



FuseSR: Super Resolution for Real-time Rendering through Efficient Multiresolution Fusion

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Background

Super Resolution for Real-time Rendering

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Super Resolution

• ill-posed

• poor information input \Rightarrow rich information output











Solution

poor information input \implies rich information output

poor information input \Rightarrow rich information output extra input









Input Information Utilization Efficiency

- Interpolation
- Self-similarity
- Heuristics: sharpen, back-projection, edge-detection
- Neural network









Anti aliasing

- Under sampling
- Reconstruction w/o adding sampling frequency











Anti aliasing

- MSAA : adding sampling frequency selectively
- FXAA : edge-detection
- TAA: temporal additional information









Previous work



NSRR [SIGGRAPH'20]



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8x

4x





HR image



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Neural Supersampling for Real-time Rendering

LEI XIAO, SALAH NOURI, MATT CHAPMAN, ALEXANDER FIX, DOUGLAS LANMAN, and ANTON KAPLANYAN, Facebook Reality Labs



Fig. 1. Results of our real-time, learned 4×4 supersampling are shown for four sample scenes. From top to bottom: the rendered low-resolution color input, our reconstruction, and the rendered reference images. Our supersampling method takes the color, depth, and motion vectors of multiple low-resolution frames, and produces high-fidelity reconstructions by reducing aliasing and recovering scene details.

Due to higher resolutions and refresh rates, as well as more photorealistic effects, real-time rendering has become increasingly challenging for video

scenario, significantly outperforming existing superresolution and temporal antialiasing work.

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- $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{S}}$ Insufficient information
- ⊗ Struggles in dynamic scenes
- Ours: Utilizing HR G-buffers as auxiliary features
 - © High-frequency details
 - © Easy and fast to acquire



Method

Real-time Super-resolution Network

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- Input: LR image I^{LR} with auxiliary features
- Output: Upsampled HR image \hat{I}^{HR}
- Auxiliary features:
 - LR G-buffer G^{LR}
 - LR historical frames I^{history}
 - HR G-buffer G^{HR} (we introduce)

 $\hat{I}^{HR} = \mathbf{SR}(I^{LR}, G^{LR}, I^{history}, G^{HR})$









• BRDF demodulation



Image

BRDF



Irradiance

• Multi-resolution fusion network (H-Net)





• Motivation:

- Rendering equation: $L_o(\omega_o) = \int_{\Omega} f_r(\omega_i, \omega_o) L_i(\omega_i) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i$
- Diffuse material $f_r(\omega_i, \omega_o) = f_{Albedo}$
- Demodulation: $L_o(\omega_o) = f_{Albedo} \int_{\Omega} L_i(\omega_i) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i$
- Limitation: for diffuse material only. Unphysical-based for glossy material.







- Filter out high-frequency texture and material details
- Zhuang et al.'s Demodulation:
 - BRDF term $F_{\beta}(\omega_o) = \int_{\Omega} f_r(\omega_i, \omega_o) \cos \theta_i \, d\omega_i$
 - Demodulated irradiance term $L_D(\omega_o) = \frac{L_o(\omega_o)}{F_B(\omega_o)}$



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- High-frequency texture and material details are baked in F_{β}
- Demodulated irradiance term L_D becomes much smoother





Irradiance L_D



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- High-frequency texture and material details are baked in F_{β}
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Image

• High-frequency texture and material details are baked in F_{β} • Demodulated irradiance term L_D becomes much smoother

BRDF F_{β}



Irradiance L_D





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- BRDF term F_{β} can be pre-computed
- Demodulated irradiance term L_D to be predicted by network Φ

$$\hat{L}_D^{HR} = \Phi(L_D^{LR}, G^{LR}, I^{history}, G^{HR}), \hat{I}^{HR} = F_\beta^{HR} \odot \hat{L}_D^{HR}$$

• Estimate smoother \hat{L}_D^{HR} instead of \hat{I}^{HR} by network







- Network inputs
 - LR inputs: I^{LR}, G^{LR}, I^{history}
 - HR input: G^{HR}
- Challenge: Inputs contain multi-resolution features
 - How to efficiently and effectively fuse them within our network?
- Naïve solutions
 - Upsampling: slow network ⊗
 - Pooling: lossy, damage details $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{S}}$







