Computer Graphics

Texture Filtering

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Sensors

- **Measurement of signal**
  - Conversion of a continuous signal to discrete samples by integrating over the sensor field
    - Weighted with some sensor sensitivity function *P*

$$R(i,j) = \int_{A_{ij}} E(x, y)\, P_{ij}(x, y)\, dx\, dy$$

  - Similar to physical processes
    - Different sensitivity of sensor to photons
- **Examples**
  - Photo receptors in the retina
  - CCD or CMOS pixels in a digital camera
- **Virtual cameras in computer graphics**
  - Analytic integration is expensive or even impossible
    - Needs to sample and integrate numerically
  - Ray tracing: mathematically ideal point samples
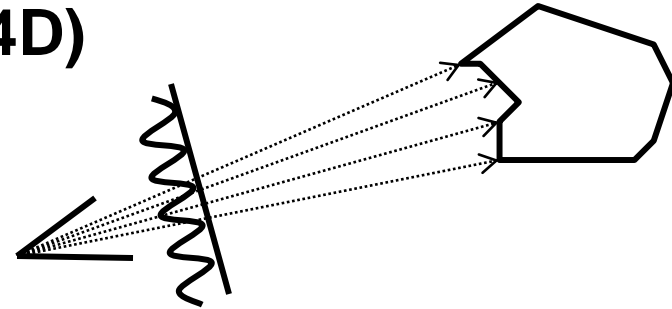   - Origin of aliasing artifacts !

The Digital Dilemma

- **Nature: continuous signal (2D/3D/4D)**
  - Defined at every point

- **Acquisition: sampling**
  - Rays, pixels/texels, spectral values, frames, ... (aliasing !)

- **Representation: discrete data**
  - Discrete points, discretized values
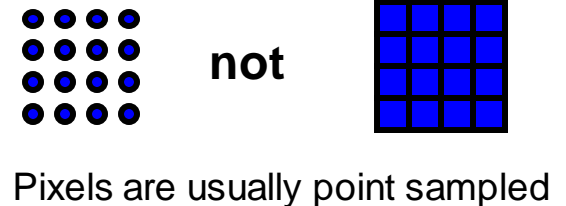
  not

  Pixels are usually point sampled

- **Reconstruction: filtering**
  - Recreate continuous signal (ideally also taking next step in account)

- **Display and perception (on some mostly unknown device!)**
 - Hopefully similar to the original signal, no artifacts

Aliasing Example

- **Ray tracing**
  - Textured plane with one ray for each pixel (say, at pixel center)
    - No texture filtering: equivalent to modeling with b/w tiles
  - Checkerboard period eventually becomes smaller than two pixels
    - At the Nyquist sampling limit
  - Rays sample textured plane at only one point per pixel
    - Can be either black or white – essentially by "chance"
   - Can have correlations at certain locations
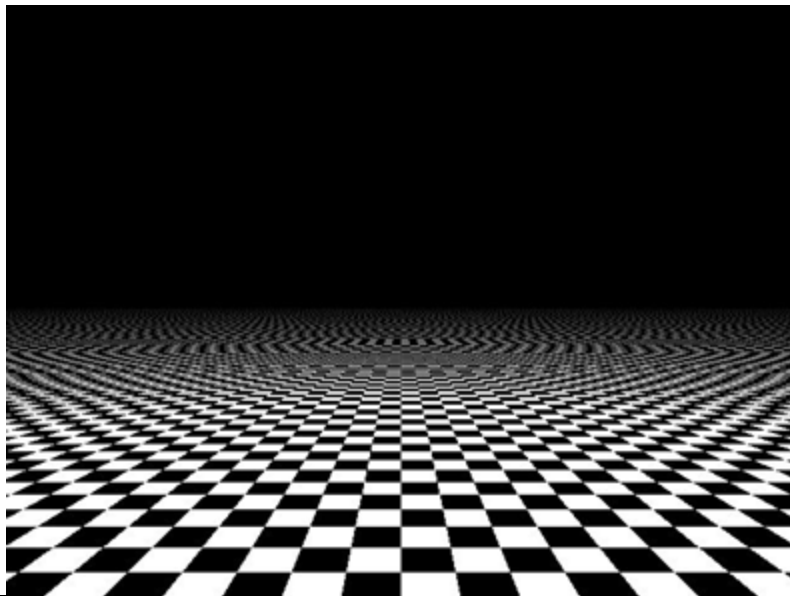
Not filtered
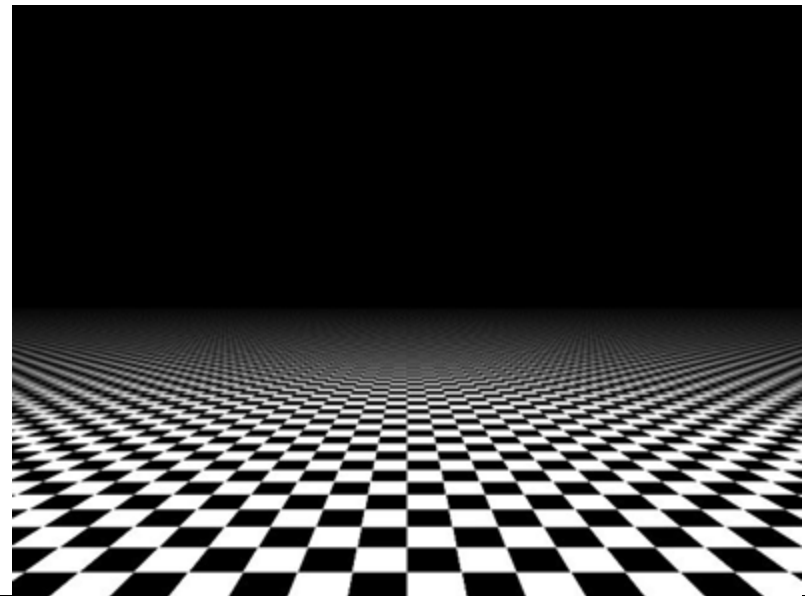
Filtered

