



Institut de Recherche
en Informatique de Toulouse
CNRS - INP - UT3 - UT1 - UT2J



PostFX Shadow Layers

Projet de Pré-maturation

financée par la région Occitanie

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Le projet PostFX Shadow Layers

Objectif

Implementation shadow layers dans un logiciel professionnel

- Démonstration de faisabilité pour aller vers un transfert industriel

Contexte

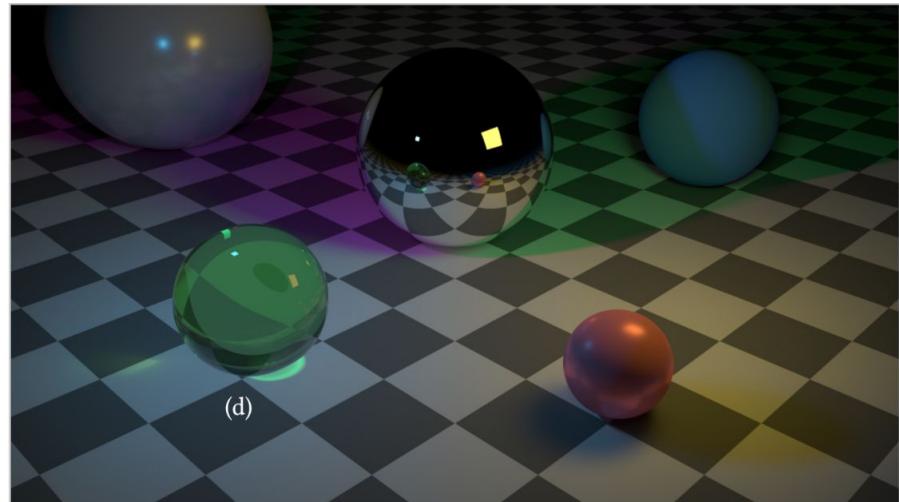
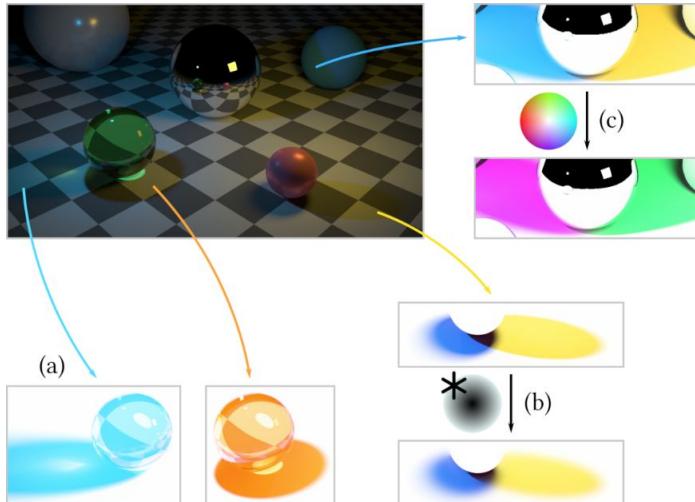
Projet de pré-maturisation



Shadow Layers

Domaine d'application :

- Cinéma, VFX (Visual Effects), image de synthèse
- Édition / contrôle artistique
- Post-processing, espace image



Global Illumination Shadow Layers (GISL)
Computer Graphics Forum, Wiley, 2019, 38(4).
F. Desrichard, D. Vanderhaeghe, M. Paulin, 2019

Environnement logiciel



Arnold Renderer

Moteur de rendu *path tracing* hors-ligne (même méthode de rendu que GISL)

Compatible avec de nombreux logiciels de modélisation 3D, notamment :

Maya, Cinema 4D, Houdini, Katana, 3ds Max, Softimage



Objectifs de mission

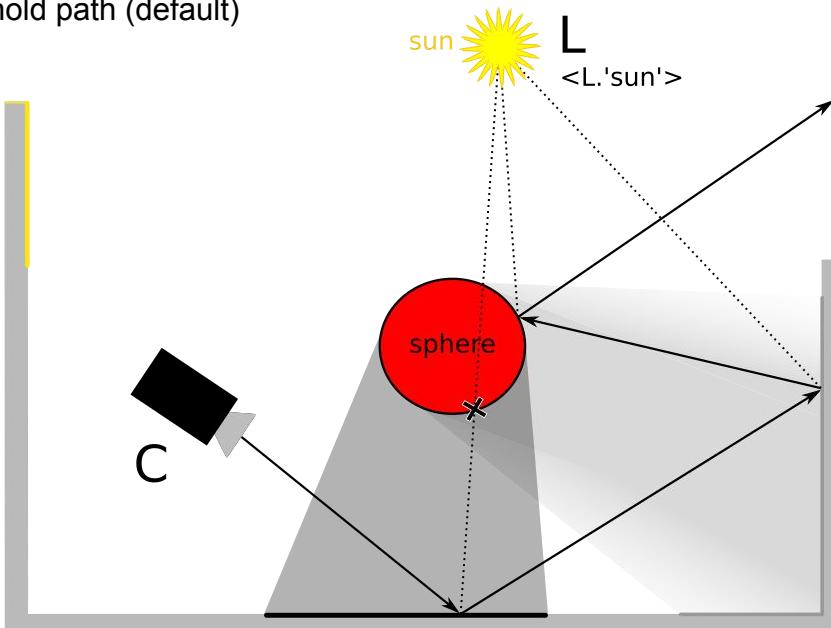
1. Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu
 - o Calcul d'un calque d'ombre pour toute la scène
 - o Calcul calques séparés par objet
 - o Split direct/indirect, split lights, ombre propre

2. Contrôle depuis l'interface utilisateur
 - o Sélection objet dans le viewport
 - o Activation des différents calques



Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Arnold path (default)



Li = Liu ($1 - Lo$)

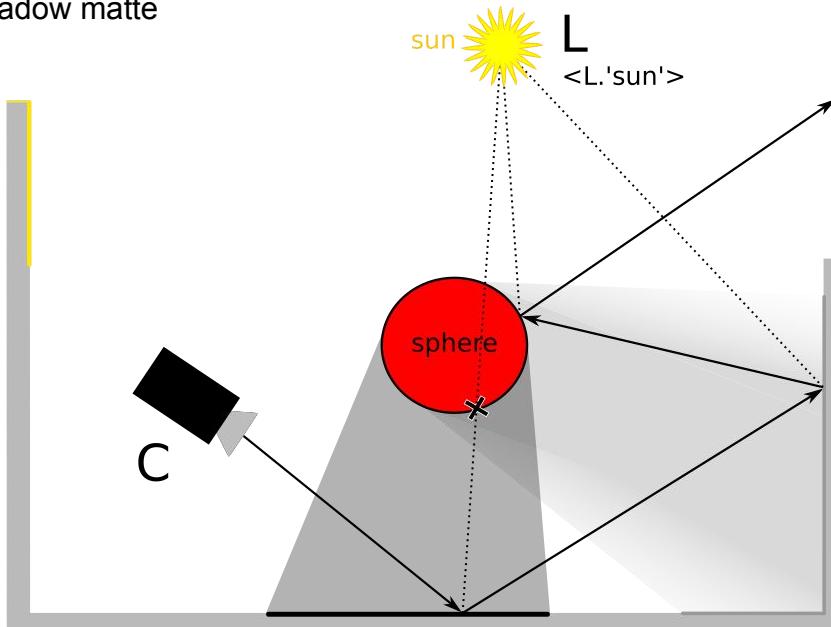
Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

