

# Ray Tracing Renderer

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## 1 Introduction

This document describes the design of a simple ray tracing renderer, along with some sample scenes rendered using it. I finished it as course project for Advanced Computer Graphics, given by Prof. Shimming Hu in Tsinghua University.

Complete code for this renderer can be found in <https://github.com/AntonyMei/RayTracingRender>, along with all external libraries and resources. This code is designed for this course project only and implies no warranty, use at your own risk. All code follow Apache License 2.0, except those external libraries and resources.

## 2 Results

This section shows some of the demo scenes rendered using this renderer. All scenes are rendered under  $3840 * 2160$  (or  $3840 * 3840$  if aspect ratio is 1) with more than 1000 samples per pixel and tracing depth 50.

### 2.1 Hollow Glass Ball

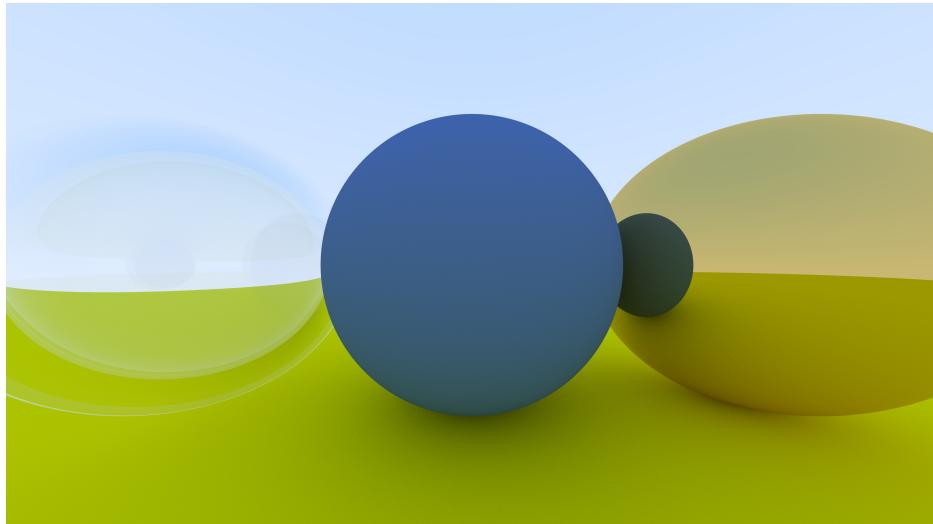


Figure 1: Hollow Glass Ball

This scene shows the usage of Lambertian (pure diffuse), Metallic (pure reflection) and Dielectric (refraction) material.

## 2.2 Hollow Glass Ball Small FOV

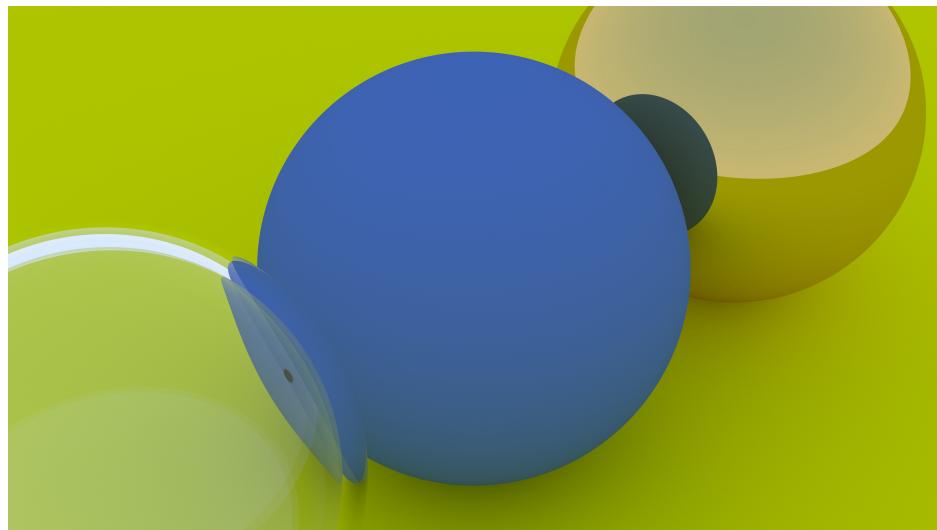


Figure 2: Hollow Glass Ball Small FOV

This scene is identical to the last one, but with smaller camera FOV. Note that edge of the dielectric ball has reflection rather than refraction, which is physically accurate.

## 2.3 Hollow Glass Ball Off Focus

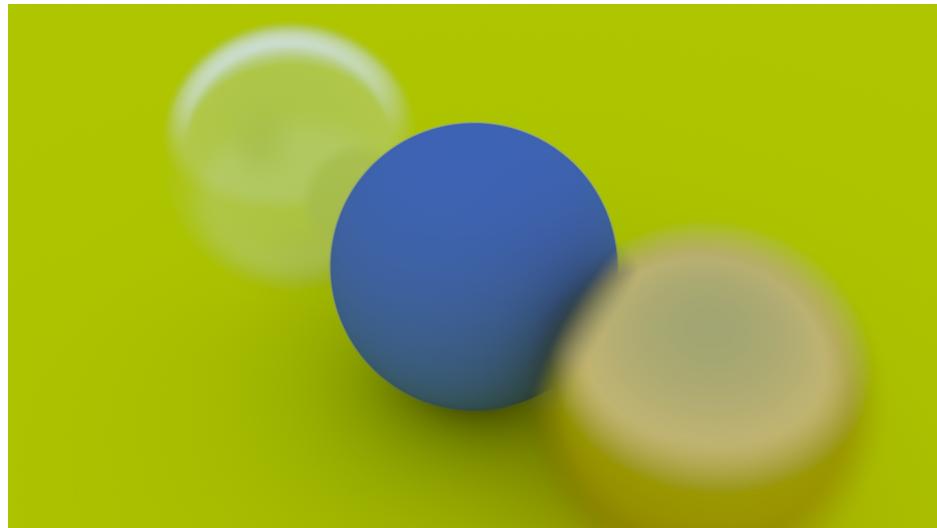


Figure 3: Hollow Glass Ball Off Focus

This scene shows off-focus blur effect.

## 2.4 Many Balls

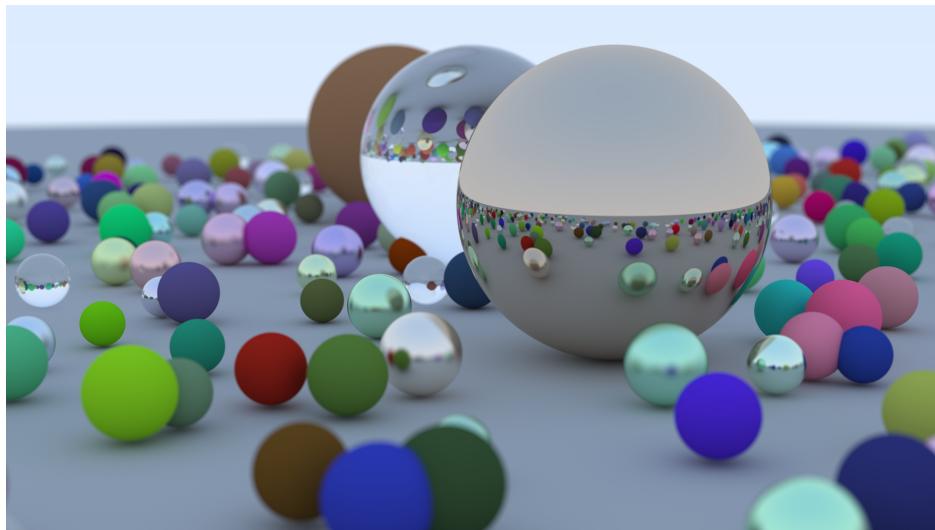


Figure 4: Many Balls

This scene contain many balls. Note that metallic material can use fuzziness to simulate imperfect reflection.

## 2.5 Motion Blur

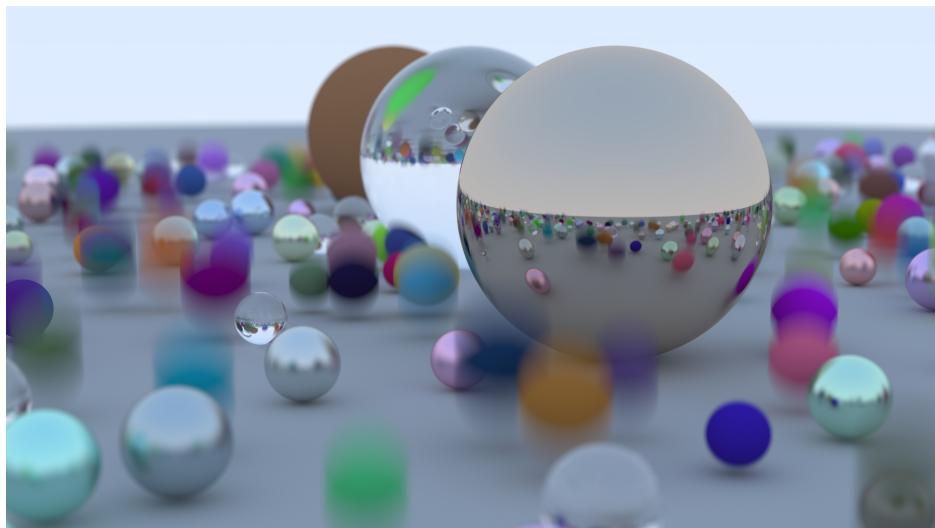


Figure 5: Motion Blur

This scene shows motion blur effect.

