

Hybrid Ray Tracer

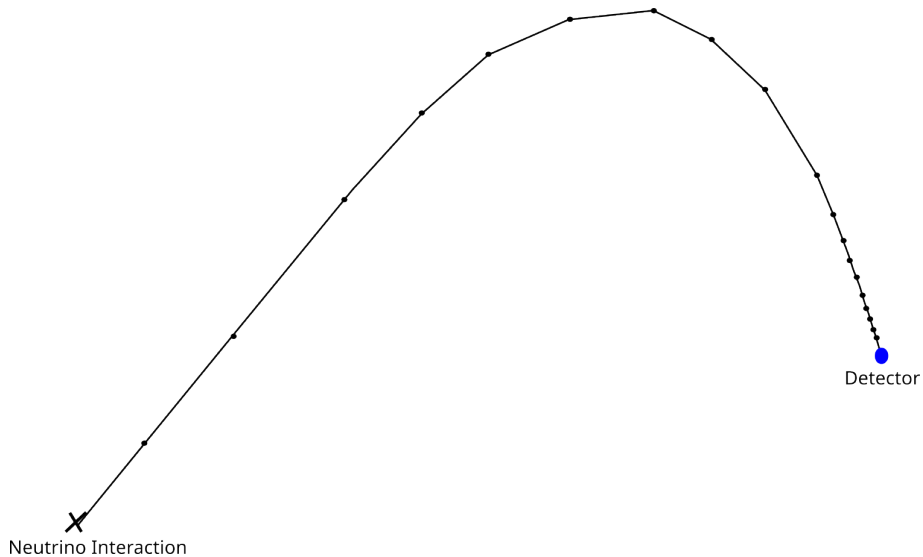
Arthur Adriaens

January 25, 2023

Why?

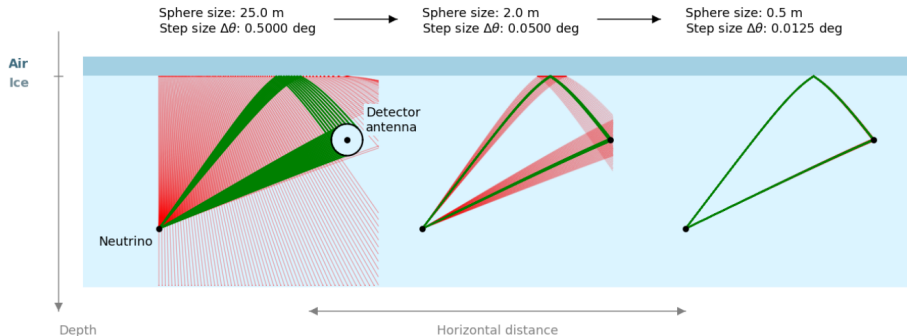
Complex ice models needed

what?



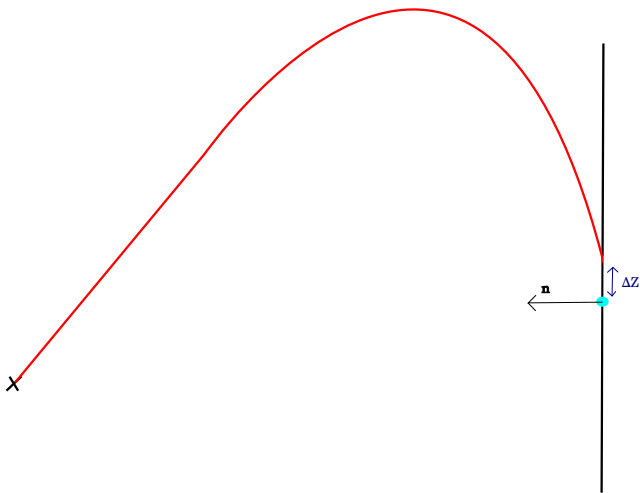
- ① How the iterative ray tracer works
- ② previous attempt to make it better
- ③ my attempt to make it better
- ④ optimisation of my attempt (the hybrid raytracer)
- ⑤ final results

