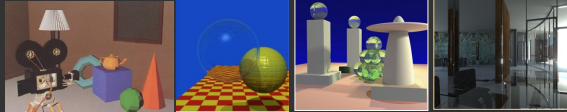


## Computer Graphics II: Rendering

CSE 168 [Spr 25], Lecture 12: High Quality Rendering  
Ravi Ramamoorthi

<http://viscomp.ucsd.edu/classes/cse168/sp25>



1

## To Do

- Homework 4 (importance sampling) due May 19
- These lectures cover more advanced topics
  - May be relevant for your final project
  - Or curiosity in terms of frontiers of modern rendering

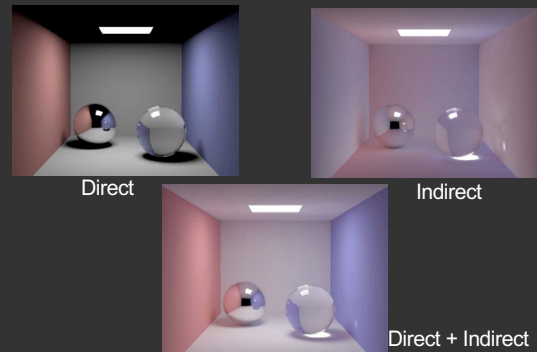
2

## Motivation

- Rendering Equation since 86, Path Tracer in HW 3
- So, is Monte Carlo rendering solved?
- Can it be made more efficient (90s until today)?
  - Multiple Importance Sampling (Homework 4)
  - Irradiance Caching takes advantage of coherence
  - Correct sampling: Stratified, Multiple Importance, Bidirectional Path Tracing, Metropolis, VCM/UPS, ...
  - Photon Mapping
  - Modern adaptive sampling, cut-based integration
- Advanced topics (next time)
- Denoising (next time)

3

## Smoothness of Indirect Lighting



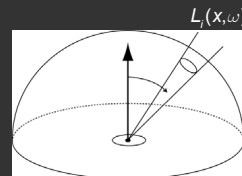
4

## Irradiance Caching

- Empirically, (diffuse) interreflections low frequency
- Therefore, should be able to sample sparsely
- Irradiance caching samples irradiance at few points on surfaces, and then interpolates
- Ward, Rubinstein, Clear. SIGGRAPH 88, *A ray tracing solution for diffuse interreflection*

5

## Irradiance Calculation



$$E(x) = \int L_i(x, \omega) \cos \theta \, d\omega$$

$$E(x) = \frac{\sum_i w(x_i) E_i(x_i)}{\sum_i w(x_i)} \quad w(x) = \frac{1}{\epsilon(x)}$$

$$\epsilon(x) \leq \left| \frac{\partial E}{\partial x}(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial E}{\partial \theta}(\theta - \theta_0) \right|$$

position                      rotation

$$\leq E_0 \left( \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\|x - x_0\|}{x_{avg}} + \sqrt{2 - 2\vec{N}(x) \cdot \vec{N}(x_0)} \right)$$

Derivation in Ward paper

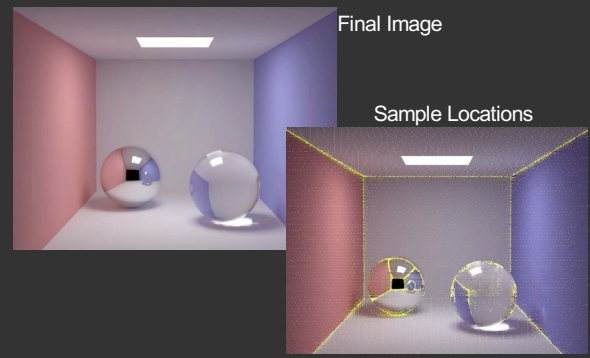
6

## Algorithm Outline

- Find all samples with  $w(x) > q$
- if ( samples found )
  - interpolate
- else
  - compute new irradiance
- N.B. Subsample the image first and then fill in

7

## Irradiance Caching Example



8

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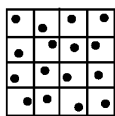
9

## Better Sampling

- Smarter ways to Monte Carlo sample
- Long history: Stratified, Importance, Bi-Directional, Multiple Importance, Metropolis
- Good reference is Veach thesis
- We only briefly discuss a couple of strategies

