



University of
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Ray-Tracing



Figure 1: Reflection test: (left) with environment map. (right) with environment map and ray-traced interreflections.

[Pixar: Ray Tracing for the Movie 'Cars'

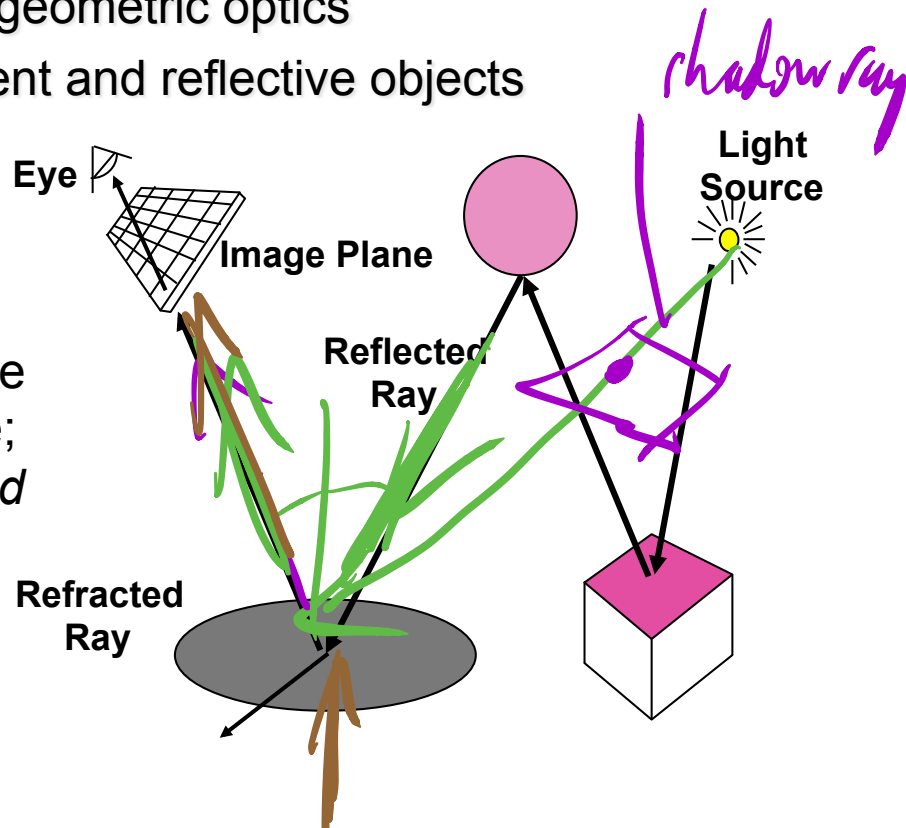
<http://graphics.pixar.com/library/RayTracingCars/paper.pdf>]



Ray-tracing Overview

- handles multiple inter-reflections of light
- partly physics-based: geometric optics
- well suited to transparent and reflective objects

Trace light path from the eye backwards(!) into the scene; *recursively apply to reflected and refracted rays.*



