

Maximizing Parallelism in the Construction of BVHs, Octrees, and *k*-d Trees

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Trees



Trees



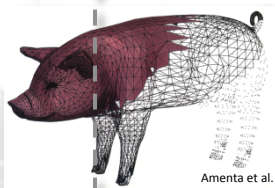
Path tracing



Photon mapping



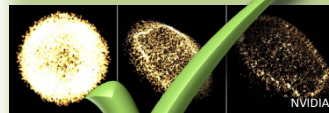
Real-time ray tracing



Surface reconstruction



Collision detection



Particle simulation



Voxel-based global illumination

Outline

- Fastest existing methods are sequential
 - Parallelize within each hierarchy level
 - But not between levels



Outline

- Fastest existing methods are sequential
 - Parallelize within each hierarchy level
 - But not between levels
- Lack of parallelism
 - Small workloads bottlenecked by top levels
 - Sub-linear scaling of performance

Outline

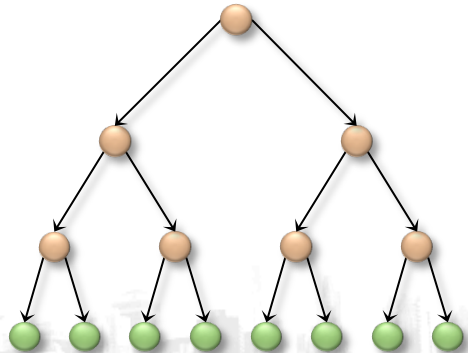
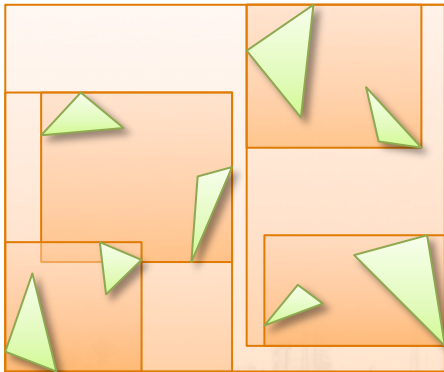
- Novel way to build the entire tree in parallel
 - Two algorithmic “building blocks”
 - Fast, scalable



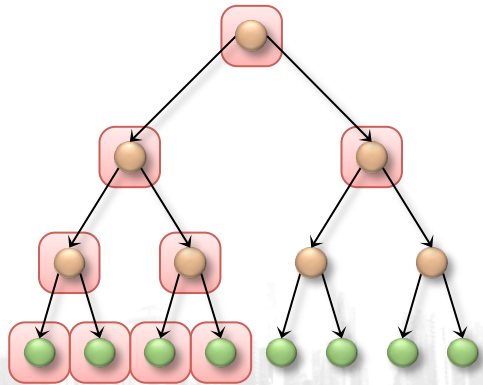
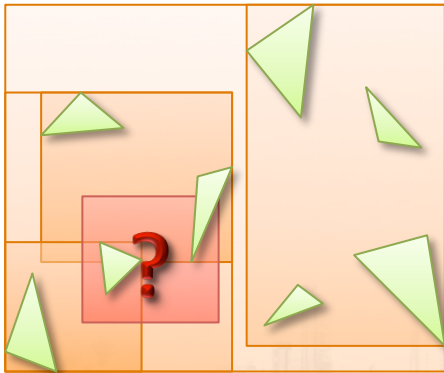
Outline

- Novel way to build the entire tree in parallel
 - Two algorithmic “building blocks”
 - Fast, scalable
- Main focus: BVHs
 - Point-based octrees and k -d trees also covered in the paper

Bounding volume hierarchy

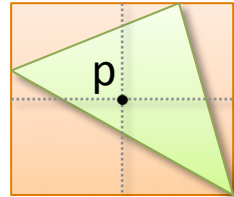


Bounding volume hierarchy



LBVH - Lauterbach et al. [2009]

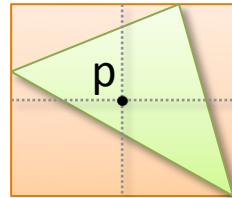
1. Assign Morton codes
2. Sort primitives
3. Generate hierarchy
4. Fit bounding boxes



$$\begin{aligned}p_x &= 0.1010 \\p_y &= 0.0111 \\p_z &= 0.1100\end{aligned}$$

LBVH - Lauterbach et al. [2009]

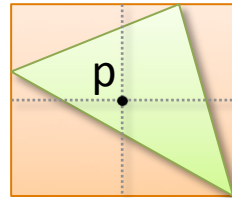
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$$\begin{aligned} p_x &= 0.10100 & 1 & 0 \\ p_y &= 0.0101 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ p_z &= 0.1100 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{aligned}$$

LBVH - Lauterbach et al. [2009]

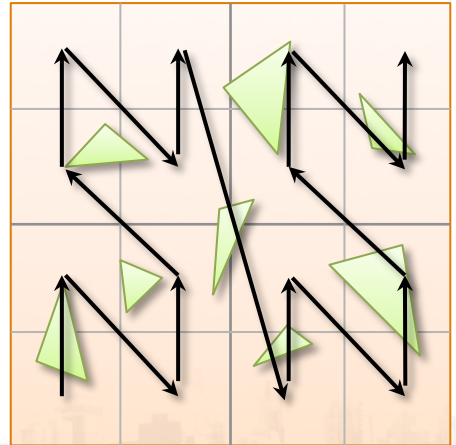
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$p_x = 0.10101110010$
 $p_y = 0.10101110010$
 $p_z = 0.11000$

LBVH - Lauterbach et al. [2009]

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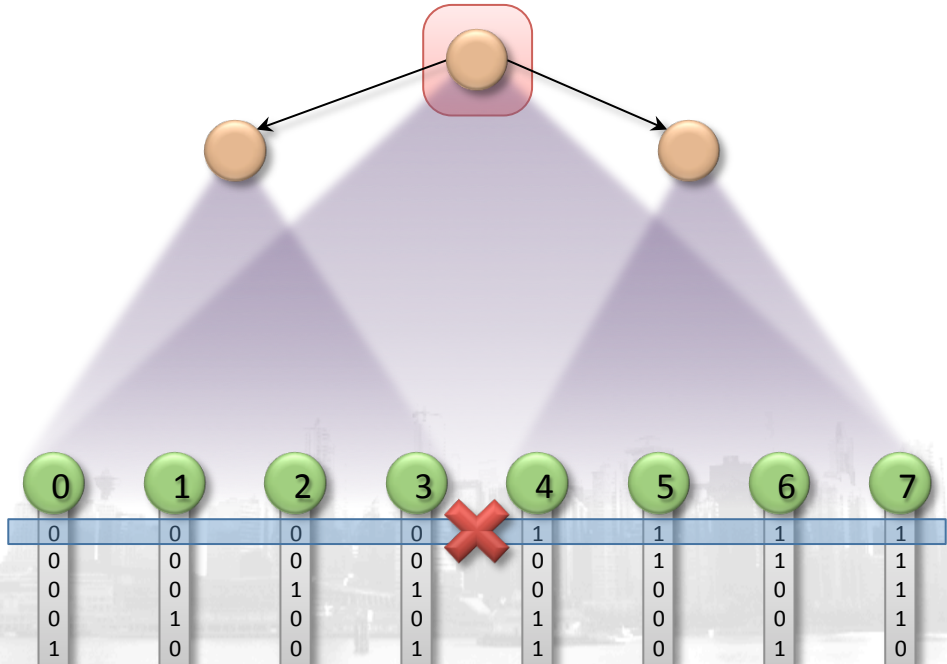


