

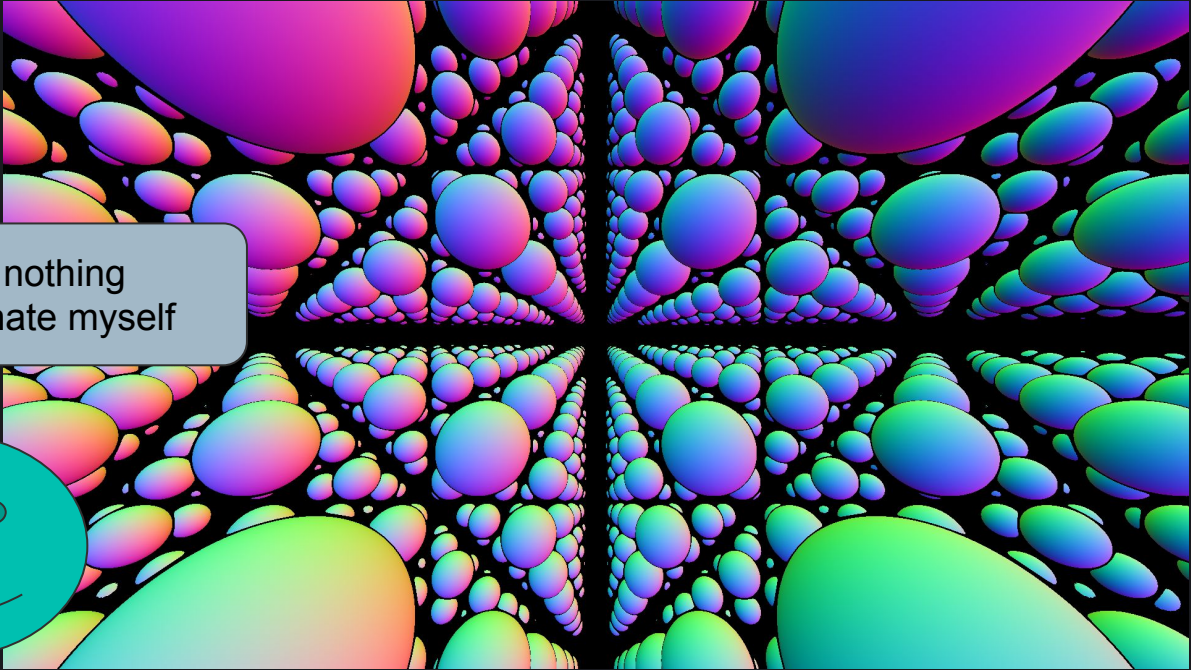
# レイマーチング1から5

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0b5vr

2021-12-04 TokyoDemoFest 2021

**I will talk in Japanese** because I suck at English  
**slides will be written in English**



wow I can do nothing  
any further I hate myself

**POV: You've finished your first sphere repetition  
using raymarching**

if you're looking for a tutorial for this, this seminar is not for you, I'm sorry :(

**This seminar is a collection of  
something you can do  
in raymarcher**

**(I'm not going to cover multi pass stuff this time)**

**(Definitely not exhaustive)**

# The basic structure of raymarcher code



**define ro/rd**



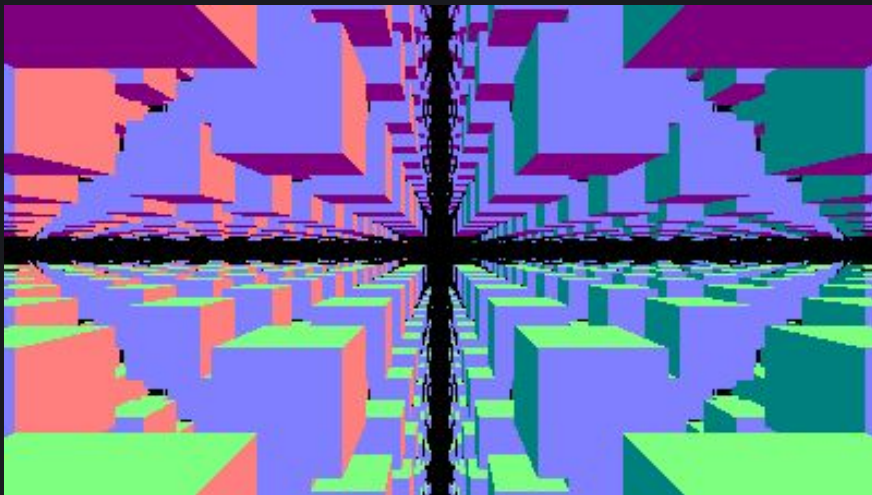
**march the ray**



**pick a color**

# Topic: **Camera**

# Field of View (FOV)



**define ro/rd**

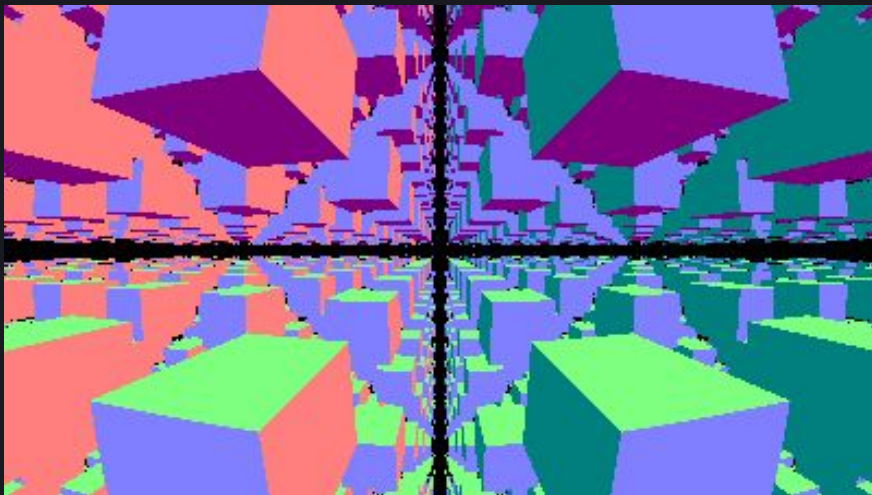
**march the ray**

**pick a color**

**Use appropriate FOV for your scene**

**If you already have knowledge about camera in real world,  
that would be a good advantage**

# Fisheye / Distorted Perspective



define ro/rd

march the ray

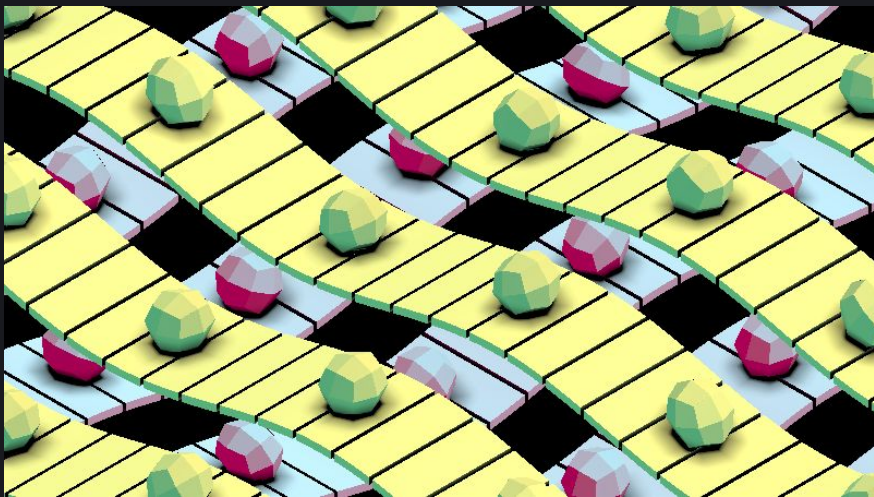
pick a color

Distort the perspective using the length from the center of the screen

```
rd = normalize( vec3( p, -1.0 + 0.5 * length( p ) ) );
```



