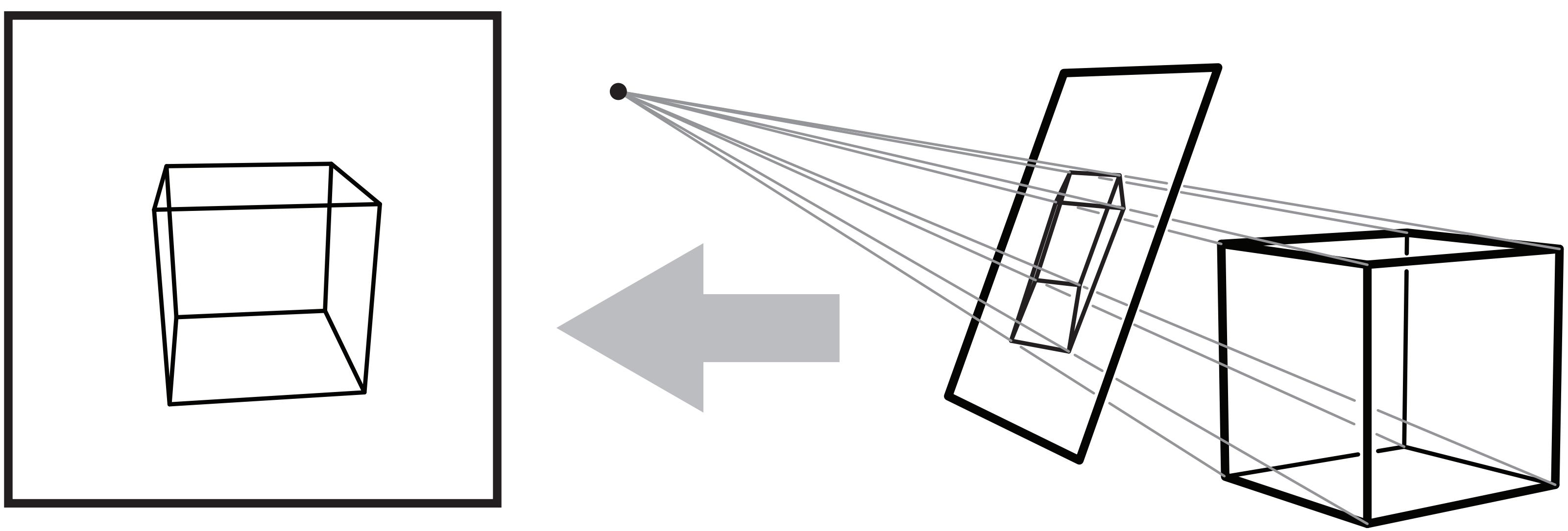
Viewing and Ray Tracing

CS 4620 Lecture 4

Projection

- To render an image of a 3D scene, we *project* it onto a plane
- Most common projection type is *perspective projection*



Two approaches to rendering

Two approaches to rendering

```
for each object in the scene {
    for each pixel in the image {
        if (object affects pixel) {
            do something
        }
    }
}
```

object order
or
rasterization

Two approaches to rendering

```
for each object in the scene {
    for each pixel in the image {
        if (object affects pixel) {
            do something
        }
    }
}
```

object order
or
rasterization

```
for each pixel in the image {
    for each object in the scene {
        if (object affects pixel) {
            do something
        }
    }
}
```

image order
or
ray tracing

Two approaches to rendering

```
for each object in the scene {
    for each pixel in the image {
        if (object affects pixel) {
            do something
        }
    }
}
```

object order
or
rasterization

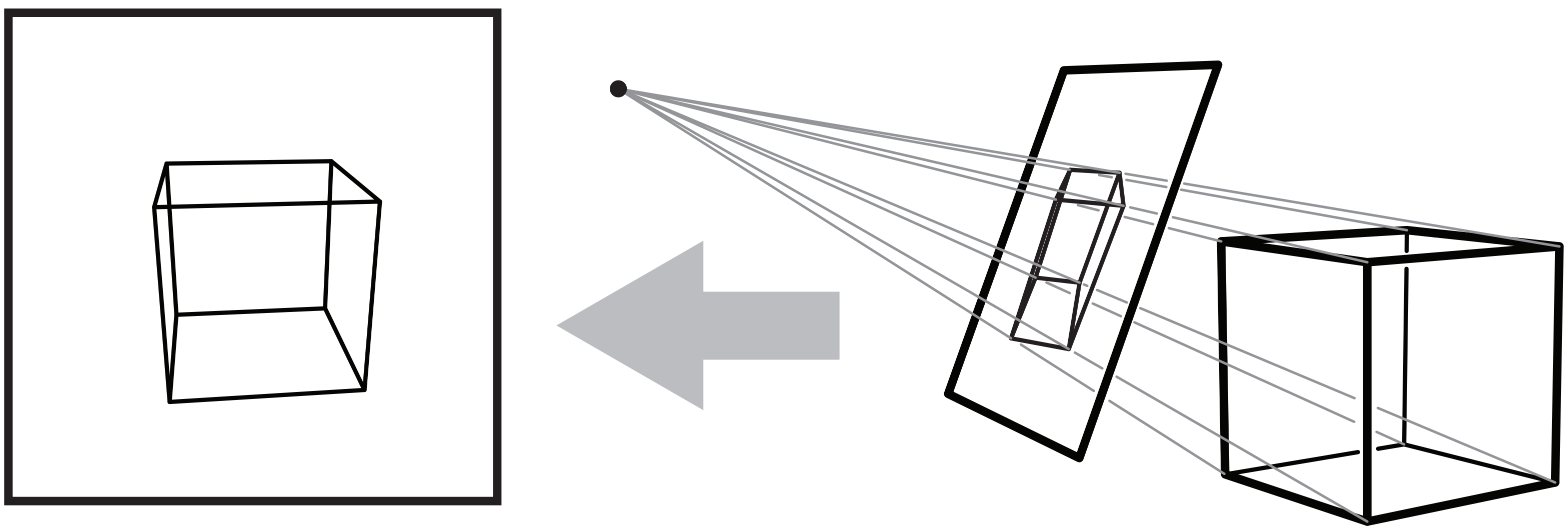
```
for each pixel in the image {
    for each object in the scene {
        if (object affects pixel) {
            do something
        }
    }
}
```

We will do this first

image order
or
ray tracing

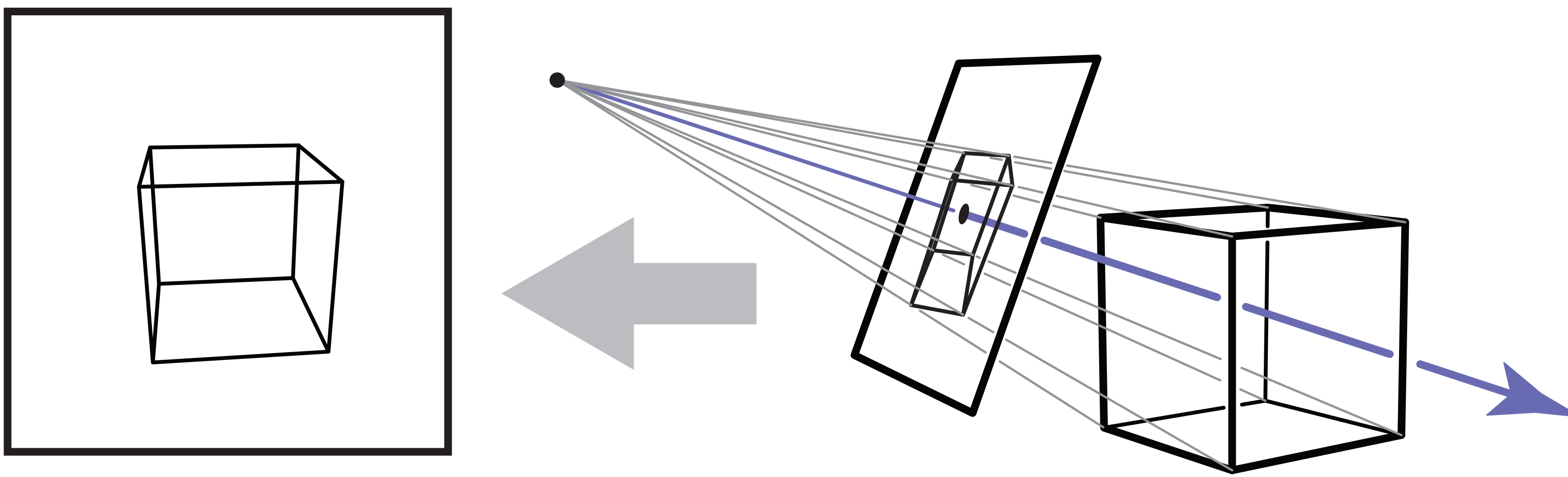
Ray tracing idea

- Start with a pixel—what belongs at that pixel?
- Set of points that project to a point in the image: a **ray**