→ default path (Arnold)
..... shadow ray (Arnold)

Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Shadow matte



Li = Liu ($1 - Lo$)

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

Energie perdue = Liu * Lo (shadow matte)

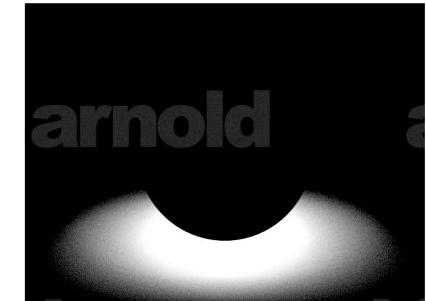
→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)



shadow_matte

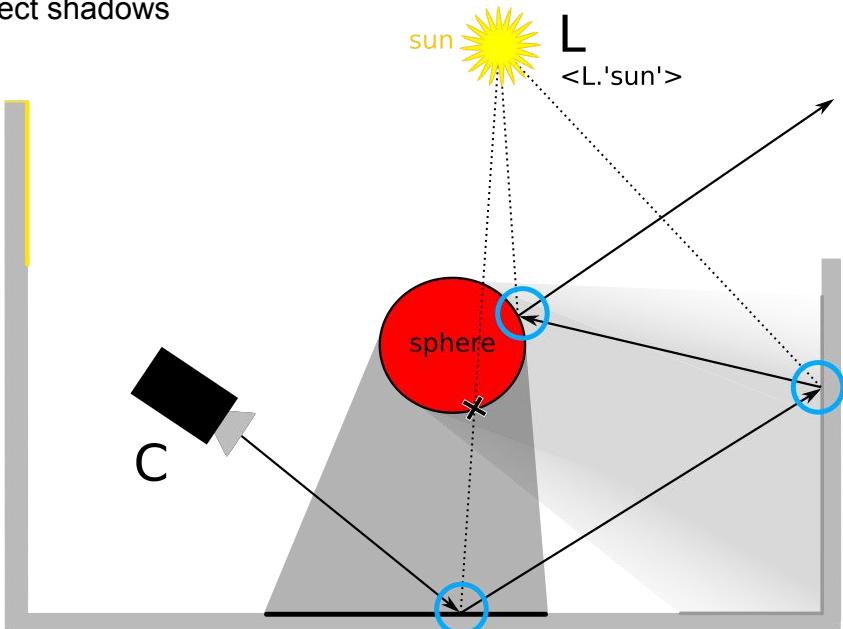
(Arnold integrated shader)



Le shader shadow matte donne qu'une information de visibilité avec les sources de lumières directes

Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Direct shadows



Li = Liu (1 - Lo)

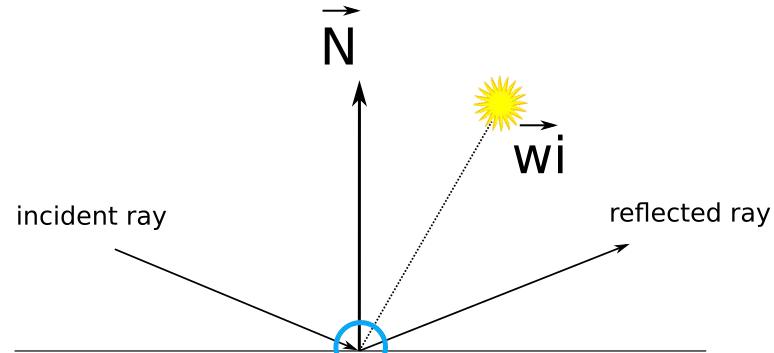
Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

Energie perdue = Liu * Lo (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)



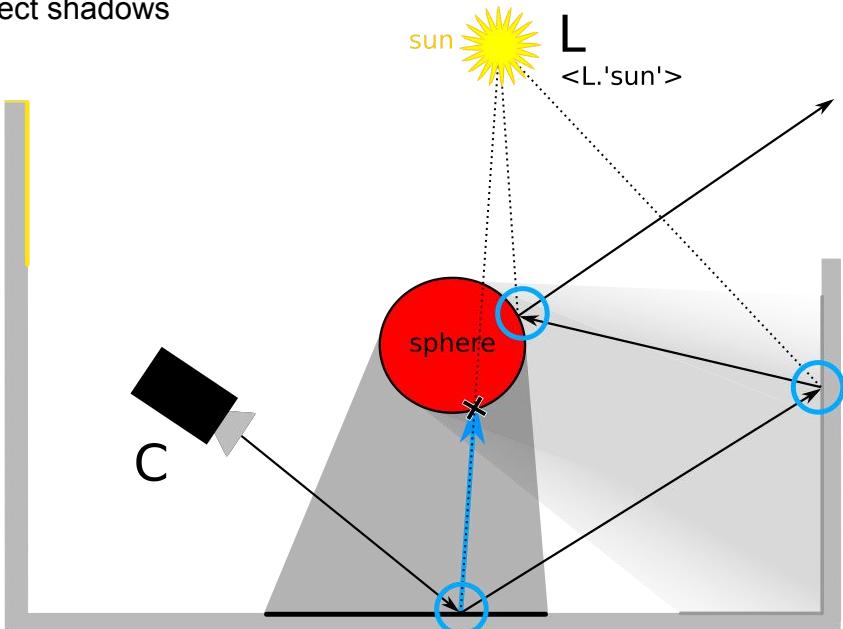
```
// our shader for direct shadowing  
if catcher  
for ls in AiLightsGetSample() // light loops  
if not AiColorIsSmall(ls.Lo)  
...  
...
```



Arnold fait lui même cette intégration au niveau des lumières
Le code n'est pas accessible et modifiable en interne

Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Direct shadows



$Li = Liu (1 - Lo)$

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

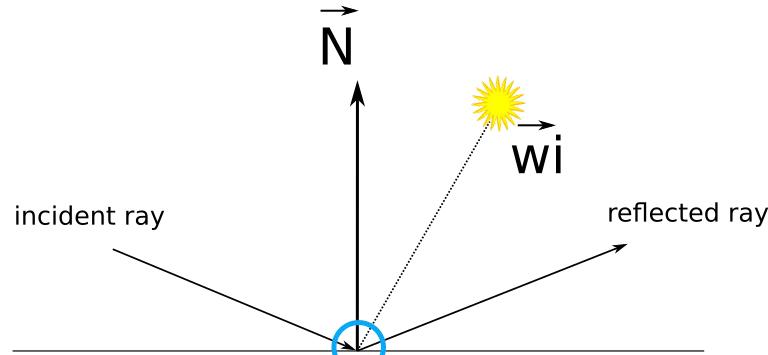
Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

Energie perdue = $Liu * Lo$ (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)

→ first intersect (sl)



