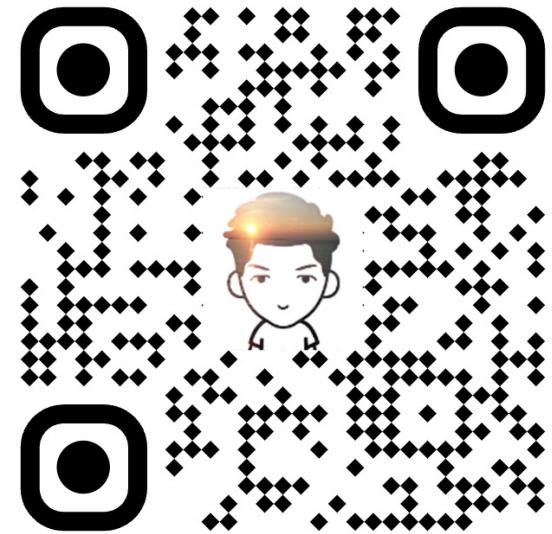


Tencent
AI Lab



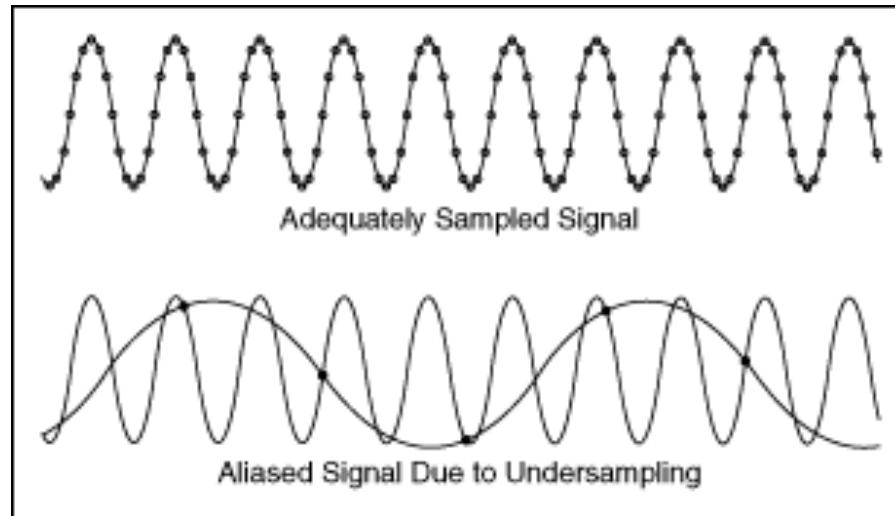
Anti-Aliasing in Neural Rendering

Wenbo Hu

Tencent AI Lab

What is aliasing?

- Aliasing occurs when the sampling rate is below the Nyquist frequency

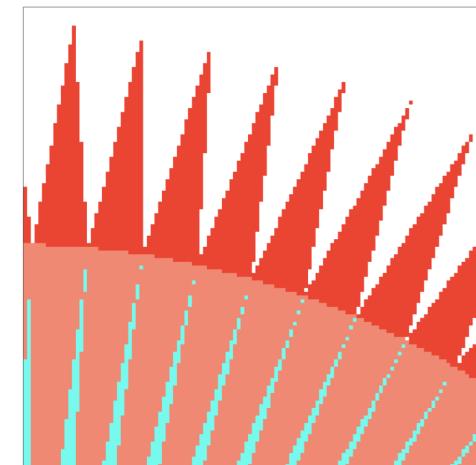
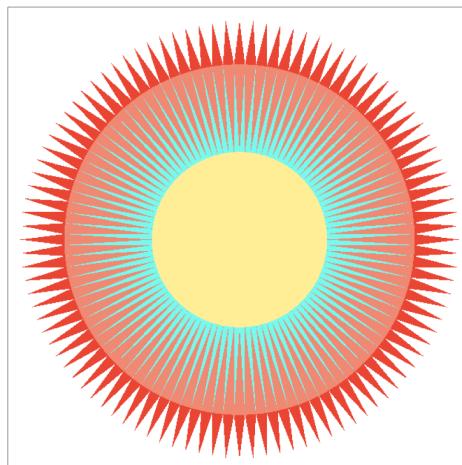


Factors for aliasing:

- Discrete sampling
- Sampling rate is low
- Repetitive pattern

Principles for anti-aliasing

- Area-sampling (Pre-filtering)
- Multi-sampling



Jaggies (锯齿)



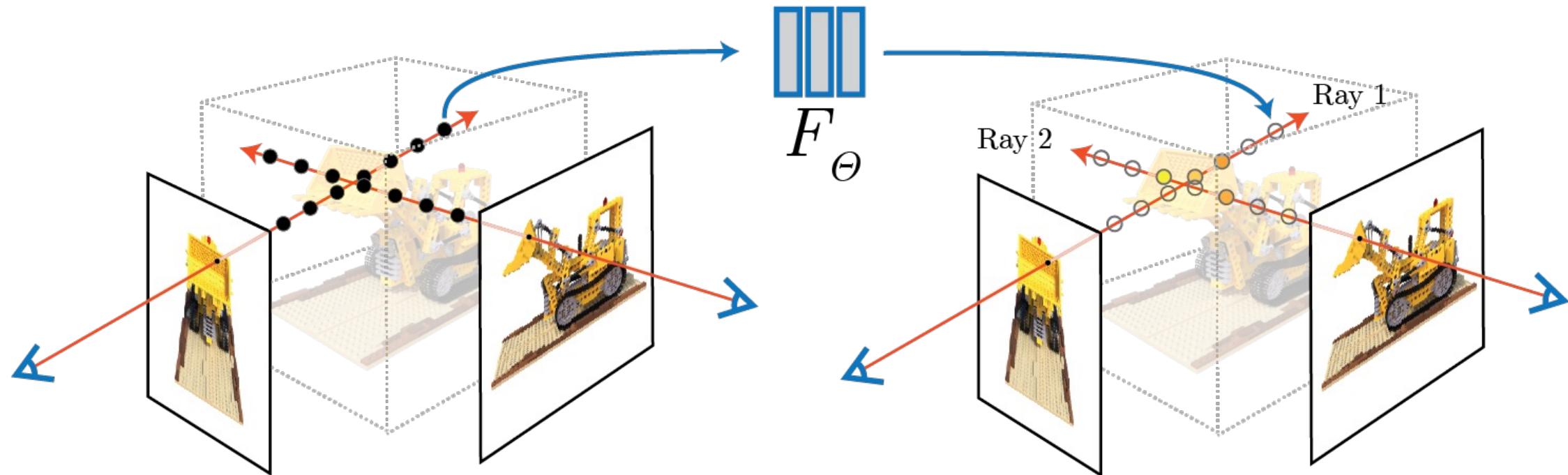
Moiré pattern (摩尔纹)



Wagon wheel effect (车轮效应)

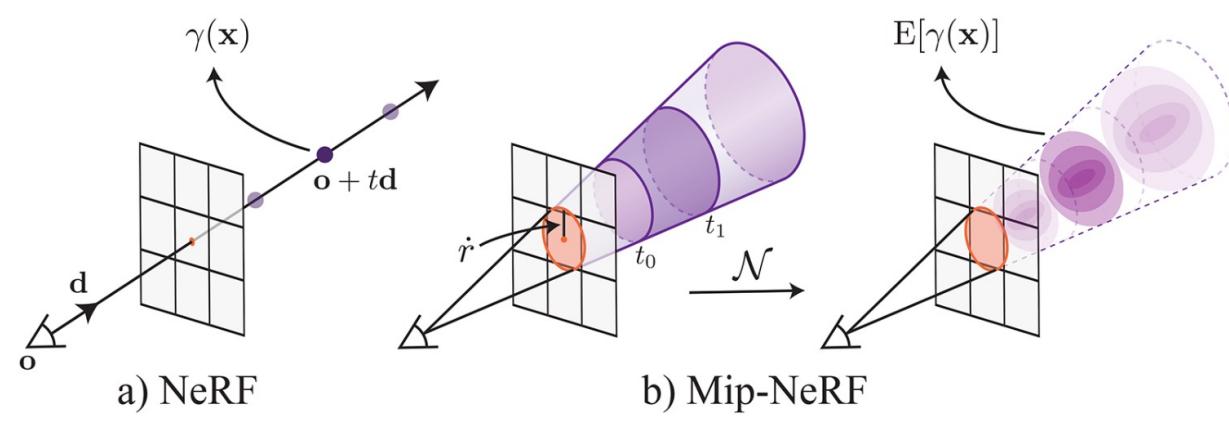
Aliasing in NeRF

- The aliasing in NeRF is due to the point sampling in the image plane and 3D space

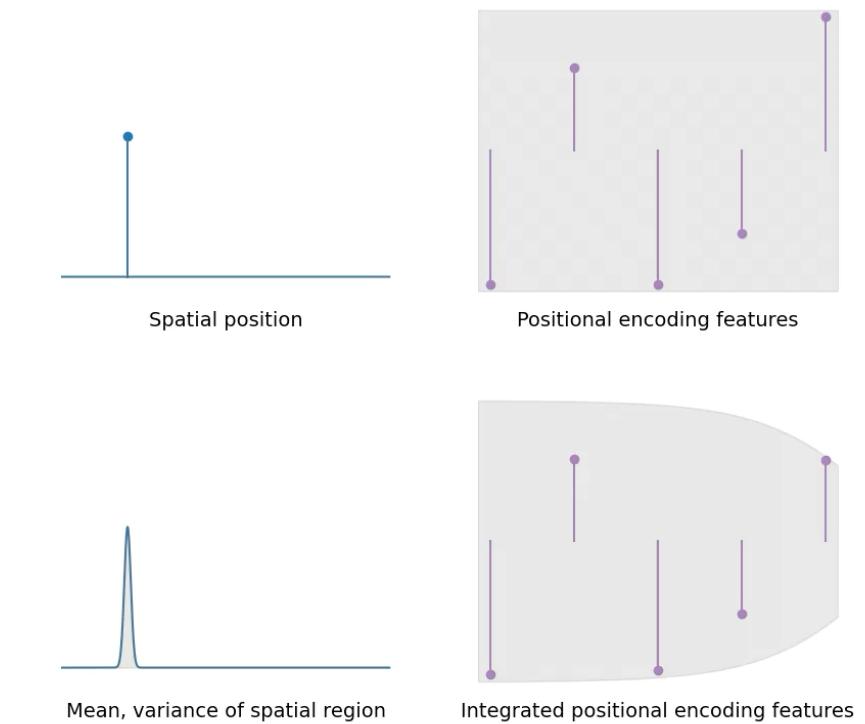


Pioneer of Anti-aliased NeRF

- Mip-NeRF: A Multiscale Representation for Anti-Aliasing Neural Radiance Fields, *Barron et al. ICCV'21* (**Oral, Best Paper Honorable Mention**)



