

2021 캡스톤 디자인 최종 발표

Team 6. Lit

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Motivation

- Nature is full of beauty!



Motivation

- But, Express this beauty in a real-time is still **challenging issues**



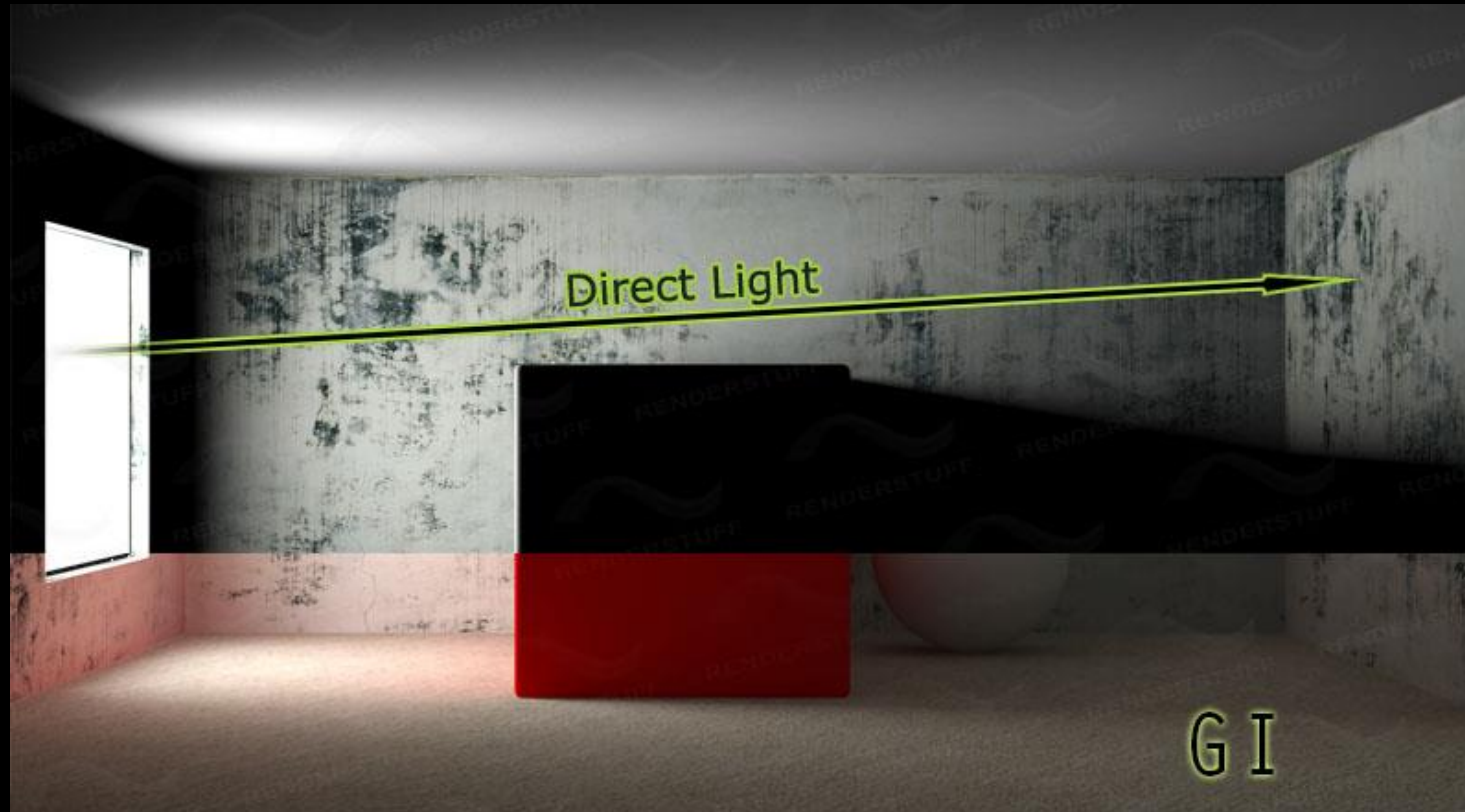
NVIDIA RTX



Cyberpunk 2077(CD PROJEKT)

