

MULTIVERSAL RAY TRACING

JON SARGENT

DYNAMISM

Environment



DYNAMISM

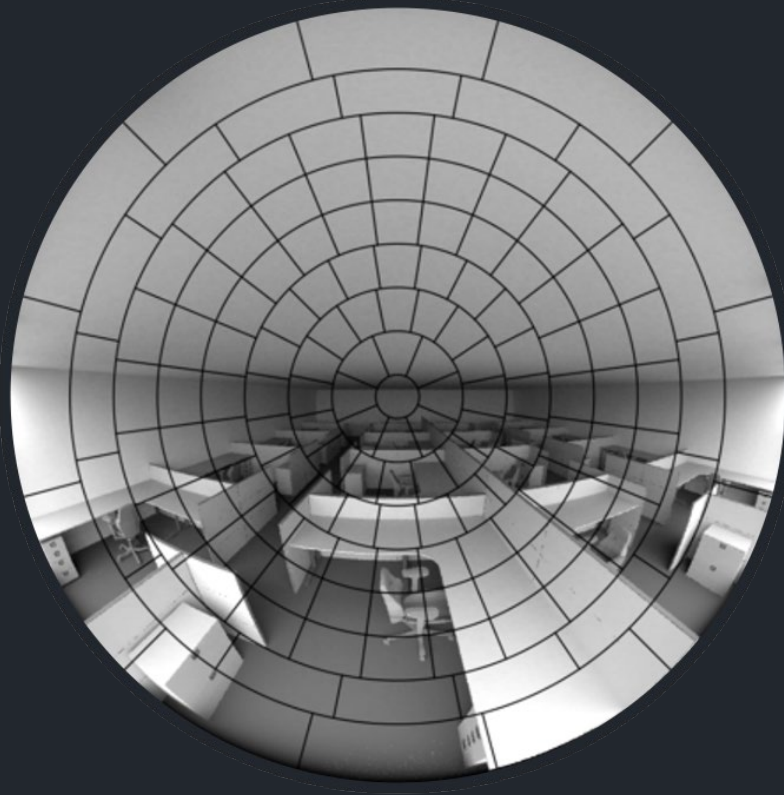
Environment



Scene

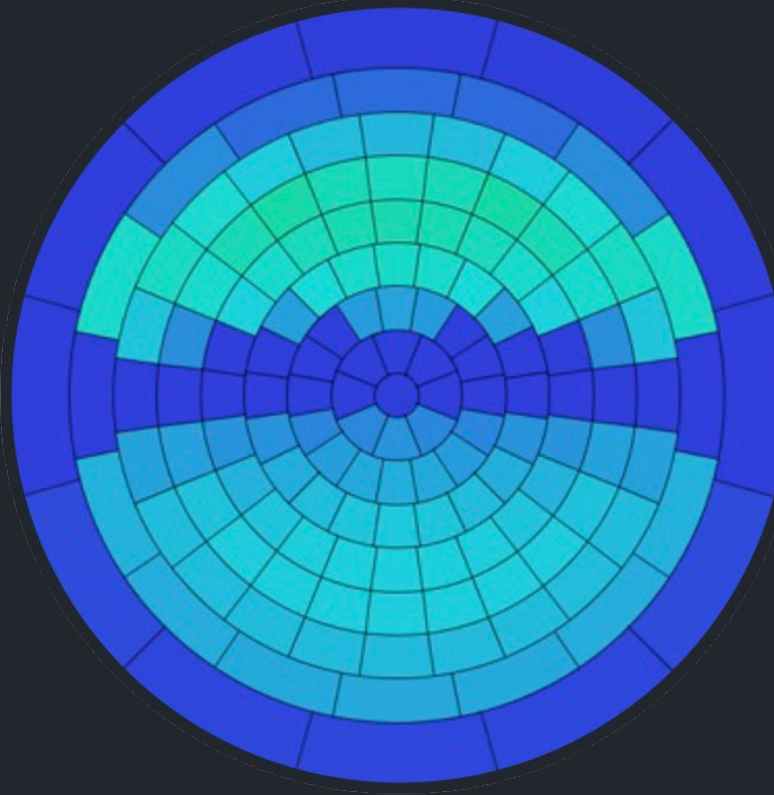


View



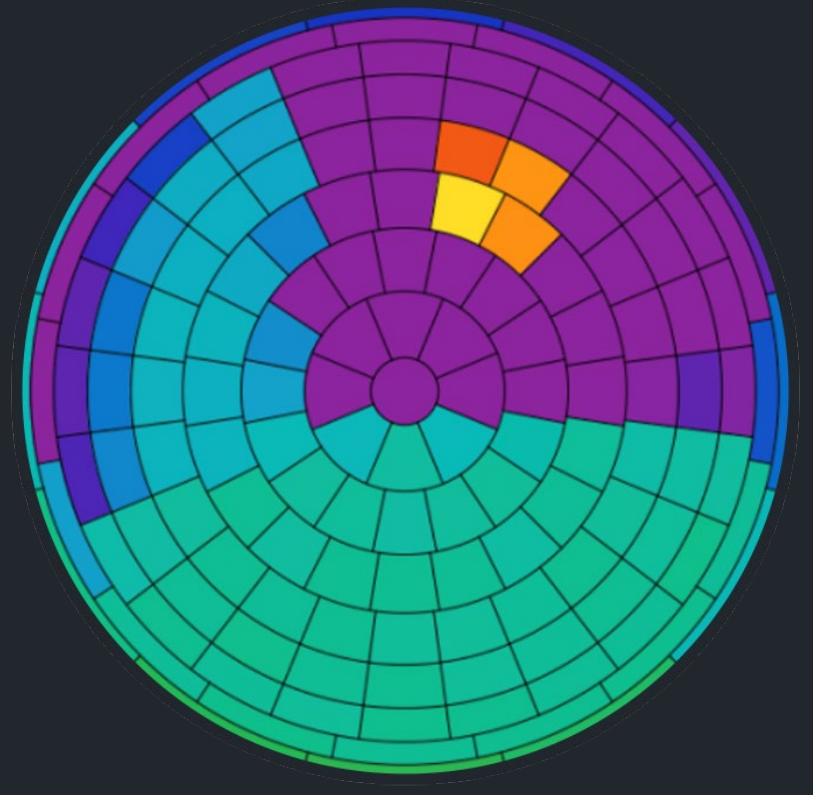
sensor-to-window

Transmission



through-window

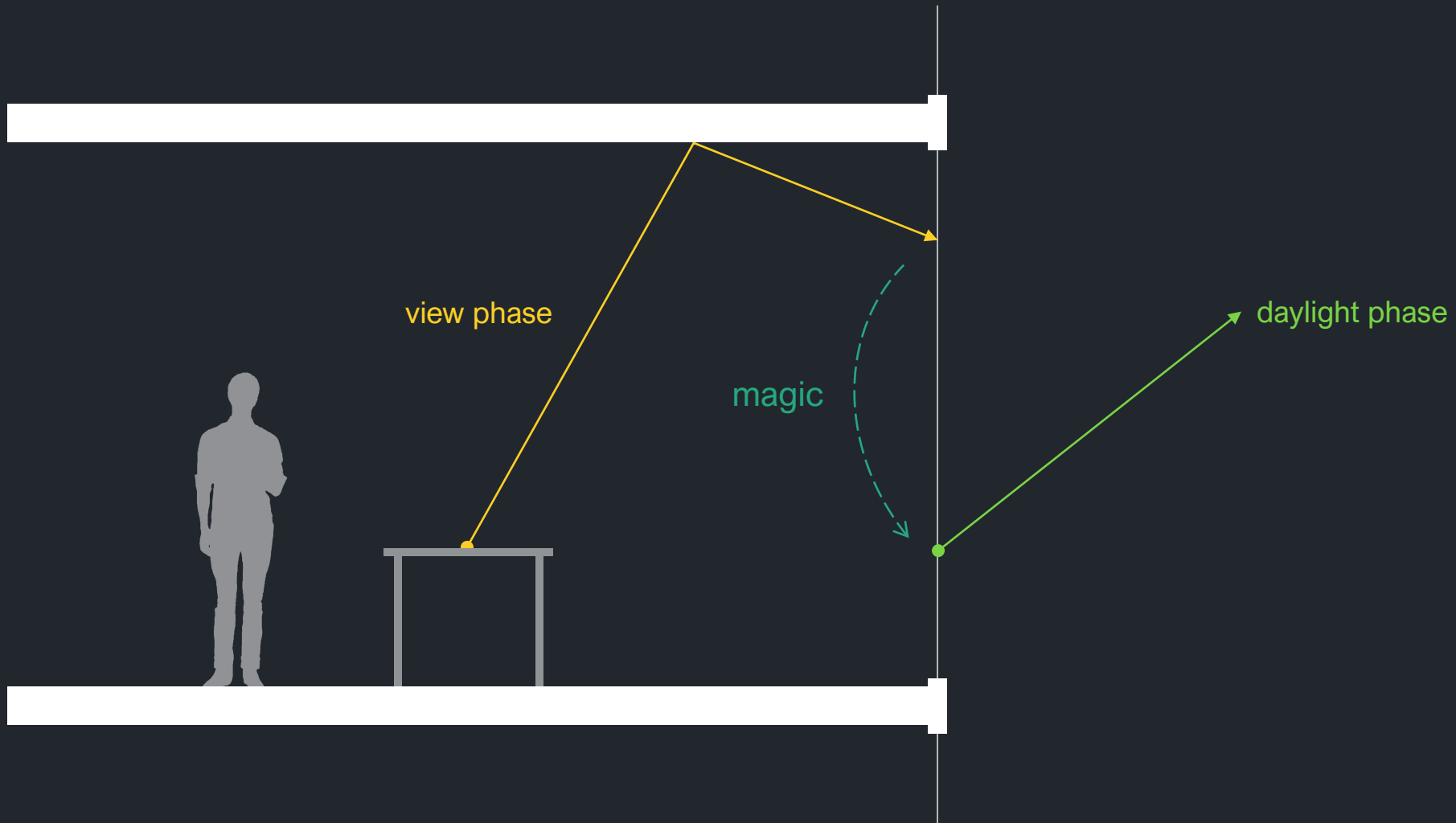
Daylight



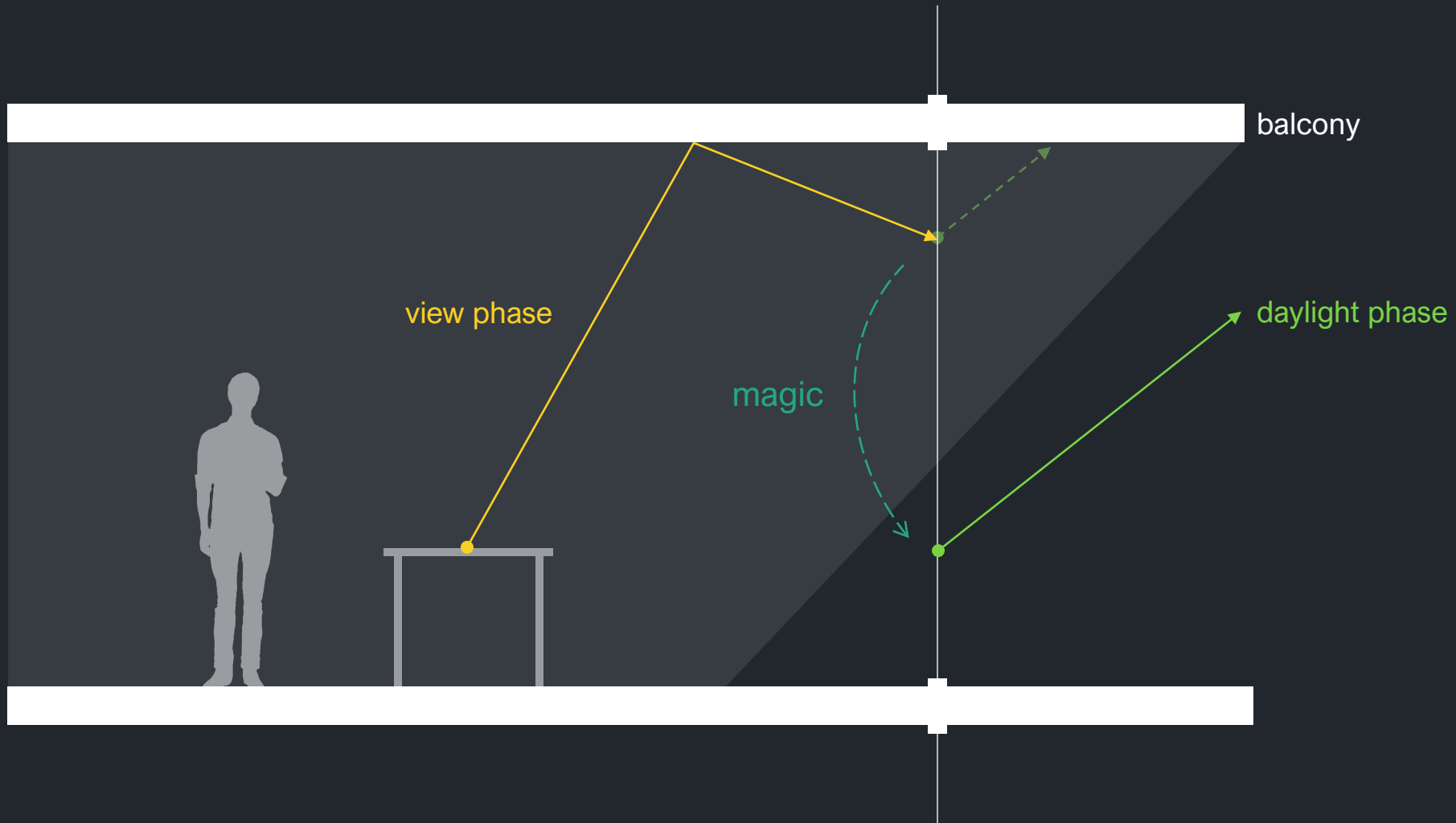
window-to-sky

image credits: Andy McNeil, LBNL

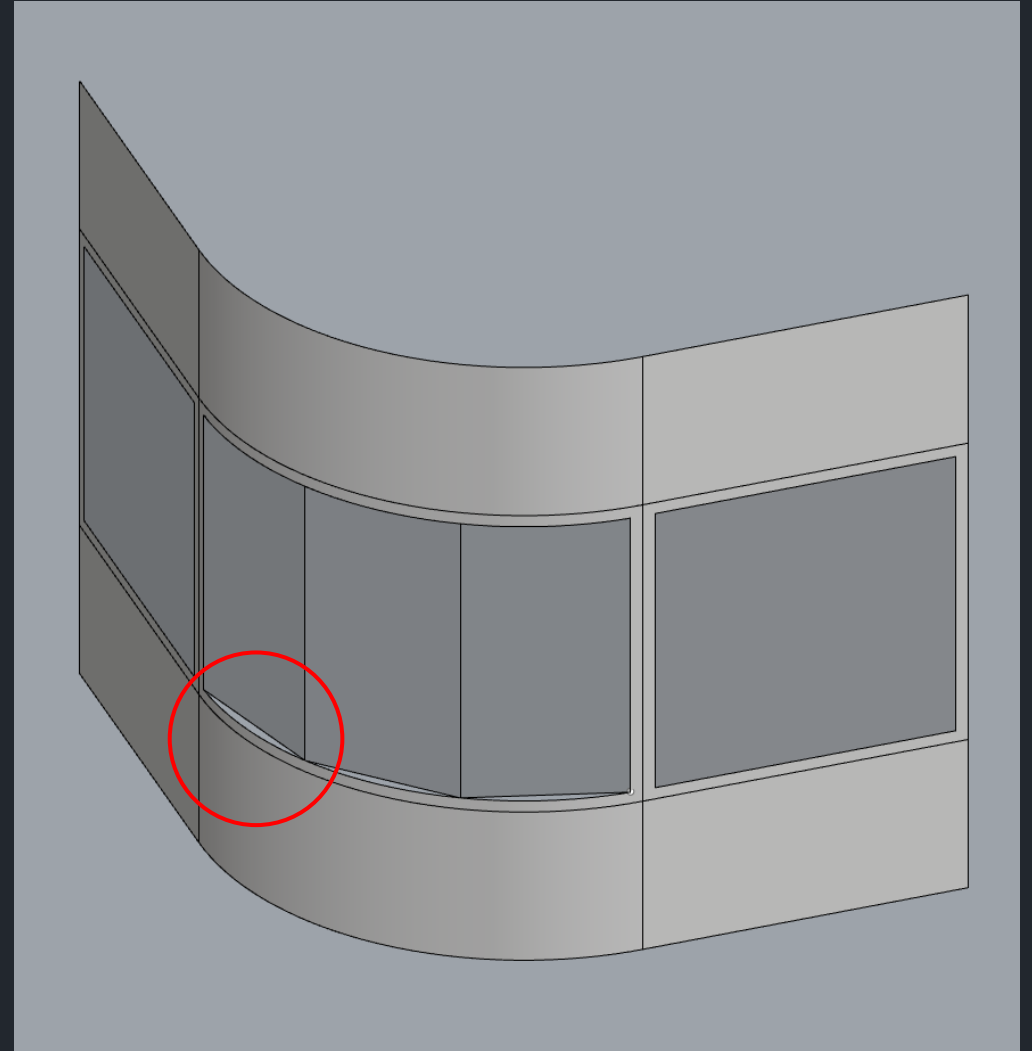
The Teleportation Problem



The Teleportation Problem

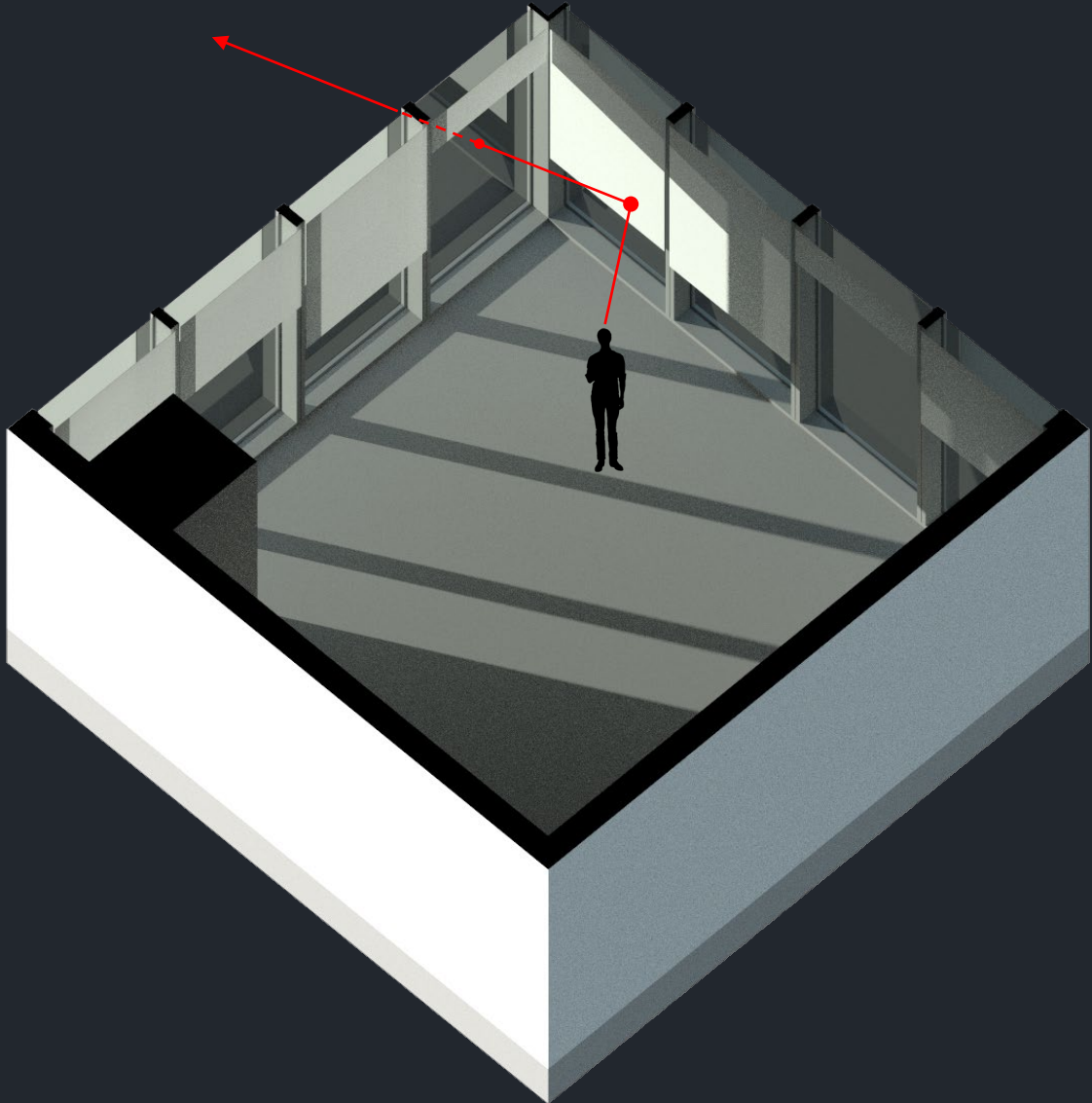


The Curvature Problem

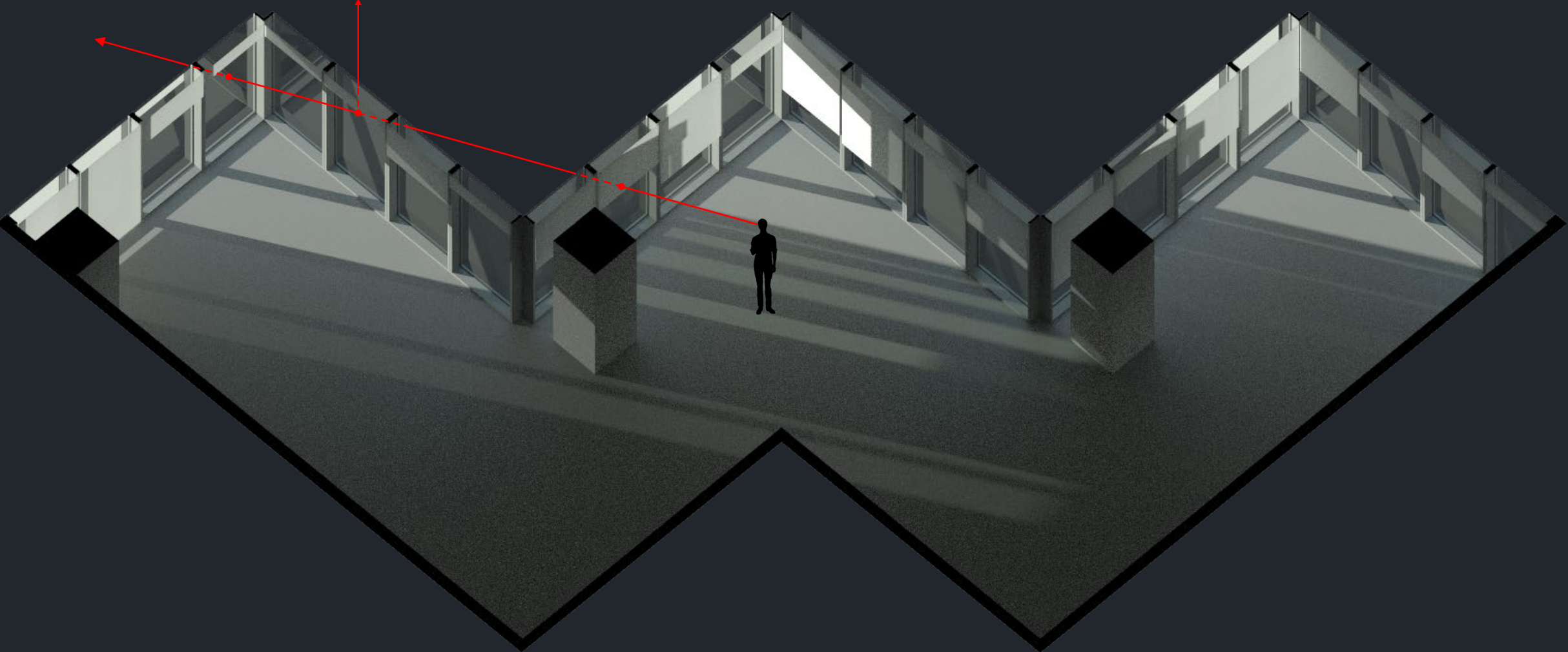


One Front Street, San Francisco [photo credit: Eric Hunt]

