Deep Reinforcement Learning and Ray Tracing

Rendering Equation

- $L(x, \omega_0) = L_e(x, \omega_0) + \int_{H^+(x)} L_i(y, -\omega_i) f_r(x, \omega_i \to \omega_0) \cos\theta_i d\omega_i$
- $y = hitpoint(x, -\omega_i)$

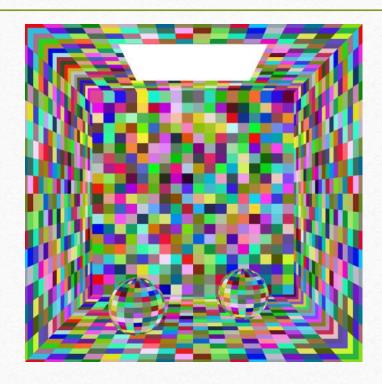
Reinforcement Learning

- States: points on surfaces
- Actions: directions
- Q-learning:

Discretize states and actions

• Deep Q-learning:

Only discretize actions



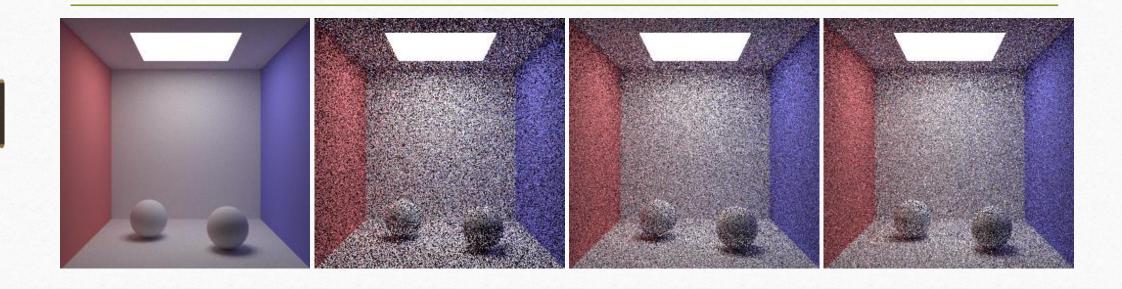
Deep Reinforcement Learning

- $Q(s,a) \sim L(x,\omega)$
- N patches to sample directions
- $target(s') \cong \frac{2\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Q(s', a'(\xi_i)) f_r cos\theta(\xi_i)$
- Q(s, a, w) is the output of a neural network called Q-network
- Loss function: $E_{(s,a,s',r)\in U(D)}(Q(s,a,w) target(s',w^-))^2$
- Soft update of target parameters : $w^- = 0.999 \times w^- + 0.001 \times w$

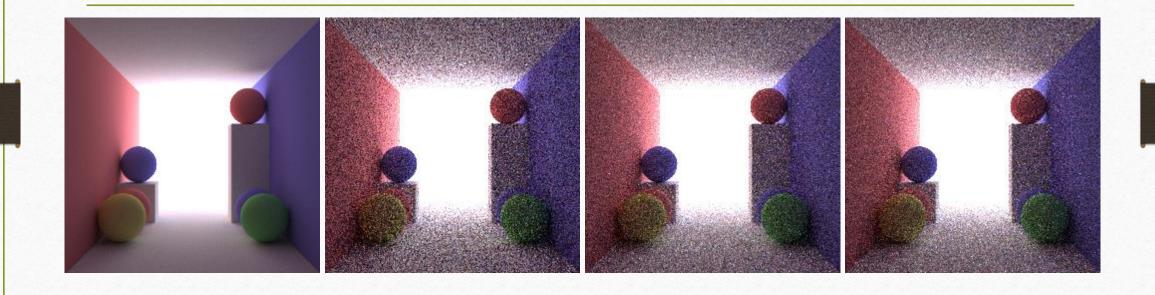
MLP Inputs

- Two different types of inputs
- input1 = (x, n)
- $input2 = (x, \gamma(x), n)$
- n: normal of point
- γ : positional encoding
- $\gamma(x) = (\sin(2^0 \pi x), \cos(2^0 \pi x), ..., \sin(2^{L-1} \pi x), \cos(2^{L-1} \pi x))$

