

# Introduction to Ray Tracing



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Walt Disney Animation Studios



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**SIGGRAPH 2021**

# Ray Tracing

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Rajesh Sharma

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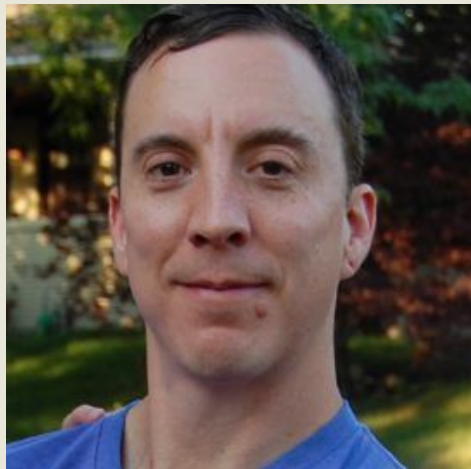
# Course Outline

- ✓- Intro, Model, Sampling
- ✓- Rays, Intersections
- ✓- Scene, Recursion
- ✓- Materials, BRDF
- ✓- BRDF-2
- Systems View: Integrators, Accelerators, BRDF-3
- Wrap up, Learn more

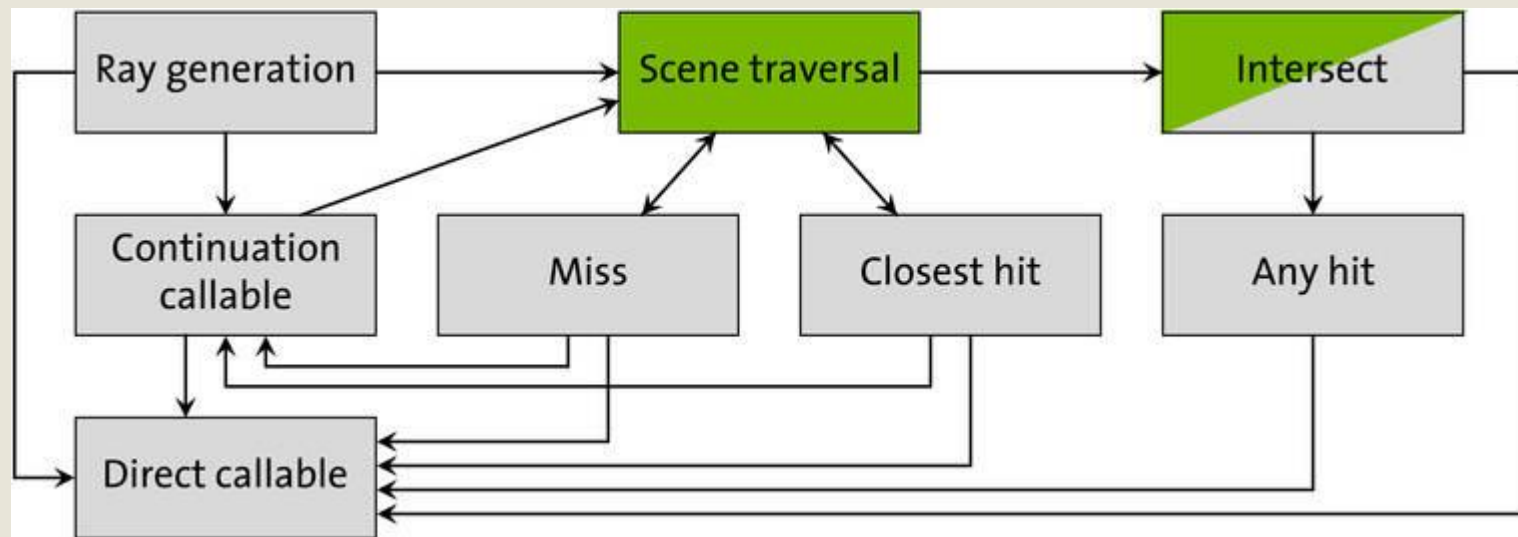
# Today

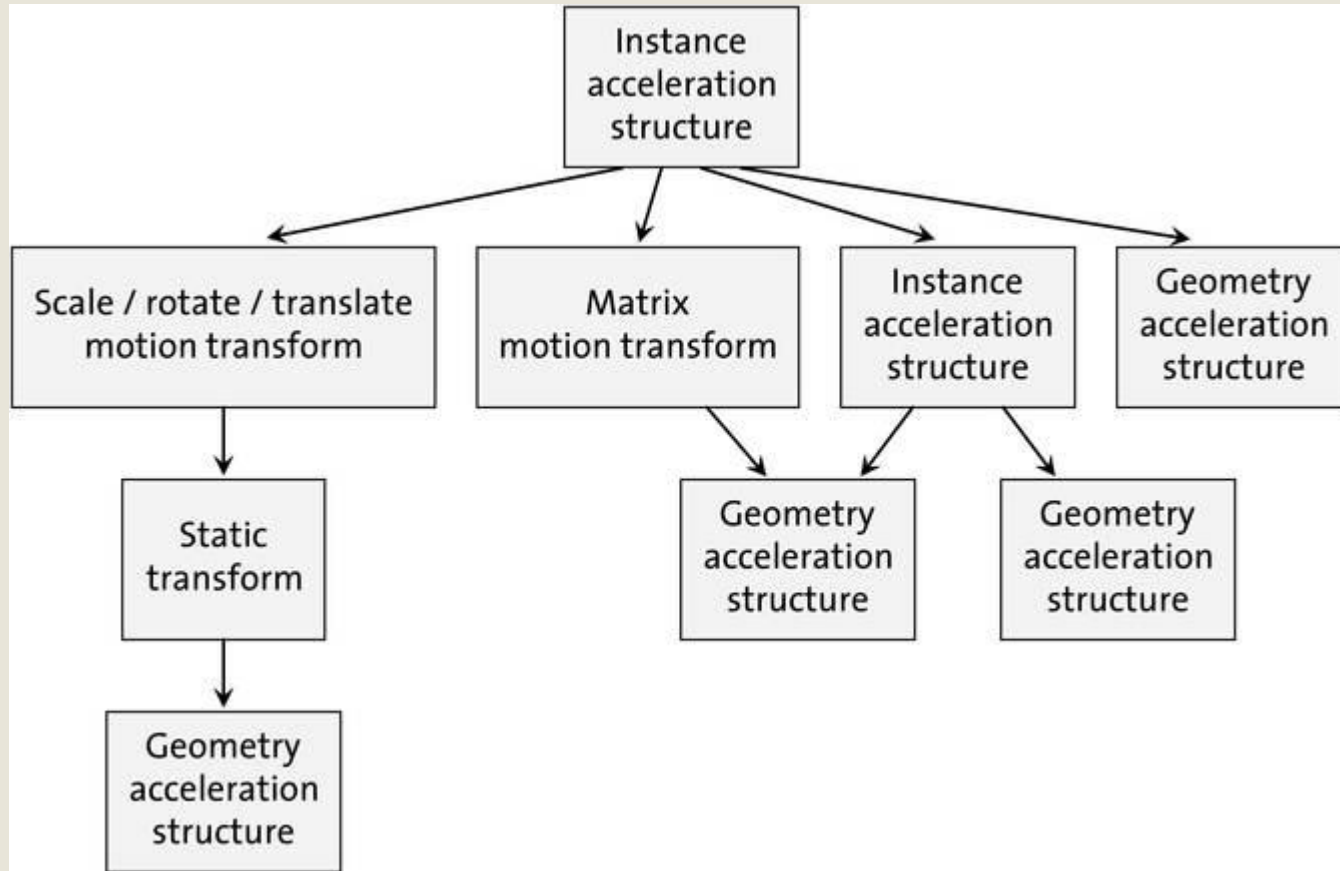
- Guest: Keith Morley
- Recap
- More BRDF
- Shadows

# Keith Morley



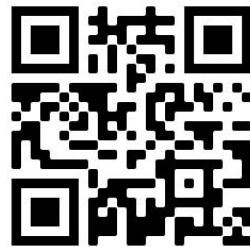
**Keith Morley** is currently a development technology engineer, responsible for helping key partners design and implement ray-tracing based solutions on NVIDIA GPUs. Keith joined NVIDIA after graduating from Princeton. In his ten years at the company, Keith focused on various ray-tracing efforts both as a research engineer and one of the original developers of the [Optix API](#).







