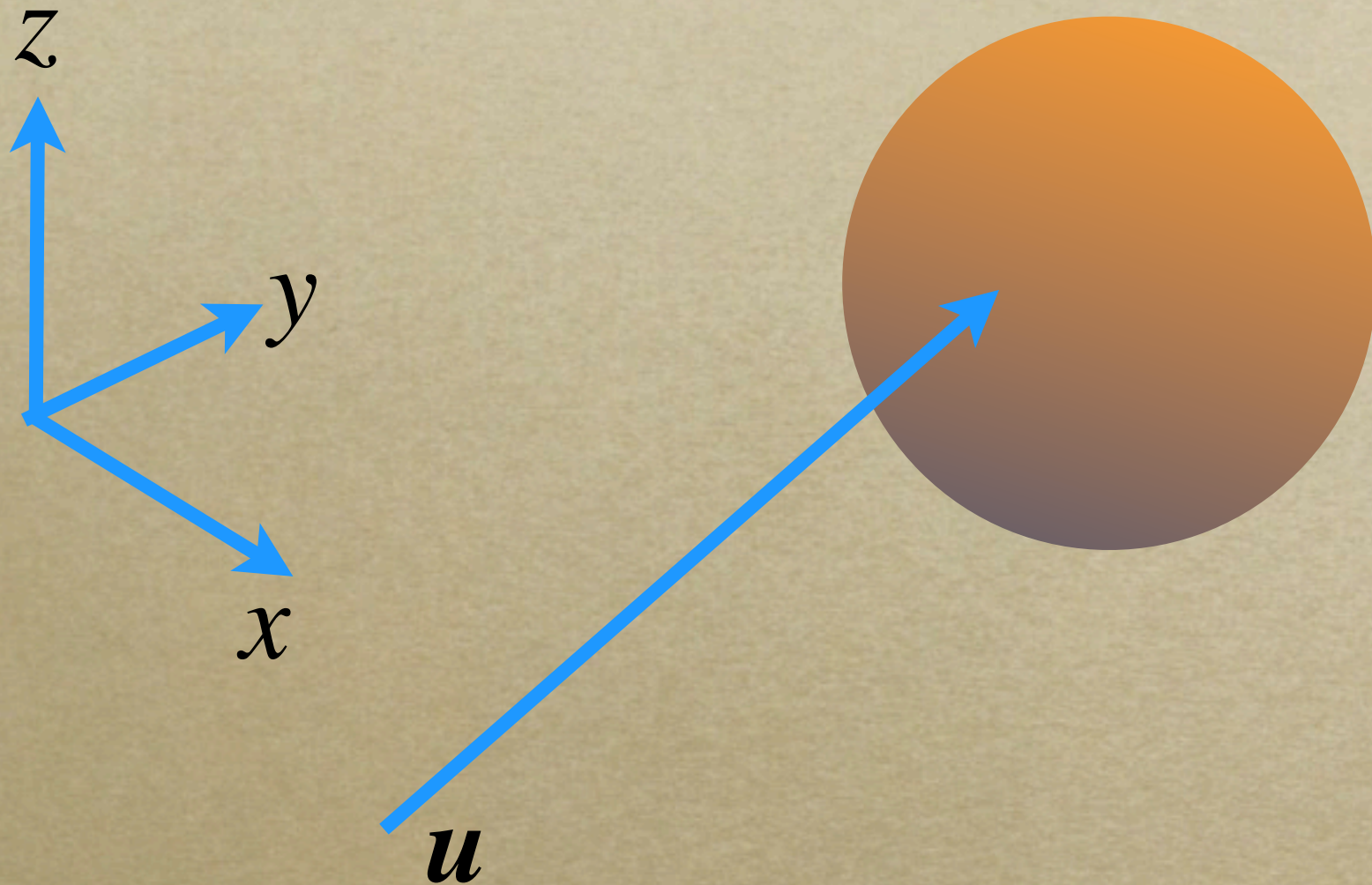
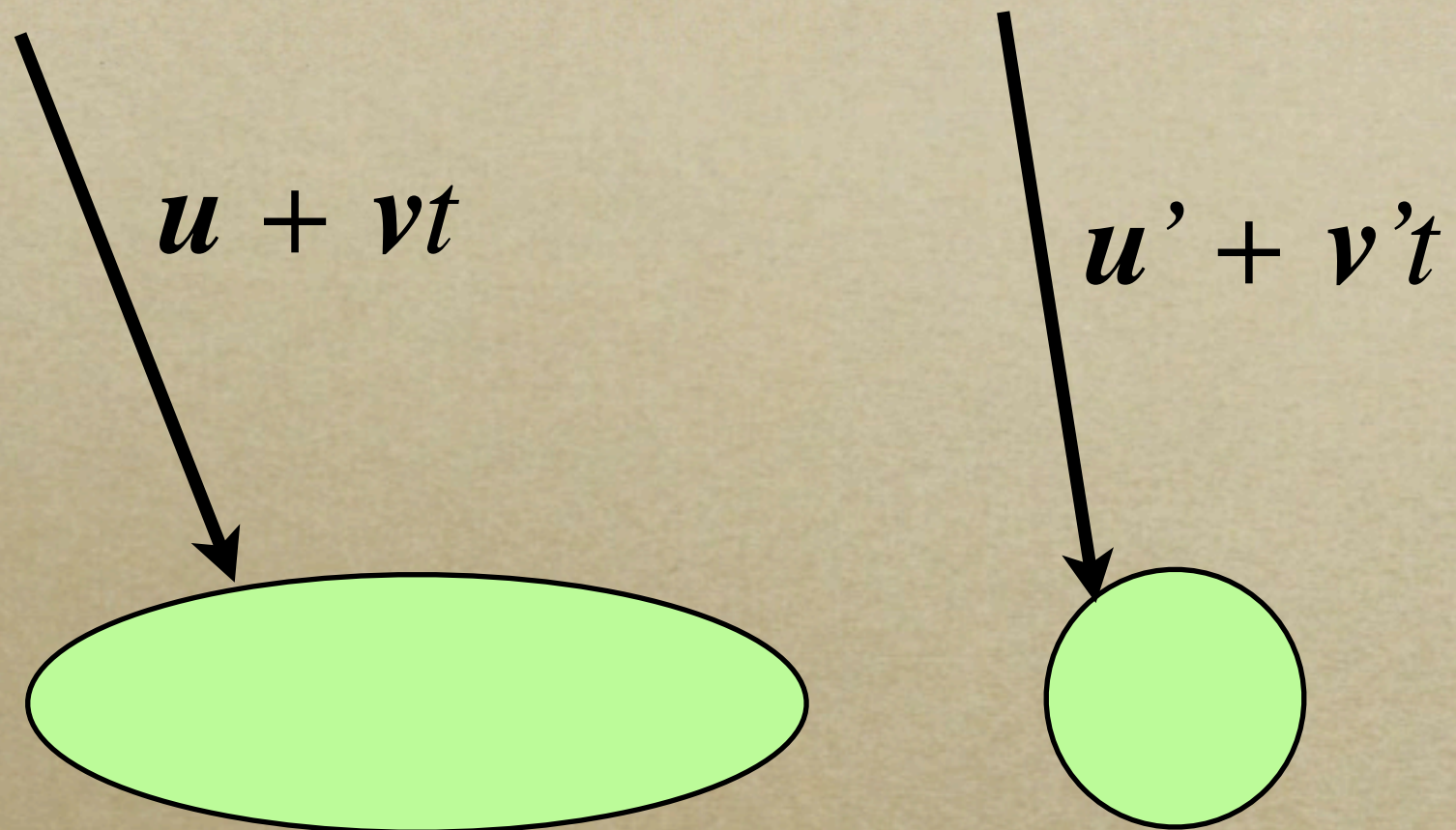