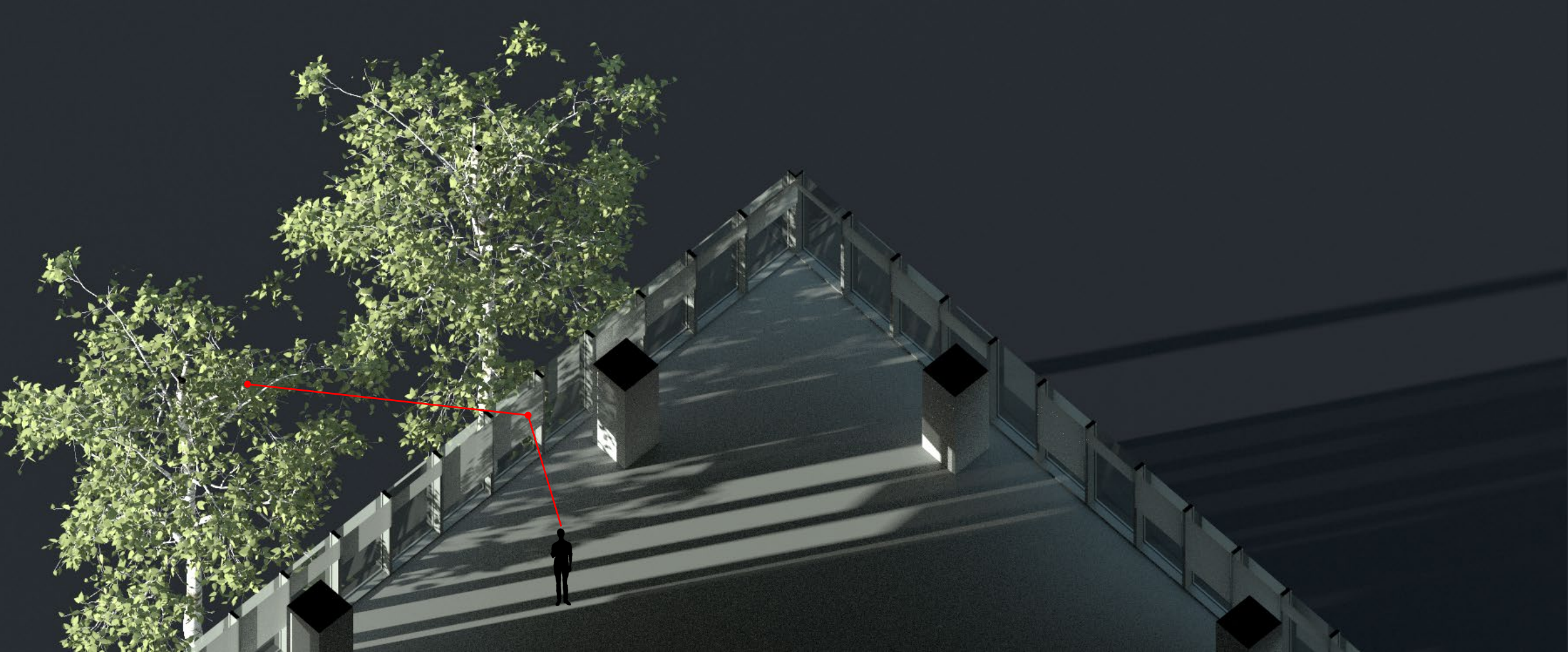
The Interaction Problem



The Interaction Problem



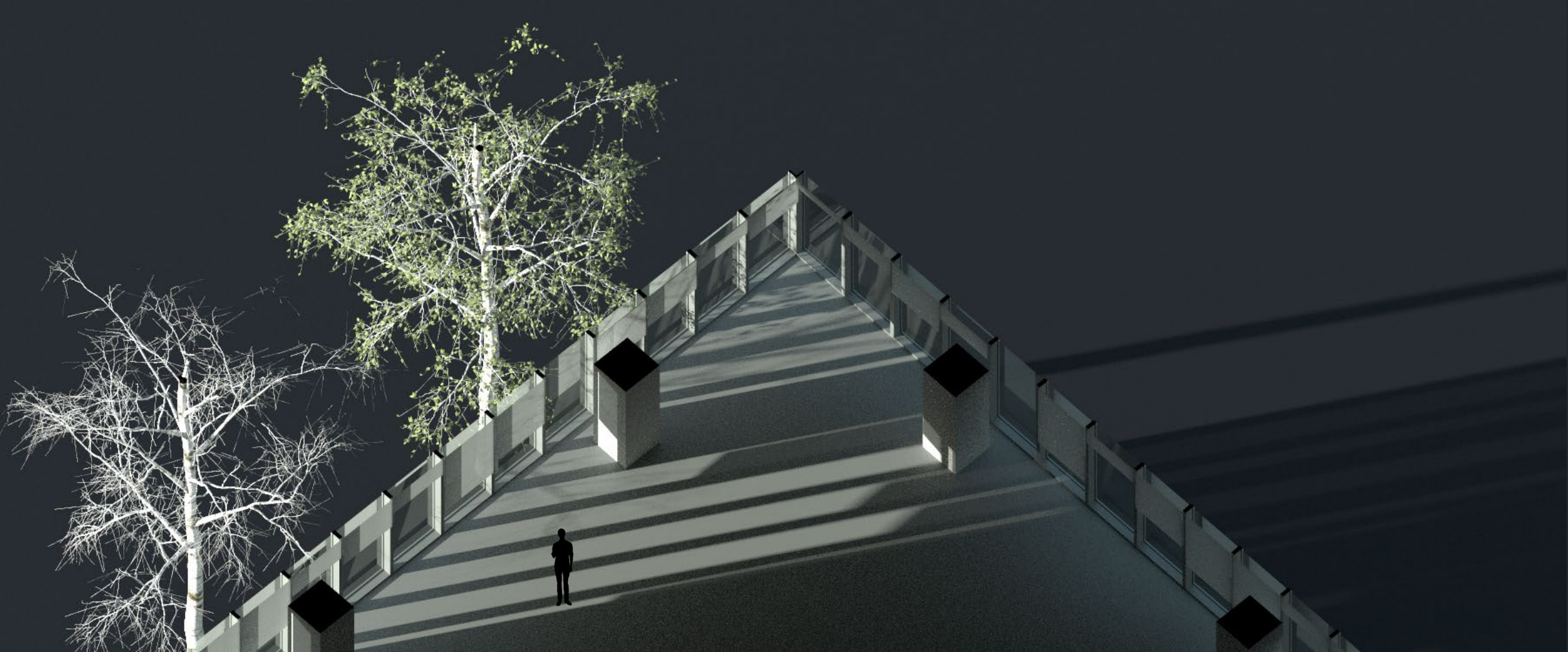
The Interaction Problem



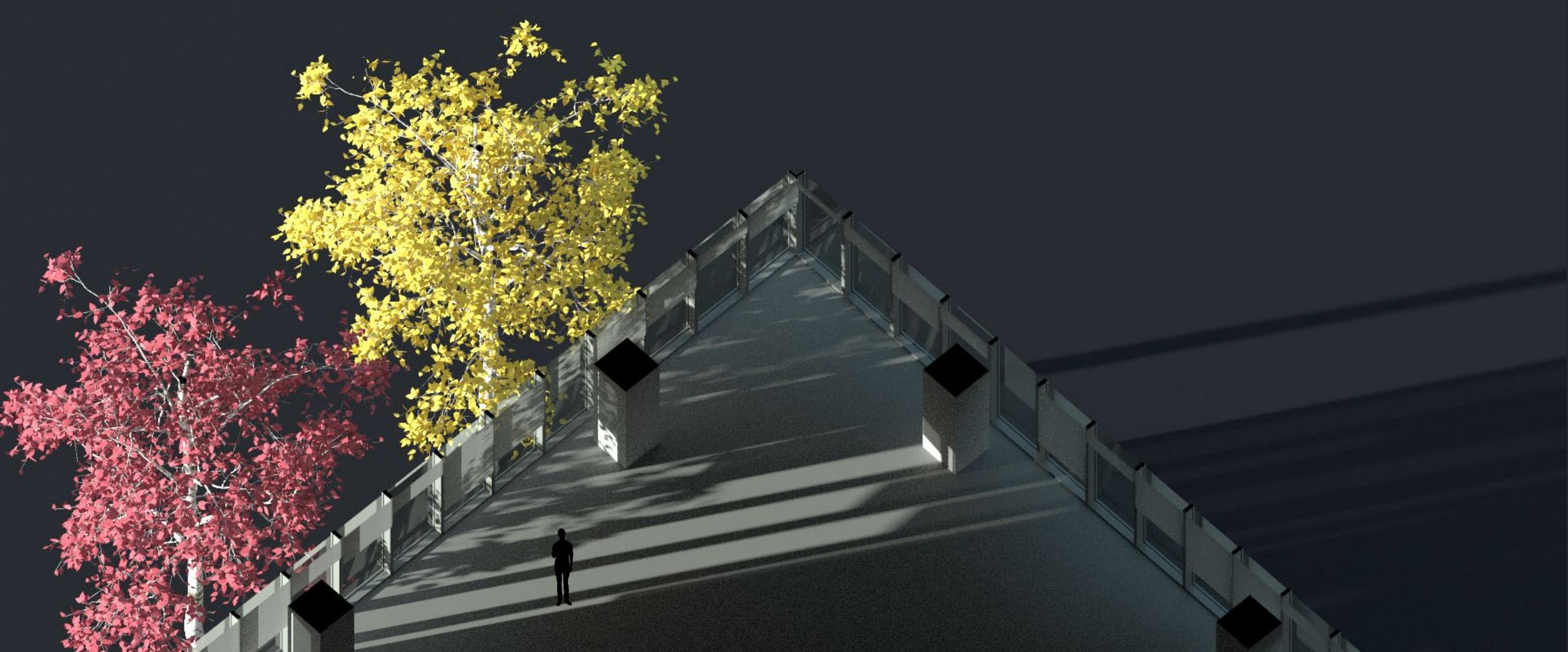
The Interaction Problem



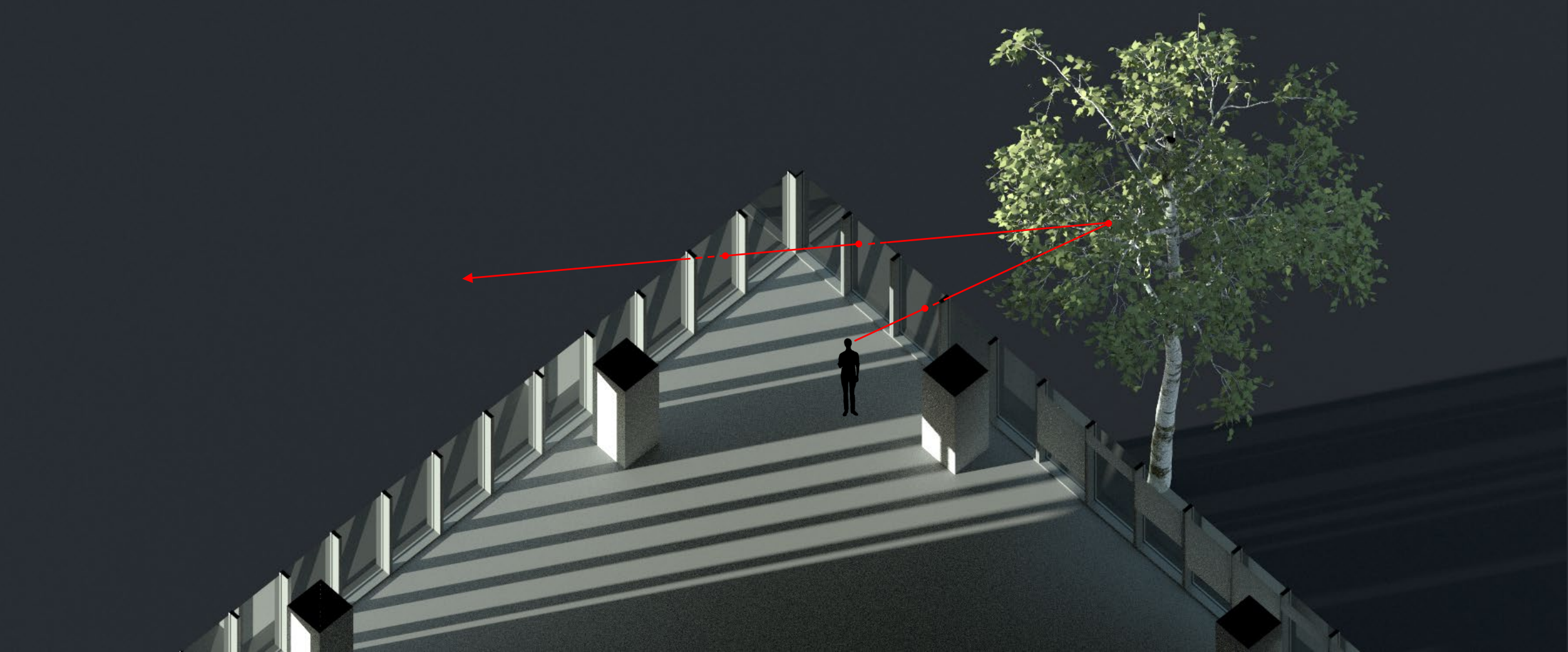
The Interaction Problem



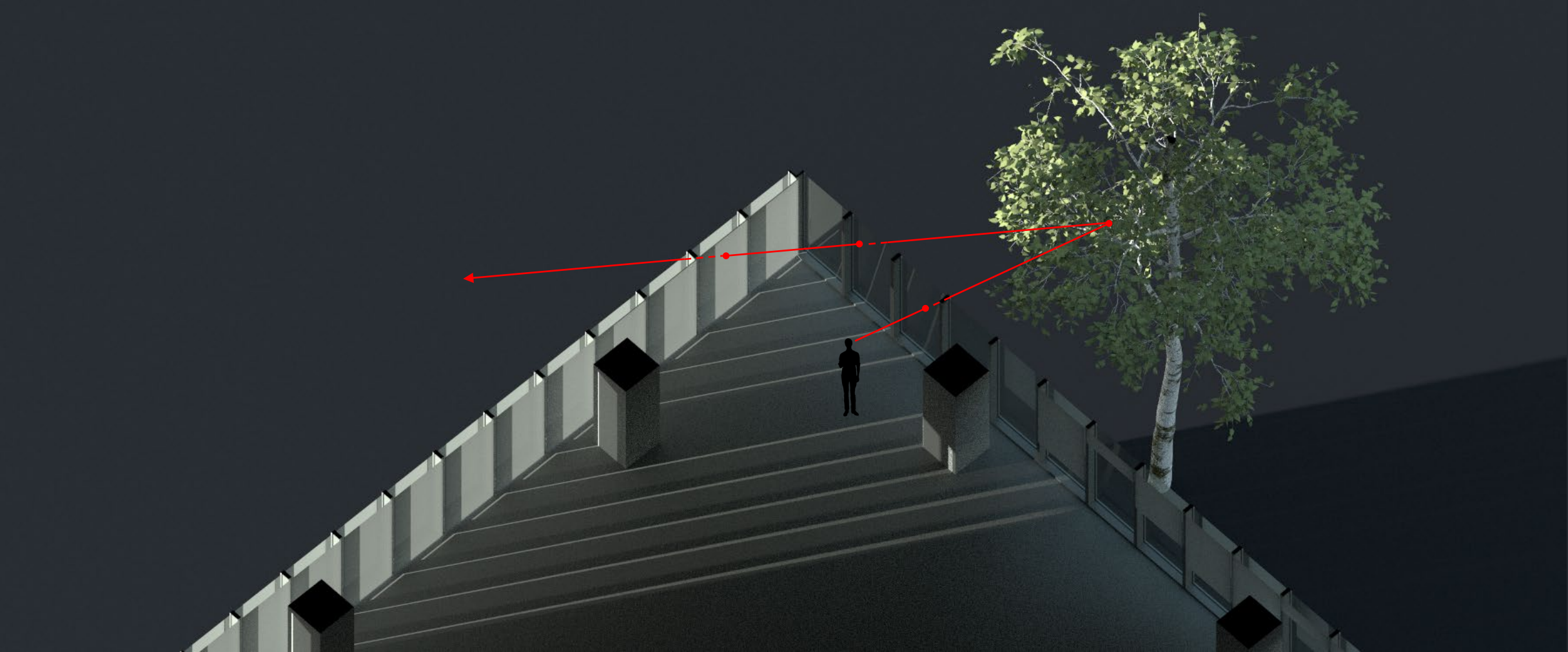
The Interaction Problem



The Interaction Problem



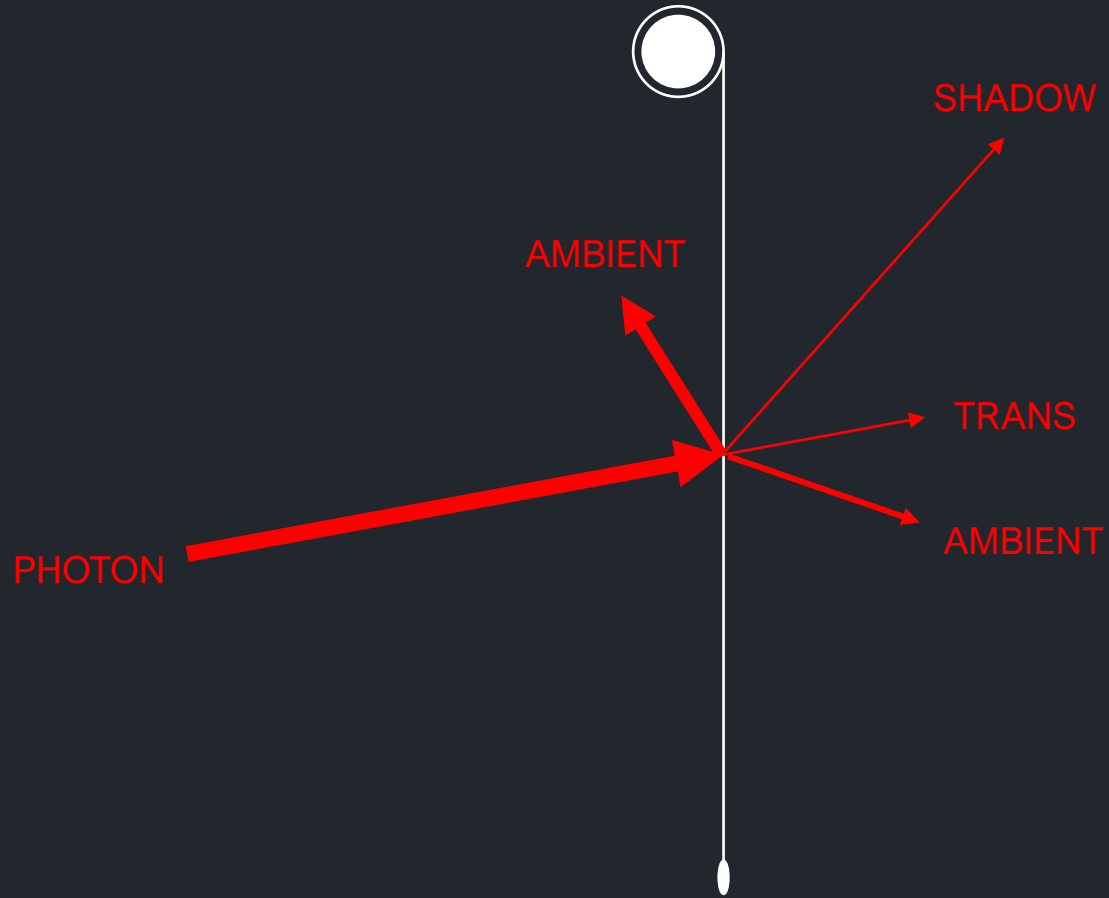
The Interaction Problem



Tenants of Multiversal Ray Tracing

1. No binning of photons by location
2. No stopping and starting of photon paths
3. When a photon encounters a dynamic surface, *everything always happens*