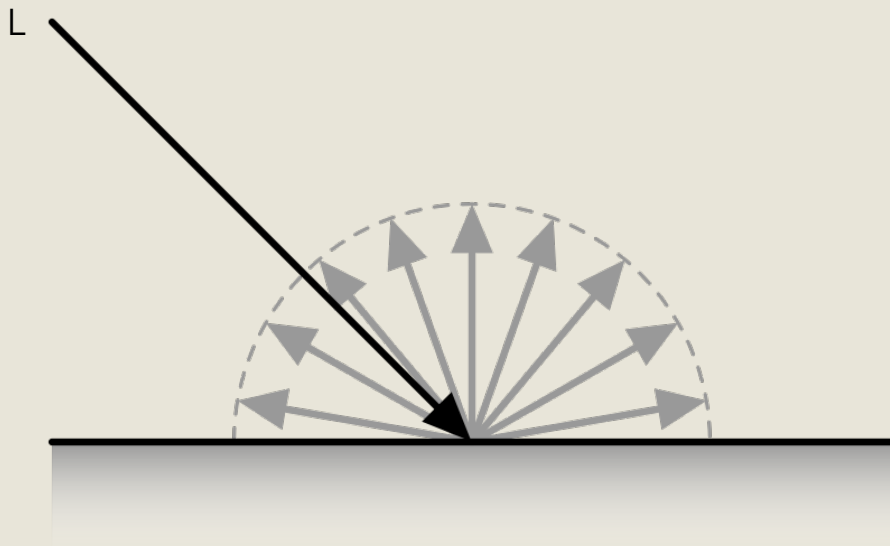
# Housekeeping



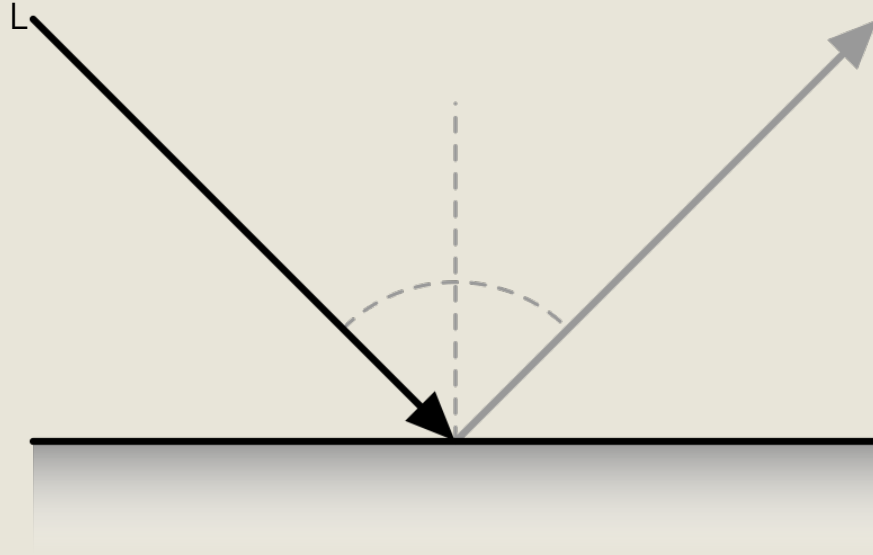
- Link to today's slides and shaderToys:
  - Log in to your google drive
  - Google drive folder: <https://bit.ly/3viTHez>
  - Code: <https://www.shadertoy.com/user/xarmalarma>
- Use the chat to ask questions, help others
- After the lecture: @xarmalarma, #siggraph2021

