



Pre-recorded sessions:
From 4 December 2020

Live sessions:
10 – 13 December 2020

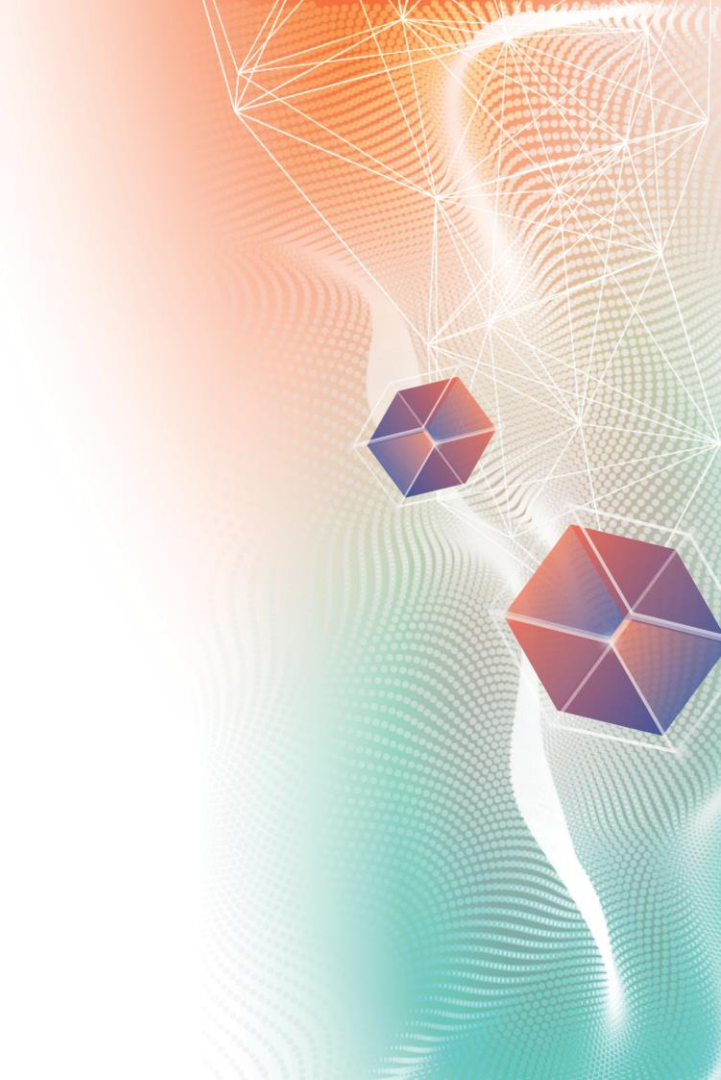
[SA2020.SIGGRAPH.ORG](https://sa2020.siggraph.org)
[#SIGGRAPHAsia](https://twitter.com/SIGGRAPHAsia) | [#SIGGRAPHAsia2020](https://twitter.com/SIGGRAPHAsia2020)

CPPM: Chi-squared Progressive Photon Mapping

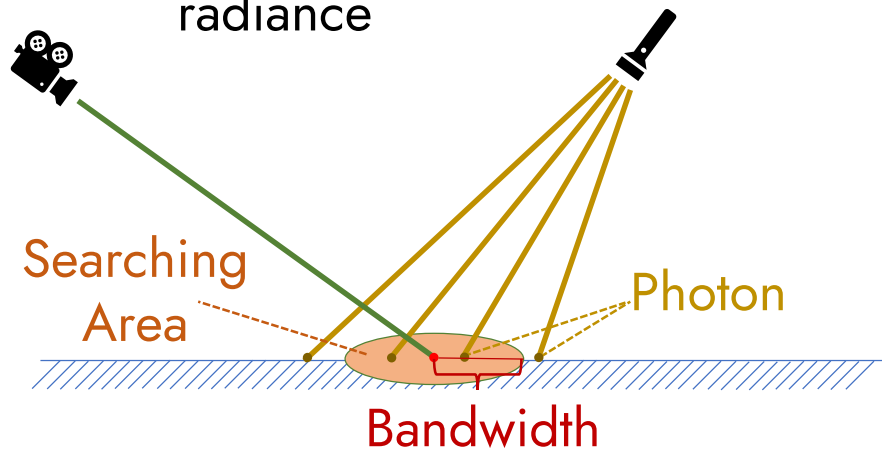
Zehui Lin, Sheng Li, Xinlu Zeng,
Congyi Zhang, Jinzhu Jia, Guoping Wang,
Dinesh Manocha

Outline

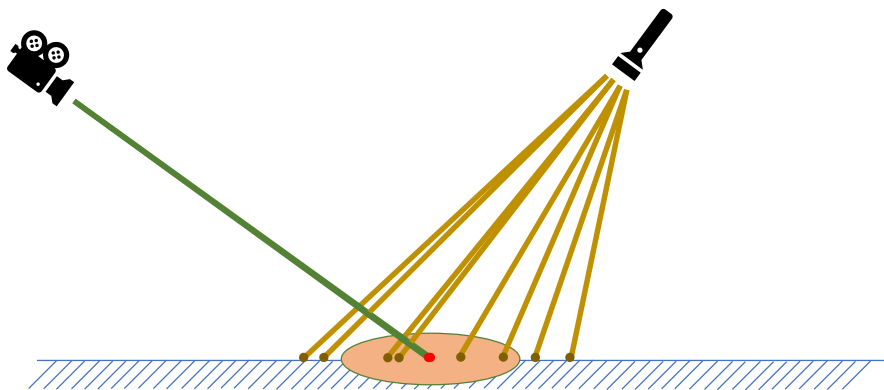
- Background
- Challenge
- Key Idea
- Algorithm
- Results
- Limitation
- Summary

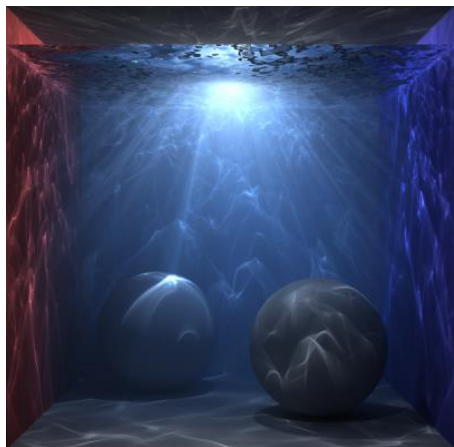


- Photon Mapping [Jensen 1996] can solve S-D-S paths:
 - Light sources emit photons
 - Collect photons to estimate radiance



- SPPM [Hachisuka and Jensen 2009] converges to the correct pixel measurement:
 - Multiple iterations
 - Bandwidth converges to infinitesimal

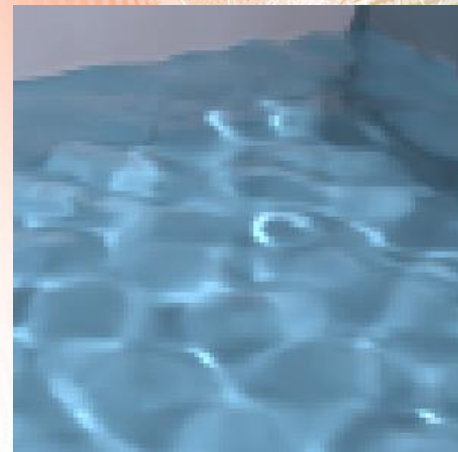




Progressive Photon Mapping:
A Probabilistic Approach
[Knaus and Zwicker 2011]



Adaptive Progressive
Photon Mapping
[Kaplanyan and
Dachsbacher 2013]



Deep Kernel
Density Estimation
for Photon Mapping
[Zhu et al. 2020]



- Challenge: Blur and Noise
 - Blur:
 - Caused by bias
 - Bandwidth too large
 - Noise:
 - Caused by variance
 - Bandwidth too small
- Difficult to eliminate them at the same time



Reference

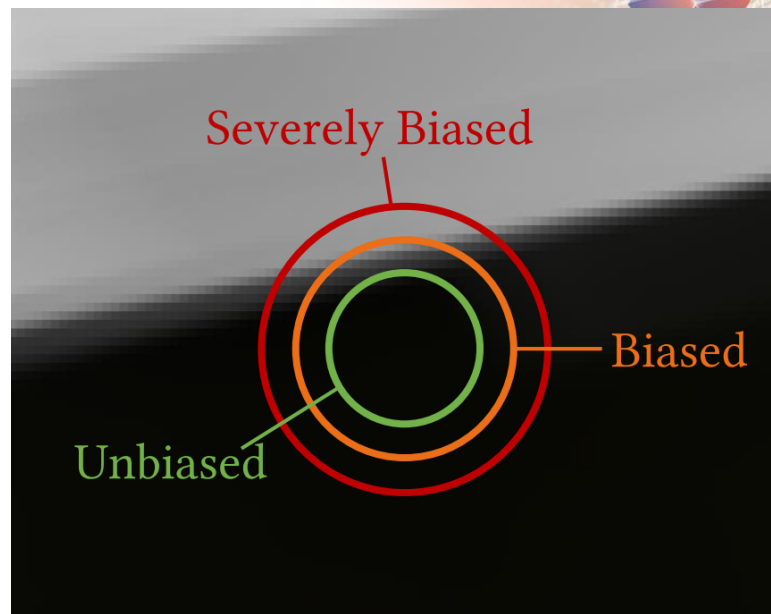
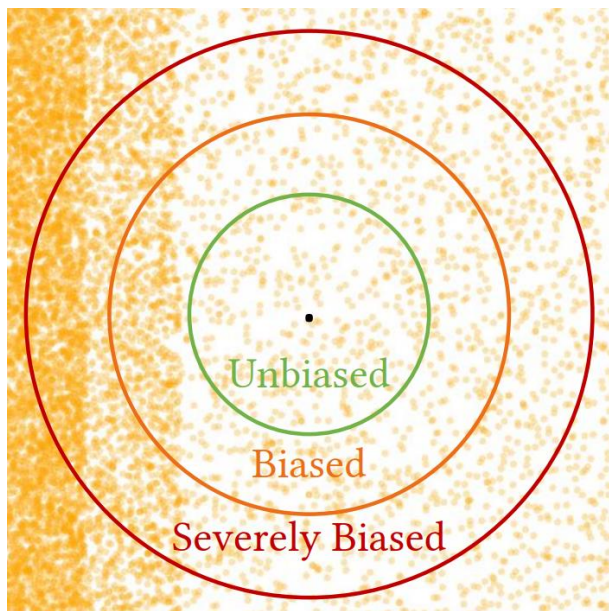
SPPM