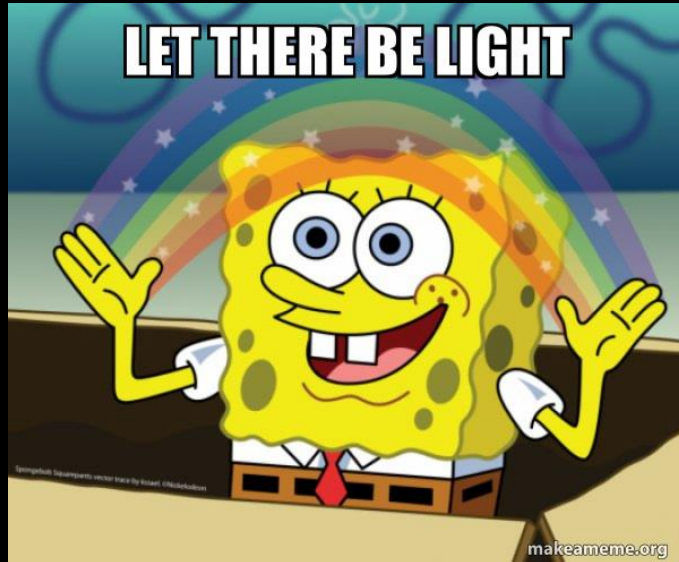
Motivation

- Especially, **Global Illumination(indirect lights) effect** is major component to achieve high quality rendering results!



Lit : Let there be light!

- Lets implement **renderer** to synthesize realistic image in a **real time**!



and God said,

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= hf = hc/\lambda, \quad eV_0 = hf - W, \quad E = mc^2, \quad E^2 = p^2 c^2 + m^2 c^4, \quad \Psi(x,t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(k) e^{i(kx - \omega t)} dk, \\
 p &= h/\lambda, \quad \Psi(x,t) = e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(k) e^{i(kx - \omega t - (kx - \omega t))} dk, \quad v = \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)_x, \quad E = p^2/2m, \\
 \Psi(x,t) &= e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(k) e^{i(kx - \omega t - (kx - \omega t))} dk, \quad v = \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)_x, \quad \hbar \omega = \hbar^2 k^2/2m = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} e^{i(kx - \omega t)}, \\
 E &= \hbar^2 k^2/2m, \quad E = \hbar \omega = \hbar^2 k^2/2m, \quad m_{rel} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}, \quad \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = \hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2m(E-V)}{\hbar^2} \Psi &= 0, \quad k^2 = \frac{2m(E-V)}{\hbar^2}, \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m(E-V)}}, \quad E = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega^2, \\
 E \Psi &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} \right) - \frac{2e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} \Psi, \quad J = \nabla \times H, \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{k}{\omega} x = 0 \\
 J &= \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial H_\phi}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta - \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial(H_\phi)}{\partial \theta} \right] \hat{\phi} + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(H_\phi)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial H_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \hat{\phi} \\
 -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} \right) + V \Psi &= E \Psi, \quad V = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\
 \nabla^2 V &= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \phi^2}, \quad J = \lim_{\Delta S \rightarrow 0} \frac{\oint H \cdot d\vec{S}}{\Delta S} \\
 \nabla \cdot D &= \frac{1}{h_1 h_2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (h_2 h_3 D_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (h_1 h_3 D_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (h_1 h_2 D_z) \right] \\
 P_\phi &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi V_0}{r \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)} \sin^2 \beta z \sin^2 \alpha \rho d\alpha d\beta dz = \frac{4\pi V_0}{\ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 2\beta}{2\beta} \right) \sin^2 \alpha \\
 J_\phi(z) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{n+\alpha}}{n! \Gamma(n+\nu+1) 2^{n+\alpha}} \cdot J_\phi(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{n+\alpha}}{n! \Gamma(n+\nu+1) 2^{n+\alpha}} \\
 \oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{S} &= emf = -\oint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \cdot d\vec{S}, \quad \oint \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{S} = I = \oint \left(\vec{J}_e + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \right) \cdot d\vec{S}, \quad \oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{S} = Q = \int_V \rho dV \\
 E_r &= \frac{J_0 e^{-\alpha r}}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\mu}{\epsilon} \frac{2}{r^2} + \frac{2}{j\omega \epsilon r} \right) \cos \theta, \quad E_\theta = \frac{J_0 e^{-\alpha r}}{4\pi} \left(\frac{j\omega \mu}{r} + \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{j\omega \epsilon r} \right) \sin \theta \\
 E(r, \theta, t) &= \frac{-j\omega \mu J_0}{4\pi} \sin \theta \sin(\omega t - \alpha r \sqrt{\mu \epsilon}) \hat{\theta} + H(r, \theta, t) = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{\mu}} E_\theta \hat{\theta}, \quad \gamma = j\omega \sqrt{\mu \epsilon} \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

and there was light.

