Distributed Ray Tracing

Anti-Aliasing

- Graphics as signal processing
  – Scene description: continuous signal
  – Sample
  – digital representation
  – Reconstruction by monitor

Anti-Aliasing

- Represent any function as sum of sinusoidals
- Sampling
  – Spatial: multiply function by comb function
  – Frequency: convolve function by comb function
- Nyquist limit
- Reconstruction
  – Spatial: convolve with filter
  – Frequency: multiply by filter

Typical anti-aliasing

- Increase sampling frequency
  – Doesn't solve problem
  – Increases frequencies handled (Nyquist limit)
- Average values after sampling
  – Doesn't address problem
  – Blurs bad results

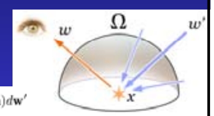
Ideal sampling and reconstruction

- Sample at greater than Nyquist frequency
- Reconstruct using sinc (box) filter
- Given sampling frequency, remove all frequencies higher than Nyquist limit
- Filter first, then sample
  - or do both at the same time

Illumination is Integration

Outgoing intensity of reflected light at a point on a surface in a certain direction is

- The point's emission ,
- An integral over the hemisphere above the surface of an illumination function L and a bidirectional reflectance function (BDRF).



$$L_o(x,\mathbf{w},\lambda,t) = L_e(x,\mathbf{w},\lambda,t) + \int_\Omega f_r(x,\mathbf{w}',\mathbf{w},\lambda,t)L_i(x,\mathbf{w}',\lambda,t)(-\mathbf{w}'\cdot\mathbf{n})d\mathbf{w}'$$

Usually referred to as "Kajia's Rendering Equation"

The shading function may be too complex to compute analytically

Distributed Ray Tracing

Sampling to approximate integral

Anti-Aliasing
Gloss
Translucency
Soft Shadows (Penumbra)
Motion Blur
Depth of field

Importance Sampling

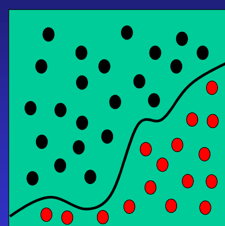
- Sample uniformly and average samples according to distribution function

OR

- Sample according to distribution function and average samples uniformly

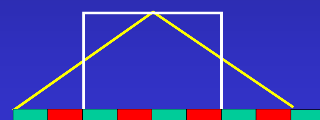
Monte Carlo Integration

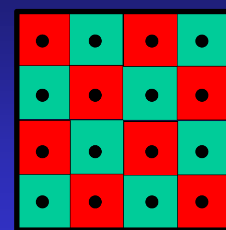
- Determine area under the curve
- Non analytic function so can't integrate
- Can tell if point is above or below curve
- Generate random samples
- Count fraction below curve
- Accurate in the limit



Supersampling

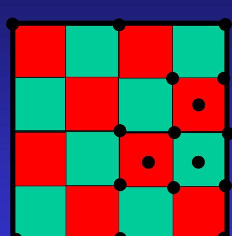
- Multiple samples per pixel
- Average together using uniform weights (box filter)
- Average together using a pyrimid filter or a truncated Gaussian filter





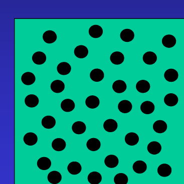
Adaptive Supersampling

- Trace rays at corner of pixels: initial area
- Trace ray (sample) at center of area
- If center is 'different' from corners,
  - Subdivide area into 4 sub-areas
  - Recurse on sub-areas



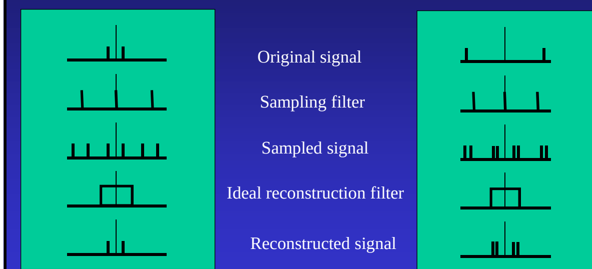
Poison Distribution

- Similar to distribution of vision receptors
- Random with minimum distance between samples



