



# High Quality Temporal Supersampling

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SIGGRAPH2014



# Context

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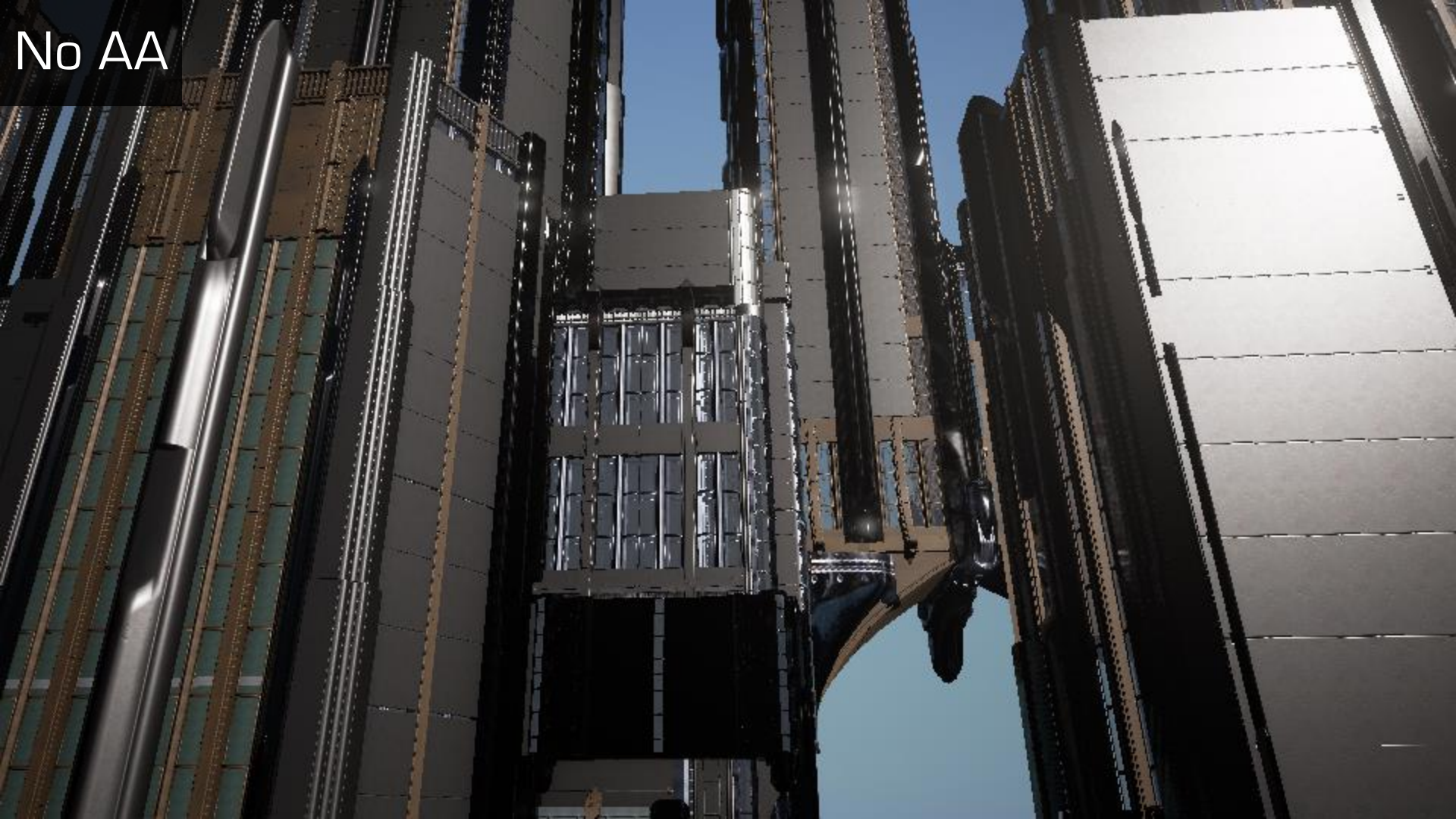
- Unreal Engine 4's primary anti-aliasing solution
  - Referred to as Temporal AA in the engine
- First used in the UE4 Infiltrator tech demo
- Several major revisions since then
- Still ongoing work

