

Fall 2012

# Introduction to Computer Graphics

## Exercise 2 - Raytracing



Laboratoire d'informatique Graphique et Géométrie  
Computer Graphics and Geometry Laboratory



# General

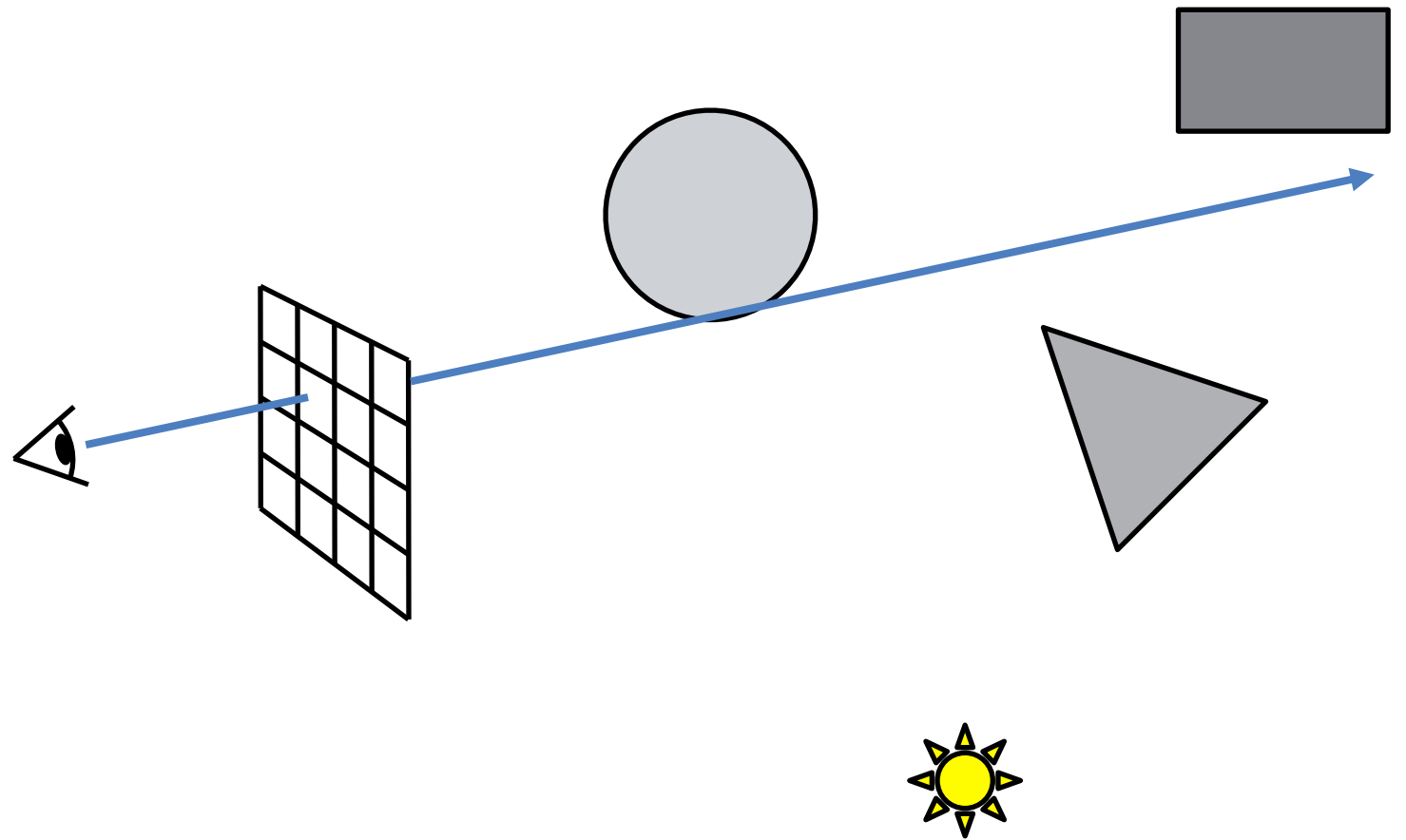
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- Use our new framework, it contains code necessary for the last part of the exercise
- If you want to keep your code, copy the relevant parts to the new framework
- 2 weeks exercise
- Next week practical session about OpenGL project

