



# Depixelizing

# Pixel Art



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# Pixel Art



[http://www.pixeljoint.com/forum/forum\\_posts.asp?TID=11299](http://www.pixeljoint.com/forum/forum_posts.asp?TID=11299)

# Use of Pixel Art

- Computer Games
- Advertising
- Icons



<http://www.toy-tma.com/electronic-toys/video-games/10-games-play-thanksgiving/>



<http://www.cuded.com/2012/01/pixel-art-by-ebony/>

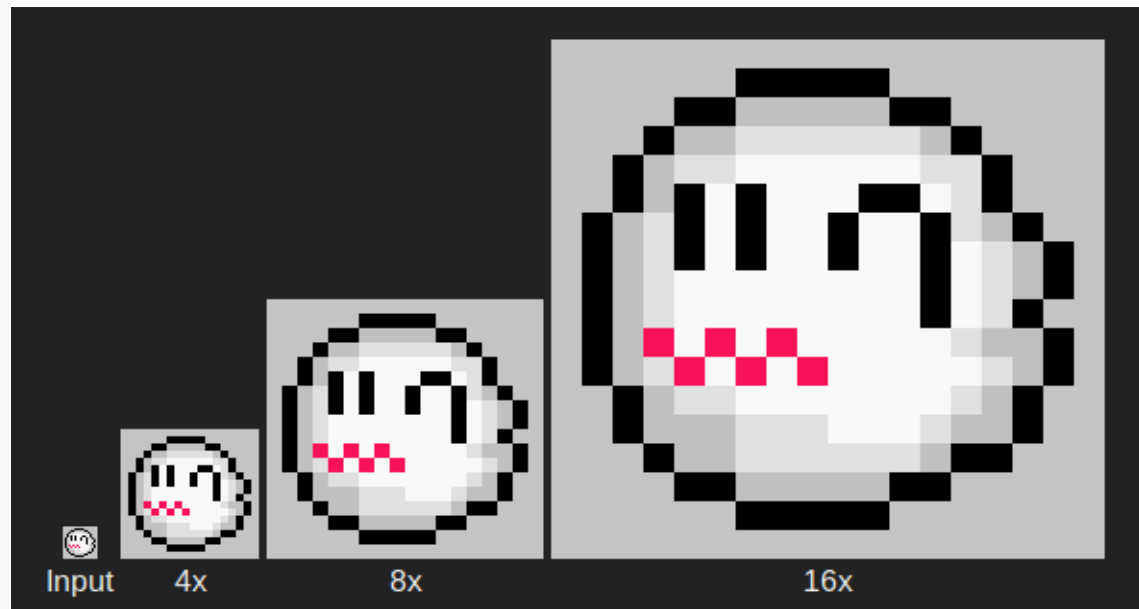


[http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/kopf/pixelart/supplementary/multi\\_comparison.html](http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/um/people/kopf/pixelart/supplementary/multi_comparison.html)

# To Increase Resolution

## Upscaling Pixel Art :

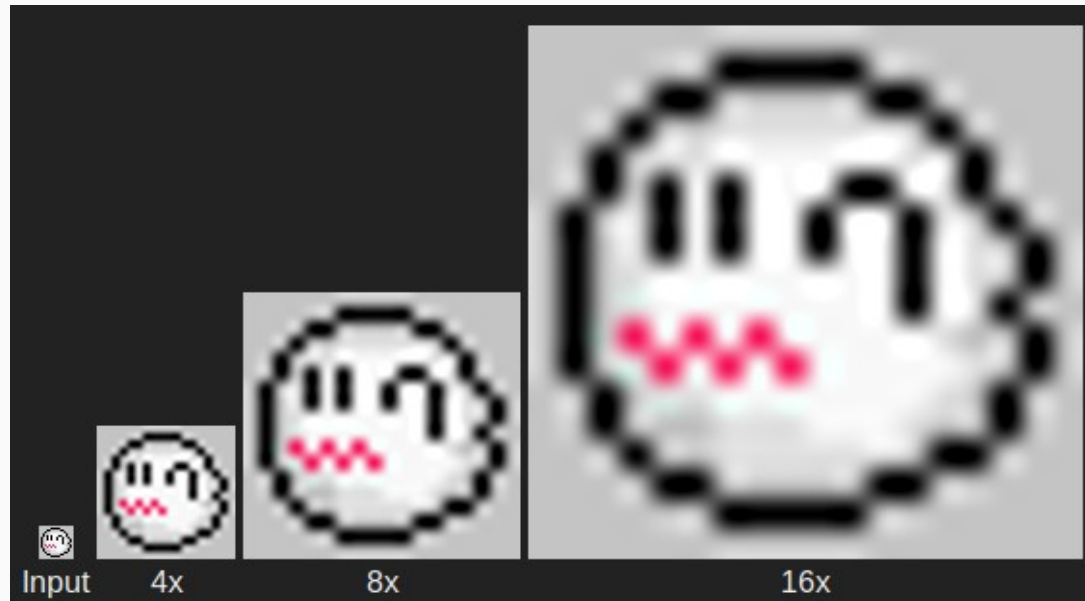
- Mostly done by Nearest Neighbour
  - Blocky.



