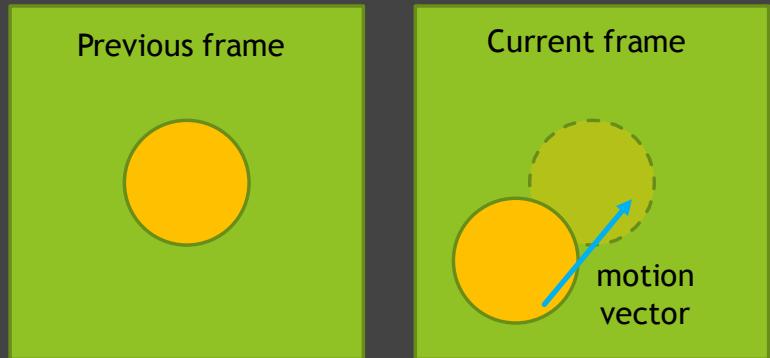


Temporal Accum./Denoising

- Let's denote:
未过滤

- \sim : unfiltered
- - : filtered



当前帧(第 i 帧)

- This frame (i-th frame)

<spatial> 空间滤波.

$$\bar{C}^{(i)} = \text{Filter}[\tilde{C}^{(i)}]$$

$$\bar{C}^{(i)} = \alpha \bar{C}^{(i)} + (1 - \alpha) \bar{C}^{(i-1)}$$

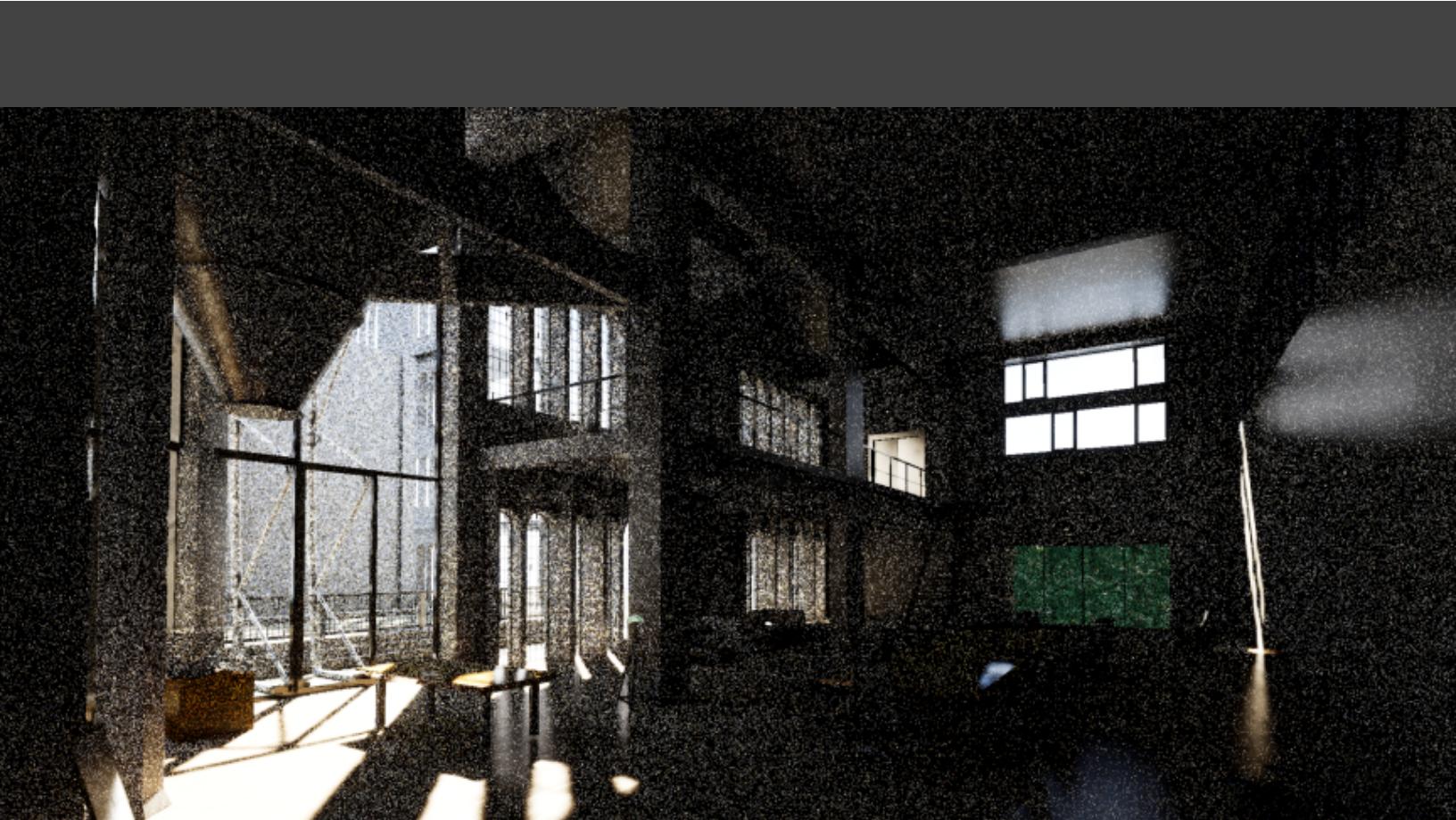
blending (混合)

