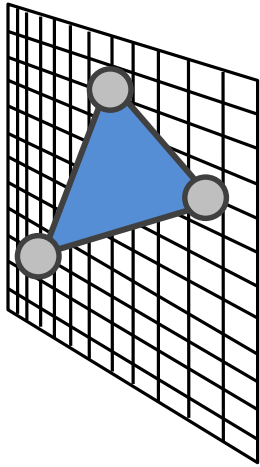


Computer Graphics (COMP0027) 2022/23

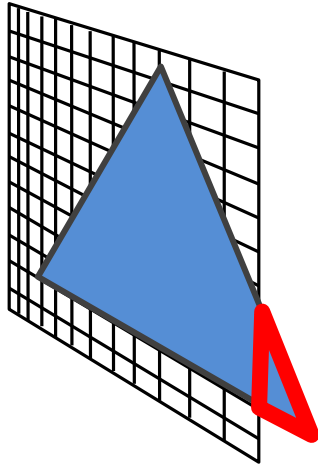
Interpolation and z -buffering

Tobias Ritschel

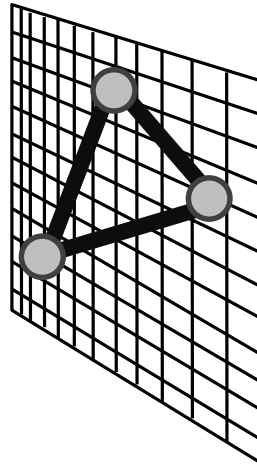
Challenges



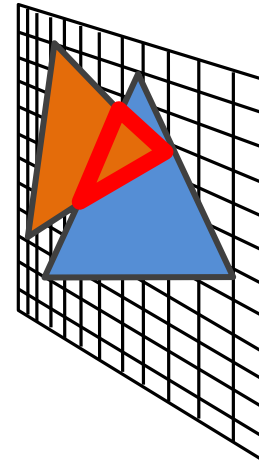
Projection



