



**SIGGRAPH 2021**

# **PATH-SPACE DIFFERENTIABLE RENDERING OF PARTICIPATING MEDIA**

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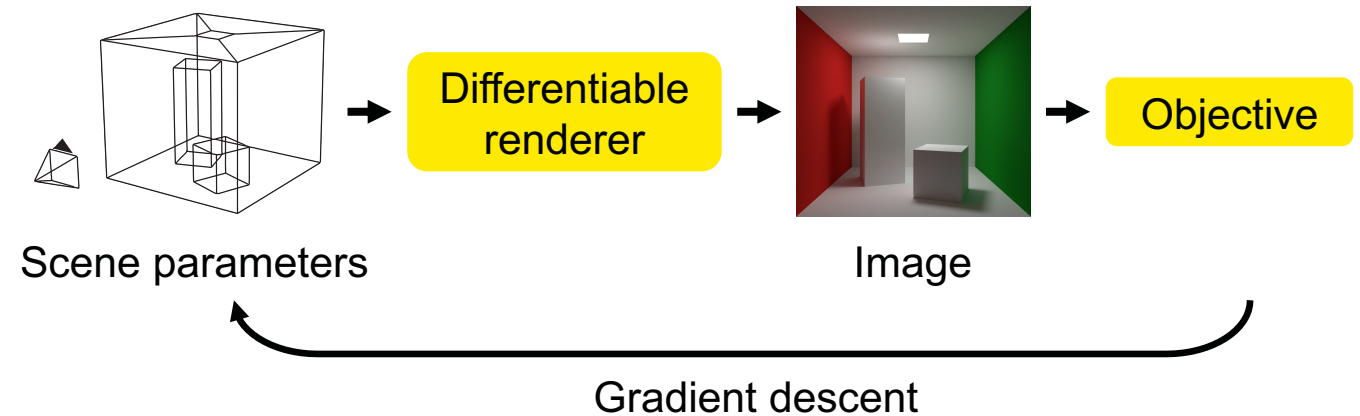
(\*: EQUAL CONTRIBUTION)

# WHY WE NEED DIFFERENTIABLE RENDERING?

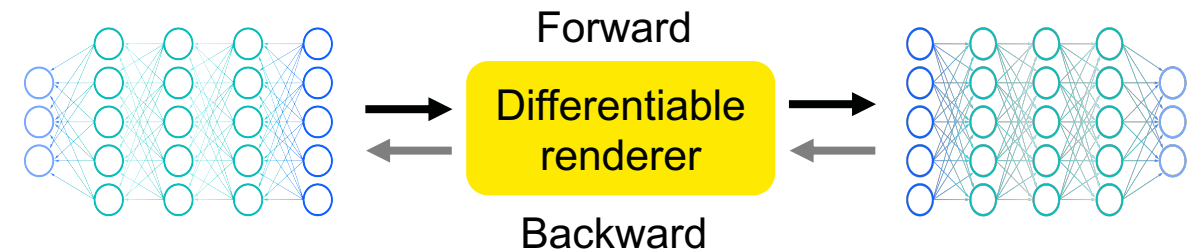


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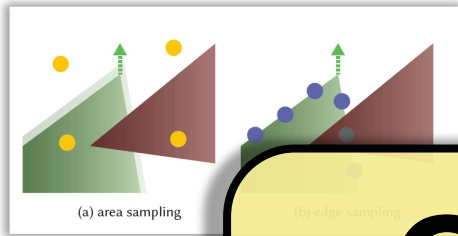
- Inverse rendering
  - Enabling gradient-based optimization



- Machine learning
  - Incorporating light transport simulation
  - Backpropagation through rendering

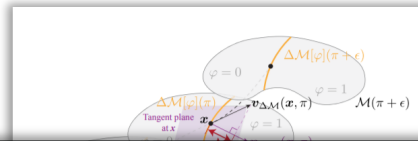




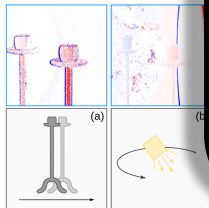


(a) area sampling

Li et al. 2018



**Our method addresses those challenges efficiently!**



(a)

Loubet et al. 2019

Surface-only frameworks

Cannot handle volumetric light transport

Bangaru et al. 2020

A differential theory of radiative transfer (DTRT)  
[Zhang et al. 2019]

Cannot handle complex light transport effects (BDPT)  
Cannot handle complex geometries

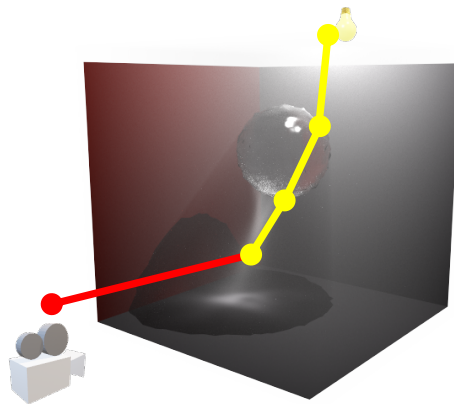
# OUR CONTRIBUTIONS



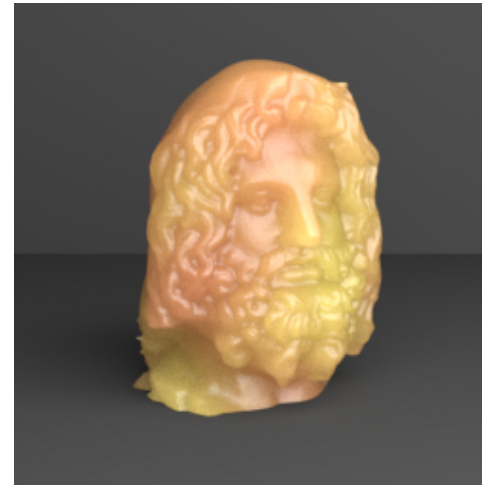
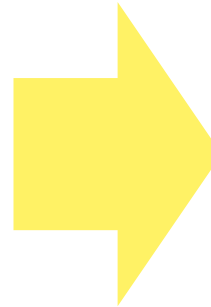
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$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \int \text{[Diagram of a path with points } x_N, x_{N-1}, \dots, x_1, x_0 \text{ and a sun icon]} d\bar{x}$$

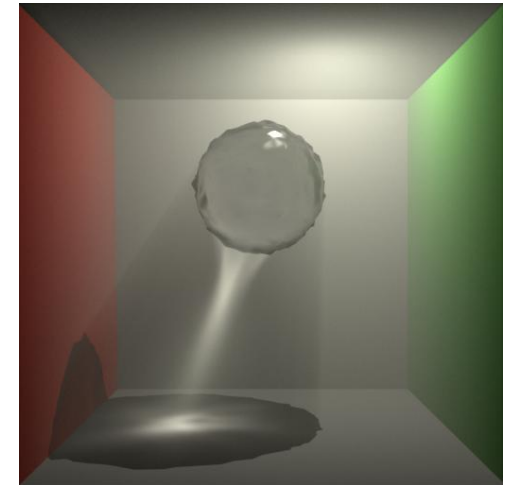
Generalized differential path integral



Monte Carlo estimators



Complex geometry

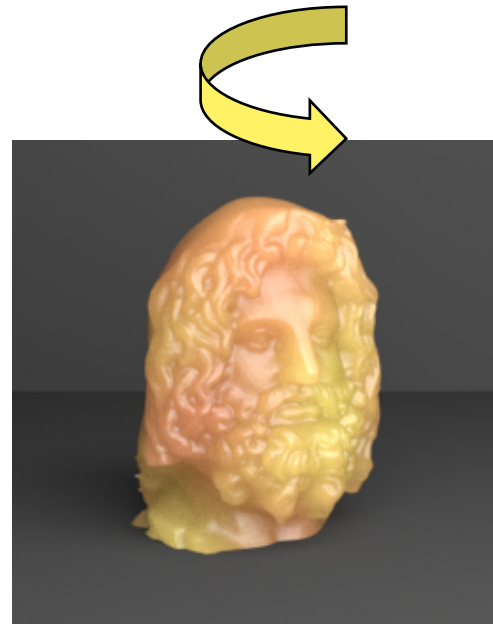


Complex light transport

# PREVIEW OF OUR RESULTS



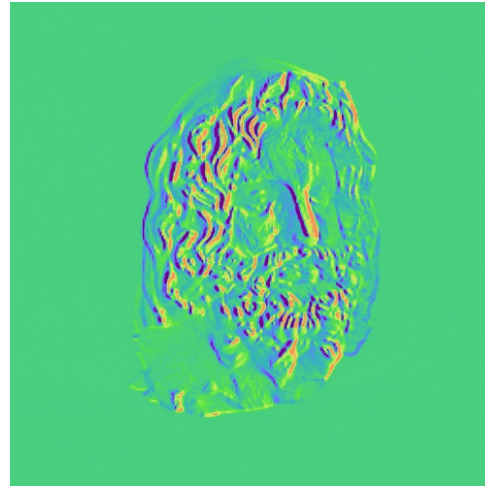
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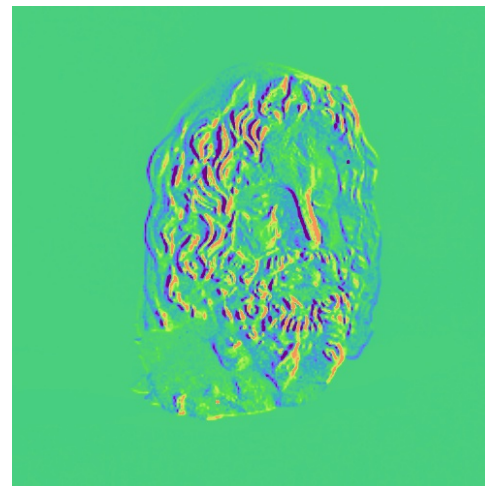
Complex geometry

## Validation

Reference  
(Finite difference)

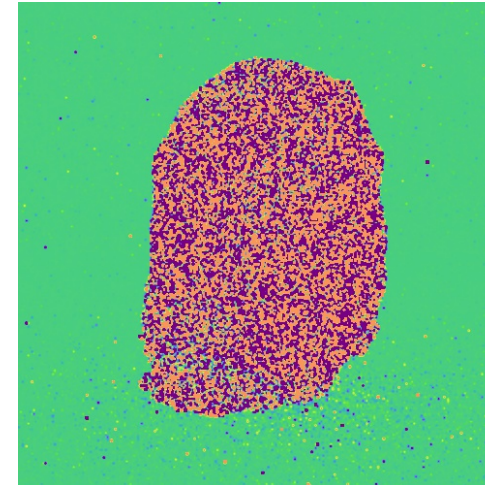


Ours  
(high sample count)

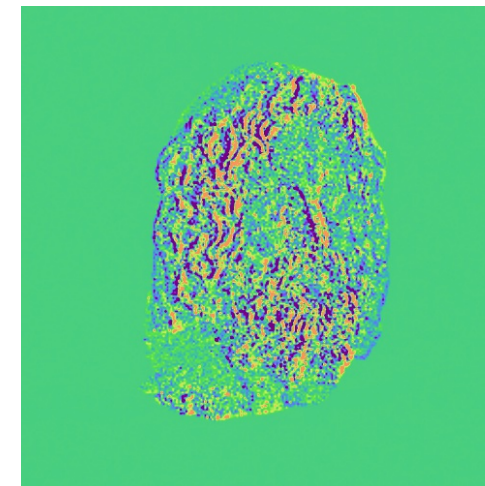


## Equal-time comparison

DTRT  
[Zhang et al. 2019]



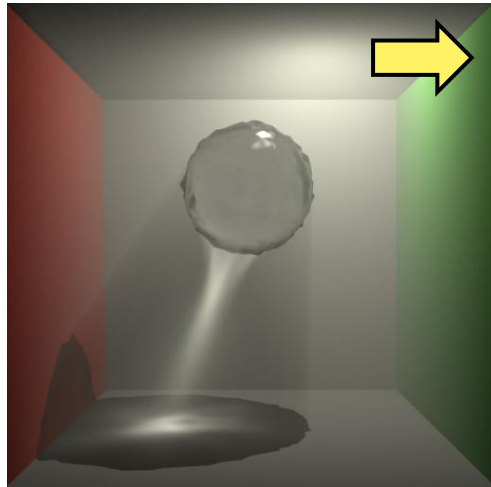
Ours  
(low sample count)



