

# An Overview of Ray Tracing

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## 1 Introduction

“**Ray tracing**” is defined as a rendering technique that ~~emulates~~<sup>1</sup> simulates the paths of rays of light to generate realistic images, calculating the way rays interact with surfaces to produce effects like reflections, refractions, and shadows. ~~whitted1979~~**improved**

## 2 The Basics of Ray Tracing

It provides an improved illumination model for creating photorealistic images by tracing the rays of light as they bounce through a scene. Among many other mathematical calculations, we calculate next-pixel shifting vectors  $q_x, q_y$  and left bottom pixel center  $p_{1m}$  as shown in the equation:

$$\vec{q}_x = \frac{2g_x}{k-1}\vec{b}_n, \vec{q}_y = \frac{2g_y}{m-1}\vec{v}_n, p_{1m} = \vec{t}_n d - g_x \vec{b}_n - g_y \vec{v}_n$$

## 3 Some Algorithms

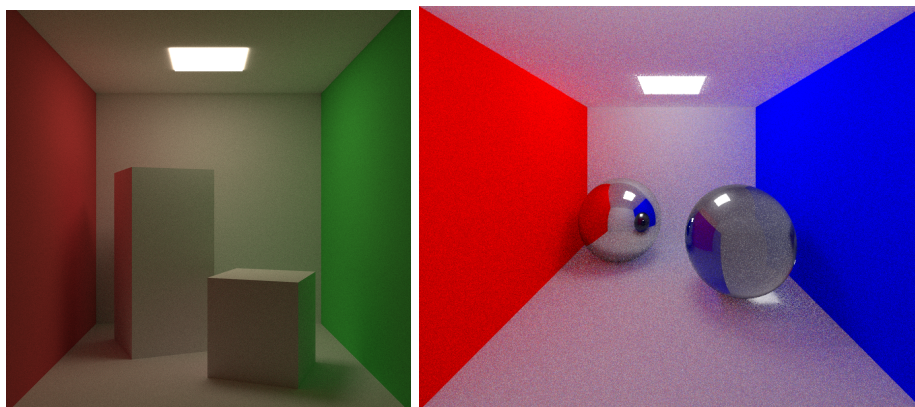
Table 1 presents two ray tracing algorithms and Fig 1 gives examples.

Table 1: Comparison of Ray Tracing Algorithms

Algorithm	Image Quality	Description
Whitted Ray Tracing	High	Computational complexity is proportional to the number of rays and objects in the scene, roughly $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$
Path Tracing	Very High	Complexity grows as more rays are traced for realistic global illumination, approximately $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$

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<sup>1</sup>Done for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X evaluation



(a) Green wall!

(b) Blue wall!

Figure 1: Examples of Raytracing

## 4 Optimizations in Ray Tracing

### 1. Spatial Data Structures:

- *Bounding Volume Hierarchies (BVH)*: [BVH](#) is a widely-used method to reduce the number of ray-primitive intersection tests by organizing objects into hierarchical structures.
- [Kd-trees](#) are also popular for partitioning 3D space to improve intersection tests, particularly for static scenes.

### 2. Acceleration Techniques:

*Ray Coherence*: [Using coherent rays](#) helps in improving performance by ensuring similar rays follow the same code paths, enhancing cache efficiency.

*Adaptive Sampling*: Regions with high detail may use [adaptive sampling](#) to concentrate more rays in critical areas, while flat regions use fewer rays, thereby reducing computation.