Blur

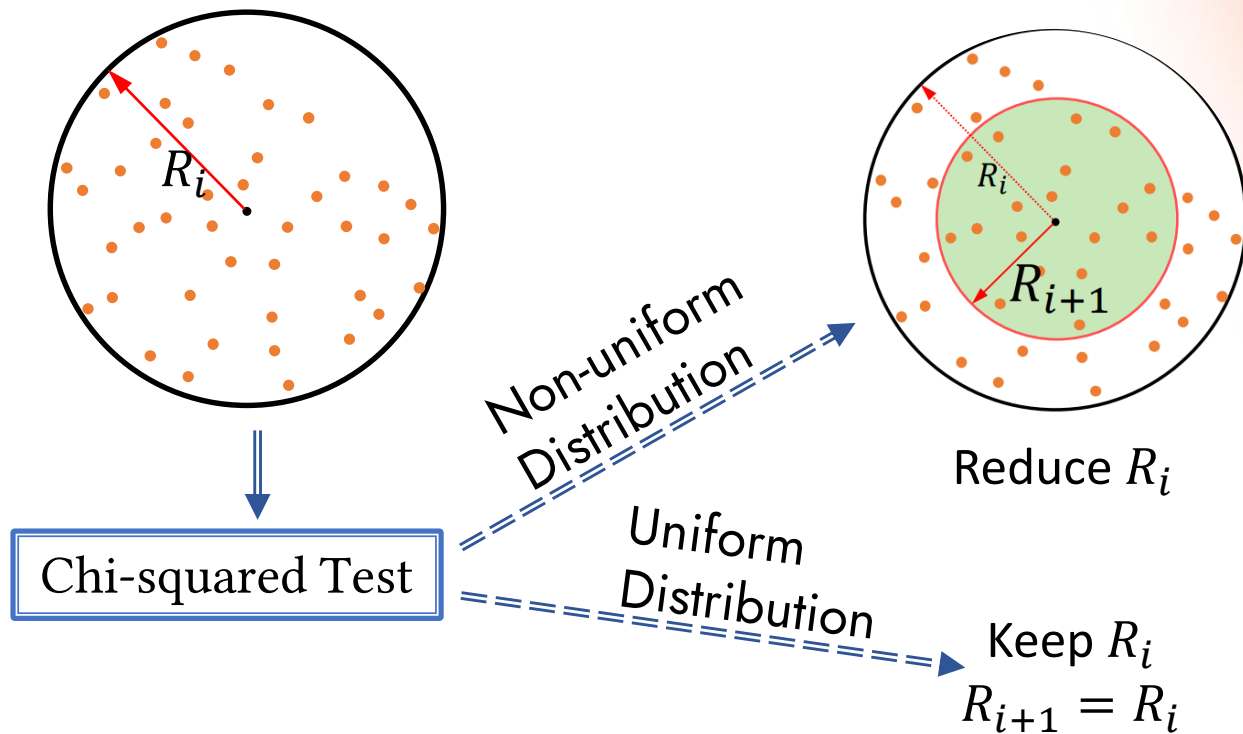
Noise

Key Idea: Benefits of Uniform Distribution

- Uniformly distributed photons have advantages
- Unnecessary to use a smaller bandwidth

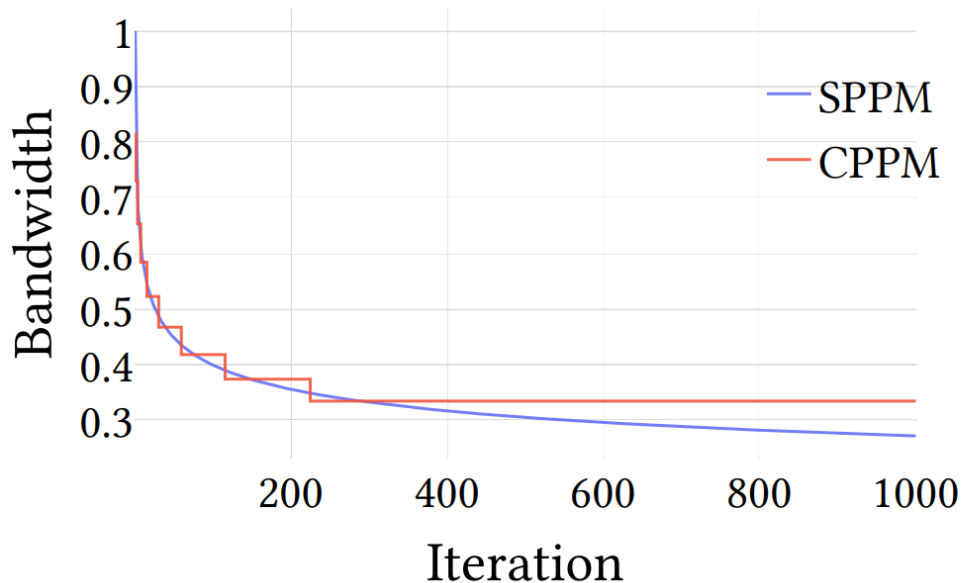


Key Idea: Chi-squared Test on Photons

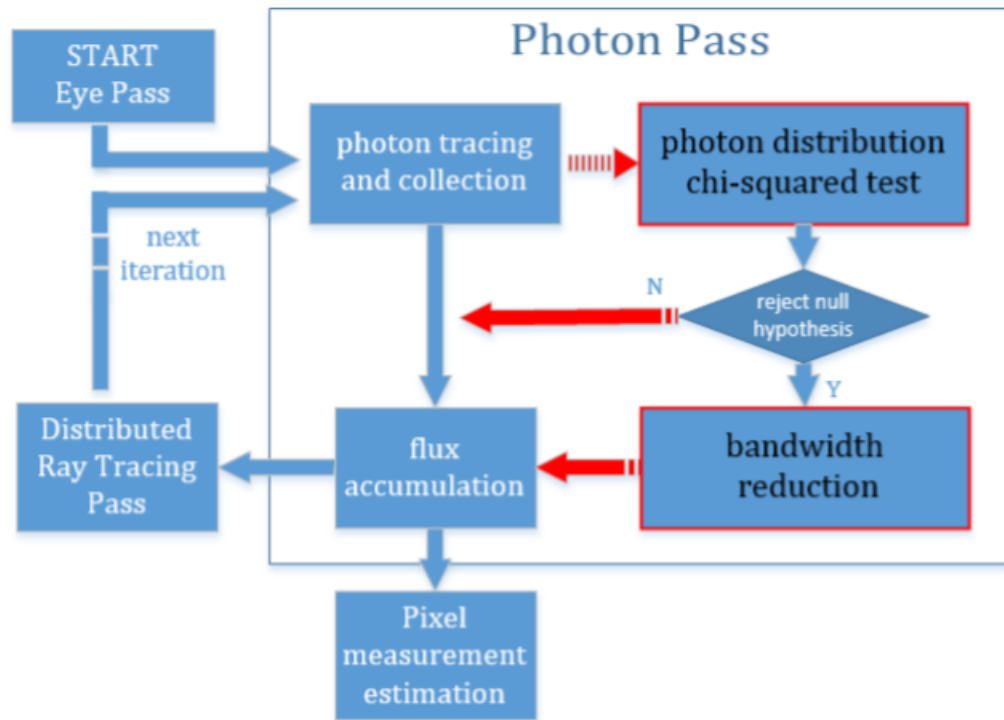


Key Idea: Bandwidth Reduction Scheme

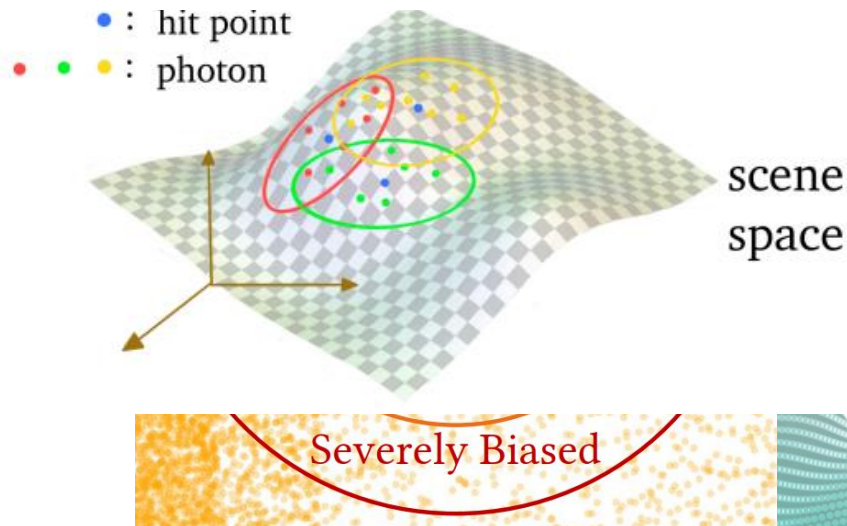
- A novel bandwidth reduction scheme to work with chi-squared test



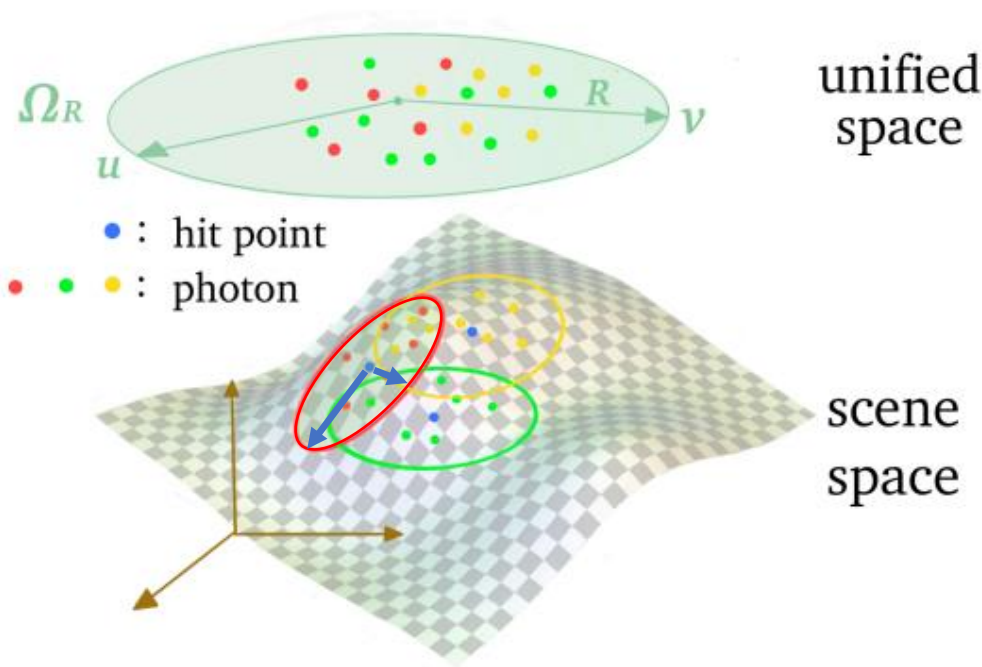
Algorithm: Pipeline



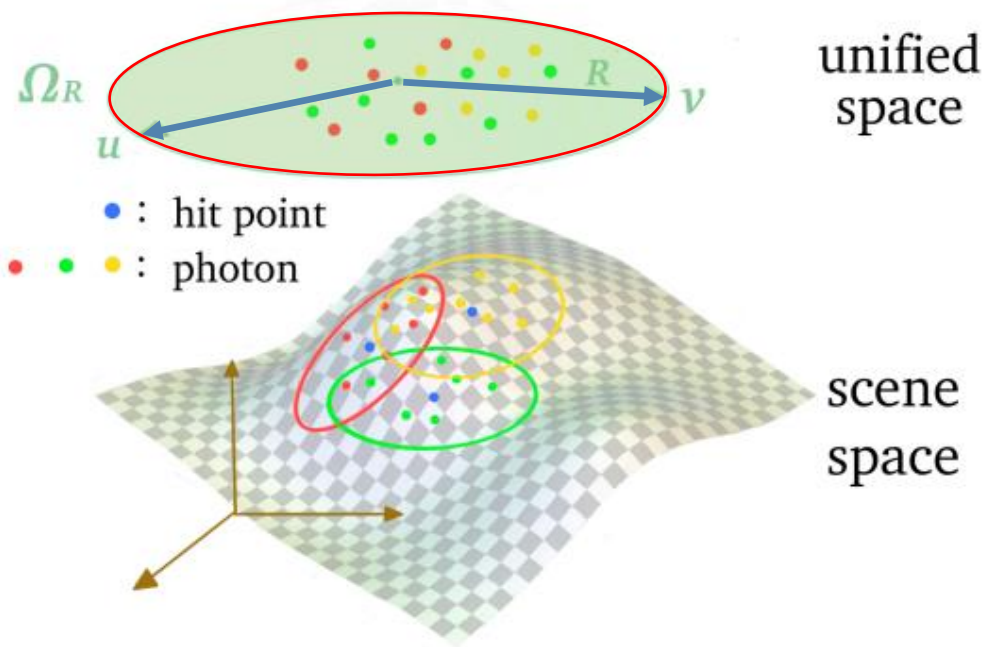
- How to define a uniform distribution on multiple searching areas?
- A unified space can be a solution