Cone Casting

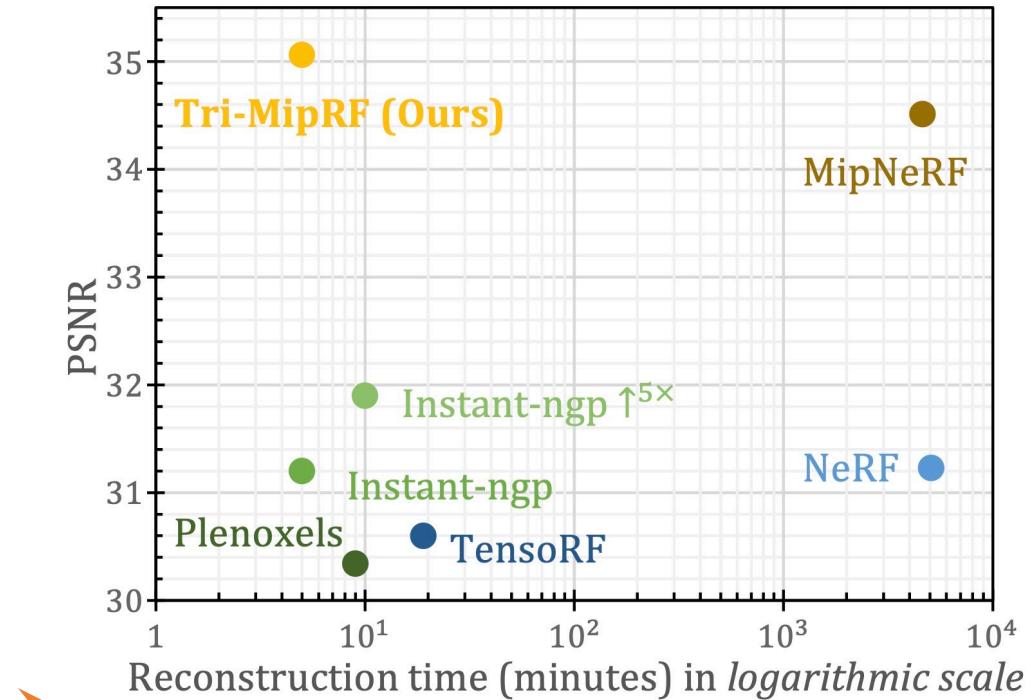
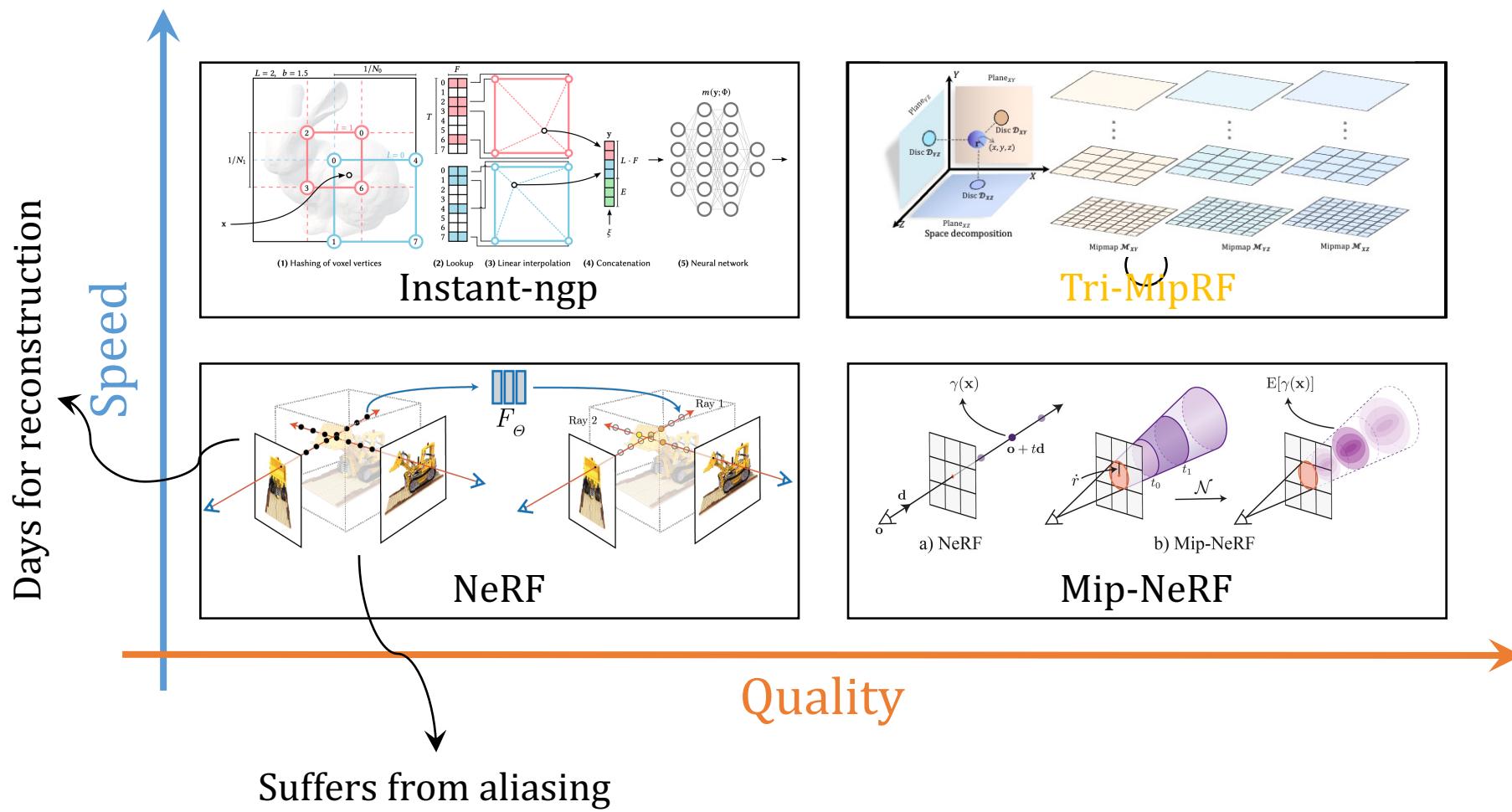


Integrated Positional Encoding

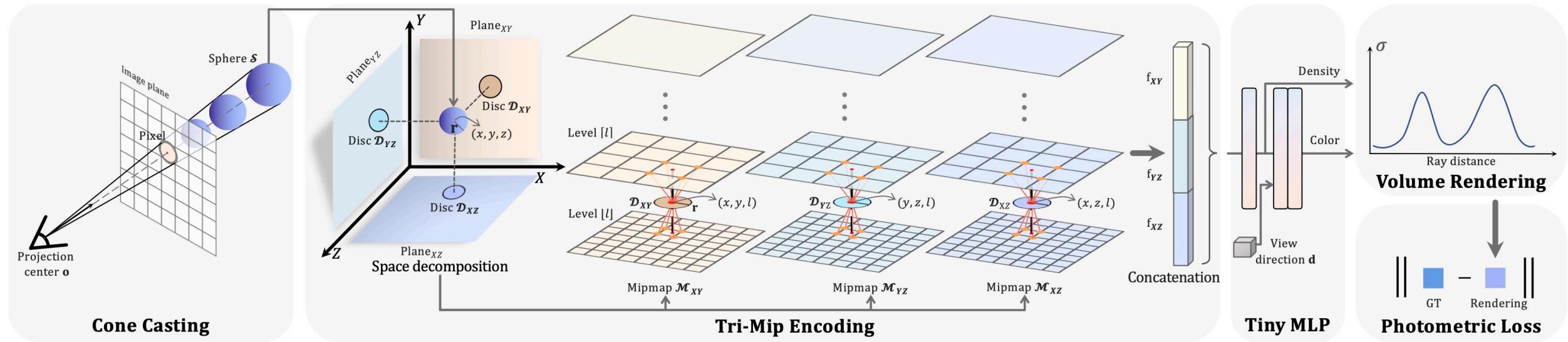
Anti-Aliasing (Quality) vs. Speed

ICCV'23
Best Paper Finalist

- **Tri-MipRF:** Tri-Mip Representation for Efficient Anti-Aliasing Neural Radiance Fields



Tri-MipRF

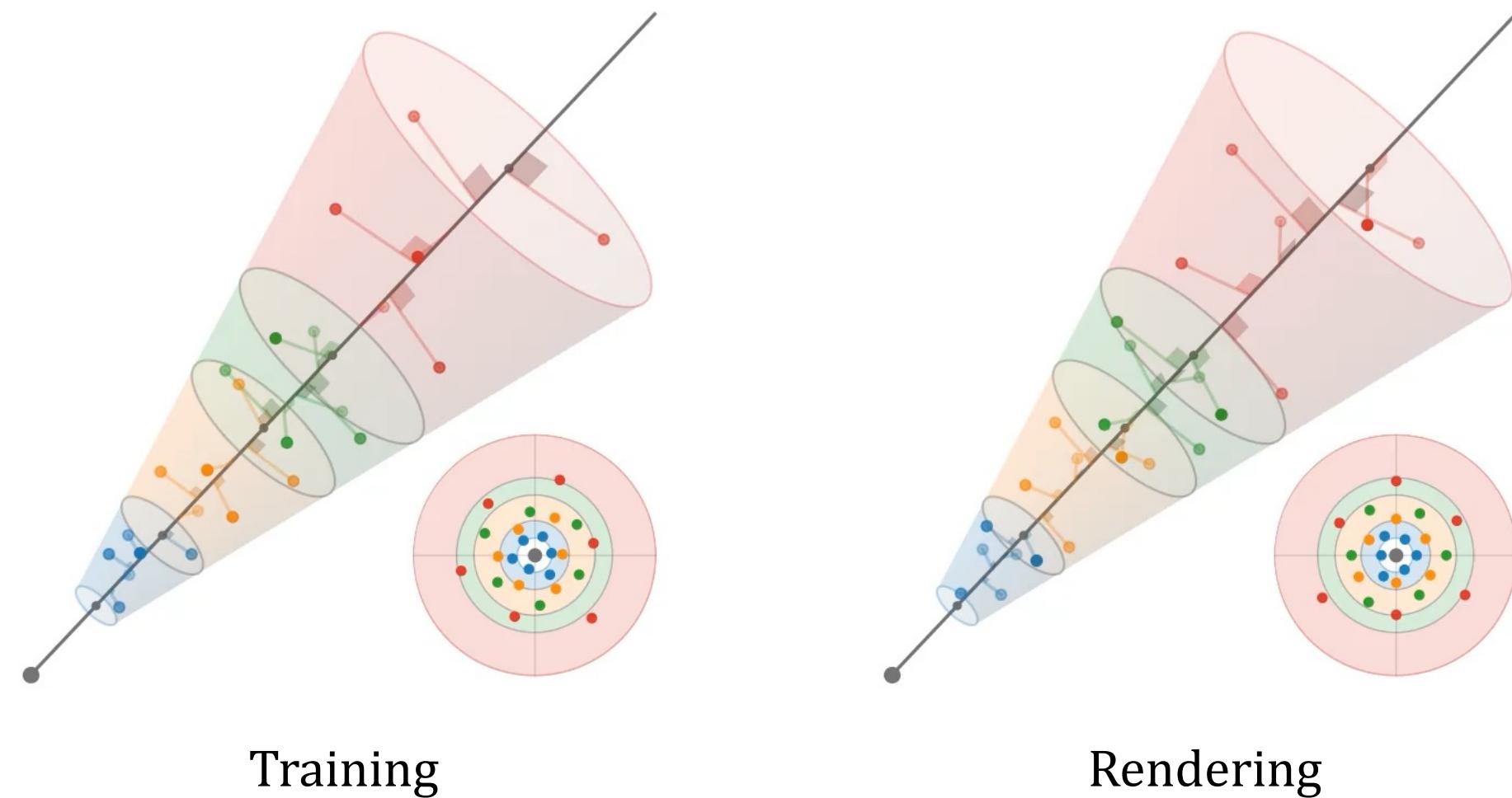


Tri-MipRF



Anti-Aliasing by Multi-sampling

- Zip-NeRF: Anti-Aliased Grid-Based Neural Radiance Fields, *Barron et al. ICCV'23* (Oral, Best Paper Finalist)



Tri-MipRF vs. Zip-NeRF

Tri-MipRF (pre-filtering)

- **Pros:**

- Quality-Efficiency balance
 - high-quality anti-aliasing
 - fast training (~5min) and rendering (real-time support)
- Compact plane representation
 - friendly with NN

- **Cons:**

- Isotropic approximation
- Weak for unbounded scenes

Zip-NeRF (multi-sampling)

- **Pros:**

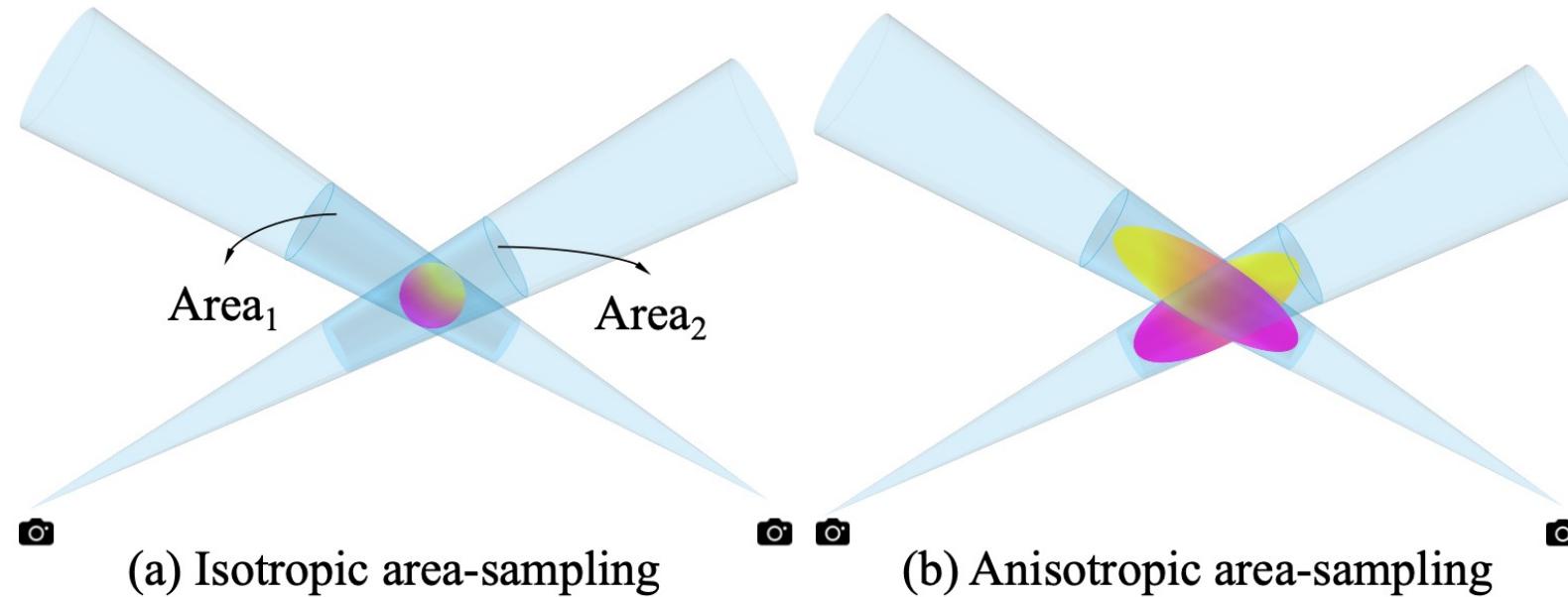
- High-quality
 - SOTA quality for unbounded scenes
- Anisotropic anti-aliasing
 - Unify isotropic and anisotropic anti-aliasing

