The Lightspeed Automatic Interactive Lighting Preview System

Jonathan Ragan-Kelley / *MIT CSAIL* Charlie Kilpatrick / *ILM* Brian Smith / *ILM* Doug Epps / *Tippett Studio* Paul Green / *MIT CSAIL* Christophe Héry / *ILM* Frédo Durand / *MIT CSAIL*

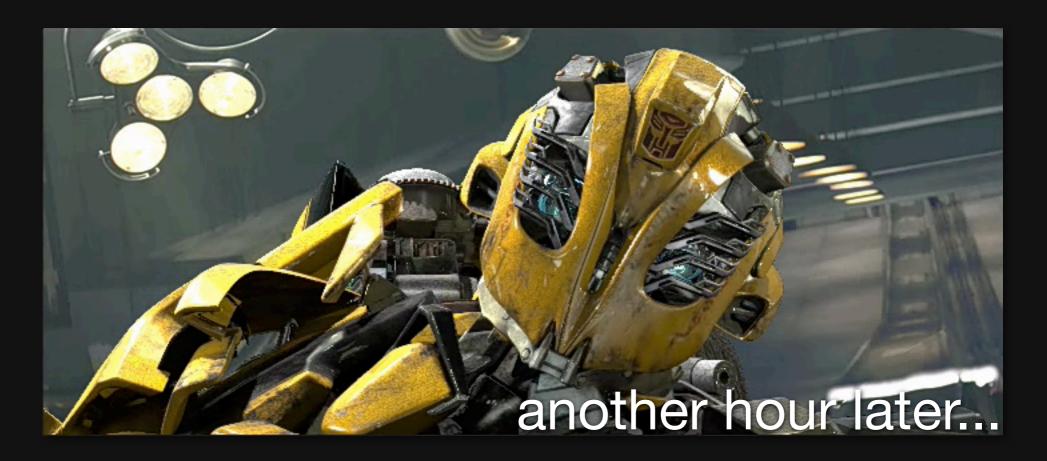
Lighting Design



End of pipeline fixed geometry, viewpoint, material

Slow feedback 10-60 mins to render

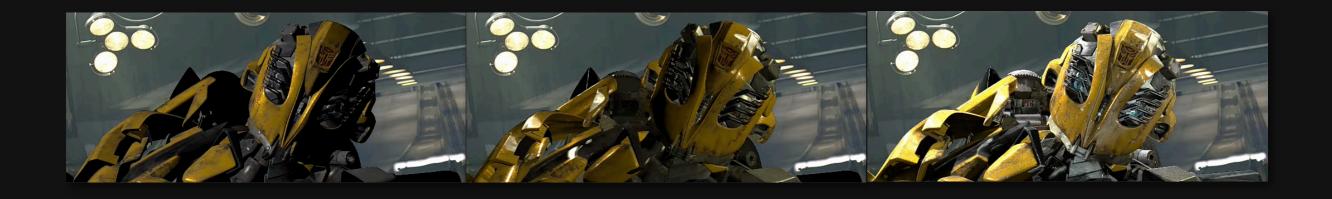
Lighting Design



End of pipeline fixed geometry, viewpoint, material

Slow feedback 10-60 mins to render

Goal: Fast Lighting Preview



Exploit redundancy between previews

- geometry
- view
- material

High-Level Approach

Precompute deep-framebuffer cache



Preview dynamically on GPU as the user specifies new light parameters

Prior Work

Render Caching

Parameterized Ray Tracing [Séquin & Smyrl 1989]

G-Buffer [Saito & Takahashi 1990]

Fast Relighting Engine [Gershbein & Hanrahan 2000]

 Precomputed buffer (normals, texture)
 with BRDF*light reevaluated at runtime

Shortcomings

- Simplistic shading
- No antialiasing, motion blur, transparency

Pixar's Lpics

[Pellacini et al. 2005]

Production shaders
 & lights (RenderMan)



- Exploit programmable GPUs
- No antialiasing, transparency
- Requires extra shader-writing work
 (final) RenderMan version

 + extra caching code

 GPU preview version

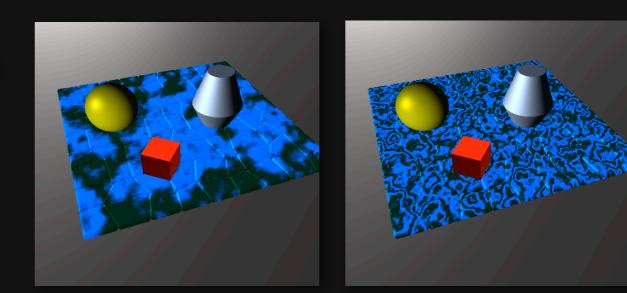
Specializing Shaders

[Guenter et al. 1995]

Given dynamic parameters, automatically split shader code into:

- static
- dynamic
- Simple language no control flow

Simple shaders



Precomputed Radiance Transfer

e.g. Sloan et al. 2002, Ng et al. 2003



Inappropriate for our application
Large precomputation cost
Largely ignore light functions
Limitations on shading models

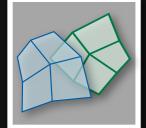
Our Design Goals

1. High-performance preview
Low-latency feedback
Fast initial precomputation

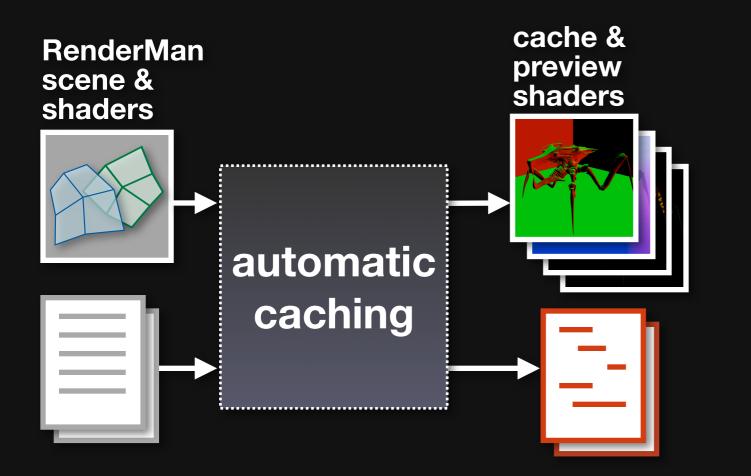
2. Seamless integration Same input: RenderMan scene & shaders Same output: high quality image

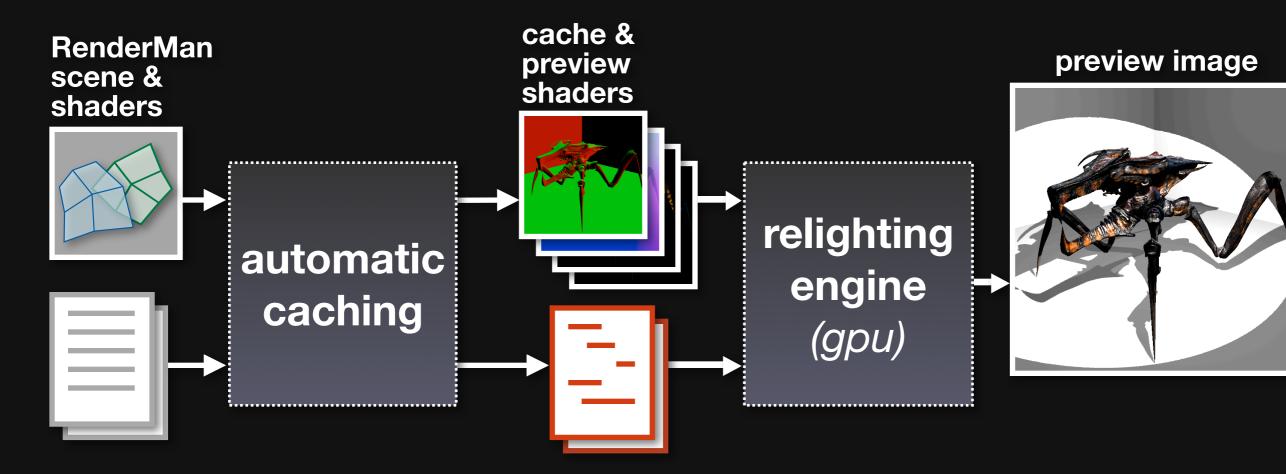
3. Ease of implementation & maintenance

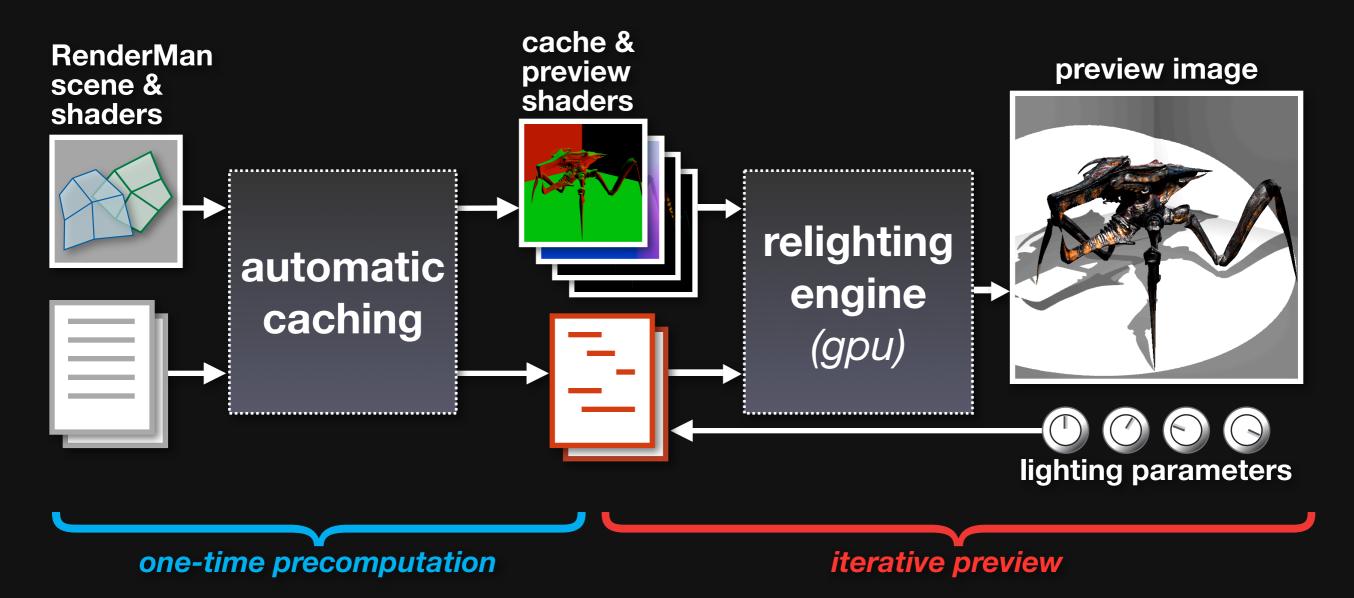


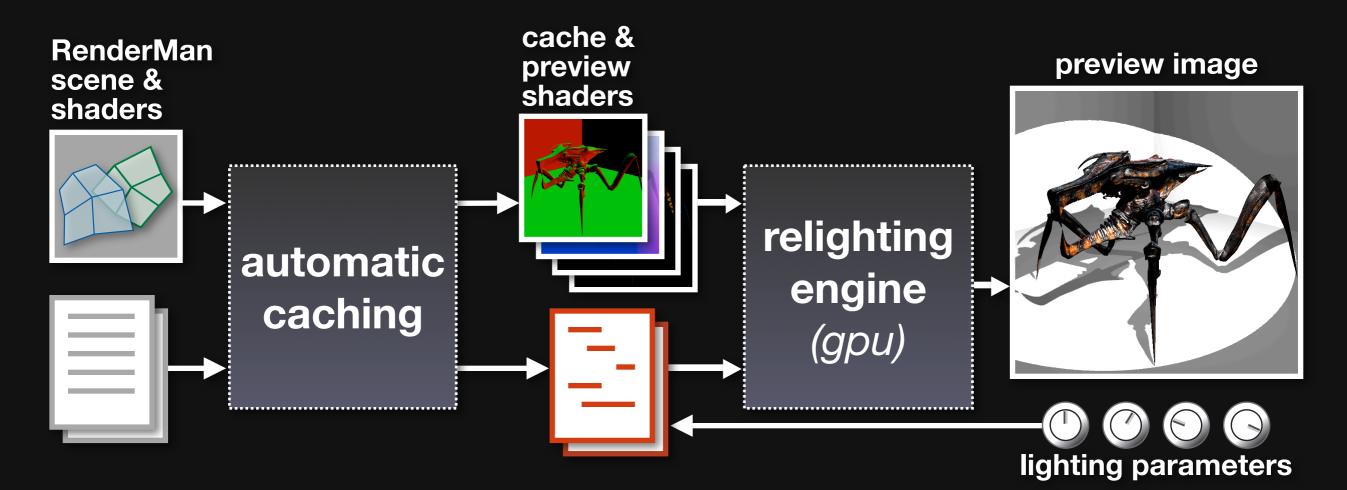








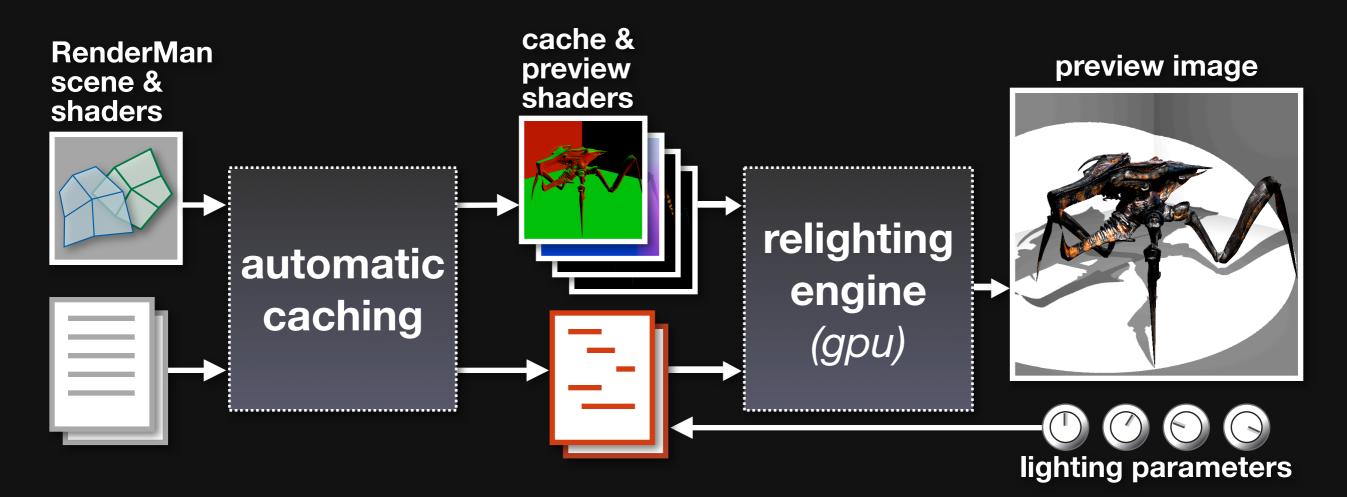




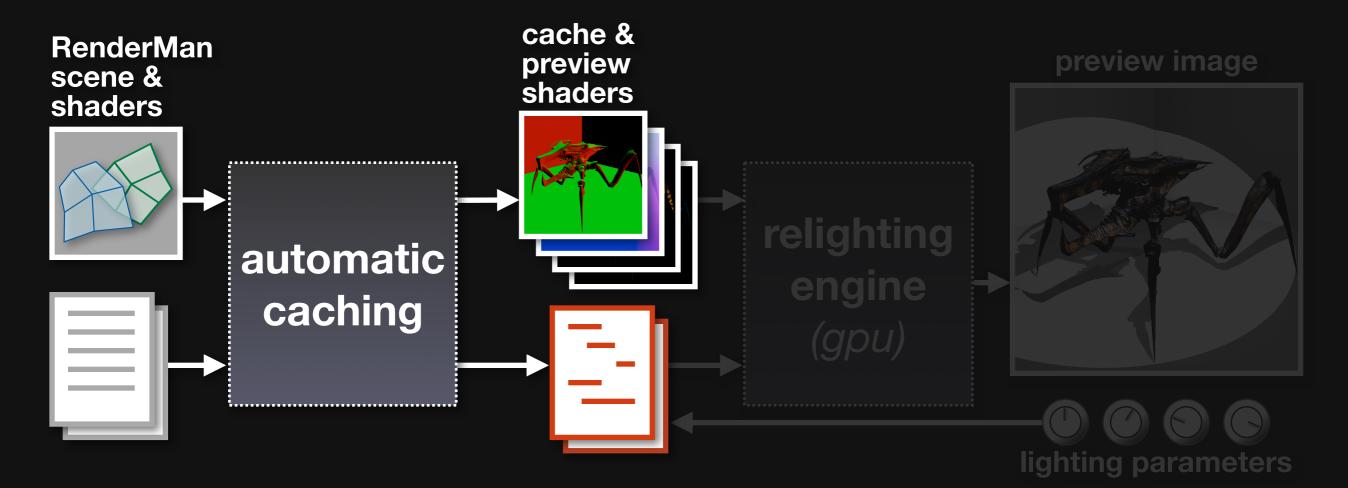
Automatic

for real production scenes

- specialization & translation
- cache compression



AutomaticHigh fidelityfor real production scenesantialiasing, motion blur,> specialization & translationtransparency> cache compression> indirect framebuffer





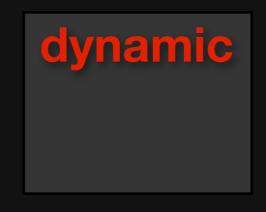


}

```
mySurface(color c) {
   albedo = c*Texture(U,V);
   shade = Light(L)*BRDF(N,L);
   return albedo*shade;
```



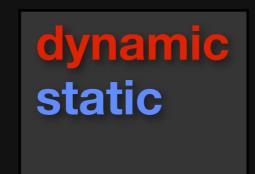
mySurface(color c) {
 albedo = c*Texture(U,V);
 shade = Light(L)*BRDF(N,L);
 return albedo*shade;



what part of the code depends on the lighting parameter L?



mySurface(color c) {
 albedo = c*Texture(U,V);
 shade = Light(L)*BRDF(N,L);
 return albedo*shade;



everything else is static



mySurface(color c) {
 albedo = c*Texture(U,V);
 shade = Light(L)*BRDF(N,L);
 return albedo*shade;

