

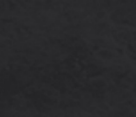
# Computer Graphics

Lecture 7: Raytracing - advanced

Kartic Subr

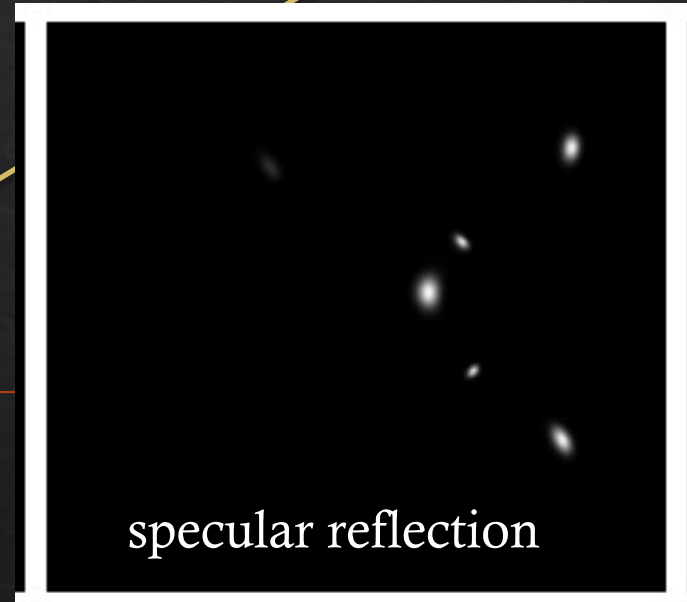
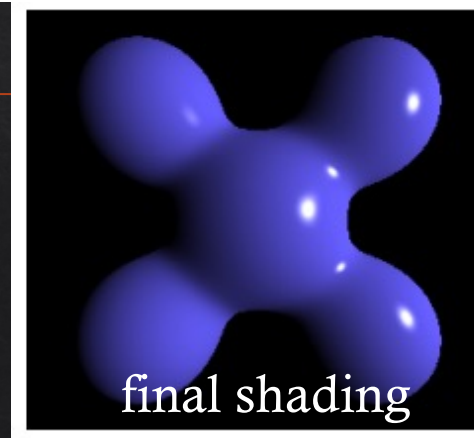
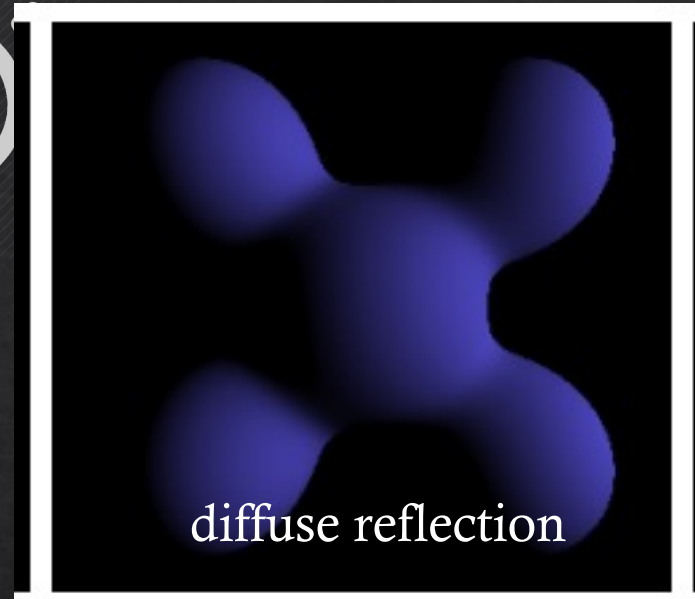
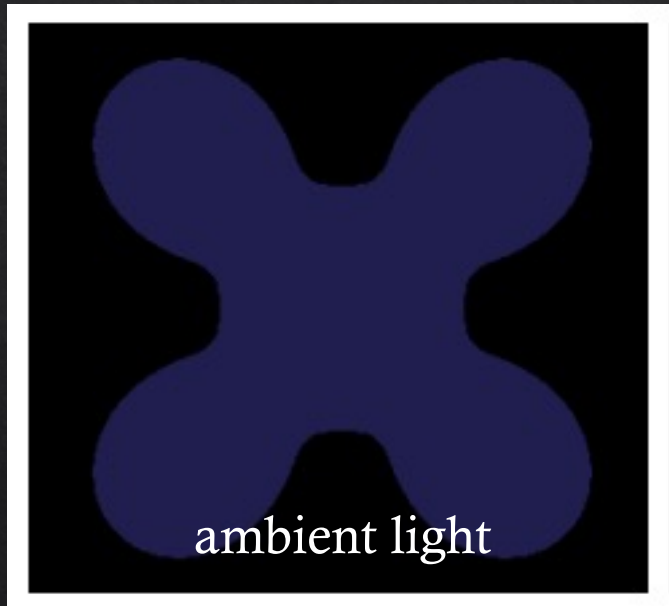
# Recap

for each pixel  $p$   
  trace ray  
  shade hit point

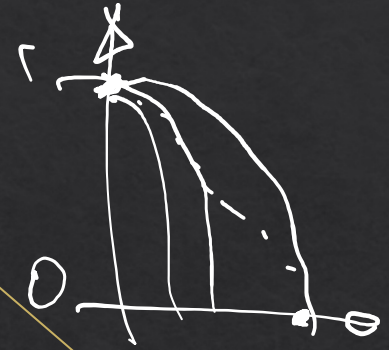
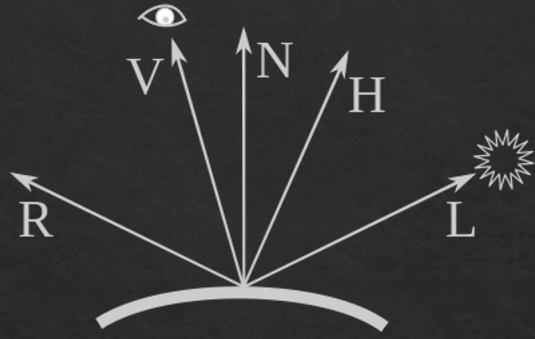




# Shading



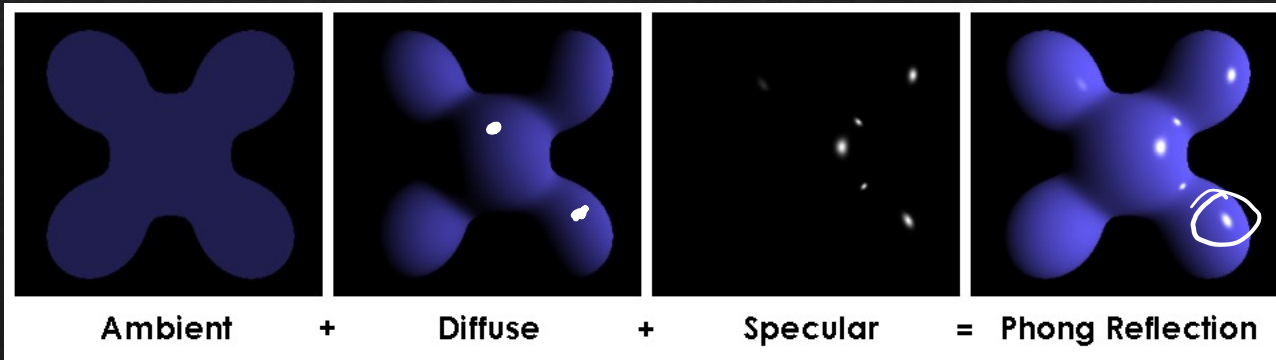
# Phong shading



material property

$$I_p = k_a i_a + \sum_{m \in \text{lights}} (k_d (\hat{L}_m \cdot \hat{N}) i_{m,d} + k_s (\hat{R}_m \cdot \hat{V})^\alpha i_{m,s})$$

