

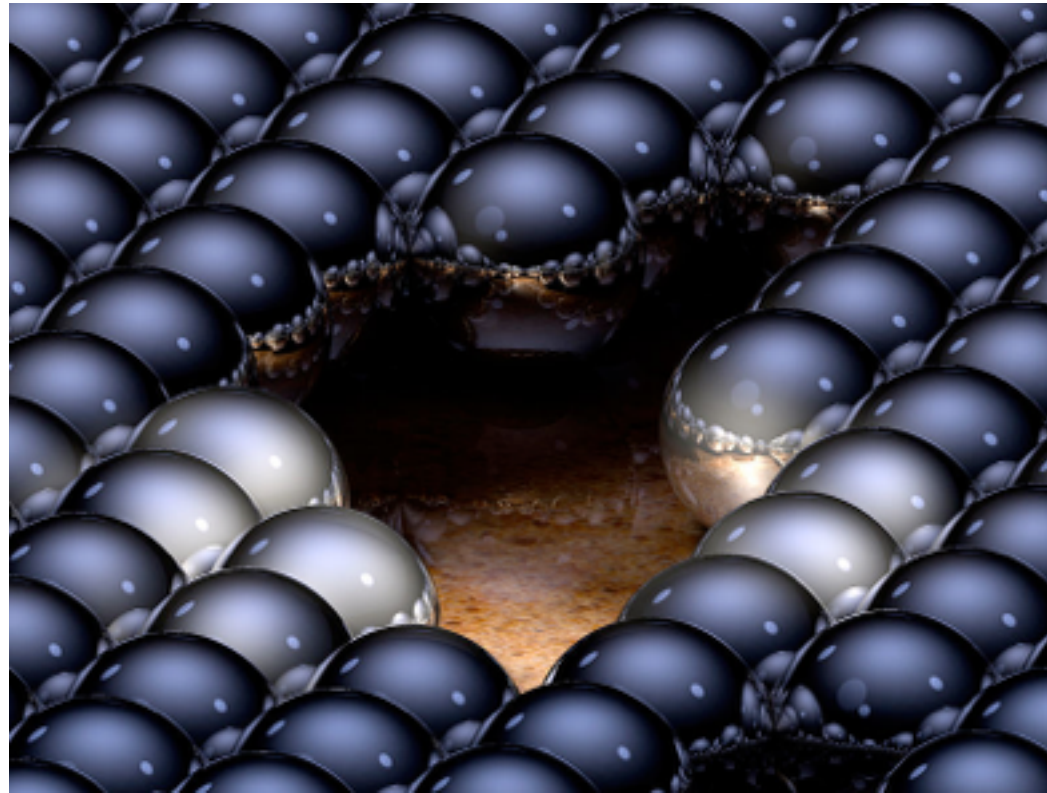
CSI 30 : Computer Graphics

Ray Tracing

Tamar Shinar
Computer Science & Engineering
UC Riverside

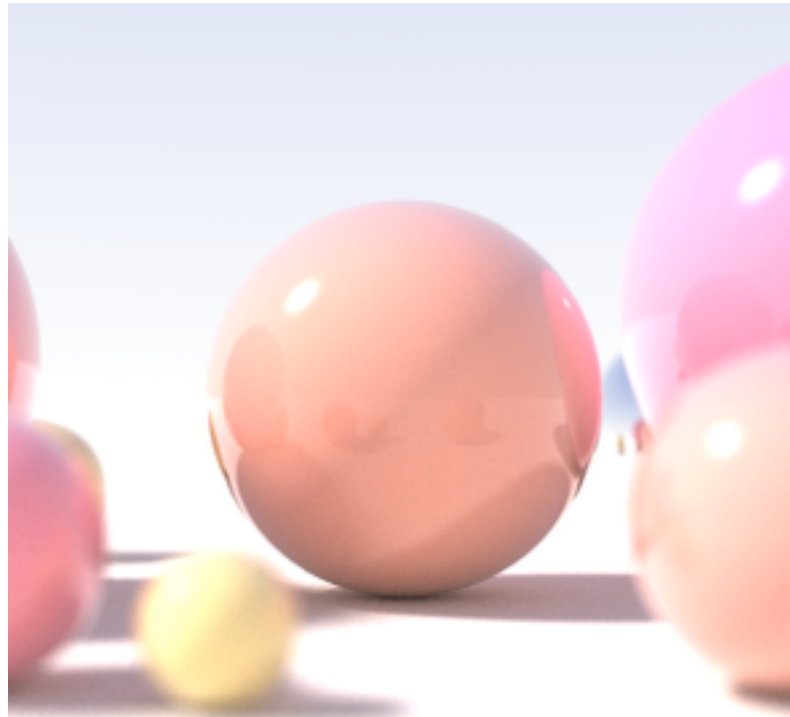


Wikimedia Commons



Greg L., Wikimedia Commons

up to 16 reflections per ray



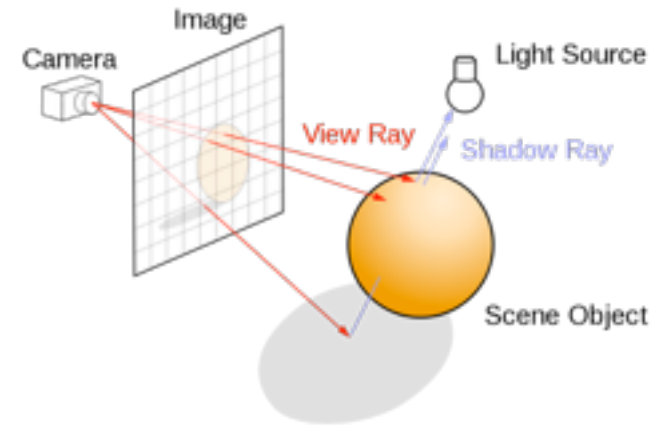
Wikimedia Commons