*Efficient illumination of
transformed objects
and some global illumination*

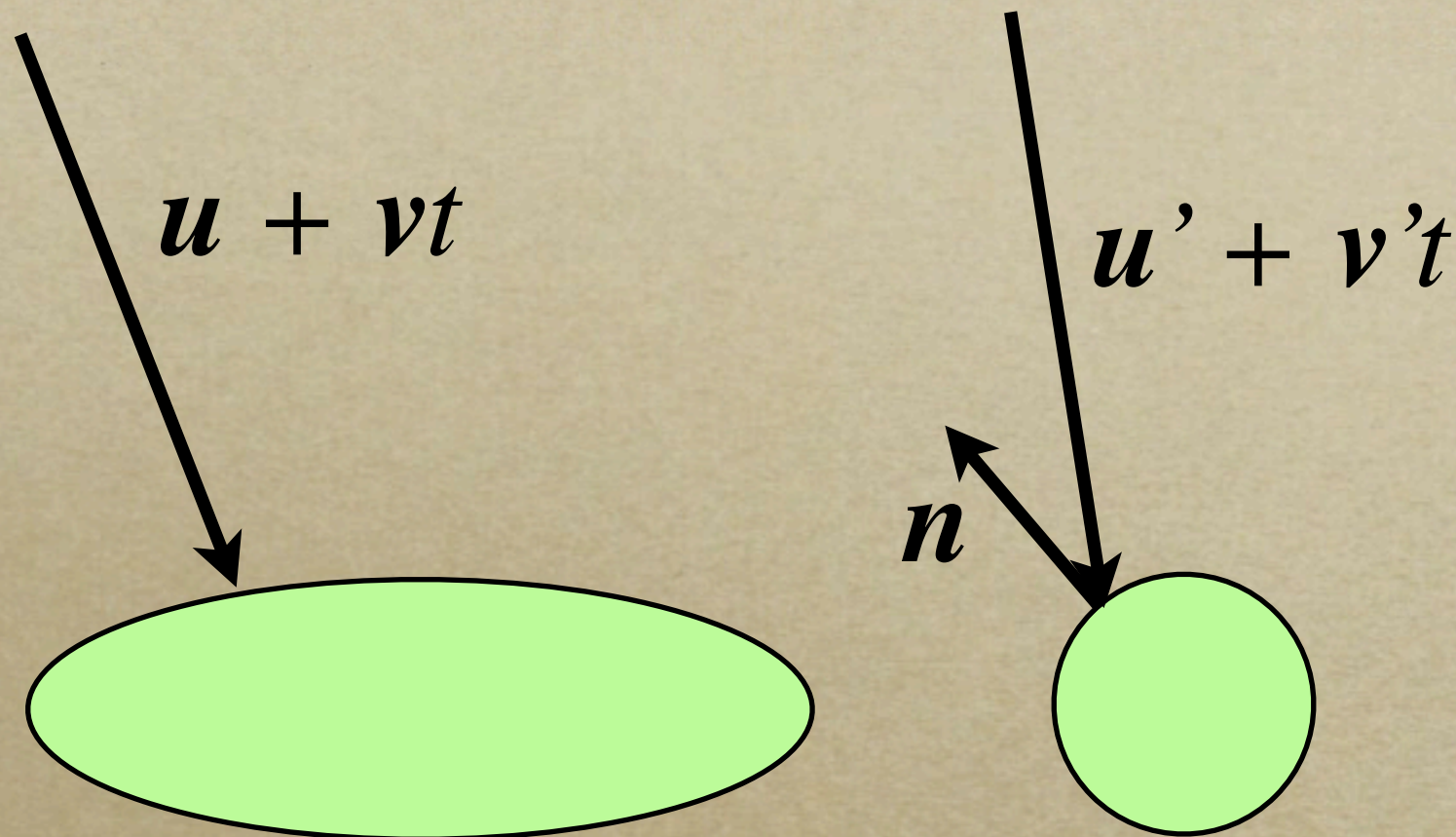
Transformed objects



Transform the ray but ...

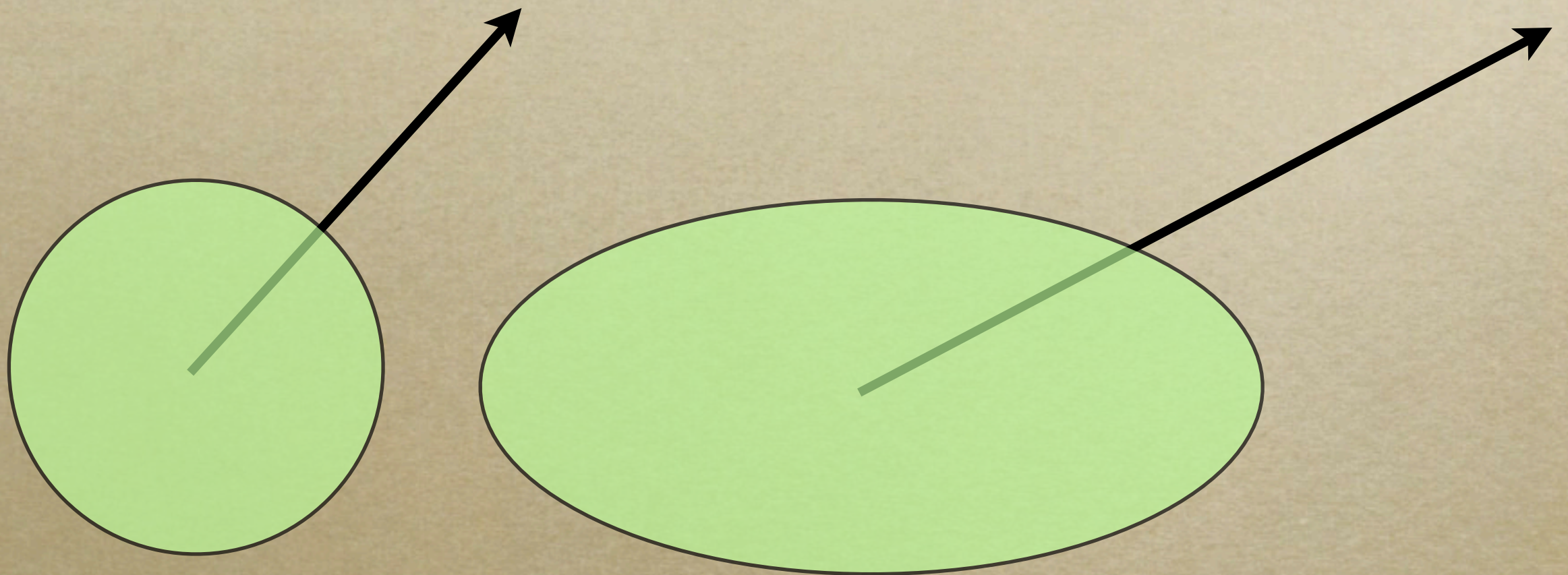


Transform the ray but ...



How do you get the surface normal back into world space?