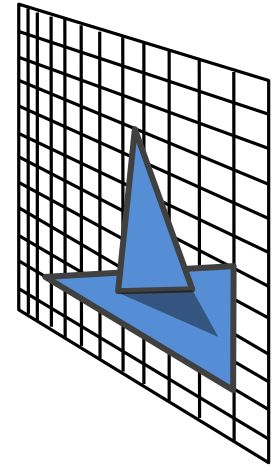
Clipping



Rasterization

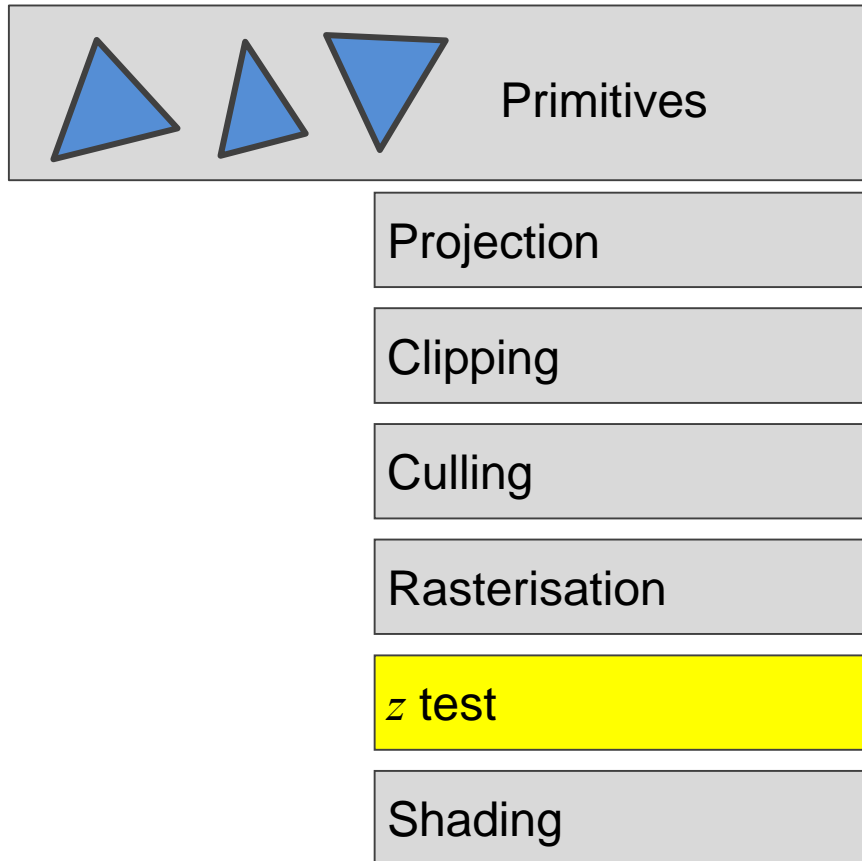


Visibility

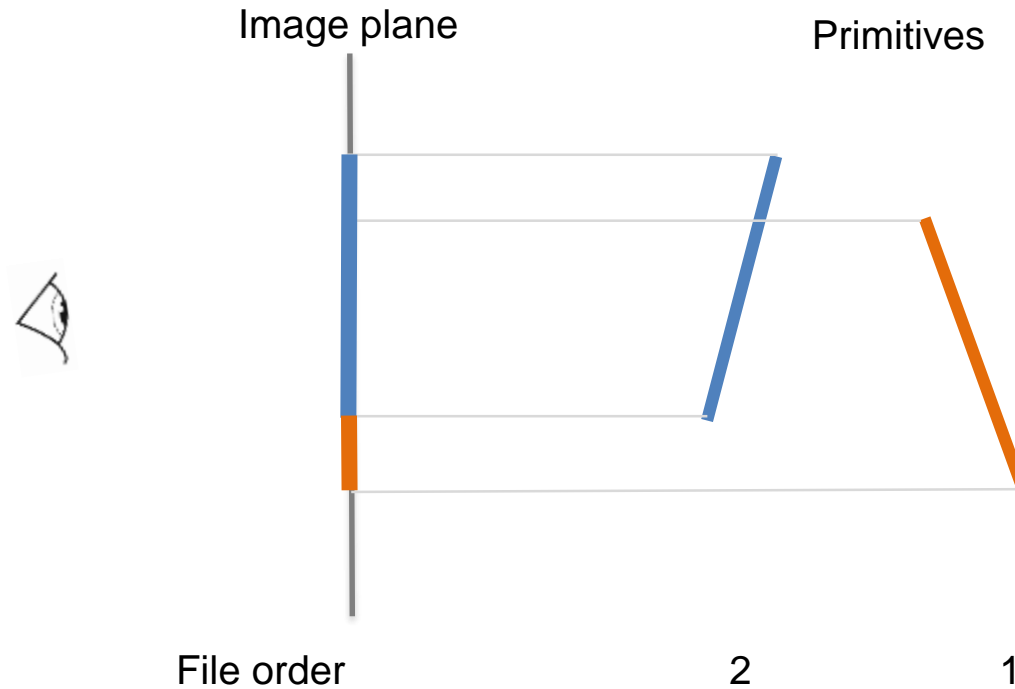


Shading

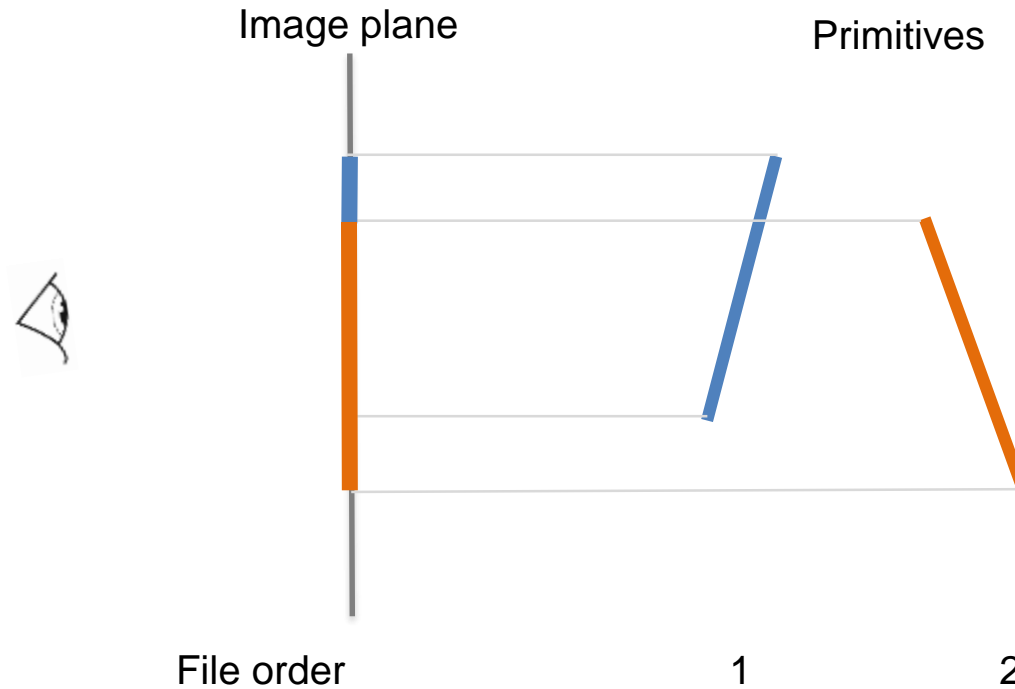
Pipeline



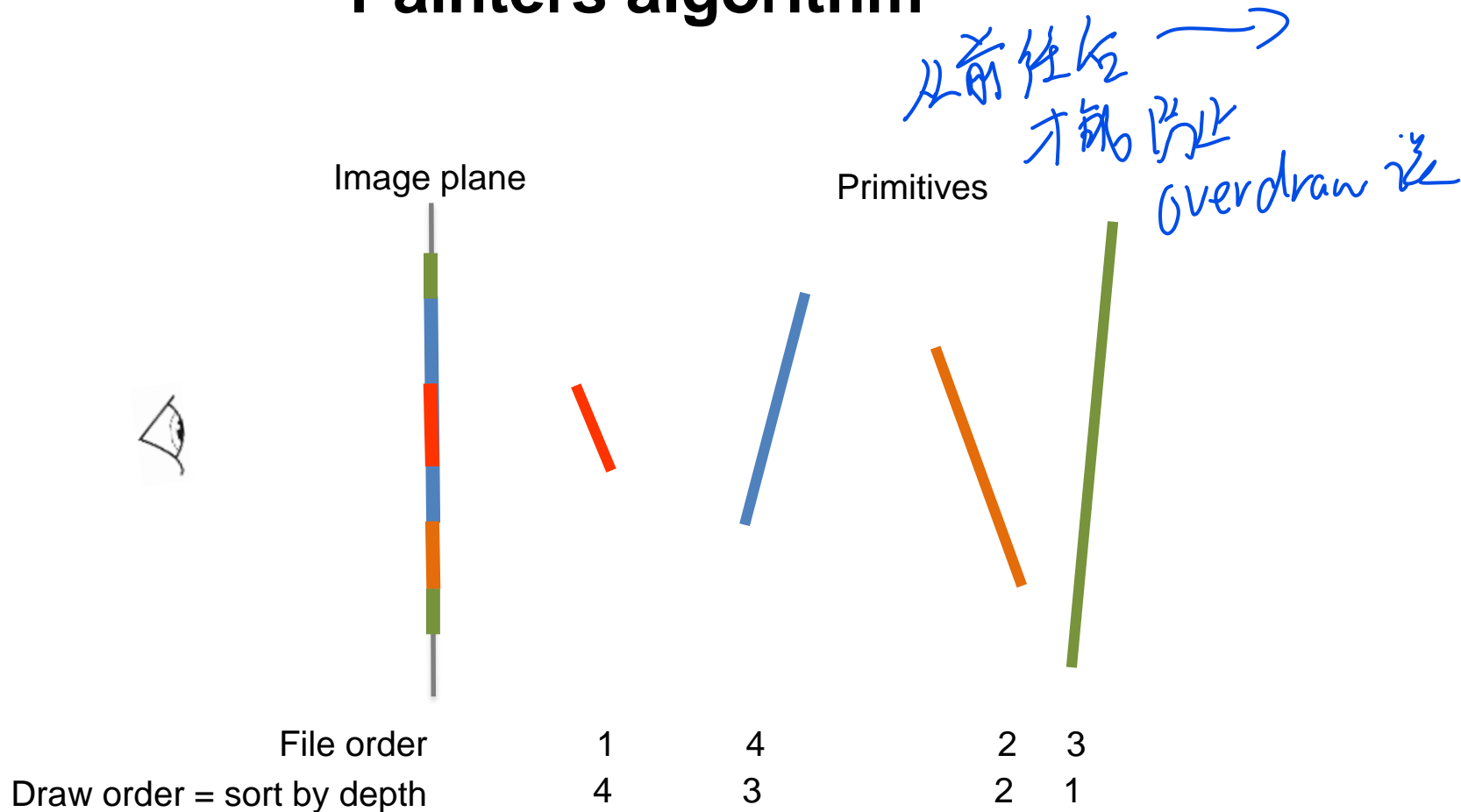
Doing nothing (with some luck)



