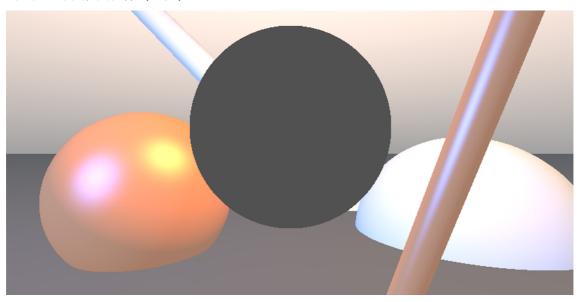
CG Coursework1指导

L.C. 2024.10

实验1难度不高,但是AI对5的理解可能有问题所以很可能会得到错误的结果,需要自己理解探索修改代码。本人分数95+,代码仅供参考。

实验要求

1. 新基元: 平面和圆柱体 (20分)



- 。要求:我们已经在场景中添加了平面(由法线n和到原点的距离r定义)和圆柱体(由方向o和半径r定义)的定义。请你编写射线-平面(5分)和射线-圆柱体(10分)的相交代码,并解释它们是如何工作的(5分)。注意观察球体是如何进行相交计算的。对于平面和圆柱体,请保持与Sphere相同的函数签名,包括HitInfo、法线和材质。
- 。 主要任务:
 - a. 实现射线-平面相交 (5分)

```
// 1a. 计算射线与平面的相交
HitInfo intersectPlane(const Ray ray,const Plane plane, const float
tMin, const float tMax) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_CYLINDER_AND_PLANE
   // 计算射线方向与平面法线的点积
   float denom = dot(ray.direction, plane.normal);
   // 如果点积接近零,射线平行于平面,无相交
   if (abs(denom) < 0.0001) {
       return getEmptyHit();
   }
   // 计算从射线原点到平面的距离
   float t = -(dot(ray.origin, plane.normal) - plane.d) / denom;
   // 检查交点是否在有效范围内
   if (t < tMin \mid \mid t > tMax) {
       return getEmptyHit();
   }
```

```
// 计算交点位置
   vec3 hitPosition = ray.origin + t * ray.direction;
   // 确定法线方向(始终指向射线来源)
   vec3 normal;
   if (denom < 0.0) {
      normal = plane.normal;
   } else {
      normal = -plane.normal;
   }
   // 返回相交信息
   return HitInfo(
                  // 发生相交
      true,
                  // 相交距离
      t,
      hitPosition, // 相交位置
                  // 相交点法线
      normal,
      plane.material, // 平面材质
      denom < 0.0 // 是否进入物体(对平面来说总是true)
   );
#endif
     return getEmptyHit();
}
float lengthSquared(vec3 x) {
   return dot(x, x);
```

b. 实现射线-圆柱体相交 (10分)

```
// 1b. 计算射线与圆柱体的相交
HitInfo intersectCylinder(const Ray ray, const Cylinder cylinder, const
float tMin, const float tMax) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_CYLINDER_AND_PLANE
   // 将射线变换到圆柱体的局部空间
   vec3 ro = ray.origin - cylinder.position;
   vec3 rd = ray.direction;
   vec3 ca = cylinder.direction;
   // 计算二次方程系数
    float a = dot(rd, rd) - pow(dot(rd, ca), 2.0);
    float b = 2.0 * (dot(ro, rd) - dot(ro, ca) * dot(rd, ca));
    float c = dot(ro, ro) - pow(dot(ro, ca), 2.0) - cylinder.radius *
cylinder.radius;
    // 计算判别式
   float discriminant = b * b - 4.0 * a * c;
   if (discriminant < 0.0) {</pre>
       return getEmptyHit(); // 无相交
   }
   // 计算相交点
    float t1 = (-b - sqrt(discriminant)) / (2.0 * a);
    float t2 = (-b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2.0 * a);
```

```
// 确保 t1 < t2
    if (t1 > t2) {
       float temp = t1;
       t1 = t2;
       t2 = temp;
    float t;
    bool entering:
    if (t1 >= tMin \&\& t1 <= tMax) {
        t = t1;
        entering = true;
    } else if (t2 >= tMin \&\& t2 <= tMax) {
        t = t2;
        entering = false;
    } else {
        return getEmptyHit(); // 相交点不在有效范围内
    }
    // 计算相交点位置
    vec3 hitPosition = ray.origin + t * ray.direction;
    // 计算相交点法线
    vec3 normal = normalize(hitPosition - cylinder.position - ca *
dot(hitPosition - cylinder.position, ca));
    if (!entering) {
       normal = -normal;
    }
    // 返回相交信息
    return HitInfo(

      true,
      // 发生相交

      t,
      // 相交距离

      hitPosition,
      // 相交位置

      normal,
      // 相交点法线

        cylinder.material, // 圆柱体材质
        entering // 是否进入物体
    );
#endif
   return getEmptyHit();
```

c. 解释这些相交计算的原理 (5分)

```
平面与射线相交的原理:

1. 射线方程: P(t) = 0 + tD
        其中 0 是射线起点, D 是射线方向, t 是参数

2. 平面方程: dot(N, P) - d = 0
        其中 N 是平面法向量, P 是平面上任意点, d 是平面到原点的有符号距离

3. 求解步骤:
```

- 将射线方程代入平面方程: dot(N, O + tD) d = 0
 - 展开: dot(N, 0) + t * dot(N, D) d = 0
 - 求解 t: t = (d dot(N, 0)) / dot(N, D)
 - 当 dot(N, D) 接近0时,射线平行于平面,无交点
 - 检查 t 是否在有效范围内 [tMin, tMax]

圆柱体与射线相交的原理:

- 1. 圆柱体可以描述为: 到中心轴的距离等于半径r的点的集合
 - 中心轴由点 P 和方向向量 D 定义

2. 求解步骤:

- 将问题转换到圆柱体的局部坐标系
- 射线到轴线的距离可以用向量叉乘和点乘表示
- 构建二次方程: at² + bt + c = 0 其中:

a = dot(rd, rd) - pow(dot(rd, ca), 2)

b = 2(dot(ro, rd) - dot(ro, ca)dot(rd, ca))

 $c = dot(ro, ro) - pow(dot(ro, ca), 2) - r^2$

rd 是射线方向, ro 是射线原点(相对圆柱体位置), ca 是圆柱体轴向

- 求解二次方程得到交点参数 t
- 检查 t 是否在有效范围内

注意事项:

- 1. 所有交点计算都需要考虑数值精度问题,使用小偏移量避免自相交
- 2. 需要正确计算交点处的法向量,这对后续的光照计算很重要
- 3. 对于圆柱体,需要特别注意轴向向量的归一化
- 4. 相交测试要考虑物体内部和外部的情况,这对折射计算很重要

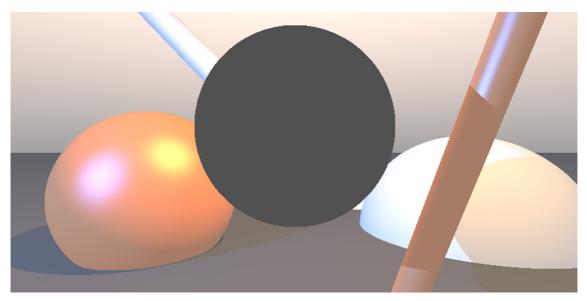
。 解决方法:

- 射线-平面相交:使用平面方程和射线方程,求解交点。
- 射线-圆柱体相交:将问题分解为射线与无限长圆柱体的相交,然后检查交点是否在有限 长度内。
- 解释时,关注几何原理和数学推导。

。 细节指导:

- 在 intersectPlane 和 intersectCylinder 函数中实现。
- 对于平面,使用射线方程和平面方程求解交点。
- 对于圆柱体,将问题分解为射线与无限长圆柱体的相交,然后检查交点是否在有限长度内。

2. 投射阴影 (10分)



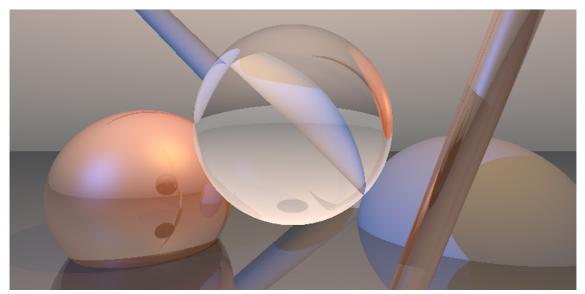
要求:我们已经讨论了阴影、反射和折射的工作原理,以及如何在某些条件下将递归展开为循环。框架中包含了这种遍历的骨架,但没有阴影、反射和折射的代码。首先,在着色中添加阴影测试(10分)。

```
// 2. 在着色中添加阴影测试
// 计算来自单个光源的着色
vec3 shadeFromLight(
 const Scene scene,
 const Ray ray,
 const HitInfo hit_info,
 const PointLight light)
{
   // ... (计算漫反射和镜面反射)
 vec3 hitToLight = light.position - hit_info.position;
 vec3 lightDirection = normalize(hitToLight);
 vec3 viewDirection = normalize(hit_info.position - ray.origin);
 vec3 reflectedDirection = reflect(viewDirection, hit_info.normal);
 float diffuse_term = max(0.0, dot(lightDirection, hit_info.normal));
  float specular_term = pow(max(0.0, dot(lightDirection,
reflectedDirection)), hit_info.material.glossiness);
#ifdef SOLUTION_SHADOW
   // 创建从交点到光源的阴影射线
   Ray shadowRay;
   shadowRay.origin = hit_info.position + hit_info.normal * 0.001; // 避
免自遮挡
   shadowRay.direction = normalize(hitToLight);
   // 检查射线到光源的距离内是否有遮挡物
   float distanceToLight = length(hitToLight);
   HitInfo shadowHit = intersectScene(scene, shadowRay, 0.001,
distanceToLight - 0.001);
   // 如果有物体遮挡,则该点在阴影中
   float visibility = shadowHit.hit ? 0.0 : 1.0;
#else
   float visibility = 1.0;
#endif
```

```
return visibility *
    light.color * (
    specular_term * hit_info.material.specular +
    diffuse_term * hit_info.material.diffuse);
}
```

主要任务: 实现阴影检测算法

- 。 解决方法:
 - 实现阴影射线:从交点向光源发射射线。
 - 检查阴影射线是否与场景中的其他物体相交。
 - 如果相交,说明该点在阴影中,调整其亮度。
- 。 阴影实现:
 - 在 shadeFromLight 函数中的 SOLUTION_SHADOW 宏定义块内实现。
 - 从交点向光源发射阴影射线,检查是否与其他物体相交。
- 3. 添加反射和折射 (24分)