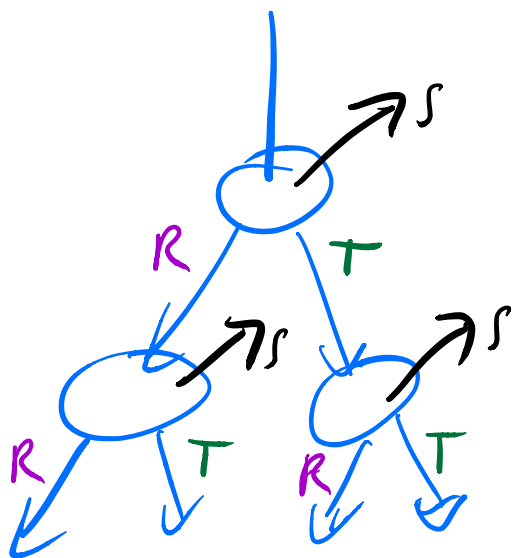


Ray-Tracing

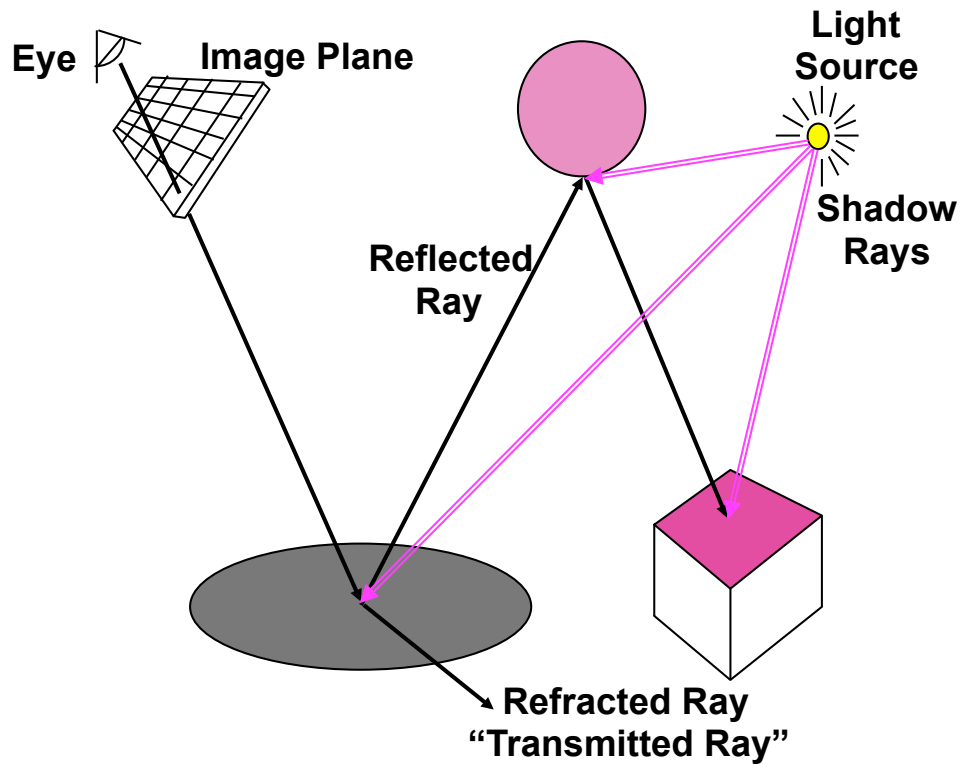
```
raytrace( ray ) {  
    find closest intersection: P  
    colour_local = (0,0,0);  
    if visible(P,L) // cast shadow ray  
        colour_local = Phong(N,L,rayDir)  
    colour_reflect = raytrace( reflected_ray ) // if reflective  
    colour_refract = raytrace( refracted_ray ) // if refractive  
    colour = k1*colour_local +  
            k2*colour_reflect +  
            k3*colour_refract  
    return( colour )  
}
```

- “raycasting” : only cast first ray from eye

Ray Tree



S = shadow ray
R = reflected ray
T = transmitted ray
(refracted)





Ray termination

- ray hits a diffuse object
- ray exits the scene
- when exceeding max recursion depth
- when final contribution will be too small



Ray-Sphere Intersections

Ray
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{i,j}(t) &= \mathbf{C} + t \cdot (\mathbf{P}_{i,j} - \mathbf{C}) \\ &= \mathbf{C} + t \cdot \mathbf{V}_{i,j} \end{aligned}$$

$x(t) = C_x + V_x t$
 $y(t) = C_y + V_y t$
 $z(t) = C_z + V_z t$

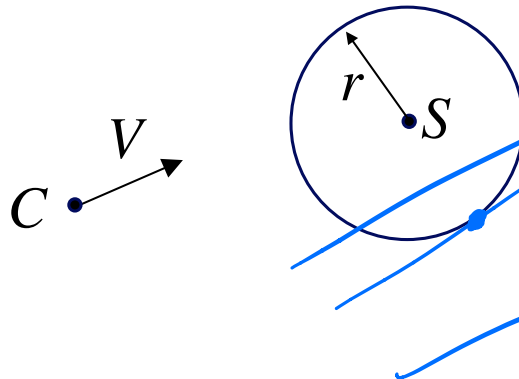
Sphere
$$F(x, y, z) = r^2 - (x - S_x)^2 - (y - S_y)^2 - (z - S_z)^2$$

\Rightarrow quadratic equation in t

two solutions

— one solution

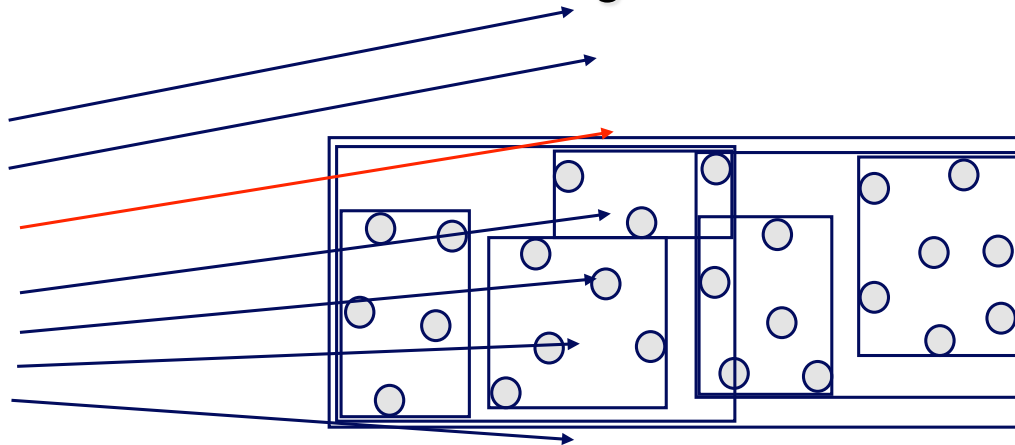
zero solutions





Ray-Tracing: Optimizations

- process rays in parallel (multi-core, GPU, ...)
- efficient ray-object culling
 - hierarchical bounding volumes





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Ray-Triangle Intersections

(covered as Q4 of A4)