#### CS482: Acceleration Methods for MC Ray Tracing:

#### Sung-Eui Yoon (윤성의)

http://sglab.kaist.ac.kr/~sungeui/ICG



## **Student Presentation Guidelines**

- Good summary, not full detail, of the paper
  - Talk about motivations of the work
  - Give a broad background on the related work
  - Explain main idea and results of the paper
  - Discuss strengths and weaknesses of the method
- Prepare an overview slide
  - Talk about most important things and connect them well



## **High-Level Ideas**

#### Deliver most important ideas and results

- Do not talk about minor details
- Give enough background instead
- Deeper understanding on a paper is required
  - Go over at least two related papers and explain them in a few slides
- Spend most time to figure out the most important things and prepare good slides for them



## **Deliver Main Ideas of the Paper**

- Identify main ideas/contributions of the paper and deliver them
- If there are prior techniques that you need to understand, study those prior techniques and explain them
  - For example, A paper utilizes B's technique in its main idea. In this case, you need to explain B to explain A well.



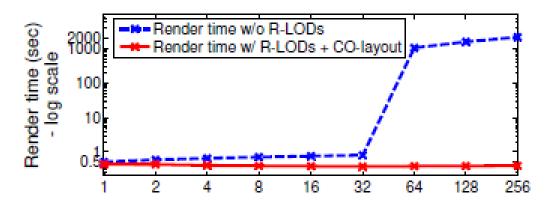
## **Be Honest**

- Do not skip important ideas that you don't know
  - Explain as much as you know and mention that you don't understand some parts
- If you get questions you don't know good answers, just say it
  - You need to explain them at KLMS board



## **Result Presentation**

- Give full experiment settings and present data with the related information
  - What does the x-axis mean in the below image?



- After showing the data, give a message that we can pull of the data
- Show images/videos, if there are



# **Utilizing Existing Resources**

- Use author's slides, codes, and video, if they exist
- Give proper credits or citations
  - Without them, you are cheating!



# Audience feedback form

Date: Talk title: Speaker:

Was the talk well organized and well prepared?
 Excellent 4: good 3: okay 2: less than average poor

2. Was the talk comprehensible? How well were important concepts covered?
5: Excellent 4: good 3: okay 2: less than average 1:

poor

Any comments to the speaker



1:

## As an Evaluator

- Evaluate in an objective manner
- Do not rank talks; just focus on each talk



## **Prepare Quiz**

- Review most important concepts of your talk
  - Prepare two multiple-choices questions

#### • Example: What is the biased algorithm?

- A: Given N samples, the expected mean of the estimator is I
- B: Given N samples, the exp. Mean of the estimator is I + e
- C: Given N samples, the exp. Mean of the estimator is I + e, where e goes to zero, as N goes to infinite

#### Grade them in the scale of 0 to 10 and send it to TA



## **Class Objectives**

#### Discuss acceleration methods for GI

- Importance sampling, bidirectional path tracing, and Metropolis
- Study biased techniques
  - Irradiance caching and photon mapping

#### • Last time:

 Path tracing, a basic structure of Monte Carlo ray tracing including Russian roulette

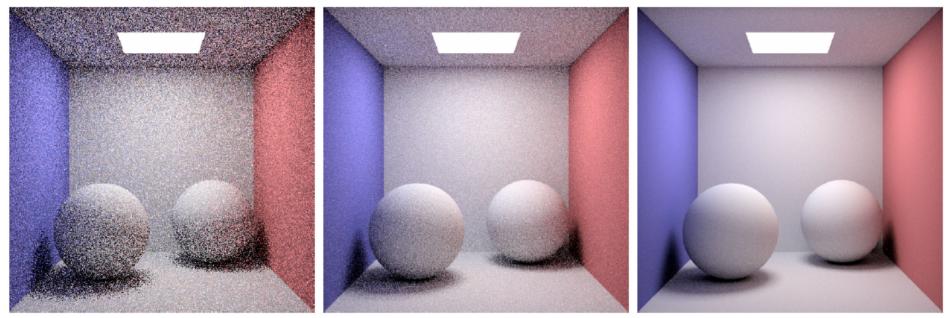


# Algorithm so far: Path tracing

- Shoot primary rays through each pixel
- Shoot indirect rays, sampled over hemisphere
  - Path tracing shoots only 1 indirect ray
- Terminate recursion using Russian Roulette