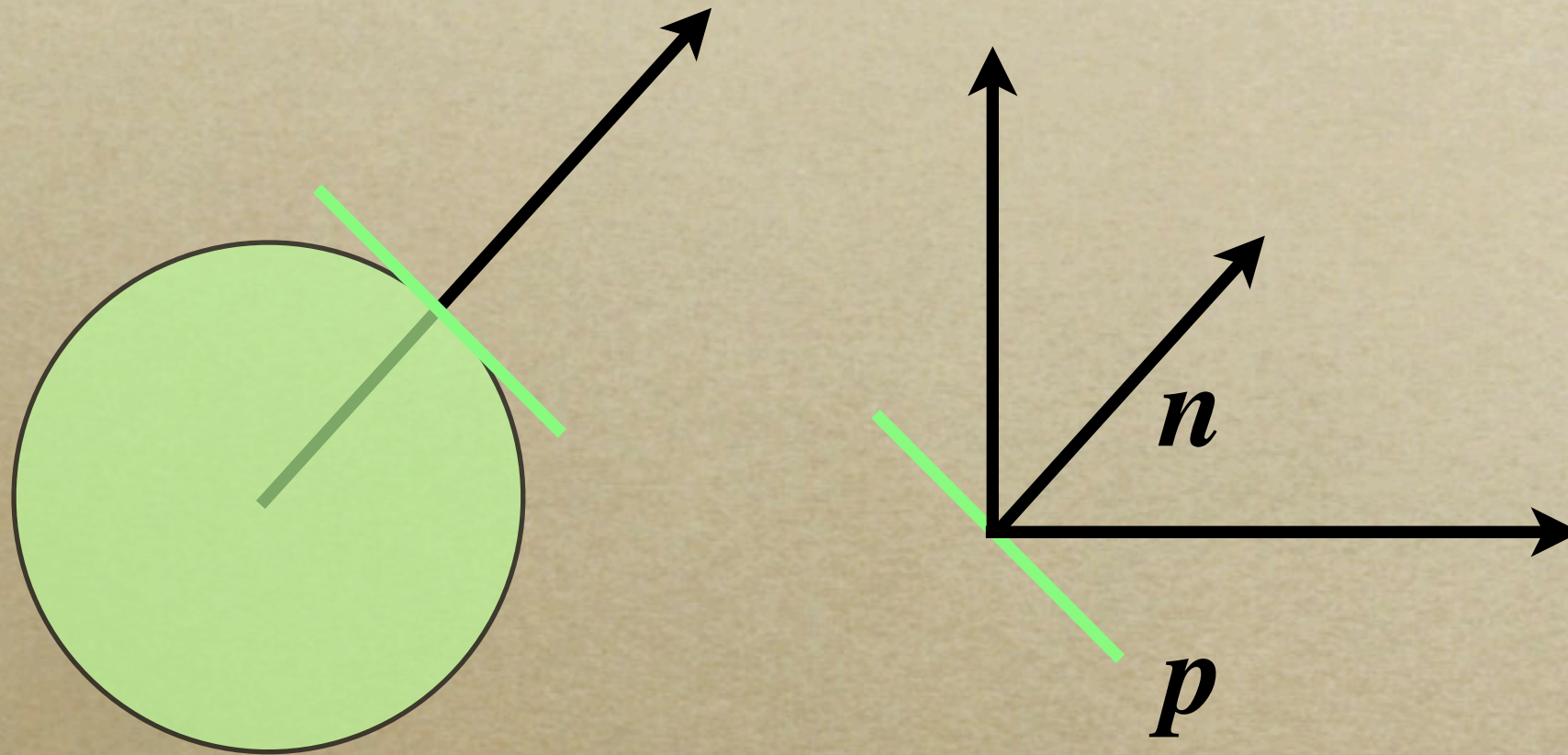
Transformed n is not normal



So what do we do?

- *When we apply a transformation matrix lines and planes are preserved but not angles.*
- *The normal defines a plane and the plane transforms to a plane.*

Which Plane?



*$p \cdot n = 0$ is a plane through the origin.
Suppose $p' = Tp$*

Dot product as matrix multiplication

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{v}$$

Now we can do the maths

$\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ is a plane through the origin.

or in matrix terms $\mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{n} = 0$

Suppose $\mathbf{p}' = T\mathbf{p}$, (T is any transformation)

$\mathbf{p} = T^{-1}\mathbf{p}'$ and $T^{-1}\mathbf{p}' \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$

So... $T^{-1}\mathbf{p}' \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ or $(T^{-1}\mathbf{p}')^T \mathbf{n} = 0$

Now $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ (prove that yourself)

$(\mathbf{p}'^T T^{-1T}) \mathbf{n} = 0$ $\mathbf{p}'^T (T^{-1T} \mathbf{n}) = 0$

i.e.: $\mathbf{p}' \cdot T^{-1T} \mathbf{n} = 0$

Beyond maths: see what it means

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{p}' = T\mathbf{p}$$

\mathbf{p} is a point on a plane with normal \mathbf{n} .

\mathbf{p}' is a point on a transformed plane.

And we have shown that $\mathbf{p}' \cdot (T^{-1})^T \mathbf{n} = 0$

So \mathbf{p}' is a point on a plane with normal

$$T^{-1T} \mathbf{n}$$

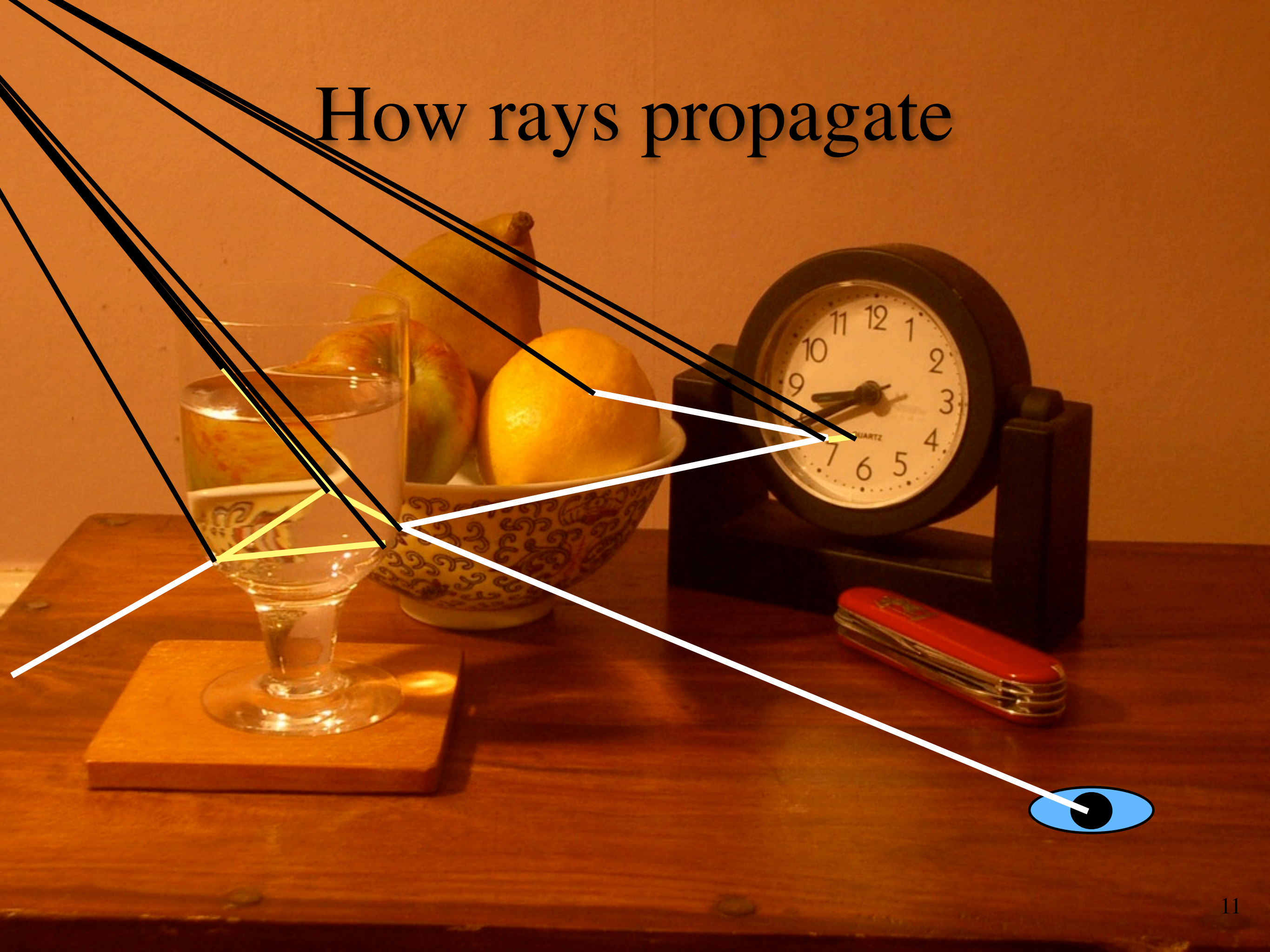
And the application...