- **Cons:**

- Slow training and rendering

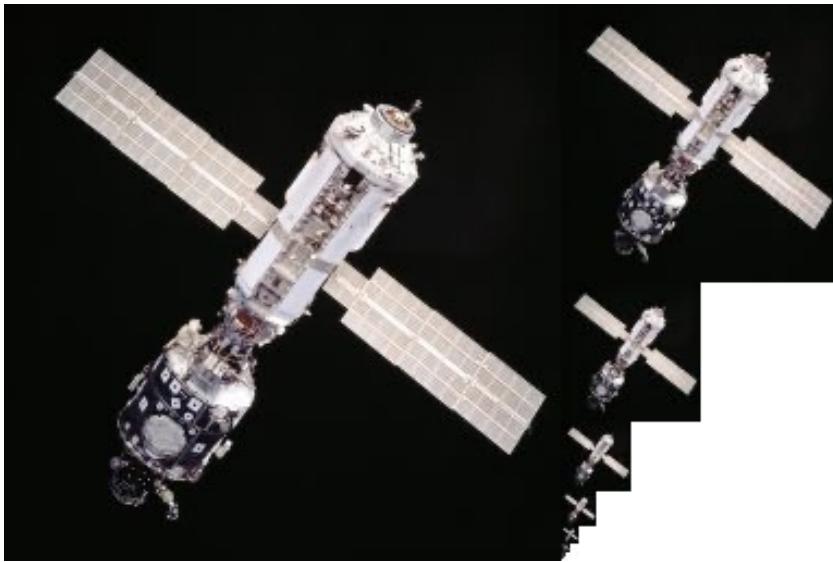
Anisotropic Anti-Aliasing

- Isotropic area-sampling leads to ambiguity, we need anisotropic area-sampling



Anisotropic Anti-Aliasing

- Mipmap encoding



Memory consumption:

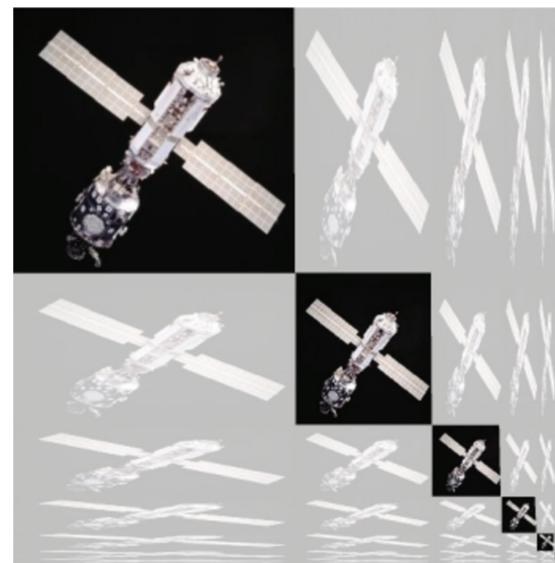
$$1 + 1/4 + 1/16 + 1/64 + 1/256 + \dots = ?$$

- Ripmap encoding



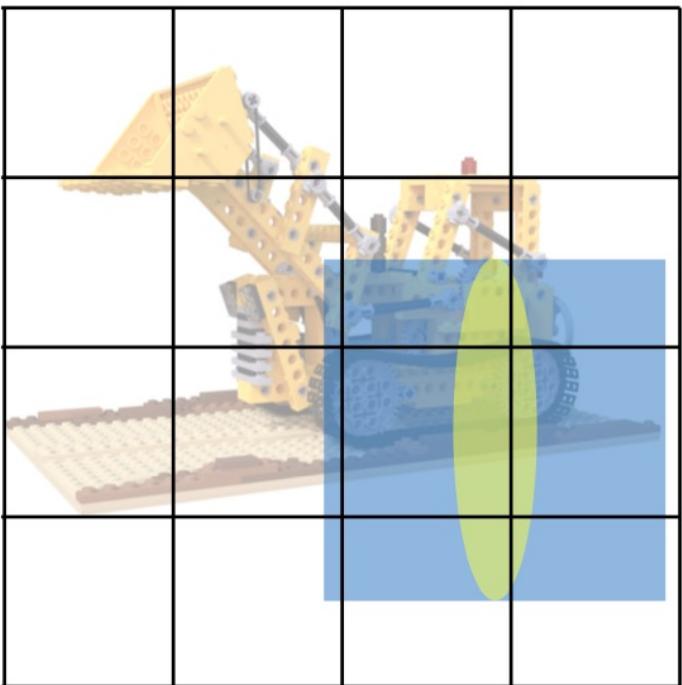
Memory consumption:

$$4$$

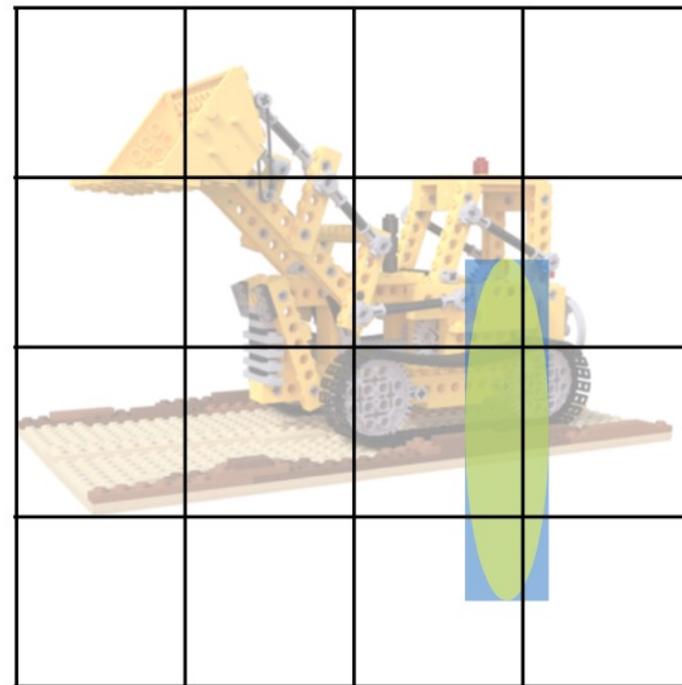


Anisotropic Anti-Aliasing

- Mipmap vs. Ripmap encoding



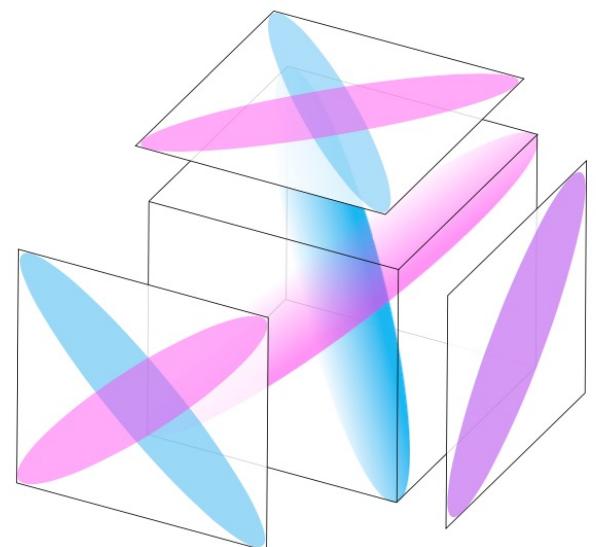
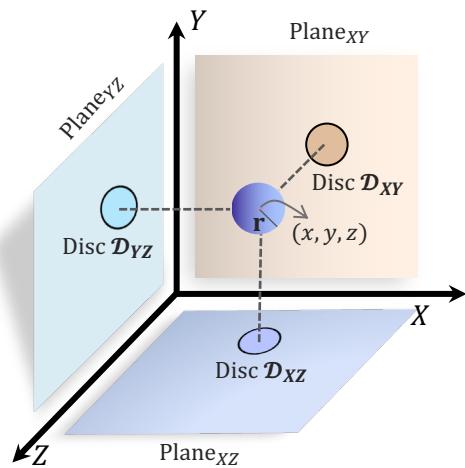
(a) Isotropic area sampling



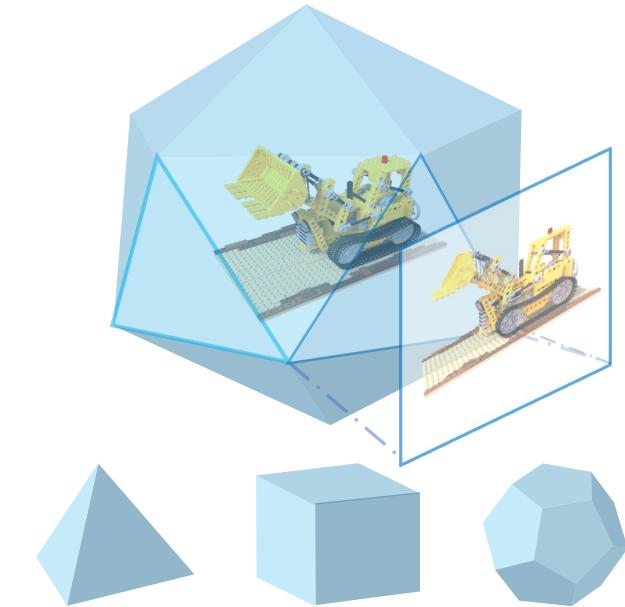
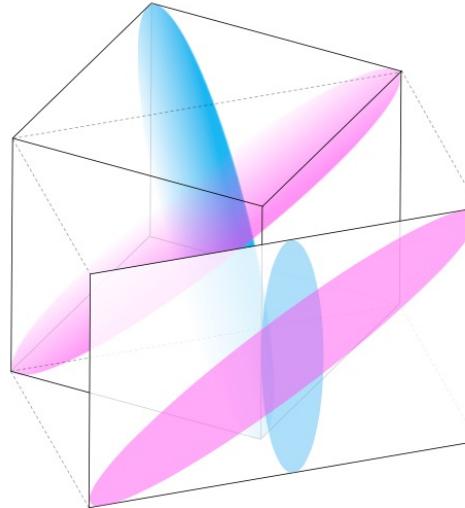
(b) Anisotropic area sampling

