

Vulkan.

Firing Rays

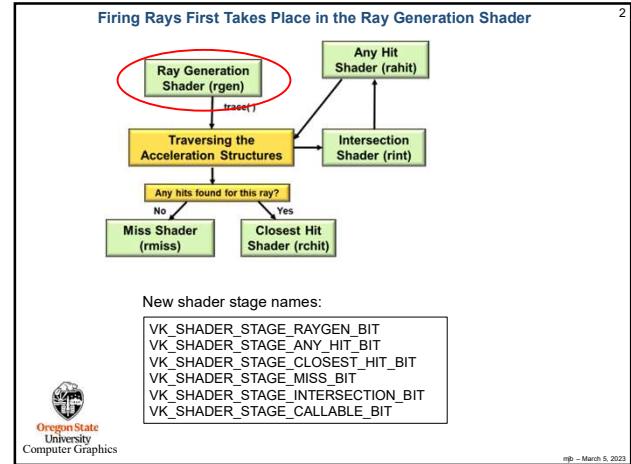
Oregon State University
Mike Bailey
mjb@cs.oregonstate.edu

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License

Oregon State University Computer Graphics

mjb - March 5, 2023

1



2

The Trigger comes from the Command Buffer:
vkCmdBindPipeline() and vkCmdTraceRays()

```

vkCmdBindPipeline(CommandBuffer, VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_RAYTRACING, RayTracePipeline );
vkCmdTraceRays(
    CommandBuffer,
    raygenShaderBindingTable,
    missShaderBindingTable,
    hitShaderBindingTable,
    callableShaderBindingTable,
    width,
    height,
    1           // depth
);

```

mjb - March 5, 2023

3

What Is a Shader Binding Table (SBT)?

When a ray hits a piece of geometry in the scene, the system must figure out what set of shaders need to be called to handle intersections and shading calculations..

This set of shaders is called the **Shader Binding Table (SBT)**.

Oregon State University Computer Graphics

mjb - March 5, 2023

4

That causes the Raygen Shaders to make Numerous Calls to traceRay()

```

traceRay(
    topLevelAccelerationStructure,
    gl_RayFlagsOpaque, // ray flags
    0xff               // the culling mask
    sbtOffset,
    sbtStride,
    missIndex,
    eyePosition,
    tmin,
    rayDir,
    tmax,
    0                 // location number holding the payload
);

```

layout(location=0, rayPayload=vec4 payload) // color

```

imageStore( imageIndex, ivec2(gl_LaunchID), payload );

```

Oregon State University Computer Graphics

mjb - March 5, 2023

5

The Ray that Gets Fired

```

traceRay(
    topLevelAccelerationStructure,
    gl_RayFlagsOpaque, // ray flags
    0xff               // the culling mask
    sbtOffset,
    sbtStride,
    missIndex,
    eyePosition,
    tmin,
    rayDir,
    tmax,
    0                 // location number holding the payload
);

float tmin = 0.01;
float tmax = 1000.0;
vec3 rayDir = compute_ray_dir( gl_LaunchID, gl_LaunchSize );

```

Oregon State University Computer Graphics

mjb - March 5, 2023

6

Computing the Ray Direction 7

```
mat4 inverseModelViewProjection = inverse( gl_ModelViewProjectionMatrix );
```

```
vec3 RayDirection( uvec3 launchID, uvec3 launchSize )
{
    float x = -1. + ( 2. * float(launchID.x) + 0.5 ) / float(launchSize.x); // [-1.,+1.]
    float y = -1. + ( 2. * float(launchID.y) + 0.5 ) / float(launchSize.y); // [-1.,+1.]
    y = -y;
    vec4 ecDirection = inverseModelViewProjection * vec4( x, y, 0., 1. );
    return normalize( ecDirection.xyz );
}
```

Oregon State University Computer Graphics
mp – March 5, 2023

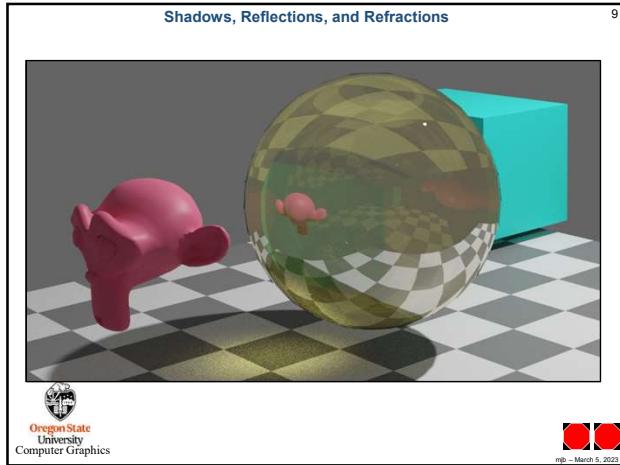
7

A Closest Hit Shader can also make calls to traceRay() 8

The diagram illustrates the ray tracing pipeline. It starts with a Ray Generation Shader (rgen) calling trace(). This leads to Traversing the Acceleration Structures, which then branches into two paths: Any Hit Shader (rhit) and Intersection Shader (rint). The Any Hit Shader leads to a decision point: "Any hits found for this ray?". If No, it goes to Miss Shader (rmiss). If Yes, it goes to Closest Hit Shader (rchit), which is highlighted with a red oval. The Intersection Shader (rint) also feeds into the Closest Hit Shader. The Closest Hit Shader then makes a call to traceRay(). The diagram shows three examples: Shadows (a ray from a camera hits a red triangle, which then casts a shadow on a wall), Reflections (a ray from a camera hits a red triangle, reflects off it, and hits a pink cube), and Refractions (a ray from a camera hits a red triangle, refracts through it, and hits a pink cube).

Oregon State University Computer Graphics
mp – March 5, 2023

8



9