# To Increase Resolution

## Upscaling Pixel Art :

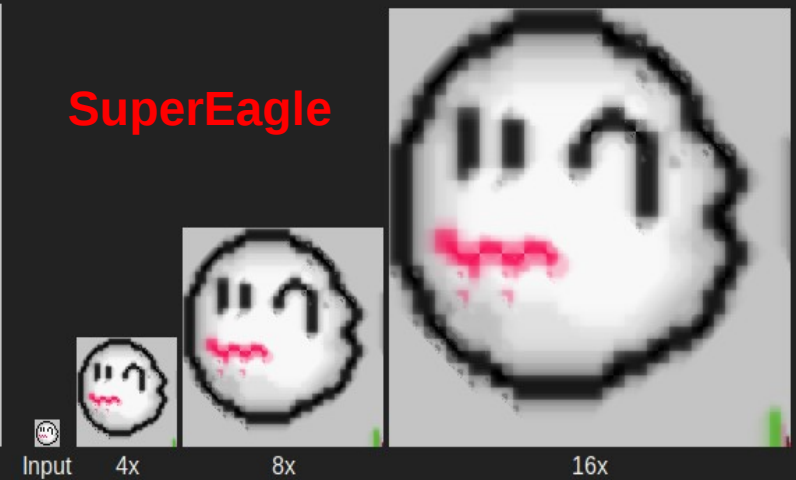
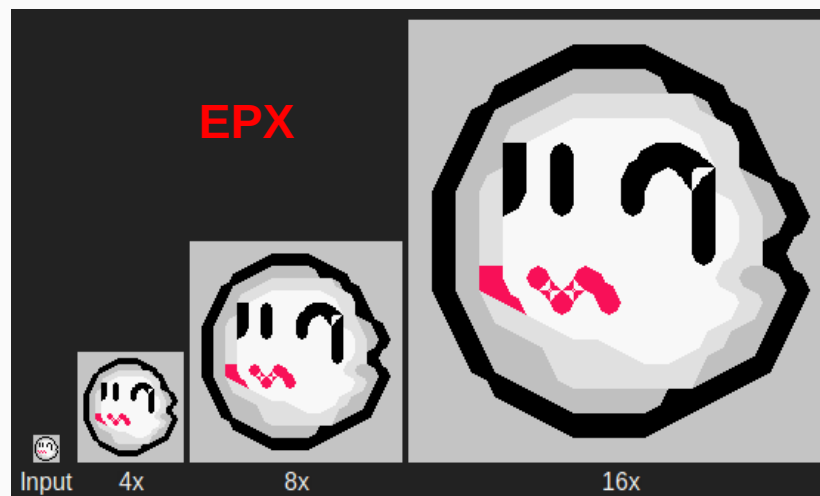
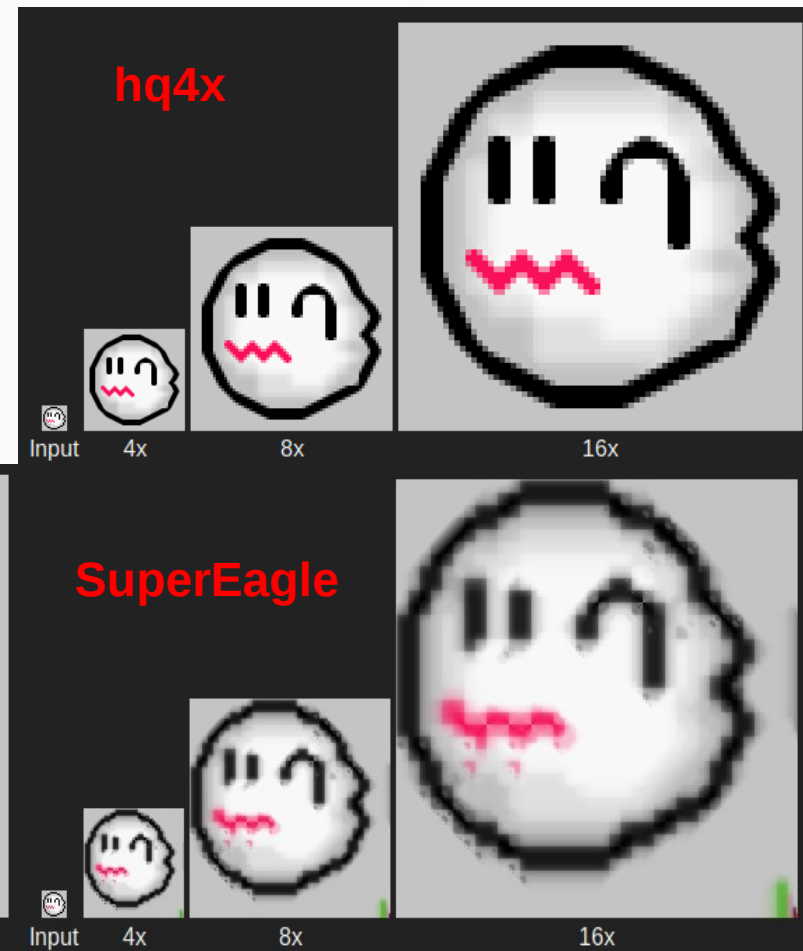
- Using *Classical* Image filtering techniques
  - Bilinear, Bicubic ... Interpolation
  - Blurring ...



# To Increase Resolution

## Upscaling Pixel Art :

- Using *Pixel Art upscaling* techniques
  - SuperEagle, EPX, hqx family..
  - Good result upto a certain limit





# To Increase Resolution

## Vectorize Image

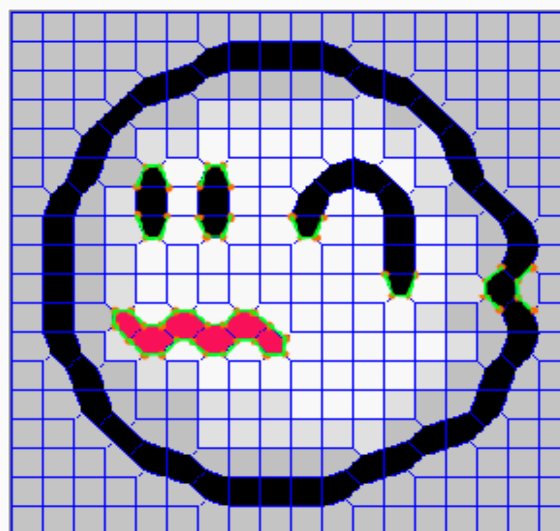
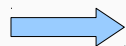
- Algorithms for automatic vectorization of raster images
- Based on image segmentation/edge detection
- Tiny features of pixel art vanishes on such filters