Iterative ray tracer

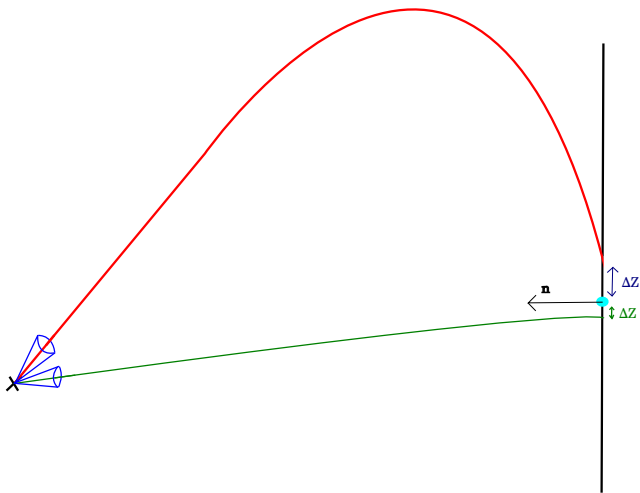


Non optimal \rightarrow `scipy.optimize.minimize`

\Rightarrow minimizer



Problem: How to find the intervals?



hybrid - analytic

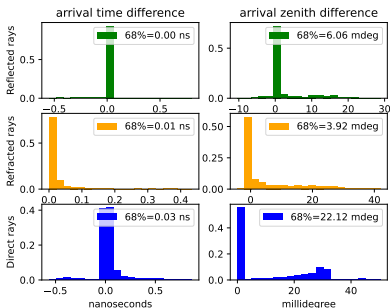


Figure: Hybrid

iterative - analytic

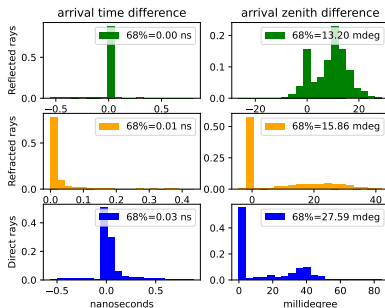
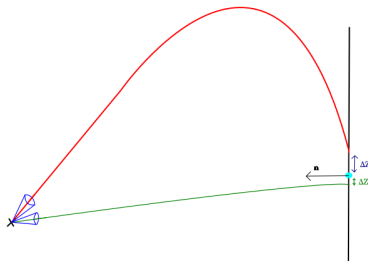
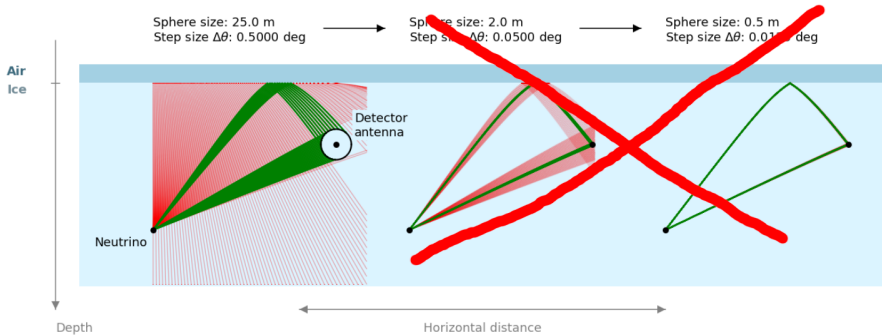
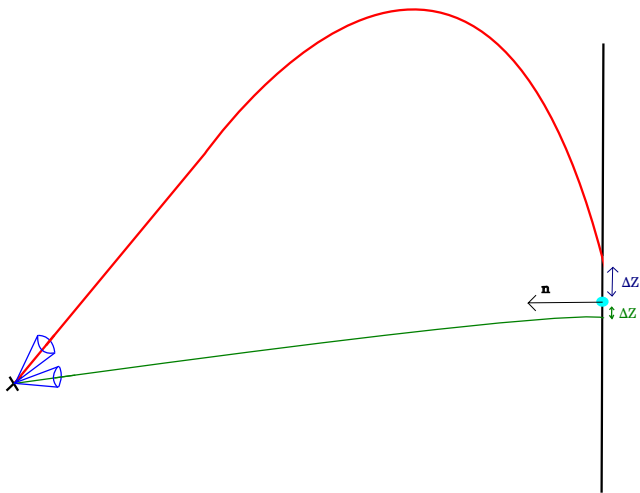


