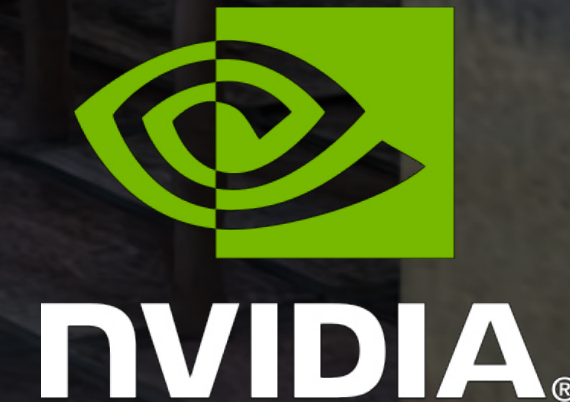




Sample-based Monte Carlo Denoising using a Kernel-Splatting Network

Michaël Gharbi^{1,2}, Tzu-Mao Li², Miika Aittala², Jaakko Lehtinen^{3,4}, Frédo Durand²

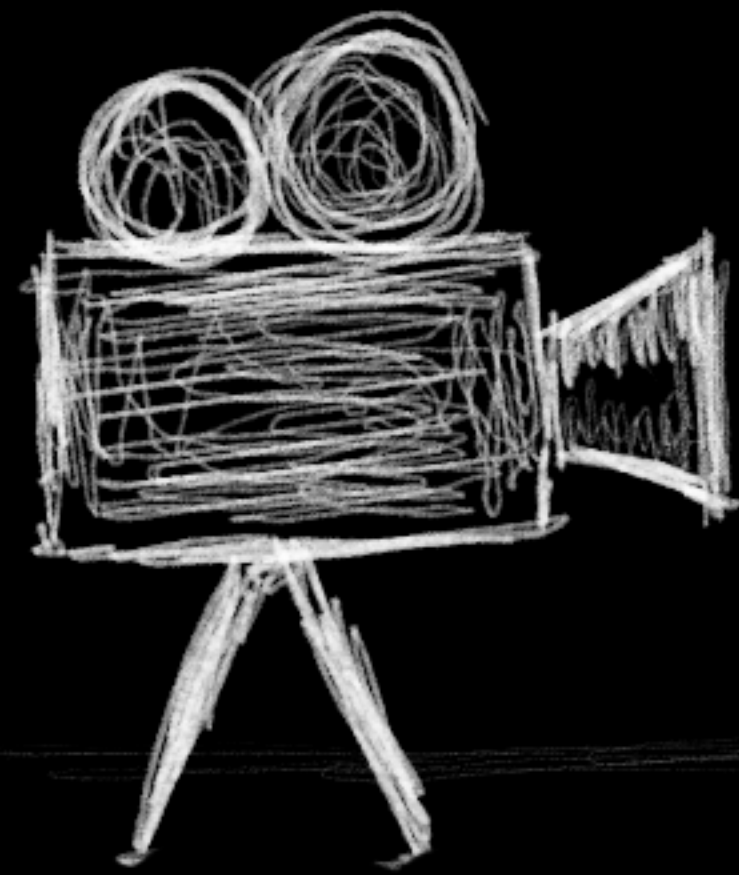




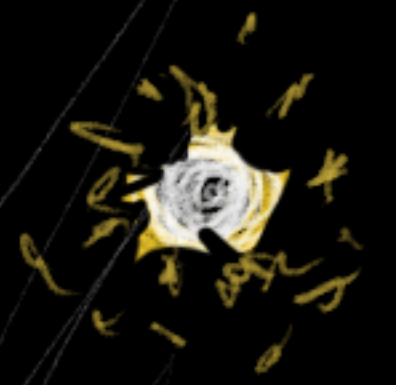
Monte Carlo rendering

Monte Carlo integration

$$I = \int f(x, y, \dots, u, v, t) dx dy \dots du dv dt$$



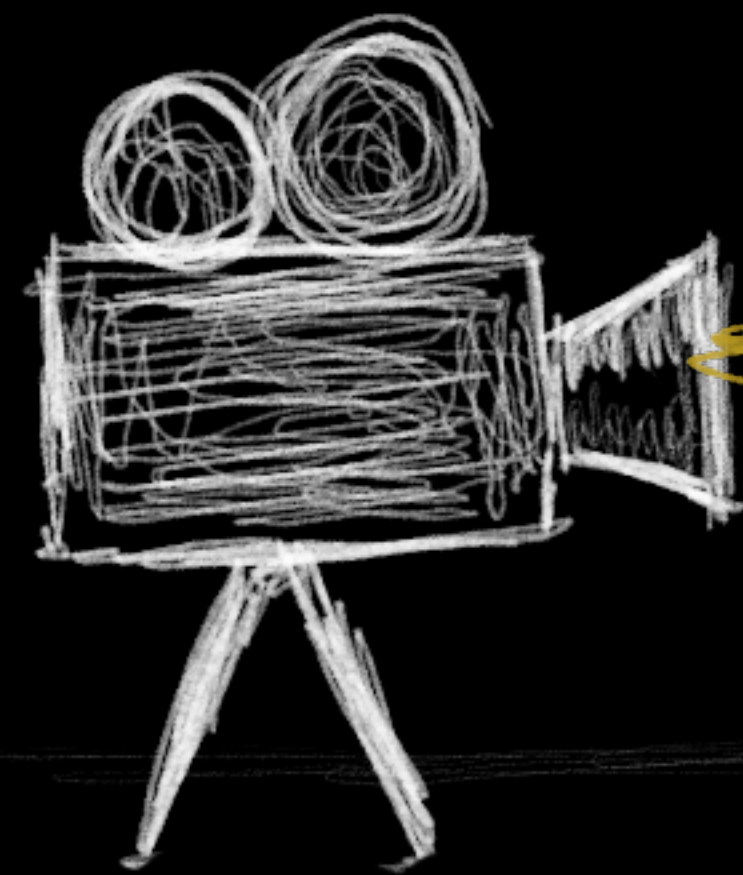
camera



light

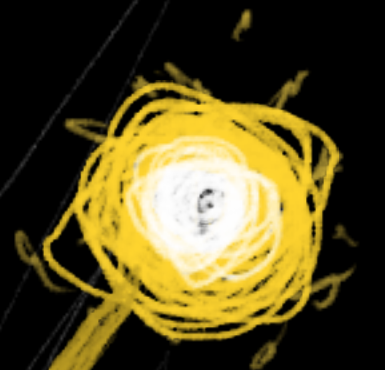
Monte Carlo integration

$$I = \int f(x, y, \dots, u, v, t) dx dy \dots du dv dt$$

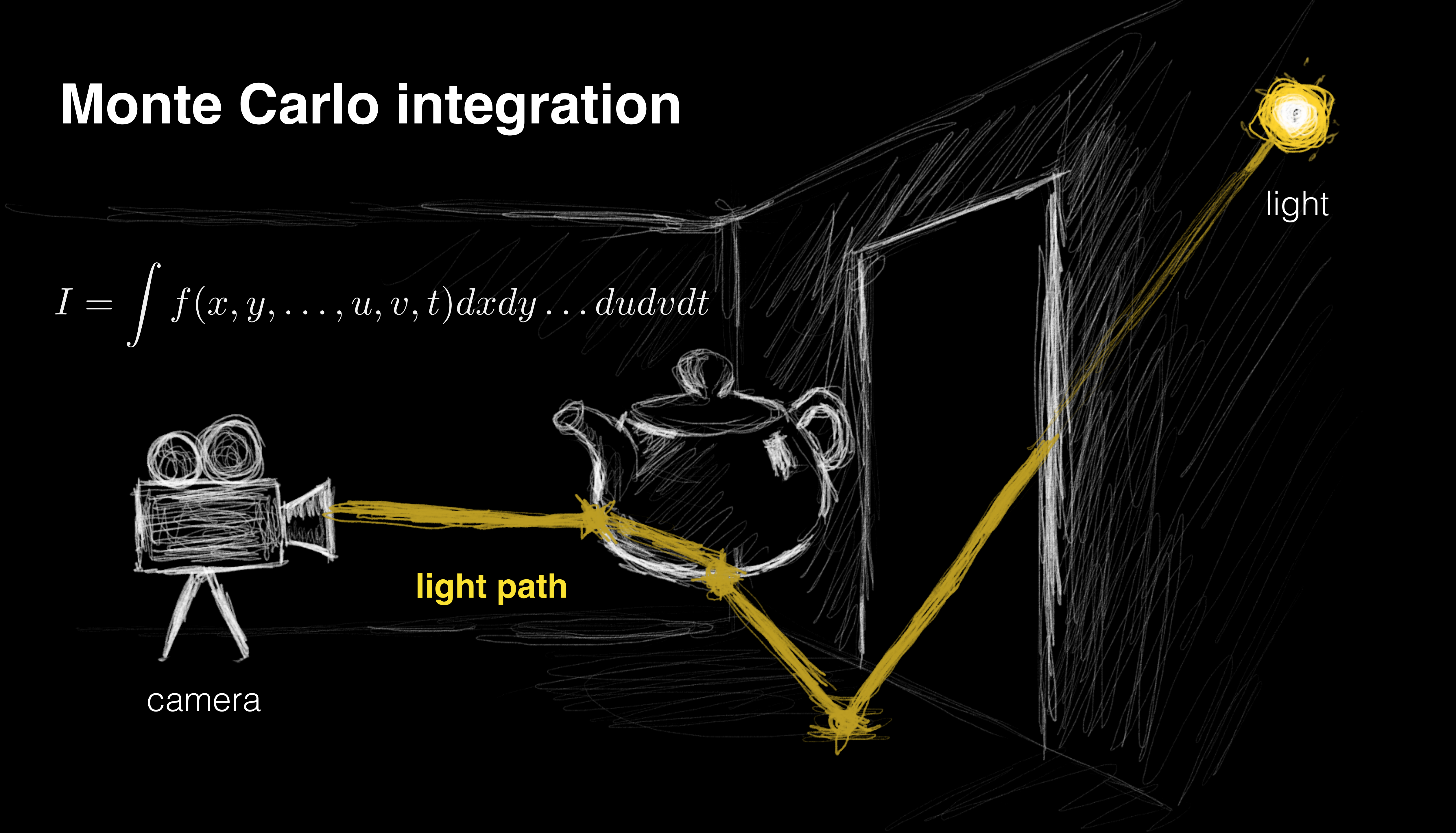


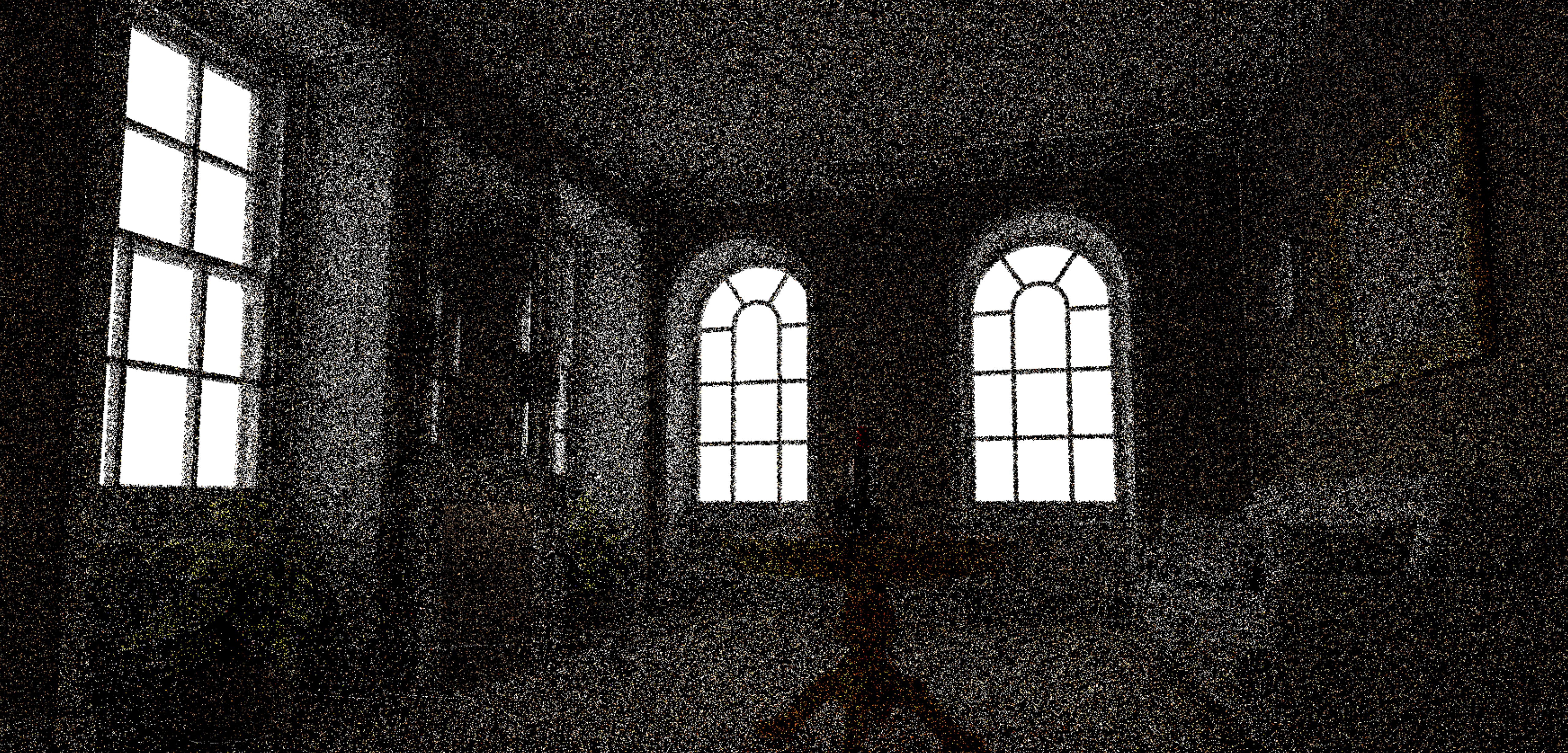
camera

light path



light





1 sample per pixel (1spp)



32spp



our result | 32spp



input | 32spp

Goal: faster rendering, fewer samples

- Produce high-quality renderings

Goal: faster rendering, fewer samples

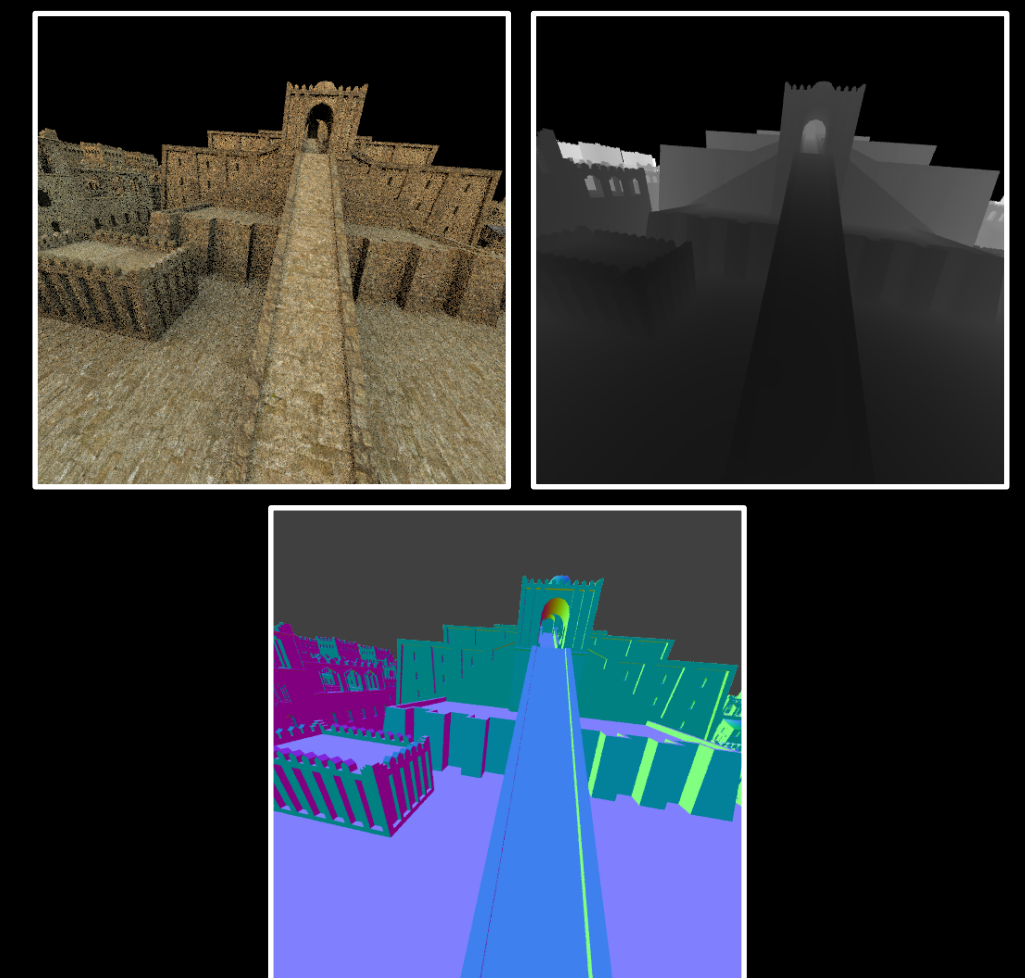
- Produce high-quality renderings
- Filtering and reuse samples
 - ray-tracing is costly
 - variance decreases only linearly with sample count

Goal: faster rendering, fewer samples

- Produce high-quality renderings
- Filtering and reuse samples
 - ray-tracing is costly
 - variance decreases only linearly with sample count
- General transport effects
 - depth of field, motion blur, etc

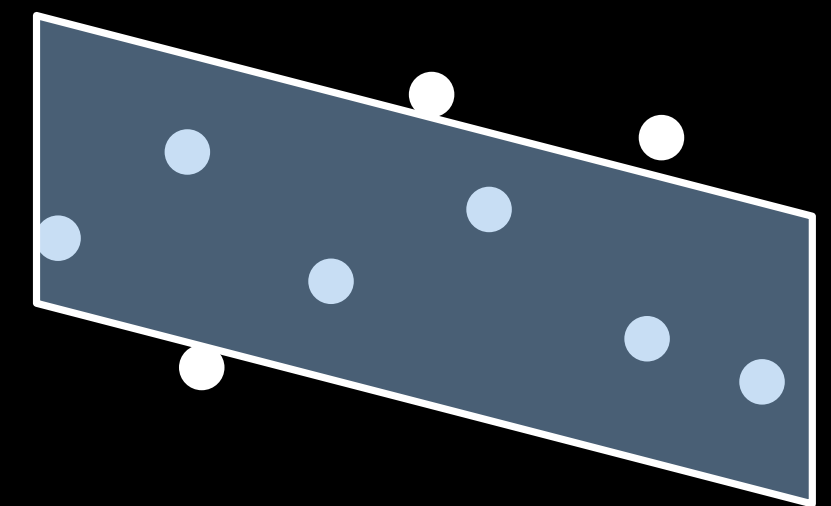
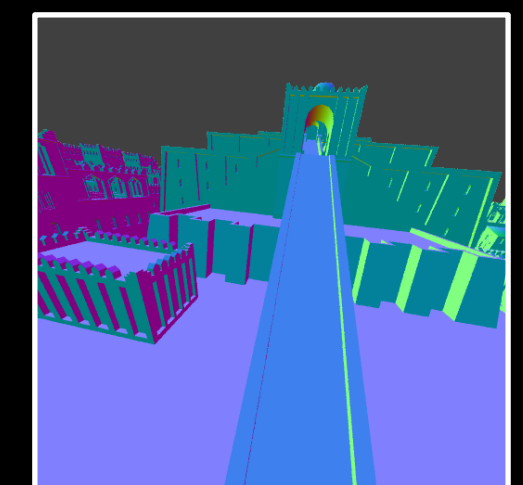
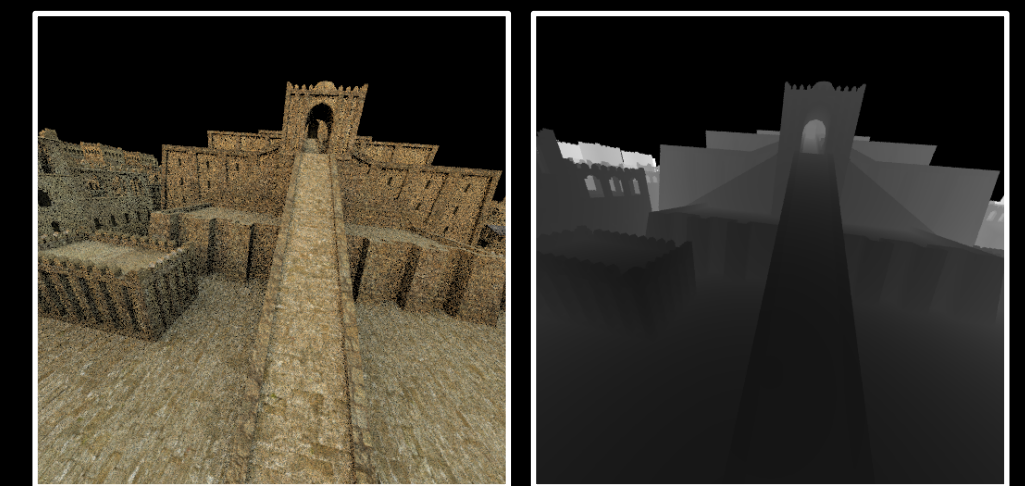
Previous work: Monte Carlo denoising

- Image-space adaptive sampling and reconstruction
 - often guided by aux. features (normals, depth, albedo)
 - Overbeck [2009], Dammertz [2010], Rouselle [2011], Li [2012], Sen & Darabi [2012], Bitterli [2016]



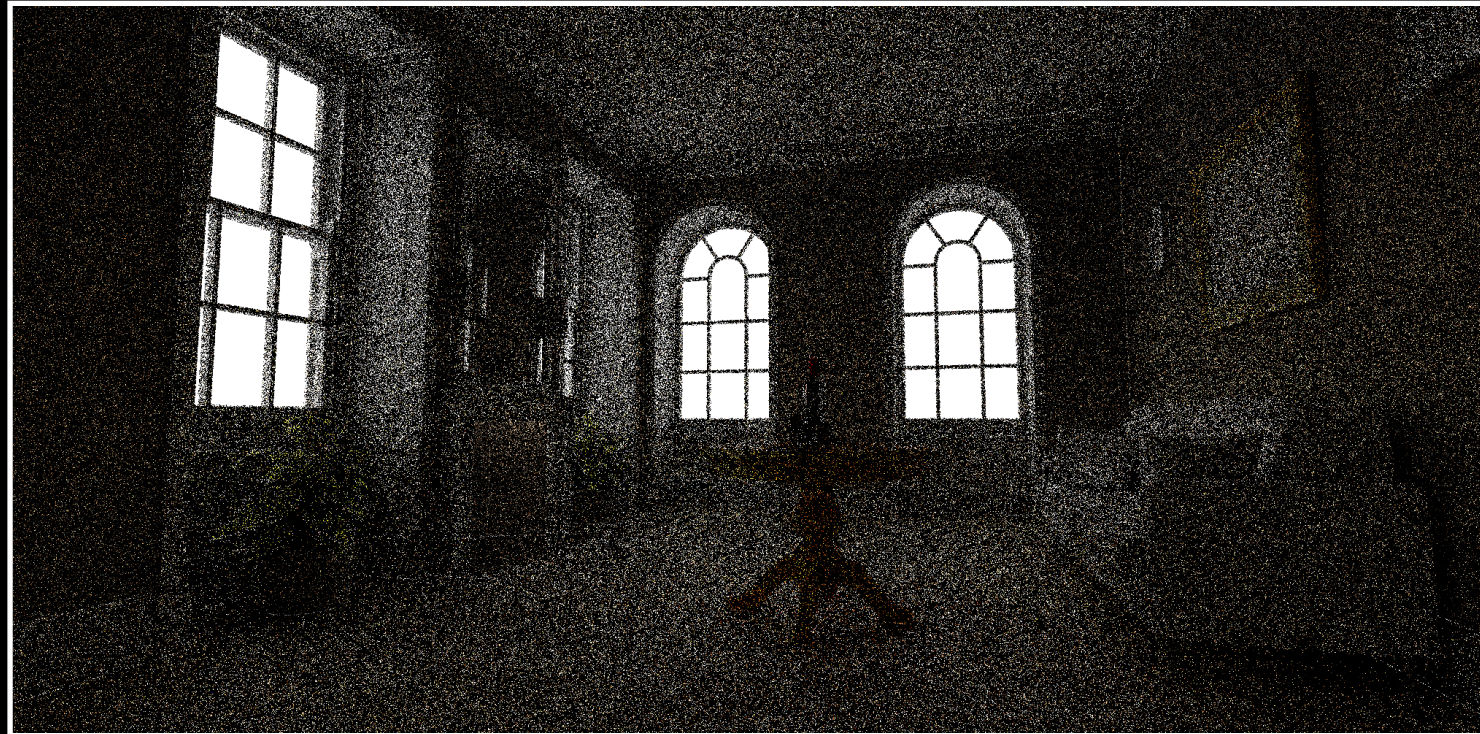
Previous work: Monte Carlo denoising

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 - often guided by aux. features (normals, depth, albedo)
 - Overbeck [2009], Dammertz [2010], Rouselle [2011], Li [2012], Sen & Darabi [2012], Bitterli [2016]
- High-dimensional filtering
 - nearest neighbor filter [Hashisuka 2008]
 - sample re-projection [Lehtinen 2011; Lehtinen 2012]
 - sheared filters [Egan 2009; Egan 2011; Yan 2015; Wu 2017]

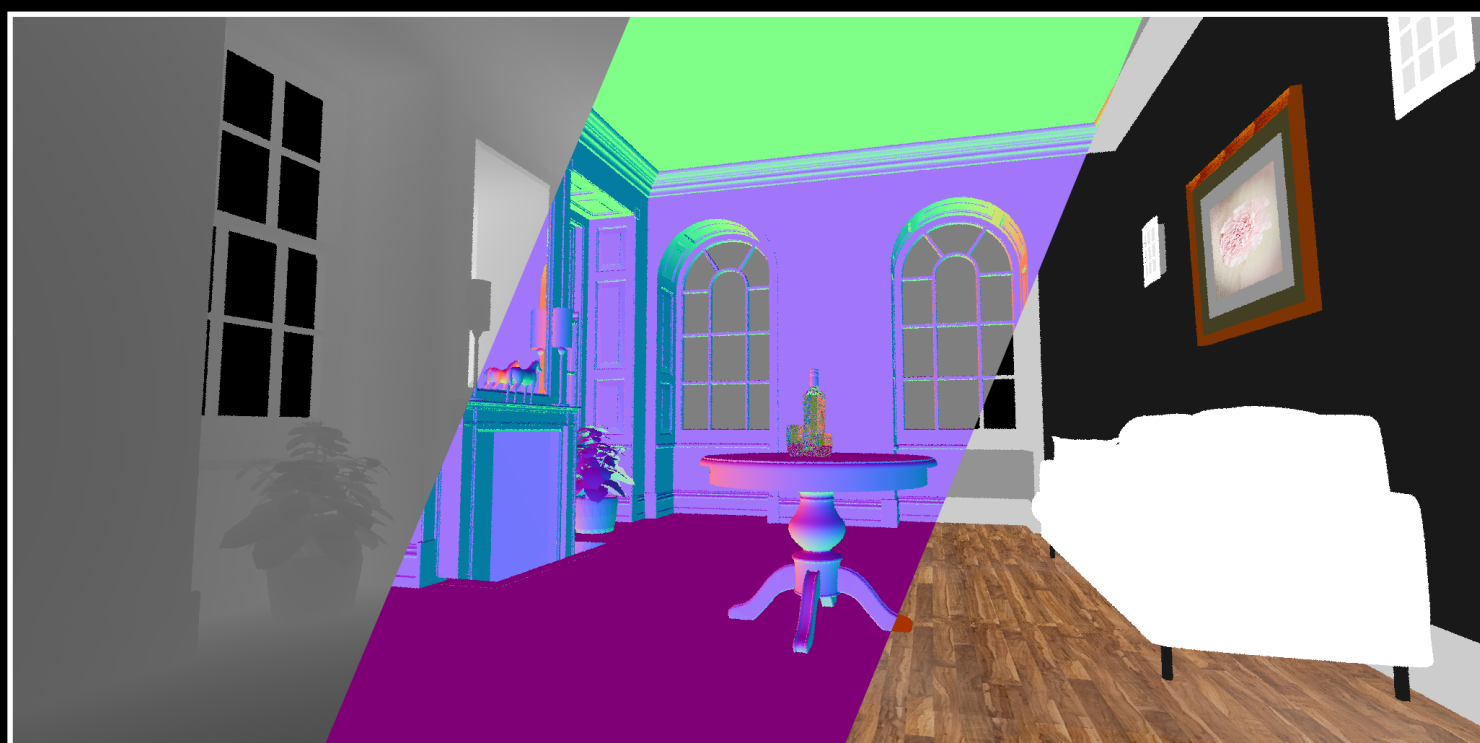


Deep-learning-based denoising

[Bako 2017; Chaitanya 2017; Vogels 2018]



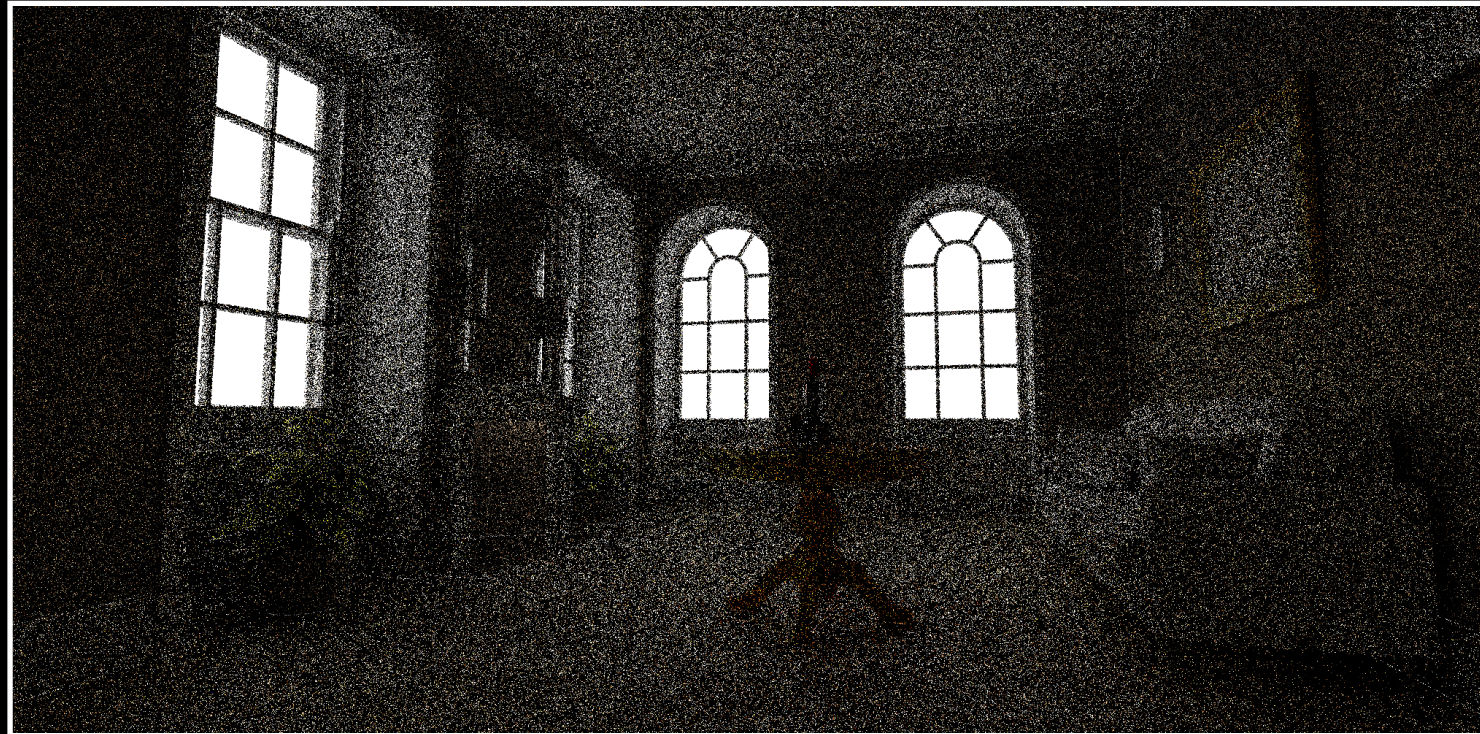
noisy image



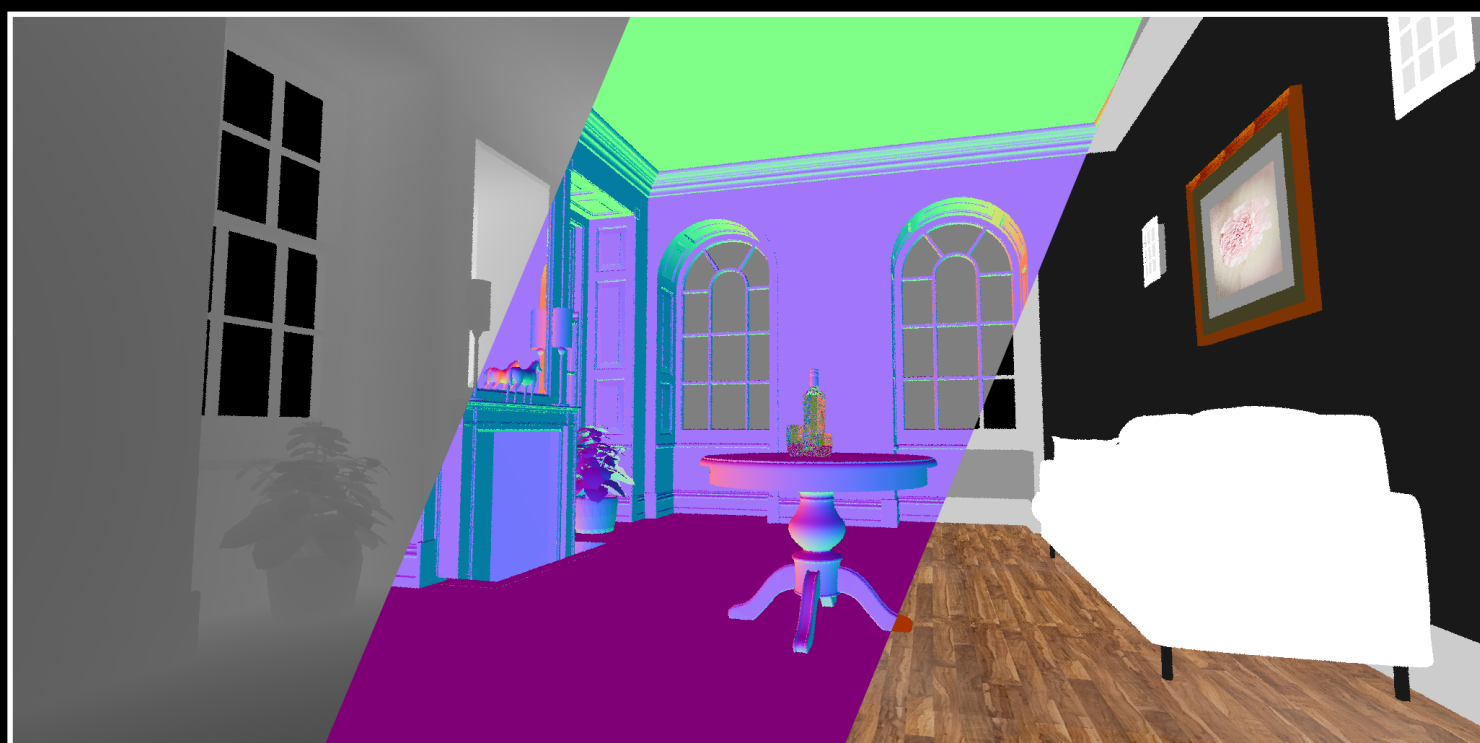
averaged auxiliary buffers
depth, normals, albedo

Deep-learning-based denoising

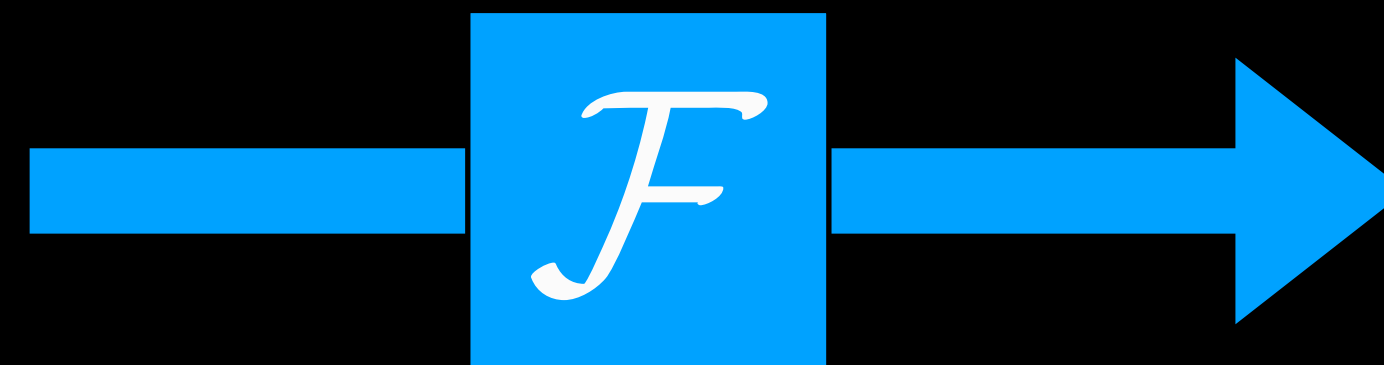
[Bako 2017; Chaitanya 2017; Vogels 2018]



noisy image



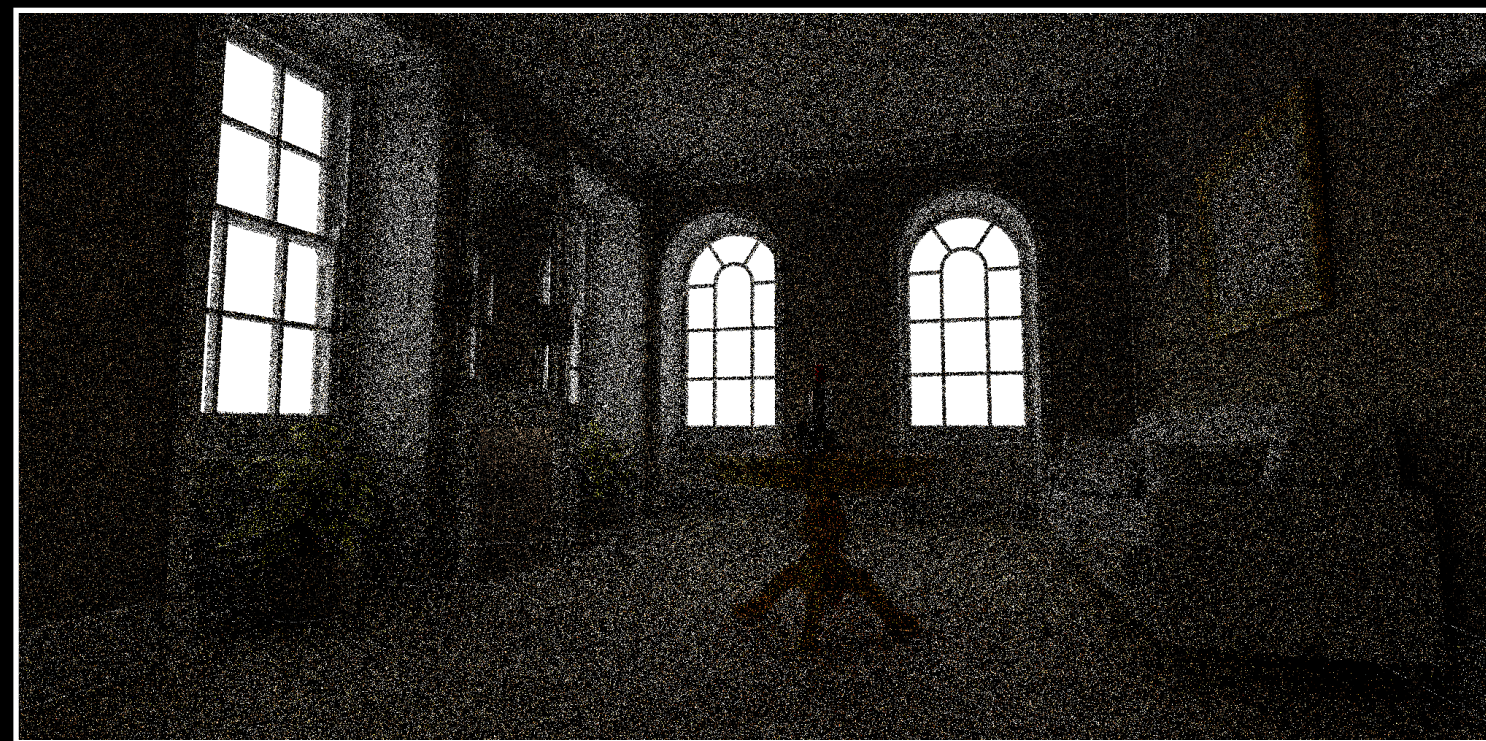
averaged auxiliary buffers
depth, normals, albedo



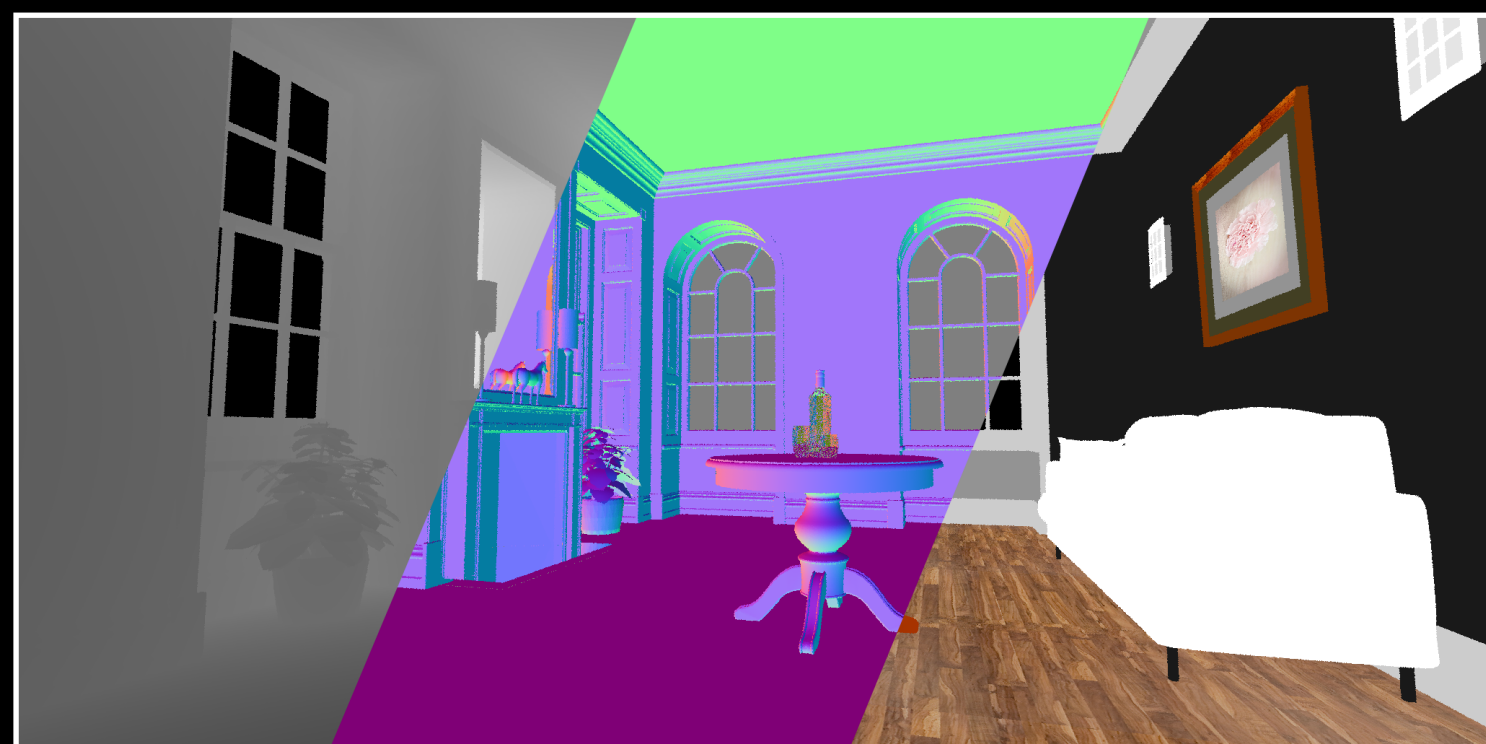
neural network

Deep-learning-based denoising

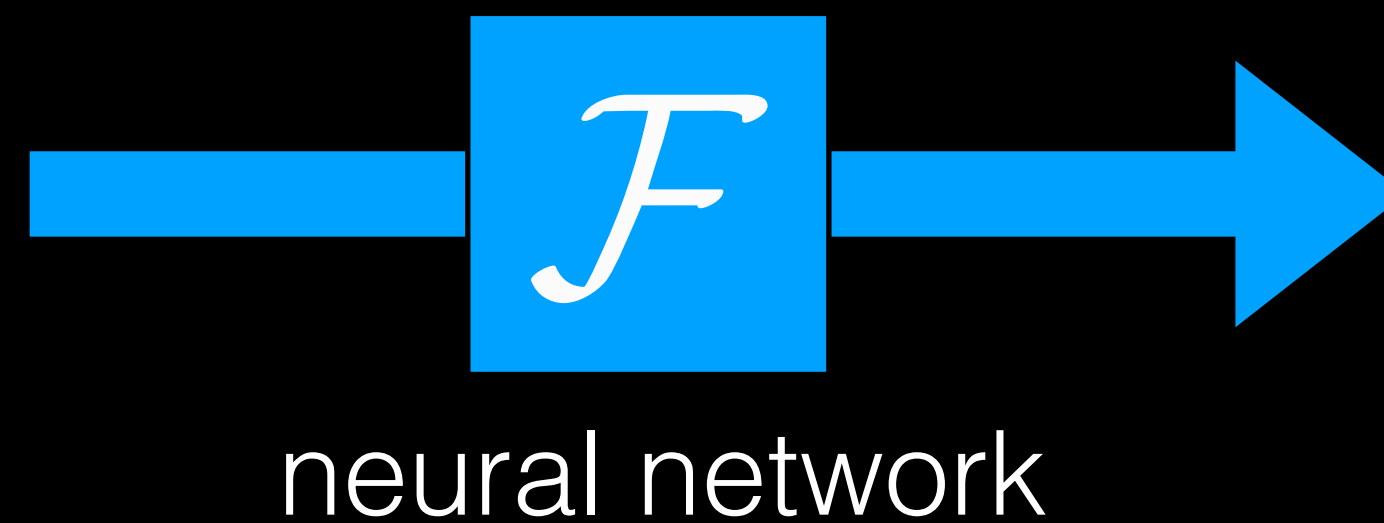
[Bako 2017; Chaitanya 2017; Vogels 2018]



noisy image



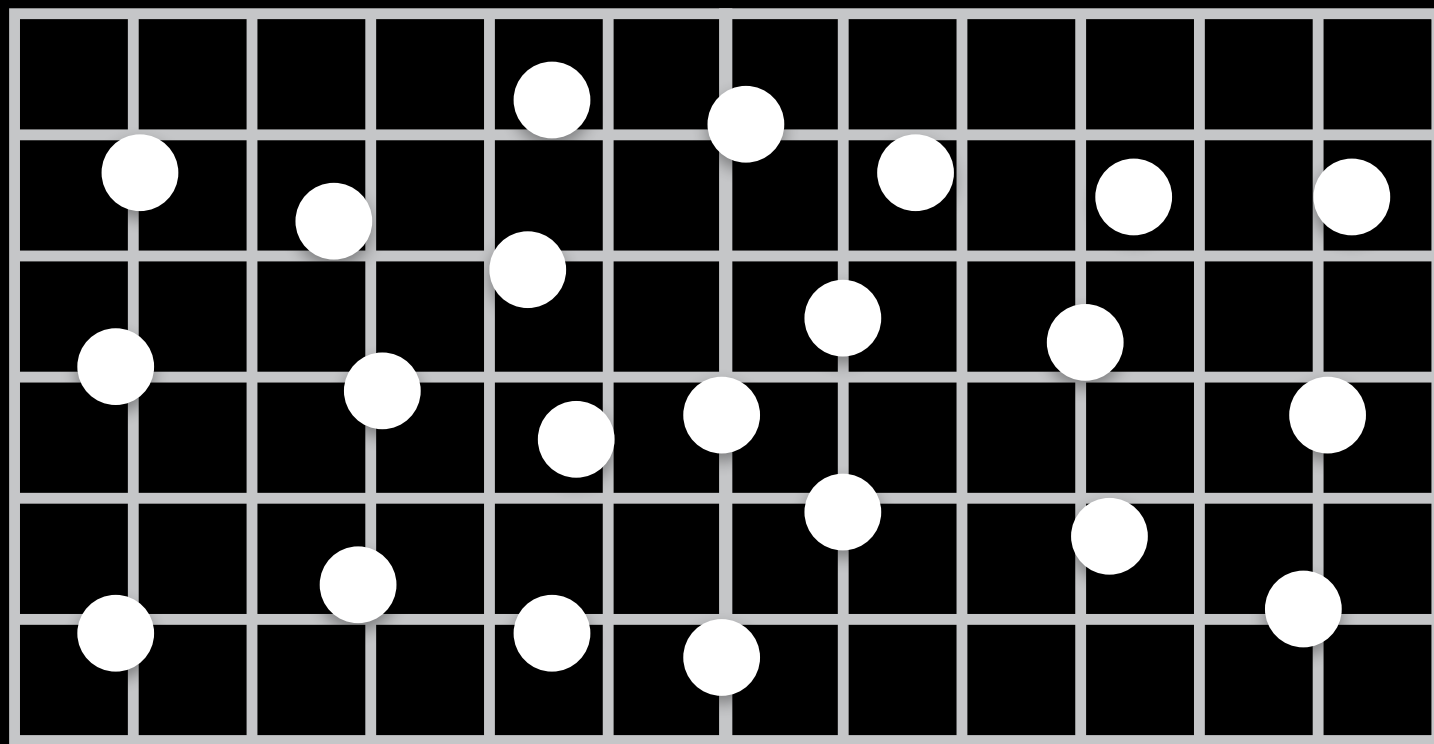
averaged auxiliary buffers
depth, normals, albedo



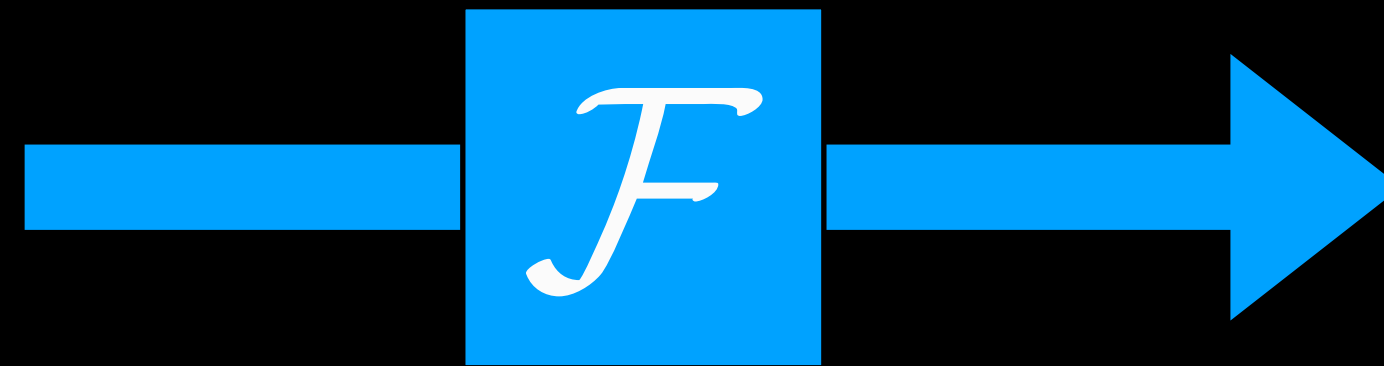
denoised image

Our approach

Learning to denoise, from the samples



input samples
(radiance + auxiliary features)



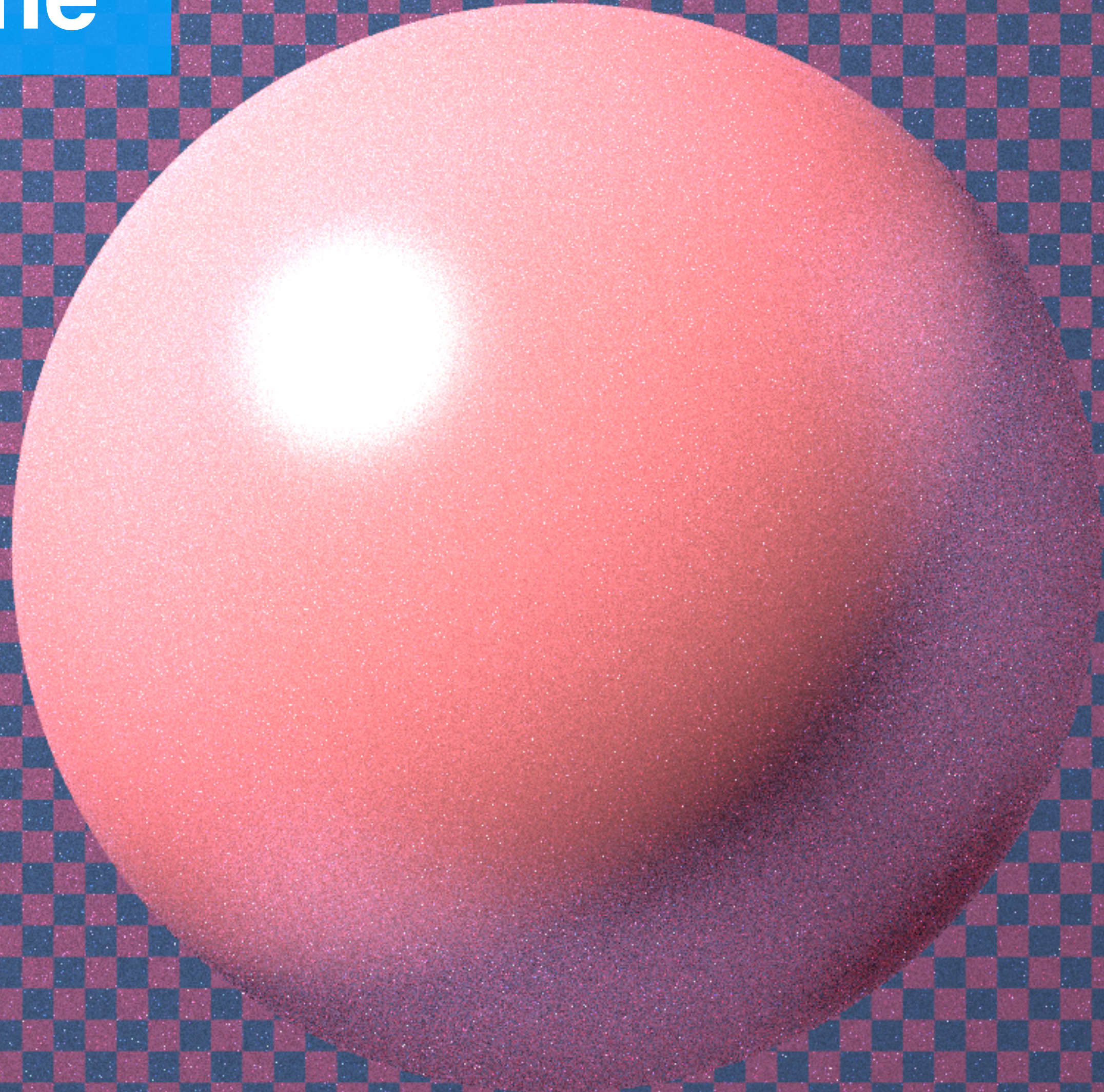
neural network



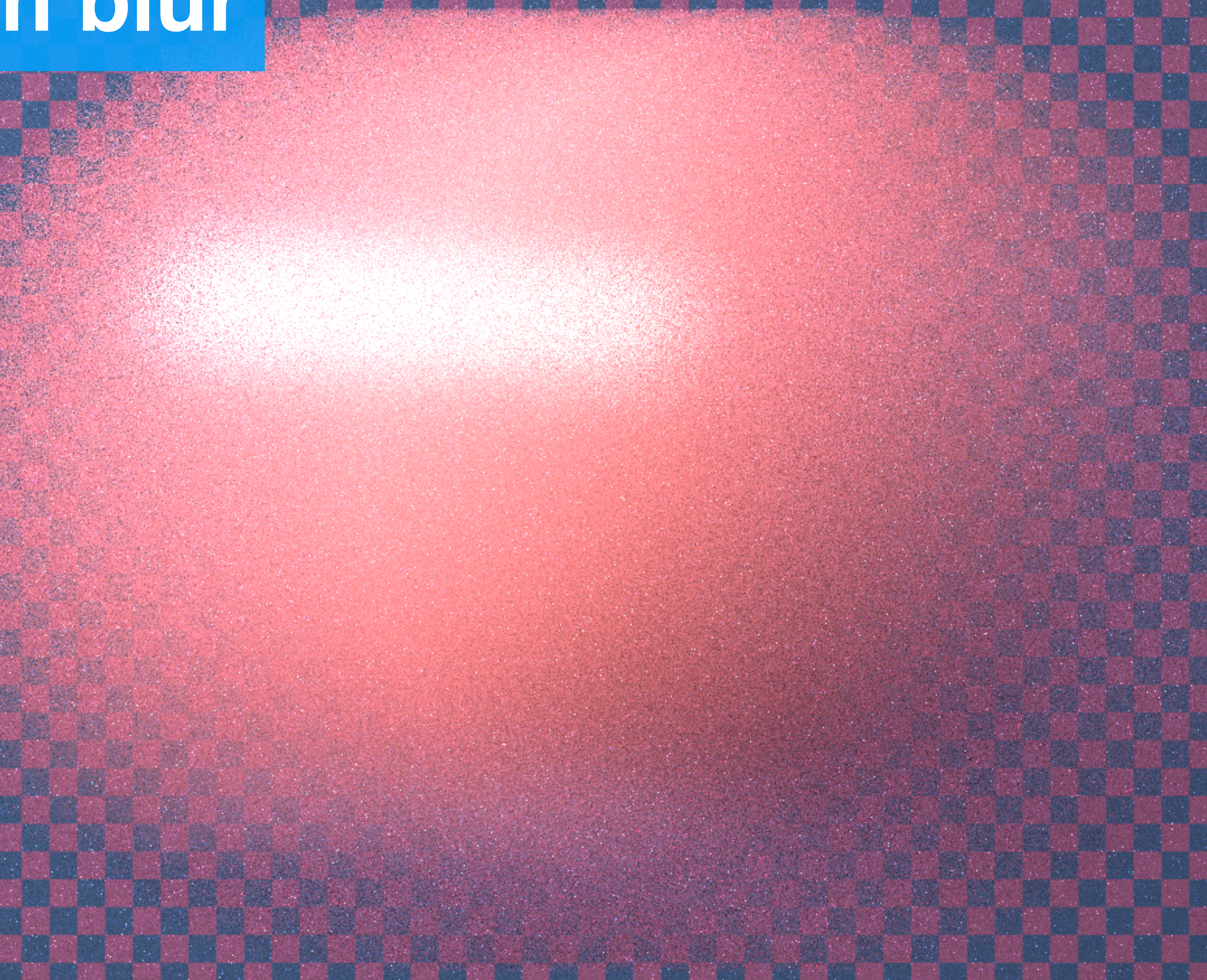
denoised image

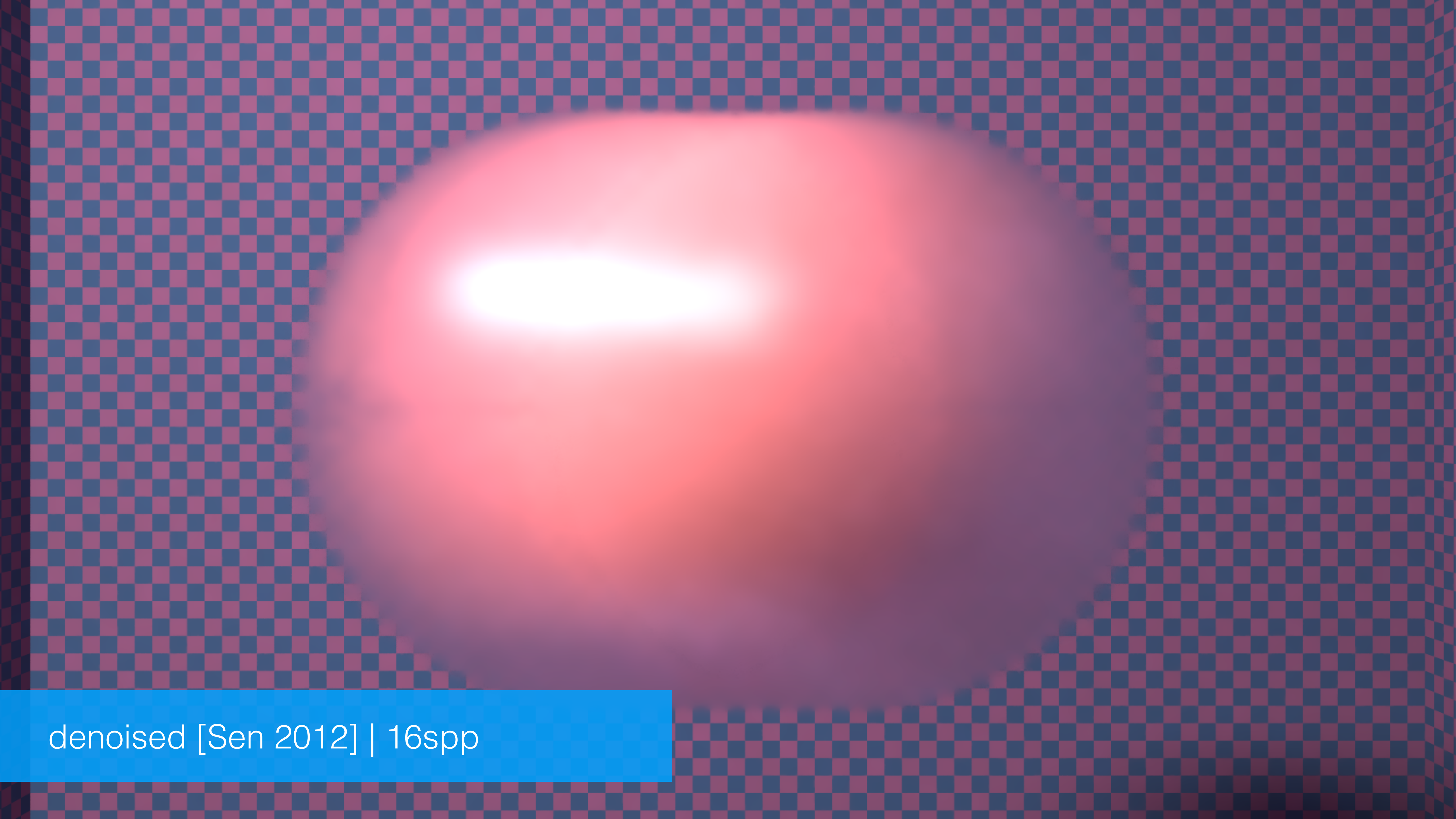
Why care about
individual samples?

A simple scene

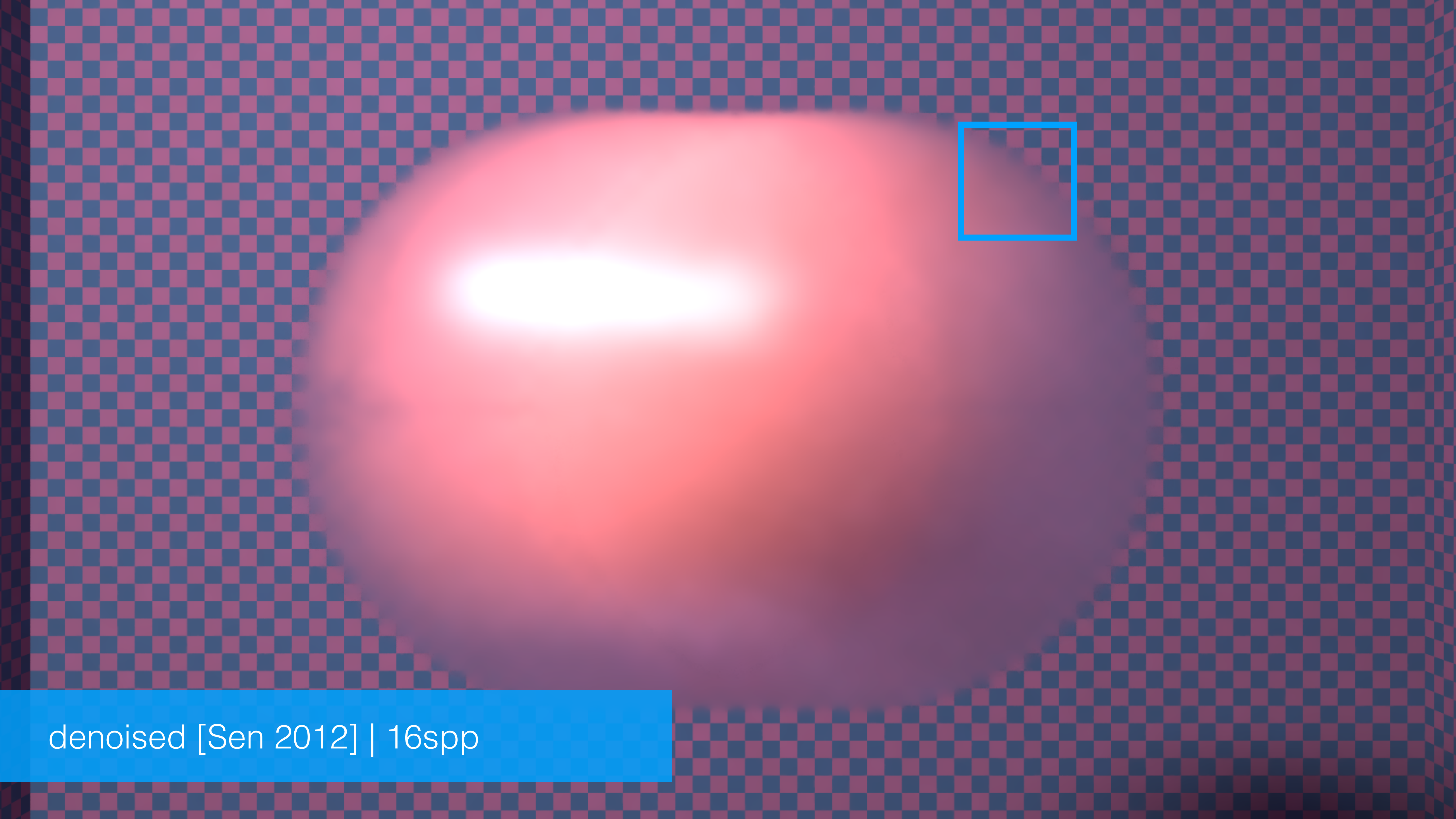


Add motion blur

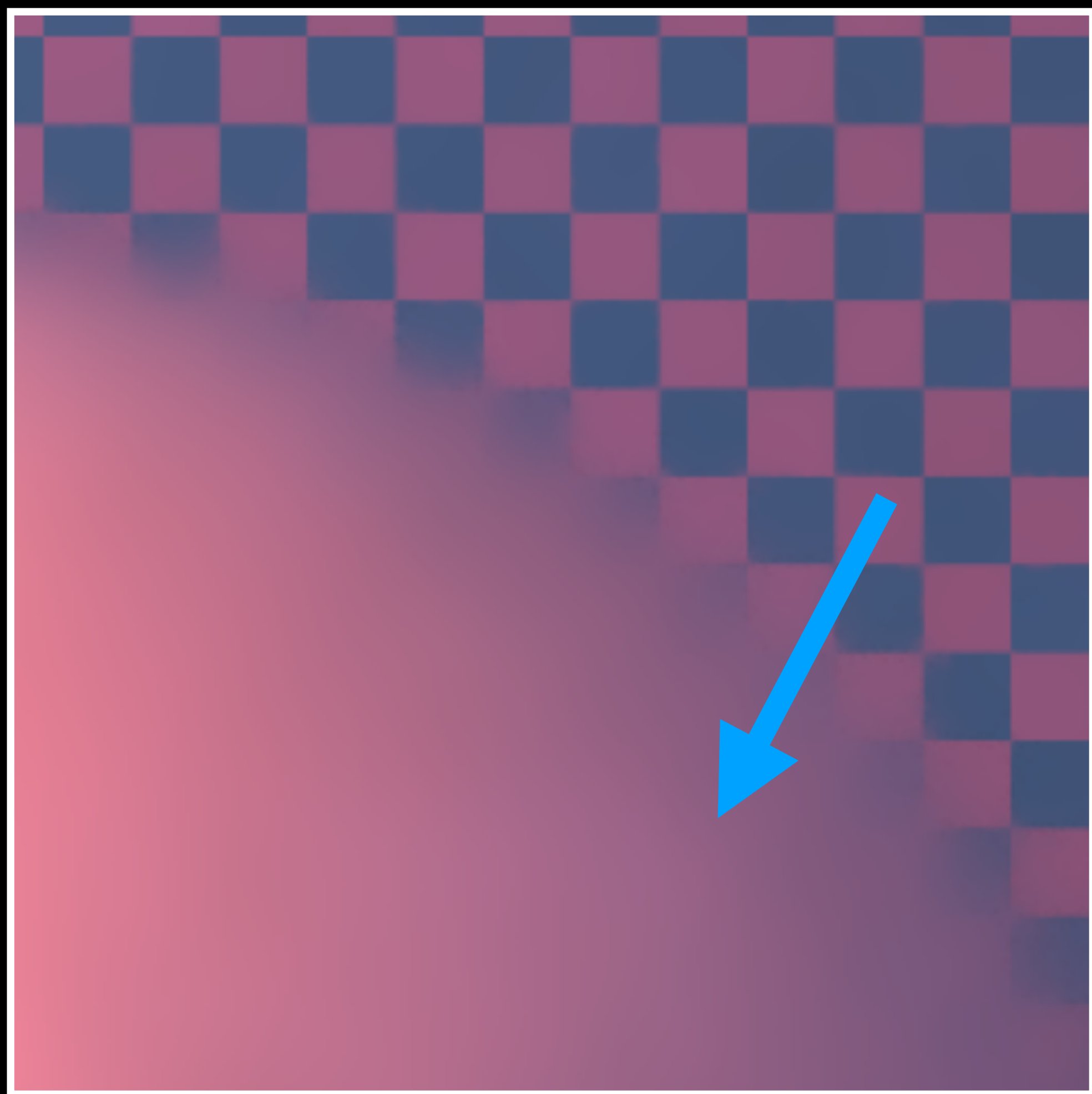


The image features a large, soft, pinkish-red oval shape centered on a background of a blue and purple checkerboard pattern. The oval has a bright white highlight on its left side, creating a gradient from white to light pink to a darker pink at the edges. The checkerboard pattern is composed of small squares in shades of blue and purple, creating a textured, grid-like appearance.

