

RENDER PROGRAMMA'S

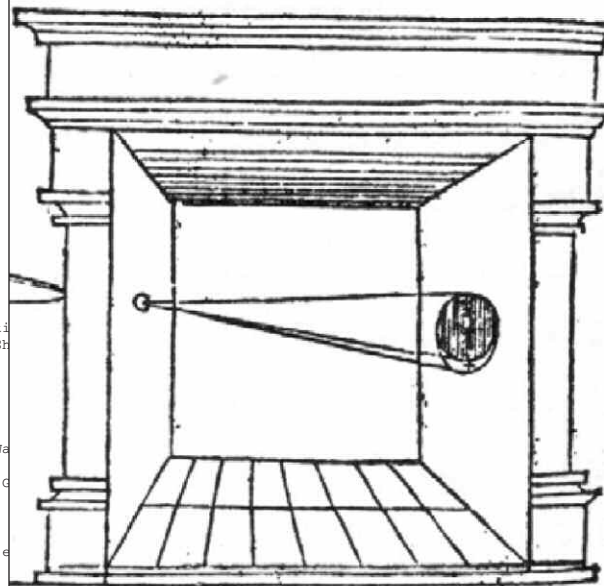
```
drawPhoton(rgb, gPoint); //Draw Photon
shadowPhoton(ray); //Shadow Photon
ray = reflect(ray,prevPoint); //Bounce the Photon
raytrace(ray, gPoint); //Trace It to Next Location
prevPoint = gPoint;
bounces++;
}

26 void storePhoton(int type, int id, float[] location, float[] direction, float[] energy){
    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id]][0] = location; //Location
    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id]][1] = direction; //Direction
    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id]][2] = energy; //Attenuated Energy (Color)
    numPhotons[type][id]++;
}

27 void shadowPhoton(float[] ray){ //Shadow Photons
    float[] shadow = {-0.25,-0.25,-0.25};
    float[] tPoint = gPoint;
    int tType = gType, tIndex = gIndex; //Save State
    float[] bumpedPoint = add3(gPoint,mul3c(ray,0.00001)); //Start Just Beyond Last Intersection
    raytrace(ray, bumpedPoint); //Trace to Next Intersection (In SH)
    float[] shadowPoint = add3( mul3c(ray,gDist), bumpedPoint); //3D Point
    storePhoton(gType, gIndex, shadowPoint, ray, shadow);
    gPoint = tPoint; gType = tType; gIndex = tIndex; //Restore State
}

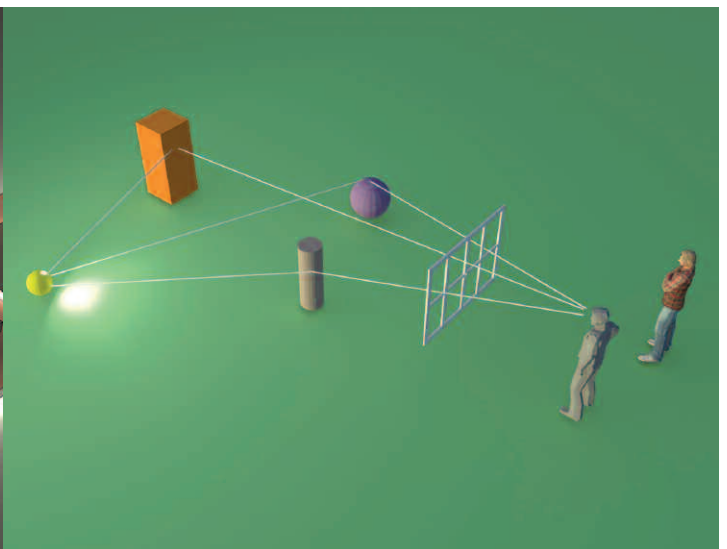
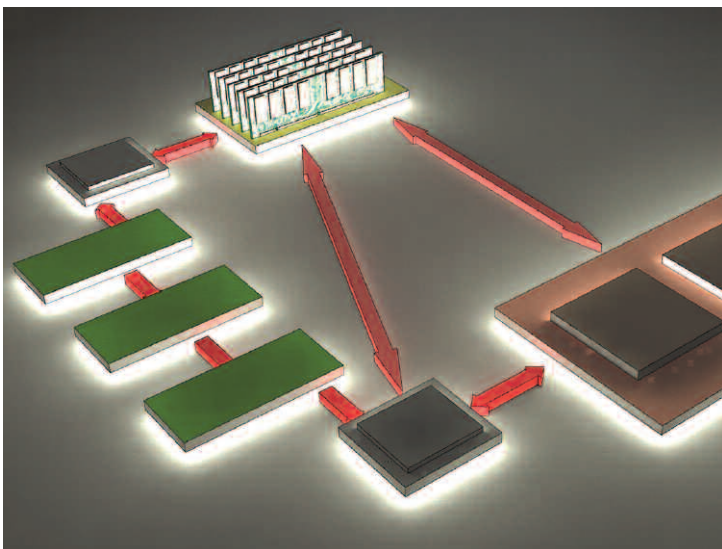
float[] filterColor(float[] rgbIn, float r, float g, float b){ //e.g. White Light Hits Red Wall
    float[] rgbOut = {r,g,b};
    for (int c=0; c<3; c++) rgbOut[c] = min(rgbOut[c],rgbIn[c]); //Absorb Some Wavelengths (R,G)
    return rgbOut;
}

28 float[] getColor(float[] rgbIn, int type, int index){ //Specifies Material Color of Each Object
    if (type == 1 && index == 0) { return filterColor(rgbIn, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0); }
    else if (type == 1 && index == 2) { return filterColor(rgbIn, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0); }
    else { return filterColor(rgbIn, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0); }
}
```

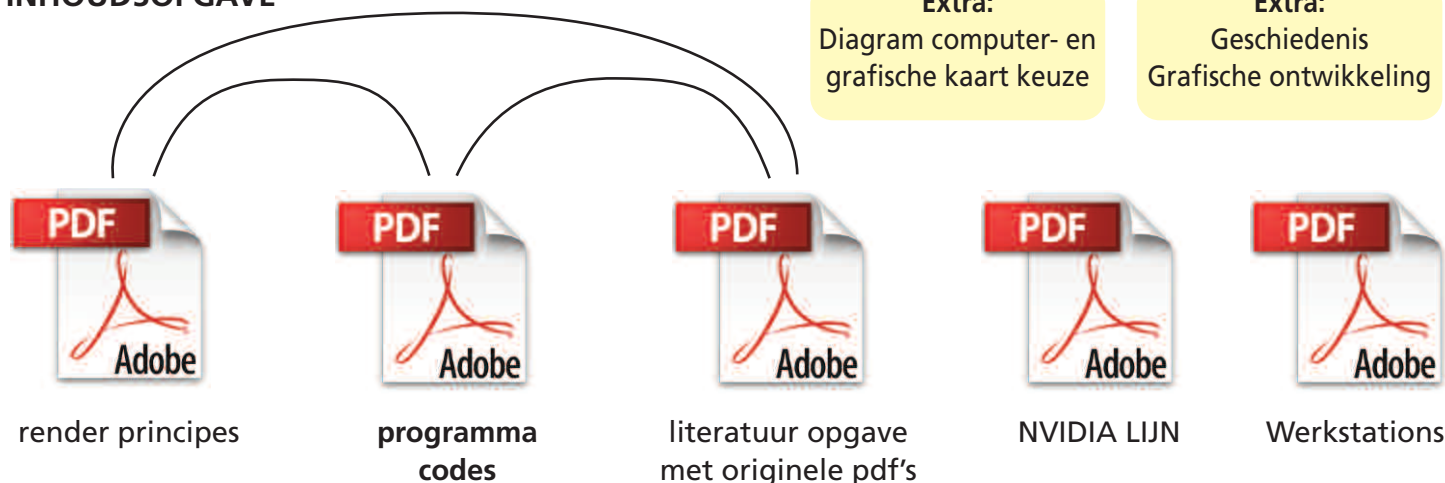


ISBN 978-90-8814-036-5

NUR-code 648



INHOUDSOPGAVE



Real Time Ray Tracing, Keim uit Japan	3
Verdere benodigheden voor programma & uitleg	6
Mathematica Optimization Problem Xah Lee.....	8
Verbeterde Mathematica code	9
Toxic Renderer, open source.....	11
Ray triangle intersection test routines	11
Pseudo code regels voor een basis renderprogramma.....	16
Renderformule	17
Ray Tracing & Photon Mapping, Grant Schindler	18
Verkorte uitleg	22
Ray Tracing en Photon Mapping met Processing.....	23
Render programma in Processing, uitleg open source.....	29
Render programma beschrijving.....	29
PVector Class.....	31
dot()	31
normalize()	31
SunFlow	33
Java code intersection	34
C++ code intersection	34
Photonsampler van LuxRays.....	35
Physically correct	39
Author, Lightworks	39
Open Source renderers	40
R.I.S.E. RayIntersection deel	47
Supercomputer voor iedereen	47
Radiance	48

Render programma's

OPEN SOURCE

Real time Ray Tracing

Keim uit Japan

Keim ontwikkelde een Javascript renderprogramma dat binnen een beperkt aantal code regels een maximum aan resultaat laat zien. Waarbij de auteur vertelt dat z'n Javascript code nauwelijks onderdoet voor een Java variant. De coderegels met korte uitleg aan het einde zijn rood gekleurd. De auteur werkt ook met Flash en Action Script.

GEGEVENS AUTEUR

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My wonderfl

http://wonderfl.net/user/keim_at_si

Twitter

http://twitter.com/keim_at_si

JActionScriptors

<http://blog.jactionscriptors.com/author/keim/>

Blog in Japanese

http://d.hatena.ne.jp/keim_at_si/

Blog in English (low activity...)

<http://keim-at-si.blogspot.com/>

// Flash version here. <http://wonderfl.net/c/horg>

```
var size = 260;  
var ambient = 0.1;  
var diffusion = 0.7;  
var specular = 0.6;  
var power = 12;
```

```
var mainGraphics, canvas, graphics, imageData, pixels;  
var focusZ = size, floorY = 100;  
var initialDir = new Array(size * size), spheres = new Array();  
var ldirX, ldirY, ldirZ;  
var smap = new Array(512), fcol = new Array(1024);  
var refs = [0, 1, 2, 3, 3];  
var reff = [0xffffffff, 0x7f7f7f, 0x3f3f3f, 0x1f1f1f, 0x1f1f1f];  
var time, prevTime, mx, my, camX, camY, camZ, tcamX, tcamY, tcamZ;
```

```
function Material(col, amb, dif) {  
  this.lmap = new Array(512);  
  var r = (col>>16)&255, g = (col>>8)&255, b = col&255, a;  
  for (i=0; i<512; i++) {  
    a = ((i<256) ? amb : (((i-256) * (dif - amb)) * 0.00390625) + amb)) * 2;  
    if (a<1) this.lmap[i] = ((r*a)<<16)|((g*a)<<8)|((b*a)<<0);  
    else {  
      a = 2-a;  
      this.lmap[i] = ((255-(255-r)*a)<<16)|((255-(255-g)*a)<<8)|((255-(255-b)*a)<<0);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
function Sphere(cx, cy, cz, cr, omg, pha, r, mat) {  
  this.cx = cx;  
  this.cy = cy;  
  this.cz = cz;  
  this.cr = cr;  
  this.omg = omg;  
  this.pha = pha;
```

```

this.r2 = r * r;
this.mat = mat;
this.update = function() {
    var ang = time * this.omg + this.pha;
    this.x = Math.cos(ang)*this.cr+this.cx;
    this.y = this.cy;
    this.z = Math.sin(ang)*this.cr+this.cz;
}
}

function setup() {
    canvas = $('#canvas').mousemove(onMouseMove).get(0);
    graphics = canvas.getContext('2d');
    imageData = graphics.createImageData(size, size);
    pixels = imageData.data;

    var i, j, idx, l, s, hs = (size - 1) * 0.5;
    for (j=0,idx=0; j<size; j++) for (i=0; i<size; i++) {
        l = 1/Math.sqrt((i - hs)*(i - hs) + (j - hs)*(j - hs) + focusZ*focusZ);
        initialDir[idx] = (i-hs) * l; idx++;
        initialDir[idx] = (j-hs) * l; idx++;
        initialDir[idx] = focusZ * l; idx++;
    }
    for (i=0; i<512; i++) {
        s = (i<256) ? 64 : ((Math.pow((i-256) * 0.00390625, power) * (power + 2) * specular * 0.15915494309189534 * 192 + 64)>>>0);
        if (s > 255) s = 255;
        smap[i] = (0x10101 * s) >>> 0;
        s = (i<256) ? (255-i) : (i-256);
        fcol[i] = (0x10101 * (s - (s>>3) + 31)) >>> 0;
        fcol[i+512] = (0x10101 * ((s>>2) - (s>>5) + 31)) >>> 0;
    }
    spheres.push(new Sphere(100, 40, 600, 200, 0.3, 1.0, 60, new Material(0x8080ff,ambient,diffusion)));
    spheres.push(new Sphere( 0, 50, 300, 100, 0.8, 0.8, 50, new Material(0x80ff80,ambient,diffusion)));
    spheres.push(new Sphere( 50, 60, 200, 200, 0.6, 2.0, 40, new Material(0xff8080,ambient,diffusion)));
    spheres.push(new Sphere(-50, 70, 500, 300, 0.4, 1.4, 30, new Material(0xc0c080,ambient,diffusion)));
    spheres.push(new Sphere(-90, 30, 600, 400, 0.2, 1.5, 70, new Material(0xc080c0,ambient,diffusion)));
    spheres.push(new Sphere( 70, 80, 400, 100, 0.7, 1.2, 20, new Material(0x80c0c0,ambient,diffusion)));
    camX = camY = camZ = tcamX = tcamY = tcamZ = 0;

    mx = my = time = 0;
    prevTime = (new Date()).getTime();
    setInterval(draw, 33);
}

function draw() {
    var i, j, k, l, idx, t, tmin, n, s, hit, ln, pixel, a, kmax, pidx,
        ox, oy, oz, dx, dy, dz, nx, ny, nz, dsx, dsy, dsz, B, C, D;

    t = (new Date()).getTime();
    time += (t - prevTime) * 0.001;
    prevTime = t;

    ldirX = -Math.cos(time*0.6)*100;
    ldirY = -Math.sin(time*1.1)*25-100;
    ldirZ = -Math.sin(time*0.9)*100+100;
    l = 1/Math.sqrt(ldirX*ldirX + ldirY*ldirY + ldirZ*ldirZ);
    ldirX *= l;
    ldirY *= l;
    ldirZ *= l;

    tcamX = mx * 400;
    tcamY = my * 150 - 50;

```

```

tcamZ = my * 400 - 200;
camX += (tcamX - camX) * 0.02;
camY += (tcamY - camY) * 0.02;
camZ += (tcamZ - camZ) * 0.02;

kmax = spheres.length;
for (k=0; k<kmax; k++) spheres[k].update();

for (j=0,idx=0,pidx=0; j<size; j++) {
  for (i=0; i<size; i++) {
    ox = camX;
    oy = camY;
    oz = camZ;
    dx = initialDir[idx]; idx++;
    dy = initialDir[idx]; idx++;
    dz = initialDir[idx]; idx++;

    pixel = 0;
    for (l=1; l<5; l++) {
      tmin = 99999;
      hit = null;
      for (k=0; k<kmax; k++) {
        s = spheres[k];
        dsx = ox - s.x;
        dsy = oy - s.y;
        dsz = oz - s.z;
        B = dsx * dx + dsy * dy + dsz * dz;
        C = dsx * dsx + dsy * dsy + dsz * dsz - s.r2;
        D = B * B - C;
        if (D > 0) {
          t = - B - Math.sqrt(D);
          if ((t > 0) && (t < tmin)) {
            tmin = t;
            hit = s;
          }
        }
      }
    }

    if (hit) {
      ox += dx * tmin;
      oy += dy * tmin;
      oz += dz * tmin;
      nx = ox - hit.x;
      ny = oy - hit.y;
      nz = oz - hit.z;
      n = 1 / Math.sqrt(nx*nx + ny*ny + nz*nz);
      nx *= n;
      ny *= n;
      nz *= n;
      n = -(nx*dx + ny*dy + nz*dz) * 2;
      dx += nx * n;
      dy += ny * n;
      dz += nz * n;
      ln = (((ldirX * nx + ldirY * ny + ldirZ * nz) * 256) + 256) >>> 0;
      a = hit.mat.lmap[ln];
      a >>= refs[l];
      a &= reff[l];
      pixel += a;
    } else {
      if (dy < 0) {
        ln = (((ldirX * dx + ldirY * dy + ldirZ * dz) * 256) + 256) >>> 0;
        a = smap[ln];
        ln = l - 1;
        a >>= refs[ln];
        a &= reff[ln];
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

        pixel += a;
        break;
    } else {
        tmin = (floorY-oy)/dy;
        ox += dx * tmin;
        oy += dy * tmin;
        oz += dz * tmin;
        dy = -dy;
        ln = (dy * 256 + ( ( ( (ox>>>0)+(oz>>>0))>>7) + (((ox>>>0)-(oz>>>0))>>7) ) &1)<<9) +256) >>> 0;
        a = fcol[ln];
        a >>= refs[l];
        a &= reff[l];
        pixel += a;
    }
}
}

pixels[pidx] = (pixel>>16)&255; pidx++;
pixels[pidx] = (pixel>>8)&255; pidx++;
pixels[pidx] = (pixel)&255; pidx++;
pixels[pidx] = 255; pidx++;
}
}

graphics.putImageData(imageData, 0, 0);
}

function onMouseMove(e) {
    mx = (e.clientX - 232.5) * 0.00390625;
    my = (232.5 - e.clientY) * 0.00390625;
}

```

\$(setup);

Verdere benodigheden & uitleg

jquery.js file, style.css en de html pagina index.

In de index.html pagina wordt gebruik gemaakt van de HTML5 instructie:

```
<canvas id='canvas' width="192" height="192"/>
```

```

<script type="text/javascript"
src="jquery.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript"
src="index.js"></script>

```

jQuery UI is the official jQuery User Interface framework. jQuery UI provides abstractions for low-level interactions and animation, advanced effects and high-level, themeable widgets, built on to...

```
this.lmap = new Array ( 512 );
```

nieuwe Array 512 aangemaakt

```
function Sphere(cx, cy, cz, cr, omg, pha, r, mat) {
```

start met de bollen (spheres)

```

ldirX = -Math.cos(time*0.6)*100;
ldirY = -Math.sin(time*1.1)*25-100;
ldirZ = -Math.sin(time*0.9)*100+100;
l = 1/Math.sqrt(ldirX*ldirX + ldirY*ldirY + ldirZ*ldirZ);

```

berekening X van $\cos(\text{tijd} * 0.6) * 100 = \cos(60 * \text{tijd})$

Bij de Y de Z wordt dat met andere waarden gedaan met de sinus functie.

Vervolgens:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{(ldirX^2 + ldirY^2 + ldirZ^2)}}$$

```

hit = null;
for ( k=0; k < kmax; k++ ) {
    s = spheres [ k ];

```

```
dsx = ox - s.x;
dsy = oy - s.y;
dsz = oz - s.z;
```

```
B = dsx * dx + dsy * dy + dsz * dz;
C = dsx * dsx + dsy * dsy + dsz * dsz - s.r2;
D = B * B - C;
```

```
if (D > 0) {
    t = - B - Math.sqrt(D);
    if ((t > 0) && (t < tmin)) {
        tmin = t;
        hit = s;
    }
}
```

Hieruit volgt de bekende ABC formule
Eerst worden de verschillende kwadraten uitgerekend
= B Dan die met de kwadraten = D

Deze vergelijking voldoet aan de algemene vierkantsvergelijking

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

<http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vierkantsvergelijking>

Met de bekend veronderstelde oplossing van de vierkantsvergelijking (abc formule) zijn er een aantal mogelijkheden:

$$D = a^2 (x_1 - x_2)^2 = b^2 - 4ac$$

waarbij x_1 en x_2 complexe wortels van de oplossing zijn.

* Als $D > 0$ dan zijn er twee verschillende reële oplossingen

* Als $D = 0$ dan zijn er twee gelijke reële oplossingen $x_1 = x_2$, de wortel = $-b / 2a$

* Als $D < 0$ geen oplossingen, de straal raakt de bol niet maar schiet er voorbij.

```
if (hit) {
```

Als er een (hit) is dan wordt ondermeer de vector grootte in het 3D vlak berekend = n.