# PREVIEW OF OUR RESULTS

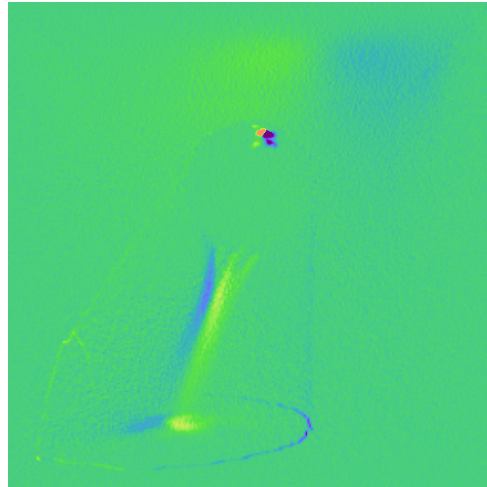


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Complex light transport

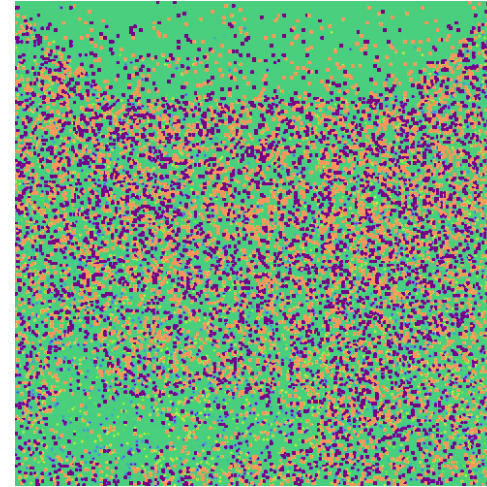
Reference  
(Finite difference)



Ours  
(high sample count)



DTRT  
[Zhang et al. 2019]



Ours  
(low sample count)







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# **PRELIMINARIES**

**ON PATH-SPACE  
DIFFERENTIABLE RENDERING**





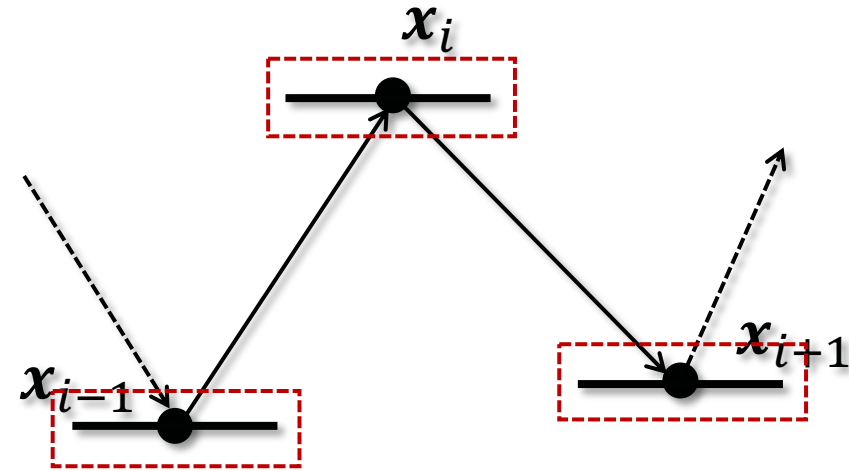
$$I = \int_{\Omega} f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})$$

Measurement contribution

Path space

Area-product measure

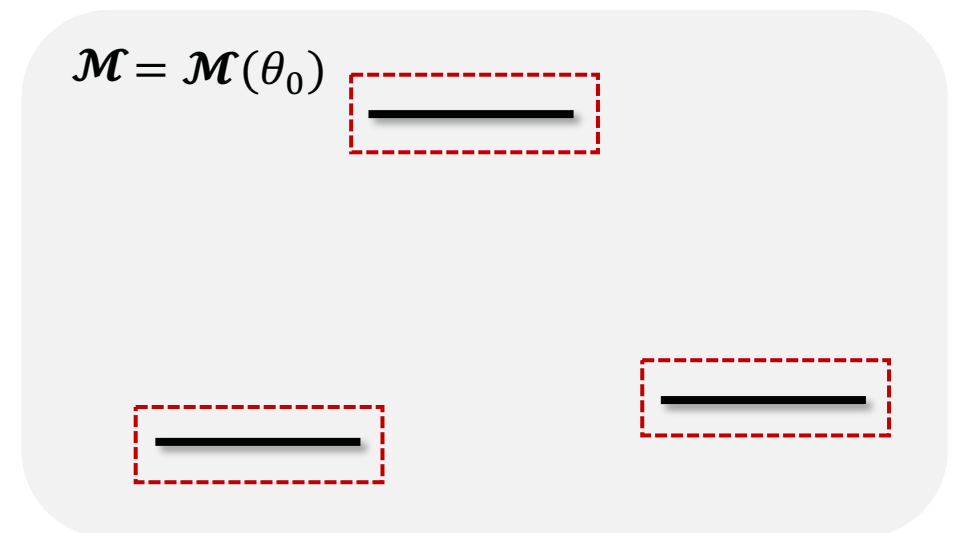
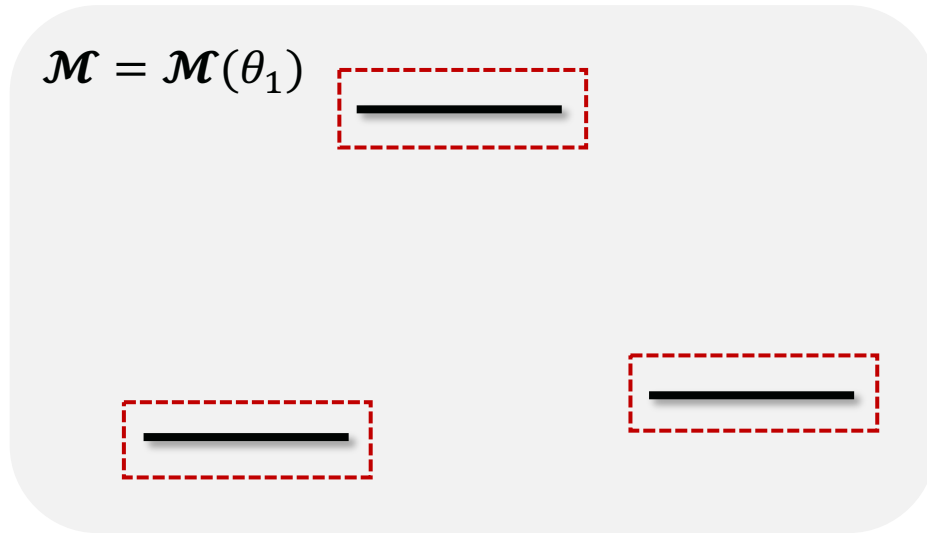
- Introduced by Veach [1997]
- Foundation of sophisticated Monte Carlo algorithms (e.g., BDPT, MCMC rendering)



Light path  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = (\dots, \mathbf{x}_{i-1}, \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_{i+1}, \dots)$

Object surfaces  $\mathcal{M}$

Path space  $\Omega = \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{M}^{N+1}$



Evolving surface  $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{M}(\theta)$



$$\Omega = \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{M}^{N+1}$$

Hard to differentiate the path integral wrt.  $\theta$



$\theta$ -dependent path space  $\Omega := \Omega(\theta)$



Path integral

$$I = \int_{\Omega(\theta)} f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})$$

Dependent of  $\theta$

(Material-form)  
reparam.



**Material-form**  
path integral

$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})}{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} \right| d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

Independent of  $\theta$

Path-space Differentiable Rendering (PSDR)  
Zhang et al. 2020



# RECAP

## MATERIAL-FORM DIFFERENTIAL PATH INTEGRAL



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Material-form path integral

$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})}{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} \right| d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

Differentiate

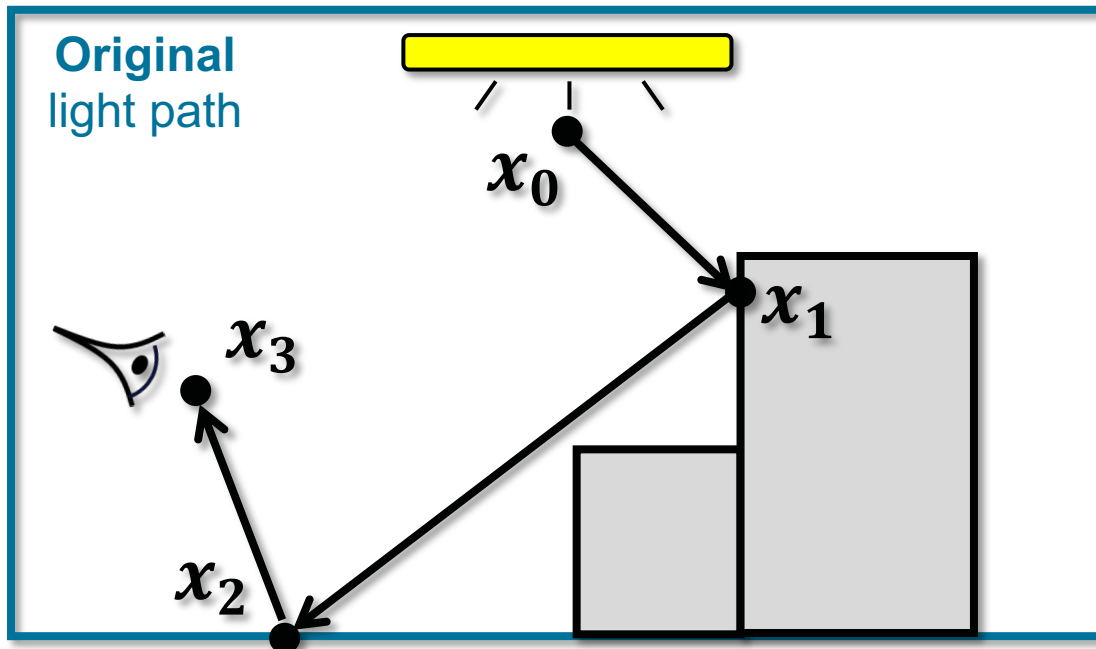


Material-form differential path integral

$$\frac{dI}{d\theta} = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})}{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} \right| \right) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} g(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

Interior integral

Boundary Integral



- Similar to the ordinary path integral
  - Integrate over the material path space
  - Differentiated integrand

Path-space Differentiable Rendering (PSDR)  
Zhang et al. 2020



Material-form path integral

$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})}{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} \right| d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

