Ray Casting

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CS 4810: Graphics

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Traditional Pinhole Camera

• The film sits behind the pinhole of the camera.
Traditional Pinhole Camera

- The film sits behind the pinhole of the camera.
- Rays come in from the outside, pass through the pinhole, and hit the film plane.
Traditional Pinhole Camera

- The film sits behind the pinhole of the camera.
- Rays come in from the outside, pass through the pinhole, and hit the film plane.

Photograph is upside down
Virtual Camera

- The film sits in front of the pinhole of the camera.
Virtual Camera

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- Rays come in from the outside, pass through the film plane, and hit the pinhole.
Virtual Camera

- The film sits in front of the pinhole of the camera.
- Rays come in from the outside, pass through the film plane, and hit the pinhole.
Overview

- Ray Casting
  - What do we see?
  - How does it look?
Ray Casting

- Rendering model
- Intersections with geometric primitives
  - Sphere
  - Triangle
- Acceleration techniques
  - Bounding volume hierarchies
  - Spatial partitions
    - Uniform grids
    - Octrees
    - BSP trees
Ray Casting

• We invert the process of image generation by sending rays out from the pinhole, and then we find the first intersection of the ray with the scene.
Ray Casting

• The color of each pixel on the view plane depends on the radiance emanating from visible surfaces
Ray Casting

• For each sample …
  o Construct ray from eye position through view plane
  o Find first surface intersected by ray through pixel
  o Compute color sample based on surface radiance
Ray Casting

• Simple implementation:

```java
Image RayCast(Camera camera, Scene scene, int width, int height) {
    Image image = new Image(width, height);
    for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < height; j++) {
            Ray ray = ConstructRayThroughPixel(camera, i, j);
            Intersection hit = FindIntersection(ray, scene);
            image[i][j] = GetColor(hit);
        }
    }
    return image;
}
```

• Where are we looking?
• What are we seeing?
• What does it look like?
Constructing a Ray Through a Pixel
Constructing a Ray Through a Pixel

The ray has to originate at $P_0$, the position of the camera. So the equation for the ray is of the form:

$$\text{Ray} = P_0 + tV$$
If the ray passes through the point $P$, then the solution for $V$ is:

$$V = (P - P_0)/||P - P_0||$$
If P represents the (i,j)-th pixel of the image, what is the position of P?
Constructing Ray Through a Pixel

• 2D Example: Side view of camera at \( P_0 \)
  
  What is the position of the \( i \)-th pixel \( P[i] \)?
  
  \( \theta \) = frustum half-angle (given), or field of view
  
  \( d \) = distance to view plane (arbitrary = you pick)
Constructing Ray Through a Pixel

• 2D Example: Side view of camera at $P_0$

What is the position of the $i$-th pixel $P[i]$?

$\theta =$ frustum half-angle (given), or field of view
$d =$ distance to view plane (arbitrary = you pick)

$P_1 = P_0 + d \cdot \text{towards} - d \cdot \tan(\theta) \cdot \text{up}$
$P_2 = P_0 + d \cdot \text{towards} + d \cdot \tan(\theta) \cdot \text{up}$
Constructing Ray Through a Pixel

• 2D Example: Side view of camera at $P_0$

What is the position of the $i$-th pixel?

$\theta = \text{frustum half-angle (given), or field of view}$

$d = \text{distance to view plane (arbitrary = you pick)}$

\[
P_1 = P_0 + d \cdot \text{towards} - d \cdot \tan(\theta) \cdot \text{up}
\]

\[
P_2 = P_0 + d \cdot \text{towards} + d \cdot \tan(\theta) \cdot \text{up}
\]

\[
P[i] = P_1 + \left(\frac{(i+0.5)}{\text{height}}\right) \cdot \left(2 \cdot d \cdot \tan(\theta) \cdot \text{up}\right)
\]
Constructing Ray Through a Pixel

• 2D Example:
  - The ray passing through the \( i \)-th pixel is defined by:
    \[
    \text{Ray}=P_0 + tv
    \]

• Where:
  - \( P_0 \) is the camera position
  - \( V \) is the direction to the \( i \)-th pixel:
    \[
    V = (P[i] - P_0)/||P[i] - P_0||
    \]
  - \( P[i] \) is the \( i \)-th pixel location:
    \[
    P[i] = P_1 + ((i + 0.5)/\text{height})*(P_2 - P_1)
    \]
  - \( P_1 \) and \( P_2 \) are the endpoints of the view plane:
    \[
    P_1 = P_0 + d \times \text{towards} - d \times \tan(\theta) \times \text{up}
    \]
    \[
    P_2 = P_0 + d \times \text{towards} + d \times \tan(\theta) \times \text{up}
    \]
Ray Casting

• 2D implementation:

```java
Image RayCast(Camera camera, Scene scene, int width, int height) {
    Image image = new Image(width, height);
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        Ray ray = ConstructRayThroughPixel(camera, i, height);
        Intersection hit = FindIntersection(ray, scene);
        image[i][height] = GetColor(hit);
    }
    return image;
}
```
Constructing Ray Through a Pixel

• Figuring out how to do this in 3D is assignment 2
Ray Casting

- Simple implementation:

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Ray Casting

• Simple implementation:

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Ray-Scene Intersection

• Intersections with geometric primitives
  ◦ Sphere
  ◦ Triangle

• Acceleration techniques
  ◦ Bounding volume hierarchies
  ◦ Spatial partitions
    » Uniform (Voxel) grids
    » Octrees
    » BSP trees
Ray-Sphere Intersection

Ray: \( P = P_0 + tV \)

Sphere: \( |P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0 \)
Ray-Sphere Intersection I

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$
Sphere: $|P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$

Substituting for $P$, we get:
$|P_0 + tV - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$

Algebraic Method
Ray-Sphere Intersection I

Ray: \( P = P_0 + tV \)
Sphere: \( |P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0 \)

Substituting for \( P \), we get:
\( |P_0 + tV - O|^2 - r^2 = 0 \)

Solve quadratic equation:
\( at^2 + bt + c = 0 \)

where:
\( a = 1 \)
\( b = 2 \ V \cdot (P_0 - O) \)
\( c = |P_0 - O|^2 - r^2 = 0 \)
Ray-Sphere Intersection I

Ray: \( P = P_0 + tV \)
Sphere: \( |P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0 \)

Substituting for \( P \), we get:
\[ |P_0 + tV - O|^2 - r^2 = 0 \]

Solve quadratic equation:
\[ at^2 + bt + c = 0 \]
where:
\[ a = 1 \]
\[ b = 2V \cdot (P_0 - O) \]
\[ c = |P_0 - O|^2 - r^2 = 0 \]

Algebraic Method

Generally, there are two solutions to the quadratic equation, giving rise to points \( P \) and \( P' \).
You want to return the first hit.
Ray-Sphere Intersection II

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$
Sphere: $|P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$

$L = O - P_0$

Geometric Method
Ray-Sphere Intersection II

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$
Sphere: $|P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$

$L = O - P_0$

$t_{ca} = L \cdot V$ (assumes $V$ is unit length)
Ray-Sphere Intersection II

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$
Sphere: $|P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0$

$L = O - P_0$

$t_{ca} = L \cdot V$ (assumes $V$ is unit length)

$d^2 = L \cdot L - t_{ca}^2$
if ($d^2 > r^2$) return 0
Ray-Sphere Intersection II

Ray: \( P = P_0 + tV \)
Sphere: \( |P - O|^2 - r^2 = 0 \)

\( L = O - P_0 \)

\( t_{ca} = L \cdot V \) (assumes \( V \) is unit length)

\( d^2 = L \cdot L - t_{ca}^2 \)
If \( d^2 > r^2 \) return 0

\( t_{hc} = \sqrt{r^2 - d^2} \)
\( t = t_{ca} - t_{hc} \) and \( t_{ca} + t_{hc} \)
Ray-Sphere Intersection

- Need normal vector at intersection for lighting calculations

\[ N = \frac{(P - O)}{||P - O||} \]
Ray-Scene Intersection

• Intersections with geometric primitives
  o Sphere
    » Triangle

• Acceleration techniques
  o Bounding volume hierarchies
  o Spatial partitions
    » Uniform grids
    » Octrees
    » BSP trees
Ray-Triangle Intersection

- First, intersect ray with plane
- Then, check if point is inside triangle
Ray-Plane Intersection

Ray: $P = P_0 + tV$
Plane: $P \cdot N + d = 0$

Substituting for $P$, we get:
$$(P_0 + tV) \cdot N + d = 0$$

Solution:
$$t = -\frac{(P_0 \cdot N + d)}{(V \cdot N)}$$
Ray-Triangle Intersection I

• Check if point is inside triangle algebraically

For each side of triangle

\[ V_1 = T_1 - P_0 \]
\[ V_2 = T_2 - P_0 \]
\[ N_1 = V_2 \times V_1 \]

\[ \text{if } ((P - P_0) \cdot N_1 < 0) \]
\[ \text{return FALSE;} \]

end
Ray-Triangle Intersection II

• Check if point is inside triangle parametrically

Every point \( P \) inside the triangle can be expressed as:
\[
P = T_1 + \alpha (T_2 - T_1) + \beta (T_3 - T_1)
\]
where:
\[
0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq \beta \leq 1
\]
\[
\alpha + \beta \leq 1
\]
Ray-Triangle Intersection II

- Check if point is inside triangle parametrically

Solve for $\alpha$, $\beta$ such that:

$$P = T_1 + \alpha (T_2 - T_1) + \beta (T_3 - T_1)$$

Check if point inside triangle.

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq \beta \leq 1$$

$$\alpha + \beta \leq 1$$
Other Ray-Primitive Intersections

• Cone, cylinder, ellipsoid:
  o Similar to sphere

• Box
  o Intersect 3 front-facing planes, return closest

• Convex polygon
  o Same as triangle (check point-in-polygon algebraically)

• Concave polygon
  o Same plane intersection
  o More complex point-in-polygon test
Ray-Scene Intersection

- Find intersection with front-most primitive in group

Intersection FindIntersection(Ray ray, Scene scene)
{
    min_t = \infty
    min_shape = NULL
    For each primitive in scene {
        t = Intersect(ray, primitive);
        if (t > 0 and t < min_t) then
            min_shape = primitive
            min_t = t
    }
    return Intersection(min_t, min_shape)
}
Next Lecture

- Intersections with geometric primitives
  - Sphere
  - Triangle

» Acceleration techniques
  - Bounding volume hierarchies
  - Spatial partitions
    » Uniform grids
    » Octrees
    » BSP trees