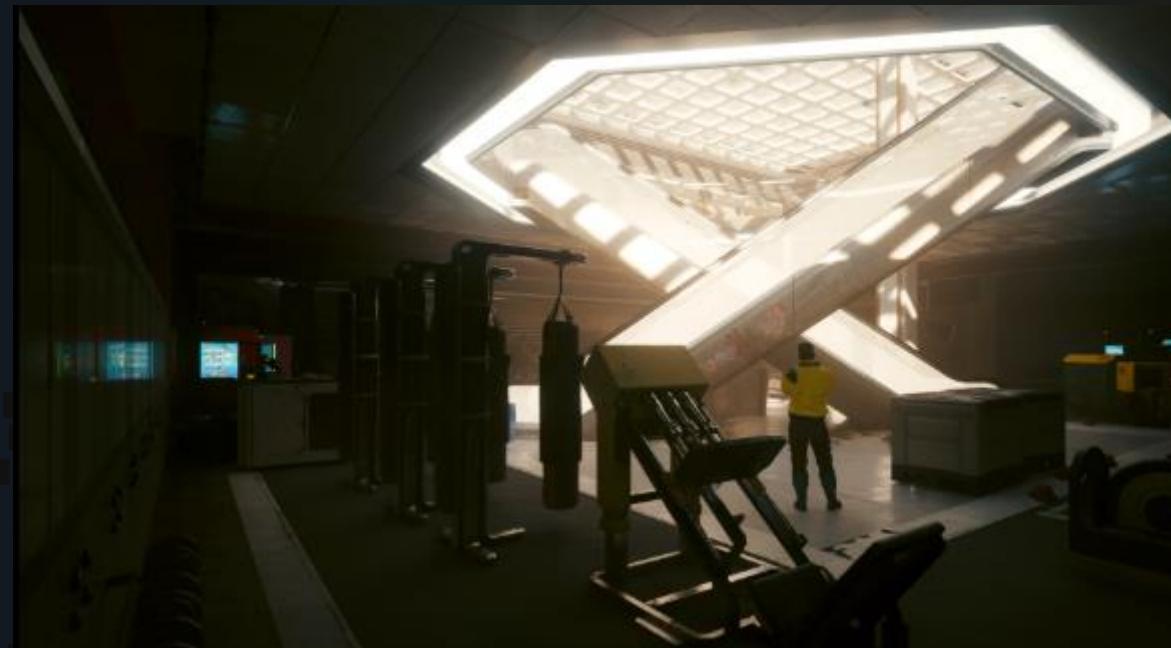


Real-Time Ray Tracing

The future of Gaming Graphics

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Overview



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to Real-Time
Tracing

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And
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&
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Introduction

What is ray graphics?

Graphics technique that simulates **real light behavior** shadows, reflections, refraction, and global illumination.

Traditionally used in Hollywood rendering farms; now entering **real-time gaming**.

Why is it important today?

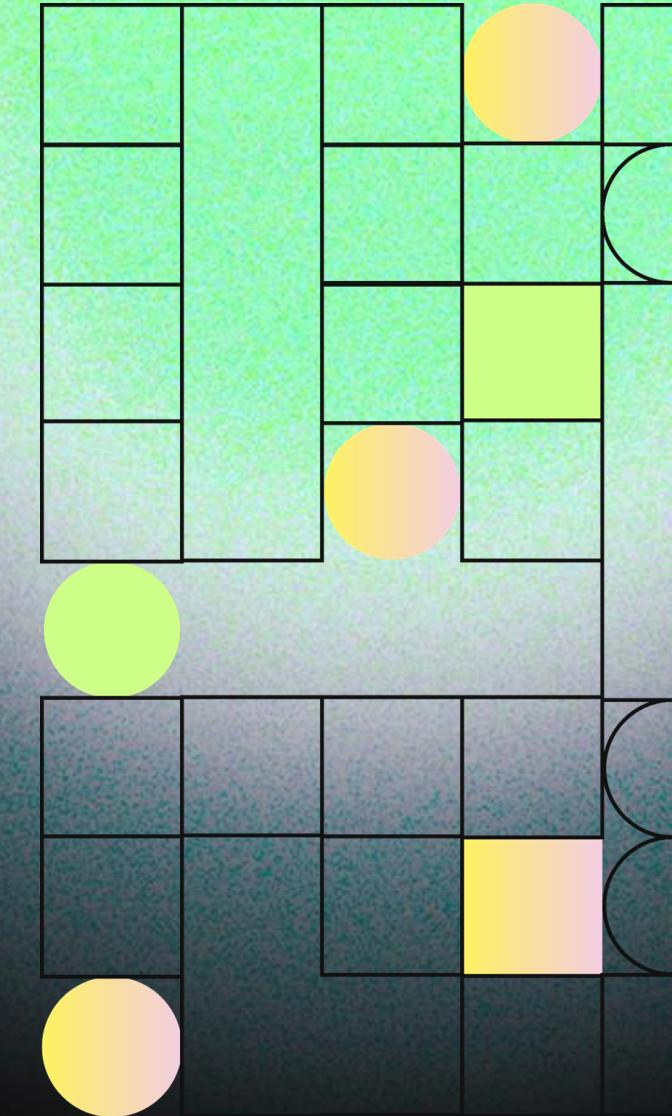
Modern games demand realism.

GPUs now include dedicated **ray-tracing hardware**.

AI upscalers & denoisers make ray tracing fast enough for gameplay.

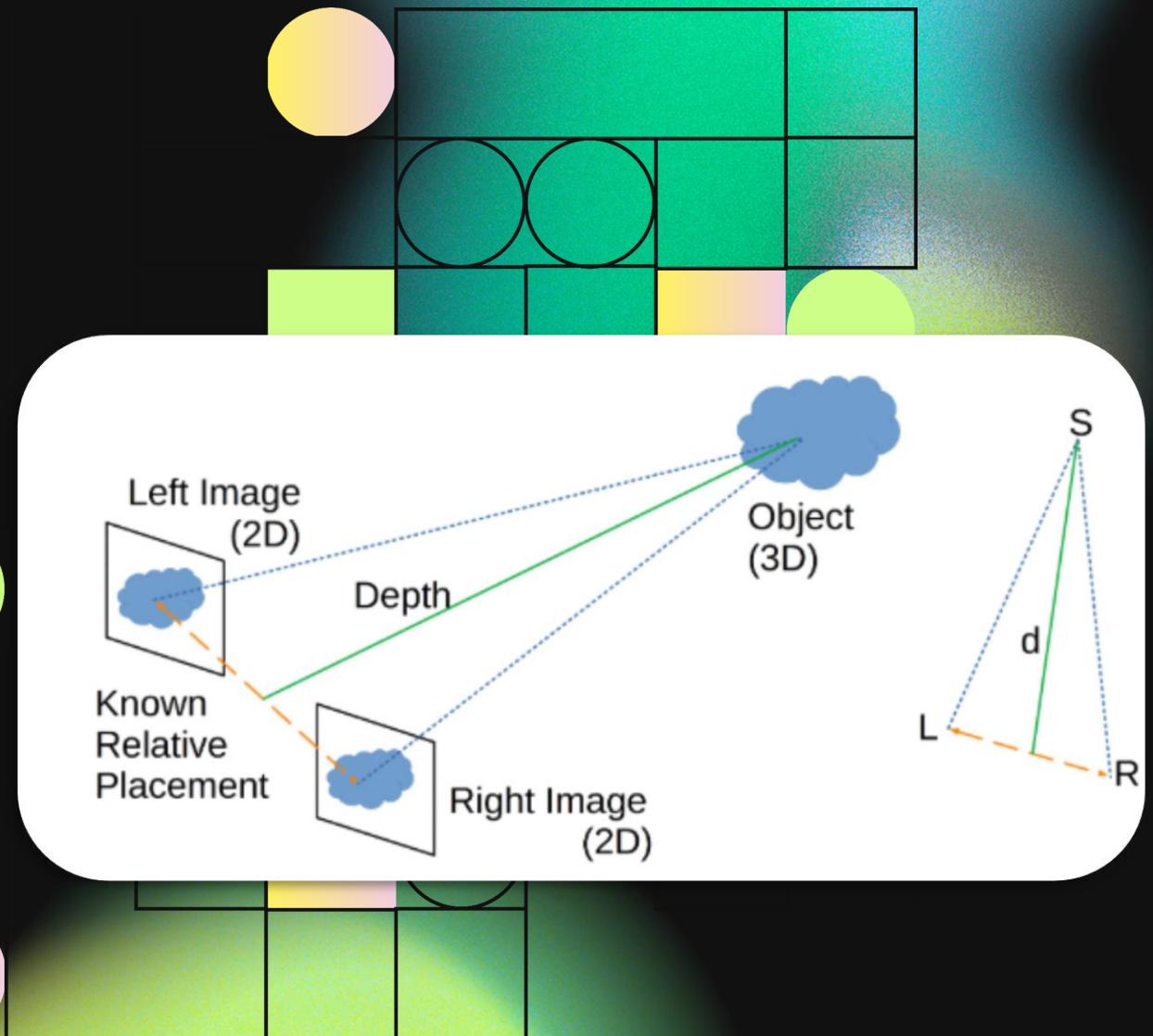
Link to Parallel Computing:

“Ray tracing is connected to parallel computing because each ray, each pixel, and each light interaction can run on thousands of GPU cores simultaneously.”