80%-90% contributions
from last frame(s)!

$$\alpha = 0.1 - 0.2$$

17 FPS (59.03 ms), 1spp





1spp Ray Traced Global Illumination



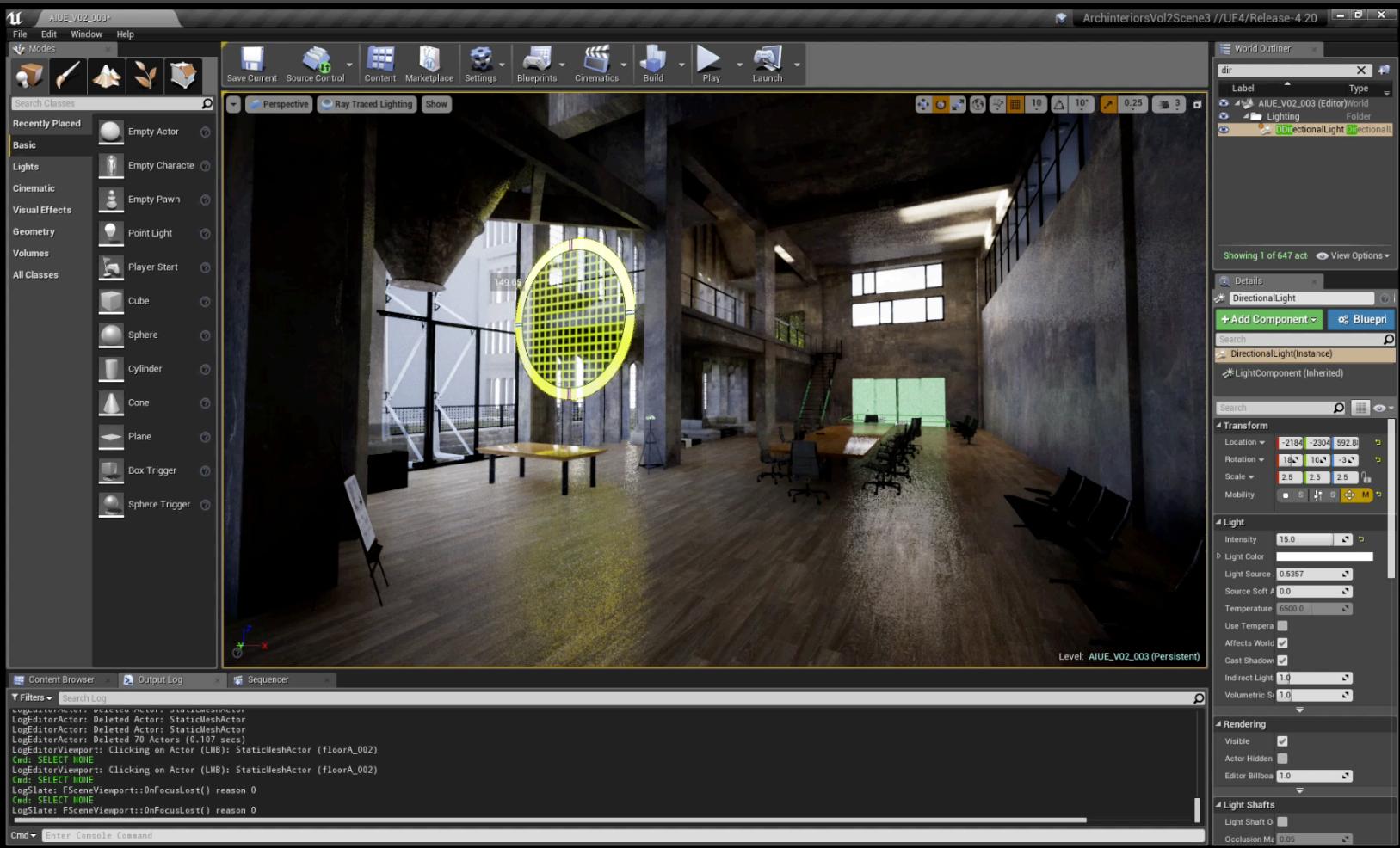
1spp Ray Traced Global Illumination + Denoising

