

# Real-Time High Quality Rendering

GAMES202, Lingqi Yan, UC Santa Barbara

## Lecture 12: Real-Time Ray Tracing 1



# Announcements

- GAMES101 resubmission
  - Starting next Monday!
- GAMES202 homework 3
  - Will be released soon hopefully
  - Your understanding is greatly appreciated

# Last Lectures

- Real-Time Physically-Based Materials
  - Microfacet BRDF, NDF, shadowing-masking
  - Kulla-Conty Approximation for multiple bounces
  - Disney principled BRDF
- Shading with microfacet BRDFs under polygonal lighting
  - Linearly Transformed Cosines (LTC)
- Non-photorealistic rendering (NPR)

# Some Arrangements

- Volumetric / scattering materials will not be covered in this course
  - Too many dependencies (RTE, BSSRDF, single/multiple scattering, etc.)
  - Will be fully covered in offline rendering, together with RTR techniques (delta tracking, dual scattering, layered materials, etc.)



[Final Fantasy VII Remake]



[Black Myth: Wukong]

# Some Arrangements

- Unreal Engine 5 early access is available now!
  - Again, both Nanite and Lumen are **TECHNICAL** breakthroughs
  - The underlying science is already understandable after learning this course
  - Will briefly analyze (or rather, guess) possible approaches in the last lecture



[UE5 Early Access Trailer  
(weakest boss ever)]

# Today

- New Topic: Real-Time Ray Tracing (RRTT)
  - Basic idea
  - Motion vector
  - Temporal accumulation / filtering
  - Failure cases
- Filtering techniques and implementation (next lecture)
  - Joint bilateral filtering
  - Spatiotemporal Variance-Guided Filtering (SVGF)

# RT RT is the Future

- In the real-time industry, people claim that

“Ray tracing is the future  
**and ever will be.**”

— The real-time industry

# RT RT is Happening

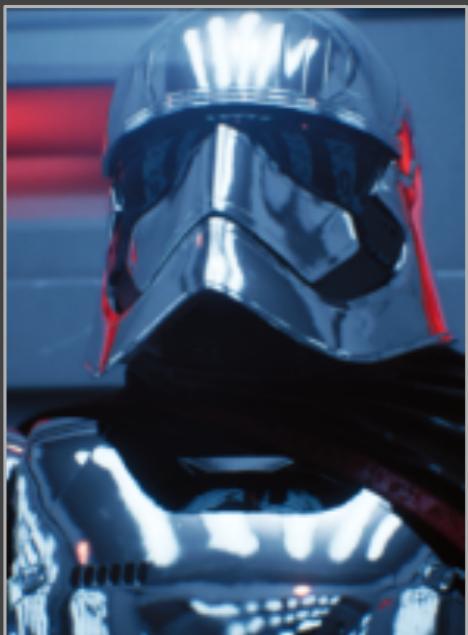
- In 2018, NVIDIA announced GeForce **RTX** series (Turing architecture)
  - Opening a \$250 billion market



# RTRT is Happening

- What does RTX do?

Impressive demos of RTRT



Star Wars  
Reflections



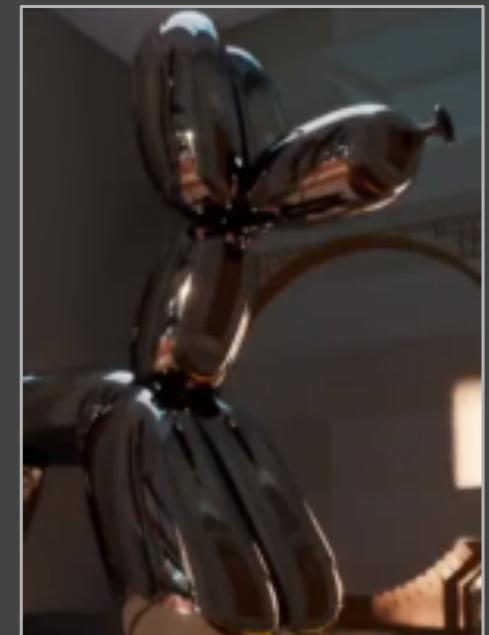
RTX Demo



Porsche 70 Trailer



SOL

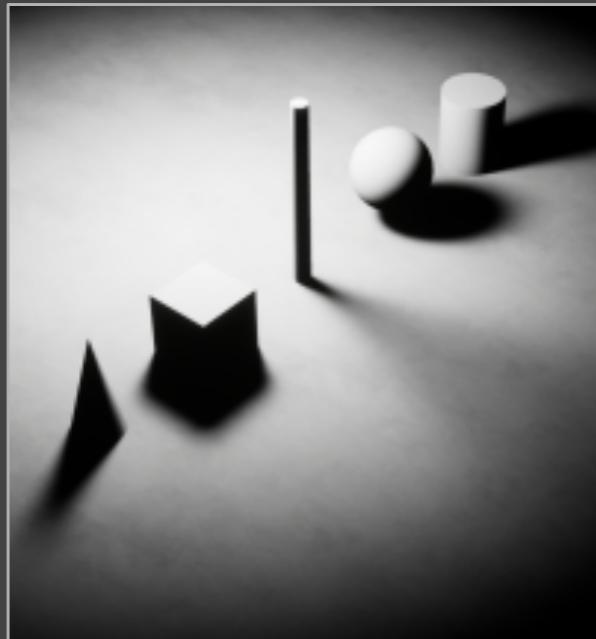


Rosewood Bangkok

# RT RT is Happening

- What does RTX actually do?

