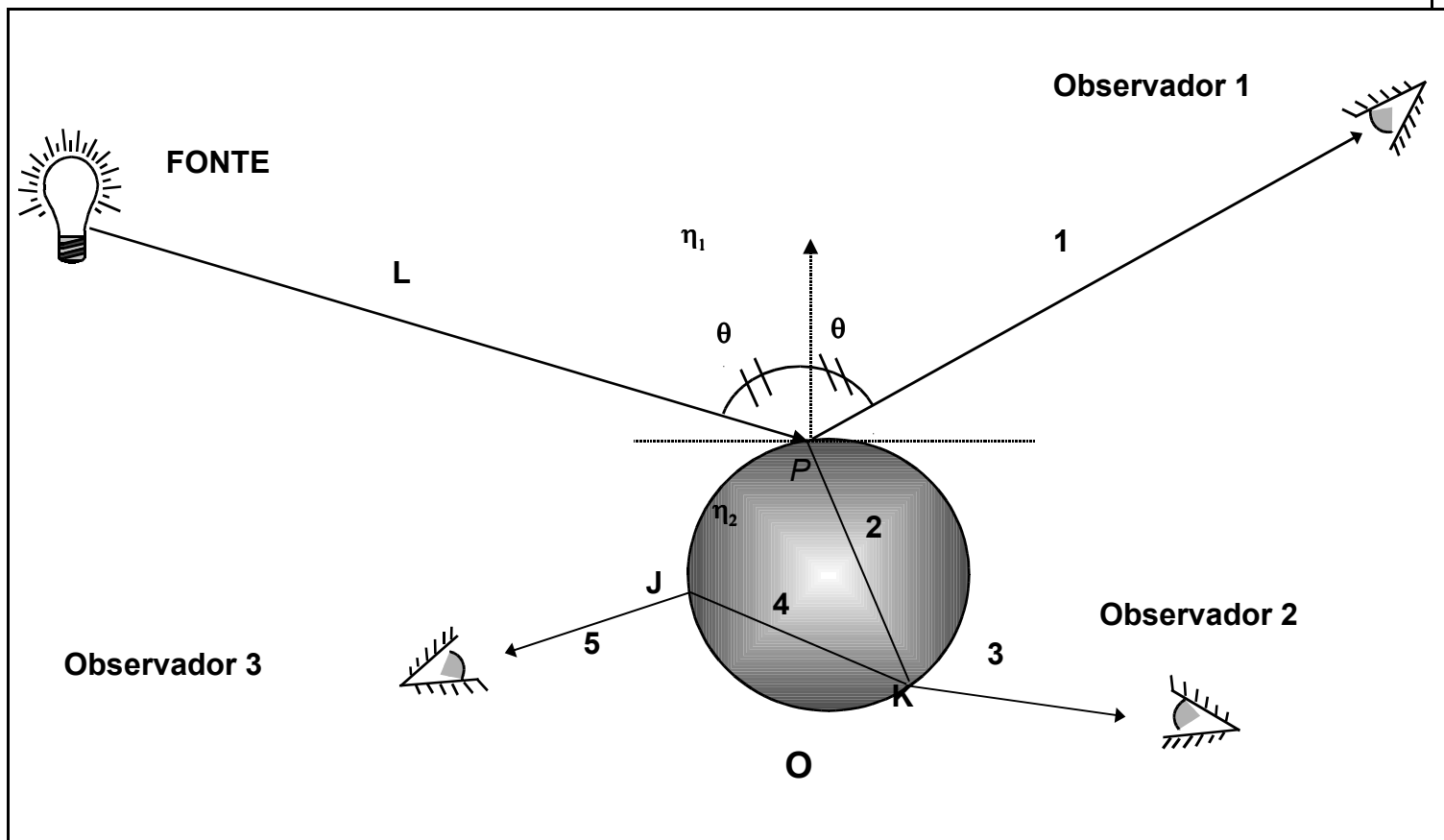
- Para cada pixel. É testado com um raio primário, se existe, a interseção com algum objeto na cena;
- Para cada ponto de interseção, pode-se gerar até três tipos de raios (raios secundários):
 - Raio de reflexão
 - Raio de refração
 - Raios de sombra
- Estes raios podem atingir ou não outras superfícies e gerar outros raios.
- O processo continua até que um dos eventos ocorra:
 - O raio não atinge nenhuma outra superfície
 - O raio atinge uma fonte de luz
 - O raio percorre um caminho muito longo

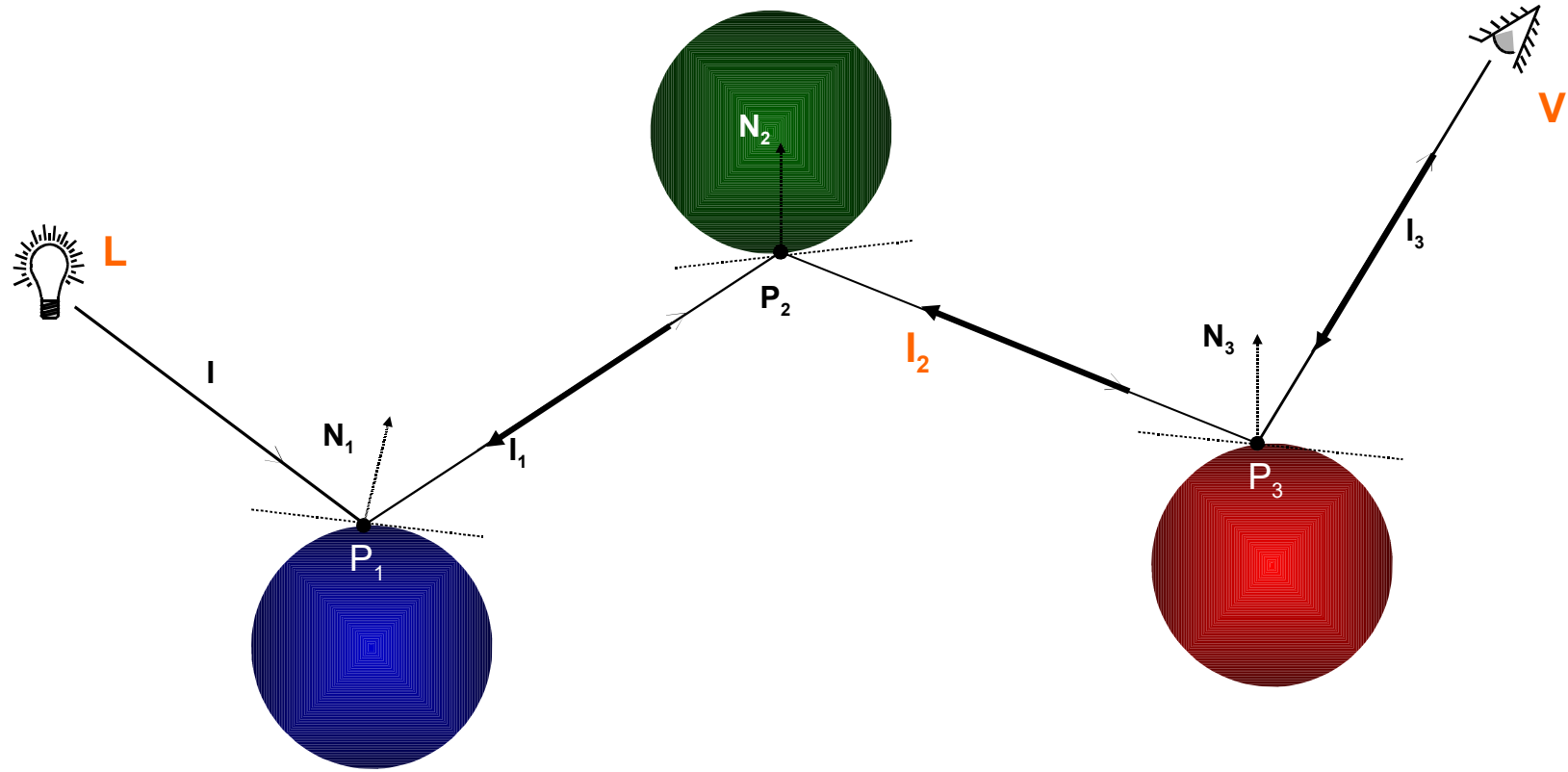
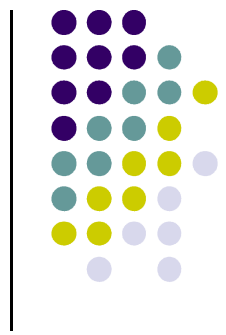
Ray Tracing

