

Computer Graphics

Lecture 12
Advanced Ray Tracing

Announcements

- Feedback survey - respond by Thursday night (10pm)
- Now is a good time to start thinking about final projects - proposals will be due in about 3 weeks.
- Friday is flipped - watch L13 video before class.

Today

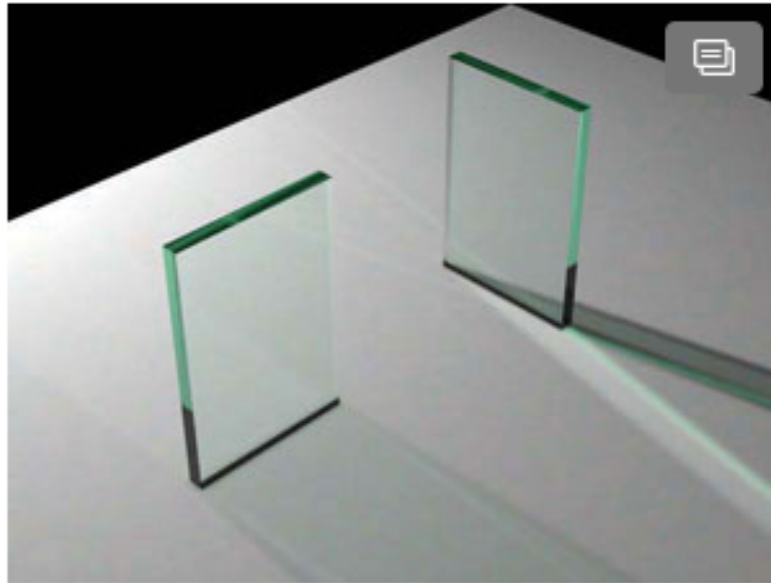
- A high-level overview of what comes next in ray tracing.
- Useful for A2 extensions and/or final project ideas.
- Not getting into gory detail - see the book references on the slides.

Ok, what *can't* we do?

- Render transparent things - *transmission and refraction* (Ch 13.1)
- Rotate, scale, shear objects - *transformations* (more on this next week, and in 13.2)
- Intersect more kinds of objects - *Constructive Solid Geometry* (Ch 13.3)
- Area light sources, soft shadows, depth of field - *distribution ray tracing* (Ch 13.4)
- ↳ • Global illumination (Ch. 23)
- More realistic surfaces (Ch. 24)

Transparency and Refraction

Our framework assumes surfaces (only) reflect light.

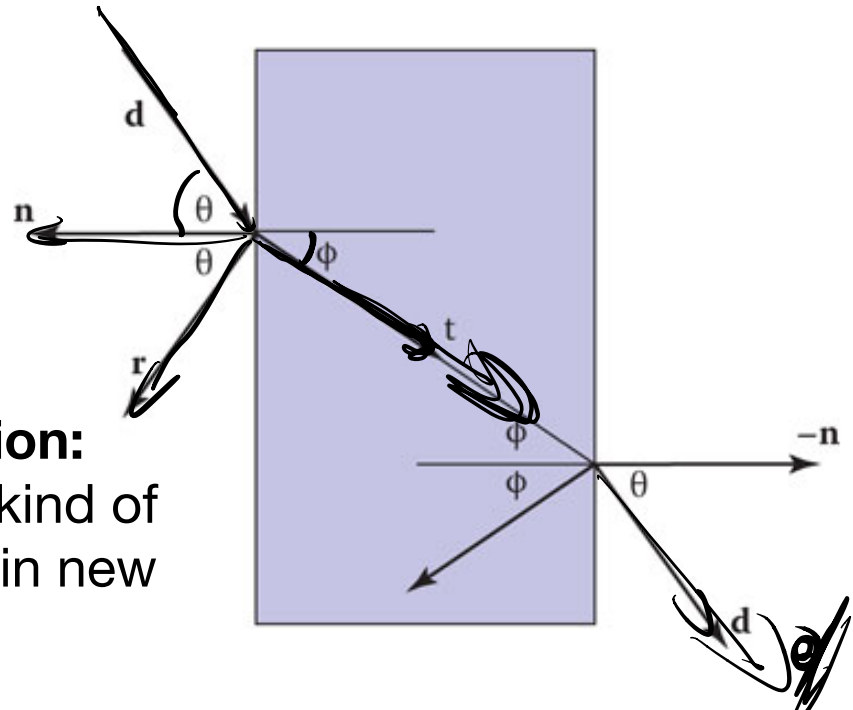


What if that's wrong?