- Our solution: pixel-shuffling operation
 - Unshuffle: $[C, H * r, W * r] \rightarrow [C * r^2, H, W]$
 - Shuffle: $[C * r^2, H, W] \rightarrow [C, H * r, W * r]$

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 Converting between pixel-wise spatial information and channel-wise deep information without information loss





• Our design: H-Net

- 1. Pixel-unshuffle G^{HR} into LR space and concatenate with other LR inputs
- 2. Concatenated feature processed by fusion network F at LR level
- 3. Pixel-shuffle the output of **F** into HR space as the HR output \hat{L}_D^{HR}







- Our design: H-Net
 - 1. Pixel-unshuffle G^{HR} into LR space and concatenate with other LR inputs
 - 2. Concatenated feature processed by fusion network F at LR level
 - 3. Pixel-shuffle the output of **F** into HR space as the HR output \hat{L}_D^{HR}
- Pixel-unshuffling *G*^{*HR*} can also aggregate neighboring pixels in *G*^{*HR*} to obtain a compact implicit representation
 - Outperforming upsampling strategy











Experiments

High-fidelity Super-resolution Results

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- Two versions of implementation
 - FuseSR: Full network implementation with optimal quality
 - FuseSR











- 4 well-designed scenes from Unreal Engine
 - 2 from UE4 and 2 from UE5
 - 4K (3840x2160) resolution
 - Customized shaders to generate pre-computed BRDF and other G-buffers







• 2 from UE4 and 2 from UE5, 4K resolution



Kite scene from UE4









• 2 from UE4 and 2 from UE5, 4K resolution



Showdown scene from UE4





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• 2 from UE4 and 2 from UE5, 4K resolution



Slay scene from UE5





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• 2 from UE4 and 2 from UE5, 4K resolution



City scene from UE5





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PSNR and SSIM in 4 scenes

- "Ours" outperforms baselines with a large margin
- "Ours

		Ours	Ours 🖌	NSRR	MNSS	LIIF	FSR	XeSS	Ours-8x	NSRR-8x	MNSS-8x
PSNR (dB)	Kite	32.33	31.22	27.74	28.00	26.47	29.12	28.30	30.21	25.00	25.72
	Showdown	36.32	31.42	30.27	29.17	30.33	26.29	29.31	33.61	29.17	25.62
	Slay	37.02	34.41	35.42	35.39	31.12	32.39	34.94	34.26	32.12	33.47
	City	28.94	28.66	27.65	28.23	26.56	26.63	27.15	27.20	25.95	26.46
SSIM	Kite	0.933	0.900	0.832	0.829	0.817	0.887	0.893	0.899	0.765	0.770
	Showdown	0.976	0.949	0.945	0.914	0.942	0.866	0.917	0.955	0.914	0.813
	Slay	0.972	0.958	0.962	0.963	0.962	0.928	0.944	0.957	0.939	0.943
	City	0.921	0.901	0.899	0.896	0.874	0.836	0.888	0.916	0.873	0.873

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• FuseSR is the first to succeed in 8x8 super-resolution









- Our method has better performance in general
 - Especially in high-resolution settings (like 4K)
- Our experiment validates the low cost of HR G-buffer generation

	720p	1080p	2K	4K
HR G-buffer	0.83	0.93	1.97	2.35
Ours	6.21	8.44	15.09	33.93
Ours-8x	6.20	7.57	8.79	16.20
Ours 🖌	2.66	2.88	3.96	7.82
NSRR	13.53	26.29	64.02	149.20
MNSS	2.26	3.57	5.52	11.29







- Our method has better performance in general
 - Especially in high-resolution settings (like 4K)
- Our method has best trade-off between performance and quality











- Our method can indeed accelerate the rendering process
 - Rendering LR image & HR G-buffer + Ours >>Faster>> Rendering HR image





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Discussion

Design Comparison and Further Understanding

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Network Design





Early Upsamping

Late Upsamping









Resolution and Inference Time

- CNN infer time highly related to feature resolution.
- Late upsampling have advantages in speed.









High utilization rate of input information







Temporal warping with zero-upsampling

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Resolution

Neural Shading

LR Render Result



Neural AA

HR G-Buffers









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Code will be released at Project Page ↓