Anisotropic Anti-Aliasing

- Tri-plane vs. Platonic projection

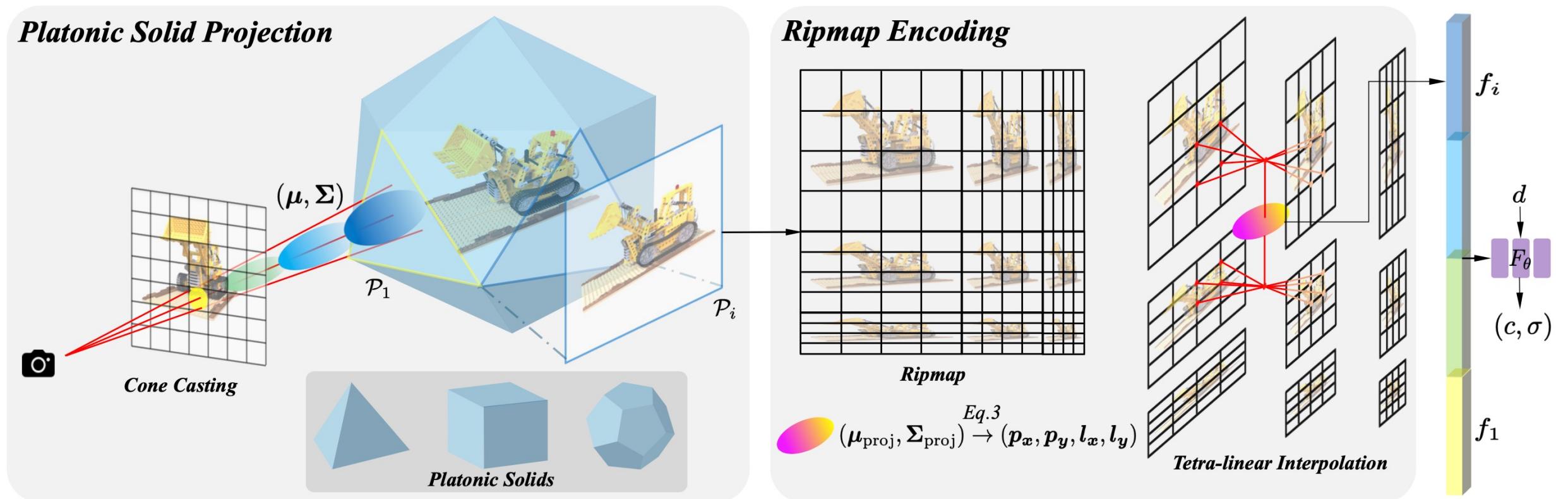


(a) Projection on orthogonal tri-plane



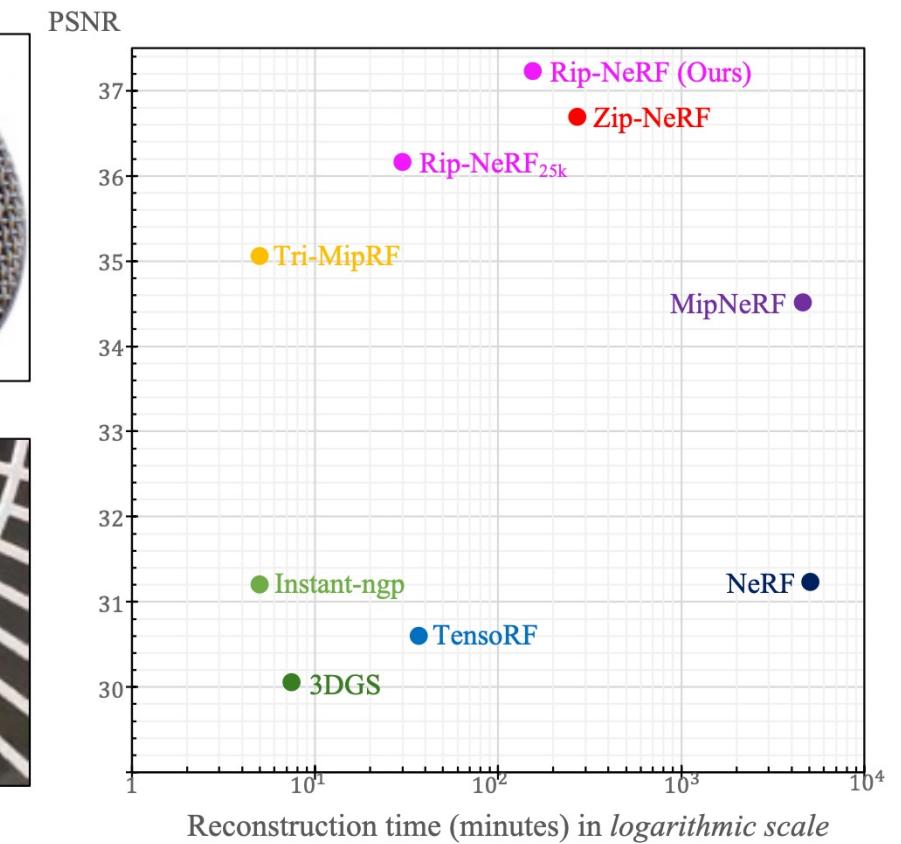
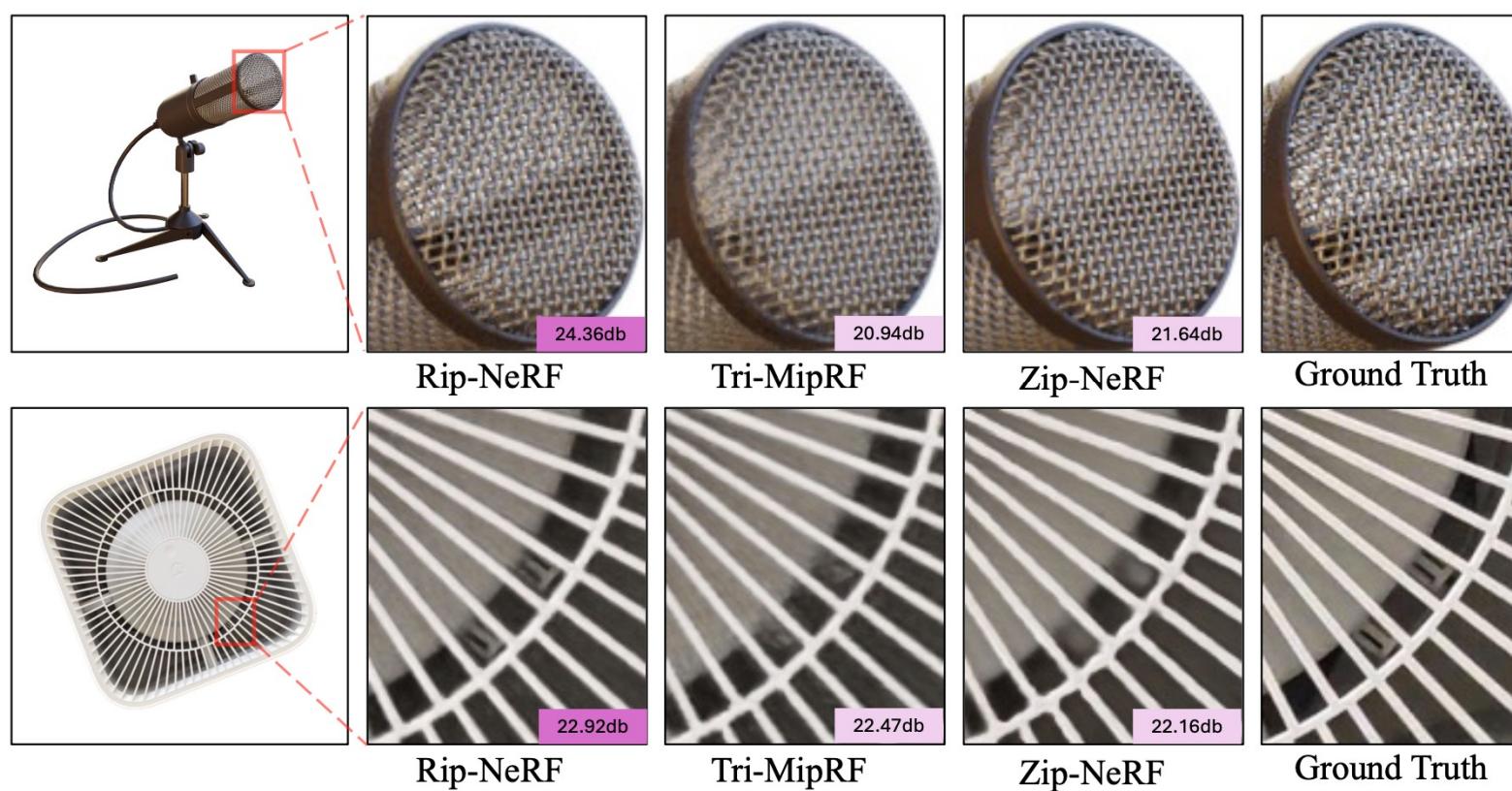
Rip-NeRF

- Rip-NeRF: Anti-aliasing Radiance Fields with Ripmap-Encoded Platonic Solids, **SIGGRAPH'24**



