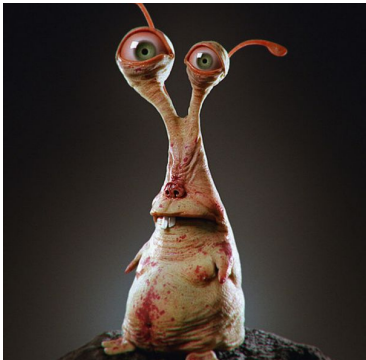


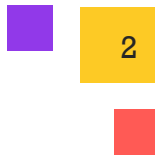


# Ray Tracer extensions

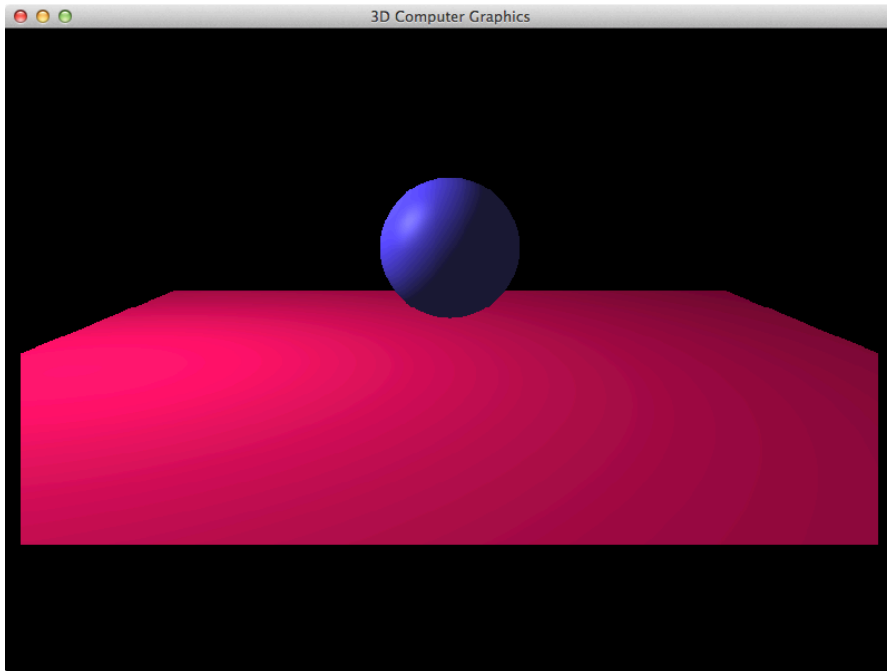
## 3D Computer Graphics (Lab 9)



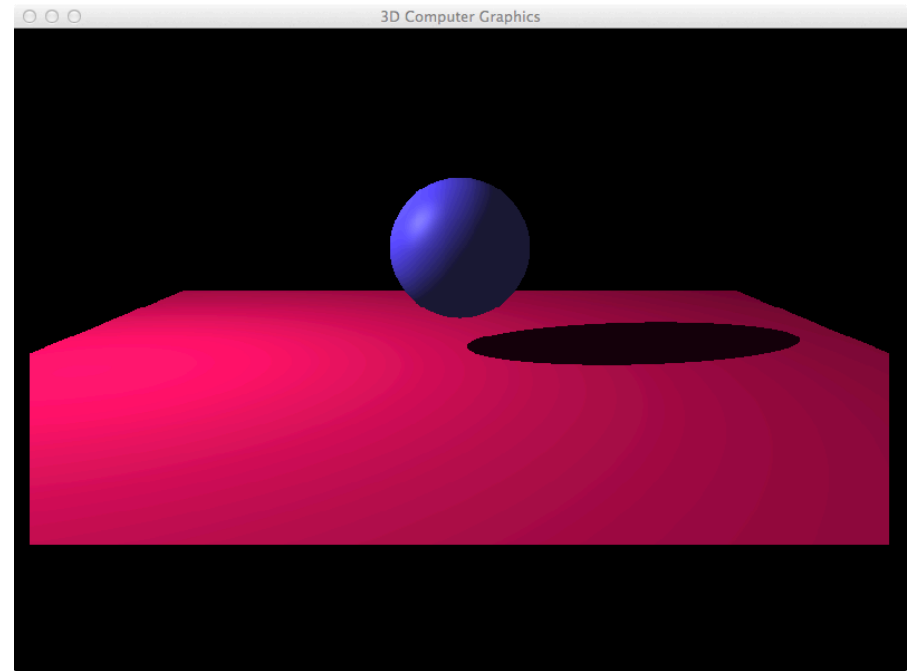
# Shadows



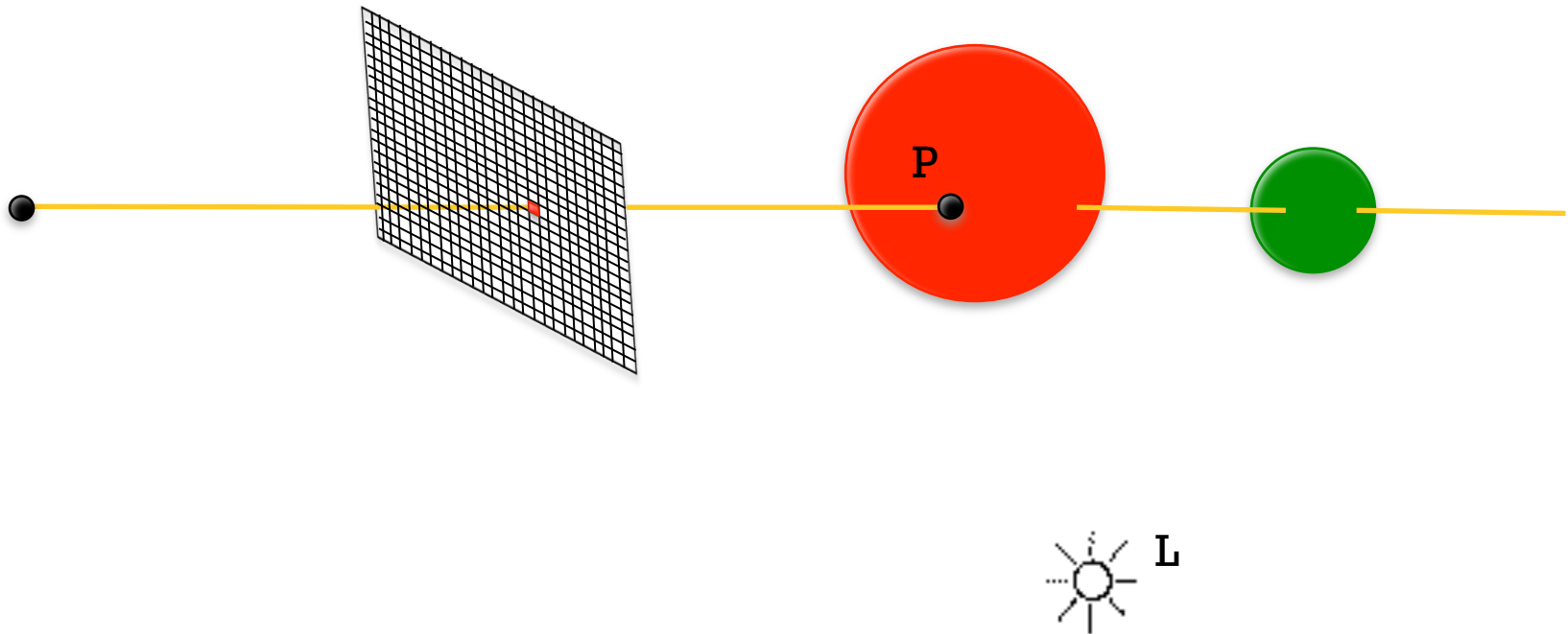
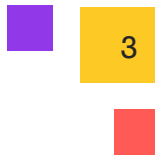
Before ...