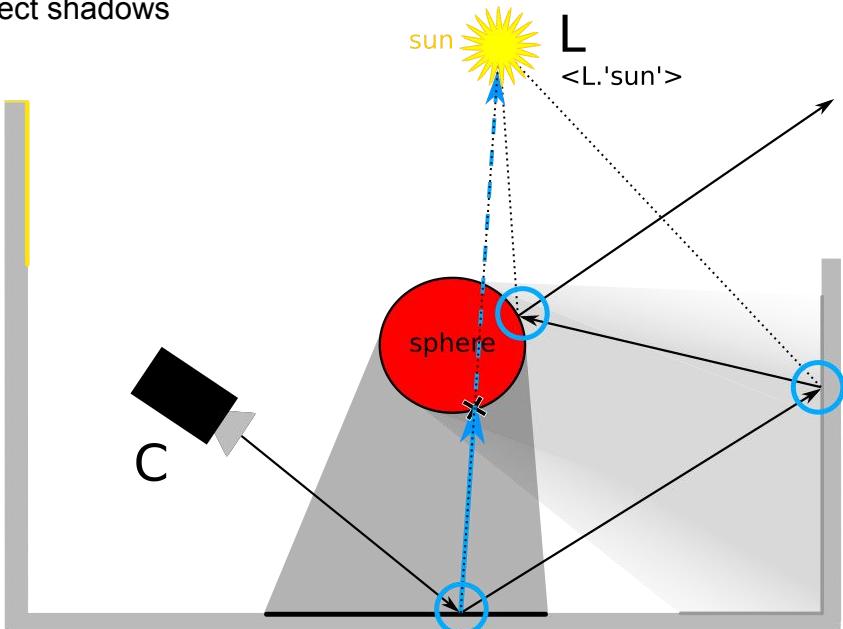
```
// our shader for direct shadowing  
if catcher  
for ls in AiLightsGetSample() // light loops  
if not AiColorIsSmall(ls.lo)  
if firstHitObject  
...  
...
```



Arnold fait lui même cette intégration au niveau des lumières
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Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Direct shadows



$Li = Liu (1 - Lo)$

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

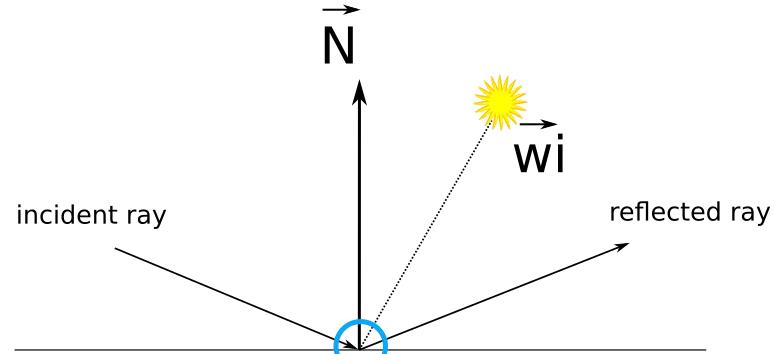
Energie perdue = $Liu * Lo$ (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)

→ first intersect (sl)

→ second intersect, skip direct (sl)



// our shader for direct shadowing

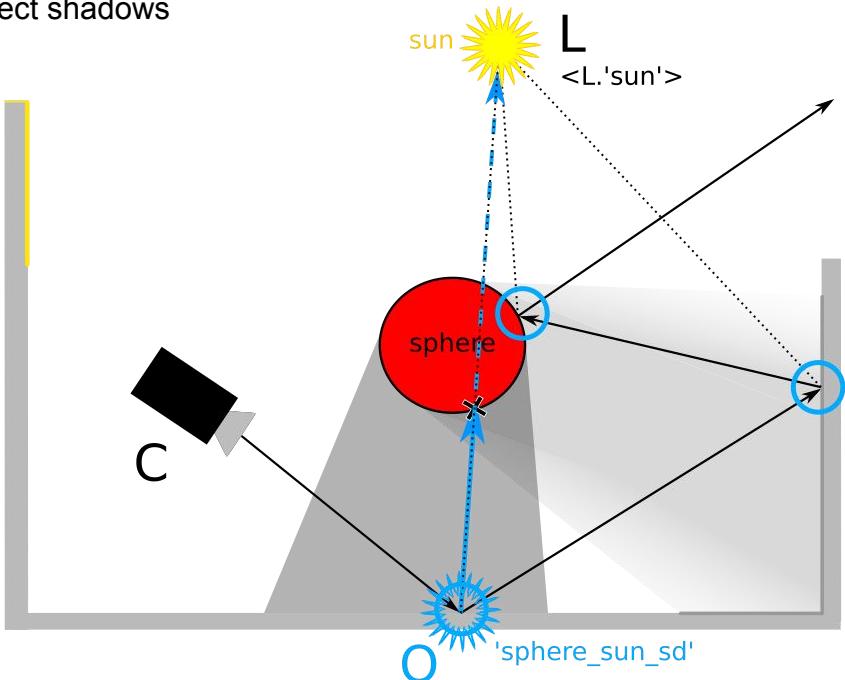
```
if catcher  
for ls in AiLightsGetSample() // light loops  
if not AiColorIsSmall(ls.Lo)  
if firstHitObject and not secondHitObject  
    sl_direct = BSDF * cos( $\vec{N}, \vec{wi}$ ) * ls.Liu * ls.Lo / ls.pdf
```



Arnold fait lui même cette intégration au niveau des lumières
Le code n'est pas accessible et modifiable en interne

Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Direct shadows



Li = Liu ($1 - Lo$)

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

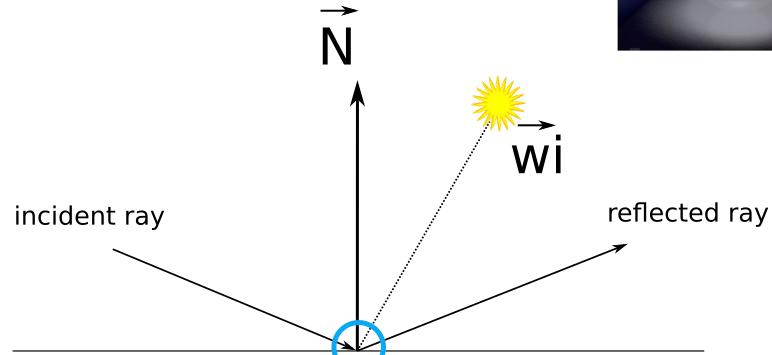
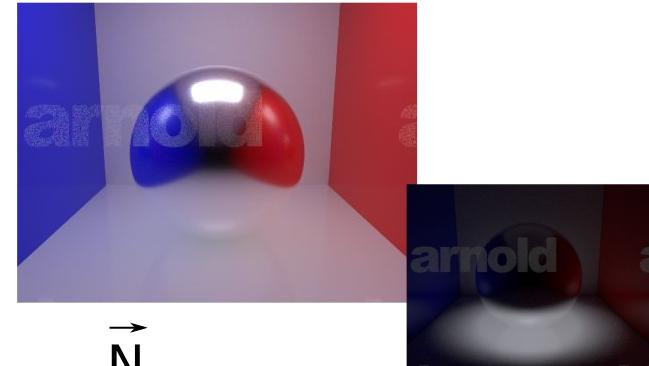
Energie perdue = Liu * Lo (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)

