

Lighting And Material Of Halo3

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Talk Overview

- Introduction
- Halo3 Lighting
- Halo3 Material Model
- HDR Rendering
- Results
- Acknowledgement
- Q&A

Halo2

per pixel light map
per vertex dominant
lightdir+“ambientess”

Bump maps modulates
light map color.

Objects sample LM
and build fake lights.

Bumps only see
single directional
light

Bumps disappear
in shadowy area

Specular from
point lights only

LDR pipeline



Halo3

- What do we want?
 - global illumination
 - handle variety of lighting environments
 - consistent lighting everywhere
 - render bump maps “correctly”
 - complex material under complex lighting
 - HDR

Definitions

- Radiance
 - $L(\omega)$: density of light energy through a given point in a given direction.
- Irradiance
 - I : incident radiance integrated over the hemisphere of the surface normal with the cosine lobe.
- BRDF
 - $f(V, L)$: Bidirectional reflectance distribution function.
- Fresnel
 - F : Predicts ratio of reflected and transmitted light when light travels between different mediums.
 - $F0$: Reflectance at near normal incident angle.

Related Work

- Irradiance Volume [Greger98][ATI05]
- SH Irradiance Environment Map [Ramamoorthi01]
- Pre-computed Radiance Transfer [Sloan02]
- SH Light Maps [Good05]
- Sky and Atmosphere [Preetham99][Hoffman02]
- Reflectance Models [CookTorrance82][Schlick94]
- Low Frequency Glossy Material [Kautz02][Sloan03]
- Frequency Space Environment Map [Ramamoorthi02]

SH Irradiance Env Map



[Ramamoorthi00]

$$L_{lm} = \int_{\theta, \phi} L(\theta, \phi) Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) \sin(\theta) d\theta d\phi$$

distant radiance basis evaluated at given angle
direction direction

SH Irradiance Env Map



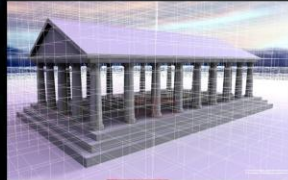
$$E(n) = n^t M n$$

- Irradiance distribution as SH vector.
- <3% error with just 9 terms [Basri Jacobs 01]
- Evaluate normal to get irradiance.
- Only represent a single point in space.
- Only for infinite lighting environment.
- What about local lighting?

Irradiance Volumes



[Greger 98]

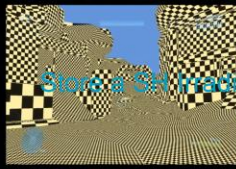


[ATI 05]

- Spatially divide volume into cells.
- irradiance volume per cell.
- Interpolate between samples.
- Sharp shadow boundaries?
- Bump maps?



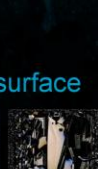
SH Light Map



Parameterize



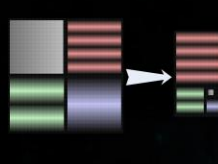
GI Solver



linear



Rendering



Compression



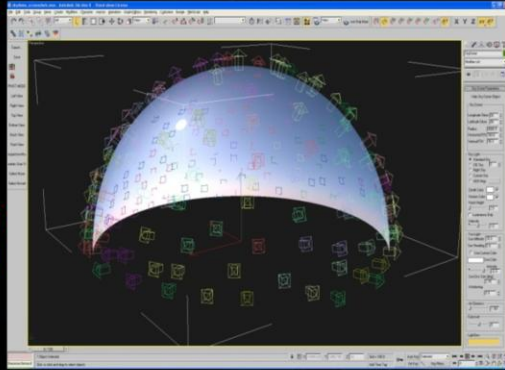
quadratic

Store a SH irradiance environment map per pixel over the surface

Other basis would work too, e.g. Half Life Basis, ZH, etc.

Sky and Sun

- HDR pipeline means starting with HDR light sources.
- Custom sky plugin for 3DStudio Max.
- Procedural Sky/Sun Model[Preetham99]
- CIE Sky Model
- Can also use HDR Cubemap



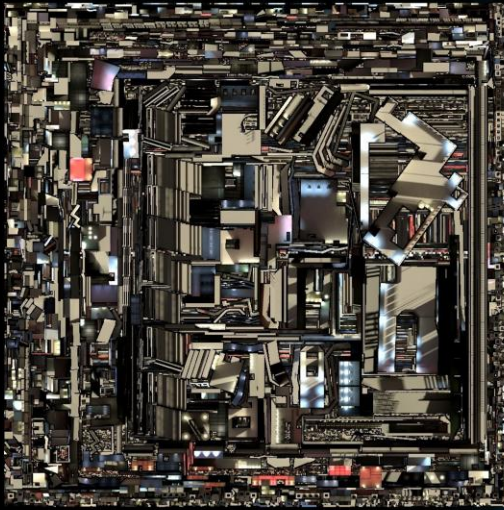
HDR Sky Example



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Parameterization



- UVAtlas (DirectX SDK)

- Minimize distortion
- Efficient Packing
- Input "importance"

- Halo3 improvements:

- small charts placement.
- long and thin charts.