Advanced **ray traced** effects



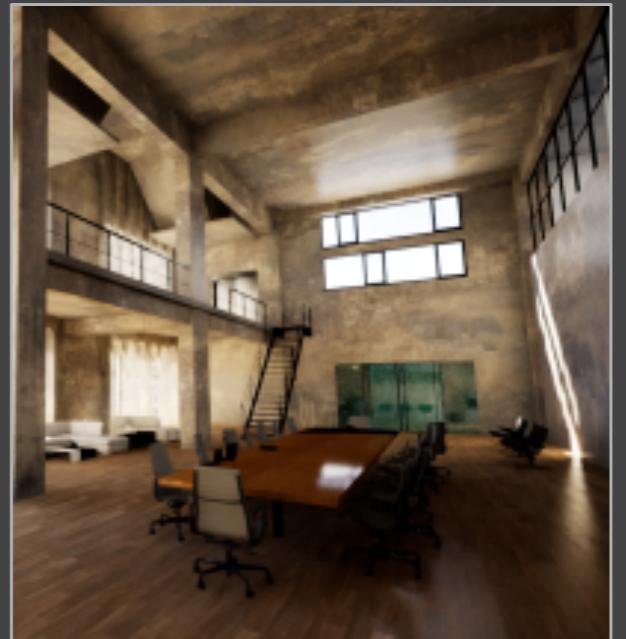
Shadows



Reflections & Specular



Ambient Occlusion



Global Illumination

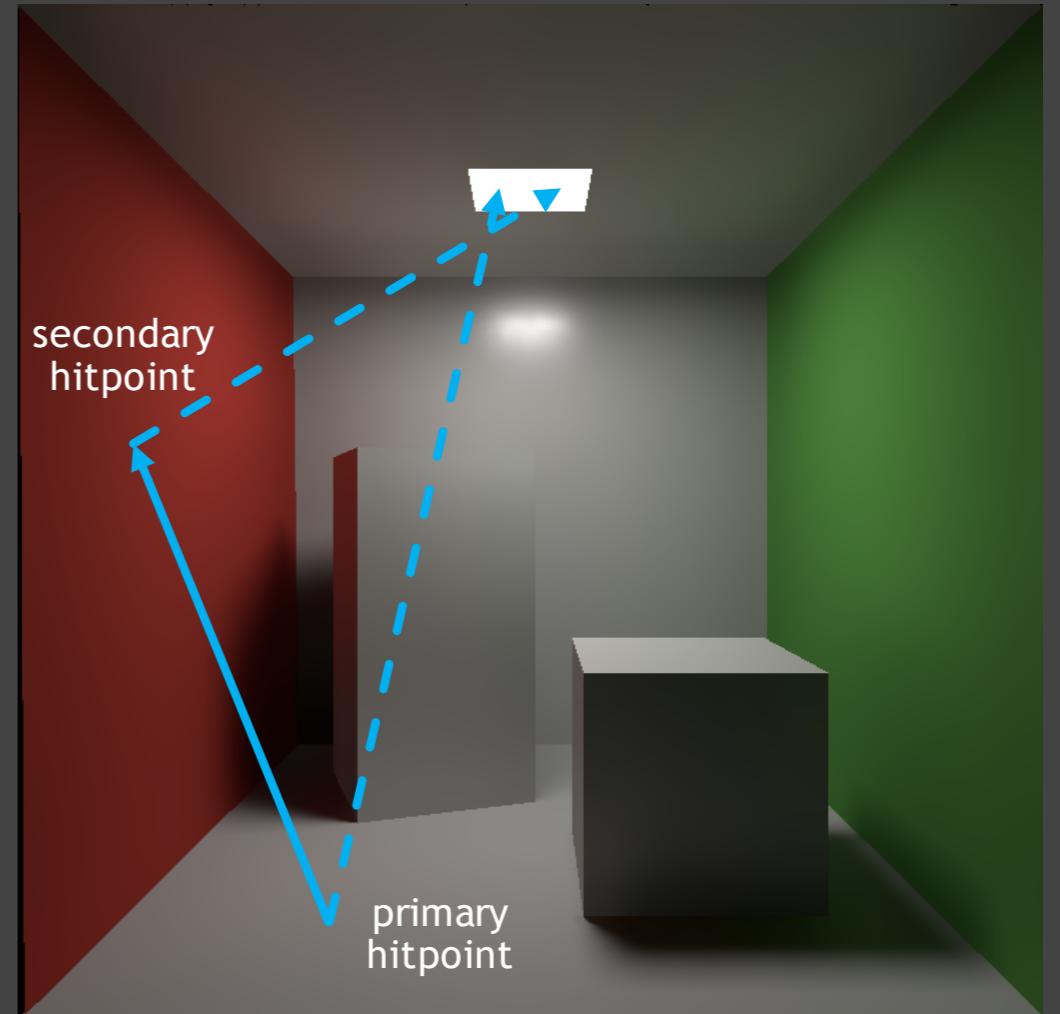
# RT RT is Happening

- What does RTX really do?

10 Giga rays per second == **1 sample per pixel**  
(for real time applications)

# RT RT is Happening

- What does RTX actually do?
- 1 SPP path tracing =
  - 1 rasterization (primary) +
  - 1 ray (primary visibility) +
  - 1 ray (secondary bounce) +
  - 1 ray (secondary vis.)



# RT RT is Happening

- 1 SPP = Extremely noisy results
- Key technology
  - Denoising



Fun image on Twitter

# State of the Art\* Denoising Solution



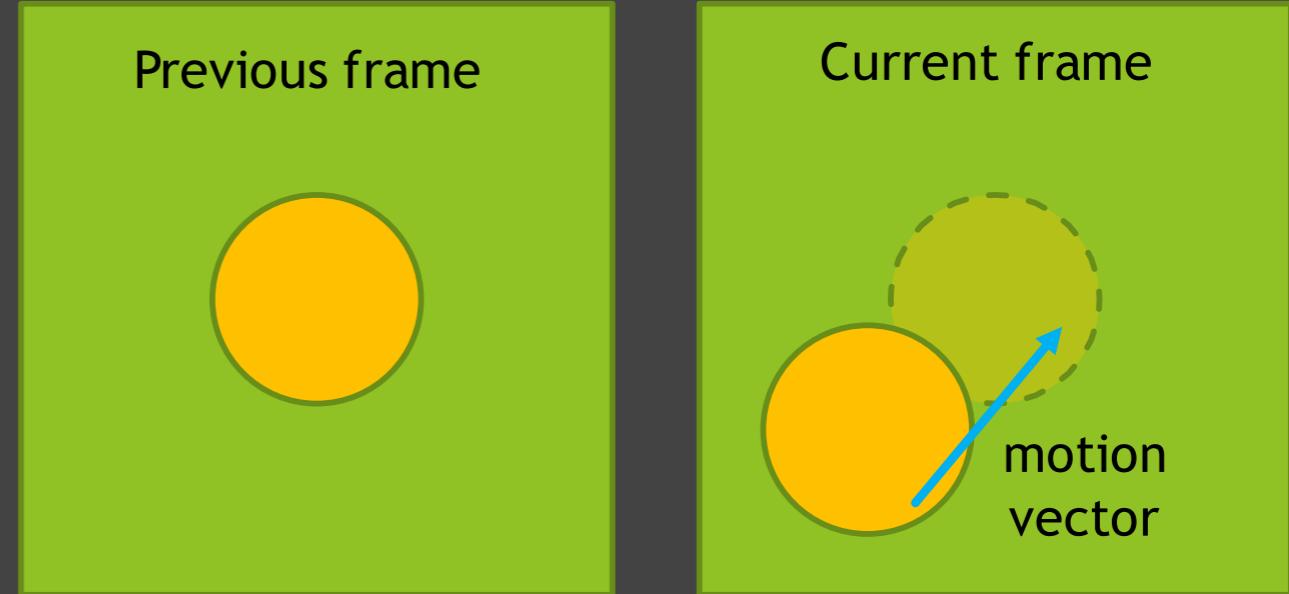
# Before we proceed...

- Goals (**with 1 SPP**)
  - Quality (no overblur, no artifacts, keep all details...)
  - Speed (< 2 ms to denoise one frame)
- **Mission impossible**
  - Sheared filtering series (SF, AAF, FSF, MAAF, ...)
  - Other offline filtering methods (IPP, BM3D, APR, ...)
  - Deep learning series (CNN, Autoencoder, ...)