Core Concepts

Background



Key Terms

Ray: A virtual line simulating light.

Bounce: Reflection/refraction path.

BVH (Bounding Volume Hierarchy): Tree structure speeding up intersection tests.

Global Illumination: Light bouncing off surfaces realistically.

Real-Life Analogy

Think of shining a **laser pointer** into a room:

It hits surfaces

Bounces

Creates reflections, shadows

Ray tracing does the same , but for **every pixel on the screen**.

How It Works

- Primary ray fired from camera for each pixel
- Ray hits object => check material (metal, glass, wood)
- Spawn secondary rays (reflection/refraction)
- Rays accumulate light contributions
- GPU denoiser + upscaler cleans the image
- Final frame is displayed

Where Parallelism Happens

Millions of rays calculated **simultaneously**

Thousands of GPU cores run intersection tests in parallel

BVH traversal is parallel on warps/wavefronts

AI denoising uses tensor cores in parallel.

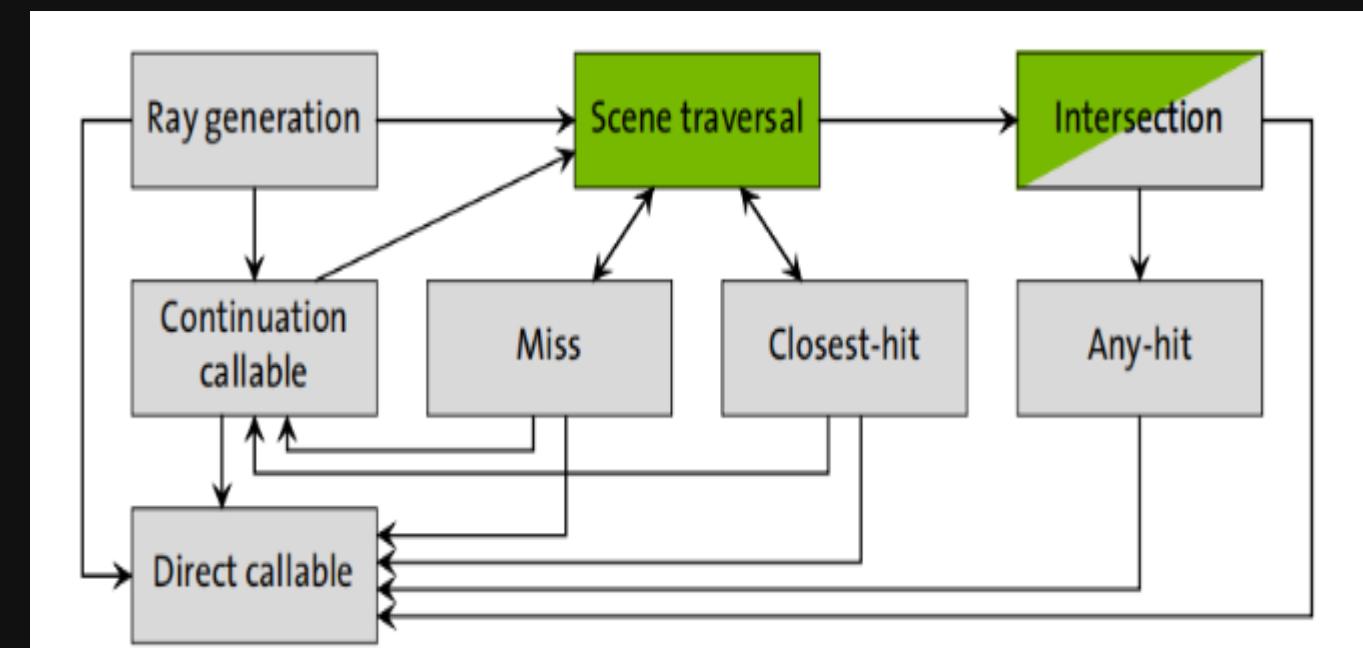
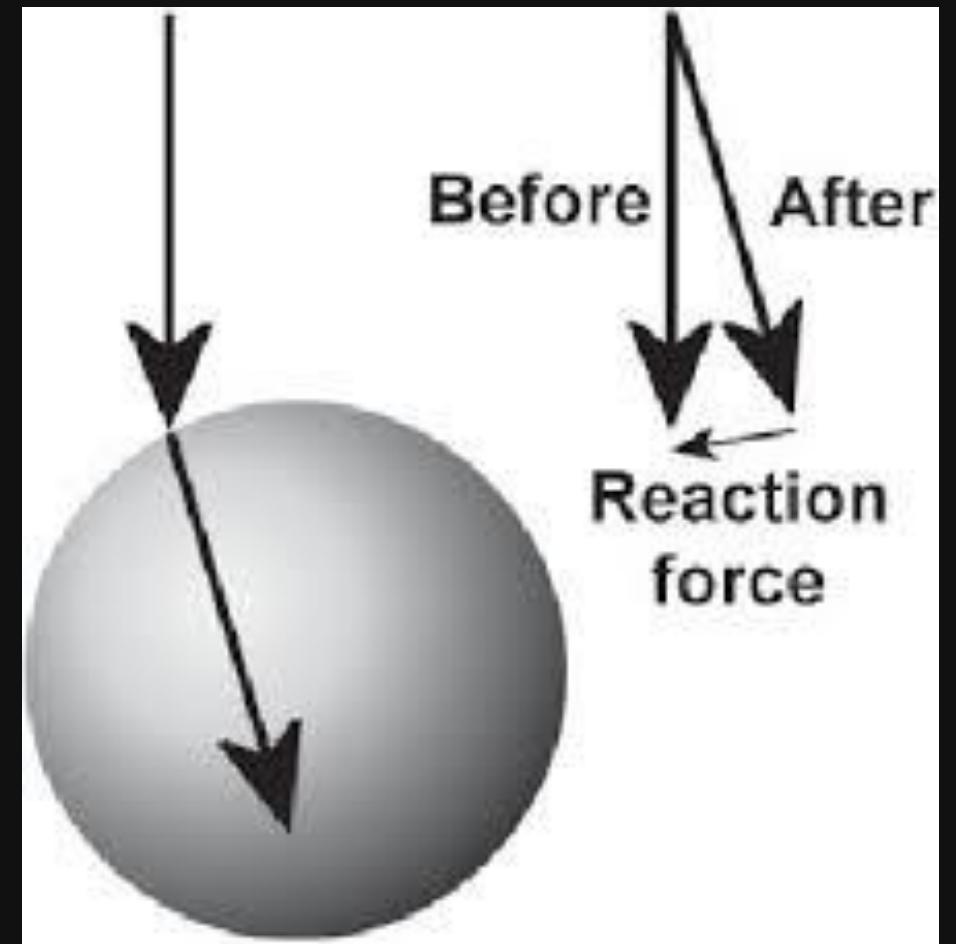


Fig. 2.1 – Relationship of NVIDIA OptiX 7 programs. Green represents fixed functions; gray represents user programs.