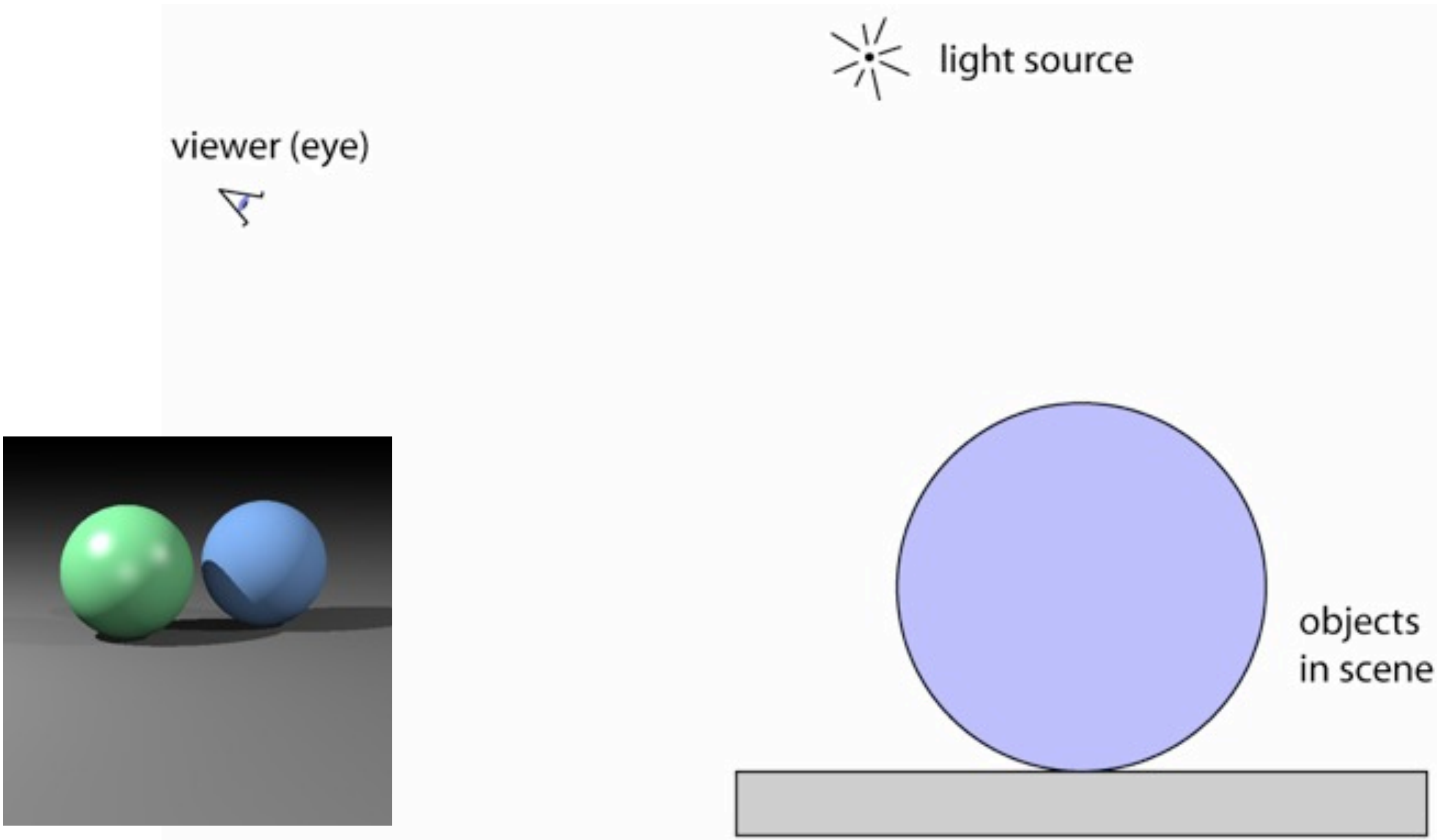


Ray tracing idea

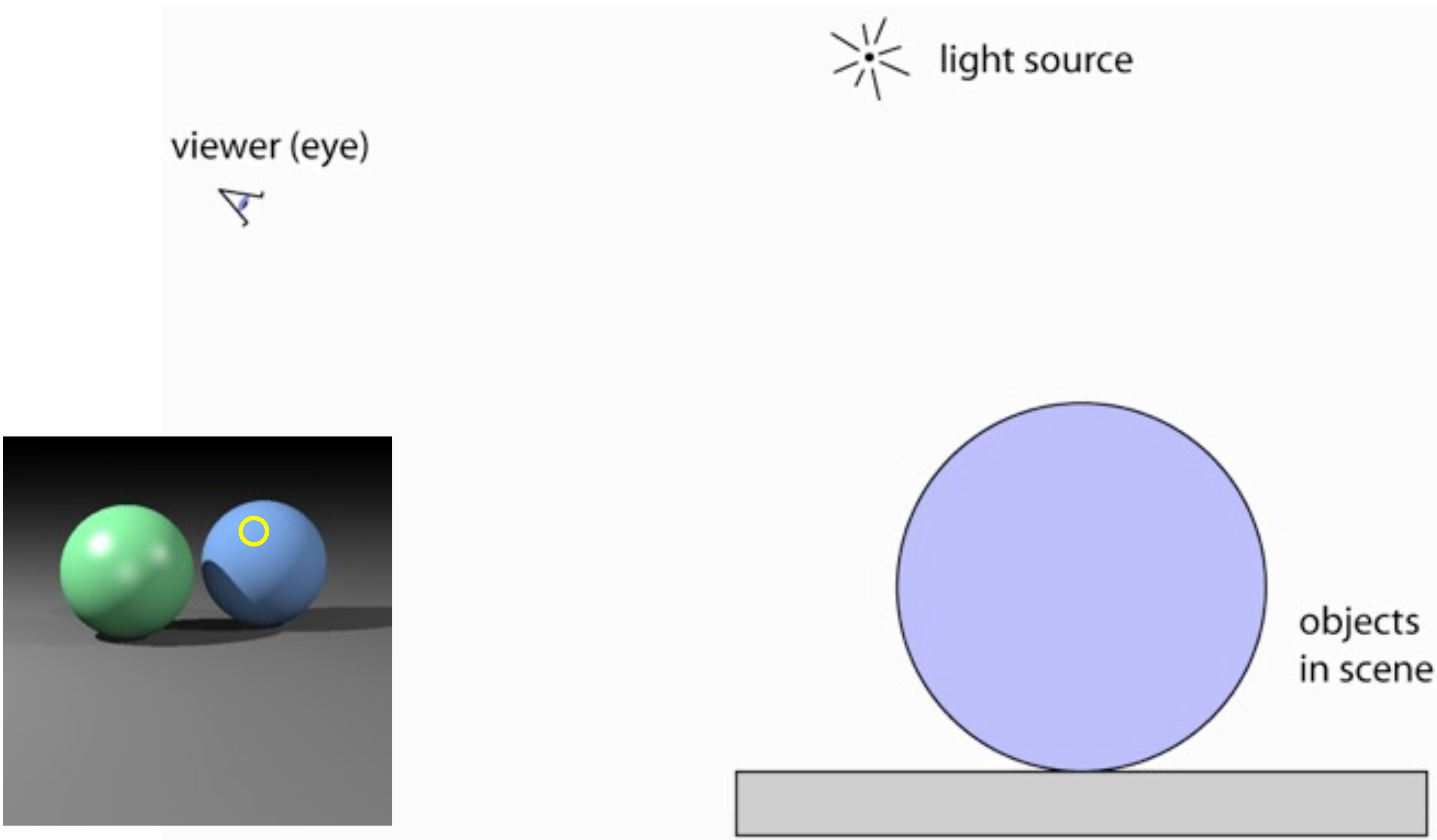
- Start with a pixel—what belongs at that pixel?
- Set of points that project to a point in the image: a **ray**



