

# PAVE

Samuel Leventhal  
samlev@cs.utah.edu  
University of Utah School of  
Computing: Scientific Computing  
and Imaging Institute

Mark Kim  
kimmb@ornl.gov  
Oak Ridge National Lab

Dave Pugmire\*  
pugmire@ornl.gov  
Oak Ridge National Lab



Figure 1: Rendered Conditional Images

## ABSTRACT

In this work we offer an approachable platform for visualization tasks by employing a neural network for real time rendering and accurate light transport simulation within the framework of Python made compatible for distributed systems and high performance computing (HPC). The provided model is a coalescence of VTK-m, a visualization toolkit fit for massively threaded architectures, PyTorch, an increasingly popular language within machine learning due to robust libraries for neural networks, and Adios, an adaptable unified IO framework for data management at scale. The resulting work accomplishes this combination by utilizing VTK-m to construct a path trace renderer able to fluidly and efficiently communicate to a conditional Generative Adversarial Network (cGAN) by means of Adios during training culminating in a generative model which serves as a filter for rendered images and visual simulations capable of approximating indirect illumination and soft shadows at real-time rates while maintaining quality comparable to offline approaches.

## CCS CONCEPTS

• Theory of computation → Parallel computing models; Distributed computing models; Structured prediction; Adversarial learning; Data structures and

algorithms for data management; Probabilistic computation; Database query languages (principles); • Applied computing → Computer-aided design.

## KEYWORDS

VTkm, neural networks, generative adversarial network, Adios, PyTorch, path tracing

### ACM Reference Format:

Samuel Leventhal, Mark Kim, and Dave Pugmire. 2019. PAVE. In *Proceedings of ACM Conference (Conference'17)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 2 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnn>

## 1 APPLICABLE “AREA OF INTERESTS” TARGETS

- (1) In situ data management and infrastructures Current Systems: production quality, research prototypes , Opportunities , Gaps  
Current Systems: integration of VTkm, Adios2 and Python (PyTorch). Prototype being a conditional generative adversarial network (cGAN) designed to use a VTkm based pathtracer applied but not limited to learning global illumination and light behavior in rendering tasks. Opportunities: Introducing a framework allowing researchers easy access to python on HPC systems as well as machine learning aided technique to treat and study experimental data used in scientific simulations as learnable probability distributions with derived conditional dependencies of interest.
- (2) System resources, hardware, and emerging architectures. Enabling Hardware, Hardware and architectures that provide opportunities for In situ processing, such as burst buffers, staging computations on I/O nodes, sharing cores within a node for both simulation and in situ processing  
Enabling Hardware: By constructing an architecture allowing for Python to interface with VTkm data management controlled by Adios2 the proposed software

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Conference'17, July 2017, Washington, DC, USA

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ACM ISBN 978-x-xxxx-xxxx-x/YY/MM. . . \$15.00

<https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnnn.nnnnnnn>

allows for a well distributed simulation task among cores.

- (3) Methods and algorithms: Analysis: feature detection, statistical methods, temporal methods, geometric and topological methods Visualization: information visualization, scientific visualization, time-varying methods
- (4) Case Studies and Data Sources In situ methods/systems applied to data from simulations and/or experiments/observations
- (5) Simulation and Workflows: Integration: data modeling, software-engineering, Workflows for supporting complex in situ processing pipelines
- (6) Requirements, Usability: Reproducibility, provenance and metadata

## 2 INTRODUCTION

## 3 RELATED WORK

Tomas and Forbes Deep Illumination: [2] VTKm [1]

## 4 MOTIVATION AND CONTRIBUTION

## 5 IMPLEMENTATION DESIGN

## 6 EXPERIMENTS

### 6.1 Cornell Box

### 6.2 Streamline Simulation

## 7 RESULTS

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Identification of funding sources and other support, and thanks to individuals and groups that assisted in the research and the preparation of the work should be included in an acknowledgment section, which is placed just before the reference section in your document.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Kenneth Moreland, Christopher Sewell, William Usher, Li-ta Lo, Jeremy Meredith, David Pugmire, James Kress, Hendrik Schroots, Kwan-Liu Ma, Hank Childs, et al. 2016. Vtk-m: Accelerating the visualization toolkit for massively threaded architectures. *IEEE computer graphics and applications* 36, 3 (2016), 48–58.
- [2] Manu Mathew Thomas and Angus G Forbes. 2017. Deep Illumination: Approximating Dynamic Global Illumination with Generative Adversarial Network. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1710.09834* (2017).

## A APPENDIX