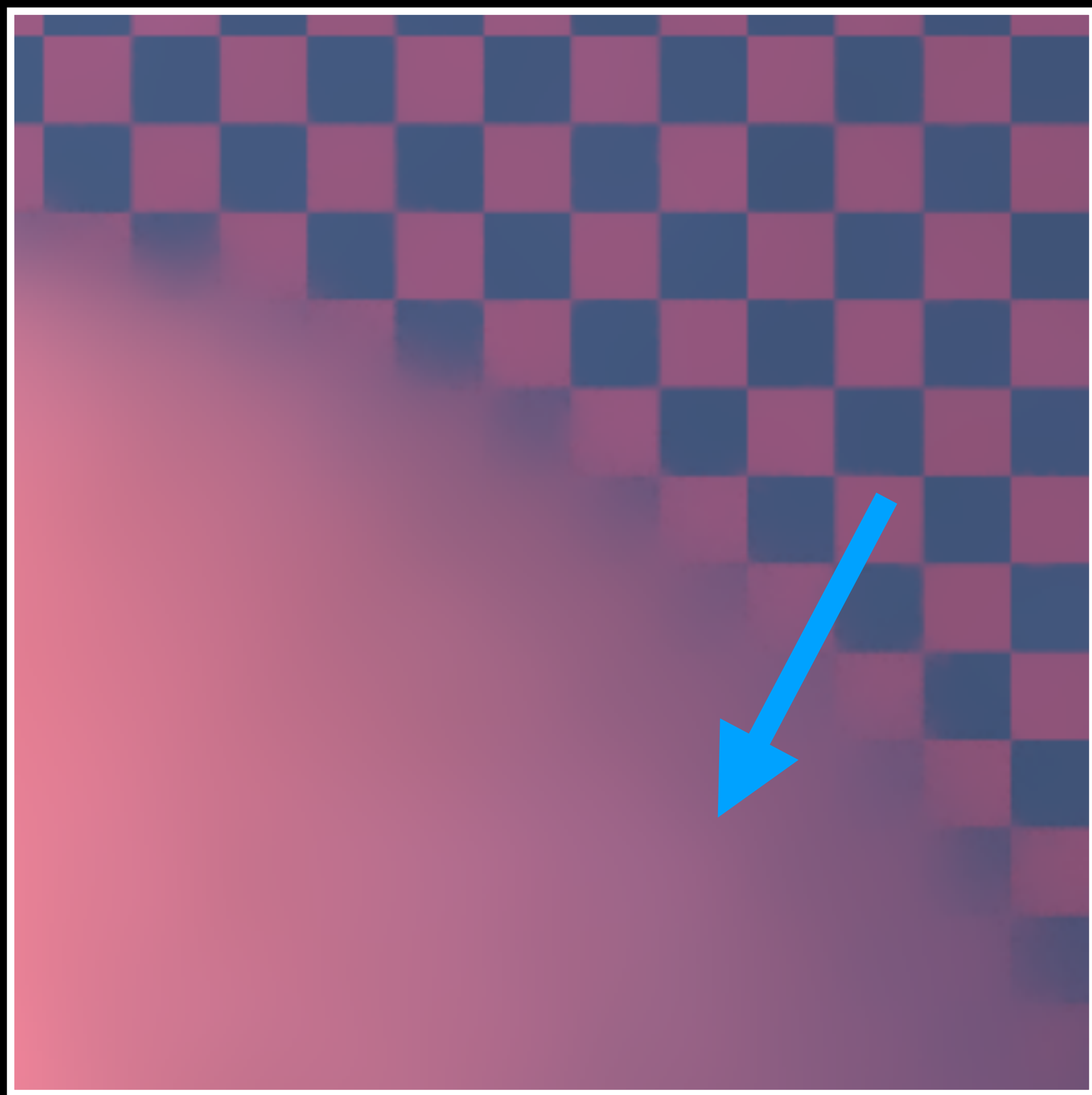
denoised [Sen 2012] | 16spp



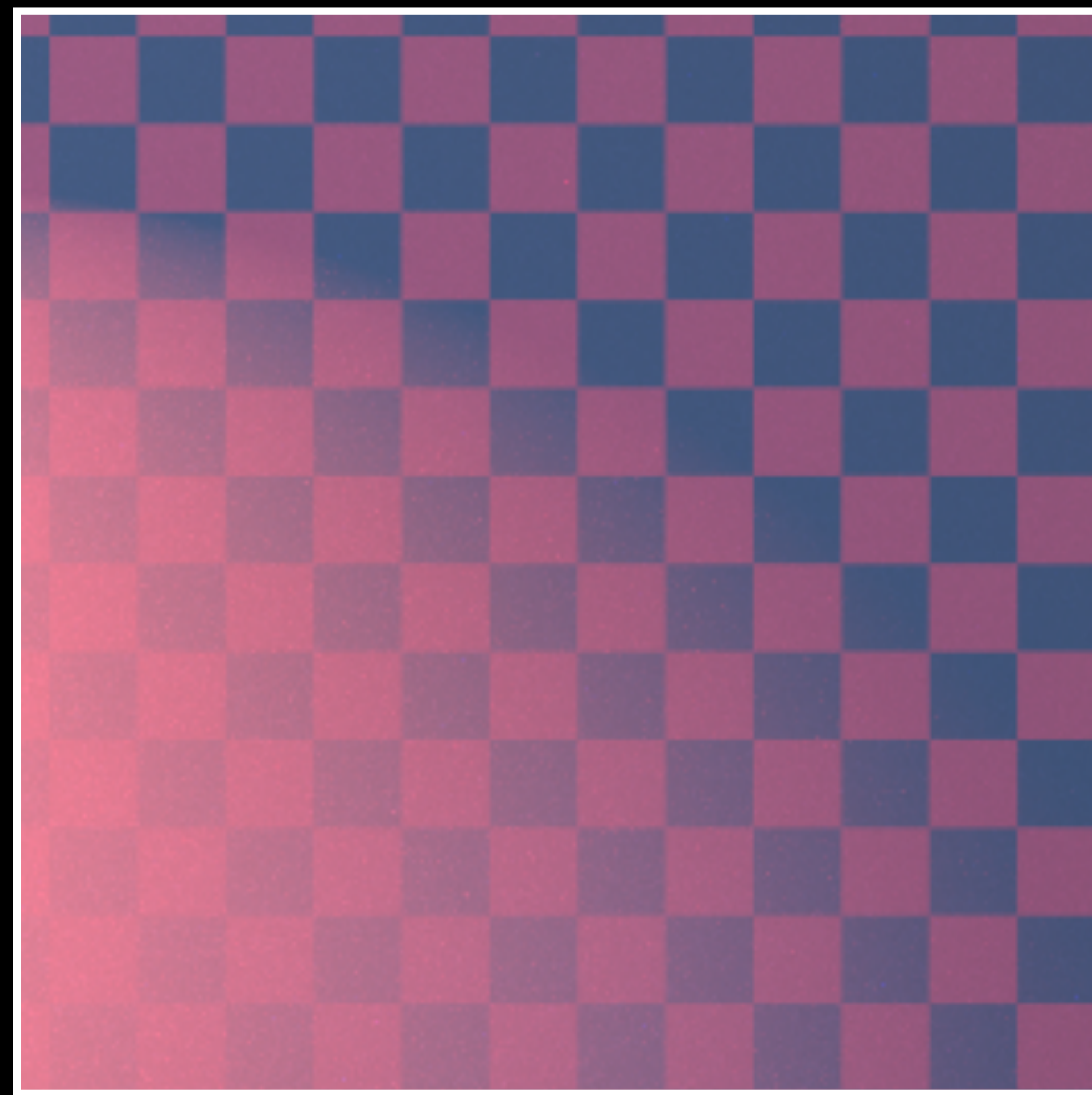
denoised [Sen 2012] | 16spp



[Sen 2012] | 16spp



[Sen 2012] | 16spp

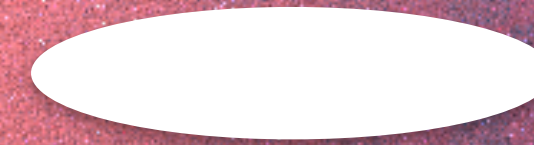


ground truth | 8192spp

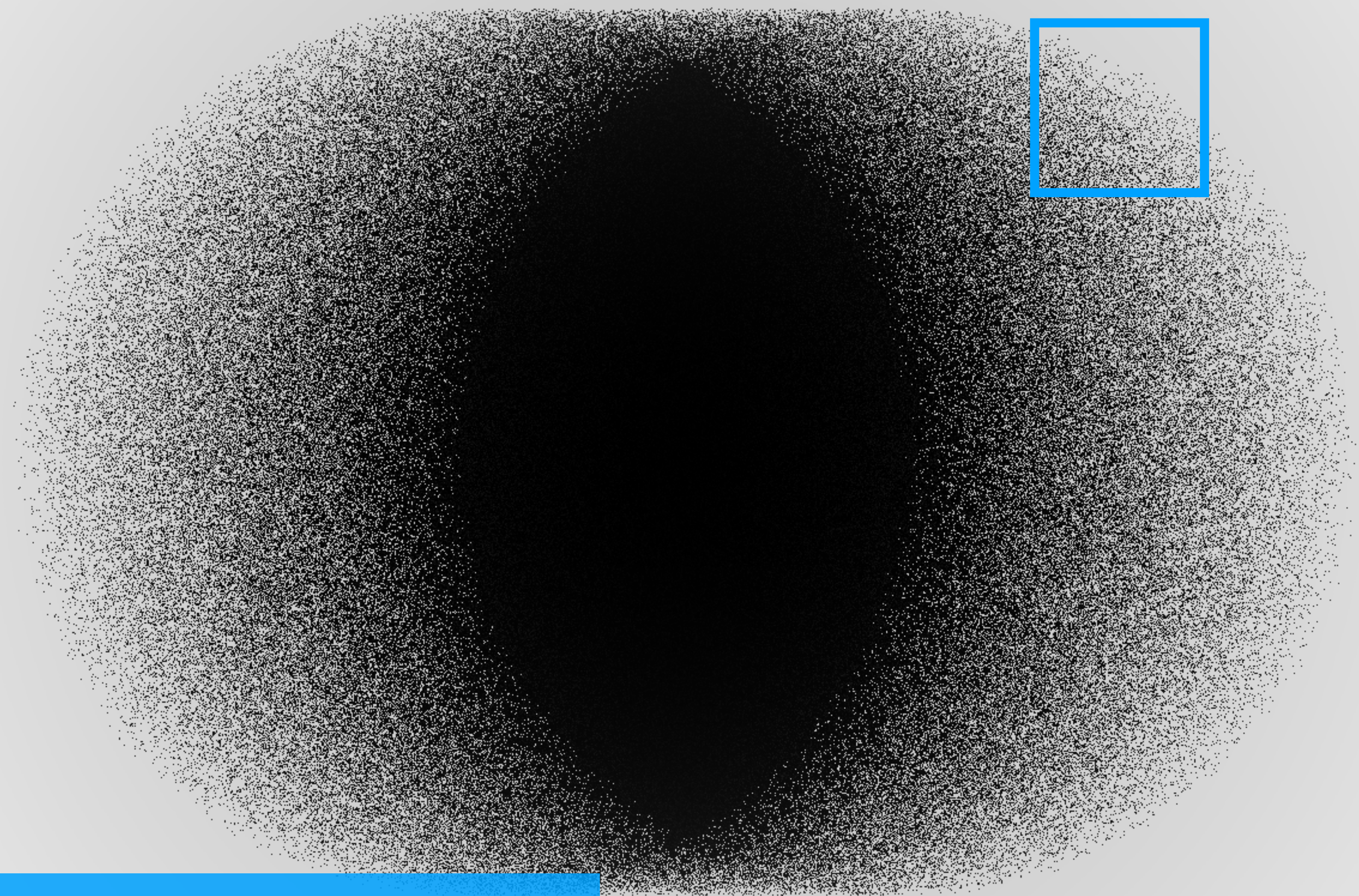
high-frequency background
small filter



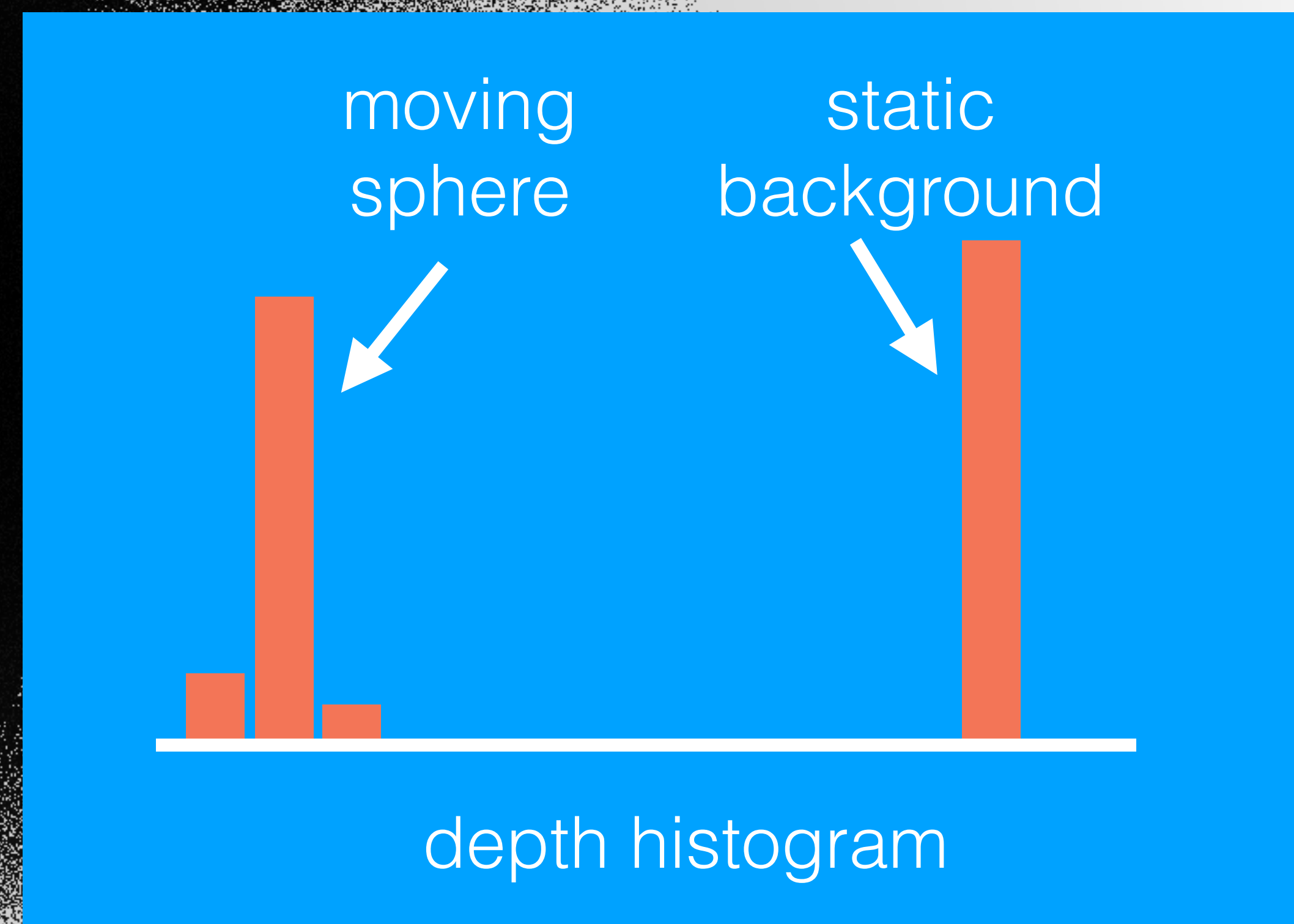
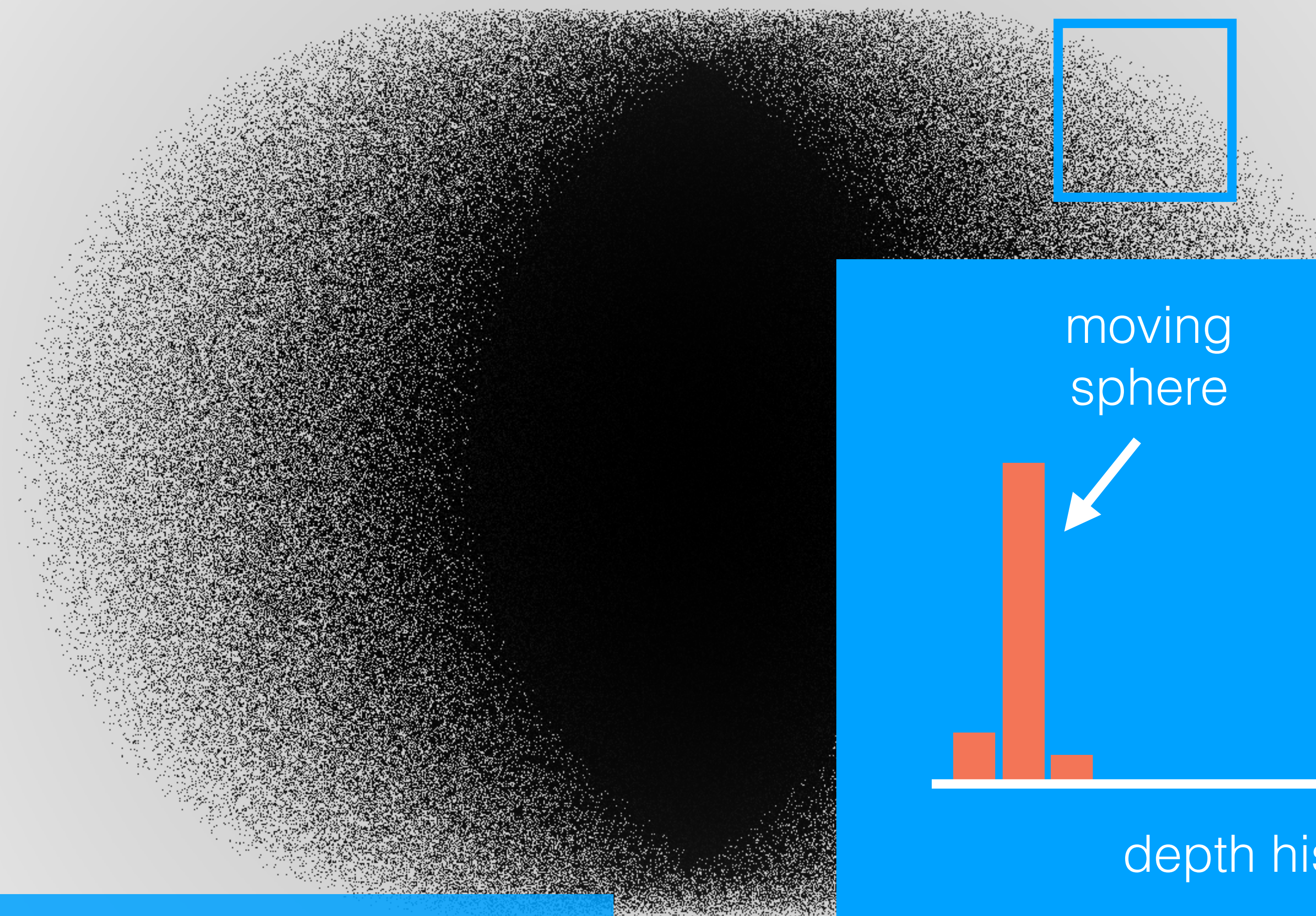
high-frequency background
small filter



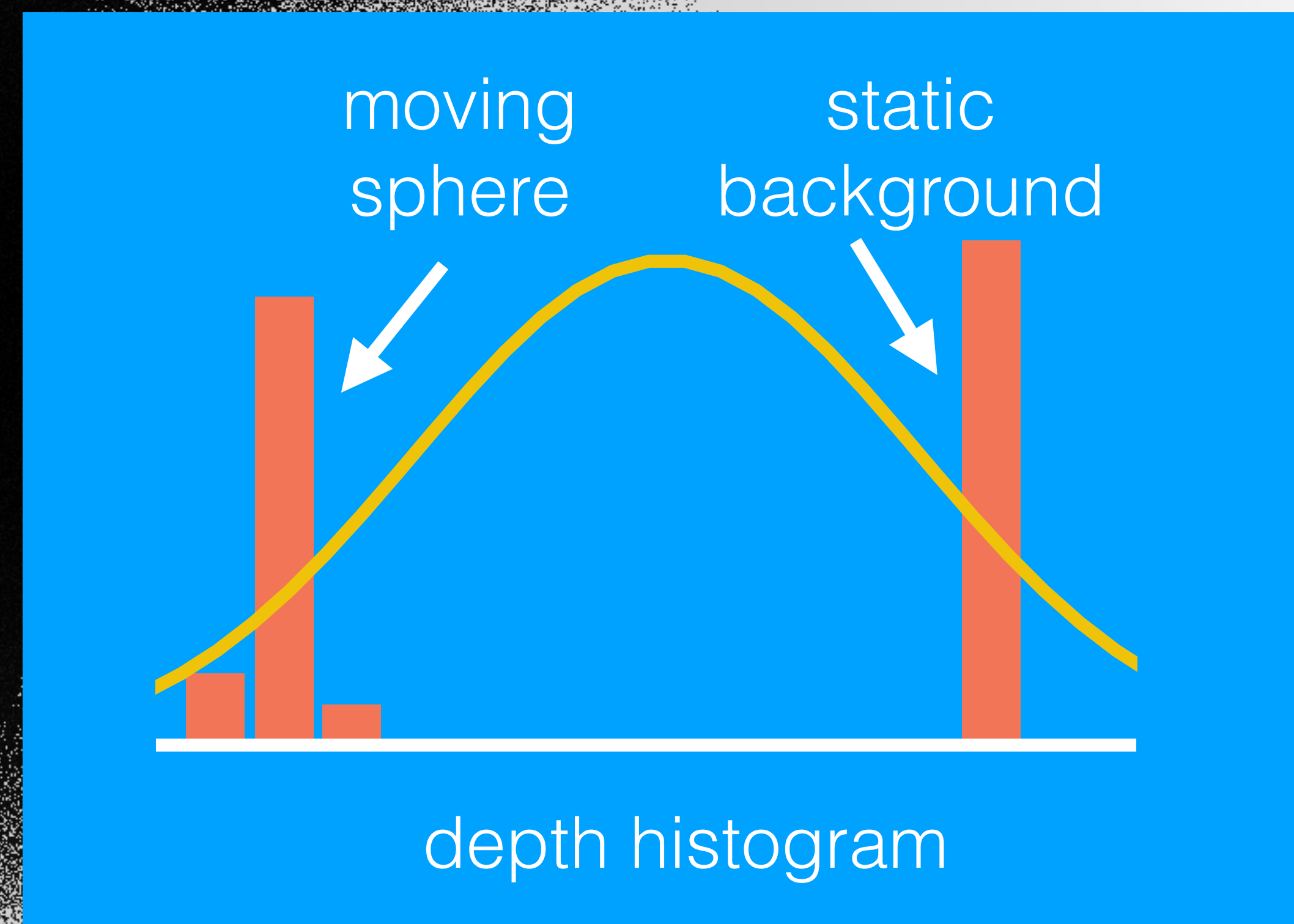
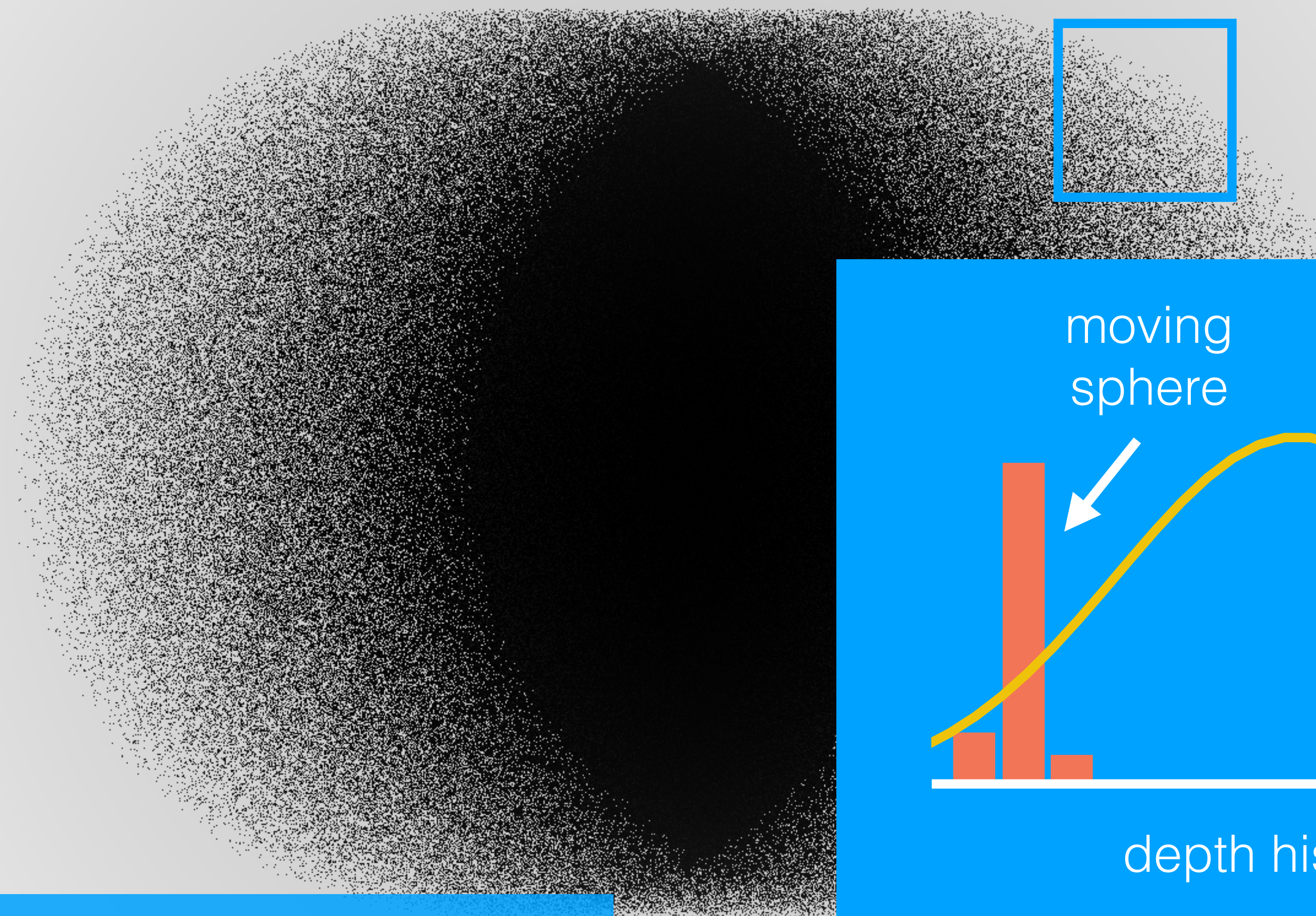
motion-blurred foreground
large, anisotropic filter



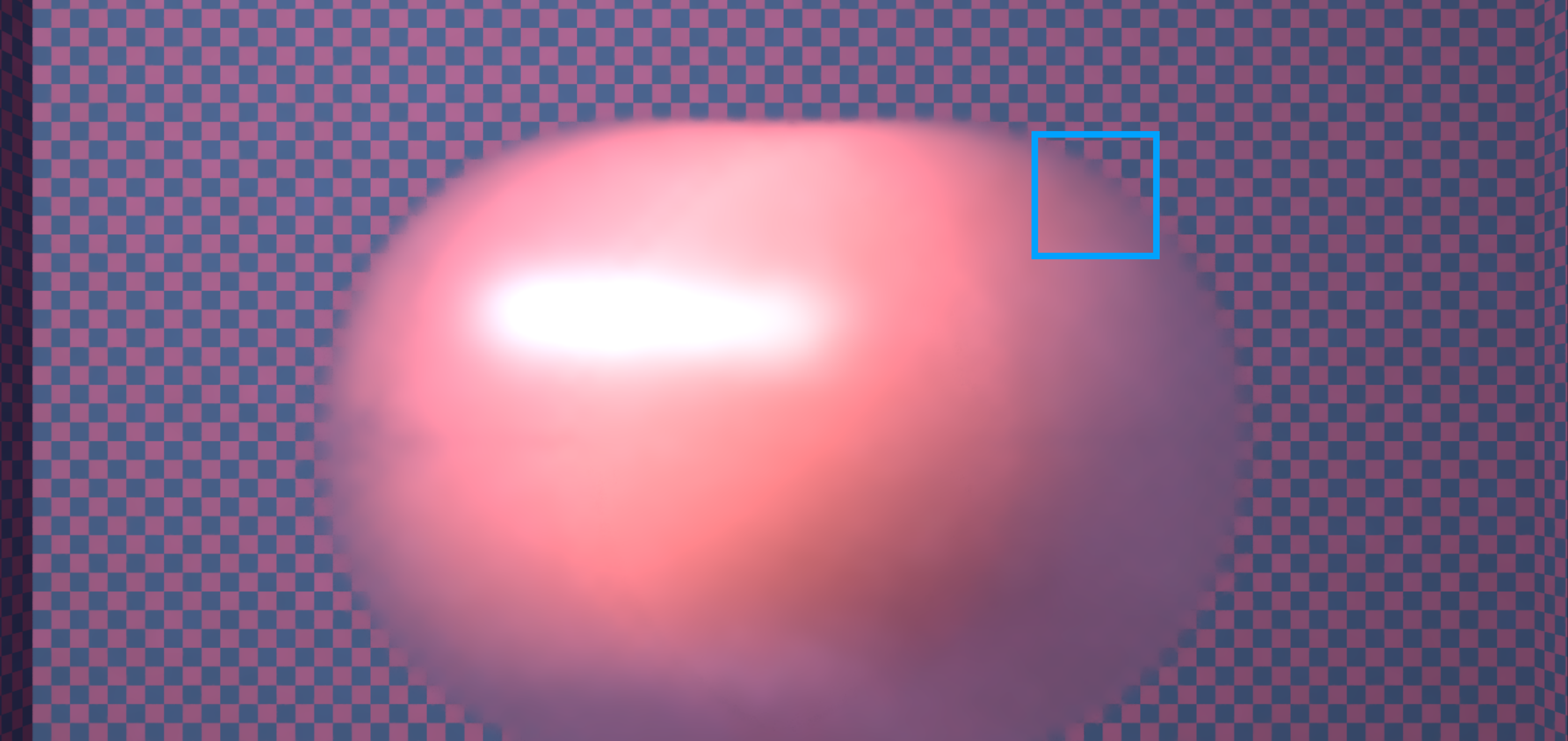
auxiliary depth buffer



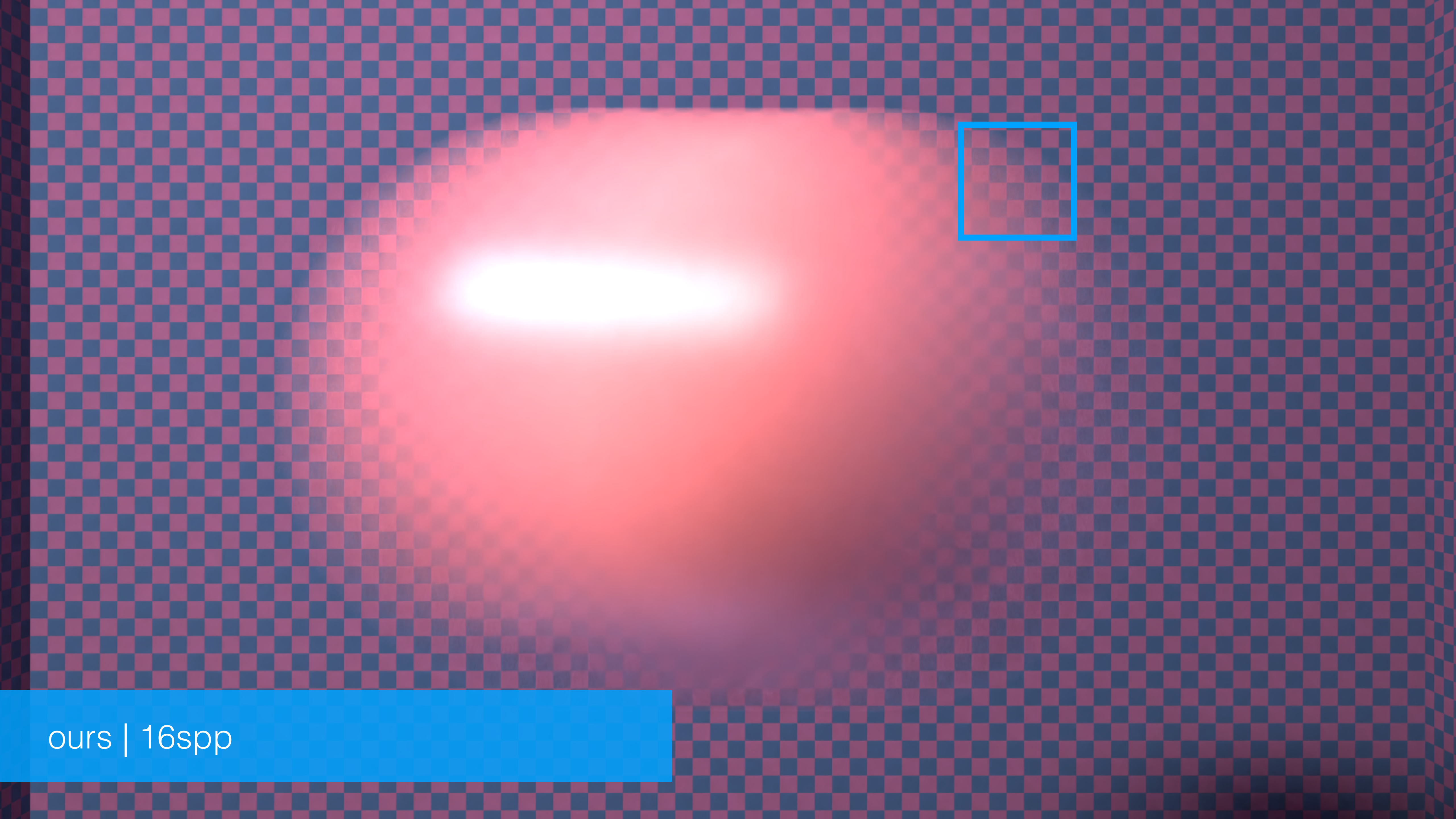
auxiliary depth buffer



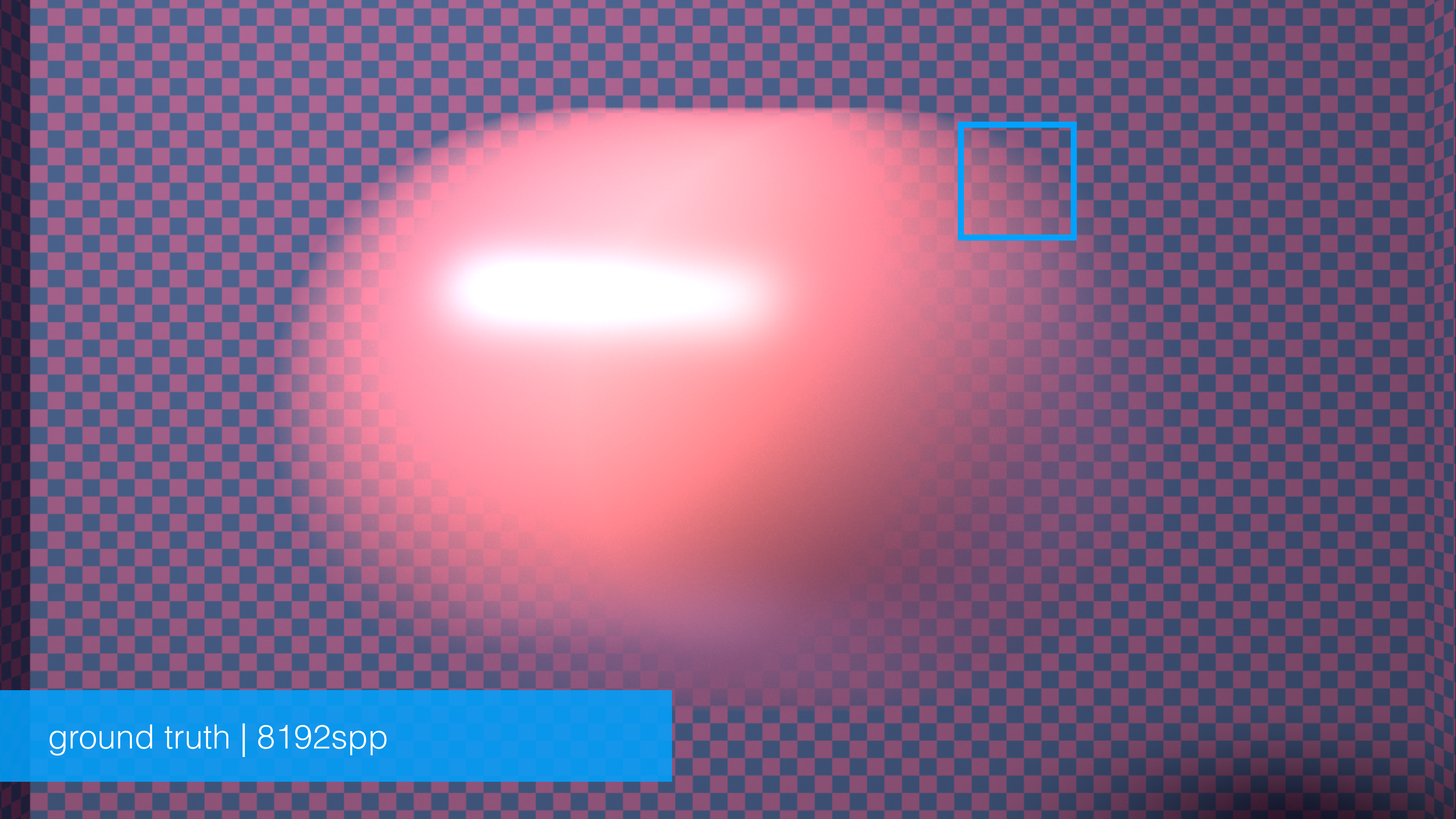
auxiliary depth buffer



[Sen 2012] | 16spp

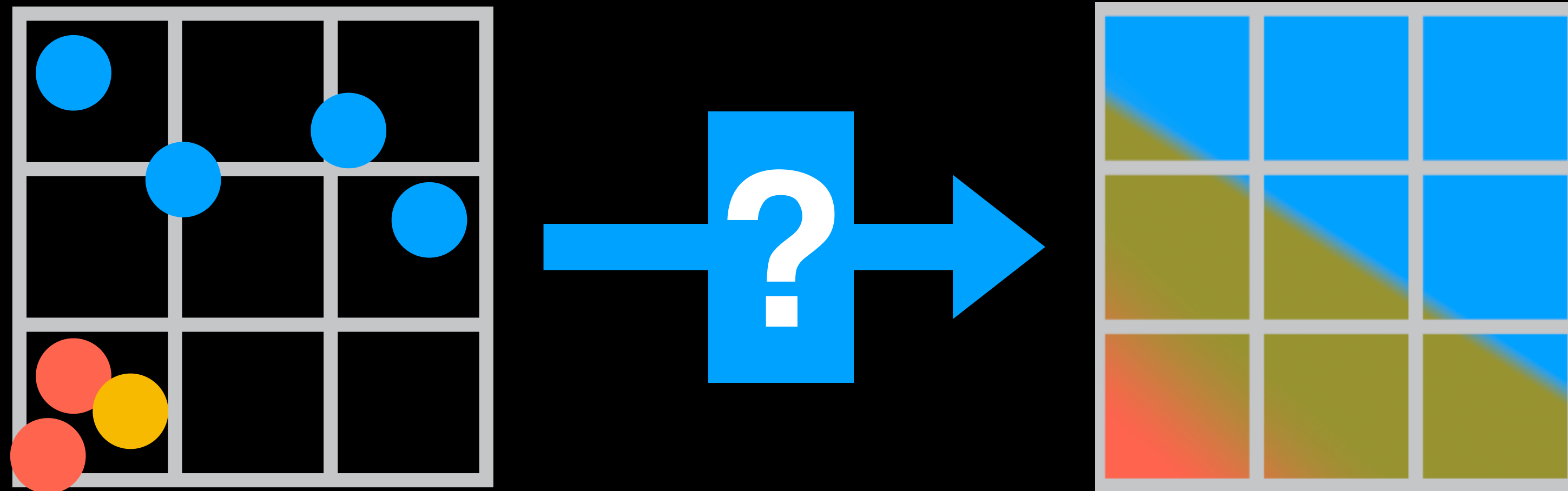


ours | 16spp

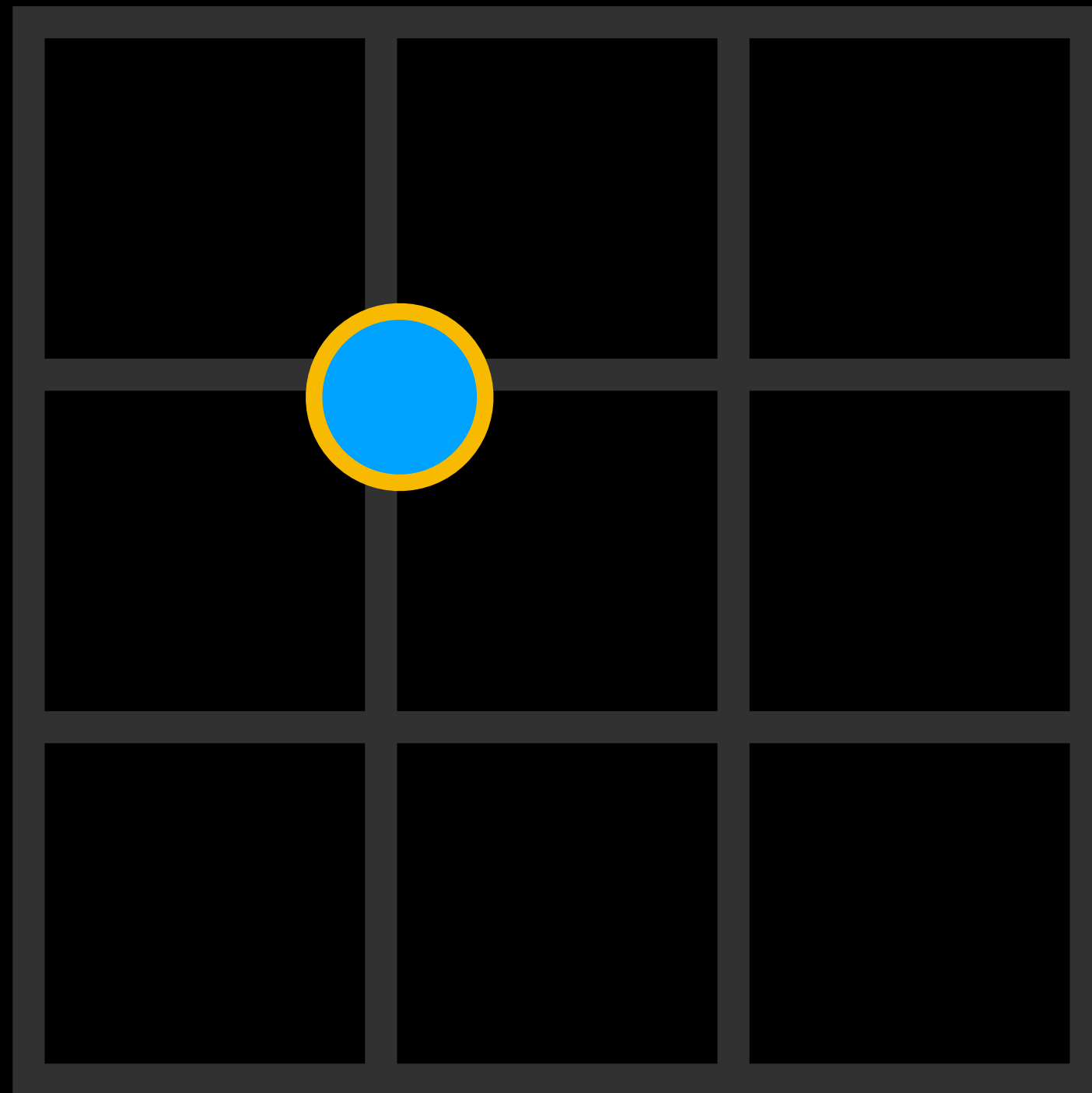


ground truth | 8192spp

Mapping samples to pixels: challenges

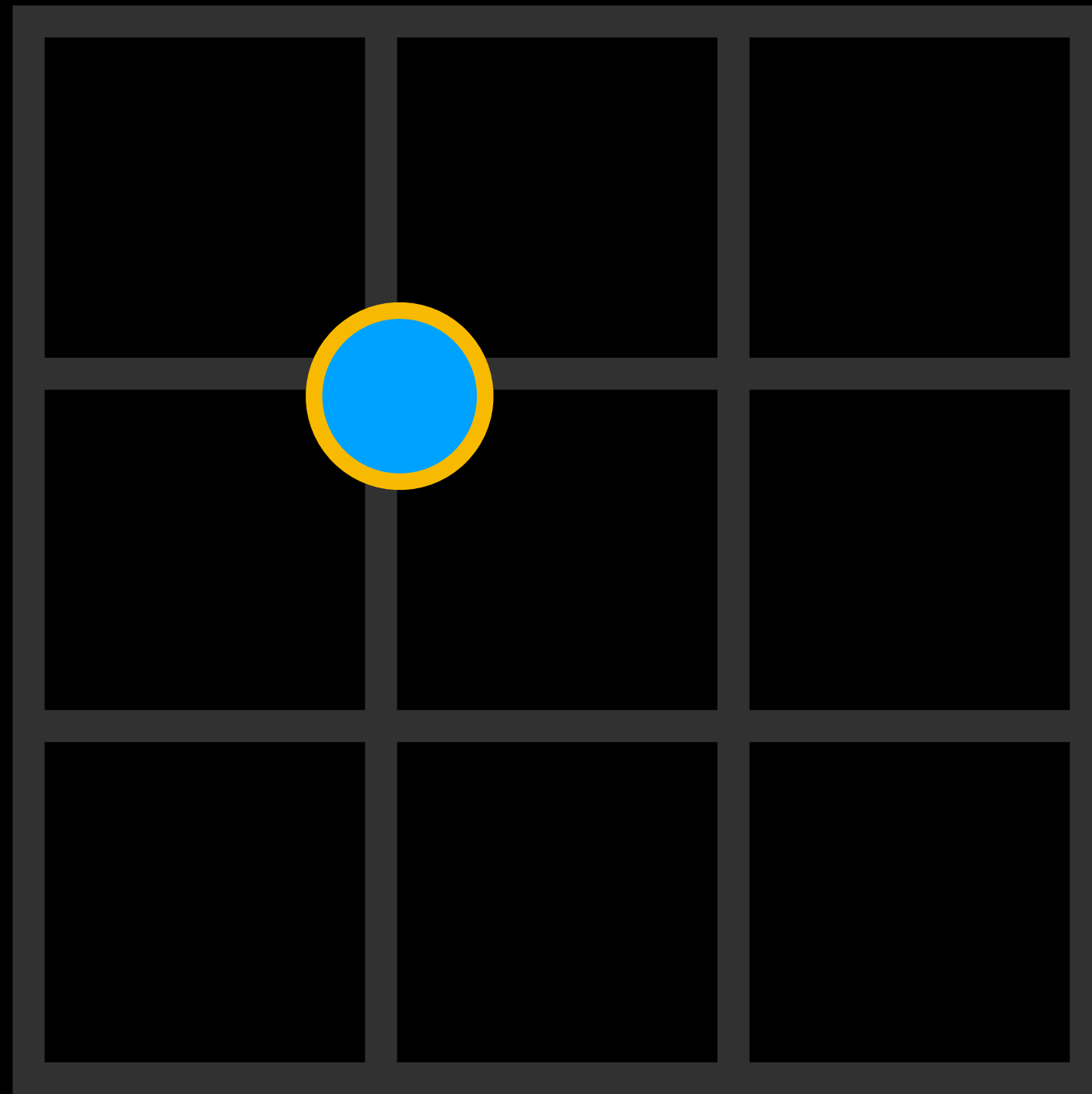


Samples need to know their surroundings

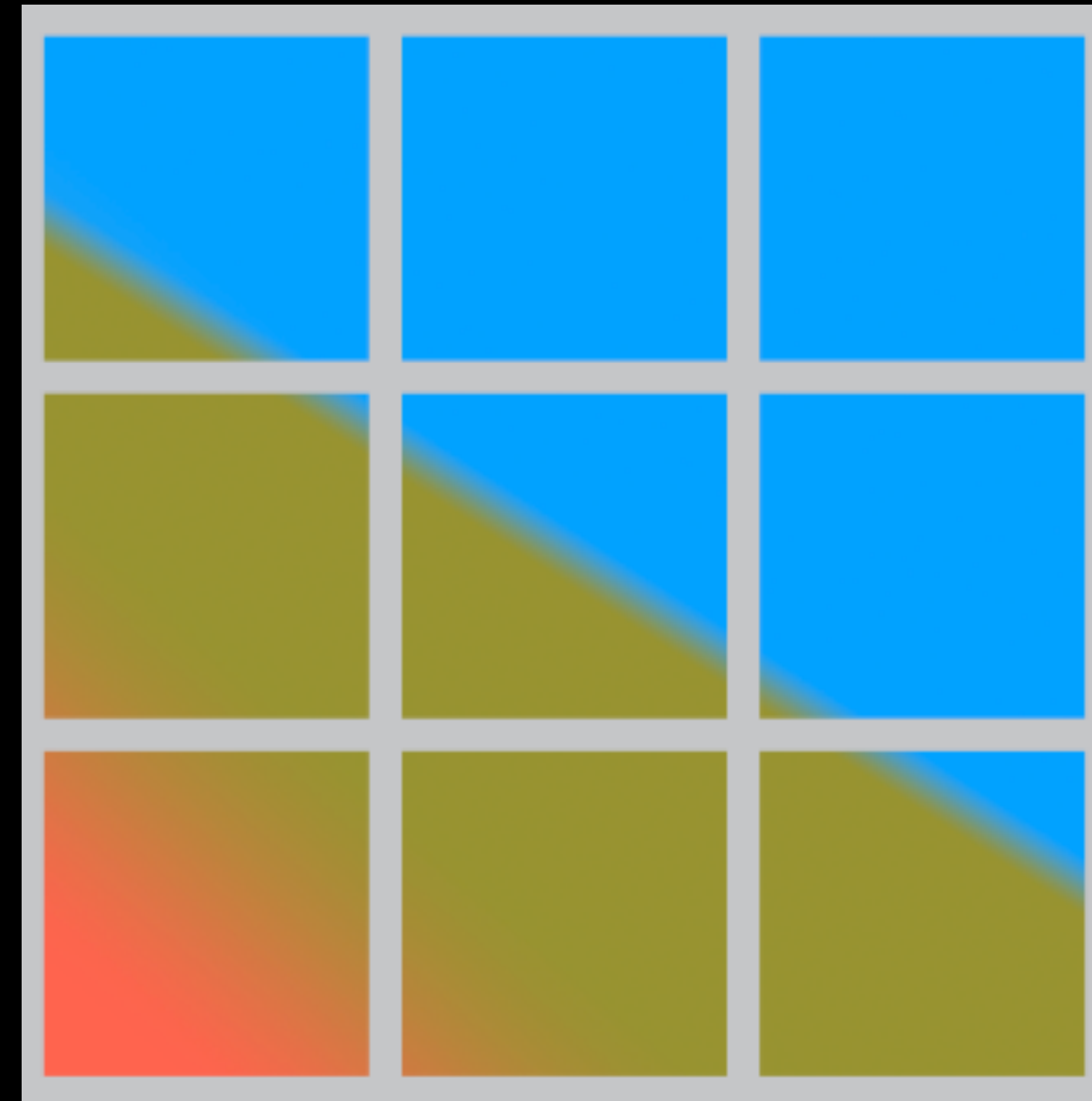


unordered samples

Samples need to know their surroundings

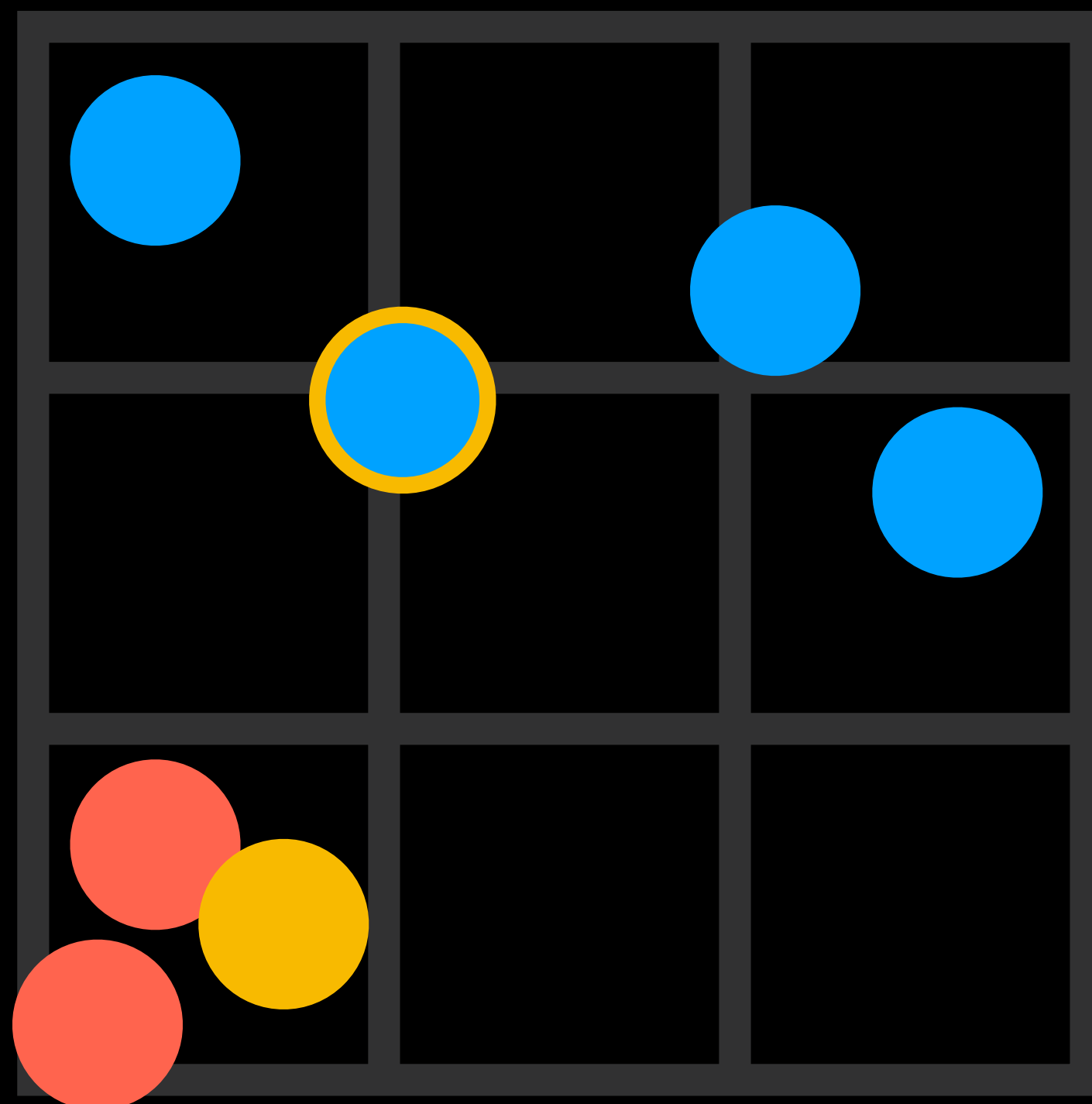


unordered samples

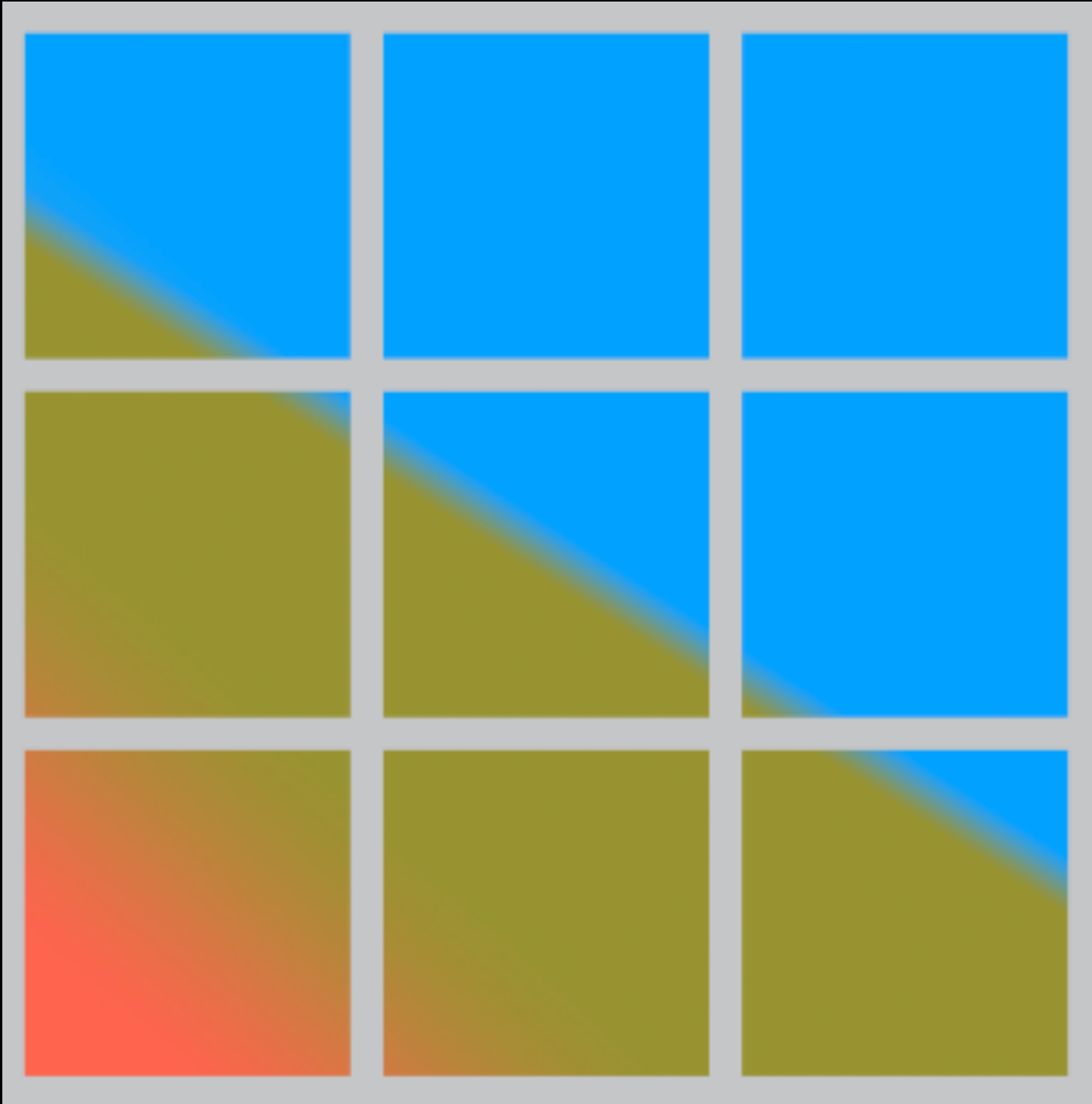


target reconstruction

Samples need to know their surroundings



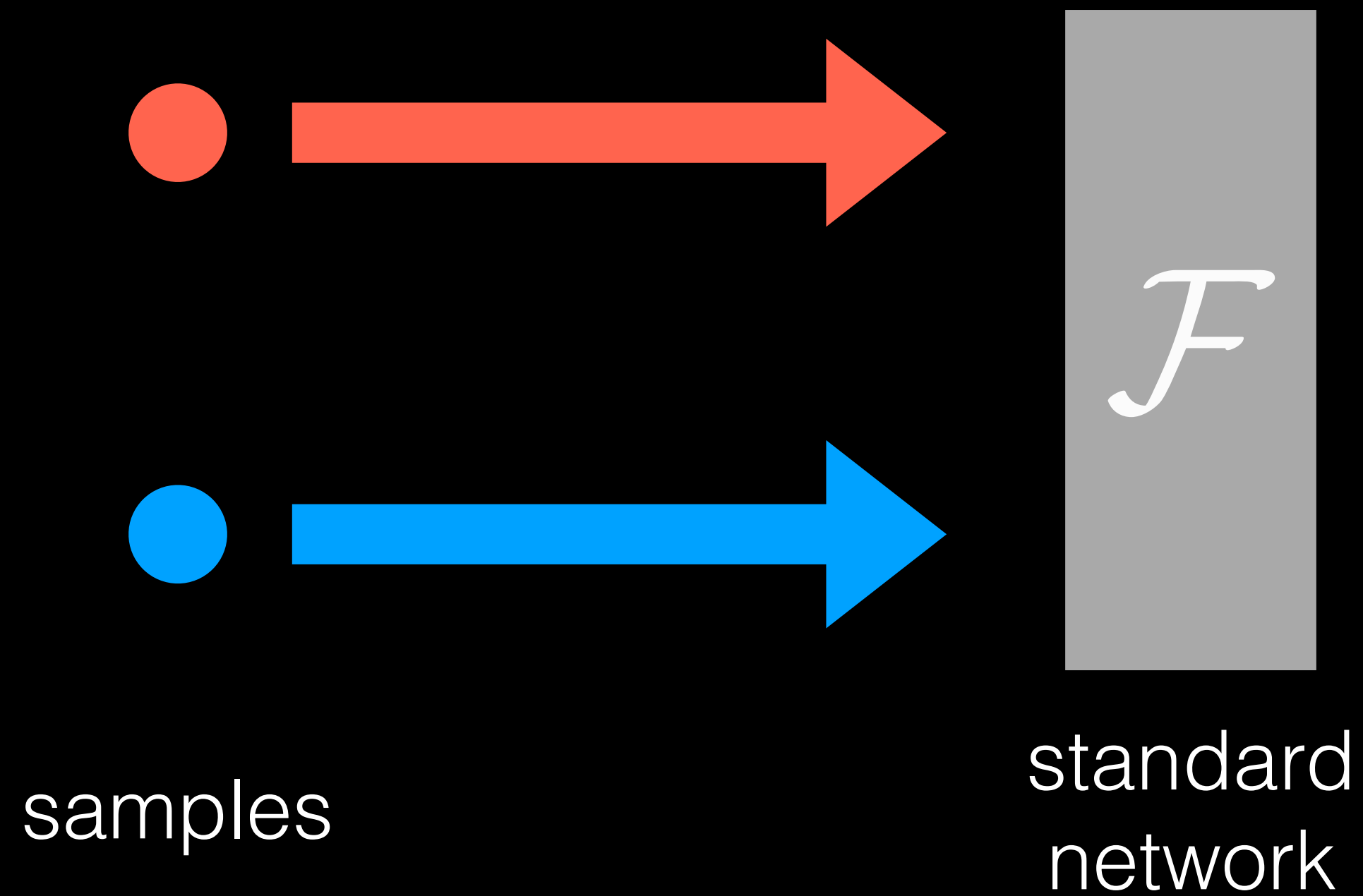
unordered samples



target reconstruction

Standard networks have implicit ordering

and cannot track samples



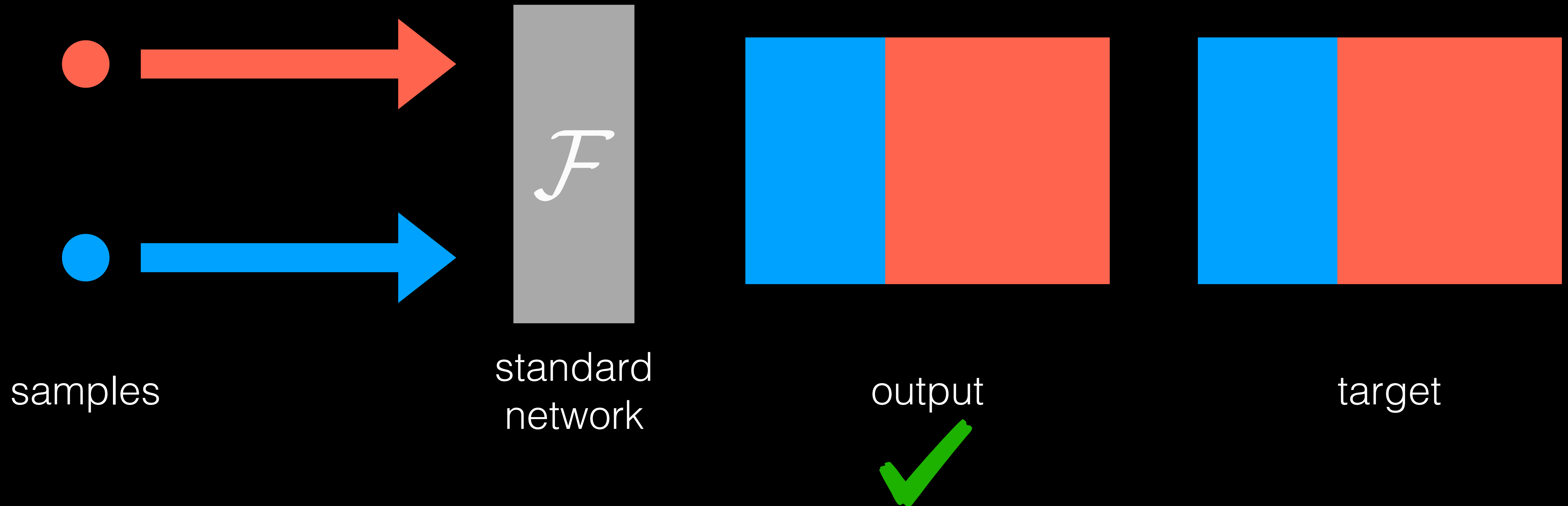
Standard networks have implicit ordering

and cannot track samples



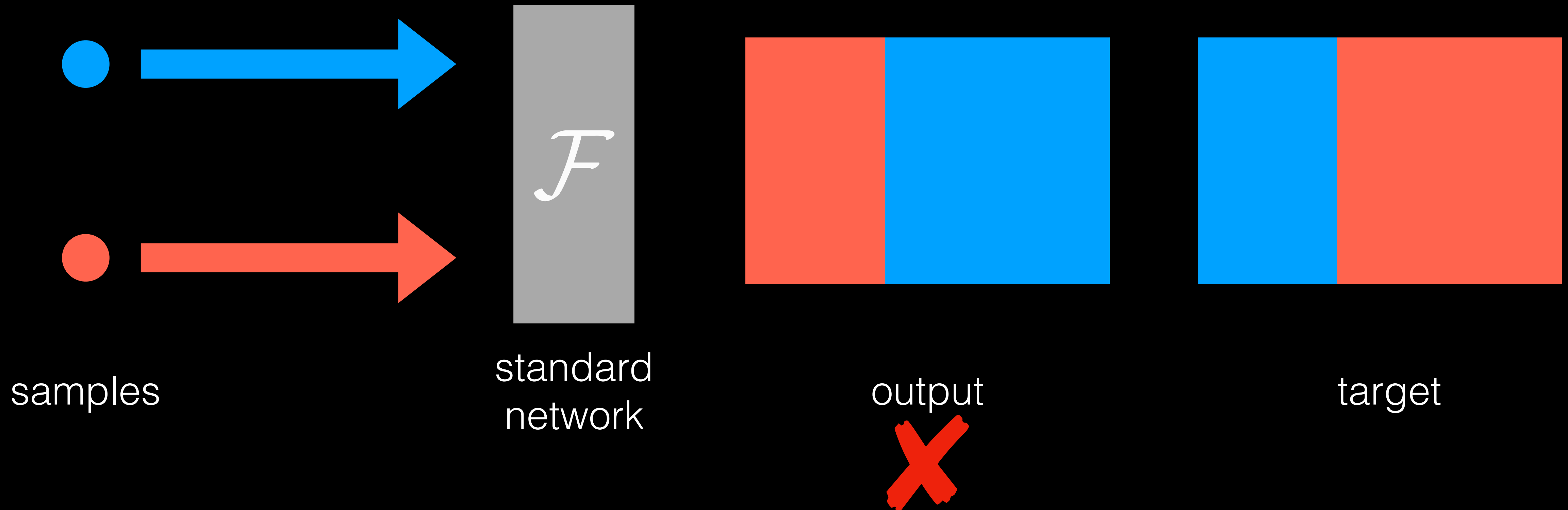
Standard networks have implicit ordering

and cannot track samples



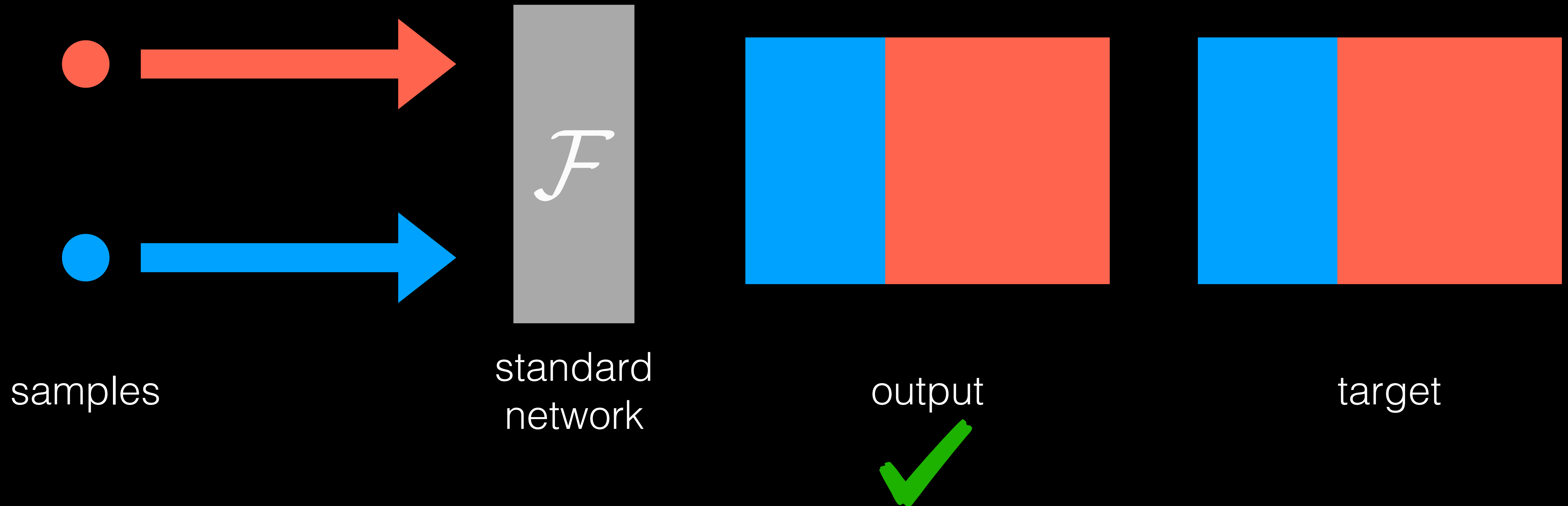
Standard networks have implicit ordering

and cannot track samples



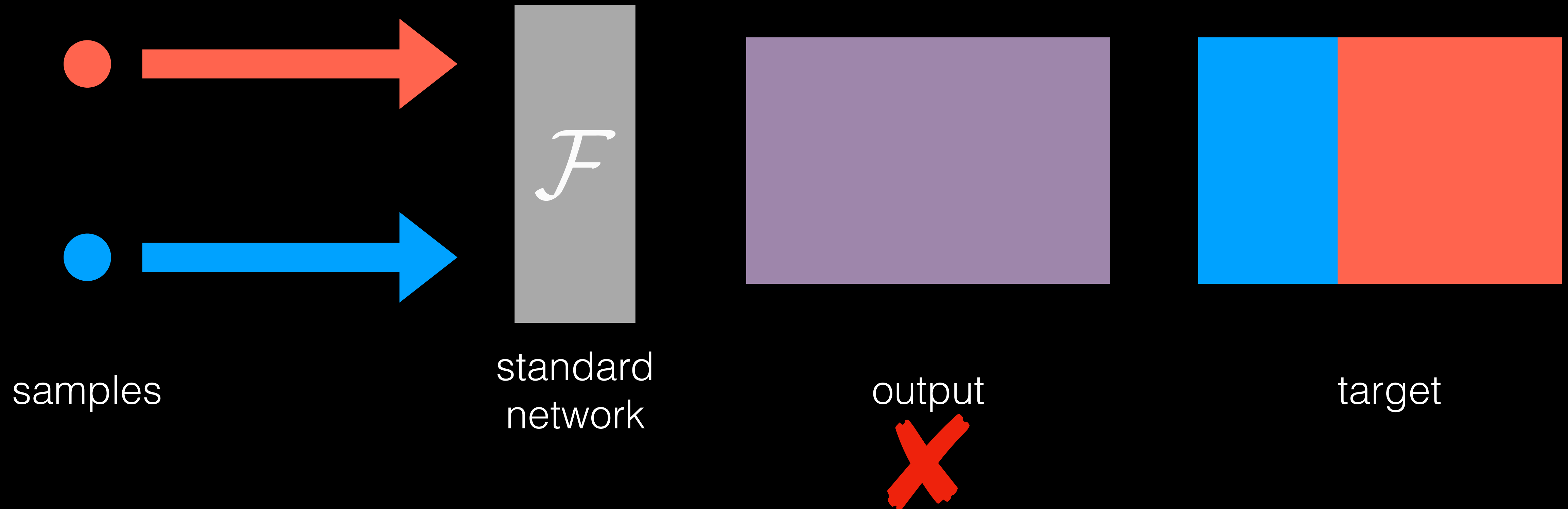
Standard networks have implicit ordering

