CS-184: Computer Graphics

Lecture #16: Global Illumination

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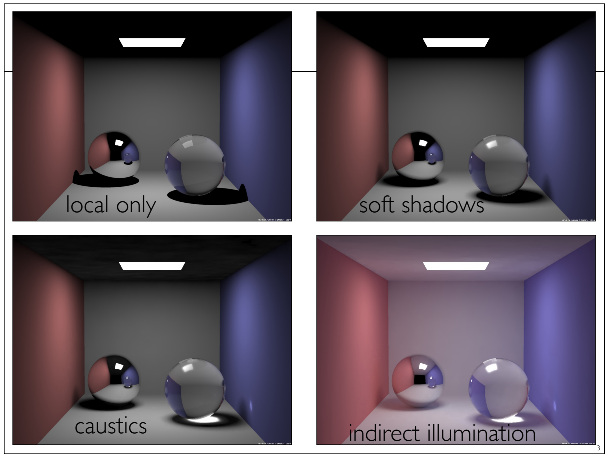
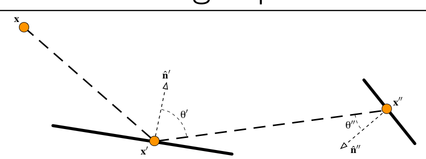
V2014-S-16-1.0

Today

- The Rendering Equation
- Radiosity Method
- Photon Mapping
- Ambient Occlusion



The Rendering Equation



The light shining on x from x' is equal to:
- the emitted light from x' toward x, plus
- for each bit of surface in the scene, how much light shines from that bit onto x' and is reflected toward x, scaled appropriately

$$L_s(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') = \delta(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') \left[E(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') + \int_S \rho_{x'}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}'') L_s(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}'') \frac{\cos(\theta')\cos(\theta'')}{||\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}''||^2} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}'' \right]$$

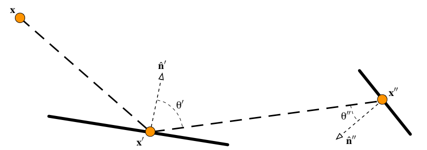
The Rendering Equation

$$L_s(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') = \delta(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}')\left[E(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') + \int_S \rho_{x'}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}'')L_s(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}'')\frac{\cos(\theta')\cos(\theta'')}{||\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}''||^2}d\mathbf{x}''\right]$$

sum over every bit of surface in the scene

Light energy hitting x from x'

orientation ("form factor")



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Radiosity

- Assume all materials are perfectly Lambertian (diffuse only, no specularities)
  - Removes all dependance on directions
  - Reduces dimensionality of lightfield
  - Allows a FEM solution (break up into chunks)
- Can also relax assumption slightly...

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Early radiosity

from Hanrahan 2000

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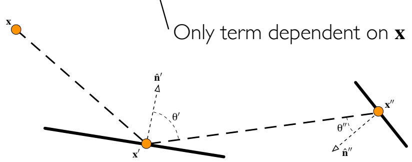
Assume Lambertian

$$L_s(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') = \delta(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}')\left[E(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') + \int_S \rho_{x'}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}'')L_s(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}'')\frac{\cos(\theta')\cos(\theta'')}{||\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}''||^2}\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}''\right]$$

$$L_s(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') = \underline{\delta(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}')}\left[E_{x'} + \int_S \rho_{x'}L_s(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}'')\frac{\cos(\theta')\cos(\theta'')}{||\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}''||^2}\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}''\right]$$

Only term dependent on $\mathbf{x}$



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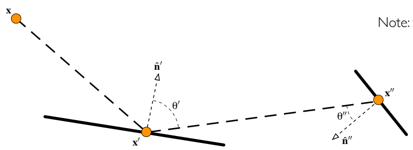
Rewrite in Terms of Radiosity

$$L_s(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') = \delta(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}') \left[E_{x'} + \int_S \rho_{x'} L_s(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}'') \frac{\cos(\theta')\cos(\theta'')}{||\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}''||^2} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}'' \right]$$

$$H_{x'} = E_{x'} + \rho_{x'} \int_S \delta(\mathbf{x}',\mathbf{x}'') \frac{H_{x''}}{2\pi} \frac{\cos(\theta')\cos(\theta'')}{||\mathbf{x}'-\mathbf{x}''||^2} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}''$$

Note: we changed defn of E here.



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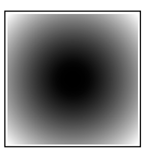
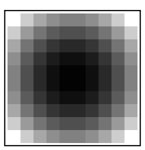
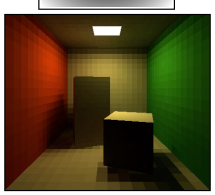
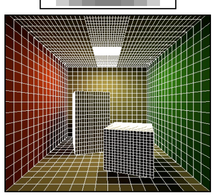
Discretize into Patches





Piece-wise constant patches





Example mesh for Cornell Box by Mark Schmelzenbach

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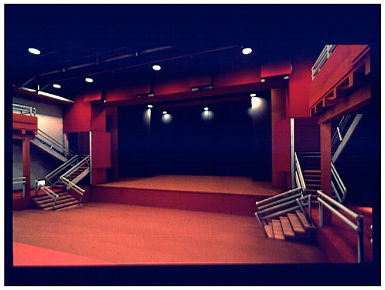
Discretize into Patches



The Candlestick Theater,
Mark Mack Architects.

