

THIS IS THE TITLE

Favouring:

$$\lambda(P_L, P_R, N_L, N_R) = \begin{cases} 80\% & (N_L \equiv 0 \vee N_R \equiv 0) \wedge (P_L \neq 1 \wedge P_R \neq 1) \\ 100\% & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Cost:

$$C(P_L, P_R, N_L, N_R) = \lambda(P_L, P_R, N_L, N_R)(K_T + K_I(P_L N_L + P_R N_R))$$

SAH:

Algorithm .1: Surface Area Heuristic.

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```

1  (Cost, Side) SAH(p, V, N_L, N_R, N_P)
2  {
3      Voxel V_L, V_R;
4      voxel_split(p, V, &V_L, &V_R);
5      P_L = SA(V_L) / SA(V);
6      P_R = SA(V_R) / SA(V);
7      C_L = C(P_L, P_R, N_L + N_P, N_R);
8      C_R = C(P_L, P_R, N_L, N_R + N_P);
9      return min((C_L, LEFT), (C_R, RIGHT));
10 }
```

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## Algorithm .2: Find Split Plane $O(n \log n)$ .

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```

1  (NL, NR, NP, p, side) find_plane (tree, V, T)
2  {
3      best_cost =  $\infty$ ; best_p = null; side = null; E = null;
4      best_NL = best_NR = best_NP = 0;
5
6      for (k = 0; k < tree->k; k++)
7      {
8          j = 0;
9          E = malloc(2|T|);
10         for (t in T)
11         {
12             Voxel B;
13             B = voxel_gen_from_tri(t);
14             B = voxel_clip(B, V);
15             if (voxel_is_planar(B, k))
16             {
17                 Ej++ = {t, Bmin,k, k, PLANAR};
18             }
19             else
20             {
21                 Ej++ = {t, Bmin,k, k, START};
22                 Ej++ = {t, Bmax,k, k, END};
23             }
24         }
25         sort(E); // sort the events by b
26         NL = NP = 0;
27         NP = |E|;
28         for (i = 0; i < |E|)
29         {
30             p = Ei;
31             PSTART = PEND = PPLANAR = 0;
32
33             while (i < |E|  $\wedge$  E[i]b  $\equiv$  pb  $\wedge$  Eitype  $\equiv$  END)
34                 {PEND++; i++;}
35
36             while (i < |E|  $\wedge$  E[i]b  $\equiv$  pb  $\wedge$  Eitype  $\equiv$  PLANAR)
37                 {PPLANAR++; i++;}
38
39             while (i < |E|  $\wedge$  E[i]b  $\equiv$  pb  $\wedge$  Eitype  $\equiv$  START)
40                 {PSTART++; i++;}
41
42             NP = PPLANAR; NR -= PPLANAR; NR -= PEND;
43
44             sah_data = SAH(k, pb, V, NL, NR, NP);
45
46             if (sah_datacost < best_cost)
47             {
48                 best_cost = sah_datacost;
49                 best_p = p;
50                 best_side = sah_dataside;
51                 best_NL = NL; best_NR = NR; best_NP = NP;
52             }
53             NL += PPLANAR; NL += PSTART; NP = 0;
54         }
55     }
56     return (best_NL, best_NR, best_NP, best_p, best_side);
57 }

```

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### Algorithm .3: Classify.

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```

1  ( $T_R, T_L$ ) classify ( $tree, T, p, N_L, N_R, N_P$ )
2  {
3     $T_L = \text{null}; T_R = \text{null};$ 
4     $T_L = \text{malloc}(N_L + N_P);$ 
5     $T_R = \text{malloc}(N_R + N_P);$ 
6     $i_{TL} = i_{TR} = 0$ 
7    for ( $t < T$ )
8    {
9       $is\_left = is\_right = false$ 
10     for ( $j = 0; j < 3; j++$ )
11     {
12        $t_b = t_{j,p_k};$ 
13
14       if ( $t_b < p_b$ )
15          $is\_left = true;$ 
16
17       if ( $t_b > p_b$ )
18          $is\_right = true;$ 
19     }
20
21     if ( $\neg is\_left \wedge \neg is\_right$ ) // planar
22     {
23       if ( $p_{Side} \equiv RIGHT$ )
24          $T_R, i_{TR++} = t;$ 
25       else
26          $T_L, i_{TL++} = t;$ 
27     }
28     if ( $is\_left$ )
29        $T_L, i_{TL++} = t;$ 
30     if ( $is\_right$ )
31        $T_R, i_{TR++} = t;$ 
32   }
33   return ( $T_R, T_L$ );
34 }

```

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#### Algorithm .4: GenerateTree.

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```

1  Node gen_node(tree,V,T,depth)
2  {
3      Node n;
4
5      (NL,NR,NP,p,side) = find_plane(tree,V,T);
6      np = p;
7
8      if (depth  $\equiv$  treemax.depth  $\vee$  pcost > KI|T|)
9      {
10         nT = T;
11         return n;
12     }
13
14     Voxel VL,VR;
15     voxel_split(p,V, &VL, &VR);
16     (TR,TL) = classify(tree,T,p,NL,NR,NP);
17     nleft = gen_node(tree,VL,TL,depth+1);
18     nright = gen_node(tree,VR,TR,depth+1);
19     return n;
20 }

```

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## Algorithm .5: Persistent Short Stack K-D Tree Traversal.