# UE4 renderer

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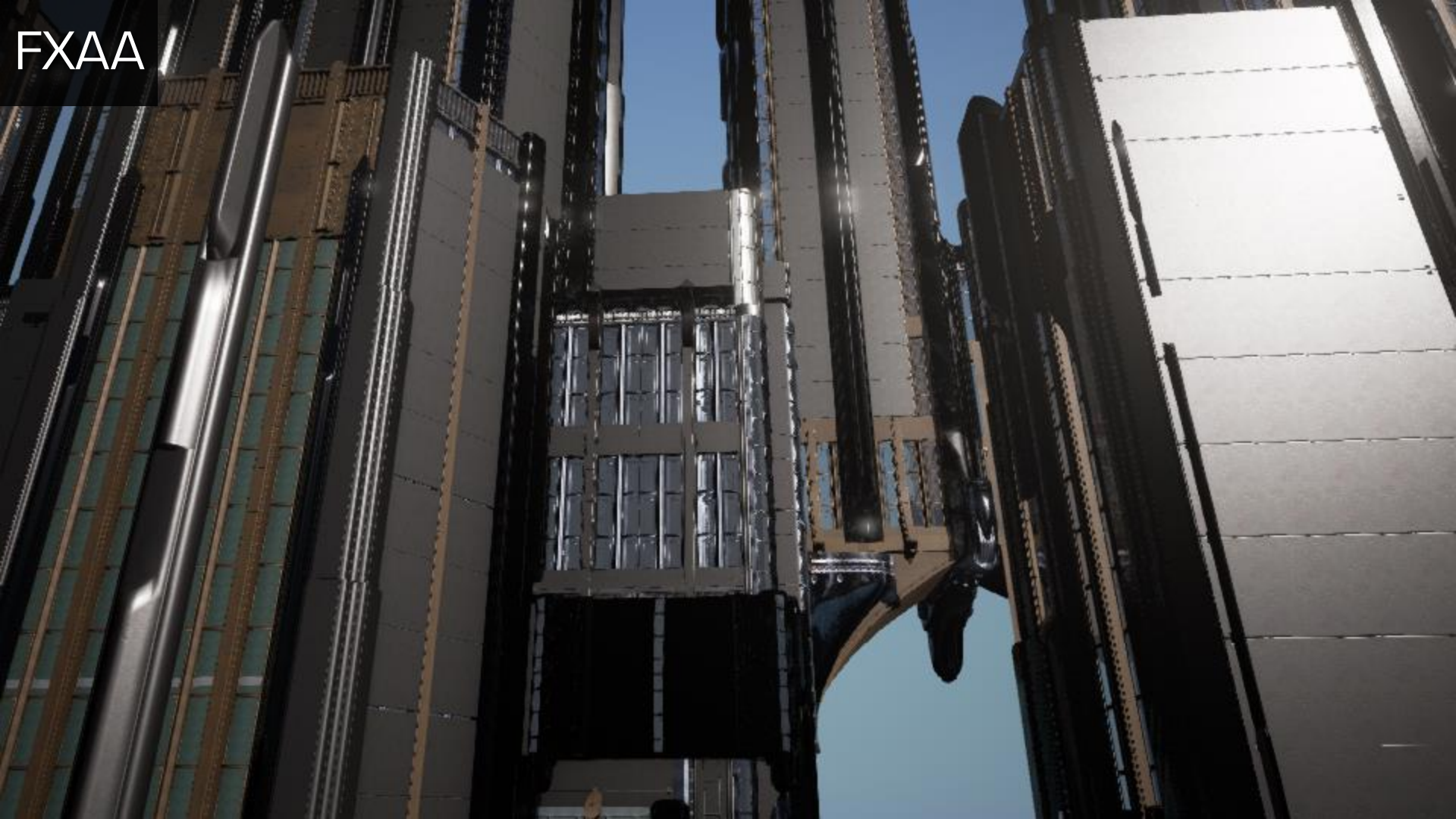
- Deferred shading
- Physically based
- HDR