Basically, physics

Laws of physics govern how light transmits through dielectric surfaces. Snell's law:

$$n \sin \theta = n_t \sin \phi$$

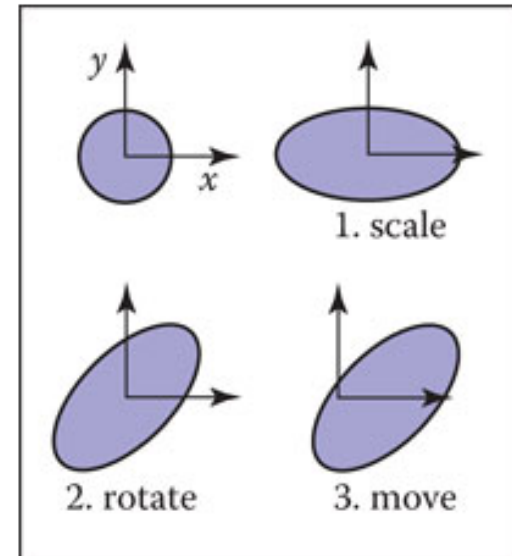


Similar to mirror reflection:

When light hits a special kind of surface, shoot a new ray in new direction.

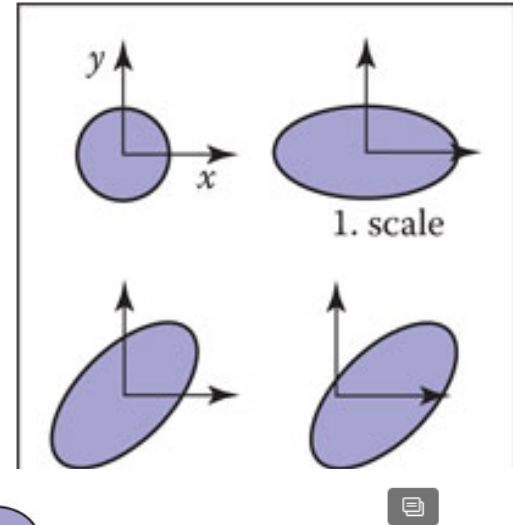
Transformations and Instancing

Next week we'll talk about
how to transform objects:

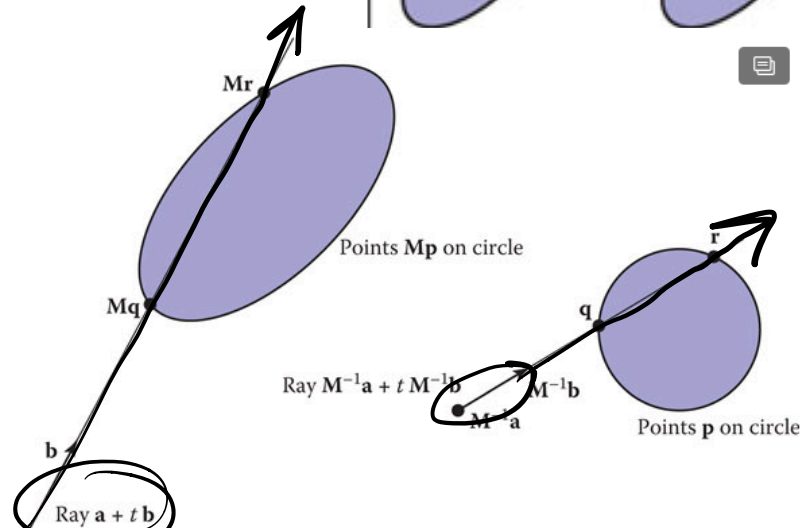


Transformations and Instancing

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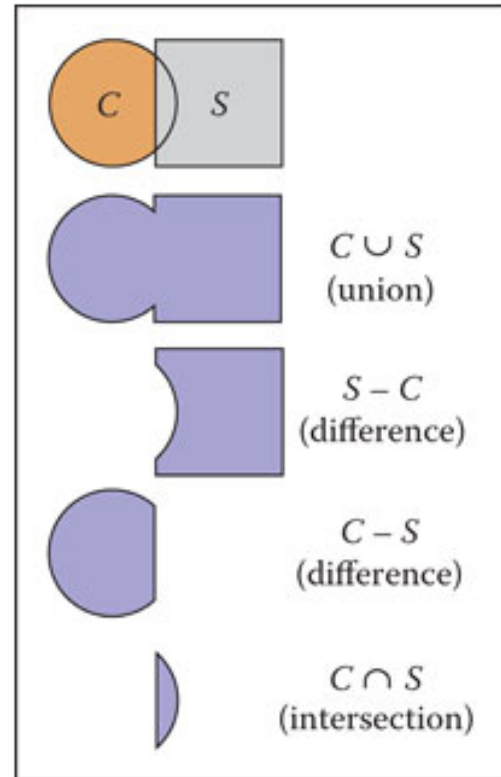
When ray tracing, we can alternatively transform the *rays*:



Same idea allows us to include multiple *instances* of the same object in a scene.