# Materials

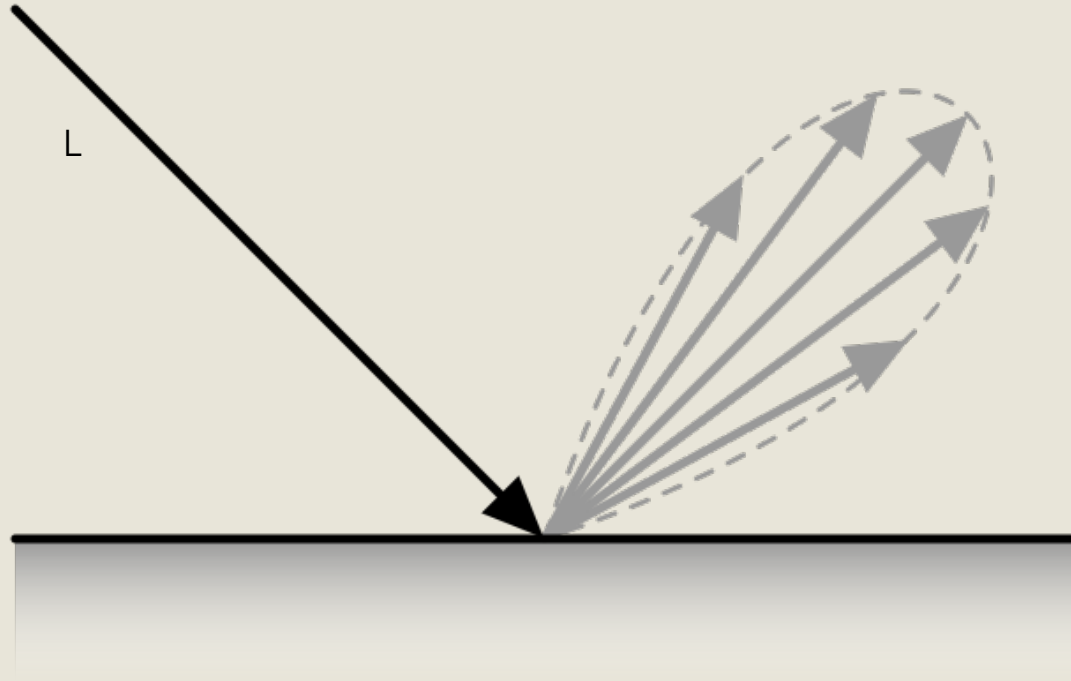
- So far our material is just a color and possibly a texture
- We have diffuse (Lambertian) surfaces