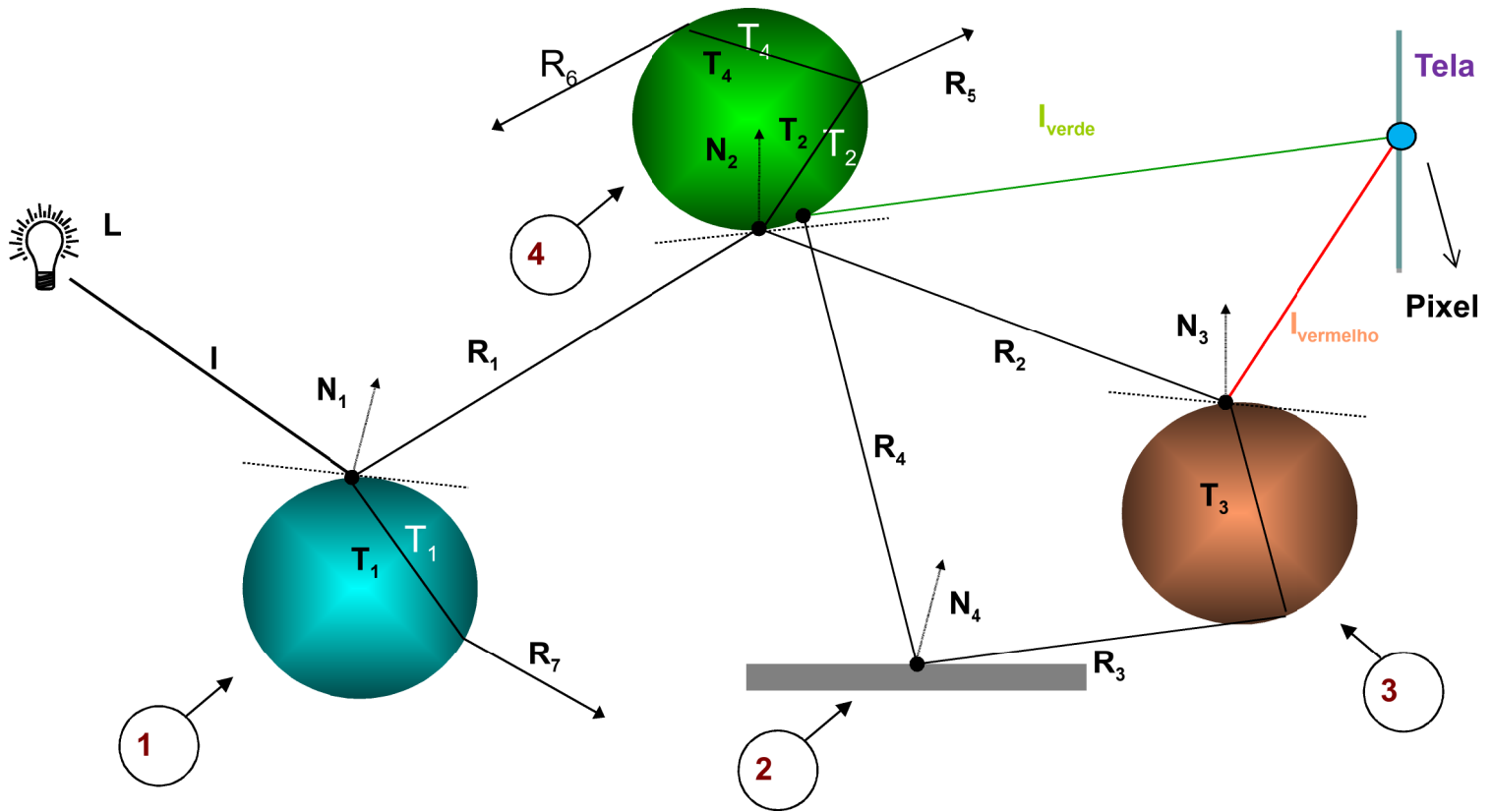








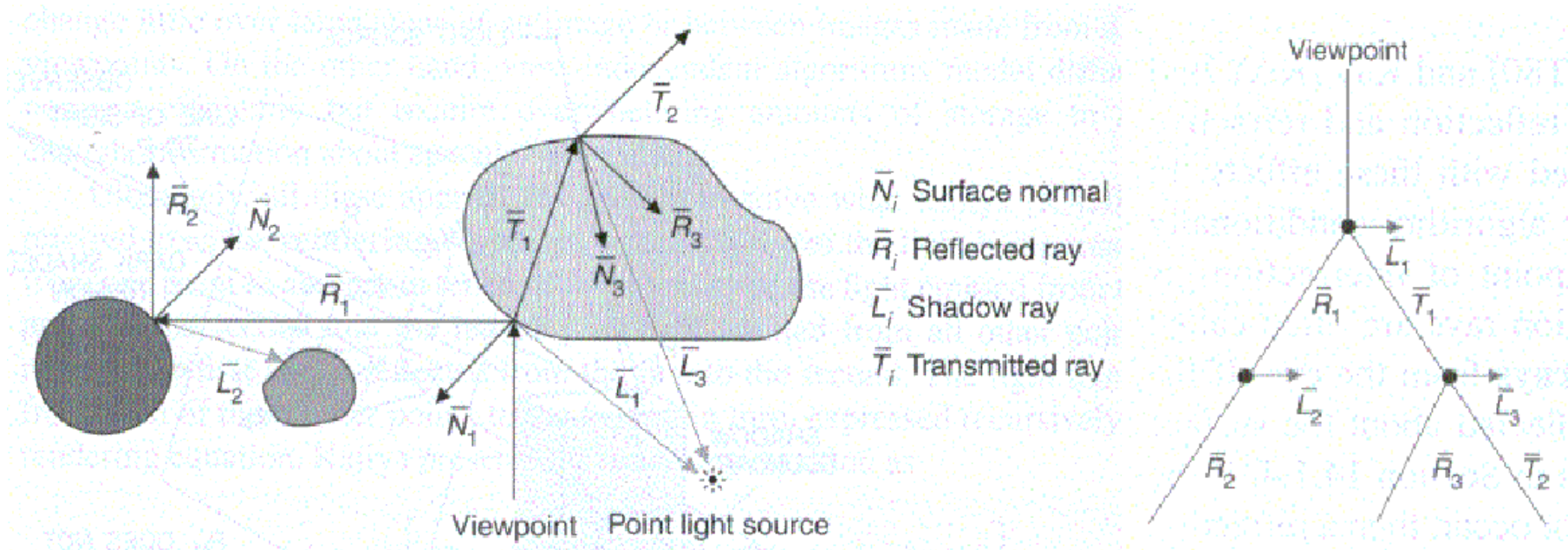




Ray Tracing



- Cálculo de intensidade para o pixel



Ray Tracing



- Vantagens:
 - Produz imagens mais reais que outros métodos de renderização
 - Simples de implementar
 - Independência de cada raio permite que o processo seja feito em paralelo
- Desvantagens:
 - Performance
 - Não aproveita informação de um raio para outro

Ray Tracing distribuído