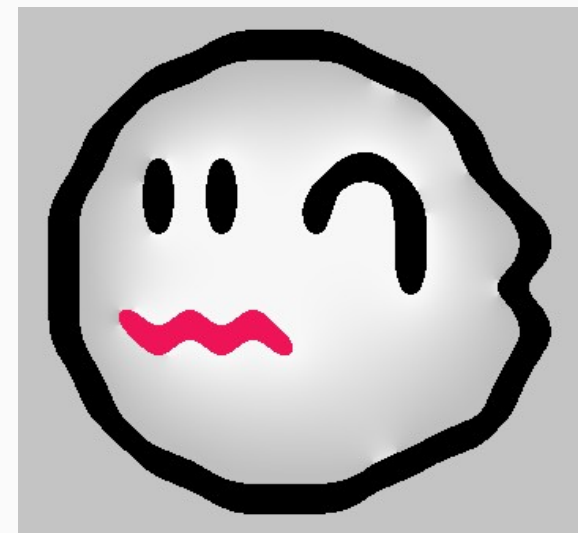
# Overview of the Algorithm



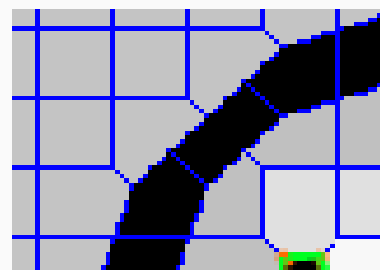
Input



Reshaped pixels



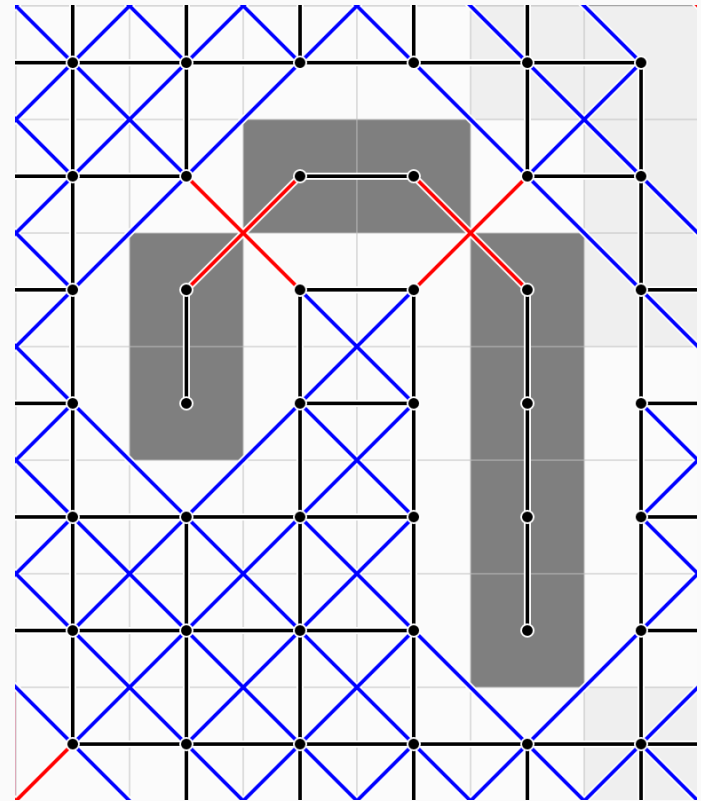
B Splines fit



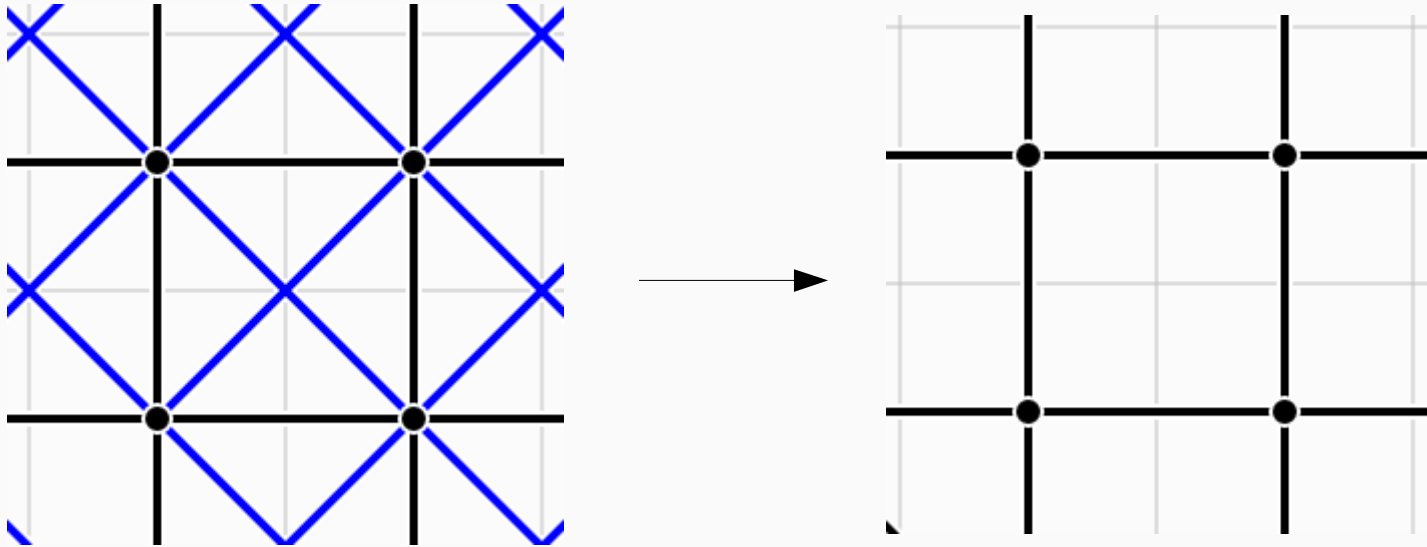


# Similarity Graph

- Graph with each pixel as node.
- Edges between pixels which have similar colors.
- Remove extra and conflicting edges

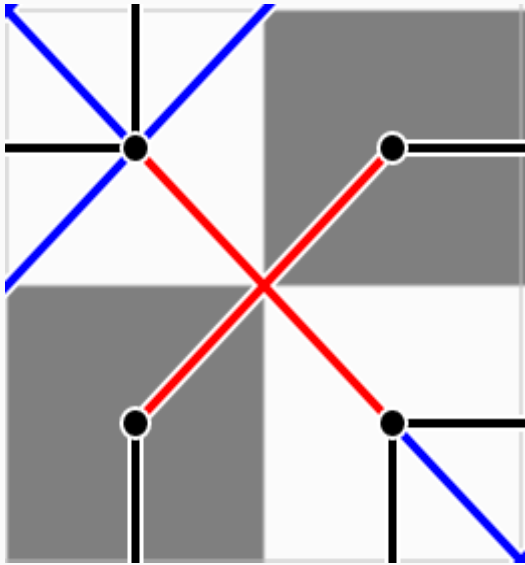


# Normal Case



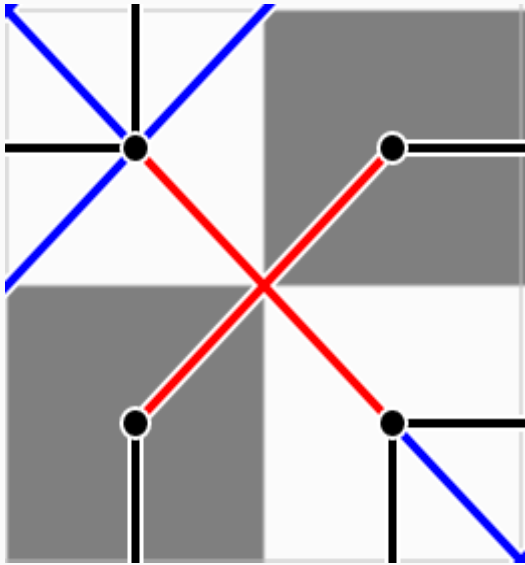
Remove unnecessary connections

# Resolving Ambiguity

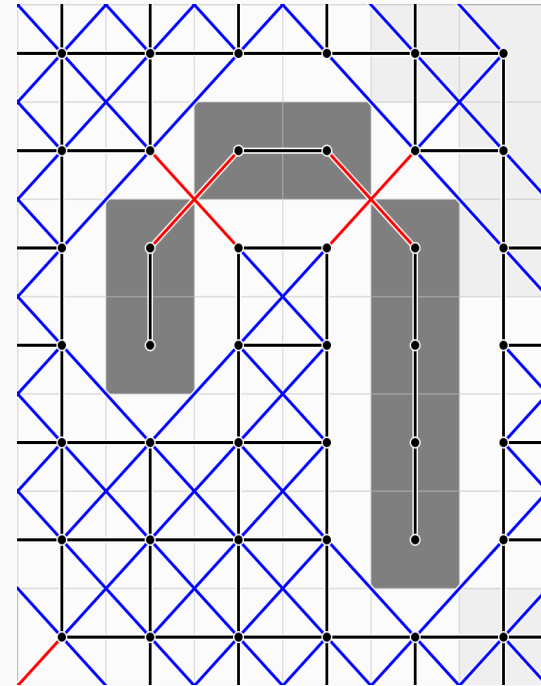


Can we figure out which  
connection to keep?

# Resolving Ambiguity



Can we figure out which connection to keep?