Filtering

- **Magnification (Zoom-in)**
  - Map few *texels* onto many *pixels*
  - Reconstruction filter:
    - Nearest neighbor interpolation:
      - Take the nearest texel
    - Bilinear interpolation:
      - Interpolation between 4 nearest texels
      - Need fractional accuracy of coordinates
    - Possibly also higher order interpolation
- **Minification (Zoom-out)**
  - Map many texels to one pixel
    - Aliasing: Reconstructing high-frequency signals with low-frequency sampling
  - Anti-aliasing (low-pass filtering)
    - Averaging over (many) texels associated with the given pixel
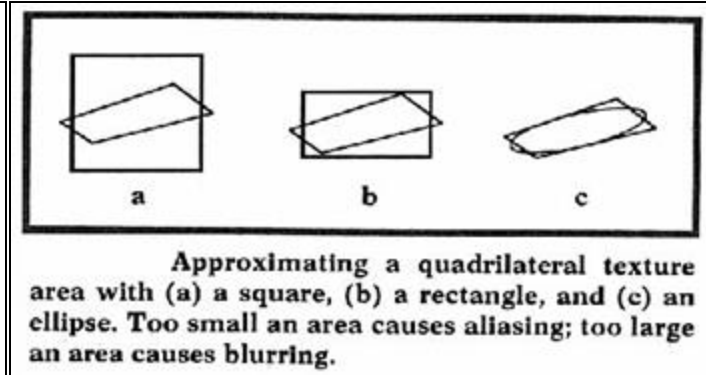   - Can be computationally expensive!
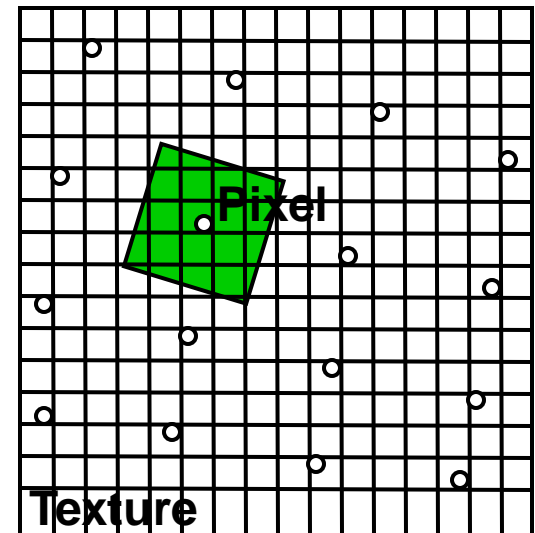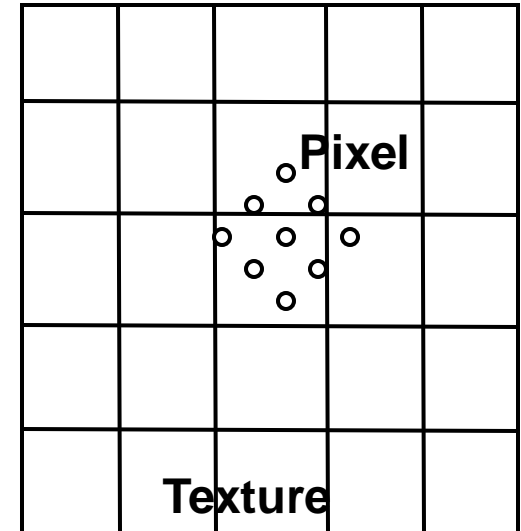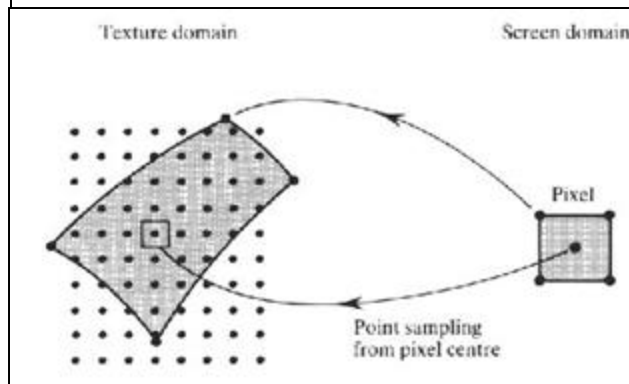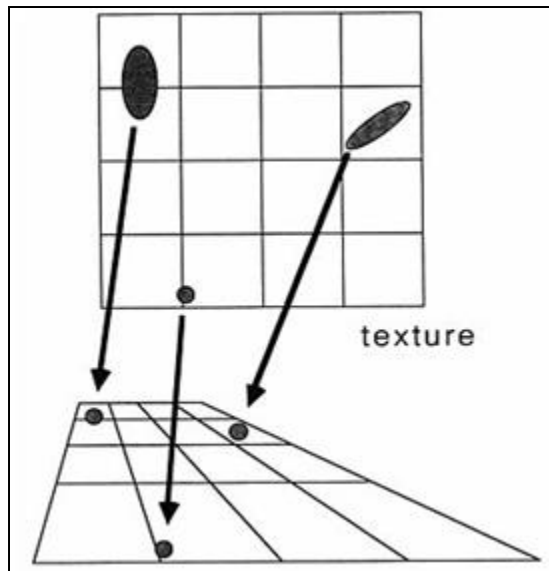
Aliasing Artifacts

- **Aliasing**
  - When texture insufficiently sampled
  - Incorrect pixel values
  - "Randomly" changing pixels when moving