# Backward Raytracing

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Ray Generation



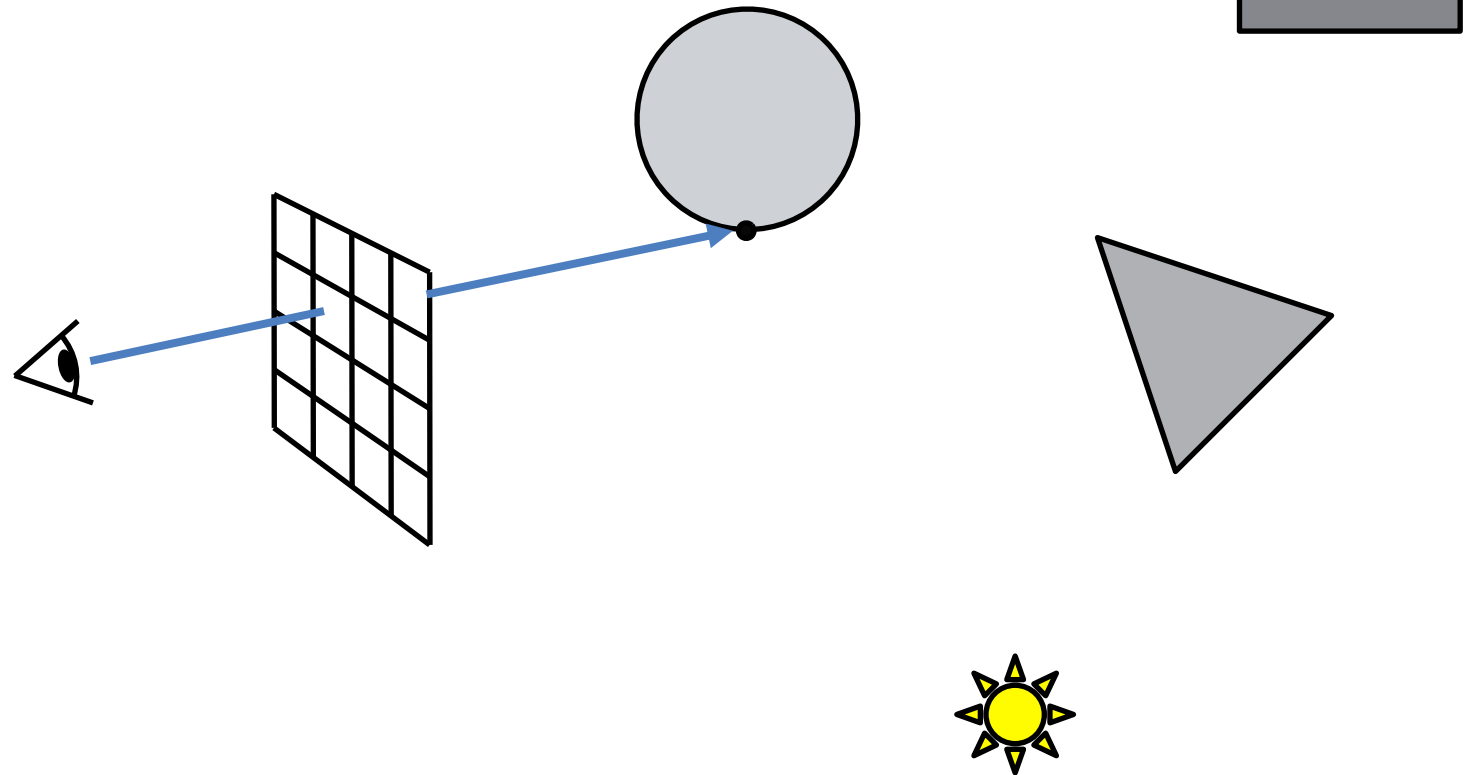
# Backward Raytracing

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Ray