## 2.6 Motion Blur Checker

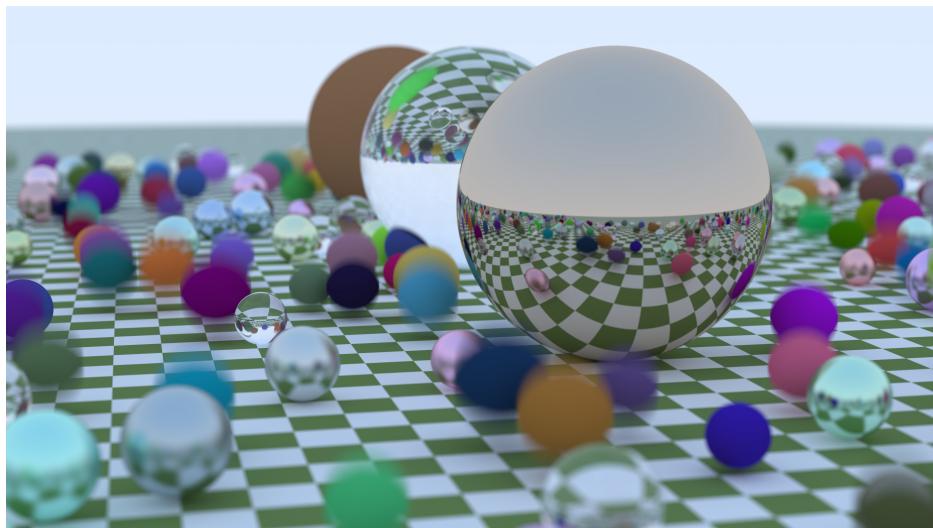


Figure 6: Motion Blur Checker

This scene adds a simple procedural texture (checker texture) to the last one.

## 2.7 Earth

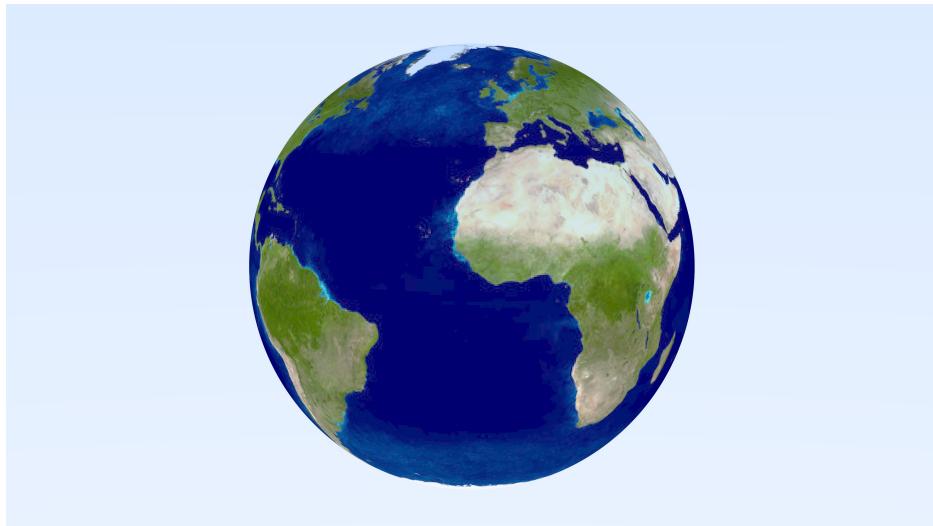


Figure 7: Earth

This scene is a ball with image texture.

## 2.8 Cornell Box Series

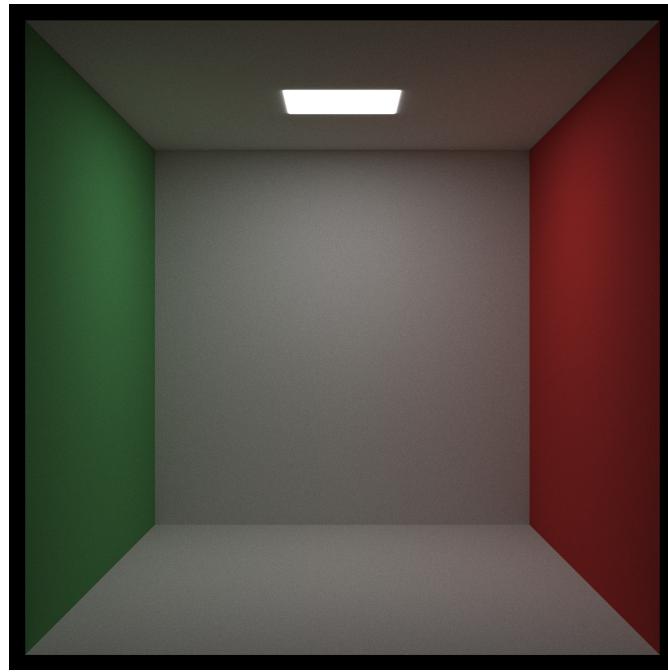


Figure 8: Cornell Box Empty

This is an empty Cornell Box constructed with axis-aligned rectangles.

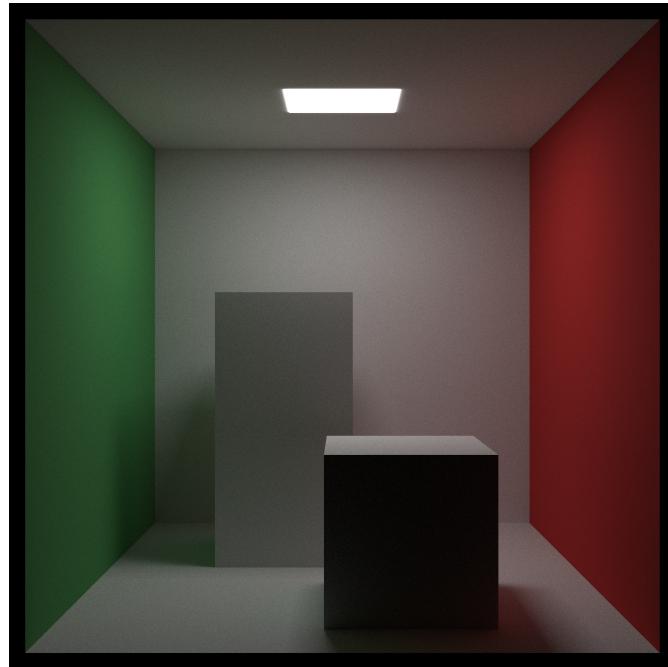


Figure 9: Cornell Box Tow Blocks

Added two boxes to the last scene.

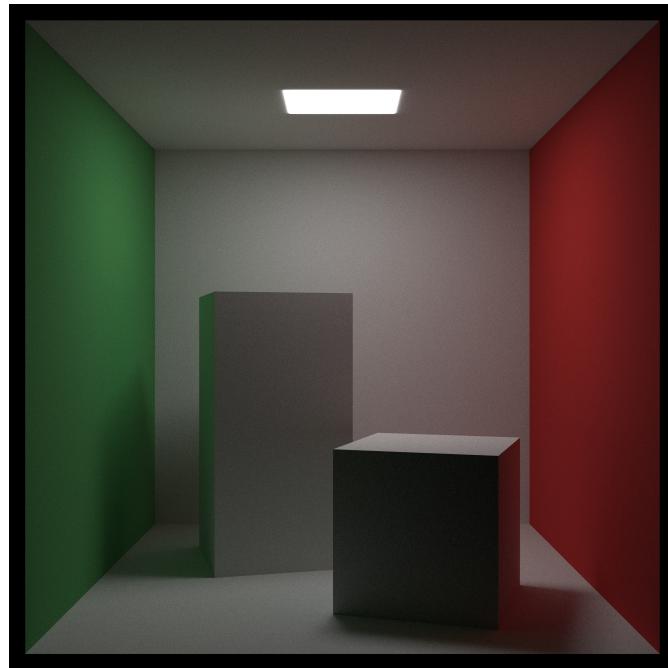


Figure 10: Cornell Box

Add rotation to the two boxes. Color bleeding is obvious on two surfaces facing walls.

## 2.9 Cornell Box Participating Media

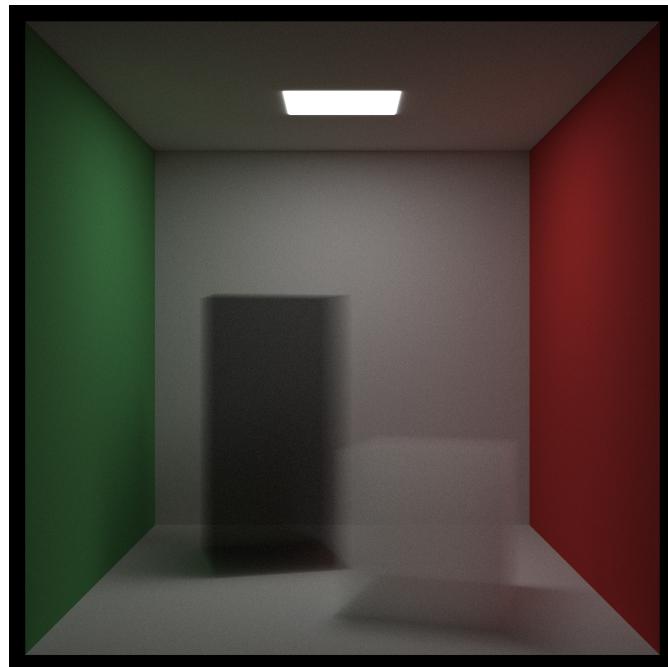


Figure 11: Cornell Box Participating Media

This scene replace the two original boxes with participating media boxes. These boxes are assigned with isotropic material to simulate the effect of smoke. This is a technique often used in volumetric rendering.

