

Real – Time Rendering

Ambient Occlusion

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Motivation

- Definitions of AO
 - diffuse illumination from the sky
 - shadow from the sky illumination
- Ambient light is NOT constant for all points
- Perceptual clues – depth, curvature, spatial proximity



Theory

- For each illuminated point

- Integrate over hemisphere

- $AO(P, \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\Omega} V(P, \vec{\omega}) \cdot \max(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\omega}, 0) d\vec{\omega}$

- P – illuminated point

- \vec{n} – normal at point P

- $V(P, \vec{\omega})$ – visibility function

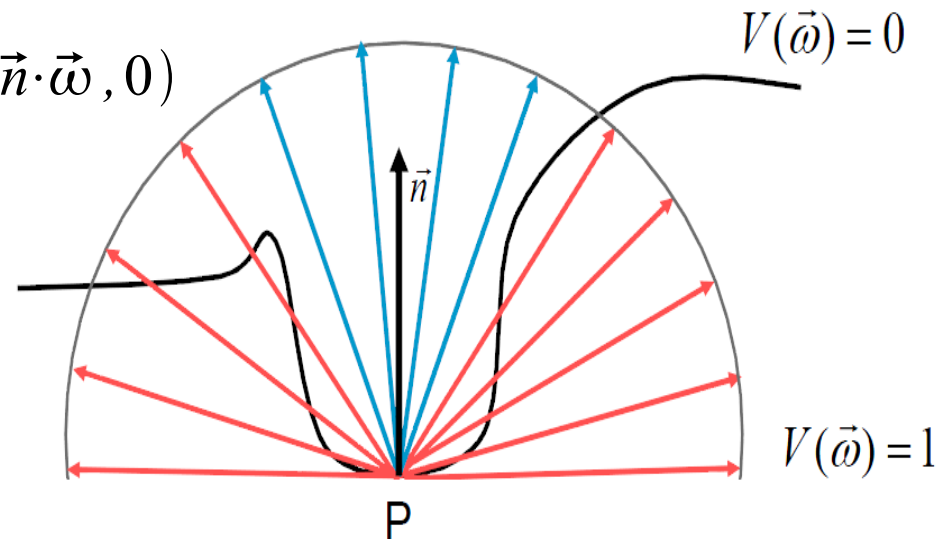
- Approximate with sum

- $AO(P, \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{\Omega} V(P, \vec{\omega}) \cdot \max(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\omega}, 0)$

- Visibility (occlusion) fc.

- raytracing

- Time consuming



Simplification

- Monte carlo – few random rays

$$AO(P, \vec{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} V(P, \vec{rnd}_i, \omega) \cdot \max(\vec{n} \cdot \vec{rnd}_i, 0)$$

$\vec{rnd}_i, \omega = i$ – th random vector

- Still not real-time
 - Static geometry – precompute into AO maps
 - Like light maps
 - Dynamic geometry – more tricks :-)

Dynamic geometry object space

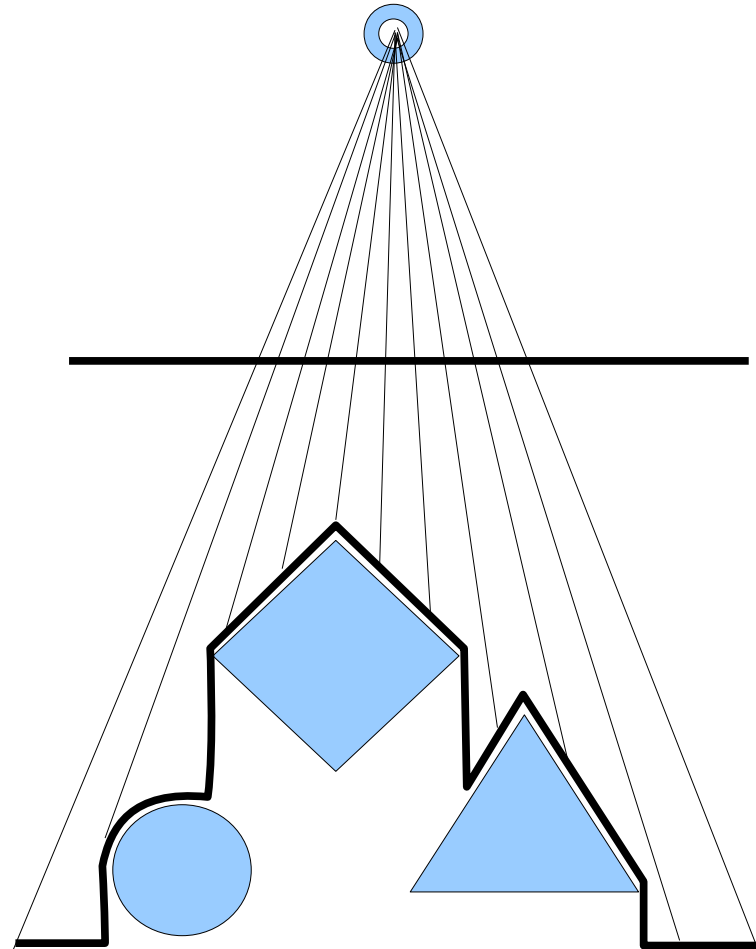
- Simplify geometry
 - Hierarchy of simplifications
- Compute per-vertex occlusion by simplified geometry
 - Hierarchy level according to distance
 - Do not trace distant objects
- Performance dependent on geometry complexity

Dynamic geometry screen space

- State of the Art
- Post-processing effect
 - Geometry independent
 - Processes also static geometry
 - No additional structures or maps
- Requires
 - Depth buffer
 - Normal buffer (normal for every pixel)
 - Calculated / Derived from depth buffer

