

Advanced Computer Graphics

Ray Tracing Project - Project Presentation

GROUP 5 - OKULMUS, SPISS, MILDENBERGER



Technical Overview

- Motion Blur (Okulmus)
- Depth of Field (Spiss)
- Advanced Texture Mapping (Mildenberger)
- Extra Features
 - Acceleration Structures (Mildenberger)
 - Camera Control (Spiss)

Motion Blur

- First effective solution for Ray Tracing by Cook et al. (1984)
- Idea: Distribute rays over time
- Implementation: Create Motion by creating multiple “time scene”
Uniformly distribute rays over these scenes
- smallPTs super-sampling was extended, no additional rays are created.

Results Motion Blur

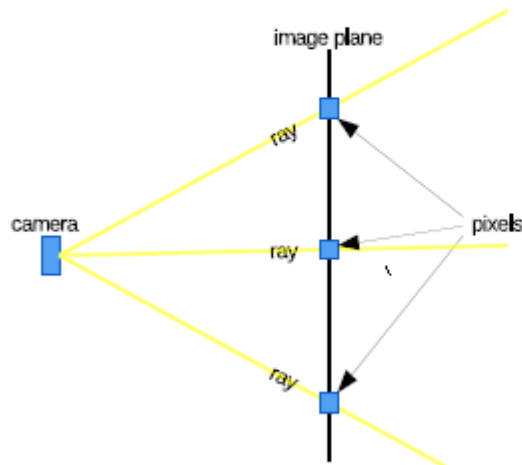


560 spp

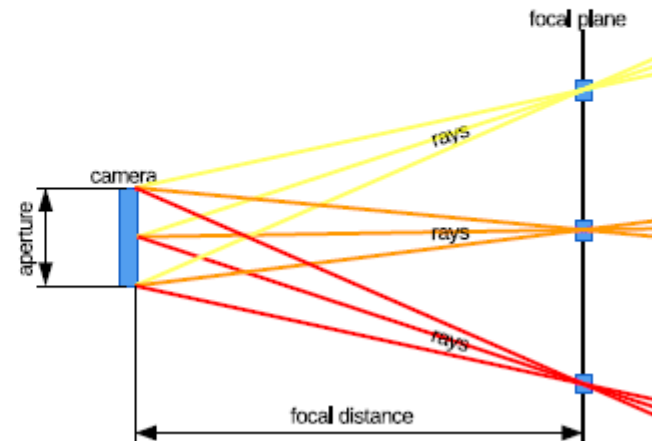
Depth of Field

- smallPT uses pinhole camera model → all objects in focus
- Thin-Lens camera model is more realistic → a focal point exists
- Only objects on focal plane are in focus, everything else is blurred

Pinhole model used in smallPT:



Depth of Field model used in project solution:



Depth of Field Result



1096 spp



1000 spp

Advanced Texture Mapping

- smallPT only allows uniform colour and reflection types (perfectly glossy, everywhere)
- New mapping methods:
 - Normal mapping allows normal transformation for every surface location
 - Texture mapping supplies colour information
 - Specular mapping defines the roughness of the surface (diffuse → mirror)

ATM Result



1000 spp

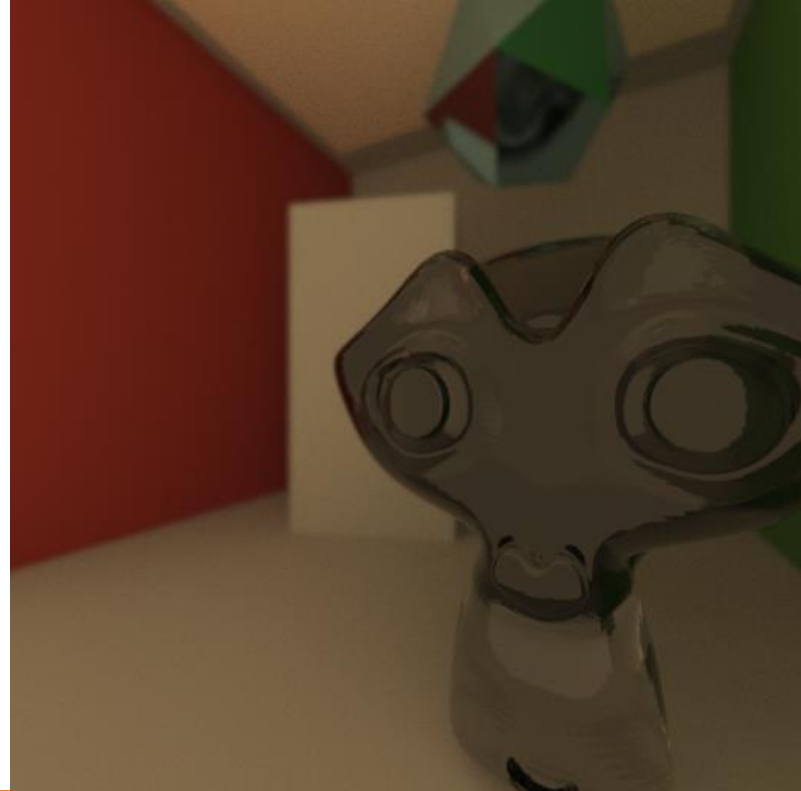
Extra Feature: Acceleration Structure

- Raytracing without acceleration techniques is very slow and inefficient
- Acceleration structures allow faster mesh intersection by reducing unneeded checks
- Implemented structures:
 - Bounding Boxes : Only one box for every object
 - Bounding Volume Hierarchy: Octree of Bounding Boxes: From complete scene down to each triangle

