



DirectX Ray Tracing in Unity 2019.3

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DXR Integration and Overview

DXR Overview

API designed to leverage hardware-accelerated ray tracing

Why trace rays?

- Off-screen rendering (reflection, refraction)
- Algorithms that call for raycasting

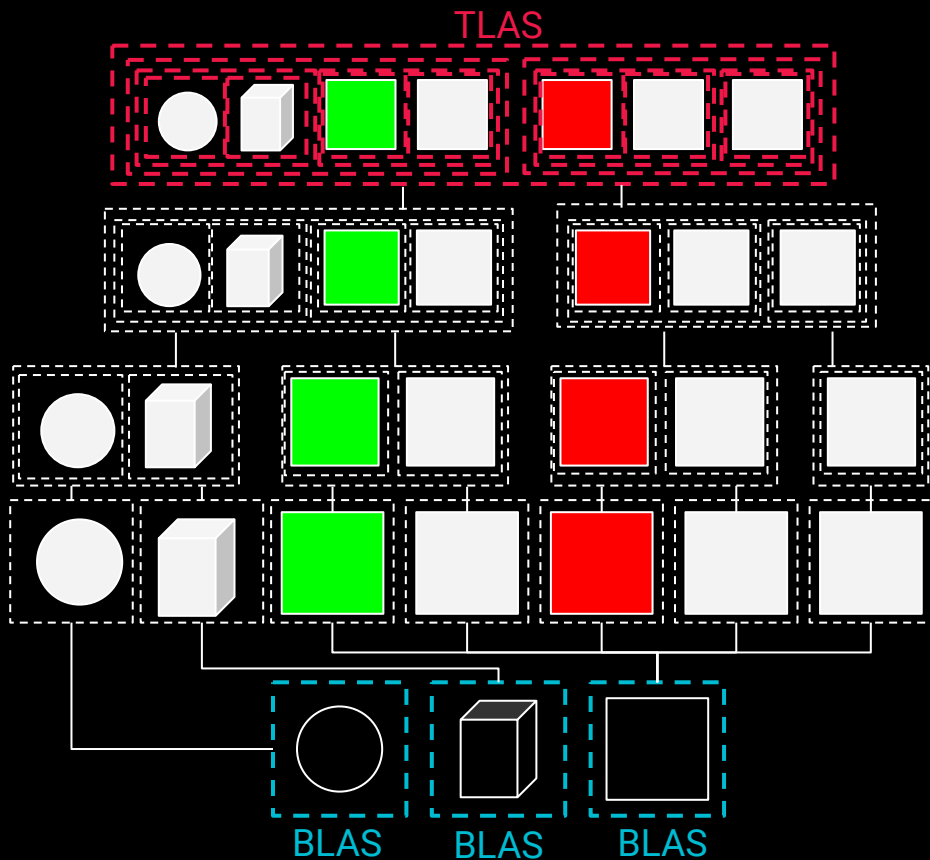
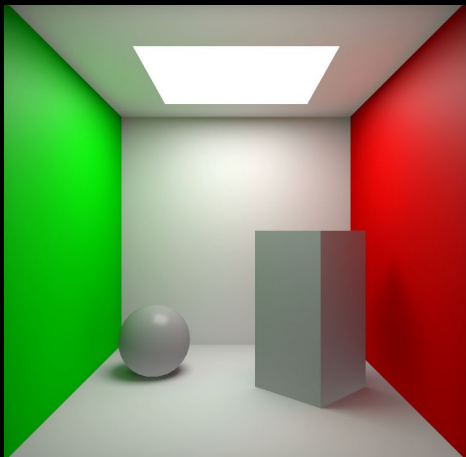
Two major concepts to be concerned with:

- Ray Tracing Acceleration Structures:
What are we drawing?
- Ray Tracing Shaders:
How should we draw things?



Acceleration Structure

- Bottom-Level AS: Geometry only
- BVH construction done by driver
- Top-Level AS: Geometry, materials, transforms, hierarchy



Acceleration Structure

New Unity class: **RayTracingAccelerationStructure**

- May be manually or automatically managed
 - Manual: `AddInstance()`, `UpdateInstanceTransform()`
- Specify layer masks on creation to filter which `GameObjects` may be added
- Call `BuildRayTracingAccelerationStructure` once a frame

Acceleration Structure Management

New [Renderer](#) setting: **RayTracingMode**

In order from least to most expensive:

1. Off
2. Static
3. DynamicTransform
4. **DynamicGeometry**

Ray Tracing Shaders

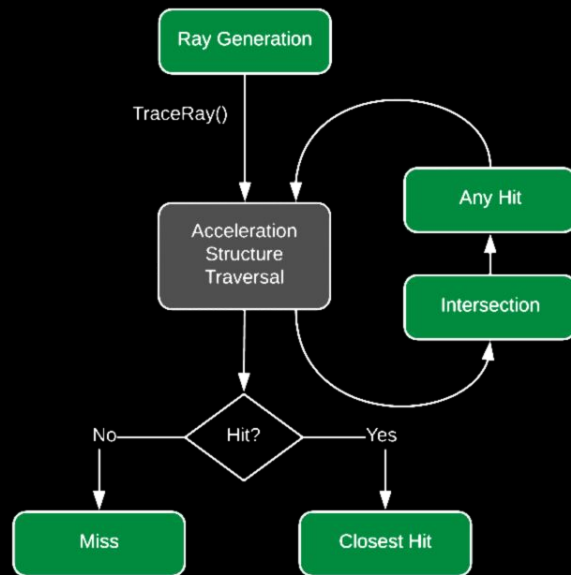
Raytrace Shaders

- RayGen: First shader executed on dispatch
- Miss: Executes if ray fails to intersect with any geometry that has a hit shader

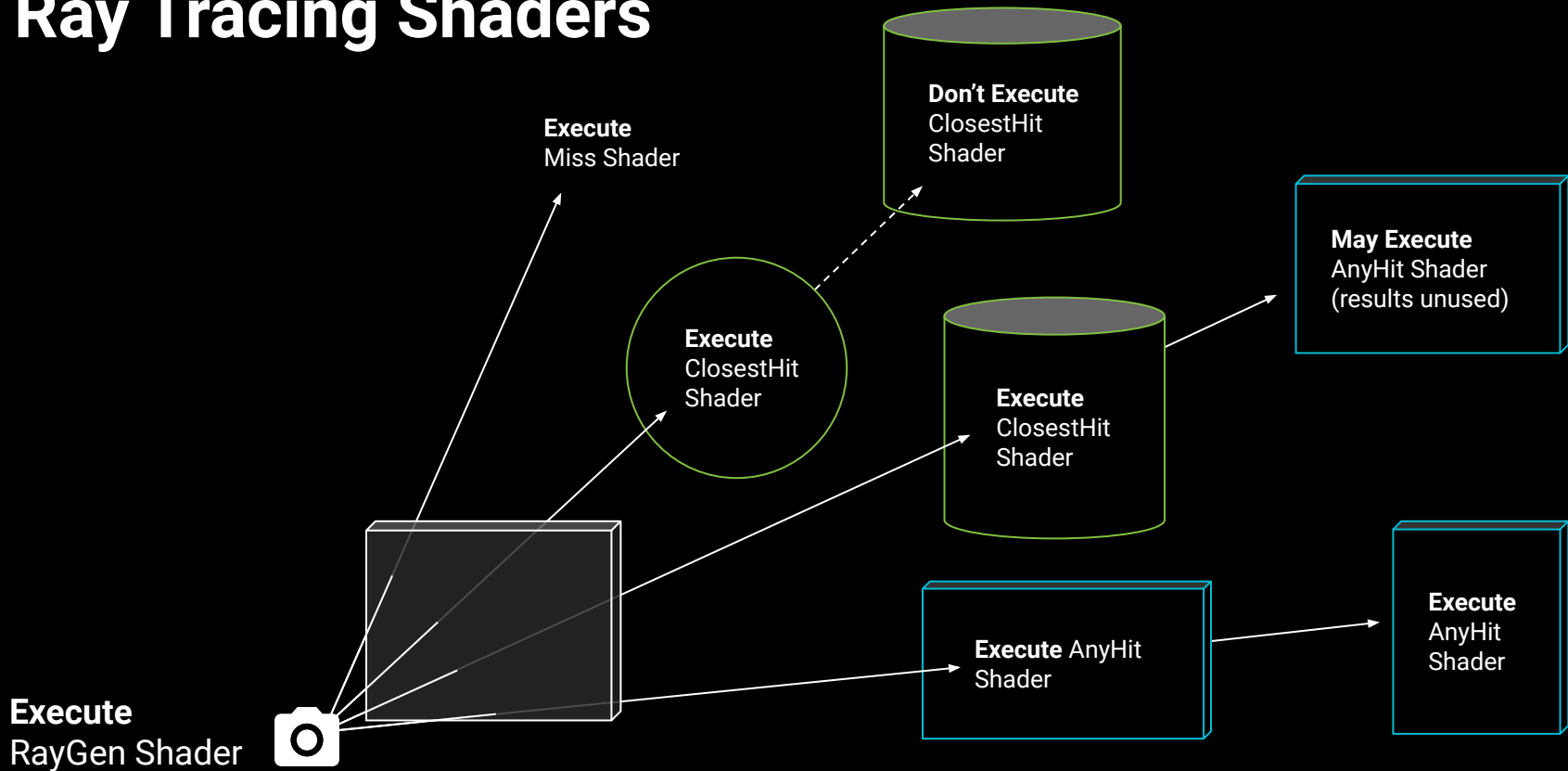
Surface Shaders

- ClosestHit: Executes on hit nearest to ray origin
- AnyHit*: Executes on every intersection

