

Final Project

Group #24

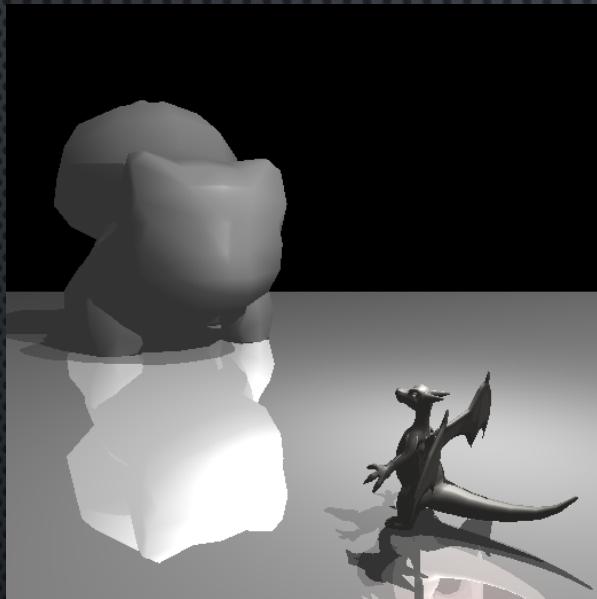
Hanyu Xue Weiqiang Liu

Mesh Intersection

- Calculate the intersection point of the ray and the plane of the triangle
- Whether the point is in the triangle

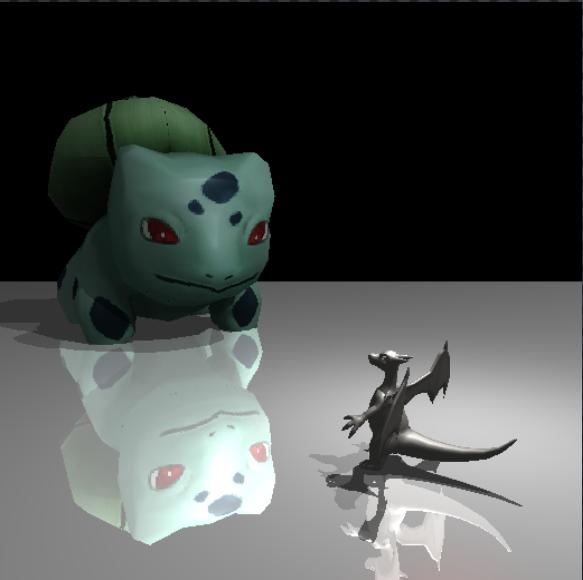


Texture Map



Soft Shadow

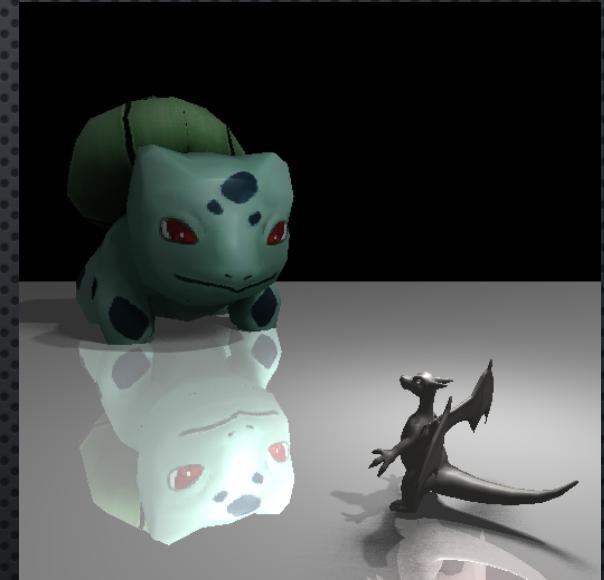
- Consider point light as area light
- Use random number to change position of light point



- Without Soft Shadow



- With Soft Shadow (49)



- With Soft Shadow (100)

Texture Tiling

Use u and v to look up the value in the texture

When u and v is inside the range [0, 1]

$$\begin{aligned}u &= \text{clamp}(u, 0, 1) \\v &= \text{clamp}(v, 0, 1)\end{aligned}$$