# Orthogonal Projection



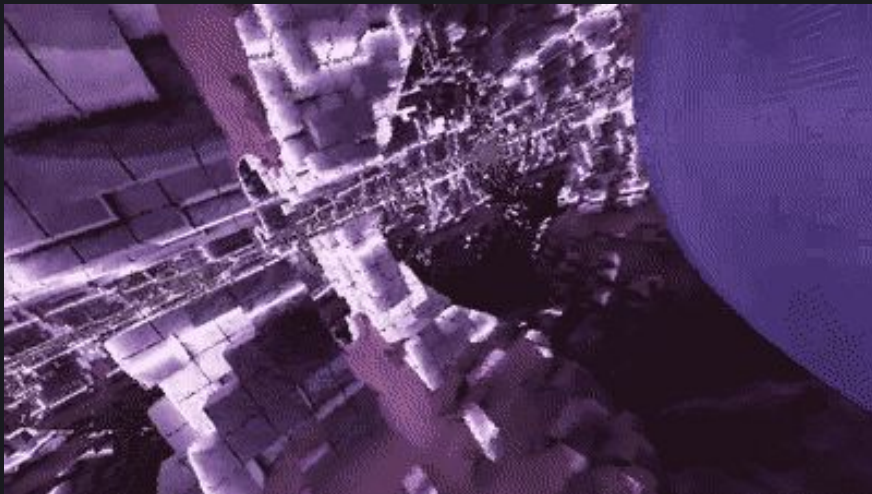
**define ro/rd**

**march the ray**

**pick a color**

**You can even draw your scene without perspective projection  
Very cute**

# Motion Blur



add a random value to time

define ro/rd

march the ray

pick a color

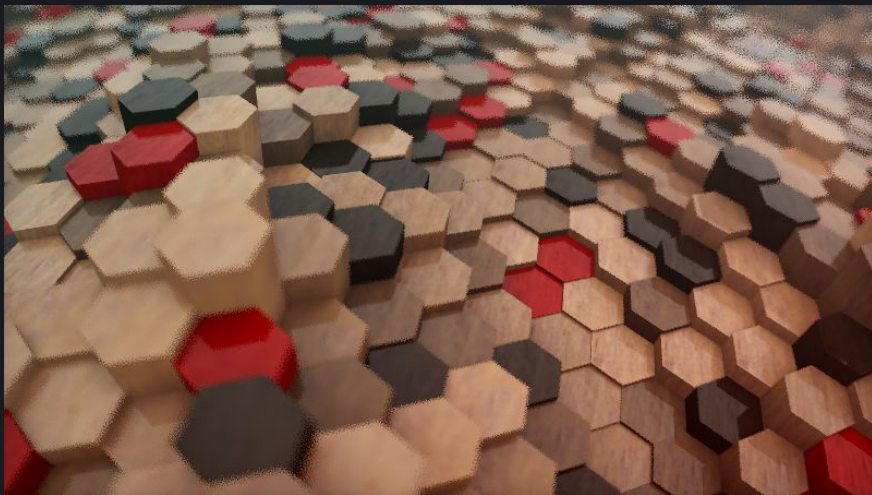
Doing motion blur in a single pass??

Add a random value to time for each pixel, that's it.

Might look noisy but it's working, isn't it?

```
time += 0.01 * random();
```

# Depth of Field (DoF)



The same goes for the depth of field

define ro/rd

add random value to ro

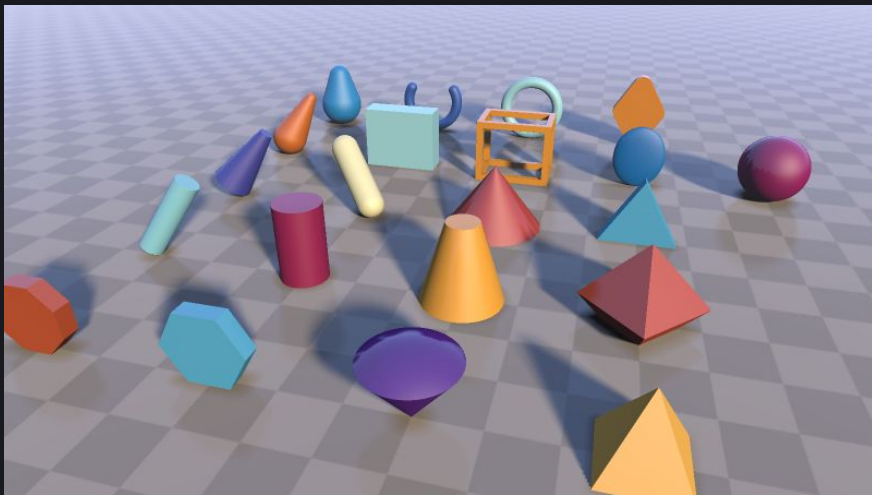
march the ray

pick a color

```
vec3 fp = ro + rd * 5.0;  
ro.xy += 0.1 * someAppropriateRandom();  
rd = normalize( fp - ro );
```

# Topic: Geometries

# Primitives



define ro/rd

march the ray

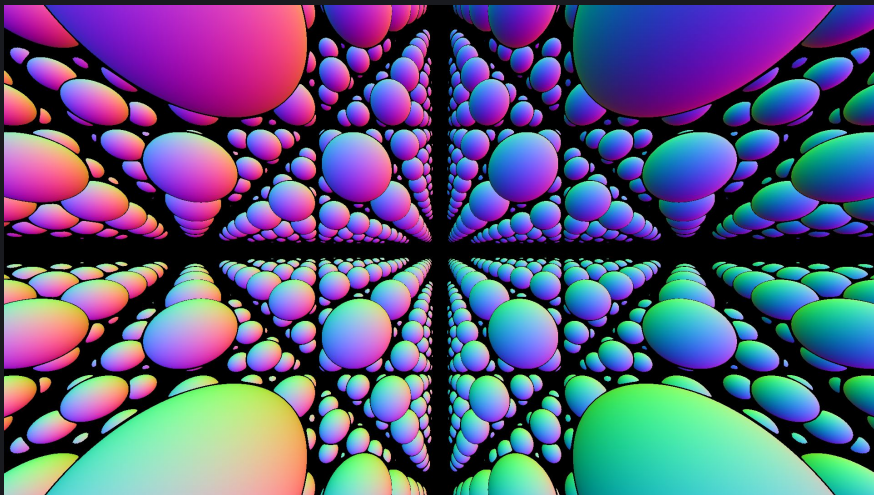
pick a color

Understand primitives as many as possible!

They will eventually become your weapons

See: <https://www.iquilezles.org/www/articles/distfunctions/distfunctions.htm>

# Repetition



define ro/rd

march the ray

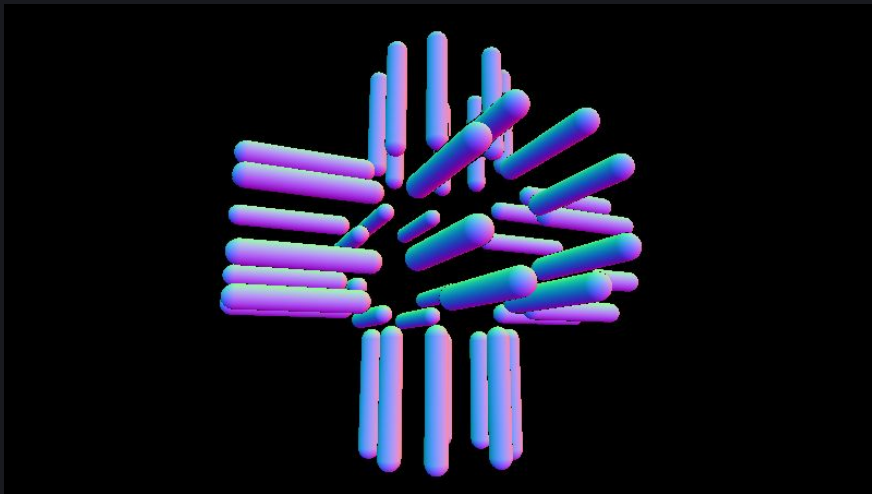
modify the coordinate

pick a color

Inside the distance function, repeat the coordination system and make a thing appear many times

```
p = mod( p, 5.0 ) - 2.5;
```