Generation



Intersection



# Backward Raytracing

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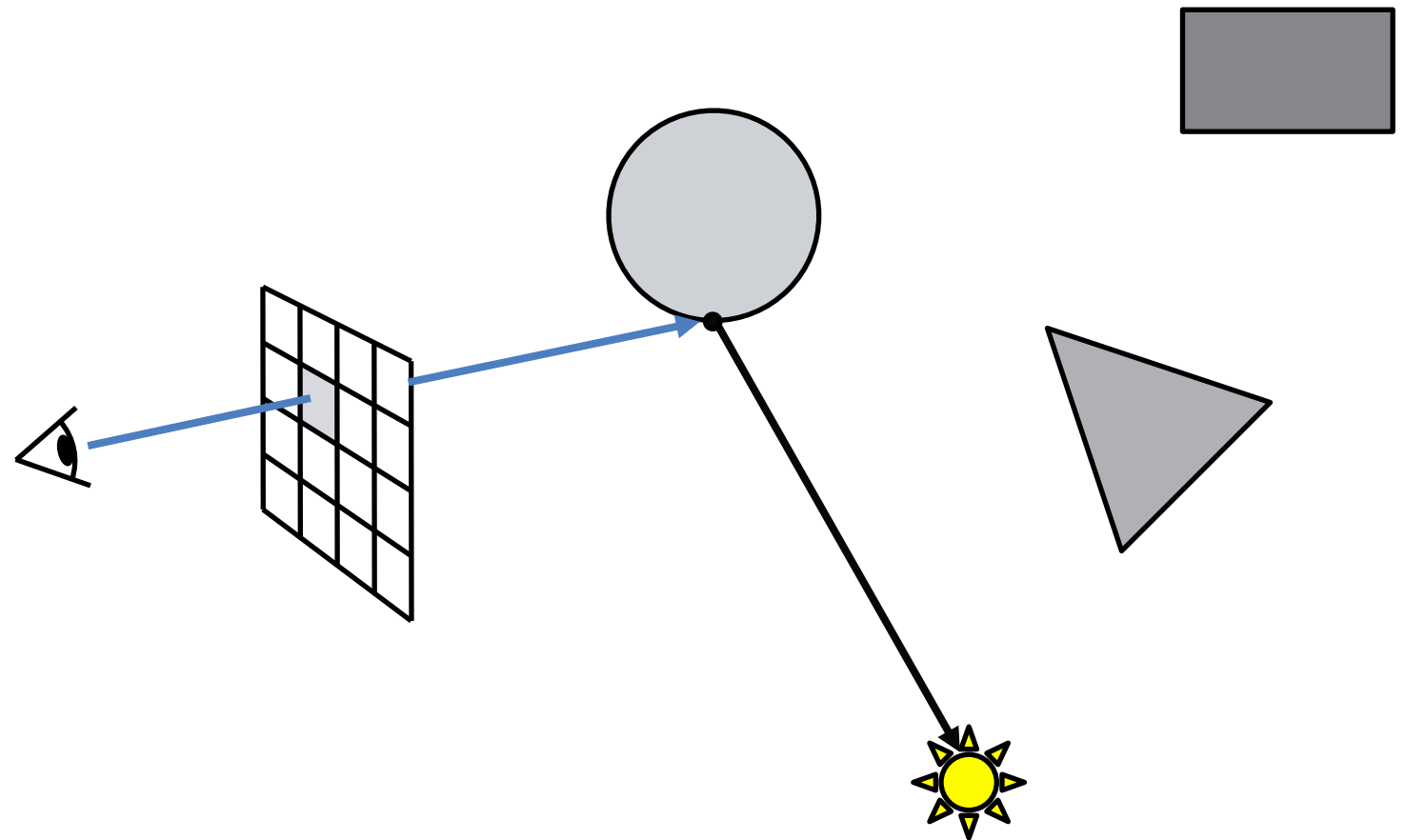
Ray Generation