ambient
 $m \in \text{lights}$ 
diffuse
specular



light property

R is the mirror reflection direction

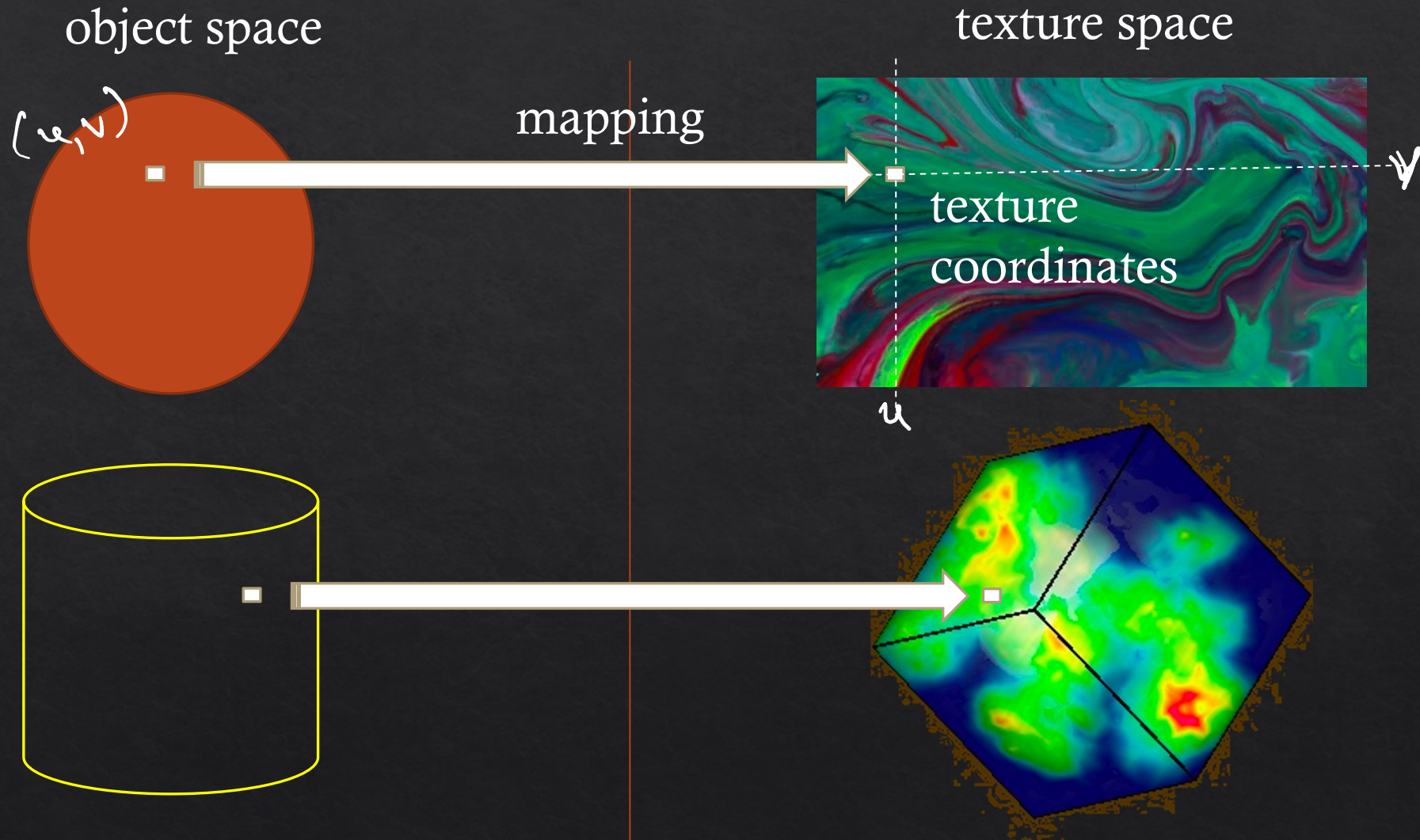


# How to deal with texture?



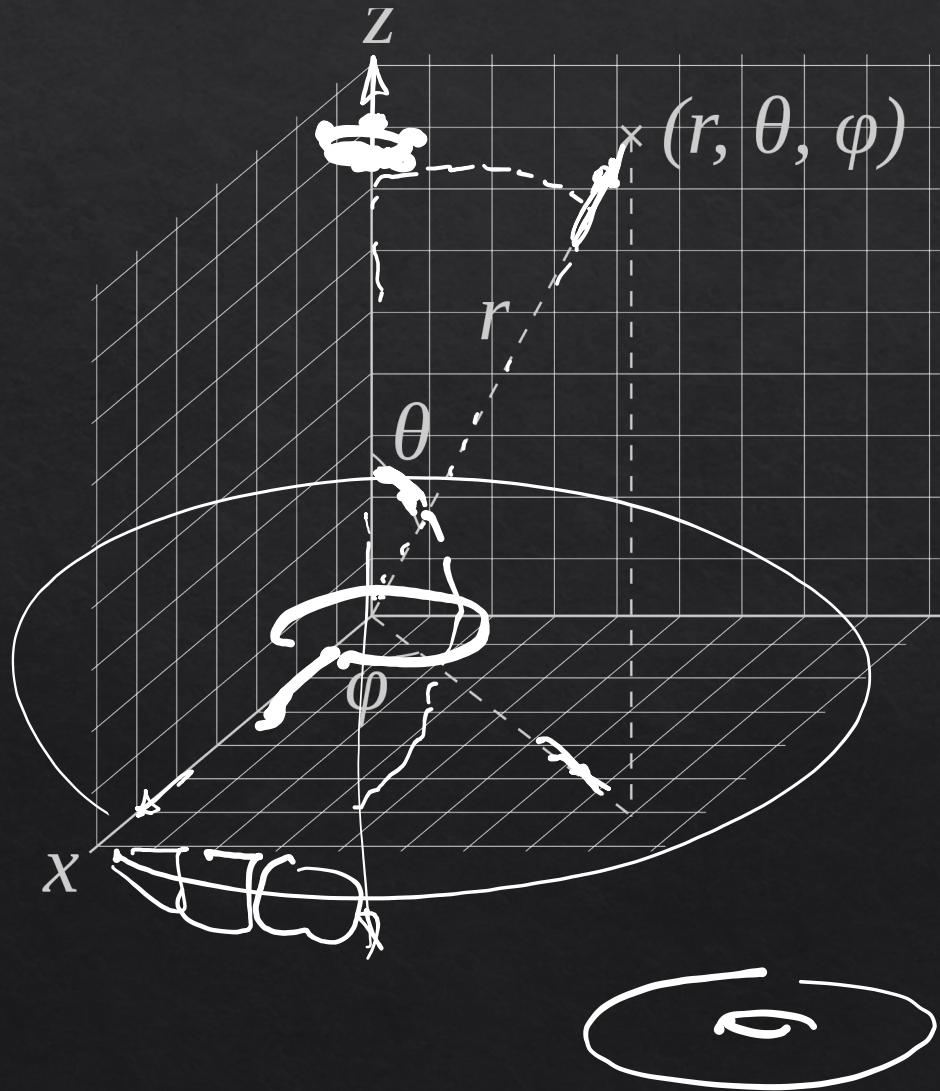


# How to deal with texture?





# Texture coordinates on a sphere



$$\begin{cases} y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$(u, v)$$

$$\frac{u \in [0, 1]}{v \in [0, 1]}$$

$$\theta \in [0, \pi] \quad \phi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$u = (\theta + \pi) / 2\pi$$

$$v = \phi / 2\pi$$

$$u = \theta / \pi$$

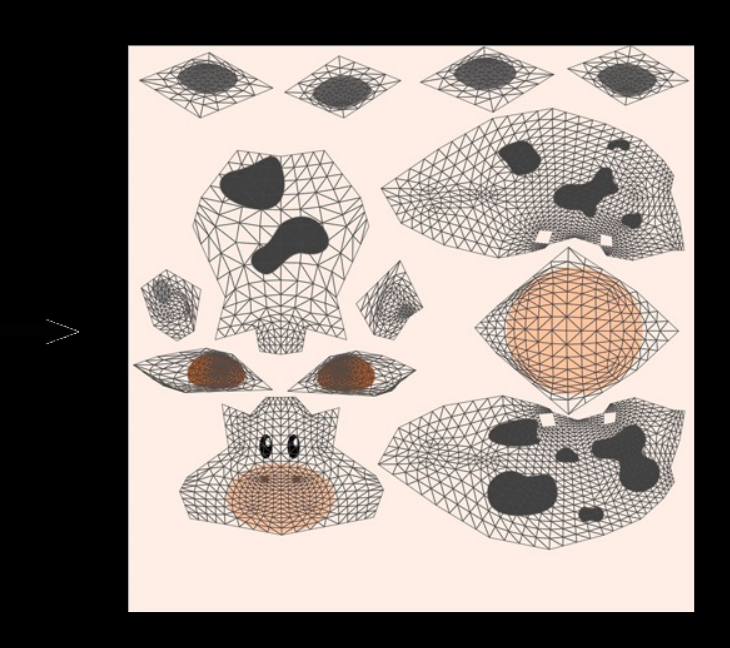
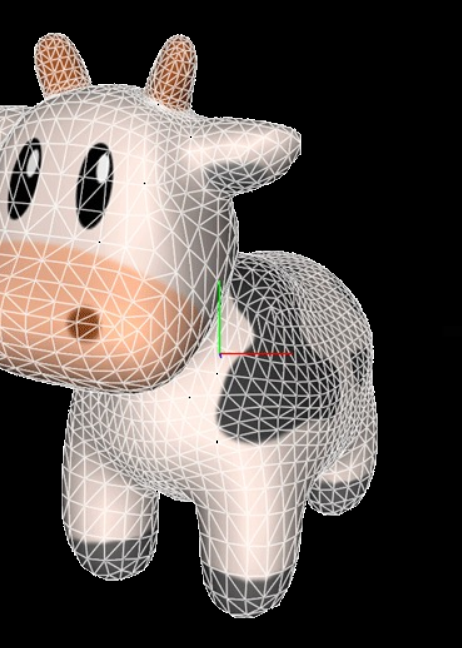
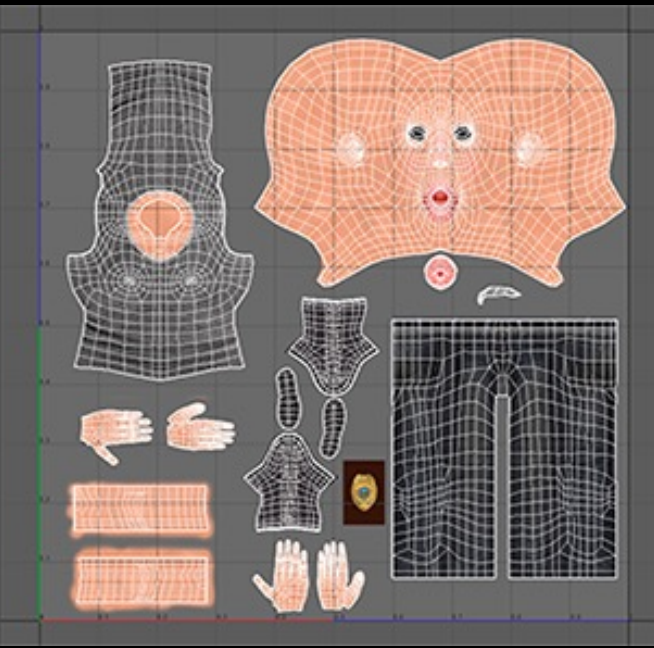
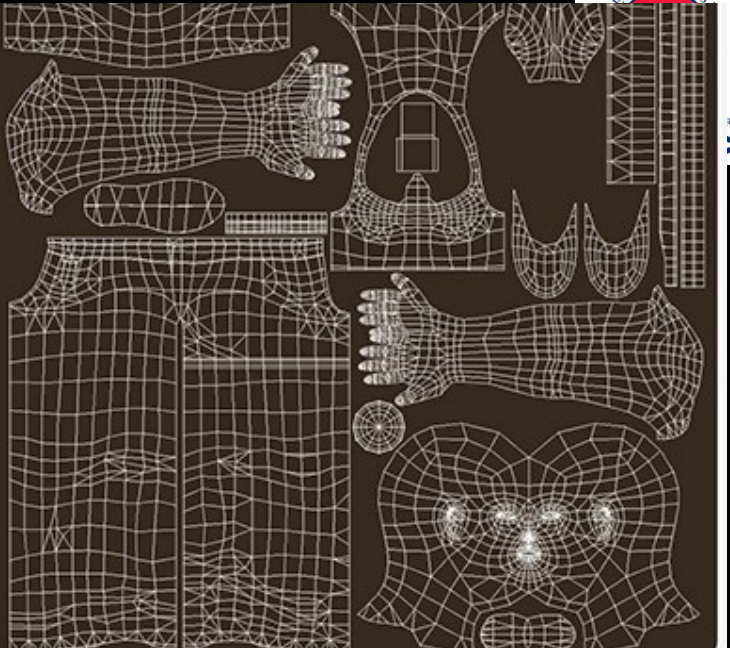
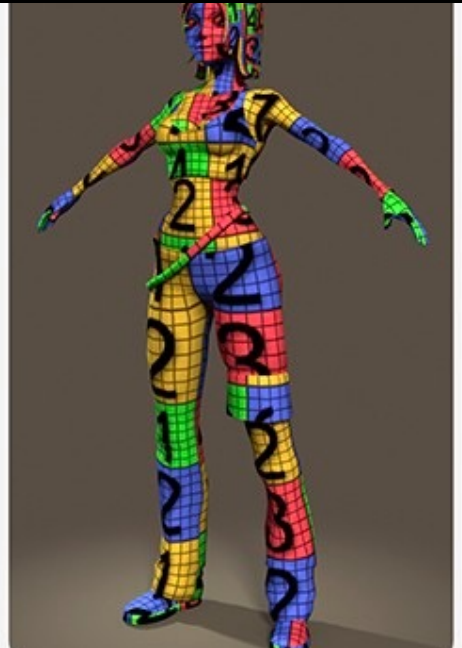
$$\theta = \arccos z / r$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{r \sin \theta \sin \phi}{r \sin \theta \cos \phi}$$