- **Integration of "Pre-Image"**
  - Integration over pixel footprint in texture space
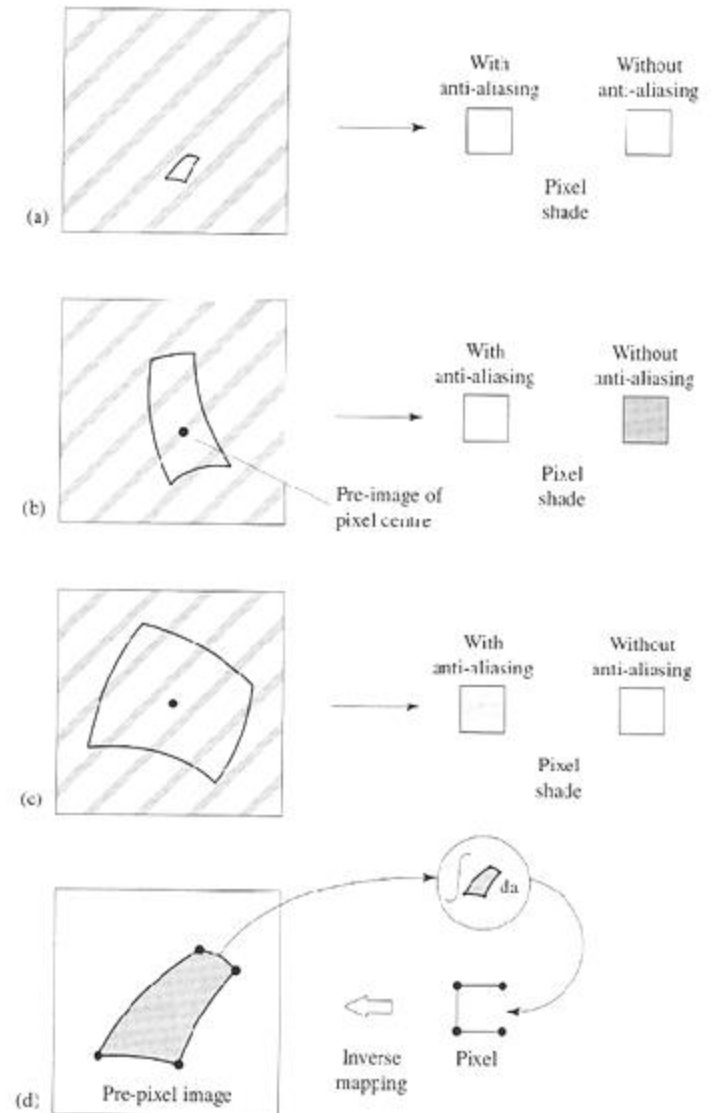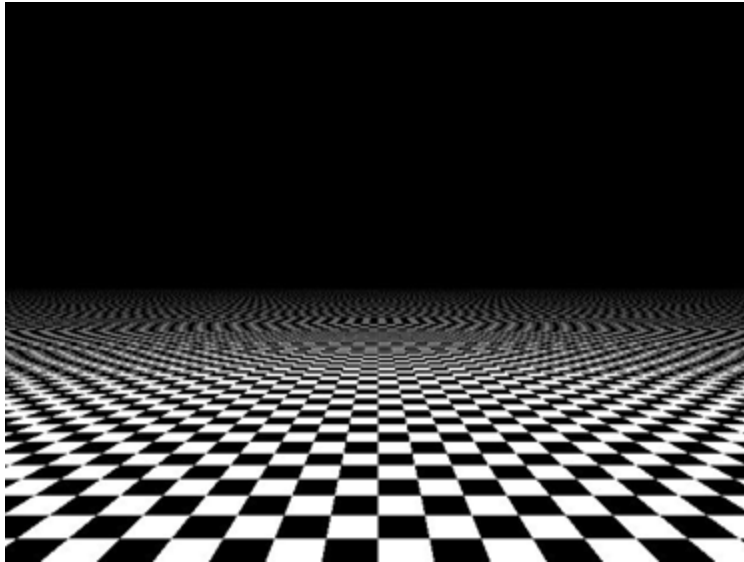
Pixel Pre-Image in Texture Space

- **Circular pixel footprints have elliptic pre-images on planar surfaces due to projection**
- **Square screen pixels form quadrilaterals**
  - On planar surfaces
  - On curved surfaces, shape can be arbitrary (non-connected, etc…)
- **Possible approximation by rectangle or quadrilateral**
  - Or taking multiple samples within a pixel (see later)

texture

Texture domain   Screen domain

Pixel

Point sampling
from pixel centre

a   b   c

Approximating a quadrilateral texture area with (a) a square, (b) a rectangle, and (c) an ellipse. Too small an area causes aliasing; too large an area causes blurring.

Space-Variant Filtering

- **Space-variant filtering**
  - Mapping from texture space *(u,v)* to screen space *(x,y)* not affine
    - Due to projection (see later, in context of rasterization)
  - Filtering changes with position
- **Space-variant filtering methods**
  - Direct convolution
    - Numerically compute the integral, e.g., with many samples
    - Potentially really costly
  - Pre-filtering
    - Pre-compute the integral for predefined regions of the texture
      - Lookup of integral much more efficiently at runtime
    - Must approximate actual pixel footprint with pre-computed regions

