

The Direct-Trace Library: Ray-Tracing for the masses

- Simple Programming API

- State-Of-The-Art Performances

- Without spatial subdivision data structures!
- Quick processing of fully dynamic content!
- ~1M random Rays / Core (current).
- ~10M frustum Rays / Core.
- OpenCL support.
- Auto Management of Resources.
- Increased Productivity.

- Interactive Global Illumination

- OpenGL-like programming style

- With much improved usability.
- Materials & soon Texturing.

- Shader Support

- OpenCL & X86.

- EPSRC-funded Proof-Of-Concept

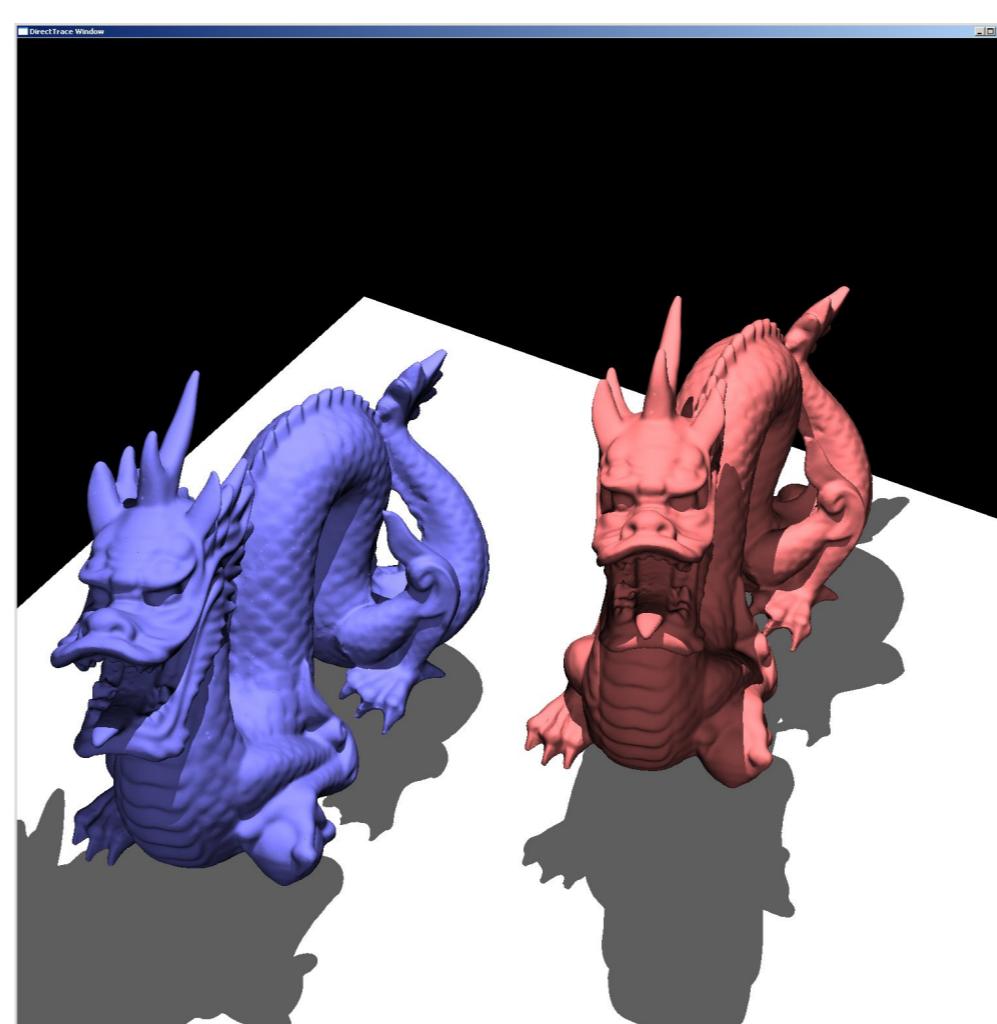
- Availability Summer 2011.
- www.DirectTrace.org

```

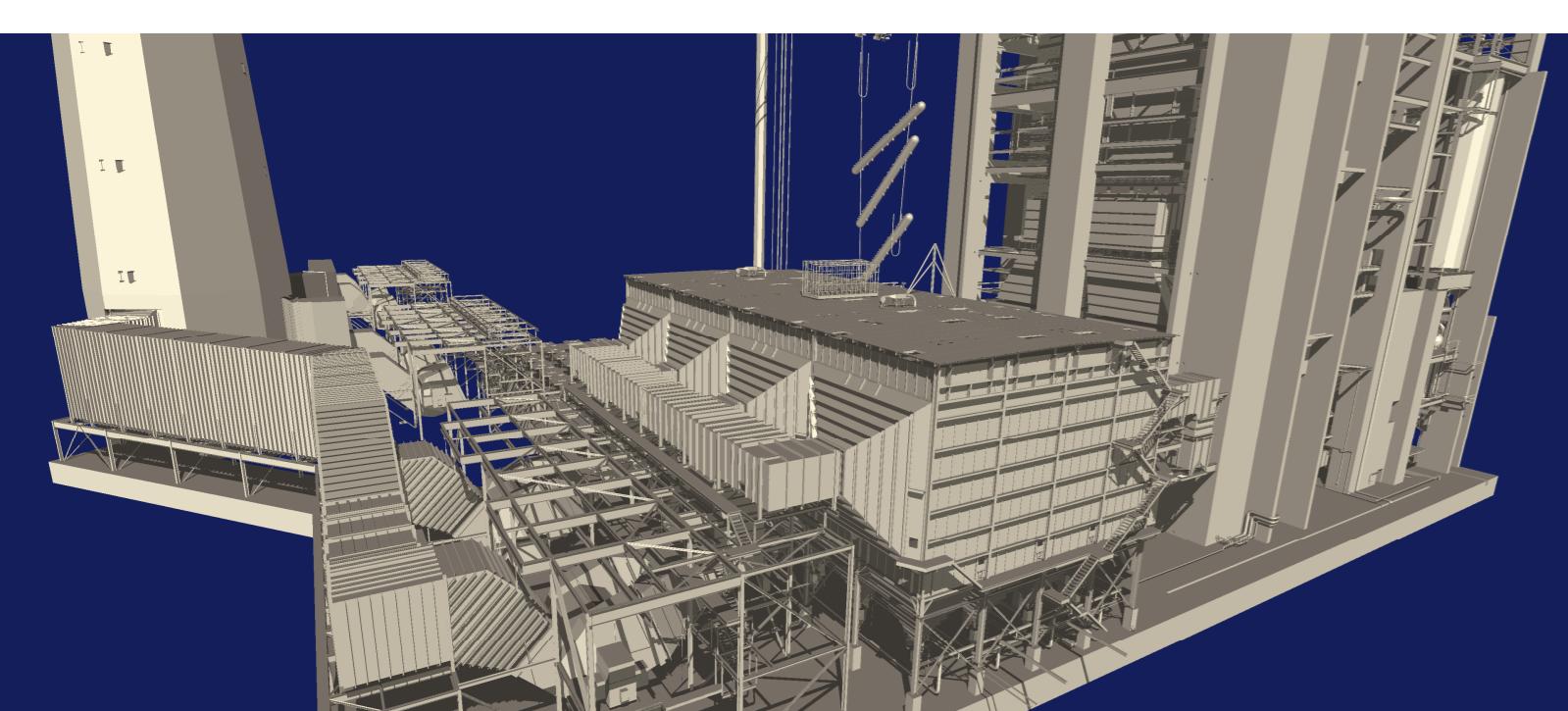
//1. Declarations + setup
#include "DirectTraceAPI.h"
DTRayBuffer *primaryRays;
DTImage *finalImage;
DTImage *normalAtIntersection;
DTImage *uvAtIntersection;
DTScene *scene;
...
dtAPI=new DirectTraceAPI(CL);
primaryRays=new DTRayBuffer(*dtAPI);
normalAtIntersection=new DTImage(*dtAPI);
uvAtIntersection=new DTImage(*dtAPI);
finalImage=new DTImage(*dtAPI);
primaryRays->Resize(imageDimX,imageDimY);
normalAtIntersection->Resize(imageDimX,imageDimY,4);
uvAtIntersection->Resize(imageDimX,imageDimY,2);
finalImage->Resize(imageDimX,imageDimY,4);
...
//2. Setting up the scene
scene->Reset();
int redishId=scene->NewMaterial(sizeof(FloatVector3),3*sizeof(FloatVector3),0,nbTriangles,0);
