



SIGGRAPH2006

# Multidimensional Lightcuts

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# Problem



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- Simulate complex, expensive phenomena
  - Complex illumination
  - Anti-aliasing
  - Motion blur
  - Participating media
  - Depth of field



$$\text{Pixel} = \int_{\text{Time}} \int_{\text{Pixel Area}} \int \text{L}(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \dots$$

# Problem



SIGGRAPH2006

- Simulate complex, expensive phenomena
  - Complex illumination
  - Anti-aliasing
  - Motion blur
  - Participating media
  - Depth of field



$$\text{Pixel} = \int_{\text{Volume}} \int_{\text{Time}} \int_{\text{Pixel Area}} \int_{\text{Lights}} L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \dots$$

# Problem



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- Simulate complex, expensive phenomena
  - Complex illumination
  - Anti-aliasing
  - Motion blur
  - Participating media
  - Depth of field



$$\text{Pixel} = \int_{\text{Aperture}} \int_{\text{Volume}} \int_{\text{Time}} \int_{\text{Pixel Area}} \int_{\text{Lights}} L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \dots$$



# Problem

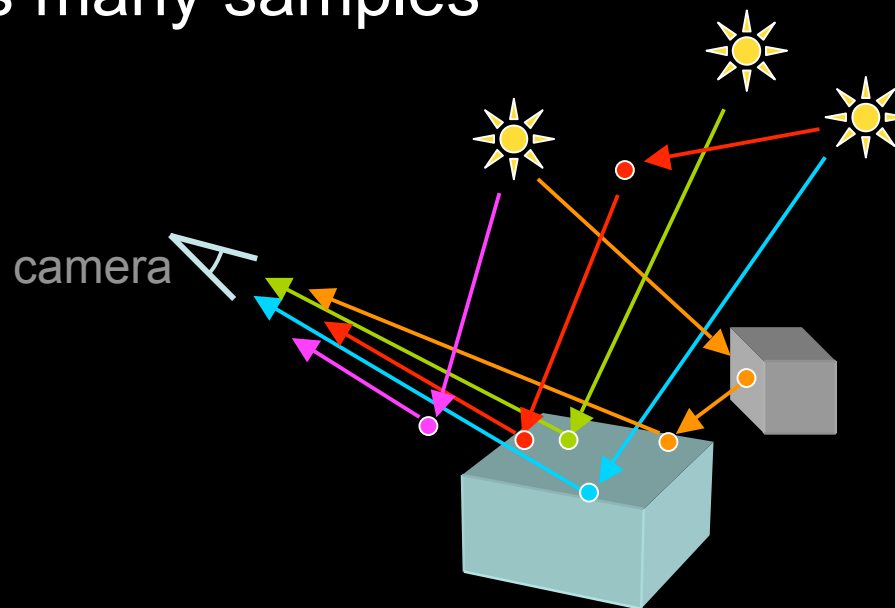


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- Complex integrals over multiple dimensions

$$\text{Pixel} = \int_{\text{Aperture}} \int_{\text{Volume}} \int_{\text{Time}} \int_{\text{Pixel Area}} \int_{\text{Lights}} L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \dots$$

- Requires many samples

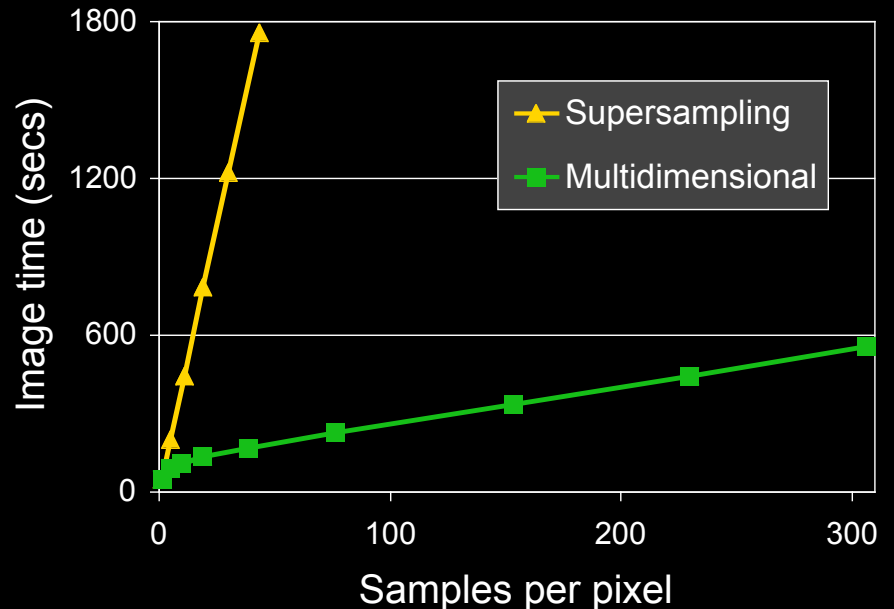


# Multidimensional Lightcuts



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- New unified rendering solution
  - Solves all integrals simultaneously
  - Accurate
  - Scalable



# Related Work



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- Motion blur
  - Separable [eg, Korein & Badler 83, Catmull 84, Cook 87, Sung 02]
  - Qualitative [eg, Max & Lerner 85, Wloka & Zeleznik 96, Myszkowski et al. 00, Tawara et al. 04]
  - Surveys [Sung et al. 02, Damez et al. 03]
- Volumetric
  - Approximate [eg, Premoze et al. 04, Sun et al. 05]
  - Survey [Cerezo et al. 05]
- Monte Carlo
  - Photon mapping [Jensen & Christensen 98, Cammarano & Jensen 02]
  - Bidirectional [Lafortune & Willems 93, Bekaert et al. 02, Havran et al. 03]
  - Metropolis [Veach & Guibas 97, Pauly et al. 00, Cline et al. 05]

# Related Work



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- Lightcuts (SIGGRAPH 2005)

- Scalable solution for complex illumination
- Area lights
- Sun/sky
- HDR env maps
- Indirect illumination



- Millions of lights → hundreds of shadow rays
  - But only illumination at a single point

# Insight



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- Holistic approach
  - Solve the complete pixel integral

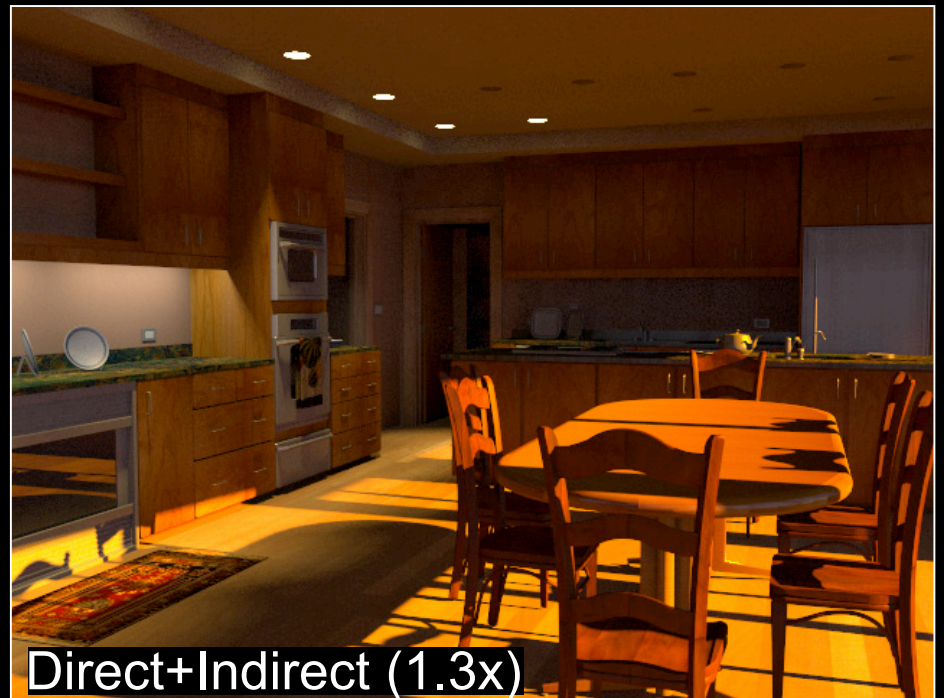
$$\text{Pixel} = \int_{\text{Aperture}} \int_{\text{Volume}} \int_{\text{Time}} \int_{\substack{\text{Pixel} \\ \text{Area}}} \int_{\text{Lights}} L(\mathbf{x}, \omega) \dots$$

- Rather than solving each integral individually





Direct only (relative cost 1x)



Direct+Indirect (1.3x)



Direct+Indirect+Volume (1.8x)



