why Ray Tracing?

- 光栅化很难处理全局光照(有trick,但是不能保证正确性)
 - Soft Shadows
 - Glossy reflection
 - Indirect Illumination
- 光栅化: 快速近似、质量低
- 光线追踪: 准确、非常慢
 - offline渲染
 - 实际生产中, 渲染电影的一帧=~10000CPU小时

Whitted-Style Ray Tracing

Ray Casting:

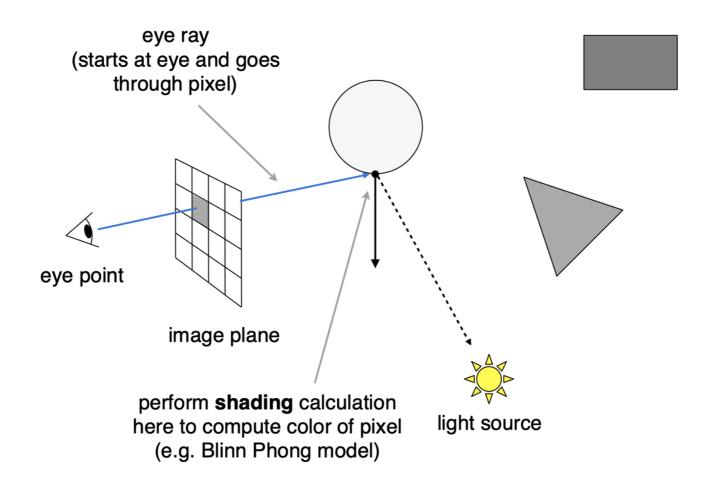
1. Generate an image by casting one ray per pixel

从眼睛出发,经过像素点,射向场景

判断最近碰撞物体, Shading计算颜色

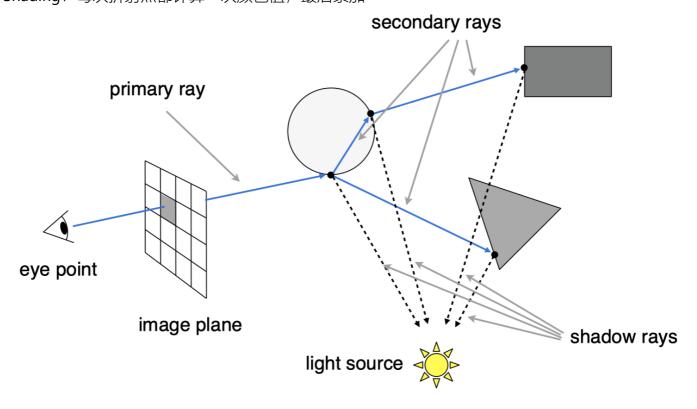
2. Check for shadows by sending a ray to the light

Pinhole Camera Model



光线弹射多次: Recursive (Whitted-Style) Ray Tracing

• Shading:每次折射点都计算一次颜色值,最后累加



Ray equation:

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{o} + t\mathbf{d} \quad 0 \le t < \infty$$

Ray Intersection(交点):

• with Sphere (c: center, R: 半径)

$$(\mathbf{o} + t\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{c})^2 - R^2 = 0$$

• 推广: 隐式表面Geometry

$$\mathbf{p}: f(\mathbf{p}) = 0$$
$$f(\mathbf{o} + t\mathbf{d}) = 0$$

- 显式表面 Triangle Mesh
 - 很重要,Rendering: visibility, shadows, lighting;Geometry: inside/outside test(内部射线与几何的交点数奇/偶)
 - intersect ray with each triangle
 - 太慢了
 - 加速: k-dtree, Bounding Box
 - 计算: 光线与平面求交+交点是否在三角形内
 - 平面方程与光线方程组合, 求t, 确定为正实数
 - Möller Trumbore Algorithm: 计算交点
 - 三个未知数xyz对应三个方程--克莱默法则

$$\vec{\mathbf{O}} + t\vec{\mathbf{D}} = (1 - b_1 - b_2)\vec{\mathbf{P}}_0 + b_1\vec{\mathbf{P}}_1 + b_2\vec{\mathbf{P}}_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} t \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\vec{\mathbf{S}}_1 \cdot \vec{\mathbf{E}}_1} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\mathbf{S}}_2 \cdot \vec{\mathbf{E}}_2 \\ \vec{\mathbf{S}}_1 \cdot \vec{\mathbf{S}} \\ \vec{\mathbf{S}}_2 \cdot \vec{\mathbf{D}} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{\mathbf{E}}_1 = \vec{\mathbf{P}}_1 - \vec{\mathbf{P}}_0 \\ \vec{\mathbf{E}}_2 = \vec{\mathbf{P}}_2 - \vec{\mathbf{P}}_0$$

$$\mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{P}_1 - \mathbf{P}_0$$

$$\mathbf{\vec{E}}_2 = \mathbf{\vec{P}}_2 - \mathbf{\vec{P}}_0$$

$$\vec{S} = \vec{O} - \vec{P}_0$$

$$\vec{S}_1 = \vec{D} \times \vec{E}_2$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{S}}_2 = \vec{\mathbf{S}} \times \vec{\mathbf{E}}_1$$

A faster approach, giving barycentric coordinate directly

判断合理: t为正

判断在三角形内: 重心坐标三个系数均为正

Accelerating Ray-Surface Intersection

原始:每根光线和每个三角形求交(太慢!)