## **Path Tracing**



1 spp4 spp16 spp(samples per pixel)

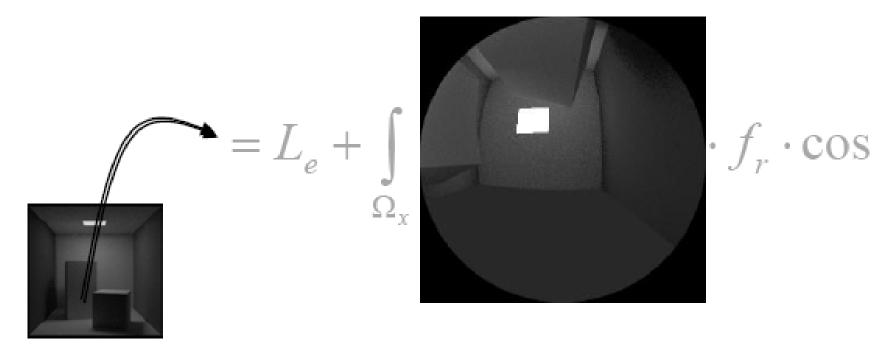
#### Pixel sampling + light source sampling folded into one method



#### **Importance Sampling**

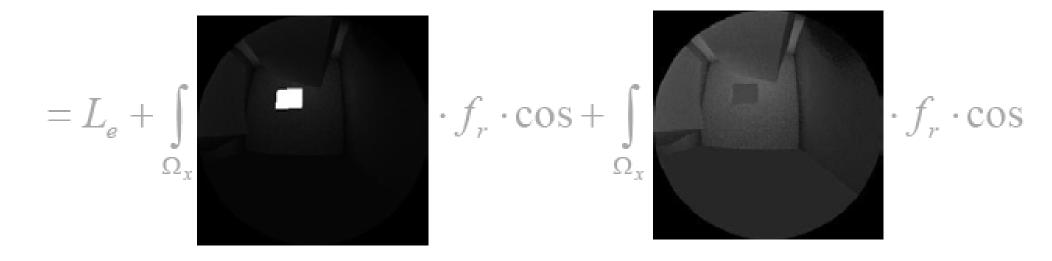
$$L(x \to \Theta) = L_e(x \to \Theta) + \int_{\Omega_x} f_r(\Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cdot L(x \leftarrow \Psi) \cdot \cos(\Psi, n_x) \cdot d\omega_{\Psi}$$

