

# Quartic Box-Spline Reconstruction on the BCC Lattice

Pacific Graphics 2012  
(invited TVCG presentation)

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An efficient reconstruction scheme for BCC volume datasets.

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An efficient reconstruction scheme for BCC volume datasets.

## Contribution

- ▶ A novel reconstruction scheme with
  - ▶ improved reconstruction quality and
  - ▶ faster evaluation on the CPU.
- ▶ In-depth comparison and analysis of box-spline-based schemes.

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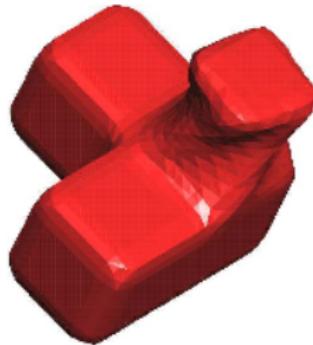
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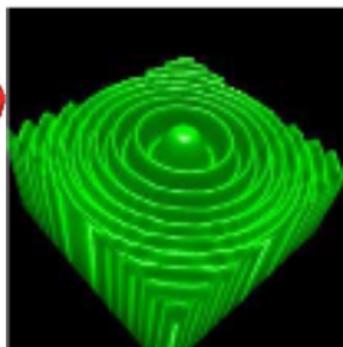
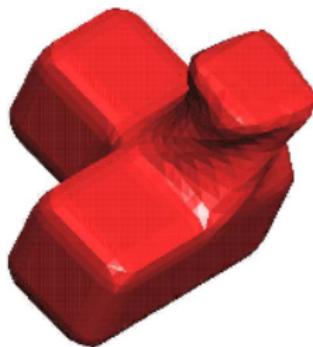
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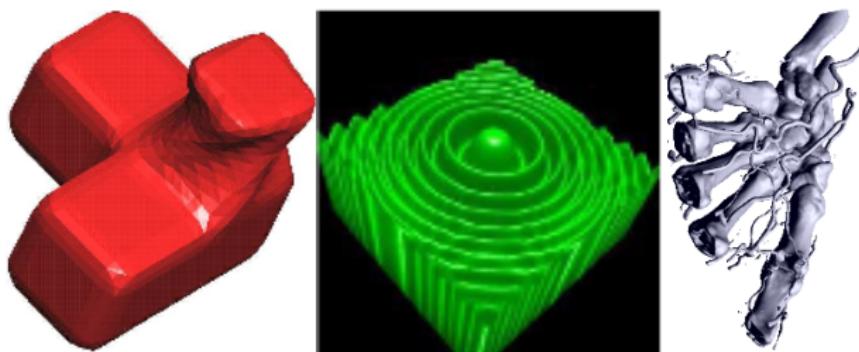
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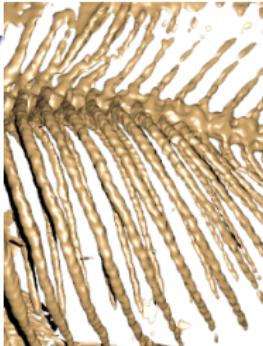
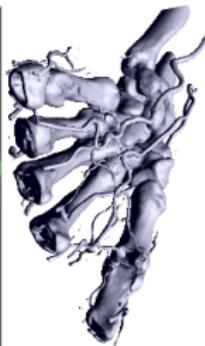
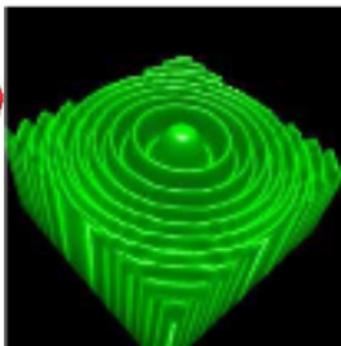
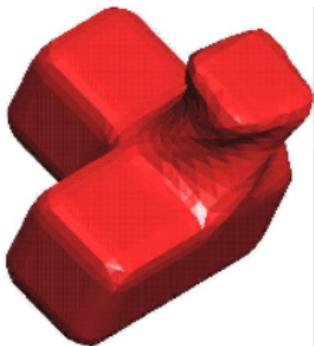
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  - ▶ Cubic 6-direction box-spline on the FCC lattice by Kim et al. [2008]



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- ▶ Reconstructing a continuous signal from discrete dataset.

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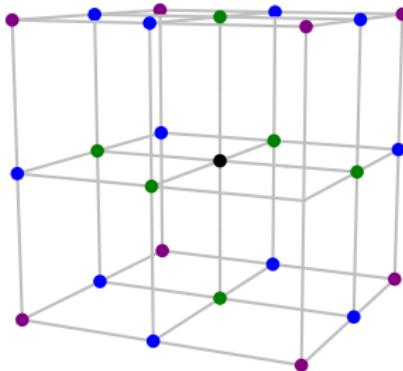
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- ▶ Efficient reconstruction filter?

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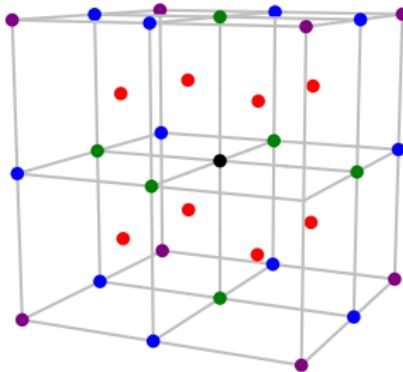
- ▶ Reconstructing a continuous signal from discrete dataset.
- ▶ Reconstruction filter + Sampling lattice
- ▶ The optimal sampling lattice is the dual of the densest sphere packing lattice. (Petersen and Middleton [1962])  
→ The optimal 3D sampling lattice is the BCC lattice.
- ▶ Efficient reconstruction filter? → Box-spline filters are good candidates.

# The Body-Centered Cubic (BCC) Lattice

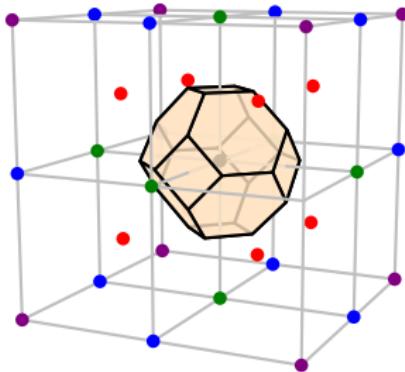
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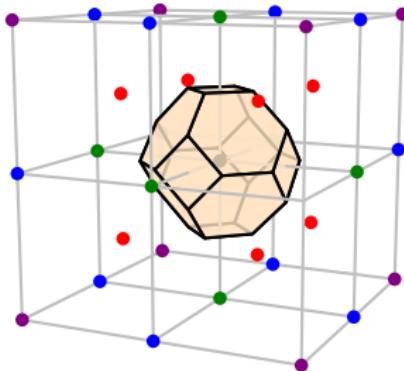
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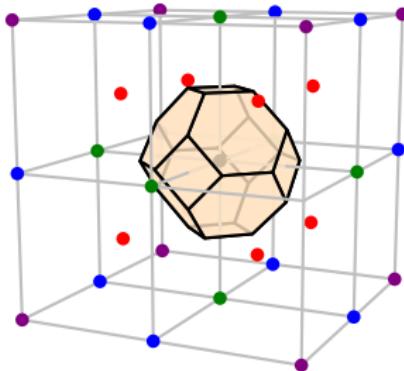


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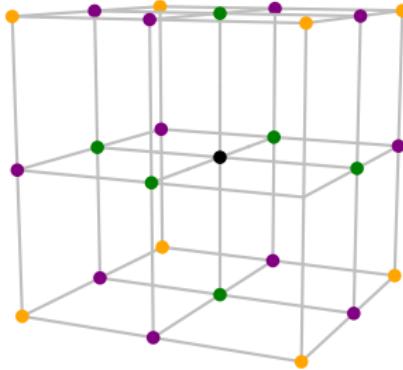


- ▶ The optimal 3D sampling lattice
- ▶ *Generator matrix*

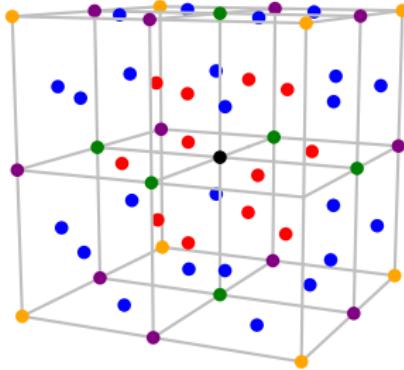
$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# The Face-Centered Cubic (FCC) Lattice

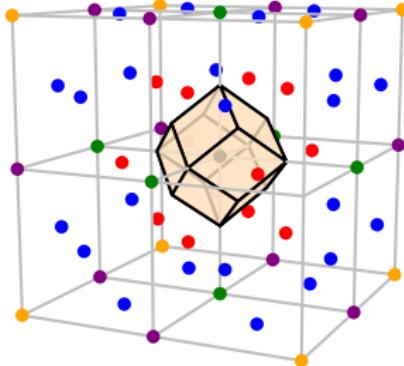
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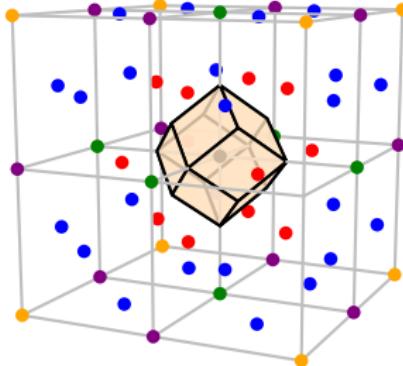


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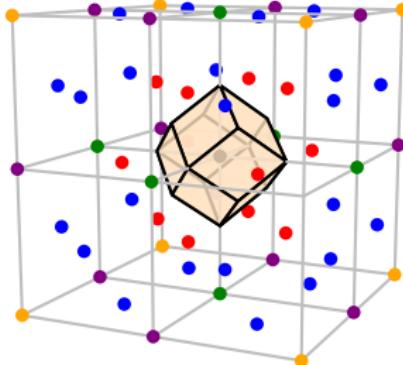
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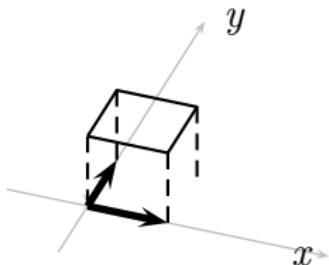
- ▶ Dual lattice of the BCC lattice → Sampling on the BCC lattice is equivalent to replicating spectrum on the FCC lattice.
- ▶ Generator matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Box-Splines: Definition

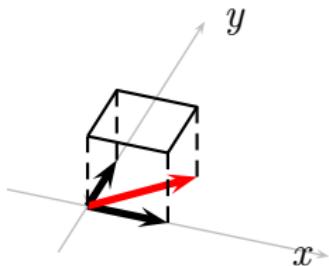
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Direction matrix  $\Xi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$



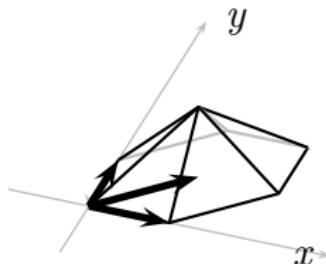
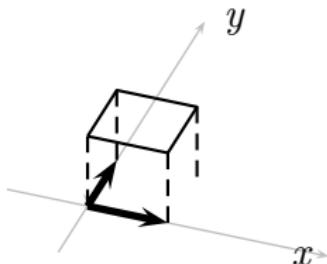
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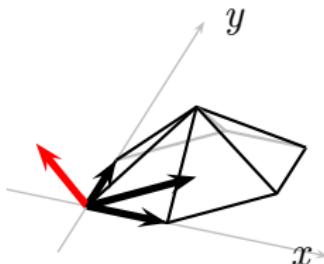
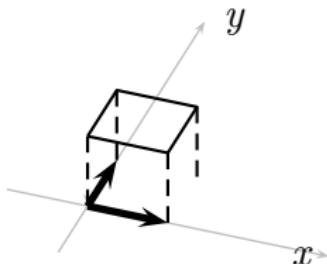
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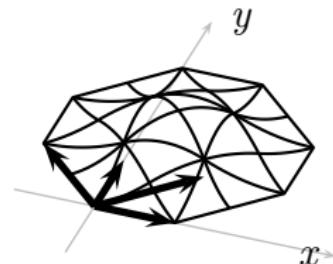
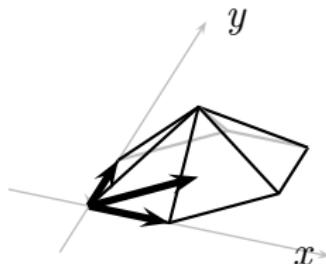
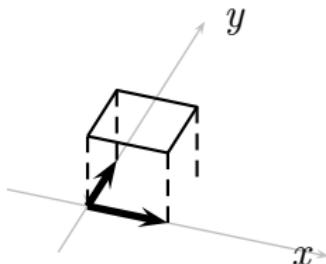
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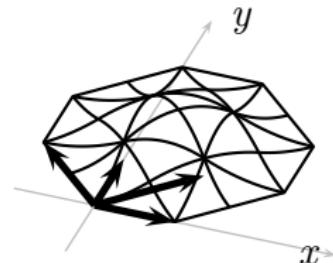
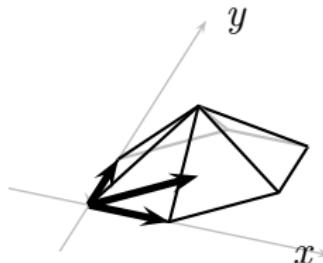
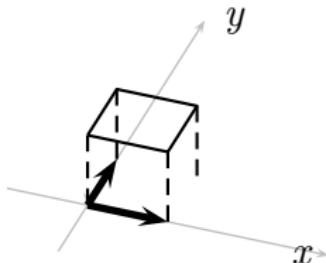
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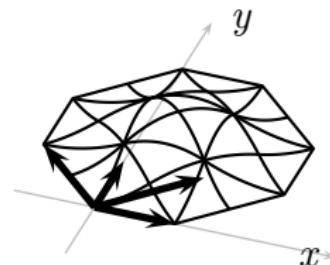
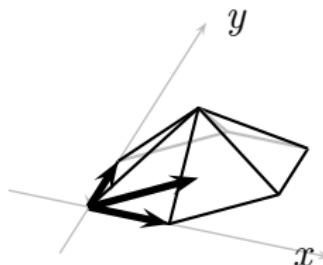
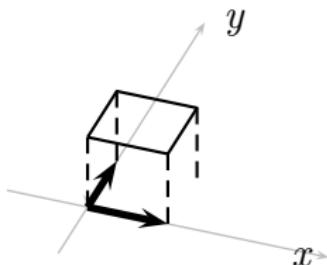
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- ▶ Finite support defined by Minkowski sum of the directions.