int bluishId=scene->NewMaterial(sizeof(FloatVector3),3*sizeof(FloatVector3),0,nbTriangles,0);
int whiteId=scene->NewMaterial(sizeof(FloatVector3),3*sizeof(FloatVector3),0,2,0);
scene->MaterialAttrib(redishId,&redish,sizeof(redish));
scene->MaterialAttrib(bluishId,&bluish,sizeof(bluish));
scene->MaterialAttrib(whiteId,&white,sizeof(white));
scene->AllocateSpaceForNPrimitives(DT_TRIANGLES,2*nbTriangles);
//Set ground
scene->Begin(DT_TRIANGLES,whiteId);
scene->PrimitiveAttribMV3fv(groundNormal);
for (int i=0;i<6;i++)
    scene->VertexMV3fv(groundVertices[i]);
scene->End();
//Set two models
glMatrixMode(GL_MODELVIEW);
glPushMatrix();
glTranslatef(objectRadius*0.4,objectRadius*0.4);
scene->Begin(DT_TRIANGLES,redishId);
for (int j=0;j<2;j++)
{
    for (int i=0;i<nbTriangles;i++)
    {
        scene->PrimitiveAttribMV3fv(normals+3*triangles[3*i]);
        scene->PrimitiveAttribMV3fv(normals+3*triangles[3*i+1]);
        scene->PrimitiveAttribMV3fv(normals+3*triangles[3*i+2]);
        scene->VertexMV3fv(vertices+3*triangles[3*i]);
        scene->VertexMV3fv(vertices+3*triangles[3*i+1]);
        scene->VertexMV3fv(vertices+3*triangles[3*i+2]);
    }
}
scene->End();
glPopMatrix();
//3. Running the Intersector.
primaryRays->SetFrustumRaysFromGLProjectionMatrix();
scene->Intersector(*primaryRays);