And God said...

$$\oiint \vec{E} \partial \vec{s} = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}$$

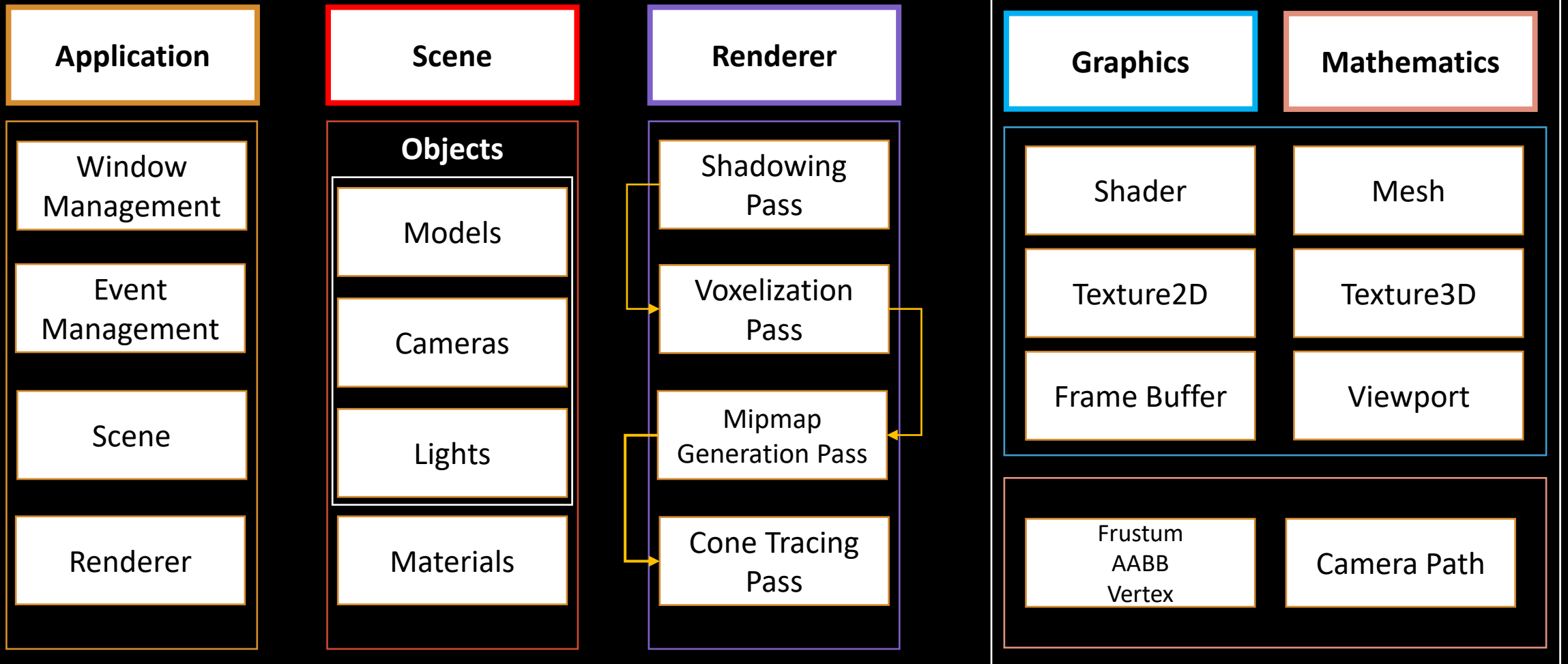
$$\oiint \vec{B} \partial \vec{s} = 0$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \partial \vec{l} = \oiint \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