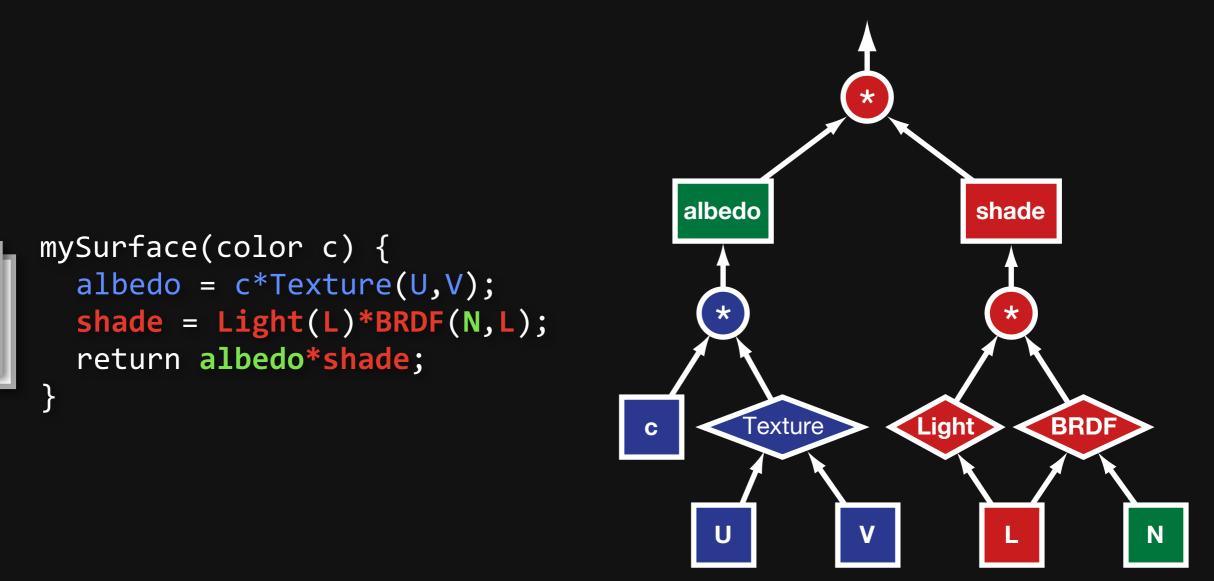
dynamic static cache

values at the boundary are cached for reevaluation



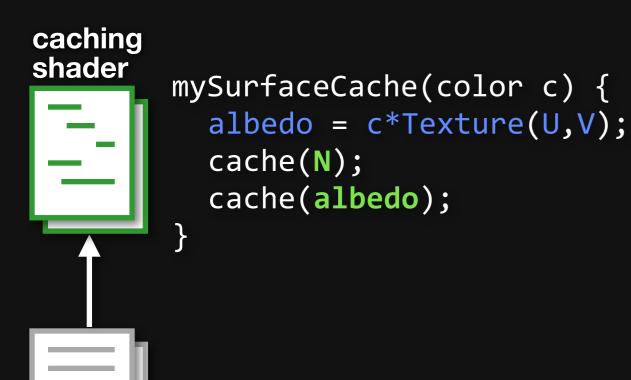
}

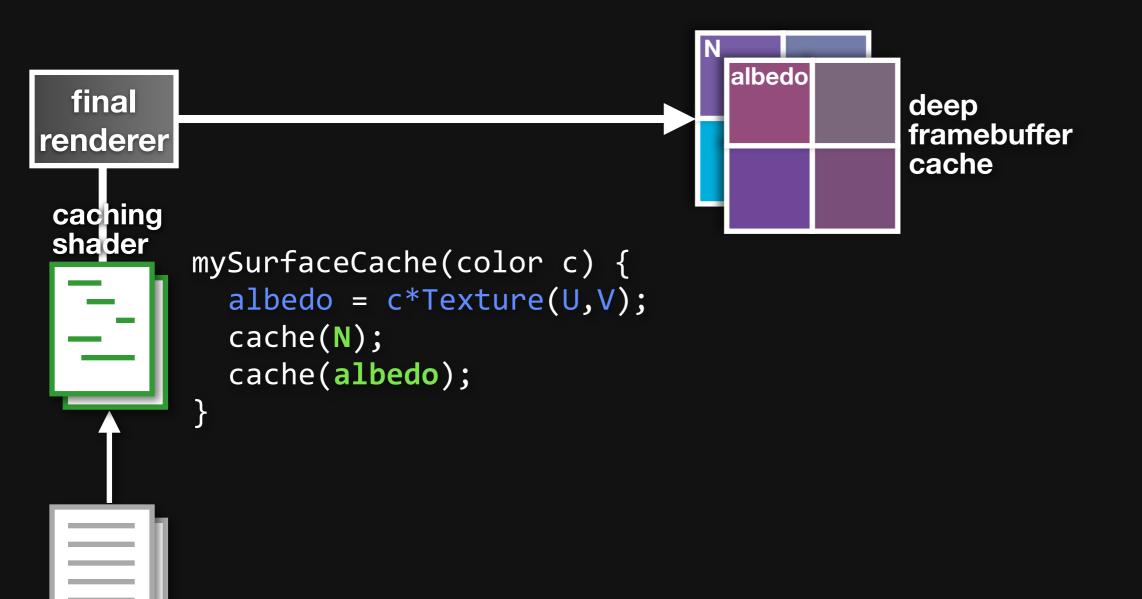
mySurface(color c) {
 albedo = c*Texture(U,V);
 shade = Light(L)*BRDF(N,L);
 return albedo*shade;

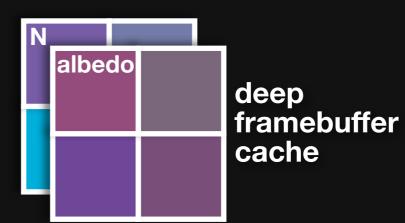


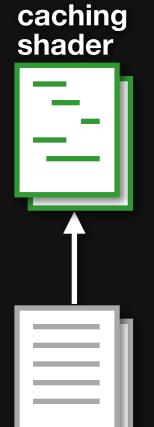


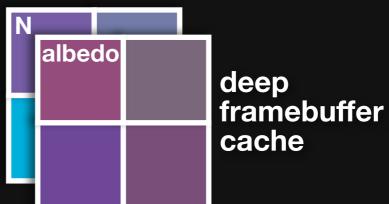
mySurface(color c) {
 albedo = c*Texture(U,V);
 shade = Light(L)*BRDF(N,L);
 return albedo*shade;