LBVH - Lauterbach et al. [2009]

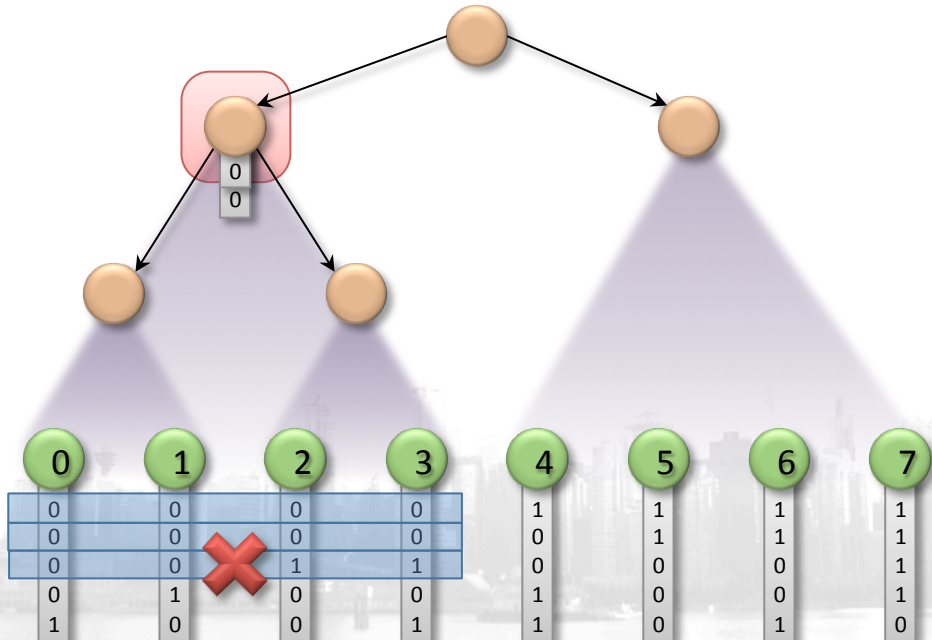
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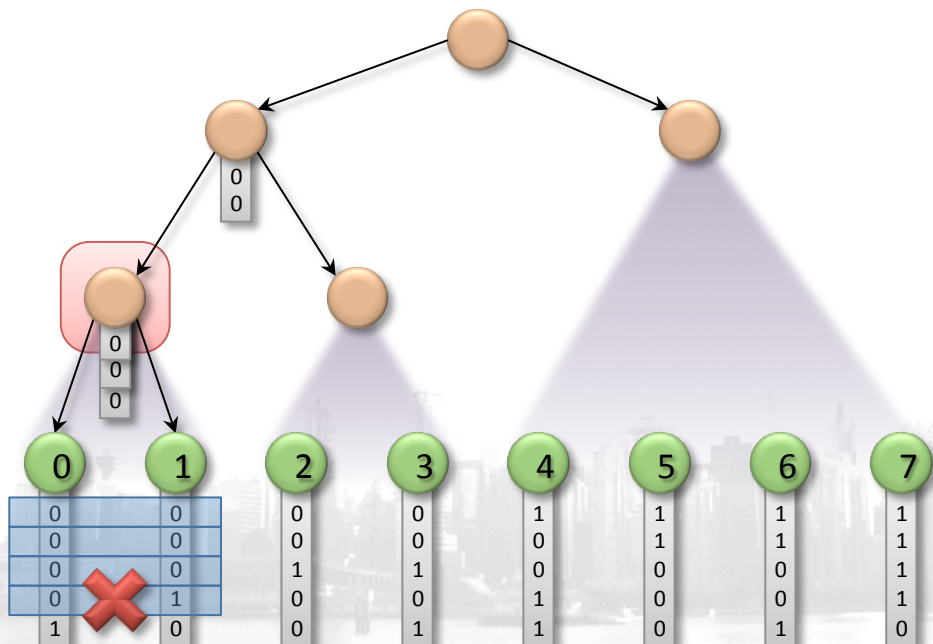
Binary radix tree