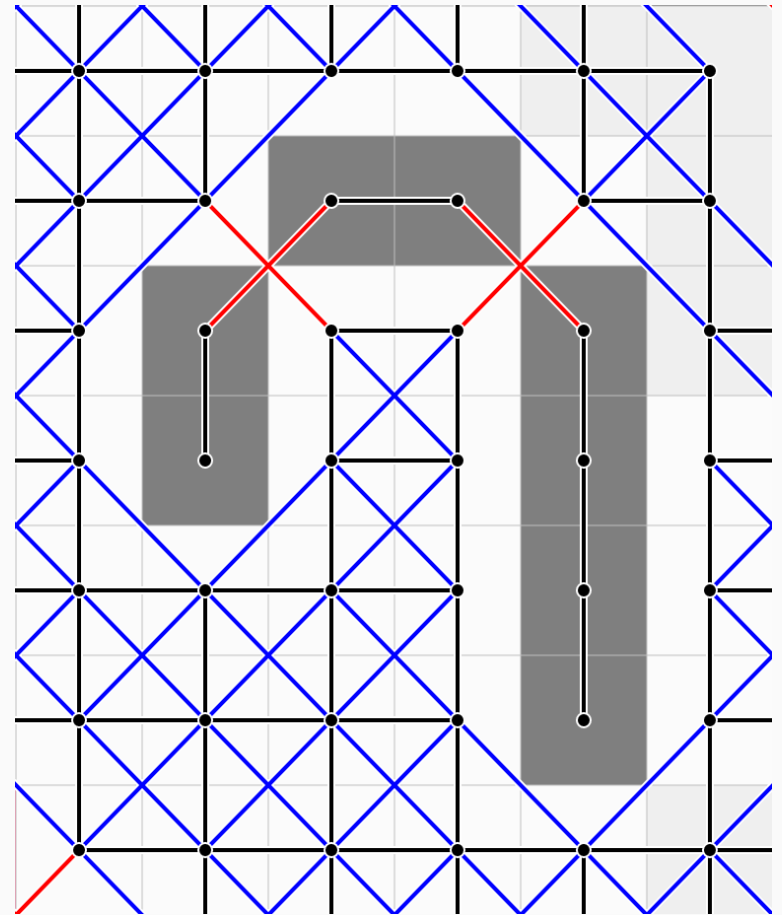


Now it is clear

# Heuristics to resolve ambiguities

## Curves:

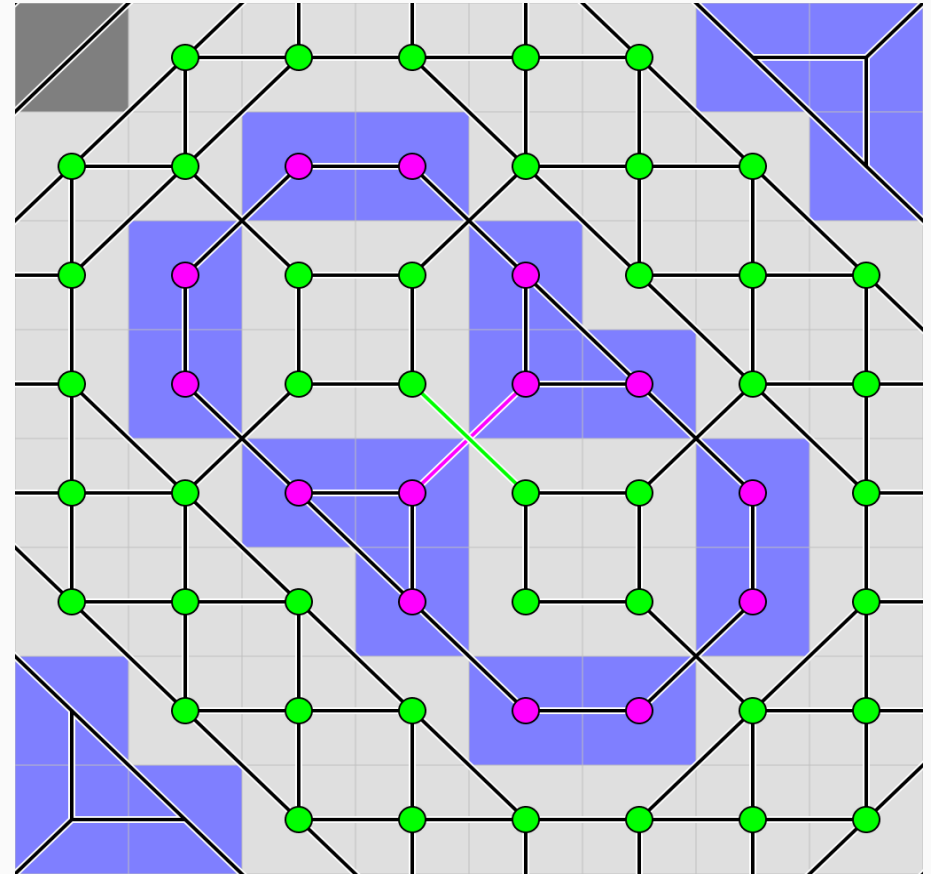
- Features likely to contain long lines.
- Find out length of longest straight line(without junctions) containing each diagonal.
- Select the longer length.



# Heuristics to resolve ambiguities

## Sparse Pixels:

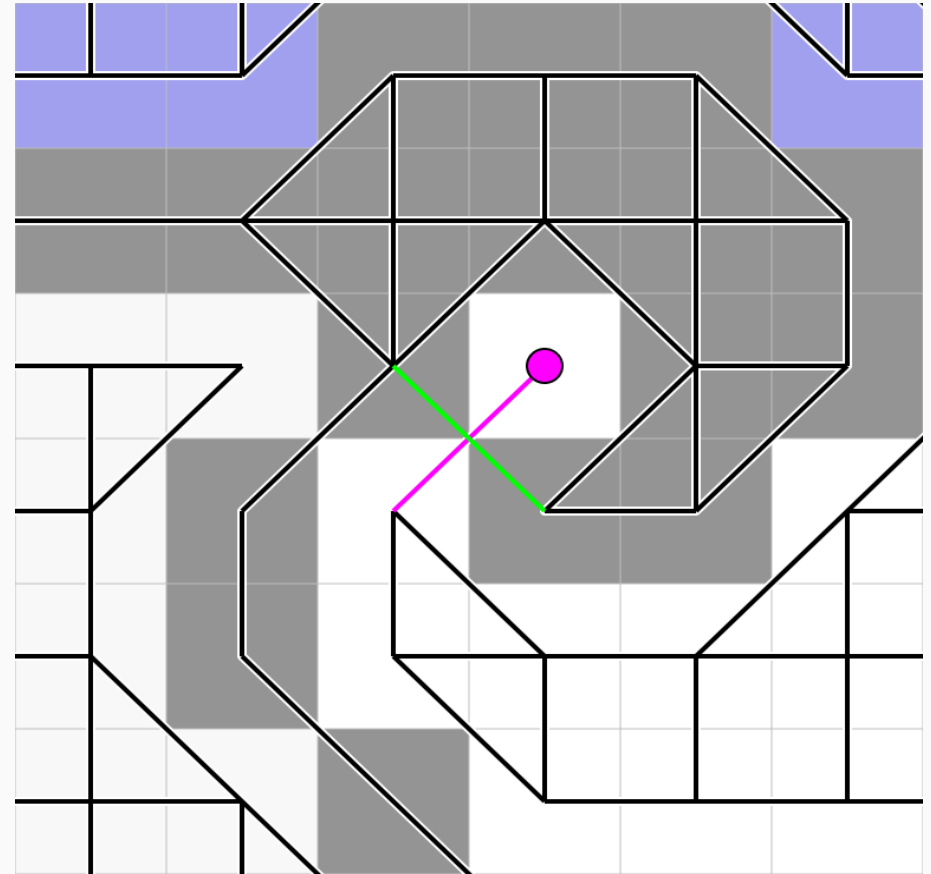
- Foreground pixels more likely to be a part of feature.
- Find out lengths of connected components for both diagonals.
- Select one with lesser value.