## 2.10 Book2 Final

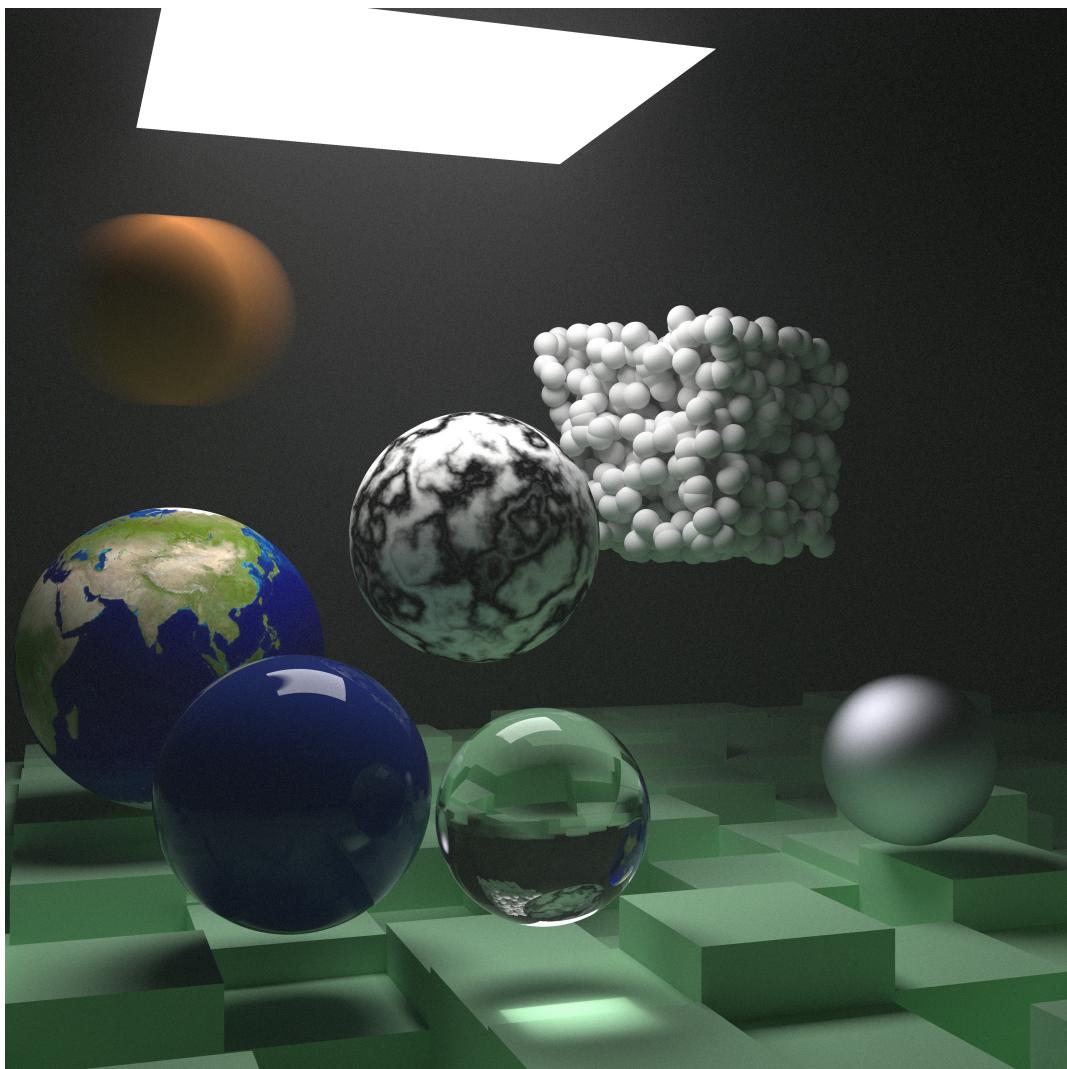


Figure 12: Book2 Final

This scene is a modified version of the one used by Peter Shirley in Ray Tracing Mini-Books 2. It combines many techniques. The whole scene is filled with thin smoke, rendered using participating media. The orange ball on the top left shows motion blur. The earth ball shows image textures. The marble ball in the middle is a complex example of procedural texture computed using Perlin noise. The box on the top right contains 10000 balls as components and uses BVH to accelerate.

## 2.11 Test Obj

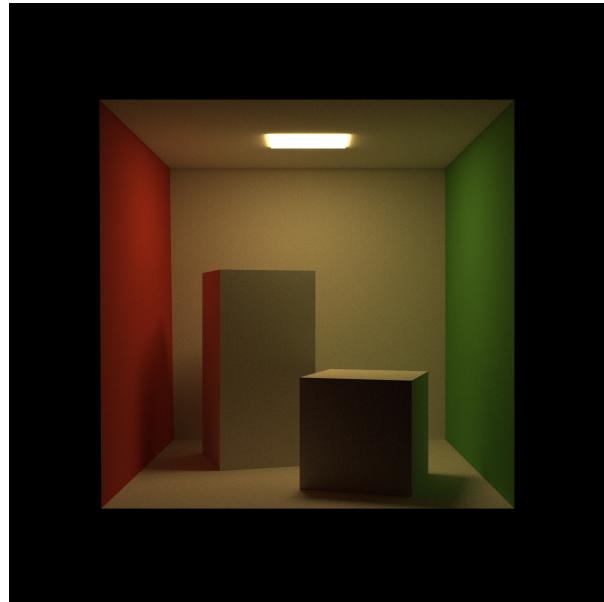


Figure 13: Test Obj

A simple scene used in obj test. This Cornell Box is made of triangles. It is stored in a .obj file (with material description in .mtl file) and imported using Tinyobjloader.

## 2.12 Sponza Sun



Figure 14: Sponza Sun

This scene is a more complicated one with image textures. Note that in this scene, a biased sampling technique is used such that the sun gets more samples.

## 2.13 Sponza Crytek Series



Figure 15: Sponza Crytek Cloudy

This scene is a remastered version of the last one from Crytek cooperation. It is rendered unbiasedly with Path Tracing. Note that bump map is enabled to add more details to the geometry (like the lion in the back). The following one is the same scene with a more complicated skybox. It can be used to simulate extremely sunny weather.

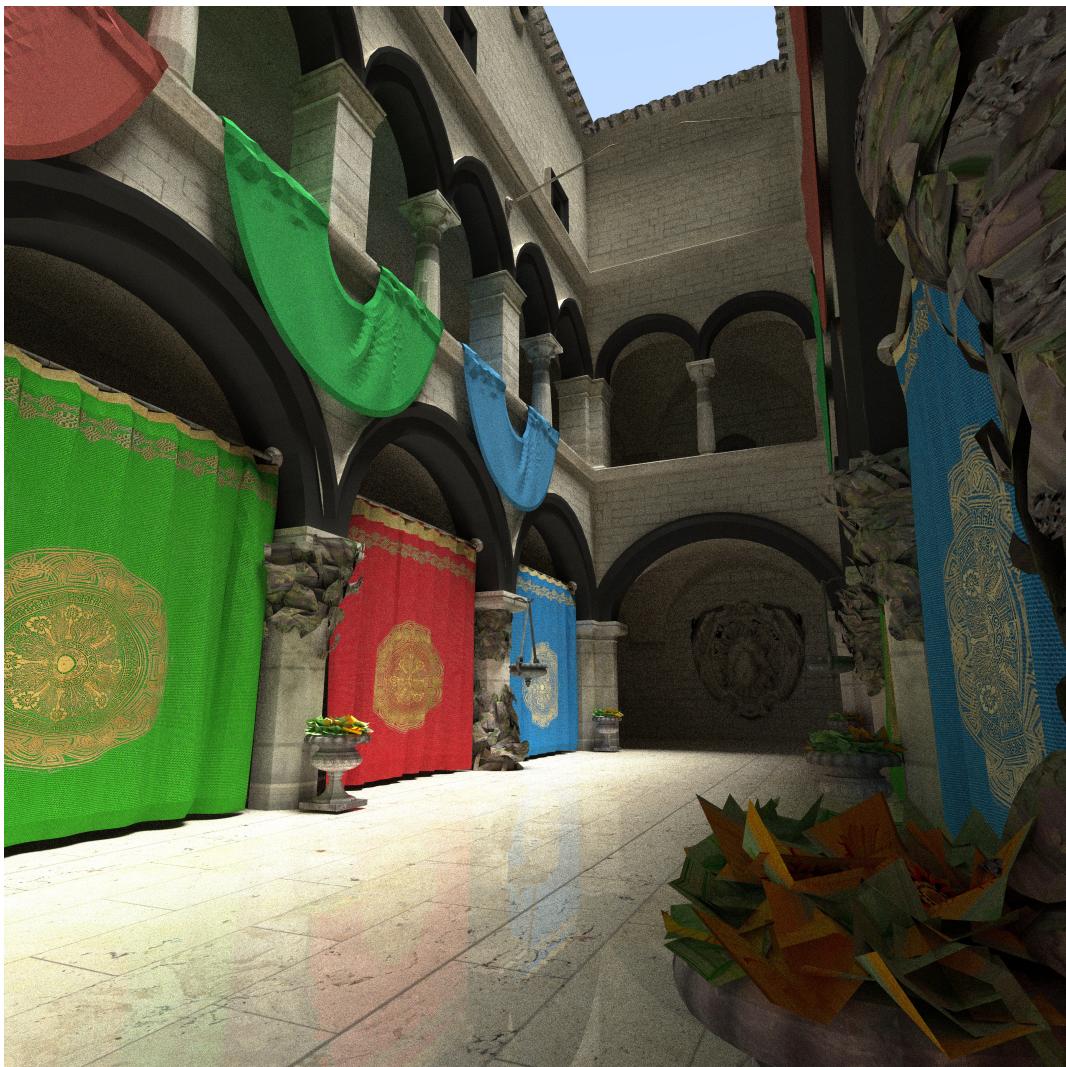


Figure 16: Sponza Crytek Sunny

## 2.14 Photon Mapping Series

A bunny rendered using Photon Mapping. When rendering the first image, photon tracing depth is set to one so that the caustic effect can be seen clearly. The correct effect is shown in the second image.