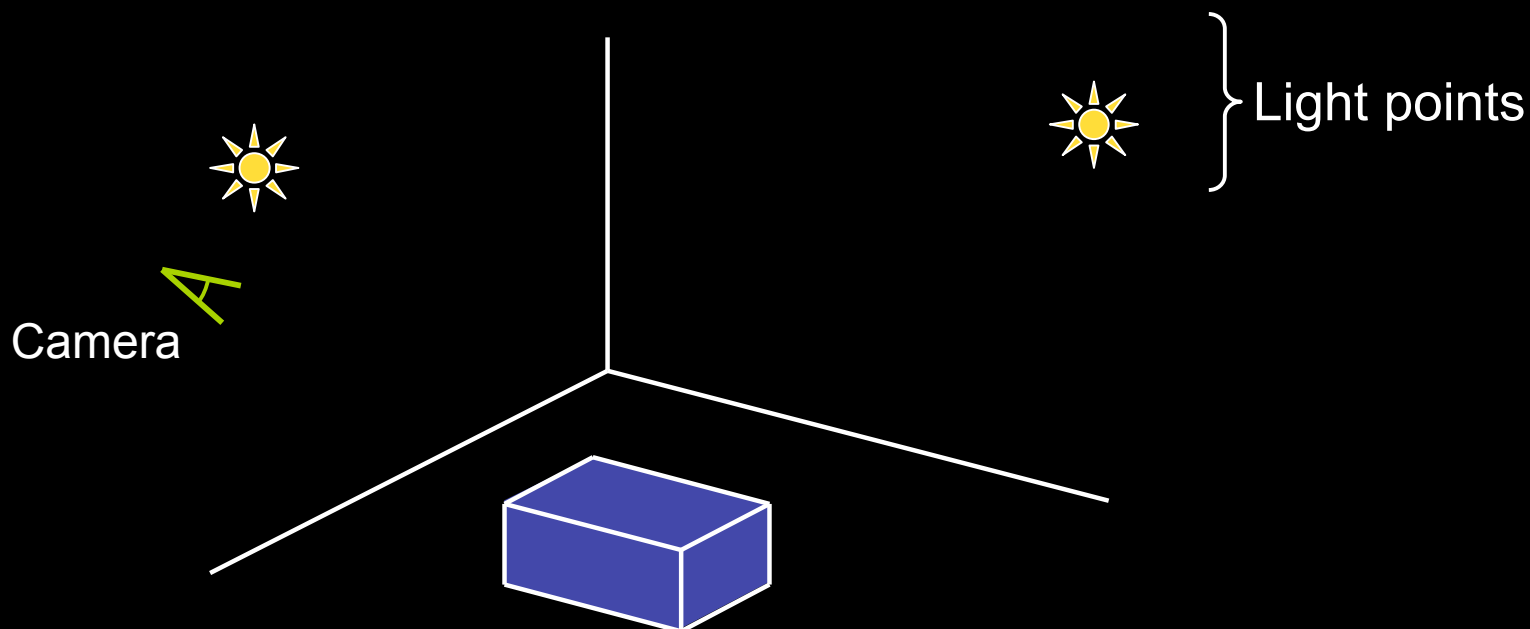
Direct+Indirect+Volume+Motion (2.2x)

# Point Sets



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- Discretize full integral into 2 point sets
  - Light points (**L**)
  - Gather points (**G**)

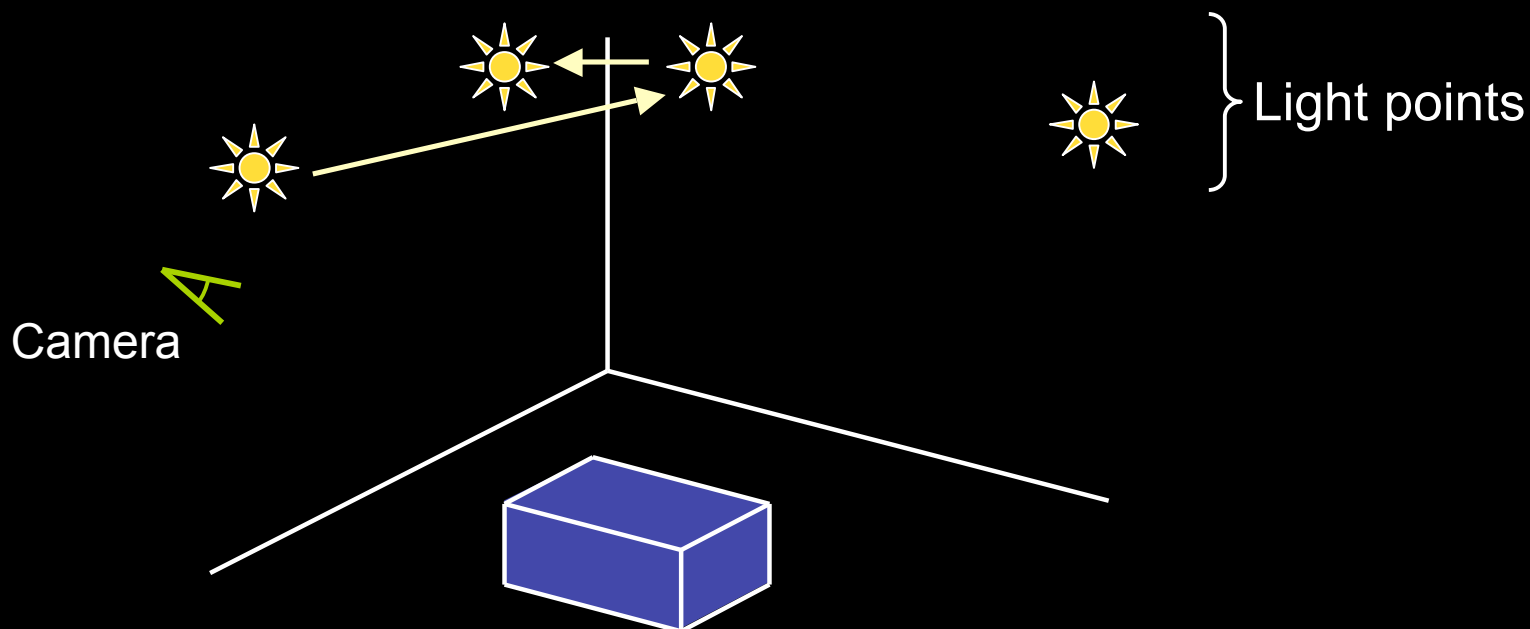


# Point Sets



SIGGRAPH2006

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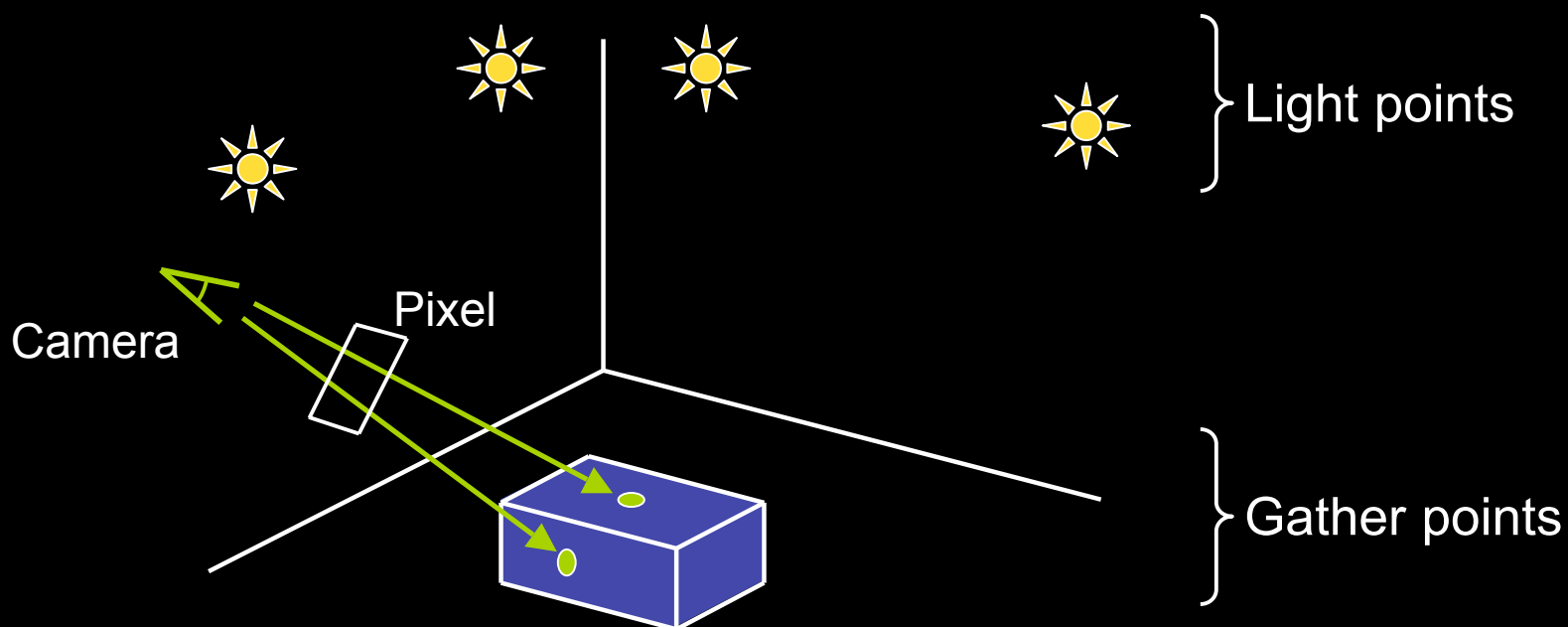