shallow depth of field, area light sources,
diffuse inter-reflection

Basic Algorithm

for each pixel

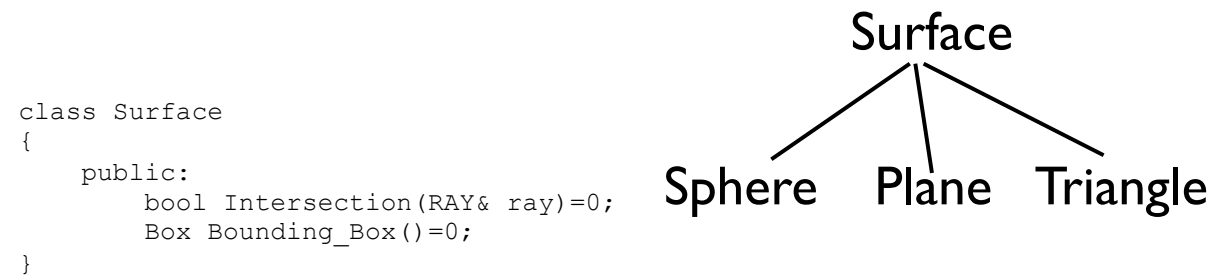
1. **cast view ray:**
compute view ray
from camera through
pixel into scene
2. **intersect:** find
intersection of ray
with closest object
3. **shade:** compute the
color of the
intersection point