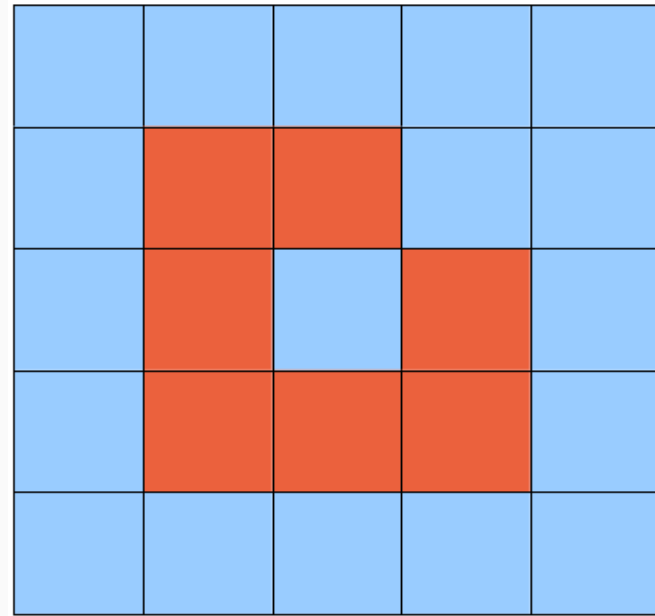
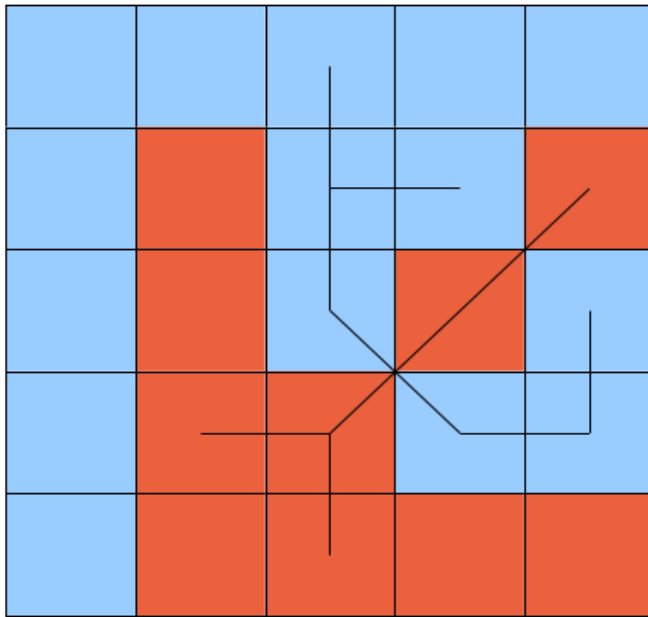
# Heuristics to resolve ambiguities

## Island Pixels:

- Pixels with only one connection
- Retain, to avoid fragmentation



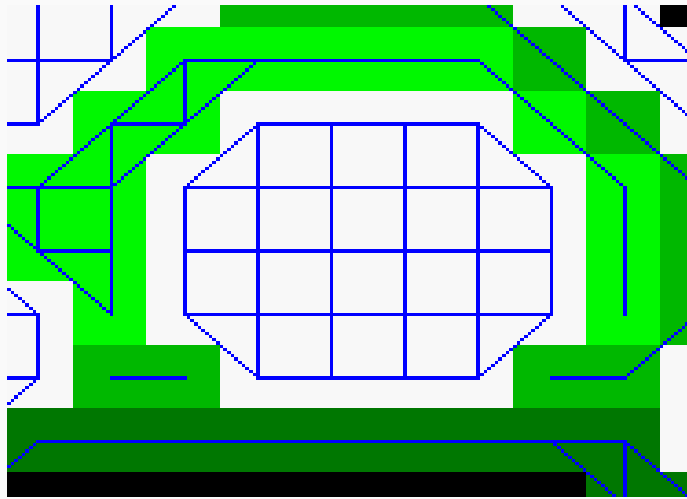
# Heuristics to resolve ambiguities



- All heuristics don't always give correct answer.
- So take weighted average.

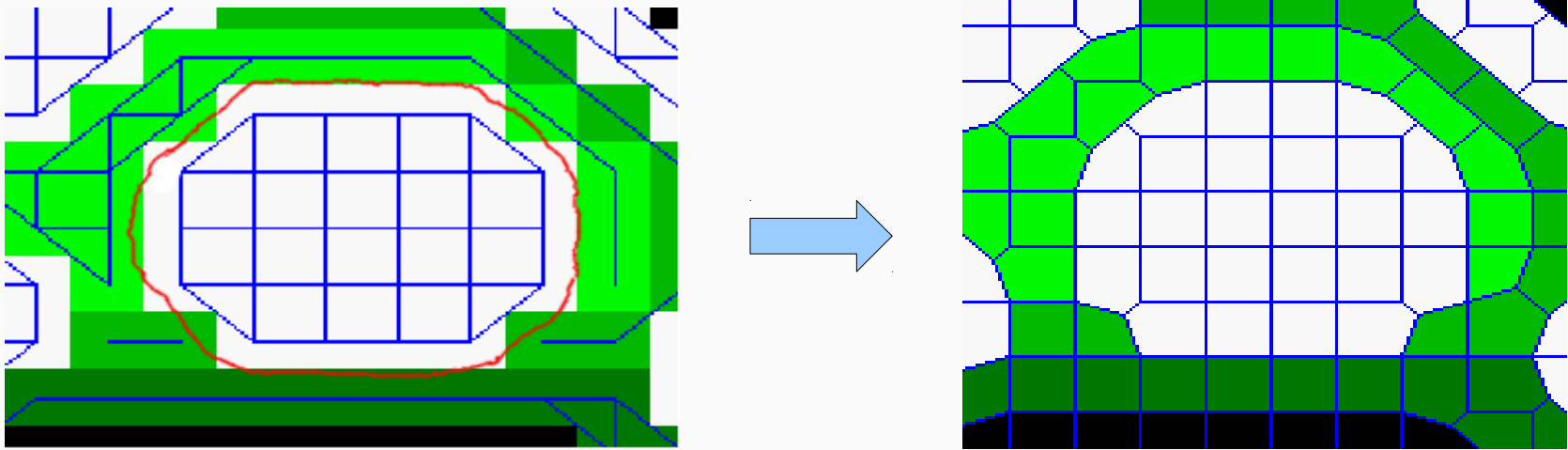


# How to reshape pixels



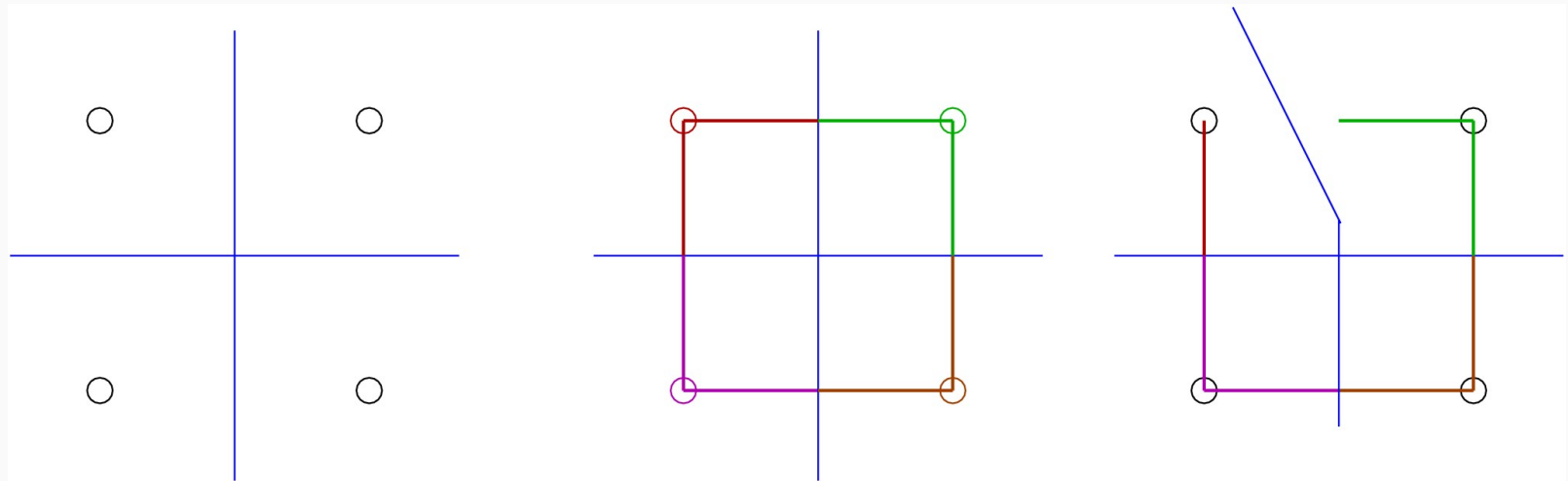
Need to define a boundary to separate different features

