

Ray tracing

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Unité de Recherche commune à l'Université de Lorraine et à CentraleSupélec

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- 1 Ray tracing for rendering
 - Ray tracing
 - Path tracing
- 2 Ray tracing for optical design
 - Optical design software
 - Opticspy
 - rayoptics



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Teasing. . .

Ray tracing : the past...and the future ?

<https://youtu.be/7VrPjVSPmKw>



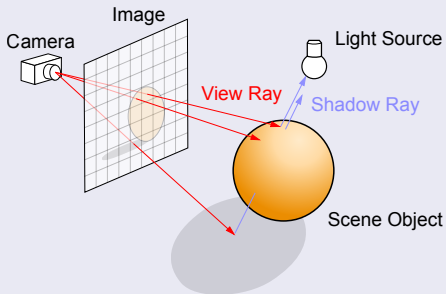
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Light rays for rendering

The ray tracing algorithm builds an image by extending rays into a scene.



by Enrik on Wikimedia Commons

Ray tracing



by Mehran Moghtadai on Wikimedia Commons

Ray tracing algorithm

Launching rays backwards

Algorithm

- 1 Launch ray from eye
- 2 Identify pixel in image plane
- 3 Identify luminosity and color from the ray path
- 4 Be recursive on the reflections

Are rays traveling backwards ?

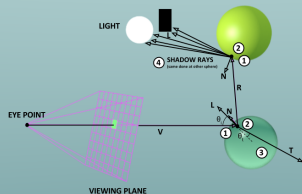
No, just a computational trick

Ray tracing advantages

- Realistic, especially for shadows
- Suitable for parallel computing

RAY TRACING

(for one pixel up to first bounce)



1

Sphere equation: $(\vec{p} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{p} - \vec{c}) = r^2$

Ray equation: $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{a} + t\vec{d}$

Intersection:

$$(\vec{a} + t\vec{d} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{a} + t\vec{d} - \vec{c}) = r^2$$

$$t^2 (\vec{d} \cdot \vec{d}) + 2(\vec{a} - \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{d} + (\vec{a} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{c}) - r^2 = 0$$

2

Illumination Equation (Blinn-Phong) with recursive Transmitted and Reflected Intensity:

$$I = k_a I_a + I_i \left(k_d (\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N}) + k_s (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{R})^n \right) + \underbrace{k_t I_t + k_r I_r}_{\text{recursion}}$$

3

Snell's law: $\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$ $n_{air} \sin \theta_i = n_{glass} \sin \theta_t$ **refraction coefficients:** $n_{air} = 1, n_{glass} = 1.5$

4

Area Light Simulation: $I_{light} = \frac{\# \text{ (visible shadow rays) }}{\# \text{ (all shadow rays) }}$

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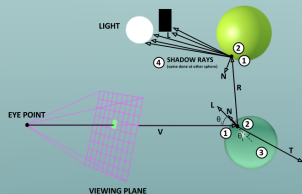
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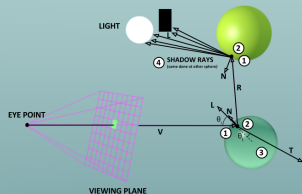
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$$(\vec{o} + t\vec{d} - \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{o} + t\vec{d} - \vec{c}) = r^2$$

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Illumination Equation (Blinn–Phong) with recursive Transmitted and Reflected Intensity:

$$(2) \quad I = k_0 I_0 + I_i \left(k_d \left(\vec{L} \cdot \vec{N} \right) + k_s \left(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{R} \right)^n \right) + \underbrace{k_t I_t + k_r I_r}_{\text{recursion}}$$

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Ray tracing in practice

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ray_tracing_software

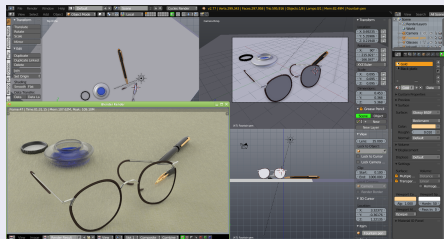
Comprehensive software list

- From geek level to professional
- From free to out of reach

To get a simple Python idea of the process

- Very simple ray tracing :
raytracing.py on GitHub
- Faster : raytrace
- Comprehensive, in
development : pyRT

Blender



by Asav on Wikimedia Commons

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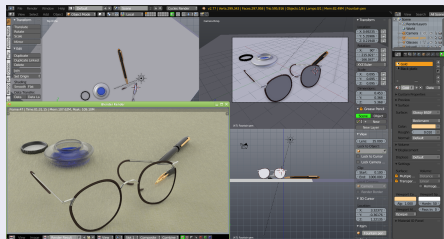
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Path tracing is XXIst century ray tracing

