Raytracing with Embree

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Content / Agenda

- Raytracing and Embree basics
- Demo1: Ray-Triangle intersection
- Embree's geometry types
- Demo2: User geometries
- Advanced Embree Features
- Demo3: Point queries
- Q&A

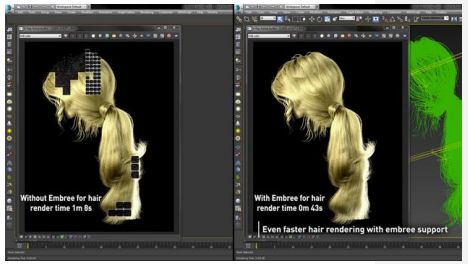
Raytracing with Embree

- Library for raytracing
- Mainly targets professional rendering applications
- High performance (1.5x – 6x speedup)
  - Multithreading using Intel® TBB
  - Heavily utilizes SIMD instructions (e.g. Intel® AVX-512)
- Easy to use API
- Open source (Apache* 2.0 license)
- Cross platform (Windows*, Linux*, macOS*)

Raytracing with Embree

AUTODESK
DREAMWORKS
V-RAY
3DEXCITE
blender
corona
FluidRay Physically Based Renderer RT
UBISOFT MOTION PICTURES
TERRAGEN 4
VISIT
EasternGraphics visualize your business
pCon PLANNER
ParaView
vtk
Simlab Soft Bringing Art closer
SURVICE ENGINEERING COMPANY
STINGRAY
VMD Visual Molecular Dynamics
VALVE
REDWAY3D
Cinema4D
THEA RENDER