# Point Sets



SIGGRAPH2006

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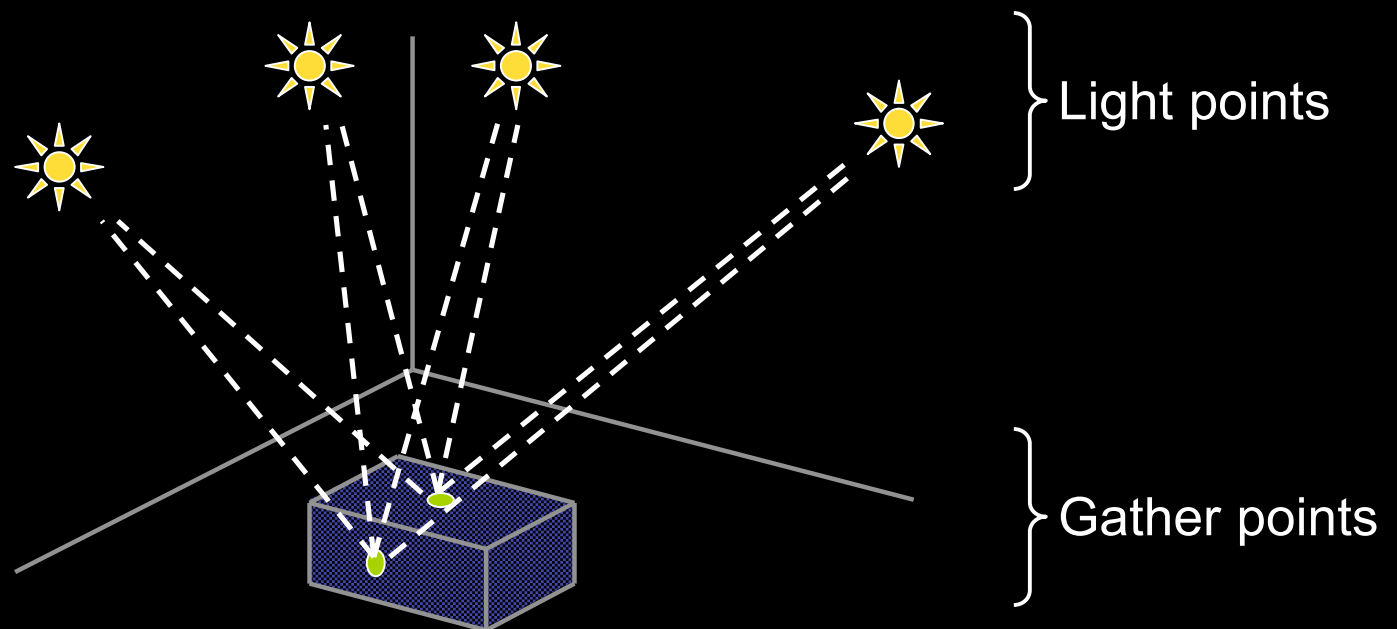


# Point Sets



SIGGRAPH2006

- Discretize full integral into 2 point sets
  - Light points (**L**)
  - Gather points (**G**)





# Discrete Equation



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- Sum over all pairs of gather and light points
  - Can be billions of pairs per pixel

$$\text{Pixel} = \sum_{(j,i) \in \mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{L}} S_j M_{ji} G_{ji} V_{ji} I_i$$

|            |            |            |            |

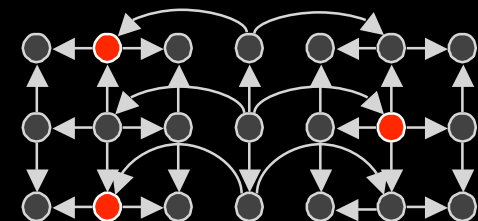
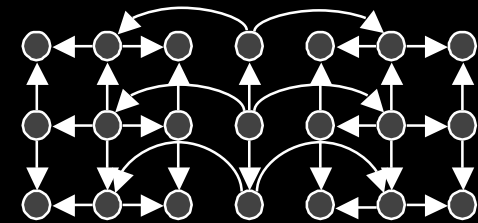
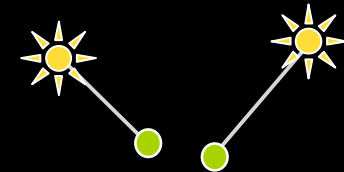
Gather strength    Material term    Geometric term    Visibility term    Light intensity

# Key Concepts



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- Unified representation
  - Pairs of gather and light points
- Hierarchy of clusters
  - The product graph
- Adaptive partitioning (cut)
  - Cluster approximation
  - Cluster error bounds
  - Perceptual metric (Weber's law)



# Product Graph

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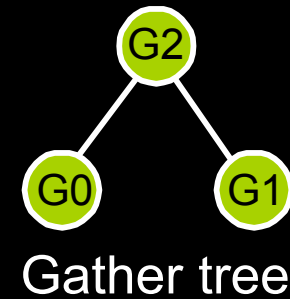
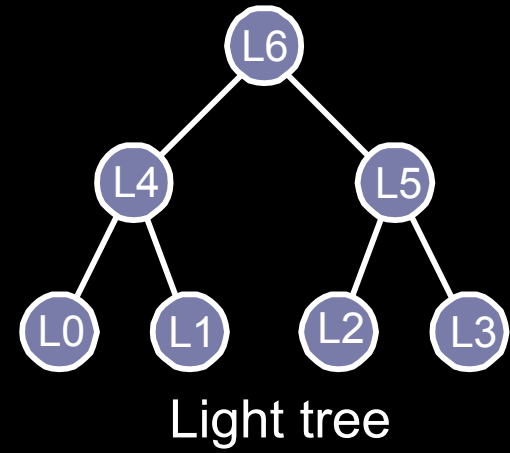
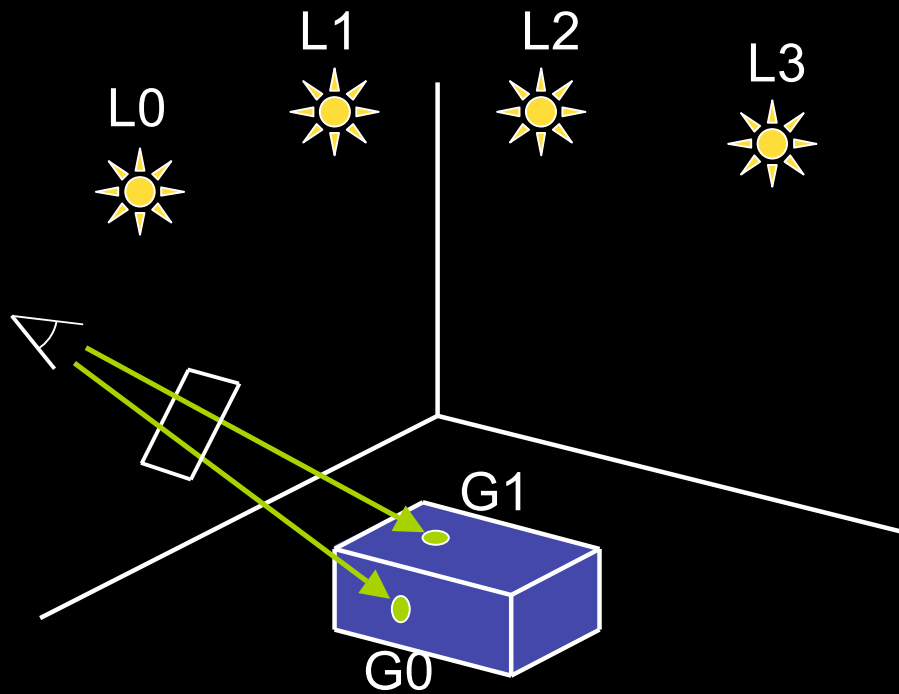
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- Explicit hierarchy would be too expensive
  - Up to billions of pairs per pixel
- Use implicit hierarchy
  - Cartesian product of two trees (gather & light)

# Product Graph



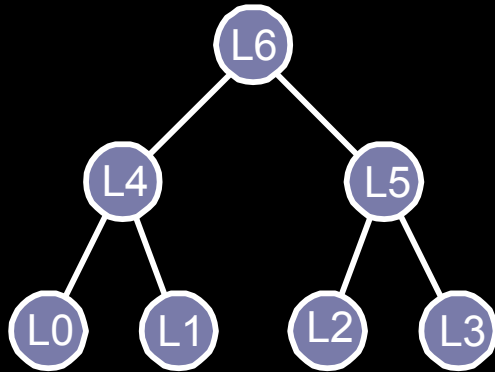
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# Product Graph