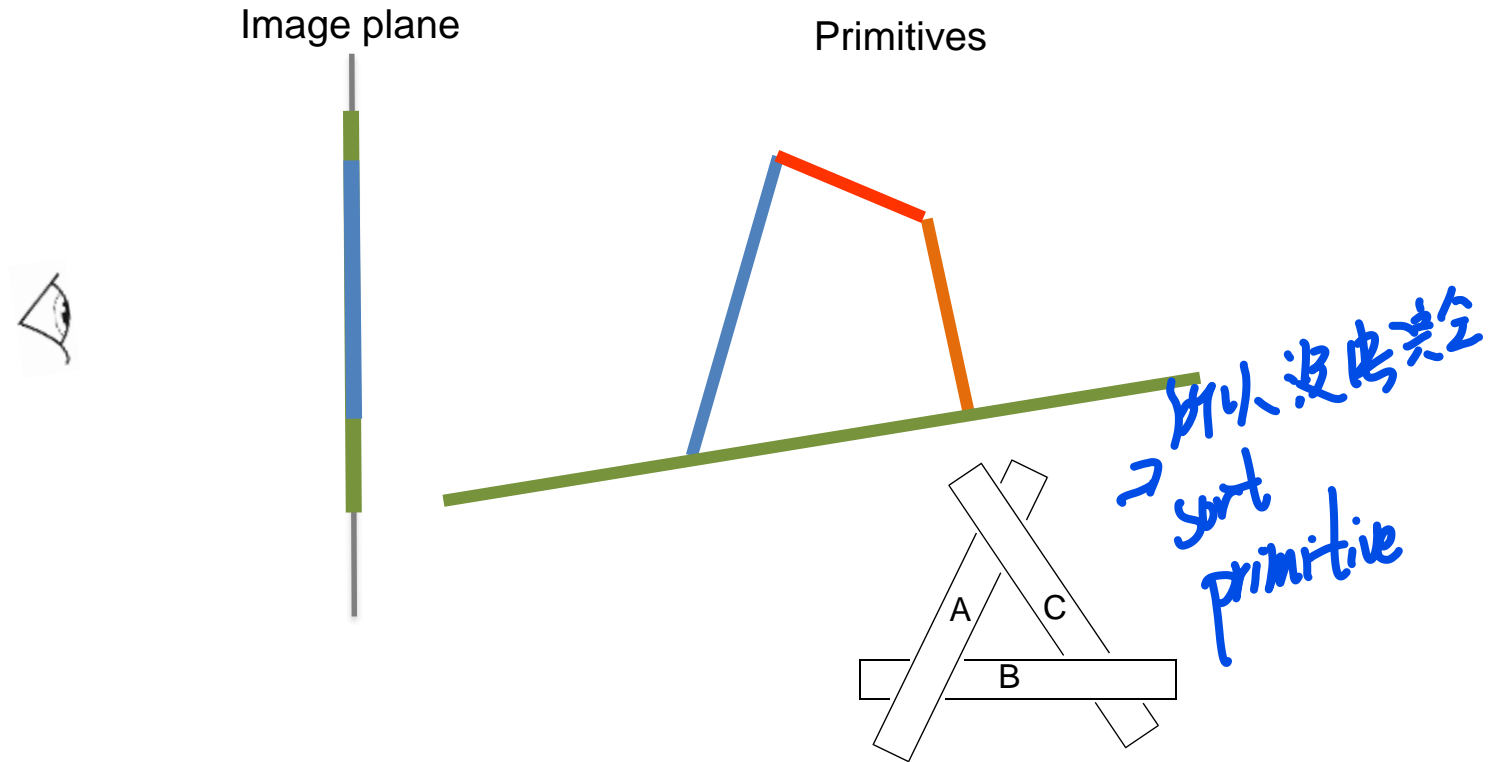
Doing nothing (with no luck)



Painters algorithm

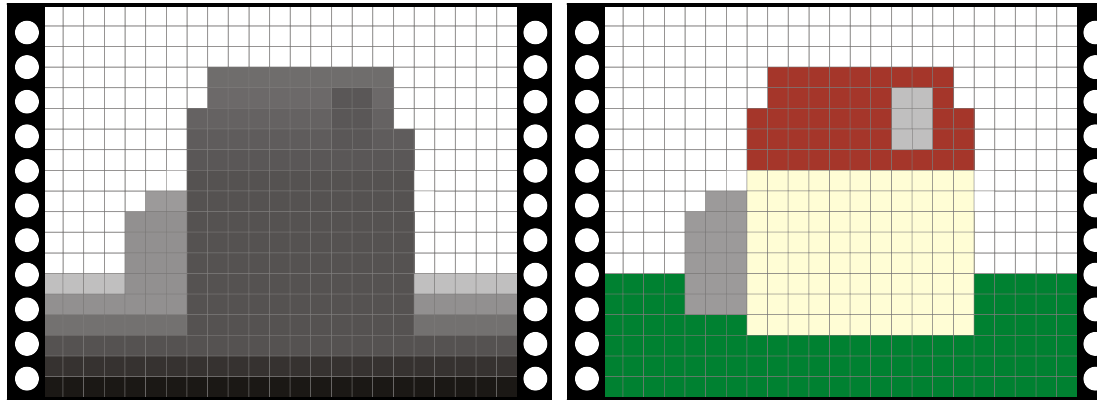


Painters algorithm



z -Buffer

- In addition to color buffer
- Depth buffer (z of view space coordinate)