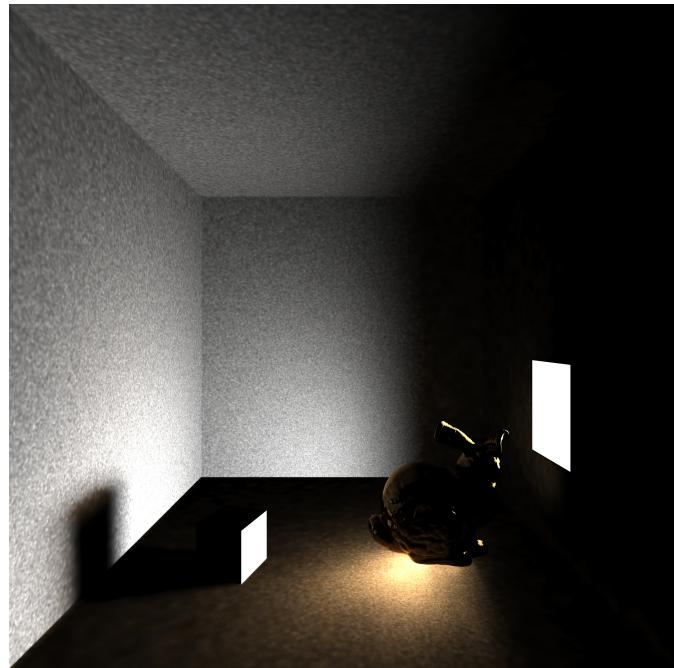


Figure 17: Photon Mapping Bunny Caustic

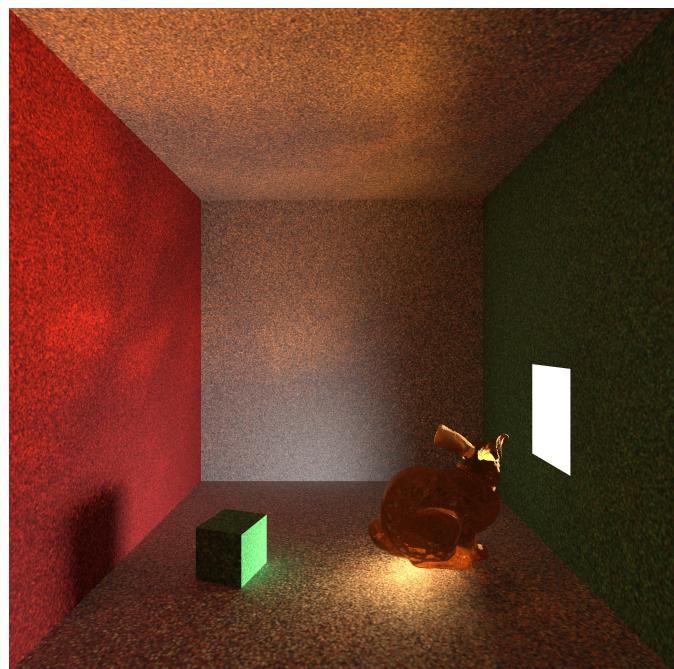


Figure 18: Photon Mapping Bunny

## 3 Usage

### How set scene before compilation

**step 1:** set image settings (customization (e.g. changing aspect\_ratio to 16.0 / 9.0) can be done by modifying render\_scene in main.cpp)

**step 2:** choose integrator (Photon Mapping only supports one scene, Path Tracing has step 3 of setting scene)

**step 3:** set scene, camera and skybox (scene functions can be found in src/scenes)

### How to run this renderer

#### Windows:

**step 1:** compile with CLion using MSVC compiler

**step 2:** run "Project.exe 8", here 8 means using 8 threads (after running we will get 8 .partial files)

**step 3:** run "packager.exe 8", here 8 means combining 8 partial files (after running we will get a .ppm image, which can be opened using OpenSeeIt)

**step 4:** run python convert.py, which converts .ppm into .jpg (note that opencv for python is required to run this)

#### Linux:

run "bash linux\_run.sh", which compiles the renderer, uses 80 processes to run it and process result into a .ppm and a .jpg file. (Note that for default Sponza Crytek scene, about 150 GB memory is required. This requirement is proportional to the number of processes.)

## 4 Renderer Function Menu

The basic functionalities of this renderer are listed in this section. Detailed description with code and explanation can be found in the following chapters.

### 4.1 Renderer Core:

**Integrator:** Monte Carlo Path Tracing, Photon Mapping.

**Accelerator:** BVH (AABB with SAH), Kd-Tree.

**Hardware Acceleration:** OpenMP on Windows, Multi-processing on Linux.

### 4.2 Objects:

**Hittable Objects:** Triangle, Triangular Mesh, Box, Sphere.

**Complex Models:** .obj Model with .mtl Material Description.

**Skybox:** Constant Skybox, Directional Skybox, Realistic Skybox, Multi-layer Skybox.

**Transforms:** Rotation, Translation.

### 4.3 Materials & Textures

**Materials:** Lambertian, Metal, Dielectric, PBR material, Isotropic, Diffuse Light.

**Textures:** Color Texture, Checker Texture, Perlin Noise Texture, Marble Texture, Image Texture, Bump Texture.

### 4.4 Visual Effects

**Camera Effects:** Off-focus Blur, Motion Blur.

**Volumetric Rendering:** Participating Media.

**Other Visual Effects:** Gamma Correction, Caustic.

## 5 Renderer Infrastructures

### 5.1 Math Utilities

#### 5.1.1 Basic Math Utilities (/src/math/Utils.h)

```
1 //  
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-10.  
3 //  
4  
5 #ifndef PROJECT_UTILS_H  
6 #define PROJECT_UTILS_H  
7  
8 // path  
9 inline std::string model_pth() {  
10    #if defined(WINDOWS)  
11        return "./";  
12    #else  
13        return "./resources/";  
14    #endif  
15 }  
16  
17 // memory  
18 using std::shared_ptr;  
19 using std::make_shared;  
20  
21 // statistics  
22 int normal_triangles = 0;  
23 int u_degrade_triangles = 0;  
24 int v_degrade_triangles = 0;  
25 int unrecoverable_triangles = 0;  
26  
27 // integrator  
28 int integrator_type;  
29  
30 int use_photon_map() { return 1; }  
31  
32 int use_path_tracing() { return 0; }  
33  
34 // math  
35 using std::sqrt;  
36 const double inf = std::numeric_limits<double>::infinity();  
37 const double TMIN = 0.001;  
38 const double EPSILON = 0.0000001;  
39 const double pi = 3.1415926535897932385;  
40  
41 inline double deg2rad(double deg) {  
42    return deg * pi / 180.0;  
43 }  
44  
45 inline double clamp(double x, double min, double max) {  
46    if (x < min) return min;  
47    if (x > max) return max;  
48    return x;
```

```

49 }
50
51 // random
52 inline double random_double_fixed() {
53     // random number in [0, 1), with fixed initial seed
54     // This function is thread-identical, and should be used in
55     // perlin noise and random scene generation.
56     return rand() / (RAND_MAX + 1.0);
57 }
58
59 inline double random_double() {
60     if (integrator_type == 1) {
61         return random_double_fixed();
62     }
63     // random number in [0, 1)
64     static std::random_device rd;
65     static std::uniform_real_distribution<double> distribution(0.0, 1.0);
66     static std::mt19937 generator(rd());
67     return distribution(generator);
68 }
69
70 inline double random_double(double min, double max) {
71     // random real in [min,max].
72     return min + (max - min) * random_double();
73 }
74
75 inline double random_double_fixed(double min, double max) {
76     // random real in [min,max].
77     return min + (max - min) * random_double_fixed();
78 }
79
80 inline int random_int_fixed(int min, int max) {
81     // Returns a random integer in [min,max].
82     return static_cast<int>(random_double_fixed(min, max + 1));
83 }
84
85 // input
86 int parse_int(const char *buf, size_t len) {
87     int res = 0;
88     for (size_t i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
89         res *= 10;
90         res += buf[i] - '0';
91     }
92     return res;
93 }
94
95 #endif //PROJECT_UTILS_H

```

Basic math and random utilities. Note that we need a predictable random function (`random_double_fixed`) for multiproCESSing, since some random number sequences must be identical across processes (e.g. random numbers used in scene initialization).

### 5.1.2 Vector Math (/src/math/Vector3d.h)

```

1 //
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-09.
3 // Basic math class for vector operations.

```

```

4 // 
5 
6 #ifndef PROJECT_VECTOR3D_H
7 #define PROJECT_VECTOR3D_H
8 
9 class Vector3d {
10 public:
11 // constructors
12 Vector3d() : val{0, 0, 0} {}

13 Vector3d(double x, double y, double z) : val{x, y, z} {}

14 // data
15 double x() const { return val[0]; }

16 double y() const { return val[1]; }

17 double z() const { return val[2]; }

18 // operators
19 Vector3d &operator+=(const Vector3d &v) {
20     val[0] += v.val[0];
21     val[1] += v.val[1];
22     val[2] += v.val[2];
23     return *this;
24 }
25 
26 Vector3d &operator-=(const Vector3d &v) {
27     val[0] -= v.val[0];
28     val[1] -= v.val[1];
29     val[2] -= v.val[2];
30     return *this;
31 }
32 
33 Vector3d &operator*=(const double t) {
34     val[0] *= t;
35     val[1] *= t;
36     val[2] *= t;
37     return *this;
38 }
39 
40 Vector3d &operator/=(const double t) {
41     return *this *= 1 / t;
42 }
43 
44 Vector3d operator-() const { return {-val[0], -val[1], -val[2]}; }

45 double operator[](int i) const { return val[i]; }

46 double &operator[](int i) { return val[i]; }

47 double length() const {
48     return std::sqrt(squared_length());
49 }
50 
51 double squared_length() const {
52     return val[0] * val[0] + val[1] * val[1] + val[2] * val[2];
53 }
```

```

61 }
62
63 // utils
64 inline static Vector3d random() {
65     return {random_double(), random_double(), random_double()};
66 }
67
68 inline static Vector3d random_fixed() {
69     return {random_double_fixed(), random_double_fixed(), random_double_fixed()};
70 }
71
72 inline static Vector3d random(double min, double max) {
73     return {random_double(min, max), random_double(min, max), random_double(min, max)};
74 }
75
76 inline static Vector3d random_fixed(double min, double max) {
77     return {random_double_fixed(min, max), random_double_fixed(min, max), random_double_fixed(min, max)};
78 }
79
80 bool near_zero() const {
81     // Return true if the vector is close to zero in all dimensions.
82     const auto s = 1e-8;
83     return (fabs(val[0]) < s) && (fabs(val[1]) < s) && (fabs(val[2]) < s);
84 }
85
86 public:
87
88     double val[3];
89
90     // for access to val directly
91     friend inline std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &out, const Vector3d &v);
92
93     friend inline Vector3d operator+(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v);
94
95     friend inline Vector3d operator-(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v);
96
97     friend inline Vector3d operator*(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v);
98
99     friend inline Vector3d operator*(double t, const Vector3d &v);
100
101    friend inline double dot(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v);
102
103    friend inline Vector3d cross(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v);
104};

105
106 using Point = Vector3d;    // 3D point
107 using Color = Vector3d;    // RGB color
108
109 inline std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &out, const Vector3d &v) {
110     return out << v.val[0] << ' ' << v.val[1] << ' ' << v.val[2];
111 }
112
113 inline Vector3d operator+(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v) {
114     return {u.val[0] + v.val[0], u.val[1] + v.val[1], u.val[2] + v.val[2]};
115 }
116

