Ray Tracing

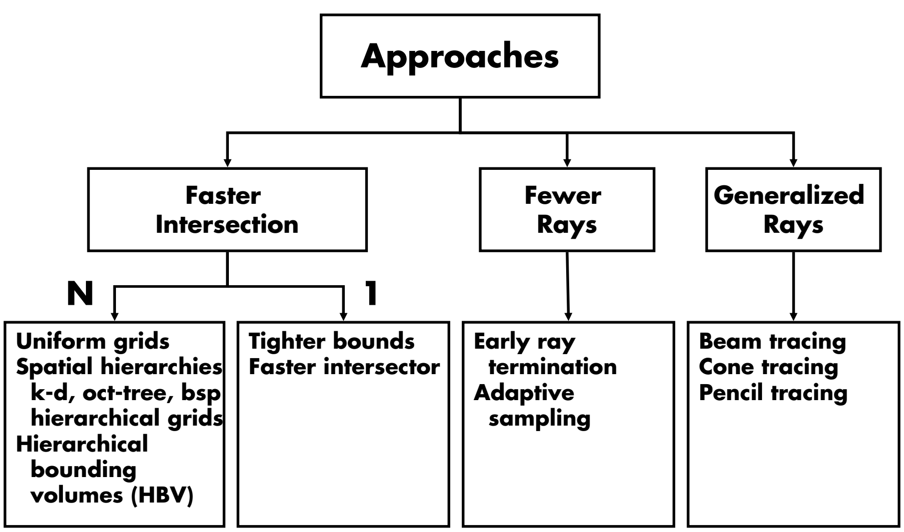
Ray Tracing 1

- Basic algorithm
- Overview of pbrt
- Ray-surface intersection (triangles, …)

Ray Tracing 2

- Problem: brute force = |Image| x |Objects|
- Acceleration data structures

Ray Tracing Acceleration Techniques



CS348B Lecture 3 Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2006

Primitives

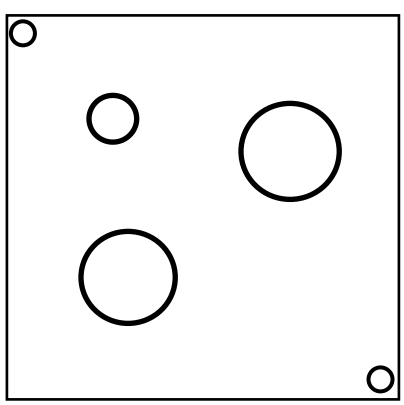
`pbrt` **primitive base class**

- Shape
- Material reflection and emission

Primitives

- Primitive instance
  - Transformation and pointer to basic primitive
- Aggregate (collection)
  - Treat collections just like basic primitives
  - Incorporate acceleration structures into collections
  - May nest accelerators of different types
  - Types: grid.cpp and kdtree.cpp