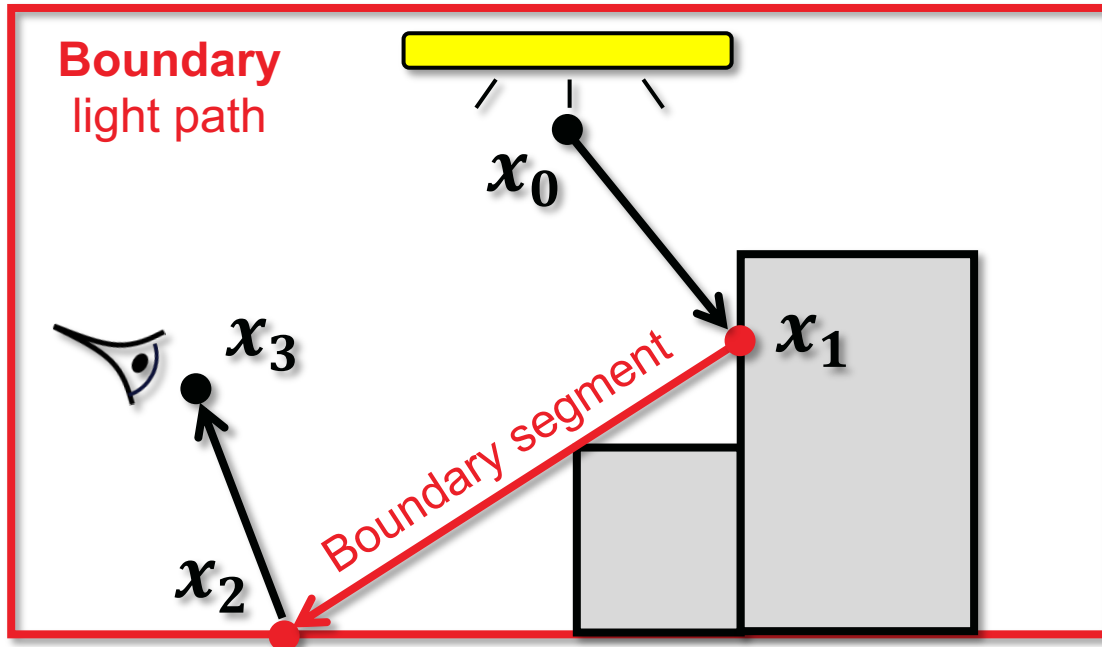
Differentiate



Material-form differential path integral

$$\frac{dI}{d\theta} = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})}{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} \right| \right) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} g(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

Boundary Integral



$x_1$  lies on the visibility boundary with respect to  $x_2$

- Different from the ordinary path integral
  - Integrate over boundary path space
  - Unique to differentiable rendering
  - Exactly one **boundary segment**

Path-space Differentiable Rendering (PSDR)  
Zhang et al. 2020



Path integral

$$I = \int_{\Omega} f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})$$

(Material-form) **reparam.**

Material-form  
path integral

$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})}{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} \right| d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

Differentiation

Material-form  
differential  
path integral

$$\frac{dI}{d\theta} = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})}{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} \right| \right) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} g(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\dot{\mu}(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$



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# **OUR TECHNIQUE**







Path integral

$$I = \int_{\Omega} f(\bar{x}) d\mu \quad I = \int_{\Omega} f(\bar{x}) d\mu(\bar{x})$$

(Material-form) reparam. (Material-form) reparam.

We generalize this framework to fully support **volumetric** light transport

Material-form path integral

$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(\bar{x}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{x})}{d\mu(\bar{p})} \right| d\mu(\bar{p})$$

Differentiation Differentiation

Material-form differential path integral

$$\frac{dI}{d\theta} = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( f(\bar{x}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{x})}{d\mu(\bar{p})} \right| \right) d\mu(\bar{p}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} g(\bar{p}) d\mu(\bar{p})$$

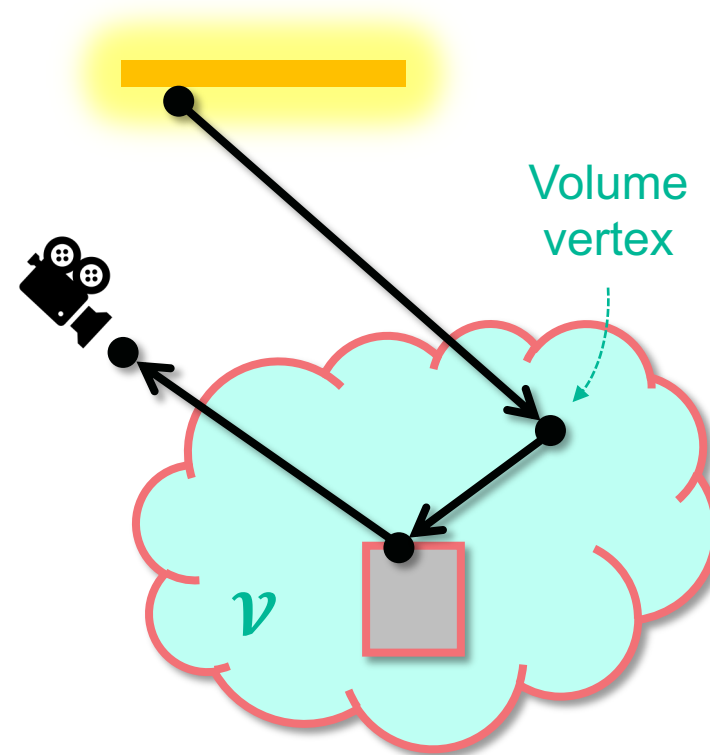
- Generalized path integral [Pauly et al. 2000]

$$I = \int_{\Omega} f(\bar{x}) d\mu(\bar{x})$$

Measurement contribution

Path space

- Similar form as Veach's (surface-only) version
- Allows **volume vertices**  $x \in \mathcal{V}$  (capturing subsurface scattering)
- Path space  $\Omega = \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} (\mathcal{M} \cup \mathcal{V})^{N+1}$   
Surfaces                      Volumes



## OUTLINE

Path Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form PI

Diff.

Mat-form Diff. PI



- Both **surfaces**  $\mathcal{M}$  and **volumes**  $\mathcal{V}$  may be controlled by some  $\theta$

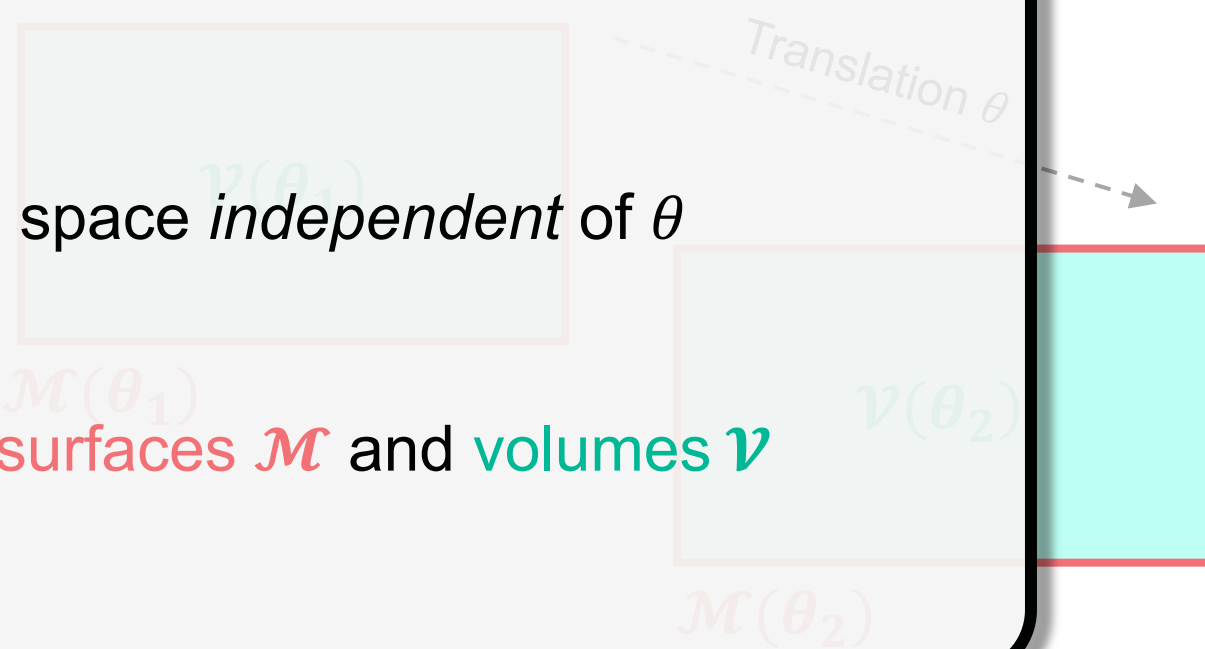
– Example: a translating rectangle

## Objective:

Making the path space *independent* of  $\theta$

## Solution:

Parameterizing **surfaces**  $\mathcal{M}$  and **volumes**  $\mathcal{V}$



- The path space  $\Omega = \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} (\mathcal{M} \cup \mathcal{V})^{N+1}$  also depends on  $\theta$

## OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form  
PI

Diff.

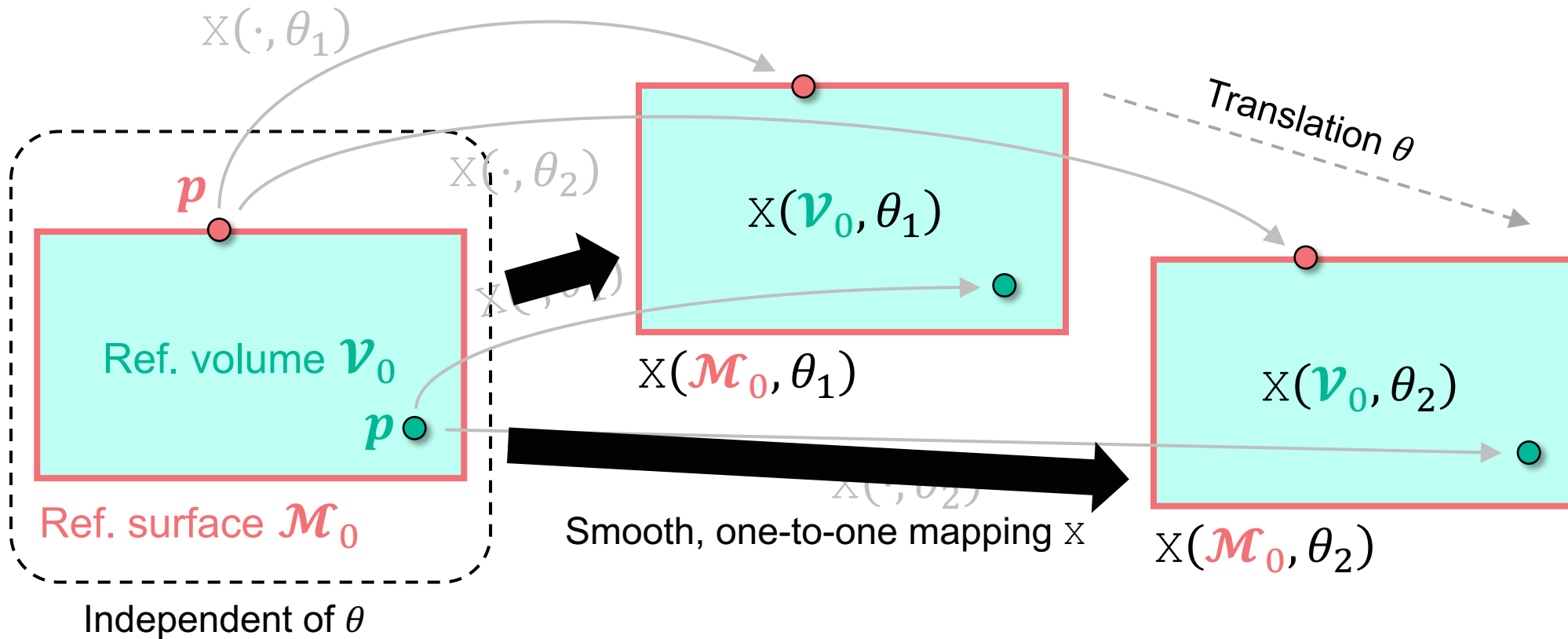
Mat-form  
Diff. PI

# GENERALIZED (MATERIAL-FORM) REPARAMETERIZATION



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- Both surfaces  $\mathcal{M}$  and volumes  $\mathcal{V}$  may be controlled by some  $\theta$



## OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form  
PI

Diff.