# Industrial Solution

- 3 most important ideas

- Temporal!
  - **Temporal!!**
  - **Temporal!!!**

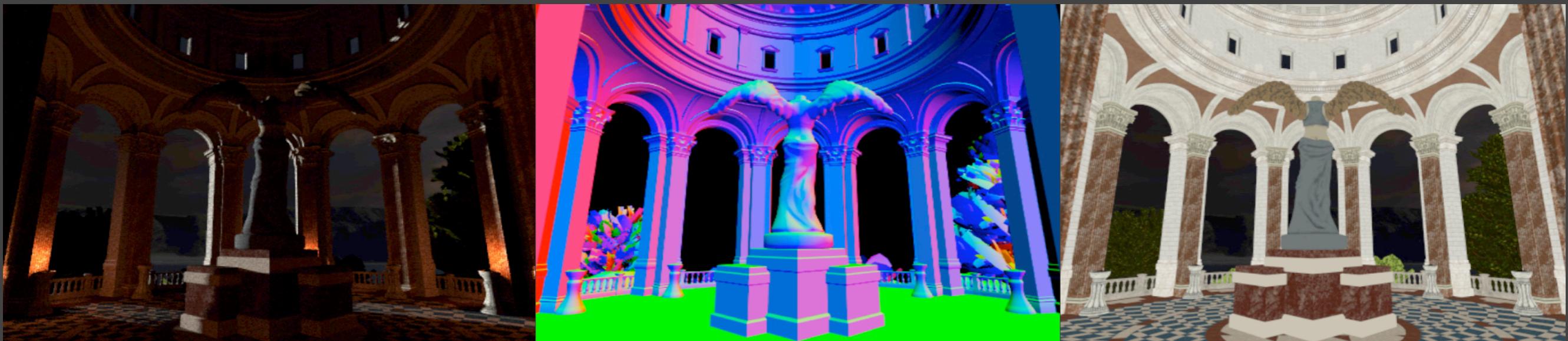


- Key idea

- Suppose the previous frame is denoised and reuse it
  - Use **motion vectors** to find previous locations
  - Essentially increased SPP
  - Spatial?

# The G-Buffers

- Geometry buffer
  - The auxiliary information acquired **FOR FREE\*** during rendering
  - Usually, per pixel depth, normal, world coordinate, etc.
  - Therefore, only **screen space** info



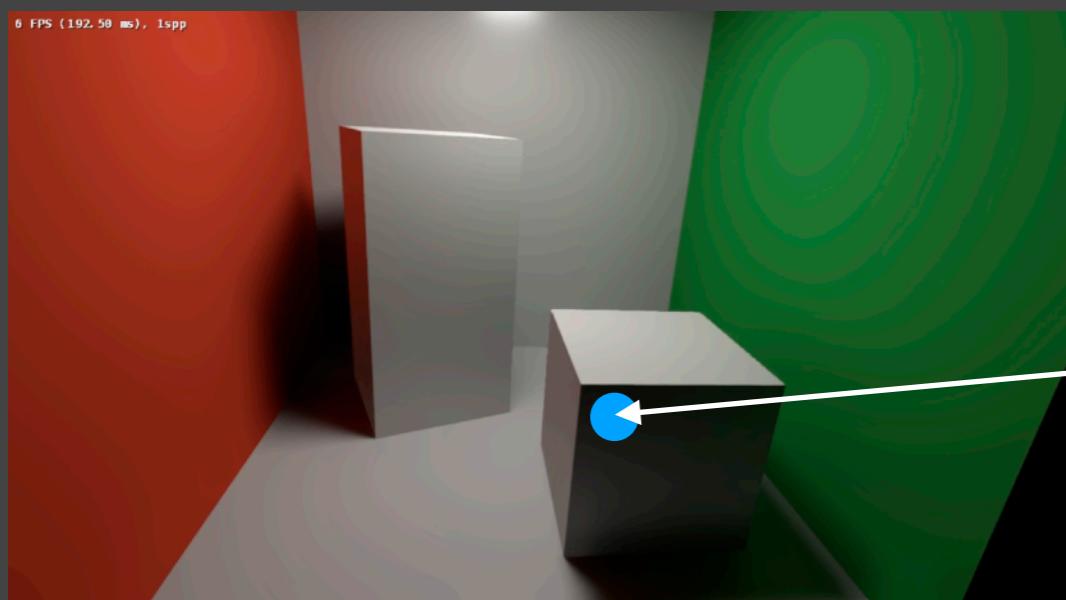
Direct illumination

Normal

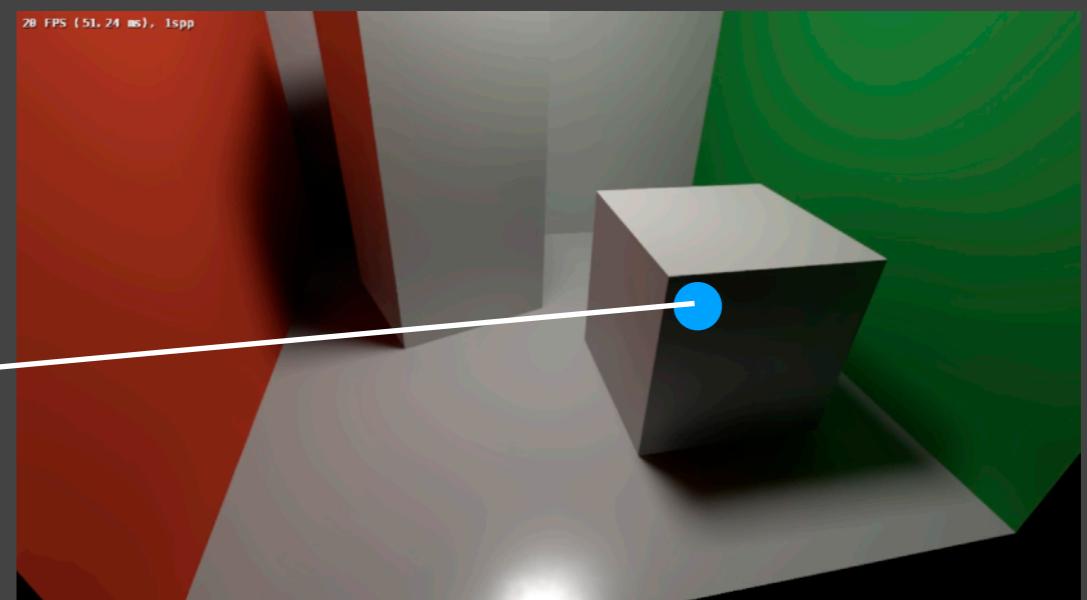
Albedo

# Back Projection

- Pixel  $x$  in the current frame  $i$ 
  - Where was ~~it~~ in the last frame  $i - 1$ ?
  - What pixel in frame  $i - 1$  contains **the same place/point that you see though pixel  $x$  in frame  $i$ ?**