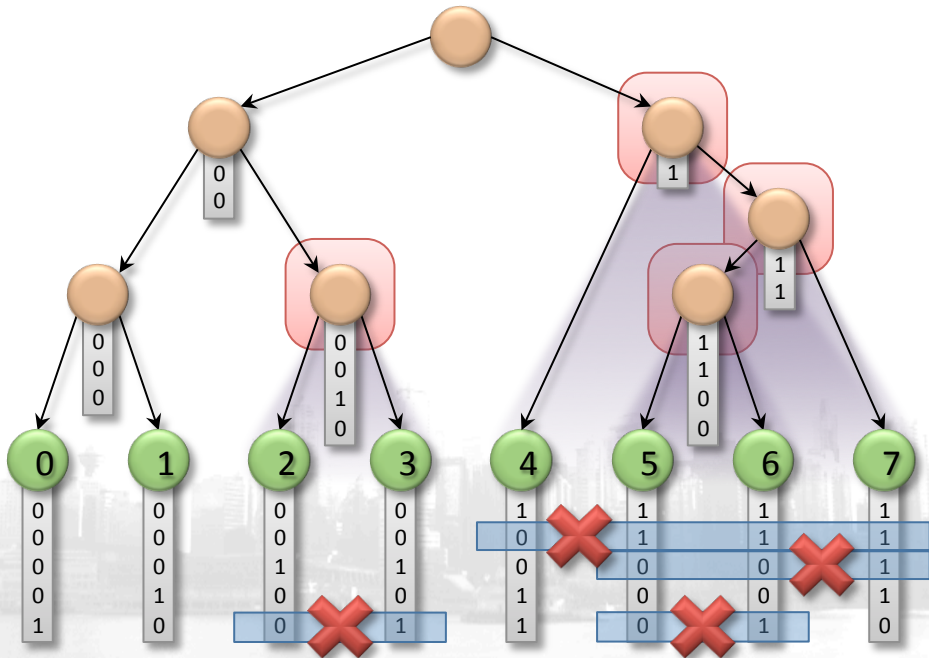
Binary radix tree



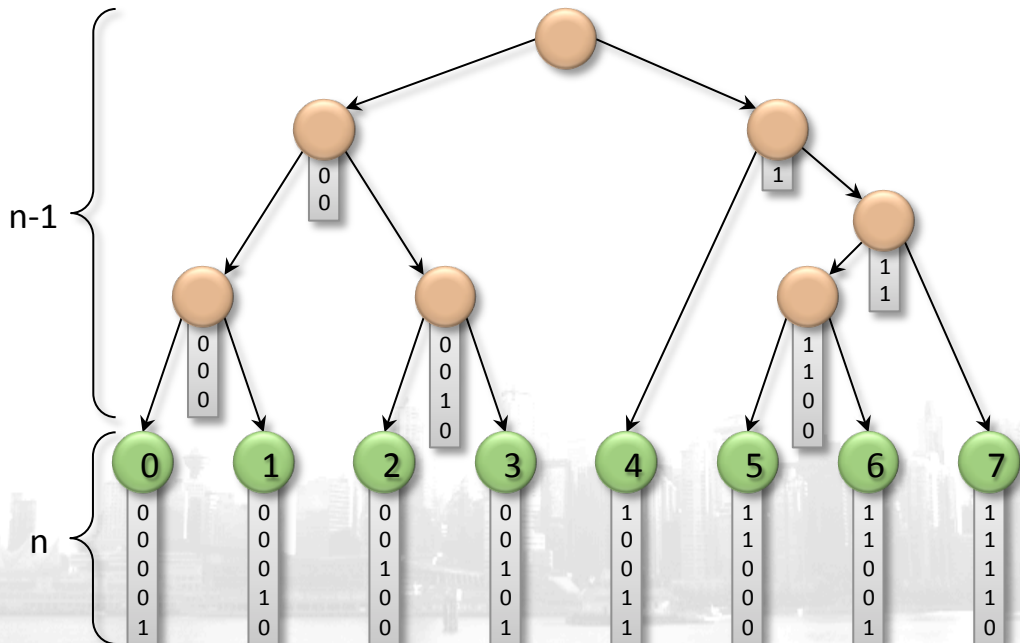
Binary radix tree



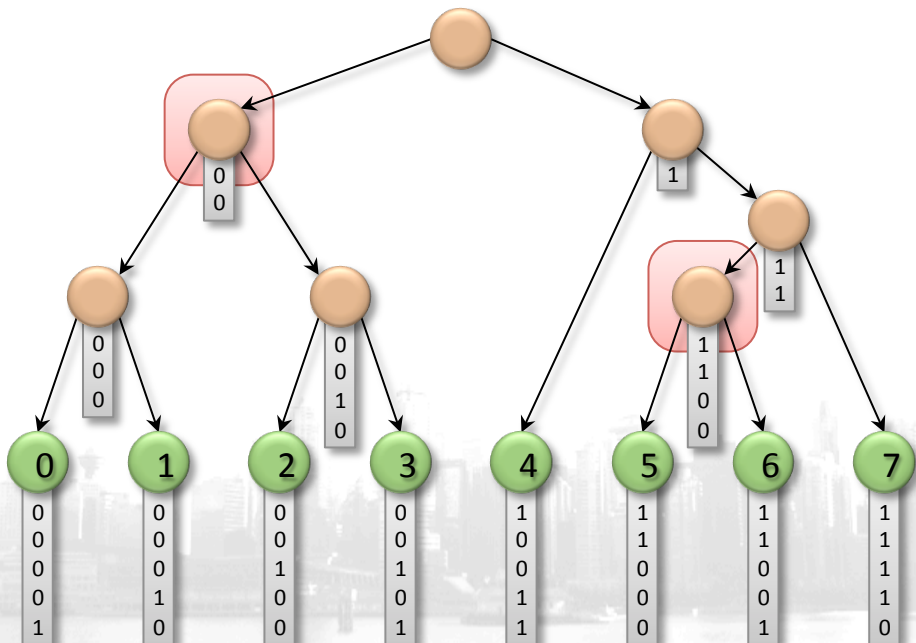
Binary radix tree



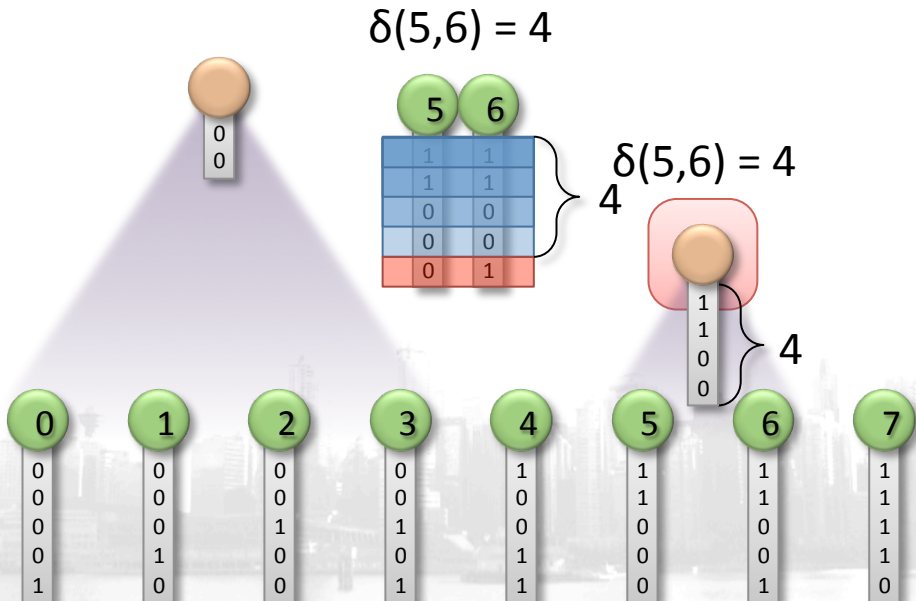
Binary radix tree



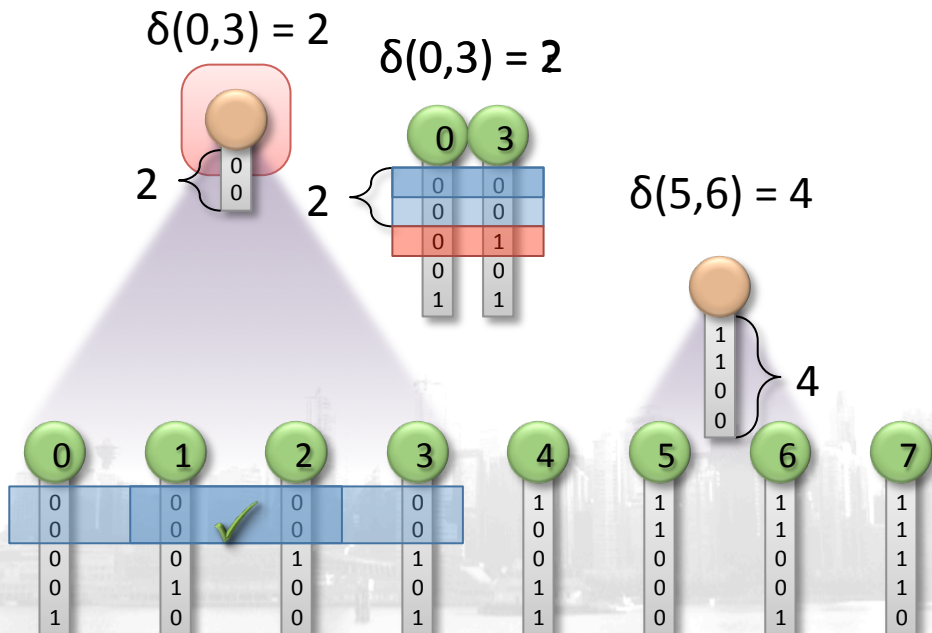
Longest common prefix



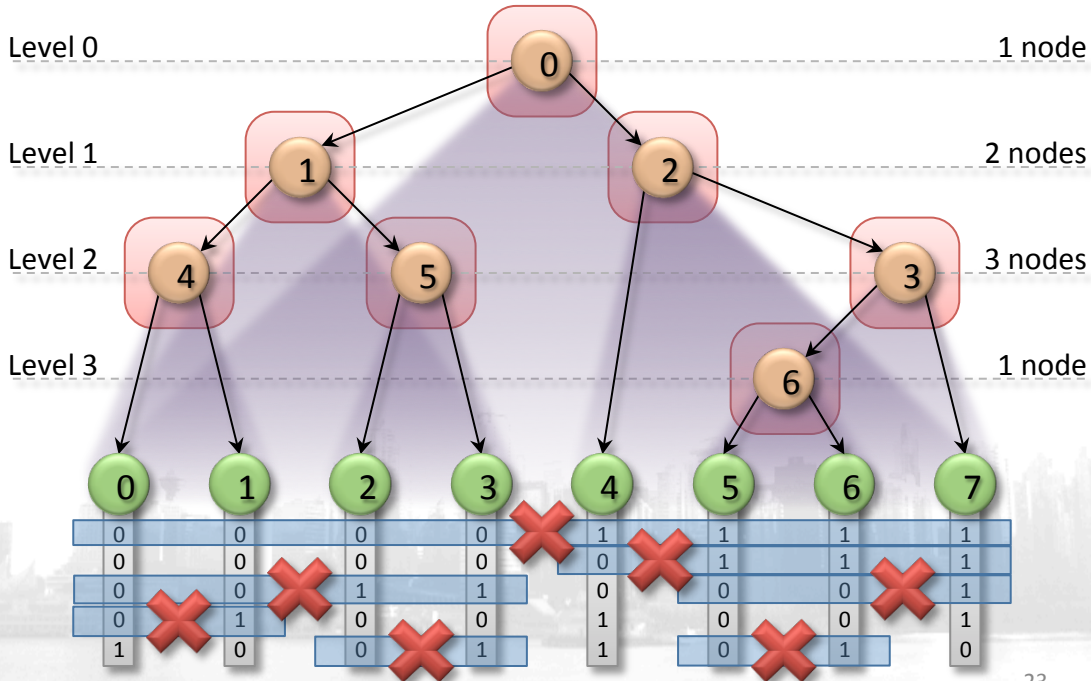
Longest common prefix



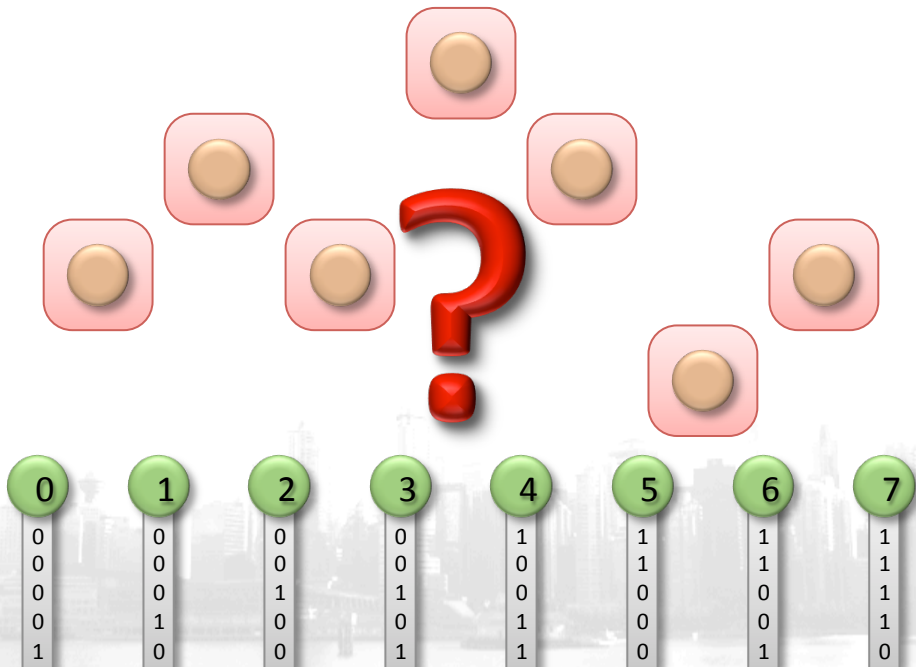