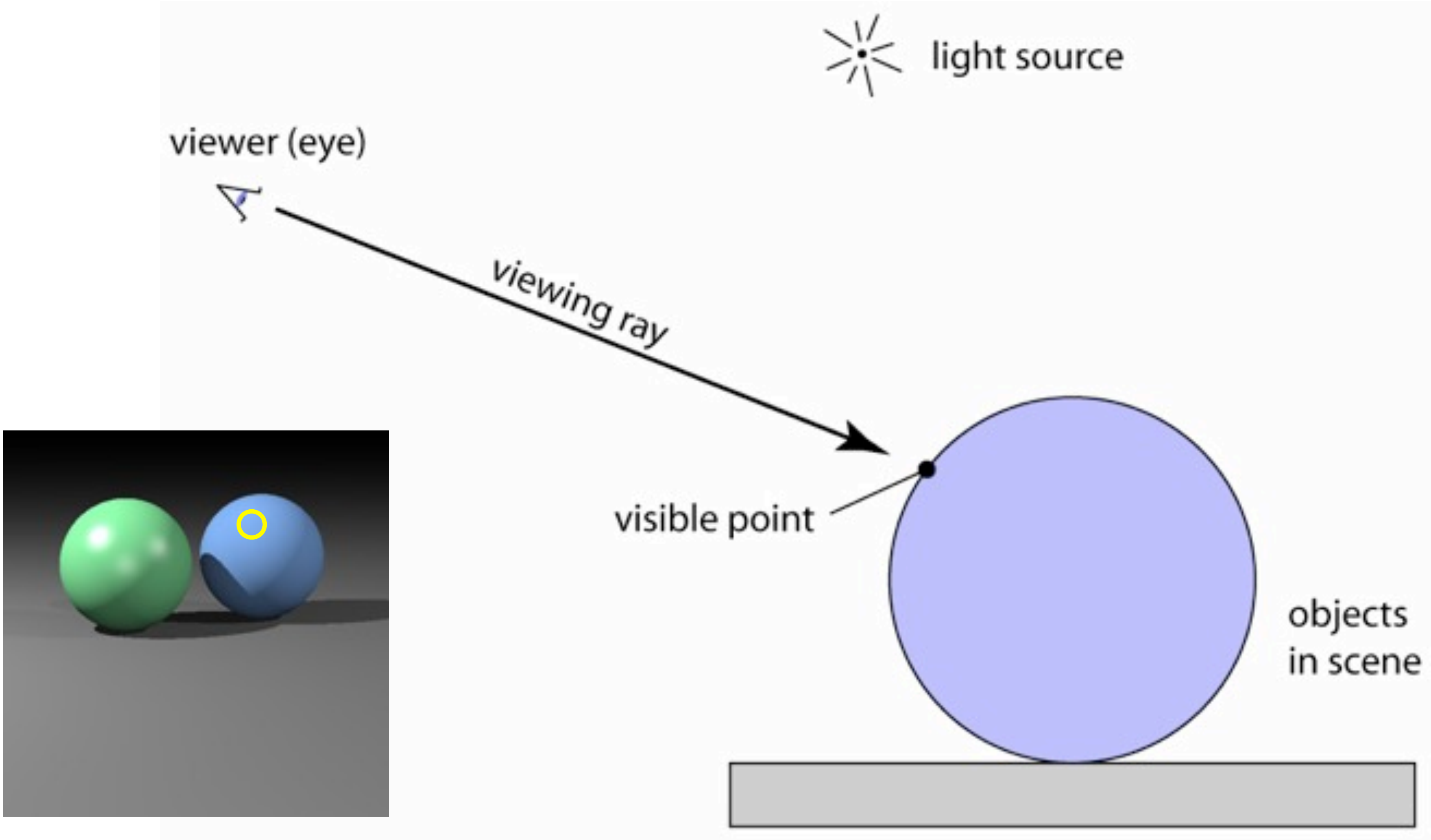
Ray tracing idea



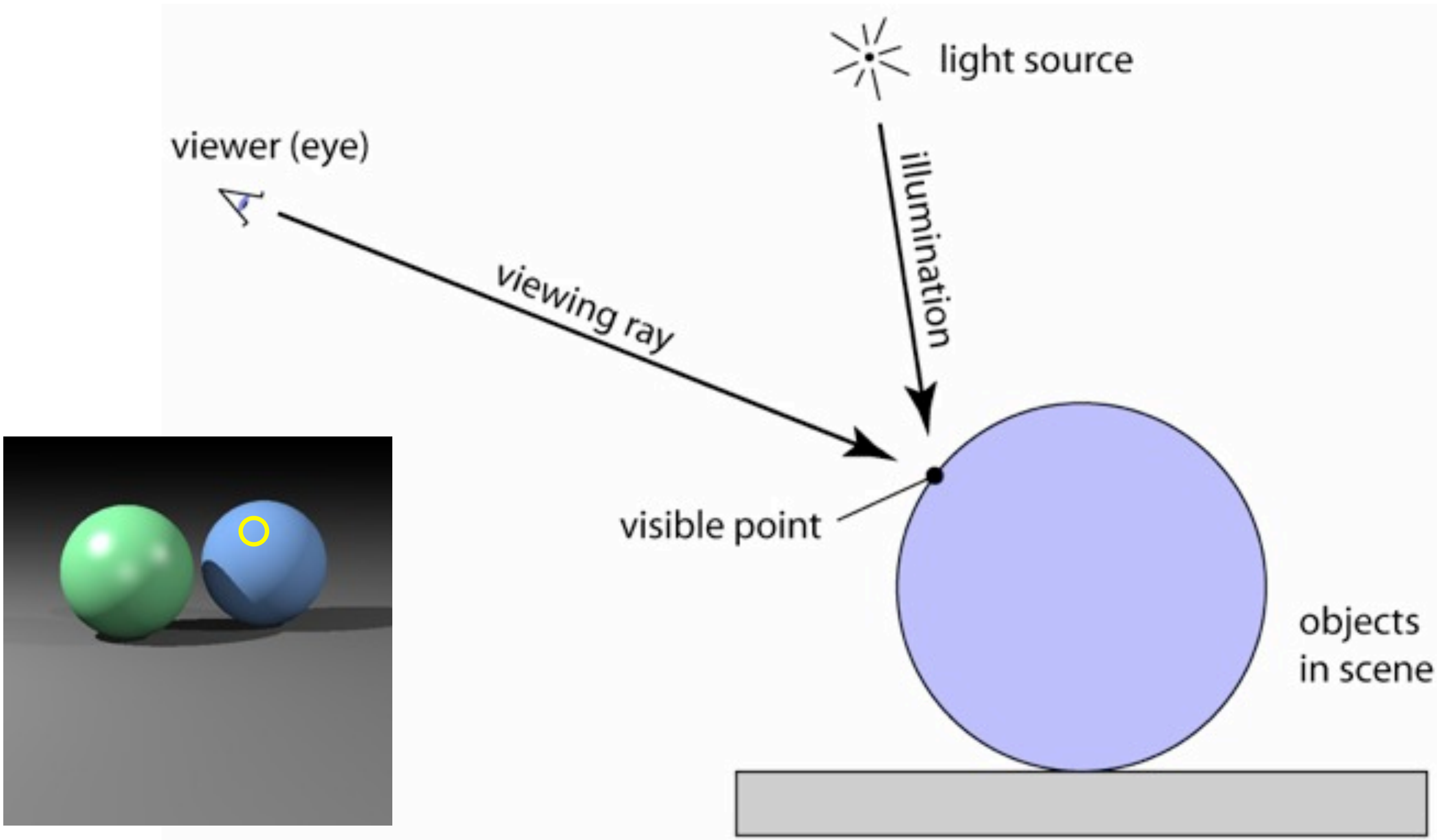
Ray tracing idea



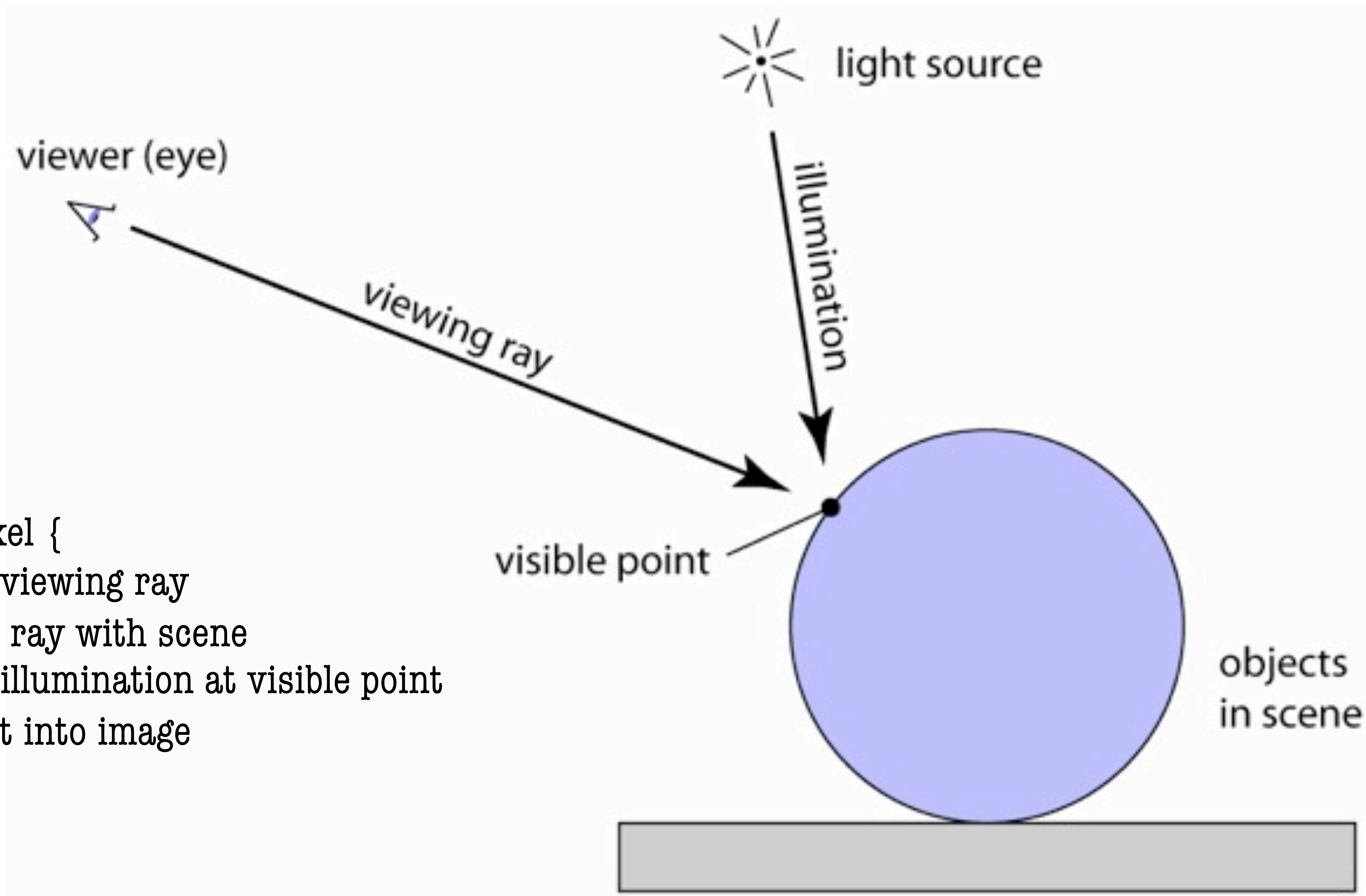
Ray tracing idea



Ray tracing idea



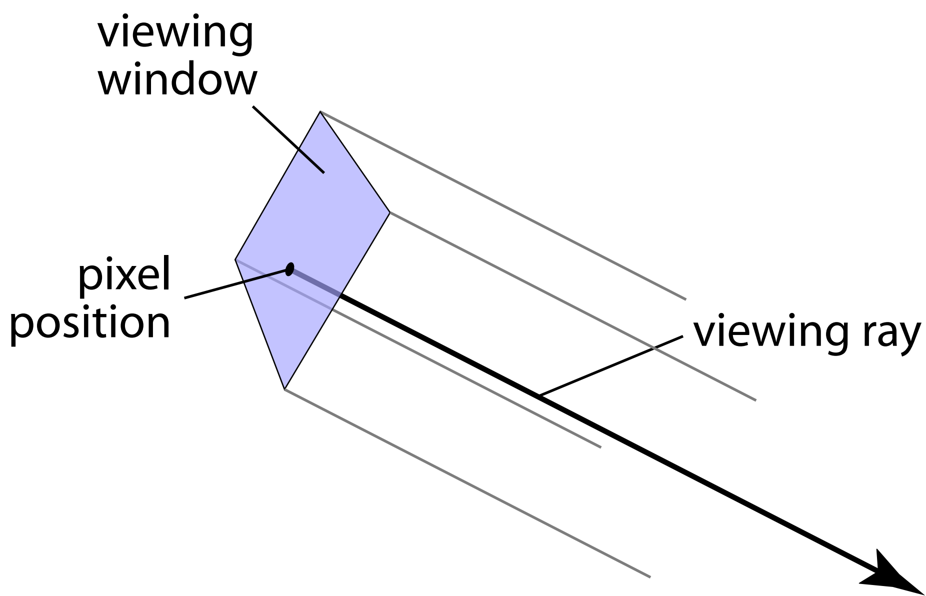
Ray tracing algorithm



for each pixel {
  compute viewing ray
  intersect ray with scene
  compute illumination at visible point
  put result into image
}

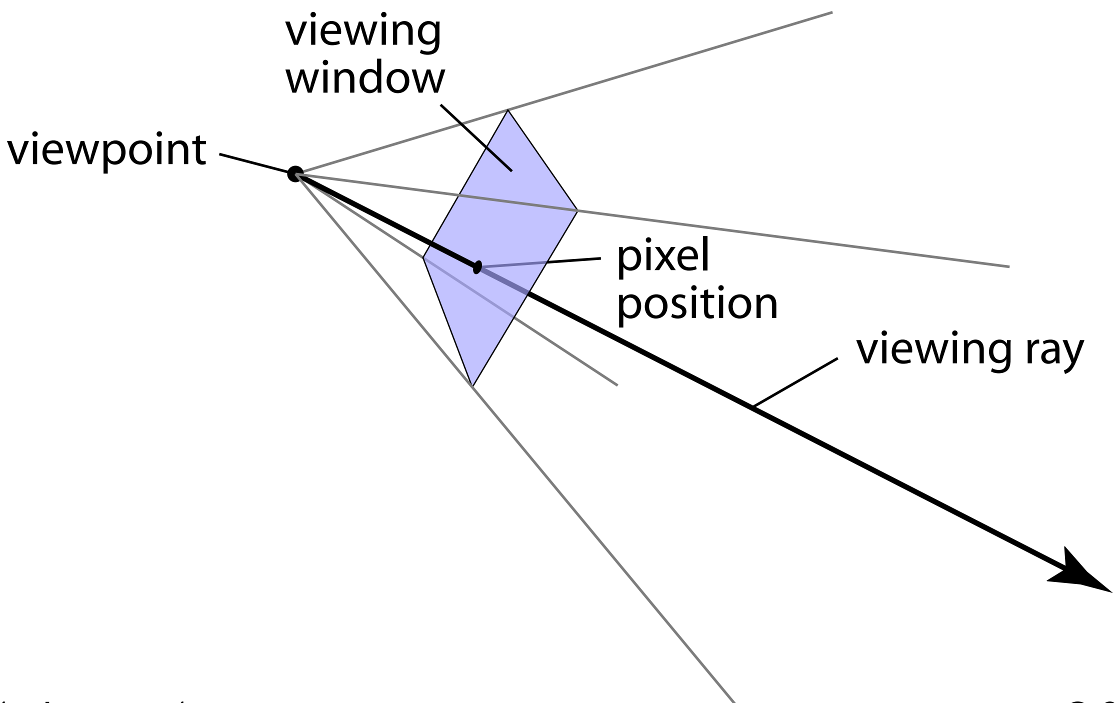
Generating eye rays—planar projection

- Ray origin (varying): pixel position on viewing window
- Ray direction (constant): view direction



Generating eye rays—perspective

- Ray origin (constant): viewpoint
- Ray direction (varying): toward pixel position on viewing window



Software interface for cameras