Radiance from light sources + radiance from other surfaces



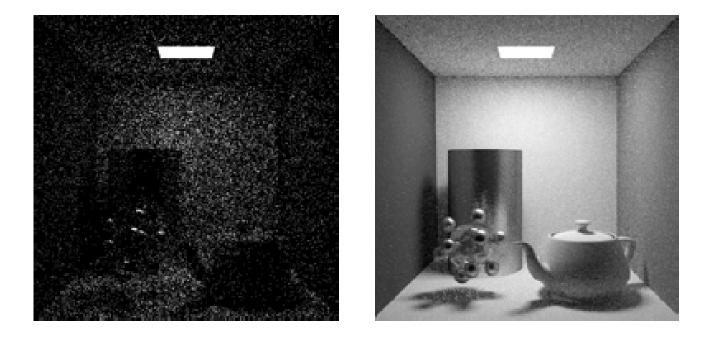
#### **Importance Sampling**

 $L(x \rightarrow \Theta) = L_{o} + L_{direct} + L_{indirect}$ 



 So ... sample direct and indirect with separate MC integration

## Comparison



From kavita's slides

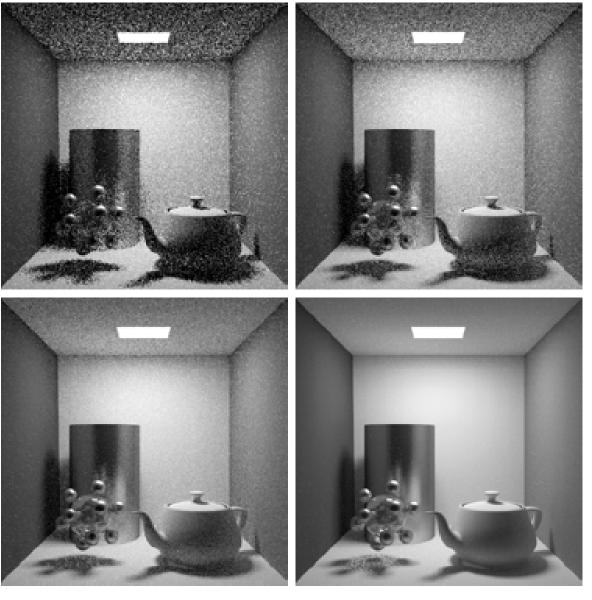
 With and without considering direct illumination

• 16 samples / pixel



#### Rays per pixel

1 sample/ pixel



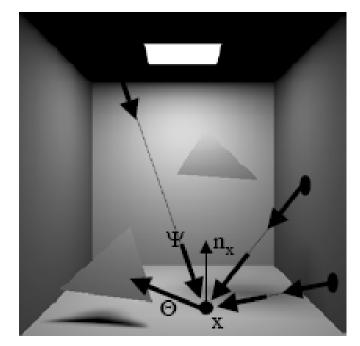
4 samples/ pixel

16 samples/ pixel 256 samples/ pixel

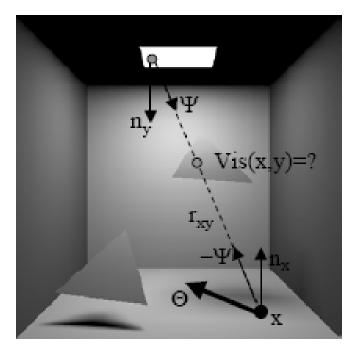
### **Direct Illumination**

$$L(x \to \Theta) = \int_{A_{source}} f_r(x, -\Psi \leftrightarrow \Theta) \cdot L(y \to \Psi) \cdot G(x, y) \cdot dA_y$$

$$G(x, y) = \frac{\cos(n_x, \Theta)\cos(n_y, \Psi)Vis(x, y)}{r_{xy}^2}$$



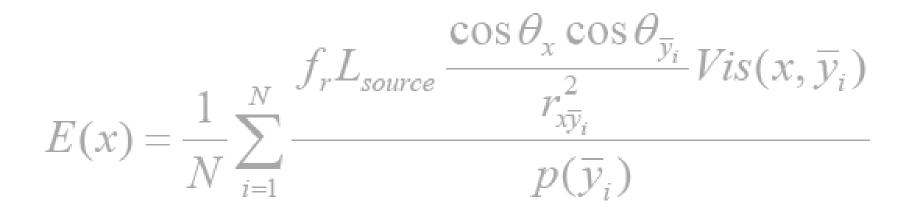
hemisphere integration



#### area integration

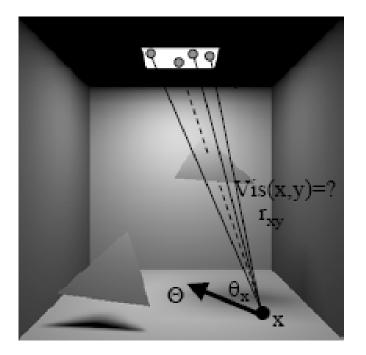
## Estimator for direct lighting

- Pick a point on the light's surface with pdf
   p(y)
- For N samples, direct light at point x is:



## Generating direct paths

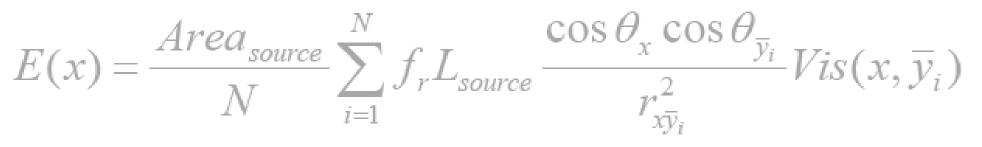
- Pick surface points y<sub>i</sub> on light source
- Evaluate direct illumination integral



