

Can occur when 2 surfaces are co-planar or close to co-planar

The "Z" refers to depth...distance from the camera

The rendering engine inconsistently determines which surface is closest

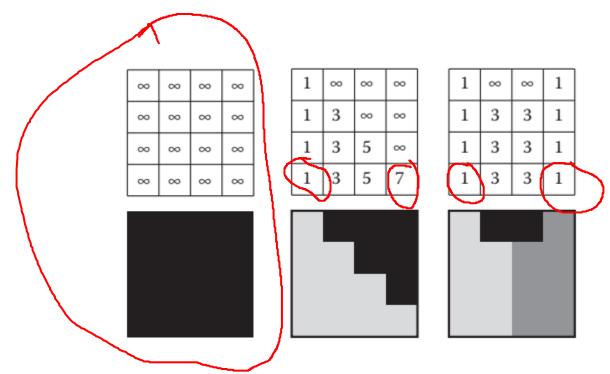
Why?



Each fragment has a z-value (positive depth from camera)

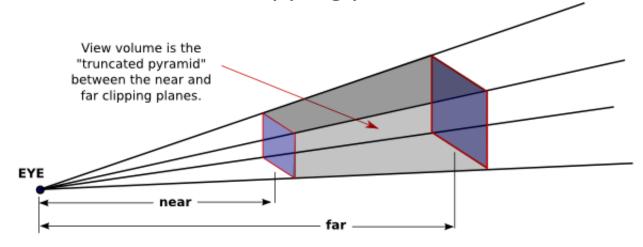
Hidden surface removal compares the z-values of fragments at same screen location

Fragment with least z-value is retained





Depths from the camera lie in the range [n, f]
n is the positive distances to the near clipping plane
f is the positive distance to the far clipping plane



To simplify things, assume depths are positive integers {0,1,...B-1}

Map n to 0 and f to B-1 \rightarrow each integer in our range corresponds to a bucket of depth $\Delta z = \frac{f-n}{R}$



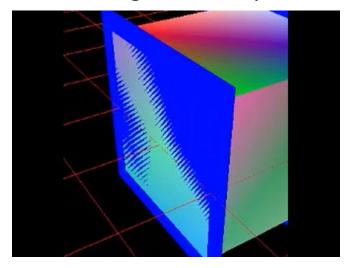
To simplify things, assume stored depths are positive integers {0,1,...B-1}

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If you render a scene in which surfaces have a separation of 1 m, if $\Delta z < 1$ then there should be no z-fighting

If the separation is less than the bucket depth...you can have z-fighting

- Cannot determine which surface is closest
- Rounding errors may switch which surface is chosen as closest in different parts of the scene

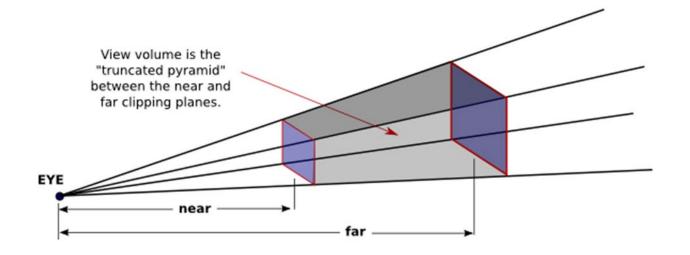




Some fixes for z-fighting

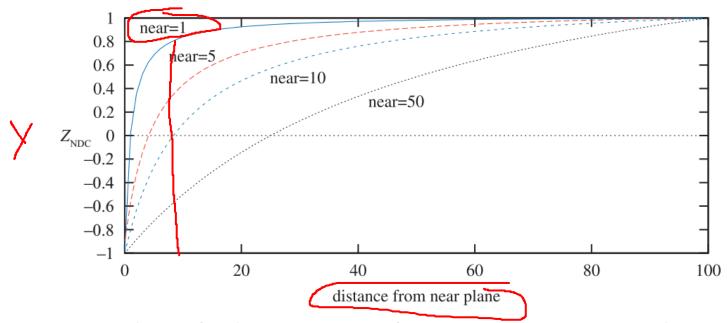
- Move the near and far planes closer together
- Move surfaces apart

$$\Delta z = \frac{f - n}{B}$$





In actuality, bucket sizes will vary by depth due to perspective projection



Here, f-n = 100 and each distance in the range is mapped into [-1,1]

- Cannot choose n=0 as that results in an infinitely large bucket
- Larger bins at greater depths
 - Ability to do hidden surface removal degrades with distance