- 要求:代码已经包含了迭代执行射线遍历的循环,剩下要添加的是计算反射方向(12分)和折射方向的代码。折射方向分为两个任务:1)反弹射线的主要代码流程,包括折射常数(10分);2)正确使用enteringPrimitive标志来跟踪折射率IOR(2分),总计12分。注意玻璃球后面足够远的物体如何呈现镜像效果。虽然这里没有显示,但在玻璃球后面且靠近的物体只会显得扭曲。
- 。 主要任务:
 - a. 计算反射方向 (12分)

```
// 菲涅耳效应
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
       float fresnelFactor = fresnel(normalize(currentRay.direction),
                                   currentHitInfo.normal,
                                   sourceIOR.
                                   destIOR);
       reflectionWeight *= fresnelFactor;
#else
       reflectionWeight *= 0.5;
#endif
     Ray nextRay;
     // 计算反射射线
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
       // 计算反射射线
       nextRay.origin = currentHitInfo.position + currentHitInfo.normal
* 0.001; // 略微偏移以避免自相交
       nextRay.direction = reflect(currentRay.direction,
currentHitInfo.normal);
#endif
```

b. 计算折射方向 (12分,包括折射率处理)

```
// 折射权重计算
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
       if(currentHitInfo.material.refraction > 0.0) {
           refractionWeight *= currentHitInfo.material.refraction;
       } else {
           break; // 如果没有折射,直接退出循环
#else
       refractionWeight *= 0.5;
#endif
   // 菲涅耳效应对折射的影响
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
       float fresnelFactor = fresnel(normalize(currentRay.direction),
                                  currentHitInfo.normal,
                                  sourceIOR.
                                  destIOR);
       refractionWeight *= (1.0 - fresnelFactor);
#endif
     Ray nextRay;
   // 计算折射射线
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
       // 确定折射率
       if(currentHitInfo.enteringPrimitive) {
           sourceIOR = 1.0; // 空气的折射率
           destIOR = currentHitInfo.material.ior;
           currentIOR = destIOR;
       } else {
           sourceIOR = currentIOR;
```

```
destIOR = 1.0; // 回到空气中
    currentIOR = destIOR;

// 计算折射方向
    vec3 n = currentHitInfo.normal;
    float eta = sourceIOR / destIOR;
    float c1 = -dot(currentRay.direction, n);
    float c2 = sqrt(1.0 - eta * eta * (1.0 - c1 * c1));

    nextRay.direction = normalize(eta * currentRay.direction + (eta * c1 - c2) * n);
    nextRay.origin = currentHitInfo.position - n * 0.001; // 略微偏移
以避免自相交
    currentRay = nextRay;
#endif
```

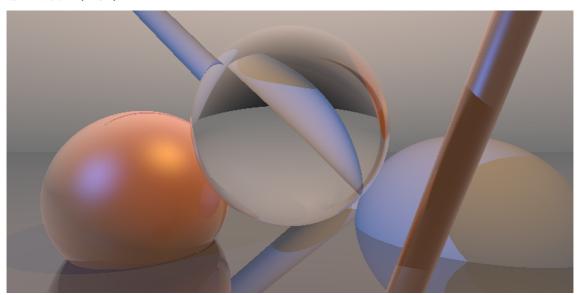
。 解决方法:

- 反射:使用入射方向和表面法线计算反射方向。
- 折射:使用Snell定律计算折射方向,考虑入射角和两种介质的折射率。
- 实现递归或迭代的光线追踪算法,处理多次反射和折射。

。 反射和折射实现:

- 在 colorForFragment 函数中的 SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION 宏定义块内实现。
- 计算反射方向: reflect(入射方向, 法线)
- 计算折射方向:使用Snell定律

4. 菲涅耳效应 (10分)



。要求:带有反射和折射的图像看起来还不错,但玻璃可能看起来不像玻璃,因为它在整个球体上都显示相等强度的反射和折射。上面显示了这样一幅图像。在这里和现实中,反射和折射强度是变化的,使得wrefect和wrefract的和为1或更小,所以这里我们简单假设wrefect = 1 - wrefract。这种权重取决于视线方向和击中点的法线。反射通常在接近球体边缘的掠射角度上最强,而折射在中心最强。做一些研究,找出如何计算这些权重,告诉我们你使用了什么方法(5分),并在fresnel函数中实现它(5分)。使用单个点积或Schlick近似可能是一个好的起点。上面的图像是使用点积解决方案生成的,Schlick方法可能看起来不同。

。 主要任务:

a. 研究并说明如何计算反射和折射的权重 (5分)

在光学中,当光线从一种介质进入另一种介质时,会同时发生反射和折射。反射和折射的强度比例 (权重)可以通过以下几种方法计算: 1. 点积 (Cosine) 方法: 这是最简单的近似方法, 基本原理是反射强度与入射角余弦成反比 计算方法: R = 1 - |dot(V, N)|, 其中: V 是视线方向向量(归一化), N 是表面法线向量(归一化), R 是反射比例, 1-R 则为 折射比例 优点: 计算简单, 效果还不错 缺点: 物理准确性不高 2. Schlick近似: 这是对Fresnel方程的一个实用近似 计算方法: $R = RO + (1 - RO)(1 - cos θ) ^5$, 其中: $R0 = ((n1 - n2)/(n1 + n2))^2$, n1, n2 是两种介质的折射率, θ 是入射角 优点: 比点积方法更准确, 计算量适中 缺点: 仍是近似, 在某些极端情况下可能不够准确 3. 完整Fresnel方程: 这是最准确的物理方法,直接基于电磁波理论推导。对于非极化光: $Rs = |((n1 * cos(\theta i) - n2 * cos(\theta t)) / (n1 * cos(\theta i) + n2 * cos(\theta t)))|^{2}$ $Rp = |((n2 * cos(\theta i) - n1 * cos(\theta t)) / (n2 * cos(\theta i) + n1 * cos(\theta t)))|^{2}$ R = (Rs + Rp) / 2其中: n1, n2 是两种介质的折射率, θ i 是入射角, θ t 是折射角, 可以通过斯涅尔定律计算:

 $n1 * sin(\theta i) = n2 * sin(\theta t)$, Rs 是s偏振光的反射率, Rp 是p偏振光的反射率, R 是总 反射率

优点: 物理上最准确, 在所有入射角度都能给出正确结果, 并能正确处理全反射情况

缺点: 计算复杂, 且需要进行较多的三角函数运算

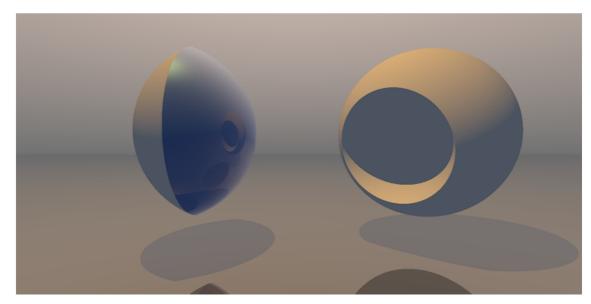
b. 在fresnel函数中实现计算 (5分)

```
// 4b. 计算菲涅耳效应
float fresnel(const vec3 viewDirection, const vec3 normal, const float
sourceIOR, const float destIOR) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
   // 方法1: 点积方法(与参考图片一致)
   vec3 V = normalize(-viewDirection);
   vec3 N = normalize(normal);
   float cosTheta = abs(dot(V, N));
   return 1.0 - cosTheta;
   /*
   // 方法2: Schlick近似方法
   vec3 V = normalize(-viewDirection);
   vec3 N = normalize(normal);
```

```
float cosTheta = abs(dot(V, N));
   // 计算基础反射率R0
   float r0 = pow((sourceIOR - destIOR) / (sourceIOR + destIOR), 2.0);
   // Schlick近似公式
   return r0 + (1.0 - r0) * pow(1.0 - cosTheta, 5.0);
   // 方法3: 完整Fresnel方程
   vec3 V = normalize(-viewDirection);
   vec3 N = normalize(normal);
   // 计算入射角的余弦值
   float cosTheta_i = abs(dot(V, N));
   // 使用斯涅尔定律计算折射角
   float sinTheta_i = sqrt(1.0 - cosTheta_i * cosTheta_i);
   float sinTheta_t = (sourceIOR / destIOR) * sinTheta_i;
   // 检查是否发生全反射
   if(sinTheta_t >= 1.0) {
       return 1.0; // 全反射
   }
   // 计算折射角的余弦值
   float cosTheta_t = sqrt(1.0 - sinTheta_t * sinTheta_t);
   // 计算s偏振的反射率
   float Rs_num = sourceIOR * cosTheta_i - destIOR * cosTheta_t;
   float Rs_den = sourceIOR * cosTheta_i + destIOR * cosTheta_t;
   float Rs = (Rs_num * Rs_num) / (Rs_den * Rs_den);
   // 计算p偏振的反射率
   float Rp_num = destIOR * cosTheta_i - sourceIOR * cosTheta_t;
   float Rp_den = destIOR * cosTheta_i + sourceIOR * cosTheta_t;
   float Rp = (Rp_num * Rp_num) / (Rp_den * Rp_den);
   // 返回平均反射率
   return (Rs + Rp) * 0.5;
   */
#else
   return 1.0;
#endif
}
```

。 解决方法:

- 研究菲涅耳方程或其近似(如Schlick近似)。
- 实现所选方法, 计算反射和折射的权重。
- 在渲染过程中应用这些权重,调整反射和折射的贡献。
- 。 菲涅耳效应实现:
 - 在 fresnel 函数中的 SOLUTION_FRESNEL 宏定义块内实现。
 - 使用Schlick近似或完整的菲涅耳方程计算反射系数。
- 5. 布尔运算: 月亮悬挂在UCL城市上空 (36分)



。要求:我们现在将实现一个高级基元:形成两个形状A和B组合的布尔运算。组合可以是逻辑"与"或"减"。实现时,将specialScene设置为true以获得一个干净的场景。对于逻辑"与",形状被定义为同时在A和B内部的所有点的集合(如图左侧所示)。在intersectBoolean中实现这个相交代码(14分)。对于"减"运算,形状被定义为在B上但不在A内的所有点,加上在A上且在B内的点,即B-A(图右侧)。修改intersectBoolean以处理这两种类型的布尔运算,并将类型翻转为"减"来测试(16分)。不允许更改定义块之外的代码。在intersectBoolean中添加注释,解释如何更改HitInfo结构以使其更适用于布尔运算,并说明原因(6分)。

。 主要任务:

a. 实现"与"运算的相交代码(14分)

```
#ifdef SOLUTION_BOOLEAN
   // 获取射线与两个球体的相交信息
   // Get intersection information for both spheres
   HitInfo hitA = intersectSphere(ray, boolean.spheres[0], tMin, tMax);
   HitInfo hitB = intersectSphere(ray, boolean.spheres[1], tMin, tMax);
   if (boolean.mode == BOOLEAN_MODE_AND) {
       // 处理交集运算 / Handle intersection operation
       if (!hitA.hit || !hitB.hit) {
           return getEmptyHit();
       // 取较远的入射点作为实际交点
       float t = max(hitA.t, hitB.t);
       // 检查是否在有效范围内
       if (!isTInInterval(t, tMin, tMax)) {
           return getEmptyHit();
       // 使用距离较远的那个球体的表面信息
       vec3 hitPoint = ray.origin + ray.direction * t;
       if (abs(t - hitA.t) < 0.001) {
           return HitInfo(true, t, hitPoint, hitA.normal,
hitA.material, true);
       } else {
           return HitInfo(true, t, hitPoint, hitB.normal,
hitB.material, true);
```

```
}
```

b. 扩展代码以处理"减"运算 (16分)

```
// MINUS操作(差集)
   else if (boolean.mode == BOOLEAN_MODE_MINUS) {
       // 处理差集运算 B-A / Handle subtraction operation B-A
       if (!hitB.hit) {
           return getEmptyHit();
       }
       bool startInA = inside(ray.origin, boolean.spheres[0]);
       vec3 hitBPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitB.t;
       bool hitBInA = inside(hitBPos, boolean.spheres[0]);
       // 如果起点在A内且射线和A有交点
       if (startInA && hitA.hit) {
           // 先要从A出来
           vec3 exitAPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitA.t;
           // 确保出射点在B内部
           if (inside(exitAPos, boolean.spheres[1])) {
               return HitInfo(
                   true,
                   hitA.t.
                   exitAPos.
                   -hitA.normal, // 从A内部出来, 法线朝外
                   boolean.spheres[1].material,
                   true
               );
           return getEmptyHit();
       }
       // 如果射线与B的交点在A外部,保留B的交点
       if (!hitBInA) {
           if (hitA.hit && hitA.t < hitB.t) {</pre>
               // 如果先和A相交,这个交点需要在B内部
               vec3 hitAPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitA.t;
               if (inside(hitAPos, boolean.spheres[1])) {
                   // 使用A的法线表示切割面
                   return HitInfo(
                       true,
                       hitA.t.
                       hitAPos,
                       hitA.normal,
                      boolean.spheres[1].material, // 使用B的材质
                       true
                   );
               }
           }
           // 直接返回B的交点
           return hitB;
       }
```

```
// 如果B的交点在A内,需要找到从A出来的点
       if (hitA.hit) {
           Ray exitRay = Ray(hitBPos + ray.direction * 0.001,
ray.direction);
           HitInfo exitA = intersectSphere(exitRay, boolean.spheres[0],
0.001, tMax);
           if (exitA.hit && inside(exitRay.origin + exitRay.direction *
exitA.t, boolean.spheres[1])) {
               vec3 exitPos = exitRay.origin + exitRay.direction *
exitA.t:
               return HitInfo(
                   true.
                   hitB.t + exitA.t,
                   exitPos.
                   exitA.normal,
                   boolean.spheres[1].material,
                   true
              );
       }
      return getEmptyHit();
   }
#endif
   return getEmptyHit();
}
```