Suppose we have an object that has been transformed by a matrix T .

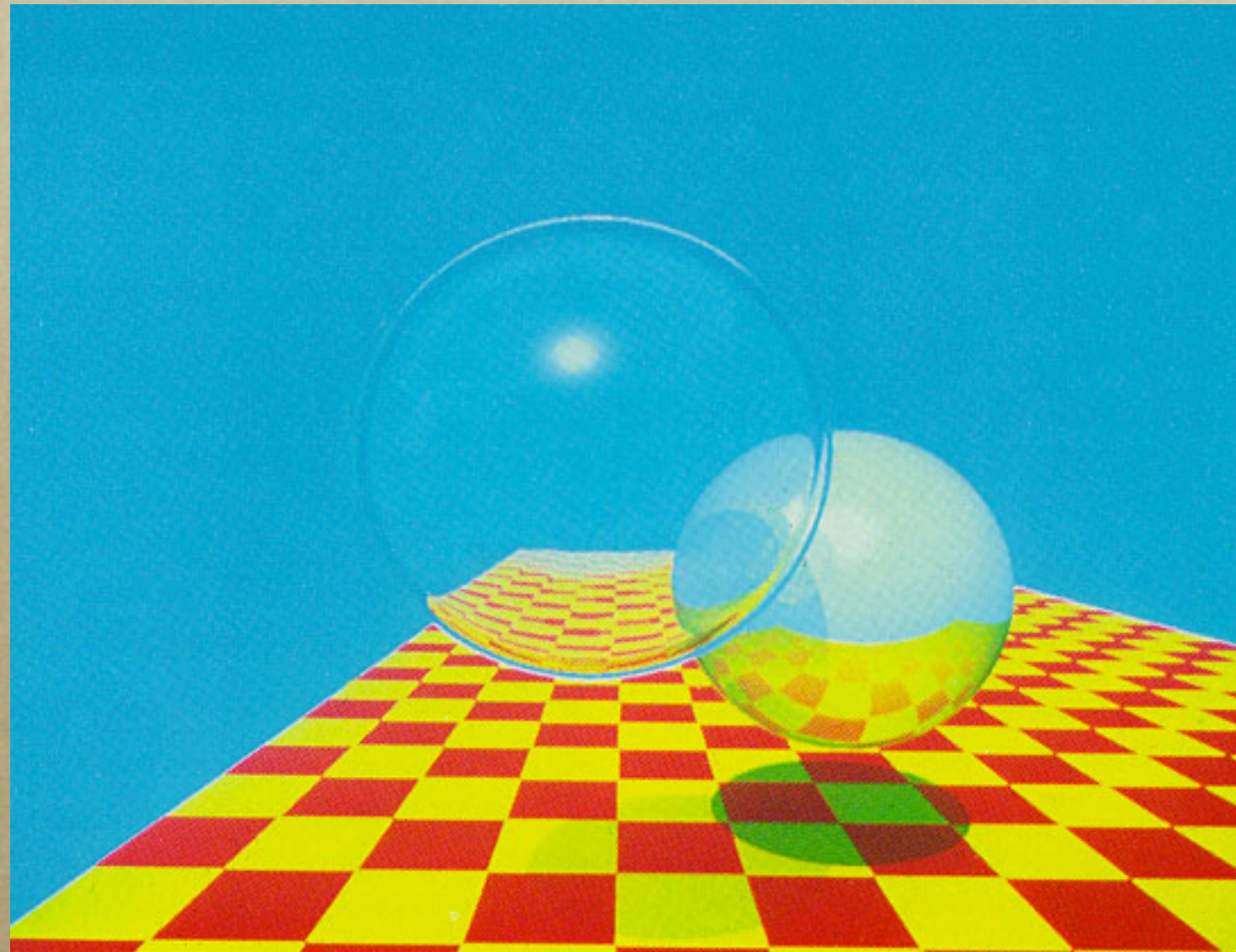
We transform $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}t$ by T^{-1} and find t at the hit point, and a normal, \mathbf{n} .

The hit point in world space is $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}t$ and the normal in world space is $T^{-1T}\mathbf{n}$.

How rays propagate



Whitted 1980



Ambient, Lambert, Phong, reflection, refraction, point light sources.

Just the beginning...

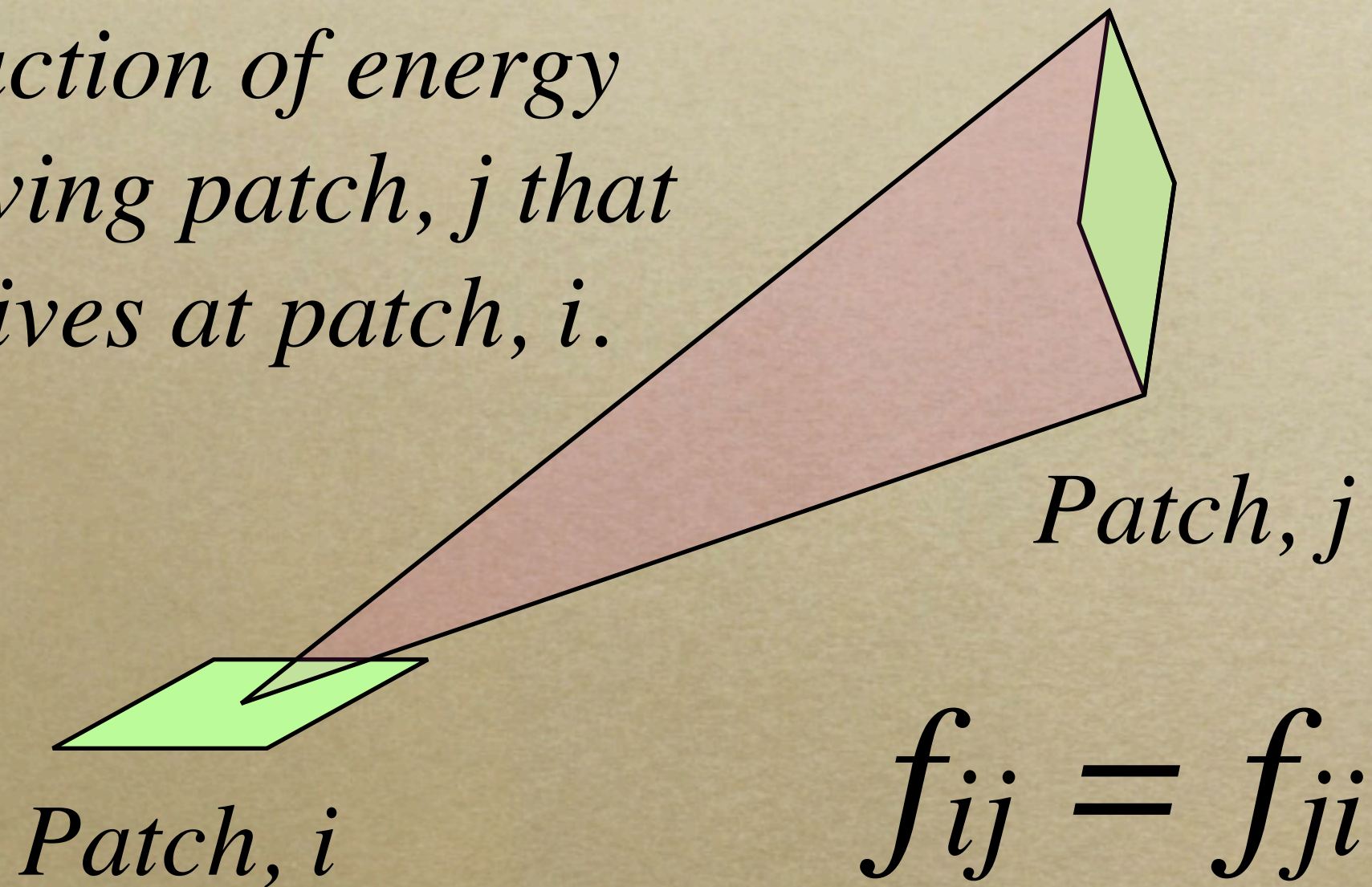
- *Aliasing artefacts*
- ***No surface/surface illumination***
- *No caustics*
- *Real shadows are soft*
- *Colour problems*
- *Very slow*

