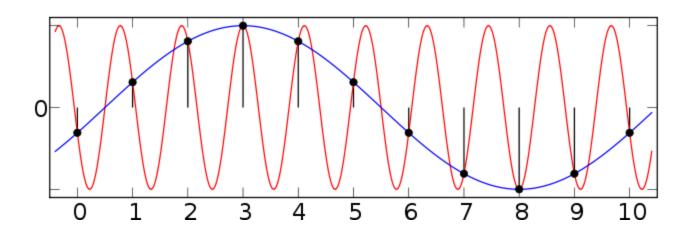


Aliasing

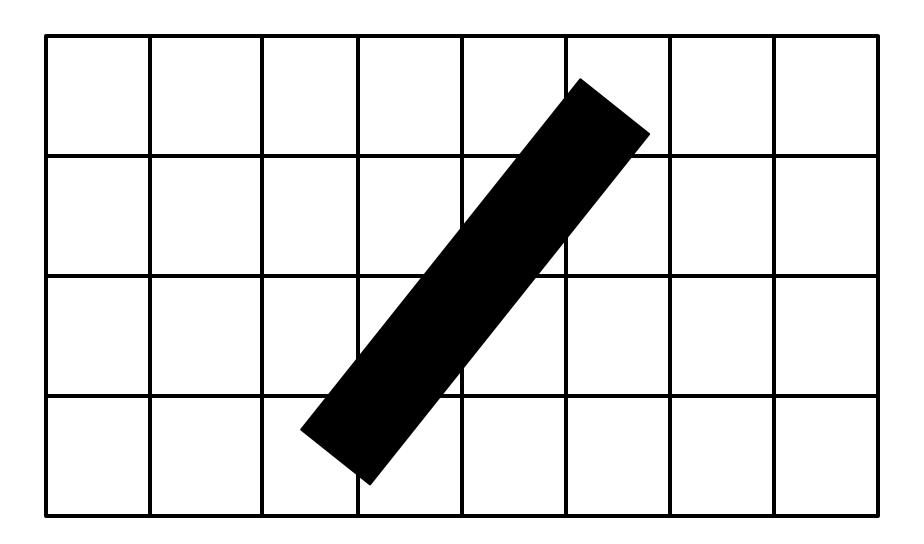
- Occurs when going from continuous to discrete
 - Such as from 3D space to pixels in image
- Sampling at low frequency can make two different signals indistinguishable



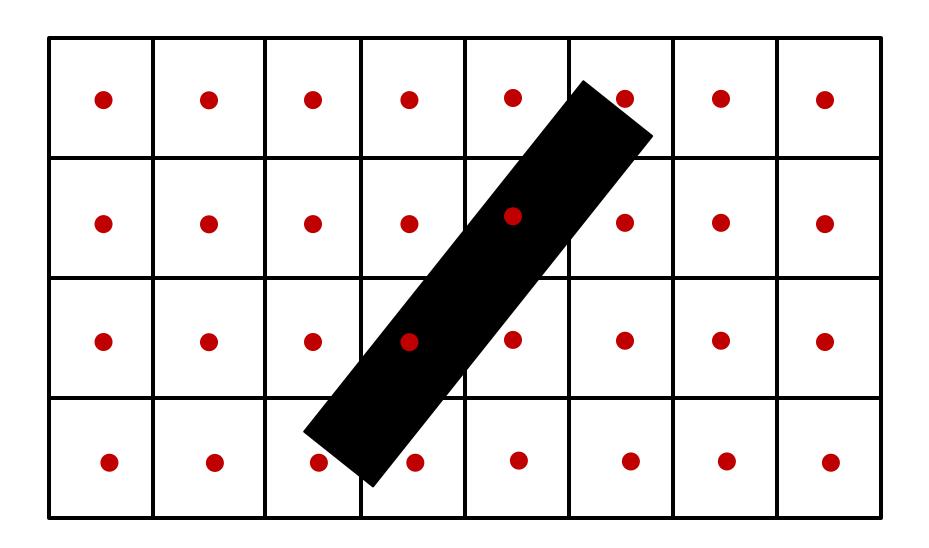
Nyquist rate

- Twice the bandwidth of a bandlimited function
- Lower bound for sample rate of alias free sampling