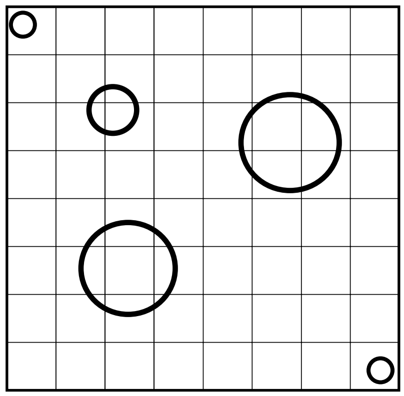
Uniform Grids



Preprocess scene

1. Find bounding box

Uniform Grids



Preprocess scene

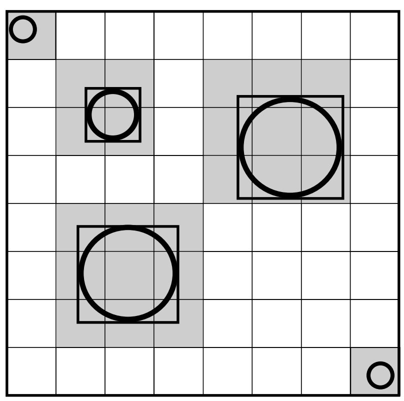
1. Find bounding box

2. Determine resolution

$$n_v = n_x n_y n_z \propto n_o$$

$$\max(n_x, n_y, n_z) = d\sqrt[3]{n_o}$$

Uniform Grids



Preprocess scene

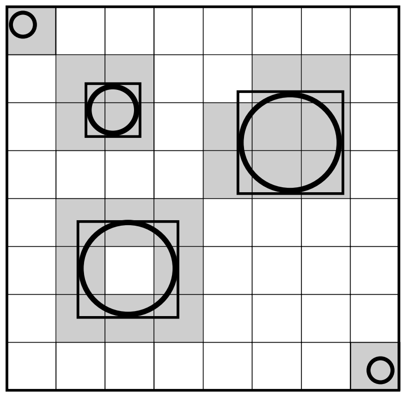
1. Find bounding box

2. Determine resolution

$$\max(n_x, n_y, n_z) = d\sqrt[3]{n_o}$$

2. Place object in cell, if object overlaps cell

Uniform Grids



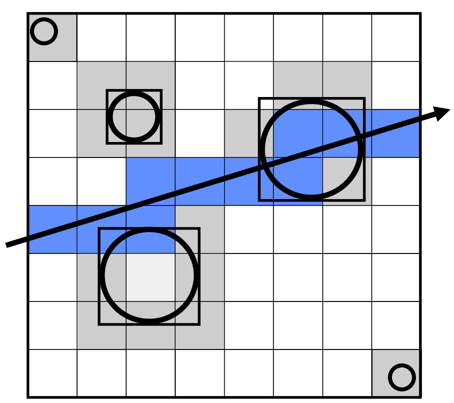
Preprocess scene

1. Find bounding box
2. Determine resolution

$$\max(n_x, n_y, n_z) = d\sqrt[3]{n_o}$$

3. Place object in cell, if object overlaps cell
4. Check that object intersects cell

Uniform Grids



Preprocess scene

Traverse grid

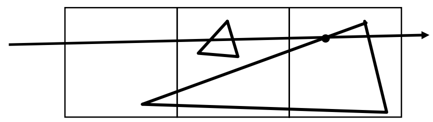
3D line – 3D-DDA

6-connected line

Section 4.3

Caveat: Overlap

Problem: Don't output first intersection found!



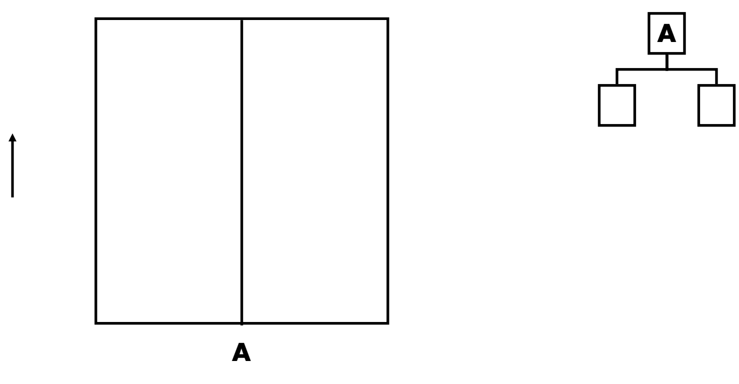
Problem: Redundant intersection tests

Solution: Mailboxes

- **Assign each ray an increasing number**
- **Primitive intersection cache (mailbox)**
  - **Store last ray number tested in mailbox**
  - **Only intersect if ray number is greater**

CS348B Lecture 3 Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2006

Spatial Hierarchies

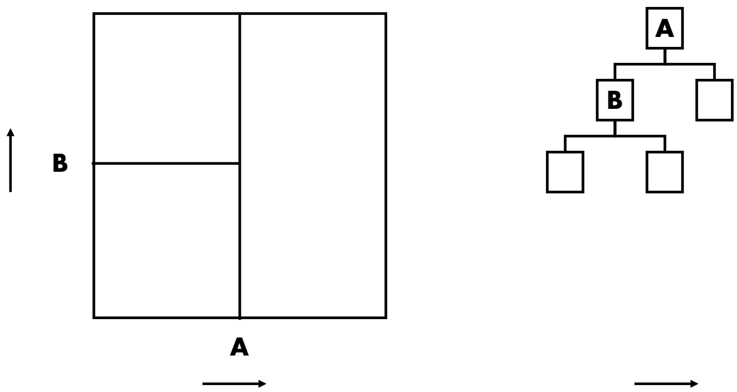


Letters correspond to planes (A)