10

## Stratified Sampling



Stratified sampling like jittered sampling

Allocate samples per region

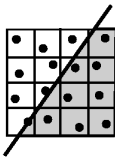
$$N = \sum_{i=1}^m N_i \quad F_N = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^m N_i F_i$$

New variance

$$V[F_N] = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^m N_i V[F_i]$$

Thus, if the variance in regions is less than the overall variance, there will be a reduction in resulting variance

For example: An edge through a pixel



$$V[F_N] = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{i=1}^N V[F_i] = \frac{V[F_k]}{N^{1.5}}$$

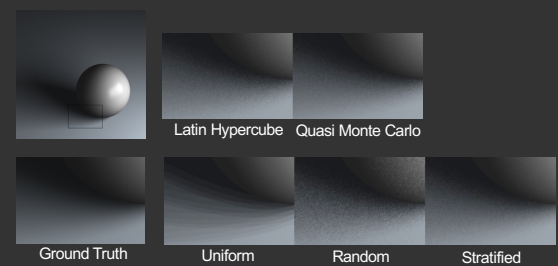
CS348B Lecture 9

Pat Hanrahan, Spring 2002

D. Mitchell 95, Consequences of stratified sampling in graphics

11

## Comparison of simple patterns



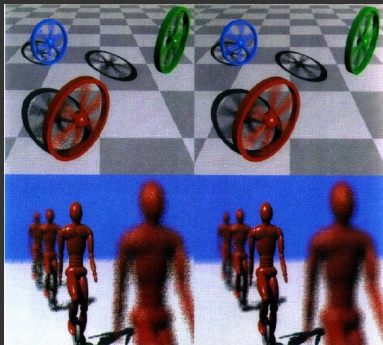
16 samples for area light, 4 samples per pixel, total 64 samples

If interested, see my paper "A Theory of Monte Carlo Visibility Sampling"

Figures courtesy Tianyu Liu

12

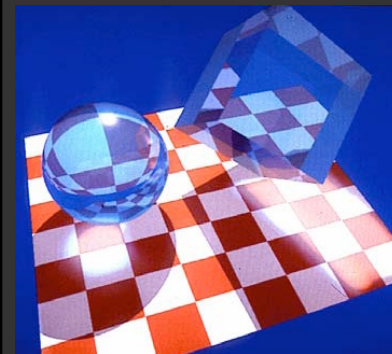
## Spectrally Optimal Sampling



Mitchell 91

13

## Light Ray Tracing



Backwards Ray Tracing  
[Arvo 86]

14

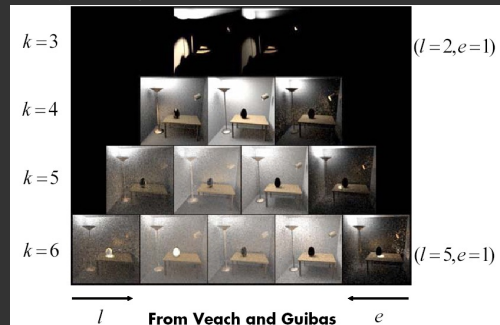
## Path Tracing: From Lights

- Step 1. Choose a light ray
- Step 2. Find ray-surface intersection
- Step 3. Reflect or transmit
  - $u = \text{Uniform}()$
  - if  $u < \text{reflectance}(x)$ 
    - Choose new direction  $d \sim \text{BRDF}(O||)$
    - goto Step 2
  - else if  $u < \text{reflectance}(x) + \text{transmittance}(x)$ 
    - Choose new direction  $d \sim \text{BTDF}(O||)$
    - goto Step 2
  - else // absorption = 1 - reflectance - transmittance
    - terminate on surface; deposit energy

15

## Bidirectional Path Tracing

Path pyramid ( $k = l + e = \text{total number of bounces}$ )



16

## Comparison



Bidirectional path tracing

Path tracing

From Veach and Guibas

17

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18

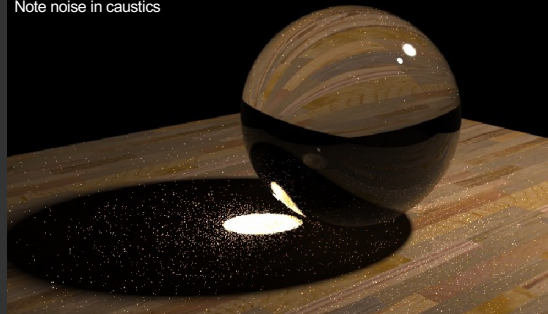
## Why Photon Map?