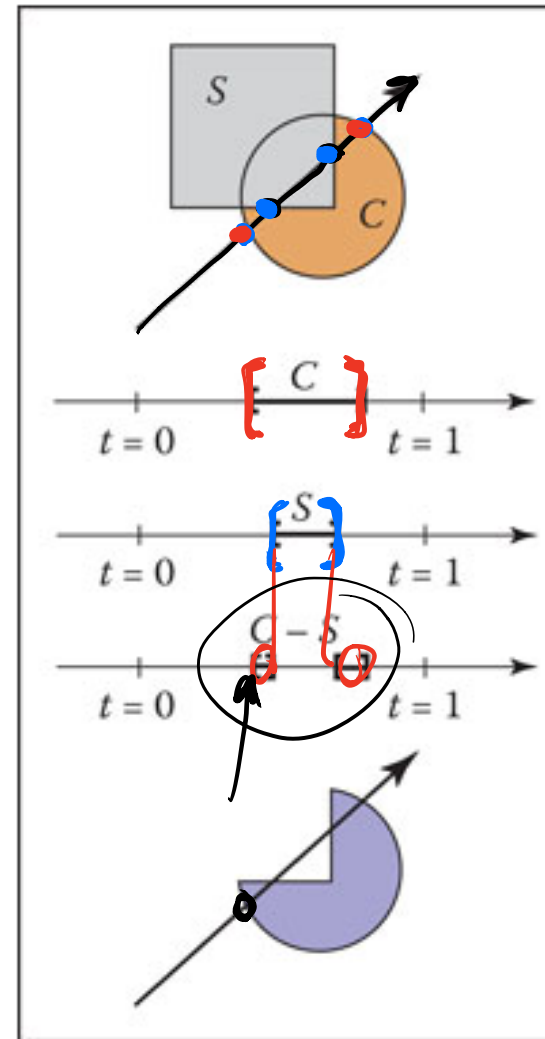
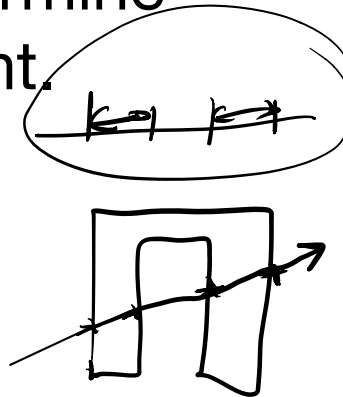
Constructive Solid Geometry

Compose objects from other objects using set operations:



Constructive Solid Geometry

- Intersections yield intervals of t
- Perform the set operations on those intervals to determine intersection point.



Distribution Ray Tracing

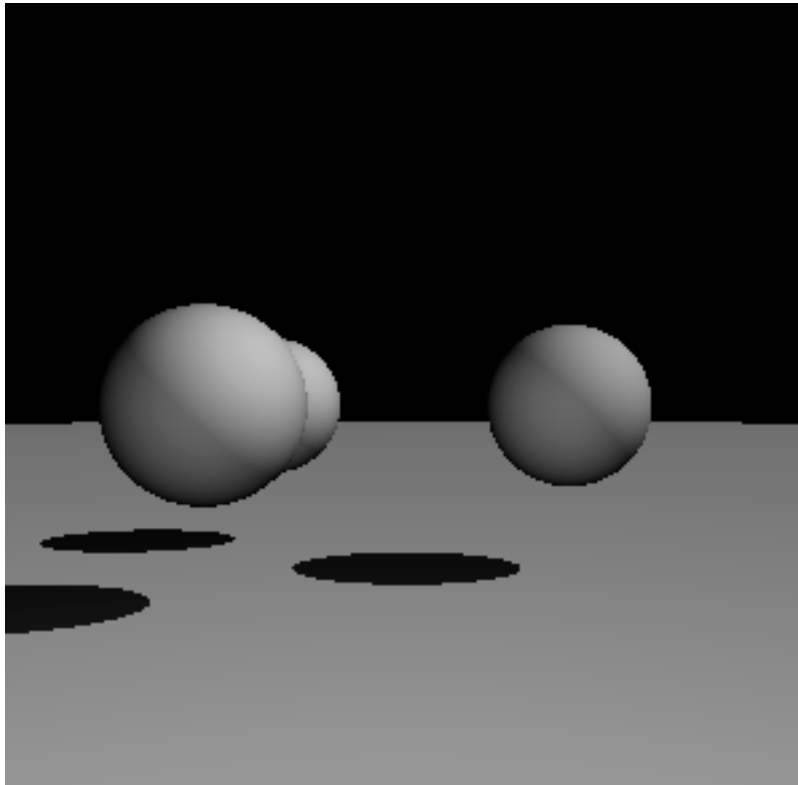
Problem: X

Solution:

1. Compute multiple rays per pixel.
2. Randomly sample Y from a square

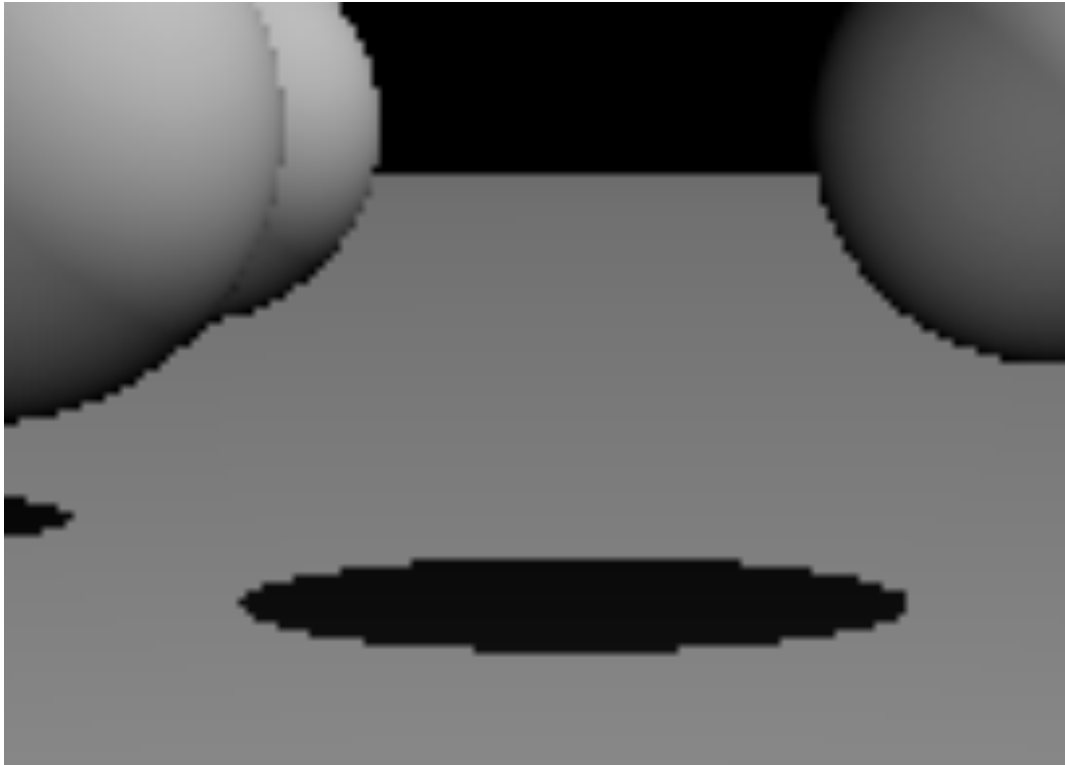
Distribution Ray Tracing

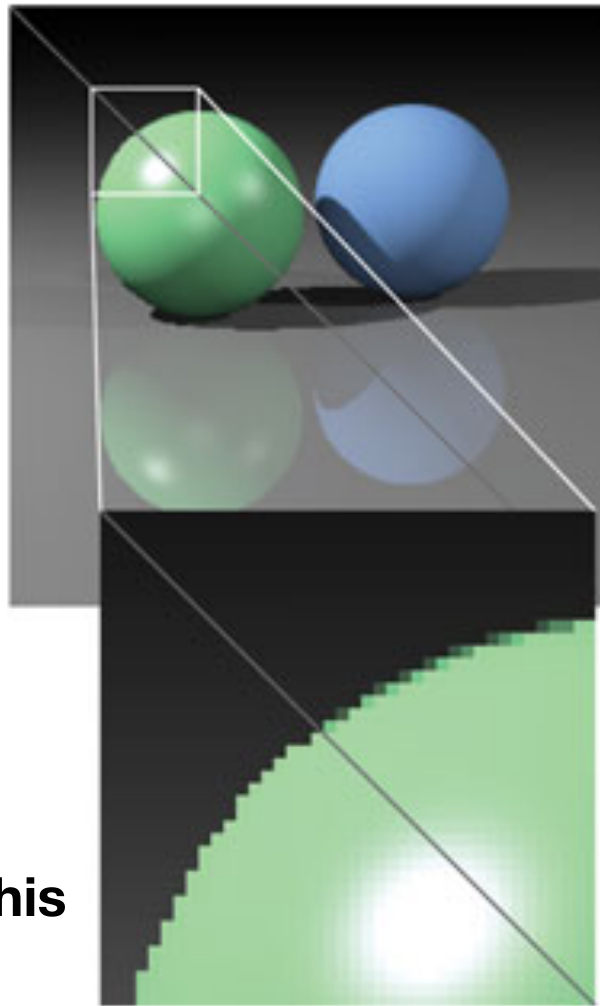
Problem: jagged object and shadow edges



Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: jagged object and shadow edges