- Key operation: generate ray for image position

```
class Camera {
    ...
    Ray generateRay(int col, int row);
}
```

args go from 0, 0 to width – 1, height – 1

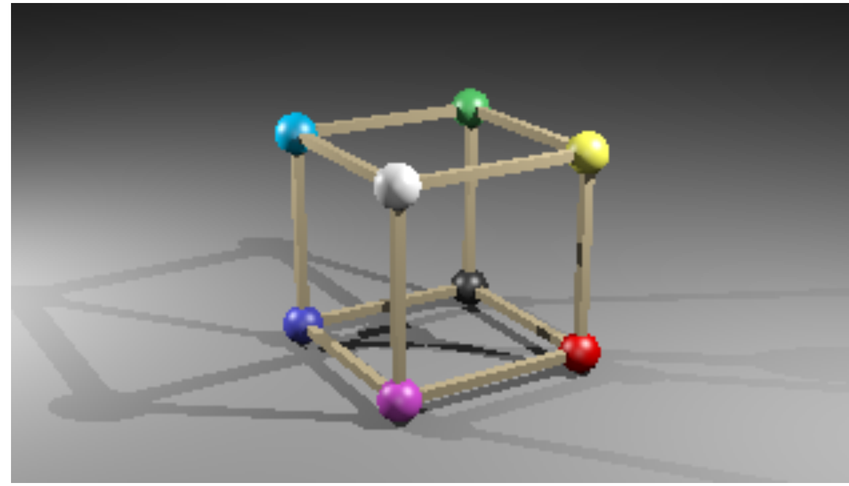
- Modularity problem: Camera shouldn't have to worry about image resolution
  - better solution: normalized coordinates

```
class Camera {
    ...
    Ray generateRay(float u, float v);
}
```

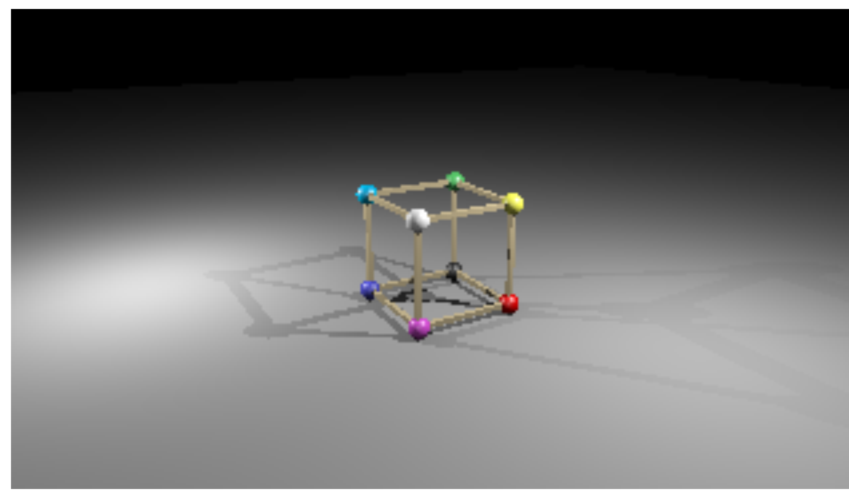
args go from 0, 0 to 1, 1

Specifying views in Ray 1

```
<camera type="PerspectiveCamera">
  <viewPoint>10 4.2 6</viewPoint>
  <viewDir>-5 -2.1 -3</viewDir>
  <viewUp>0 1 0</viewUp>
  <projDistance>6</projDistance>
  <viewWidth>4</viewWidth>
  <viewHeight>2.25</viewHeight>
</camera>
```