After ...



# Ray tracing

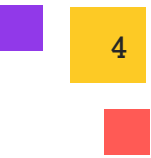


How do we compute the colour of the hitPoint P?

We use a simple shading model:

- Diffuse component
- Ambient component

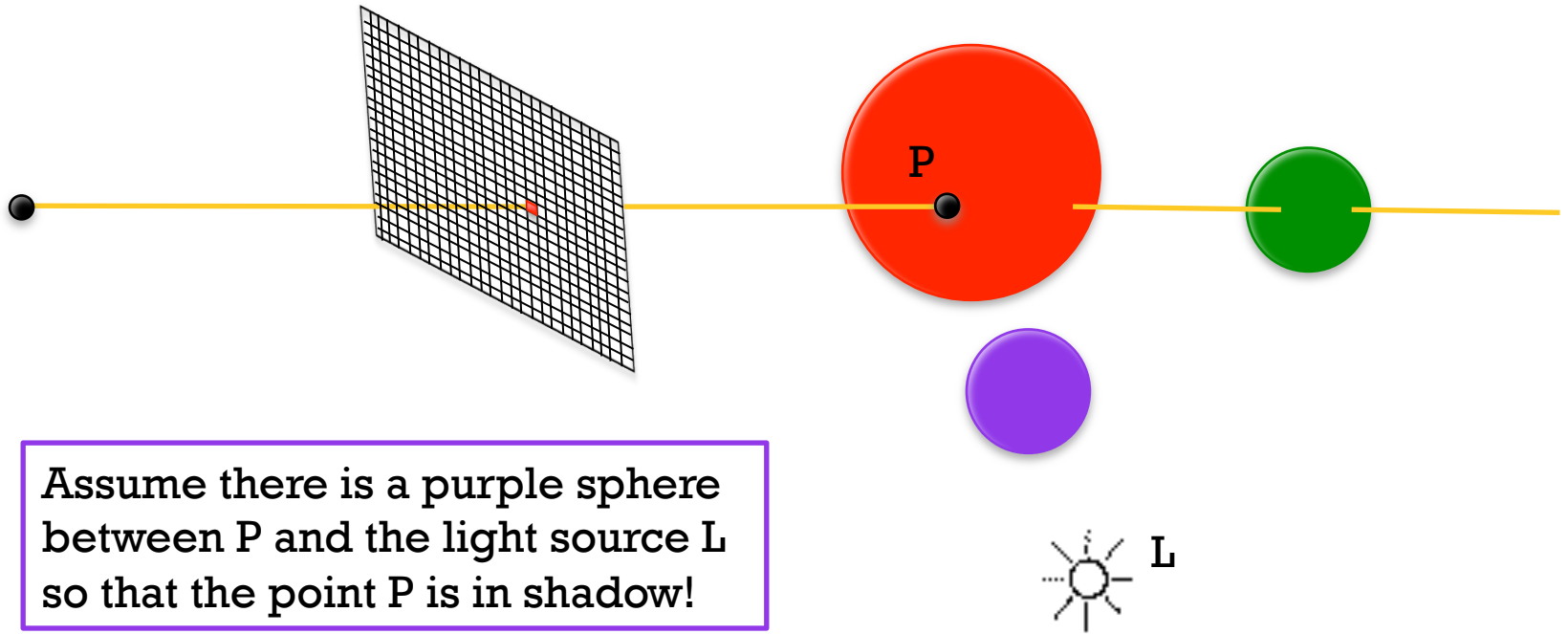
# Ray tracing



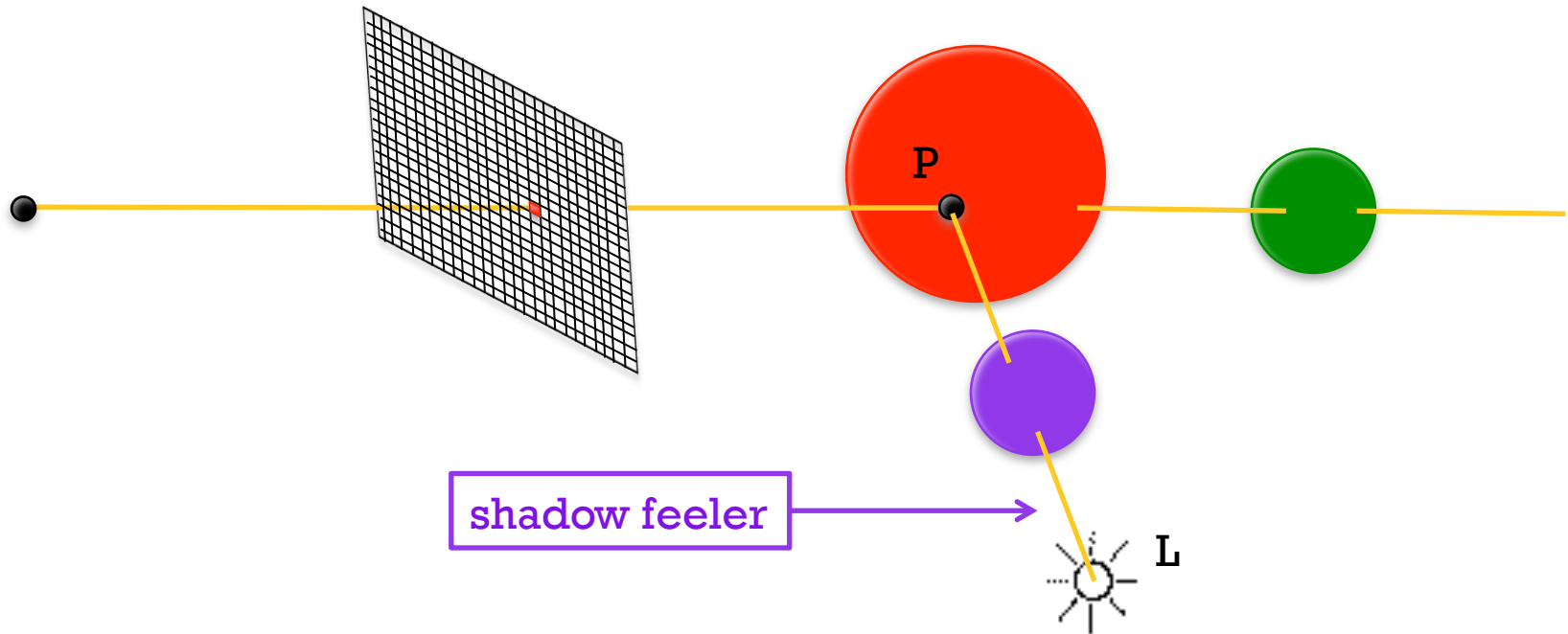
RayTracer klasse

```
private Colour shadeHit(Ray ray, Intersection best) {  
    Colour colour = new Colour();  
    for all lights in the scene {  
        add the ambient component to the colour  
        add the diffuse component to the colour  
    }  
    return colour;  
}
```

# Ray tracing



# Ray tracing



How can we know the hitPoint P is in shadow?

*Cast a ray with*