No AA

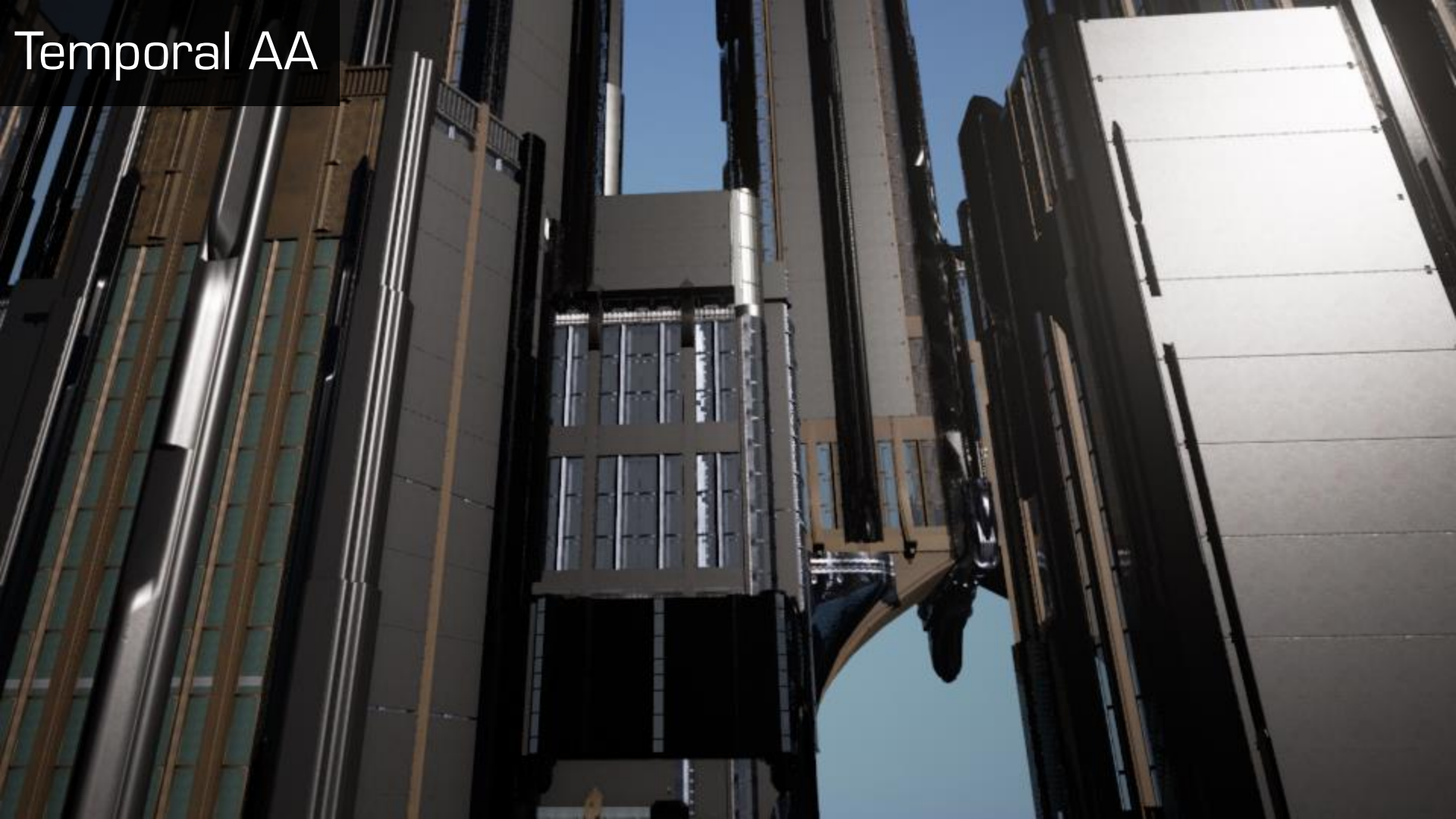




FXAA



Temporal AA



# Problem

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- Horrifically aliased input
- Both geometric and shading aliasing
- Mostly from subpixel features
- Want temporal stability

# MSAA?

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- Too expensive with deferred
  - Don't want to shade more than once per pixel
- Doesn't affect shading aliasing
  - More significant aliasing inside triangles than at their edges



# Spatial filter?

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- MLAA, FXAA, SMAA, etc.
- Essentially edge finding, reduces stair stepping
  - Primarily not a stair stepping problem
- No knowledge of subpixel features
- Not temporally stable
  - Even on simple stair stepping

# Specular Lobe filtering?

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- Toksvig, LEAN, vMF, etc.
- Filters shading input to prevent subpixel shading output
- Difficult to pre-filter everything
  - Geometric features are major contributor
  - Often no existing unique roughness map
  - Procedural texturing
  - Still aliases
- Screen space filter aliases
  - Misses subpixel features

# Temporal filtering

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- Distribute samples over multiple frames
- I've had great success with this in the past
  - SSAO
  - SSR
- Replaced spatial filter
  - Higher quality
  - Cheaper
- Do the same with supersampling?

# Step 1: Static scene

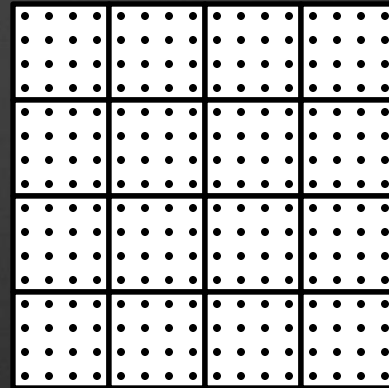
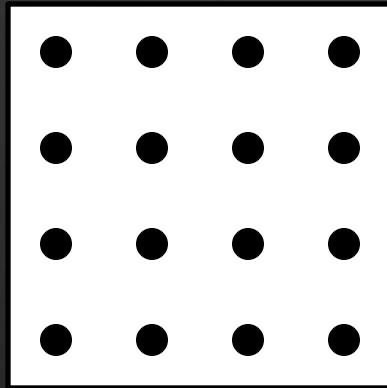


# Jittering

- Adjust projection matrix

```
ProjMatrix[2][0] += ( SampleX * 2.0f - 1.0f ) / ViewRect.Width();  
ProjMatrix[2][1] += ( SampleY * 2.0f - 1.0f ) / ViewRect.Height();
```

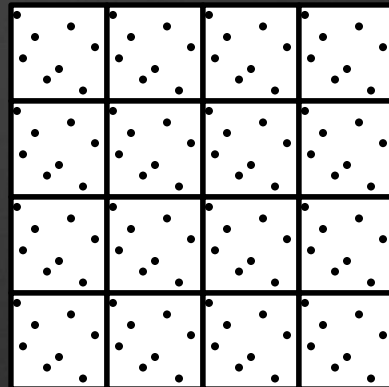
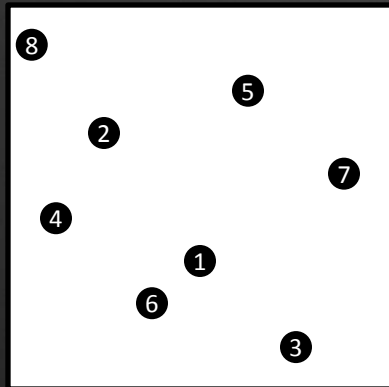
Regular grid



# Sample pattern

- Want a low discrepancy progressive sequence
  - No clustering in either space or time
- Halton (2,3) worked well enough
  - Better than any HW MSAA sample ordering

Halton



# Moving average

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- Simple moving average
  - Not enough samples
  - $n = 2$  practical for color
  - $n = 5$  if luma only
- Exponential moving average
  - Nearly infinite number of samples with fixed storage

$$s_t = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{t-k}$$

$$s_t = \alpha x_t + (1 - \alpha) s_{t-1}$$

# Exponential smoothing

- When  $\alpha$  is small exponential  $\approx$  simple

$$s_t = \alpha x_t + (1 - \alpha)s_{t-1} = \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha)^k x_{t-k}$$

$$x_t = x_{t-n} \Rightarrow s_t = \frac{\alpha}{1 - (1 - \alpha)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - \alpha)^k x_{t-k}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{1 - (1 - \alpha)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - \alpha)^k x_{t-k} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{t-k}$$