c. 解释如何改进HitInfo结构以更好地支持布尔运算 (6分)

```
改进建议:添加多重交点信息:
```glsl
struct HitInfo {
 bool hit;
 // 第一个交点的距离
 float t;
 float t_exit;
 // 出射点距离(对于透明物体和布尔运算很重要)
 vec3 position;
 // 入射点位置
 vec3 exit_position; // 出射点位置
 vec3 normal;
 Material material:
 bool enteringPrimitive;
 int objectID; // 标识与哪个物体相交
 int operationType; // 布尔运算类型 (AND、MINUS等)
};
改进理由:
1. 多重交点跟踪:
 - 布尔运算经常需要同时知道射线与物体的入射点和出射点
 - 当前结构只能记录单个交点,导致需要多次射线追踪计算
 - 添加t_exit和exit_position可以一次性存储完整的相交信息
2. 物体身份识别:
 - 添加objectID可以跟踪射线究竟与哪个物体相交
 - 在复杂的布尔运算中,这对于确定使用哪个物体的材质和属性很重要
 - 有助于处理多层嵌套的布尔运算
```

- 3. 运算类型记录:
  - operationType字段可以记录当前交点涉及的布尔运算类型
  - 这对于处理复杂的布尔运算组合很有帮助
  - 可以更容易地实现嵌套的布尔运算

#### 这些改进的好处:

- 1. 性能提升:
  - 减少重复的相交计算
  - 避免多次射线追踪
  - 更高效地处理复杂的布尔运算场景
- 2. 更好的健壮性:
  - 更容易处理边界情况
  - 减少数值精度问题
  - 提供更完整的相交信息
- 3. 扩展性:
  - 更容易支持复杂的布尔运算组合
  - 为未来添加新的布尔运算类型提供基础
  - 便于实现更高级的渲染效果

## 解决方法:

- 实现"与"运算:检查射线是否同时与两个形状相交,并取最远的入射点和最近的出射点。
- 实现"减"运算:检查射线与B的相交,然后检查这些交点是否在A内部。
- 优化HitInfo结构:考虑添加多个交点信息,以便更好地处理复杂的布尔运算。
- 。 布尔运算实现:
  - 在 intersectBoolean 函数中的 SOLUTION\_BOOLEAN 宏定义块内实现。
  - 对于"与"运算,找到两个形状相交部分的入射点和出射点。
  - 对于"减"运算,检查射线与B的相交点是否在A内部。

## 完整代码部分(无注释)

```
#define SOLUTION_CYLINDER_AND_PLANE
#define SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
#define SOLUTION_FRESNEL

#define SOLUTION_BOOLEAN
// These are preprocessor directives used to control code compilation
// When you complete the corresponding parts, you can uncomment them to enable the respective code blocks
// They define macros that can be replaced with specific values during compilation to control program behavior
// For example, if you uncomment #define SOLUTION_SHADOW, all occurrences of SOLUTION_SHADOW will be replaced with empty space during compilation
// This is typically used to implement feature toggles for different functional modules
```

```
precision highp float;
uniform ivec2 viewport;
// Defines a point light with position and color
struct PointLight {
 vec3 position;
 vec3 color;
};
// Defines material properties including diffuse, specular, and optical
characteristics
struct Material {
 vec3 diffuse;
 vec3 specular;
 float glossiness;
 float reflection:
 float refraction:
 float ior;
};
// Defines a sphere primitive with position, radius, and material
struct Sphere {
 vec3 position;
 float radius:
 Material material;
};
// Defines a plane primitive with normal, distance from origin, and material
struct Plane {
 vec3 normal;
 float d:
 Material material;
};
// Defines a cylinder primitive with position, direction, radius, and material
struct Cylinder {
 vec3 position;
 vec3 direction;
 float radius:
 Material material;
}:
// Boolean operation modes for combining primitives
const int BOOLEAN_MODE_AND = 0;
 // and
const int BOOLEAN_MODE_MINUS = 1; // minus
// Defines boolean operations between two spheres
struct Boolean {
 Sphere spheres[2];
 int mode;
};
// Scene configuration constants
const int lightCount = 2;
const int sphereCount = 3;
```

```
const int planeCount = 1;
const int cylinderCount = 2;
const int booleanCount = 2;
// Defines the complete scene with lights and primitives
struct Scene {
 vec3 ambient:
 PointLight[lightCount] lights;
 Sphere[sphereCount] spheres;
 Plane[planeCount] planes;
 Cylinder[cylinderCount] cylinders;
 Boolean[booleanCount] booleans;
};
// Defines a ray with origin and direction
struct Ray {
 vec3 origin;
 vec3 direction;
};
// Contains all information pertaining to a ray/object intersection
struct HitInfo {
 bool hit;
 float t:
 vec3 position;
 vec3 normal;
 Material material;
 bool enteringPrimitive;
};
// Returns an empty hit info structure
HitInfo getEmptyHit() {
 return HitInfo(
 false.
 0.0.
 vec3(0.0),
 vec3(0.0),
 Material(vec3(0.0), vec3(0.0), 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0),
 false);
}
// Sorts the two t values such that t1 is smaller than t2
void sortT(inout float t1, inout float t2) {
 // Make t1 the smaller t
 if(t2 < t1) {
 float temp = t1;
 t1 = t2;
 t2 = temp;
 }
}
// Tests if t is in an interval
bool isTInInterval(const float t, const float tMin, const float tMax) {
 return t > tMin && t < tMax;
}
```

```
// Get the smallest t in an interval.
bool getSmallestTInInterval(float t0, float t1, const float tMin, const float
tMax, inout float smallestTInInterval) {
 sortT(t0, t1);
 // As t0 is smaller, test this first
 if(isTInInterval(t0, tMin, tMax)) {
 smallestTInInterval = t0;
 return true;
 // If t0 was not in the interval, still t1 could be
 if(isTInInterval(t1, tMin, tMax)) {
 smallestTInInterval = t1;
 return true;
 }
 // None was
 return false;
// Calculates the intersection between a ray and a sphere
// Returns HitInfo containing intersection details if hit occurs, otherwise
returns empty hit
// Parameters:
 ray: The ray to test intersection with
 sphere: The sphere to test against
//
 tMin: Minimum distance along ray to consider for intersection
 tMax: Maximum distance along ray to consider for intersection
HitInfo intersectSphere(const Ray ray, const Sphere sphere, const float tMin,
const float tMax) {
 vec3 to_sphere = ray.origin - sphere.position;
 float a = dot(ray.direction, ray.direction);
 float b = 2.0 * dot(ray.direction, to_sphere);
 float c = dot(to_sphere, to_sphere) - sphere.radius * sphere.radius;
 float D = b * b - 4.0 * a * c;
 if (D > 0.0)
 float t0 = (-b - sqrt(D)) / (2.0 * a);
 float t1 = (-b + sqrt(D)) / (2.0 * a);
 float smallestTInInterval;
 if(!getSmallestTInInterval(t0, t1, tMin, tMax, smallestTInInterval)) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 vec3 hitPosition = ray.origin + smallestTInInterval * ray.direction;
 //Checking if we're inside the sphere by checking if the ray's origin is
inside. If we are, then the normal
 //at the intersection surface points towards the center. Otherwise, if we
are outside the sphere, then the normal
```

```
//at the intersection surface points outwards from the sphere's center.
This is important for refraction.
 vec3 normal =
 length(ray.origin - sphere.position) < sphere.radius + 0.001?</pre>
 -normalize(hitPosition - sphere.position):
 normalize(hitPosition - sphere.position);
 //Checking if we're inside the sphere by checking if the ray's origin is
inside,
 // but this time for IOR bookkeeping.
 //If we are inside, set a flag to say we're leaving. If we are outside,
set the flag to say we're entering.
 //This is also important for refraction.
 bool enteringPrimitive =
 length(ray.origin - sphere.position) < sphere.radius + 0.001 ?</pre>
 false:
 true:
 return HitInfo(
 true.
 smallestTInInterval.
 hitPosition.
 normal.
 sphere.material,
 enteringPrimitive);
 return getEmptyHit();
}
// Experiment 1
// la. Calculate intersection between ray and plane
HitInfo intersectPlane(const Ray ray,const Plane plane, const float tMin, const
float tMax) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_CYLINDER_AND_PLANE
 // Calculate dot product between ray direction and plane normal
 float denom = dot(ray.direction, plane.normal);
 // If dot product is close to zero, ray is parallel to plane - no
intersection
 if (abs(denom) < 0.0001) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 // Calculate distance from ray origin to plane
 float t = -(dot(ray.origin, plane.normal) - plane.d) / denom;
 // Check if intersection point is within valid range
 if (t < tMin \mid \mid t > tMax) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 // Calculate intersection position
 vec3 hitPosition = ray.origin + t * ray.direction;
 // Determine normal direction (always pointing towards ray origin)
 vec3 normal;
```

```
if (denom < 0.0) {
 normal = plane.normal;
 } else {
 normal = -plane.normal;
 // Return intersection information
 return HitInfo(
 // Intersection occurred
 true.
 // Distance to intersection
 t,
 hitPosition, // Intersection position
 // Surface normal at intersection
 normal,
 plane.material, // Plane material
 denom < 0.0 // Whether entering object (always true for planes)</pre>
);
#endif
 return getEmptyHit();
}
float lengthSquared(vec3 x) {
 return dot(x, x);
}
// 1b. Calculate intersection between ray and cylinder
HitInfo intersectCylinder(const Ray ray, const Cylinder cylinder, const float
tMin, const float tMax) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_CYLINDER_AND_PLANE
 // Transform ray to cylinder's local space
 vec3 ro = ray.origin - cylinder.position;
 vec3 rd = ray.direction;
 vec3 ca = cylinder.direction;
 // Calculate quadratic equation coefficients
 float a = dot(rd, rd) - pow(dot(rd, ca), 2.0);
 float b = 2.0 * (dot(ro, rd) - dot(ro, ca) * dot(rd, ca));
 float c = dot(ro, ro) - pow(dot(ro, ca), 2.0) - cylinder.radius *
cylinder.radius;
 // Calculate discriminant
 float discriminant = b * b - 4.0 * a * c;
 if (discriminant < 0.0) {
 return getEmptyHit(); // No intersection
 }
 // Calculate intersection points
 float t1 = (-b - sqrt(discriminant)) / (2.0 * a);
 float t2 = (-b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2.0 * a);
 // Ensure t1 < t2
 if (t1 > t2) {
 float temp = t1;
 t1 = t2;
 t2 = temp;
```