frame  $i - 1$



frame  $i$

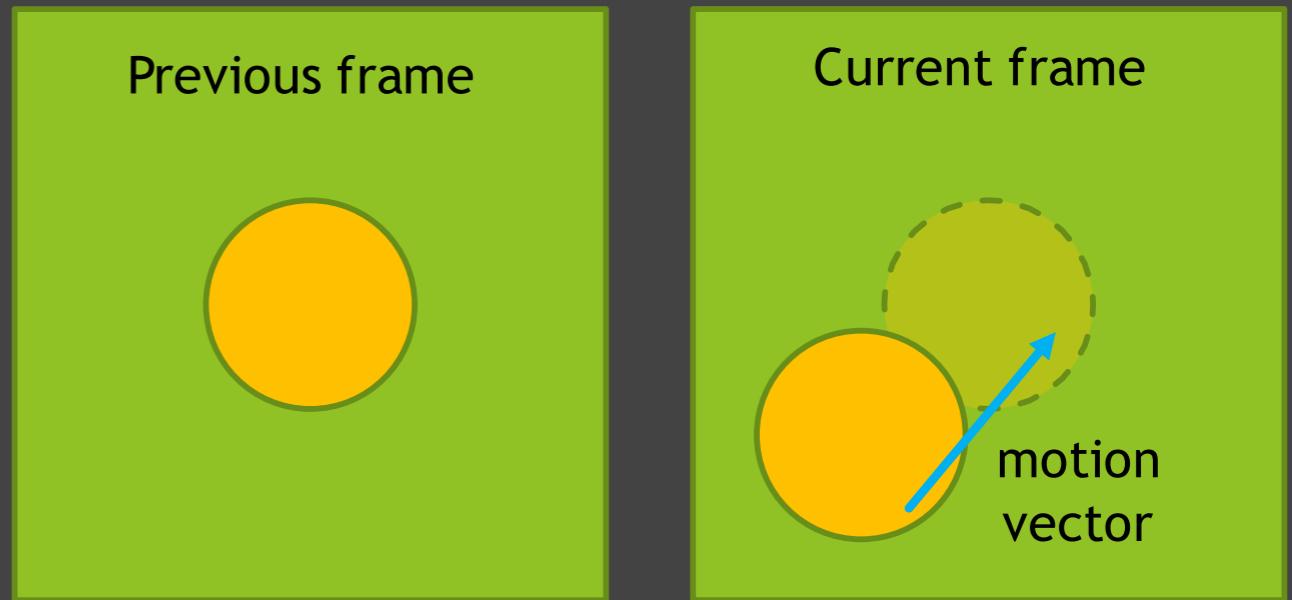
# Back Projection

- Pixel  $x$  in the current frame  $i$ 
  - Where was it in the last frame  $i - 1$ ?
- Back projection
  - If world coord  $s$  is available as a G-buffer, just take it
  - Otherwise,  $s = M^{-1}V^{-1}P^{-1}E^{-1}x$  (still require z value)
  - Motion is known:  $s' \xrightarrow{T} s$ , thus  $s' = T^{-1}s$
  - Project world coord in frame  $i - 1$  to its screen:  
$$x' = P'V'M's'$$

# Temporal Accum./Denoising

- Let's denote:

- ~ : unfiltered
- - : filtered



- This frame (i-th frame)