Ray Tracing Program

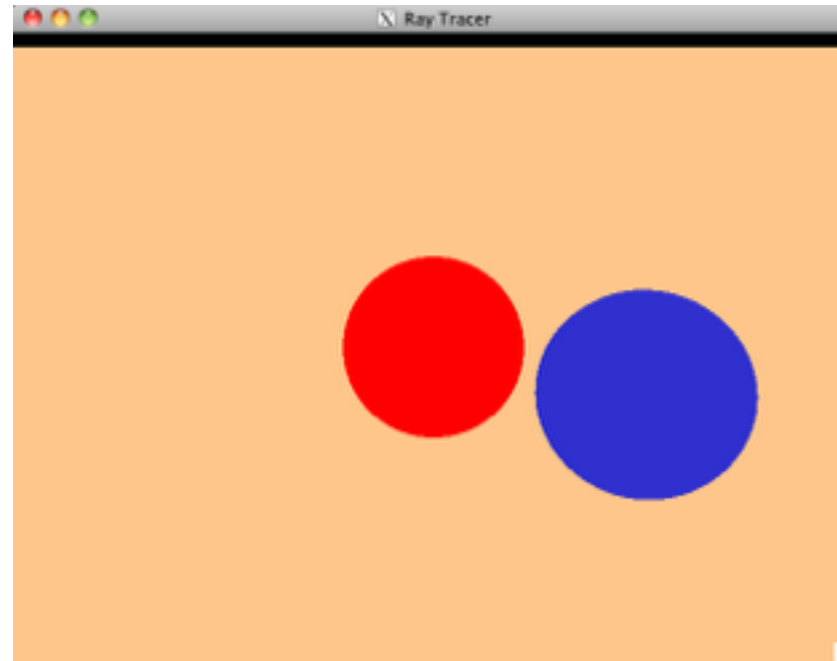
```
for each pixel do  
  compute viewing ray  
  if ( ray hits an object with t in [0, inf] ) then  
    compute n  
    evaluate shading model and set pixel to that color  
  else  
    set pixel color to the background color
```

