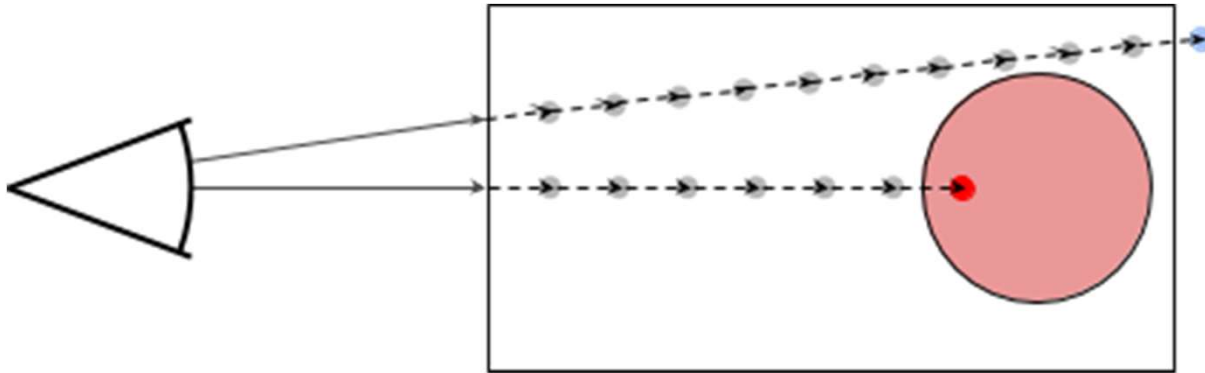


Raymarching

Raymarching

- Step along a ray until hit or max distance



Height Field

- Surfaces that can be described by a function

$$y = f(x, z)$$

- Examples: terrain, measurements sampled on a plane, 2D scalar field

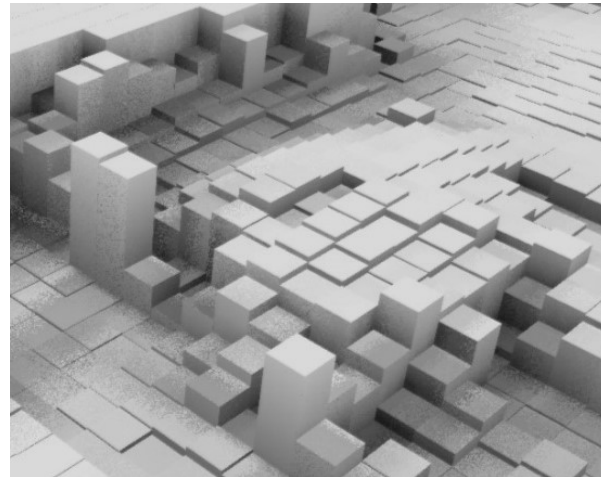


1	2	1	2	2	1
2	1	2	1	10	1
3	1	2	6	9	0
4	1	2	5	0	0
5	1	2	3	0	0
6	1	2	2	1	0

Height Field

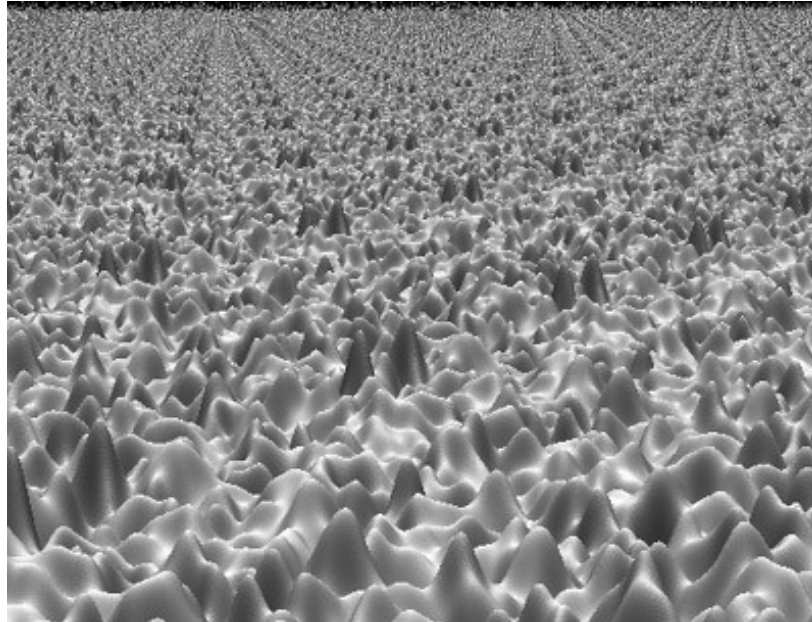
- Grid that stores a height at each position