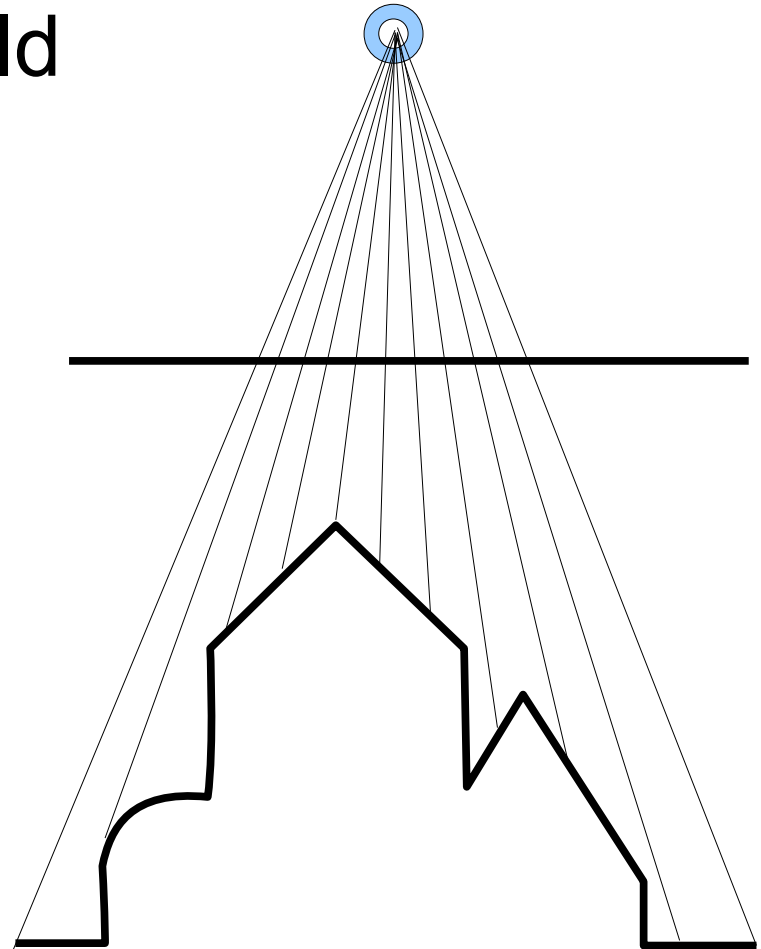
Screen Space AO

- Depth-buffer



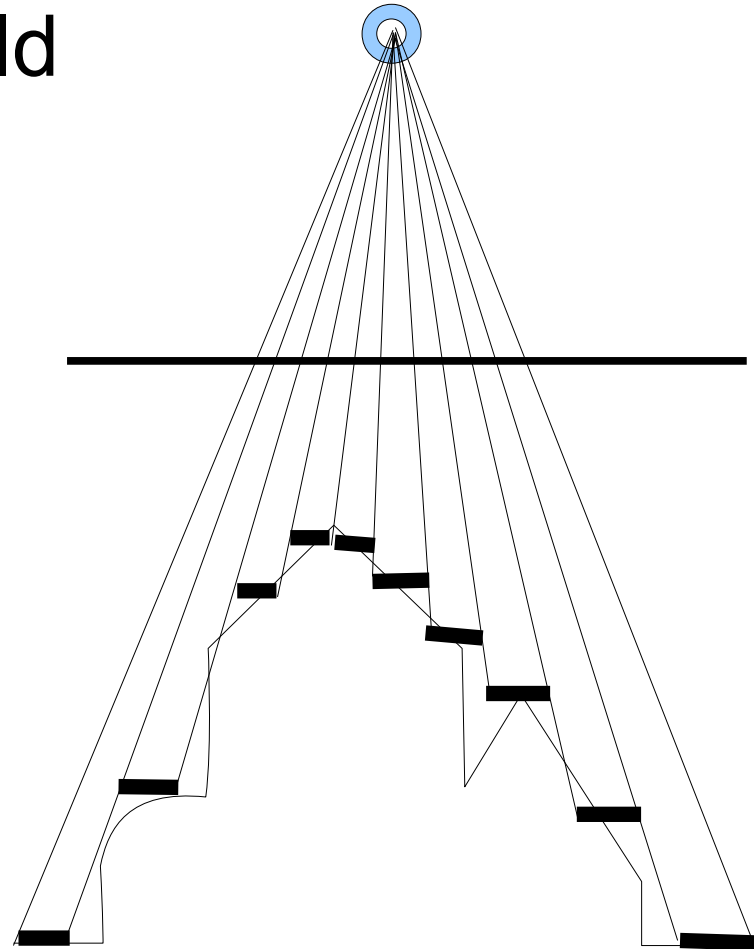
Screen Space AO

- Depth-buffer = height field



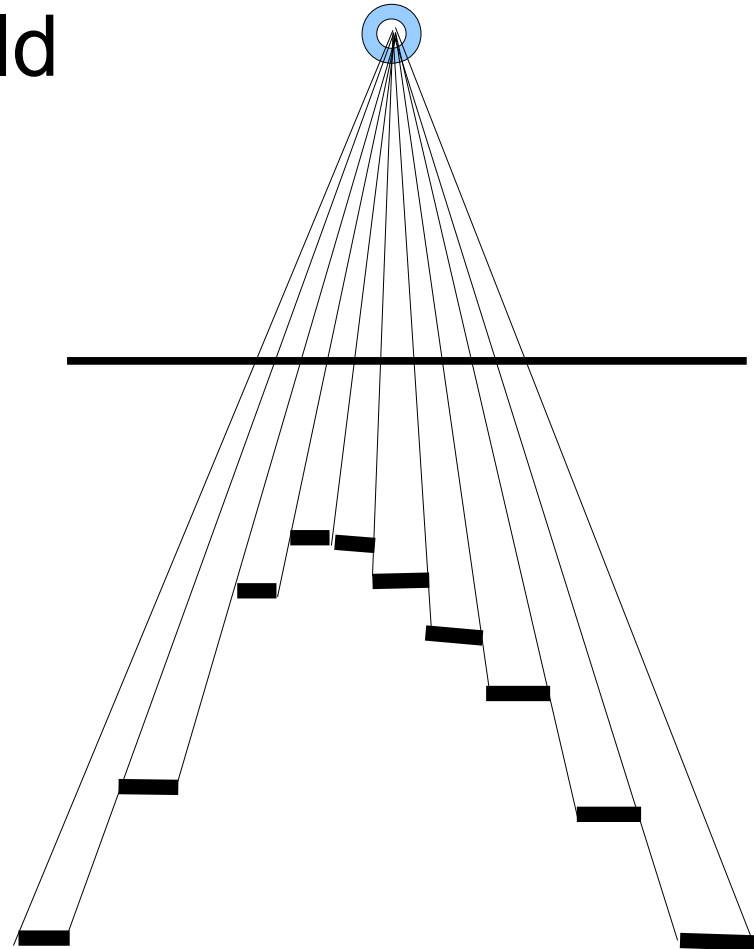
Screen Space AO

- Depth-buffer = height field
 - Every pixel = projected sphere/disc from world space