Point Location by recursive search

CS348B Lecture 3 Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2006

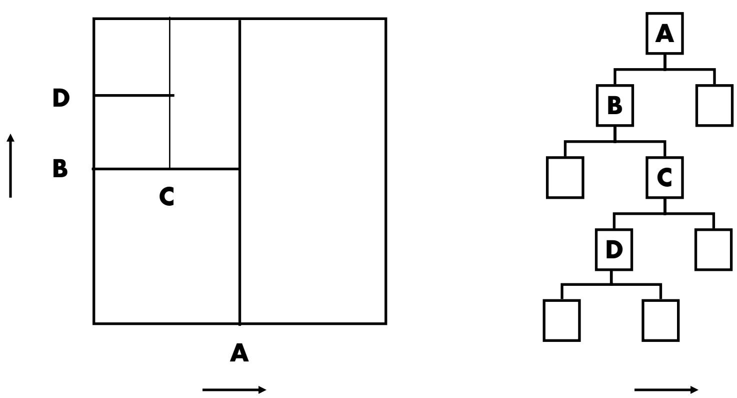
Spatial Hierarchies



Letters correspond to planes (A, B)
Point Location by recursive search

CS348B Lecture 3 — Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2006

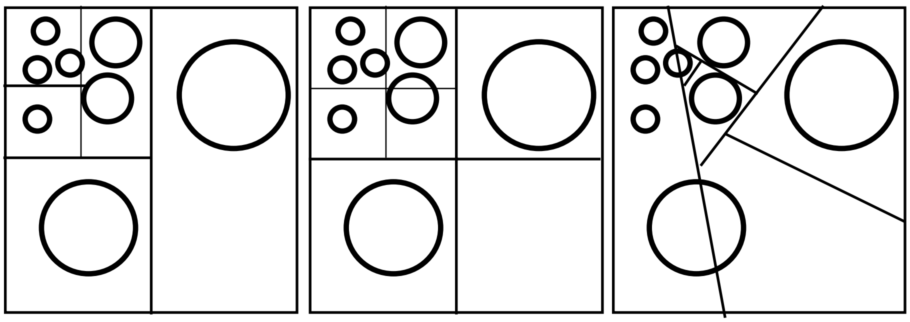
Spatial Hierarchies



Letters correspond to planes (A, B, C, D)
Point Location by recursive search

CS348B Lecture 3 — Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2006

Variations



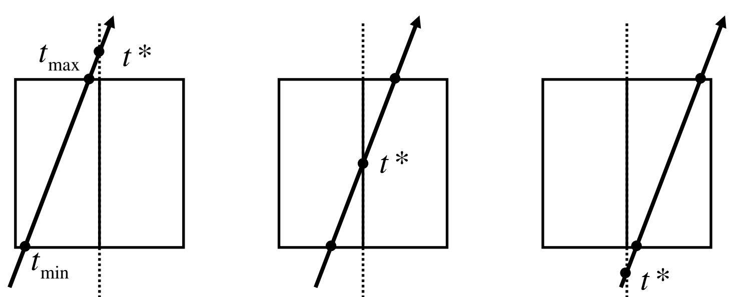
kd-tree   oct-tree   bsp-tree

Ray Traversal Algorithms

Recursive inorder traversal

[Kaplan, Arvo, Jansen]

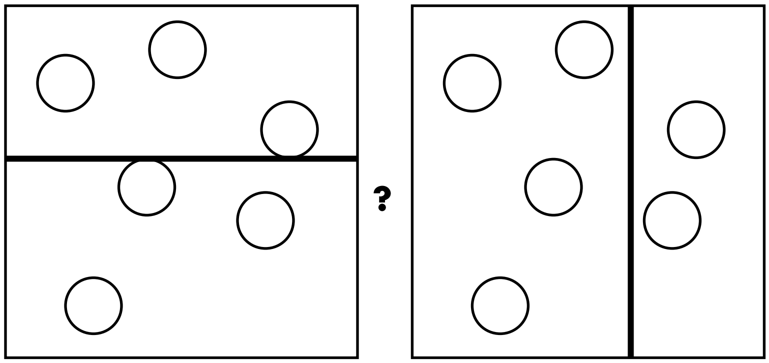
$$t^* = (S - \mathbf{O}[a]) / \mathbf{D}[a]$$