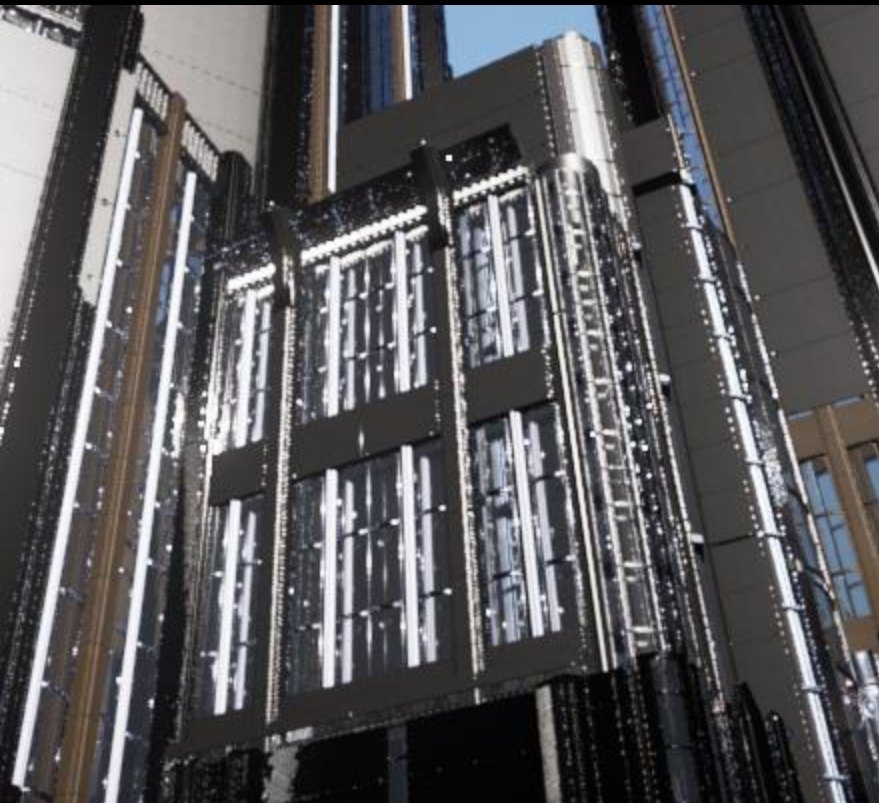


# When to average?

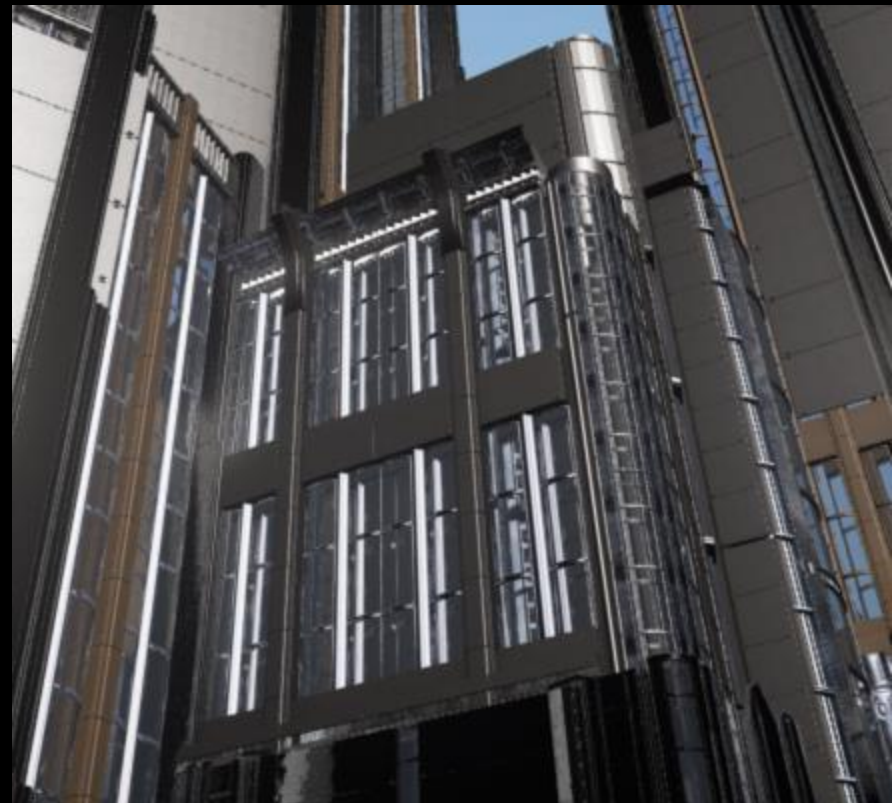
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- Before tone mapping
  - The physically correct location
  - Bright values dominate
  - Aliases badly with limited # of samples
- After tone mapping
  - All post filters flicker
  - Aliased input → aliased output

Before



Tone map



After

# Straightforward tone map solution

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- Hybrid of before and after
  - Apply before all post
  - Tone map input
  - Accumulate samples
  - Reverse tone map output
- Same AA quality as after tone mapping
- Provides AAed input to post processing chain
  - No more flickering bloom

