Tutorial 7: Radiosity

1. Form factors

In a radiosity scene the patches are triangular. Two patches are defined as follows:

Patch i (10,12,8), (10,13,8), (10,12,9)

Patch j (5,6.12), (8,6,12), (5,6,13)

Assuming that these two patches are visible from each other calculate the two form factors Fij and Fji. (Use the centroids of the triangle (P1+P2+P3)/3 to estimate the distance)

2. The Hemicube

A hemicube is defined by the top plane z=1 and side planes x=1, y=1, x=-1, y=-1. Assuming that the hemicube pixels all have area ΔA , derive a formula for the delta form factors of the pixels on the side planes in terms of the distance r of their centre to the origin.

Hint: evaluate cos using a dot product.

3. The Hemisphere

A form factor is to be computed by a ray casting algorithm. Rays are to be cast from the centre of the patch with the intent of finding the nearest patch visible by that ray. The rays are defined by the spherical polar coordinates $[\theta,\phi]$ and are to be spaced at equal intervals of 1 degree ($\pi/180$ radians) in the range 0< θ <180 and 0< ϕ <180.

If the rays are thought to pass through a unit hemisphere, and that the hemisphere is divided into approximately square patches around each ray, derive a formula for the delta form factor for the ray.

4. r-refinement

An r-refinement scheme for a triangular mesh moves each point in the direction of greatest change. Given that a point **P** with radiosity B has neighbours (**P1**,B1), (**P2**,B2), (**P3**,B3) and (**P3**,B3) one suggestion for refining the mesh is to find the direction of greatest change by adding up the vectors (**P1** - **P**)*|B1-B|, (**P2** - **P**)*|B2-B|, (**P3** - **P**)*|B3-B| and (**P4** - **P**)*|B4-B|.

Suggest a way in which the distance each point should be moved. Given the following points:

	\mathcal{U}_{1}		
	Coordinate	Radiosity	
Р	(20,6,0)	30	
P1	(10, 10, 0)	50	
P2	(10,30,0)	20	
P3	(15,2,0)	30	
P4	(10,0,0)	50	
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use your method to determine how to move point P