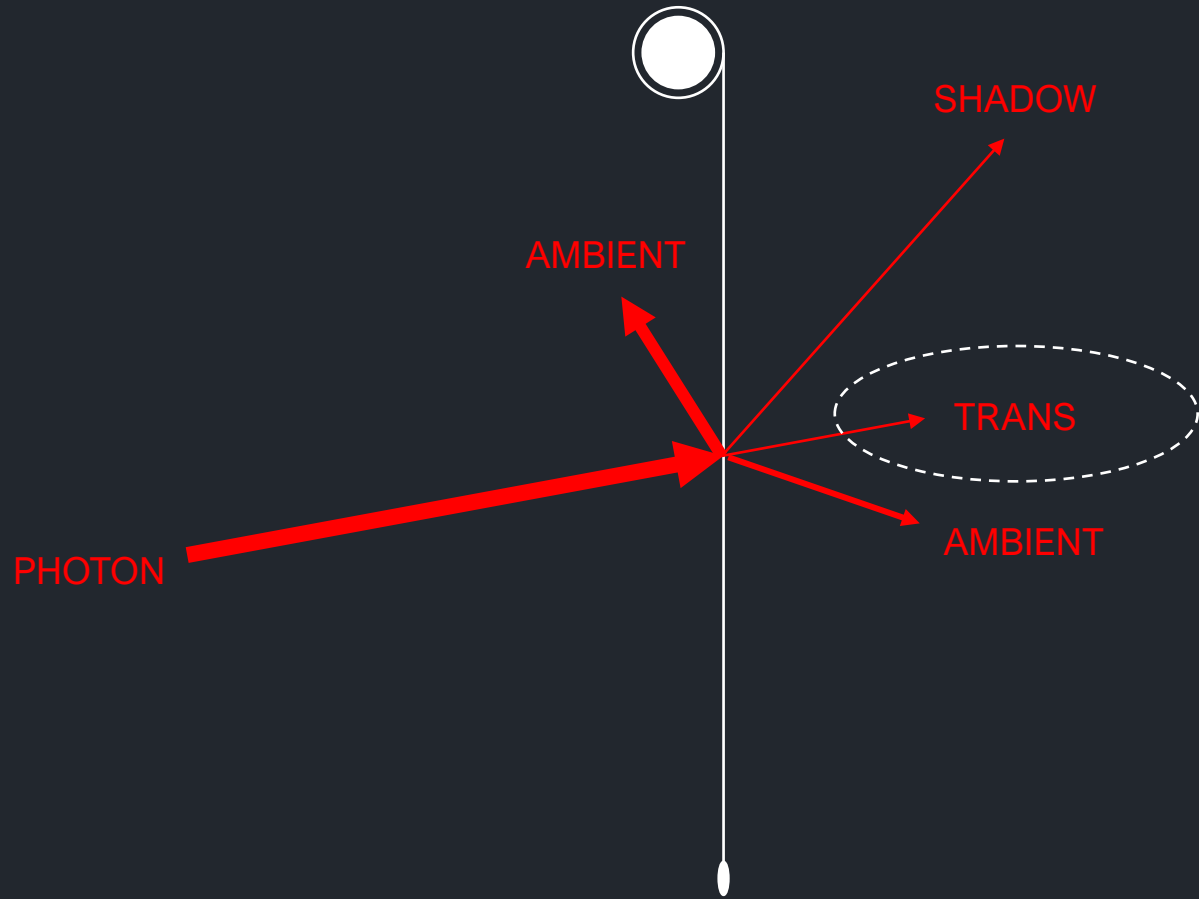
ROLLER SHADE



DECIDUOUS LEAF



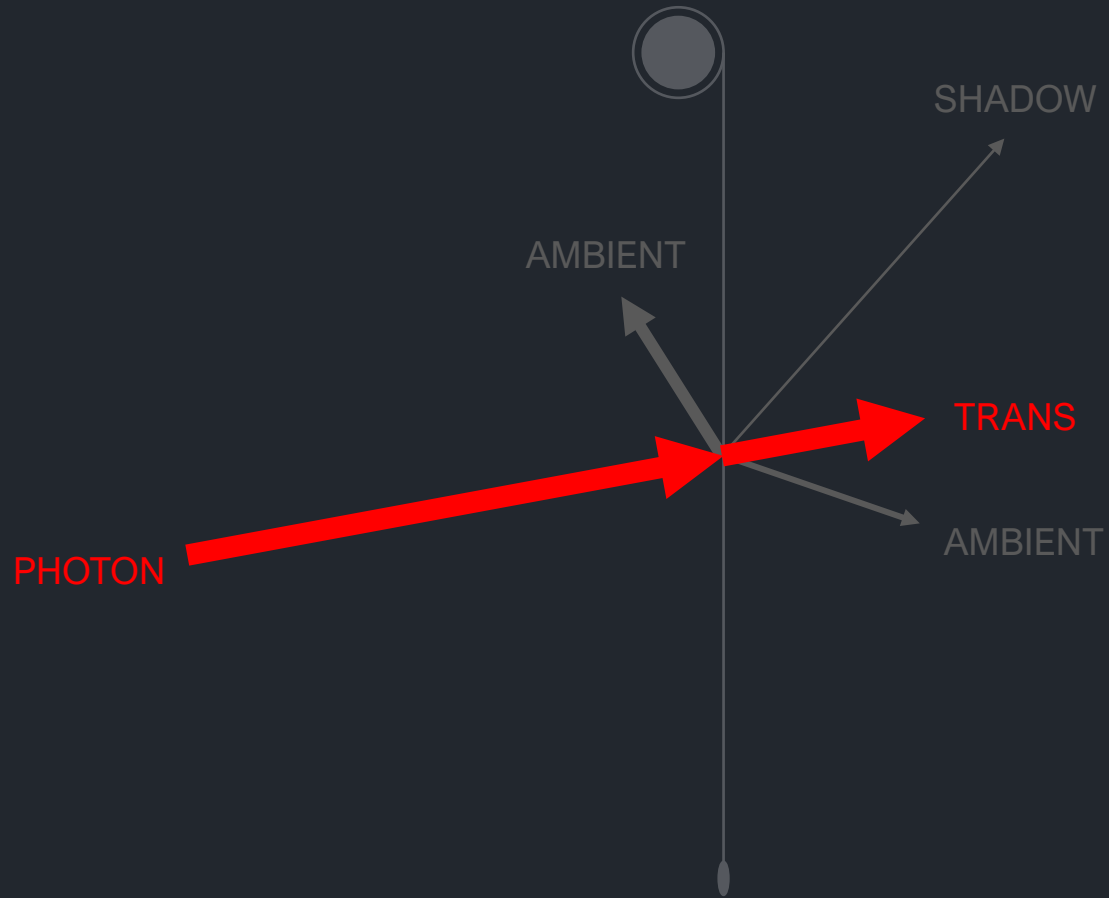
ROLLER SHADE



DECIDUOUS LEAF

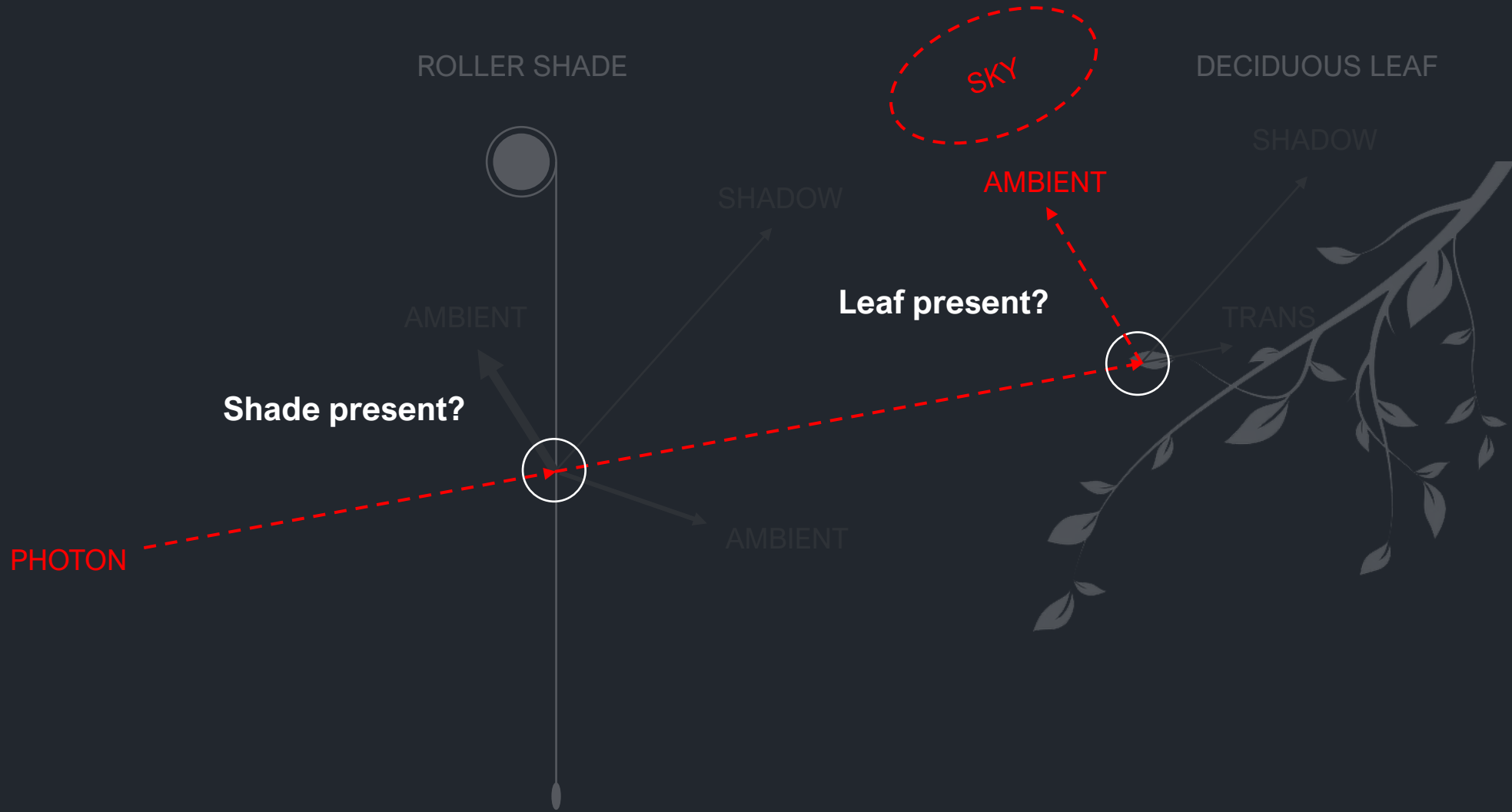


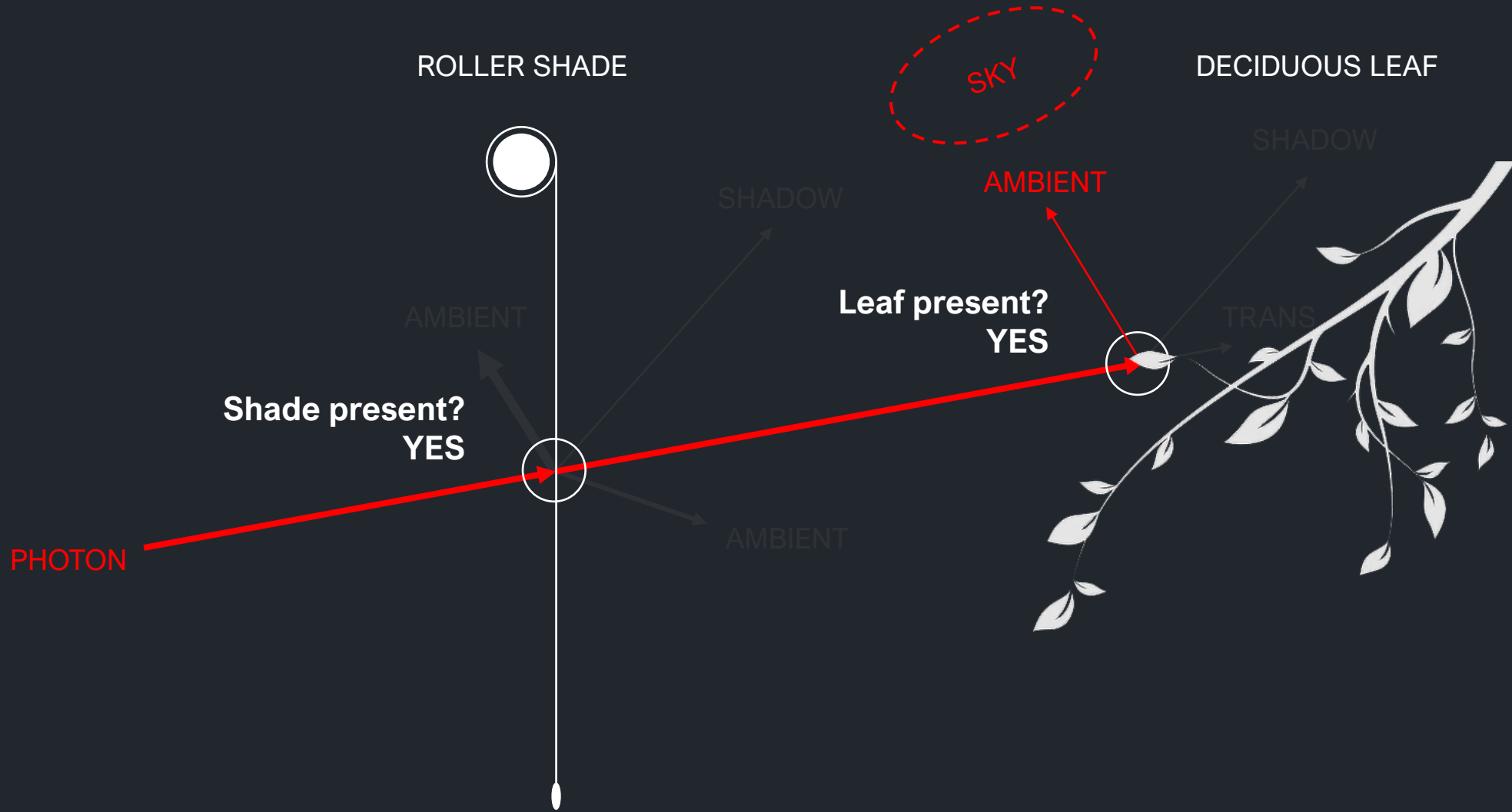
(NO) ROLLER SHADE

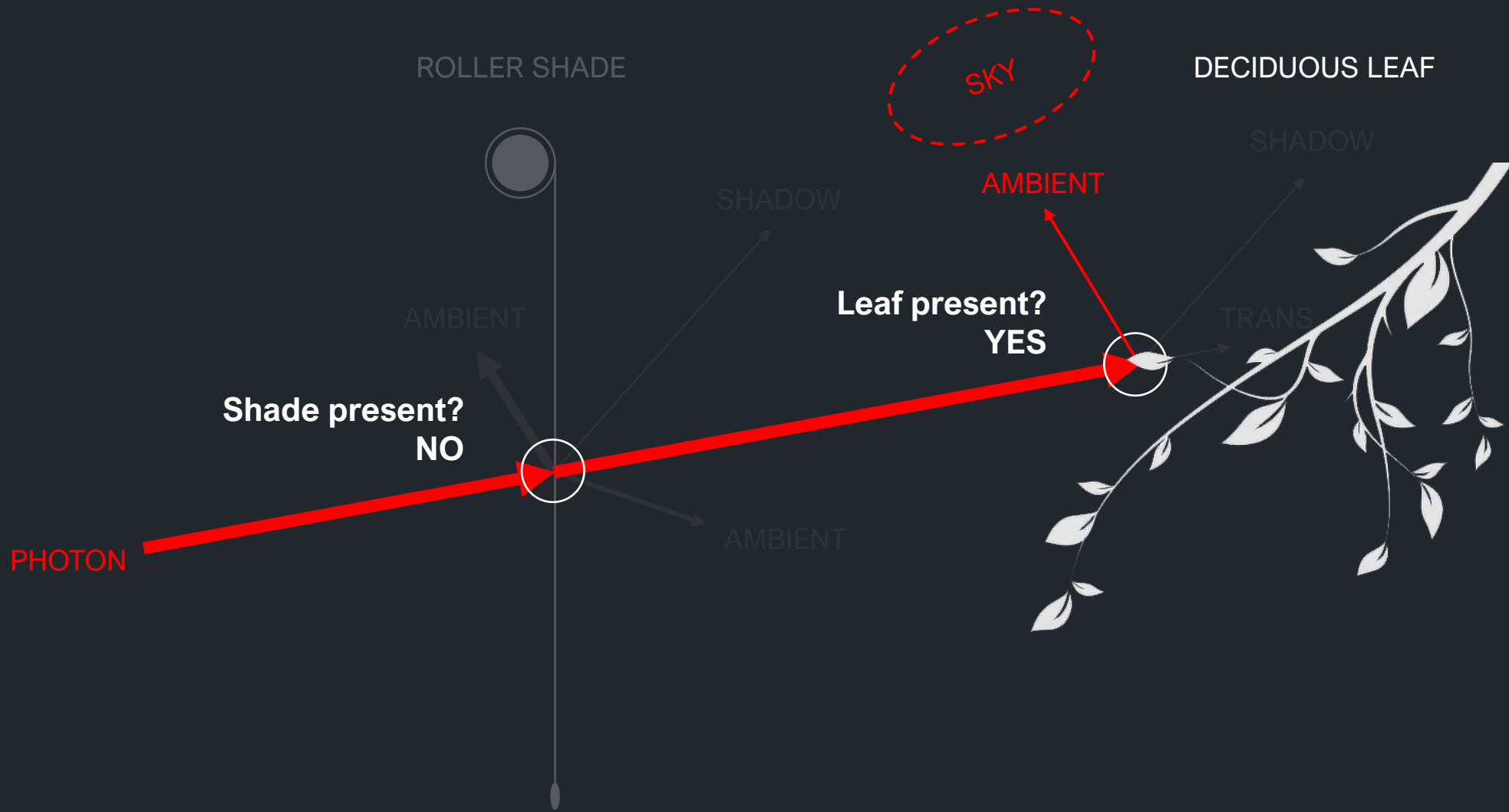


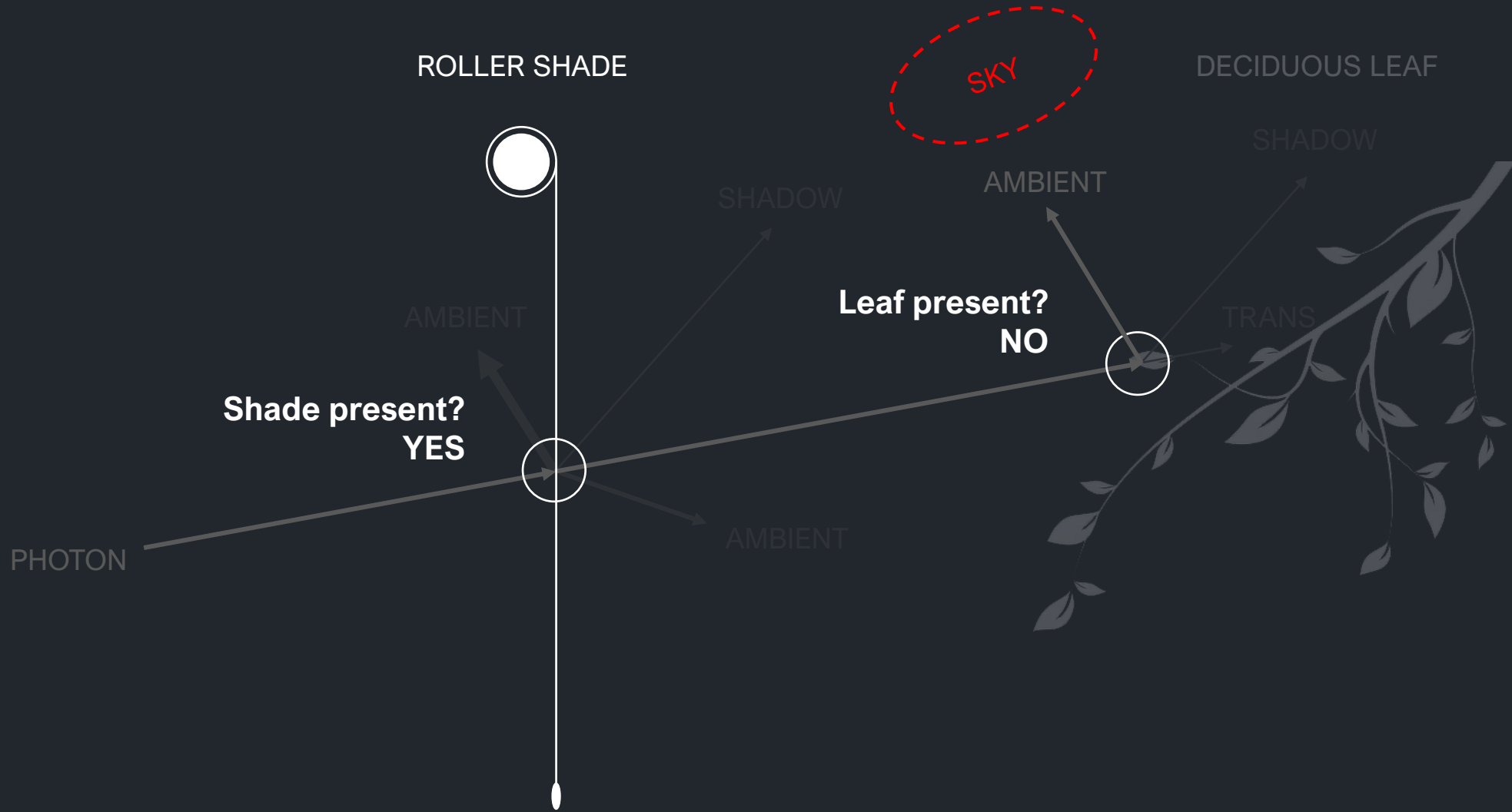
DECIDUOUS LEAF

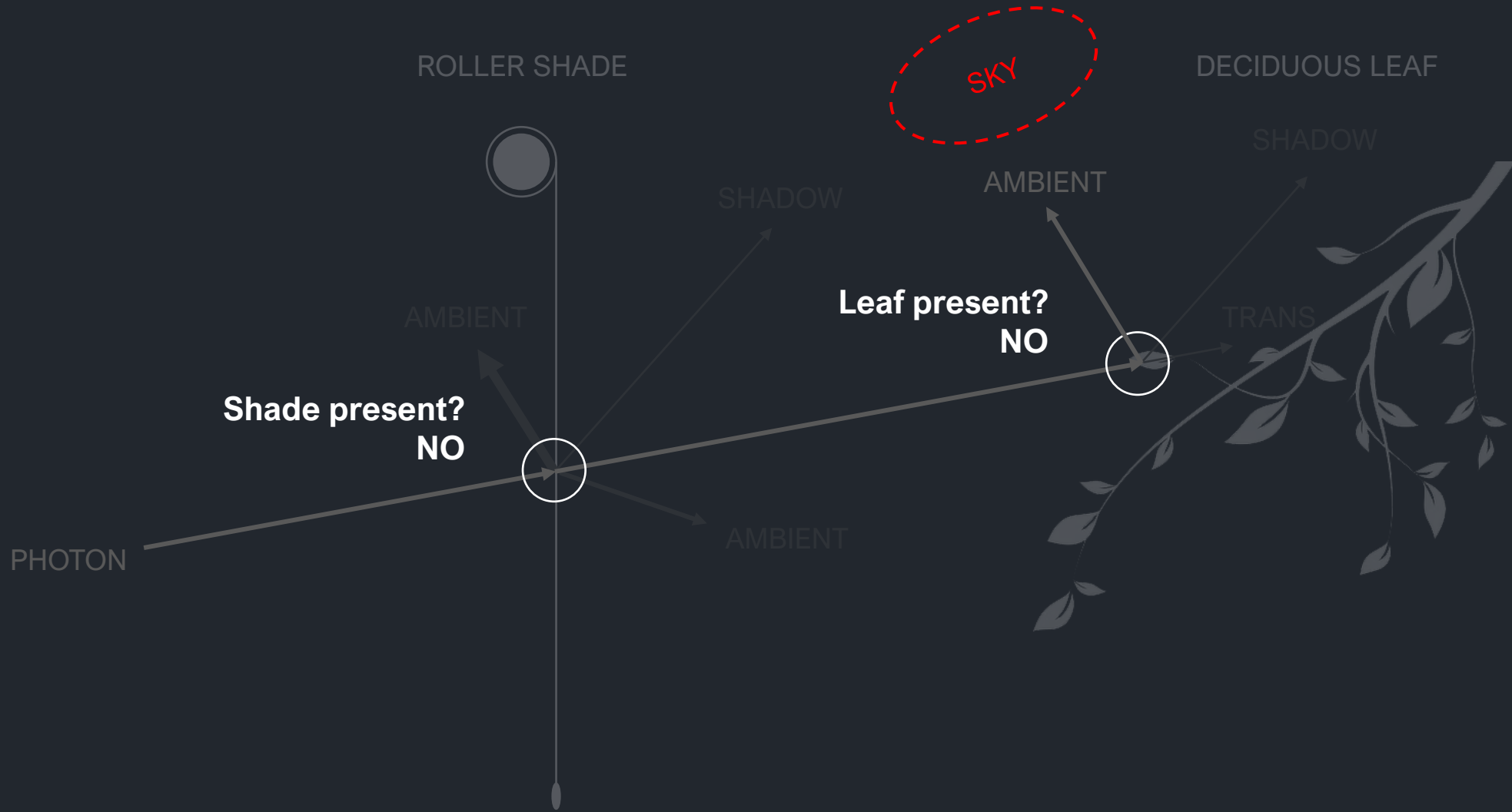


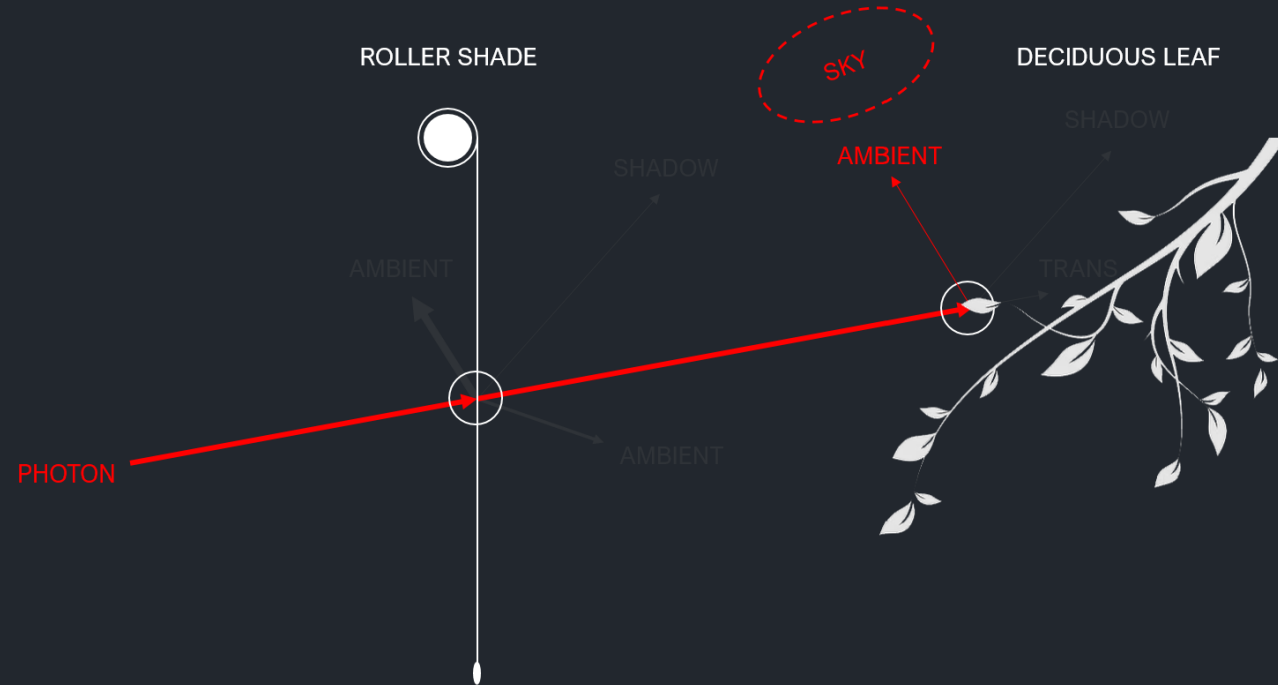




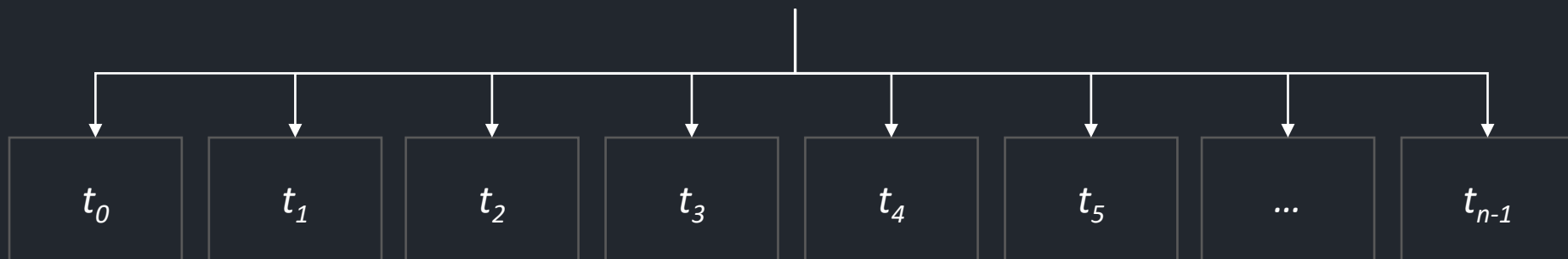








GPU





MVRT (superposition of all states)

Placeholder shade material (there / not-there mix)



MVRT
└───> UNIVERSE 0: Shades open



MVRT

- UNIVERSE 0: Shades open
- UNIVERSE 1: Shades closed



MVRT

- UNIVERSE 0: Shades open
- UNIVERSE 1: Shades closed
- UNIVERSE 2: Mix [0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0]



MVRT

- UNIVERSE 0: Shades open
- UNIVERSE 1: Shades closed
- UNIVERSE 2: Mix [0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0]
- UNIVERSE 3: Mix [0 .3 .6 .4 .8 .7 .2 0]

Storing **texture coordinate** lets us set on/off based on position!



MVRT

- UNIVERSE 0: Shades open
- UNIVERSE 1: Shades closed