Depth buffer

Color buffer

Basic Idea

- Initialise the z -Buffer array
`zbuffer[width][height]` to z_{\max}
- Consider a point at (x, y, z) , projected to pixel (x_s, y_s) with colour c
- If $z < \text{zbuf}[x_s][y_s]$
 - set `colorBufer[x_s][y_s] = c`, `zBuffer[x_s][y_s] = z`
 - or else, do nothing

Rasterization code with z test

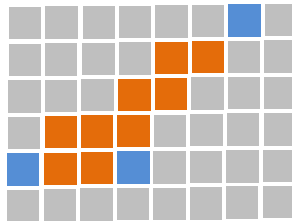
```
For every triangle
  ComputeProjection
  Compute bbox, clip bbox to screen limits
  Compute line equations
  For all pixels in bbox
    If all line equations  $> 0$ 
      If  $z < \text{depthBuffer}[x, y]$ {
        framebuffer[x, y] = color;
        depthBuffer[x, y] = depth;
      }
```

Problems

- Aliasing on depth (z -buffer tearing)
- Which z value?
- How to compute z value at each pixel?

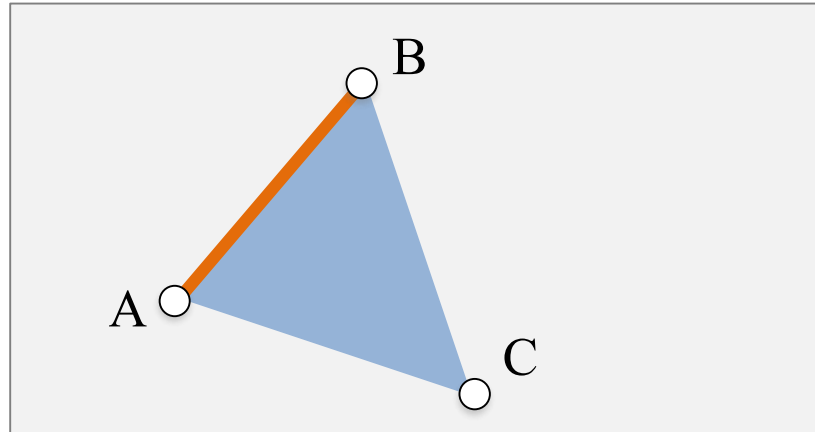
Per-vertex and per-color depth

- Now we have to write a z value for each **pixel**
- Problem: We only know it at the **vertices**
- Solution: **Interpolate**
 - We will look at this in more detail!
 - The same interpolation will also give us per-pixel
 - colors,
 - normals,
 - texture coords,
 - etc

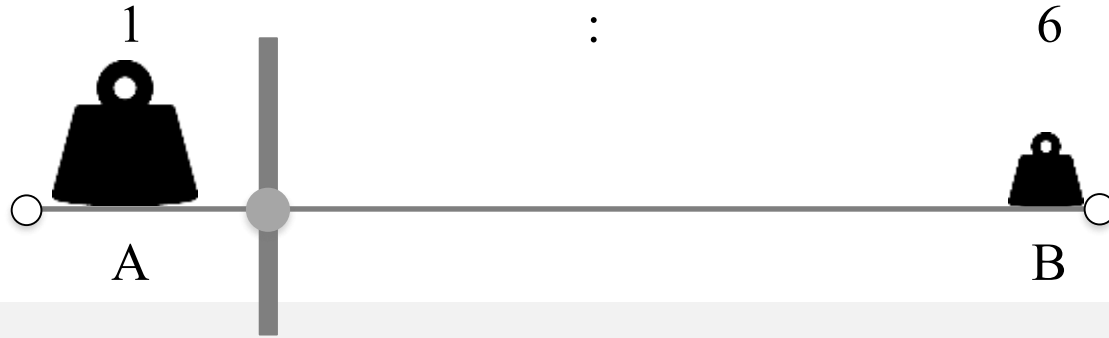


Line vs. area interpolation

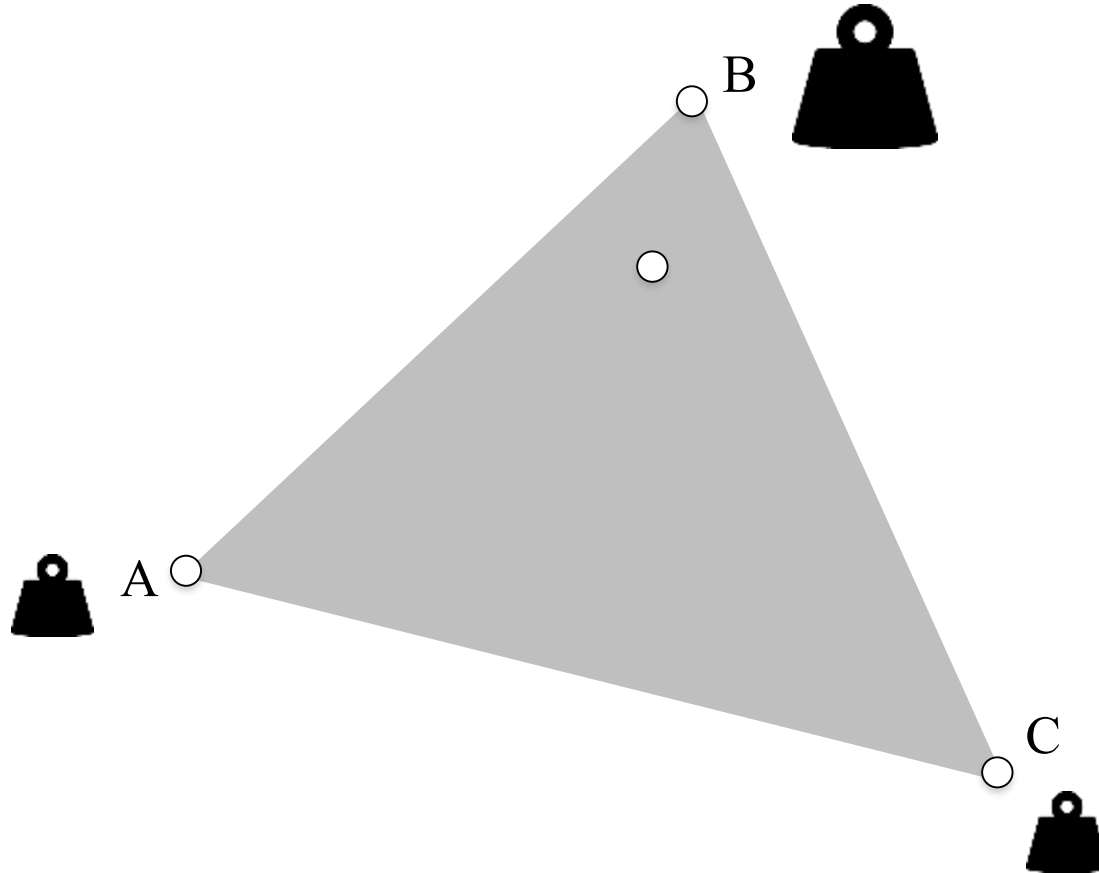
- We now **know** how to interpolate between **two** points A and B
- But triangle A, B, C has **three** points
- Solution: **Barycentric** interpolation



