VU Rendering SS 2013 186.101

Thomas Auzinger Károly Zsolnai

Institute of Computer Graphics and Algorithms (E186) Vienna University of Technology <u>http://www.cg.tuwien.ac.at/staff/ThomasAuzinger.html</u> <u>http://www.cg.tuwien.ac.at/staff/KarolyZsolnai.html</u>



VU Rendering SS 2013 Unit 06 – Filtering







Rendering pipeline









Rendering pipeline







Given a (piece-wise) continuous signal (e.g. light simulation result).

We arrive at 2 main questions:

How to reconstruct it efficiently from a set of samples?

How to convert it to a discrete output format?





- Obtain a single radiance sample for each pixel area.
- Assume radiance is constant on each pixel area.
- Draw one sample from each pixel area to generate the final output image.



Simplest Solution



- Obtain a single radiance sample for each pixel area.
- Assume radiance is constant on each pixel area.
- Draw one sample from each pixel area to generate the final output image.



- Noisy



Simple Solution



- Obtain many radiance samples for each pixel area.
- Assume radiance is their average on each pixel area.
- Draw one sample from each pixel area to generate the final output image.



Simple Solution



- Obtain many radiance samples for each pixel area.
- Assume radiance is their average on each pixel area.
- Draw one sample from each pixel area to generate the final output image.



- Slow

(from Lehtinen et al. 2011)



Simple Solution



- Obtain many radiance samples for each pixel area.
- Assume radiance is their average on each pixel area.
- Draw one sample from each pixel area to generate the final output image.



- Slow - Aliasing

(from Auzinger et al., CGF, 2013)

Simple Anti-aliased Solution



- Obtain many radiance samples for each pixel area.
- Assume radiance is their average on each pixel area.
- After prefiltering draw one sample from each pixel area to generate the final output image.



- Slow

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(from Auzinger et al., CGF, 2013)



Light Simulation





Place more samples in *difficult* regions.





- Place more samples in *difficult* regions.
- Use better reconstruction methods that *share samples* between different locations.





- Place more samples in *difficult* regions.
- Use better reconstruction methods that share samples between different locations.
- Use filtered sampling to avoid aliasing artifacts.











- 1. Compute initial samples.
- 2. Compute error metric.
- If error above threshold, compute additional samples and go to 2.
- 4. If not, finished.



Error Metrics





(from Hachisuka et al. 2008)



Contrast in high-dimensional space [Hachisuka et al. 2008]





Error Metrics



Contrast in high-dimensional space [Hachisuka et al. 2008]



Render time: 11,960s (512 samples/pixel) (from Hachisuka et al. 2008)

Render time: 993s (16 samples/pixel) MSE: 1.73 * 10⁻⁴

Render time: 980s (38.25 samples/pixel) MSE: 3.65 * 10⁻⁴





Magnitude of wavelet coefficients

[Overbeck et al. 2009]







Magnitude of wavelet coefficients

[Overbeck et al. 2009]



(from Overbeck et al. 2009)





Magnitude of wavelet coefficients





(from Overbeck et al. 2009)





Decrease in the mean squared error [Rousselle et al. 2011]





(from Rousselle et al. 2011)



Decrease in the mean squared error [Rousselle et al. 2011]



(from Rousselle et al. 2011)





Difference from denoised image

[Rousselle et al. 2012]



(from Rousselle et al. 2012)











- 1. Determine reconstruction filter for each location
 - Either using filters from the adaptive process
 - or using additional data (depth, velocity,...)
- 2. Convolve samples with these filters.





À-Trous Wavelets using normals and depth [Dammertz et al. 2010]



Input



MSE 2726.9





MSE 3132.2

Output



MSE 52.9



MSE 238.8



(from Dammertz et al. 2010)



Reprojection of light field samples for various effects (depth of field, motion blur, ...)

[Lehtinen et al. 2011]



Our result, 16 spp, 403 + 10 s (+2,5%)



PBRT, 16 spp, 403 s (from Lehtinen et al. 2011)



Reprojection of light field samples for indirect illumination

[Lehtinen et al. 2012]





(from Lehtinen et al. 2012)



Cross-bilateral filters using random parameters [Sen and Darabi 2012]



(from Sen and Darabi 2010)









- Convolve continuous signal with a filter to eliminate high frequencies.
- Usually already done in the reconstruction step.
- Many filters to choose from.





Literature



Textbooks

- PBRT chapter 7
- R. Bracewell, *The Fourier Transform and its Applications*, 1999





Papers – Adaptive Sampling

- D.P. Mitchell, Generating antialiased images at low sampling densities, Siggraph 1987
- T. Hachisuka et al., Multidimensional adaptive sampling and reconstruction for ray tracing, Siggraph 2008
- R. Overbeck et al., Adaptive wavelet rendering, Siggraph Asia 2009
- F. Rouselle et al., Adaptive sampling and reconstruction using greedy error minimization, Siggraph Asia 2010
- F. Rouselle et al., *Adaptive rendering with non-local means filtering*, Siggraph Asia 2012





Papers – Reconstruction

- H.Dammertz et al., Edge-avoiding À-Trous wavelet transform for fast global illumination filtering, HPG 2010
- J. Lehtinen et al., *Temporal light field reconstruction for rendering distribution effects*, Siggraph 2011
- J. Lehtinen et al., *Reconstructing the indirect light field for global illumination*, Siggraph 2012
- P. Sen and S. Darabi, On filtering the noise from random parameters in Monte Carlo rendering, TOG 2012





Lecture notes – Anti-Aliasing

- P. Rautek at al., Sampling and Reconstruction, VO 186.830, VUT, <u>http://cg.tuwien.ac.at/courses/CG/VO.html</u>
- K. Bala, Sampling and Anti-Aliasing, CS5620, Cornell http://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/CS4620/2012fa/lectures/26s ampling.pdf
- M. Levoy and P. Hanrahan, *Computer Graphics*, CS348B, Stanford <u>http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/#cs348b</u>







Questions?





