

CMSC 635

Sampling and Antialiasing

Abstract Vector Spaces

- Addition
 - $C = A + B = B + A$
 - $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
 - given A, B , $A + X = B$ for only one X
- Scalar multiply
 - $C = a A$
 - $a (A + B) = a A + a B$
 - $(a+b) A = a A + b A$

Abstract Vector Spaces

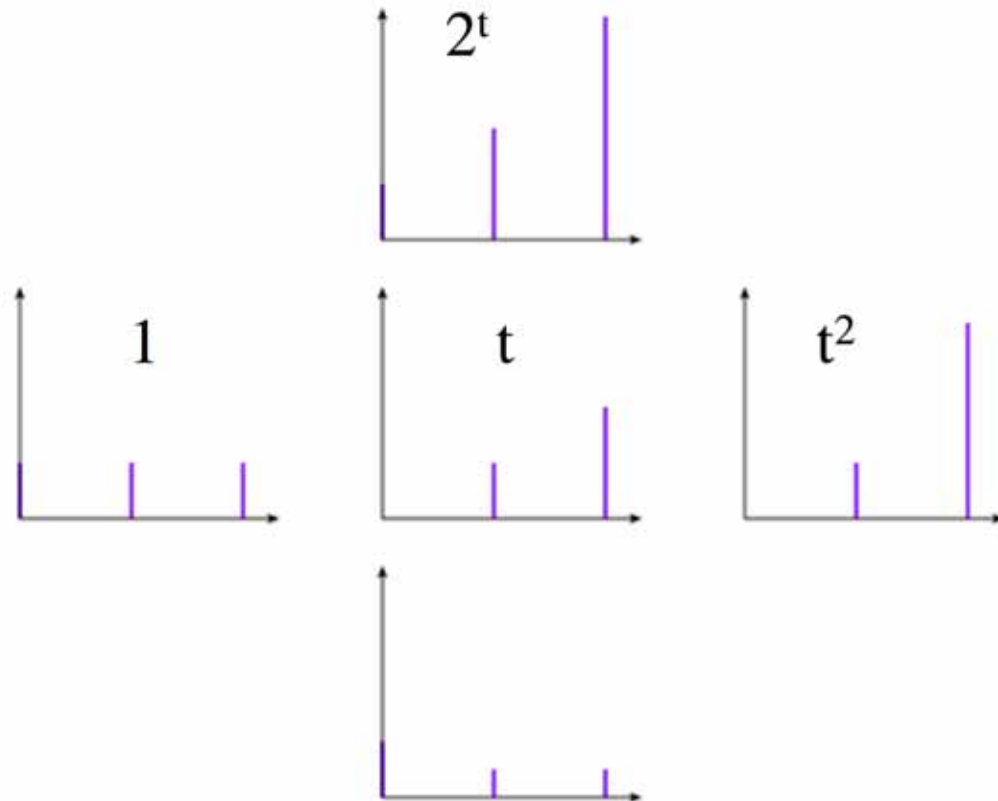
- Inner or Dot Product
 - $b = a (A \cdot B) = a A \cdot B = A \cdot a B$
 - $A \cdot A \geq 0$; $A \cdot A = 0$ iff $A = 0$
 - $A \cdot B = (B \cdot A)^*$

Vectors and Discrete Functions

Vector	Discrete Function
$V = (1, 2, 4)$	$V[I] = \{1, 2, 4\}$
$a V + b U$	$a V[I] + b U[I]$
$V \cdot U$	$\sum (V[I] U^*[I])$