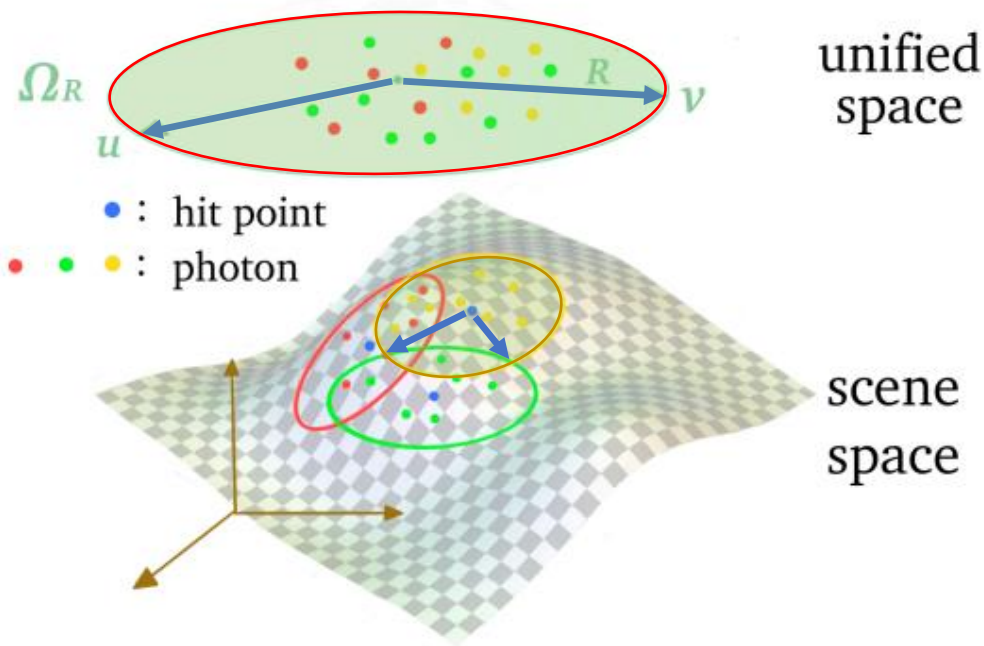
- How to define a uniform distribution on multiple searching areas?
- A unified space can be a solution
- Align the searching areas



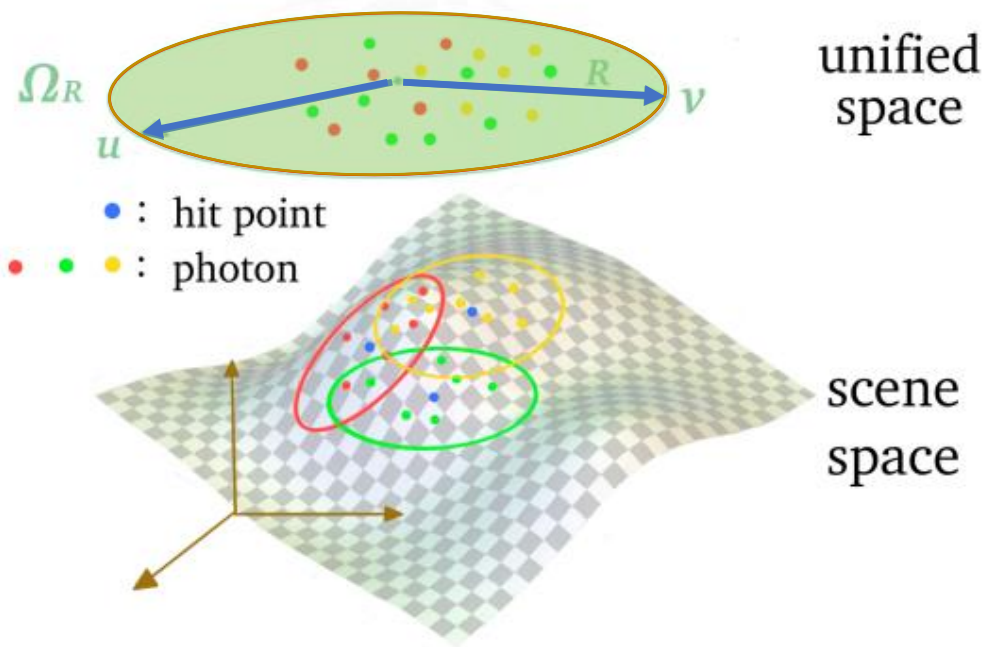
- How to define a uniform distribution on multiple searching areas?
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- How to define a uniform distribution on multiple searching areas?
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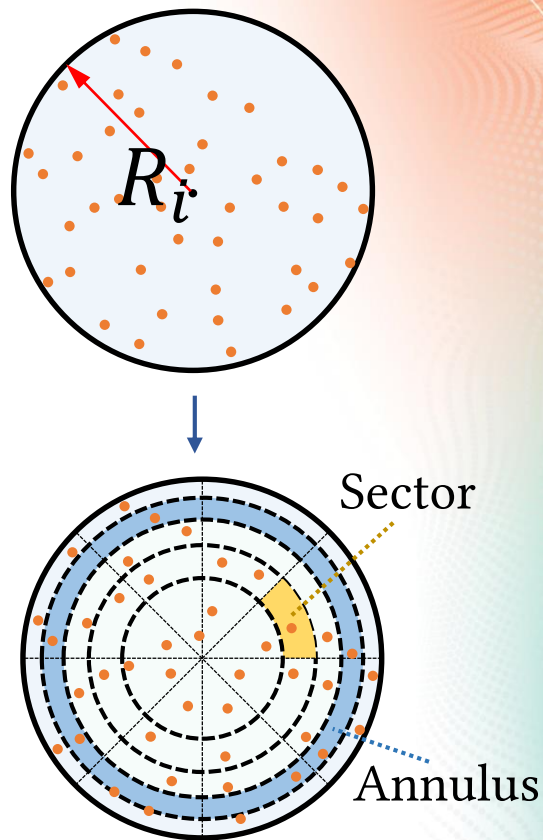


- How to define a uniform distribution on multiple searching areas?
- A unified space can be a solution
- Align the searching areas



Algorithm: Chi-squared Test on Photons

- Partition the disc
- Count photons in sectors
- Calculate chi-squared statistic to identify uniform distribution



Algorithm: Conditional Bandwidth Reduction

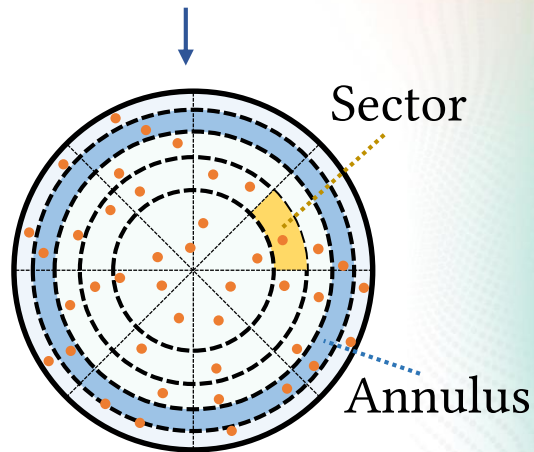
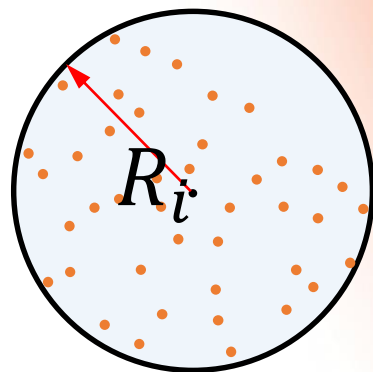
Photons

Uniformly
distributed

$$R_{i+1} = R_i$$

Not uniformly
distributed

$$R_{i+1} < R_i$$



Algorithm: Conditional Bandwidth Reduction

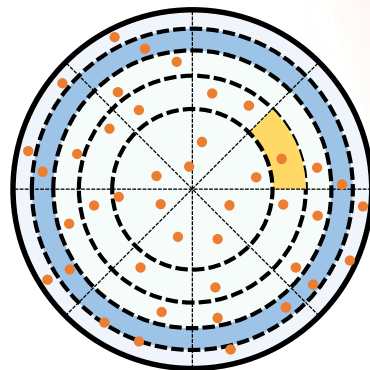
Photons

Uniformly
distributed

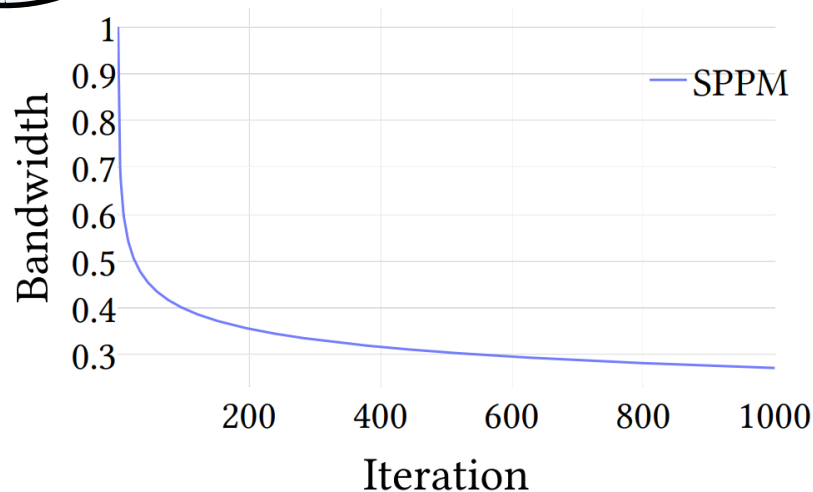
$$R_{i+1} = R_i$$

Not uniformly
distributed

$$R_{i+1} < R_i$$



- How to get enough samples for the chi-squared test?