Longest common prefix



Garanzha et al. [2011]



Our method



Our method

- Define a numbering scheme for the nodes
 - Gain some knowledge of their identity
 - Establish a connection with the keys



Our method

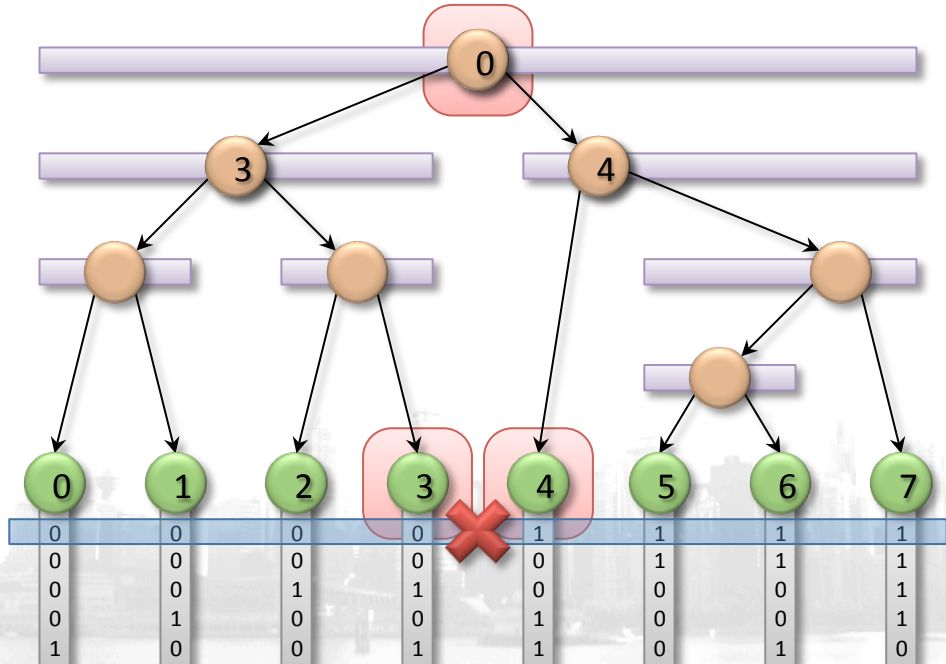
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- Find the children of a given node
 - Only look at node index and nearby keys