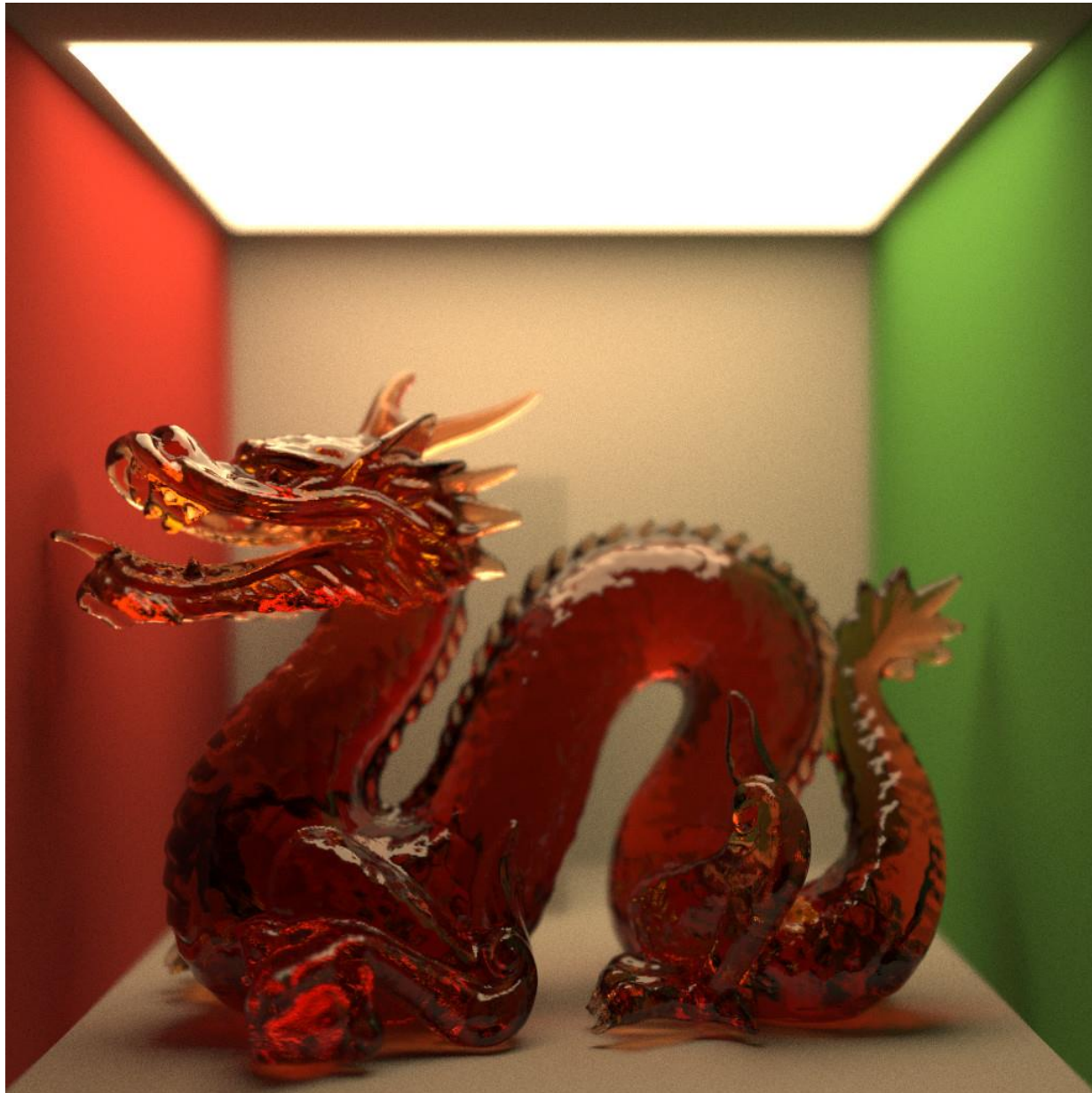
Extra Feature: Camera Control

- smallPT only has fixed camera position
- Our implementation allows easy change of:
 - Camera position
 - Camera direction
 - Field of view
 - Focal distance
- Example :

1000 spp



Thanks for listening



1024 spp