→ first intersect (sl)

→ second intersect, skip direct (sl)



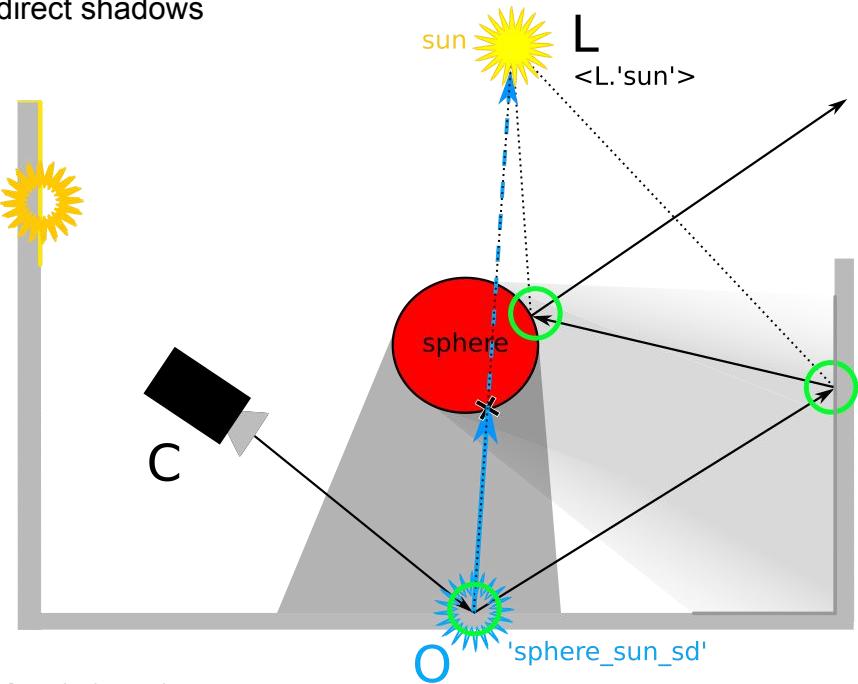
// our shader for direct shadowing
if catcher
for ls in AiLightsGetSample() // light loops
if not AiColorIsSmall(ls.Lo)
if firstHitObject and not secondHitObject
 sl_direct = BSDF * cos(\vec{N}, \vec{wi}) * ls.Liu * ls.Lo / ls.pdf
 closure = AiClosureEmission(color=sl_direct)
 AiClosureSetLabel(closure, firstHitObject.name + " _ " + ls.name + "_sd")
 out.CLOSURE().add(closure)

Arnold fait lui-même cette intégration au niveau des lumières
Le code n'est pas accessible et modifiable en interne



Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Indirect shadows



Li = Liu ($1 - Lo$)

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

Energie perdue = Liu * Lo (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)

→ first intersect (sl)

→ second intersect, skip direct (sl)

→ skipped indirect path (sl)

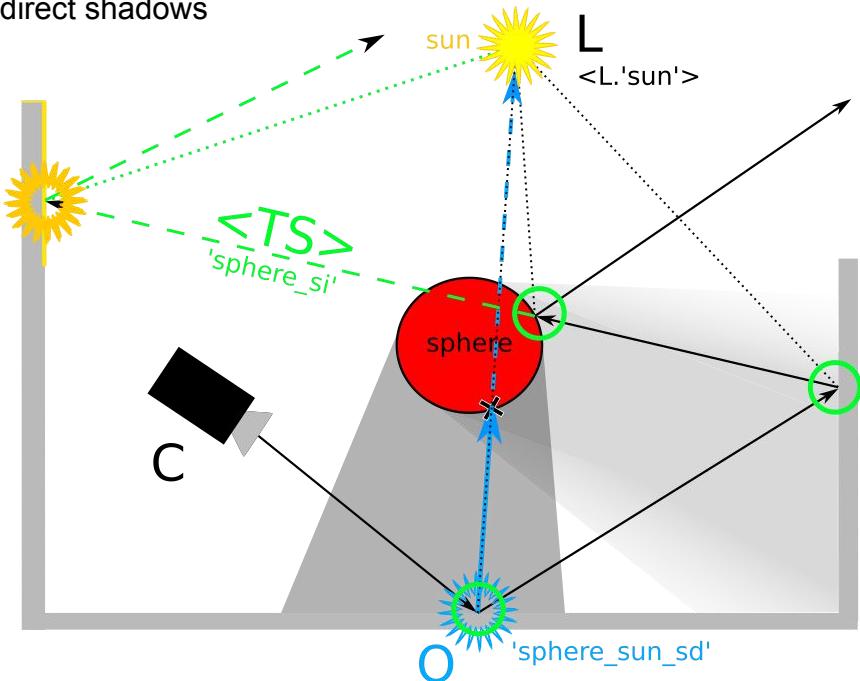
..... shadow ray for skipped path (sl)



// our shader for indirect shadowing
if caster
...

Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Indirect shadows



$L_i = Liu (1 - Lo)$

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

Energie perdue = Liu * Lo (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

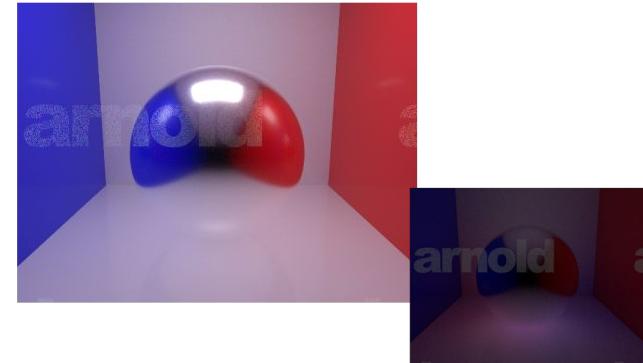
..... shadow ray (Arnold)

→ first intersect (sl)

→ second intersect, skip direct (sl)

→ skipped indirect path (sl)

..... shadow ray for skipped path (sl)



{ // our shader for indirect shadowing
if caster
bsdf = AiMicrofacetRefractionBSDF(distribution=BECKMANN, ior=1.0,
label=caster.name + "_si")
out.CLOSURE().add(bsdf)

|GGX

|BECKMANN
label=caster.name + "_si")

Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

LPE (Light Path Expression)

diffuse_direct

C<RD>L

<RD> : Diffuse reflection



diffuse_indirect

C<RD>[DSVOB].*

V : Volume scattering

B : Background emission

S : Specular reflection or refraction



D : Diffuse reflection, transmission or subsurface scattering

specular_direct

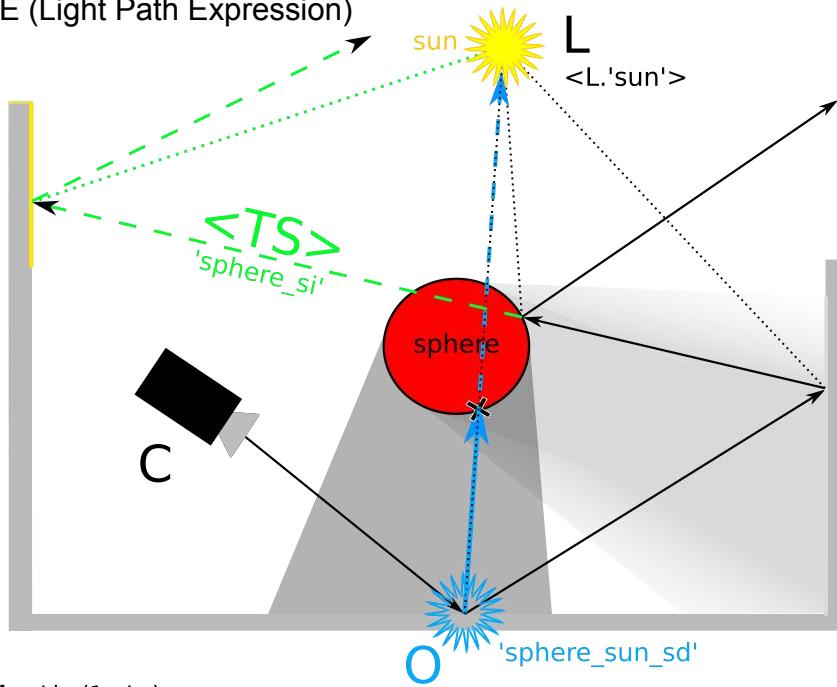
C<RS>L

<RS> : Specular reflection



Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

LPE (Light Path Expression)



Li = Liu (1 - Lo)

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

Energie perdue = Liu * Lo (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)

→ first intersect (sl)

→ second intersect, skip direct (sl)

→ skipped indirect path (sl)

..... shadow ray for skipped path (sl)

LPE syntax events :

C : Camera

. : Any event

A* : 0 or more A events

L : Emission from all lights

'myevent' : Custom event

O : Surface/volume emission

<TS> : Specular refraction

[ABC] : A, B or C

C.*



sl_direct

`.*'sphere_sun_sd'`



sl_indirect

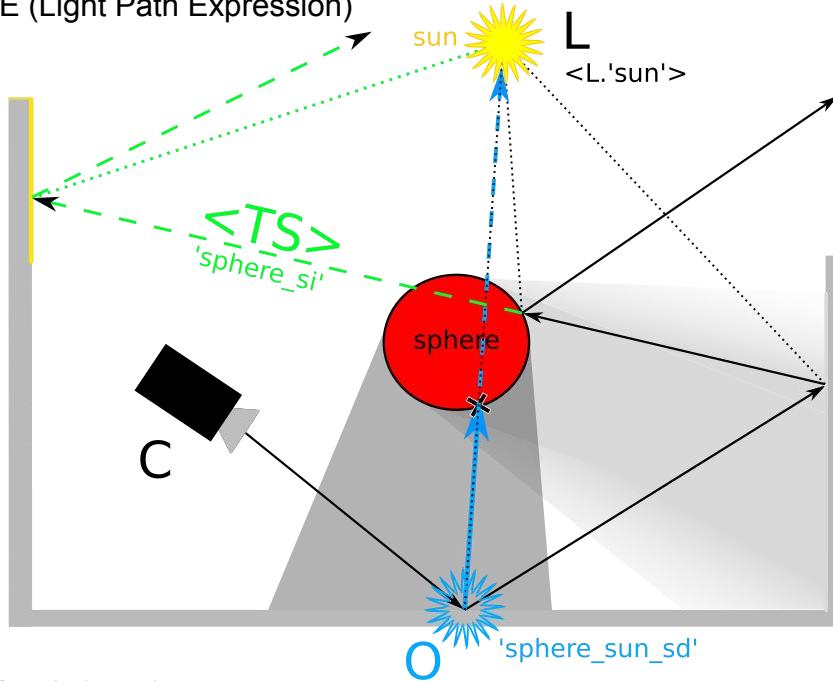
`.*'sphere_si'.*`

`.*'sphere_si'.*<L.'sun'>`



Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

LPE (Light Path Expression)



Li = Liu (1 - Lo)

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

Energie perdue = Liu * Lo (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)

→ first intersect (sl)

→ second intersect, skip direct (sl)

→ skipped indirect path (sl)

..... shadow ray for skipped path (sl)

LPE syntax events :

C : Camera

. : Any event

A* : 0 or more A events

L : Emission from all lights

'**myevent**' : Custom event

O : Surface/volume emission

<**TS**> : Specular refraction

[**ABC**] : A, B or C

[^**A**] : Any event except A

C.*



sl

.*['sphere_sun_sd"sphere_si'].*



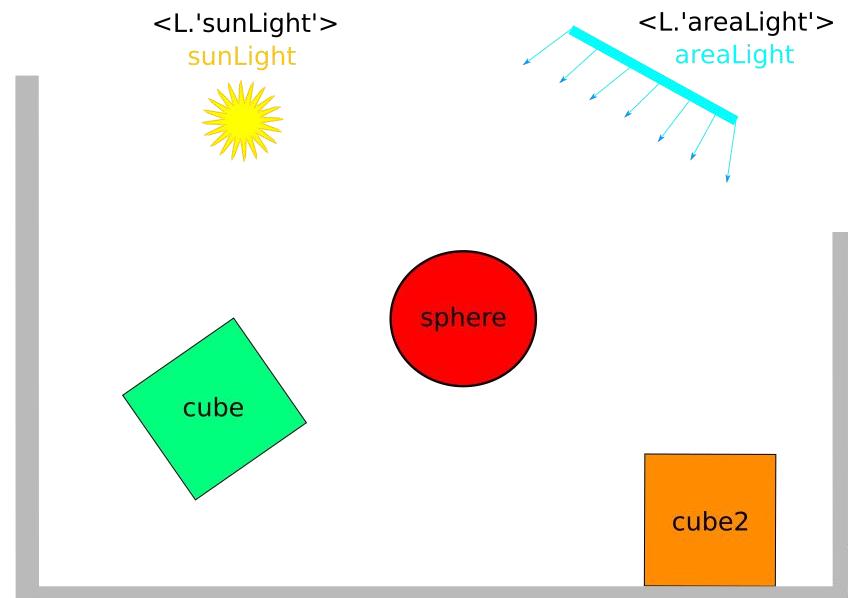
sl_beauty

C[^'sphere_sun_sd"sphere_si']*



Activation de calques (AOVs)

: Arbitrary Output Variables
Arnold scene description file (.ass)



Activation de calques (AOVs)

