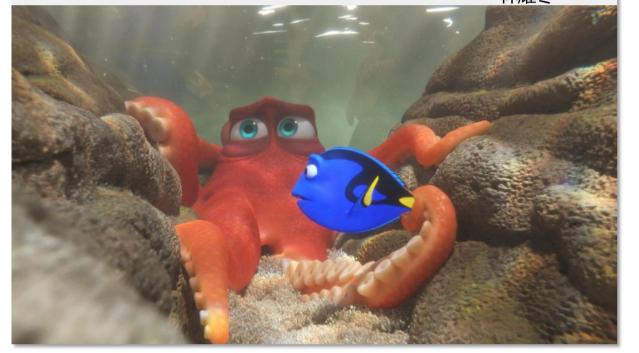


光线追踪 简单介绍

Why BDPT

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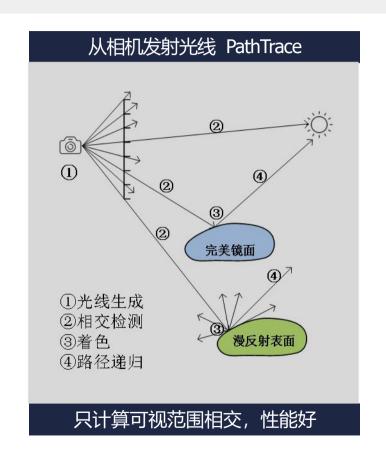
什么是路径追踪?

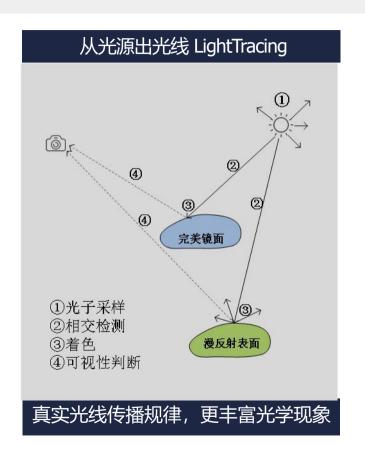
路径追踪 简单介绍

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路径追踪积分器的实现

return Color

光线追踪 简单介绍

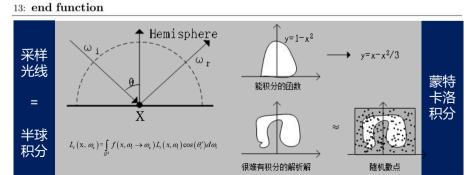
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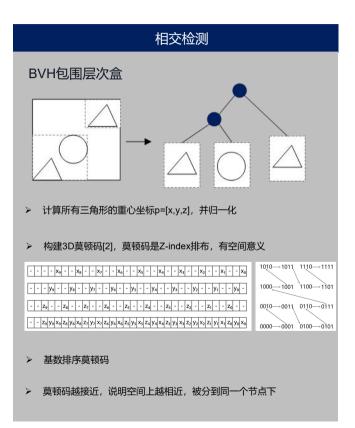
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伪代码

```
算法 1 路径追踪算法
输入:图像分辨率w.h.场景信息Scene
输出: 每个像素点的Color
 1: function PATHTRACE(Scene, w, h)
      for i = 0 \rightarrow w - 1 and i = 0 \rightarrow h - 1 do
 2:
         ray = GetCameraRayFromPixel(i, j)
 3:
                                                                //计算相机光线
         ThroughOut = [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]
 4:
                                                                //初始化光线通量
         for depth = 0 \rightarrow depthmax do
 5:
            Intersection = Intersect(Scene, ray)
                                                               //场景相交
 6:
            Color+=DirectLighting(Intersection)*ThroughOut //直接光照[1]
 7:
 8:
            ray = SampleRay(Intersection)
                                                                //采样间接光照方向[1]
            Throughput* = BRDF(CameraRay, ray, Intersection) //计算间接光照通量[1]
 9:
         end for
10:
      end for
11:
```



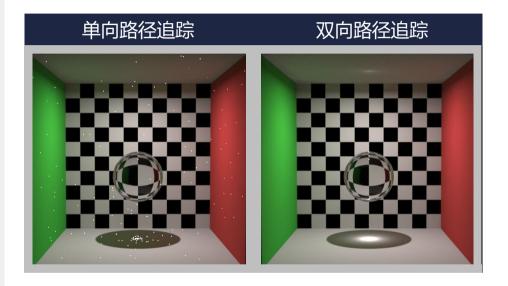


参考资料: [1]https://www.realtimerendering.com/raytracinggems/rtg2/index.html 英伟达光追精粹2 [2]Nvidia 2012: Maximizing Parallelism in the Construction of BVHs,Octrees, and k-d Trees