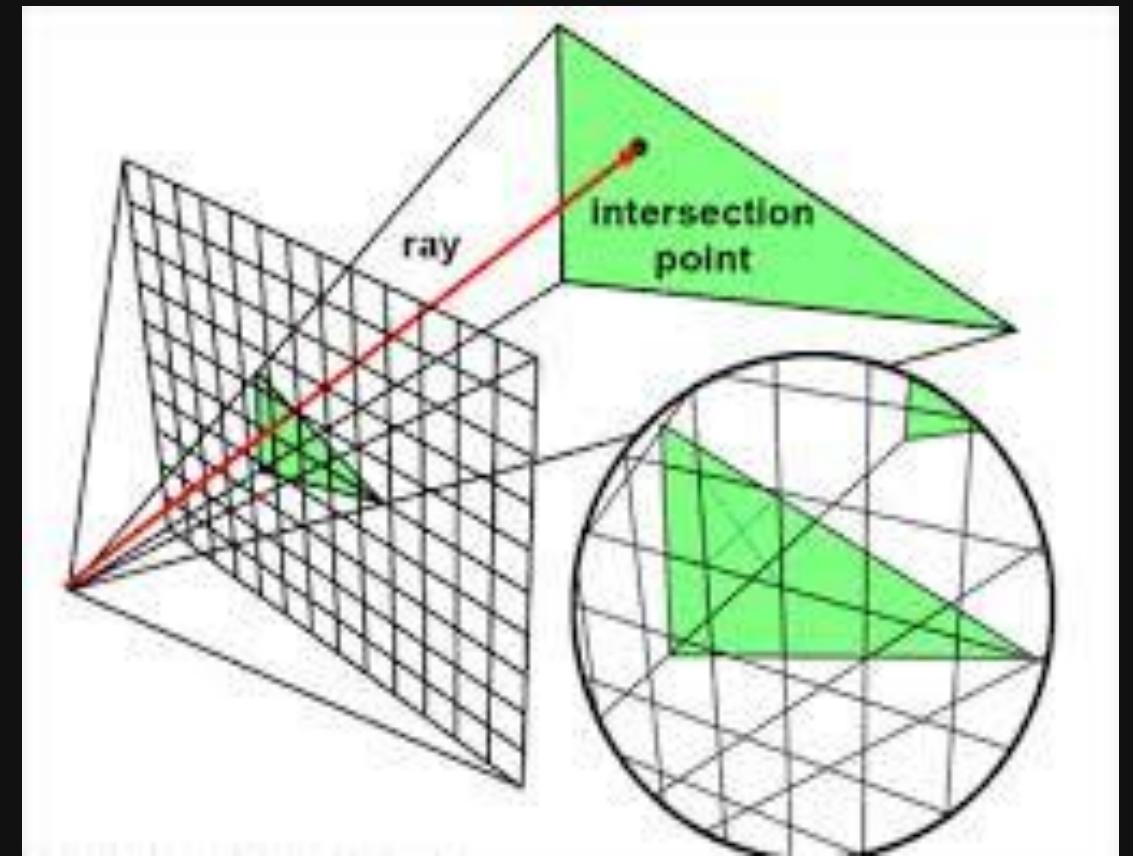
Working-Light Ray Simulation

- Ray tracing imitates how real-world light behaves.
- Light rays travel through the scene and interact with objects.
- Rays bounce or pass through surfaces(refraction).
- Each bounce changes the ray's color and intensity.
- These interactions create realistic shadows and highlights.
- Final pixel color is computed based on all ray contributions.



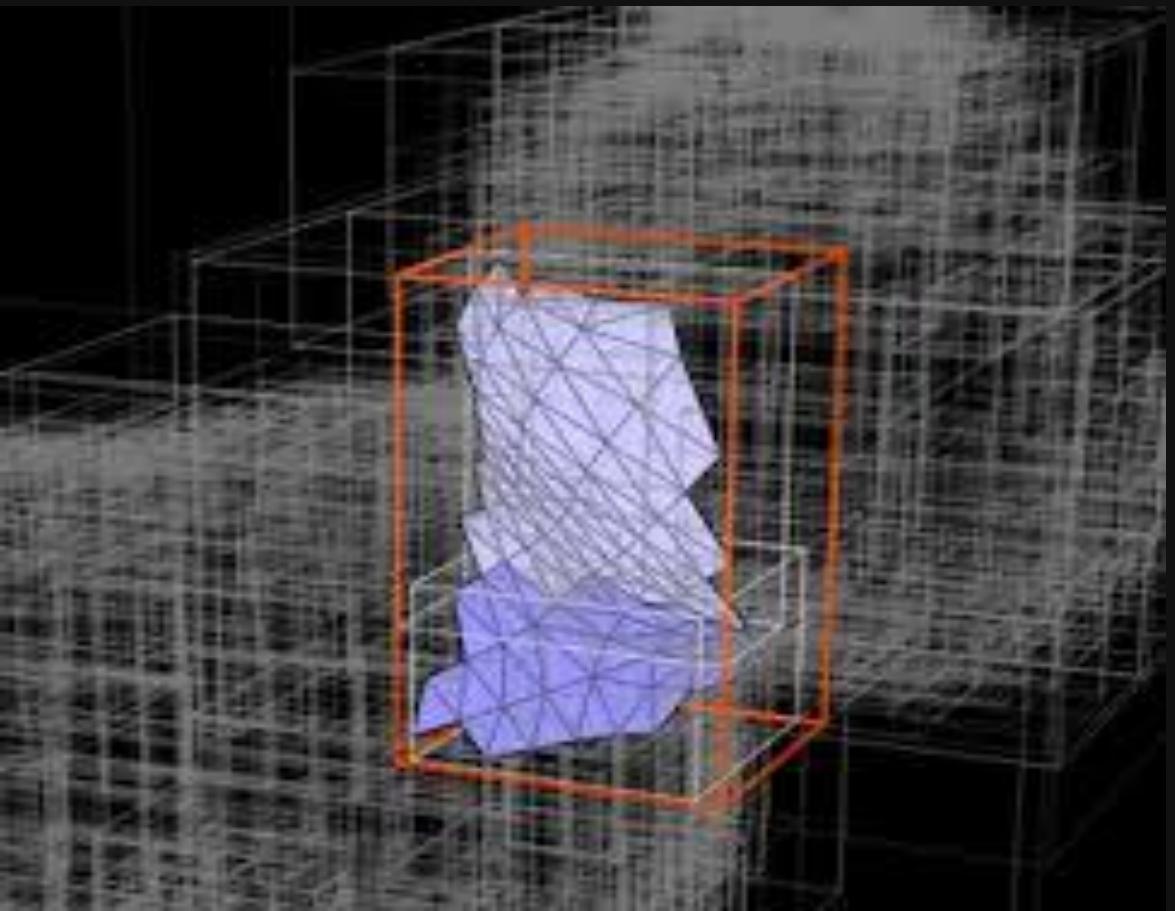
Working-Hybrid Rendering Pipeline

- Games don't use full ray tracing alone (it's too slow).
- Rasterization handles fast geometry drawing.
- Ray tracing handles lighting, shadows, and reflections.
- Both techniques run together for better performance.
- Hybrid rendering gives speed + realism at the same time.
- Final image is produced by combining raster + ray-traced effects.



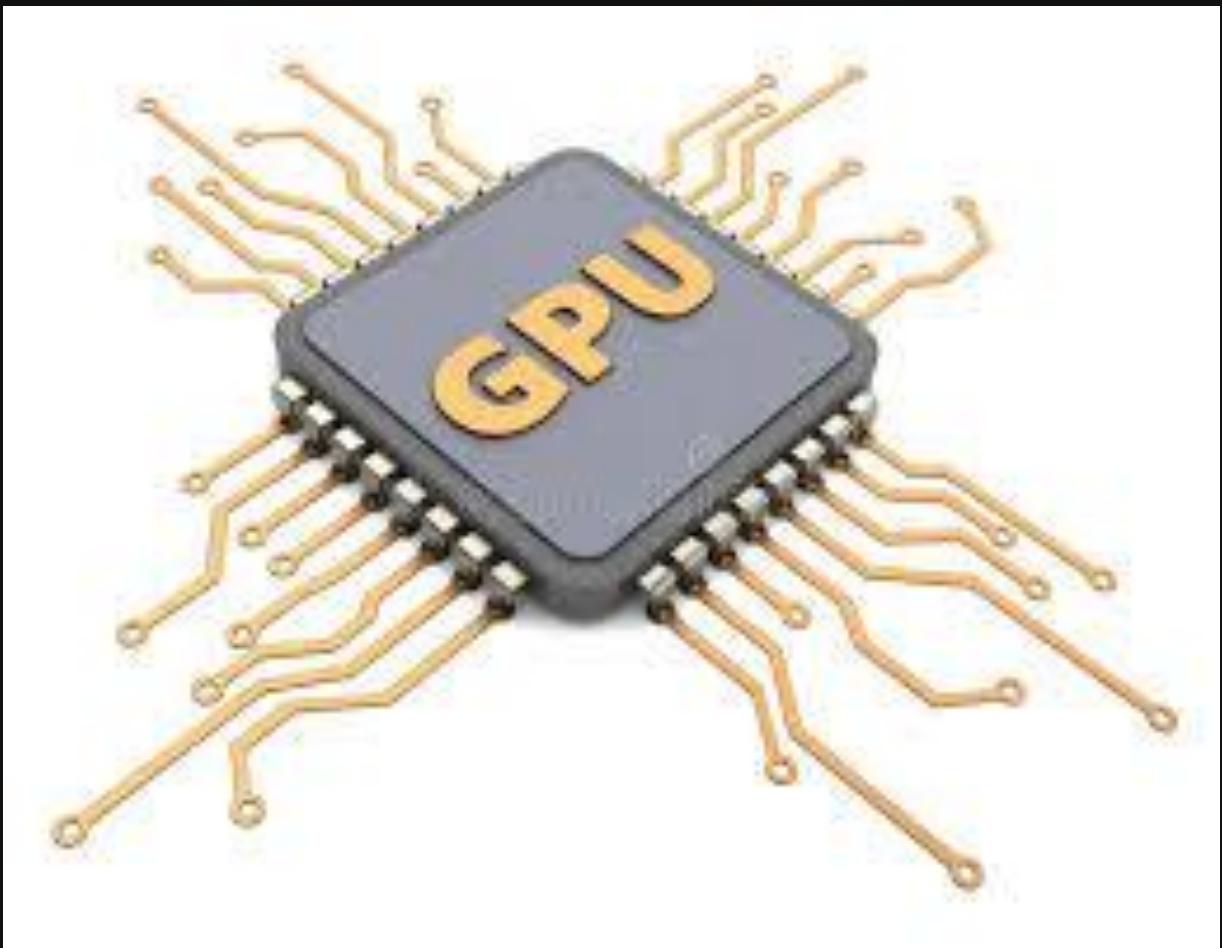
Working-Acceleration Structures (BVH)

- The scene is divided into a tree-like structure called BVH.
- Objects are grouped inside bounding boxes.
- Rays only check collisions with relevant boxes, not every object.
- This reduces unnecessary calculations and boosts speed.
- BVH is the key optimization for real-time ray tracing.
- Faster traversal = smoother, more efficient rendering.