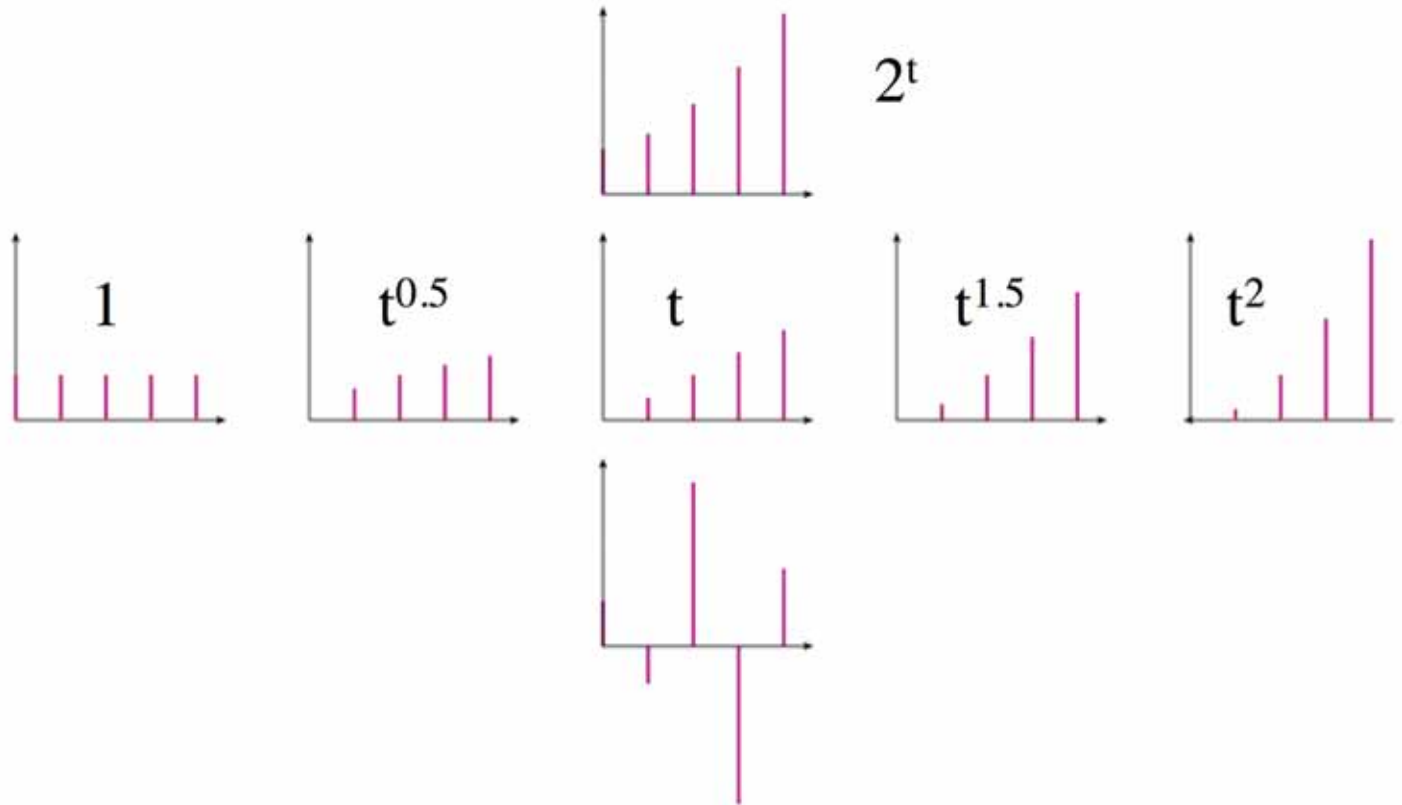
Vectors and Discrete Functions

- 2^t in terms of t^0 , t^1 , $t^2 = [1, .5, .5]$



Vectors and Discrete Functions

- 2^t in terms of t^0 , $t^{0.5}$, t^1 , $t^{1.5}$, t^2

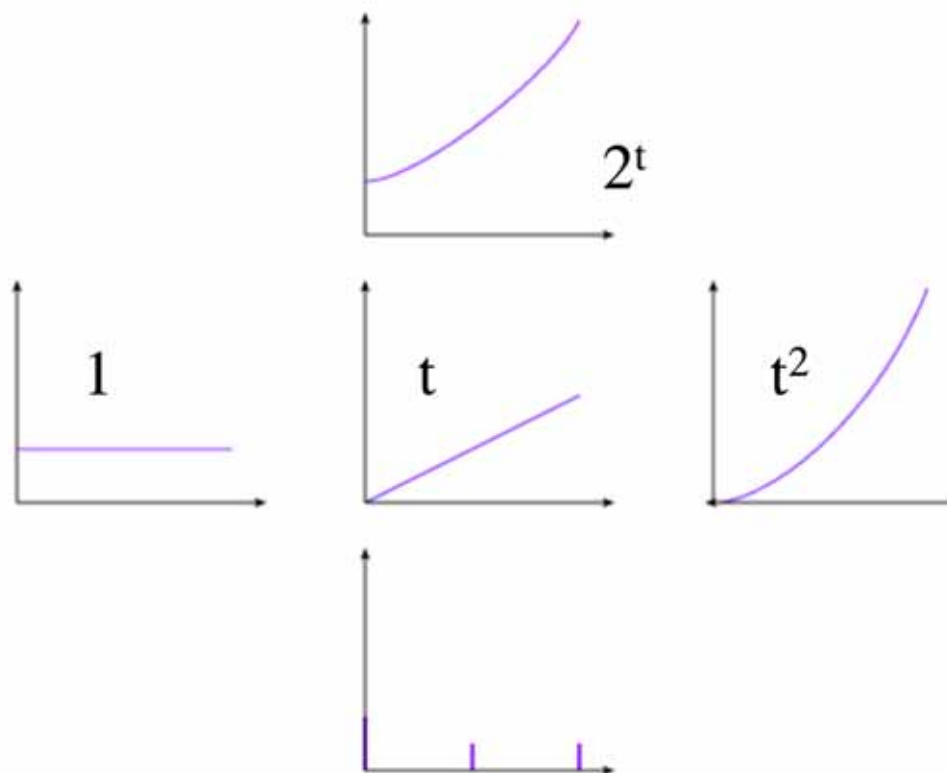


Vectors and Functions

Vector	Discrete	Continuous
V	$V[I]$	$V(x)$
$a V + b U$	$a V[I] + b U[I]$	$a V(x) + b U(x)$
$V \cdot U$	$\sum V[I] U^*[I]$	$\int V(x) U^*(x) dx$

Vectors and Functions

- 2^t projected onto $1, t, t^2$



Function Bases

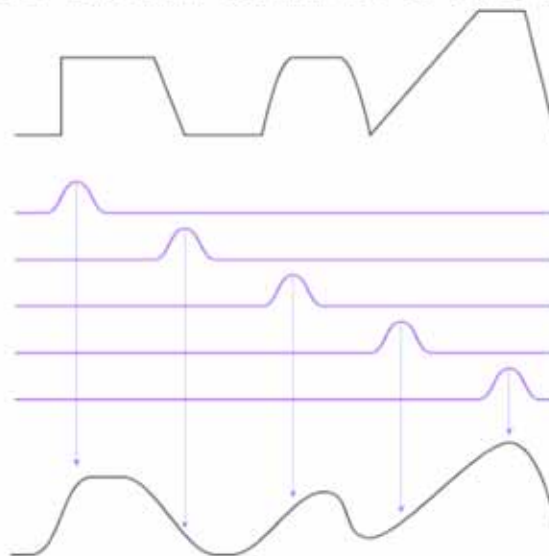
- Time: $\delta(t)$
- Polynomial / Power Series: t^n
- Discrete Fourier: $e^{i \pi t K/N} / \sqrt{2N}$
 - K, N integers
 - $t, K \in [-N, N]$
 - (where $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$)
- Continuous Fourier: $e^{i \omega t} / \sqrt{2\pi}$

Fourier Transforms

	Discrete Time	Continuous Time
Discrete Frequency	Discrete Fourier Transform	Fourier Series
Continuous Frequency	Discrete-time Fourier Transform	Fourier Transform

Convolution

- $f(t) g(t) \Leftrightarrow F(\omega) * G(\omega)$
- $g(t) * f(t) \Leftrightarrow F(\omega) G(\omega)$
- Where $f(t) * g(t) = \int f(s) g(t-s) ds$
 - Dot product with shifted kernel