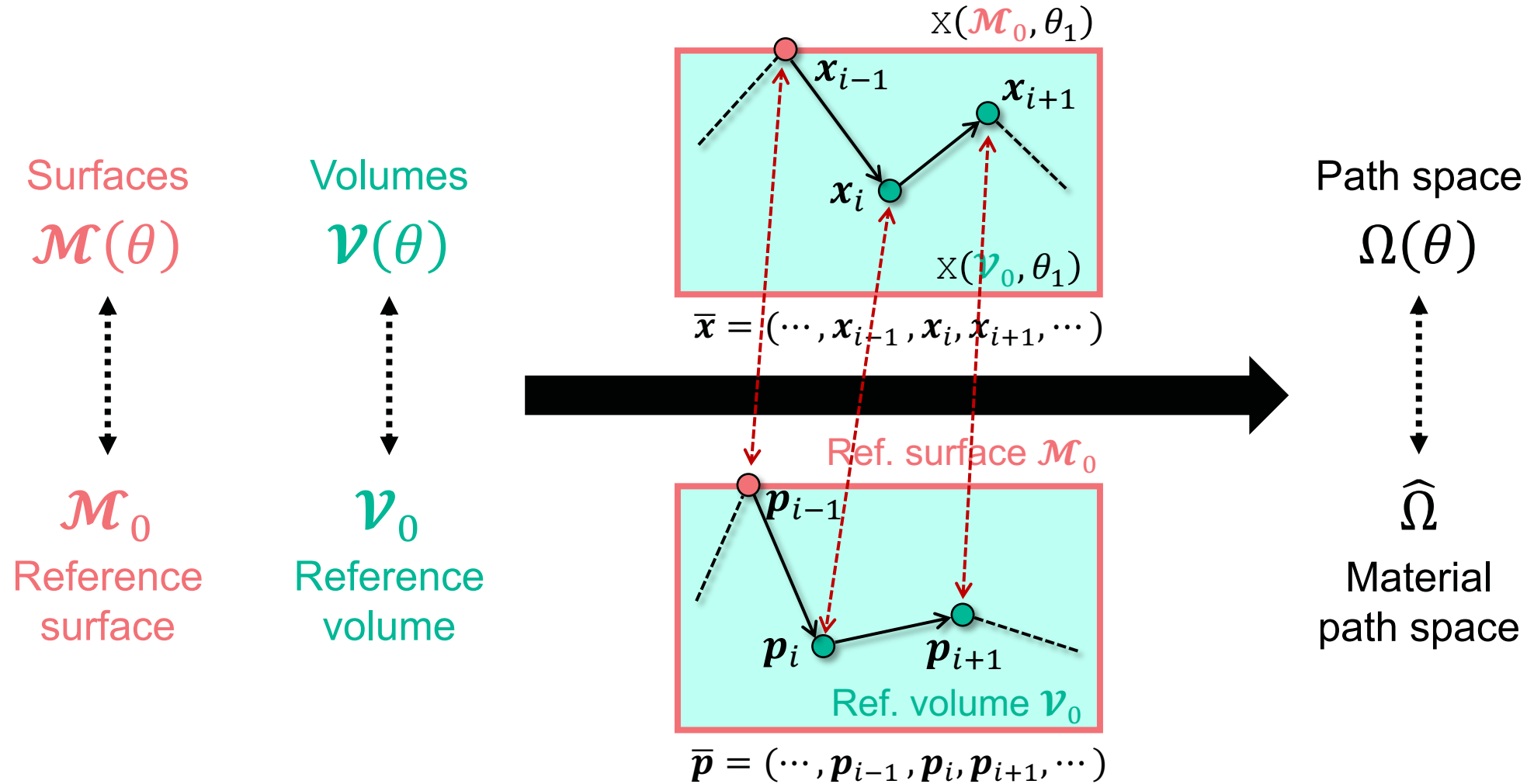
Mat-form  
Diff. PI



# GENERALIZED (MATERIAL-FORM) REPARAMETERIZATION



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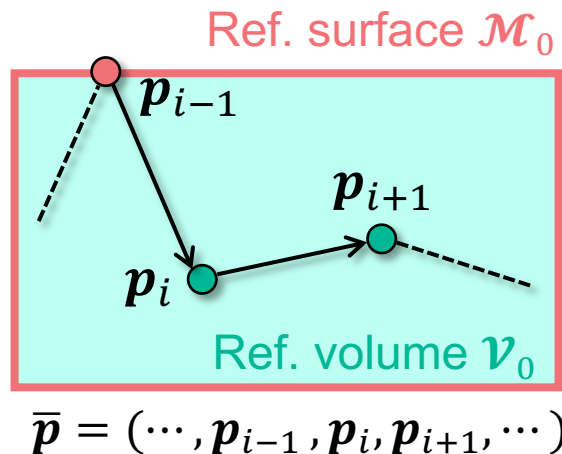
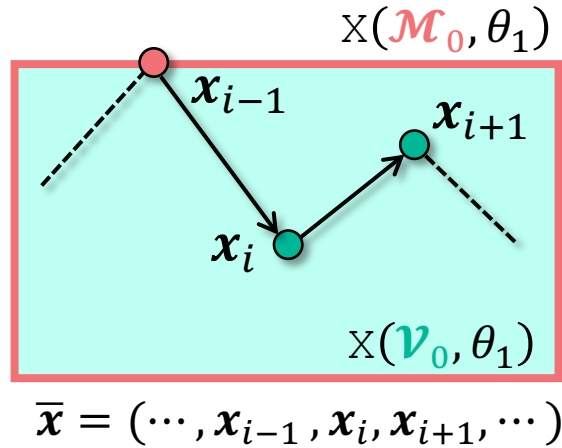
OUTLINE

- Path Integral
- Reparam.**
- Mat-form PI
- Diff.
- Mat-form Diff. PI

# MATERIAL-FORM GENERALIZED PATH INTEGRAL

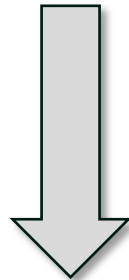


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Generalized path integral

$$I = \int_{\Omega(\theta)} f(\bar{x}) d\mu(\bar{x})$$



$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(\bar{x}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{x})}{d\mu(\bar{p})} \right| d\mu(\bar{p})$$

**Material-form**  
generalized path integral

Domain of integration

Path space

$$\Omega(\theta)$$



$$\hat{\Omega}$$

Material path space

OUTLINE

Path Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form PI

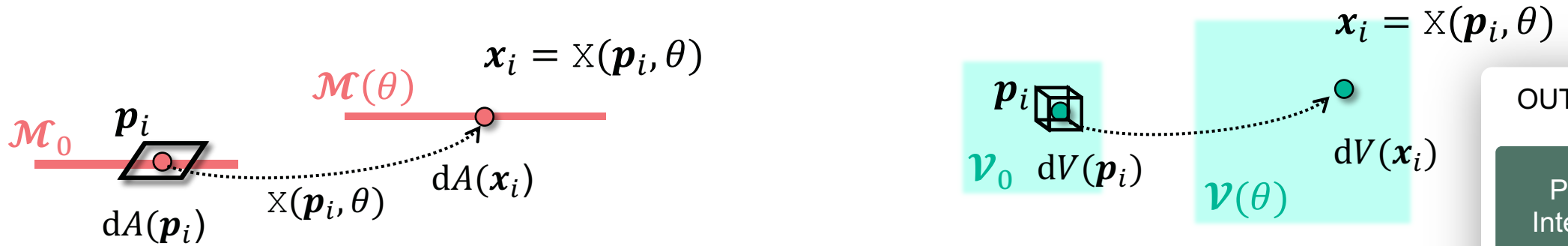
Diff.

Mat-form Diff. PI

# MATERIAL-FORM GENERALIZED PATH INTEGRAL



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$$\left| \frac{dx_i}{dp_i} \right| = \left| \frac{dA(x_i)}{dA(p_i)} \right|$$

Capturing area stretch

$$\prod_i \left| \frac{dx_i}{dp_i} \right|$$

||

$$\left| \frac{dx_i}{dp_i} \right| = \left| \frac{dV(x_i)}{dV(p_i)} \right|$$

Capturing volume stretch

$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(\bar{x}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{x})}{d\mu(\bar{p})} \right| d\mu(\bar{p})$$

**Material-form**  
generalized path integral

OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form  
PI

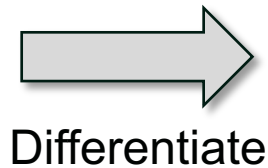
Diff.

Mat-form  
Diff. PI



Material-form  
generalized path integral

$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \underbrace{f(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{x}})}{d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} \right|}_{\hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}})} d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$



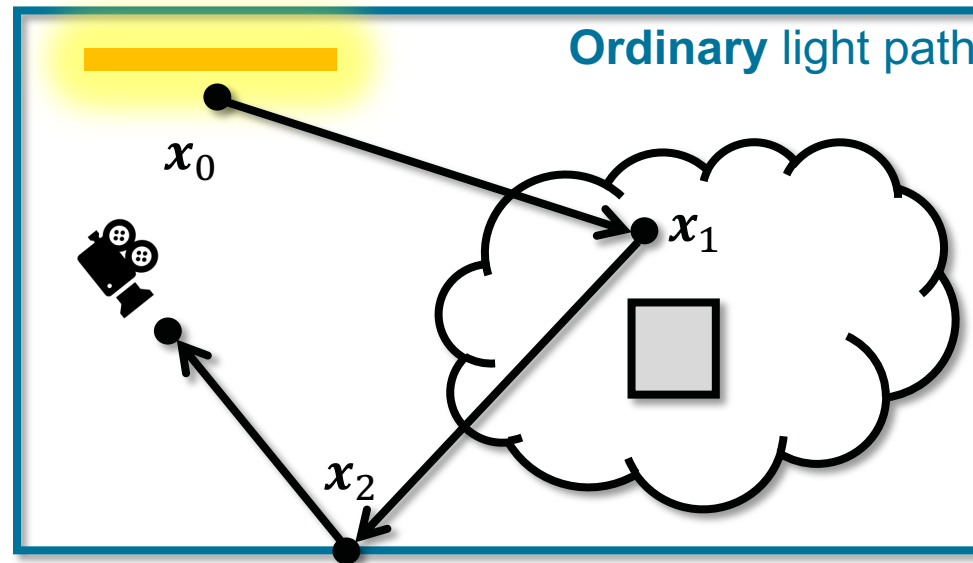
Material-form  
generalized differential path integral

$$\frac{dI}{d\theta} = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} g(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\dot{\mu}(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

Interior integral      Boundary Integral

- Interior integral:**

- Over the same material path space as the ordinary path integral



OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form  
PI

Diff.

Mat-form  
Diff. PI



Material-form  
generalized path integral

$$I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \underbrace{f(\bar{x}) \left| \frac{d\mu(\bar{x})}{d\mu(\bar{p})} \right|}_{\hat{f}(\bar{p})} d\mu(\bar{p})$$

➔  
Differentiate

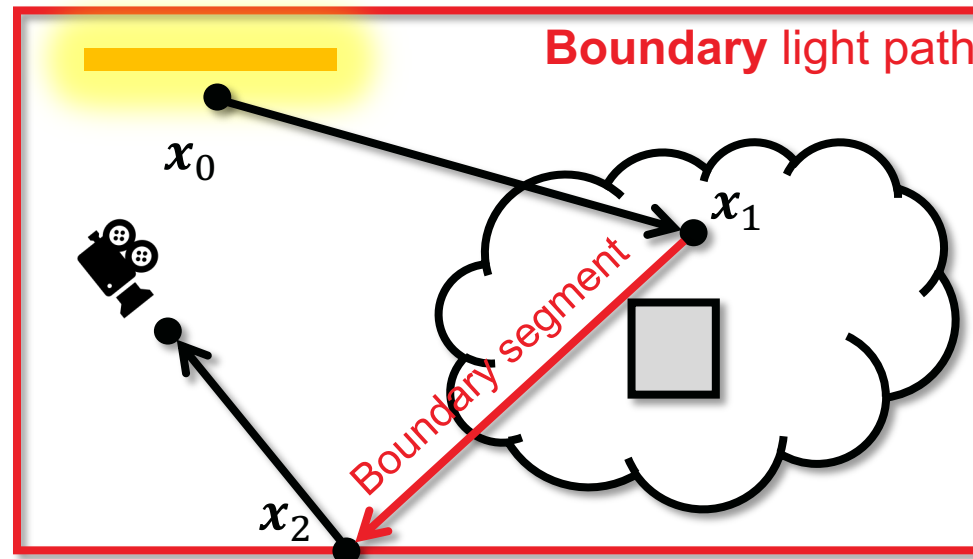
Material-form  
generalized differential path integral

$$\frac{dI}{d\theta} = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \hat{f}(\bar{p}) d\mu(\bar{p}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} g(\bar{p}) d\dot{\mu}(\bar{p})$$

Boundary Integral

- **Boundary integral:**

- Unique to differentiable rendering
- Over the **boundary path space**
- Exactly one **boundary segment**



OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

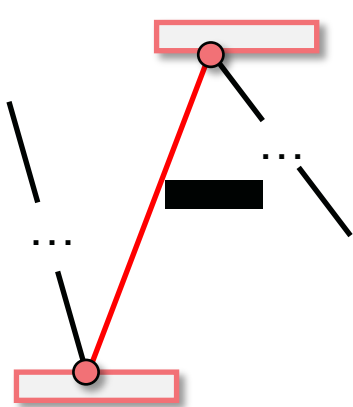
Mat-form  
PI

Diff.