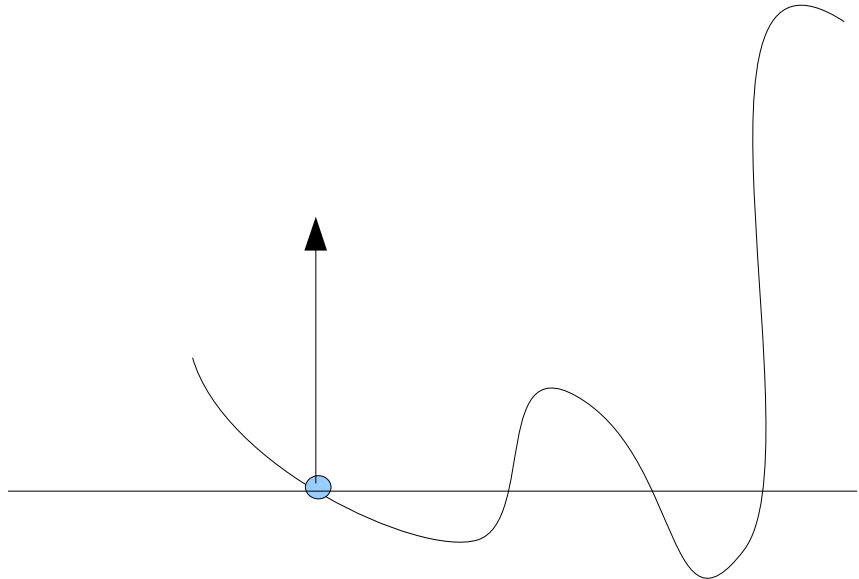
Screen Space AO

- Depth-buffer = height field
 - Every pixel = projected sphere/disc from world space
 - Approximation of scene geometry



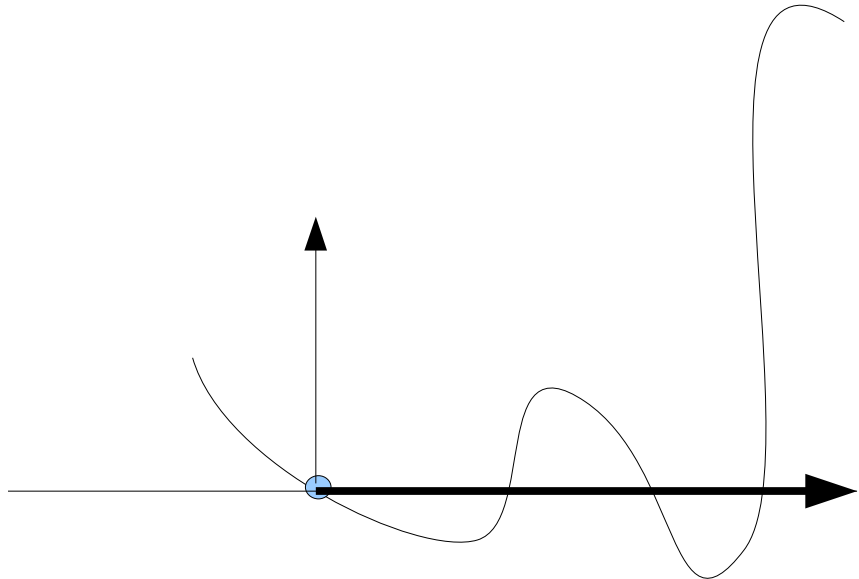
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Starting from point P



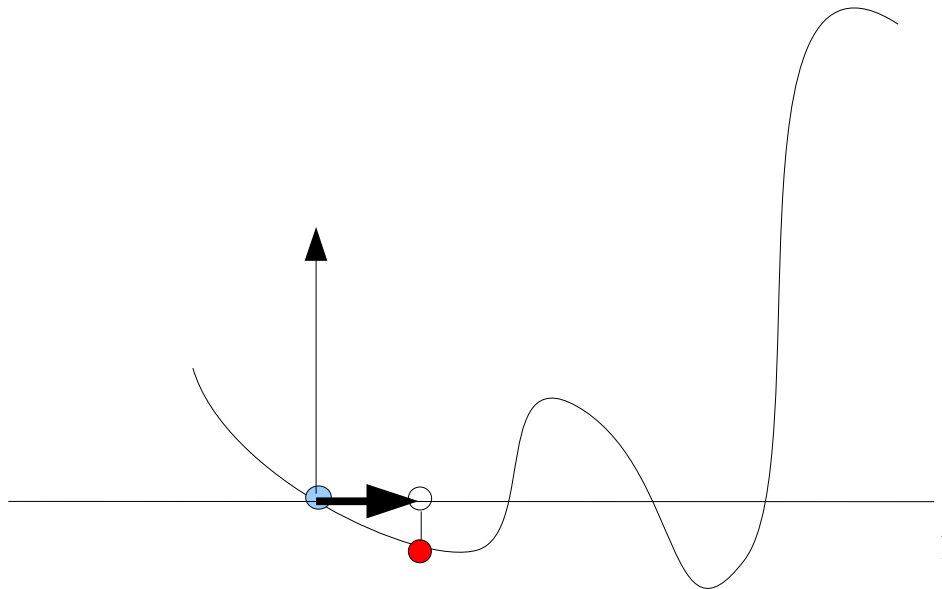
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Starting from point P
 - Sampling along ray
 - Ray tracing