# Fold



define ro/rd

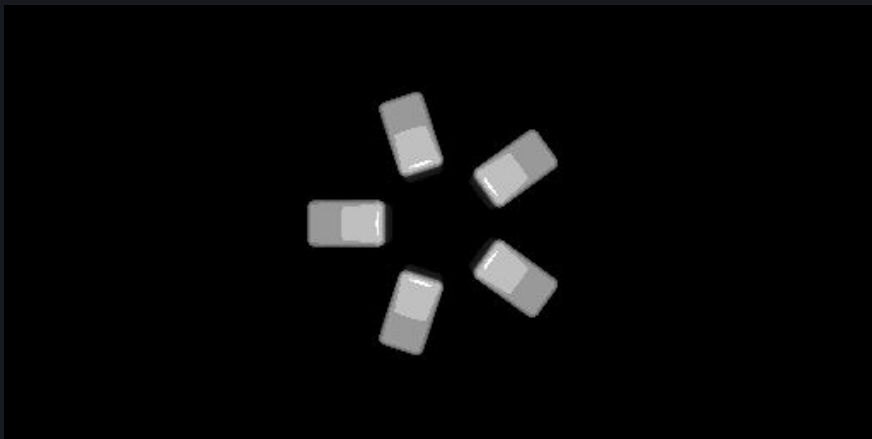
march the ray

modify the coordinate

pick a color

“Fold” the coordinate using various tools like `abs` or `swizzle`  
gaz’s article explains the technique very well:  
<https://neort.io/product/bvcrf5s3p9f7gigeevf0>

# Polar Mod (pmod) / Fold Rotate



define ro/rd

march the ray

modify the coordinate

pick a color

**Repeat the coordinate in theta axis of a polar coordinate**

→ They will be duplicated in a circle



# Polar Smooth Fold



**Fold rotate but smoother**

polarSmoothFold2 - <https://www.shadertoy.com/view/7sKGzR>  
gaz, 2020

define ro/rd

march the ray

modify the coordinate

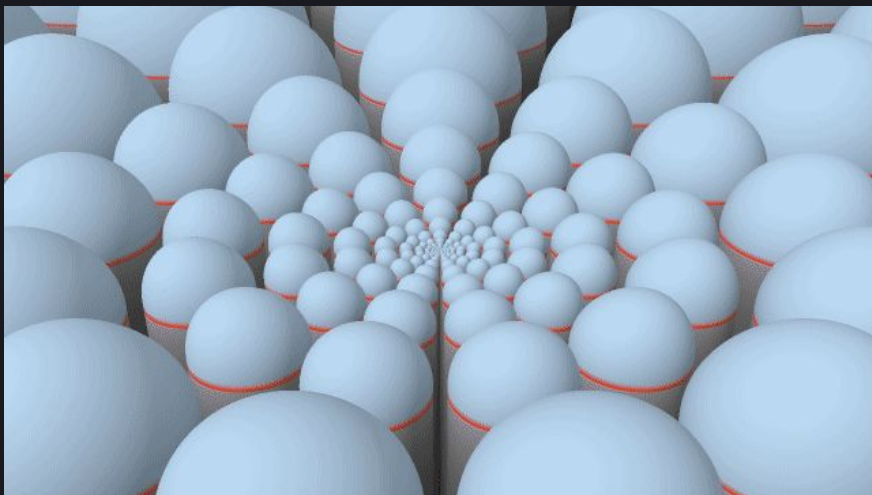
pick a color

I tried this tech →

<https://www.shadertoy.com/view/NttSD4>



# Log-polar Mapping / Log-spherical Mapping



define  $r_o/r_d$

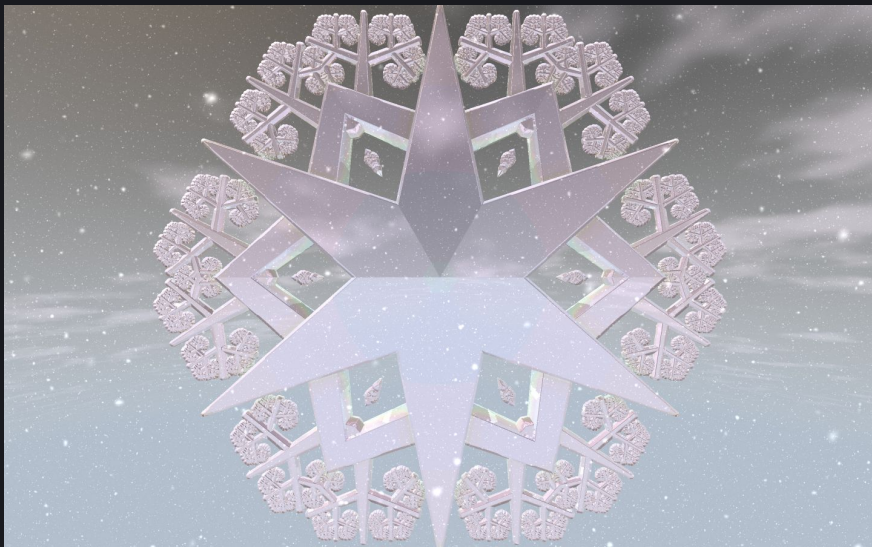
march the ray

modify the coordinate

pick a color

Now the coordinate system is (log-radius, theta) instead of (radius, theta)  
Pierre Cusa's article about log-spherical mapping is defo worth read (link below)

# IFS (Iterated function system)



define ro/rd

loop

march the ray

modify the coordinate

pick a color

It **ACTUALLY IS NOT AN IFS**. You can achieve IFS-like shapes by folding the coordinate system recursively

# Smooth Minimum (smin)



define ro/rd

march the ray

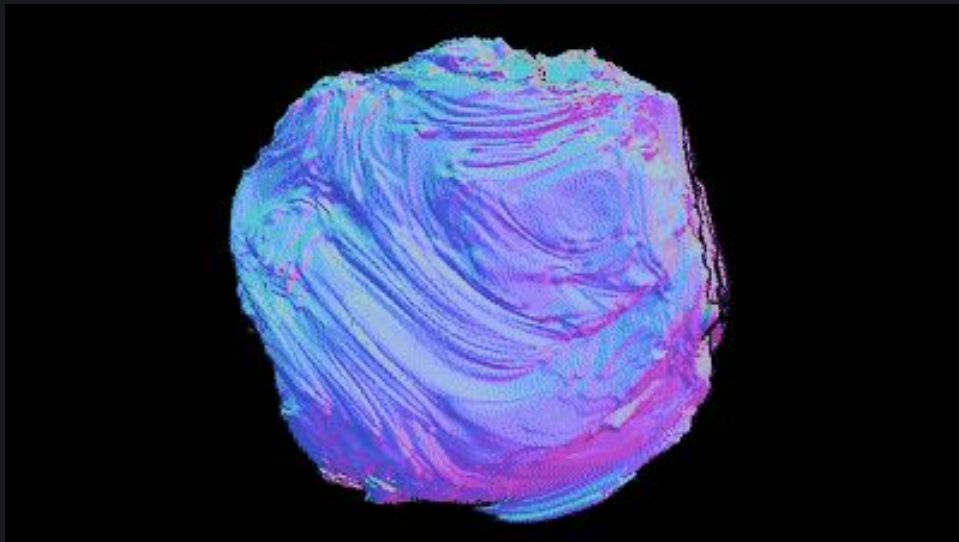
pick a color

Take a minimum of two distance functions = union

Take a smooth minimum of two distance functions = smooth union

Best for metaballs

# Domain Warping



define ro/rd

march the ray

add noise to p

pick a color

**Warp the coordination using noises inside of distance function!  
You can use various noises (and not-noises) for domain warping**

# Mandelbulb



define ro/rd

march the ray

do quaternion funnies  
I guess

pick a color

(I'm not understanding how it works. I can't explain!)