Rip-NeRF

- Rip-NeRF: Anti-aliasing Radiance Fields with Ripmap-Encoded Platonic Solids

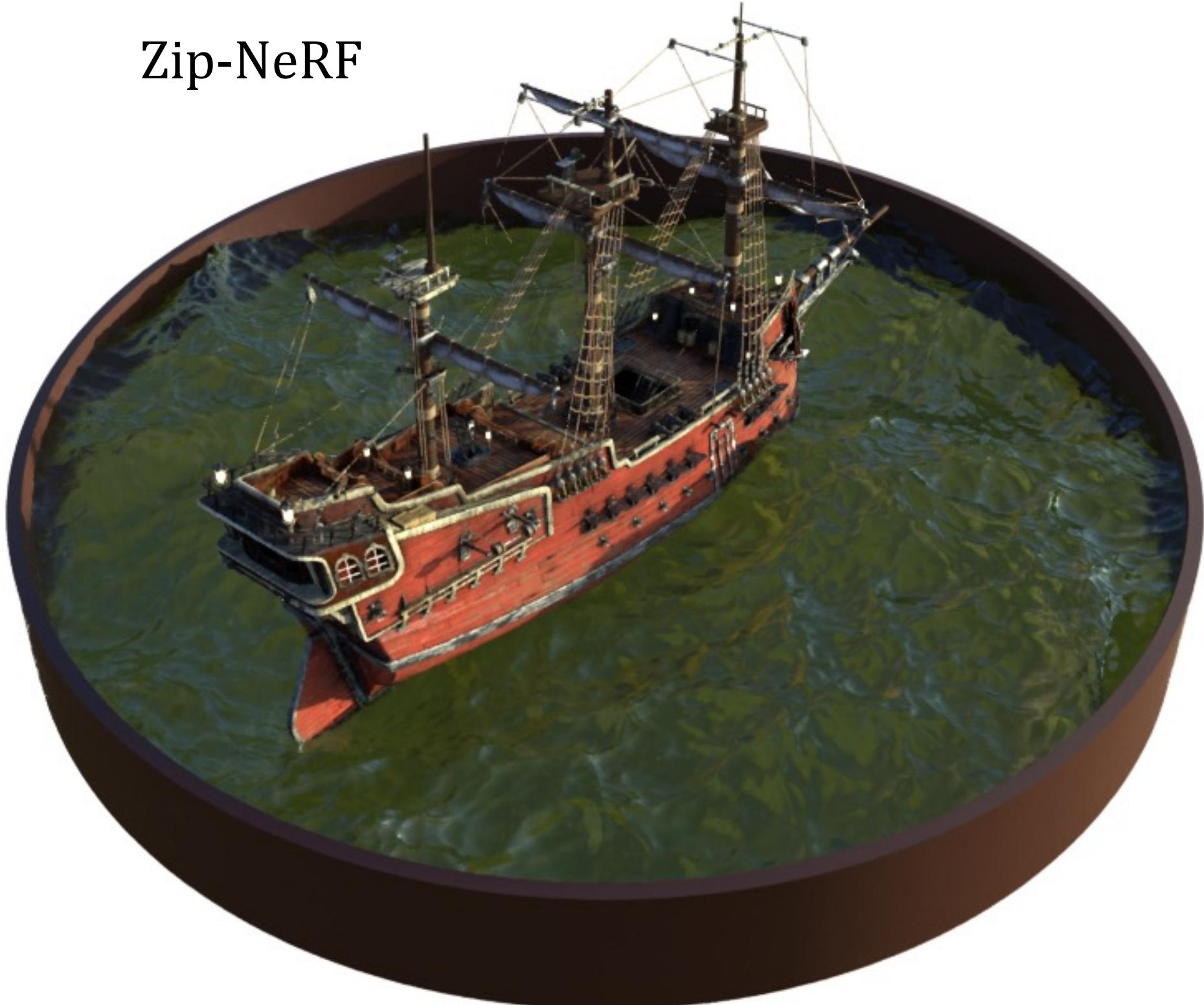


Rip-NeRF

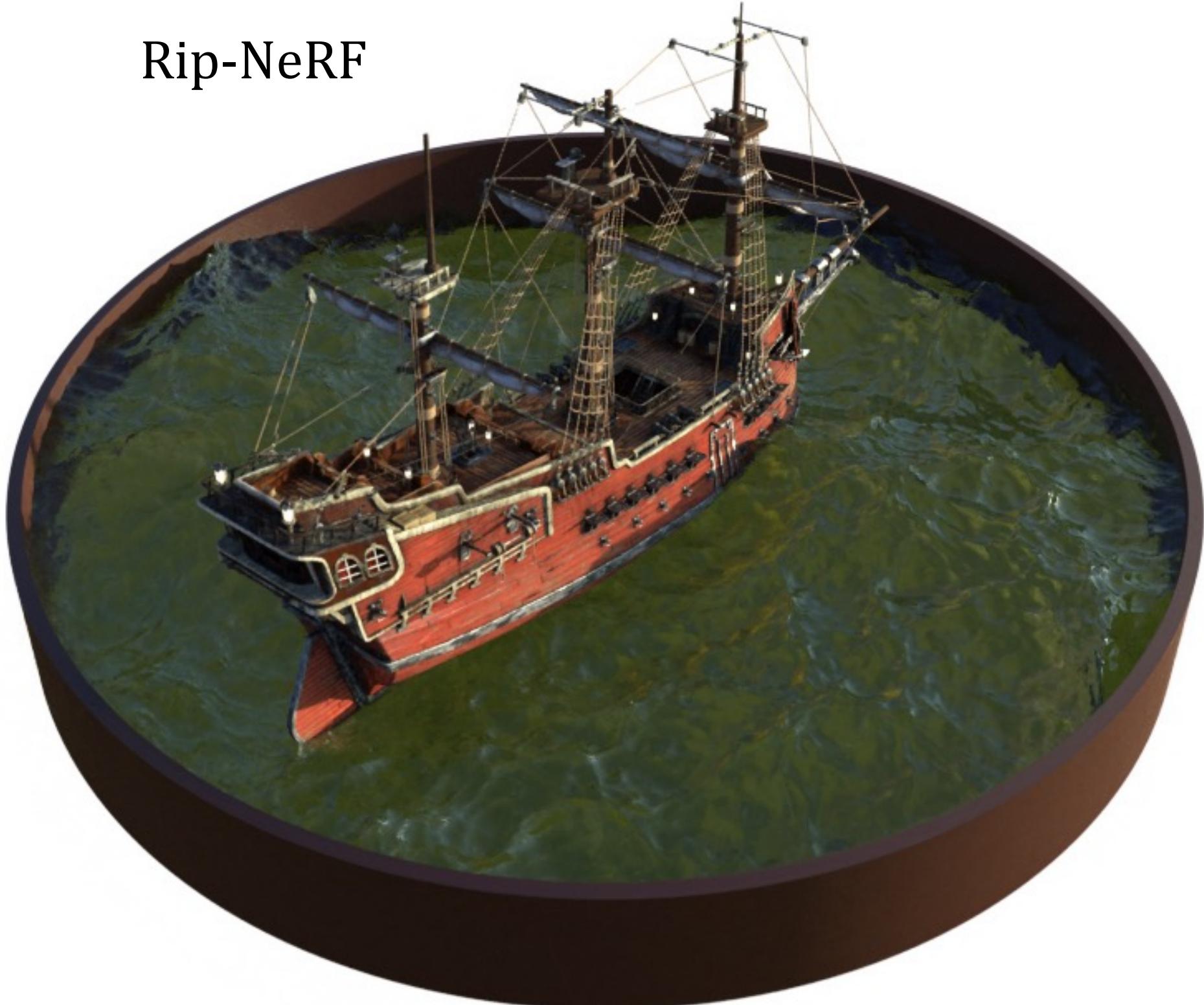
- Quantitative results on ms-Blender

| | Train ↓ | Size ↓ | PSNR ↑ | | | | | SSIM ↑ | | | | | LPIPS ↓ | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| | | | Full Res. | 1/2 Res. | 1/4 Res. | 1/8 Res. | Avg. | Full Res. | 1/2 Res. | 1/4 Res. | 1/8 Res. | Avg. | Full Res. | 1/2 Res. | 1/4 Res. | 1/8 Res. | Avg. |
| NeRF w/o \mathcal{L}_{area} | 3 days | 5.00 MB | 31.20 | 30.65 | 26.25 | 22.53 | 27.66 | 0.950 | 0.956 | 0.930 | 0.871 | 0.927 | 0.055 | 0.034 | 0.043 | 0.075 | 0.052 |
| NeRF [Mildenhall et al. 2020] | 3 days | 5.00 MB | 29.90 | 32.13 | 33.40 | 29.47 | 31.23 | 0.938 | 0.959 | 0.973 | 0.962 | 0.958 | 0.074 | 0.040 | 0.024 | 0.039 | 0.044 |
| TensoRF [Chen et al. 2022] | 19 mins | 71.8 MB | 32.11 | 33.03 | 30.45 | 26.80 | 30.60 | 0.956 | 0.966 | 0.962 | 0.939 | 0.956 | 0.056 | 0.038 | 0.047 | 0.076 | 0.054 |
| Instant-NGP [Müller et al. 2022] | 5 mins | 64.1 MB | 30.00 | 32.15 | 33.31 | 29.35 | 31.20 | 0.939 | 0.961 | 0.974 | 0.963 | 0.959 | 0.079 | 0.043 | 0.026 | 0.040 | 0.047 |
| Mip-NeRF [Barron et al. 2021] | 3 days | 2.50 MB | 32.63 | 34.34 | 35.47 | 35.60 | 34.51 | 0.958 | 0.970 | 0.979 | 0.983 | 0.973 | 0.047 | 0.026 | 0.017 | 0.012 | 0.026 |
| Tri-MipRF [Hu et al. 2023] | 5.5 mins | 48.0 MB | 33.57 | 35.21 | 35.96 | 36.46 | 35.30 | 0.962 | 0.975 | 0.982 | 0.987 | 0.976 | 0.052 | 0.029 | 0.019 | 0.013 | 0.028 |
| Zip-NeRF [Barron et al. 2023] | 4.5 hrs | 592 MB | 34.21 | 36.55 | 37.88 | 38.13 | 36.69 | 0.974 | 0.985 | 0.990 | 0.992 | 0.985 | 0.036 | 0.019 | 0.014 | 0.015 | 0.021 |
| 3DGS [Kerbl et al. 2023] | 7.5 mins | 27.0 MB | 29.00 | 30.94 | 32.06 | 28.21 | 30.05 | 0.946 | 0.965 | 0.976 | 0.964 | 0.963 | 0.064 | 0.037 | 0.024 | 0.030 | 0.039 |
| Rip-NeRF _{25k} | 32 mins | 160 MB | 34.30 | 35.94 | 36.92 | 37.47 | 36.16 | 0.966 | 0.978 | 0.984 | 0.989 | 0.979 | 0.045 | 0.025 | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.024 |
| Rip-NeRF (Ours) | 2.6 hrs | 160 MB | 35.30 | 37.01 | 38.07 | 38.54 | 37.23 | 0.973 | 0.983 | 0.988 | 0.991 | 0.984 | 0.037 | 0.019 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.019 |

Zip-NeRF



Rip-NeRF



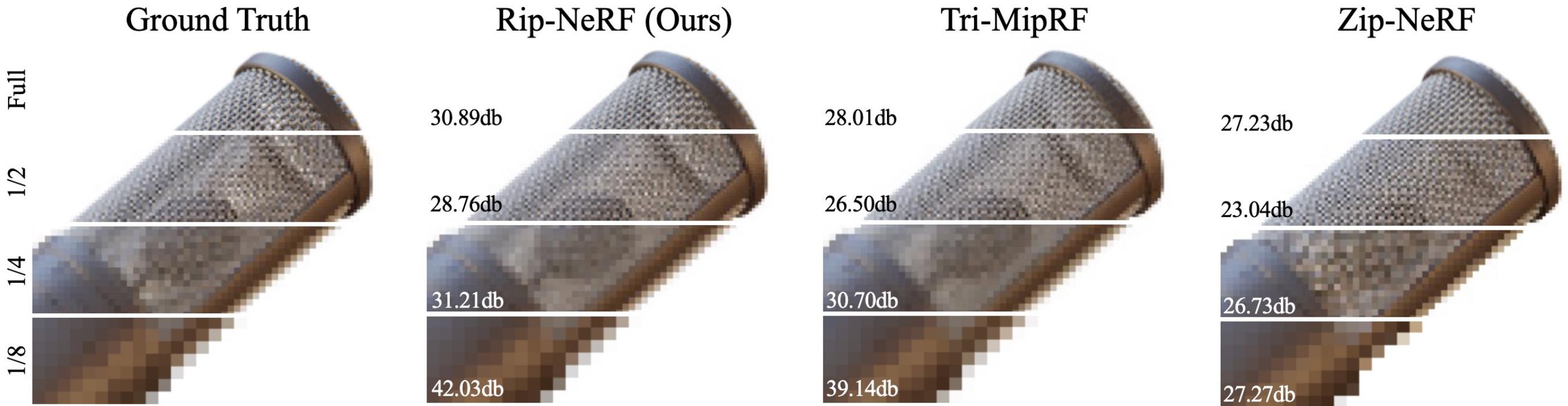
Zip-NeRF

Rip-NeRF

Tri-MipRF

Rip-NeRF

- Anti-Aliasing performance



Rip-NeRF

- Ablations

| | Train ↓ | Size ↓ | PSNR↑ | | | | | SSIM↑ | | | | | LPIPS↓ | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| | | | Full Res. | 1/2 Res. | 1/4 Res. | 1/8 Res. | Avg. | Full Res. | 1/2 Res. | 1/4 Res. | 1/8 Res. | Avg. | Full Res. | 1/2 Res. | 1/4 Res. | 1/8 Res. | Avg. |
| Rip-NeRF, PS3 (w/o PSP) | 25 min | 48 MB | 33.42 | 35.00 | 35.81 | 36.28 | 35.14 | 0.961 | 0.974 | 0.981 | 0.986 | 0.976 | 0.053 | 0.030 | 0.020 | 0.013 | 0.029 |
| Rip-NeRF, PS4 | 25.5 min | 64 MB | 32.84 | 34.28 | 34.79 | 34.89 | 34.20 | 0.955 | 0.967 | 0.972 | 0.974 | 0.967 | 0.063 | 0.039 | 0.029 | 0.025 | 0.039 |
| Rip-NeRF, PS6 | 26.5 min | 96 MB | 33.85 | 35.49 | 36.45 | 36.97 | 35.69 | 0.963 | 0.975 | 0.983 | 0.988 | 0.977 | 0.050 | 0.028 | 0.018 | 0.012 | 0.027 |
| Rip-NeRF w/o RE | 8.5 min | 160 MB | 33.64 | 35.26 | 36.13 | 36.68 | 35.43 | 0.962 | 0.974 | 0.981 | 0.987 | 0.976 | 0.052 | 0.030 | 0.020 | 0.013 | 0.029 |
| Rip-NeRF _{25K} | 32 min | 160 MB | 34.30 | 35.94 | 36.92 | 37.47 | 36.16 | 0.966 | 0.978 | 0.984 | 0.989 | 0.979 | 0.045 | 0.025 | 0.016 | 0.011 | 0.024 |
| Rip-NeRF (ours) | 2.6 h | 160 MB | 35.30 | 37.01 | 38.07 | 38.54 | 37.23 | 0.973 | 0.983 | 0.988 | 0.991 | 0.984 | 0.037 | 0.019 | 0.011 | 0.008 | 0.019 |

Rip-NeRF

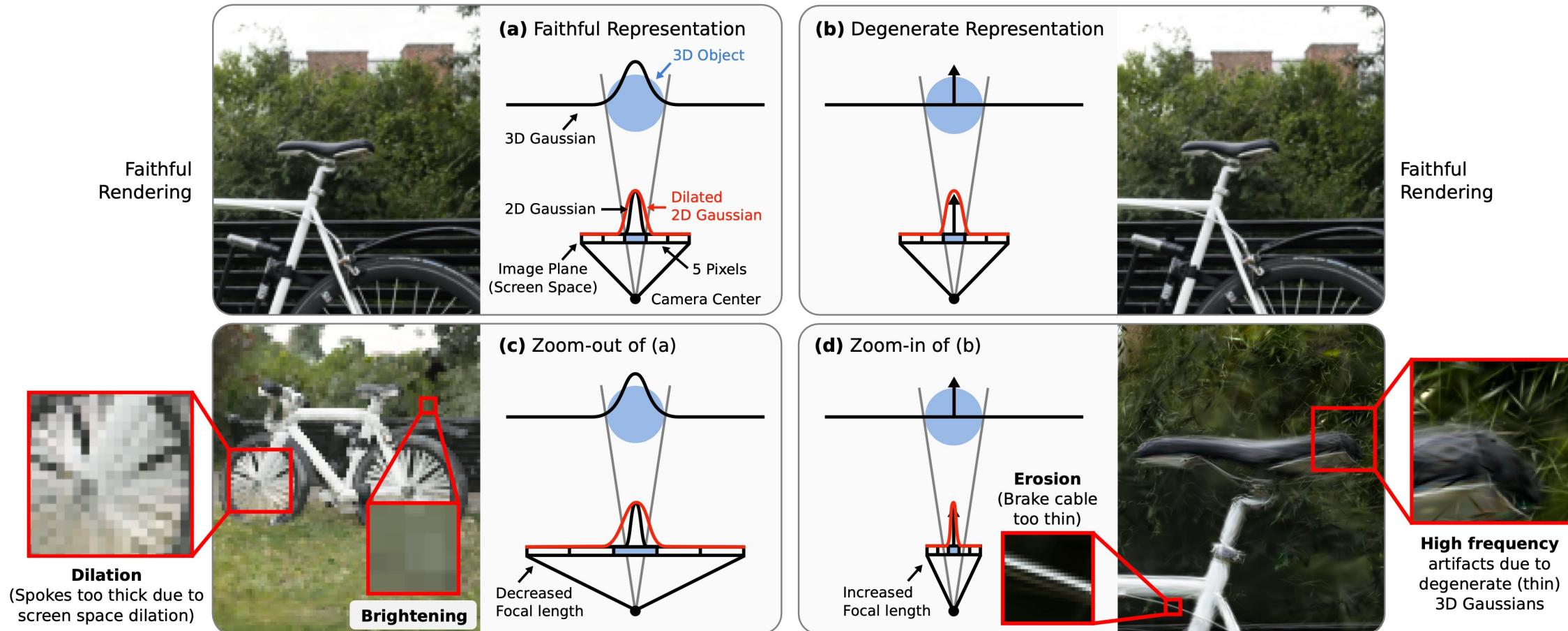
- Limitations: weak for unbounded scenes
- Reasons:
 - non-vaguely-convex shapes lead to information from self-occluded locations being projected onto the same 2D area
 - space warping encourages more locations along a non-linear curve to be projected onto the same 2D area
- Potential exploration direction:
 - advanced 3D-to-2D mapping (potentially manifold-based) function