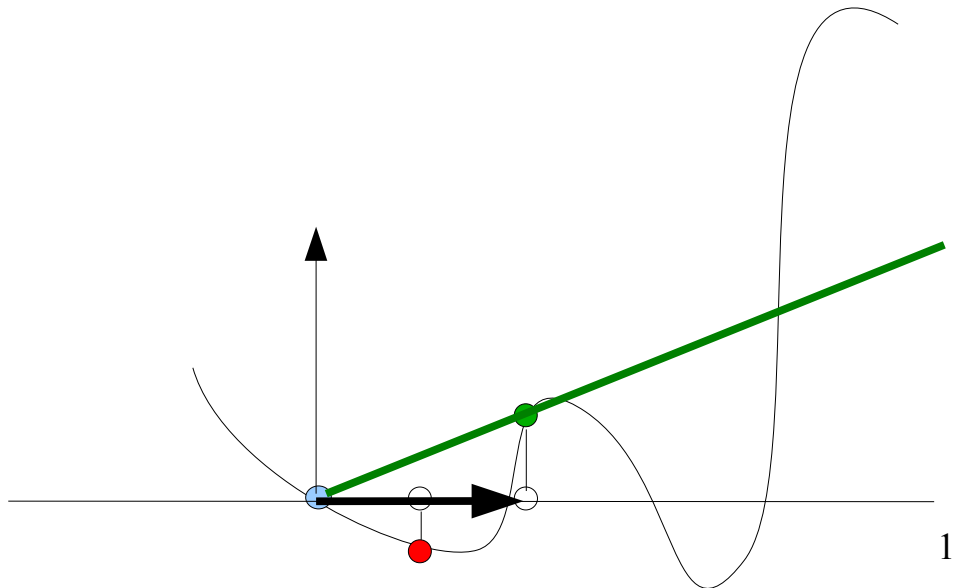
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Starting from point P
 - Sampling along ray
 - Ray tracing
 - Search for horizon



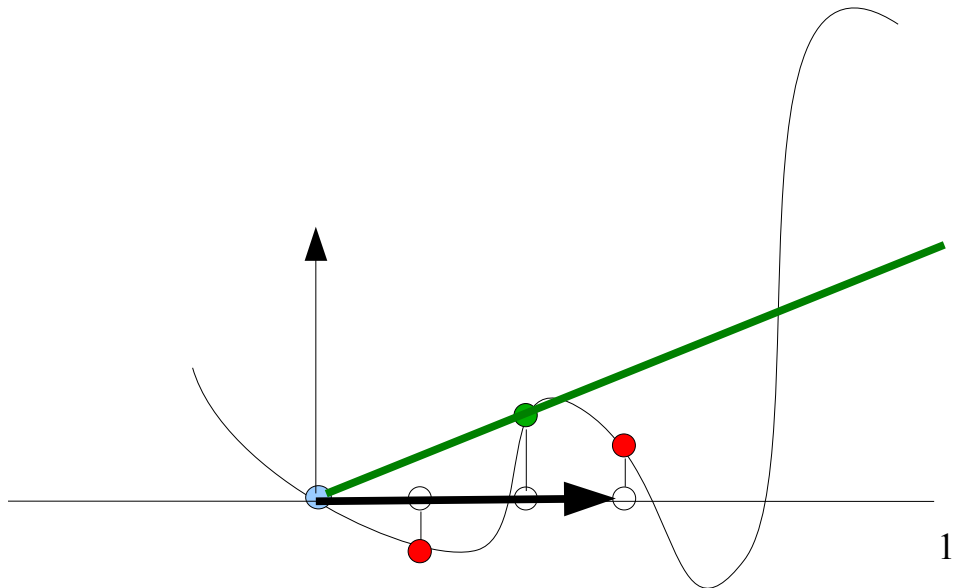
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Starting from point P
 - Sampling along ray
 - Ray tracing
 - Search for horizon



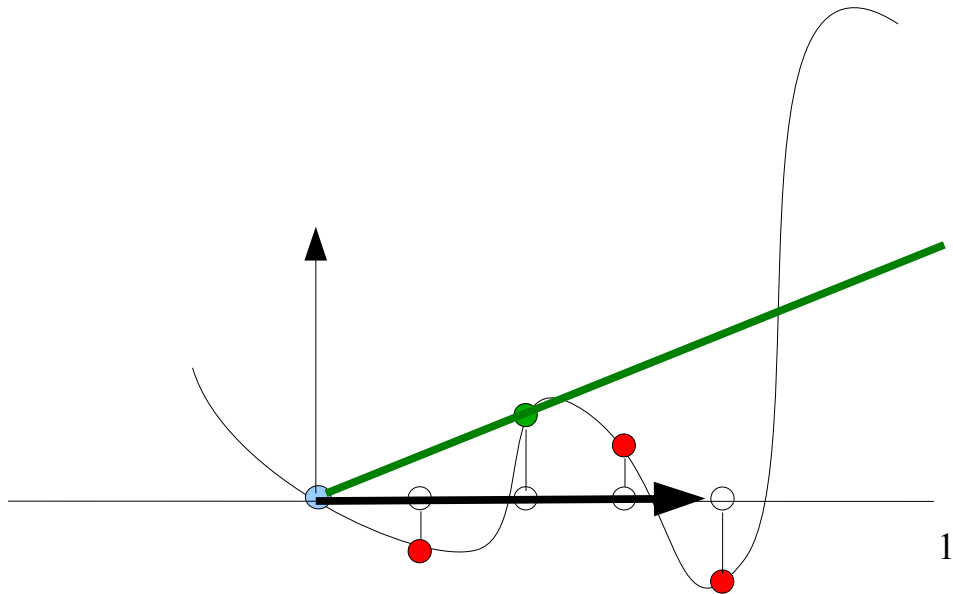
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Starting from point P
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 - Search for horizon



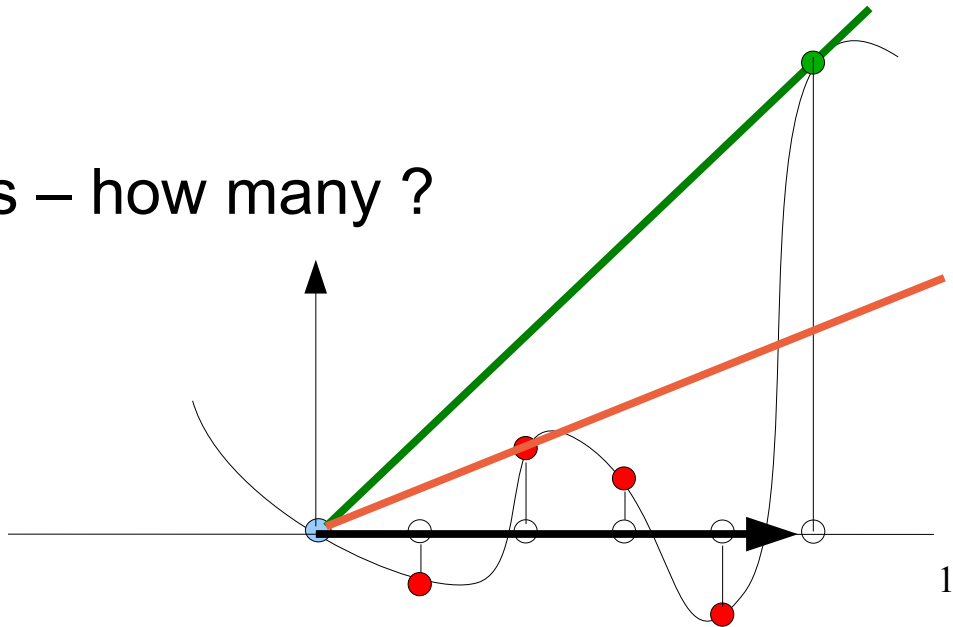
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Starting from point P
 - Sampling along ray
 - Ray tracing
 - Search for horizon