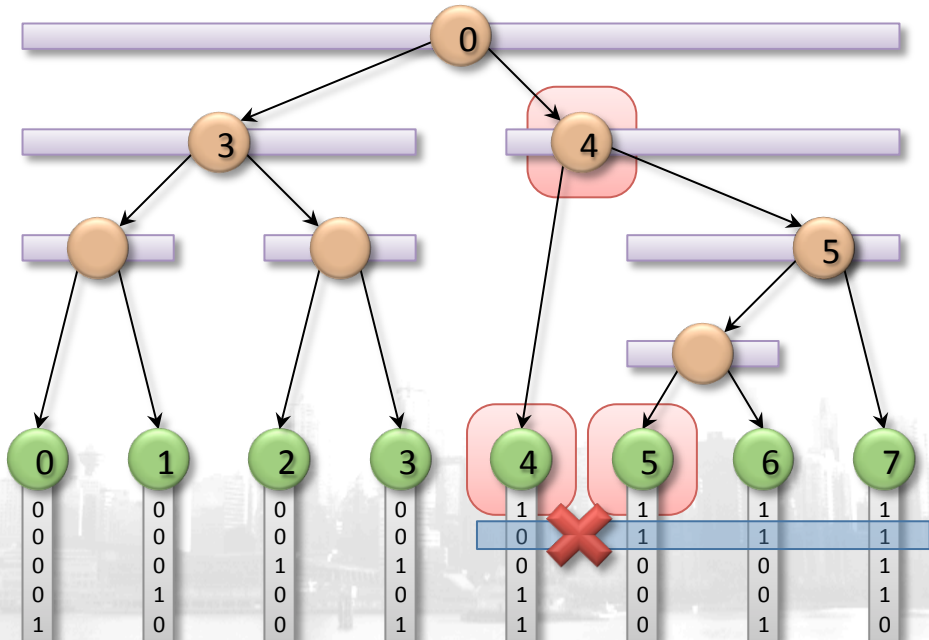
Our method

- Define a numbering scheme for the nodes
 - Gain some knowledge of their identity
 - Establish a connection with the keys
- Find the children of a given node
 - Only look at node index and nearby keys
- Do this for all nodes in parallel

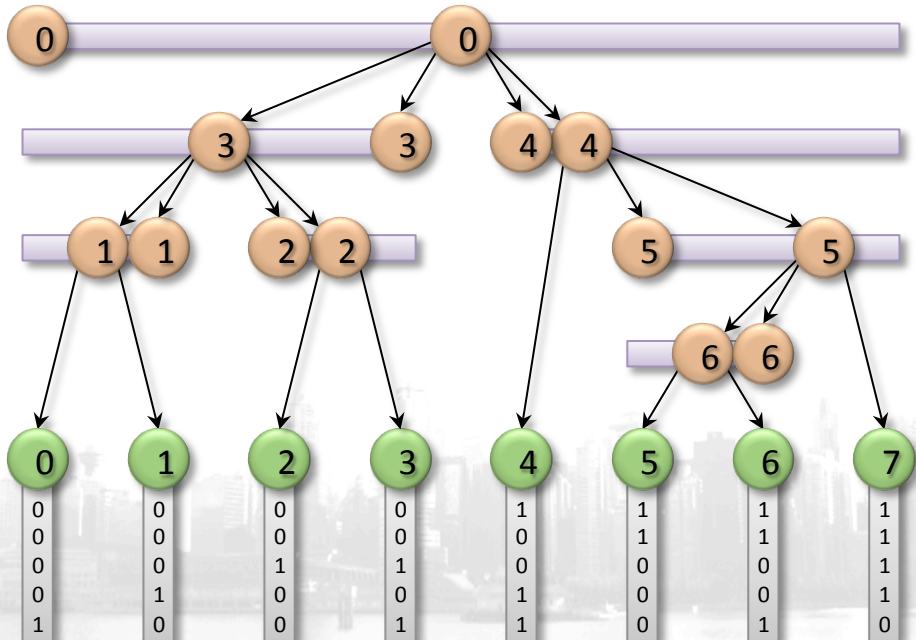
Numbering scheme



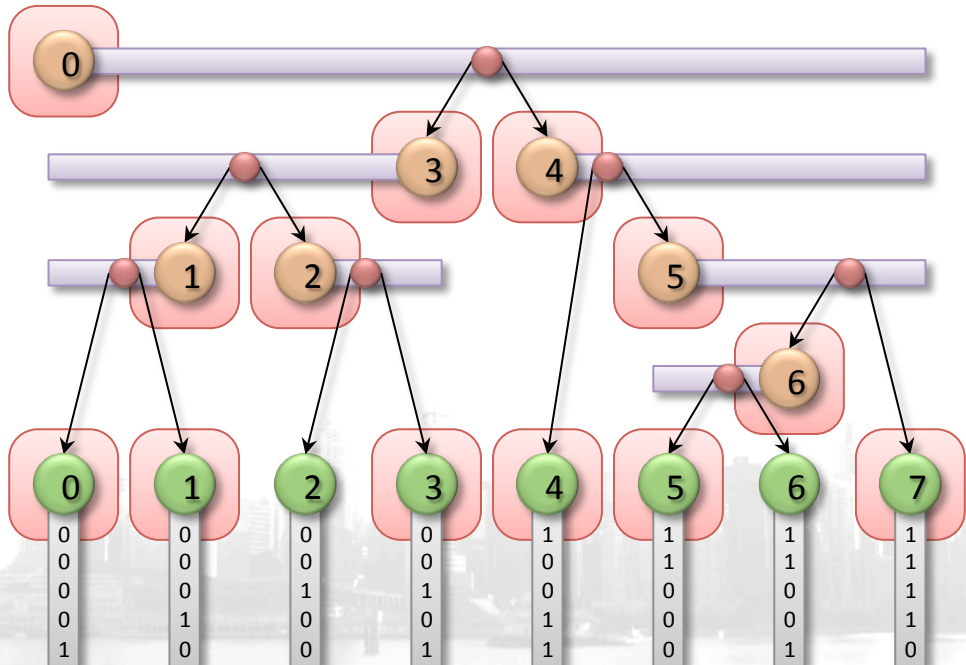
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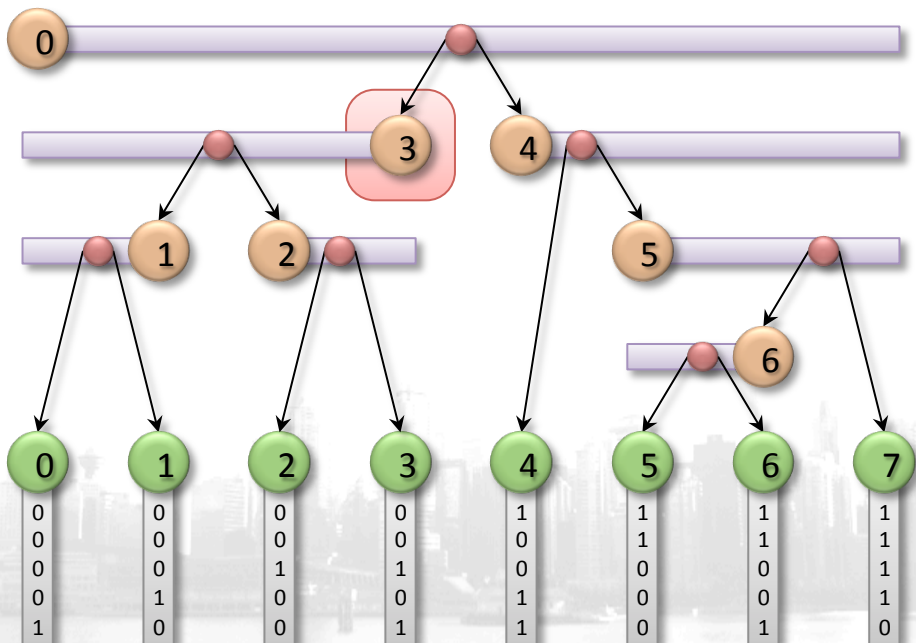
Numbering scheme