# How to reshape pixels



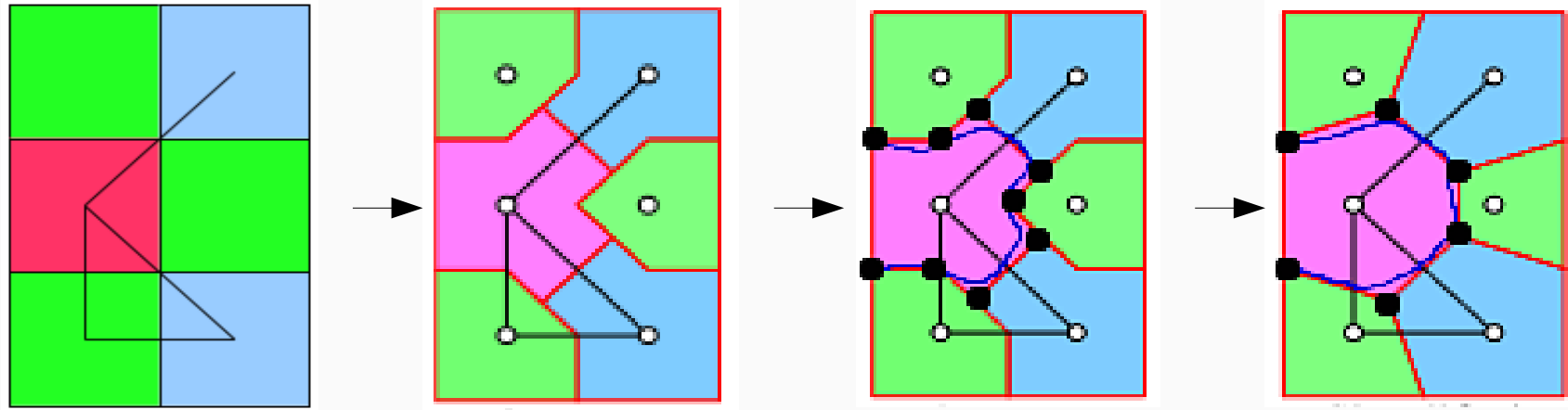
Divide the region such that each half is associated with the corresponding graph

# Voronoi Diagram



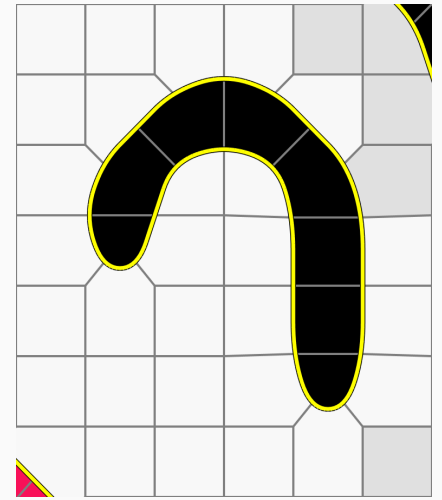
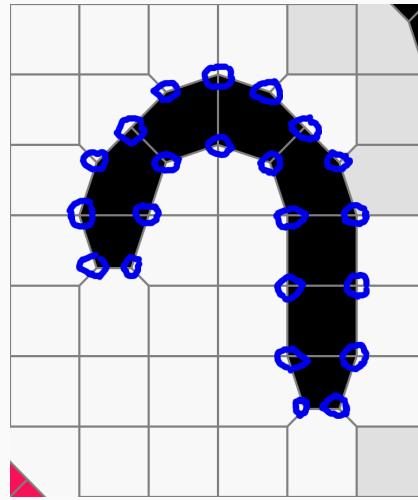
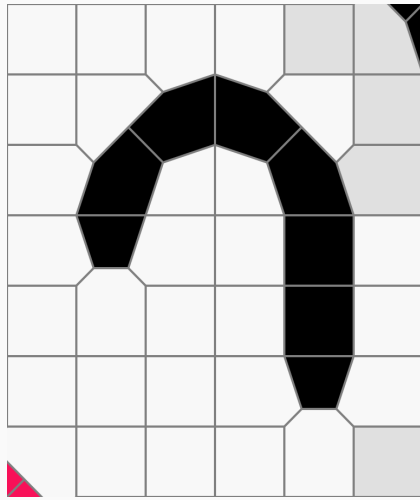
**The partitioning of a plane with  $n$  points into convex polygons such that each polygon contains exactly one generating point and every point in a given polygon is closer to its generating point than to any other.**

# Problems with Voronoi Diagram



- Too many bends caused along cell walls.
- Leads to wavy splines, which will cause artifacts.
- Remove unnecessary bend along cell walls.

