

# Improving High-Order Diffraction with Edge Visibility Graph

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Team 2

# Overview

- Introduction
- Previous Work
- Limitation
- Our main Ideas
- Roles

# Introduction

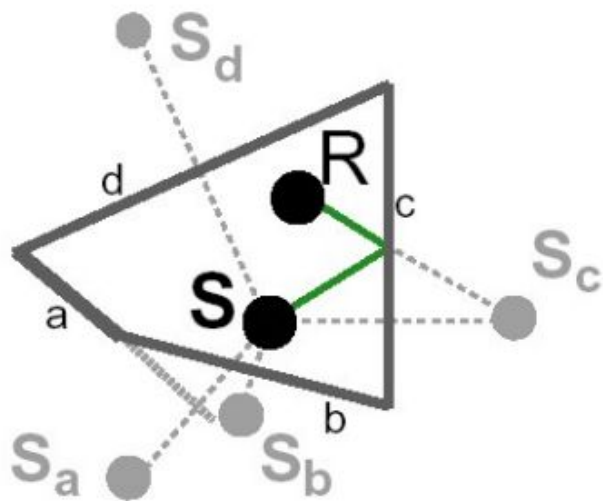
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# Real-Time Sound Rendering

- Numeric methods are accurate but too slow to be used in real-time
- Geometric methods can handle moving sources and dynamics scenes geometry

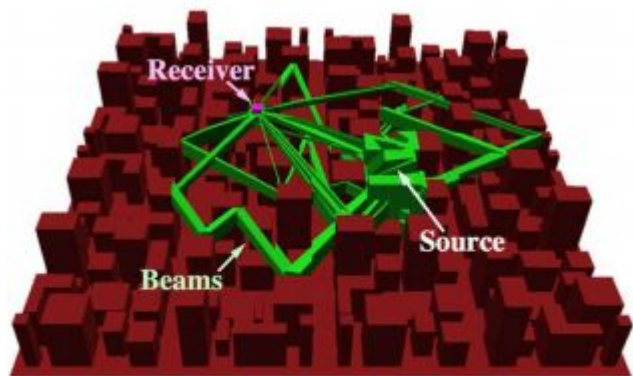
# Image Source Method

- Compute a set of virtual image sources
- Too slow when there are many reflections



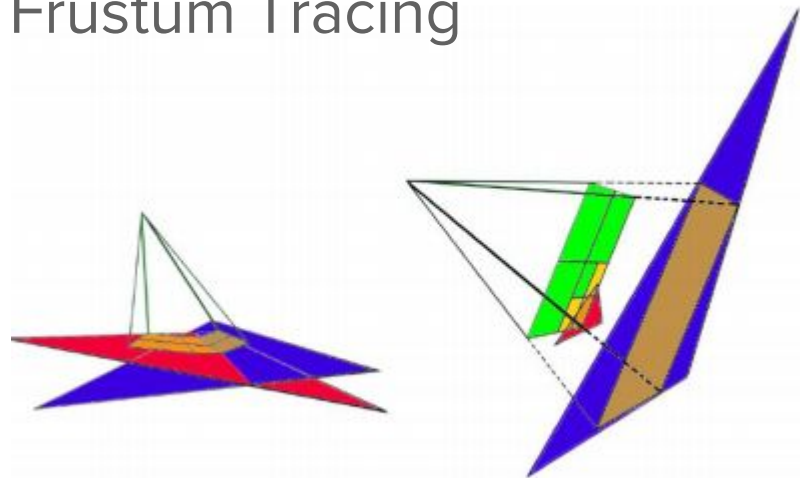
# Beam & Frustum tracing

## Beam Tracing



[Funkhouser et al. 1998;  
Tsingos et al. 2001]

## Frustum Tracing



[Lauterbach 2007; Taylor et al. 2009;  
Chandak et al. 2009]

# Previous Work

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# iSound: Interactive GPU-based Sound Auralization in Dynamic Scenes

**[Taylor et al. 2010]**

- Random spherical sampling of rays is cast from each sound source
- Rays are propagated in the scene
- BVH to fasten intersection tests
- Visibility test to find valid path for sound propagation



# GSound: Interactive Sound Propagation for games

**[Schissler et al. 2011]**

- Modified iSound
- Sound propagation for dynamic scenes (game-like)
  - Real time rendering
  - Reasonable output while consuming minimum of CPU time and memory
- Using Backwards ray tracing and propagation path caching

# Backward sound propagation

- The early reflections and diffractions that are important come from geometry near the listener
- Only few of the rays casted from sound source reach the listener
- The number of rays no longer scales with the number of sound sources

# Propagation path caching

- They use visibility hash tables as persistent caches
- Once paths are found, they are kept and updated until they become invalid

# Limitation

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# Limitation of GSound

- Diffuse Reflection
- Higher order diffraction
- GA method
  - Inaccuracy at low frequency
- Inability to simulate wave-based sound effects
  - Temperature / pressure change
  - Doppler effects
  - Diffraction

# Main Idea

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## Our main idea

- To improve the GSound by solving limitation
- High-Order Diffraction and Reflections for Interactive Sound Propagation in Large Environments