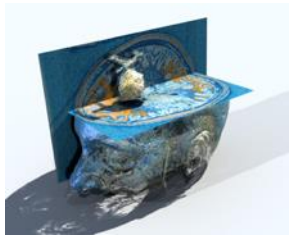

DWA How To Train Your Dragon 2

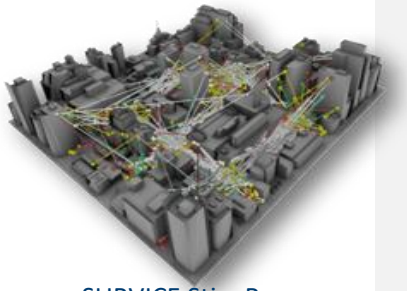


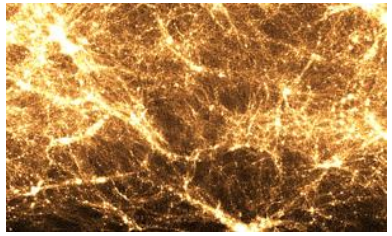
V-Ray Embree Hair Primitives


CPU/Embree Only Corona Renderer

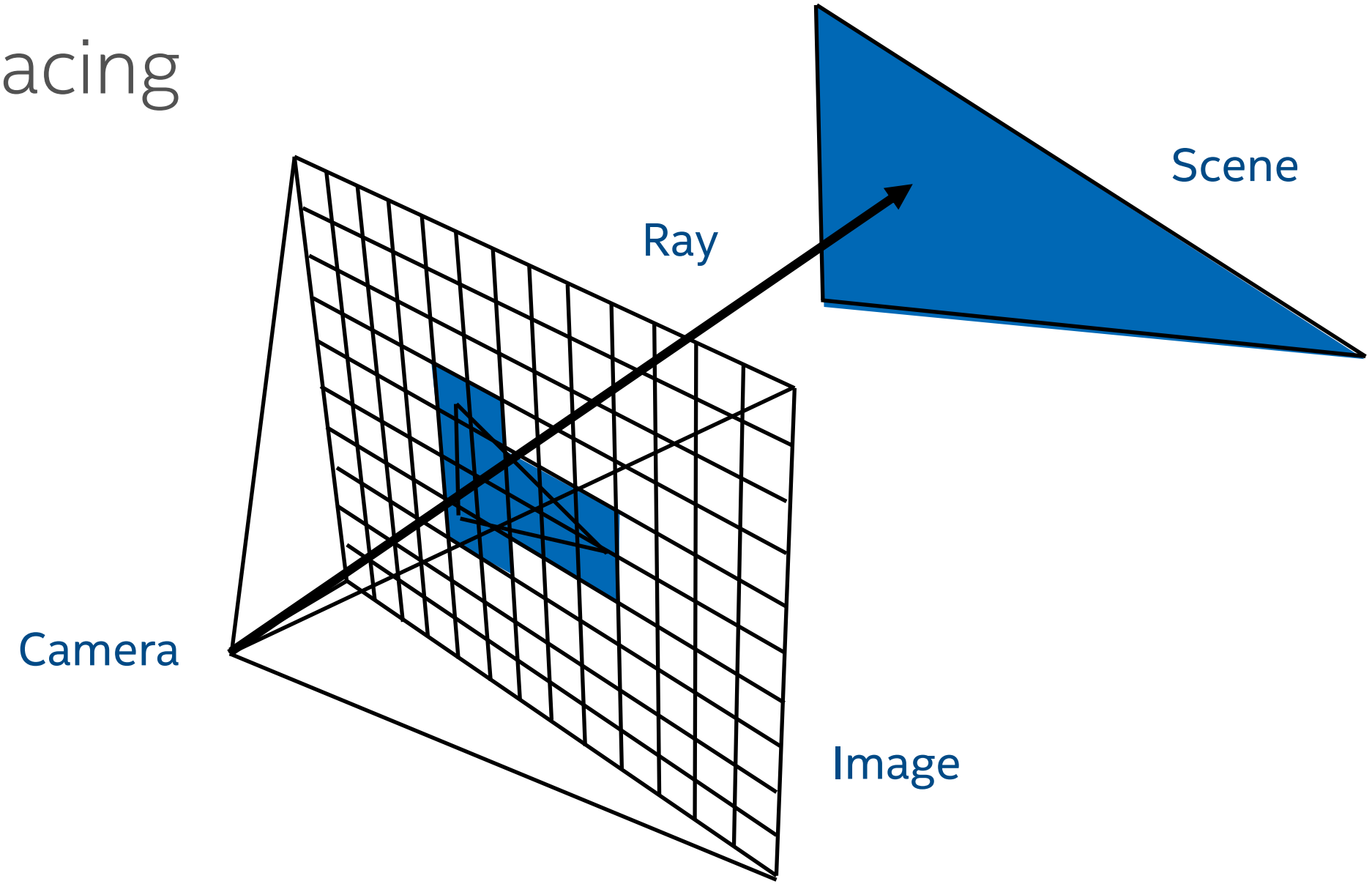

ADSK 360 Cloud – >50M Renders


ParaView with OSPRay


SURVICE StingRay

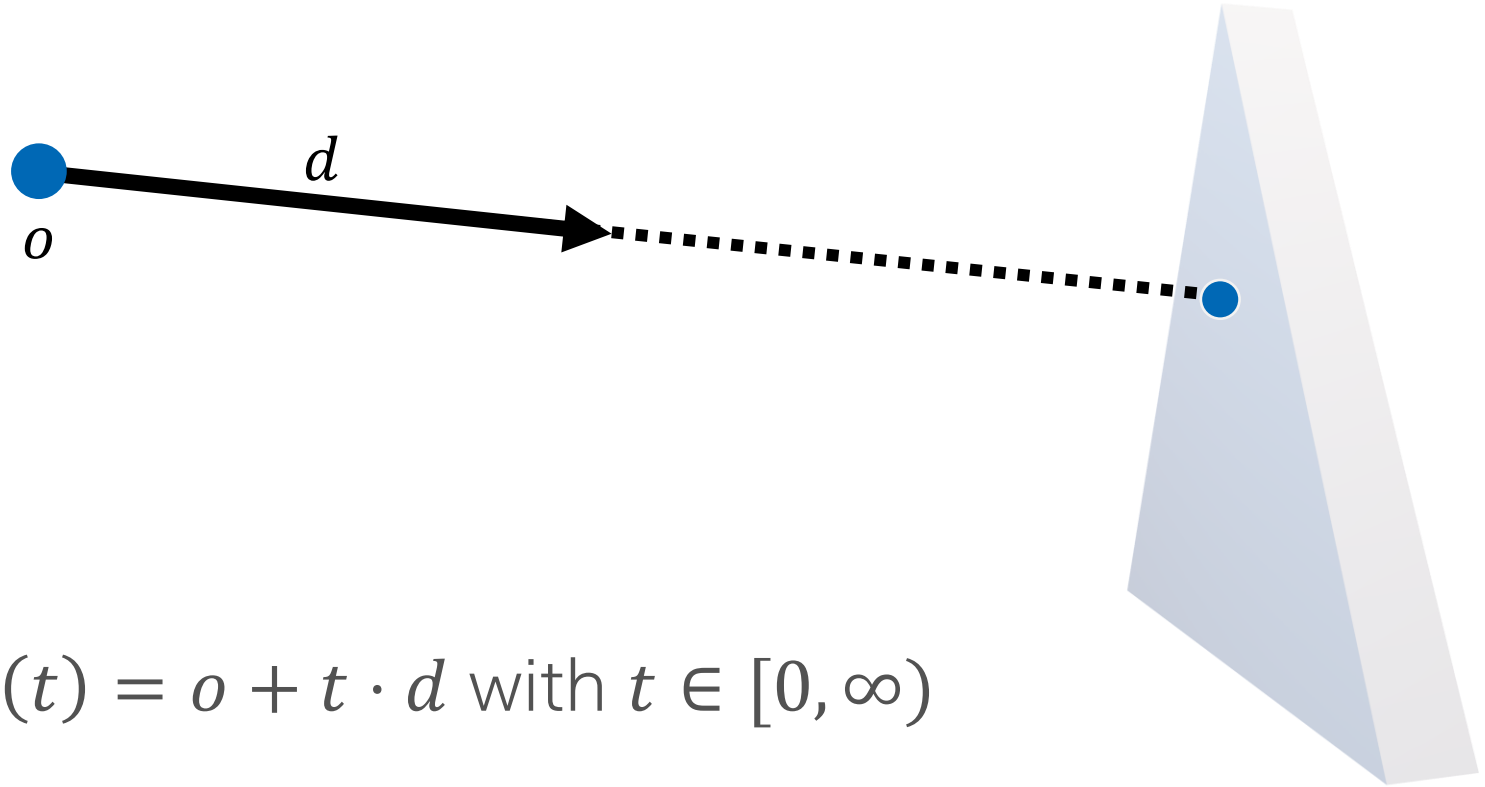

ANL VL3 Dark Matter - OpenSWR