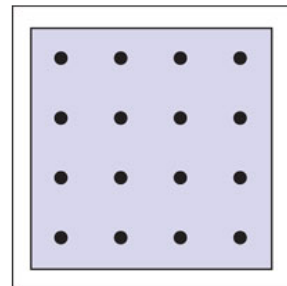




we have this

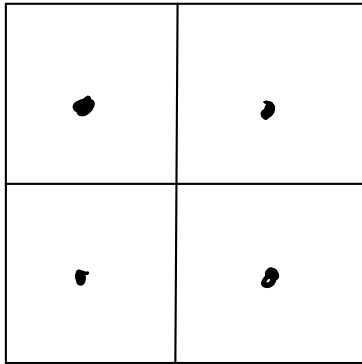
we want this

Idea: **supersample** rays within each pixel.

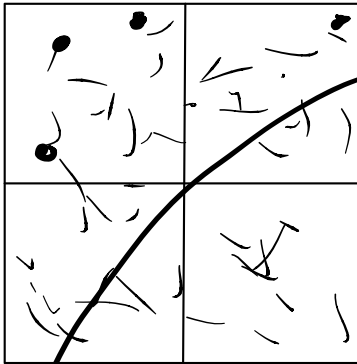


Regular, Random, and Stratified Sampling

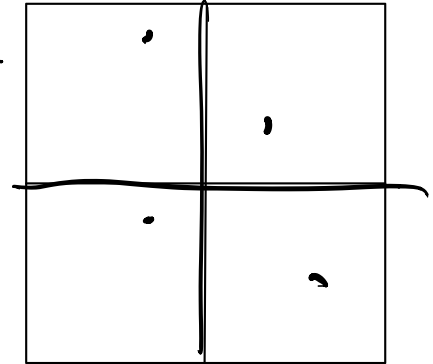
Reg



Random

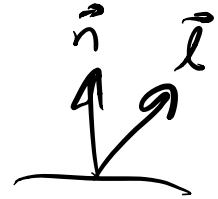


Stratified