- Utiliza amostragem estocástica em outras dimensões para gerar efeitos
 - Gloss
 - Translucência
 - Penumbras
 - Depth of field
 - Motion Blur

Ray Tracing distribuído



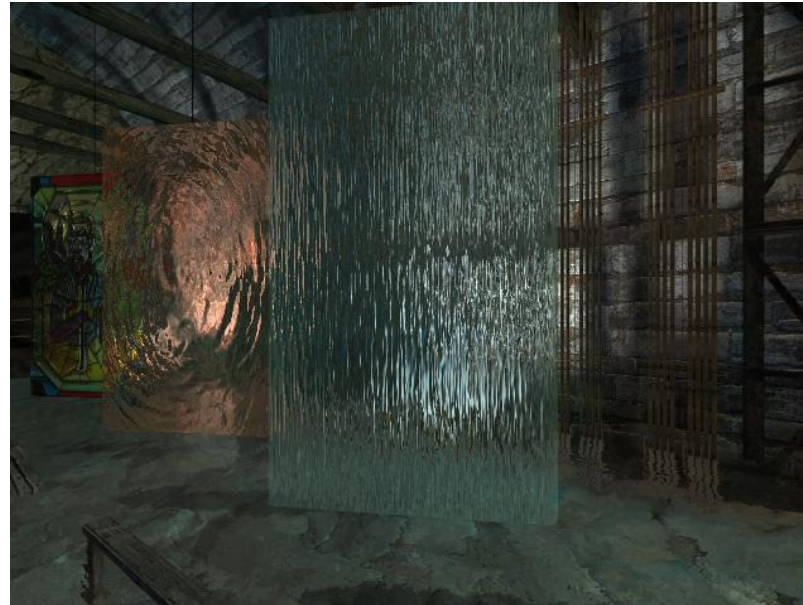
- Gloss
 - Distribuição dos raios refletidos de acordo com a função de distribuição especular



Ray Tracing distribuído



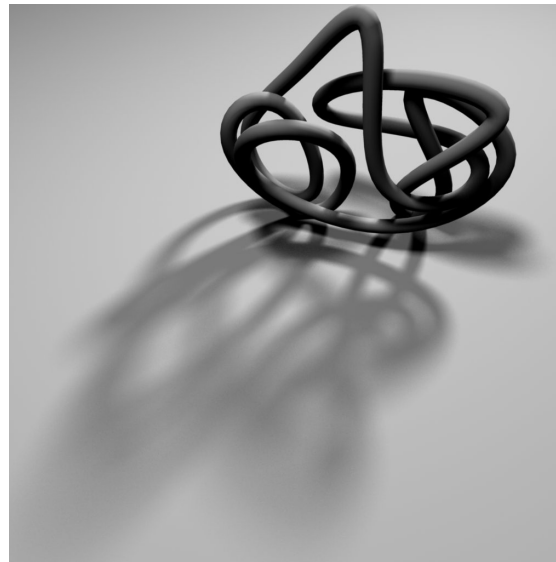
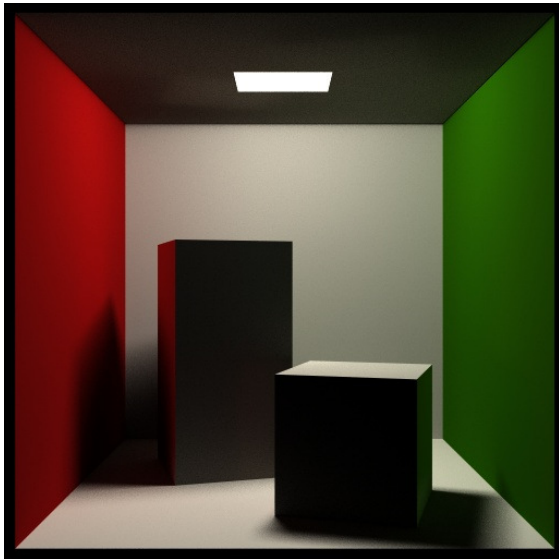
- Translucência
 - Distribuição dos raios transmitidos