Raytracing



Raytracing

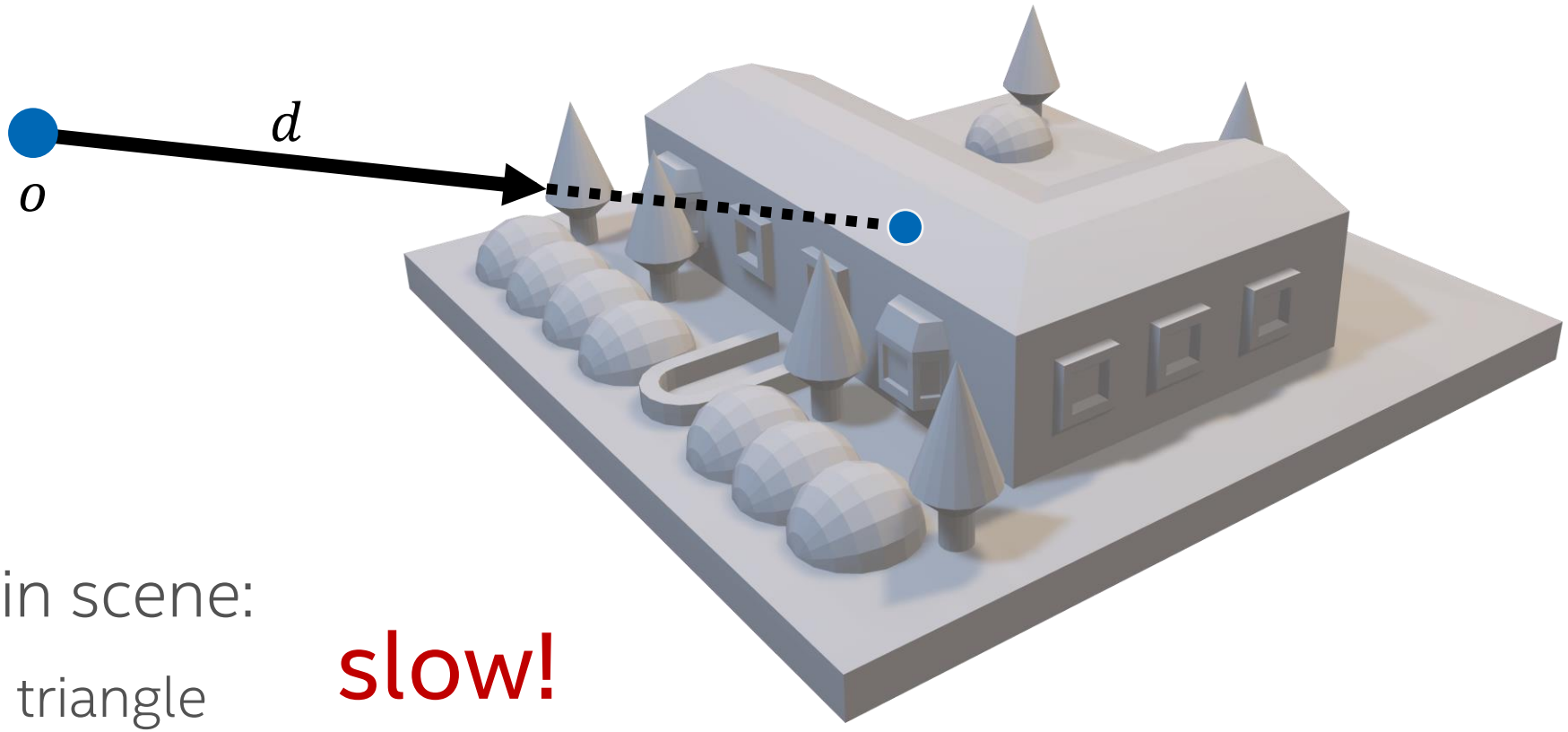
- Find intersection of a ray with the virtual scene



- Ray: All points $r(t) = o + t \cdot d$ with $t \in [0, \infty)$

Raytracing

- Find intersection of a ray with the virtual scene

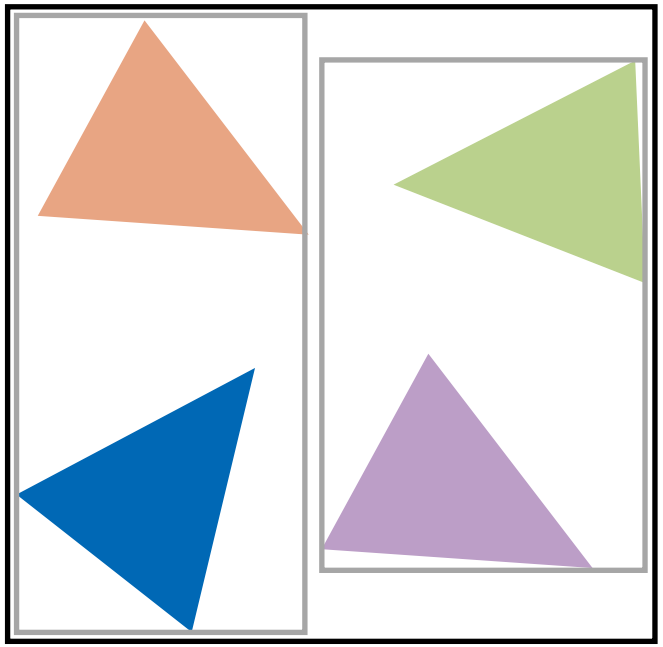


- For all triangles in scene:
  - Intersect ray with triangle

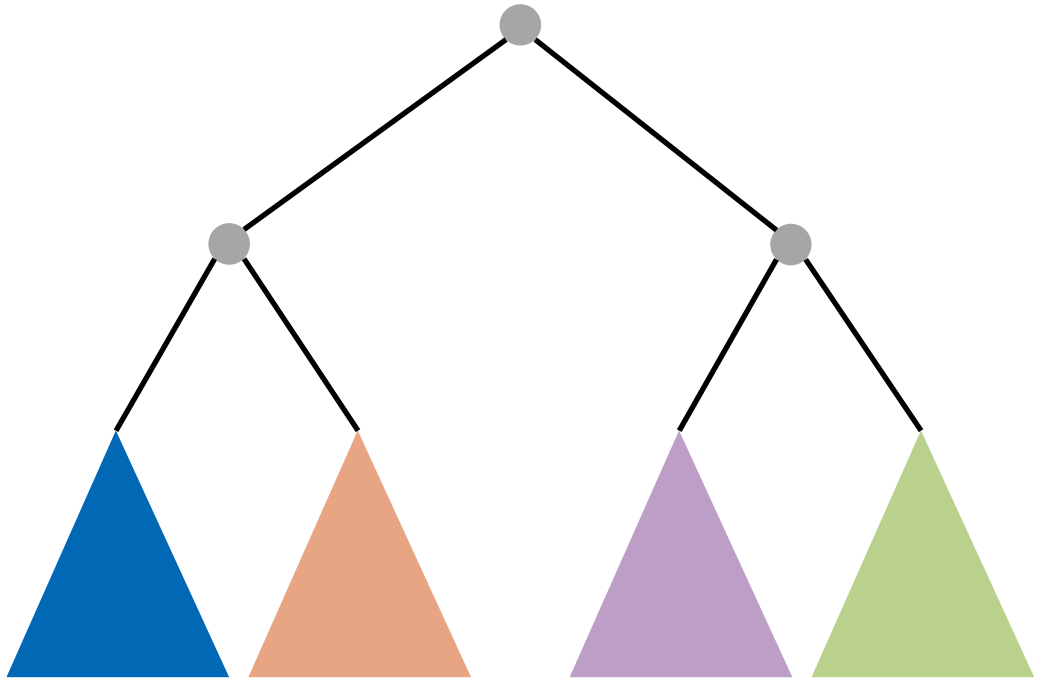
slow!