Working GPU RT Cores (Hardware Support)

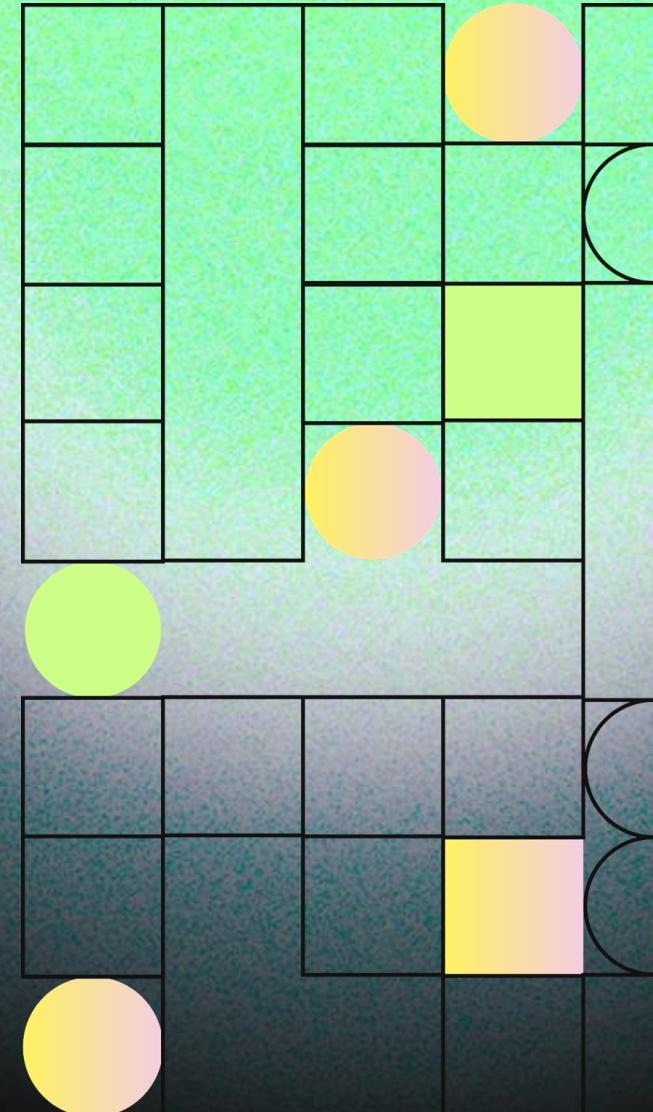
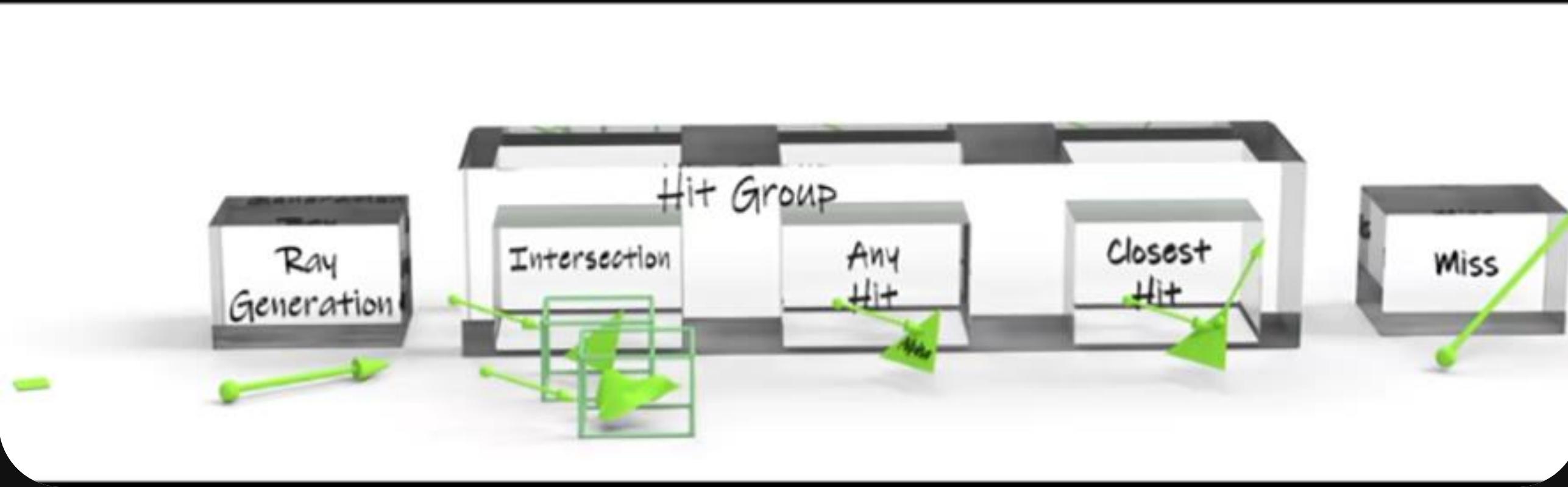
- Modern GPUs like NVIDIA RTX contain dedicated RT cores.
- These cores are built specifically for ray-tracing calculations.
- Each ray is processed in parallel for maximum speed.
- This reduces the load on normal GPU shaders.
- Hardware acceleration makes real-time ray tracing possible.
- Result: smoother gameplay with realistic lighting effects.