Centileo met 25 miljoen driekhoeken en 8 GB aan textures.

Optimizing a Ray Trace Code

http://xahlee.info/UnixResource_dir/writ/Mathematica_optimization.html

In een discussie in november 2008 daagde Dr Jon Harrop mij uit om een optimalisatie probleem op te lossen of te verbeteren. De discussiegroep waarin dat verscheen was "comp.lang.python". Over en weer werden weddenschappen afgesloten en de code hieronder moet bewijzen hoeveel en waar de code kon worden versneld. Thomas M Hermann

A Mathematica Optimization Problem

http://xahlee.info/UnixResource_dir/writ/Mathematica_optimization.html

```
delta = Sqrt[$MachineEpsilon];
RaySphere[o_, d_, c_, r_] := Block[{v, b, disc, t1, t2}, v = c - o;
  b = v.d;
  disc = Sqrt[b^2 - v.v + r^2];
  t2 = b + disc;
  If[Im[disc] == 0 || t2 == 0, , t1 = b - disc;
    If[t1 > 0, t1, t2]]]
```

```
Intersect[o_, d_] [{lambda_, n_}, Sphere[c_, r_]] :=
  Block[{lambda2 = RaySphere[o, d, c, r]},
    If[lambda2 == lambda, {lambda, n}, {lambda2,
      Normalize[o + lambda2 d - c]}]]
```

```
Intersect[o_, d_] [{lambda_, n_}, Bound[c_, r_, s_]] :=
  Block[{lambda2 = RaySphere[o, d, c, r]},
    If[lambda2 == lambda, {lambda, n}, Fold[Intersect[o, d], {lambda, n},
  s]]]
```

```
neglight = N@Normalize[{1, 3, -2}];
nohit = { , {0, 0, 0}};
```

```
RayTrace[o_, d_, scene_] :=
  Block[{lambda, n, g, p}, {lambda, n} = Intersect[o, d][nohit, scene];
  If[lambda == , 0, g = n.neglight;
```

```

If[g == 0,
  0, {lambda, n} =
    Intersect[o + lambda d + delta n, neglight][nohit, scene];
  If[lambda < 0, 0, g]]]

```

```

Create[level_, c_, r_] :=
  Block[{obj = Sphere[c, r]},
    If[level == 1, obj,
      Block[{a = 3*r/Sqrt[12], Aux},
        Aux[x1_, z1_] := Create[level - 1, c + {x1, a, z1}, 0.5 r];
        Bound[c,
          3 r, {obj, Aux[-a, -a], Aux[a, -a], Aux[-a, a], Aux[a, a]}]]]]

```

```

scene = Create[1, {0, -1, 4}, 1];

```

```

Main[level_, n_, ss_] :=

```

```

  Block[{scene = Create[level, {0, -1, 4}, 1]},
    Table[Sum[
      RayTrace[{0, 0, 0},
        N@Normalize[{(x + s/ss/ss)/n - 1/2, (y + Mod[s, ss]/ss)/n -
1/2,
          1}], scene], {s, 0, ss^2 - 1}]/ss^2, {y, 0, n - 1}, {x,
0,
  n - 1}]]

```

```

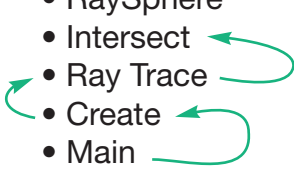
AbsoluteTiming[Export["image.pgm", Graphics@Raster@Main[9, 512, 4]]]

```

De gecorrigeerde en verbeterde Mathematica code kunt u ophalen van deze pagina:

http://xahlee.info/UnixResource_dir/writ/Mathematica_optimization.html

Het programma heeft de volgende hoofdfuncties

- RaySphere
 - Intersect
 - Ray Trace
 - Create
 - Main
- 

De Main lus roept “Create” op en voert de verkregen uitkomst naar Ray Trace. De oproepen van Create zijn recursive en voert in principe een lange lijst van herhalende elementen op. Elk element verschilt van parameter.

Ray Trace roept Intersect 2 keer op en bestaat uit 2 formules, waarvan er één wederom recursive is. Beiden roepen RaySphere één keer op.

De hoofd lus in het render programma is de Intersect functie en RaySphere. Volgens de ontwerper wordt 99,9 % van de renderingstijd in deze hoofd lus zoet gebracht.

De Main [] functie roept Create op. Create heeft 3 parameters: level, c en r. Het level is een geheel getal voor het aantal spheres in het model. De input daarvan heeft c en r als hele getallen. In Mathematica betekent dat er met ‘echte’ wiskunde wordt gerekend. Waardoor er met een ‘oneindige’ nauwkeurigheid, indien gewenst, zou kunnen worden gewerkt. Door c en r om te zetten naar een drijvende komma maakt direct een snelheidsverbetering zichtbaar van 0,3 x ten opzichte van het origineel. Bij RaySphere dient niet gecontroleerd te wor-

den of de discriminant een imaginair deel heeft maar eenvoudig òf het argument van de wortel negatief is.

De **RaySphere** code is dus aan vervanging toe. Op de website kunt u de volledige tekst en de nieuwe code vinden. Het resultaat in tijdswinst ten opzichte van het origineel is op 0,2x snelheidswinst uitgekomen. Ook verbetering aan andere coderegels komen ter sprake om de snelheid nog verder op te voeren. Hier ziet u in het 'klein' wat bij grote renderingsprogramma's ook continue dient te gebeuren: controleren en zo mogelijk aanpassen van formules om tijdswinst te kunnen boeken.

In **Intersect** wordt met twee recursive lussen gewerkt, dat kan worden verbeterd door er een uit te halen.

Zie ook:

http://www.ffconsultancy.com/languages/ray_tracer/
Flying Frog Consultancy

Ray tracer language comparison

Waarin vijf progressieve geoptimaliseerde versies van de Ray Tracer wordt besproken die in de diverse C++, Java, OCaml en SML zijn geschreven.

http://www.ffconsultancy.com/languages/ray_tracer/verbosity.html

Code onderdelen van de verschillende programmeer omgevingen.

http://www.ffconsultancy.com/languages/ray_tracer/performance.html

Ray Tracer Language comparison

Er worden veel problemen aangehaald om een echt vergelijk te kunnen maken tussen diverse programmeertalen.

Daarbij zijn er enkele hoofdpunten die voor Ray Tracing in het algemeen gelden:

- floating point rekensnelheid wordt beïnvloed door de Ray-Sphere intersectie routine.
- de bestemming en afkomst wordt beïnvloed door de snelle recycling van de vector waarden.
- beschrijvende of Tree Data structuren worden beïnvloed door de scene intersectie routine.

Daaruit kan een voorlopige conclusie worden getrokken:

De 'Garbage collection' is niet langzaam.

De snelste is die met programmeertaal C++ Statische type informatie maakt goede optimalisatie mogelijk. Met OCaml, C++ en Standaard ML worden snellere programma's gemaakt. Daarmee komen C++ (64- en 32 bit) en OCaml als beste uit deze test. Ook het soort compiler maakt deel uit van een sneller eindresultaat. De beste compilers zijn Stalin en MLton.

Ofschoon **Java** met een aantal onderdelen uit deze Benchmark kan wedijveren, is het toch 2 tot 3x zo langzaam dan de C++ codes. Java heeft natuurlijk een groot aantal voordelen, waardoor sommige programmeurs toch voor Java kiezen ondanks de mindere snelheidsprestaties. De auteur van deze programmeer code adviseert echter het gebruik van C++ en dat studie van C++ in de toekomst voordelen op zal leveren.

De uiteindelijke snelheidsverschillen zijn:

Language: Compiler	Compile time
SML: SML/NJ	0.23s
OCaml: ocamlpt	0.41s
C++: g++	0.71s
Java: JDK 1.5	0.86s
Lisp: SBCL	1.1s
SML: MLton	3.1s
Scheme: Stalin	166s

This work was inspired by the excellent book "An Introduction to Ray Tracing" by Andrew S. Glassner.

<http://semanticvector.blogspot.nl/2008/08/f-for-scientists-misses-boat-on.html>

F# voor Scientists Misses the Boat On Mathematica Performance. augustus 2008.

Hoe wiskundigen en vakgenoten een routine beoordelen. De eerste testmeting kwam uit op 26 seconden. Met een speciale translator 7,5 seconde. Maar de schrijver toont aan dat de programmeercode niet juist is geïnterpreteerd en tovert een fraaie 5,2 seconde uit de hoge hoed. Ook voor renderingscodes en programma's geldt dat de gebruikte code en corresponderende wiskunde gigantische renderingstijd verschillen kan opleveren.

Toxic Renderer

Toxic is a 'physically correct' global illumination renderer aiming to produce photorealistic images and animations.

Toxic's goal is to provide artists with a free, powerful rendering tool which is actively maintained, developed and extended.

Modern renderpro- gramma met subco- des titels:

utilities.inl
utilities.h
utilities.cpp
triboxoverlap.h
triboxoverlap.cpp
TODO.txt
thinlenscamera.inl
surfacesamplerfac-
tory.inl
surfacesamplerfac-
tory.h
thinlenscamera.h
surfacesamplerfac-
tory.cpp
surfacebasis.inl
surfacebasis.h
surfacebasis.cpp
stratifiedsurface-
sampler.inl
stratifiedsurface-
sampler.h
stratifiedsurface-
sampler.cpp
statistics.inl
statistics.h
statistics.cpp
square.inl
square.h

square.cpp
sphere.inl
sphere.h
sphere.cpp
shadingdata.inl
thinlenscamera.cpp
settings.cpp
SConscript
scene.inl
scene.h
scene.cpp
ring.inl
ring.h
ring.cpp
renderer.inl
renderer.h
renderer.cpp
regularsurfacesamp-
ler.h
regularsurfacesamp-
ler.inl
regularsurfacesamp-
ler.cpp
ray.inl
ray.h
ray.cpp
randomsurfacesamp-
ler.inl
randomsurfacesamp-
ler.h
randomsurfacesamp-
ler.cpp
projects

pointlight.inl
pointlight.h
pointlight.cpp
plane.inl
plane.h
plane.cpp
pinholecamera.inl
pinholecamera.h
pinholecamera.cpp
photonmap.inl
photonmap.h
photonmap.cpp
photon.inl
photon.h
perfectspecularbrdf.inl
perfectspecularbrdf.h
octree.inl
perfectspecularbrdf.c
pp
octree.h
octree.cpp
meshbuilder.inl
meshbuilder.h
meshbuilder.cpp
mesh.inl
mesh.h
mesh.cpp
map2.inl
map2.h
map2.cpp
lambertianedf.inl
lambertianedf.h

lambertianedf.cpp
lambertianbrdf.inl
lambertianbrdf.h
lambertianbrdf.cpp
itexture.inl
photon.cpp
itexture.h
isurfaceshader.inl
isurfaceshader.h
isurfaceshader.cpp
isurfacesampler.inl
isurfacesampler.h
isurfacesampler.cpp
iphotontracer.inl
iphotontracer.h
iphotontracer.cpp
iobject.inl
iobject.h
iobject.cpp
intersecttriangle.h
intersecttriangle.cpp
intersectiondata.inl
intersectiondata.cpp
imagetexture.inl
imagetexture.h
imagetexture.cpp
ilight.inl
ilight.h
ilight.cpp
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iedf.h
iedf.cpp
icamera.inl

icamera.h
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iboundedobject.inl
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iboundedobject.cpp
ibdf.inl
ibdf.h
ibdf.cpp
iarealight.inl
iarealight.h
iarealight.cpp
hit.inl
hit.h
hit.cpp
globals.h
globalphotontracer.inl
globalphotontracer.h
globalphotontracer.cp
p
framebuffer.inl
framebuffer.cpp
dummyobject.inl
directionallight.h
directionallight.cpp
color3.inl
context.cpp
directionallight.inl
itexture.cpp
cube.inl
cube.h
collection.inl
context.inl
context.h

cube.cpp
constanttexture.h
constanttexture.cpp
dummyobject.h
dummyobject.cpp
bsdf.inl
color3.h
constanttexture.inl
framebuffer.h
intersectiondata.h
basicsurfaceshader.h
basis.h
basicsurfaceshader.inl
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bsdf.cpp
collection.h
basis.inl
basicsurfaceshader.c
pp
causticsphotontracer.i
nl
bsdf.h
collection.cpp
causticsphotont-
racer.h
basis.cpp
color3.cpp
shadingdata.h
shadingdata.cpp
settings.inl
settings.h

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Ray-Triangle Intersection Test Routines

- GI renderer

/*

toxic - A Global Illumination Renderer
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Contact: <http://www.toxicengine.org>

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```
*/

/* Ray-Triangle Intersection Test Routines */
/* Different optimizations of my and Ben Trumbore's */
/* code from journals of graphics tools (JGT) */
/* http://www.acm.org/jgt/ */
/* by Tomas Moller, May 2000 */

#include "intersecttriangle.h" // include first
#include "ray.h"

#include <cmath>

using namespace sheep;
using namespace toxic;

const Real EPSILON = 0.000001;

// The original jgt code.
bool toxic::intersect_triangle(const Ray &ray,
                               const Vector3 &vert0,
                               const Vector3 &vert1,
                               const Vector3 &vert2,
                               Real *t, Real *u, Real *v)
{
    // Find vectors for two edges sharing vert0.
    const Vector3 edge1 = vert1 - vert0;
    const Vector3 edge2 = vert2 - vert0;

    // Begin calculating determinant - also used to calculate U parameter.
    const Vector3 pvec = ray.m_direction ^ edge2;

    // If determinant is near zero, ray lies in plane of triangle.
    const Real det = edge1 * pvec;
    // if(det > -EPSILON && det < EPSILON)
    //     return false;
    if(det == 0.0)
        return false;

    const Real inv_det = 1.0 / det;

    // Calculate distance from vert0 to ray origin.
    const Vector3 tvec = ray.m_origin - vert0;

    // Calculate U parameter and test bounds.
    *u = (tvec * pvec) * inv_det;
    if(*u < 0.0 || *u > 1.0)
        return false;

    // Prepare to test V parameter.
    const Vector3 qvec = tvec ^ edge1;

    // Calculate V parameter and test bounds.
    *v = (ray.m_direction * qvec) * inv_det;
    if(*v < 0.0 || *u + *v > 1.0)
        return false;

    // Calculate t, ray intersects triangle.
    *t = (edge2 * qvec) * inv_det;
```

```

    return true;
}

// Code rewritten to do tests on the sign of the determinant.
// The division is at the end in the code.
bool toxic::intersect_triangle1(const Ray &ray,
                                const Vector3 &vert0,
                                const Vector3 &vert1,
                                const Vector3 &vert2,
                                Real *t, Real *u, Real *v)
{
    // Find vectors for two edges sharing vert0.
    const Vector3 edge1 = vert1 - vert0;
    const Vector3 edge2 = vert2 - vert0;

    // Begin calculating determinant - also used to calculate U parameter.
    const Vector3 pvec = ray.m_direction ^ edge2;

    // If determinant is near zero, ray lies in plane of triangle.
    const Real det = edge1 * pvec;

    Vector3 qvec;

    if(det > EPSILON) {
        // Calculate distance from vert0 to ray origin.
        const Vector3 tvec = ray.m_origin - vert0;

        // Calculate U parameter and test bounds.
        *u = tvec * pvec;
        if(*u < 0.0 || *u > det)
            return false;

        // Prepare to test V parameter.
        qvec = tvec ^ edge1;

        // Calculate V parameter and test bounds.
        *v = ray.m_direction * qvec;
        if(*v < 0.0 || *u + *v > det)
            return false;
    }
    else if(det < -EPSILON) {
        // Calculate distance from vert0 to ray origin.
        const Vector3 tvec = ray.m_origin - vert0;

        // Calculate U parameter and test bounds.
        *u = tvec * pvec;
        if(*u > 0.0 || *u < det)
            return false;

        // Prepare to test V parameter.
        qvec = tvec ^ edge1;

        // Calculate V parameter and test bounds.
        *v = ray.m_direction * qvec;
        if(*v > 0.0 || *u + *v < det)
            return false;
    }
    else return false; // ray is parallel to the plane of the triangle

    const Real inv_det = 1.0 / det;

    // Calculate t, ray intersects triangle.
    *t = (edge2 * qvec) * inv_det;
    (*u) *= inv_det;
    (*v) *= inv_det;
}

```

```

    return true;
}

// Code rewritten to do tests on the sign of the determinant.
// The division is before the test of the sign of the determinant.
bool toxic::intersect_triangle2(const Ray &ray,
                                const Vector3 &vert0,
                                const Vector3 &vert1,
                                const Vector3 &vert2,
                                Real *t, Real *u, Real *v)
{
    // Find vectors for two edges sharing vert0.
    const Vector3 edge1 = vert1 - vert0;
    const Vector3 edge2 = vert2 - vert0;

    // Begin calculating determinant - also used to calculate U parameter.
    const Vector3 pvec = ray.m_direction ^ edge2;

    // If determinant is near zero, ray lies in plane of triangle.
    const Real det = edge1 * pvec;

    // Calculate distance from vert0 to ray origin.
    const Vector3 tvec = ray.m_origin - vert0;

    const Real inv_det = 1.0 / det;

    Vector3 qvec;

    if(det > EPSILON) {
        // Calculate U parameter and test bounds.
        *u = tvec * pvec;
        if(*u < 0.0 || *u > det)
            return false;

        // Prepare to test V parameter.
        qvec = tvec ^ edge1;

        // Calculate V parameter and test bounds.
        *v = ray.m_direction * qvec;
        if(*v < 0.0 || *u + *v > det)
            return false;
    }
    else if(det < -EPSILON) {
        // Calculate U parameter and test bounds.
        *u = tvec * pvec;
        if(*u > 0.0 || *u < det)
            return false;

        // Prepare to test V parameter.
        qvec = tvec ^ edge1;

        // Calculate V parameter and test bounds.
        *v = ray.m_direction * qvec;
        if(*v > 0.0 || *u + *v < det)
            return false;
    }
    else return false; // ray is parallel to the plane of the triangle

    // Calculate t, ray intersects triangle.
    *t = (edge2 * qvec) * inv_det;
    (*u) *= inv_det;
    (*v) *= inv_det;

    return true;
}

```

```

}

// Code rewritten to do tests on the sign of the determinant.
// The division is before the test of the sign of the determinant and
// one cross product has been moved out from the if-else if-else.
bool toxic::intersect_triangle3(const Ray &ray,
                                const Vector3 &vert0,
                                const Vector3 &vert1,
                                const Vector3 &vert2,
                                Real *t, Real *u, Real *v)
{
    // Find vectors for two edges sharing vert0.
    const Vector3 edge1 = vert1 - vert0;
    const Vector3 edge2 = vert2 - vert0;

    // Begin calculating determinant - also used to calculate U parameter.
    const Vector3 pvec = ray.m_direction ^ edge2;

    // If determinant is near zero, ray lies in plane of triangle.
    const Real det = edge1 * pvec;

    // Calculate distance from vert0 to ray origin.
    const Vector3 tvec = ray.m_origin - vert0;

    const Real inv_det = 1.0 / det;

    const Vector3 qvec = tvec ^ edge1;

    if(det > EPSILON) {
        // Calculate U parameter and test bounds.
        *u = tvec * pvec;
        if(*u < 0.0 || *u > det)
            return false;

        // Calculate V parameter and test bounds.
        *v = ray.m_direction * qvec;
        if(*v < 0.0 || *u + *v > det)
            return false;
    }
    else if(det < -EPSILON) {
        // Calculate U parameter and test bounds.
        *u = tvec * pvec;
        if(*u > 0.0 || *u < det)
            return false;

        // Calculate V parameter and test bounds.
        *v = ray.m_direction * qvec;
        if(*v > 0.0 || *u + *v < det)
            return false;
    }
    else return false; // ray is parallel to the plane of the triangle

    // Calculate t, ray intersects triangle.
    *t = (edge2 * qvec) * inv_det;
    (*u) *= inv_det;
    (*v) *= inv_det;

    return true;
}

```

Pseudocode voor het eerste Ray Tracing principe
U kunt deze code omwerken voor bv. C++ of het op Java gebaseerde Processing dat een Open Source programma is, onafhankelijk van het platform.