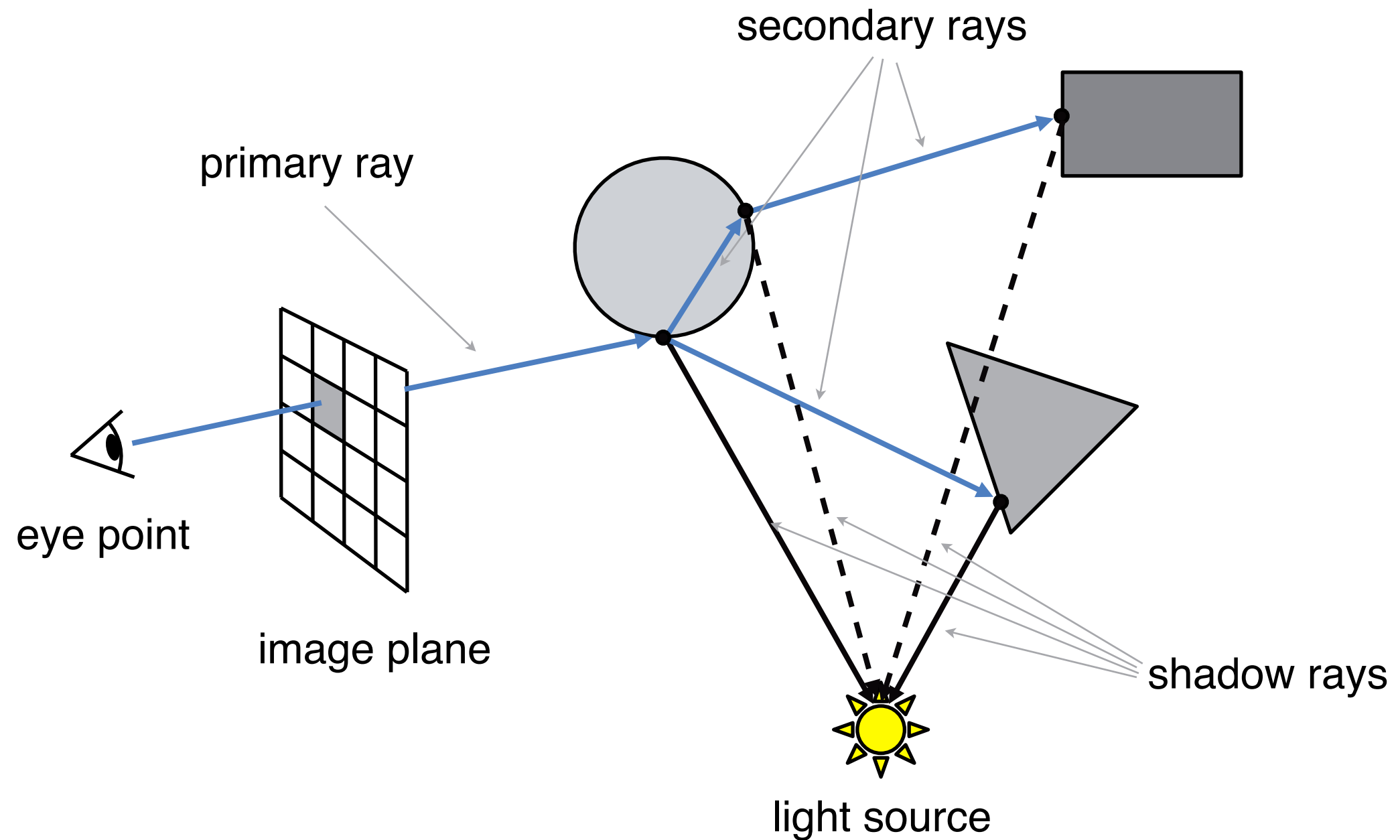
Intersection