- UNIVERSE 2: Mix [0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0]
- UNIVERSE 3: Mix [0 .3 .6 .4 .8 .7 .2 0]
- UNIVERSE 4: Mix [0 .2 .9 .3 .5 .3 0 0]



MVRT

- UNIVERSE 0: Shades open
- UNIVERSE 1: Shades closed
- UNIVERSE 2: Mix [0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0]
- UNIVERSE 3: Mix [0 .3 .6 .4 .8 .7 .2 0]
- UNIVERSE 4: Mix [0 .2 .9 .3 .5 .3 0 0]
- UNIVERSE 5: Mix [.4 .5 .4 .6 .6 .8 .7 0]



MVRT

- UNIVERSE 0: Shades open
- UNIVERSE 1: Shades closed
- UNIVERSE 2: Mix [0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0]
- UNIVERSE 3: Mix [0 .3 .6 .4 .8 .7 .2 0]
- UNIVERSE 4: Mix [0 .2 .9 .3 .5 .3 0 0]
- UNIVERSE 5: Mix [.4 .5 .4 .6 .6 .8 .7 0]
- UNIVERSE 6: Mix [1 .1 .5 1 .5 .5 .5 .8]

... $256^8 - 7$, or $\sim 10^{19}$ other universes

UNIVERSE 2

$L_{avg} = 340 \text{ cd/m}^2$

-ab 5 -ad 256



REFERENCE

$L_{avg} = 339 \text{ cd/m}^2$



DELTA (raw)

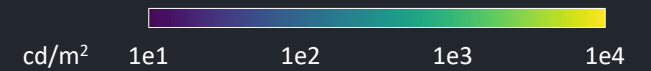


MSD (cd/m²)

MAE (cd/m²)

0.7

18

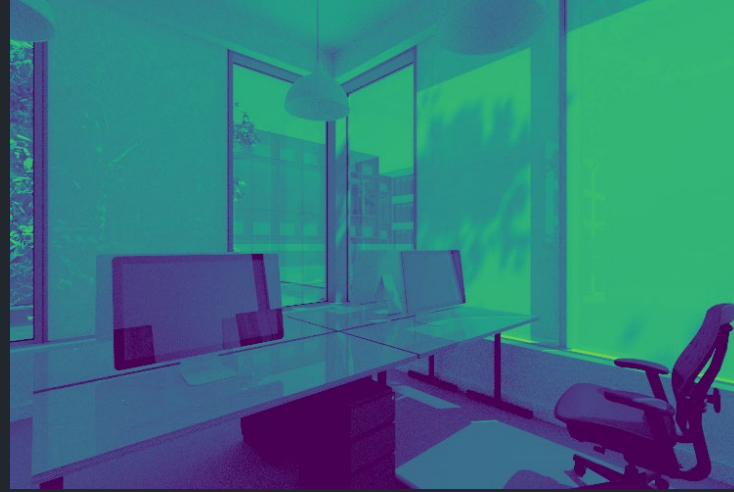


UNIVERSE 2 (denoised)



$L_{avg} = 340 \text{ cd/m}^2$

-ab 5 -ad 256



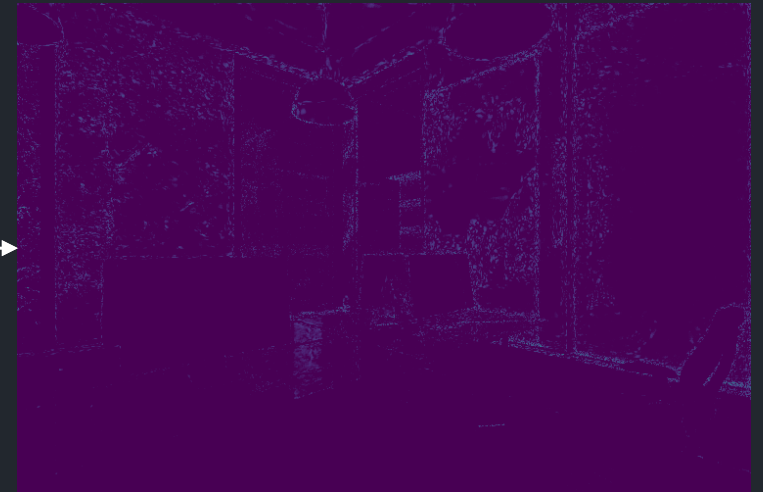
REFERENCE (denoised)