**[Schissler et al. 2014]**

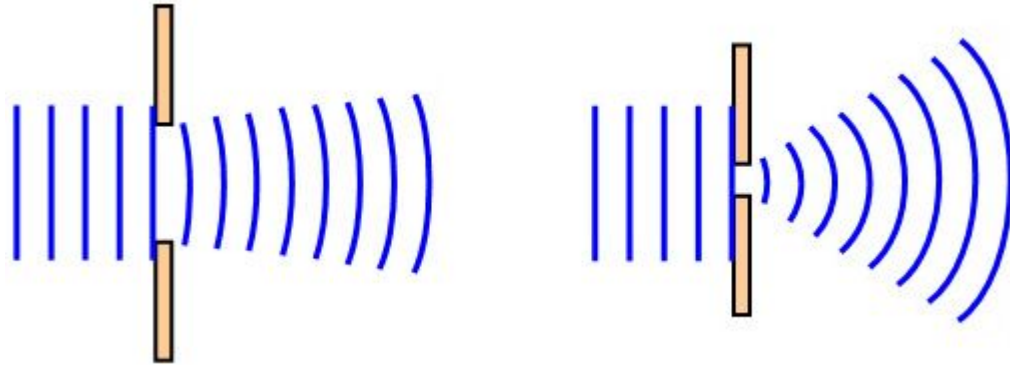
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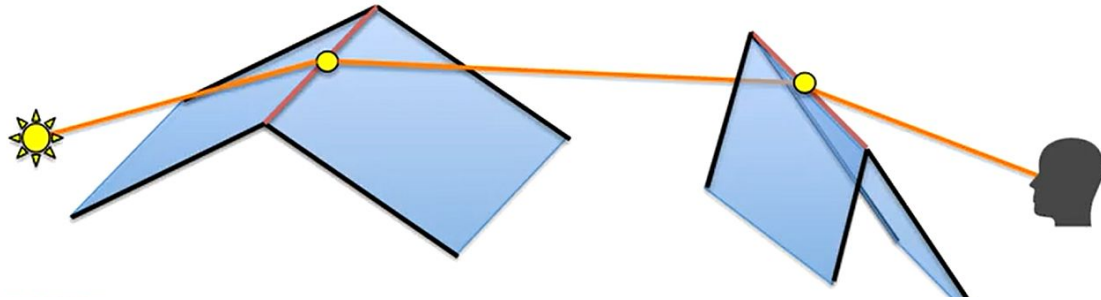


# Diffraction

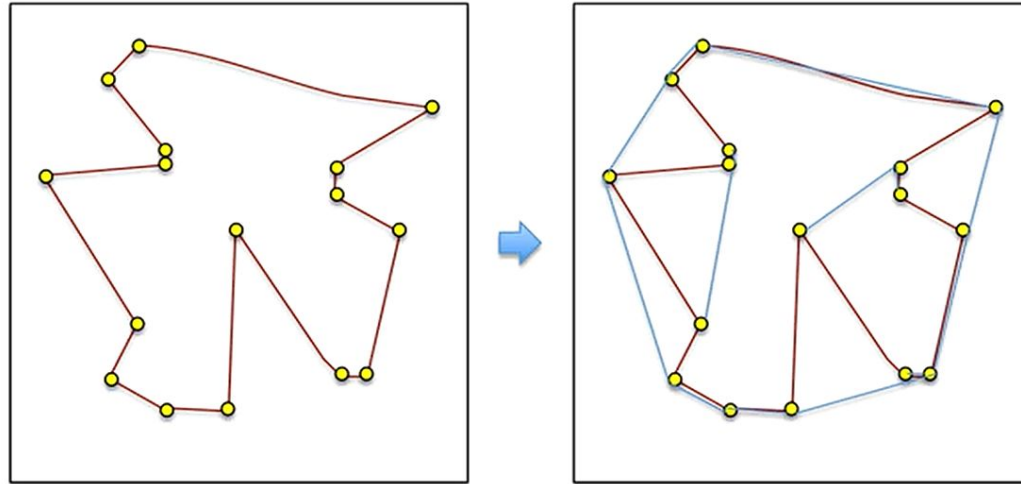
- Low-frequency sound is scattered by objects or features of similar size to the wavelength



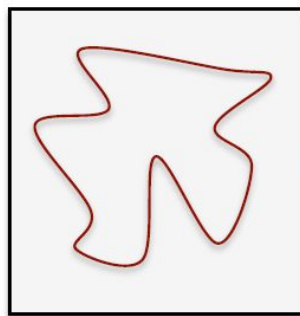
# High-Order Diffraction



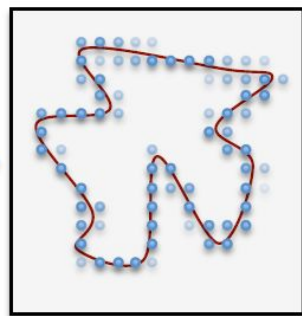
# Edge Visibility Graph



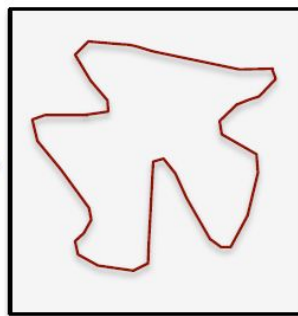
# Pipeline of Edge Visibility



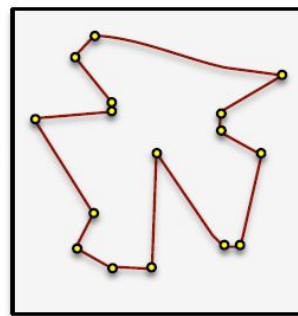
Input Mesh



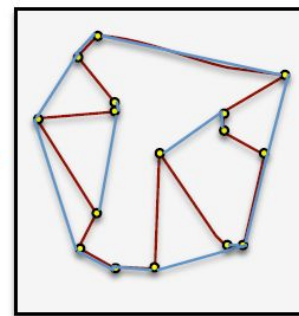
Surface Voxelization



Marching Cubes



Surface Decimation + Merge Edges



Build Edge Visibility Graph

# Roles

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# Roles

- Jongwon Jang
  - Presentation, coding
  
- Denis THY
  - Presentation, coding

# Thank you for your attention

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Any questions ?