Lighting

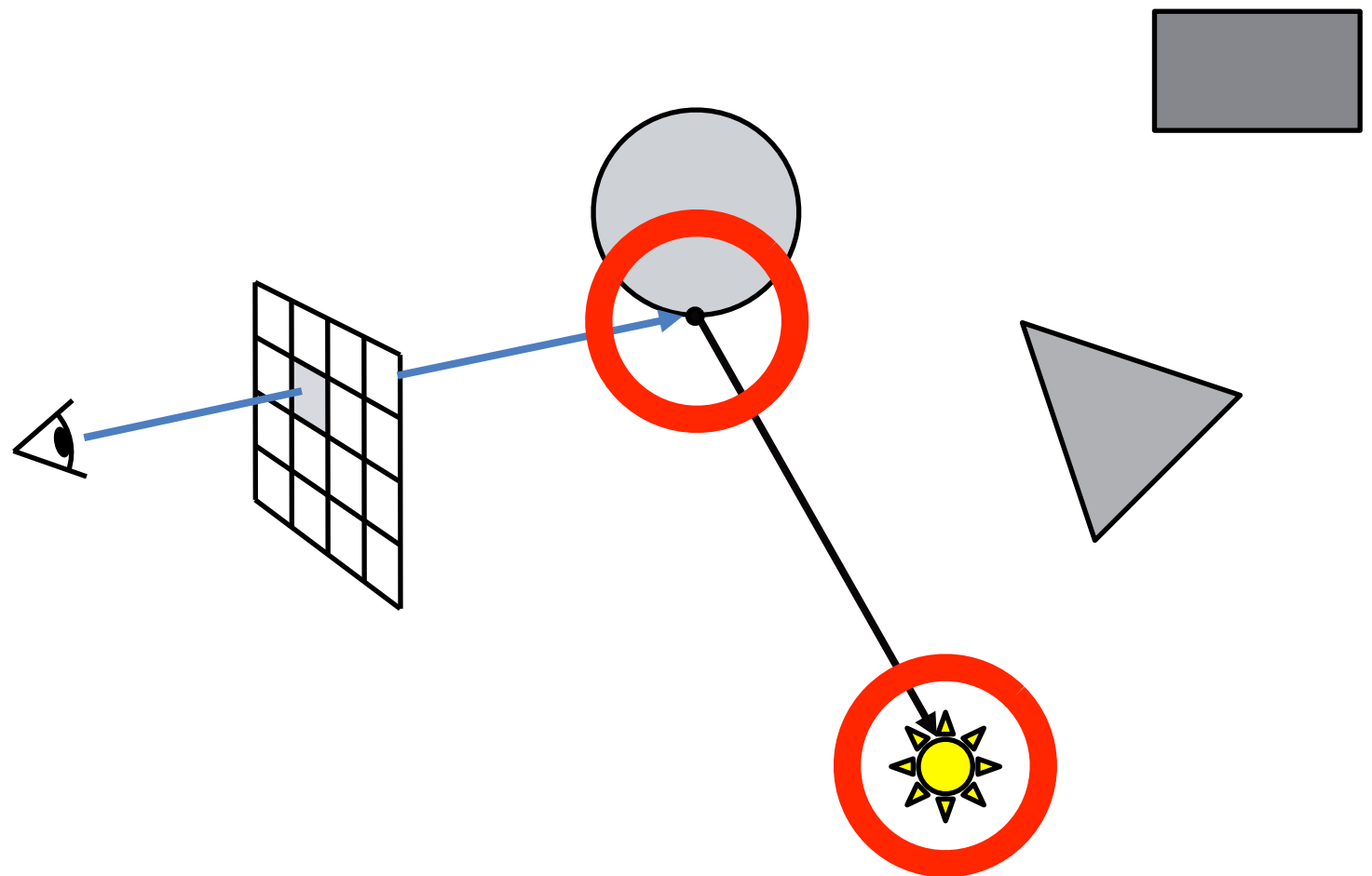