Architecture Diagram



RAYTRACING SHADERS

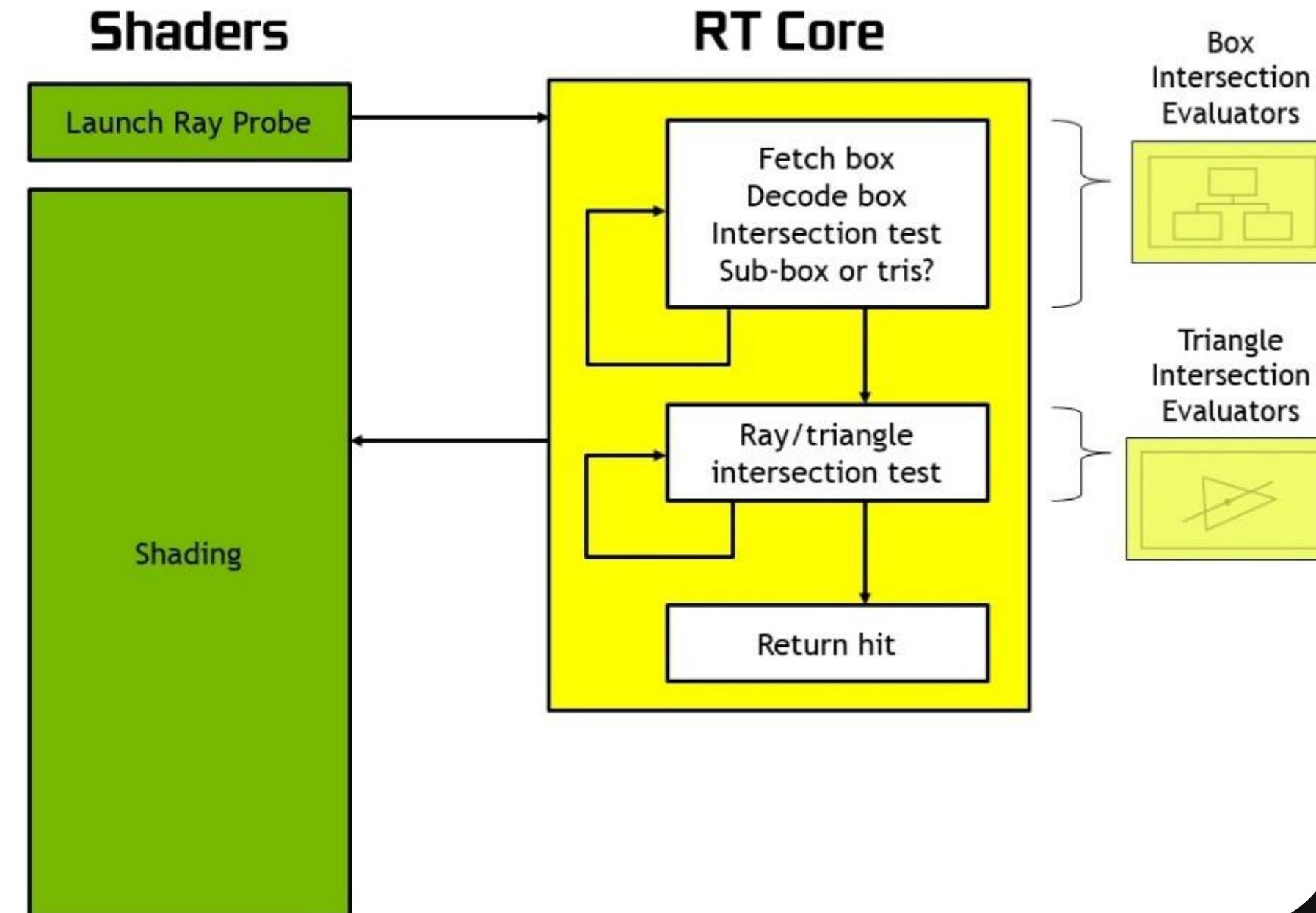


Hardware Acceleration Replaces Software Emulation

Turing SM

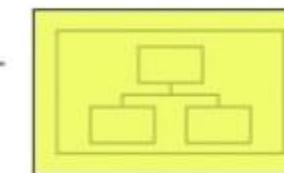


Shaders

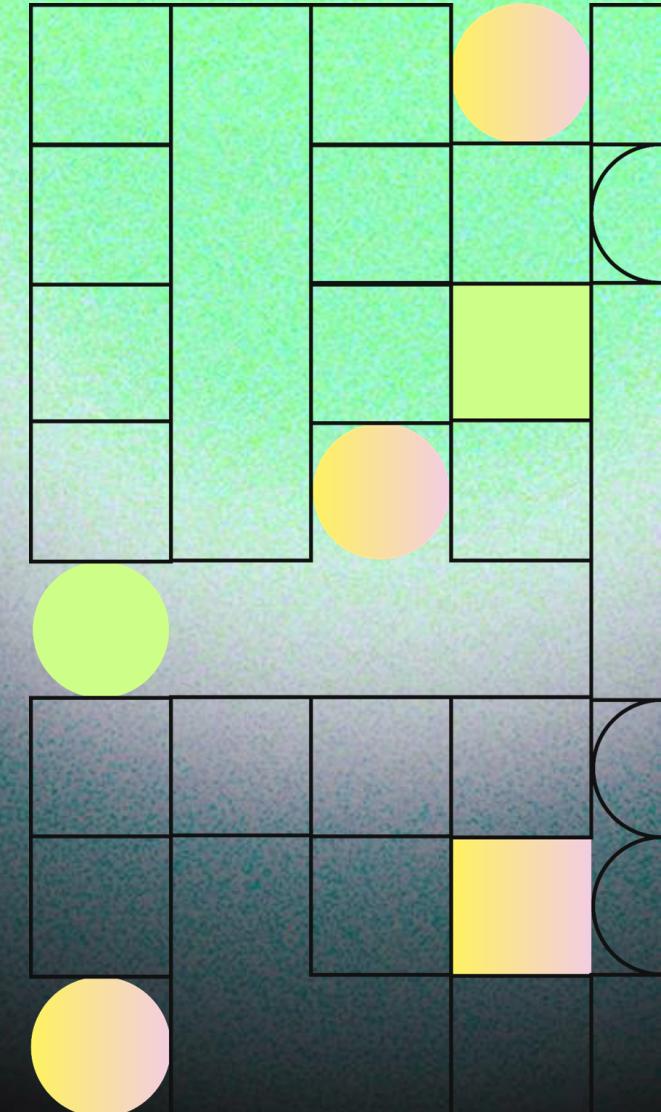
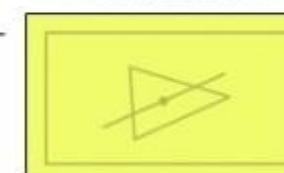


RT Core

Box
Intersection
Evaluators

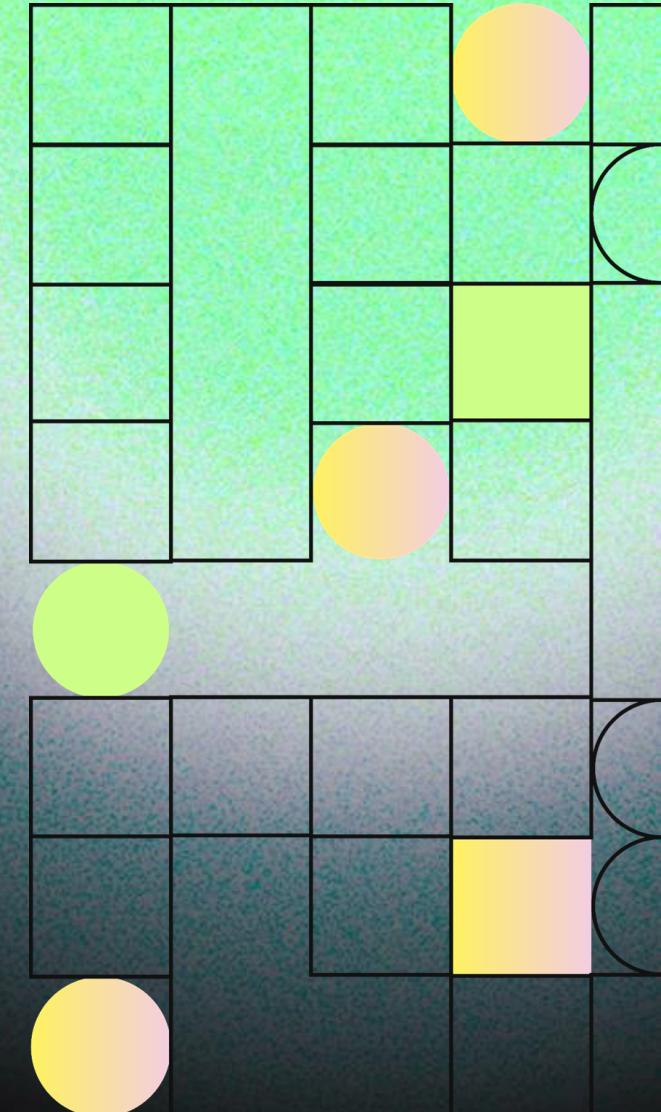
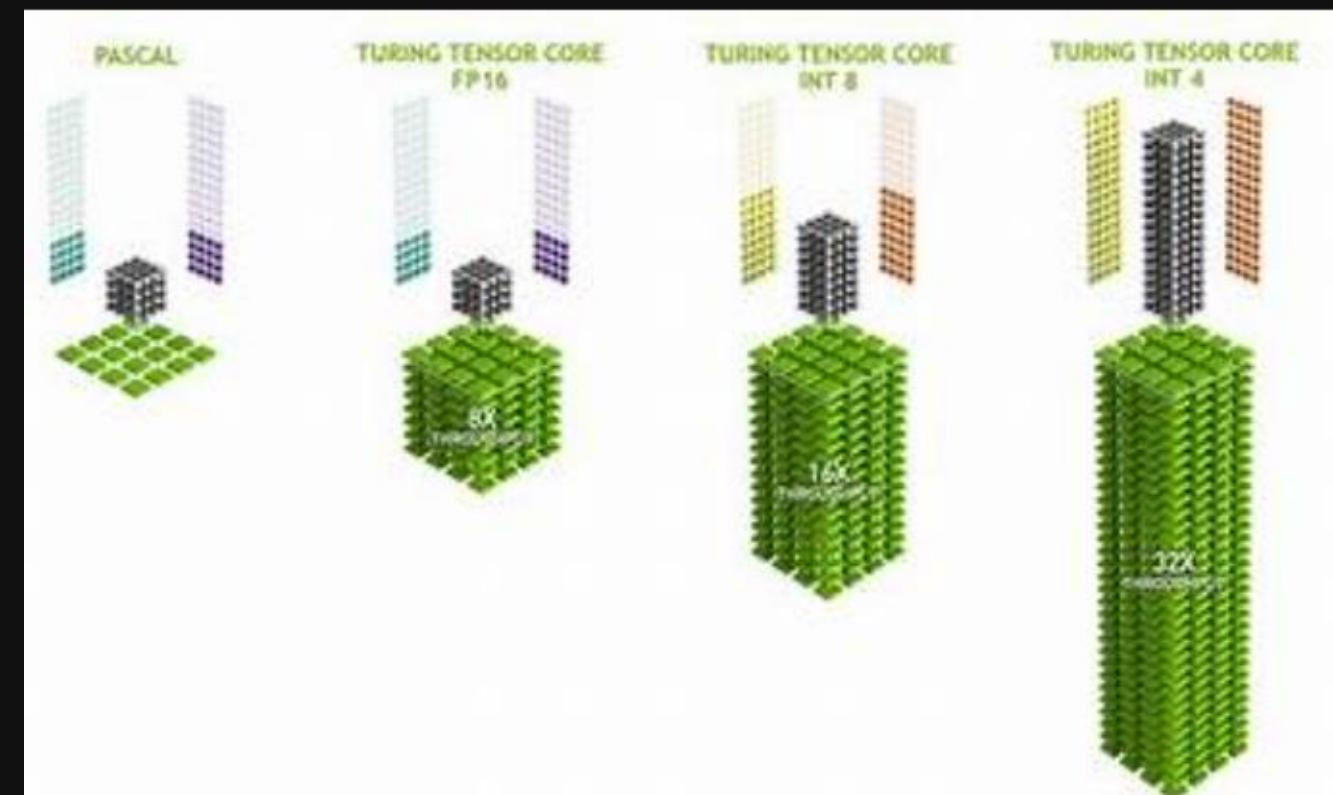