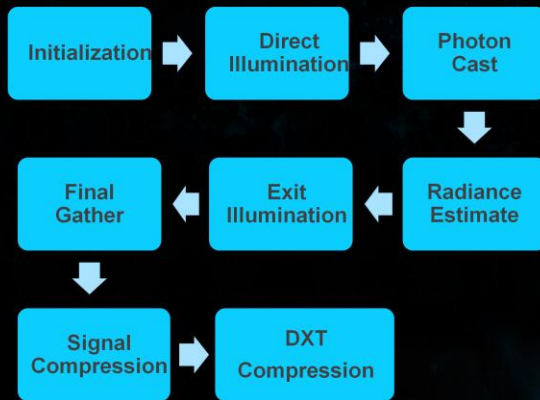
- > 80% texel utilization

- Halo2: < 50%

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Photon Mapping Farm



256 servers; 456 Processors; 1GB memory per proc; see Luis's talk.

Compression



Signal Optimization:

- Compute signal gradient
- Resample to half dim.
- Preserve high freq charts
- Squeeze low freq charts

DXT Compression

- Use 2 DXT5 for each FP16
- Color space conversion
- 12 bits (2 DXT5 alpha) luminance
- 3:1 compression ratio

Details in a separate talk by Yaohua Hu.

Rendering Passes



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Object Lighting



sample surface



PRT



VS:
PRT/Unshadowed



PS:
Unshadowed * ratio

Optimization

- given a quadratic SH vecotor, $i=0, \dots, 8$

- Pull out dominant light.

$$E = \sum_{i=0, \dots, 8} (\lambda_i - c Y_i(d))^2, E' = 0$$

- Store SH linear + dominant light.

- In Shader, do $N \cdot L + \text{shirm}(\text{sh}[] - c * Y(d), N)$

$$c = \sum_{i=0, \dots, 8} (\lambda_i Y_i(d)) / \sum_{i=0, \dots, 8} Y_i(d)^2$$



See Peter Pike Sloan's talk "Stupid Spherical Harmonics Tricks".

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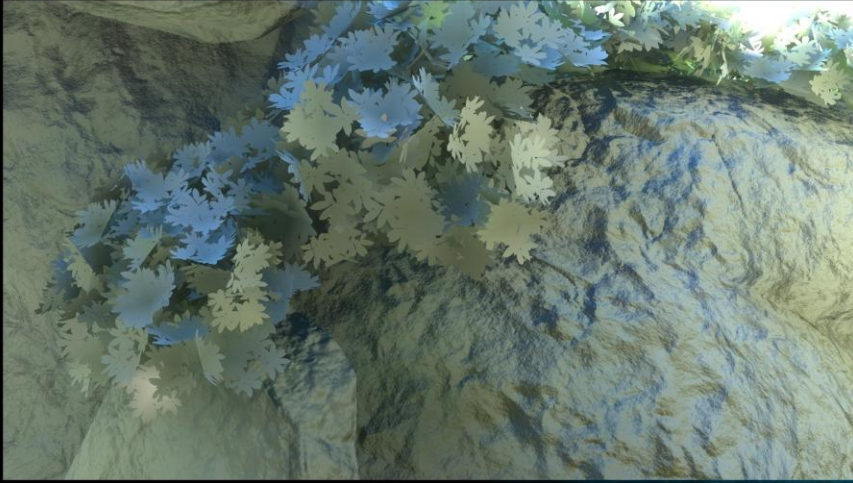
Lighting Examples



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Lighting Examples



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Lighting Examples



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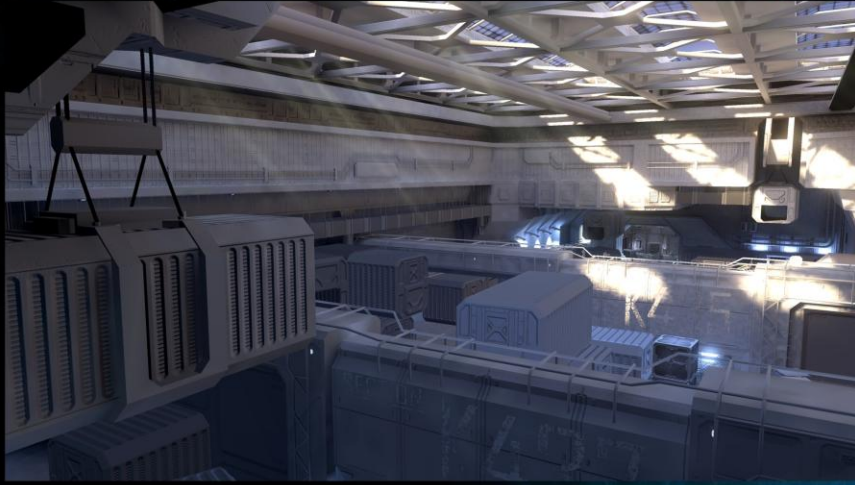
Lighting Examples