# Materials - Mirror

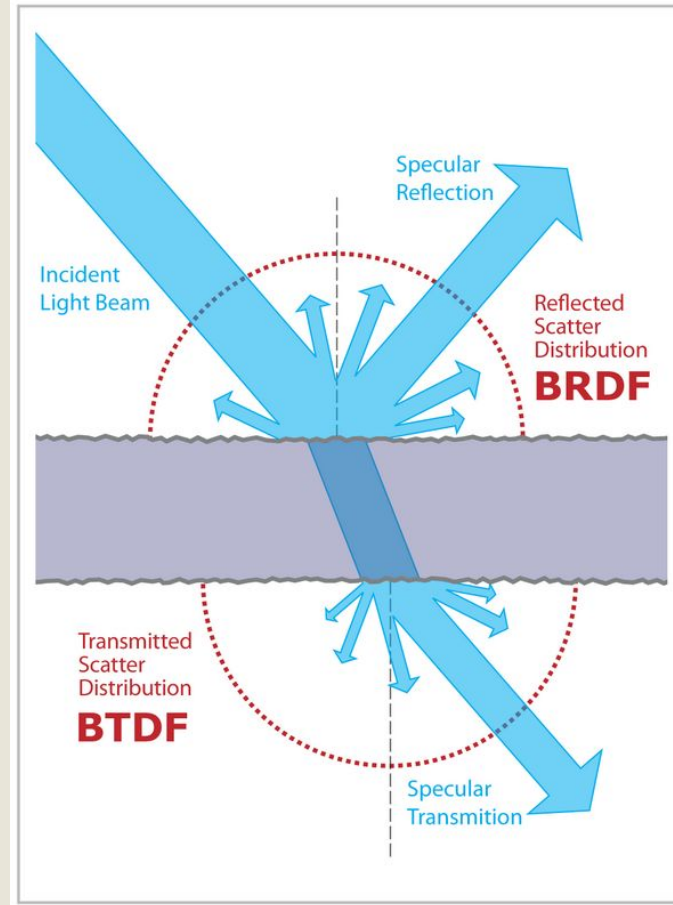


# Materials - Glossy



# Materials - Things can get complicated

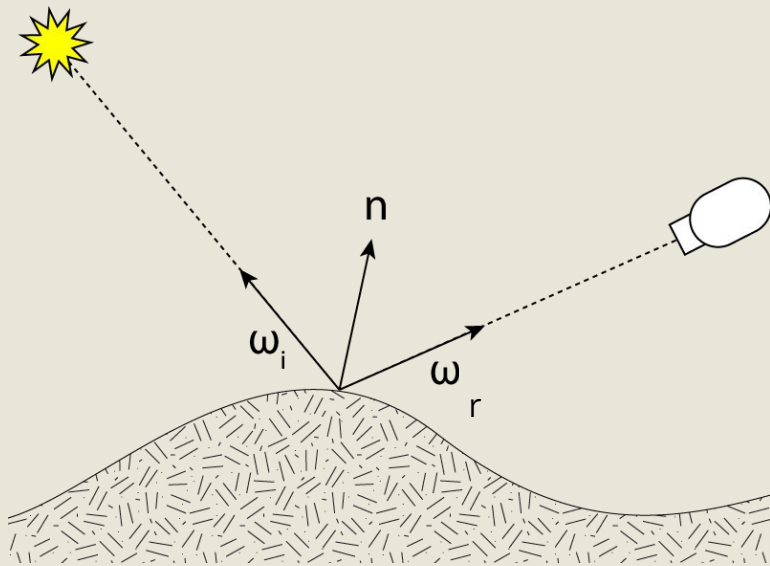
L



Mirror - Specular  
Metal - Glossy  
Skin - Subsurface  
Glass - Transparent  
Plaster, Paper - Diffuse

# Materials - Simplify

$$f_r(\omega_i, \omega_r) = \frac{dL_r(\omega_r)}{dE_i(\omega_i)} = \frac{dL_r(\omega_r)}{L_i(\omega_i) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i}$$

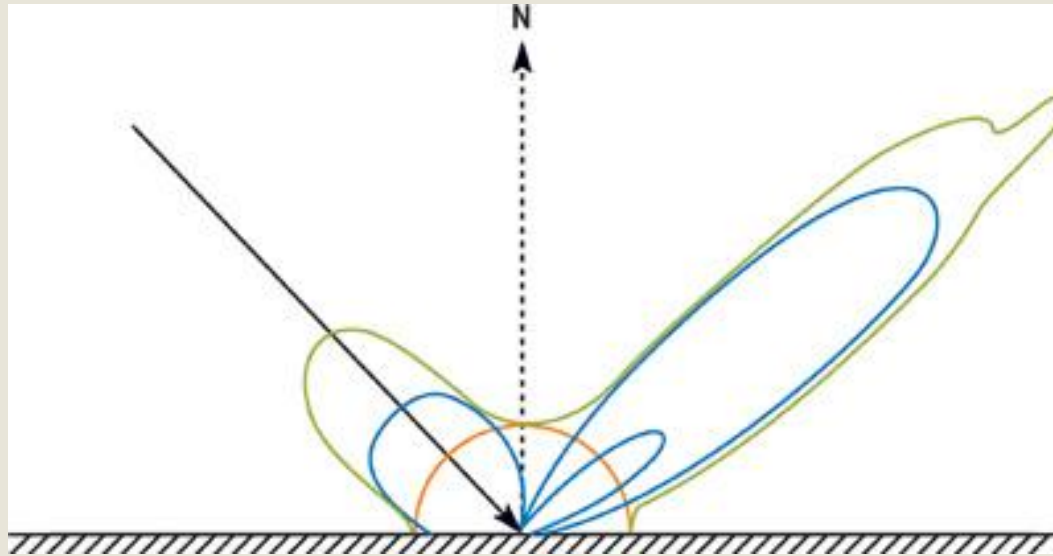


For Diffuse of  
Lambertian:  $\omega_r$  doesn't  
matter

So, the BRDF in that  
case is simply the  
reciprocal of the dot  
product of normal and  
incident direction.