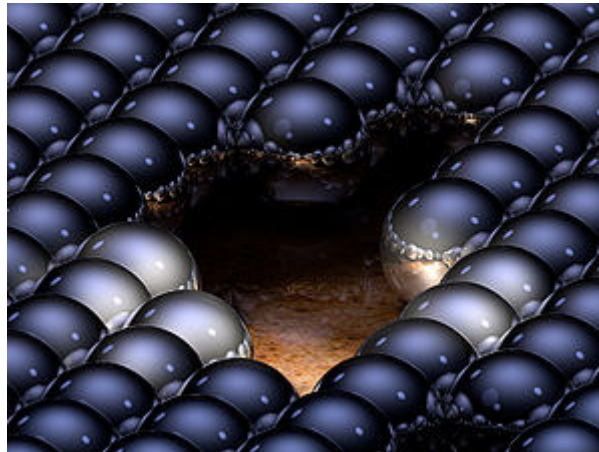
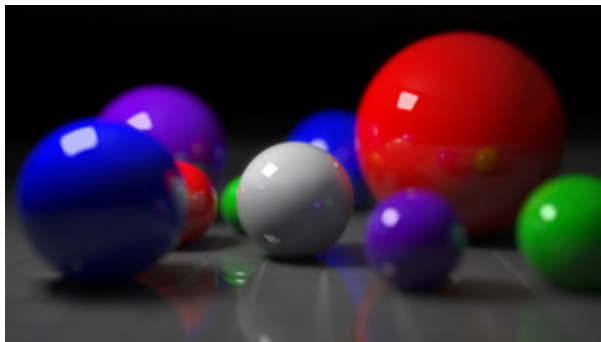
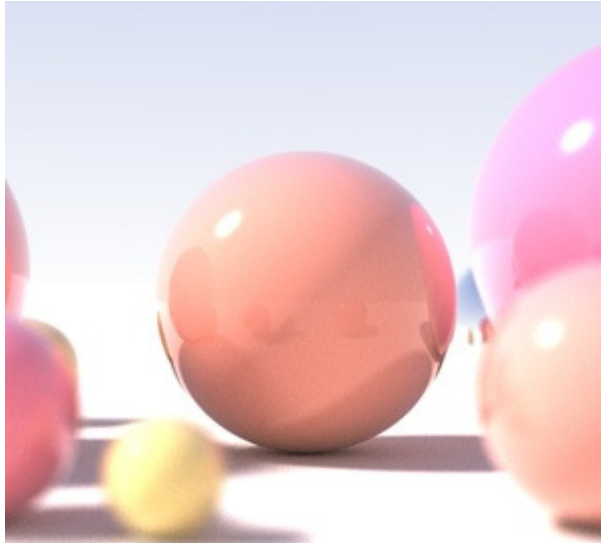
Ray Tracing distribuído



- Penumbras
 - Distribuição dos raios de sombra através do ângulo de cada fonte de luz



Ray Tracing



Otimizando Cálculos de Intersecção



- Muitos termos das equações de intersecção raio-objeto são constantes ou para uma imagem ou para um raio.
- Um objeto que é relativamente custoso de ter a intersecção calculada pode ser substituído por uma **bounding box** cujo cálculo seja mais simples, como uma esfera, elipsóide, sólido retangular. O objeto não precisa ser testado se o raio não intersecciona o bounding box.

Hierarquias

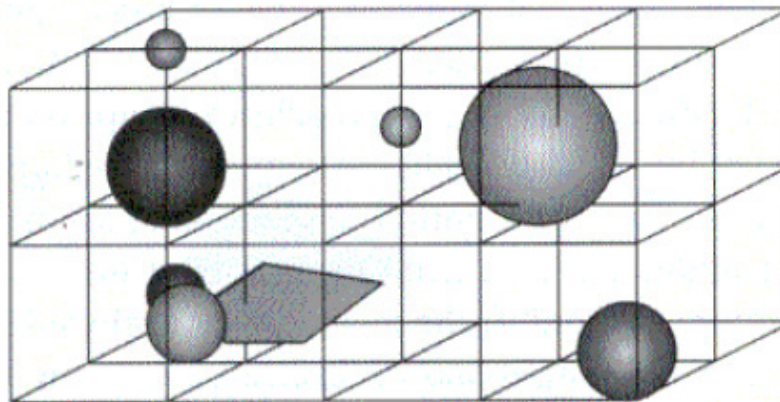


- Bounding volumes podem ser organizados em hierarquias com objetos como folhas e nós internos que envolvem seus filhos.
- O volume de um nó filho garantidamente não intersecciona o raio se o seu pai não intersecciona.

Spatial Partitioning



- Hierarquias bounding-volume organizam os objetos bottom-up.
- **Spatial partitioning** organiza-os top-down. Primeiro, calcula-se o bounding box da cena. O bounding box é então subdividido em partições regulares.

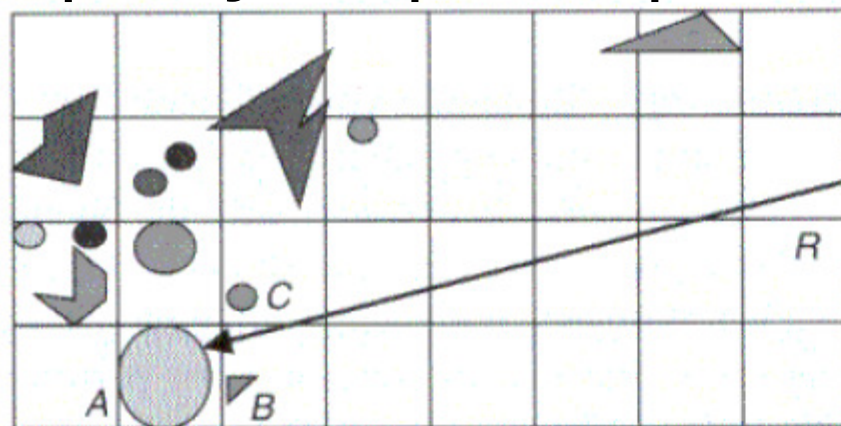


The scene is partitioned into a regular grid of equal-sized volumes.



Spatial Partitioning

- Cada partição é associada a uma lista de objetos que contém total ou parcialmente.
- Um raio precisa ter a intersecção testada apenas contra aqueles objetos contidos nas partições pelas quais o raio passa.



Spatial partitioning. Ray R needs to be intersected with only objects A , B , and C , since the other partitions through which it passes are empty.

Spatial Partitioning

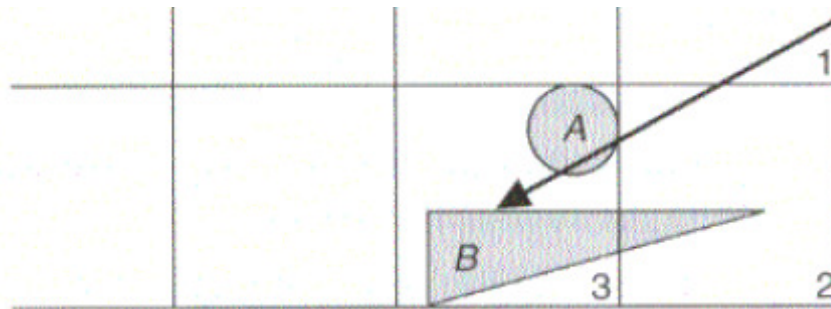


- As partições podem ser examinadas na ordem em que o raio passa por elas. Assim que ocorre intersecção, não é preciso mais testar as demais partições.
- É preciso testar todos os objetos da partição, para determinar qual é mais próximo.

Spatial Partitioning



- Se um raio intersecciona um objeto de uma partição é preciso verificar se a intersecção propriamente dita ocorre na partição em questão.