and cannot track samples



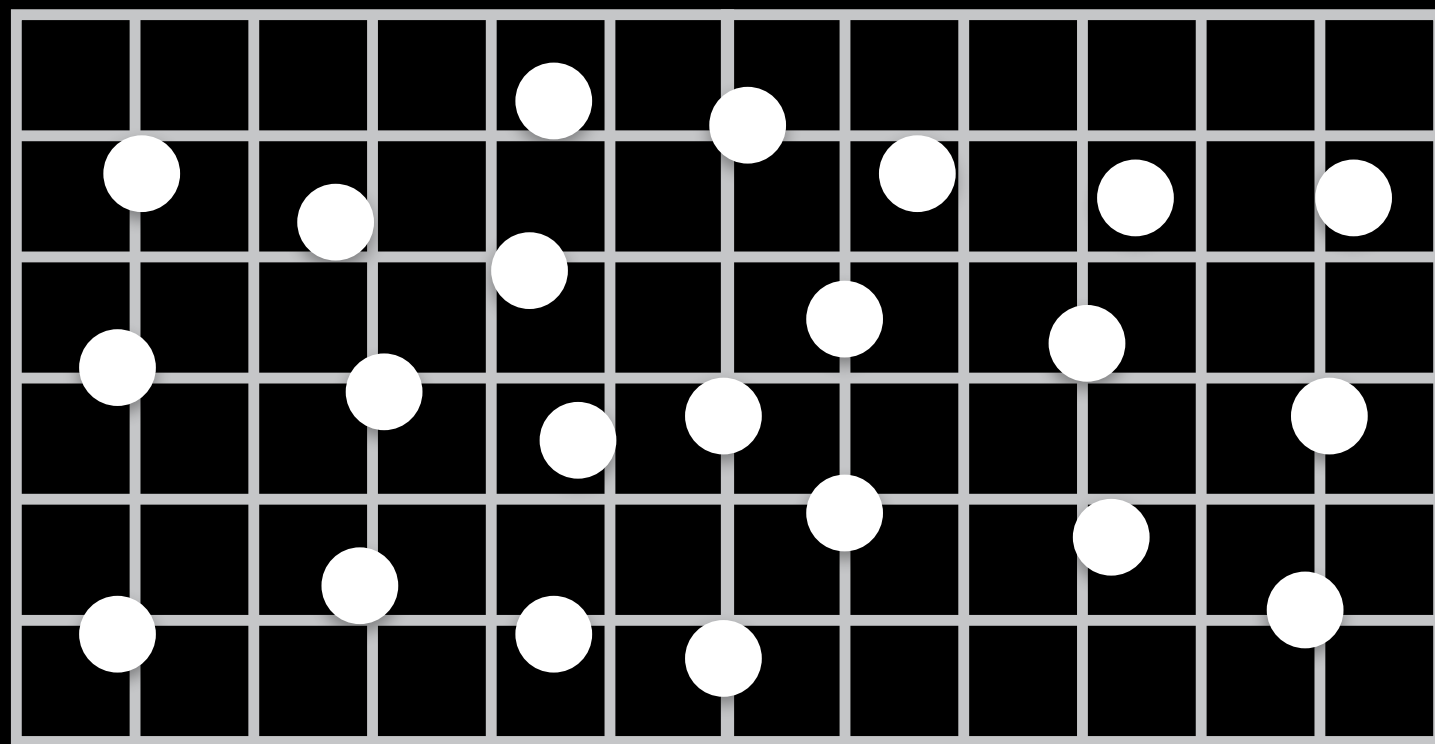
No better than averaging samples

and cannot track samples



Method: map unordered samples to pixels

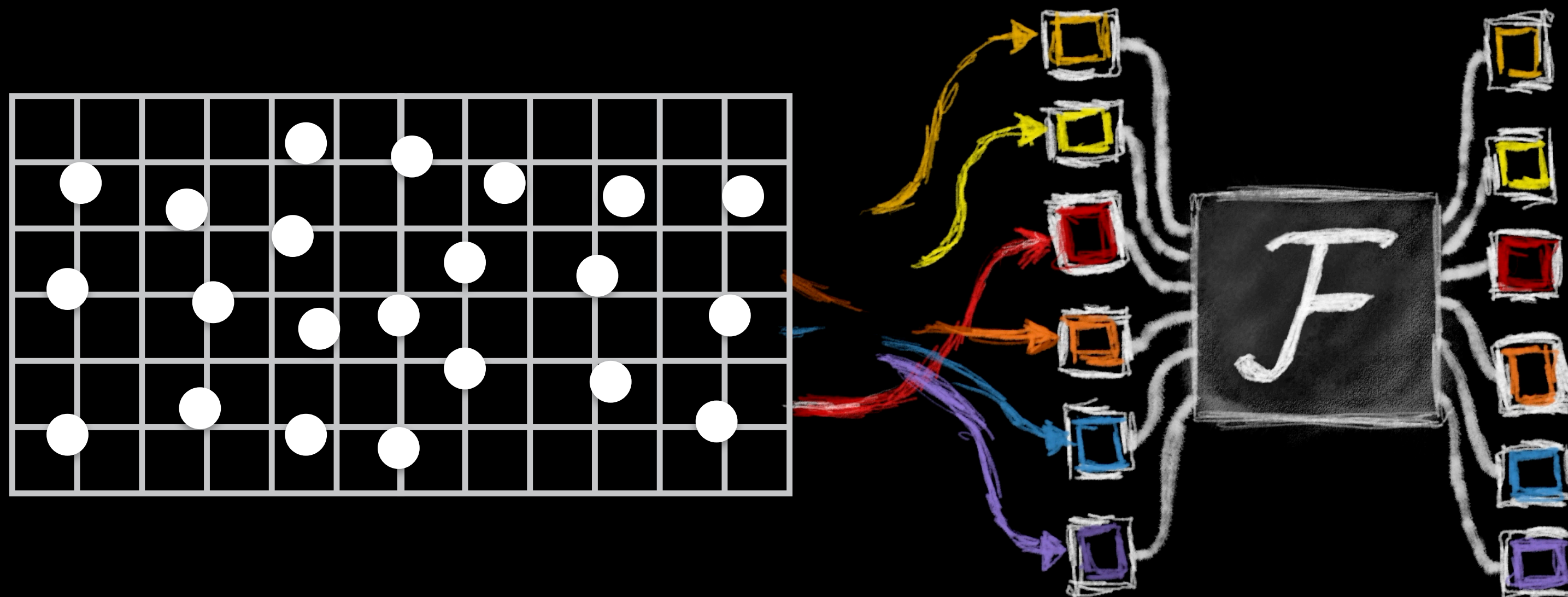
using splatting kernels



unordered samples

Method: map unordered samples to pixels

using splatting kernels

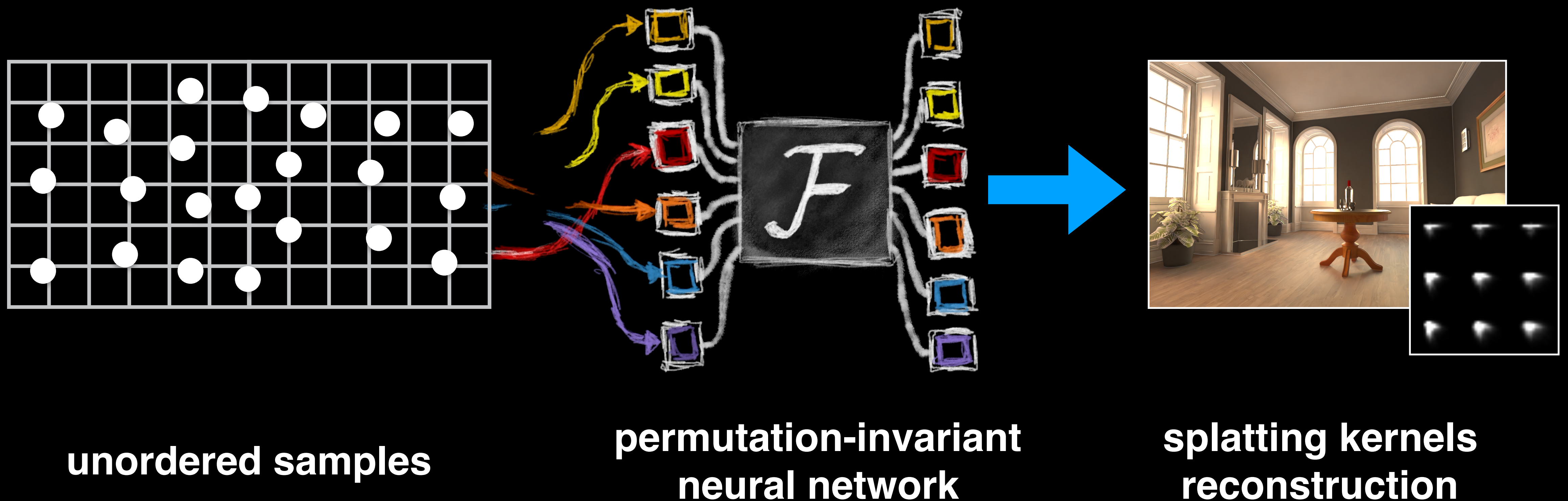


unordered samples

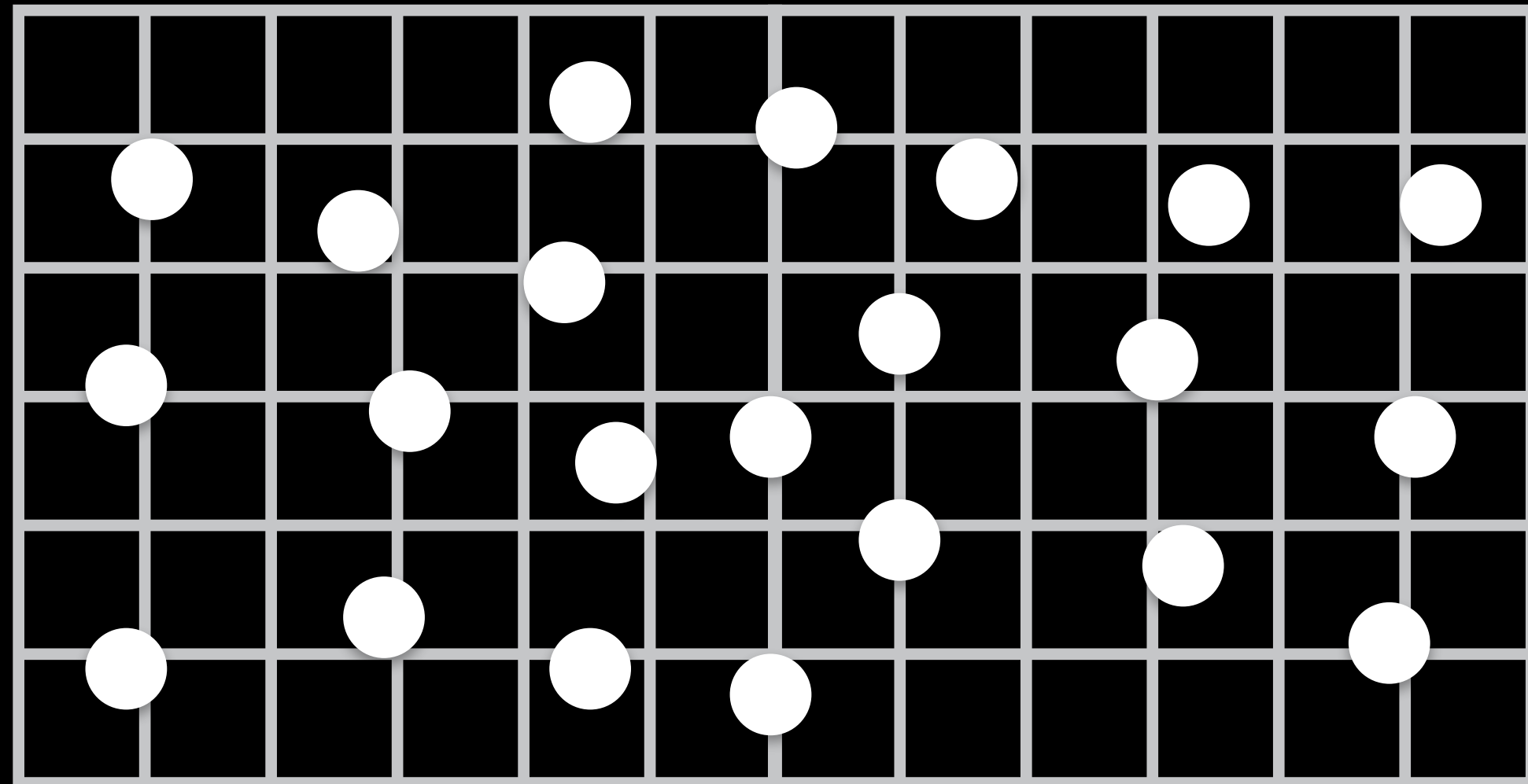
permutation-invariant
neural network

Method: map unordered samples to pixels

using splatting kernels



Two representations: samples/pixels

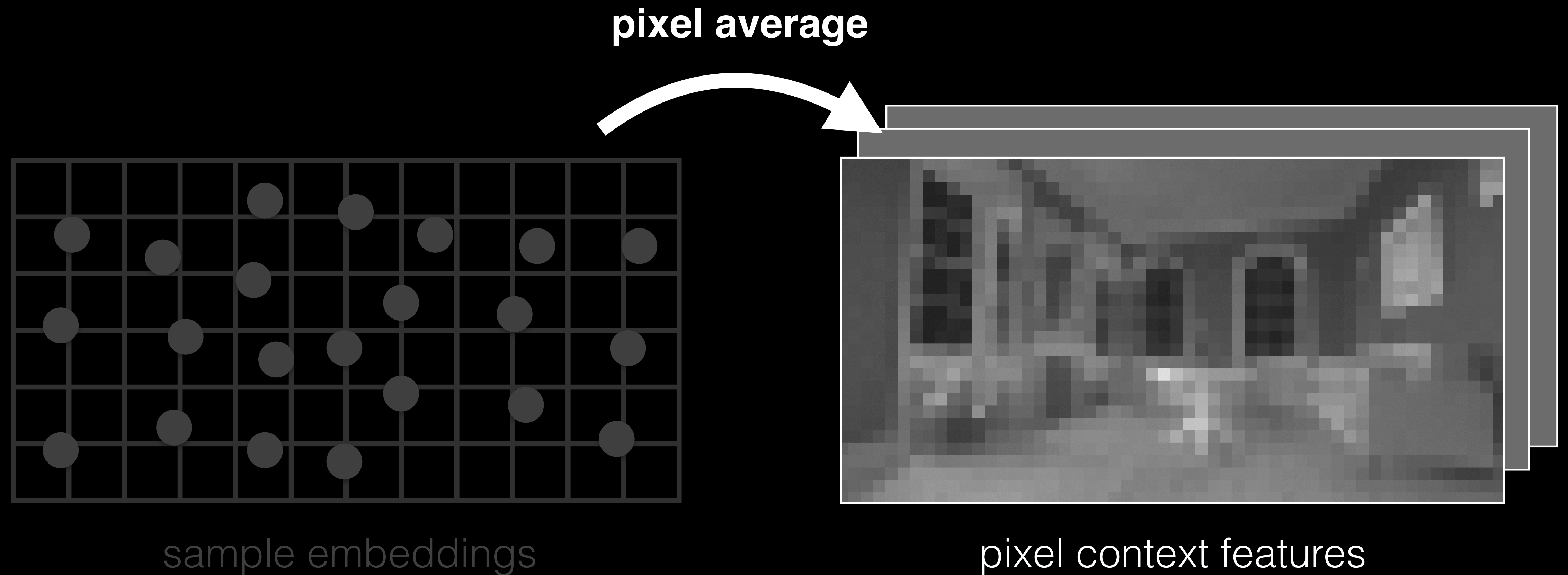


sample embeddings

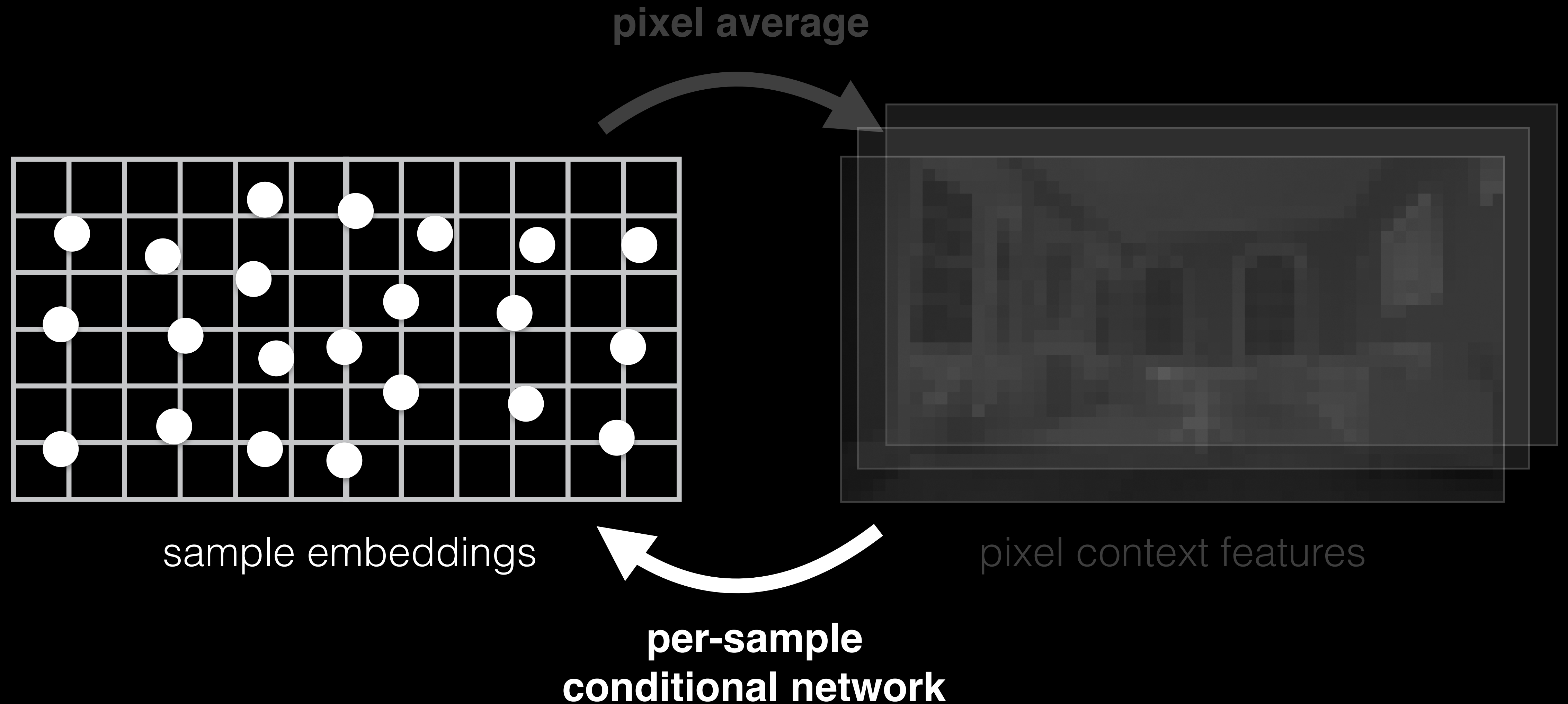


pixel context features

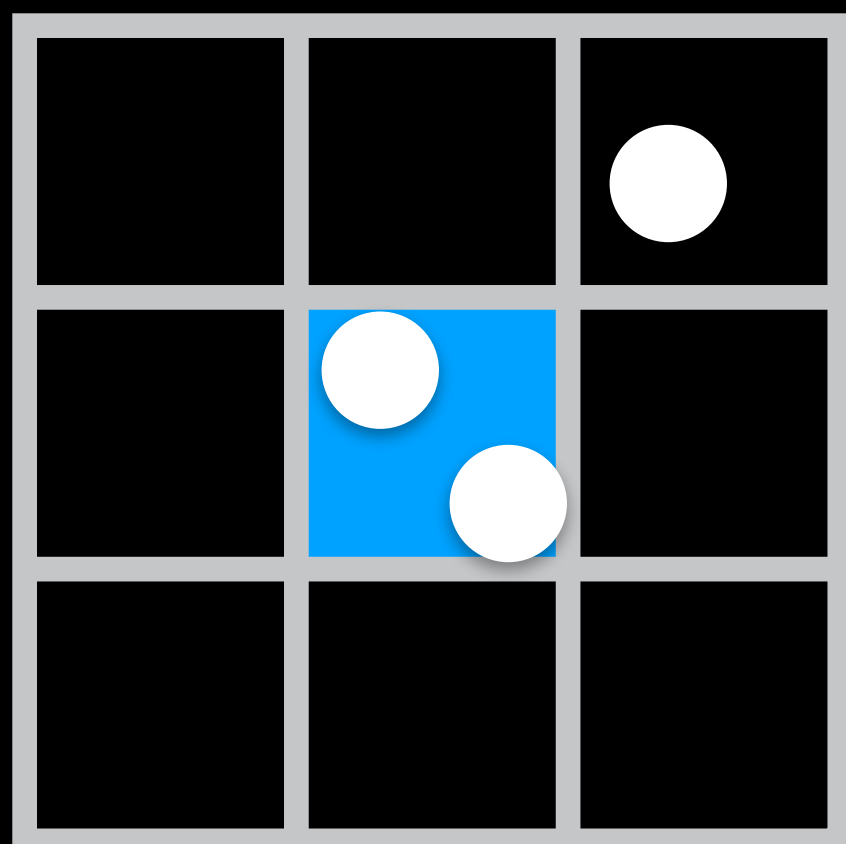
Two representations: samples/pixels



Two representations: samples/pixels

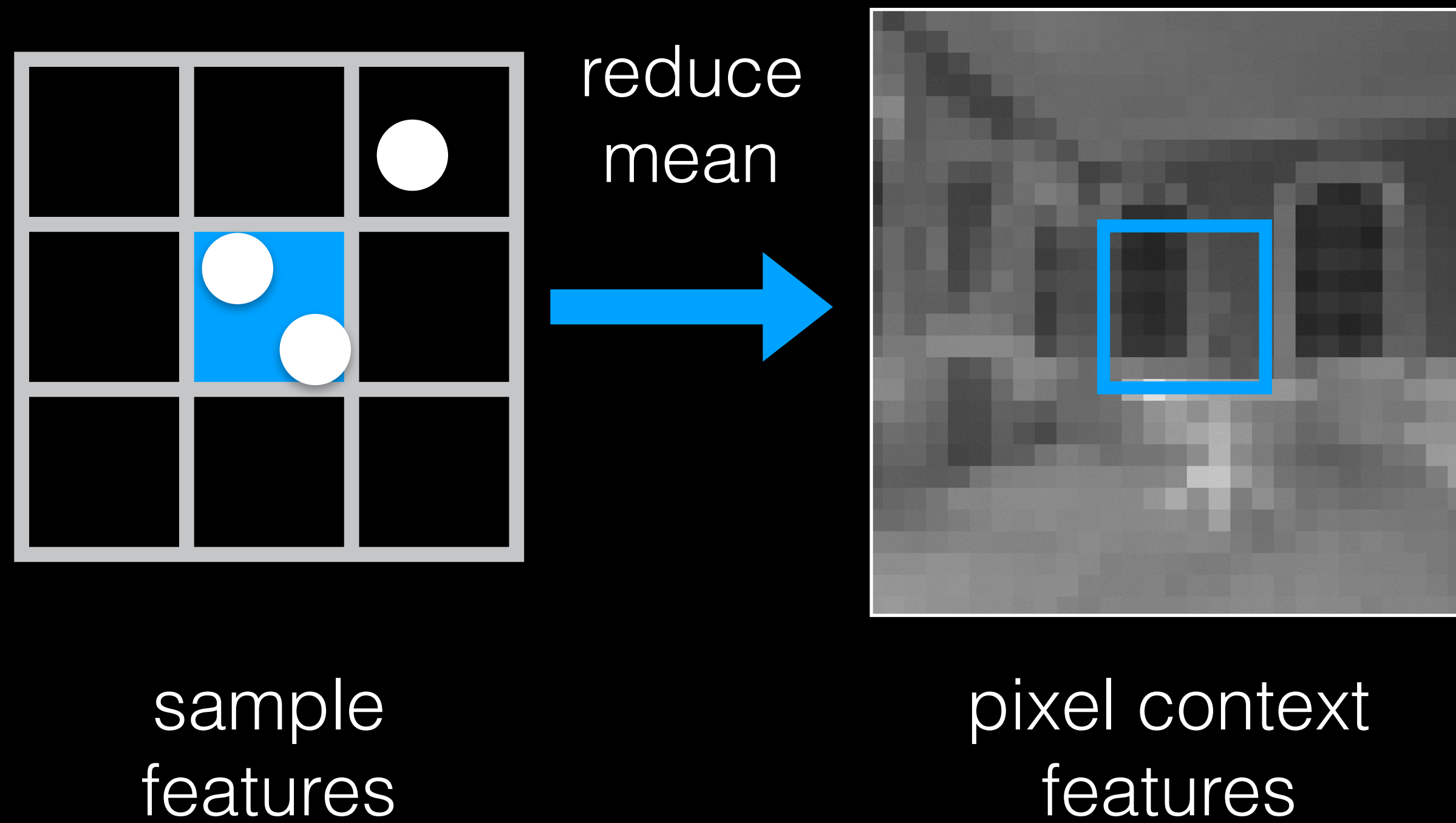


Update pixel context

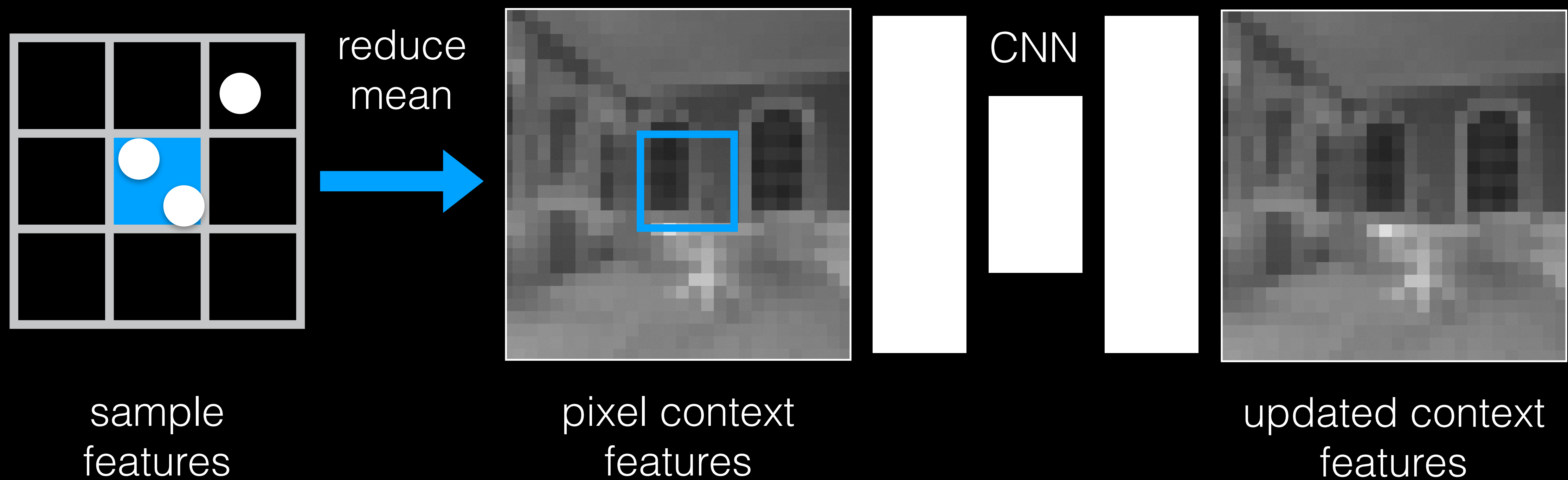


sample
features

Update pixel context



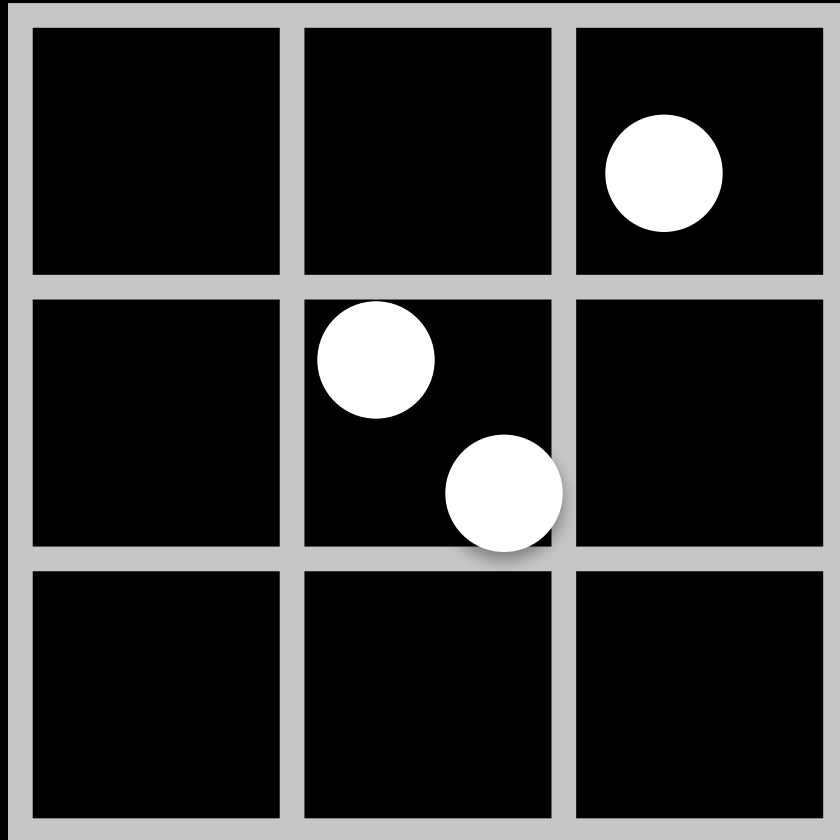
Update pixel context



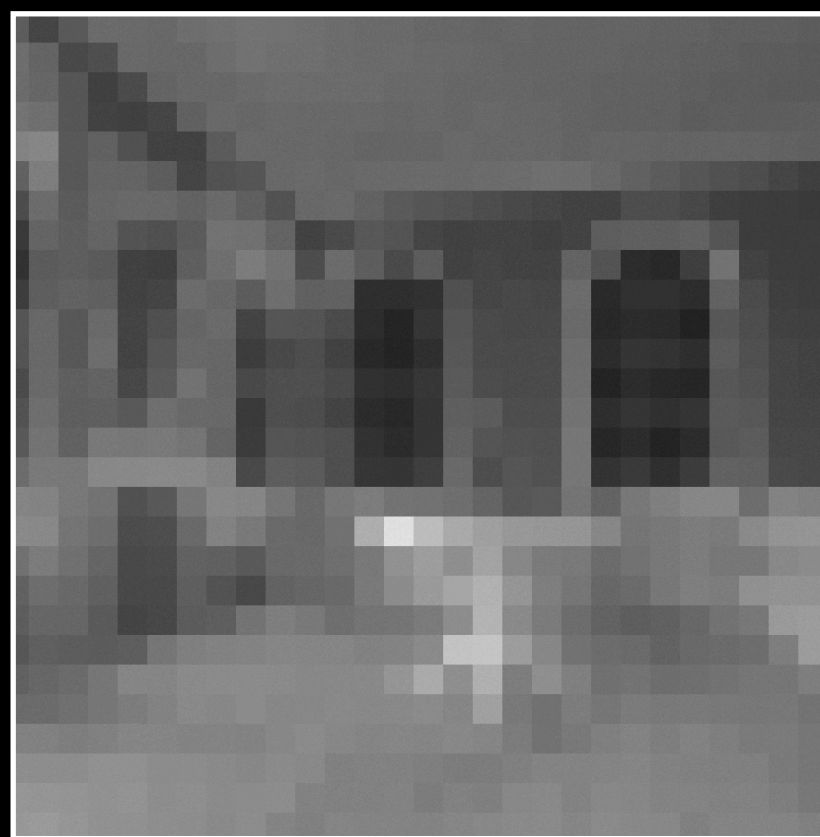
Independently process samples

conditioned on pixel context

input
sample features

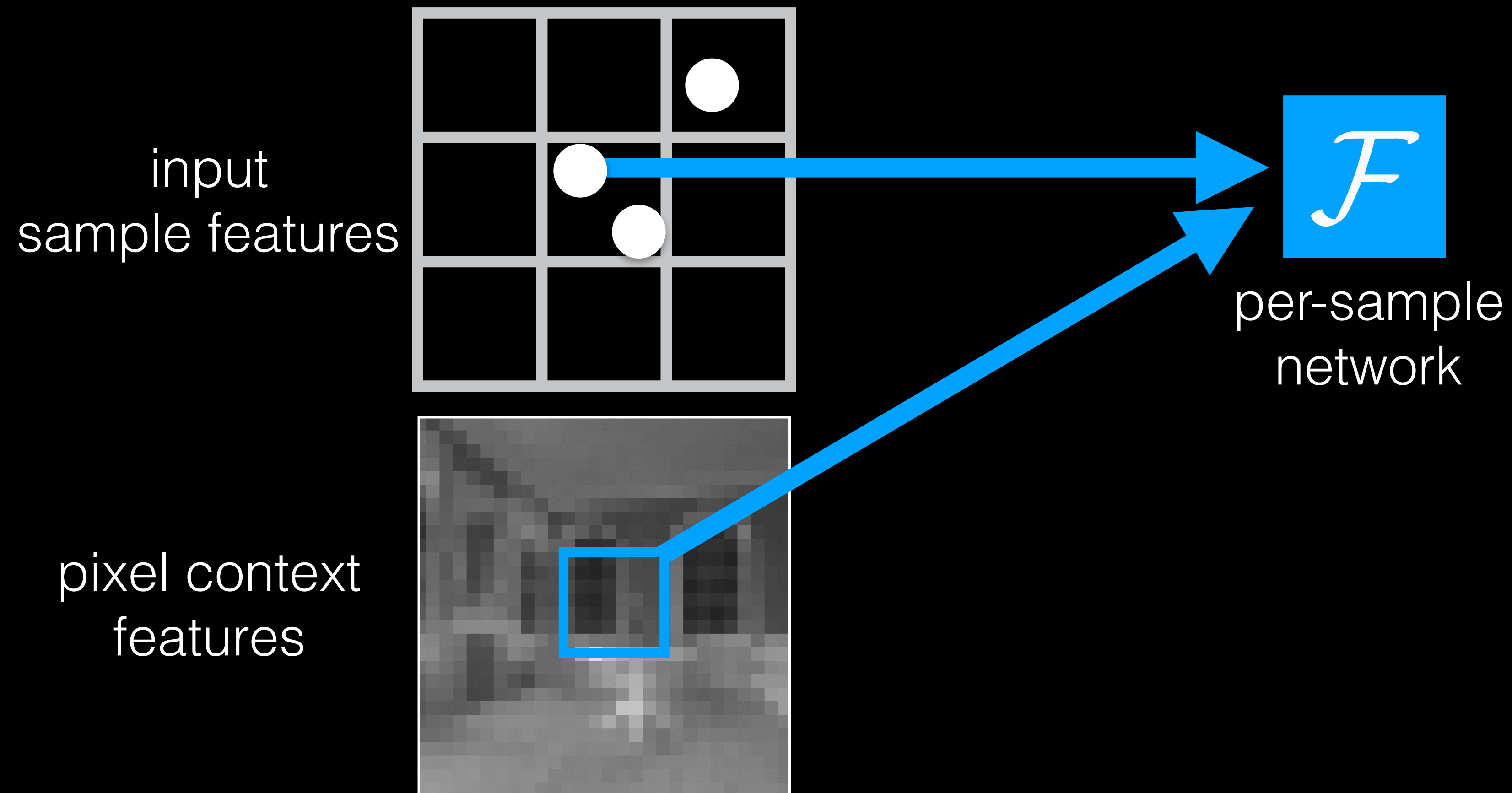


pixel context
features



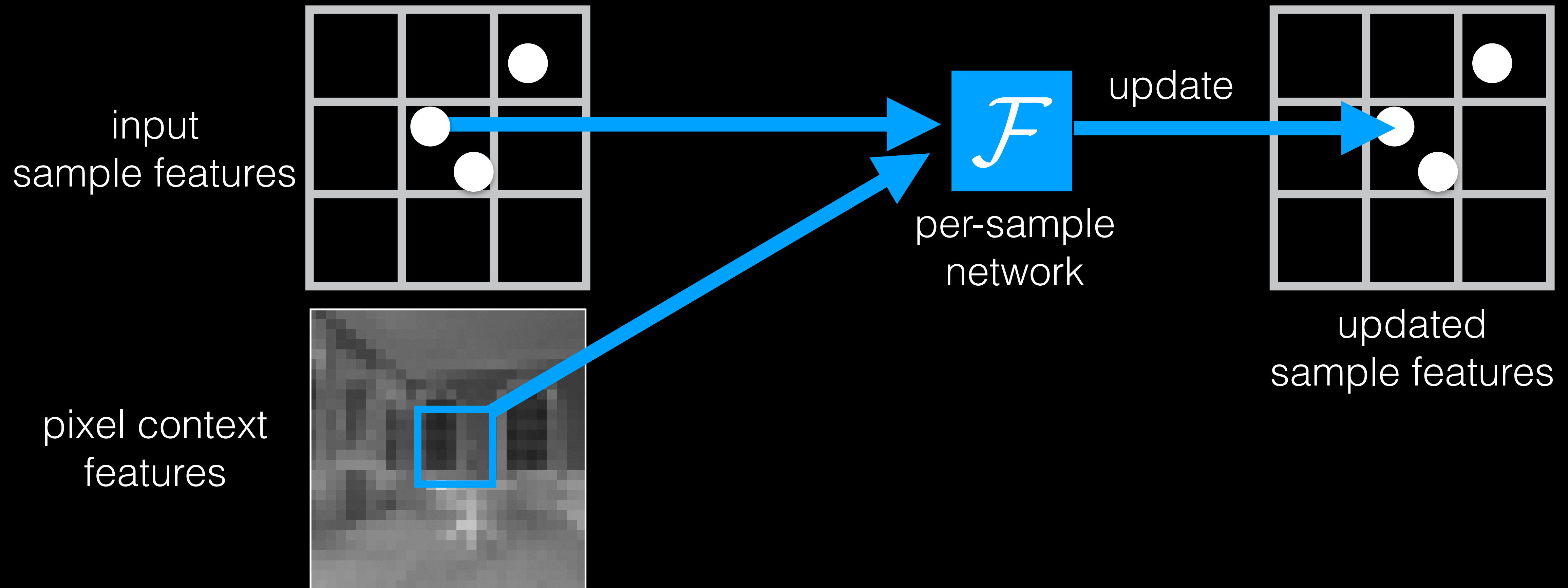
Independently process samples

conditioned on pixel context

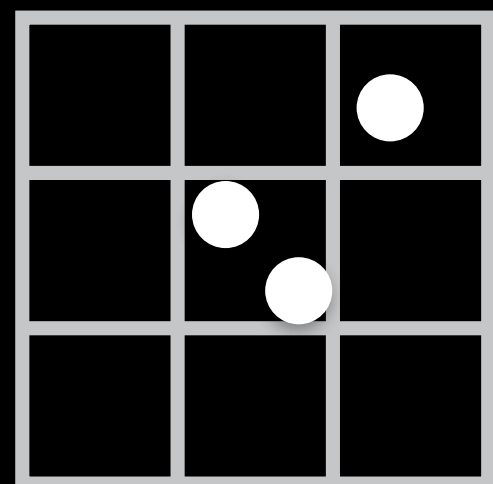


Independently process samples

conditioned on pixel context

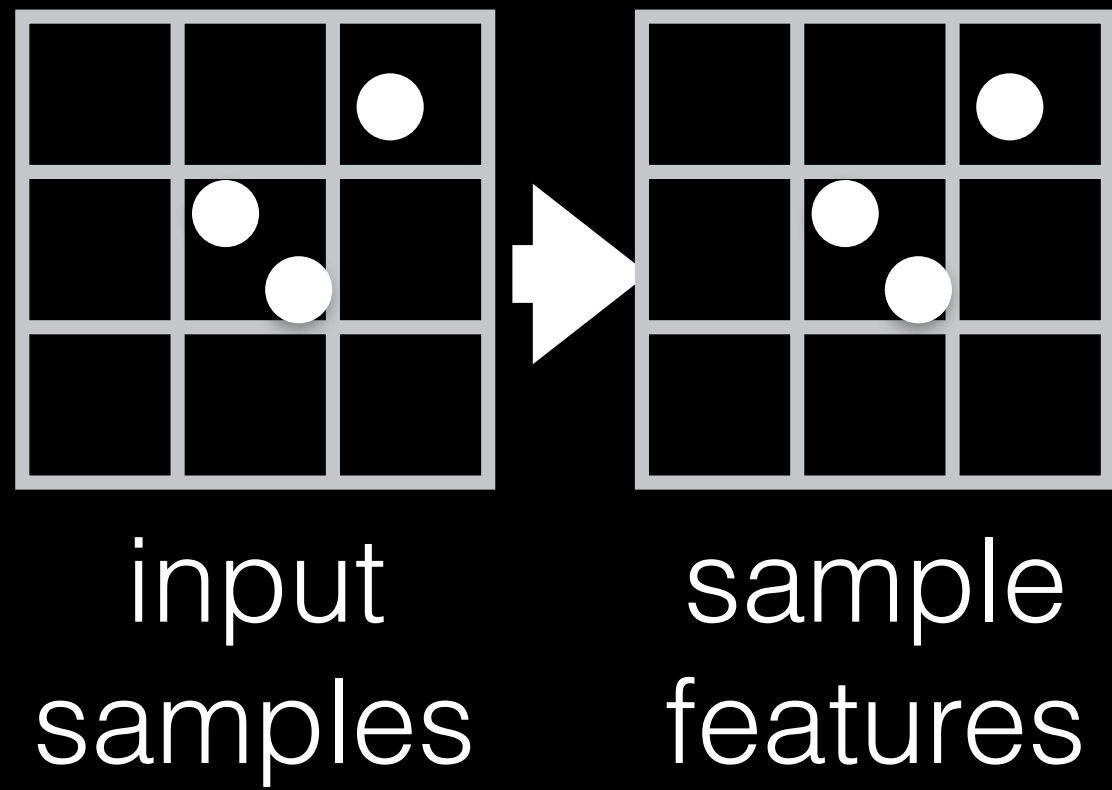


Permutation-invariant network

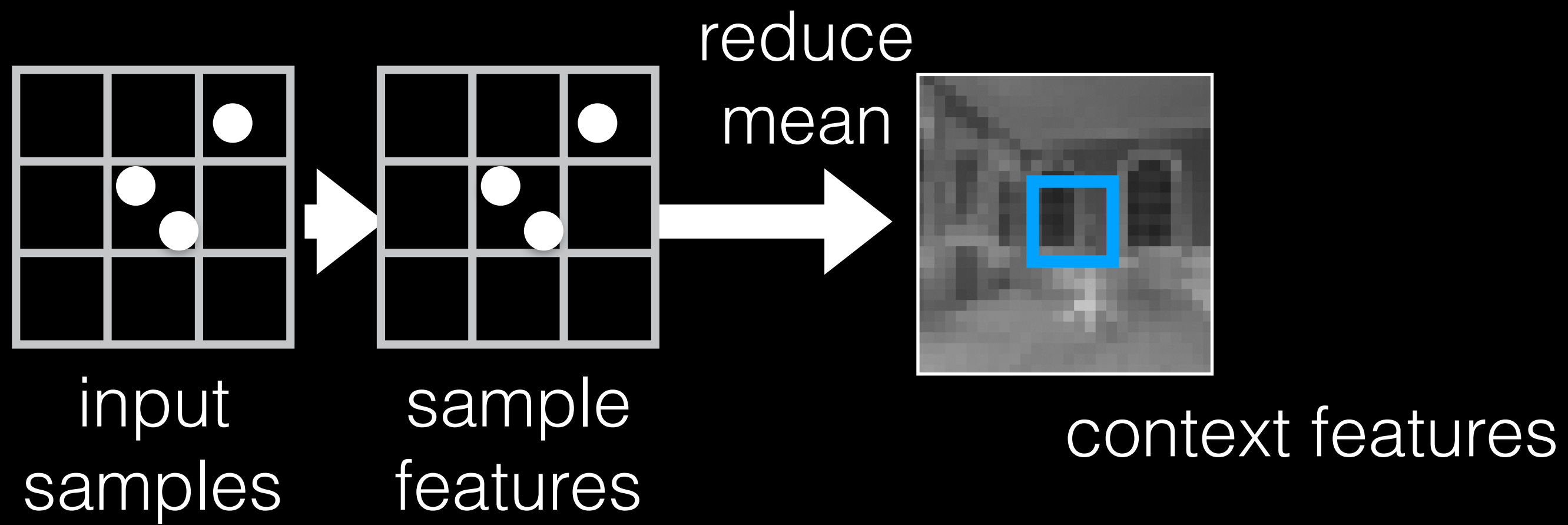


input
samples

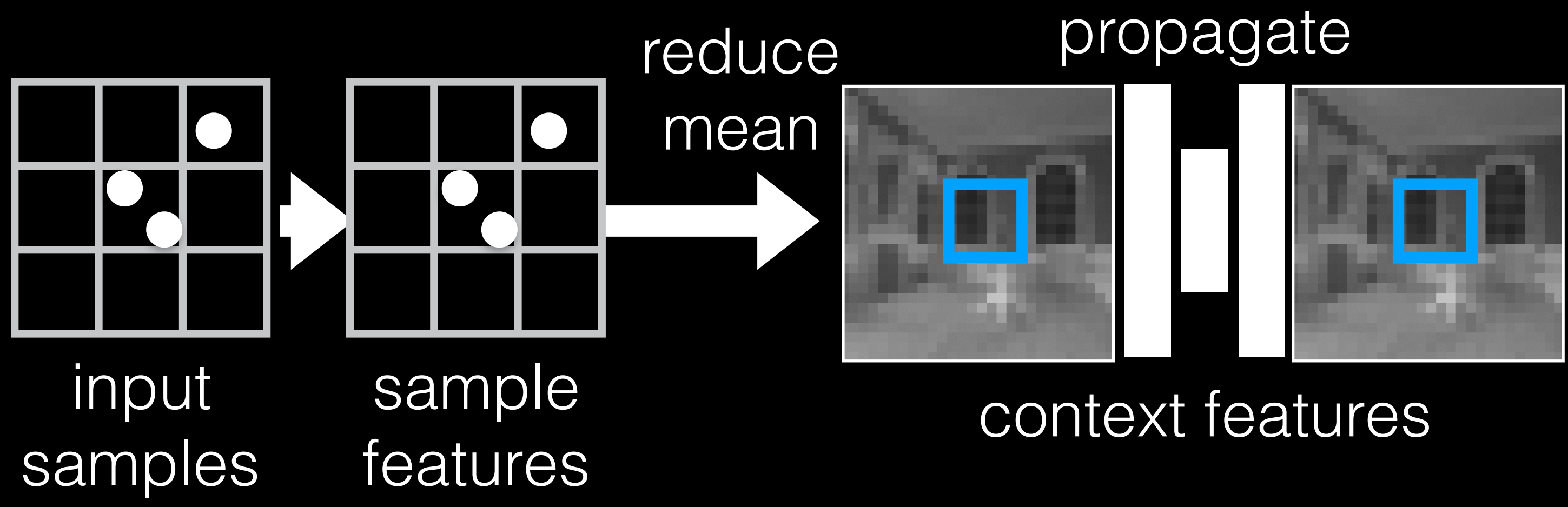
Permutation-invariant network



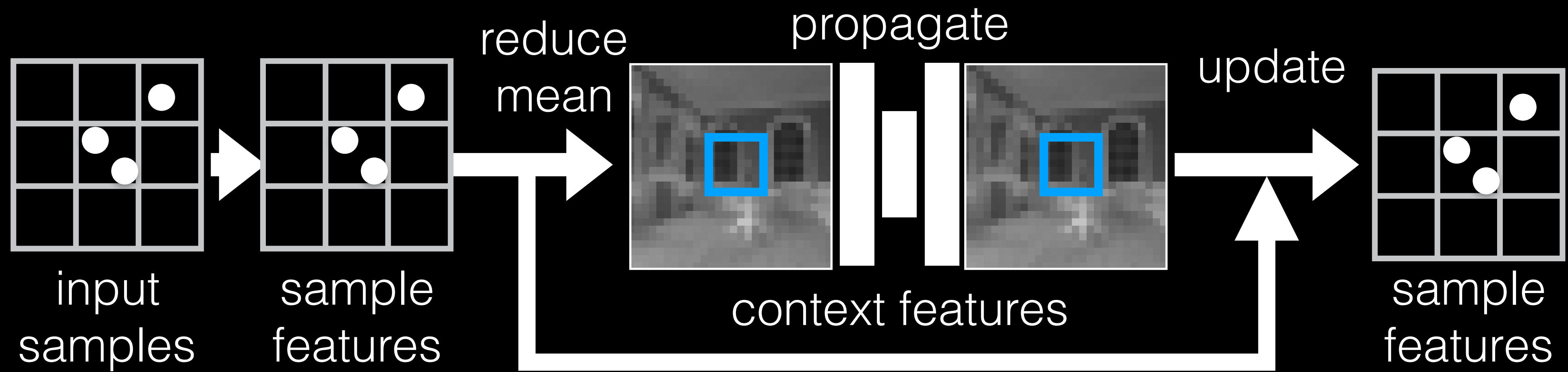
Permutation-invariant network



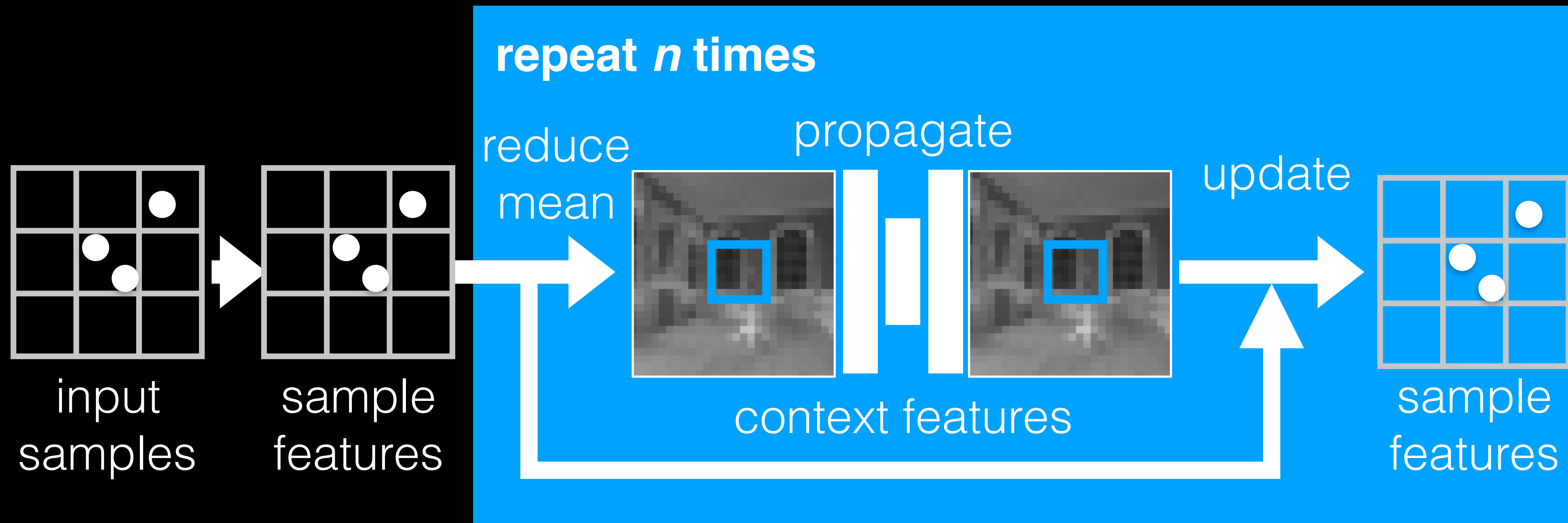
Permutation-invariant network



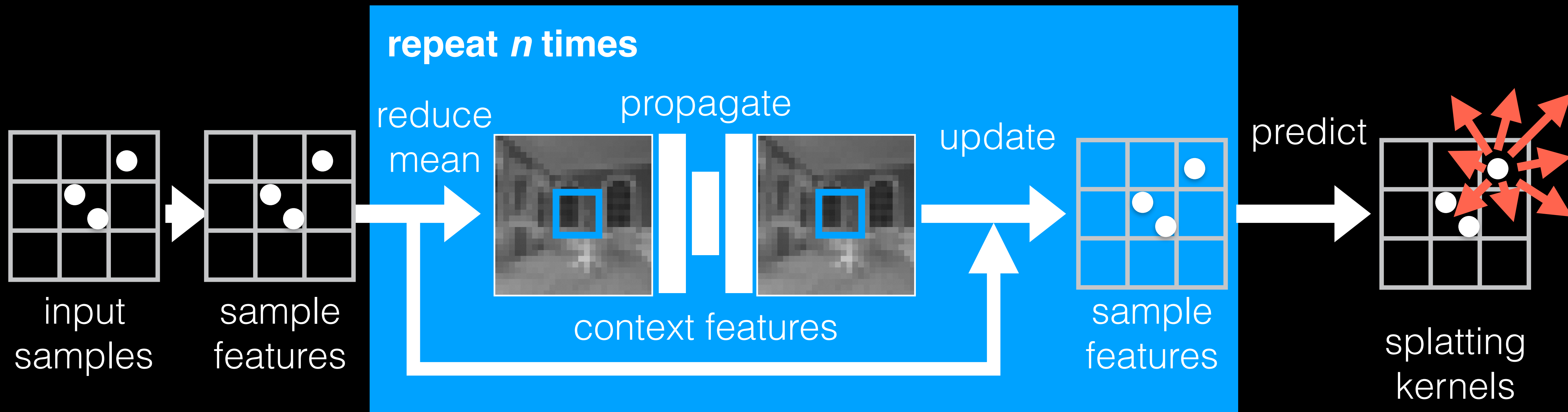
Permutation-invariant network



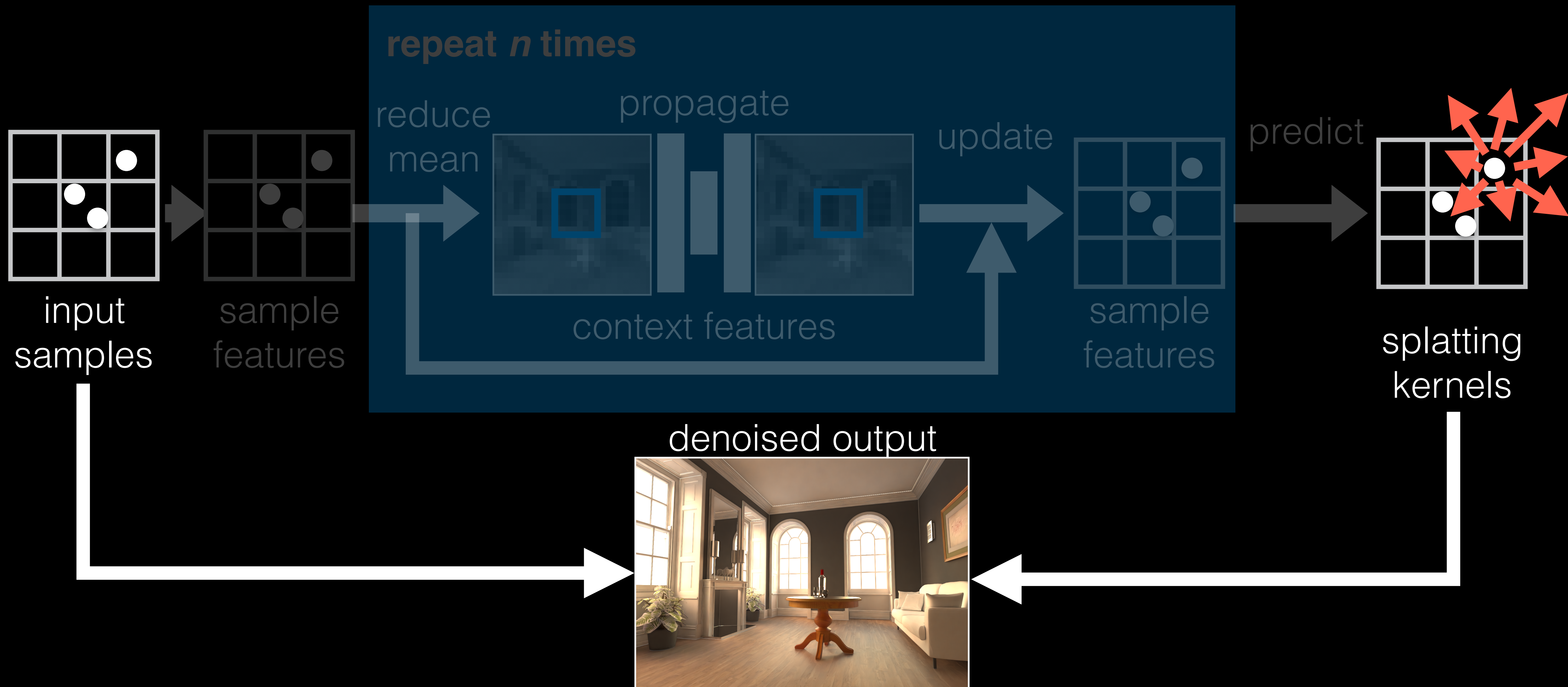
Permutation-invariant network



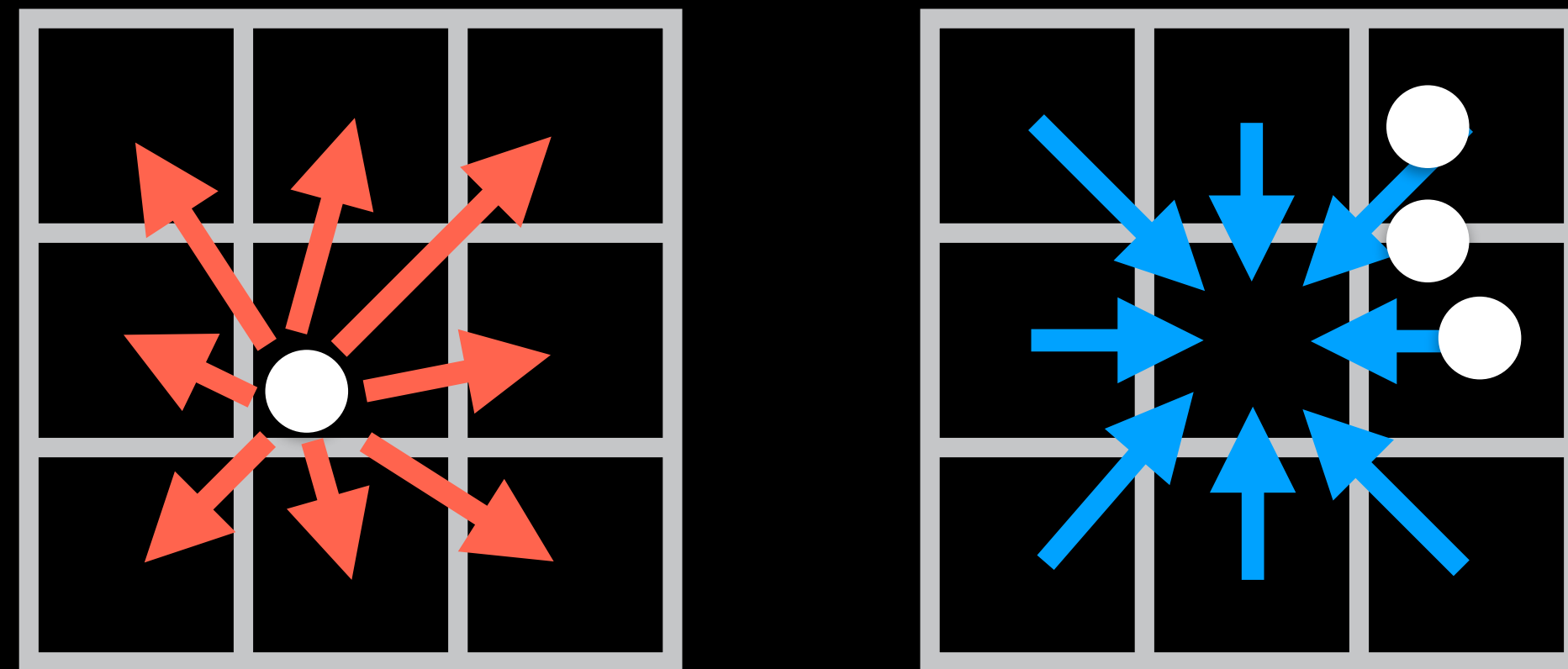
Permutation-invariant network



Permutation-invariant network

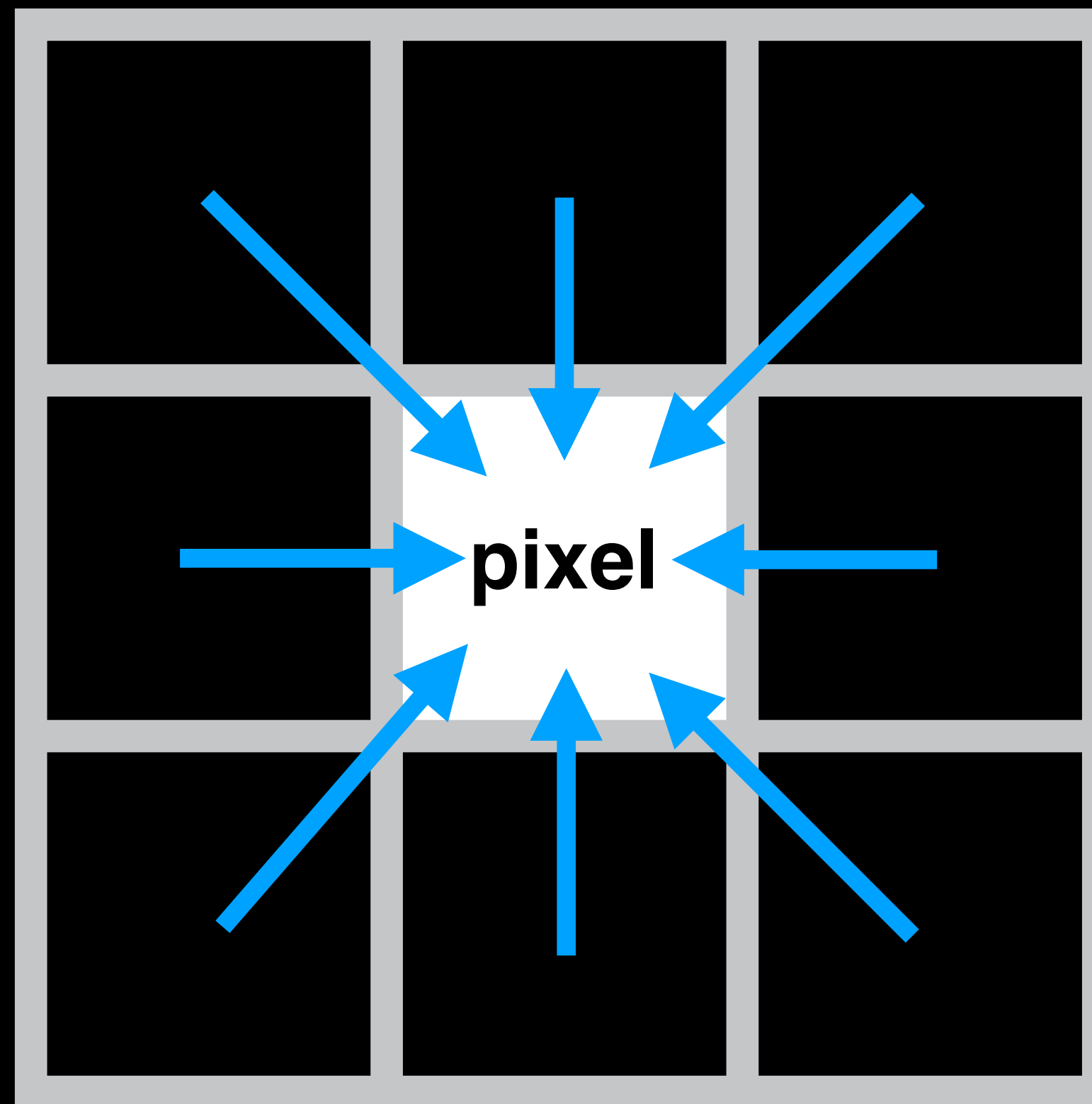


Why splatting kernels?



Why not *gather* kernels?

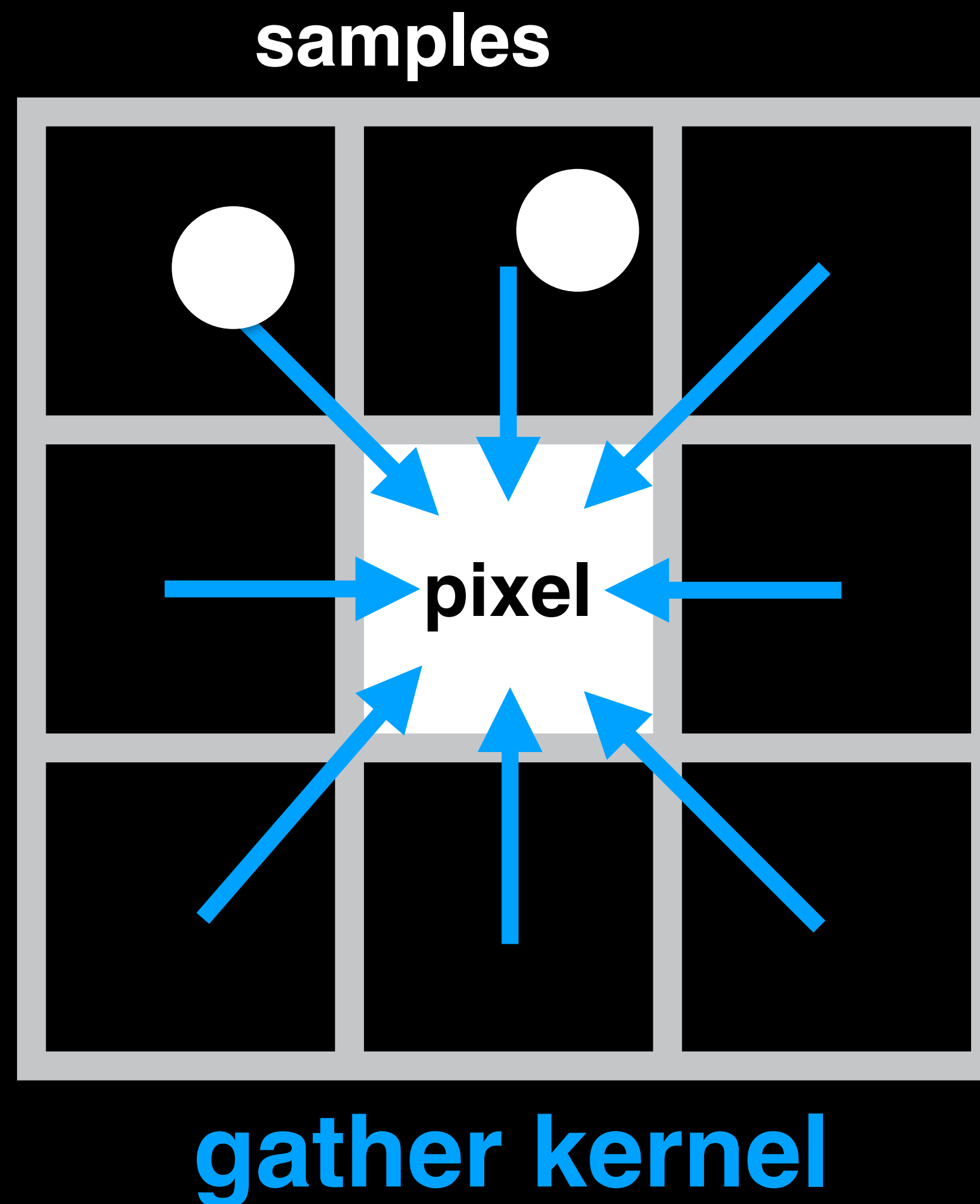
[Bako 2017; Vogels 2018] predict a kernel per pixel



gather kernel

Why not *gather* kernels?

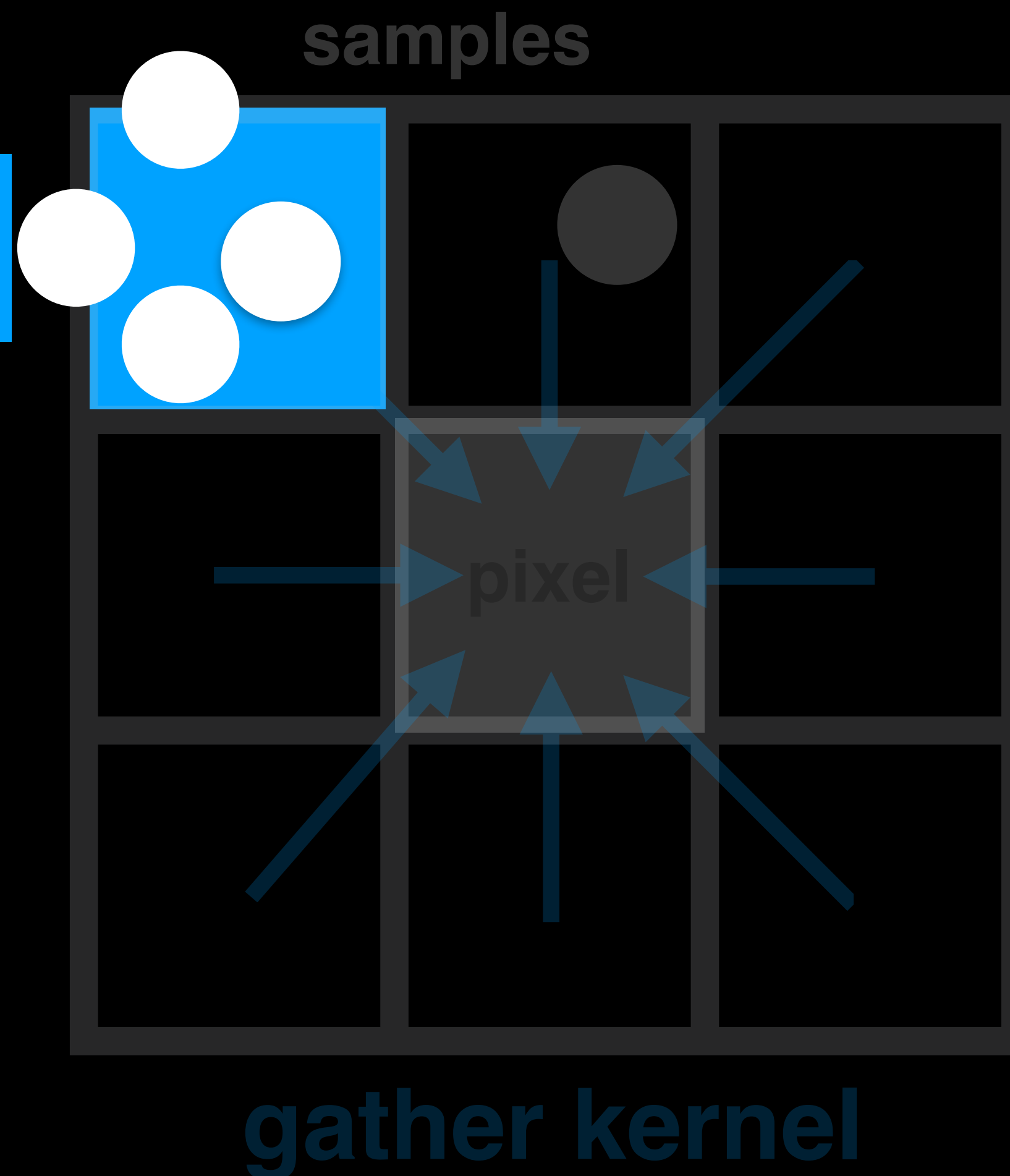
[Bako 2017; Vogels 2018] predict a kernel per pixel



Why not *gather* kernels?

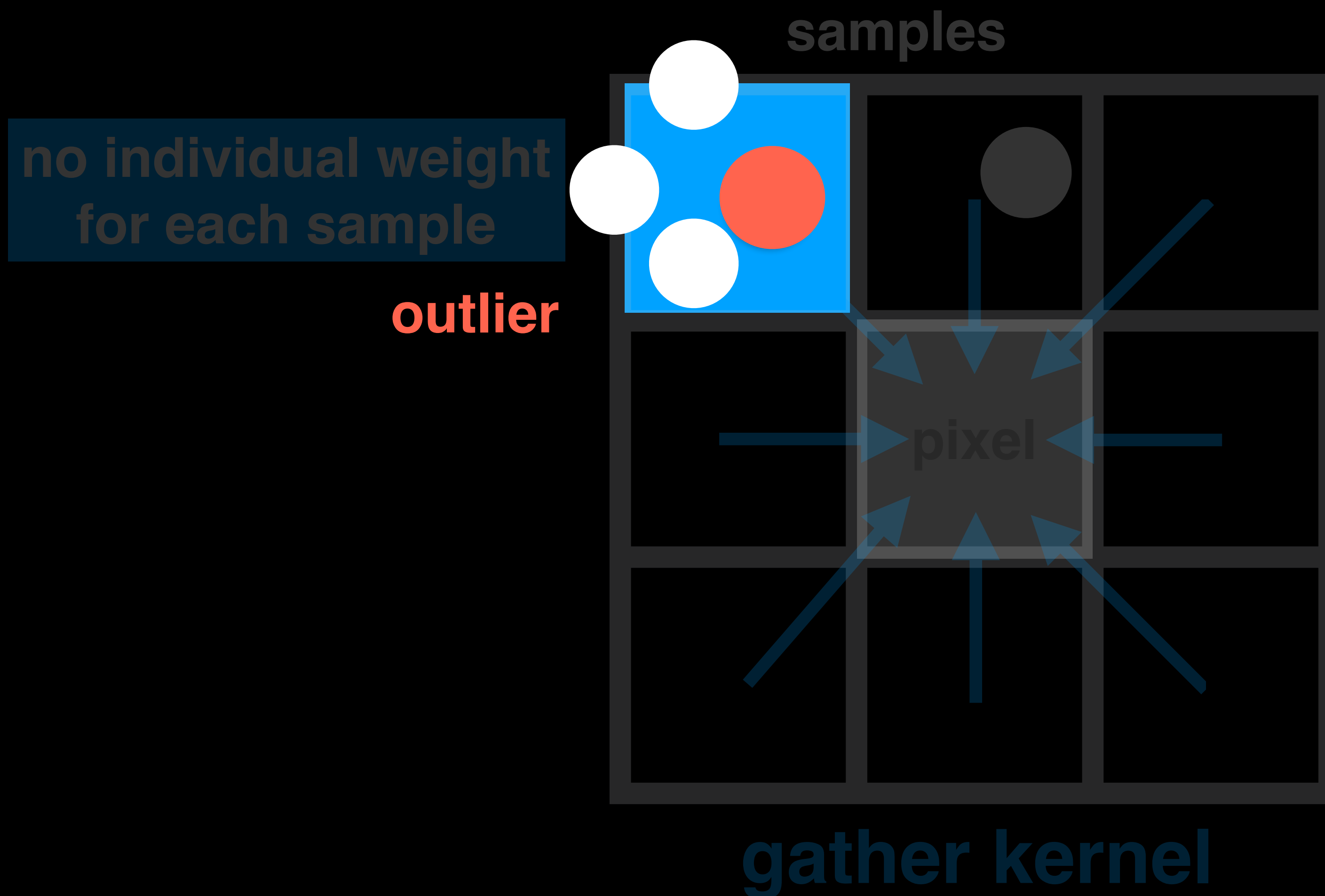
[Bako 2017; Vogels 2018] predict a kernel per pixel

no individual weight
for each sample

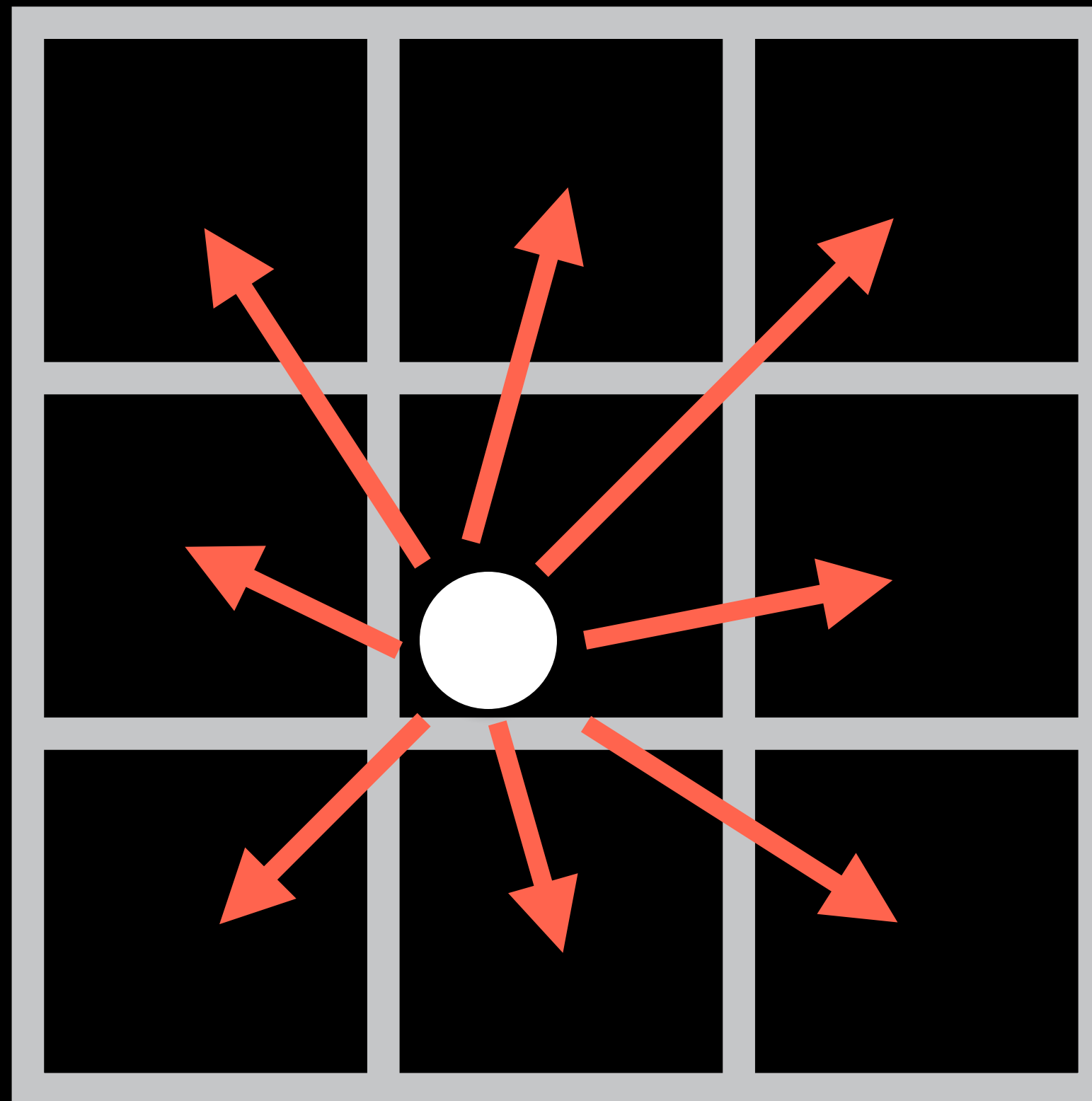


Why not *gather* kernels?