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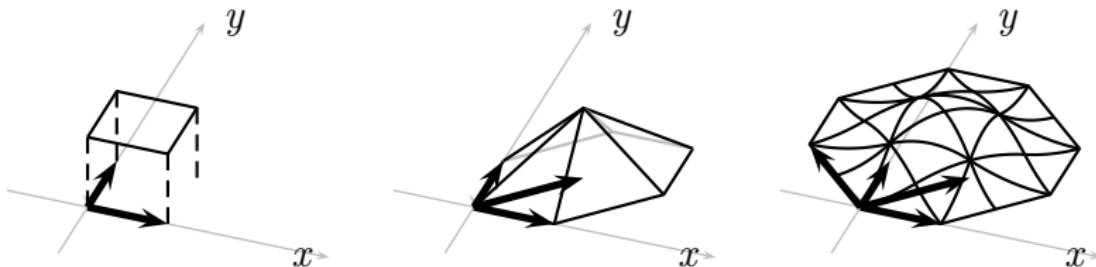
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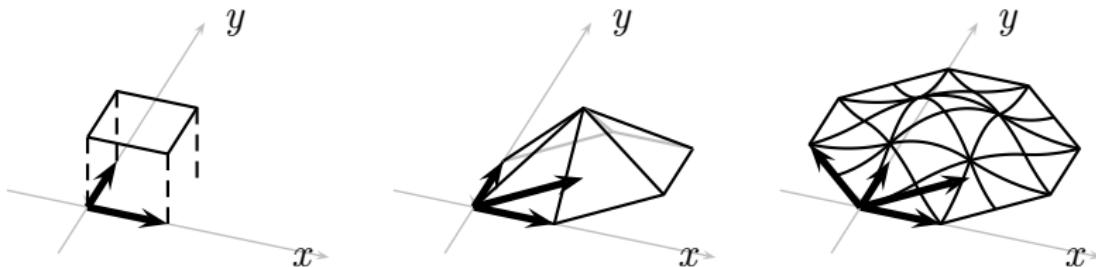
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- ▶ Polynomial pieces join  $\mathcal{O}^{\rho(\Xi)-2}$ .
  - ▶  $\rho(\Xi) := \min \# Z, Z \subset \Xi$ , such that  $\Xi \setminus Z$  does not span  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

# Box-Splines: Reconstruction

## Box-Splines: Reconstruction

- Convolution with a box-spline filter  $M_{\Xi}$ :

$$\sum_{j \in G\mathbb{Z}^n} V(j) M_{\Xi}(x - j).$$

- $V$ : discrete dataset on  $G\mathbb{Z}^n$

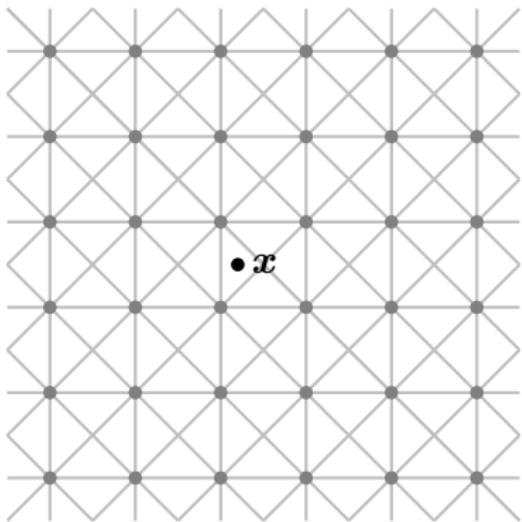
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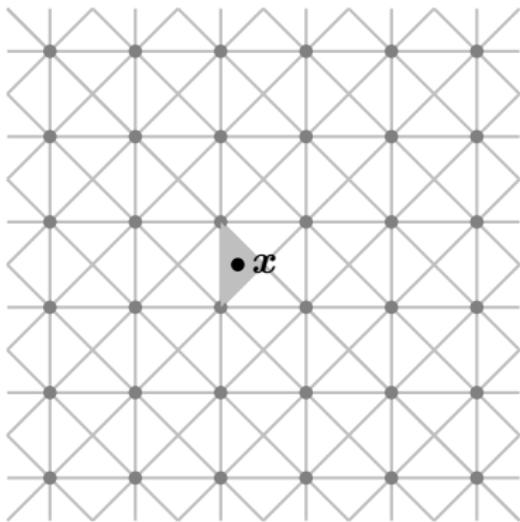
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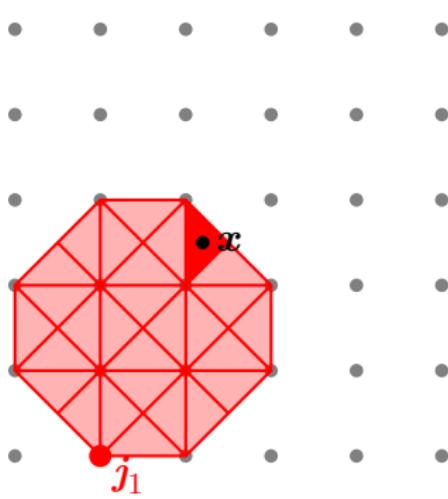
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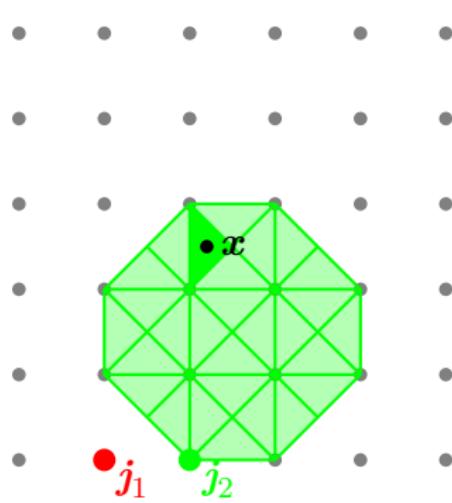
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$$+ V(\mathbf{j}_2) M_{\Xi}(x - \mathbf{j}_2)$$



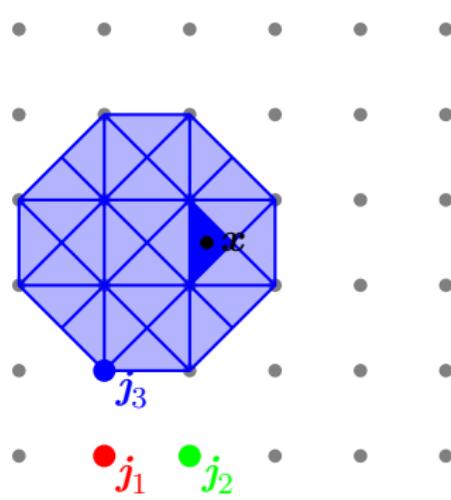
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$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \in G\mathbb{Z}^n} V(j) M_{\Xi}(x - j) \\ &= V(\mathbf{j}_1) M_{\Xi}(x - \mathbf{j}_1) \\ &+ V(\mathbf{j}_2) M_{\Xi}(x - \mathbf{j}_2) \\ &+ V(\mathbf{j}_3) M_{\Xi}(x - \mathbf{j}_3) \end{aligned}$$



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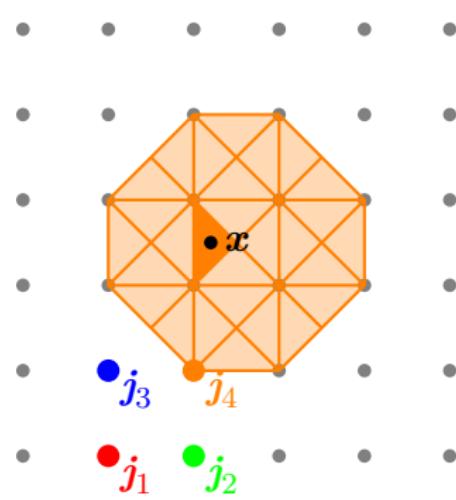
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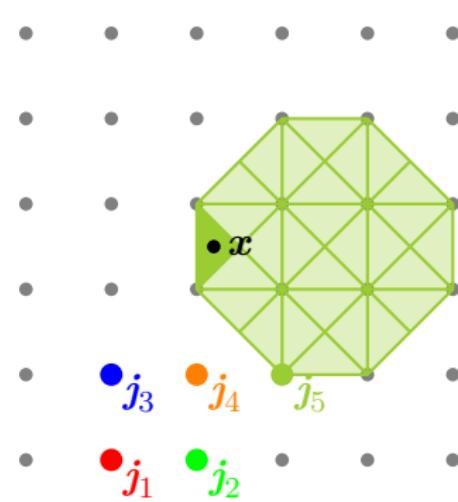
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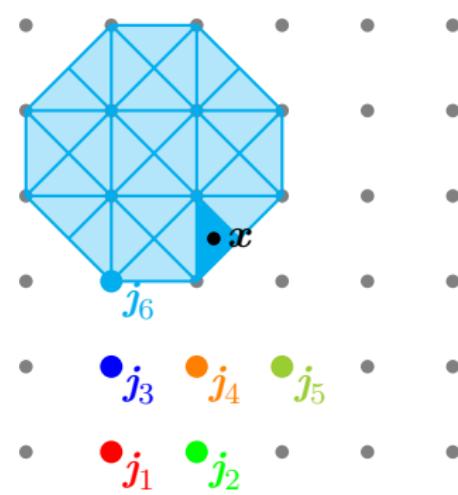
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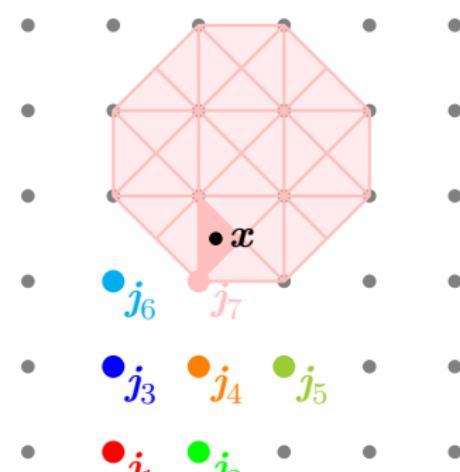
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$$+ V(\mathbf{j}_7) M_{\Xi}(x - \mathbf{j}_7)$$



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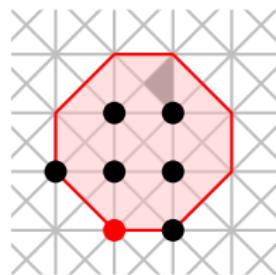
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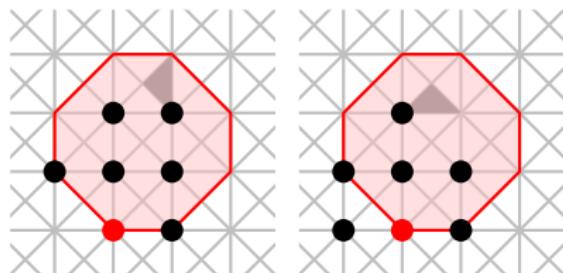
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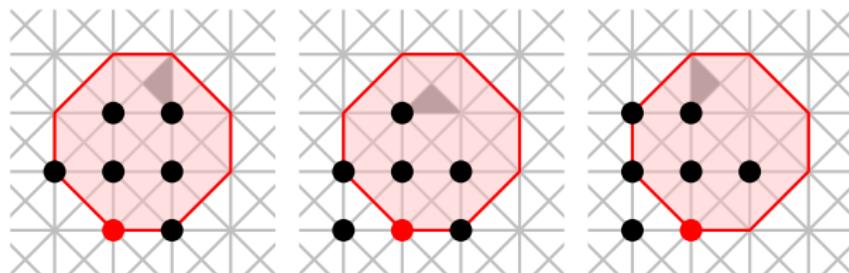
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- ▶ Stencils: Relative data locations required for evaluating an input point.
- ▶ Different stencil for each shift-invariant polynomial piece.



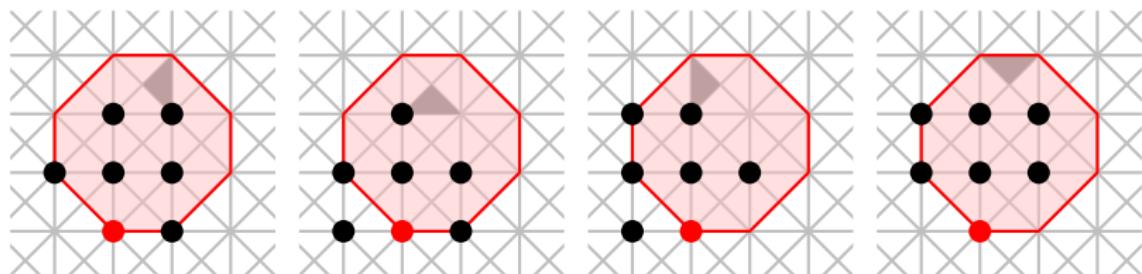
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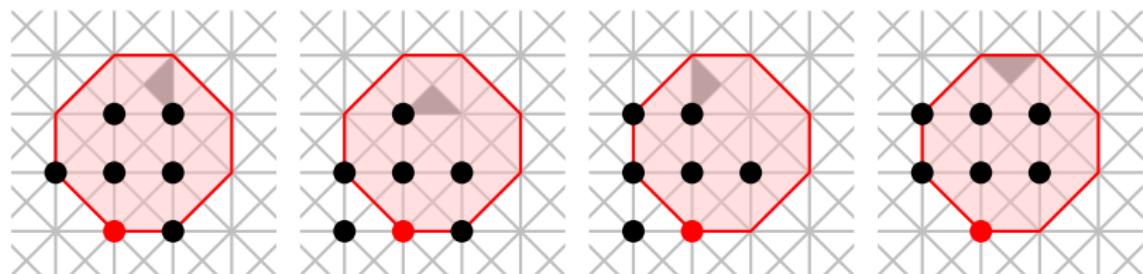
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- ▶ Symmetric patterns for symmetric box-splines.

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- ▶ Reduces the approximation order by annihilating all the lower terms of the Taylor expansion of the input signal.