Photons

Minimum
sample size

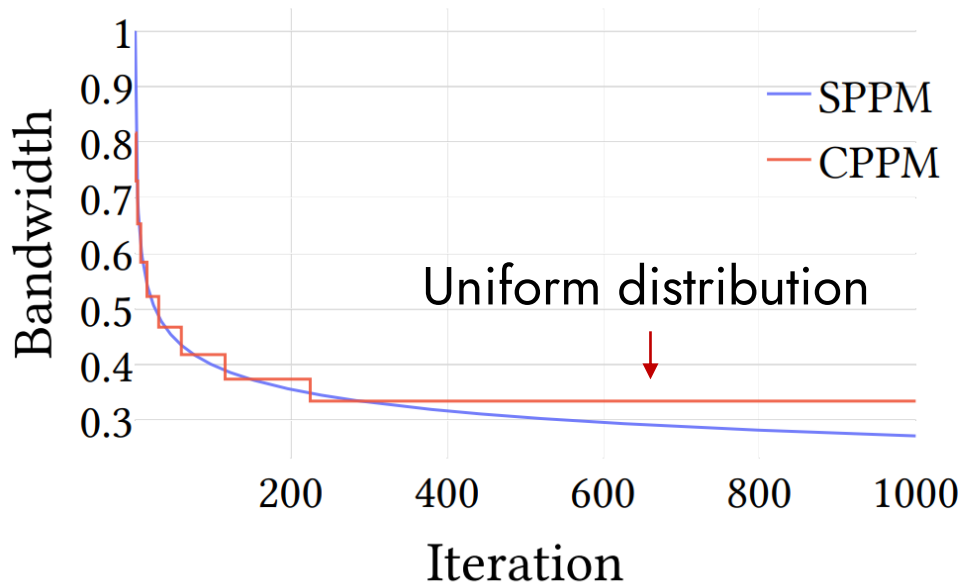
Enough Photons

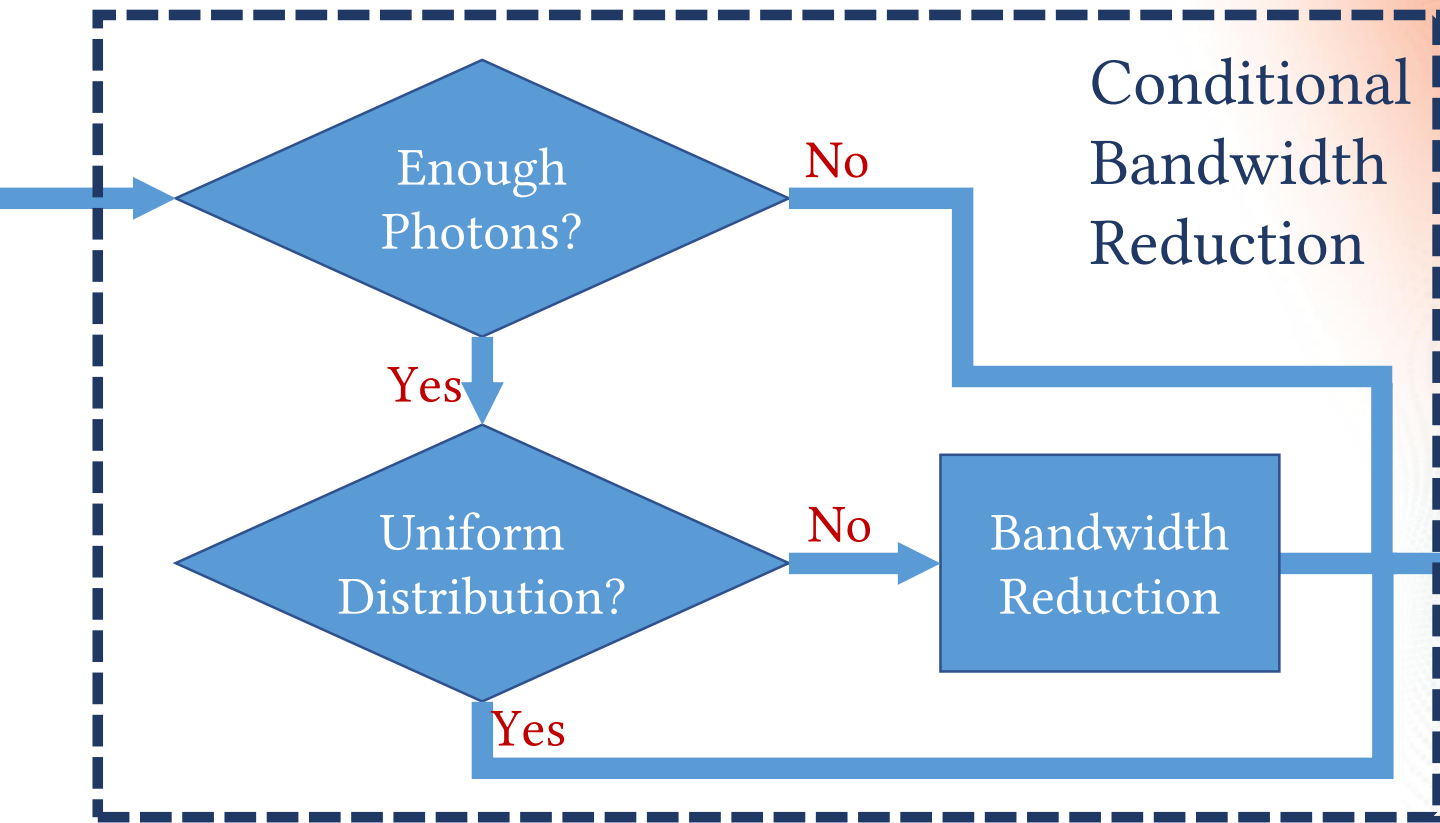
Uniformly
distributed

Not uniformly
distributed

$$R_{i+1} = R_i$$

$$R_{i+1} < R_i$$





Algorithm: Convergence

- Worst case:

$$R_N = O\left(N^{-\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\beta}{k} \frac{1}{k}}\right)$$

- equivalent to SPPM
- Best case:

$$\text{Bias} = 0$$

$$\text{Variance} = O(N^{-1})$$



Exceptional Cases of the Chi-squared Test

- The chi-squared test may get wrong results:

1. Reject a uniform distribution

Acceptable

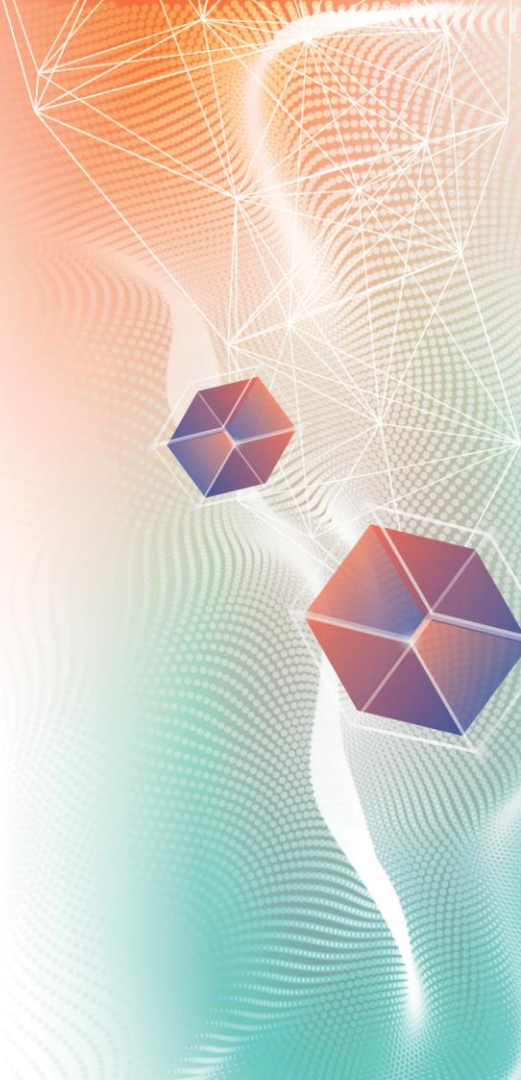


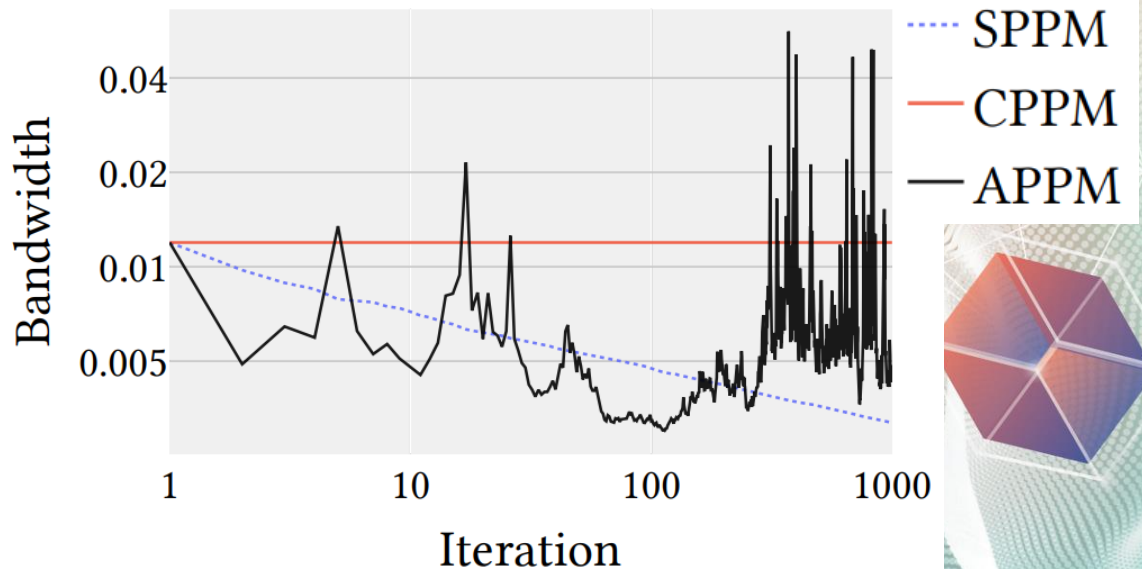
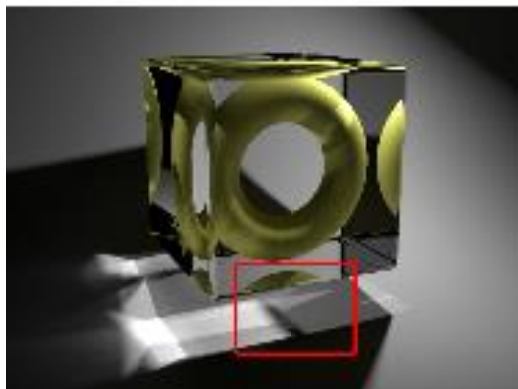
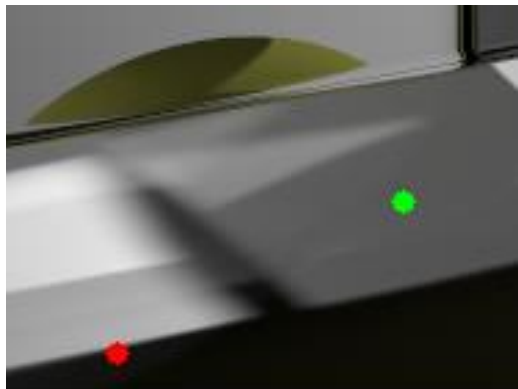
2. Not reject a non-uniform distribution