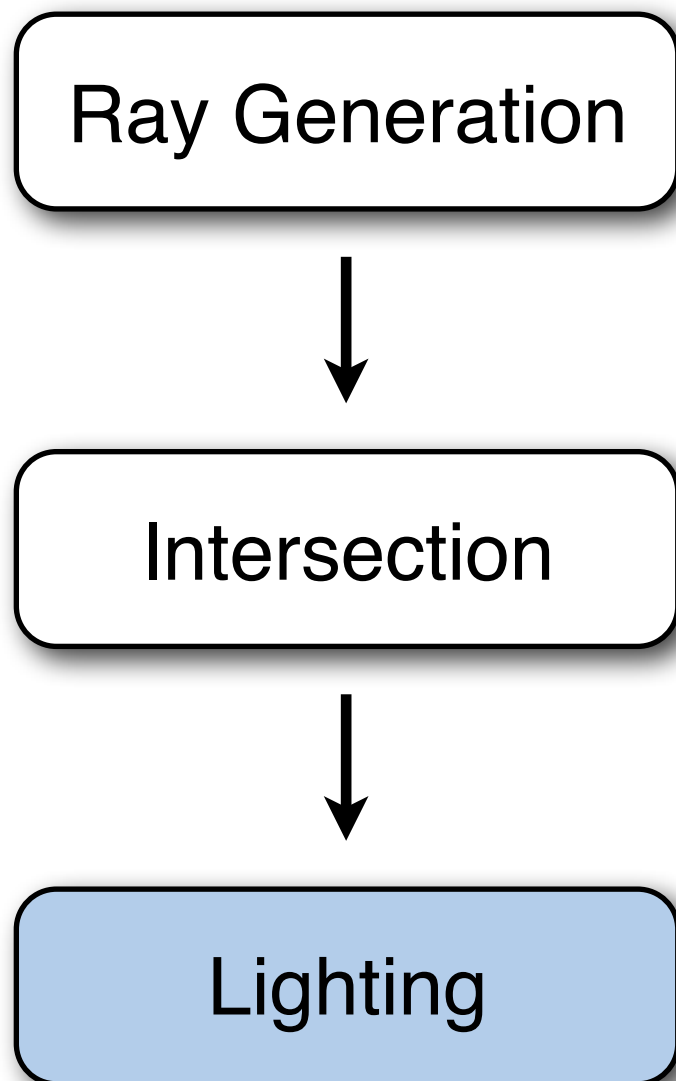