Mandelbulb - <https://www.iquilezles.org/www/articles/mandelbulb/mandelbulb.htm>  
Inigo Quilez, 2009

# 4D Stereographic Projection




define ro/rd

march the ray

do 4D funnies

pick a color

Project 3D geometries into 4D, rotate, and project back to 3D  
tdhooper have made a great write-up about this technique in Shadertoy 

<https://www.shadertoy.com/view/fdfSDH>

Inside, the new Outside! - <https://www.instagram.com/p/CNQCz5YH9PH/>  
tdhooper, 2021





# Neural Network



define ro/rd

march the ray

do neural network funnies

pick a color

Let neural network generate an SDF out of 3D models (???????)

Blackle's tutorial explains how to do this by yourself using Jupyter Notebook:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8pwXpfi-0bU>

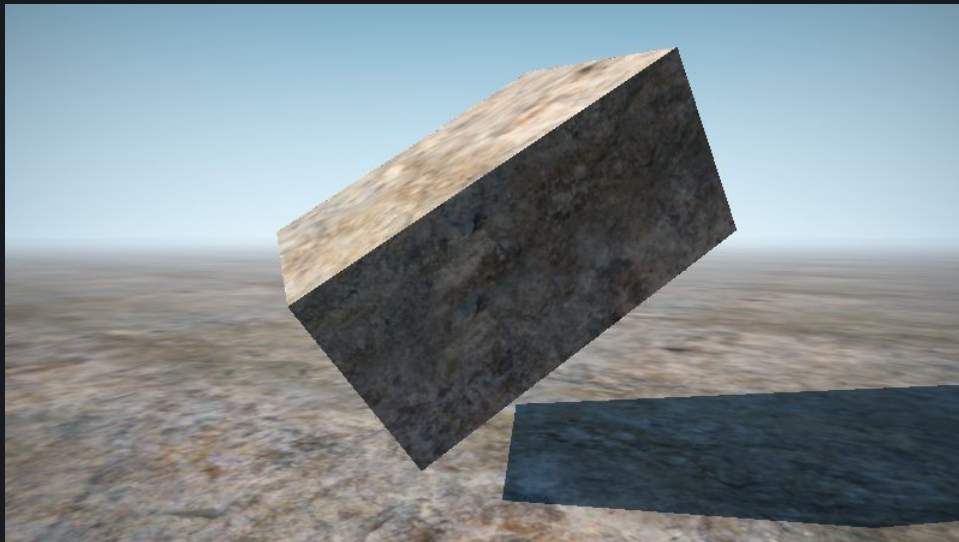
Neural Stanford Bunny (5 kb) - <https://www.shadertoy.com/view/wtVyWK>

Blackle, 2021



# Topic: **Raycasting**

# Raycasting / Intersection



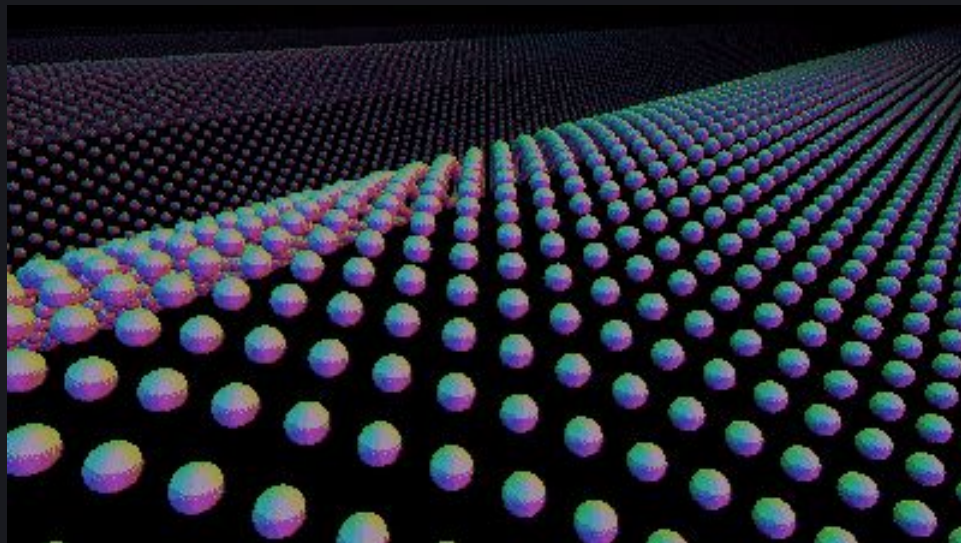
define ro/rd

~~march the ray~~  
find ray intersection

pick a color

**“What?! I’m already casting rays for intersections using raymarching!”  
Sometimes using a classic raycaster along with raymarcher gives you  
a massive performance improvement**

# Grid Traversal



define ro/rd

march the ray

traverse the grid and  
limit the ray length

pick a color

Traverse the grid to make rays not overshoot grid regions  
Remember this when you are trying to tile things in grid

# Quadtree / Octree Grid Traversal



define ro/rd

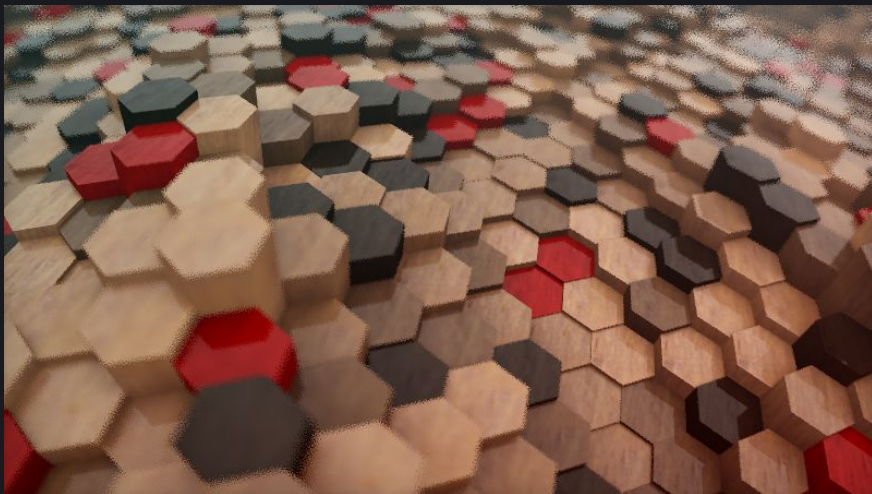
march the ray

traverse the grid and  
limit the ray length

pick a color

Quadtree and octree can be achieved by a simple expansion of grid traversal  
(The shader above doesn't use any raymarcher though...)

# Hexagonal Grid Traversal



define ro/rd

march the ray

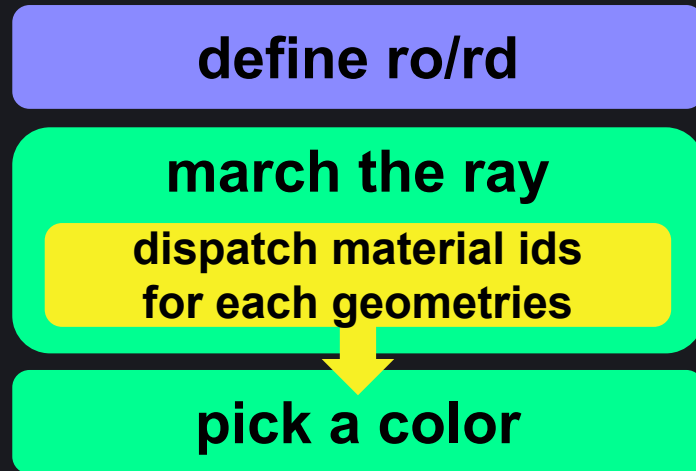
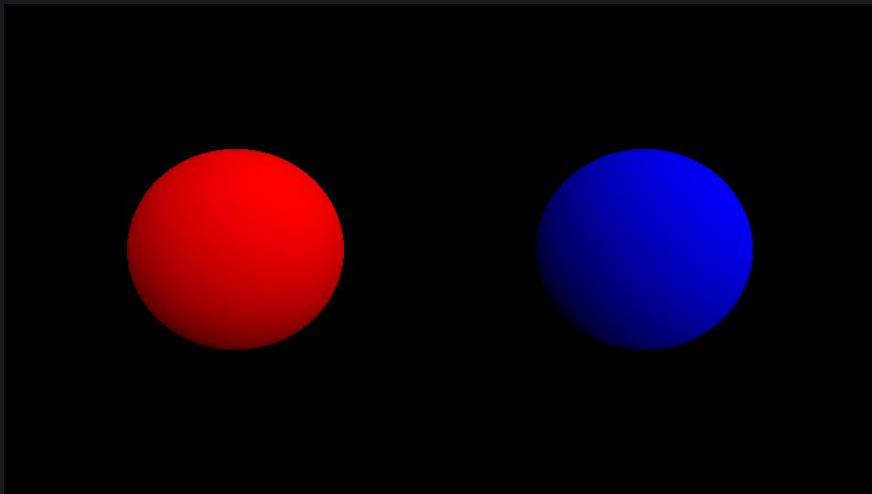
traverse the grid and  
limit the ray length