Direct Convolution

- **Convolution in texture space**
  - Texels weighted according to distance from pixel center
    - E.g. pyramidal filter kernel, truncated sinc, etc.
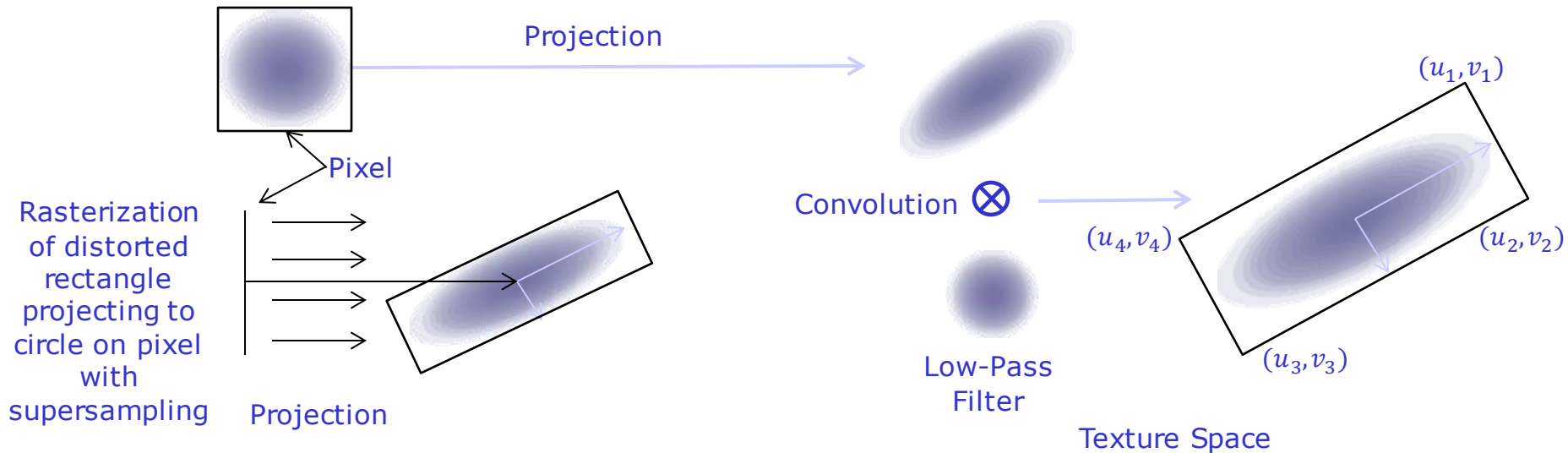   - Essentially a low-pass filter
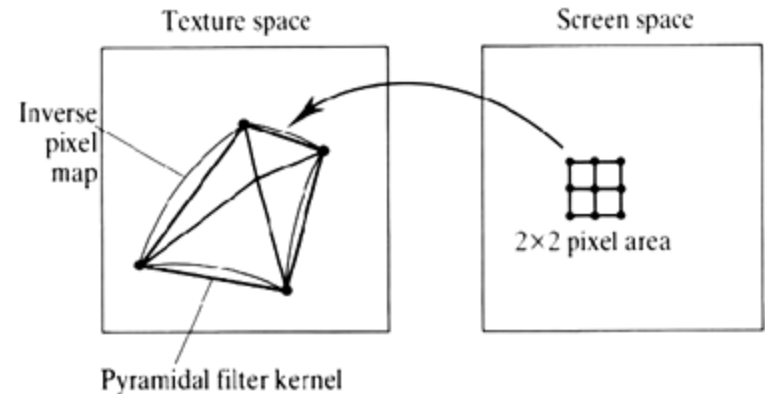
- **Convolution in image space**
  - Center the filter function on the pixel (in image space) and find its bounding rectangle
  - Transform the rectangle to the texture space, where it is a quadrilateral, whose sides are assumed to be straight
    - More efficient: Find a suitable axis-aligned bounding box/rectangle
  - Map all texels inside this texture region to screen space
  - Form a weighted average of the mapped texels
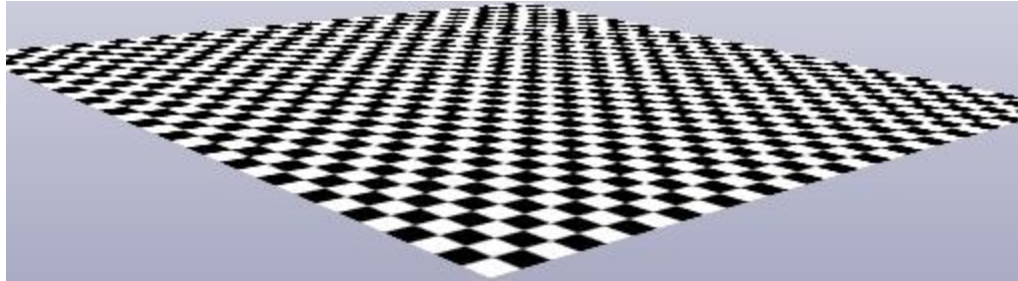   - E.g. using a two-dimensional lookup table indexed by each sample's location within the pixel

EWA Filtering

- **EWA: Elliptical Weighted Average**
  - Compensate aliasing artifacts caused by perspective projection
  - EWA Filter = low-pass filter $\otimes$ warped reconstruction filter
  - Gaussian filtered with Gaussian is still a Gaussian

- **Can use rasterization HW for fast rendering**
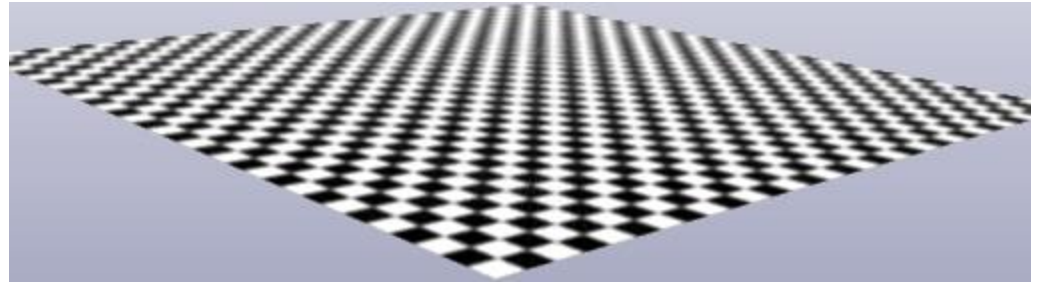 - Draw rectangle with suitable texture coord. that projects to pixel

Projection

Pixel

Rasterization of distorted rectangle projecting to circle on pixel with supersampling

Projection

Convolution $\otimes$

Low-Pass Filter

(u_1, v_1)

(u_4, v_4)

(u_2, v_2)

(u_3, v_3)

Texture Space

EWA texture resampling filter

EWA Filtering

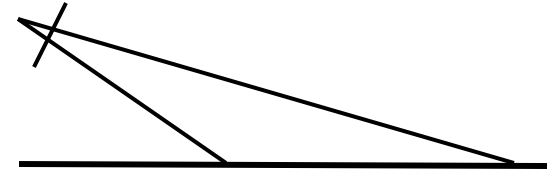Without EWA filtering

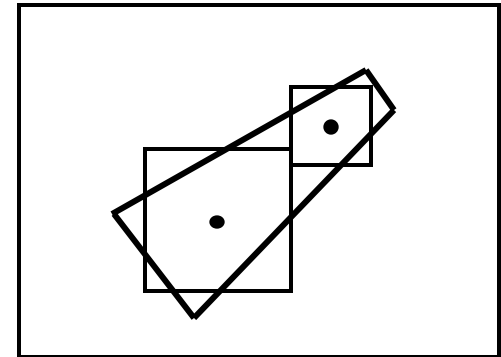With EWA filtering

Footprint Assembly

- **Footprint assembly: Approximation of pixel integral**
  - Good for space variant filtering
    - E.g. inclined view of terrain
  - Approximation of the pixel area by rectangular texel-regions
  - More footprints → better accuracy

- **In practice**
  - Often fixed number of area samples
  - Done by sampling multiple locations within a pixel (e.g., 2x2), each with smaller footprint
 - → Anisotropic (Texture) Filtering (AF)
    - GPUs allow selection of max #samples (e.g., 4x, 8x, etc.)
      - Selected depending on amount of anisotropy
    - Each sample has its own footprint area/extent
    - Each gets independently projected and filtered