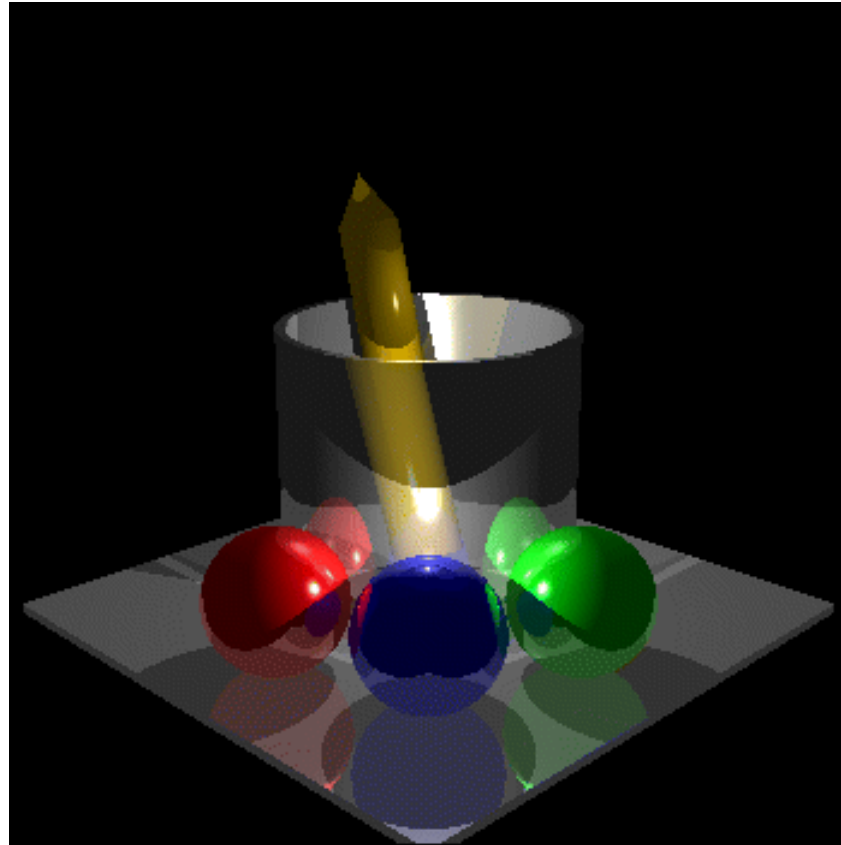
An object may be intersected in a different voxel than the current one.

Bibliografia



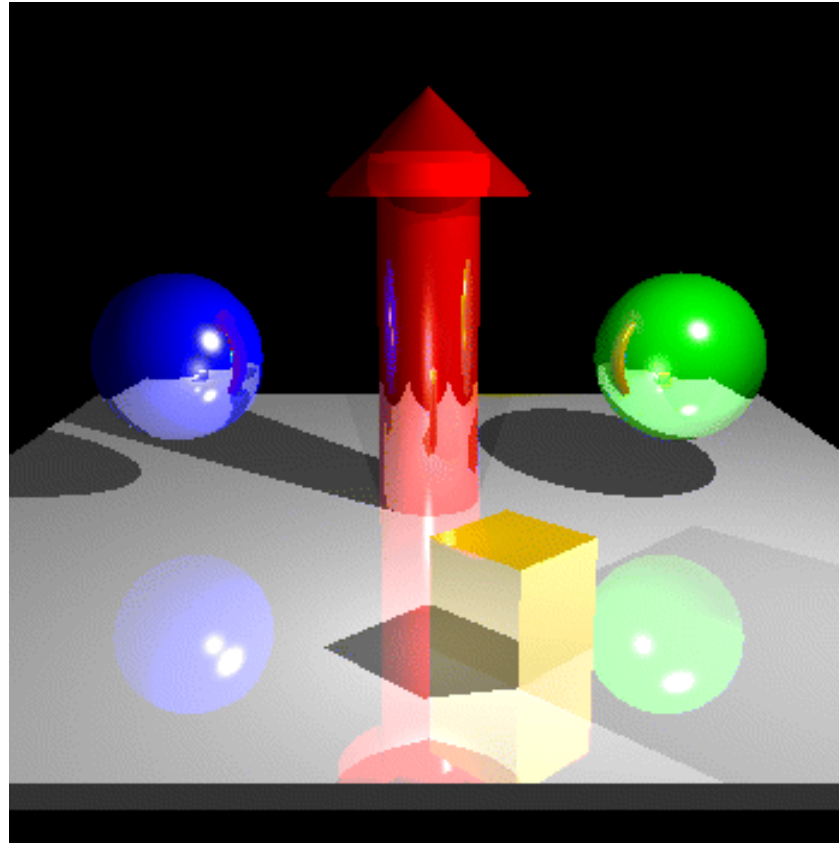
- Appel, A. (1968). Some techniques for shading machine rendering of solids, Proceedings of the Spring Joint Computer Conference, 37-45.
- Azevedo, E. e Conci, A. (2003). Computação Gráfica Teoria e Prática, Editora Campus, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil
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- Jensen H.W. (2001). A Practical Guide to Global Illumination using Photon Mapping, Course 38, SIGGRAPH 2001