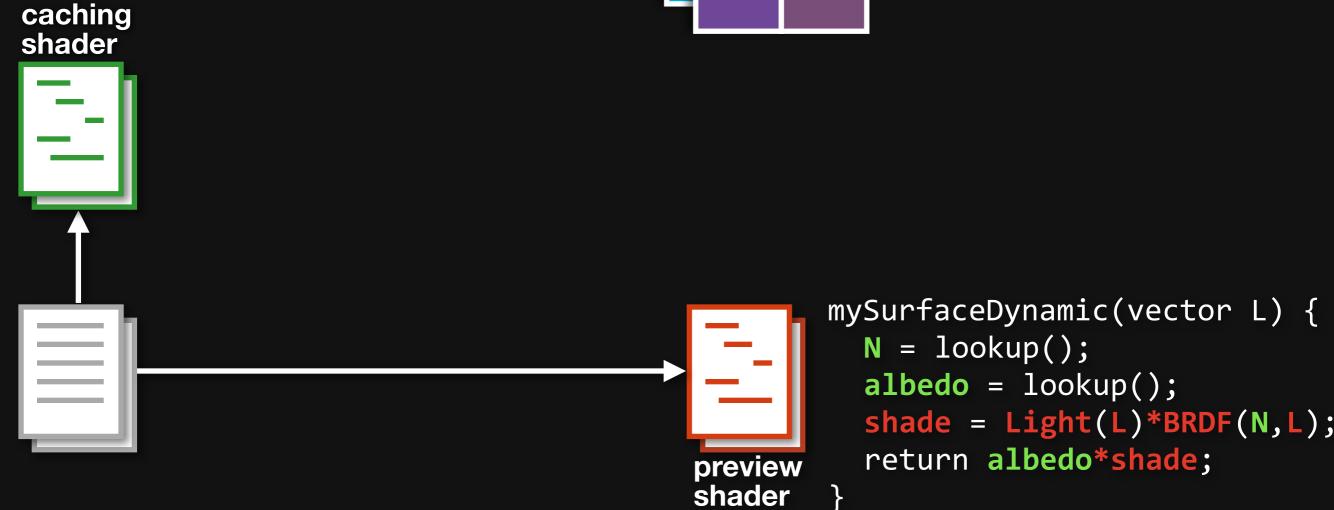


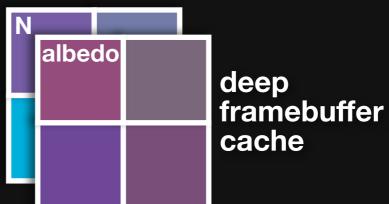


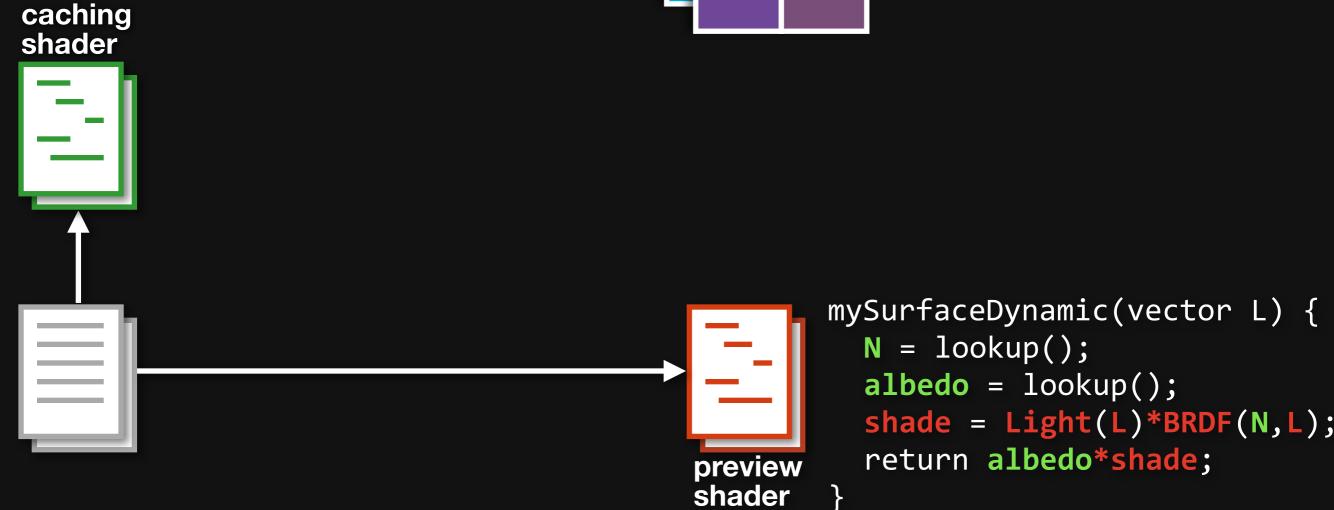


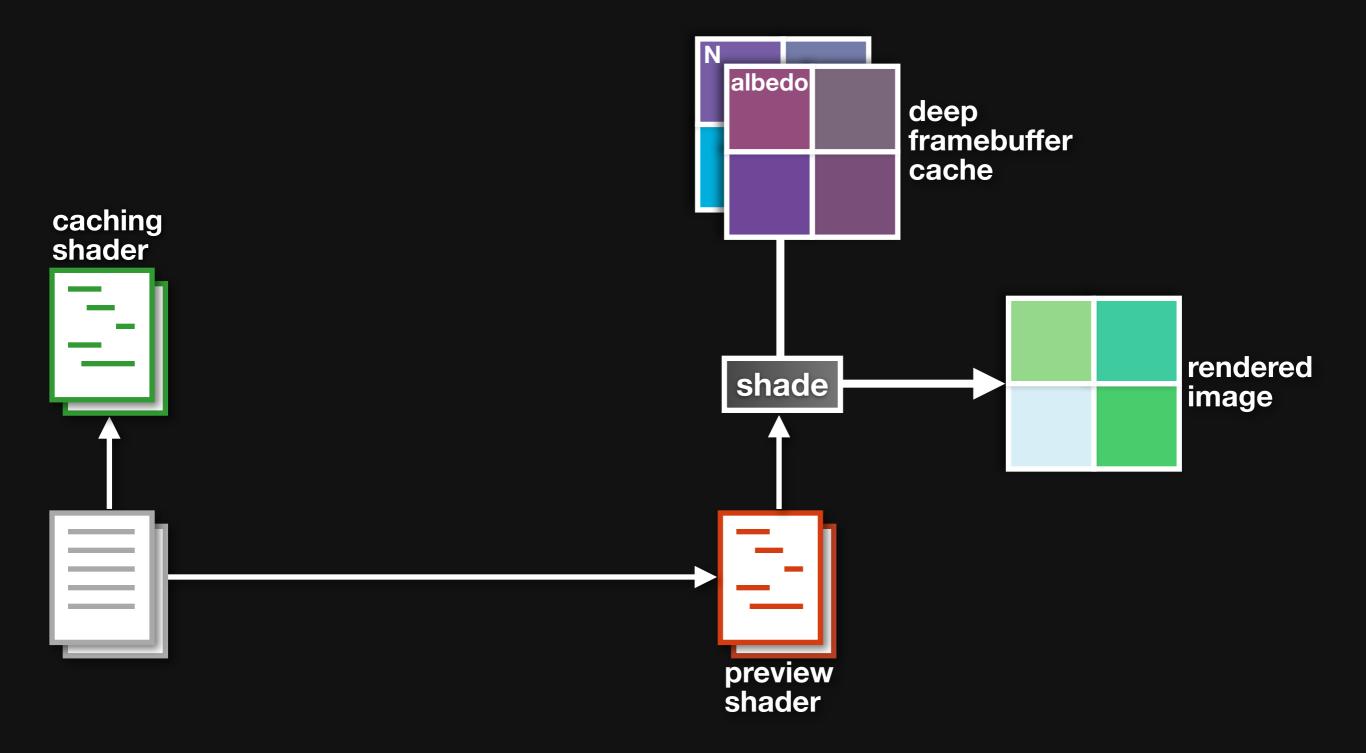


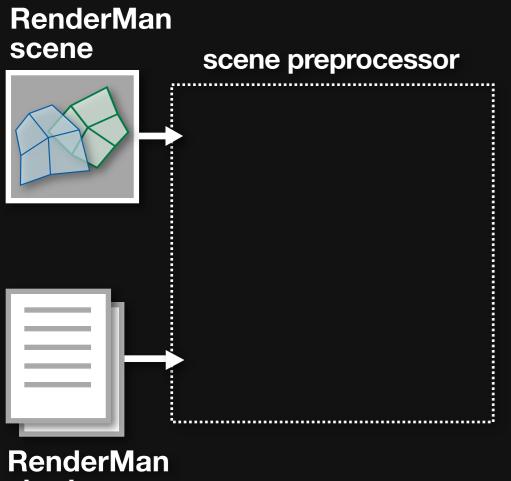




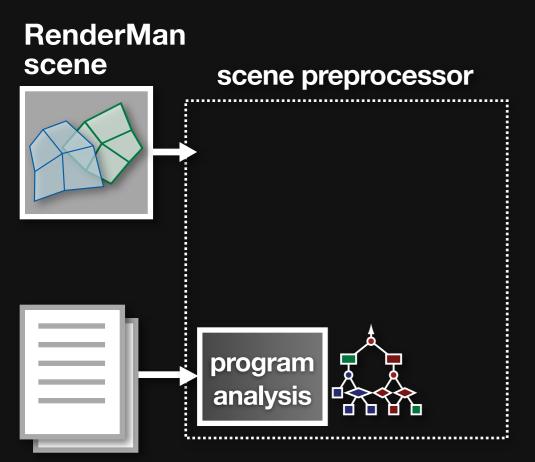




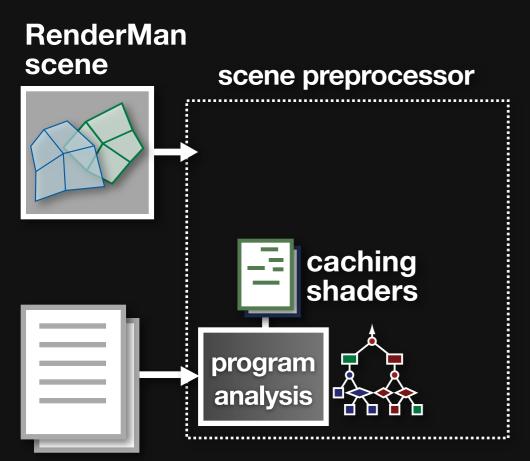




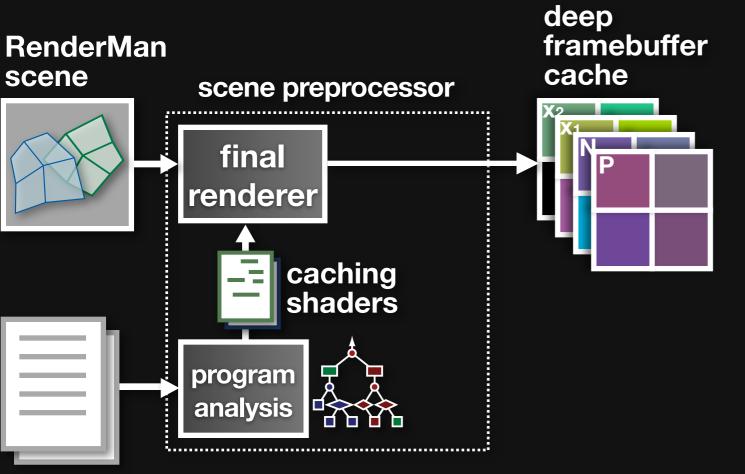
shaders



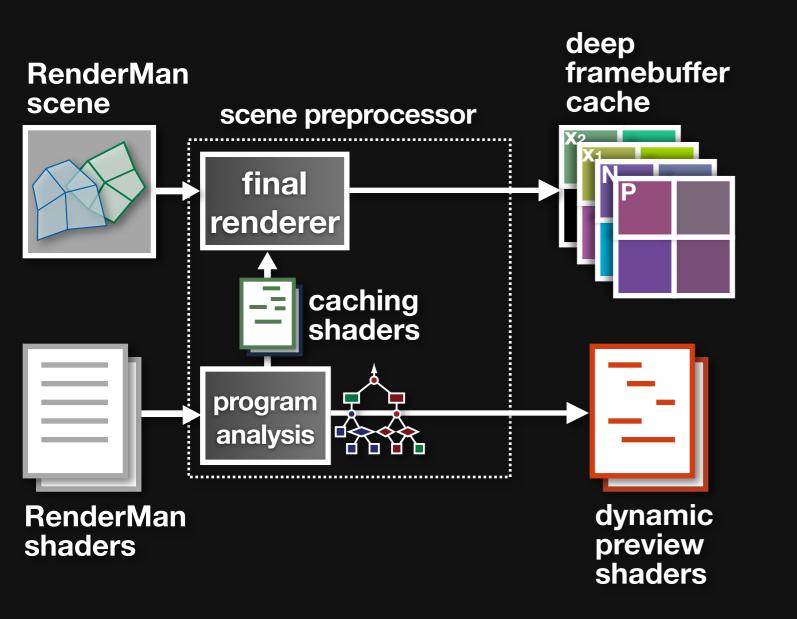
RenderMan shaders

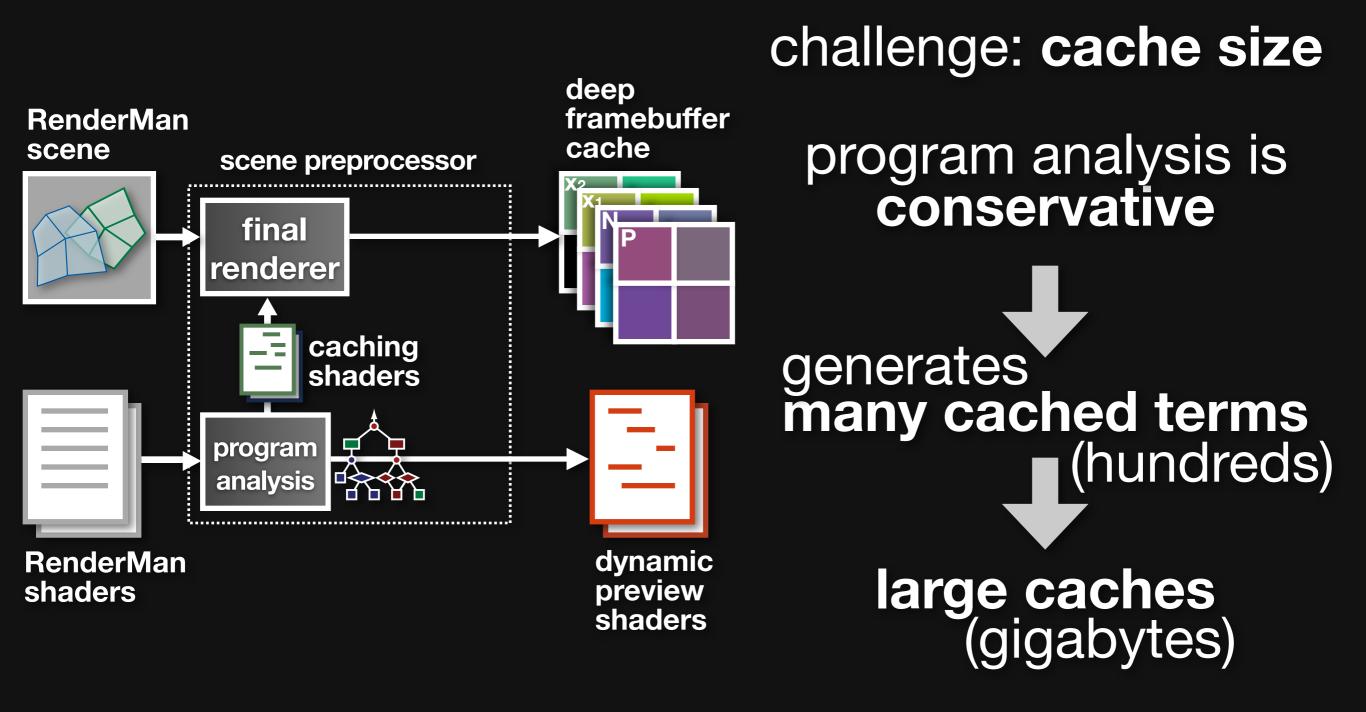


RenderMan shaders

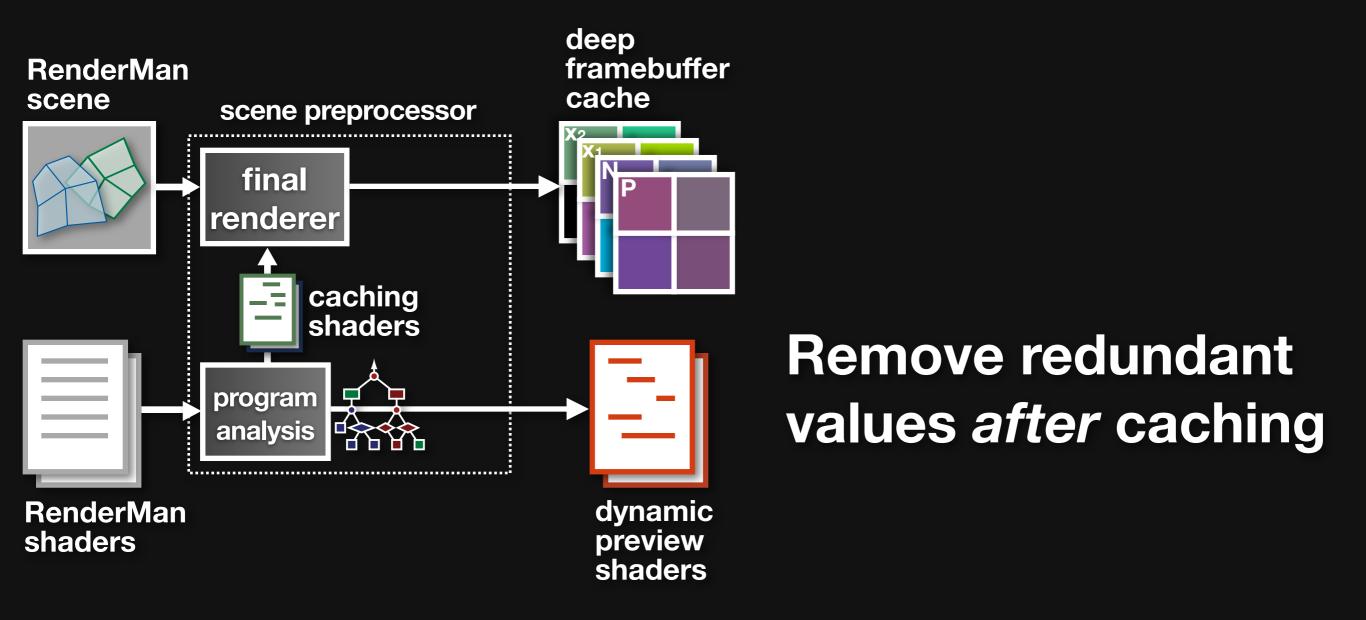


RenderMan shaders

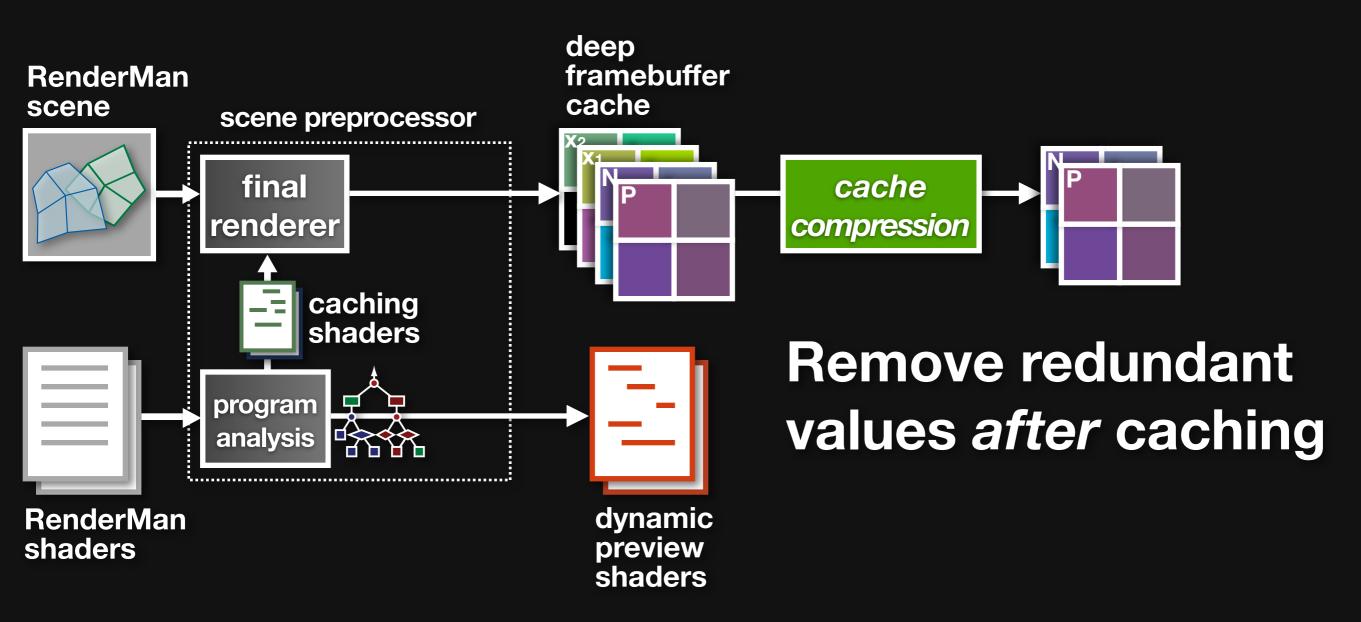