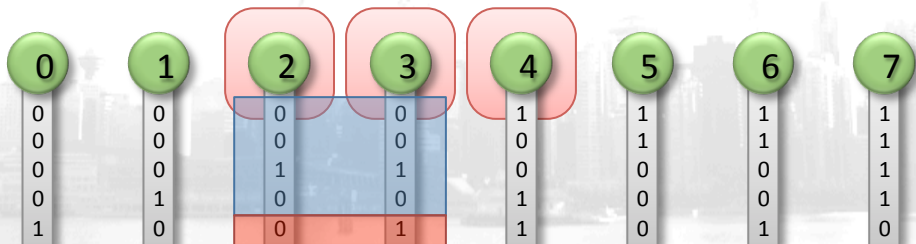
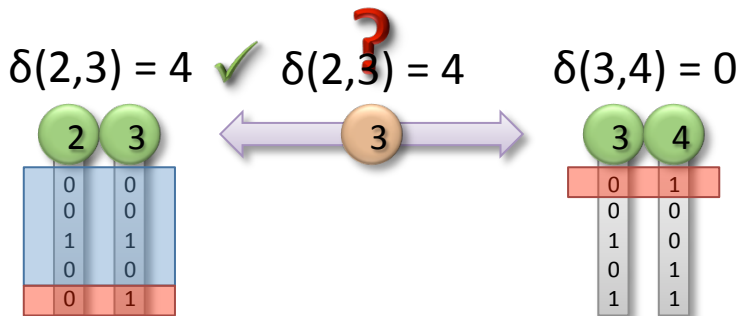
Numbering scheme



Algorithm

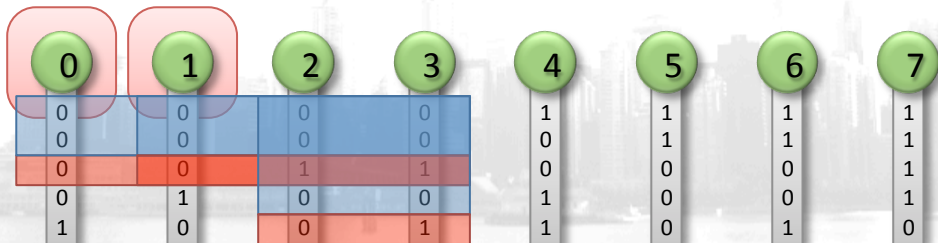
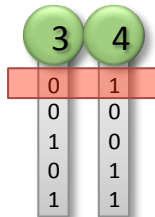


Algorithm



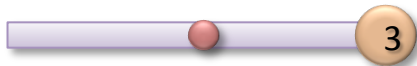
Algorithm

$$\delta(0,3) = 2 \quad \checkmark \quad \delta(3,4) = 0$$

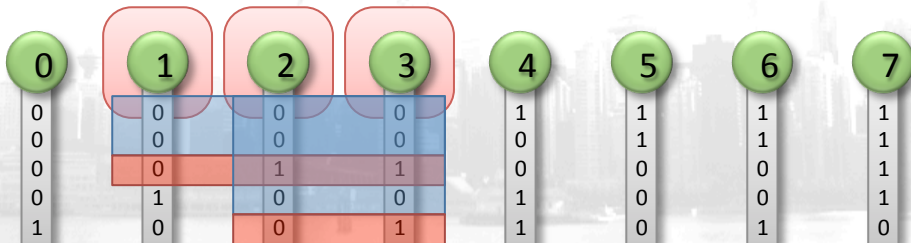


Algorithm

$$\delta(0,3) = 2$$

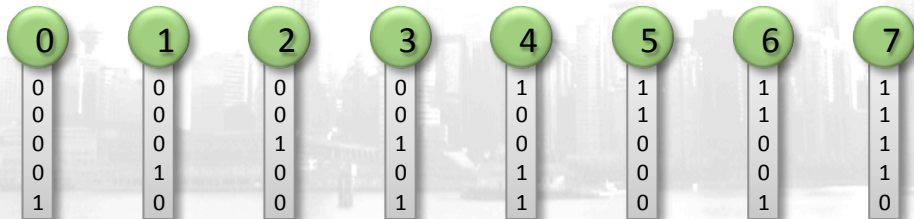
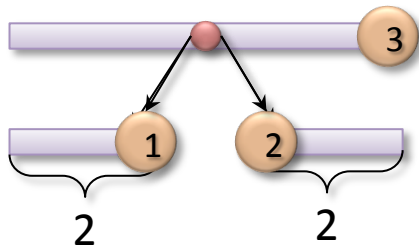


? ← $\delta(2,3) = 2$ ✗



Algorithm

$$\delta(0,3) = 2$$



Algorithm

For each node $i=0..n-2$ in parallel:

1. Determine direction of the range
2. Expand the range as far as possible
3. Find where to split the range
4. Identify children

Binary search



$$\mathcal{O}(n \log h)$$

Duplicate keys

- The algorithm only works with unique keys
 - Duplicates are common in practice



Duplicate keys

- The algorithm only works with unique keys
 - Duplicates are common in practice
- Trick: Augment each key with its index
 - Distinguishes between duplicates
 - Keys are still in lexicographical order