Critical

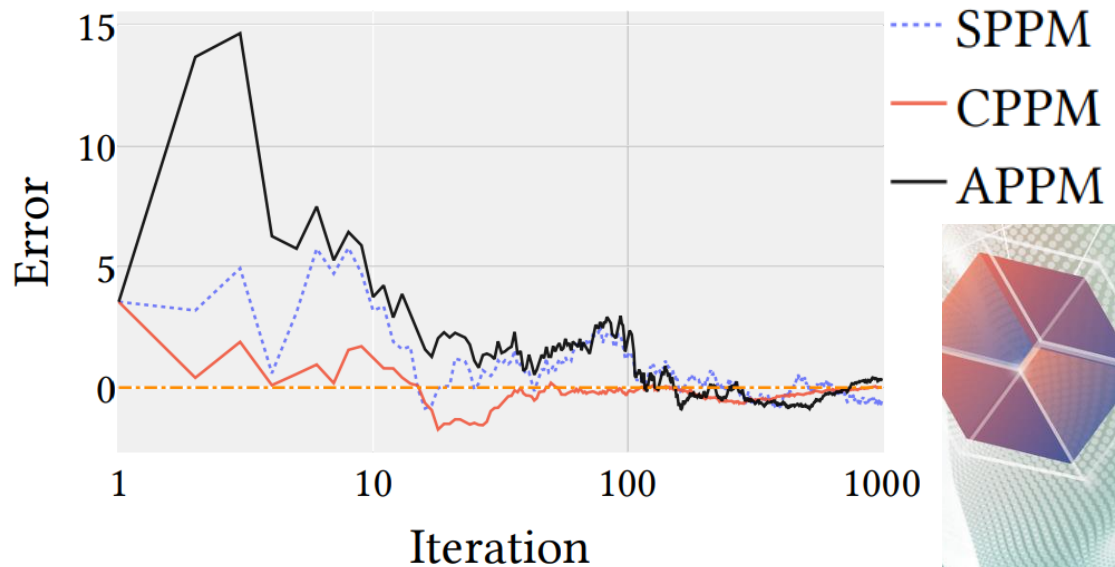
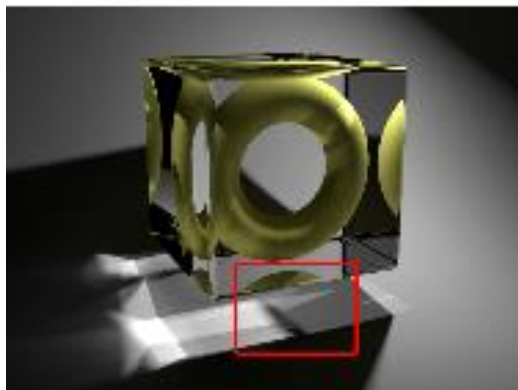
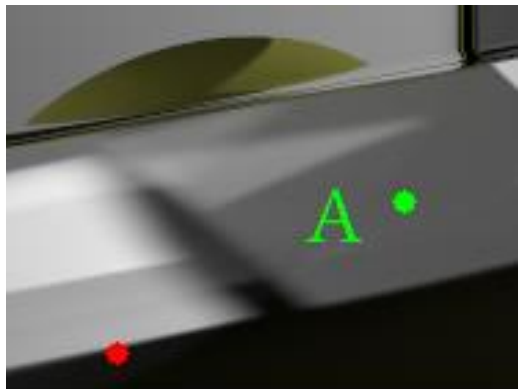


Solution: keep testing

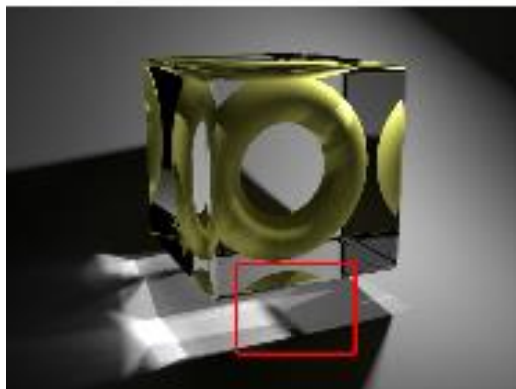
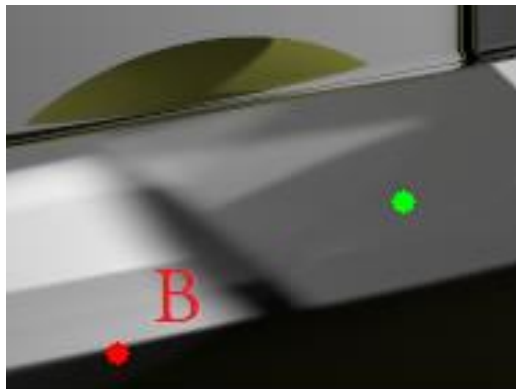




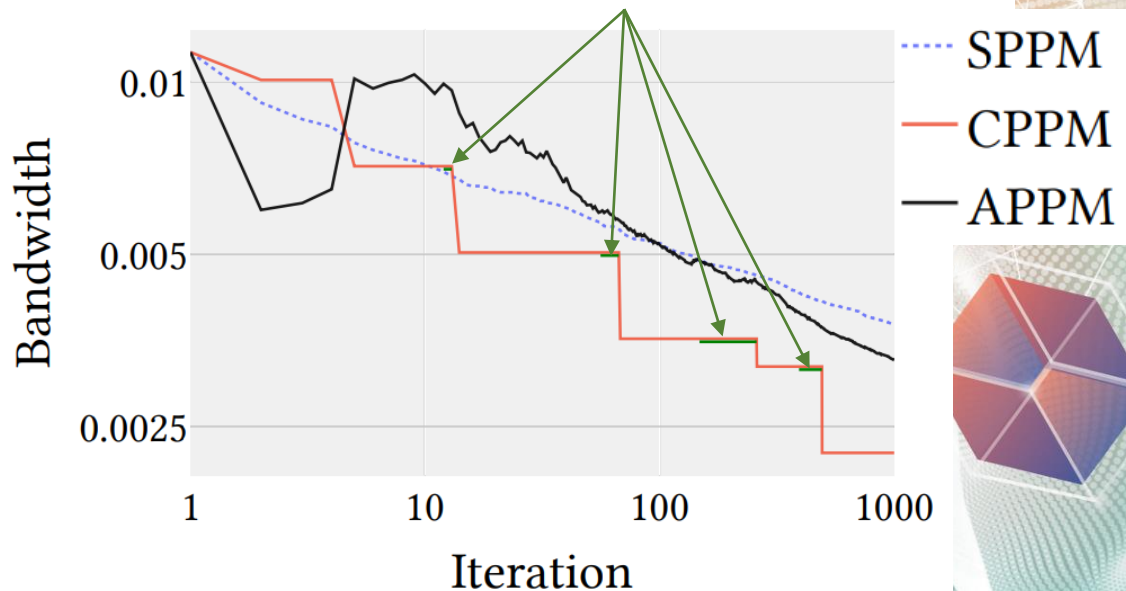
(a) Bandwidth (point A)



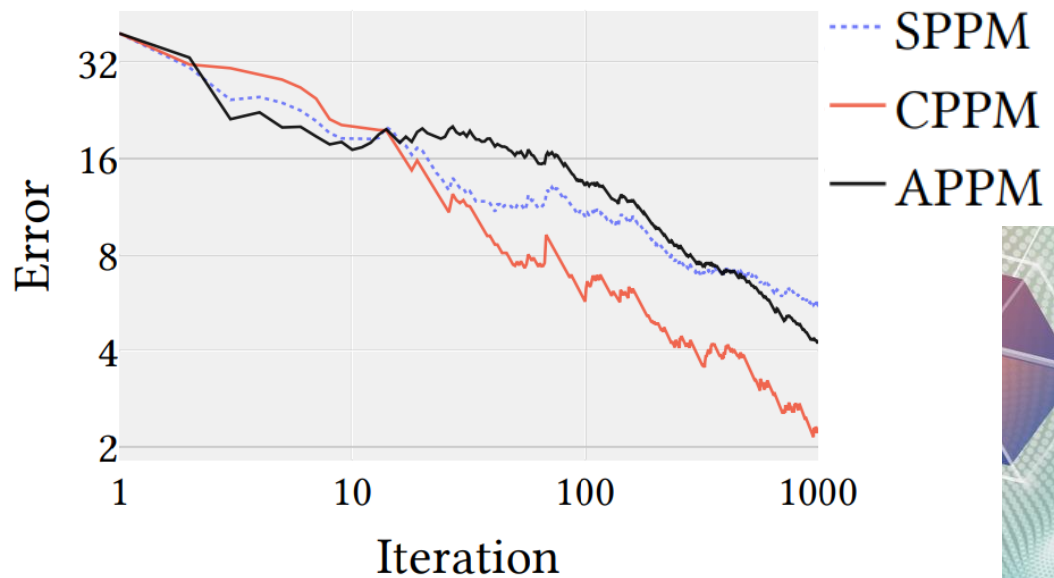
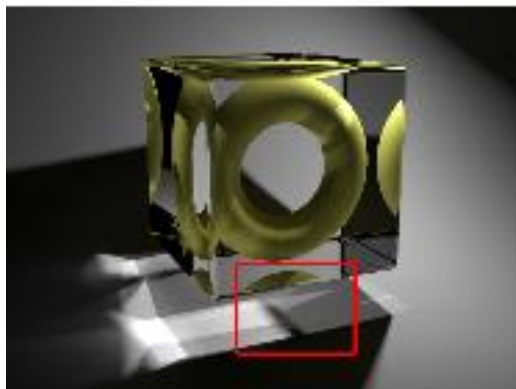
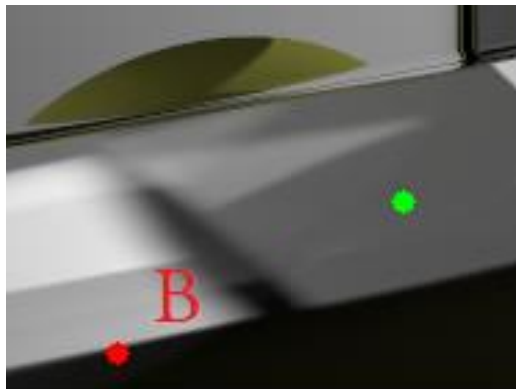
(b) Error (Point A)



Chi-squared test fails to reject a non-uniform distribution



(c) Bandwidth (point B)



(d) Error (Point B)

- How many pixels can find a uniform distribution?



