



Neural Network Ambient Occlusion

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Background

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WHAT IS AMBIENT OCCLUSION?

- Approximation of soft shadows produced by global illumination.
- Calculated via tracing rays from each point into the surrounding world.









SCREEN SPACE AMBIENT OCCLUSION?

- Treat camera depth as heightmap representing the geometry.
- Calculate the occlusion taking into account that this is an approximation.







SCREEN SPACE AMBIENT OCCLUSION



SSAO [Mittring 2007]





SSAO+ [McNaughton 2008] HBAO [Bavoli et al. 2008]



GTAO [Jimenez et al. 2016]

SAO [McGuire et al. 2011]





Learn a good Screen Space Ambient Occlusion function



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WHY MACHINE LEARNING?

 Machine Learning is good for things we don't know how to model.

• What about things we do know how to model?









WHY MACHINE LEARNING?

Memorisation

- Remembers parts of training data
- Potential to be faster

Optimisation

- Trained with respect to actual data
- Potential to be more accurate





Methodology

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TRAINING DATA

- Open Source First
 Person Shooter Black
 Mesa
- Extract scenes and render offline using *Mental Ray*







TRAINING DATA

AO



Depth



Normals







- Take image patches in view space the size of AO radius.
- Compute the difference from the central pixel.
- Scale by the distance to the AO radius.









Overview: Simple four layer Neural Network

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Input Layer: Performs pre-processing from previous slides

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First Layer: Acts as convolution producing 4 values from patch

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Other Layers: Normal layers acting on 4 hidden units each

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- Implemented in *Theano*
- Trained with Adam
- Uses Parametric Rectified Linear Units
- *Dropout* of 0.5
- ~500000 data points
- ~10 hours training on NVIDIA GTX 660





Runtime

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- Neural Network is translated into shader
- Made easy by several design decisions:
 - No intermediate storage runs in single pass
 - Only 4 hidden units can use vectors ops
 - First layer is the only complicated layer
 - ~100 lines of code





- Acts like a convolution with network weights as *filter* images.
- Multiplied by input patch and summed.
- This *integration* can be approximated by sub-sampling.













SUB-SAMPLING

- Mulitply just a few input pixels by filter.
- Rescale result using sub-sample ratio.
- Adjust sampling locations spatially across screen.







SUB-SAMPLING

Random



- Seeded
- Many Samples
- Bad for Cache
- Unbiased
- [SSAO,SSAO+]

Stratified



- Jittered
- Many Samples Few Samples
- Biased

Star



- Rotated
- Good for Cache Good for Cache
 - Biased
 - [HBAO]

Spiral



- Rotated/Offset
- Few Samples
- Good for Cache
- Unbiased
- [SAO]





Results

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GROUND TRUTH

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Too Dark

Too Dark

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GROUND TRUTH

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Too Dark

Too Light





GROUND TRUTH

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Better



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Incorrect Shadows

Generally "Washed Out"

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Algorithm	Sample Count	Runtime (ms)	Error (mse)
SSAO	4	1.20	1.765
SSAO	8	1.43	1.558
SSAO	16	14.71	1.539
SSAO+	4	1.16	0.974
SSAO+	8	1.29	0.818
SSAO+	16	14.46	0.811
HBAO	16	3.53	0.965
HBAO	32	4.83	0.709
HBAO	64	8.50	0.666
NNAO	64	4.17	0.510
NNAO	128	4.81	0.486
NNAO	256	6.87	0.477







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HBAO [32 samples] [4ms] NNAO [128 samples] [4ms]





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FUTURE WORK

- Train on GBuffer with detailed normals
- Apply to other screen space effects
 - Reflections
 - Subsurface Scattering
 - Indirect Illumination



Deep Shading [Nalbach et al. 2016]





- We learn a Screen Space Ambient Occlusion function using a Neural Network.
- Designed to be drop in replacement to existing SSAO shaders.
- Faster and more accurate in many cases than previous methods.