Pre-Filtering

- **Direct convolution methods are slow**
  - A pixel pre-image can be arbitrarily large
    - Along silhouettes
    - At the horizon of a textured plane
  - Can require averaging over thousands of texels
  - Texture filtering cost grows in proportion to projected texture area

- **Speed-up**
  - The texture can be prefiltered before rendering
    - Only a few samples are accessed for each screen space sample
  - Two data structures are commonly used for prefiltering:
    - Integrated arrays (summed area tables - SAT)
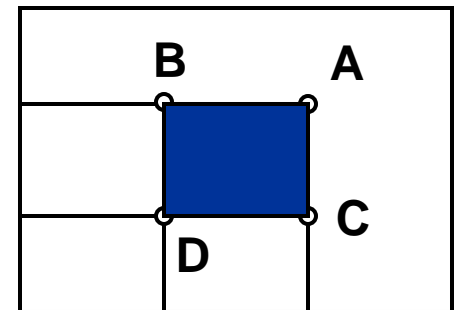   - Image pyramids (MIP-maps)

Summed Area Tables (SAT)

- **Per texel, store sum over area from *(0, 0)* to *(u, v)***
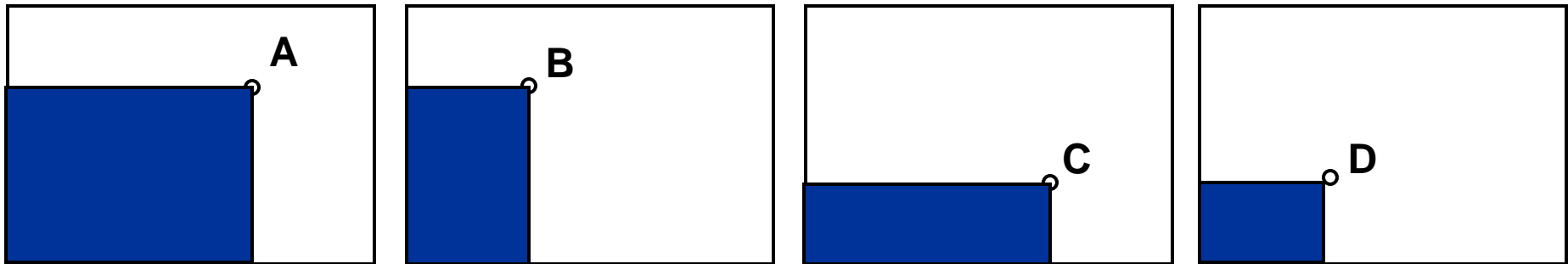
- **Evaluation of 2D integrals over AA-boxes in constant time!**

$$\int\limits_{Bx}^{Ax} \int\limits_{Cy}^{Ay} \mathrm{I}(x,y)\,dxdy = A - B - C + D$$

- **Needs many bits per texel (sum over million of pixels!)**

MIP-Mapping

- **Texture available in multiple resolutions**
  - Pre-processing step that filters textures in each step
  - Discrete number of texture sizes (powers of 2)

- **Rendering**
  - Select appropriate texture resolution level n (per sample !!!)
    - s.t.: texel size(n) <
      extent of sample footprint
      < texel size($n+1$)
  - Needs derivative of texture coordinates
  - Can be computed from differences between pixels (divided differences)
   - → Rendering of *Quads* (2x2 pixels)
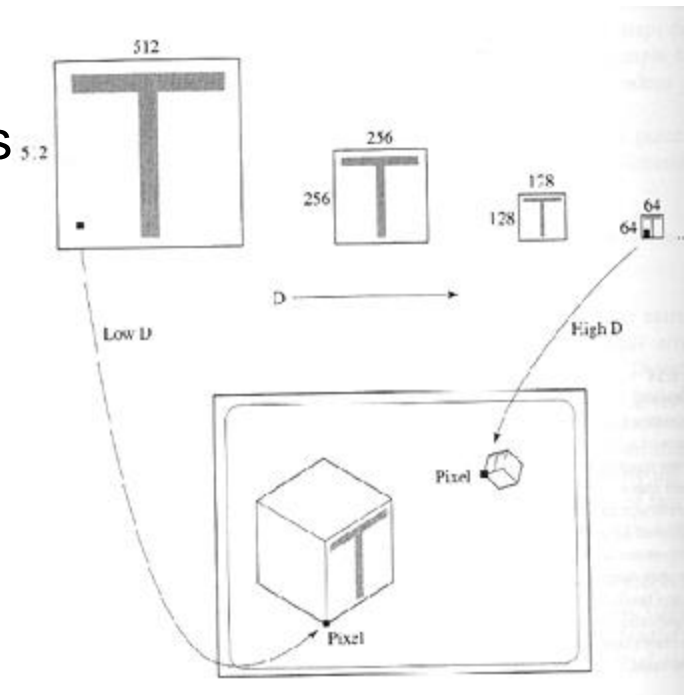
MIP-Mapping (2)

- **Multum In Parvo (MIP): "much in little**
- **Hierarchical resolution pyramid**
  - Repeated filtering over texture by 2x
- **Rectangular arrangement (RGB)**
- **Reconstruction**
  - Tri-linear interpolation of 8 nearest texels
    - Bilinear interpolation in levels *n* and *n+1*
    - Linear interpolation between the two levels