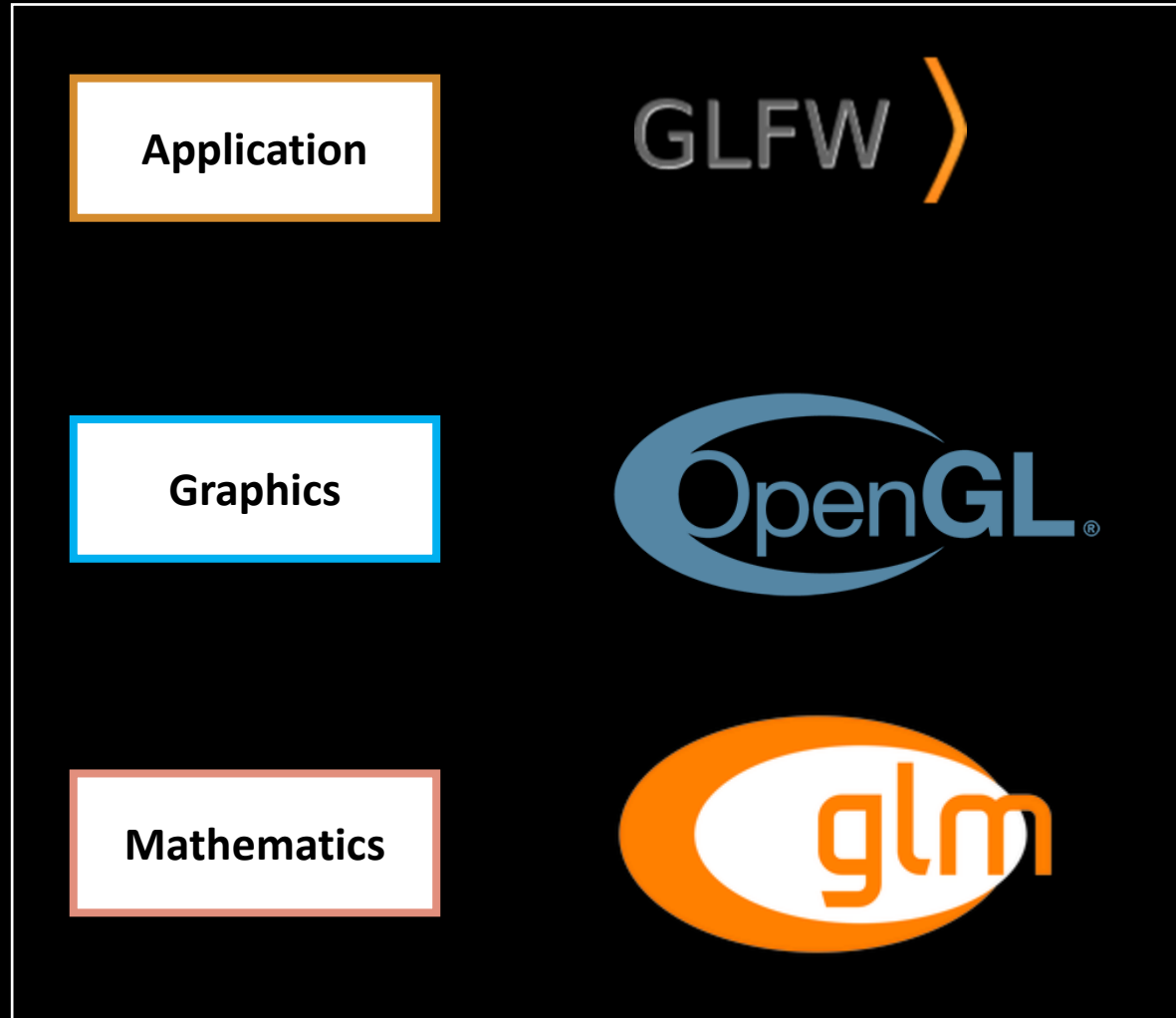
$$\oint H \partial \vec{l} = i + \epsilon \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

...and there was light.