[Bako 2017; Vogels 2018] predict a kernel per pixel

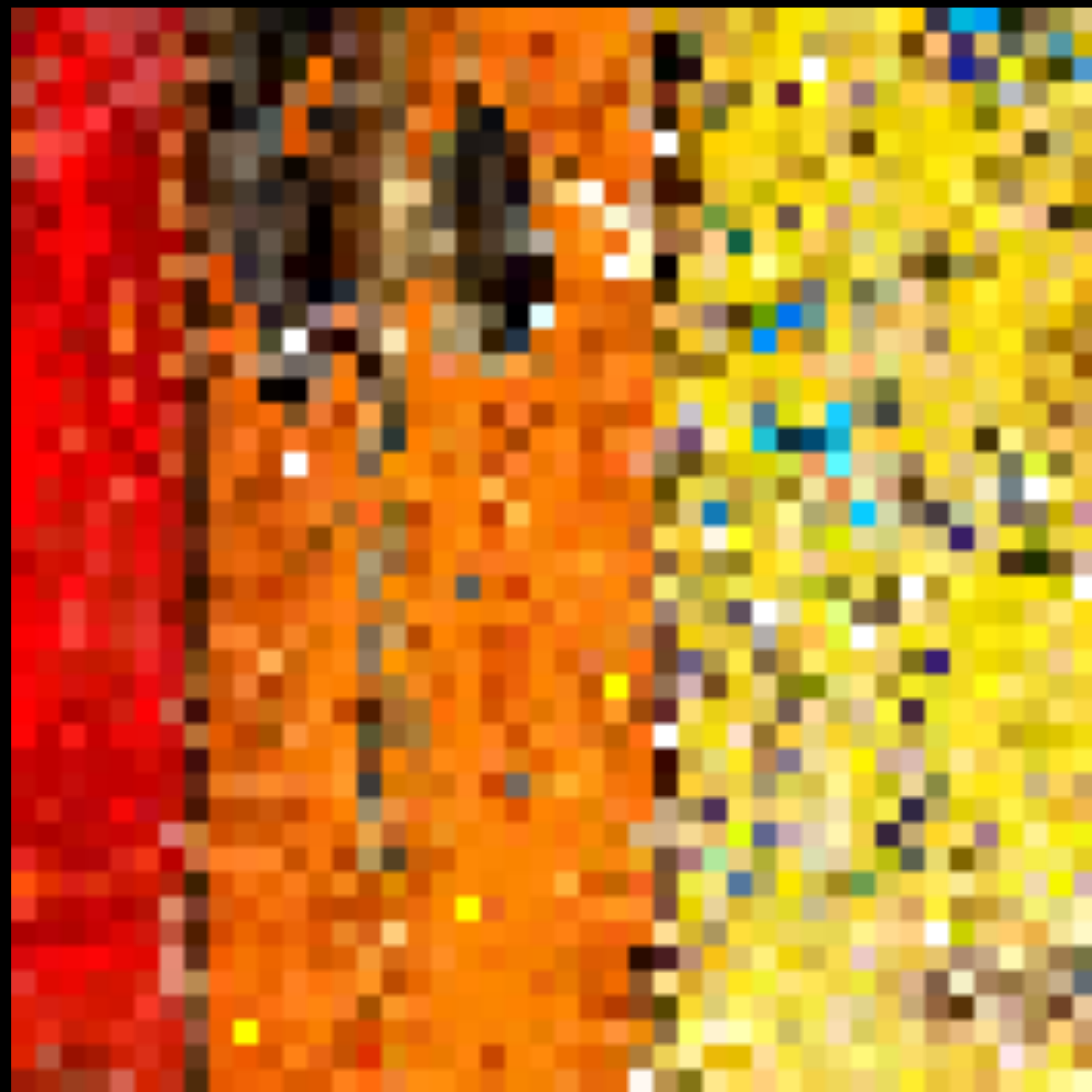


Splatting kernels: more natural for samples

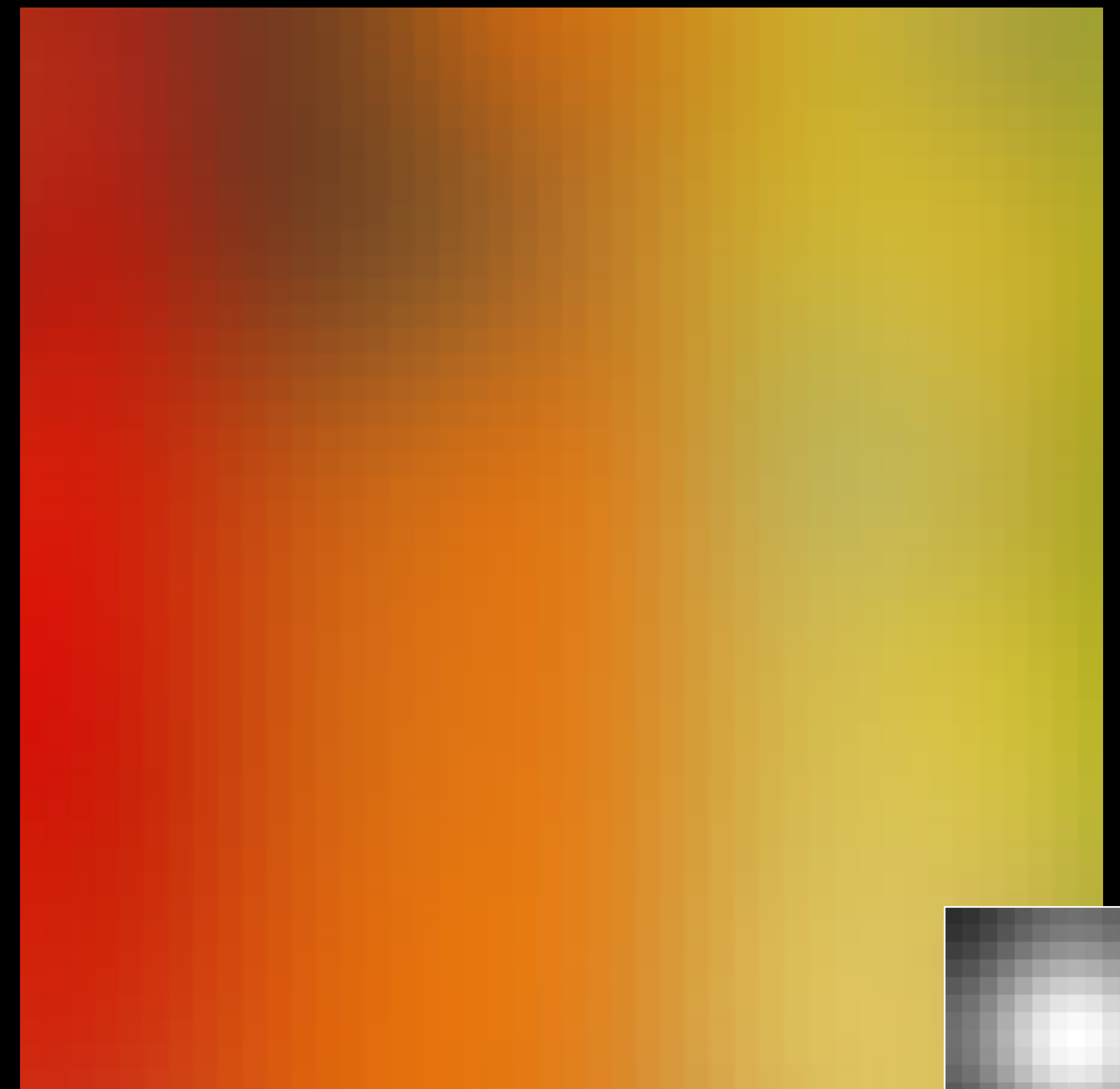
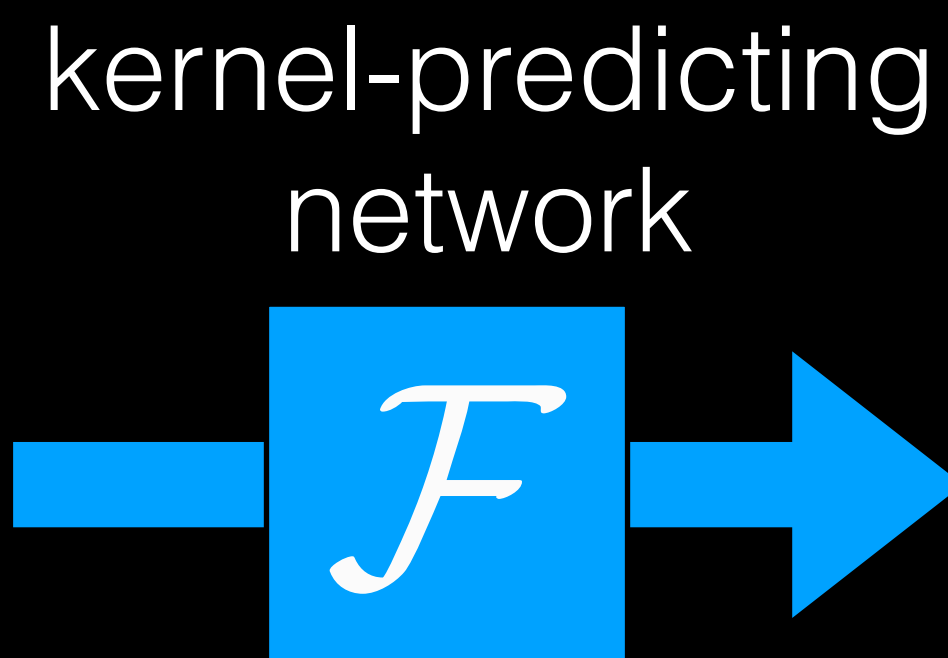


splatting kernel

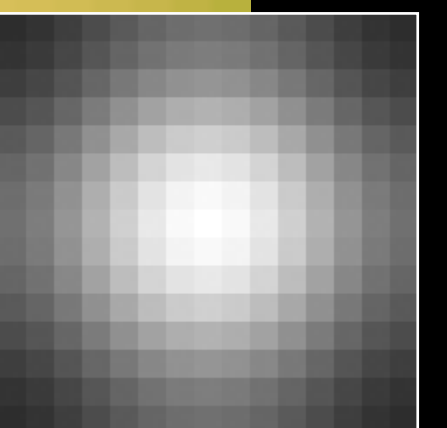
Toy example: learn Gaussian blur



input

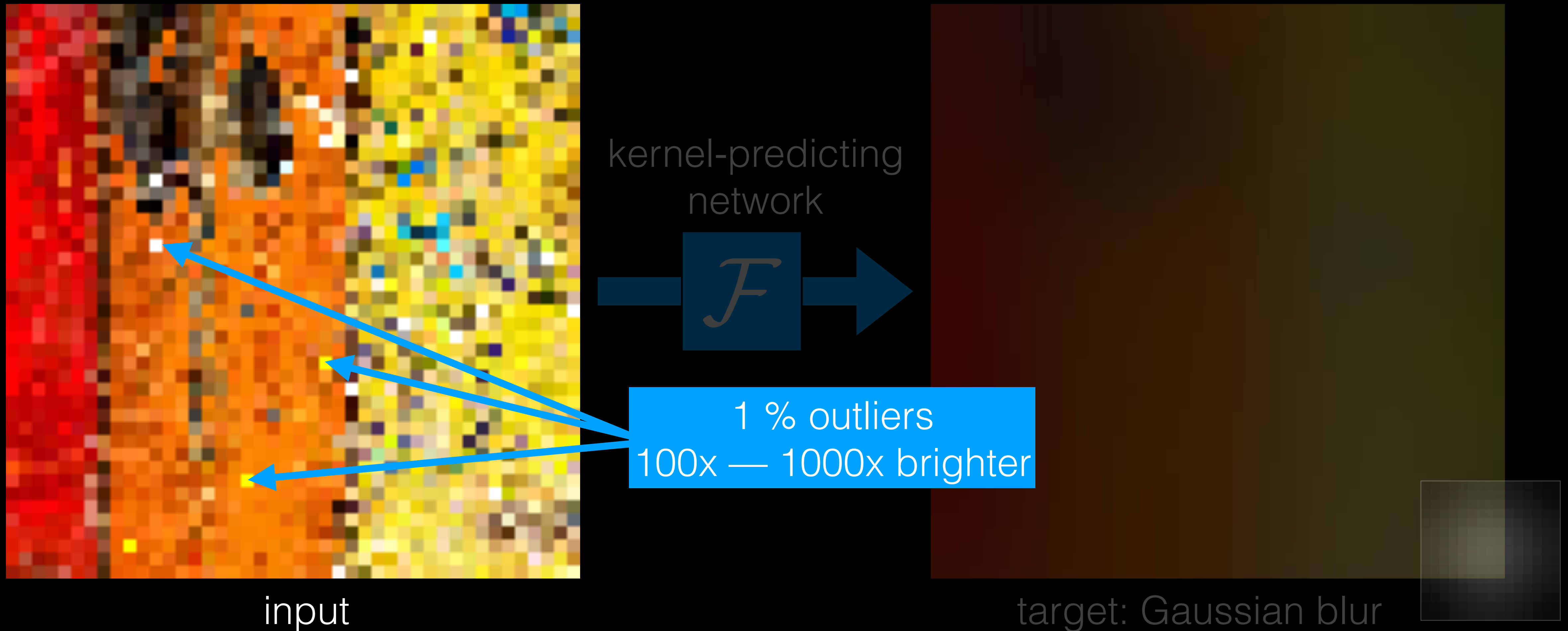


target: Gaussian blur

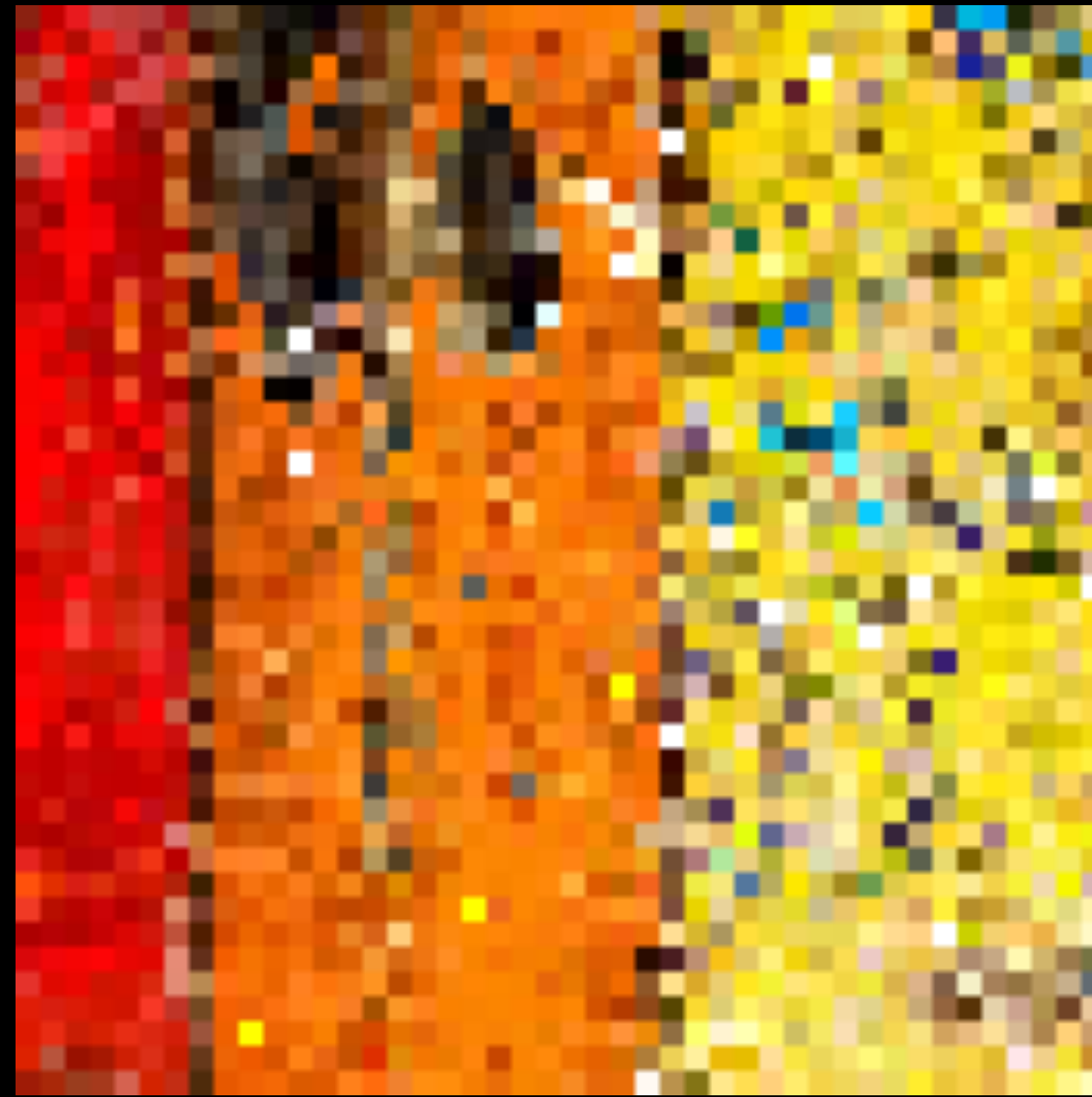


Toy example: learn Gaussian blur

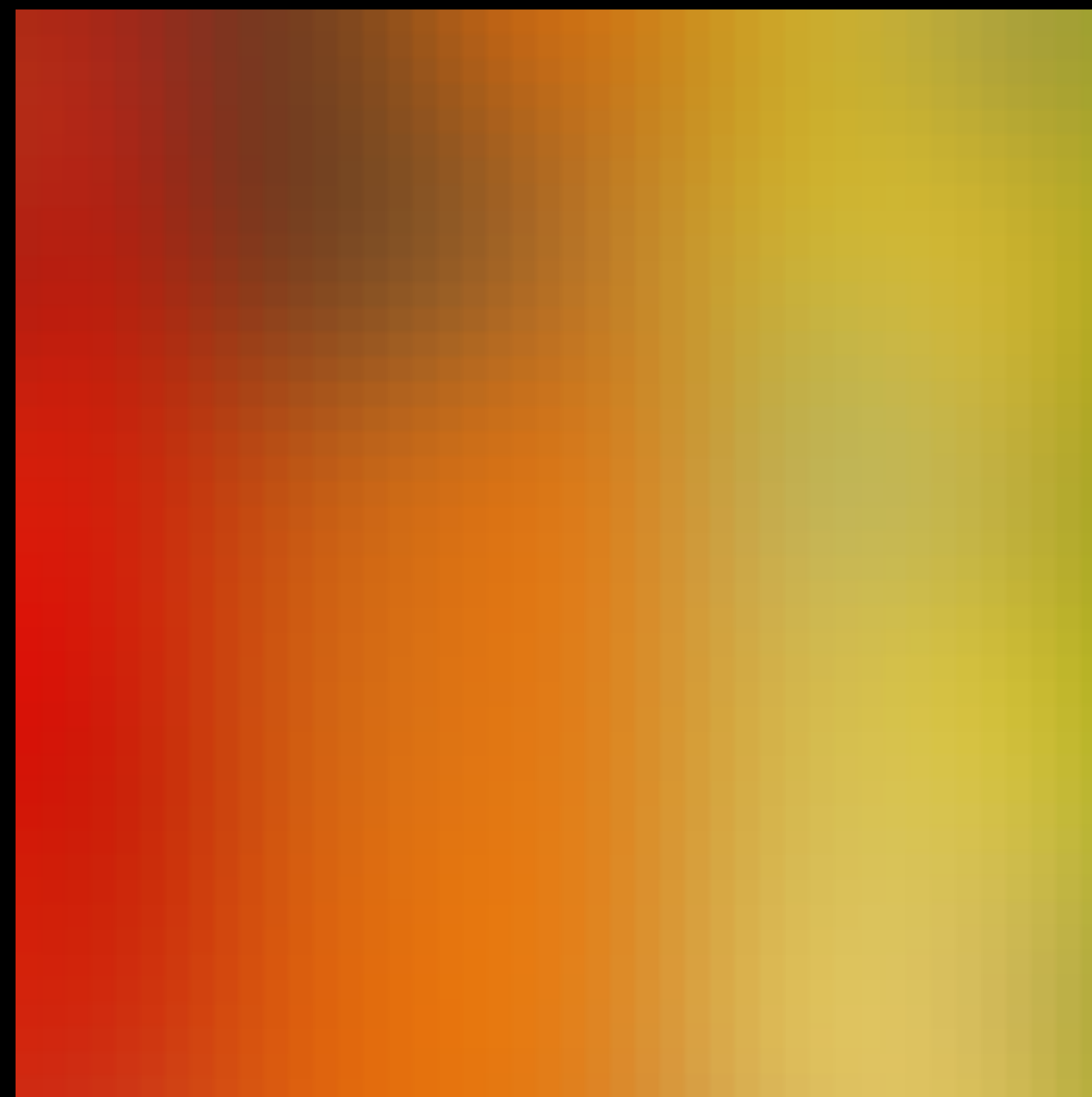
with outliers



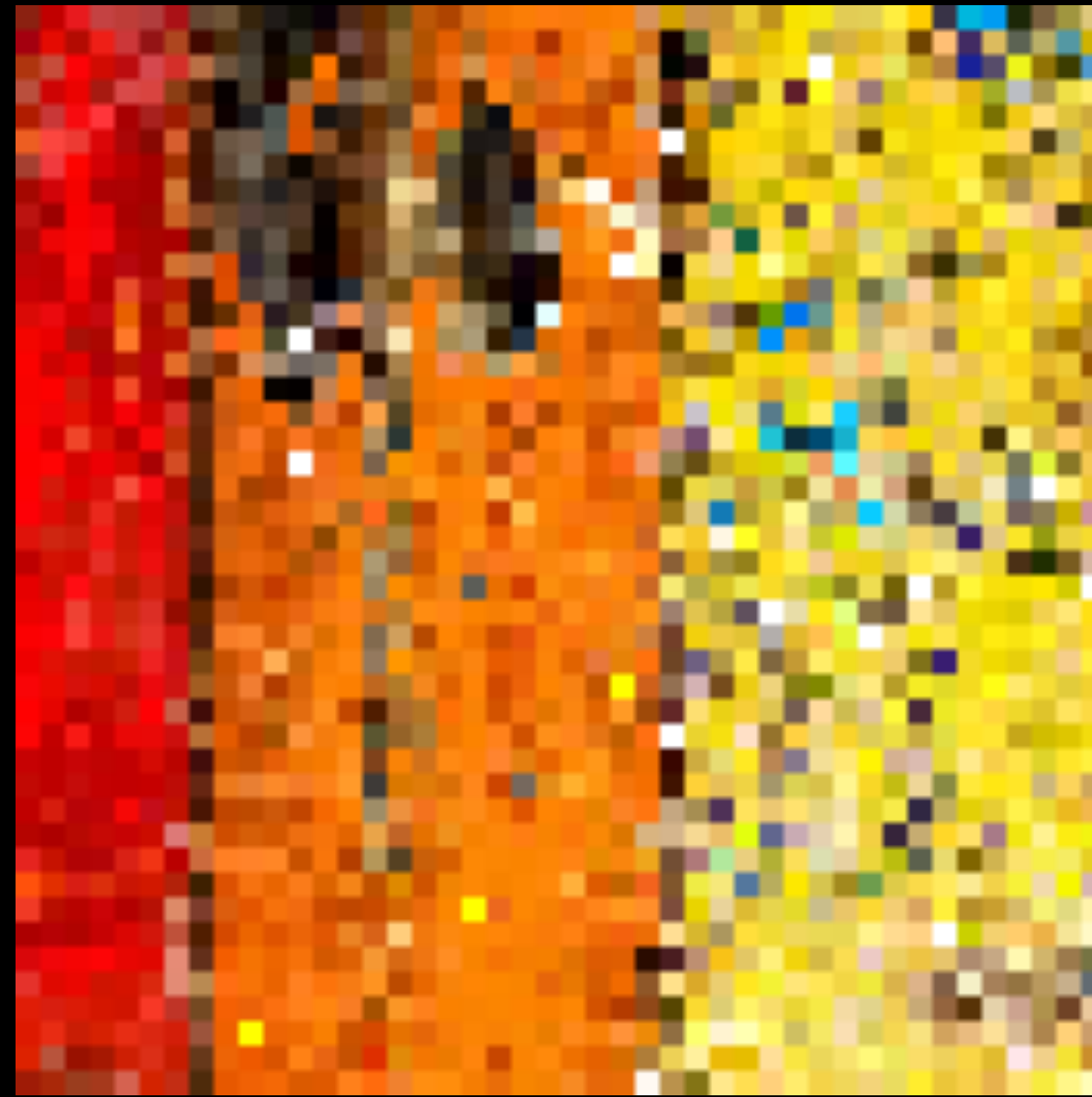
input



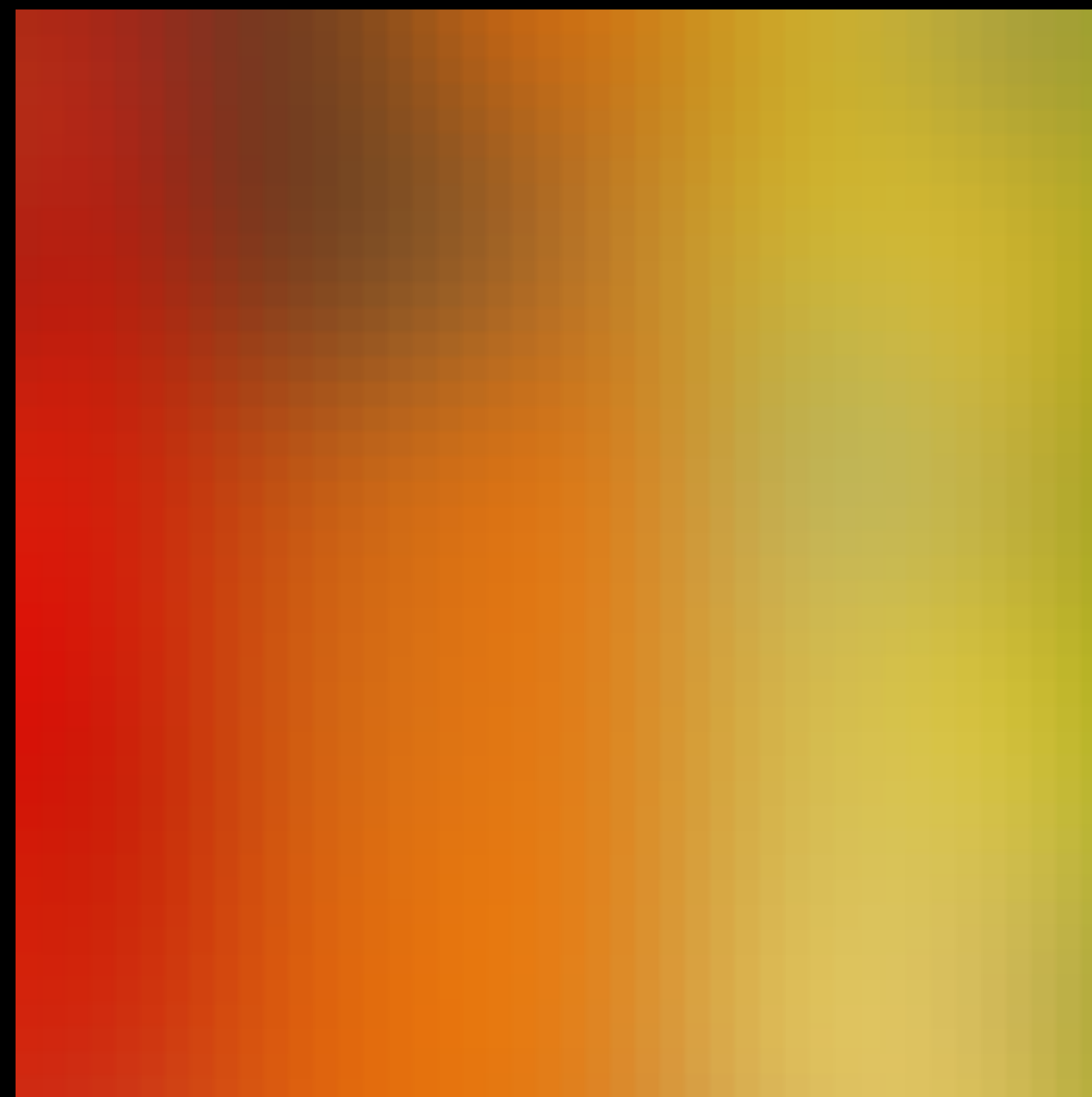
target



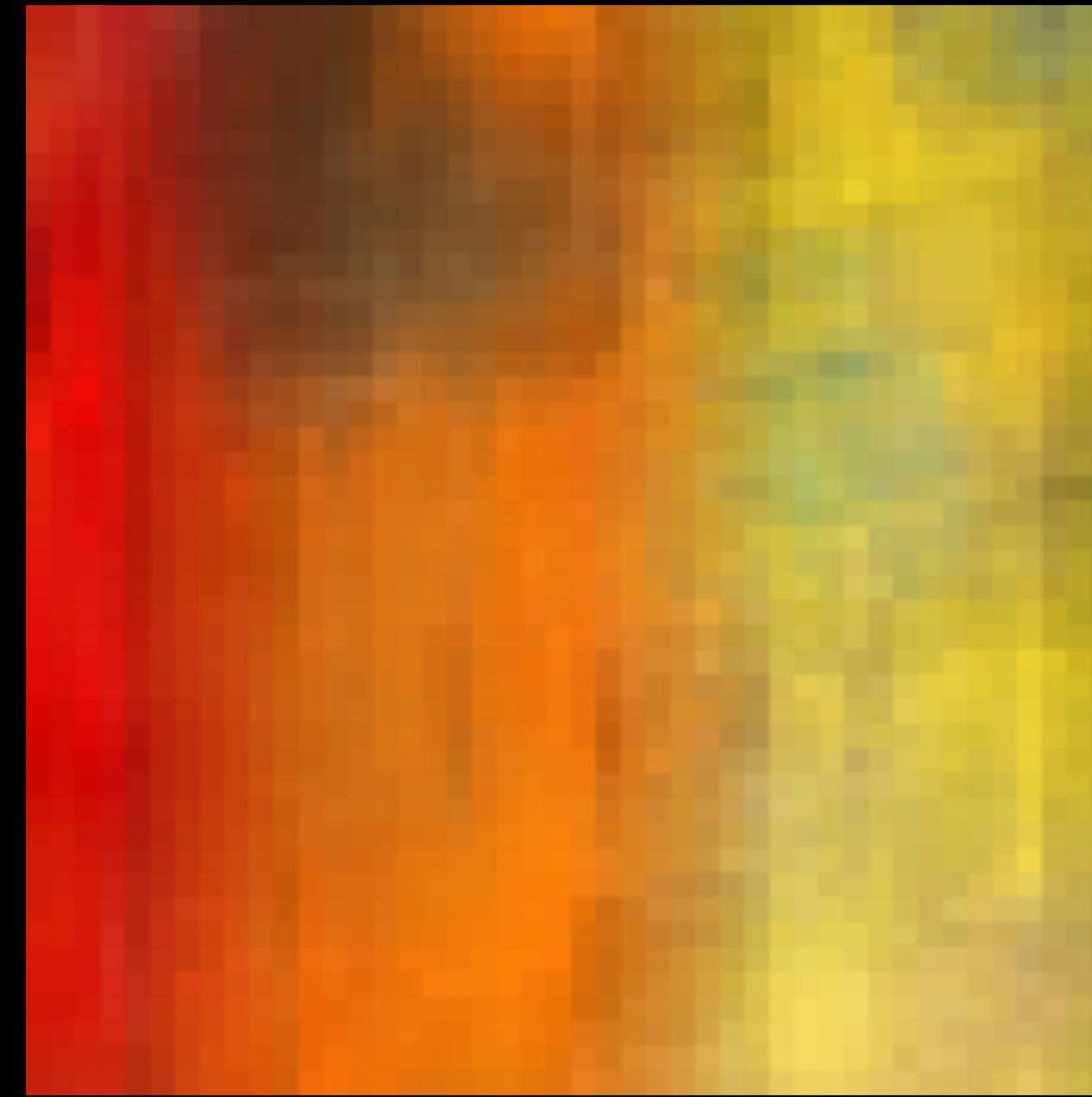
input



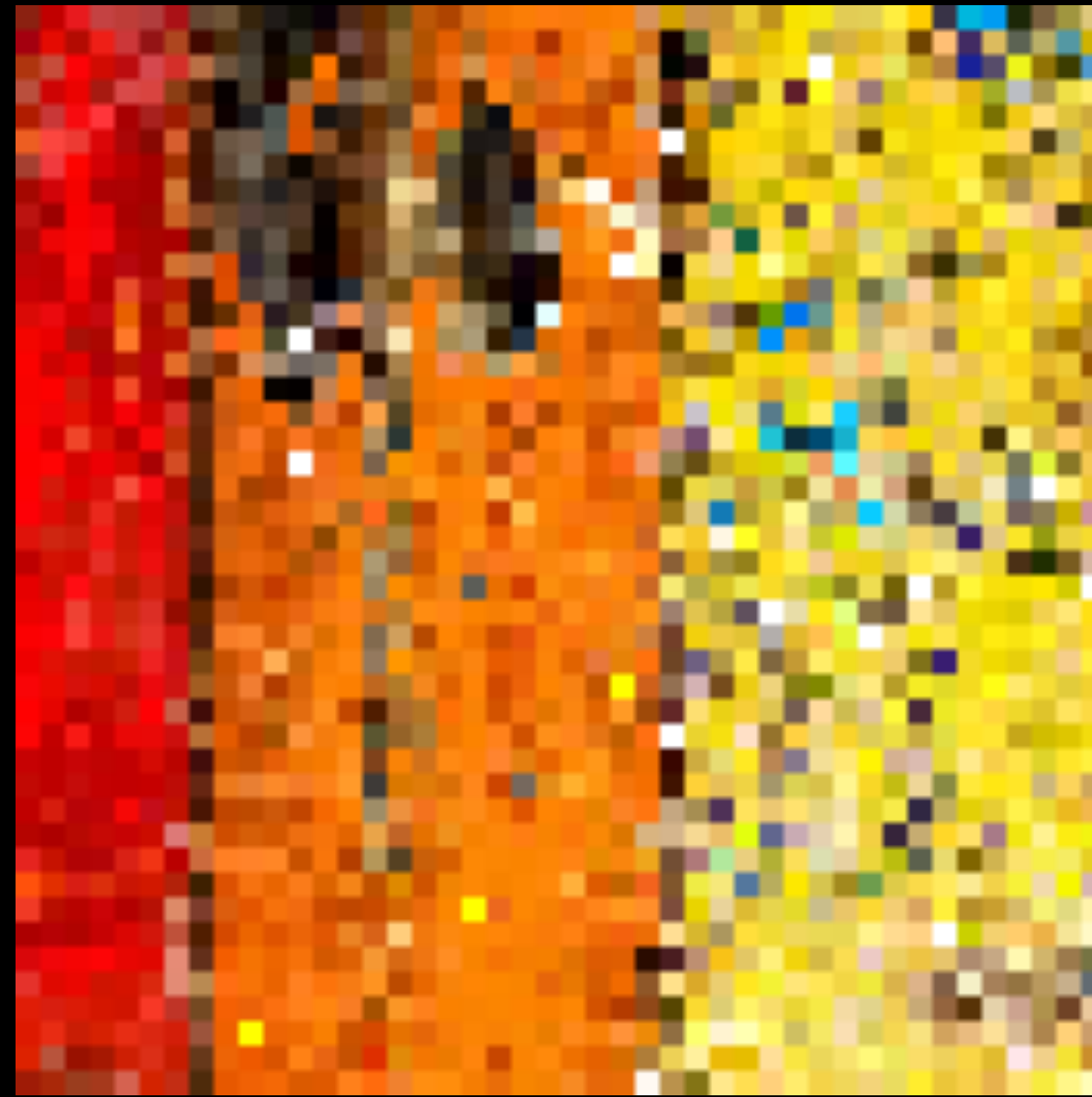
target



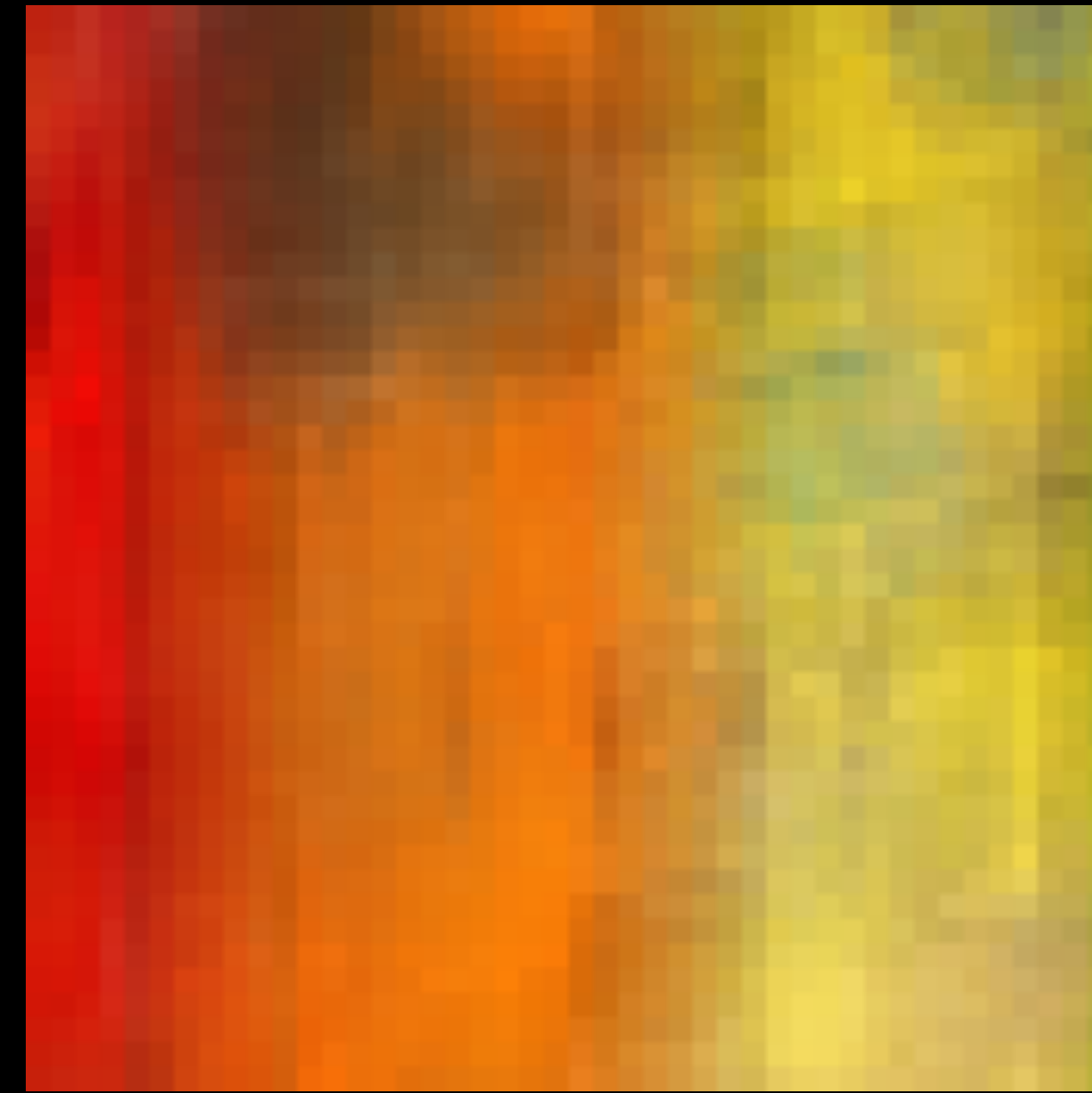
network with
gather kernels
~[Bako 2017]



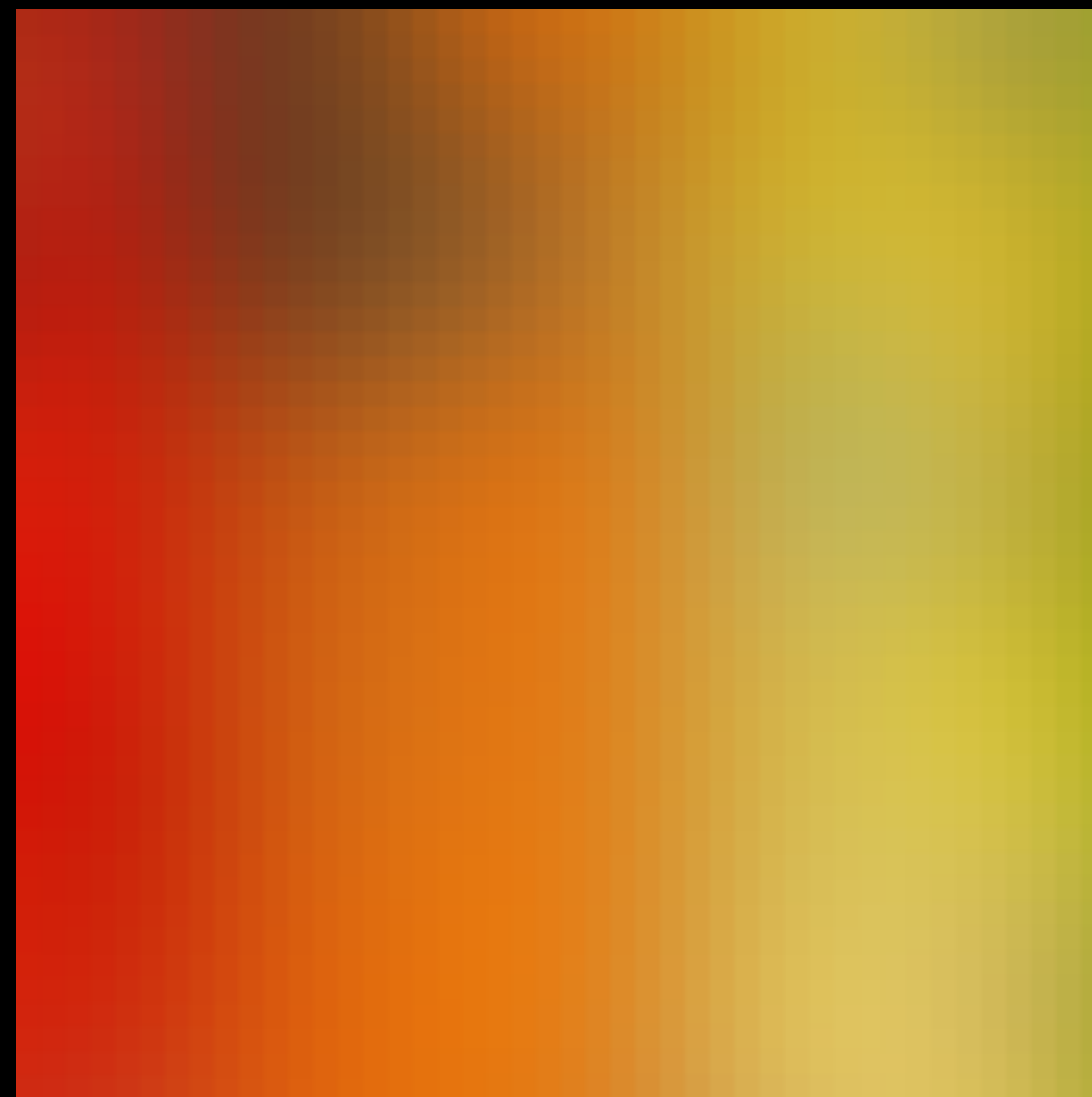
input



network with
gather kernels
~[Bako 2017]



target

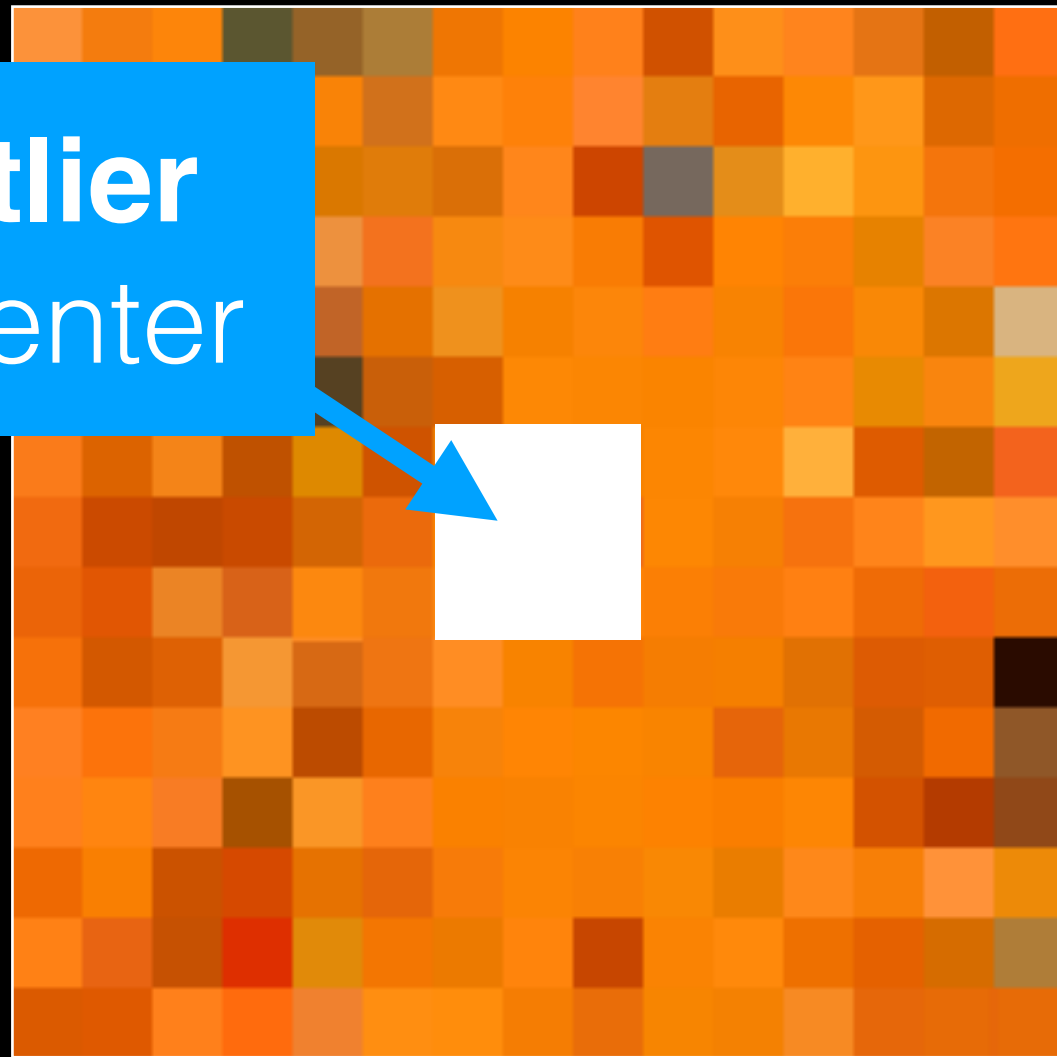


network with
splatting kernels
(ours)

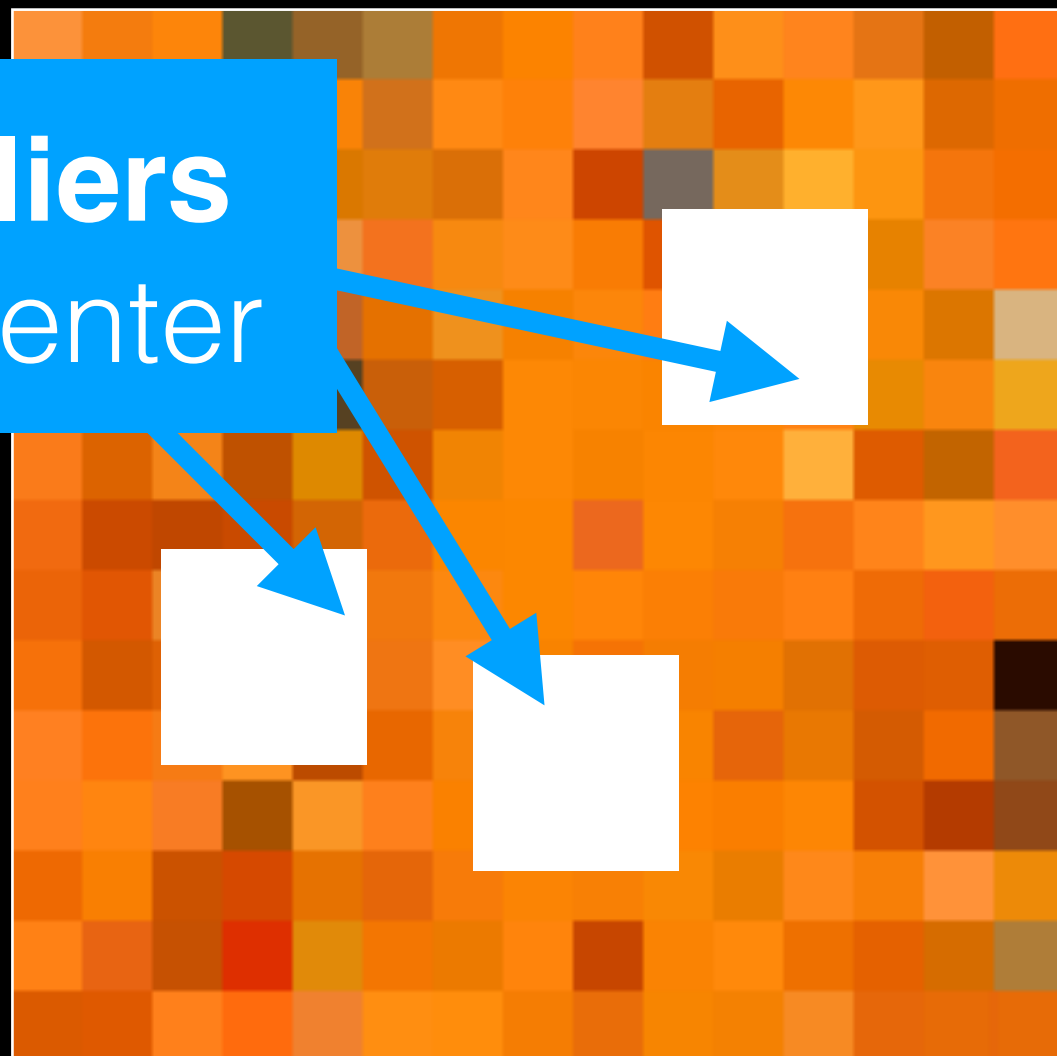


input

outlier
in center



outliers
off center



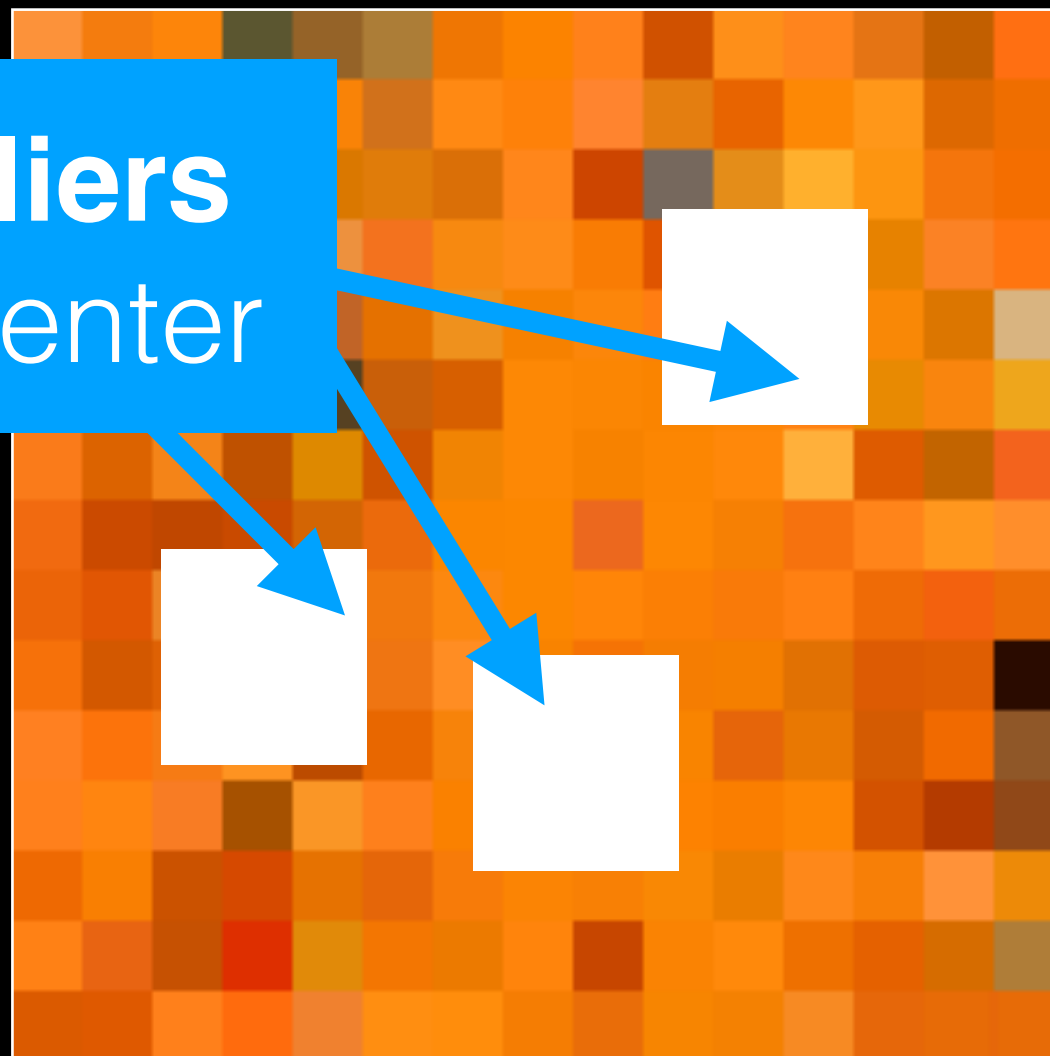
input

target

outlier
in center



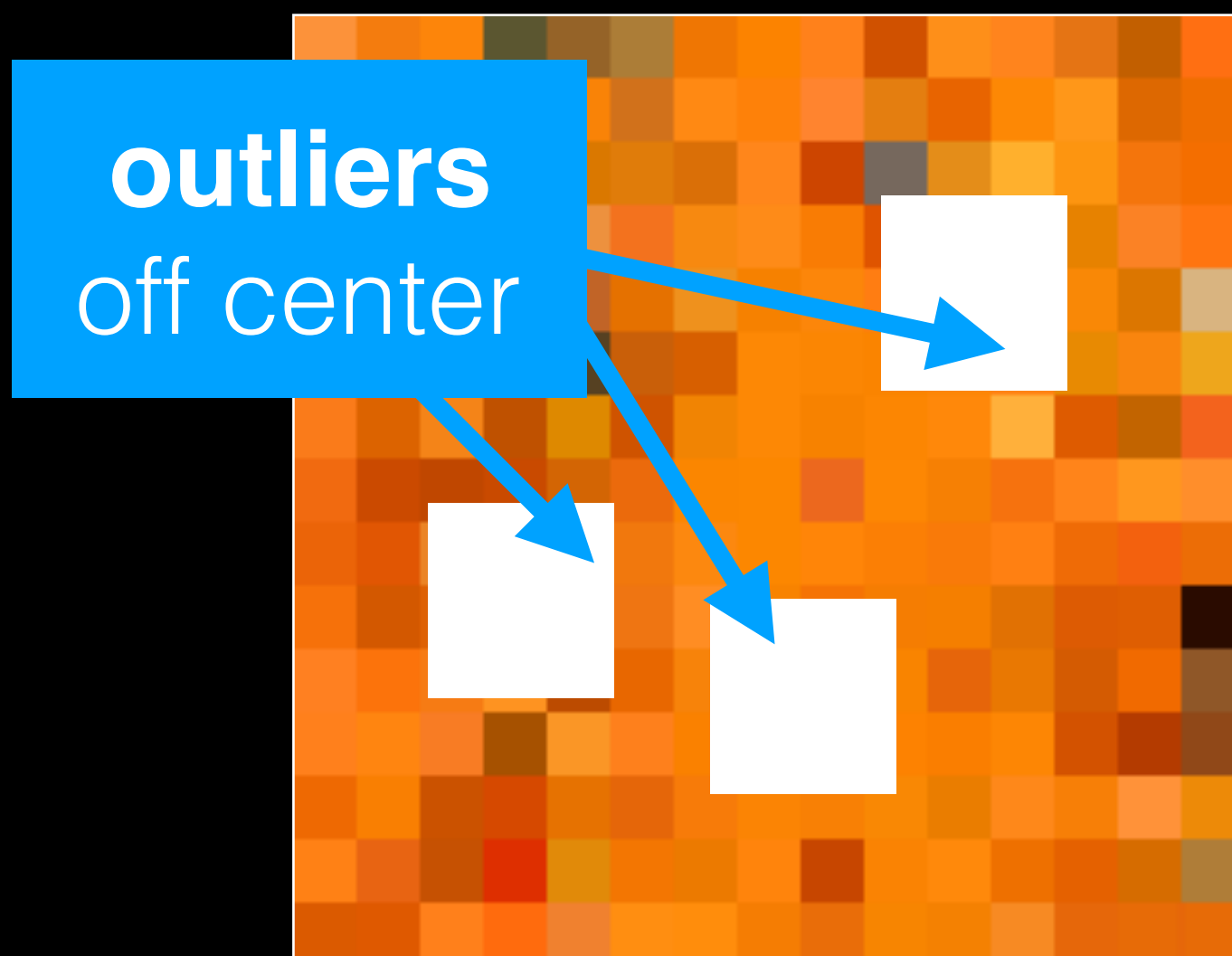
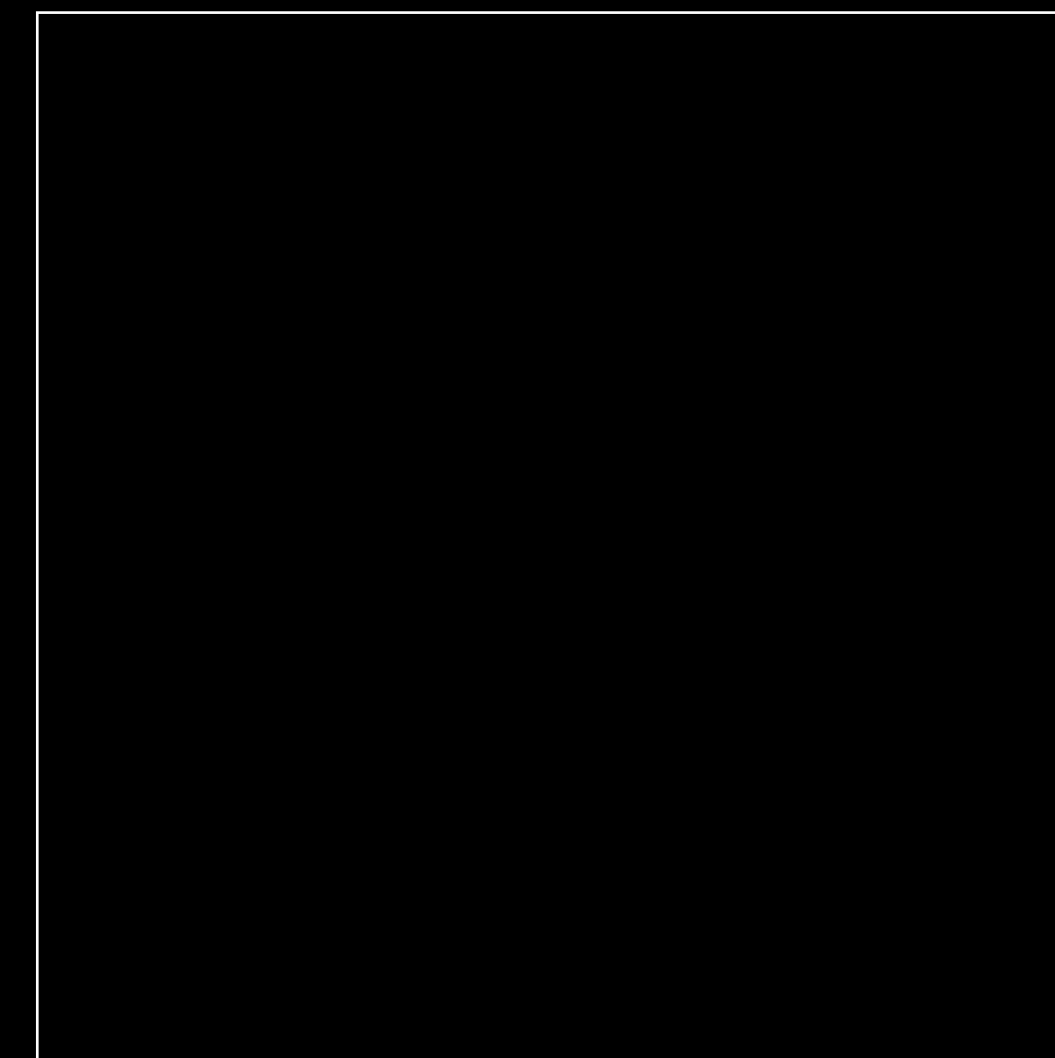
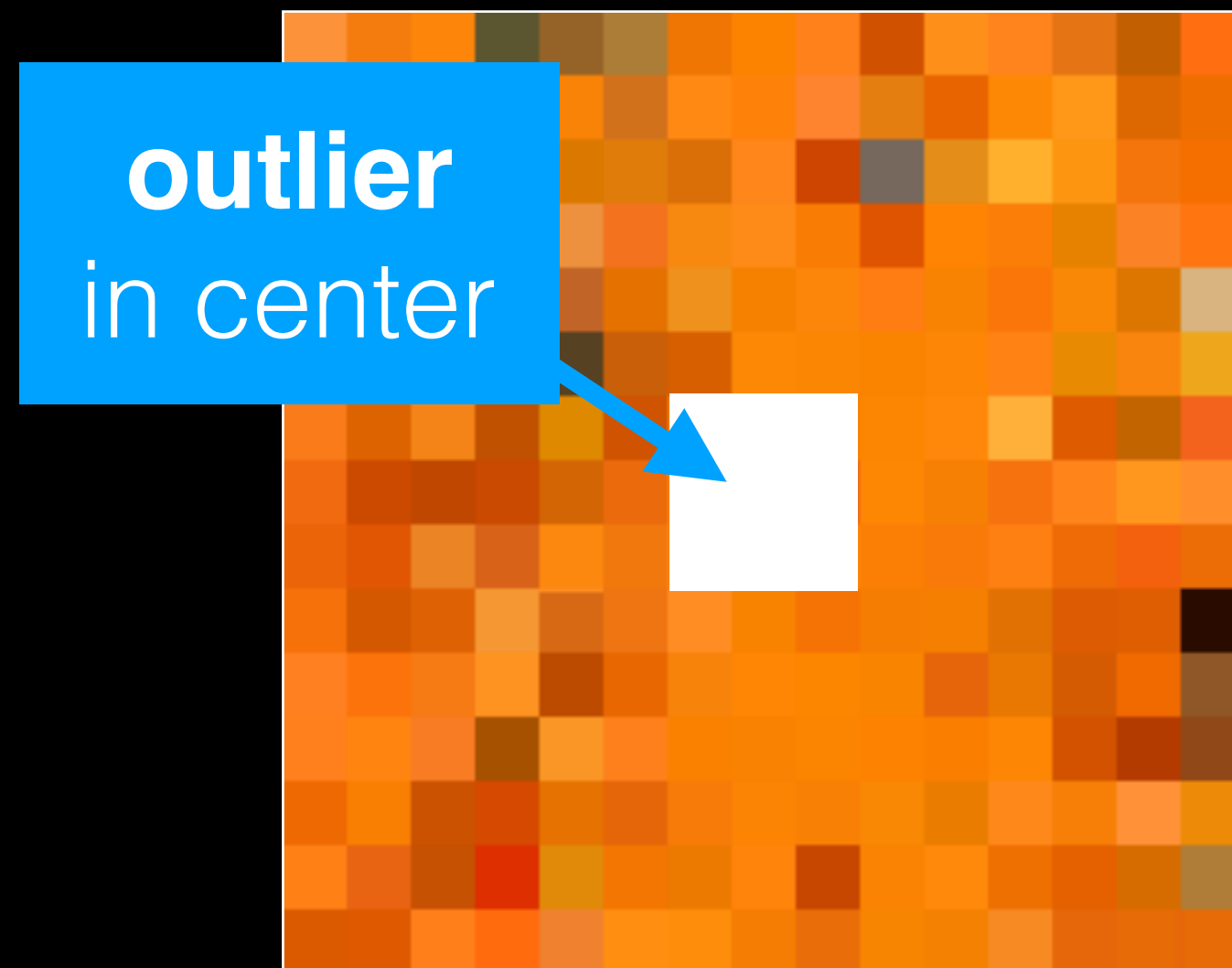
outliers
off center