Callable Shaders



Ray Tracing Shaders



Ray Tracing Shader API

- New shader type: RayTracingShader
 - Extension is .raytrace
- New CommandBuffer API:
 - CommandBuffer.SetRayTracingShaderPass
 - CommandBuffer.SetRayTracingAccelerationStructure
 - CommandBuffer.SetRayTracing*Param
 - e.g. SetRayTracingMatrixParam, SetRayTracingIntParam, etc.
 - CommandBuffer.DispatchRays
 - Analogous bindings also available from RayTracingShader class itself, for immediate execution

Ray Tracing Shader Authoring

```
1 // Dispatch shader: Defines at minimum a ray generation shader, often also a miss shader.
2 // This is the shader that is dispatched, as one would a compute shader,
3 // for a given ray traced pass.
4
5 struct RayPayload { float4 color; uint2 launchIdx; }; // User-defined
6
7 [shader("raygeneration")]
8 void FullResRayGen()
9 {
10     uint2 launchIdx = DispatchRaysIndex().xy; // DXR callback
11     uint2 launchDim = DispatchRaysDimensions().xy; // DXR callback
12     float2 ndcCoords = (launchIdx / float2(launchDim.x - 1, launchDim.y - 1)) * 2 - float2(1, 1);
13     float3 viewDirection = normalize(float3(ndcCoords.x * aspectRatio, ndcCoords.y, -1));
14     RayDesc ray; // DXR defined
15     ray.Origin = float3(camera_IV[0][3], camera_IV[1][3], camera_IV[2][3]);
16     ray.Direction = normalize(mul(camera_IV, viewDirection));
17     ray.TMin = 0;
18     ray.TMax = 1e20f;
19     RayPayload payload;
20     payload.color = float4(0, 0, 0, 0);
21     TraceRay(accelerationStructure, 0, 0xFF, 0, 1, 0, ray, payload); // DXR callback
22 }
23
24
25
```

Ray Tracing Shader Authoring

```
26 [shader("miss")]
27 void SampleSkybox(inout RayPayload payload : SV_RayPayload)
28 {
29     rayDirection = WorldRayDirection();
30     float4 skyboxColor = skyboxTex.SampleLevel(linearRepeatSampler, rayDirection, 0);
31     payload.color = skyboxColor;
32 }
33
34 // These slides have a good introduction to built-in DXR callbacks:
35 // http://intro-to-dxr.cwyman.org/presentations/IntroDXR\_RaytracingShaders.pdf
36
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```

Surface Shader Authoring for Ray Tracing