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```

1  (type,node,leaf) update_state (tree_buffer,i)
2  {
3      type = tree_bufferi,type;
4      leaf = node = null;
5      if (type == LEAF)
6      {
7          leaf = tree_bufferi,leaf;
8      }
9      else //NODE
10     {
11         node = tree_bufferi,node;
12     }
13
14     return {type,node,leaf};
15 }
16
17 (index,t,u,v) traverse(ray_buffer , indices , vertices , tree_buffer)
18 {
19     blocksizex = STREAM.PROCESSORS.PER.SIMT.GROUP;
20     blocksizey = SIMT.GROUPS.PER.STREAM.MULTIPROCESSOR;
21
22     x = SM.ID % blocksizex; //Id within the SIMT GROUP
23     y = SM.ID / blocksizex; //Id of the SIMT GROUP within the Stream Multiprocessor
24
25     //NOTE: shared memory is called local memory in OpenCL
26     shared volatile next_ray_array[blocksizey]; //shared across all processors in the multiprocessor
27     shared volatile ray_count_array[blocksizey];
28
29     //NOTE: In the implementation , the warp_counter is initialised on the cpu and copied.
30     global volatile warp_counter; //global memory is shared accross the entire device.
31
32     next_ray_arrayy = 0;
33     ray_count_arrayy = 0;
34
35     (node_ptr , min , max) stack[STACK.SIZE];
36
37     ray r;
38     hit =  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ;
39     tringle_index = 0;
40     tmin = tmax = 0;
41     scenemin = 0; scenemax = ∞;
42     kdtree.node root , node;
43     kdtree.leaf leaf;
44     current_type = NODE;
45     pushdown = false;
46     ray_index = 0;
47
48     while (true)
49     {
50         //get this SIMT groups ray count
51         shared volatile int* local_pool_ray_count = ray_count_array+y;
52         //get this SIMT groups next ray
53         shared volatile int* local_pool_next_ray = next_ray_array+y;
54
55         if (x≡0 ∧ *local_pool_ray_count ≤ 0)
56         {
57             *local_pool_next_ray = atomic_add(warp_counter , BATCH.SIZE); //retrieve and increment
58             *local_pool_ray_count = BATCH.SIZE;
59         }
60
61         ray_index = *local_pool_next_ray + x;
62         if (ray_index ≥ |ray_buffer|)
63             break;
64
65         if (x ≡ 0)
66         {
67             *local_pool_next_ray += 32;
68             *local_pool_ray_count -= 32;
69         }
70     }
71

```

```

72     r = ray_buffer[ray_index];
73     thit = ∞
74     (did_hit, scenemin, scenemax) = collides_voxel(SCENE_V, r);
75     if (!did_hit)
76         scenemax = ∞;
77
78     stack.clear();
79     root = tree_buffer0;
80
81     while (tmax < scenemax)
82     {
83         if (|stack| ≡ 0)
84         {
85             node = root;
86             current_type = NODE;
87             tmin = tmax;
88             tmax = scenemax;
89             pushdown = true;
90         }
91         else // pop a node off the stack
92         {
93             (index, tmin, tmax) = stack.pop();
94             (type, node, leaf) = update_state(tree_buffer, index);
95             pushdown = false;
96         }
97
98         while (current_type ≠ LEAF)
99         {
100             tsplit =  $\frac{node_b - r_{orig,k}}{r_{dir,k}}$ ;
101
102             left_is_close = (rorig,k < nodeb ∨ (rorig,k ≡ nodeb ∧ rdir,k ≤ 0));
103
104             first = left_is_close ? nodeleft : noderight;
105             second = left_is_close ? noderight : nodeleft;
106
107             if (tsplit > tmax ∨ tsplit ≤ 0)
108                 (type, node, leaf) = update_state(tree_buffer, first);
109             else if (tsplit < tmin)
110                 (type, node, leaf) = update_state(tree_buffer, second);
111             else
112             {
113                 stack.push({second, tsplit, tmax});
114                 (type, node, leaf) = update_state(tree_buffer, first);
115                 tmax = tsplit;
116                 pushdown = false;
117             }
118             if (pushdown)
119                 root = node;
120         }
121
122         for (t = 0; t, |leafnum, triangles|; t++)
123         {
124             vec3 tri[3];
125             offset = tree_bufferleaftrianglesoffset;
126
127             for (j = 0; j < 3; j++) // read triangle indices
128                 trij = read_texture(vertices, read_texture(indices, offset+j)xyz);
129
130             hit_coords =  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ;
131
132             if (collides_triangle(tri, &hit_coords, r))
133             {
134                 if (hit_coordst ≤ 0)
135                     continue;
136                 if (hit_coordst < hitt)
137                 {
138                     hit = hit_coords;
139                     tri_index = offset;
140                 }
141             }
142         }
143     }

```

```

144     result = {0};
145     if ( $hit_t \neq \infty$ )
146     {
147         result = {tri_indx ,  $hit_t$  ,  $hit_u$  ,  $hit_v$  ,};
148     }
149
150     return result;
151 }
152 }

```

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