

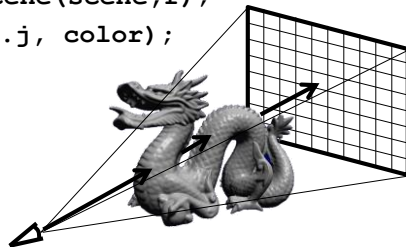
Pràctica 4: Ray tracing

Informàtica gràfica
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Basic Algorithm

```
action RayCasting(scene, camera)
  for each Pixel px in camera do
    r=defineRay(e,px,camera);
    color=intersectScene(scene,r);
    setPixel(px.i, px.j, color);
  end for
end action
```



See theory notes

Implementation

- Compose scene and specify camera
 - Design structure (see example)
- Compute ray generation
 - Code example given
- Implement intersection algorithms
 - TO DO
- Compute illumination
 - TO DO
- Store image
 - Use canvas2D (see example)

Structuring the Scene

- Could be specified in a file (like OBJ)
- Inserted in JS in the code
- Use objects
 - Screen: the canvas
 - Camera: center, UP, FOV, ...
 - Shapes: Array of geometries
 - Sphere, Plane, Triangle, ...
 - Material: Rambient, Rspecular, Rdiffuse
 - Light: position, color

Exemple

```
var Screen = {
    width    : 0,
    height   : 0,
    canvas   : null,
    context  : null,
    buffer   : null,
};
```

```
var Scene = {
    Fons: [0, 0, 0],
    Shapes: [
        {
            id: "pla_groc",
            tipus    : "pla",
            normal   : [0,1,0],
            color    : [0.5,0.5,0],
            reflex   : 0.6,
            specular : 50,
        },
        {
            id: "esfera_blava",
            tipus    : "esfera",
            radi     : 1.5,
            centre   : [-1.5,1.3,1],
            color    : [0,0.7,0.7],
            reflex   : 0.6,
            specular : 50,
        },
        ...
    ]
};
```

Exemple (continue)

```
// Part of the scene
Camera: {
    position: [3,3.5,5], // posicio camera
    up      : [0,1,0],   // vector amunt
    centre  : [-1,0.5,0], // centre escena
    fov     : 60,        // field of view
    X       : vec3.create(),
    Z       : vec3.create(),
    Y       : vec3.create(),
},
Lights: [
{
    position: vec3.create(), // S'emplena segons els valors entrats
    color   : vec3.create(), // S'emplena segons els valors entrats
}, ...
];
```

[See raytracing code example](#)

Defining a Screen

- We need somewhere to represent the image
 - Store the image in a file (png, tga, ppm ...)
 - Directly paint on the screen
- We are going to use the “canvas” as 2d context
 - Access as object of HTML5

Basic object Screen and init()

```
var Screen = {
    width    : 0,
    height   : 0,
    canvas   : null,
    context  : null,
    buffer   : null,
};
```

```
// in initialize ...
Screen.canvas = document.getElementById("glcanvas");
if (Screen.canvas == null) {
    alert("Invalid element: " + id);
    return;
}
Screen.context = Screen.canvas.getContext("2d");
if(Screen.context == null){
    alert("Could not get context");
    return;
}
Screen.width = Screen.canvas.width;
Screen.height = Screen.canvas.height;
Screen.buffer = Screen.context.createImageData(Screen.width,Screen.height);
```

Plot (x, y, color)

```
function plot(x,y,color){  
    var index = (x+y*Screen.buffer.width)*4;  
    Screen.buffer.data[index+0] = color[0] * 255;  
    Screen.buffer.data[index+1] = color[1] * 255;  
    Screen.buffer.data[index+2] = color[2] * 255;  
    Screen.buffer.data[index+3] = 255;  
    return index;  
}
```

Geometry utilities

- Useful for computing directions, normal, reflections, etc ...
- Typical vector and matrix operations
- Use gl-matrix library
 - Vec2
 - Vec3
 - Vec4
 - Mat3
 - Mat4

TODO: Intersection routines

- intersectScene (Scene, rdir, ...)
 - return color of the scene
- ComputeIntersection (Scene, rdir, ...)
 - Return first intersection with *id* information
- Intersect primitives
 - intersectSphere
 - intersectPlane
 - IntersectTriangle
 - Return *t* value

TODO: Illumination routines

- ComputeIllumination (...)
 - Return the color of a point
- pointInShadow (Scene, point, lightdirection, ...)
 - Return TRUE or FALSE whether a point is visible or not