```
1  // Material/Surface shader: Hit shaders should be defined as a pass in a shader used for a
2  // material in the scene.
3  Shader "FlatColor"
4  {
5      SubShader { Pass { CGPROGRAM
6          #pragma vertex vert
7          #pragma fragment frag
8          v2f vert (appdata v) { return UnityObjectToClipPos(v.vertex); }
9          fixed4 frag (v2f i) : SV_Target { return albedo; }
10         ENDCG
11     } }
12
13     SubShader { Pass Name "DefaultRTPass" { HLSLPROGRAM // Pass name must match that specified by SetShaderPass()
14         #pragma raytracing
15         struct AttributeData { float2 barycentrics; }; // User-defined
16         [shader("closesthit")]
17         void FullResRayGen(inout RayPayload payload : SV_RayPayload,
18             AttributeData attribs : SV_IntersectionAttributes)
19         { // A trivial hit shader that populates a bound RT with albedo of hit object
20             payload.color = albedo;
21             outputRT[payload.launchIdx] = albedo;
22         } ENDHLSL
23     } }
24 }
25
```

Setup Requirements for DXR in Unity

- Windows 10 v1809+
- Unity 2019.3b1+
- Graphics card with latest drivers:

Unity Project settings:

- Select DX12 as Windows Graphics API

BASIC RT EFFECTS
LOW RAY COUNT

PASCAL

TITAN XP
TITAN X
GTX 1080 Ti
GTX 1080
GTX 1070 Ti
GTX 1070
GTX 1060 6GB

TURING

GTX 1660 Ti
GTX 1660

VOLTA

TITAN V

COMPLEX RT EFFECTS
MULTIPLE RT EFFECTS
HIGH RAY COUNT

TURING RTX

TITAN RTX
RTX 2080 Ti
RTX 2080
RTX 2070
RTX 2060