1	2	1	2	2	1
2	1	2	1	10	1
3	1	2	6	9	0
4	1	2	5	0	0
5	1	2	3	0	0
6	1	2	2	1	0



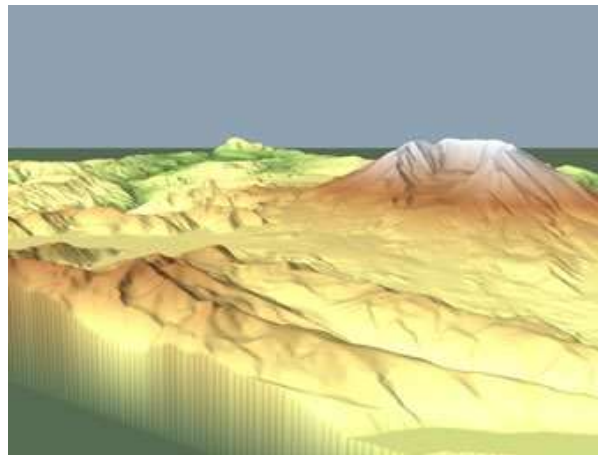
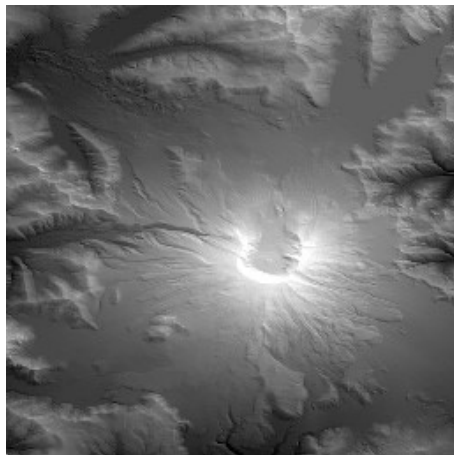
Height Field