$L_{avg} = 339 \text{ cd/m}^2$



DELTA (denoised)

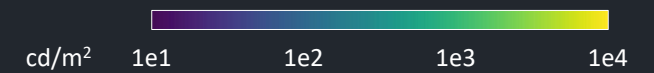


MSD (cd/m²)

0.7

MAE (cd/m²)

4.4



UNIVERSE 2

$L_{avg} = 340 \text{ cd/m}^2$

-ab 5 -ad 256

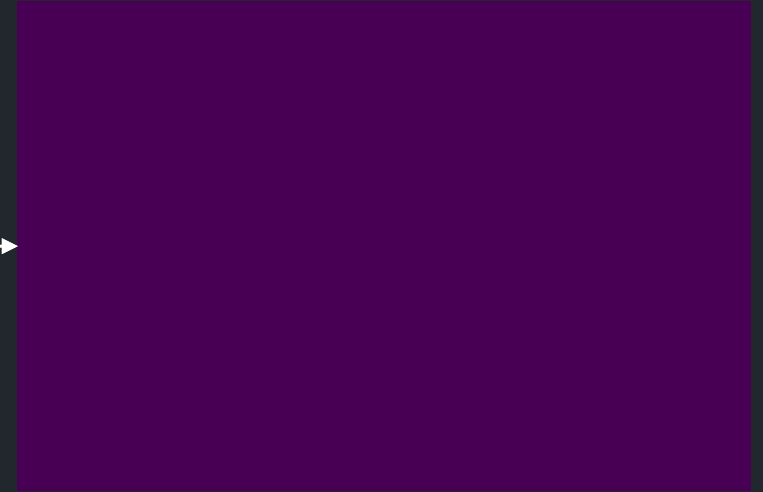


REFERENCE

$L_{avg} = 339 \text{ cd/m}^2$



DELTA (25x25 pixel regions)

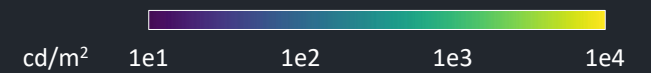


MSD (cd/m²)

MAE (cd/m²)

0.7

1.6

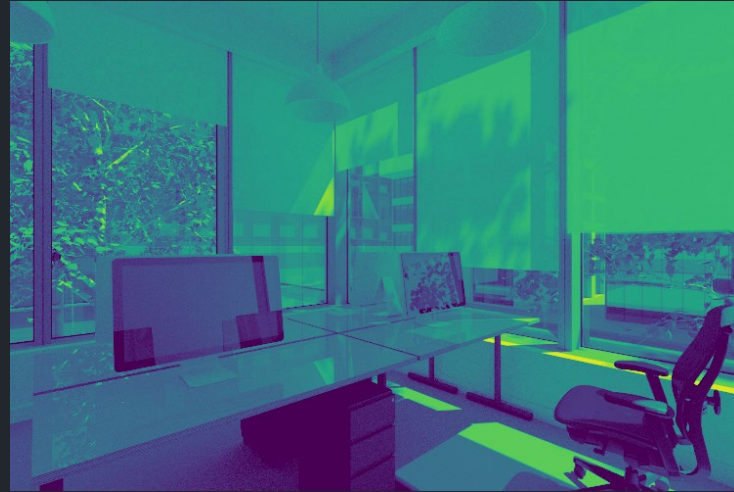


UNIVERSE 3



$L_{avg} = 362 \text{ cd/m}^2$

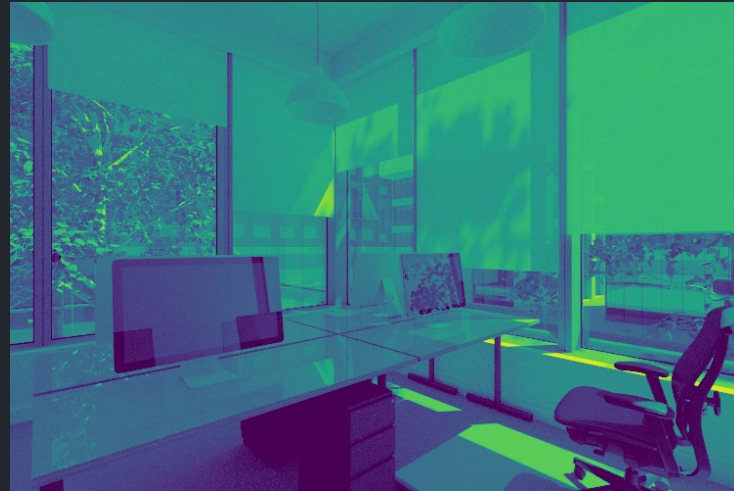
-ab 5 -ad 256



REFERENCE



$L_{avg} = 362 \text{ cd/m}^2$



DELTA (25x25 pixel regions)

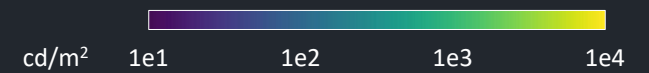


MSD (cd/m²)

-0.4

MAE (cd/m²)

2.0

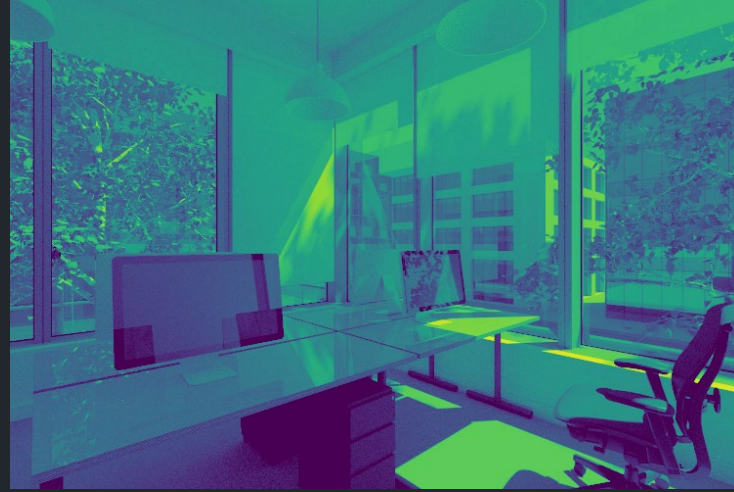


UNIVERSE 4



$L_{avg} = 357 \text{ cd/m}^2$

-ab 5 -ad 256



REFERENCE



$L_{avg} = 358 \text{ cd/m}^2$



DELTA (25x25 pixel regions)

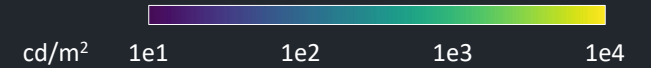


MSD (cd/m²)

-1.3

MAE (cd/m²)

2.1

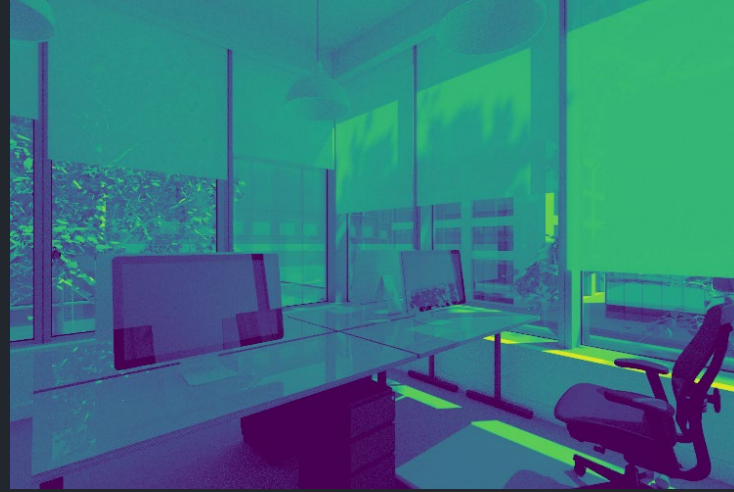


UNIVERSE 5



$L_{avg} = 350 \text{ cd/m}^2$

-ab 5 -ad 256



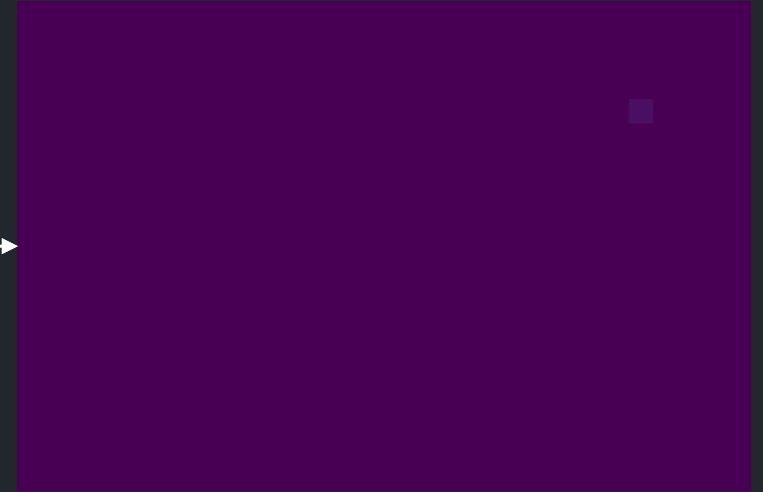
REFERENCE



$L_{avg} = 350 \text{ cd/m}^2$



DELTA (25x25 pixel regions)

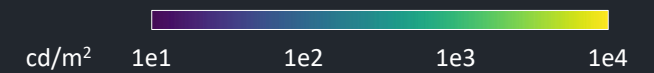


MSD (cd/m²)

0.3

MAE (cd/m²)

1.8

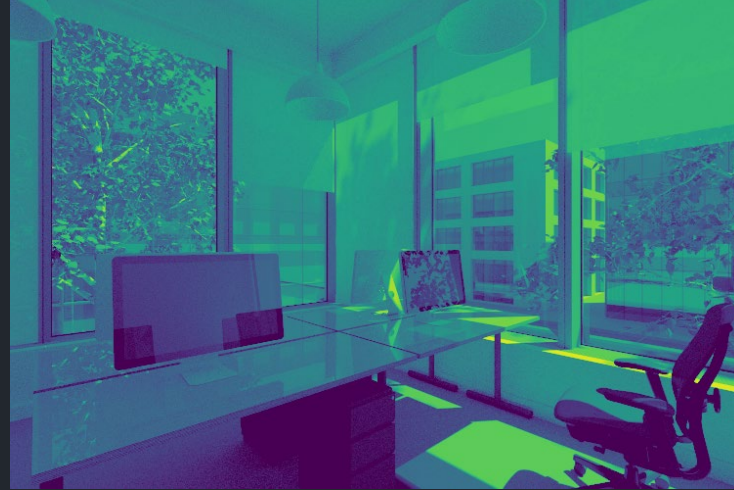


UNIVERSE 6



$L_{avg} = 350 \text{ cd/m}^2$

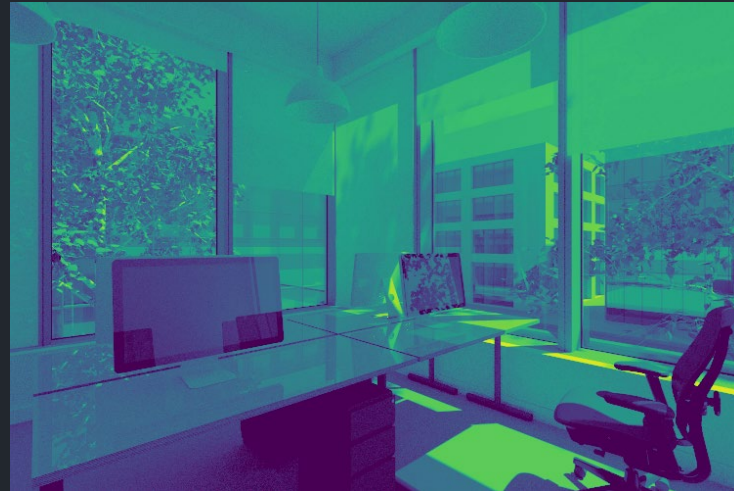
-ab 5 -ad 256



REFERENCE



$L_{avg} = 350 \text{ cd/m}^2$



DELTA (25x25 pixel regions)

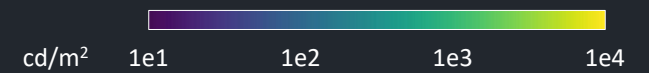


MSD (cd/m²)

0.6

MAE (cd/m²)

1.7

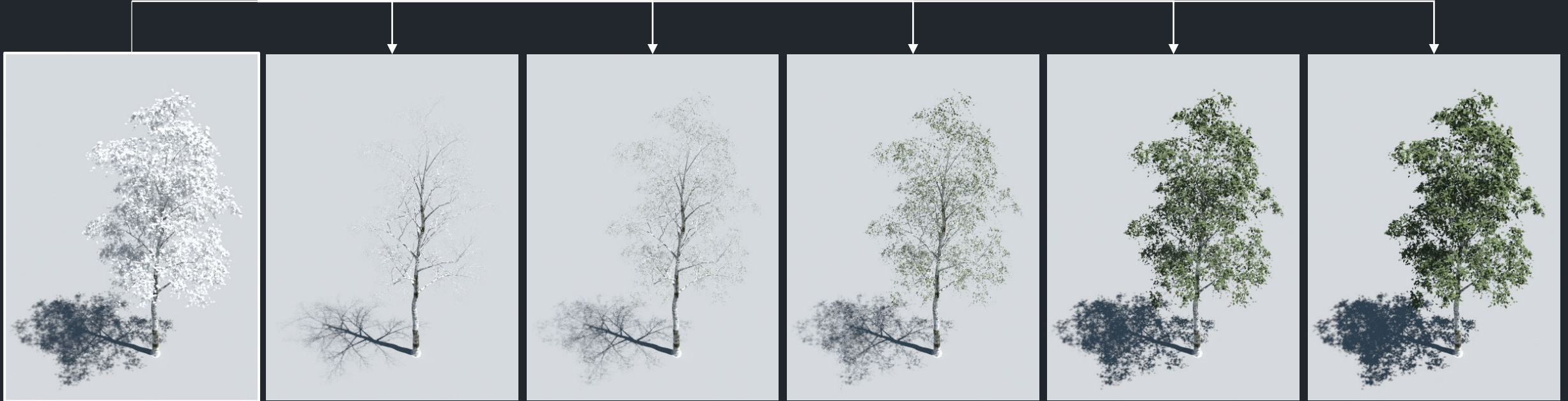




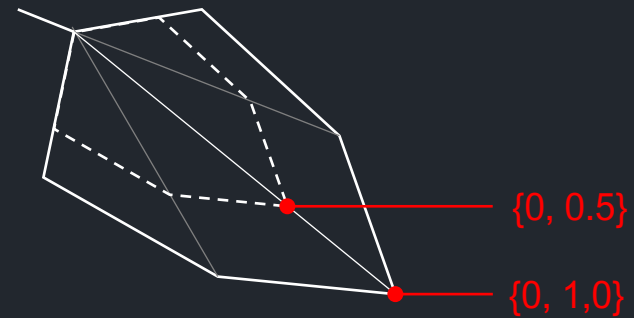


Leaves on/off (same ray trace)