Triangle
Intersection
Evaluators



GPU Hardware Blocks Involved

- **RT Cores:** Accelerate ray–triangle intersection
- **Tensor Cores:** AI denoising/super-resolution
- **CUDA/Shader Cores:** Material shading, lighting
- **Texture Units:** Fetch color data
- **Parallel Threads (SIMT):** Execute thousands of ray operations





Real-World Applications



Real-World Applications

1. Gaming Industry

Used in AAA games for realistic lighting, shadows, reflections (Cyberpunk, Fortnite, GTA VI).

2. Film & Animation Pre-Visualization

Directors preview movie-quality lighting in real time during filming and scene setup.

3. Architecture & Interior Design

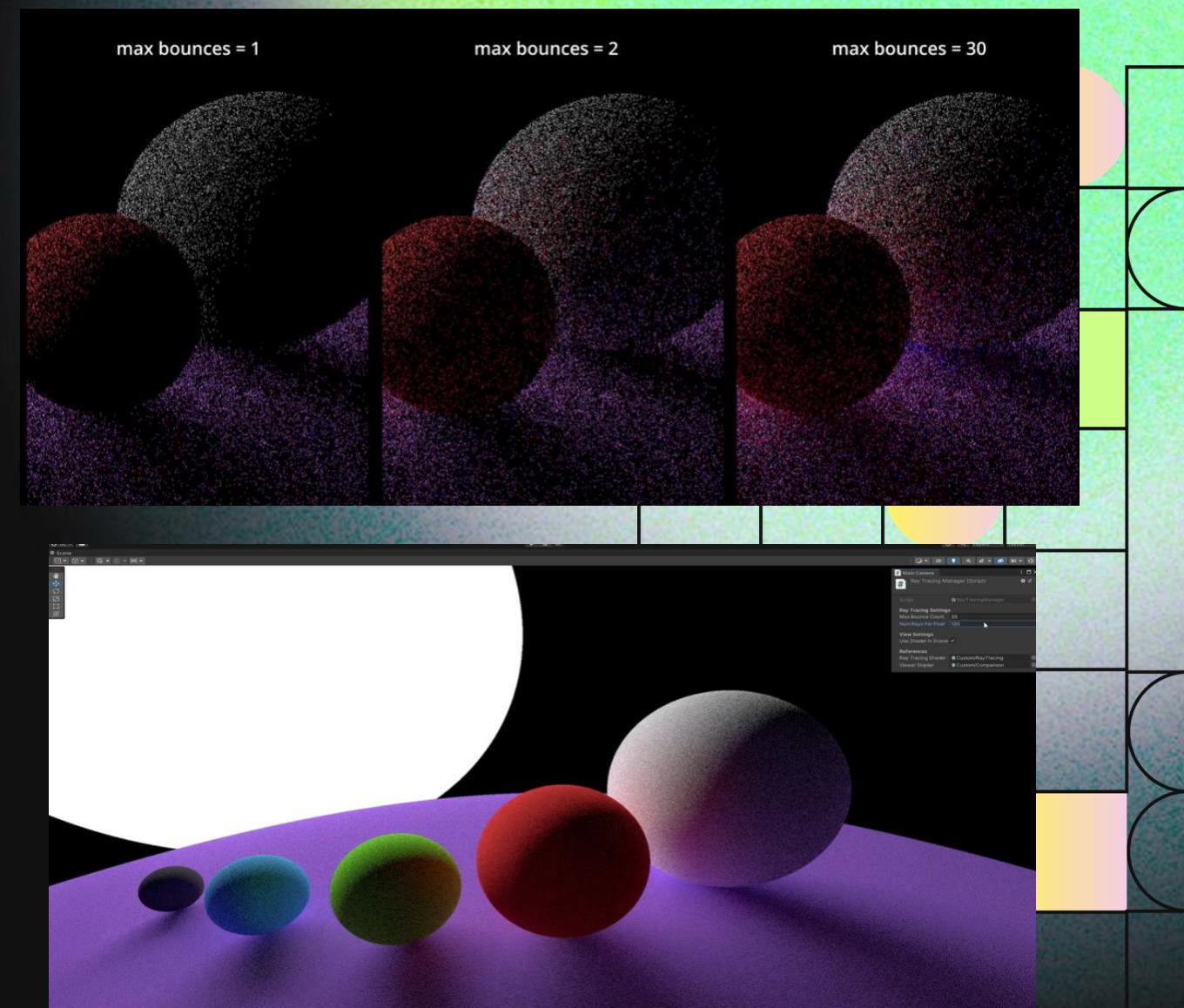
Designers preview true-to-life lighting inside buildings before construction.

4. Automotive Industry (Car Design)

Car companies use real-time ray tracing to visualize paint, metal reflections, and headlight behavior.

1. Hyper-Realistic Lighting & Shadows

- Simulates natural light behavior for lifelike scenes
- Soft, accurate shadows that change with object movement
- Used in games like **Cyberpunk 2077**, **Minecraft RTX**, **Battlefield V**