- Can use mathematical function to create grid values



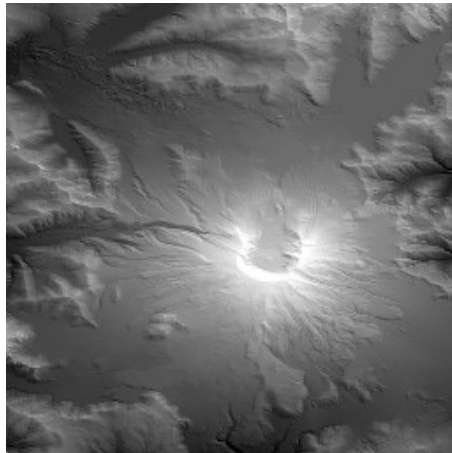
Height Field

- Can use texture to store grid



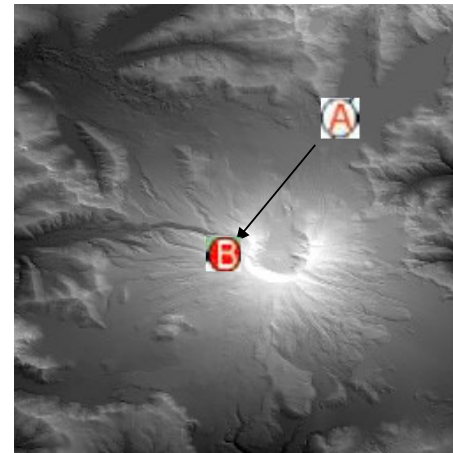
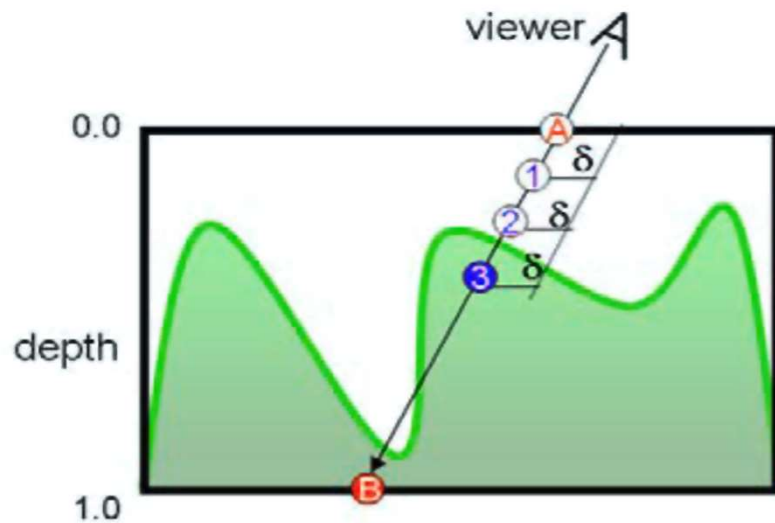
Height Field

- Can render with different methods



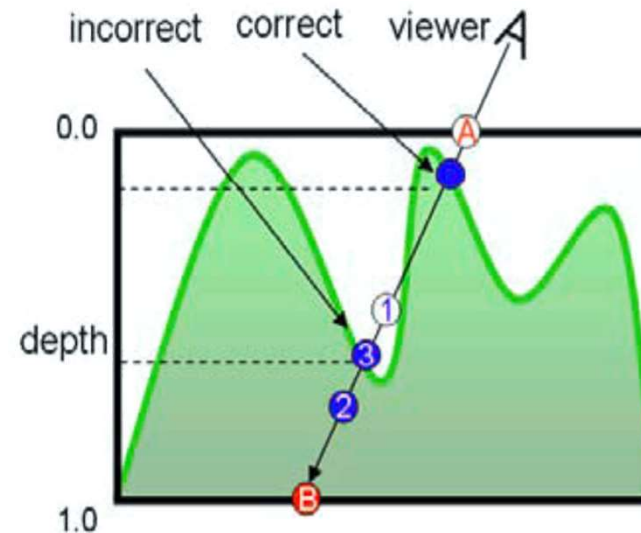
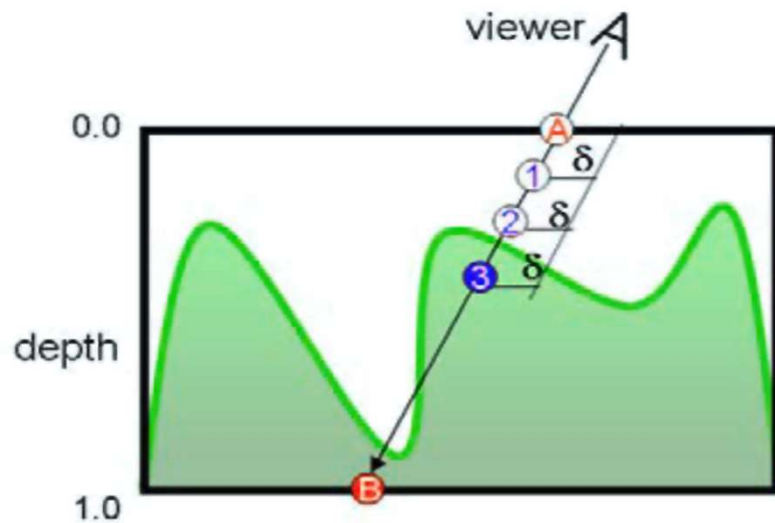
Raymarching Height Field