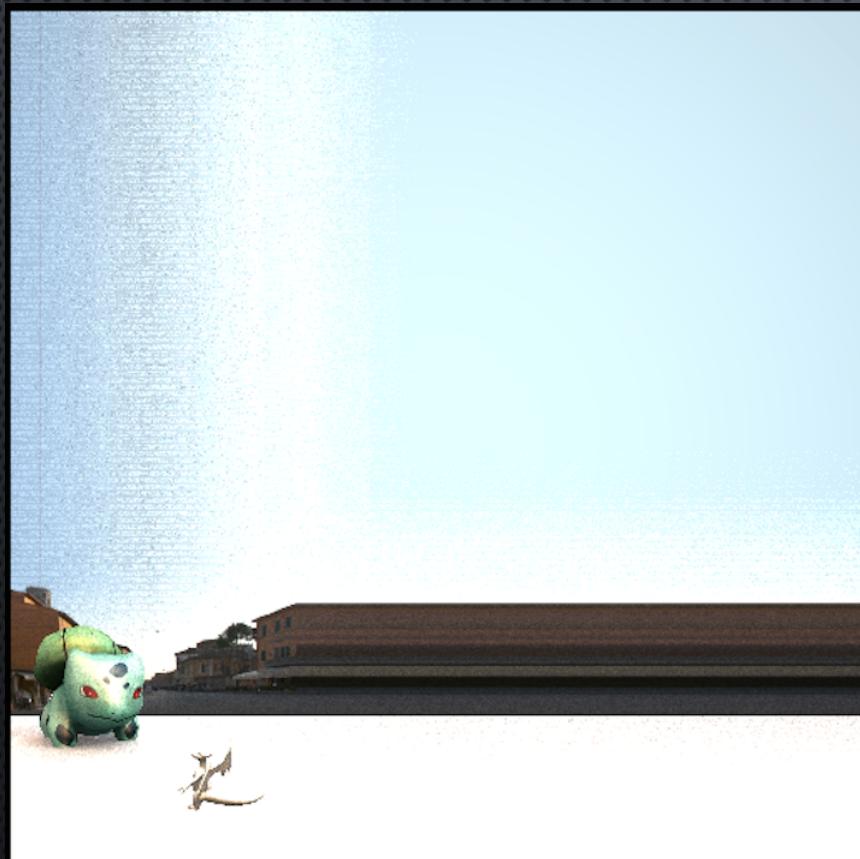
When u and v is outside the range [0, 1]

$$u = \begin{cases} u - (\text{int})u & \text{if } u > 0 \\ u - (\text{int})u + 1 & \text{if } u < 0 \end{cases}$$

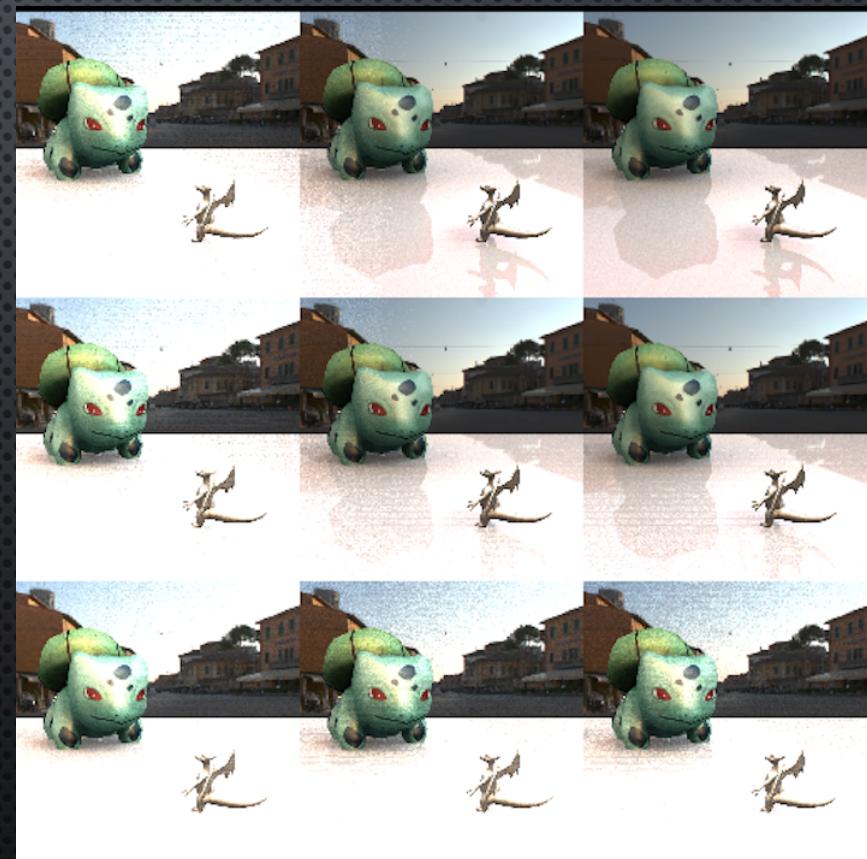
$$v = \begin{cases} v - (\text{int})v & \text{if } v > 0 \\ v - (\text{int})v + 1 & \text{if } v < 0 \end{cases}$$