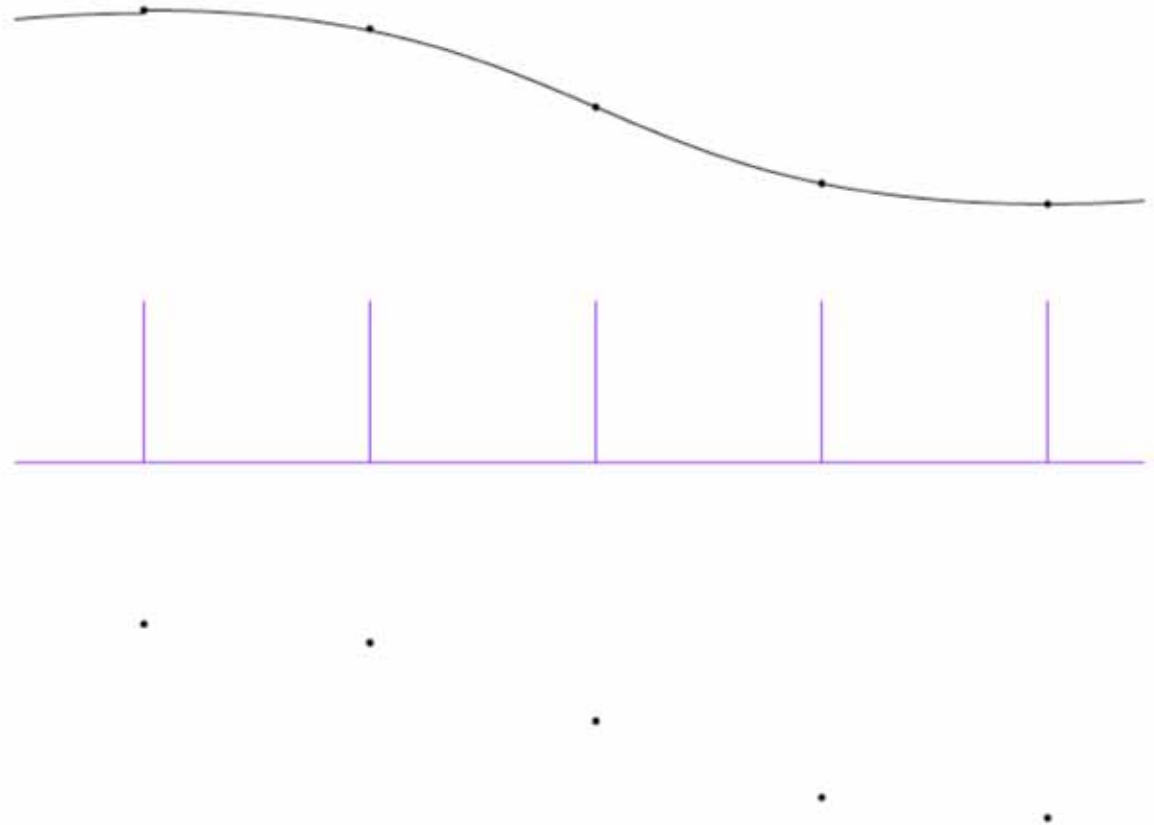


Filtering

- Filter in frequency domain
 - FT signal to frequency domain
 - Multiply signal & filter
 - FT signal back to time domain
- Filter in time domain
 - FT filter to time domain
 - Convolve signal & filter