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- ▶ Lower (polynomial) degree than B-splines of the same approximation power
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- ▶ Can be easily constructed on non-Cartesian lattices using lattice directions.
- ▶ “Box Splines” by de Boor et al. [1993]

# Outline

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Previous Work

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Quartic Box-Spline on the BCC Lattice

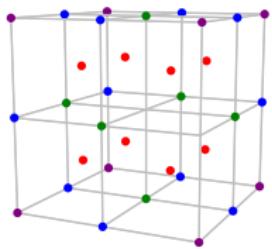
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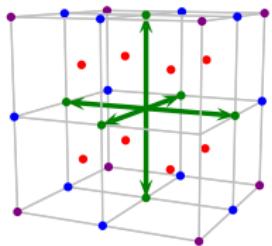
References

# Box-Spline Filters

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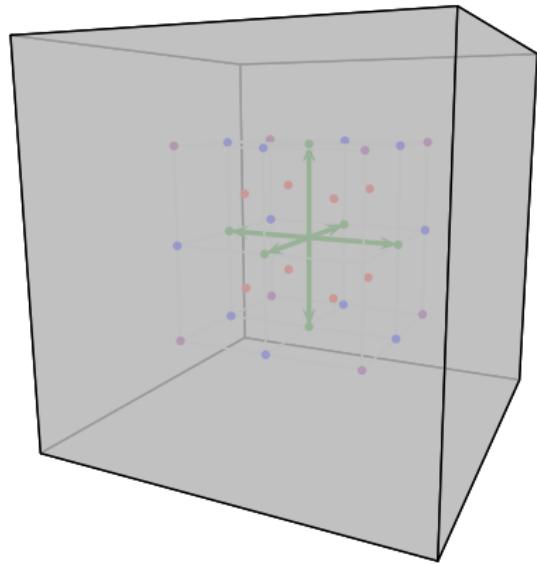
# Box-Spline Filters



bcc12<sup>1</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Tri-cubic B-spline by Csébfalvi and Hadwiger [2006]

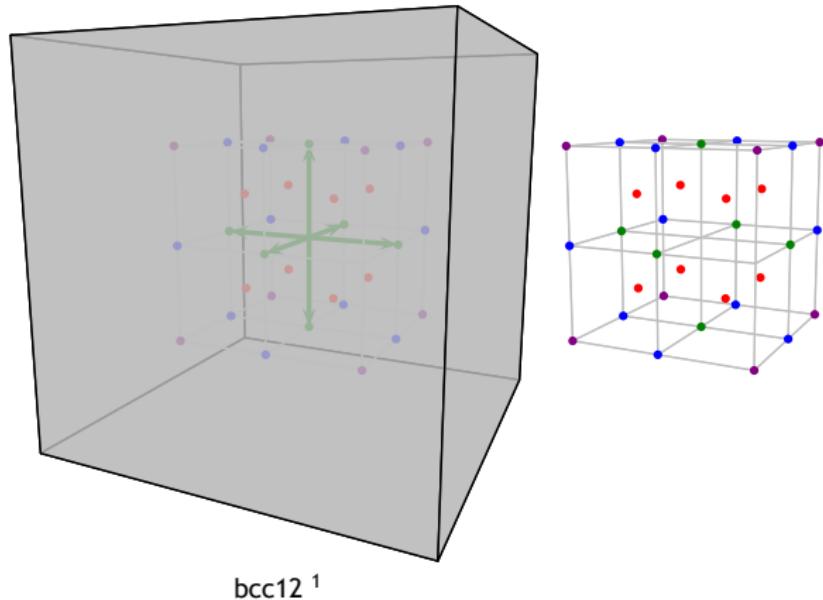
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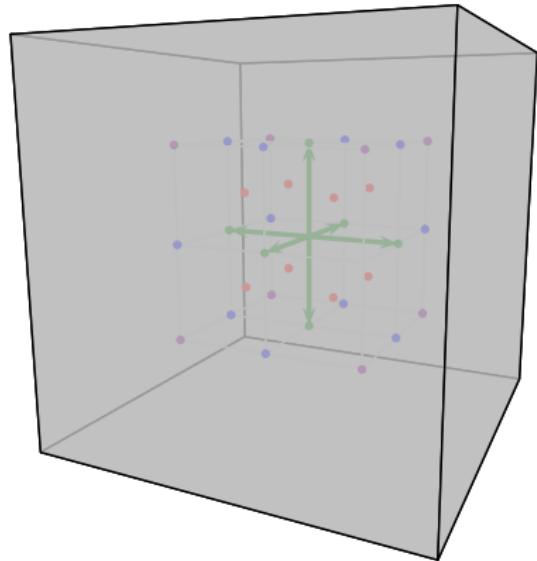
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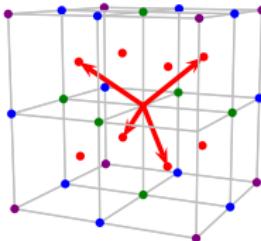


<sup>1</sup> Tri-cubic B-spline by Csébfalvi and Hadwiger [2006]

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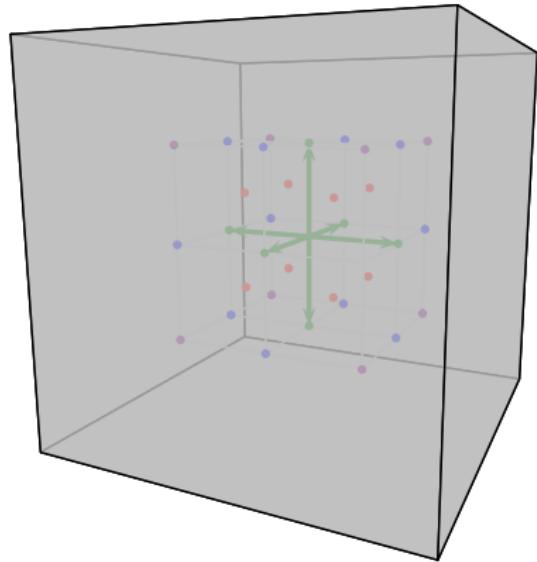
bcc12<sup>1</sup>



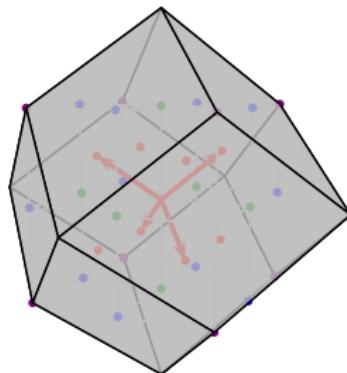
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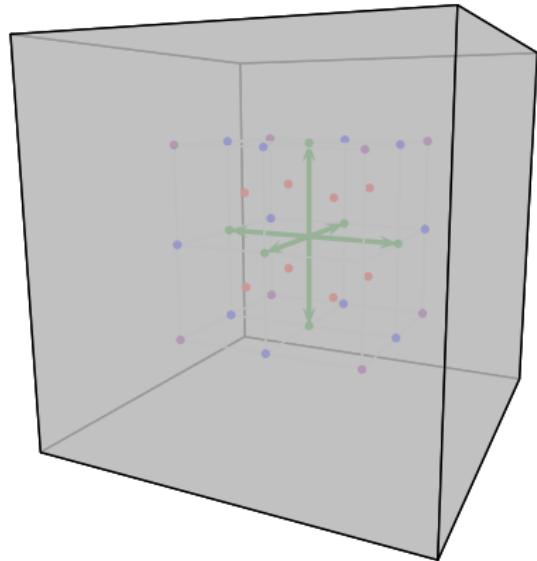


bcc8<sup>2</sup>

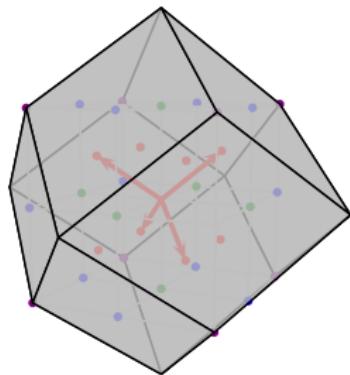
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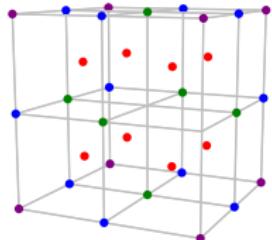
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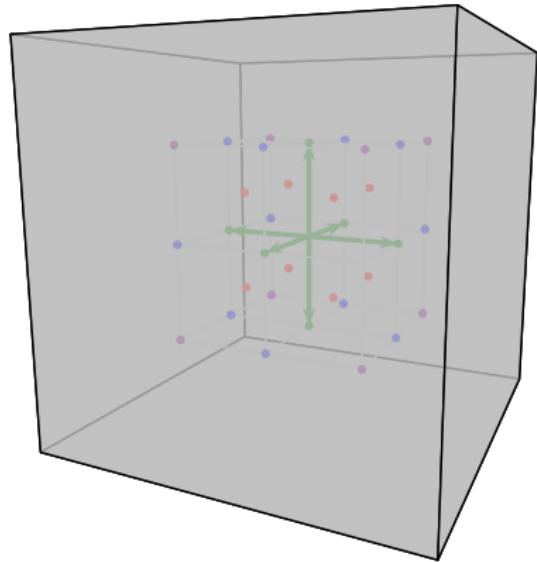


bcc8<sup>2</sup>

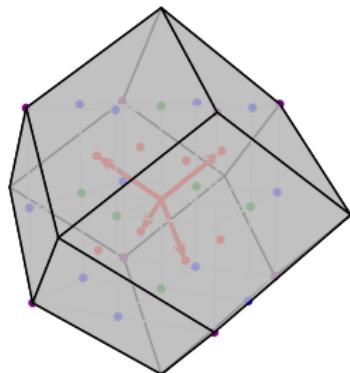


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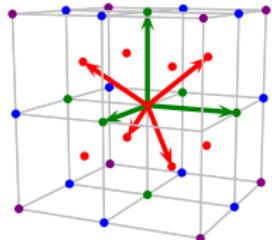
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bcc12<sup>1</sup>



bcc8<sup>2</sup>



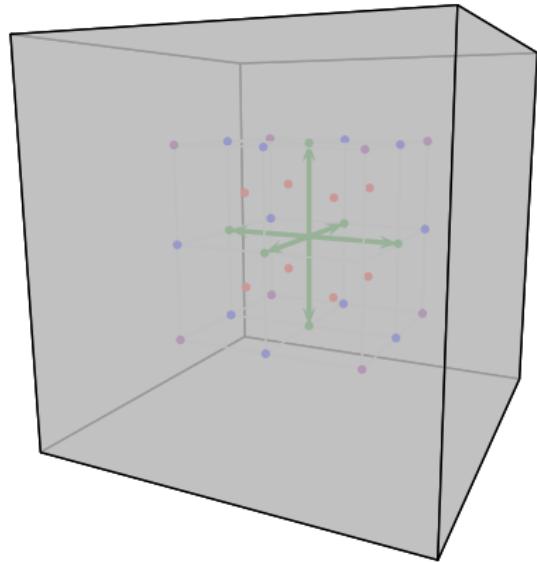
bcc7<sup>3</sup>

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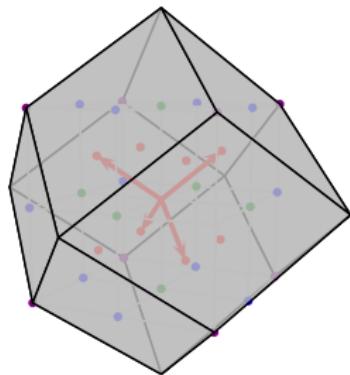
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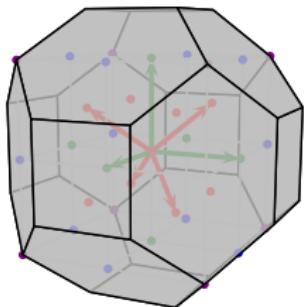
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# BCC Volume Reconstruction Schemes

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Filter	bcc12	bcc8	bcc7
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Filter	bcc12	bcc8	bcc7
Approximation order	4	4	4

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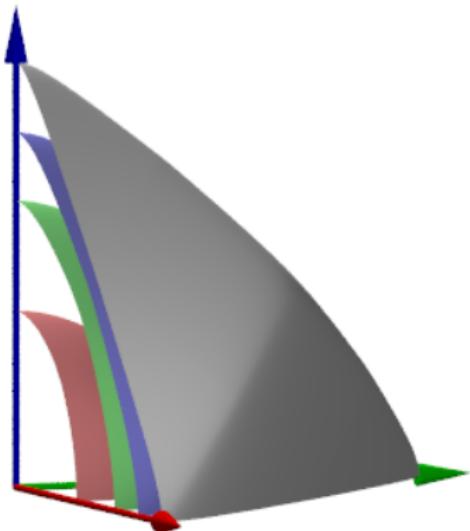
Filter	bcc12	bcc8	bcc7
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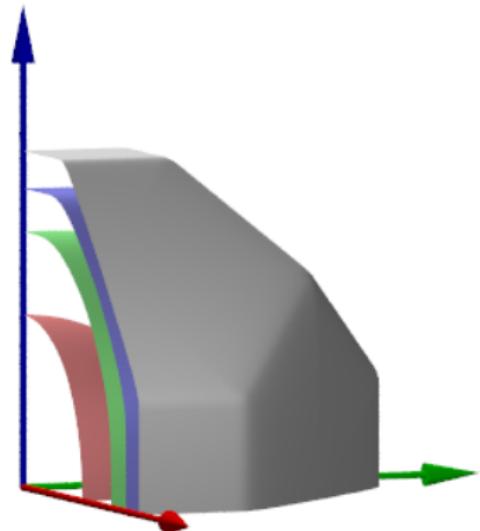
Filter	bcc12	bcc8	bcc7
Approximation order	4	4	4
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Volume of support	512	128	120
Stencil size	128	32	30
Riesz basis?	no	yes	no

# Level Sets (bcc8 vs. bcc7)

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bcc8

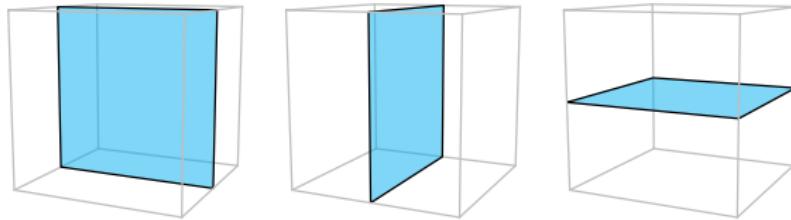


bcc7

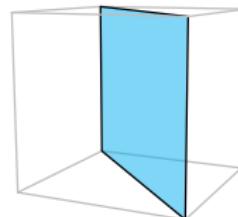
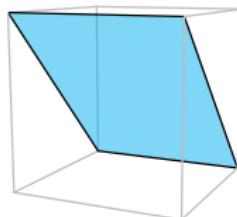
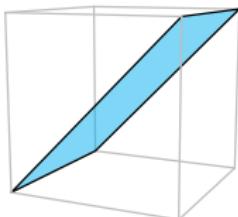
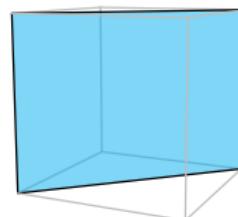
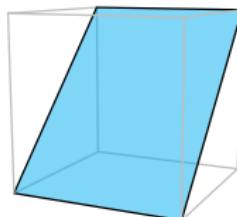
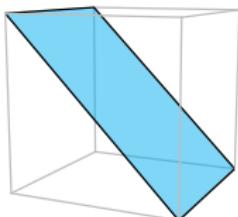
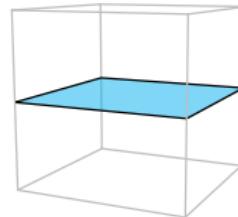
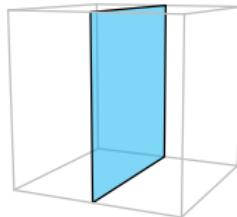
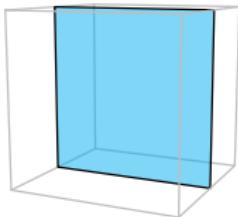
- ▶ Level sets of  $10^{-1}$ ,  $10^{-2}$ ,  $10^{-3}$ , and  $10^{-5}$ .