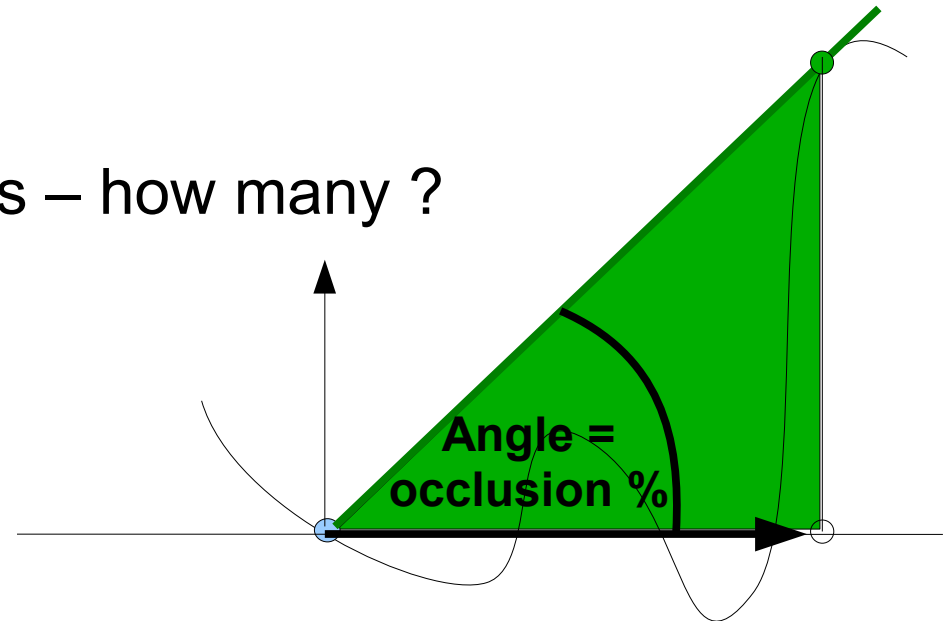
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Starting from point P
 - Sampling along ray
 - Ray tracing
 - Search for horizon
 - Few iterations/samples – how many ?



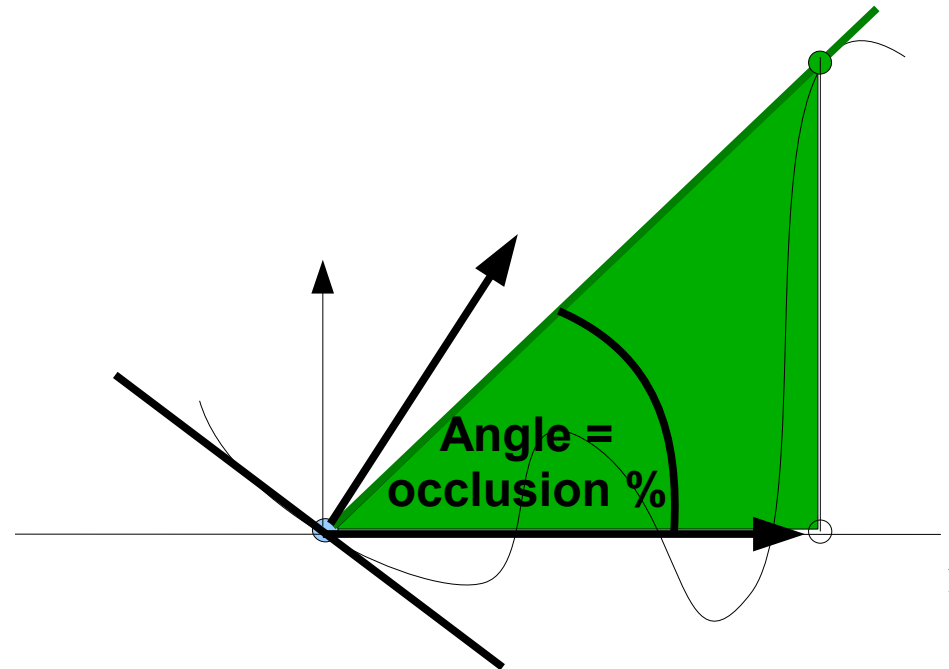
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Starting from point P
 - Sampling along ray
 - Ray tracing
 - Search for horizon
 - Few iterations/samples – how many ?
 - Horizon angle (ha)



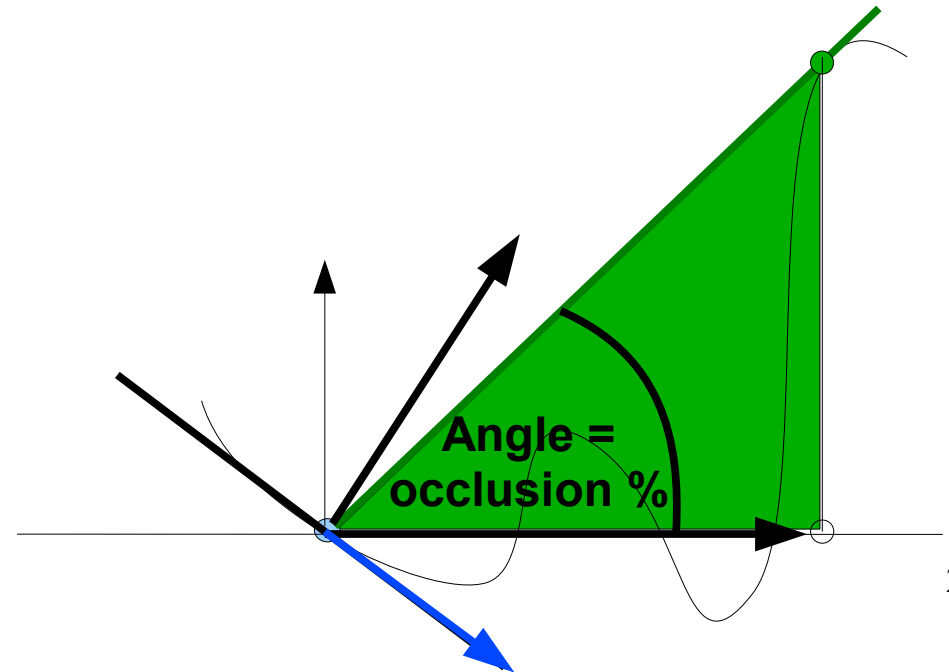
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Occlusion dependent on pixel normal