Texture Tiling

Not Applied tiling



Applied tiling



Environment Illumination

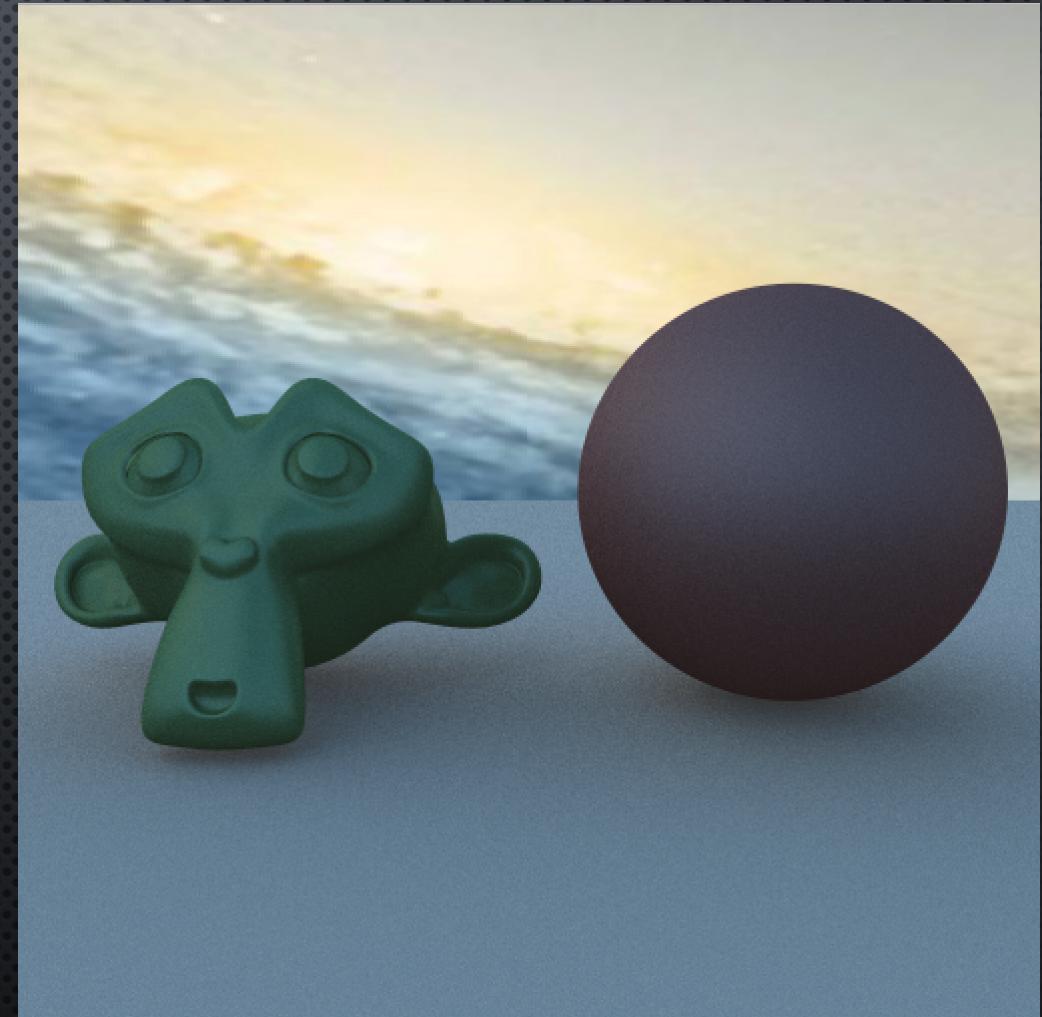
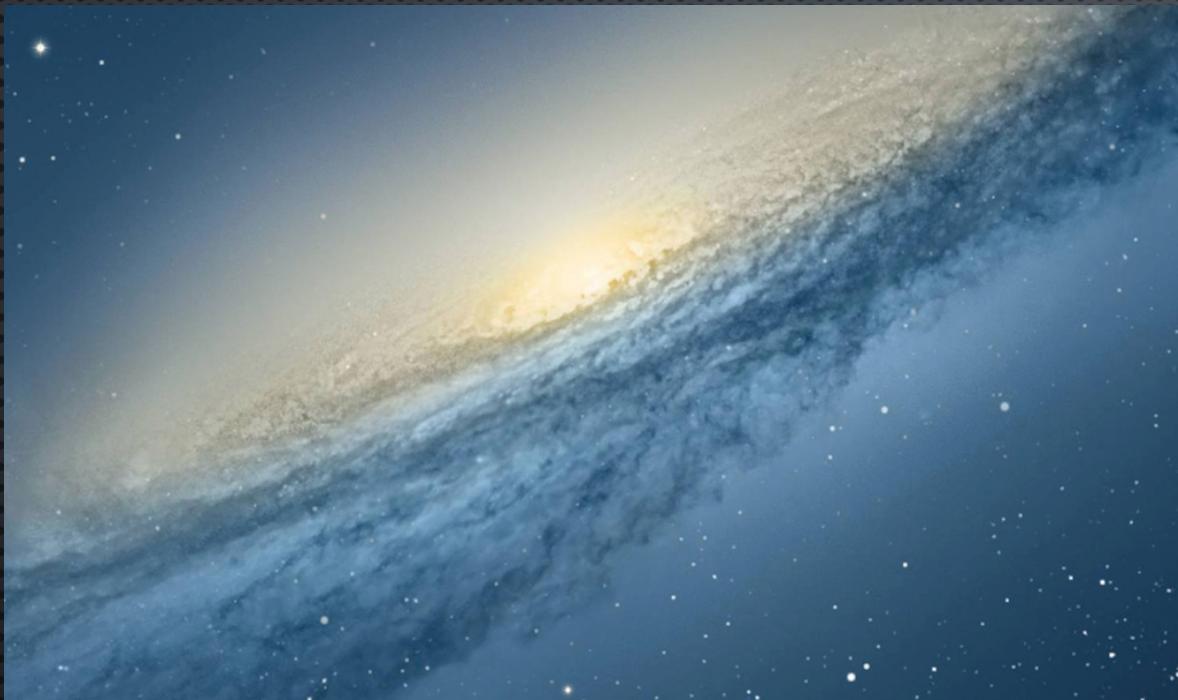
- $C_l = L * \text{background} / \text{pdf}$
- pdf is the second value returned by the built-in function sample_BRDF
- background is the attribute value looked up in the background image

$$u = \frac{\text{atan2}(\text{direction}.x, \text{direction}.z)}{2 * \pi}$$
$$v = 1 - \frac{\text{acos}(\text{direction}.y)}{\pi}$$

- $L = \text{brdf} * \cos$

- brdf is bidirectional reflectance distribution function used to characterize the directional properties of how a surface reflects light
- cos can be computed by the dot value of direction and normal

Environment Illumination



Bezier Surface Patches

- Definition

three dimensional Bezier surface patches can be defined by a grid of sixteen control points. These can be thought of as four rows, with each row being a 2D Bezier curve.

- Implementation

Each row of four control points can be thought of as a separate 2D Bezier curve. If we first compute a point on each of the curves for a given value of u , we can then treat these new points as the control points for 2D Bezier curves running down the columns. Thus, for a given value of (u,v) , a point Q on a Cubic Bezier surface can be defined as the weighted sum of all of the control points in the patch:

$$Q(u, v) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 P_{ij} B_i(u) B_j(v)$$

Bezier Surface Patches



Demo



THANKS