Radiosity

- *Divide the scene into small surface patches.*
- *For every patch pair find form factor.*
- *Find radiosities*
- *Render picture*

Form Factor, $f_{i,j}$

*Fraction of energy
leaving patch, j that
arrives at patch, i .*

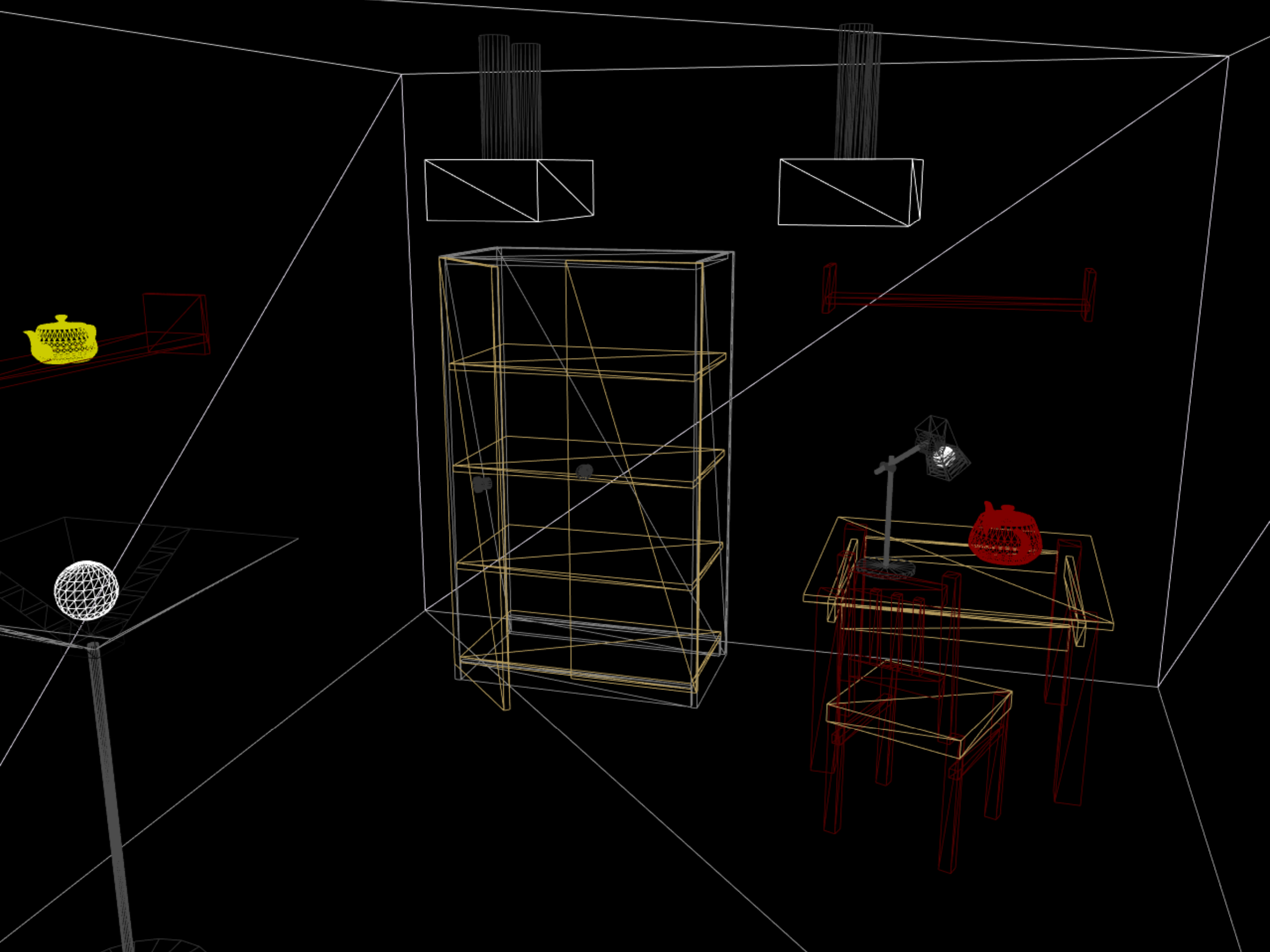


Radiosity Equation

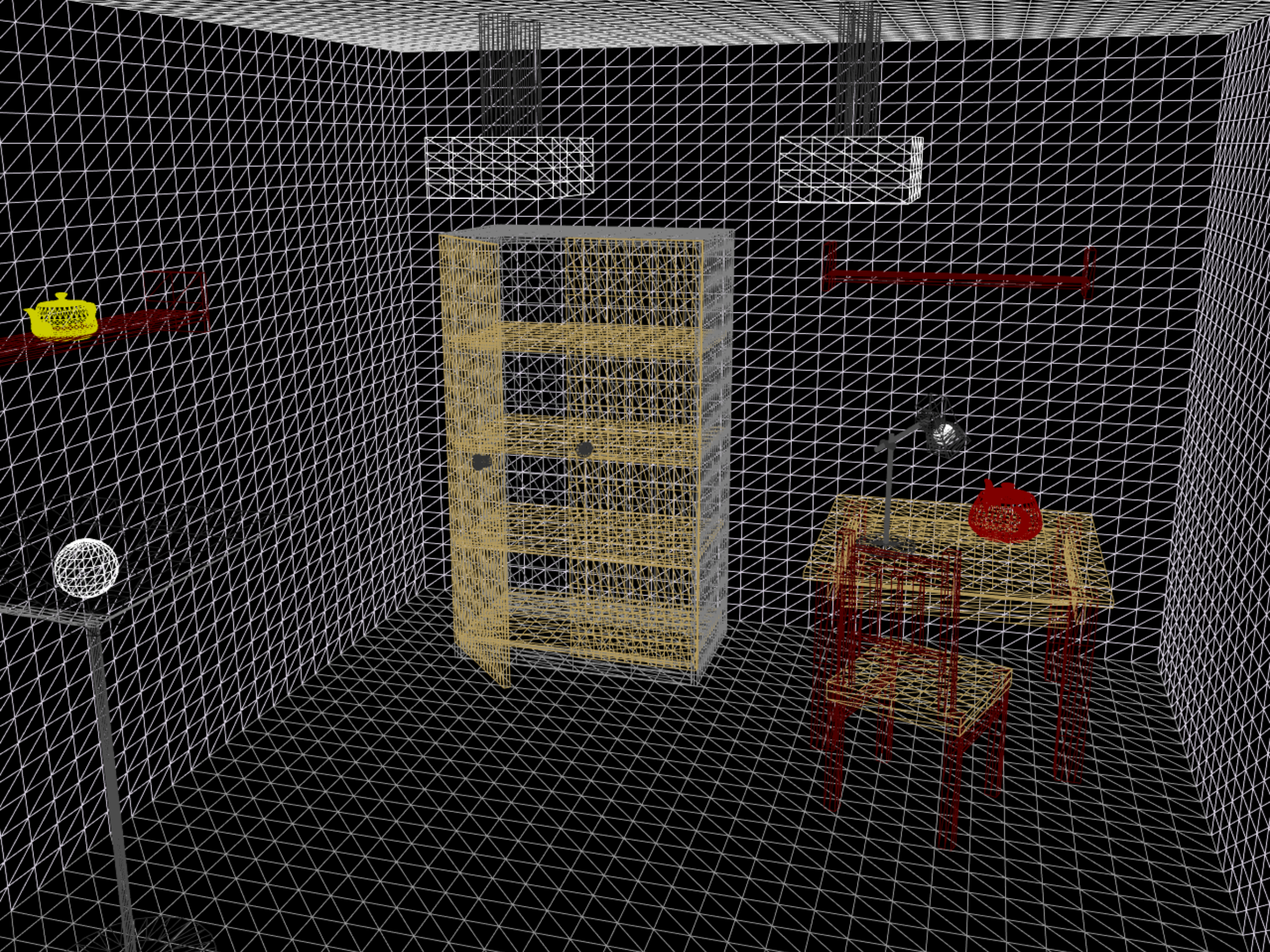
$$R_i = E_i + k_{d,i}(\sum f_{i,j}R_j)$$

Set up this system of equations and solve.