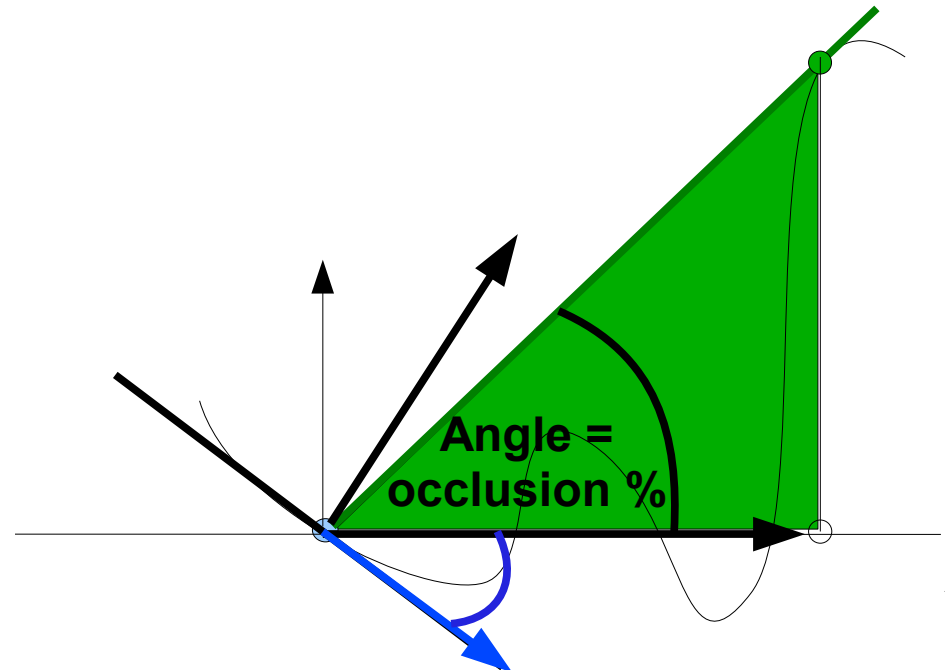
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Occlusion dependent on pixel normal
 - Tangent vector



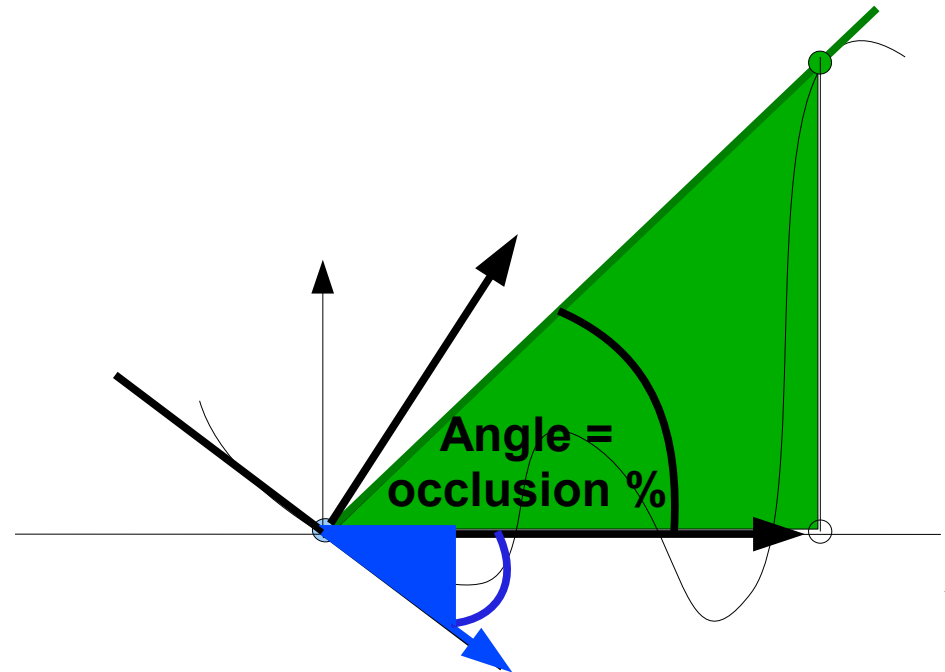
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Occlusion dependent on pixel normal
 - Tangent vector
 - Tangent angle
 - Signed value !



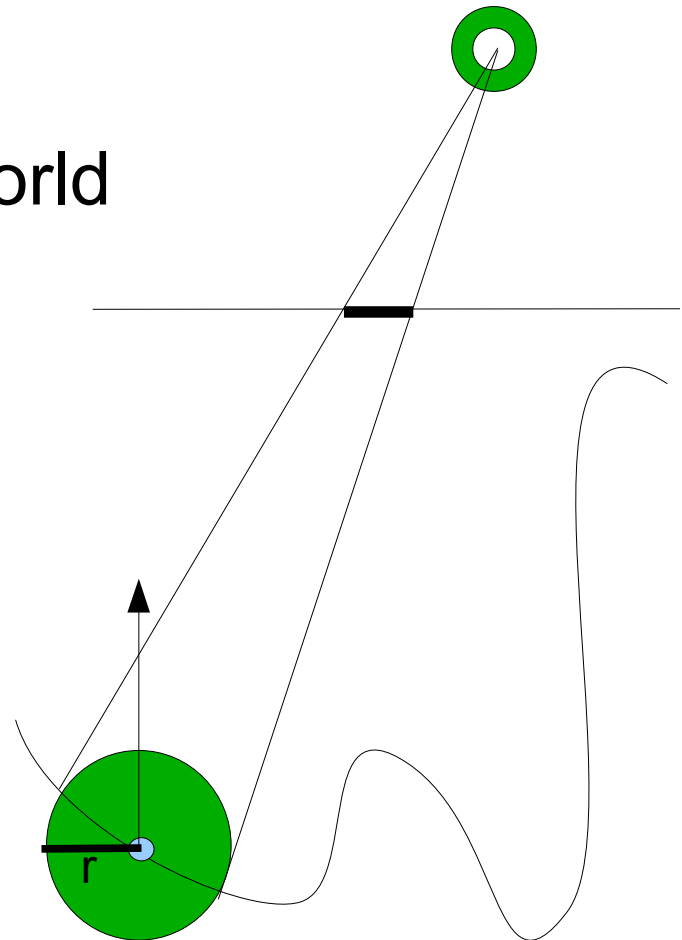
Screen Space AO

- Occlusion in height field
 - Occlusion dependent on pixel normal
 - Tangent vector
 - Tangent angle (ta)
 - Signed value !
 - $AO = ha - ta$