```
float t;
 bool entering;
 if (t1 >= tMin \&\& t1 <= tMax) {
 t = t1;
 entering = true;
 } else if (t2 >= tMin && t2 <= tMax) {</pre>
 t = t2;
 entering = false;
 } else {
 return getEmptyHit(); // Intersection points outside valid range
 }
 // Calculate intersection position
 vec3 hitPosition = ray.origin + t * ray.direction;
 // Calculate surface normal at intersection point
 vec3 normal = normalize(hitPosition - cylinder.position - ca *
dot(hitPosition - cylinder.position, ca));
 if (!entering) {
 normal = -normal;
 }
 // Return intersection information
 return HitInfo(
 // Intersection occurred
 true,
 // Distance to intersection
 t.
 // Intersection position
 hitPosition,
 normal,
 // Surface normal at intersection
 cylinder.material, // Cylinder material
 entering // Whether entering object
);
#endif
 return getEmptyHit();
// 1c. Principles of Intersection Calculations
/*
Principles of Ray-Plane Intersection:
1. Ray equation: P(t) = 0 + tD
 where O is ray origin, D is ray direction, t is parameter
2. Plane equation: N \cdot P - d = 0
 where N is plane normal, P is any point on plane, d is signed distance from
plane to origin
3. Solution steps:
 - Substitute ray equation into plane equation: N \cdot (0 + tD) - d = 0
 - Expand: N \cdot dot 0 + t(N \cdot dot D) - d = 0
 - Solve for t: t = \frac{d - N \cdot O}{N \cdot D}
 - When dot(N, D) is close to 0, ray is parallel to plane, no intersection
 - Check if t is within valid range [tMin, tMax]
Principles of Ray-Cylinder Intersection:
1. Cylinder can be described as: set of points with distance r from central axis
```

```
- Central axis defined by point P and direction vector D
2. Solution steps:
 - Transform problem to cylinder's local coordinate system
 - Distance from ray to axis can be expressed using vector cross and dot
products
 - Construct quadratic equation: at^2 + bt + c = 0
 a = rd \cdot cdot rd - (rd \cdot cdot ca)^2
 $b = 2(ro \cdot rd - (ro \cdot ca)(rd \cdot ca))$
 c = ro \cdot cdot ro - (ro \cdot cdot ca)^2 - r^2
 rd is ray direction, ro is ray origin (relative to cylinder position), ca is
cylinder axis
 - Solve quadratic equation to get intersection parameter t
 - Check if t is within valid range
// Check if a point is inside a sphere
bool inside(const vec3 position, const Sphere sphere) {
 return length(position - sphere.position) < sphere.radius;</pre>
// Experiment 5
// 5a. "AND" operation
// 5b. "MINUS" operation
// 5c. Explanation of how to improve HitInfo structure to better support boolean
operations
Here's my thought process on improving the HitInfo structure for boolean
operations:
Proposed Enhanced Structure:
struct HitInfo {
 bool hit;
 // Distance to first intersection
 float t;
 float t_exit; // Distance to exit point vec3 position; // Entry point position
 vec3 exit_position; // Exit point position
 vec3 normal;
 Material material;
 bool enteringPrimitive;
 };
Key Improvements and Justification:
1. Multiple Intersection Tracking
 - Added t_exit and exit_position fields
 - Benefits:
 * Enables single-pass intersection calculations
 * Reduces redundant ray tracing operations
 * Essential for accurate boolean operation handling
```

```
2. Object Identity Management
 - Added objectID field
 - Benefits:
 * Enables proper material attribution in complex operations
 * Facilitates nested boolean operations
 * Improves intersection point classification
3. Operation Type Tracking
 - Added operationType field
 - Benefits:
 * Supports operation precedence in nested booleans
 * Enables complex operation combinations
 * Improves debugging capabilities
Technical Impact:
1. Performance Enhancement
 - Reduces intersection calculations
 - Minimizes redundant ray tracing
 - Optimizes memory access patterns
2. Numerical Stability
 - Better handling of edge cases
 - Reduced floating-point error accumulation
 - More reliable boolean operations
3. Implementation Flexibility
 - Supports future operation types
 - Enables advanced rendering techniques
 - Facilitates operation composition
*/
HitInfo intersectBoolean(const Ray ray, const Boolean boolean, const float tMin,
const float tMax) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_BOOLEAN
 // 获取射线与两个球体的相交信息
 // Get intersection information for both spheres
 HitInfo hitA = intersectSphere(ray, boolean.spheres[0], tMin, tMax);
 HitInfo hitB = intersectSphere(ray, boolean.spheres[1], tMin, tMax);
 if (boolean.mode == BOOLEAN_MODE_AND) {
 // 处理交集运算 / Handle intersection operation (AND)
 if (!hitA.hit || !hitB.hit) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 // Take the farther entry point as the actual intersection
 float t = max(hitA.t, hitB.t);
 // Check if within valid range
 if (!isTInInterval(t, tMin, tMax)) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 // Use surface information from the sphere with the farther intersection
 vec3 hitPoint = ray.origin + ray.direction * t;
```

```
if (abs(t - hitA.t) < 0.001) {
 return HitInfo(true, t, hitPoint, hitA.normal, hitA.material, true);
 } else {
 return HitInfo(true, t, hitPoint, hitB.normal, hitB.material, true);
 }
}
else if (boolean.mode == BOOLEAN_MODE_MINUS) {
 // 处理差集运算 / Handle subtraction operation B-A
 if (!hitB.hit) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 bool startInA = inside(ray.origin, boolean.spheres[0]);
 vec3 hitBPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitB.t;
 bool hitBInA = inside(hitBPos, boolean.spheres[0]);
 // If starting point is inside A and ray intersects A
 // 如果起点在A内且射线和A有交点
 if (startInA && hitA.hit) {
 // Must exit A first
 vec3 exitAPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitA.t;
 // Ensure exit point is inside B
 if (inside(exitAPos, boolean.spheres[1])) {
 return HitInfo(
 true.
 hitA.t.
 exitAPos.
 -hitA.normal, // Normal points outward when exiting A
 boolean.spheres[1].material,
 true
);
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 // If B's intersection point is outside A, keep B's intersection
 // 如果射线与B的交点在A外部,保留B的交点
 if (!hitBInA) {
 if (hitA.hit && hitA.t < hitB.t) {</pre>
 // If intersecting A first, this point must be inside B
 vec3 hitAPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitA.t;
 if (inside(hitAPos, boolean.spheres[1])) {
 // Use A's normal for the cut surface
 return HitInfo(
 true.
 hitA.t.
 hitAPos.
 hitA.normal.
 boolean.spheres[1].material, // Use B's material
 true
);
 }
 // Return B's intersection directly
 return hitB;
```

```
// If B's intersection point is inside A, need to find exit point from A
 // 如果B的交点在A内,需要找到从A出来的点
 if (hitA.hit) {
 Ray exitRay = Ray(hitBPos + ray.direction * 0.001, ray.direction);
 HitInfo exitA = intersectSphere(exitRay, boolean.spheres[0], 0.001,
tMax);
 if (exitA.hit && inside(exitRay.origin + exitRay.direction * exitA.t,
boolean.spheres[1])) {
 vec3 exitPos = exitRay.origin + exitRay.direction * exitA.t;
 return HitInfo(
 true.
 hitB.t + exitA.t.
 exitPos.
 exitA.normal,
 boolean.spheres[1].material,
 true
);
 }
 }
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
#endif
 return getEmptyHit();
// Time variable (for animation effects)
uniform float time;
// Compare two HitInfos and return the closer one
HitInfo getBetterHitInfo(const HitInfo oldHitInfo, const HitInfo newHitInfo) {
 if(newHitInfo.hit)
 if(newHitInfo.t < oldHitInfo.t) // No need to test for the interval,</pre>
this has to be done per-primitive
 return newHitInfo;
 return oldHitInfo;
// Calculate intersection between ray and entire scene
// 计算射线与整个场景的相交
HitInfo intersectScene(const Scene scene, const Ray ray, const float tMin, const
float tMax) {
 HitInfo bestHitInfo;
 bestHitInfo.t = tMax;
 bestHitInfo.hit = false;
 // Iterate through all objects and find the nearest intersection point
 for (int i = 0; i < booleanCount; ++i) {</pre>
 bestHitInfo = getBetterHitInfo(bestHitInfo, intersectBoolean(ray,
scene.booleans[i], tMin, tMax));
 }
 for (int i = 0; i < planeCount; ++i) {
```

```
bestHitInfo = getBetterHitInfo(bestHitInfo, intersectPlane(ray,
scene.planes[i], tMin, tMax));
 for (int i = 0; i < sphereCount; ++i) {</pre>
 bestHitInfo = getBetterHitInfo(bestHitInfo, intersectSphere(ray,
scene.spheres[i], tMin, tMax));
 for (int i = 0; i < cylinderCount; ++i) {</pre>
 bestHitInfo = getBetterHitInfo(bestHitInfo, intersectCylinder(ray,
scene.cylinders[i], tMin, tMax));
 return bestHitInfo;
}
// Experiment 2
// 2. Add shadow testing to shading
// Calculate shading from a single light source
vec3 shadeFromLight(
 const Scene scene,
 const Ray ray,
 const HitInfo hit_info,
 const PointLight light)
{
 // Calculate diffuse and specular reflection
 // 计算漫反射和镜面反射
 vec3 hitToLight = light.position - hit_info.position;
 vec3 lightDirection = normalize(hitToLight);
 vec3 viewDirection = normalize(hit_info.position - ray.origin);
 vec3 reflectedDirection = reflect(viewDirection, hit_info.normal);
 float diffuse_term = max(0.0, dot(lightDirection, hit_info.normal));
 float specular_term = pow(max(0.0, dot(lightDirection, reflectedDirection)),
hit_info.material.glossiness);
#ifdef SOLUTION_SHADOW
 // Create shadow ray from intersection point to light source
 Ray shadowRay:
 shadowRay.origin = hit_info.position + hit_info.normal * 0.001; // Avoid
self-shadowing
 shadowRay.direction = normalize(hitToLight);
 // Check for occluders between intersection point and light
 float distanceToLight = length(hitToLight);
 HitInfo shadowHit = intersectScene(scene, shadowRay, 0.001, distanceToLight -
0.001);
 // Point is in shadow if there's an occluding object
 float visibility = shadowHit.hit ? 0.0 : 1.0;
#else
 float visibility = 1.0;
#endif
 visibility *
 return
 light.color * (
 specular_term * hit_info.material.specular +
 diffuse_term * hit_info.material.diffuse);
```

```
// Calculate background color
vec3 background(const Ray ray) {
 // A simple implicit sky that can be used for the background
 return vec3(0.2) + vec3(0.8, 0.6, 0.5) * max(0.0, ray.direction.y);
// Calculate overall shading
// It seems to be a WebGL issue that the third parameter needs to be inout instea
dof const on Tobias' machine
vec3 shade(const Scene scene, const Ray ray, inout HitInfo hitInfo) {
 // Combine ambient light and contributions from all light sources
 // 综合环境光和所有光源的贡献
 if(!hitInfo.hit) {
 return background(ray);
 }
 vec3 shading = scene.ambient * hitInfo.material.diffuse;
 for (int i = 0; i < lightCount; ++i) {</pre>
 shading += shadeFromLight(scene, ray, hitInfo, scene.lights[i]);
 return shading;
}
// Generate ray based on pixel coordinates
Ray getFragCoordRay(const vec2 frag_coord) {
 float sensorDistance = 1.0;
 vec2 sensorMin = vec2(-1, -0.5);
 vec2 sensorMax = vec2(1, 0.5);
 vec2 pixelSize = (sensorMax- sensorMin) / vec2(viewport.x, viewport.y);
 vec3 origin = vec3(0, 0, sensorDistance);
 vec3 direction = normalize(vec3(sensorMin + pixelSize * frag_coord, -
sensorDistance));
 // Calculate ray origin and direction
 return Ray(origin, direction);
}
// Experiment 4
// 4a. Understanding Reflection and Refraction Weight Calculations
/*
When light hits the boundary between two materials, it splits into reflected and
refracted rays. Here's how we can calculate their relative strengths:
1. Simple Cosine Method:
A quick way to approximate the reflection ratio based on the viewing angle.
How it works: R = 1 - |V \cdot N|
Where:
- V = view direction (normalized)
- N = surface normal (normalized)
- R = reflection ratio
- (1-R) = refraction ratio
Quick and easy, but not physically accurate.
2. Schlick's Approximation:
```