Figure: Iterative

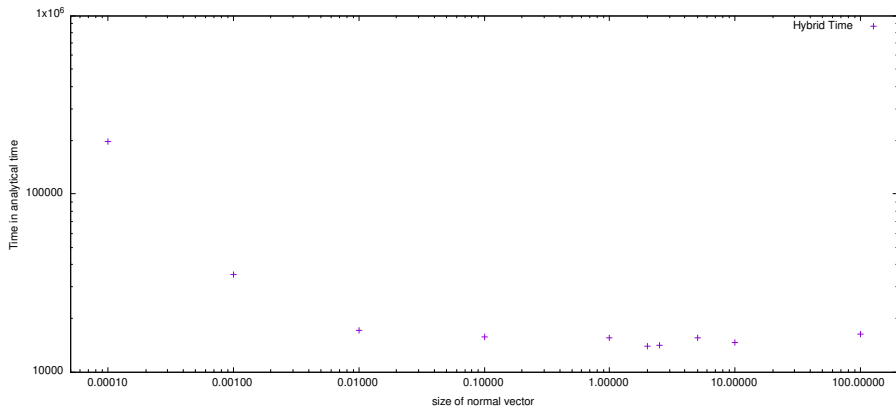
Whilst $\approx 15\%$ faster

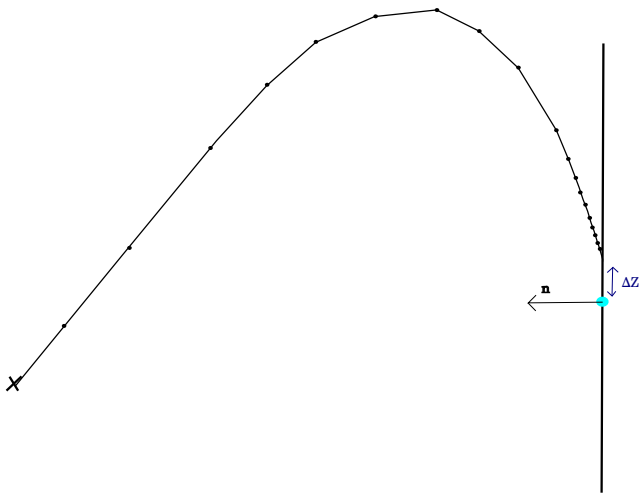
Optimization

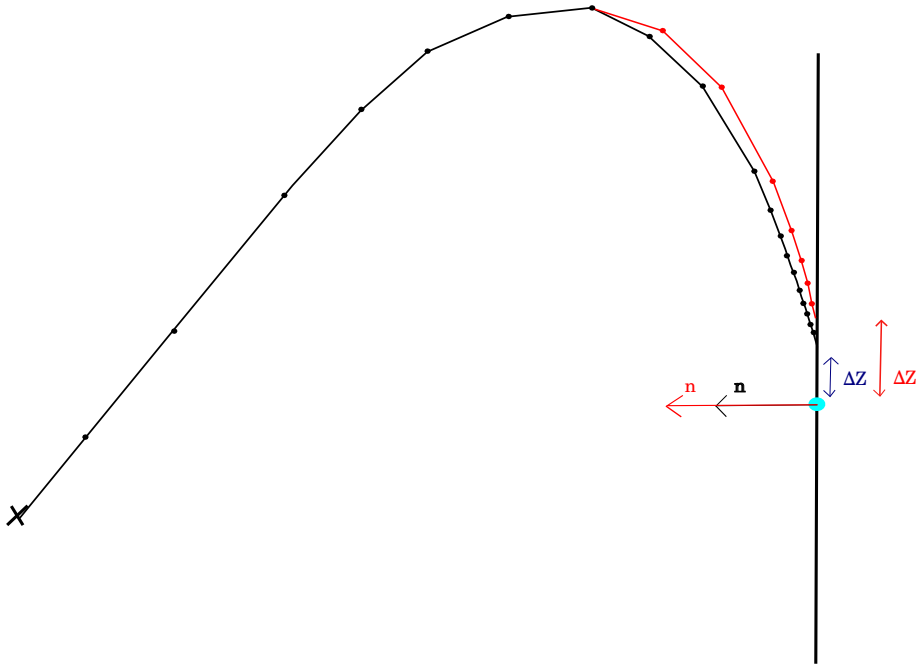


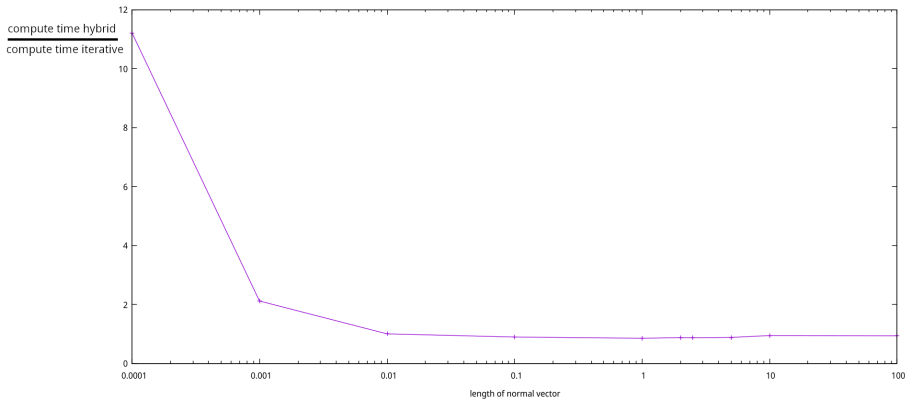