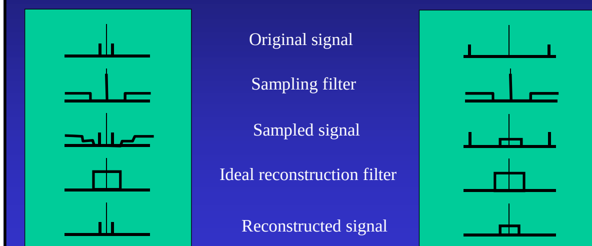
Spectrum analysis of regular sampling

low frequency signal — high frequency signal



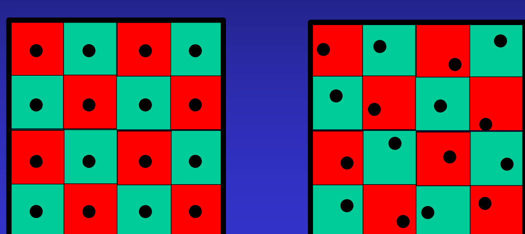
Spectrum analysis of regular sampling

low frequency signal — high frequency signal

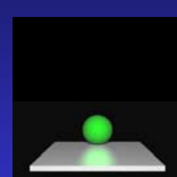


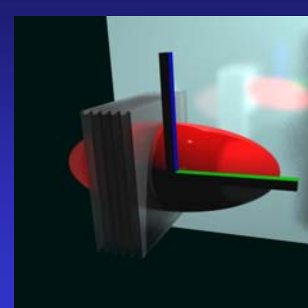
Jittered Sampling

Frequencies above Nyquist limit are converted to noise instead of incorrect patterns



Gloss

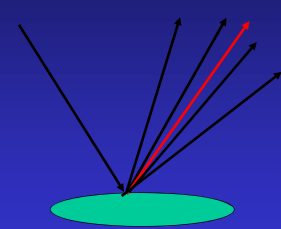




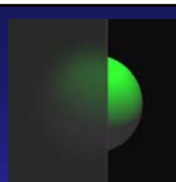
Gloss

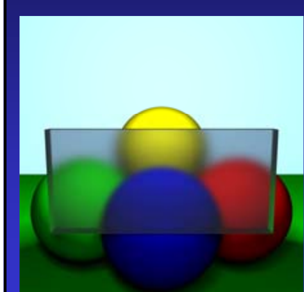
- Mirror reflections calculated by tracing rays in the direction of reflection
- Gloss is calculated by distributing these rays about the mirror direction
  - The distribution is weighted according to the same distribution function that determines highlights.

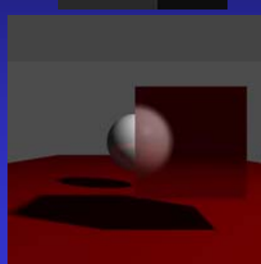
Gloss



Translucency



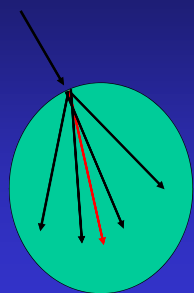




Translucency

- Analogous to the problem of gloss
- Distribute the secondary rays about the main direction of the transmitted rays
  - The distribution of transmitted rays is defined by a specular transmittance function

Translucency



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Penumbras

CIS 681

Penumbras

- Consider the light source to be an area, not a point
- Trace rays to random areas on the surface of the light source
- distribute rays according to areas of varying intensity of light source (if any)
- Use the fraction of the light intensity equal to the fraction of rays which indicate an unobscured light source

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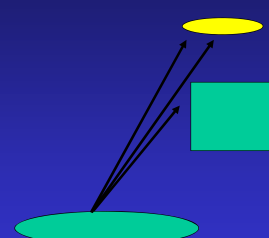
Penumbras



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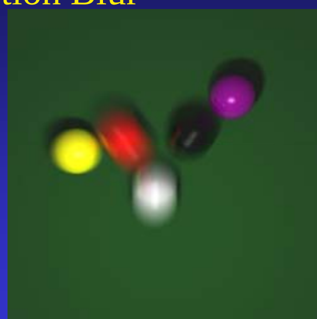
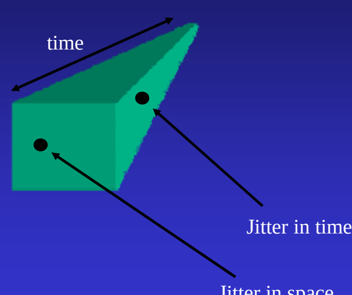
Motion Blur