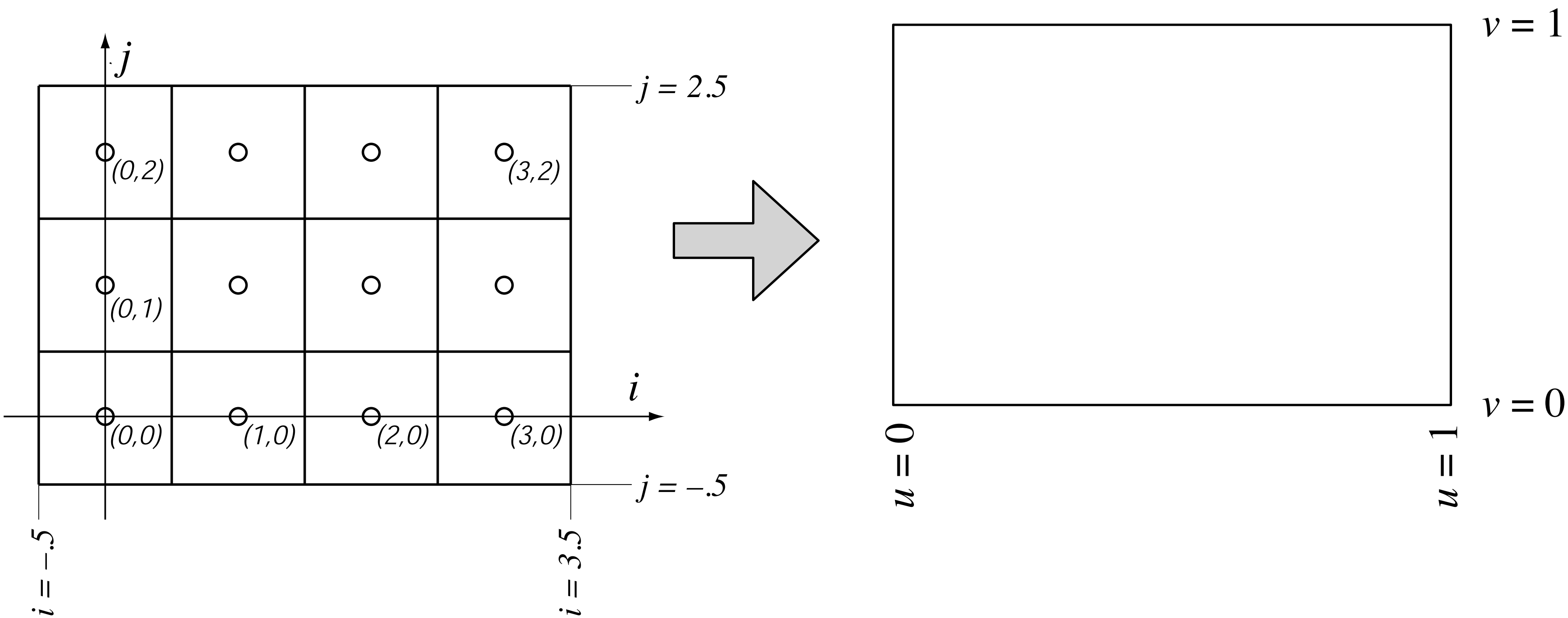


```
<camera type="PerspectiveCamera">
  <viewPoint>10 4.2 6</viewPoint>
  <viewDir>-5 -2.1 -3</viewDir>
  <viewUp>0 1 0</viewUp>
  <projDistance>3</projDistance>
  <viewWidth>4</viewWidth>
  <viewHeight>2.25</viewHeight>
</camera>
```



Pixel-to-image mapping

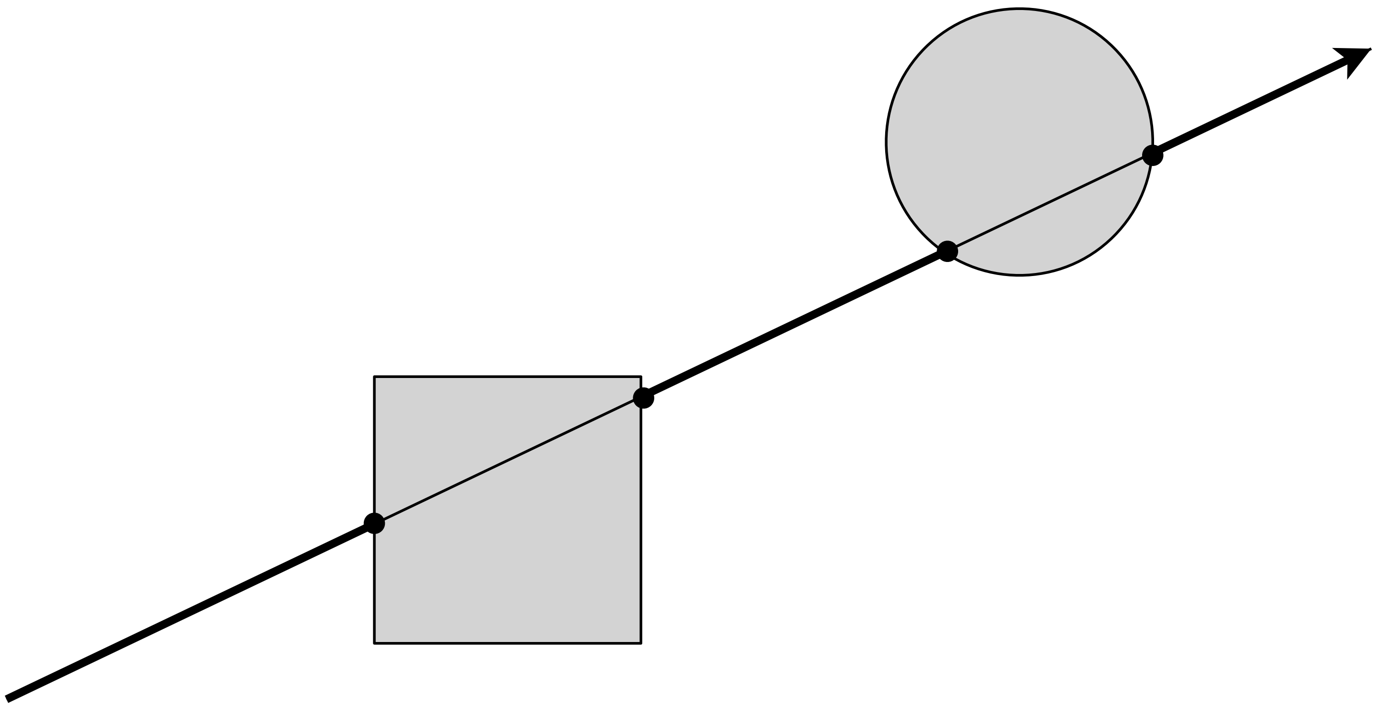
- One last detail: exactly where are pixels located?



$$u = (i + 0.5)/n_x$$

$$v = (j + 0.5)/n_y$$

Ray intersection

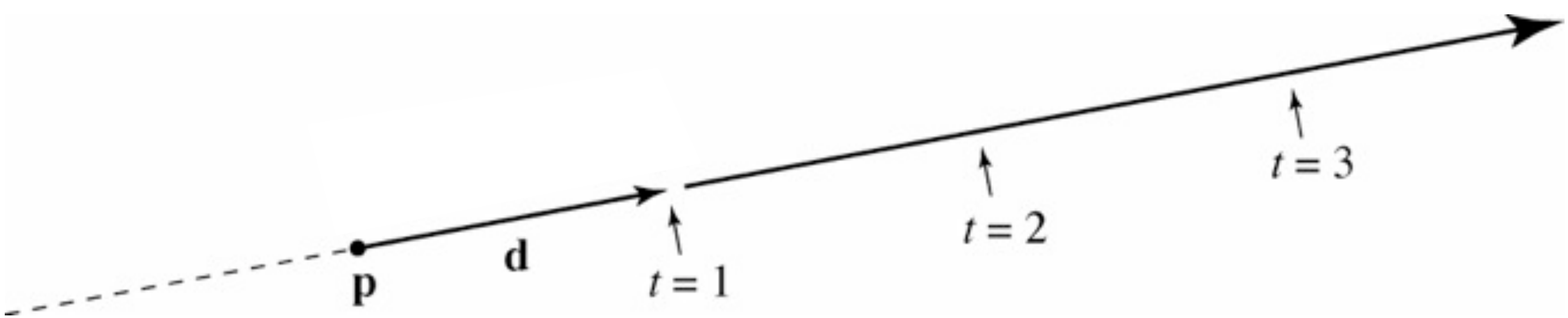


Ray: a half line

- Standard representation: point **p** and direction **d**

  $$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d}$$

  - this is a *parametric equation* for the line
  - lets us directly generate the points on the line
  - if we restrict to *t* > 0 then we have a ray
  - note replacing **d** with α**d** doesn't change ray (α > 0)



Ray-sphere intersection: algebraic

- Condition 1: point is on ray

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d}$$

- Condition 2: point is on sphere
  - assume unit sphere; see Shirley or notes for general

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 = 1$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x} - 1 = 0$$

- Substitute:

$$(\mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d}) \cdot (\mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d}) - 1 = 0$$