Rip-NeRF

- Summary
 - Anisotropic area-sampling is crucial for the quality of anti-aliasing
 - We propose the Platonic projection and Ripmap encoding to address the anisotropy in 3D and 2D space, respectively
 - Rip-NeRF achieves SOTA quality on bounded scenes with a relative faster training and more compact memory consumption compared against Zip-NeRF

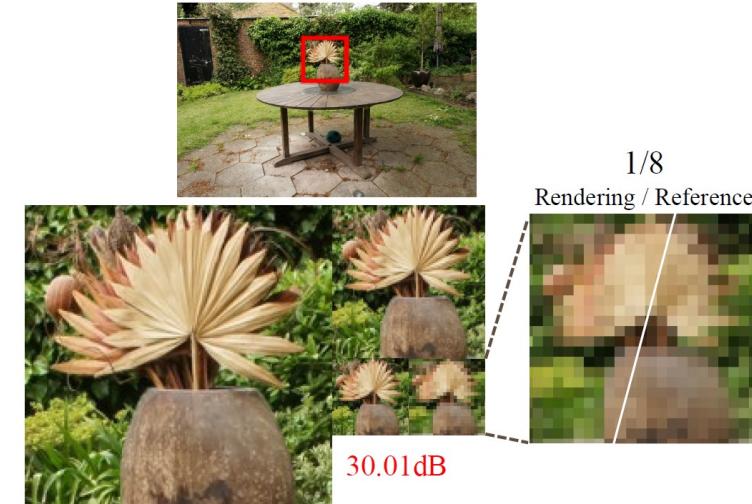
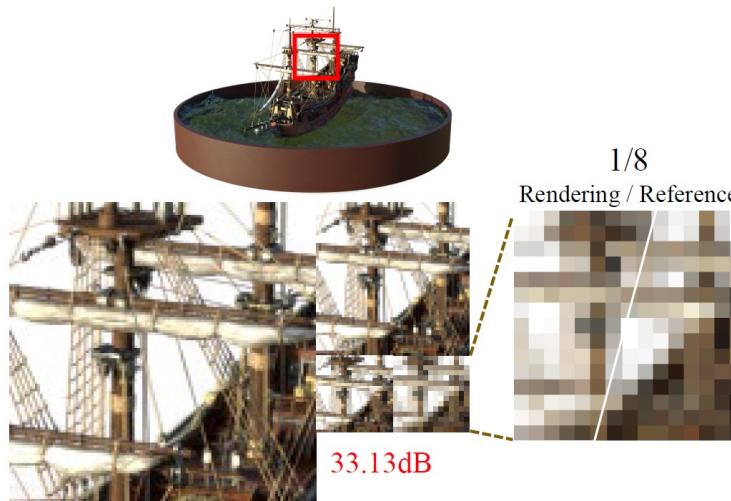
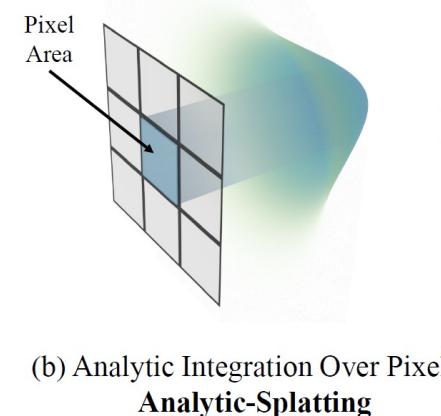
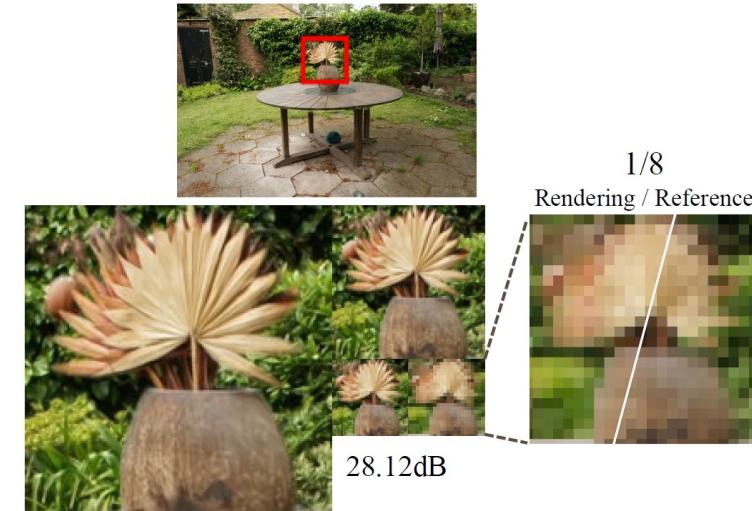
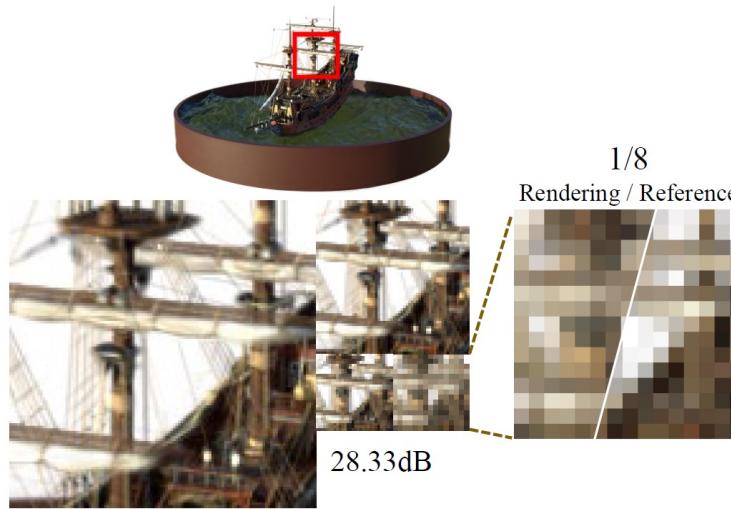
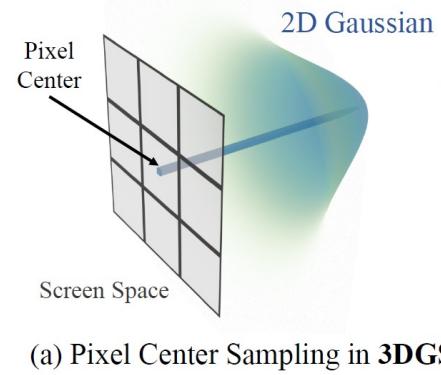
Anti-aliasing in 3DGS

- Does 3DGS suffer from aliasing? YES
- Mip-Splatting: Alias-free 3D Gaussian Splatting, *Yu et al. 2024, CVPR'24 (Oral)*



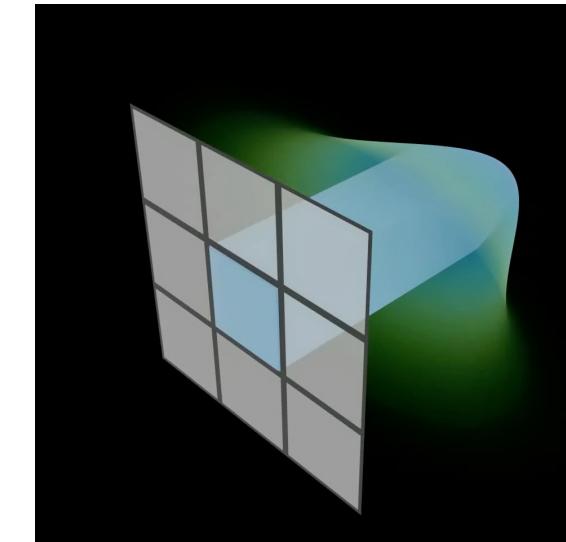
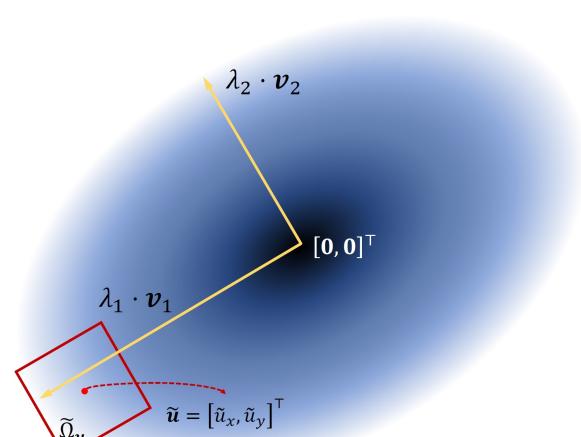
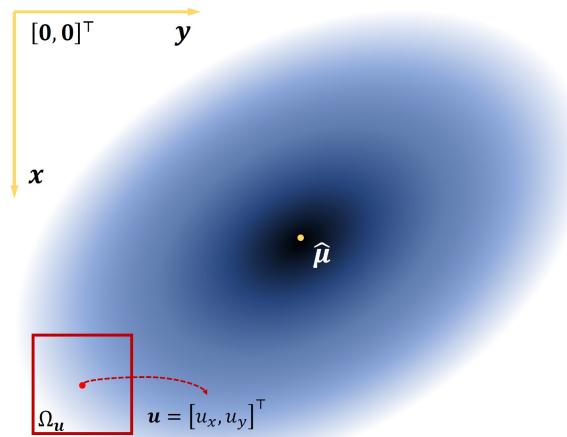
Anti-aliasing in 3DGS

- Our solution: Anti-aliasing via **Analytic Integration**



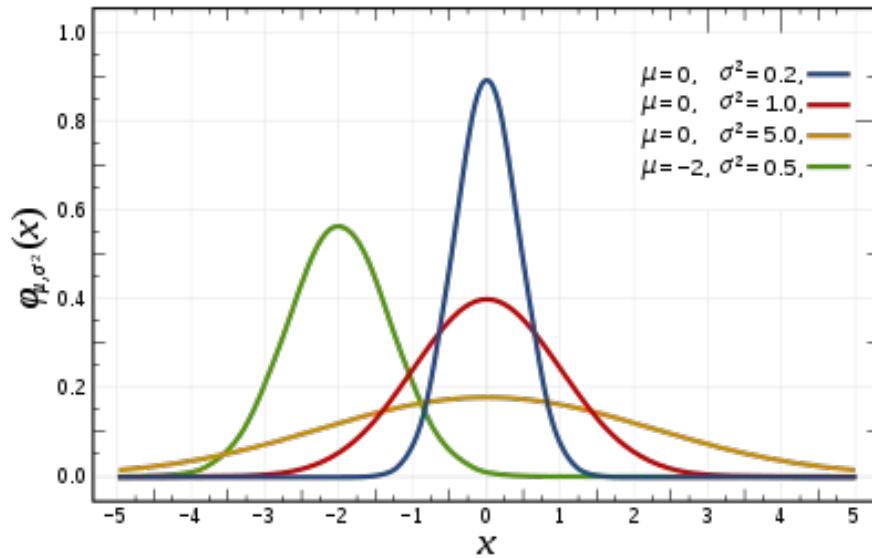
Analytic-Splatting

- Analytic-Splatting: Anti-Aliased 3D Gaussian Splatting via Analytic Integration
 - Core idea: integral over the pixel footprint
 - Challenges:
 - Non-axis-aligned 2D Gaussian integration