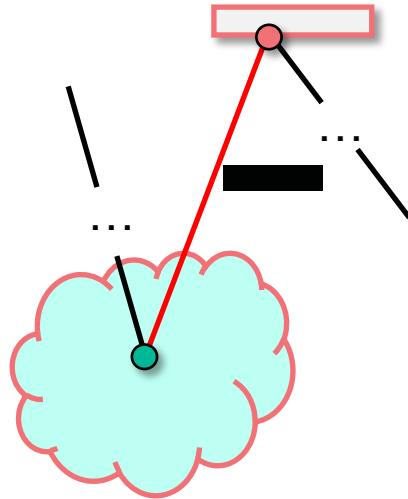
Mat-form  
Diff. PI



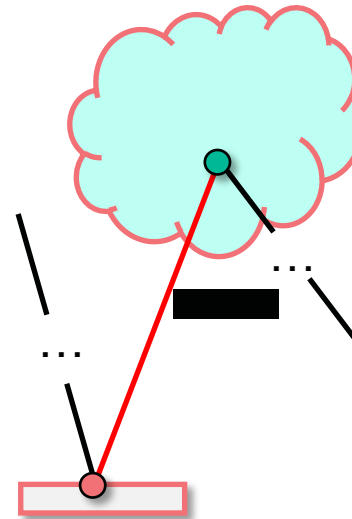
4 types of boundary segment:



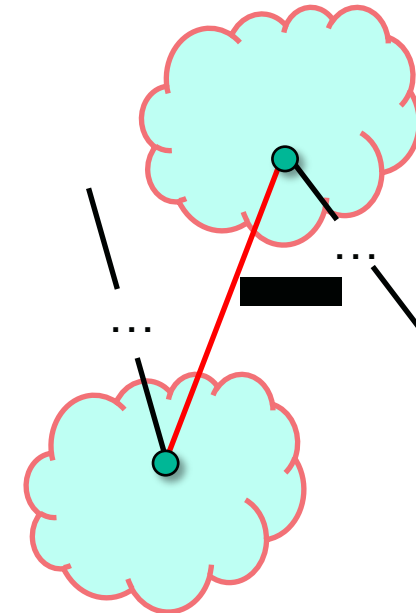
Surface to surface  
[Zhang et al. 2020]



Volume to surface



Surface to volume



Volume to volume

OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form  
PI

Diff.

Mat-form  
Diff. PI

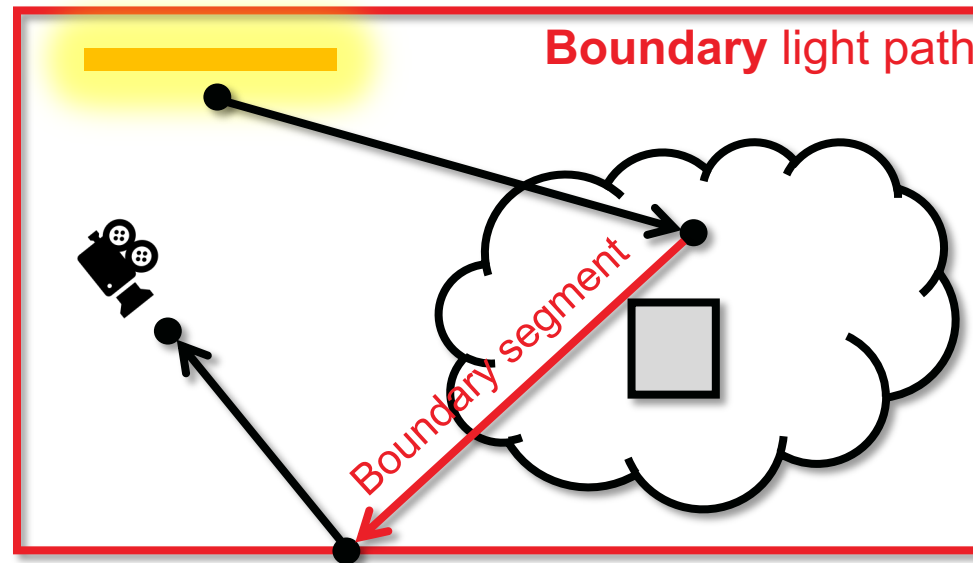


$$\frac{d}{d\theta} I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} \Delta\hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) v(\mathbf{p}_K) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

Boundary Integral

- Two key terms

- $\Delta\hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$ : Difference in  $\hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$  across discontinuity boundaries
- $v(\mathbf{p}_K)$ : Evolution “speed” of discontinuity boundaries



OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form  
PI

Diff.

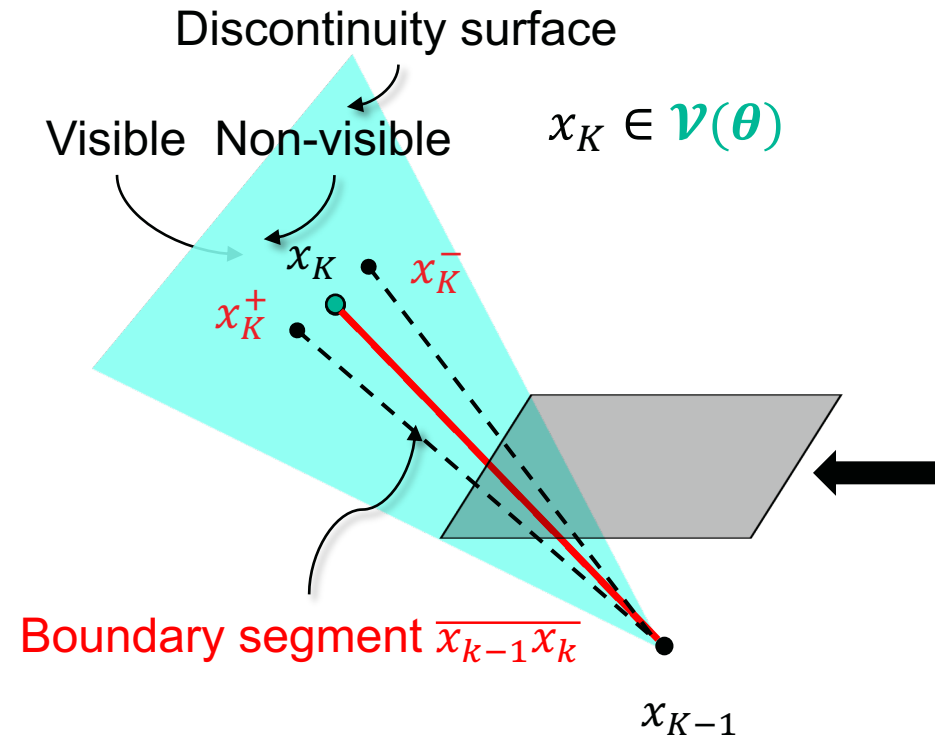
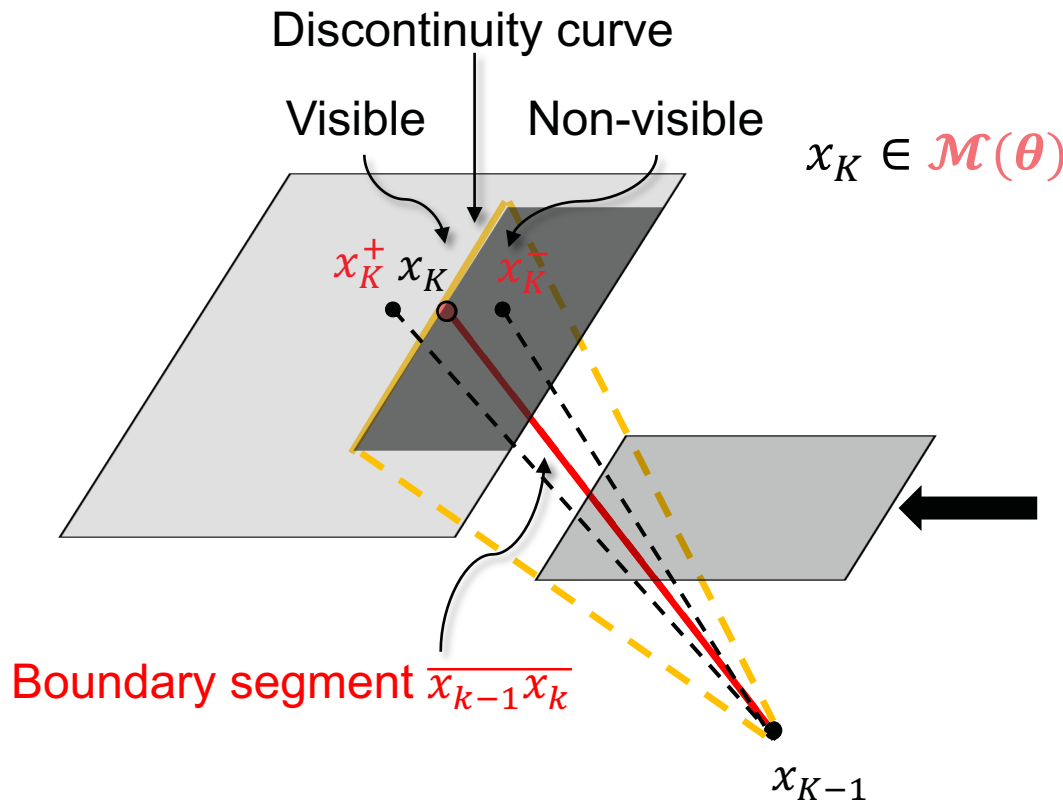
Mat-form  
Diff. PI

# DIFFERENCE OF MEASUREMENT CONTRIBUTION



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$$\frac{d}{d\theta} I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} \Delta\hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) v(\mathbf{p}_K) d\dot{\mu}(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$



## OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form  
PI

Diff.