pick a color

You can even traverse the hexagonal grid!

# Topic: **Rendering**

# Materials

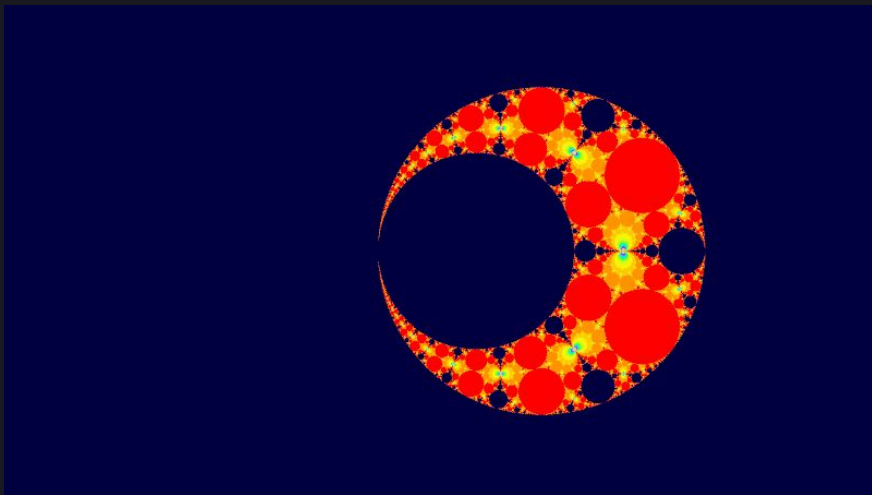


**Use two materials at the same time!**

**There are various way to achieve the figure above**

**but you should try dispatching material ids for each geometries**

# HSV Color



define ro/rd

march the ray

pick a color

**Color stuff using a scalar value**

**If you are familiar with painting tools such as Photoshop / Illustrator, this might be a best pick for you**



# Cosine Gradient



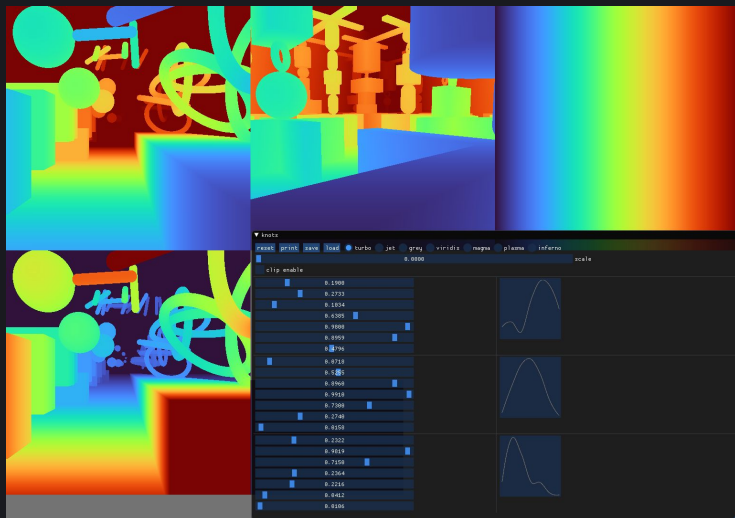
define ro/rd

march the ray

pick a color

**A gradient made of sinewave**  
sp4ghet made a webtool that lets you design sinewave gradient  
and generate a GLSL code out of it

# Turbo Gradient



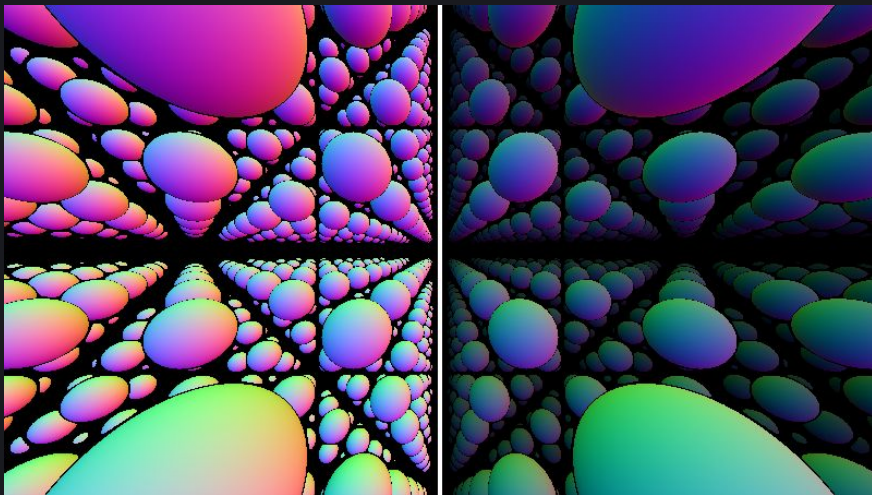
define ro/rd

march the ray

pick a color

A gradient that is smooth, band free, and color blind friendly  
Useful to visualize depth or anything that is a real number between 0 and 1  
You might want to use them on your development stage

# Distance Fog



define ro/rd

march the ray

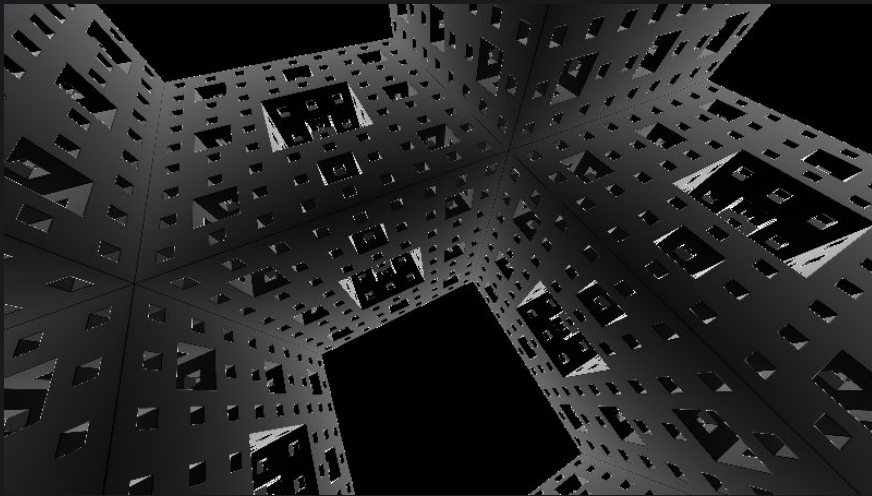
pick a color

use ray length

Use ray length to enhance the perception based on distance

```
color *= exp( -0.1 * r1 );
```