creasing *D*
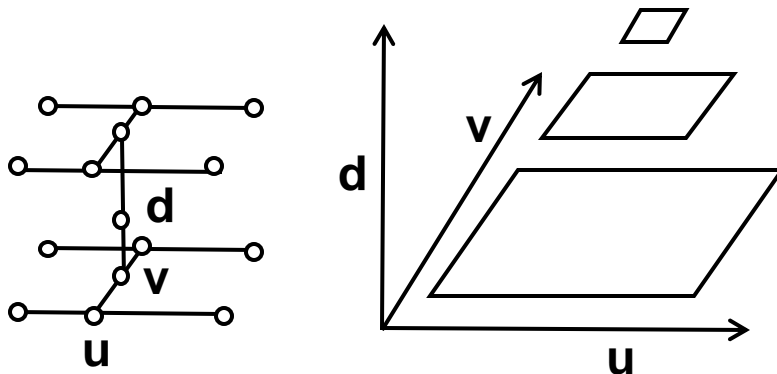
  - "Brilinear": Trilinear only near transitions
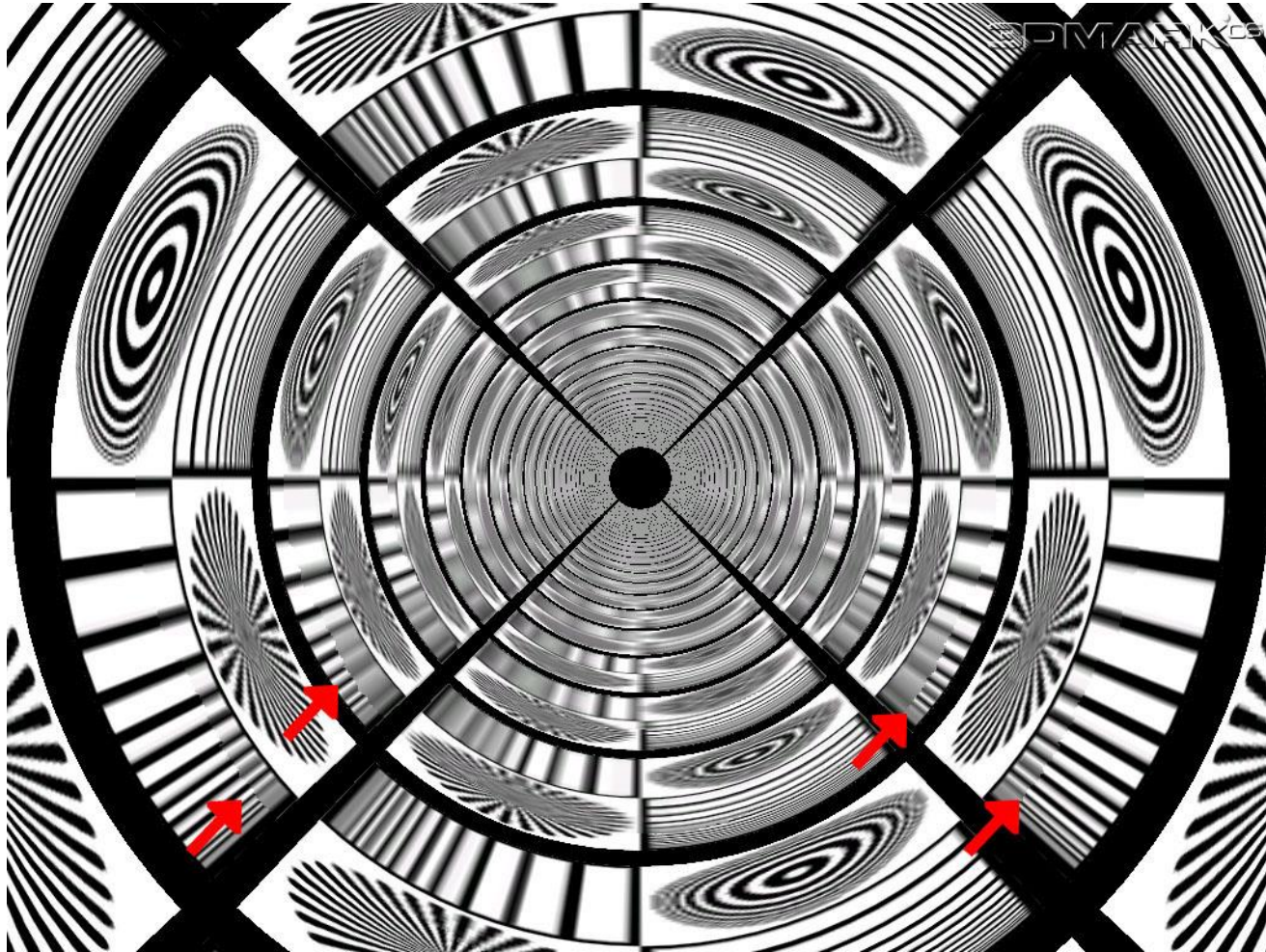   - Avoid reading 8 texels, most of the time
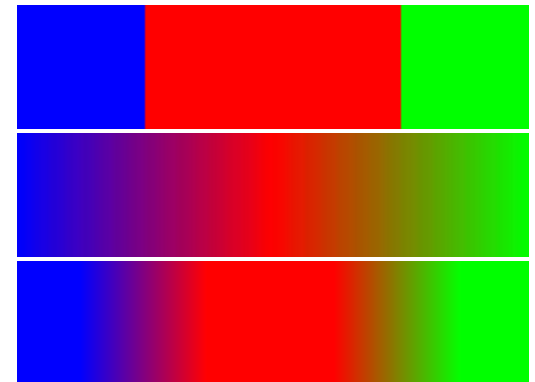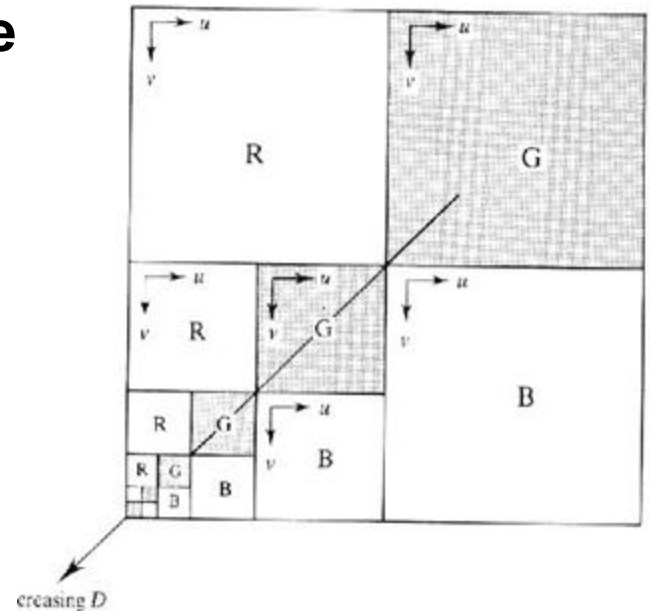
Reducing the domain for linear interpolation improves performance