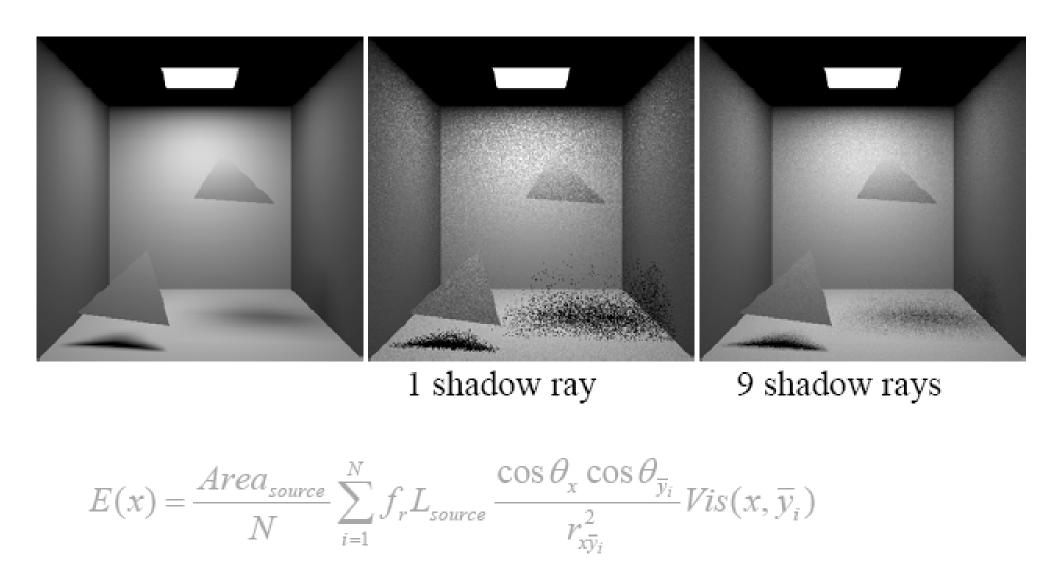
$$\left\langle L(x \to \Theta) \right\rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{f_r(\dots)L(\dots)G(x, y_i)}{p(y_i)}$$

## PDF for sampling light

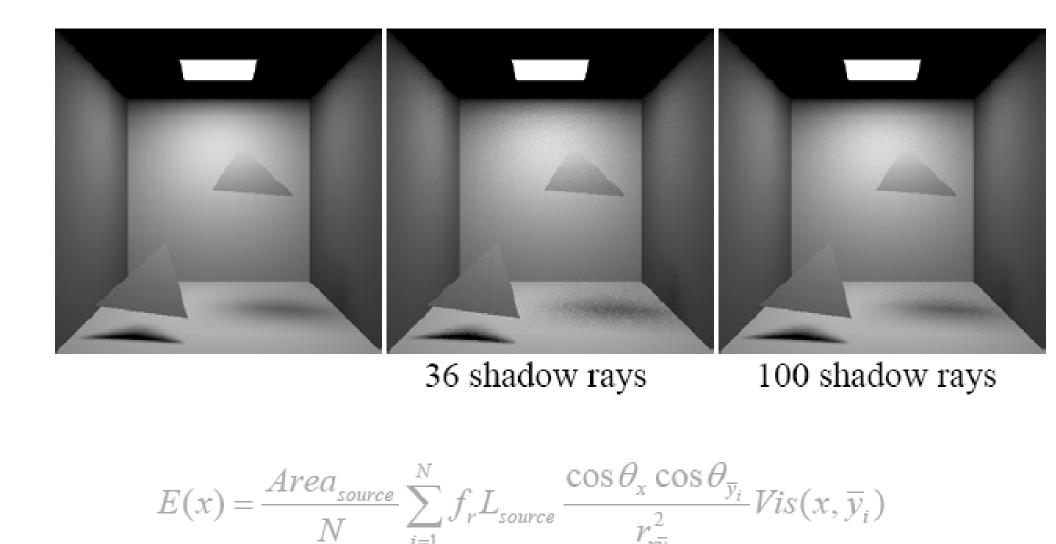
- Uniform  $p(y) = \frac{1}{Area_{source}}$
- Pick a point uniformly over light's area – Can stratify samples
- Estimator:



### More points ...

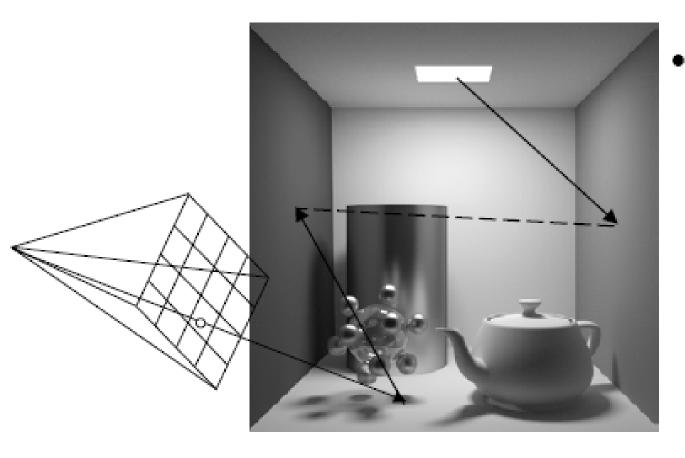


#### Even more points ...

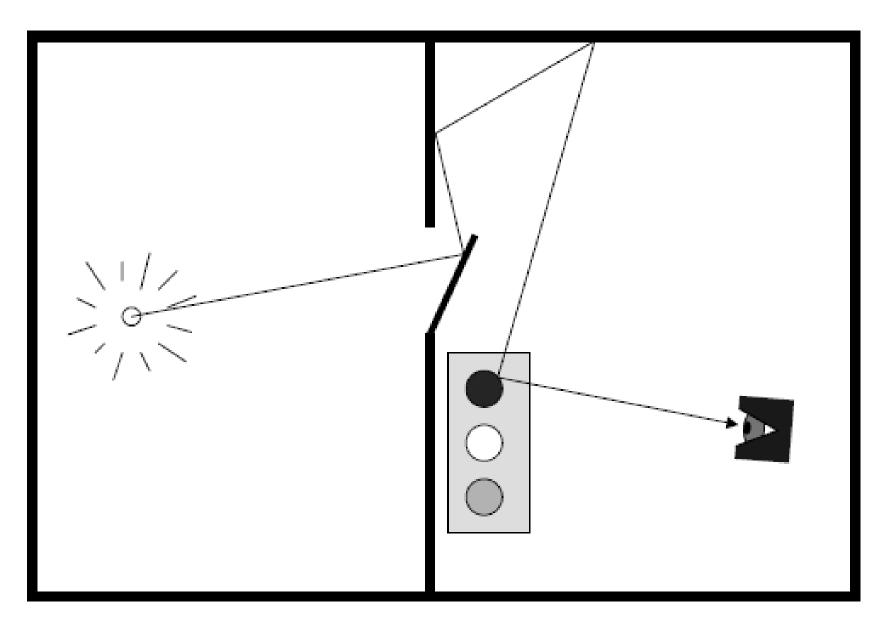


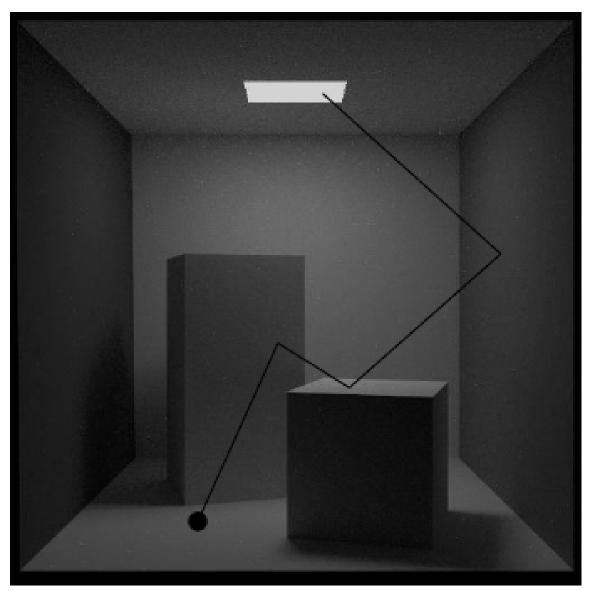
## **Bidirectional Path Tracing**

 Or paths generated from both camera and source at the same time ...!