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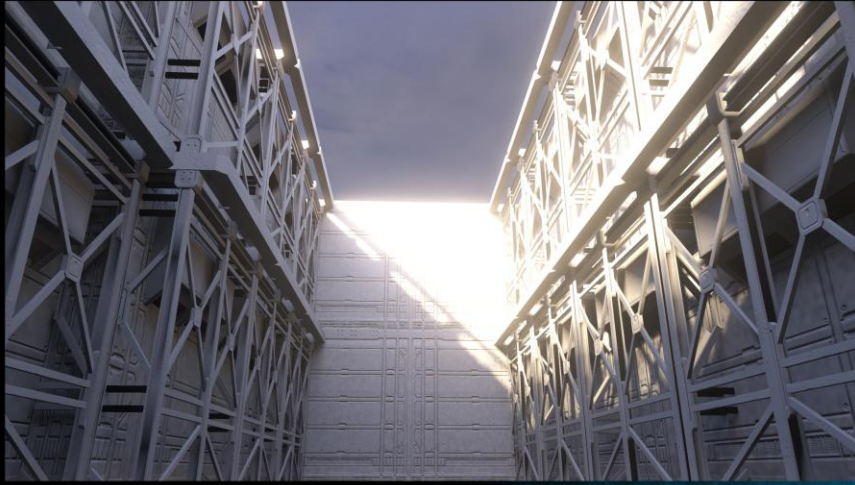
Lighting Examples



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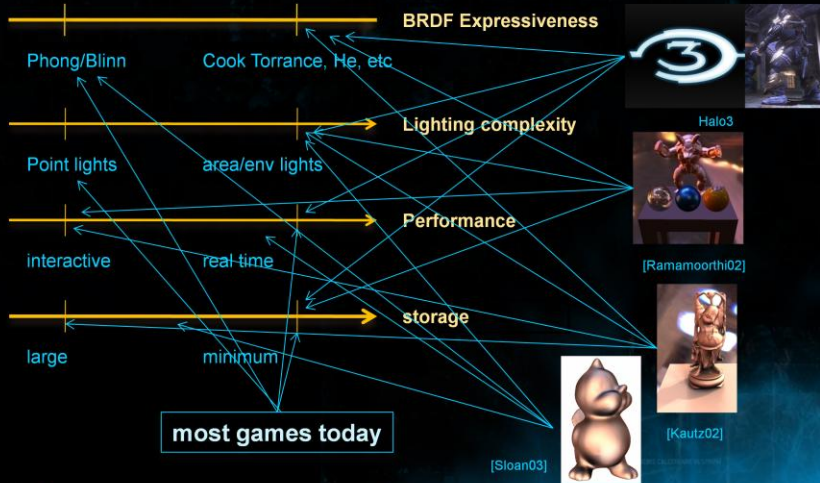
Lighting Examples



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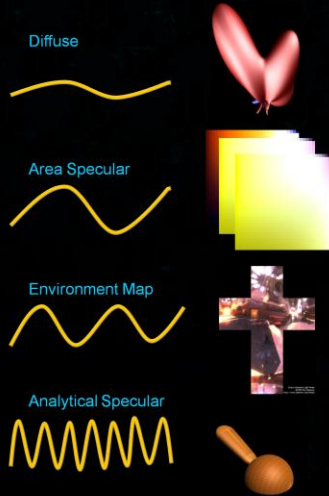
Material Motivation



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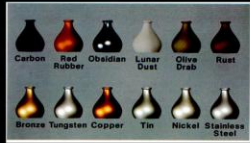
Halo3 Material Model



- The basic Idea

- Separate material into diffuse parts and
- Low, med, high freq glossy parts.
- SH irradiance envmap for diffuse
- New area specular model for low frequency glossy.
- Prefiltered env map for mid frequency glossy.
- BRDF evaluated directly with point lights for high freq.

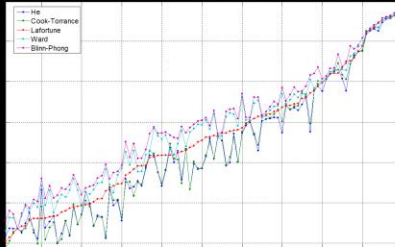
Cook Torrance BRDF



[CookTorrance81]

$$f(V, L) = k_d R_d + k_s \cdot F \cdot R_m$$

view direction diff. & specular reflection



[Ngan05]

$$R_m(V, L) = \frac{DG}{\pi(N \cdot L)(N \cdot V)}$$

D: microfacet distribution function

G: geometry term

Cook Torrance & Point Lights

- Option1: Evaluate directly in shader
 - E.g. [Dempski Viale 2005]
 - Somewhat expensive, not too bad.
- Option2: Store D, G, F, terms in textures.
- What about lights that are not point lights?
 - Need to integrate light from all directions.
 - Not trivial to do.