Bounding Volume Hierarchies (BVH)

- Hierarchical “clustering” of close-by geometry in boxes



scene

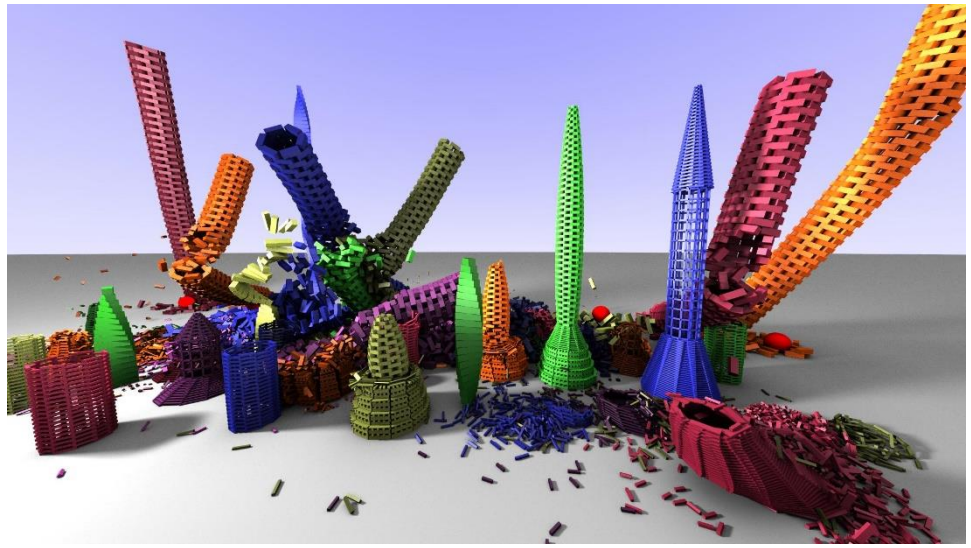


tree structure

Bounding Volume Hierarchies (BVH)

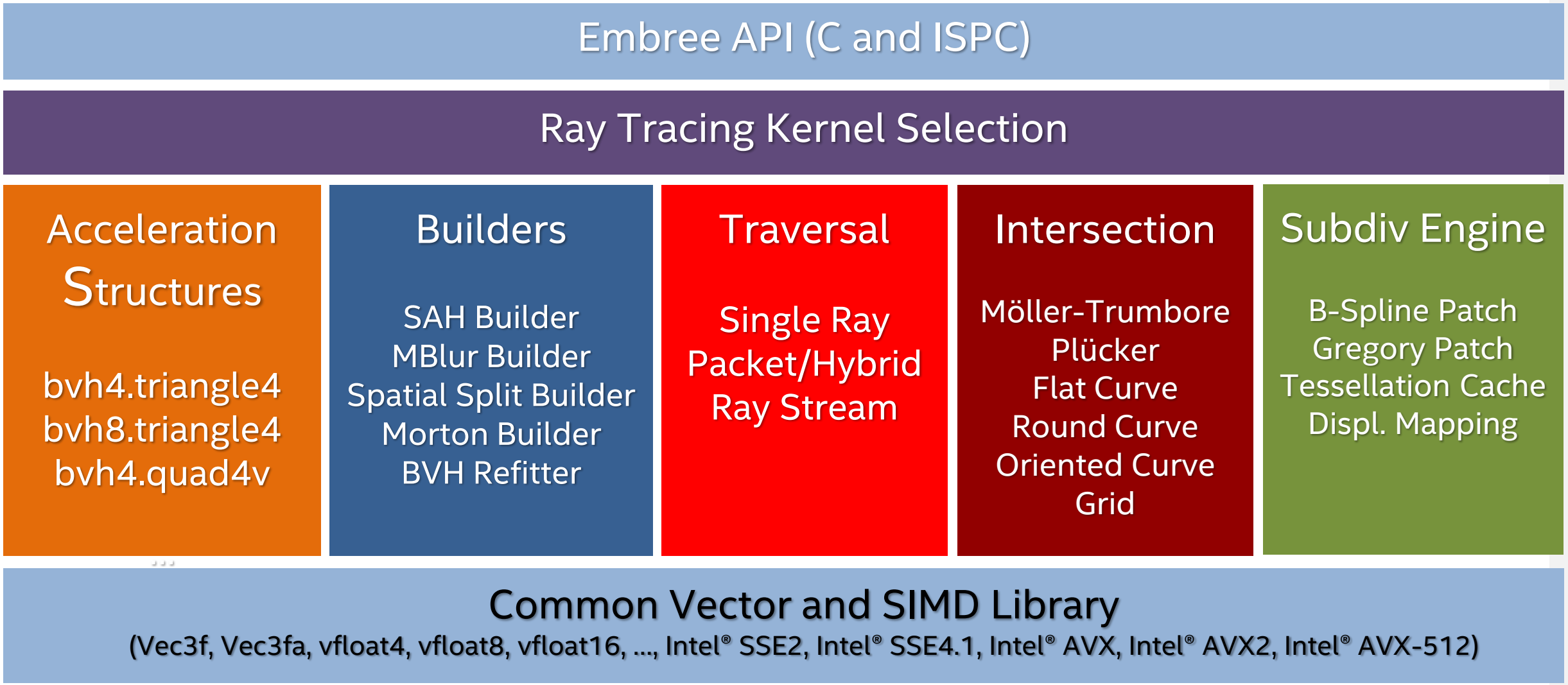
Challenges

- Multi-threaded build
- Vectorization
- Numerical robustness
- Cross-platform availability