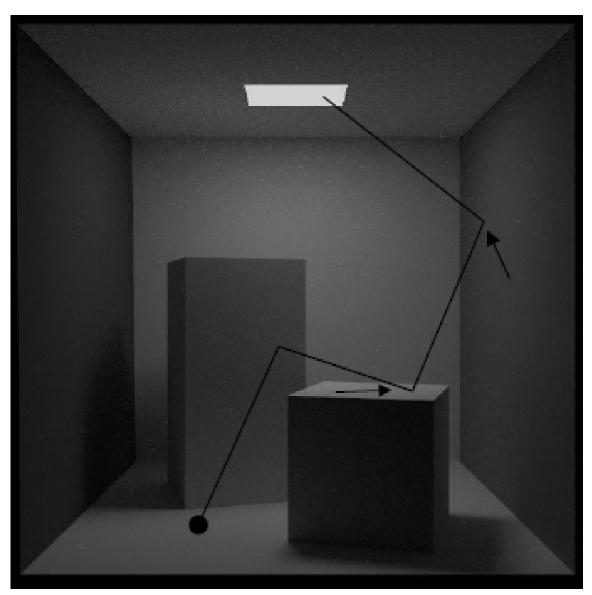
 Connect endpoints to compute final contribution





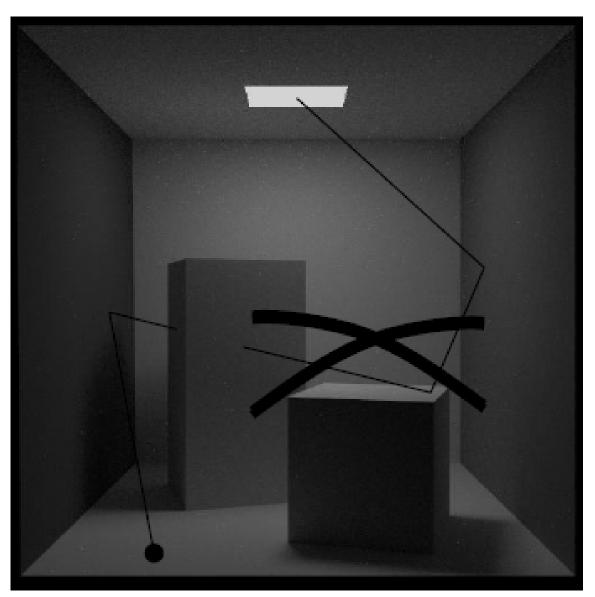
valid path

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small perturbations

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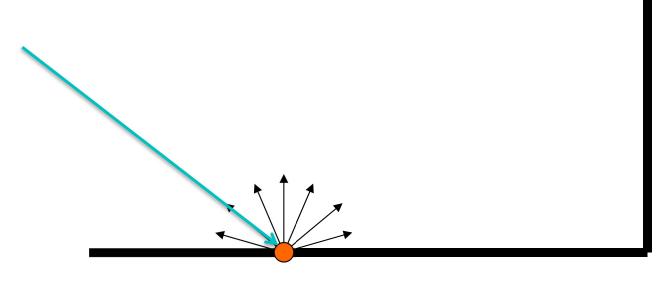


Accept mutations based on energy transport

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#### **Biased Methods: Irradiance Caching**

- Indirect changes smoothly.
- Cache irradiance.