credit: [nvidia](https://www.nvidia.com)

Ray Tracing Setup for HDRP

- Everything on the previous slide
- Clone HDRP from [Github](#)
- Windows > Render Pipeline > HDRP Wizard > check everything under DXR additional configuration, which takes care of the following:
 - Sets DX12 as graphics API if you haven't already
 - In Project Settings > Player > Scripting Define Symbols, add `REALTIME_RAYTRACING_SUPPORT`
 - In HDRP Asset > Rendering, enable Realtime Raytracing
- Find ShaderConfig.hlsl in your local copy of the high-definition-config package, and change `#define SHADEROPTIONS_RAYTRACING` to (1)
- Add a Game Object > Rendering > Ray Tracing Environment to your scene
- For ray traced shadows: enable screen space shadows in HDRP Asset

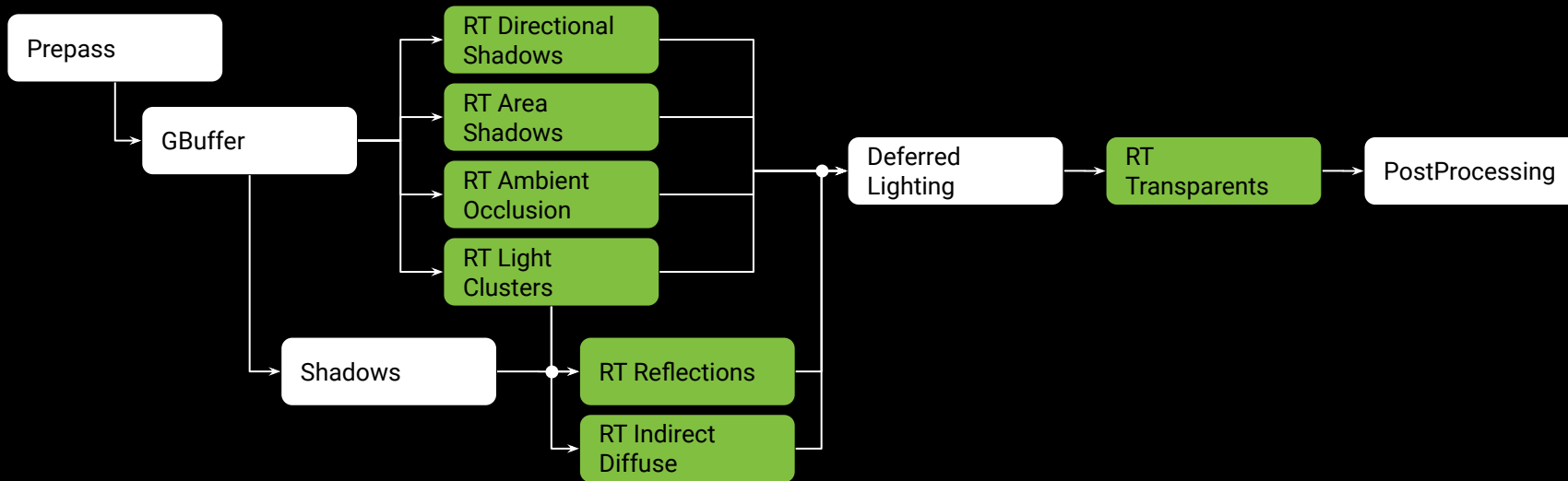
State of Unity DXR

- Ray Tracing API is pipeline-agnostic
 - However, it's only officially supported for HDRP
 - HDRP is also the only pipeline that actually implements features using ray tracing
 - In ShaderGraph, HDRP master nodes for Lit, Unlit, and Fabric support ray tracing
 - Users can still use the public C# API to build their own features!
- Unsupported in 19.3:
 - Intersection shaders
 - Animated meshes
 - Procedural geometry

Ray Tracing Features in the High Definition Render Pipeline

Architecture

- Primary rays for most effects are computed from depth/normal buffers
- Cluster-based lighting added to HDRP for ray tracing
- Render graph here is **simplified** and **omits** many HDRP stages



