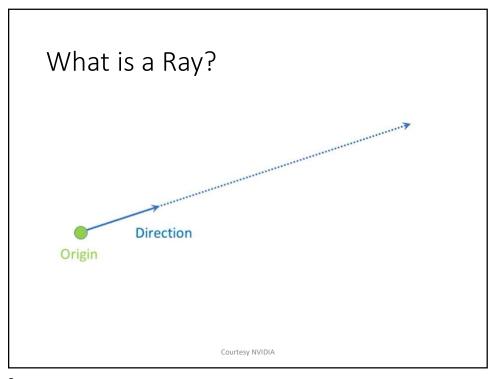
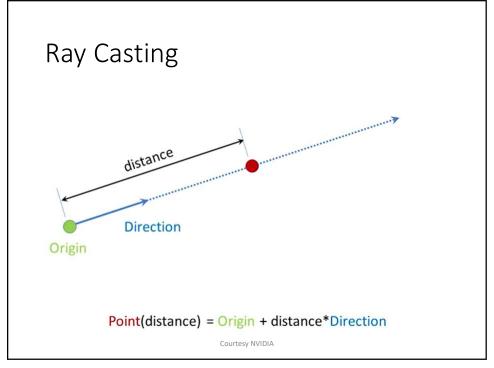
# Ray Tracing

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### Rendering

- Two basic Methods of rendering
  - Rasterization
  - Ray Tracing





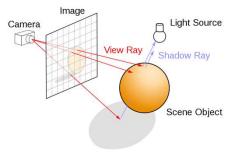
### What is Ray Tracing

- Ray tracing is a rendering technique for generating an image by tracing the path of light as pixels in an image plane and simulating the effects of its encounters with virtual objects.
- The technique is capable of producing a high degree of visual realism, more so than typical scanline rendering methods, but at a greater computational cost.
- "Ray Tracing is the technology of the future and it always will be" an old joke

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### What is Ray Tracing

- Generating an image by tracing the path of light through pixels in an image plane
- Simulating the effects of light's encounters with virtual objects.



### Shading vs Ray Tracing

- Shaders give light a direction to create a dynamic and realistic effect.
- Ray tracing gives light weight as well as direction, it calculates how the light should react when hitting a material and where it should go after that.

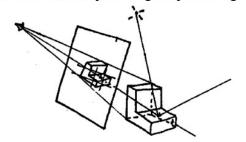
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### Ray Tracing History

### **Ray Tracing in Computer Graphics**

Appel 1968 - Ray casting

- 1. Generate an image by sending one ray per pixel
- 2. Check for shadows by sending a ray to the light

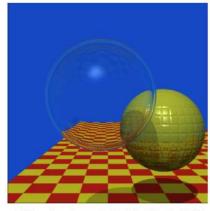


### Ray Tracing History

### **Ray Tracing in Computer Graphics**

"An improved Illumination model for shaded display," T. Whitted, CACM 1980

Resolution: 512 x 512 Time: VAX 11/780 (1979) 74 min. PC (2006) 6 sec.



Spheres and Checkerboard, T. Whitted, 1979

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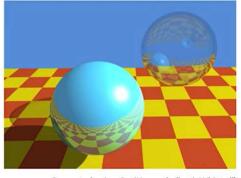
### 1980: Classical Ray Tracing

For each pixel

- · Send ray from eye into scene
- · Send a ray from the intersection to each light: shadows
- · Spawn a new color ray for each reflection & refraction







Generated using OptiX sample "optixWhitted"

### Ray Tracing History

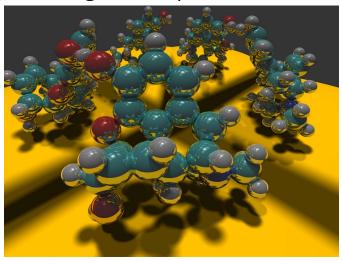


Image courtesy Paul Heckbert 1983

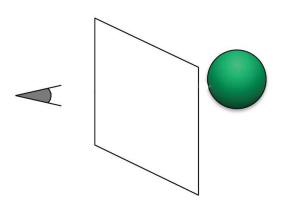
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### Real-Time Ray Tracing