- Some visual effects like caustics hard with standard path tracing from eye
- May usually miss light source altogether
- Instead, store “photons” from light in kd-tree
- Look-up into this as needed
- Combines tracing from light source, and eye
- Similar to bidirectional path tracing, but compute photon map only once for all eye rays
- Global Illumination using Photon Maps* H. Jensen. *Rendering Techniques (EGSR 1996)*, pp 21-30. (Also book: *Realistic Image Synthesis using Photon Mapping*)

19

## Caustics

Path Tracing: 1000 paths/pixel  
Note noise in caustics



Slides courtesy Henrik Wann Jensen

20

## Caustics

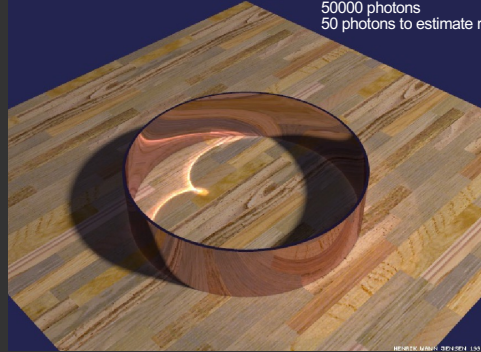
Photon Mapping: 10000 photons  
50 photons in radiance estimate



21

## Reflections Inside a Metal Ring

50000 photons  
50 photons to estimate radiance



22

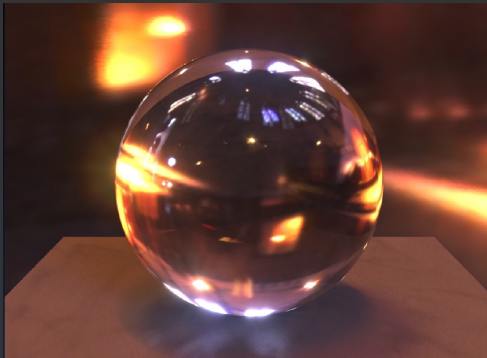
## Caustics on Glossy Surfaces



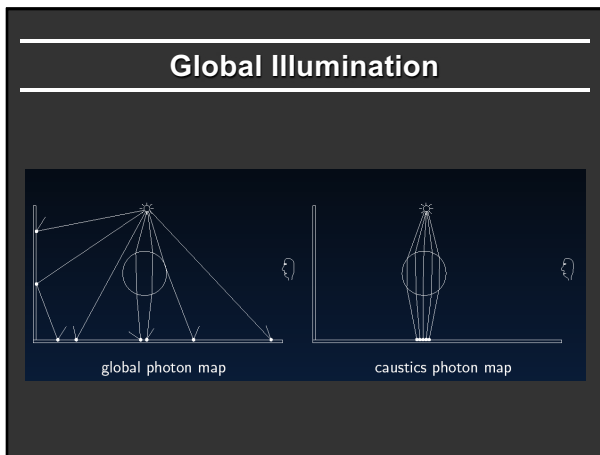
340000 photons, 100 photons in radiance estimate