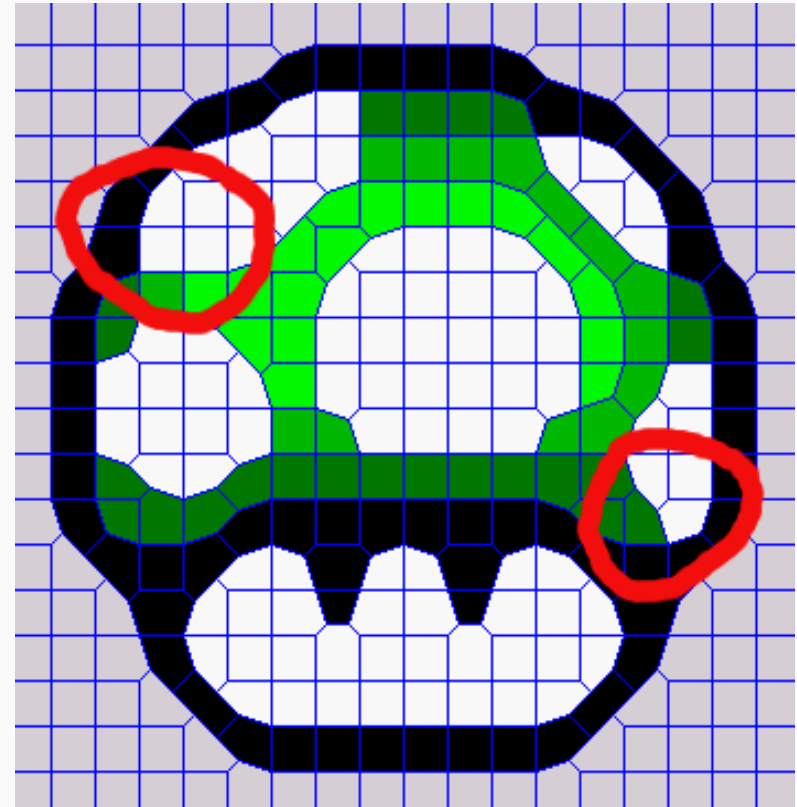
# Extracting Spline Curves



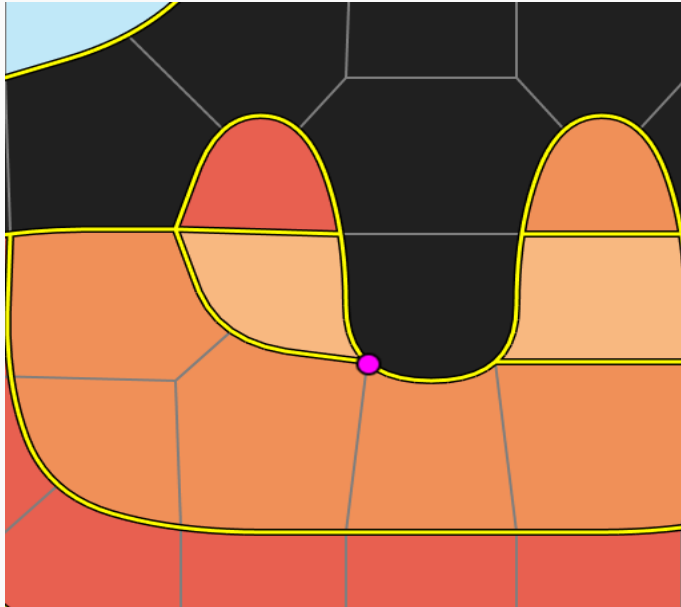
- Visible edges identified.
- Splines made out of end points of visible edges.

# Extracting Spline Curves

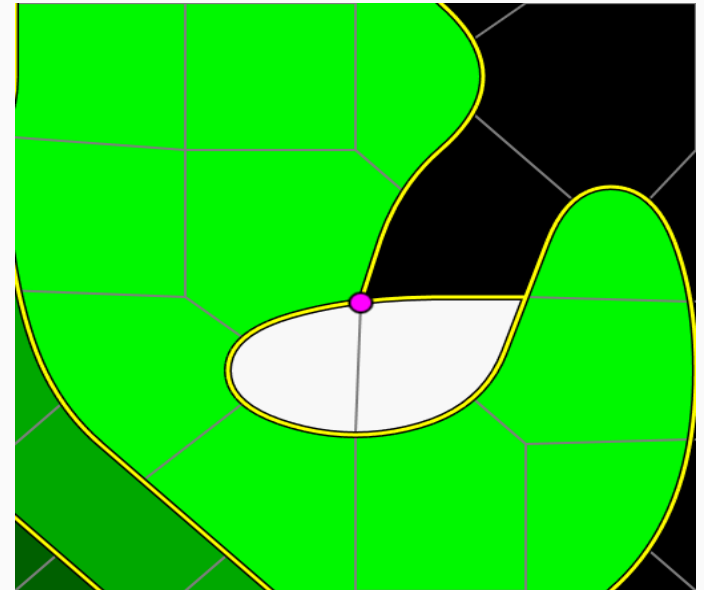
- Different boundaries meet, resulting in T junctions
- Initially three different splines formed
- Later two of them merged.
- Which two to merge?



# Resolving Ambiguities



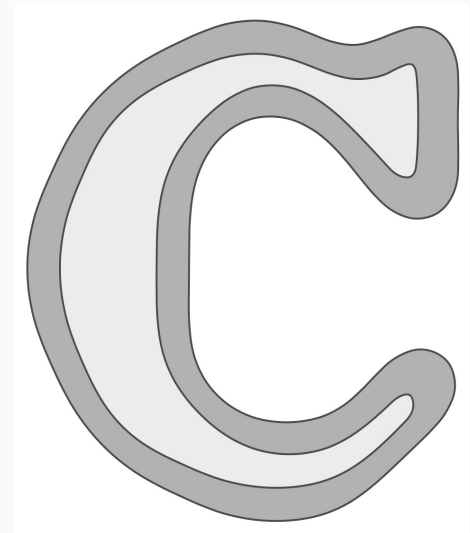
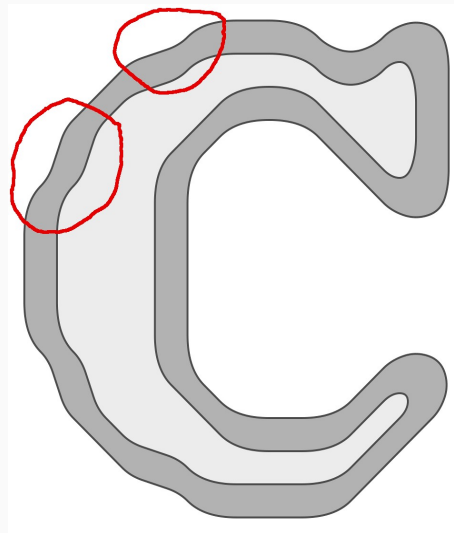
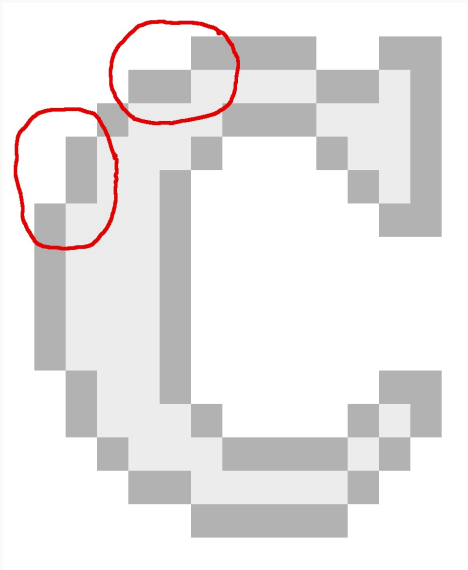
Ignoring the spline which connects regions of similar color.



Picking the pair splines which make an angle closer to 180 with each other.

# Optimizing control points

Due to large number of control points, staircasing artifacts seen.