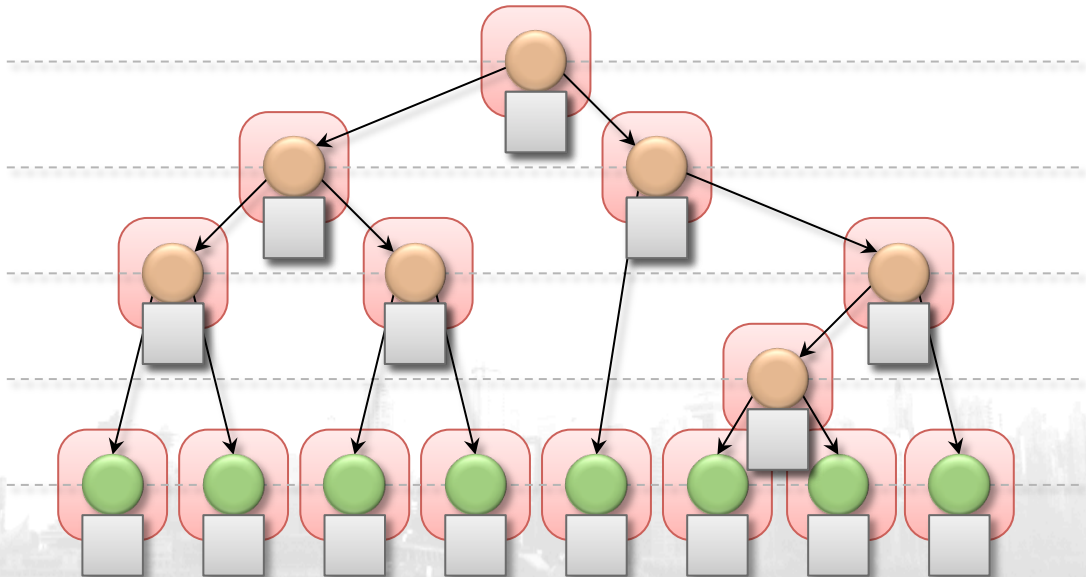
Duplicate keys

- The algorithm only works with unique keys
 - Duplicates are common in practice
- Trick: Augment each key with its index
 - Distinguishes between duplicates
 - Keys are still in lexicographical order
- Tie-break when evaluating $\delta(i,j)$

LBVH

1. Assign Morton codes
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Lauterbach et al. [2009]



Our method

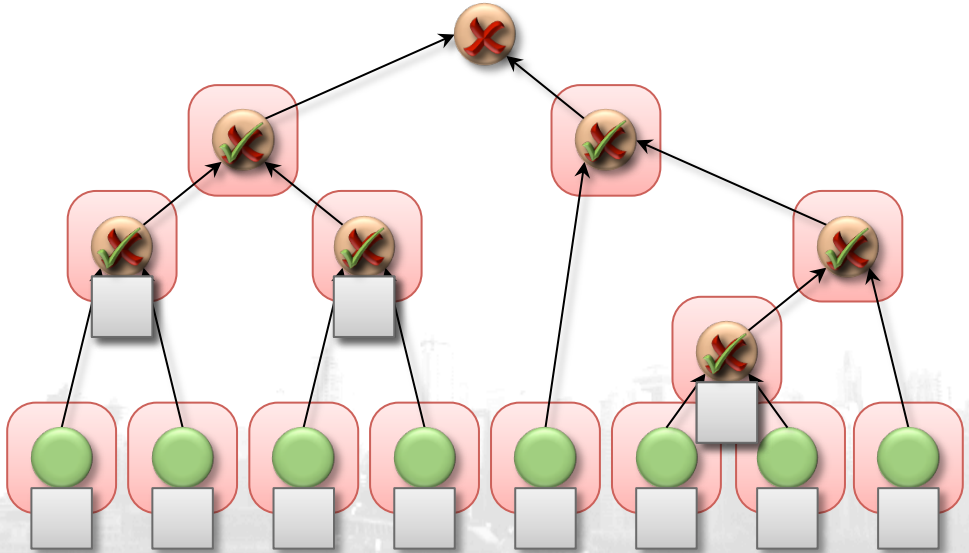
- Need a different approach
 - How many levels are there?
 - Which nodes are located on a given level?



Our method

- Need a different approach
 - How many levels are there?
 - Which nodes are located on a given level?
- Traverse paths in the tree in parallel
 - Start from leaves, advance toward the root
 - Terminate threads using per-node atomic flags

Our method



Results

- Evaluate performance on GTX 480 (Fermi)
 - CUDA, 30-bit Morton codes



Results

- Evaluate performance on GTX 480 (Fermi)
 - CUDA, 30-bit Morton codes
- Compare against Garanzha et al. [2011]
 - Identical tree (top-level SAH splits disabled)

Results

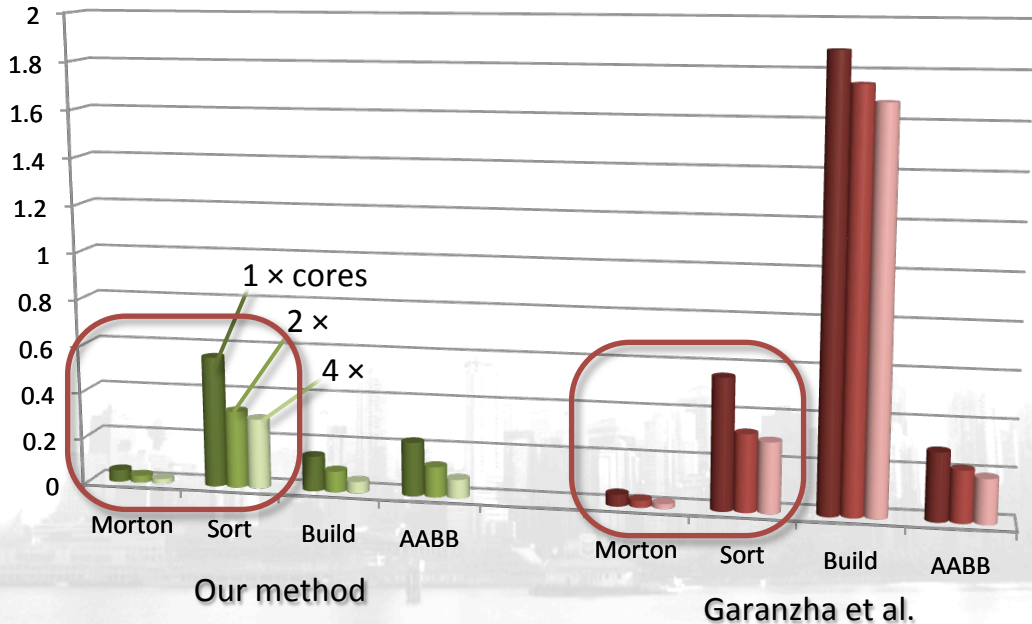
- Evaluate performance on GTX 480 (Fermi)
 - CUDA, 30-bit Morton codes
- Compare against Garanzha et al. [2011]
 - Identical tree (top-level SAH splits disabled)
- Simulate large GPUs
 - N times as many cores
 - N times the memory bandwidth