# Knot Planes

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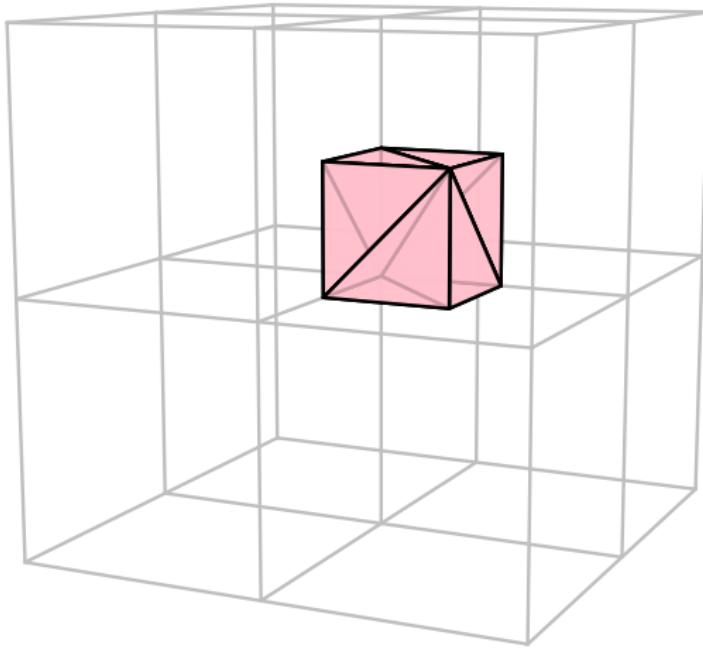


# Knot Planes



# Polynomial Structure

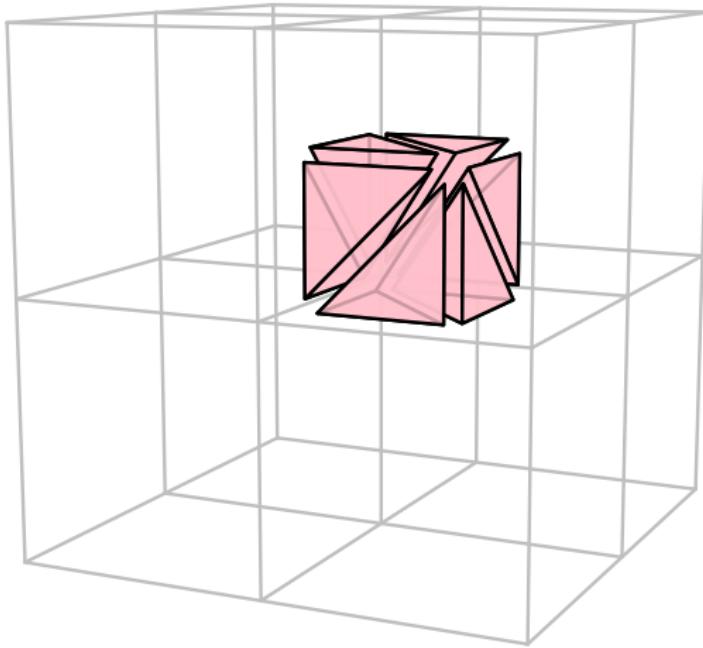
# Polynomial Structure



$$2\mathbb{Z}^3 + (0, 0, 0) + [0, 1]^3$$

$$2\mathbb{Z}^3 + (1, 1, 1) + [0, 1]^3$$

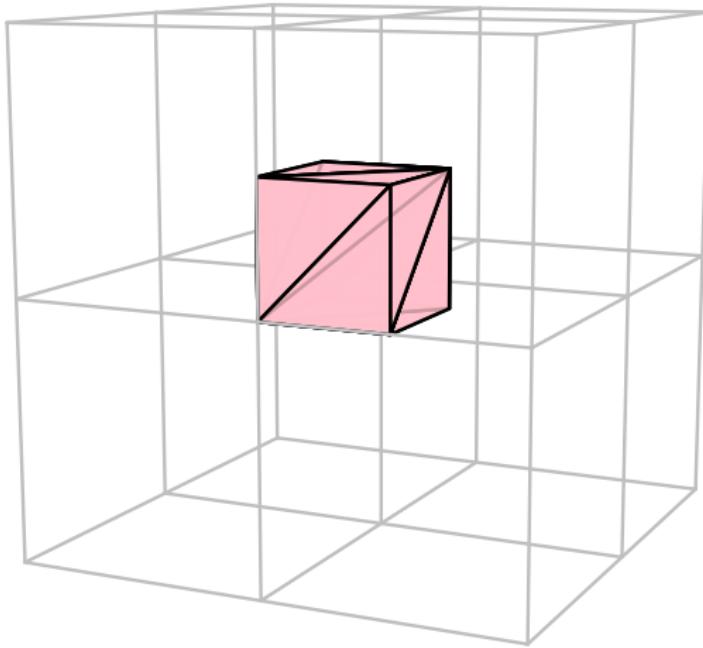
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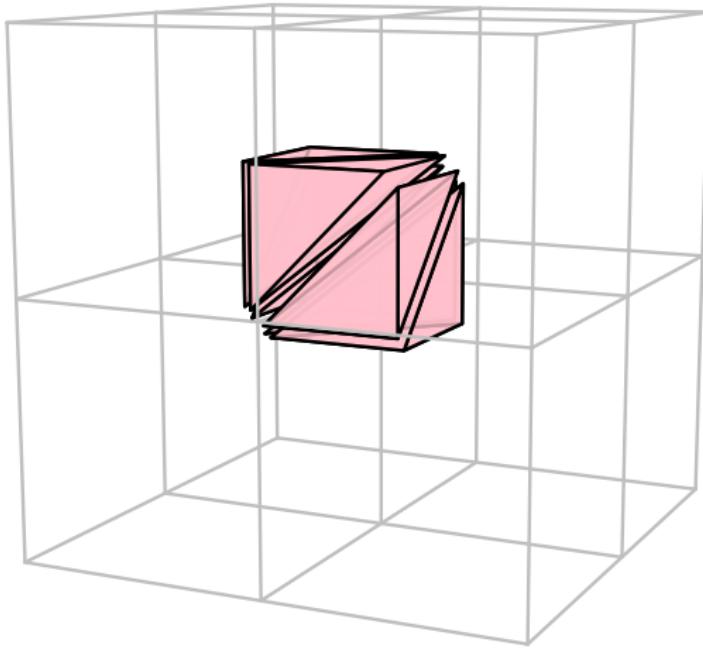
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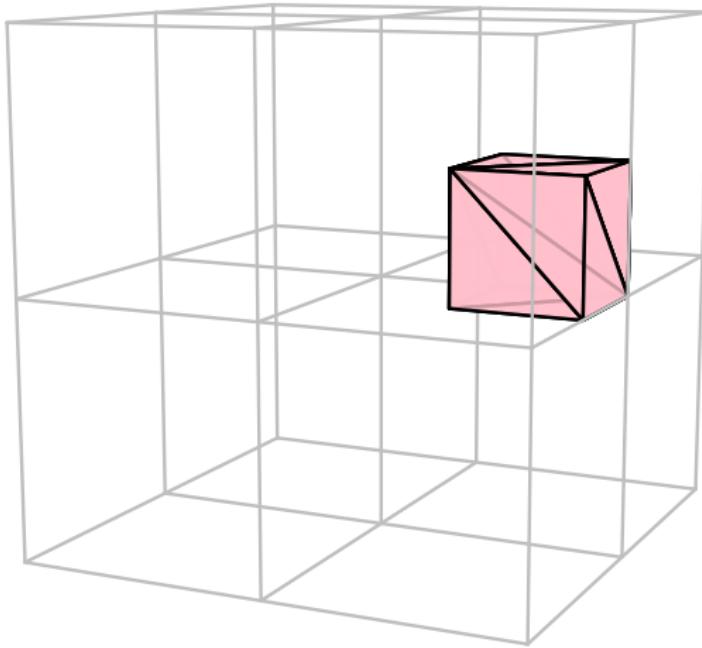
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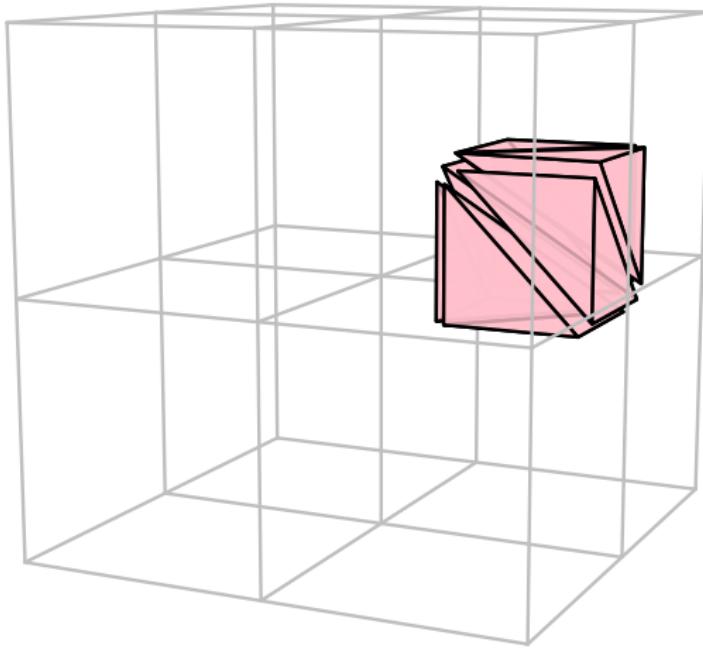
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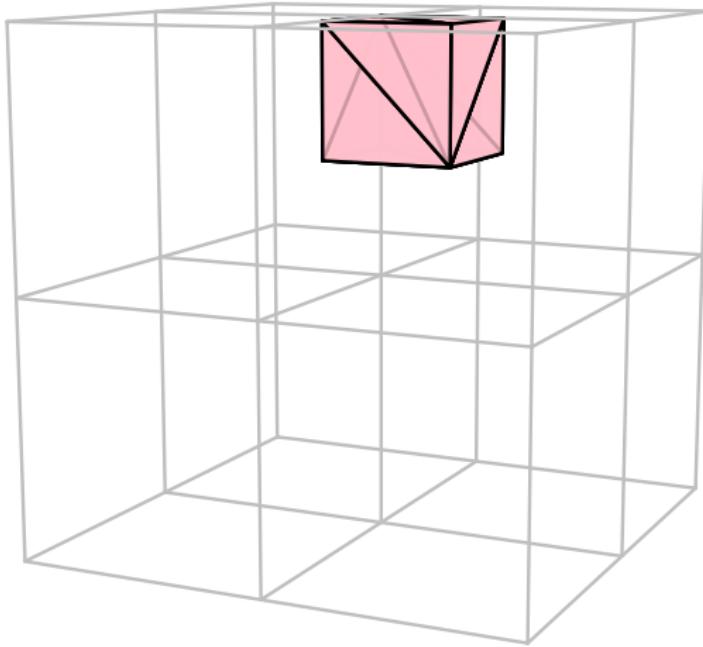
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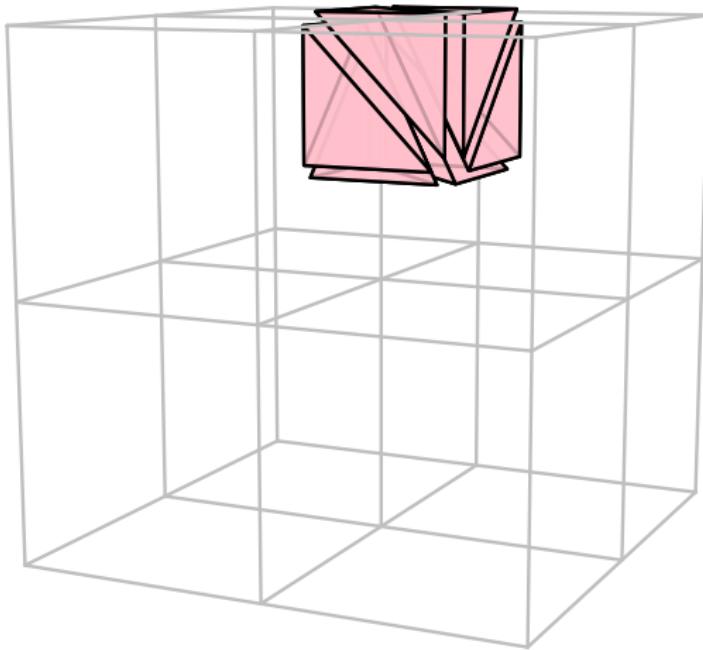
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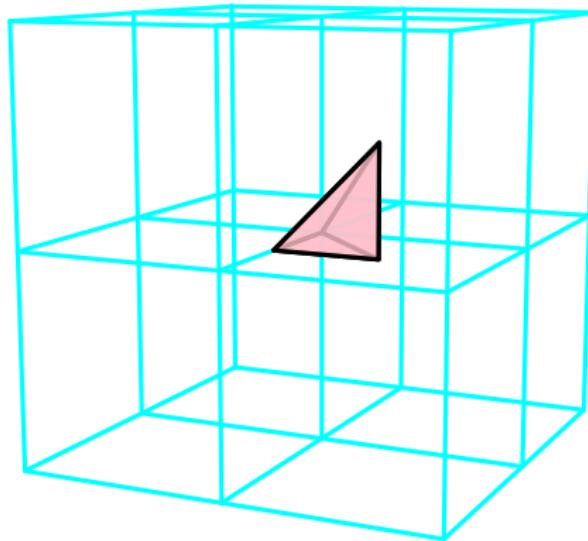


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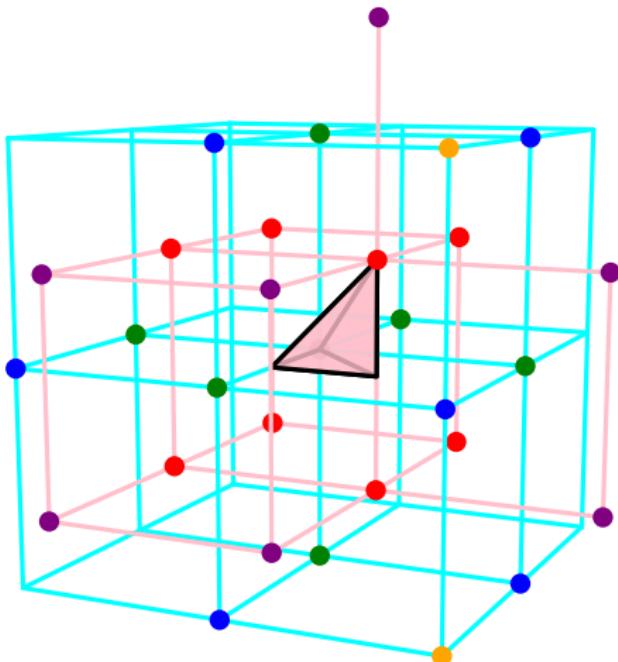
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- ▶ *Reference tetrahedron* with vertices  $\{(0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1)\}$ .

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- ▶ Reference tetrahedron with vertices  $\{(0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (1, 1, 1)\}$ .
- ▶ 30 data values are required for evaluation.

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```

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```

```
     $c_i \leftarrow V(k + (PR)^{-1}j)$ 
```

```
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```

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```

```
 $c_i \leftarrow V(k + (PR)^{-1}j)$ 
```

```
end for
```

Evaluate the constructed polynomial piece.