※ 滤波不会让原图变高 / 晴 (质量守恒)

原图很暗共因为显示硬件问题导致能量被 clip.
< HDR. High Dynamic Range 可以避免此问题>



Ground Truth



Temporal Failure

- Temporal info is not always available
 - Failure case 1: switching scenes 切換物量
(burn-in period)

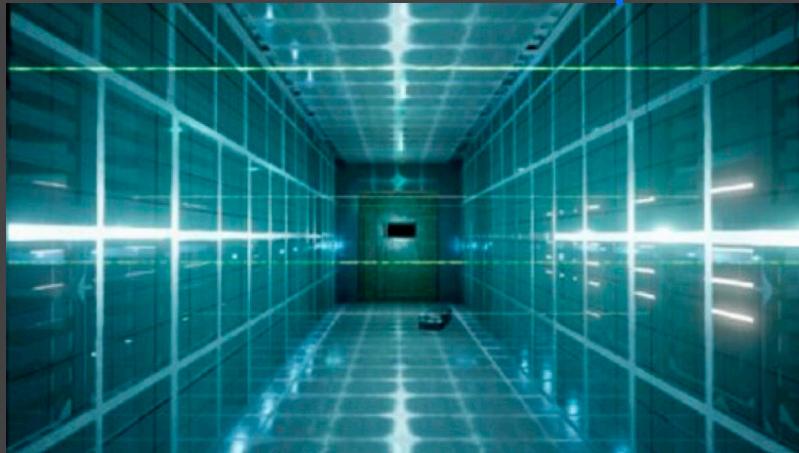


[Monster Hunter Rise]

Temporal Failure

- Temporal info is not always available
 - Failure case 1: switching scenes 切换场景
 - Failure case 2: walking backwards in a hallway
(screen space issue) 逆向走 很多玩家初景进入 Window
《屏幕空间问题》

[Resident Evil Movie]



Temporal Failure

- Temporal info is not always available
 - Failure case 1: switching scenes 切换场景
 - Failure case 2: walking backwards in a hallway <屏幕空间问题>
往回走 强制新场景进入 Window
 - Failure case 3:

suddenly
appearing
background
(disocclusion)

突然出现背景

遮挡状态 → 未被遮挡状态

Screen space 问题

会造成拖尾。(lagging)

