Rendering Project 1 Report

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A) Heightfield ray-intersection 演算法

首先使用 pbrt Heightfield::Refine() 的方法,把 heightfield 切成許多三角形,並且把這些三角形存起來。因為這些三角形是 heightfield 切成的,所以不會有退化的三角形(3點共線)。

計算 ray 的交點的時候,則使用 3D DDA 的演算法找出光線碰到的 voxel, 並且把那個 voxel 上的三角形拿來判斷相交;因為這些三角形都是 heightfield grid 切成的,所以每個 voxel 上都恰好有兩個三角形。就這樣按照 3D DDA 的順序掃過 voxel 就能找出 ray intersection 或是判斷沒有交點了。

B)Smooth shading 演算法

Heightfield 初始化的時候先算出每個三角形的法向量,並且用每個 vertex 相鄰的面的 normal 加總後再 Normalize 當作每個 vertex 的 normal 傳給 TriangleMesh(總之就是先算好每個 vertex 的 normal 並交給 TriangleMesh 存起來)。

GetShadingGeometry() 被呼叫的時候,我們會先算出交點在三角形內的 barycentric coordinate 重心座標,並且使用重心座標當作權重和使用前面存起來的 per vertex normal 內插出交點上的 normal,然後算出剩下的偏微分後回傳回去。

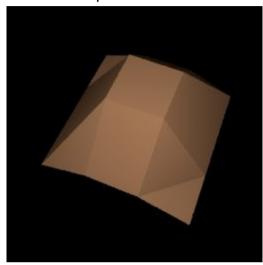
C)與 pbrt 的 heightfield 的效能比較

	Default	No smoothing	Smoothing
hftest.pbrt	0.0s	0.0s	0.1s
landsea-0.pbrt	0.3s	0.6s	0.6s
landsea-1.pbrt	0.3s	0.5s	0.5s
landsea-2.pbrt	0.2s	0.4s	0.4s
landsea-big.pbrt	0.6s	0.9s	1.0s
texture.pbrt	0.2s	0.3s	0.3s

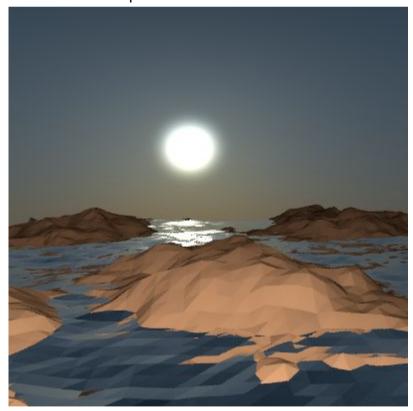
D)所有結果圖

Default:

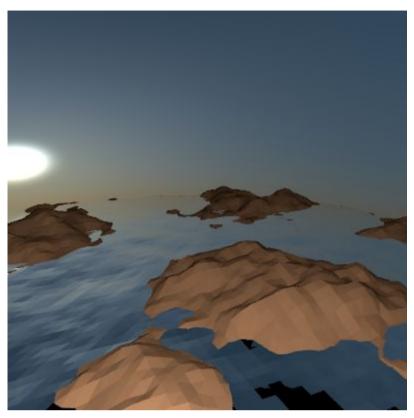
- hftest.pbrt



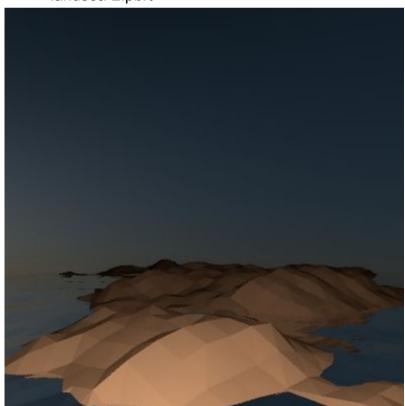
- landsea-0.pbrt



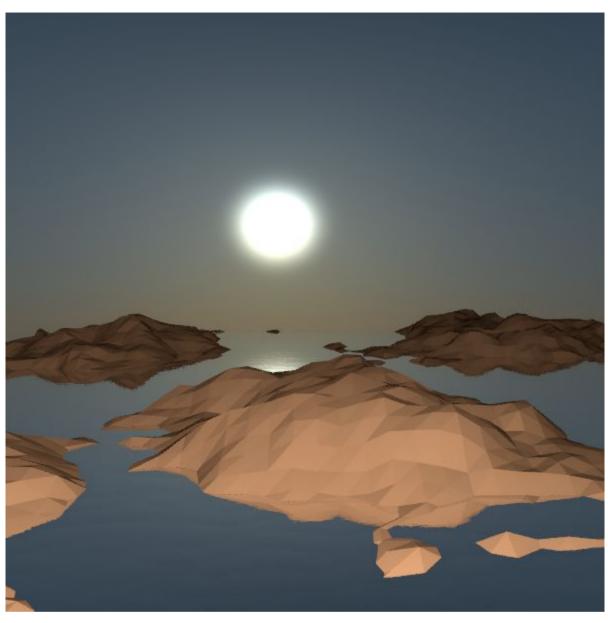
- landsea-1.pbrt



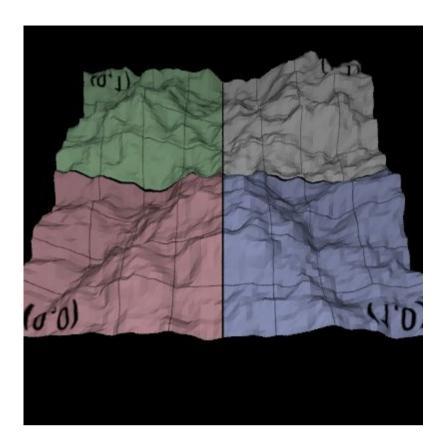
- landsea-2.pbrt



- landsea-big.pbrt

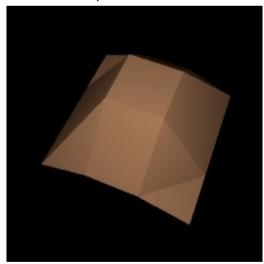


- texture.pbrt



My implementation (No smoothing):