Ray Traced Effects



Indirect Lighting



Shadows



Transparents

Ray Traced Indirect Lighting



Global Illumination
(Indirect Diffuse)

- Lambert lobe sampling
- Multiple bounces
- Temporally accumulated



Reflections
(Indirect Specular)

- [Isotropic GGX](#) lobe sampling
- [Split sum approximation](#)
- Multiple bounces
- Temporally accumulated

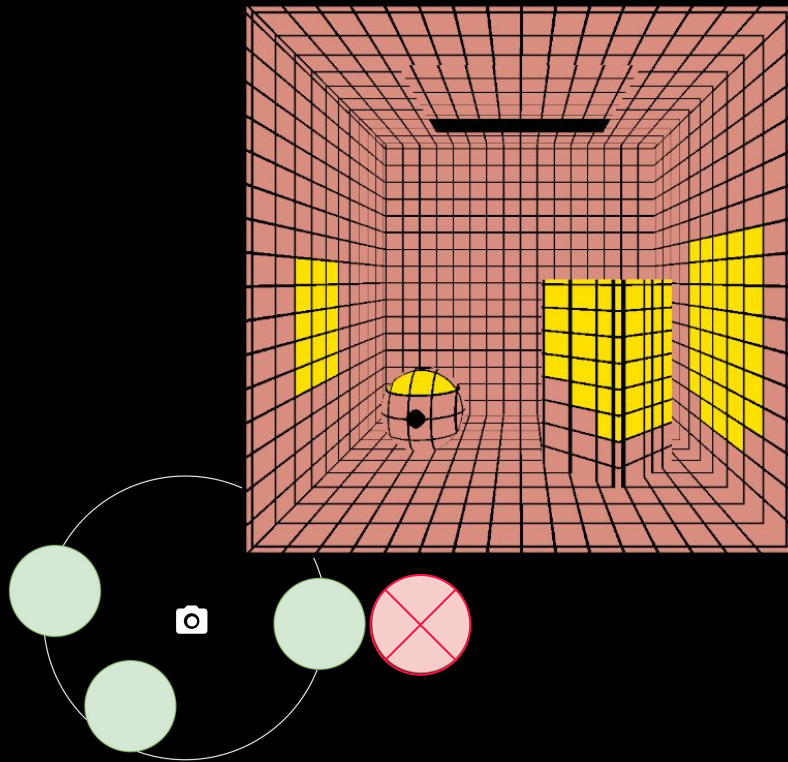


Ambient Occlusion

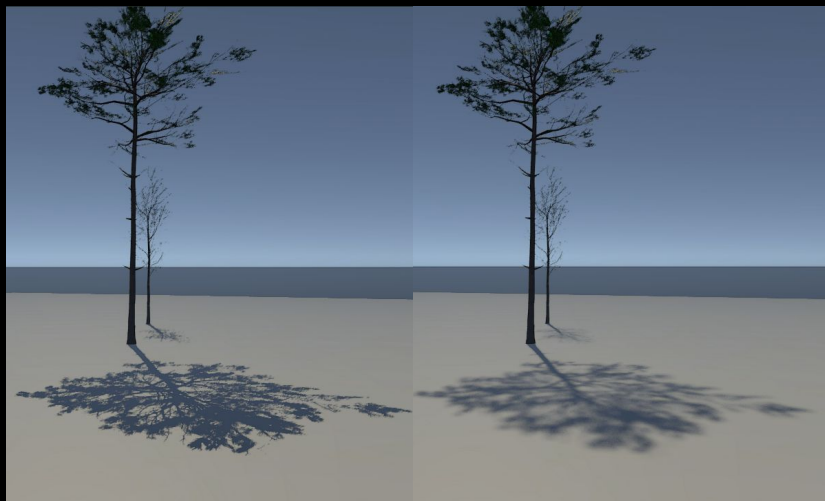
- Not technically lighting
- Same as GI but only visibility/no color
- 1 bounce

Cluster Based Light Lists

- Ray Tracing must look up light list given 3D intersection location in scene
- Populated with lights within culling radius of camera
- Debug view shows # of lights affecting a given cluster



Ray Traced Shadows



Directional Lights:

- Ray-traced screen space soft shadows
- Sun modeled as adjustable-size disk



Area Lights:

- Rays cast across surface of area light
- [Combined with analytic lighting using a ratio estimator](#)

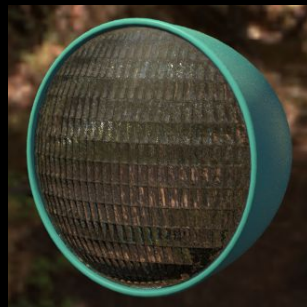
Transparents

- Need angle of incidence, so trace primary rays (rather than constructing first hit from GBuffer)
- Each bounce generates 2 rays: one for transmission, one for reflection
- More overlapping transparent layers require more bounces

Screen space refraction



Recursive ray tracing



3 bounces



5 bounces



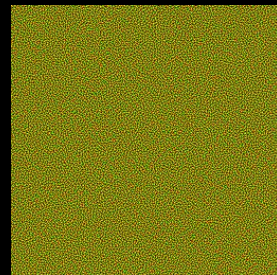
7 bounces



Spatiotemporal Sampling

Sample count is configured per-effect.