Algumas visualizações da Aplicação do Ray-Tracing



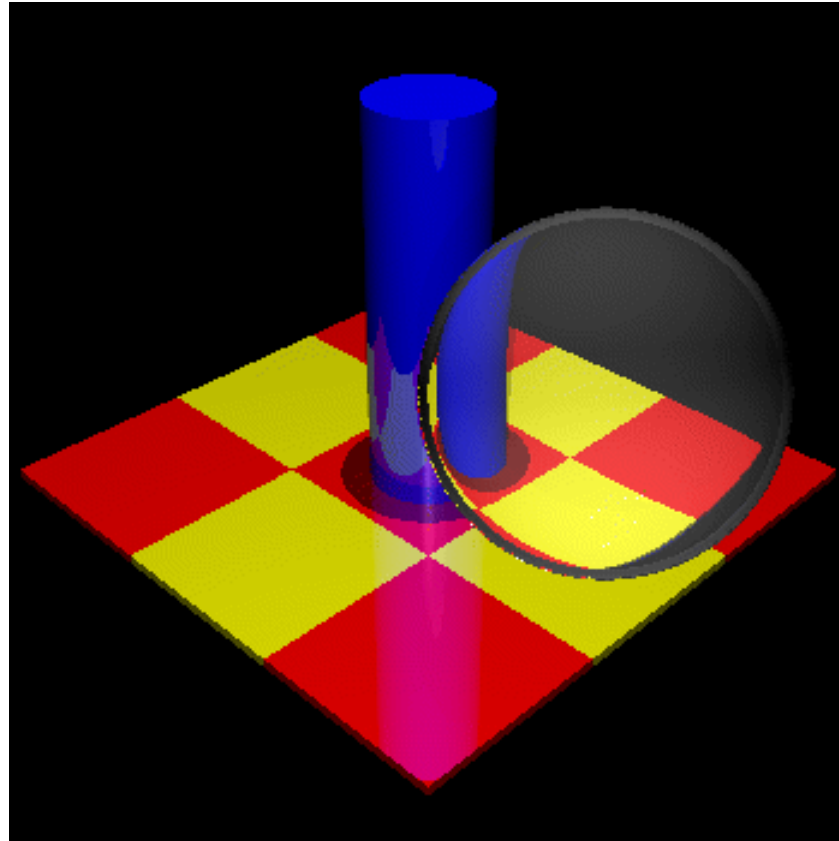
Sombra

Algumas visualizações da Aplicação do Ray-Tracing

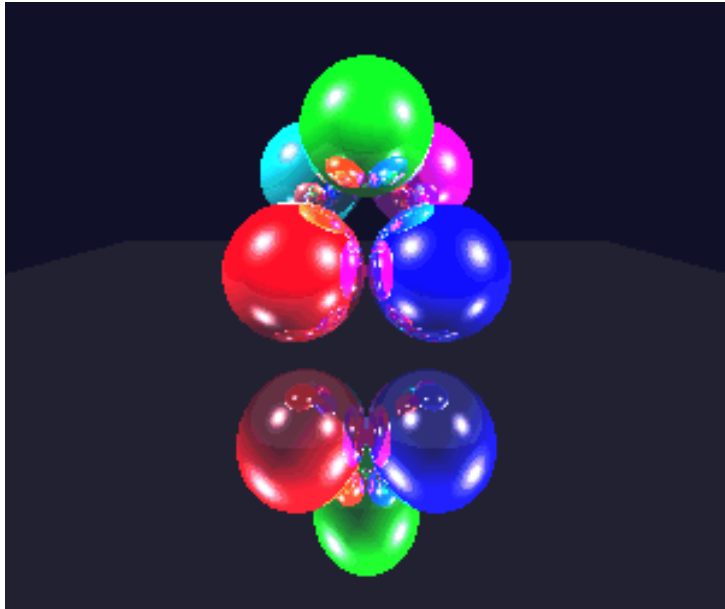


Reflexão

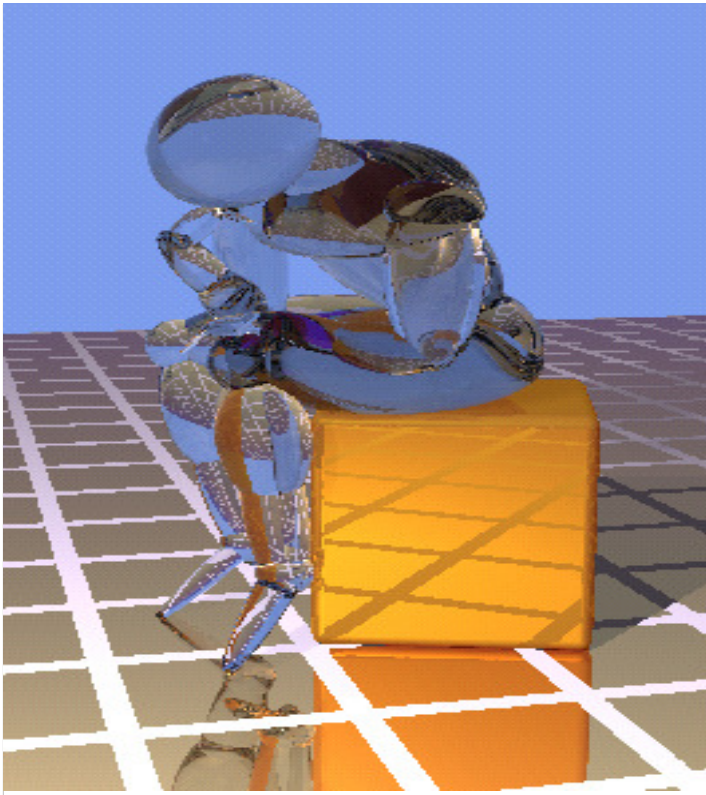
Algumas visualizações da Aplicação do Ray-Tracing



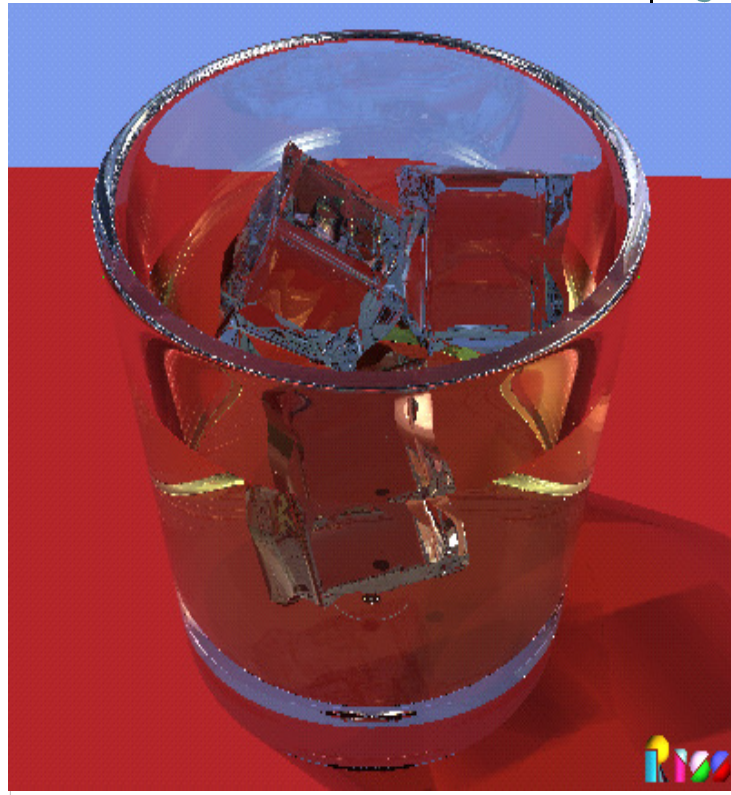
Transparência



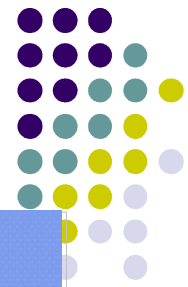


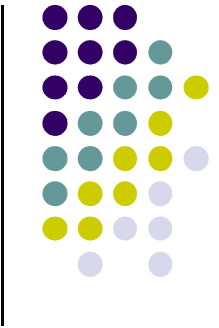


(a)



(b)





Exemplo





- Os Slides a seguir eu não sei a autoria, mas apresentam uma seqüência muito interessante sobre o processo do Ray Tracing. Vale a pena ver.
- Agradeço a quem desenvolveu, acho que foi Yan Liu.
 - Pellegrino


Demonstração




Move Trace Help


Solid Sphere


Transparent Sphere


Polygon


Light Source

This Java program was written by Yan Liu, under the supervision of Dr.G.Scott Owen, Department of Computer Science at Georgia State University. It is based on a Pascal program written by Dino Schweitzer. All Copyrights are Reserved by Dr. G.Scott Owen.