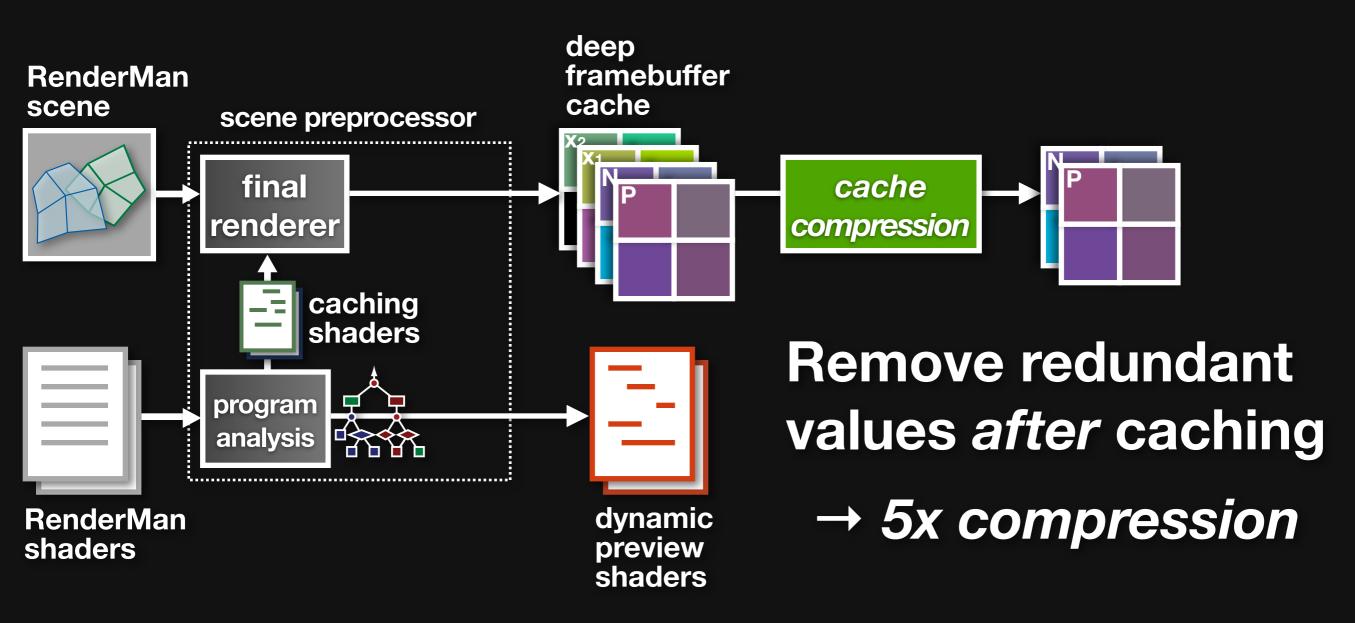
Cache Compression

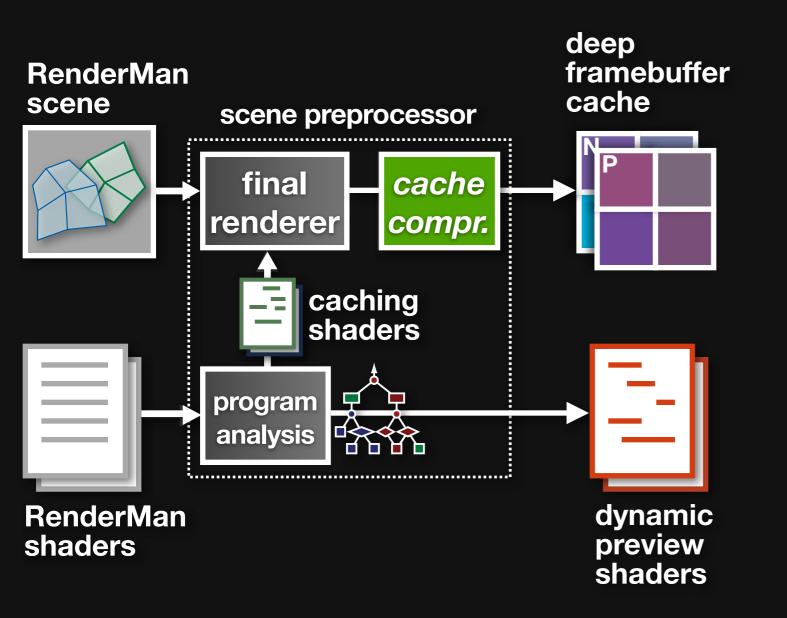


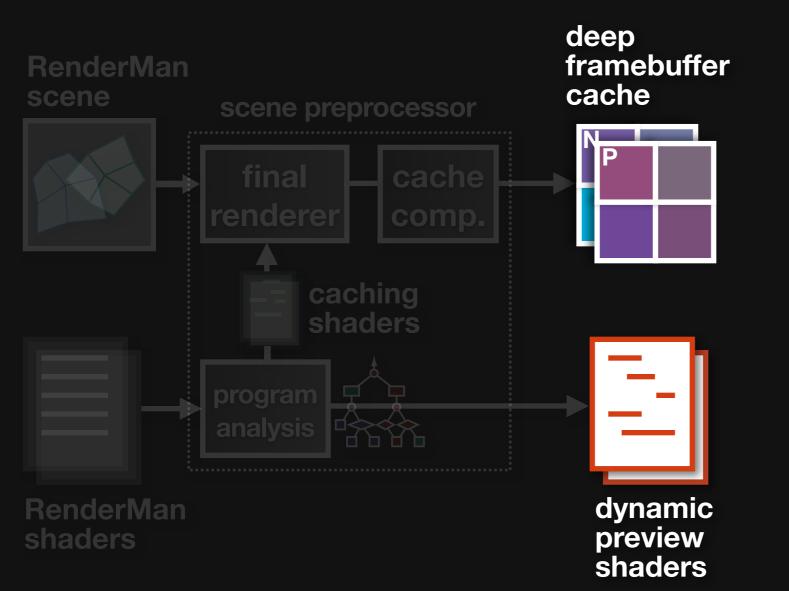
Cache Compression

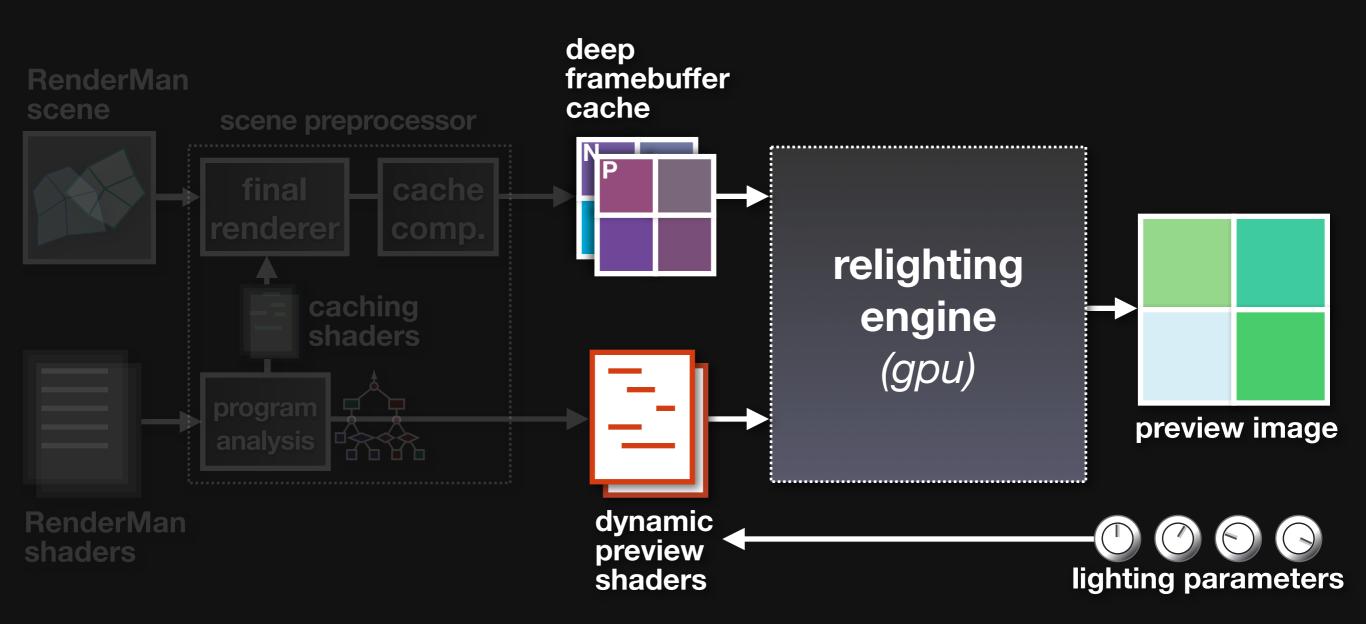


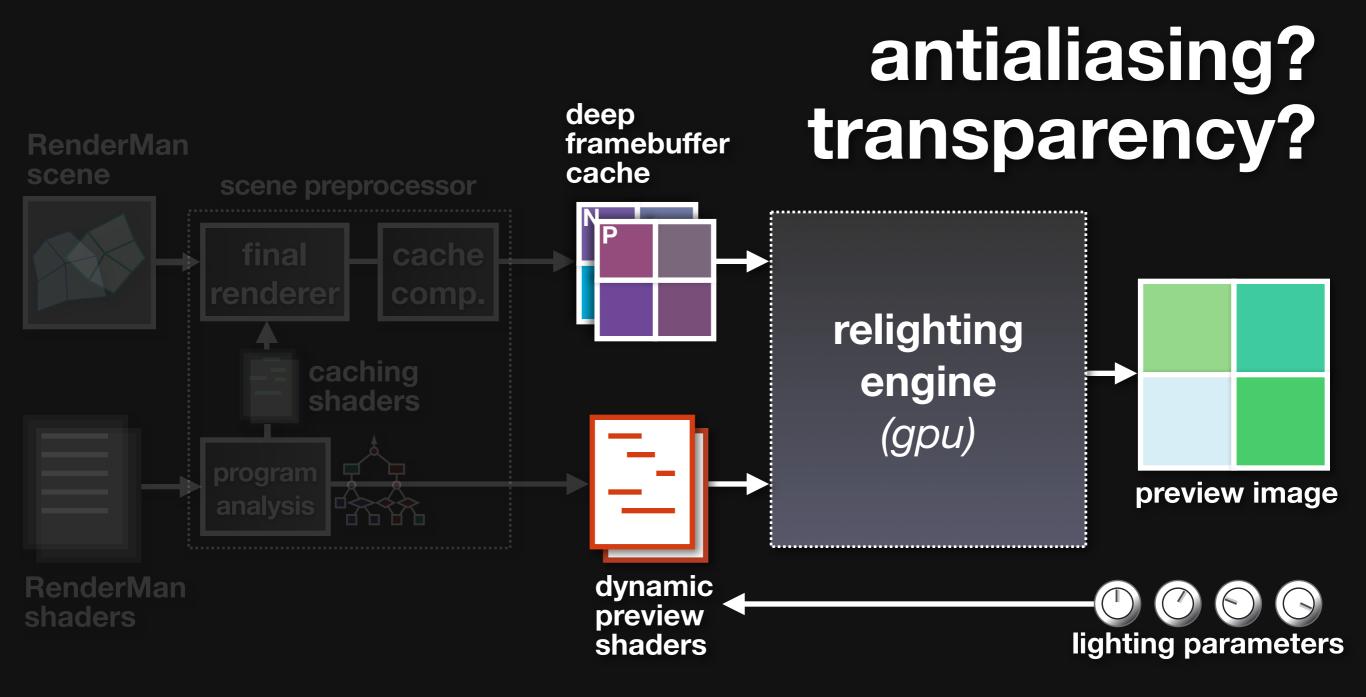
Cache Compression

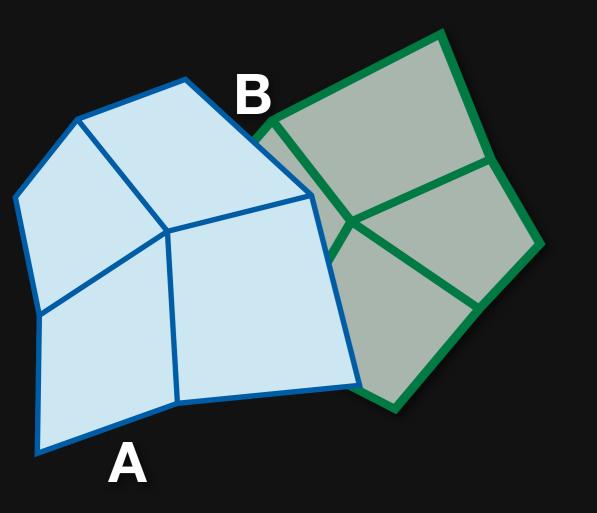


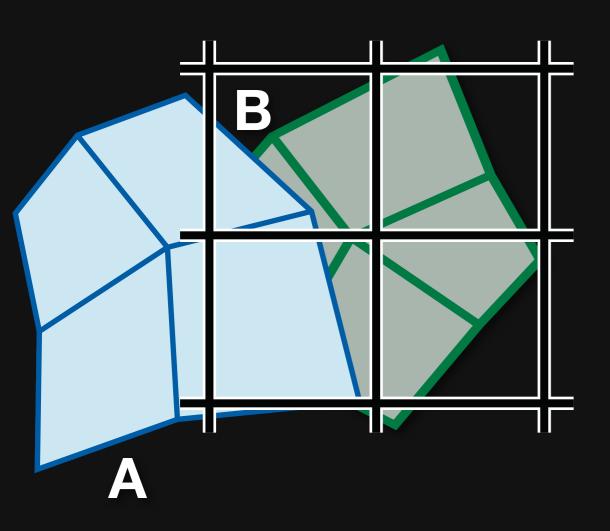


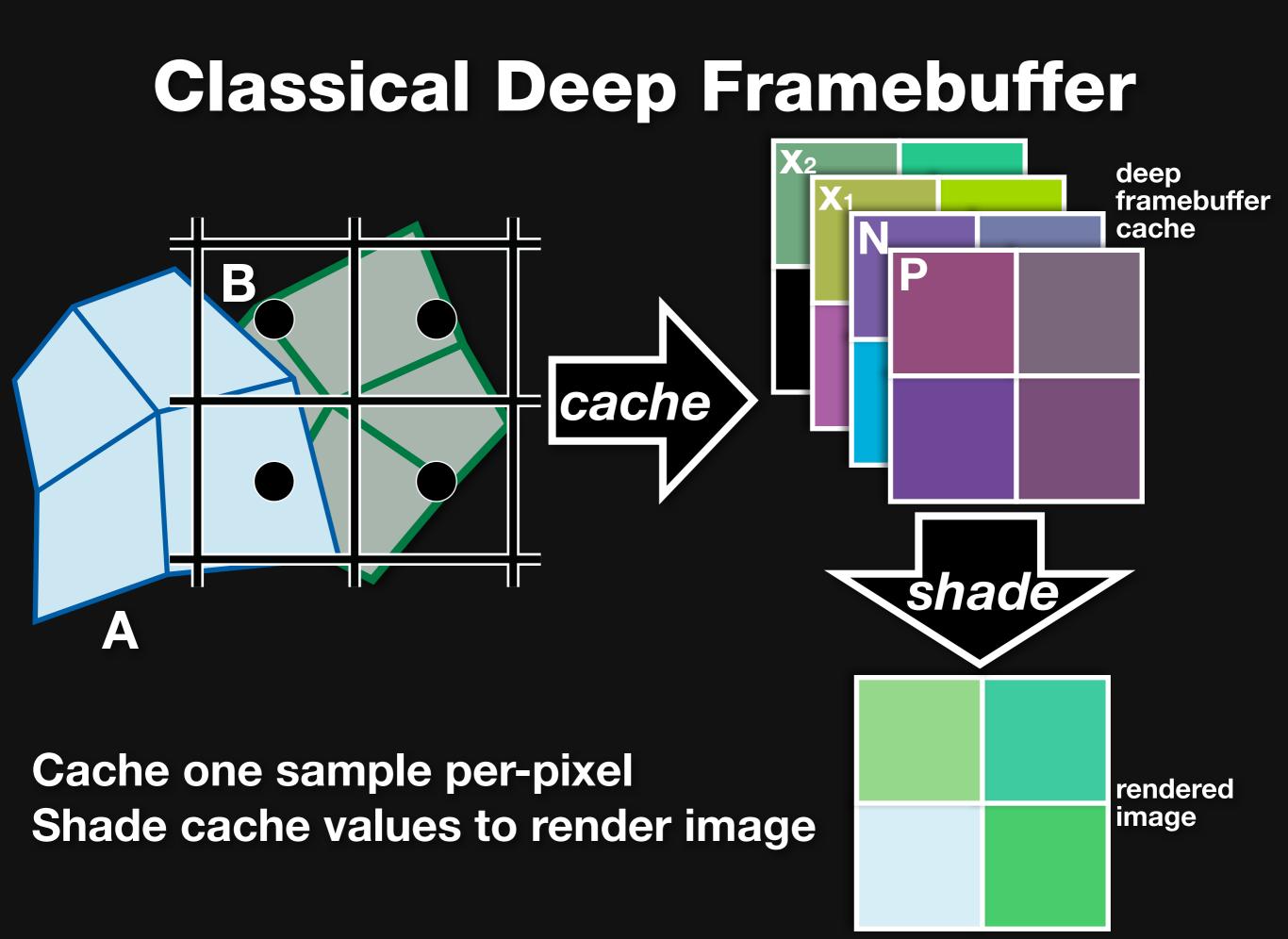


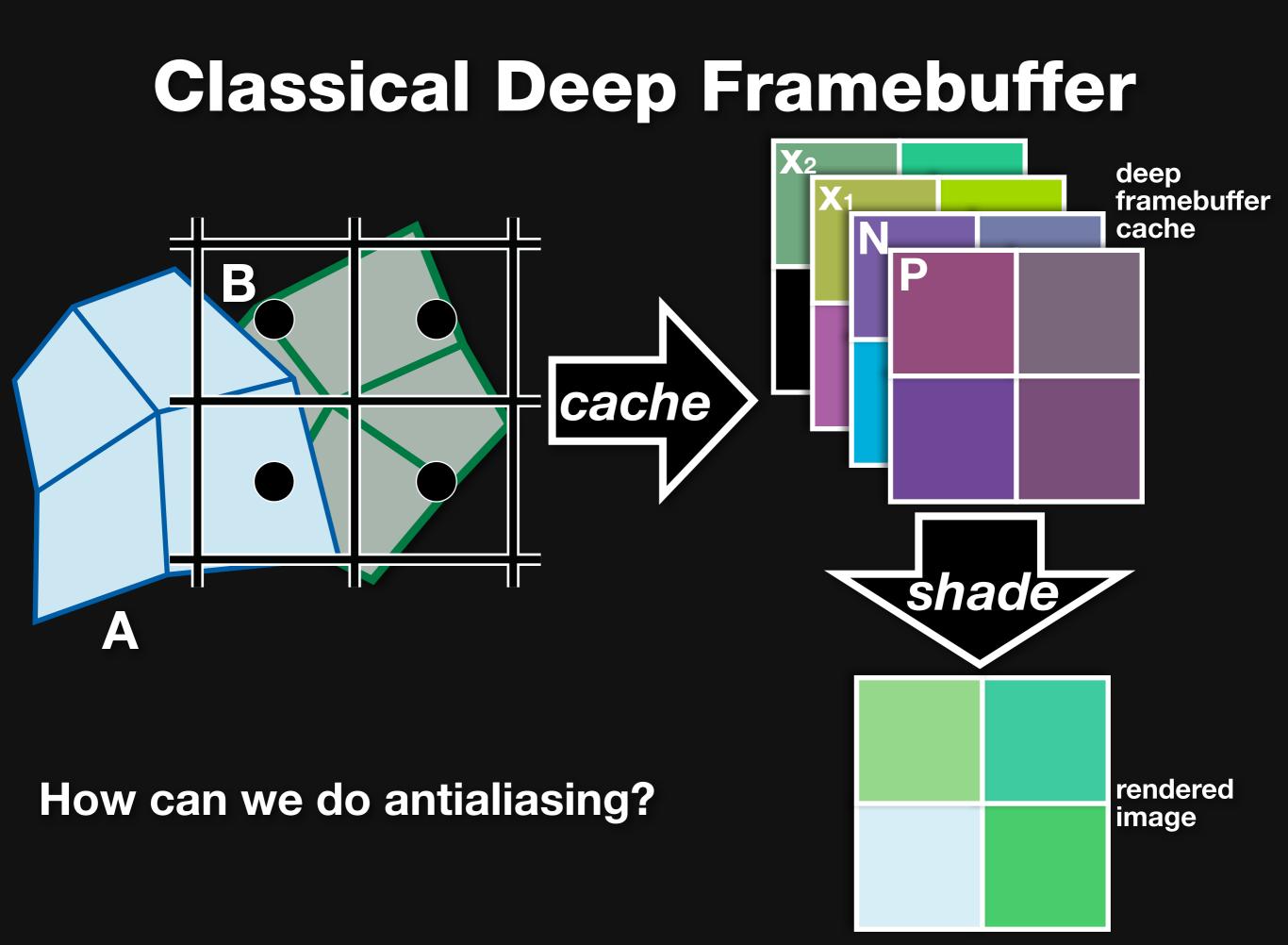


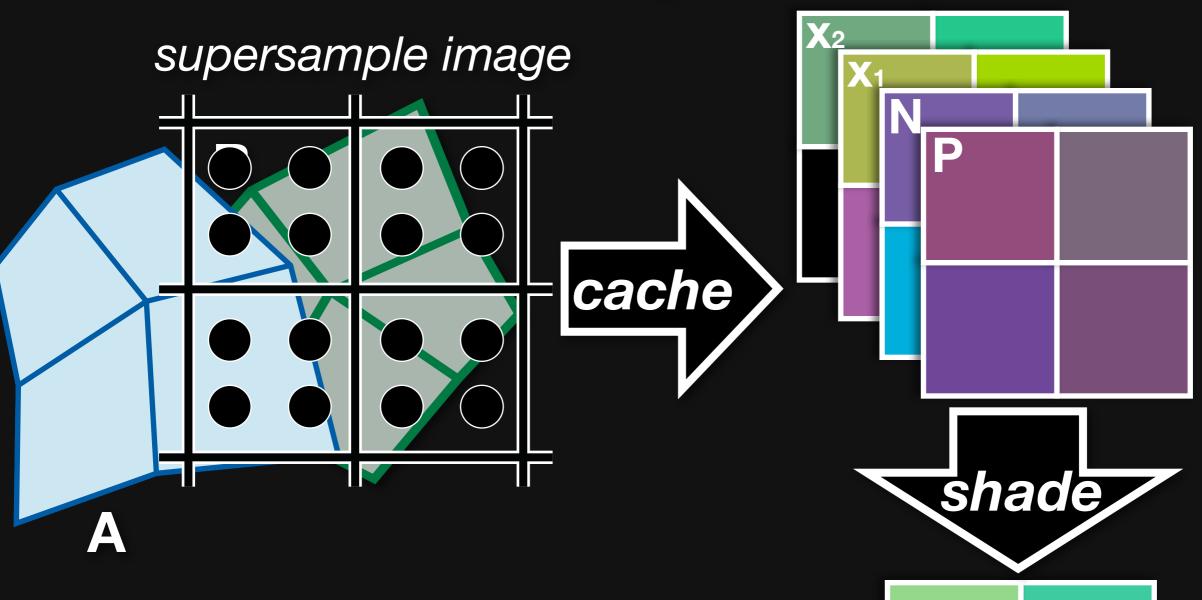




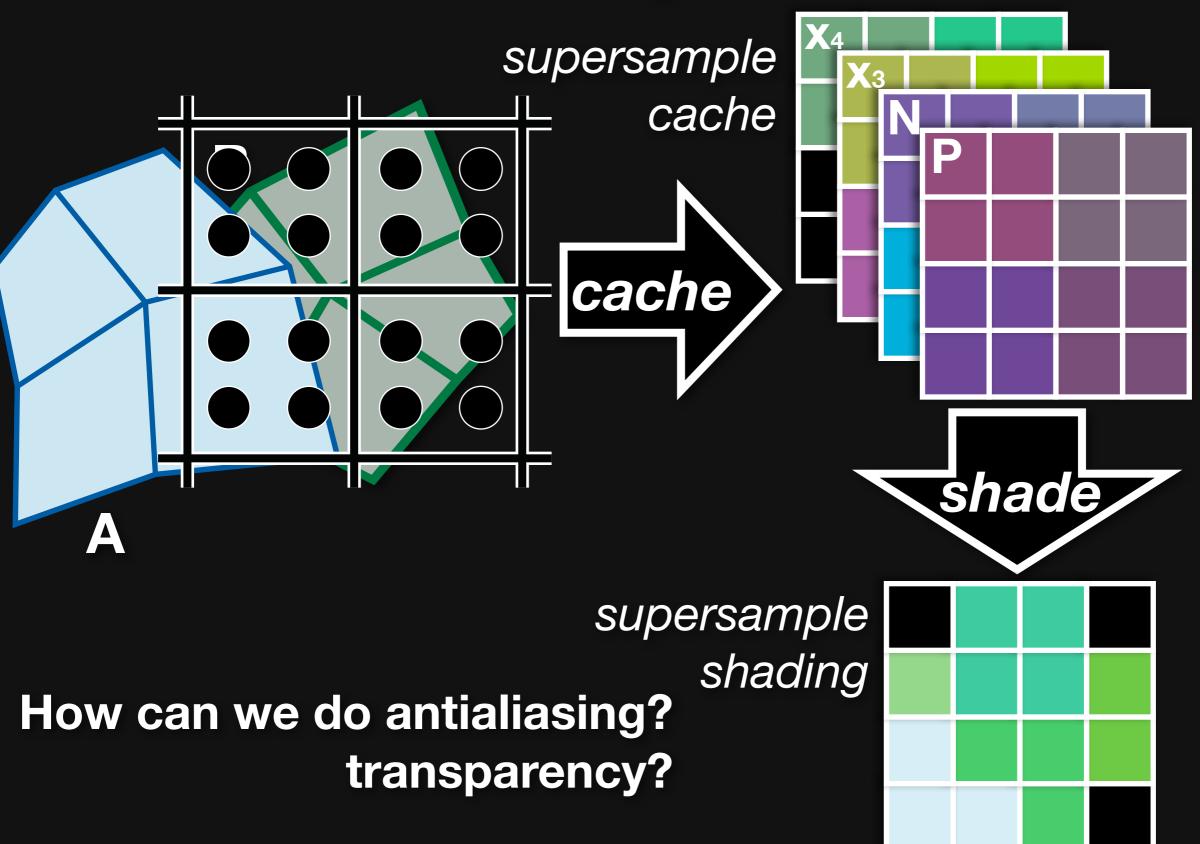


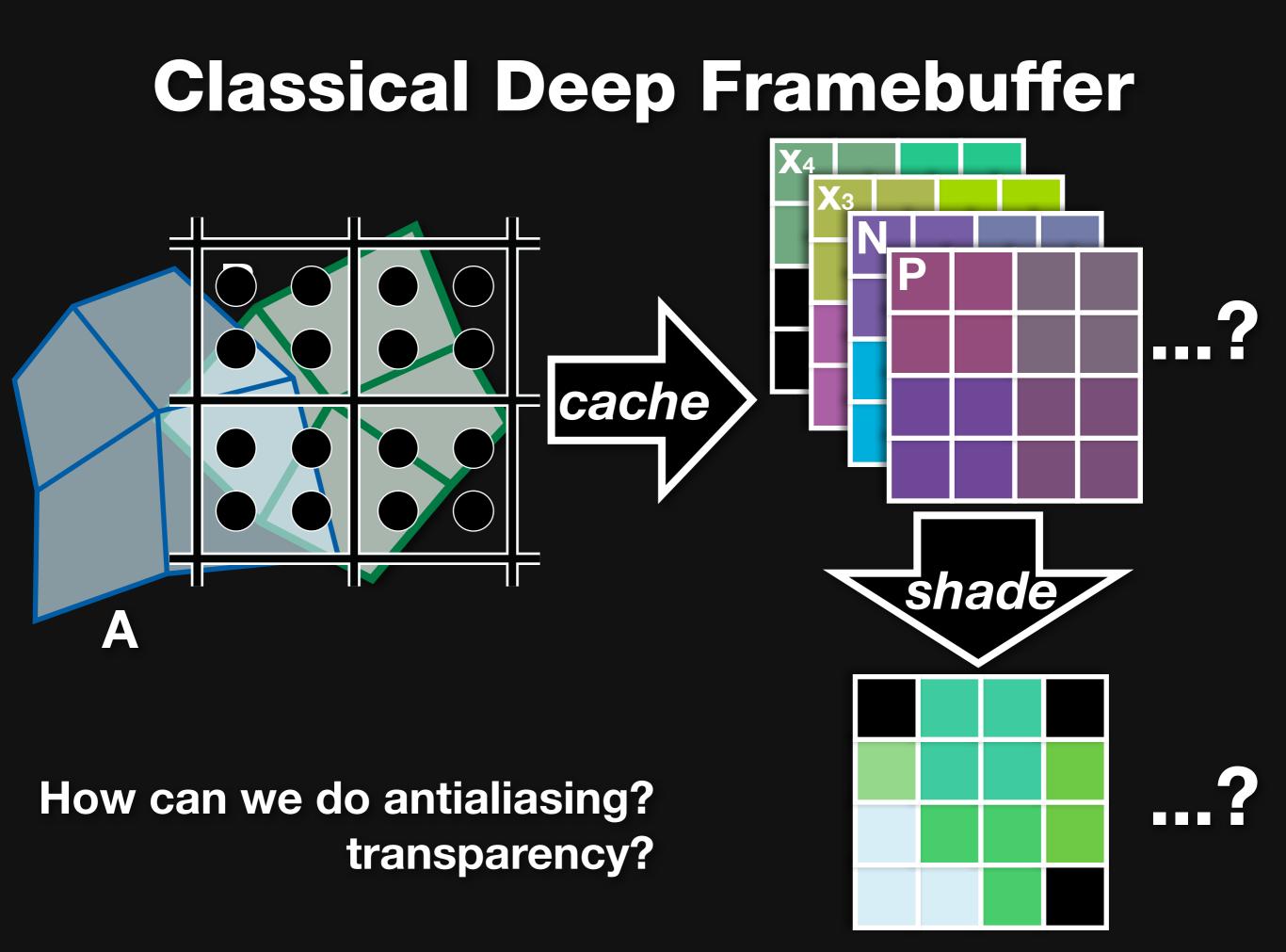






How can we do antialiasing? transparency?