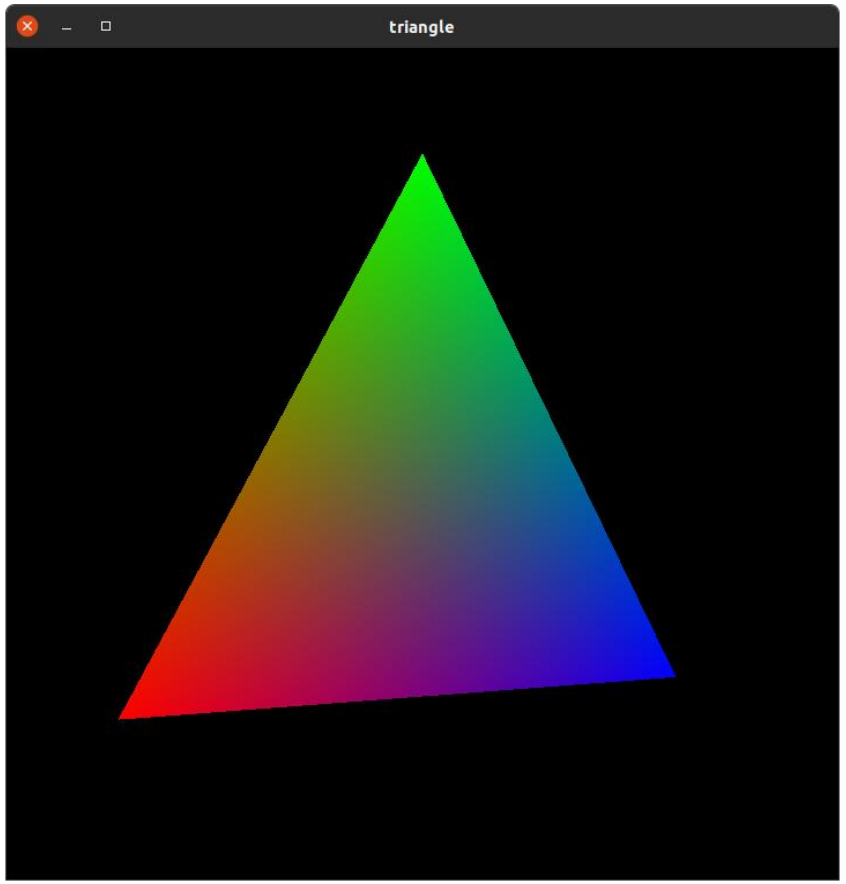
Embree solves all of that for you, and more!

Embree System Overview



Demo 1

Ray-Triangle intersection with Embree



A Ray in Embree

- Input parameters:
  - Origin (org) and direction (dir)
  - Ray interval (tnear, tfar)
  - Time (for motion blur, advanced)

```
struct RTCRay
{
  Vec3f org;
  Vec3f dir;
  float tnear;
  float tfar;
  float time;

  Vec3f Ng;
  float u;
  float v;
  int geomID;
  int primID;
  int instID;
}
```

A Ray in Embree

- Output parameters:
  - Hit distance (tfar)
  - Normal (Ng)
  - Local hit coordinates (u, v)
  - Geometry identifier (geomID)
  - Index of primitive of geometry (primID)
  - Geometry identifier of hit instance (instID, advanced)

```
struct RTCRay
{
  Vec3f org;
  Vec3f dir;
  float tnear;
  float tfar;
  float time;

  Vec3f Ng;
  float u;
  float v;
  int geomID;
  int primID;
  int instID;
}
```