  - this is a quadratic equation in *t*

Ray-sphere intersection: algebraic

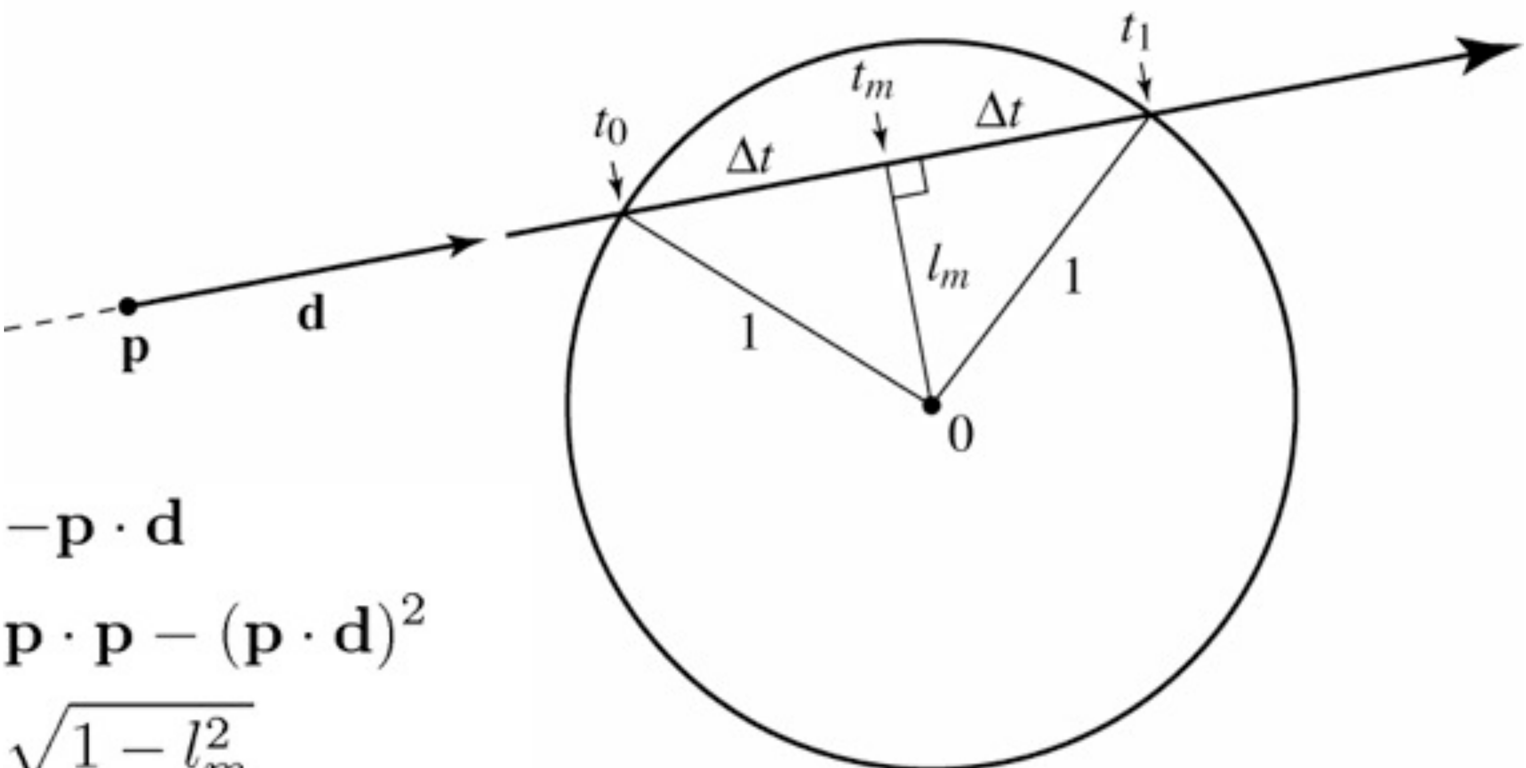
- Solution for *t* by quadratic formula:

$$t = \frac{-\mathbf{d}\cdot\mathbf{p} \pm \sqrt{(\mathbf{d}\cdot\mathbf{p})^2 - (\mathbf{d}\cdot\mathbf{d})(\mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} - 1)}}{\mathbf{d}\cdot\mathbf{d}}$$

$$t = -\mathbf{d}\cdot\mathbf{p} \pm \sqrt{(\mathbf{d}\cdot\mathbf{p})^2 - \mathbf{p}\cdot\mathbf{p} + 1}$$

  – simpler form holds when **d** is a unit vector
  but we won't assume this in practice (reason later)
  – I'll use the unit-vector form to make the geometric interpretation

Ray-sphere intersection: geometric



$$t_m = -\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{d}$$

$$l_m^2 = \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p} - (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{d})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t &= \sqrt{1 - l_m^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{d})^2 - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{0,1} = t_m \pm \Delta t = -\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{d} \pm \sqrt{(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{d})^2 - \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{p} + 1}$$

Ray-triangle intersection

- Condition 1: point is on ray

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d}$$

- Condition 2: point is on plane

$$(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}) \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$$

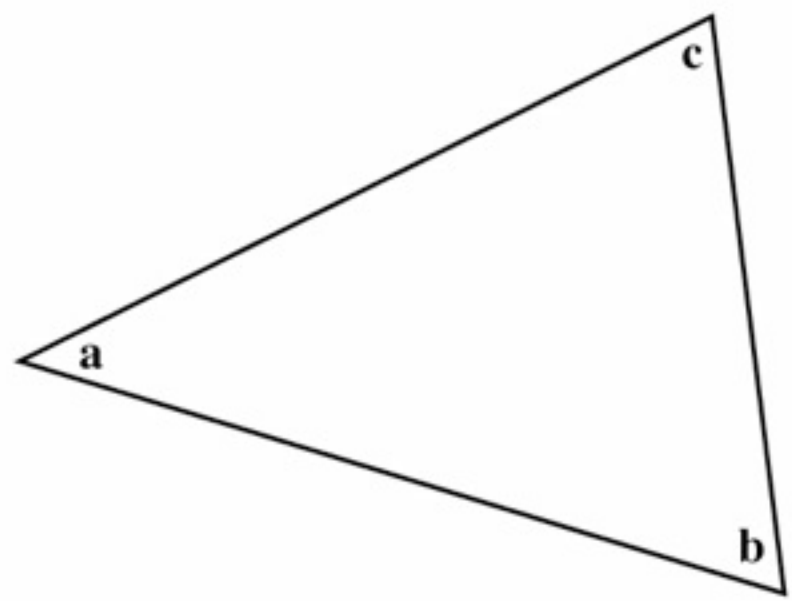
- Condition 3: point is on the inside of all three edges
- First solve 1&2 (ray–plane intersection)
  - substitute and solve for *t*:

$$(\mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d} - \mathbf{a}) \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$$

$$t = \frac{(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{p}) \cdot \mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{n}}$$