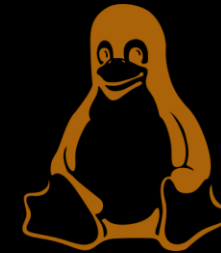
Framework



Framework – Low Level APIs



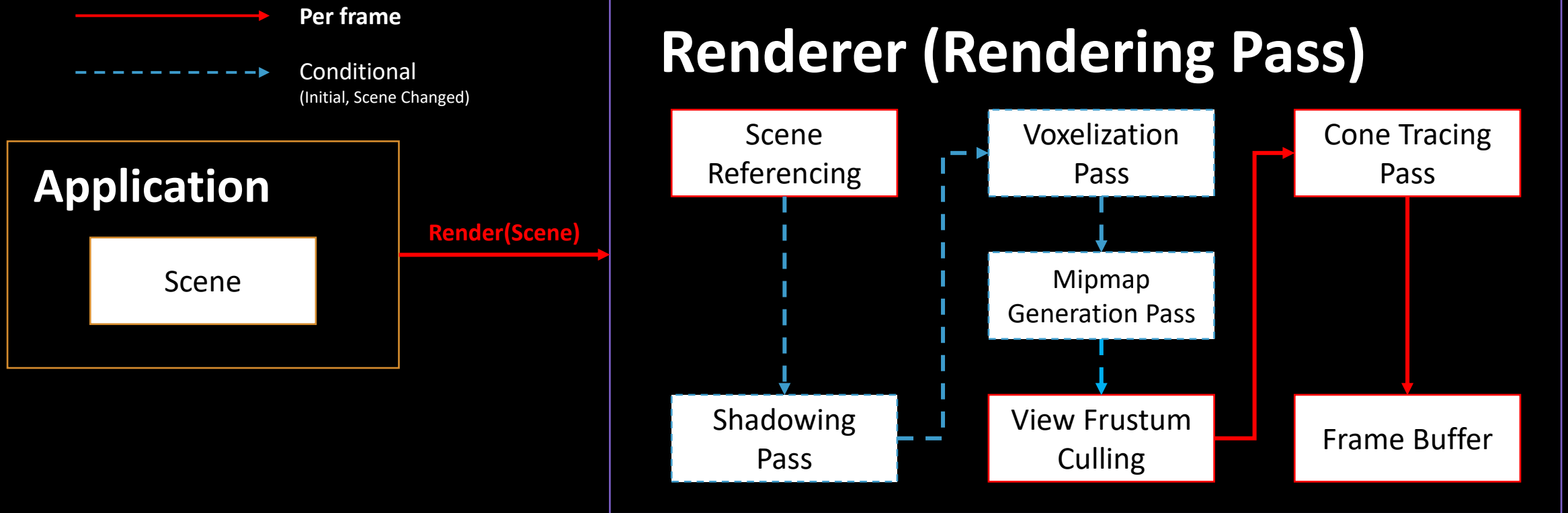
Platforms



Features

- Scene Management
 - Objects
 - Cameras
 - Lights
- Camera Path Animator
- Physically Based Workflow
- View Frustum Culling
- **Real-time Global Illumination Effects (Voxel Cone Tracing)**

Implementation (Renderer)



Shadowing Pass

- Render Depth Map(Shadow Map) from Light Source's view



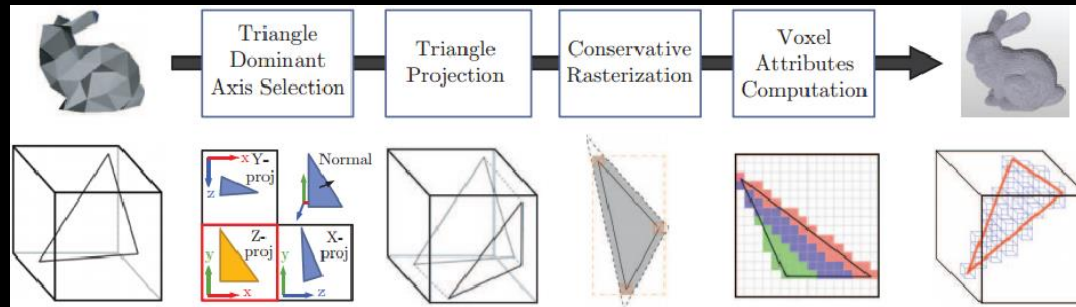
Shadow Map (Depth Map via Light Source)



Lambertian Diffuse with Shadow

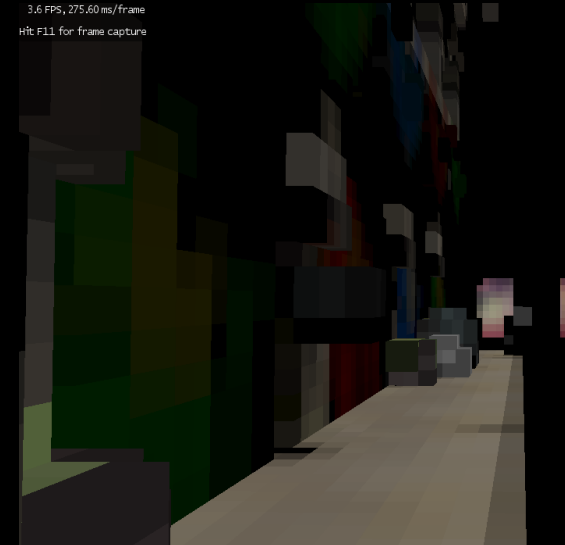
Voxelization Pass

- Voxelize entire scene objects through geometry shader to 3D Texture



Voxelization Algorithms

Voxelize Scene and store radiance at 3D texture
(Diffuse Lambertian reflectance with Shadow)



Voxelized Sponza Scene (Lambertian Diffuse)
< Our renderer used 512^3 RGBA8 3D Texture >

Mipmap Generation Pass

- Problem! : Built-in Mipmap generation methods is too slow!

API Call	Count	Avg CPU ms	Σ CPU ms	Avg GPU ms	Σ GPU ms
glBindTexture()	1,874	<0.01	0.43	0.00	0.00
glActiveTexture()	1,872	<0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
glUniform1i()	1,734	<0.01	0.19	0.00	0.00
glUniform1f()	838	<0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
glBindVertexArray()	686	<0.01	0.42	0.00	0.00
glUniform3fv()	461	<0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
glDrawElements()	348	<0.01	1.31	0.01	4.96
glUniform4fv()	252	<0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
glUniformMatrix4fv()	48	<0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
glEnable()	27	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glBindFramebuffer()	4	<0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
glDisable()	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glUseProgram()	3	<0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
glViewport()	3	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClearColor()	2	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClear()	2	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.02
glColorMask()	2	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glCullFace()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glFrontFace()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glGetIntegerv()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClearTexImage()	1	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
glBindImageTexture()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glGenerateTextureMipmap()	1	73.62	73.62	0.00	0.00
glBindRenderbuffer()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
SwapBuffers()	1	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00