Results

Fairy Forest 174K triangles



milliseconds

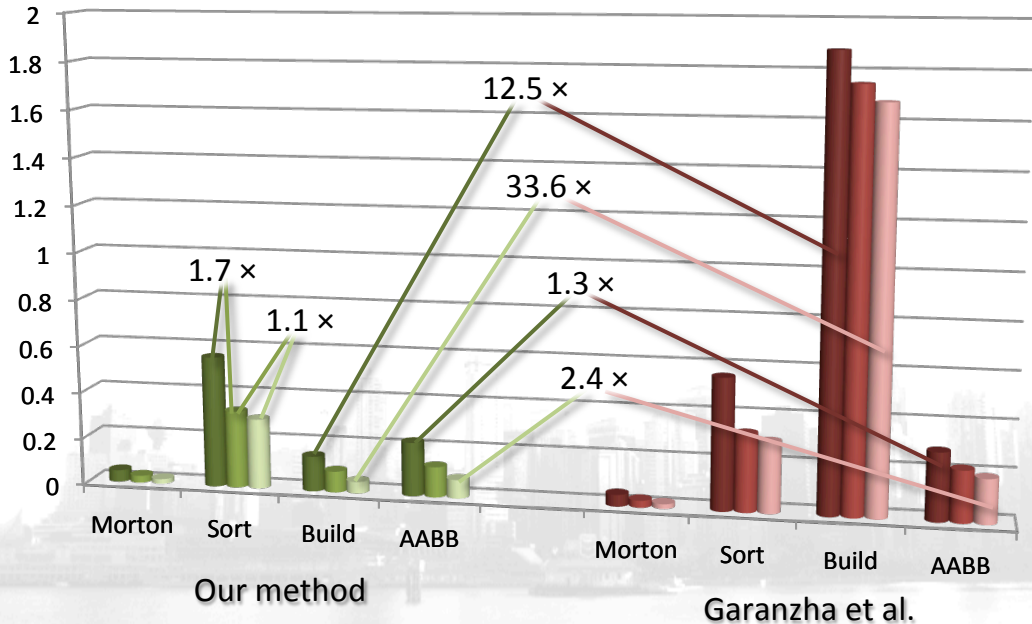


Results

Fairy Forest 174K triangles

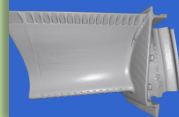


milliseconds

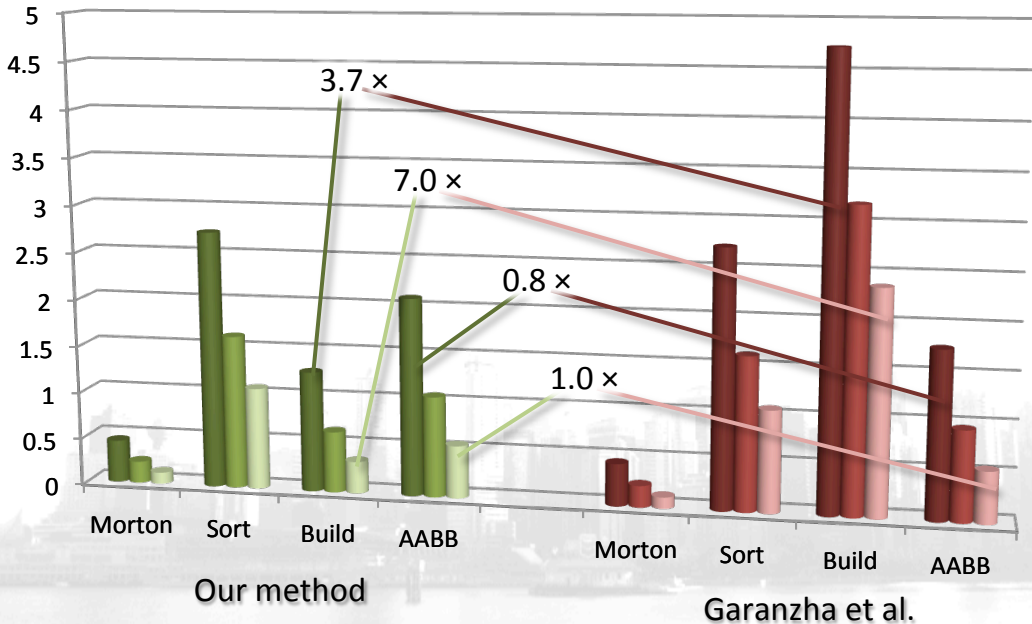


Results

Turbine Blade 1.77M triangles

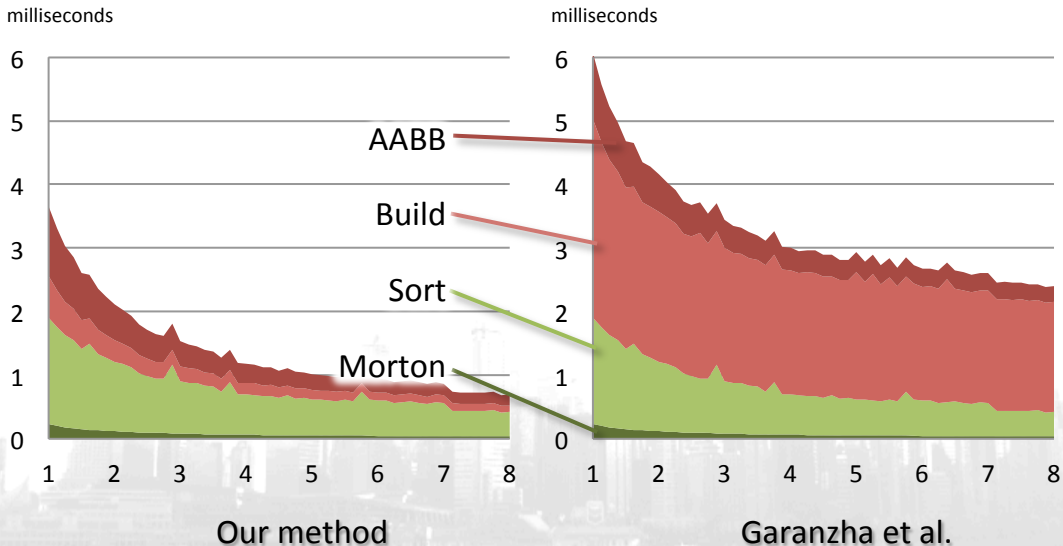


milliseconds



Results

Stanford Dragon
871K triangles



Acknowledgements

- Timo Aila
- Samuli Laine
- David Luebke
- Jacopo Pantaleoni
- Jaakko Lehtinen

For helpful suggestions and proofreading.

Thank You

- Questions



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