```
for (int j = 0;
    j < beeldHoogte; ++j) {
    for (int i = 0;
        i < beeldBreedte; ++i) {
        // bereken de richting van de eerste lichtstraal
        Ray primStraal;
        berekenPrimStraal (i, j, &primStraal);
        // richt de eerste lichtstraal naar de 3D scene en ga op zoek naar het trefpunt met een object
        Point pTref;
        Normal nTref;
        float minAfstand = oneindig;
        Object object = NULL;

        for (int k = 0; k < objects.grootte(); ++k) {
            if (Trefpunt(objects[k], primStraal, &pTref, &nTref)) {
                float afstand = Afstand (oogPositie, pTref);
                if (afstand < minAfstand) { object = objects[k];
                    minAfstand = afstand; // update min distance {
                }
            }
        }

        // als object 0 is dan is het een schaduw straal, bereken verlichting
        if (object != NULL) {
            schaduwStraal.richting = lichtPositie - pTref;
            bool Schaduw = false;
            for (int k = 0; k < objects.size(); ++k) {
                if (Intersect (objects[k], schaduwStraal)) {
                    ligtInSchaduw = true; break;
                }
            }
        }
        if (! ligtInSchaduw) // niet in de schaduw, dan pixel inkleuren
            pixels[i][j] = object -> color * licht.helderheid;
        else
            pixels[i][j] = 0;
    }
}
```

De kracht en eenvoud van een Ray Tracing programma zoals hierboven blijkt duidelijk uit het geringe aantal programma regels. Samen met een bescheiden interface en een extra 3D bibliotheek voor de scene komen we aan enkele honderden coderegels om de meest simpele 3D modellen te kunnen renderen.

Pseudo code regels voor een basis renderprogramma

```
for (int j = 0; j < beeldHoogte; ++j) {
    for (int i = 0; i < beeldBreedte; ++i) {
        // compute primary ray direction
        Ray primRay;
        computePrimRay(i, j, &primRay);
        // shoot primary ray in the scene and search
        for intersection
        Point pHit;
        Normal nHit;
        float minDist = INFINITY;
        Object object = NULL;
        for (int k = 0; k < objects.size(); ++k) {
            if (Intersect(objects[k], primRay, &pHit, &nHit)) {
                float distance = Distance(eyePosition, pHit);
                if (distance < minDistance) { object = objects[k];
                    minDistance = distance; // update min distance
                }
            }
        }
        if (object != NULL) {
            // compute illumination Ray shadowRay;
            shadowRay.direction = lightPosition - pHit;
            bool isShadow = false;
            for (int k = 0; k < objects.size(); ++k) {
                if (Intersect(objects[k], shadowRay)) {
                    isInShadow = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

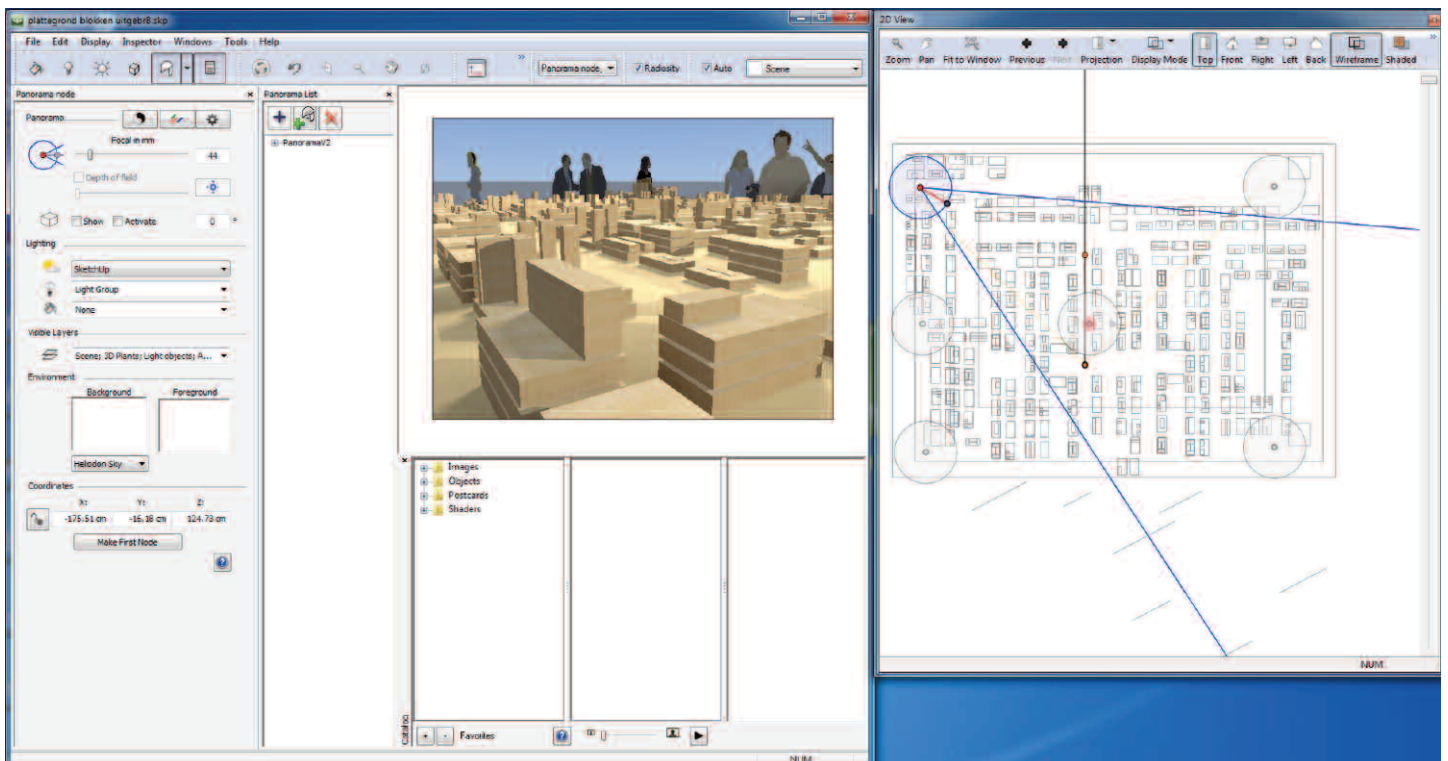
```

    }
}
}
if (!isInShadow)
    pixels[i][j] = object->color * light.brightness;
else pixels[i][j] = 0;
}
}

```

$$L_o = L_e + \int_{\Omega} L_i \cdot f_r \cdot \cos \theta \cdot d\omega$$

Algemene renderformule.



Commercieel render programma Artlantis Studio. Links de diverse menu's, in het midden de Preview die bijzonder snel reageert en rechts het 2D aanzicht. Daar zijn diverse hotspots aangemaakt voor koppeling naar panorama voor iPad en iPhone of Androïd smart phones met iVisit.

Ray Tracing & Photon Mapping

Grant Schindler, 2007

met werkend voorbeeld op internetsite
<http://www.cc.gatech.edu/~phlosoft/photon/>

Het doel was om op de meest eenvoudige manier Ray Tracing met Photon Mapping te combineren met een Cornell Box voorbeeld. De broncode is bestemd voor educatieve doeleinden. Het is geschreven in Processing. Indien u de gratis Processing download (<http://www.processing.org>) dan kunt u ervaren hoe dit render programma werkt. En zelf veranderingen aanbrengen en direct het resultaat daarvan beoordelen.

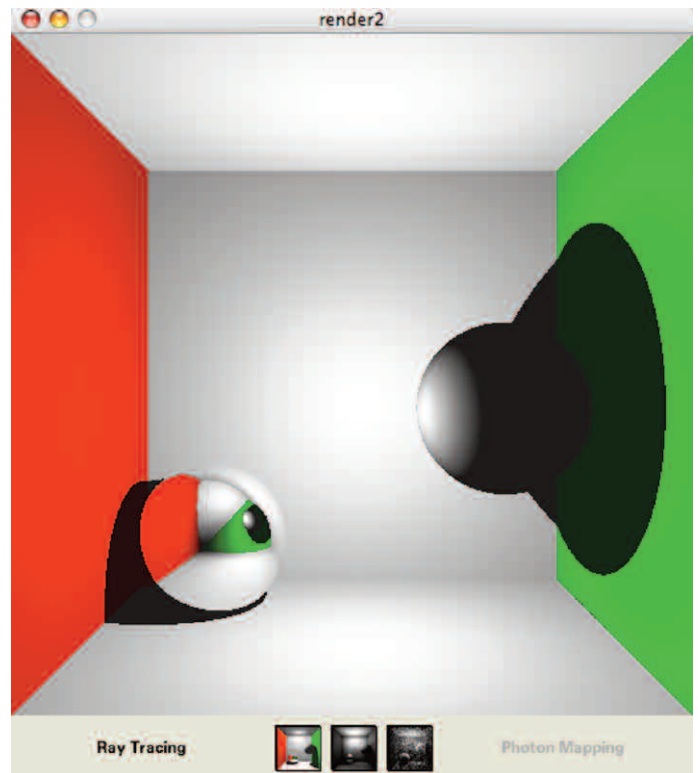
//Ray Tracing & Photon Mapping
//Grant Schindler, 2007

<http://www.cc.gatech.edu/~phlosoft/photon/>

```
// ----- Scene Description -----
int szImg = 512;           //Image Size
int nrTypes = 2;           //2 Object Types (Sphere = 0, Plane = 1)
int{ } nrObjects = {2,5};  //2 Spheres, 5 Planes
float gAmbient = 0.1;       //Ambient Lighting
float{ } gOrigin = {0.0,0.0,0.0}; //World Origin for Convenient Re-Use Below (Constant)
float{ } Light = {0.0,1.2,3.75}; //Point Light-Source Position
float{ }{ } spheres = {{1.0,0.0,4.0,0.5},{-0.6,-1.0,4.5,0.5}};
//Sphere Center & Radius
float{ }{ } planes = {{0, 1.5},{1, -1.5},{0, -1.5},{1, 1.5},{2,5.0}};
//Plane Axis & Distance-to-Origin

// ----- Photon Mapping -----
int nrPhotons = 1000;       //Number of Photons Emitted
int nrBounces = 3;          //Number of Times Each Photon Bounces
boolean lightPhotons = true; //Enable Photon Lighting?
float sqRadius = 0.7;       //Photon Integration Area (Squared for Efficiency)
float exposure = 50.0;      //Number of Photons Integrated at Brightest Pixel
int{ }{ } numPhotons = {{0,0},{0,0,0,0,0}}; //Photon Count for Each Scene Object
float{ }{ }{ }{ } photons = new float[2][5][5000][3][3]; //Allocated Memory for Per-Object Photon Info

// ----- Raytracing Globals -----
boolean gIntersect = false; //For Latest Raytracing Call... Was Anything Intersected by the Ray?
int gType;                  //... Type of the Intersected Object (Sphere or Plane)
int gIdx;                   //... Index of the Intersected Object (Which Sphere/Plane Was It?)
float gSqDist, gDist = -1.0; //... Distance from Ray Origin to Intersection
float{ } gPoint = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0}; //... Point At Which the Ray Intersected the Object
```



Cornell Box. Ray Tracing en of Photon Mapping met Processing in een Mac OSX Intel. Render WERKT IN PROCESSING 1.5 Mac OSX 10.4.11

```
//----- Ray-Geometry Intersections -----
//-----

void raySphere(int idx, float{ } r, float{ } o) //Ray-Sphere Intersection: r=Ray Direction, o=Ray Origin
{
    float{ } s = sub3(spheres[idx],o); //s=Sphere Center Translated into Coordinate Frame of Ray Origin
    float radius = spheres[idx][3]; //radius=Sphere Radius

    //Intersection of Sphere and Line = Quadratic Function of Distance
    float A = dot3(r,r); // Remember This From High School? :
    float B = -2.0 * dot3(s,r); // A x^2 + B x + C = 0
    float C = dot3(s,s) - sq(radius); // (r'r)x^2 - (2s'r)x + (s's - radius^2) = 0
    float D = B*B - 4*A*C; // Precompute Discriminant

    if (D > 0.0){ //Solution Exists only if sqrt(D) is Real (not Imaginary)
        float sign = (C < -0.00001) ? 1 : -1; //Ray Originates Inside Sphere If C < 0
        float lDist = (-B + sign*sqrt(D))/(2*A); //Solve Quadratic Equation for Distance to Intersection
        checkDistance(lDist,0,idx); //Is This Closest Intersection So Far?
    }

    void rayPlane(int idx, float{ } r, float{ } o){ //Ray-Plane Intersection
        int axis = (int) planes[idx][0]; //Determine Orientation of Axis-Aligned Plane
        if (r[axis] != 0.0){ //Parallel Ray -> No Intersection
            float lDist = (planes[idx][1] - o[axis]) / r[axis]; //Solve Linear Equation (rx = p-o)
        }
    }
}
```

```

    checkDistance(IDist,1,idx);
}

void rayObject(int type, int idx, float{ } r, float{ } o){
    if (type == 0) raySphere(idx,r,o); else rayPlane(idx,r,o);
}

void checkDistance(float IDist, int p, int i){
    if (IDist < gDist && IDist > 0.0){ //Closest Intersection So Far in
Forward Direction of Ray?
        gType = p; gIndex = i; gDist = IDist; gIntersect = true;} //Save
Intersection in Global State
}

//-----
// Lighting -----
//-----

float lightDiffuse(float{ } N, float{ } P){
    //Diffuse Lighting at Point P with Surface Normal N

    float{ } L = normalize3( sub3(Light,P) );
    //Light Vector (Point to Light)

    return dot3(N,L);
    //Dot Product = cos (Light-to-Surface-Normal Angle)
}

float{ } sphereNormal(int idx, float{ } P){
    return normalize3(sub3(P,spheres[idx]));
    //Surface Normal (Center to Point)
}

}

float{ } planeNormal(int idx, float{ } P, float{ } O){
    int axis = (int) planes[idx][0];
    float{ } N = {0.0,0.0,0.0};
    N[axis] = O[axis] - planes[idx][1];    //Vector From Surface to
Light
    return normalize3(N);
}

float{ } surfaceNormal(int type, int index, float{ } P, float{ } Inside){
    if (type == 0) {return sphereNormal(index,P);}
    else {return planeNormal(index,P,Inside);}
}

float lightObject(int type, int idx, float{ } P, float lightAmbient){
    float i = lightDiffuse( surfaceNormal(type, idx, P, Light) , P );
    return min(1.0, max(i, lightAmbient)); //Add in Ambient Light
by Constraining Min Value
}

```

```

//-----
// Raytracing -----
//-----

void raytrace(float{ } ray, float{ } origin)
{
    gIntersect = false; //No Intersections Along This Ray Yet
    gDist = 999999.9; //Maximum Distance to Any Object

    for (int t = 0; t < nrTypes; t++){
        for (int i = 0; i < nrObjects[t]; i++){
            rayObject(t,i,ray,origin);
        }
    }

    float{ } computePixelColor(float x, float y){
        float{ } rgb = {0.0,0.0,0.0};
        float{ } ray = { x/szImg - 0.5 ,    //Convert Pixels to Image
Plane Coordinates
            -(y/szImg - 0.5), 1.0}; //Focal Length = 1.0
        raytrace(ray, gOrigin); //Raytrace!!! - Intersected Ob-
jects are Stored in Global State

        if (gIntersect){ //Intersection
            gPoint = mul3c(ray,gDist); //3D Point of Intersection

            if (gType == 0 && gIndex == 1){ //Mirror Surface on This
Specific Object
                ray = reflect(ray,gOrigin); //Reflect Ray Off the Surface
                raytrace(ray, gPoint); //Follow the Reflected Ray
                if (gIntersect){ gPoint = add3( mul3c(ray,gDist), gPoint); }
                //3D Point of Intersection

                if (lightPhotons){ //Lighting via Photon Mapping
                    rgb = gatherPhotons(gPoint,gType,gIndex);}
                else{ //Lighting via Standard Illumination
Model (Diffuse + Ambient)
                    int tType = gType, tIndex = gIndex; //Remember Intersected
Object
                    float i = gAmbient; //If in Shadow, Use Ambient
Color of Original Object
                    raytrace( sub3(gPoint,Light) , Light); //Raytrace from Light
to Object
                    if (tType == gType && tIndex == gIndex) //Ray from Light-
>Object Hits Object First?
                        i = lightObject(gType, gIndex, gPoint, gAmbient); //Not In
Shadow - Compute Lighting
                        rgb[0]=i; rgb[1]=i; rgb[2]=i;
                        rgb = getColor(rgb,tType,tIndex);}
                }
            }
            return rgb;
        }
    }

    float{ } reflect(float{ } ray, float{ } fromPoint){ //Reflect Ray
        float{ } N = surfaceNormal(gType, gIndex, gPoint, fromPoint);

```



```

//Surface Normal
return normalize3(sub3(ray, mul3c(N,(2 * dot3(ray,N)))));
//Approximation to Reflection
}

//-----
//Photon Mapping -----
//-----
float{ } gatherPhotons(float{ } p, int type, int id){
    float{ } energy = {0.0,0.0,0.0};
    float{ } N = surfaceNormal(type, id, p, gOrigin);
//Surface Normal at Current Point
    for (int i = 0; i < numPhotons[type][id]; i++){          //Pho-
        tons Which Hit Current Object
        if (gatedSqDist3(p,photons[type][id][i][0],sqRadius)){
//Is Photon Close to Point?
            float weight = max(0.0, -dot3(N, photons[type][id][i][1]));
//Single Photon Diffuse Lighting
            weight *= (1.0 - sqrt(gSqDist)) / exposure;
//Weight by Photon-Point Distance
            energy = add3(energy, mul3c(photons[type][id][i][2],
weight)); //Add Photon's Energy to Total
        }
    }
    return energy;
}

void emitPhotons(){
    randomSeed(0);          //Ensure Same Photons Each Time
    for (int t = 0; t < nrTypes; t++)    //Initialize Photon Count to
        Zero for Each Object
        for (int i = 0; i < nrObjects[t]; i++){
            numPhotons[t][i] = 0;

    for (int i = 0; i < (view3D ? nrPhotons * 3.0 : nrPhotons); i++){
//Draw 3x Photons For Usability
        int bounces = 1;
        float{ } rgb = {1.0,1.0,1.0}; //Initial Photon Color is White
        float{ } ray = normalize3( rand3(1.0) ); //Randomize Direction
        of Photon Emission
        float{ } prevPoint = Light; //Emit From Point Light Source

        //Spread Out Light Source, But Don't Allow Photons Outside
        Room/Inside Sphere
        while (prevPoint[1] >= Light[1]){ prevPoint = add3(Light,
mul3c(normalize3(rand3(1.0)), 0.75));}
        if (abs(prevPoint[0]) > 1.5 || abs(prevPoint[1]) > 1.2 ||
gatedSqDist3(prevPoint,spheres[0],spheres[0][3]*spher-
res[0][3])) bounces = nrBounces+1;

        raytrace(ray, prevPoint);          //Trace the Photon's Path

        while (gIntersect && bounces <= nrBounces){ //Intersection
            With New Object
            gPoint = add3( mul3c(ray,gDist), prevPoint); //3D Point of
            Intersection
            rgb = mul3c( getColor(rgb,gType,gIndex), 1.0/sqrt(boun-
ces));
            storePhoton(gType, gIndex, gPoint, ray, rgb); //Store Pho-
            ton Info
            drawPhoton(rgb, gPoint);          //Draw Photon
            shadowPhoton(ray);          //Shadow Photon
            ray = reflect(ray,prevPoint);          //Bounce the Photon
            raytrace(ray, gPoint);          //Trace It to Next Location
            prevPoint = gPoint;
            bounces++;}
        }
    }

void storePhoton(int type, int id, float{ } location, float{ } direc-
tion, float{ } energy){
    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id][0] = location; //Loca-
    tion