$$\tan \phi = y / x$$

$$\phi = \arctan y / x$$

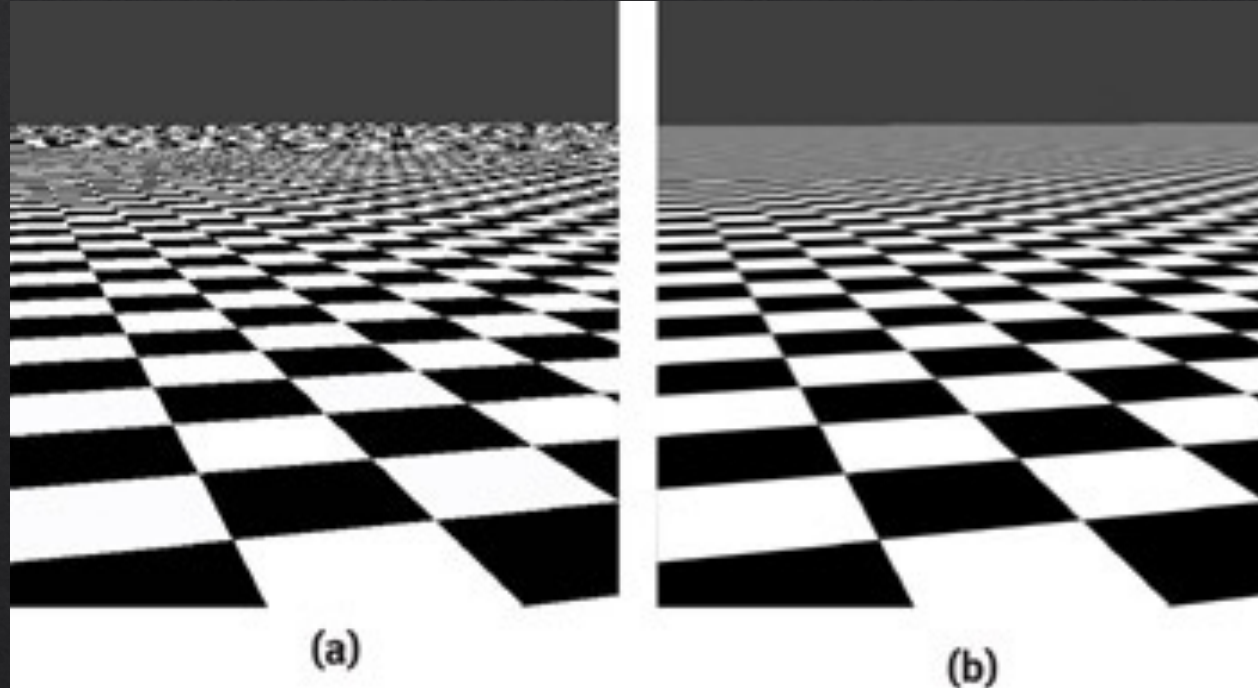






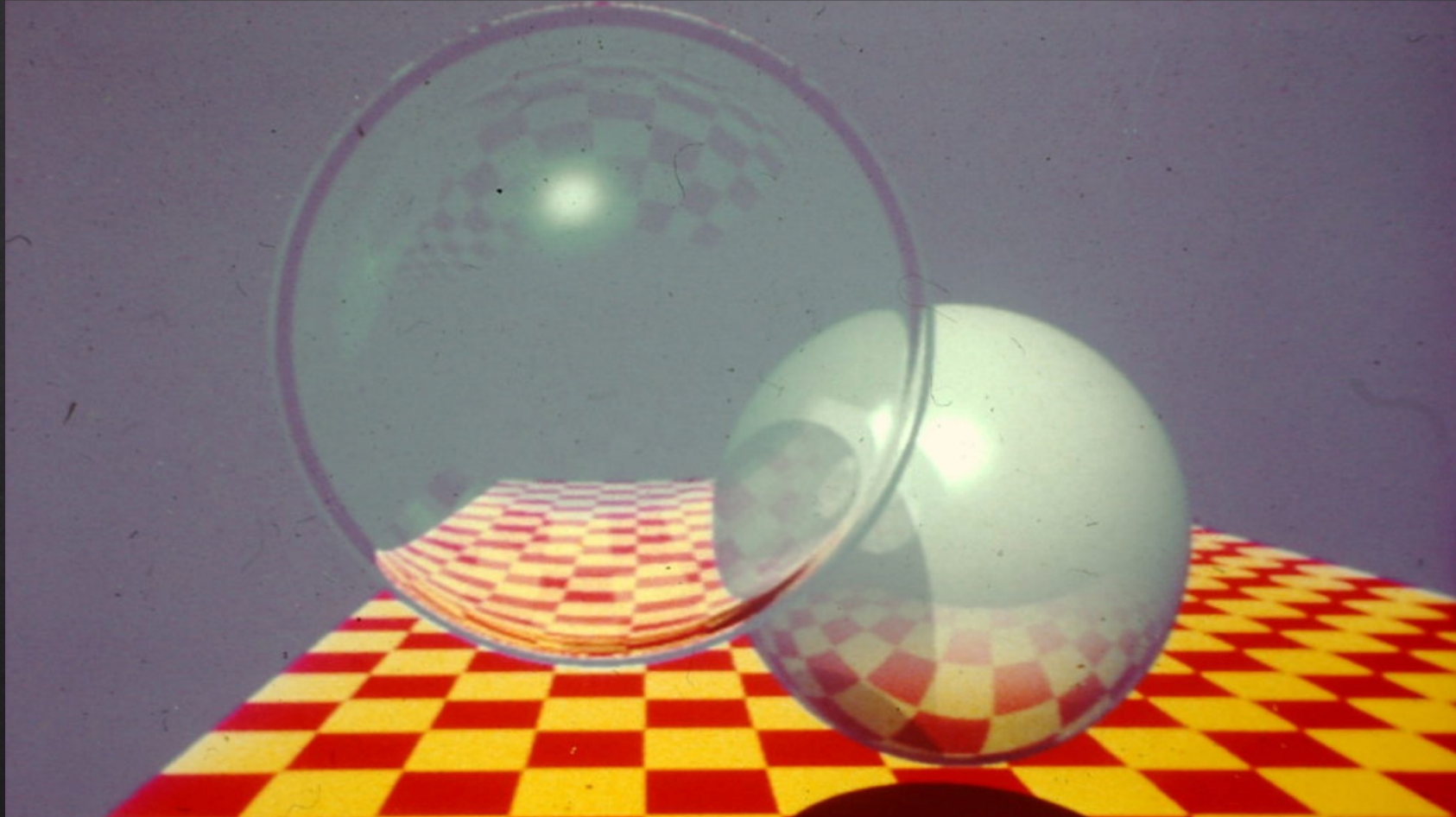
# Problems

- How to generate maps?
- Finite resolution
- Artifacts
- More later!



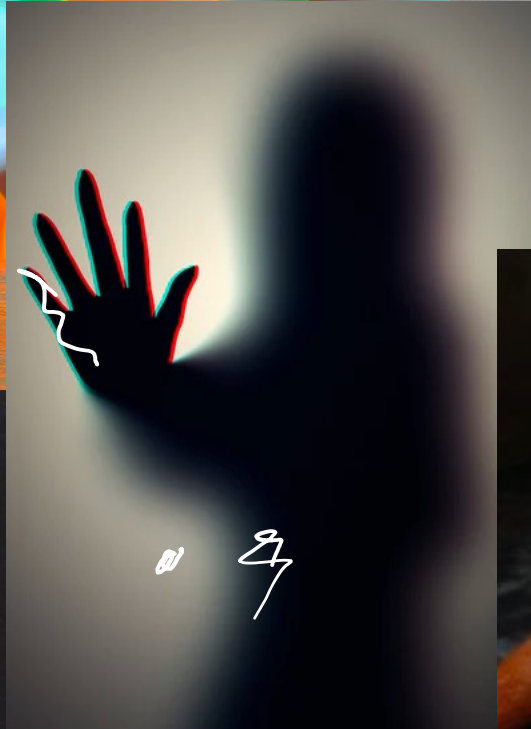
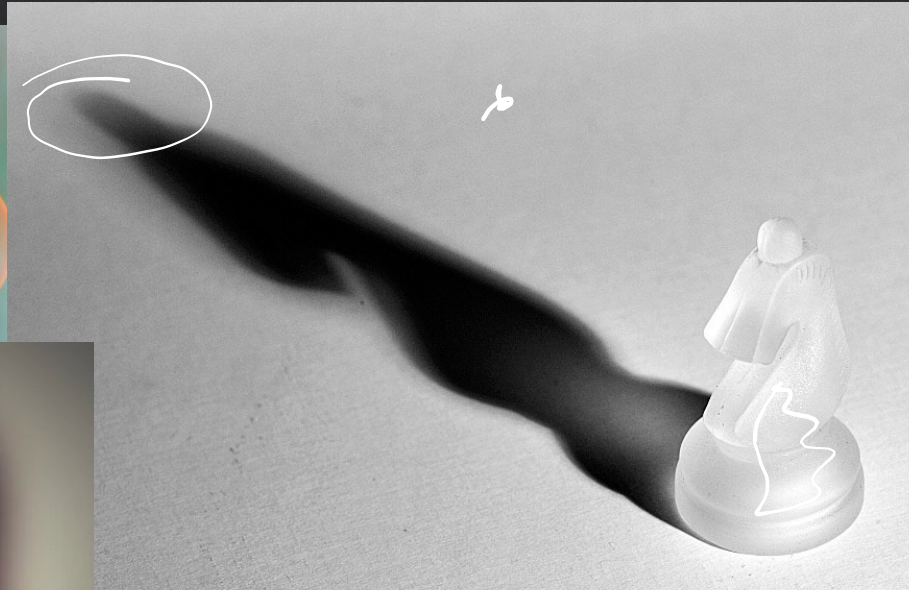
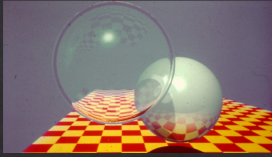
<http://www.cemyuksel.com/courses/conferences/siggraph2017-rethinking texture mapping/rethinking texture mapping course notes.pdf>

# What's wrong with this image?





# Does not have any blur!





# What causes blur?

motion blur  
(shutter speed)