# Backward Raytracing



# Shading

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# Shading

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- Before: pixel color = color of surface
- Now: calculate pixel color from
  - surface material
  - light color
  - lighting direction
- IntersectionData needs normal, material and source point
- Shaders loop over light source:

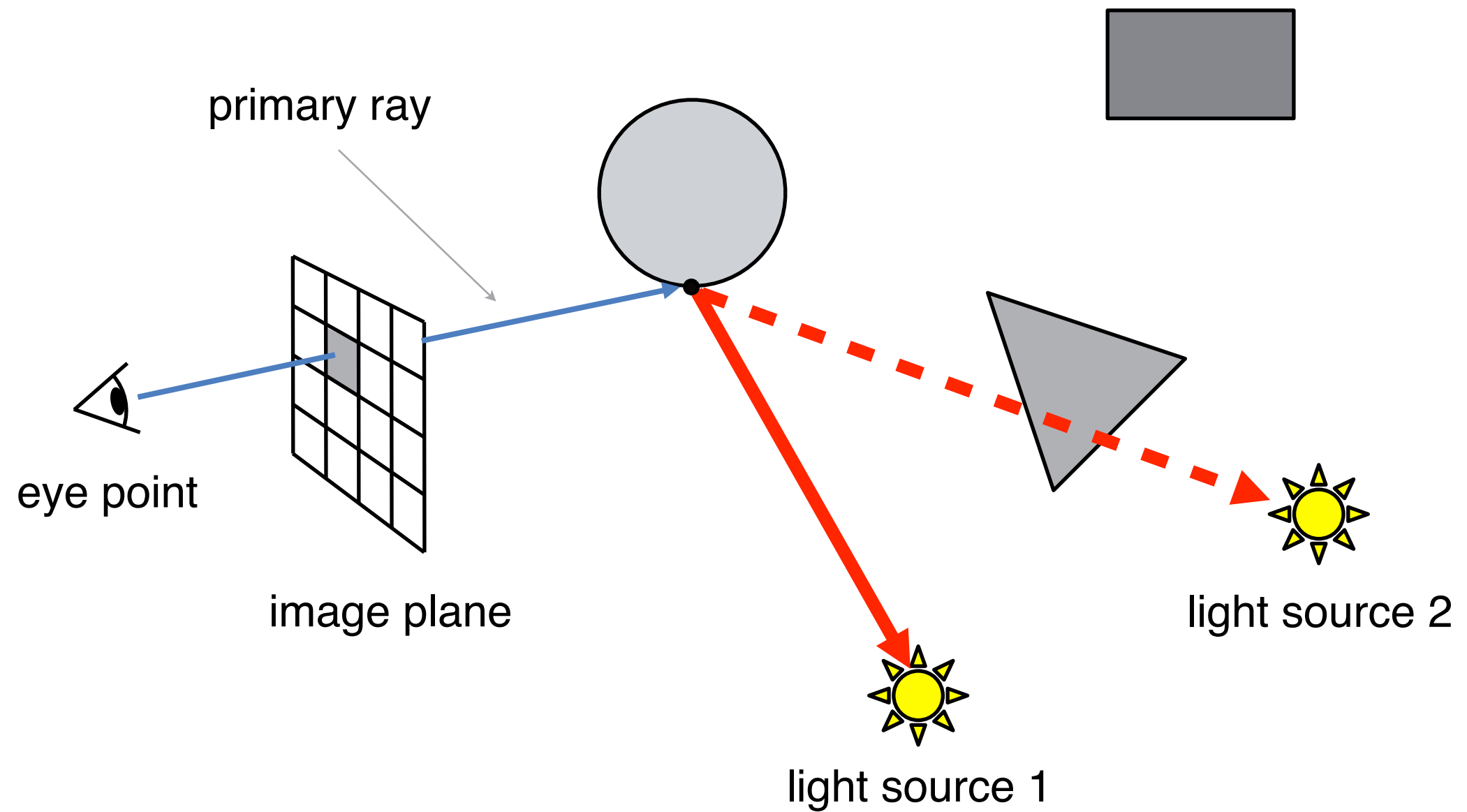
```
//Get the light:
std::vector<Light*> lights = getSomeLightSources();

//Iterate through the list of lights:
for(std::vector<Light*>::iterator it=lights.begin(); it!=lights.end(); ++it)
{
    //Access the current light:
    Light* light = (*it);
}
```