Barycentric coordinates



Barycentric coordinates

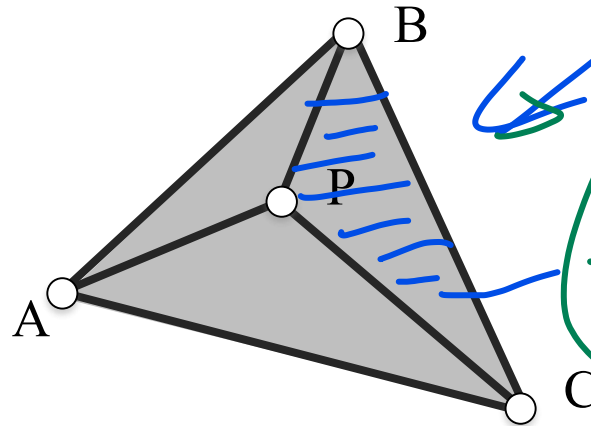


Barycentric coordinates: Definition

$$w_A(P) = t(P, B, C) / t(A, B, C)$$

$$w_B(P) = t(P, C, A) / t(A, B, C)$$

$$w_C(P) = t(P, A, B) / t(A, B, C)$$



$$\vec{AP} = x\vec{AB} + (1-x)\vec{AC}$$

$$\vec{AP} = x\vec{AB} + (x-1)\vec{AC} = 0$$

$t(A, B, C)$ is the triangle area

Barycentric coordinates: Definition

$$w_A(P) = t(P, B, C) / t(A, B, C)$$

$$w_B(P) = t(P, C, A) / t(A, B, C)$$

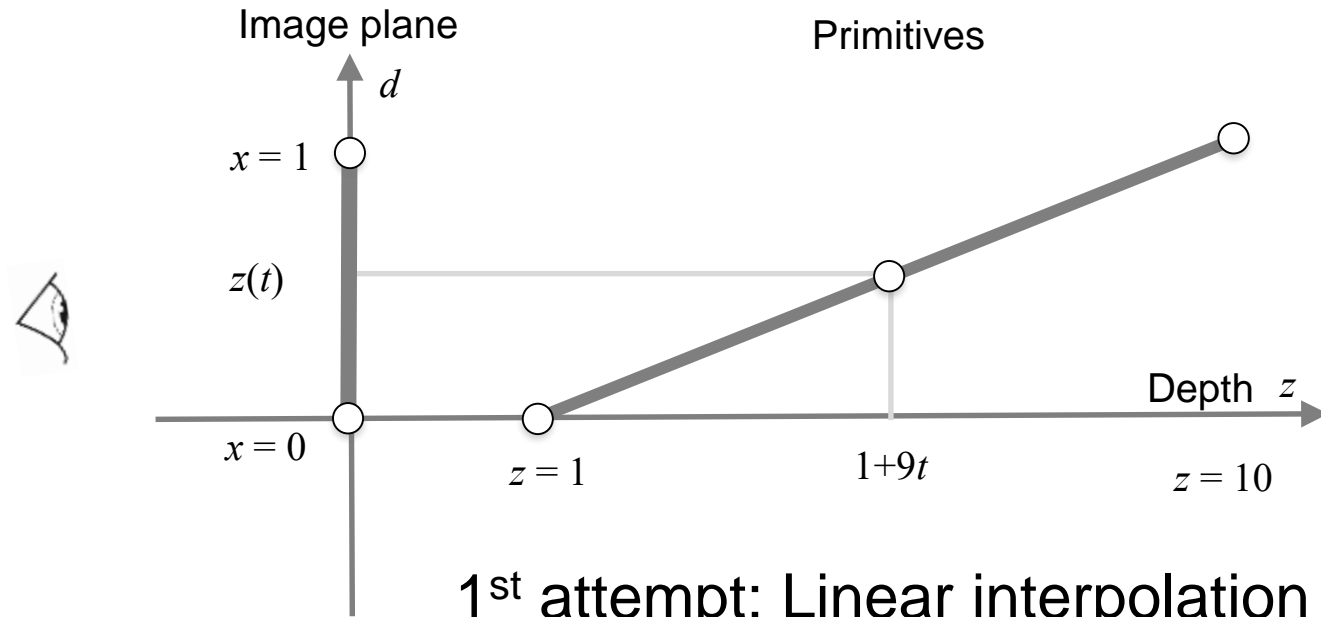
$$w_C(P) = t(P, A, B) / t(A, B, C)$$

Example:

$$color(P) = color_A w_A(P) + color_B w_B(P) + color_C w_C(P)$$



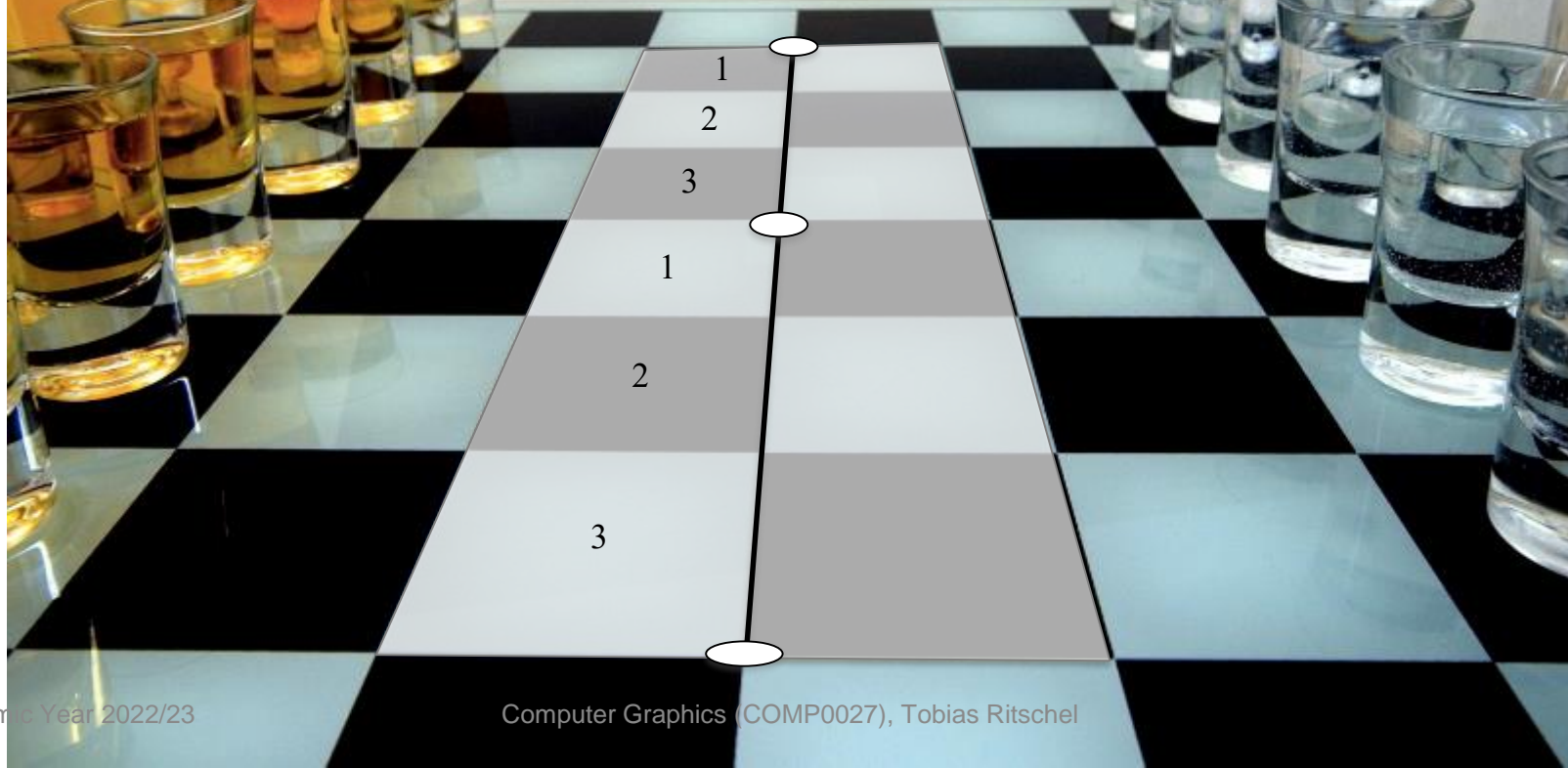
Interpolating z along a line



1st attempt: Linear interpolation

Really ?? ($\frac{12}{5}$ 交 orthogonal)

#, 以上面
attemp 2 行



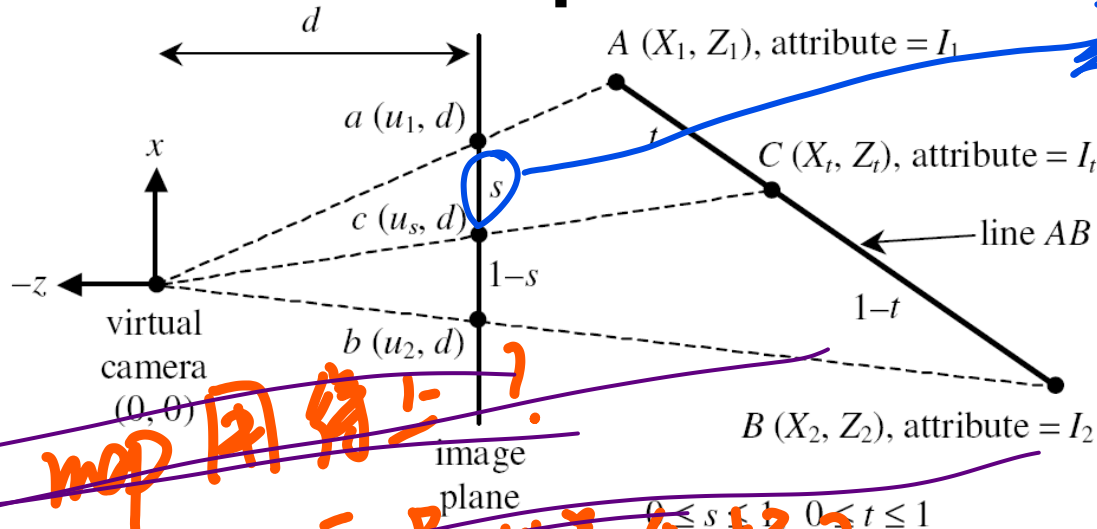


Why is this incorrect?

- Interpolating z linearly in 2d is **incorrect!**
- Why is that?
 - Projection of a point onto screen is done with non-linear projection matrix (Remember: $w = (z + 1)$ factor)
 - **Must** take that into account

Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

这里是为了解决透视投影的问题



是比并后回会要

~~shadow map 用得上?~~
~~因为不是线性插值~~

Given this scenario, can write down equations and see that we need to linearly interpolate $1/z$ (and not z)

这个是个很神奇的问题，
project 之前加一些记录
就够了

||

这里文本不是 u_s 而是 u_t
 u_s 求 z_t

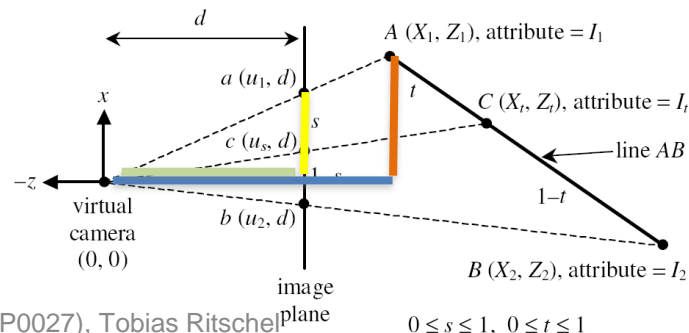
Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