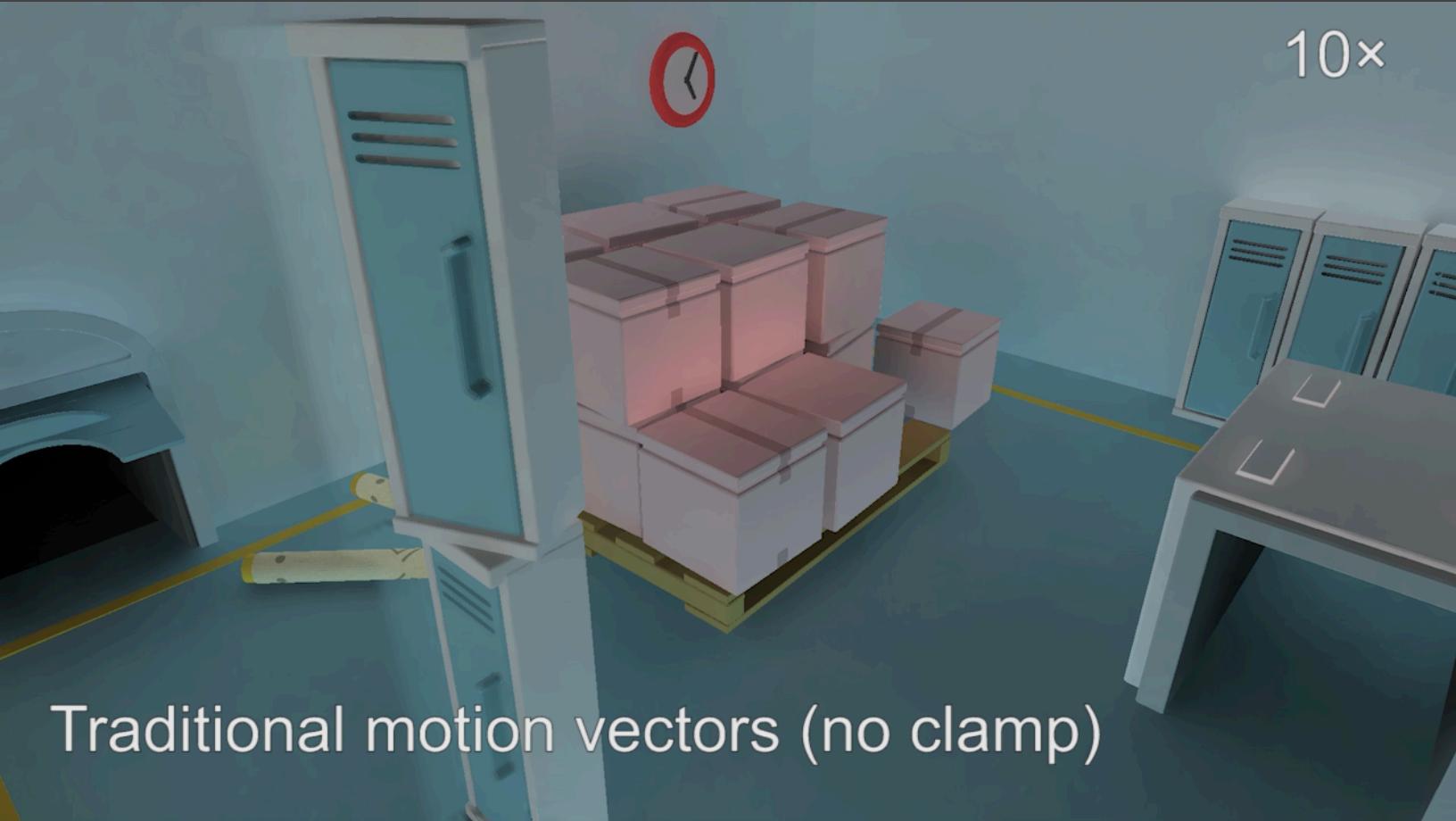


Ignoring Temporal Failure?

- We can still blindly use temporal information
 - Of course, this is incorrect
 - But what kind of artifact will it bring?

- **Lagging!**





Traditional motion vectors (no clamp)