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Discretize into Patches

The Candlestick Theater,
Mark Mack Architects.

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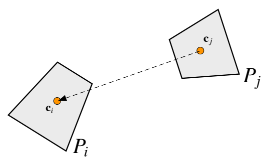
Rewrite in Terms of Patches

$$H_{x'} = E_{x'} + \rho_{x'} \int_S \delta(\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}'') \frac{H_{x''}}{2\pi} \frac{\cos(\theta')\cos(\theta'')}{||\mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}''||^2} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}''$$

$$H_i = E_i + \rho_i \sum_j H_j \int_{S_j} \delta_{ij} \frac{\cos(\theta_i)\cos(\theta_j)}{2\pi ||\mathbf{c}_i - \mathbf{x}||^2} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}$$

Form factor from ***j*** to ***i***, F_{ij}



Example of a rough approximation:

$$F_{ij} \approx \delta_{ij} \frac{\cos(\theta_i)\cos(\theta_j)}{2\pi ||\mathbf{c}_i - \mathbf{c}_j||^2} A_j$$

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Radiosity Method

- Given the E_i and ρ_i
- First compute F_{ij}
- Then solve $H_i = E_i + \rho_i \sum_j H_j F_{ij}$ → $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{h}$ → $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{e}$
- Comments:
  - The matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is typically very large
  - It is also sparse (why?)
  - Should be solved with an iterative method
    - *e.g.:* Jacobi or Gauss-Seidel
  - **Solution is view independent**

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Radiosity Method

- Given the light emitted and surface properties
- First compute F_{ij} , form factors between patches
- Then **solve a linear system to balance energy between all patches**
- Comments:
  - The system is very large
  - It is also sparse (why?)
  - Should be solved with an iterative method
    - *e.g.*: Jacobi or Gauss-Seidel
  - **Solution is view independent**

Progressive Radiosity

- If magnitude of eigenvalues of $\mathbf{A}$<1

$$(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{A})^{-1} = \mathbf{I}+\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{A}^2+\mathbf{A}^3+\cdots$$

  - True for form-factor matrices
  - Use Gauss-Seidel-like iteration but reorder by priority

$$\mathbf{h}^{k+1} = \mathbf{h}^k + \mathbf{u}^{k+1}$$

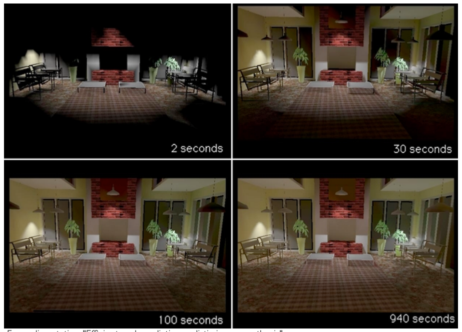
$$\mathbf{u}^{k+1} = \mathbf{A}\,\mathbf{u}^k$$

$$\mathbf{h}^0 = 0 \quad \mathbf{u}^0 = \mathbf{e}$$

Idea: let important sources of light energy emit first, maybe don't even bother with dark things

Southwell Relaxation

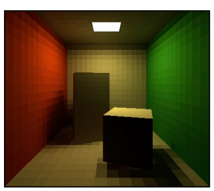
Progressive Radiosity



From dissertation "Efficient and predictive realistic image synthesis"
by Karol Myszkowski

Touchup

- Each patch will have a constant color
  - Smooth solution (**e.g.** average to vertices)



Example mesh for Cornell Box
by Mark Schmelzenbach

Does not match but you get the idea...

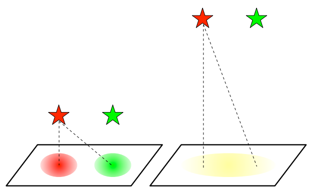
Other Things

- Each patch will have a constant color
  - Smooth solution (**e.g.** average to vertices)
- No specular reflection
  - Add Phong specular term or raytraced specular reflection
- Grid artifacts
  - Be clever with grid...