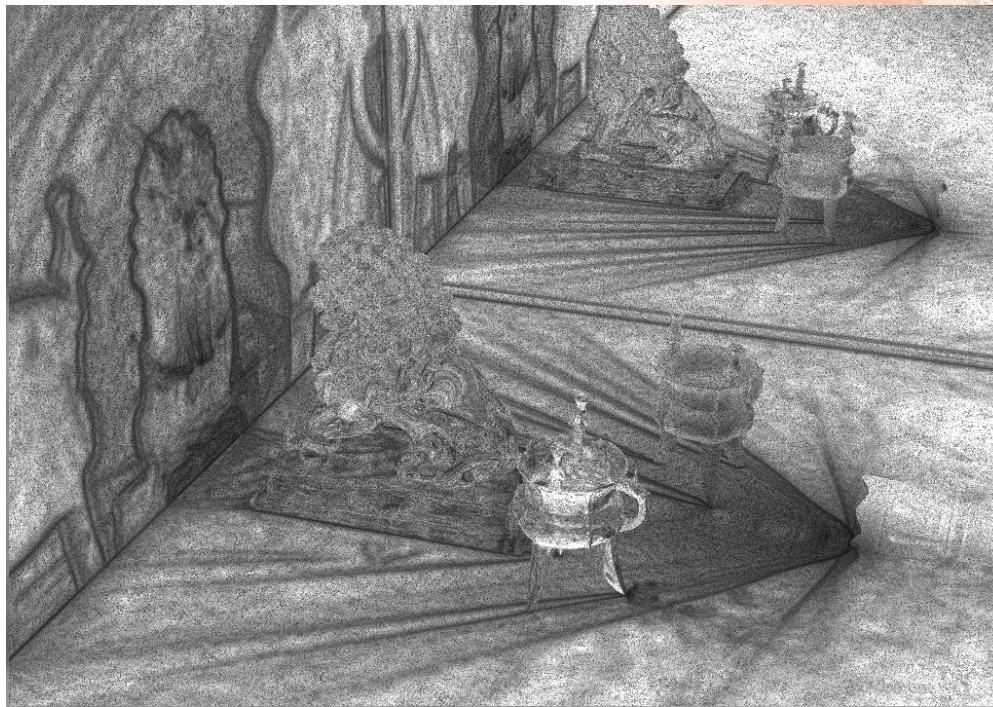
- How many pixels can find a uniform distribution?
- Bandwidth of SPPM:



10

0.1

- How many pixels can find a uniform distribution?
- Bandwidth of CPPM:

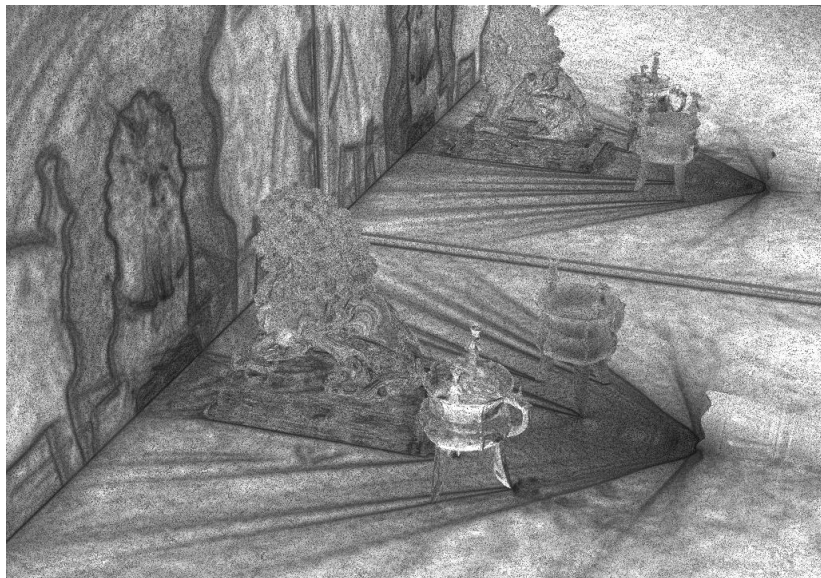


10

0.1

- Most pixels can find a uniform distribution

CPPM



SPPM



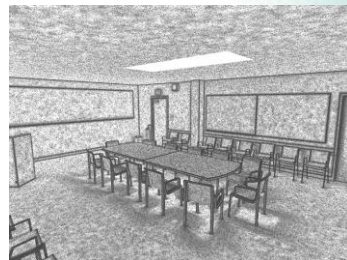
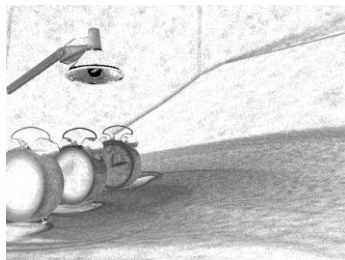
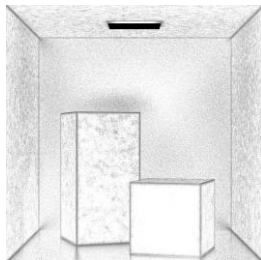
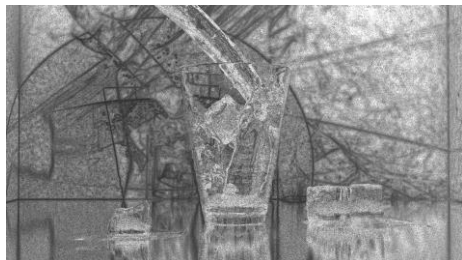
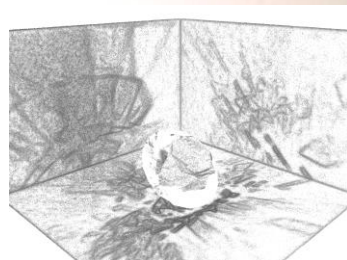
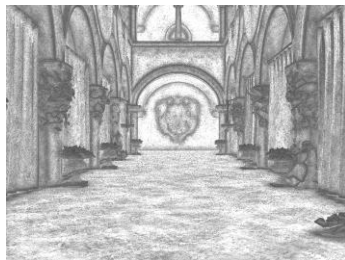
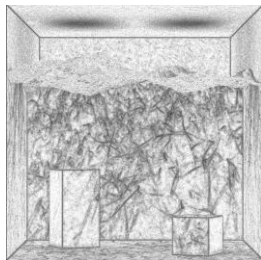
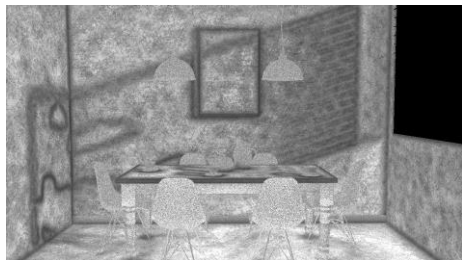
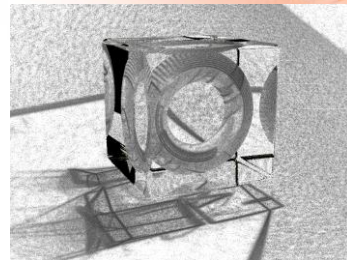
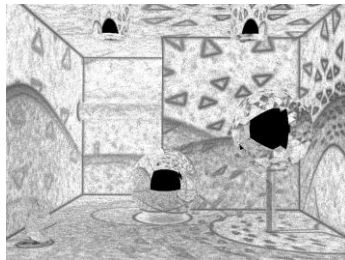
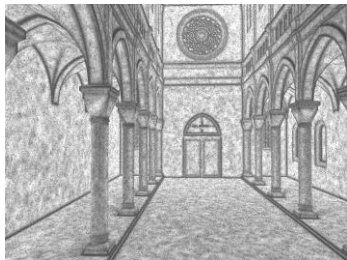
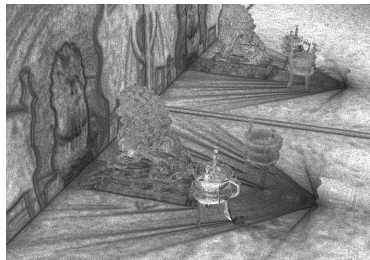
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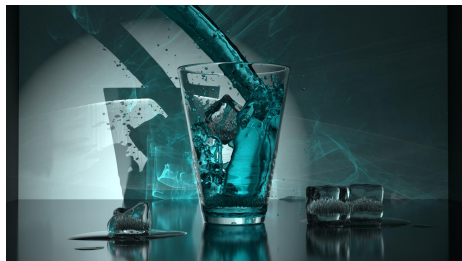
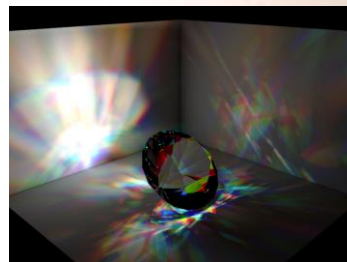
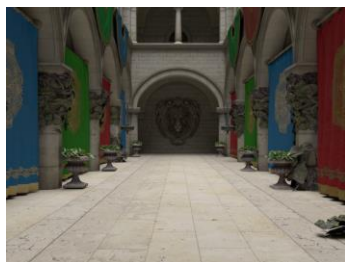
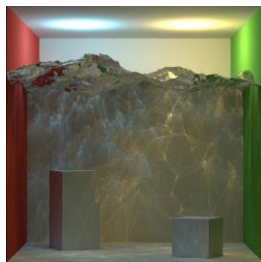
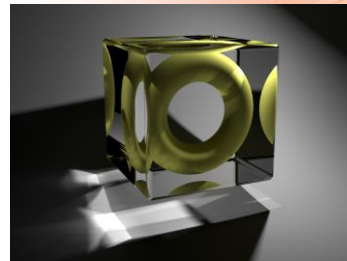
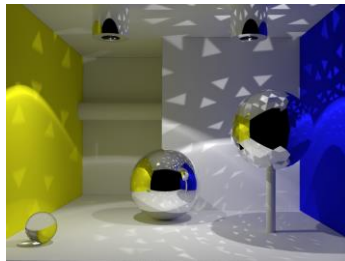
0.1