# Better tone map solution

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- Tone mapping desaturates bright pixels
- Weight samples instead based on luminance
  - Maintains chroma
  - Perceptually closer to ground truth
- No need to store the weight
  - Rederive weight
  - Saves GPRs
- See my blog post: [\[Karis13\]](#)

$$weight = \frac{1}{1 + luma}$$

$$T(color) = \frac{color}{1 + luma}$$

$$T^{-1}(color) = \frac{color}{1 - luma}$$



Tone map



Luma weight



# Reconstruction filter

- Box filter is not stable under motion

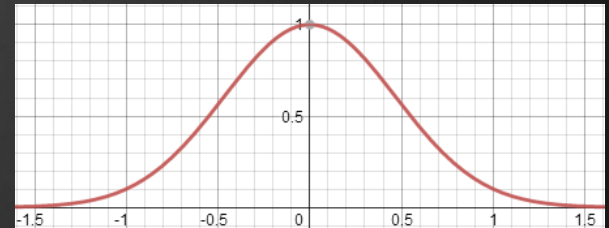
Box



Gaussian



- PRMan anti-aliasing guide
- Gaussian fit to Blackman-Harris 3.3
  - Support is ~2 pixels wide



$$W(x) = e^{-2.29x^2}$$

## Step 2: Dynamic scene



# Reprojection

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- History for current pixel may be elsewhere on screen
  - May not exist at all
- Use same velocity buffer calculation as motion blur
- Remember to remove jitter

# Velocity accuracy

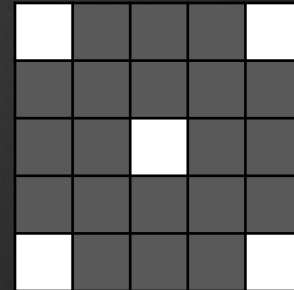
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- Need velocity (motion vectors) for everything
  - Motion without correct velocity will smear
- Accuracy is super important
  - Minor imprecision will streak a static image
  - 16:16 RG velocity buffer
- Can be tricky
  - Procedural animation
  - Scrolling textures
  - Almost opaque translucent objects

# Motion on edges

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- Moving silhouette edges lose AA
  - Smooth AAed edge doesn't move with object
  - Effectively an aliased mask in the velocity buffer
- Dilate velocity
  - Take front most velocity



# Ghosting



# Ghosting

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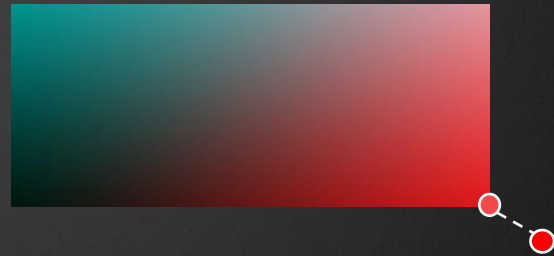
- Depth compare?
  - All samples don't share same depth
- Velocity weighting?
  - Shading changes
  - Translucency



# Neighborhood clamping

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- New kid in town!
  - [Lottes11], [Malan12]
- Restrict history to the range of current frame's local neighborhood
  - Assumes AA result is blend of neighbors
  - Clamp with min/max of 3x3 neighborhood



KILLS: 0

# Neighborhood clamping artifacts

05:00 1/2



+



49  
50



0

# Shaped neighborhood clamp

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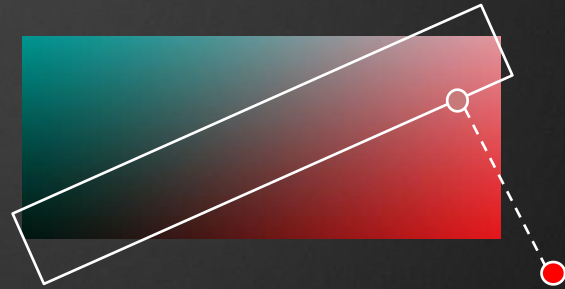
- Simple clamp to min/max of 8 neighbors results in 3x3 box artifacts
- Want min/max to appear filtered
  - Round out the shape
- Solution: average 2 neighborhood's min/max



# YCoCg box

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- Basic min/max is an AABB in RGB space
- Ideally use convex hull of neighborhood colors
  - Too expensive
- Orient box in luma direction
  - Luma has high local contrast
  - Chroma typically doesn't

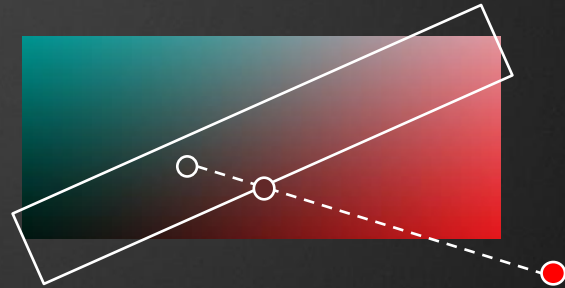




# Clip instead of clamp

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- Constrain to a blend of history and neighborhood average
- Clip line segment to box
- Colors don't collect in box corners like clamping does

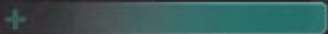




KILLS: 0

Basic min/max RGB clamp

05:00 1/2



49  
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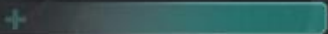