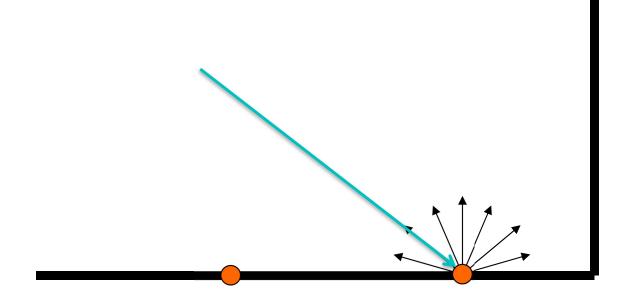


From Wang's slides

## Irradiance Caching

#### Indirect changes smoothly.

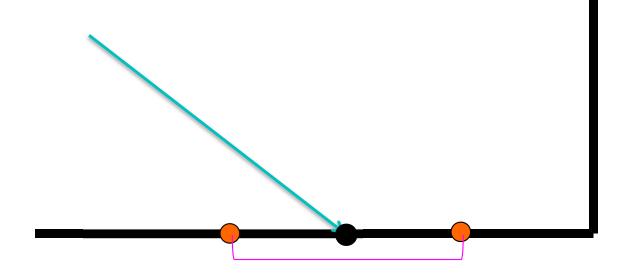
#### • Cache irradiance.





## Irradiance Caching

- Indirect changes smoothly.
- Cache irradiance.
- Interpolate them.





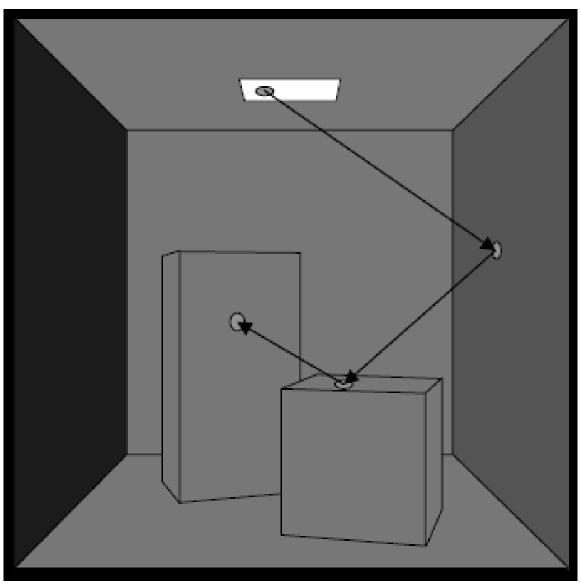
## **Biased Method: Photon Mapping**

#### • 2 passes:

- Shoot "photons" (light-rays) and record any hit-points
- Shoot viewing rays and collect information from stored photons



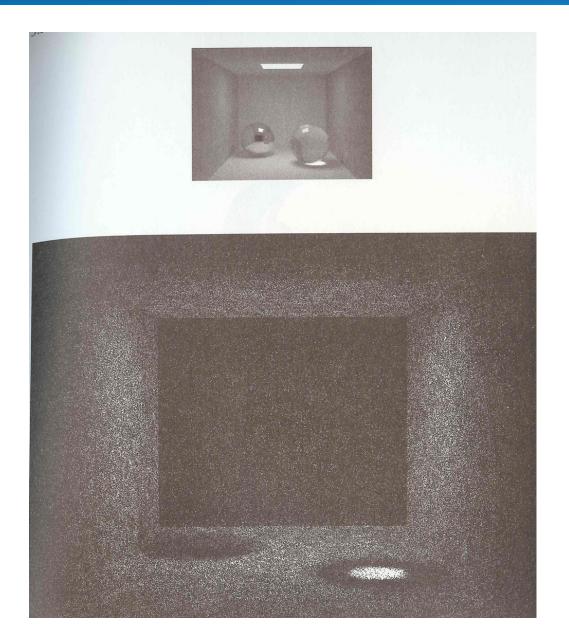
### Pass 1: shoot photons



- Light path generated using MC techniques and Russian Roulette
- Store:
  - position
  - incoming direction
  - color