```

```

    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id][1] = direction; //Direc-
    tion
    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id][2] = energy; //Atte-
    nuated Energy (Color)
    numPhotons[type][id]++;
}

void shadowPhoton(float{ } ray){          //Shadow
    Photons
    float{ } shadow = {-0.25,-0.25,-0.25};
    float{ } tPoint = gPoint;
    int tType = gType, tIndex = gIndex;          //Save
    State
    float{ } bumpedPoint = add3(gPoint,mul3c(ray,0.00001));
//Start Just Beyond Last Intersection
    raytrace(ray, bumpedPoint);          //Trace to
    Next Intersection (In Shadow)
    float{ } shadowPoint = add3( mul3c(ray,gDist), bumpedPoint);
//3D Point
    storePhoton(gType, gIndex, shadowPoint, ray, shadow);
    gPoint = tPoint; gType = tType; gIndex = tIndex;          //Res-
    tore State
}

float{ } filterColor(float{ } rgbIn, float r, float g, float b){ //e.g.
    White Light Hits Red Wall
    float{ } rgbOut = {r,g,b};
    for (int c=0; c<3; c++) rgbOut[c] = min(rgbOut[c],rgbIn[c]);
//Absorb Some Wavelengths (R,G,B)
    return rgbOut;
}

float{ } getColor(float{ } rgbIn, int type, int index){ //Specifies
    Material Color of Each Object
    if (type == 1 && index == 0) { return filterColor(rgbIn, 0.0,
1.0, 0.0);}
    else if (type == 1 && index == 2) { return filterColor(rgbIn, 1.0,
0.0, 0.0);}
    else { return filterColor(rgbIn, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);}
}

//-----
//Vector Operations -----
//-----

float{ } normalize3(float{ } v){          //Normalize 3-Vector
    float L = sqrt(dot3(v,v));
    return mul3c(v, 1.0/L);
}

float{ } sub3(float{ } a, float{ } b){ //Subtract 3-Vectors
    float{ } result = {a[0] - b[0], a[1] - b[1], a[2] - b[2]};
    return result;
}

float{ } add3(float{ } a, float{ } b){ //Add 3-Vectors
    float{ } result = {a[0] + b[0], a[1] + b[1], a[2] + b[2]};
    return result;
}

float{ } mul3c(float{ } a, float c){ //Multiply 3-Vector with Scalar
    float{ } result = {c*a[0], c*a[1], c*a[2]};
    return result;
}

float dot3(float{ } a, float{ } b){ //Dot Product 3-Vectors
    return a[0] * b[0] + a[1] * b[1] + a[2] * b[2];
}

float{ } rand3(float s){          //Random 3-Vector
    float{ } rand = {random(-s,s),random(-s,s),random(-s,s)};
    return rand;
}

```

```

}

boolean gatedSqDist3(float{ } a, float{ } b, float sqradius){
//Gated Squared Distance
float c = a[0] - b[0]; //Efficient When Determining if Thou-
sands of Points
float d = c*c; //Are Within a Radius of a Point (and Most Are
Not!)
if (d > sqradius) return false; //Gate 1 - If this dimension alone
is larger than
c = a[1] - b[1]; // the search radius, no need to continue
d += c*c;
if (d > sqradius) return false; //Gate 2
c = a[2] - b[2];
d += c*c;
if (d > sqradius) return false; //Gate 3
gSqDist = d; return true ; //Store Squared Distance Itself in
Global State
}

//-----
// User Interaction and Display -----
//-----
boolean empty = true, view3D = false; //Stop Drawing, Switch
Views
PFont font; PImage img1, img2, img3; //Fonts, Images
int pRow, pCol, plteration, pMax; //Pixel Rendering Order
boolean odd(int x) {return x % 2 != 0;}

void setup(){
size(szImg,szImg + 48, JAVA2D);
frameRate(9999);
font = loadFont("Helvetica-Bold-12.vlw");
emitPhotons();
resetRender();
drawInterface();
}

void draw(){
if (view3D){
if (empty){
stroke(0); fill(0); rect(0,0,szImg-1,szImg-1); //Black Out Dra-
wing Area
emitPhotons(); empty = false; frameRate(10);} //Emit &
Draw Photons
else{
if (empty) render(); else frameRate(10);} //Only Draw if Image
Not Fully Rendered
}

void drawInterface() {
stroke(221,221,204); fill(221,221,204); rect(0,szImg,szImg,48);
//Fill Background with Page Color
img1=loadImage("1_32.png"); img2=loadImage("2_32.png");
img3=loadImage("3_32.png"); //Load Images

textFont(font); //Display Text
if (!view3D) {fill(0); img3.filter(GRAY);} else fill(160);
text("Ray Tracing", 64, szImg + 28);
if (lightPhotons || view3D) {fill(0); img1.filter(GRAY);} else
fill(160);
text("Photon Mapping", 368, szImg + 28);
if (!lightPhotons || view3D) img2.filter(GRAY);

stroke(0); fill(255); //Draw Buttons with Icons
rect(198,519,33,33); image(img1,199,520);
rect(240,519,33,33); image(img2,241,520);
rect(282,519,33,33); image(img3,283,520);
}

void render(){ //Render Several Lines of Pixels at Once Before
Drawing

```

```

int x,y,iterations = 0;
float{ } rgb = {0.0,0.0,0.0};

while (iterations < (mouseDragging ? 1024 : max(pMax, 256)
))){

//Render Pixels Out of Order With Increasing Resolution:
2x2, 4x4, 16x16... 512x512
if (pCol >= pMax) {pRow++; pCol = 0;
if (pRow >= pMax) {plteration++; pRow = 0; pMax =
int(pow(2,plteration));}}
boolean pNeedsDrawing = (plteration == 1 || odd(pRow) ||
(!odd(pRow) && odd(pCol)));
x = pCol * (szImg/pMax); y = pRow * (szImg/pMax);
pCol++;

if (pNeedsDrawing){
iterations++;
rgb = mul3c( computePixelColor(x,y, 255.0); //All
the Magic Happens in Here!
stroke(rgb[0],rgb[1],rgb[2]); fill(rgb[0],rgb[1],rgb[2]); //Stroke
& Fill
rect(x,y,(szImg/pMax)-1,(szImg/pMax)-1);} //Draw
the Possibly Enlarged Pixel
}
if (pRow == szImg-1) {empty = false;}
}

void resetRender(){ //Reset Rendering Variables
pRow=0; pCol=0; plteration=1; pMax=2; frameRate(9999);
empty=true; if (lightPhotons && !view3D) emitPhotons();}

void drawPhoton(float{ } rgb, float{ } p){ //Photon Visuali-
zation
if (view3D && p[2] > 0.0){ //Only Draw if In Front
of Camera
int x = (szImg/2) + (int)(szImg * p[0]/p[2]); //Project 3D Points
into Scene
int y = (szImg/2) + (int)(szImg * -p[1]/p[2]); //Don't Draw Outs-
ide Image
if (y <= szImg) {stroke(255.0*rgb[0],255.0*rgb[1],255.0*rgb[2]);
point(x,y);}
}

//-----
//Mouse and Keyboard Interaction -----
//-----
int prevMouseX = -9999, prevMouseY = -9999, sphereIndex = -
1;
float s = 130.0; //Arbitrary Constant Through Experimentation
boolean mouseDragging = false;
void mouseReleased() {prevMouseX = -9999; prevMouseY = -
9999; mouseDragging = false;}
void keyPressed() {switchToMode(key,9999);}

void mousePressed(){
sphereIndex = 2; //Click Spheres
float{ } mouse3 = {(mouseX - szImg/2)/s, -(mouseY -
szImg/2)/s, 0.5*(spheres[0][2] + spheres[1][2])};
if (gatedSqDist3(mouse3,spheres[0],spheres[0][3])) sphereIn-
dex = 0;
else if (gatedSqDist3(mouse3,spheres[1],spheres[1][3])) spher-
eIndex = 1;
if (mouseY > szImg) switchToMode('0', mouseX); //Click But-
tons
}

void mouseDragged(){
if (prevMouseX > -9999 && sphereIndex > -1){
if (sphereIndex < nrObjects[0]){ //Drag Sphere
spheres[sphereIndex][0] += (mouseX - prevMouseX)/s;
spheres[sphereIndex][1] -= (mouseY - prevMouseY)/s;}
}
}

```

```

else{ //Drag Light
  Light[0] += (mouseX - prevMouseX)/s; Light[0] =
  constrain(Light[0],-1.4,1.4);
  Light[1] -= (mouseY - prevMouseY)/s; Light[1] =
  constrain(Light[1],-0.4,1.2);}
  resetRender();}
  prevMouseX = mouseX; prevMouseY = mouseY; mouseDrag-
  ging = true;
}

```

```

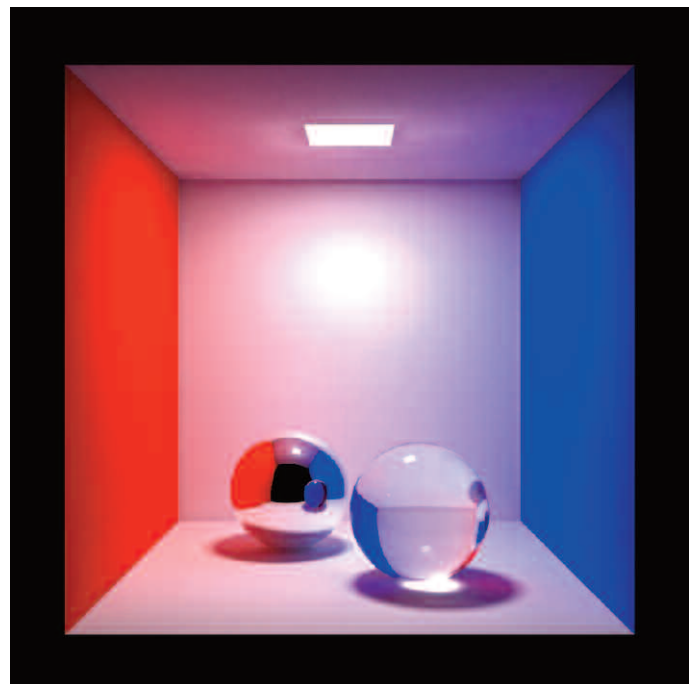
void switchToMode(char i, int x){ // Switch Between Raytracing,
Photon Mapping Views
  if (i=='1' || x<230) {view3D = false; lightPhotons = false;
  resetRender(); drawInterface();}
  else if (i=='2' || x<283) {view3D = false; lightPhotons = true;
  resetRender(); drawInterface();}
  else if (i=='3' || x<513) {view3D = true; resetRender(); drawIn-
  terface();}
}

```

Verkorte uitleg

Ray Tracing gebeurt met slechts 1 straal per pixel in de 3D scene. Daarmee is het mogelijk om een enkele reflectie van de spiegellende bol te maken. Een enkele schaduwstraal bepaald of het object door de lichtbron direct wordt aangestraald of niet. Voor het berekenen van de Photon Map worden 1000 photonen berekend, die elk 3x kunnen weerkaatsen vanuit de lichtbron. Voor elk berekend photon wordt ook het corresponderende schaduw photon berekend. Photon Mapping wordt geactiveerd door eenvoudig de licht volgorde voor Ray Tracing te vervangen door Photon verzameling. Er wordt geen kd-tree toegepast, de Photons zijn geïntegreerd in het vastgestelde gebied. De Ray Tracing code (150 regels) en de Photon Mapper (75 regels) vormen de hoofdzaken in dit programma. Totaal zijn er ongeveer 275 programma regels waarbij de gebruikers interface

Cornell Box in Artlantis Studio Render programma. In het midden de Preview, rechts corresponderende 2D View en links de diverse menu items.

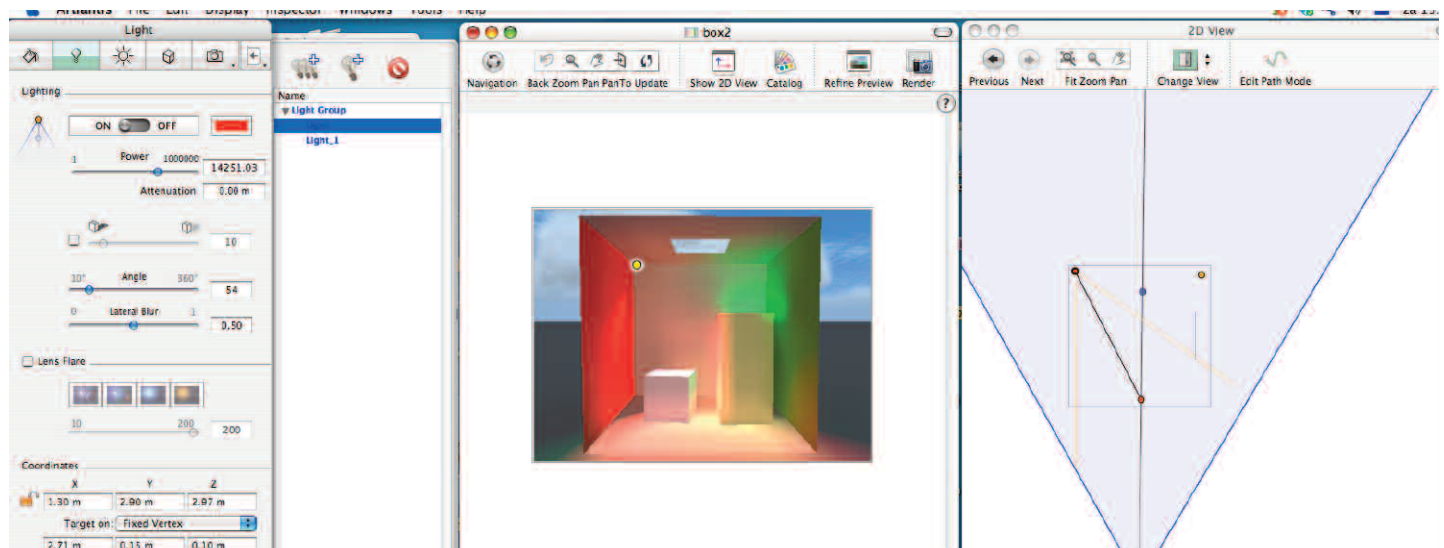


is opgenomen. Er worden geen externe libraries in Processing toegepast het programma is dus zo klaar voor gebruik. De complete en originele broncode is op de eerder genoemde website te downloaden (24 KB ZIP bestand). Omdat Processing in 2011 de regels heeft aangepast en nu van OpenGL gebruik maakt, kan het nodig zijn om enkele instructies te veranderen om het te laten werken.

Grant Schindler is Research Scientist, Georgia Institute of Technology, College of Computing. Zijn onderzoeks interesses liggen bij computer graphics en programmeren.

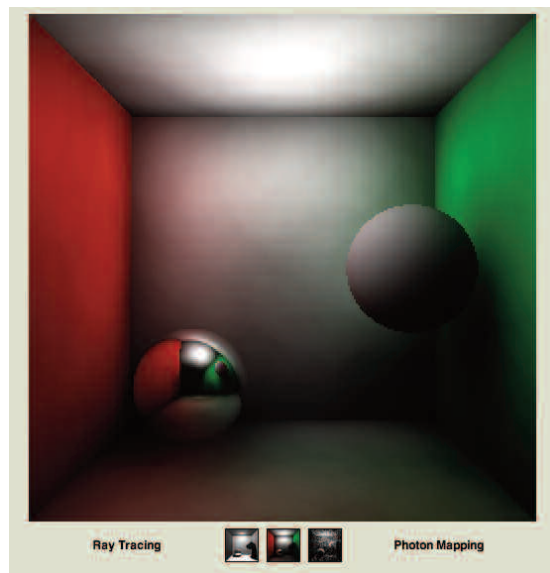
<http://www.cc.gatech.edu/~phlosoft/>

Op de volgende pagina's een uitleg van de diverse coderegels in dit programma.



Ray Tracing en Photon Mapping met Processing

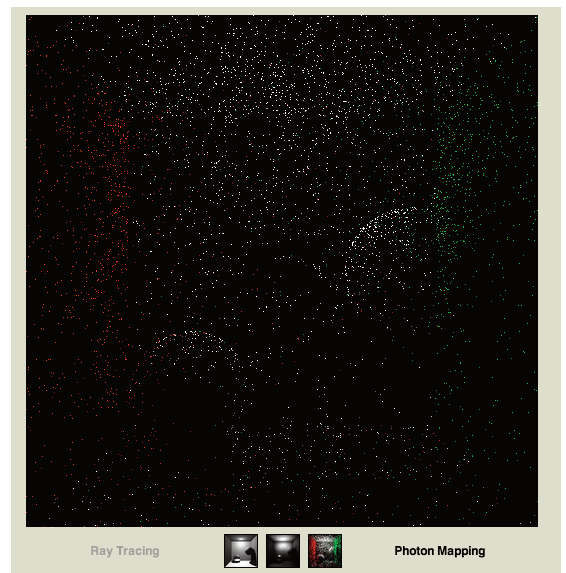
Verbetering van de natuurgetrouwheid met Ray Tracing kan worden bereikt door het simuleren van individuele Photons die van de lichtbron komen en in de 3d scene heen en weer worden gereflecteerd. De photonen in dit programma worden maximaal 3x gereflecteerd waardoor redelijk goede kleurweergave en zachte schaduwen (zie hieronder) worden verkregen. Bekijk wat er gebeurt met de schaduw indien u de bollen heen en weer beweegt. 1. Standaard Ray Tracing. 2. Ray Tracing met Photon Mapping. 3. Weergave van de Photon Map zelf. Gebruik de toetsen 1, 2 of 3 op het toetsenbord om de keuze te maken.



Boven: Ray Tracing.

Links het resultaat van Photon Mapping.

Rechts de Photon Map.