# Materials - BRDFs for different materials

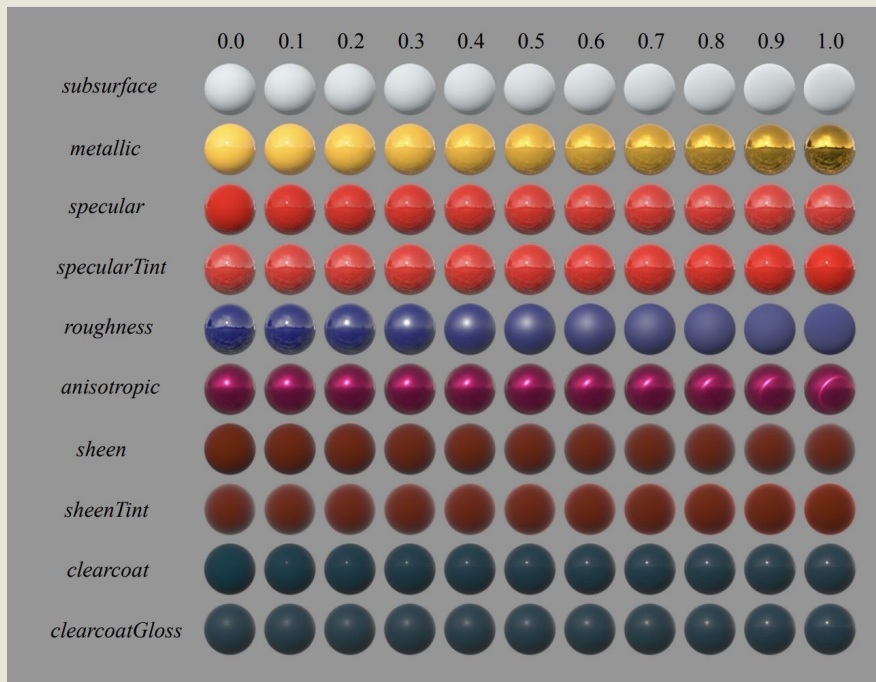
$$f_r(\omega_i, \omega_r) = \frac{dL_r(\omega_r)}{dE_i(\omega_i)} = \frac{dL_r(\omega_r)}{L_i(\omega_i) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i}$$



Multiple lobes

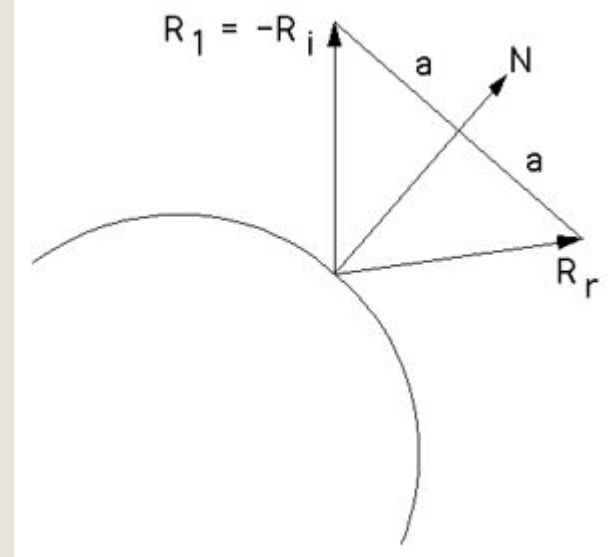
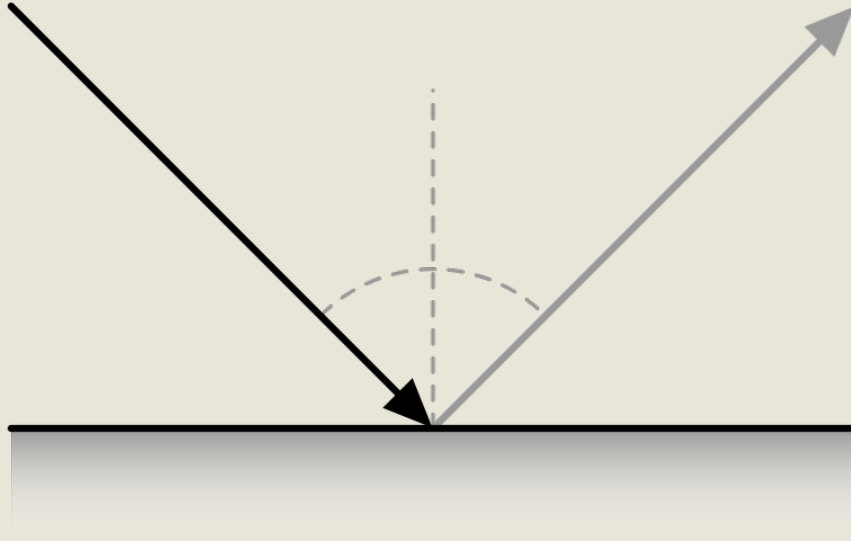
# Materials - BRDFs for different materials