Alternatively, don't solve whole equation in one go, instead use successive approximation (i.e. multiple passes that compute the most significant effects first).

















Just the beginning...

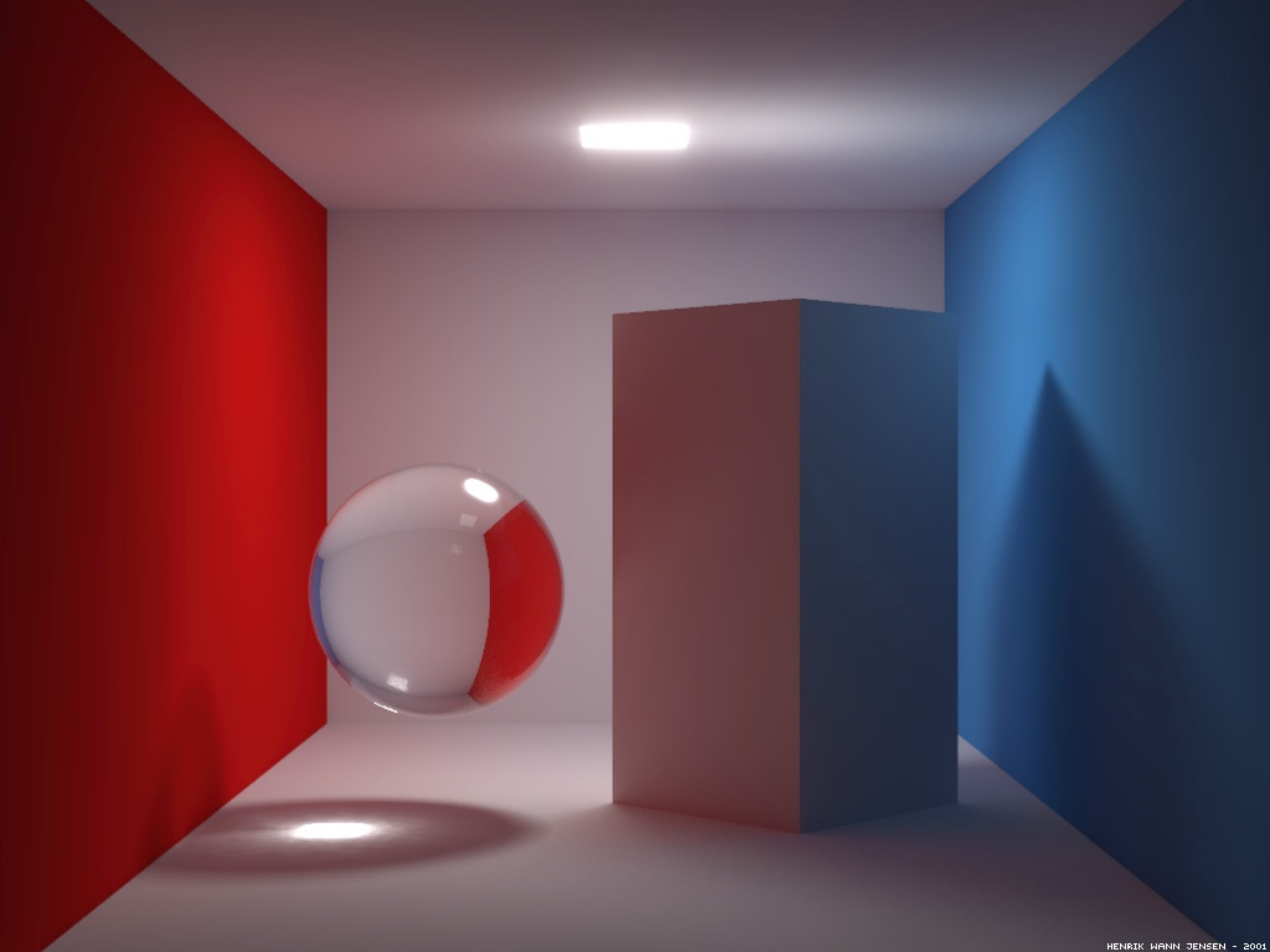
- *Aliasing artefacts*
- *No surface/surface illumination*
- ***No caustics***
- *Real shadows are soft*
- *Colour problems*
- *Very slow*