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

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

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

$$\alpha = 0.1 - 0.2$$





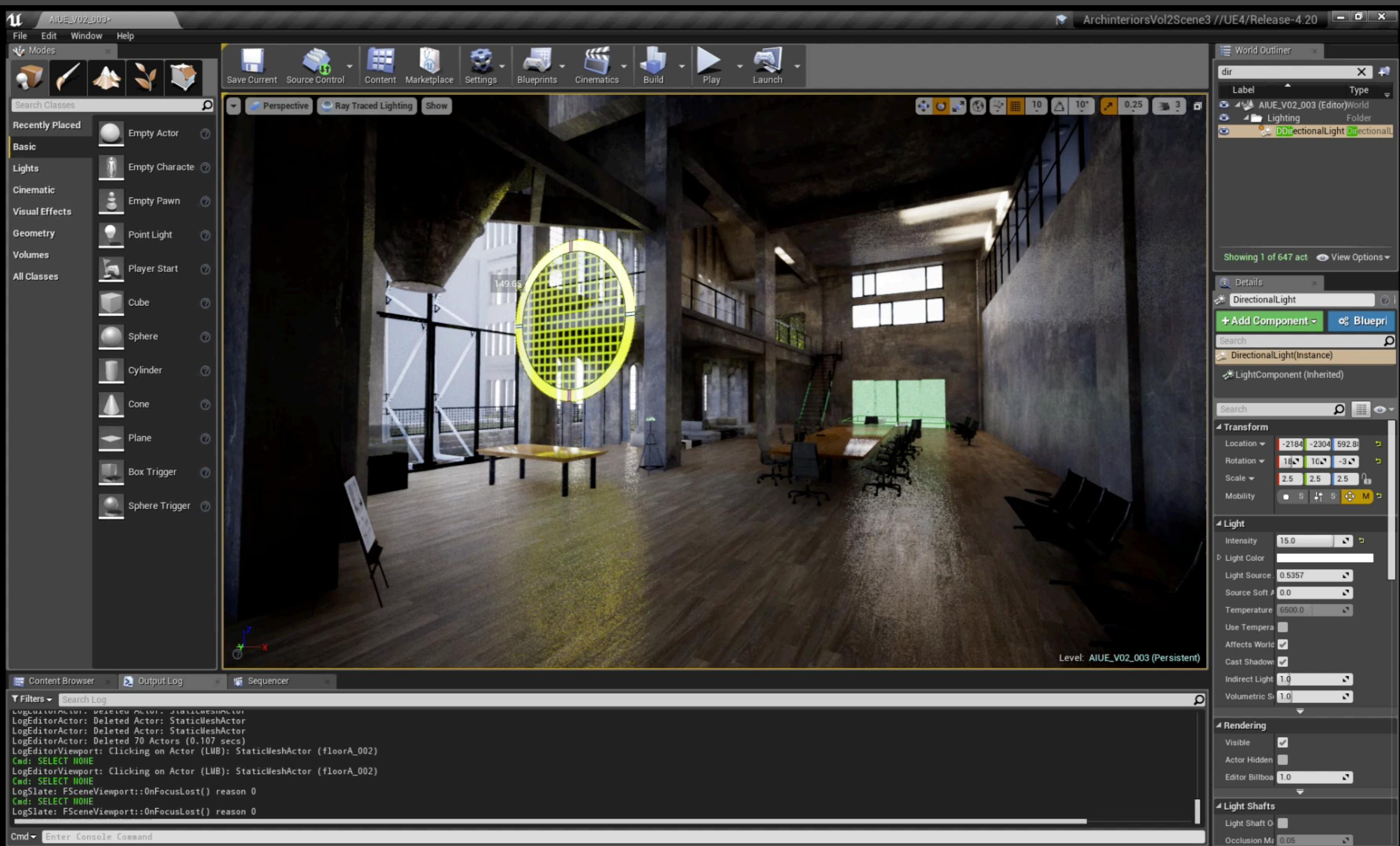
# 1spp Ray Traced Global Illumination



# 1spp Ray Traced Global Illumination + Denoising



# Ground Truth



# Temporal Failure

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

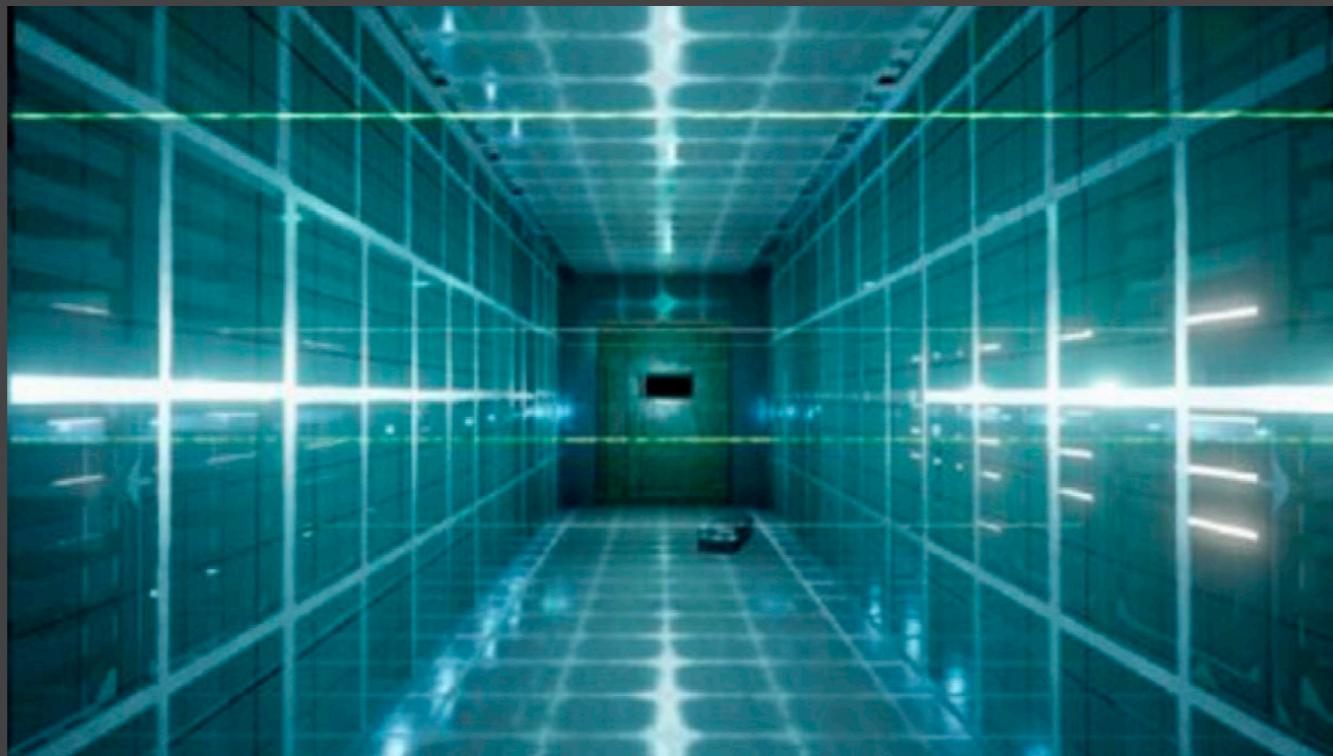


[Monster Hunter Rise]

# Temporal Failure

- Temporal info is not always available
  - Failure case 1: switching scenes
  - Failure case 2: walking backwards in a hallway  
**(screen space issue)**

[Resident Evil Movie]



# Temporal Failure

- Temporal info is not always available
  - Failure case 1: switching scenes
  - Failure case 2: walking backwards in a hallway
  - Failure case 3:  
suddenly  
appearing  
background  
**(disocclusion)**



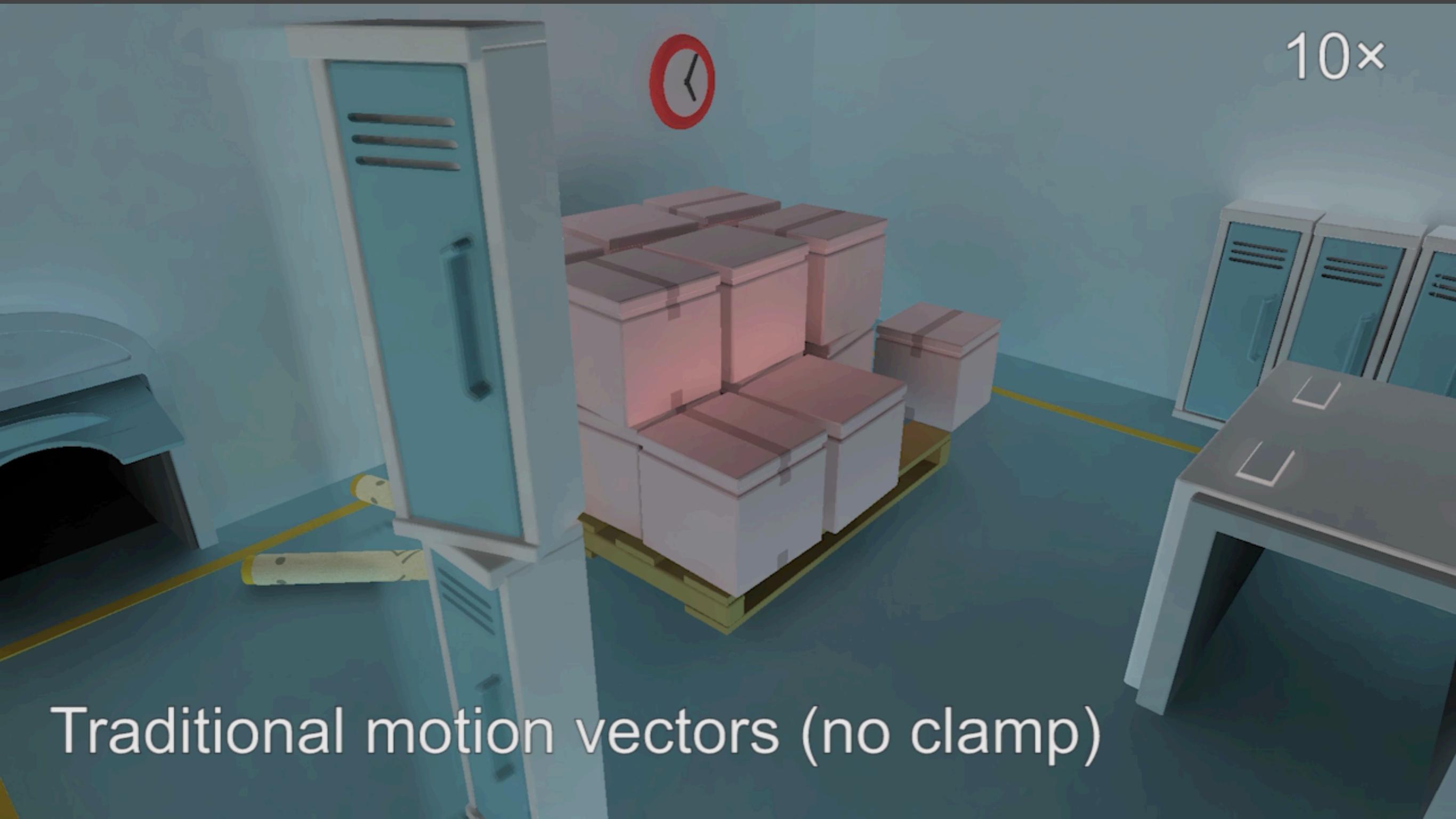
# Ignoring Temporal Failure?