双向方法的优势

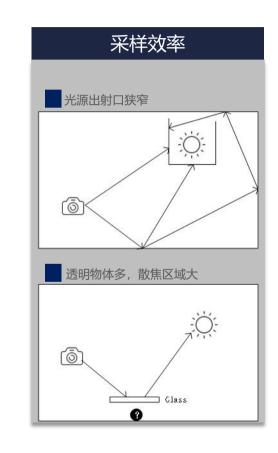
Why BDPT



漫反射区: 噪点少 优势

散焦区: 效果好

参考资料: [1]Towards Bidirectional Path Tracing at Pixar, 迪士尼关于BDPT的讲解





Overview

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```
伪代码
算法 1 双向路径追踪算法
输入:图像分辨率w.h.场景信息Scene
输出:每个像素点的Color
 1: function BDPT(Scene, w, h)
      for i = 0 \rightarrow w - 1 and j = 0 \rightarrow h - 1 do
         EyeRay = GetEyeRayFromPixel(i, j)
3:
 4:
         LightRay = GetLightRayFromPixel(i, j)
         GenerateEyePath(Scene, EyeRay)
 5:
         GenerateLightPath(Scene, LightRay)
 6:
         for e = 0 \rightarrow depthmax, l = 0 \rightarrow depthmax do
 7:
            eyeSample, radiance = ConnectPath(Scene, e, l)
 8:
 9:
            Color[eyeSample] + = radiance
         end for
10:
      end for
11:
12:
      return Color
13: end function
14:
```

```
    视线

    路径

    连接

    检测

    光源

    路径
```

相同时间渲染

bdpt

pt





确定kernel

- ▶ 寻找伪代码中的For循环
- 数据无关算法
- ▶ 时间复杂度→ 工作复杂度 步骤复杂度[1]

参考资料: [1]https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ApFfM2Hfhx0



连接光线

光线追踪 简单介绍

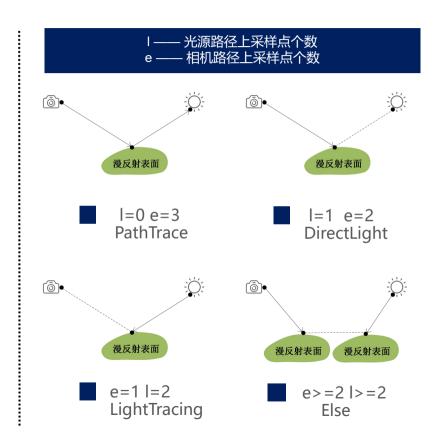
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伪代码