0

KILLS: 0

Clipped to shaped YCoCg box

05:00 1/2



49  
50



0



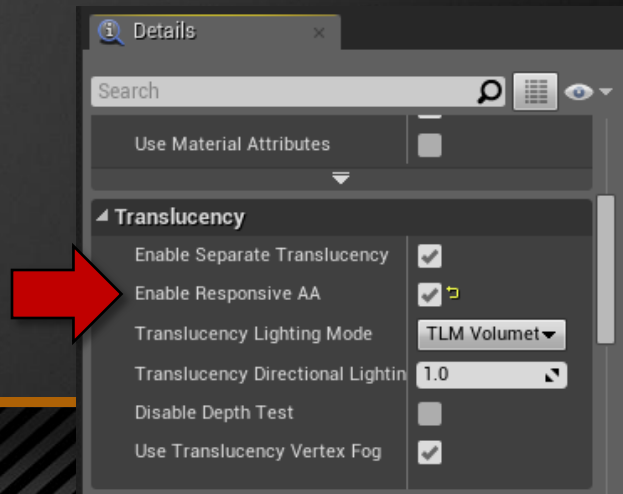
# Translucency

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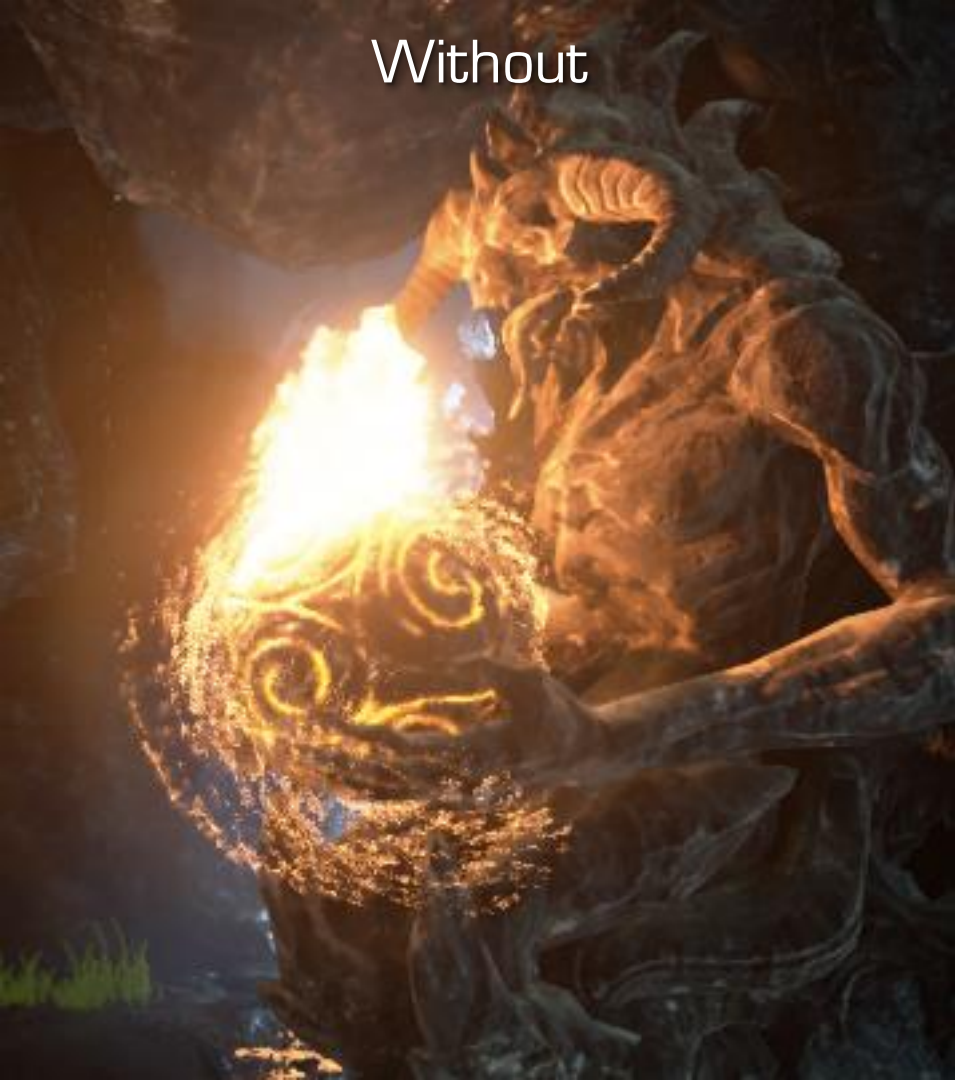
- Translucency is a poor fit for temporal
  - Single history
  - Single velocity
- Ideally render translucency separate and composite
  - Can't unjitter depth buffer to compare against
- Possible solution: 4xMSAA depth prepass
  - Alternate which sample to shade