Demonstration of the Ray Trace Algorithm

This is a demonstration of the raytracing rendering algorithm. A simple 2-D environment is shown. The user can arrange four predefined objects within the environment (see description on the left) and raytrace the result. The raytrace algorithm forms and intersects primary and secondary rays to compute the final shade at each pixel in the frame buffer.

Please choose 'move' to get started. Then you can move the objects around. Then choose 'trace' to trace the rays.



Demonstração



Move Trace Help

SCREEN

EYE

MAIN ALGORITHM

```
For each pixel
  Form primary ray
  Find closest intersection
  If intersect something
    Shade (DEPTH+1, final)
  Put final shade in pixel
```

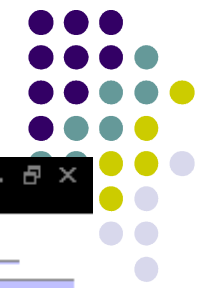
SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

```
Form shadow ray
Find intersection
If reflective
  Form reflect ray
  Find closest intersect
  Shade (DEPTH+1, REFLSHADE)
If transparent
  Form refract ray
  Find closest intersect
  Shade (DEPTH+1, REFRSHADE)
Compute rtnshade
```

STEP AUTO CLEAR



Demonstração



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○ Move ● Trace ○ Help

SCREEN

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STEP AUTO CLEAR

◀ ▶

Demonstração



Move Trace Help

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Demonstração



○ Move ● Trace ○ Help

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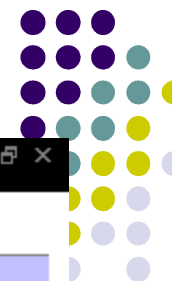
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STEP AUTO CLEAR



Demonstração



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Move Trace Help

SCREEN

EYE

MAIN ALGORITHM

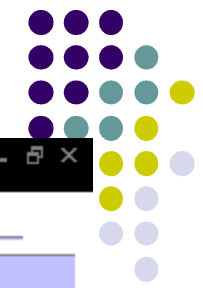
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◀ ▶

Demonstração



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○ Move ● Trace ○ Help

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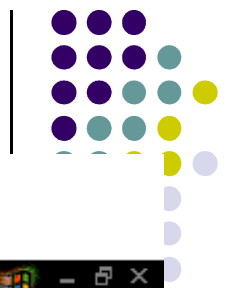
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◀ ▶

Demonstração



○ Move ● Trace ○ Help

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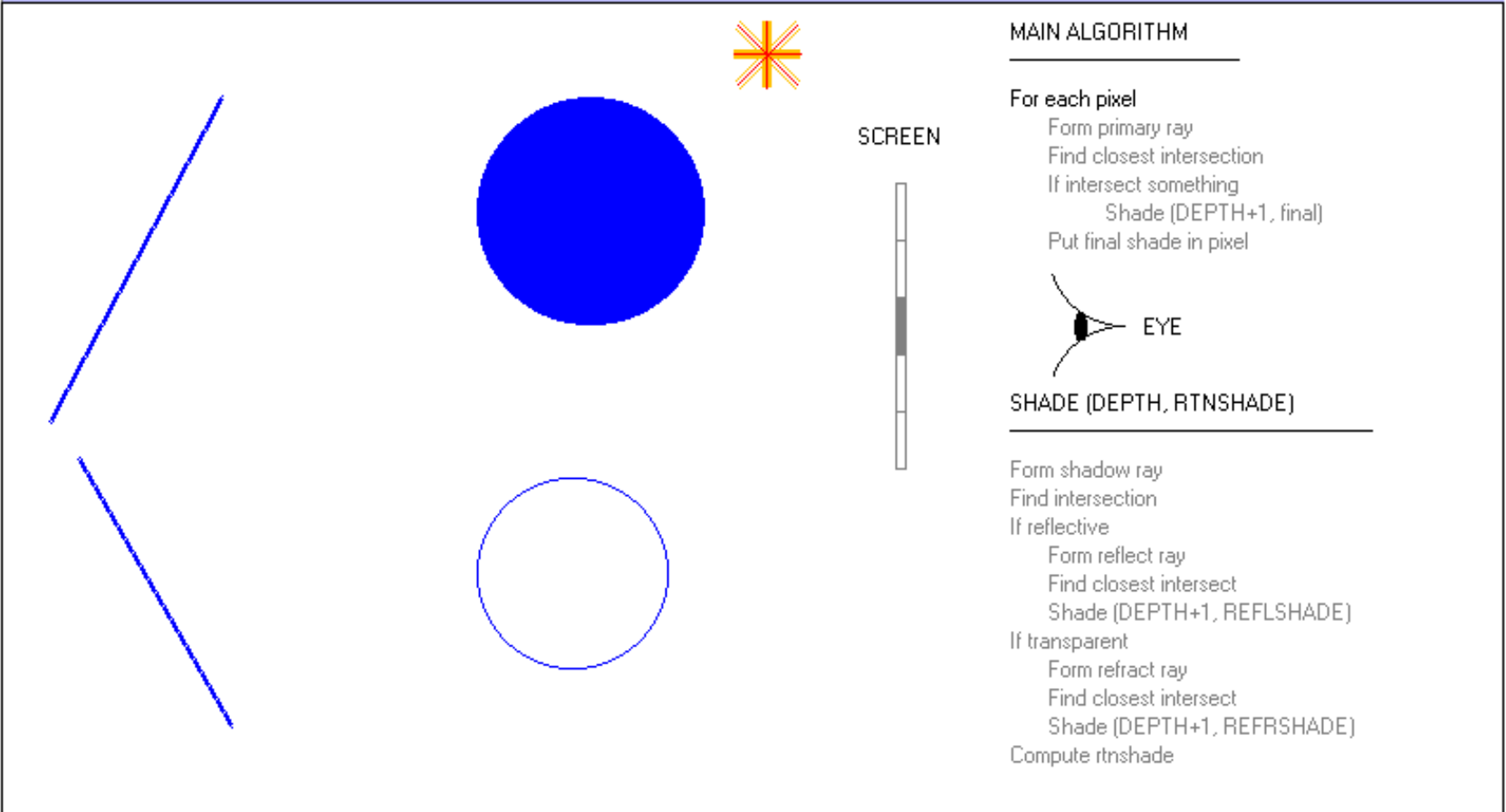
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Move Trace Help



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Demonstração



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If intersect something
 Shade (DEPTH+1, final)
Put final shade in pixel

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

Form shadow ray
Find intersection
If reflective
 Form reflect ray
 Find closest intersect
 Shade (DEPTH+1, REFLSHADE)
If transparent
 Form refract ray
 Find closest intersect
 Shade (DEPTH+1, REFRSHADE)
Compute rtnshade