- Step with small increments along ray



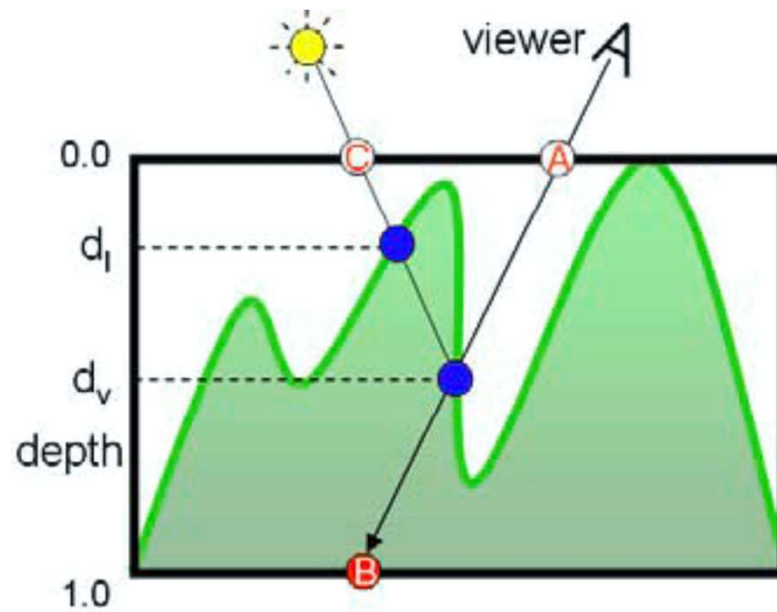
Raymarching Height Field

- Step with small increments along ray
- Interval bisection



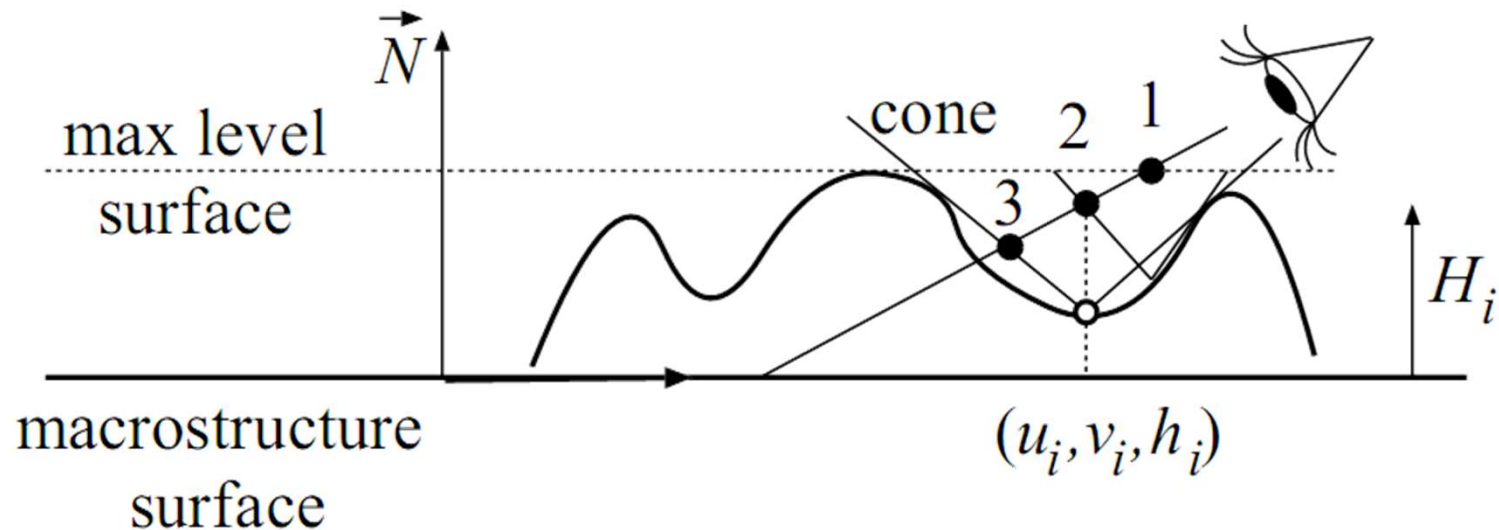
Shadowing