DoF  
(aperture)

shadow from occl / size of light

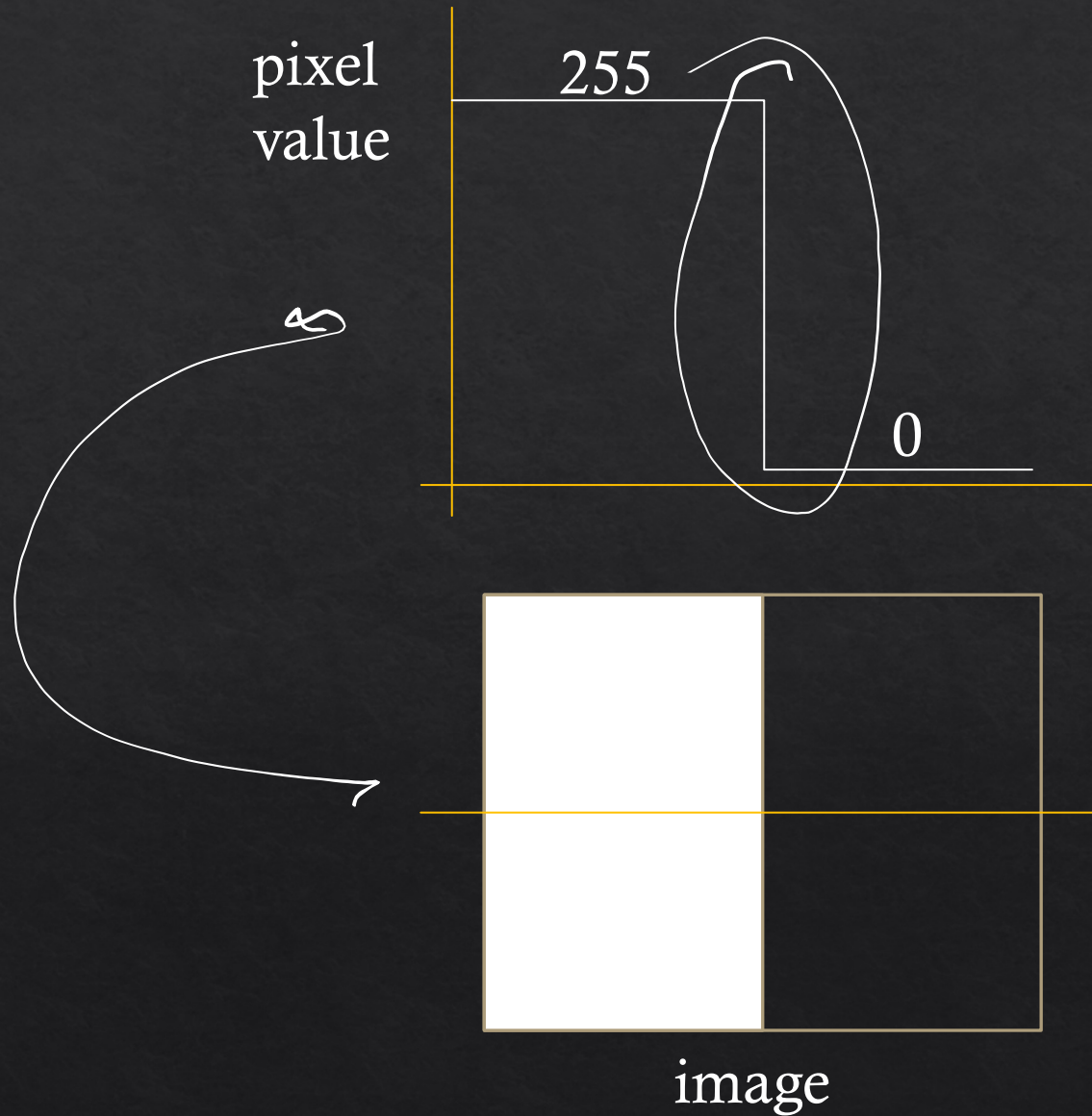
light scattering

material refl'  
transmittance  
volumetric

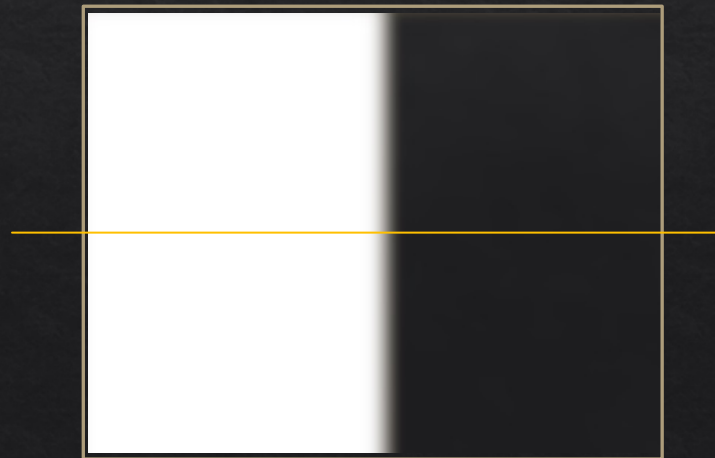
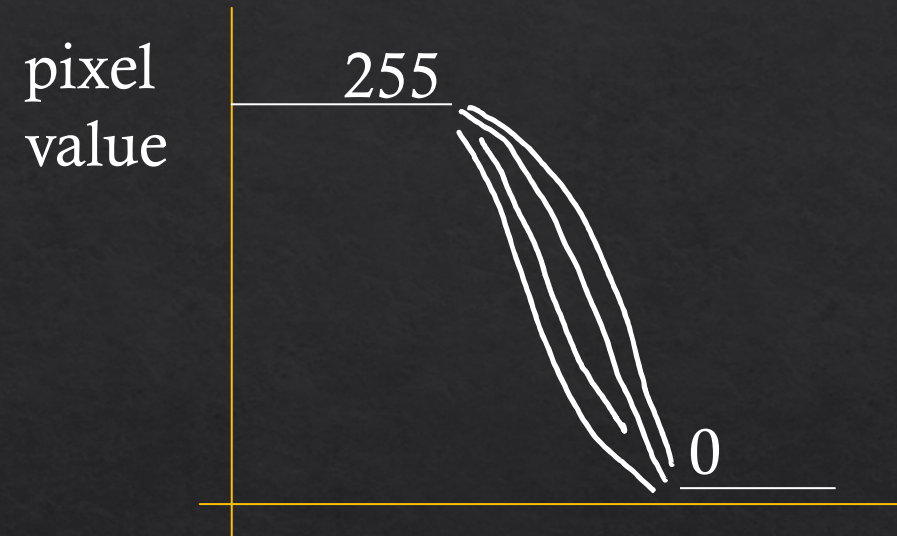
averaging  
Sampling



# A step function (edge)



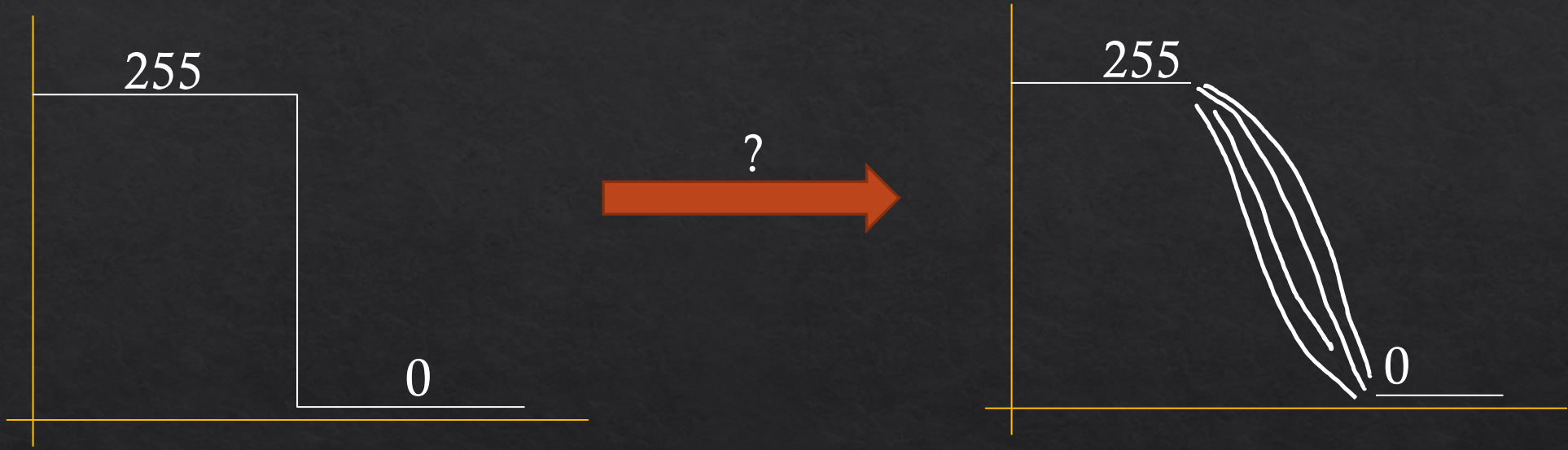
# A blurred step function



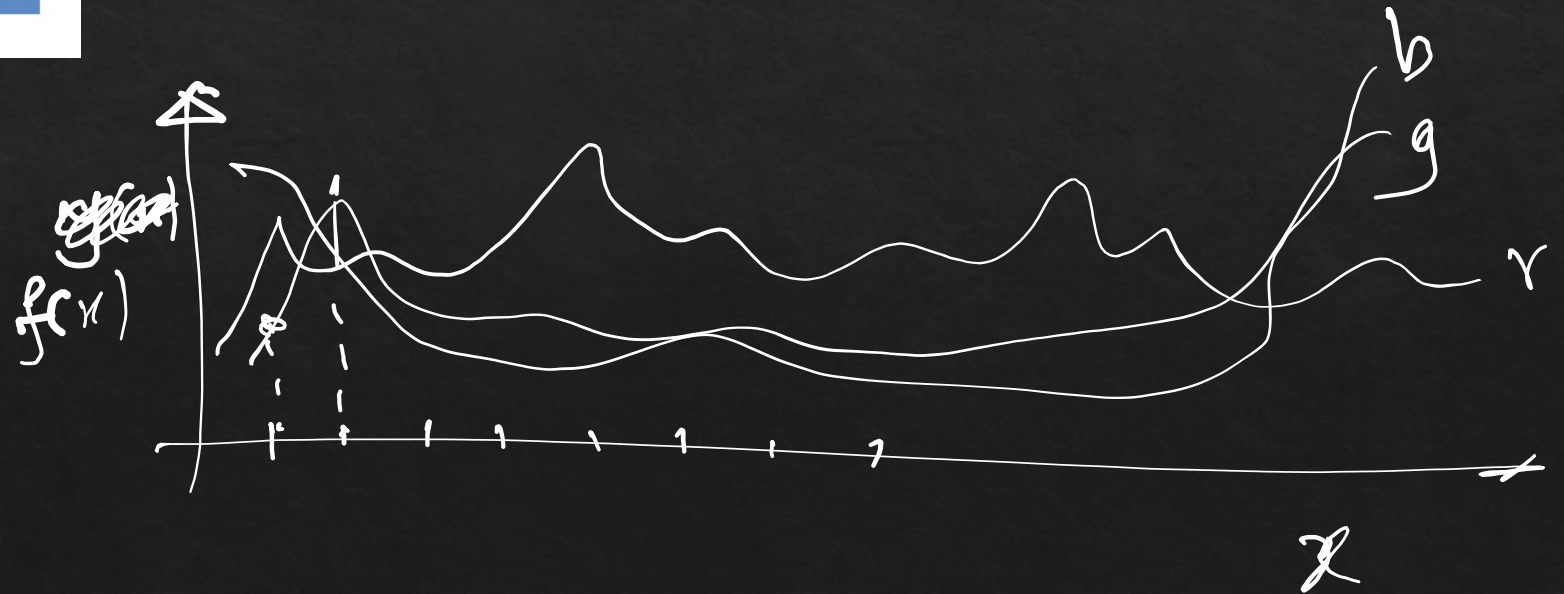
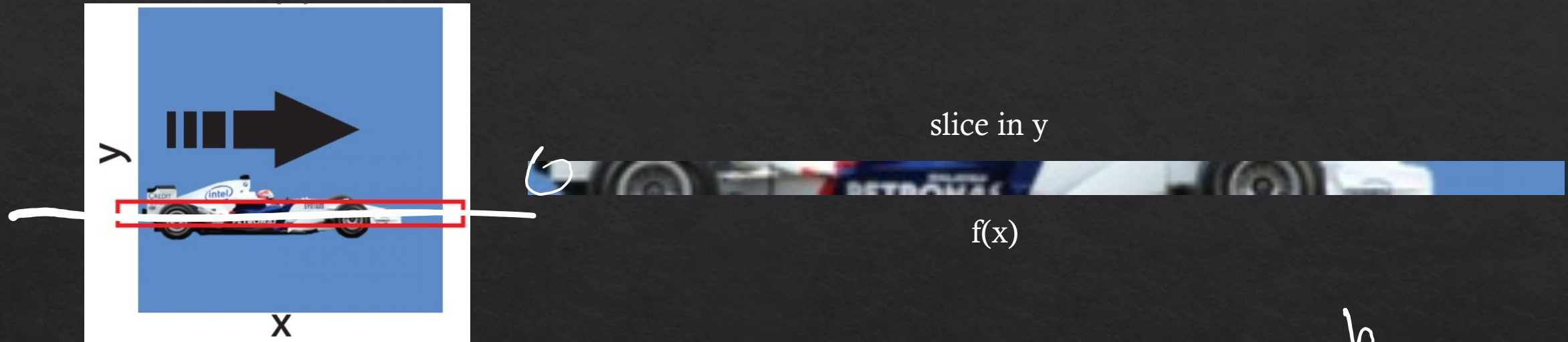
image