23

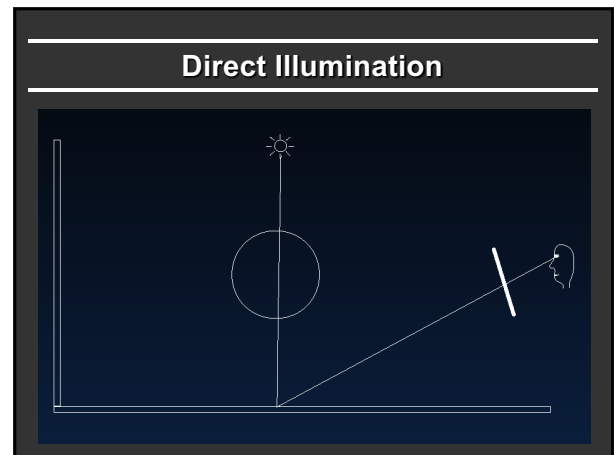
## HDR Environment Illumination



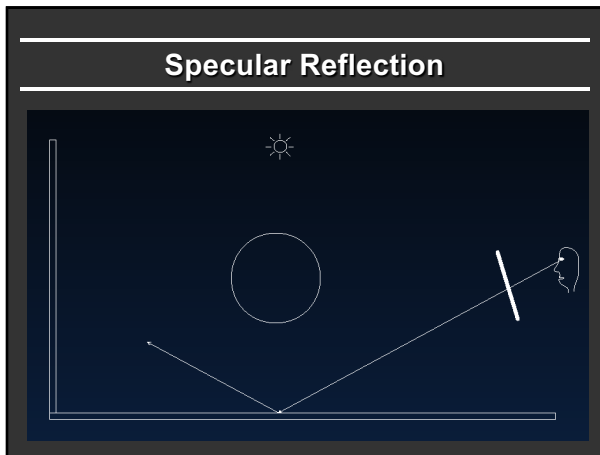
24



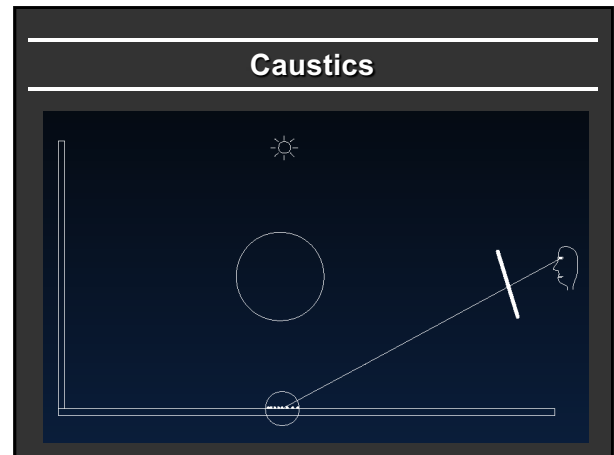
25



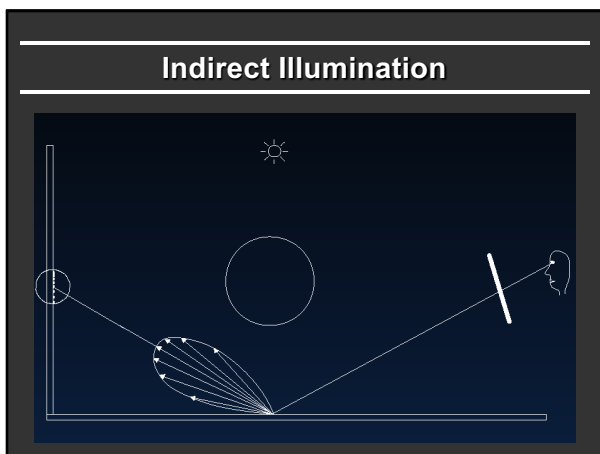
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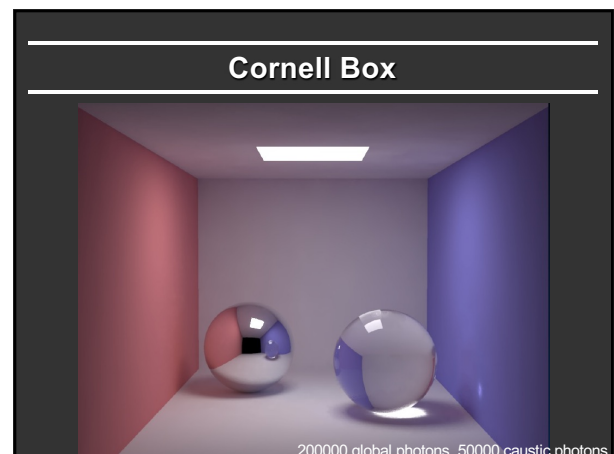
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28