//Ray Tracing & Photon Mapping
//Grant Schindler, 2007, Processing - Java

// <http://www.cc.gatech.edu/~phlosoft/photon/>

```
1 // ----- Scene Description -----
int szImg = 512; //Image Size
int nrTypes = 2; //2 Object Types (Sphere = 0, Plane = 1)
int[] nrObjects = {2,5}; //2 Spheres, 5 Planes
float gAmbient = 0.1; //Ambient Lighting
float[] gOrigin = {0.0,0.0,0.0}; //World Origin for Convenient Re-Use Below (Constant)
float[] Light = {0.0,1.2,3.75}; //Point Light-Source Position
float[][] spheres = {{1.0,0.0,4.0,0.5},{-0.6,-1.0,4.5,0.5}}; //Sphere Center & Radius
float[][] planes = {{0, 1.5},{1, -1.5},{0, -1.5},{1, 1.5},{2,5.0}}; //Plane Axis & Distance-to-Origin

2 // ----- Photon Mapping -----
int nrPhotons = 1000; //Number of Photons Emitted
int nrBounces = 3; //Number of Times Each Photon Bounces
boolean lightPhotons = true; //Enable Photon Lighting?
float sqRadius = 0.7; //Photon Integration Area (Squared for Efficiency)
```

```
float exposure = 50.0; //Number of Photons Integrated at Brightest Pixel
int[] [] numPhotons = {{0,0},{0,0,0,0,0}}; //Photon Count for Each Scene Object
float[] [] [] [] photons = new float[2][5][5000][3][3]; //Allocated Memory for Per-Object
Photon Info
```

```
3 // ----- Raytracing Globals -----
boolean gIntersect = false; //For Latest Raytracing Call... Was Anything Intersected
by the Ray?
int gType; //... Type of the Intersected Object (Sphere or Plane)
int gIndex; //... Index of the Intersected Object (Which Sphere/Plane
Was It?)
float gSqDist, gDist = -1.0; //... Distance from Ray Origin to Intersection
float[] gPoint = {0.0, 0.0, 0.0}; //... Point At Which the Ray Intersected the Object
```

```
4 //----- Ray-Geometry Intersections -----
//-----
```

```
void raySphere(int idx, float[] r, float[] o) //Ray-Sphere Intersection: r=Ray Direction,
o=Ray Origin
{
    float[] s = sub3(spheres[idx],o); //s=Sphere Center Translated into Coordinate Frame of
Ray Origin
    float radius = spheres[idx][3]; //radius=Sphere Radius
```

```
5 //Intersection of Sphere and Line = Quadratic Function of Distance
float A = dot3(r,r); // Remember This From High School? :
float B = -2.0 * dot3(s,r); // A x^2 + B x + C = 0
float C = dot3(s,s) - sq(radius); // (r'r)x^2 - (2s'r)x + (s's - radius^2) = 0
float D = B*B - 4*A*C; // Precompute Discriminant
```

```
6 if (D > 0.0){ //Solution Exists only if sqrt(D) is Real (not Imaginary)
    float sign = (C < -0.00001) ? 1 : -1; //Ray Originates Inside Sphere If C < 0
    float lDist = (-B + sign*sqrt(D))/(2*A); //Solve Quadratic Equat. Distance Intersect.
    checkDistance(lDist,0,idx); //Is This Closest Intersection So Far?
}
```

```
7 void rayPlane(int idx, float[] r, float[] o){ //Ray-Plane Intersection
    int axis = (int) planes[idx][0]; //Determine Orientation of Axis-Aligned Plane
    if (r[axis] != 0.0){ //Parallel Ray -> No Intersection
        float lDist = (planes[idx][1] - o[axis]) / r[axis]; //Solve Linear Equation (rx = p-o)
        checkDistance(lDist,1,idx);
    }
```

```
8 void rayObject(int type, int idx, float[] r, float[] o){
    if (type == 0) raySphere(idx,r,o); else rayPlane(idx,r,o);
}
```

```
9 void checkDistance(float lDist, int p, int i){
    if (lDist < gDist && lDist > 0.0){
        //Closest Intersection So Far in Forward DirectionRay?
        gType = p; gIndex = i; gDist = lDist; gIntersect = true;}
    //Save Intersection in Global State
}
```

```
10 //----- Lighting -----
//-----
```

```
float lightDiffuse(float[] N, float[] P){
    //Diffuse Lighting at Point P with Surface Normal N
    float[] L = normalize3( sub3(Light,P) ); //Light Vector (Point to Light)
    return dot3(N,L); //Dot Product = cos (Light-to-Surface-Normal Angle)
}
```

```
12 float[] sphereNormal(int idx, float[] P){
    return normalize3(sub3(P,spheres[idx])); //Surface Normal (Center to Point)
}
```

```
float[] planeNormal(int idx, float[] P, float[] O){
    int axis = (int) planes[idx][0];
    float [] N = {0.0,0.0,0.0};
```

```

    N[axis] = O[axis] - planes[idx][1];          //Vector From Surface to Light
    return normalize3(N);
}

float[] surfaceNormal(int type, int index, float[] P, float[] Inside){
    if (type == 0) {return sphereNormal(index,P);}
    else          {return planeNormal(index,P,Inside);}
}

float lightObject(int type, int idx, float[] P, float lightAmbient){
    float i = lightDiffuse( surfaceNormal(type, idx, P, Light) , P );
    return min(1.0, max(i, lightAmbient));    //Add in Ambient Light by Constraining Min Value
}

//-----
13 // Raytracing -----
//-----

void raytrace(float[] ray, float[] origin)
{
14     gIntersect = false; //No Intersections Along This Ray Yet
    gDist = 999999.9;    //Maximum Distance to Any Object

    for (int t = 0; t < nrTypes; t++)
        for (int i = 0; i < nrObjects[t]; i++)
            rayObject(t,i,ray,origin);
}

15 float[] computePixelColor(float x, float y){
    float[] rgb = {0.0,0.0,0.0};
    float[] ray = { x/szImg - 0.5 ,          //Convert Pixels to Image Plane Coordinates
                   -(y/szImg - 0.5), 1.0}; //Focal Length = 1.0
    raytrace(ray, gOrigin);                //Raytrace!!! - Intersected Objects are Stored in Global State

16     if (gIntersect){                      //Intersection
        gPoint = mul3c(ray,gDist);          //3D Point of Intersection

17         if (gType == 0 && gIndex == 1){    //Mirror Surface on This Specific Object
            ray = reflect(ray,gOrigin);     //Reflect Ray Off the Surface
            raytrace(ray, gPoint);          //Follow the Reflected Ray
            if (gIntersect){ gPoint = add3( mul3c(ray,gDist), gPoint); } //3D Point of Intersection

18         if (lightPhotons){                //Lighting via Photon Mapping
            rgb = gatherPhotons(gPoint,gType,gIndex);}

            else{                          //Lighting via Standard Illumination Model (Diffuse + Ambient)
                int tType = gType, tIndex = gIndex; //Remember Intersected Object
                float i = gAmbient;              //If in Shadow, Use Ambient Color of Original Object
                raytrace( sub3(gPoint,Light) , Light); //Raytrace from Light to Object
                if (tType == gType && tIndex == gIndex) //Ray from Light->Object Hits Object First?
                    i = lightObject(gType, gIndex, gPoint, gAmbient); //Not In Shadow - Compute Lighting
                rgb[0]=i; rgb[1]=i; rgb[2]=i;
                rgb = getColor(rgb,tType,tIndex);}
        }
        return rgb;
    }
}

20 float[] reflect(float[] ray, float[] fromPoint){ //Reflect Ray
    float[] N = surfaceNormal(gType, gIndex, gPoint, fromPoint); //Surface Normal
    return normalize3(sub3(ray, mul3c(N,(2 * dot3(ray,N))))); //Approximation to Reflection
}

//-----
21 //Photon Mapping -----
//-----

float[] gatherPhotons(float[] p, int type, int id){
    float[] energy = {0.0,0.0,0.0};
    float[] N = surfaceNormal(type, id, p, gOrigin); //Surface Normal at Current Point
    for (int i = 0; i < numPhotons[type][id]; i++){ //Photons Which Hit Current Object
        if (gatedSqDist3(p,photons[type][id][i][0],sqRadius)){ //Is Photon Close to Point?
            float weight = max(0.0, -dot3(N, photons[type][id][i][1] )); //Single Photon Diffuse Lighting

```

```

    weight *= (1.0 - sqrt(gSqDist)) / exposure; //Weight by Photon-Point Distance
    energy = add3(energy, mul3c(photons[type][id][i][2], weight)); //Add Photon's Energy to Total
}}
return energy;
}

22 void emitPhotons(){
    randomSeed(0); //Ensure Same Photons Each Time
    for (int t = 0; t < nrTypes; t++) //Initialize Photon Count to Zero for Each Object
        for (int i = 0; i < nrObjects[t]; i++)
            numPhotons[t][i] = 0;

23 for (int i = 0; i < (view3D ? nrPhotons * 3.0 : nrPhotons); i++){
    //Draw 3x Photons For Usability

    int bounces = 1;
    float[] rgb = {1.0,1.0,1.0}; //Initial Photon Color is White
    float[] ray = normalize3( rand3(1.0) ); //Randomize Direction of Photon Emission
    float[] prevPoint = Light; //Emit From Point Light Source

24 //Spread Out Light Source, But Don't Allow Photons Outside Room/Inside Sphere
    // while (prevPoint[1] >= Light[1]){ prevPoint = add3(Light, mul3c(normalize3(rand3(1.0)), 0.75));}

    if (abs(prevPoint[0]) > 1.5 || abs(prevPoint[1]) > 1.2 ||
        gatedSqDist3(prevPoint,spheres[0],spheres[0][3]*spheres[0][3])) bounces = nrBounces+1;

25 raytrace(ray, prevPoint); //Trace the Photon's Path

    while (gIntersect && bounces <= nrBounces){ //Intersection With New Object
        gPoint = add3( mul3c(ray,gDist), prevPoint); //3D Point of Intersection
        rgb = mul3c( getColor(rgb,gType,gIndex), 1.0/sqrt(bounces));
        storePhoton(gType, gIndex, gPoint, ray, rgb); //Store Photon Info
        drawPhoton(rgb, gPoint); //Draw Photon
        shadowPhoton(ray); //Shadow Photon
        ray = reflect(ray,prevPoint); //Bounce the Photon
        raytrace(ray, gPoint); //Trace It to Next Location
        prevPoint = gPoint;
        bounces++;}
    }
}

26 void storePhoton(int type, int id, float[] location, float[] direction, float[] energy){
    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id]][0] = location; //Location
    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id]][1] = direction; //Direction
    photons[type][id][numPhotons[type][id]][2] = energy; //Attenuated Energy (Color)
    numPhotons[type][id]++;
}

27 void shadowPhoton(float[] ray){ //Shadow Photons
    float[] shadow = {-0.25,-0.25,-0.25};
    float[] tPoint = gPoint;
    int tType = gType, tIndex = gIndex; //Save State
    float[] bumpedPoint = add3(gPoint,mul3c(ray,0.00001)); //Start Just Beyond Last Intersection
    raytrace(ray, bumpedPoint); //Trace to Next Intersection (In Shadow)
    float[] shadowPoint = add3( mul3c(ray,gDist), bumpedPoint); //3D Point
    storePhoton(gType, gIndex, shadowPoint, ray, shadow);
    gPoint = tPoint; gType = tType; gIndex = tIndex; //Restore State
}

float[] filterColor(float[] rgbIn, float r, float g, float b){ //e.g. White Light Hits Red Wall
    float[] rgbOut = {r,g,b};
    for (int c=0; c<3; c++) rgbOut[c] = min(rgbOut[c],rgbIn[c]); //Absorb Some Wavelengths (R,G,B)
    return rgbOut;
}

28 float[] getColor(float[] rgbIn, int type, int index){ //Specifies Material Color of Each Object
    if (type == 1 && index == 0) { return filterColor(rgbIn, 0.0, 1.0, 0.0);}
    else if (type == 1 && index == 2) { return filterColor(rgbIn, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0);}
    else { return filterColor(rgbIn, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0);}
}

```

29

```
//-----
//Vector Operations -----
//-----

float[] normalize3(float[] v){           //Normalize 3-Vector
    float L = sqrt(dot3(v,v));
    return mul3c(v, 1.0/L);
}

float[] sub3(float[] a, float[] b){      //Subtract 3-Vectors
    float[] result = {a[0] - b[0], a[1] - b[1], a[2] - b[2]};
    return result;
}

float[] add3(float[] a, float[] b){      //Add 3-Vectors
    float[] result = {a[0] + b[0], a[1] + b[1], a[2] + b[2]};
    return result;
}

float[] mul3c(float[] a, float c){       //Multiply 3-Vector with Scalar
    float[] result = {c*a[0], c*a[1], c*a[2]};
    return result;
}

float dot3(float[] a, float[] b){        //Dot Product 3-Vectors
    return a[0] * b[0] + a[1] * b[1] + a[2] * b[2];
}

float[] rand3(float s){                  //Random 3-Vector
    float[] rand = {random(-s,s),random(-s,s),random(-s,s)};
    return rand;
}

boolean gatedSqDist3(float[] a, float[] b, float sqradius){ //Gated Squared Distance
    float c = a[0] - b[0];                //Efficient When Determining if Thousands of Points
    float d = c*c;                        //Are Within a Radius of a Point (and Most Are Not!)
    if (d > sqradius) return false;        //Gate 1 - If this dimension alone is larger than
    c = a[1] - b[1];                      // the search radius, no need to continue
    d += c*c;
    if (d > sqradius) return false;        //Gate 2
    c = a[2] - b[2];
    d += c*c;
    if (d > sqradius) return false;        //Gate 3
    gSqDist = d;      return true ;        //Store Squared Distance Itself in Global State
}
```

30

```
//-----
// User Interaction and Display -----
//-----

boolean empty = true, view3D = false;    //Stop Drawing, Switch Views
PFont font; PImage img1, img2, img3;     //Fonts, Images
int pRow, pCol, pIteration, pMax;        //Pixel Rendering Order
boolean odd(int x) {return x % 2 != 0;}
```

31

```
void setup(){
    size(szImg,szImg + 48, JAVA2D);
    frameRate(9999);
    font = loadFont("Helvetica-Bold-12.vlw");
    emitPhotons();
    resetRender();
    drawInterface();
}
```

32

```
void draw(){
    if (view3D){
        if (empty){
            stroke(0); fill(0); rect(0,0,szImg-1,szImg-1); //Black Out Drawing Area
            emitPhotons(); empty = false; frameRate(10);}} //Emit & Draw Photons
        else{
            if (empty) render(); else frameRate(10);} //Only Draw if Image Not Fully Rendered
    }
```

```

void drawInterface() {
    stroke(221,221,204); fill(221,221,204); rect(0,szImg,szImg,48); //Fill Background with Page Color
    img1=loadImage("1_32.png"); img2=loadImage("2_32.png"); img3=loadImage("3_32.png");
                                                                    //Load Images

33    textFont(font); //Display Text
    if (!view3D) {fill(0); img3.filter(GRAY);} else fill(160);
    text("Ray Tracing", 64, szImg + 28);
    if (lightPhotons || view3D) {fill(0); img1.filter(GRAY);} else fill(160);
    text("Photon Mapping", 368, szImg + 28);
    if (!lightPhotons || view3D) img2.filter(GRAY);

    stroke(0); fill(255); //Draw Buttons with Icons
    rect(198,519,33,33); image(img1,199,520);
    rect(240,519,33,33); image(img2,241,520);
    rect(282,519,33,33); image(img3,283,520);
}

34 void render(){ //Render Several Lines of Pixels at Once Before Drawing
    int x,y,iterations = 0;
    float[] rgb = {0.0,0.0,0.0};

    while (iterations < (mouseDragging ? 1024 : max(pMax, 256) )){

35        //Render Pixels Out of Order With Increasing Resolution: 2x2, 4x4, 16x16... 512x512
        if (pCol >= pMax) {pRow++; pCol = 0;
            if (pRow >= pMax) {pIteration++; pRow = 0; pMax = int(pow(2,pIteration));}}
        boolean pNeedsDrawing = (pIteration == 1 || odd(pRow) || (!odd(pRow) && odd(pCol)));
        x = pCol * (szImg/pMax); y = pRow * (szImg/pMax);
        pCol++;

        if (pNeedsDrawing){
            iterations++;
            rgb = mul3c( computePixelColor(x,y), 255.0); //All the Magic Happens in Here!
            stroke(rgb[0],rgb[1],rgb[2]); fill(rgb[0],rgb[1],rgb[2]); //Stroke & Fill
            rect(x,y,(szImg/pMax)-1,(szImg/pMax)-1); //Draw the Possibly Enlarged Pixel
        }
        if (pRow == szImg-1) {empty = false;}
    }

36 void resetRender(){ //Reset Rendering Variables
    pRow=0; pCol=0; pIteration=1; pMax=2; frameRate(9999);
    empty=true; if (lightPhotons && !view3D) emitPhotons();}

37 void drawPhoton(float[] rgb, float[] p){ //Photon Visualization
    if (view3D && p[2] > 0.0){ //Only Draw if In Front of Camera
        int x = (szImg/2) + (int)(szImg * p[0]/p[2]); //Project 3D Points into Scene
        int y = (szImg/2) + (int)(szImg * -p[1]/p[2]); //Don't Draw Outside Image
        if (y <= szImg) {stroke(255.0*rgb[0],255.0*rgb[1],255.0*rgb[2]); point(x,y);}
    }

38 //-----
//Mouse and Keyboard Interaction -----
//-----

    int prevMouseX = -9999, prevMouseY = -9999, sphereIndex = -1;
    float s = 130.0; //Arbitrary Constant Through Experimentation
    boolean mouseDragging = false;
    void mouseReleased() {prevMouseX = -9999; prevMouseY = -9999; mouseDragging = false;}
    void keyPressed() {switchToMode(key,9999);}

    void mousePressed(){
        sphereIndex = 2; //Click Spheres
        float[] mouse3 = {(mouseX - szImg/2)/s, -(mouseY - szImg/2)/s, 0.5*(spheres[0][2] + spheres[1][2])};
        if (gatedSqDist3(mouse3,spheres[0],spheres[0][3])) sphereIndex = 0;
        else if (gatedSqDist3(mouse3,spheres[1],spheres[1][3])) sphereIndex = 1;
        if (mouseY > szImg) switchToMode('0', mouseX); //Click Buttons
    }

    void mouseDragged(){
        if (prevMouseX > -9999 && sphereIndex > -1){
            if (sphereIndex < nrObjects[0]){ //Drag Sphere

```

```

    spheres[sphereIndex][0] += (mouseX - prevMouseX)/s;
    spheres[sphereIndex][1] -= (mouseY - prevMouseY)/s;}
else{ //Drag Light
    Light[0] += (mouseX - prevMouseX)/s; Light[0] = constrain(Light[0], -1.4, 1.4);
    Light[1] -= (mouseY - prevMouseY)/s; Light[1] = constrain(Light[1], -0.4, 1.2);}
resetRender();}
prevMouseX = mouseX; prevMouseY = mouseY; mouseDragging = true;
}

39 void switchToMode(char i, int x){ // Switch Between Raytracing, Photon Mapping Views
    if (i=='1' || x<230) {view3D = false; lightPhotons = false; resetRender(); drawInterface();}
    else if (i=='2' || x<283) {view3D = false; lightPhotons = true; resetRender(); drawInterface();}
    else if (i=='3' || x<513) {view3D = true; resetRender(); drawInterface();}
}

```

Render programma in Processing

(open source)

Processing is een vereenvoudigde en gespecialiseerde vorm van Java met een eigen compiler en Preview venster. Gespecialiseerd op grafische toepassingen.

Wij gebruikten de inmiddels oude versie 1.5 op Mac OSX computer met 10.4.11. Uitgeverij Ontmoeting heeft daar een Nederlandstalige handleiding Visualisatie voor geschreven.

<http://ontmoeting.nl/visualisatie-2.html>

Inmiddels is het versie nummer verder opgeschoven naar 2 en wellicht zelfs hoger, maar wat belangrijker is, de bibliotheken die het fundament onder Processing zijn, hebben het onderspit moeten delven bij de laatste upgrade. Ook veel instructies zijn niet meer beschikbaar.

En dat is voor een Open Source programma een behoorlijk probleem. Met deze grote wijziging zijn ook de honderden interessante programma's van de site verwijderd.

Er zijn ook voordelen: OpenGL ondersteuning en diverse nog in aanbouw zijnde nieuwe commando's die het programma geschikt moeten maken om met z'n tijd mee te gaan.

Hieruit blijkt dat ook bij een Open Source programma zoals Processing, er op een gegeven moment drastische maatregelen worden genomen om beter aan te sluiten bij nieuwe ontwikkelingen. Net zoals bij Mac OSX en in mindere mate met MS Windows is het niet gezegd dat programma's van oudere versies nog werken in nieuwe operating systemen en omgekeerd.



Render programma beschrijving

Een korte impressie van de hoofdpunten uit het renderprogramma zijn:

1. Scene Description, beschrijving van de standaard instellingen voor aantal objecten, omgevingslicht, uitgangspunt (oorsprong) definitie, startpunt in 3D van de lichtbron, plaatsing van de twee bollen met hun straal in 3D en ten slotte de gebruikte oppervlakken die de kamermuren voorstellen.
2. Photon Mapping, voor deze instelling van renderen de standaard gegevens. Het aantal Photons die worden berekend kan van 1000 wel iets worden verhoogd, maar veel verder gaat niet aangezien het programma bij 25. "photons[type][id] etc. vast loopt. Bij het aantal weerkaatsingen kan deze van 3, 2 naar 1 worden ingesteld, hoger dan 3 geeft dezelfde vastloper als hierboven. Photon Integration Area (het kwadraat) geeft met float sqRadius = 0.7 de grootte aan, de werkelijke waarde is de wortel uit $0.7 = 0.83660026$. Op de volgende pagina drie schermafbeeldingen vanuit het programma met een wijziging van

deze sqRadius van 0.7 naar 4. Bij hogere getallen verschuiven de kleuren nog verder.

3.

Raytracing Globals, **int gType** geeft aan of het een bol of een oppervlak (wand, vloer of plafond) betreft. In dit programma is dat een simpele manier van werken. In professionele programma's is dat niet mogelijk en worden per straal een aantal keuzes afgewerkt. De instelling **gDist = - 1.0** lijkt de minimale afstand voor rendering, maar is het niet, wijzigingen naar + 5000 leveren geen verschil in de Bounding box op van de rendering. De **gPoint** met z'n drie coördinaten is een belangrijk onderdeel van het hele renderingsprogramma, hier worden de x, y, en z-waarde van het treftpunt met het object opgeslagen.

4.

Ray-Geometry Intersections

Ook void raySphere geeft het treftpunt aan van bol en straal met r = straal richting en o de oorsprong van de straal.

5.

De gebruikte formule voor het bepalen van de juiste afstand van de straal tot het te treffen object is al eerder beschreven, het komt neer op de vierkantsvergelijking (abc formule) oplossen.

6.

Waarbij de Discriminant D bepaald of het een geschikte wortel is die gebruikt kan worden, of dat er geen oplossing is. Met `checkDistance(Dist,0,idx);` wordt bekeken of het de dichtstbijzijnde treftpunt tot nu toe is.

7.

Indien er een treftpunt met een oppervlak van een van de wanden is. Er plaatsing van het vlak wordt berekend en als de `r[axis]` ongelijk 0 is dan loopt er een parallelle straal met het gevolg geen treftpunt.

8.

Controle of het een bol of een wand oppervlak betreft.

9.

Is het de dichtstbijzijnde treftpunt tot nu toe in voorwaartse richting? Als het antwoord ja is dan wordt het treftpunt opgeslagen in **gType**, **gIndex** en **gDist**

10.