Light Integration

$$I(V) = \int f(V, L) \cos(\theta) L(\omega) d\omega$$

$$k_r \int f(V, L) \cos(\theta) L(\omega) d\omega \quad k_r \int F_{R,V,D} \cos(\theta) L(\omega) d\omega$$



SH irradiance env. map

??

Light Integration in SH

$$I_s(V) = k_s \oint FR_m(V, L) \cos(\theta) L(\omega) d\omega$$

$$L(\omega) = \sum_{i=0}^8 \lambda_i Y_i(\omega)$$

Project light into SH basis.

$$B_{m,i}(V) = \oint \frac{F}{F_0} R_m(V, L) \cos(\theta) Y_i(\omega) d\omega$$

Project BRDF and cosine term in SH basis

$$I_s(V) = K_s F_0 \sum_{i=0}^8 \lambda_i B_{m,i}(V) \leftarrow \text{Dot product to convolve}$$

Light Integration in SH Cont.

$$F \approx F_0 + (1 - F_0)(1 - (L \cdot H))^5 \quad [\text{Shilick85}]$$

$$B_{m,i}(V) = \int \frac{F_0 + (1 - F_0)(1 - (L \cdot H))^5}{F_0} R_m(V, L) \cos(\theta) Y_i(\omega) d\omega$$

$$C_{m,i}(V) = \int R_m(V, L) \cos(\theta) Y_i(\omega) d\omega$$

$$D_{m,i}(V) = \int (1 - (L \cdot H))^5 R_m(V, L) \cos(\theta) Y_i(\omega) d\omega$$

$$B_{m,i}(V) = C_{m,i}(V) + \frac{1 - F_0}{F_0} D_{m,i}(V) \quad \leftarrow \text{Preintegration}$$

Pre-integration



Reflective symmetry means:

$$C_{m,i}(V) = D_{m,i}(V) = 0, i = 1, 4, 5.$$

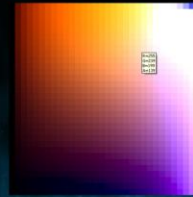
Isotropic BRDF = any coordinate frame 16 m values, and 8 V directions is enough.



C (i=0,2,3,6)



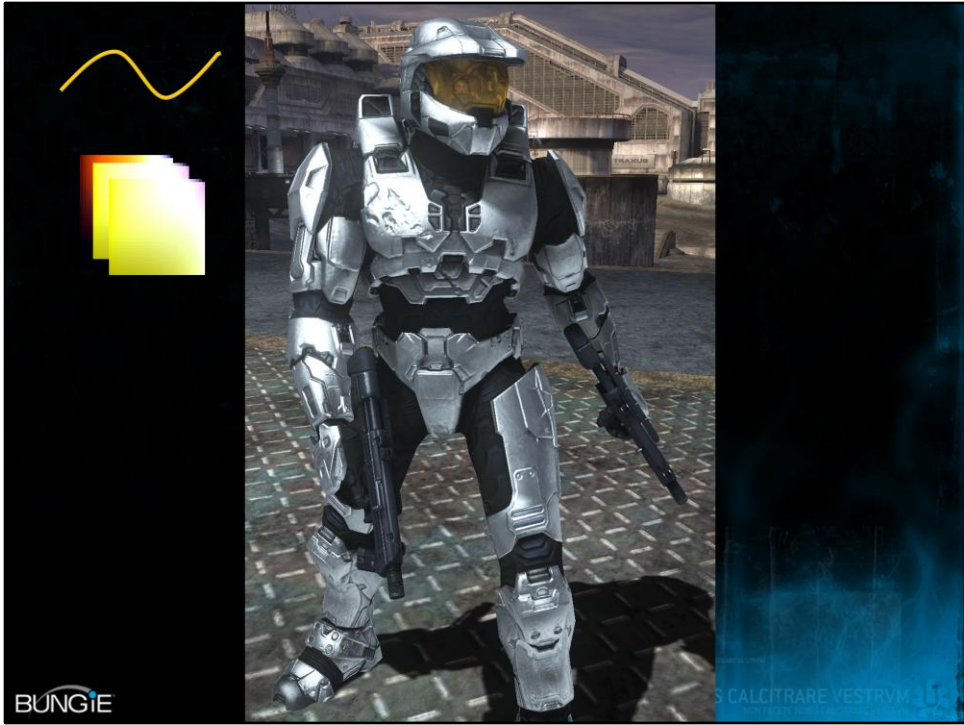
D (i=0,2,3,6)