MIP-Map Example
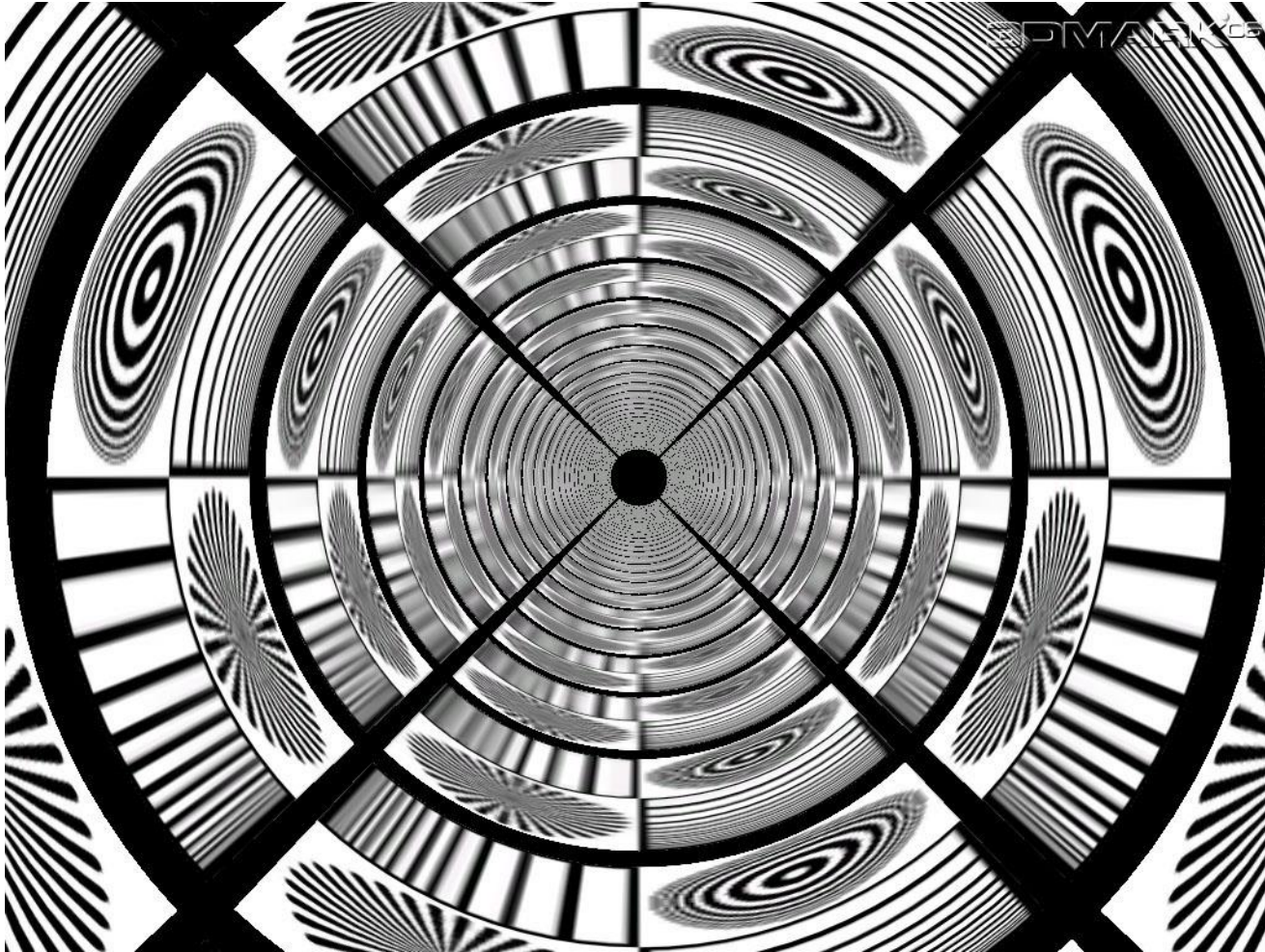
Hardware Texture Filtering

- **Bilinear filtering (in std. textured tunnel benchmark)**
  - Clearly visible transition between MIP-map levels
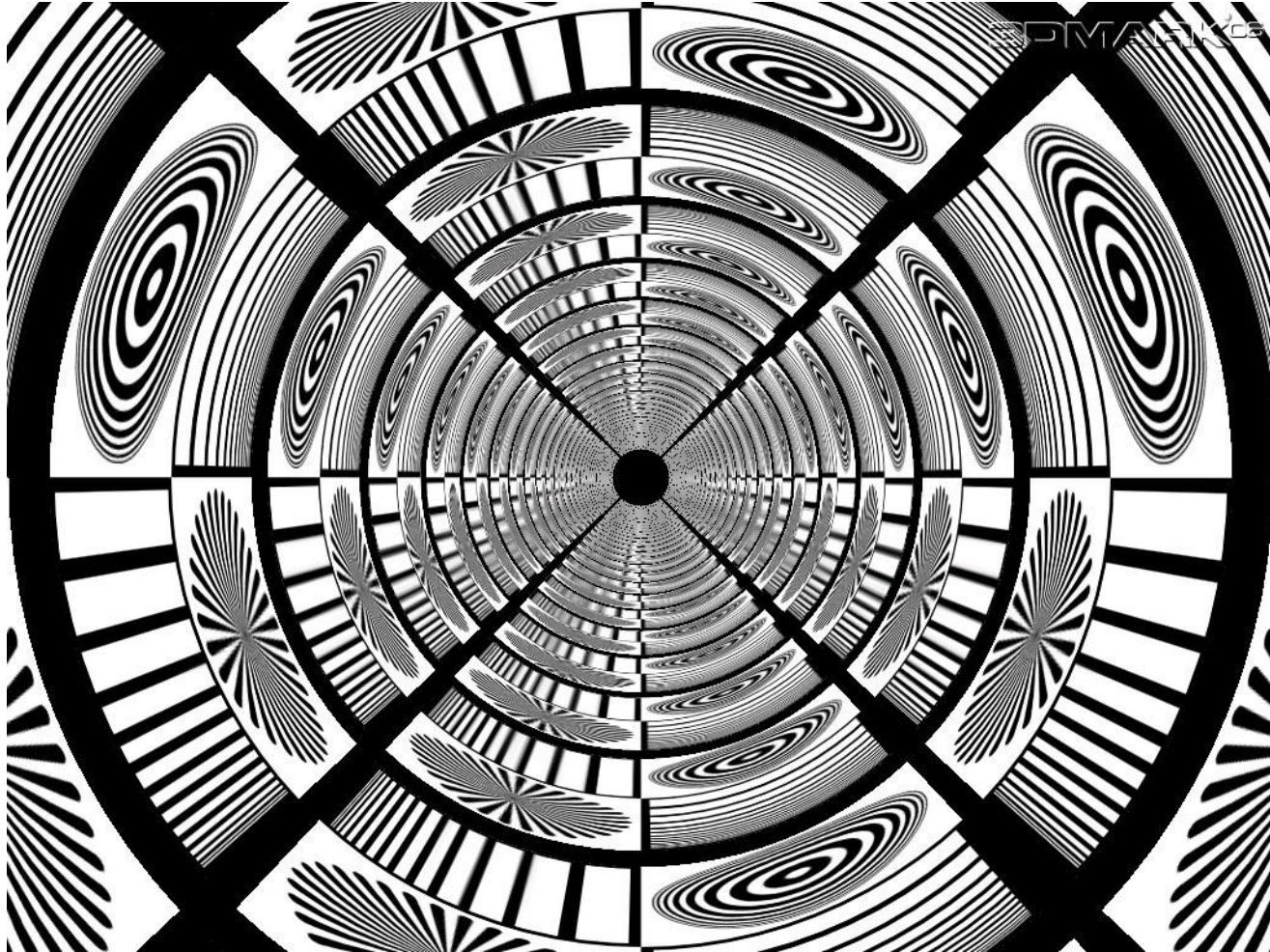
Hardware Texture Filtering