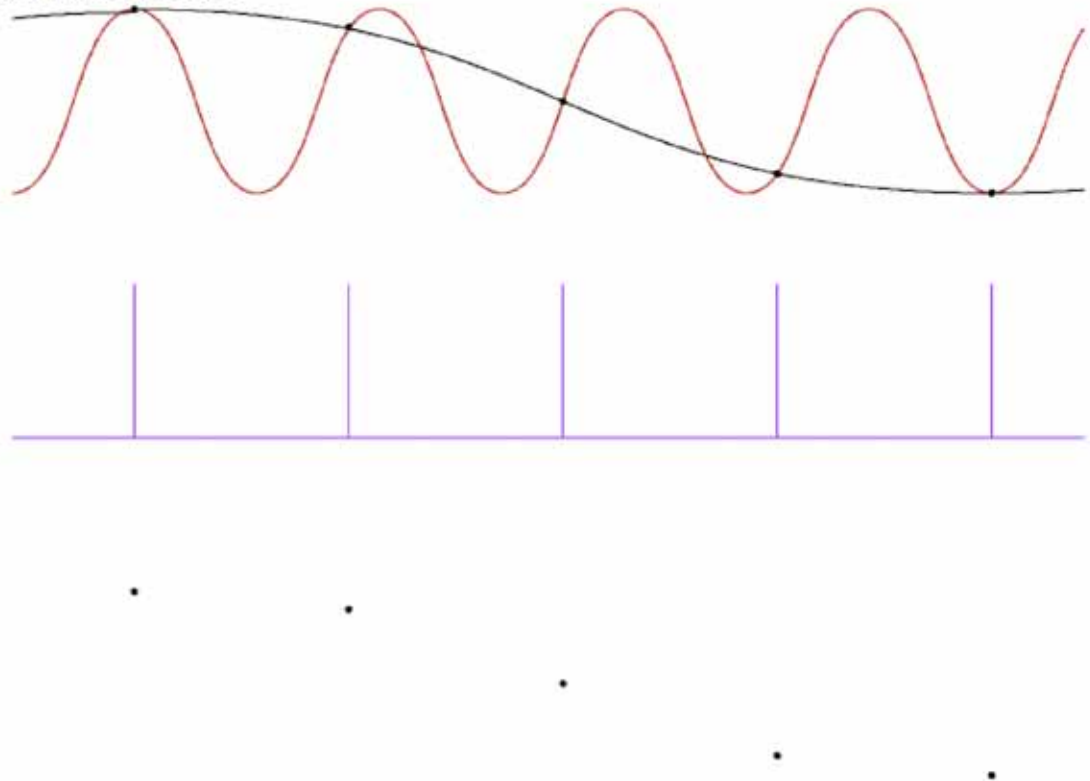
Sampling

- Multiply signal by pulse train

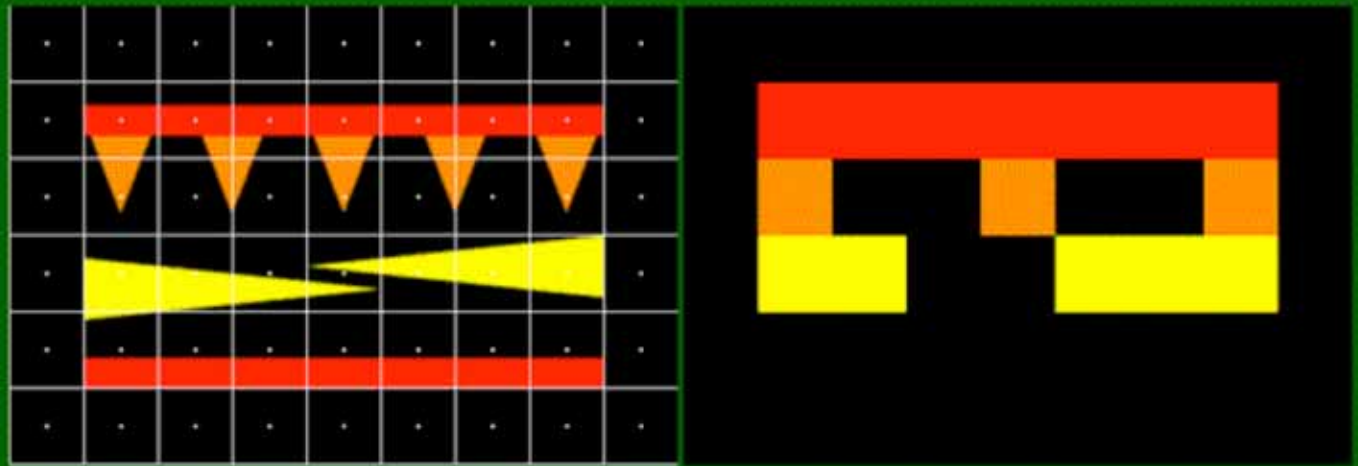


Aliasing

- High frequencies alias as low frequencies



Aliasing in images



Original

Rendered

Loss of detail

Antialiasing

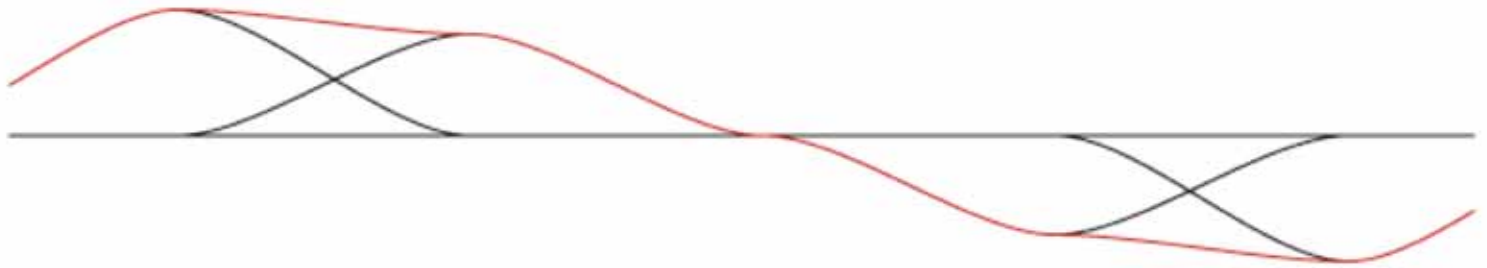
- Blur away frequencies that would alias
- Blur preferable to aliasing
- Filter kernel size
 - IIR = infinite impulse response
 - FIR = finite impulse response
 - Windowed filters

Ideal

- Low pass filter eliminates all high freq
 - box in frequency domain
 - sinc in spatial domain ($\sin x / x$)
 - Possible negative results
 - Infinite kernel
- Exact reconstruction to Nyquist limit
 - Sample frequency $\geq 2x$ highest frequency
 - Exact only if reconstructing with ideal low-pass filter (=sync)