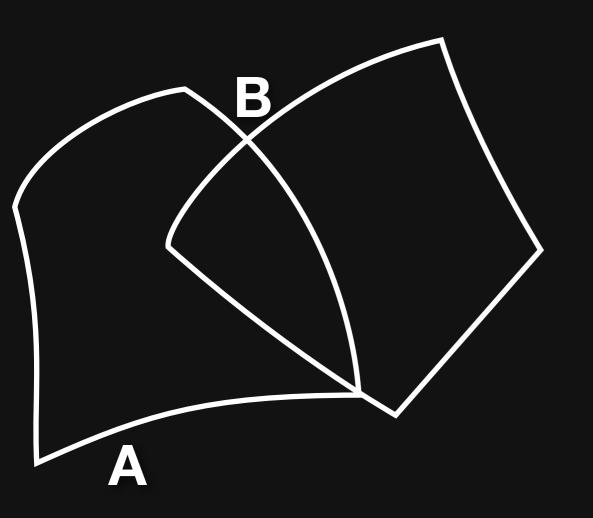


Our Indirect Framebuffer

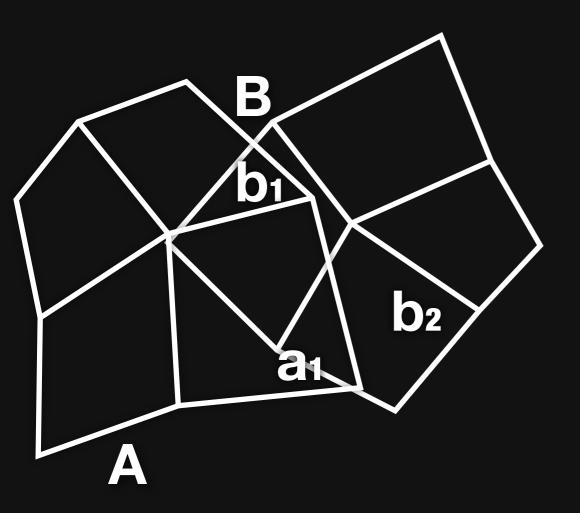
Decouple shading from visibility
 only supersample visibility

Do what RenderMan does

Compress samples based on static visibility

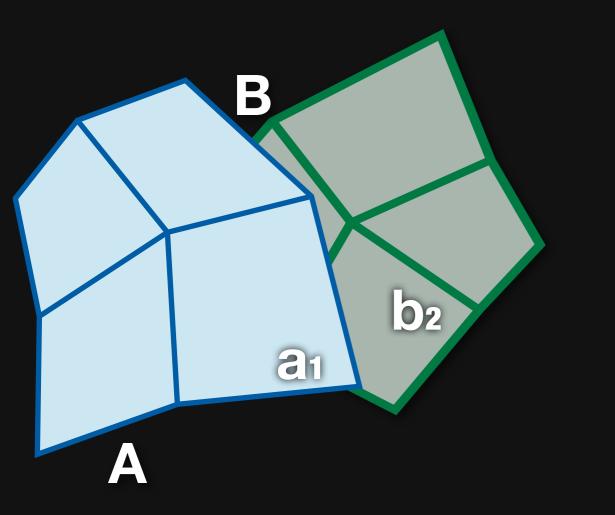


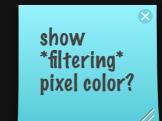
show *filtering* pixel color?



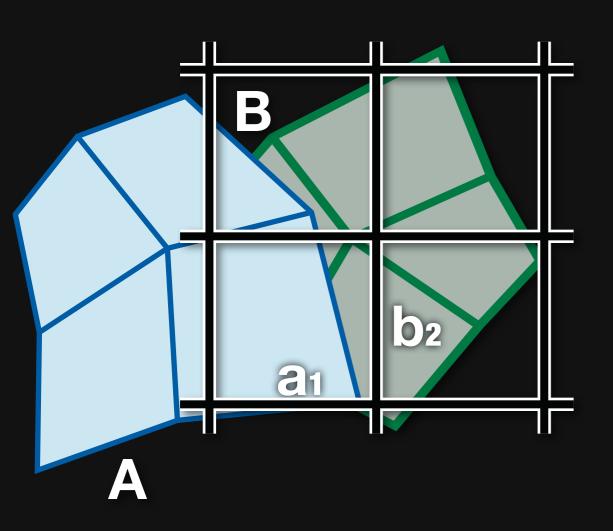


dice into micropolygons



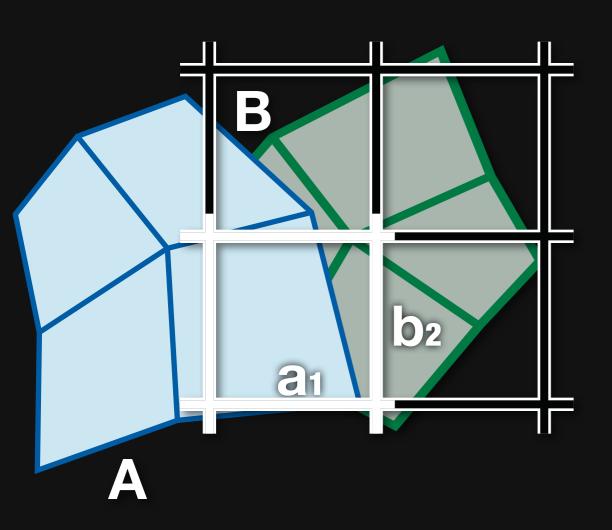


shade micropolygons

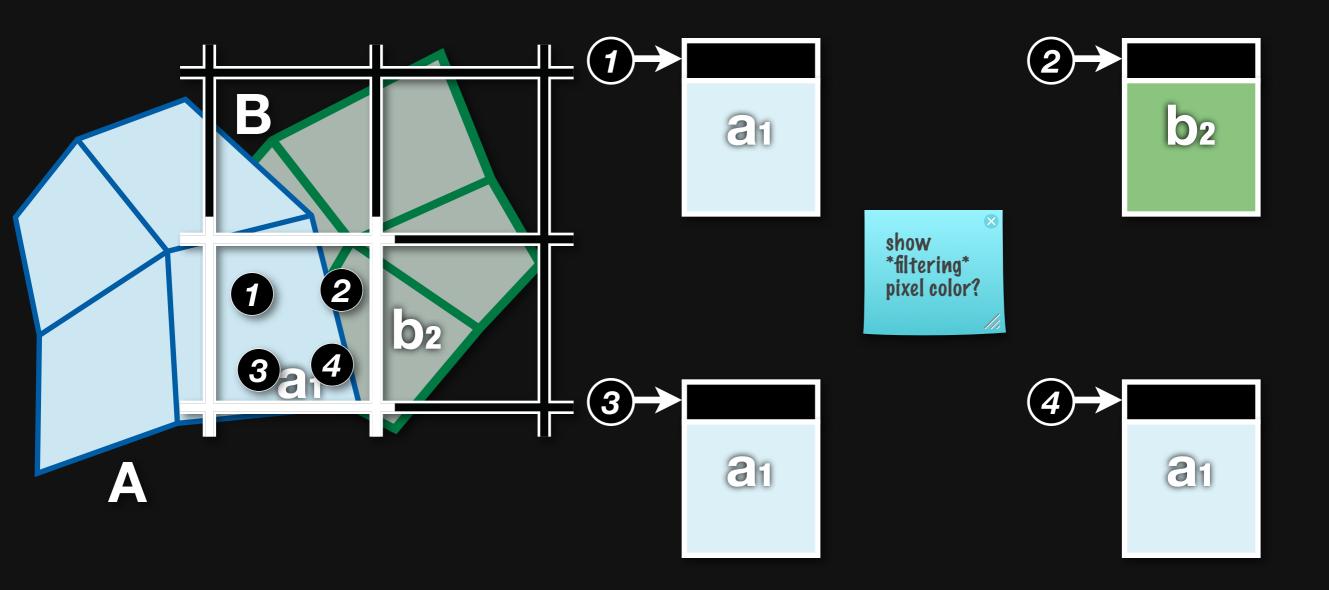




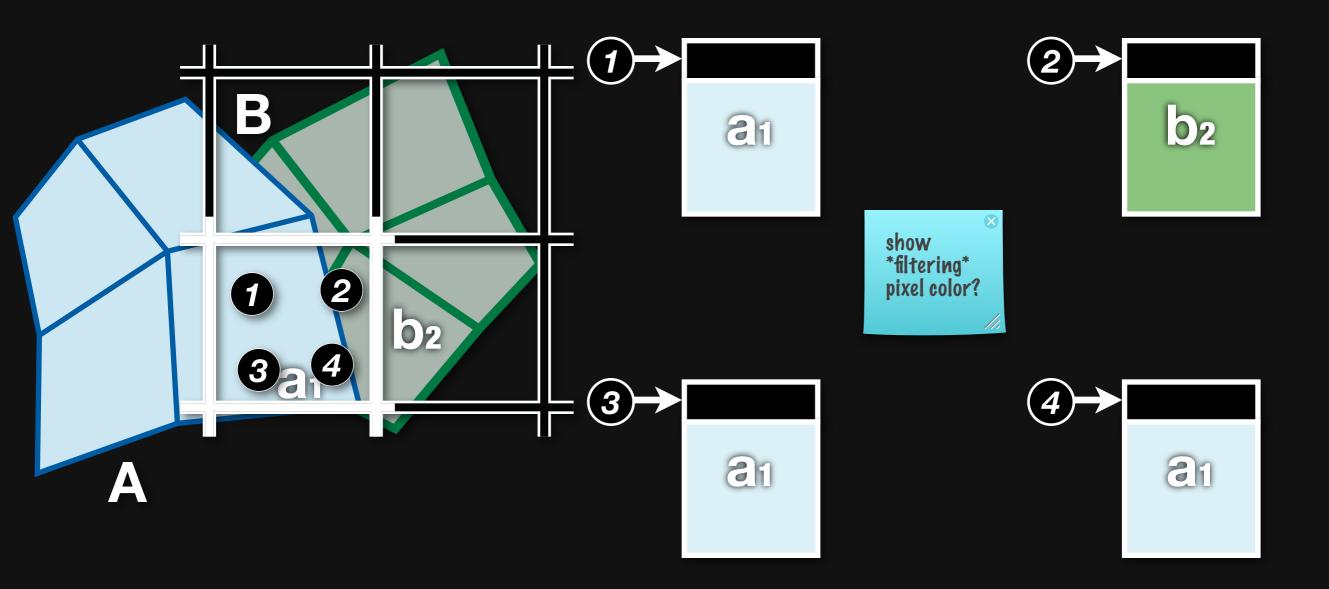
rasterize micropolygons



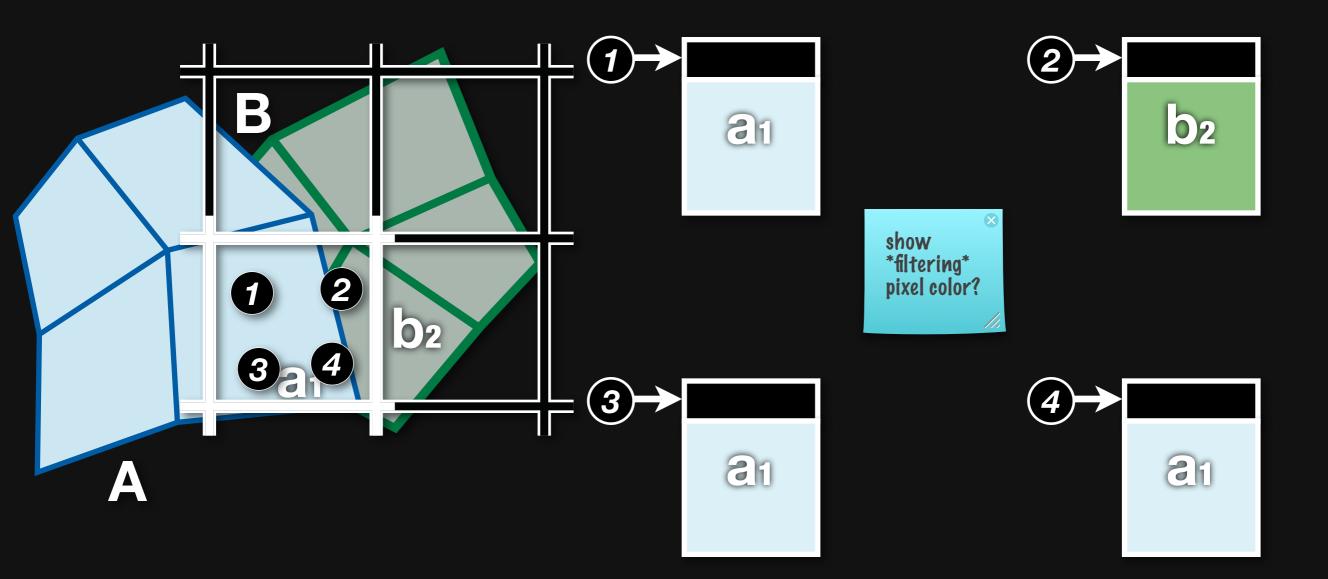




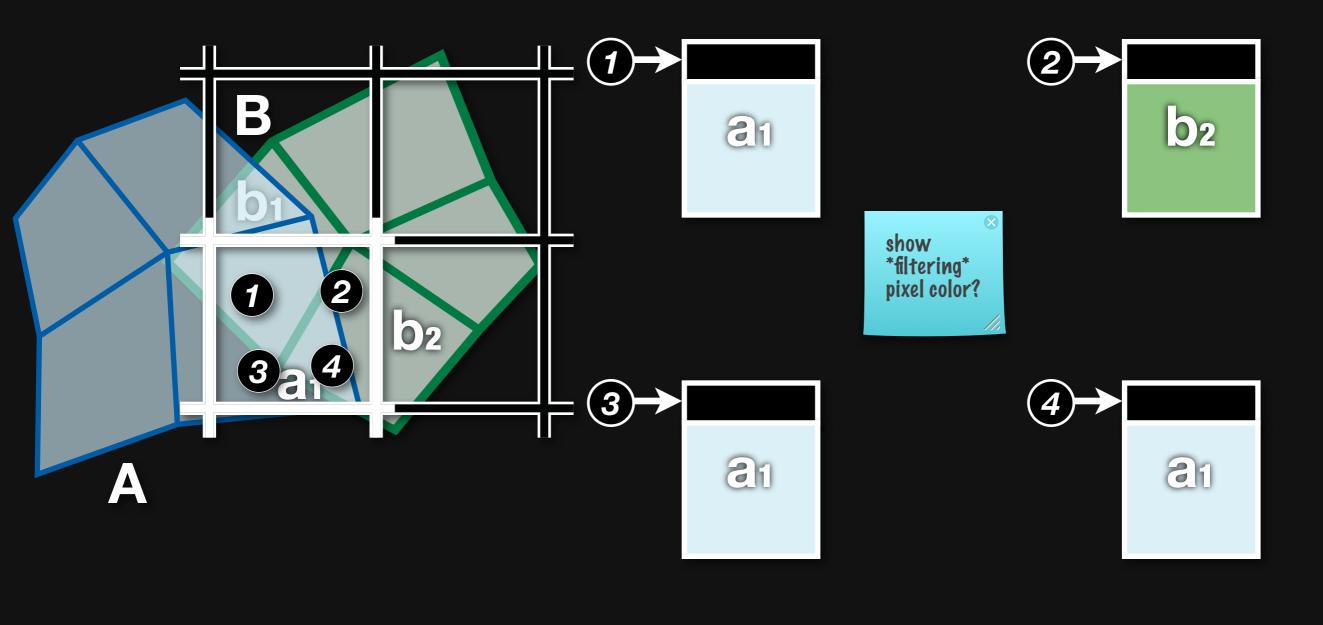
$pixel = a_1+b_2+a_1+a_1$



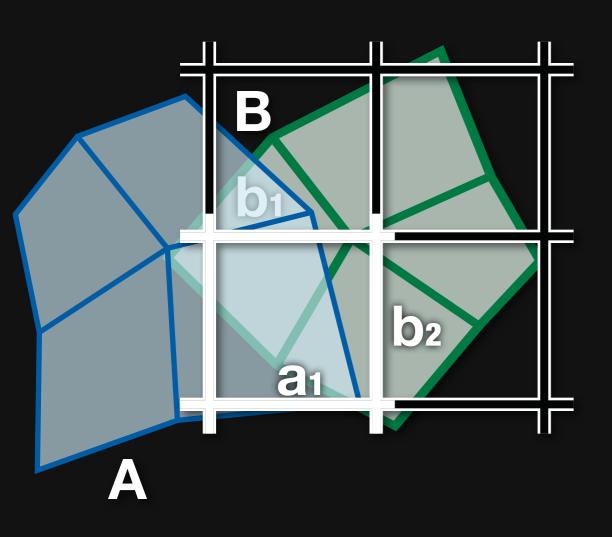
 $pixel = \frac{a_1+b_2+a_1+a_1}{4}$



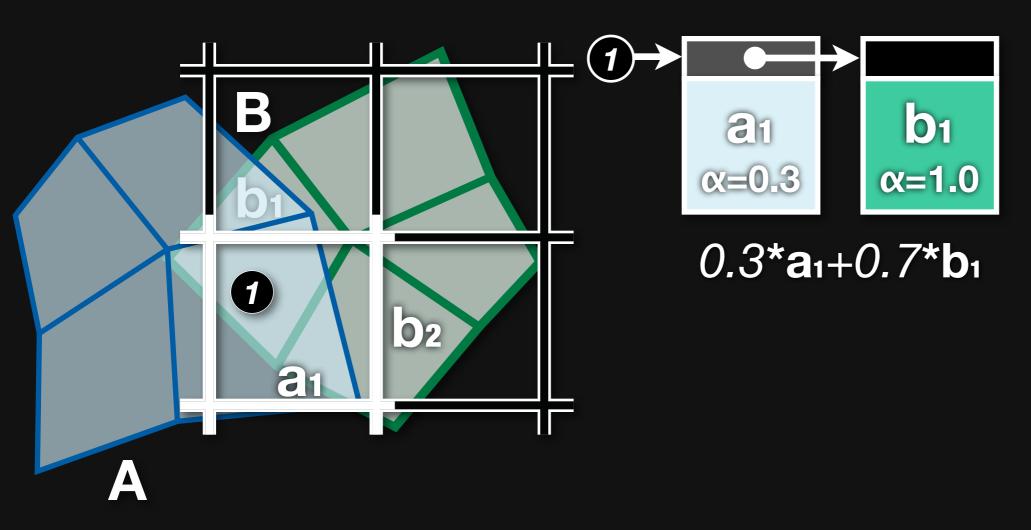
$pixel = \frac{a_1 + b_2 + a_1 + a_1}{4} = 0.75^* a_1 + 0.25^* b_2$