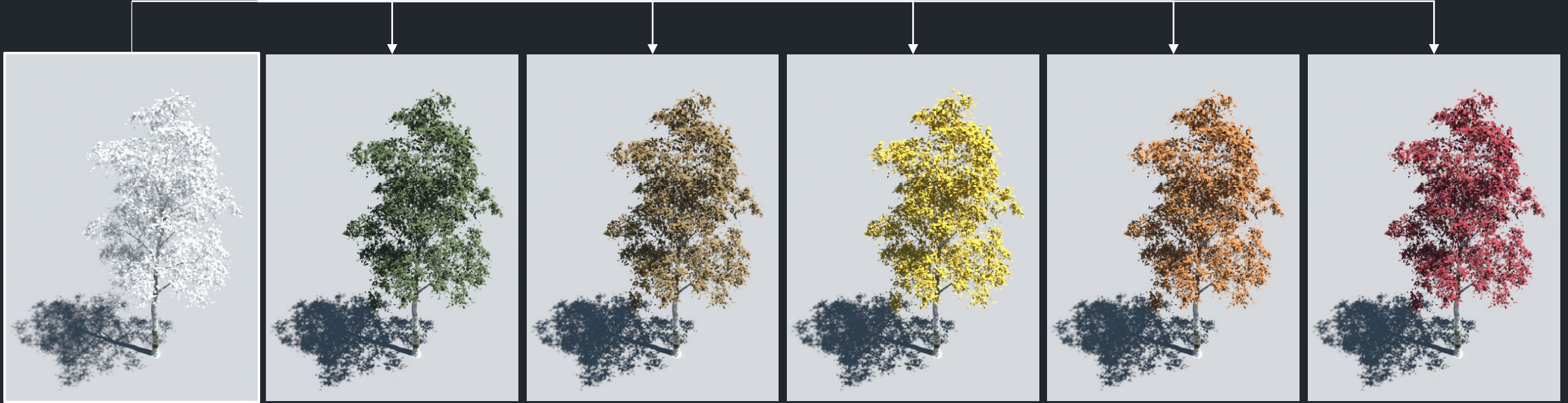
Leaf size



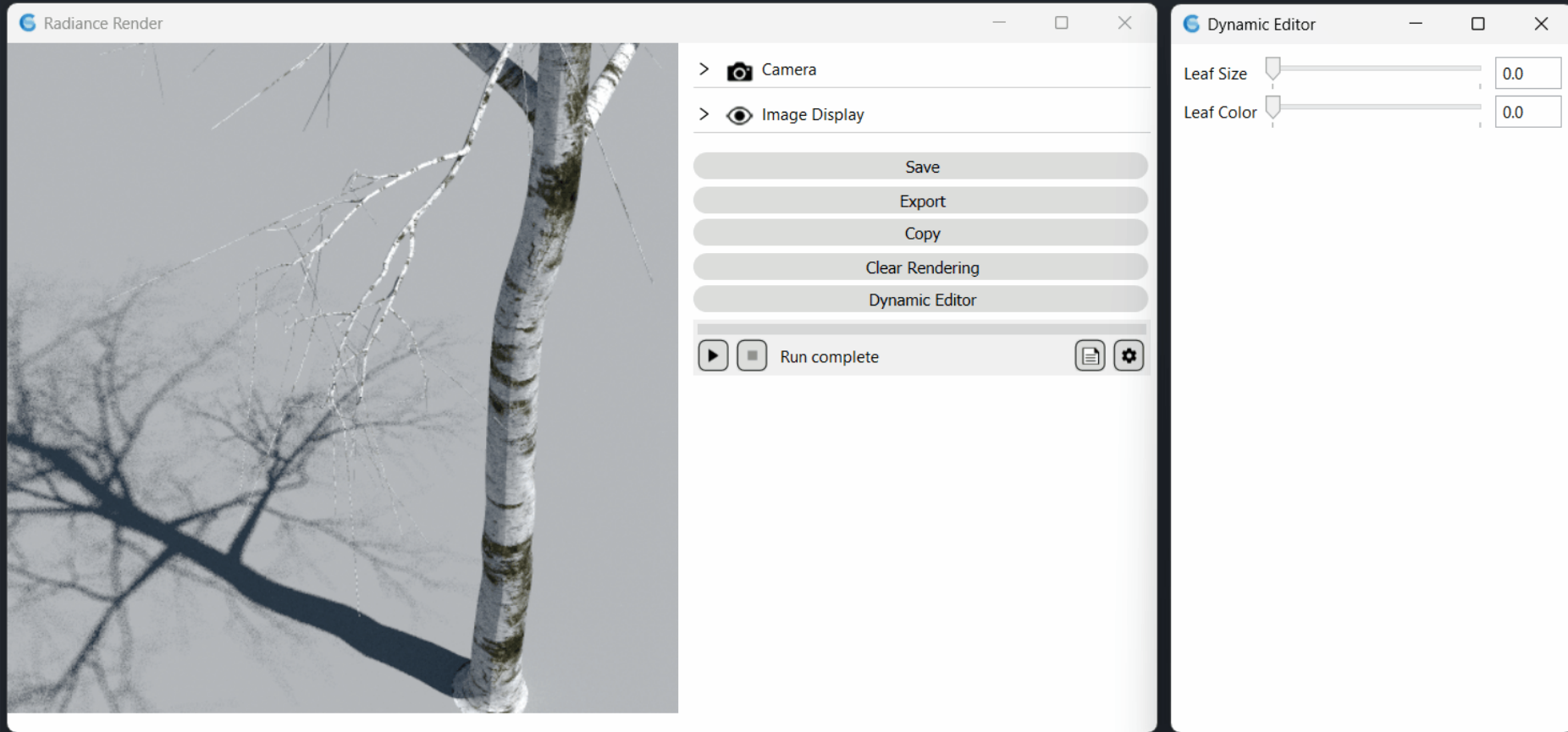
(one) ray trace

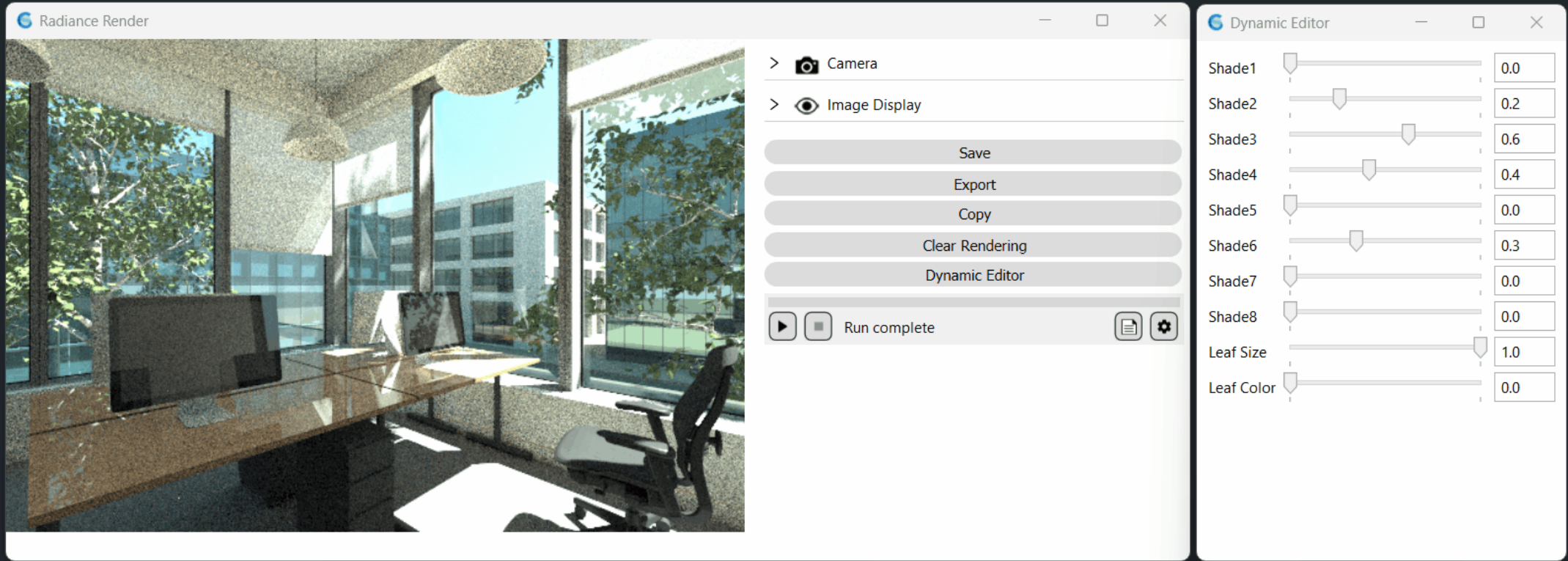


Leaf color

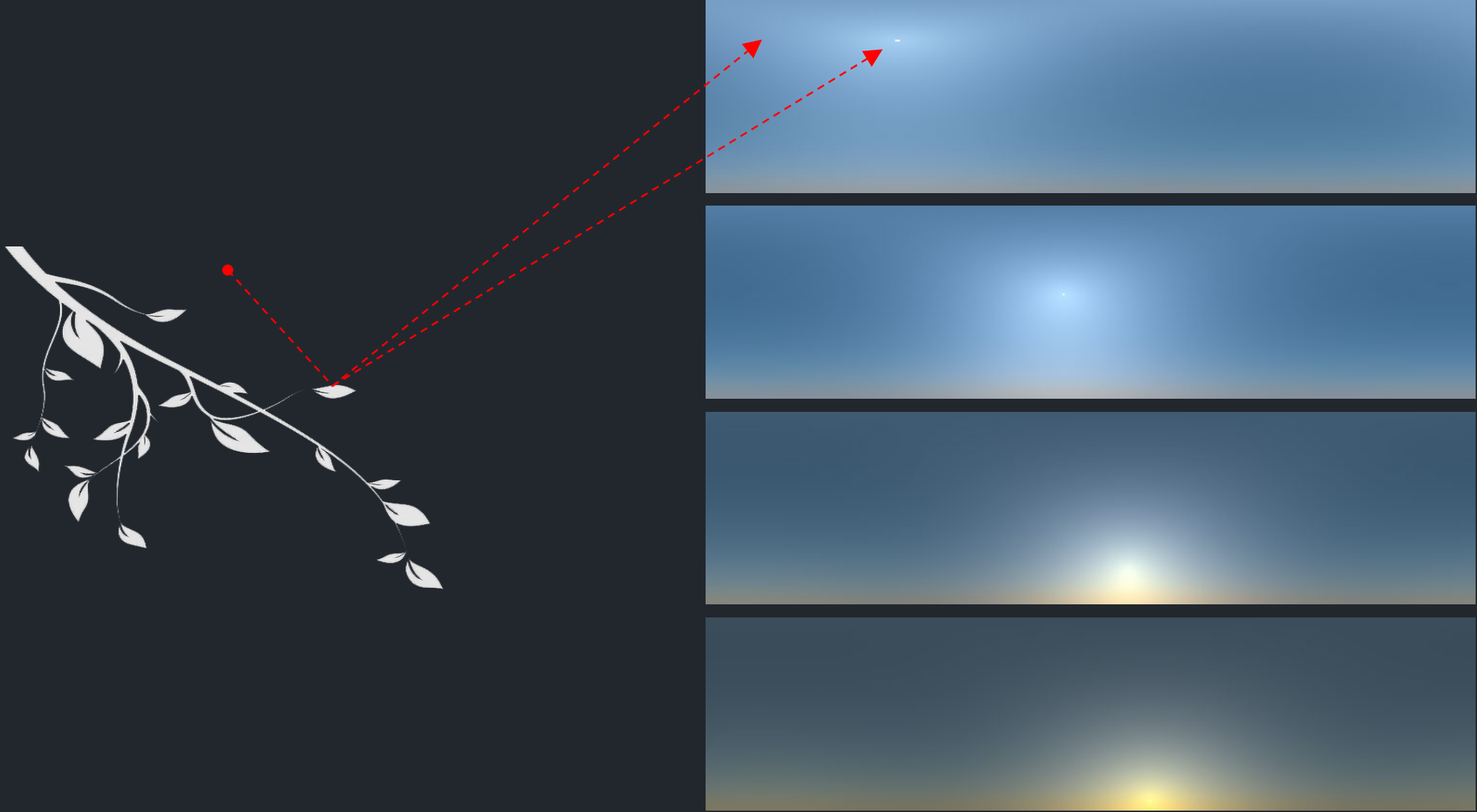


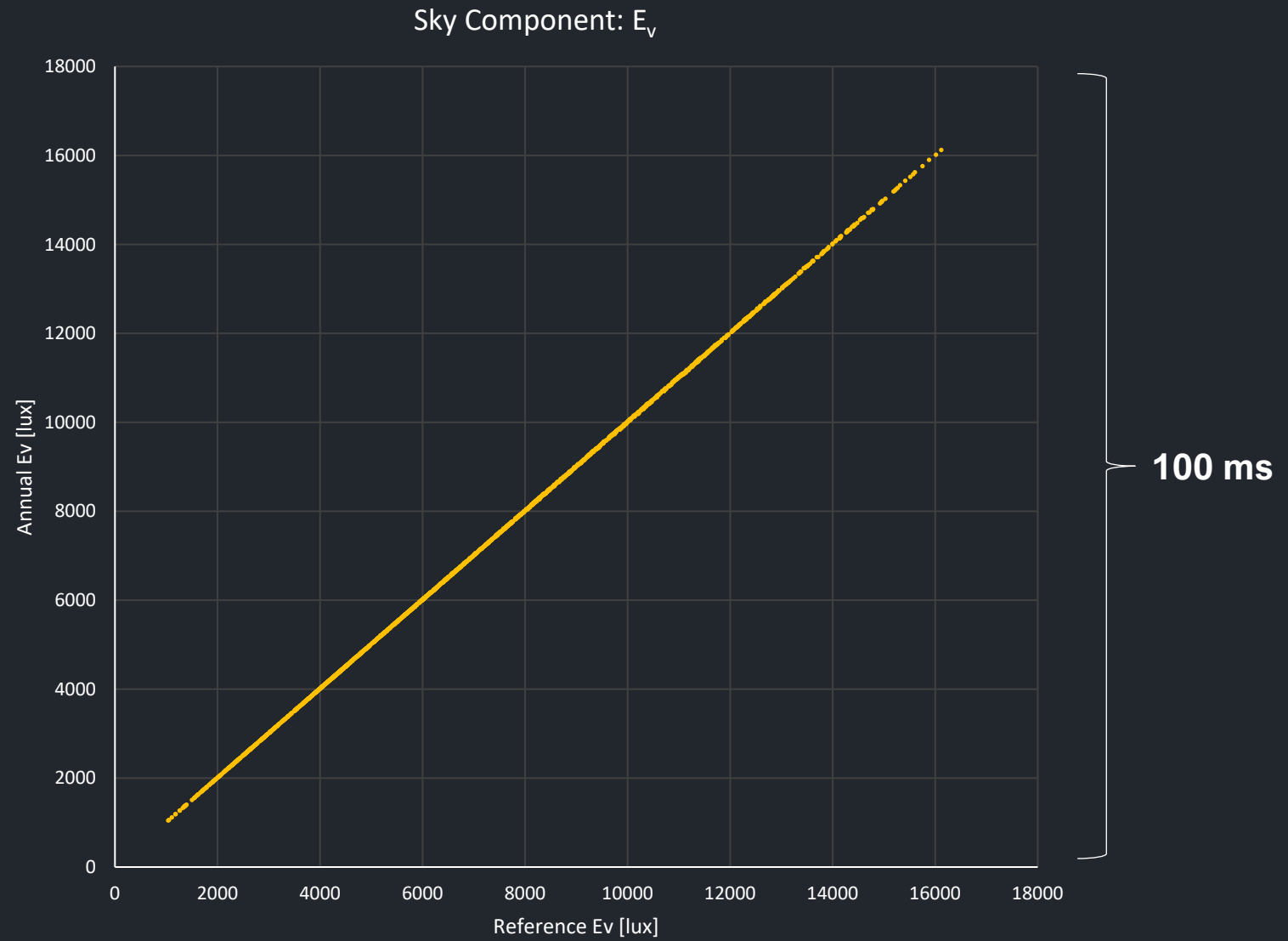
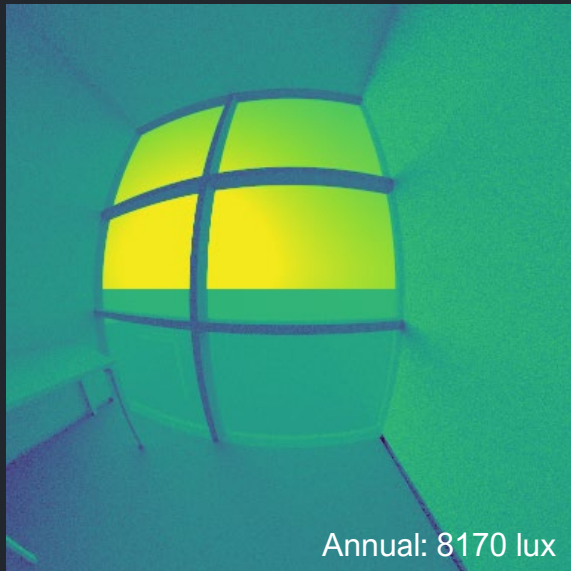
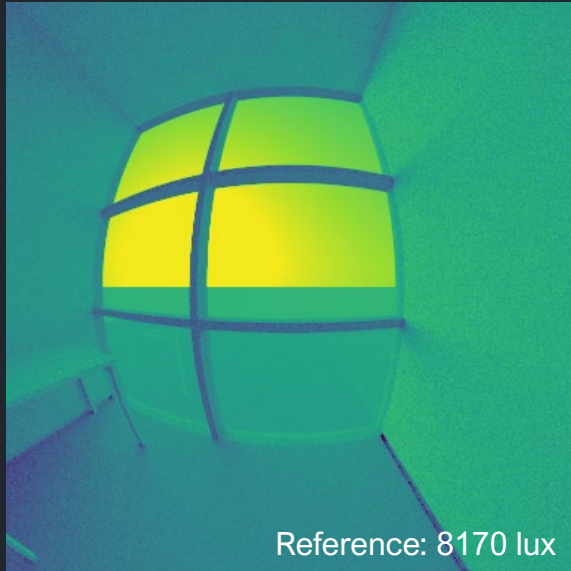
(one) ray trace





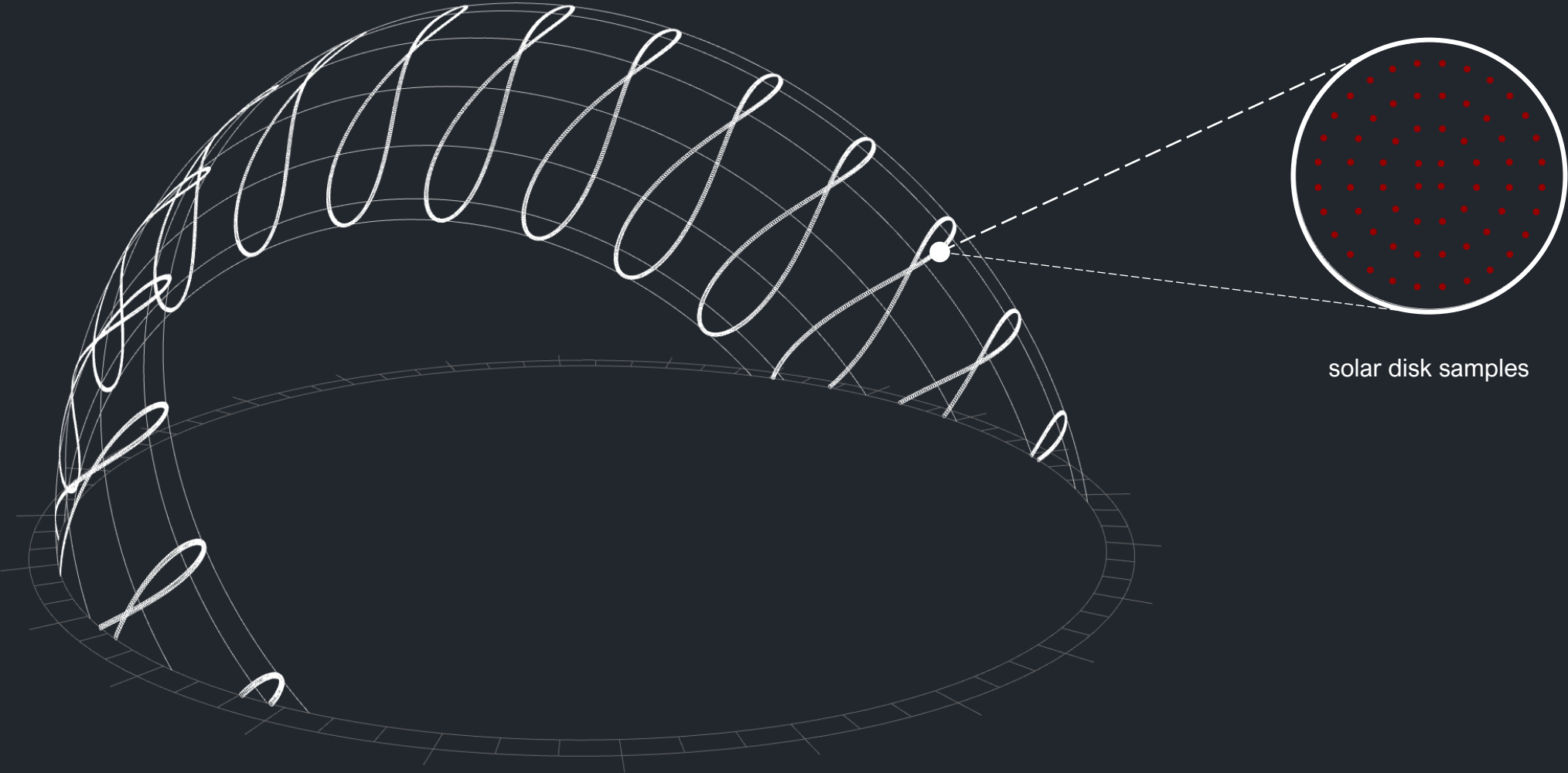
ENVIRONMENT (SUN + SKY)





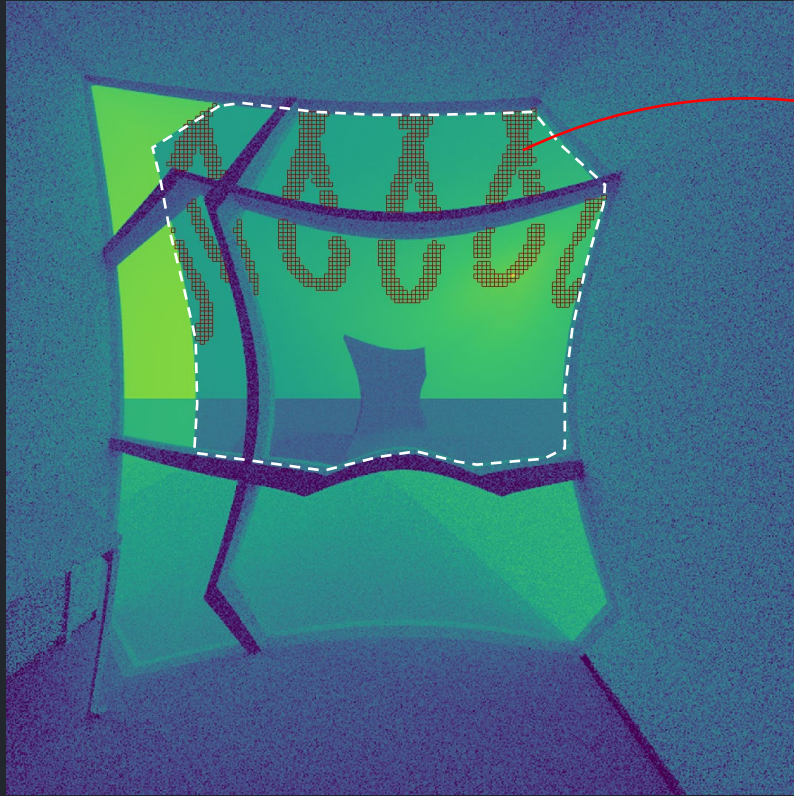
FINDING THE SUN

Direct view



FINDING THE SUN

Reflected view



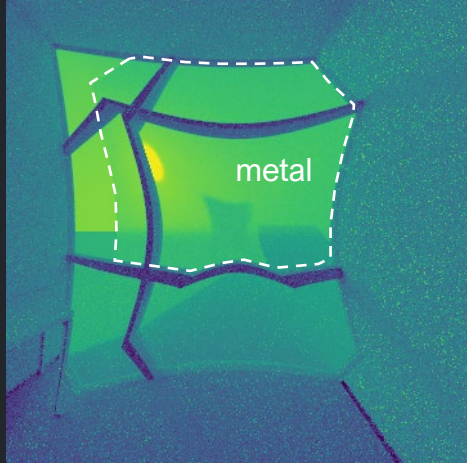
Super samples (glass reflector)