- *start: hitPoint P*
- *dir: the vector from P to L*

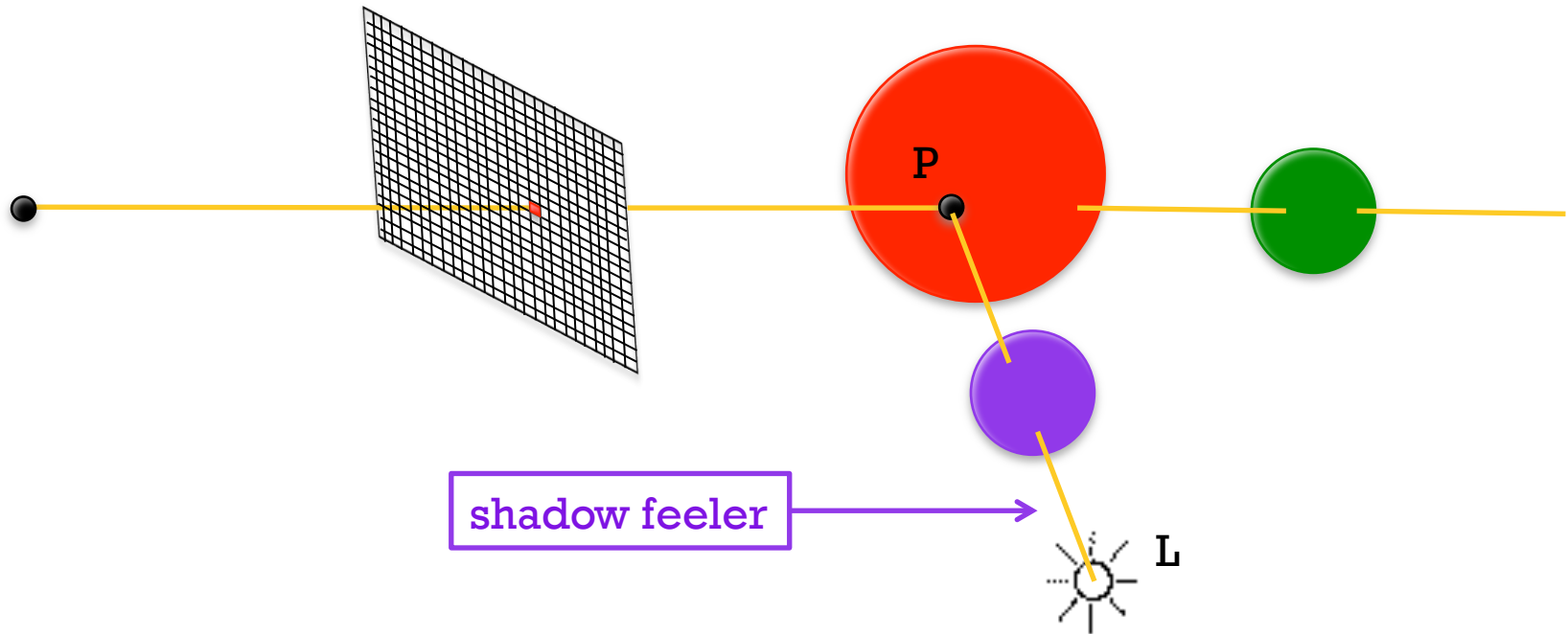
*and check whether it intersects with an object in the scene.*

# Ray tracing and shadows

```
private Colour shadeHit(Ray ray, Intersection best) {  
    Colour colour = new Colour();  
    Create a shadow feeler and set its start point  
    for all lights in the scene{  
        add the ambient component to the colour  
        compute and set the direction of the shadow feeler  
        if(not in shadow){  
            add the diffuse component to the colour  
        }  
    }  
    return colour;  
}
```

How will we carry out  
the check “not in shadow”?