Using a Monte Carlo method to solve the *Rendering equation*

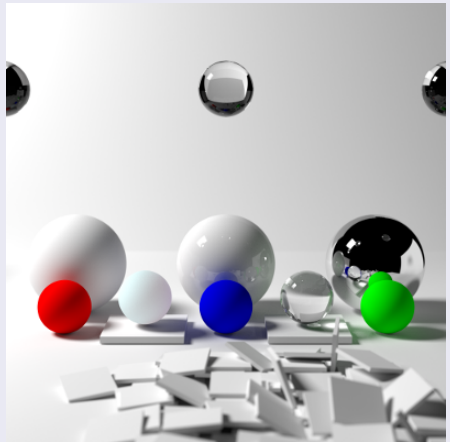
Ray tracing limitations

- Indirect lighting not taken into account
- Depth of field unavailable
- **Solution : integrate all the light and calculate emission**

Monte Carlo integration

- Many random rays
- Integration of the rendering equation
- Surface reflectance function

Path tracing



by Tutoriel on Wikimedia Commons

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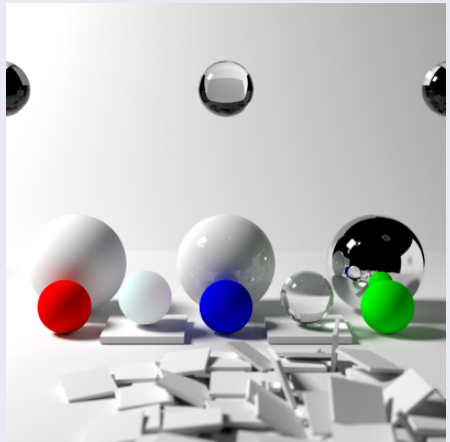
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Path tracing



by TUTORIAL on Wikimedia Commons

Illuminance on each scene point: a Monte Carlo integration of the rendering equation

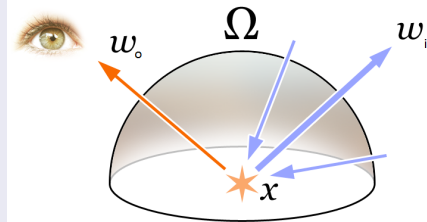
The rendering equation

Jim Kajiya, 1986

$$L_o(\mathbf{x}, \omega_o, \lambda, t) = L_e(\mathbf{x}, \omega_o, \lambda, t) + \int_{\Omega} f_r(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i, \omega_o, \lambda, t) L_i(\mathbf{x}, \omega_i, \lambda, t) (\omega_i \cdot \mathbf{n}) d\omega_i$$

Monte Carlo numerical method

- Many random rays from the camera
- Bi-directional variant : rays from the sources as well
- Adaptive variant : details sensitive zones



by Timrb on Wikimedia Commons

- L : total spectral irradiance
- f_r : reflectance distribution

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No particular software

High level ray tracing software
include path tracing options

Example : Blender



<https://youtu.be/Y8iXjf7XZ9Q>
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Huge market



Used anywhere 3D images are
present



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Optical design : Zemax, Code V, OSLO...

Tracing rays is good enough modeling for many applications

https://youtu.be/3vgGMGU_iA8

Industry standard software



- ZEMAX – OpticStudio
- Code V
- OSLO

Free software

- OptGeo (2D)

Online software

- LightMachinery

Software libraries

to use inside your own code

- GNU Optical Design
- Opticspy

C++

Python



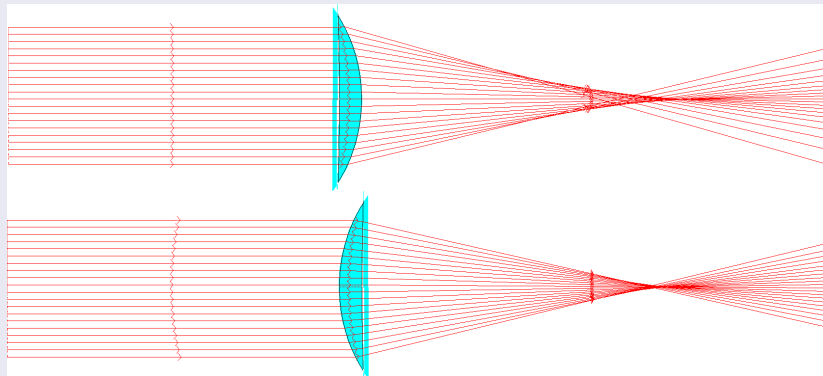
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OptGeo