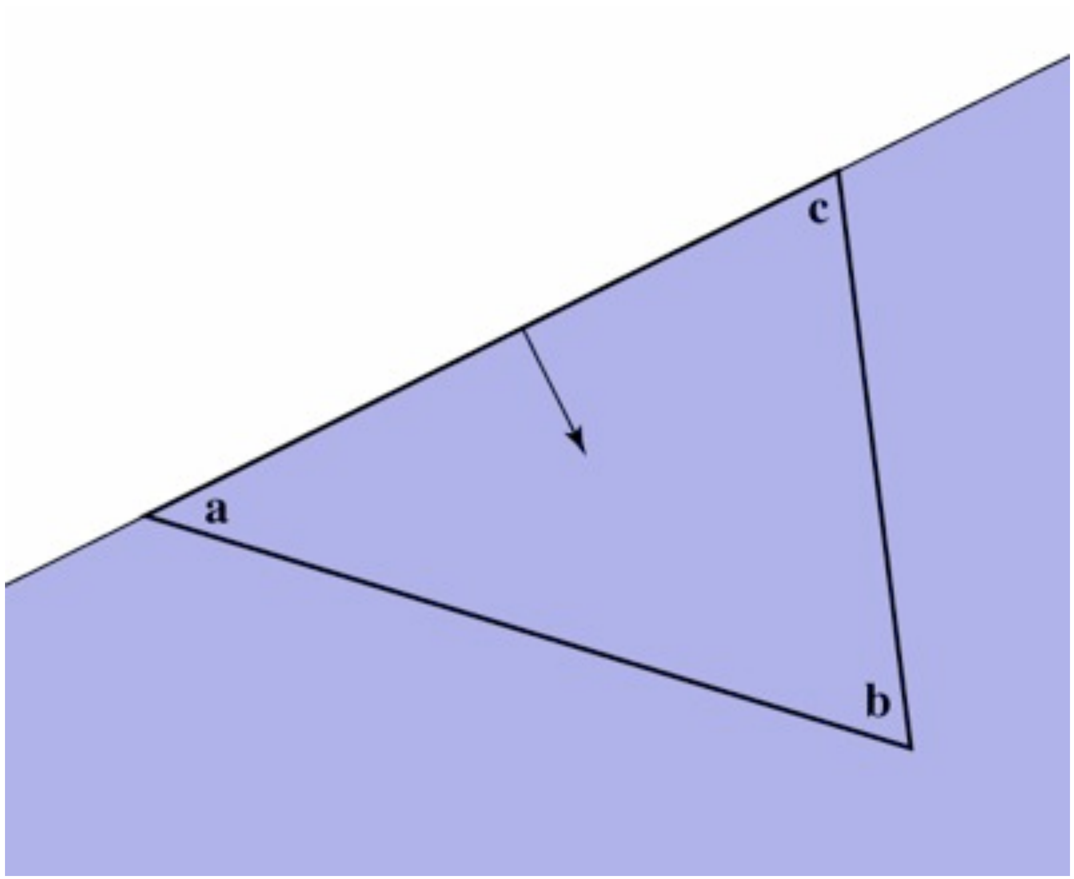
Ray-triangle intersection

- In plane, triangle is the intersection of 3 half spaces



Ray-triangle intersection

- In plane, triangle is the intersection of 3 half spaces



Ray-triangle intersection

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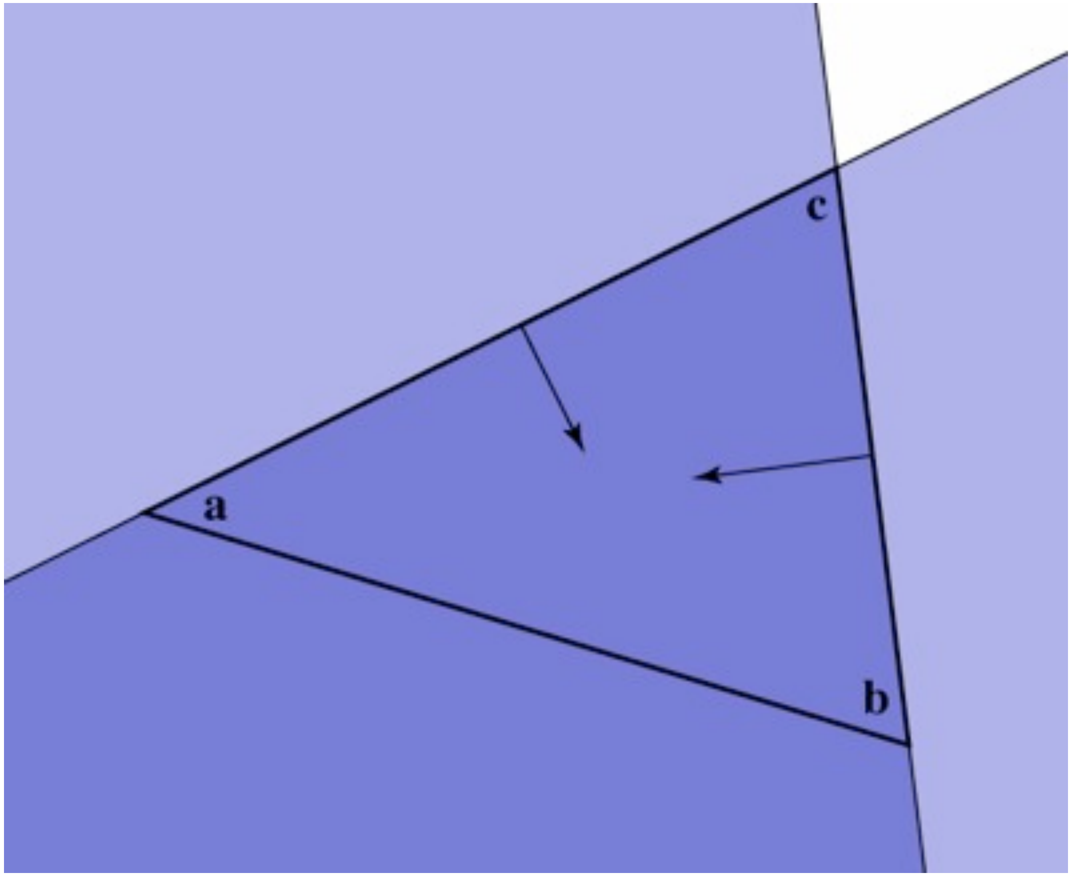
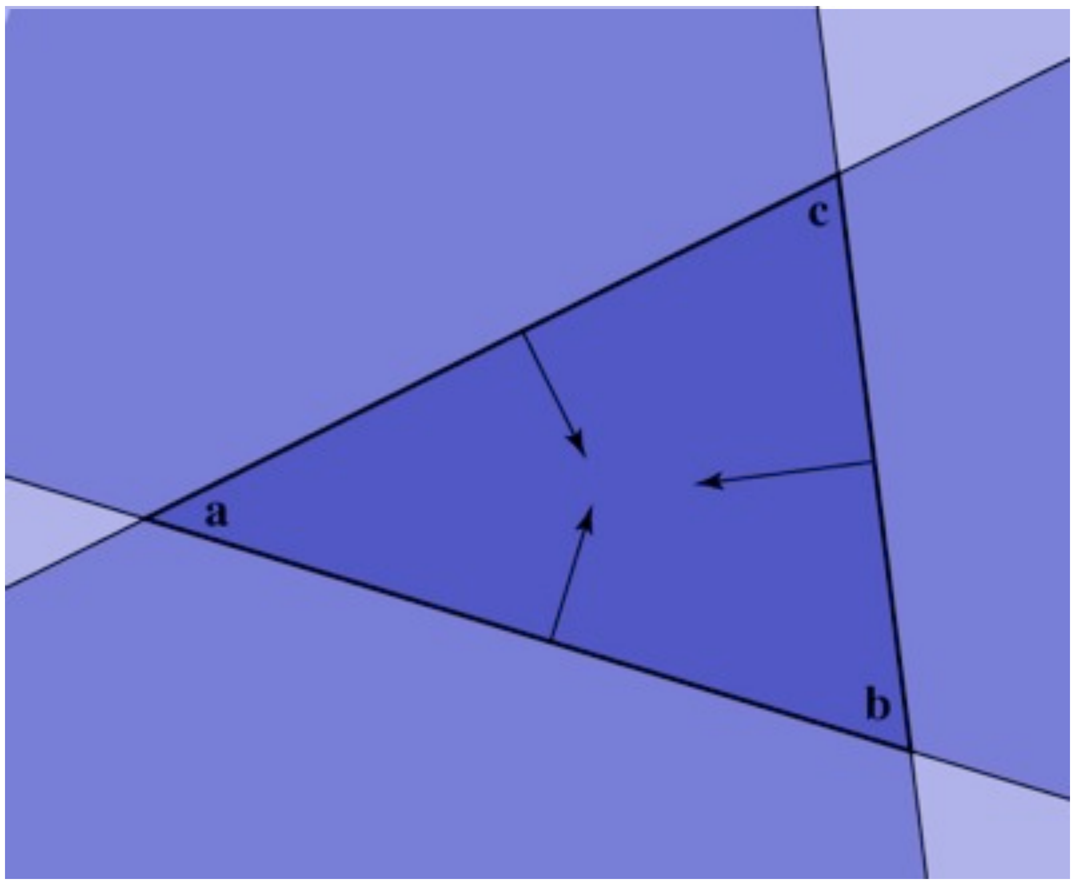


Ray-triangle intersection

- In plane, triangle is the intersection of 3 half spaces



Deciding about insideness

- Need to check whether hit point is inside 3 edges
  - easiest to do in 2D coordinates on the plane
- Will also need to know where we are in the triangle
  - for textures, shading, etc. … next couple of lectures
- Efficient solution: transform to coordinates aligned to the triangle

Barycentric coordinates

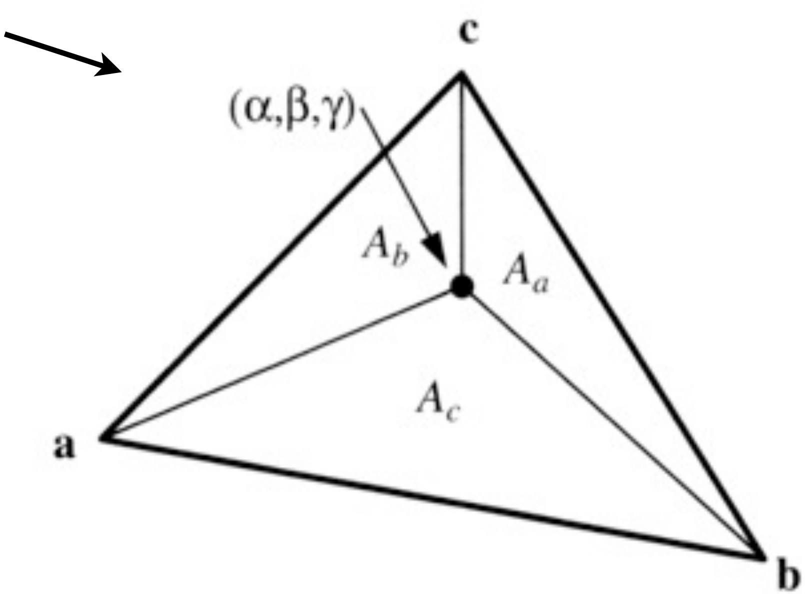
- A coordinate system for triangles
  - algebraic viewpoint:

$$\mathbf{p} = \alpha\mathbf{a} + \beta\mathbf{b} + \gamma\mathbf{c}$$

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$$

  - geometric viewpoint (areas):
- Triangle interior test:

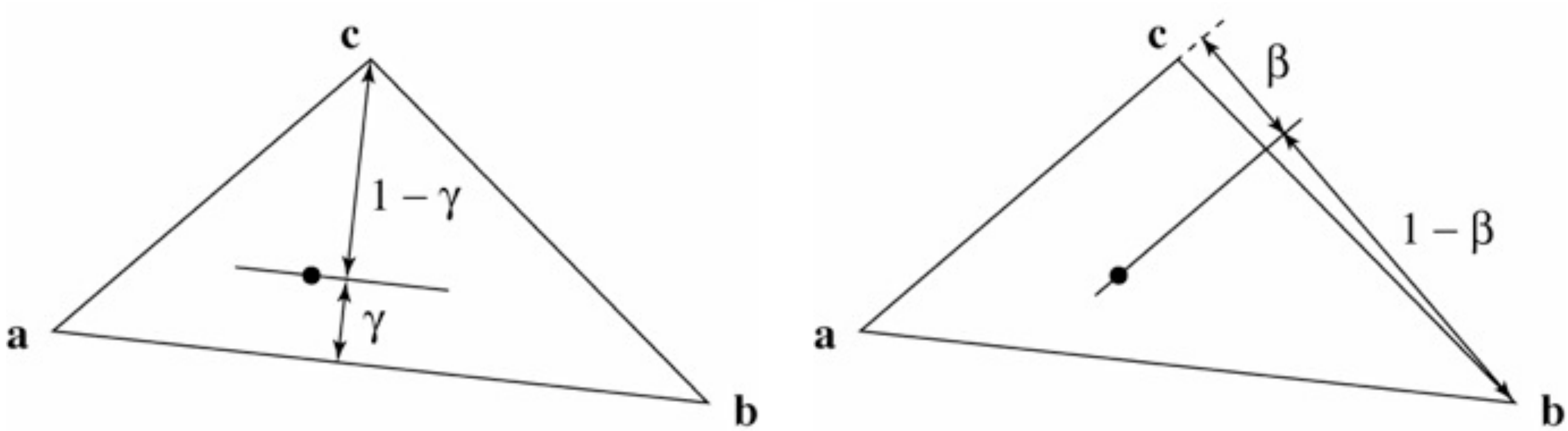
$$\alpha > 0; \quad \beta > 0; \quad \gamma > 0$$



[Shirley 2000]