```
A clever approximation of the full Fresnel equations that's widely used in
graphics.
Formula: R = R_0 + (1 - R_0)(1 - \cos \theta)^5
- R_0 = (\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1 + n_2})^2
- n1, n2 = refractive indices
- θ = incident angle
Gives good results while being reasonably fast to compute.
3. Full Fresnel Equations:
The physically accurate way to calculate reflection, based on electromagnetic
theory:
R_s = \frac{n_1 \cos\theta_i - n_2 \cos\theta_t}{n_1 \cos\theta_i + n_2}
\cos\theta_1^{\c}
R_p = \frac{n_2 \cos theta_i - n_1 \cos theta_t}{n_2 \cos theta_i + n_1}
\cos\theta_1 ^2
R = \frac{R_s + R_p}{2}
Where:
- n_1, n_2 = refractive indices
- θ_i = incident angle
- θ_t = transmission angle (from Snell's law: $n_1 \sin\theta_i = n_2
\sin\theta_t$)
- Rs = reflection ratio for s-polarized light
- Rp = reflection ratio for p-polarized light
Most accurate but computationally expensive.
*/
// 4b. Calculate Fresnel effect
// 计算菲涅耳效应
float fresnel(const vec3 viewDirection, const vec3 normal, const float sourceIOR,
const float destIOR) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
 // Method 1: Cosine method (matches reference image)
 // 方法1: 点积方法(与参考图片一致)
 vec3 V = normalize(-viewDirection);
 vec3 N = normalize(normal);
 float cosTheta = abs(dot(V, N));
 return 1.0 - cosTheta;
 // Method 2: Schlick's approximation
 // 方法2: Schlick近似方法
 vec3 V = normalize(-viewDirection);
 vec3 N = normalize(normal);
 float cosTheta = abs(dot(V, N));
 // Calculate base reflectivity RO
 float r0 = pow((sourceIOR - destIOR) / (sourceIOR + destIOR), 2.0);
 // Schlick's approximation formula
 return r0 + (1.0 - r0) * pow(1.0 - cosTheta, 5.0);
 // Method 3: Complete Fresnel equations
 // 方法3: 完整Fresnel方程
 vec3 V = normalize(-viewDirection);
 vec3 N = normalize(normal);
 // Calculate cosine of incident angle
```

```
float cosTheta_i = abs(dot(V, N));
 // Use Snell's law to get transmission angle
 float sinTheta_i = sqrt(1.0 - cosTheta_i * cosTheta_i);
 float sinTheta_t = (sourceIOR / destIOR) * sinTheta_i;
 // Check for total internal reflection
 if(sinTheta_t >= 1.0) {
 return 1.0; // 全反射
 // Calculate cosine of transmission angle
 float cosTheta_t = sqrt(1.0 - sinTheta_t * sinTheta_t);
 // Calculate reflection for s-polarized light
 float Rs_num = sourceIOR * cosTheta_i - destIOR * cosTheta_t;
 float Rs_den = sourceIOR * cosTheta_i + destIOR * cosTheta_t;
 float Rs = (Rs_num * Rs_num) / (Rs_den * Rs_den);
 // Calculate reflection for p-polarized light
 float Rp_num = destIOR * cosTheta_i - sourceIOR * cosTheta_t;
 float Rp_den = destIOR * cosTheta_i + sourceIOR * cosTheta_t;
 float Rp = (Rp_num * Rp_num) / (Rp_den * Rp_den);
 // Return average reflectivity
 return (Rs + Rp) * 0.5;
#else
 return 1.0;
#endif
// Experiment 3
// Calculate color for each pixel
// 为每个像素计算颜色
vec3 colorForFragment(const Scene scene, const vec2 fragCoord) {
 // Main rendering logic, including reflection and refraction calculations
 Ray initialRay = getFragCoordRay(fragCoord);
 HitInfo initialHitInfo = intersectScene(scene, initialRay, 0.001, 10000.0);
 vec3 result = shade(scene, initialRay, initialHitInfo);
 Ray currentRay;
 HitInfo currentHitInfo;
 // Compute the reflection
 currentRay = initialRay;
 currentHitInfo = initialHitInfo;
 // The initial strength of the reflection
 float reflectionWeight = 1.0;
 // The initial medium is air
 float currentIOR = 1.0;
 float sourceIOR = 1.0;
 float destIOR = 1.0;
 // 3a. Reflection loop
 const int maxReflectionStepCount = 2;
 for(int i = 0; i < maxReflectionStepCount; i++) {</pre>
```

```
if(!currentHitInfo.hit) break;
// Calculate reflection weight
// 反射权重计算
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
 // Check if material has reflective properties
 if(currentHitInfo.material.reflection > 0.0) {
 reflectionWeight *= currentHitInfo.material.reflection;
 } else {
 break; // Exit loop if no reflection
#else
 reflectionWeight *= 0.5;
#endif
// Fresnel effect
// 菲涅耳效应
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
 float fresnelFactor = fresnel(normalize(currentRay.direction),
 currentHitInfo.normal,
 sourceIOR.
 destIOR);
 reflectionWeight *= fresnelFactor;
#else
 reflectionWeight *= 0.5;
#endif
 Ray nextRay;
// Calculate reflection ray
// 计算反射射线
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
 nextRay.origin = currentHitInfo.position + currentHitInfo.normal * 0.001;
// Small offset to avoid self-intersection
 nextRay.direction = reflect(currentRay.direction, currentHitInfo.normal);
#endif
 currentRay = nextRay;
 currentHitInfo = intersectScene(scene, currentRay, 0.001, 10000.0);
 result += reflectionWeight * shade(scene, currentRay, currentHitInfo);
 // Compute the refraction
 currentRay = initialRay;
 currentHitInfo = initialHitInfo;
 // The initial strength of the refraction.
 float refractionWeight = 1.0;
 // 3b. Refraction loop
 const int maxRefractionStepCount = 2;
 for(int i = 0; i < maxRefractionStepCount; i++) {</pre>
// Calculate refraction weight
```

```
// 折射权重计算
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
 if(currentHitInfo.material.refraction > 0.0) {
 refractionWeight *= currentHitInfo.material.refraction;
 } else {
 break; // Exit loop if no refraction
#else
 refractionWeight *= 0.5;
#endif
// Fresnel effect
// 菲涅耳效应
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
 float fresnelFactor = fresnel(normalize(currentRay.direction),
 currentHitInfo.normal,
 sourceIOR.
 destIOR);
 refractionWeight *= (1.0 - fresnelFactor);
#endif
 Ray nextRay;
// Calculate refraction ray
// 计算折射射线
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
 // Determine refractive indices
 if(currentHitInfo.enteringPrimitive) {
 sourceIOR = 1.0; // Air refractive index
 destIOR = currentHitInfo.material.ior;
 currentIOR = destIOR;
 } else {
 sourceIOR = currentIOR;
 destIOR = 1.0; // Back to air
 currentIOR = destIOR;
 }
 // Calculate refraction direction using Snell's law
 vec3 n = currentHitInfo.normal;
 float eta = sourceIOR / destIOR;
 float c1 = -dot(currentRay.direction, n);
 float c2 = sqrt(1.0 - eta * eta * (1.0 - c1 * c1));
 nextRay.direction = normalize(eta * currentRay.direction + (eta * c1 -
c2) * n);
 nextRay.origin = currentHitInfo.position - n * 0.001; // Small offset to
avoid self-intersection
 currentRay = nextRay;
 currentRay = nextRay;
#endif
 currentHitInfo = intersectScene(scene, currentRay, 0.001, 10000.0);
 result += refractionWeight * shade(scene, currentRay, currentHitInfo);
 if(!currentHitInfo.hit) break;
```

```
return result;
}
// Common materials
// IOR data comes from https://refractiveindex.info/, otherwise zero
// when reflection and refraction set to zero, it is turned off
Material getDefaultMaterial() {
 return Material(vec3(0.3), vec3(0), 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
}
Material getPaperMaterial() {
 return Material(vec3(0.7, 0.7, 0.7), vec3(0, 0, 0), 5.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
Material getPlasticMaterial() {
 return Material (vec3(0.9, 0.3, 0.1), vec3(1.0), 10.0, 0.9, 0.0, 1.5);
}
Material getGlassMaterial() {
 return Material(vec3(0.0), vec3(0.0), 5.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.5);
Material getSteelMirrorMaterial() {
 return Material(vec3(0.1), vec3(0.3), 20.0, 0.8, 0.0, 2.9);
}
Material getMetaMaterial() {
 return Material(vec3(0.1, 0.2, 0.5), vec3(0.3, 0.7, 0.9), 20.0, 0.8, 0.0,
0.0);
}
vec3 tonemap(const vec3 radiance) {
 const float monitorGamma = 2.0;
 return pow(radiance, vec3(1.0 / monitorGamma));
}
void main() {
 // Setup scene
 Scene scene;
 scene.ambient = vec3(0.12, 0.15, 0.2);
 scene.lights[0].position = vec3(5, 15, -5);
 scene.lights[0].color = 0.5 * vec3(0.9, 0.5, 0.1);
 scene.lights[1].position = vec3(-15, 5, 2);
 scene.lights[1].color = 0.5 * vec3(0.1, 0.3, 1.0);
 // Primitives
 bool specialScene = false;
 // Set specialScene to true to implement the task in the below ifdef block
#ifdef SOLUTION_BOOLEAN
 specialScene = true; // 启用特殊场景
#endif
```

```
if (specialScene) {
 // Boolean scene
 scene.booleans[0].mode = BOOLEAN_MODE_MINUS;
 // sphere A
 scene.booleans[0].spheres[0].position
 = vec3(3, 0, -10);
 scene.booleans[0].spheres[0].radius
 = 2.75;
 scene.booleans[0].spheres[0].material
 = getPaperMaterial();
 // sphere B
 scene.booleans[0].spheres[1].position
 = vec3(6, 1, -13);
 scene.booleans[0].spheres[1].radius
 = 4.0;
 scene.booleans[0].spheres[1].material
 = getPaperMaterial();
 scene.booleans[1].mode = BOOLEAN_MODE_AND;
 scene.booleans[1].spheres[0].position
 = vec3(-3.0, 1, -12);
 scene.booleans[1].spheres[0].radius
 = 4.0;
 scene.booleans[1].spheres[0].material
 = getPaperMaterial();
 scene.booleans[1].spheres[1].position
 = vec3(-6.0, 1, -12);
 scene.booleans[1].spheres[1].radius
 = 4.0;
 scene.booleans[1].spheres[1].material
 = getMetaMaterial();
 scene.planes[0].normal
 = normalize(vec3(0, 0.8, 0));
 scene.planes[0].d
 = -4.5;
 scene.planes[0].material
 = getSteelMirrorMaterial();
 scene.lights[0].position = vec3(-5, 25, -5);
 scene.lights[0].color = vec3(0.9, 0.5, 0.1);
 scene.lights[1].position = vec3(-15, 5, 2);
 scene.lights[1].color = 0.0 * 0.5 * vec3(0.1, 0.3, 1.0);
}
else {
 // normal scene
 scene.spheres[0].position
 = vec3(10, -5, -16);
 scene.spheres[0].radius
 = 6.0;
 scene.spheres[0].material
 = getPaperMaterial();
 scene.spheres[1].position
 = vec3(-7, -2, -13);
 scene.spheres[1].radius
 = 4.0;
 scene.spheres[1].material
 = getPlasticMaterial();
 scene.spheres[2].position
 = vec3(0, 0.5, -5);
 scene.spheres[2].radius
 = 2.0;
 scene.spheres[2].material
 = getGlassMaterial();
 scene.planes[0].normal
 = normalize(vec3(0, 1.0, 0));
 scene.planes[0].d
 = -4.5;
 scene.planes[0].material
 = getSteelMirrorMaterial();
 scene.cylinders[0].position
 = vec3(-1, 1, -26);
 scene.cylinders[0].direction
 = normalize(vec3(-2, 2, -1));
```