# Optimizing control points

- Smoothness is measured by absence of curvature
  - Minimize the curvature

$$E_s^{(i)} = \int_{s \in r(i)} |\kappa(s)| ds$$

- Control points must not shift much
  - Penalty for high position shift

$$E_p^{(i)} = ||p_i - \hat{p}_i||^4$$

- Final energy equation

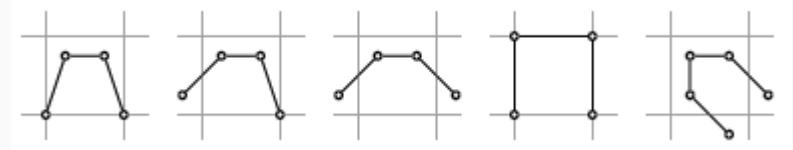
$$E^{(i)} = E_p^{(i)} + E_s^{(i)}$$

- Optimization problem

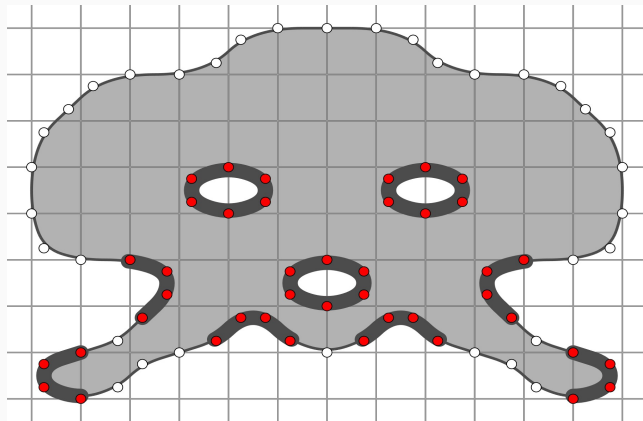
$$\arg \min_{\{p_i\}} \sum_i E^{(i)}$$

- Solution by relaxation

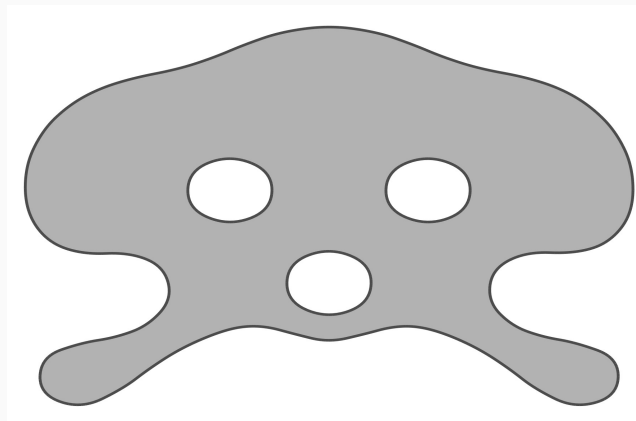
# Corner points



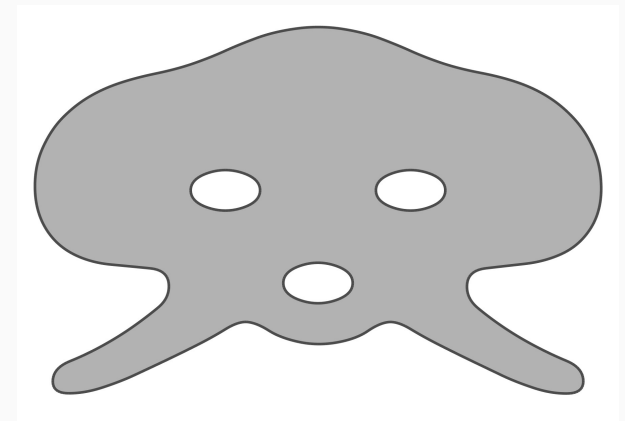
- Certain sharp turns in the B-splines, which are a part of features.
- Shape may get destroyed.
  - optimization is avoided on these points.



Corner Points



Optimization done on corners



Optimization not done on corners

# Rendering

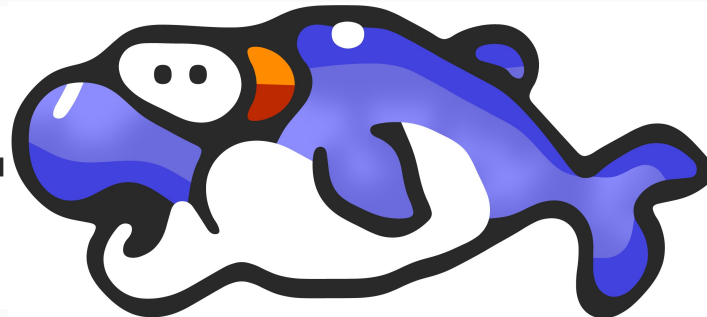
- Rasterization
- Color Diffusion



# Results



Nearest Neighbour



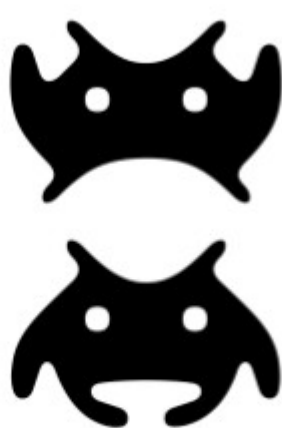
Our Result



Hq4x



"Invaders" Input  
(11 × 8 Pixels each)



Our Result



Bicubic



"Yoshi" Input  
(20 × 30 Pixels)

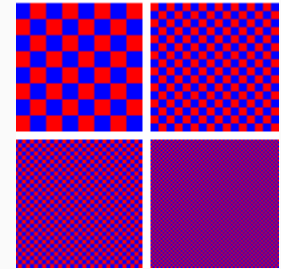


Our Result



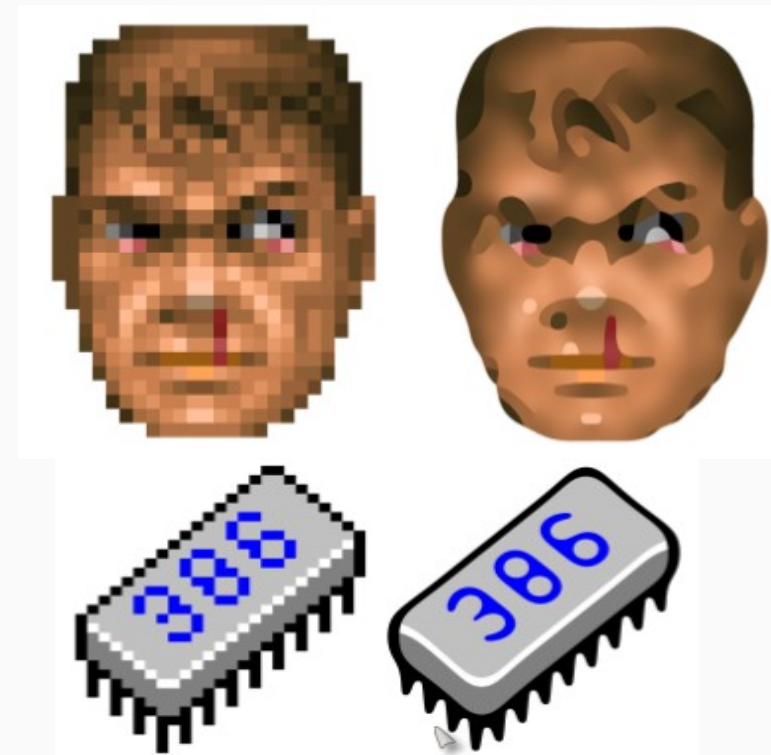
Adobe Live Trace

# Limitations




<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dither>

- Dithering
- Unnecessary sharp edge
- Unnecessary smoothing





# Implementation Plan

- **Reshaping Pixels and fitting of B-splines**
  - **Renderer**
  - **Optimization**
- 



# References

- **Depixelizing pixel art**, Kopf, Lischinski, ACM Transactions on Graphics (SIGGRAPH 2011)
  - *Diffusion curves: a vector representation for smooth-shaded images*, Orzan, Bousseau, Winnemoller, Barla, Thollot, Salesin, ACM Trans. Graph 2008
  - *Vectorization of Pixel Art*, Christian Loos  
[http://www.multimedia-computing.de/mediawiki/images/3/37/Diploma\\_Thesis-ChristianLos.pdf](http://www.multimedia-computing.de/mediawiki/images/3/37/Diploma_Thesis-ChristianLos.pdf)
  - *A GPU Laplacian Solver for Diffusion Curves and Poisson Image Editing*, Jeschke, Cine, Wonka (SIGGRAPH 2008)
- 