Supplementary Report

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Figure 1: A Whitted Ray Tracing: This figure shows a Whitted Ray Tracing of the St. Matthew model consisting of 372 M triangles. We use 7 point light sources with shadow and reflections.

Lemma 1 The number of k-height tree templates, T(k), is computed as the following:

$$T(k) = \begin{cases} 2T(k-1)(\sum_{i=1}^{k-2}T(i)) + T(k-1)^2 & \text{for } k \ge 3\\ 1 & \text{for } 1 \le k \le 2 \end{cases}$$

Proof It is trivial for the cases of k = 1 and k = 2. We construct *k*-height trees by creating a root node and connecting two sub-trees to the root node, where one of two sub-trees should have a height of k - 1. There are two different cases. First, if all of two sub-trees have k - 1 height, then, the number of possible tree templates in this case is simply the square of the number of tree templates of a k - 1 height, i.e., $T(k - 1)^2$. Second, if only one of two sub-trees has a k - 1 height, then, the other tree can have a height from 1 to k - 2. Since the left or right node can have k - 1 height, the possible number of tree templates in this case is computed as $2T(k-1)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k-2} T(i)\right)$. By summing the numbers of tree templates in these two cases, we finish our proof.

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Figure 2: Non-Photorealistic Rendering of the Lucy: This figure shows a line-art style rendering of the Sponza scene and a sphere reflecting the Lucy with 25 point lights.



Figure 3: *Photon Mapping of the David model: This figure shows a photon mapping result of a transparent David model in the Sponza scene. We generate 66 million photons from 34 light sources to have caustics and inter-reflections.*

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Figure 4: *Collision Detection: This figure shows a sequence of a rigid-body simulation between the Lucy and a CAD turbine model.*



Figure 5: *LOD-based Ray Tracing:* This figure shows an image generated by using LOD representations for ray tracing the St. Matthew model with shadow and reflection. We use 0.5 pixels for LOD error.