# Fresnel / Rim Lighting



define  $r_o/r_d$

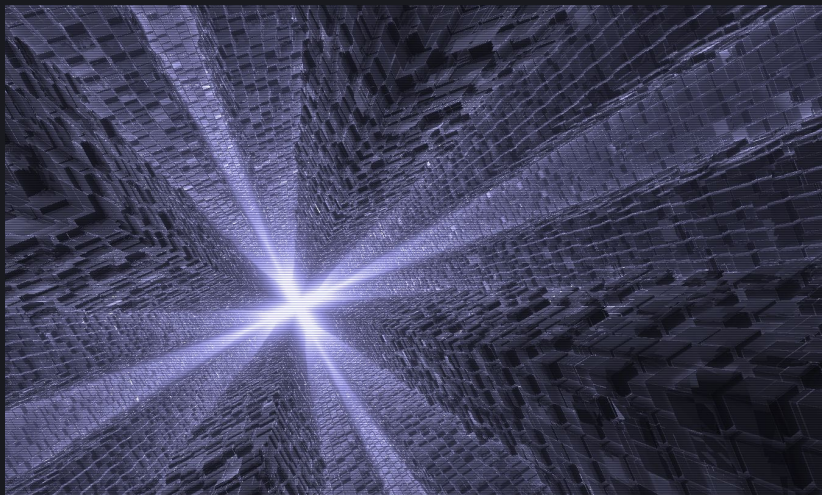
march the ray

pick a color

use  $r_d$  and  $N$

Surfaces of geometries reflects more rays at the grazing angle  
Easier way to use fresnel = just do rim lighting (the figure above)  
Harder way to use fresnel = use in PBR (to be introduced later)

# Edge Detection



**Glowing edges are cool**

define  $ro/rd$

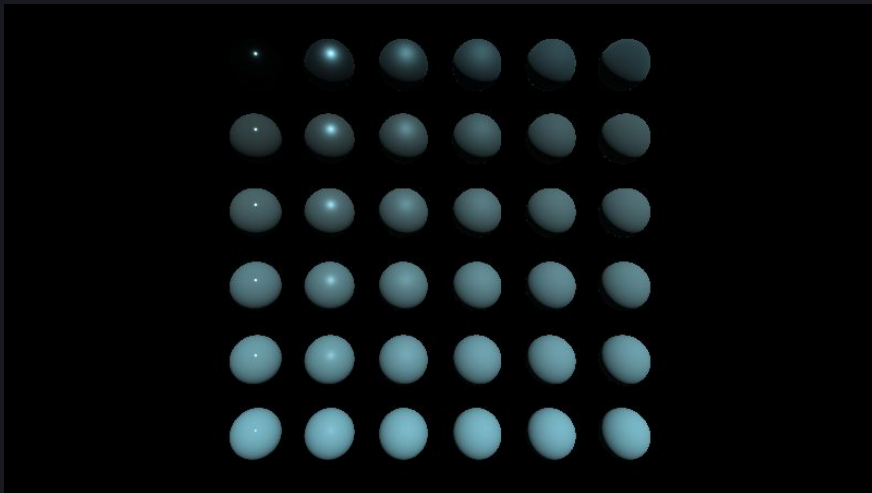
march the ray

pick a color

pick  $dFdx/dFdy$  of  $N^*$

\*There are various ways  
to get edges

# Physically Based Rendering (PBR)



define ro/rd

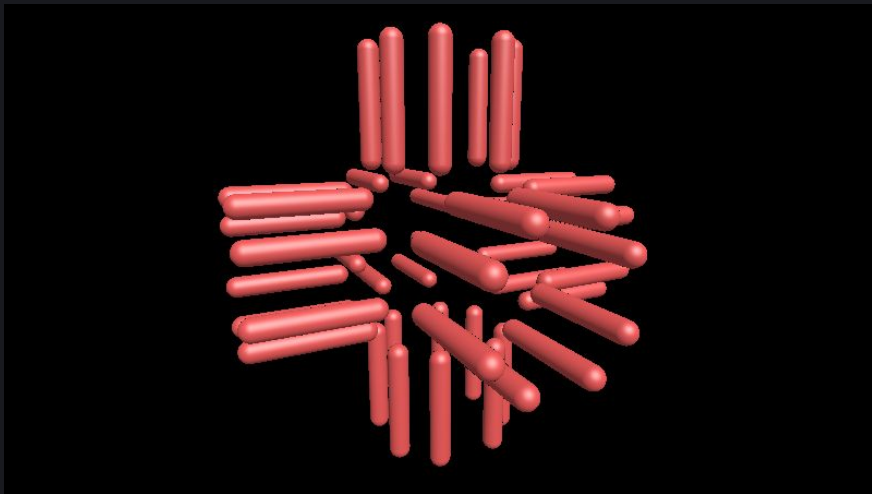
march the ray

pick a color

lighting

**Shade stuff using physically based theories!**  
**Definitely not for live coding considering time budget**  
**but you should try if you want to render things realistically**

# Phong Reflection Model



define ro/rd

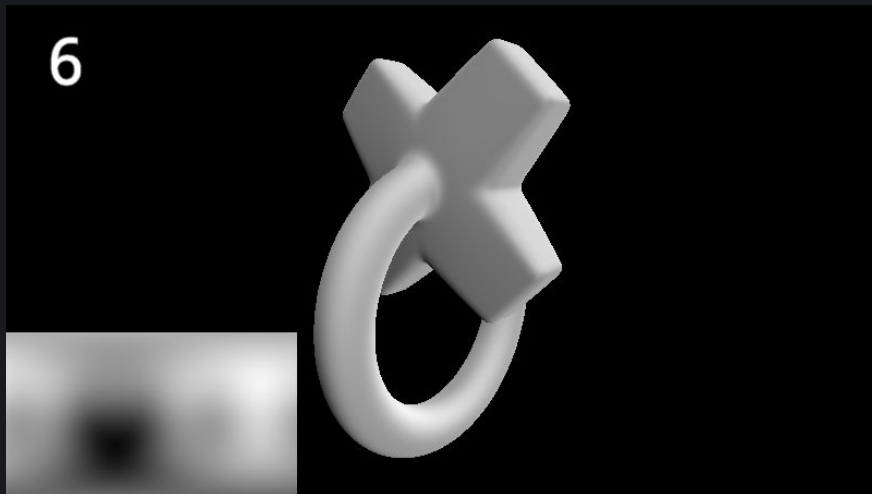
march the ray

pick a color

lighting

**Wait, Phong is actually good enough! (according to sp4ghet)**  
**Best for live coding**

# Fake IBL



define ro/rd

march the ray

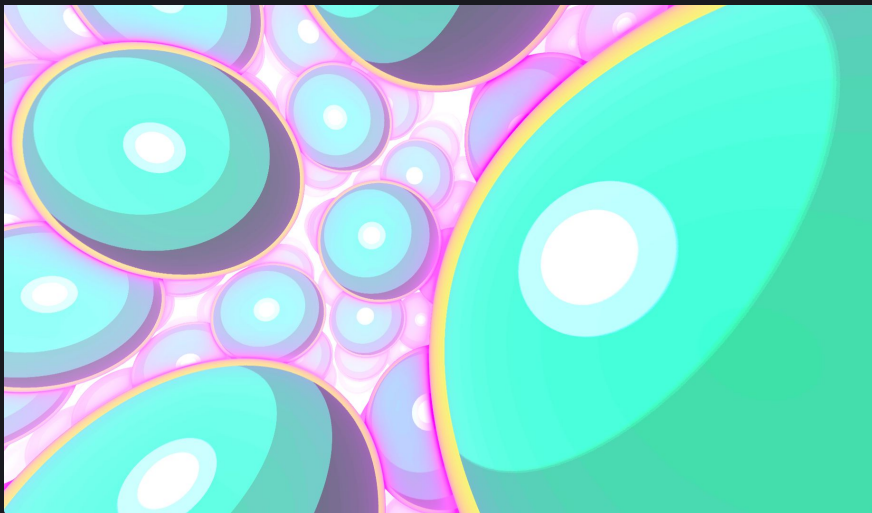
pick a color

lighting

**Blackle introduced a way to imitate image based lighting using simple equations  
Achieve studio like lighting for free I guess**