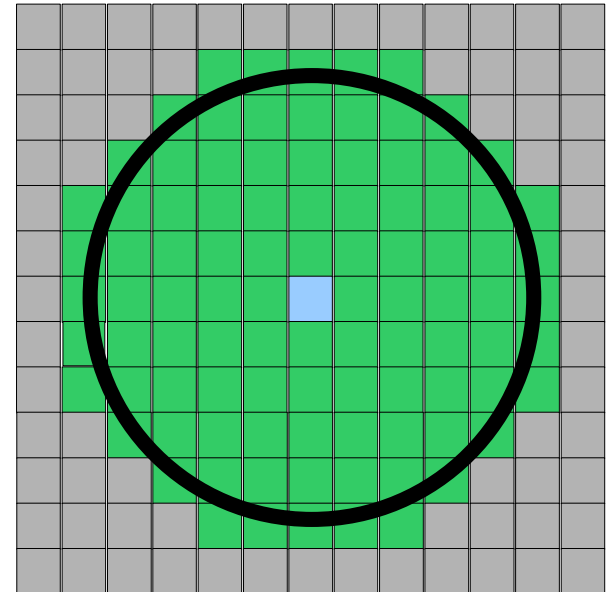
Screen Space AO

- How many iterations/samples per ray ?
 - Limit region of interest in world space by radius r
 - Constant for all points
 - Calculate projection of a sphere with radius r
 - Region of interest in screen space



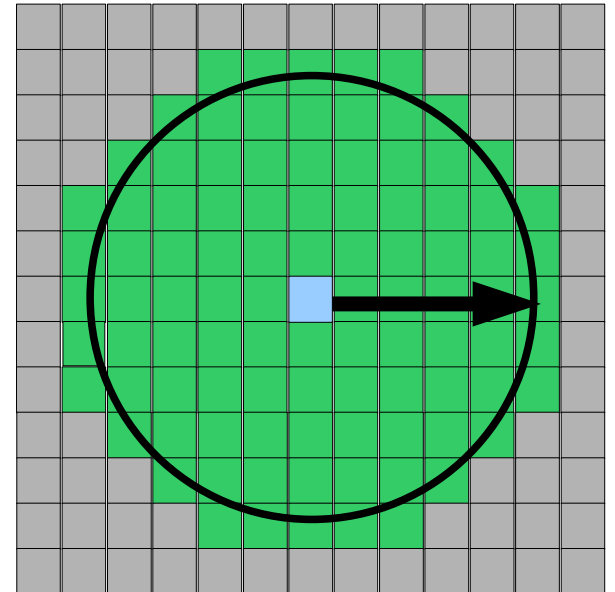
Screen Space AO

- Projected region of interest



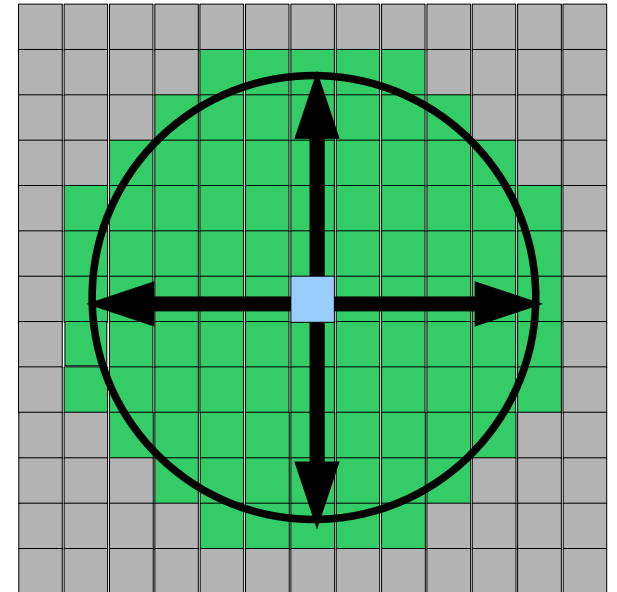
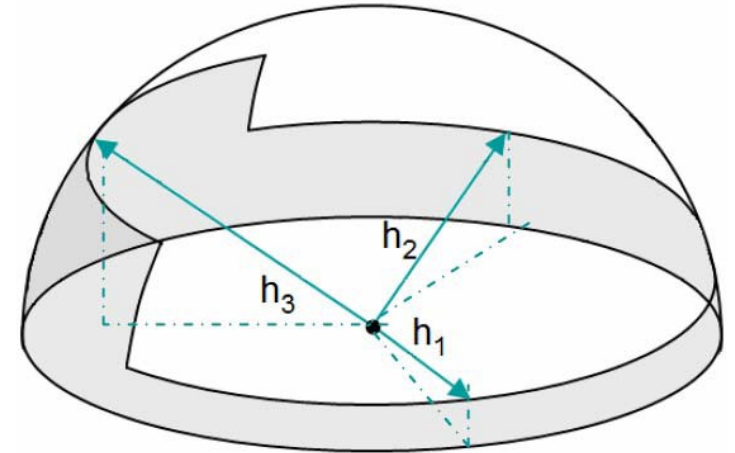
Screen Space AO