1. **Ray pixel coordinates** are used to sample spatial noise from [dithered blue-noise texture](#)
2. Spatial noise results and **frame index used** to sample temporal noise from a looping [Sobol sequence](#)
3. Resulting value is [mapped to the appropriate PDF](#) for each effect to calculate **raycast direction**



Blue Noise Tile 256x256x2



*Owen Scrambled Sobol Sequence
256x1x4*



*Example lobes for secondary
ray directions*

Denoising

Denoising is done per-effect in a compute shader:

- Temporal sample accumulation
 - Use accumulated samples across previous 8 frames
 - Previous frames reprojected to correct for camera motion
- Separable Bilateral Gaussian filtering
 - Uses depth/normal buffers detect and avoid artifacting at edges
 - Incompatible with transparents



Optimization Knobs

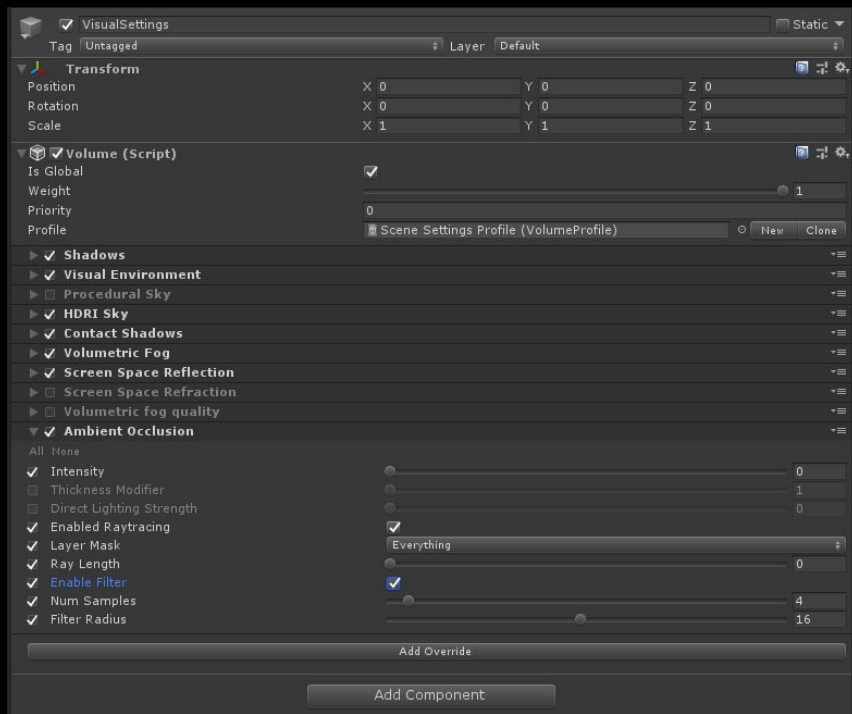
Ray tracing effects may be accessed in the volume inspector

Per-Effect config

- Ray length
- # samples
- # bounces

Content management

- Mesh count
- Per-effect and per-camera layer masks
- Selective application of effects



Acknowledgements

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Soner Sen

Natasha Tatarchuk

Joel de Vahl



We are hiring



Together, we empower real-time
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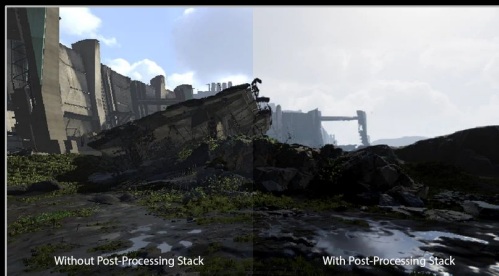


careers.unity.com

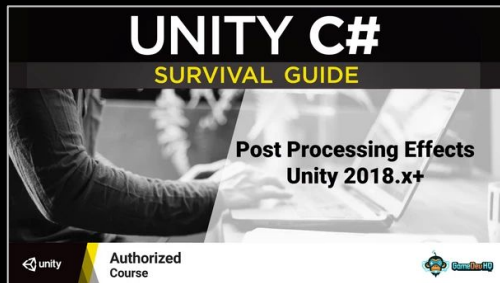
277 open positions across 25 locations in 10 departments



Want to learn more?