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

- **Lagging!**



10×



## 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

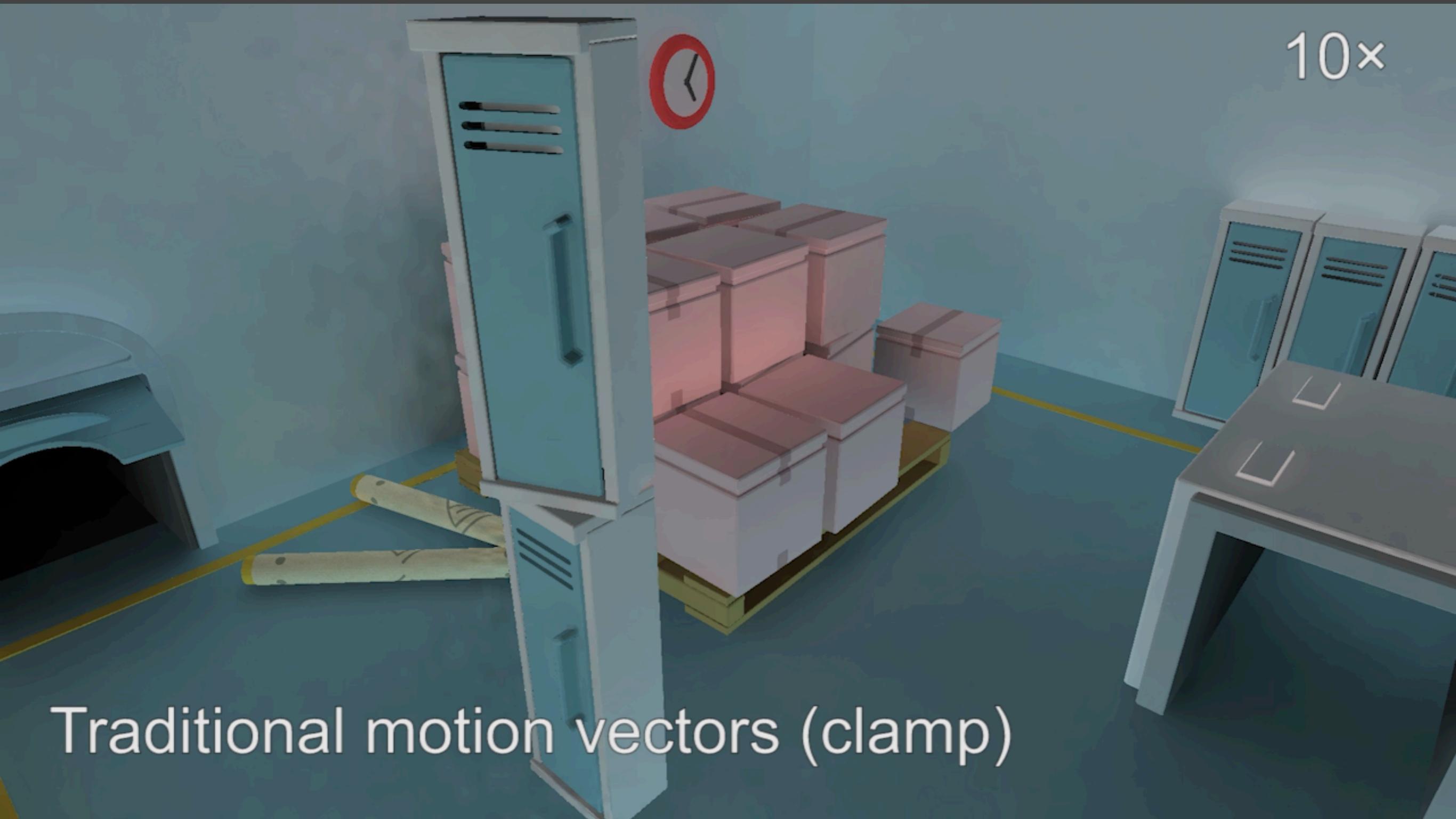
Occlusion  
PICA  
Moving Objects

Occlusion  
PICA 2  
Moving Objects

# Adjustments to Temp. Failure

- Clamping
  - Clamp previous toward current
- Detection
  - Use e.g. object ID to detect temporal failure
  - Tune  $\alpha$ , binary or continuously
  - Possibly strengthen / enlarge spatial filtering
- Problem: **re-introducing 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