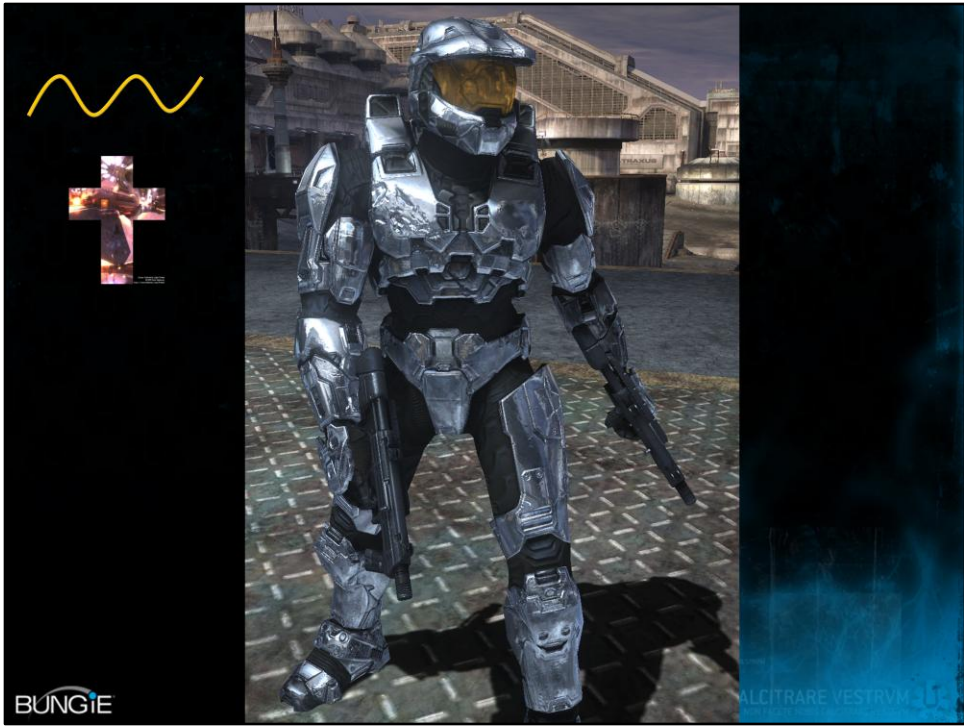


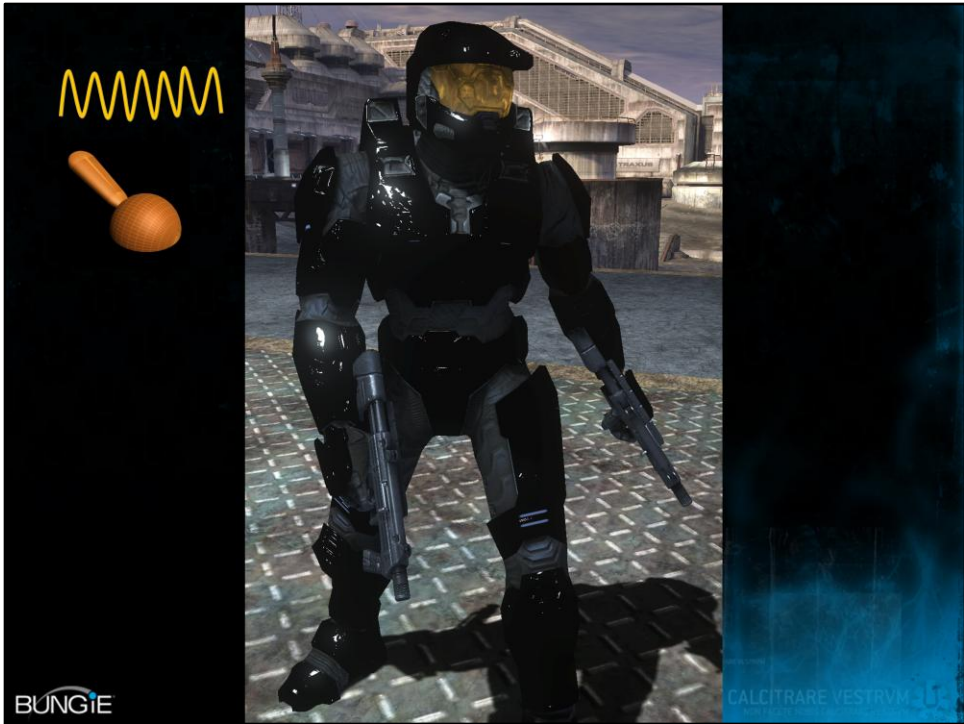
C,D (i=7,8)