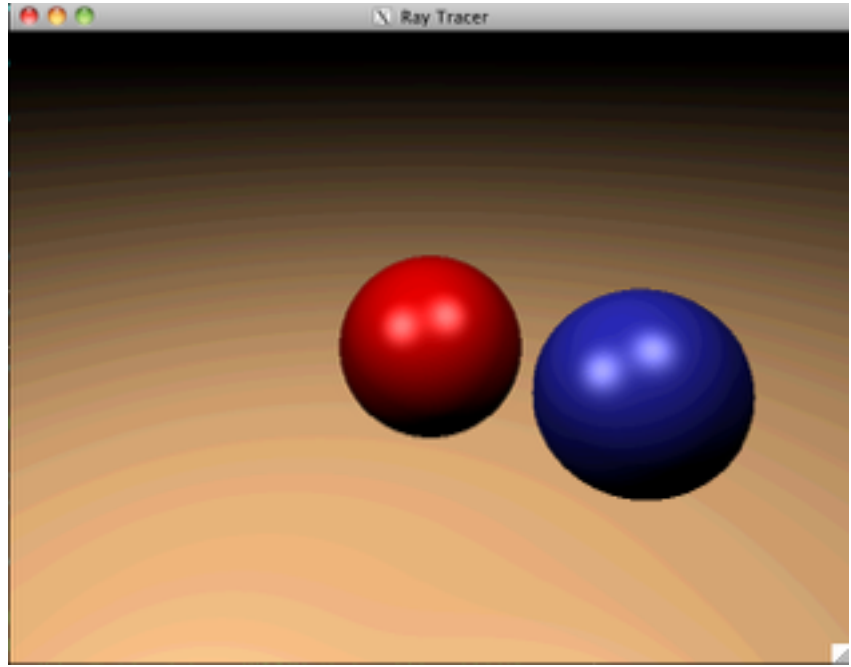
Object-oriented design

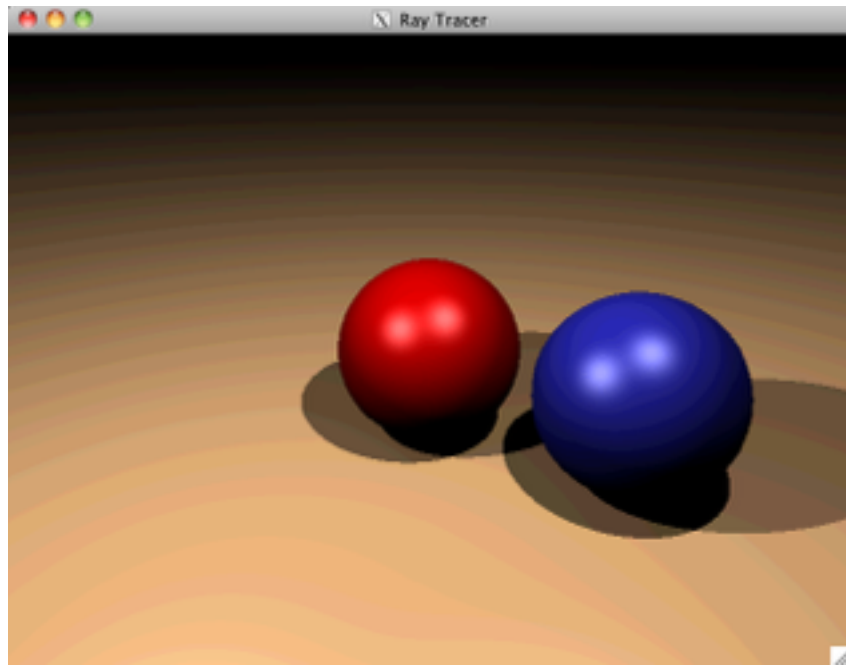


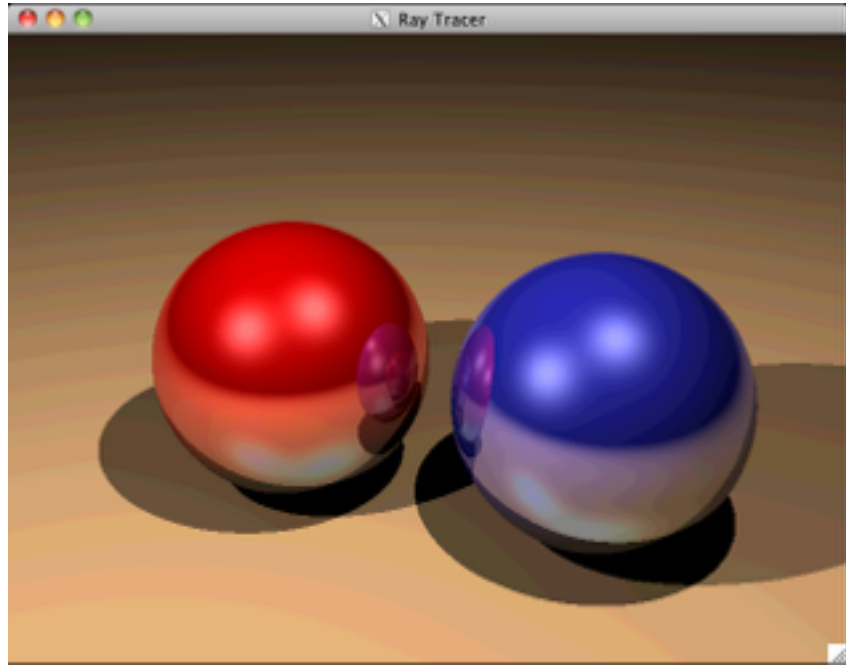
Other objects: Ray, Light,
Material, Camera, Film, World

Simple Ray Tracer

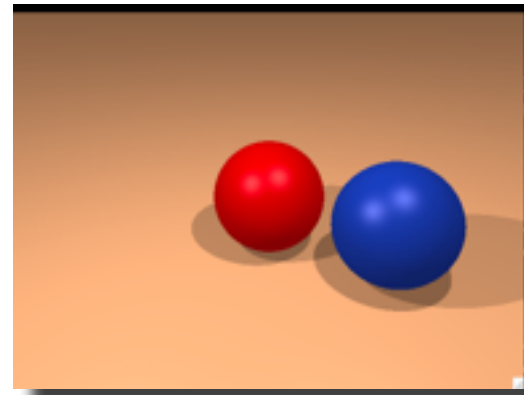
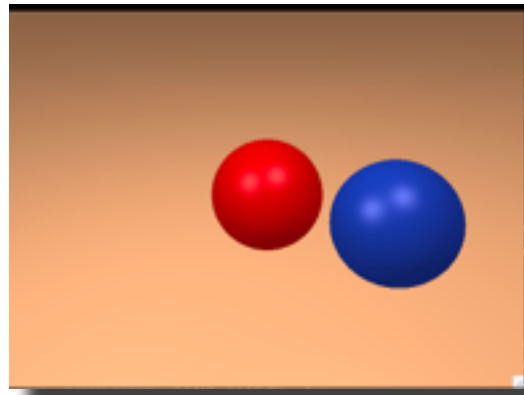