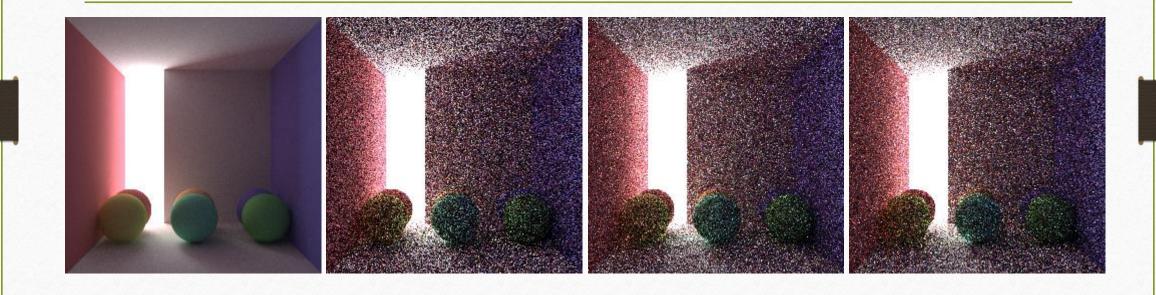
Scene 1: Uniform – DQN – DQN-POS



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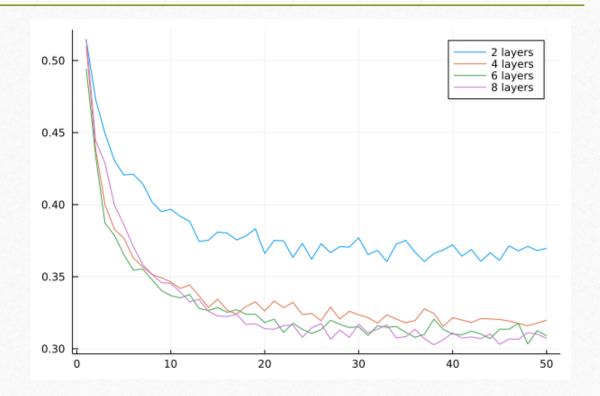


Scene 1: Uniform – DQN – DQN-POS



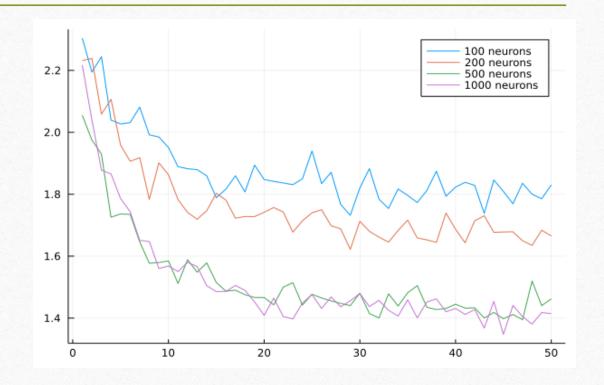
Loss Function: Depth

- Number of layers: {2,4,6,8}
- {Dense(54, H, relu), ..., Dense(H, 108, softplus)}
- Each layers has 100 neurons



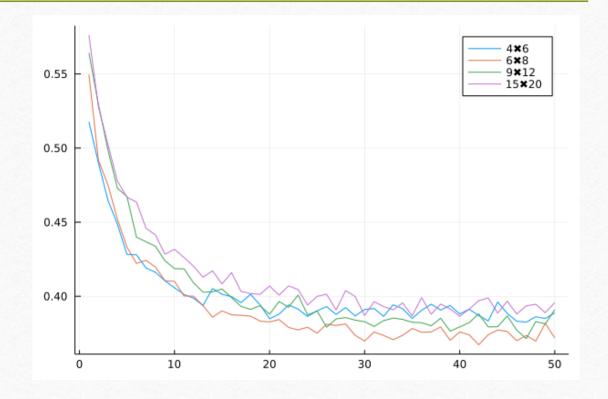
Loss Function: Width

- Two-layer neural networks:
- {Dense(54, H, relu), Dense(H, 108, softplus)}
- H values plot



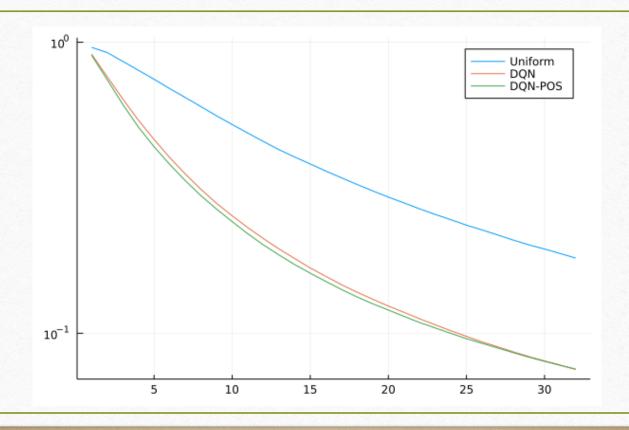
Loss Function: Discretization Resolution