SIGGRAPH
ASIA 2020
VIRTUAL

Results

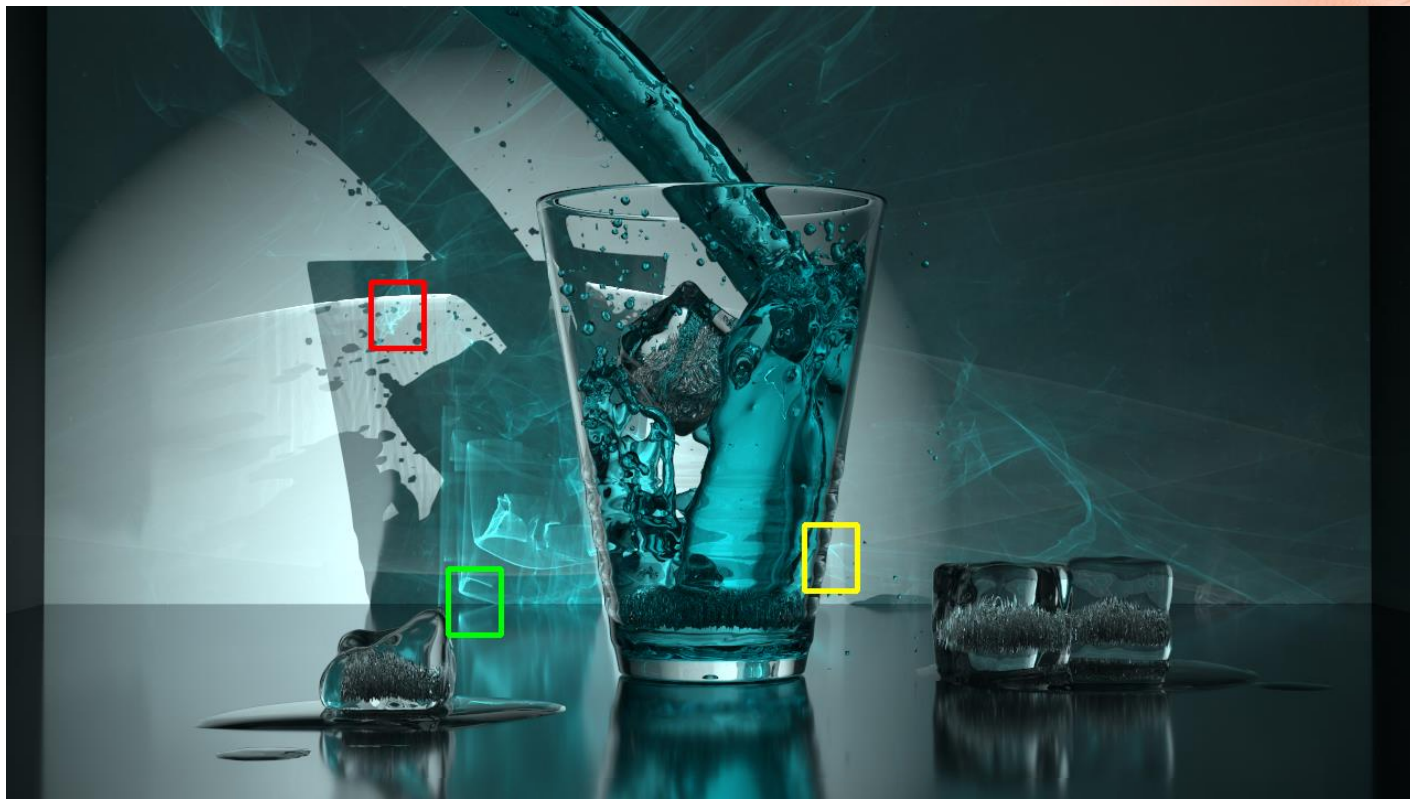






SIGGRAPH
ASIA 2020
VIRTUAL

Results

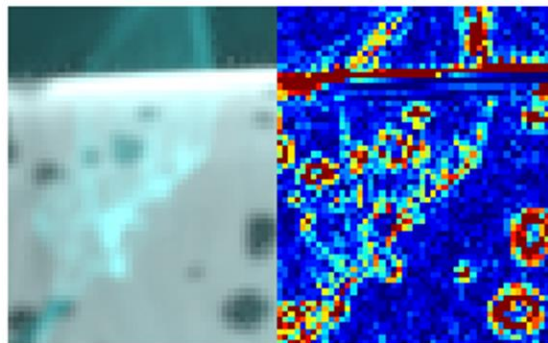




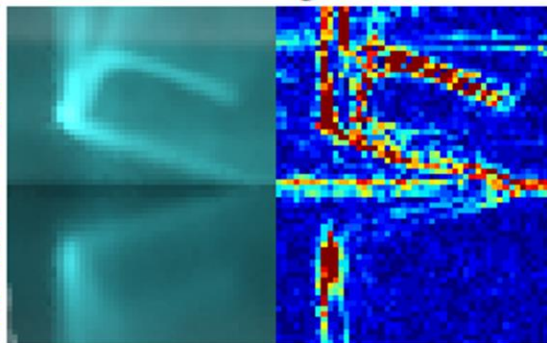
SIGGRAPH
ASIA 2020
VIRTUAL

Results

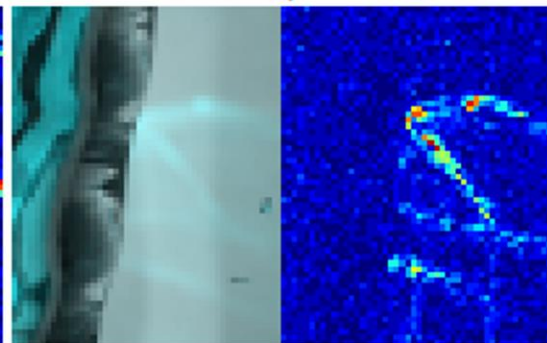
APPM (red)



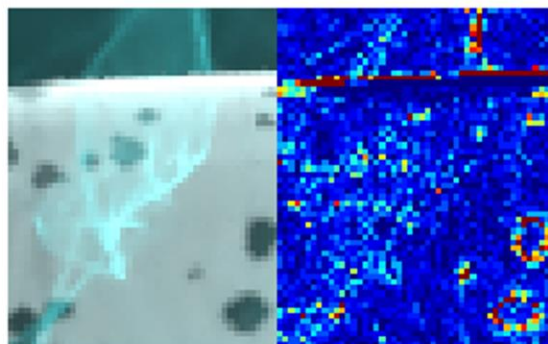
APPM (green)



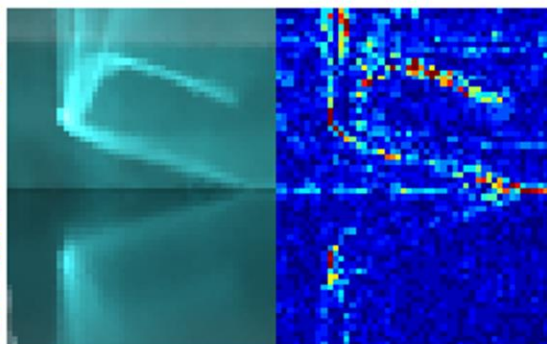
APPM (yellow)



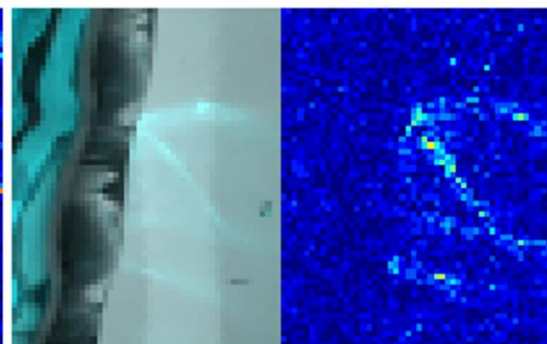
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CPPM (green)



CPPM (yellow)