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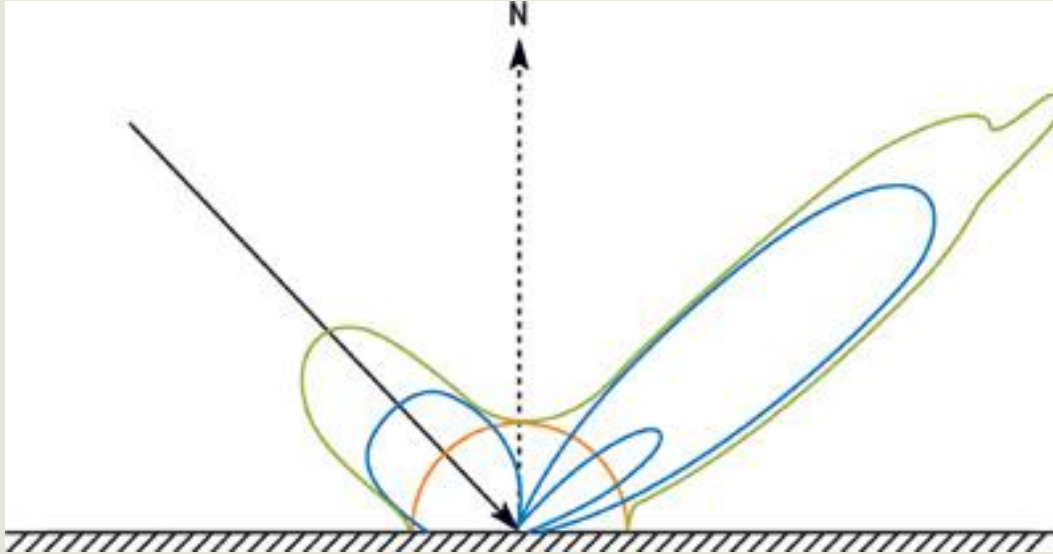