- Send shadow feeler ray



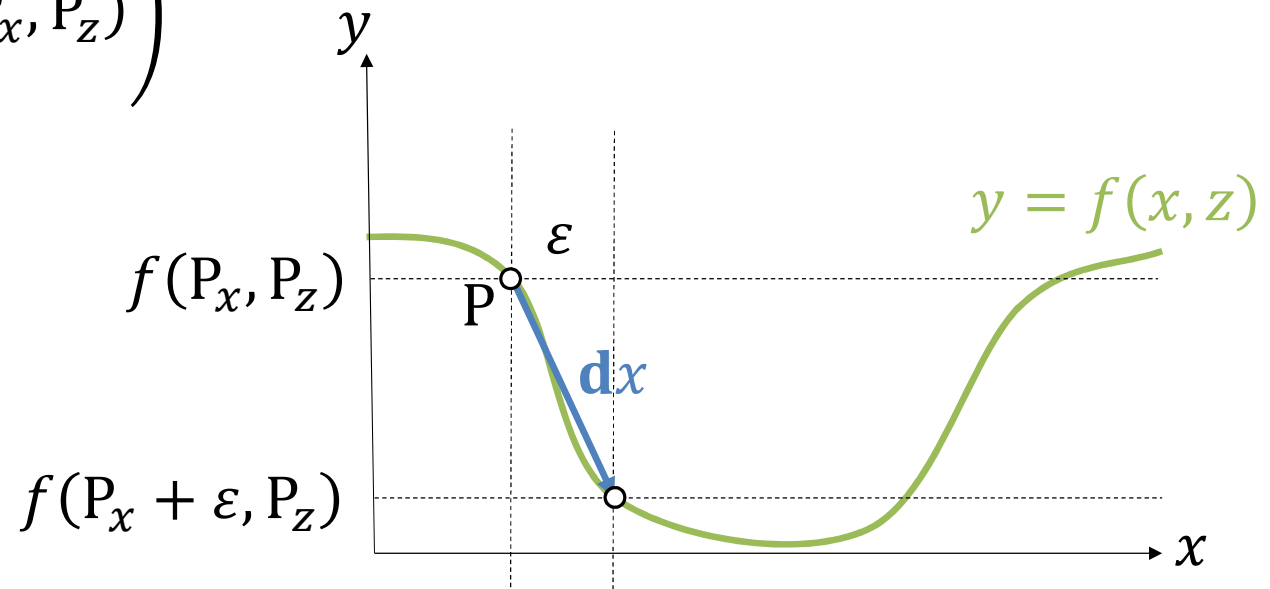
Accelerating Heightfield Rendering

- Help texture
 - Each texel stores cone of empty space above
 - Only store opening angle (1 additional value per texel)