# Ray tracing



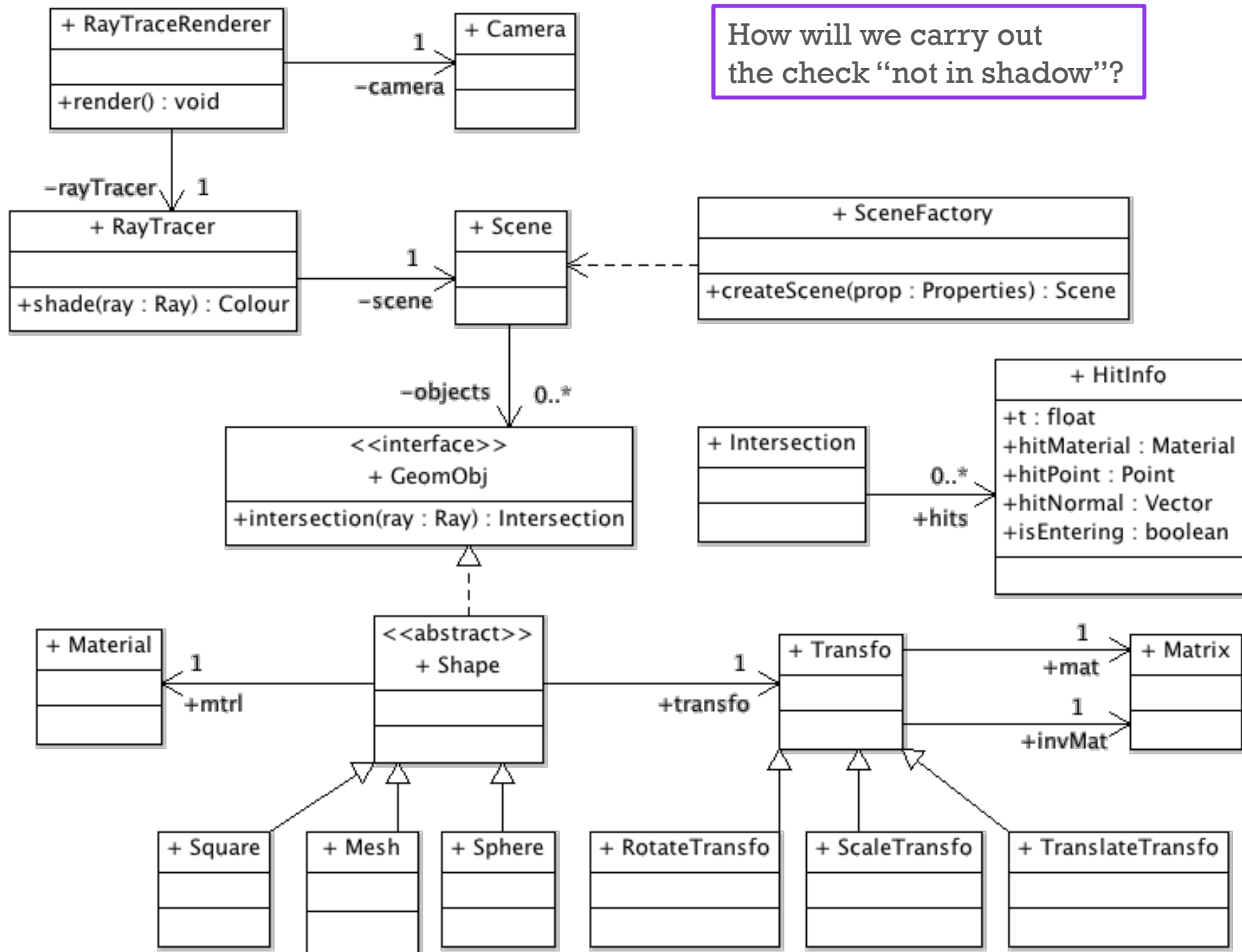
How can we know the hitPoint  $P$  is in shadow?

*Cast a ray with*

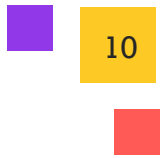
- *start: hitPoint  $P$*
- *dir: the vector from  $P$  to  $L$*