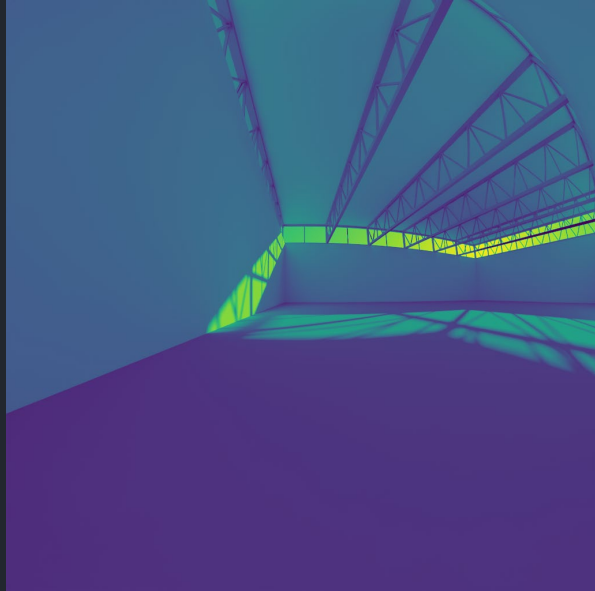
Distance-to-disk look up (θ, ϕ)

FINDING THE SUN

First-bounce (shadow test)

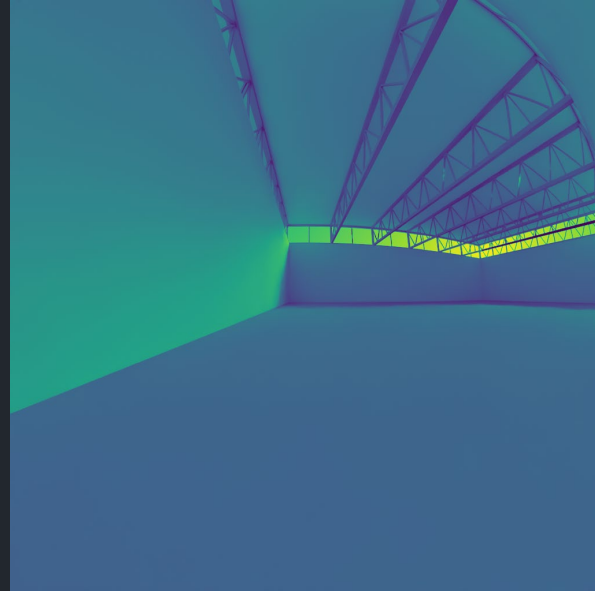


Patch problems



Gymnasium model (reference)

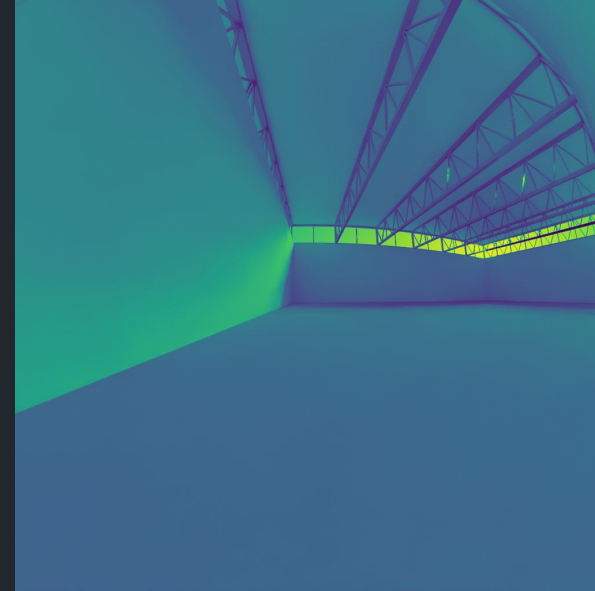
588 lux



145 patches
with direct-view correction

725 lux

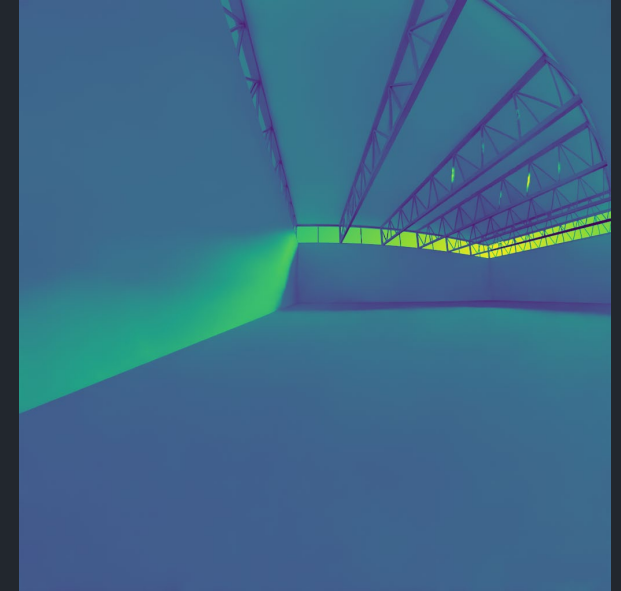
+22%



577 patches
with direct-view correction

768 lux

+31%

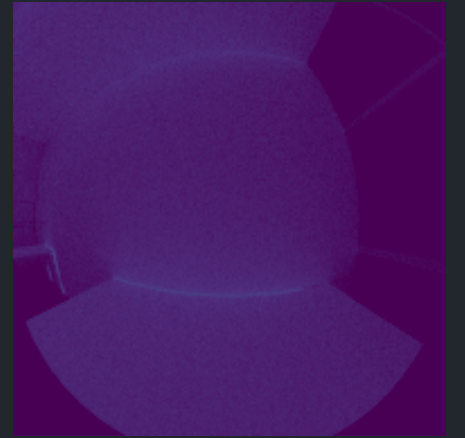
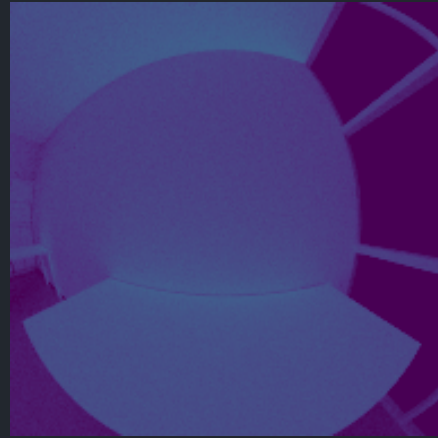
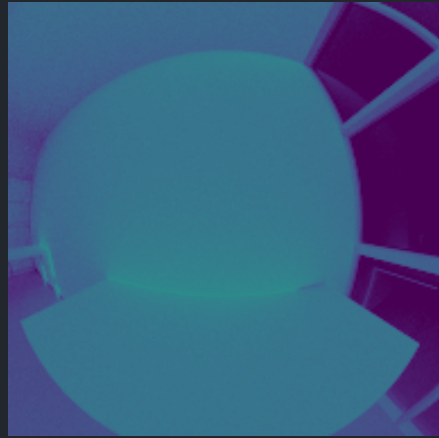
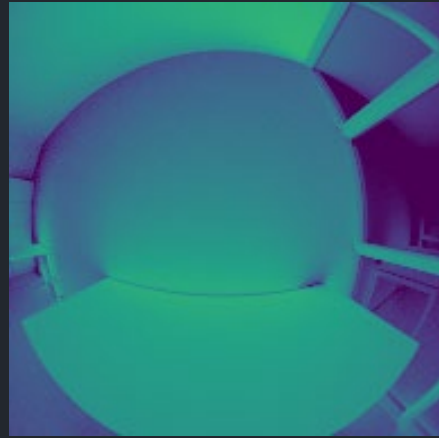


2305 patches
with direct-view correction

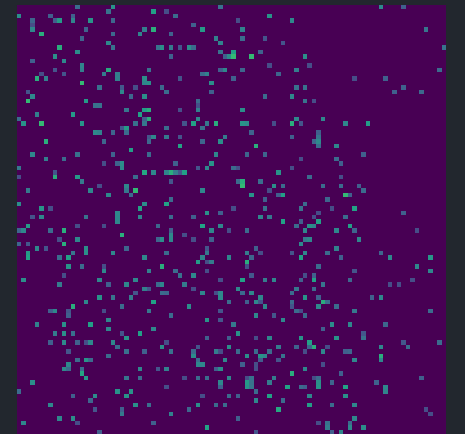
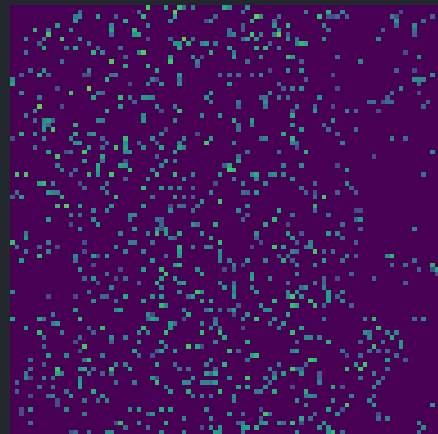
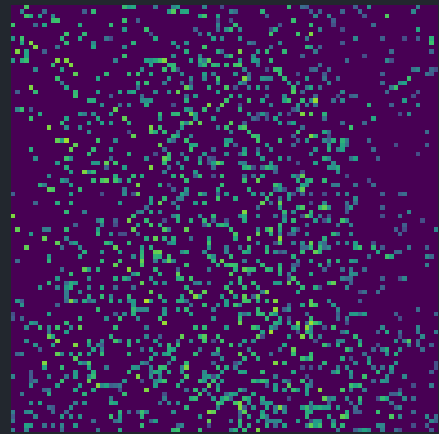
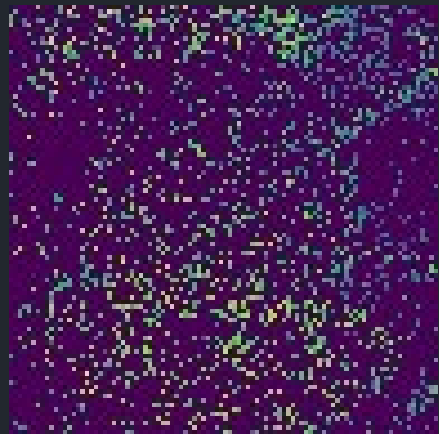
717 lux

+22%

Secondary-bounces



ref



145
patch
-ad 32

bounce 0

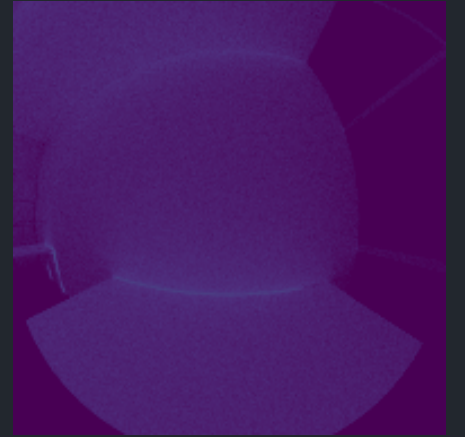
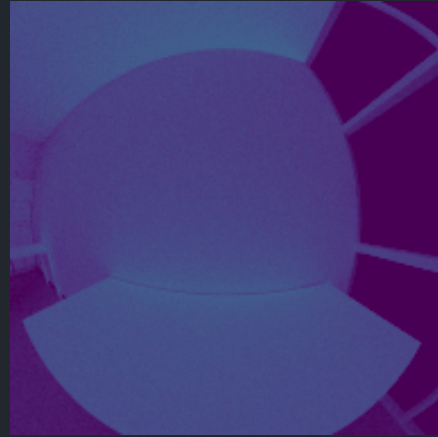
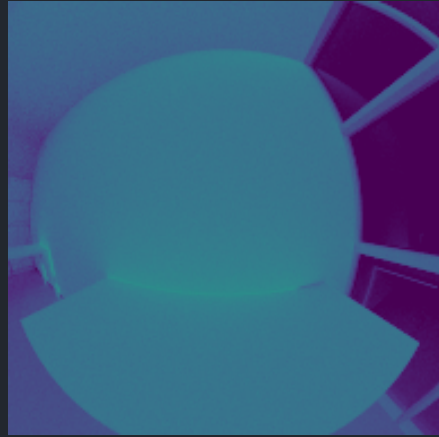
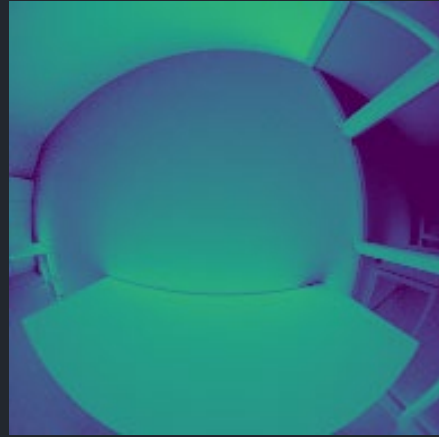
bounce 1

bounce 2

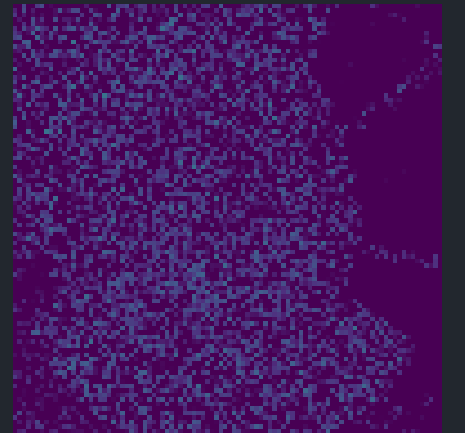
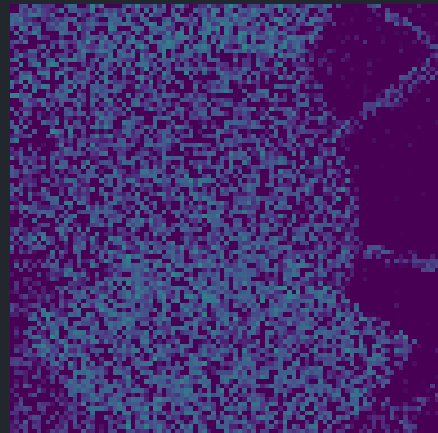
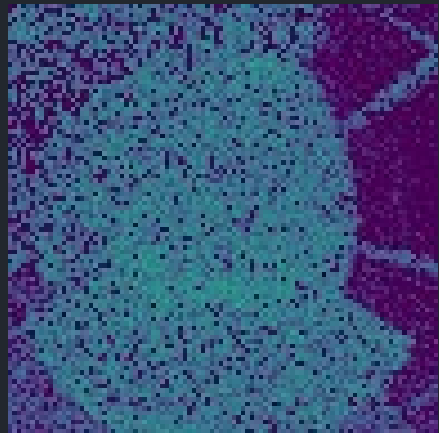
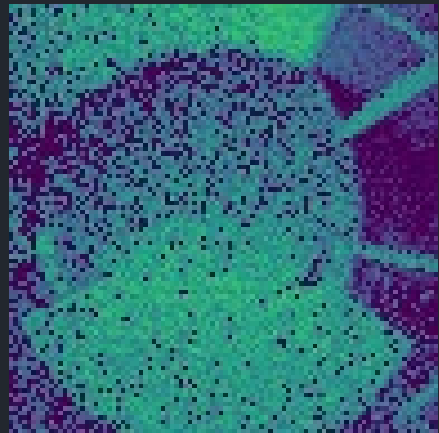
bounce 3