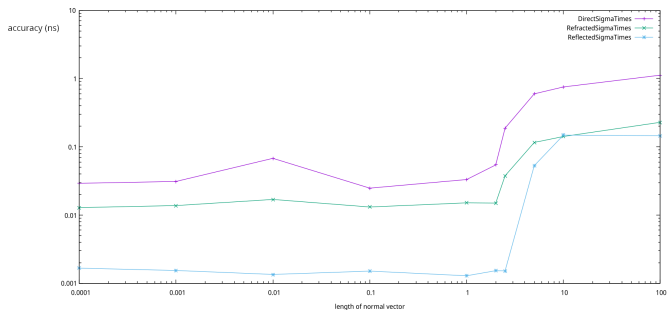
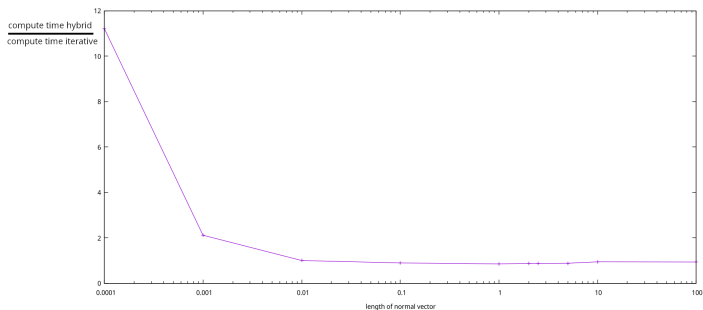
Length of the normal vector:

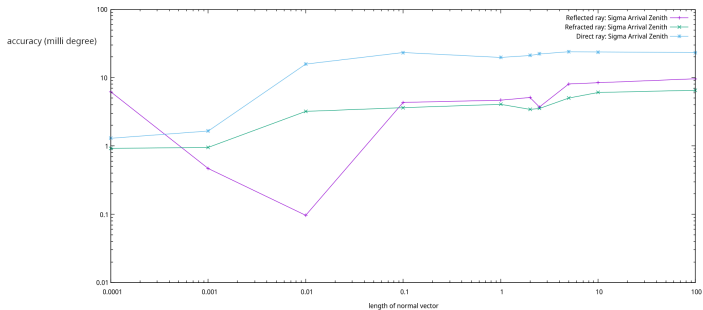
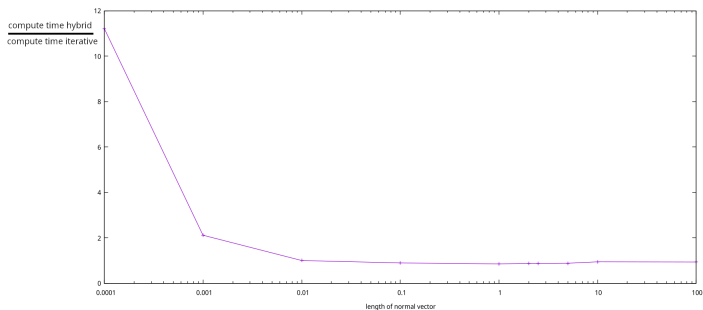




