

Monte Carlo in Movie Production

Ray Tracing and Sampling

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About me

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- ▶ I work at Worldwide FX as Head of R&D

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Studio demo reel

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- ▶ “Physically Based Rendering: From Theory to Implementation” by Matt Pharr and Greg Humphreys

Bussiness card ray tracer

fabiansanglard.net/rayTracing_back_of_business_card/

Slavomir

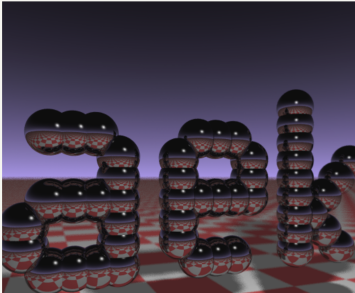
The Business Card Code

```
#include <stdlib.h> // card > nek.ppm
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
typedef int i;typedef float f;struct v {
f x,y,z;v operator+(v z){return v(x+z.x
,y+z.y,z+z.z);}v operator*(f z){return
v(x*z,y*z,z*z);}f operator%(v z){return
x*z.x*y*z.y+z*z.x*z.z;}v operator-(v z){
return v(x-z.x,y-z.y,z-z.z);}v operator/
(v z){return v(x/z.x,y/z.y,z/z.z);}v operator!
(f a,f b,f c){x=a;y=b;z=c;}v
operator!(){return*this*(1/sqrt(*this*
*this));}i G[]={247570,280596,280600,
248748,18578,18577,231184,16,16};f R(){
return(f)rand()/RAND_MAX;}i T(v o,v d,f
&t,&n){t=1e9;f m=0;f p=o.x/d.x;if(.01
<p)p=m;f s=0;f i=0;for(i=0;i<n;i++){
for(i=j=0;j-->0){if(G[j]&i<<k){v p=o+v*(-k
,0,-j-k);f b=p&d,c=p&p-1,q=b*b-c;if(q<0
){f m=b-sqrt(q);if(m<0&&abs(.01)>=m){p=p+
m;d=d+m;}return m;}v s(v o,v d){f t;
v n;f m=2*(o.d,t,n);if(m)return v(.7
,.6,1)*pow(1-d,2,4);v h=o+d*t,1=|v(h)&h|
),9&R(),1&|h>=1, z=dist(h,d-2);f b=h&h
n;if(b<0){T(h,1,t,n);b=0;f p=pow(1&k*(b
>0),99);if(m&1){b=b*.2;return(!)(ceil(
h.x)&ceil(h.y)&ceil(h.z));}v(1,1);v(1,2,3)*b
*.2+.1);}return v(p,p,p)+G(h,z)*.5;}i
main(){printf("P6 512 512 255 ");v g=v
(-6,-16,0),a=|v(0,0,1)*g|*.002,b=|g*a|
|*.002,c=(a&b)*.284;for(i=0;i<512;i++)
for(i=x=512;x-->0){v p(13,13,13);for(i=z
=64;z-->0){v t=a*(R()-.5)*99+b*(R()-.5)*
99+c*(R()-.5)*99;f r=(t>1)?(t-1)/(t-1e-10)
*(yR())*(c+16))*.3;p;p;printf("%c%c%c"
,i|p.x,i|p.y,i|p.z);}}
```

The code looks confusing but it compiles and runs flawlessly!! On my MacBook Air, I can save this file on my Desktop as `card.cpp`, open Terminal and type:

```
c++ -O3 -o card card.cpp
./card > card.ppm
```

Within 27 seconds, the following image is generated:



The Rendering Equation

$$L(p, \omega_o) = L_e(p, \omega_o) + \int_{S^2} f(p, \omega_o, \omega_i) L(t(p, \omega_i), -\omega_i) |\cos \theta_i| d\omega_i$$