Shadow
Fence
Moving Objects

Shadow
Pink Room
Moving Light
Changing Light Sizes

Shadow
Apples
Curved
Surfaces

Shadow
Fence
Multiple
Lights

Glossy
Sun Temple
Moving Camera

Glossy
Restaurant
Moving Camera

Glossy
Restaurant
Curved
Surfaces

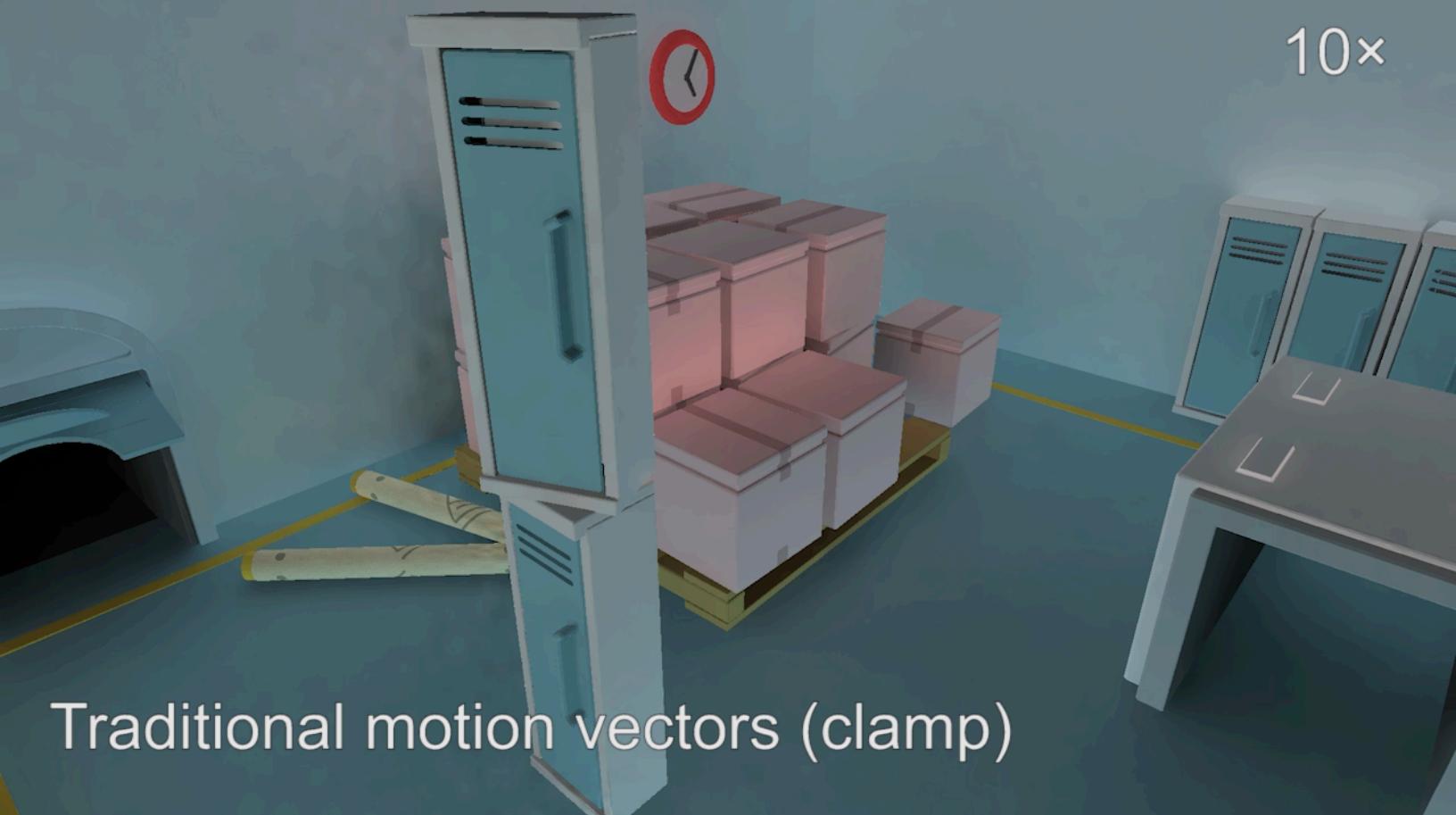
Occlusion
PICA
Moving Objects

Occlusion
PICA 2
Moving Objects

Adjustments to Temp. Failure

- Clamping
 - Clamp previous toward current
- Detection
 - Use e.g. object ID to detect temporal failure
调整 α <= 进制 或 连续>
 - Tune α , binary or continuously
 - Possibly strengthen / enlarge spatial filtering
需要加强 / 放大 空间过滤
- Problem: **re-introducing noise!** <重新引入 noise>

10×



Traditional motion vectors (clamp)