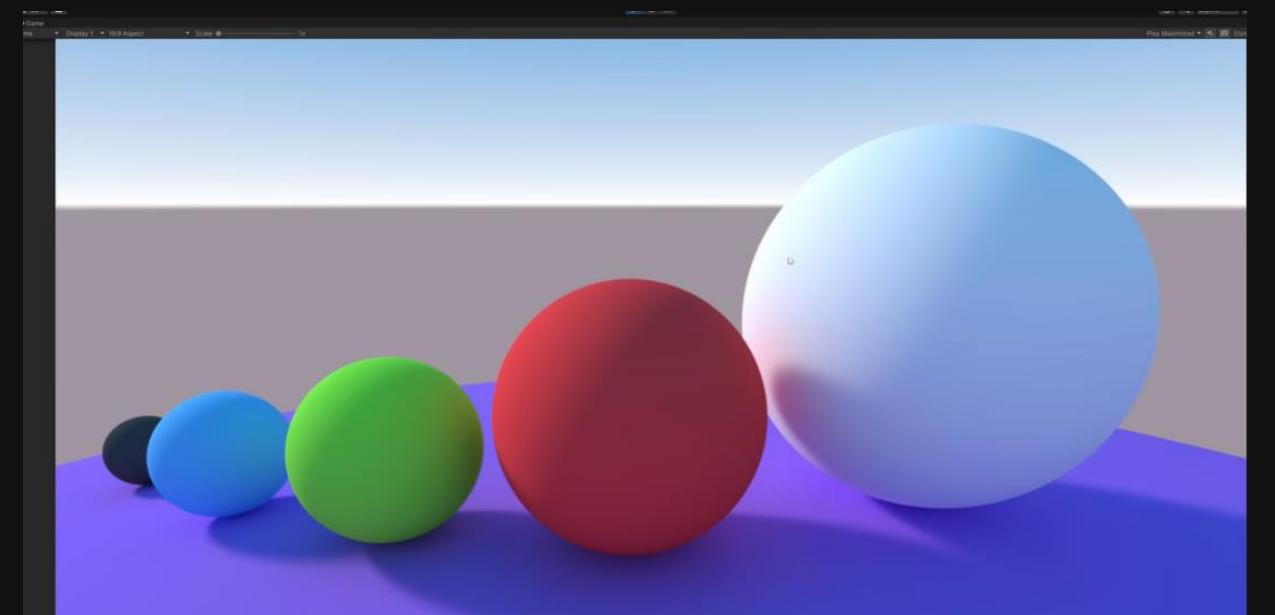
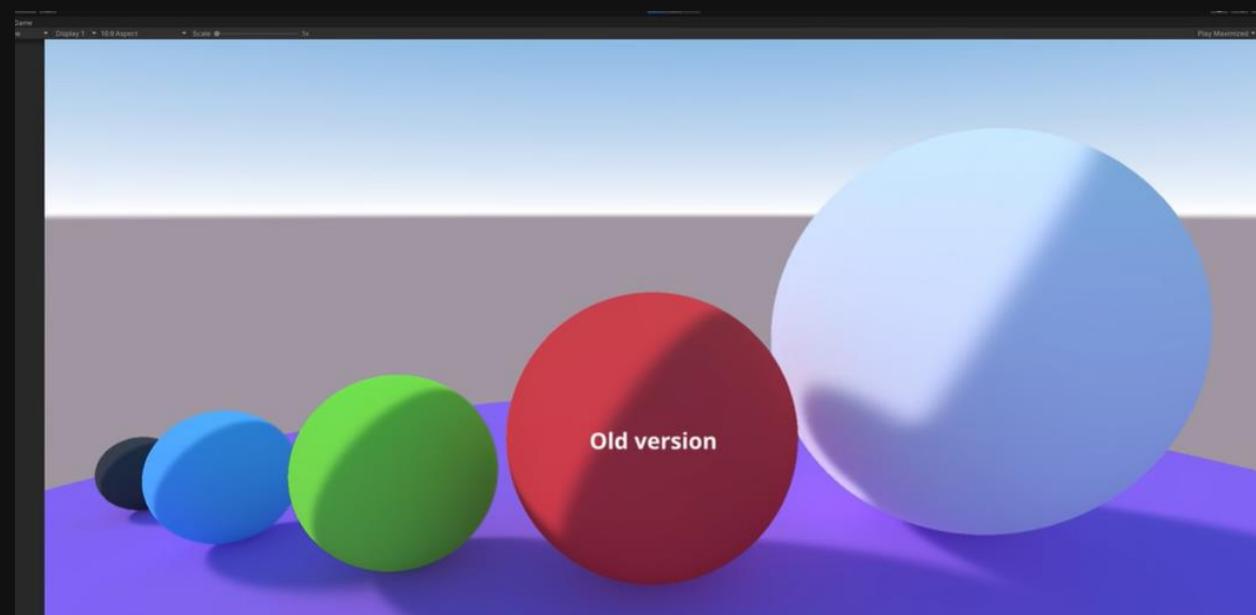


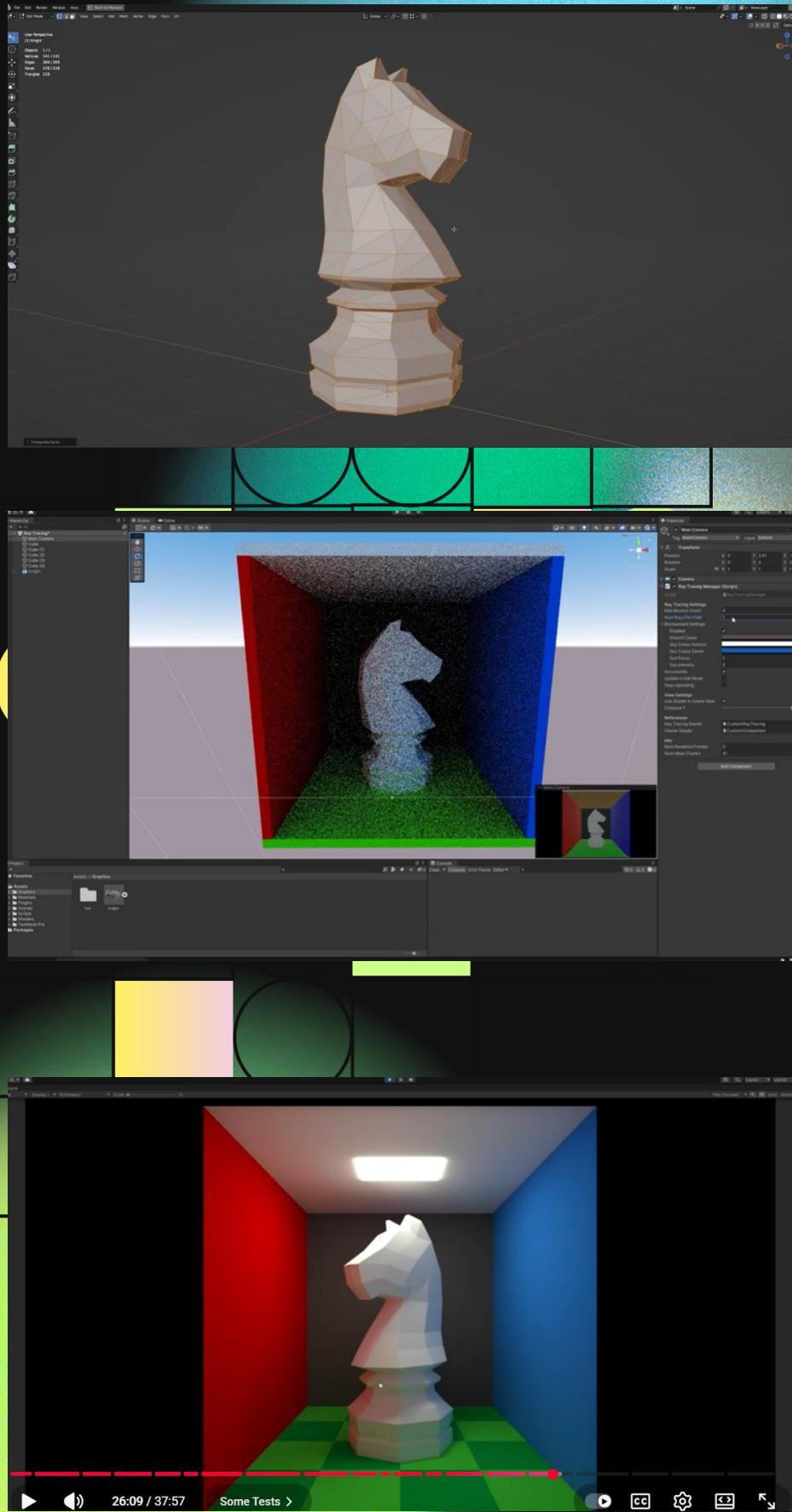
2. Accurate Reflections & Refractions

- Mirrors, water, glass, metals show true reflections
- Complex reflective surfaces look far more realistic
- Enhances immersion in open-world & sci-fi games

3. Cinematic Visual Quality

- Movie-level rendering inside gameplay
- High-fidelity cutscenes and in-game visuals blend seamlessly
- Enables photorealistic characters and environments





4. Realistic Ambient Occlusion

Precise shading in corners, edges, and tight spaces
Adds depth and realism to indoor and architectural scenes
Improves visual storytelling and atmosphere

5. Enhanced VR & AR Gaming

Accurate lighting makes VR worlds feel more natural
Depth, shadows, and reflections increase immersion
Essential for training simulations and realistic virtual worlds

6. Game Development & Level Design

Designers preview lighting in real-time, reducing rendering time
Faster iteration cycles → more detailed world-building
Helps maintain visual consistency across all environments

7. Film-Game Convergence

Ray-traced real-time engines (Unreal Engine, Unity HDRP) used for:
Virtual production
Cinematics
Hybrid movie-game experiences
Reduces the gap between playable and cinematic graphics