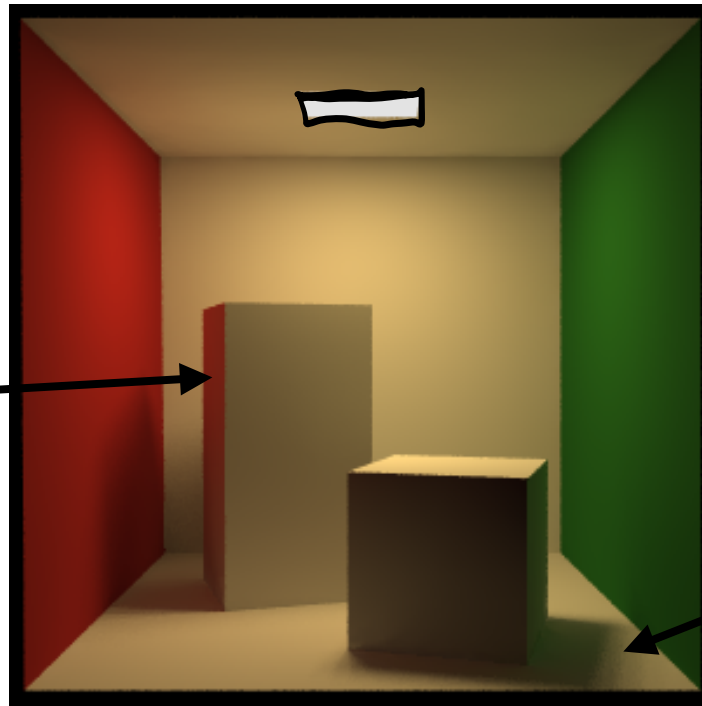


Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: area light sources



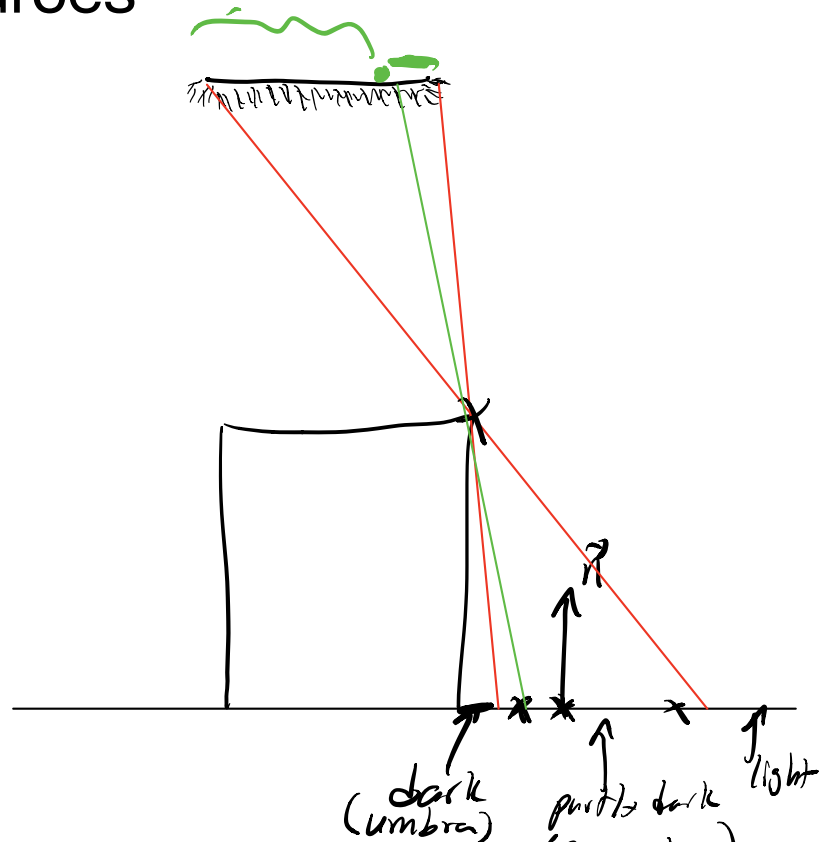
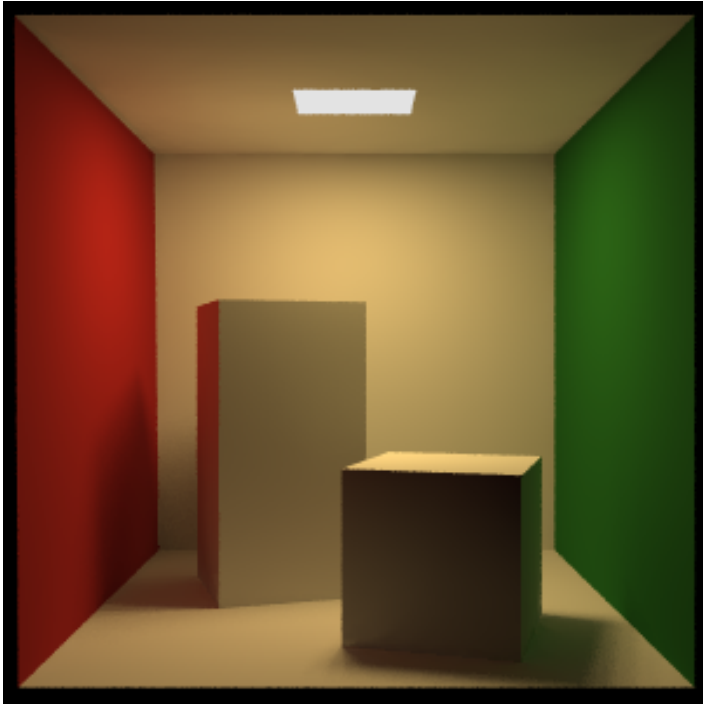
global
illumination



soft shadows

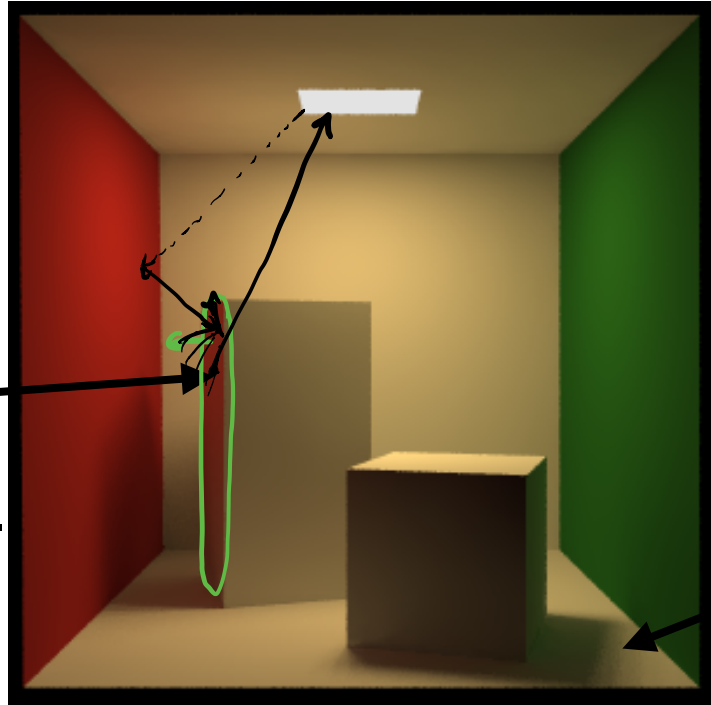
Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: area light sources



Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: area light sources



global illumination

This one's trickier..
Ch 23

soft shadows

Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: glossy reflection



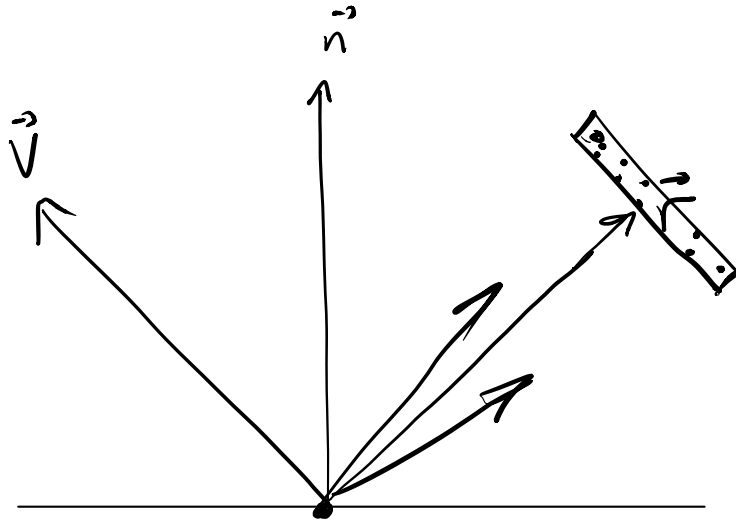
Mirror



Glossy Mirror

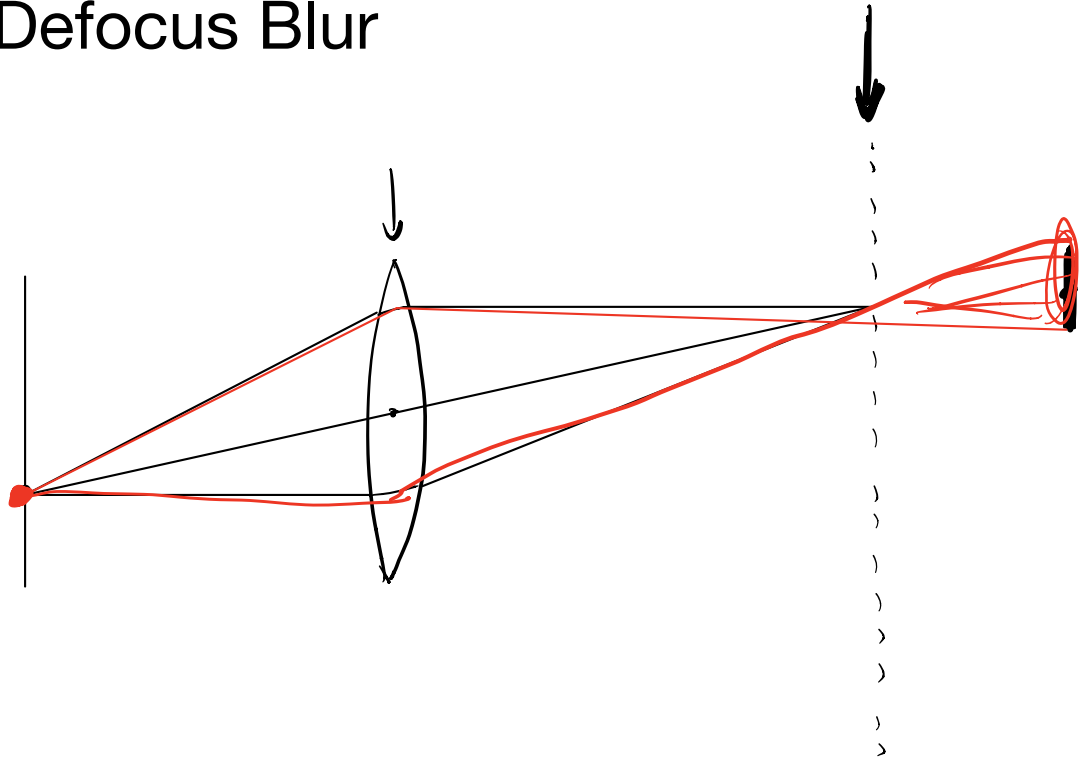
Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: glossy reflection