: Arbitrary Output Variables

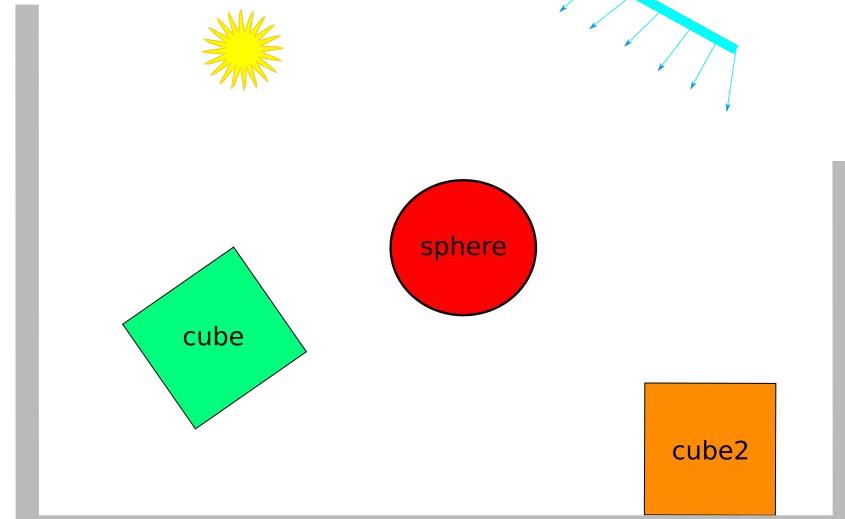
Arnold scene description file (.ass)

```
options
{
...
light_path_expressions 22 1 STRING
"sl_beauty C[^'sphere_sunLight_sd"|"sphere_areaLight_sd"|"cube_sunLight_sd"|"cube_areaLight_sd"|"cube2_sunLight_sd"|"cube2_areaLight_sd"|"sphere_si"|"cube_si"|"cube2_si"]*"
"sl_*['sphere_sunLight_sd"|"sphere_areaLight_sd"|"cube_sunLight_sd"|"cube_areaLight_sd"|"cube2_sunLight_sd"|"cube2_areaLight_sd"|"sphere_si"|"cube_si"|"cube2_si"].*"
"sl_direct .*['sphere_sunLight_sd"|"sphere_areaLight_sd"|"cube_sunLight_sd"|"cube_areaLight_sd"|"cube2_sunLight_sd"|"cube2_areaLight_sd"|"sphere_si"|"cube_si"|"cube2_si"]"
"sl_indirect .*['sphere_si"|"cube_si"|"cube2_si"].*"
"sl_sphere_sunLight .*('sphere_sunLight_sd'|('sphere_si'.*<L.'sunLight'>))"
"sl_sphere_sunLight_d .*'sphere_sunLight_sd'"
"sl_sphere_sunLight_i .*('sphere_si'.*<L.'sunLight'>)"
"sl_sphere_areaLight .*('sphere_areaLight_sd'|('sphere_si'.*<L.'areaLight'>))"
"sl_sphere_areaLight_d .*'sphere_areaLight_sd'"
"sl_sphere_areaLight_i .*('sphere_si'.*<L.'areaLight'>)"
"sl_cube_sunLight .*('cube_sunLight_sd'|('cube_si'.*<L.'sunLight'>))"
"sl_cube_sunLight_d .*'cube_sunLight_sd'"
"sl_cube_sunLight_i .*('cube_si'.*<L.'sunLight'>)"
"sl_cube_areaLight .*('cube_areaLight_sd'|('cube_si'.*<L.'areaLight'>))"
"sl_cube_areaLight_d .*'cube_areaLight_sd'"
"sl_cube_areaLight_i .*('cube_si'.*<L.'areaLight'>)"
"sl_cube2_sunLight .*('cube2_sunLight_sd'|('cube2_si'.*<L.'sunLight'>))"
"sl_cube2_sunLight_d .*'cube2_sunLight_sd'"
"sl_cube2_sunLight_i .*('cube2_si'.*<L.'sunLight'>)"
"sl_cube2_areaLight .*('cube2_areaLight_sd'|('cube2_si'.*<L.'areaLight'>))"
"sl_cube2_areaLight_d .*'cube2_areaLight_sd'"
"sl_cube2_areaLight_i .*('cube2_si'.*<L.'areaLight'>)"

// AOVs
outputs 5 1 STRING
"sl_beauty RGBA filter driver"
"sl_RGBA filter driver2"
"sl_direct RGBA filter driver3"
"sl_indirect RGBA filter driver4"
"sl_cube2_areaLight_i RGBA filter driver5"
}
```

```
gaussian_filter {
    name filter
    width 3
}
```

```
driver_png {
    name driver
    filename "beauty.png"
    color_space "sRGB"
}
```



Activation de calques (AOVs

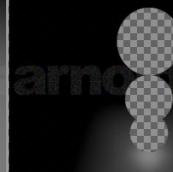
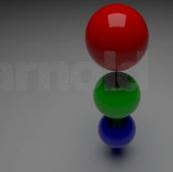
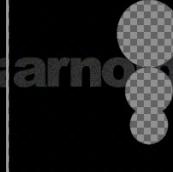
: Arbitrary Output Variables)

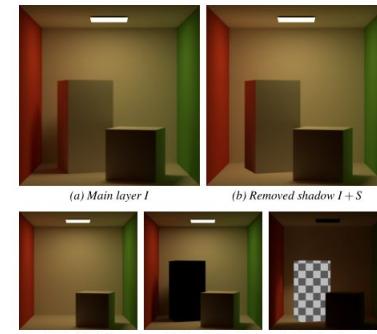
Maya

Voir vidéo de présentation

Test de validation

Test par différences d'images (espace image)

	Beauty	sl	Beauty + sl
Référence	Image-Based (Arnold) runtime : 40.678 sec 		
Implémentation Arnold	One-Pass (Arnold) 		
Ref - Impl	Abs (Image-Based - One-Pass) 		

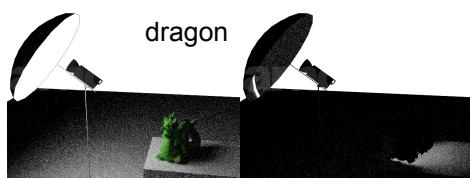
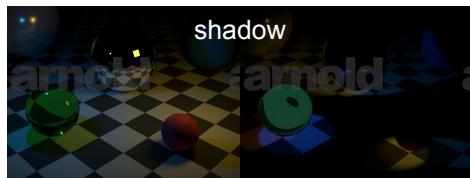


© Global Illumination Shadow Layers (2019)

$$= 0$$

Mesures performances

- GISL pbrt : 30%
- Arnold : ?