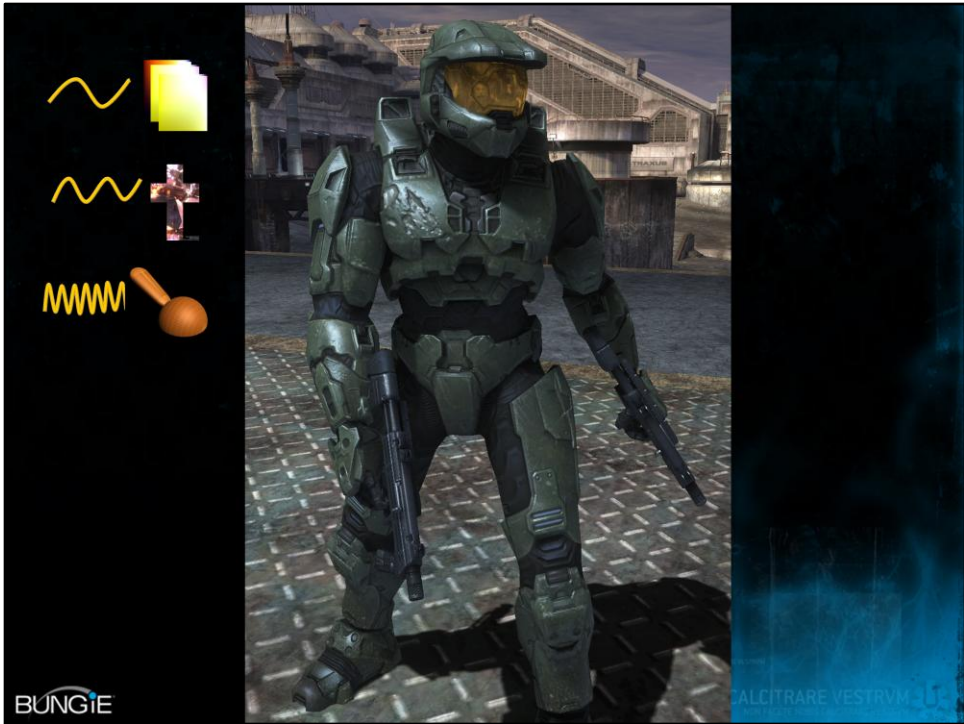
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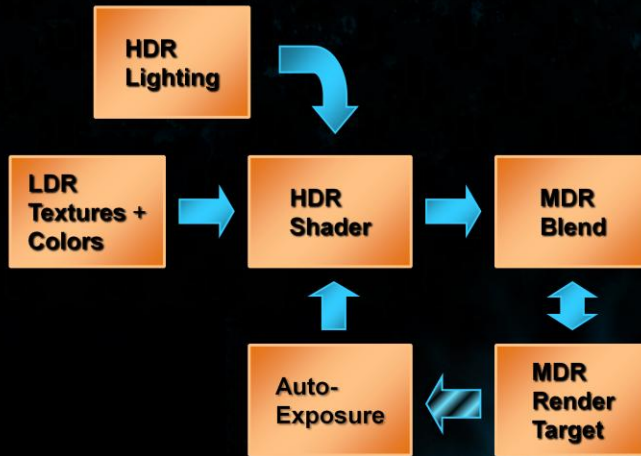








Rendering Pipeline



Render Target Considerations

- Memory Size
 - Render Speed
 - Hardware Blend Support
 - Dynamic Range
 - Banding
- } Useable Exposure Range

Xbox 360 Render Targets

	16f	10-bit 7e3	10-bit lin.	8-bit xRGB	16-bit lin.
Exposure Range	30 stops	3 stops	0 stops	0 stops	5 stops
Blend Support	NO ☹	YES	YES	YES	YES
Memory Size	2x	1x	1x	1x	2x
Blend/Fill Rate	50%	50-100%	50-100%	50-100%	50%
	8-bit xRGB + 8-bit xRGB				
Exposure Range	7 stops				
Blend Support	YES				
Memory Size	2x				
Blend/Fill Rate	25-50%				