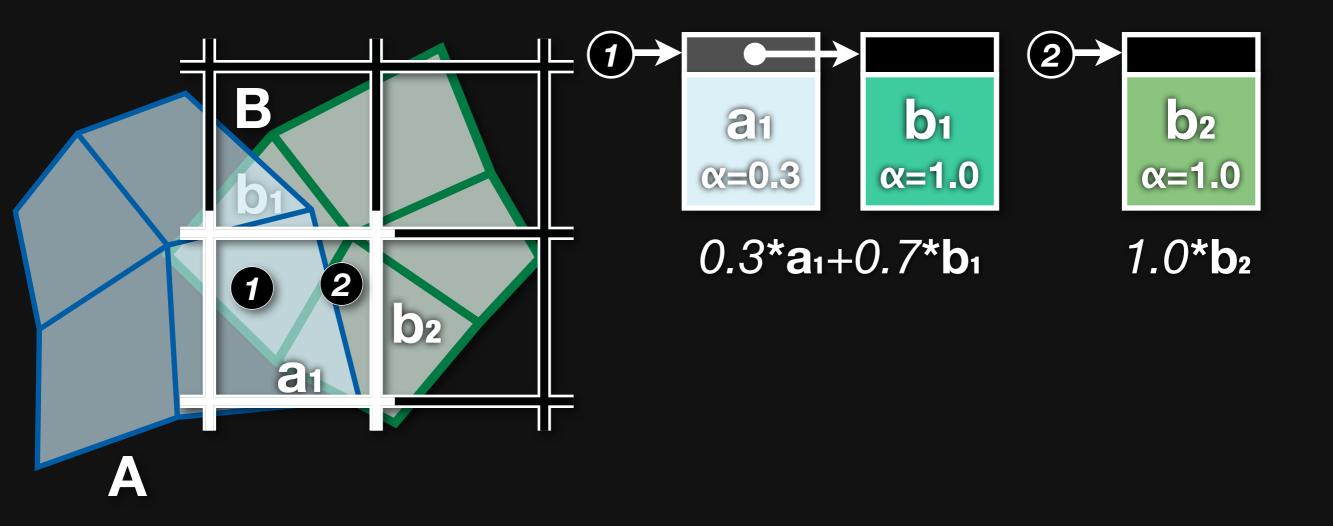




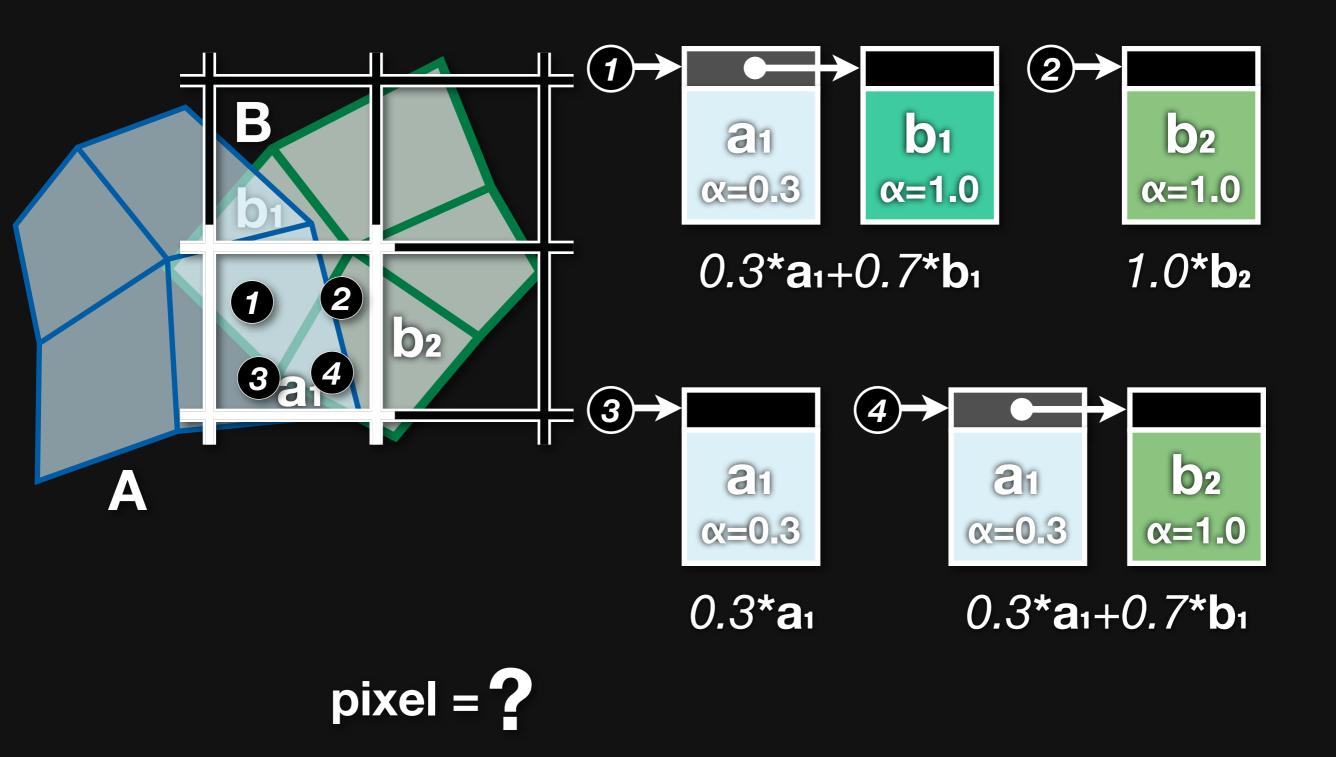
pixel = **?**

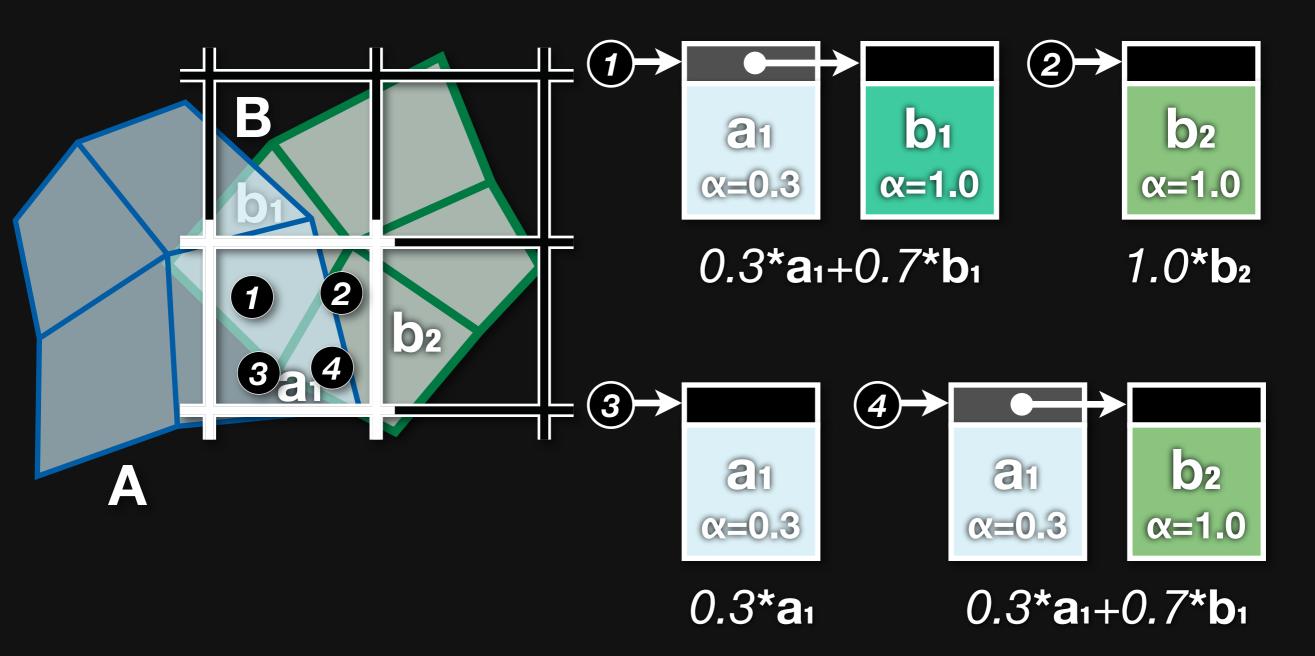


pixel = **?**



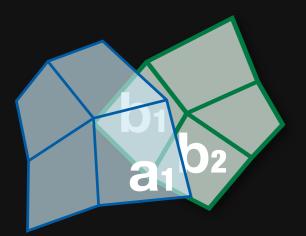




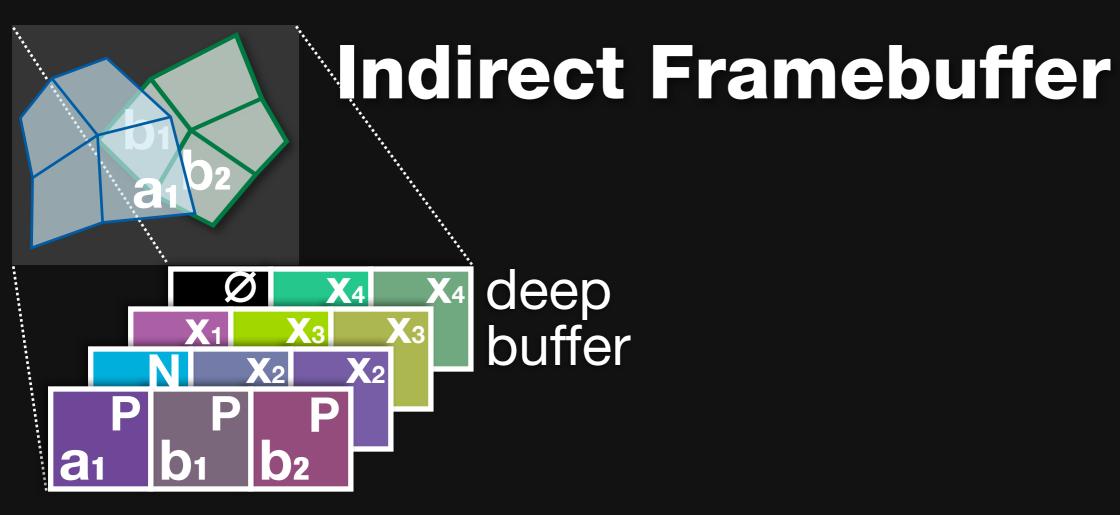


 $pixel = 0.225^*a_1+0.35^*b_1+0.25^*b_2$

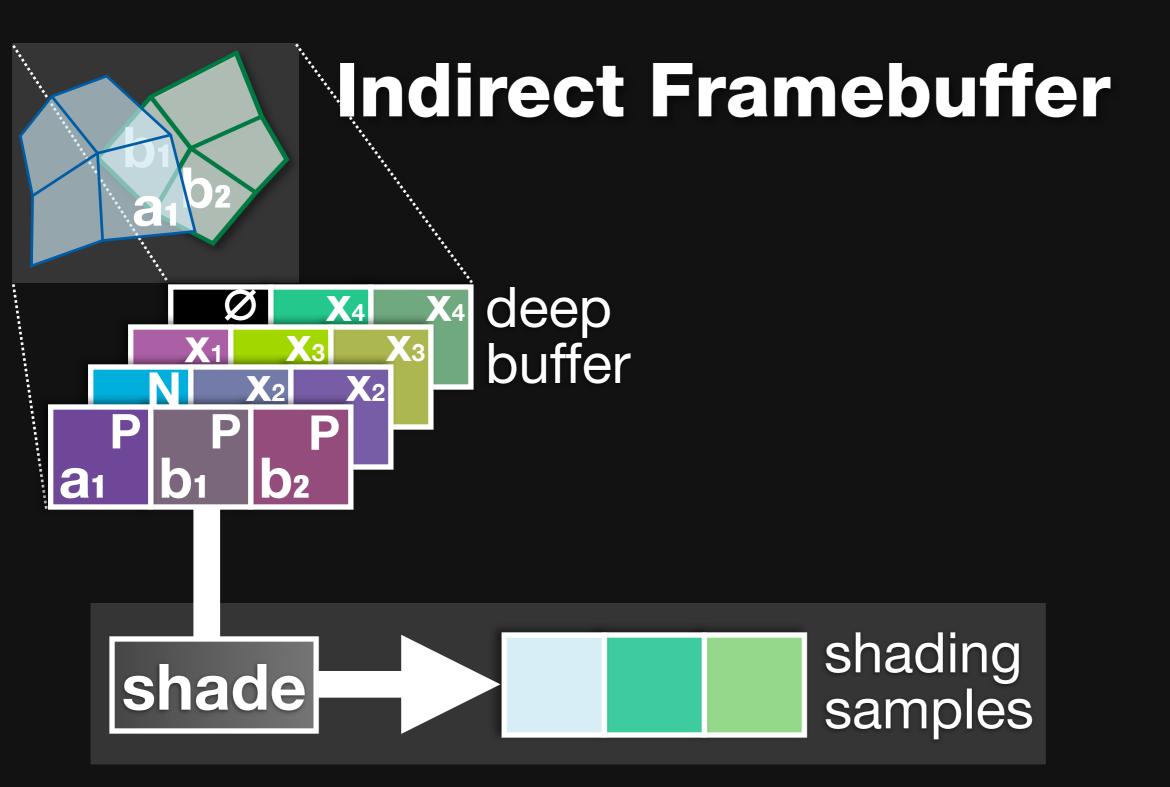
Indirect Framebuffer



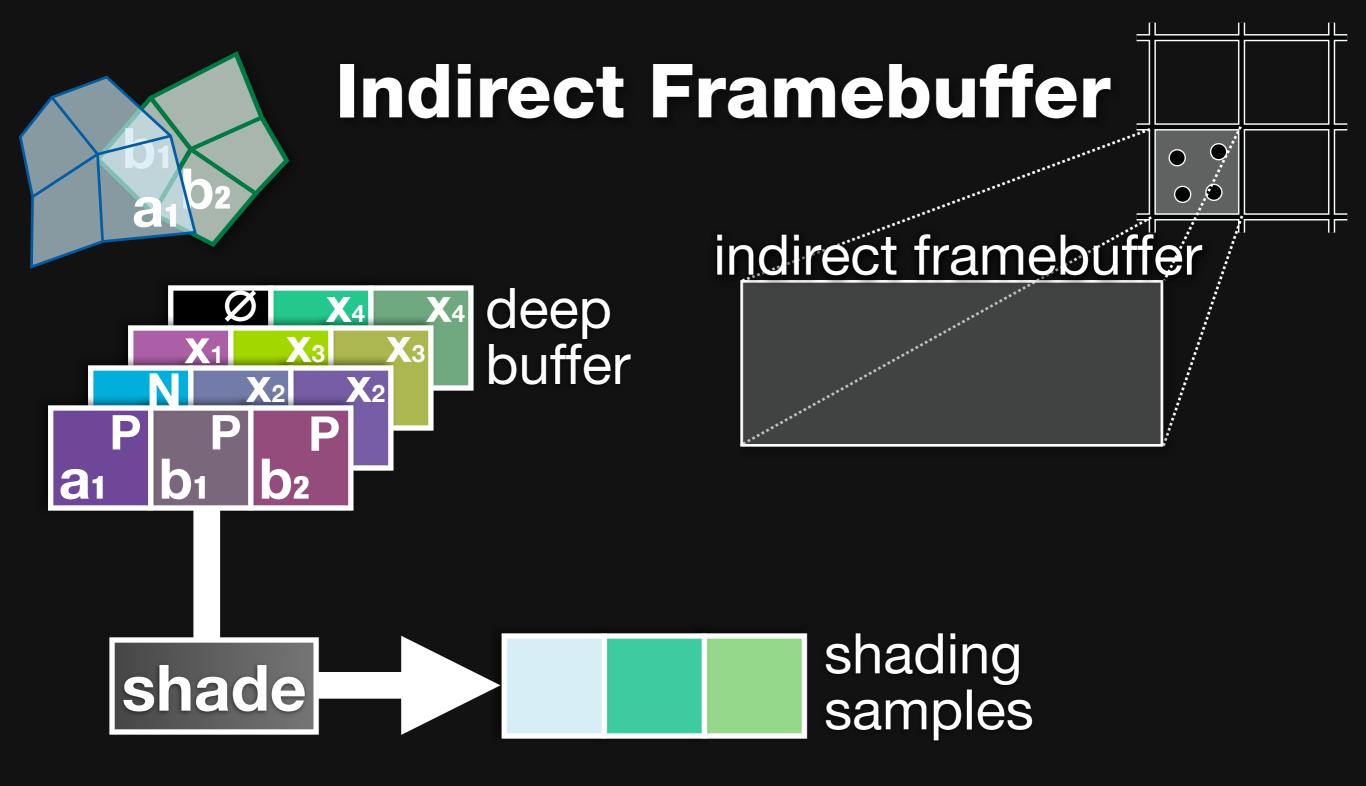
Indirect Framebuffer

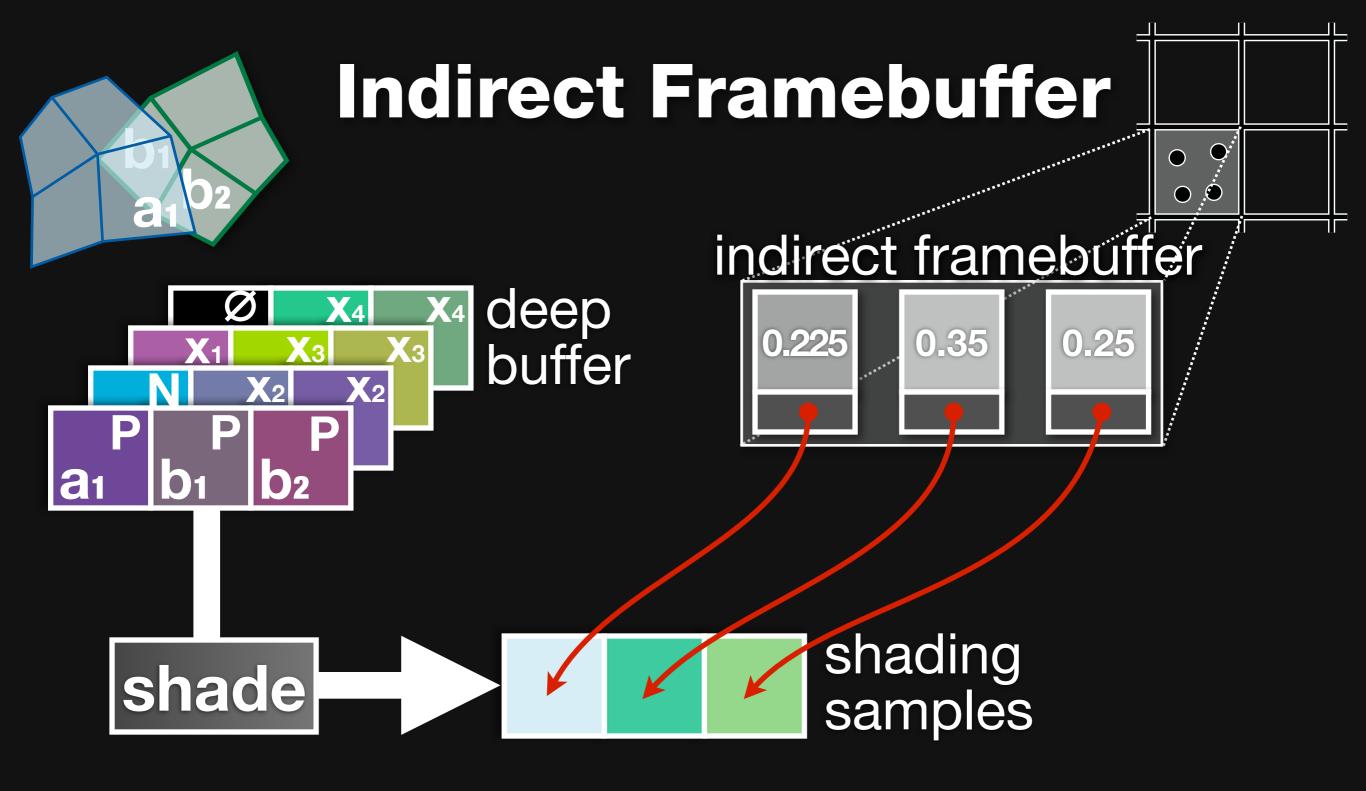


no longer image space (per-micropolygon)

