# UE4的GTAO简析

## 1. 原论文公式推导

$$egin{align} AO \ = \ 1 \ - \ rac{1}{\pi} \int_{\Omega} V(ec{w}_i) (ec{n} \cdot ec{w}_i) dw_i \ - \ - \ - \ - \ - \ = \ 1 \ - \ rac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{-rac{\pi}{2}}^{rac{\pi}{2}} V( heta, \phi) (ec{n} \cdot ec{w}_i) |sin( heta)| d heta \ d\phi \ \end{array}$$

#### 其中:

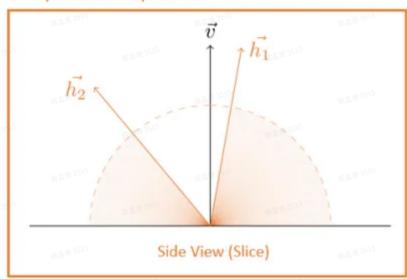
。  $V(\cdot)$  是可见性函数,被遮挡返回 1 ,不遮挡返回 0

θ:垂直角/天顶角

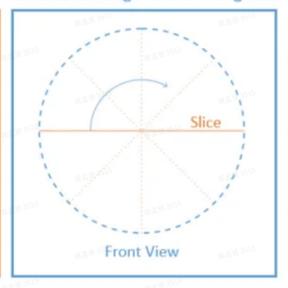
φ:水平角

$$V_d = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\Omega}^{\square} V(\omega_i)(n \cdot \omega_i) d\omega_i = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} V(\theta, \phi)(n \cdot \omega_i) |\sin(\theta)| d\theta d\phi$$

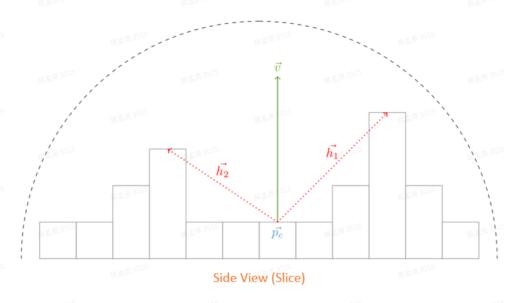
Analytic solution per slice



Numerical integral on the longitude



GTAO应用了一种切面思想:AO的大小实际上和<mark>有效积分区域</mark>有关,上左图中的浅红区域就是有效积分区域。每一个 $\phi$ 角对应了一个切片,而切片的<mark>有效积分区域</mark>和 $(\vec{h}_1,\vec{h}_2)$ 有关,而 $(\vec{h}_1,\vec{h}_2)$ 则怎么来的?实际上就是HBAO中最大垂直角 $\alpha$ 。



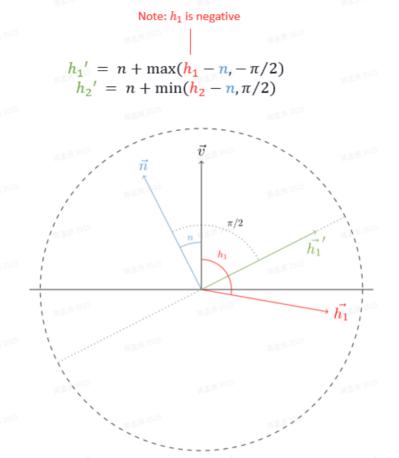
## 成对垂直角的计算

GTAO 中采取了不同的计算方式,这个或许和它的积分方式有关?实现起来很简单:

- a. 随机采样N个成对的方向  $(\vec{w}_1,\vec{w}_2)$  ——每个成对的方向都是一个切片,也就是一个  $\phi$  角。这个随机过程和HBAO共用代码
- b. 对其中一个方向对,进行M次像素采样,记其中一对采样为 (p1, p2)
- c. 使用 ScreenToViewPos 方法获得其ViewSpace的位置 (pos1, pos2)
- d. 使用 ViewPos 和 (pos1, pos2) 相减,获得  $(\vec{h}_1, \vec{h}_2)$
- e. 计算  $(\vec{h}_1,\vec{h}_2)$  和视线向量  $\vec{v}$  的余弦值,并据此进行更新

```
1 // UE4 代码
2 SceneDepths.x = ConvertFromDeviceZ(LookupDeviceZ(UV2.xy));
3 SceneDepths.y = ConvertFromDeviceZ(LookupDeviceZ(UV2.zw));
5 V = ScreenToViewPos(UV2.xy, SceneDepths.x) - ViewPos;
6 LenSq = dot(V,V);
7 00Len = rsqrt(LenSq + 0.0001);
8 Ang = dot(V, ViewDir) * 00Len;
9
10 FallOff = saturate(LenSq * AttenFactor);
11 Ang = lerp(Ang, BestAng.x, FallOff);
12 BestAng.x = ( Ang > BestAng.x ) ? Ang : lerp( Ang, BestAng.x, Thickness );
13
14 // Negative Direction
15 V = ScreenToViewPos(UV2.zw, SceneDepths.y) - ViewPos;
16 LenSq = dot(V,V);
18 Ang = dot(V, ViewDir) * 00Len;
19
```

```
20 FallOff = saturate(LenSq * AttenFactor);
21 Ang = lerp(Ang, BestAng.y, FallOff);
22
23 BestAng.y = ( Ang > BestAng.y ) ? Ang : lerp( Ang, BestAng.y, Thickness );
```