```

```

117 inline Vector3d operator-(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v) {
118     return {u.val[0] - v.val[0], u.val[1] - v.val[1], u.val[2] - v.val[2]};
119 }
120
121 inline Vector3d operator*(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v) {
122     return {u.val[0] * v.val[0], u.val[1] * v.val[1], u.val[2] * v.val[2]};
123 }
124
125 inline Vector3d operator*(double t, const Vector3d &v) {
126     return {t * v.val[0], t * v.val[1], t * v.val[2]};
127 }
128
129 inline Vector3d operator*(const Vector3d &v, double t) {
130     return t * v;
131 }
132
133 inline Vector3d operator/(Vector3d v, double t) {
134     return (1 / t) * v;
135 }
136
137 inline double dot(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v) {
138     return u.val[0] * v.val[0] + u.val[1] * v.val[1] + u.val[2] * v.val[2];
139 }
140
141 inline Vector3d cross(const Vector3d &u, const Vector3d &v) {
142     return {u.val[1] * v.val[2] - u.val[2] * v.val[1],
143             u.val[2] * v.val[0] - u.val[0] * v.val[2],
144             u.val[0] * v.val[1] - u.val[1] * v.val[0]};
145 }
146
147 inline Vector3d normalize(Vector3d v) {
148     return v / v.length();
149 }
150
151 Vector3d random_in_unit_disk() {
152     while (true) {
153         auto p = Vector3d(random_double(-1, 1), random_double(-1, 1), 0);
154         if (p.squared_length() >= 1) continue;
155         return p;
156     }
157 }
158
159 Vector3d random_in_unit_sphere() {
160     // uses reject sampling to generate a random point
161     while (true) {
162         auto p = Vector3d::random(-1, 1);
163         if (p.squared_length() >= 1) continue;
164         return p;
165     }
166 }
167
168 Vector3d random_unit_vector() {
169     return normalize(random_in_unit_sphere());
170 }
171
172 Vector3d random_in_hemisphere(const Vector3d &normal) {
173     Vector3d in_unit_sphere = random_in_unit_sphere();

```

```

174     if (dot(in_unit_sphere, normal) > 0.0)
175         return in_unit_sphere;
176     else
177         return -in_unit_sphere;
178     }
179
180     Vector3d reflect(const Vector3d &v, const Vector3d &n) {
181         return v - 2 * dot(v, n) * n;
182     }
183
184     Vector3d refract(const Vector3d &uv, const Vector3d &n, double refract_coefficient) {
185         // eta: typically air = 1.0, glass = 1.3 – 1.7, diamond = 2.4
186         // refract_coefficient is equal to eta_in / eta_out
187         auto cos_theta = fmin(dot(-uv, n), 1.0);
188         Vector3d r_out_perp = refract_coefficient * (uv + cos_theta * n);
189         Vector3d r_out_parallel = -sqrt(fabs(1.0 - r_out_perp.squared_length())) * n;
190         return r_out_perp + r_out_parallel;
191     }
192
193 #endif //PROJECT_VECTOR3D_H

```

This file contains all we need for vector math. Note that reflection, refraction and random vector sampling are all defined here as well.

### 5.1.3 Perlin Noise (/src/math/Perlin.h)

```

1  /**
2  // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-18.
3  // Perlin noise generator uses code from Peter Shirley.
4  // Warning: Perlin noise generator must have identical seeds across all processes.
5  /**
6
7  #ifndef PROJECT_PERLIN_H
8  #define PROJECT_PERLIN_H
9
10 class PerlinNoise {
11     public:
12     PerlinNoise() {
13         rand_vector = new Vector3d[point_count];
14         for (int i = 0; i < point_count; ++i) {
15             rand_vector[i] = normalize(Vector3d::random_fixed(-1, 1));
16         }
17
18         perm_x = perlin_generate_perm();
19         perm_y = perlin_generate_perm();
20         perm_z = perlin_generate_perm();
21     }
22
23     ~PerlinNoise() {
24         delete [] rand_vector;
25         delete [] perm_x;
26         delete [] perm_y;
27         delete [] perm_z;
28     }
29
30     double turbulence(const Point &p, int sample_depth = 7) const {
31         // initialize

```

```

32     auto sum = 0.0;
33     auto cur_point = p;
34     auto weight = 1.0;
35
36     // weighted sum of samples
37     for (int i = 0; i < sample_depth; i++) {
38         sum += weight * noise(cur_point);
39         weight *= 0.5;
40         cur_point *= 2;
41     }
42     return fabs(sum);
43 }
44
45 double noise(const Point &p) const {
46     // only one sample from perlin noise
47     auto u = p.x() - floor(p.x());
48     auto v = p.y() - floor(p.y());
49     auto w = p.z() - floor(p.z());
50     auto i = static_cast<int>(floor(p.x()));
51     auto j = static_cast<int>(floor(p.y()));
52     auto k = static_cast<int>(floor(p.z()));
53     Vector3d c[2][2][2];
54
55     for (int di = 0; di < 2; di++)
56         for (int dj = 0; dj < 2; dj++)
57             for (int dk = 0; dk < 2; dk++)
58                 c[di][dj][dk] = rand_vector[
59                     perm_x[(i + di) & 255] ^
60                     perm_y[(j + dj) & 255] ^
61                     perm_z[(k + dk) & 255]];
62
63     // tri-linear interpolation
64     return perlin_interpolation(c, u, v, w);
65 }
66
67 private:
68     static const int point_count = 256;
69     Vector3d *rand_vector;
70     int *perm_x;
71     int *perm_y;
72     int *perm_z;
73
74     static int *perlin_generate_perm() {
75         auto p = new int[point_count];
76         for (int i = 0; i < PerlinNoise::point_count; i++)
77             p[i] = i;
78         permute(p, point_count);
79         return p;
80     }
81
82     static void permute(int *p, int n) {
83         for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
84             int target = random_int_fixed(0, i);
85             int tmp = p[i];
86             p[i] = p[target];
87             p[target] = tmp;
88         }

```

```

89 }
90
91 static double perlin_interpolation(Vector3d c[2][2][2], double u, double v, double w) {
92     // hermite smoothing to eliminate Mach Band
93     auto uu = u * u * (3 - 2 * u);
94     auto vv = v * v * (3 - 2 * v);
95     auto ww = w * w * (3 - 2 * w);
96
97     // interpolate
98     auto accum = 0.0;
99     for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
100    for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
101    for (int k = 0; k < 2; k++) {
102        Vector3d weight_v(u - i, v - j, w - k);
103        accum += (i * uu + (1 - i) * (1 - uu))
104            * (j * vv + (1 - j) * (1 - vv))
105            * (k * ww + (1 - k) * (1 - ww))
106            * dot(c[i][j][k], weight_v);
107    }
108    return accum;
109 }
110 };
111
112 #endif //PROJECT_PERLIN_H

```

This file defines a simple Perlin Noise Generator. Perlin Noise is a technique often used in procedural texture generation. In this project, it is used to generate marble texture.

## 5.2 Basic Datatypes

### 5.2.1 Ray (src/core/Ray.h)

```

1 /**
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-09.
3 // This file contains the definition of Ray.
4 /**
5
6 #ifndef PROJECT_RAY_H
7 #define PROJECT_RAY_H
8
9 class Ray {
10 public:
11     Ray() : o(), d(), tm{} {}
12
13     Ray(const Point &origin, const Vector3d &direction, double time = 0.0, bool _is_camera_ray = false) :
14     o(origin), d(direction), tm(time), is_camera_ray(_is_camera_ray) {}
15
16     // utils
17     Point origin() const { return o; }
18
19     Vector3d direction() const { return d; }
20
21     double time() const { return tm; }
22
23     bool camera_ray() const { return is_camera_ray; }
24
25     Point at(double t) const { return o + t * d; }

```

```

26
27     private:
28     // origin and direction
29     Point o;
30     Vector3d d;
31     double tm;
32     bool is_camera_ray{ false };
33 };
34
35
36 #endif //PROJECT_RAY_H

```

This file defines Ray. Each ray has an origin, a direction and a timestamp. The timestamp is used in motion blur. Also, *is\_camera\_ray* here is used in skybox to separate visual effect from real lighting effect.