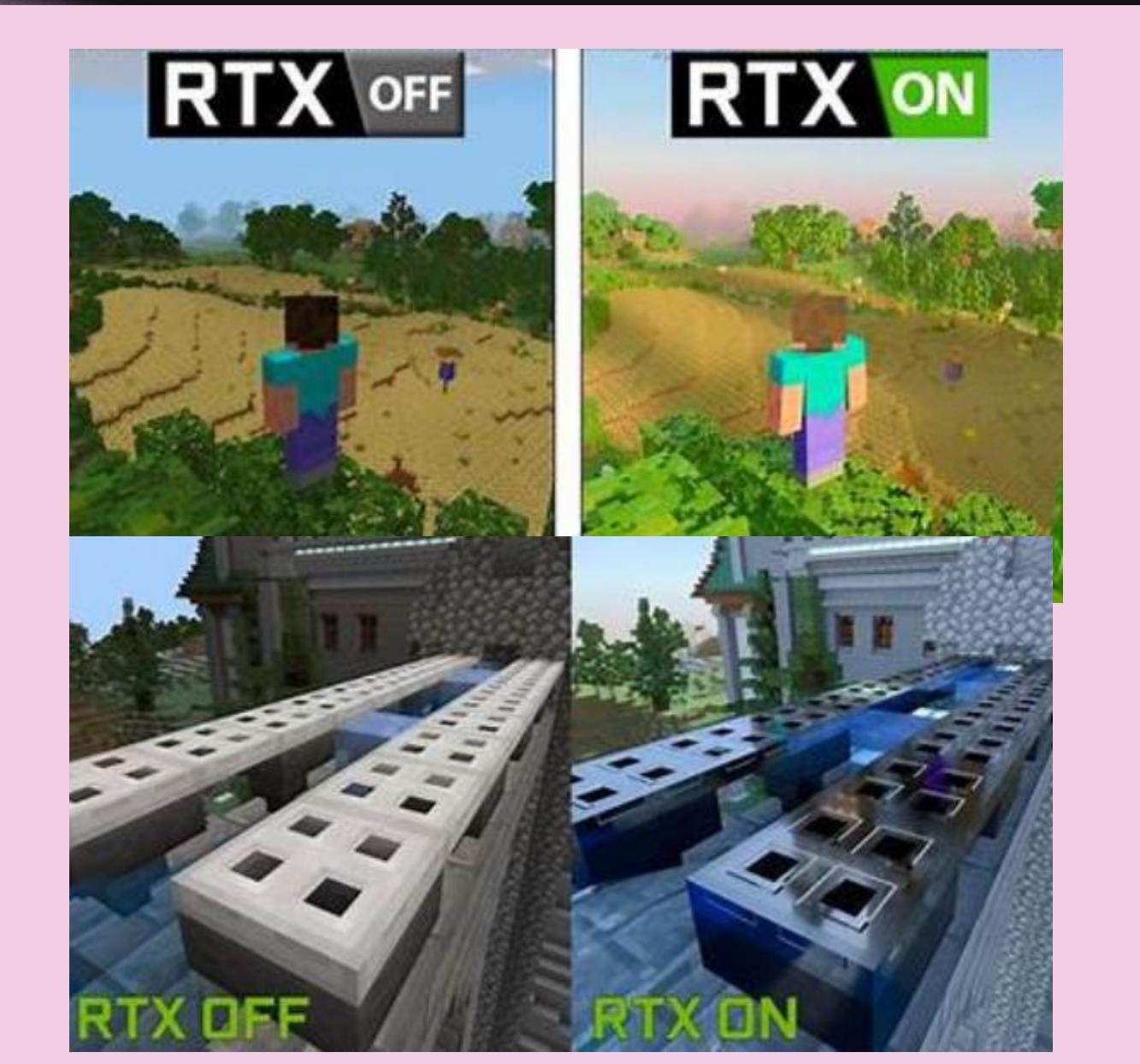
```
// Raycast against all meshes and keep info about the closest hit
for (int meshIndex = 0; meshIndex < NumMeshes; meshIndex++)
{
    MeshInfo meshInfo = AllMeshInfo[meshIndex];
    // Skip the mesh if ray doesn't intersect its bounding box
    if (!RayBoundingBox(ray, meshInfo.boundsMin, meshInfo.boundsMax))
    {
        continue;
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < meshInfo.numTriangles; i++)
    {
        int triIndex = meshInfo.firstTriangleIndex + i;
        Triangle tri = Triangles[triIndex];
        HitInfo hitInfo = RayTriangle(ray, tri);

        if (hitInfo.didHit && hitInfo.dst < closestHit.dst)
        {
            closestHit = hitInfo;
            closestHit.material = meshInfo.material;
        }
    }
}
```

1. AAA Games

- Cyberpunk 2077 (Full RT Overdrive)
- Fortnite RTX
- Metro Exodus
- Spiderman Remastered



2. Editing / Film

- Unreal Engine Virtual Production
- Real-time previews for VFX

3. Case Study

Minecraft RTX

- Originally blocky graphics
- With ray tracing → realistic sunlight, reflections, soft shadows
- Demonstrates how even simple engines transform with RT

Advantages & Limitations

Advantages	Limitations
Ultra-realistic lighting	Very computationally expensive
Accurate reflections/shadows	Needs high-end GPUs or cloud servers
Film-like global illumination	Requires hybrid rendering for 60+ FPS
Works consistently in all scenes (physically correct)	Noise at low sample counts (needs AI denoising)

Future Directions



Full path tracing in all games



More efficient RT hardware



Real-time movie quality graphics



AI that predicts lighting without rays
(reduced cost)

Conclusion

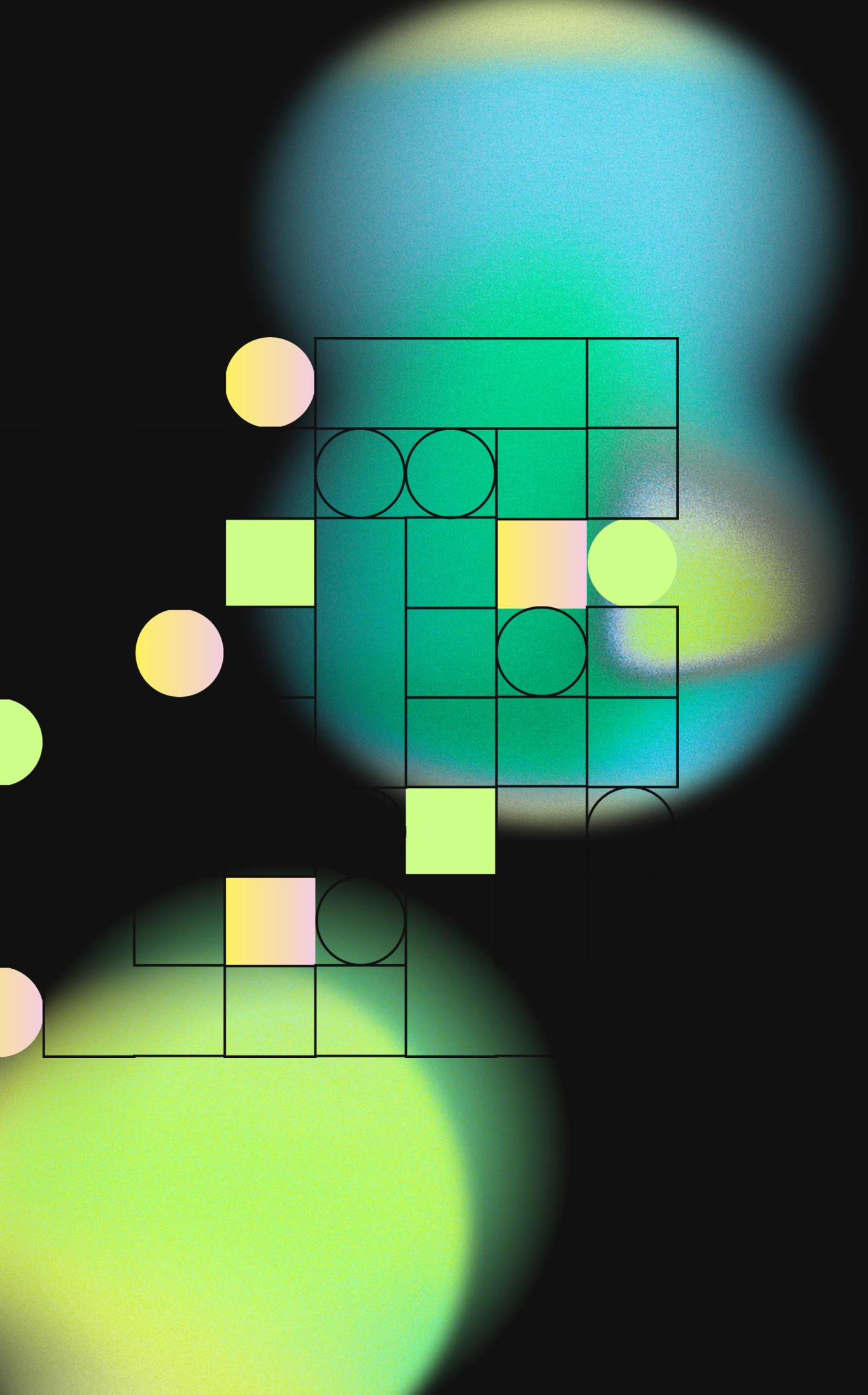
Real-time ray tracing is transforming gaming into cinema-quality visuals.

It is only possible because GPU parallelism computes millions of rays instantly.

As AI + hardware improve, full path tracing will become standard in all games.

Final message:

“Ray tracing is not just a graphics upgrade it is the future of how games simulate reality.”



Thank You!

Do you have any Question?