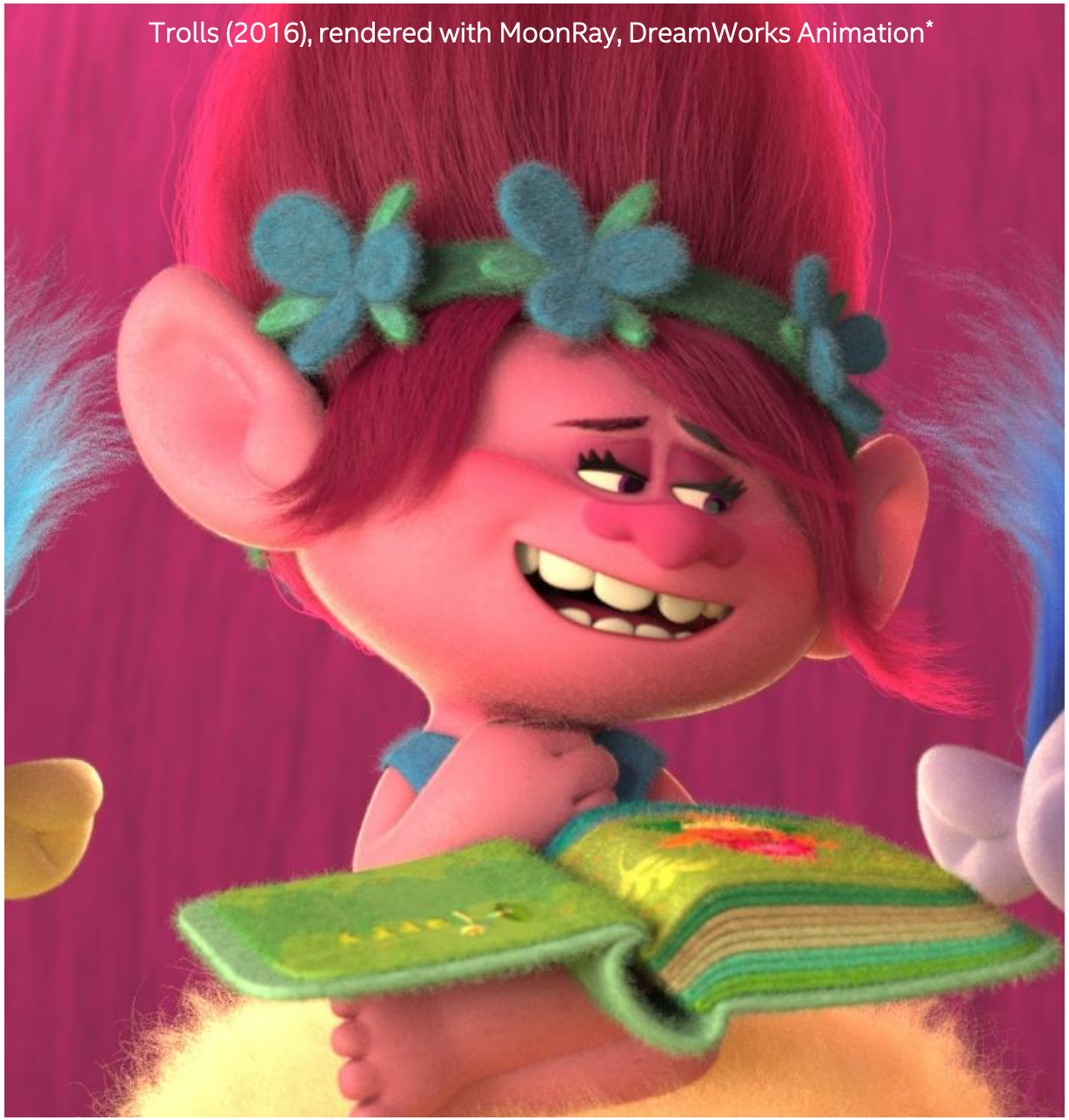
Prerequisites

- Embree device encapsulates
  - ISA configuration,
  - number of threads,
  - logging verbosity, …
- Embree scene
  - Collection of geometries that can be intersected
- Create/Release pairs

```
// include Embree headers
#include <embree3/rtcore.h>

int main()
{
  // create Embree device at application
   startup
  RTCDevice device = rtcNewDevice();

  // create scene
  RTCScene scene = rtcNewScene(device);

  // attach geometries ...

  // commit changes
  rtcCommitScene(scene);

  // trace rays ...

  // release objects
  rtcReleaseScene(scene);
  rtcReleaseDevice(device);
}
```

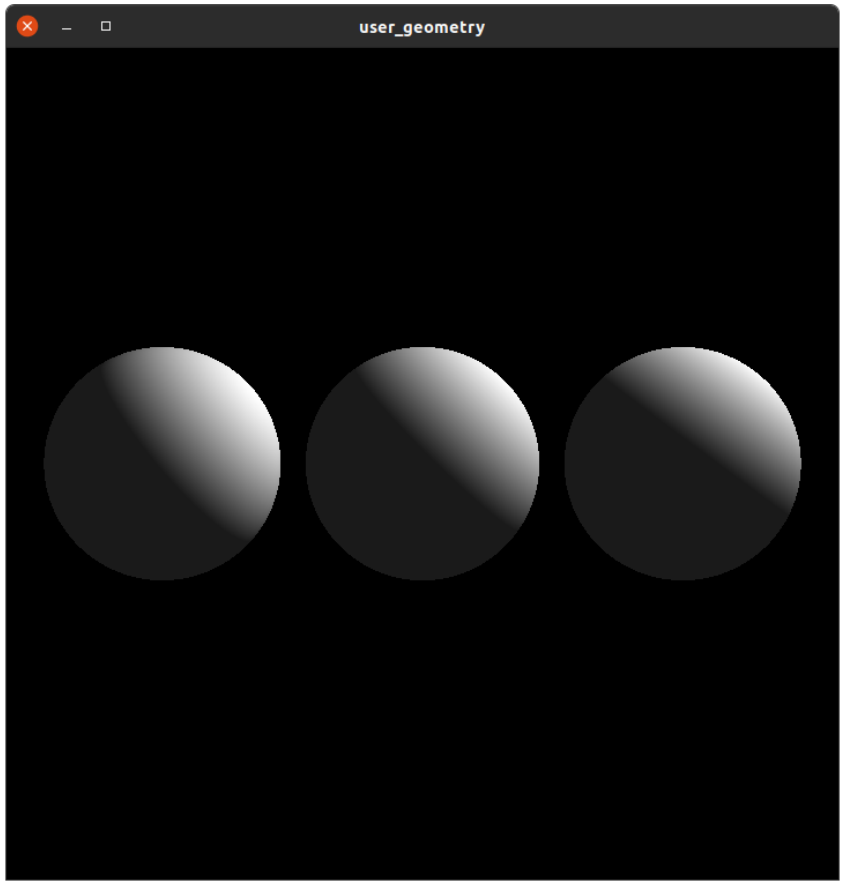
Geometry Types

- Triangle meshes
- Quad meshes
- Grid meshes
- Subdivision meshes
- Curves
- User-defined → extensible