Mat-form  
Diff. PI

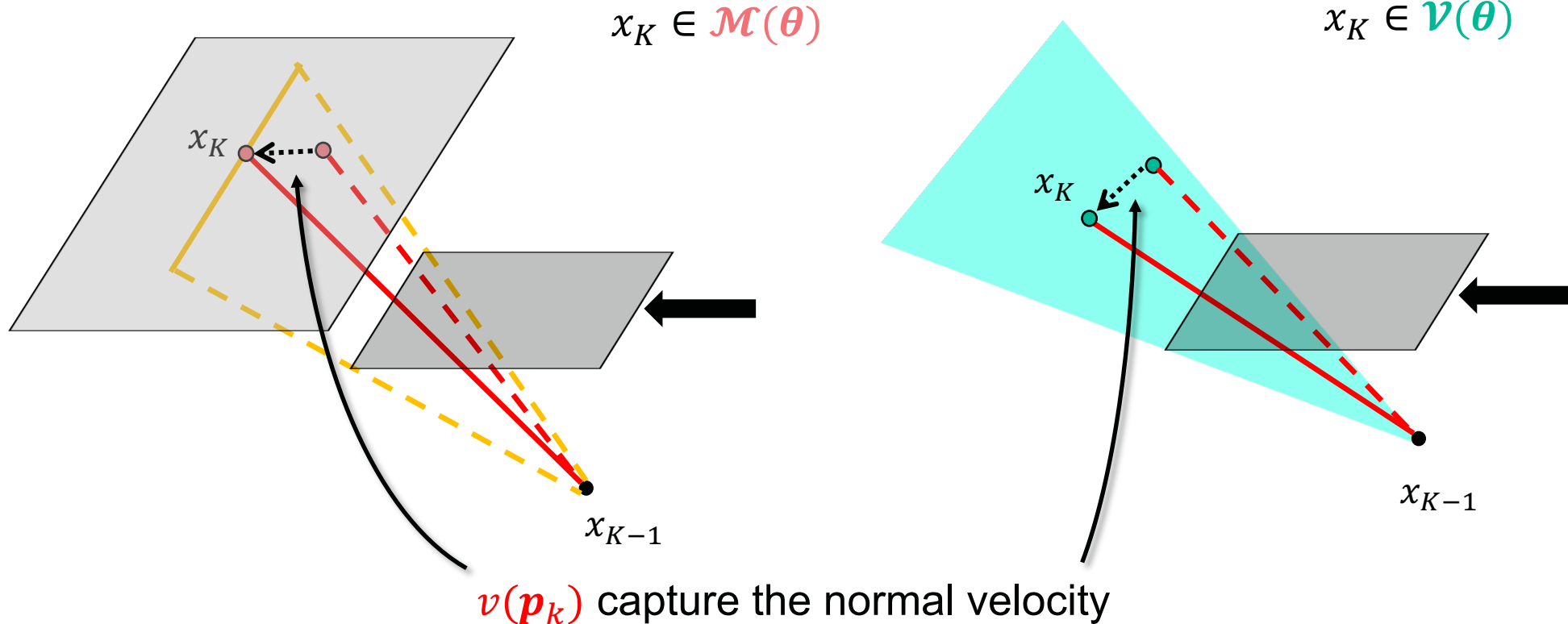


# EVOLUTION OF DISCONTINUITY BOUNDARIES



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$$\frac{d}{d\theta} I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} \Delta\hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) v(\mathbf{p}_K) d\dot{\mu}(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$



## OUTLINE

Path  
Integral

Reparam.

Mat-form  
PI

Diff.

Mat-form  
Diff. PI



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# **MONTE CARLO ESTIMATOR**



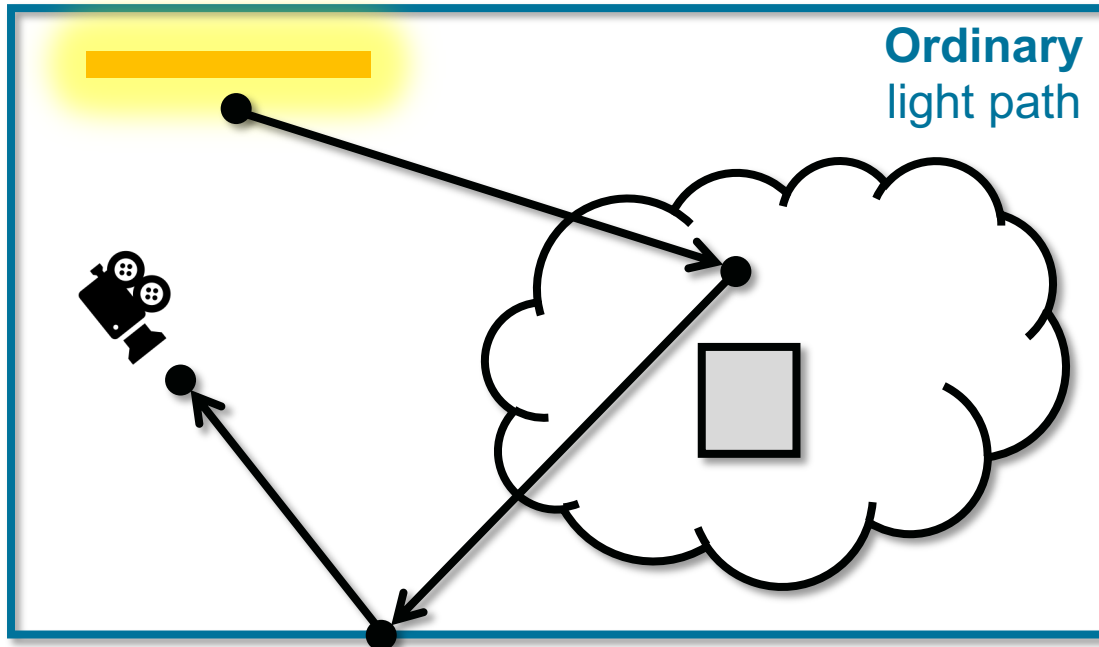


Generalized differential path Integral

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} \Delta \hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) v(\mathbf{p}_K) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

Interior Integral

Boundary Integral



- Can be estimated using identical path Different MC estimators sampling strategies as forward rendering
  - Unidirectional volumetric path tracing
  - Bidirectional volumetric path tracing
  - ...

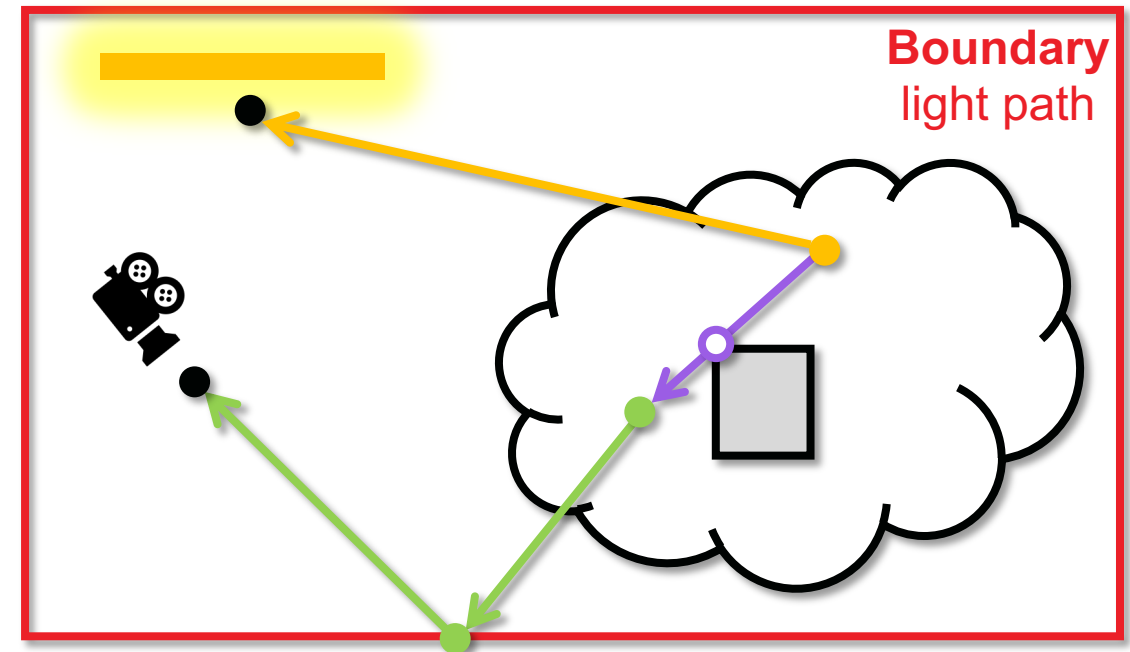


Generalized  
differential path Integral

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} I = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \frac{d}{d\theta} \hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) + \int_{\partial\hat{\Omega}} \Delta\hat{f}(\bar{\mathbf{p}}) v(\mathbf{p}_K) d\mu(\bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

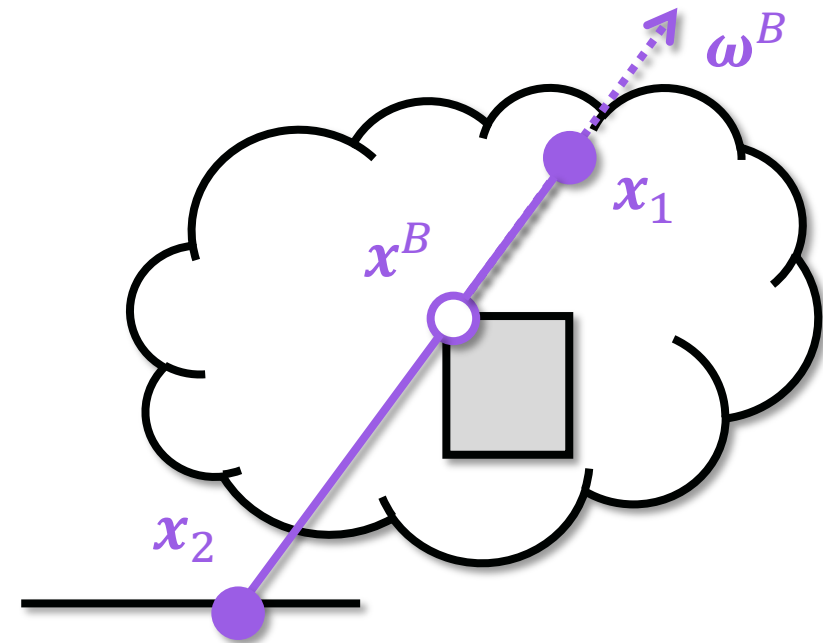
Boundary Integral

- Multi-directional sampling
  - Construct boundary segment
  - Construct sensor and source subpaths





- To avoid explicit silhouette detection, we draw a boundary segment by
  - Sample  $x_B$  on a face edge
  - Sample ray direction  $\omega_B$
  - Sample  $x_1, x_2$  along  $\omega_B$  and  $-\omega_B$

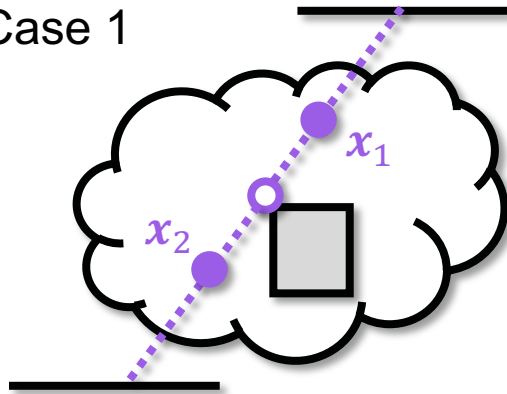


# SAMPLING BOUNDARY SEGMENT



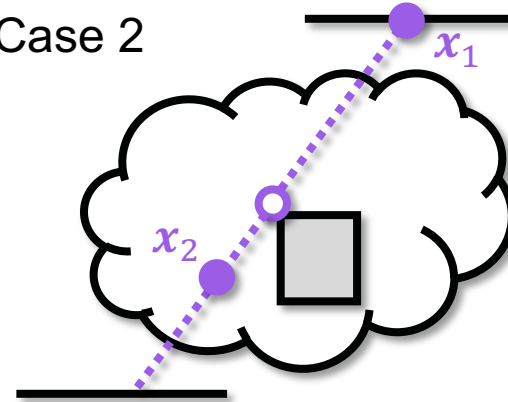
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Case 1



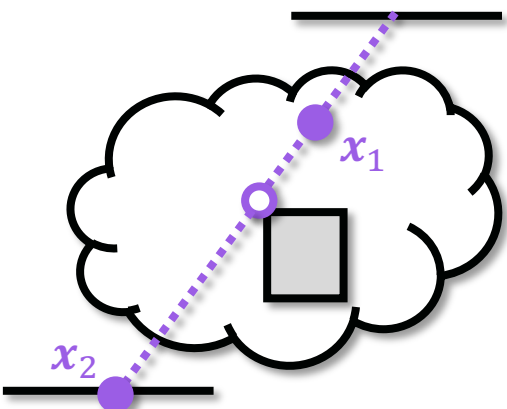
$x_1, x_2$  in volume

Case 2



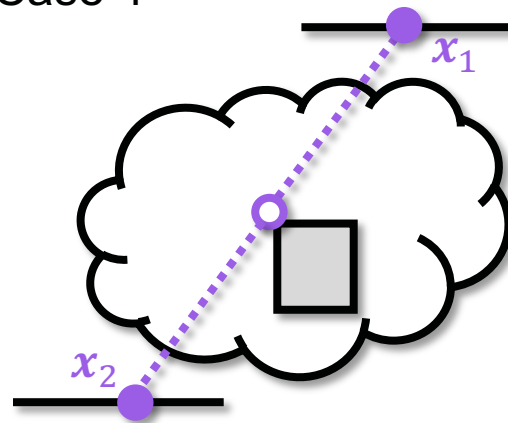
$x_1$  on surface,  $x_2$  in volume

Case 2



$x_1$  in volume,  $x_2$  on surface

Case 4



Case4:  $x_1, x_2$  on surface

```
fun sampleBoundarySegment( $x, \omega_0$ ):  
  Draw ( $x_B, \omega_B$ )  
  Sample distance along  $\omega_B$ , get  $x_1$   
  Sample distance along  $-\omega_B$ , get  $x_2$   
  If  $x_1$  in volume:  
    If  $x_2$  in volume: case 1  
    Else: case 2  
  Else:  
    If  $x_2$  in volume: case 3  
    Else: case 4  
  return ( $x_1, x_2$ )
```

Jacobian for the change of variables!



