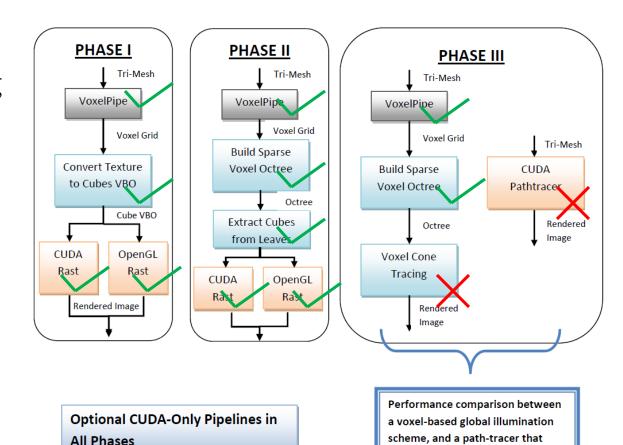
# A Voxel Rendering Pipeline in CUDA for Real-time Indirect Illumination

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### What have we done?

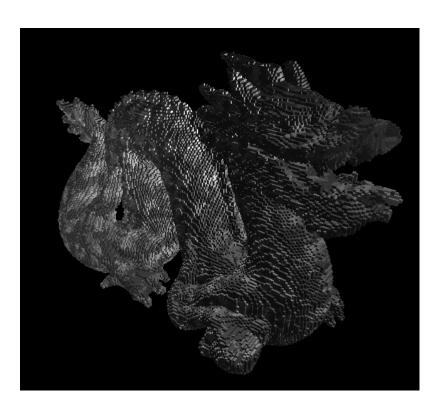
- CUDA/OpenGL equivalent rendering pipelines.
- Voxelization with texture mapping.
- Sparse Voxel Octree
  Construction
  (Nodes, but not
  Bricks)
- Cube extraction and rendering.

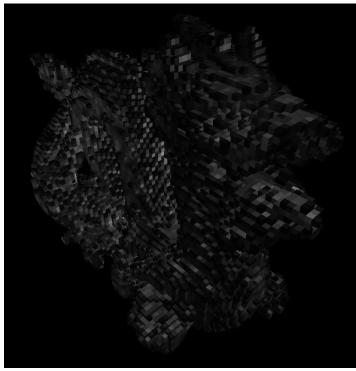


runs with meshes without acceleration structures.

## Results

- Texture Mapping in VoxelPipe -> Colored Voxels
- Extraction of Cubes from Octree at Arbitrary Level of Detail





# Performance Analysis

#### Data Structure Sizes

| Model  | Res. | #Voxels | # Octree Nodes |
|--------|------|---------|----------------|
| Bunny  | 128  | 3,234   | 9,656          |
|        | 256  | 11,603  | 38,408         |
|        | 512  | 43,126  | 151,552        |
| Dragon | 128  | 6,327   | 14,696         |
|        | 256  | 20,604  | 58,596         |
|        | 512  | 69,865  | 225,360        |

Colored voxels are 4 bytes, binary voxels are 1 bit.

Each node is 8 bytes

# Performance Analysis (cont)

#### Voxel Data Structure Timing

| Model  | Res. | Voxelization | Vox ->Cubes | SVO from Vox | SVO->Cubes |
|--------|------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Bunny  | 128  | 16.2 ms      | 8.46 ms     | 1.85 ms      | 7.78 ms    |
|        | 256  | 54.2 ms      | 19.7 ms     | 2.07 ms      | 22.6 ms    |
|        | 512  | 203.9 ms     | 48.6 ms     | 2.3 ms       | 39.9 ms    |
| Dragon | 128  | 26.8 ms      | 12.1 ms     | 1.06 ms      | 12.06 ms   |
|        | 256  | 49 ms        | 30.5 ms     | 2.79 ms      | 33.6 ms    |
|        | 512  | 221 ms       | 90.9 ms     | 2.7 ms       | 71.8 ms    |

- The Voxel Grid and SVO structures have comparable runtime to extract cubes for rendering.
- SVO Construction is relatively fast, and scales well at  $\sim \log(\text{Res})$
- Dense voxelization cannot be run at real-time rates. Need a static voxelized background.

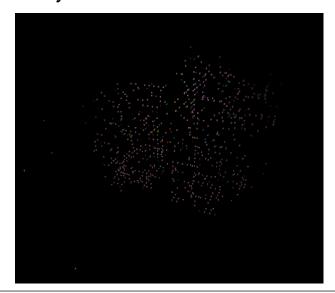
# Performance Analysis (cont)

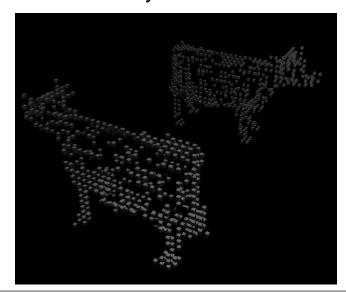
| Voxelized? | Model    | CUDA Render | CUDA FPS | OpenGL Render | OpenGL FPS |
|------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| No         | Dragon   | 47 ms       | 18       | 15 ms         | 60         |
|            | Two Cows | 16 ms       | 35       | 0-5 ms        | 60         |
|            | Three*   | 55 ms       | 17       | 15 ms         | 58         |
|            | Bunny    | 31 ms       | 29       | ~0 ms         | 60         |
| Yes        | Dragon   | 156 ms      | 5        | 31 ms         | 30         |
|            | Two Cows | 23 ms       | 27       | 15 ms         | 60         |
|            | Three*   | 141 ms      | 7        | 16 ms         | 34         |
|            | Bunny    | 109 ms      | 10       | 15 ms         | 47         |

<sup>\*</sup>Three is a model scene contains dragon, bunny and buddha objects.

#### Lessons Learned

- Voxel Data Structures on GPU
  - Memory Hog Need efficient packing to scale well
  - SVO lacks convenience functions of a conventional CPU octree
- Dynamic Memory Allocation in CUDA Kernels?
  - We pre-allocate memory -> must be conservative!
  - Dynamic allocation would conserve memory.





## References

- "Interactive Indirect Illumination Using Voxel Cone Tracing" Cyril Crassin
- "Octree-Based Sparse Voxelization Using the GPU Hardware Rasterizer." Cyril Crassin. OpenGL Insights, Chapter 22.
- "GigaVoxels: A Voxel-Based Rendering Pipeline For Efficient Exploration Of Large And Detailed Scenes" — Cyril Crassin
- "VoxelPipe: A Programmable Pipeline for 3D Voxelization" Jacopo Pantaleoni, NVIDIA Research

Thank You!