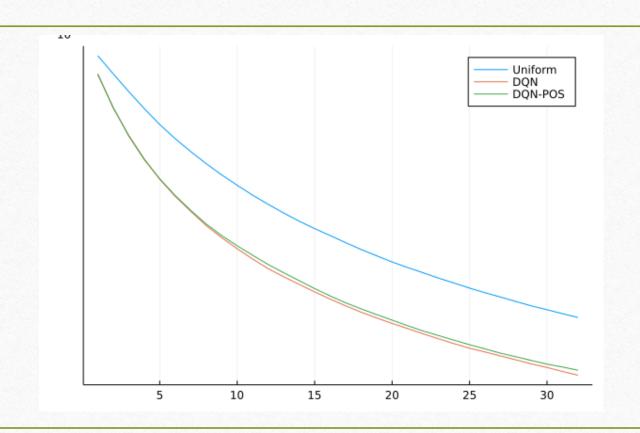
• Action space resolutions $\{4\times6, 6\times8, 9\times12, 15\times20\}$

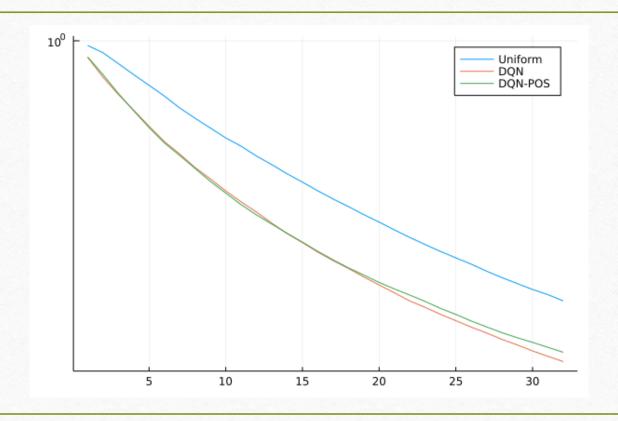


Network

- Two-layer neural networks
- {Dense(in, 1000, relu),Dense(1000, 108, softplus)}
- $In = \{6, 54\}$







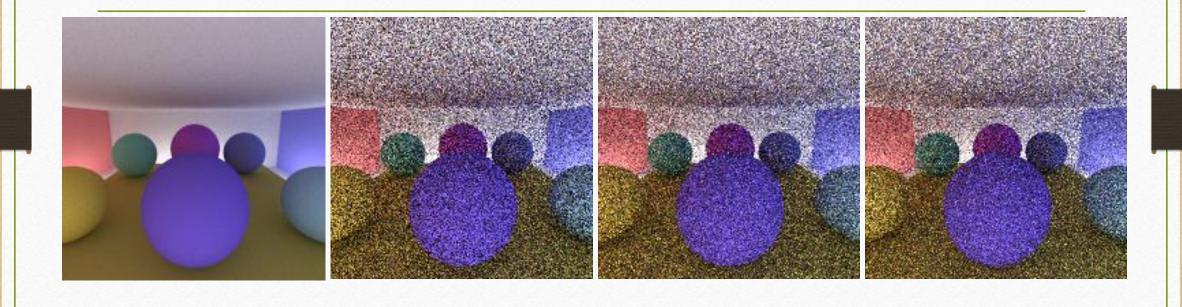
Deep Convergent Q-Learning

- C-DQN algorithm: (T. Wang)
- $L_{C-DQN}(\theta, \bar{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}\left[\max\{l_{DQN}(\theta, \bar{\theta}), l_{MSBE}(\theta)\}\right]$
- $L_{MSBE}(\theta) = L_{DQN}(\theta, \theta)$

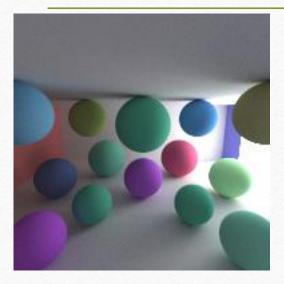
Deep RBF Network

- $RBF_{\theta}(x,c) = NN_{\theta}(\phi_{c}(x))$
- $\phi_c(x) = \exp(-0.5 \| x c \|^2)$
- Divide space into 6*3*6 cubes and consider their centers.
- MLP = {Chain(Dense(6*3*6, 64, relu), Dense(64, 64, relu), Dense(36, 24)}