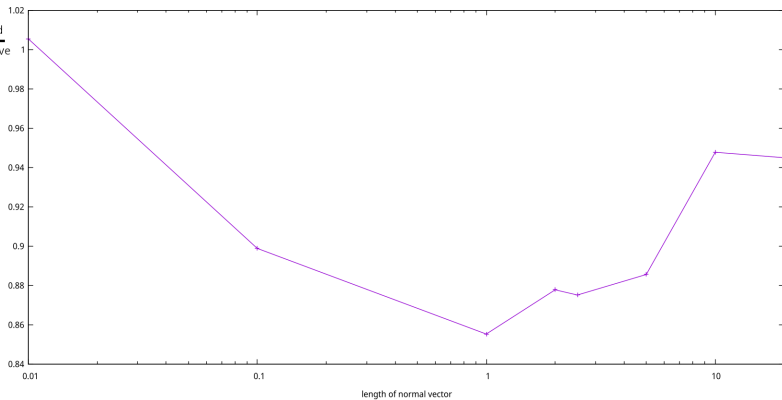




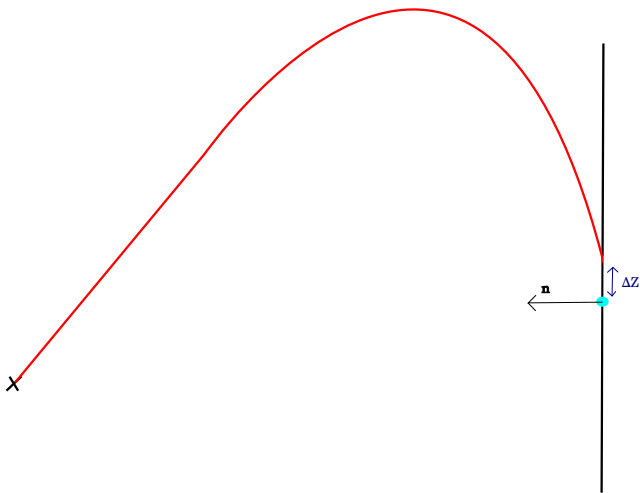


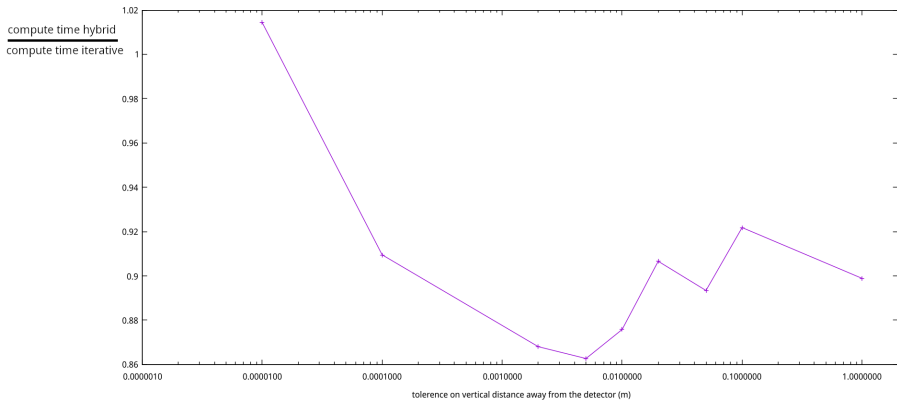


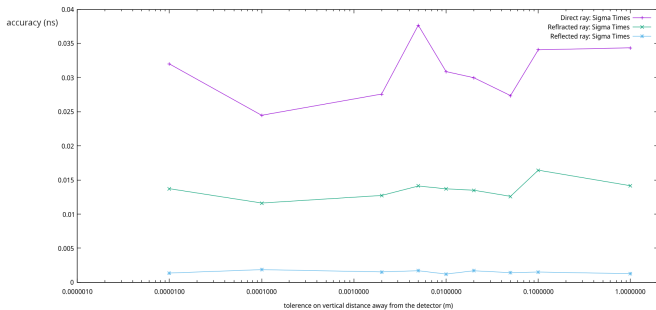
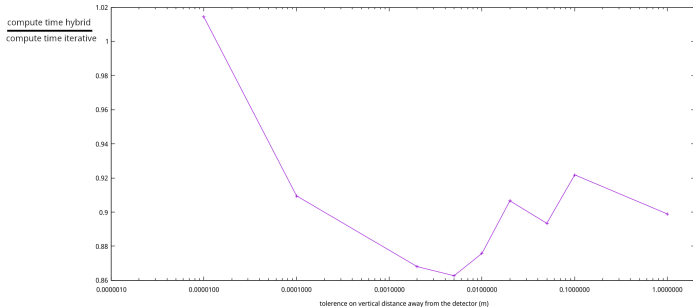
compute time hybrid
compute time iterative