```
end function
```

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# CPU Evaluation Time

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- ▶  $10^7$  points randomly generated inside each volume.

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- ▶  $10^7$  points randomly generated inside each volume.
- ▶ System specifications:
  - ▶ Ubuntu 11.04/
  - ▶ quad-core Intel® Xeon® CPU X5550 @2.67GHz with L2 Cache 8MB/
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dataset	bcc12	bcc8 ( $t_8$ )	bcc7 ( $t_7$ )	$t_7/t_8$ (%)
$21^3 \times 2$	3.83445	2.09095	1.55458	74.3
$27^3 \times 2$	4.24062	2.24015	1.69082	75.5
$32^3 \times 2$	4.31606	2.29917	1.75987	76.5
$37^3 \times 2$	4.43997	2.35084	1.79927	76.5
$45^3 \times 2$	4.41845	2.35842	1.84051	78.0
$57^3 \times 2$	4.58235	2.42169	1.88100	77.7
$77^3 \times 2$	6.46921	3.24693	2.66483	82.1
$93^3 \times 2$	7.26688	3.61189	2.98389	82.6
$117^3 \times 2$	7.82863	3.91083	3.18585	81.5

▶ in seconds

# Integral Filter Metrics

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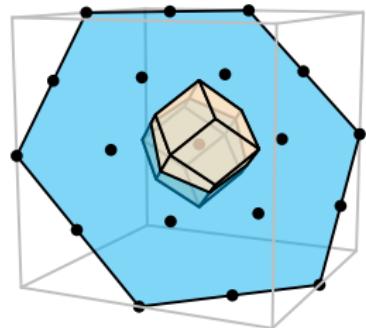
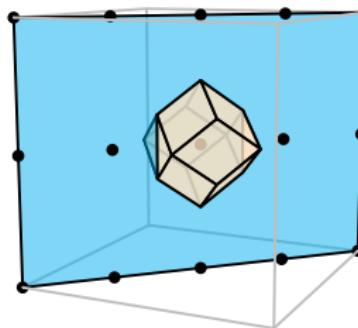
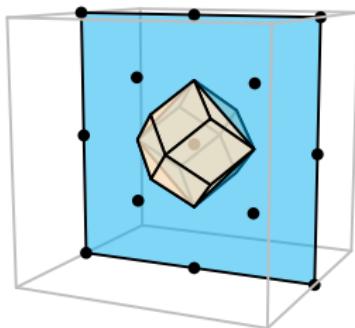
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filter	smoothing	post-aliasing
bcc12	0.94495	0.00004
bcc8	0.85287	0.00399
bcc7	0.85488	0.00355

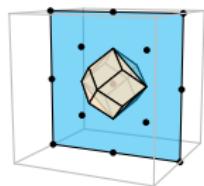
# Spectra Visualization

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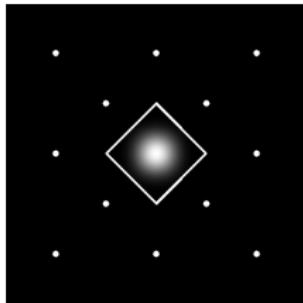
- ▶ Spectra evaluated on three planes on the FCC lattice in the frequency domain.



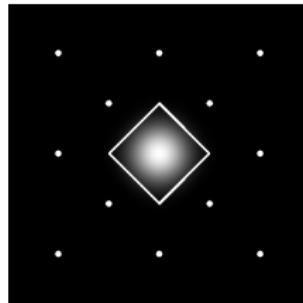