Shadow
Fence
Moving Objects

Shadow
Pink Room
Moving Light
Changing Light Sizes

Shadow
Apples
Curved
Surfaces

Shadow
Fence
Multiple
Lights

Glossy
Sun Temple
Moving Camera

Glossy
Restaurant
Moving Camera

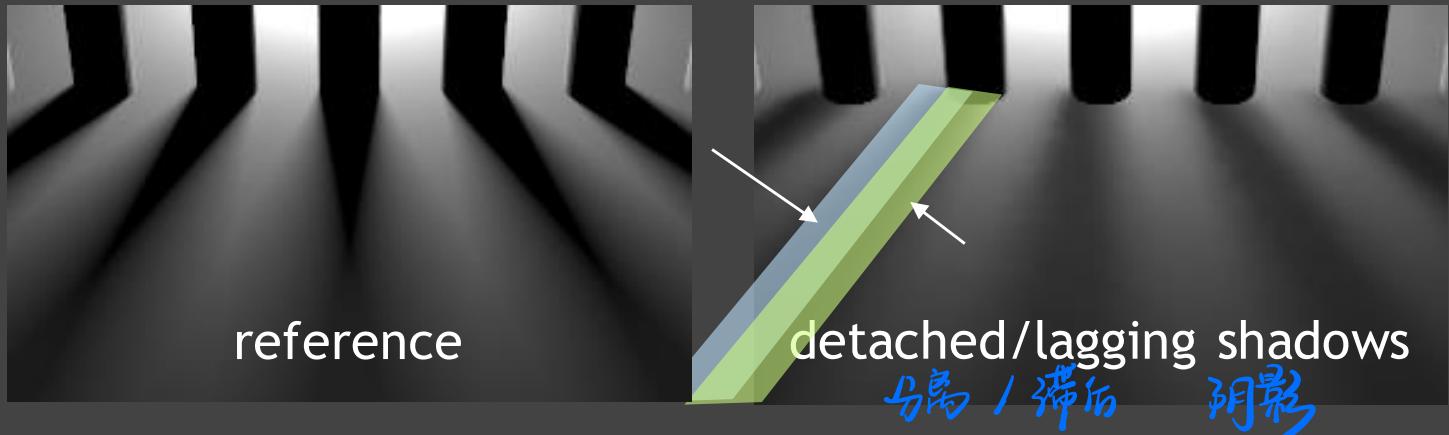
Glossy
Restaurant
Curved
Surfaces

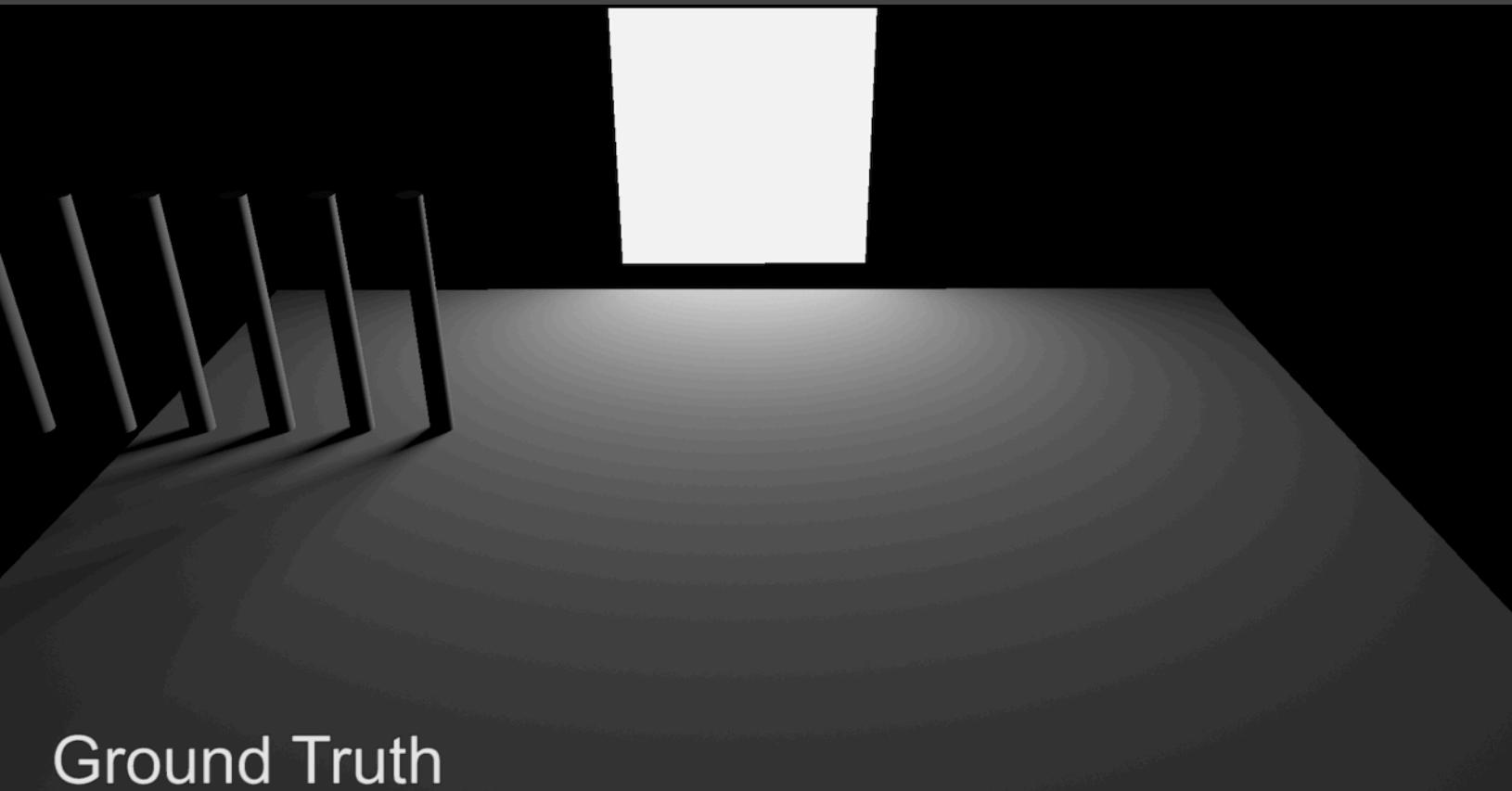
Occlusion
PICA
Moving Objects

Occlusion
PICA 2
Moving Objects

More Temporal Failure

- Temporal failure can also happen in shading
有移动灯光的场景下
 - Consider the “fence” scene with a moving light behind
 - What’s the motion vector of the **shadows**?