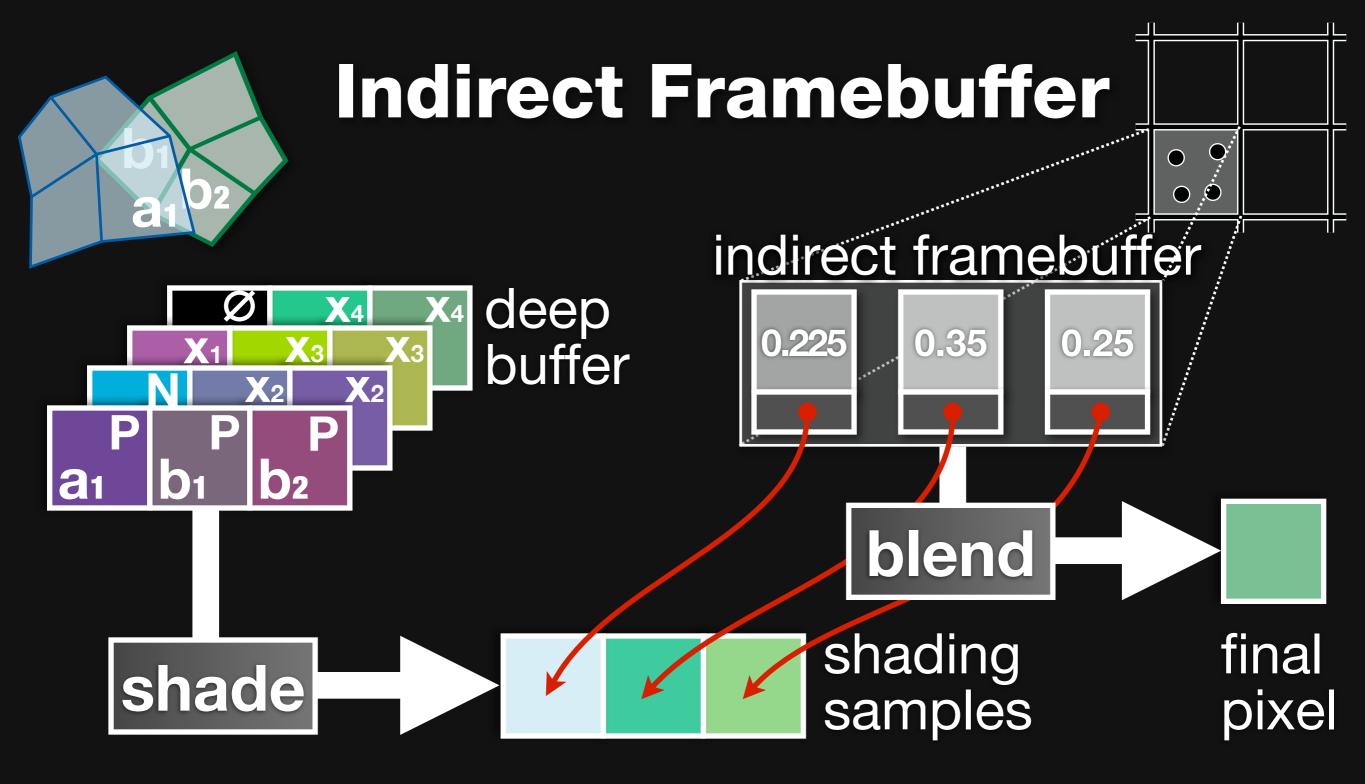


shaded like a conventional deep-framebuffer

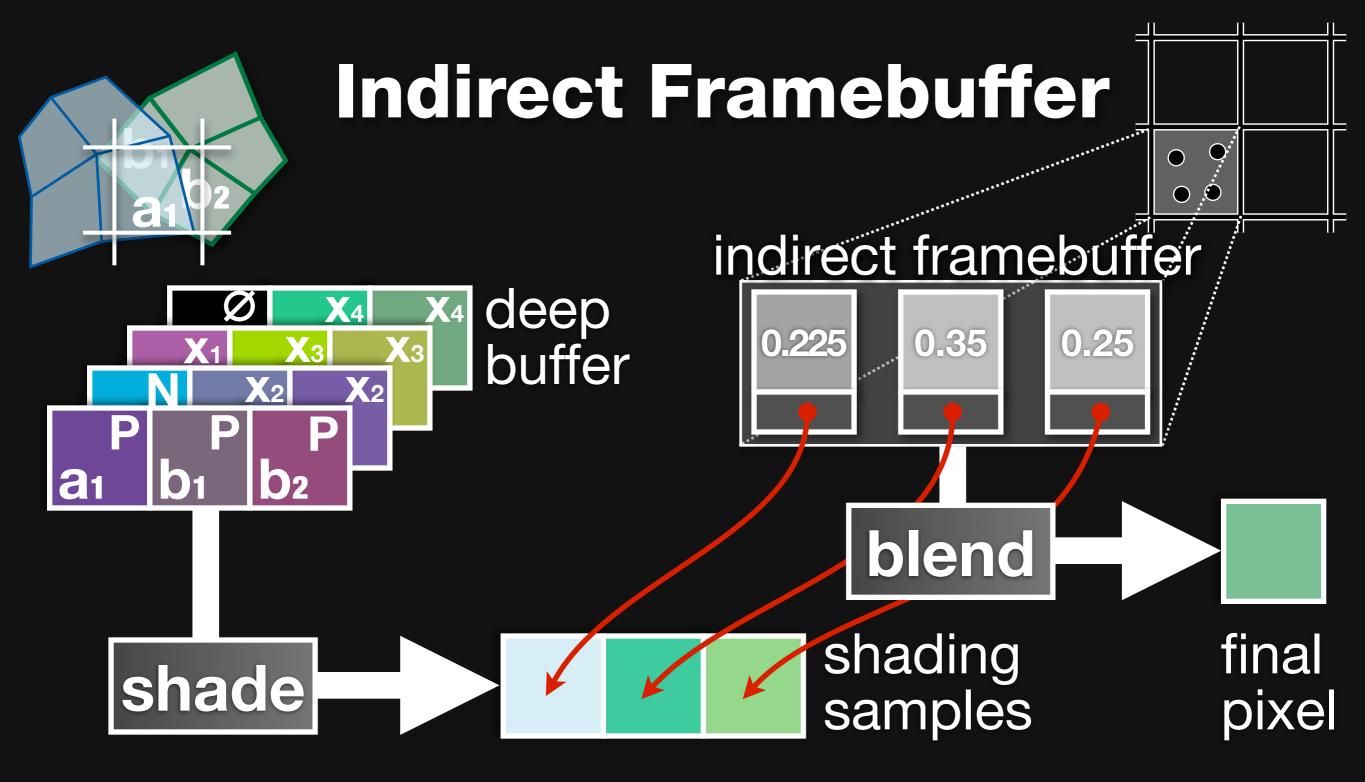




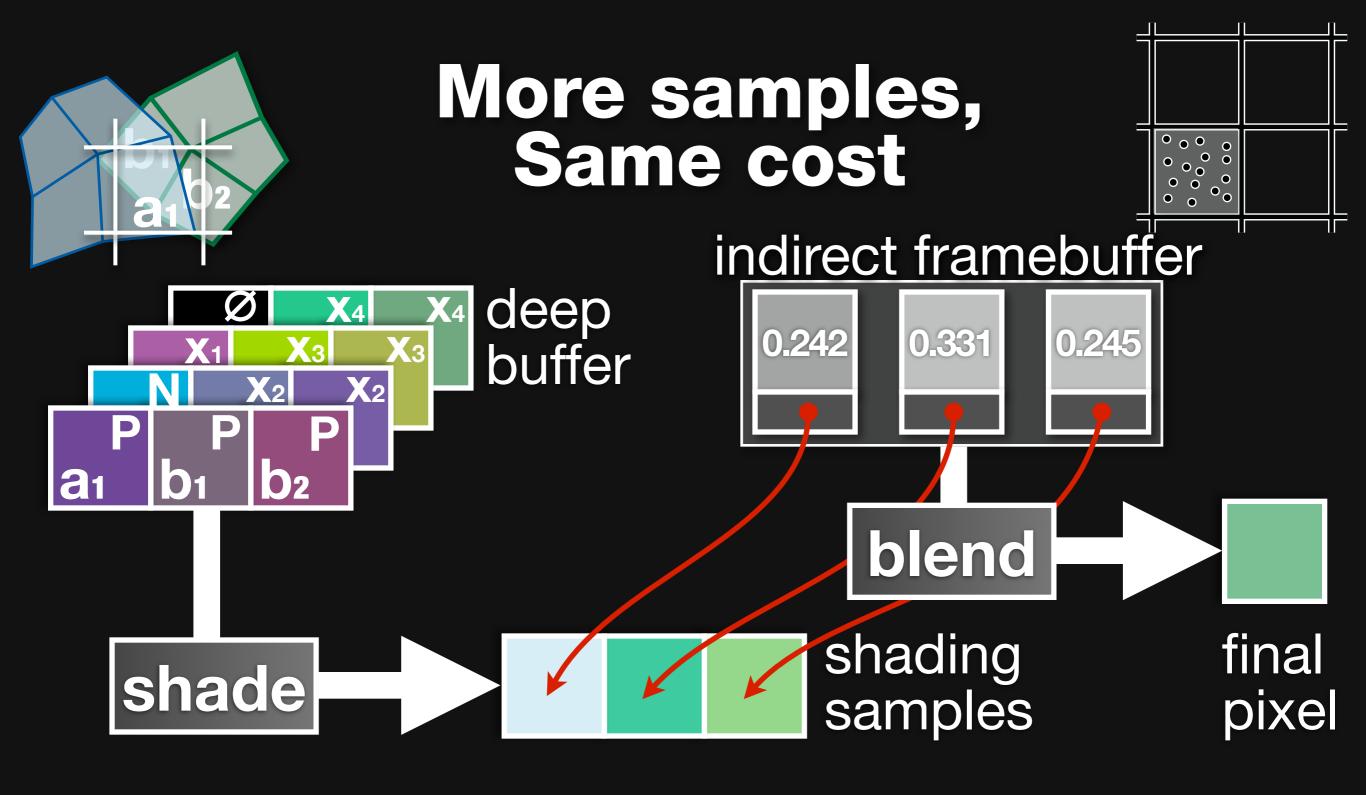
densely stored in vertex array, on GPU

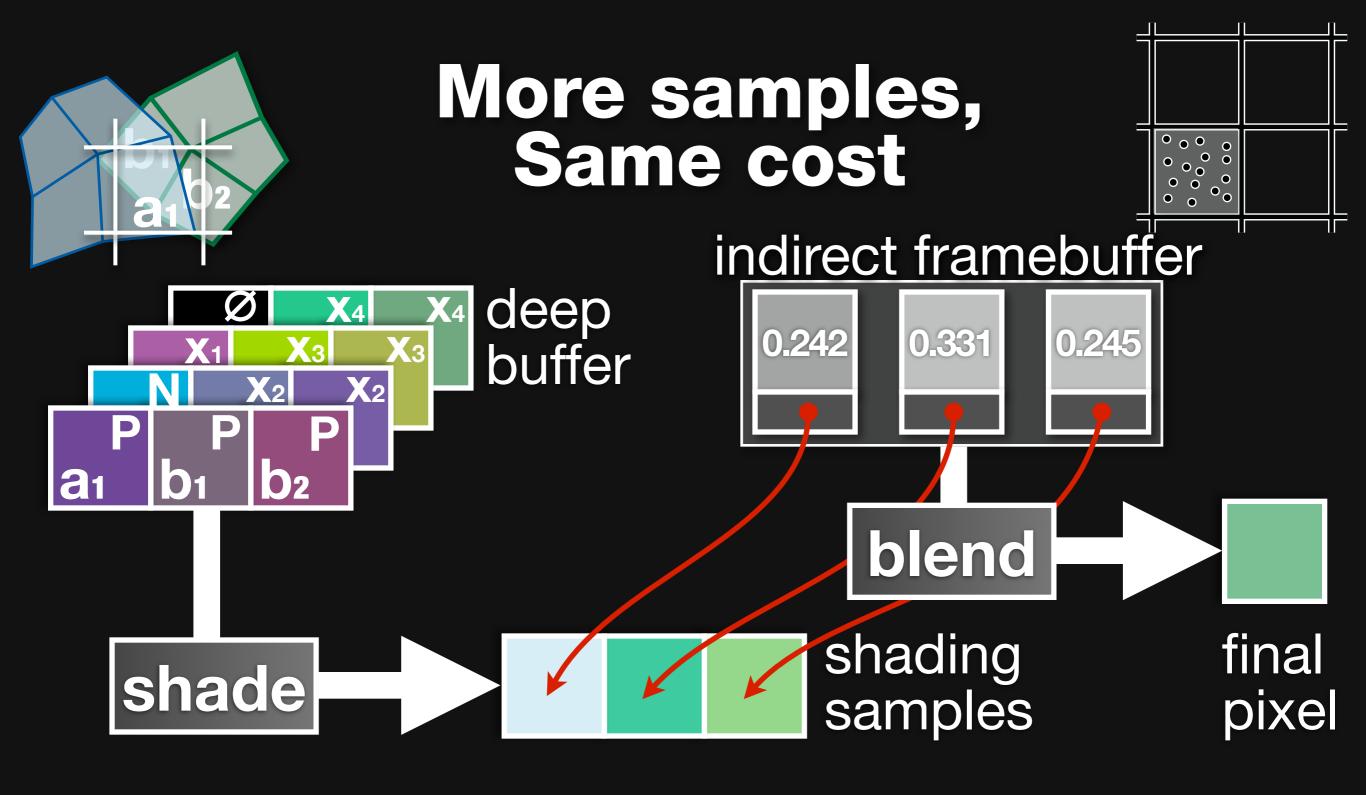


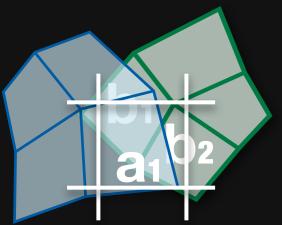
4 subpixel samples, 2 transparent layers only 3 unique micropolygons



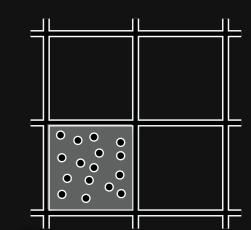
4 subpixel samples, 2 transparent layers only 3 unique micropolygons all contributions linearized into a single weight

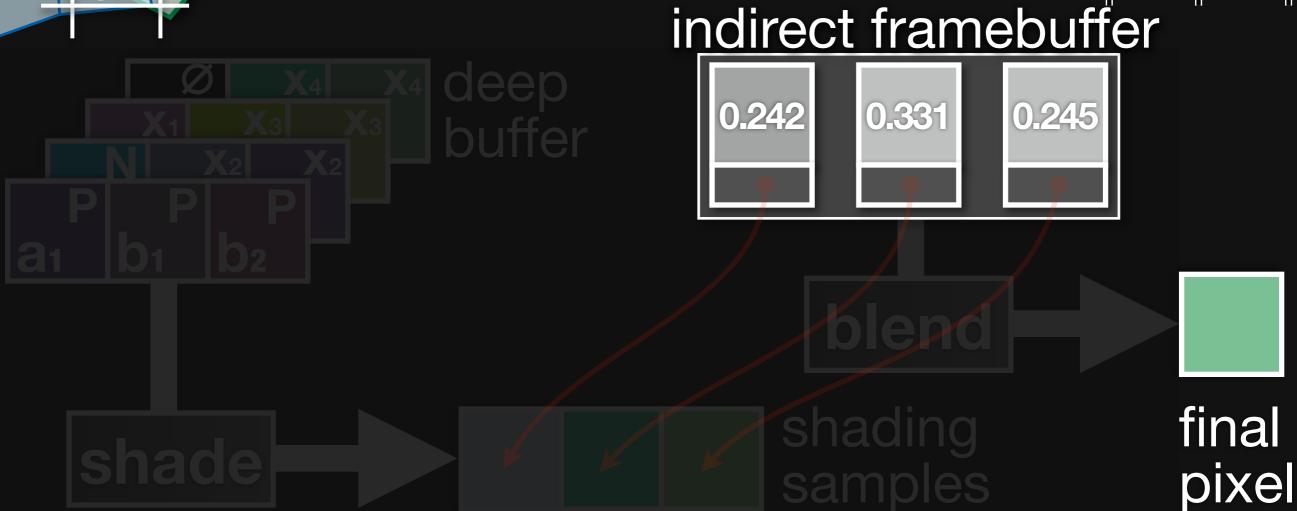




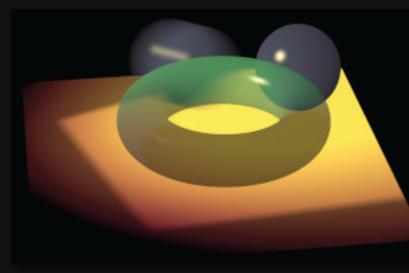


More samples, Same cost



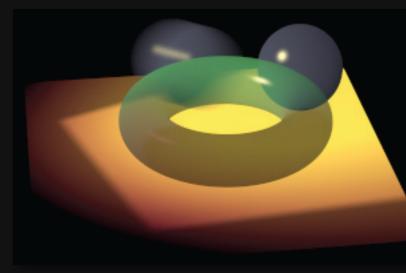


Indirect Framebuffer Results



antialiasing motion blur transparency *identical to RenderMan*

Indirect Framebuffer Results



antialiasing motion blur transparency *identical to RenderMan*

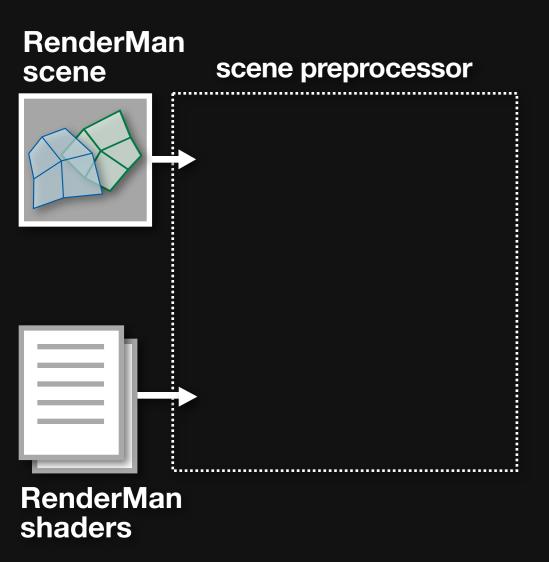


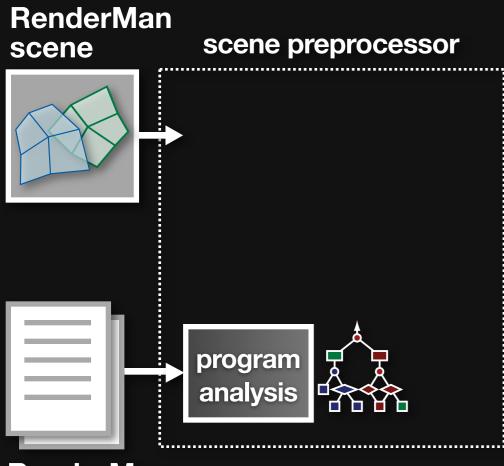
RenderMan 45M micropolygons 60M subpixel samples