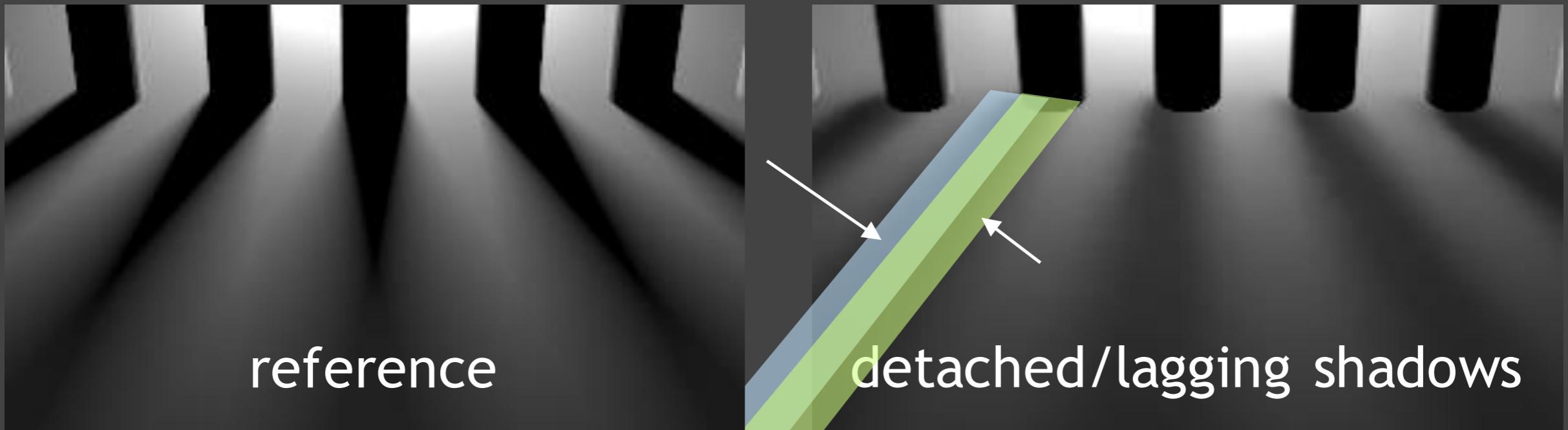
Glossy  
Restaurant  
Curved  
Surfaces

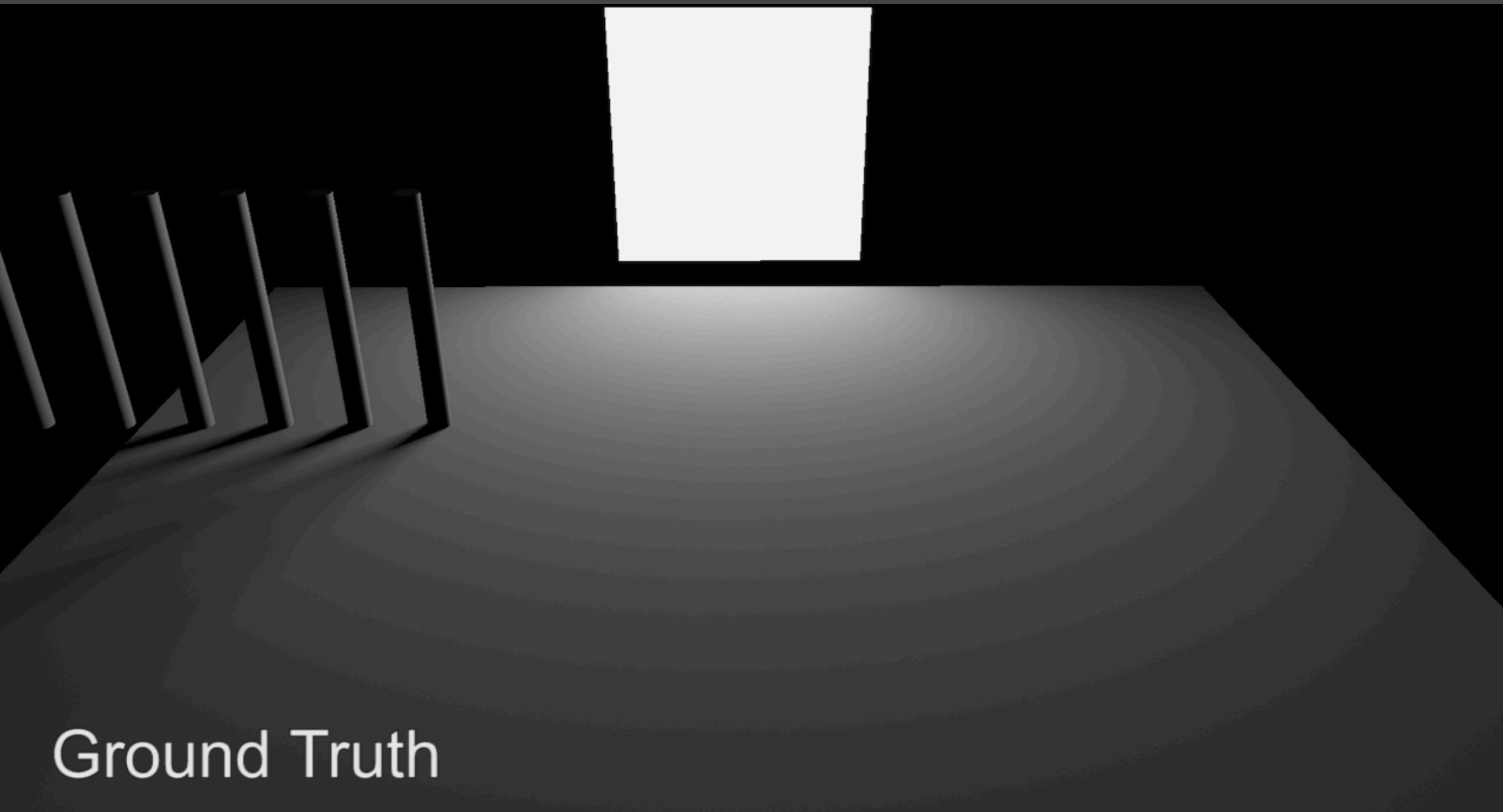
Occlusion  
PICA  
Moving Objects

Occlusion  
PICA 2  
Moving Objects

# More Temporal Failure

- Temporal failure can also happen in shading
  - 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