Lighting, de diverse instellingen voor de enige lichtbron op punt P in het programma.

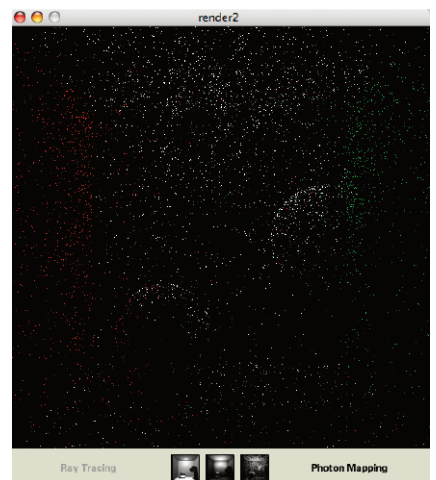
sqRadius 4.



sqRadius 0.7



sqRadius 0.7
samples van
de photon
map zelf.



11.

Normalize3 is in de nieuwe versie vervangen door de instructie **norm ()**

Er is ook nog een instructie **normal ()** deze is voor het berekenen van de Normaal van een oppervlak (beiden van versie 2.0 Processing).

De laatste instructie `return dot3(N,L);` voert de ook al eerder beschreven dot instructie uit. In vers. 2.0 van Processing is deze nog niet aanwezig bij de referenties maar wel bij de PVector Class, maar zal ongetwijfeld worden toegevoegd.

Hier wordt het dotproduct tussen de N (normaal)

en de L (lamp) weergegeven.

De L en N waarden zijn daarboven al bepaald.

12.

SphereNormal geeft de Normaal richting aan van het middelpunt van de bol naar het trefpunt. Bij de volgende float[] planeNormal wordt hetzelfde voor een oppervlak van een van de wanden gedaan.

13.

Raytracing

raytrace (float [] ray, float [] origin) maakt gebruik van de straal coördinaten in drie dimensies en de coördinaten van de oorsprong.

14.

Als start wordt **gIntersect** op uit gezet.

De maximale afstand op een hoog getal 999999.9 om alle voorwerpen in de scene mee te kunnen nemen. Voor dit kleine voorbeeld kan dat uiteraard nog kleiner worden gekozen.

Voor het aantal **nrTypes** (aantal objecten) en **nrObjects (2, 5)**. Twee bollen en 5 oppervlakken van de wanden.

Het rayObject wordt zo samengesteld waarbij t het aantal objecten en i het soort objecten weergeeft.

rayObject (t, i, ray, origin);

Op de volgende pagina de schermafdruck met de uitkomsten van "ray".

15.

Ook de kleur van het pixel (x, y) is een van de kerntaken van een renderingsprogramma. In eerste instantie wordt RGB als 0 (zwart) gedefinieerd. De gekozen brandpuntafstand is 1.0

De pixels worden omgezet naar beeld coördinaten met **float [] ray**, waarbij de grootte van het gedefinieerde venster wordt aangehouden. (szimg)

Met de laatste instructie **raytrace (ray, go-rigin);** wordt de trefpunten met de objecten in de Global State (wereld) bewaard. De origin staat op 0.

PVector Class

- * add() -- add vectors
- * sub() -- subtract vectors
- * mult() -- scale the vector with multiplication
- * div() -- scale the vector with division
- * mag() -- calculate the magnitude of a vector
- * normalize() -- normalize the vector to unit length of 1
- * limit() -- limit the magnitude of a vector
- * heading2D() -- the heading of a vector expressed as an angle
- * dist() -- the euclidean distance between two vectors (considered as points)
- * angleBetween() -- find the angle between two vectors
- * dot() -- the dot product of two vectors
- * cross() -- the cross product of two vectors

dot ()

Twee driedimensionale vectoren kunnen met het dotproduct worden berekend.

voorbeeld I

```
PVector v = new PVector (10, 20, 0);  
float d = v.dot (60, 80, 0);  
println (d);
```

print op het scherm " 2200.0"

Berekening van het dot product van twee vectoren (in het voorbeeld dus 10, 20, 0 en 60, 80, 0.

voorbeeld II

```
PVector v1 = new PVector (10, 20, 0);  
PVector v2 = new PVector (60, 80, 0);  
float d = v1.dot(v2);  
println(d);
```

print op het scherm " 2200.0"

In een Euclidische ruimte zal het Dot product van twee eenheidsvectoren simpelweg de cosinus zijn van de hoek tussen de vectoren. Dit volgt uit de formule van het Dot product, de lengtes van de vectoren zijn beiden 1.

normalize ()

Een driedimensionale vector kan worden 'genormaliseerd' tot een lengte 1. Een genormaliseerde vector wordt vaak voorzien van een dakje boven de naam van de vector. Het is de waarde gedeeld door de lengte van de vector (optelling van kwadraten en daar de wortel uit).

```
PVector v = new PVector (10, 20, 2);  
v.normalize();  
println (v);
```

print op het scherm "[0.4454354, 0.8908708, 0.089087084] "



16.

Als er een trefpunt is dan wordt dat opgeslagen in **gPoint** met zowel de 3 coördinaten als de afstand.

Indien gType 0 is (0 = Sphere) EN gIndex 1 is (Plane / wand) dan zal het antwoord true zijn en de daarop volgende instructies worden uitgevoerd.

17.

Laat de straal tegen de wand reflecteren en volg de nieuwe gereflecteerde straal op zijn weg in de 3D scene. Het punt waarbij dat gebeurt is **gPoint**.

18.

Indien gekozen is voor "Lighting via Photon Mapping" dan wordt de RGB waarde bij de trefpunten en de types en index vast gelegd.

19.

Indien de straal van het licht naar het object deze het eerst treft? Dan zal deze niet in de schaduw liggen en het licht wordt berekend.

20.

float[] reflect (float [] ray, float [] fromPoint)
Bereken bij de reflectie de Normaal van het oppervlak en retourneer normalize3.

21.

Photon Mapping

Voor deze keuze met de p, int type en int id gegevens de energy uitrekenen.

22.

Void emitPhotons()
randomSeed (0)

```
randomSeed(0);
for (int i=0; i < 100; i++) {
  float r = random(0, 255);
  stroke(r);
  line(i, 0, i, 100);
}
```

Stel de seed waarde in om de random functie uit te voeren.

Standaard random() geeft elke keer dat programma werkt verschillende resultaten.

Met random (0) een constante, wordt telkens een zelfde pseudo aantal willekeurige getallen gegenereerd. Elk object wordt met nul Photons gestart.

23.

Teken 3 x de Photons om ze bruikbaar te maken. De startpositie voor de RGB kleur is wit. Ook de genormaliseerde ray wordt met random van richting gewijzigd.

24.

Photons mogen in principe alleen binnen de kamer blijven, andere lichtstralen uitrekenen heeft in wezen geen zin. Een behoorlijk ingewikkelde routine moet dat indammen.

25.

Raytrace, volg het pad van de photonen.

26.

Void storePhoton. Bij het verhogen van het aantal nrPhotons loopt het programma hier klem. Een reden zou kunnen zijn dat deze aantallen niet meer in de Array geplaatst kunnen worden om tijdelijk op te slaan.

27.

void shadowPhoton, de routine voor het berekenen van de schaduwpartijen.

28.

float [] filterColor, een kleurcorrectie filter ter correctie van de uiteindelijke rendering.

29.

Vector operations

De meeste vector bewerkingen worden hier uitgevoerd. Normaliseren, aftrekken van vectoren, optellen van vectoren, vermenigvuldigen met een Scalar.

30.

User Interaction and Display

31.

void setup ()

Aan het einde van het programma komt in wezen de instelling zoals gebruikelijk bij Proces-

sing. De gebruikte bibliotheek JAVA2D, vroeger los in te voegen, tegenwoordig ingebouwd en het gebruikte font.

32.

```
void draw ()
```

Het teken (preview) gedeelte binnen Processing, alleen hier kunnen de routines naar het scherm worden gevoerd bij deze versie.

Indien de drie PNG afbeeldingen er niet bijzitten dan zal (view3D) false genereren en er wordt een zwart venster gemaakt zonder beeld.

33.

```
textFont (font)
```

De bijbehorende kleine teksten in het venster, waarbij de PNG iconen als drukknoppen worden gebruikt. Hier kan een keuze worden gemaakt tussen Ray Tracing standaard, Ray Tracing met Photon mapping, Photon map zelf.

34.

```
void render ()
```

Voor het tekenen eerst een aantal lijnen renderen. Iterations hebben een "for" structuur om herhaalde tekeningen uit te voeren.

35.

Render Pixels out of Order

renderen met telkens toenemende resoluties 2 x 2, 4 x 4, 16 x 16 en 512 x 512 ...

Volgens de auteur van het programma "All the Magic Happens in Here!

```
rgb = mul3c( computePixelColor (x, y), 255.0);  
stroke and fill
```

36.

```
void resetRender ()
```

reset de render variabelen

37.

```
void drawPhoton
```

38.

Voi

39.

Voi

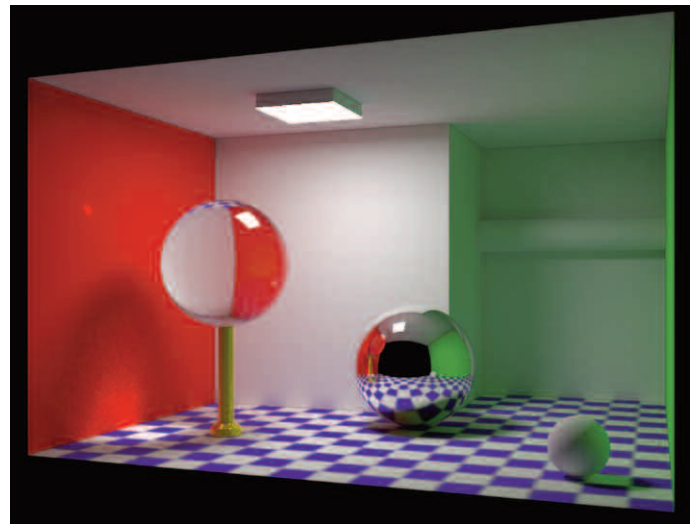
Forum reactie op Ray Tracing en Photon Mapping programma

http://www.processing.org/discourse/beta/num_1201727156.html

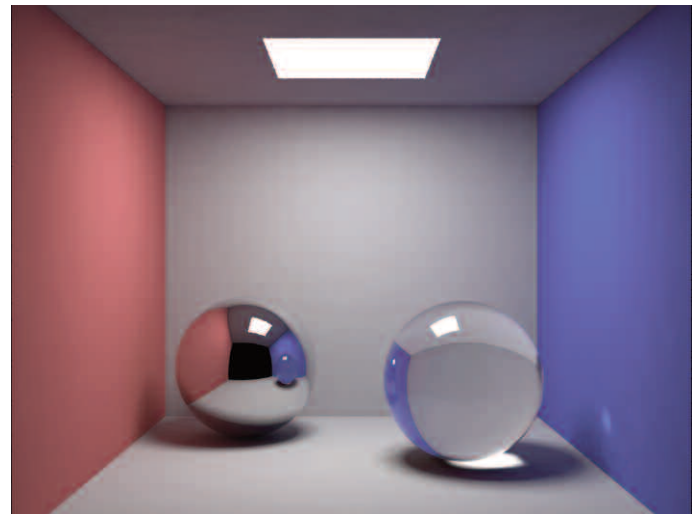
Ray Tracing and Photon Mapping

30 januari 2008 10:05 van Grant

Hij krijgt lof toegezwaaid van andere forumleden



SunFlow, open source render programma



SunFlow, Cornell Box met caustics.

en bedankt ze. Hij zegt: "hou in het achterhoofd dat zowel de snelheid en de relatief korte code betekent dat het om een heel erg verkorte interpretatie van Photon mapping gaat. Er zijn geen caustics, geen sub-surface scattering en de scene is wel heel simpel."

De auteur was zelf zeer verbaasd over de rendersnelheid en hij schrijft dat toe aan de kwaliteit van Processing. "Meestal doe ik dergelijke experimenten in CodeWarrior of XCode. SunFlow heeft een veel uitgebreidere opzet en die is wel geschikt voor gebruik van allerlei polygonen."

SunFlow

SunFlow is de Open Source Render Engine en is geheel in Java (vers. 1.5 of hoger) geschreven. De laatste aanvulling is al weer van april 2007. SunFlow werkt met een cameraleens met ondermeer de PinholeLens. Maar ook een Sferische-, Thin- en Fisheye lenzen zijn aanwezig. <http://sunflow.sourceforge.net/index.php?pg=gall> zie volgende pagina.

Java code intersection:

```
void intersection(sfvec3f rayStart,sfvec3f rayDirection,sfnode nearestNode,sfvec3f distance) {
    sfvec3f c = getSphereCentre().clone();
    c.sub(rayStart); // c=centre of sphere relative to start of ray
    double r = getSphereRadius(); // r=radius of sphere
    double distanceToSphere = Math::sqrt((c.x * c.x) + (c.y * c.y) + (c.z * c.z));
    if (r > distanceToSphere) { // the start point is already inside the sphere so the distance to it is zero
        nearestNode.setNode(this);
    }
    distance.set(0.0);
    return;
}
double vx = rayDirection.x * distanceToSphere;
double vy = rayDirection.y * distanceToSphere;
double vz = rayDirection.z * distanceToSphere; // v = end point of ray when projected to sphere orbit
double distanceFromEnd=Math::sqrt(((c.x - vx)*(c.x - vx)) + ((c.y - vy)*(c.y - vy)) + ((c.z - vz)*(c.z - vz)));
if (distanceFromEnd > distanceToSphere) return; // the distance of the centre is greater than the distance to the beginning so its pointing away
if (R < distanceFromEnd) return; // The distance of V from C is greater than R so its outside
double d=distance.getValue();
if ((d < 0.0) | (d > distanceToSphere - R)) {
    distance.set(distanceToSphere - R); // return distance to the nearest point
    nearestNode.setNode(this);
}
}
```

C++ code intersection:

```
void sphereBean::intersection(sfvec3f* rayStart,sfvec3f* rayDirection,sfnode* nearestNode,sfvec3f* distance) {
    sfvec3f* c = getSphereCentre()->clone();
    c->sub(rayStart); // c=centre of sphere relative to start of ray
    double r = getSphereRadius(); // r=radius of sphere
    double distanceToSphere = Math::Sqrt(((c->x * c->x) + (c->y * c->y) + (c->z * c->z)));
    if (r > distanceToSphere) { // the start point is already inside the sphere so the distance to it is zero
        nearestNode->setNode(this);
    }
    distance->set(0.0);
    return;
}
double vx = rayDirection->x * distanceToSphere;
double vy = rayDirection->y * distanceToSphere;
double vz = rayDirection->z * distanceToSphere; // v = end point of ray when projected to sphere orbit
double distanceFromEnd=Math::Sqrt(((c->x - vx)*(c->x - vx)) + ((c->y - vy)*(c->y - vy)) + ((c->z - vz)*(c->z - vz)));
if (distanceFromEnd > distanceToSphere) return; // the distance of the centre is greater than the distance to the beginning so its pointing away
if (R < distanceFromEnd) return; // The distance of V from C is greater than R so its outside
double d=distance->getValue();
if ((d < 0.0) | (d > distanceToSphere - R)) {
    distance->set(distanceToSphere - R); // return distance to the nearest point
    nearestNode->setNode(this);
}
}
```

Deel uit programma “Photonsampler.cpp” van LuxRays

lux-d2eeecb44aec te downloaden van de site <http://src.luxrender.net/>

```
/* *****  
 * Copyright (C) 1998-2010 by authors (see AUTHORS.txt ) *  
 *  
 * This file is part of LuxRays. *  
 *  
 * LuxRays is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify *  
 * it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by *  
 * the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or *  
 * (at your option) any later version. *  
 *  
 * LuxRays is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, *  
 * but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of *  
 * MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the *  
 * GNU General Public License for more details. *  
 *  
 * You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License *  
 * along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>. *  
 *  
 * LuxRays website: http://www.luxrender.net *  
 * ***** */
```

init deel weggelaten, zie origineel

// Photon tracing

```
void PhotonSampler::AddFluxToHitPoint(const Sample *sample, const unsigned int lightGroup, HitPoint * const hp, const XYZColor flux)  
{
```

```
    // TODO: it should be more something like:  
    // XYZColor flux = XYZColor(sw, photonFlux * f) * XYZColor(hp->sample->swl, hp->eyeThroughput);  
    hp->IncPhoton();
```

```
    sample->AddContribution(hp->imageX, hp->imageY,  
                           flux, hp->eyePass.alpha, hp->eyePass.distance,  
                           0, renderer->sppmi->bufferPhotonId, lightGroup);
```

```
};  
//-----  
// Tracing photons for Photon Sampler  
//-----
```

```
void PhotonSampler::TracePhoton(  
    Sample *sample,  
    Distribution1D *lightCDF)  
{  
    Scene &scene = *renderer->scene;  
    // I have to make a copy of SpectrumWavelengths because it can be modified  
    // even if passed as a const argument !  
    SpectrumWavelengths sw(sample->swl);  
  
    // Trace a photon path and store contribution  
    float u[2];  
    // Choose light to shoot photon from  
    float lightPdf;  
    unsigned int lightNum = lightCDF->SampleDiscrete(GetOneD(*sample, 0, 0), &lightPdf);  
    const Light *light = scene.lights[lightNum];  
  
    // Generate _photonRay_ from light source and initialize _alpha_  
    BSDF *bsdf;  
    float pdf;  
    SWCSpectrum alpha;  
    GetTwoD(*sample, 0, 0, u);  
    if (!light->SampleL(scene, *sample, u[0], u[1],  
                      GetOneD(*sample, 1, 0), &bsdf, &pdf, &alpha))  
        return;  
  
    Ray photonRay;  
    photonRay.o = bsdf->dgShading.p;  
    float pdf2;  
    SWCSpectrum alpha2;  
    GetTwoD(*sample, 1, 0, u);
```

```

if (!bsdf->SampleF(sw, Vector(bsdf->dgShading.nn), &photonRay.d,
    u[0], u[1], GetOneD(*sample, 2, 0), &alpha2,
    &pdf2))
    return;
alpha *= alpha2;
alpha /= lightPdf;

// The weight of the photon of the pass should be one, see ContribSample.
alpha /= renderer->sppmi->photonPerPass / renderer->scene->camera->film->GetSamplePerPass();

const bool directLightSampling = renderer->sppmi->directLightSampling;
// store the state of the path:
// - if directLightPath is true, the photon is still on a direct light
//   path and should not be accounted for if directLightSampling is true
// - else, the photon has survived an indirect bounce, so it must be
//   accounted in the density estimation.
bool directLightPath = true;

if (!alpha.Black()) {
    // Follow photon path through scene and record intersections
    Intersection photonIsect;
    const Volume *volume = bsdf->GetVolume(photonRay.d);
    BSDF *photonBSDF;
    u_int nIntersections = 0;
    u_int diffuseVertices = 0;
    while (scene.Intersect(*sample, volume, false,
        photonRay, 1.f, &photonIsect, &photonBSDF,
        NULL, NULL, &alpha)) {
        ++nIntersections;

        // Handle photon/surface intersection
        Vector wi = -photonRay.d;

        // Deposit Flux (only if we have hit a diffuse or glossy surface)
        // Note: the hitpoint BSDF already handle this test, but it optimise a bit and avoid same bias
        if(!directLightPath || !directLightSampling)
            if (photonBSDF->NumComponents(BxDfType(BSDF_REFLECTION | BSDF_TRANSMISSION |
BSDF_GLOSSY | BSDF_DIFFUSE)) > 0)
            {
                PhotonData photon;
                photon.p = photonIsect.dg.p;
                photon.wi = wi;
                photon.alpha = alpha;
                photon.lightGroup = light->group;

                renderer->hitPoints->AddFlux(*sample, photon);
            }

        if (nIntersections > renderer->sppmi->maxPhotonPathDepth)
            break;

        // Sample new photon ray direction
        Vector wo;
        float pdfo;
        BxDfType flags;
        // Get random numbers for sampling outgoing photon direction
        float *data = GetLazyValues(*sample, 0, nIntersections);

        // Compute new photon weight and possibly terminate with RR
        SWCSpectrum fr;
        if (!photonBSDF->SampleF(sw, wi, &wo, data[0],
            data[1], data[2], &fr, &pdfo, BSDF_ALL,
            &flags))
            break;

        diffuseVertices += (flags & BSDF_DIFFUSE) ? 1 : 0;
        if (diffuseVertices > 0) {
            // Russian Roulette
            const float continueProb = min(1.f, fr.Filter(sw));
            if (data[3] > continueProb)
                break;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        alpha /= continueProb;
    }

    alpha *= fr;
    photonRay = Ray(photonIsect.dg.p, wo);
    volume = photonBSDF->GetVolume(photonRay.d);

    // Check if the scattering is not a passthrough event
    if (flags != (BSDF_TRANSMISSION | BSDF_SPECULAR) ||
        !(photonBSDF->Pdf(sw, wo, wi, BxDFType(BSDF_TRANSMISSION | BSDF_SPECULAR)) > 0.f)) {
        // this is not a passthrough event, so now the photon path is indirect light
        directLightPath = false;
    }
}

}
sample->arena.FreeAll();
}

//-----
// Photon Sampler
//-----

void PhotonSampler::ContribSample(Sample *sample)
{
    // cheat the sample count of the photon buffer
    // normally the photon buffer should be normalized by the number of photon
    // (hence the automatic +1 of AddSample which needs to be removed by a -1.f)
    // instead we normalize it by the number of pass, so the number of
    // contribution is 1.0 / photonPerPass
    //
    // WARNING: this is link to AMCMC weighting
    // (SPPMRenderer::ScaleUpdaterSPPM) and alpha in TracePhoton.
    sample->contribBuffer->AddSampleCount(-1.0 + 1.0 / renderer->sppmi->photonPerPass * renderer->scene->camera->film-
>GetSamplePerPass());
    dynamic_cast<Sampler*>(this)->AddSample(*sample);
}

void PhotonSampler::TracePhotons(
    Sample *sample,
    Distribution1D *lightCDF,
    scheduling::Range *range)
{
    range->begin();
    while(range->next() != range->end())
    {
        GetNextSample(sample);

        TracePhoton(sample, lightCDF);

        ContribSample(sample);
    }
}

//-----
// Halton Photon Sampler
//-----

//-----
// Adaptive Markov Chain Sampler
//-----

void AMCMCPhotonSampler::TracePhotons(
    Sample *sample,
    Distribution1D *lightCDF,
    scheduling::Range *range)
{
    // Sample uniform
    do
    {
        GetNextSample(sample, true);
        TracePhoton(sample, lightCDF);
    }
}