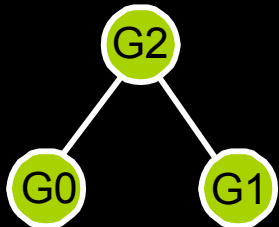


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Light tree

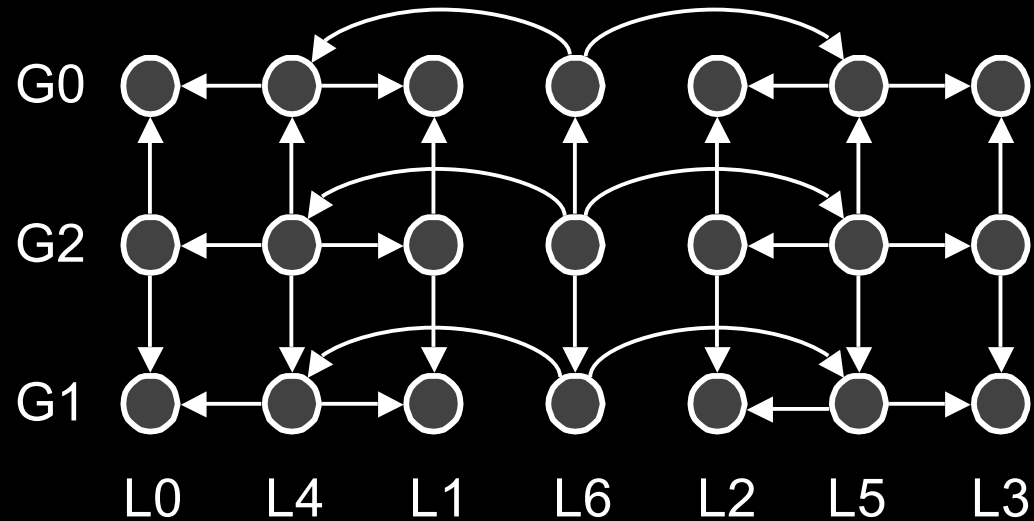
**X**



Gather tree

**=**

## Product Graph

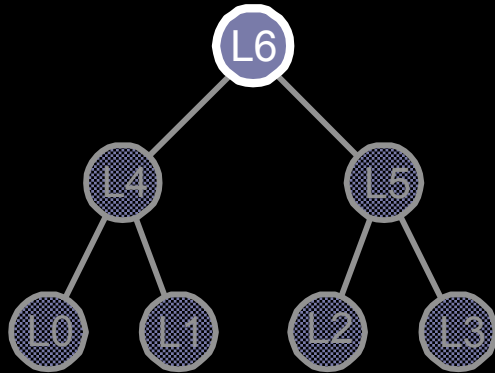




# Product Graph

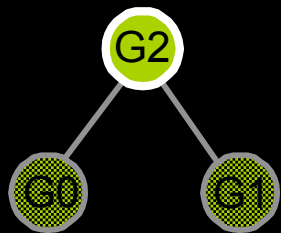


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Light tree

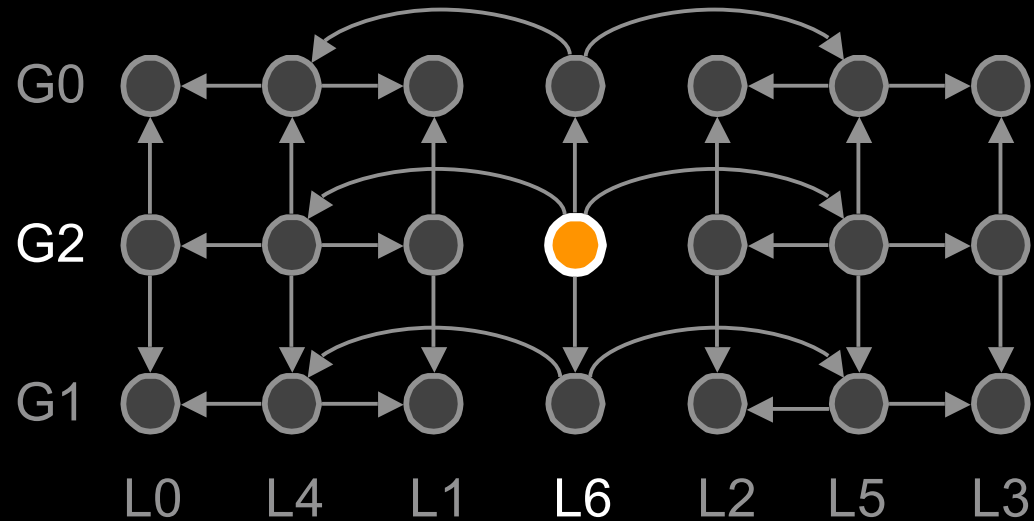
X



Gather tree

=

# Product Graph

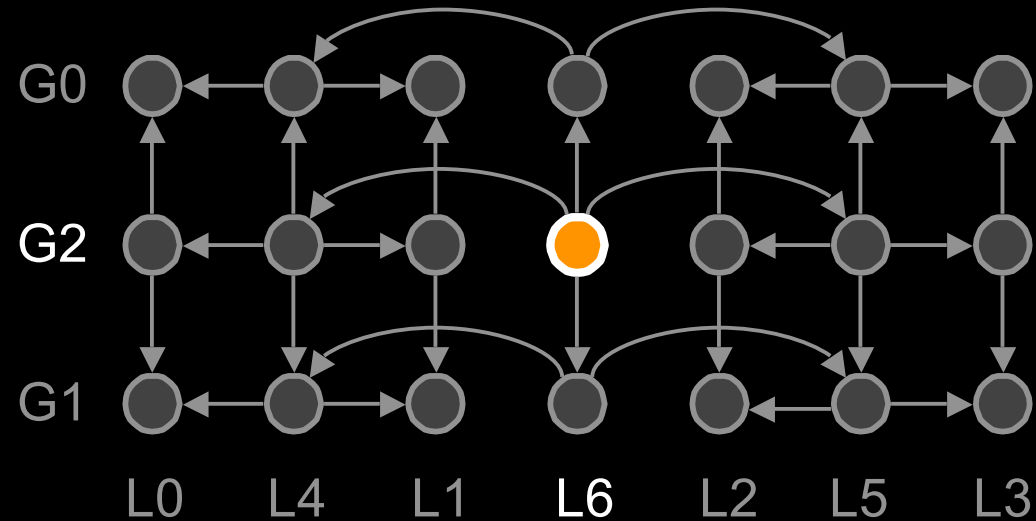
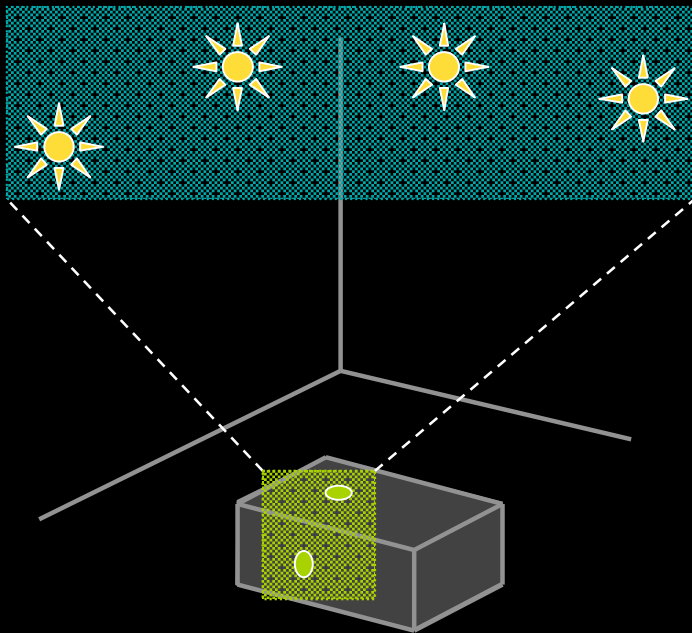


# Product Graph



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## Product Graph

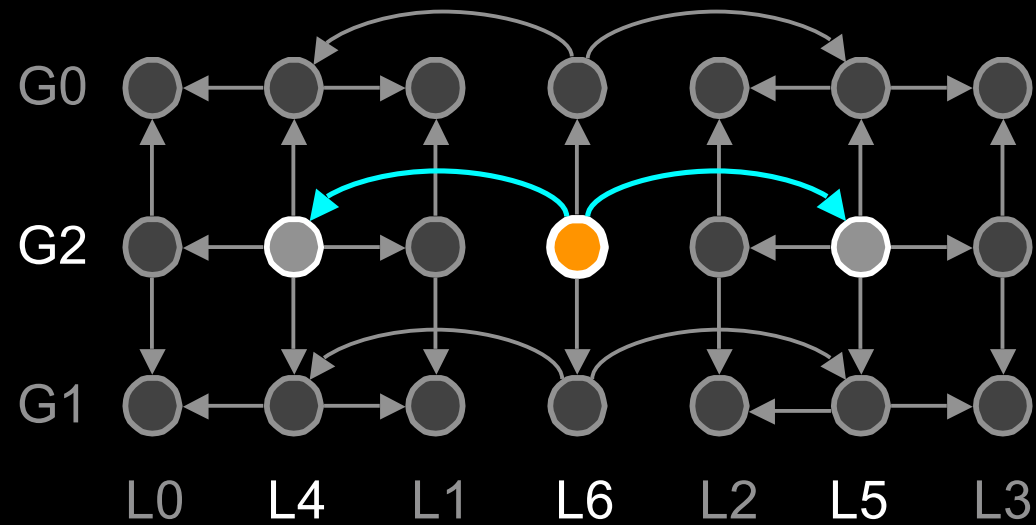
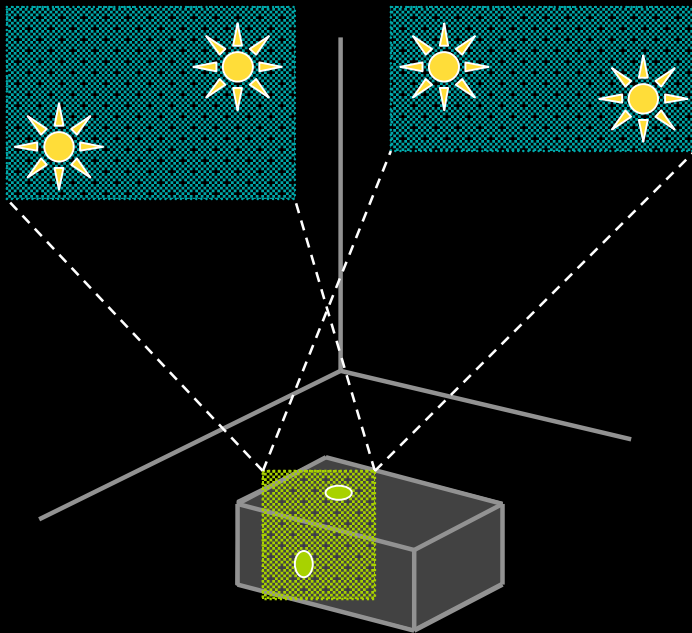