```
scene.cylinders[0].radius
 = 1.5;
 = getPaperMaterial();
 scene.cylinders[0].material
 scene.cylinders[1].position
 = vec3(4, 1, -5);
 scene.cylinders[1].direction
 = normalize(vec3(1, 4, 1));
 scene.cylinders[1].radius
 = 0.4;
 = getPlasticMaterial();
 scene.cylinders[1].material
 }
 // Compute color for fragment
 gl_FragColor.rgb = tonemap(colorForFragment(scene, gl_FragCoord.xy));
 gl_FragColor.a = 1.0;
}
```

## 完整代码部分(带注释)

```
#define SOLUTION_CYLINDER_AND_PLANE
#define SOLUTION_SHADOW
//#define SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
//#define SOLUTION_FRESNEL
//#define SOLUTION_BOOLEAN
// 这些是预处理指令,用于控制代码的编译。当你完成相应的部分时,可以取消注释来启用相应的代码块。
// 它们的作用是定义了一些宏,这些宏可以在编译时被替换成特定的值,从而控制程序的行为。
// 比如,如果取消注释了#define SOLUTION_SHADOW,那么在编译时,所有包含SOLUTION_SHADOW的地
方都会被替换为空。
// 这通常用于实现不同功能模块的开关控制。
precision highp float;
// 设置浮点数精度为高精度
// 在OpenGL着色器中,我们经常需要进行大量的浮点数计算。为了保证计算的精度,这里将浮点数的精度设
置为高精度。
uniform ivec2 viewport;
// 定义一个uniform变量,表示视口的大小
// uniform变量是OpenGL中一种特殊的变量,它的值可以在CPU端设置,然后在GPU端使用。
// 这里的viewport变量表示当前渲染窗口的大小,它是一个二维整数向量,分别表示窗口的宽度和高度。
// 以下是各种数据结构的定义
// 这些数据结构定义了场景中各种元素的属性,比如光源、材质、球体、平面、圆柱体等。
// 定义点光源结构体,包含光源的位置和颜色。
struct PointLight {
 vec3 position;
 vec3 color;
}:
// 定义材质结构体,包含漫反射颜色、镜面反射颜色、光泽度、反射系数、折射系数和折射率。
struct Material {
 vec3 diffuse:
 vec3 specular;
```

```
float glossiness;
 float reflection:
 float refraction;
 float ior:
};
// 定义球体结构体,包含球心位置、半径和材质。
struct Sphere {
 vec3 position;
 float radius:
 Material material:
};
// 定义平面结构体,包含平面的法向量、到原点的距离和材质。
struct Plane {
 vec3 normal;
 float d:
 Material material:
};
// 定义圆柱体结构体,包含圆柱体中心位置、方向向量、半径和材质。
struct Cylinder {
 vec3 position;
 vec3 direction:
 float radius:
 Material material;
};
// ... (其他结构体的定义)
const int BOOLEAN_MODE_AND = 0; // and
const int BOOLEAN_MODE_MINUS = 1; // minus
struct Boolean {
 Sphere spheres[2];
 int mode;
};
// 场景中物体的数量常量
// 定义了场景中各种物体数量的常量,方便后续使用。
const int lightCount = 2;
const int sphereCount = 3;
const int planeCount = 1;
const int cylinderCount = 2;
const int booleanCount = 2;
// 场景结构体定义
// 定义场景结构体,包含环境光、多个光源、多个球体、多个平面、多个圆柱体等。
struct Scene {
 vec3 ambient;
 PointLight[lightCount] lights;
 Sphere[sphereCount] spheres;
 Plane[planeCount] planes;
 Cylinder[cylinderCount] cylinders;
 Boolean[booleanCount] booleans;
};
```

```
// 射线结构体
// 定义射线结构体,包含射线的起点和方向。
struct Ray {
 vec3 origin;
 vec3 direction;
};
// 射线与物体相交的信息结构体
// 定义射线与物体相交的信息结构体,包含是否发生碰撞、碰撞点到射线起点的距离、碰撞点的位置、法向
量、材质等信息。
// Contains all information pertaining to a ray/object intersection
struct HitInfo {
 bool hit:
 float t:
 vec3 position;
 vec3 normal;
 Material material:
 bool enteringPrimitive;
};
// 创建一个空的HitInfo结构体
// 射线追踪算法需要计算射线与多个物体相交的距离。这些距离可以用参数 t 来表示。通过比较这些 t
值,可以找到最近的交点,也就是射线首先击中的物体。
HitInfo getEmptyHit() {
 return HitInfo(
 false, // 没有击中
 0.0, // 距离为0
 vec3(0.0), // 位置在原点
 vec3(0.0), // 法线为零向量
 Material(vec3(0.0), vec3(0.0), 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0), // 空材质
 false); // 不进入物体
}
// 对两个t值进行排序,确保t1小于t2
// Sorts the two t values such that t1 is smaller than t2
void sortT(inout float t1, inout float t2) {
 // Make t1 the smaller t
 if(t2 < t1) {
 float temp = t1;
 t1 = t2;
 t2 = temp;
 }
// 检查t是否在给定的区间内
// Tests if t is in an interval
bool isTInInterval(const float t, const float tMin, const float tMax) {
 return t > tMin && t < tMax;
}
// 获取区间内最小的t值
// 给定两个浮点数 t0 和 t1,以及一个区间 [tMin, tMax],找出这两个数中哪个在区间内,并将其赋值
给 smallestTInInterval。如果两个数都在区间内,就取较小的那个。函数返回一个布尔值,表示是否找到
了在区间内的值。
// Get the smallest t in an interval.
```

```
bool getSmallestTInInterval(float t0, float t1, const float tMin, const float
tMax, inout float smallestTInInterval) {
 sortT(t0, t1);
 // As t0 is smaller, test this first
 if(isTInInterval(t0, tMin, tMax)) {
 smallestTInInterval = t0;
 return true;
 }
 // If t0 was not in the interval, still t1 could be
 if(isTInInterval(t1, tMin, tMax)) {
 smallestTInInterval = t1;
 return true:
 }
 // None was
 return false;
}
// 计算射线与球体的相交
HitInfo intersectSphere(const Ray ray, const Sphere sphere, const float tMin,
const float tMax) {
 // 定义一个函数 intersectSphere, 用于计算射线与球体的交点。
 // 计算射线起点到球心之间的向量
 vec3 to_sphere = ray.origin - sphere.position;
 // 计算射线与球体的相交方程的系数 a, b, c, 以及判别式 D。
 float a = dot(ray.direction, ray.direction);
 float b = 2.0 * dot(ray.direction, to_sphere);
 float c = dot(to_sphere, to_sphere) - sphere.radius * sphere.radius;
 float D = b * b - 4.0 * a * c;
 // 如果判别式 D 大于 O,则说明射线与球体相交,计算两个交点 tO 和 t1。
 if (D > 0.0)
 {
 float t0 = (-b - sqrt(D)) / (2.0 * a);
 float t1 = (-b + sqrt(D)) / (2.0 * a);
 // 调用 getSmallestTInInterval 函数,找到在给定区间 [tMin, tMax] 内的最小交点
smallestTInInterval。如果找不到,则返回空交点信息。
 float smallestTInInterval:
 if(!getSmallestTInInterval(t0, t1, tMin, tMax, smallestTInInterval)) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 // 根据最小交点 smallestTInInterval 计算交点的位置。
 vec3 hitPosition = ray.origin + smallestTInInterval * ray.direction;
 // 计算交点处的法向量和进入标志,并返回一个 HitInfo 结构体,表示射线与球体的交点信息。
 //Checking if we're inside the sphere by checking if the ray's origin is
inside. If we are, then the normal
 //at the intersection surface points towards the center. Otherwise, if we
are outside the sphere, then the normal
```

```
//at the intersection surface points outwards from the sphere's center.
This is important for refraction.
 vec3 normal =
 length(ray.origin - sphere.position) < sphere.radius + 0.001?</pre>
 -normalize(hitPosition - sphere.position):
 normalize(hitPosition - sphere.position);
 //Checking if we're inside the sphere by checking if the ray's origin is
inside,
 // but this time for IOR bookkeeping.
 //If we are inside, set a flag to say we're leaving. If we are outside,
set the flag to say we're entering.
 //This is also important for refraction.
 bool enteringPrimitive =
 length(ray.origin - sphere.position) < sphere.radius + 0.001 ?</pre>
 false:
 true:
 return HitInfo(
 true.
 smallestTInInterval.
 hitPosition.
 normal.
 sphere.material,
 enteringPrimitive);
 return getEmptyHit();
}
// 实验1
// 1a. 计算射线与平面的相交
HitInfo intersectPlane(const Ray ray, const Plane plane, const float tMin, const
float tMax) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_CYLINDER_AND_PLANE
 // 计算射线方向与平面法线的点积
 float denom = dot(ray.direction, plane.normal);
 // 如果点积接近零,射线平行于平面,无相交
 if (abs(denom) < 0.0001) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 // 计算从射线原点到平面的距离
 float t = -(dot(ray.origin, plane.normal) - plane.d) / denom;
 // 检查交点是否在有效范围内
 if (t < tMin \mid | t > tMax) {
 return getEmptyHit();
 }
 // 计算交点位置
 vec3 hitPosition = ray.origin + t * ray.direction;
 // 确定法线方向(始终指向射线来源)
 vec3 normal;
 if (denom < 0.0) {
```

```
normal = plane.normal;
 } else {
 normal = -plane.normal;
 }
 // 返回相交信息
 return HitInfo(
 // 发生相交
 true,
 // 相交距离
 t,
 hitPosition, // 相交位置
 normal,
 // 相交点法线
 plane.material, // 平面材质
 denom < 0.0 // 是否进入物体 (对平面来说总是true)
);
#endif
 return getEmptyHit();
float lengthSquared(vec3 x) {
 return dot(x, x);
// 1b. 计算射线与圆柱体的相交
HitInfo intersectCylinder(const Ray ray, const Cylinder cylinder, const float
tMin, const float tMax) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_CYLINDER_AND_PLANE
 // 将射线变换到圆柱体的局部空间
 vec3 ro = ray.origin - cylinder.position;
 vec3 rd = ray.direction;
 vec3 ca = cylinder.direction;
 // 计算二次方程系数
 float a = dot(rd, rd) - pow(dot(rd, ca), 2.0);
 float b = 2.0 * (dot(ro, rd) - dot(ro, ca) * dot(rd, ca));
 float c = dot(ro, ro) - pow(dot(ro, ca), 2.0) - cylinder.radius *
cylinder.radius;
 // 计算判别式
 float discriminant = b * b - 4.0 * a * c;
 if (discriminant < 0.0) {</pre>
 return getEmptyHit(); // 无相交
 }
 // 计算相交点
 float t1 = (-b - sqrt(discriminant)) / (2.0 * a);
 float t2 = (-b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2.0 * a);
 // 确保 t1 < t2
 if (t1 > t2) {
 float temp = t1;
 t1 = t2;
 t2 = temp;
 }
 float t;
```

```
bool entering;
 if (t1 >= tMin \&\& t1 <= tMax) {
 t = t1;
 entering = true;
 } else if (t2 >= tMin && t2 <= tMax) {</pre>
 t = t2;
 entering = false;
 } else {
 return getEmptyHit(); // 相交点不在有效范围内
 // 计算相交点位置
 vec3 hitPosition = ray.origin + t * ray.direction;
 // 计算相交点法线
 vec3 normal = normalize(hitPosition - cylinder.position - ca *
dot(hitPosition - cylinder.position, ca));
 if (!entering) {
 normal = -normal;
 }
 // 返回相交信息
 return HitInfo(
 // 发生相交
 true,
 // 相交距离
 t,
 hitPosition, // 相交位置
 // 相交点法线
 normal,
 cylinder.material, // 圆柱体材质
 // 是否进入物体
 entering
);
#endif
 return getEmptyHit();
// 1c. 相交计算的原理
平面与射线相交的原理:
1. 射线方程: P(t) = 0 + tD
 其中 O 是射线起点, D 是射线方向, t 是参数
2. 平面方程: dot(N, P) - d = 0
 其中 N 是平面法向量, P 是平面上任意点, d 是平面到原点的有符号距离
3. 求解步骤:
 - 将射线方程代入平面方程: dot(N, O + tD) - d = 0
 - 展开: dot(N, 0) + t * dot(N, D) - d = 0
 - 求解 t: t = (d - dot(N, O)) / dot(N, D)
 - 当 dot(N, D) 接近0时,射线平行于平面,无交点
 - 检查 t 是否在有效范围内 [tMin, tMax]
圆柱体与射线相交的原理:
1. 圆柱体可以描述为: 到中心轴的距离等于半径r的点的集合
 - 中心轴由点 P 和方向向量 D 定义
```