# Toon Shading



**define ro/rd**

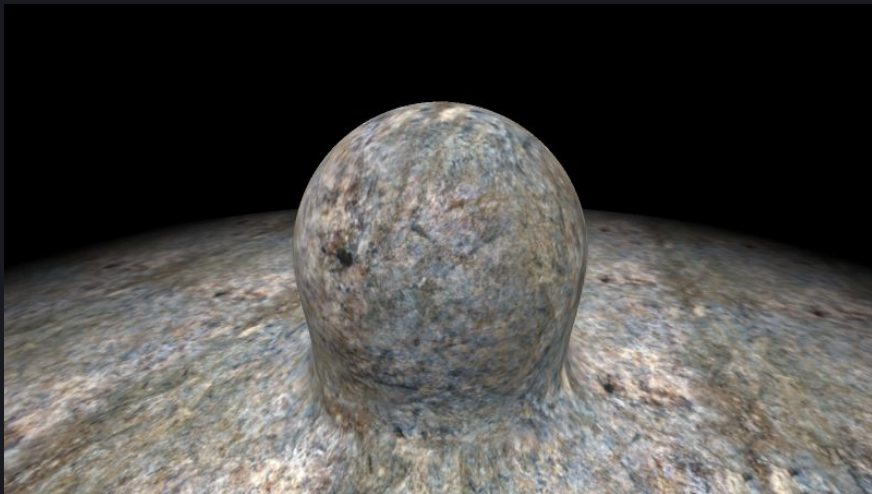
**march the ray**

**pick a color**

**lighting**

**You don't have to stick to physically legit stuff of course!**

# Triplanar Mapping



define ro/rd

march the ray

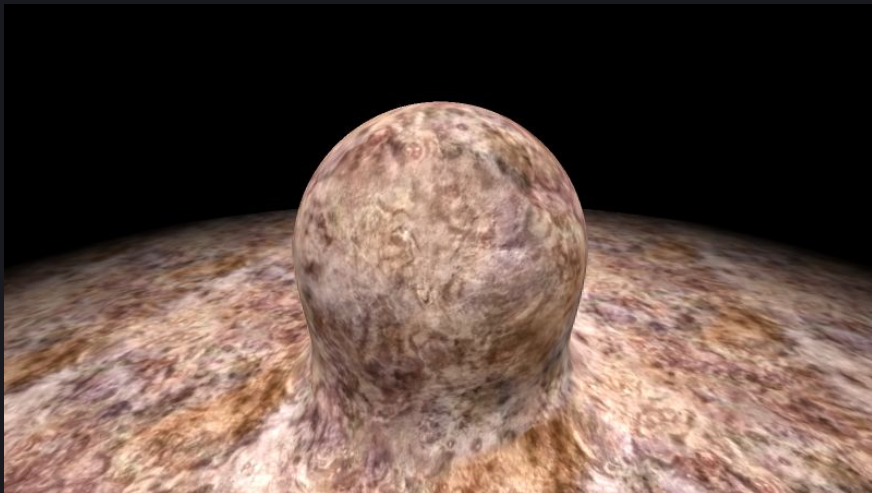
pick a color

map a texture

**Map a texture without defining UVs!**

**Project textures from three sides parallel to each axes and blend them**

# Biplanar Mapping



define ro/rd

march the ray

pick a color

map a texture

iq introduced a way to map a texture with only two texture fetches instead of three

# Procedural Textures



define ro/rd

march the ray

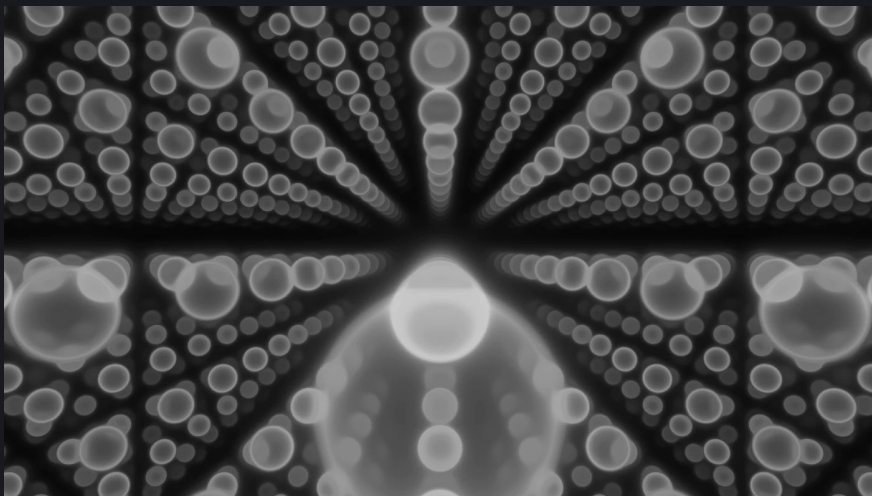
pick a color

generate a texture

**Draw complex patterns using ray position!  
Procedural texturing environments such as Blender or Substance Designer  
might work as great inspirations for you**

# Topic: **Ray Tricks**

# Phantom Mode



**Make things look like X-Ray!**

**Instead of look for an intersection make it pass through geometries and accumulate  $\exp(-k * \text{abs}(\text{distance}))$  for each loop**

**define ro/rd**

**march the ray**

**accumulate the distance**

**pick a color**

# Volumetric Rendering



define  $ro/rd$

march the ray

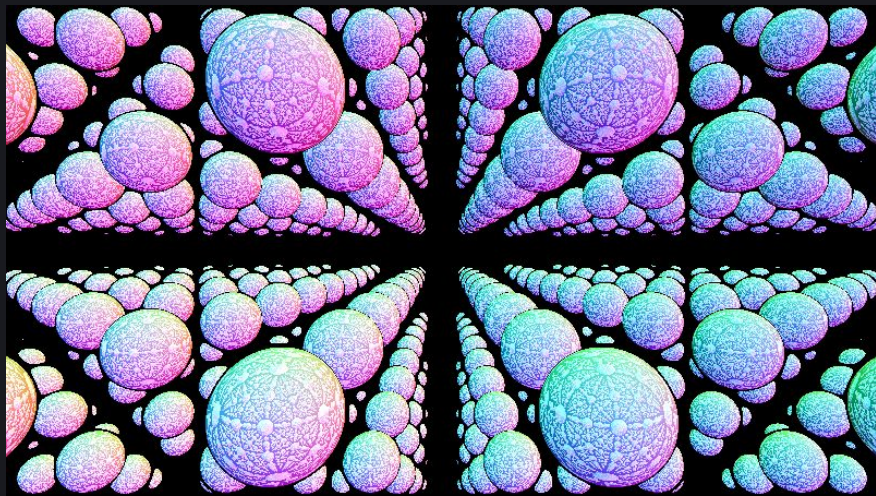
accumulate  
the volume density

pick a color

Now we are using a volume density function instead of a distance function  
volume density is often defined using noises  
March the ray at a constant step length, accumulate the density