```

```

} while(!pathCandidate->isVisible());

swap(); // Current = Candidate

range->begin();
while(range->next() != range->end())
{
    // Sample Uniform
    GetNextSample(sample, true);
    TracePhoton(sample, lightCDF);

    if(pathCandidate->isVisible())
    {
        swap();
        osAtomicInc(&renderer->uniformCount);
    }
    else
    {
        ++mutated;

        // Sample mutated
        GetNextSample(sample, false);
        TracePhoton(sample, lightCDF);

        if(pathCandidate->isVisible())
        {
            ++accepted;
            swap();
        }

        const float R = accepted / (float)mutated;
        mutationSize += (R - 0.234f) / mutated;
    }
    pathCurrent->Splat(sample, this);
    ContribSample(sample);
}

LOG(LUX_DEBUG, LUX_NOERROR) << "AMCMC mutationSize " << mutationSize << " accepted " << accepted << " mutated " << mutated << " uniform " << renderer->uniformCount;
}

// -----
// AMCMCPhotonSampler sampler data
// -----

void AMCMCPhotonSampler::AMCMCPhotonSamplerData::Mutate(const RandomGenerator * const rng, AMCMCPhotonSamplerData &source, const float mutationSize) const {
    for (size_t i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        values[0][i] = MutateSingle(rng, source.values[0][i], mutationSize);
}

float AMCMCPhotonSampler::AMCMCPhotonSamplerData::MutateSingle(const RandomGenerator * const rng, const float u, const float mutationSize) {
    // Delta U = SGN(2 E0 - 1) E1 ^ (1 / mutationSize + 1)

    const float du = powf(rng->floatValue(), 1.f / mutationSize + 1.f);

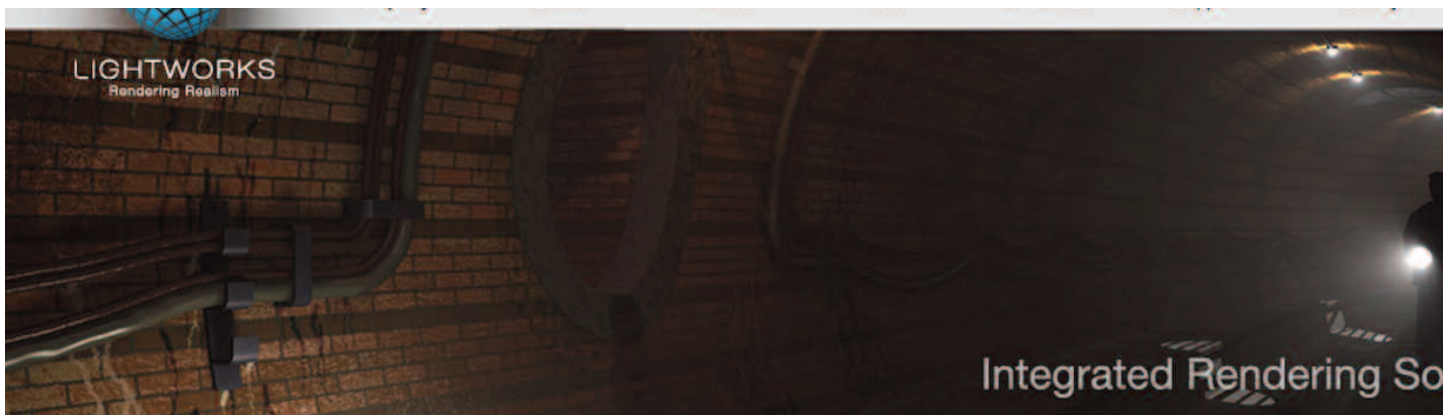
    if (rng->floatValue() < 0.5f) {
        float u1 = u + du;
        return (u1 < 1.f) ? u1 : u1 - 1.f;
    } else {
        float u1 = u - du;
        return (u1 < 0.f) ? u1 + 1.f : u1;
    }
}

```



YouTube film en op de internet pagina: "it's physically correct".

Als '**physically correct**' op wetenschap zou berusten, dan is het ook mogelijk om het te bewijzen of althans (wiskundig) aannemelijk te maken. Dat wordt echter nooit gedaan. Het blijft bij de 'one-liner'.





Artisan

Aspects

→ Author

Integration

Latest Release

Lightworks Author

Author is our Integrated Rendering Source - the Lightworks Toolkit solution which provides a broad and well established product suite.

Lightworks Author enables the creation of a wide range of rendering solutions for all types of market and application. This structure means that customers can select the product set that satisfies the exact needs of their market, enabling the creation of powerful and easy-to-use CAD applications for their users. This gives customers the ability to easily introduce additional functionality into their applications when required.

Author also includes a physically based lighting model supported by advanced sky, area, and goniometric light sources, and a range of Global Illumination techniques. Hybrid use of scan-line and ray-trace algorithms and techniques such as analytical anti-aliasing and Interactive Image Regeneration (IIR) make Lightworks the fastest photorealistic-rendering engine available. For a given view, Lightworks can be over 100 times faster than conventional ray-tracer engines for materials or lighting updates. Lightworks has also developed our own High Dynamic Range Images, or HDRI's, which we provide to our customers for both Image Lighting and scene creation.

All of which combine to offer the highest quality rendering for your users.

Currently supported platforms include Windows 32-bit and 64-bit; Mac: OSX 10.4 and 10.5; Linux: Red Hat 9.0 and 9.1; and 64-bit Linux.

Latest News

[Lightworks announces partnership with Novedga](#)
Oct 23, 2012

News

In The Press

World of Lightworks

For more information contact us on:

+44 (0)114 266 8

Contact us via email

Open Source Renderers

Sommige programma's en websites zullen al niet meer op te roepen zijn, andere programma's zijn blijven steken in de tijd. De ontwerper/programmeur van dergelijke programma's hebben andere interesses gekregen of zijn te druk in hun huidige werk. Er ontbreekt dan tijd om er mee door te gaan. Wellicht dat u uit bijgaande lijst en links één of meerdere interessante programma's aantreft met download van zowel het programma als de broncode plus ondersteunende informatie. Het is een goed startpunt om render programma's te bestuderen.

- * Angelina
- * Aqsis
- * Art of Illusion
- * Blender
- * Inyo
- * jrMan
- * Lucille
- * Manta
- * MegaPOV
- * MiniLight
- * Pane
- * PARC
- * PBRT
- * perceptuum
- * Pixie
- * POV-Ray
- * Radiance
- * Ray of Light
- * RenderPark
- * R.I.S.E.
- * toxic
- * XFRT
- * YafRay
- * YACORT
- * WinOSi

De **vet weergegeven** links zijn begin 2013 nog gecontroleerd en interessant om te bezoeken. De aanvullingen daarvan zijn redelijk up-to-date, en aan het programma wordt nog steeds gewerkt. De **rood weergegeven** programma's zijn vrijwel stopgezet. Maar bevatten soms toch nog interessante informatie.

<http://lucille.atso-net.jp/svn/>
Angelina

<http://www.aqsis.org/>

Aqsis

1.4.2 released eind 2012

<http://www.artofillusion.org/>

Art of Illusion

Haal ook de uitgebreide documentatie op voor extra informatie.

<http://www.blender3d.org/>

Blender

actief programma

<http://inyo.sourceforge.net/>

Inyo

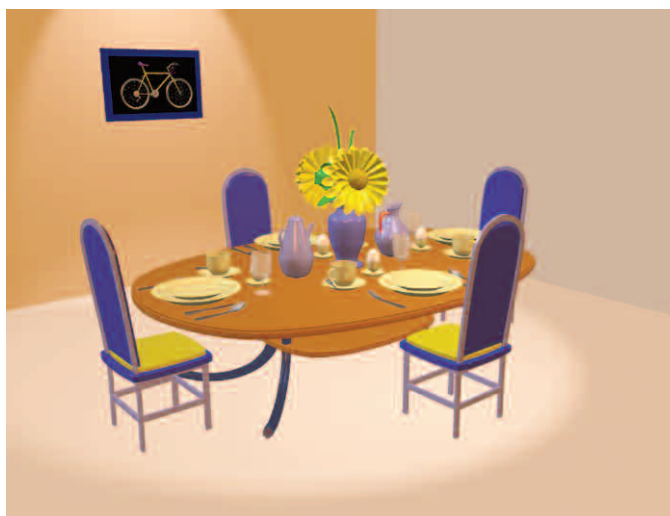
"is more or less dead", overgestapt op SunFlow.

<http://www.jrman.org/>

jrMan

Laatste nieuws van februari 2007

jrMan is een open source versie van het REYES rendering algoritme die door Pixar's PhotoRealistic Renderman wordt gebruikt. Onderstaand een afbeelding uit jrMan.



<http://lucille.sourceforge.net/>

Lucille

"Lucille goes next stage. After 7 years of the development, Lucille become commercial product to provide you better Lucille experience: highly optimized rendering, richer functionality and professional support. For more information, please visit the product page (its available only in Japanese at this time) <http://www.fixstars.com/ja/lucille/> Old open source version of Lucille (but no

maintenance, no support. Just for your reference) is still available at this sourceforge site."

De commerciële Windows uitvoering van deze Global Illumination renderer:

<http://www.fixstars.com/en/lucille/>

"Physically accurate. Unnaturally fast, Customizable, Cross-platform and RenderMan compatible." Cross-platform betekent op dit moment alleen x86 Windows 7 64-bit en IBM Linux 64-bit. Alhoewel er wel een MacOSX 10.7 building uitvoering blijkt te zijn. Met een inzending voor Siggraph 2012. Geschreven in M³ (M-cubed) een software platform dat op meerdere CPU (GPU ?) core omgevingen incl. clusters werkt. Particle rendering is 50x zo snel geworden met de nieuwste Violin 6616 Flash Memory Array (SATA HDD). LUCILLE nieuwe stijl is gevestigd in Tokyo Japan.

http://code.sci.utah.edu/Manta/index.php/Main_Page

Manta

http://mantawiki.sci.utah.edu/manta/index.php/Main_Page

Welcome to the Manta-wiki. Manta is a highly portable interactive ray tracing environment designed to be used on both workstations, clusters, and super computers and is distributed under the MIT license. Manta was initially created at the Scientific Computing and Imaging (SCI) Institute at the University of Utah and is now used by a larger community including academic research groups and companies.

<http://megapov.inetart.net/>

MegaPOV

<http://megapov.inetart.net/samples.html>

Gallerie van renderingen uit 20-8-2005.

Windows en een aantal oudere operating systeem versies voor Mac PPC.

<http://www.hxa7241.org/minilight/minilight.html>

MiniLight

Mac, Linux en Windows in drie maanden geschreven door auteur Harrison Ainsworth.

MiniLight is a minimal global illumination renderer. It is primarily an exercise in simplicity. But that makes it a good base and benchmark (in some sense) for development and experimentation. And it just might be the nearest renderer around (on average, about



650 lines). There are translations into several programming languages.

Er is bij de ontwikkeling gebruik gemaakt van Global Illumination Test Scenes:

<http://www.cs.utah.edu/~bes/papers/scenes/>

MiniLight vertelt op de website over Unbiased en correct.

MiniLight Unbiased?

Monte-carlo path-tracing is described as 'unbiased'. The term is now sometimes used in the manner of a marketing tag. Its real meaning is too abstract for that purpose. It denotes a lack of consistent error—the only error is in the effects of the randomness. Such niceties are appropriate for mathematics but for engineering we must live by practicalities. All implementations are biased and incorrect in various ways. The task is to arrange them acceptably.

MiniLight Ultimately

The value of this method is its simplicity, while having full generality. It allows the implementation to be almost proven correct by inspection. (**Correct meaning 'following the rules for a particular standard approximation'.**) The images produced can be authoritative references for other renderers.

The core idea has also proven remarkably durable and adaptable since Whitted's paper of 1980. One could reasonably call it the key engineering concept for rendering, and it looks to remain so.

The features are:

- * Monte-carlo path-tracing transport
- * Emitter sampling
- * Progressive refinement
- * RGB light
- * Diffuse materials
- * Triangle modelling primitives
- * Octree spatial index
- * Pin-hole 'lens'
- * Ward linear tone-mapping

Download de programmeer codes onder de nieuwe BSD licentie regels:
<http://www.hxa.name/minilight/#algorithm>
In totaal 22 bestanden die met een simpele tekstverwerker kunnen worden opgeroepen.

3D rendering in Firefox browser

<http://news.slashdot.org/story/10/03/04/1351211/3D-Graphics-For-Firefox-Webkit>

"A group of researchers plans to release a version of the **Firefox browser** that includes the built-in ability to view 3D graphics. They've integrated real-time ray tracing technology, called RT Fact, into Firefox and Webkit. Images are described using XML3D, and the browser can natively render the 3D scene." The browser will be released within a few weeks, the researchers say, and they are checking with the Mozilla Foundation about whether they can call it Firefox.

Pseudo code **MiniLight** in 38:1 schaal.
17 code regels, één voor 38 uiteindelijke co-deregels in het programma.

- render, by progressive refinement
 - render a frame, to the image
 - sample each image pixel
 - make sample ray direction
 - get radiance returning in sample direction
 - intersect ray with scene
 - **if intersection hit**
 - get local emission (only for first-hit)
 - calculate emitter sample
 - calculate recursive reflection
 - sum local emission, emitter sample, and recursive reflection
 - else no hit
 - use default/background scene emission
 - add radiance to image
 - save image
 - divide pixel values by frame count
 - apply tonemapping factor

Camera.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	8 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Camera.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Exceptions.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Exceptions.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Image.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	8 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Image.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
MiniLight.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	12 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Primitives.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Rand...Mwc.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Rand...Mwc.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
RayTracer.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	8 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
RayTracer.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Scene.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	8 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Scene.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
SpatialIndex.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	12 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
SpatialIndex.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Surfa...oint.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	8 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Surfa...oint.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Triangle.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	8 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Triangle.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Vector3f.c	30 januari 2011, 14:27	8 KB	Platte-tekstdocument
Vector3f.h	30 januari 2011, 14:27	4 KB	Platte-tekstdocument

MiniLight programma files, 22 in totaal.



Firefox

<http://youtu.be/H66FetbJ5cl>

CEBIT: XML3D brings 3D graphics to the Web as an extension to HTML

Flying Frog Ray Tracer

<http://www.ffconsultancy.com/dotnet/fsharp/raytracer/code/1/raytracer.fs>

<http://www.ffconsultancy.com/dotnet/fsharp/raytracer/index.html>

Flying Frog Consultancy

Putting the fun in functional since 2005

RAY TRACER

Ray tracing is a simple way to create images of 3D scenes. The method casts rays from the camera into the 3D scene and determines which object the ray intersects first. This approach makes some problems easy to solve:

* Shadows can be simulated by casting a ray from the intersection point towards the light to see if the intersection point has line-of-sight to the light.

* Reflections can be simulated by casting a second ray off the surface in the reflected direction.

BRONCODE Flying Frog in F# geschreven

© Flying Frog Consultancy Ltd.

```
/// Ray tracer in F#  
/// (C) Flying Frog Consultancy Ltd., 2007  
/// http://www.ffconsultancy.com
```

```
open Math  
open Math.Notation  
open System.Drawing  
open System.Windows.Forms  
open System.Threading
```

```
let pi = 4. * atan 1.  
let delta = sqrt epsilon_float  
let sqr x : float = x * x  
let clamp l u x = if x < l then l else if x > u then u  
else x  
let vec x y z = vector [x; y; z; 1.]  
let zero = vec 0. 0. 0.  
let ( .+ ) s r = Vector.create 3 s + r  
let dot a b = a.[0] * b.[0] + a.[1] * b.[1] + a.[2] *  
b.[2]  
let length2 r = sqr r.[0] + sqr r.[1] + sqr r.[2]  
let length r = sqrt(length2 r)  
let unitise r = 1. / length r $* r  
let init = Matrix.init 4 4  
let translate (r : vector) = init (fun i j -> if i = j  
then 1. else if j = 3 then r.[i] else 0.)  
let identity = Matrix.identity 4
```

Intersection Flying Frog

The core of this ray tracer is a recursive intersection function that hierarchically decomposes the sphereflake into its constituent parts:

```
let rec intersect_spheres ray (lambda, _ _ as hit) =  
function  
| Sphere (sphere, material) ->  
    let lambda' = ray_sphere ray sphere in  
    if lambda' >= lambda then hit else  
    let normal = unitise (ray.origin + (lambda' $*  
ray.direction) - sphere.center) in  
    lambda', normal, material  
| Group (bound, scenes) ->  
    let lambda' = ray_sphere ray bound in  
    if lambda' >= lambda then hit else  
    List.fold_left (intersect_spheres ray) hit scenes
```

```
let rot_x t =  
    let c = cos t and s = sin t in  
    matrix [[ 1.; 0.; 0.; 0.];  
            [ 0.; c; s; 0.];  
            [ 0.; -s; c; 0.];  
            [ 0.; 0.; 0.; 1.]]  
let rot_y t =  
    let c = cos t and s = sin t in  
    matrix [[ c; 0.; s; 0.];  
            [ 0.; 1.; 0.; 0.];  
            [-s; 0.; c; 0.];  
            [ 0.; 0.; 0.; 1.]]  
let rot_z t =  
    let c = cos t and s = sin t in  
    matrix [[ c; s; 0.; 0.];  
            [-s; c; 0.; 0.];  
            [ 0.; 0.; 1.; 0.];  
            [ 0.; 0.; 0.; 1.]]
```

```
// Ray tracing primitives  
type material = { color: vector; shininess: float }  
type sphere = { center: vector; radius: float }  
type obj = Sphere of sphere * material | Group of  
sphere * obj list  
type ray = { origin: vector; direction: vector }
```

```
// Direction of the light  
let light = unitise (vec -1. -3. 2.)
```

```
// Levels of spheres  
let level = 6
```

```
// Ratio of one level's radius to the next  
let s = 1. /. 3.
```

```
// Sky material
let sky_material = { color = vector [0.; 0.1; 0.2];
shininess = 0. }

// Floor material as a function of coordinate
let floor_material x y =
  let z = Complex.mkRect(x, y) in
  let arg = Complex.phase z and s = Complex.mag-
  nitude z in
  if int_of_float(s + arg / pi) % 2 = 0 then
    { color = vector [0.8; 1.; 0.7]; shininess = 0.15 }
  else
    { color = vector [0.; 0.; 0.]; shininess = 0. }
```

```
// Sphere material as a function of level
let sphere_material n =
  let t = pi / 180. * 15. * float n in
  { color = vector[sin t; sin(t + 2. * pi / 3.); sin(t + 4.
  * pi / 3.)]; shininess = 0.5 }
```