Reconstruction

- Convolve samples & reconstruction filter
- Sum weighted kernel functions



Filtering & Reconstruction

Ideal Continuous Image



Sample

Sampled Image Pixels



Reconstruction Filter

Continuous Display



Filtering, Sampling, Reconstruction

Ideal Continuous Image

Filter

Filtered Continuous Image

Sample

Sampled Image Pixels

Reconstruction Filter

Continuous Display

Combine Filter & Sample

- Can combine filter and sample
 - Evaluate convolution at samples

Ideal Continuous Image

Sampling Filter

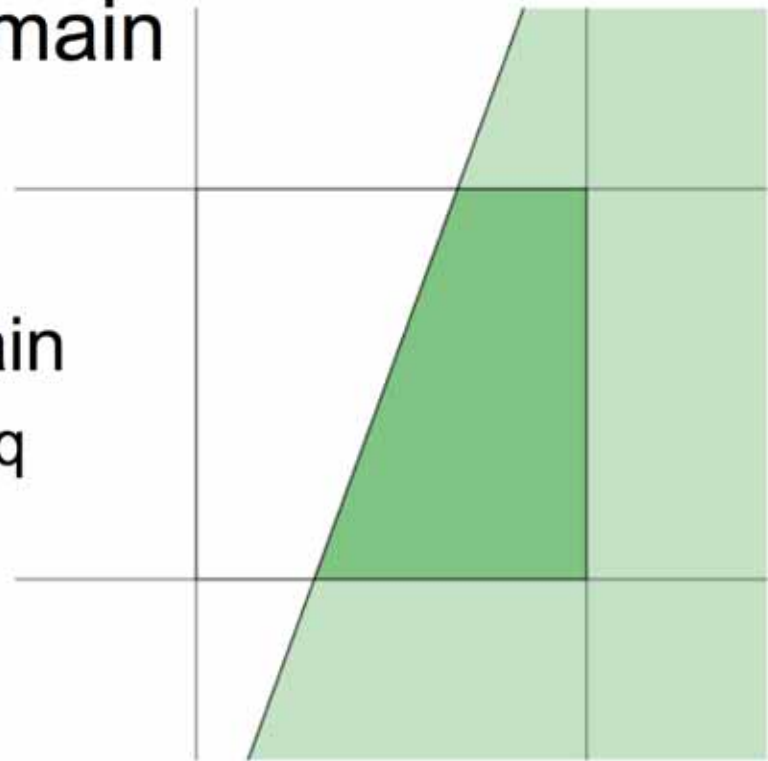
Sampled Image Pixels

Reconstruction Filter

Continuous Display

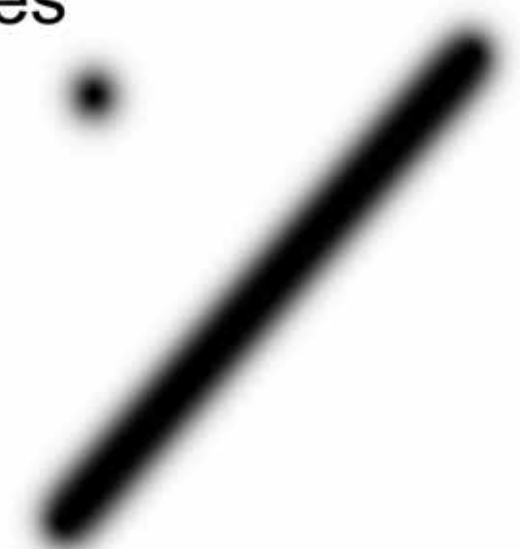
Analytic Area Sampling

- Compute “area” of pixel covered
- Box in spatial domain
 - Nice finite kernel
 - easy to compute
 - sinc in freq domain
 - Plenty of high freq
 - still aliases



Analytic higher order filtering

- Fold better filter into rasterization
 - Can make rasterization much harder
 - Usually just done for lines
 - Draw with filter kernel
“paintbrush”
- Only practical for finite filters