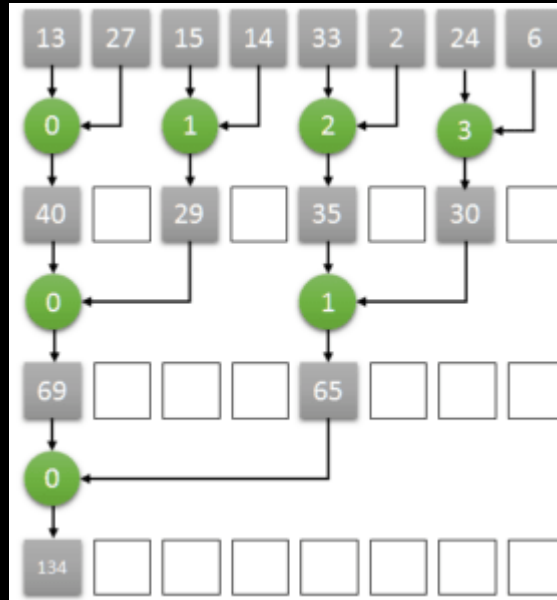
- glGenerateTextureMipmap
 - AMD Ryzen 2700x (16 threads)
 - NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080
 - 3D Texture (256³) : RGBA8
 - 73.62 ms to generate entire levels
 - ~14 FPS

Mipmap Generation Pass

- Perform mipmap generation using Parallel Reduction



Mipmap Chains (2D)



- Parallel Reduction based Mipmap Generation
 - Compute Shader
 - Generate two levels per dispatch
 - Optimized to NVIDIA Pascal Architecture

Mipmap Generation Pass

- Perform mipmap generation using Parallel Reduction Compute Shader

API Call	Count	Avg CPU ms	Σ CPU ms	Avg GPU ms	Σ GPU ms
glBindTexture()	1,874	<0.01	0.43	0.00	0.00
glActiveTexture()	1,872	<0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
glUniform1i()	1,734	<0.01	0.19	0.00	0.00
glUniform1f()	838	<0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
glBindVertexArray()	486	<0.01	0.42	0.00	0.00
glUniform3fv()	461	<0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
glDrawElements()	348	<0.01	1.31	0.01	4.96
glUniform4fv()	252	<0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
glUniformMatrix4fv()	48	<0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
glEnable()	27	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glBindFramebuffer()	4	<0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00
glDisable()	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glUseProgram()	3	<0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
glViewport()	3	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClearColor()	2	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClear()	2	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.02
glColorMask()	2	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glCullFace()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glFrontFace()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glGetInterv()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClearTexImage()	1	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
glBindImageTexture()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glGenerateTextureMipmap()	1	73.62	73.62	0.00	0.00
glBindRenderbuffer()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
SwapBuffers()	1	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00



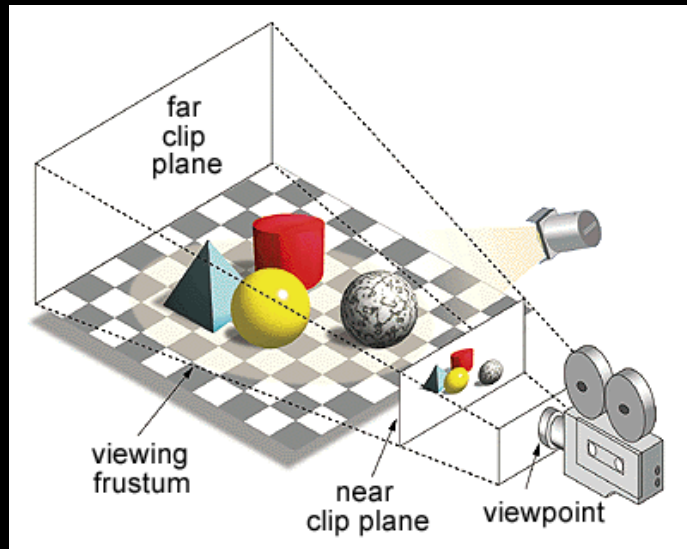
API Call	Count	Avg CPU ms	Σ CPU ms	Avg GPU ms	Σ GPU ms
glBindTexture()	1,875	<0.01	0.44	0.00	0.00
glActiveTexture()	1,873	<0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00
glUniform1i()	1,739	<0.01	0.19	0.00	0.00
glUniform1f()	842	<0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00
glBindVertexArray()	486	<0.01	0.40	0.00	0.00
glUniform3fv()	461	<0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
glDrawElements()	348	<0.01	1.30	<0.01	3.21
glUniform4fv()	252	<0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00
glUniformMatrix4fv()	48	<0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00
glEnable()	27	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glBindImageTexture()	9	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glUseProgram()	4	<0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
glBindFramebuffer()	4	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00
glDisable()	4	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glDispatchCompute()	4	<0.01	0.02	0.19	0.78
glViewport()	3	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClearColor()	2	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClear()	2	0.03	0.05	<0.01	0.02
glColorMask()	2	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glCullFace()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glFrontFace()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glGetInterv()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00
glClearTexImage()	1	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
glBindRenderbuffer()	1	<0.01	<0.01	0.00	0.00