**SIGGRAPH 2021**

# **RESULTS**



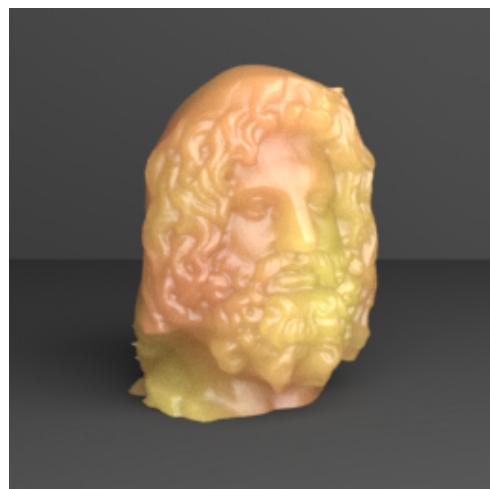


# RESULTS

Complex geometry

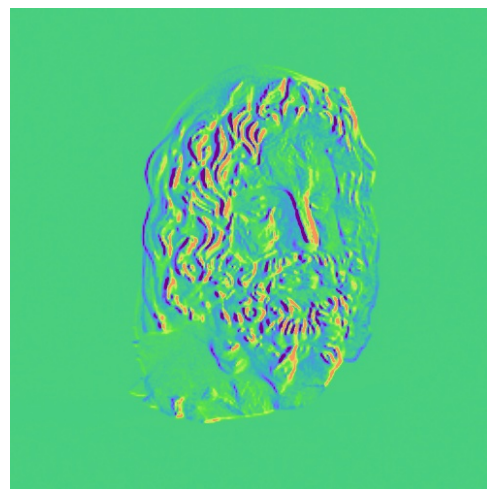


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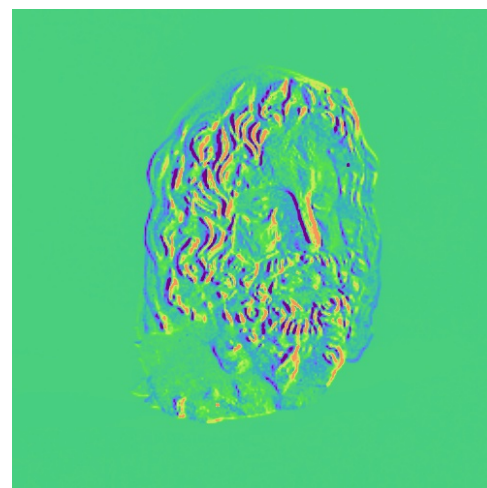


## Validation

Reference  
(Finite difference)

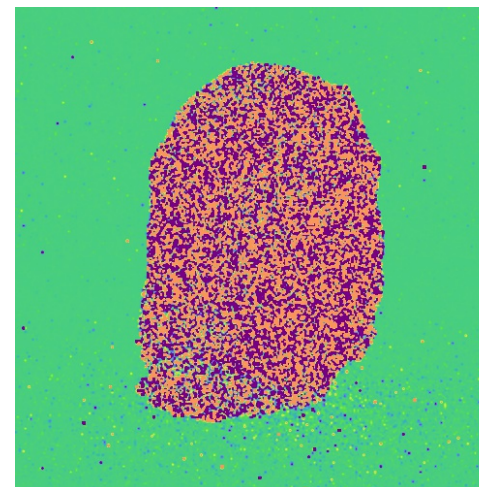


Ours  
(high sample count)

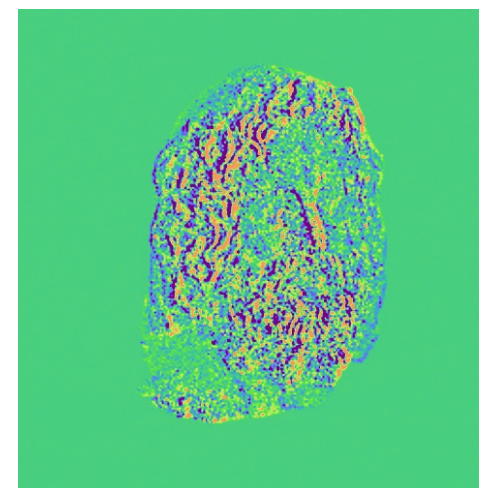


## Equal-time comparison

DTRT  
[Zhang et al. 2019]



Ours  
(low sample count)



# RESULTS

Complex geometry



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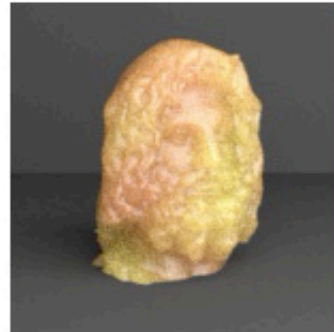
Target image



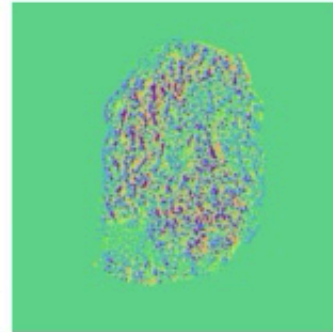
- Optimize *rotation angle*
- Equal-time per iteration
- Identical optimization setting
  - Learning rate (Adam)
  - Initializations

Ours

Iter #0

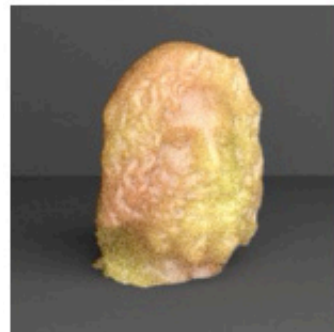


Deriv. Iter #0

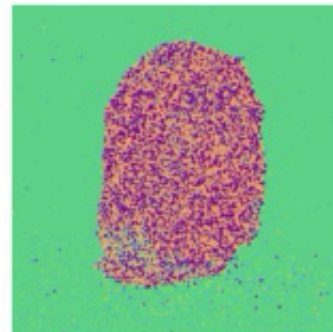


DTRT

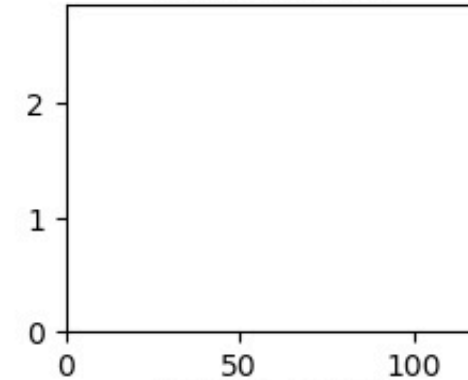
Iter #0



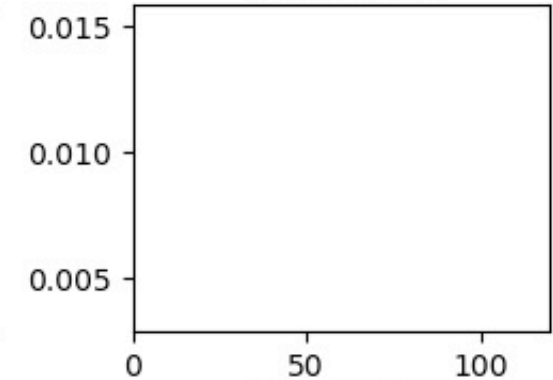
Deriv. Iter #0



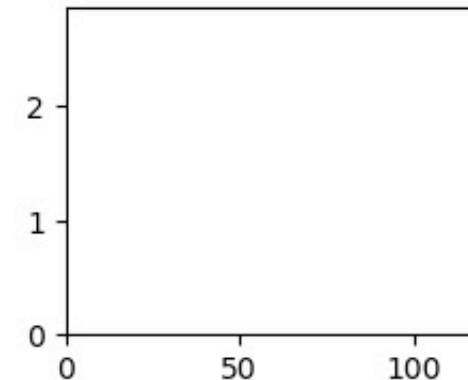
Param. RMSE



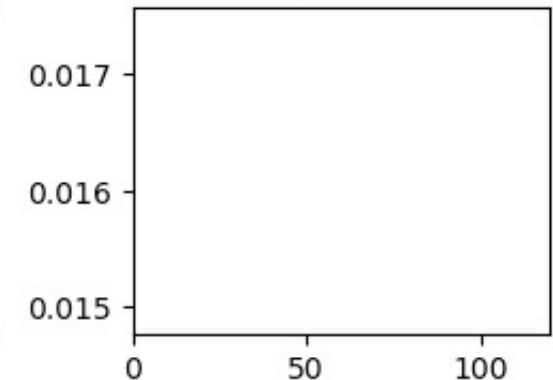
Img. RMSE



Param. RMSE



Img. RMSE

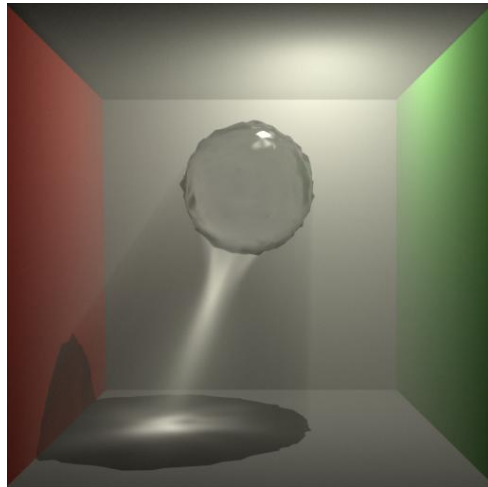


# RESULTS

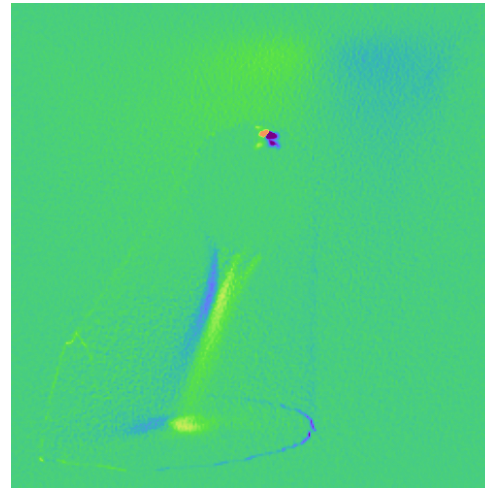
Complex light transport effect



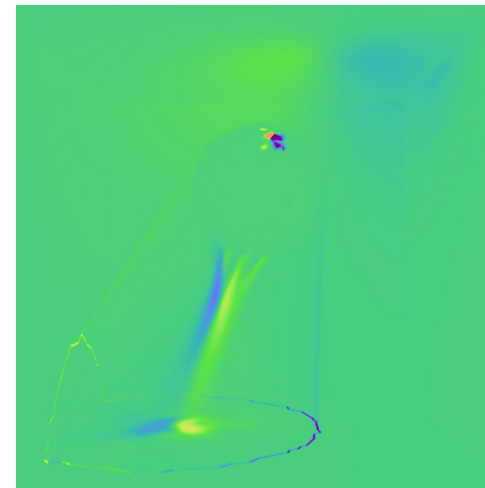
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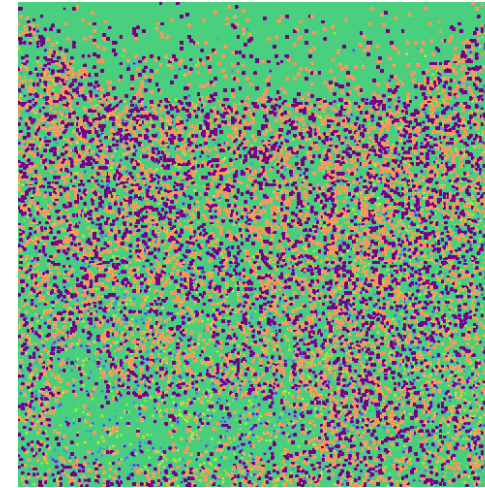
Reference  
(Finite difference)