Shadows



Shadows

```
for each pixel do  
  compute viewing ray  
  if ( ray hits an object with  $t$  in  $[0, \text{inf}]$  ) then  
    compute  $\mathbf{n}$   
    evaluate shading model and set pixel to that color  
  else  
    set pixel color to the background color
```

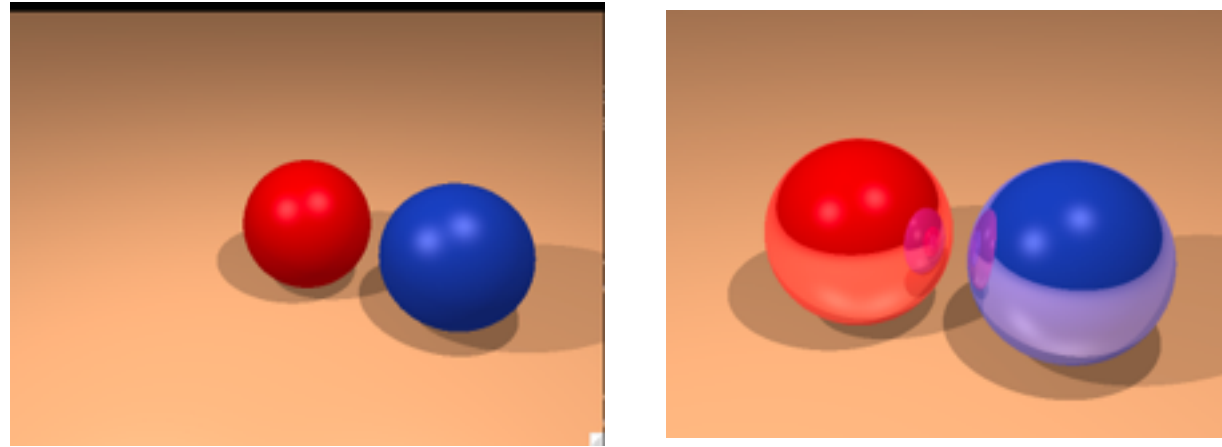
Shadows

```
for each pixel do
  compute viewing ray
  if ( ray hits an object with t in [0, inf] ) then
    compute n
    evaluate shading model and set pixel to that color
  else
    set pixel color to the background color
```

Shadows

```
for each pixel do
  compute viewing ray
  if ( ray hits an object with t in [0, inf] ) then
    compute n
    // e.g., phong shading
    for each light
      add light's ambient component
      compute shadow ray
      if ( ! shadow ray hits an object )
        add light's diffuse and specular components
  else
    set pixel color to the background color
```

Reflections



- Reflective_Shader subclass of Phong shader

Reflections

```
for each pixel do  
  compute viewing ray  
  if ( ray hits an object with  $t$  in  $[0, \infty]$  ) then  
    compute  $\mathbf{n}$   
    evaluate shading model and set pixel to that color  
  else  
    set pixel color to the background color
```

Reflections

```
for each pixel do
  compute viewing ray
  pixel color = cast_ray(viewing ray)

cast_ray:
  if ( ray hits an object with t in [0, inf] ) then
    compute n
    return color = shade_surface
  else
    return color = to the background color

shade_surface:
  color = ...
  compute reflected ray
  return color = color + k * cast_ray(reflected ray)
```