Almost **100 times faster** than built-in mipmap generation method at same configurations!

$$\text{Dispatch Count} = \frac{\log_2 256}{2}$$

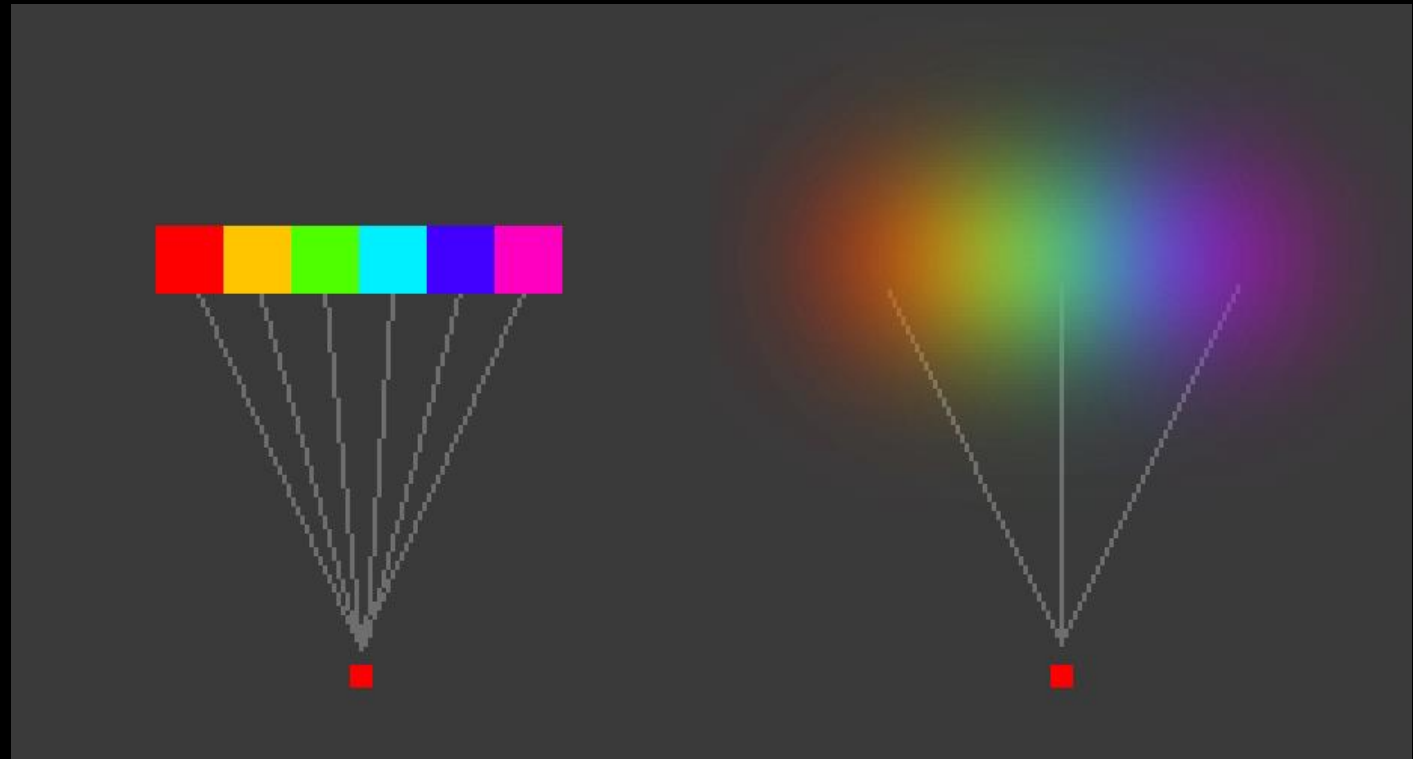
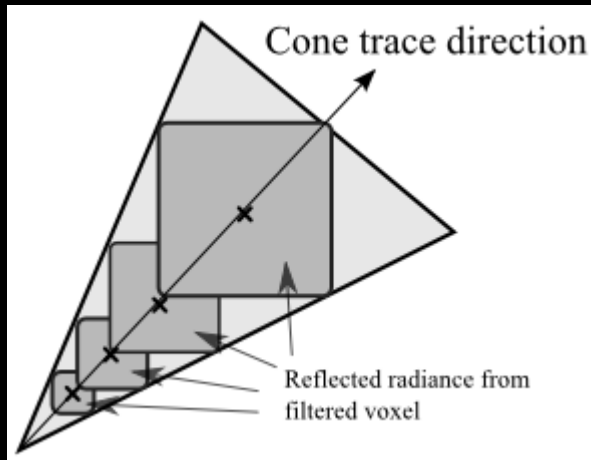
View Frustum Culling

