

# Pixel Fixer

## Smart Pixel Art Corrections



Legend says most pixel artists will be driven insane over time because they'll notice banding everywhere. **EVERWHERE.**

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### 1. INTRO

#### Context

- **Pixel art** is a digital artistic style where every pixel is deliberately placed. It has a unique aesthetic and is widely used in **video games**, **digital art**, and even **non-fungible tokens**.
- Our **perception** shapes how we interpret pixel art. Even tiny artifacts can break the effect.
- Artists created rules to fix common imperfections, but manual work needs time and skill.

#### Research Question

**How to design semi-automated techniques to correct common pixel art imperfections?**

We address two types of artifacts:

- **Banding** [1, 2]: we say it occurs when two different colored segments are 2+ pixels long, adjacent along the longer edge, and have aligned endpoints.

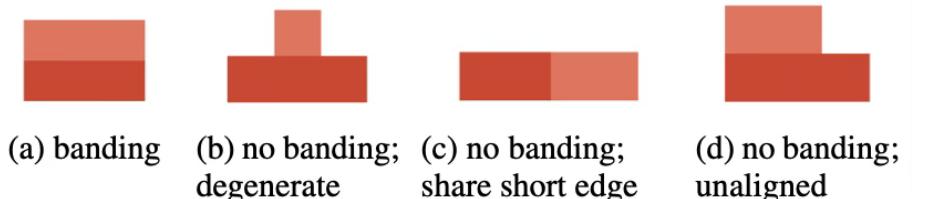


Fig. 1: Examples of banding and non-banding segments

- **Pillow-shading** [1, 2]: shading in concentric layers that follow the shape's outline (almost) perfectly. Has banding nearly everywhere.

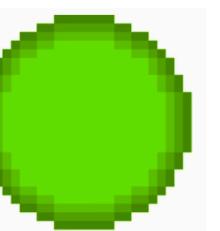


Fig. 2: Pillow-shading example

### 4. CONCLUSION

**Our methods can improve pixel art while reducing manual work.**

#### Applications

- In animation contexts [3], our pillow-shading method can **automatically adjust shading** between frames.
- Our banding correction pipeline **can be extended** to other areas, such as converting vector art to pixel art [4].

#### Limitations

- Pillow-shading artifacts must be **isolated**. Also, the algorithm can't keep symmetries.
- Banding correction often **needs user input**.

#### Future Work

- **Reduce user interaction** for banding correction.
- Extend to **diagonal segment banding**.

### 2. BANDING CORRECTION

#### Method

1. Split the object into segments (horizontally and vertically)
2. Detect and mark banding locations
3. *Optional:* pick one affected segment and how to fix it (shrink/expand)
4. System fixes banding by resizing the picked segment or all of them automatically

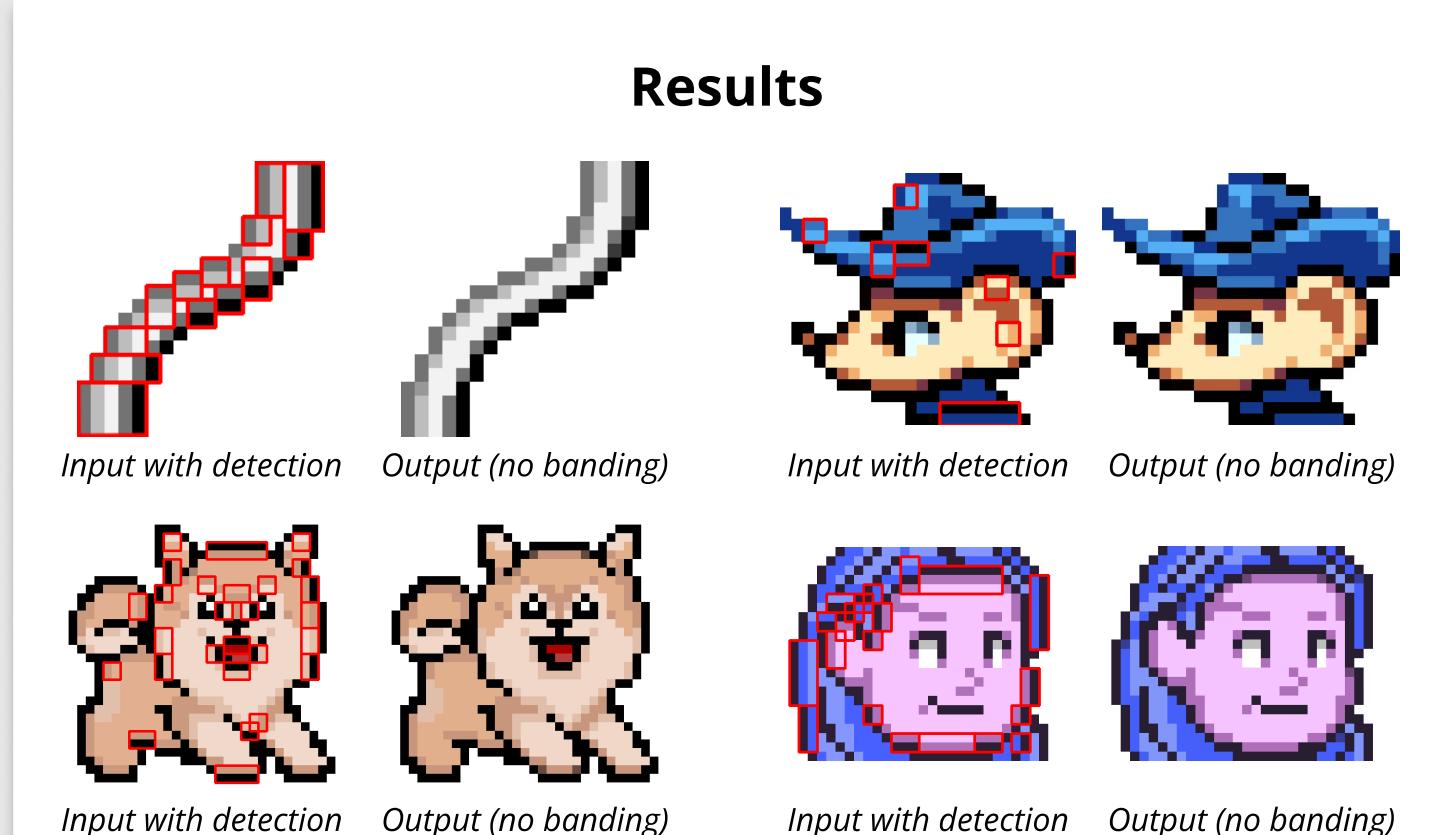


Fig. 3: Our banding correction results; top inputs are designed by Michael Azzi [2]; bottom inputs are designed by Mateo Nasse

### 3. PILLOW-SHADING CORRECTION

#### Method

1. Extract the shading layers
2. Translate the layers to break front-lighting
3. Perturb each layer stochastically to break banding
4. Place the modified layers onto a new image



Fig. 4: Our pillow-shading correction results; all inputs are original designs