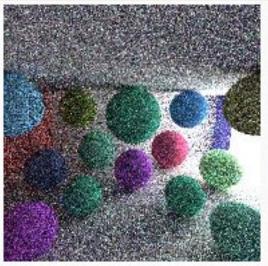
Results: Uniform, C-DQN, C-DQN-RBF



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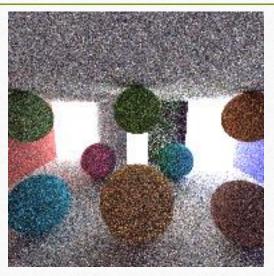




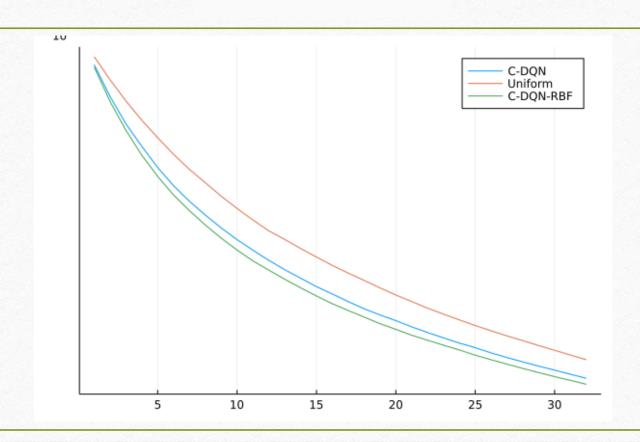
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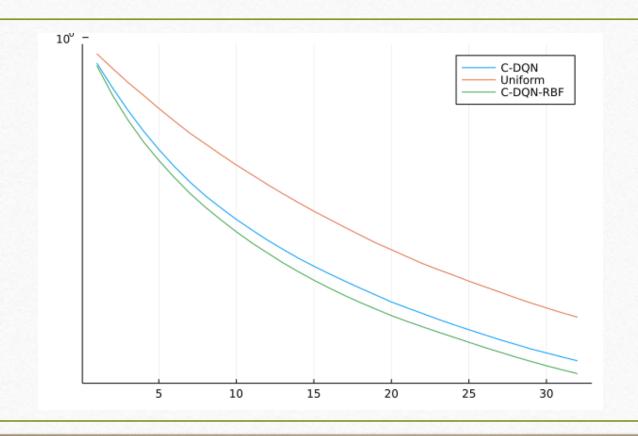


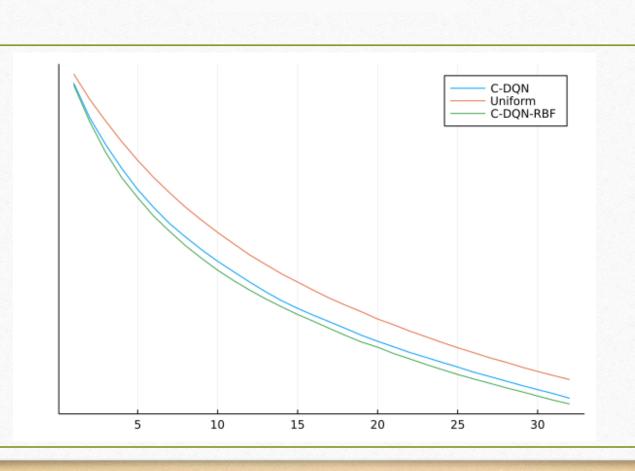












Trainable Quadratic B-spline Encoder

$$B_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 \le x < 1 \\ \frac{-2x^2 + 6x - 3}{2} & 1 \le x < 2 \\ \frac{(3-x)^2}{2} & 2 \le x < 3 \end{cases}$$

•
$$S_{k,n}(x) = (\sum_{i=1}^k \omega_{i,1} B_{i,2,1} \left(\frac{x - c_i}{\alpha_i} \right), \dots, \sum_{i=1}^k \omega_{i,n} B_{i,2,n} \left(\frac{x - c_i}{\alpha_i} \right))$$