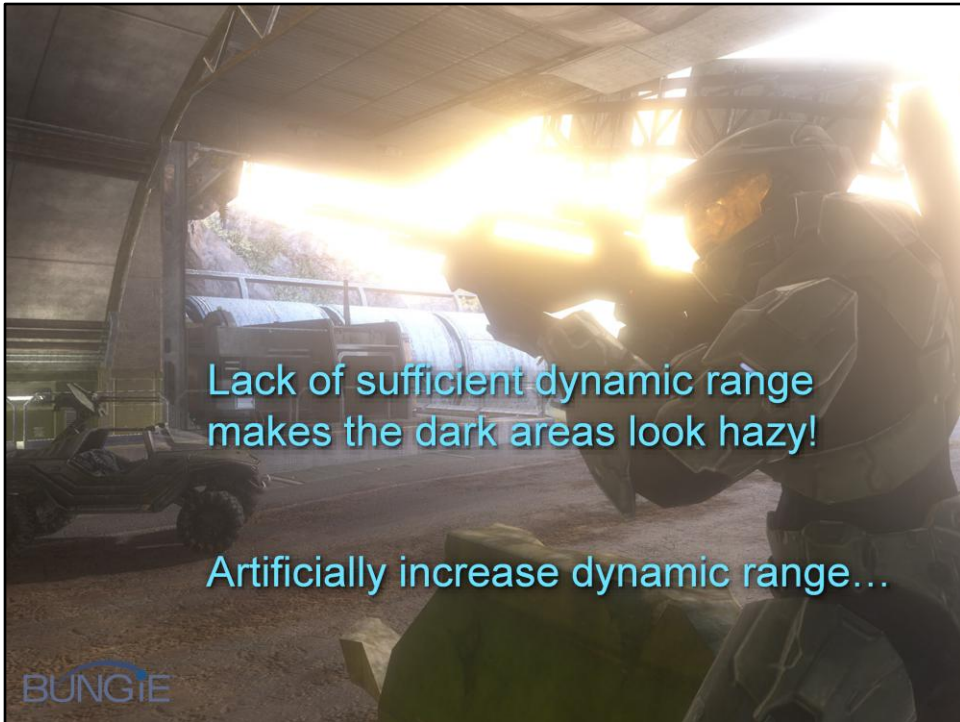




Detail

Bloom
(-7 stops)

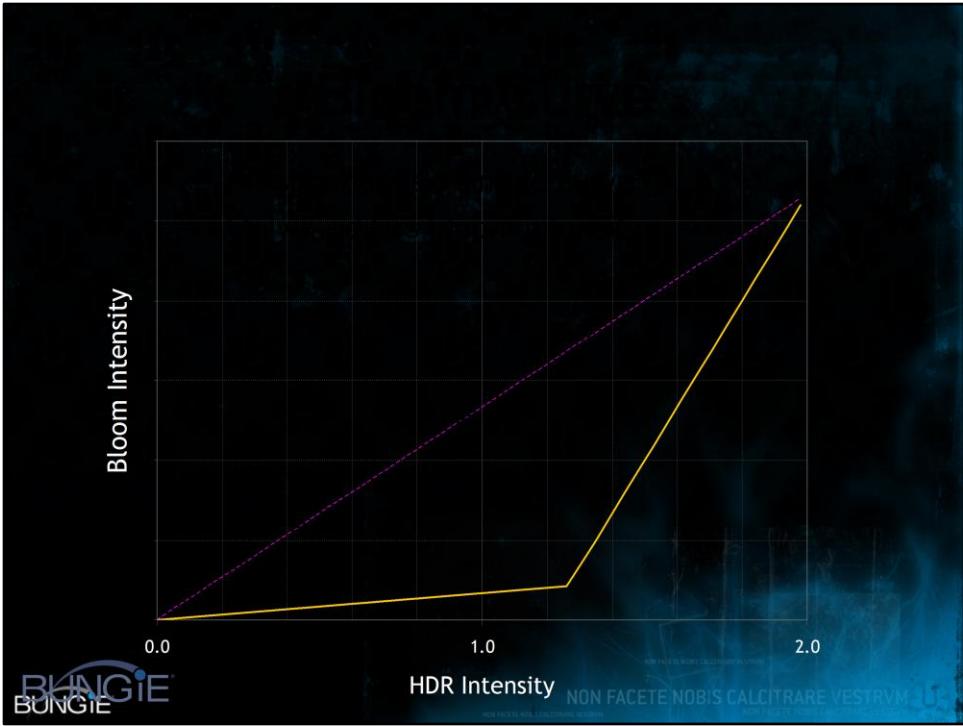
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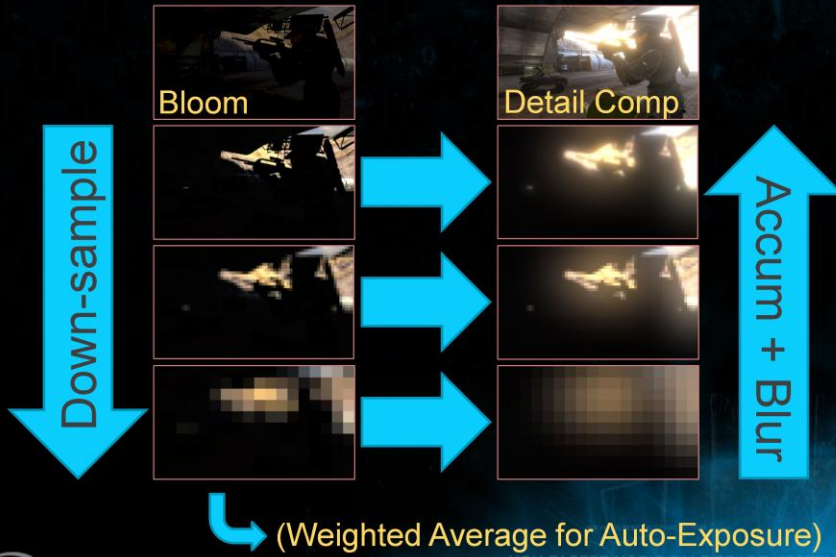
Lack of sufficient dynamic range
makes the dark areas look hazy!

Artificially increase dynamic range...