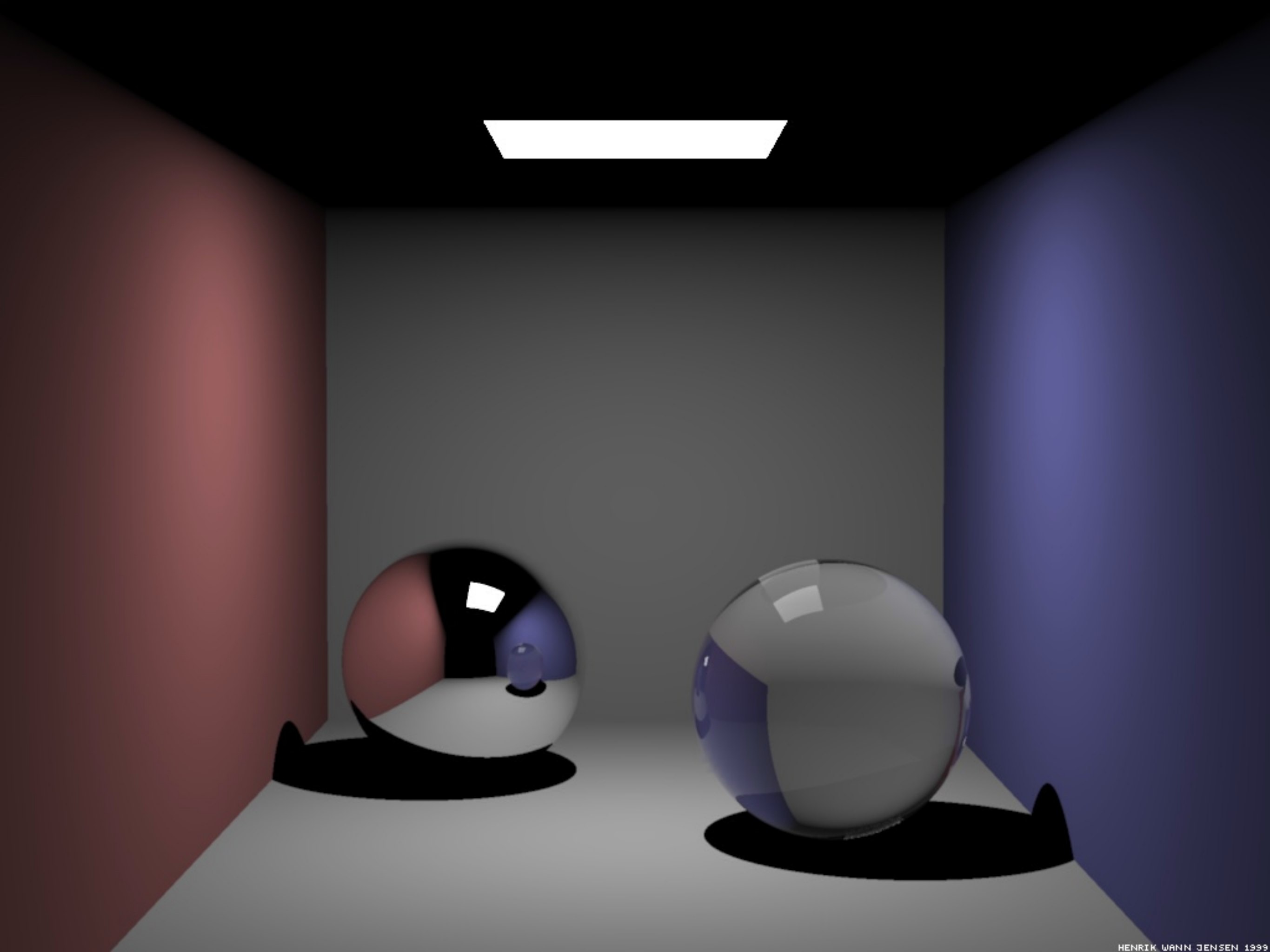
Caustics

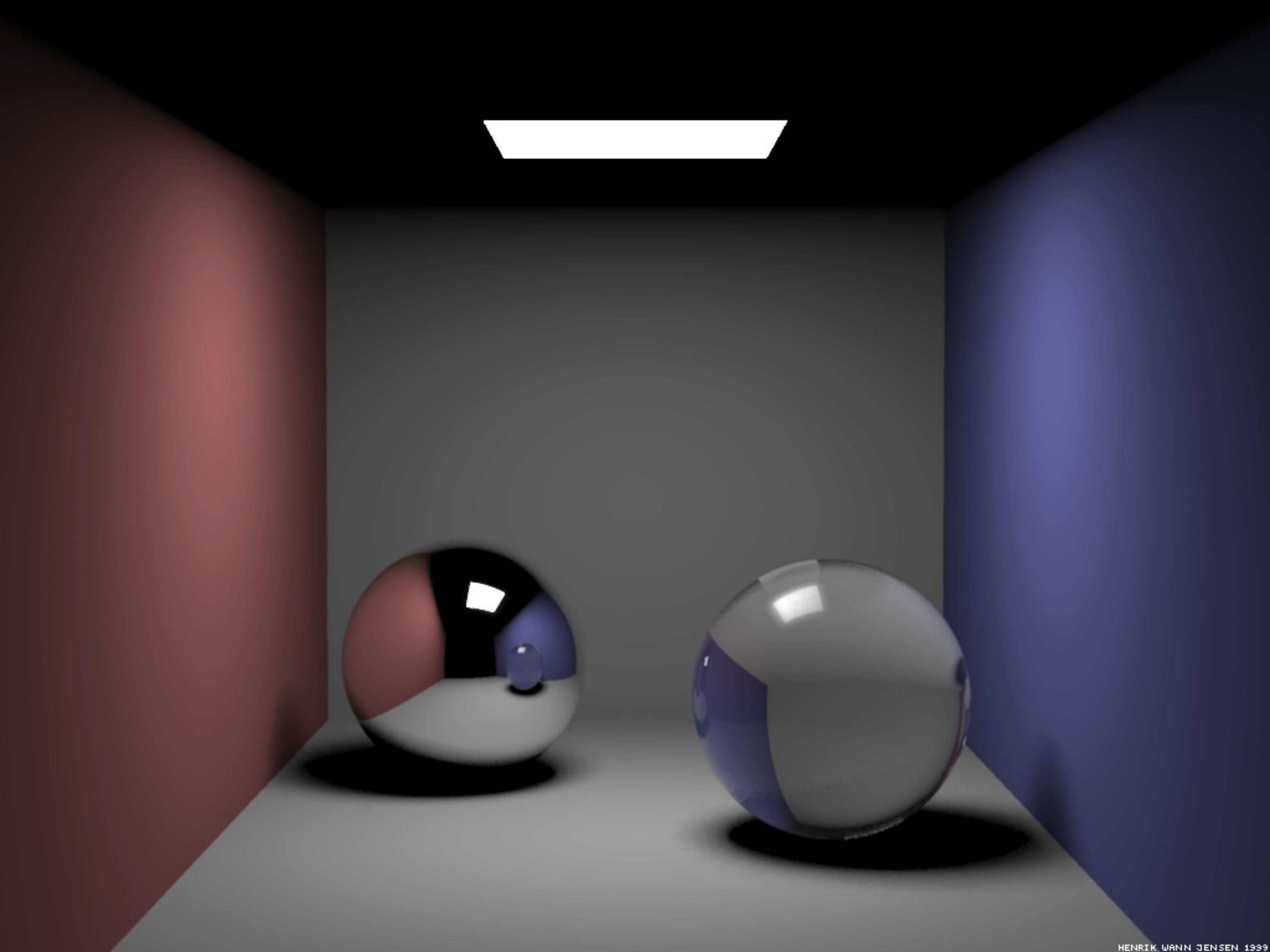
- *Can be done by **photon mapping**.*
- *Shoot light particles (photons) from light sources. They behave like rays.*
- *Store information where they hit surfaces.*
- *Render lighting from the map.*