//4. Shading.
DTImage origin(primaryRays->Centers());
DTImage dir(primaryRays->Directions());
Handle *handles[5]={finalImage,normalAtIntersection,uvAtIntersection,&dir,NULL};
Handle *paramRecast[4]=&origin,&dir,normalAtIntersection,NULL;
uvAtIntersection->UVAtIntersection(*scene,*primaryRays);
primaryRays->Run(ShaderPhong,handles);
normalAtIntersection->NormalsAtIntersection(*scene,*primaryRays);
primaryRays->Run(RecastFromLightSource,paramRecast);
primaryRays->Touch();
scene->Intersector(*primaryRays);
primaryRays->Run(AddLightSourceContribution,handles);
//5. Display.
finalImage->DeInterleave(3);
finalImage->MapImageToWindow(NO_INTERPOLATION);

int RecastFromLightSource(void *materialAttrib, void *primAttrib, float *arrays[])
{
    float *origin=arrays[0];
    float *direction=arrays[1];
    float *normalAtIntersection=arrays[2];
    float t=direction[3];
    for (int i=0;i<3;i++)
    {
        direction[i]=(origin[i]+*direction[i])-pointLightCoord[i];
        origin[i]= pointLightCoord[i];
    }
    bool frontFaceDetection=
        normalAtIntersection[0]*direction[0]+
        normalAtIntersection[1]*direction[1]+
        normalAtIntersection[2]*direction[2]<0;
    return frontFaceDetection;
}

```



Example from SDK



Time to image: 3s (12.7M Triangles, 3840x1768 pixels, single 3GHz core used)