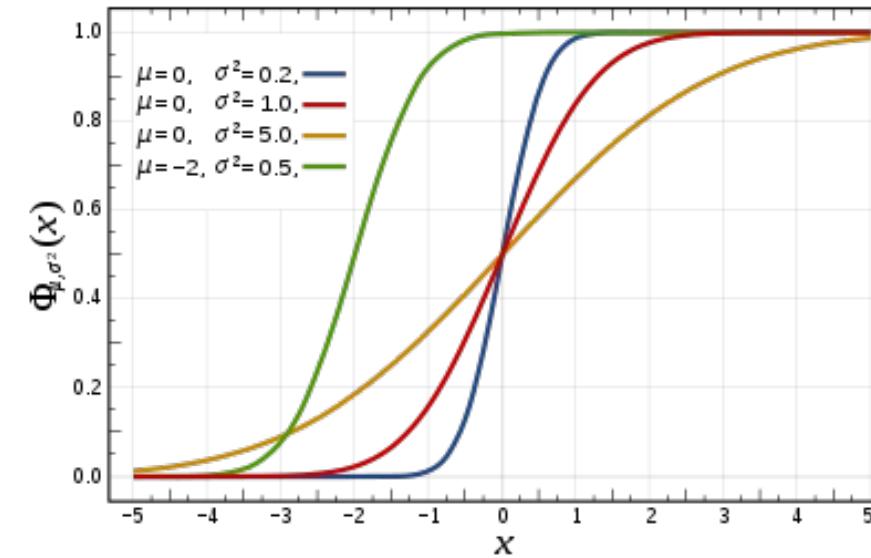


Analytic-Splatting

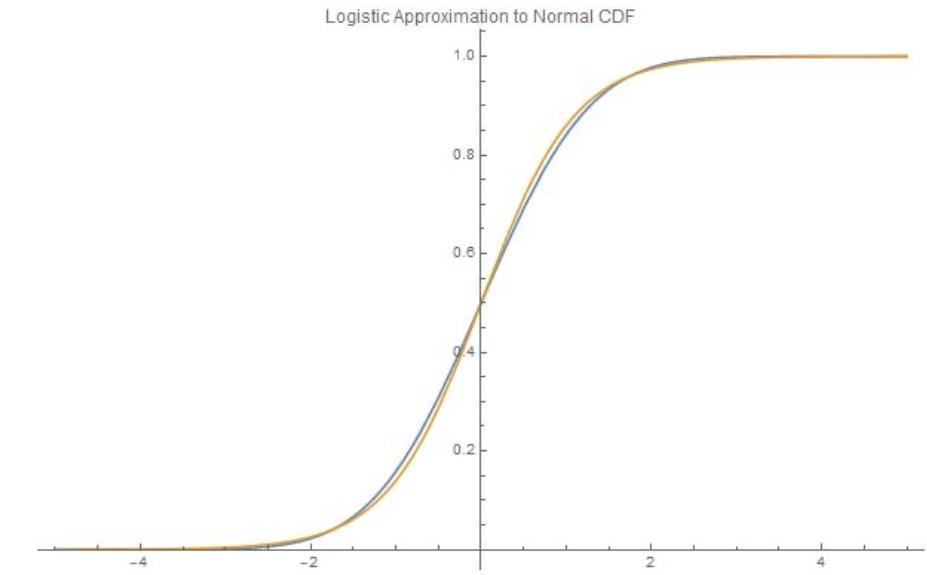
- Analytic-Splatting: Anti-Aliased 3D Gaussian Splatting via Analytic Integration
 - Core idea: integral over the pixel footprint
 - Challenges:
 - Non-axis-aligned 2D Gaussian integration
 - Efficient analytic integration



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$



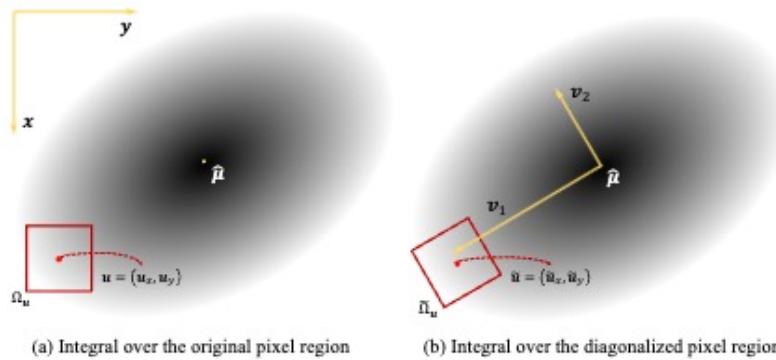
$$\Phi\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma\sqrt{2}}\right) \right]$$



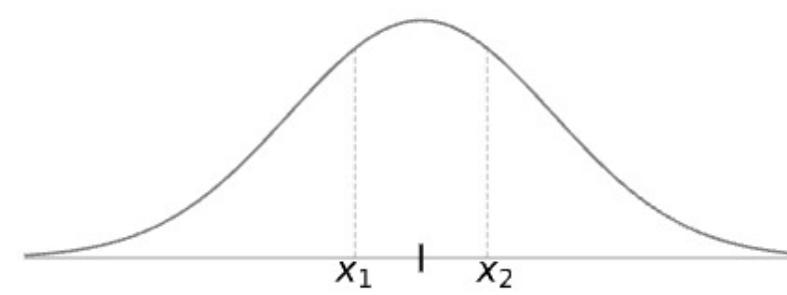
$$S(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-1.6 \cdot x - 0.07 \cdot x^3)},$$

Analytic-Splatting

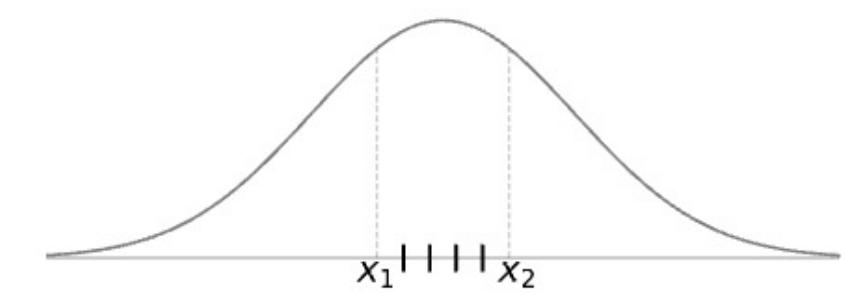
- Comparisons among different methods



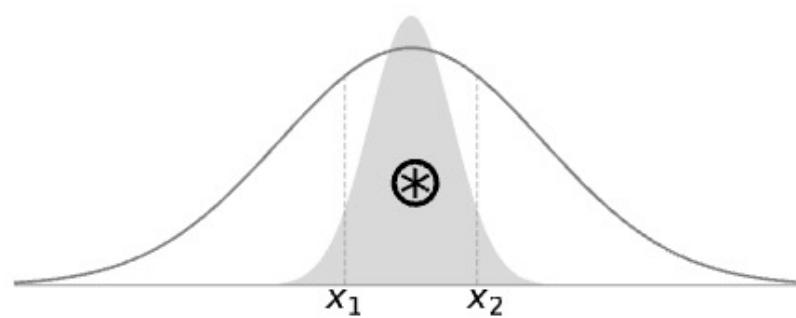
(a) Integration (Ground-truth)



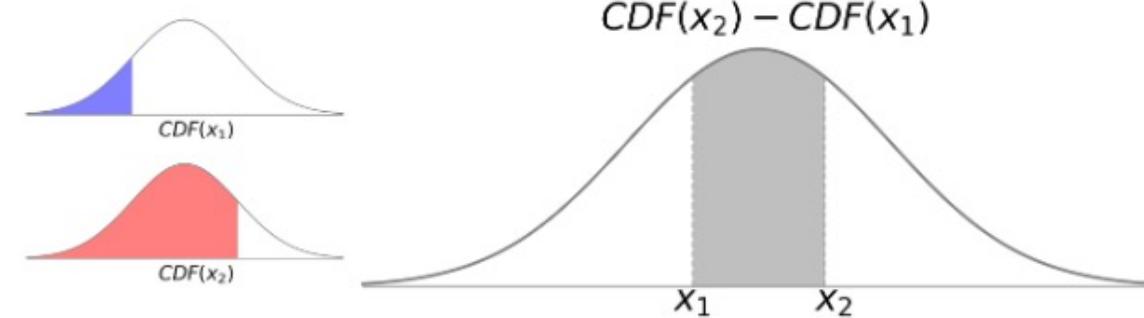
(b) Baseline (3DGS)



(c) Super Sampling (3DGS-SS)



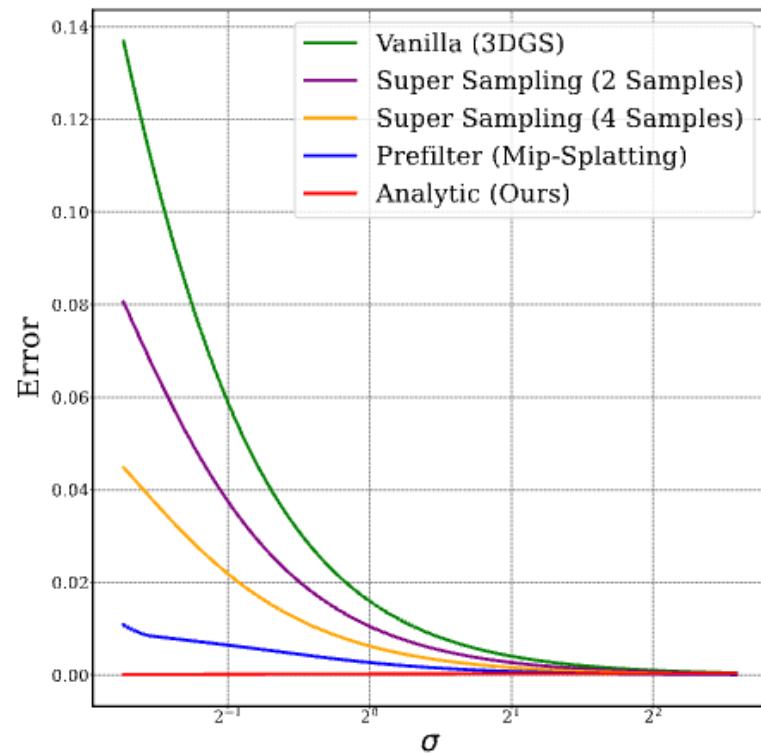
(d) Filtering (Mip-Splatting)



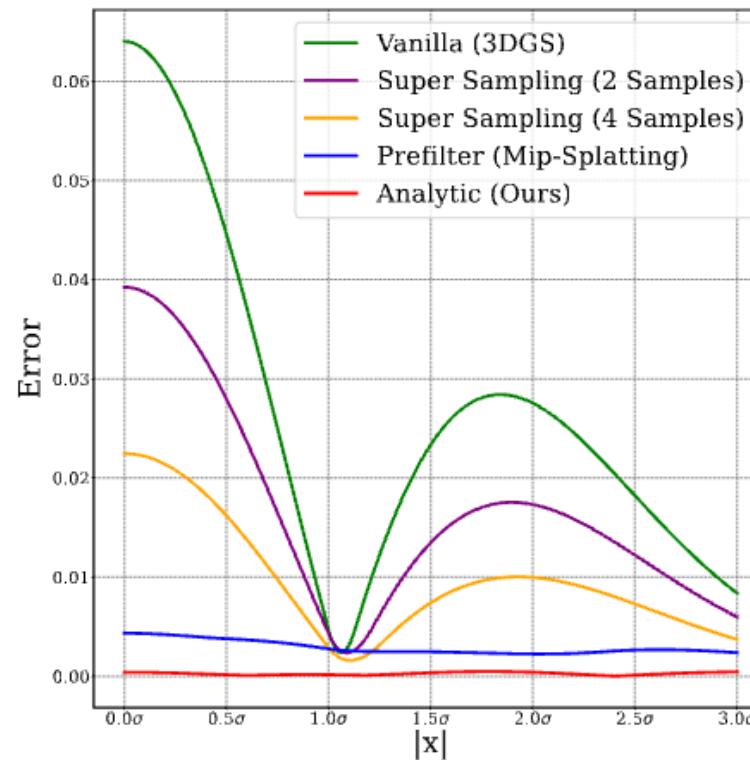
(e) Analytic Approximation (Ours)

Analytic-Splatting

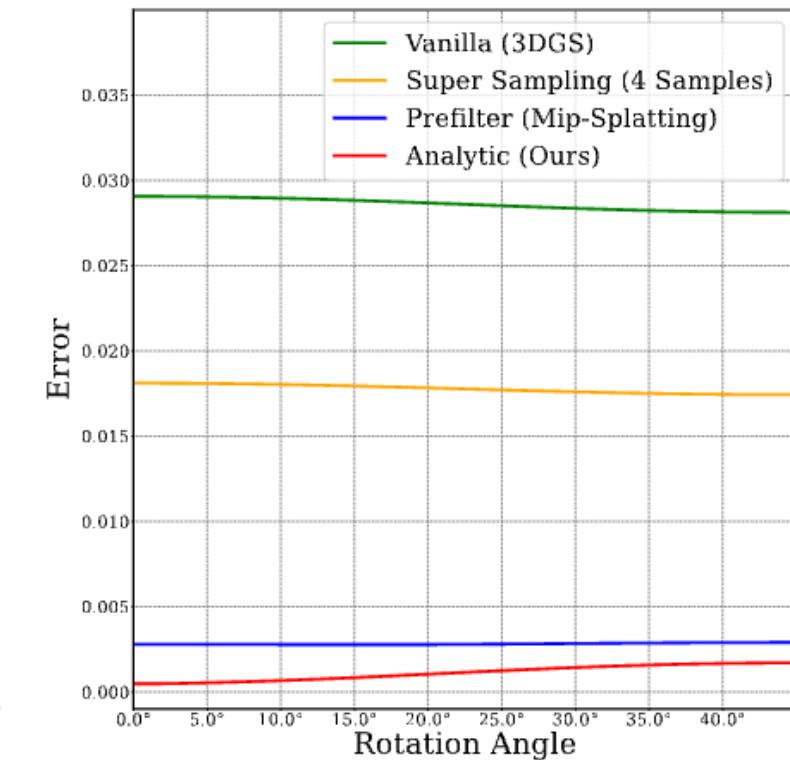
- Error analysis



(a) Approximation errors referring to different standard variations.