Motion Blur

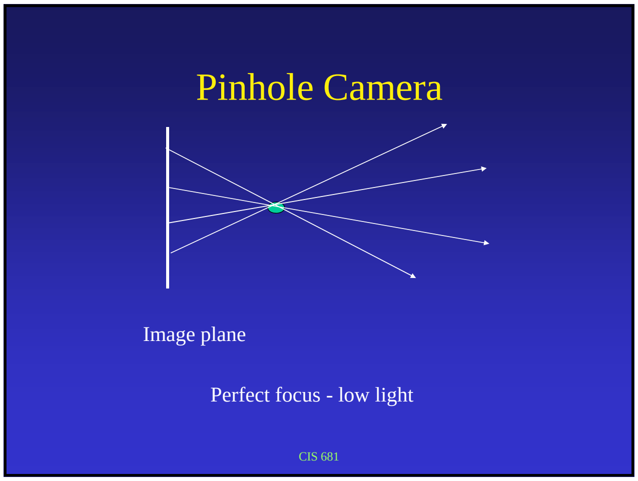
Post-process blurring can get some effects, but consider:
- Two objects moving so that one always obscures the other
  - Can’t render and blur objects separately
- A spinning top with texture blurred but highlights sharp
  - Can’t post-process blur a rendered object
- The blades of a fan creating a blurred shadow
  - Must consider the movement of other objects

Temporal Jittered Sampling



Temporal Jittered Sampling

7	11	3	14
4	15	13	9
16	1	8	12
6	10	5	2


Pinhole Camera
Image plane
Perfect focus - low light
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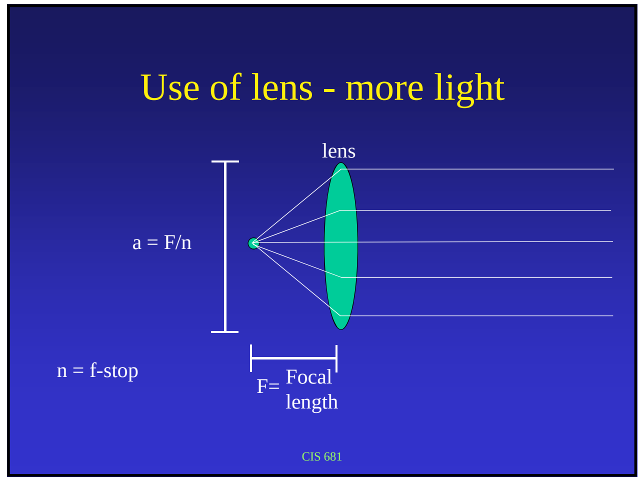
Use of lens - more light
lens
a = F/n
n = f-stop
F= Focal length
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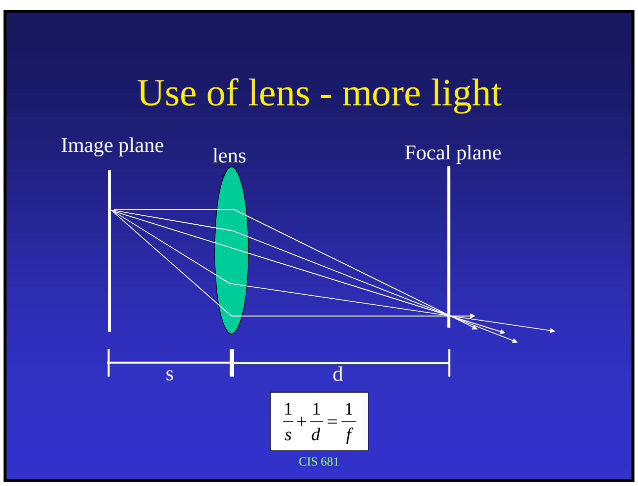
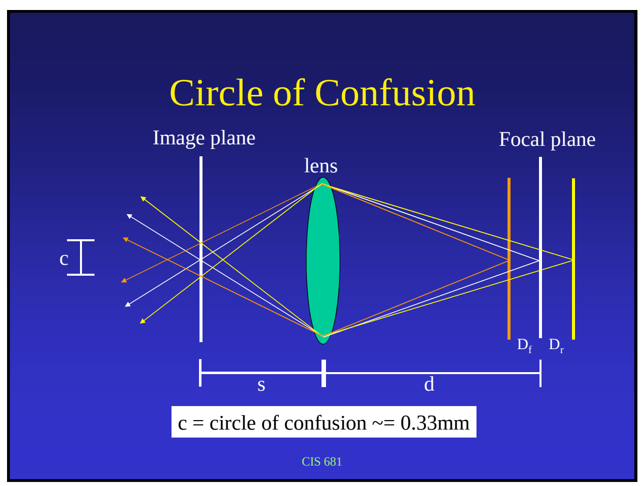