Barycentric coordinates

- A coordinate system for triangles
  - geometric viewpoint: distances

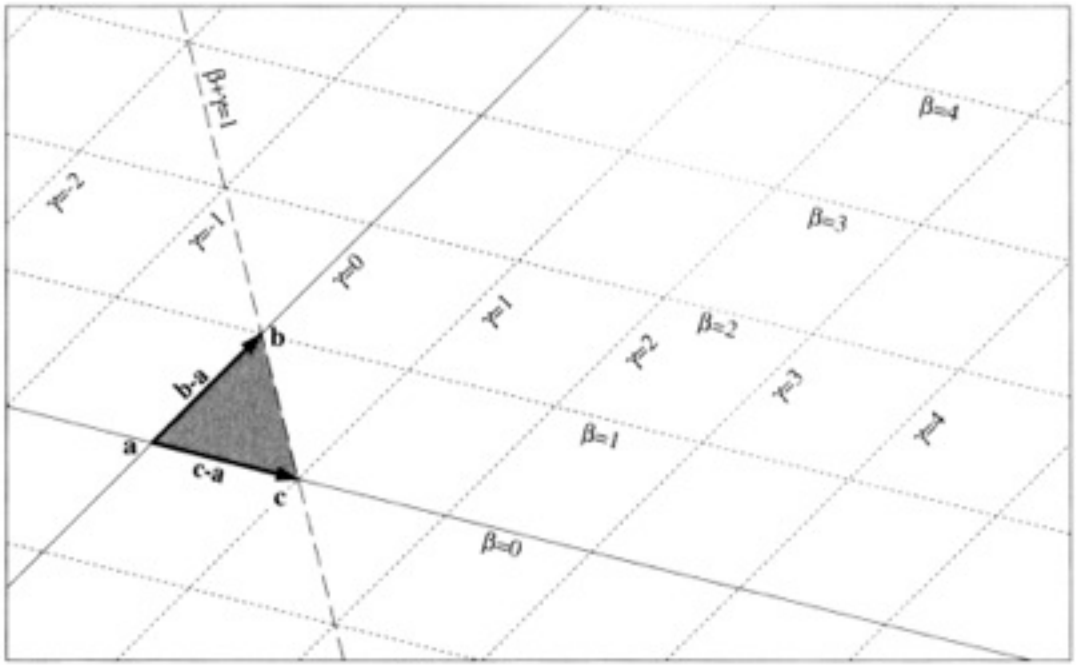


  - linear viewpoint: basis of edges

$$\alpha = 1 - \beta - \gamma$$
$$\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{a} + \beta(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) + \gamma(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a})$$

Barycentric coordinates

- Linear viewpoint: basis for the plane



[Shirley 2000]

  – in this view, the triangle interior test is just

$$\beta > 0; \quad \gamma > 0; \quad \beta + \gamma < 1$$

Barycentric ray-triangle intersection

- Every point on the plane can be written in the form:

$$\mathbf{a} + \beta(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) + \gamma(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a})$$

  for some numbers β and γ.
- If the point is also on the ray then it is

$$\mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d}$$

  for some number t.
- Set them equal: 3 linear equations in 3 variables

$$\mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{a} + \beta(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) + \gamma(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a})$$

  …solve them to get t, β, and γ all at once!

Barycentric ray-triangle intersection

$$\mathbf{p} + t\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{a} + \beta(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}) + \gamma(\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a})$$

$$\beta(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) + \gamma(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c}) + t\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{p}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{c} & \mathbf{d} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_a - x_b & x_a - x_c & x_d \\ y_a - y_b & y_a - y_c & y_d \\ z_a - z_b & z_a - z_c & z_d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_a - x_p \\ y_a - y_p \\ z_a - z_p \end{bmatrix}$$

Cramer's rule is a good fast way to solve this system

(see text Ch. 2 and Ch. 4 for details)

Ray intersection in software

- All surfaces need to be able to intersect rays with themselves.

ray to be intersected

```
class Surface {
    ...
    abstract boolean intersect(IntersectionRecord result, Ray r);
}
```

was there an intersection?

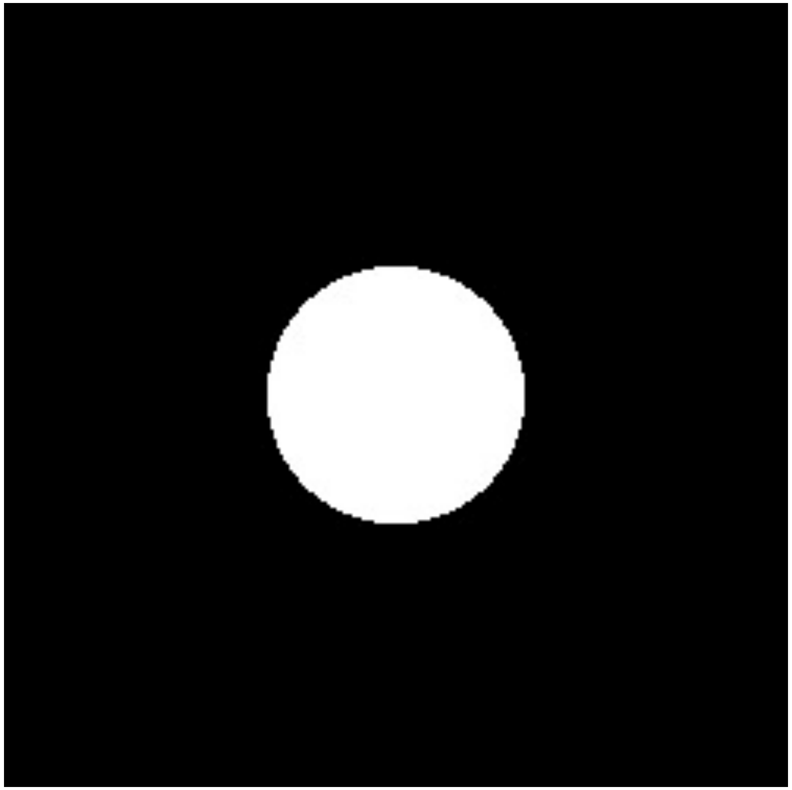
information about first intersection

```
class IntersectionRecord {
    float t;
    Vector3 hitLocation;
    Vector3 normal;
    ...
}
```


Image so far

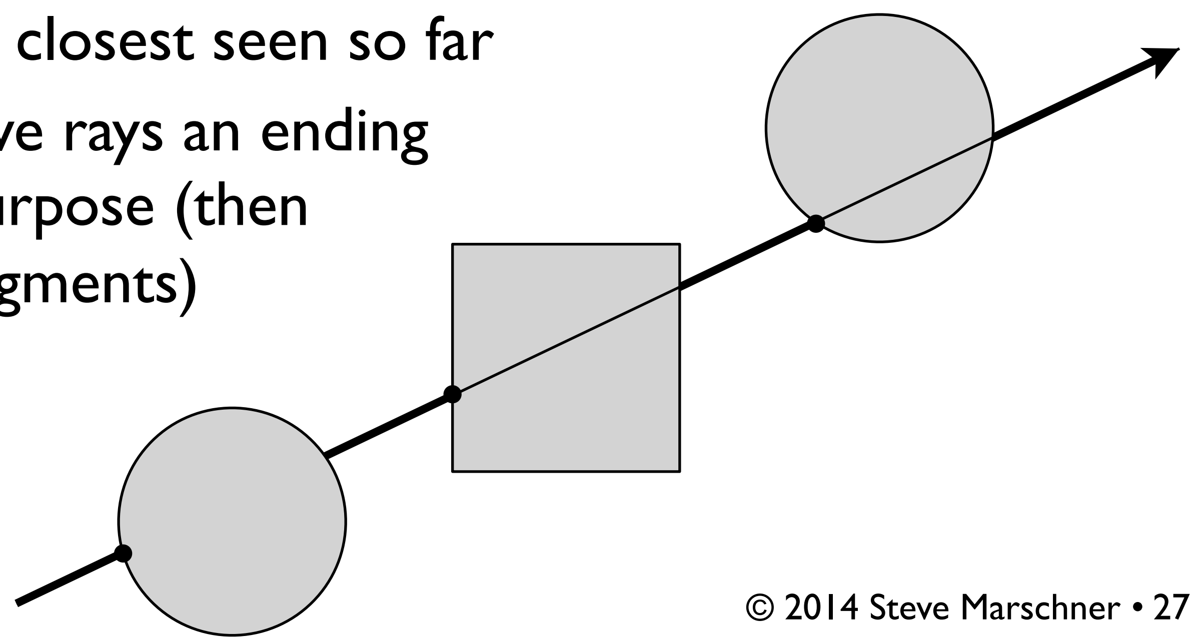
- With eye ray generation and sphere intersection

```
Surface s = new Sphere((0.0, 0.0, 0.0), 1.0);
for 0 <= iy < ny
    for 0 <= ix < nx {
        ray = camera.getRay(ix, iy);
        hitSurface, t = s.intersect(ray, 0, +inf)
        if hitSurface is not null
            image.set(ix, iy, white);
    }
```



Ray intersection in software

- Scenes usually have many objects
- Need to find the first intersection along the ray
  - that is, the one with the smallest positive t value
- Loop over objects
  - ignore those that don't intersect
  - keep track of the closest seen so far
  - Convenient to give rays an ending t value for this purpose (then they are really segments)



Intersection against many shapes

- The basic idea is:

```
intersect (ray, tMin, tMax) {
    tBest = +inf; firstSurface = null;
    for surface in surfaceList {
        hitSurface, t = surface.intersect(ray, tMin, tBest);
        if hitSurface is not null {
            tBest = t;
            firstSurface = hitSurface;
        }
    }
return hitSurface, tBest;
}
```

  – this is linear in the number of shapes
    but there are sublinear methods (acceleration structures)