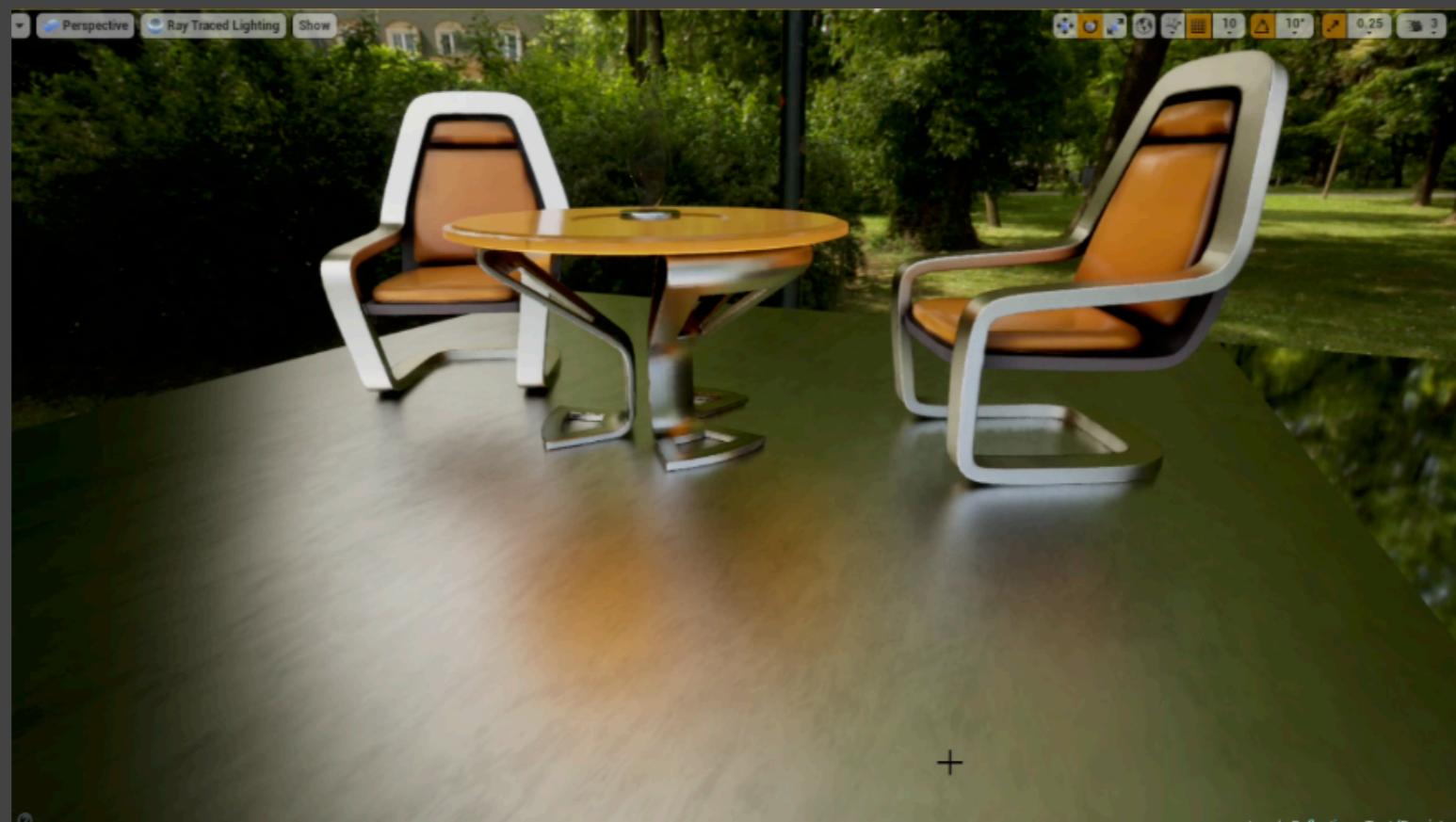
Glossy  
Restaurant  
Curved  
Surfaces

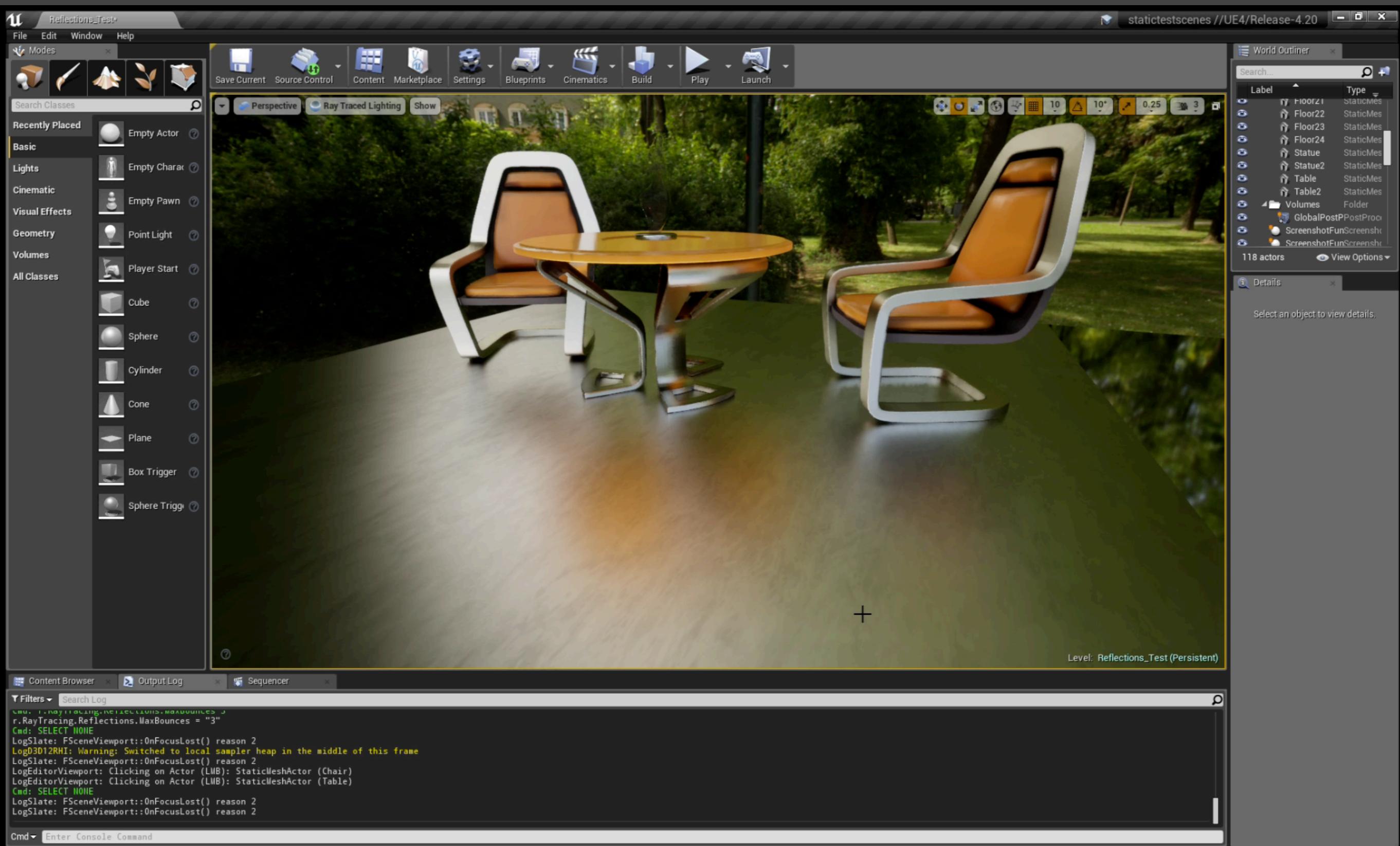
Occlusion  
PICA  
Moving Objects

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?**





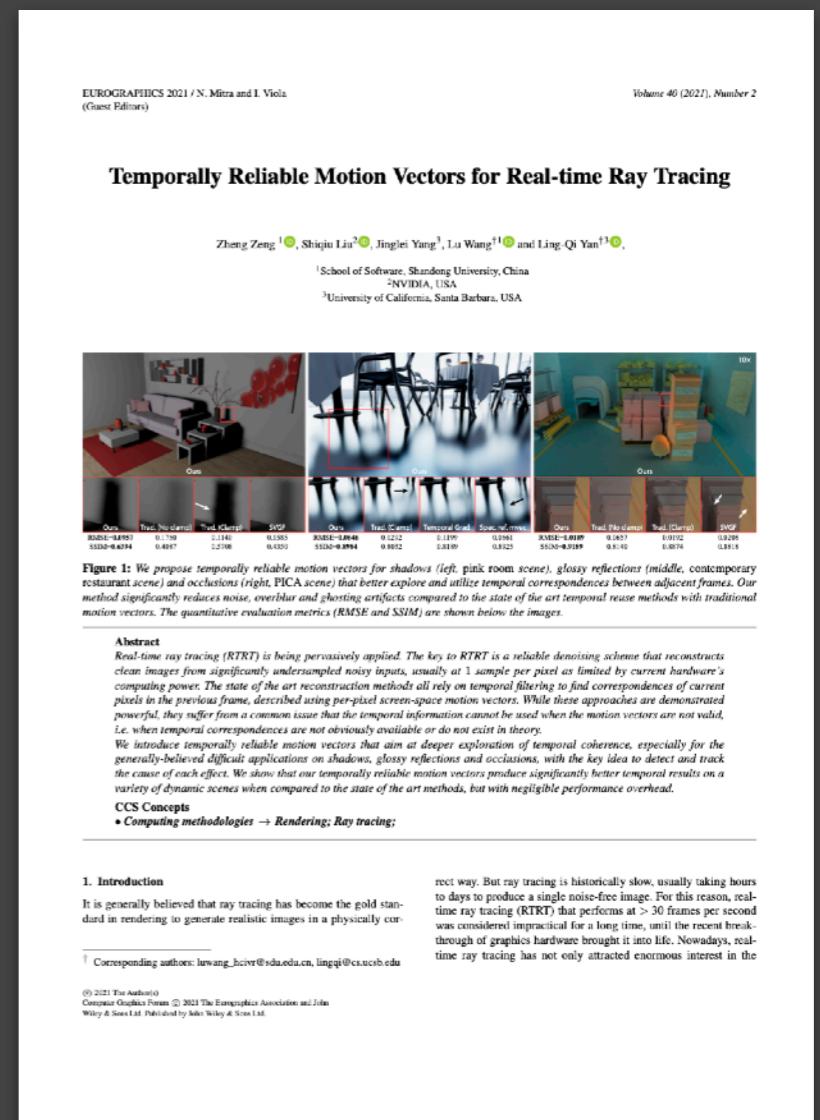
# Some Side Notes

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

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

- Is there any research on further alleviating temporal failure?

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

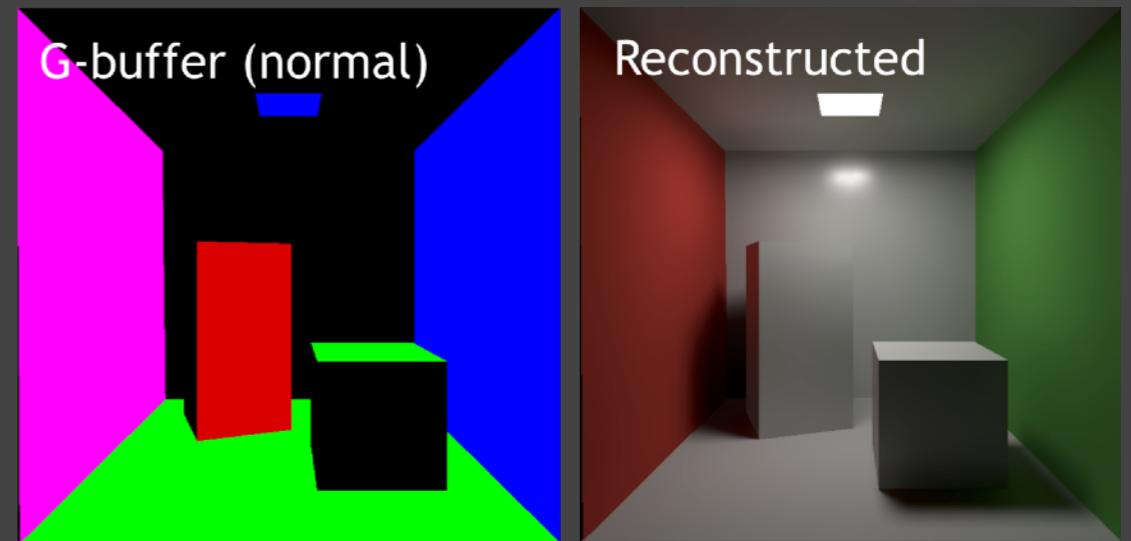


# Spatial Denoising (Next Lec.)

- 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](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!