Trolls (2016), rendered with MoonRay, DreamWorks Animation*

Demo 2

User-Defined Geometries



User-Defined Geometries

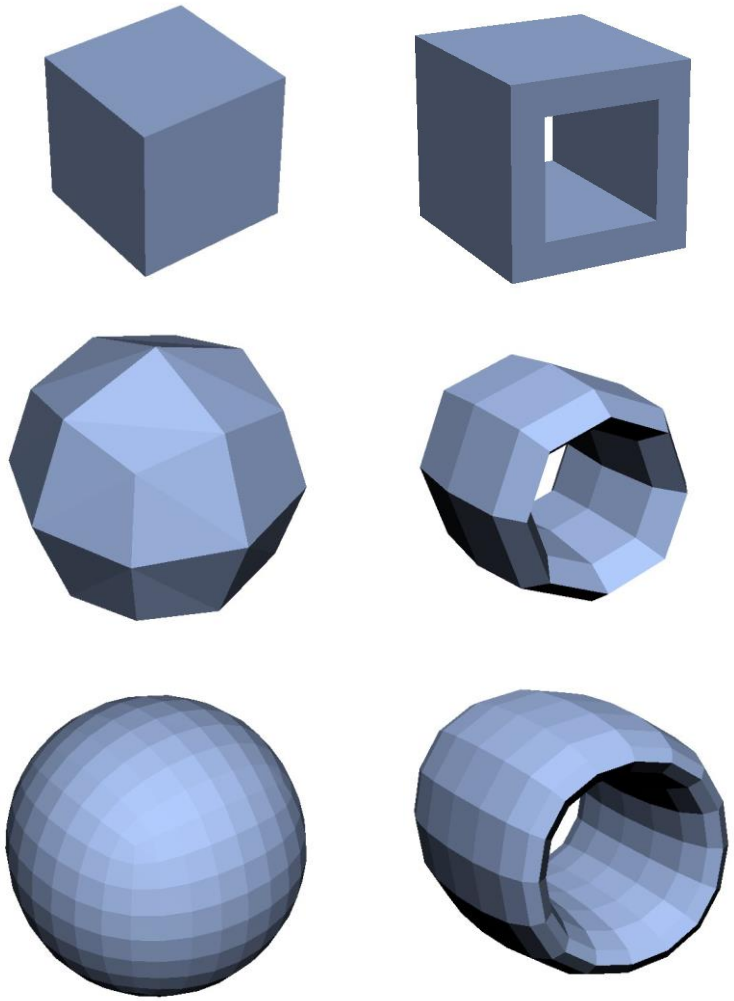
- Enables implementing custom primitives and features
- User provides
  - Bounding function
  - Intersect and occluded functions

- Example: Implementing analytical spheres
  - Sphere: all points where $(x - c)^2 - r^2 = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^3$
  - Intersections: solve $(o + t \cdot d - c)^2 - r^2 = 0$ for t

Selected Advanced Features

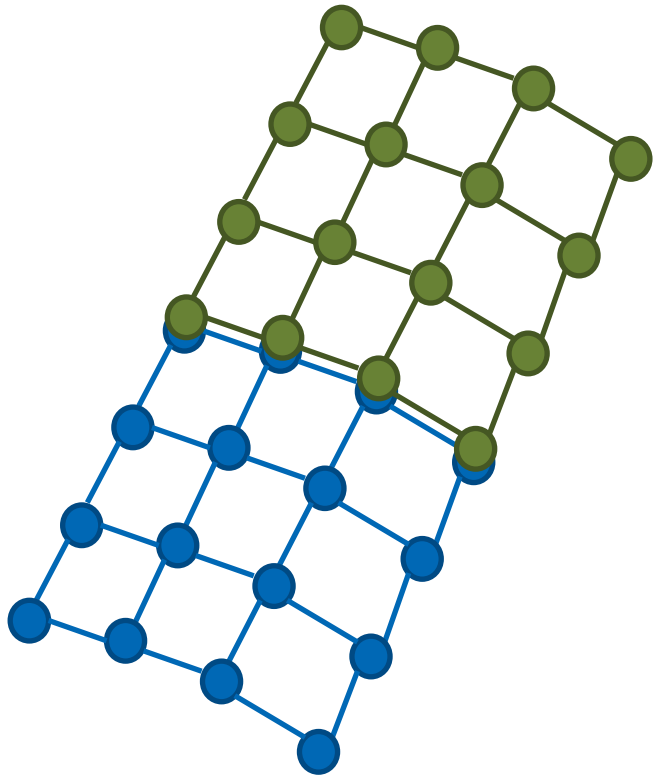
Catmull-Clark Subdivision Surfaces

- Converts coarse mesh into smooth surface (subdivision)
- Established as standard in movie production
- Embree implementation compatible with OpenSubdiv 3.0
- Evaluation of surface supported
- Walking mesh topology supported



Grid Meshes

- Primitives are grids of vertices with regular triangulation
- For displaced surfaces with higher tessellation levels
- Use quad meshes for low tessellation levels
- Extremely low memory consumption
- Down to 4 bytes per triangle
- Can use grid with displacement function instead of subdiv mesh

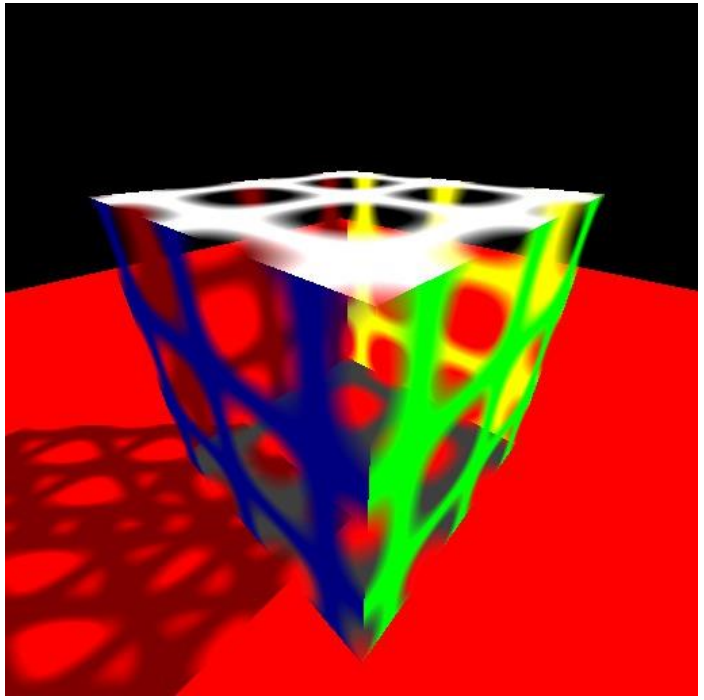


Curve Geometries

- Curve bases
  - Linear (for very distant curves)
  - Cubic Bézier (widely used representation)
  - Cubic B-spline (most compact)
  - Cubic Hermite (compact and interpolating)
- Curve types
  - Flat curves (for distant geometry)
  - Round curves for close-ups (swept circle)
  - Normal-oriented curves (for grass)