input

target

expected
splatting kernel

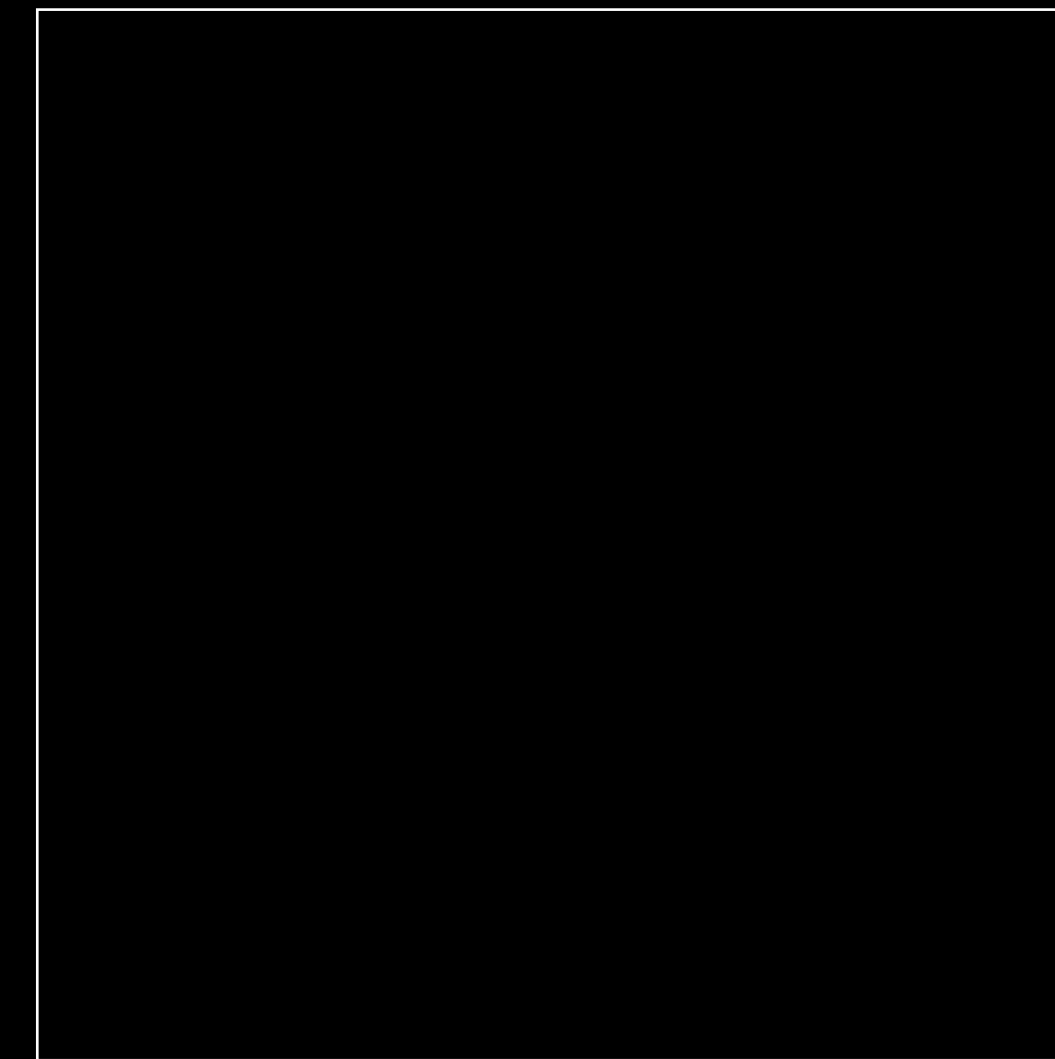


input

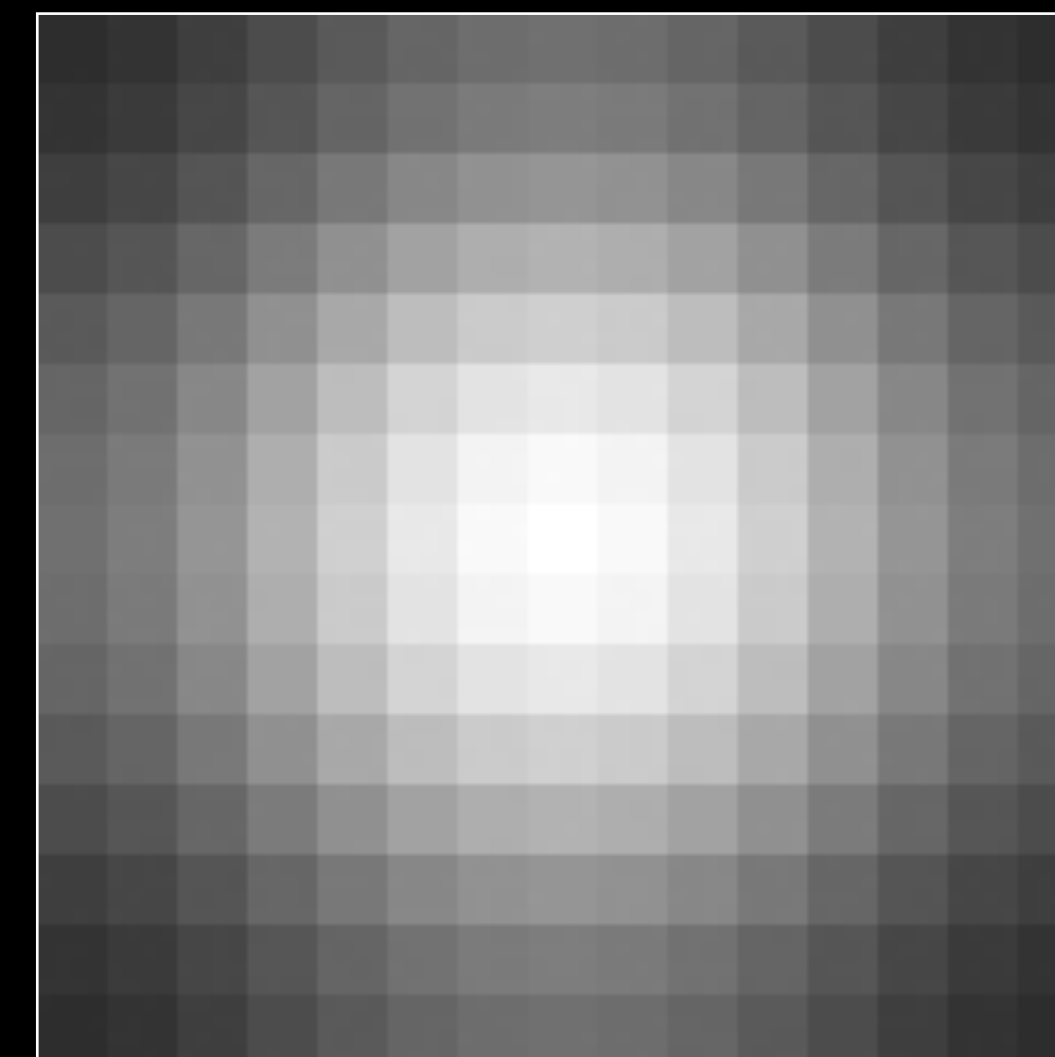
target

expected
splatting kernel

outlier
in center



outliers
off center

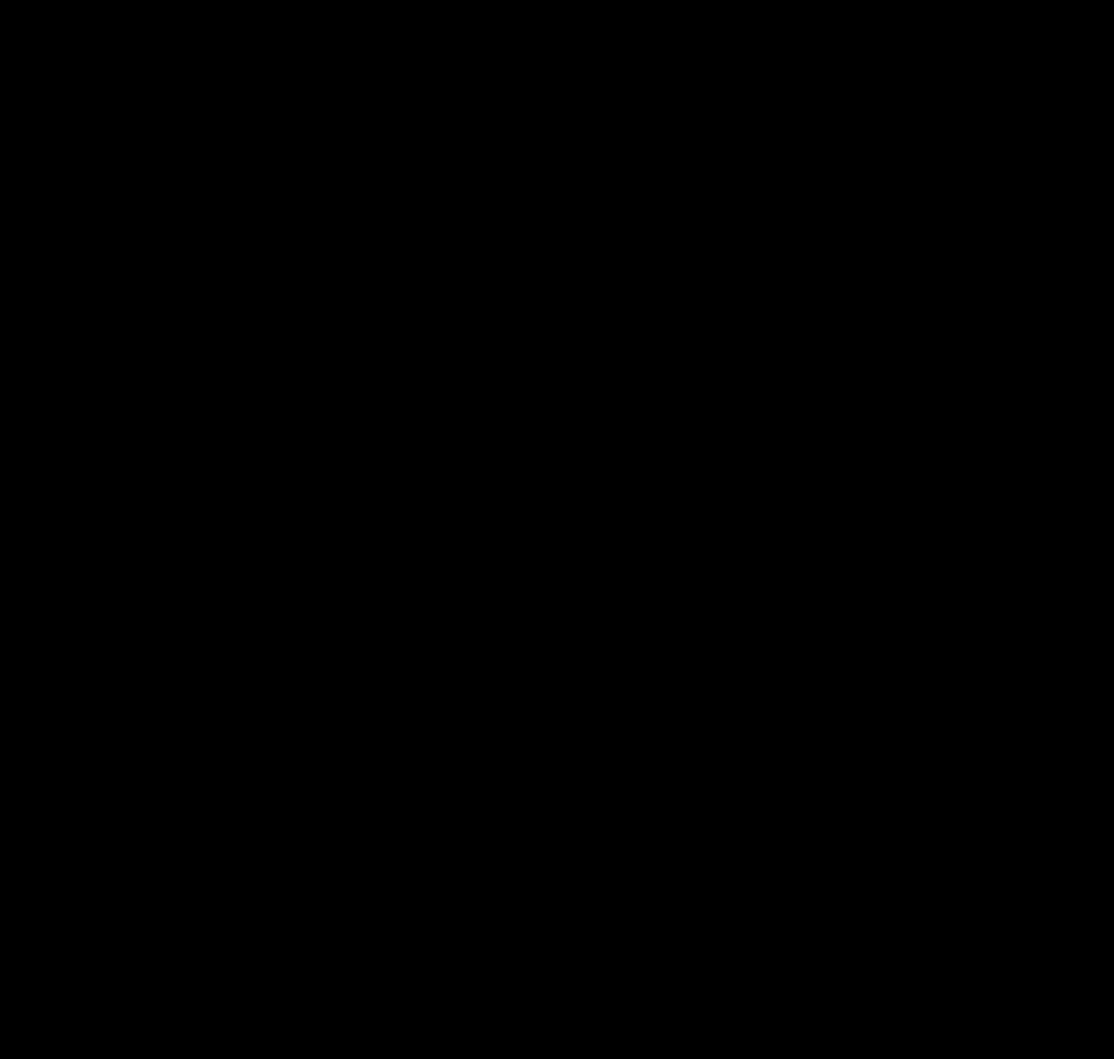
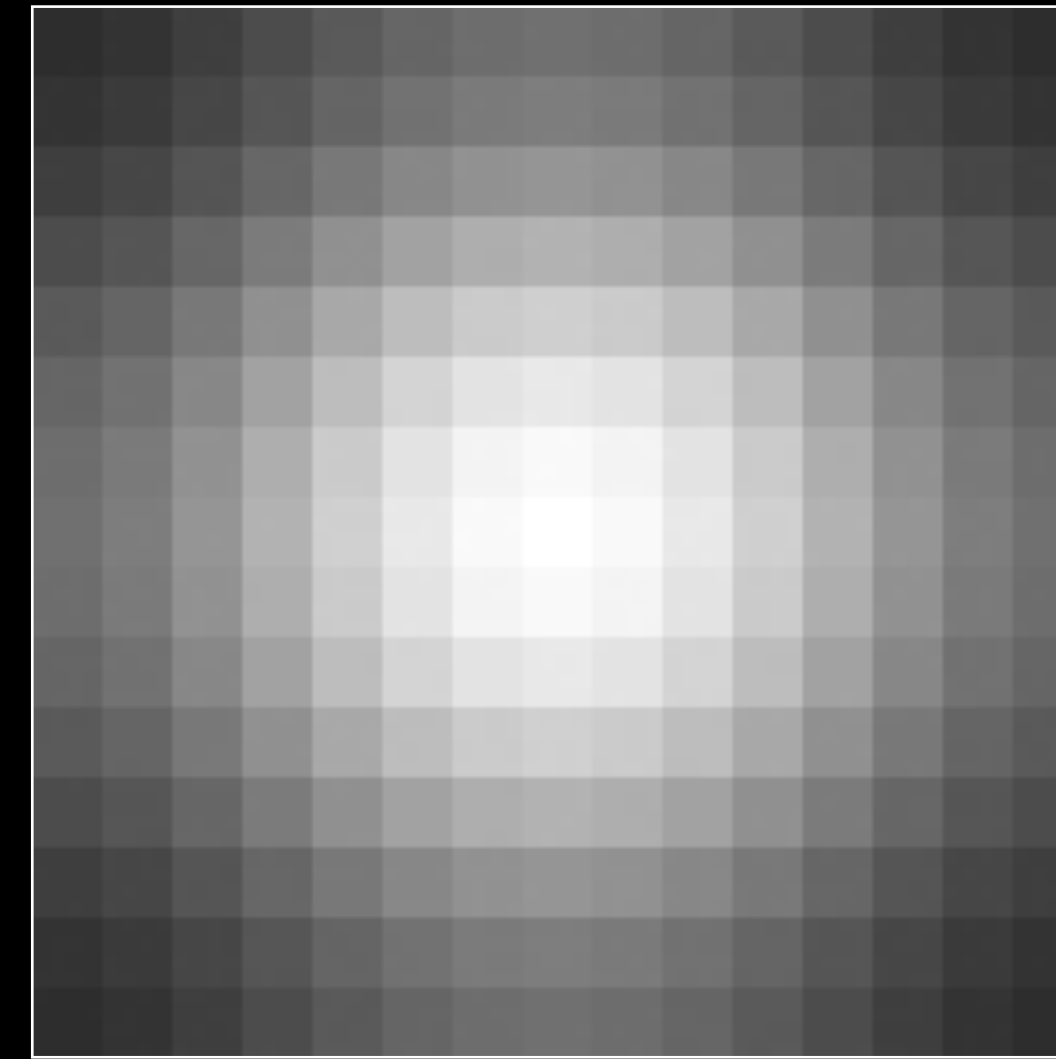
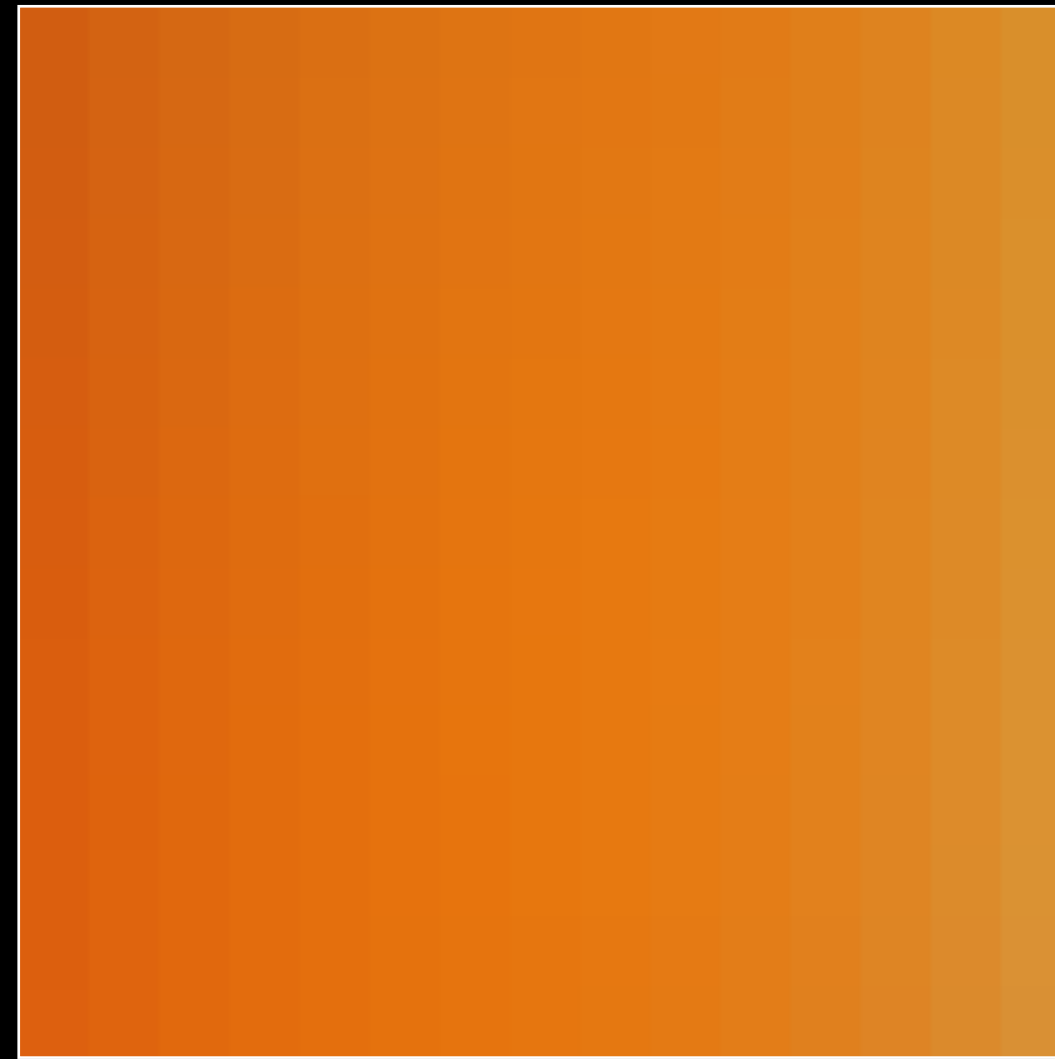
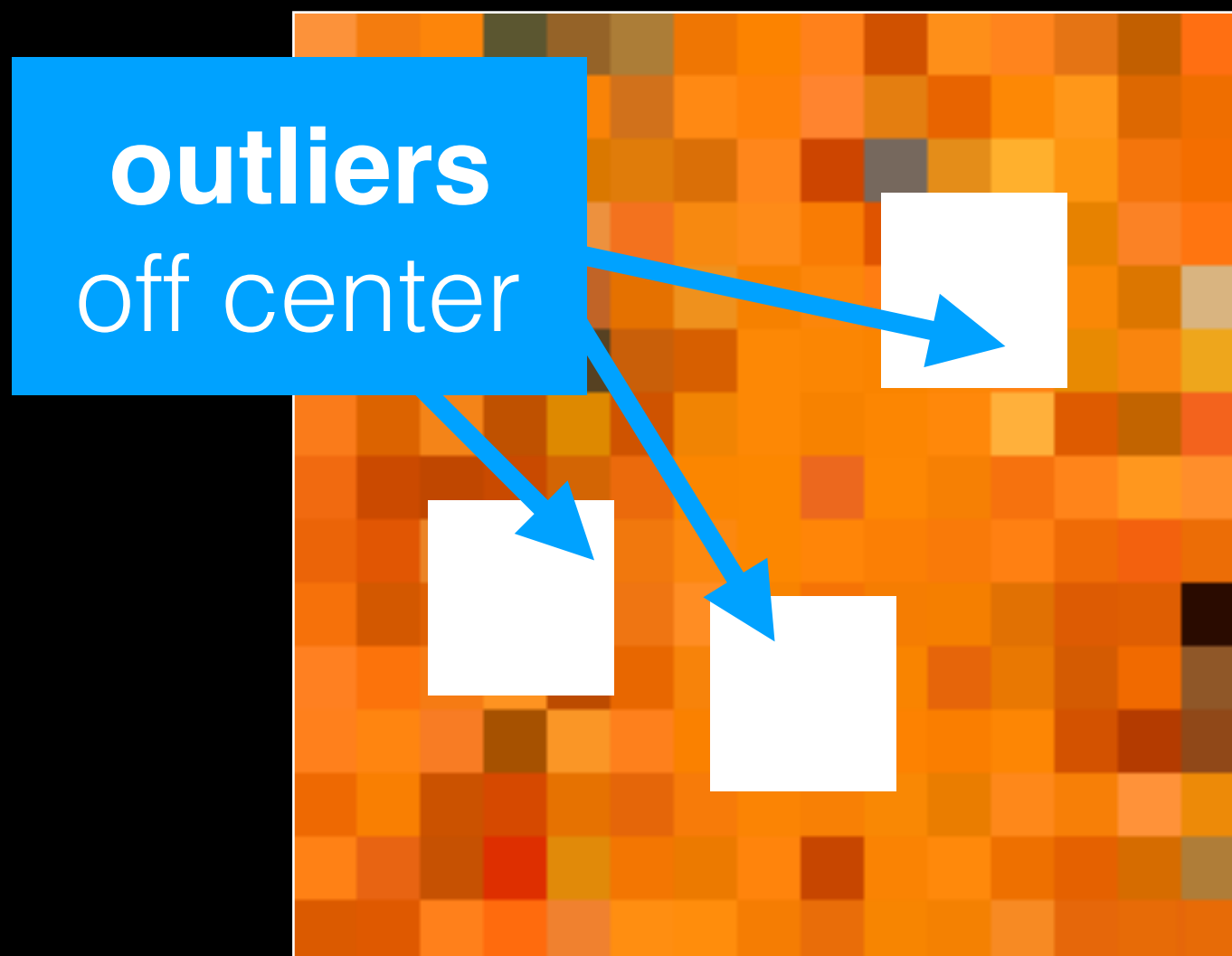
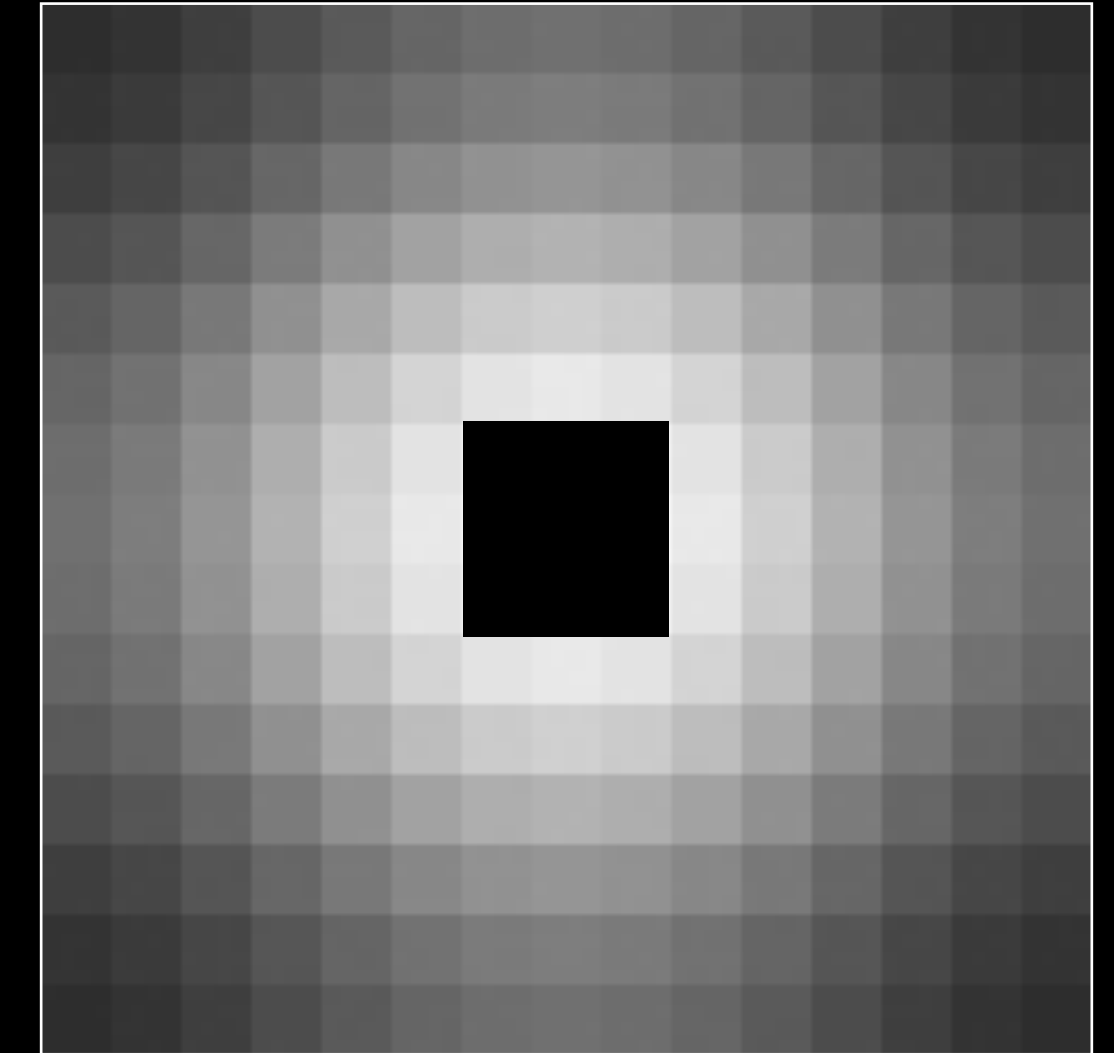
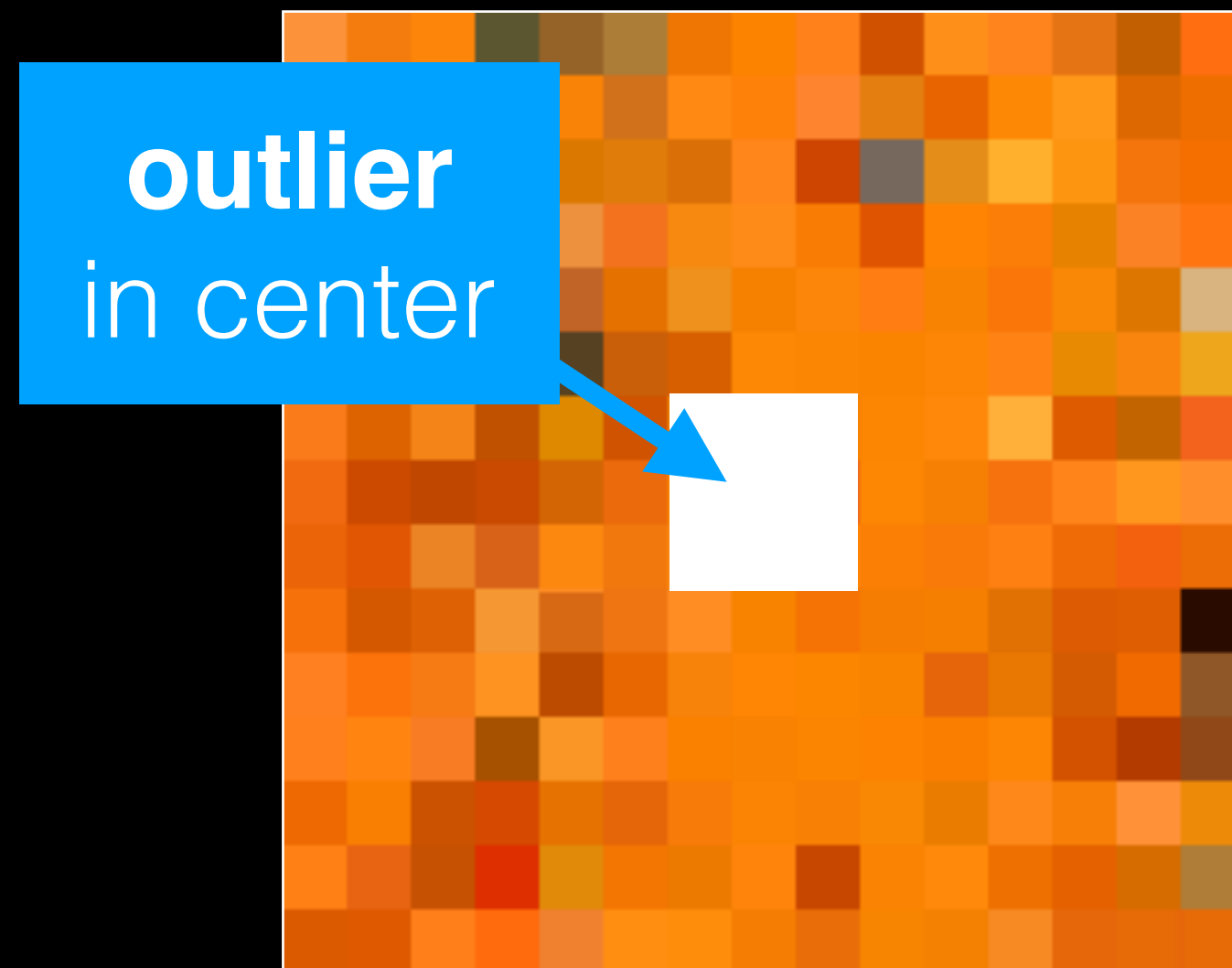


input

target

expected
splatting kernel

expected
gather kernel

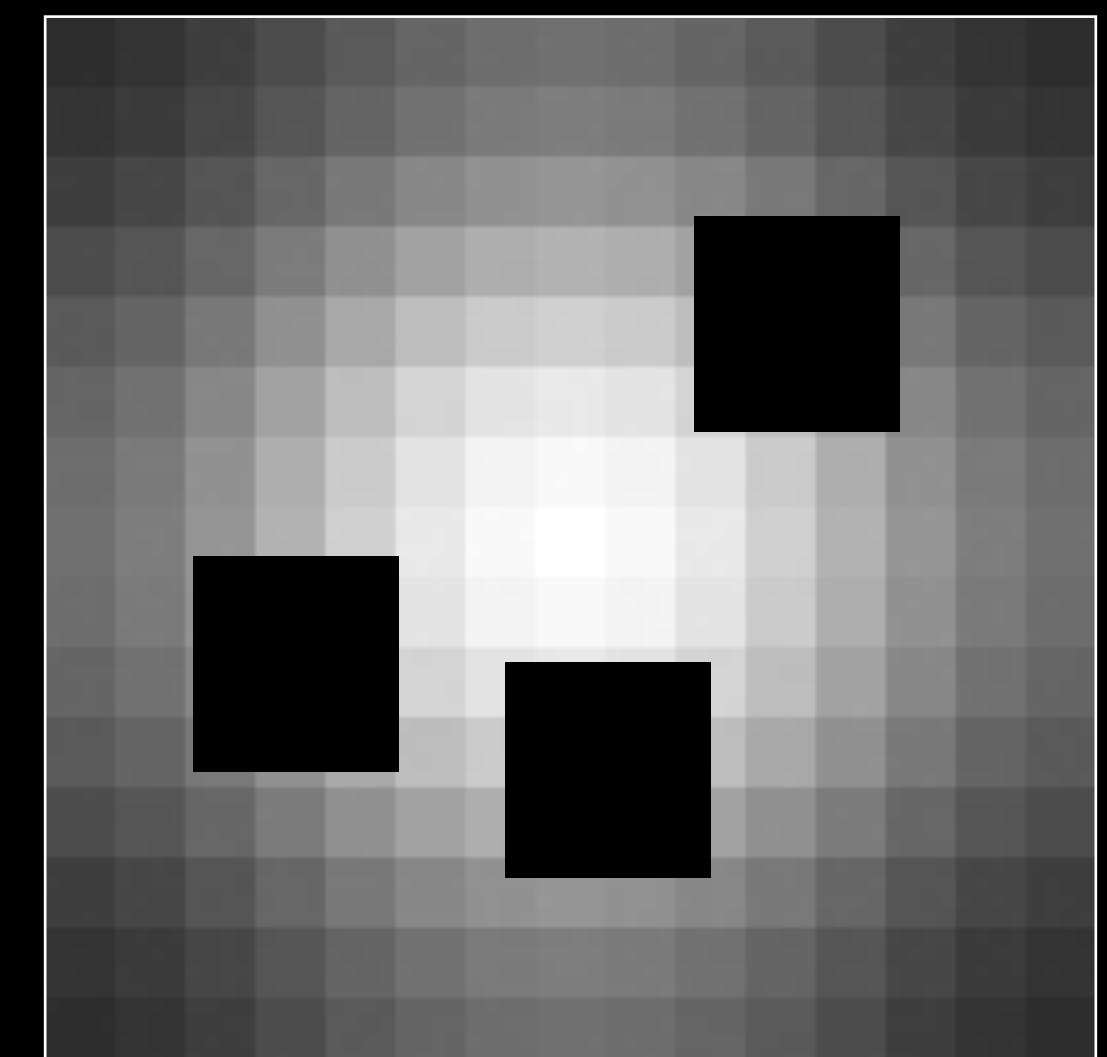
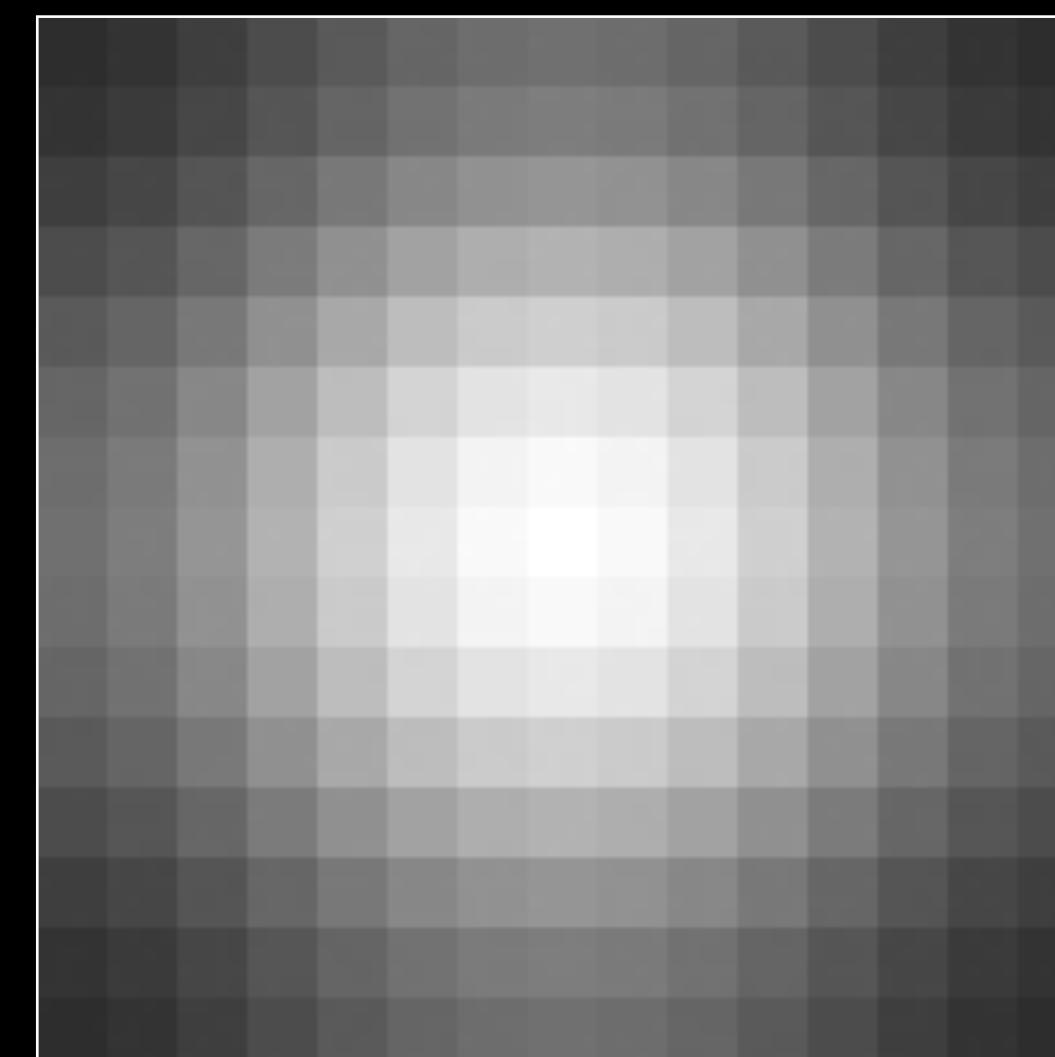
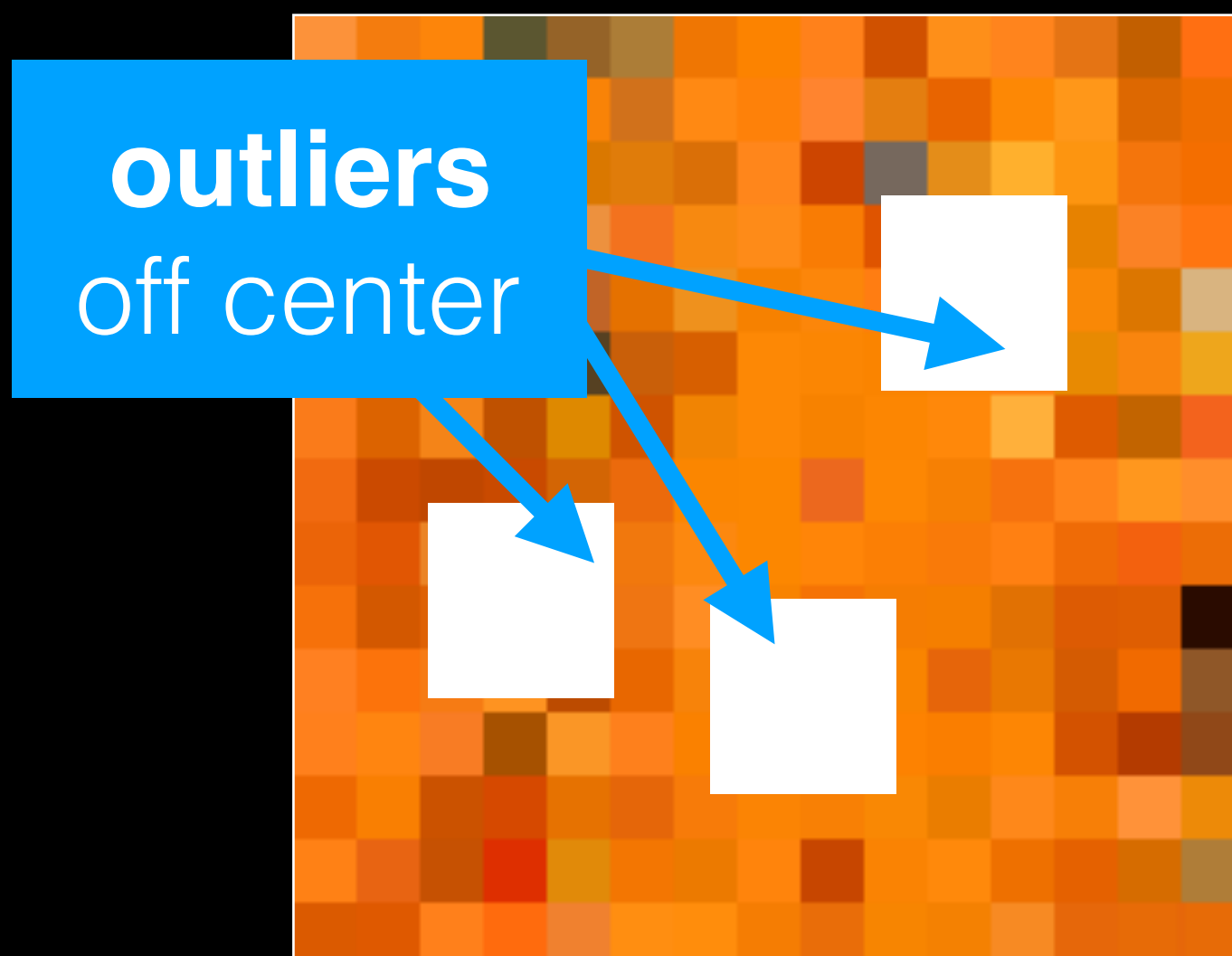
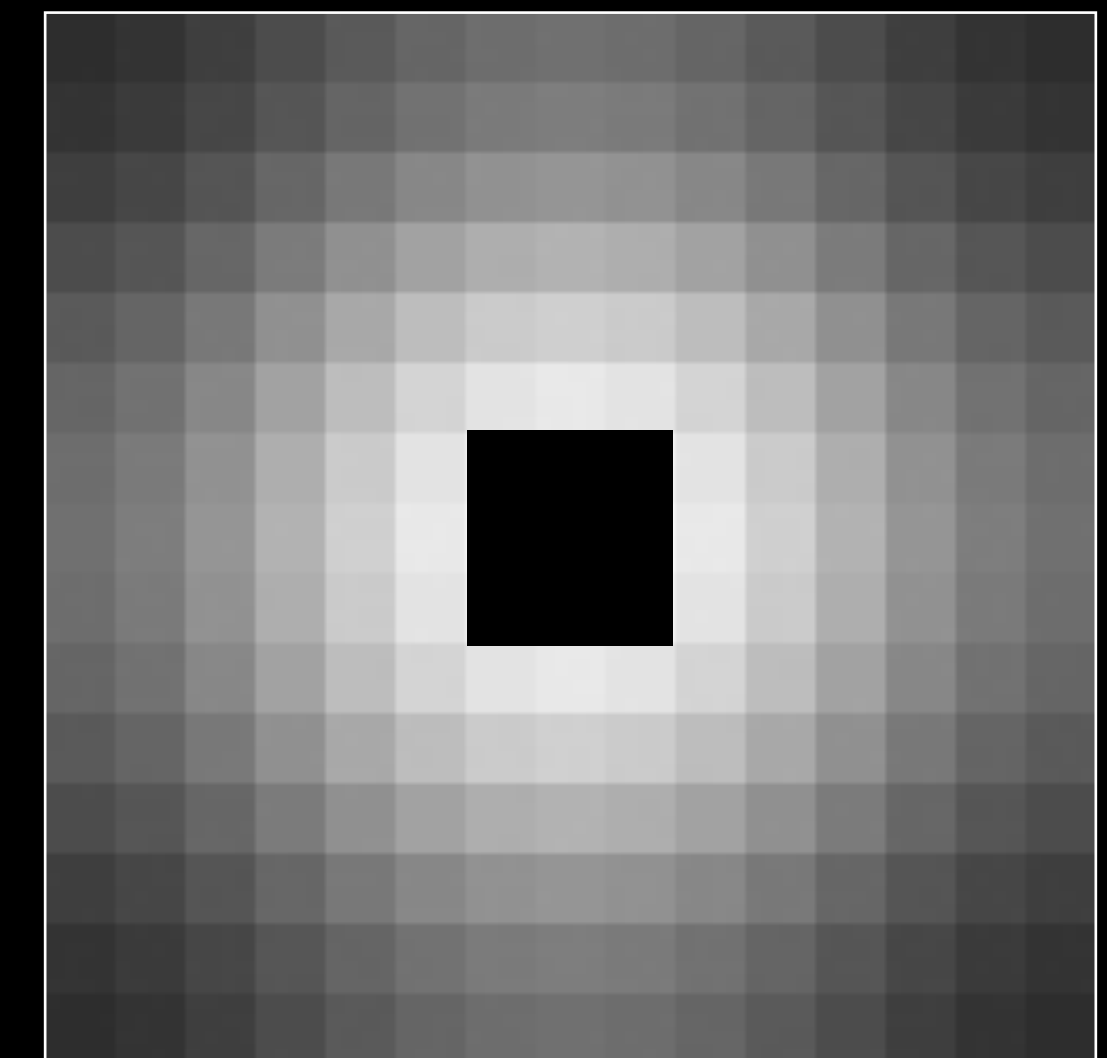
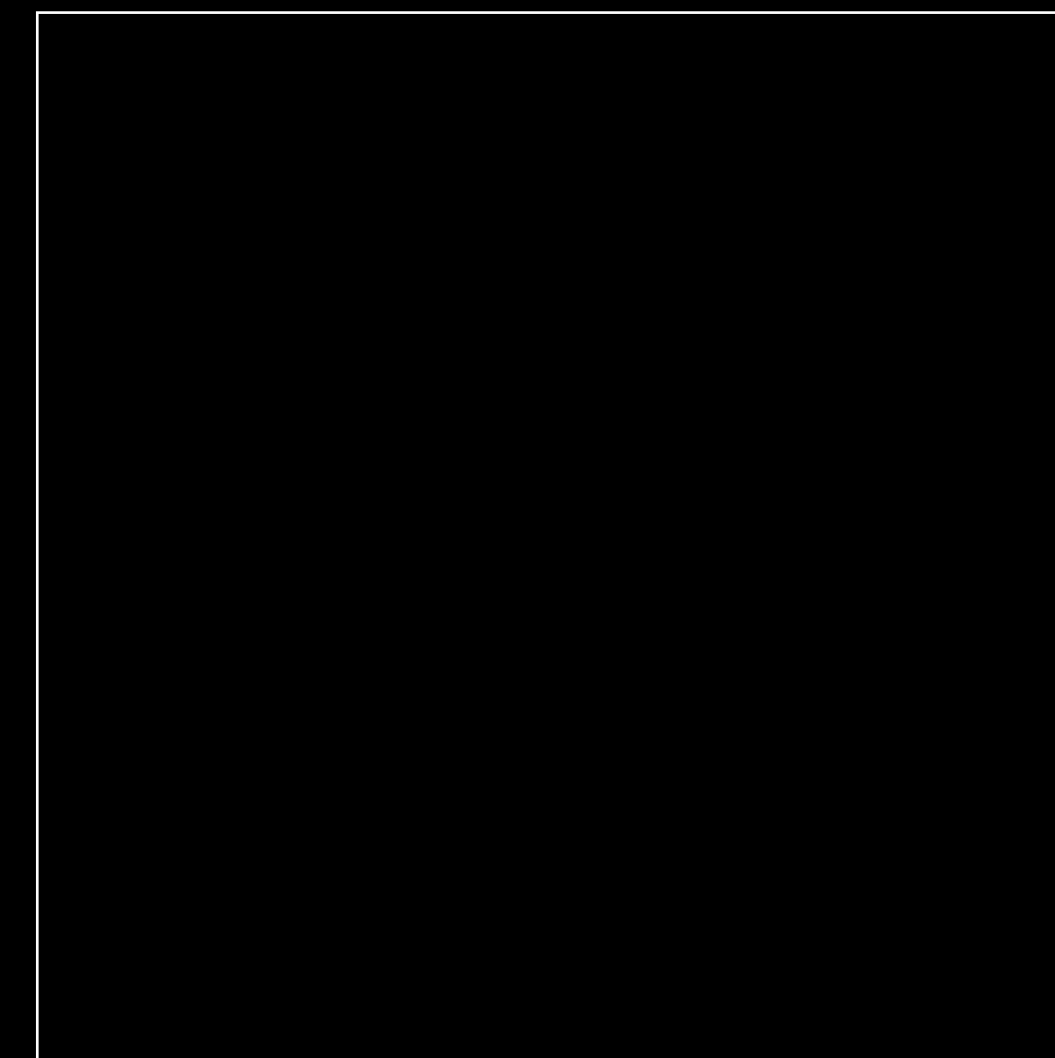
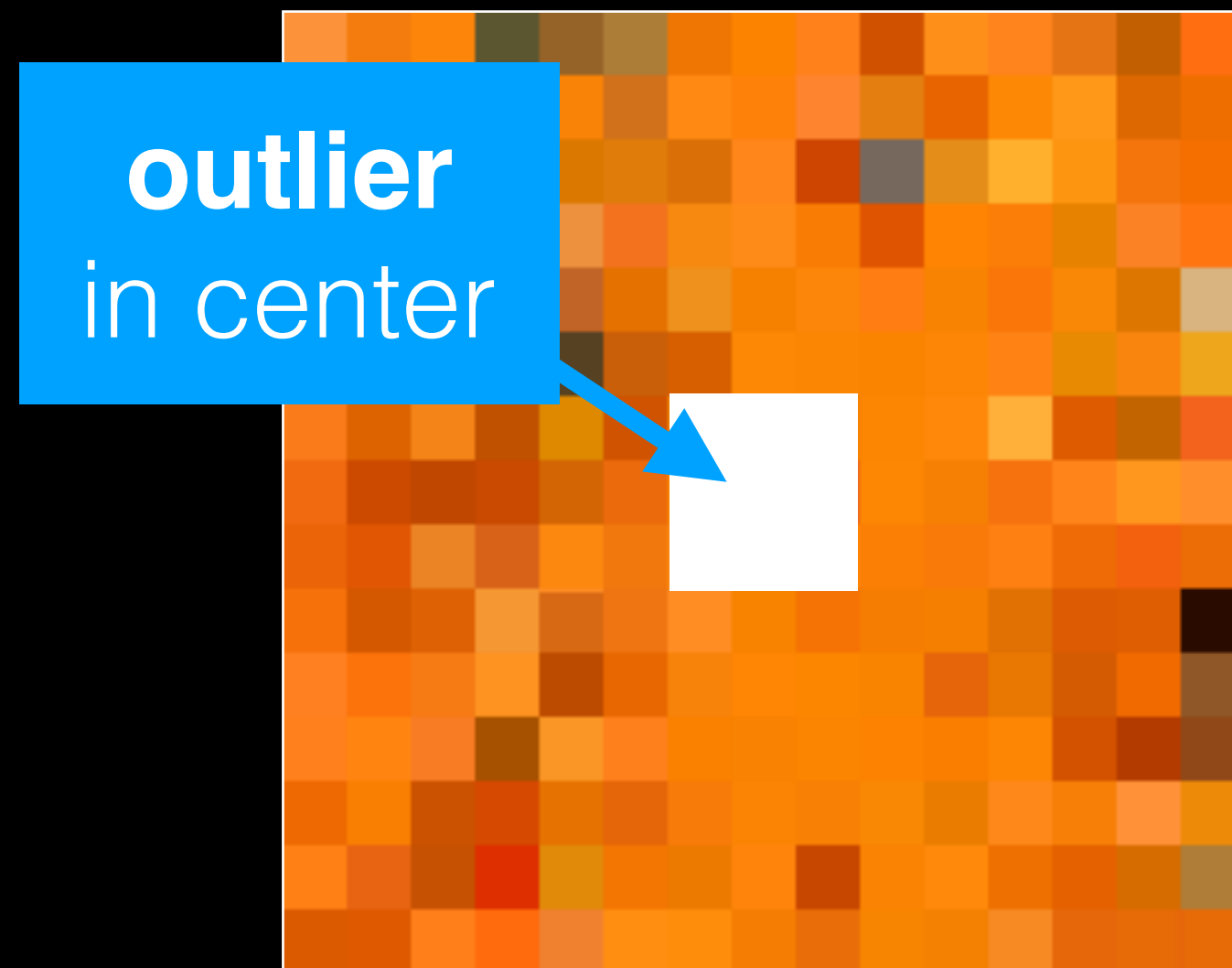


input

target

expected
splatting kernel

expected
gather kernel

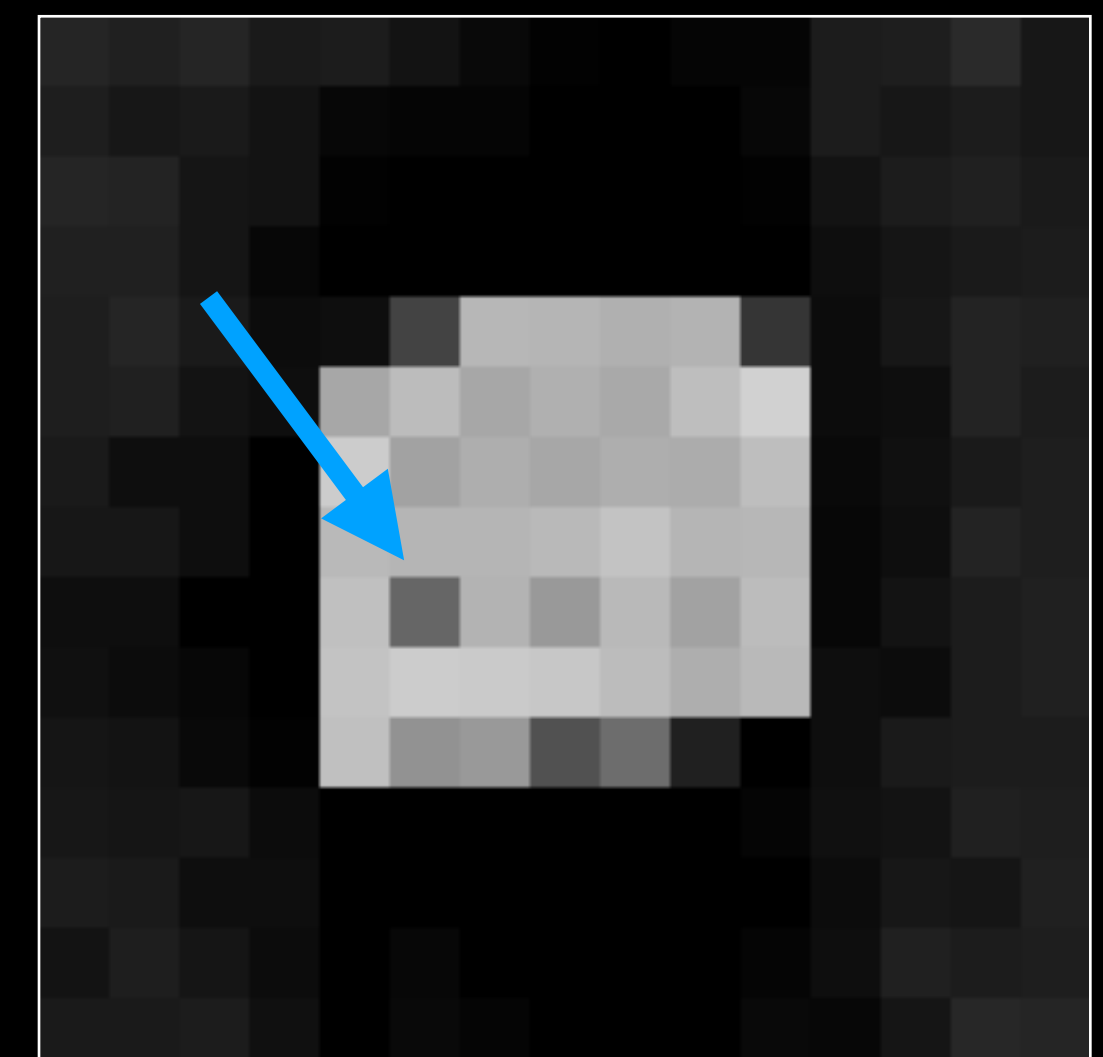
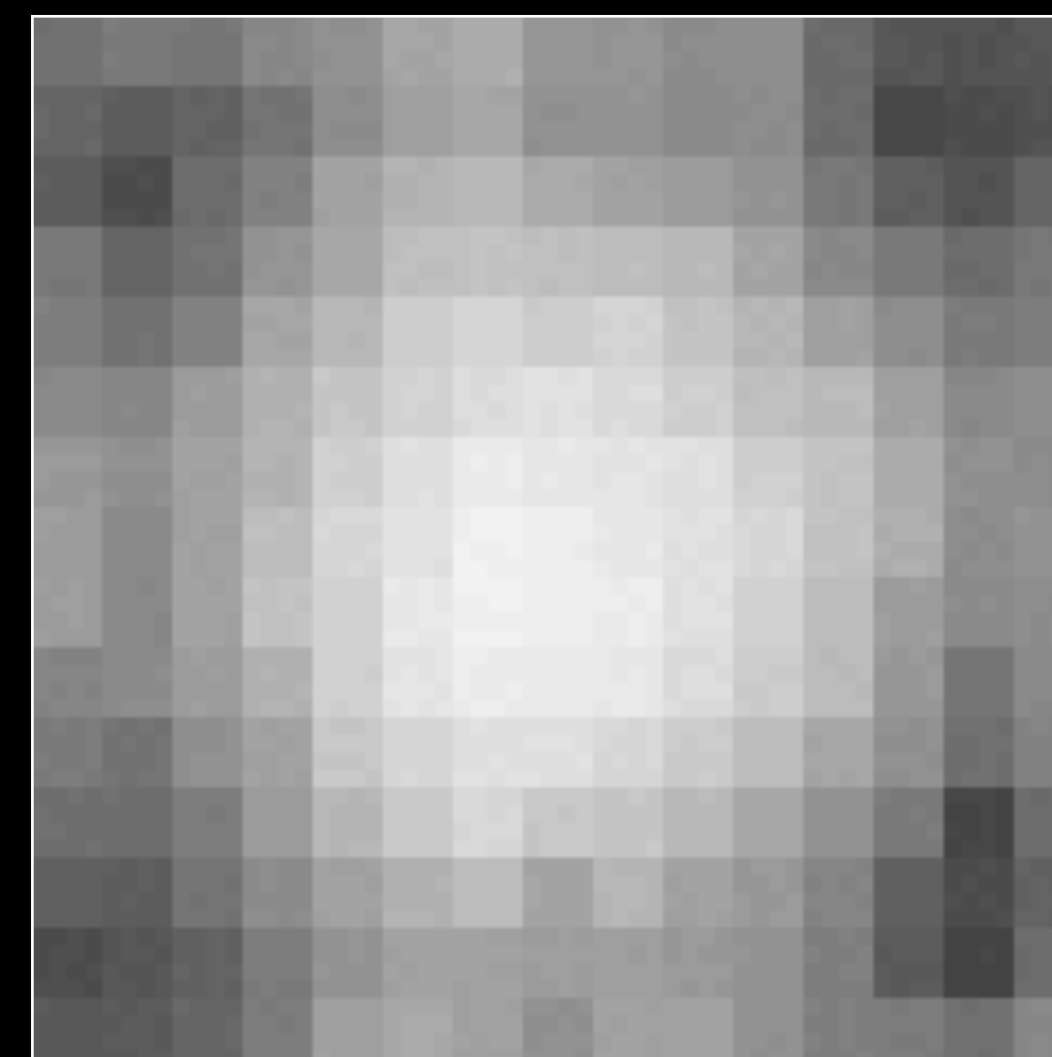
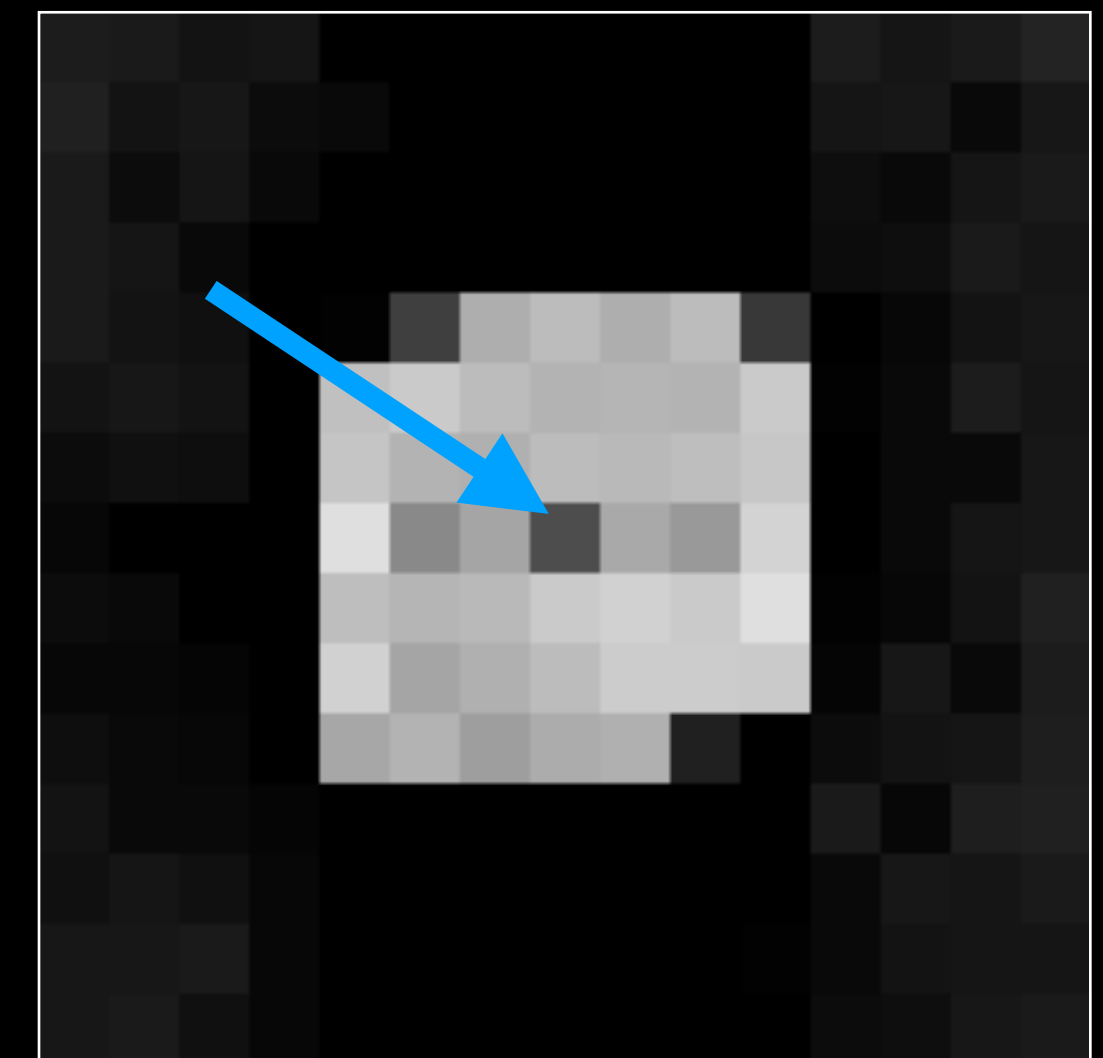
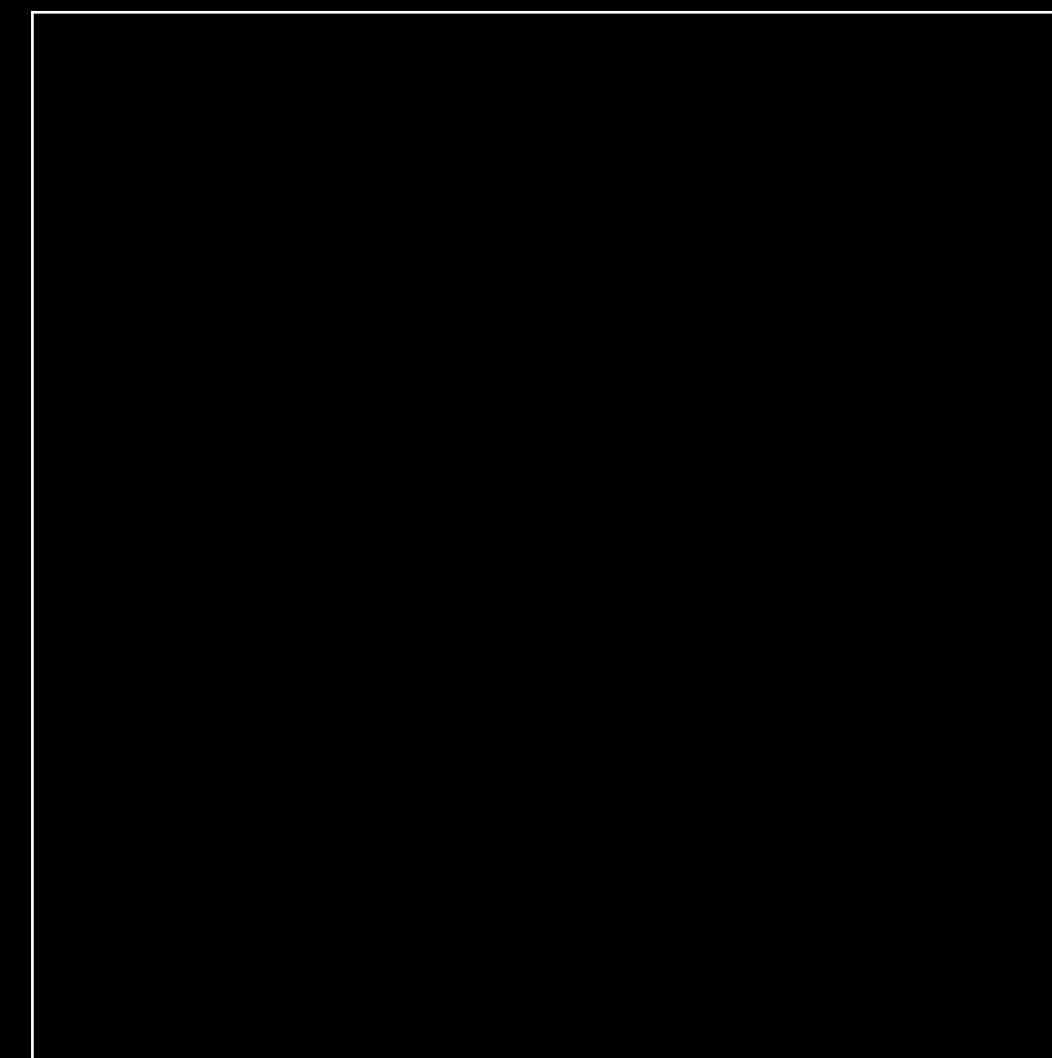


input

target

splatting kernel

gather kernel

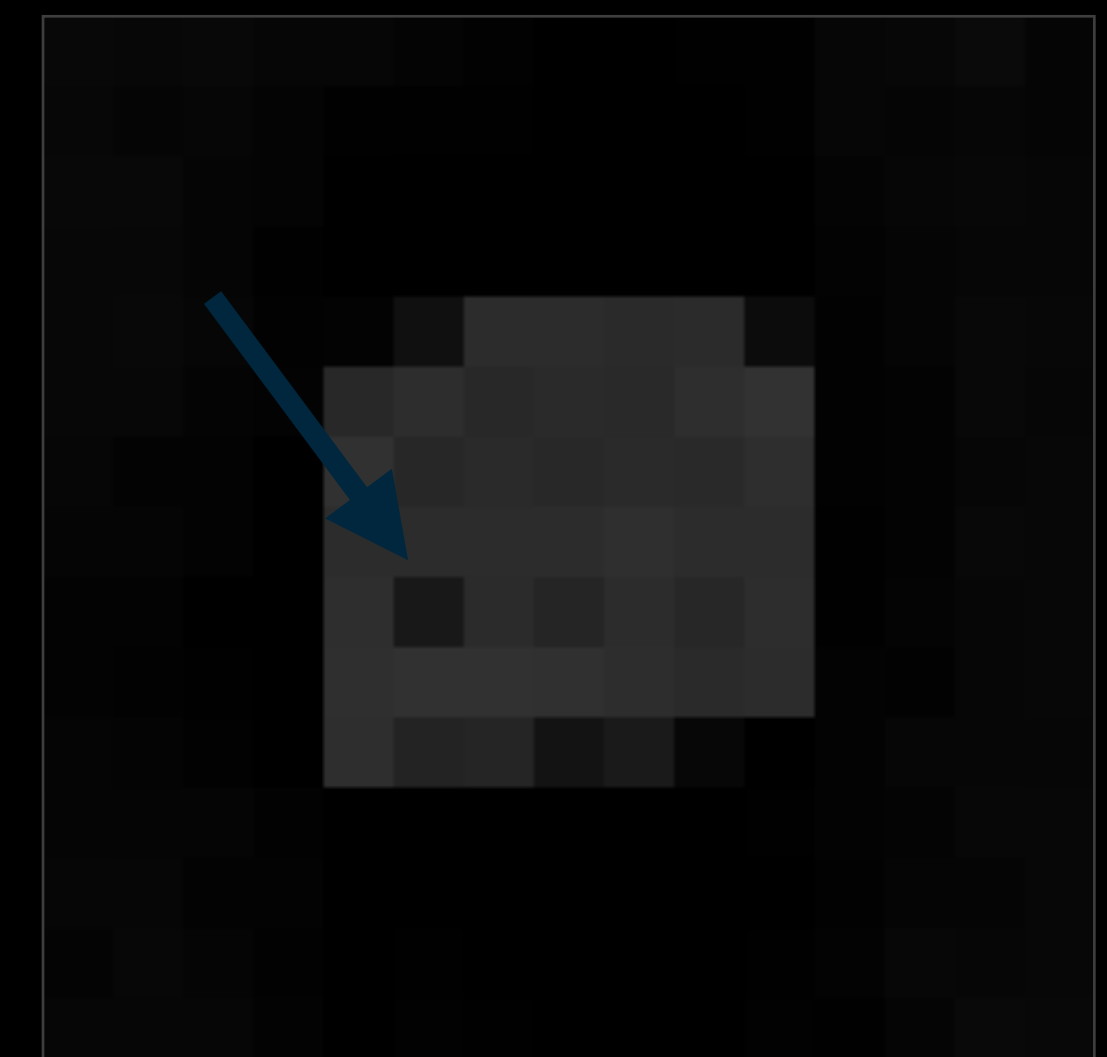
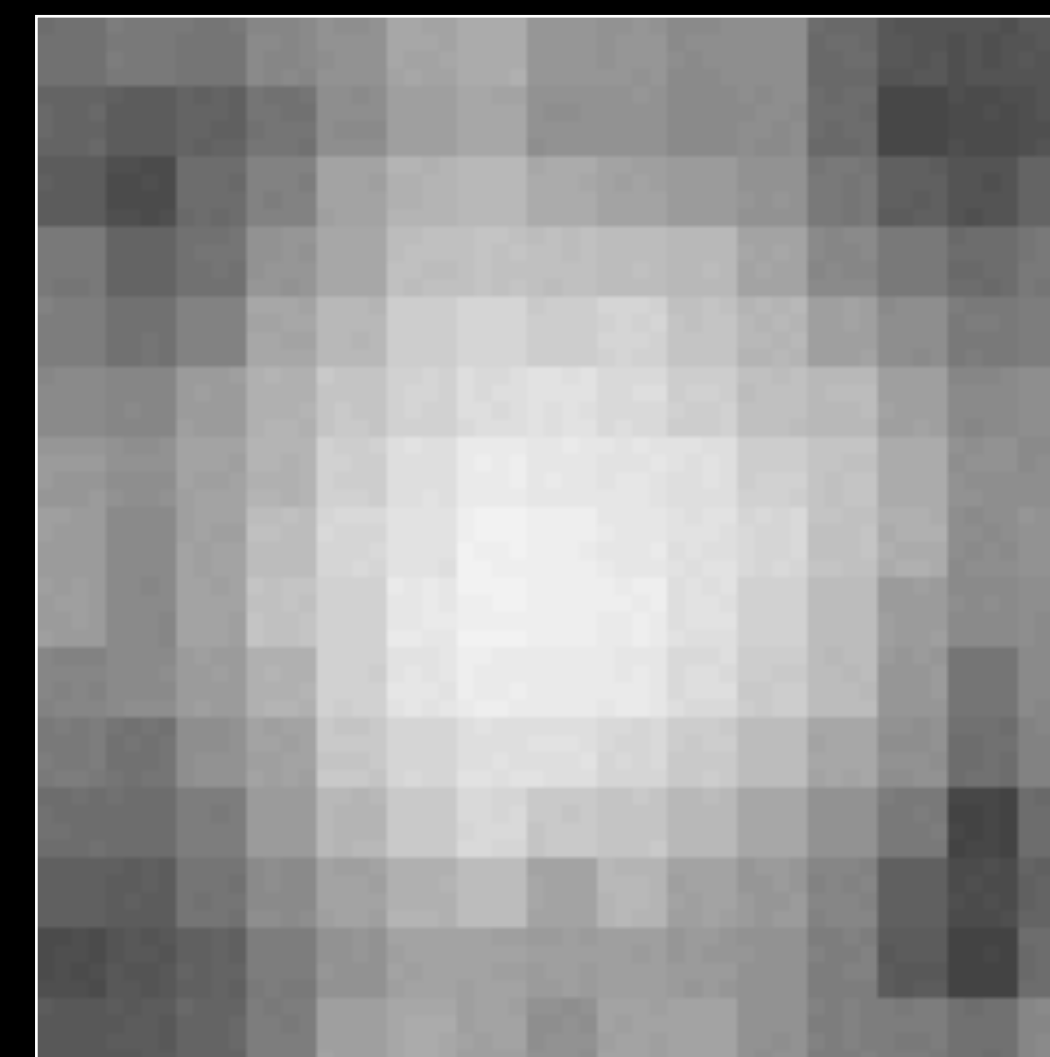
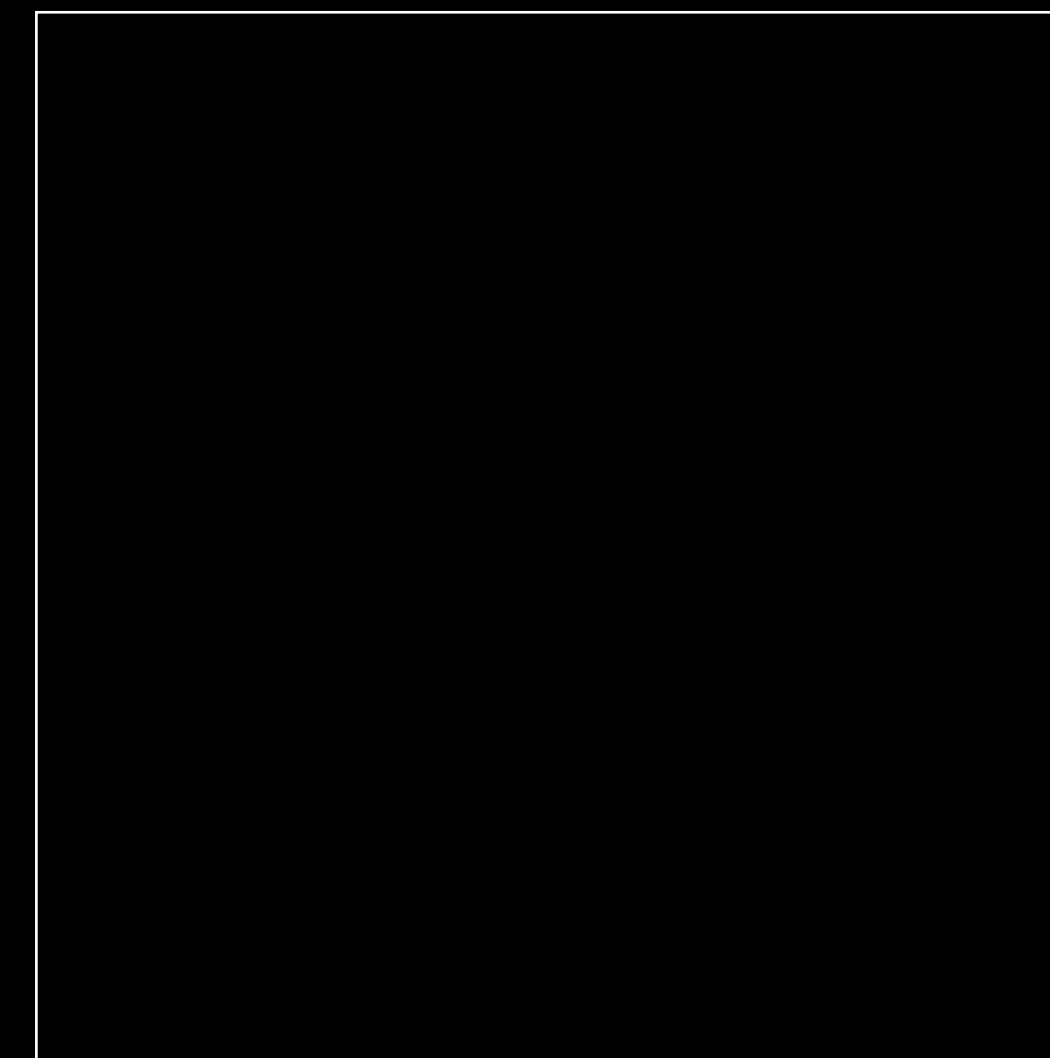