- To decrease cone tracing and draw call overheads, cull objects which not visible to viewer



Hierarchical AABBs (Model-Meshes)

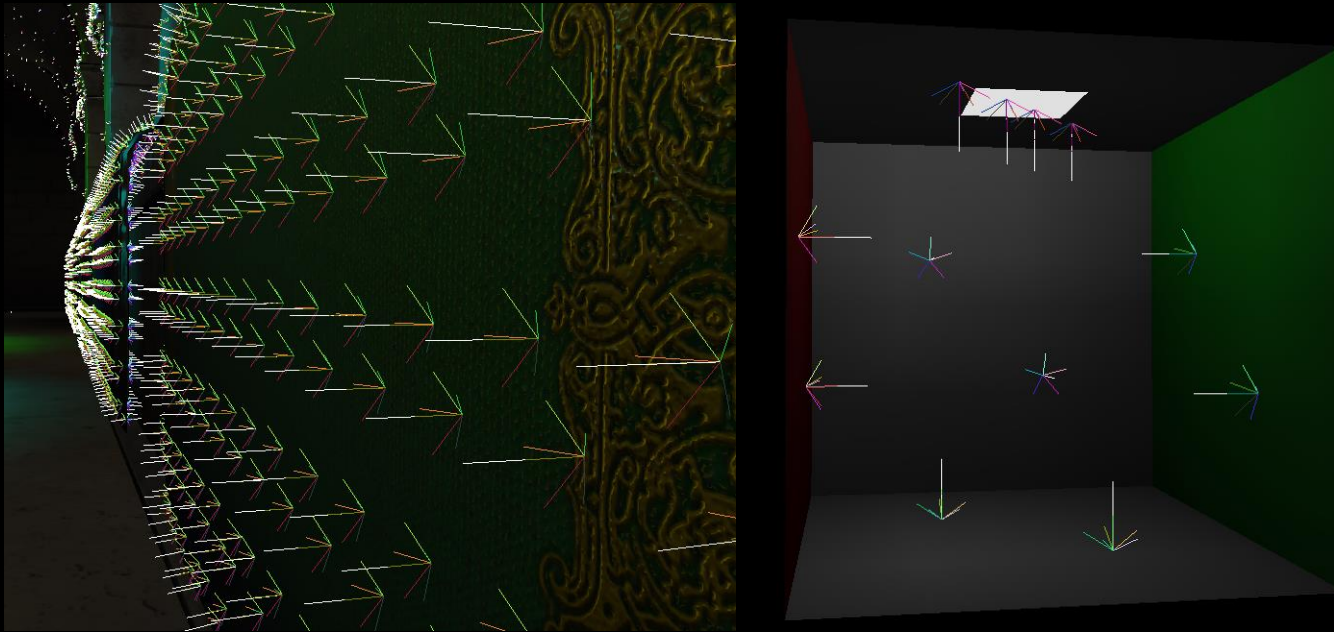
Cone Tracing



Big cone aperture sampling wider area of the scene.
It will be done through mipmap generation and trilinear interpolation of 3D Textures(Voxel Volume)

Cone Tracing Pass

- Final gathering using voxel based cone tracing!



Visualize diffuse Cone's directions

- Gathering Indirect Lights using Cone Tracing
 - Direct Diffuse : Lambertian BRDFs
 - Direct Specular : Cook-Torrance BRDFs
 - Indirect Diffuse : Trace 6 Cones
 - 60° per cone
 - Also compute ambient occlusion
 - Indirect Specular : GGX Importance Sampling
 - Aperture of cone is vary on material roughness
 - 2~4 Samples to achieve real-time performance
 - Linear Attenuation ($Light\ Energy \propto \frac{1}{Distance}$)

Results (Demo Video)



Future Works

- **Extend Indirect Light Bounces**

- Using LPV(Light Propagation Volume) for 1st bounce to extend 2nd bouncing at VCT.
- Or through compute shader to simulate (N-1) times light bouncing.

- **Improve Voxelization Method**

- Clip-map based Voxelization to reducing memory footprint.
- Split Geometry data(Normal, Albedo, Opacity, ..) to handle more complex scenes.
(ex. Light has physical quantity units)

- **Implement Post-Process Effects**

- To get more beautiful final result, we need to consider about post-process effects like DOF, Bloom, Exposure, Bokeh, etc...

- **Find more flexible and physically plausible BSDFs (Not a BRDF)**

Q & A