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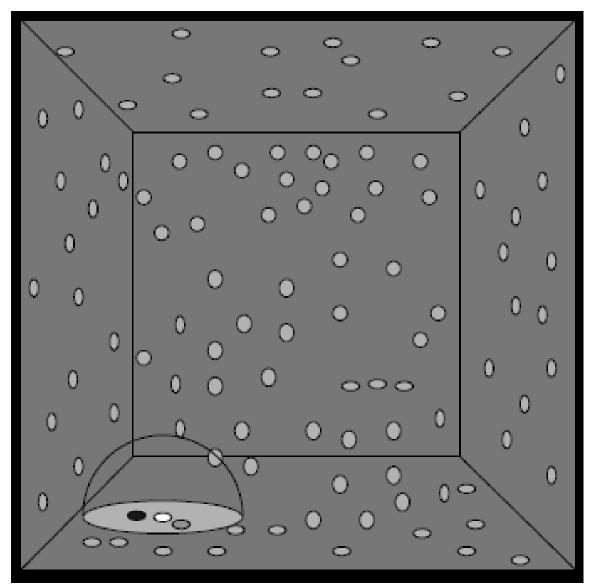
### **Stored Photons**



Generate a few hundreds of thousands of photons



## Pass 2: viewing ray



- Search for N closest photons (+check normal)
- Assume these photons hit the point we're interested in
- Compute average radiance

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### Result



350K photons for the caustic map



### Result



350K photons for the caustic map



## **Class Objectives were:**

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- Study biased techniques
  - Irradiance caching and photon mapping



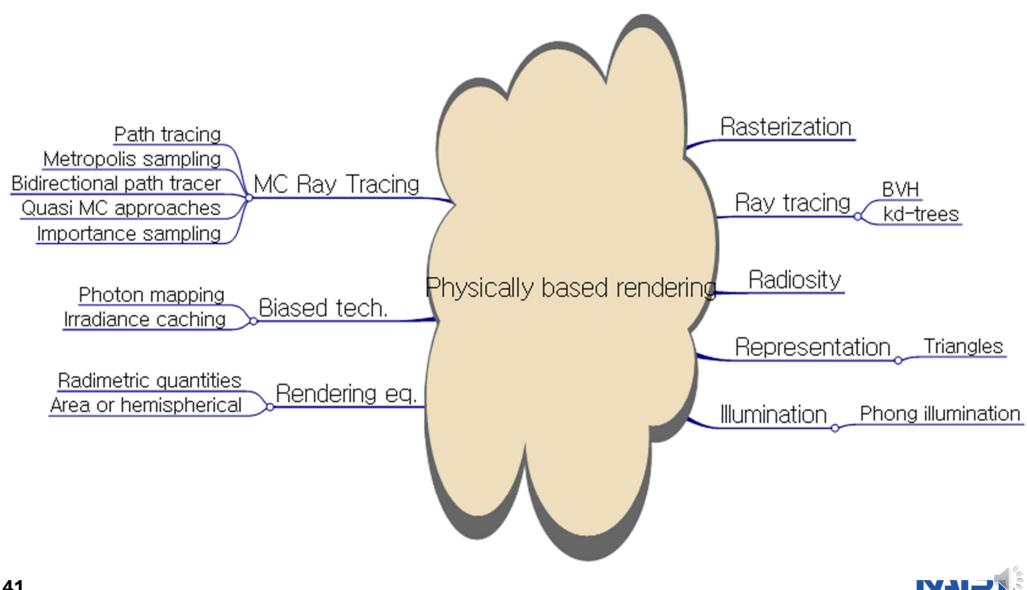
# Summary

#### Two basic building blocks

- Rasterization (undergraduate CG)
- Ray tracing
- Radiometry
- Rendering equation
- MC integration
- MC ray tracing
  - Unbiased methods
  - Biased methods



# Summary



### Next Time...

Recent techniques



## Homework

- Go over the next lecture slides before the class
- Watch 2 SIG/CVPR/ISMAR videos and submit your summaries every Mon. class
  - Just one paragraph for each summary
  - Any top-tier conf (e.g., ICRA) is okay

#### **Example:**

#### Title: XXX XXXX XXXX

Abstract: this video is about accelerating the performance of ray tracing. To achieve its goal, they design a new technique for reordering rays, since by doing so, they can improve the ray coherence and thus improve the overall performance.