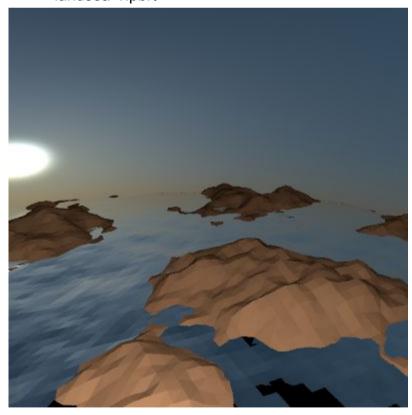
- hftest.pbrt



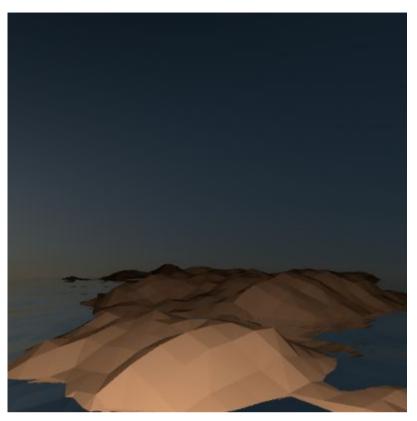
- landsea-0.pbrt



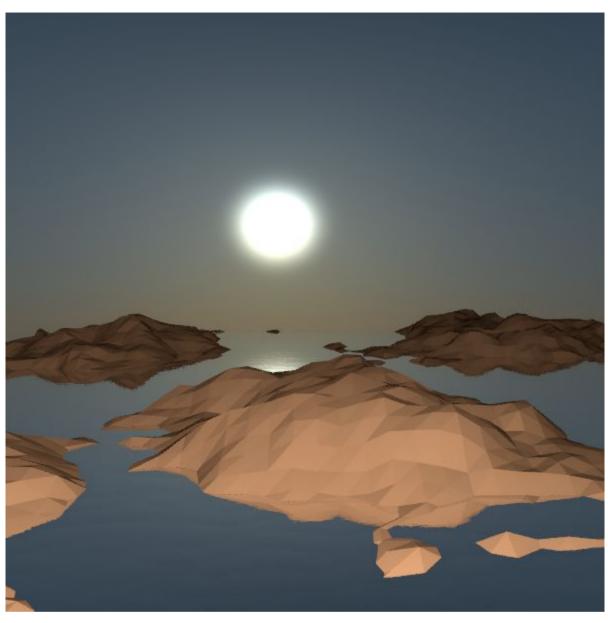
- landsea-1.pbrt



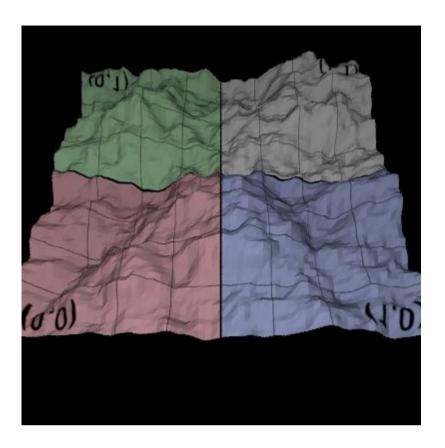
- landsea-2.pbrt



- landsea-big.pbrt

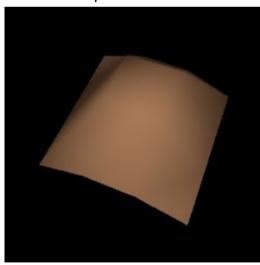


- texture.pbrt

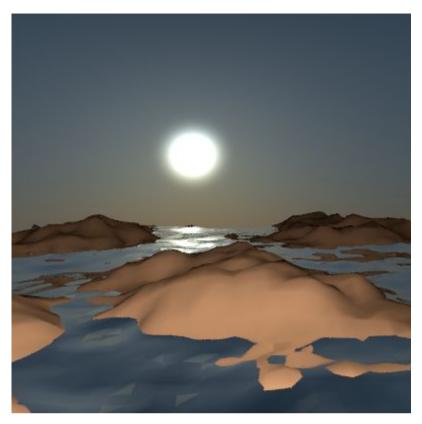


My implementation (With smoothing):

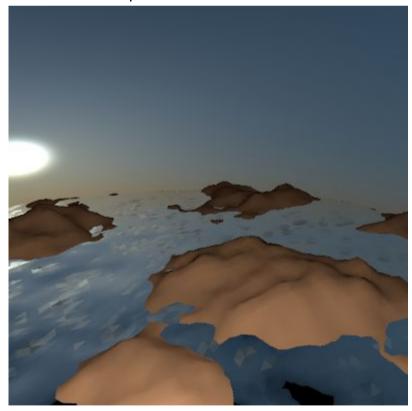
- hftest.pbrt



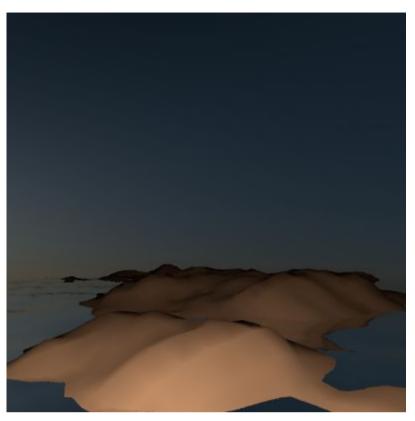
- landsea-0.pbrt



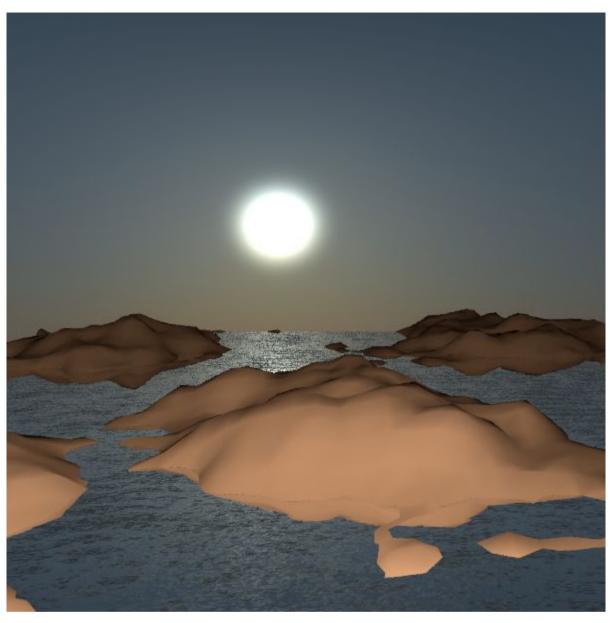
- landsea-1.pbrt



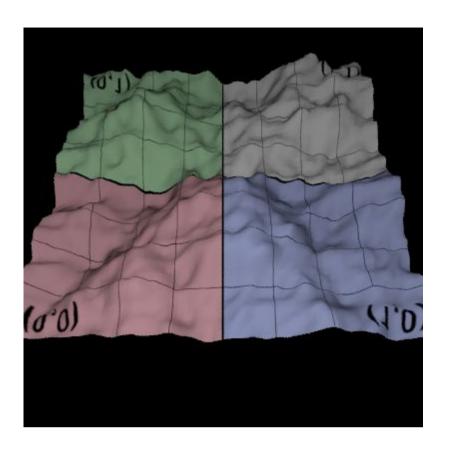
- landsea-2.pbrt



- landsea-big.pbrt



- texture.pbrt



E)執行環境

OS: Linux

Memory: 16GB

CPU model: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E3-1231 v3 @ 3.40GHz

CPU frequency: 3.40 GHz (Max 3.80 GHz) (Frequency may vary due to turbo boost)

CPU core: 8 cores