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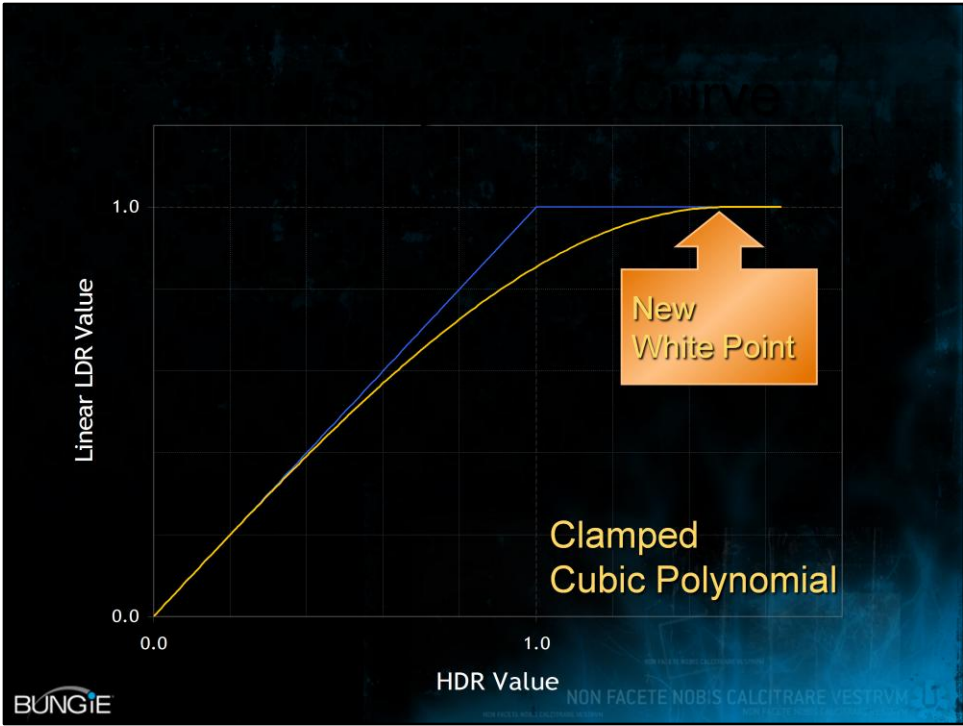


Bloom Postprocessing



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Tone Curve





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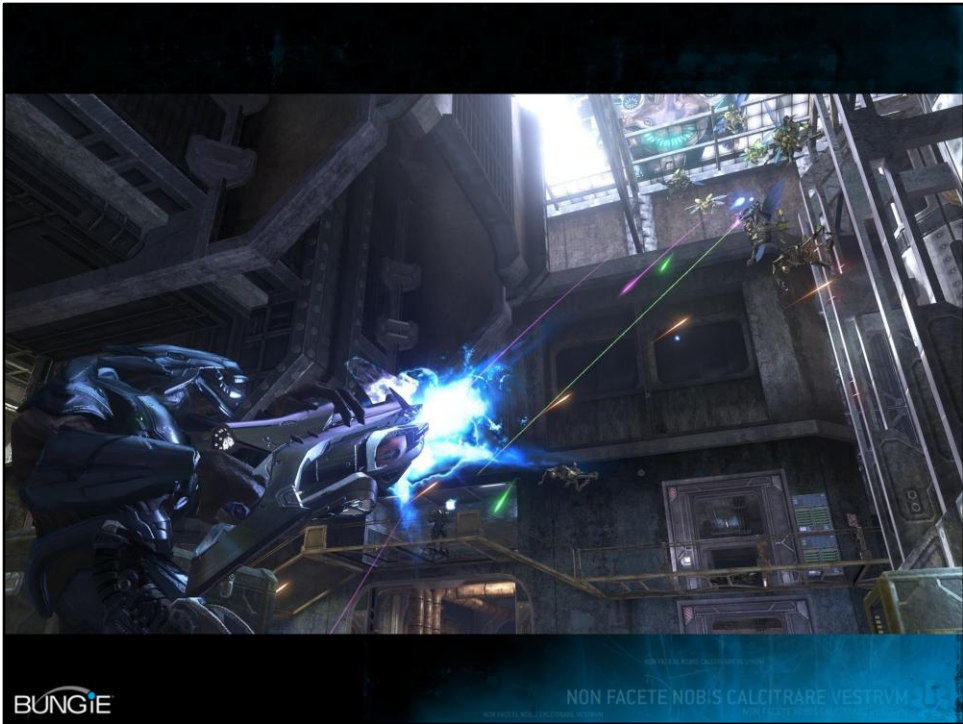
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Conclusion

- SH light map is a natural extension to the traditional light-mapping pipeline.
- Separating material into layers is a good approximation for all frequency reflectance.
- Area specular is critical for achieving seamless lighting and material integration.
- ALU is cheap, and will get cheaper, take maximum advantage of it.

Future Work

- Global Illumination with local, moving lights.
- GI for dynamic and semi-dynamic scenes.
- Better lighting basis (less ringing, higher frequency).
- Area specular model with complex transport.
- Measured BRDF.
- Non photo-realistic rendering.

Acknowledgement

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Q & A

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