- Projected region of interest
 - Sample along ray



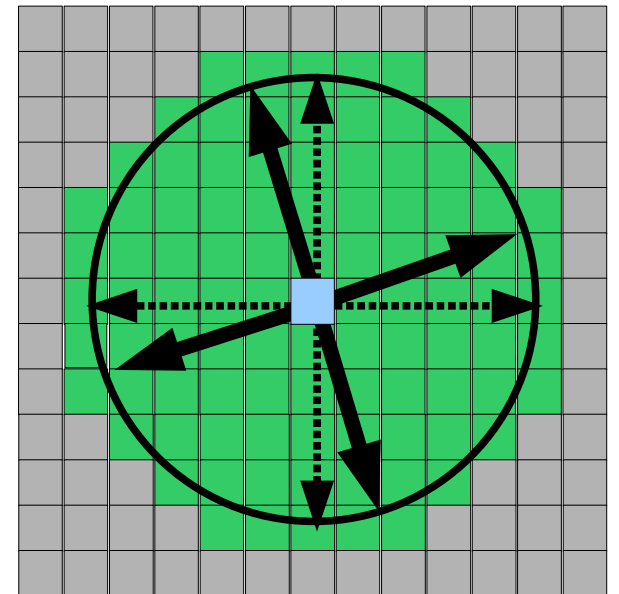
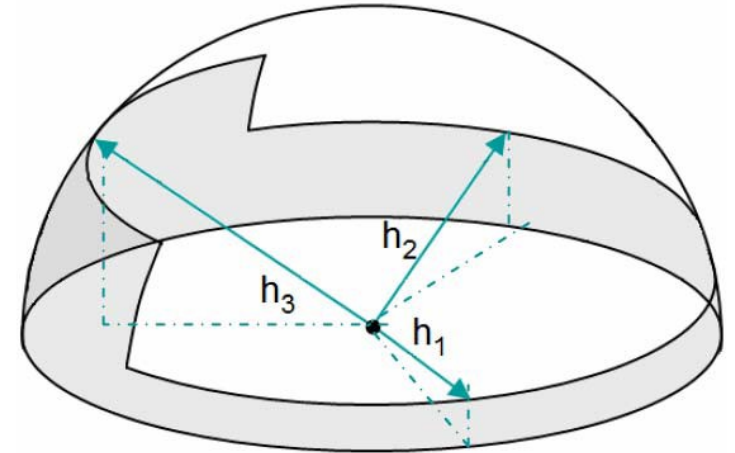
Screen Space AO

- Projected region of interest
 - Sample along ray
 - Multiple rays
 - User defined number



Screen Space AO

- Projected region of interest
 - Sample along ray
 - Multiple rays
 - User defined number
 - Random rotation of rays per pixel
 - Hides aliasing
 - Creates noise
 - Jitter samples along ray

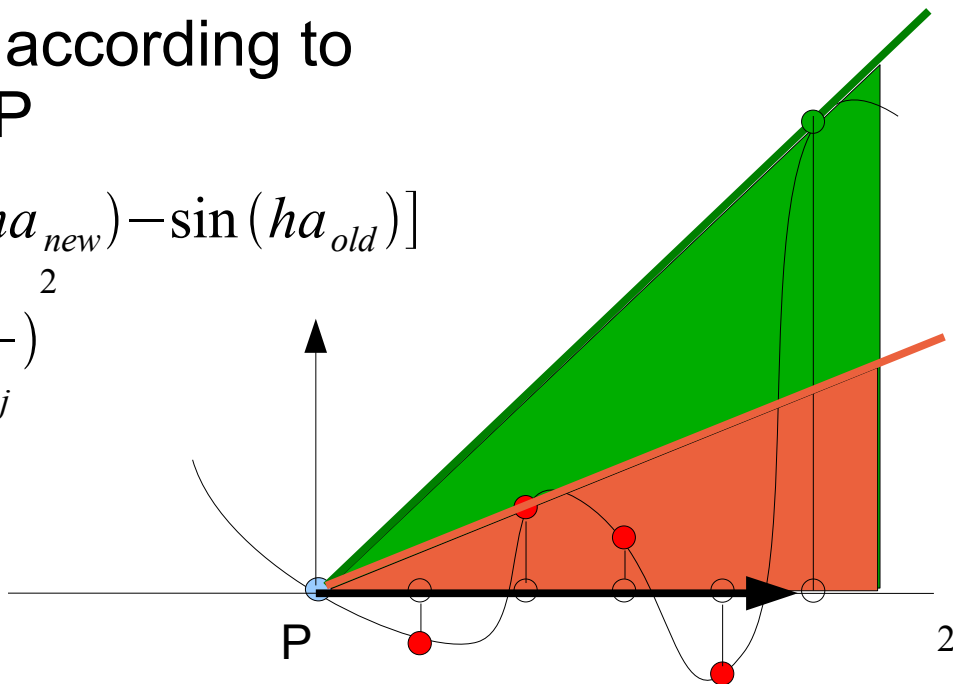


Screen Space AO

- Distance attenuation
 - Sample along ray
 - Every new horizon angle (ha)
 - Attenuate contribution according to sample distance from P

$$AO_{new} = AO_{old} + f_a(d_{new}) \cdot [\sin(ha_{new}) - \sin(ha_{old})]$$

$$f_a(d) = 1 - \left(\frac{d}{r_{proj}}\right)^2$$



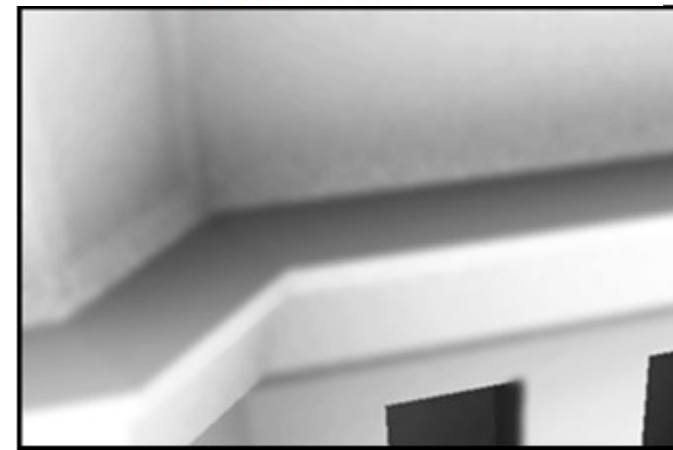
Screen Space AO

additional tricks

- Process downscaled depth/normal buffer
 - Better performance
 - Lower quality
- Upscale result
- Use special blur according to depth
 - Depth-dependent Gaussian blur
 - Hides randomization noise
 - Higher quality



Without Blur



With 15x15 Blur

References

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