- **Trilinear filtering**
  - Hides the transitions between MIP-map levels
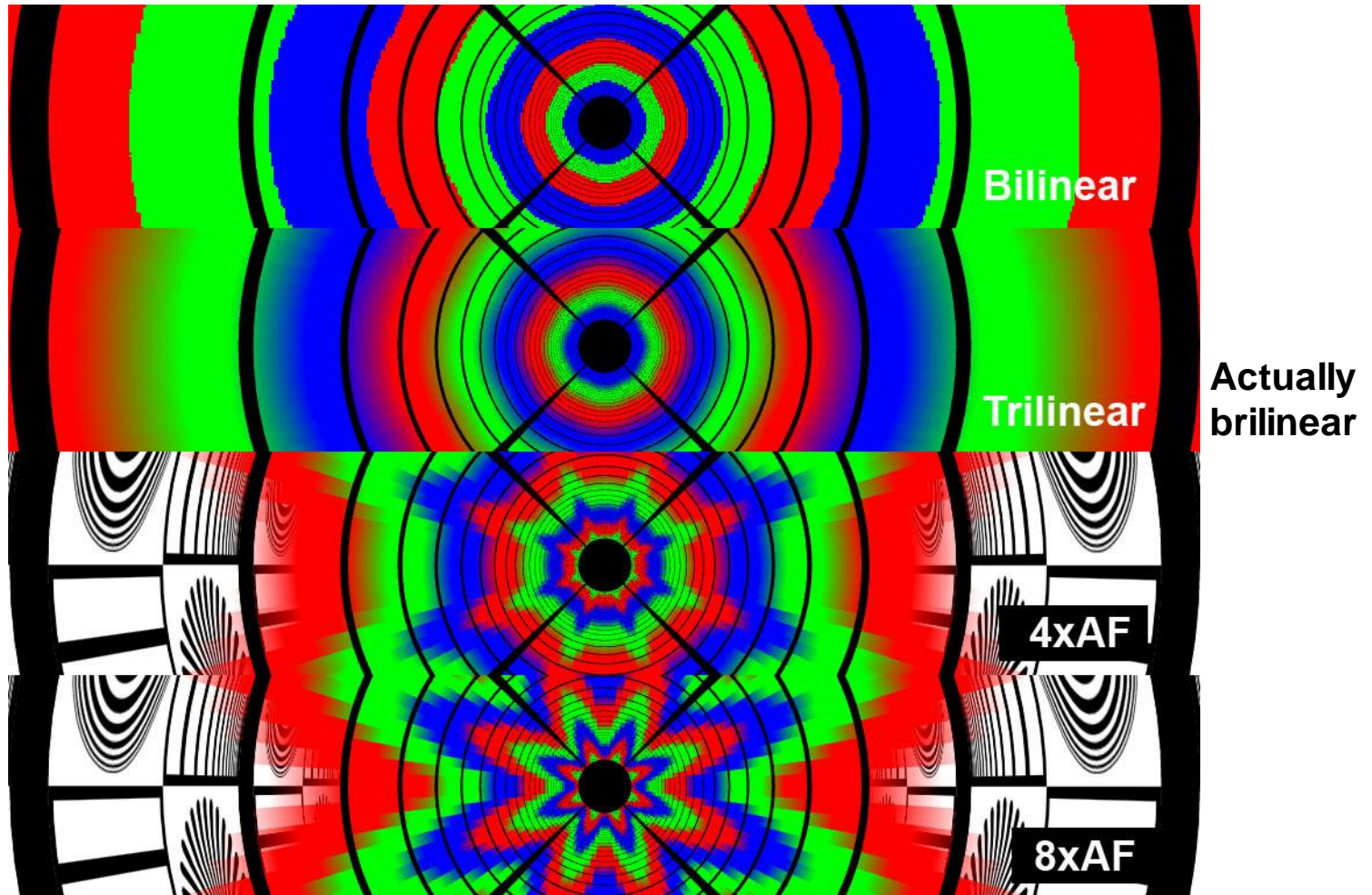

www.extremetech.com

Hardware Texture Filtering

- **Anisotropic filtering (8x)**
  - Makes the textures much sharper along azimuthal coordinate

Hardware Texture Filtering

- **Bilinear vs. Brilinear vs. anisotropic filtering**
  - Using colored MIP-map levels

Texture Caching in Hardware

- **All GPUs have small texture caches**
  - Designed for local effects (streaming cache)
    - No effects between frames, or such!
- **Mipmapping ensures ~1:1 ratio**
  - Between pixel and texels
  - Both horizontally & vertically
- **Pixels rendered in small 2D groups**
  - Basic block is 2x2 „quad"
    - Used to compute „derivatives"
    - Using divided differences (left/right, up/down)
  - Lots of local coherence
- **Bi-/tri-linear filtering needs adjacent texels (up to 8 for trilinear)**
  - Most often just 1-2 new texel per pixel not in (local) cache