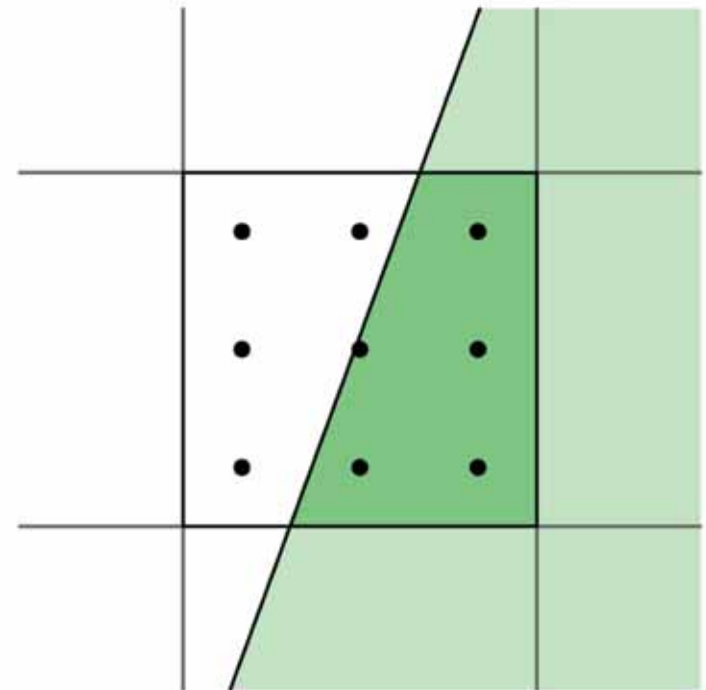


Supersampling

- Numeric integration of filter
- Grid with equal weight = box filter
- Other filters:
 - Grid with unequal weights
 - Priority sampling
- Push up Nyquist frequency
 - Edges: ∞ frequency, still alias