# Shadows

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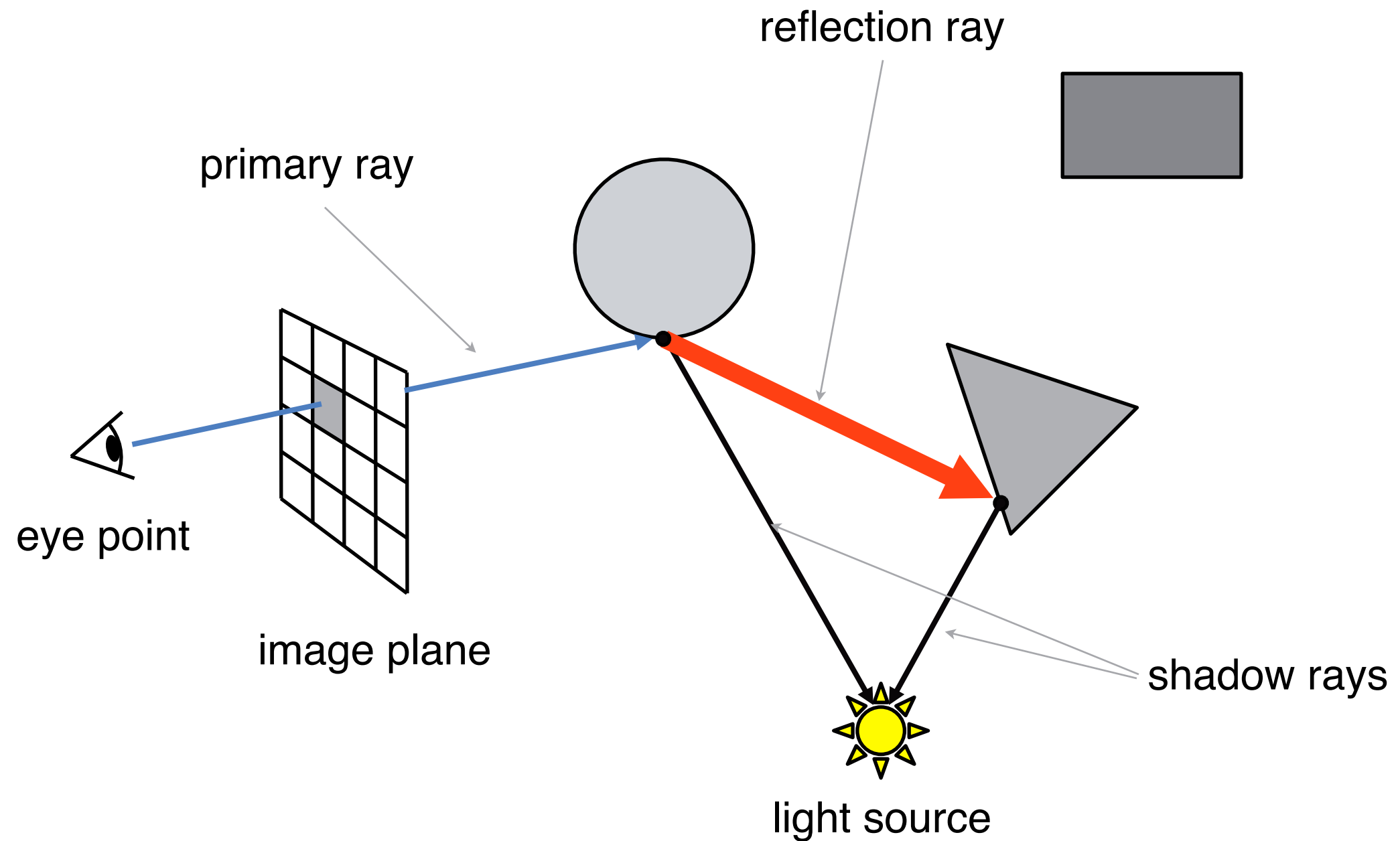


# Shadows

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- Intersection is faster because we do not have to find the first one
- Use `ILight::generateRay()` and `Scene::fastIntersect()`
- Add an element to the end of a vector:  
`myVector.push_back( myElement );`

# Reflection



# Reflection

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- Recursion (conceptual):

```
//trace the ray
Vector4 Renderer::traceColor(Ray ray, Scene* scene, unsigned int recDepth) {
    if ( //max. recursion depth is not reached )
    {
        //trace the recursive color/shading
        Vector4 reflectionColor=traceColor(reflectionRay,scene,recDepth+1);
    }
}
```

# Contacts

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# Shading