```
算法 1 双向路径追踪算法
 1: function ConnectPath(Scene, e, l)
      radiance = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
      if l==0 then
         if eyeStack[e-1].hitLight then
            radiance + = eyeStack[e-1].radiance
 6:
         end if
      else if e==1 then
         eveSample = GetRandomEveSample()
         ray = lightStack[l-1].hitPos - eyeSample.hitPos
 9:
         Intersection = Intersect(Scene, ray)
10:
11:
         if Intersection.hitPos = lightStack[l-1].hitPos then
12:
            radiance += DirectLighting(Intersection) * lightStack[l-1].beta
13:
         end if
14:
      else if l==1 then
15:
         lightSample = GetRandomLightSample()
         ray = eueStack[e-1].hitPos - lightSample.hitPos
16:
17:
         Intersection = Intersect(Scene, ray)
         if Intersection.hitPos = eyeStack[e-1].hitPos then
18:
            radiance += DirectLighting(Intersection) * eyeStack[e-1].beta
19:
20:
         end if
21:
      else
22:
         ray = eyeStack[e-1].hitPos - lightStack[l-1].hitPos
         Intersection = Intersect(Scene, ray)
23:
         if Intersection.hitPos = eyeStack[e-1].hitPos then
24:
            radiance+ = DirectLighting(lightStack[l - 1]) * <math>lightStack[l - 1].beta *
25:
    DirectLighting(eyeStack[e-1])*eyeStack[e-1].beta
         end if
26:
      end if
      return eyeSample, radiance
29: end function
```



参考资料: https://pbr-book.org/3ed-2018/Light_Transport_III_Bidirectional_Methods/Bidirectional Path Tracing, PBRT-V3中的讲解



开发思路

光线追踪 简单介绍

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数据结构设计



场景信息: bvh树

储存光线路径信息:位置,法线,通量

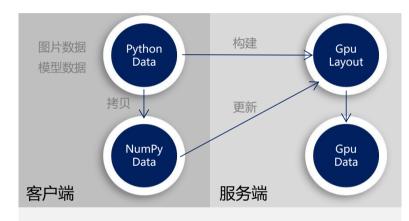


颜色输出信息: RGBA

材质信息:色彩,反射率

文件名	意义
Accel	加速结构
Brdf	双向反射函数(材质)
Example	构建场景代码
Integrator	积分器
Sky	天空盒
Spectrum	光谱 (采样)
Texture	纹理 (采样)
Camera.py	小孔相机
Scene. py	场景数据抽象层
SceneData.py	场景数据结构体定义
UtilsFunc.py	常用的函数

数据初始化



▶ 变量<mark>声明</mark>在__init__中:

self.material = ti.Vector.field(SCD.MAT_VEC_SIZE, dtype=ti.f32)

变量的布局在set_python_data中:

ti.root.dense(ti.i, self.material_count).place(self.material)

▶ 数据上传在set_gpu_data中:

self.material.from_numpy(self.material_np)



多重重要性采样 (MIS)

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将重要性采样化为权重

$$\omega_{s}(X) = \frac{p_{s}(X)}{\sum_{i=0}^{k} p_{i}(X)}$$

$$p_{s}(X) = \vec{p}_{0}\vec{p}_{1} \dots \vec{p}_{s}\vec{p}_{s+1} \dots \vec{p}_{k-1}\vec{p}_{k}$$

$$\downarrow X_{s}$$

$$\downarrow X_{s}$$

$$\downarrow X_{s}$$

展开公式
$$\frac{1}{\omega_{s}(X)} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{k} p_{i}(X)}{p_{s}(X)} = \ddot{p}_{s+1} \cdot d_{s}^{E} + 1 + \vec{p}_{s} \cdot d_{s+1}^{L}$$

相机部分
$$\mathbf{d}_{s}^{E} = \frac{1 + \vec{p}_{s} \mathbf{d}_{s-1}^{E}}{\vec{p}_{s-1}} \longrightarrow \mathbf{d}_{1}^{E} = \frac{1}{\vec{p}_{0}}$$

光源部分
$$\mathbf{d}_{s+1}^L = \frac{1 + \vec{p}_{s+1} \mathbf{d}_{s+2}^L}{\ddot{p}_{s+2}}$$
 \longrightarrow $\mathbf{d}_k^L = \frac{1}{\ddot{p}_{k+1}}$

注: p的箭头方向指的是光线到X。点的方向,不是前向和后向pdf

参考资料: [1]https://www.slideshare.net/takahiroharada/introduction-to-bidirectional-path-tracing-bdpt-implementation-using-opencl-cedec-2015, AMD工程师关于BDPT的演讲 [2] https://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs348b-03/papers/veach-chapter9.pdf



taichi开发小贴士

光线追踪 简单介绍

Why BDPT

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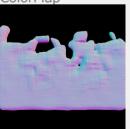
使用继承

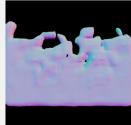
节省大量重复代码

Example.example.__init__(self, imgSizeX, imgSizeY, sample_count)

Debug

taichi内部的print, 打印过多 ColorMap





Static

节省代码,却增加了编译时间

```
for i in ti.static(range(3)):
    tmp = coeffs
    tmp[i] -= RGB2SPEC_EPSILON
    r0 = eval_residual(tmp, rgb)

    tmp = coeffs
    tmp[i] += RGB2SPEC_EPSILON
    r1 = eval_residual(tmp, rgb)
```

替换长变量名

```
@ti.func
def get_viscosity_Ax(x: ti.template(), i):
    neigh_count, serachR = ti.static(\
        particle_data.hash_grid.neighborCount, \
        particle_data.hash_grid.searchR)
    ret = ti.Vector([0.0,0.0,0.0])
    cur_neighbor = neigh_count[i]
```

好用的第三方组件

pip install taichi-glsl

pip install pywavefront

Further

未来计划

纹理系统

BVH算法优化



光线追踪 简单介绍

Why BDP1

如何用taichi 实现一个BDP

如何用taichi实现一个双向光线追踪积分器 Thanks!

https://github.com/lyd405121/ti-raytrace

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