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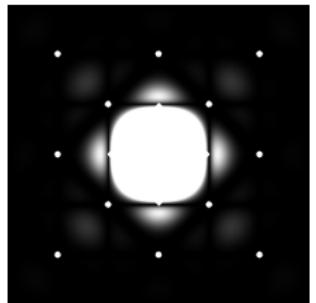
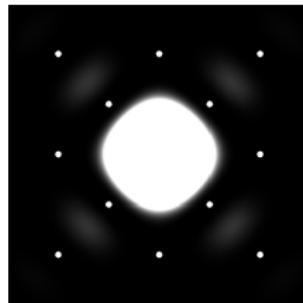
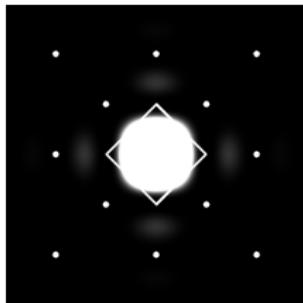
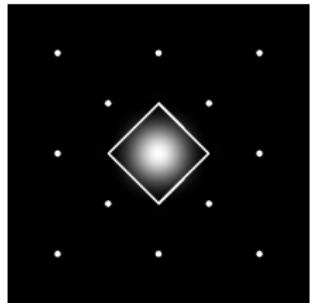
bcc12



bcc8

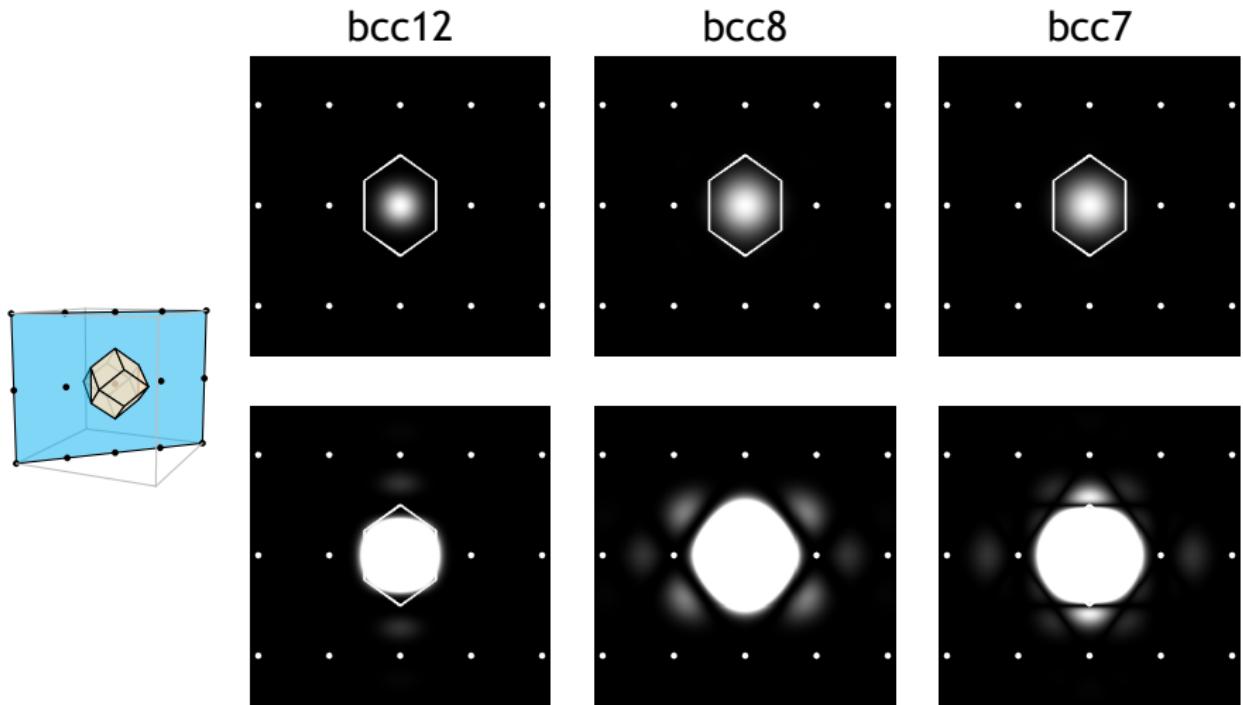


bcc7



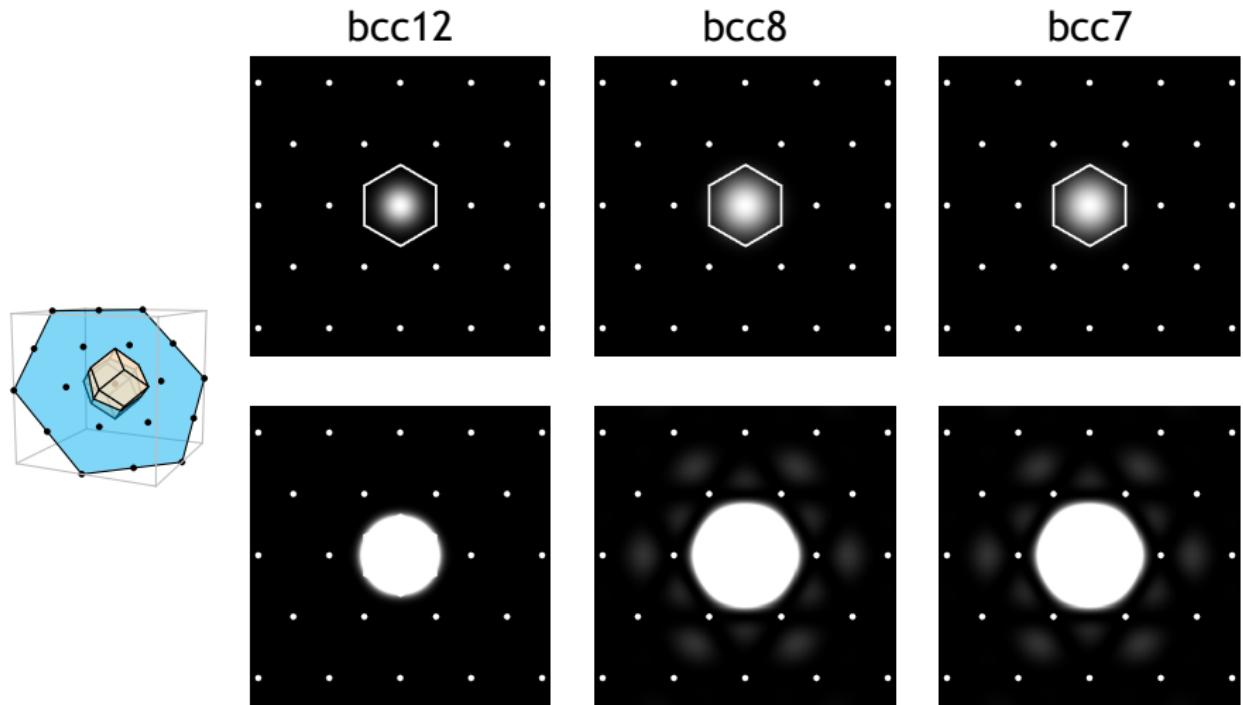
- Lower spectra are clamped to the range  $[0, 0.0011]$ .

# Spectra Visualization



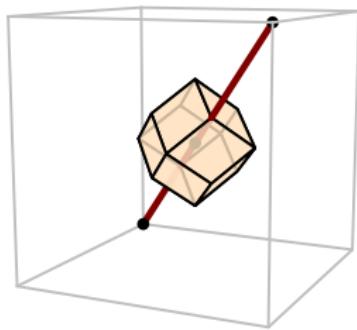
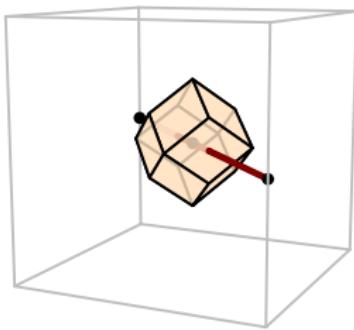
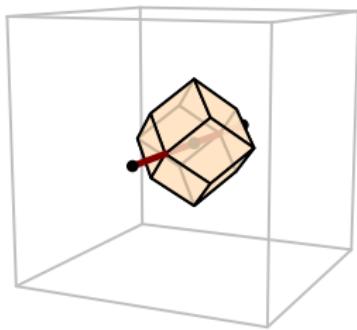
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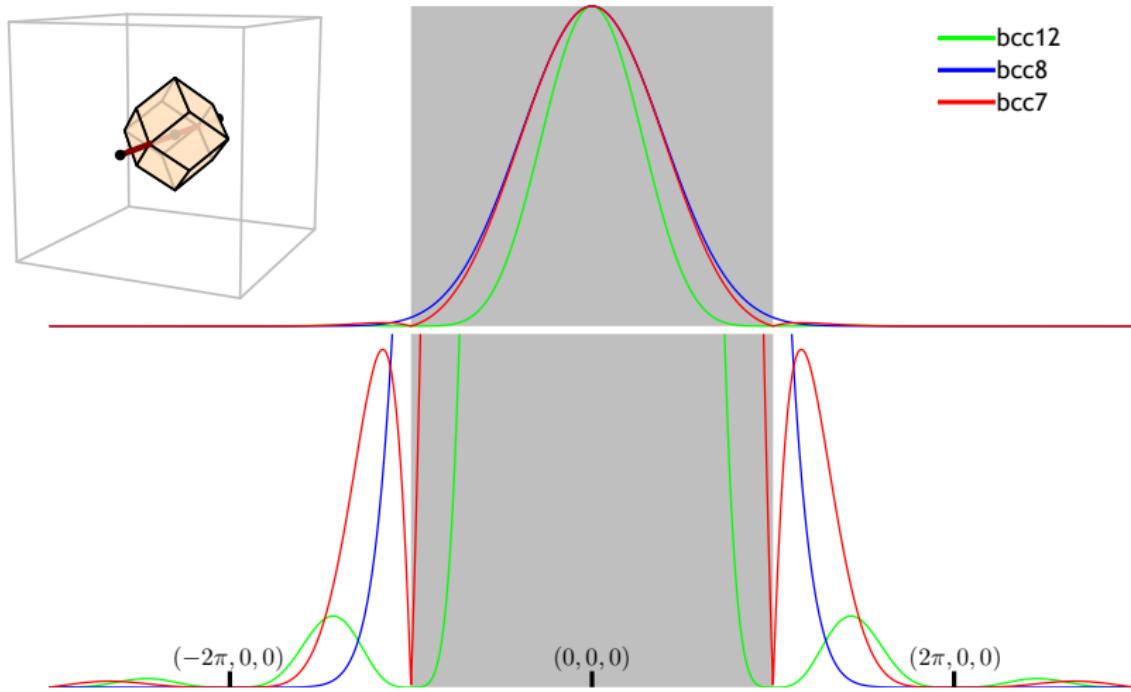


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# Spectra Visualization

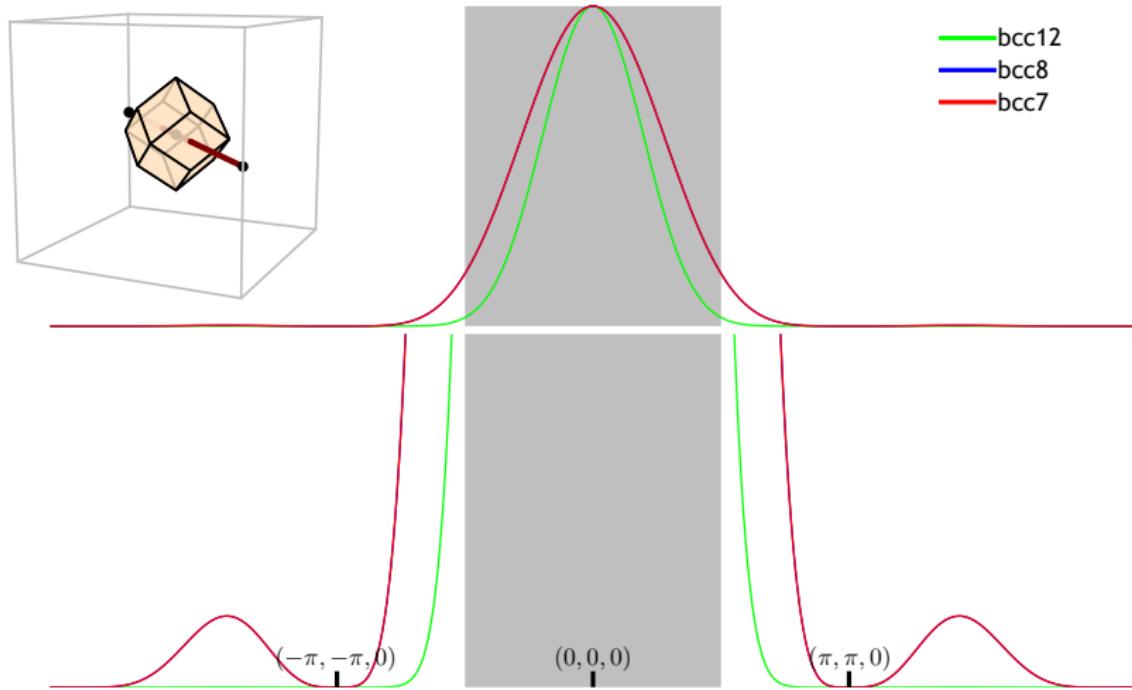


# Spectra



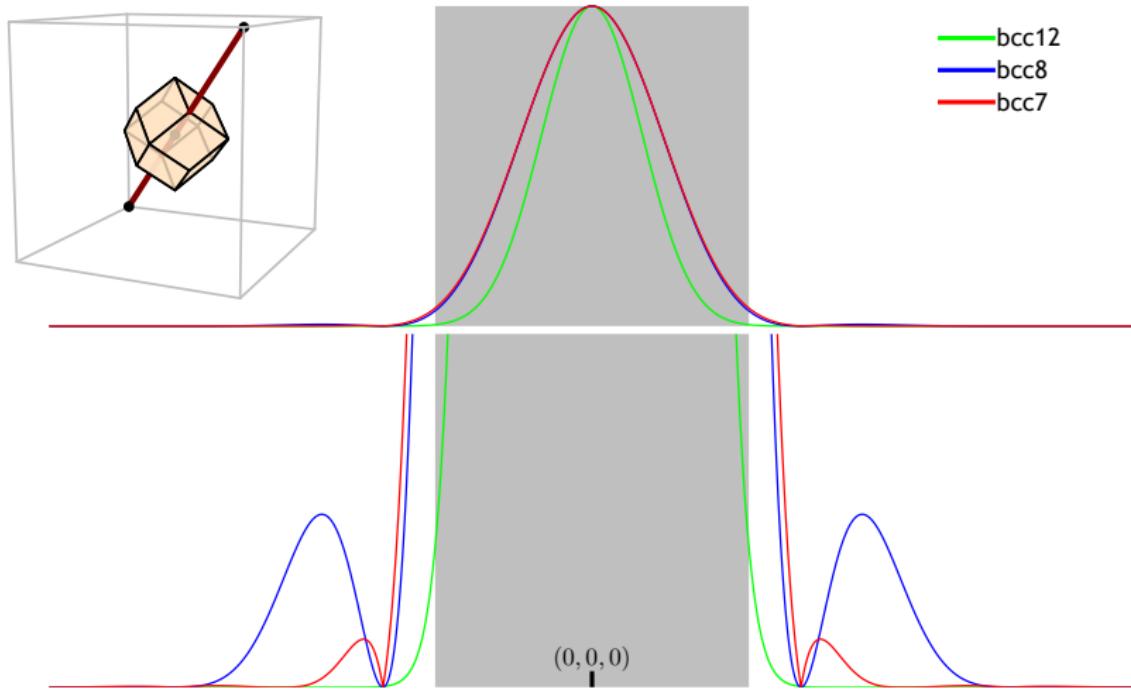
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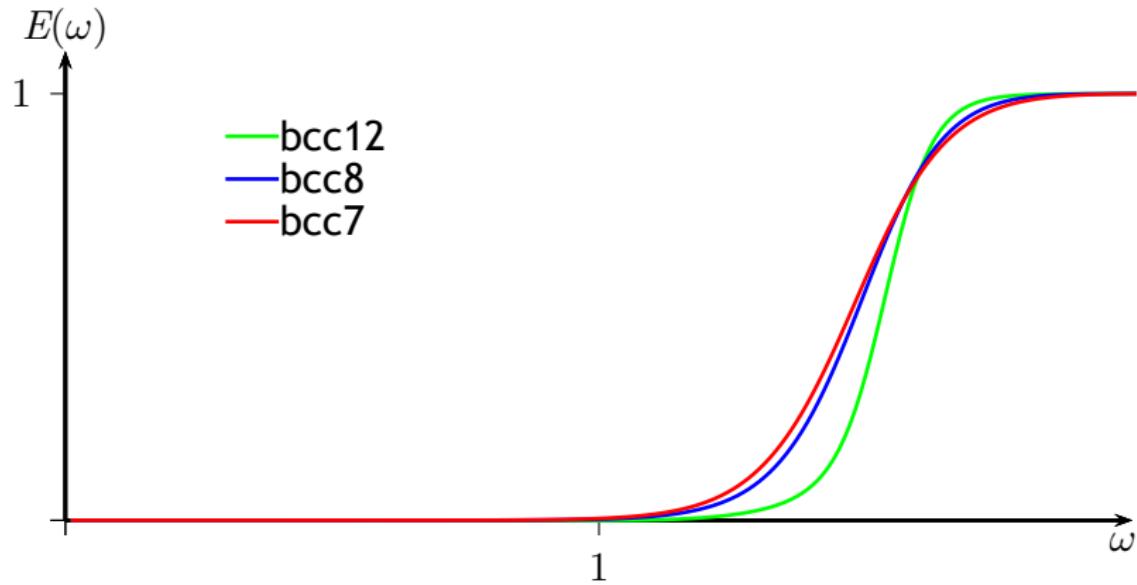
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- ▶  $\hat{a}_\phi$ : *autocorrelation* function of  $\phi$
- ▶  $Q(e^{j\omega})$  is the discrete time Fourier transform of the prefilter  $q(k)$ ,
- ▶ Can be computed by evaluating a box-spline filter on the lattice points.

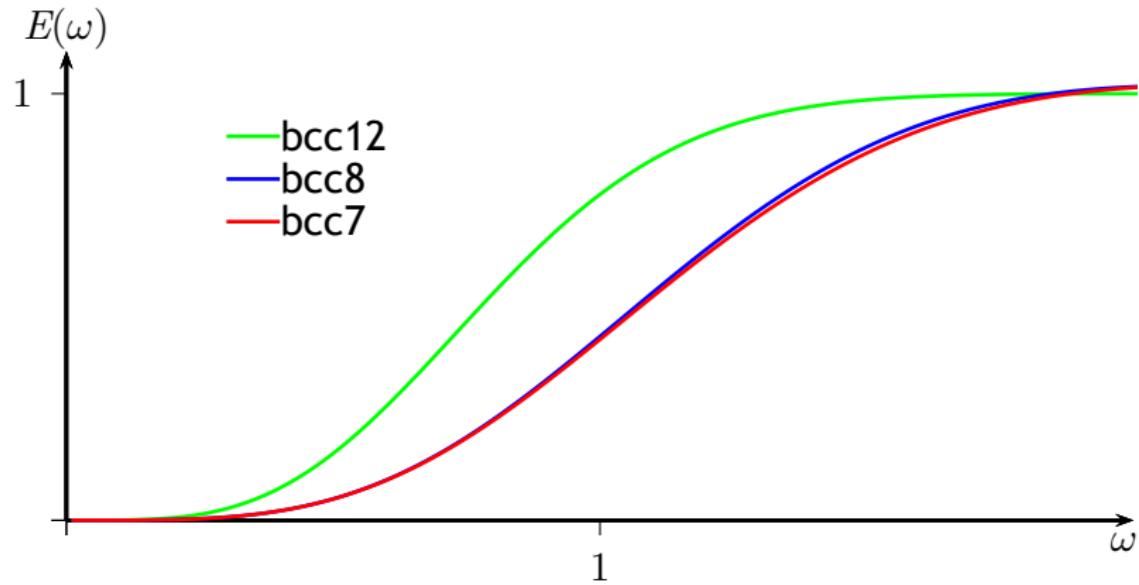
# Frequency Error Kernels

- ▶ Optimal error kernels



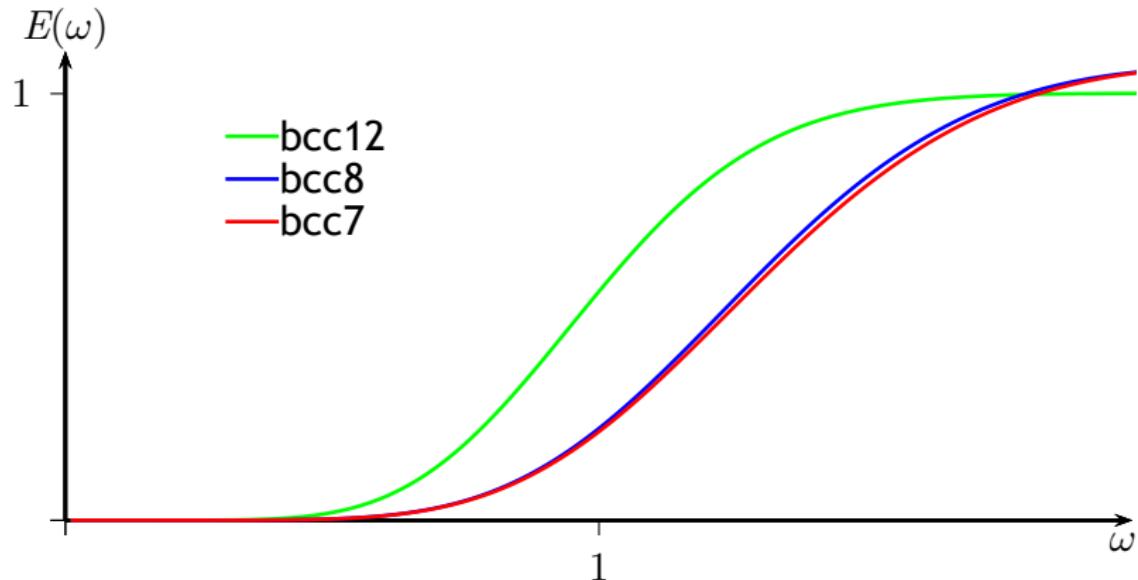
# Frequency Error Kernels

- Without prefiltering



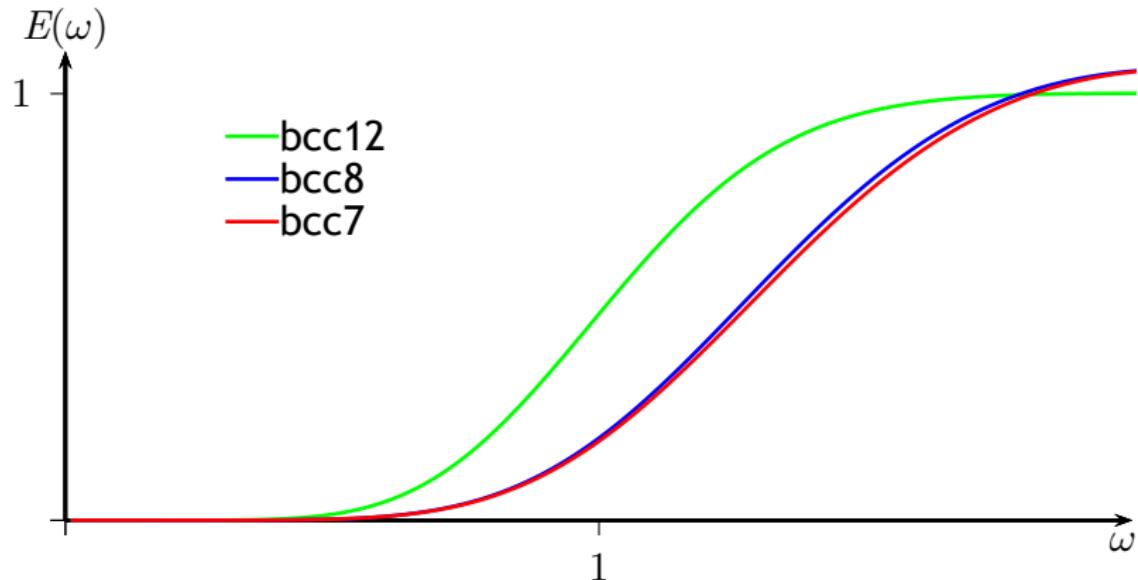
# Frequency Error Kernels

- With quasi-interpolation prefilter of type I



# Frequency Error Kernels

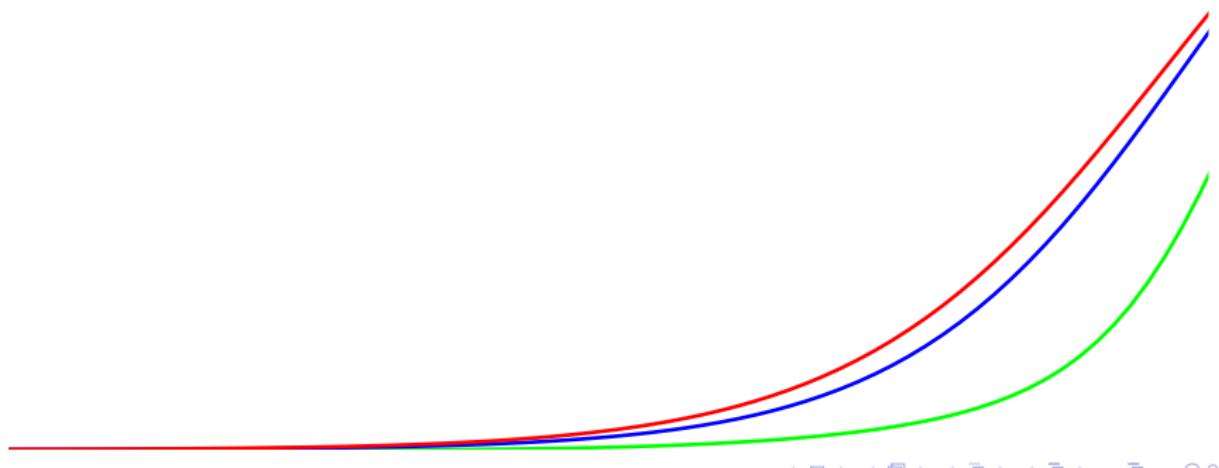
- With quasi-interpolation prefilter of type II



# Frequency Error Kernels

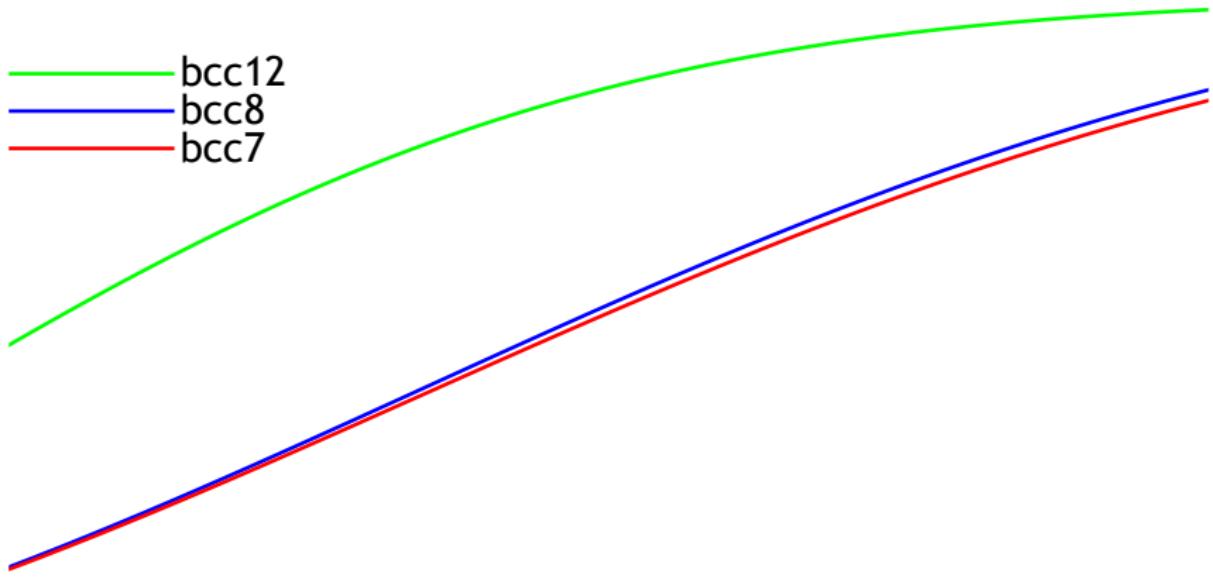