$t_{\max} < t^*$ $t_{\min} < t^* < t_{\max}$ $t^* < t_{\min}$

```
Intersect(L,tmin,tmax)  Intersect(L,tmin,t*) Intersect(R,tmin,tmax)
                        Intersect(R,t*,tmax)
```

Build Hierarchy Top-Down



Methods to choose axis and splitting plane

- Midpoint
- Median cut (balanced)
- Surface area heuristic

Cost

What is the cost of tracing a ray through a node?

Cost(node) = C_trav + Prob(hit L) * Cost(L) + Prob(hit R) * Cost(R)

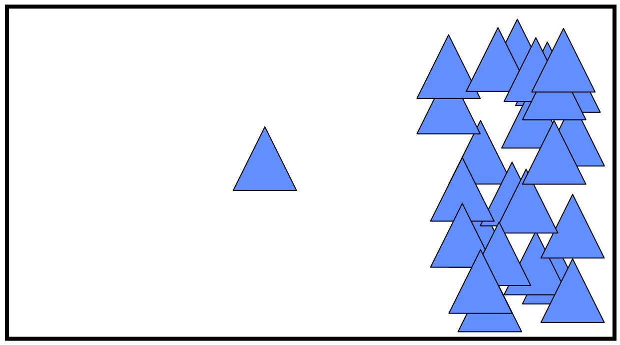
C_trav = cost of traversing a cell

Cost(L) = cost of traversing left child

Cost(R) = cost of traversing right child

Splitting with Cost in Mind

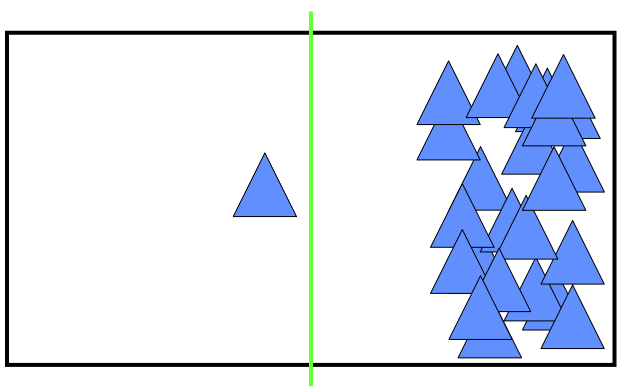
From Gordon Stoll



CS348B Lecture 3 Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2006

Split in the Middle = Bad!

From Gordon Stoll



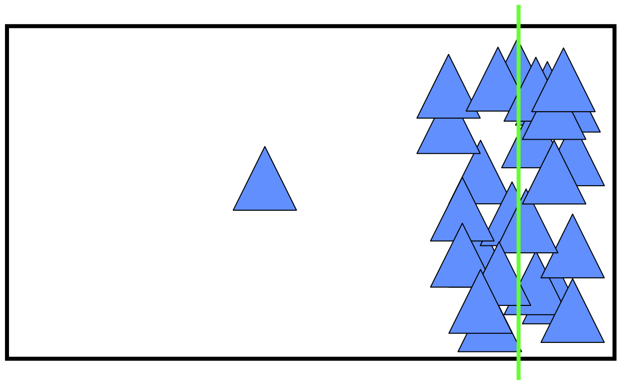
Makes the L & R probabilities equal

Pays no attention to the L & R costs

CS348B Lecture 3 Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2006

Split at the Median = Bad!