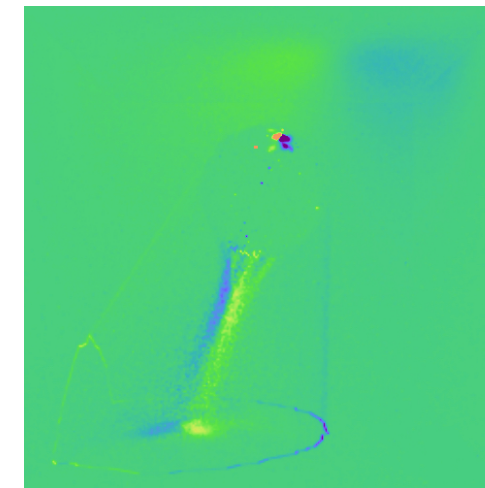
Ours  
(high sample count)



DTRT  
[Zhang et al. 2019]



Ours  
(low sample count)





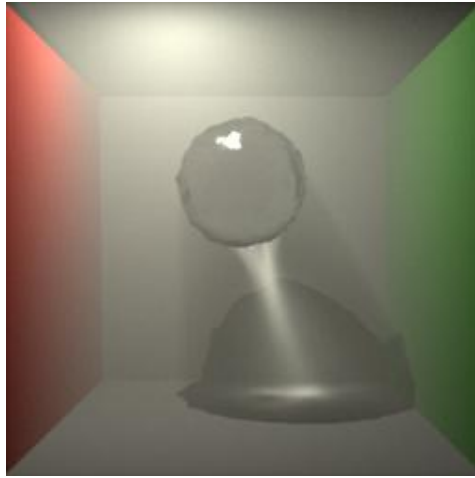
# RESULTS

Complex light transport effect



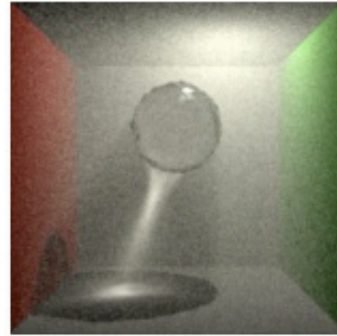
SIGGRAPH 2021

Target image

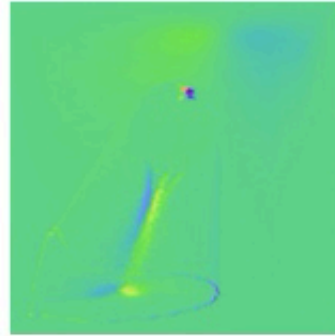


- Optimize *area light position*
- Equal-time per iteration
- Identical optimization setting
  - Learning rate (Adam)
  - Initializations

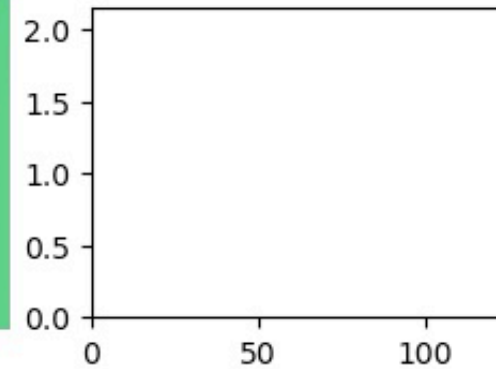
Iter #0



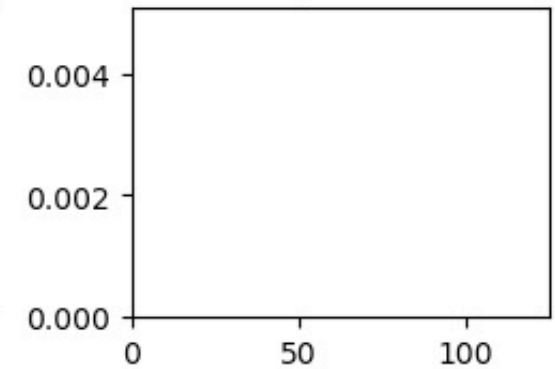
Deriv. Iter #0



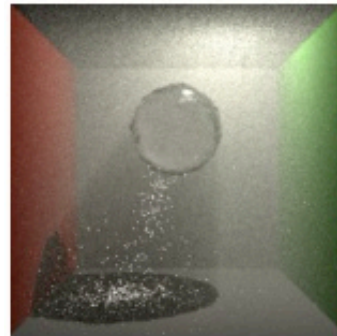
Param. RMSE



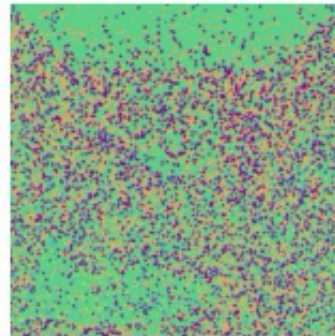
Img. RMSE



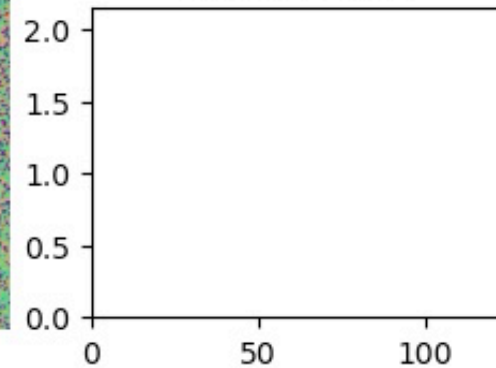
Iter #0



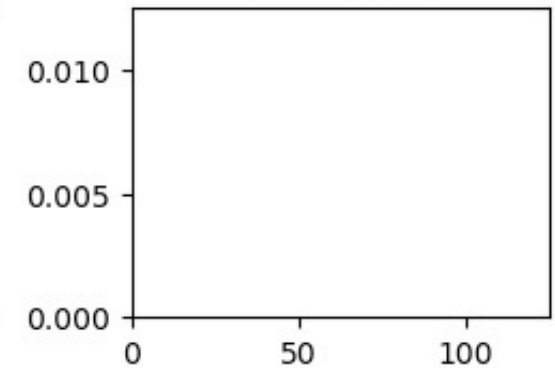
Deriv. Iter #0



Param. RMSE



Img. RMSE



# RESULTS

Joint optimization of geometry and material



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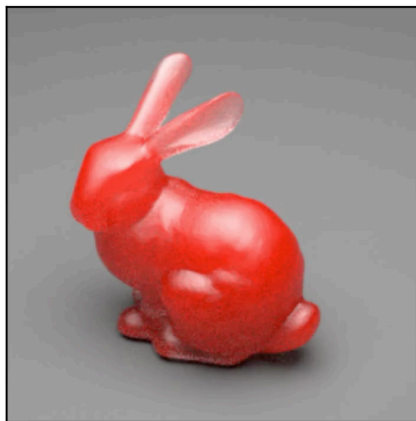
Init image



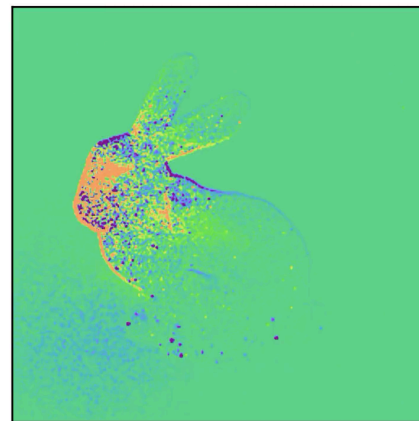
Target image



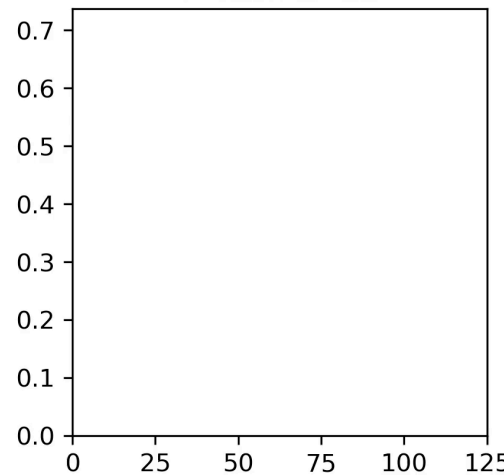
Iter #0



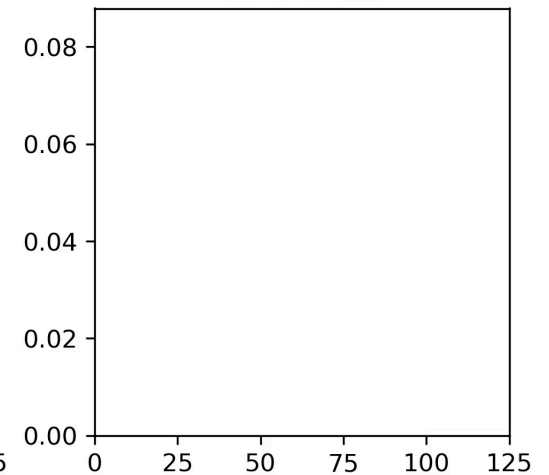
Deriv. Iter #0



Param. RMSE



Img. RMSE





- Current implementation: CPU only
  - Can not handle large number of parameters (~millions)
  - GPU implementation for real-world application
- Implicit scene geometry
  - Signed distance field (SDF)
  - Topology changes
- Primary-sample-space (PSS)

# CONCLUSION

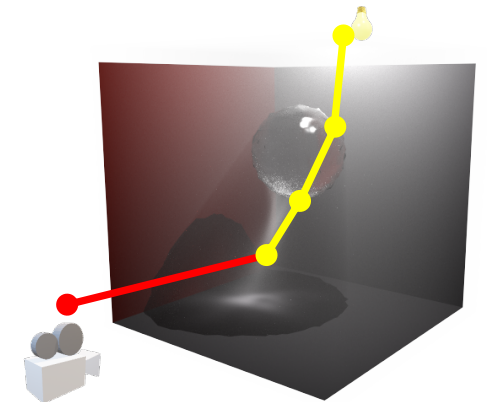


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- Generalized differential path integral
  - Interfacial and volumetric light transport

$$\frac{d}{d\pi} \int \text{[Diagram of a light path with points } x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}, x_N \text{ and a sun icon]} d\bar{x}$$

- Monte Carlo methods
  - Handle interior and boundary separately
  - Complex geometry
  - Complex light transport effects (multiple scatterings, volumetric caustics)





# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



SIGGRAPH 2021

- Anonymous reviewers
- Funding
  - Grant 1900927



Project webpage  
<https://rb.gy/chvkme>