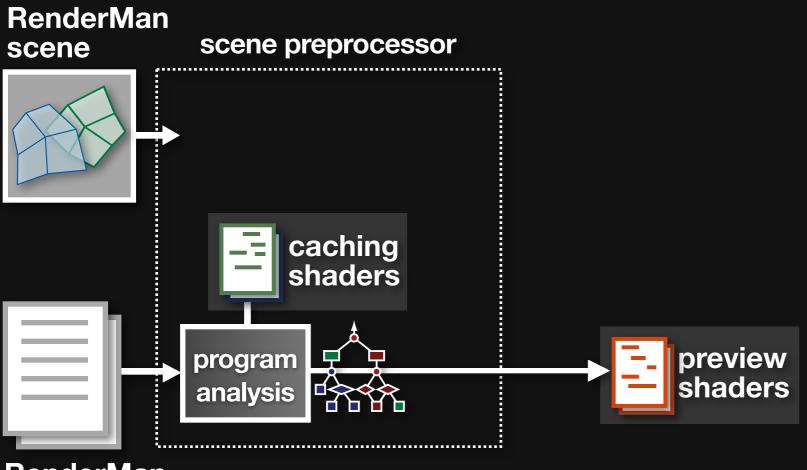
brute-force >100M samples

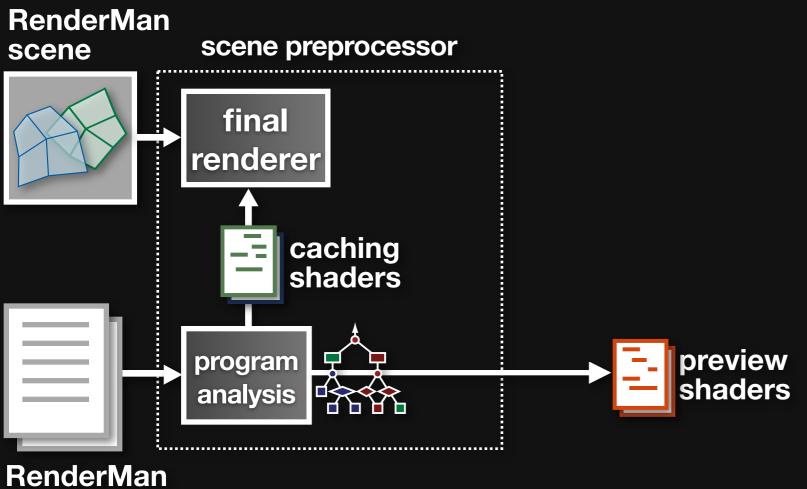
Indirect framebuffer 10M deep fb +15M indirect fb

720x389, 64x supersampling

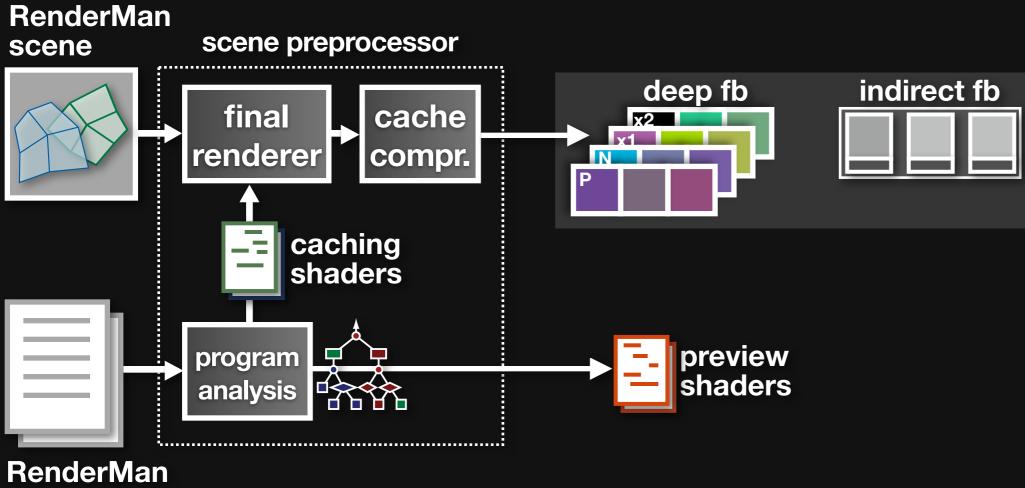




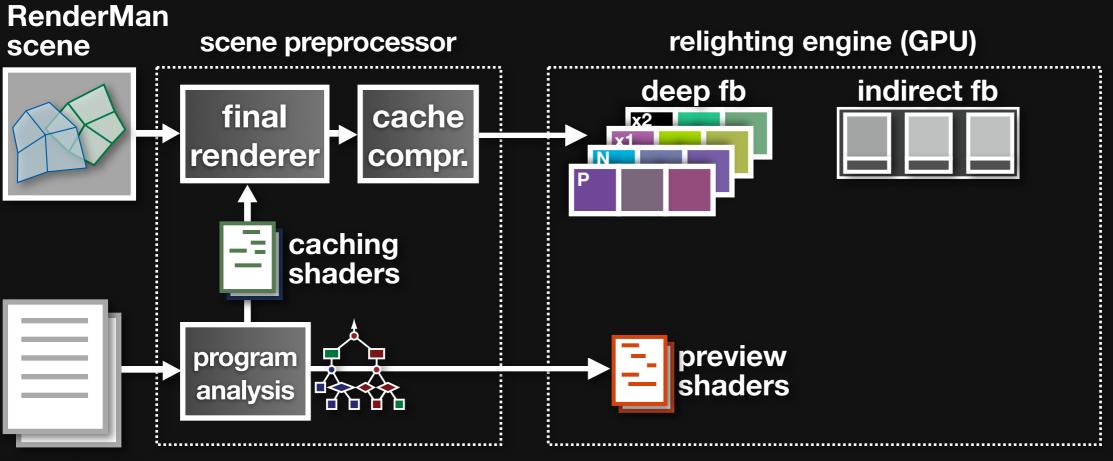


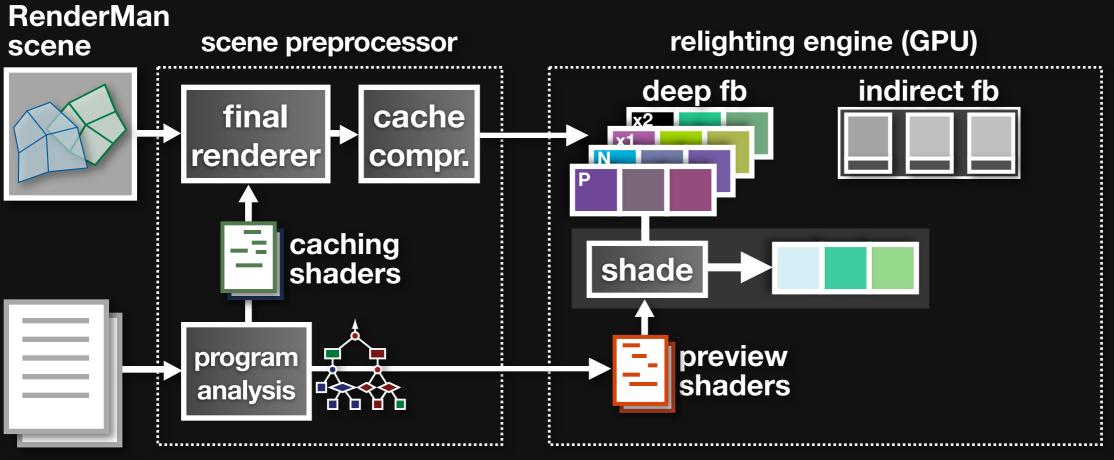


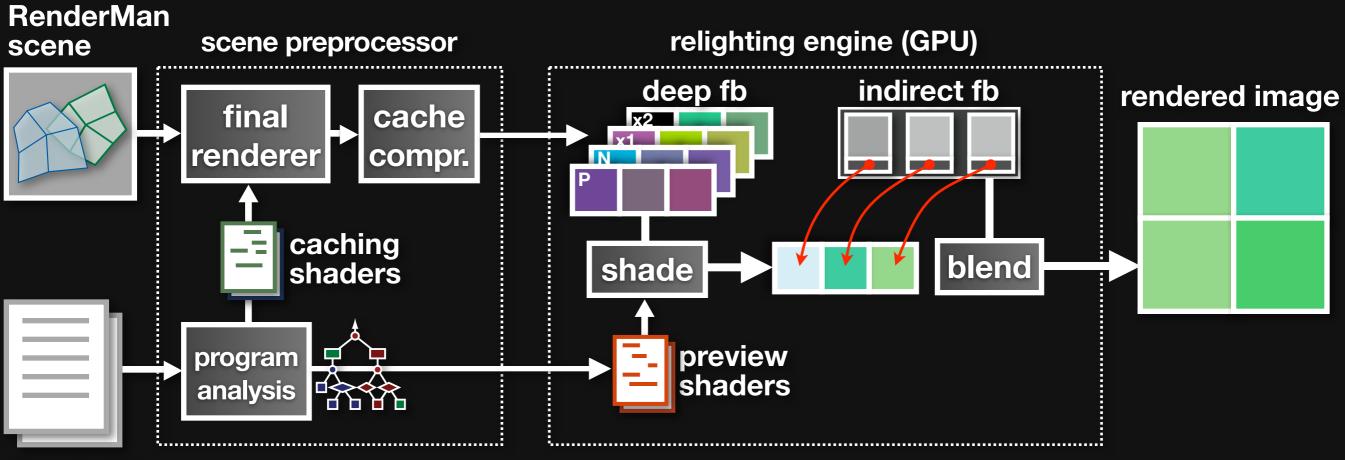
shaders

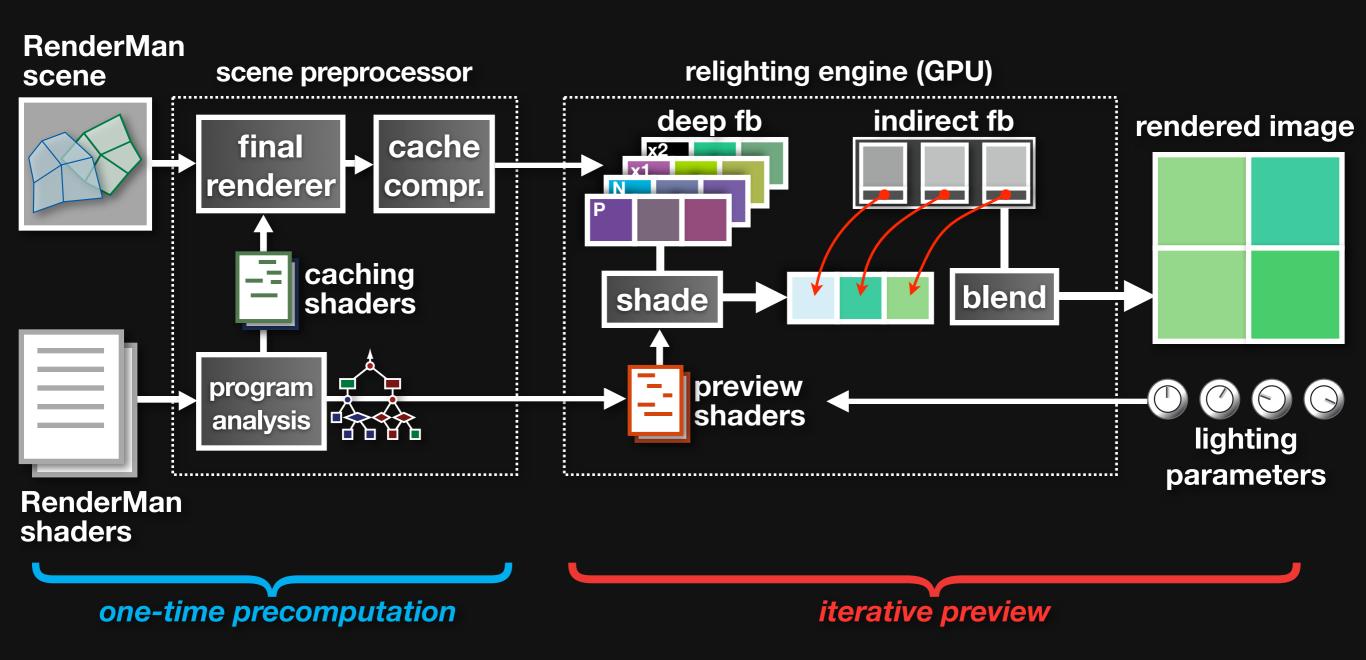


shaders









Additional Features

- Shadows
- Subsurface Scattering
- Performance enhancement
 - Progressive Refinement
 - Light Caching
 - Tiling





 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$



initial feedback: 0.05 sec full refinement: 0.7 sec



720x389

offline render: 5 mins

initial feedback: 0.05 sec full refinement: 0.7 sec



720x389

offline render: 5 mins



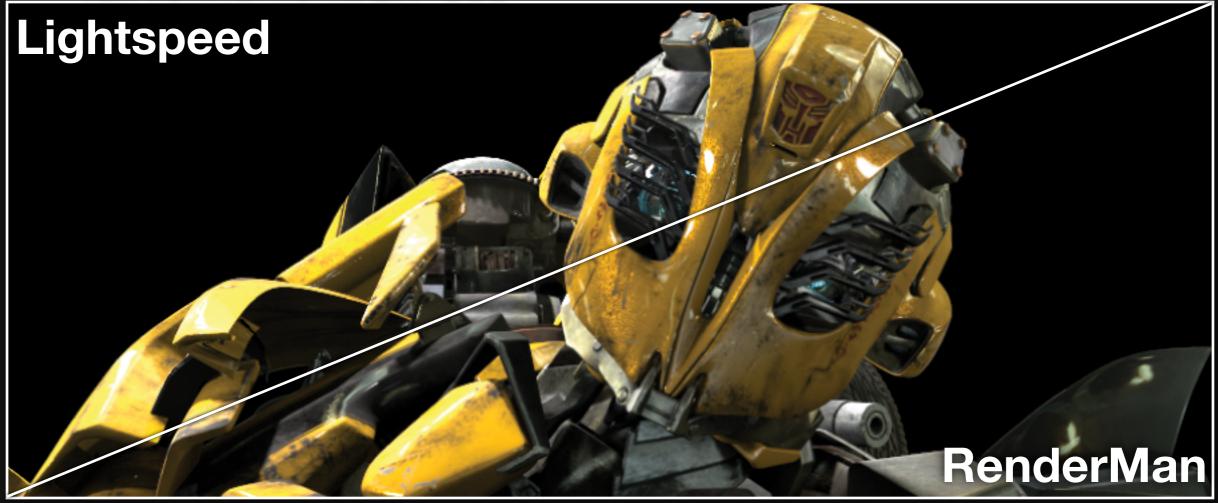
caching: 16 mins initial feedback: 0.11 sec full refinement: 2.7 sec



914x389 13x13 antialiasing 42 lights

offline render: 59 mins

caching: 16 mins initial feedback: 0.11 sec full refinement: 2.7 sec



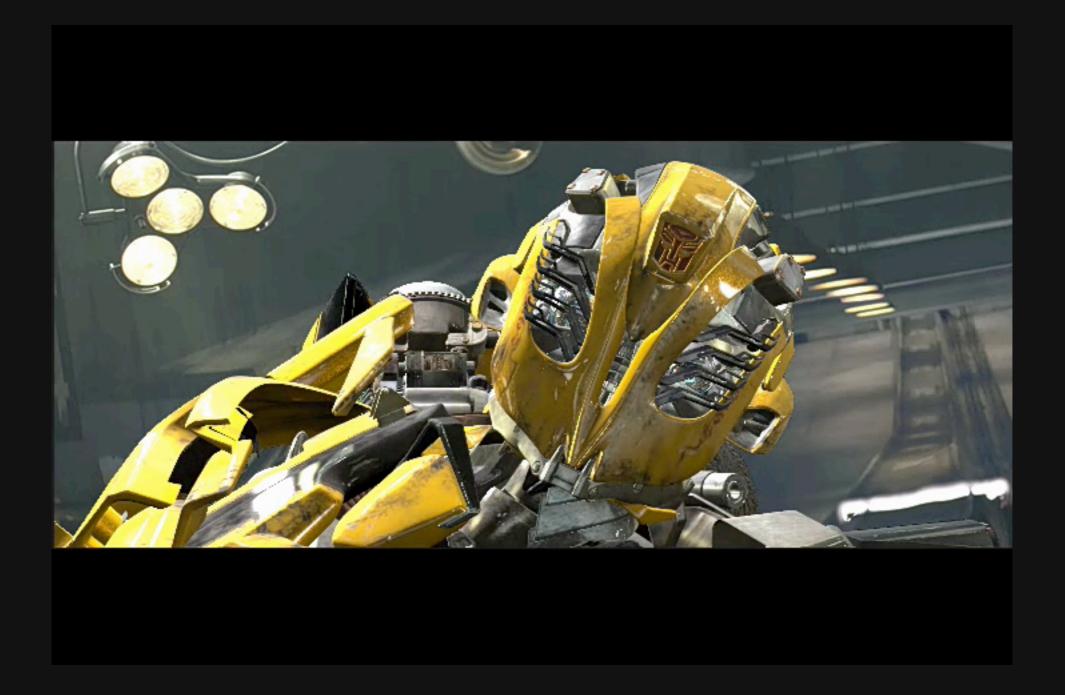
914x389 13x13 antialiasing 42 lights offline render: 59 mins

caching: 16 mins initial feedback: 0.11 sec full refinement: 2.7 sec



914x389 13x13 antialiasing 42 lights offline render: 59 mins









Limitations

- GPU programming model
 Dynamic calls to external C code
 Complex data structures
 GPU limits (bandwidth, memory, registers)
- Fully-accurate dynamic ray tracing
- Unbounded dynamic loops
- Additional features not yet implemented
 - Indirect diffuse
 - Deep shadows
 - Non-linear lights

Discussion

Automatic and manual specialization (Lpics) both have advantages

- Manual specialization allows hand optimization
- Compiler requires up-front R&D, never perfect (especially on the GPU)
- Saves significant time in production
- Some material parameters are editable

Cache compression is key to practical automatic specialization much simpler than fancy static analysis

Indirect Framebuffer is powerful, scalable

Summary

Interactive lighting preview milliseconds instead of hours



- Automatic caching for our production scenes
 - Program analysis
 - Cache compression



- Indirect framebuffer
 Efficient antialiasing, motion blur, transparency
 Progressive refinement
- In use on current productions

Acknowledgments

Inception: Pat Hanrahan, Ujval Kapasi

Compilers: Alex Aiken, John Kodumal

Tippett: Aaron Luk, Davey Wentworth

ILM: Alan Trombla, Ed Hanway, Dan Goldman, Steve Sullivan, Paul Churchill

Images: Michael Bay, Dan Piponi

Money: NSF, NVIDIA, MSR, Sloan & Ford fellowships

Summary

Interactive lighting preview milliseconds instead of hours



- Automatic caching for our production scenes
 - Program analysis
 - Cache compression



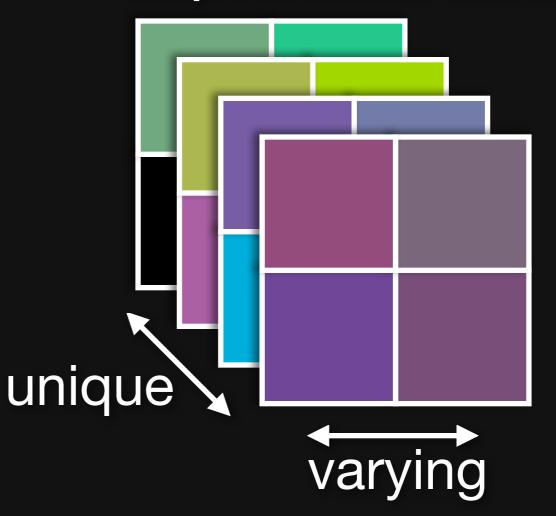
- Indirect framebuffer
 Efficient antialiasing, motion blur, transparency
 Progressive refinement
- In use on current productions



Cache Compression

Remove redundant values after caching
 non-varying same for many pixels
 non-unique same within a pixel

deep framebuffer cache



→ 4-5x compression

Cache Compression

shader	dynamic (static analysis)	varying	unique (compressed)	
generic surface	402	145	97	
metallic paint	450	150	97	

Visibility Compression

			RenderMan		Indirect Framebuffer	
scene	res.	samples	shade	subpix	shade	indirect
robot	914x389	13x13	2.1M	32M	633k	1.6M
robot (blur)	720x306	13x13	1.5M	21M	467k	3.8M
pirate	640x376	4x4	2.5M	2.3M	327k	716k
hairs	720x389	8x8	43M	58M	11M	17M