Efficient though simple

GNU

Example of a plano-convex lens that changes its behavior when reversed



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Opticspy

Free, python based, useable everywhere and anyhow

by Xing Fan

Opticspy is

- implementing ray tracing among others
- free to use and modify
- compatible with any library with a python interface
- still in development
- documented through python comments
- available on all platforms
- yearning for your contribution

Opticspy is not

- clickable (though it can accept GUI's)
- as powerful as expensive software
- complete (but progressing)

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Opticspy : an introduction

Introduction to the basic functions

http://sterncat.github.io/files/Real_Ray_Tracing.html

Import opticspy

```
%matplotlib inline  
from opticspy.ray_tracing import *
```

Define lens

```
New_Lens = lens.Lens(lens_name='Triplet', creator='X'  
New_Lens.FNO = 5 #FNO=f/D is the f-number
```



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Opticspy : define an optical system

Optical system definition

```
#Define wavelengths  
New_Lens.add_wavelength(wl = 656.30) #add more  
#Define start angles  
New_Lens.add_field_YAN(angle=0) #Initial angles  
#Define surfaces  
New_Lens.add_surface(number=1, radius=10000000, thick  
New_Lens.add_surface(number=2, radius=41.15909, thick
```

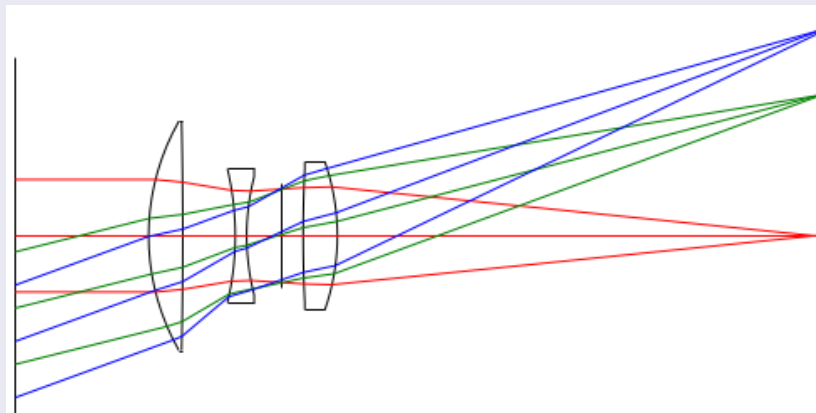
Optical system calculation

```
New_Lens.refresh_paraxial()
```

Opticspy : optical system analysis

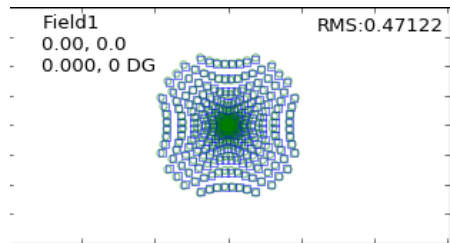
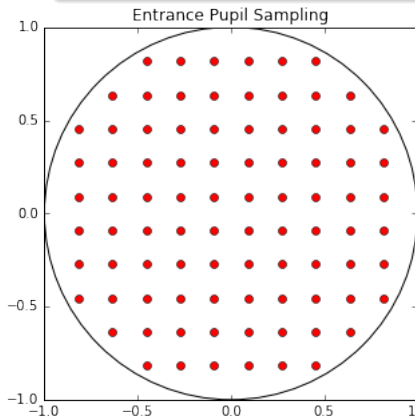
Trace rays

```
draw.draw_system(New_Lens)
```



Opticspy : Spot Diagram

```
analysis.spotdiagram(New_Lens,[1,2,3],[1,2,3],n=20,
```



Opticspy : imagination is the limit

And much more

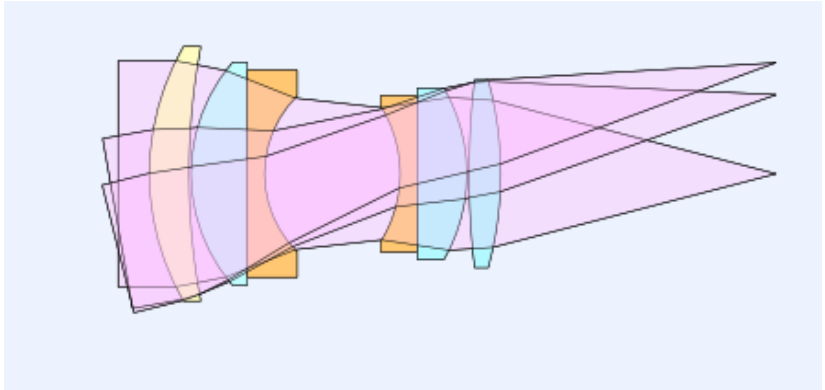


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rayoptics python module

<https://pypi.org/project/rayoptics/>



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Read the manual

<https://ray-optics.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