// Ray-sphere intersection

```
let ray_sphere ray sphere =
  let v = sphere.center - ray.origin in
  let b = dot v ray.direction in
  let disc = sqr b - length2 v + sqr sphere.radius in
  if disc < 0. then infinity else
    let disc = sqrt disc in
    let t2 = b + disc in
    if t2 < 0. then infinity else
      let t1 = b - disc in
      if t1 > 0. then t1 else t2
```

// Intersect a ray with the tree of spheres

```
let rec intersect_spheres ray (lambda, _ _ as hit) =
function
| Sphere (sphere, material) ->
  let lambda' = ray_sphere ray sphere in
  if lambda' >= lambda then hit else
    let normal = unitise (ray.origin + (lambda' $*
ray.direction) - sphere.center) in
    lambda', normal, material
| Group (bound, scenes) ->
  let lambda' = ray_sphere ray bound in
  if lambda' >= lambda then hit else
List.fold_left (intersect_spheres ray) hit scenes
```

// Intersect a ray with the floor

```
let intersect_floor ray (lambda, _ _ as hit) =
  let lambda' = -ray.origin.[1] / ray.direction.[1] in
  if ray.direction.[1] > 0. || lambda' >= lambda
then hit else
  let r = ray.origin + (lambda' $* ray.direction) in
  lambda', vec 0. 1. 0., floor_material r.[0] r.[2]
```

// Find the first intersection of the given ray with scene and floor

```
let intersect ray scene =
  intersect_floor ray (intersect_spheres ray (in-
  finity, zero, sky_material) scene)
```

```
(* Trace a single ray *)
let rec ray_trace weight light ray scene =
  let lambda, normal, material = intersect ray
scene in
  if lambda = infinity then vector [0.; sqrt(ray.di-
  rection.[1]); 1.] else
    let o = ray.origin + (lambda $* ray.direction) +
(delta $* normal) in
    (* Recursively examine specular reflections *)
    let color =
      if weight < 0.1 then Vector.create 3 0.5 else
        let d = ray.direction in
        let ray = { origin = o; direction = ray.direction
- (2. * dot ray.direction normal $* normal) } in
        material.shininess $* ray_trace (weight * ma-
        terial.shininess) light ray scene in
    (* Calculate the final color, taking account of
    shadows, specular and
    diffuse reflection. *)
    let s = match intersect { origin = o; direction =
zero - light } scene with
      slambda, _ _ when slambda = infinity -> max
0. (-dot normal light)
      | _ -> 0. in
    (s.+ color) .* material.color
```

```
// Find the bounding sphere of a given scene
let rec bound b = function
| Sphere(s, _) -> { b with radius = max b.radius
(length(b.center - s.center) + s.radius) }
| Group(_, scenes) -> List.fold_left bound b sce-
nes
```

// Build the scene

```
let scene =
  let rec aux level r m =
    let sphere = { center = m * zero; radius = r } in
    let material = sphere_material level in
    let obj = Sphere (sphere, material) in
    if level = 1 then obj else begin
      let make_top i =
        m * rot_y(pi / 6. + 2. * pi / 3. * float i) *
rot_z(pi / 4.) * translate(vec 0. ((1. + s) * r) 0.) in
      let make_bottom i =
        m * rot_y(pi / 3. * float i) * rot_z(110. * pi /
180.) * translate(vec 0. ((1. + s) * r) 0.) in
```

```
      let objects =
        List.map make_top [0 .. 2] @ List.map
make_bottom [0 .. 5] |>
        List.map (aux (level - 1) (s * r)) in
      Group (List.fold_left bound sphere objects,
obj :: objects)
    end in
  aux level 1. (translate (vec 0. 1. 0.))
```

```
// Render a pixel
```

```

let pixel w h x y =
  let ray =
    let o = vec 0. 2. -6. in
    let x, y = float x - 0.5 * float w, float y - 0.5 *
float h in
  let d = unitise(vec x y (float (max w h))) in
  let d = rot_x -0.1 * d in
  { origin = o ; direction = d } in
let c = ray_trace 1. light ray scene in
let scale x = clamp 0 255 (int_of_float(0.5 + 255.
* x)) in
  Color.FromArgb(scale c.[0], scale c.[1], scale c.[2])

```

```

// As threads complete rasters they are pushed
onto this stack
let rasters = ref []

```

```

// Render a raster and then pop it on the raster
stack
let raster r w h y =
  // If this image becomes obsolete then we raise
and catch an exception to return immediately
  try
    let data = Array.init w (fun x -> if !rasters != r
then raise Exit; pixel w h x y) in
    Idioms.lock !rasters (fun () -> r := (h - 1 - y,
data) :: !r)
    with Exit -> ()

```

```

// Spawn a thread for each raster
let render (form : #Form) =
  for y = 0 to form.Height - 1 do
    assert(ThreadPool.QueueUserWorkItem(fun _ -
> raster !rasters form.Width form.Height y;
form.Invalidate()));
  done

```

```

type Form1 = class
  inherit Form

```

```

  val mutable bitmap : Bitmap

```

```

  new() as form = { bitmap = null } then
    // Start rendering rasters
    render form;

```

```

  // Stop Windows from drawing the background
for this form
  form.SetStyle(Enum.combine[ControlStyles.All-
PaintingInWmPaint; ControlStyles.Opaque], true);

```

```

  form.Text <- "Ray tracer";
  form.bitmap <- new Bitmap(form.Width,
form.Height, Imaging.PixelFormat.Format24bp-
pRgb);
  form.Show()

```

```

  override form.OnPaint e =

```

```

    // Copy any rasters that have been rendered
into this form's bitmap
    // (the bitmap is only accessible from inside this
rendering thread)
    Idioms.lock !rasters (fun () ->
      let draw(y, data) = Array.iteri (fun x c -> try
form.bitmap.SetPixel(x, y, c) with _ -> ()) data in
      List.iter draw (! !rasters);
      !rasters := []);

```

```

    // Draw the bitmap on the form
    e.Graphics.DrawImage(form.bitmap,
form.ClientRectangle, new Rectangle(0, 0,
form.Width, form.Height), GraphicsUnit.Pixel)

```

```

  override form.OnResize e =
    // Reset the raster and replace the bitmap
    rasters := ref [];
    form.bitmap <- new Bitmap(form.Width,
form.Height, Imaging.PixelFormat.Format24bp-
pRgb);
    render form;
    form.Invalidate()

```

```

  override form.OnKeyDown e = if e.KeyCode =
Keys.Escape then form.Close()
end

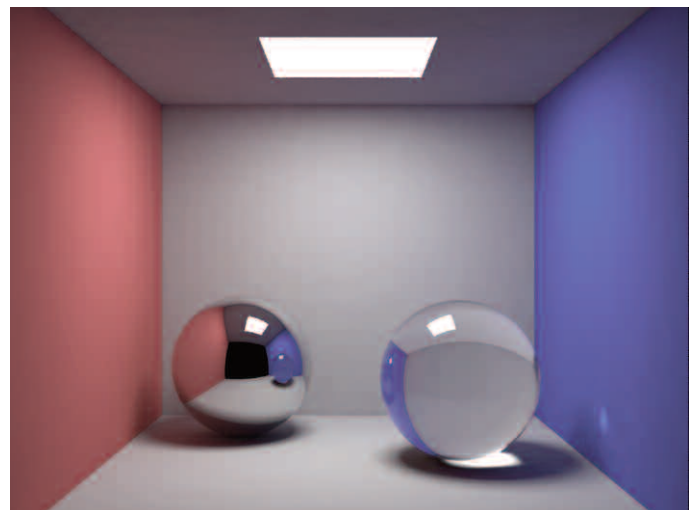
```

```

do let form = new Form1() in while form.Created
do Thread.Sleep(1); Application.DoEvents() done

```

SunFlow caustic met Cornell Box.



<http://www.csit.fsu.edu/%7Ebeason/pane/>

Pane

Florida State University

<http://www.flarg.com/parc/>

PARC

<http://www.pbrt.org/>

PBRT

Physically Based Rendering, from theory to implementation

Laatste nieuws van 12 juli 2010.

Auteurs:

Matt Pharr (Intel architect) en Greg Humphreys (lid van de OptiX groep van NVIDIA) Programma is aangevuld met een boek (2de editie prijs \$ 61,-) dat nog steeds op universiteiten wordt gebruikt.

Enige renderprogramma's die verwant zijn aan PBRT:

- * MiniLight
- * Perceptuum 2
- * P3 ToneMapper
- * P3 WhiteBalancer
- * C++ Library
- * Octree
- * P3 Architecture

<http://www.hxa7241.org/perceptuum/perceptuum.html>

Perceptuum 2

Perceptuum is an Windows open-source standalone general purpose Physically-based renderer

simulating Global illumination with monte-carlo ray tracing. 30.000 code regels in C++. Broncode beschikbaar.

Enige kernpunten:

- * monte-carlo ray tracing basis
- * illumination by direct lighting and directly visualised photon mapping
- * generalised BRDF light interaction

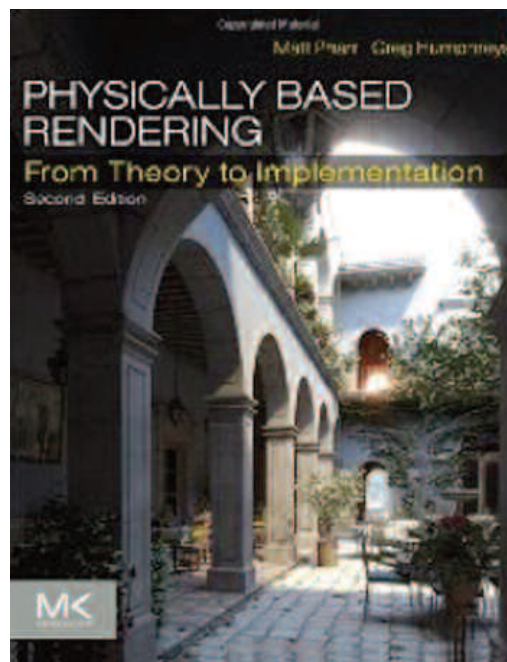


Pane renderer

Physically Based Rendering, 2nd Edition describes both the mathematical

theory behind a modern photorealistic rendering system as well as its practical implementation. A method -

known as 'literate programming'- combines human-readable documentation and source code into a single reference that is specifically designed to aid comprehension. The result is a stunning achievement in graphics education. Through the ideas and software in this book, you will learn to design and employ a full-featured rendering system for creating stunning imagery.



* New sections on subsurface scattering, Metropolis light transport, precomputed light transport, multispectral rendering, and much more.

* Includes a companion site complete with source code for the rendering system described in the book, with support for Windows, OS X, and Linux. Please visit, www.pbrt.org.

* Code and text are tightly woven together through a unique indexing feature that lists each function, variable, and method on the page that they are first described.

- * high dynamic range CIE XYZ light representation
- * motion blur, depth of field, and glossy scattering capabilities
- * quasi-random stochastic generators
- * progressive refinement rendering
- * persistable and deterministic sampling state
- * triangle mesh models
- * model hierarchical instancing
- * image texturing with material and bump mapping

<http://www.cs.utexas.edu/%7Eokan/Pixie/pixie.htm>

Pixie

Department of Computer Science

<http://www.povray.org/>

POV-Ray

The Persistence of Vision Raytracer is a high-quality, totally free tool for creating stunning three-dimensional graphics. It is available in official versions for Windows, Mac OS/Mac OS X and i86 Linux. The source code is available for those wanting to do their own ports.

In 2013 zou er een dubbele nauwkeurigheid uitvoering verschijnen. Samen met het Parallela platform - Supercomputer for everyone.

Supercomputer voor iedereen

<http://www.kickstarter.com/projects/adapteva/parallela-a-supercomputer-for-everyone>

Deze bij Kickstarter aanwezige fabrikant wil via de website een investerings kapitaal van 750.000 dollar ophalen om zijn droom uit te zien komen.

De droom is om een supercomputer uit te brengen die voor iedereen is aan te schaffen.

1ste druk van Physically Based Rendering Preface

Just as other information should be available to those who want to learn and understand program source code is the only means for programmers to learn the art from their predecessors.

Programming cannot grow and learn unless the next generation of programmers has access to the knowledge and information gathered by other programmers before them.

- Erik Naggum.

Een van de vele programma onderdelen van R.I.S.E. is deze RayIntersection.h

```

////////////////////////////////////
//
// RayIntersection.h - A class that describes an intersection of
//      a ray with some object, it incorporates the geometric aspects
//
// Author: Aravind Krishnaswamy
// Date of Birth: October 31, 2001
// Tabs: 4
// Comments:
//
// License Information: Please see the attached LICENSE.TXT file
//
////////////////////////////////////

#ifndef RAY_INTERSECTION_
#define RAY_INTERSECTION_
#include "RayIntersectionGeometric.h"

namespace RISE
{
    class IMaterial;
    class IRayIntersectionModifier;
    class IObject;
    class IShader;
    class IRadianceMap;
    class RayIntersection
    {
    public:
        RayIntersectionGeometric
geometric;           // geometric elements of ray
intersection

```

Voor rond de honderd dollar en zo aan te sluiten op een TV. Daarmee parallel computing voor iedereen aantrekkelijk te maken. In de PDF Werkstations meer daar over.



<http://radsite.lbl.gov/radiance/>

Radiance

Synthetic Imaging System (2009)

Open Source

Radiance User Interface for Windows

RADIANCE is a highly accurate ray-tracing software system for UNIX computers that is licensed at no cost in source form. Radiance was developed with primary support from the U.S. Department Of Energy and additional support from the Swiss Federal Government. Copyright is held by the Regents of the University of California.

<http://claustres.lautre.net/rol/>

Ray of Light

2004

Download source code met een invulformulier.

<http://www.cs.kuleuven.ac.be/cwis/research/graphics/RENDERPARK/>

RenderPark (vers. 3.3 augustus 2001)

Computer Graphics Research Group of Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

RenderPark is a test-bed system for physically based photo-realistic image synthesis. It's a free software package providing a solid implementation of a wide variety of state-of-the-art ray-tracing and radiosity algorithms.

```
const IMaterial*pMaterial; // the material at the
intersection

const IShader*pShader; // the shader at the inter-
section

const IRayIntersectionModifier*pModifier; // so-
omething that modifies the intersection

// this should be a list of somesort... eventually
const IObject*pObject; // the object that was hit

const IRadianceMap*pRadianceMap; // the ra-
diance map at the intersection
RayIntersection( const Ray& ray,
const RasterizerState& rast ) :
    geometric( ray, rast ),
    pMaterial( 0 ),
    pShader( 0 ),
    pModifier( 0 ),
    pObject( 0 ),
    pRadianceMap( 0 )
{}

RayIntersection( const RayIntersectionGeome-
tric& rig ) :
    geometric( rig ),
    pMaterial( 0 ),
    pShader( 0 ),
    pModifier( 0 ),
    pObject( 0 ),
    pRadianceMap( 0 )
{}

RayIntersection( const RayIntersection& r ) :
    geometric( r.geometric ),
    pMaterial( r.pMaterial ),
    pShader( r.pShader ),
    pModifier( r.pModifier ),
    pObject( r.pObject ),
    pRadianceMap( r.pRadianceMap )

{}
};
}

#include "../Interfaces/IMaterial.h"
#include
"../Interfaces/IRayIntersectionModifier.h"
#include "../Interfaces/IObject.h"
#include "../Interfaces/IShader.h"
#include "../Interfaces/IRadianceMap.h"

#endif
```

Sourcecode.pdf (uit 1999) in bibliotheek pdf beschikbaar, uitleg over het programma, broncode is echter niet in deze PDF aanwezig.

<http://rise.sourceforge.net/>

R.I.S.E.

R.I.S.E. is no longer under active development, when the Sourceforge team decides to purge this project, we will not object. In the mean time, if you are looking for a nifty open source renderer I highly recommend checking out Sunflow. Broncode R.I.S.E. nog steeds beschikbaar.

Een deel van het programma staat op de voorgaande twee pagina's aan de rechterkant.

<http://www.toxicengine.org/>

toxic

<http://xfirt.sourceforge.net/>

XFRT

<http://www.yafaray.org/>

YafRay

YafaRay is a free open-source raytracing engine. Raytracing is a rendering technique for generating realistic images by tracing the path of light through a 3D scene.

Versie 0.1.2 beta voor plug-in voor Blender 2.6. Met interessante documentatie beschikbaar. De bijgevoegde renderingen zien er goed uit, we zullen nog meer horen van deze open source render. Enkele belangrijke features van dit programma:

Global Illumination

Supported GI algorithms are Pathtracing, Photon Mapping + Final Gather and Bidirectional Pathtracing.

Background Illumination

The illumination can be obtained from simple backgrounds, HDR images and complete SunSky solutions.

Caustics effects.

YafaRay uses photon mapping techniques to produce fast yet accurate caustics effects. Caustics can be also calculated with Pathtracing paths.

Materials.

Four shader types are implemented in YafaRay, which are ShinyDiffuse, Glossy, Coated-Glossy and Glass. They are flexible enough and with many parameters available for each of them to produce a wide range of materials, transparent surfaces and reflections.

Textures.

YafaRay supports several mapping types, blending of different textures and modulation of material parameters with textures. YafaRay support several procedural textures as well. A procedural texture is a computer generated image produced by an algorithm and intended to create a realistic representation of natural elements.

Cameras

YafaRay implements four camera types to reproduce different optic effects. YafaRay also supports raytraced depth of field (DOF) to focus a part of the scene.

Volumetrics.

YafaRay's volumetric features provide a simulation of light interacting with particles suspended in a region of space. YafaRay uses a **realistic physics-based model** to render volumetrics, and provides a basis for creating not just believable beams of light, but also smoke, clouds, fog, and other volumetric effects.

<http://www.yafaray.org/node/462>

YafRay heeft een ideeën pagina in navolging van het Google Summer of Code programma. Zo kan er een uitwisseling van informatie plaats vinden die continu beschikbaar blijft. Eén van de eerste onderwerpen die aan de orde komt is Photon mapping projection maps.

YafaRay vervolg

YafaRay maakt geen gebruik van de methode waarbij lichtbronnen weten waar ze photonen naar toe moeten schieten. Dat brengt een probleem mee in hoog geconcentreerde Photon Maps zoals bij caustics en volumetric. Voornamelijk als een arealight lichtbron wordt gekozen. Om de volgorde van de stroom photonen zo te richten op belangrijke gebieden levert Henrik Wann Jensen de oplossing: het maken van projectie maps die typisch als bitmaps zijn opgebouwd die om een kader scheren van de lichtbron. Waarbij elk bit bepaald of er geometrie aanwezig is in voor die richting.

<http://bat710.univ-lyon1.fr/%7Ebsegovia/yacort/index.html>

YACORT

<http://www.winosi.onlinehome.de/>

WinOSi

auteur Dipl. Ing. FH Michael Granz, Duitsland

WinOSi is an Open Source (vers. 0.46), free-ware rendering tool for creating real photo-realistic images by a new algorithm, which I have called 'Iterative Two Pass Optical Simulation Raytracing'. This algorithm combines the advantages of conventional raytracing and radiosity methods together with stunning optical effects like caustics, color dispersion and global illumination, with an accuracy not found in most rendering applications.

Typical rendering time for a simple scene in low resolution is 1 - 2 days (depending on CPU power, here about 1 Ghz) before the noise becomes invisible, leaving a perfect illuminated smooth and shiny image.

Aangezien de auteur 1 GHz computer gebruikt of zelfs nog lager mag worden opge- maakt dat het gaat om een programma dat



Vergelijking tussen Caustics maps die met een Arealight is gemaakt (rechts) en een spotlight (links).

jaren geleden al werd ontwikkeld. Multi-threading wordt nog niet ondersteund. In het 'Merge Project' is het de bedoeling dat meerdere computers met elkaar kunnen worden gekoppeld.

Latest News:

- New release 0.46, VModel, RaVi-Demo, gallery updated & more!

Broncode beschikbaar. Evenals Windows applicaties.