# Fundamental operation?



# Example: photo of a car





# Example: motion blur



# Example: slice is a 1D function

$f(x)$

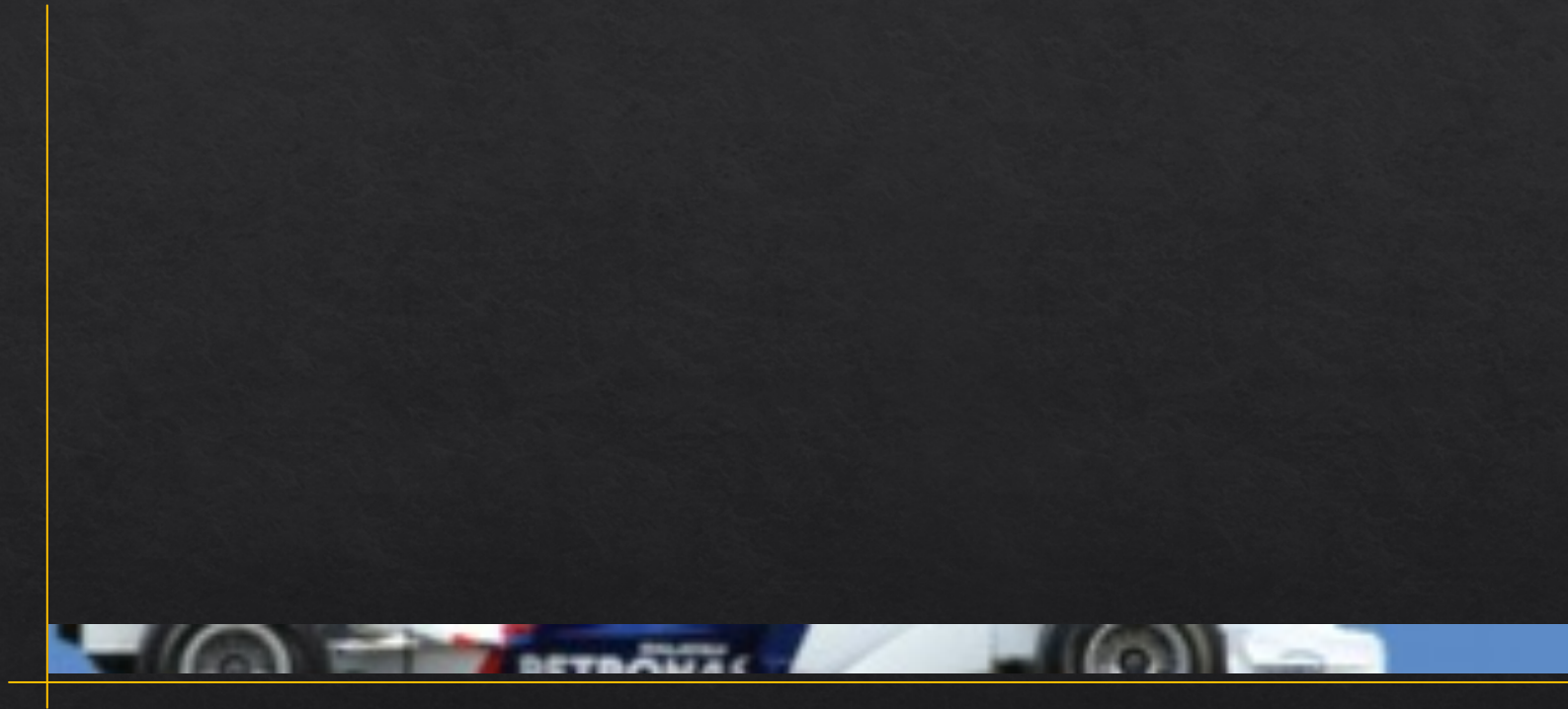


space (x)



# Example: add time as second dimension

time (t)



space (x)

# Example: stationary car





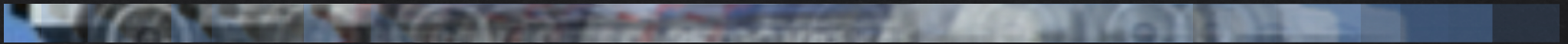
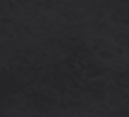
# Example: car moving to the right



$$f_t(x) \approx f(x-t)$$

# Example: sum of shifted positions

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 f(x - t_i)$$

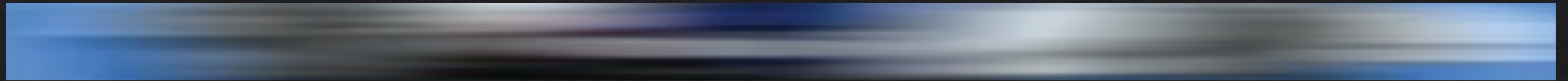


space (x)