# Our translucency solution

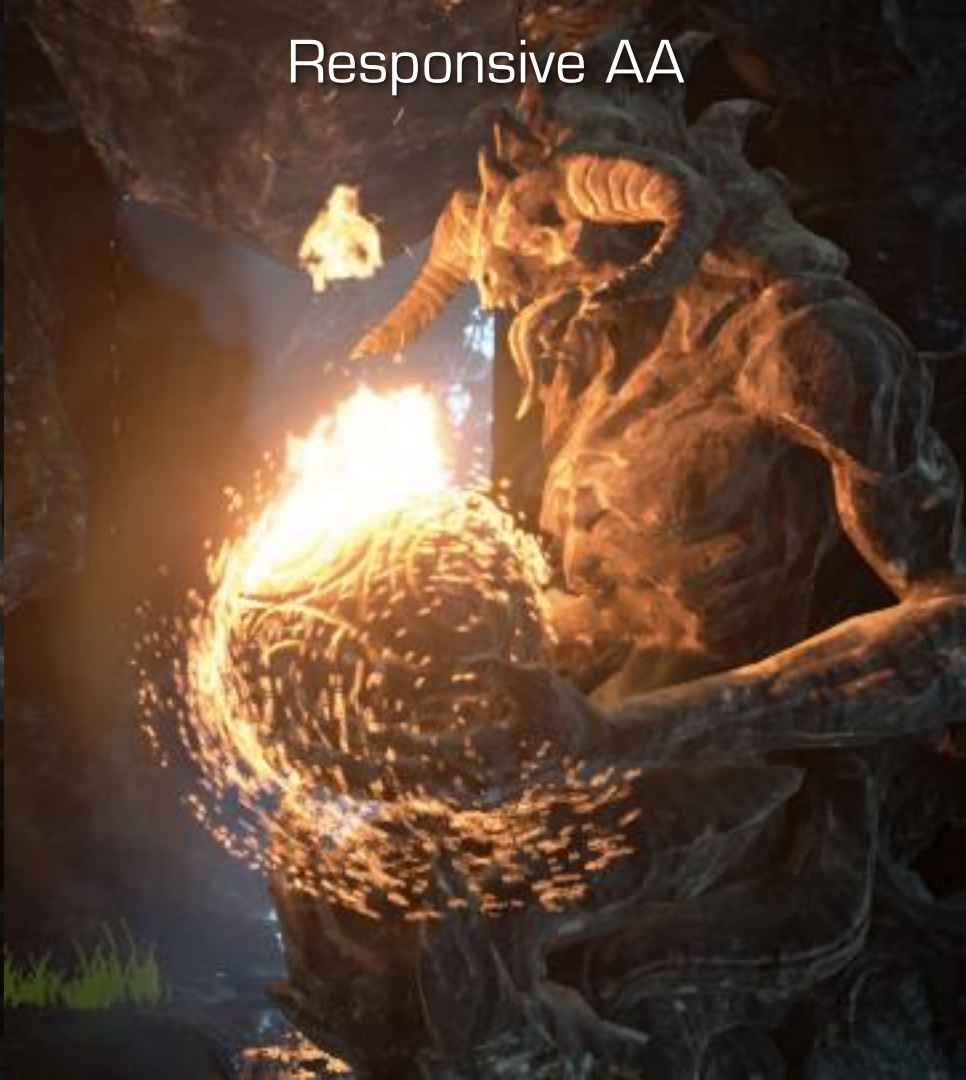
- “Responsive AA” material flag
- Sets stencil when rendering translucency
- Temporal AA pass tests stencil and uses minimal feedback
  - Unfortunately need  $>0$  feedback to prevent visible jittering
- Only useful for small particles like sparks
  - Neighborhood clamping handles the rest