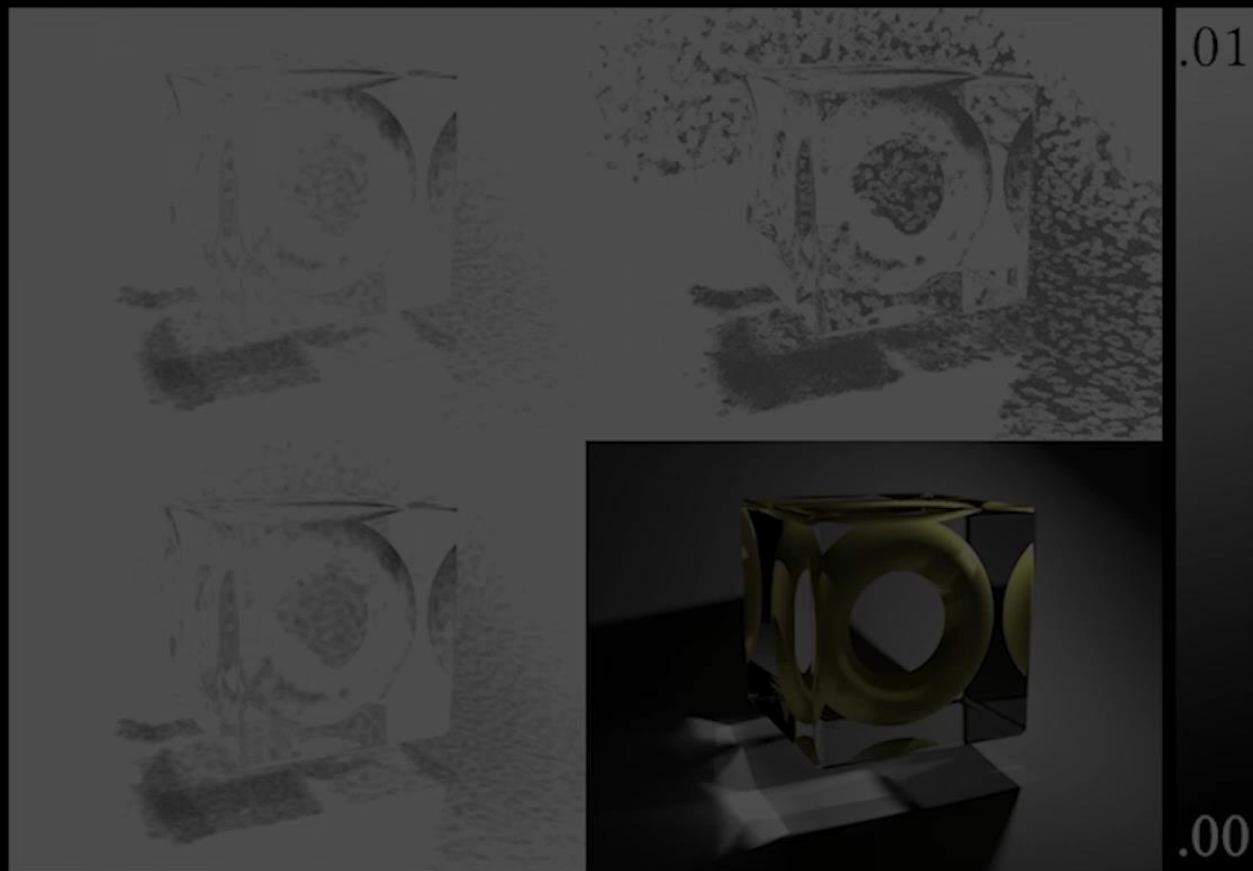


0

CPPM

Torus Bandwidth Visualization

APPM



SPPM

Iteration: 1

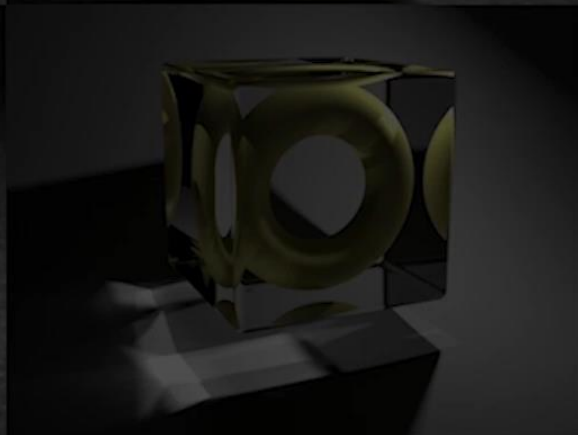
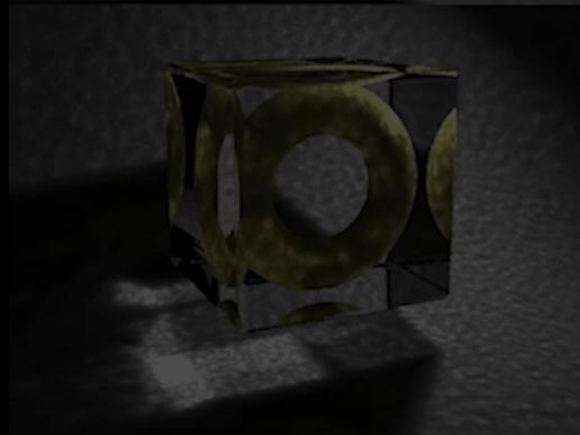
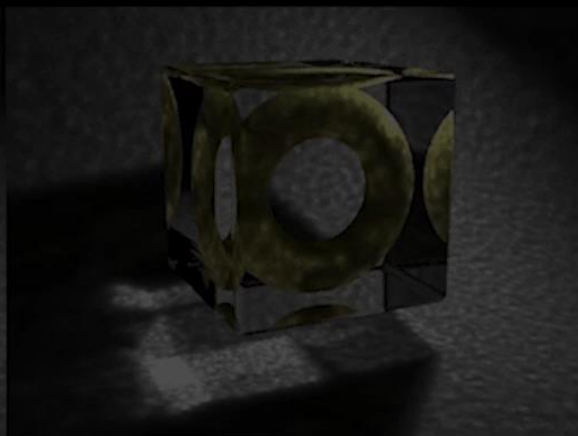
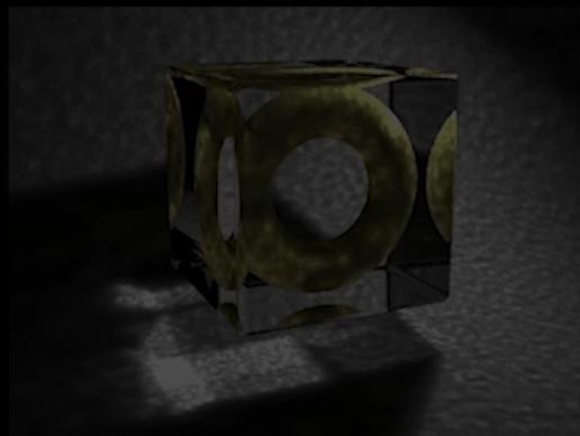
Photon: 0.1M

Reference

CPPM

Torus

APPM



SPPM

Iteration:-1

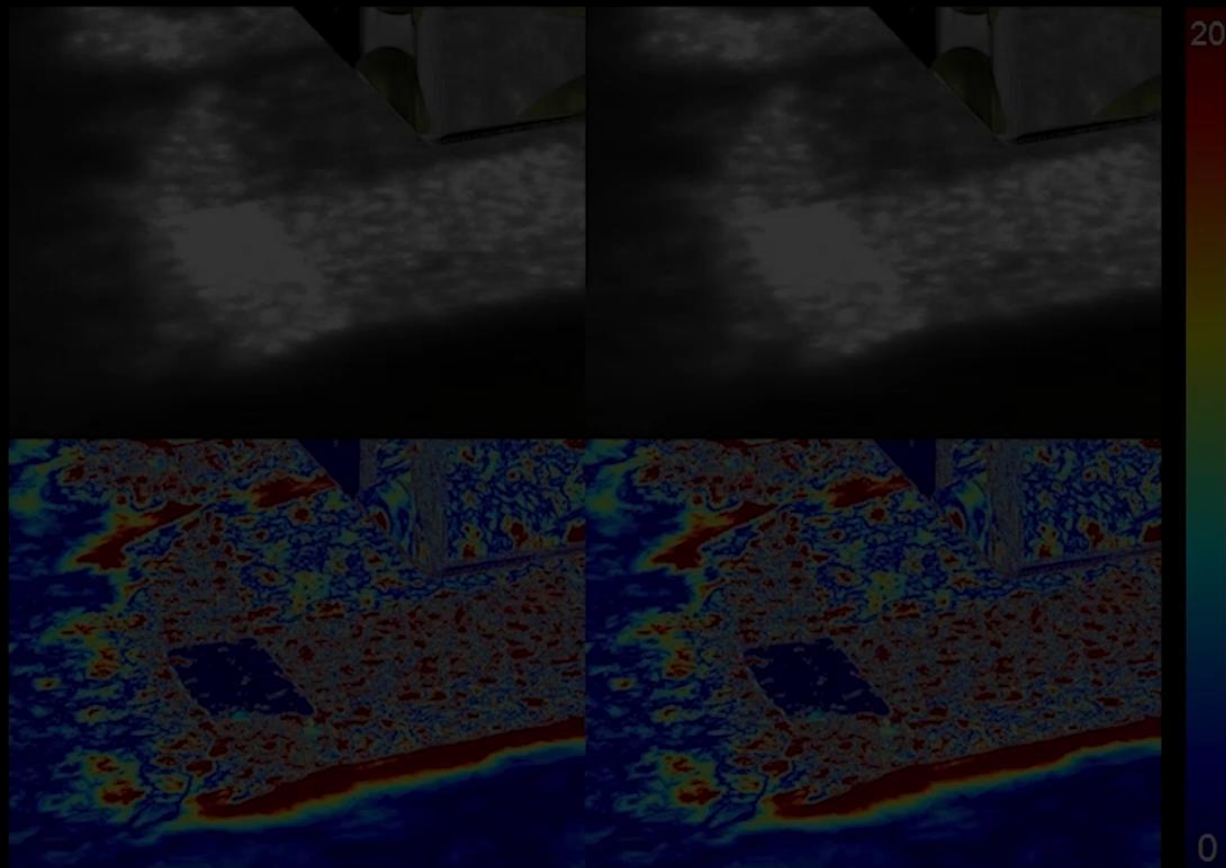
Photon:-0.1M

Reference

CPPM

Torus

SPPM



Iteration:-1

Photon:-0.1M

Limitation

- Uniformly distributed photons are not always good
- If the contribution of the photons depends on their location

Textured
Spotlight:



SPPM



CPPM

Limitation

- If the contribution of the photons is related to their location
- Emit the photons proportional to the luminance:

SPPM



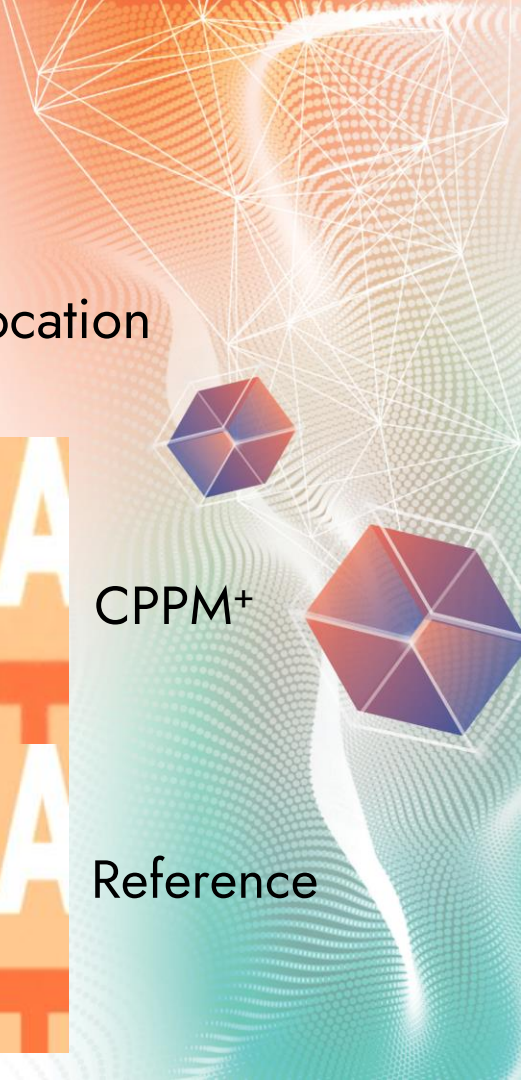
CPPM



CPPM⁺



Reference

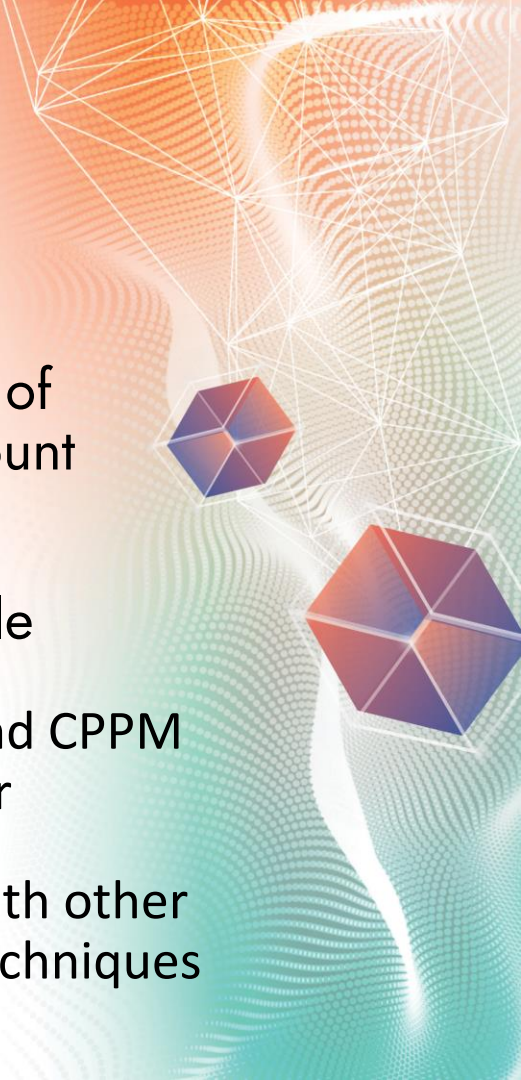


Contributions:

- + Unnecessary to converge the bandwidth to infinitesimal
- + Reveal the benefits of uniformly distributed photons
- + Introduce the chi-squared test to check the photons
- + Propose a pipeline to robustly find a desired bandwidth

Future Work:

- ★ Take contribution of photons into account
- ★ Make bandwidth expansion possible
- ★ Combine APPM and CPPM in a hybrid manner
- ★ Integrate CPPM with other sampling-based techniques



Q & A

Contact: zehui@pku.edu.cn

Project Page: <https://bactlink.github.io/CPPM>

Thank you!

Contact: zehui@pku.edu.cn

Project Page: <https://bactlink.github.io/CPPM>