# Materials - Mirror

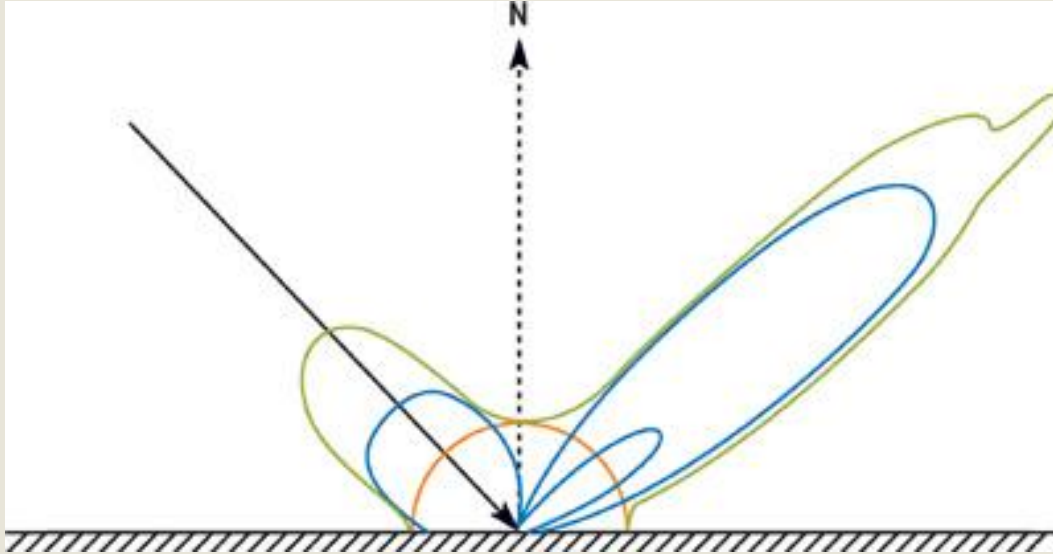


$$R_r = R_i - 2 N (R_i \cdot N)$$

# Materials - Generalizing

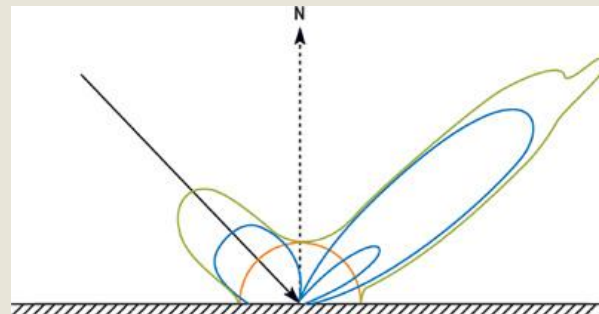


# Not enough to just compute the BRDF



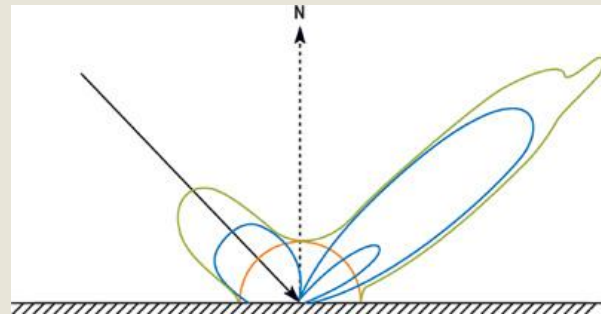
# Need to sample it!

- In the diffuse case we chose not to choose
- In the mirror case, we chose to 'reflect'
- In other cases we have to choose the direction of outgoing ray



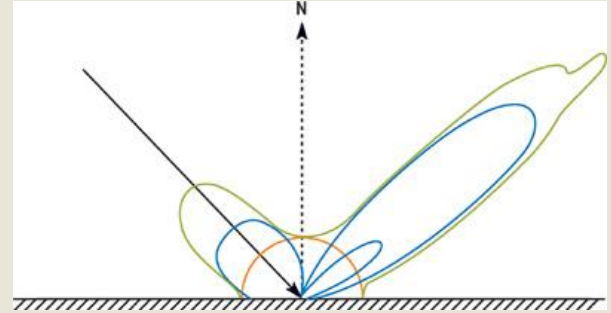
# Probability Density Function (PDF)

- Sample the distribution: get new direction
- Evaluate the BRDF
- Attenuate the result with the PDF



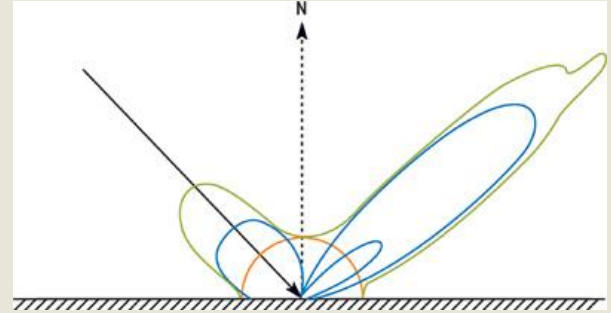
# Each sub-part of the BRDF has its own PDF

- Specular
- Diffuse
- etc.



# If we have multiple components we can..

- Choose one at equal probability on each hit
- Or use MIS by weighting the samples.



# Next Class

- Sampling the BRDF and lights
- Unifying everything, optimize
- Homework:
  - Try different materials on each sphere
  - @xarmalarma, #siggraph2021



# QUESTIONS?

- Chat
- #xarmalarma