# Product Graph



SIGGRAPH2006

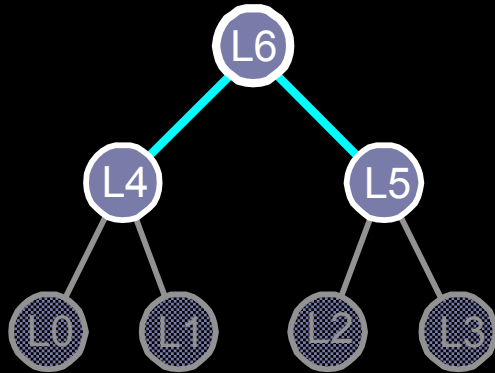
## Product Graph



# Product Graph



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Light tree

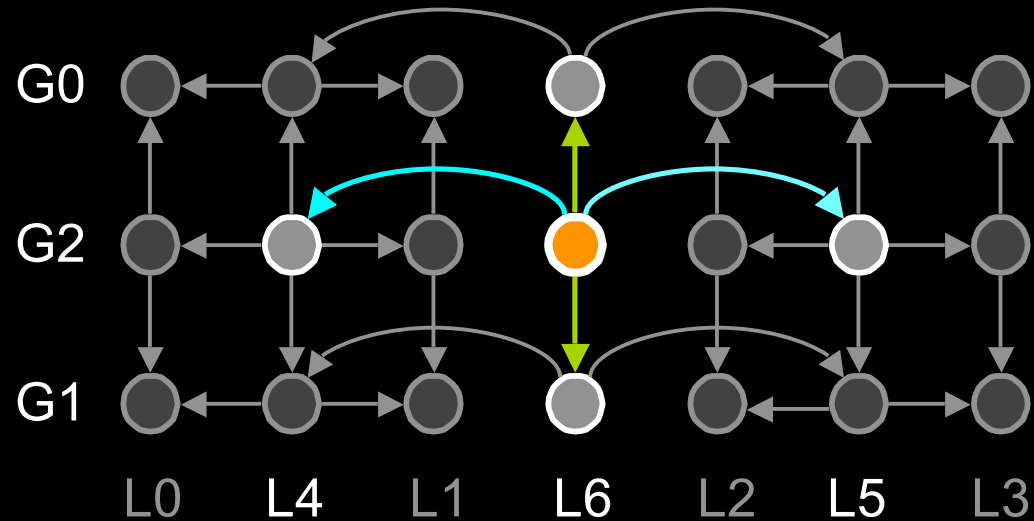
=

X



Gather tree

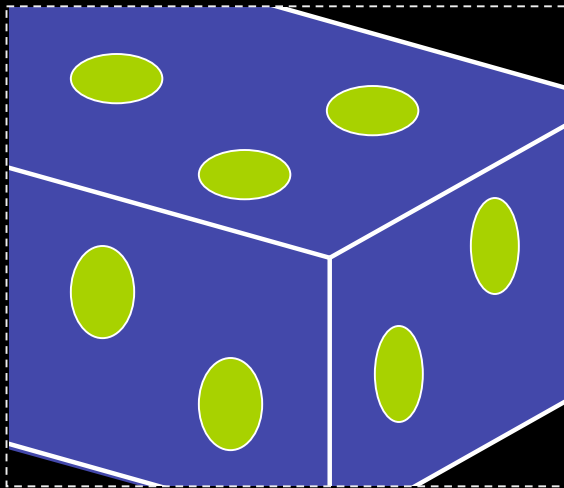
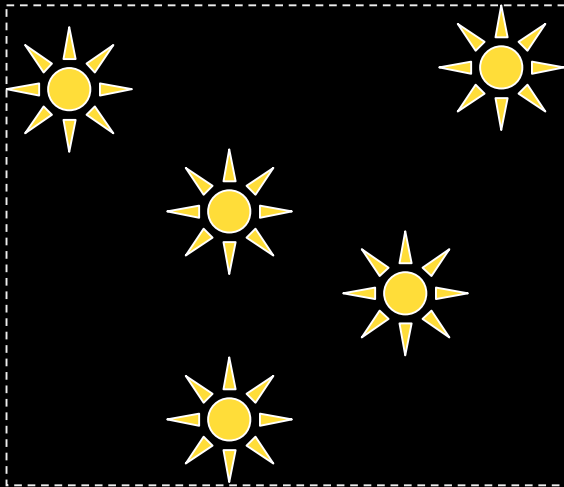
## Product Graph



# Cluster Representatives



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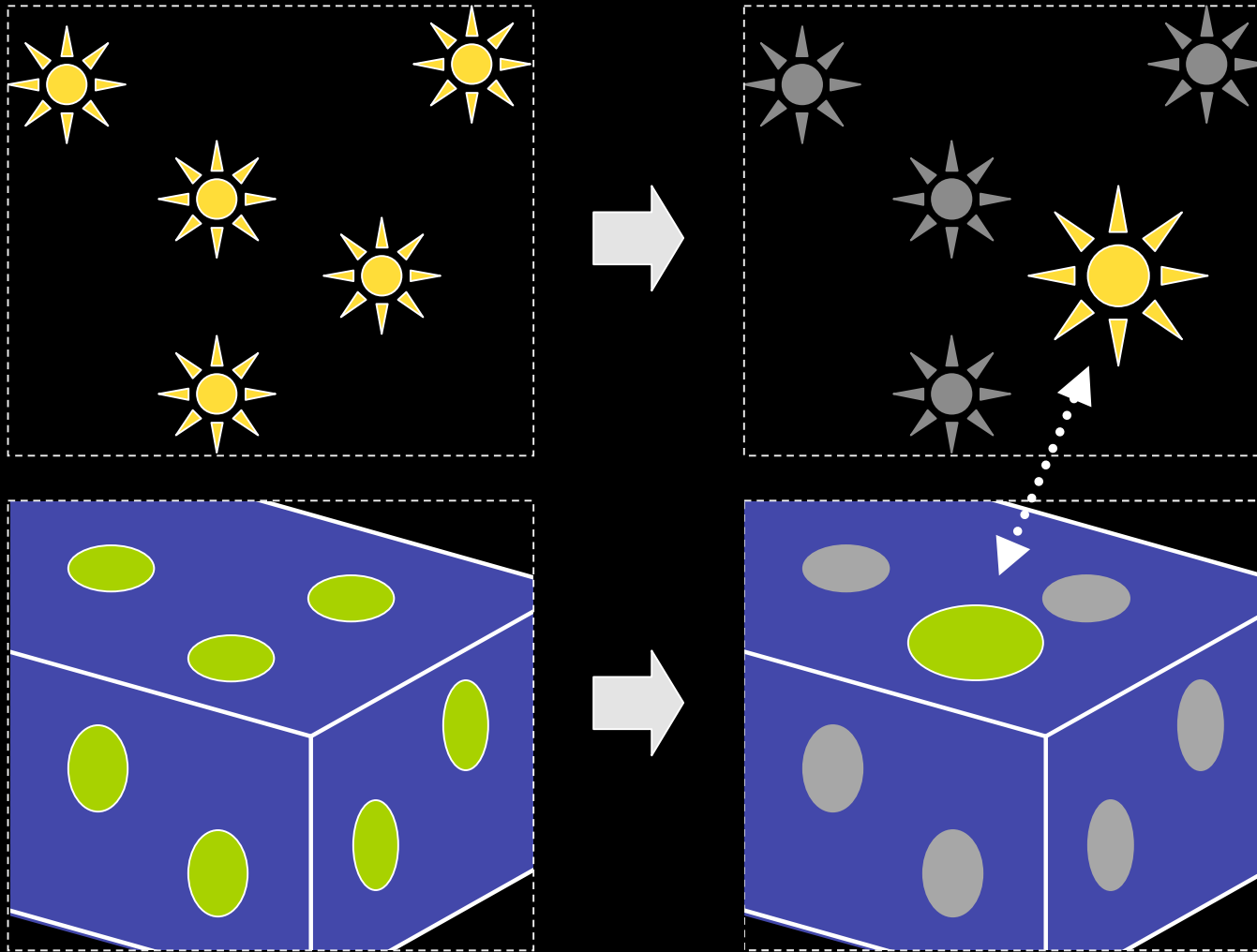




# Cluster Representatives



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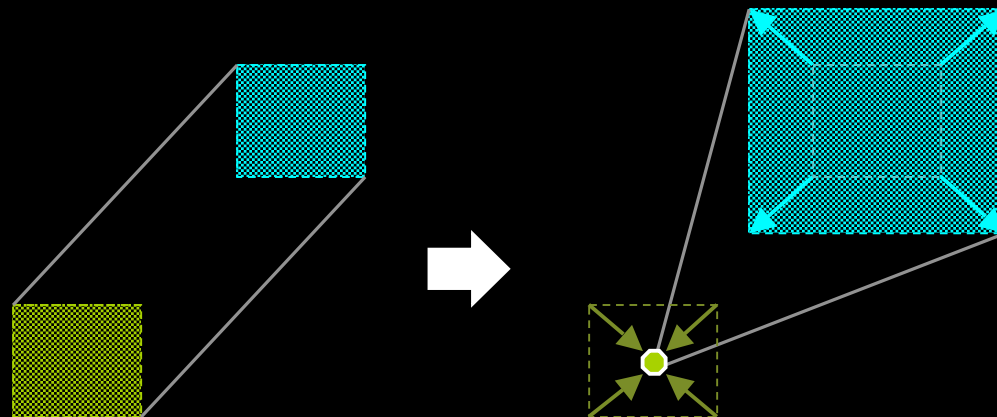
# Error Bounds