加速: 包围盒kdtree

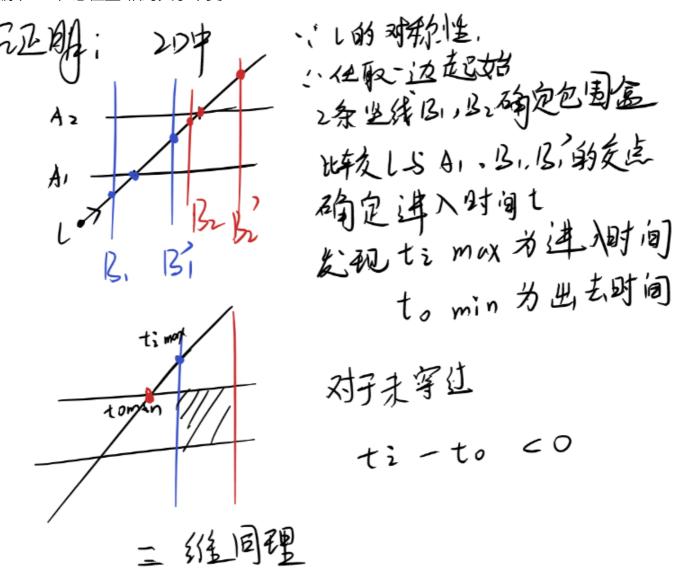
Bounding Volumes 包围盒

- bound complex object with a simple volume
- 碰不到包围盒,就肯定碰不到里面的物体

We often use an Axis-Aligned Bounding Box (AABB)

- 三对面形成的交集 xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, zmin, zmax
- 判断求交:光线与三对面的交点:三组(tmin,tmax)如果有交集(即有同时在三对面内的时间),则 与盒子有交
- 原理: The ray enters the box only when it enters all pairs of slabs The ray exits the box as long as it exits any pair of slabs
- If t enter < t exit , we know the ray stays a while in the box (so they must intersect!)
- 需要检查各个t是否为正
- tenter = max{tmin}, texit = min{tmax}
- ray and AABB intersect iff (t enter < t exit && t exit >= 0)
- 垂直时计算更简单: 每个t只需要一个-和一个/

• 光源在L上任意位置t相对大小不变



How to use AABB to accelerate ray tracing?

- Uniform grids 均一网格
- Spatial partitions 空间划分

Uniform Spatial Partitions(Grids)

Preprocess - Build Acceleration Grid

- 1. Find bounding box
- 2. Create grid
- 3. Store each object in overlapping cells

Ray-Scene Intersection

- Step through grid in ray traversal order(Bresenham 线扫描)
- For each grid cell

Test intersection with all objects stored at that cell

注意:

• 格子不能太密集/稀疏

- <u>#cells</u> = C * <u>#objs</u>
 - C ~ 27 in 3D
- Work in 当物体分布均匀时,还挺好用的
- Fail in "Teapot in a stadium" problem

Spatial Partitions - KD Tree

Oct-tree 八叉树(三维均匀切分)(与维数有关)

KD-Tree 每次只沿某一个轴划分 二叉树like

BSP-Tree 每次取一个方向(非横平竖直)将空间分为两部分 (会很麻烦)

KD-Tree Pre-Processing

- 划分空间, 存入二叉树
- 内部节点存储以下信息

split axis: x-, y-, or Z-axis split position: coordinate of split plane along axis children: pointers to child nodes

• 叶节点存储

list of objects

Traversing a KD-Tree

光线从根结点开始向下遍历,若有交点则深入(可能与其子节点都有交点,继续判断),若无交点则离开(不可能与其子节点有交点),碰到叶子节点则与其中所有物体求交

问题1:三角形与Bounding Box的包含情况求解困难(可能出现三角形三个顶点都不在Box内,三角形却有一部分在Box内的情况)

最近渐渐不用KD-Tree了,上述原因为其中一个原因

问题2:一个物体可能存在于多个叶子节点中

Object Partitions & Bounding Volume Hierarchy (BVH)

以object为单位划分空间

- 二叉树,两个子节点分别存两部分物体的AABB
- 一个物体只可能出现在一个包围盒中

如何划分很有讲究,不好的划分会使包围盒重合,降低效率

- 1. Find bounding box
- 2. Recursively split set of objects in two subsets
 - Choose a dimension to split

- Heuristic #1: Always choose the longest axis in node
- Heuristic #2: Split node at location of median object(中位数)
 - 中位数
- 3. Recompute the bounding box of the subsets
- 4. Stop when necessary

Heuristic: stop when node contains few elements (e.g. 5)

5. Store objects in each leaf node

Internal nodes store

- Bounding box
- Children: pointers to child nodes

Leaf nodes store

- Bounding box
- List of objects

Nodes represent subset of primitives in scene

• All objects in subtree

动态场景不可

Traversal:

- 如果miss,直接返回
- 如果已经到了叶子节点,和其中的object求交找最近
- 如果hit,和下面两个子节点求交,返回最近

Spatial vs Object Partitions

• 后者目前更多应用

Whitted Style Ray Tracing到此结束