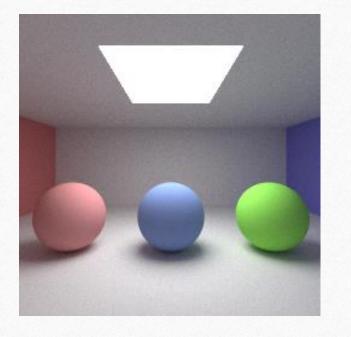
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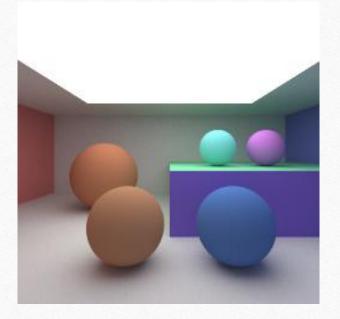
- Divide each of (x,y,z) axes into k segments.
- Each dimension encoded to

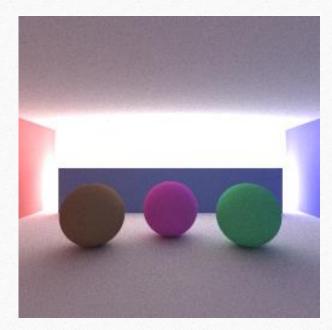
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \cdots & x_S \\ y_1 & \ddots & y_S \\ z_1 & \cdots & z_S \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\omega_i = softplus(NN_{\theta}(P)[1:k,:])$
- $\delta_i = softmax(NN_{\theta}(P)[k+1:2k,:])$
- $c_i = vcat(zeros(1, s * n * 3), cumsum(\delta_i, [1:end 1,:]))$