STEP AUTO CLEAR

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○ Move ● Trace ○ Help

SCREEN

EYE

MAIN ALGORITHM

For each pixel
Form primary ray
Find closest intersection
If intersect something
 Shade (DEPTH+1, final)
Put final shade in pixel

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

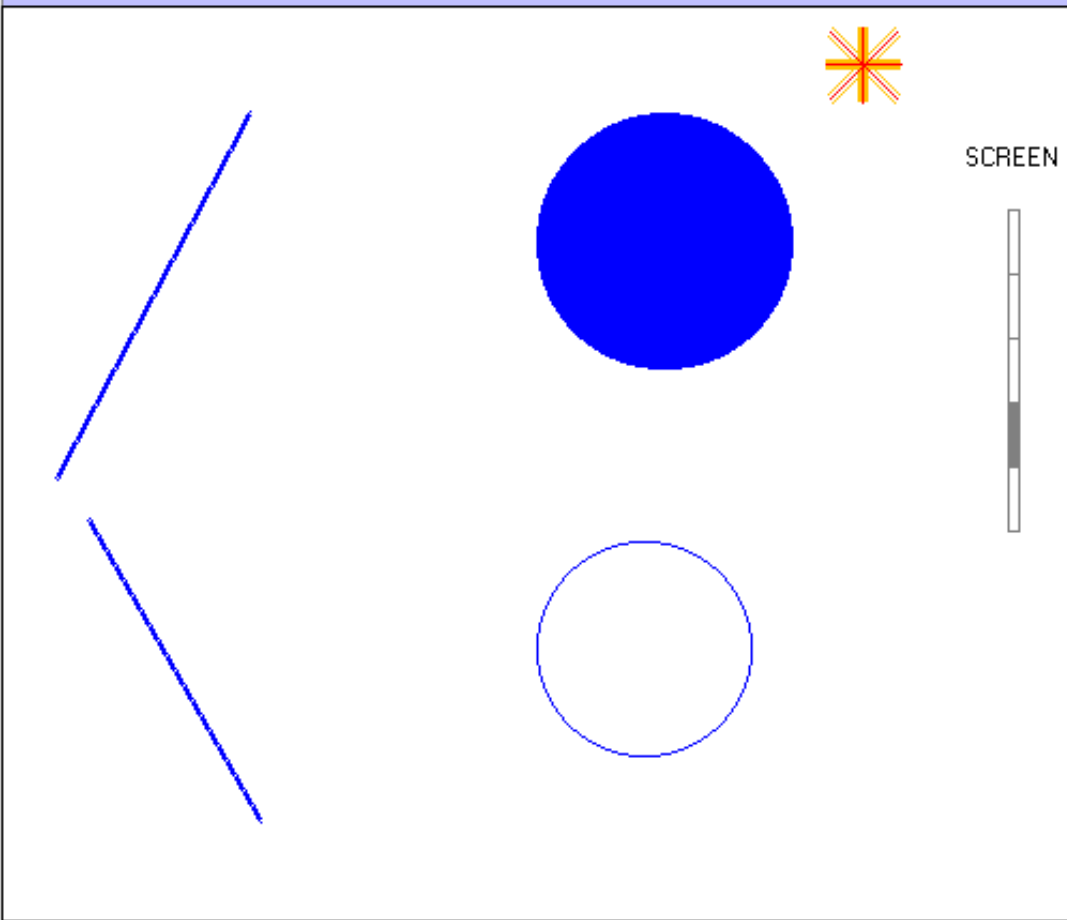
Form shadow ray
Find intersection
If reflective
 Form reflect ray
 Find closest intersect
 Shade (DEPTH+1, REFLSHADE)
If transparent
 Form refract ray
 Find closest intersect
 Shade (DEPTH+1, REFRSHADE)
Compute rtnshade

STEP AUTO CLEAR

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Move Trace Help



SCREEN

EYE

MAIN ALGORITHM

For each pixel

- Form primary ray
- Find closest intersection
- If intersect something
 - Shade (DEPTH+1, final)
- Put final shade in pixel

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

- Form shadow ray
- Find intersection
- If reflective
 - Form reflect ray
 - Find closest intersect
 - Shade (DEPTH+1, REFLSHADE)
- If transparent
 - Form refract ray
 - Find closest intersect
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- Compute rtnshade

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SCREEN

EYE

MAIN ALGORITHM

```
For each pixel
  Form primary ray
  Find closest intersection
  If intersect something
    Shade (DEPTH+1, final)
  Put final shade in pixel
```

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

```
Form shadow ray
Find intersection
If reflective
  Form reflect ray
  Find closest intersect
  Shade (DEPTH+1, REFLSHADE)
If transparent
  Form refract ray
  Find closest intersect
  Shade (DEPTH+1, REFRSHADE)
Compute rtnshade
```

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Move Trace Help

SCREEN

EYE

MAIN ALGORITHM

- For each pixel
 - Form primary ray
 - Find closest intersection
 - If intersect something**
 - Shade (DEPTH+1, final)
 - Put final shade in pixel

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

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- If transparent
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EYE

MAIN ALGORITHM

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For each pixel
  Form primary ray
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SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

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  Form refract ray
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Compute rtnshade
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EYE

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MAIN ALGORITHM

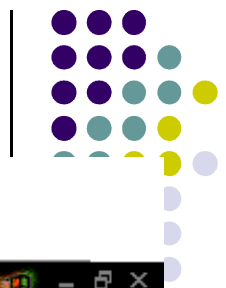
```
For each pixel
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EYE

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MAIN ALGORITHM

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Move Trace Help

SCREEN

EYE

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SCREEN

EYE

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Move Trace Help

SCREEN

EYE

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

MAIN ALGORITHM

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Move Trace Help

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Demonstração



Move Trace Help

SCREEN

EYE

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

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 - Shade (DEPTH+1, REFRSHADE)

Compute rtshade

STEP AUTO CLEAR

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○ Move ● Trace ○ Help

SCREEN

EYE

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

MAIN ALGORITHM

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 - Shade (DEPTH+1, REFRSHADE)
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STEP AUTO CLEAR



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Move Trace Help

SCREEN

EYE

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

MAIN ALGORITHM

For each pixel

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STEP AUTO CLEAR



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Move Trace Help

SCREEN

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For each pixel
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If transparent
 Form refract ray
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 Shade (DEPTH+1, REFRSHADE)
Compute rtshade

Demonstração



Move Trace Help

SCREEN

EYE

SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

MAIN ALGORITHM

For each pixel

- Form primary ray
- Find closest intersection
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 - Shade (DEPTH+1, final)
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SHADE (DEPTH, RTNSHADE)

Form shadow ray

Find intersection

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- Form reflect ray
- Find closest intersect
- Shade (DEPTH+1, REFLSHADE)

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- Form refract ray
- Find closest intersect
- Shade (DEPTH+1, REFRSHADE)

Compute rtshade

STEP AUTO CLEAR