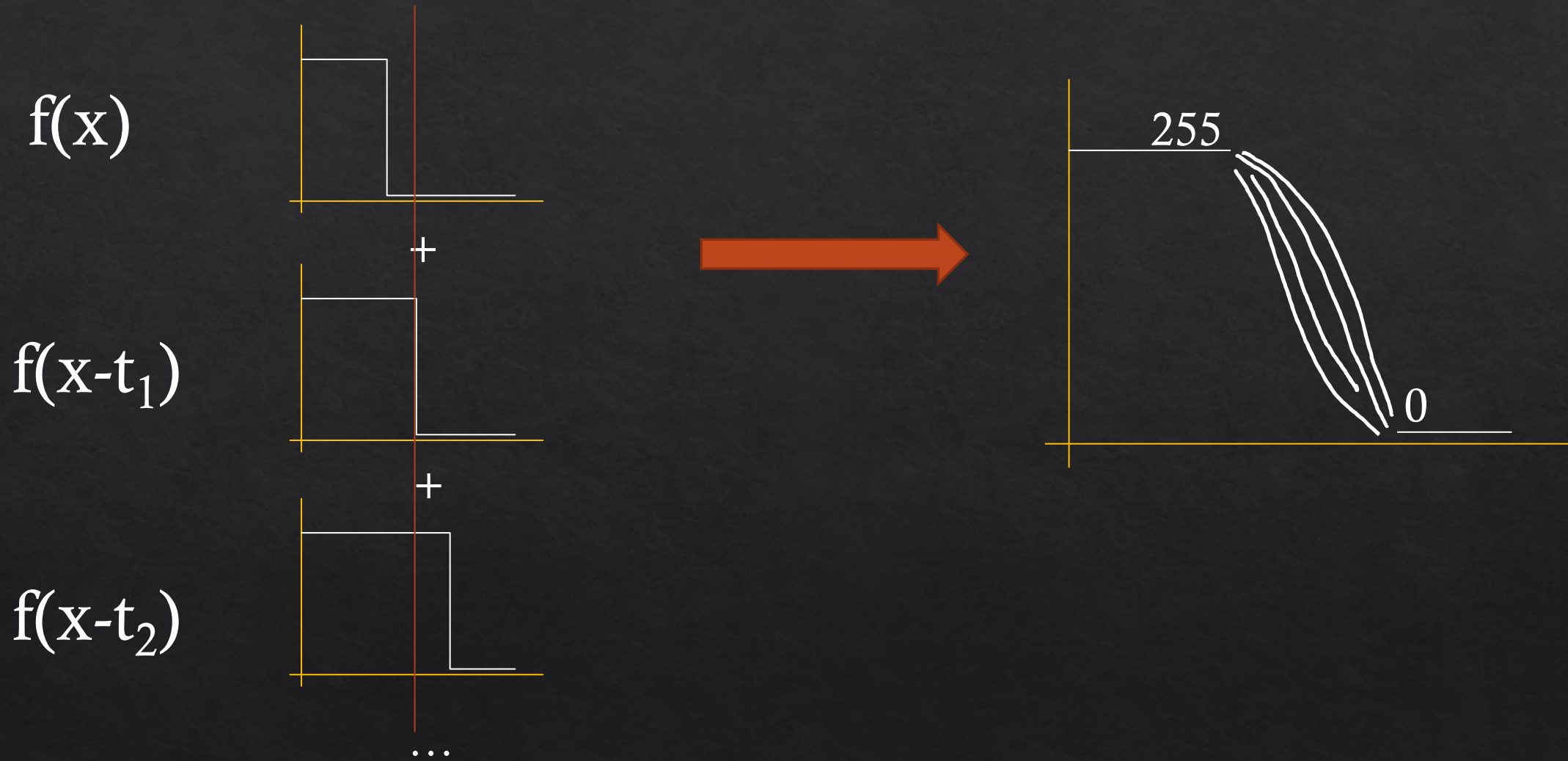
# Example: motion blur

$$\int_0^T f(x-t) dt$$



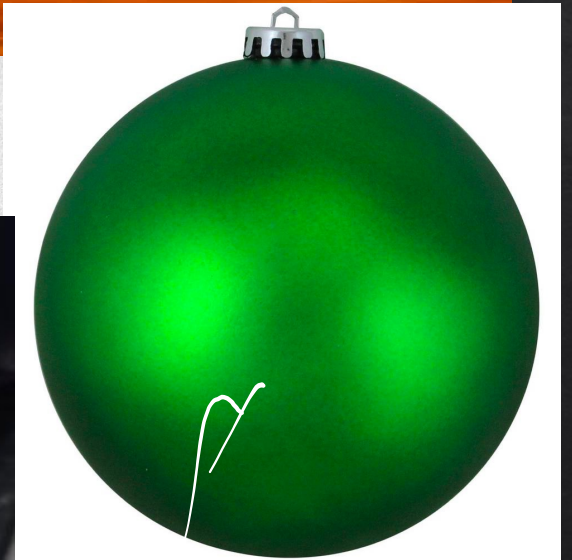
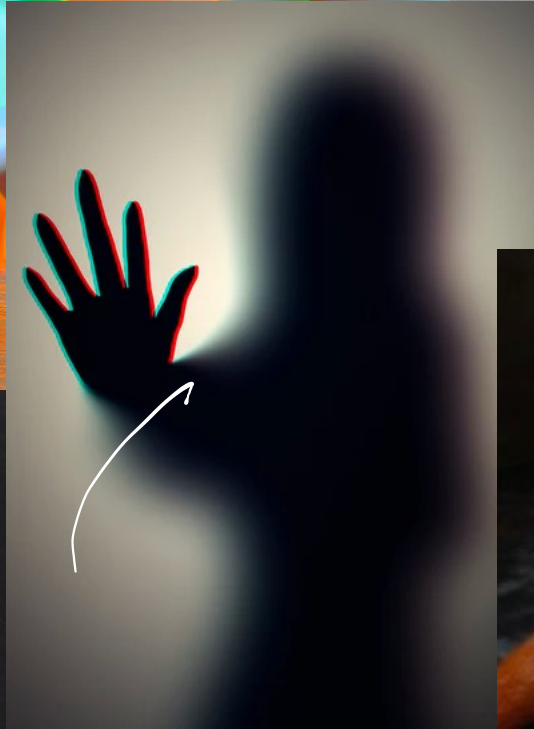
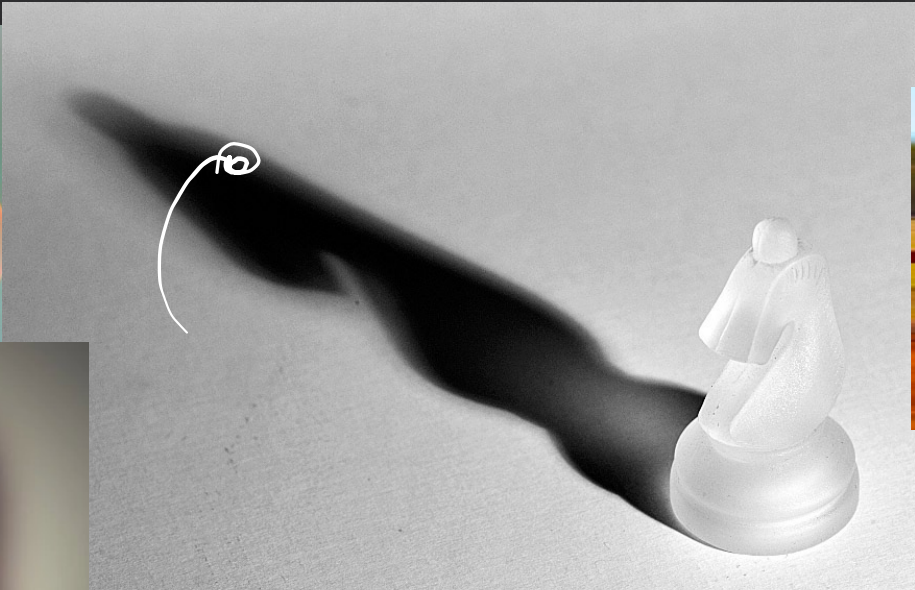
space (x)