### 5.2.2 Pixel (src/core/Pixel.h)

```

1 //
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-09.
3 // This file contains the definition of Pixel.
4 //
5
6 #ifndef PROJECT_PIXEL_H
7 #define PROJECT_PIXEL_H
8
9 class Pixel {
10 public:
11     Pixel() : pixel_color(), write_flag(false), sample_count(1) {}
12
13     void set(const Color &color, int samples_per_pixel) {
14         pixel_color = color;
15         sample_count = samples_per_pixel;
16     }
17
18     Color get_color() const { return pixel_color; }
19
20     int get_sample_count() const { return sample_count; }
21
22     void write(std::ofstream &out) {
23         // a pixel can only be written once for correctness
24         if (!write_flag) {
25             write_flag = true;
26         } else {
27             throw std::runtime_error("A pixel is written twice");
28         }
29
30         // divide by sample count and gamma correct
31         auto r = pixel_color.x();
32         auto g = pixel_color.y();
33         auto b = pixel_color.z();
34         auto scale = 1.0 / sample_count;
35         r = sqrt(scale * r);
36         g = sqrt(scale * g);
37         b = sqrt(scale * b);
38
39         // scale to [0, 255] and output
40         out << static_cast<int>(256 * clamp(r, 0.0, 0.999)) << ', '

```

```

41     << static_cast<int>(256 * clamp(g, 0.0, 0.999)) << ', '
42     << static_cast<int>(256 * clamp(b, 0.0, 0.999)) << '\n';
43 }
44
45 private:
46     bool write_flag;
47     Color pixel_color;
48     int sample_count;
49 };
50
51 #endif //PROJECT_PIXEL_H

```

This file defines Pixel, a data structure that is responsible for writing pixel into files. Note that in line 30 - 37 we add a simple Gamma correction to make the image more realistic.

### 5.2.3 Hit (src/core/Hit.h)

```

1 //
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-18.
3 //
4
5 #ifndef PROJECT_HIT_H
6 #define PROJECT_HIT_H
7
8 struct Hit {
9     Point hit_point;
10    Vector3d normal;
11    std::shared_ptr<Material> mat_ptr;
12    double t{0};
13    double u{0};
14    double v{0};
15    bool front_face{false};
16    // 0: diffuse, 1: reflect, 2: refract, 3: isotropic
17    int scatter_mode{-1};
18    int remaining_bounce{-1};
19
20    inline void set_face_normal(const Ray &r, const Vector3d &n) {
21        front_face = (dot(r.direction(), n) < 0);
22        normal = front_face ? n : -n;
23    }
24};
25
26#endif //PROJECT_HIT_H

```

This data structure contains everything needed to be stored when a hit happens.

### 5.2.4 AABB (src/core/AABB.h)

```

1 //
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-15.
3 //
4
5 #ifndef PROJECT_AABB_H
6 #define PROJECT_AABB_H
7
8 class AABB {
9     public:

```

```

10    AABB() = default;
11
12    AABB(const Point &min, const Point &max) : minimum(min), maximum(max) {}
13
14    Point min() const { return minimum; }
15
16    Point max() const { return maximum; }
17
18    inline bool hit(const Ray &ray, double t_min, double t_max) const {
19        // an optimized slab method (Andrew Kensler at Pixar)
20        for (int a = 0; a < 3; a++) {
21            auto invD = 1.0f / ray.direction()[a];
22            auto t0 = (min()[a] - ray.origin()[a]) * invD;
23            auto t1 = (max()[a] - ray.origin()[a]) * invD;
24            if (invD < 0.0f)
25                std::swap(t0, t1);
26            t_min = t0 > t_min ? t0 : t_min;
27            t_max = t1 < t_max ? t1 : t_max;
28            if (t_max <= t_min)
29                return false;
30        }
31        return true;
32    }
33
34    inline int longest_axis() const {
35        Vector3d length = maximum - minimum;
36        if (length[0] >= length[1] && length[0] >= length[2])
37            return 0;
38        else if (length[1] >= length[0] && length[1] >= length[2])
39            return 1;
40        else
41            return 2;
42    }
43
44    inline double area() const {
45        Vector3d length = maximum - minimum;
46        return 2 * (length[0] * length[1] +
47                    length[0] * length[2] +
48                    length[1] * length[2]);
49    }
50
51    private:
52        // ranges in three directions (i.e. two points in diagonal)
53        Point minimum;
54        Point maximum;
55    };
56
57    AABB surrounding_box(AABB box0, AABB box1) {
58        Point min(fmin(box0.min().x(), box1.min().x()),
59                  fmin(box0.min().y(), box1.min().y()),
60                  fmin(box0.min().z(), box1.min().z()));
61
62        Point max(fmax(box0.max().x(), box1.max().x()),
63                  fmax(box0.max().y(), box1.max().y()),
64                  fmax(box0.max().z(), box1.max().z()));
65
66        return {min, max};

```

```

67 }
68
69 #endif //PROJECT_AABB_H

```

AABB is abbreviation of axis-aligned-bounding-box, which is used in BVH. Here, *area()* and *longest\_axis()* are used in SAH (surface area heuristic) to make the BVH more balanced spatially.

### 5.2.5 Photon (src/core/Photon.h)

```

1 //
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-29.
3 //
4
5 #ifndef PROJECT_PHOTON_H
6 #define PROJECT_PHOTON_H
7
8 struct Photon {
9     public:
10    Photon() = default;
11
12    Photon(Vector3d pos, Vector3d dir, Vector3d _power, int _axis = 0)
13        : position(pos), direction(dir), power(_power), axis(_axis) {}
14
15    public:
16    Vector3d position;
17    Vector3d direction;
18    Vector3d power; // in color
19    int axis{0};
20};
21
22#endif //PROJECT_PHOTON_H

```

This file contains definition of Photon. A photon stores light intensity at given position. It is generated in forward pass (photon map generation) of Photon Mapping and used in backward pass.

### 5.2.6 NearestPhotons (src/core/NearestPhotons.h)

```

1 //
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-29.
3 //
4
5 #ifndef PROJECT_NEARESTPHOTONS_H
6 #define PROJECT_NEARESTPHOTONS_H
7
8 struct NearestPhotons {
9     public:
10    NearestPhotons() {
11        max_photons = 0;
12        found_photons = 0;
13        heap_full = false;
14        dist_square = nullptr;
15        photons = nullptr;
16    }
17
18    ~NearestPhotons() {
19        delete [] dist_square;

```

```

20     delete [] photons;
21 }
22
23 public:
24 Vector3d pos;
25 int max_photons, found_photons;
26 bool heap_full;
27 double* dist_square;
28 Photon** photons;
29 };
30
31 #endif //PROJECT_NEARESTPHOTONS_H

```

NearestPhotons is a data structure that store nearest photons at given position. It is generated from full PhotonMap and used to determine light intensity at a given point on diffuse surface.

### 5.2.7 PhotonMap (src/core/PhotonMap)

```

1 //
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-29.
3 //
4
5 #ifndef PROJECT_PHOTONMAP_H
6 #define PROJECT_PHOTONMAP_H
7
8 int calculate_median(int start, int end);
9
10 class PhotonMap {
11     public:
12     PhotonMap() {
13         max_photon_num = 10000;
14         photon_num = 0;
15         photon_list = new Photon[10000];
16         box_min = Vector3d(10000, 10000, 10000);
17         box_max = Vector3d(-10000, -10000, -10000);
18     };
19
20     explicit PhotonMap(int max) {
21         max_photon_num = max;
22         photon_num = 0;
23         photon_list = new Photon[max];
24         box_min = Vector3d(10000, 10000, 10000);
25         box_max = Vector3d(-10000, -10000, -10000);
26     };
27
28     ~PhotonMap() = default;
29
30     void store(Photon p) {
31         if (photon_num >= max_photon_num) return;
32         photon_list[photon_num++] = p;
33         box_min = Vector3d(fmin(box_min.x(), p.position.x()),
34                             fmin(box_min.y(), p.position.y()),
35                             fmin(box_min.z(), p.position.z()));
36         box_max = Vector3d(fmax(box_max.x(), p.position.x()),
37                             fmax(box_max.y(), p.position.y()),
38                             fmax(box_max.z(), p.position.z()));
39     }