*and check whether it intersects with an object in the scene.*





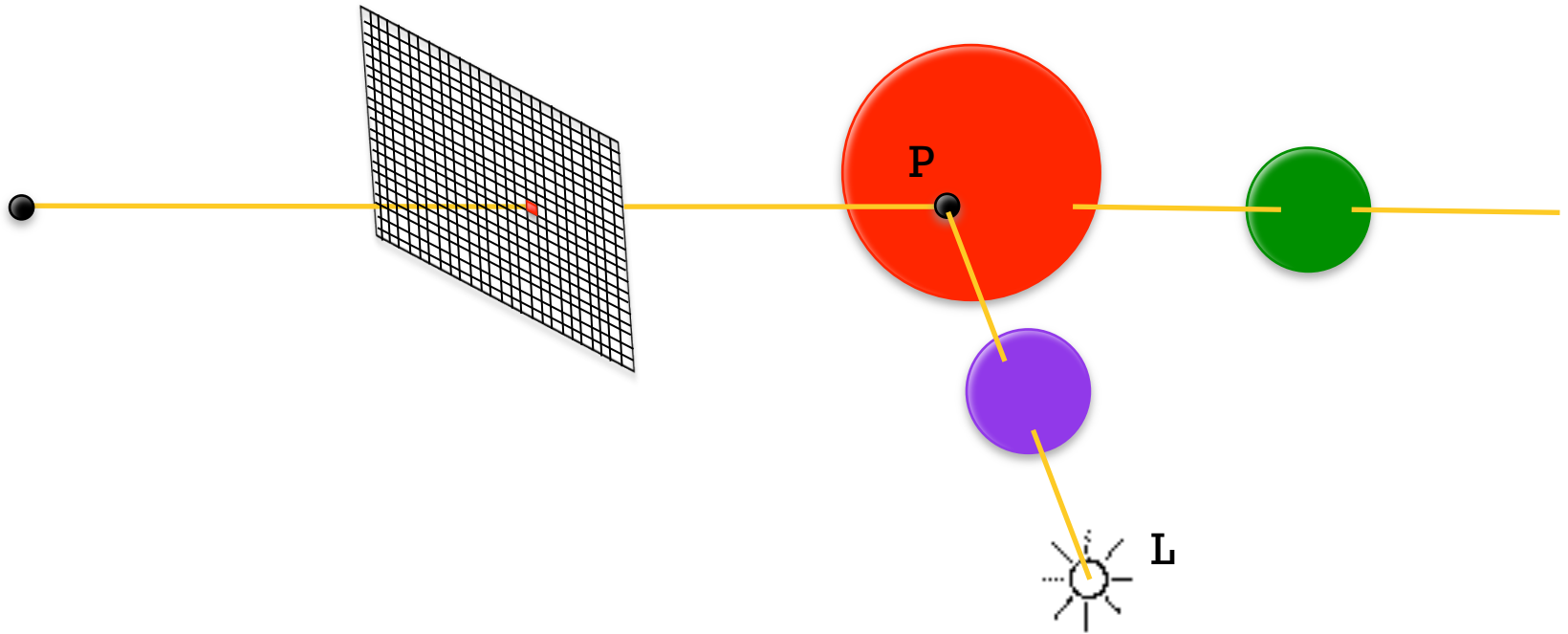
# Ray tracing and shadows



- We CANNOT use the intersection method of the GeomObj interface to determine whether a shadow feeler intersects an object in the scene because the t-value should not only be larger than zero but also smaller than one.

Why?

# Ray tracing



How can we know the hitPoint  $P$  is in shadow?

*Cast a ray with*

- *start: hitPoint  $P$*
- *dir: the vector from  $P$  to  $L$*

*and check whether it intersects with an object in the scene.*

# Ray tracing and shadows

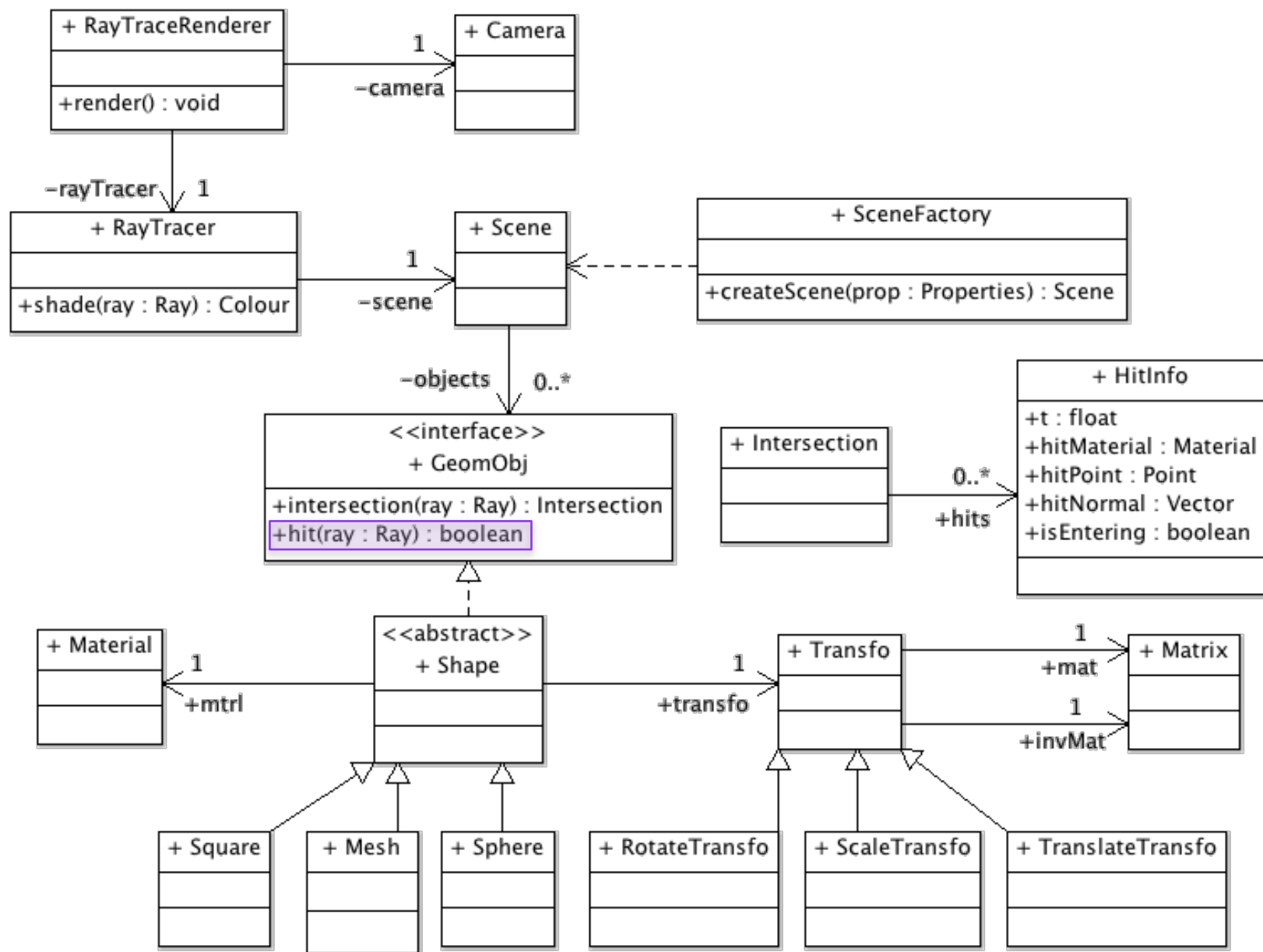
- We CANNOT use the intersection method of the RayTraceable interface to determine whether a shadow feeler intersects an object in the scene because the t-value should not only be larger than zero but also smaller than one.

Why?

