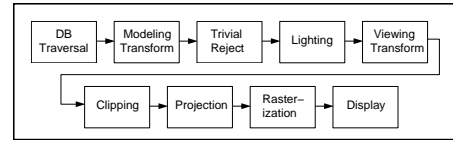


# 3D Hidden Surface Removal

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## Rendering Pipeline



Sample Rendering Pipeline

## Hidden Surface Removal (HSR)

### ◆ Motivation

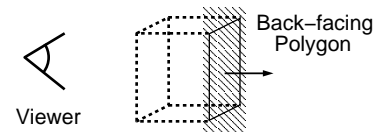
### ◆ Algorithms for HSR

- Back-face detection
- Painter's algorithm
- Ray casting
- Scan-line
- Z-buffer
- Area subdivision

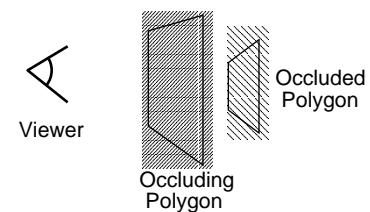
### ◆ Tradeoffs

## HSR Motivation

### ◆ Surfaces may be back-facing:

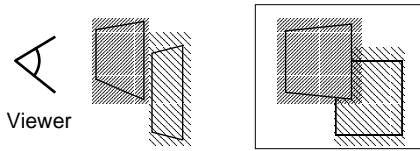


### ◆ Surfaces may be occluding:

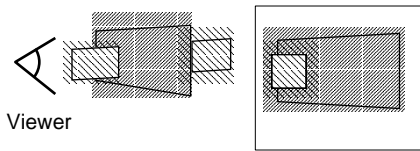


## HSR Motivation (cont)

### ◆ Surfaces may be overlapping:



### ◆ Surfaces may be intersecting:

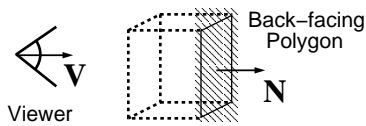


## HSR Algorithms

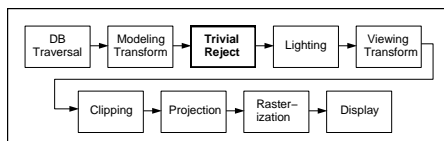
- ◆ Back-face detection
- ◆ Depth sort
- ◆ Ray casting
- ◆ Scan-line
- ◆ Z-buffer
- ◆ Area subdivision

## Back-Face Detection

### ◆ Do not render any surface oriented away from viewer



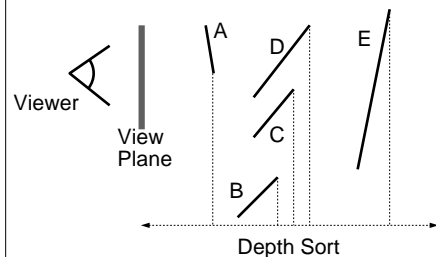
A polygon is backfacing to the viewer if  $V \cdot N > 0$



## Depth Sort

### ◆ Painter's Algorithm:

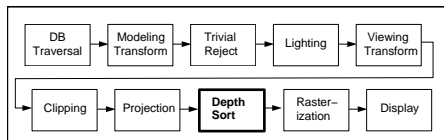
- 1) Sort surfaces in order of decreasing maximum depth
- 2) Scan convert surfaces in order starting with ones of greatest depth, reordering as necessary based on overlaps.



## Depth Sort (cont)

### ◆ Comments

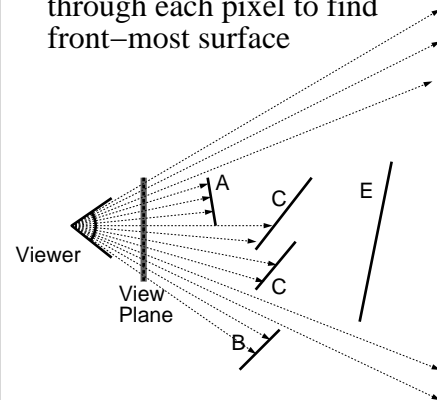
- $O(n \log n)$
- Intersecting polygons must be subdivided
- Sort order has lots of frame-to-frame coherence during walkthroughs
- Must fully compute every pixel for every polygon
- Used most often with BSP or static list-ordering



## Ray Casting

### ◆ Algorithm:

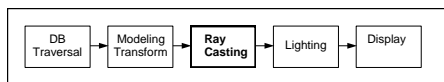
Cast ray from viewpoint through each pixel to find front-most surface



## Ray Casting (cont)

### ◆ Comments

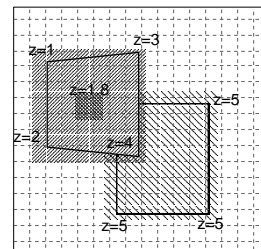
- $O(p \log n)$  for  $p$  pixels
- May (or may not) utilize pixel-to-pixel coherence
- Conceptually simple, but not generally used



## Z-Buffer

### ◆ Algorithm:

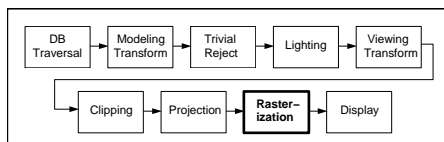
- Store color *and depth* of closest surface for each pixel in frame buffer
- As scan convert, update only pixels whose (interpolated) depth is closer than the depth stored in the frame buffer



## Z Buffer (cont)

### ◆ Comments

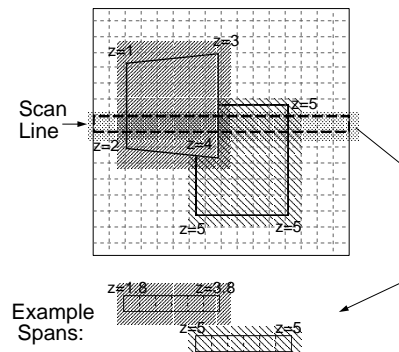
- Polygons can be rasterized in any order
- Requires lots of memory (e.g., 1K x 1K x 24 bits)
- Requires per pixel processing, subject to aliasing (A-buffer)
- Commonly implemented in hardware



## Scan-Line

### ◆ Algorithm:

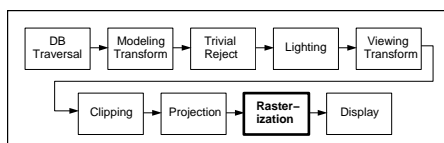
For each scan line, construct *spans* and sort by depth



## Scan-Line

### ◆ Comments

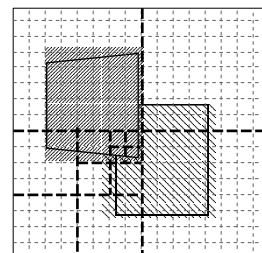
- Fully compute only front-most pixels
- Coherence along scan lines
- Commonly implemented in software



## Area Subdivision

### ◆ Warnock Algorithm:

- Fill area if:
  - All surfaces are outside
  - Only one surface intersects
  - One surface occludes other surfaces within area.
- Otherwise, subdivide



## Conclusion

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### ◆ Hidden surface algorithms

- Back-face detection
- Depth sort
- Ray casting
- Z-buffer
- Scan-line
- Area subdivision

### ◆ Hardware

- Z-buffer

### ◆ Software

- Depth sort
- Scan-line