input

target

splatting kernel

gather kernel

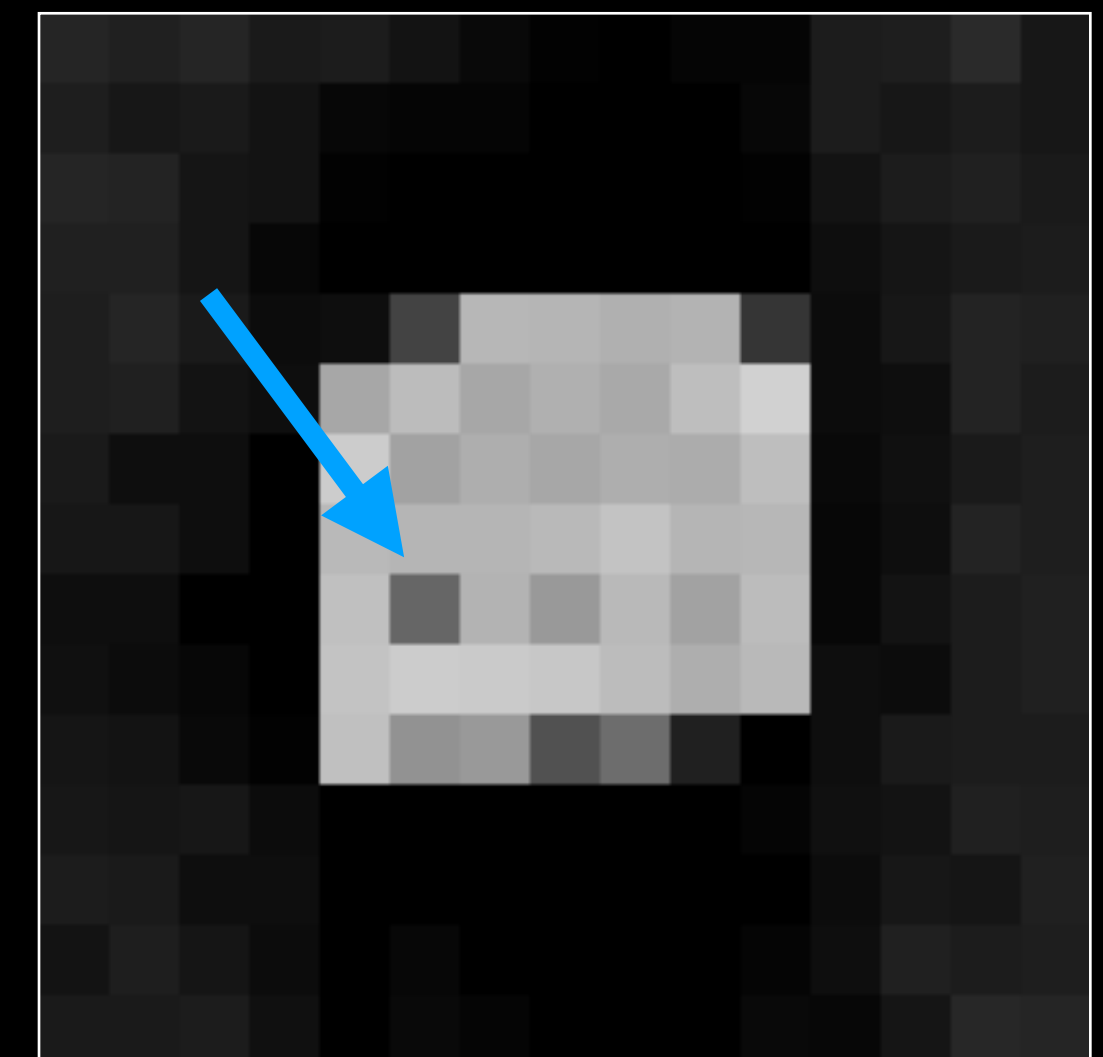
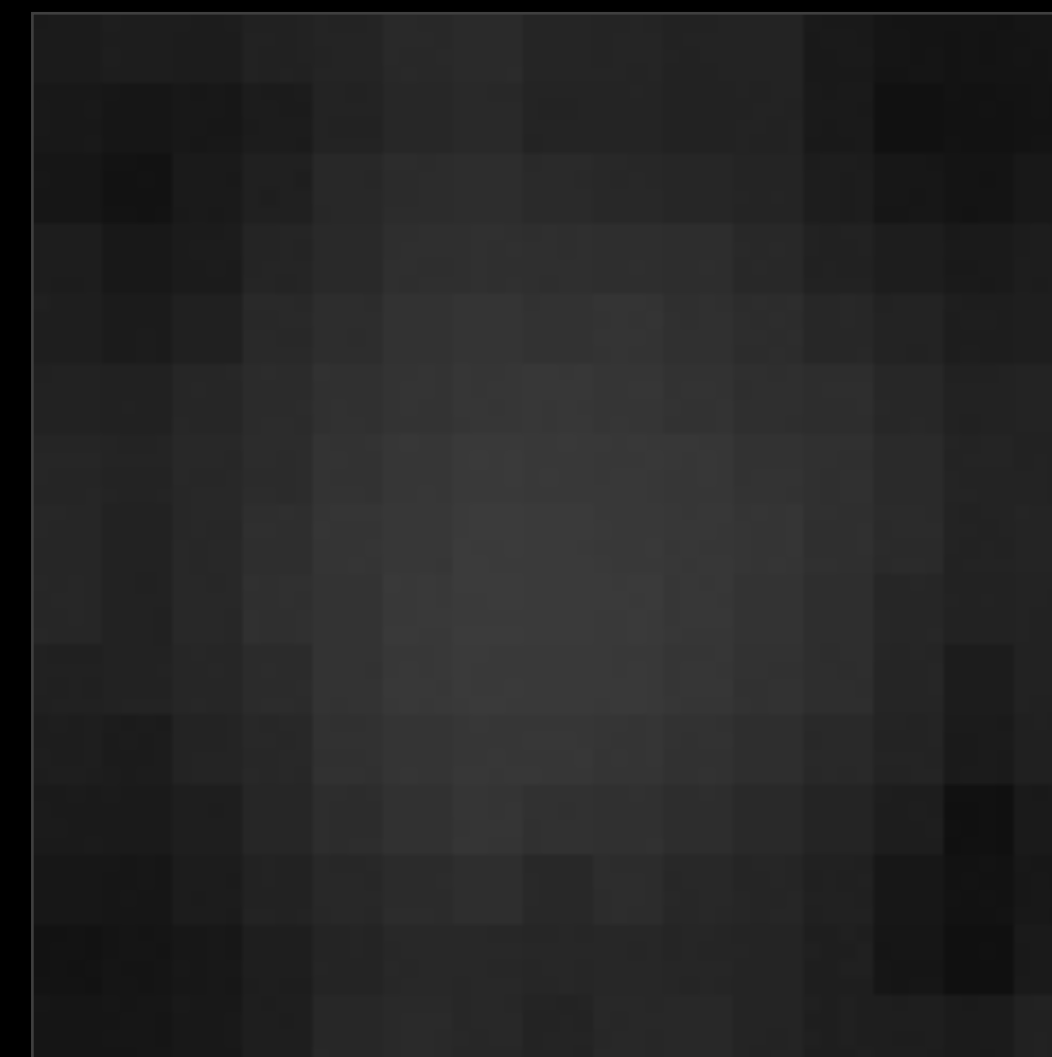
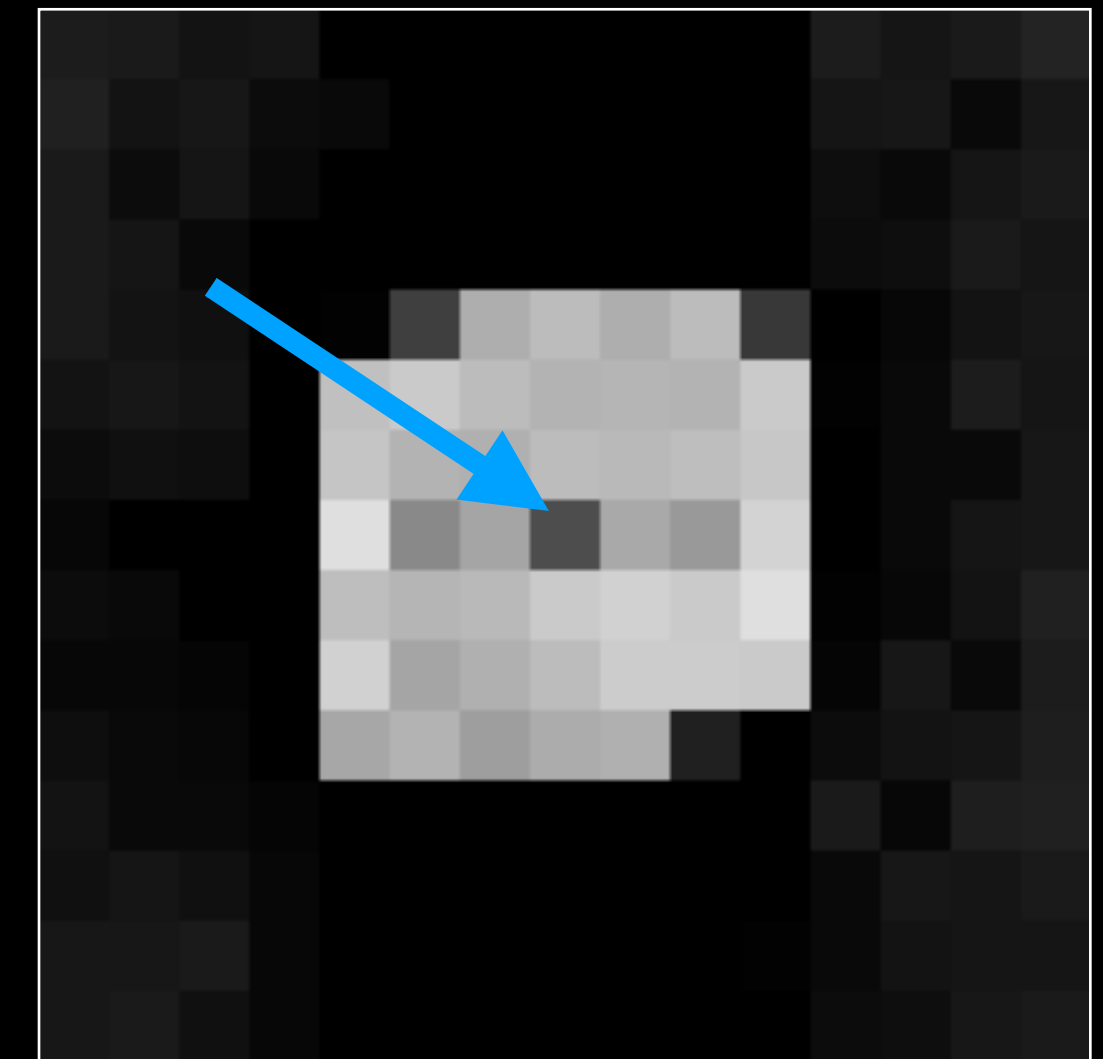
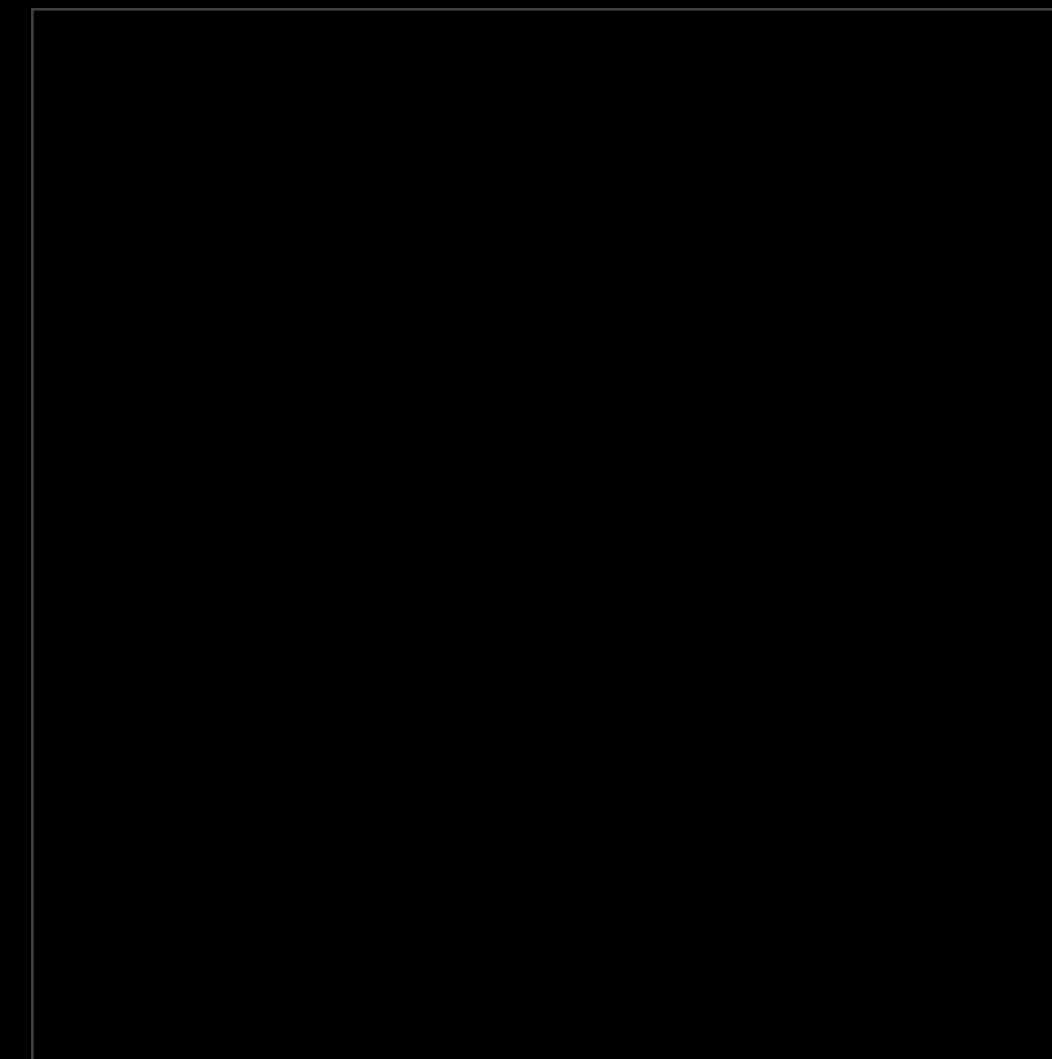


input

target

splatting kernel

gather kernel

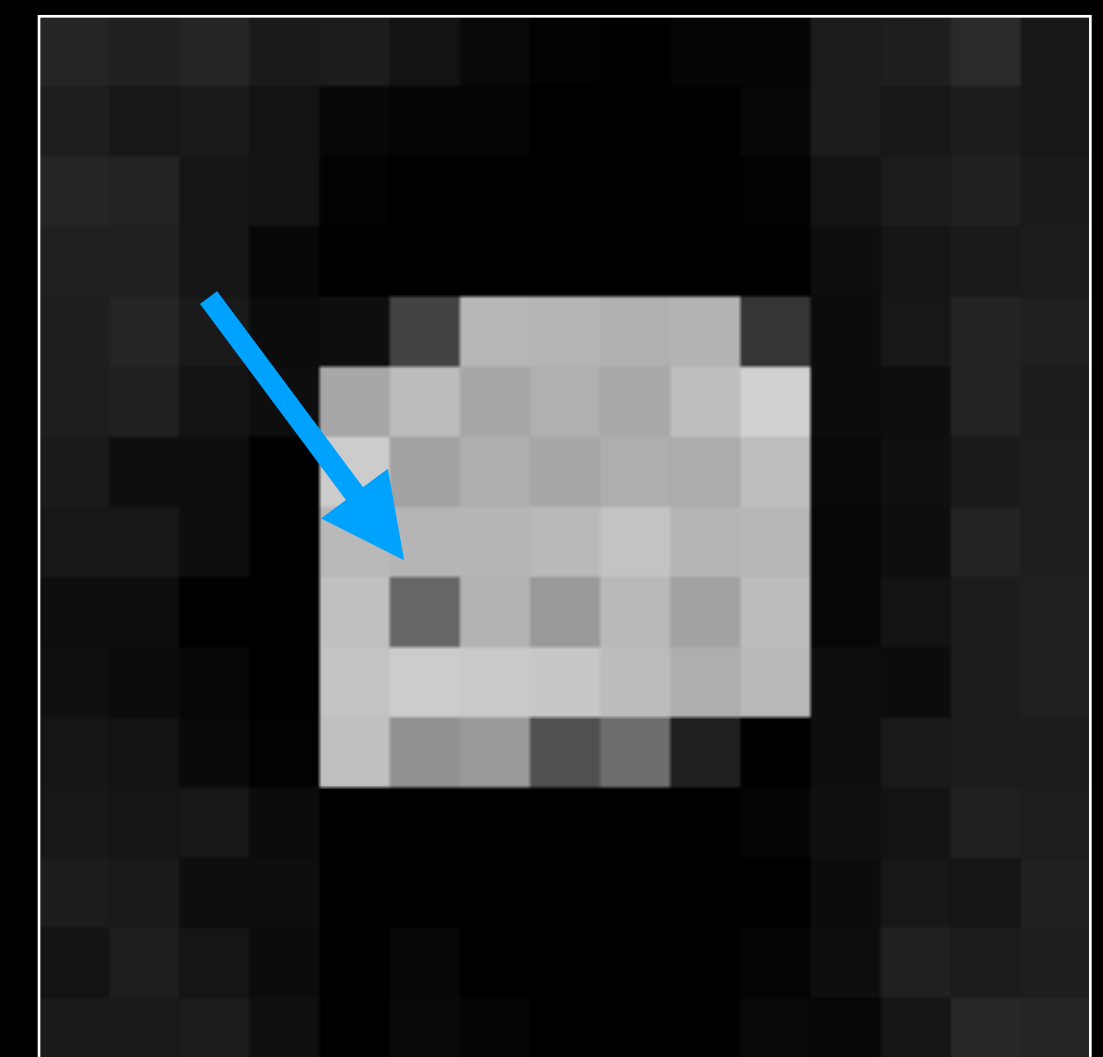
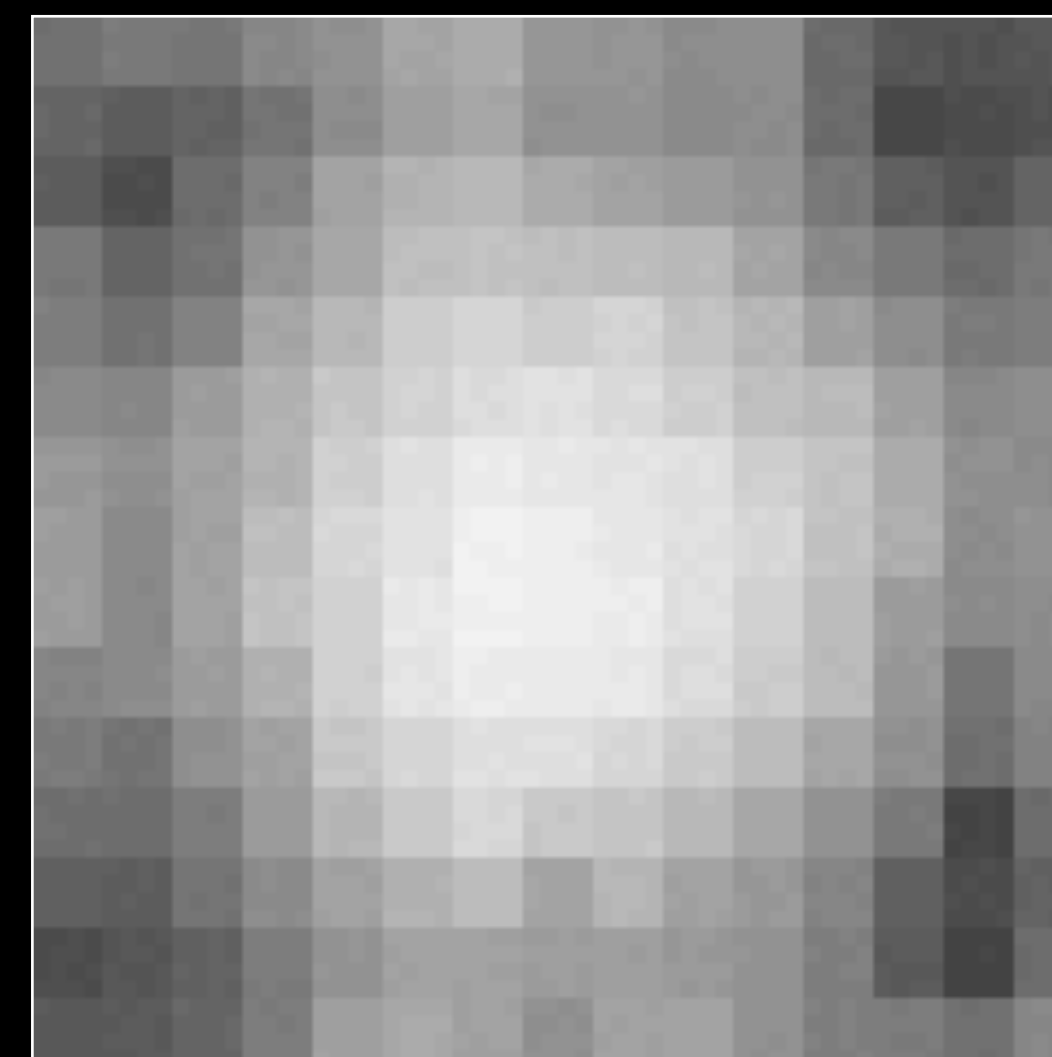
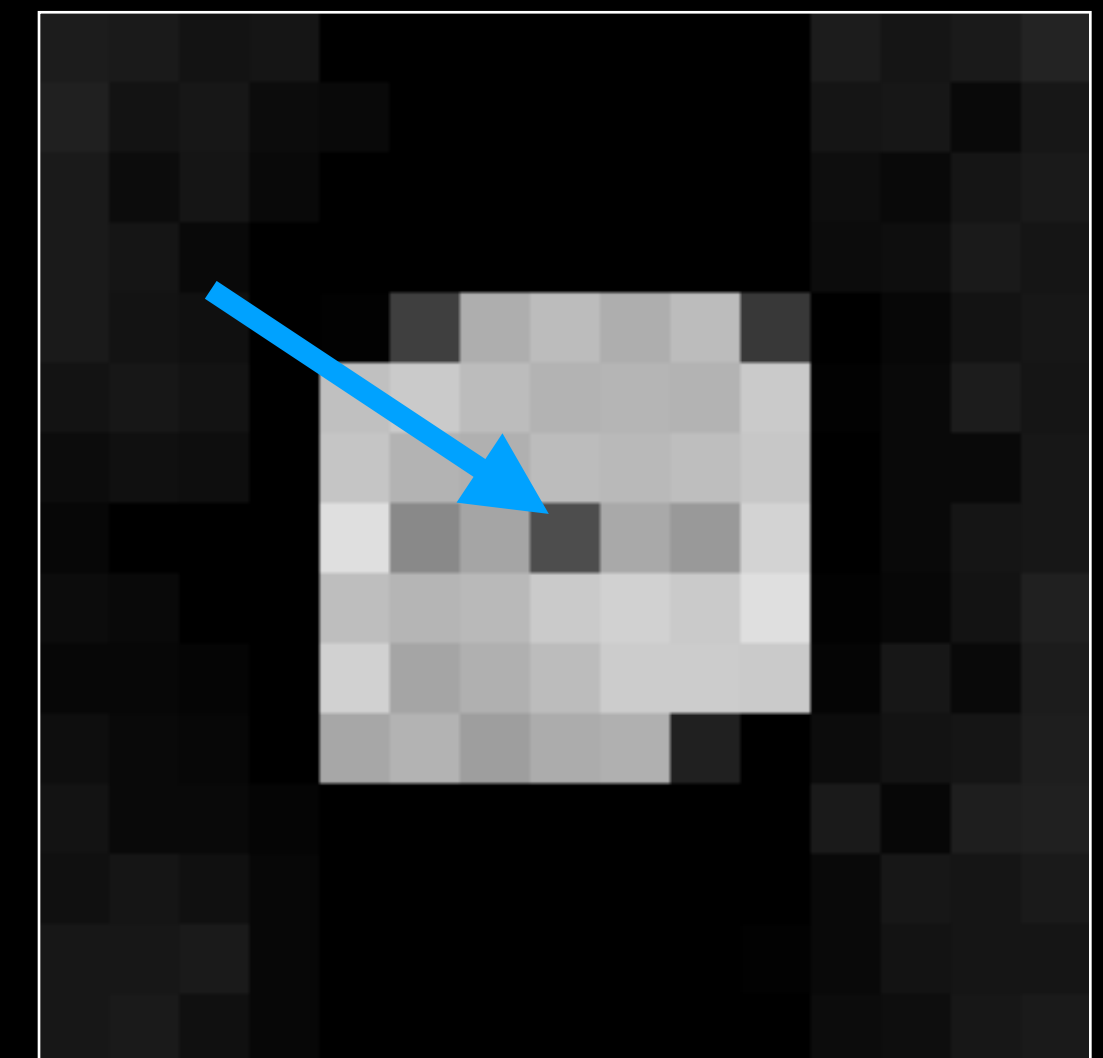
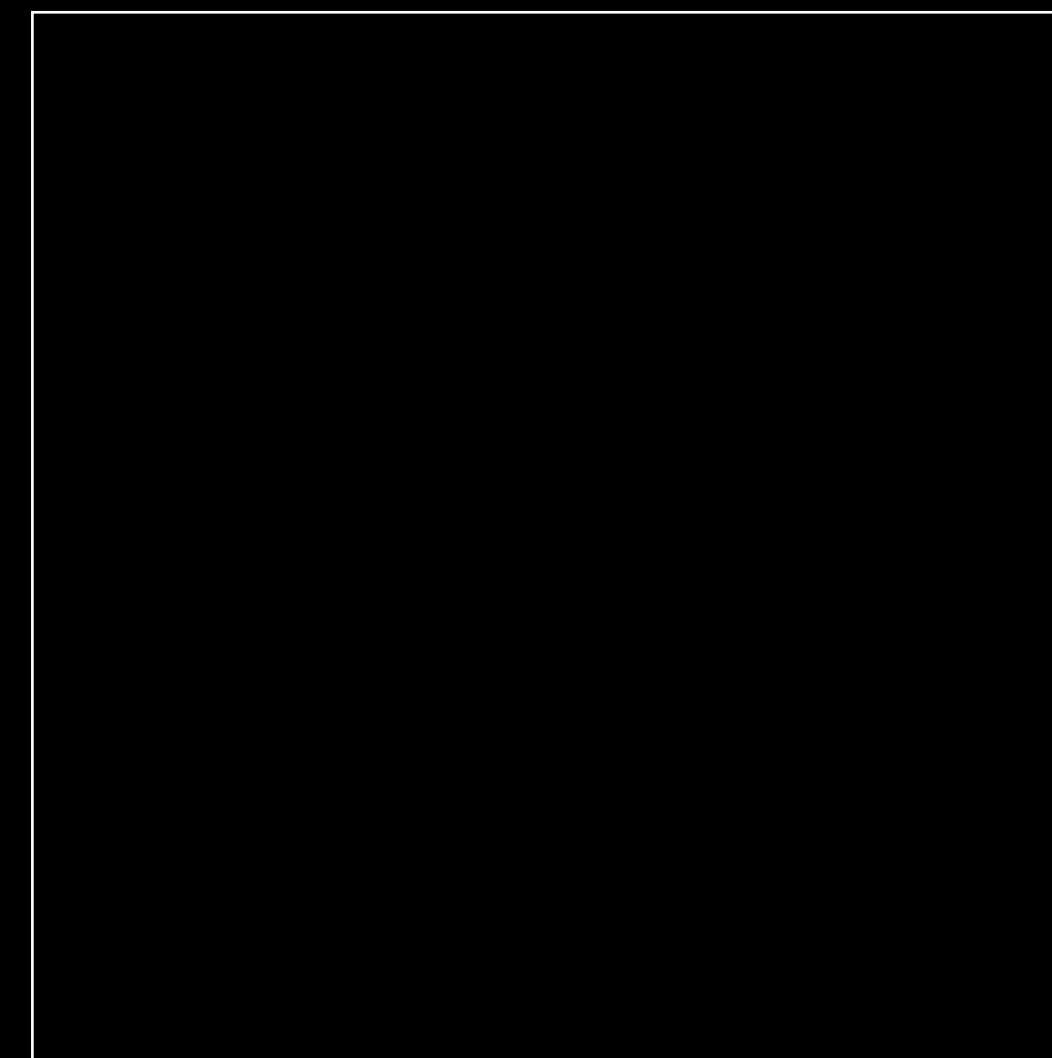


input

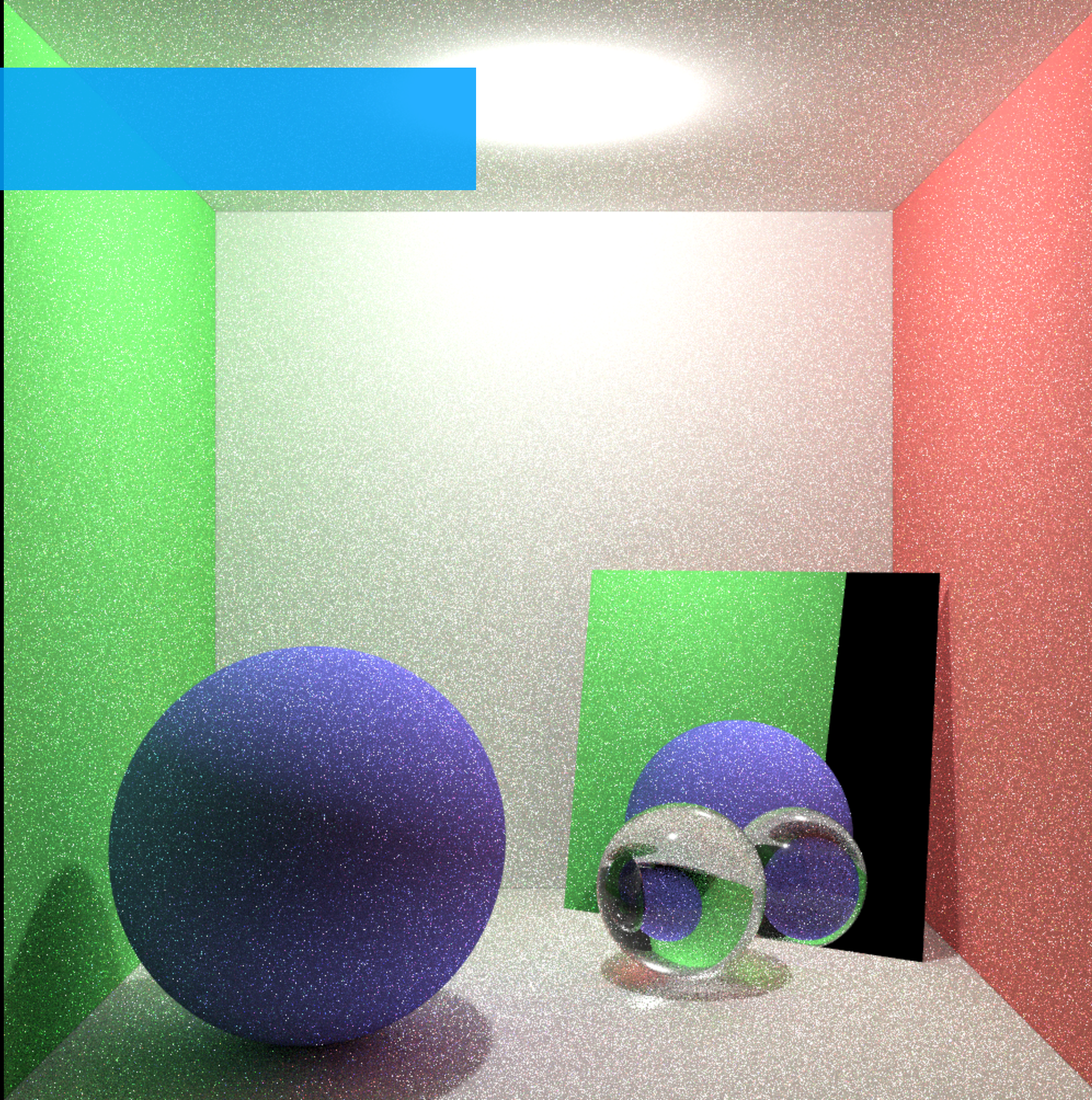
target

splatting kernel

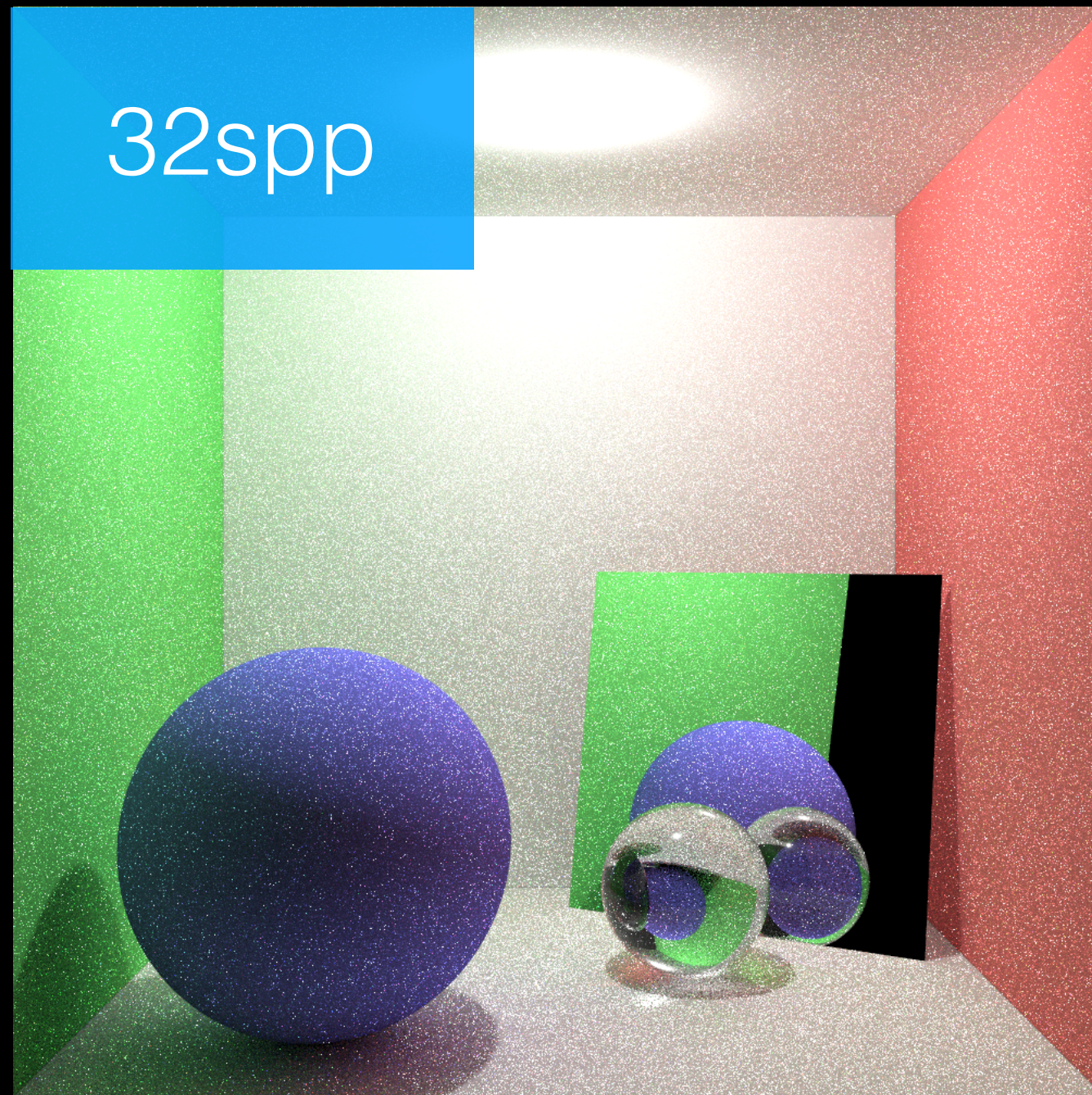
gather kernel



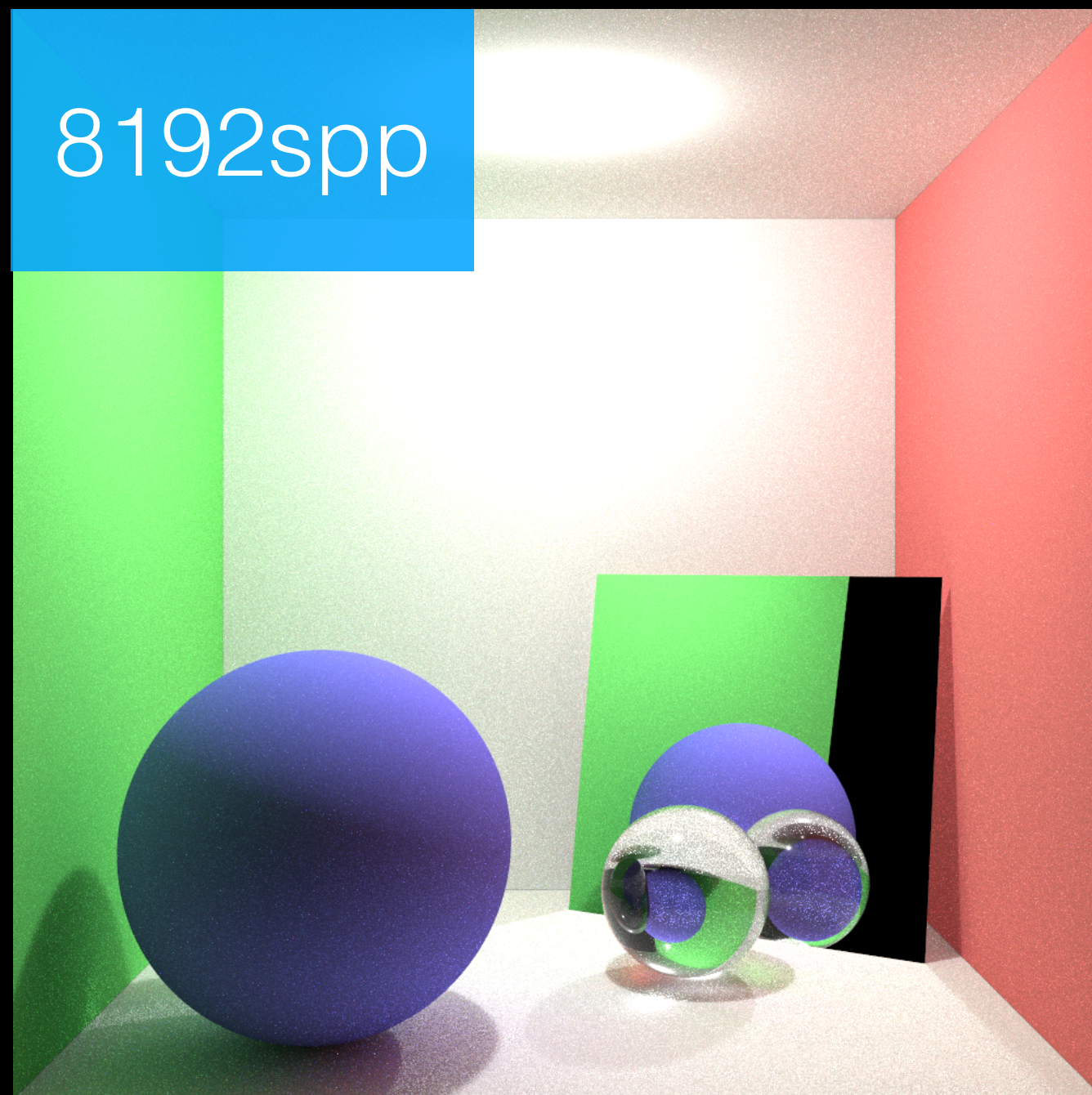
input | 32spp



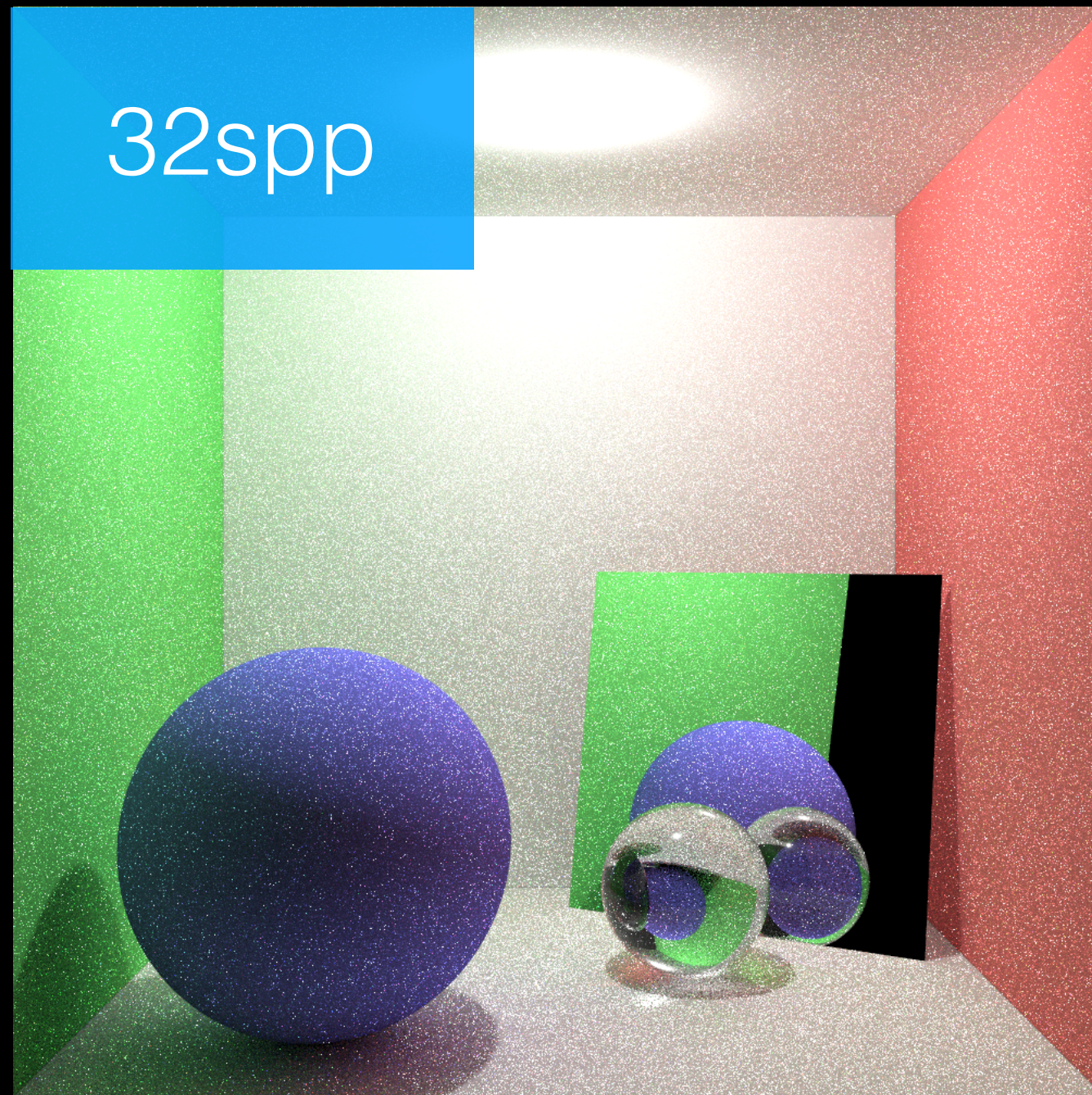
32spp



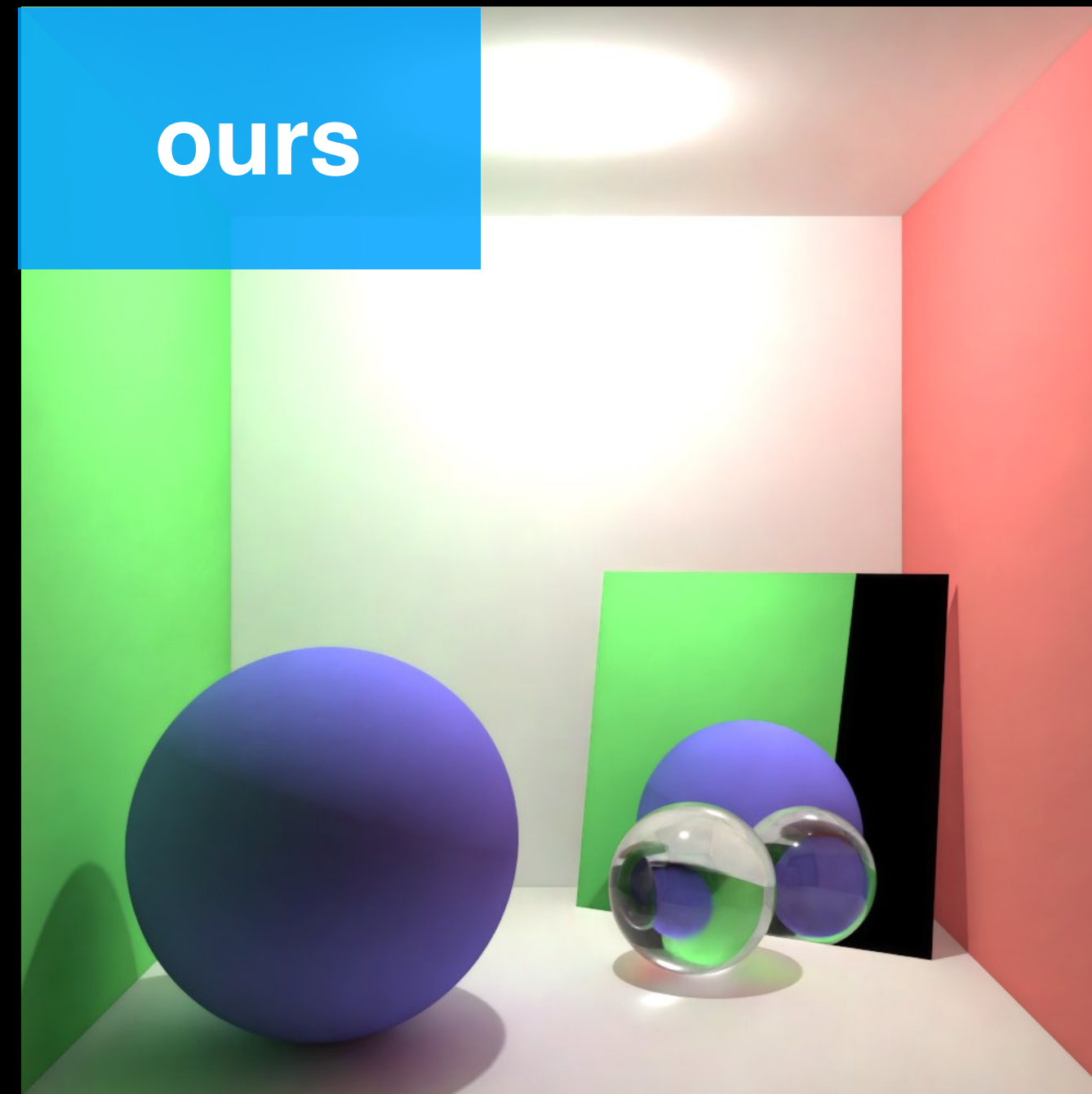
8192spp



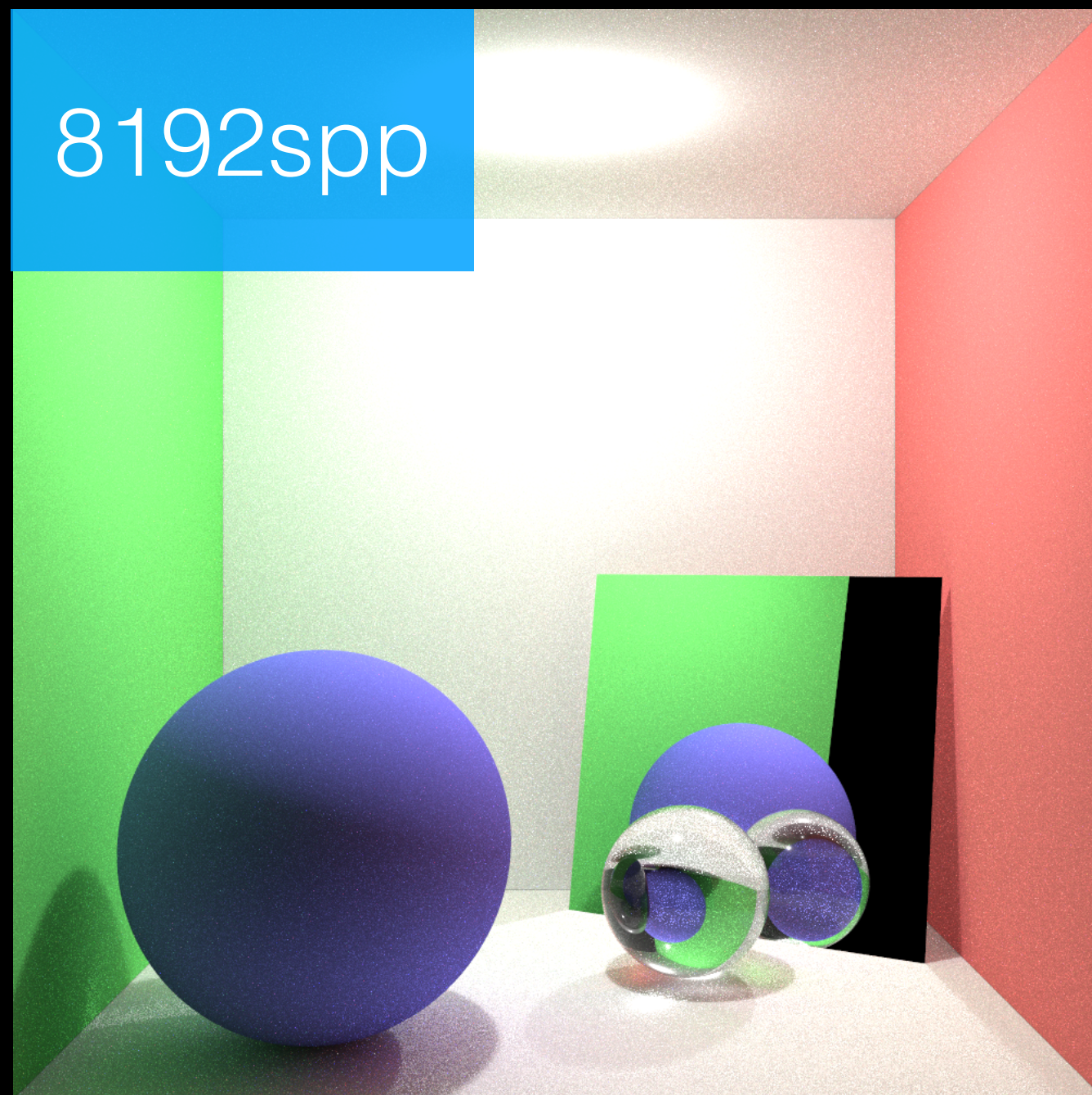
32spp



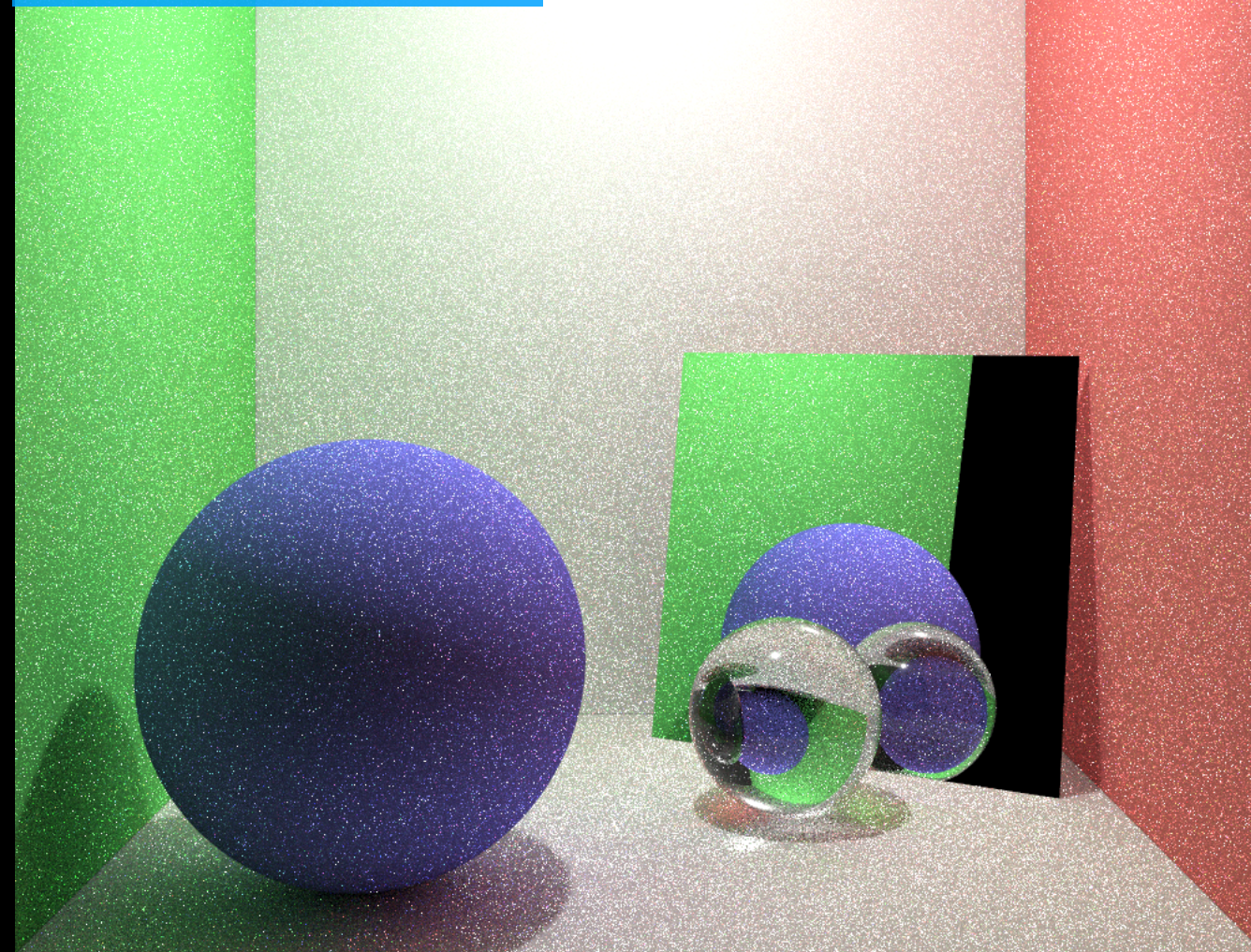
ours



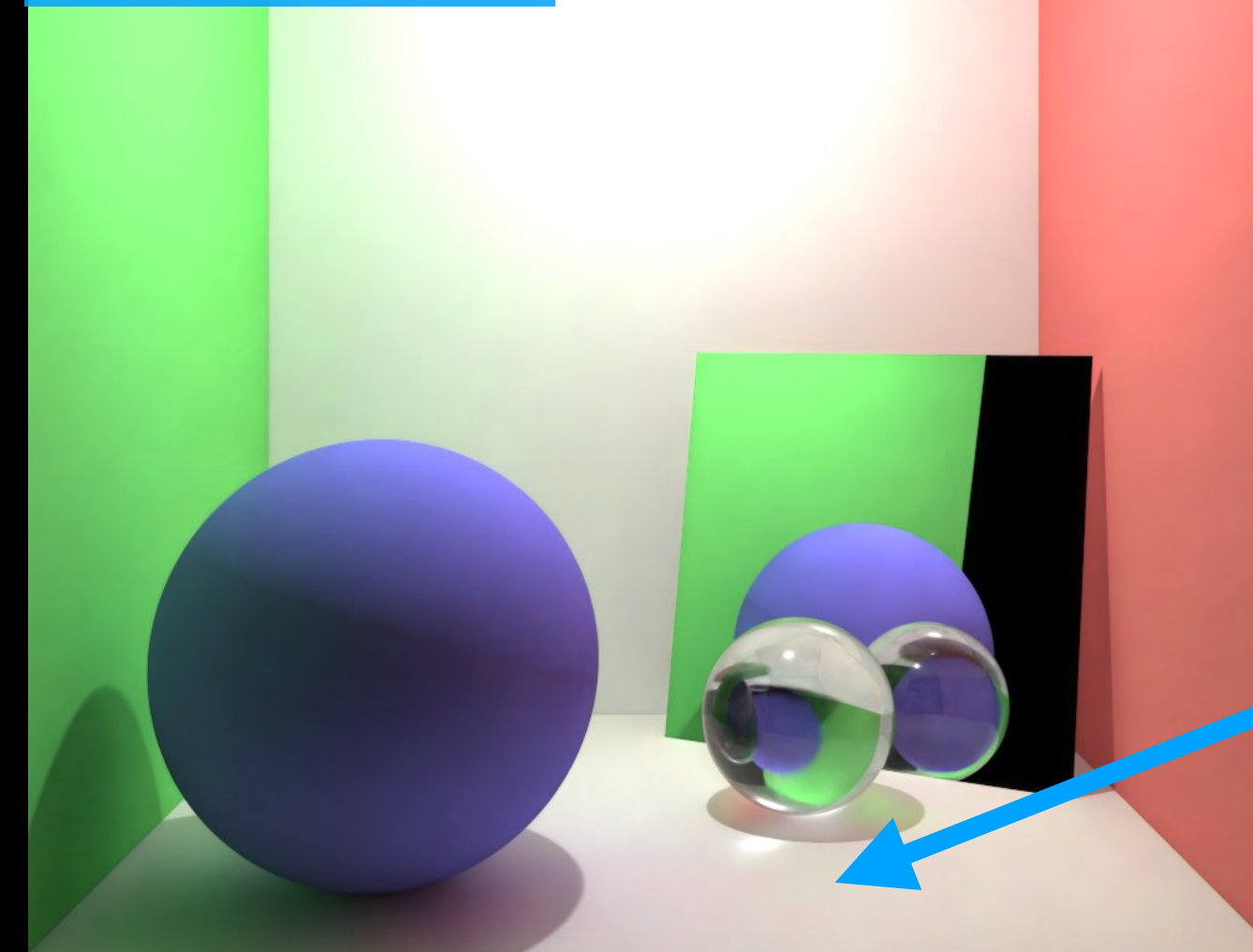
8192spp



32spp

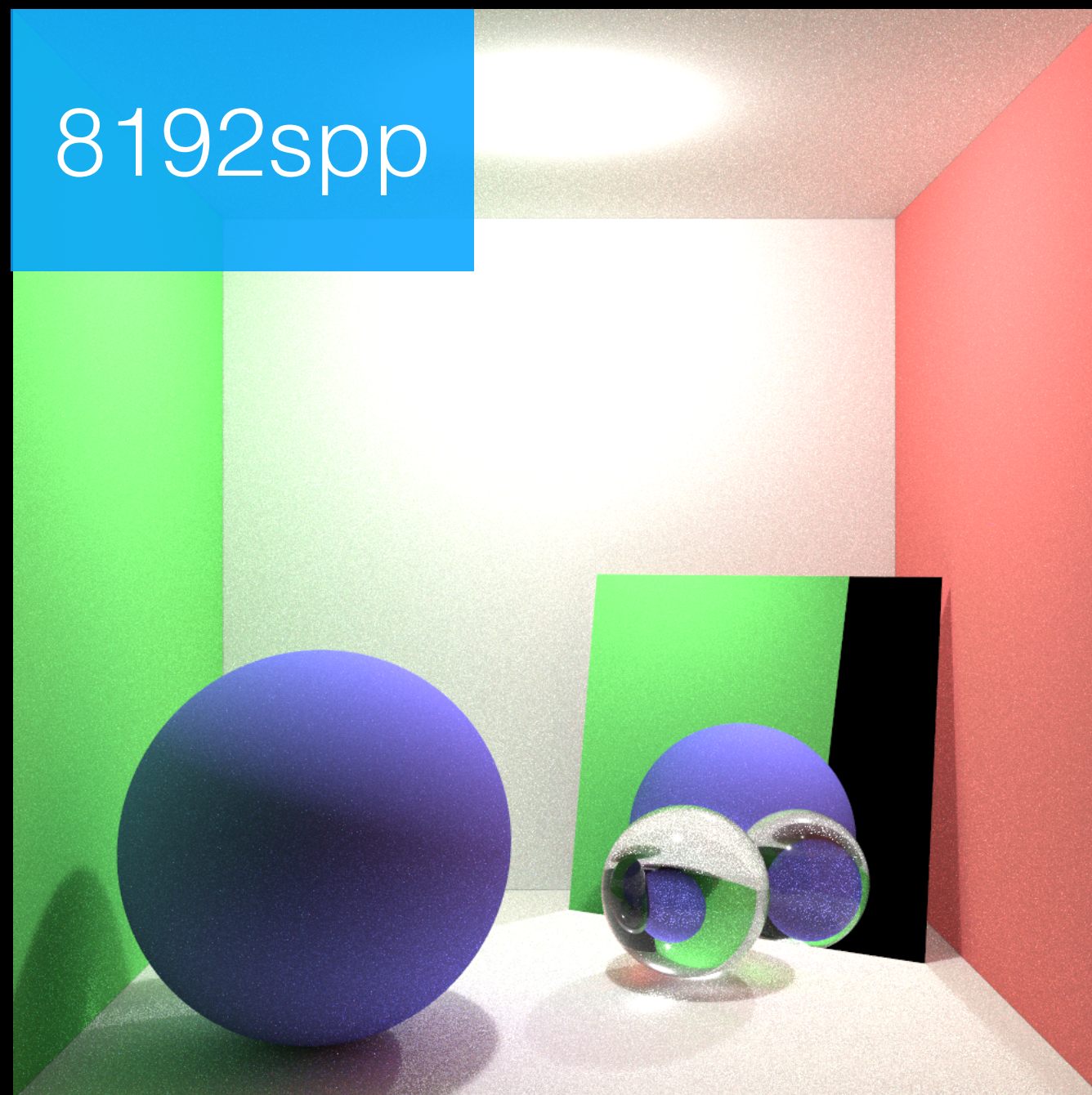


ours

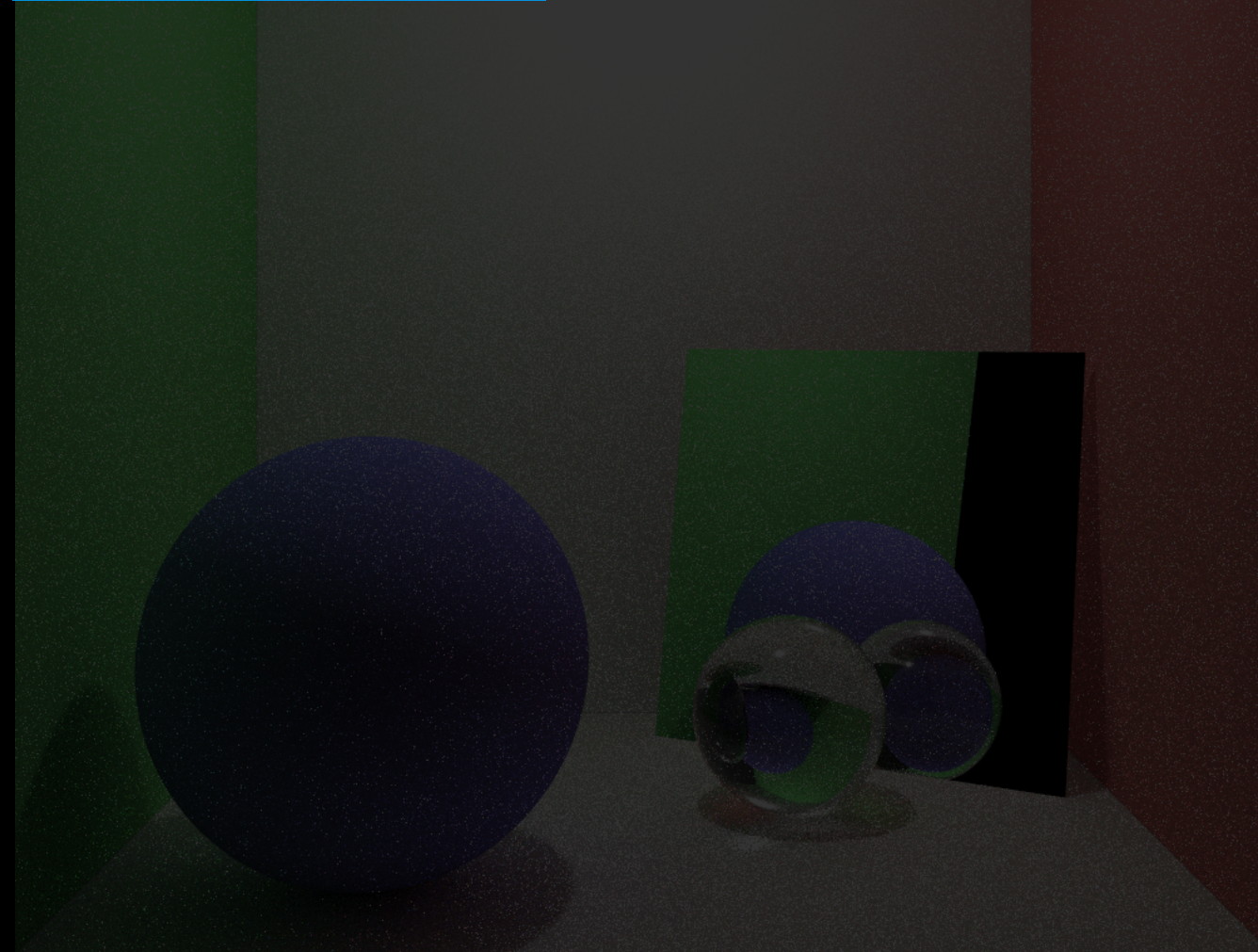


missing
caustic shadow

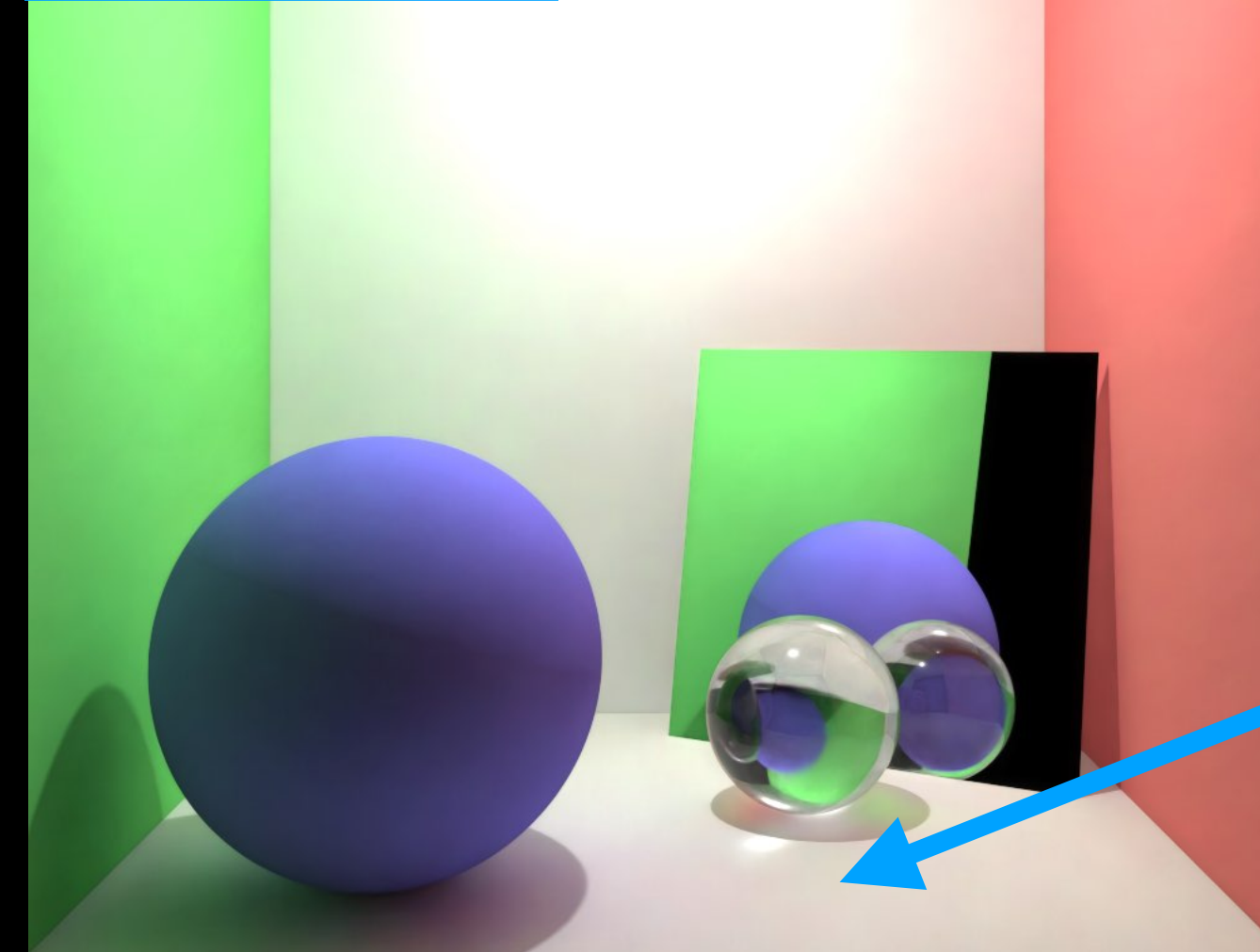
8192spp



32spp

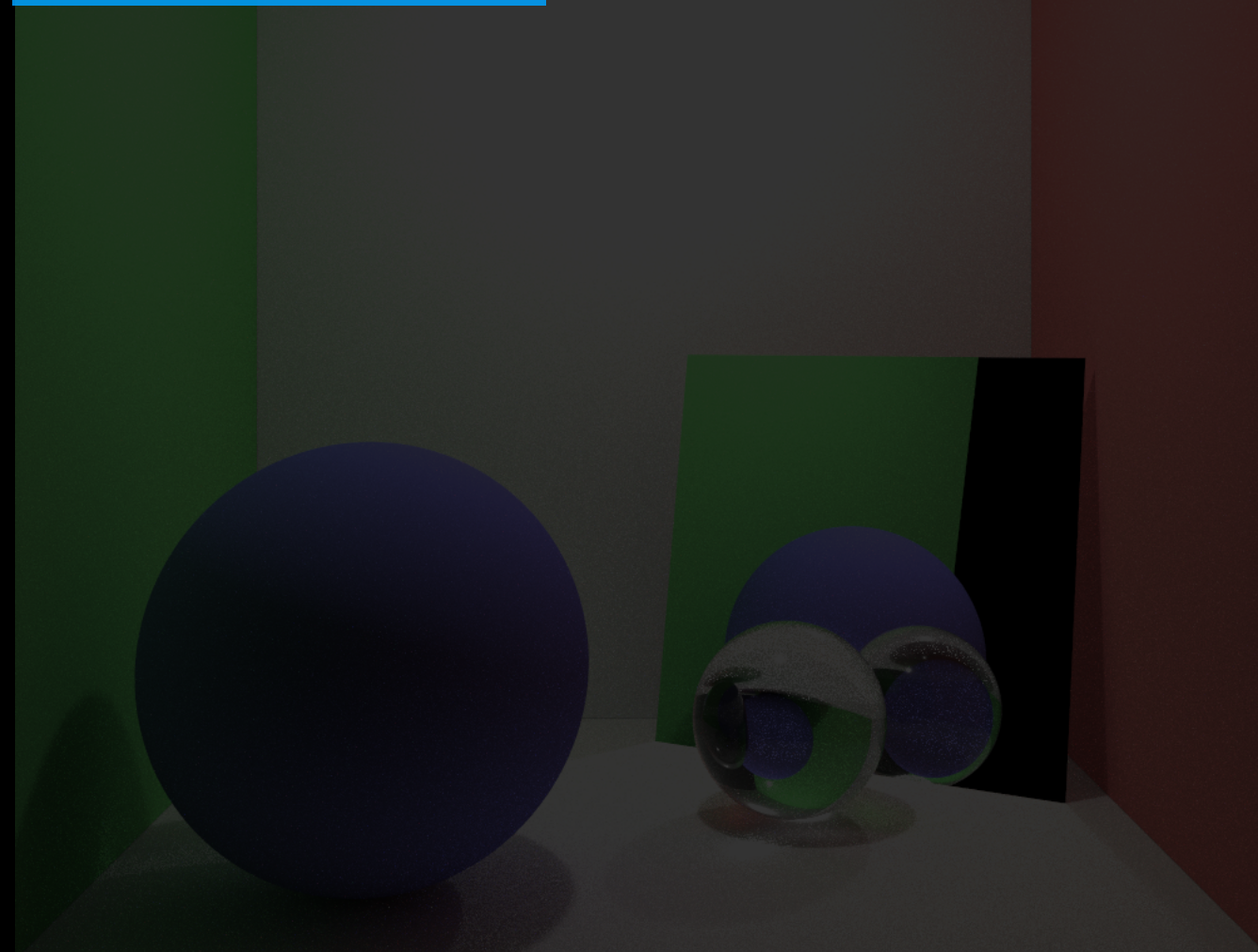


ours

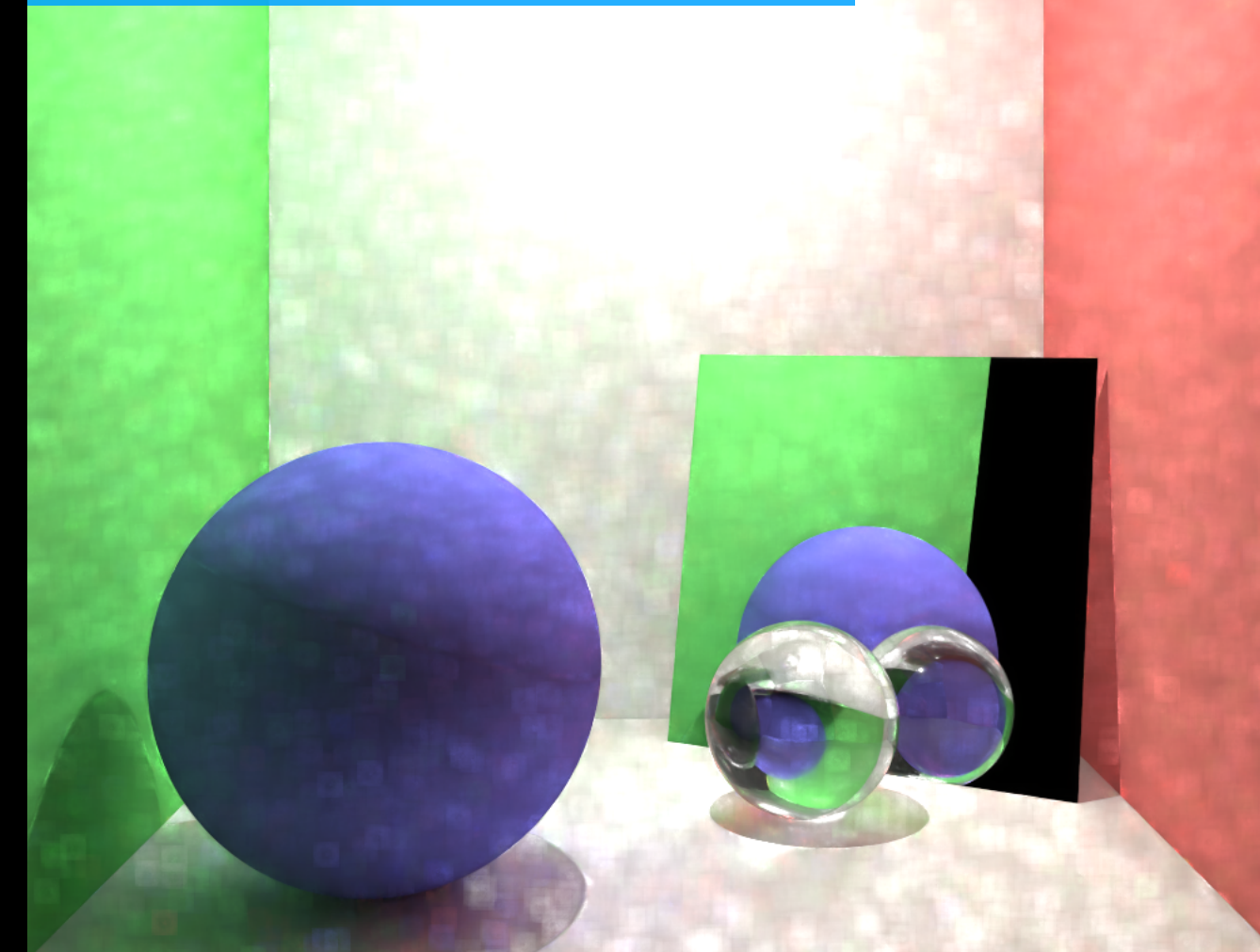


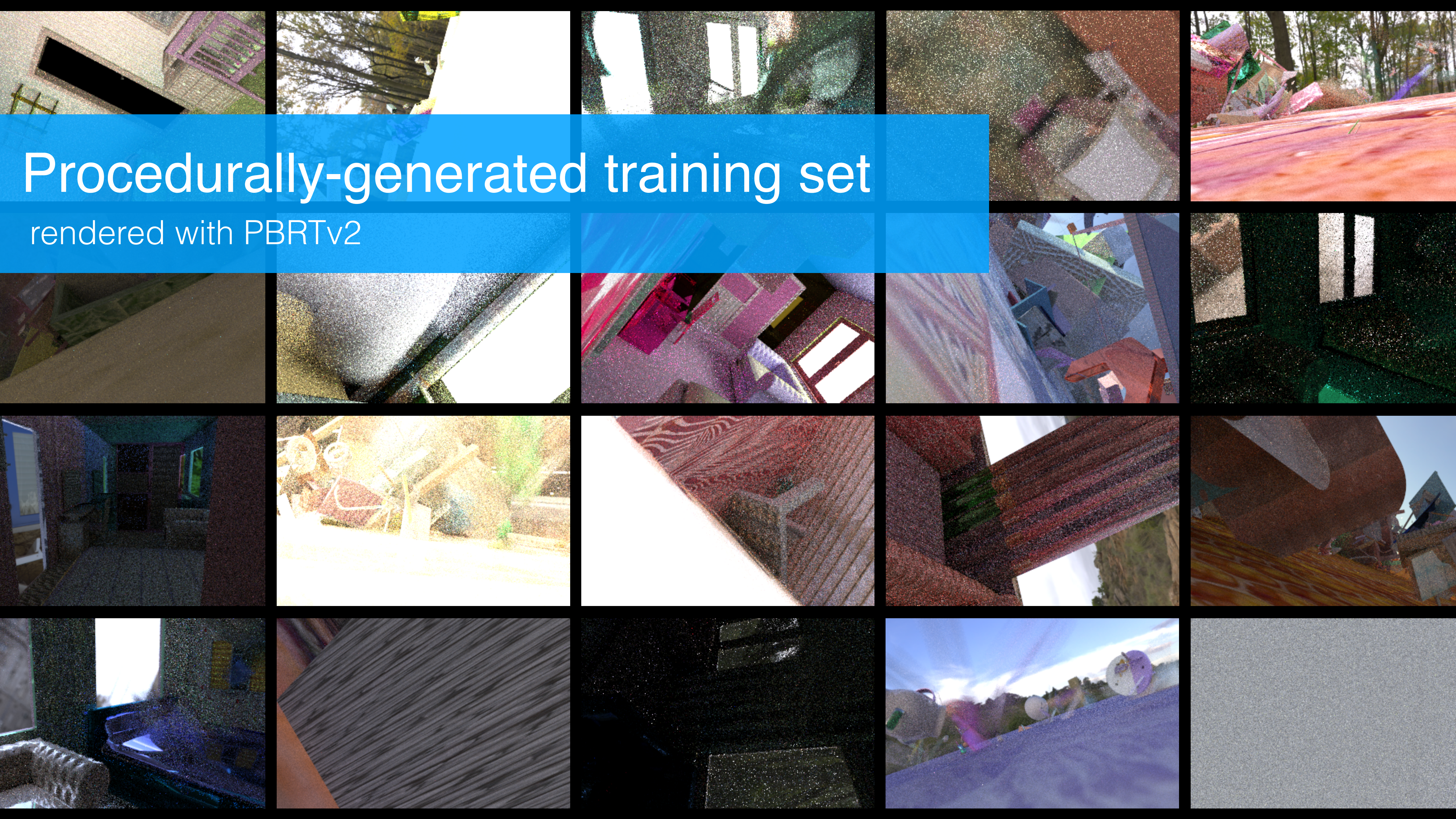
missing
caustic shadow

8192spp



gather kernels





Procedurally-generated training set

rendered with PBRTv2

Results

Evaluation

- 55 test scenes

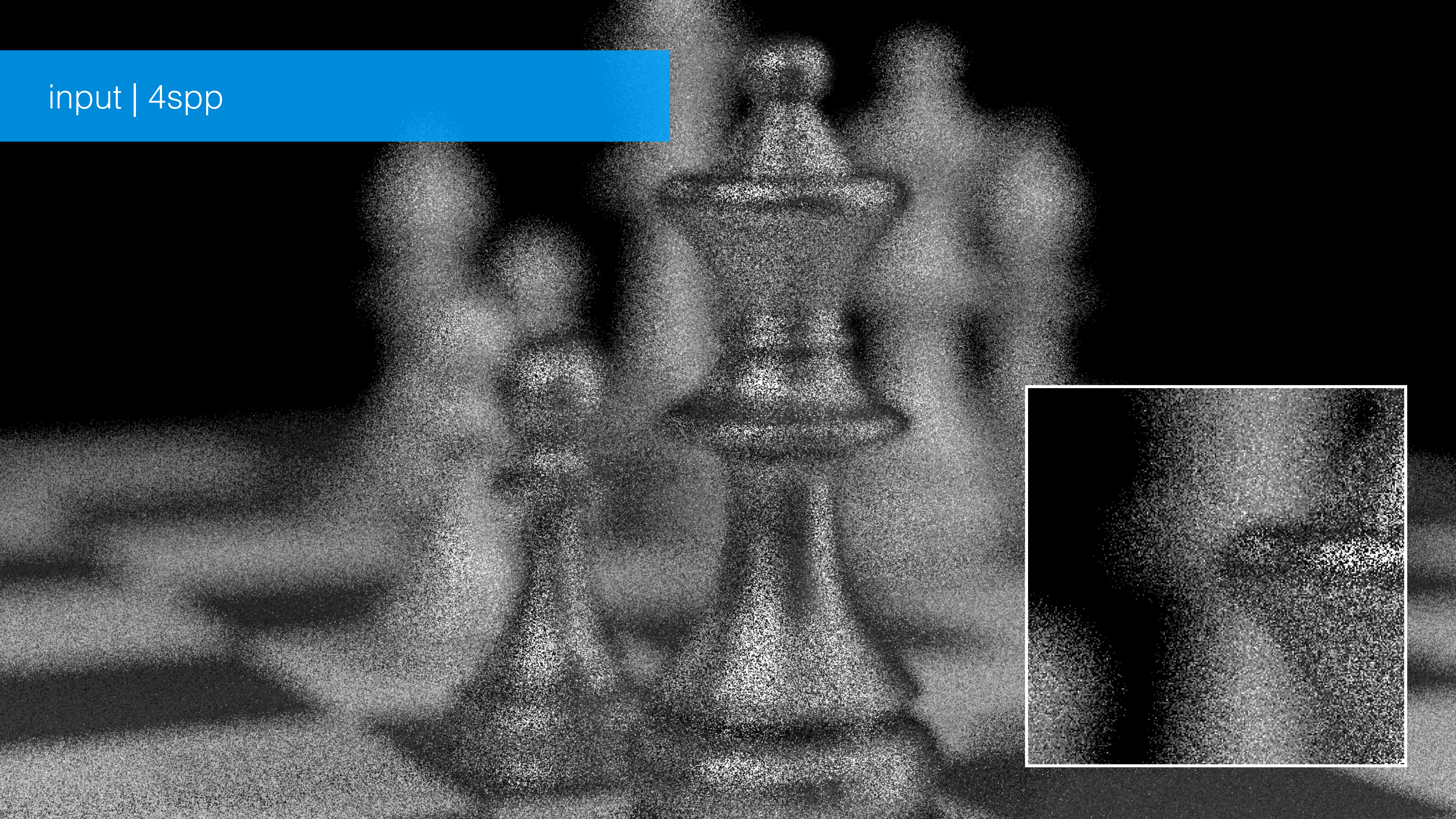
Evaluation

- 55 test scenes
- 5 reference denoisers
 - algorithmic and learning-based

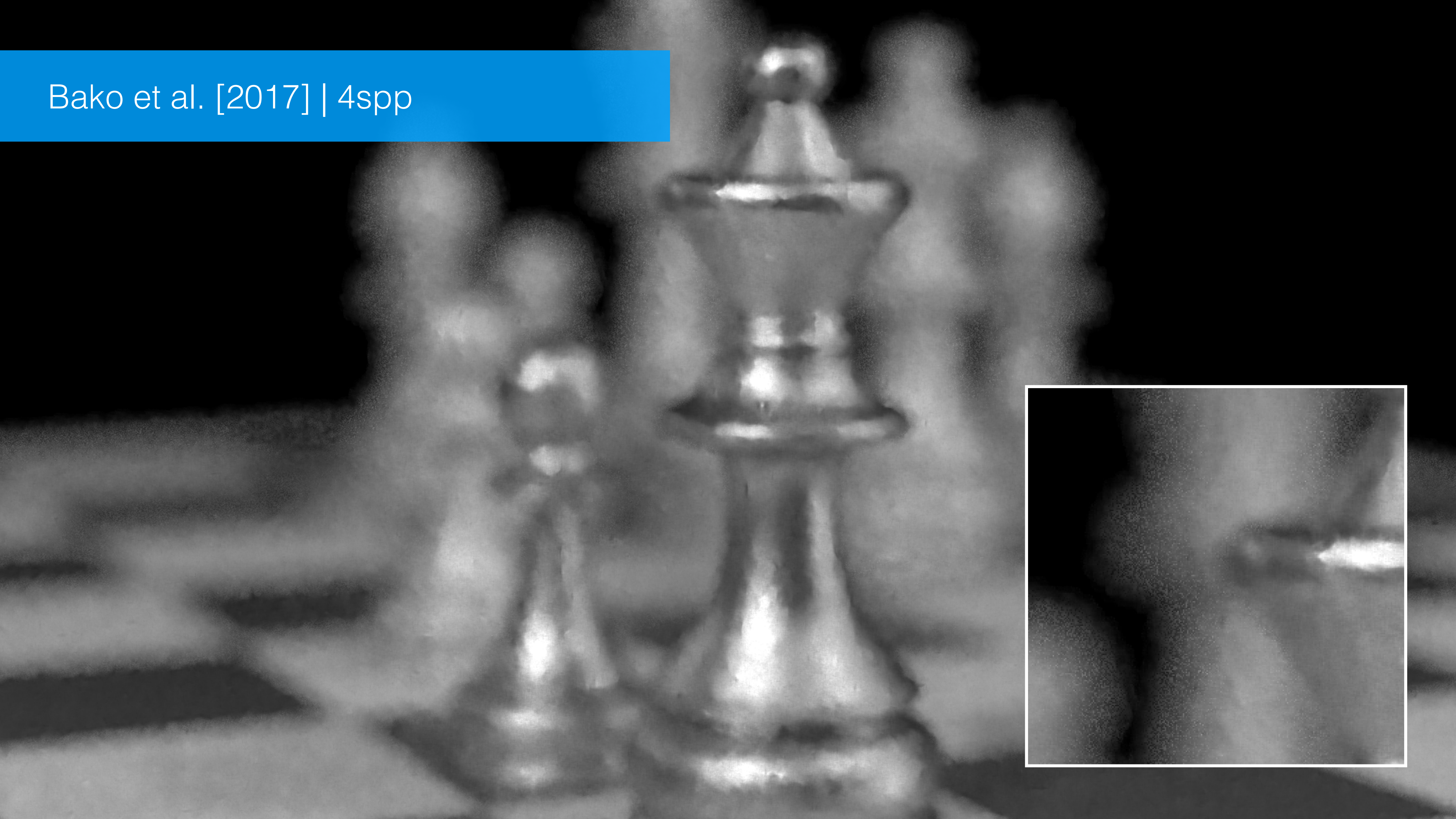
Evaluation

- 55 test scenes
- 5 reference denoisers
 - algorithmic and learning-based
- Ablation study
 - splatting vs. gather kernels
 - per-sample vs. per-pixel
 - constant number of network parameters