By similar triangles we have:

$$\frac{X_1}{Z_1} = \frac{u_1}{d} \Rightarrow X_1 = \frac{u_1 Z_1}{d}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{X_2}{Z_2} = \frac{u_2}{d} \Rightarrow X_2 = \frac{u_2 Z_2}{d}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{X_t}{Z_t} = \frac{u_s}{d} \Rightarrow Z_t = \frac{d X_t}{u_s}. \quad (3)$$



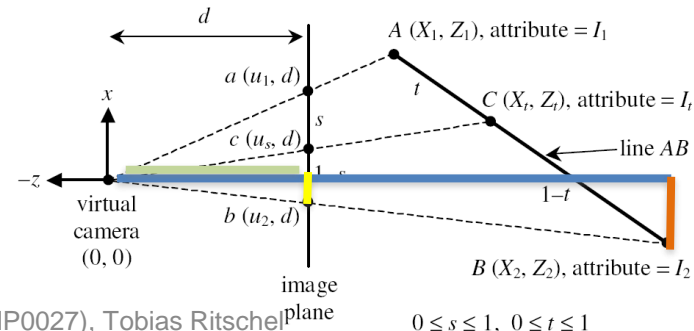
Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

By similar triangles we have:

$$\frac{X_1}{Z_1} = \frac{u_1}{d} \Rightarrow X_1 = \frac{u_1 Z_1}{d}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{X_2}{Z_2} = \frac{u_2}{d} \Rightarrow X_2 = \frac{u_2 Z_2}{d}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{X_t}{Z_t} = \frac{u_s}{d} \Rightarrow Z_t = \frac{d X_t}{u_s}. \quad (3)$$



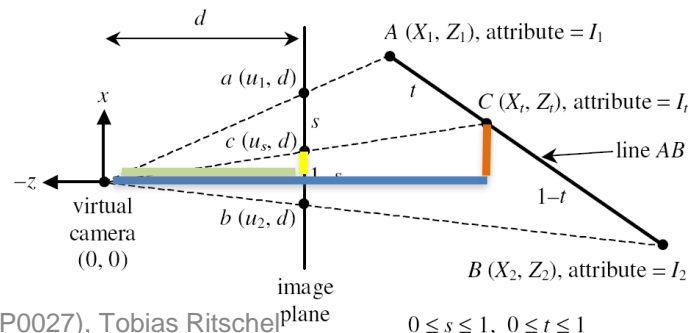
Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

By similar triangles we have:

$$\frac{X_1}{Z_1} = \frac{u_1}{d} \Rightarrow X_1 = \frac{u_1 Z_1}{d}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{X_2}{Z_2} = \frac{u_2}{d} \Rightarrow X_2 = \frac{u_2 Z_2}{d}, \quad (2)$$

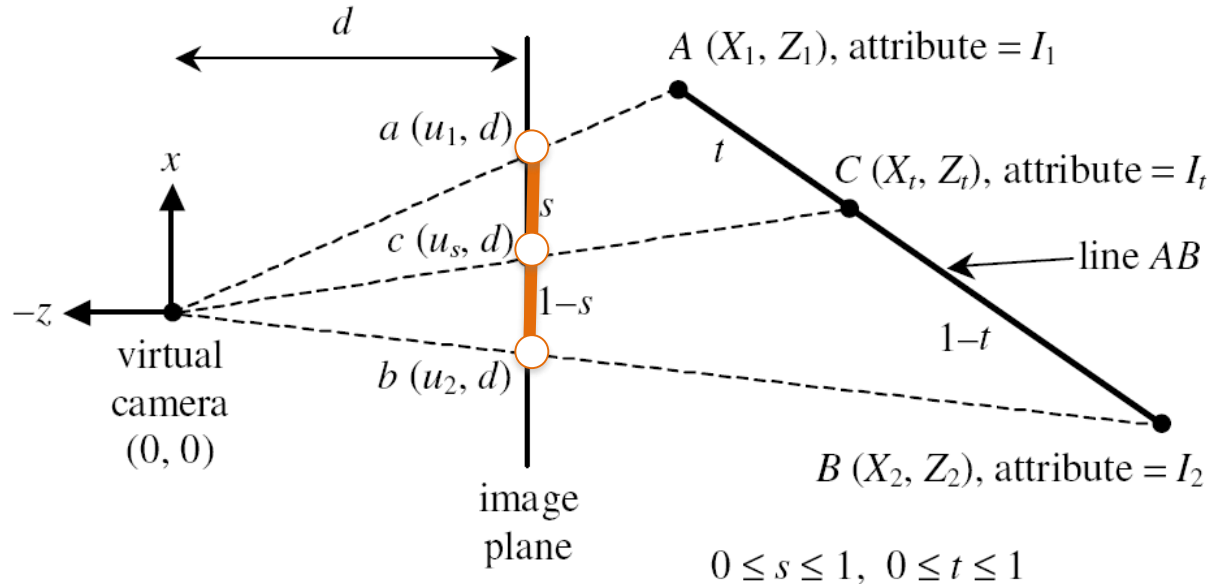
$$\frac{X_t}{Z_t} = \frac{u_s}{d} \Rightarrow Z_t = \frac{d X_t}{u_s}. \quad (3)$$



Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

By linearly interpolating in the image plane (or screen space), we have

$$u_s = u_1 + s(u_2 - u_1). \quad (4)$$

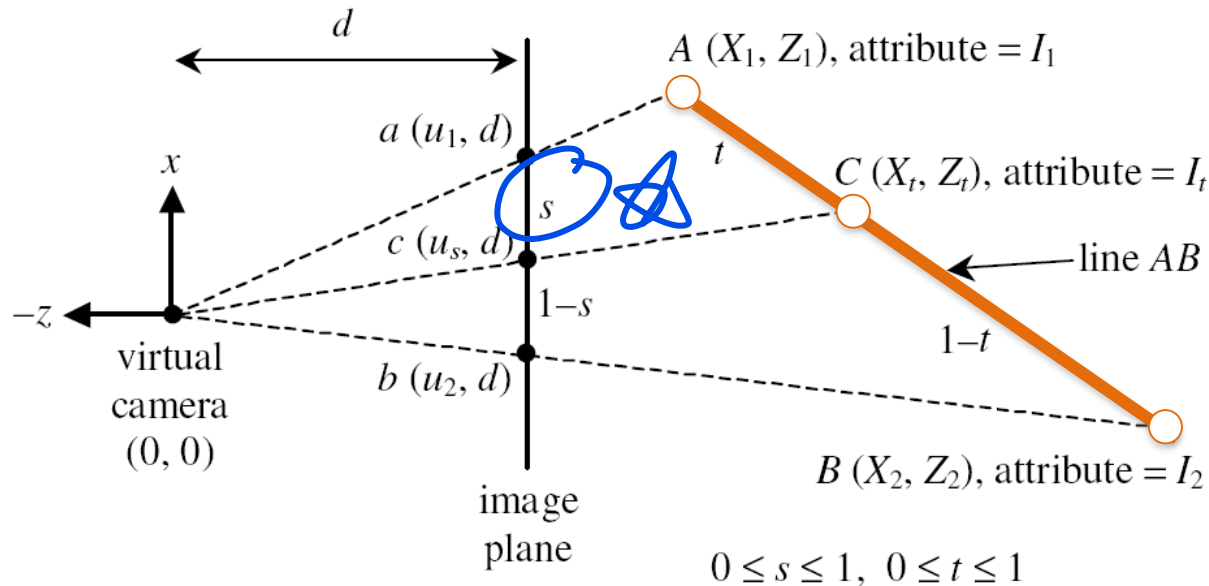


Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

By linearly interpolating across the primitive in the camera coordinate system, we have

$$X_t = X_1 + t(X_2 - X_1), \quad (5)$$

$$Z_t = Z_1 + t(Z_2 - Z_1), \quad (6)$$



Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

By linearly interpolating in the image plane (or screen space), we have

$$u_s = u_1 + s(u_2 - u_1). \quad (4)$$

By linearly interpolating across the primitive in the camera coordinate system, we have

$$X_t = X_1 + t(X_2 - X_1), \quad (5)$$

$$Z_t = Z_1 + t(Z_2 - Z_1), \quad (6)$$

Substituting (4) and (5) into (3),

$$Z_t = \frac{d(X_1 + t(X_2 - X_1))}{u_1 + s(u_2 - u_1)}. \quad (7)$$

Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

Substituting (1) and (2) into (7),

$$\begin{aligned} Z_t &= \frac{d \left(\frac{u_1 Z_1}{d} + t \left(\frac{u_2 Z_2}{d} - \frac{u_1 Z_1}{d} \right) \right)}{u_1 + s(u_2 - u_1)} \\ &= \frac{u_1 Z_1 + t(u_2 Z_2 - u_1 Z_1)}{u_1 + s(u_2 - u_1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Substituting (6) into (8),

$$Z_1 + t(Z_2 - Z_1) = \frac{u_1 Z_1 + t(u_2 Z_2 - u_1 Z_1)}{u_1 + s(u_2 - u_1)}, \quad (9)$$

Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

which can be simplified into

$$t = \frac{sZ_1}{sZ_1 + (1-s)Z_2} . \quad (10)$$

Substituting (10) into (6), we have

$$Z_t = Z_1 + \frac{sZ_1}{sZ_1 + (1-s)Z_2} (Z_2 - Z_1) , \quad (11)$$

which can be simplified to

$$Z_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_1} + s \left(\frac{1}{Z_2} - \frac{1}{Z_1} \right)} . \quad (12)$$

“Can be simplified” in Eq. 10

$$z1 + t(z2 - z1) = (u1z1 + t(u2z2 - u1z1)) / (u1 + s(u2 - u1))$$

$$z1 + tz2 - tz1 = (u1z1 + t(u2z2 - u1z1)) / (u1 + s(u2 - u1))$$

$$0 = (u1z1 + t(u2z2 - u1z1)) / (u1 + s(u2 - u1)) - z1 - tz2 + tz1$$

$$0 = u1z1 + t(u2z2 - u1z1) + (-z1 - tz2 + tz1) * (u1 + s(u2 - u1))$$

$$0 = u1z1 + t(u2z2 - u1z1) + (-z1(u1 + s(u2 - u1)) - tz2(u1 + s(u2 - u1)) + tz1(u1 + s(u2 - u1)))$$

$$0 = u1z1 + tu2z2 - tu1z1 - z1u1 - z1s(u2 - u1) - tz2u1 - tz2s(u2 - u1) + tz1u1 + tz1s(u2 - u1)$$

$$0 = tu2z2 - z1s(u2 - u1) - tz2u1 - tz2s(u2 - u1) + tz1s(u2 - u1)$$

$$0 = tu2z2 - z1su2 + z1su1 - tz2u1 - tz2su2 + tz2su1 + tz1su2 - tz1su1$$

$$0 = -z1su2 + z1su1 + tu2z2 - tz2u1 - tz2su2 + tz2su1 + tz1su2 - tz1su1$$

$$0 = -z1su2 + z1su1 + t(u2z2 - z2u1 - z2su2 + z2su1 + z1su2 - z1su1)$$

$$t = z1su2 - z1su1 / (u2z2 - z2u1 - z2su2 + z2su1 + z1su2 - z1su1)$$

$$t = (z1s(u2 - u1)) / (u2z2 - z2u1 - z2su2 + z2su1 + z1su2 - z1su1)$$

$$t = (z1s(u2 - u1)) / ((u2 - u1)(z2 - z2s + z1s))$$

$$t = z1s / (z2 - z2s + z1s)$$

$$t = z1s / (z2(1 - s) + z1s)$$

$$t = sz1 / (z1s + (1 - s)z2)$$

Perspective Correct Depth Interpolation

Thus we only need to linearly interpolate between $1/z$ values:

$$Z_t = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_1} + s \left(\frac{1}{Z_2} - \frac{1}{Z_1} \right)}. \quad (12)$$

Trade-Offs

- Painter's algorithm:
 - Expensive
- z -Buffer can be inaccurate with few bits
 - Really simple to implement though!
- z -Buffer good for small, sparse polygons
- Why doing both can be good?

Recap: Rasterization

- Simple: Painter's method
- Used today: z -Buffer
- Need to interpolate z across triangles
- Need to do this perspective-correct