# Sums of shifted functions!



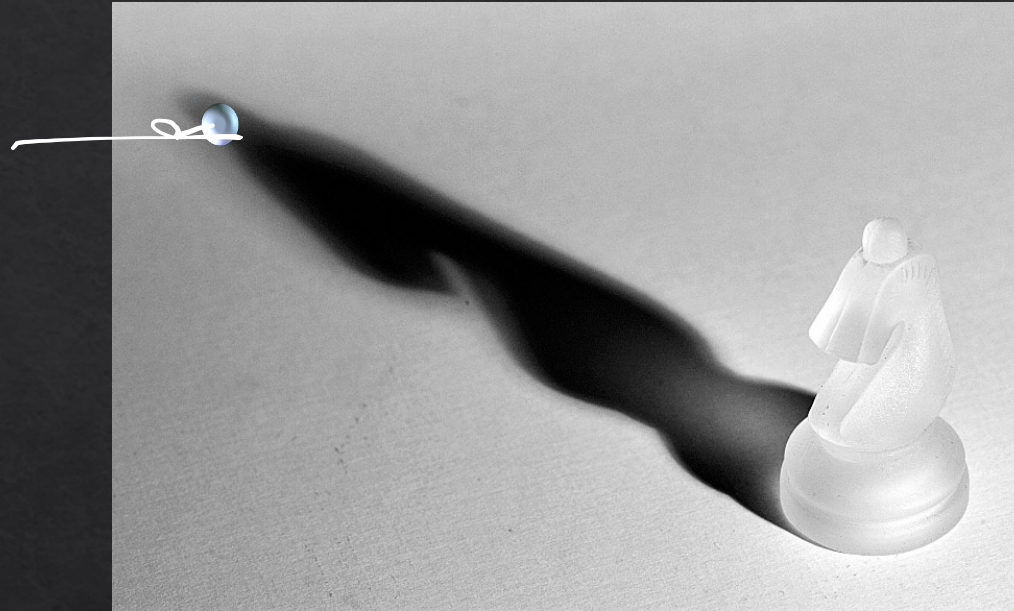


# Can you spot the “shifted sums” in each case?

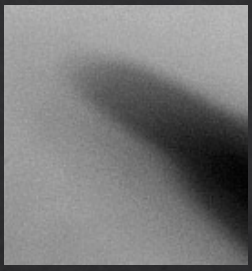




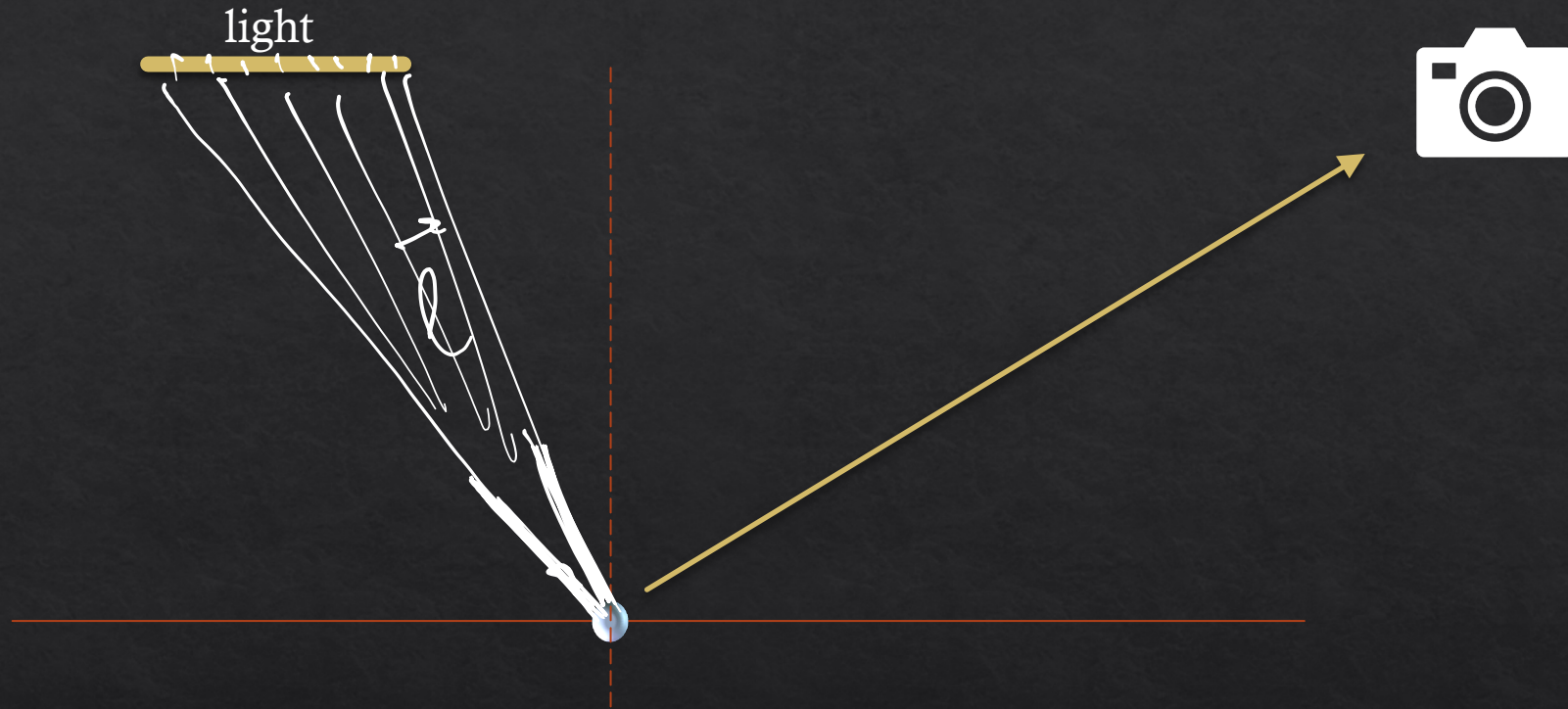
# Soft shadow due to area light



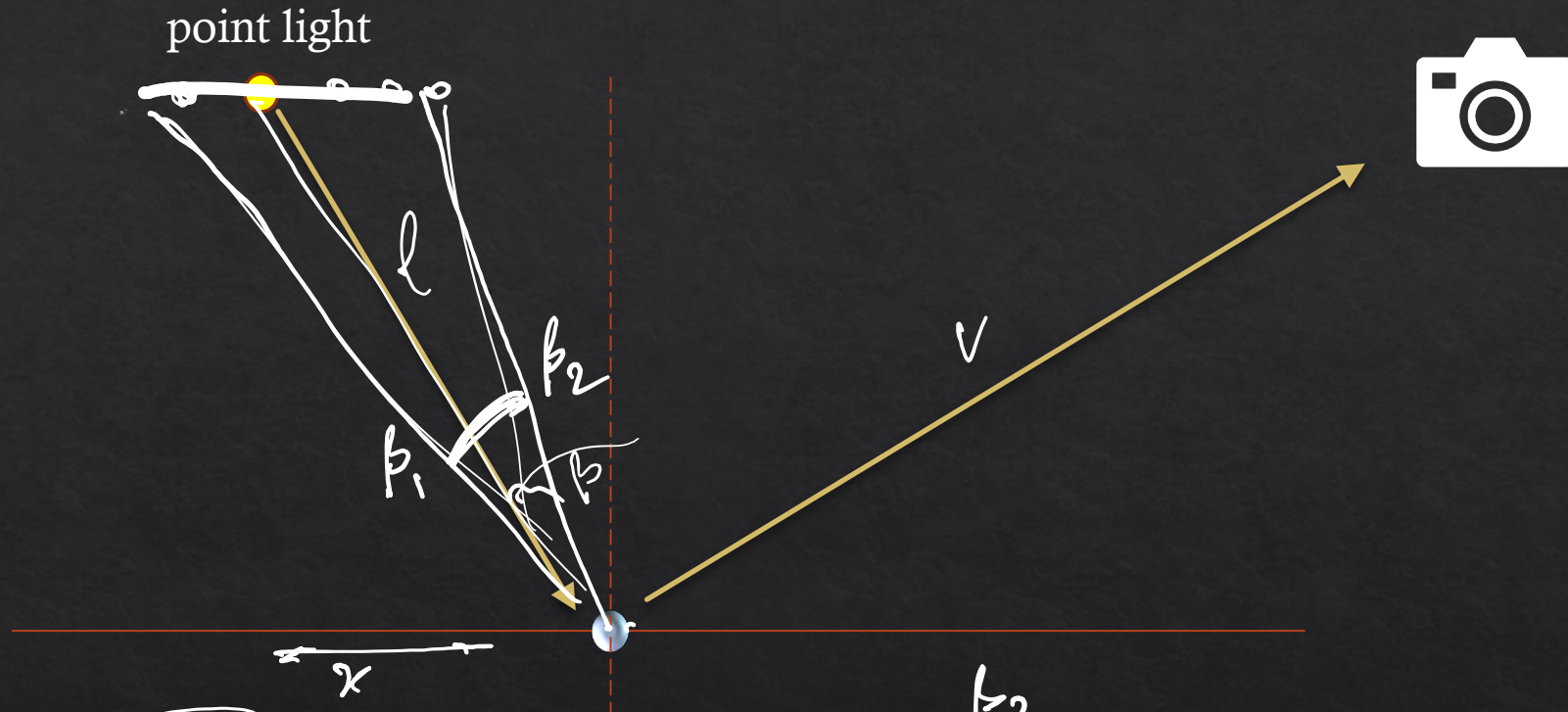




# Example: Area light



# Example: Area light

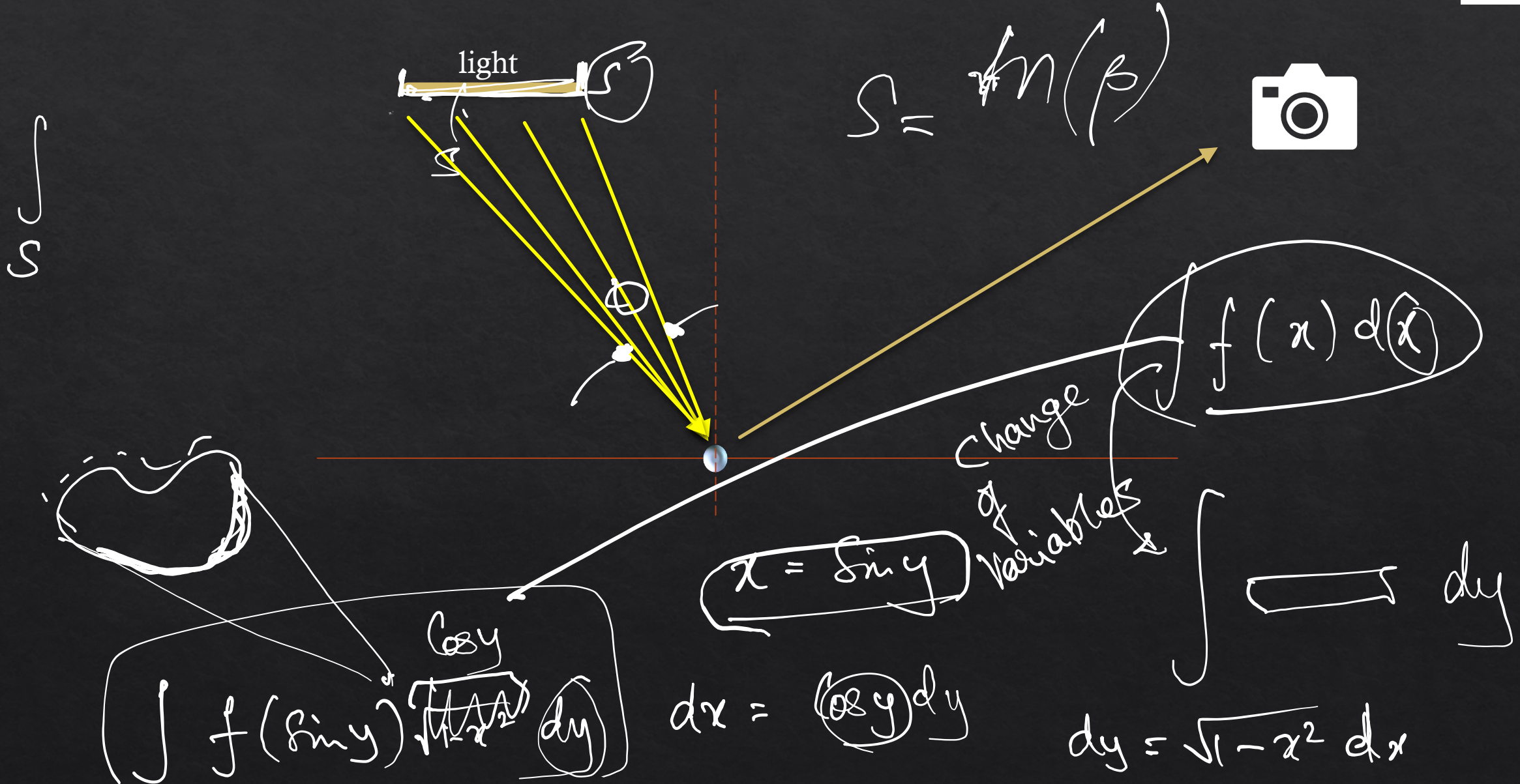


$$f_{ps} \left( x, \underbrace{l, \gamma}_{\text{light}}, m, n, v \right)$$

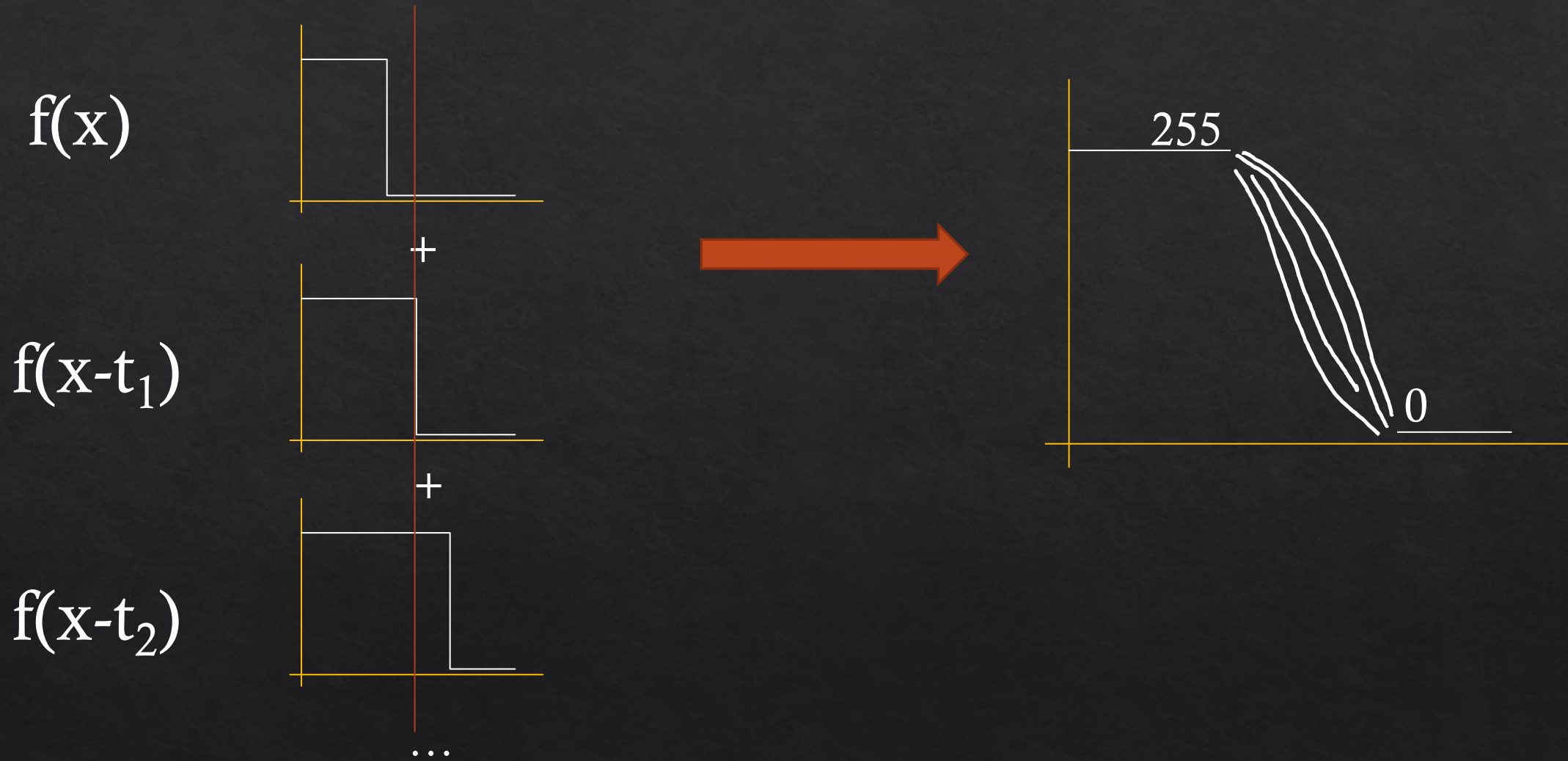
$$\int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2} f_{ps} \left( x, l(\beta), \gamma(\beta), m, n, v \right) d\beta$$