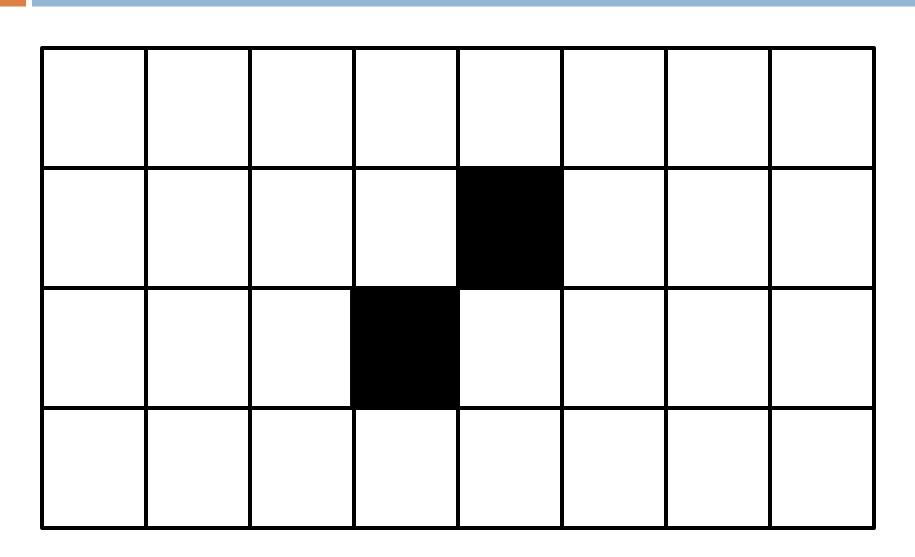
Line in image



Sampled image

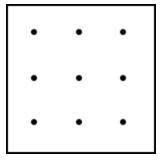


Rasterized line

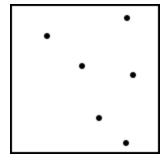


FSAA

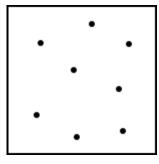
- Simplest approach to antialiasing
 - Render scene at higher resolution
 - More samples per pixel
 - Average samples in the same pixel