Intersection Filter Functions

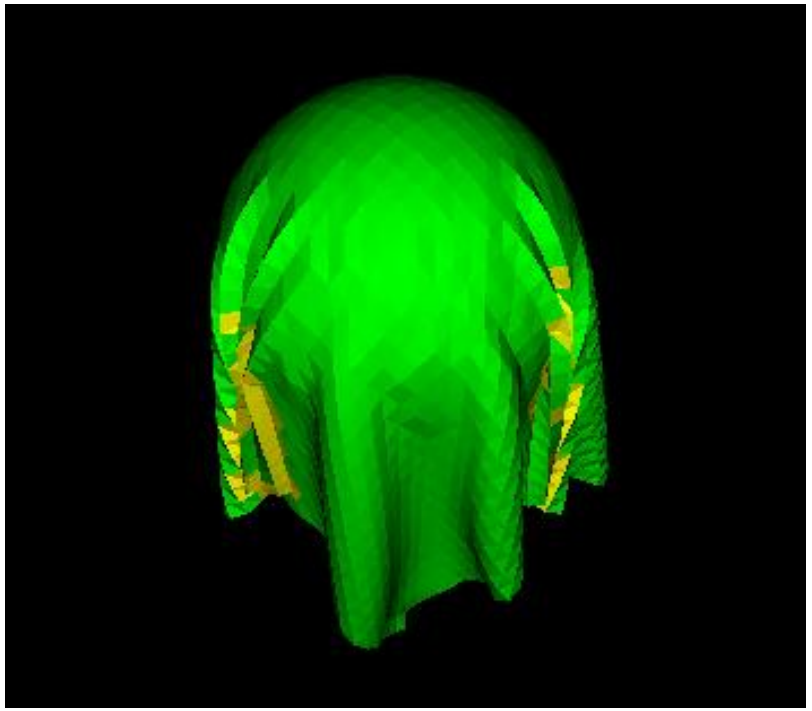
- Per-geometry callback
  - Called during traversal for each primitive intersection
- Callback can **accept** or **reject** hit
- Can be used for:
  - Trimming curves (e.g. modeling tree leaves)
  - Transparent shadows (reject and accumulate)
  - Find all hits (reject and collect)
  - Advanced self-intersection avoidance



Collision Detection

- Fast parallel collision detection implementation
- Callback invoked with potentially colliding primitive pairs
- Coarse phase only, narrowing needs to be done by application
- Performance of up to 50 M pairs/s/core

Measured on a single core of an Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8180 CPU



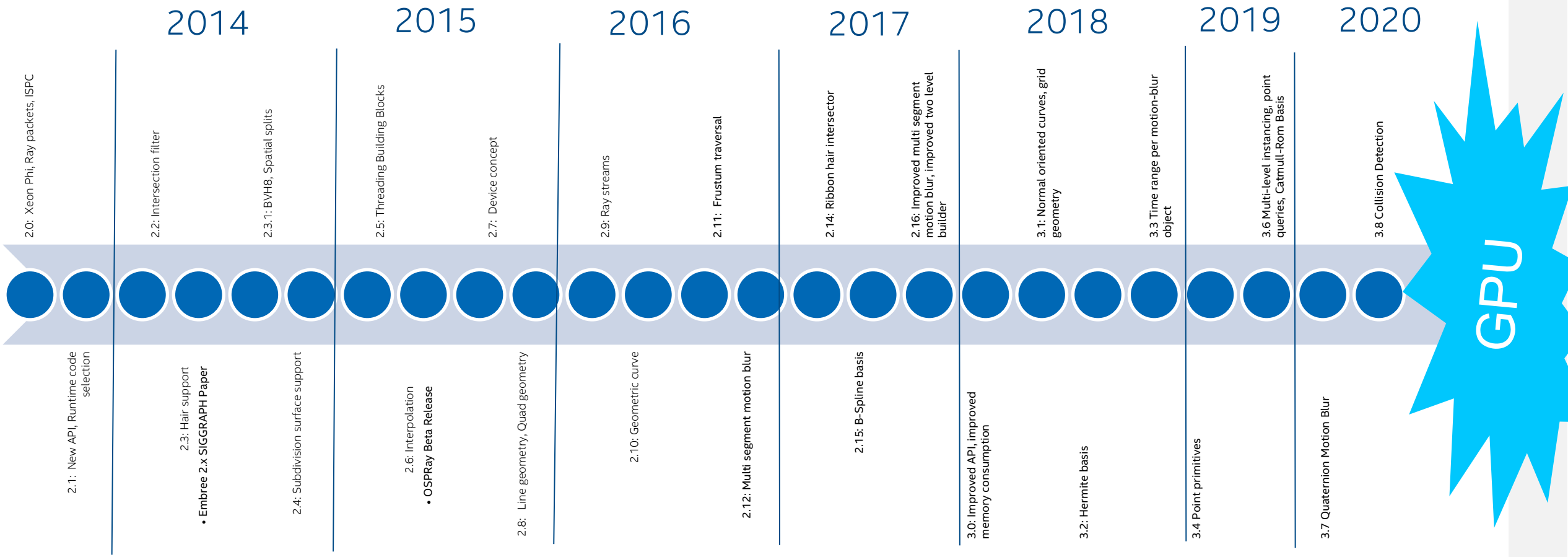
Point Queries

- Allows the traversal of the BVH with a point instead of a ray
  - Can be used for nearest neighbor lookups in point clouds or
  - Find the closest point on the geometry with respect to the query position
- User provides Primitive-Point distance computation in callback function

Demo 3

Point Queries

Embree Timeline and Outlook



Q&A

Raytracing with Embree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