# Area light: integrate over angle



# Sums of shifted functions!



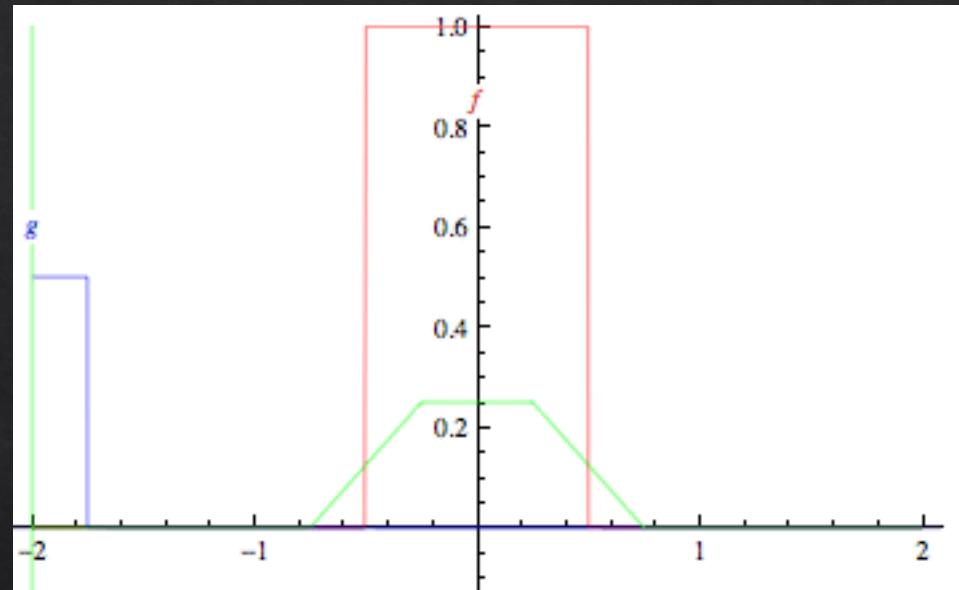


# Sums of weighted, shifted functions!

$$h(x) = \int \underline{f(x-t)} dt$$

$$h(x) = \int f(x-t)g(t)dt.$$

# Sums of weighted, shifted functions!

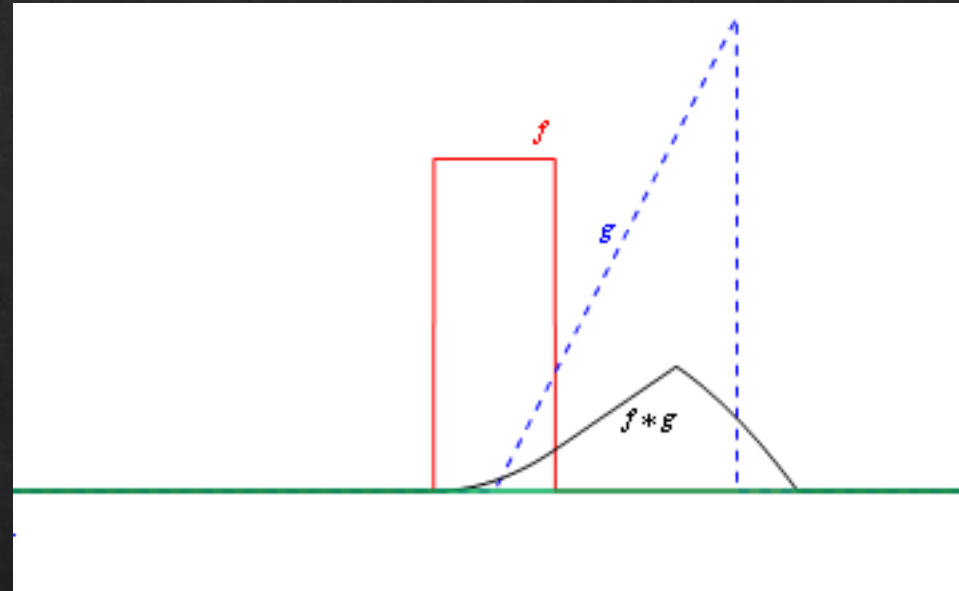


wikipedia

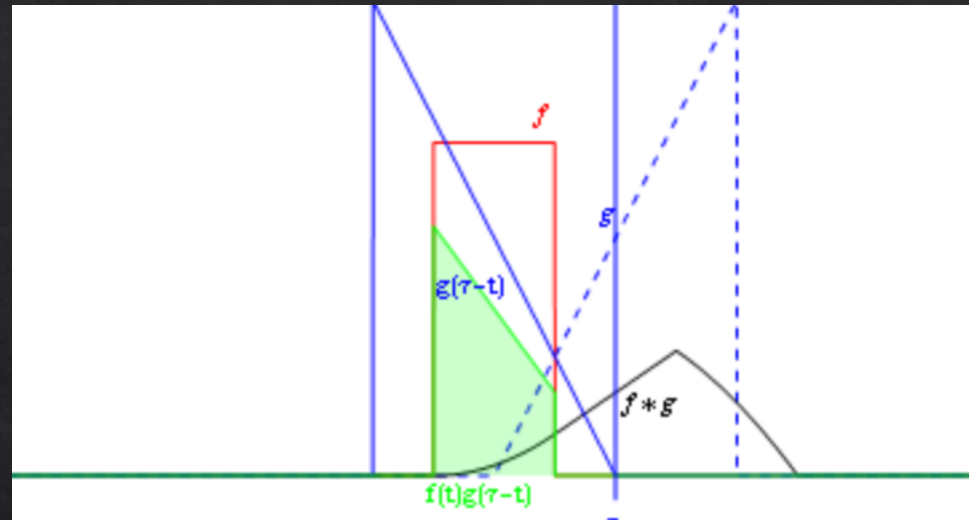
$\mathcal{H}$



# Sums of weighted, shifted functions!

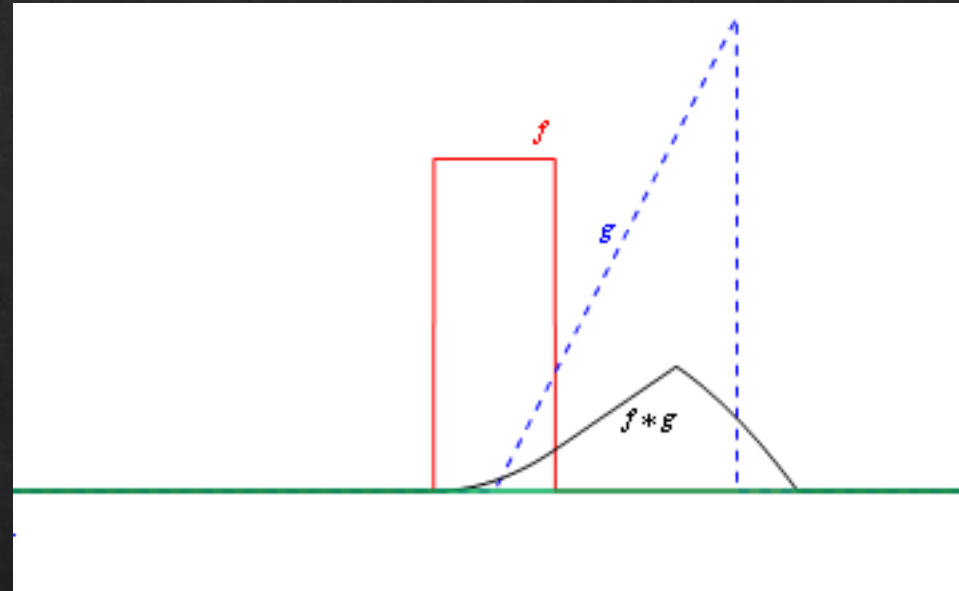


# 1D convolution

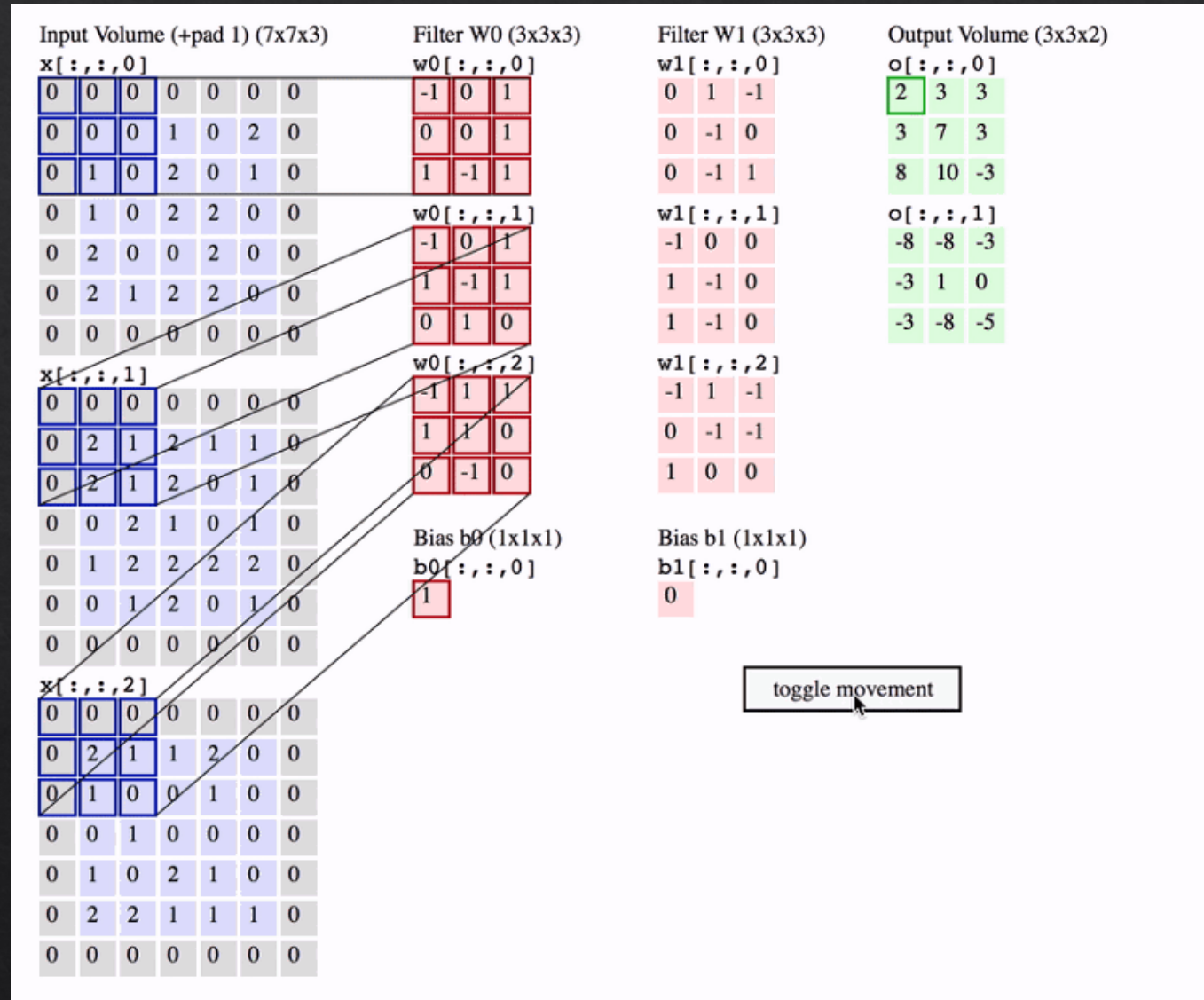




# Sums of weighted, shifted functions!



# 2D convolution





# Blurring due to integrals in rendering

- area lights
- camera lens
- camera shutter, exposure time
- wavelength (colour spectrum)
- gloss (reflectance)
- translucent objects

$$\int f(x-t)g(t)dt$$

$\mathbb{R}$   $\mathbb{N}$