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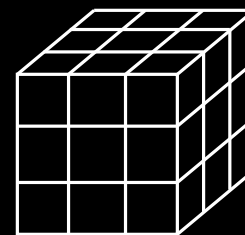
- Collapse cluster-cluster interactions to point-cluster

- Minkowski sums
- Reuse bounds from Lightcuts



- Compute maximum over multiple BRDFs

- Rasterize into cube-maps



- More details in the paper

# Algorithm Summary

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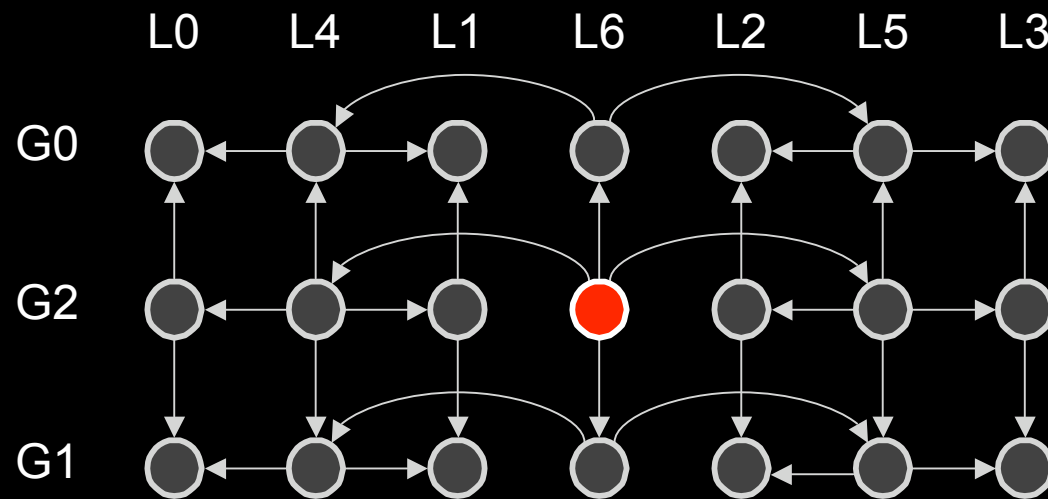
- Once per image
  - Create lights and light tree
- For each pixel
  - Create gather points and gather tree for pixel
  - Adaptively refine clusters in product graph until all cluster errors  $<$  perceptual metric

# Algorithm Summary



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- Start with a coarse cut
  - Eg, source node of product graph

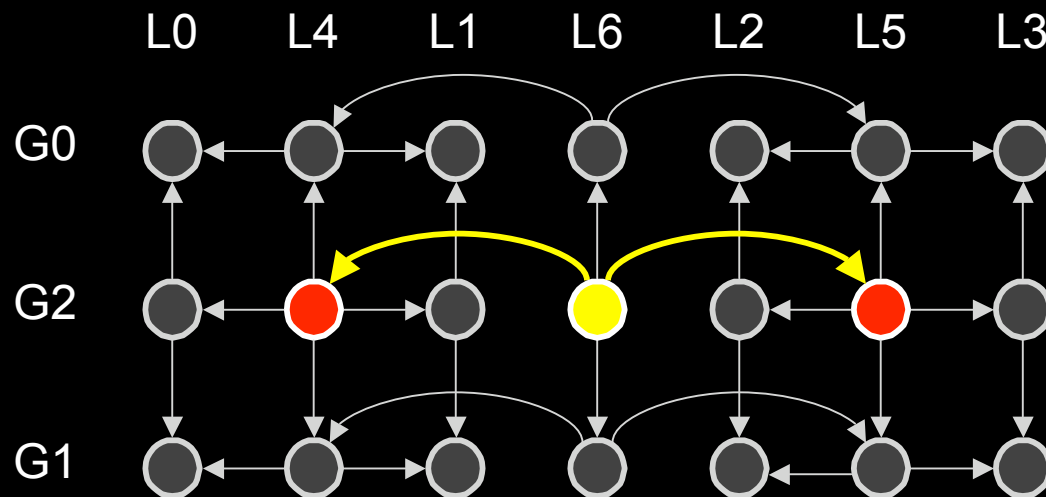


# Algorithm Summary



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- Choose node with largest error bound & refine
  - In gather or light tree

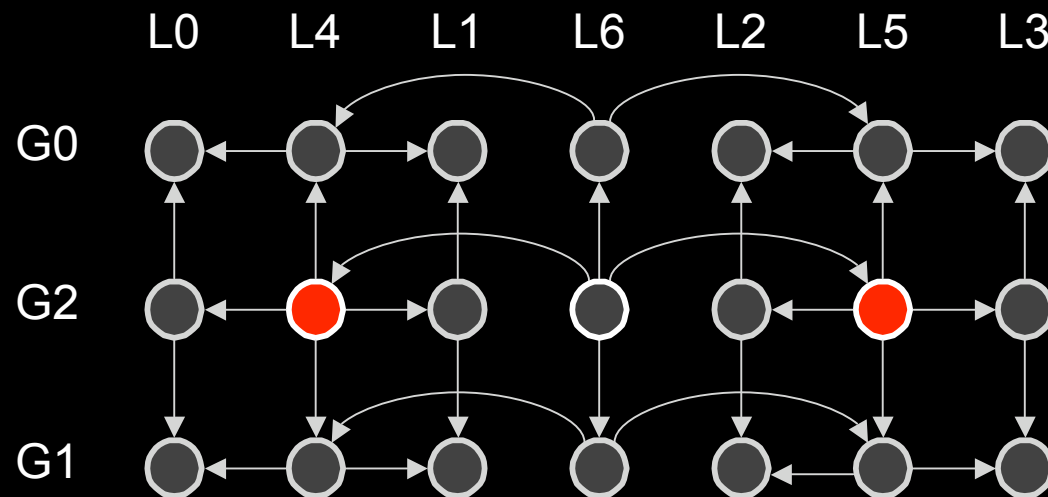


# Algorithm Summary



SIGGRAPH2006

- Choose node with largest error bound & refine
  - In gather or light tree

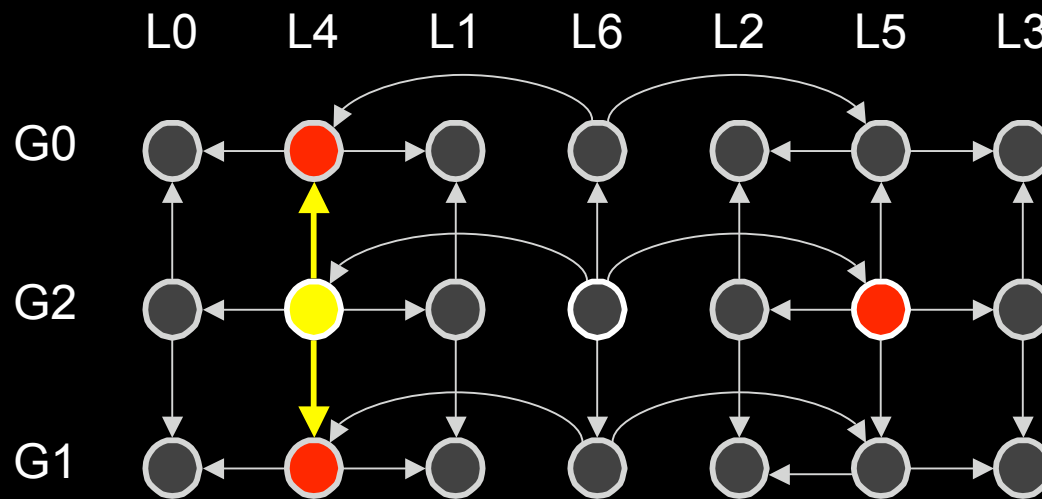


# Algorithm Summary



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- Repeat process

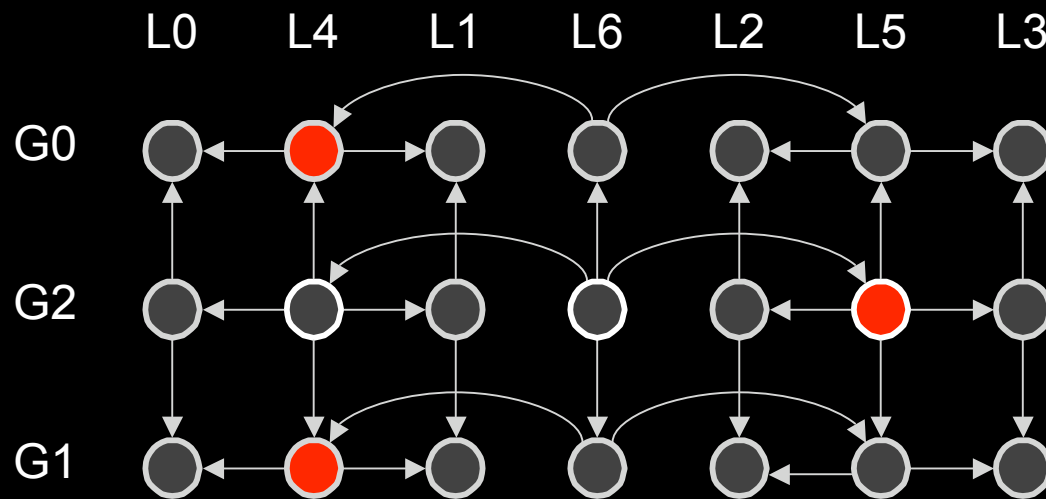


# Algorithm Summary



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- Until all clusters errors  $<$  perceptual metric
  - 2% of pixel value (Weber's law)





