Sampling, Aliasing and Antialiasing

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Aliasing

Antialiasing







Basic Ideas in Sampling Theory

 Sampling a signal: Analog → Digital conversion by reading the value at discrete points



Basic Ideas in Sampling Theory

• A signal can be decomposed into components of various *frequencies* (e.g. Fourier Transform)



Frequencies: f



Frequencies: f + 3f



Frequencies: f + 3f + 5f



Frequencies: $f + 3f + \ldots + 15f$

Fourier decomposition of square wave (Mark Handley)

What Causes Aliasing?

• Sampling rate is too low to capture high-frequency variation





Nyquist-Shannon Sampling Theorem

- If a signal
 - has no component with frequency higher than B, and
 - is discretely sampled with frequency at least 2B
- ... then it can (in theory) be perfectly reconstructed!
- Given a system that takes discrete samples at frequency v (e.g. the pixels on a display), the Nyquist frequency of the system is v / 2
 - = highest frequency detail the system can resolve

Manifestations of Aliasing

• Jagged edges on rendered shapes



• Moiré in digital cameras



Removing Aliasing (Antialiasing)

- *Prefiltering:* Compute low-frequency version from continuous representation, then discretize
 - e.g. compute amount of pixel coverage from geometric equation of shape
 - e.g. antialiasing filter in front of digital camera sensors, to reduce moiré etc.
- *Postfiltering:* Oversample continuous signal, then filter to remove high-frequency components
 - e.g. supersampling in a raytracer
- Lots of tradeoffs, beyond scope of course

Supersampling

- Render multiple samples for each pixel
 - For a raytracer, this is a particular case of distribution raytracing
- Compute (weighted) average of samples





Jittered grid

No Antialiasing



(nhancer.com)

Antialiasing with 16 Samples Per Pixel



(nhancer.com)