- Moreover, it would be inefficient to use this intersection method as we don't need all the intersection data returned by this method. We only need a boolean indicating whether there is an intersection or not.



```
public interface GeomObj {  
    public Intersection intersection(Ray ray);  
    public boolean hit(Ray ray);  
}
```

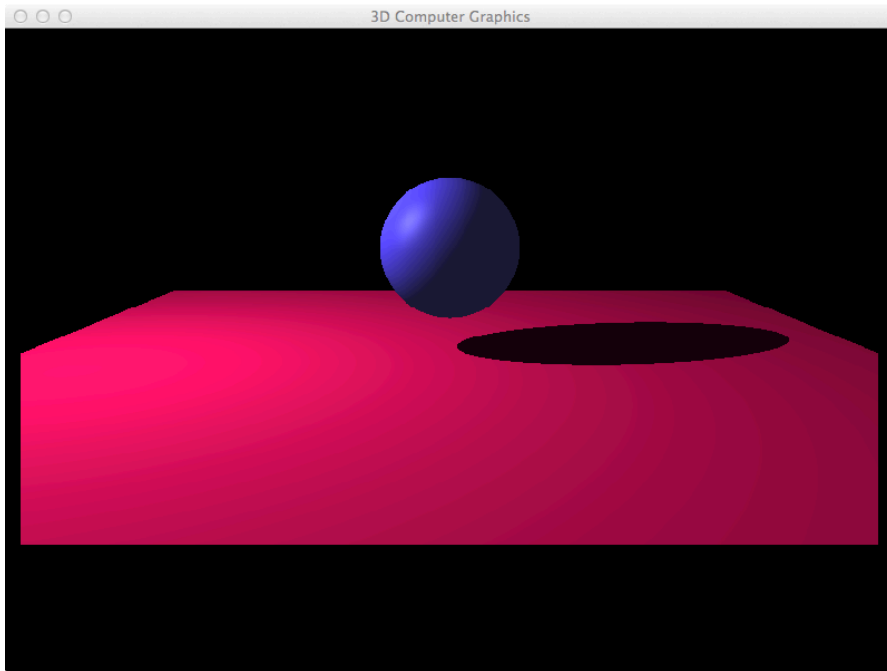




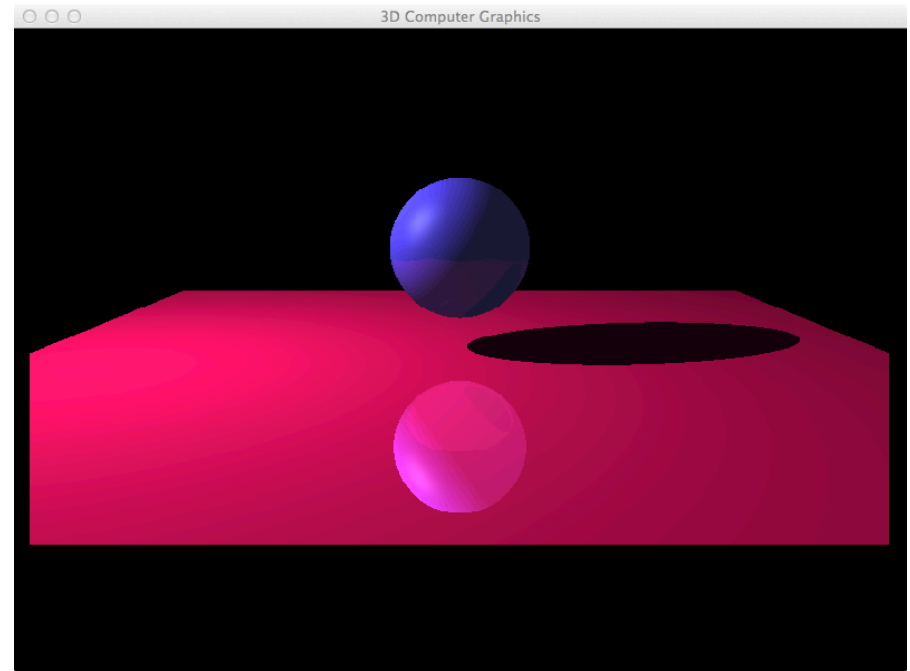
Questions?

# Mirrors

Before ...



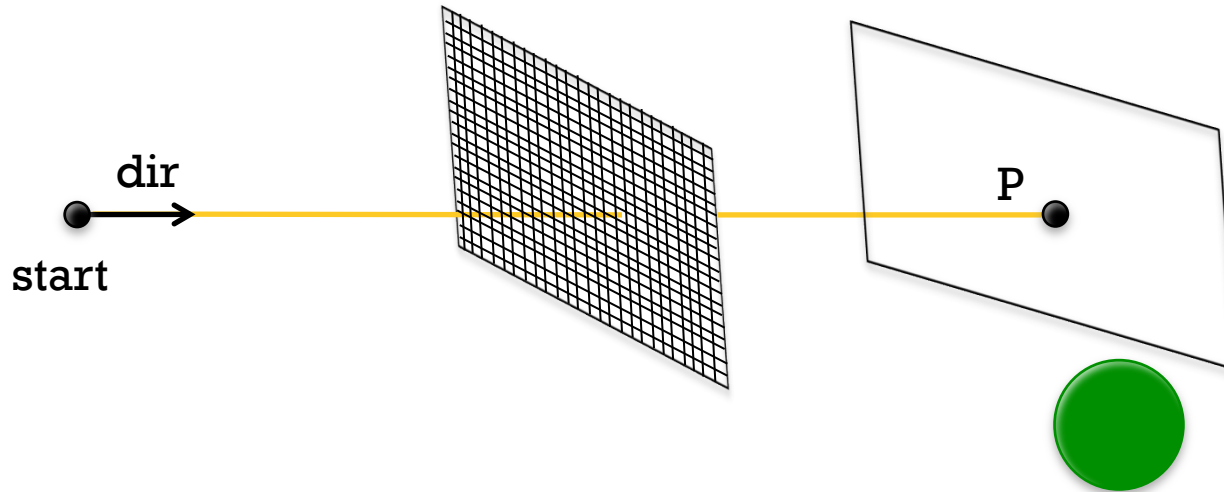
After ...



# Ray tracing and mirrors

The colour at P:

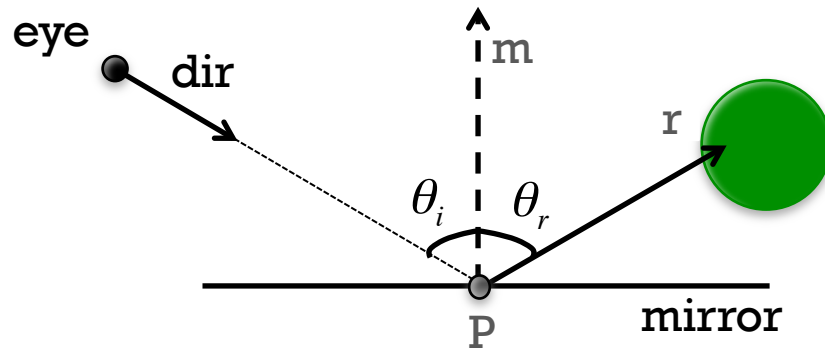
- Diffuse component
- Ambient component



The green sphere is not visible in the image unless the white rectangular object is a mirror...