From Gordon Stoll

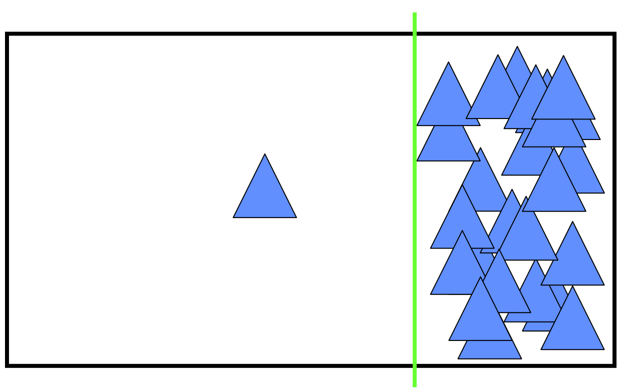


Makes the L & R costs equal

Pays no attention to the L & R probabilities

Cost-Optimized Split = Good!

From Gordon Stoll



Automatically and rapidly isolates complexity

Produces large chunks of empty space

Cost

Need the probabilities

- **Turns out to be proportional to surface area**

Need the child cell costs

- **Triangle count is a good approximation**

Cost(cell) = C_trav + Prob(hit L) * Cost(L) + Prob(hit R) * Cost(R)

= C_trav + SA(L) * TriCount(L) + SA(R) * TriCount(R)

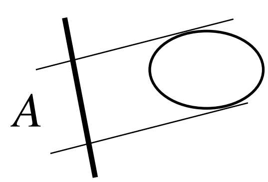
C_trav is the ratio of the cost to traverse to the cost to intersect

C_trav = 1:80 in pbrt

C_trav = 1:1.5 in a highly optimized version

Surface Area and Rays

Number of rays in a given direction that hit an object is proportional to its projected area



The total number of rays hitting an object is $4\pi\overline{A}$

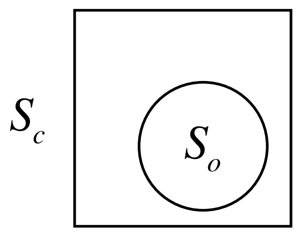
Crofton's Theorem:

For a convex body $\overline{A} = \dfrac{S}{4}$

For a sphere $S = 4\pi r^2$ **and** $\overline{A} = A = \pi r^2$

Surface Area and Rays

The probability of a ray hitting a convex shape enclosed by another convex shape is



$$\Pr[r \cap S_o \mid r \cap S_c] = \frac{S_o}{S_c}$$

Basic Build Algorithm (Triangles)

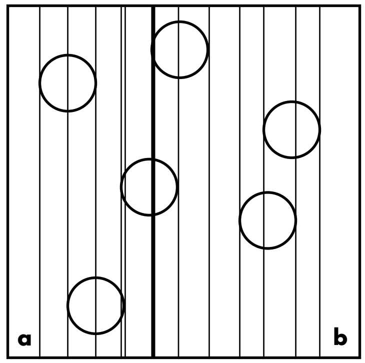
1. **Pick an axis, or optimize across all three**
2. **Build a set of "candidate" split locations**

   Note: Cost extrema must be at bbox vertices
   - **Vertices of triangle**
   - **Vertices of triangle clipped to node bbox**
3. **Sort or bin the triangles**
4. **Sweep to incrementaly track L/R counts, cost**
5. **Output position of minimum cost split**

Running time: $T(N) = N \log N + 2T(N/2)$

$$T(N) = N \log^2 N$$

Sweep Build Algorithm



2n splits

$$p_a = \frac{S_a}{S} \qquad p_b = \frac{S_b}{S}$$

$$N_a \qquad N_b$$

Termination Criteria

When should we stop splitting?

- Bad: depth limit, number of triangles
- Good: When split does not lower the cost

Threshold of cost improvement

- Stretch over multiple levels
- For example, if cost doesn't go down after three splits in a row, terminate

Threshold of cell size

- Absolute probability SA(node)/SA(scene) small

Best Reported Timings

Millions of Rays per Second

Framerate (FPS) @ 1024x1024 resolution / scene # of triangles and shader (+/-)			OpenRT @ 2.5 GHz P4 1 thread	MLRTA @ 2.4 GHz P4 1 thread	MLRTA @ 3.2 GHz P4 with HT 2 threads
Erw6 804		– shader	7.1	70.2	109.8
		+ shader	2.3	37.8	50.7
Confe-rence 274K		– shader	4.55	11.2	19.5
		+ shader	1.93	9.5	15.6
Soda Hall 2195K		– shader	4.12	21.1	35.5
		+ shader	1.8	15.3	24.1

Reshetov, Soupikov, Hurley, SIGGRAPH 2005

Superoptimizations

Lots of optimizations

- Carefully written inner loop (no recursion)
- Use vector instructions SSE2
- 64 bits per kd-tree node
  - 32 bit position
  - 32 bit pointer to pair of child nodes
  - 2 bits for split plane direction (x, y, or z)
- Trace packet of rays
  - 4 or more rays at a time
- Intersect beam at top of tree
- Encourage empty nodes
- Special case axis-aligned triangles
- ...