Use of lens - more light
Image plane
lens
Focal plane
s
d
$\frac{1}{s}+\frac{1}{d}=\frac{1}{f}$
CIS 681


Circle of Confusion
Image plane
lens
Focal plane
c
D_f D_r
s
d
c = circle of confusion ~= 0.33mm
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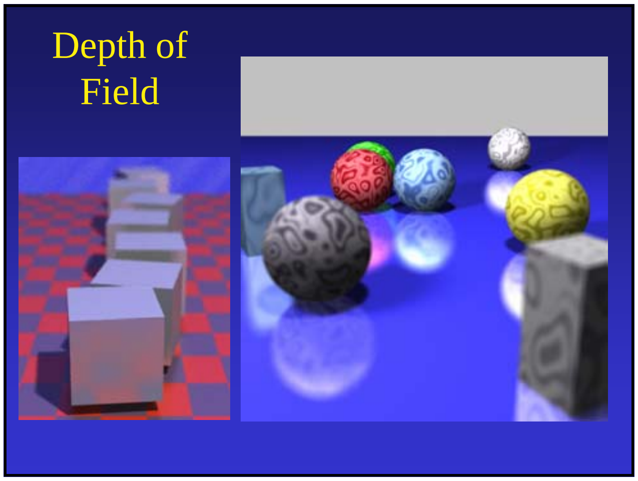
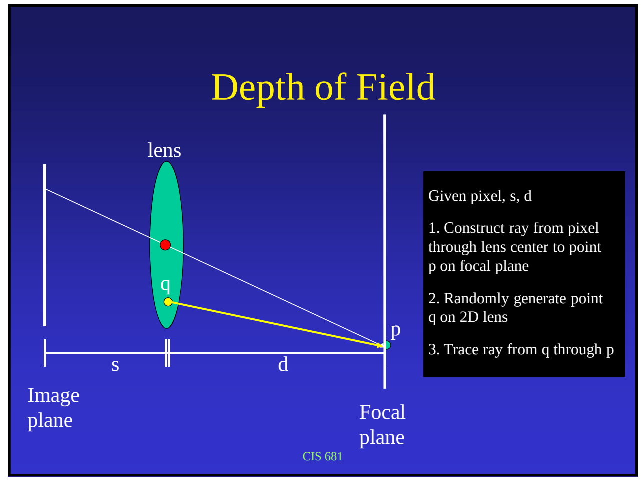

Depth of Field


Depth of Field
lens
q
p
s
d
Image plane
Focal plane
Given pixel, s, d
1. Construct ray from pixel through lens center to point p on focal plane
2. Randomly generate point q on 2D lens
3. Trace ray from q through p
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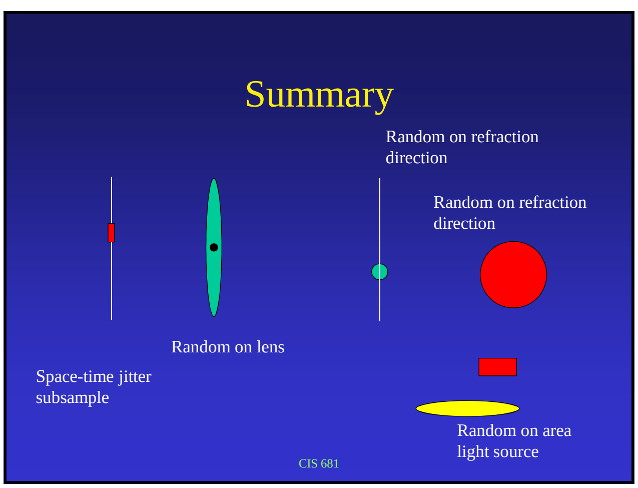
Summary
Random on refraction direction
Random on refraction direction
Random on lens
Space-time jitter subsample
Random on area light source
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