# Reflection



loop

define ro/rd

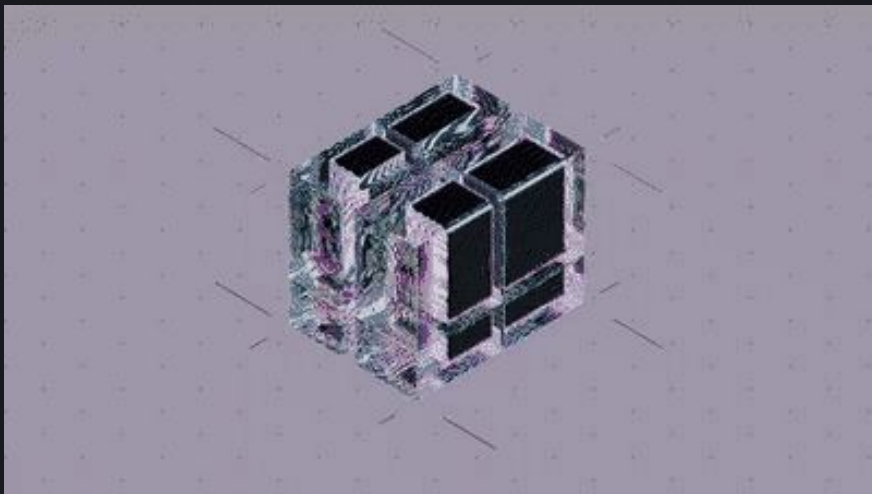
march the ray

pick a color

After the ray hits to surfaces, march the ray again from the surface



# Refraction



**loop**

**define ro/rd**

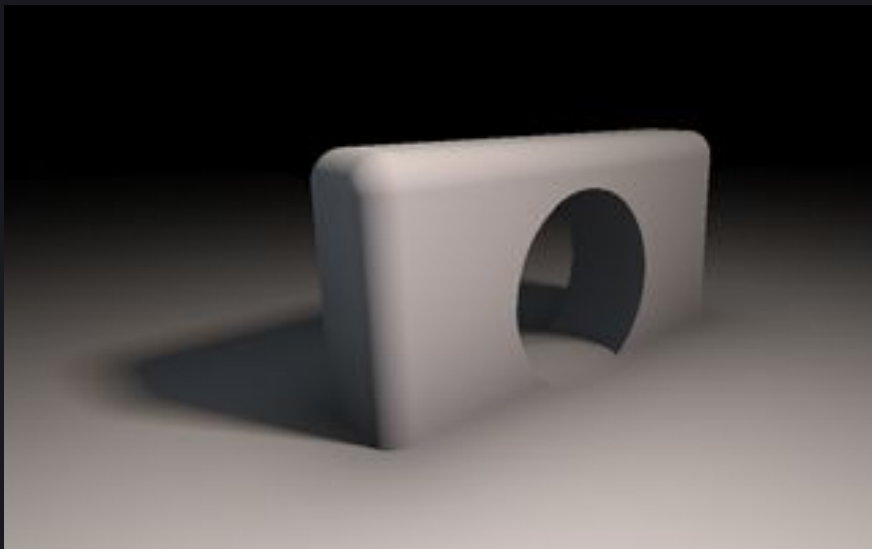
**march the ray**

**pick a color**

**I just wanted to introduce tdhooper's new shader tbh**

Shuffle box - <https://www.shadertoy.com/view/7t3SW8>  
tdhooper, 2021

# Shadowing



**Make surfaces darker by obscurance**

**Soft shadows can be achieved easily in raymarched scenes!**

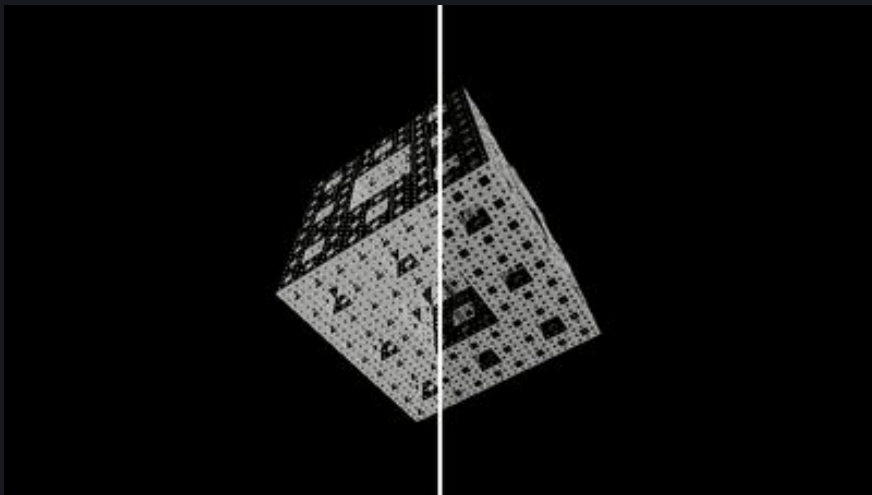
**define ro/rd**

**march the ray**

**march the ray again  
towards the light**

**pick a color**

# Ambient Occlusion



**Make surfaces darker by obscurance (2)  
Perfect with complex geometries!**

**define ro/rd**

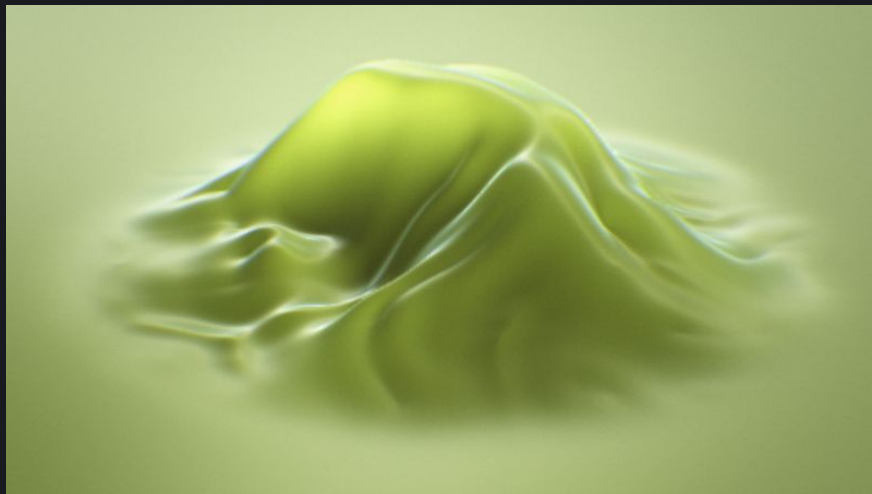
**march the ray**

**march the ray again  
towards the surface normal\***

**pick a color**

**\*There are various ways  
to achieve AO**

# Subsurface Scattering



**Make rays scatter inside the surface**  
**Useful to achieve human skins or gummy like feelings**

**define ro/rd**

**march the ray**

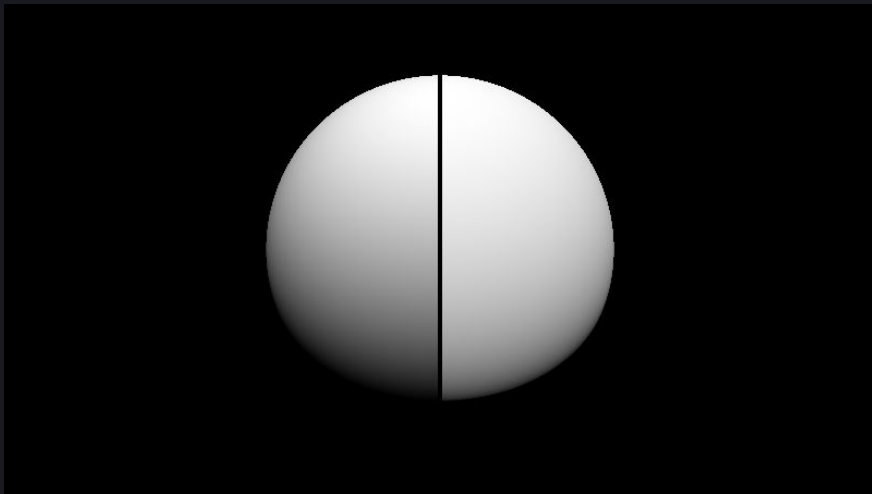
**march the ray again  
towards the light\***

**pick a color**

**\*There are various ways  
to achieve SSS**

# Topic: **Post Processing**

# OETF



define ro/rd

march the ray

pick a color

modify the color

**To make the output color physically linear, we have to use a function called OETF since our display does not emit input colors linearly**

The famous `pow(color, vec3(0.4545))`

# Vignette



define ro/rd

march the ray

pick a color

modify the color

Unnecessarily make corners darker to make it cool

# Color Grading



define ro/rd

march the ray

pick a color

modify the color

**Modify the output color at the very last part of the shader**

**There are various ways to do color grading**

**The above one simulates DaVinci Resolve, the famous color grading software**





# Conclusion

Go <https://www.shadertoy.com/>

don't be afraid! people are coding just for fun I believe :)

**END**