```
2. 求解步骤:
 - 将问题转换到圆柱体的局部坐标系
 - 射线到轴线的距离可以用向量叉乘和点乘表示
 - 构建二次方程: at^2 + bt + c = 0
 a = dot(rd, rd) - pow(dot(rd, ca), 2)
 b = 2(dot(ro, rd) - dot(ro, ca)dot(rd, ca))
 c = dot(ro, ro) - pow(dot(ro, ca), 2) - r^2
 rd 是射线方向, ro 是射线原点(相对圆柱体位置), ca 是圆柱体轴向
 - 求解二次方程得到交点参数 t
 - 检查 t 是否在有效范围内
注意事项:
1. 所有交点计算都需要考虑数值精度问题,使用小偏移量避免自相交
2. 需要正确计算交点处的法向量,这对后续的光照计算很重要
3. 对于圆柱体,需要特别注意轴向向量的归一化
4. 相交测试要考虑物体内部和外部的情况,这对折射计算很重要
// 检查点是否在球体内部
bool inside(const vec3 position, const Sphere sphere) {
 return length(position - sphere.position) < sphere.radius;</pre>
// 实验5
// 5a. "与"运算
// 5b. "减"运算
// 5c. 解释如何改进HitInfo结构以更好地支持布尔运算
改进建议:添加多重交点信息:
```qlsl
struct HitInfo {
  bool hit:
  float t; // 第一个交点的距离
float t_exit; // 出射点距离 (对于透明物体和布尔运算很重要)
vec3 position; // 入射点位置
   vec3 exit_position; // 出射点位置
   vec3 normal;
  Material material;
   bool enteringPrimitive;
  int objectID;// 标识与哪个物体相交int operationType;// 布尔运算类型 (AND、MINUS等)
};
改进理由:
1. 多重交点跟踪:
  - 布尔运算经常需要同时知道射线与物体的入射点和出射点
  - 当前结构只能记录单个交点,导致需要多次射线追踪计算
  - 添加t_exit和exit_position可以一次性存储完整的相交信息
2. 物体身份识别:
  - 添加objectID可以跟踪射线究竟与哪个物体相交
  - 在复杂的布尔运算中,这对于确定使用哪个物体的材质和属性很重要
 - 有助于处理多层嵌套的布尔运算
```

3. 运算类型记录:

- operationType字段可以记录当前交点涉及的布尔运算类型
- 这对于处理复杂的布尔运算组合很有帮助
- 可以更容易地实现嵌套的布尔运算

这些改进的好处:

- 1. 性能提升:
 - 减少重复的相交计算
 - 避免多次射线追踪
 - 更高效地处理复杂的布尔运算场景
- 2. 更好的健壮性:
 - 更容易处理边界情况
 - 减少数值精度问题

```
- 提供更完整的相交信息
3. 扩展性:
  - 更容易支持复杂的布尔运算组合
  - 为未来添加新的布尔运算类型提供基础
  - 便于实现更高级的渲染效果
HitInfo intersectBoolean(const Ray ray, const Boolean boolean, const float tMin,
const float tMax) {
#ifdef SOLUTION_BOOLEAN
   // 获取射线与两个球体的相交信息
   // Get intersection information for both spheres
   HitInfo hitA = intersectSphere(ray, boolean.spheres[0], tMin, tMax);
   HitInfo hitB = intersectSphere(ray, boolean.spheres[1], tMin, tMax);
   if (boolean.mode == BOOLEAN_MODE_AND) {
       // 处理交集运算 / Handle intersection operation
       if (!hitA.hit || !hitB.hit) {
           return getEmptyHit();
       }
       // 取较远的入射点作为实际交点
       float t = max(hitA.t, hitB.t);
       // 检查是否在有效范围内
       if (!isTInInterval(t, tMin, tMax)) {
          return getEmptyHit();
       }
       // 使用距离较远的那个球体的表面信息
       vec3 hitPoint = ray.origin + ray.direction * t;
       if (abs(t - hitA.t) < 0.001) {
           return HitInfo(true, t, hitPoint, hitA.normal, hitA.material, true);
       } else {
          return HitInfo(true, t, hitPoint, hitB.normal, hitB.material, true);
      }
   }
   else if (boolean.mode == BOOLEAN_MODE_MINUS) {
       // 处理差集运算 B-A / Handle subtraction operation B-A
```

```
return getEmptyHit();
       bool startInA = inside(ray.origin, boolean.spheres[0]);
       vec3 hitBPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitB.t;
       bool hitBInA = inside(hitBPos, boolean.spheres[0]);
       // 如果起点在A内且射线和A有交点
       if (startInA && hitA.hit) {
           // 先要从A出来
           vec3 exitAPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitA.t;
           // 确保出射点在B内部
           if (inside(exitAPos, boolean.spheres[1])) {
               return HitInfo(
                   true,
                   hitA.t.
                   exitAPos.
                   -hitA.normal, // 从A内部出来,法线朝外
                   boolean.spheres[1].material,
                   true
               );
           return getEmptyHit();
       }
       // 如果射线与B的交点在A外部,保留B的交点
       if (!hitBInA) {
           if (hitA.hit && hitA.t < hitB.t) {</pre>
               // 如果先和A相交,这个交点需要在B内部
               vec3 hitAPos = ray.origin + ray.direction * hitA.t;
               if (inside(hitAPos, boolean.spheres[1])) {
                   // 使用A的法线表示切割面
                   return HitInfo(
                       true.
                       hitA.t.
                       hitAPos.
                       hitA.normal.
                       boolean.spheres[1].material, // 使用B的材质
                       true
                   );
               }
           // 直接返回B的交点
           return hitB;
       }
       // 如果B的交点在A内,需要找到从A出来的点
       if (hitA.hit) {
           Ray exitRay = Ray(hitBPos + ray.direction * 0.001, ray.direction);
           HitInfo exitA = intersectSphere(exitRay, boolean.spheres[0], 0.001,
tMax);
           if (exitA.hit && inside(exitRay.origin + exitRay.direction * exitA.t,
boolean.spheres[1])) {
               vec3 exitPos = exitRay.origin + exitRay.direction * exitA.t;
               return HitInfo(
```