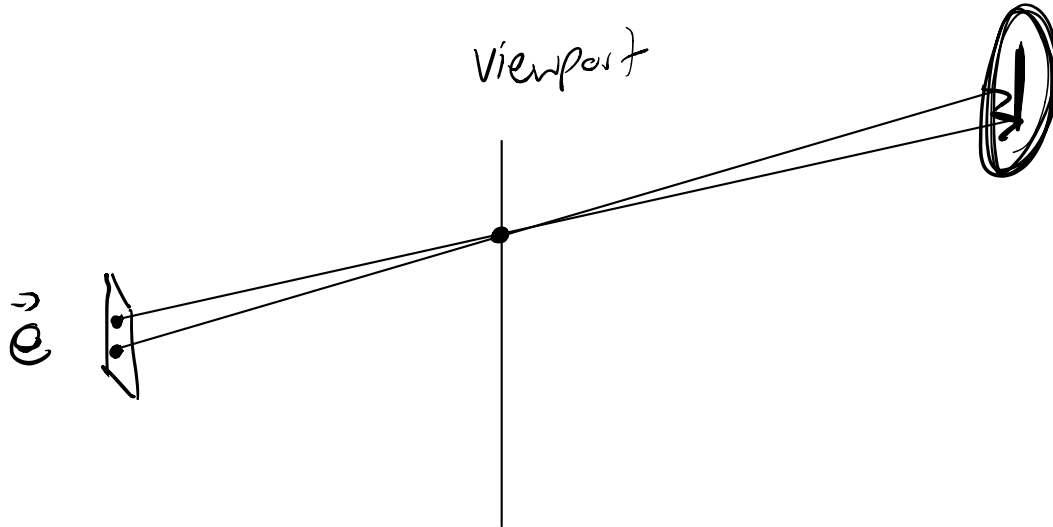
Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: Defocus Blur



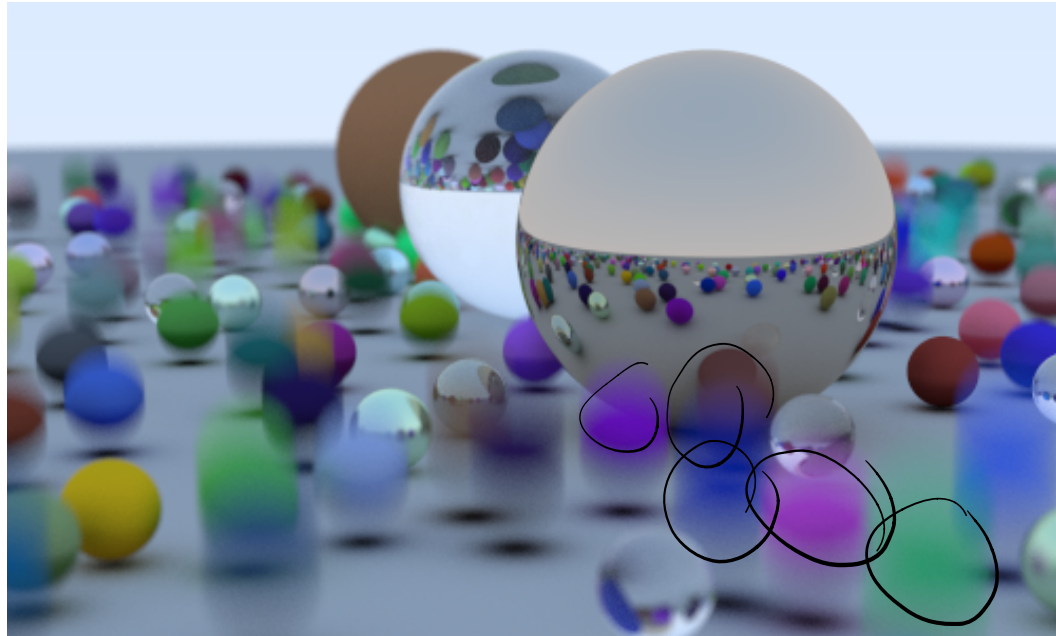
Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: Defocus Blur



Distribution Ray Tracing

Problem: Motion Blur



Plot twist:
sample from a 1D interval, not a rectangle!

Image: Peter Shirley

Up Next

- Today was: slowing down ray tracing
- Friday is: Speeding up ray tracing
- Next week: Transformations - positioning, scaling, rotating, shearing, etc. of objects and cameras in the scene.
- Intro to object-order rendering.