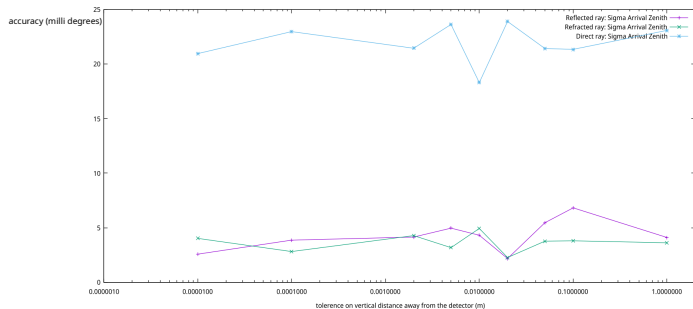
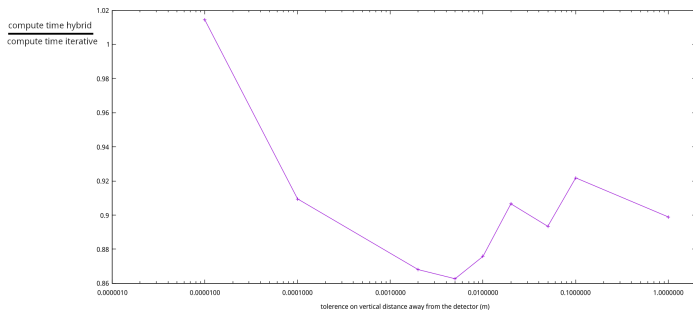


First optimization conclusion:
Take the normal vector length to be 1 meter.



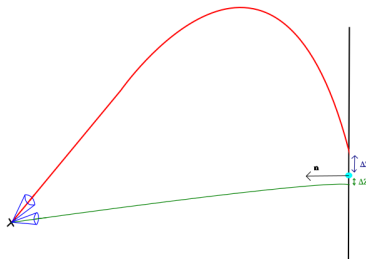
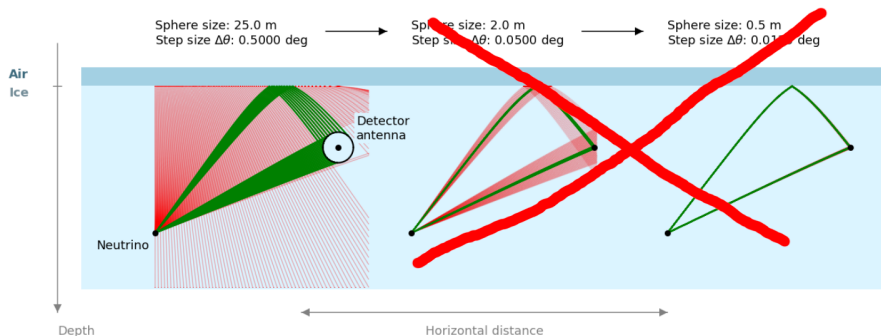