Ground Truth

Shadow
Fence
Moving Objects

Shadow
Pink Room
Moving Light
Changing Light Sizes

Shadow
Apples
Curved
Surfaces

Shadow
Fence
Multiple
Lights

Glossy
Sun Temple
Moving Camera

Glossy
Restaurant
Moving Camera

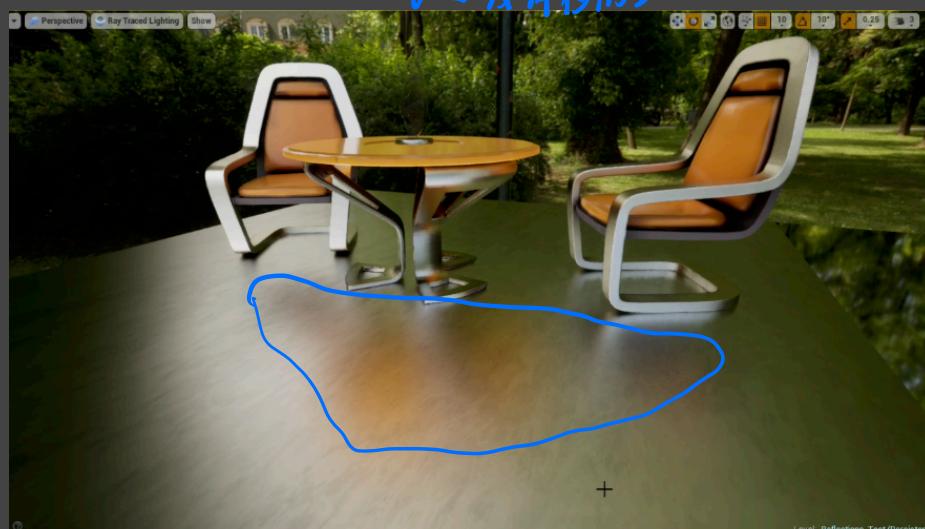
Glossy
Restaurant
Curved
Surfaces

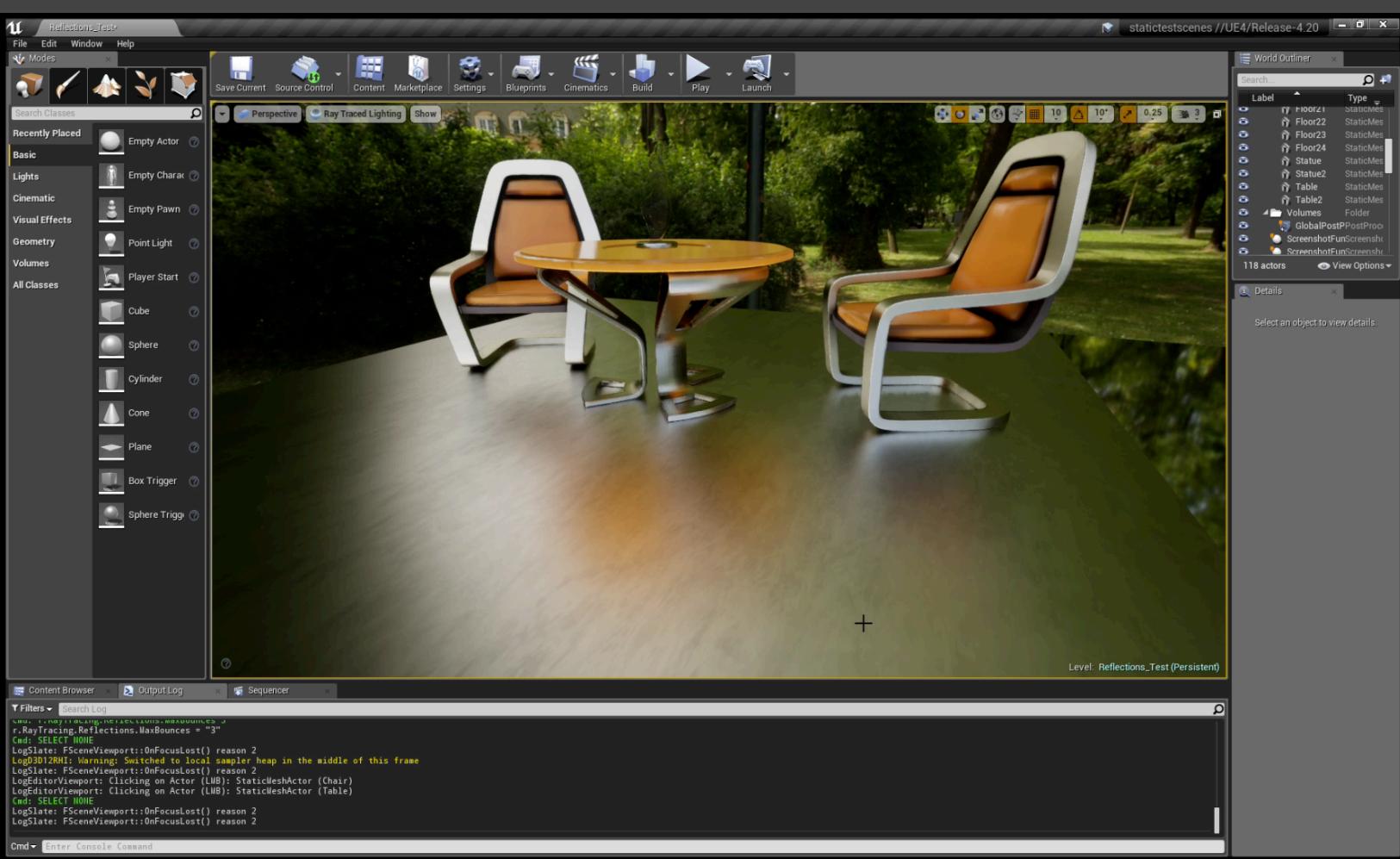
Occlusion
PICA
Moving Objects

Occlusion
PICA 2
Moving Objects

More Temporal Failure

- Temporal failure can also happen in shading
 - Consider the moving chairs
 - What's the motion vector of the **glossy reflected images**?
= 0 < 没有移动>





Some Side Notes

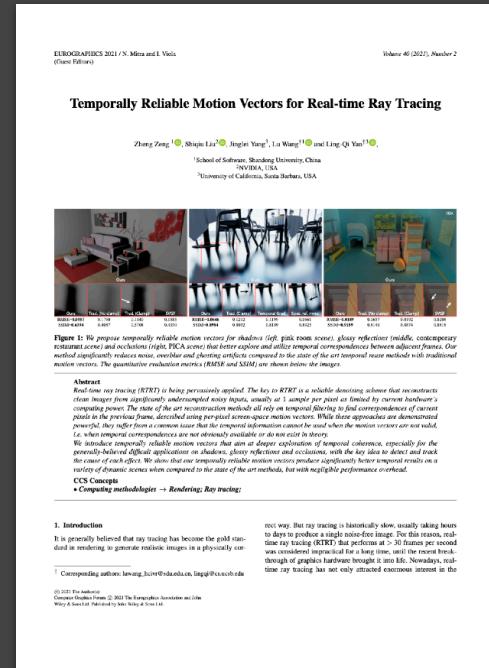
- The temporal accumulation is inspired by Temporal Anti-Aliasing (TAA)

- They are very similar
- Temporal reuse essentially increases the sampling rate

时间上重用提高采样率.

- Is there any research on further alleviating temporal failure?

- Yes! Our Eurographics (EG) paper “Temporally Reliable Motion Vectors for Real-time Ray Tracing”



1. Introduction
It is generally believed that ray tracing has become the gold standard in rendering. The main reason is that ray tracing is naturally able to produce a highly noise-free image. For this reason, real-time ray tracing (RTRT) that performs at > 30 frames per second was considered impractical for a long time, until the recent breakthroughs in GPU rendering techniques made it possible. However, real-time ray tracing has not only attracted enormous interest in the