input | 4spp



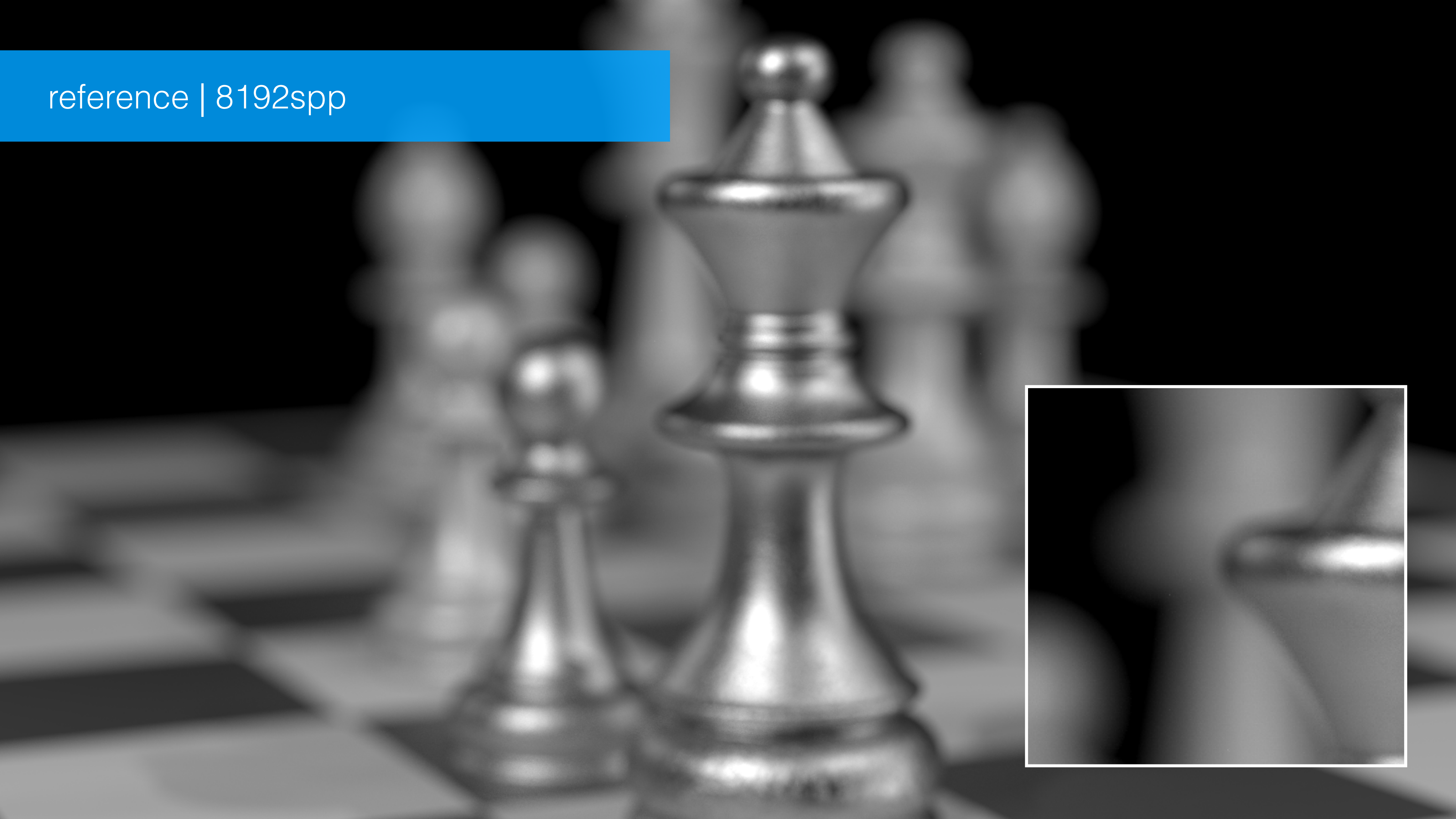
Bako et al. [2017] | 4spp



ours | 4spp



reference | 8192spp



input | 4spp



Bako et al. [2017] | 4spp



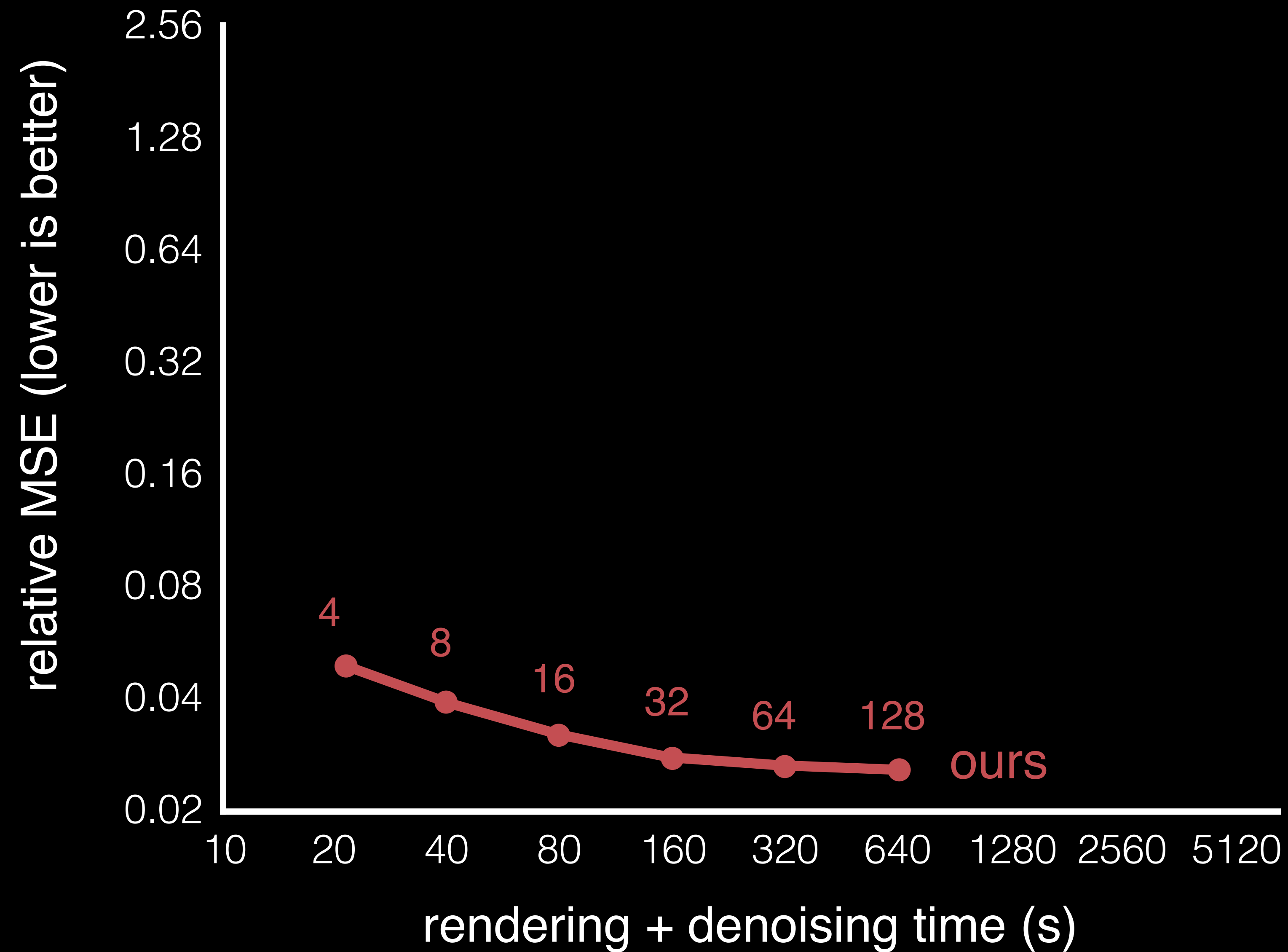
ours | 4spp



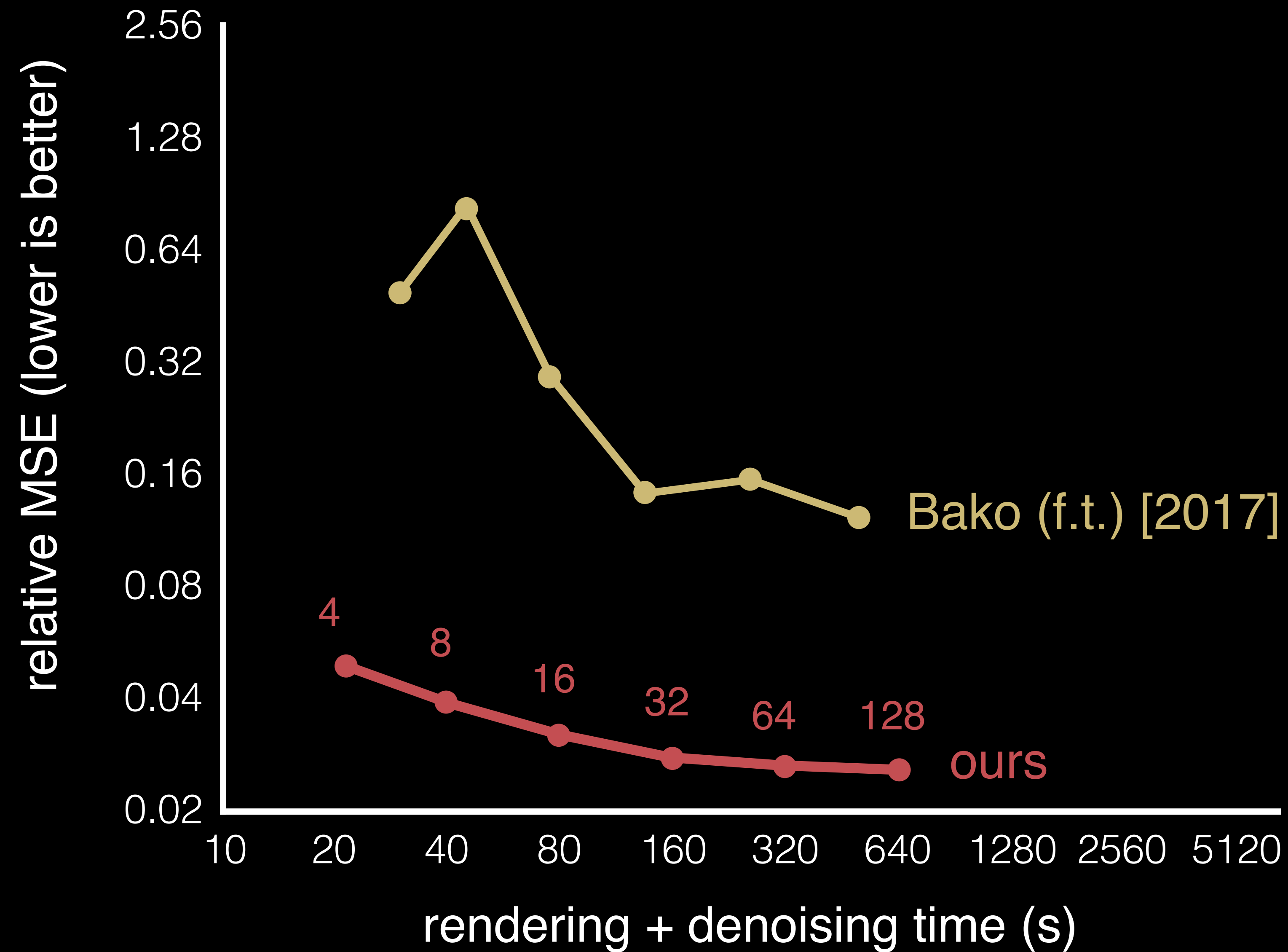
reference | 8192spp



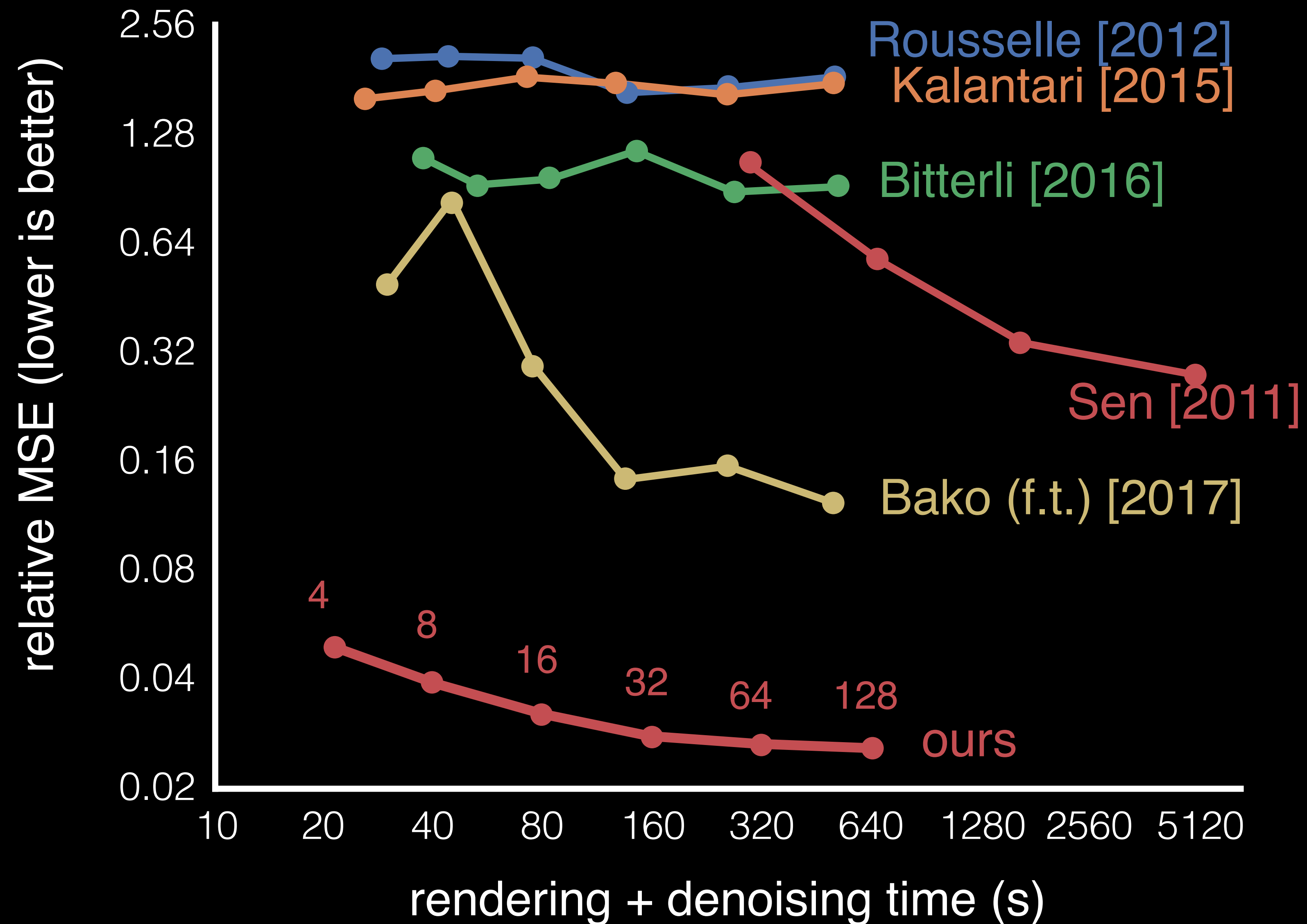
rMSE vs. running time (rendering + denoising)



rMSE vs. running time (rendering + denoising)



rMSE vs. running time (rendering + denoising)



Discussion

- We investigate how to better use individual samples
 - with deep learning

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Discussion

- We investigate how to better use individual samples
 - with deep learning
- Runtime scales linearly with sample count
 - Also linear memory footprint
 - More applicable to few sample regime (4—32spp)
- Samples sum radiance over complete light path

Conclusion

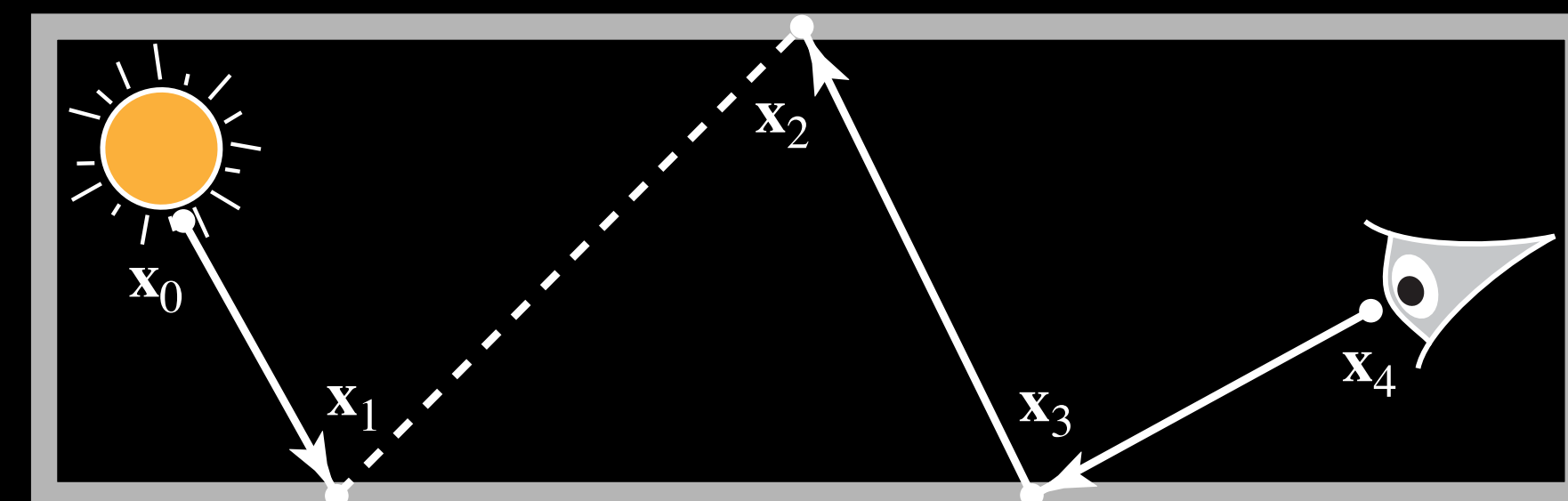
- Samples provide richer information
 - compared to per-pixel statistics
- Splatting kernels
 - high-quality output, simpler prediction
 - robust to severe noise
- Permutation-invariant network
 - map from arbitrary number of samples to pixels

Michaël GHARBI mgharbi@adobe.com
code/models/data - www.mgharbi.com

Extras

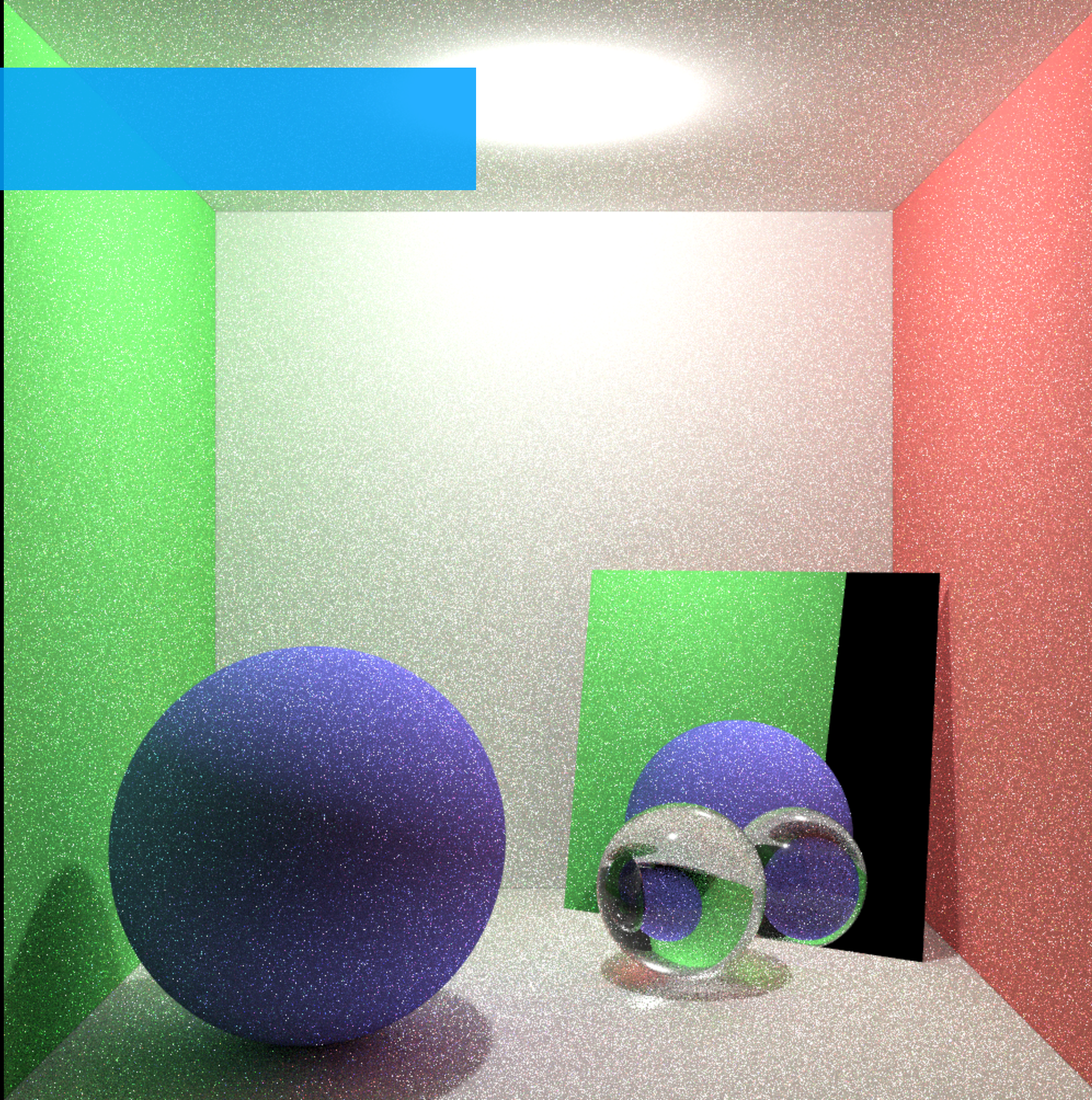
Data generation

- Custom scene generator
 - geometry from SunCG [Song 2017] and ShapeNet [Chang 2015]
 - textures from Cimpoi et al. [2014]
 - randomized materials, cameras, lights
- Path tracing with fixed path length
 - PBRTv2 [Pharr 2004]
- Store samples and path information
 - radiance at multiple bounces along the path
 - depth, normals, albedo, x , y , t , lens position, etc