- Optimal error kernels

— bcc12  
— bcc8  
— bcc7



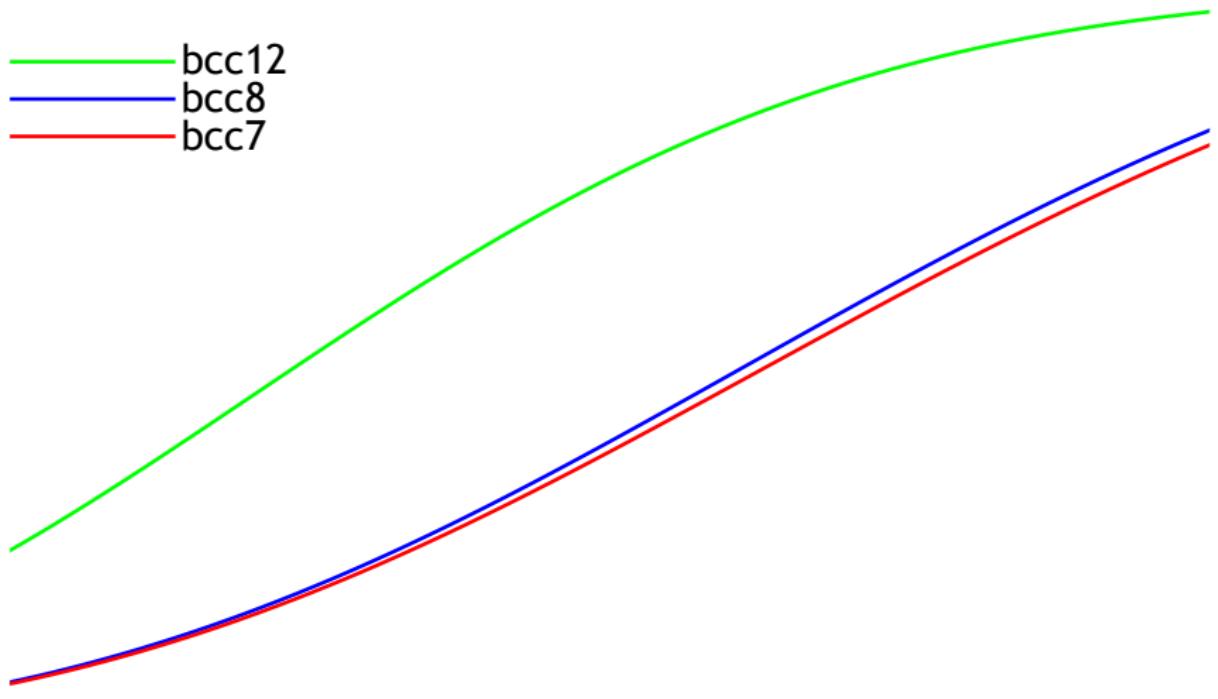
# Frequency Error Kernels

- Without prefILTERING



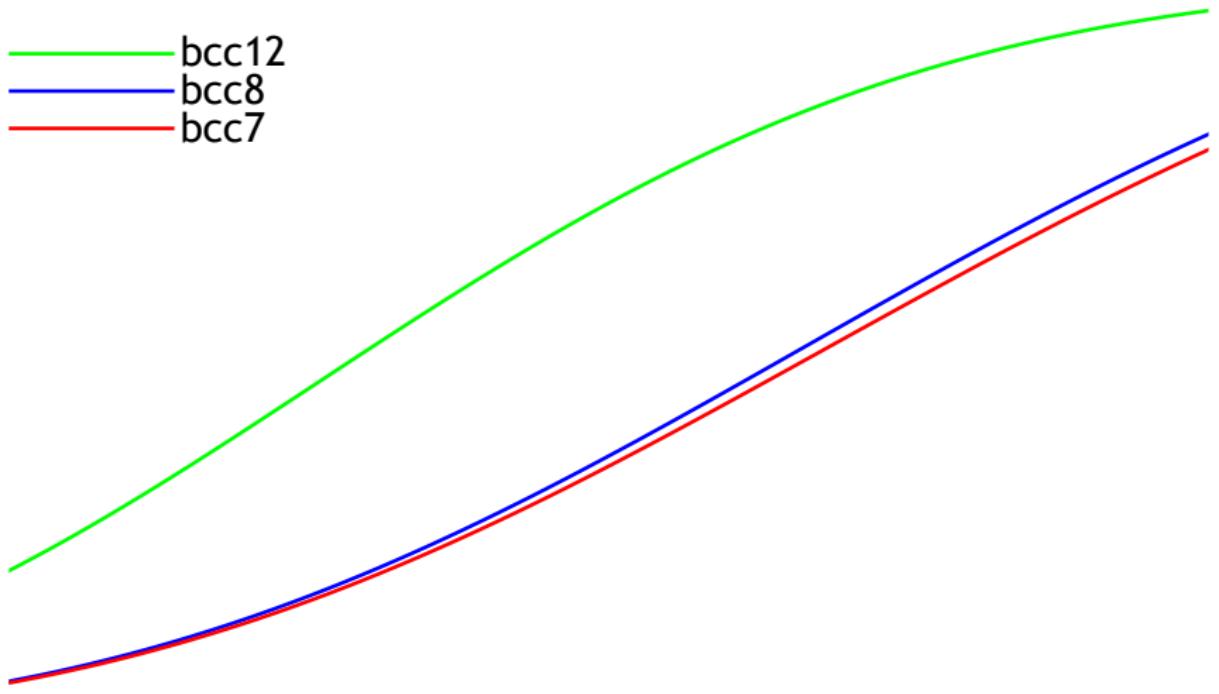
# Frequency Error Kernels

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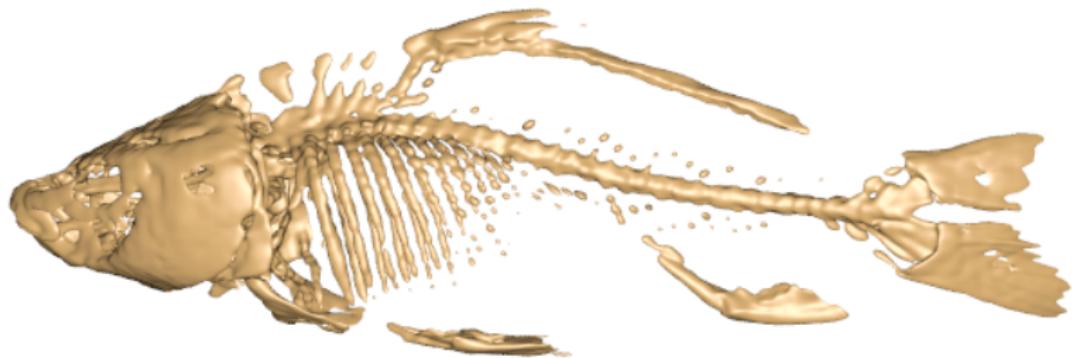
# Frequency Error Kernels

- With quasi-interpolation prefilter of type II

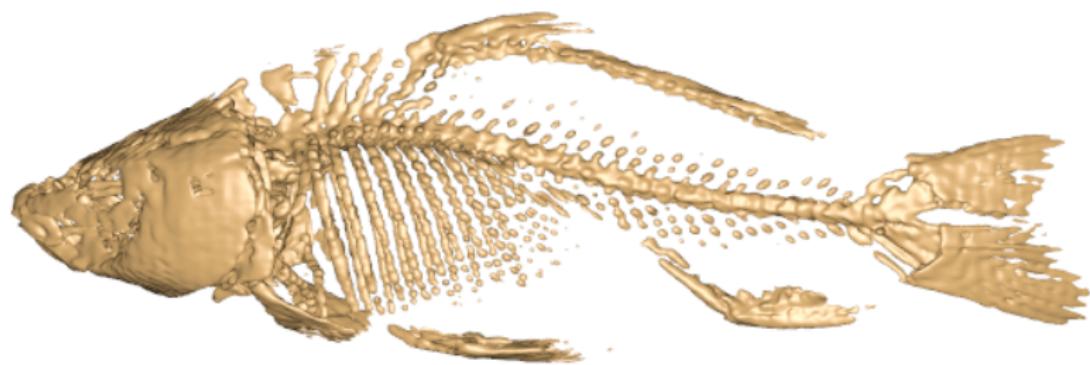
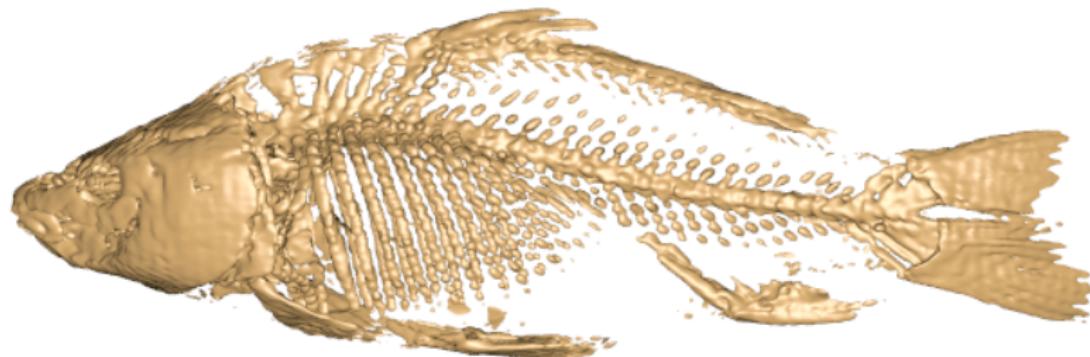


# Quality Comparison

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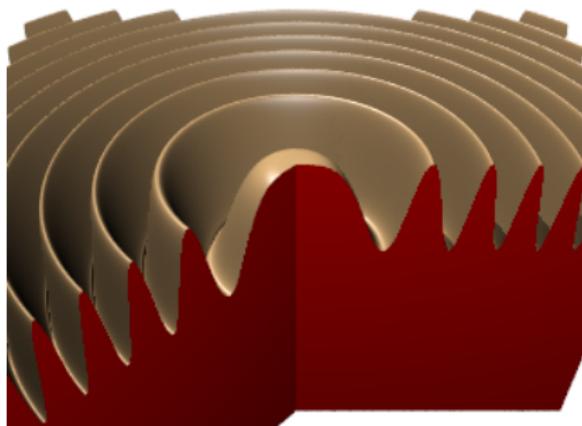
## Quality Comparison: bcc12 vs. bcc8 vs. bcc7 (cont'd)



# ML Datasets

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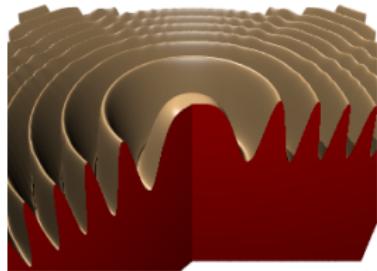
- ▶ Proposed by Marschner and Lobb [1994]



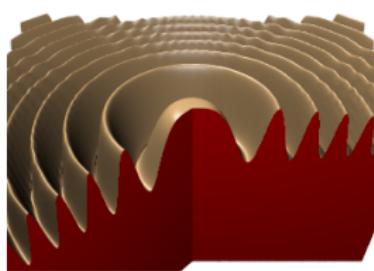
# ML Datasets

- ▶ # of samples:  $39^3 \times 2$

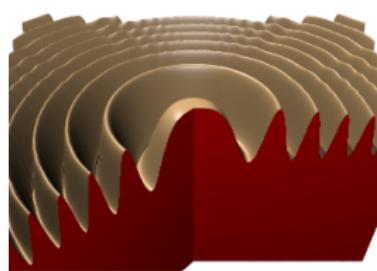
bcc12



bcc8



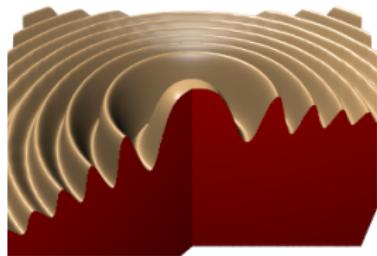
bcc7



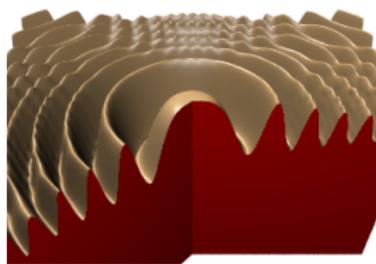
# ML Datasets

- ▶ # of samples:  $31^3 \times 2$

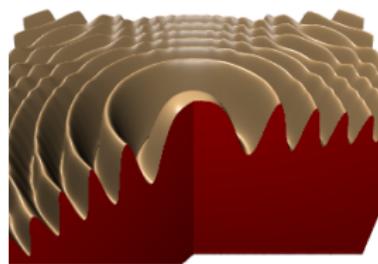
bcc12



bcc8



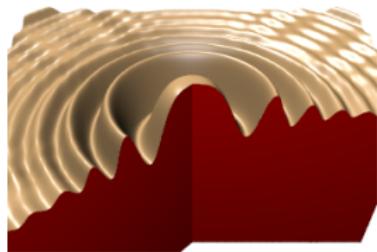
bcc7



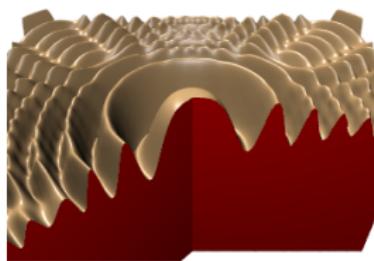
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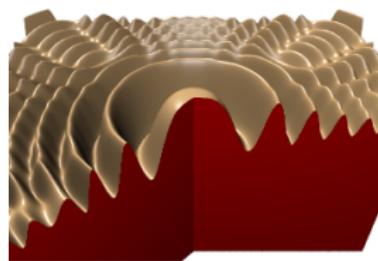
bcc12



bcc8



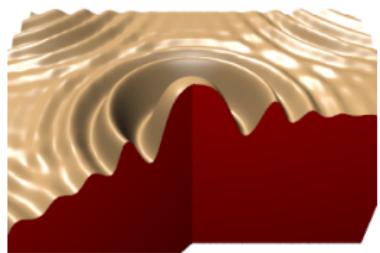
bcc7



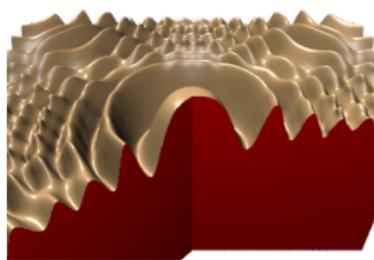
# ML Datasets

- ▶ # of samples:  $23^3 \times 2$

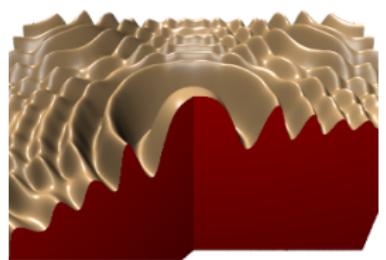
bcc12



bcc8



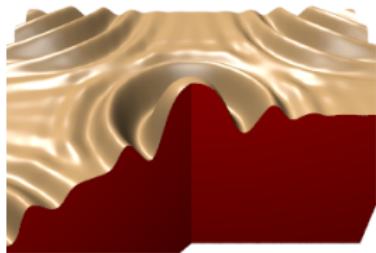
bcc7