Scene	Beauty	Beauty + sl	Surcoût sl
tSphere	44s	61s	+39%
cornell	82s	118s	+44%
shadow	30s	40s	+33%
3alignSpheres	41s	47s	+16%
directIndirect	20s	26s	+29%
spotFog	12s	15s	+25%
dragon	7s	9s	+30%
cornellBox	123s	239s	+94%

Surcoût sl de 16% à 94%
Testé sur 8 scènes

Mesures performances

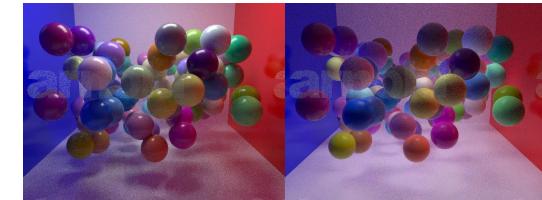
Par rapport aux nombres d'objets



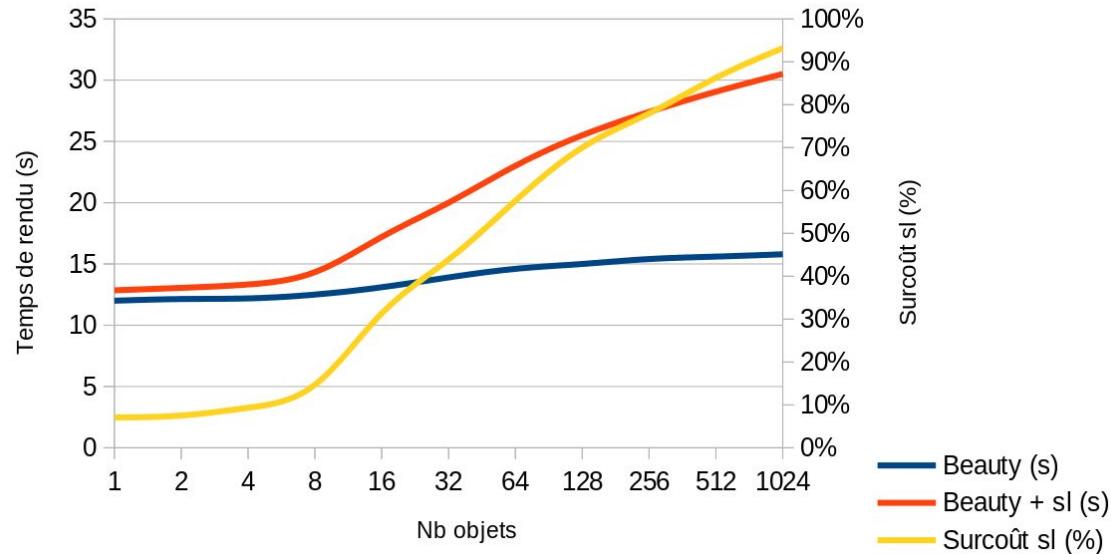
Nb objets = 1



Nb objets = 10



Nb objets = 100



Mesures performances

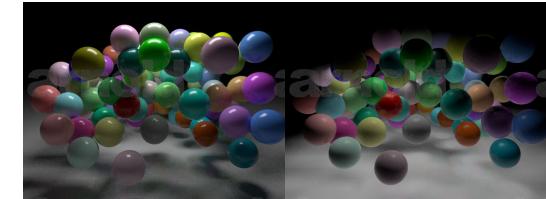
Par rapport aux nombres d'objets



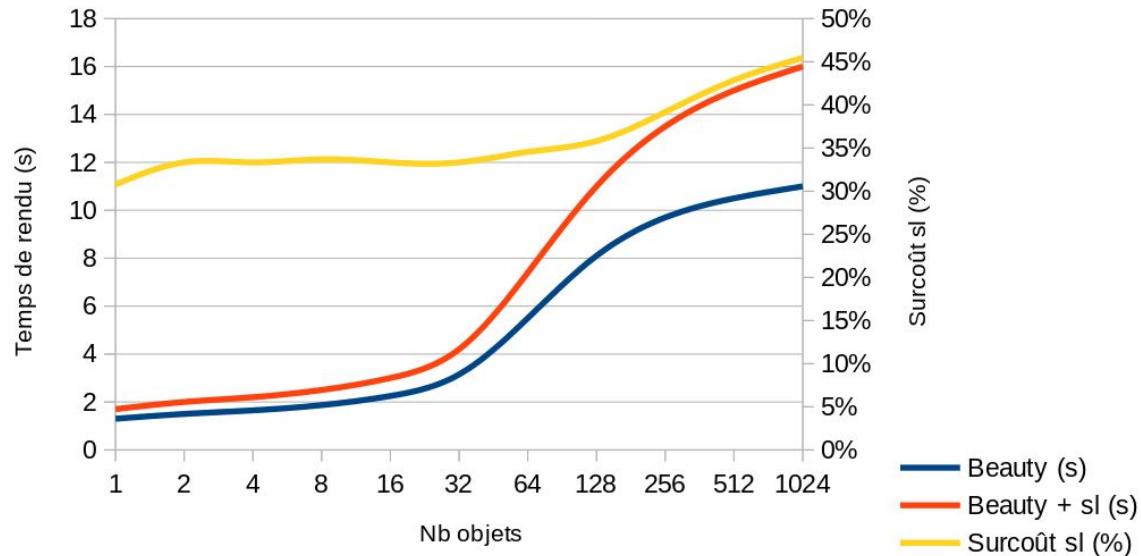
Nb objets = 1



Nb objets = 10



Nb objets = 100



Mesures performances

Par rapport aux nombres de lumières



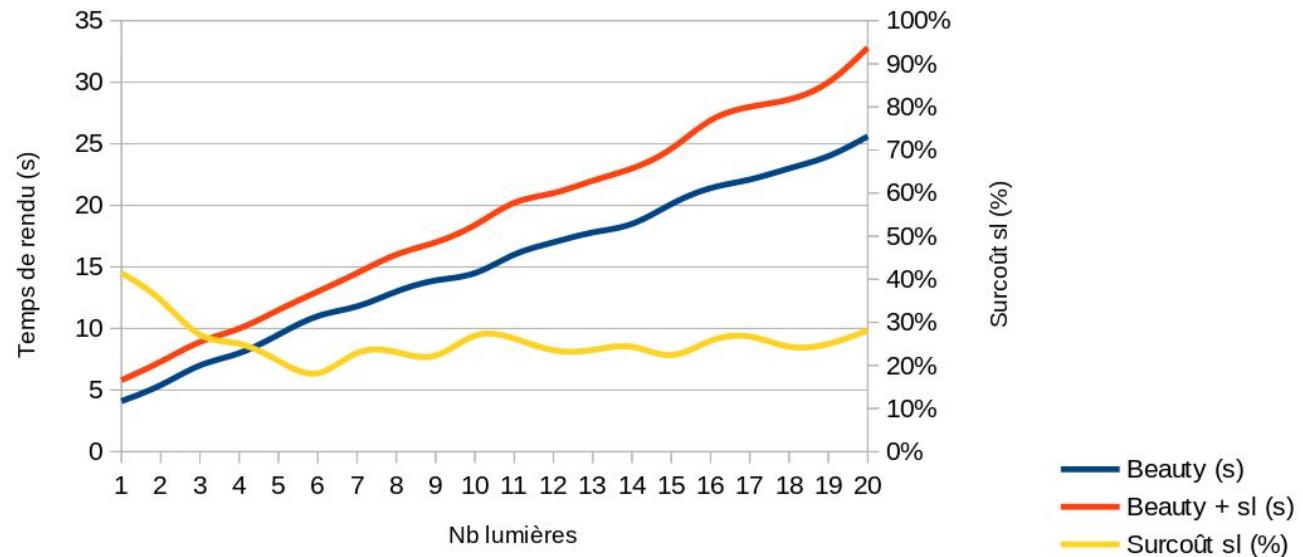
Nb lumières = 1



Nb lumières = 10

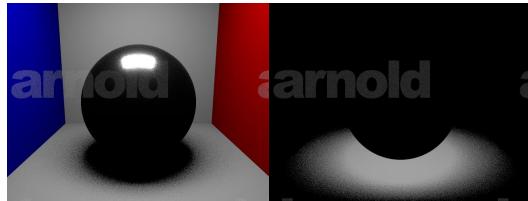


Nb lumières = 20



Mesures performances

Par rapport à la profondeur maximale des chemins



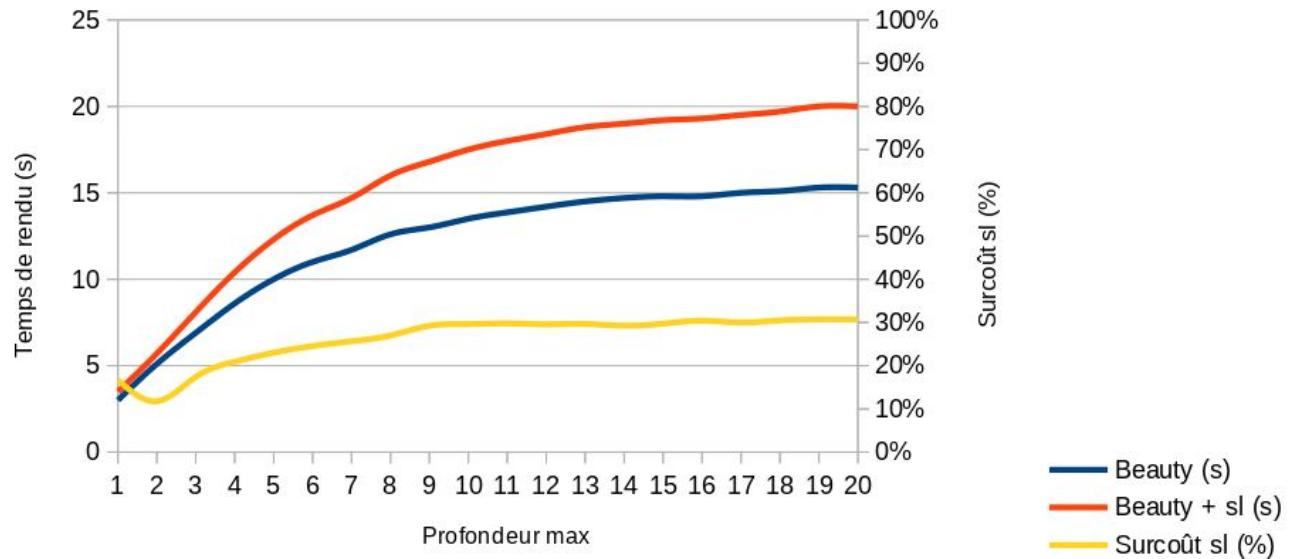
Profondeur max = 1