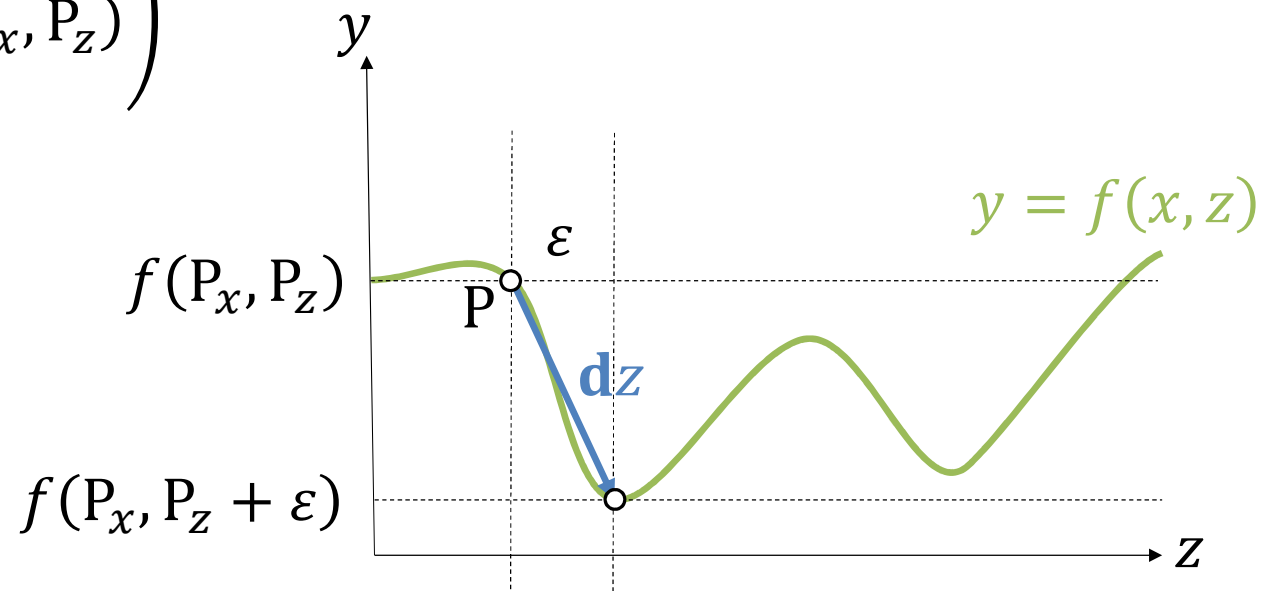
Calculating Height Field Normals

- $\mathbf{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} f(P_x + \varepsilon, P_z) - f(P_x, P_z) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$



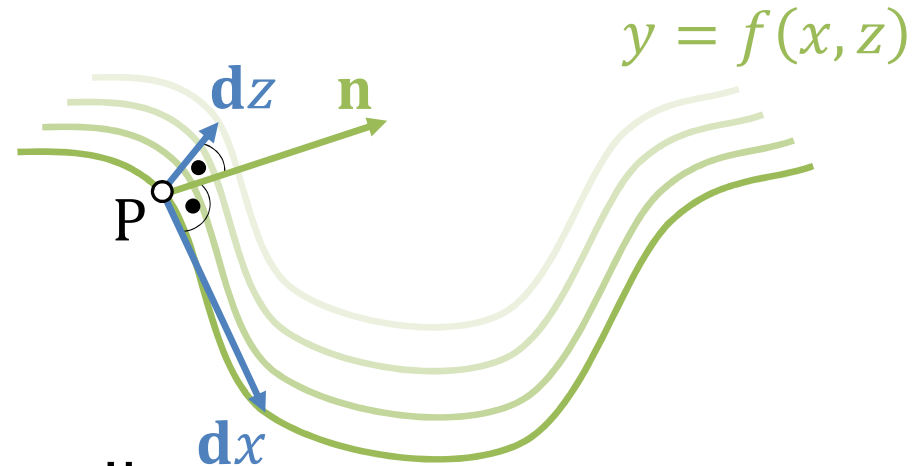
Calculating Height Field Normals

- $\mathbf{dz} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(P_x, P_z + \varepsilon) - f(P_x, P_z) \\ \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$



Calculating Height Field Normals

- $\mathbf{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \\ f(P_x + \varepsilon, P_z) - f(P_x, P_z) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\mathbf{dz} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ f(P_x, P_z + \varepsilon) - f(P_x, P_z) \\ \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$



- $\mathbf{n} = \|\mathbf{dz} \times \mathbf{dx}\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} f(P_x, P_z) - f(P_x + \varepsilon, P_z) \\ \varepsilon \\ f(P_x, P_z) - f(P_x, P_z + \varepsilon) \end{pmatrix} \right\|$