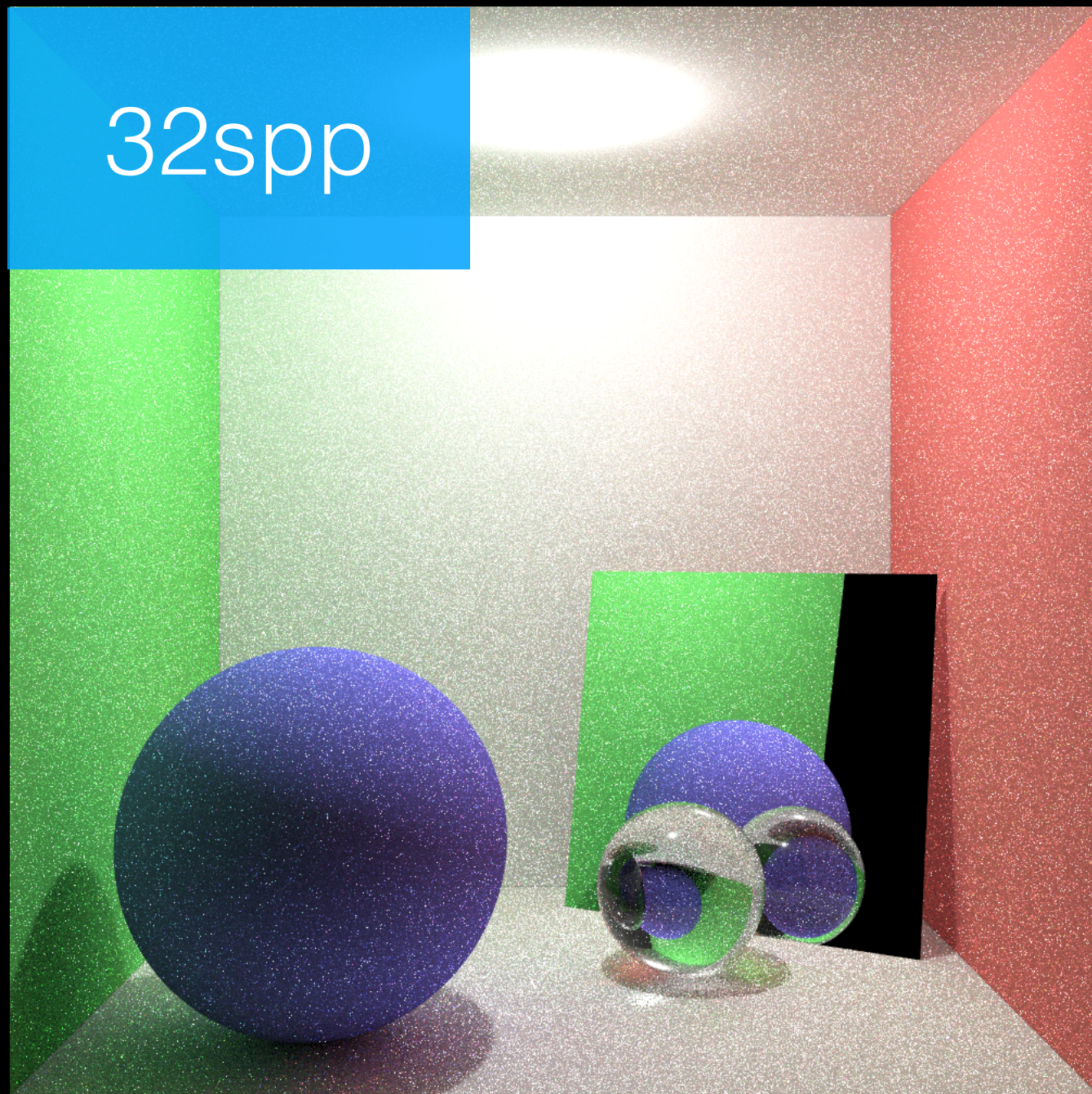


Model ablations

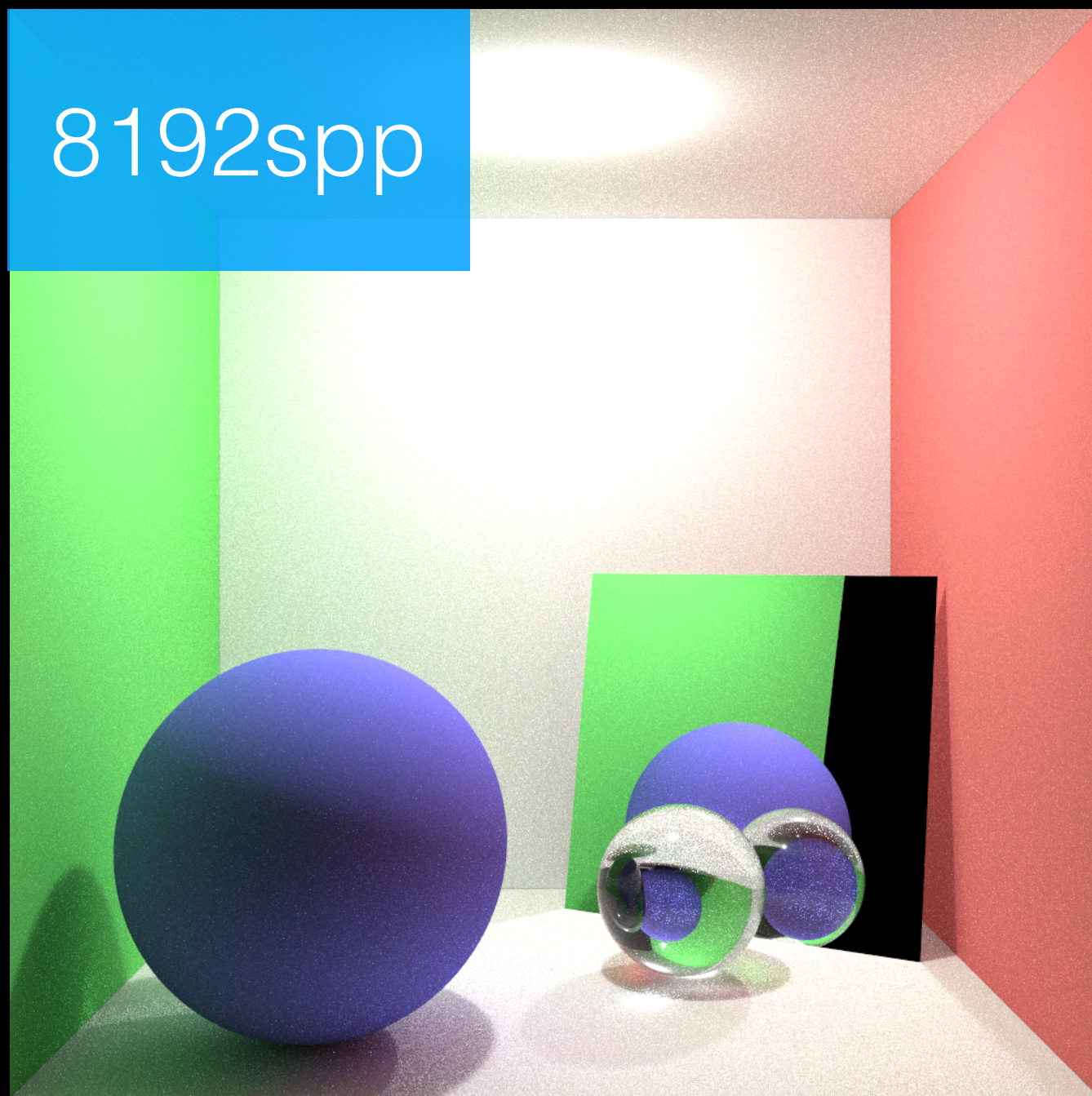
input | 32spp



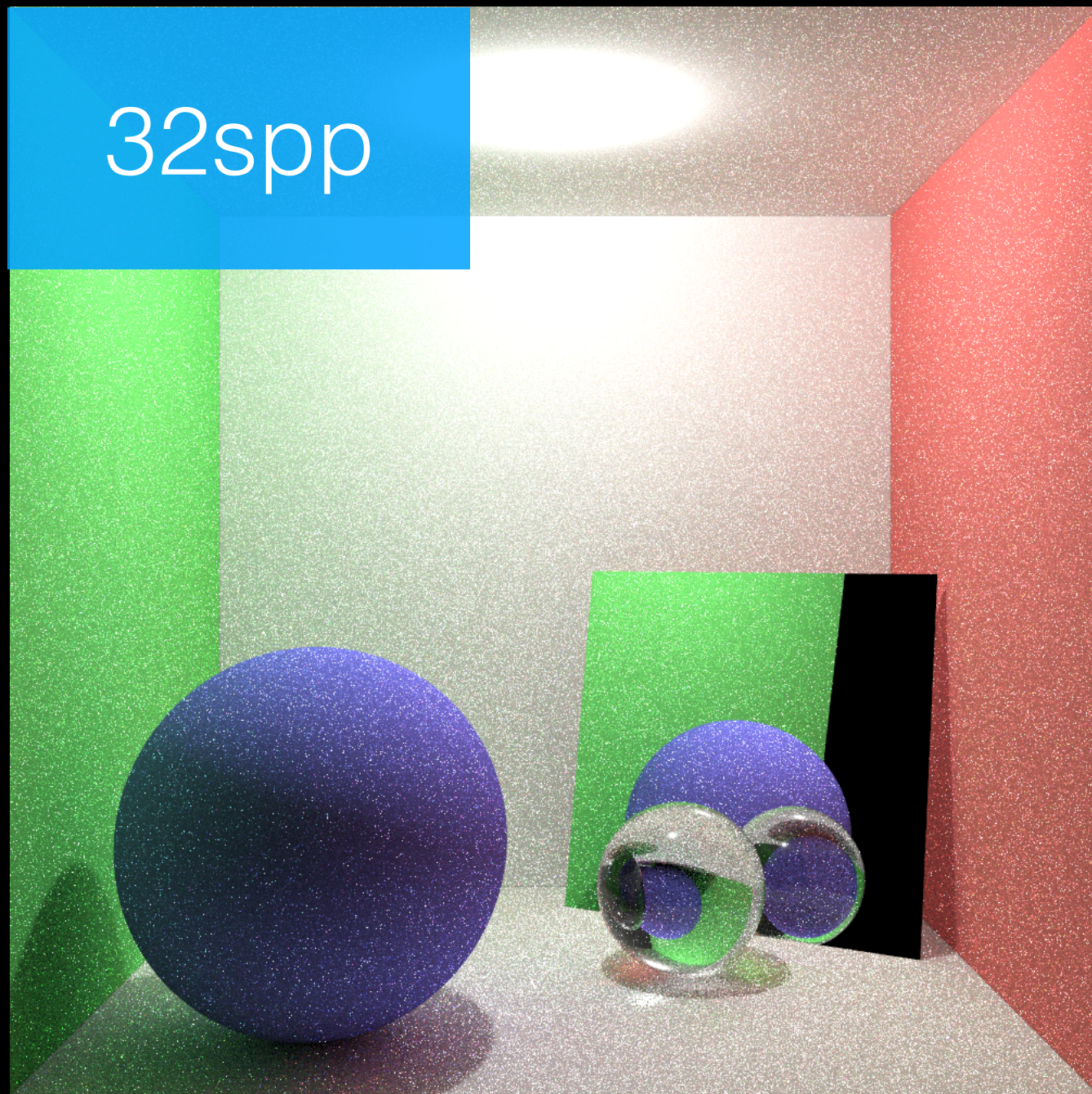
32spp



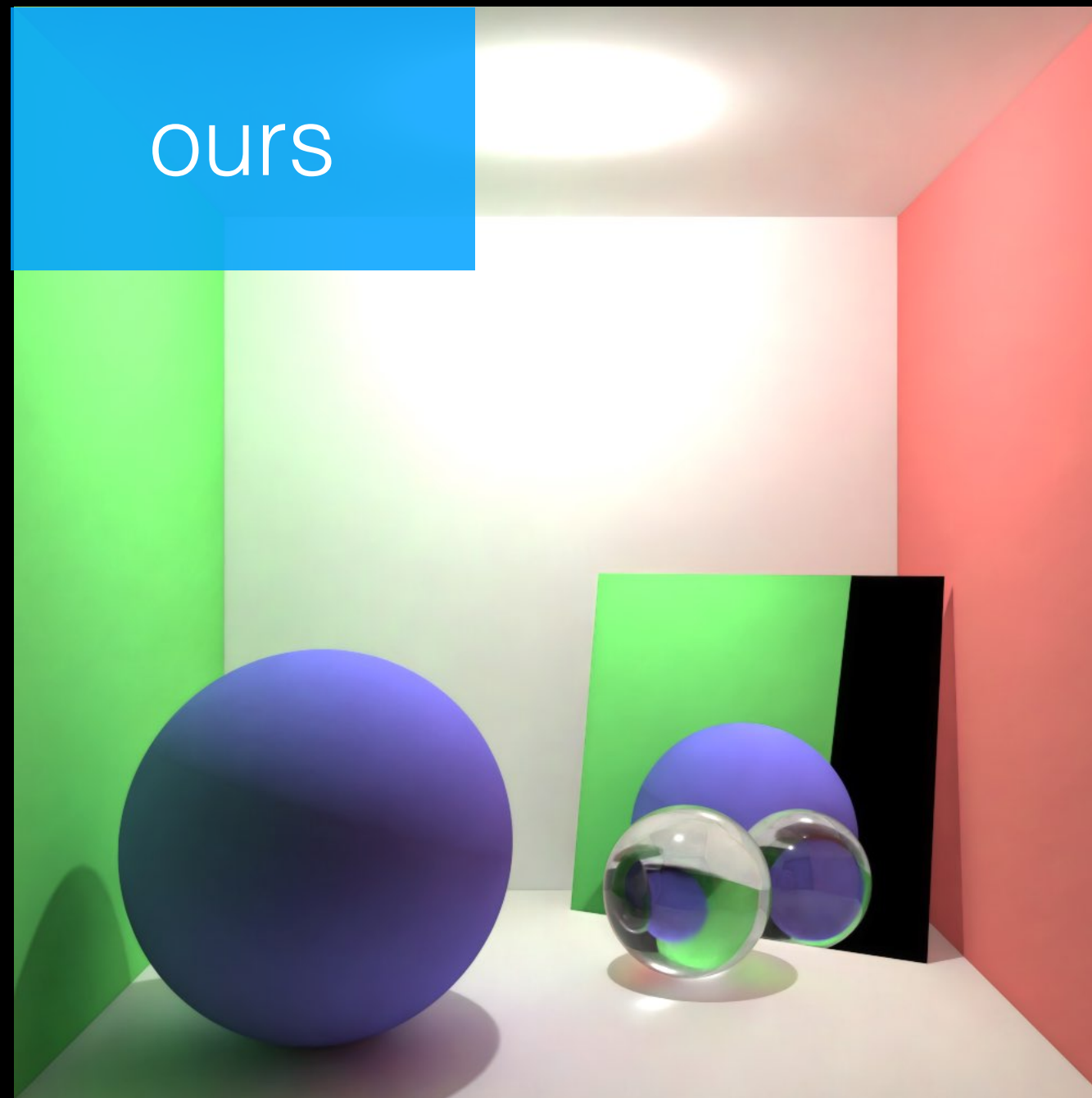
8192spp



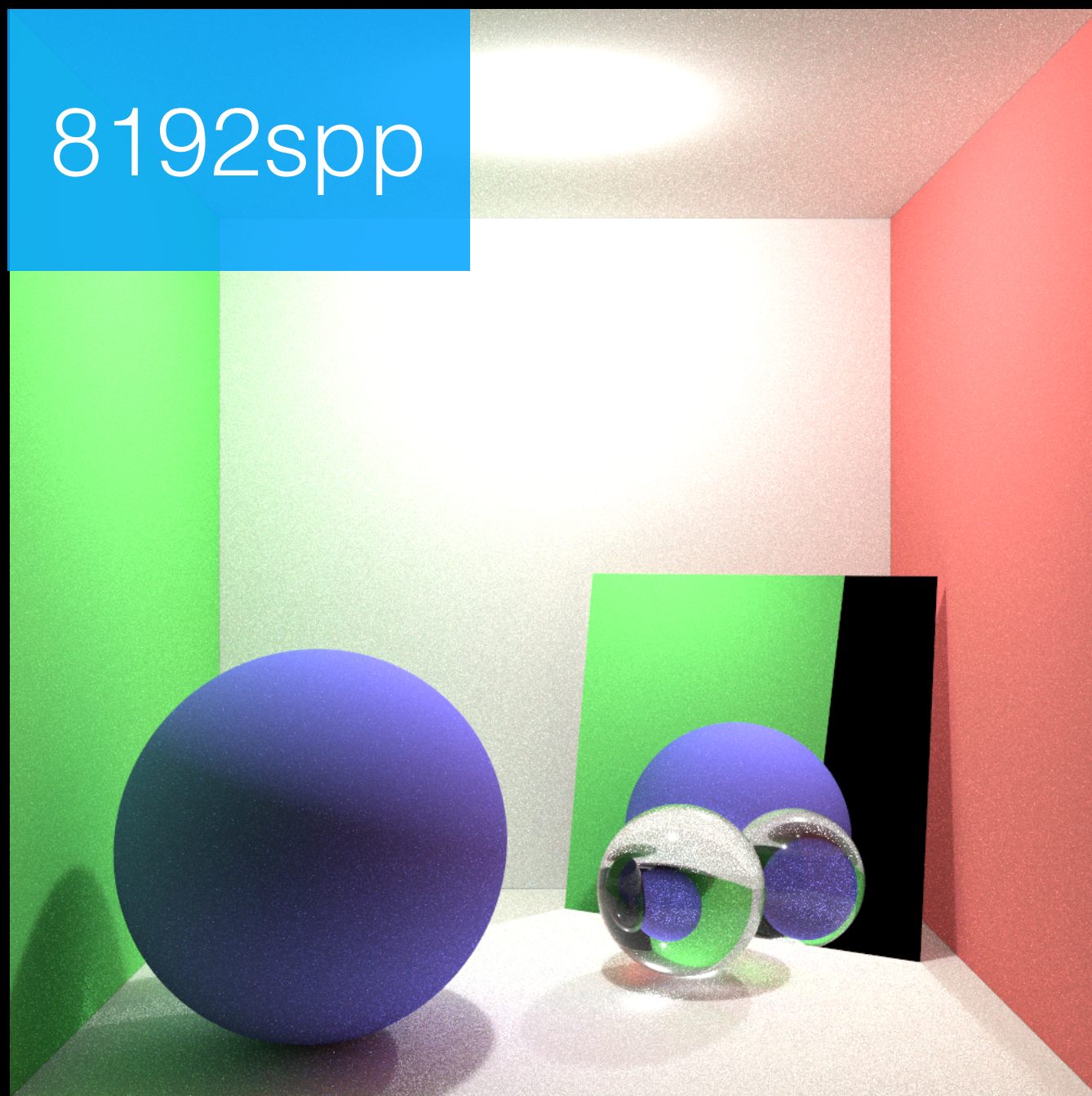
32spp



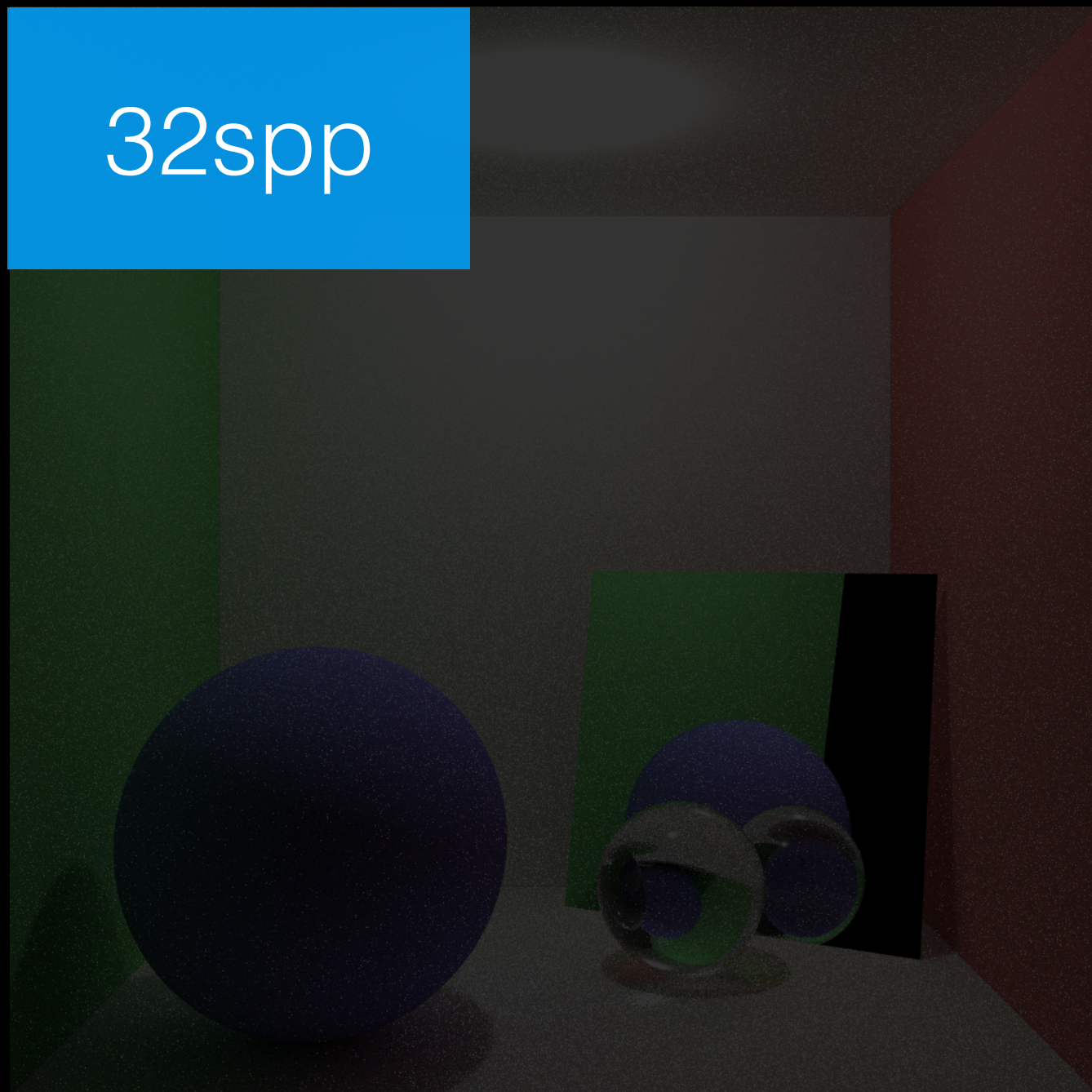
ours



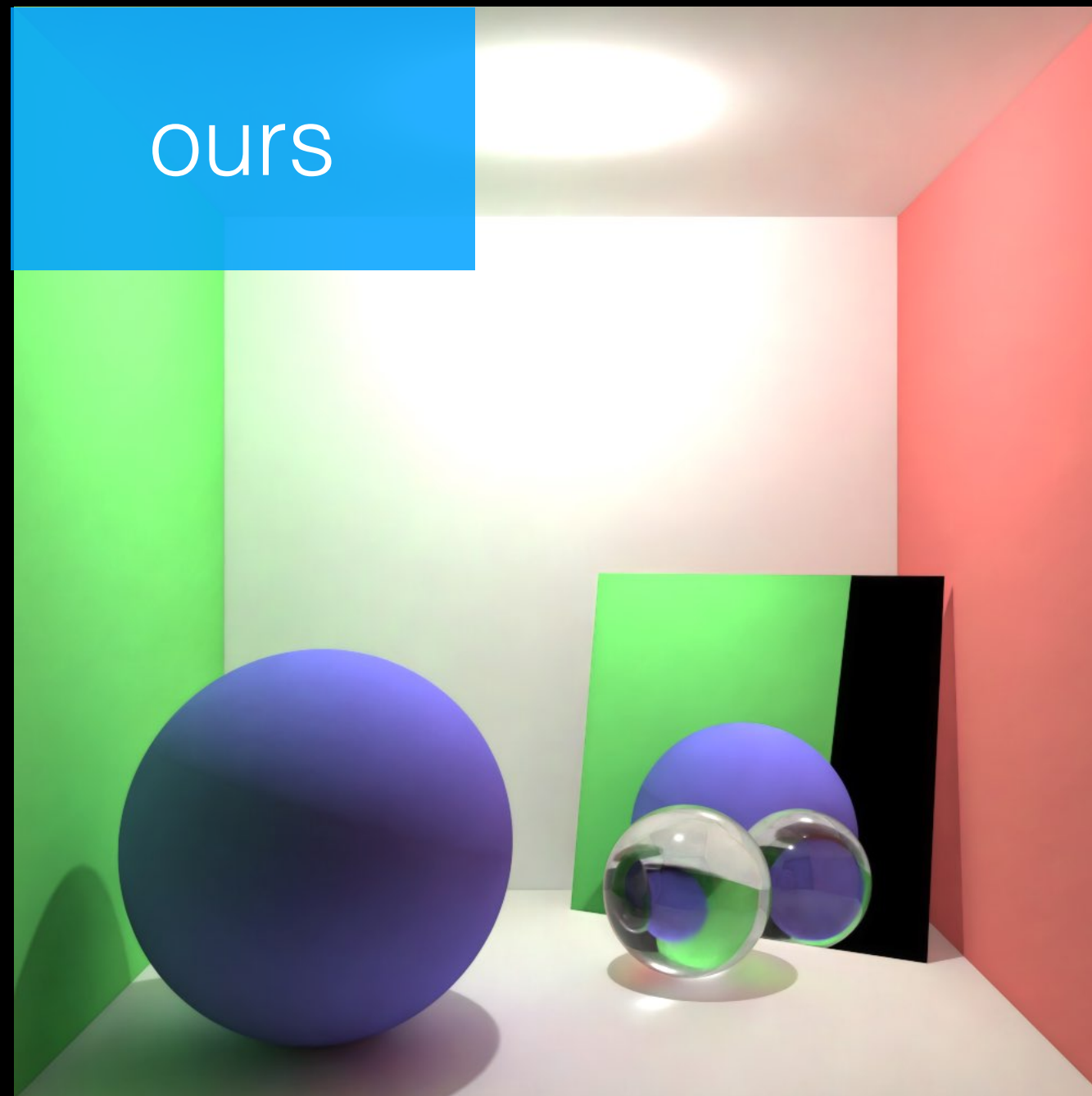
8192spp



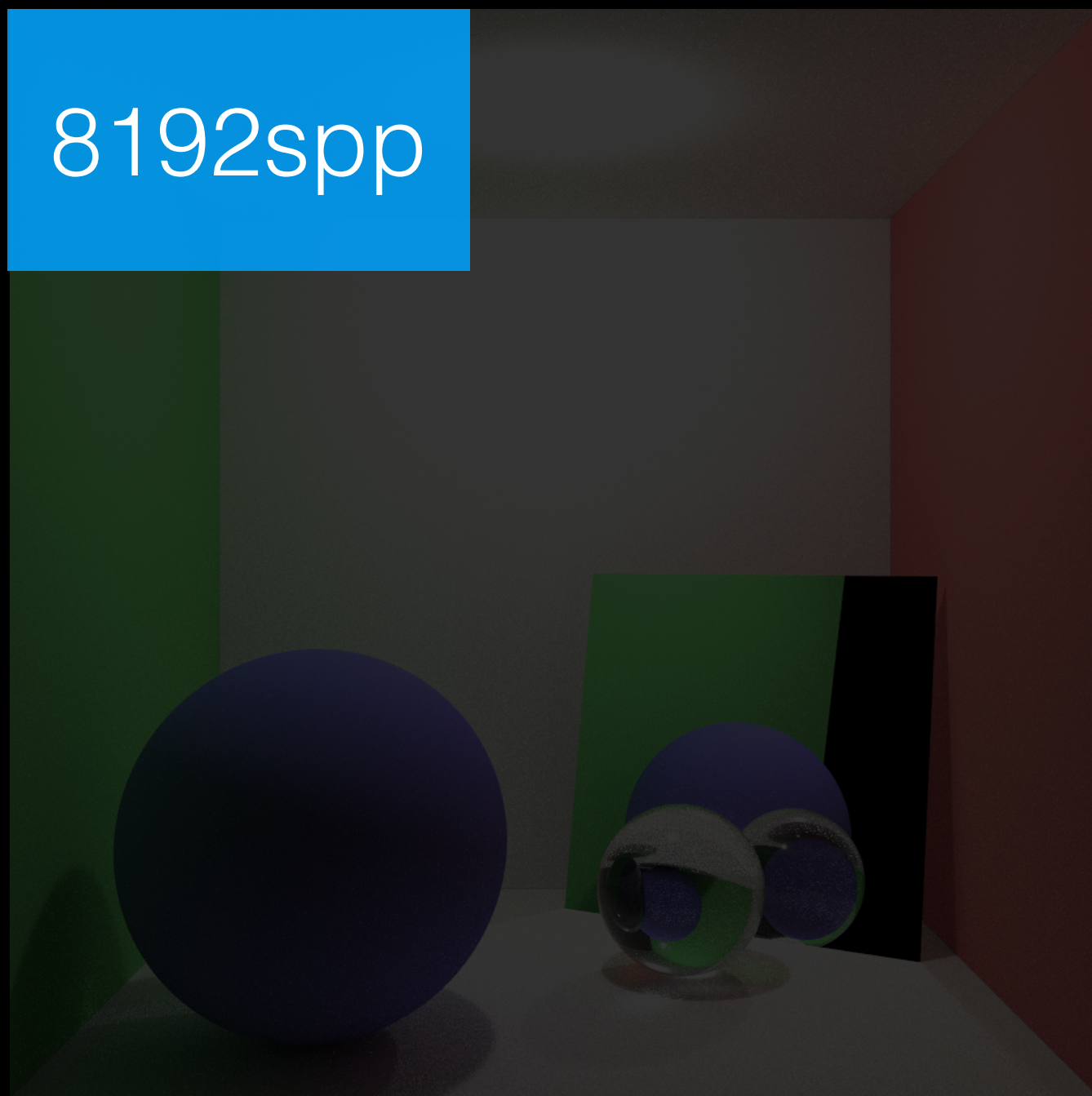
32spp



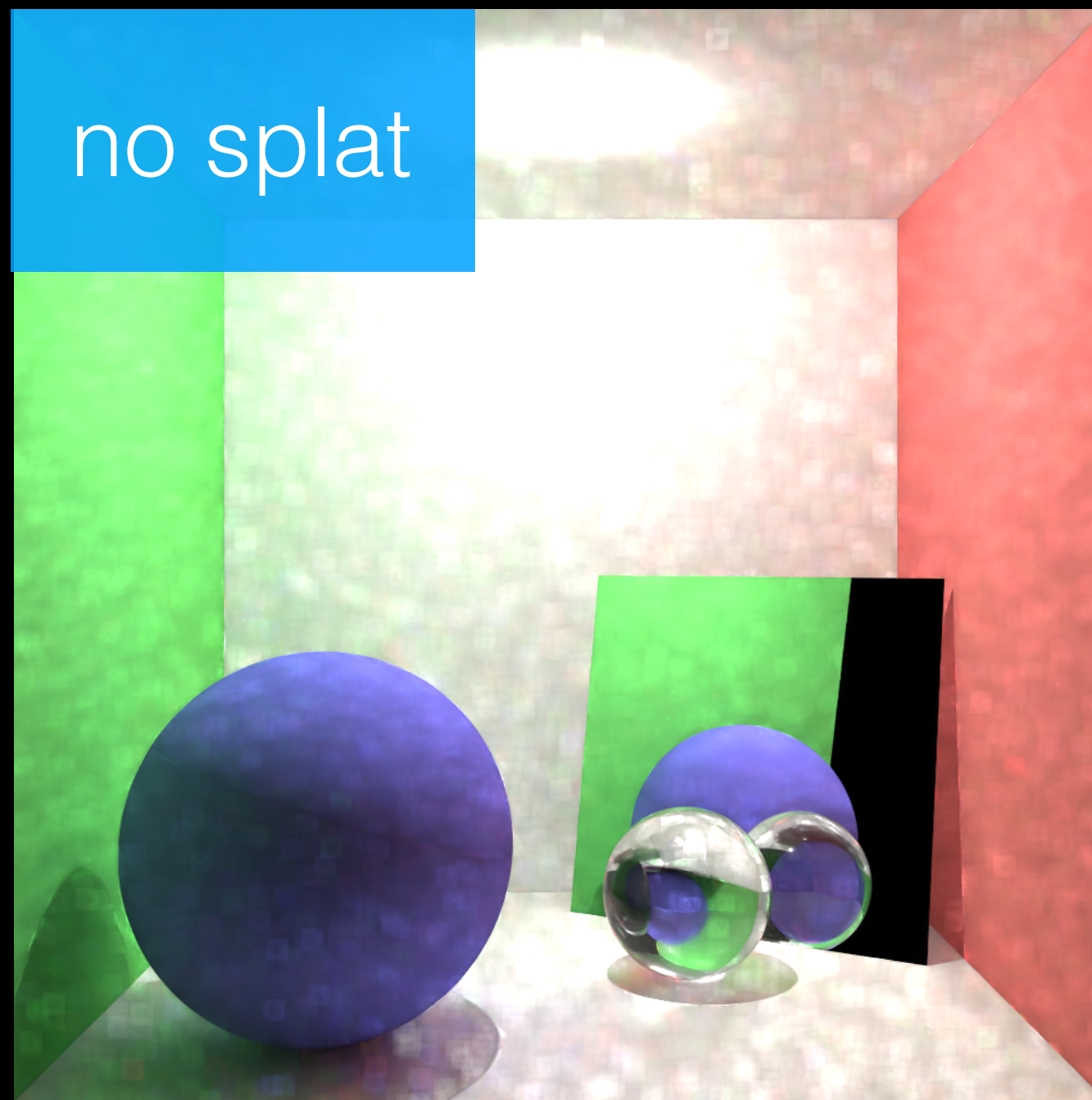
ours



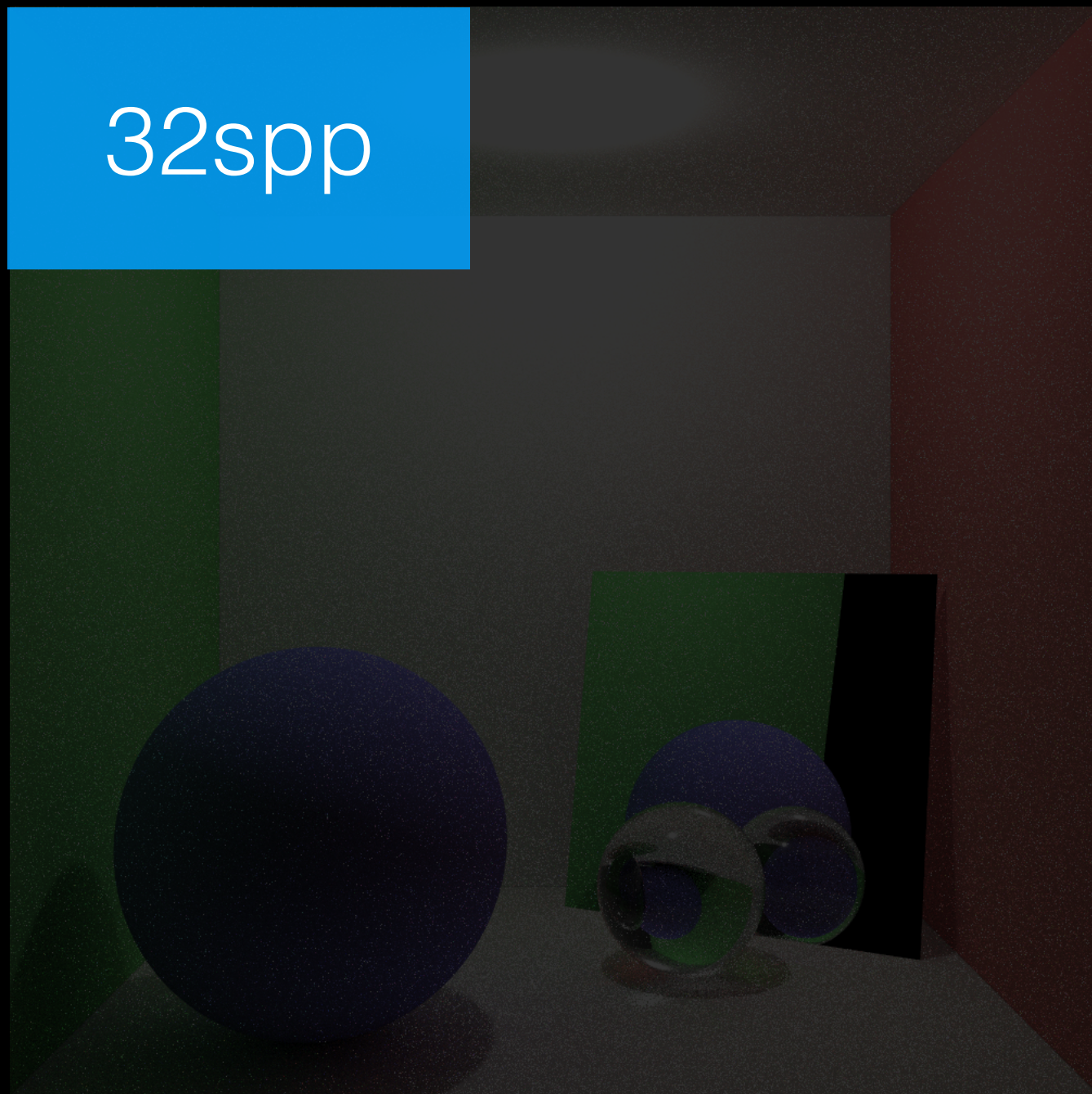
8192spp



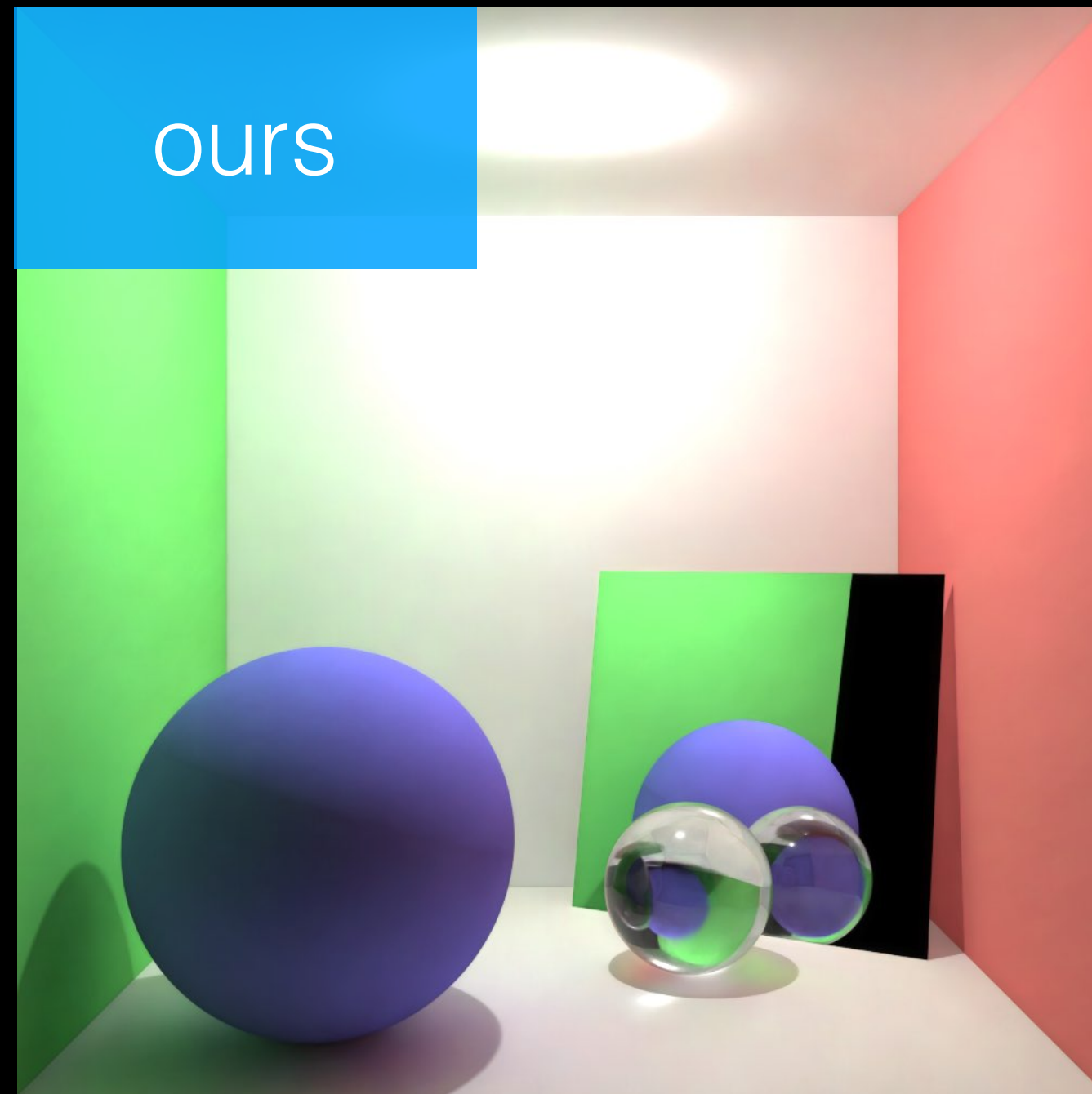
no splat



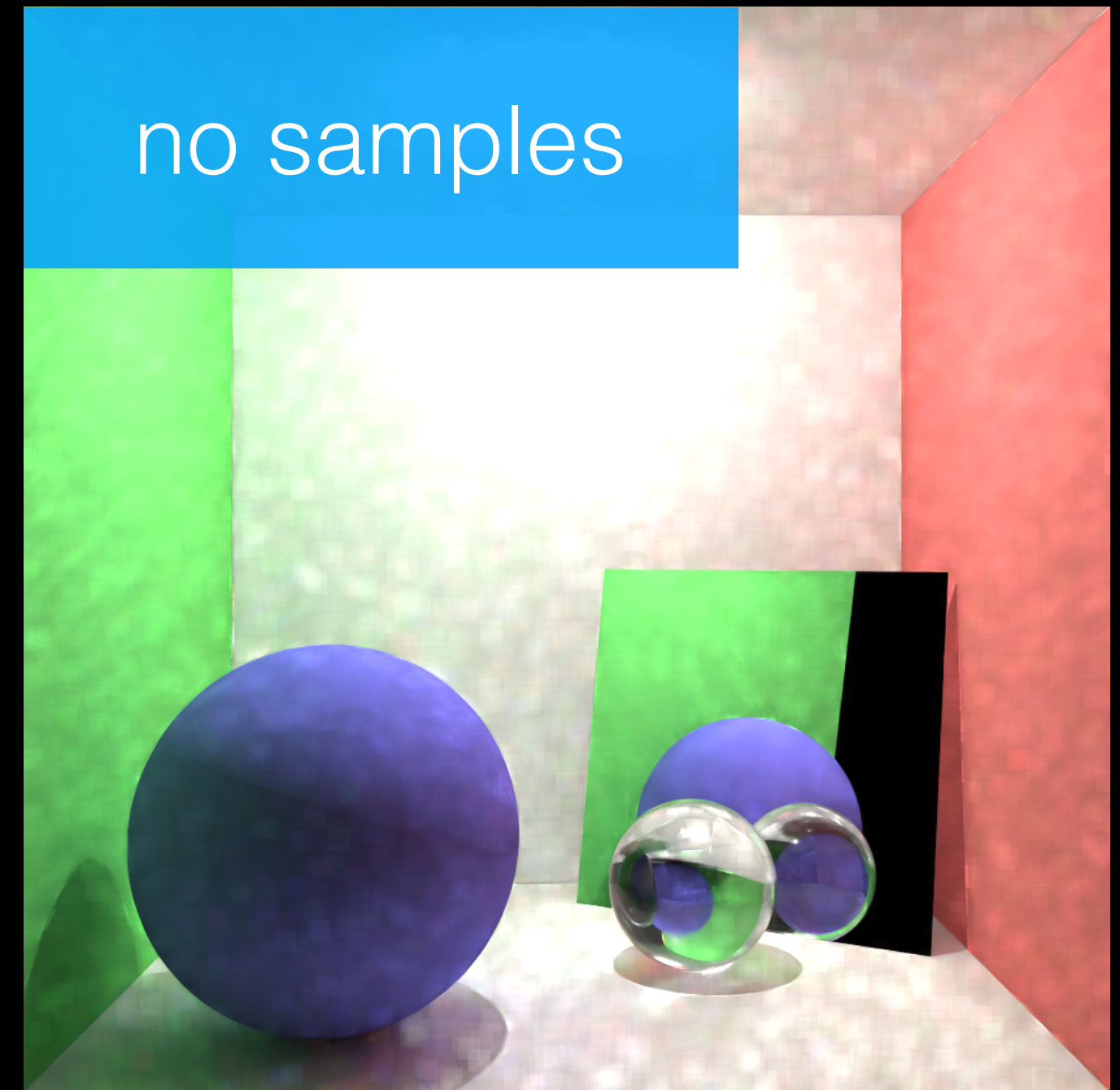
32spp



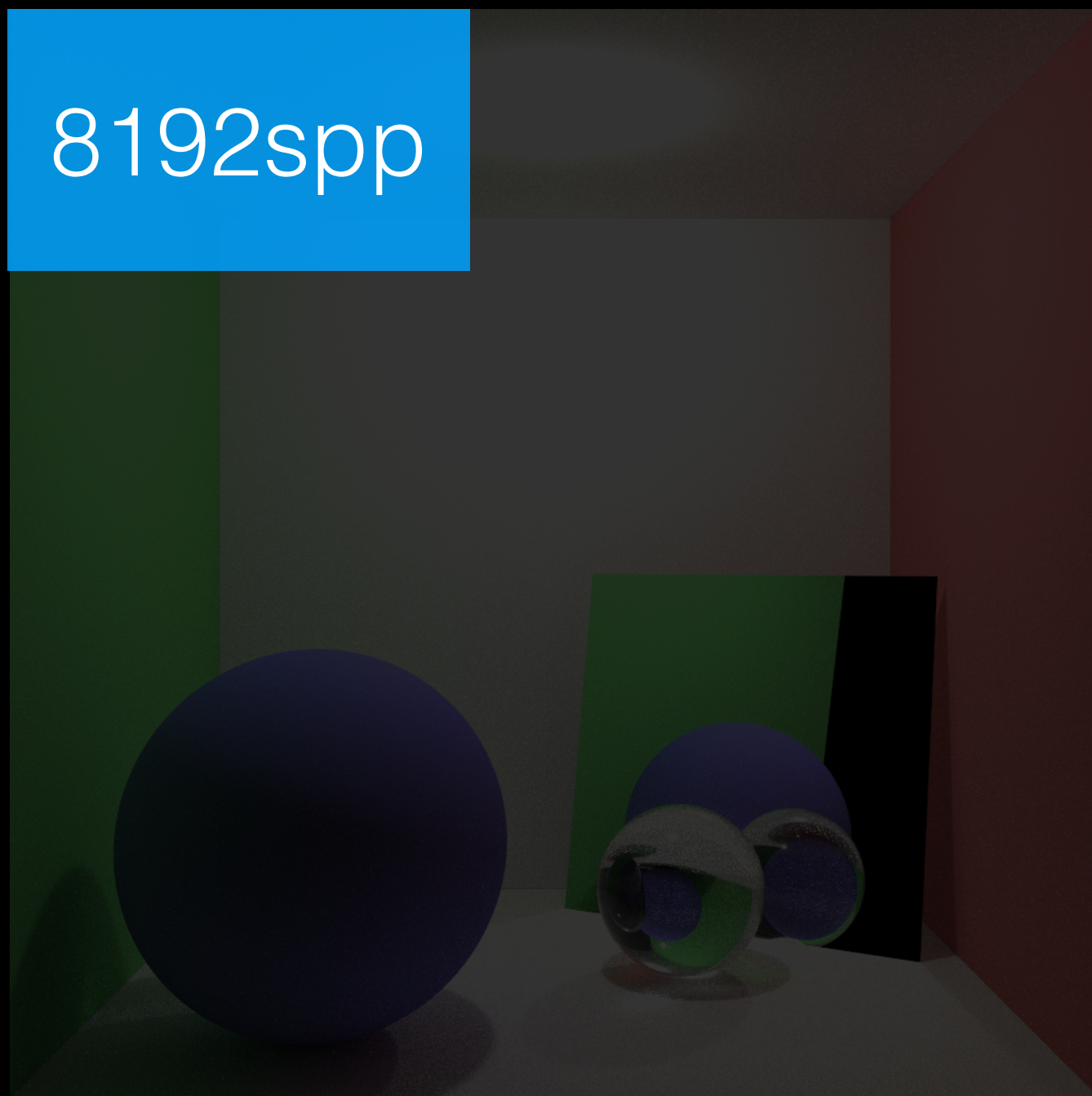
ours



no samples



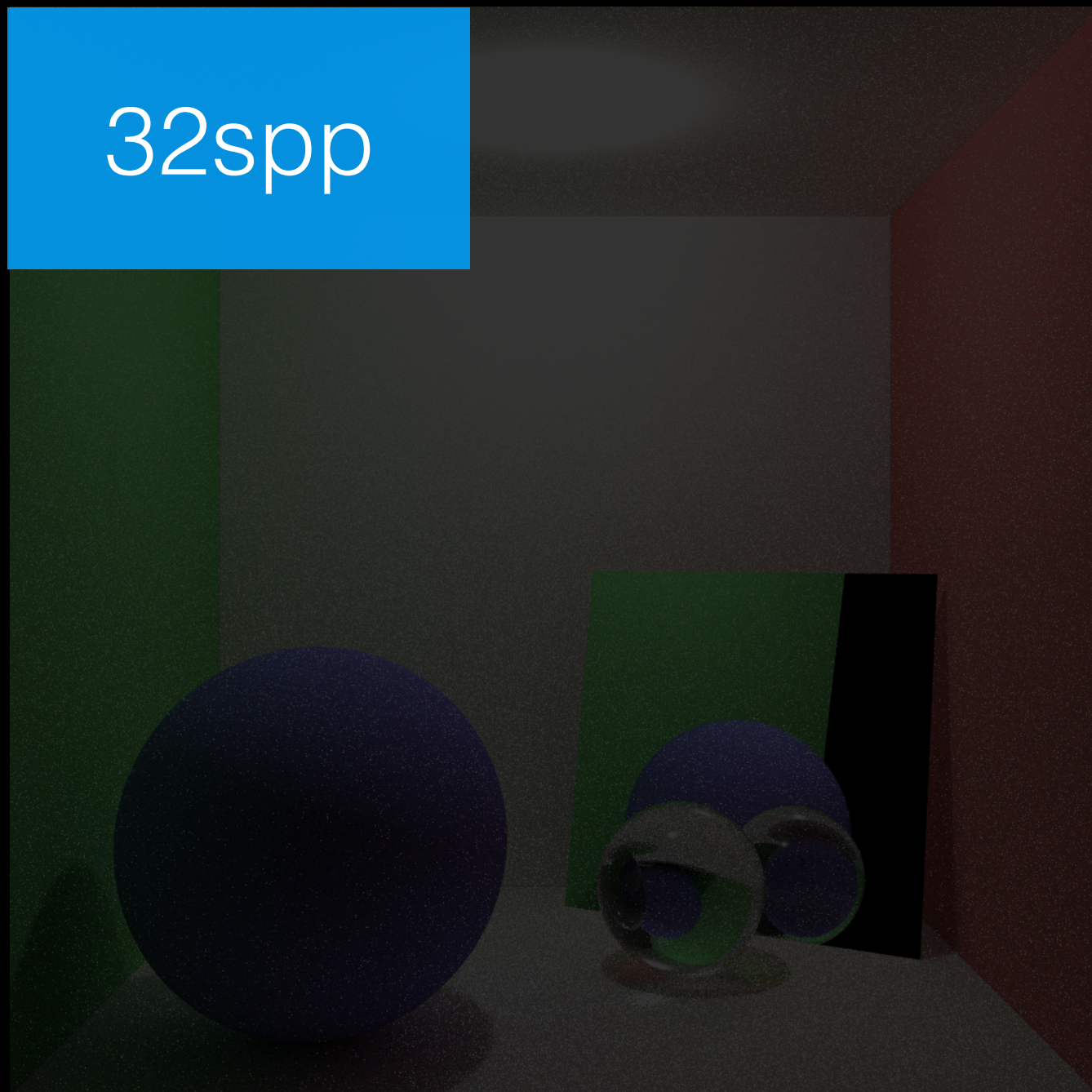
8192spp



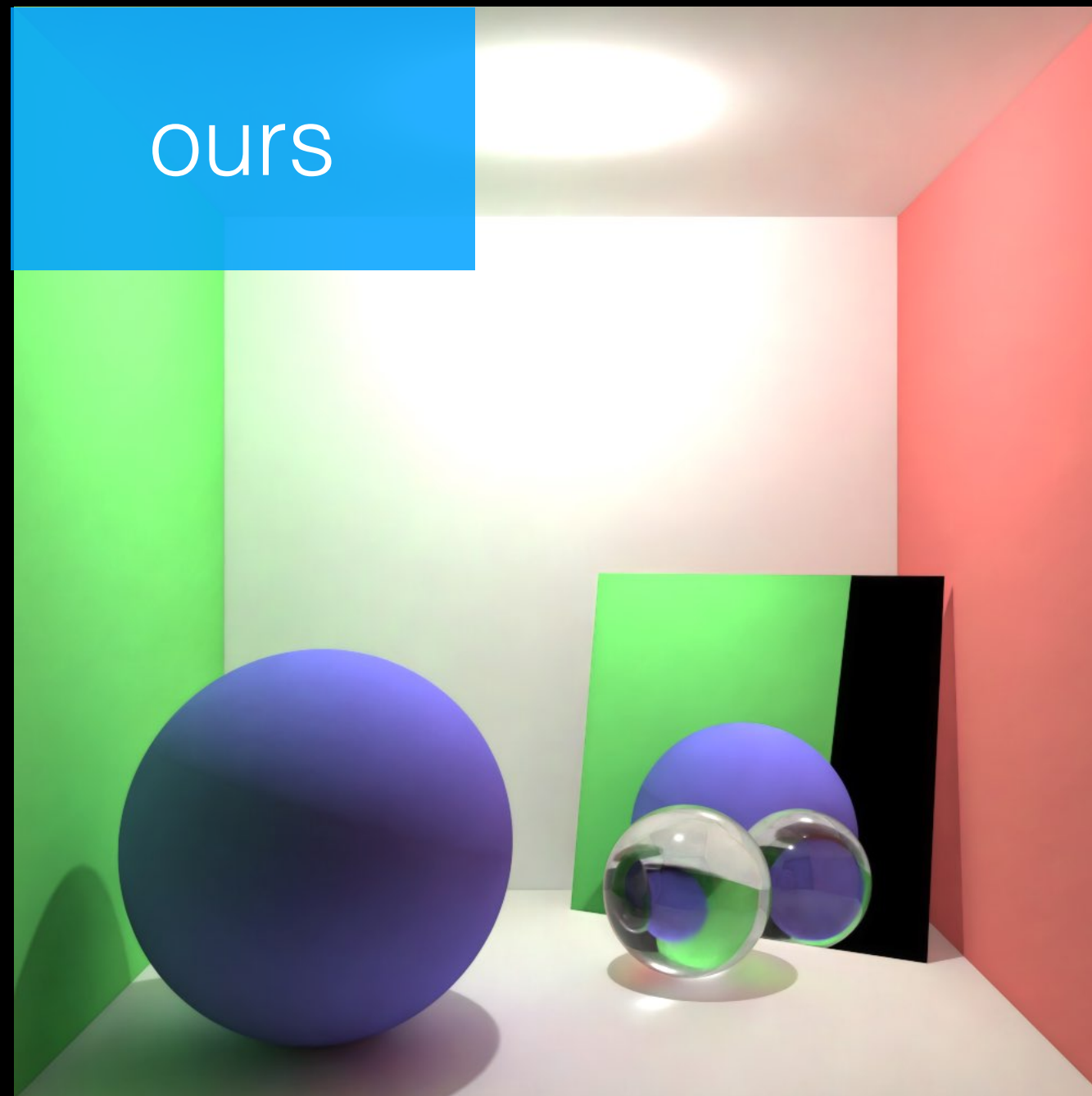
no splat



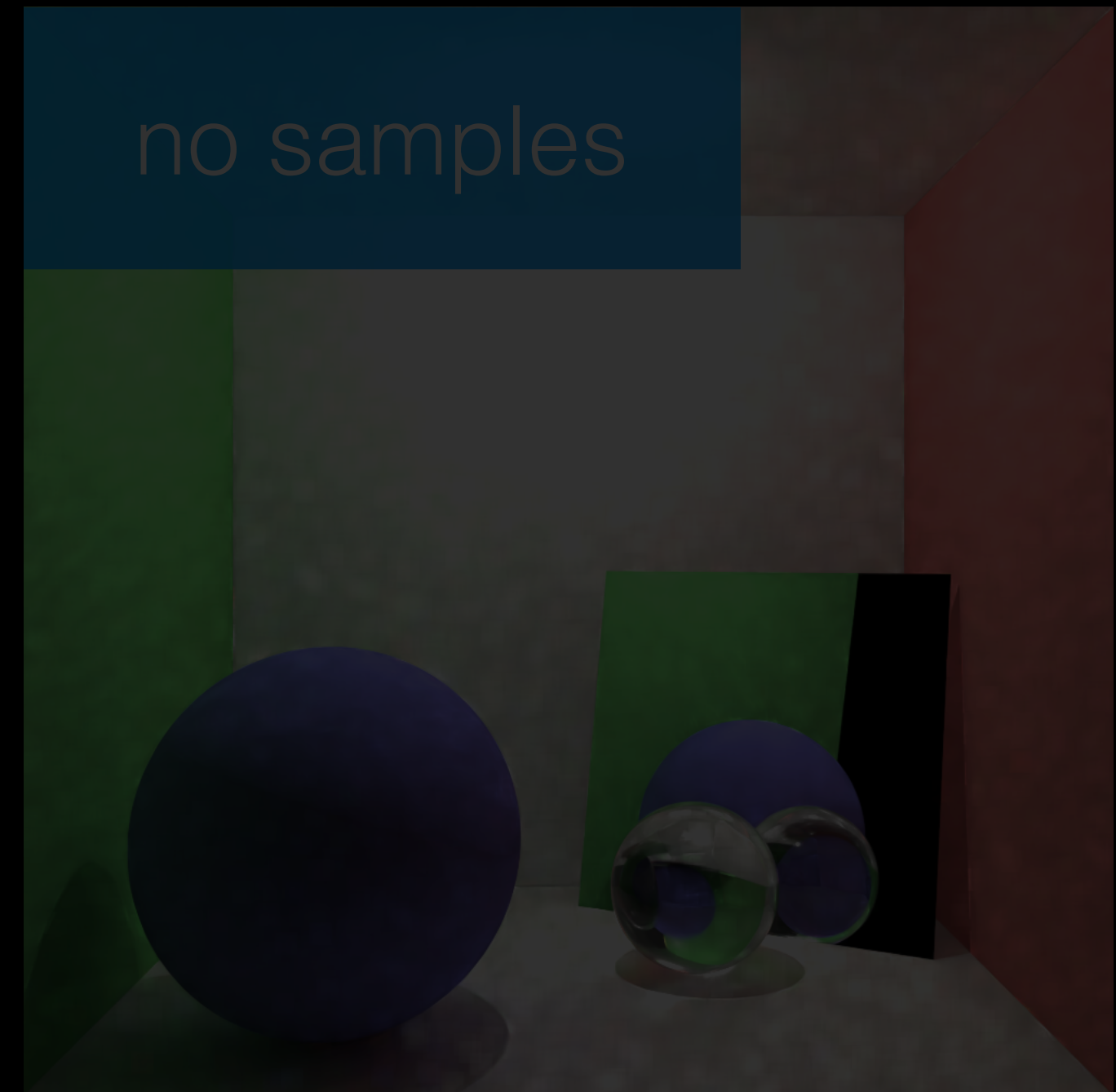
32spp



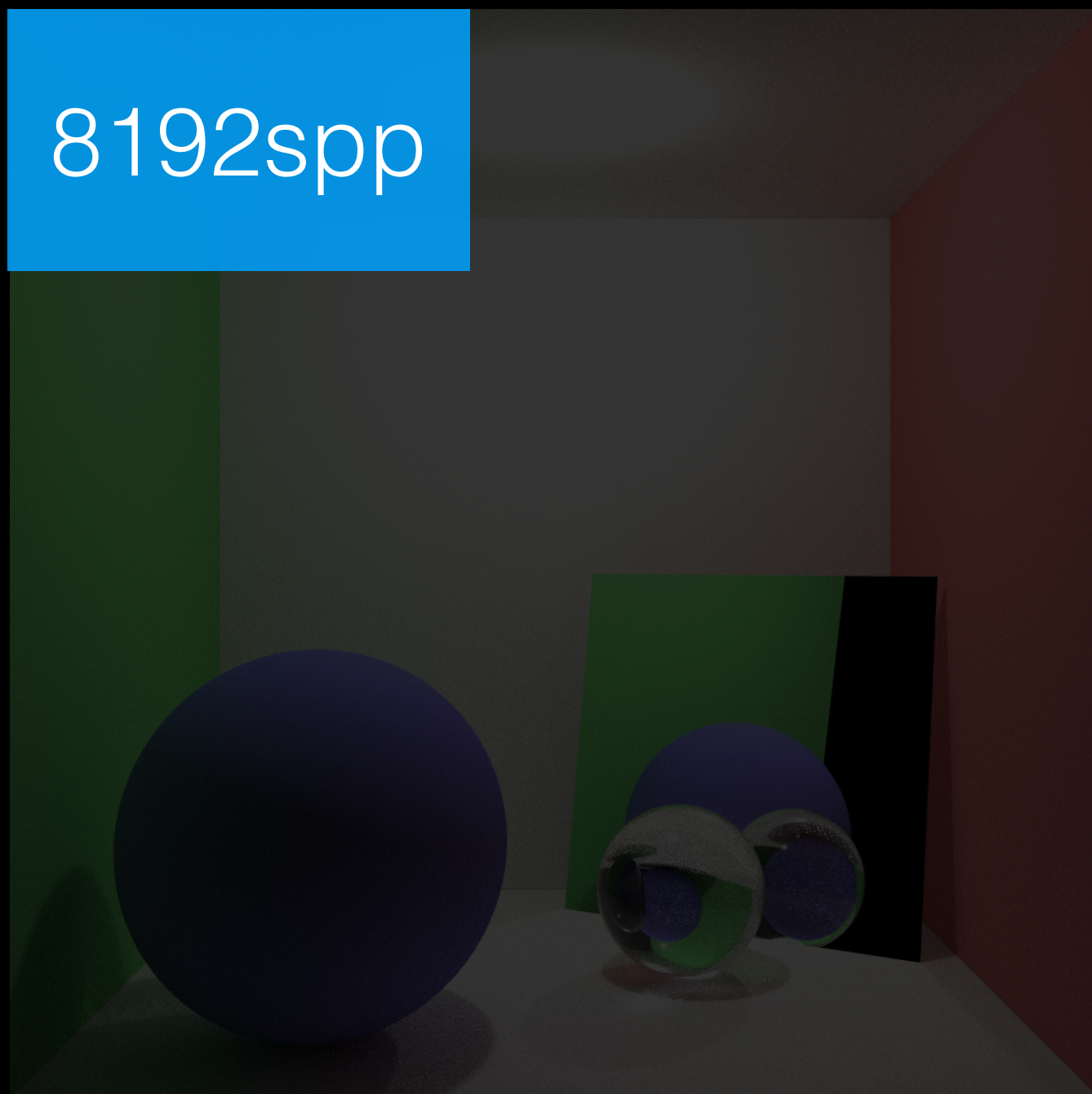
ours



no samples



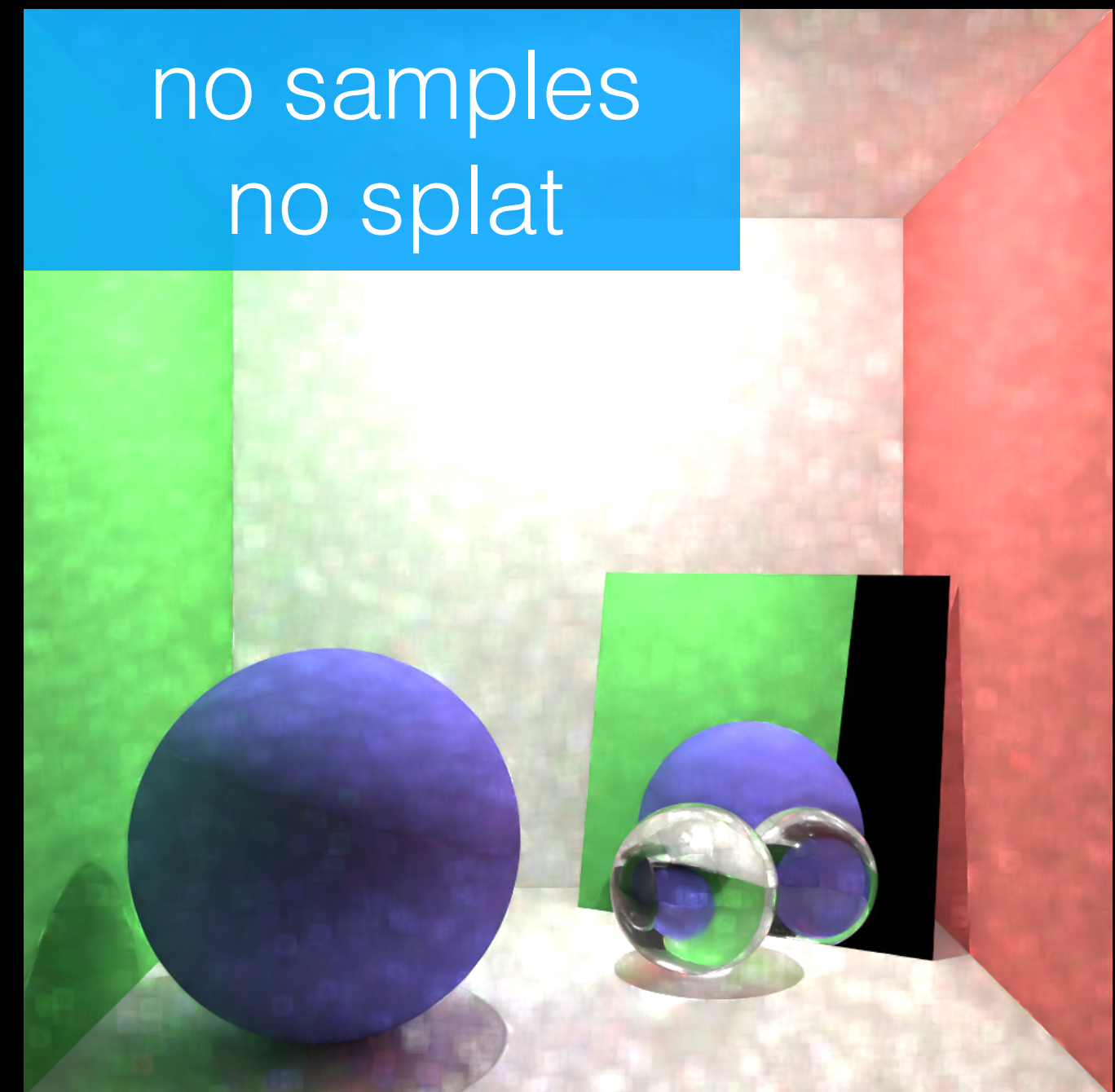
8192spp



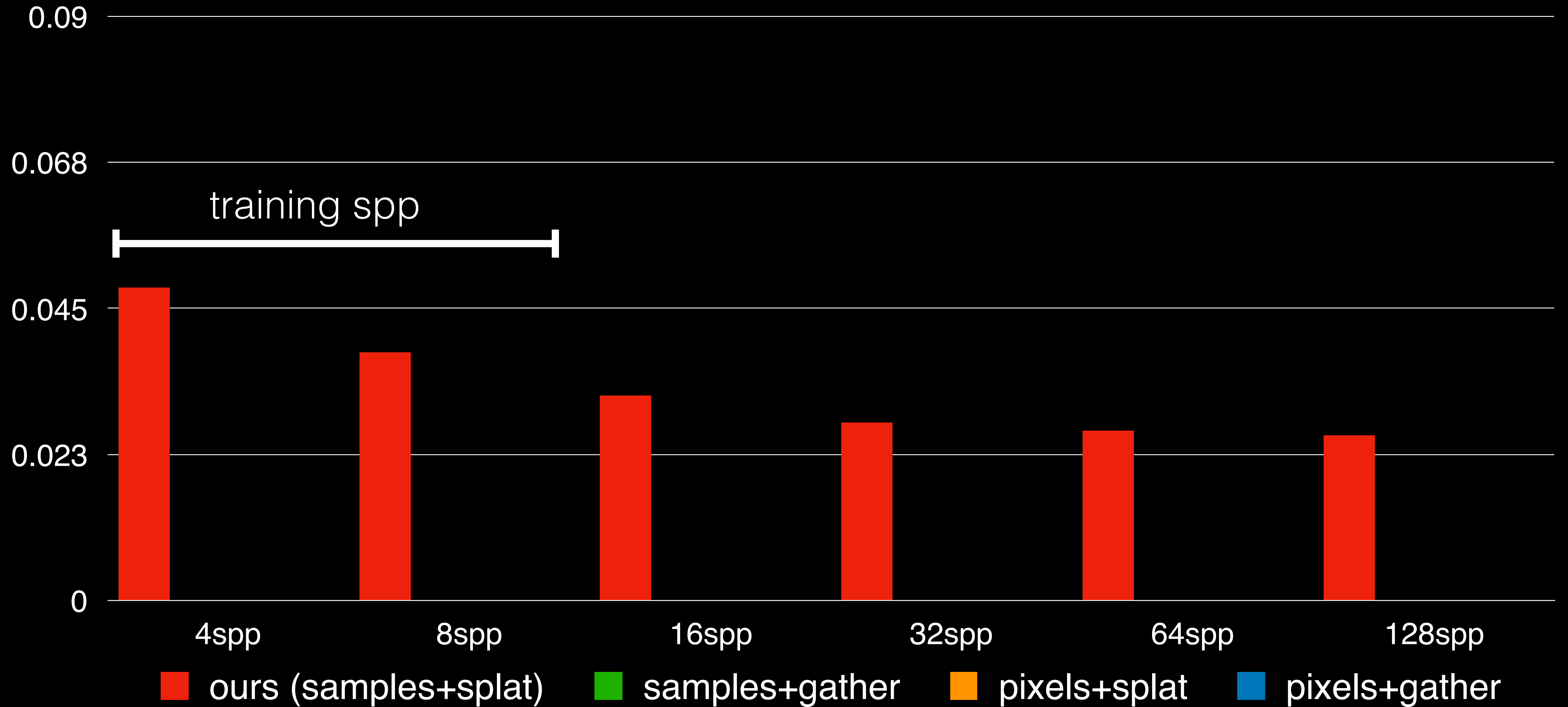
no splat



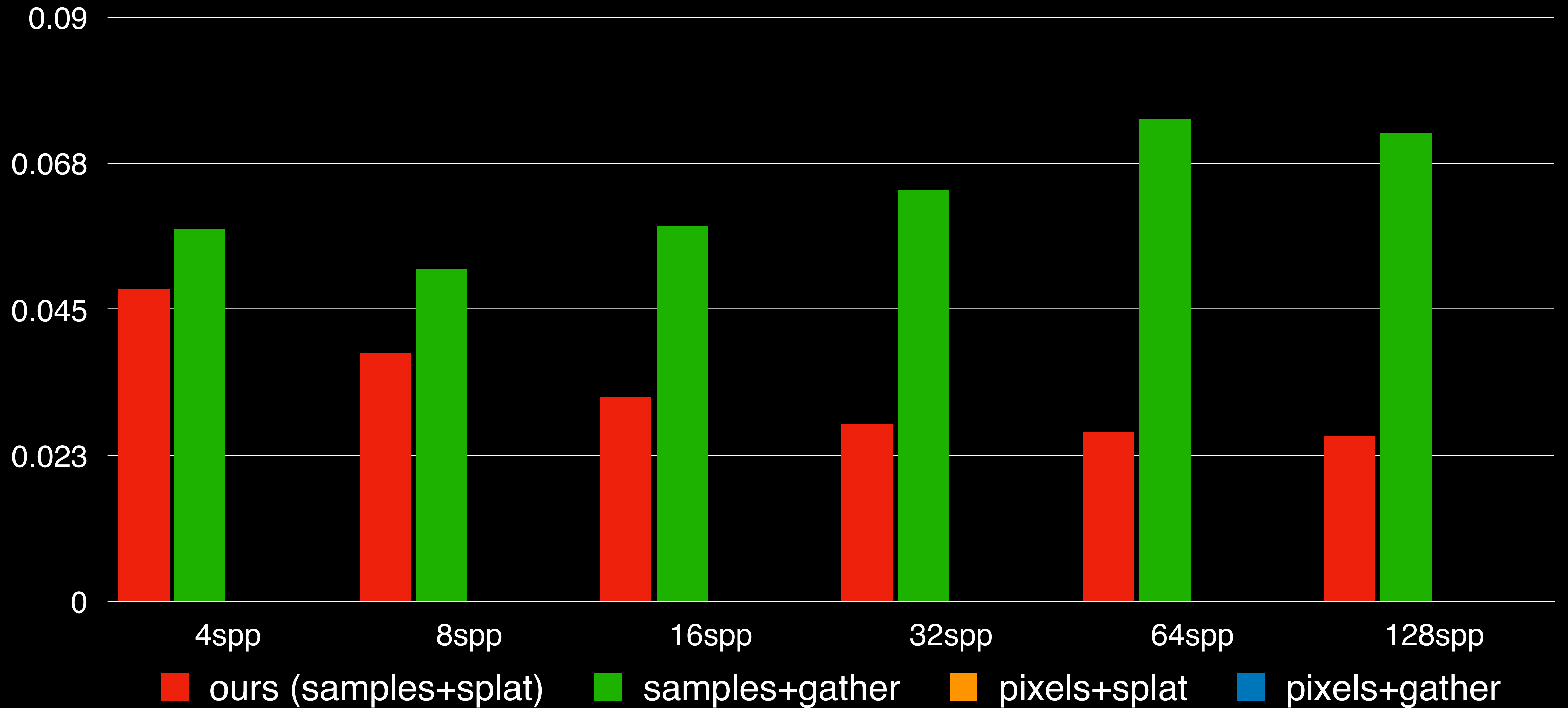
no samples
no splat



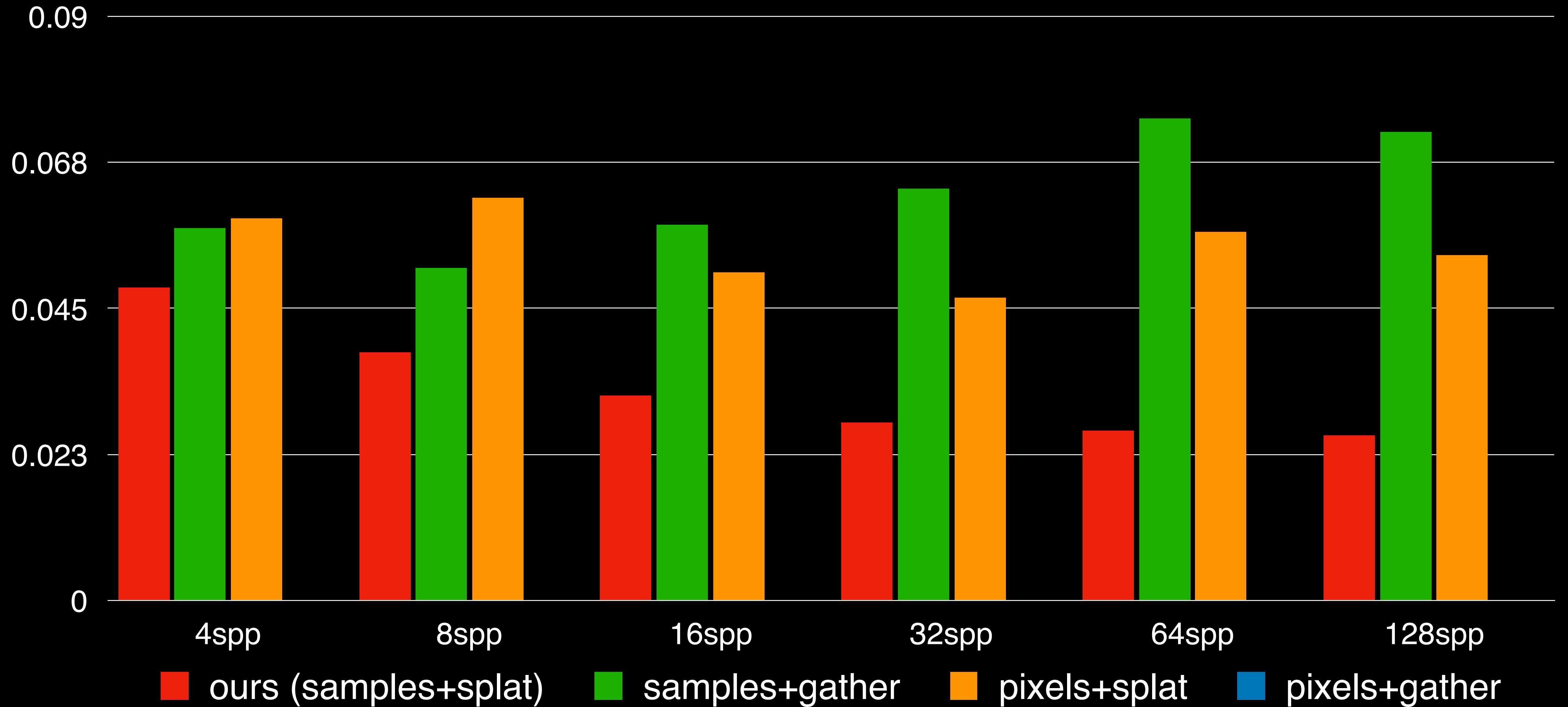
Ablation: relative-MSE (lower is better)



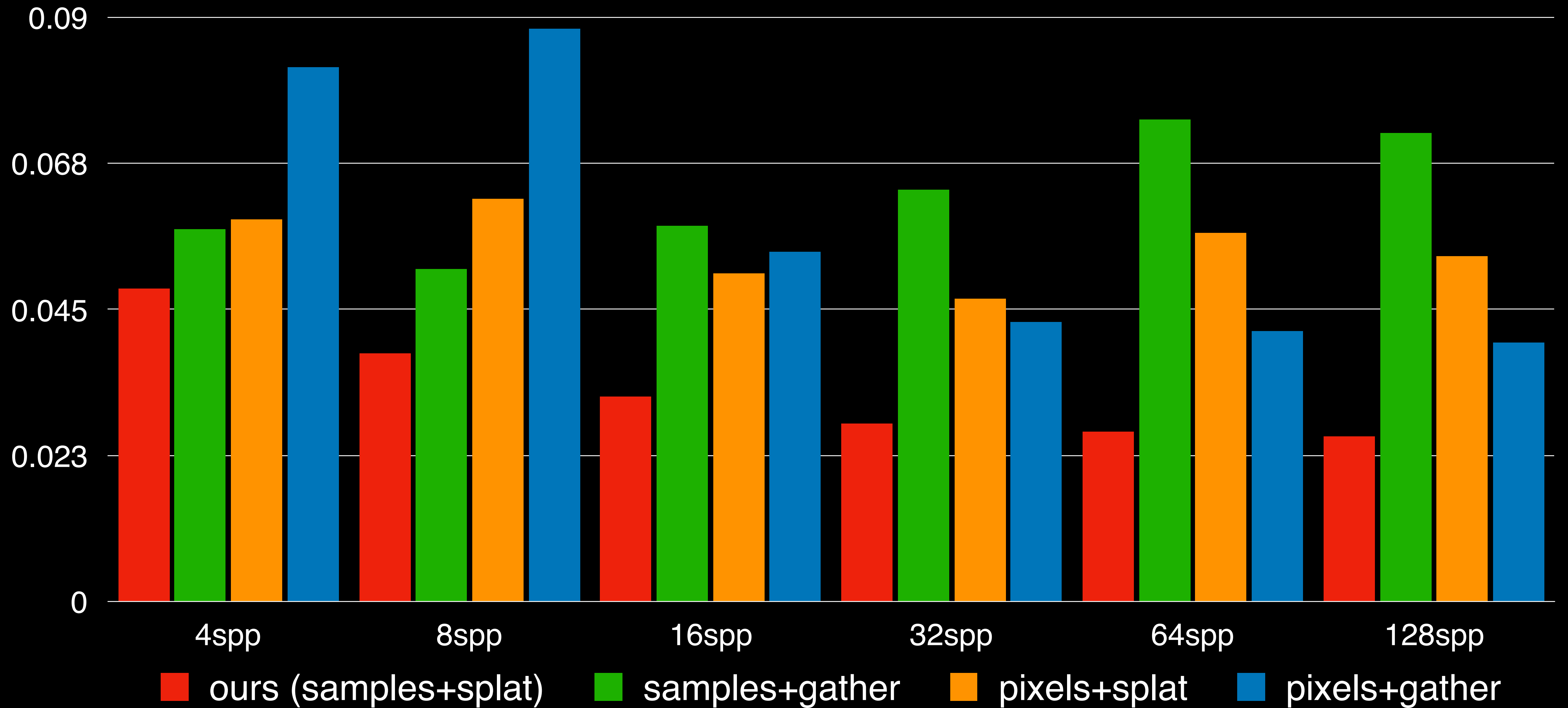
Ablation: relative-MSE (lower is better)



Ablation: relative-MSE (lower is better)

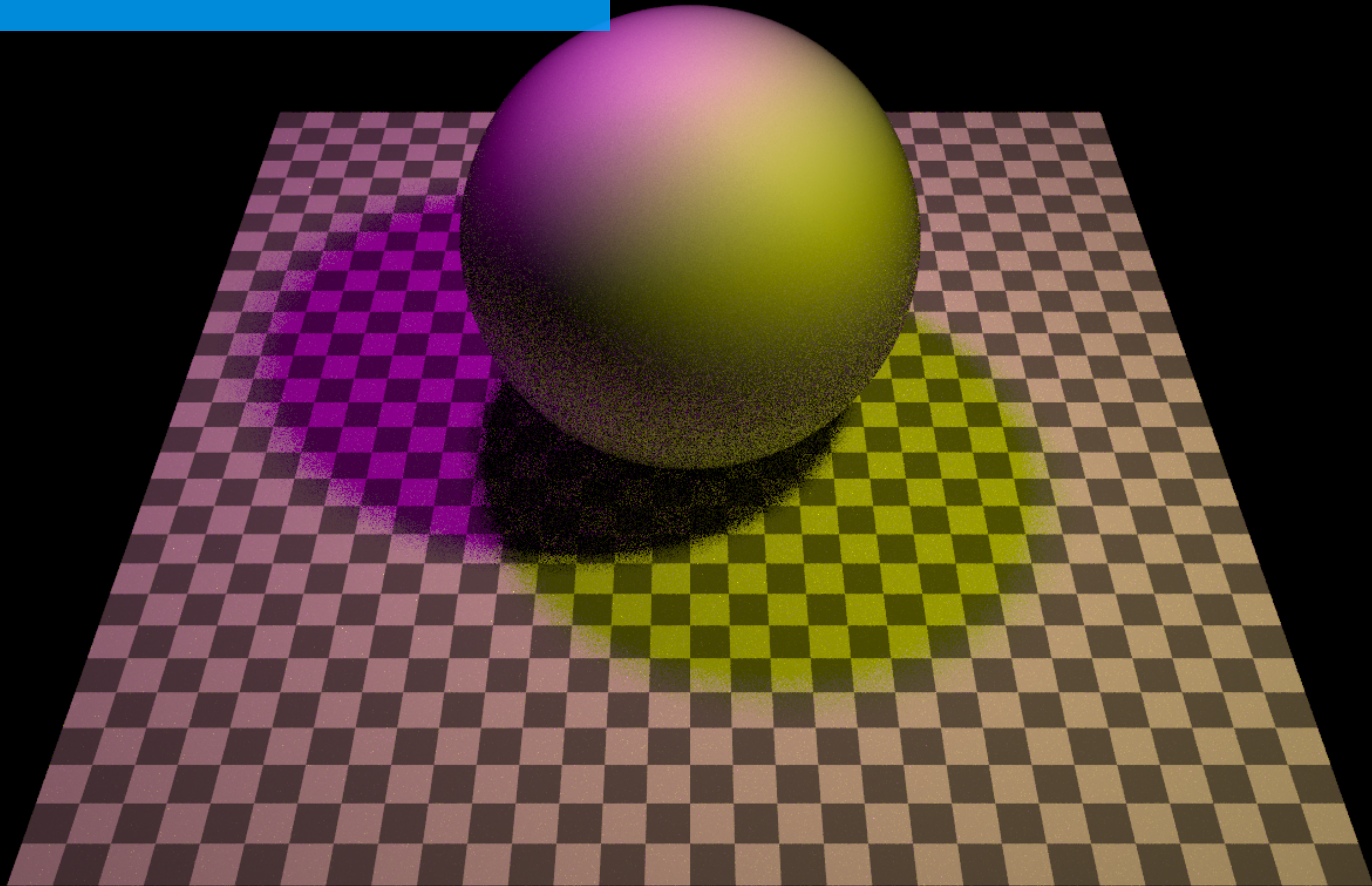


Ablation: relative-MSE (lower is better)

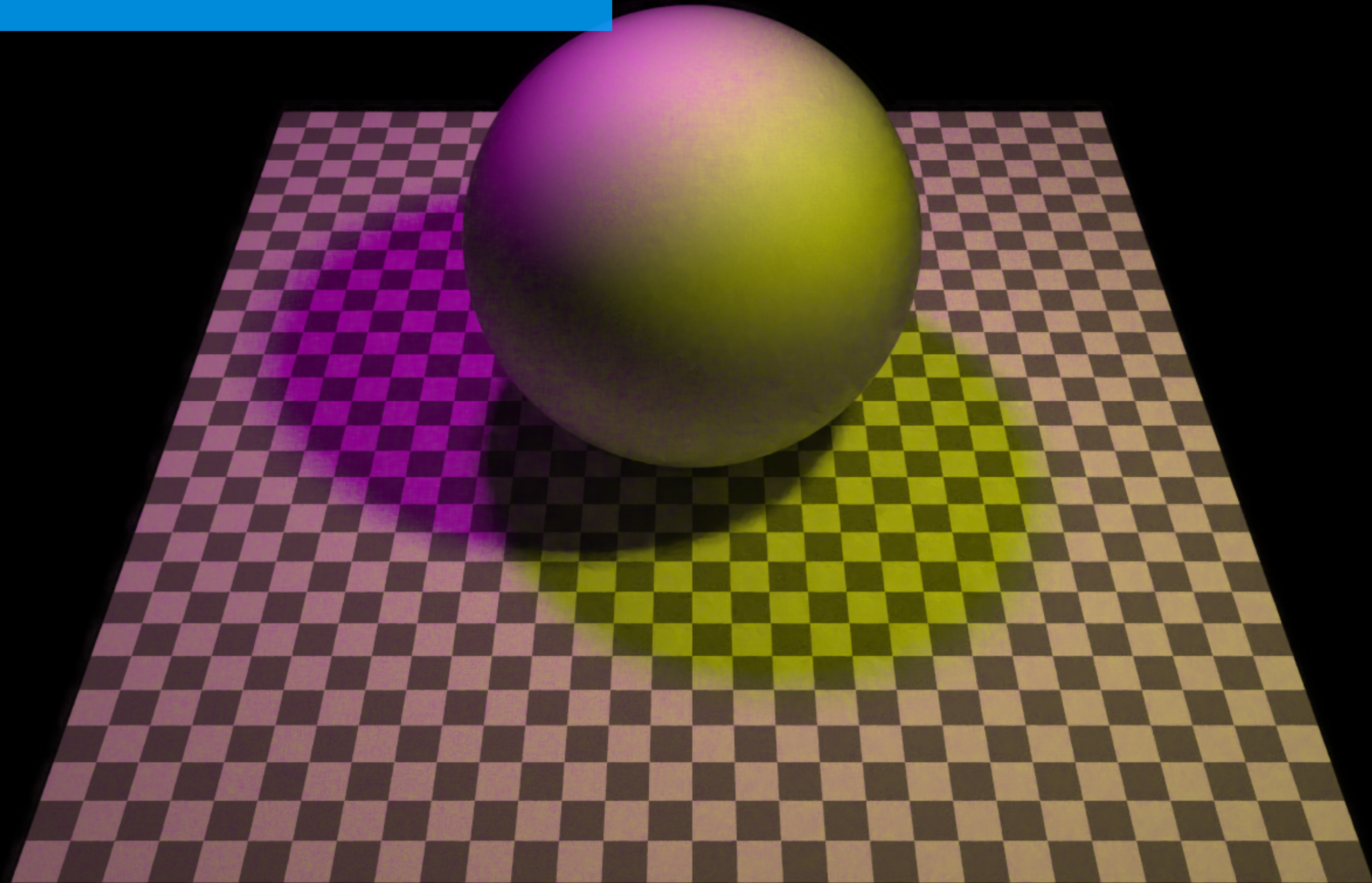


Extra results

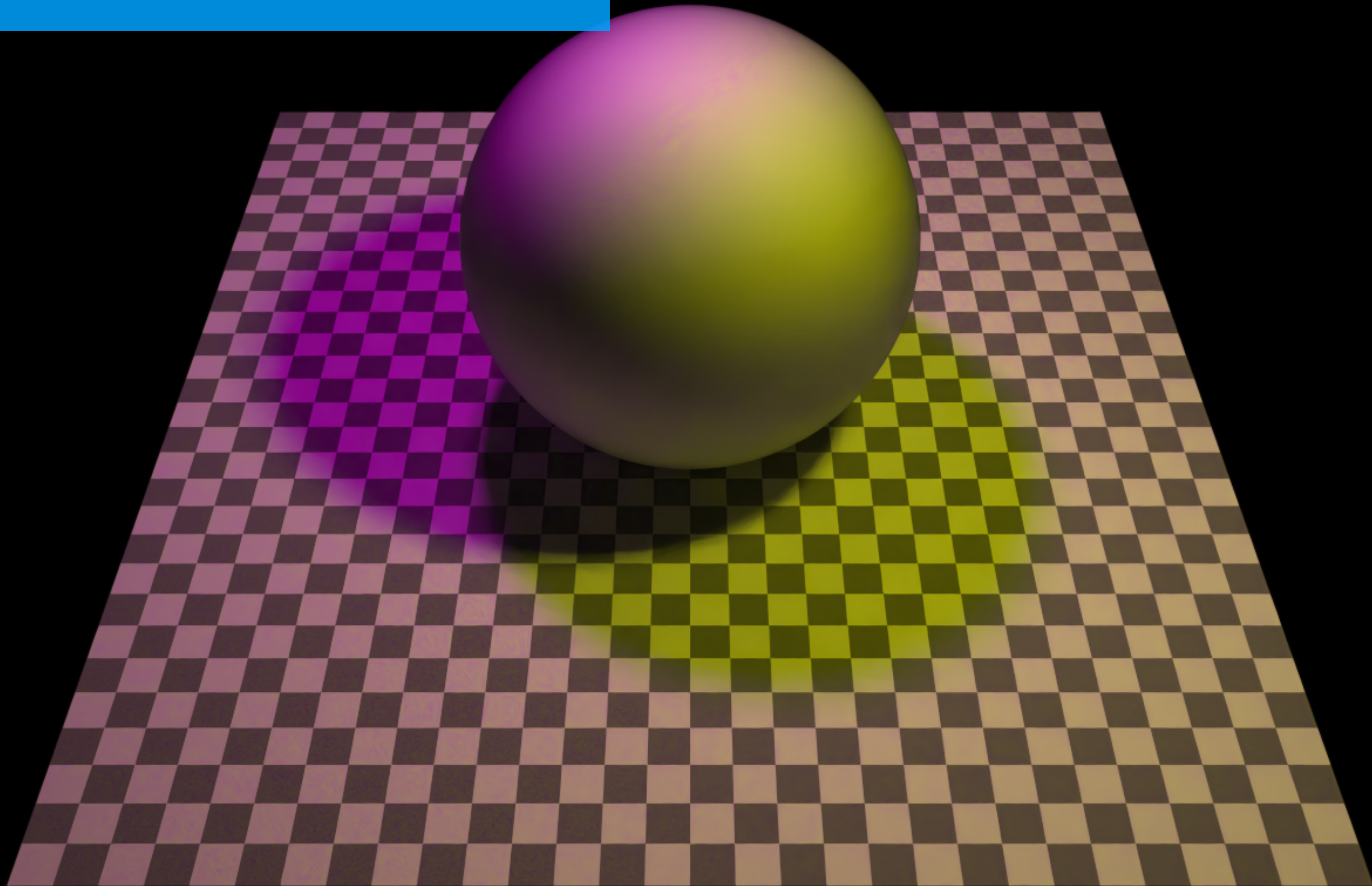
input | 8spp



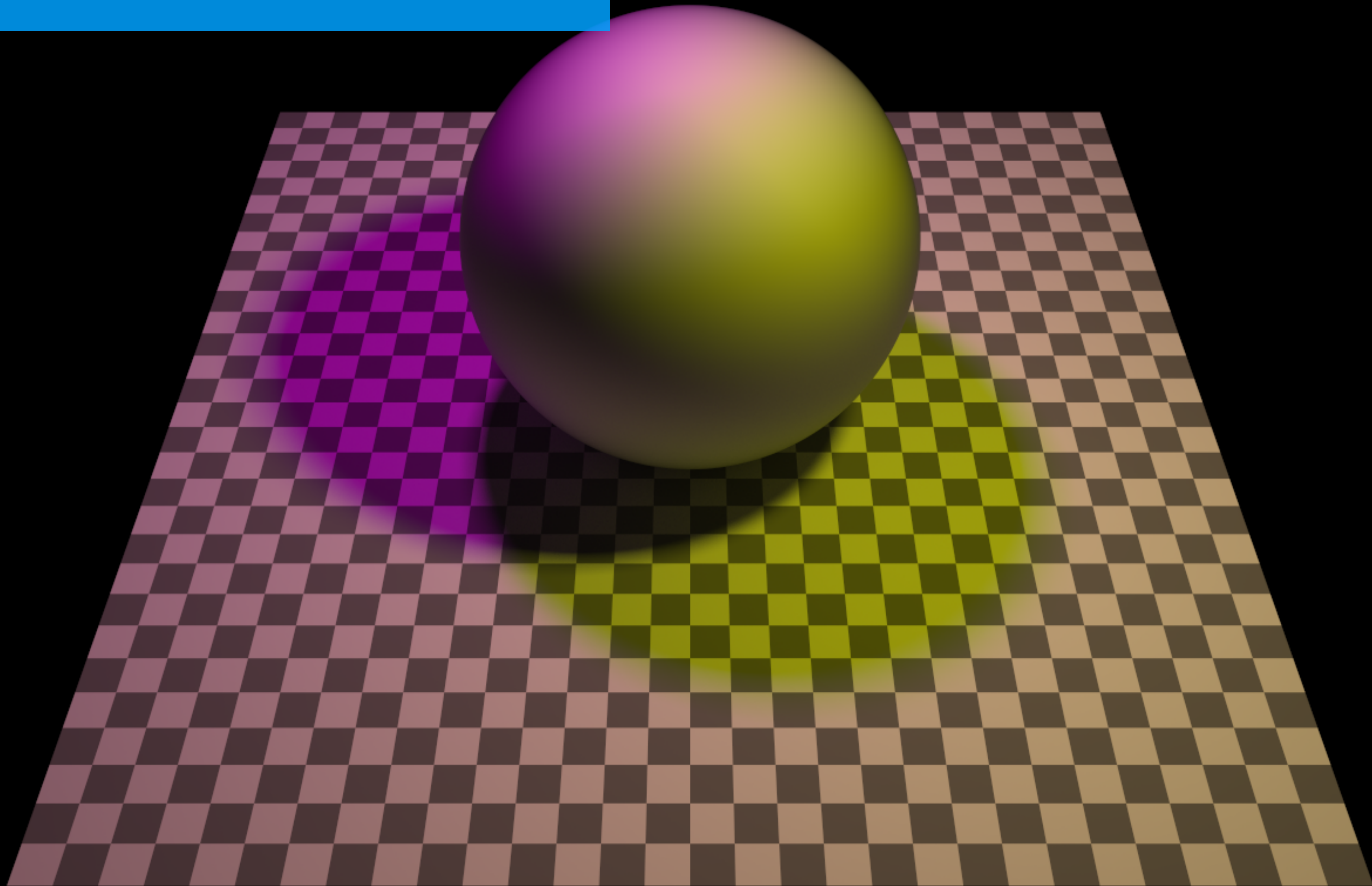
Bako et al. [2017] | 8spp



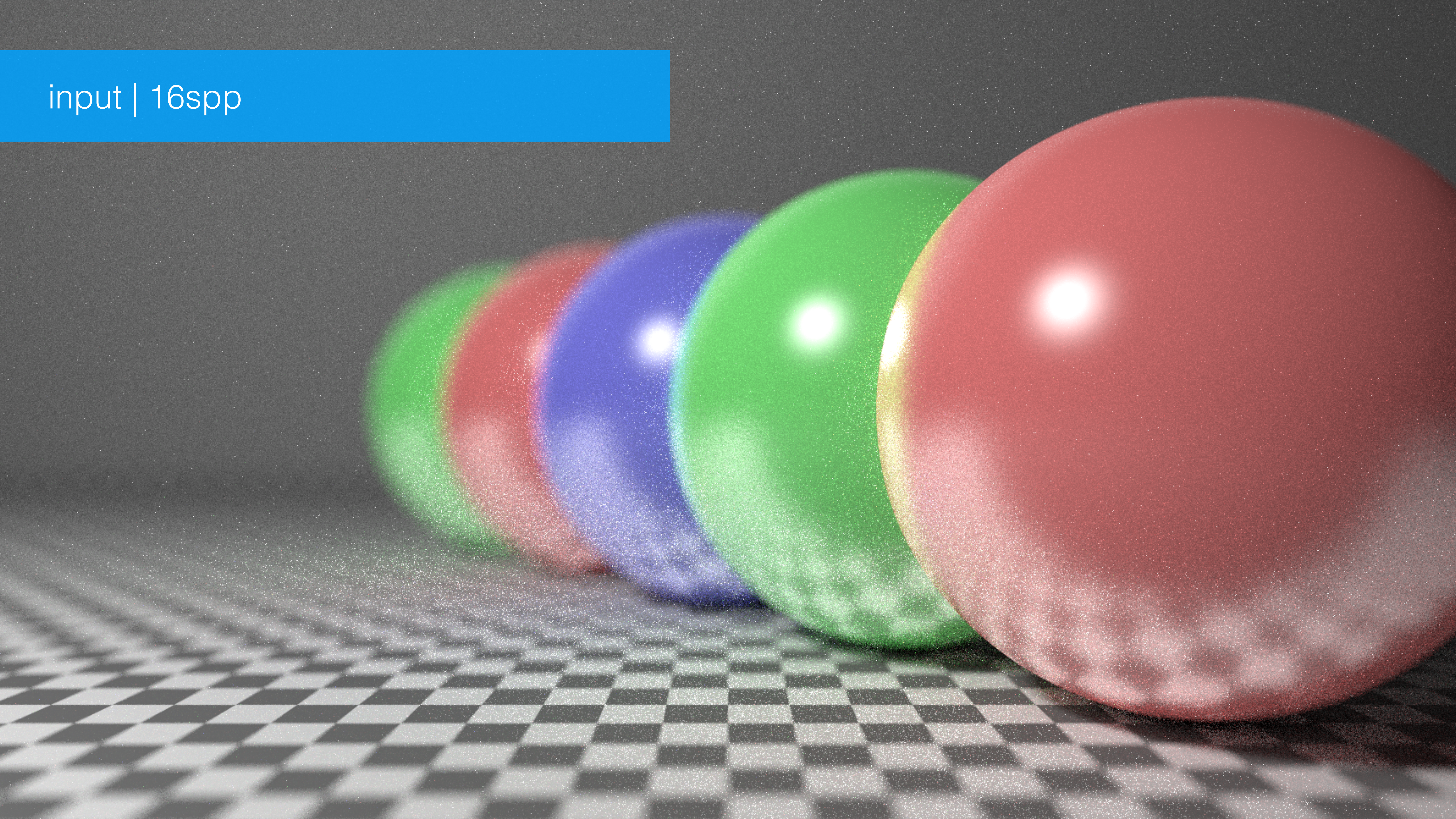
ours | 8spp



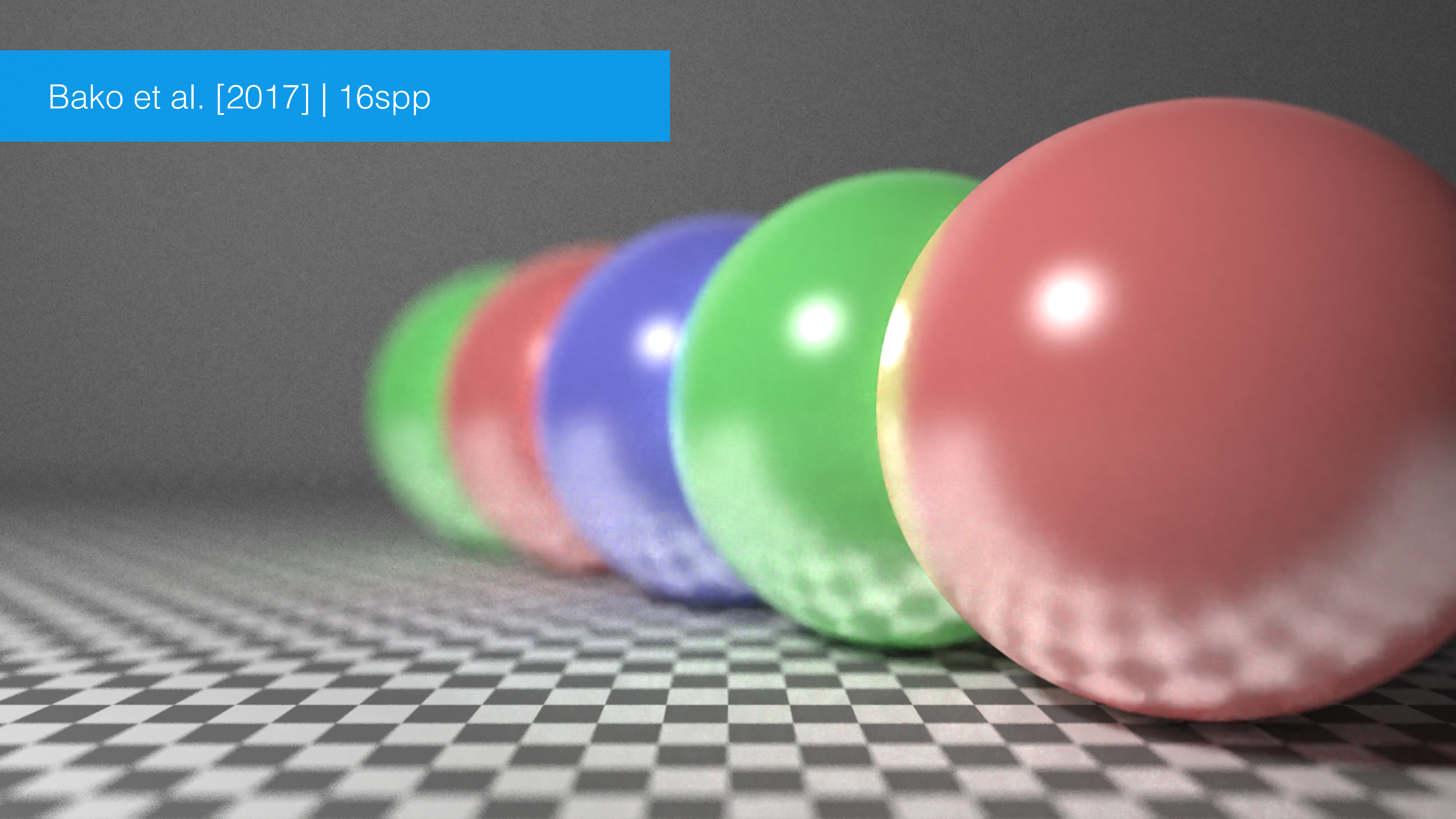
reference | 8192spp



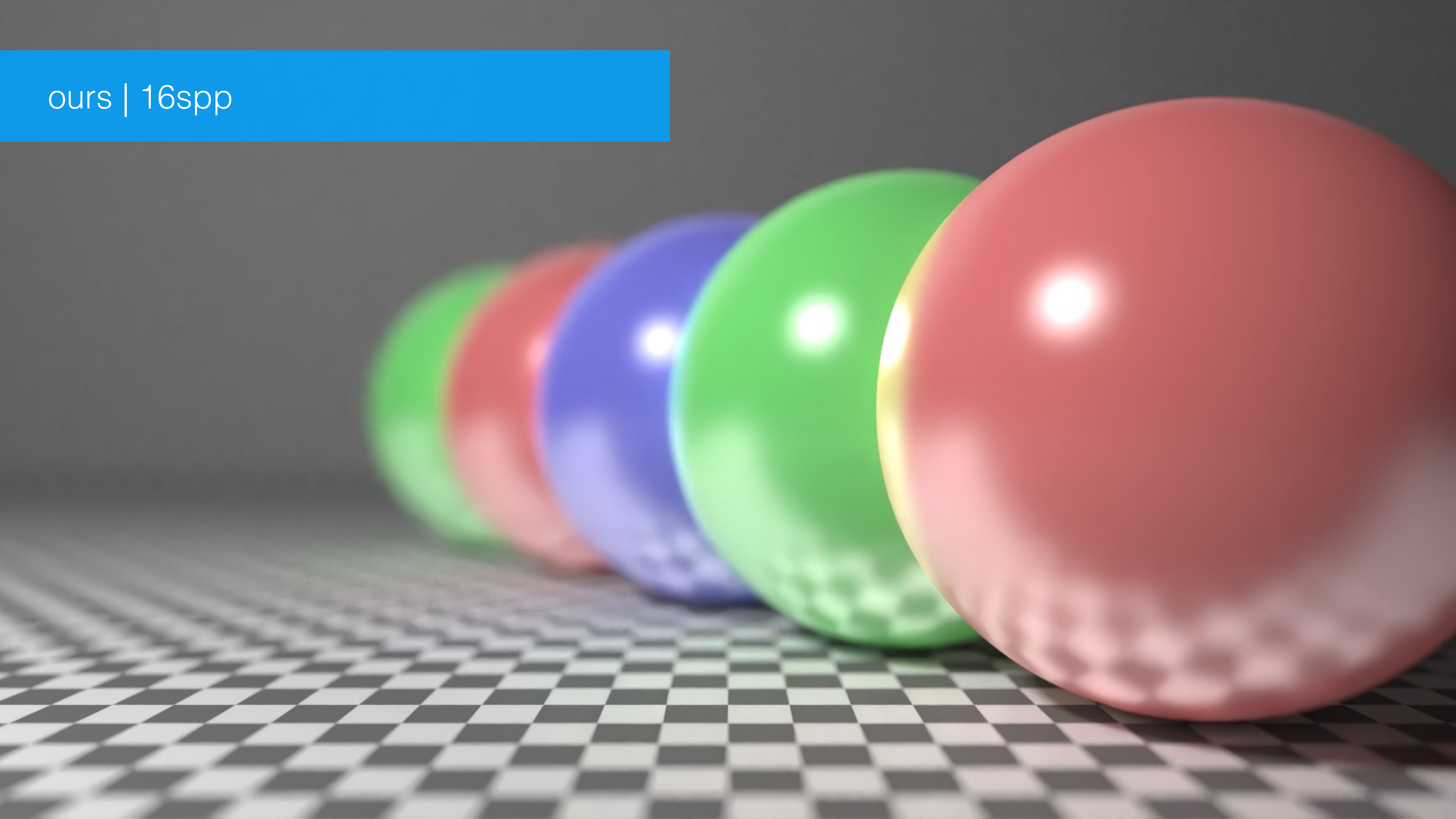
input | 16spp



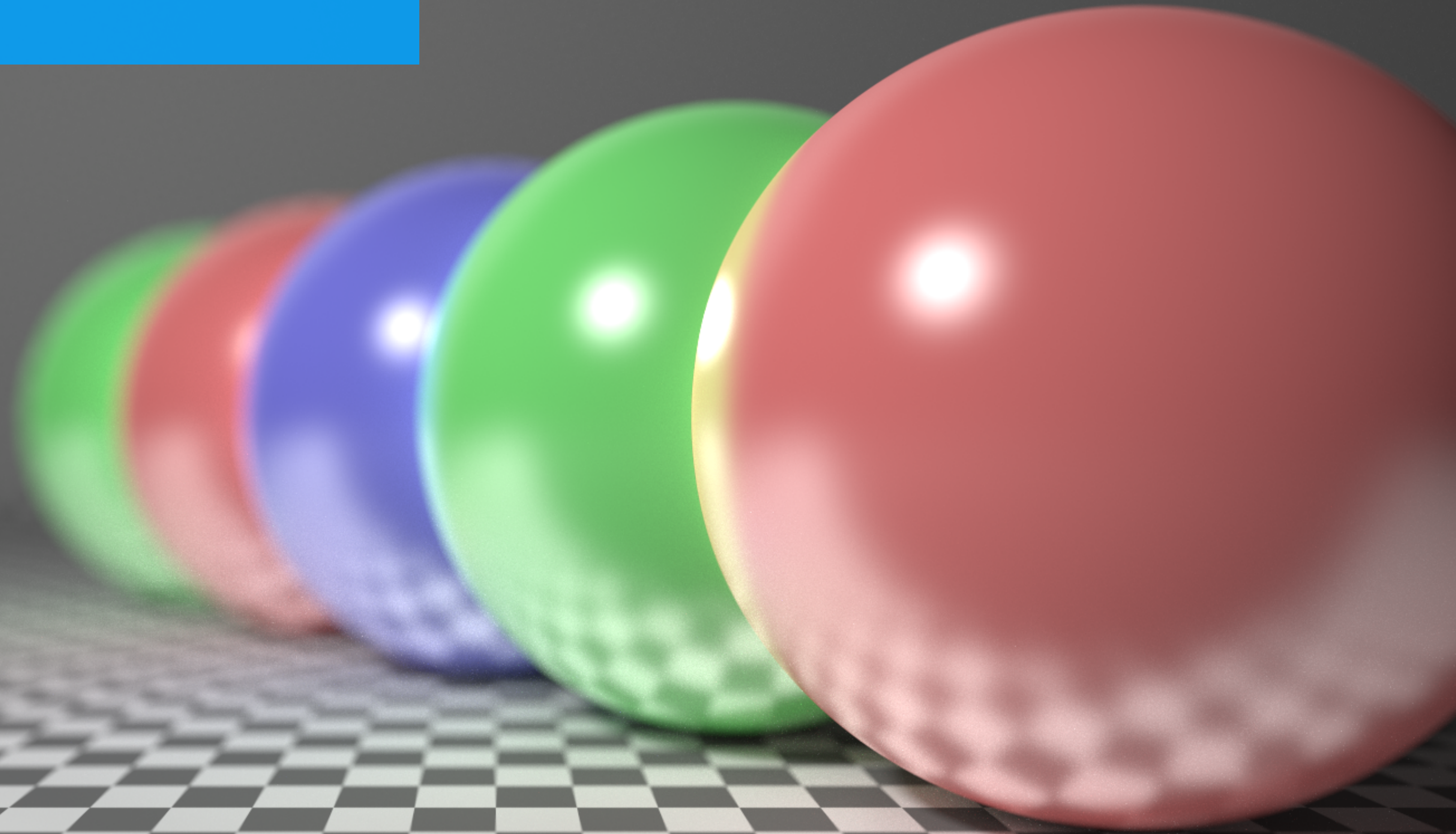
Bako et al. [2017] | 16spp



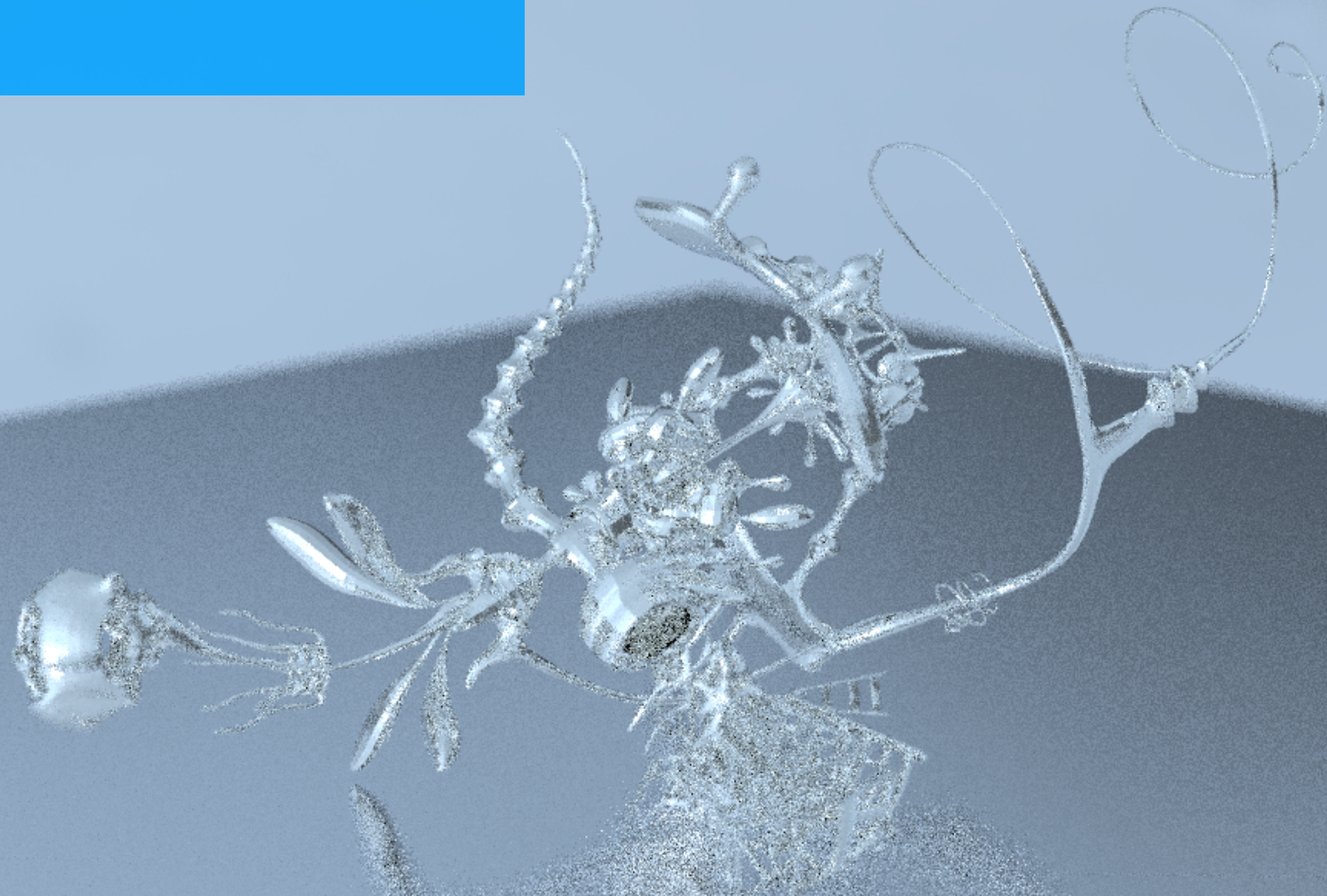
ours | 16spp



reference | 8192spp



input | 4spp



Bako et al. [2017] | 4spp



ours | 4spp



reference | 8192spp



input | 4spp



Bako et al. [2017] | 4spp



ours | 4spp



reference | 8192spp