- Ray tracing is typically not used in games
  - Too expensive but possible
  - GPUs are very good at tasks that are easily parallelizable
- NVIDIA Optix system
- Typically all GPU power is used



### Basic Ray Tracing Algorithm



Create a 'virtual window' into the scene

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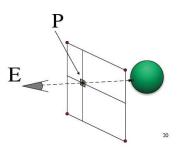
### Defining the Rays

• Ray equation

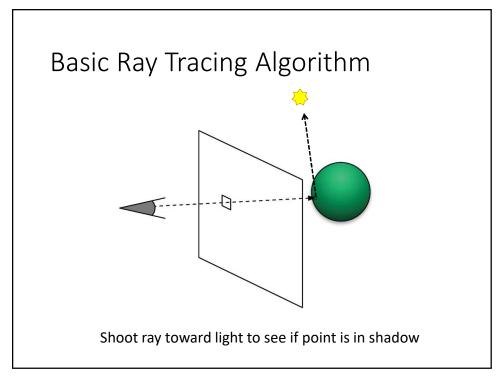
$$R(t) = E + t(P - E)$$

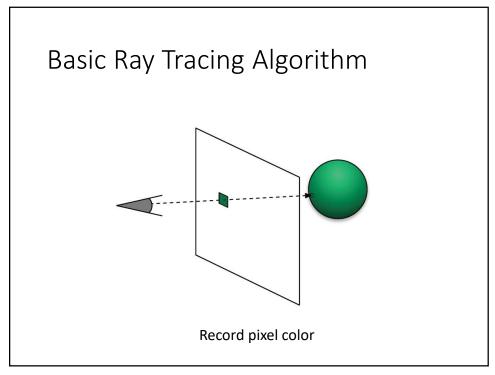
$$t \in [0,+\infty)$$

- Through eye at t=0
- At pixel center at t=1



# Basic Ray Tracing Algorithm Shoot ray from eye through pixel, see what it hits



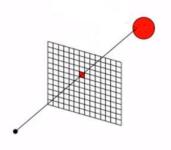


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### Basic Ray Tracing Algorithm

For photo-realistic rendering, usually ray tracing algorithms are used: for every pixel

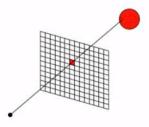
- Compute ray from viewpoint through pixel center
- Determine intersection point with first object hit by ray
- Calculate shading for the pixel (possibly with recursion)



### Basic Ray Tracing Algorithm

FOR each pixel DO

- ullet find 1st object hit by ray and surface normal  $ec{n}$
- set pixel color to value computed from hit point, light, and  $\vec{n}$



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### Pseudocode

```
Image Raytrace (Eye eye, Scene scene, int width, int height)
{
    Image image = new Image (width, height);
    for (int i = 0; i < height; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < width; j++)
        {
            Ray ray = RayThruPixel (eye, i, j);
            Intersection hit = Intersect (ray, scene);
            image[i][j] = FindColor (hit);
        }
    return image;
}</pre>
```

### Ray Tracing Transformed Objects

- Rendering duplicated objects in the scene.
- Keep one instance of the geometry data and transform it.

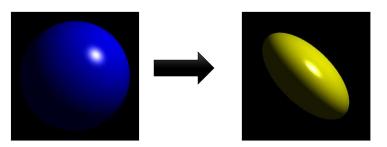


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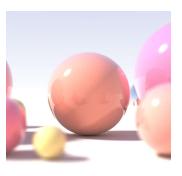
# Ray Tracing Transformed Objects

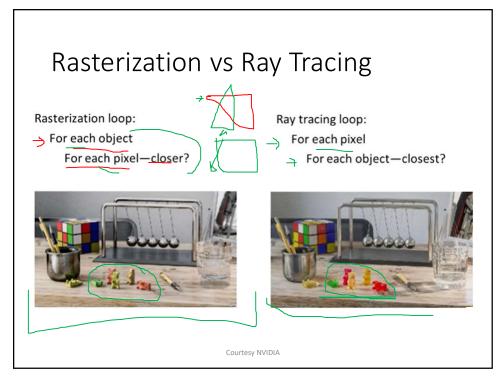
• Triangle: Still a triangle after transformation

• Sphere: becomes ellipsoid



# Example





# Hybrid Technique