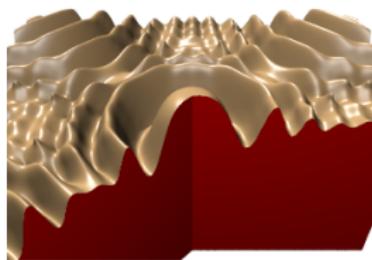
# ML Datasets

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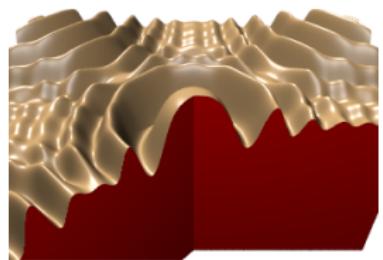
bcc12



bcc8

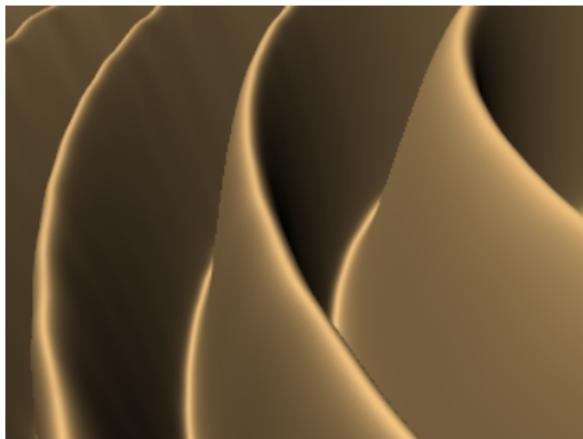
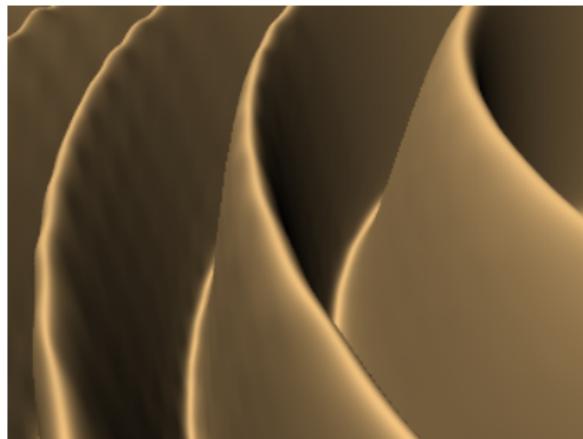


bcc7



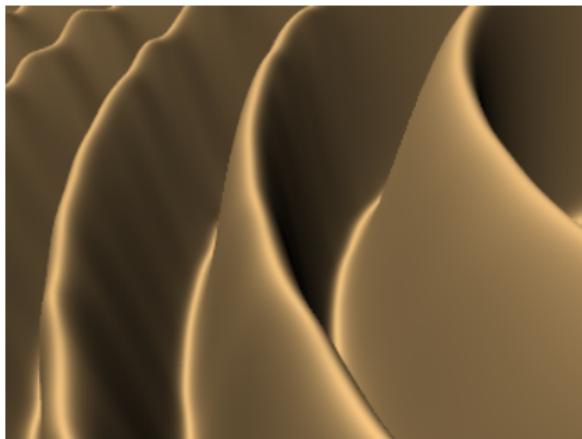
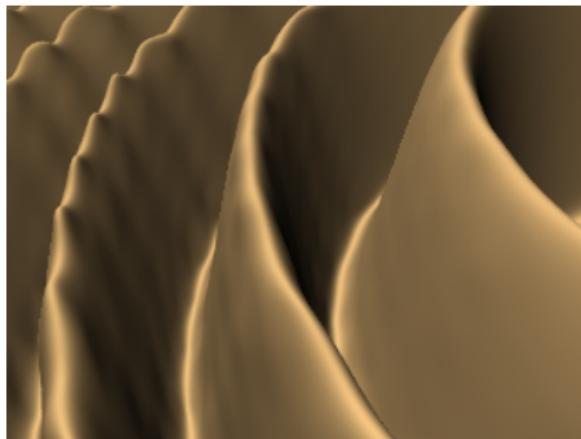
# ML Datasets (Close-Up): bcc8 vs. bcc7

- ▶  $39^3 \times 2$



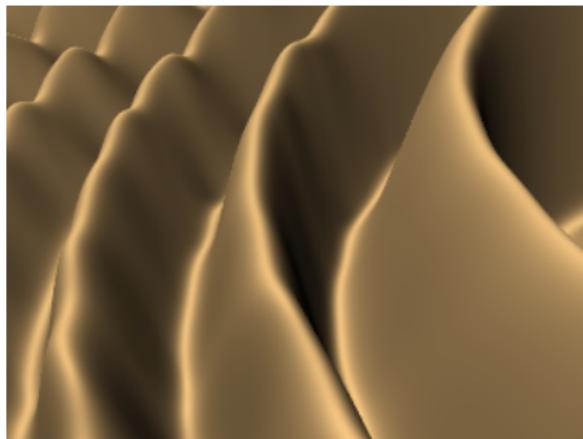
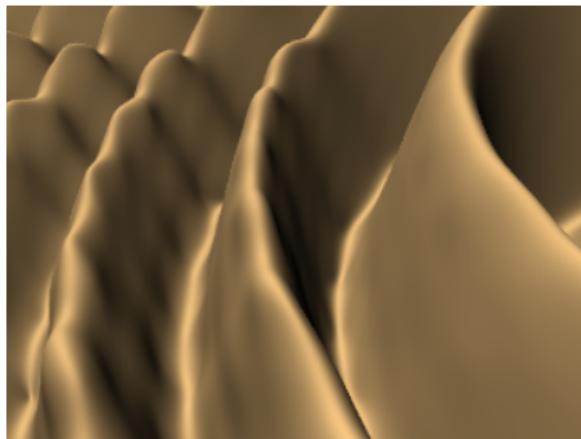
# ML Datasets (Close-Up): bcc8 vs. bcc7

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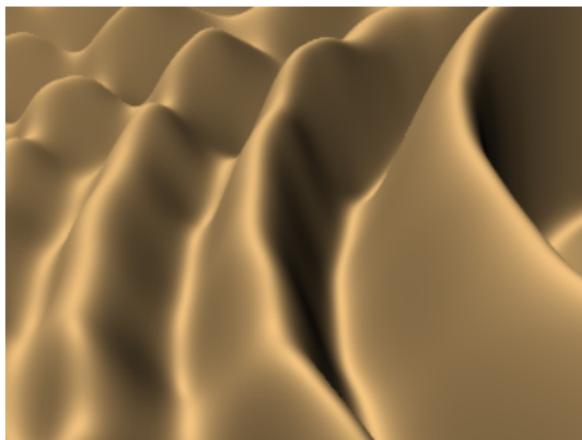
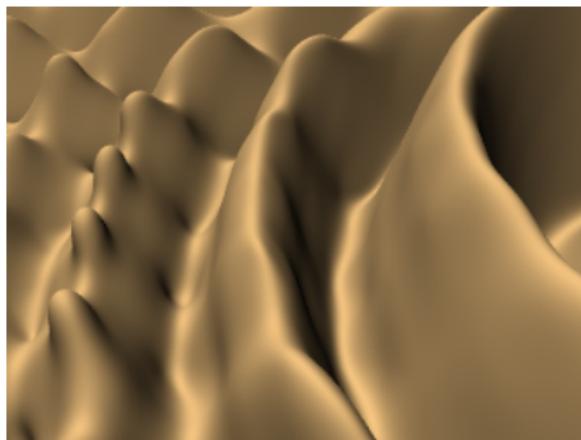
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- ▶  $27^3 \times 2$



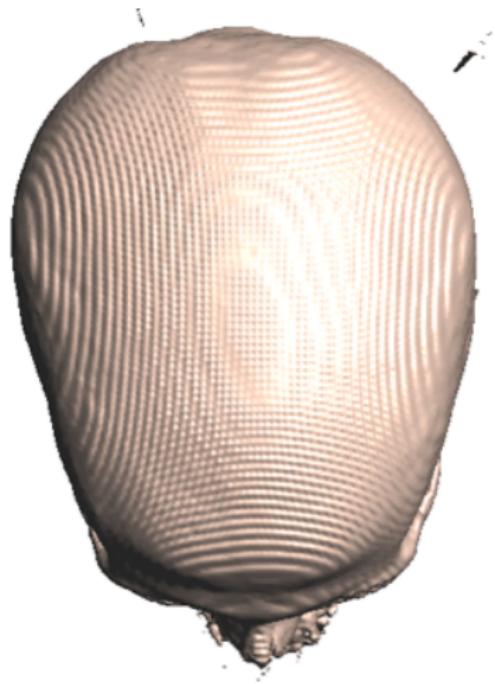
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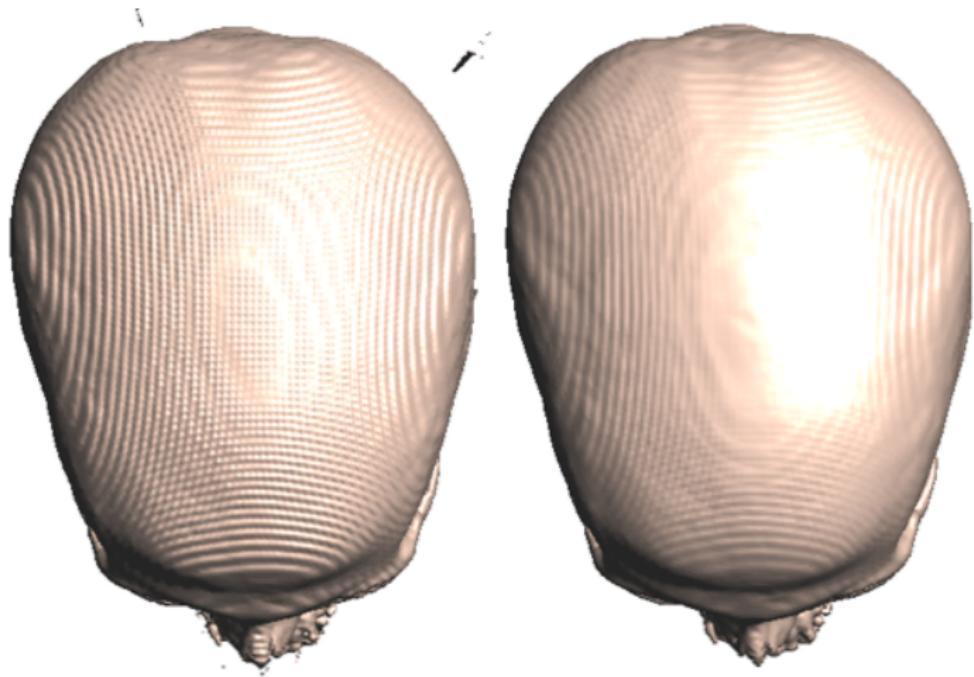


# Quality Comparison (bcc8 vs. bcc7)

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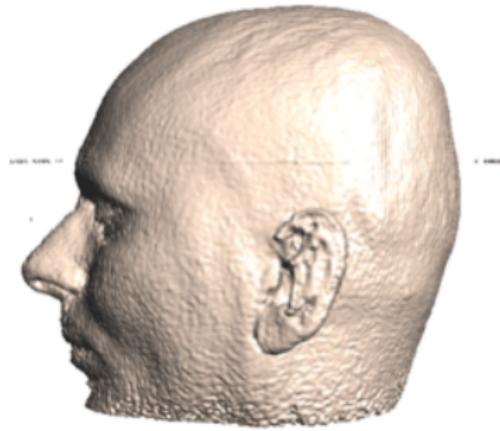


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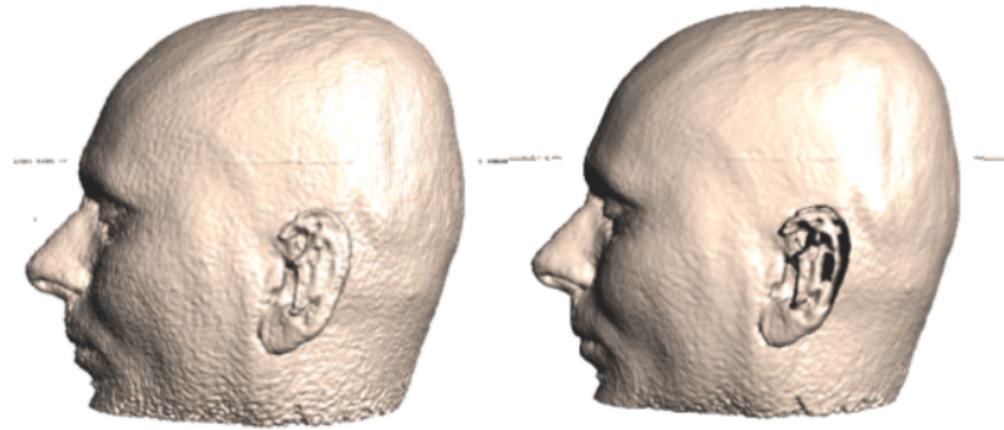


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# Quality Comparison (bcc8 vs. bcc7)



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Previous Work

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Results and Analysis

Conclusion

References

# Conclusion and Future Work

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- ▶ Analysis of gradient error
- ▶ Improved quasi-interpolation prefilter

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## References I

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