# Results

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- Limitations
  - Some types of paths not included
    - Eg, caustics
  - Prototype only supports diffuse, Phong, and Ward materials and isotropic media

# Roulette



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7,047,430 Pairs per pixel  
Avg cut size 174 (0.002%)

Time 590 secs

# Roulette



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## Roulette

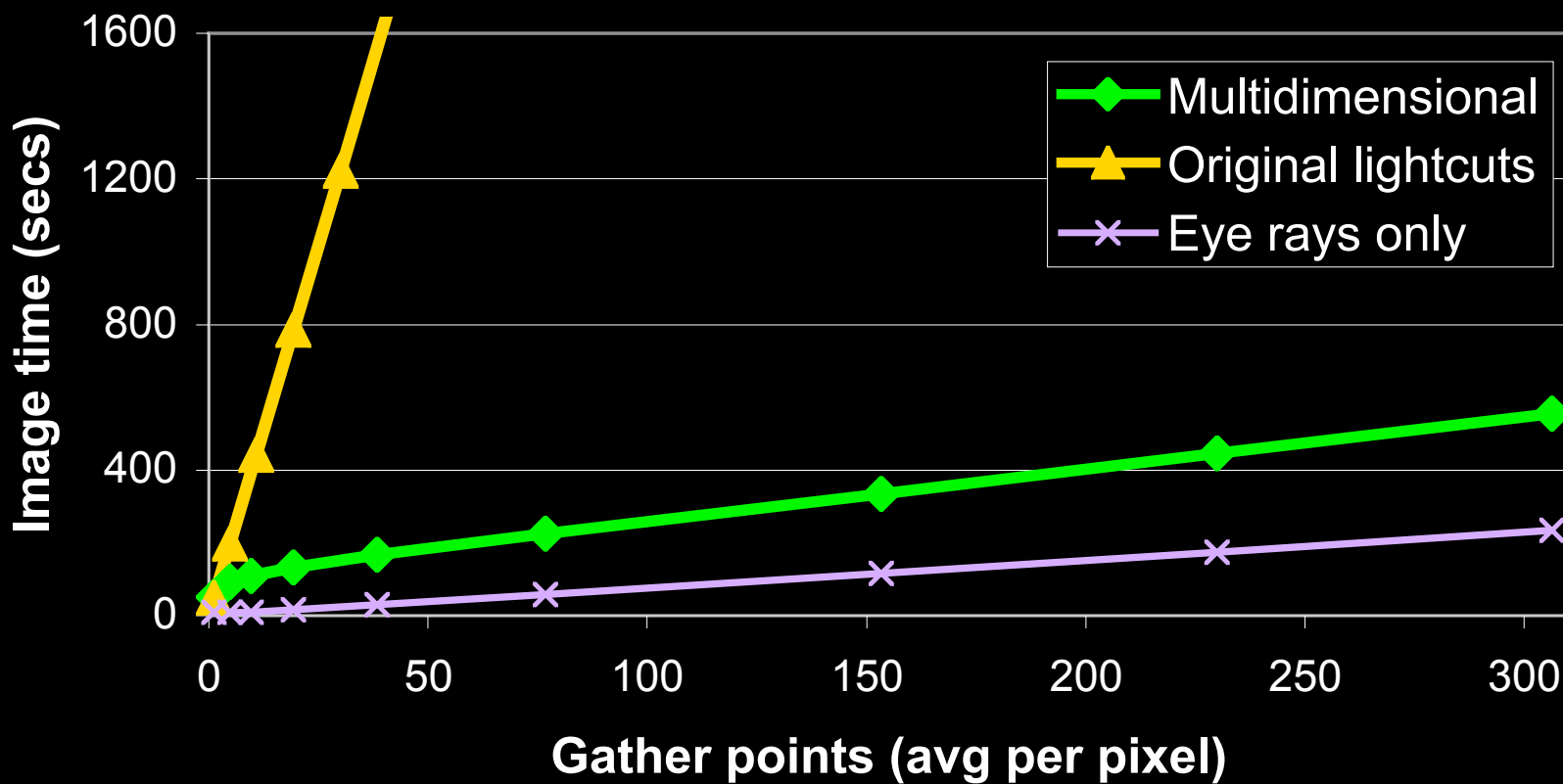
Polygons:	151,752
Light Points:	23,000
Gather Points:	306
Gather/Light Pairs:	7,047,430
Cut Size:	174 (0.002%)

# Scalability



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## Image time vs. Gather points

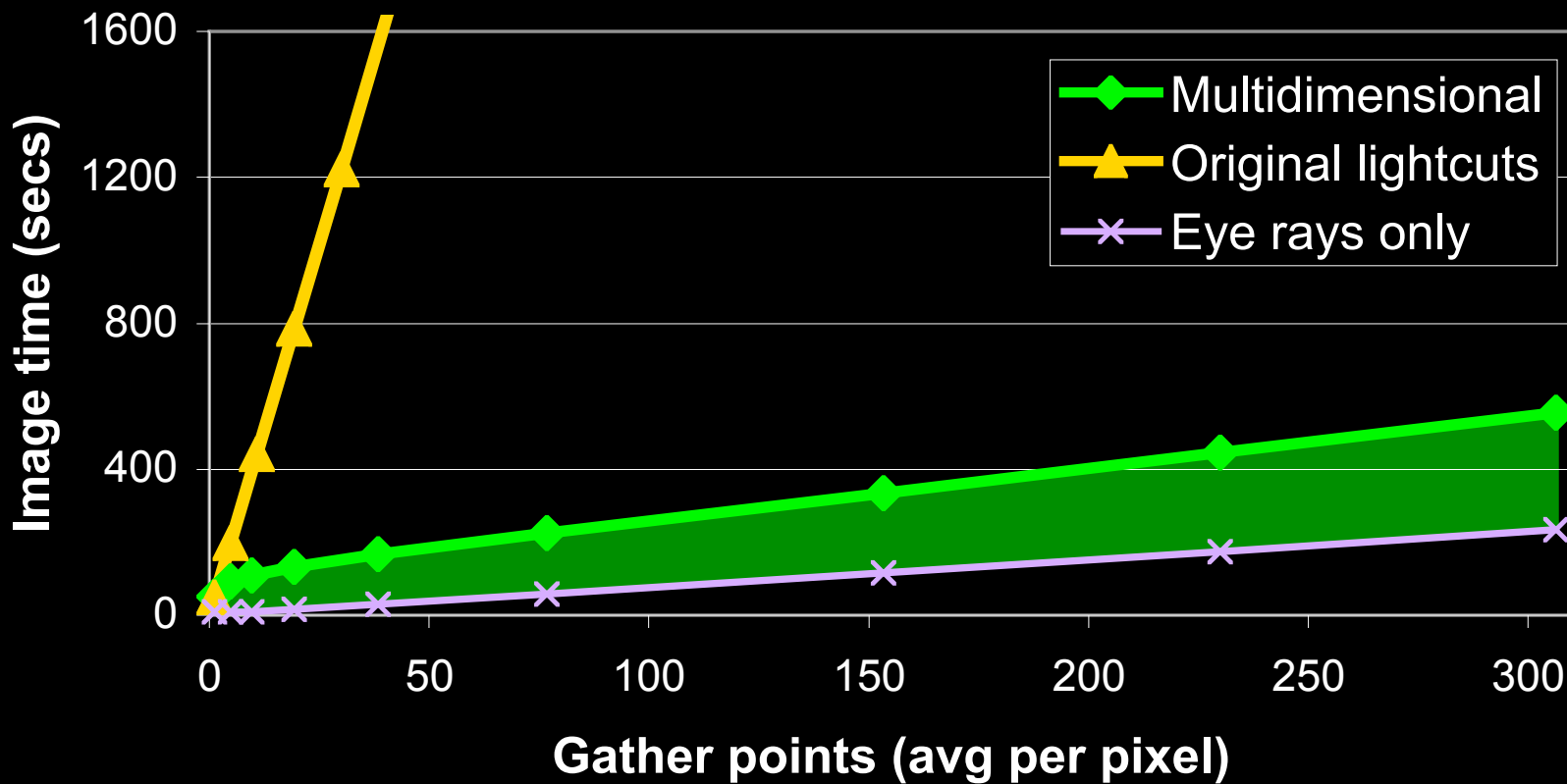


# Scalability



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## Image time vs. Gather points