```

```

40
41 static void median_split(Photon *temp, int start, int end, int med, int axis) {
42 // heap sort
43 int l = start, r = end;
44 while (l < r) {
45     double key = temp[r].position[axis];
46     int i = l - 1, j = r;
47     while (true) {
48         while (temp[++i].position[axis] < key);
49         while (temp[--j].position[axis] > key && j > l);
50         if (i >= j) break;
51         std::swap(temp[i], temp[j]);
52     }
53     std::swap(temp[i], temp[r]);
54     if (i >= med) r = i - 1;
55     if (i <= med) l = i + 1;
56 }
57 }

58 void balance() {
59     auto *temp = new Photon[photon_num + 1];
60     for (int i = 1; i <= photon_num; ++i) {
61         temp[i] = photon_list[i];
62     }
63     balance_segment(temp, 1, 1, photon_num);
64     delete [] temp;
65 }

66 void balance_segment(Photon *temp, int index, int start, int end) {
67     if (start == end) {
68         photon_list[index] = temp[start];
69         return;
70     }
71     int med = calculate_median(start, end);
72     int axis;
73     if (box_max.x() - box_min.x() > box_max.y() - box_min.y() &&
74     box_max.x() - box_min.x() > box_max.z() - box_min.z())
75     axis = 0;
76     else if (box_max.y() - box_min.y() > box_max.z() - box_min.z())
77     axis = 1;
78     else
79     axis = 2;
80     median_split(temp, start, end, med, axis);
81     photon_list[index] = temp[med];
82     photon_list[index].axis = axis;
83     if (start < med) {
84         double tmp = box_max[axis];
85         box_max[axis] = photon_list[index].position[axis];
86         balance_segment(temp, index * 2, start, med - 1);
87         box_max[axis] = tmp;
88     }
89     if (med < end) {
90         double tmp = box_min[axis];
91         box_min[axis] = photon_list[index].position[axis];
92         balance_segment(temp, index * 2 + 1, med + 1, end);
93         box_min[axis] = tmp;
94     }
95 }
96 }
```

```

97 }
98
99 void get_nearest_photons(NearestPhotons *nearest_photons, int index) {
100 if (index > photon_num) return;
101 Photon *photon = &photon_list[index];
102 if (index * 2 <= photon_num) {
103     double dist = nearest_photons->pos[photon->axis] - photon->position[photon->axis];
104     if (dist < 0) {
105         get_nearest_photons(nearest_photons, index * 2);
106         if (dist * dist < nearest_photons->dist_square[0])
107             get_nearest_photons(nearest_photons, index * 2 + 1);
108     } else {
109         get_nearest_photons(nearest_photons, index * 2 + 1);
110         if (dist * dist < nearest_photons->dist_square[0])
111             get_nearest_photons(nearest_photons, index * 2);
112     }
113 }
114 double dist_square = (photon->position - nearest_photons->pos).squared_length();
115 if (dist_square > nearest_photons->dist_square[0]) return;
116 if (nearest_photons->found_photons < nearest_photons->max_photons) {
117     nearest_photons->found_photons++;
118     nearest_photons->dist_square[nearest_photons->found_photons] = dist_square;
119     nearest_photons->photons[nearest_photons->found_photons] = photon;
120 } else {
121     if (!nearest_photons->heap_full) {
122         for (int i = nearest_photons->found_photons >> 1; i >= 1; --i) {
123             int par = i;
124             auto temp_photon = nearest_photons->photons[i];
125             double temp_dist_square = nearest_photons->dist_square[i];
126             while ((par << 1) <= nearest_photons->found_photons) {
127                 int j = par << 1;
128                 if (j + 1 <= nearest_photons->found_photons
129                     && nearest_photons->dist_square[j] < nearest_photons->dist_square[j + 1])
130                     j++;
131                 if (temp_dist_square >= nearest_photons->dist_square[j]) break;
132                 nearest_photons->photons[par] = nearest_photons->photons[j];
133                 nearest_photons->dist_square[par] = nearest_photons->dist_square[j];
134                 par = j;
135             }
136             nearest_photons->photons[par] = temp_photon;
137             nearest_photons->dist_square[par] = temp_dist_square;
138         }
139         nearest_photons->heap_full = true;
140     }
141     int par = 1;
142     while ((par << 1) <= nearest_photons->found_photons) {
143         int j = par << 1;
144         if (j + 1 <= nearest_photons->found_photons
145             && nearest_photons->dist_square[j] < nearest_photons->dist_square[j + 1])
146             j++;
147         if (dist_square >= nearest_photons->dist_square[j]) break;
148         nearest_photons->photons[par] = nearest_photons->photons[j];
149         nearest_photons->dist_square[par] = nearest_photons->dist_square[j];
150         par = j;
151     }
152     nearest_photons->photons[par] = photon;
153     nearest_photons->dist_square[par] = dist_square;

```

```

154     nearest_photons->dist_square[0] = nearest_photons->dist_square[1];
155 }
156 }
157
158 Color get_irradiance(Vector3d pos, Vector3d norm, double max_dist, int N) {
159     Vector3d ret(0, 0, 0);
160     NearestPhotons np;
161     np.pos = pos;
162     np.max_photons = N;
163     np.dist_square = new double[N + 1];
164     np.photons = new Photon *[N + 1];
165     np.dist_square[0] = max_dist * max_dist;
166     get_nearest_photons(&np, 1);
167     if (np.found_photons <= 0.3 * N) return ret;
168     for (int i = 1; i <= np.found_photons; ++i) {
169         auto dir = np.photons[i]->direction;
170         // filtering
171         double filter = 1.0 - (pos - np.photons[i]->position).length() / (1.1 * max_dist);
172         if (dot(norm, dir) < 0) ret = ret + np.photons[i]->power * filter;
173     }
174     ret = ret * (1.0 / (500000 * pi * np.dist_square[0]));
175     return ret;
176 }
177
178 int get_photon_num() const { return photon_num; }
179
180 private:
181     int photon_num;
182     int max_photon_num;
183     Photon *photon_list;
184     Point box_min, box_max;
185 };
186
187 int calculate_median(int start, int end) {
188     int num = end - start + 1;
189     int med;
190     int as = 1, b = 2;
191     while (as < num) {
192         as += b;
193         b *= 2;
194     }
195     if (as == num) return start + num / 2;
196     b /= 2;
197     if (as - b / 2 < num) {
198         return start + as / 2;
199     } else {
200         return start + as / 2 - (as - b / 2 - num);
201     }
202 }
203
204 #endif //PROJECT_PHOTONMAP_H

```

This is really a long file. PhotonMap is a data structure based on balanced Kd-Tree. In building stage, it is responsible for storing all photons generated by the Photon Mapper. In backward tracing stage, it serves as an oracle that returns nearest photons of any given position (as radiance). This part of the code heavily relies on Code Reference [3]'s code with some minor modifications.

## 5.3 External Libraries

### 5.3.1 stb\_image (ext/stb\_image/stb\_image\_header.h)

```
1 //  
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-18.  
3 // This file imports stb_image.h  
4 //  
5  
6 #ifndef PROJECT_STB_IMAGE_HEADER_H  
7 #define PROJECT_STB_IMAGE_HEADER_H  
8  
9 // Disable pedantic warnings for this external library.  
10 #ifdef _MSC_VER  
11 // Microsoft Visual C++ Compiler  
12 #pragma warning (push, 0)  
13 #endif  
14  
15 #define STB_IMAGE_IMPLEMENTATION  
16  
17 #include "stb_image.h"  
18  
19 // Restore warning levels.  
20 #ifdef _MSC_VER  
21 // Microsoft Visual C++ Compiler  
22 #pragma warning (pop)  
23 #endif  
24  
25 #endif //PROJECT_STB_IMAGE_HEADER_H
```

stb\_image is a nice header-only library designed for loading various kinds of images. It is used to load image into ImageTexture in the renderer. Here we only show our header, instead of the whole external library (which is thousands of lines in length).

### 5.3.2 tinyobjloader (ext/tinyobjloader/tiny\_obj\_loader\_header.h)

```
1 //  
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-20.  
3 //  
4  
5 #ifndef PROJECT_TINY_OBJ_LOADER_HEADER_H  
6 #define PROJECT_TINY_OBJ_LOADER_HEADER_H  
7  
8 #define TINYOBJLOADER_USE_DOUBLE  
9 #define TINYOBJLOADER_IMPLEMENTATION  
10 #define TINYOBJLOADER_USE_MAPBOX_EARCUT  
11  
12 #include "tiny_obj_loader.h"  
13  
14 #endif //PROJECT_TINY_OBJ_LOADER_HEADER_H
```

tinyobjloader is a header-only library for .obj import. Here, *TINYOBJLOADER\_USE\_DOUBLE* is defined since our renderer uses double rather than float for float point storage.

*TINYOBJLOADER\_USE\_MAPBOX\_EARCUT* is defined since our mesh is triangular mesh and does not support shapes with more than three vertices. Mapbox uses Earcut algorithm to perform robust triangulation.

Note that although this algorithm is said to be robust, the real result still contains many degenerated triangles (in uv space) and needs extra preprocessing before using.

## 6 Renderer Core

### 6.1 Rendering Procedure

The rendering procedure is quite straightforward. First, in main.cpp, render workers are spawned according to platform and console arguments. Each render worker is responsible for a few lines of the final image and output its result as a .partial file. Then, packager.exe is called to assemble partial files into a .ppm image. After this step, the rendering result is finally visible. However, a typical 4K .ppm image takes around 150MB of disk space. We use convert.py to convert it into a compressed .jpg image, without losing much information. Detailed code are as follows.

#### 6.1.1 Renderer (main.cpp) and Packager (packager.cpp)

**main.cpp:**

```

1 // 
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-09.
3 // This is dev branch.
4 //
5 //***** Usage *****/
6 //
7 // Note: If compiled on Windows, flag $WINDOWS$ is automatically set. If compiled
8 //       on Linux, can use $DEBUG$ to switch between debug run (fast) or normal
9 //       run (high quality).
10 //
11 // How set scene before compile:
12 // step 1: set image settings (customization (e.g. changing aspect_ratio to
13 //           16.0 / 9.0) can be done by modifying render_scene in main.cpp)
14 // step 2: choose integrator (Photon Mapping only supports one scene, Path Tracing has step 3
15 //           of setting scene)
16 // step 3: set scene, camera and skybox (scene functions can be found in src/scenes)
17 //
18 // How to run this renderer:
19 // Windows:
20 // step 1: compile with Clion using MSVC compiler
21 // step 2: run "Project.exe 8", here 8 means using 8 threads
22 //           (after running we will get 8 .partial files)
23 // step 3: run "packager.exe 8", here 8 means combining 8 partial files
24 //           (after running we will get a .ppm image, which can be opened
25 //           using OpenSeIt)
26 // step 4: run python convert.py, which converts .ppm into .jpg
27 //           (note that opencv for python is required to run this)
28 // Linux:
29 // run "bash linux_run.sh", which compiles the renderer, uses 80 processes
30 // to run it and process result into a .ppm and a .jpg file. (Note that for
31 // default SponzaCrytek scene, about 150 GB memory is required. This requirement
32 // is proportional to the number of processes.)
33 //
34 //***** */
35 #include "Headers.h"
36
37 void render_scene(int current_id, int max_processes, const char *output_file) {