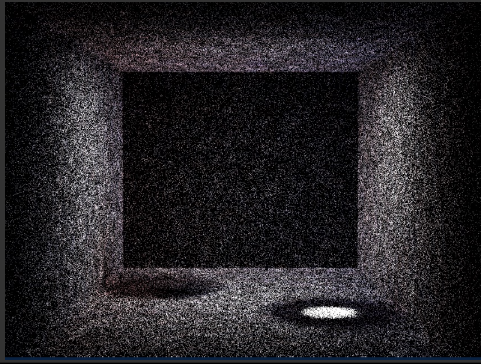
29



30

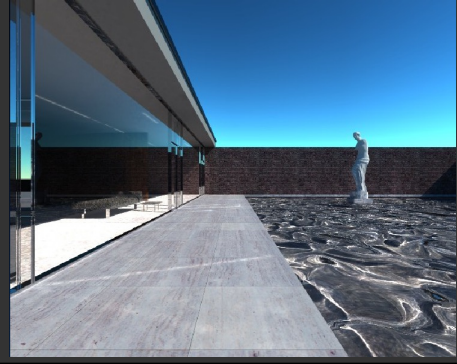


## Box: Global Photons



31

## Mies House: Swimming Pool



32

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33

## Lightcuts

- Efficient, accurate complex illumination



Environment map lighting & indirect  
Time 111s

Textured area lights & indirect  
Time 98s

(640x480, Anti-aliased, Glossy materials)  
From Walter et al. SIGGRAPH 05

34

## Complex Lighting

- Simulate complex illumination using point lights
  - Area lights
  - HDR environment maps
  - Sun & sky light
  - Indirect illumination
- Unifies illumination
  - Enables tradeoffs between components

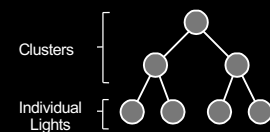


Area lights + Sun/sky + Indirect

35

## Key Concepts

- Light Cluster
- Light Tree
  - Binary tree of lights and clusters



36

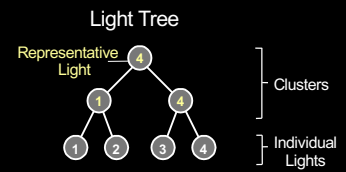
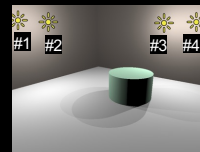
## Key Concepts

- Light Cluster
- Light Tree
- A Cut
  - A set of nodes that partitions the lights into clusters



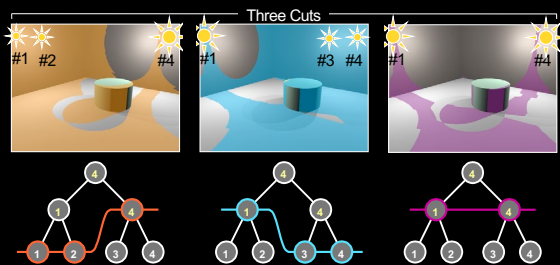
37

## Simple Example



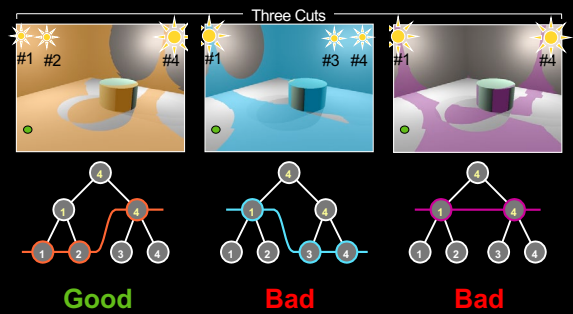
38

## Three Example Cuts



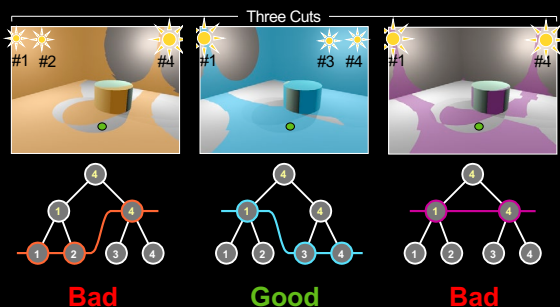
39

## Three Example Cuts



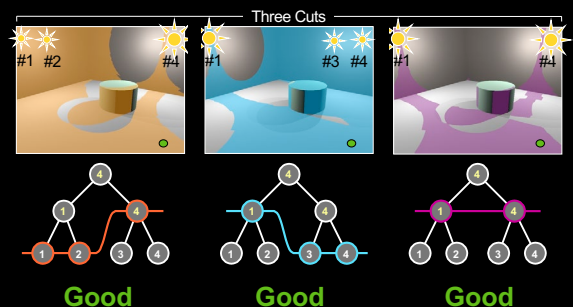
40

## Three Example Cuts



41

## Three Example Cuts



42



43



44