但  $(\vec{h}_1,\vec{h}_2)$  在后面进行积分时,不能直接使用,因为半球采样域是以法线  $\vec{n}$  为中心的,因此需要进行 clamp 操作,保证  $\vec{h}$  和  $\vec{n}$  之间的夹角不会超过  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  。 Clamp 方法如上所示。



面投影!

## 继续推导

## **Cosine Weighting**

· Ambient occlusion equation:

$$V_d^{cosine} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} V(\theta, \phi) \cos(\theta - n) \left| \sin(\theta) \right| d\theta}_{v_d} d\phi$$

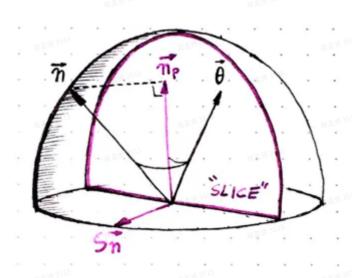
Using horizon angles h<sub>1</sub> and h<sub>2</sub>, we have the visibility for a single slice v<sub>d</sub>:

$$\begin{aligned} v_d &= IntegrateArc(h_1, h_2, n) = \\ &\int_0^{h_1} \cos(\theta - n) |\sin(\theta)| \, d\theta + \int_0^{h_2} \cos(\theta - n) |\sin(\theta)| \, d\theta = \\ &\frac{1}{4} \left( -\cos(2h_1 - n) + \cos(n) + 2h_1 \sin(n) \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left( -\cos(2h_2 - n) + \cos(n) + 2h_2 \sin(n) \right) \end{aligned}$$

所以,对于每一个 $\phi$ 对应的切面积分,我们只需要计算<mark>上诉最终的公式</mark>,其中只有三个变量:  $(\vec{h}_1,\vec{h}_2)$ 已知,而唯一只剩下 $\vec{n}$ 的计算。

## 计算切面投影法线

我们现在拥有哪些向量数据?思考下:View Space下的法线  $\vec{n}_{vs}$  ,视线向量 v ,采样向量  $w_i$  (虽然是二维向量,但实际上可以看作View Space下的三维向量  $(\vec{w}_i,0)$  )。那么根据下图,我们可以有如下计算方法:(符号对不上,但是差不多是这个意思)



- 1 float3 PlaneNormal = normalize(cross(float3(ScreenDir.xy,0), ViewDir));
- 2 float3 ProjNormal = ViewSpaceNormal PlaneNormal \* dot(ViewSpaceNormal, PlaneNo