```

```

38 // Image settings
39 #if defined(WINDOWS)
40 const auto aspect_ratio = 1.0; // 16.0 / 9.0 or 1.0
41 const int image_width = 400; // 3840, 800
42 const int image_height = static_cast<int>(image_width / aspect_ratio);
43 const int samples_per_pixel = 100; // 1000, 100 (x4 if no global light)
44 const int max_depth = 10; // 100, 50
45 const int photon_map_size = 500000;
46 #elif defined(DEBUG)
47 const auto aspect_ratio = 1.0; // 16.0 / 9.0 or 1.0
48 const int image_width = 800; // 3840, 800
49 const int image_height = static_cast<int>(image_width / aspect_ratio);
50 const int samples_per_pixel = 100; // 1000, 100 (x4 if no global light)
51 const int max_depth = 10; // 100, 50
52 const int photon_map_size = 5000000;
53 #else
54 const auto aspect_ratio = 1.0; // 16.0 / 9.0 or 1.0
55 const int image_width = 3840;
56 const int image_height = static_cast<int>(image_width / aspect_ratio);
57 const int samples_per_pixel = 1000;
58 const int max_depth = 50;
59 const int photon_map_size = 20000000;
60 #endif
61
62 // image
63 auto image = std::vector<std::vector<Pixel>>();
64 for (int idx = 0; idx < image_height; ++idx) {
65     auto row = std::vector<Pixel>(image_width);
66     image.push_back(std::move(row));
67 }
68
69 // multiprocessing related (id = 0 - max_processes - 1)
70 int work_load = image_height / max_processes;
71 int start_row = image_height - 1 - work_load * current_id;
72 int end_row = current_id == max_processes - 1 ? -1 : start_row - work_load;
73
74 // Render
75 //***** Integrator *****/
76 // first specify use_photon_map() or use_path_tracing()
77 // integrator_type = use_photon_map();
78 integrator_type = use_path_tracing();
79 //*****
80 if (integrator_type == 0) {
81     // World, camera and skybox
82     // 1. Note that motion blur objects should be created with 0.0 - 1.0.
83     //     Control motion blur with camera's shutter.
84     // 2. use_global_light_skybox if no other lights enabled
85 //***** Scene *****/
86 HittableList world = sponza_crytek_scene();
87 SimpleCamera cam = sponza_crytek_camera(aspect_ratio);
88 auto skybox = sponza_crytek_skybox_cloudy();
89 //*****
90 BVHNode world_bvh(world, cam.shutter_open(), cam.shutter_close());
91
92 PathTracingIntegrator integrator(world_bvh, skybox);
93 for (int j = start_row; j > end_row; --j) {
94     std::cerr << "Scanlines remaining: " << j - end_row << '\n' << std::flush;

```

```

95     auto start = time(nullptr);
96     for (int i = 0; i < image_width; ++i) {
97         Color pixel_color(0, 0, 0);
98         for (int s = 0; s < samples_per_pixel; ++s) {
99             auto u = (i + random_double()) / (image_width - 1);
100            auto v = (j + random_double()) / (image_height - 1);
101            Ray r = cam.get_ray(u, v);
102            pixel_color += integrator.cast_ray(r, max_depth);
103        }
104        image[j][i].set(pixel_color, samples_per_pixel);
105    }
106    auto end = time(nullptr);
107    std::cerr << "loop time " << end - start << "s\n" << std::flush;
108 }
109 } else if (integrator_type == 1) {
110     // World, camera and skybox
111     HittableList world = PM_test_scene();
112     auto light = PM_test_light();
113     world.add(light);
114     SimpleCamera cam = PM_test_camera(aspect_ratio);
115     auto skybox = PM_test_skybox();
116     BVHNode world_bvh(world, cam.shutter_open(), cam.shutter_close());
117
118     // photon map and integrator
119     auto photon_map = std::make_shared<PhotonMap>(photon_map_size * 1.2);
120     auto integrator = PhotonMappingIntegrator(world, skybox, photon_map);
121
122     // generate photon map
123     Vector3d origin, direction, power = Vector3d(6, 6, 6);
124     double power_scale;
125     while (photon_map->get_photon_num() < photon_map_size) {
126         if (photon_map->get_photon_num() % 100000 == 0)
127             std::cerr << "Finished " << photon_map->get_photon_num() << " photons." << std::endl;
128         light->generate_photon(origin, direction, power_scale);
129         Ray ray(origin, direction);
130         integrator.trace_photon(ray, 10, power_scale * power);
131     }
132     while (photon_map->get_photon_num() < photon_map_size * 1.2) {
133         if (photon_map->get_photon_num() % 50000 == 0)
134             std::cerr << "Finished " << photon_map->get_photon_num() << " photons." << std::endl;
135         light->generate_photon(origin, direction, power_scale);
136         Ray ray(origin, direction);
137         integrator.trace_photon_caustic(ray, 10,
138             power_scale * power * Vector3d(0.87, 0.49, 0.173) * 12);
139     }
140     photon_map->balance();
141
142     // render
143     for (int j = start_row; j > end_row; --j) {
144         std::cerr << "Scanlines remaining: " << j - end_row << '\n' << std::flush;
145         auto start = time(nullptr);
146         for (int i = 0; i < image_width; ++i) {
147             Color pixel_color(0, 0, 0);
148             for (int s = 0; s < samples_per_pixel; ++s) {
149                 auto u = (i + random_double()) / (image_width - 1);
150                 auto v = (j + random_double()) / (image_height - 1);
151                 Ray r = cam.get_ray(u, v);

```

```

152     pixel_color += integrator.cast_ray(r, max_depth);
153 }
154 image[j][i].set(pixel_color, samples_per_pixel);
155 }
156 auto end = time(nullptr);
157 std::cerr << "loop time " << end - start << "s\n" << std::flush;
158 }
159 }
160
161 // output
162 std::ofstream file;
163 file.open(output_file, std::ios::out | std::ios::trunc);
164 if (current_id == 0)
165 file << "P3\n" << image_width << ' ' << image_height << "\n255\n";
166 for (int j = start_row; j > end_row; --j) {
167 for (int i = 0; i < image_width; ++i) {
168 image[j][i].write(file);
169 }
170 }
171 file.close();
172 std::cerr << "\nDone.\n";
173 }
174
175 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
176 // parse arguments
177 if (argc != 2) {
178 std::cerr << "Need to specify process count" << std::endl;
179 return 0;
180 }
181 int max_processes = parse_int(argv[1], strlen(argv[1]));
182 std::cerr << "Render will use " << max_processes << " processes." << std::endl;
183
184 // launch real renderer
185 #if defined(WINDOWS)
186
187 if (max_processes == 1) {
188 render_scene(0, 1, "1.ppm");
189 } else {
190 omp_set_num_threads(max_processes);
191 #pragma omp parallel for
192 for (int thread_idx = 0; thread_idx < max_processes; ++thread_idx) {
193 std::string file_name = std::to_string(thread_idx) + ".partial";
194 render_scene(thread_idx, max_processes, file_name.c_str());
195 }
196 }
197
198 #else
199
200 if (max_processes == 1) {
201 render_scene(0, 1, "1.ppm");
202 } else {
203 std::vector<pid_t> pid_list;
204 for (int process_idx = 0; process_idx < max_processes; ++process_idx) {
205 std::string file_name = std::to_string(process_idx) + ".partial";
206 pid_t pid = fork();
207 if (pid != 0) {
208 // parent

```

```

209     pid_list.push_back(pid);
210     continue;
211 } else {
212     // child
213     std::cerr << "Worker " << process_idx << " initialized on " << pid << std::endl;
214     render_scene(process_idx, max_processes, file_name.c_str());
215     return 0;
216 }
217 }
218 for (auto pid: pid_list) {
219     waitpid(pid, NULL, 0);
220 }
221 }
222
223 #endif
224 }
```

### packager.cpp:

```

1 //
2 // Created by meiyixuan on 2021-12-14.
3 //
4
5 #include "Headers.h"
6
7 using namespace std;
8
9 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
10    // check argument count
11    if (argc != 2) {
12        cout << "Need to specify the number of partial files" << endl;
13        return 0;
14    }
15    int file_count = parse_int(argv[1], strlen(argv[1]));
16
17    // open output
18    ofstream output;
19    output.open("1.ppm", ios::out | ios::trunc);
20
21    // parse partial files
22    for (int idx = 0; idx < file_count; ++idx) {
23        // open input
24        ifstream input;
25        string input_file_name = to_string(idx) + ".partial";
26        input.open(input_file_name.c_str());
27
28        // parse
29        string line;
30        while (getline(input, line)) {
31            output << line << "\n";
32        }
33
34        // clean up
35        input.close();
36    }
37    output.close();
38 }
```

### 6.1.2 Other files

#### CMakeList.txt

```
1 cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.19)
2 project(Project)
3
4 set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 14)
5
6 IF(WIN32)
7 add_definitions(-D WINDOWS)
8 set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS "${CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS} /openmp")
9 ELSE()
10 add_definitions(-D DEBUG)
11 set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS "${CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS} -std=c++17 -O2 -pthread -fopenmp")
12 ENDIF()
13
14 add_executable(Project main.cpp)
15 add_executable(packager packager.cpp)
```

#### linux\_run.sh

```
1 cmake .
2 make clean
3 make
4 ./Project 80
5 rm 1.ppm
6 rm 1.jpg
7 ./packager 80
8 rm *.partial
9 python convert.py
```

#### converter.py

```
1 import cv2
2
3 i = cv2.imread('1.ppm')
4 cv2.imwrite('1.jpg', i)
```

## 7 References

### Code References:

- [1] Ray Tracing Mini-books, by Peter Shirley (<https://raytracing.github.io>)
- [2] Physically Based Rendering: From Theory to Implementation, by Matt Pharr, Wenzel Jakob, and Greg Humphreys (<https://github.com/mmp/pbrt-v3>)
- [3] Dezeming Family (<https://dezeming.top/>)

### External Libraries:

- [1] Tinyobjloader (<https://github.com/tinyobjloader/tinyobjloader>)
- [2] stb\_image (<https://github.com/nothings/stb>)

### Model Resources:

- [1] Morgan McGuire, Computer Graphics Archive, July 2017 (<https://casual-effects.com/data>)