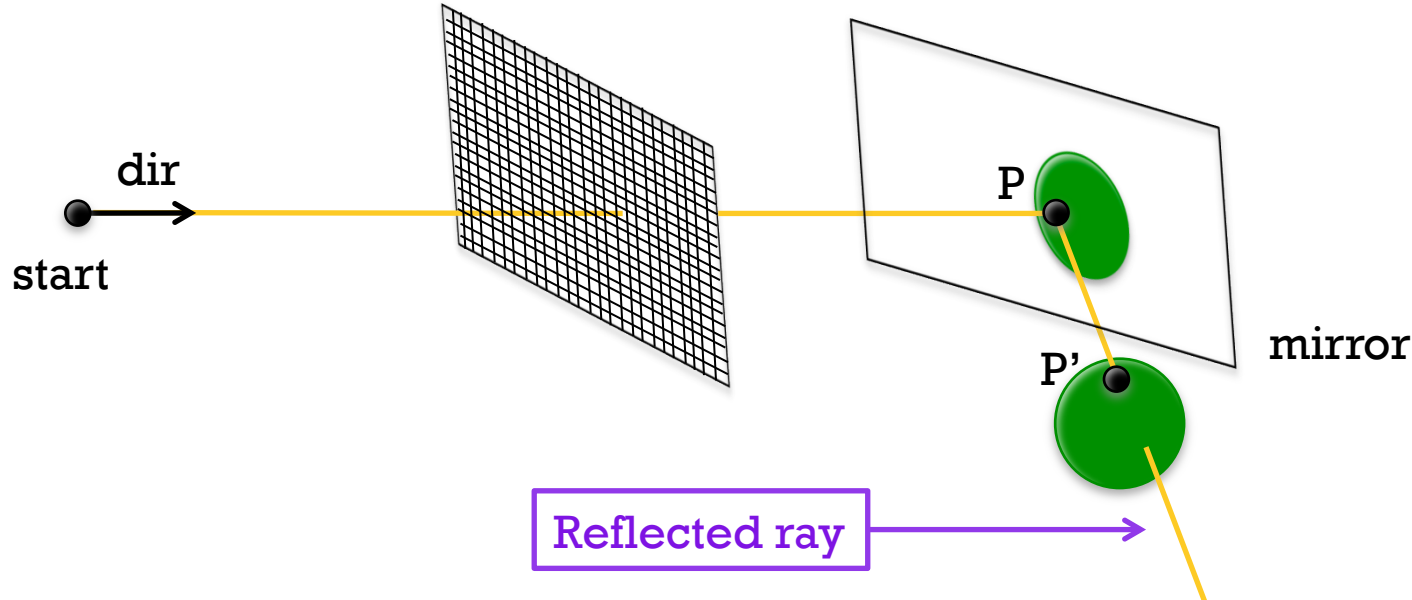


# Ray tracing and mirrors



Mirror reflection direction

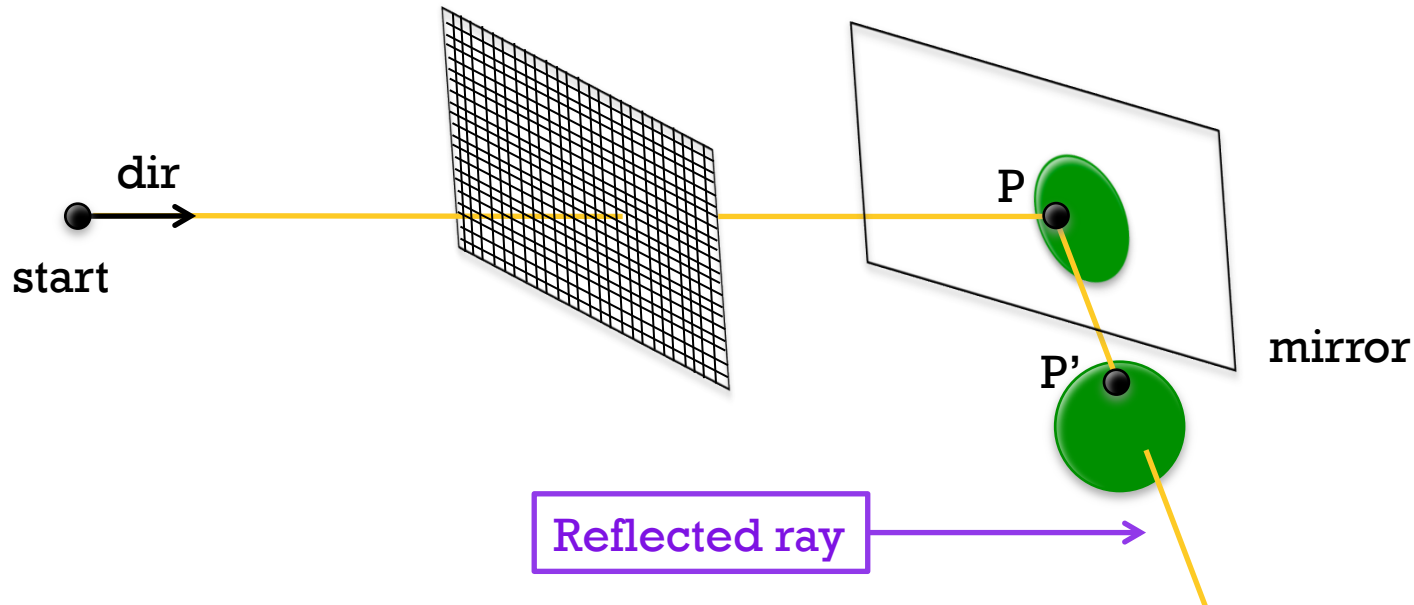
$$r = dir - 2 \frac{dir \cdot m}{|m|^2} m$$



# Ray tracing and mirrors

The colour at P:

- Diffuse component
- Ambient component
- **Reflected light component**



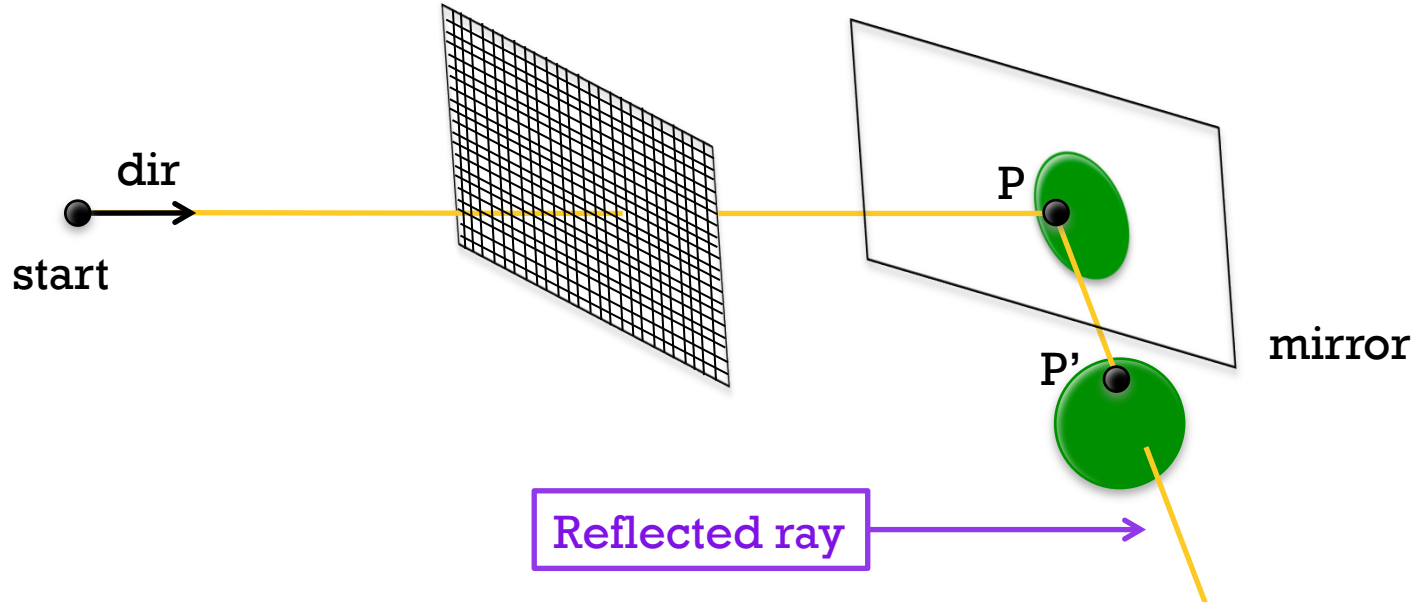
# Ray tracing and mirrors

How can we compute  $P'$ ?

*$P'$  is the closest intersection point of the reflected ray with all the objects in the scene.*

How can we compute the colour of  $P'$ ?

*Apply again the shading model!*



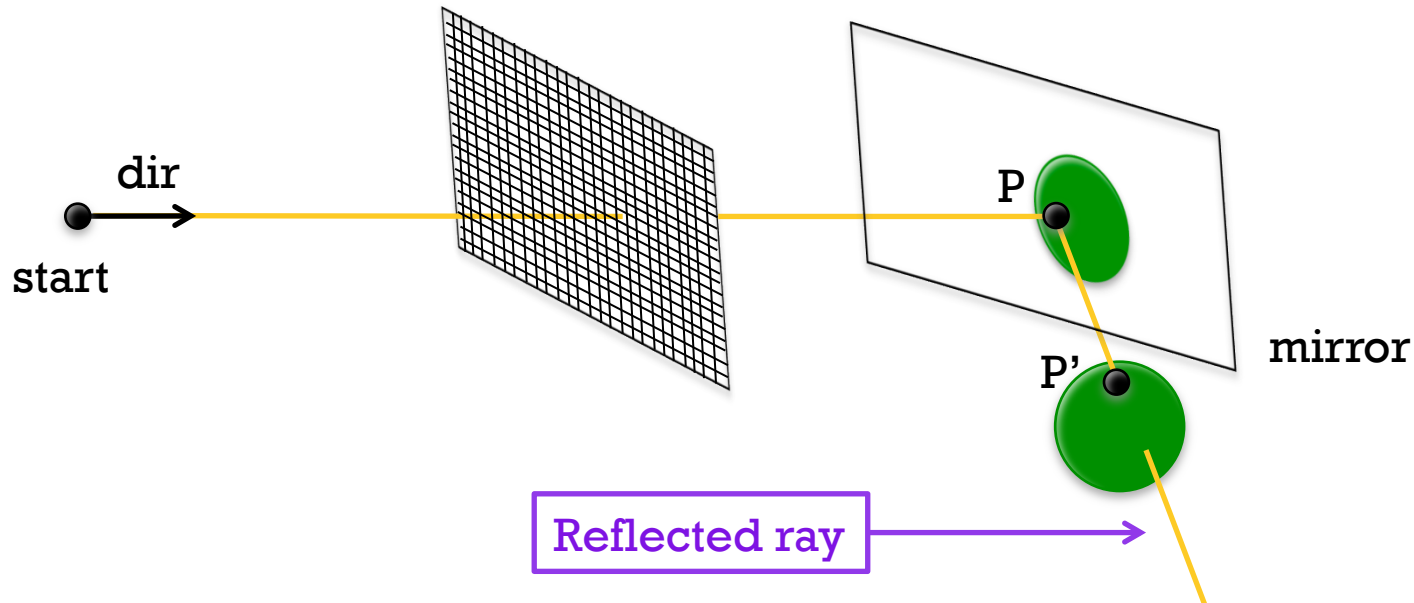
# Ray tracing and mirrors

The colour at P':

- Diffuse component
- Ambient component
- Reflected light component?

Yes, if the green sphere also has mirror-like behaviour!

Recursion!



# Ray tracing and mirrors

```
private Colour shadeHit(Ray ray, Intersection best) {  
  
    Colour colour = new Colour();  
    Create a shadow feeler and set its start point  
  
    for all lights in the scene{  
        add the ambient component to the colour  
        compute and set the direction of the shadow feeler  
        if(not in shadow){  
            add the diffuse component to the colour  
        }  
    }  
  
    if(recursionDepth <= maxRecursionDepth and hitObject mirror-like){  
        compute the reflected ray  
        add the reflected light component to the colour  
    }  
  
    return colour;  
  
}
```



Questions?