Profondeur max = 2



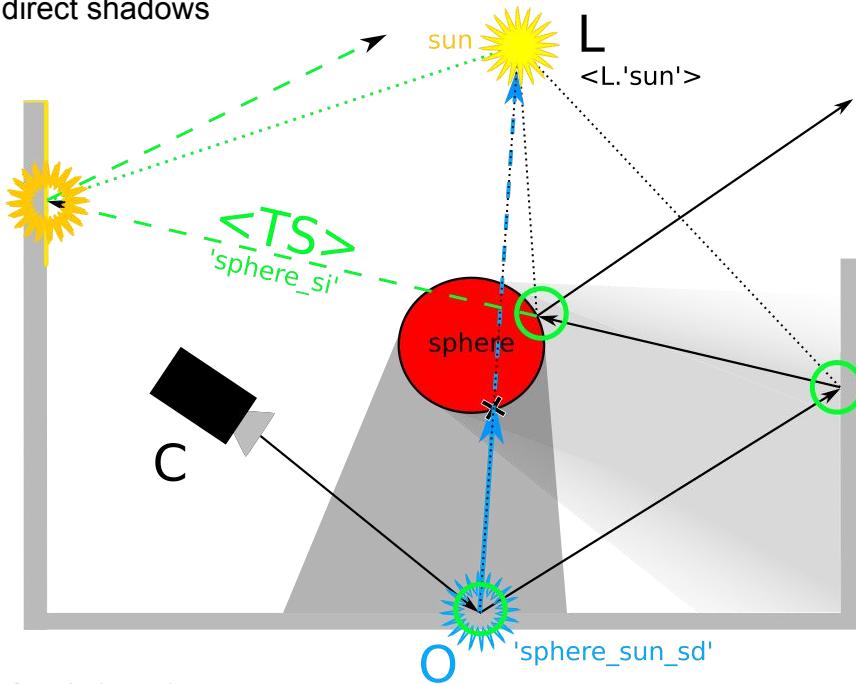
Profondeur max = 20



Merci de votre attention

Adaptation de l'algorithme de rendu

Indirect shadows



$L_i = Liu (1 - Lo)$

Lo : facteur d'occlusion

Liu : rayonnements incidents non occultés

Energie perdue = Liu * Lo (shadow matte)

→ default path (Arnold)

..... shadow ray (Arnold)

→ first intersect (sl)

→ second intersect, skip direct (sl)

→ skipped indirect path (sl)

..... shadow ray for skipped path (sl)

LPE syntax events :

C : Camera

. : Any event

A* : 0 or more A events

L : Emission from all lights

'myevent' : Custom event

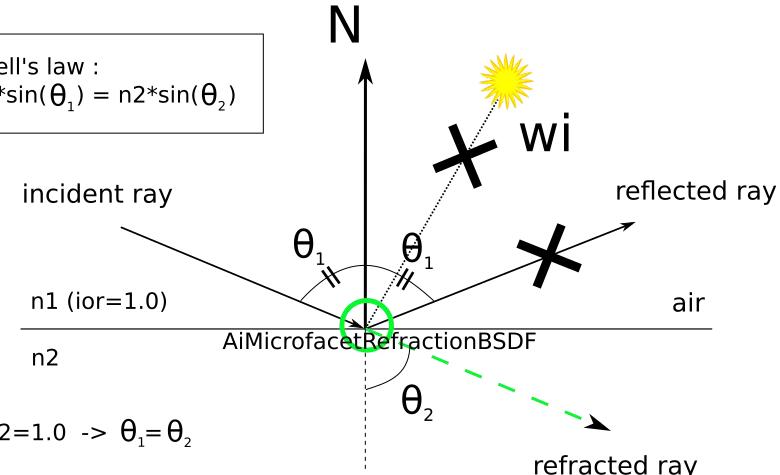
O : Surface/volume emission

<TS> : Specular refraction

Beauty
C.*



Snell's law :
 $n1 \cdot \sin(\theta_1) = n2 \cdot \sin(\theta_2)$



$$n2=1.0 \rightarrow \theta_1 = \theta_2$$

// our shader for indirect shadowing

if caster

bsdf = AiMicrofacetRefractionBSDF(distribution=BECKMANN, ior=1.0,
 label=caster.name + "_si")
 out.CLOSURE().add(bsdf)

GGX