bounce 4

Secondary-bounces



ref



shadow
test
-ad 8

bounce 0

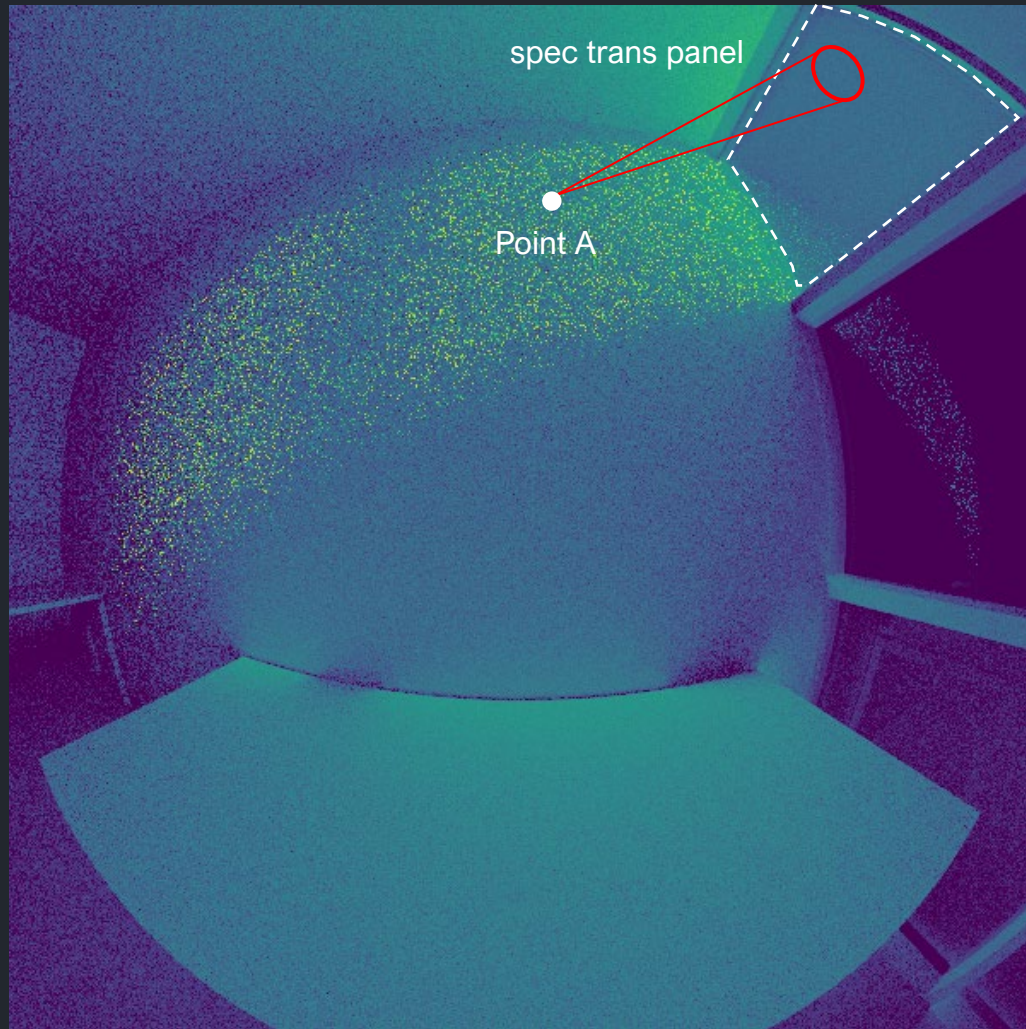
bounce 1

bounce 2

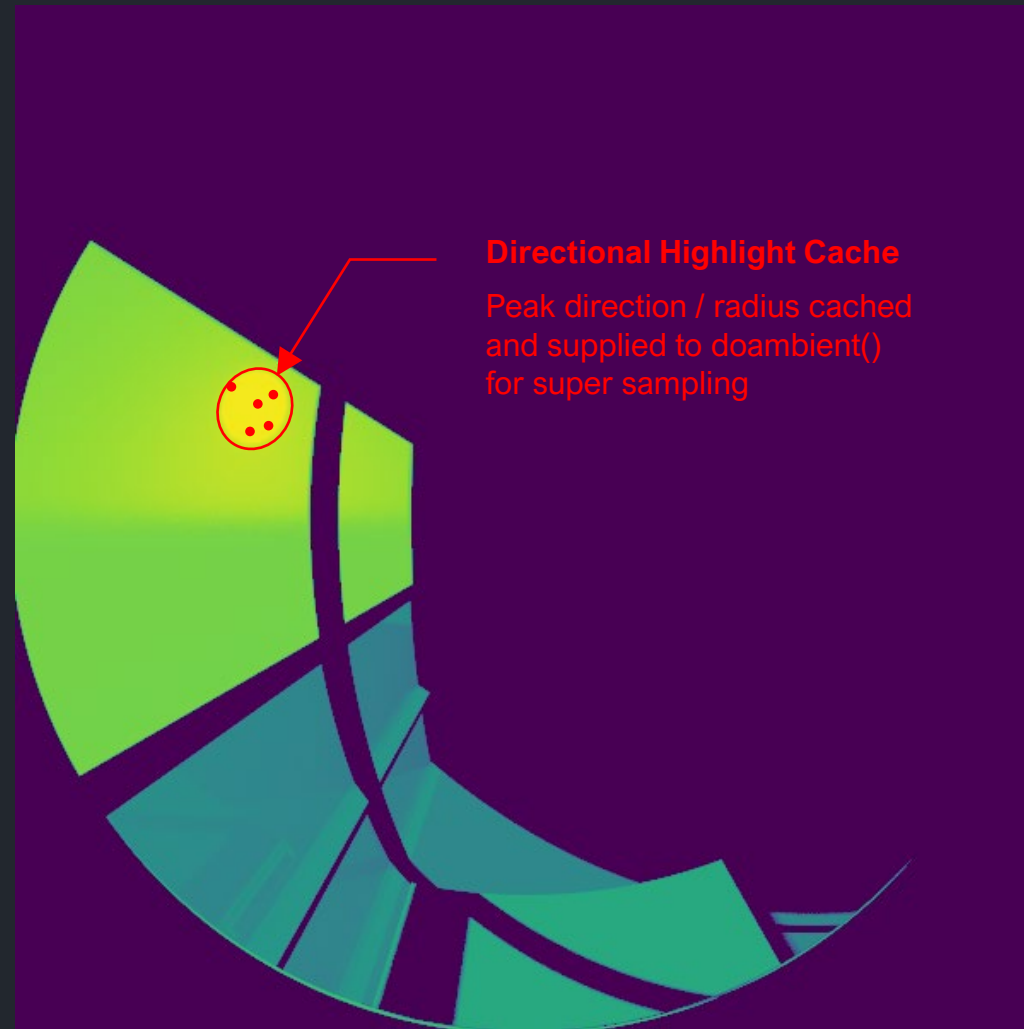
bounce 3

bounce 4

Rough caustics



Sun contribution, second bounce



Ambient hemisphere from point A

TEST CASES

01 GLZ Clear Glazing

02 ECG Electrochromic Glazing

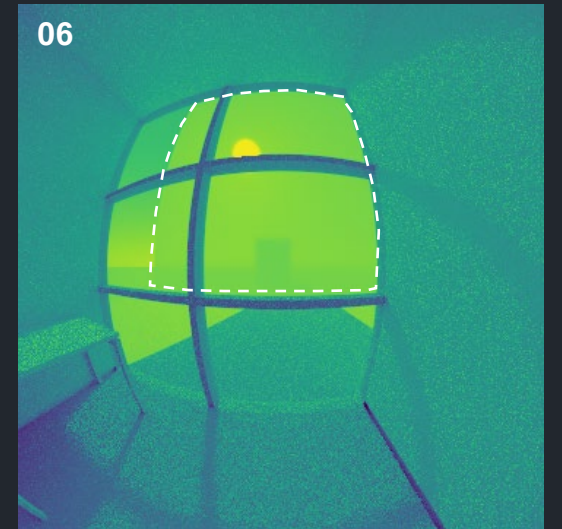
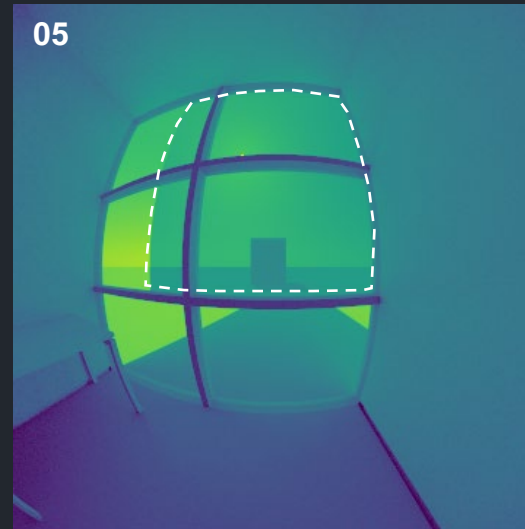
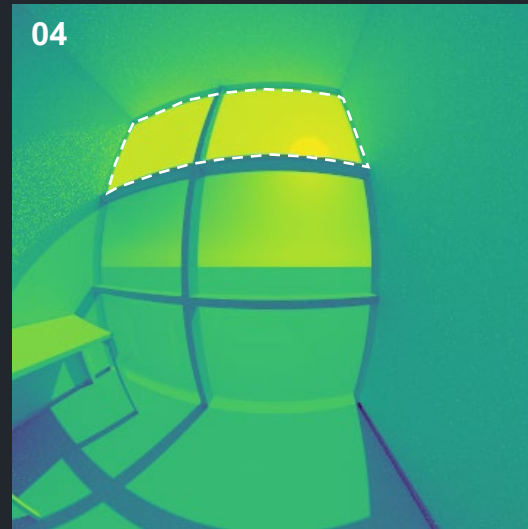
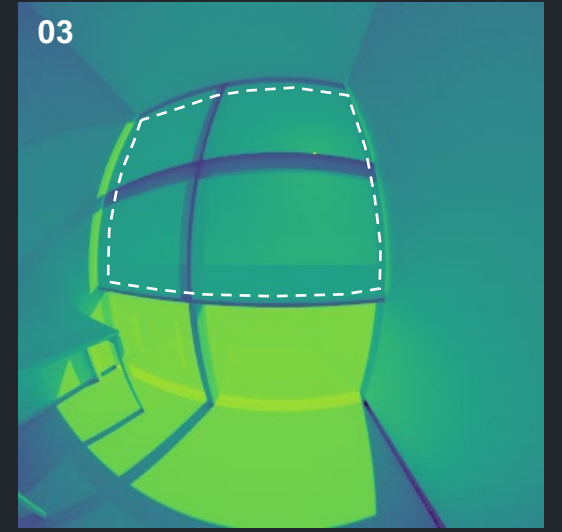
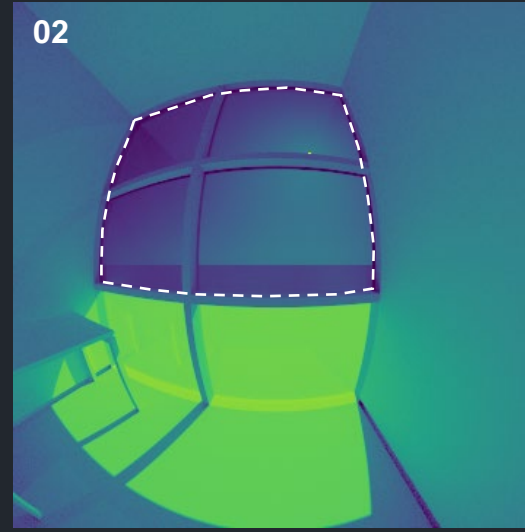
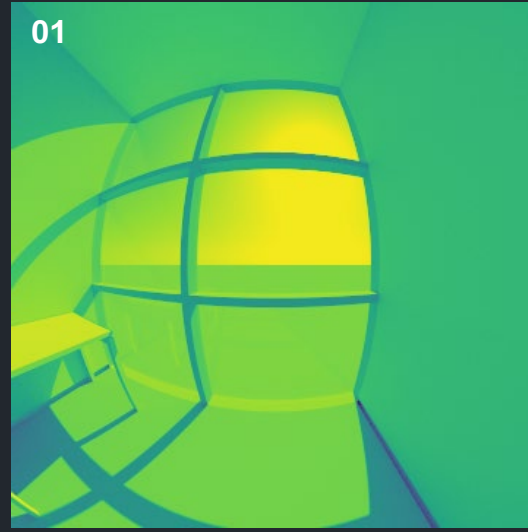
03 SHD Fabric Shade

04 TRN Translucent Clerestory

05 NGL North Glass Reflector

06 NMT North Metal Reflector

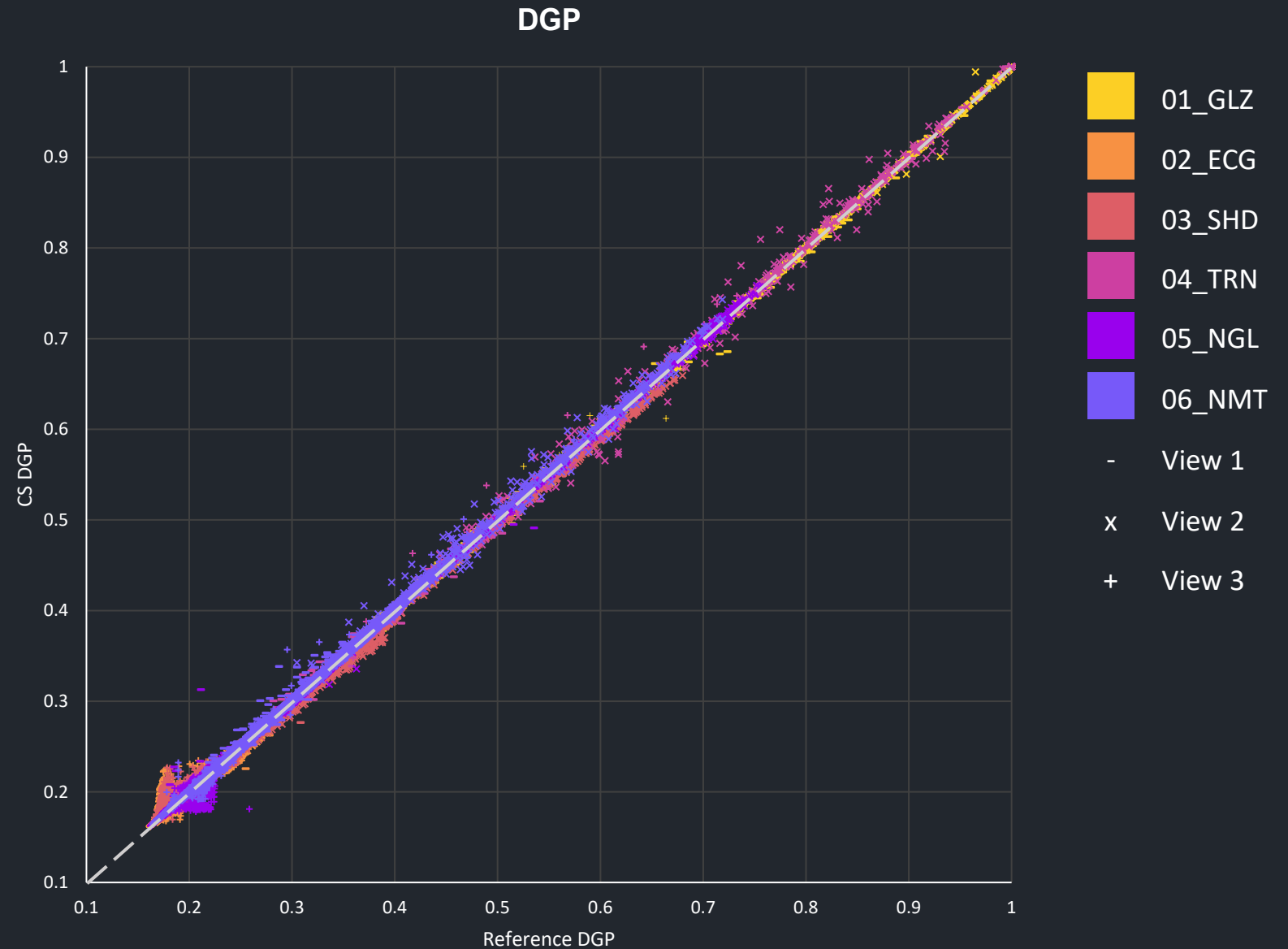
Reference models:
Wasilewski, S., J. Wienold, and M. Andersen (2022)
"A Critical Comparison of Annual Glare Simulation
Methods" in *BuildSIM-Nordic*.



TEST CASES

	MSD	rMSE	MAE
GLZ	0.000	0.002	0.001
ECG	0.001	0.007	0.003
SHD	0.000	0.007	0.004
TRN	0.001	0.004	0.002
NGL	-0.001	0.005	0.002
NMT	0.001	0.004	0.002

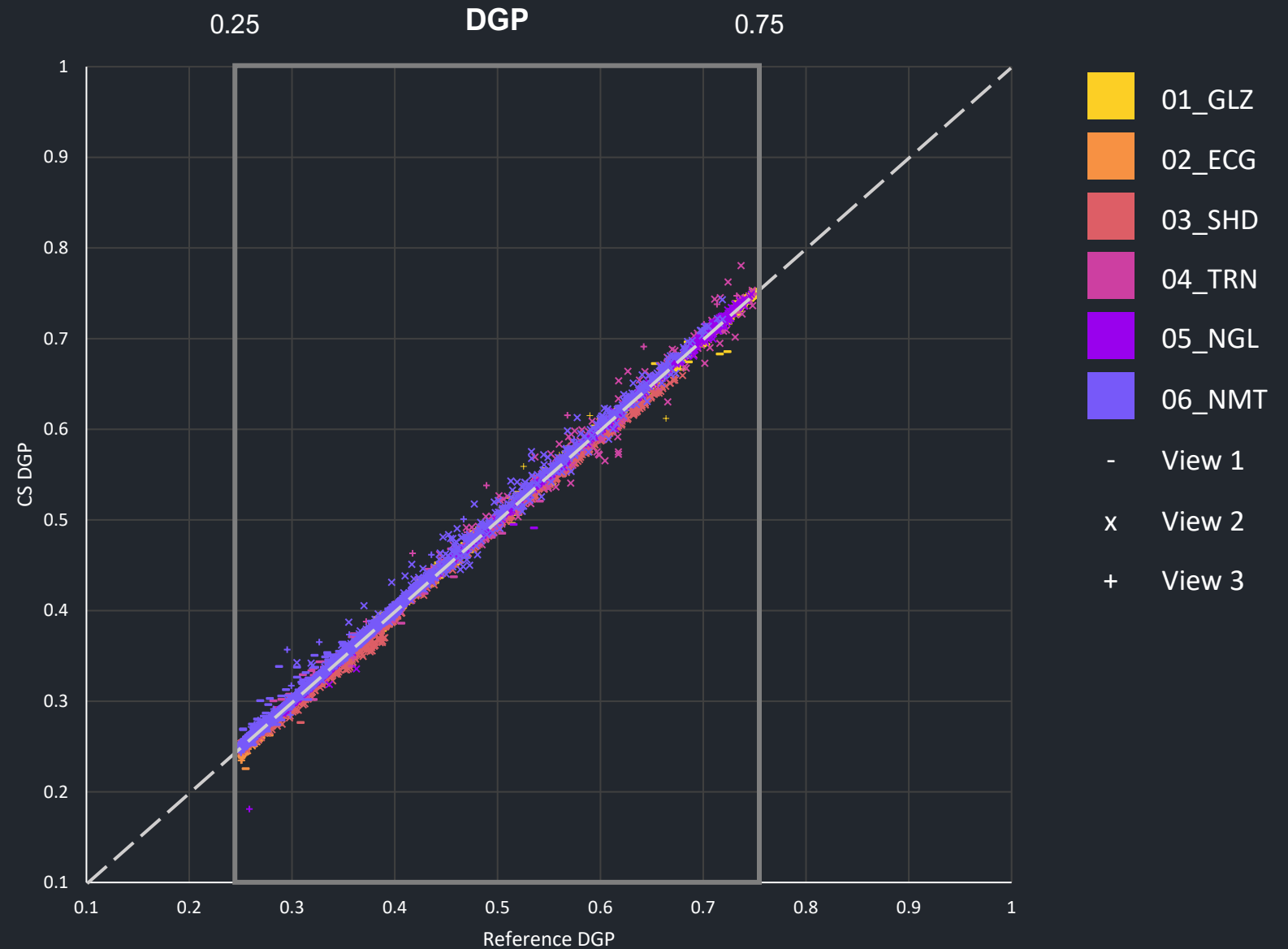
*Test and reference DGP values both computed without glare-source grouping



TEST CASES

	MSD	rMSE	MAE
GLZ	0.000	0.002	0.001
ECG	-0.001	0.003	0.002
SHD	-0.002	0.006	0.004
TRN	0.001	0.004	0.002
NGL	0.000	0.003	0.001
NMT	0.002	0.005	0.003

*Test and reference DGP values both computed without glare-source grouping



ClimateStudio v2 WIP

Average Run Time
 1.8 sec*

*using 8 processes on
 AMD Ryzen Threadripper 2950X 16-Core 3.50 GHz
 NVIDIA RTX 2080 Ti

Table 4.10: Simulation times for the test methods. Base time is with initial settings. High Settings are those specified in the Convergence Properties Section.

	time* (base)	time* (high)	computer
DGPs	9.8	19.0	A
eDGPs (1)	6170	-	A, D
imageless DGP	3.8	12.5	A
ClimateStudio (2)	2.3	16.2	B
raytraverse	15.5	-	A
AGC	31.8	-	A,C

- * times given are real time in average seconds per point and scene.
- A. 2018 MacBook Pro with Intel 2.9 GHz Core i9 processor, 16 GB RAM, and a solid-state hard drive. Using 12 processes.
 - B. Windows 10 Virtual Machine with Intel Xeon Gold 6248R CPU @ 3.00GHz, 8 GB RAM, Nvidia GRID RTX8000P-2Q GPU
 - C. 2022 MacBook Pro M1max. Using 3 processes.
 - D. Dell PowerEdge R6515 Server AMD EPYC 7413 with Ubuntu 20.04.3 LTS, using 1 process.
1. ClimateStudio requires simulating a grid of points, so six points were simulated instead of three. Reported times are pro-rated.
 2. Illuminance calculations done on computer A.

Wasilewski, S., J. Wienold, and M. Andersen (2022)
 "A Critical Comparison of Annual Glare Simulation Methods" in *BuildSIM-Nordic*.

Next steps

- More test models!
- Dynamic reference cases
- Shadow cache
- Pure caustics

When will all this be available?

- ClimateStudio 2.0 public release date TBD
- WIP version should be ready this fall
- To request early access, email jon@solemma.com