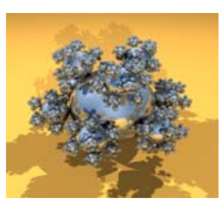
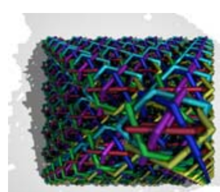
Ray Tracing Hardware

Custom designed chips

- AR250/350 ray tracing processor
  www.art-render.com
- SaarCOR
- RPU

Ray tracing on programmable GPUs

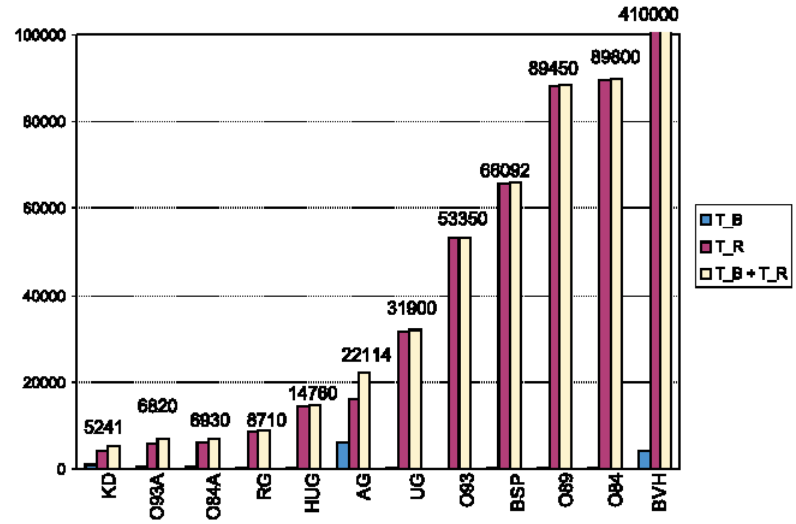
Comparison


Time		Spheres	Rings	Tree
Uniform Grid	d=1	244	129	1517
	d=20	38	83	781
Hierarchical Grid		34	116	34

V. Havran, Best Efficiency Scheme Project
http://sgi.felk.cvut.cz/BES/

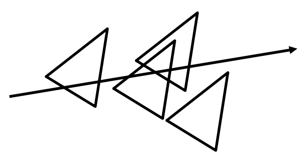
Comparison



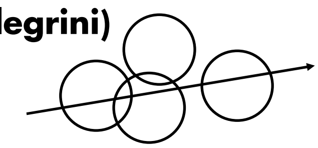
Theoretical Nugget 1

Computational geometry of ray shooting

1. Triangles (Pellegrini)
   - **Time:** $O(\log n)$
   - **Space:** $O(n^{5+\varepsilon})$



2. Sphere (Guibas and Pellegrini)
   - **Time:** $O(\log^2 n)$
   - **Space:** $O(n^{5+\varepsilon})$

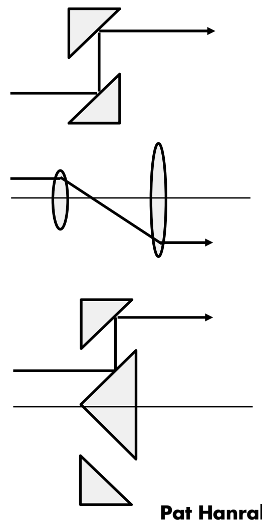


Theoretical Nugget 2

Optical computer = Turing machine

Reif, Tygar, Yoshida

Determining if a ray starting at y0 arrives at yn is undecidable



y = y+1

y = -2*y

if(y>0)