Tutorial:
[Introduction to the Post Processing Stack](#)



Tutorial:
[Post-Processing Effects \(2018.x+\)](#)



Tutorial:
[Particle System: Lights](#)

Unity experts, live sessions, and advanced learning at
learn.unity.com

Thank you.

#unity3d



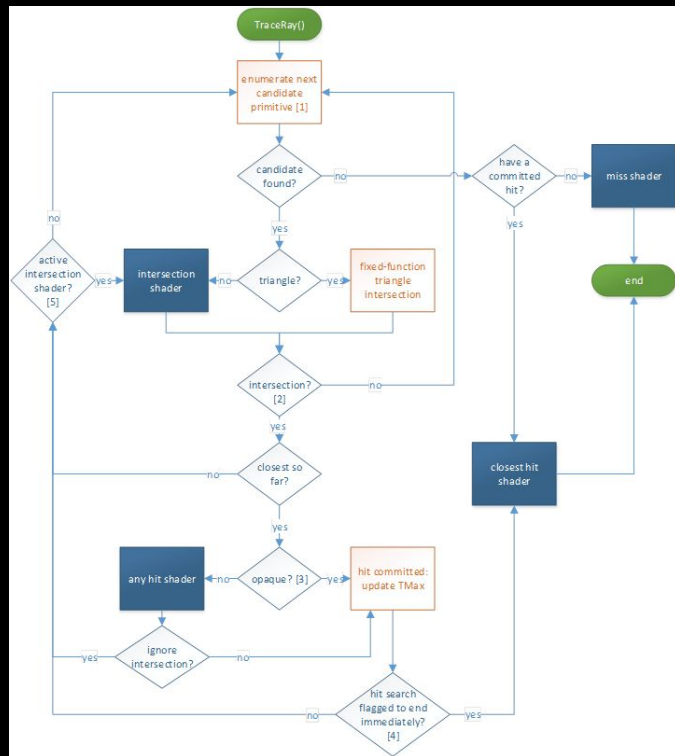
Resources

Ray Tracing Shader Execution

<https://microsoft.github.io/DirectX-Specs/d3d/Raytracing.html>

AnyHit:

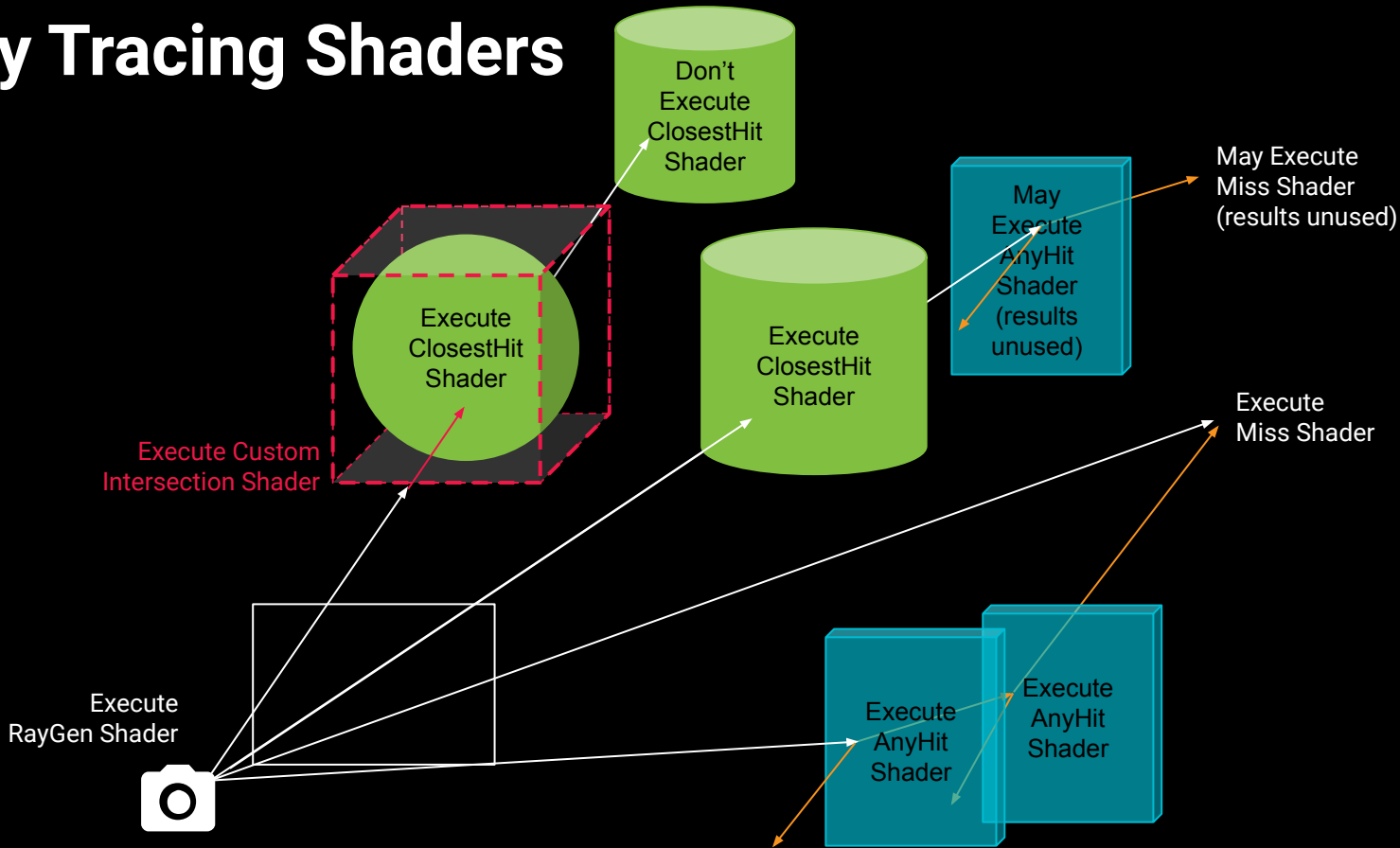
“The TMin value tracked by the system never changes over the lifetime of a ray. On the other hand, as intersections are discovered (in arbitrary spatial order), the system reduces TMax to reflect the closest intersection so far. When all intersections are complete, TMax represents the closest intersection, the relevance of which appears later...”



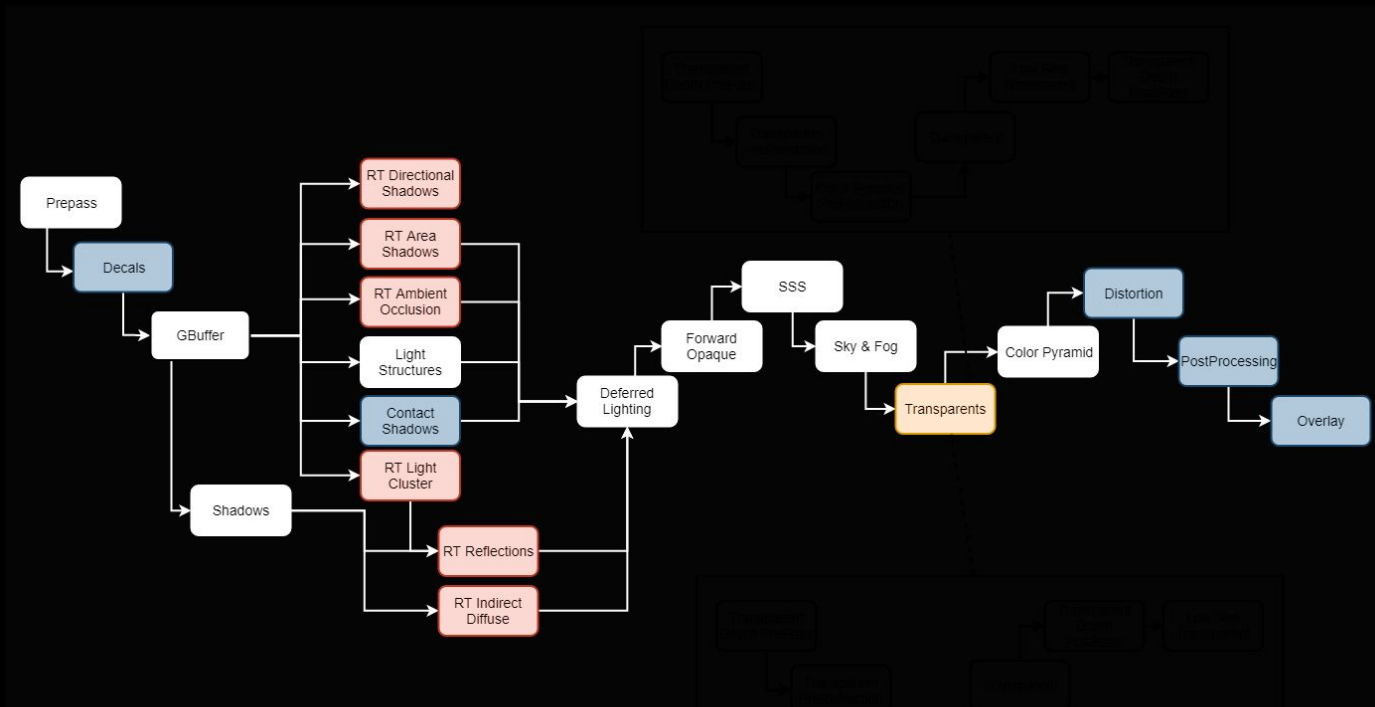
AnyHit

- IgnoreHit()
- AcceptHitAndEndSearch()
- Otherwise, implicitly accepts hit and continues traversal

Ray Tracing Shaders



Hybrid Render Graph



Indirect Specular

$$L_{\text{indirect specular}} \approx \int_{\Omega} \frac{F G D}{4(\omega_i \cdot \mathbf{n})(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n})} L_{\text{indirect}}(\omega_i \cdot \mathbf{n}) d\omega_i$$

$$L_{\text{indirect specular}} \approx \text{specular} F G D \int_{\Omega} \frac{(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{n}) D}{4(\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{n})} L_{\text{indirect}}(\omega_i \cdot \mathbf{n}) d\omega_i *$$