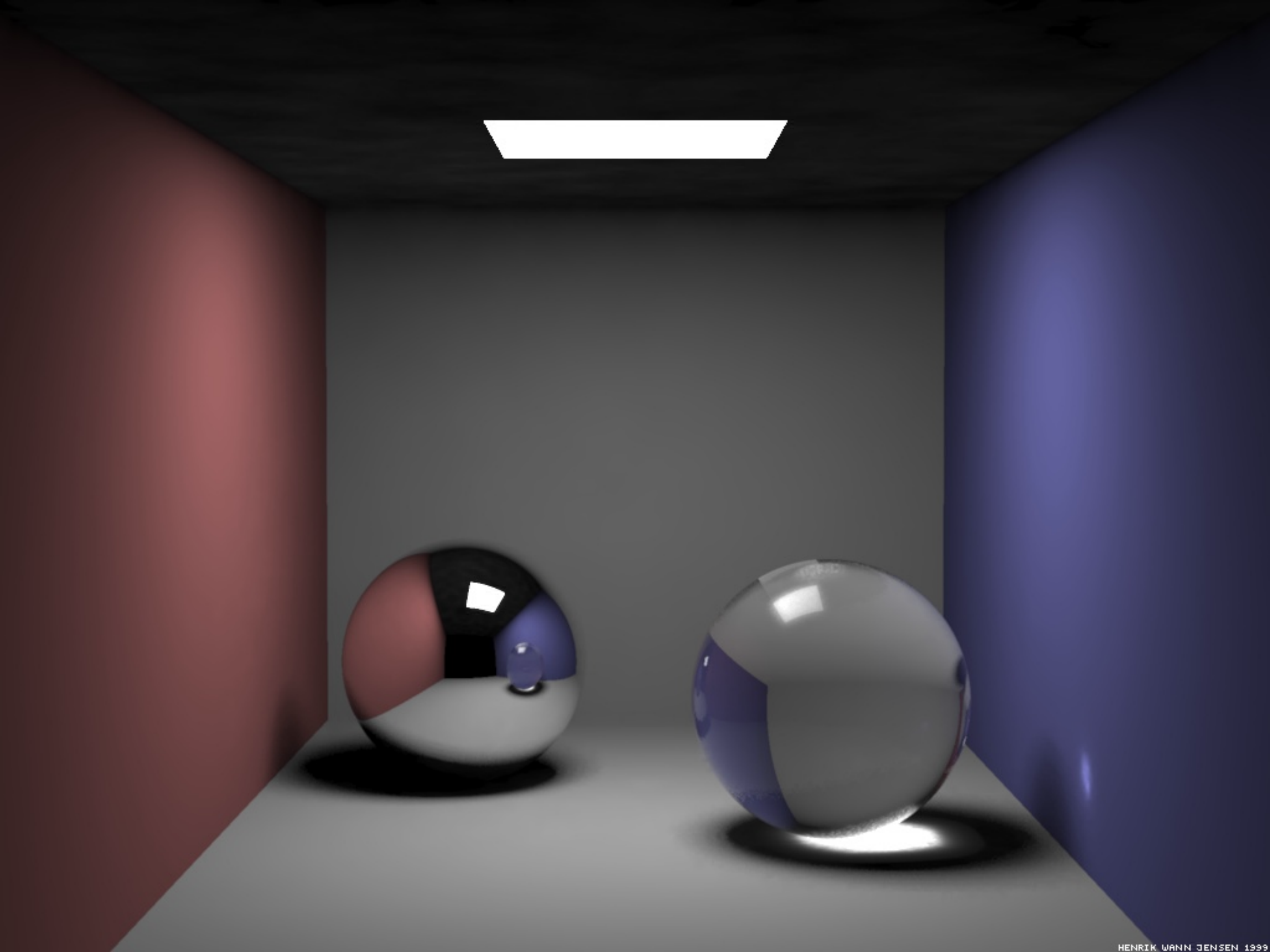


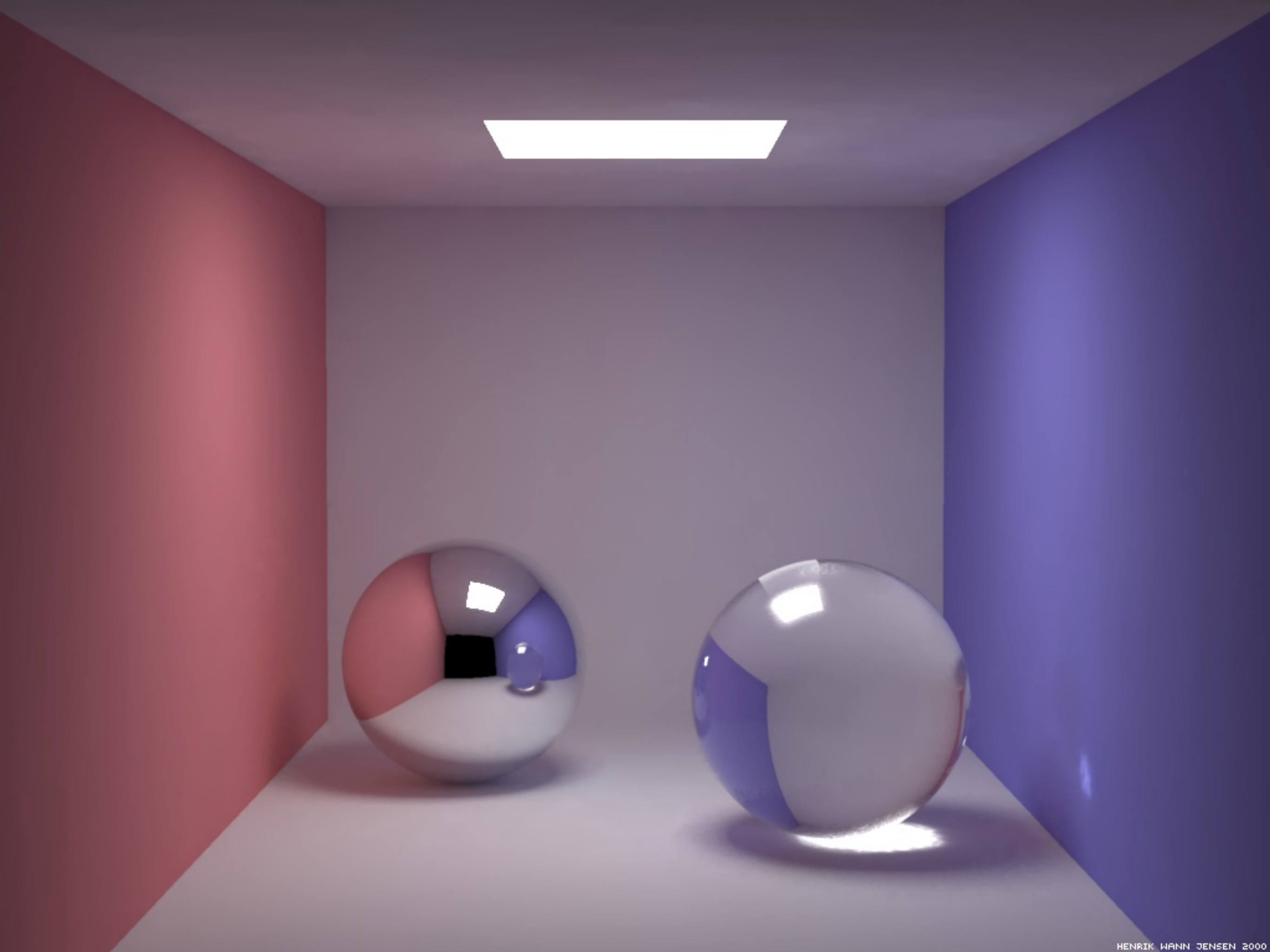
HENRIK WANN JENSEN - 2002











Links

- *More on global illumination*
<http://escience.anu.edu.au/lecture/cg/GlobalIllumination/printNotes.en.html>
- *Our radiosity example used:*
<http://dudka.cz/rrv/gallery?lang=cz>
- *Cornell Box model:*
<http://graphics.ucsd.edu/~henrik/images/cbox.html>