(b) Approximation errors for different variable distribution.



(c) Approximation errors of rotating the integral domain by different angles in Fig. 3.

Analytic-Splatting: results

3DGS

1x



Ours

1x



Analytic-Splatting: results

3DGS

1X



Ours

1X



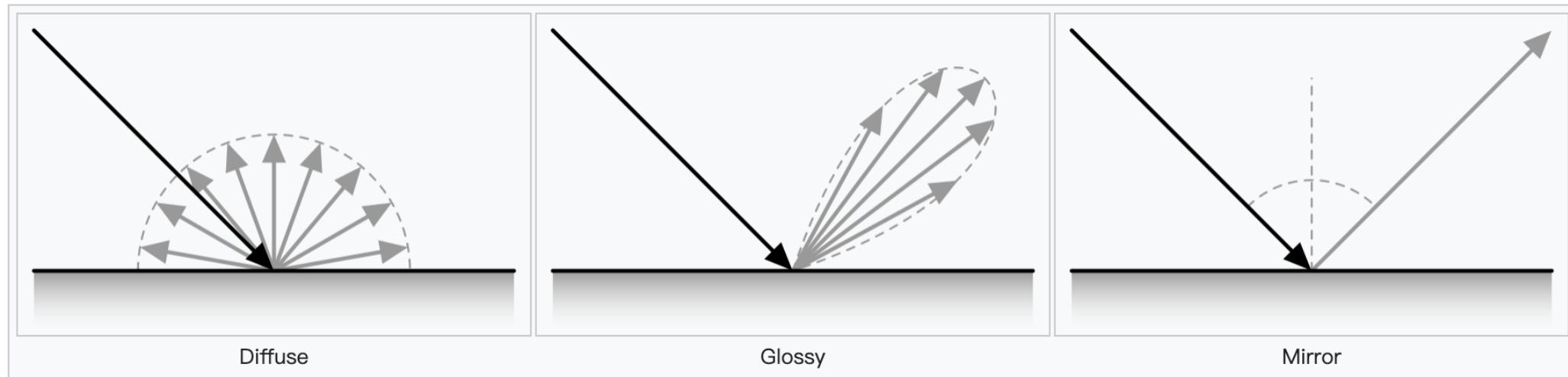
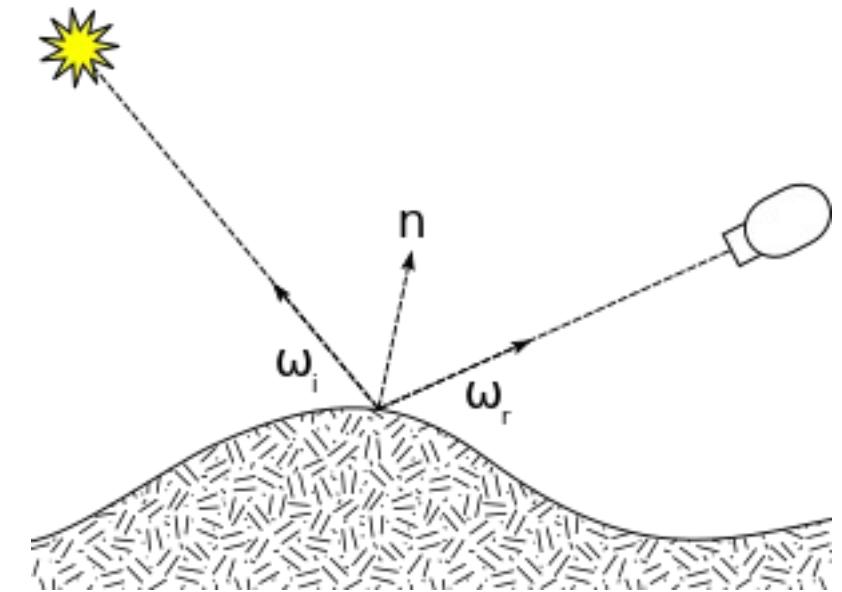
Analytic-Splatting: results

- MS-Mip-NeRF 360 dataset

| | PSNR ↑ | | | | | | SSIM ↑ | | | | | | LPIPS ↓ | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| | Full Res. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Res. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Res. | $\frac{1}{8}$ Res. | Avg. | Full Res. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Res. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Res. | $\frac{1}{8}$ Res. | Avg. | Full Res. | $\frac{1}{2}$ Res. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Res. | $\frac{1}{8}$ Res. | Avg. | | | |
| Mip-NeRF 360 [3] | 27.50 | 29.19 | 30.45 | 30.86 | 29.50 | 0.778 | 0.864 | 0.912 | 0.931 | 0.871 | 0.254 | 0.136 | 0.077 | 0.058 | 0.131 | | | |
| Mip-NeRF 360 + iNGP | 26.46 | 27.92 | 27.67 | 25.58 | 26.91 | 0.773 | 0.855 | 0.866 | 0.804 | 0.824 | 0.253 | 0.142 | 0.117 | 0.159 | 0.167 | | | |
| Zip-NeRF [4] | 28.25 | 30.01 | 31.56 | 32.52 | 30.58 | 0.822 | 0.891 | 0.933 | 0.955 | 0.900 | 0.198 | 0.099 | 0.056 | 0.038 | 0.098 | | | |
| 3DGS [16] | 26.55 | 28.00 | 28.51 | 27.45 | 27.63 | 0.779 | 0.854 | 0.891 | 0.888 | 0.853 | 0.274 | 0.162 | 0.102 | 0.087 | 0.156 | | | |
| 3DGS-SS [16] | 27.20 | 28.75 | 29.89 | 29.71 | 28.89 | 0.800 | 0.871 | 0.914 | 0.928 | 0.878 | 0.246 | 0.138 | 0.081 | 0.061 | 0.131 | | | |
| Mip-Splatting [36] | 27.20 | 28.74 | 29.90 | 30.66 | 29.12 | 0.802 | 0.870 | 0.915 | 0.944 | 0.883 | 0.244 | 0.146 | 0.090 | 0.056 | 0.134 | | | |
| Ours | 27.50 | 28.99 | 30.35 | 31.21 | 29.51 | 0.808 | 0.874 | 0.919 | 0.945 | 0.887 | 0.231 | 0.132 | 0.077 | 0.051 | 0.123 | | | |

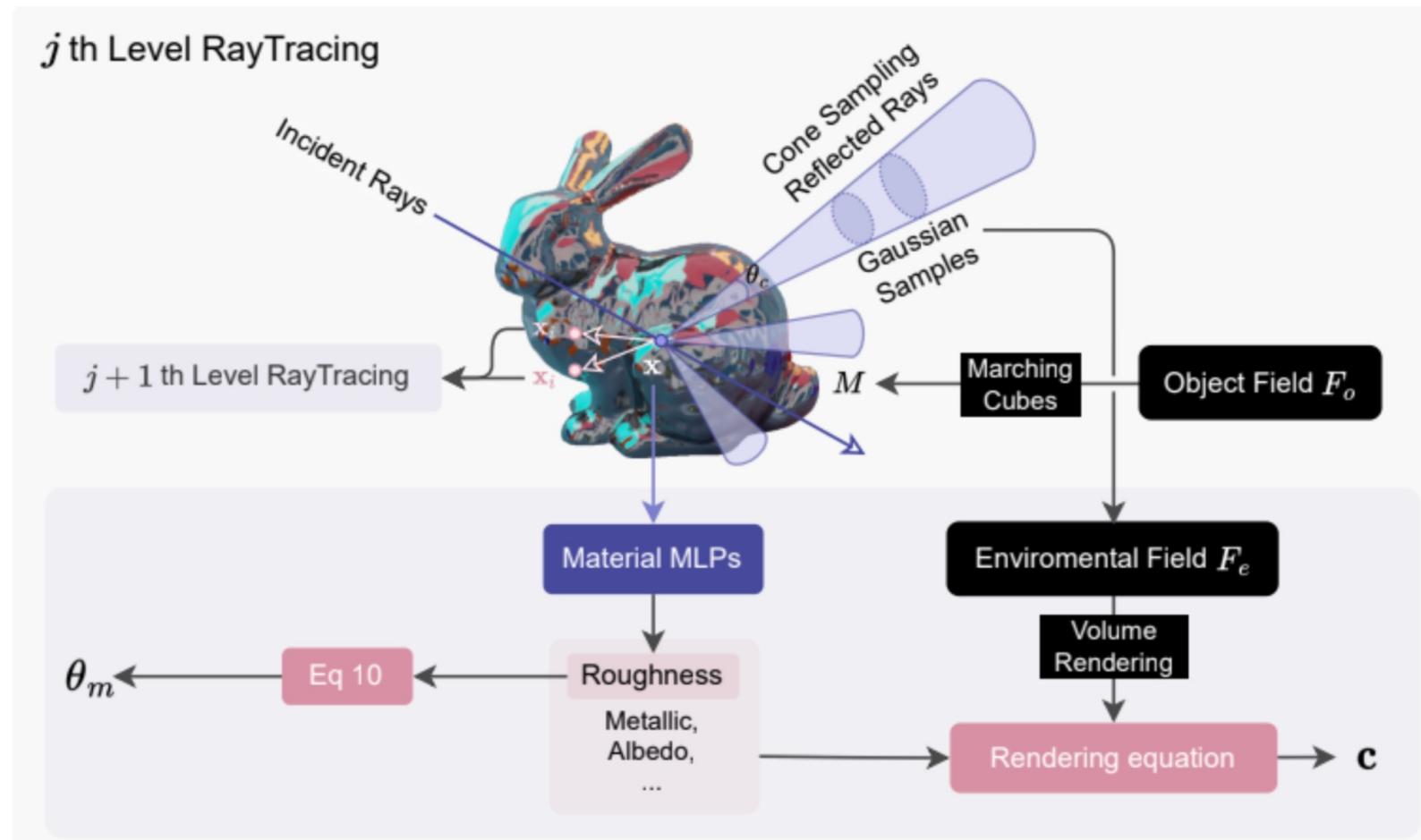
Beyond Anti-Aliasing

- Technologies developed in anti-aliasing are useful beyond the anti-aliasing, *i.e.* cases that requires integration
- BRDF integration



Inverse rendering

- Inverse Rendering of Glossy Objects via the Neural Plenoptic Function and Radiance Fields, CVPR'24



RGB



NeRO



Ours

Roughness:



NeRO

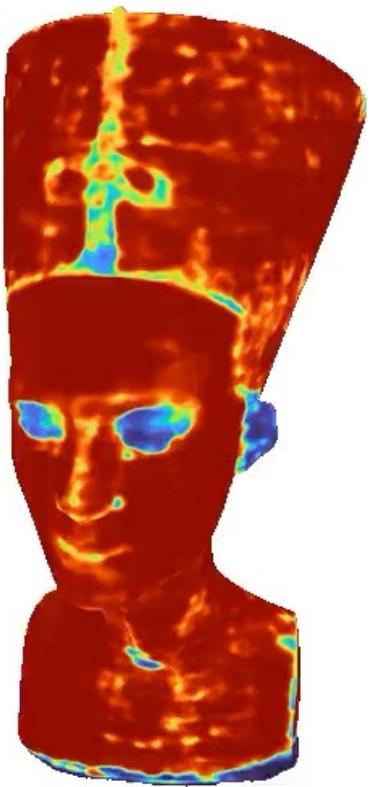


Ours



GT

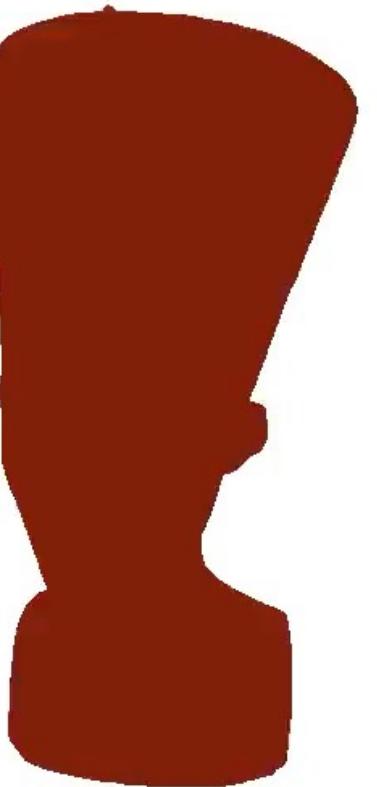
Metallic



NeRO



Ours



GT

Albedo



NeRO



Ours

Diffuse Color



NeRO



Ours

Normal



NeRO



Ours

Lighting



NeRO



Ours

Summary

- Anti-Aliasing is crucial for the rendering quality in both NeRF and 3DGS
- Multi-sampling and Area-sampling are two main streams of strategies for anti-aliasing
- Anisotropy should be considered in the anti-aliasing
- Anti-aliasing technologies can be useful for other integration-related tasks

Thank You!



More resources are available on my webpage