### 最终计算

将三个变量带入公式

## 2. UE4原代码

```
1 // 寻找最大垂直角对
 2 float2 SearchForLargestAngleDual(uint NumSteps, float2 BaseUV, float2 ScreenDir,
       float SceneDepth, LenSq, OOLen, Ang, FallOff;
 4
 5
       float3 V;
       float2 SceneDepths =0;
 7
       float2 BestAng = float2(-1,-1);
 8
 9
       float Thickness = GTAOParams[1].y;
10
11
       for(uint i=0; i<NumSteps; i++)</pre>
12
           float fi = (float) i;
13
14
           float2 UVOffset = ScreenDir * max( SearchRadius * (fi + InitialOffset),
15
16
           UVOffset.y *= -1;
           float4 UV2 = BaseUV.xyxy + float4( UV0ffset.xy, -UV0ffset.xy );
17
18
   // Positive Direction
19
           SceneDepths.x = ConvertFromDeviceZ(LookupDeviceZ(UV2.xy));
20
21
           SceneDepths.y = ConvertFromDeviceZ(LookupDeviceZ(UV2.zw));
22
23
           V = ScreenToViewPos(UV2.xy, SceneDepths.x) - ViewPos;
           LenSq = dot(V,V);
24
           00Len = rsqrt(LenSq + 0.0001);
25
26
           Ang = dot(V,ViewDir) * 00Len;
27
           FallOff = saturate(LenSq * AttenFactor);
28
           Ang = lerp(Ang, BestAng.x, FallOff);
29
           BestAng.x = ( Ang > BestAng.x ) ? Ang : lerp( Ang, BestAng.x, Thickness
30
31
32 // Negative Direction
           SceneDepths.x = ConvertFromDeviceZ(LookupDeviceZ(UV2.xy));
33
           SceneDepths.y = ConvertFromDeviceZ(LookupDeviceZ(UV2.zw));
34
35
36
           V = ScreenToViewPos(UV2.xy, SceneDepths.x) - ViewPos;
```

```
37
           LenSq = dot(V,V);
38
           00Len = rsqrt(LenSq + 0.0001);
           Ang = dot(V, ViewDir) * 00Len;
39
40
           FallOff = saturate(LenSq * AttenFactor);
41
42
           Ang = lerp(Ang, BestAng.x, FallOff);
           BestAng.x = ( Ang > BestAng.x ) ? Ang : lerp( Ang, BestAng.x, Thickness
43
44
45
           // Negative Direction
           V = ScreenToViewPos(UV2.zw, SceneDepths.y) - ViewPos;
46
47
           LenSq = dot(V,V);
           00Len = rsqrt(LenSq + 0.0001);
48
           Ang = dot(V, ViewDir) * 00Len;
49
50
           FallOff = saturate(LenSq * AttenFactor);
51
52
           Ang = lerp(Ang, BestAng.y, FallOff);
53
54
           BestAng.y = ( Ang > BestAng.y ) ? Ang : lerp( Ang, BestAng.y, Thickness
       }
55
56
57
       BestAng.x = acosFast(clamp(BestAng.x, -1.0, 1.0));
       BestAng.y = acosFast(clamp(BestAng.y, -1.0, 1.0));
58
59
     return BestAng;
60
61 }
62
63
64
65 // 计算切面积分
66 // UV : UV坐标
67 // Angles : 成对最大角 h1 h2
68 // ScreenDir: 采样向量 Vec2
69 // ViewDir: 视图空间下的视线向量
70 // ViewSpaceNormal : 视图空间下的法线向量
71 // SceneDepth : 没用到?
72 float ComputeInnerIntegral(float2 UV, float2 Angles, float2 ScreenDir
73 , float3 ViewDir, float3 ViewSpaceNormal, float SceneDepth)
74 {
       // Given the angles found in the search plane we need to project the View Sp.
75
       // 计算切面投影法线
76
       float3 PlaneNormal = normalize(cross(float3(ScreenDir.xy,0) ,ViewDir));
77
       float3 ProjNormal = ViewSpaceNormal - PlaneNormal * dot(ViewSpaceNormal, Pla
78
79
       // 和ViewDir, PlaneNormal构成坐标系的第三极
80
     // 功能上: 给定参考系, 确定角度
81
82
       float3 Perp = cross(ViewDir, PlaneNormal);
83
```

```
// 计算法线的长度和其倒数,用于归一化
 84
        float LenProjNormal
                                         = length(ProjNormal) + 0.000001f;
 85
        float RecipMag
                                        = 1.0f / (LenProjNormal);
 86
 87
        // sin(n)
 88
                                        = dot(ProjNormal, Perp) * RecipMag;
        float CosAng
 89
        // 角度: n
 90
        float Gamma
                                                 = acosFast(CosAng) - PI_HALF;
91
 92
        // cos(n)
                                       = dot(ProjNormal, ViewDir) * RecipMag;
        float CosGamma
 93
        // 2sin(n)
 94
        float SinGamma
                                       = CosAng \star -2.0f;
 95
 96
 97
        // clamp to normal hemisphere
        // 范围合理化 Clamp
98
        Angles.x = Gamma + max(-Angles.x - Gamma, -(PI_HALF) );
 99
        Angles.y = Gamma + min( Angles.y - Gamma, (PI_HALF) );
100
101
        // 最终的积分公式
102
        float A0 = ( (LenProjNormal) * 0.25 *
103
104
                                          ( (Angles.x * SinGamma + CosGamma - cos(
                                              (Angles.y * SinGamma + CosGamma - co
105
106
107
    return AO;
108 }
```