research field, but also in the industry. In this paper, we propose a temporally reliable motion vector (TRMT) to address the problem of generating motion vectors for real-time ray tracing. TRMT is able to generate motion vectors for each pixel in the image, which is much more accurate than the local screen-space motion vectors used in most existing methods. This is because TRMT is able to consider the temporal information of the previous frame when generating motion vectors for the current frame. This makes TRMT more reliable than other methods, especially for scenes with fast camera movement. We also propose a denoising scheme based on TRMT, which is able to reconstruct clean images from undersampled noisy inputs. This scheme is able to handle both static and dynamic scenes. We evaluate our method on a variety of dynamic scenes and show that it outperforms other methods in terms of quality and performance.

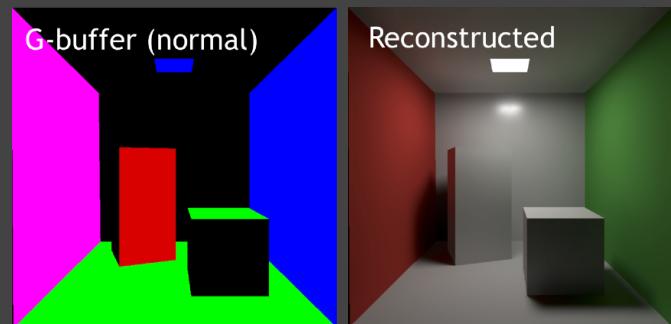
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Spatial Denoising (Next Lec.)

- This frame (i-th frame)

$$\bar{C}^{(i)} = \text{Filter}[\tilde{C}^{(i)}]$$



- How to filter the current frame?
 - Bilateral filter? (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilateral_filter)
 - Cross / joint bilateral filter (and their variants)
 - Taking more info into account
 - G-buffers: normal / depth / object ID, etc.

Next Lecture

- Real-Time Ray Tracing 2
(filtering techniques and implementation)



[Spatiotemporal Variance-Guided Filtering]

Thank you!