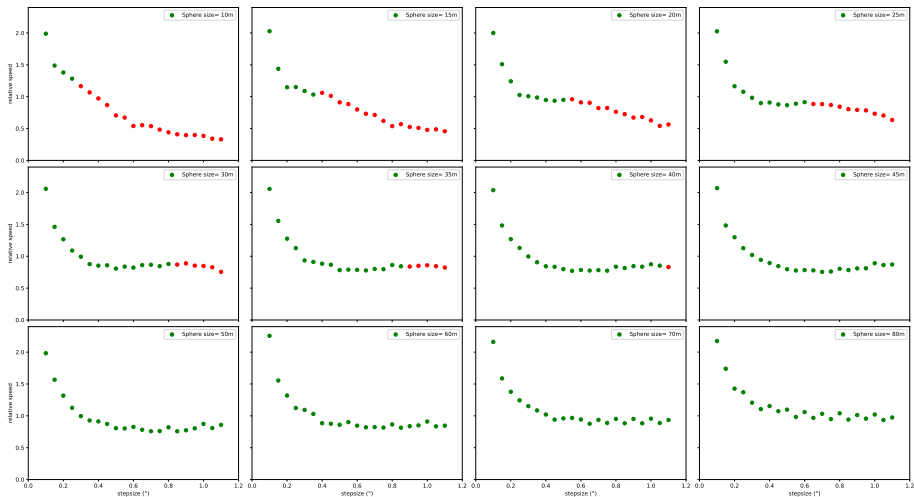


Second optimization conclusion:
Take ztol to be 0.05 m.

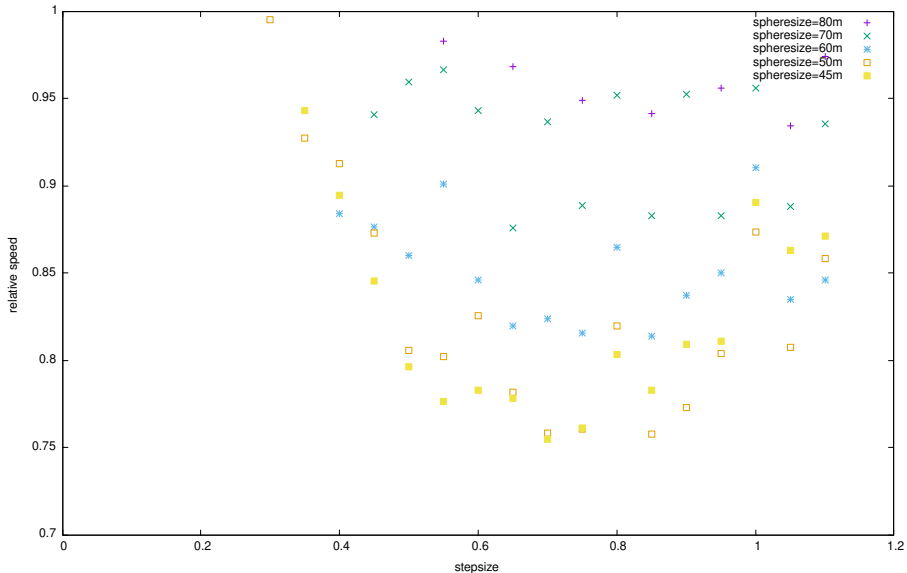
Sphere Size & Step Size



Sphere Size & Step Size



Sphere Size & Step Size



Final Result

- $\text{norm} = 1\text{m}$
- $\text{ztol} = 0.05\text{m}$
- Sphere size = 45m
- step size = 0.7°

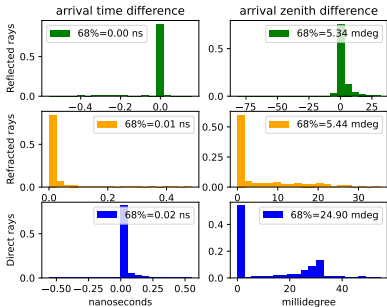


Figure: Hybrid

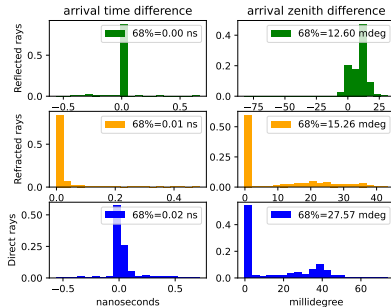


Figure: Iterative

- iterative : 1.627s $\implies 0.61 \frac{\text{computations}}{\text{s}}$
- hybrid : 1.226s $\implies 0.82 \frac{\text{computations}}{\text{s}}$ (33.7% faster)
- analytic: 9.719e-05 seconds $\implies 10289 \frac{\text{computations}}{\text{s}}$ (632298% faster)