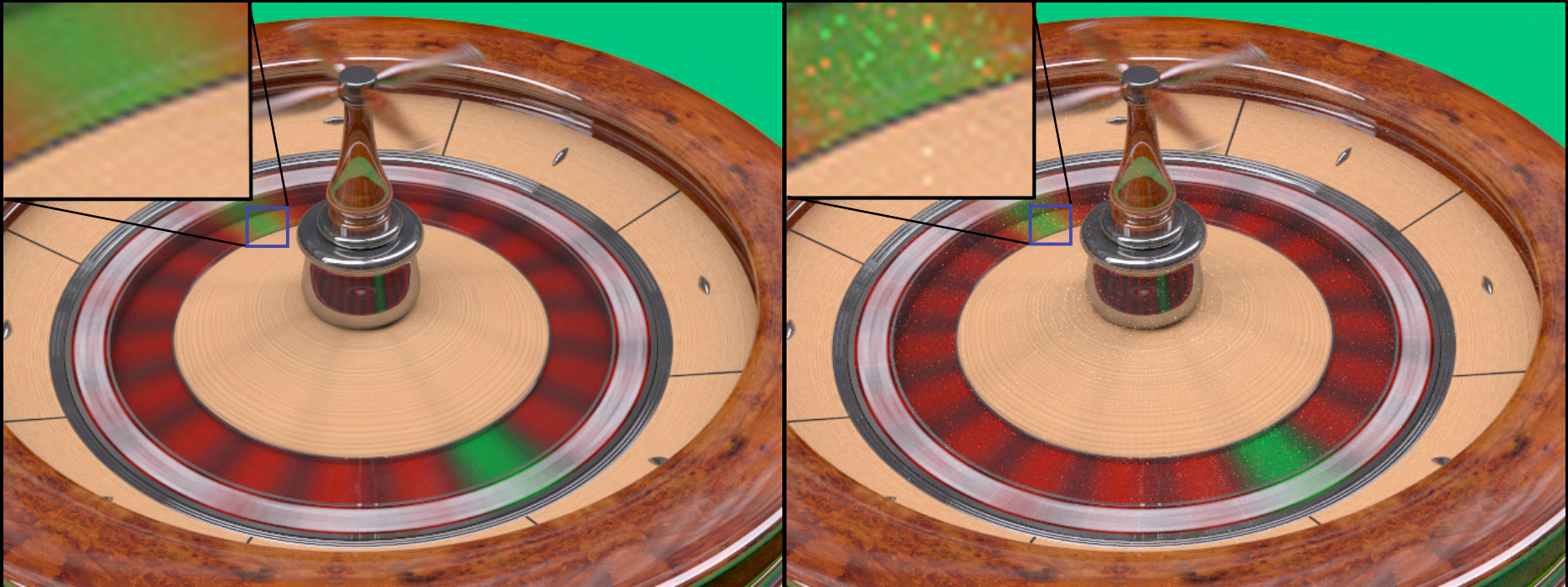


# Metropolis Comparison



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Zoomed insets



Our result  
Time 9.8min

Metropolis  
Time 148min (15x)  
Visible noise  
5% brighter (caustics etc.)



# Kitchen



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5,518,900 Pairs per pixel  
Avg cut size 936 (0.017%)

Time 705 secs

# Kitchen



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## Kitchen

Polygons:	388,552
Light Points:	55,189
Gather Points:	100
Gather/Light Pairs:	5,518,900
Cut Size:	936 (0.02%)



# Tableau



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## Tableau

Polygons:	630,843
Light Points:	13,000
Gather Points:	180
Gather/Light Pairs:	234,000
Cut Size:	447 (0.2%)

# Temple

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## Kalabsha Temple

Polygons:	2,124,003
Light Points:	94,168
Gather Points:	1,282
Gather/Light Pairs:	114,149,280
Cut Size:	821 (0.0007%)

# Conclusions

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- New rendering algorithm
  - Unified handling of complex effects
    - Motion blur, participating media, depth of field etc.
  - Product graph
    - Implicit hierarchy over billions of pairs
  - Scalable & accurate

# Future Work

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- Other types of paths
  - Caustics, etc.
- Bounds for more functions
  - More materials and media types
- Better perceptual metrics
- Adaptive point generation

# Acknowledgements



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- National Science Foundation grants ACI-0205438 and CCF-0539996
- Intel corporation for support and equipment
- The modelers
  - Kitchen: Jeremiah Fairbanks
  - Temple: Veronica Sundstedt, Patrick Ledda, and the graphics group at University of Bristol
  - Stanford and Georgia Tech for Buddha and Horse geometry

# The End



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- Questions?



A rendered scene of a kitchen and dining area. The scene is dimly lit with warm, orange-toned light. In the foreground, there is a round wooden dining table with several chairs. In the background, a kitchen counter is visible with a sink and some dishes. The lighting creates strong shadows on the floor and walls, highlighting the textures of the surfaces.

# Multidimensional Lightcuts

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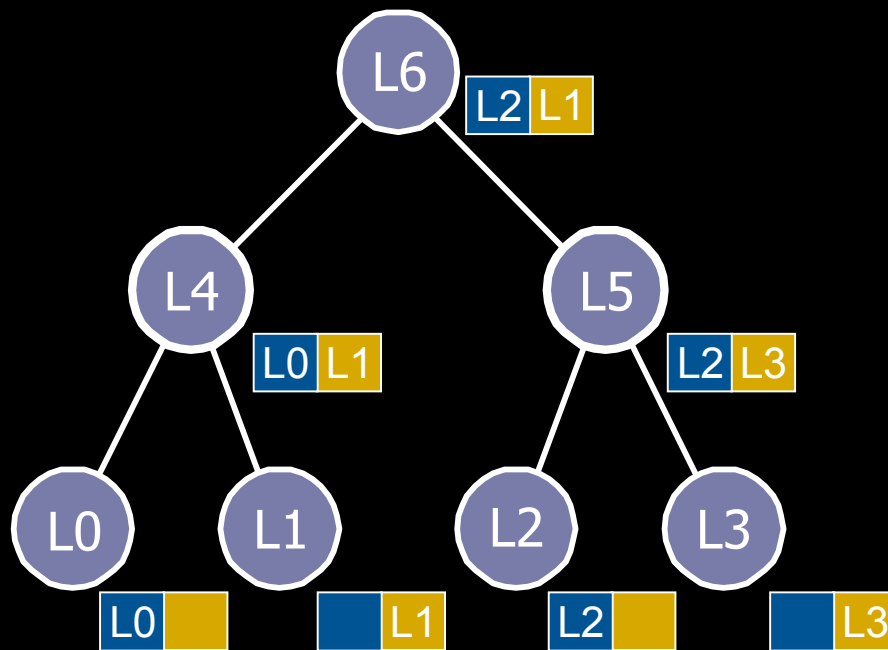
*Program of Computer Graphics, Cornell University*

# Representatives

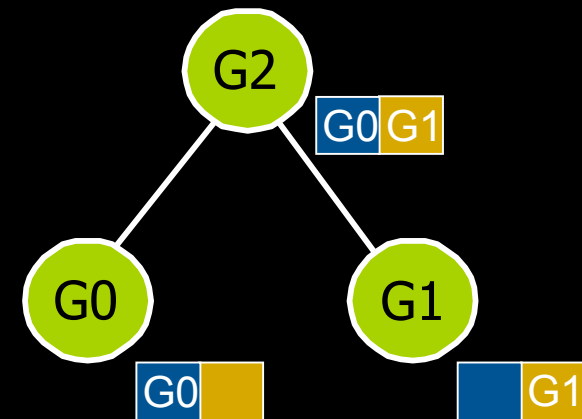


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## Light Tree



## Gather Tree



Exists at **first** or **second** time instant.

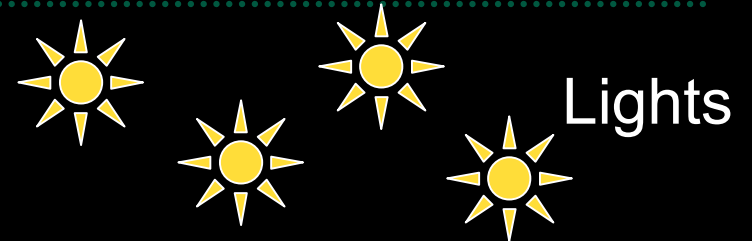


# Lightcuts key concepts

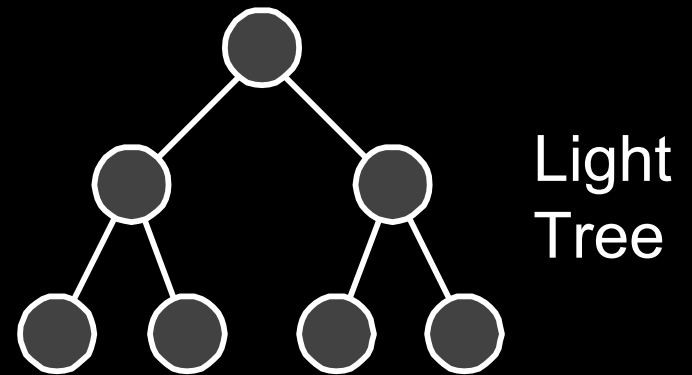


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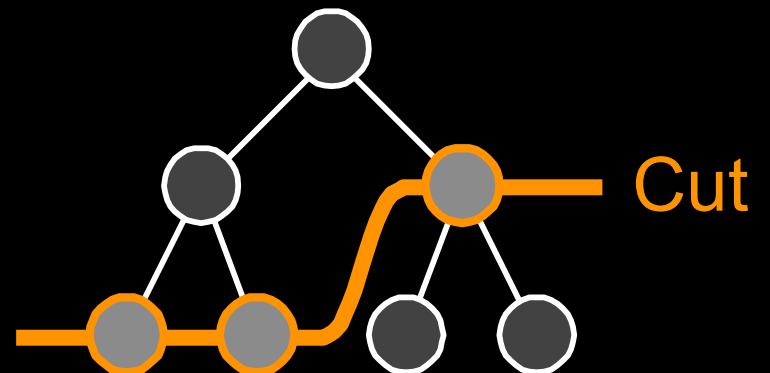
- Unified representation
  - Convert all lights to points



- Hierarchy of clusters
  - The *light tree*



- Adaptive *cut*
  - Partitions lights into clusters





180 Gather points X 13,000 Lights = 234,000 Pairs per pixel

Avg cut size 447 (0.19%)



114,149,280 Pairs per pixel

Avg cut size 821

Time 1740 secs

# Types of Point Lights



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- Omni
  - Spherical lights
- Oriented
  - Area lights, indirect lights
- Directional
  - HDR env maps, sun&sky