Analytical solution: Operator formulation

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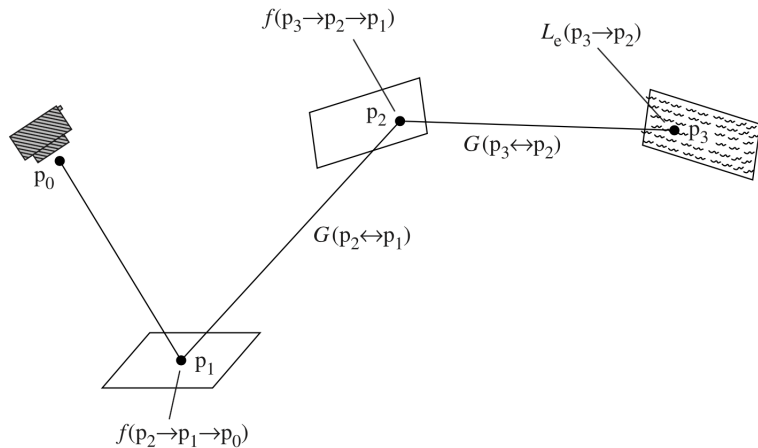
$$\mathbf{S} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{T})^{-1}$$

$$L = \mathbf{S}L_e$$

Numerical solution: Integral over paths

$$L(p' \rightarrow p) = L_e(p' \rightarrow p) + \int_A f(p'' \rightarrow p' \rightarrow p) L(p'' \rightarrow p') G(p'' \leftrightarrow p') dA(p'')$$

Generating paths



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- ▶ Vertex connection and merging (VCM)
- ▶ Still an active topic of research

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- ▶ Enrico Fermi first experimented with the Monte Carlo method while studying neutron diffusion in the 1930s
- ▶ The modern version of the Monte Carlo method was invented in the late 1940s by Stanislaw Ulam
- ▶ Monte Carlo methods were central to the simulations required for the Manhattan Project

Monte Carlo method I

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Well by definition of expected value we know that

$$\mathbf{E}[f(X)] = \int_{x \in [0,1]^s} f(x) p(x) dx$$

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Therefore

$$I = \mathbf{E}\left[\frac{f(X)}{p(X)}\right]$$

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$$\mathbf{E}[\tilde{I}_N] = I$$

$$\mathbf{V}[\tilde{I}_N] = \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{V}\left[\frac{f(X)}{p(X)}\right]$$

$$\sigma[\tilde{I}_N] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sigma\left[\frac{f(X)}{p(X)}\right]$$

Random Numbers: xkcd #221

```
int getRandomNumber()  
{  
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.  
              // guaranteed to be random.  
}
```

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- ▶ Low discrepancy sequences: van der Corput, Halton, Hammersley, Sobol and others

$$D_N^*(x_1, \dots, x_N) \leq C \frac{(\ln N)^s}{N}$$

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“All problems in computer graphics can be solved with a matrix inversion.” Jim Blinn

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- ▶ Guess the solution has the form $x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \epsilon^n$
- ▶ Plug that back in the equation and solve for a_n
- ▶ Sum the series and substitute $\epsilon = 1$

Further reading

- ▶ “Physically Based Rendering: From Theory to Implementation” by Matt Pharr and Greg Humphreys
- ▶ “Robust Monte Carlo Methods for Light Transport Simulation”, Eric Veach, Ph.D. dissertation
- ▶ “Light Transport Simulation with Vertex Connection and Merging” by Iliyan Georgiev, Jaroslav Kivnek, Tom Davidovi, Philipp Slusallek
- ▶ “Random Number Generation and Quasi-Monte Carlo Methods” by Harald Niederreiter
- ▶ “Quantum Mechanics and Path Integrals” by Richard Feynman
- ▶ “An Introduction to the Analysis of Algorithms” by Robert Sedgewick and Phillipe Flajolet
- ▶ “Mathematical Physics”, Carl Bender,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LYNOGk3ZjFM>
- ▶ “fract”, source code from this presentation,
<https://github.com/skaslev/fract>

Questions?

Thank you