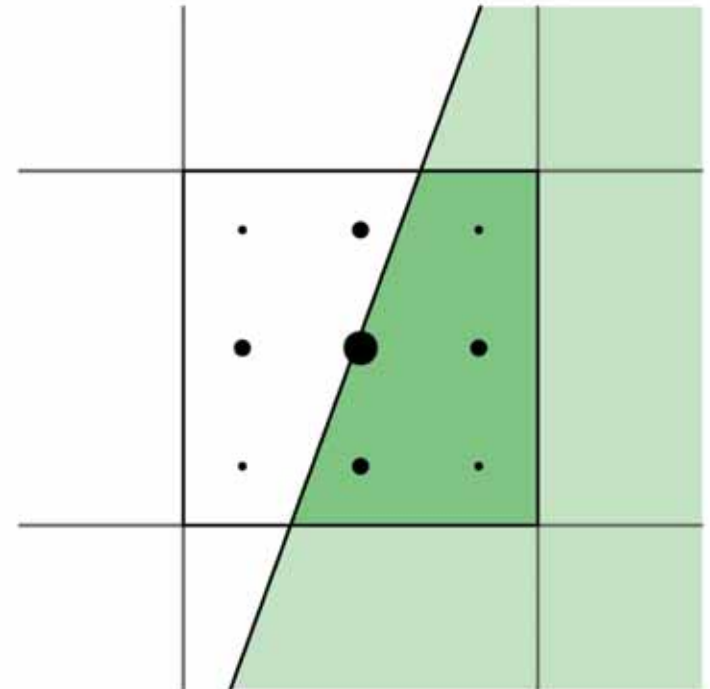
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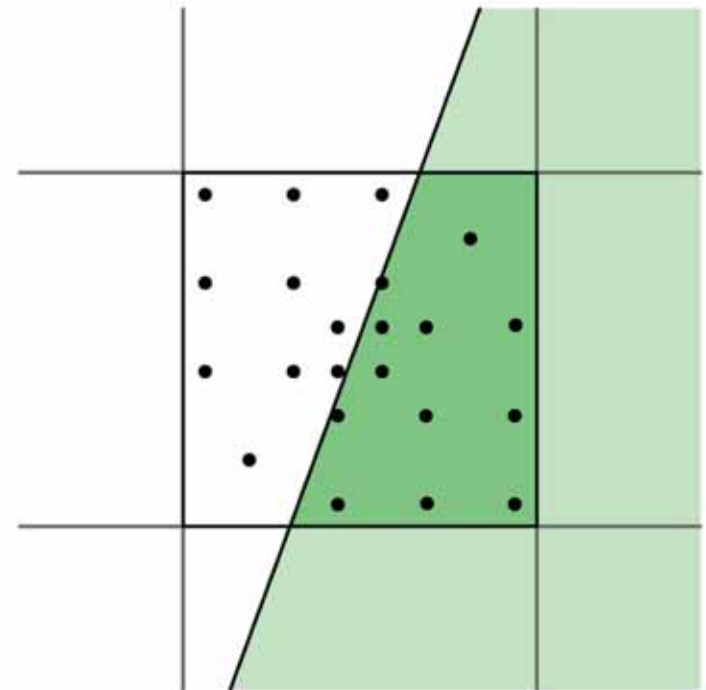
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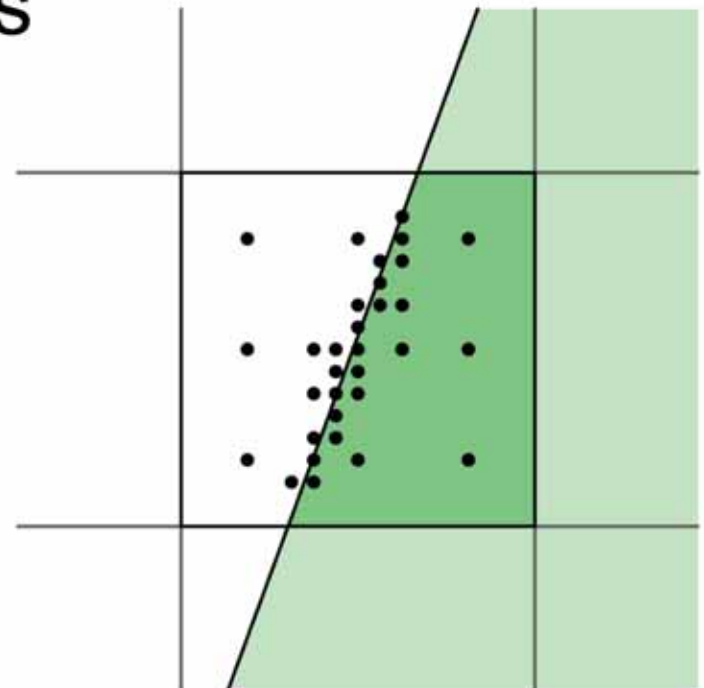
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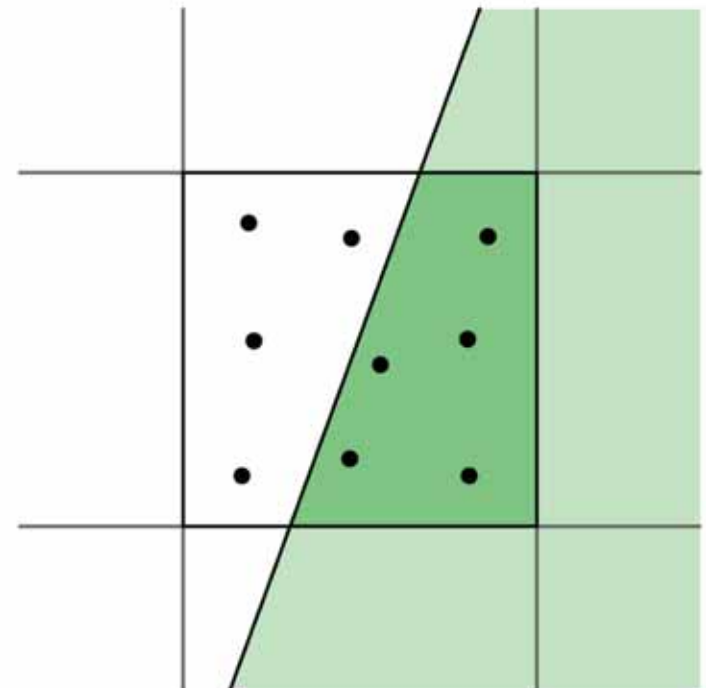
Adaptive sampling

- Vary numerical integration step
- More samples in high contrast areas
- Easy with ray tracing, harder for others
- Possible bias



Stochastic sampling

- Monte-Carlo integration of filter
- Sample distribution
 - Poisson disk
 - Jittered grid
- Aliasing \Leftrightarrow Noise



Resampling

Image Pixels

Reconstruction Filter

Continuous Image

Sampling Filter

Resampled Image Pixels

Resampling



The diagram illustrates the resampling process. It consists of three vertically aligned elements: a top dotted oval containing the text 'Image Pixels', a middle text label 'Resampling Filter', and a bottom dotted oval containing the text 'Resampled Image Pixels'. The dotted ovals represent the input and output stages of the process.

Image Pixels

Resampling Filter

Resampled Image Pixels