

JORDAN LOGAN





# **DATA FLOW**





# **CLASSIFY INPUTS**

- Depth buffer
  - Used to reconstruct world position
  - Used to reject sky pixels
- Normal buffer
  - Used to reject pixels that don't face the sun.
- Cascaded shadow maps
  - Used to reject pixels that don't need raytracing

# **CLASSIFY OUTPUTS**

- Tile list
  - List of all 8x4 tiles that need to ray trace
  - Each tile has a mask of which pixels in the tile need raytracing.
  - Each tile also has min and max ray length.
- Ray hit mask
  - uint mask for each 8x4 tile.
  - Preloading with results of the cascaded shadow map blocker search.



## **BLOCKER SEARCH**

- Need to check if there are any blockers between our pixel and the shadow near plane.
- Use light space depth to scale the sun size to the shadow near plane.
- Use Poisson disc samples to uniformly sample the search area.
- Use the max and min depth values from the shadow map to decide if we can reject a pixel.
- Can calculate the ray interval from the shadow maps.







# **PIXEL CLASSIFICATION**





#### Receiver Blocker



# **PIXEL CLASSIFICATION**





Max is behind and min is in front of receiver. Needs more data from raytracing.

Receiver Blocker



# **RAY INTERVAL OPTIMIZATION**





# RAY TRACE INPUTS

- Depth buffer
  - Used to reconstruct world position
- Normal buffer
  - Offset ray along pixel normal.
- Tile list
  - Used to decide what pixel to fire a ray from.

# RAY TRACE OUTPUTS

- Ray hit mask
  - uint mask for each 8x4 tile.
  - Combining ray hit results with the prefilled mask.



#### **RAY TRACE**

- Use tile data from classify to set up a workgroup to work on a 8x4 tile, one wave32.
- Sample blue noise to create a new ray to fire.
- If using depth interval, the ray can be reversed to trace from the sun to the surface for faster traversal though the acceleration structure.



# **RESOLVE/DENOISE**

 Either decompress the ray hit results into a shadow map or use the Fidelity-FX shadow denoiser.



# **OPTIMIZATIONS USED**

- Wave active mask.
  - Using a uint to store the results of the blocker search allows a 32:1 reduction in the amount of memory needed to store.
- Ray hit mask.
  - With one ray per pixel, the hit result buffer's memory size can be reduced by 32:1.
- Replace samples with image loads.
  - Loads are faster at moving data from the cache to the shader core on RDNA.



# **DEALING WITH ARTIFACTS**

- Use reverse depth buffer to improve accuracy of the reconstructed world space.
- Change depth offset used in blocker search.
  - High values will create light leakage and peter panning.
- Change number of Poisson disc samples.
- Change ray min t push off value.
  - High values will create light leakage and peter panning.
- Increase shadow map resolution and/or cascades.













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