

Master thesis project

Octree light propagation volumes

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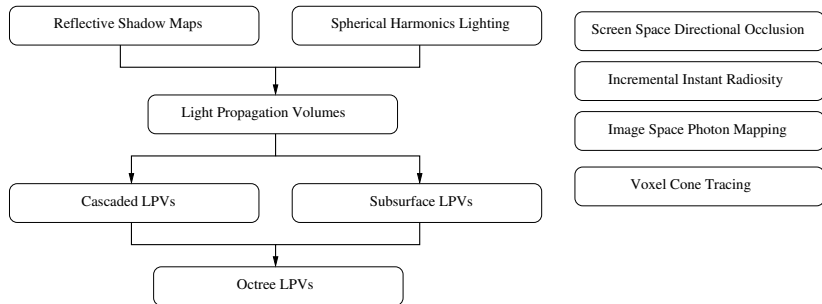
Octree light propagation volumes

- Global illumination
- Indirect diffuse lighting
- Real time

Octree light propagation volumes

- Global illumination
- Indirect diffuse lighting
- Real time
- Based on traditional light propagation volumes
- Using an octree based data structure

- 1 Previous work
- 2 Spherical harmonics
- 3 Light propagation volumes
- 4 Octree light propagation volumes
- 5 Results



Functions over the unit sphere

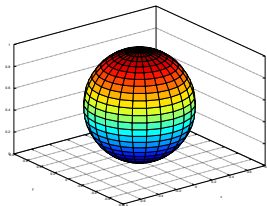
- Defined for points s on the unit sphere
- $f(s)$
- Cartesian: $s = (x, y, z)$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, normalized vector
- Spherical $s = (\theta, \varphi)$
- **Here:** Represented using four coefficients

Example

Functions taking *normalized direction vectors* as their argument.

Clamped cosine lobe

- Useful for LPVs
- $f(\theta, \varphi) = \max(\cos \theta, 0)$
- Rotationally symmetric around Z-axis
- Rotated into direction d



Steps

- 1 Create virtual point lights
- 2 Inject light into grid
- 3 Propagate
- 4 Render

Create virtual point lights

- Texels of reflective shadow map
- Stores depth, normal and color

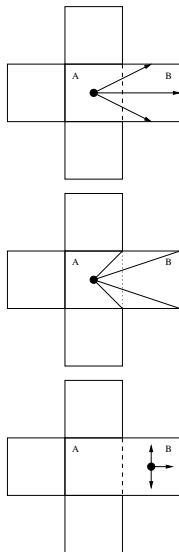
Inject light into grid

- Each VPL as a clamped cosine lobe
- Mapped to a grid position
- Added to existing value

Light propagation volumes

Propagation

- For each grid element
- To each adjacent element
- Evaluate stored SH
- Directed towards each face
- Reproject as clamped cosine lobe



Propagation

- Perform multiple iterations
- Use sum of all iterations

Render

- For each fragment
- Find grid position
- Evaluate towards negative normal
- Add to direct lighting

Octree LPVs

- Octree instead of uniform grid
- Two parts
 - Data storage levels
 - Index volume
- Some new steps

Data storage levels

- Hierarchy of 3D grids, *levels*
- Sizes are powers of two

Example

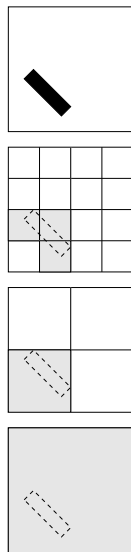
Level sizes

- ① $32 \times 32 \times 32$
- ② $16 \times 16 \times 16$
- ③ $8 \times 8 \times 8$
- ④ $4 \times 4 \times 4$
- ⑤ ...

Octree light propagation volumes

Data storage levels

- Hierarchy of 3D grids, *levels*
- Sizes are powers of two



Index volume

- Stores the octree structure
- Same sizes as data storage
- One for each data storage level
- **Contains:** Which data storage level to use
- **Sample:** Minimum stored level

Light injection

- Inject everything to first level
- Leave other levels empty
- Index volume zero for injected elements

Downsampling

- Populate other levels
- Average from higher resolutions
- Update index volume

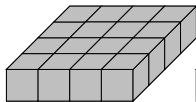
Propagation

- Individually on each level
- Same scheme as traditional LPVs
- Update index volume

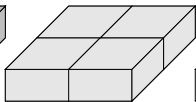
Merging

- Merge hierarchy into single LPV
- Sample index volume

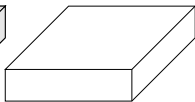
Level 0



Level 1

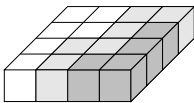


Level 2



2	2	1	1
2	2	1	0
2	1	1	0
2	1	0	0

Index volume



Resulting sampling

Rendering

- Use the merged LPV
- Same rendering as regular LPVs

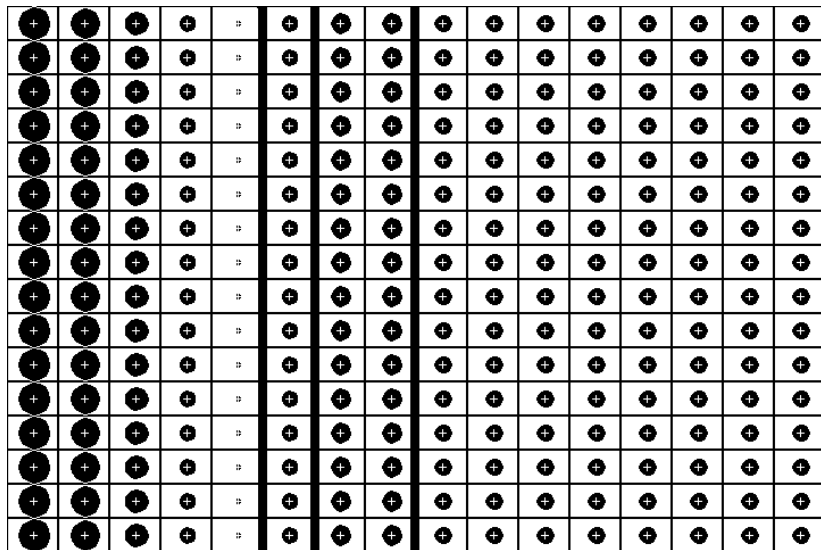
Results



Results



Results



Performance

		Octree		Uniform
Part	Count	Total	Diff	Total
Frame	500	53193	-4801	57994
RSMCreate	9000	3053	316	2737
GVClear	500	671	-50	721
GVInject	1500	15593	-110	15703
GVDownsample	500	55	55	-
IXClear	500	2923	2923	-
LPVClear	500	4461	270	4191
LPVInject	1500	19929	-2884	22813
LPVDownsample	500	142	142	-
LPVPropagate	500	3788	-5615	9403
LPVMerge	500	39	39	-
Total			-4914 8.28%	

Post-presentation

- Opponent questions
- Other questions

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Thanks for listening!