White Light by Paul Cocksedge

Hierarchical Radiosity

- Light smoothes with distance
  - Compare $1/h^2$ with $1/(h^2+d^2)$ as h gets large



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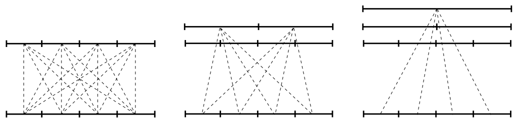
Hierarchical Radiosity

- Light smoothes with distance
  - Compare $1/h^2$ with $1/(h^2+d^2)$ as h gets large
- Group patches into hierarchy
  - Far interactions use lower-res form factors



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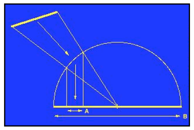
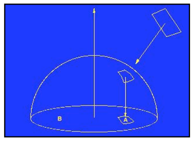
Computing Form Factors

- Form factors have a geometric meaning





Images from
SIGGRAPH 93 Education Slide Set
by Stephen Spencer

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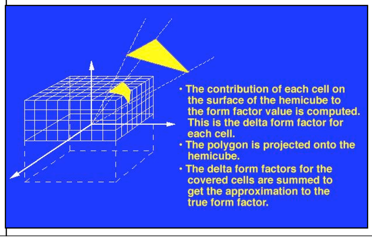
Computing Form Factors

- Form factors have a geometric meaning
- "Hemicube" algorithm uses regular scan conversion



Images from
SIGGRAPH 93 Education Slide Set
by Stephen Spencer

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Computing Form Factors

- Form factors have a geometric meaning
- "Hemicube" algorithm uses regular scan conversion
- Also computed by ray-based sampling
- **In practice, computing form factors is the bottleneck**

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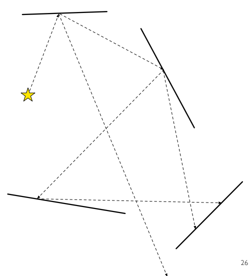
Photon Mapping

- Lights cast "photons" into environment
  - Cast in random directions
  - Trace into environment
  - Store records at intersections



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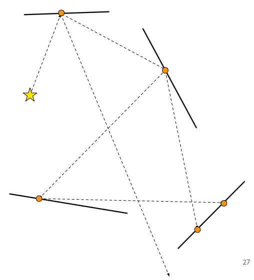
Photon Mapping

- Lights cast "photons" into environment
  - Cast in random directions
  - Trace into environment
  - Store records at intersections
    - With KD-Trees...



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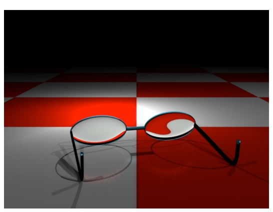
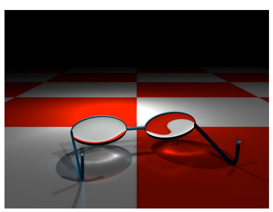
Comparison



Ray Tracing



Ray Tracing w/ Photon Map

Catherine Bendebury and Jonathan Michaels
CS 184 Spring 2005

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Photon Mapping

Image by Per Christensen

A ray traced image

Note:
- Dark shadows
- Unlit corners
- Nice reflections

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Photon Mapping

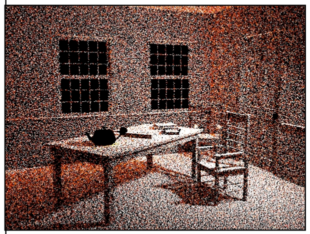

Image by Per Christensen

Raw photons

Note:
- Noisy
- Sparse

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Photon Mapping

Image by Per Christensen

Interpolated Photons

Note:
- Still noisy
- Biased

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Photon Mapping

Image by Per Christensen

Interpolated Photons (multiplied by diffuse)

Note:
- Still noisy
- Biased

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Photon Mapping

- Final Gather
  - Ray trace scene
  - Direct and specular rays as normal
  - Diffuse rays traced into photon map

  - ***Diffuse reflection smoothes noise***

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Photon Mapping

Image by Per Christensen

Final Image

Note:
Not noisy
Nice lighting
Reflections
May still be biased

Final gather often bottleneck...

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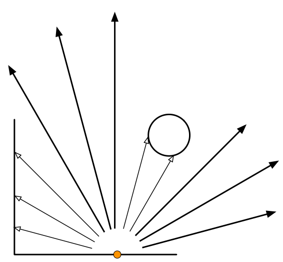
Ambient Occlusion

- A "hack" to create more realistic ambient illumination cheaply
- Assume light from everywhere is partially blocked by local objects
  - At a point on the surface cast rays at random
  - Ambient term is proportional to percent of rays that hit nothing
  - Weight average by cosine of angle with normal
  - Take into account how far before occluded

Ambient Occlusion



Ambient Occlusion

Diffuse Only   Ambient Occlusion   Combined

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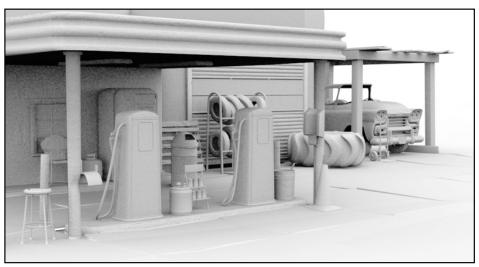
Ambient Occlusion



nVidia Gelato Demo Image

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