Grid spread

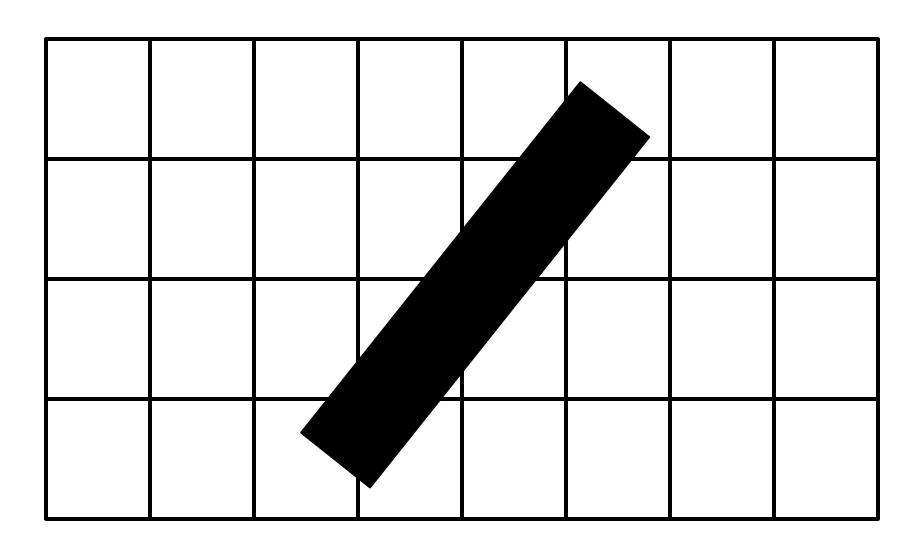


Random spread

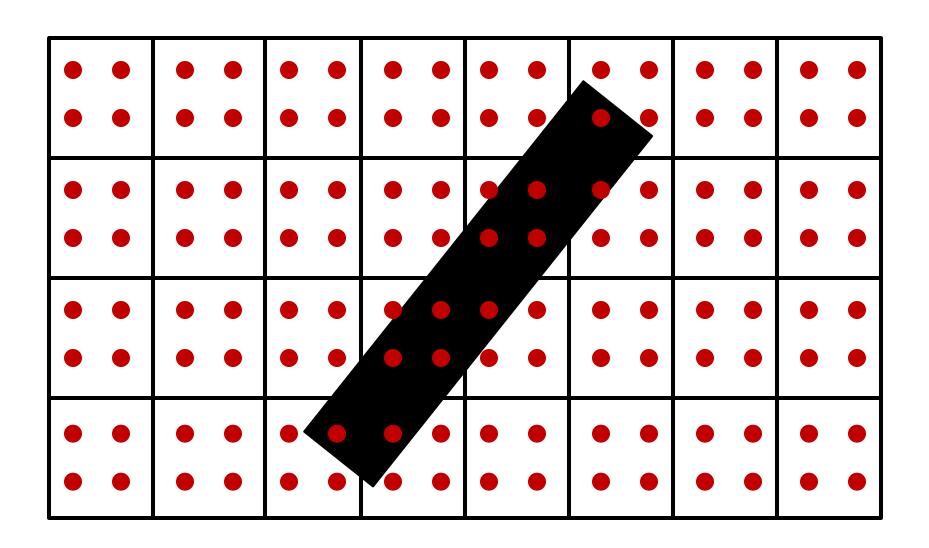


Poisson spread

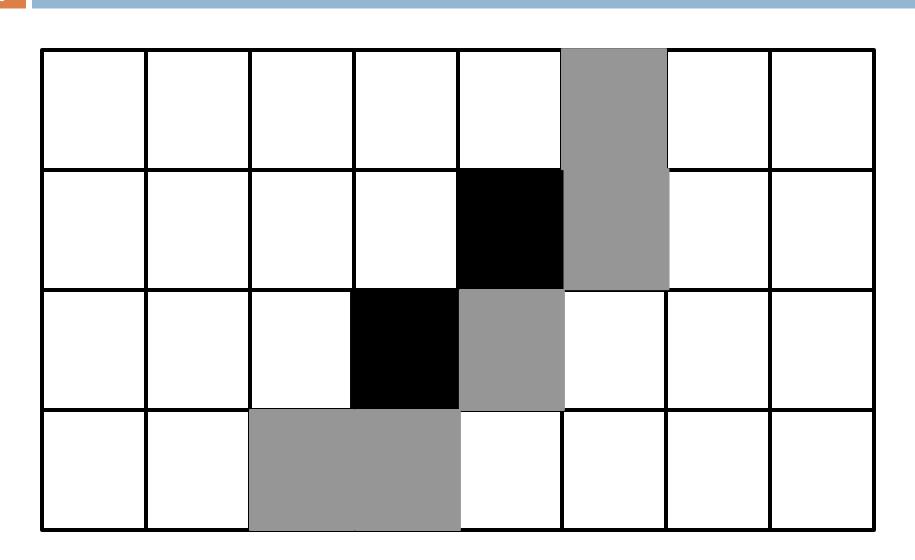
FSAA line in image



FSAA image sampling

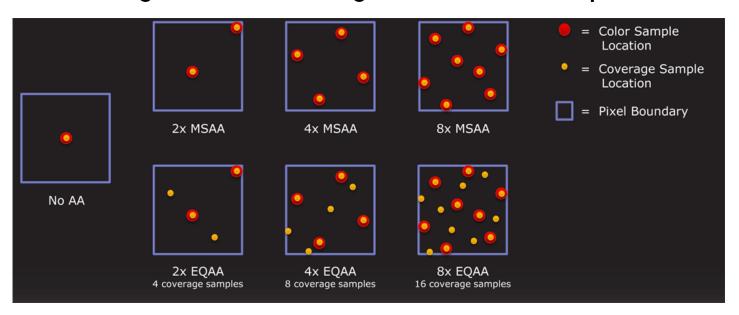


FSAA rasterized line



MSAA

- Less taxing than FSAA
- Does not render whole scene at higher resolution
- Renders multiple samples in each pixel
 - Resulting color is averaged over the samples



Blur

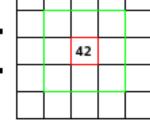
- □ Gives idea of motion, focus, ...
- Uses a kernel to change color of image
- Kernel can be used to
 - Blur image
 - Detect edges

35	40	41	45	50
40	40	42	46	52
42	46	50	55	55
48	52	56	58	60
56	60	65	70	75



	0	1	0	
	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	







Identity



Edge



Sharpen



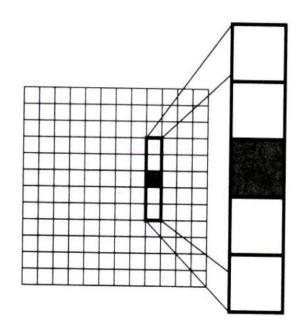
Blur

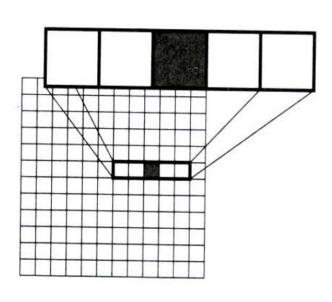


Gaussian

Separable kernel

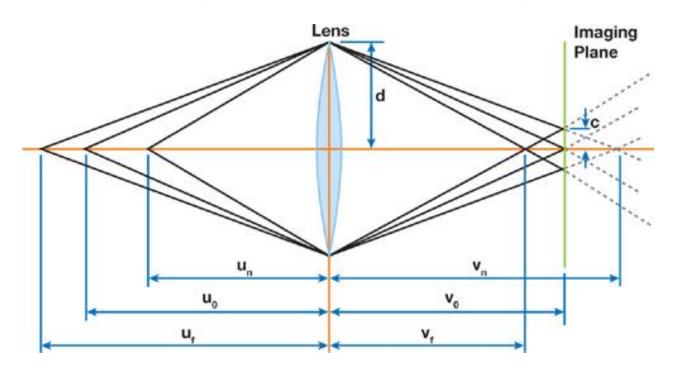
- Certain kernels can be separated
- \square 2m operations instead of m^2 operations
- First apply kernel in x direction then in y direction





Depth of field

- Eyes focus on point in space rest is blurred
- In ray tracers usually implemented as lens before camera that refract rays
- Can be faked by blurring out of focus parts of image



Questions?