if (!hitB.hit) {

```
true,
                    hitB.t + exitA.t,
                    exitPos.
                    exitA.normal.
                    boolean.spheres[1].material,
                    true
               );
           }
       }
       return getEmptyHit();
   }
#endif
   return getEmptyHit();
// 时间变量(用于动画效果)
uniform float time;
// 比较两个HitInfo,返回更近的一个
HitInfo getBetterHitInfo(const HitInfo oldHitInfo, const HitInfo newHitInfo) {
   if(newHitInfo.hit)
       if(newHitInfo.t < oldHitInfo.t) // No need to test for the interval,</pre>
this has to be done per-primitive
         return newHitInfo;
   return oldHitInfo;
}
// 计算射线与整个场景的相交
HitInfo intersectScene(const Scene scene, const Ray ray, const float tMin, const
float tMax) {
   HitInfo bestHitInfo;
   bestHitInfo.t = tMax;
   bestHitInfo.hit = false;
   // ... (遍历所有物体并找到最近的交点)
   for (int i = 0; i < booleanCount; ++i) {</pre>
       bestHitInfo = getBetterHitInfo(bestHitInfo, intersectBoolean(ray,
scene.booleans[i], tMin, tMax));
   }
   for (int i = 0; i < planeCount; ++i) {
       bestHitInfo = getBetterHitInfo(bestHitInfo, intersectPlane(ray,
scene.planes[i], tMin, tMax));
   for (int i = 0; i < sphereCount; ++i) {</pre>
       bestHitInfo = getBetterHitInfo(bestHitInfo, intersectSphere(ray,
scene.spheres[i], tMin, tMax));
   for (int i = 0; i < cylinderCount; ++i) {</pre>
       bestHitInfo = getBetterHitInfo(bestHitInfo, intersectCylinder(ray,
scene.cylinders[i], tMin, tMax));
   }
   return bestHitInfo;
```

```
// 实验2
// 2. 在着色中添加阴影测试
// 计算来自单个光源的着色
vec3 shadeFromLight(
 const Scene scene,
 const Ray ray,
 const HitInfo hit_info,
 const PointLight light)
{
   // ... (计算漫反射和镜面反射)
 vec3 hitToLight = light.position - hit_info.position;
 vec3 lightDirection = normalize(hitToLight);
 vec3 viewDirection = normalize(hit_info.position - ray.origin);
 vec3 reflectedDirection = reflect(viewDirection, hit_info.normal);
  float diffuse_term = max(0.0, dot(lightDirection, hit_info.normal));
 float specular_term = pow(max(0.0, dot(lightDirection, reflectedDirection)),
hit_info.material.glossiness);
#ifdef SOLUTION_SHADOW
   // 创建从交点到光源的阴影射线
   Ray shadowRay;
   shadowRay.origin = hit_info.position + hit_info.normal * 0.001; // 避免自遮挡
   shadowRay.direction = normalize(hitToLight);
   // 检查射线到光源的距离内是否有遮挡物
   float distanceToLight = length(hitToLight);
   HitInfo shadowHit = intersectScene(scene, shadowRay, 0.001, distanceToLight -
0.001);
   // 如果有物体遮挡,则该点在阴影中
   float visibility = shadowHit.hit ? 0.0 : 1.0;
#else
   float visibility = 1.0;
#endif
           visibility *
  return
           light.color * (
           specular_term * hit_info.material.specular +
           diffuse_term * hit_info.material.diffuse);
// 计算背景颜色
vec3 background(const Ray ray) {
 // A simple implicit sky that can be used for the background
 return vec3(0.2) + vec3(0.8, 0.6, 0.5) * max(0.0, ray.direction.y);
}
// 计算整体着色
// It seems to be a WebGL issue that the third parameter needs to be inout instea
dof const on Tobias' machine
vec3 shade(const Scene scene, const Ray ray, inout HitInfo hitInfo) {
   // ... (综合环境光和所有光源的贡献)
   if(!hitInfo.hit) {
```

```
return background(ray);
   }
   vec3 shading = scene.ambient * hitInfo.material.diffuse;
   for (int i = 0; i < lightCount; ++i) {</pre>
       shading += shadeFromLight(scene, ray, hitInfo, scene.lights[i]);
   return shading;
}
// 根据像素坐标生成射线
Ray getFragCoordRay(const vec2 frag_coord) {
   float sensorDistance = 1.0;
   vec2 sensorMin = vec2(-1, -0.5);
   vec2 sensorMax = vec2(1, 0.5);
   vec2 pixelSize = (sensorMax- sensorMin) / vec2(viewport.x, viewport.y);
   vec3 origin = vec3(0, 0, sensorDistance);
   vec3 direction = normalize(vec3(sensorMin + pixelSize * frag_coord, -
sensorDistance));
   // ... (计算射线原点和方向)
   return Ray(origin, direction);
}
//实验4
// 4a. 研究并说明如何计算反射和折射的权重
/*
在光学中,当光线从一种介质进入另一种介质时,会同时发生反射和折射。反射和折射的强度比例(权重)可以
通过以下几种方法计算:
1. 点积 (Cosine) 方法:
这是最简单的近似方法, 基本原理是反射强度与入射角余弦成反比
计算方法: R = 1 - |dot(V, N)|,
其中: V 是视线方向向量(归一化), N 是表面法线向量(归一化), R 是反射比例, 1-R 则为折射比例
优点: 计算简单, 效果还不错
缺点: 物理准确性不高
2. Schlick近似:
这是对Fresnel方程的一个实用近似
计算方法: R = R0 + (1 - R0)(1 - cos θ)^5,
其中: RO = ((n1 - n2)/(n1 + n2))^2, n1, n2 是两种介质的折射率, θ 是入射角
优点: 比点积方法更准确, 计算量适中
缺点: 仍是近似, 在某些极端情况下可能不够准确
3. 完整Fresnel方程:
这是最准确的物理方法, 但计算复杂, 在实时渲染中较少使用, 需要考虑光的偏振状态
*/
// 4b. 计算菲涅耳效应
float fresnel(const vec3 viewDirection, const vec3 normal, const float sourceIOR,
const float destIOR) {
```

```
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
   // 方法1: 点积方法(与参考图片一致)
   vec3 V = normalize(-viewDirection);
   vec3 N = normalize(normal);
   float cosTheta = abs(dot(V, N));
    return 1.0 - cosTheta;
   // 方法2: Schlick近似方法
   vec3 V = normalize(-viewDirection);
   vec3 N = normalize(normal);
   float cosTheta = abs(dot(V, N));
   // 计算基础反射率R0
   float r0 = pow((sourceIOR - destIOR) / (sourceIOR + destIOR), 2.0);
   // Schlick近似公式
   return r0 + (1.0 - r0) * pow(1.0 - cosTheta, 5.0);
#else
   return 1.0;
#endif
}
// 实验3
// 为每个像素计算颜色
vec3 colorForFragment(const Scene scene, const vec2 fragCoord) {
   // ... (主要的渲染逻辑,包括反射和折射的计算)
   Ray initialRay = getFragCoordRay(fragCoord);
   HitInfo initialHitInfo = intersectScene(scene, initialRay, 0.001, 10000.0);
   vec3 result = shade(scene, initialRay, initialHitInfo);
   Ray currentRay;
   HitInfo currentHitInfo;
   // Compute the reflection
   currentRay = initialRay;
   currentHitInfo = initialHitInfo;
   // The initial strength of the reflection
   float reflectionWeight = 1.0;
   // The initial medium is air
   float currentIOR = 1.0;
   float sourceIOR = 1.0;
   float destIOR = 1.0;
   // 3a. 反射循环 (12分)
   const int maxReflectionStepCount = 2;
   for(int i = 0; i < maxReflectionStepCount; i++) {</pre>
     if(!currentHitInfo.hit) break;
     // 反射权重计算
```

```
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
       // 检查材质是否有反射特性
       if(currentHitInfo.material.reflection > 0.0) {
           reflectionWeight *= currentHitInfo.material.reflection;
       } else {
           break; // 如果没有反射,直接退出循环
#else
       reflectionWeight *= 0.5;
#endif
       // 菲涅耳效应
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
       float fresnelFactor = fresnel(normalize(currentRay.direction),
                                   currentHitInfo.normal,
                                   sourceIOR,
                                   destIOR);
       reflectionWeight *= fresnelFactor;
#else
       reflectionWeight *= 0.5;
#endif
     Ray nextRay;
     // 计算反射射线
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
       // 计算反射射线
       nextRay.origin = currentHitInfo.position + currentHitInfo.normal * 0.001;
// 略微偏移以避免自相交
       nextRay.direction = reflect(currentRay.direction, currentHitInfo.normal);
#endif
     currentRay = nextRay;
     currentHitInfo = intersectScene(scene, currentRay, 0.001, 10000.0);
     result += reflectionWeight * shade(scene, currentRay, currentHitInfo);
   }
   // Compute the refraction
   currentRay = initialRay;
   currentHitInfo = initialHitInfo;
   // The initial strength of the refraction.
   float refractionWeight = 1.0;
   // 3b. 折射循环(12分)
   const int maxRefractionStepCount = 2;
   for(int i = 0; i < maxRefractionStepCount; i++) {</pre>
   // 折射权重计算
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
       if(currentHitInfo.material.refraction > 0.0) {
           refractionWeight *= currentHitInfo.material.refraction;
       } else {
           break; // 如果没有折射,直接退出循环
```

```
#else
       refractionWeight *= 0.5;
#endif
   // 菲涅耳效应对折射的影响
#ifdef SOLUTION_FRESNEL
       float fresnelFactor = fresnel(normalize(currentRay.direction),
                                   currentHitInfo.normal,
                                   sourceIOR.
                                   destIOR);
       refractionweight *= (1.0 - fresnelFactor);
#endif
     Ray nextRay;
   // 计算折射射线
#ifdef SOLUTION_REFLECTION_REFRACTION
       // 确定折射率
       if(currentHitInfo.enteringPrimitive) {
           sourceIOR = 1.0; // 空气的折射率
           destIOR = currentHitInfo.material.ior;
           currentIOR = destIOR;
       } else {
           sourceIOR = currentIOR;
           destIOR = 1.0; // 回到空气中
           currentIOR = destIOR;
       }
       // 计算折射方向
       vec3 n = currentHitInfo.normal;
       float eta = sourceIOR / destIOR;
       float c1 = -dot(currentRay.direction, n);
       float c2 = sqrt(1.0 - eta * eta * (1.0 - c1 * c1));
       nextRay.direction = normalize(eta * currentRay.direction + (eta * c1 -
c2) * n);
       nextRay.origin = currentHitInfo.position - n * 0.001; // 略微偏移以避免自相
交
       currentRay = nextRay;
#endif
       currentHitInfo = intersectScene(scene, currentRay, 0.001, 10000.0);
       result += refractionWeight * shade(scene, currentRay, currentHitInfo);
       if(!currentHitInfo.hit) break;
   return result;
}
// 定义常用材质
// Common materials
// IOR data comes from https://refractiveindex.info/, otherwise zero
// When reflection and refraction set to zero, it is turned off
Material getDefaultMaterial() {
```

```
return Material(vec3(0.3), vec3(0), 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
}
Material getPaperMaterial() {
  return Material(vec3(0.7, 0.7, 0.7), vec3(0, 0, 0), 5.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0);
Material getPlasticMaterial() {
    return Material(vec3(0.9, 0.3, 0.1), vec3(1.0), 10.0, 0.9, 0.0, 1.5);
}
Material getGlassMaterial() {
    return Material(vec3(0.0), vec3(0.0), 5.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.5);
Material getSteelMirrorMaterial() {
    return Material(vec3(0.1), vec3(0.3), 20.0, 0.8, 0.0, 2.9);
}
Material getMetaMaterial() {
    return Material(vec3(0.1, 0.2, 0.5), vec3(0.3, 0.7, 0.9), 20.0, 0.8, 0.0,
0.0);
}
// 色调映射函数
vec3 tonemap(const vec3 radiance) {
  const float monitorGamma = 2.0;
  return pow(radiance, vec3(1.0 / monitorGamma));
}
void main() {
    // 设置场景
    // Setup scene
    Scene scene:
    // 创建一个场景对象,用于存储场景中的各种元素,如光源、物体等。
    scene.ambient = vec3(0.12, 0.15, 0.2);
    // 设置场景的环境光强度,用于模拟全局照明。
    scene.lights[0].position = vec3(5, 15, -5);
    scene.lights[0].color = 0.5 * vec3(0.9, 0.5, 0.1);
    // 设置第一个光源的位置和颜色。
    scene.lights[1].position = vec3(-15, 5, 2);
    scene.lights[1].color = 0.5 * vec3(0.1, 0.3, 1.0);
    // ... (设置光源、物体等)
    // Primitives
    bool specialScene = false;
    // Set specialScene to true to implement the task in the below ifdef block
#ifdef SOLUTION_BOOLEAN
    specialScene = true; // 启用特殊场景
#endif
    if (specialScene) {
       // 设置第一个布尔运算的模式为减法。
```

```
// Boolean scene
   scene.booleans[0].mode = BOOLEAN_MODE_MINUS;
   // 设置第一个布尔运算中的第一个球体的属性。
   // sphere A
   scene.booleans[0].spheres[0].position
                                          = vec3(3, 0, -10);
   scene.booleans[0].spheres[0].radius
                                           = 2.75;
   scene.booleans[0].spheres[0].material
                                          = getPaperMaterial();
   // 设置第一个布尔运算中的第二个球体的属性。
   // sphere B
   scene.booleans[0].spheres[1].position
                                          = vec3(6, 1, -13);
   scene.booleans[0].spheres[1].radius
                                           = 4.0;
   scene.booleans[0].spheres[1].material
                                           = getPaperMaterial();
   // 设置第二个布尔运算的模式为与运算。
   scene.booleans[1].mode = BOOLEAN_MODE_AND;
   // 设置第二个布尔运算中的第一个球体的属性
   scene.booleans[1].spheres[0].position
                                          = vec3(-3.0, 1, -12);
   scene.booleans[1].spheres[0].radius
                                           = 4.0;
   scene.booleans[1].spheres[0].material
                                           = getPaperMaterial();
   // 设置第二个布尔运算中的第二个球体的属性
   scene.booleans[1].spheres[1].position
                                          = vec3(-6.0, 1, -12);
   scene.booleans[1].spheres[1].radius
                                           = 4.0;
                                            = getMetaMaterial();
   scene.booleans[1].spheres[1].material
   // 设置第一个平面的属性
   scene.planes[0].normal
                                       = normalize(vec3(0, 0.8, 0));
   scene.planes[0].d
                                        = -4.5;
   scene.planes[0].material
                                        = getSteelMirrorMaterial();
   // 设置第一个光源的属性
   scene.lights[0].position = vec3(-5, 25, -5);
   scene.lights[0].color = vec3(0.9, 0.5, 0.1);
   // 设置第二个光源的属性
   scene.lights[1].position = vec3(-15, 5, 2);
   scene.lights[1].color = 0.0 * 0.5 * vec3(0.1, 0.3, 1.0);
else {// 根据 specialScene 的值选择不同的场景配置。
   // normal scene
   // 设置第一个球体的属性
   scene.spheres[0].position
                                       = vec3(10, -5, -16);
   scene.spheres[0].radius
                                        = 6.0;
   scene.spheres[0].material
                                        = getPaperMaterial();
   // 设置第二个球体的属性
   scene.spheres[1].position
                                        = vec3(-7, -2, -13);
   scene.spheres[1].radius
                                        = 4.0;
   scene.spheres[1].material
                                        = getPlasticMaterial();
   // 设置第三个球体的属性
   scene.spheres[2].position
                                        = vec3(0, 0.5, -5);
```

```
scene.spheres[2].radius
                                             = 2.0;
       scene.spheres[2].material
                                             = getGlassMaterial();
       // 设置第一个平面的属性
       scene.planes[0].normal
                                             = normalize(vec3(0, 1.0, 0));
       scene.planes[0].d
                                             = -4.5;
       scene.planes[0].material
                                             = getSteelMirrorMaterial();
       // 设置第一个圆柱体的属性
       scene.cylinders[0].position
                                             = vec3(-1, 1, -26);
       scene.cylinders[0].direction
                                             = normalize(vec3(-2, 2, -1));
       scene.cylinders[0].radius
                                             = 1.5;
       scene.cylinders[0].material
                                             = getPaperMaterial();
       // 设置第二个圆柱体的属性
       scene.cylinders[1].position
                                             = vec3(4, 1, -5);
       scene.cylinders[1].direction
                                             = normalize(vec3(1, 4, 1));
       scene.cylinders[1].radius
                                             = 0.4;
       scene.cylinders[1].material
                                             = getPlasticMaterial();
   }
   // 计算当前像素的最终颜色,并将其写入输出颜色缓冲区。
   // Compute color for fragment
   gl_FragColor.rgb = tonemap(colorForFragment(scene, gl_FragCoord.xy));
   gl_FragColor.a = 1.0;
}
```