Without

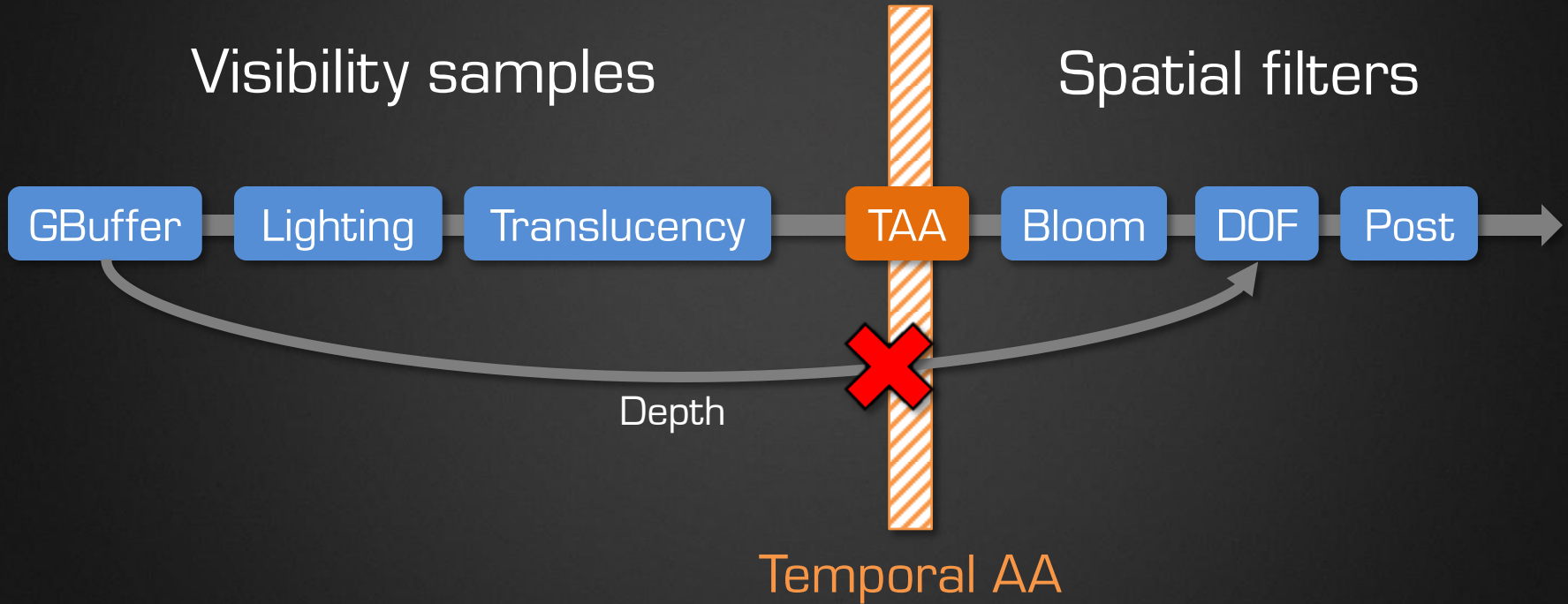


Responsive AA

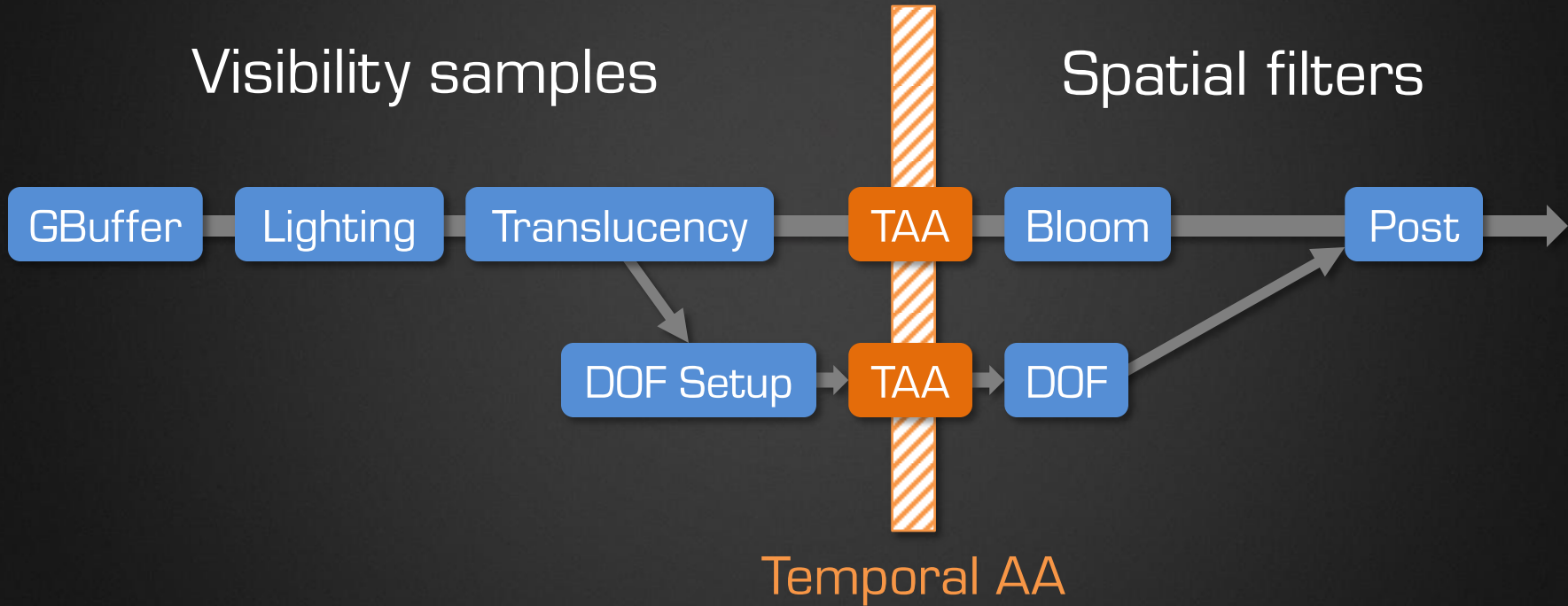




# Temporal AA is a firewall



# Temporal AA is a firewall



# Flickering

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- Camera is static but some pixels flicker
- Missing subpixel feature's history gets clamped
  - Often vertical or horizontal lines due to coherent jitter
- Clamping is an instantaneous impulse
- This leads to saw tooth waves which appear as flickering



Bright edge missing in one frame

# Basic anti-flickering idea

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- Bias towards impulse frame
  - Shrinks amplitude of wave
- Reduce exponential smoothing blend factor
  - Reduces recovery from impulses
- Only where needed
  - Overly blurry results if done everywhere



Bright edge missing in one frame

# First anti-flickering attempt

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- Store historical variance data in alpha channel
  - Remember clamping events
  - Reduce blend factor and recover over time
- Responsiveness issues
  - Can result in ghosting or blurring
  - Can bias towards aliased result



# Our current anti-flickering solution

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- Reduce blend factor when history is near clamping
  - Will happen after clamp events
  - Memory specific to event
  - Doesn't require additional storage
- Not completely solved
  - Extremely difficult!
  - Impossible to solve multiple opposing clamps

# Blurring: filter kernel

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- Mipmap bias all textures
  - Incorrect derivatives for supersampling
- If low contrast then reduce filter kernel size
  - Technically aliases but looks fine
- Can add additional post sharpen filter
  - Mitchell 4.0 filter's negative lobes are  $>1$  pixel away

# Blurring: reprojection diffusion

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- Could use back and forth error compensation
  - Haven't had good results
- Could store history at higher resolution
  - Really expensive
- When reprojecting outside pixel reduce filter size and feedback

# Noise filter

- Not its original purpose
  - Really nice side effect
- Used for SSR and SSAO
  - Stochastic sampling works pretty well
  - Doesn't cost anything extra
  - Almost perfect mirror reflections with only 16 ray march steps





# Many more potential applications

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- Stochastic transparency
- Single sample anisotropic specular IBL
- Soft shadows
- Reduced steps for ray casting
  - Parallax occlusion mapping
  - Volumetric lighting
- Path tracing?
- VR?



Anisotropic specular



Video

# Future directions

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- Combine spatial and temporal
- Separate translucency
  - Visibility and shading sample disconnect
- Different jitter per pixel
  - Custom MSAA sample placement
- More complete motion vectors
  - Translucency
  - Motion estimation

# Conclusion

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- Temporal supersampling is production ready
  - High quality
  - High performance
- Needs a lot of perceptual tuning

# Thanks

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- Timothy Lottes, co-inventor
- Epic
  - Rendering team



Full source code available!

[unrealengine.com](https://unrealengine.com)

\$19/mo + 5%

Epic is hiring!



# References

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