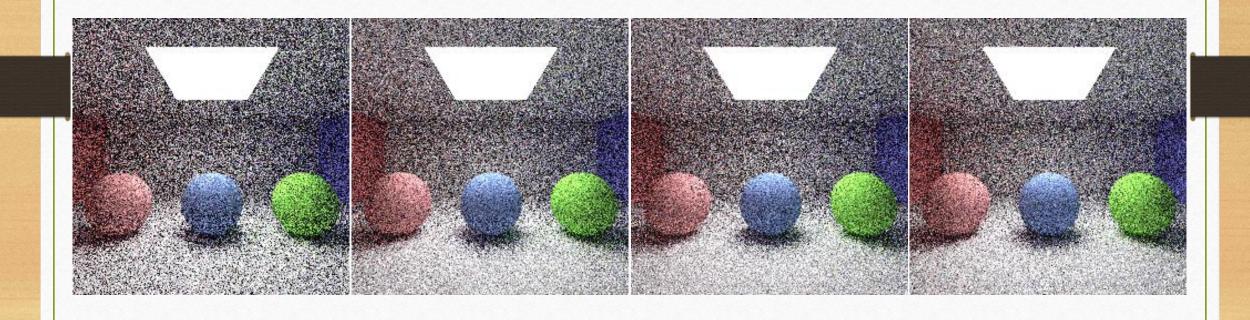
Scenes



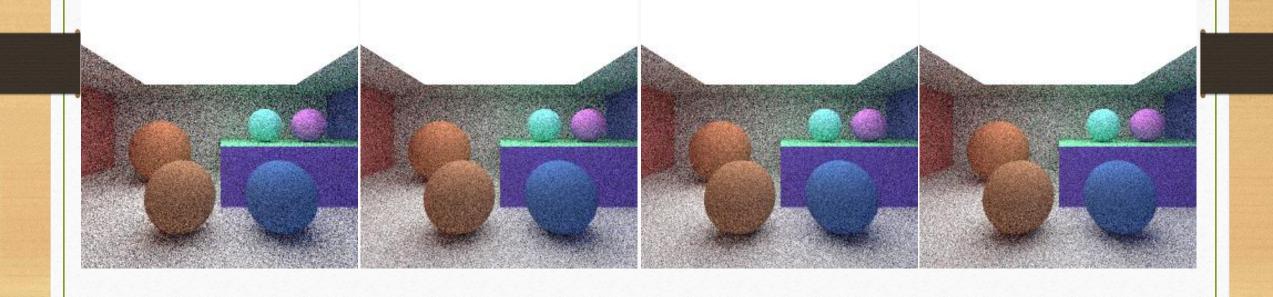




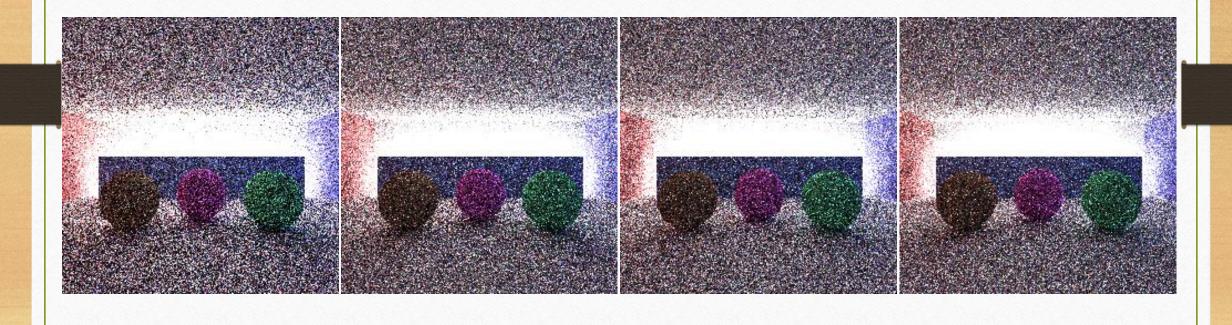
Results: Uniform, DQN-No-Encoding, DQN-RBF, DQN-Bspline

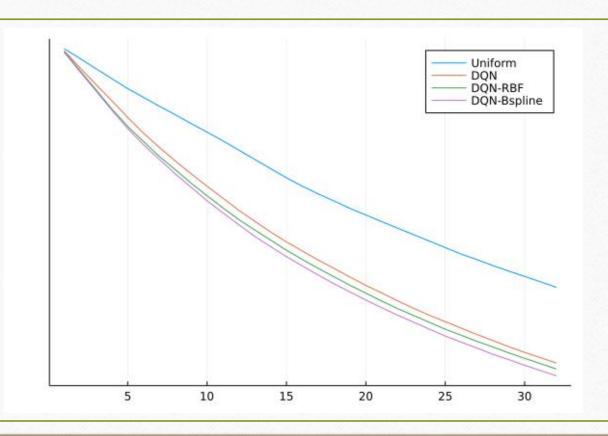


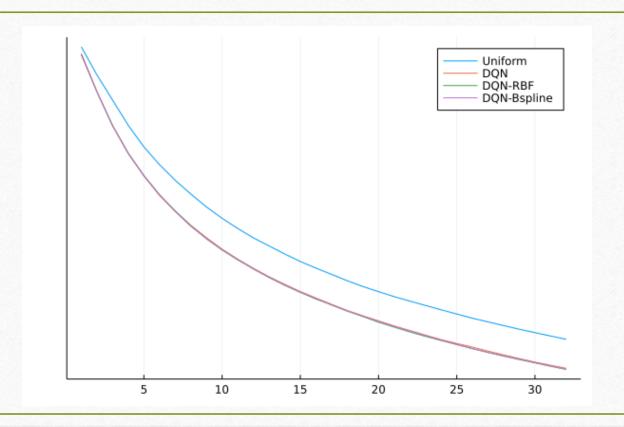
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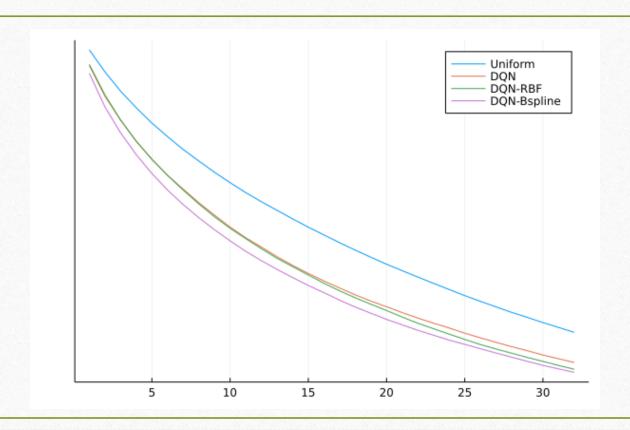


Results: Uniform, DQN-No-Encoding, DQN-RBF, DQN-Bspline









Uniform	DQN-No-Encoding	DQN-RBF	DQN-Bspline
0.41189	0.32089	0.31474	0.30777
0.12705	0.10882	0.10823	0.10827
0.41874	0.38466	0.37741	0.37414